

A Solar Industry Perspective on *Beyond LCOE*

Mahesh Morjaria, Ph.D.
VP, PV Systems

ESIG Fall Technical Workshop
Oct 2, 2018



LEADING THE WORLD'S
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FUTURE



Key Takeaways – A Solar Industry Perspective on *Beyond LCOE*



- Higher penetration of VRE (Variable Renewable Energy) *leads to VRE curtailment ... reducing energy value...increasing LCOE*



- Utility-scale PV Plants Can Provide *Grid Flexibility & Essential Reliability Services* that adds value beyond LCOE



- “VREs with *the right operating characteristics* are necessary to decarbonize the grid” ... CAISO

Source: Using Renewables to Operate A Low-Carbon Grid, CAISO, NREL, First Solar Report.
<http://www.caiso.com/Documents/TestsShowRenewablePlantsCanBalanceLow-CarbonGrid.pdf>

Tale of Two Days in Life of Solar ... (in New England)

How solar power saved \$6.7 million on a Tuesday

- Saves 14% Electricity Cost Over a Week

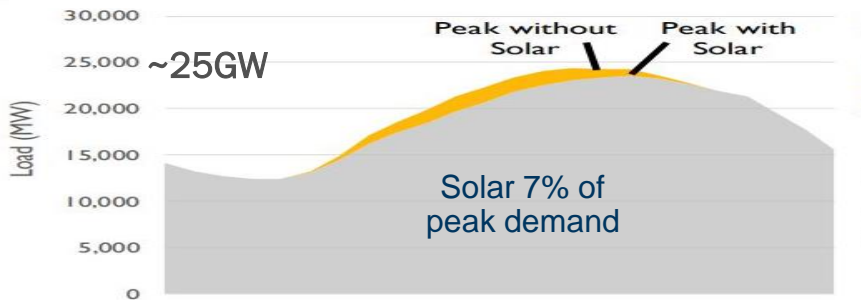
SEPTEMBER 4, 2018 JOHN WEAVER

The duck curve comes to New England

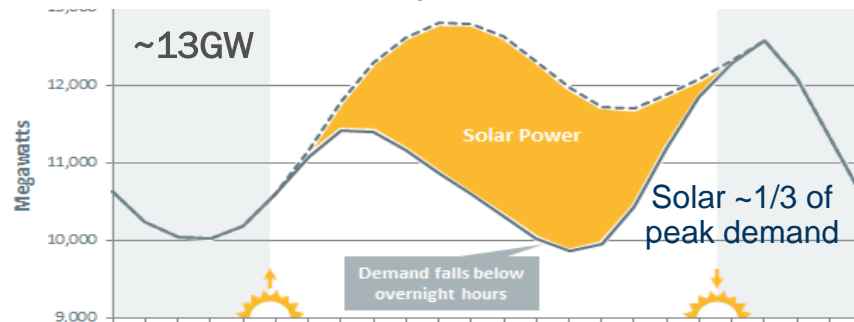
- Electricity price **-\$2.65/MWh** at 3 PM.

MAY 8, 2018 CHRISTIAN ROSELUND

July 3, 2018



April 21, 2018

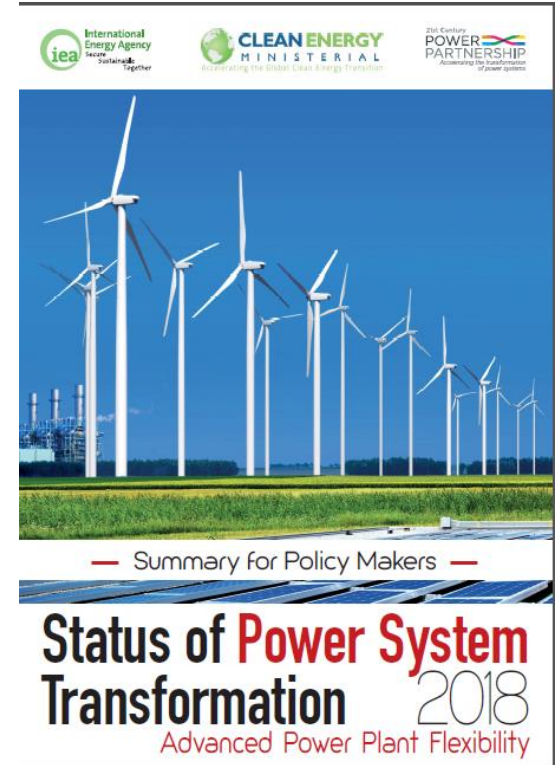


Goal: Integrate higher levels of solar... to increase system value
... while dealing with intermittency challenges on the grid

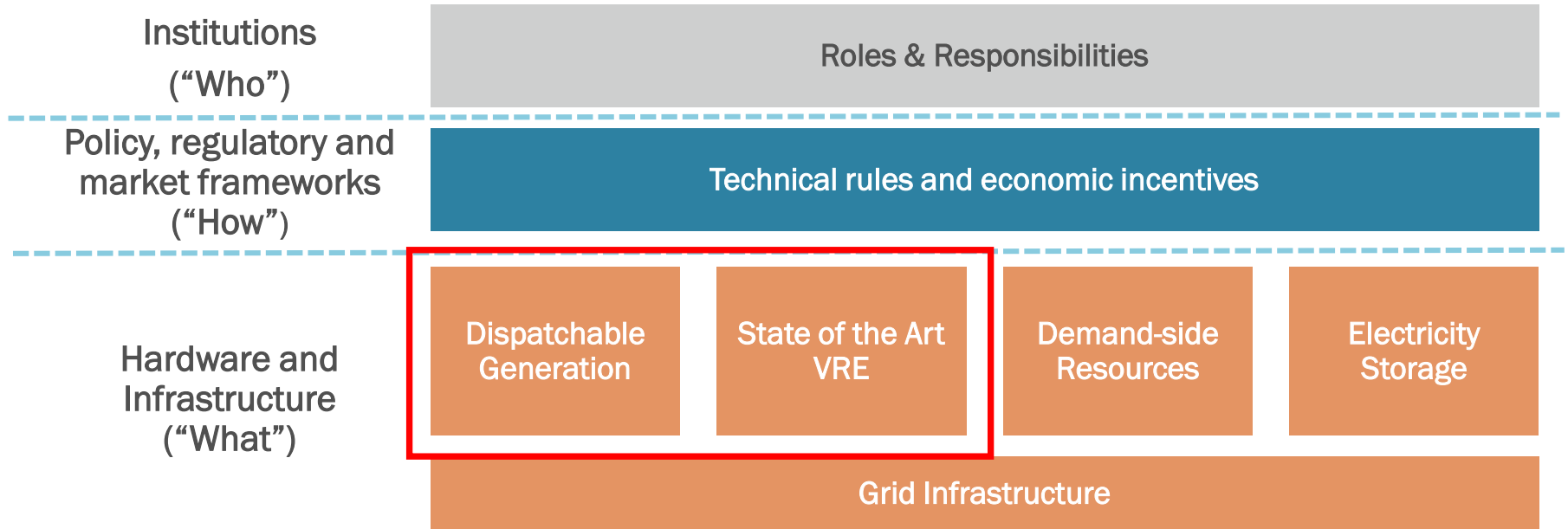
Sources: "How solar power saved \$6.7 million on a Tuesday", by John Weaver, Sept 4, 2018, PV Magazine, <https://pv-magazine-usa.com/2018/09/04/how-solar-power-saved-6-7-million-on-a-tuesday/>; "The duck curve comes to New England", by Christian Roselund, May 8, 2018, PV Magazine, <https://pv-magazine-usa.com/2018/05/08/the-duck-curve-comes-to-new-england/>

Power System Transformation ... *Need Higher Level of System Flexibility*

- Low-cost Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) & electrification drive change in power system planning and operations
- *Increased system flexibility is needed* to manage variability & uncertainty in both supply & demand in a cost-effective and reliable manner
- *Poor system flexibility* can increase curtailment of VRE and reduce resiliency



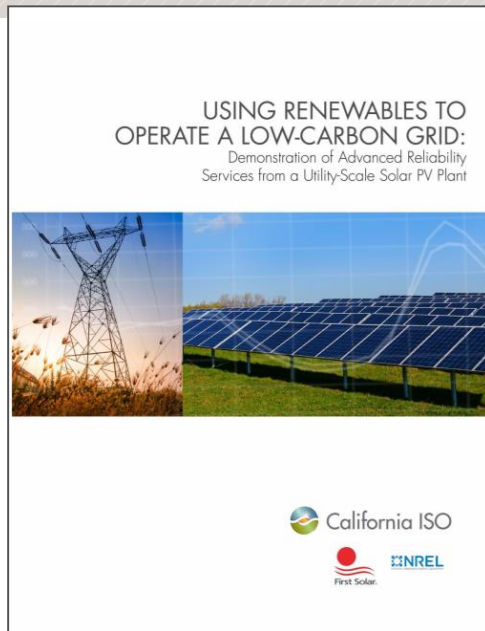
Relevant Dimension for Understanding and Unlocking System Flexibility



Can Solar Provide Essential Reliability Services?

- NERC identified essential reliability services to integrate higher levels of renewable resources, including:
 - Frequency Control
 - Voltage Control
 - Ramping capability or flexible capacity
- Reduces need for services from conventional generation
 - Goes beyond simple PV energy value
 - Enables additional solar
 - Reduces need for expensive storage

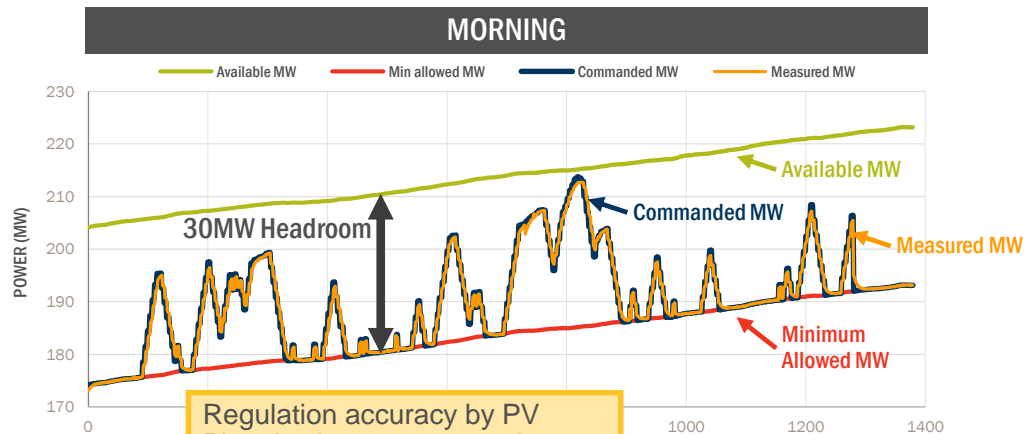
CAISO: “Grid Friendly Utility-Scale PV Plants are Essential for Large-Scale PV Integration”



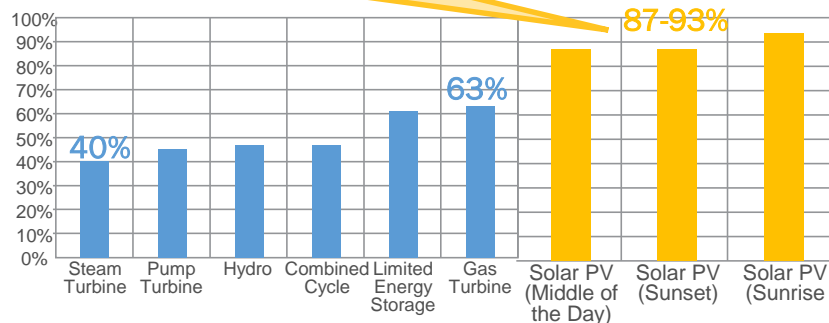
**2018 Intersolar
Outstanding Project
Winner**

<http://www.caiso.com/Documents/TestsShowRenewablePlantsCanBalanceLow-CarbonGrid.pdf>

AGC (Automated Generation Control) Tests – 300 MW Utility-Scale PV Plant



- 30MW headroom
- 4-sec AGC signal provided to Plant Controller
- Tests were conducted for
 - Sunrise
 - Middle of the day
 - Sunset



Blue bars taken from the ISO's informational submittal to FERC on the performance of resources providing regulation services between January 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016

Dispatchable (“Flexible”) Solar Maintains Value with Increased Penetration

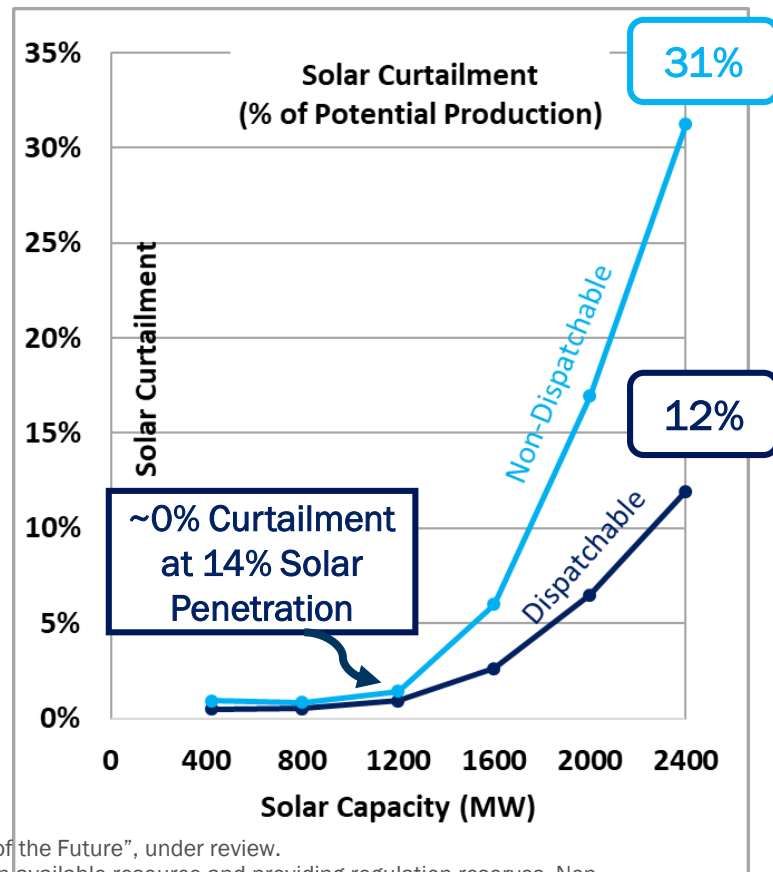


E3/TECO/FS Study Goal

- To quantify value of dispatchable (flexible) solar at an **integrated utility (~5GW peak) adding solar** to its generation portfolio

Key Study Results

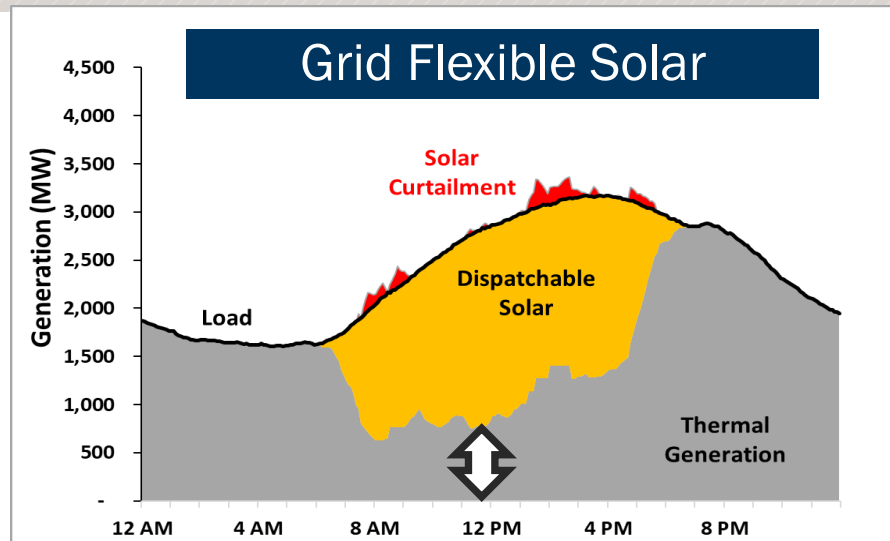
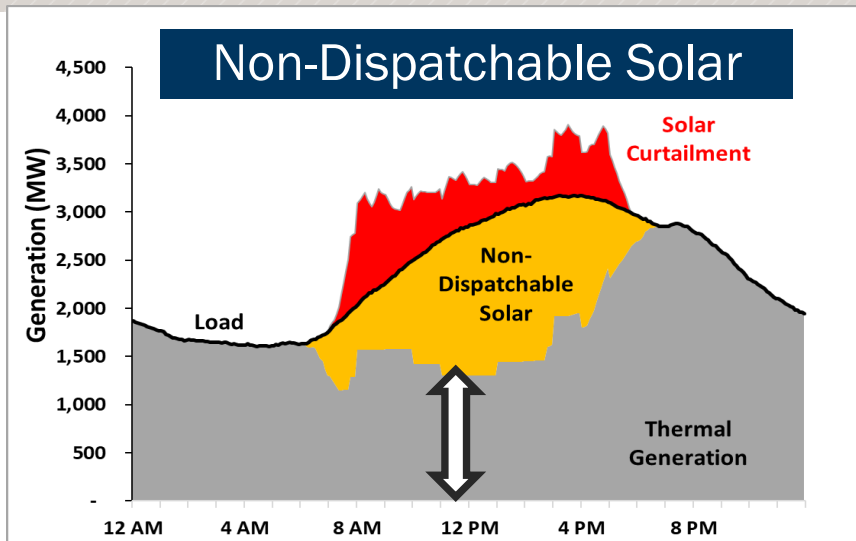
- 2019 thermal fleet has **adequate flexibility** to integrate up to of 14% penetration of solar (1,200MW) **with nearly zero solar curtailment**
- Solar curtailment **rapidly increases to 31%** by doubling solar penetration (at 2,400MW)
- Dispatchable solar **reduces curtailment to 12%** (i.e. retains higher value even)



Source: E3,TECO, First Solar Report “Dispatchable Solar: The Key to Unlocking the Clean Energy Grid of the Future”, under review.

Dispatchable or Grid Flexible Solar: operating solar plants at an optimal point which may be lower than available resource and providing regulation reserves. Non-dispatchable solar refers to where solar plant is only used to avoid oversupply and not provide any reserves.

“Grid Flexible” Solar Reduces Curtailment – An Illustration



- Dispatchable (Grid Flexible) solar contributes to **regulation & balancing requirements**, and **reduces solar curtailment**
- **Needs less thermal generation for regulation & balancing**, which in turn results in lowered midday thermal generation

Source: E3,TECO, First Solar Report “Dispatchable Solar: The Key to Unlocking the Clean Energy Grid of the Future”, under review.

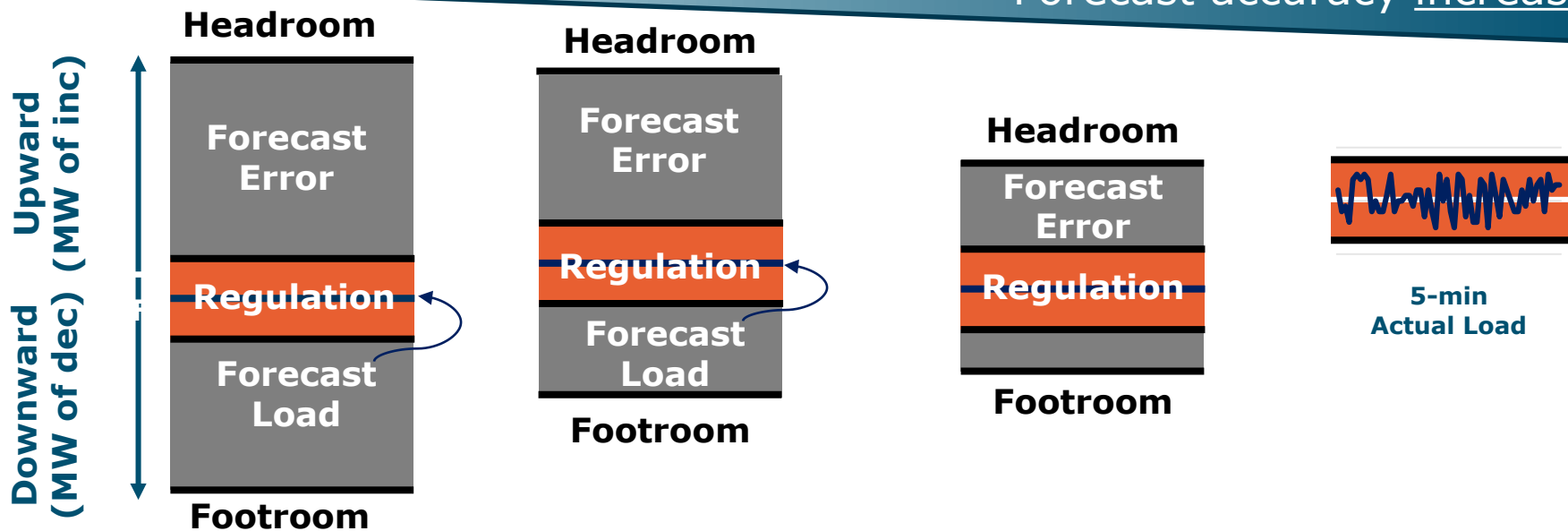
Dispatchable or Grid Flexible Solar: operating solar plants at an optimal point which may be lower than available resource and providing regulation reserves. Non-dispatchable solar refers to where solar plant is only used to avoid oversupply and not provide any reserves.

Head Room and Foot Room Released Closer to Real-Time



Operational flexibility decreases

Forecast accuracy increases



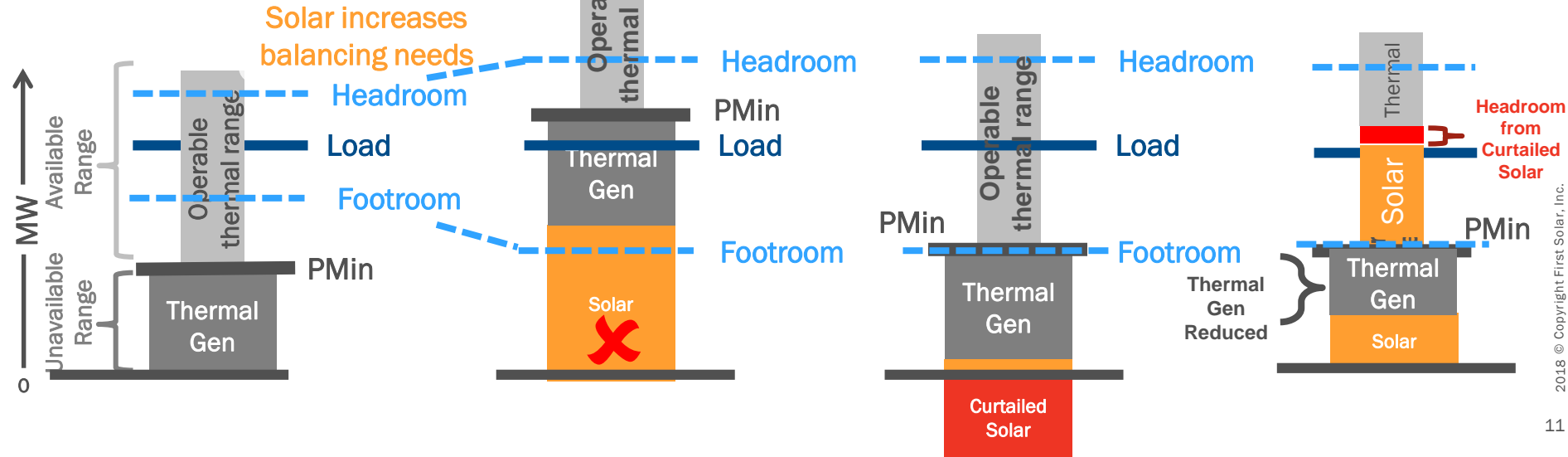
“Dispatchable or Grid Flexible” Solar Contributes to Reserves

A:Thermal Generation Only

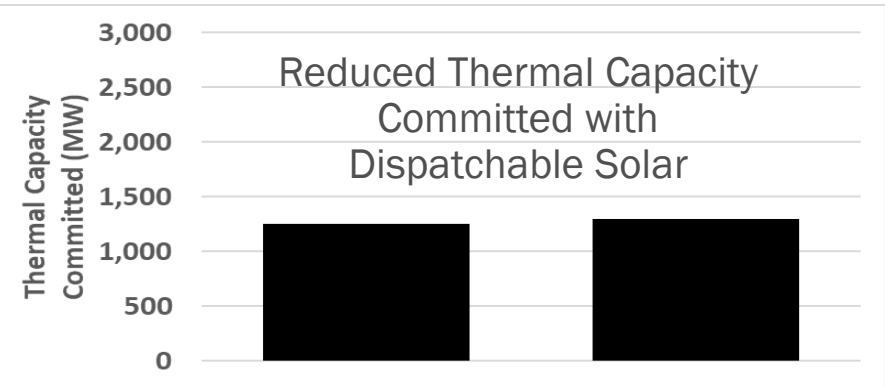
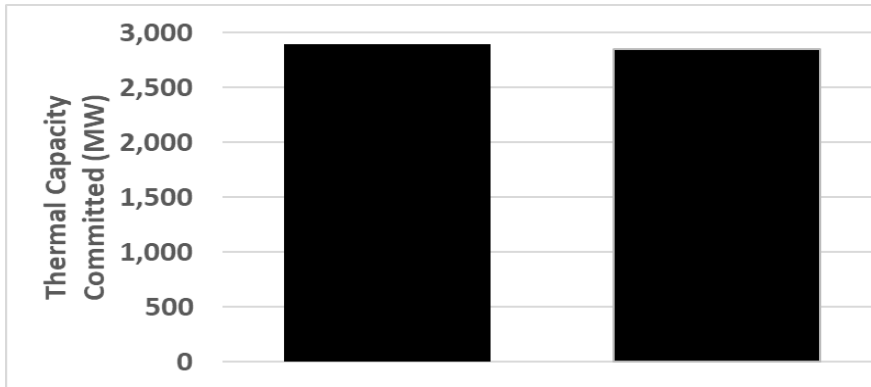
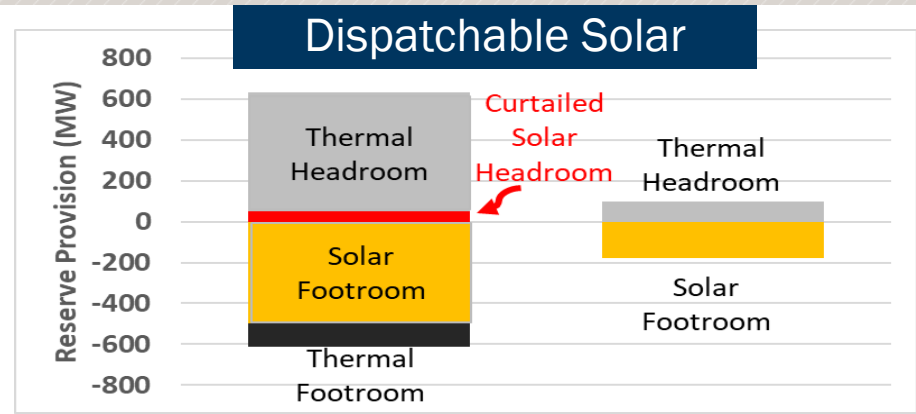
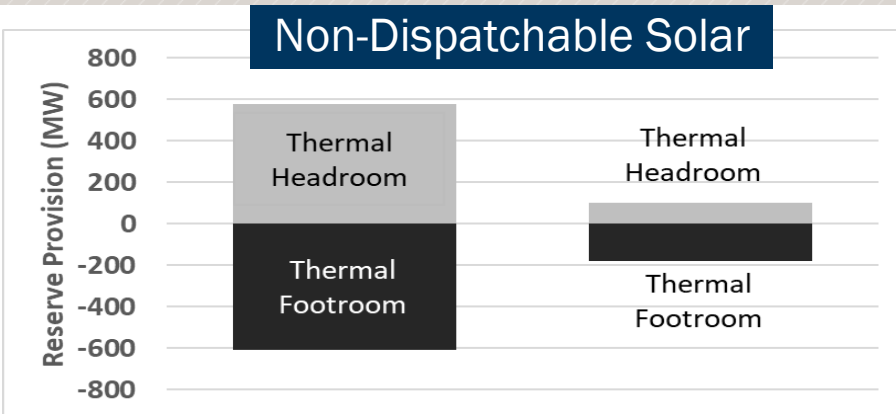
Required Headroom and Footroom fit within generation fleet available range

High Solar Penetration

<p><u>Must-Run Solar</u> Infeasible: Minimum thermal dispatch (PMin) above footroom – no feasible range available</p>	<p><u>Non-Dispatchable Solar</u> Feasible: Solar <u>does not contribute</u> to headroom and footroom range</p>	<p><u>Dispatchable Solar</u> Optimal: Solar <u>contributes</u> to footroom to headroom range</p>
--	---	---

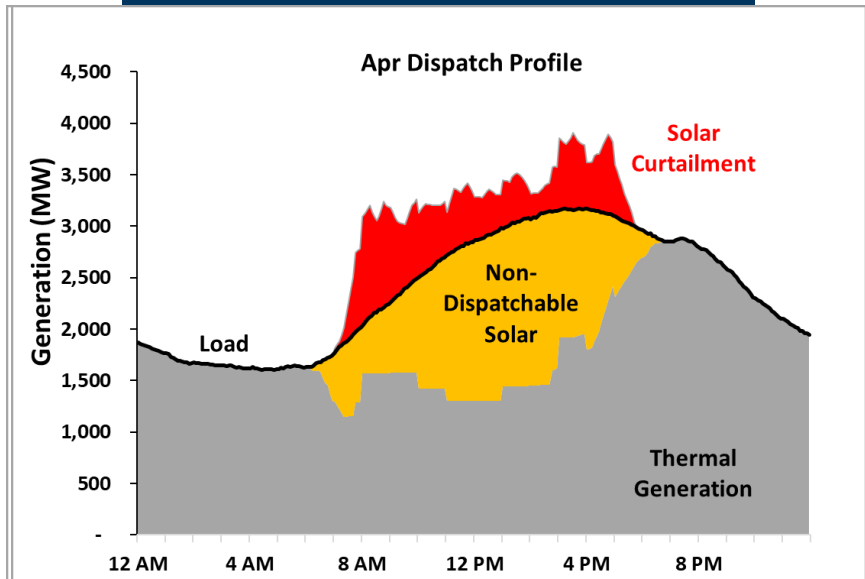


Example of Reserves & Resource Commitments on A Spring Daytime Hour

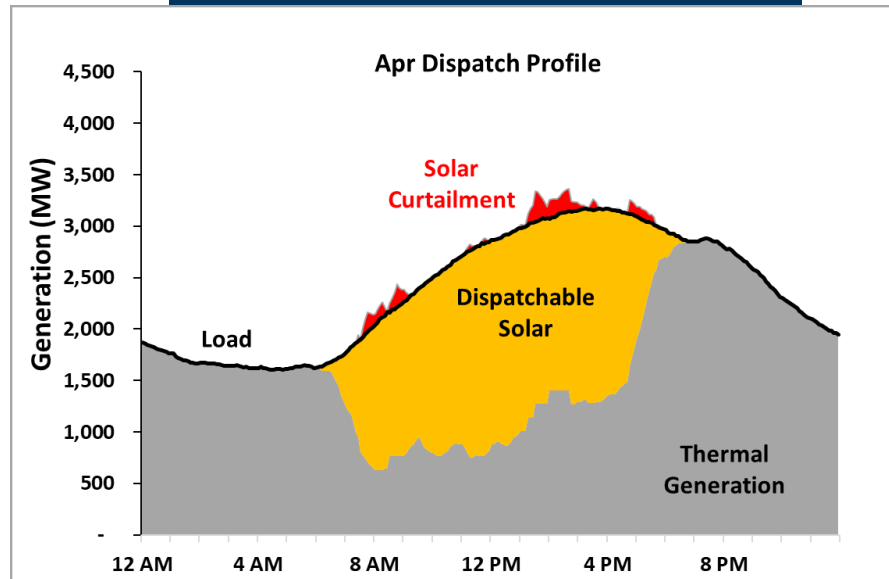


Comparison of Dispatch Profiles Over The Year (Animated)

Non-Dispatchable Solar



Grid Flexible Solar



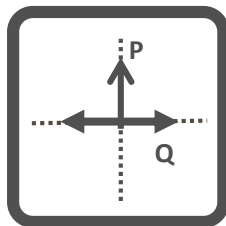
Source: E3,TECO, First Solar Report "Dispatchable Solar: The Key to Unlocking the Clean Energy Grid of the Future", under review.

Dispatchable or Grid Flexible Solar: operating solar plants at an optimal point which may be lower than available resource and providing regulation reserves. Non-dispatchable solar refers to where solar plant is only used to avoid oversupply and not provide any reserves.

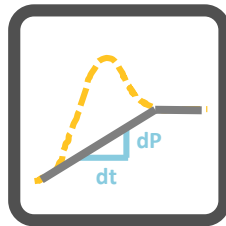
Role of Storage? ... Further Enhances Grid Capability of PV Plant



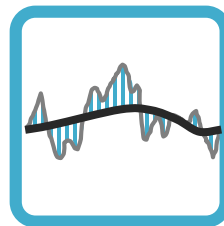
Voltage Support



Ramp Control



Power Regulation



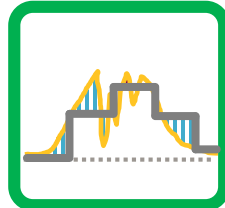
- AGC
- Up-Regulation
- Down-Regulation
- Frequency Regulation



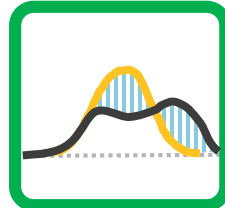
+



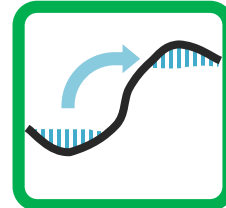
Capacity Firming



Energy Shifting



Flexibility



Better Integration And Scale Through Flexibility

Solar Energy

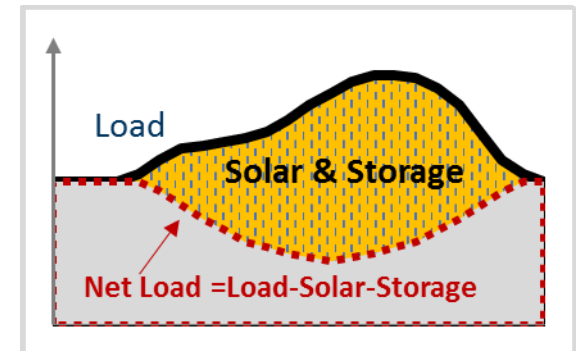
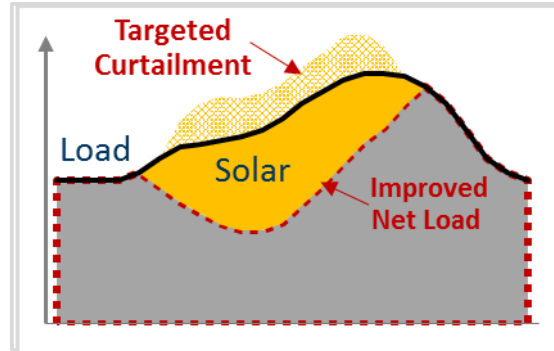
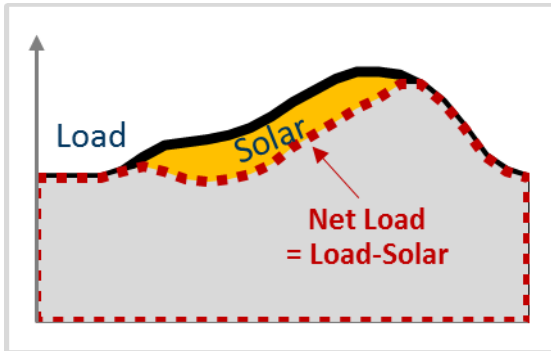
- Solar is part of mid-day load offsets peak or near-peak demand
- **Energy-Only Value**

Grid Flexible Solar

- Adds **Grid Reliability Services & Flexibility Value**

Fully Dispatchable Solar

- Storage (hours, not days) time-shifts solar – fully dispatchable
- Adds **Firm Generation Capacity Value**



Flexible & Dispatchable Solar ... Key to Market Expansion & Value Retention

Key Takeaways – A Solar Industry Perspective on *Beyond LCOE*



- Higher penetration of VRE (Variable Renewable Energy) *leads to VRE curtailment ... reducing energy value...increasing LCOE*



- Utility-scale PV Plants Can Provide *Grid Flexibility & Essential Reliability Services* that adds value beyond LCOE



- “VREs with *the right operating characteristics* are necessary to decarbonize the grid” ... CAISO

Source: Using Renewables to Operate A Low-Carbon Grid, CAISO, NREL, First Solar Report.
<http://www.caiso.com/Documents/TestsShowRenewablePlantsCanBalanceLow-CarbonGrid.pdf>



LEADING THE WORLD'S
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FUTURE