

LCOE Perspective

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UVIG Fall Technical Workshop

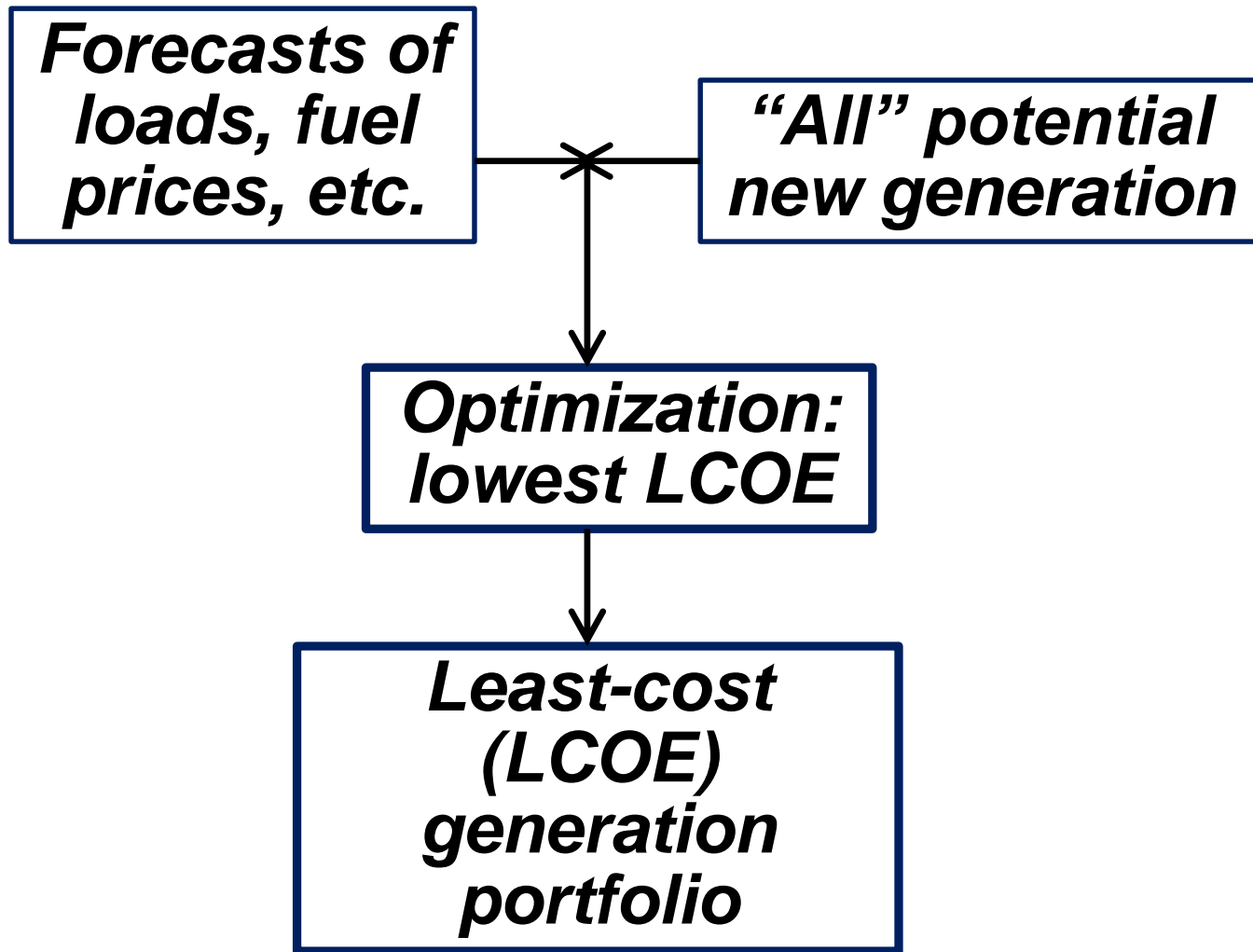
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Denver, CO



- ▶ **Traditional generation planning models; search for min LCOE of portfolio**
- ▶ **EGEAS, PowerSym, others...**
- ▶ **Only needed because selecting only the single source with min LCOE won't work**
- ▶ **What is included: carbon? What discount rate? What are key sensitivities**
- ▶ **Good for basic comparison but is only a single indicator**

► Generation (resource) planning

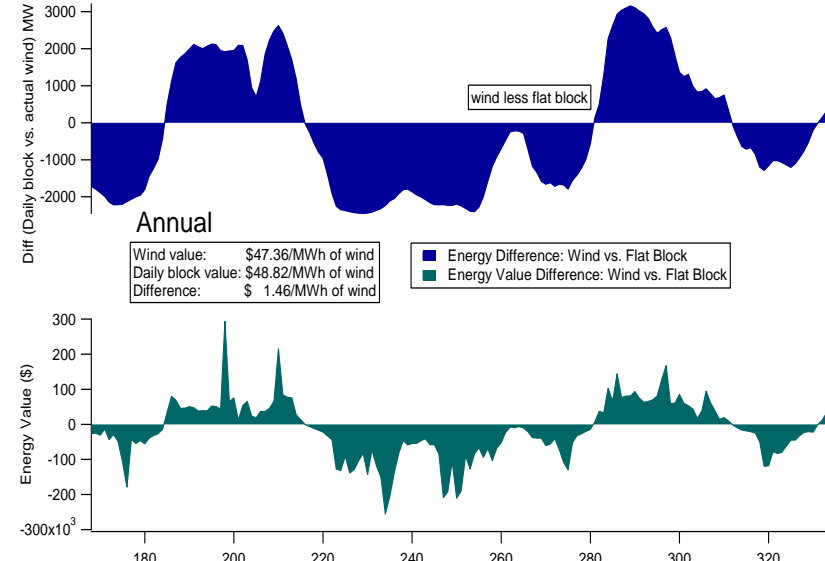
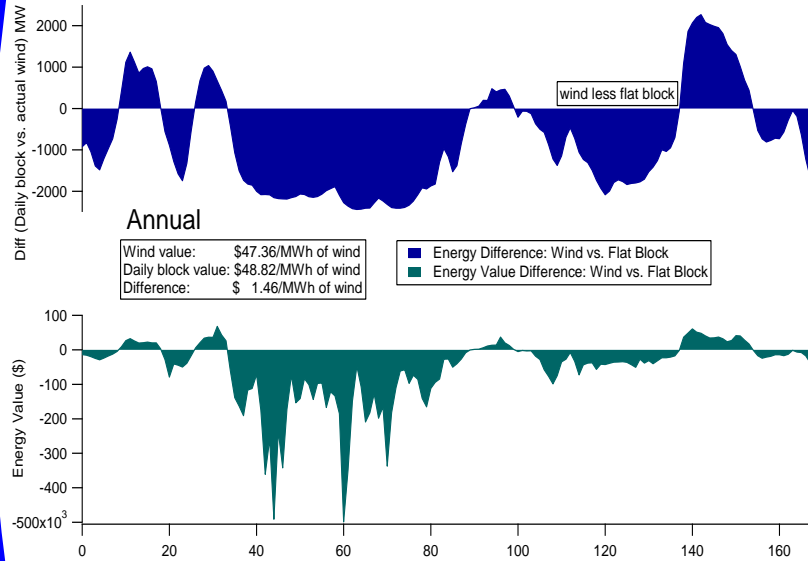


From LCOE to “Integration Cost”

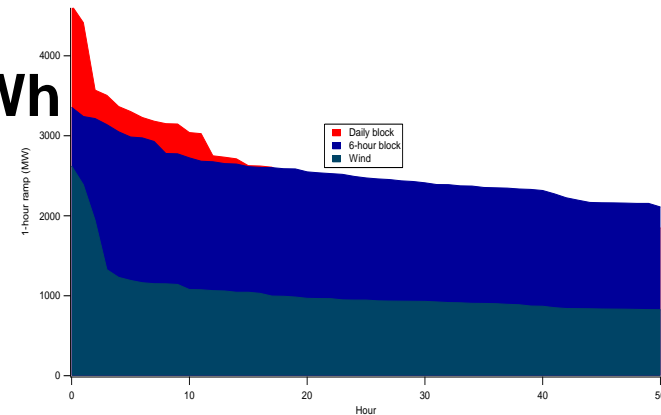
- ▶ In the early 2000’s, interest in “adjusting” the LCOE of wind to account for cost of variability+uncertainty
 - ◆ In spite of methodological problems (more later) these were useful explorations
 - ◆ The short history: a simple question, but in the ~15 years since this began, there has been *no general agreement* on an acceptable method

- ▶ Calculate incremental cost of wind by simulating system with/without wind
- ▶ What to compare wind to? A daily flat block of equivalent energy
- ▶ The approach was useful in the early days, showing how system can operate successfully with wind
- ▶ However:
 - ◆ Multiple, non-linear interactions: "integration cost" of wind is heavily influenced by system flexibility and other factors
 - ◆ "Everything" has an integration cost; should we calculate them all?

Relative market values of the daily block and wind change from week to week



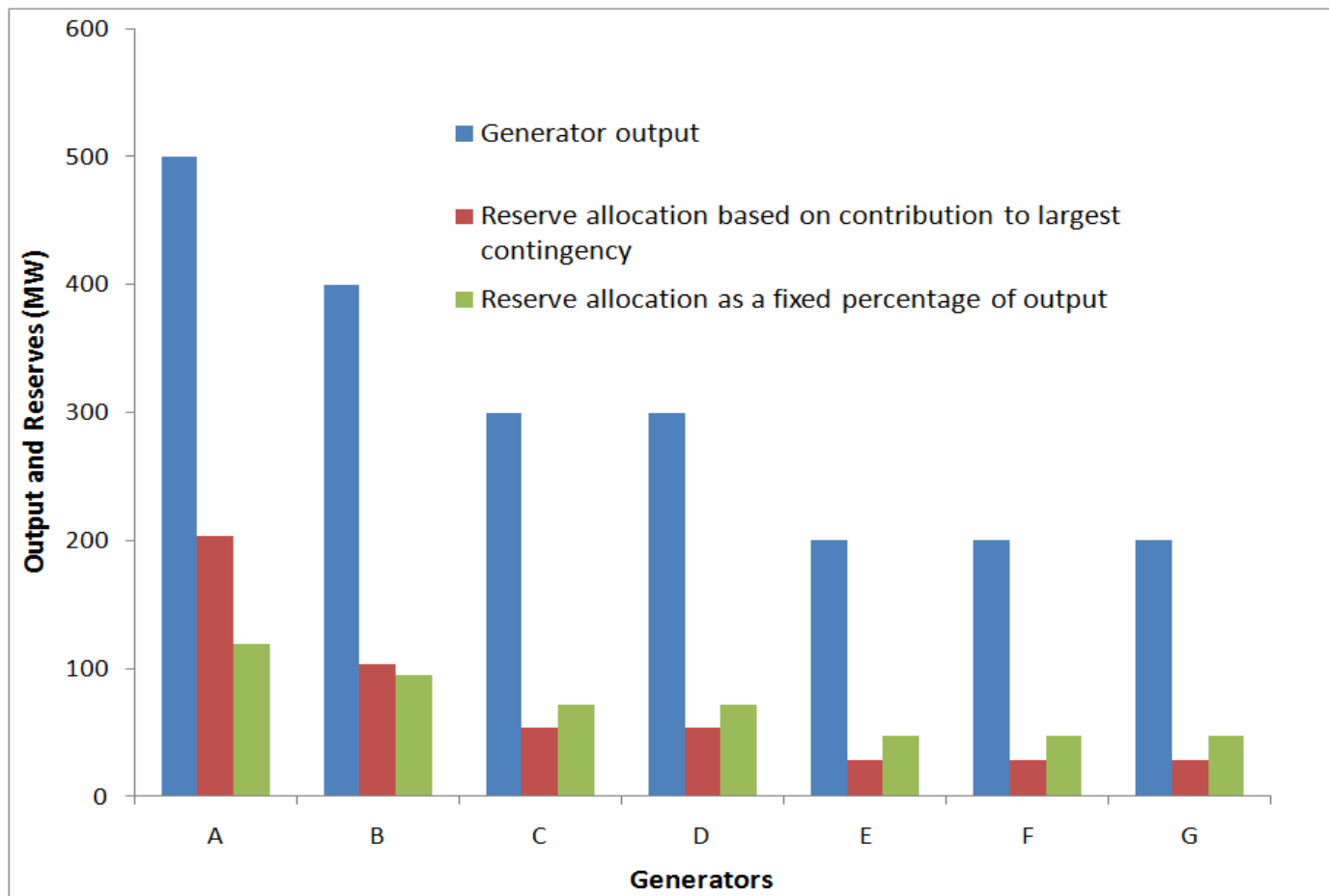
- ▶ Annual wind value \$47.36/MWh
- ▶ Annual daily block value \$48.82/MWh
- ▶ Difference \$1.46/MWh
- ▶ Ramping artifact



Graph from NREL – citation at end.

Large units can have an integration cost

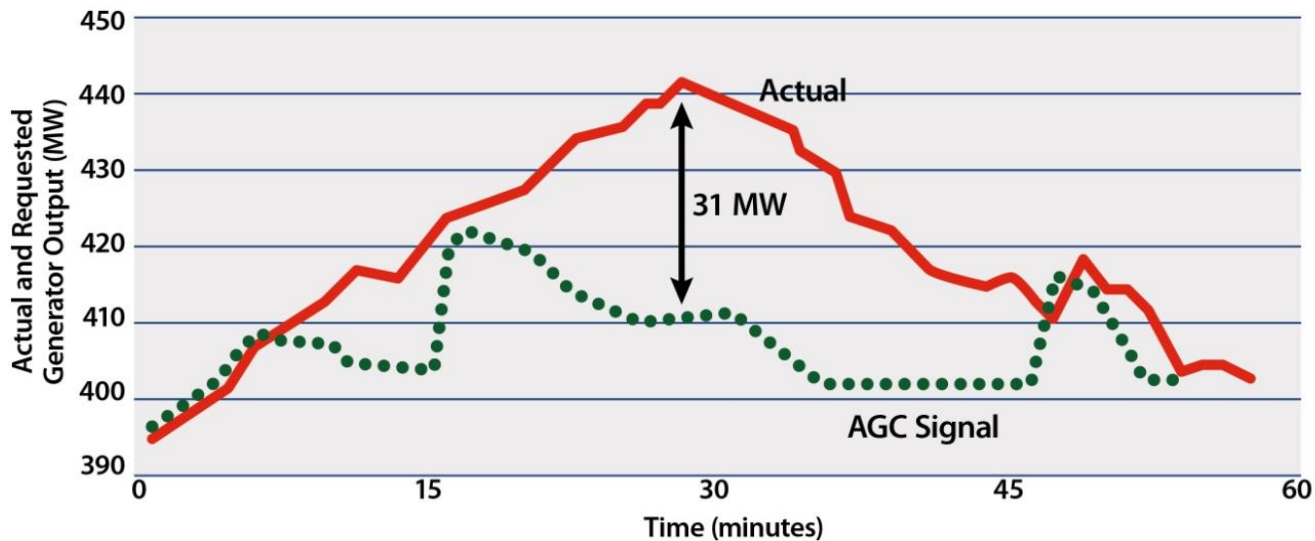
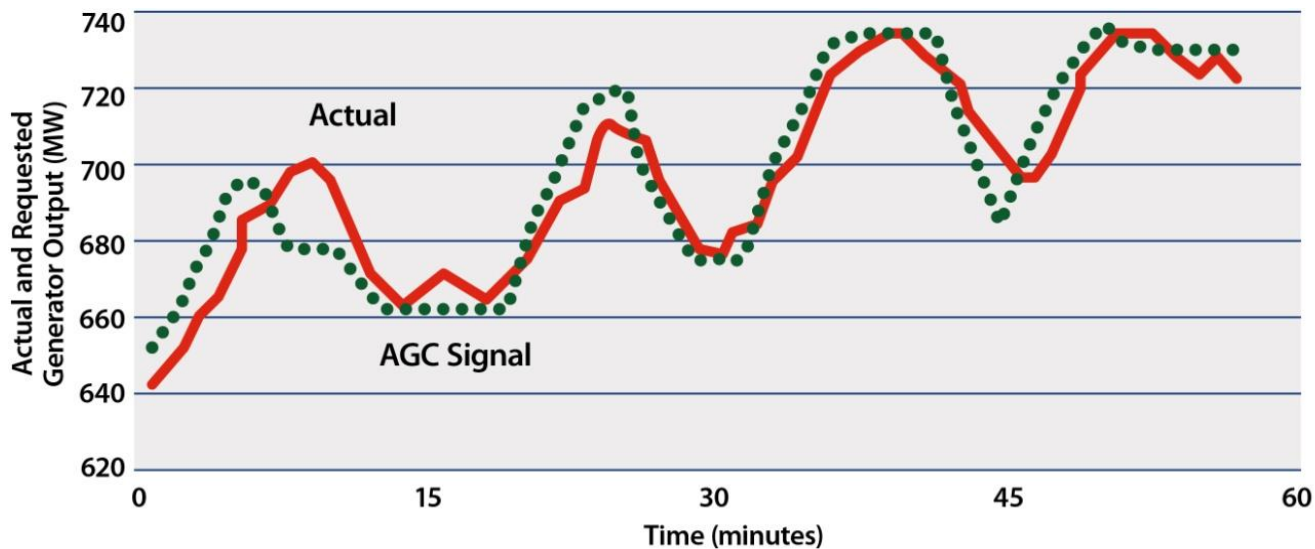
- ▶ Many costs are shifted from one resource to another: Example of contingency reserves



Graph from NREL – citation at end.

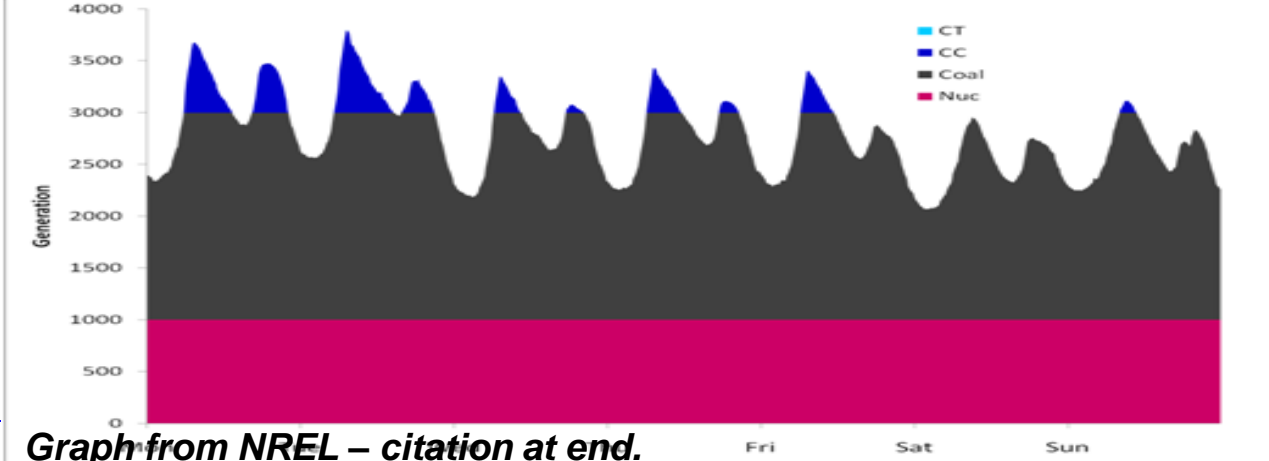
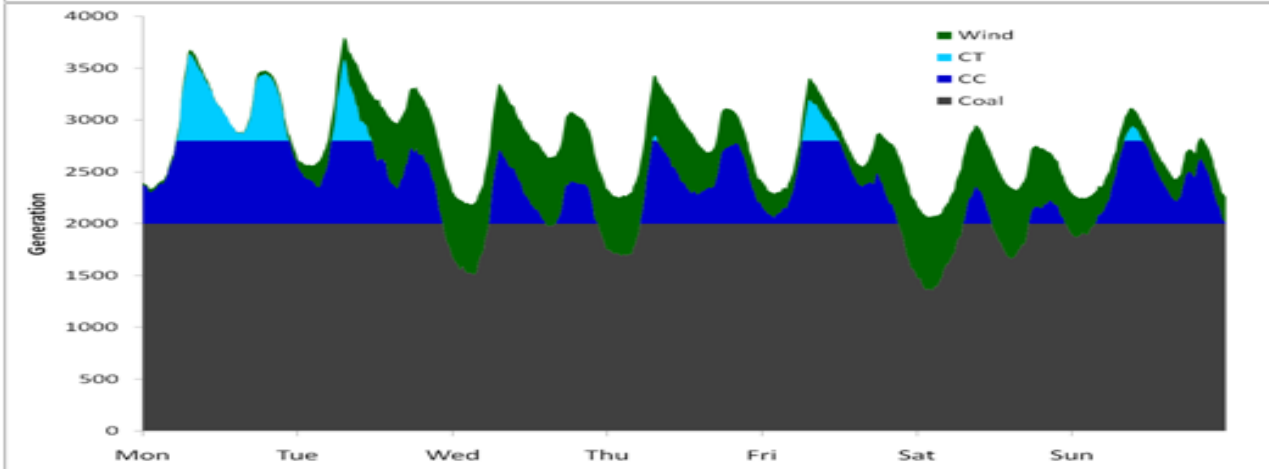
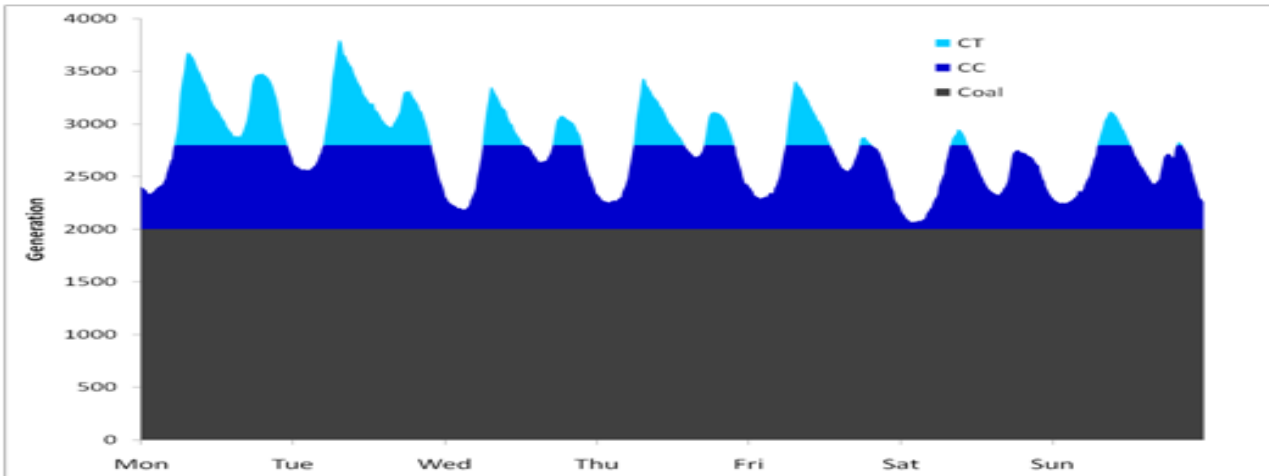
Other units impose a cost of variability

Actual data from 2 thermal units which were selling regulation into MISO



Graph from NREL – citation at end.

▶ Even base-load generation has an integration cost



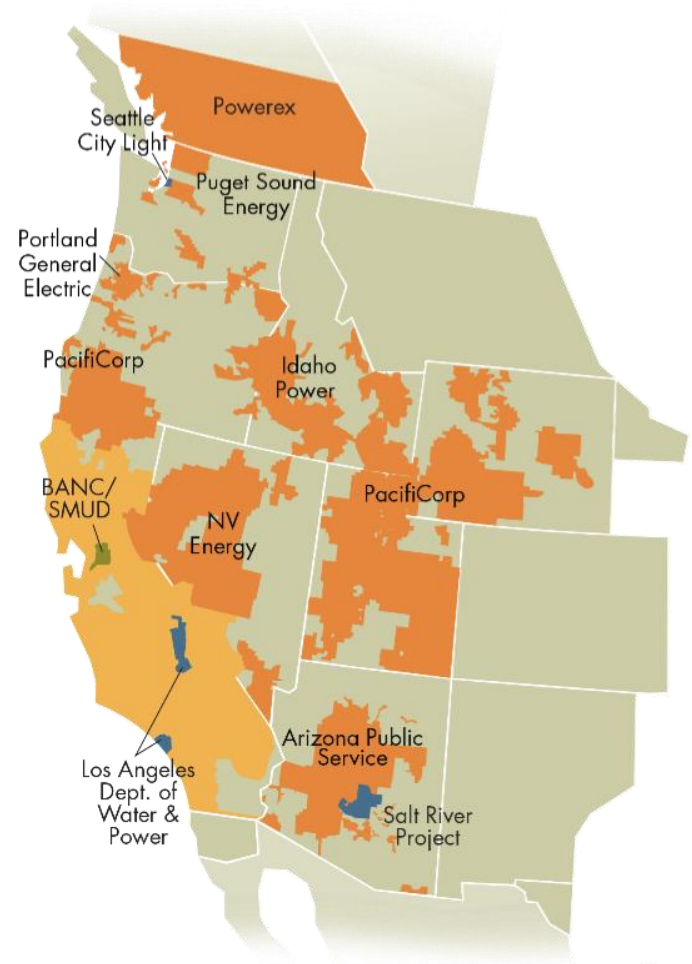
Graph from NREL – citation at end.

Anomalies were not uncommon

- ▶ **Example: PSCo Integration Study, circa 2005-6**
- ▶ **Interest in calculating impact of gas prices on wind integration cost**
- ▶ **As gas prices increased from ~\$3.00/MBTU to ~\$7.00, the integration cost increased**
- ▶ ***However*, no recognition of the increased benefit of wind in reducing expensive gas burn**

Inefficient Market Design/Flexibility has an Integration Cost

- ▶ **Example Energy Imbalance Market (EIM) work found savings of ~\$300B/year of a full-fledged EIM in the West**
- ▶ **According to CAISO 10/1/2018 last quarter savings of the EIM were \$71M.**
- ▶ **The "integration cost" of small, slow dispatch in the West could be interpreted as the benefit of the EIM**



Inflexible Generation has an Integration Cost

- ▶ **Min-gen constraints have an impact on system operation**
 - ◆ **Increase VG curtailment**
 - ◆ **Increase costs by imposing a constraint on the economic dispatch**

Why so many difficulties?

- ▶ **Sum of all parts may not equal the whole**
- ▶ **Focus on one component without taking big-picture into account**
- ▶ **“Benchmark” unit doesn’t exist, and other resources were not subject to these analyses**
- ▶ **No well-accepted method has emerged in the last ~15 years, which indicates significant methodological problems**

▶ **UK ERC**

<http://www.ukerc.ac.uk/publications/the-costs-and-impacts-of-intermittency-2016-update.html>

▶ **“Different categories of impact ...create(s) the risk of double-counting some elements of costs, and the possibility that the benefits offered by particular types of generator are not accurately represented in some cost estimates.”**

▶ **Most folks have moved on, in favor of more all-inclusive estimates of costs/benefits (IEA Task 25 paper Milligan, Kirby, Holttinen, et al (in references))**

- ▶ **Isolating “integration cost” is difficult, or (more likely) impossible.**
- ▶ **The sum or the parts vs. the whole → LCOE of a part may be hard to interpret**
- ▶ **Emerging best-practice: Comparison of all-in costs**

- ▶ Milligan, M.; Kirby, B. (2009). Calculating Wind Integration Costs: Separating Wind Energy Value from Integration Cost Impacts. 28 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-46275. Available at <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy09osti/46275.pdf>.
- ▶ Nebraska Wind Integration Study
<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy10osti/47519.pdf>
- ▶ Milligan, M.; Ela, E.; Hodge, B.; Kirby, B.; Lew, D.; Clark, C.; DeCesaro, J.; Lynn, K. (2011). Integration of Variable Generation, Cost-Causation, and Integration Costs. *Electricity Journal*. Vol. 24(9), November; pp. 51-63. Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tej.2011.10.011>
- ▶ Milligan, M.; Ela, E.; Hodge, B.; Kirby, B.; Lew, D.; Clark, C.; DeCesaro, J.; Lynn, K. (2011), Cost-Causation and Integration Cost Analysis for Variable Generation. NREL Technical Report
<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy11osti/51860.pdf>
- ▶ Milligan, M.; Kirby, B.; Holttinen, H.; Kiviluoma, J.; Estanqueiro, A.; Martin-Martinez, S.; Gomez-Lazaro, E.; Peneda, I.; Smith, C. (2013). Wind Integration Cost and Cost-Causation: Preprint. Prepared for the 12th International Workshop on Large-Scale Integration of Wind Power Into Power Systems, October 22-24, London, England; 9 pp.; NREL Report No. CP-5D00-60411. Available at <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy14osti/60411.pdf>
- ▶ Also see Stark, (2015) A Systematic Approach to Better Understanding Integration cost. NREL Technical report
<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/64502.pdf>

Thank you!



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