

Renewable-Storage Hybrids in a Decarbonized Electricity Supply

Caitlin Murphy

INFORMS Annual Meeting 2022 TD60. The Role of Battery Storage in Power System Decarbonization

Two Trends in the Evolving Role of Energy Storage

- Storage will play a prominent role in a decarbonized U.S. electricity supply
- Hybrids comprise a large and increasing – share of proposed projects

600

Capacity in Queues (GW)

002 of a

100

2014

2014

2021

Rand et al. (2022), https://emp.lbl.gov/

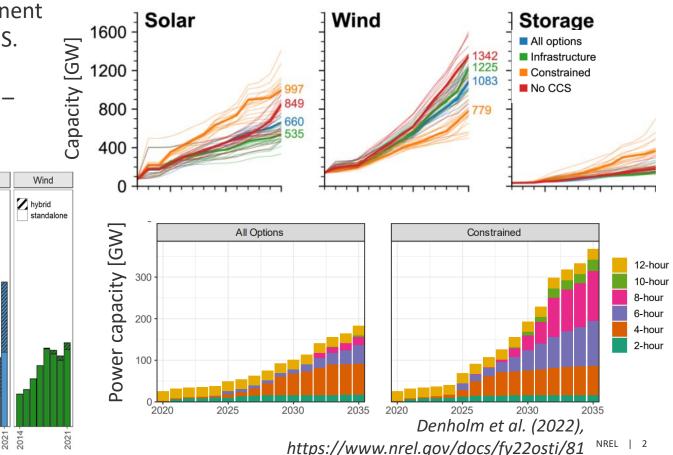
sites/default/files/q

ueued up 2021 04

-13-2022.pdf

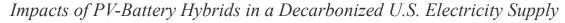
Solar

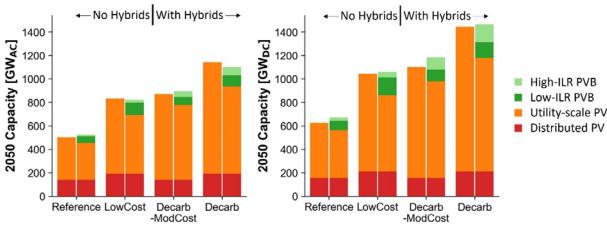
Storage



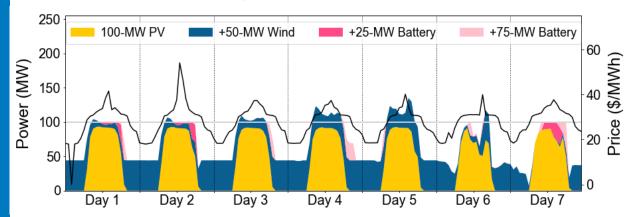
This Presentation: Economics and Impacts of Storage-Based Hybrids

Optimizing storage deployment and operations





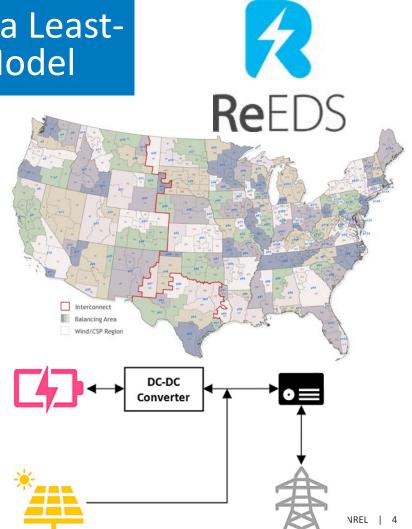
The Value of Storage as a Function of PV-Wind Variability



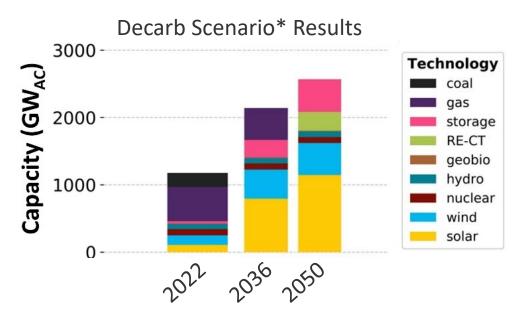
PV-Battery Representation in a Least-Cost Capacity Expansion Model

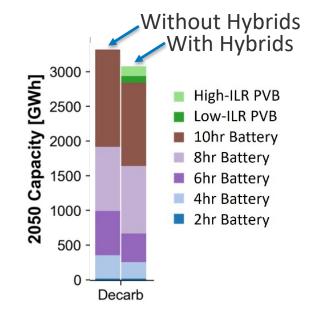
- Use explicit **time series profiles for the ILR-dependent amount of clipped energy** that can be recovered and used by the coupled battery;
- Represent the **shared costs associated with hybridization** (inverter and balance of system), so cost savings are design-dependent
- Assume the battery component in a PVbattery hybrid receives **100% of the ITC value**
- Capture **curtailment-reduction benefits** associated with charging batteries directly from renewable energy

Murphy et al. (2022), https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy22osti/82046.pdf



The Role of PV-Battery Hybrids in a Decarbonized U.S. Power System





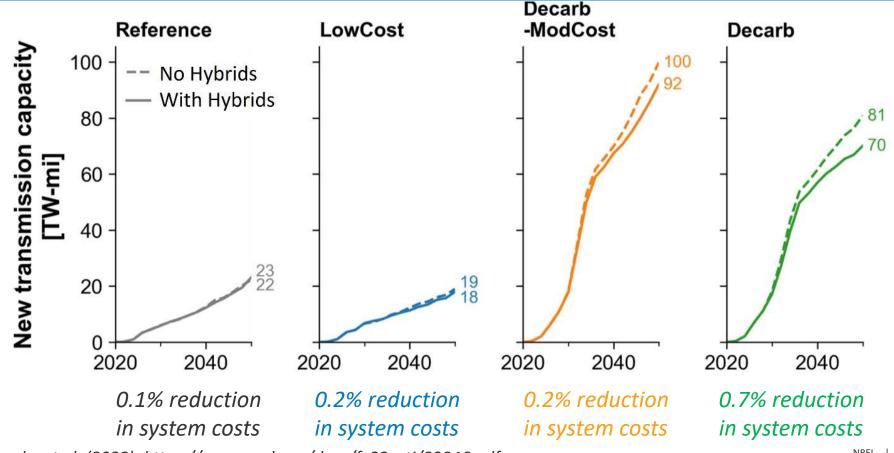
*Scenario definitions include:

- -Low-cost trajectories for PV and battery
- -95% decarbonization by 2035, 100% decarbonization by 2050
- -Business-as-usual electricity demand projections

Murphy et al. (2022), https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy22osti/82046.pdf

Coupled (4hr) batteries largely displace standalone diurnal (4-6hr) storage

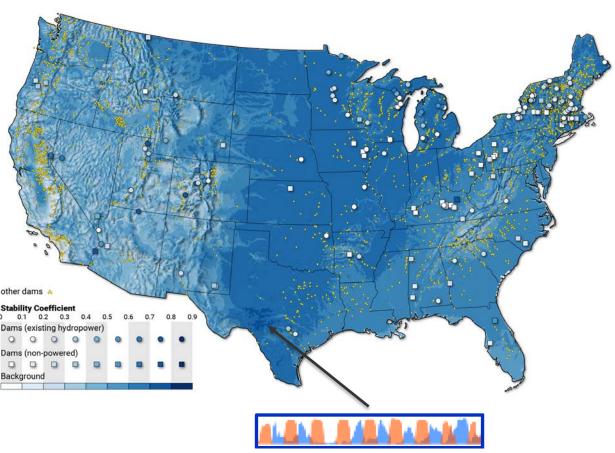
PV-Battery Hybrids Reduce Transmission Buildout and System Costs Associated with Power Sector Decarbonization



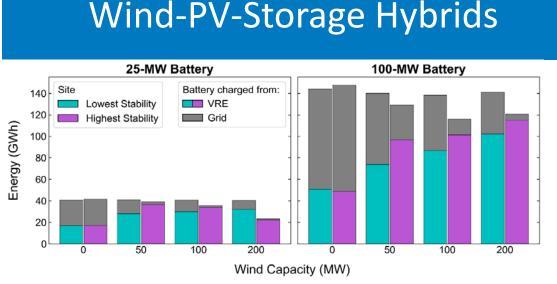
Murphy et al. (2022), https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy22osti/82046.pdf

FlexPower: Wind-PV-Storage Hybrid Systems

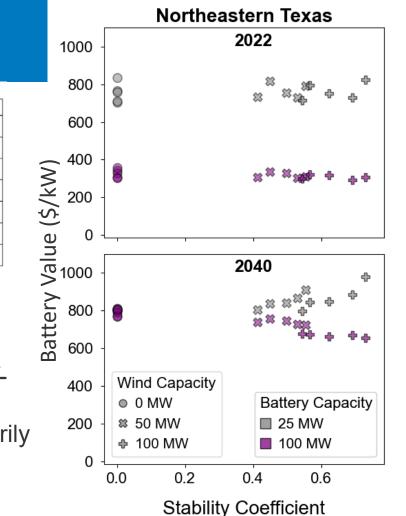
- Optimal storage sizing in a hybrid configuration depends on the variability of coupled generation source(s)
- Hybrid systems comprising complementary wind-PV systems can realize many benefits:
 - -Reduced variability
 - -Increased capacity factors
 - Increased availability (capacity credit) and dispatchability
 - Increased transmission
 utilization
 - Provision of full set of reliability and resilience services



Harrison-Atlas et al., Renewable Energy, accepted NREL | 7



- In the near term, smaller batteries can provide comparable economic performance as larger batteries when coupled with complementary PVwind systems
- Storage in a hybrid configuration charges primarily from coupled VRE resources (including clipped energy), and its utilization is reduced overall in regions with high complementarity



Schleifer et al., Frontiers in Energy Research, under review

Key Findings

- In the context of a decarbonized power system, PV-battery hybrids...
 - Influence the future mix of battery technologies
 - Reduce transmission buildout
 - Reduce system costs
- Optimal storage sizing in a hybrid configuration depends on the variability of the coupled generation source and the value of standalone VRE
 - In the near term, smaller batteries can provide comparable economic performance as larger batteries when coupled with complementary PV-wind systems
 - Storage in a hybrid configuration charges primarily from coupled VRE resources, and its utilization is reduced overall in regions with high complementarity
 - As the value of PV and wind approaches zero, larger batteries improve the economic performance of a hybrid power plant

Thank You

www.nrel.gov

NREL/PR-6A20-84192

This work was authored by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, operated by Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC, for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under Contract No. DE-AC36-08GO28308. Funding provided by the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Strategic Analysis and Wind Energy Technologies Office. The views expressed in the article do not necessarily represent the views of the DOE or the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government retains and the publisher, by accepting the article for publication, acknowledges that the U.S. Government retains a nonexclusive, paid-up, irrevocable, worldwide license to publish or reproduce the published form of this work, or allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes.

