

Grid Integration of Micro CHP Distributed Generation

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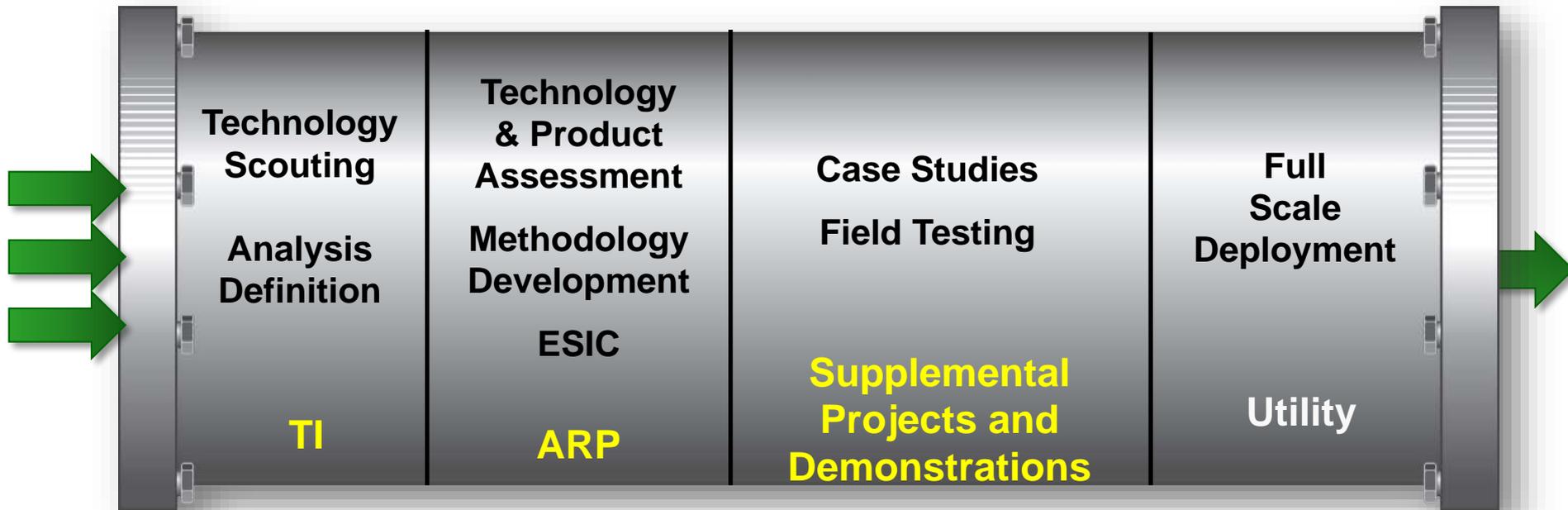
Together...Shaping the Future of Electricity

EPRI's Mission

Advancing safe, reliable, affordable, and environmentally responsible electricity for society through global collaboration, thought leadership and science & technology innovation.



EPRI Advances Technology through Development Pipeline

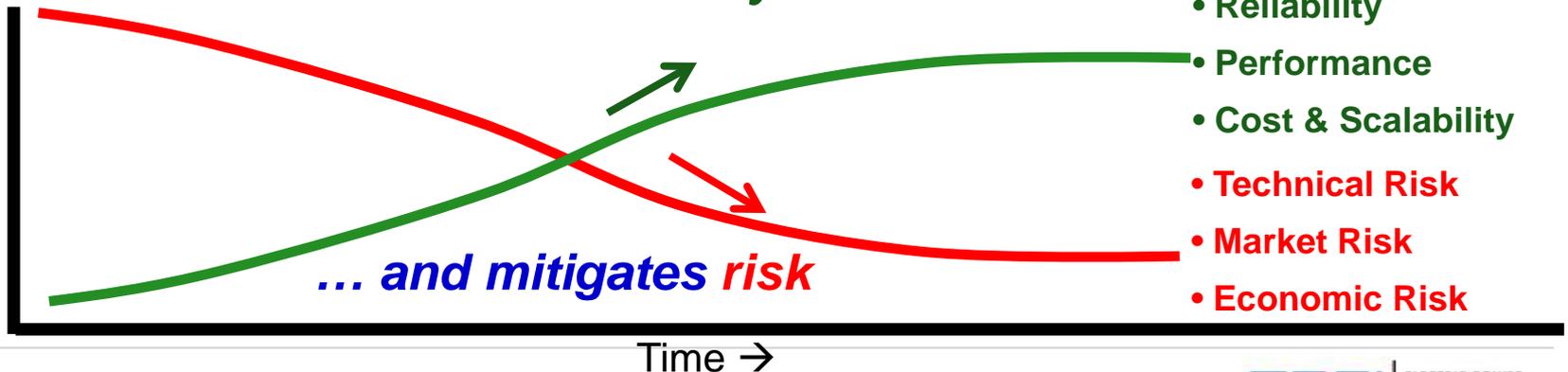


Each successive stage increases certainty...

... and mitigates risk

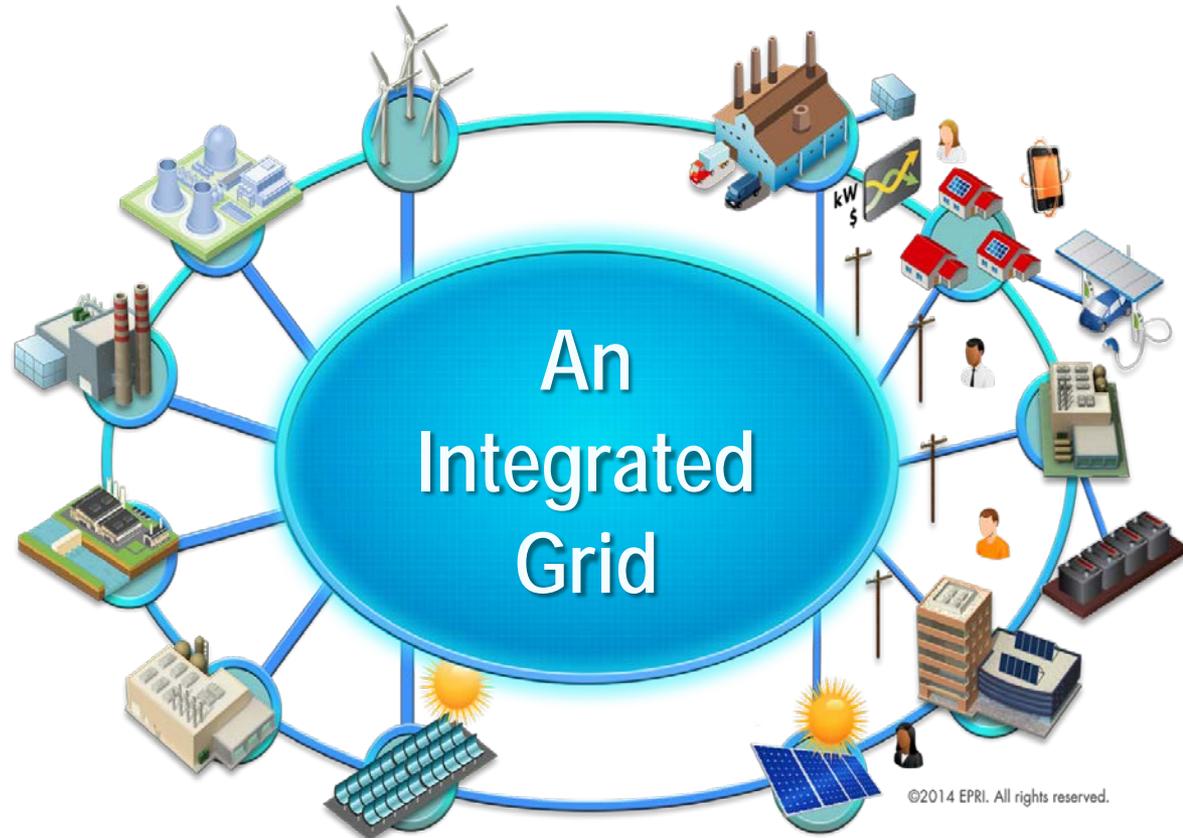
Certainty of:

- Safety
- Reliability
- Performance
- Cost & Scalability
- Technical Risk
- Market Risk
- Economic Risk

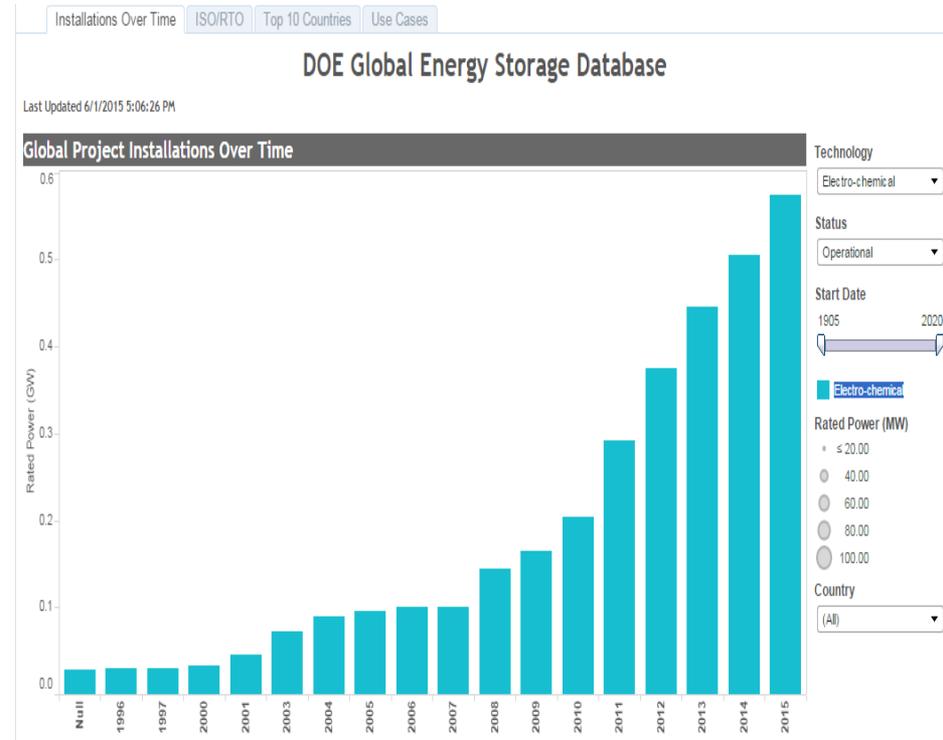
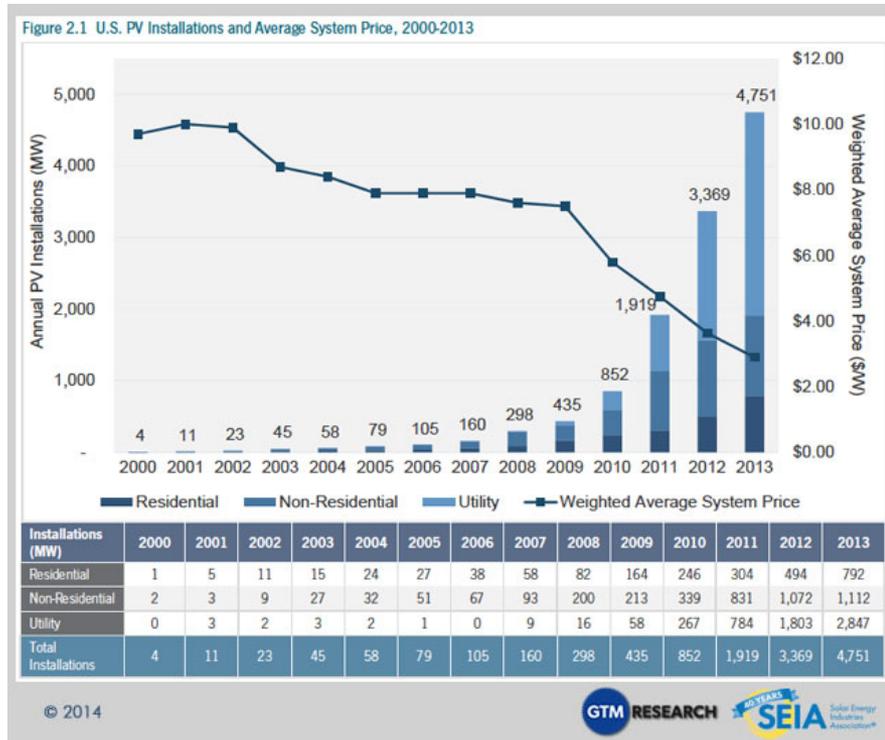


Integrated Grid Methodology

- The electric power system is changing—rapidly in some areas—with the rise of distributed energy resources (DER) such as solar PV.
- To fully realize the value of these distributed resources, and to provide power quality and reliability, a deliberate and beneficial integration is needed.
- Widespread deployment of PV needs to be incorporated into both grid planning and operational processes.
- This in mind, EPRI has developed a comprehensive benefit-cost framework aimed at better informing strategic decision-making by all power system stakeholders.



Why focus on Distributed Generation? Quick look at trends



11% CAGR Battery B to B

Source: Panasonic

Compare to smart phone forecast of CAGR of 7.1-13%

Sources: CCS Insight, PRN Newswire, Forrester

Source: DOE Global Energy Storage Database

EPRI Energy Storage and Distributed Generation

Through the EPRI Energy Storage and Distributed Generation Program, member utilities:

- Follow the rapidly developing worlds of energy storage, distributed generation, and microgrids
- Learn from the experiences and practices of other utilities and investigators
- Guide the way that storage and DG are used, as well as the tools used to design and apply them



Approach:

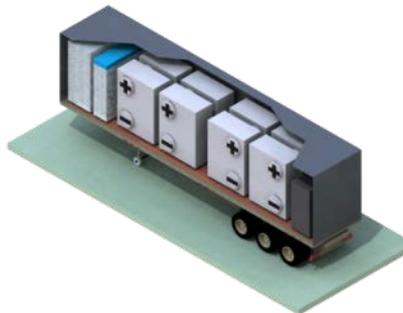
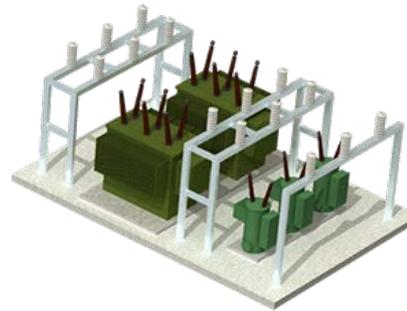
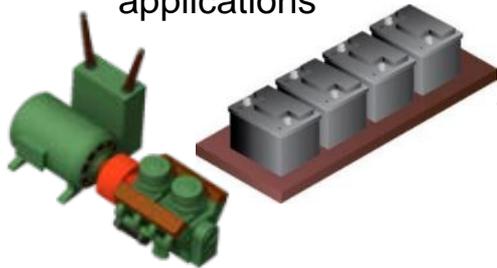
- Investigate customer-side storage products and DG products for performance and grid compatibility
- Analyze the effects of customer side storage and DG on the power distribution network



Key EPRI Research Initiatives in ES/DG: Facilitating Grid-Ready DER Systems

Underlying Technologies

- Exploring technology tradeoffs
- Optimizing technology for utility applications



Deployable Product

- Ensuring safety and reliability
- Understanding cost and performance
- Simplifying procurement and operation through standardization of specification and interfaces

Power Conditioning

- Establishing appropriate operations and control
- Ensuring efficient and reliable operation



Grid integration

- Establishing best practices for siting and permitting
- Standardizing the interface with the grid
- Modeling and analyzing the effects on the grid

Communications and Control

- Defining interoperable protocols
- Developing operational and dispatch algorithms



The Utility Challenge: Integration of DG and Microgrids

Technical Challenges:

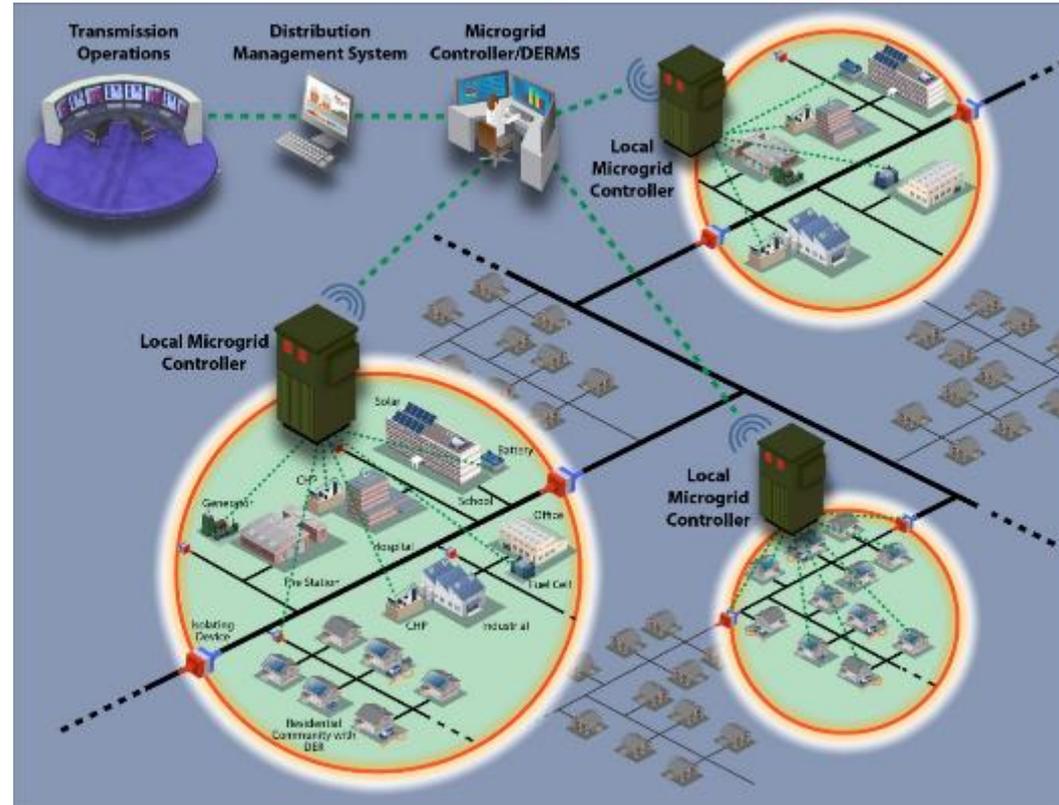
- Bi-directional power flows
- Fault current contribution – protection scheme impacts
- Unit Level Volt/VAR support
- Islanded Operation

Economic Challenges:

- DG technologies still costly and with uncertain lifetimes
- Business model still undeveloped

Typical Applications:

- Demand response
- Voltage/frequency support
- Renewables mandates
- Capacity (offset peakers)
- Upgrade deferrals



How does EPRI address DG Integration to Utilities?

- System, Feeder and Equipment models -
 - System Portfolio
 - Overall system generation portfolio assessments
 - Environmental impacts
 - Grid integration voltage/protection impacts

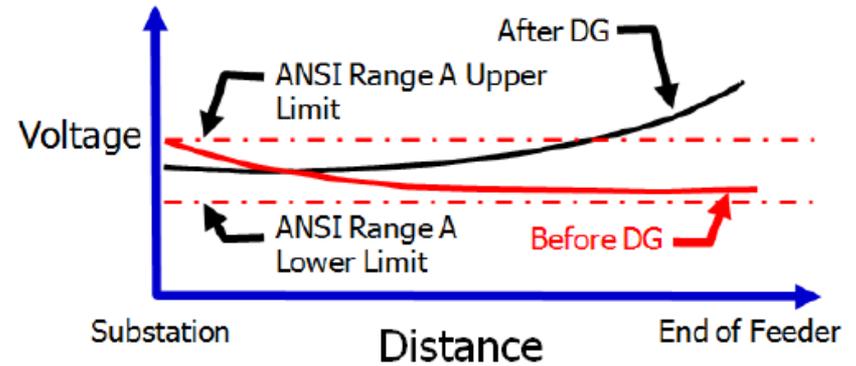
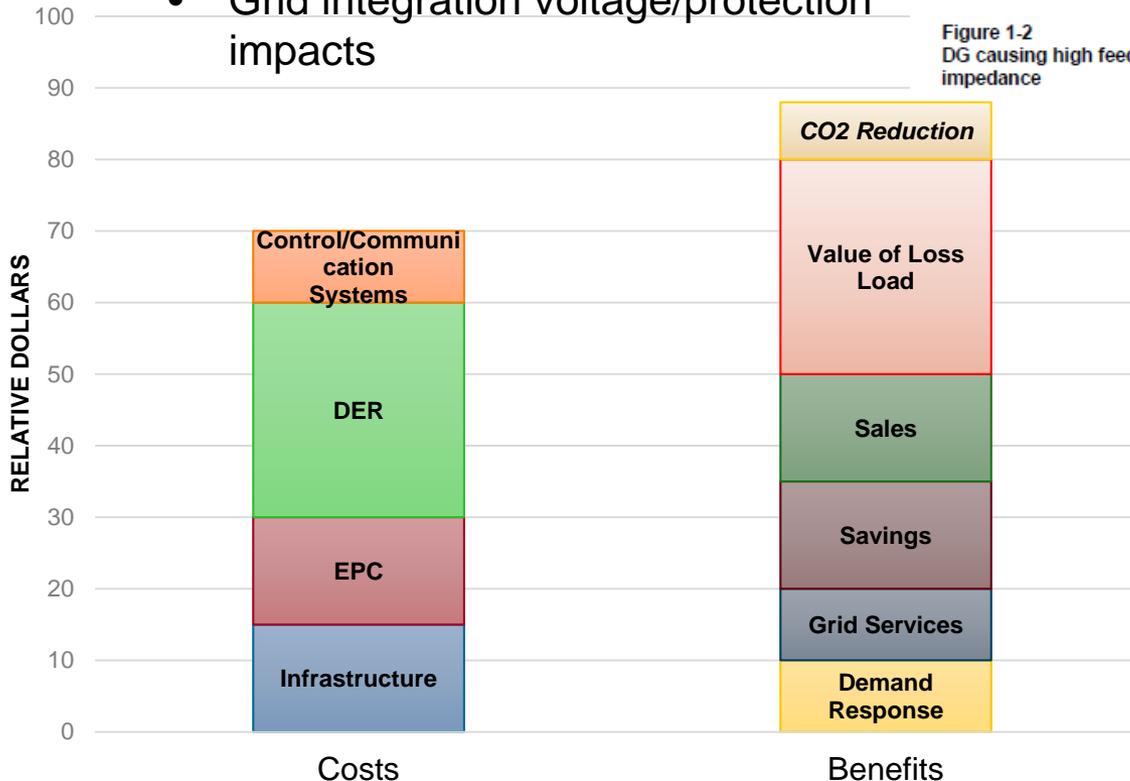


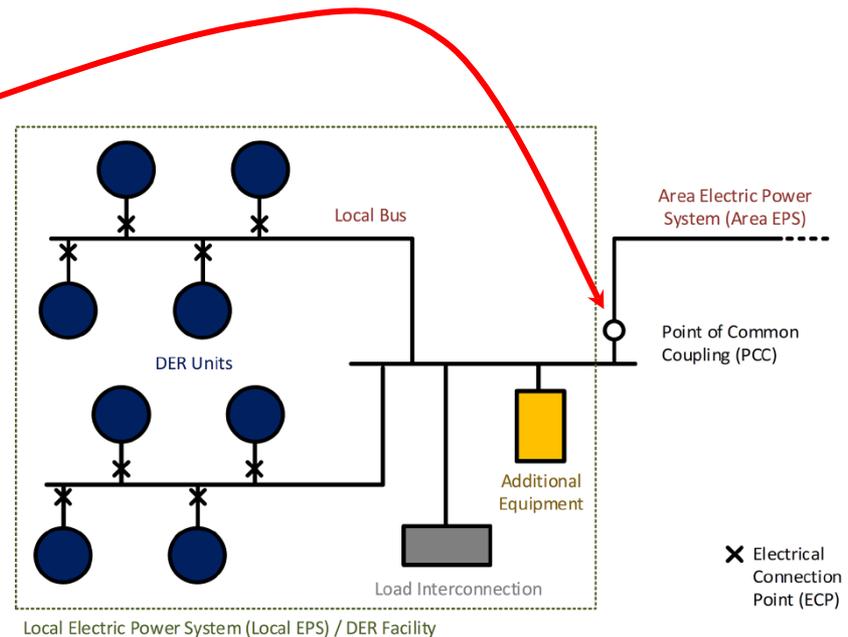
Figure 1-2
DG causing high feeder voltage when exporting large amounts of power relative to circuit impedance



- Optimization of DG
 - Location
 - Size
- Cost/Benefit Analysis
 - Technology Surveys
 - Distributed Resource Financial Models

How do these approaches apply to micro CHP?

- Typical residential interconnect requirements
 - Most focus is on Point of Common Coupling
 - Net meter
 - UL rated inverter
 - Disconnects
- If more complicated applications are pursued (voltage regulation/islanding) – more rigorous requirements are applicable

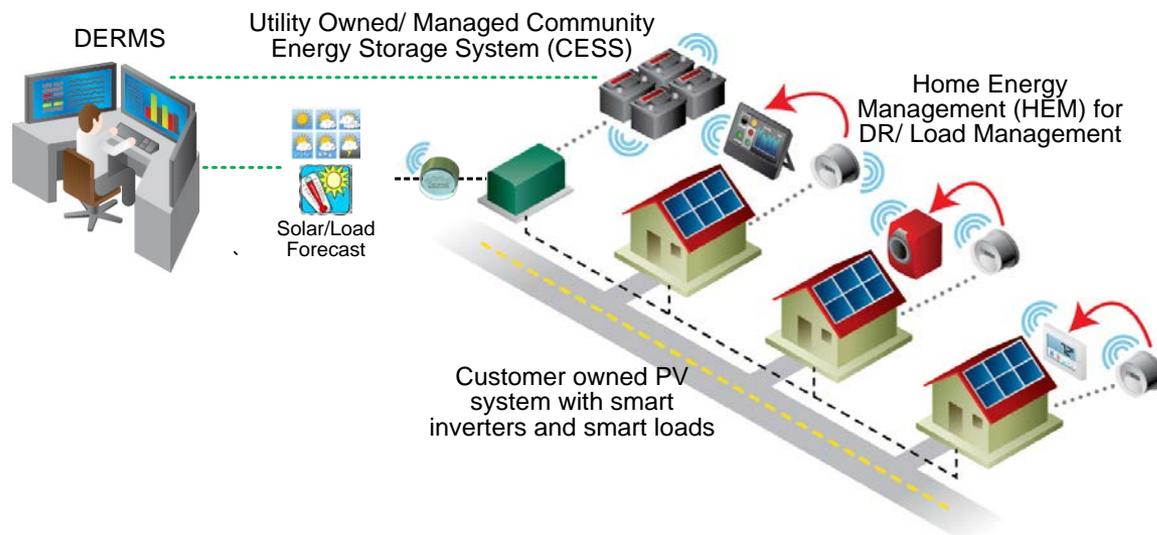


How do these approaches apply to micro CHP?

■ Controls - How is benefit extracted?

- Who owns Micro CHP?
 - Customer – rate based incentives
 - Utility/other – over-arching grid incentives
- Who controls for given applications?
 - Utility back office control – Smart Grid – Enterprise based systems

- Considerations
 - What Communication Platform?
 - What protocol is used?
 - Cybersecurity issues
 - Latency
 - Data ownership



How do these approaches apply to micro CHP?

- Cost benefits - modeling – customer specific
 - See EPRI 3002004191 – Program on Technology Innovation: Natural Gas Distributed Generation Options: Cost and Market Benchmarking Assessment – Nov 2014
- Microgrid considerations
 - Role of micro CHP in microgrid
 - Can it carry black start or load shift?
 - Complications of thermal load modeling

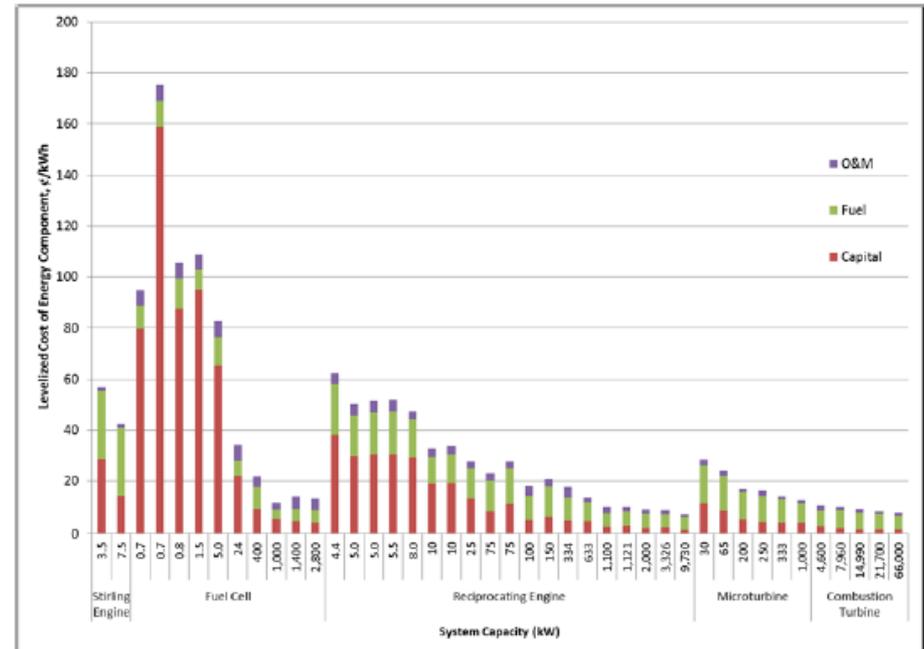
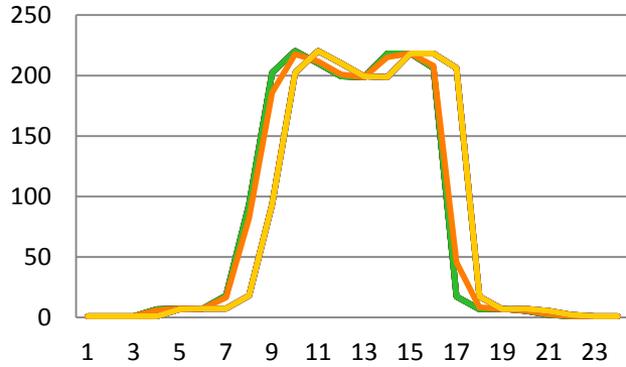


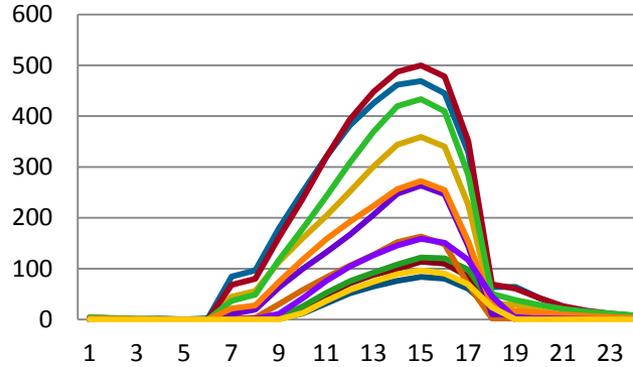
Figure 5-2
Levelized Cost of Energy Results without CHP for Specific Technologies

Load (Electrical, Thermal) Characterization – numerous load profiles need to be addressed

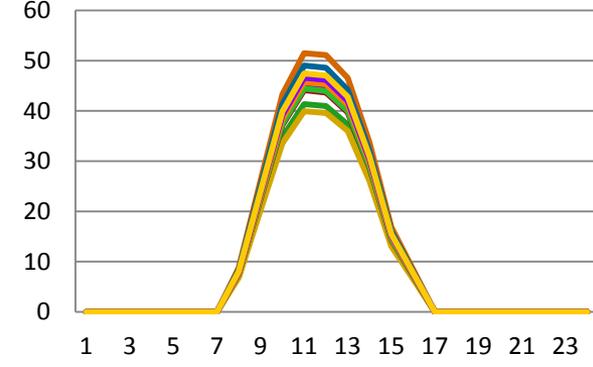
Electric Only



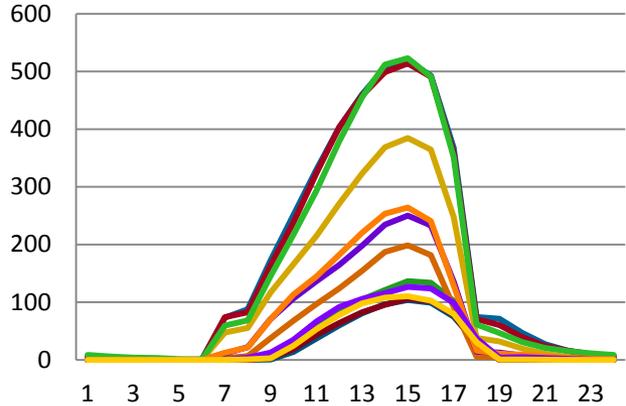
Space Heating



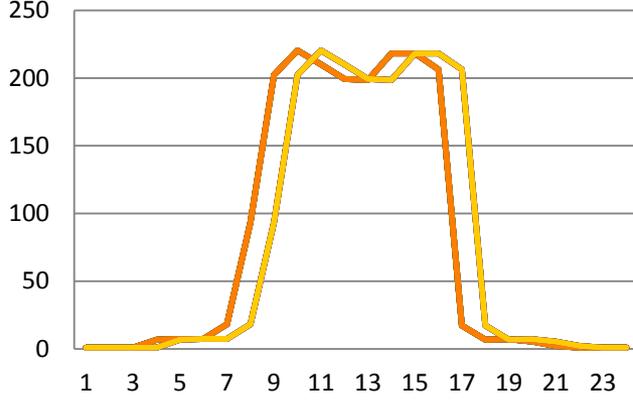
Hot Water



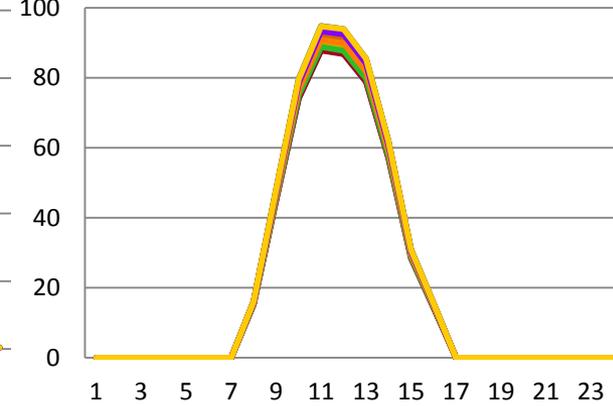
Cooling



Refrigeration



Natural Gas



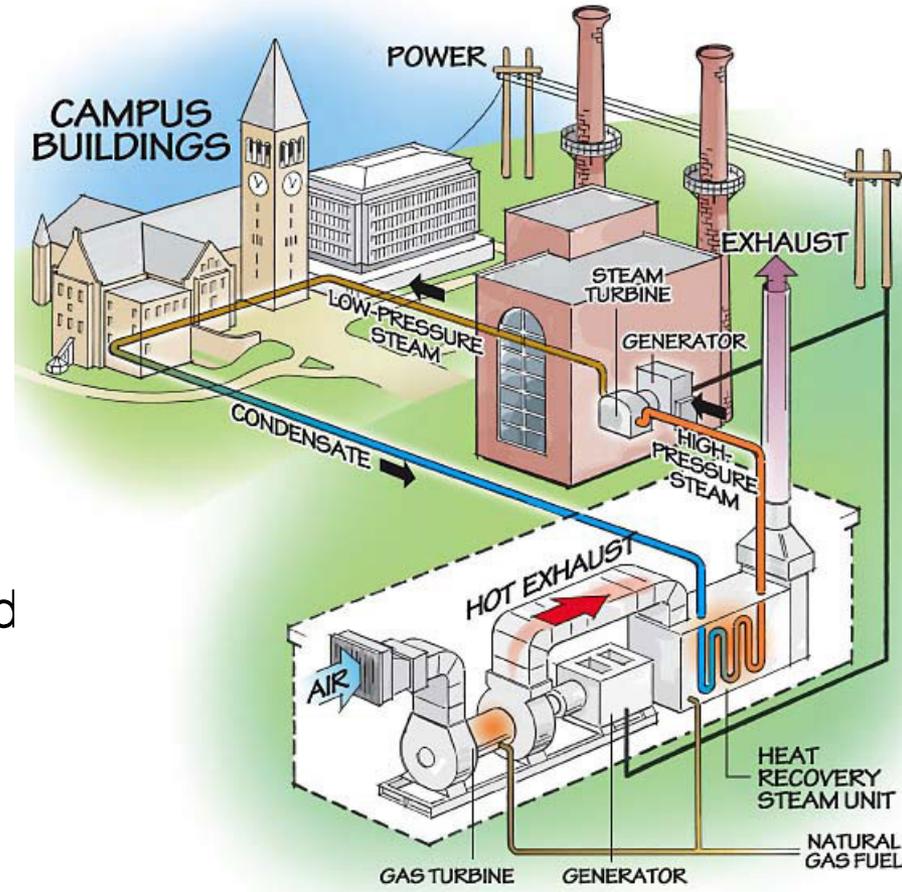
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How do these approaches apply to micro CHP?

- Environmental Considerations
 - Small capacity, but non-zero air emissions
 - Sources close to people
 - Short stacks and cooler flue gas alters plume rise & buoyancy
 - Impact of building topology
 - Therefore, air quality impacts (outdoor or indoor) should be tested
 - Assess emissions
 - Fine scale modeling
 - Inform siting considerations



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