



Energy Commission

Emerging Technology Research

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Potential R&D Outcomes from Today's Workshop



- Clarification and better understanding of current emerging technology efforts and activities
- Future load management standards and or directives that result in new RD&D needs
- New RD&D topics or areas of interest that evolve from follow-on discussions and activities

ET Research Ongoing at all Levels



Transmission



- Phasor Measurement
- Advanced displays
- Advanced comm & controls
- MRTU interface
- Energy Storage
- Renewables

Distribution



- Distribution Automation
- AMI
- Advanced C&C
- MRTU
- Energy Storage
- Renewables
- AMI

Integration



- Renewables
- Standards
- Protocols
- Reference designs
- Micro Grids
- Automation

Consumer

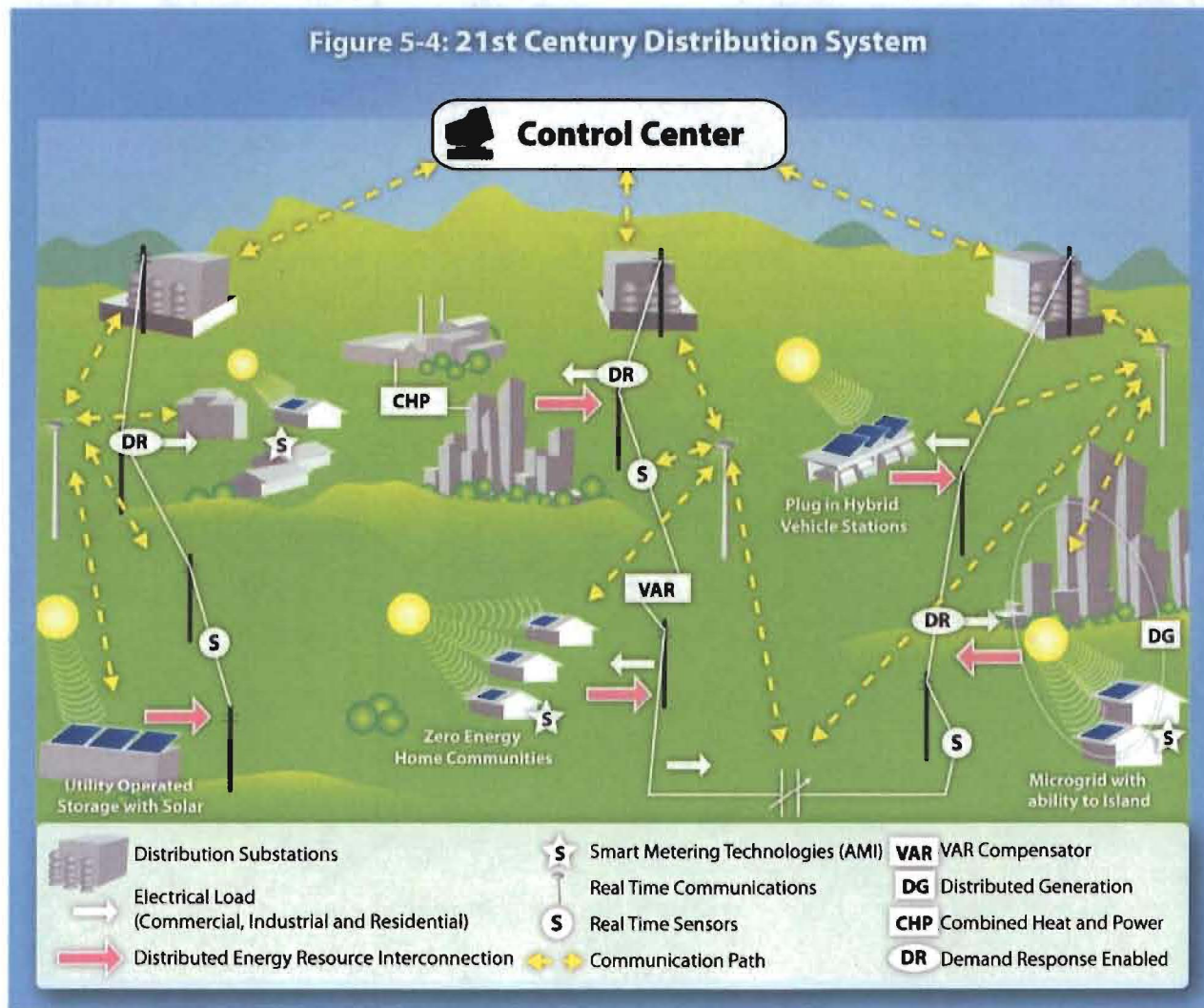


- Automating Demand Response
- AMI
- Dynamic Rates
- Home Area Networks
- Plug in Hybrids
- Renewables

Utility Grid of the Future (Smart Grid)

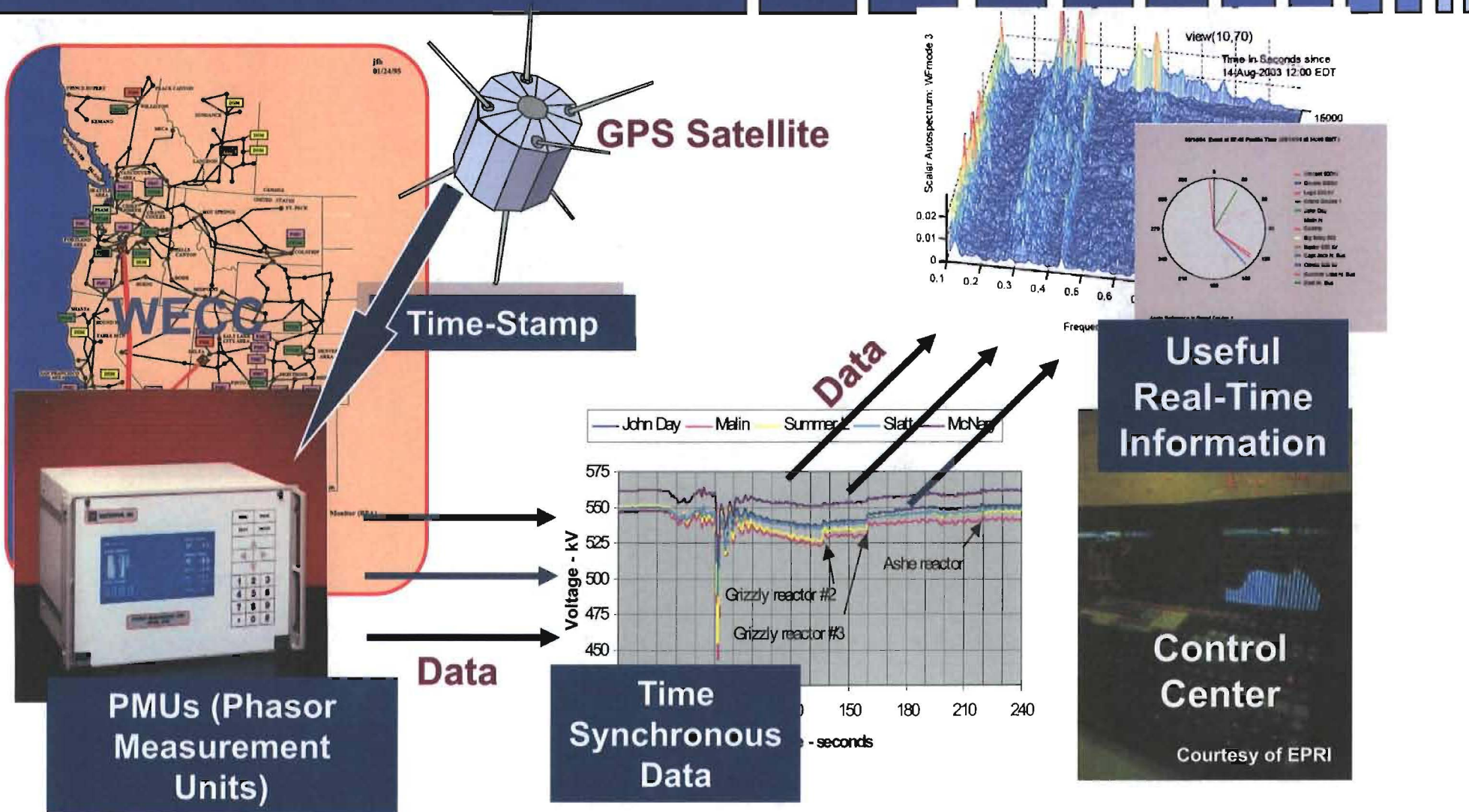


Figure 5-4: 21st Century Distribution System



Source: 2007 Integrated Energy Policy Report

Transmission Research—Phasor Technology

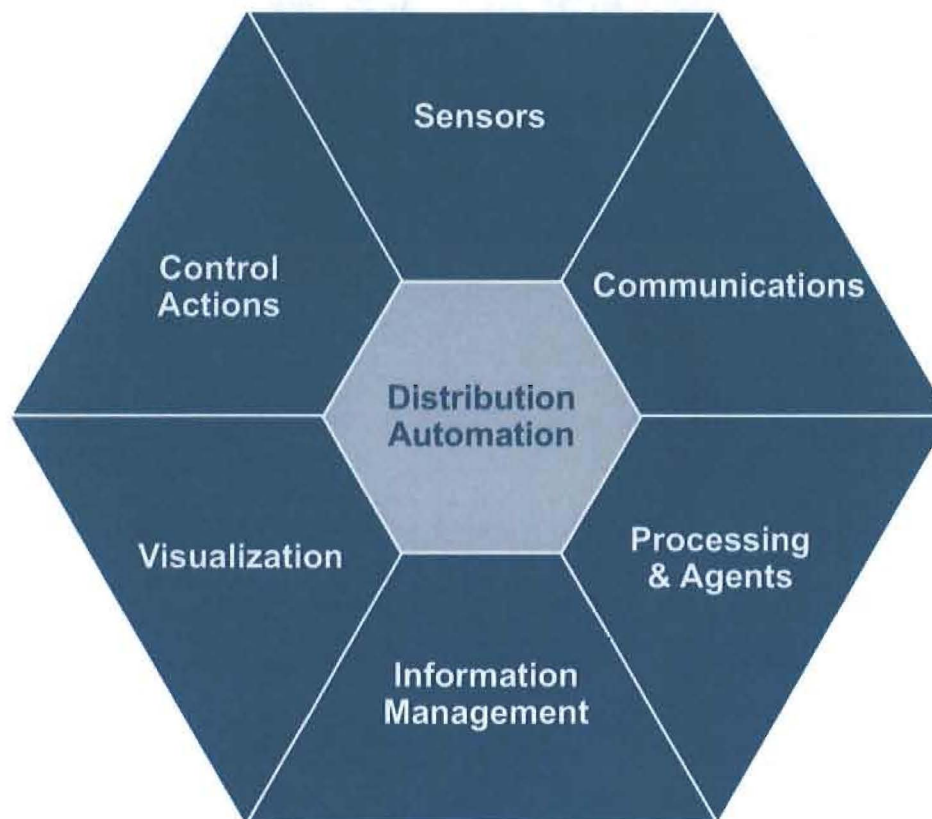


Storyline: Real Time Phasor System from Concept to Control Room

Distribution Automation Research



Distribution Automation is a family of technologies that can perform certain distribution system operations with reduced human contact and involvement.



Sensors

- Underground cable condition detection
- Low impact fault detection

Communications

- PV/utility communications
- New/legacy equipment interface

Information Management

- DER information model and communications
- Renewable Data Integration/Standards (61850)

Multiple Areas

- Value of DA Study
- Utility-scale Smart Grid Demonstrations (micro-grids)

Automation of Demand Response

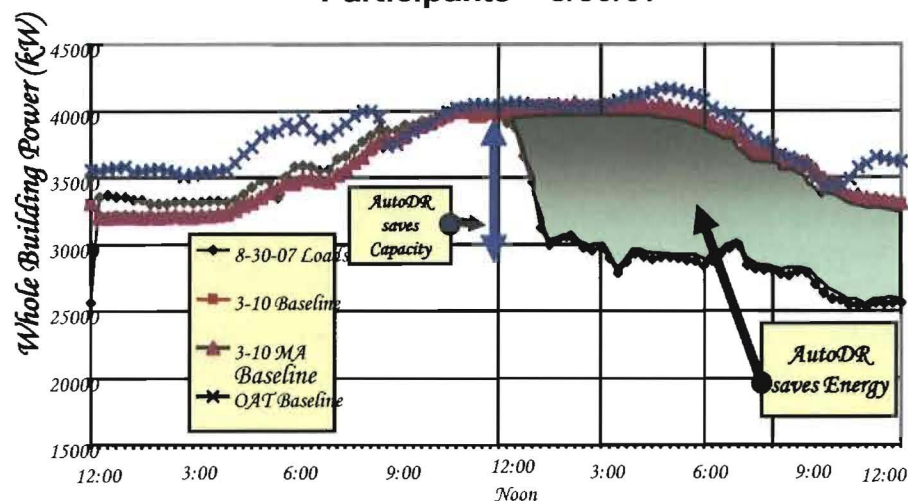


Auto-DR 2007 Results

	2006	2007*
Total Participants	13 CPP	37 CPP 53 DBP 62 CBP 152 Total
Total Base load	8 MW	80 MW
Total Peak Load Reduced	1 MW	25 MW
Average Peak Load Reduction	13 %	34%

* Includes large industrial loads.

PG&E AutoDR Test Day – All AutoDR Participants – 8/30/07



DR as Spinning Reserve or Ancillary Service



In this demonstration project, CAISO sends test dispatch signals to SCE using the same protocol normally used to dispatch electricity generators



SCE records the time **1** that it receives, via pager or email notification, CAISO's request



SCE sends radio dispatch signals to 1,000+ air conditioning units located in the four test distribution circuits that are part of demonstration and records the time when the signal is sent **2**

In normal operations, CAISO routinely sends dispatch instructions to electricity generators to follow changes in electricity demand

www



Electricity flowing to each of the four test distribution circuits is recorded in real time **4**

16:40:00 **1**

16:40:05 **2**

16:40:15 **3**

16:40:15 **4**

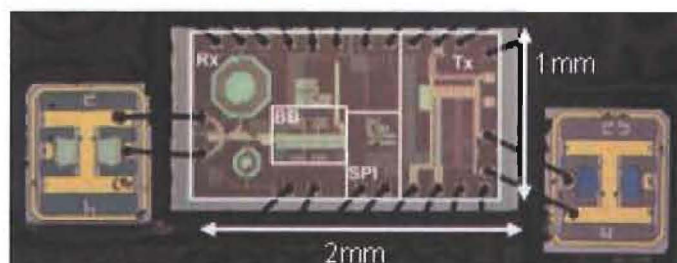
A statistically drawn sample of 100 controlled air conditioning units records the time when the curtailment signal is received **3** and sends real-time data on the units' electric power demand using cell phone-based meters

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CERTS-SCE Demand Response Spinning Reserve Demonstration

Recent Enabling Technology Development Research Projects

Smaller, cheaper radio components...

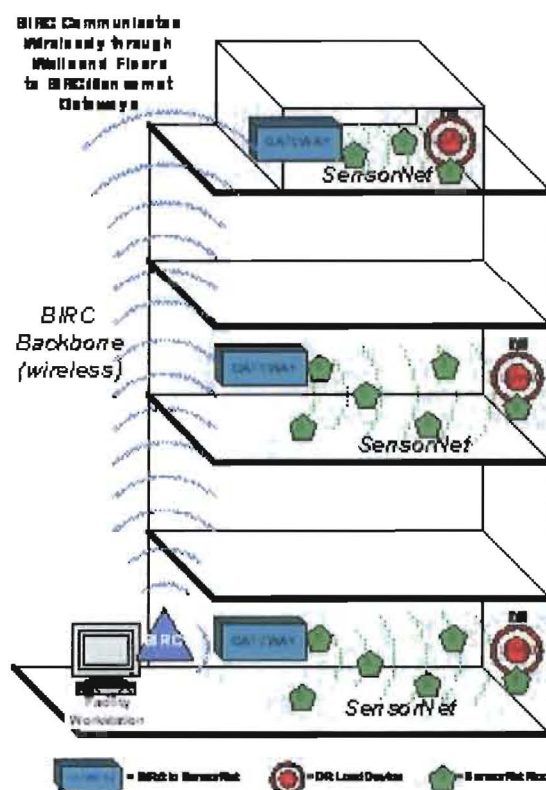


... leads to smaller, cheaper DR enabling technologies

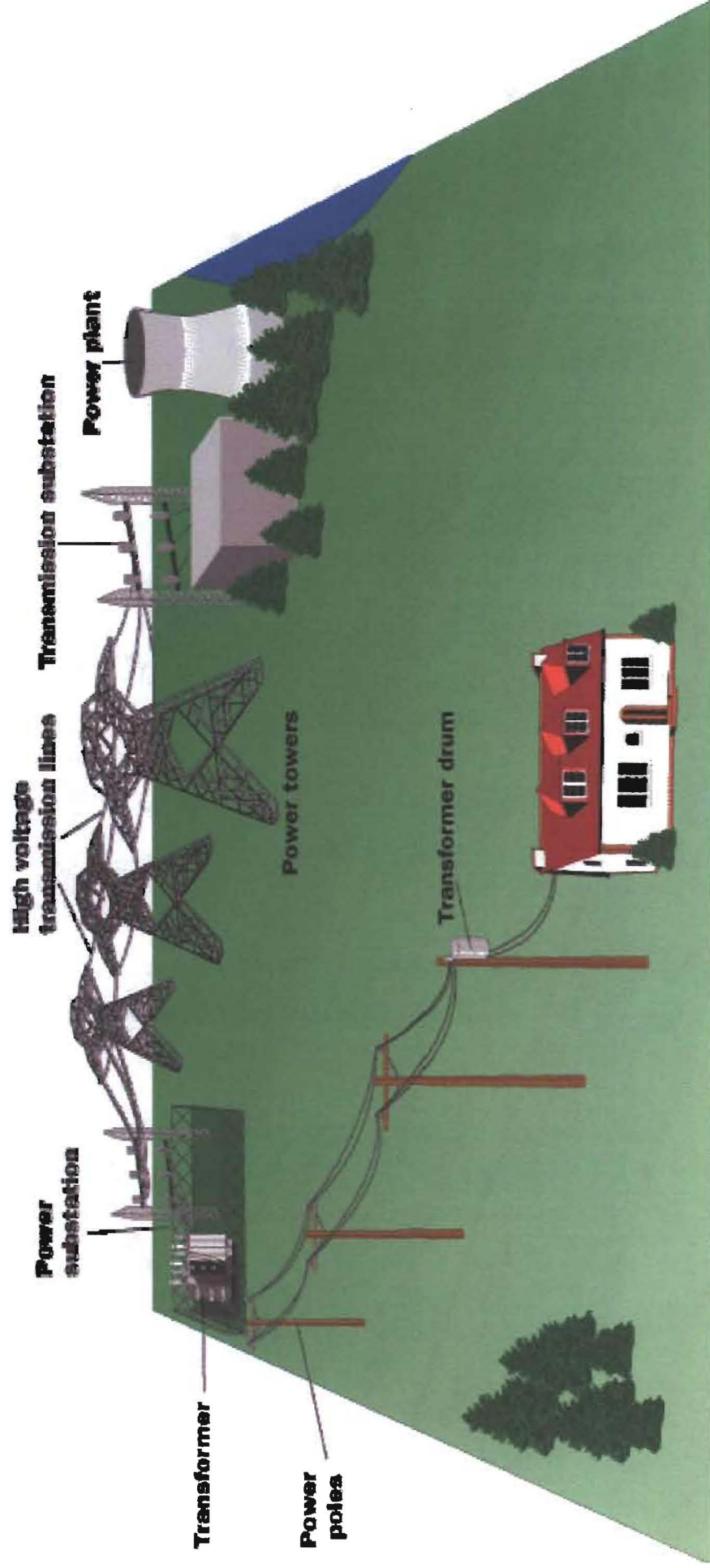


Barrier Immune Radio Communications

Studying how different communication signals propagate through different building materials.



Grid Security



Energy Storage Technologies



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100 kW, 15 kWh lithium battery for UPS applications



Photo Courtesy of Salt America

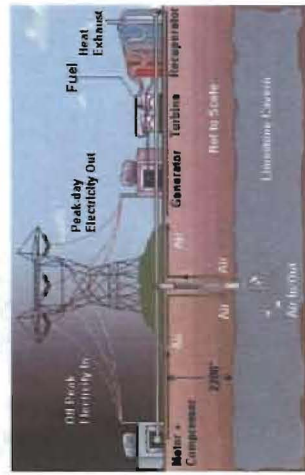


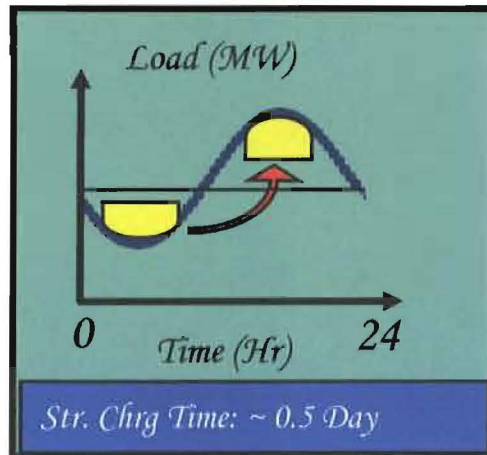
Photo Courtesy of CAES Development Company



Energy Storage Applications in California



Load Leveling



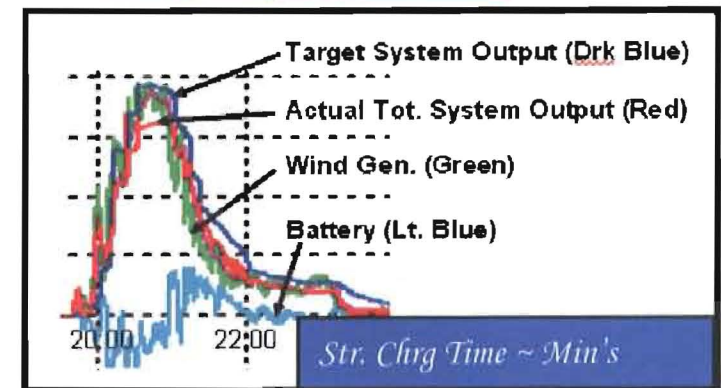
- CAES
- Pumped Hydro

Ramping:



- CAES
- Pumped Hydro
- Battery, Flow type
- Note: In California ramping is a big issue

Frequency Regulation:



- Battery, Regular or Flow Type
- SuperCap
- Flywheel
- SMES

Capital Cost Comparison of Energy Storage Plant Types



Technology	\$/kW	+	\$/kWh*	x	H	=	Total Capital, \$/kW
Compressed Air, CAES							
- Large (100-500 MW)	440		1		10		450
- Small (10-20MW) AbvGr Str	600		80		2		760
Pumped Hydro, PH							
- Conventional PH (1000MW)	1300		40		10		1700
Battery, BES (target) (10MW)							
- Lead Acid, commercial	250		300		2		1150
- Advanced (NaS/Flow)	250		500		2		1250
Flywheel (target) (100kW)	250		700		2		1650
Superconducting (1MW)	200		1000		2		2200
Magnetic Storage, SMES (target)							
Super-Capacitors (best today)	250		12000		1/60		450
(target)	250		1200		1/60		270

* This capital cost is for the storage "reservoir", expressed in \$/kW for each hour of storage. For battery plants, costs do not include expected cell replacements. EPRI updates these plant costs as technology improvements occur.



- **Developing energy storage operational envelopes for use with CA SIO Ancillary Services**
 - Help remove obstacles for use of energy storage technologies
- **Assessing value of energy storage to the integration of renewables in California**
- **Assessing use of energy storage to permit 24-hour use of renewables in California**
- **Support key energy storage demonstration projects**

Follow-up Questions



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