

**DOCKETED**

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<b>Description:</b>	UC Merced's slides for the workshop titled "Proposed Final Scenarios to Assess the Role of Long Duration Storage"
<b>Filer:</b>	Jeffrey Sunquist
<b>Organization:</b>	University of California Merced
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Long Duration Energy Storage  
Public Workshop #3  
July 12, 2022



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
**MERCED**





# Agenda

10:00 Welcome (Sunquist, Kurtz) – review team and objectives

10:05 UC San Diego-led studies (Hidalgo-Gonzalez)

- Effect of modeled time horizon on understanding role of LDES
- Value of LDES for 39 scenarios studied using SWITCH

10:45 Questions

10:55 UC Merced-led studies (Kurtz)

- Review of previous studies to set the stage for RESOLVE studies
- Defining modeling approach and final scenarios with RESOLVE

11:35 Questions



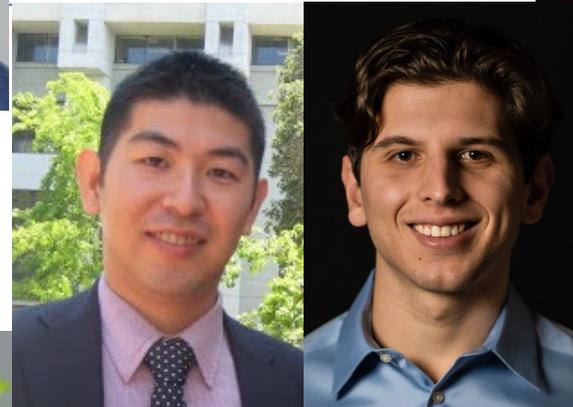
# Research team



**University of  
California Merced**  
Sarah Kurtz



**University of  
California Berkeley**  
Dan Kammen  
Sergio Castellanos



**University of California  
San Diego**  
Patricia Hidalgo-Gonzalez



**University of North  
Carolina Chapel Hill**  
Noah Kittner



# PROJECT OBJECTIVES – CEC GUIDANCE

- **Solicitation Directed: Study Value of Long-Duration Storage**
  - What role(s) will long-duration storage play?
  - What cost target must a storage technology reach?
- **EPIC Funding Directs: Provide value to ratepayers**
  - Low electricity prices
  - Reliable electricity
  - Meet SB100 and other CA targets
  - Technical societal goals
    - Address climate change
    - Reduce air & water pollution
    - Adequate clean-water supplies
  - Broader societal goals
    - Stability of jobs
    - Social justice – move toward a more equitable world...

*SB100 targets a decarbonized grid*

*What roles will storage play?*



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# PREVIOUS STUDIES – LAYING THE GROUNDWORK

- P.A. Sánchez-Pérez, Martin Staadecker, Julia Szinai, Sarah Kurtz, Patricia Hidalgo-Gonzalez, *"Effect of modeled time horizon on quantifying the need for long-duration storage"* Applied Energy, 2022 [Article](#)
- R. Jones and S. Kurtz, *"Optimizing the Configuration of Photovoltaic Plants to Minimize the Need for Storage"* IEEE Journal of PV, 2022. [Open access](#)
- Z. Mahmud, K. Shiraishi, M. Abido, D. Millstein, P. Sanchez, and S. Kurtz, *"Geographical variability of summer- and winter-dominant onshore wind"* Journal of Renewable and Sustainable Energy, Volume 14, 023303, 2022. [Open access](#)
- R. Shan, J. Reagan, S. Castellanos, S. Kurtz, and N. Kittner. *"Evaluating emerging long-duration energy storage technologies"* Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, Volume 159, 2022. [Article](#)
- M. Abido, Z. Mahmud, P. Sanchez, and S. Kurtz, *"Seasonal Challenges for a California renewable-energy-driven grid"* iScience, 2021. [Open access](#)
- Kittner, N., Castellanos, S., Hidalgo-Gonzalez, P., Kammen, D. M., & Kurtz, S. (2021). *Cross-sector storage and modeling needed for deep decarbonization. Joule*, 5(10), 2529-2534. [Article](#)
- M. Abido, K. Shiraishi, P. Sanchez, R. Jones, Z. Mahmud, S. Castellanos, N. Kittner, D. Kammen, and S. Kurtz, *"Seasonal Challenges for a Zero-Carbon Grid in California"* 48th PVSC, 2021. [PDF Presentation](#)
- A. Leilaieoun, R. Jones, R. Sinton, and S. Kurtz, *"Demand Shifting as a Profitable Strategy for Solar Plant Operators"* 48th PVSC, 2021. [PDF Article](#)
- S. Kurtz, N. Kittner, S. Castellanos, P. Hidalgo-Gonzalez, and D. Kammen, *"For Cleaner, Greener Power, Expand the Definition of "Batteries"!"* Issues in Science and Technology, 2021. [Article](#)

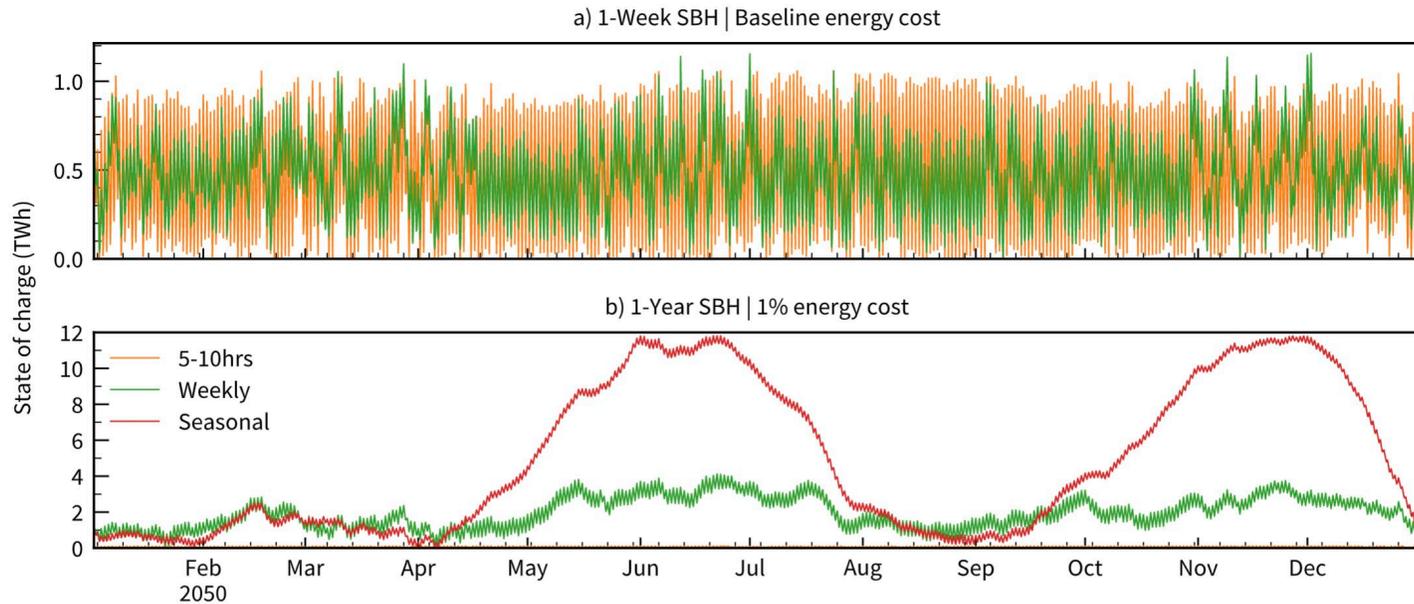
<https://sites.ucmerced.edu/ldstorage/publications%20version%202>





# PREVIOUS STUDIES – LAYING THE GROUNDWORK

- As we just heard: *full-year* modeling gives different answers from partial-year modeling, especially when LDES reaches low costs



**Fig. 6** Aggregated state of charge for all energy storage technologies installed throughout the WECC region. a) For the 1-week SBH using \$130/kWh and b) for the 1-year SBH with \$1.3/kWh. Duration of energy storage is classified according to its optimal range of duration. For weekly the range is between 10-100 hours and seasonal 100+ hours (energy to power ratio).

<https://sites.ucmerced.edu/ldstorage/publications%20version%202>





# PREVIOUS STUDIES – LAYING THE GROUNDWORK

- As we just heard: *full-year* modeling gives different answers from partial-year modeling, especially when LDES reaches low costs
- Therefore: develop a method for efficient full-year modeling
- Efficient modeling enables study of a wide range of scenarios

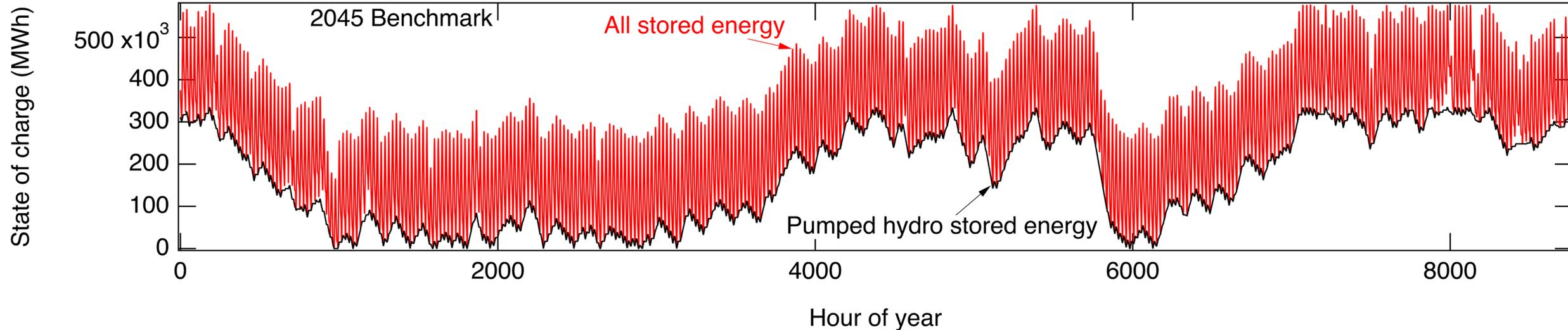
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# Full-year modeling of storage

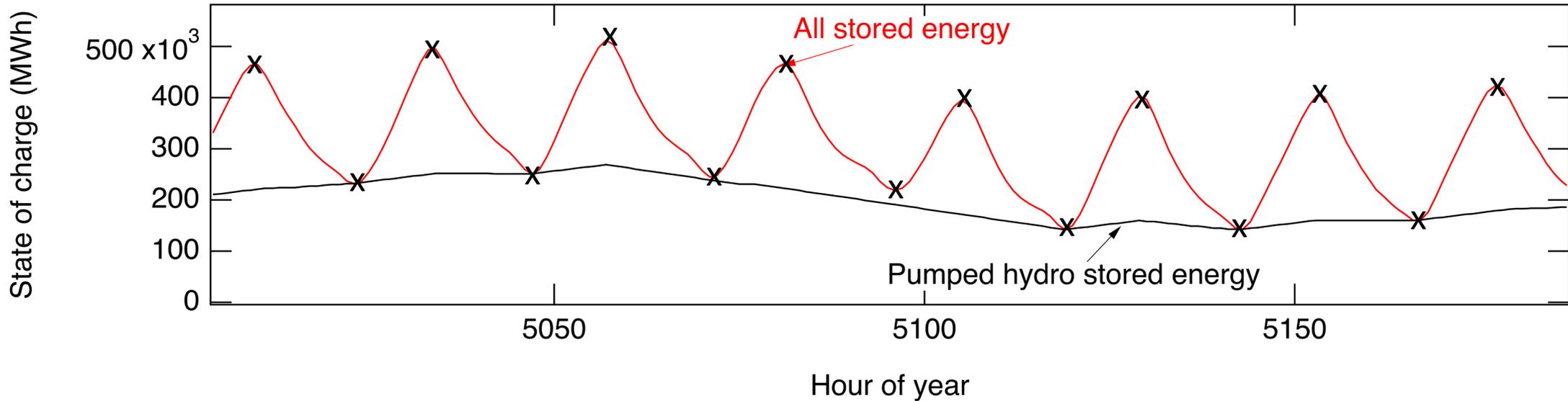
Modeling every hour of the year better reflects use of storage



E3 has rewritten RESOLVE (New-modeling-toolkit) to enable both representative days and full-year modeling to accomplish this

We are developing a complementary approach using the new code, but with modifications  
*Special thanks to E3 for allowing us access to the new software*

# Use critical hours to reduce size of problem

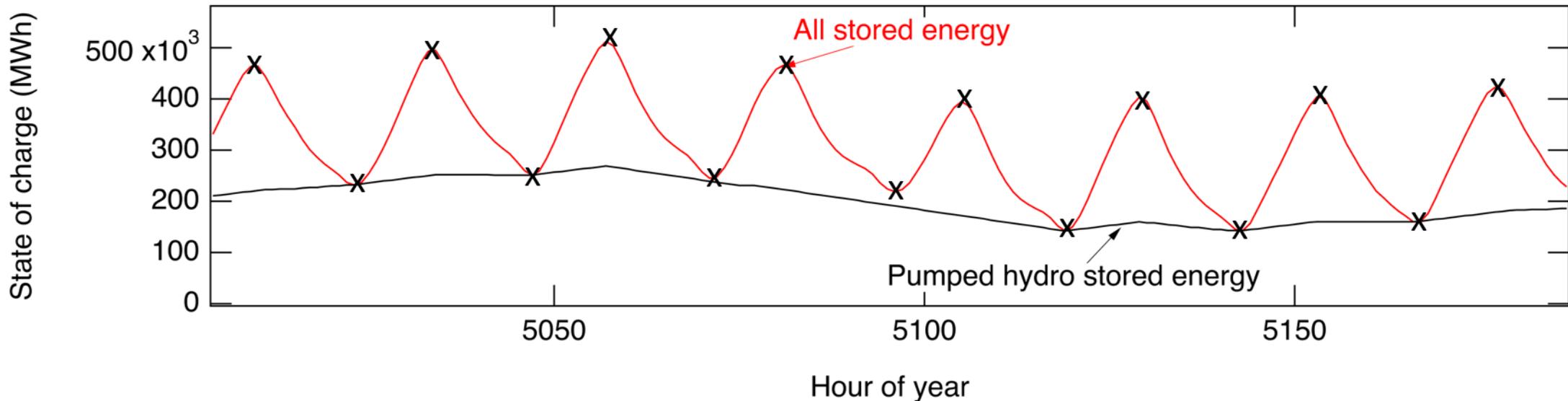


Modeling every hour of the year for multiple years is computationally demanding, so use a “critical time steps” method (1450 steps instead of 8760)

The “critical time steps” are identified as the hours of the day that best define the capacity expansion plan (use ~4 steps per day)



# Two-step calculation



## Preparation steps

- Identify critical hours
- Calculate profiles (averaging between time points)

## Two calculation steps:

1. Run RESOLVE (code is modified) to obtain optimal capacity expansion

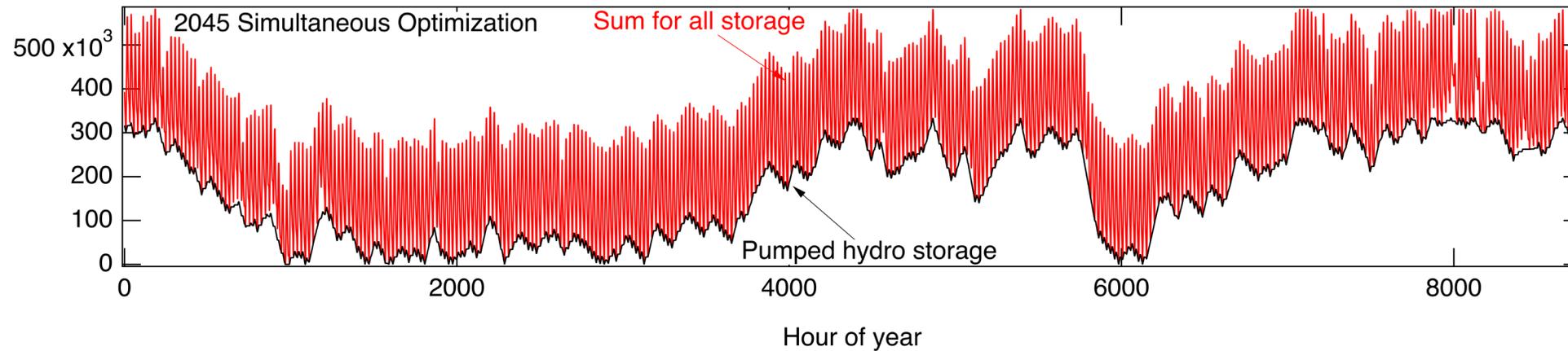
2. Use capacity expansion plan to optimize hourly dispatch for each year (RESOLVE)

Process reflects how the world works



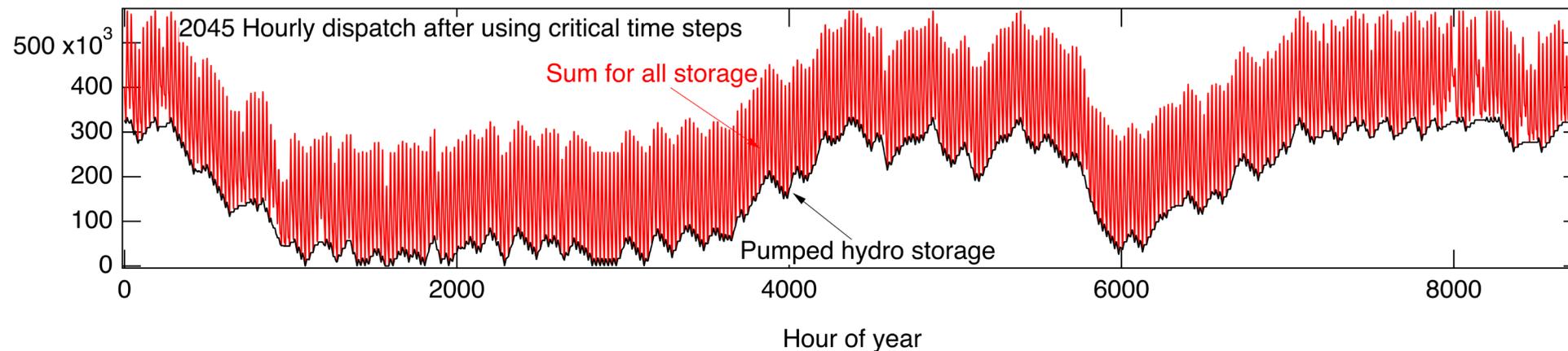
# Results implementing 2-step calculation

State of charge (MWh)



**One step**  
Time required  
2-4 hours

State of charge (MWh)



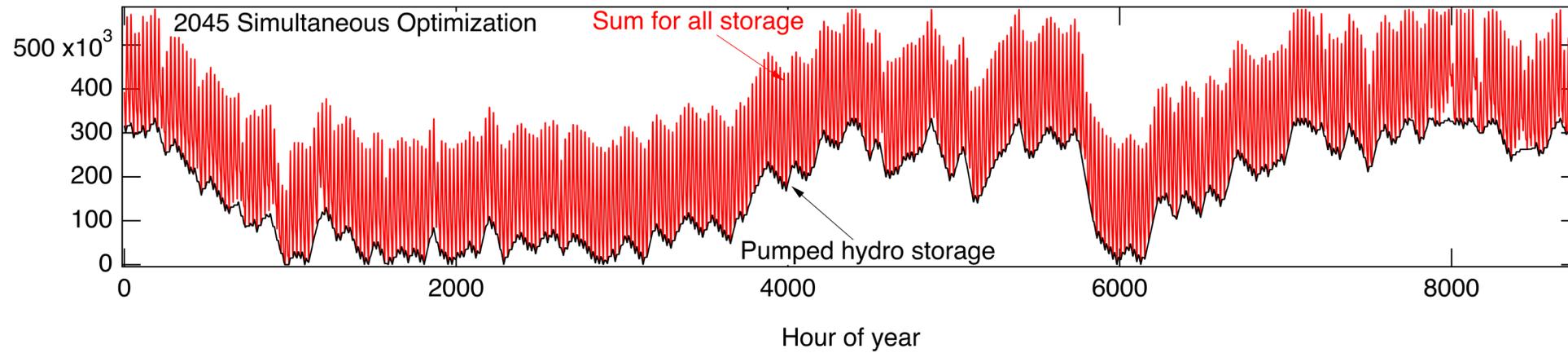
**Two-step**  
Time required  
5-10 min  
+  
60-75 min

2-step approach gives similar results in less time, especially for multiple-year calculations  
When we are interested primarily in the expansion plan, the benefit is > factor of 10.



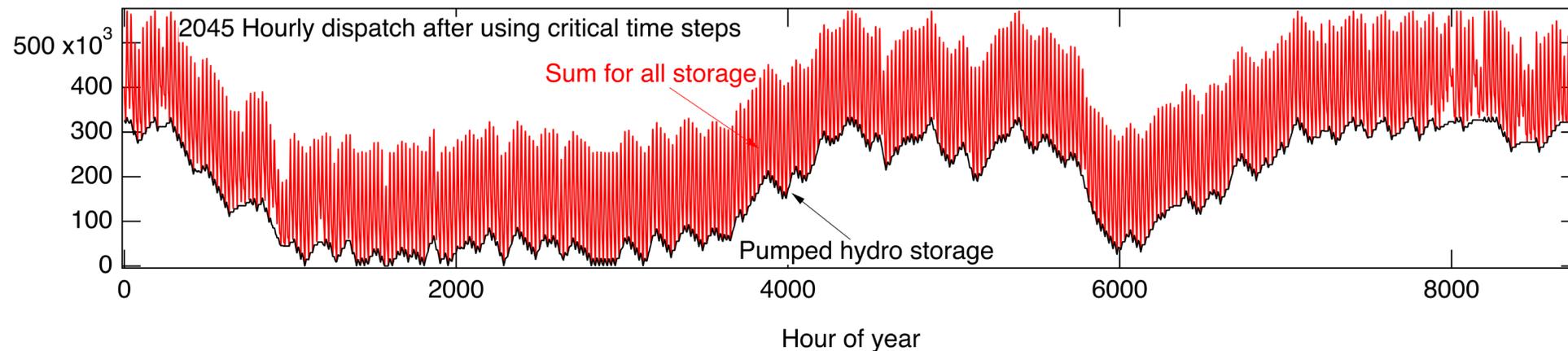
# Results implementing 2-step calculation

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**One step**  
Time required  
2-4 hours

State of charge (MWh)



**Two-step**  
Time required  
5-10 min  
+  
60-75 min

*This approach enables exploration of larger parameter space in more detail*



# Proposed scenarios for RESOLVE studies

Starting point for scenarios in RESOLVE is Preferred System Portfolio

PSP: 38MMT\_20210812\_PSP\_LSEplan\_2020IEPR\_2020IEPRHighEV

Modifications:

- 365-day modeling with 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045 periods
- Zero emissions (in California, also no imports with emissions) by 2045
- Existing hydropower: use dry-year generation profile (2021)
- Generation profiles and generation mixtures (wind vs solar, etc.)
- New pumped hydro – instruct model to build or not build – no optimization
- Vary EV charging profiles
- Allow model to select to build and operate electrolyzers and sell hydrogen
- Key question: how do we introduce the candidate LDES technologies?



# How to model long-duration energy storage?

- The attributes of most of the new technologies are not well defined, so it will be useful to model a range of attributes
- One company posed the question: “I’m developing a product – what duration should I target?”
- The CEC asks us: “If we are investing in LDES, what duration should we prioritize?”
- Advice from CESA: “Study the entire parameter space”



# Thought experiment

- If I can add a larger energy reservoir to my storage product, how much more will people be willing to pay for it?
- If the storage is charged from solar electricity, need enough hours to get through the night; will more hours increase market share for a given price?
- To answer this question, we introduce a variable-cost candidate LDES resource with specified attributes:
  - Instantaneous efficiency
  - Duration
  - Loss rate (decreases efficiency if charge and discharge occur on different days)



# Defining the cost of a storage product (with energy reservoir)

$$\text{Total cost/kW} = \text{Cost/kW} + \text{Duration} * \text{Cost/kWh}$$

Duration = energy capacity rating / power capacity rating

Split cost \$/kW	Split cost \$/kWh	Duration	Total cost
\$100	\$10	4 h	\$140/4-h 1-kW battery



**Cost attributed only to power (\$/kW)**  
\$140/kW

or

**Cost attributed only to power (\$/kWh)**  
\$35/kWh

This approach is useful if the duration is optimized:  
The model selects to build more power and/or energy

This approach is useful when  
the duration is fixed

Thinking in the context of *“If I can add a larger energy reservoir to my storage product, how much more will people be willing to pay for it?”* we use \$/kW for the specified product (rather than separating the cost of the energy reservoir)



# Thought experiment about market

If you can make an 8-hour battery,  
at what cost will it compete with 4-hour batteries?

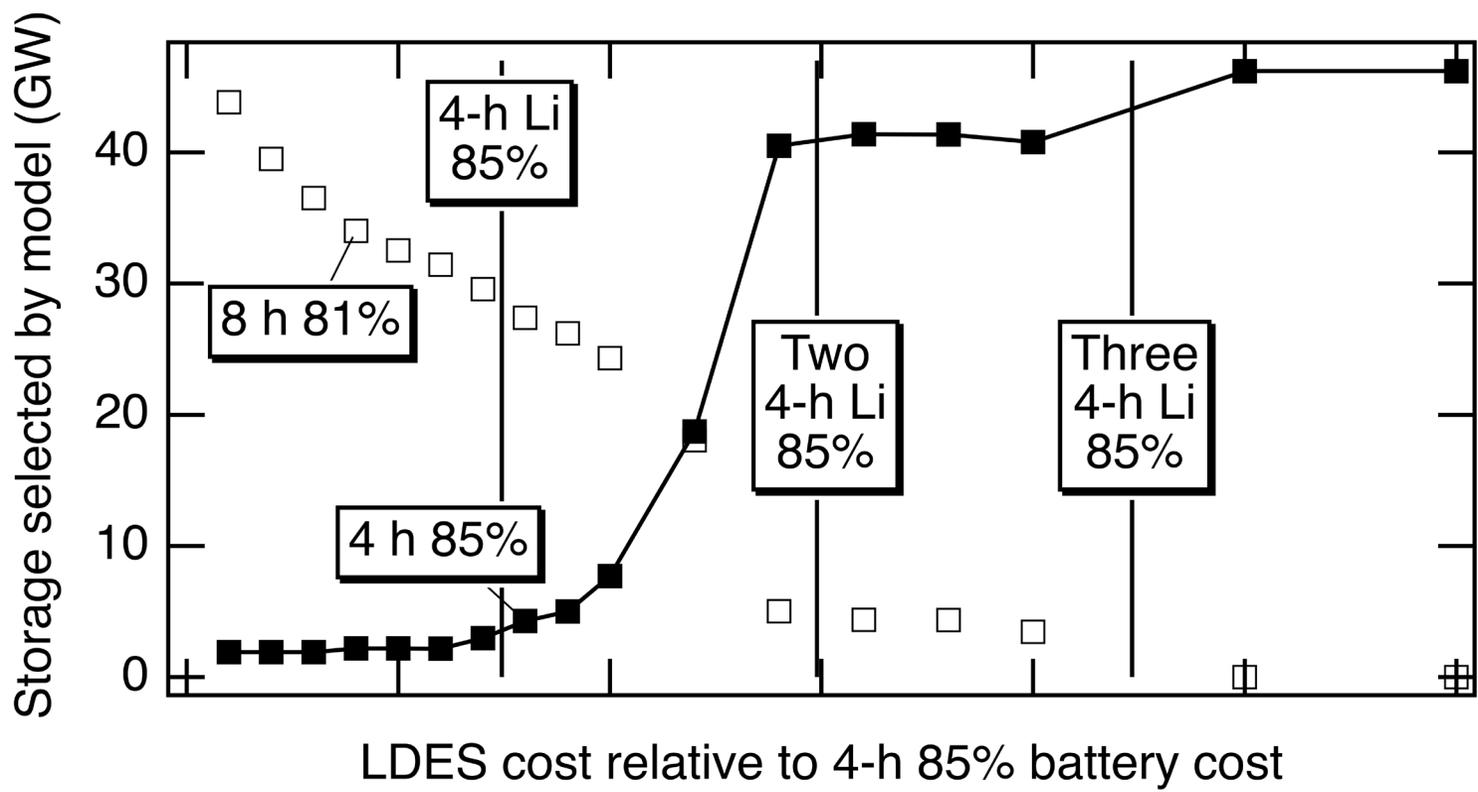
If long-duration storage is needed,  
you may replace two 4-hour batteries with one 8-hour battery  
So, maybe the 8-h battery can be twice the cost of the 4-h

May also depend on efficiency and other attributes  
In example, assume 85% 4-h and 81% 8-h batteries



# Vary the cost of candidate storage

Vary the cost and see when the model adopts the 8-h storage



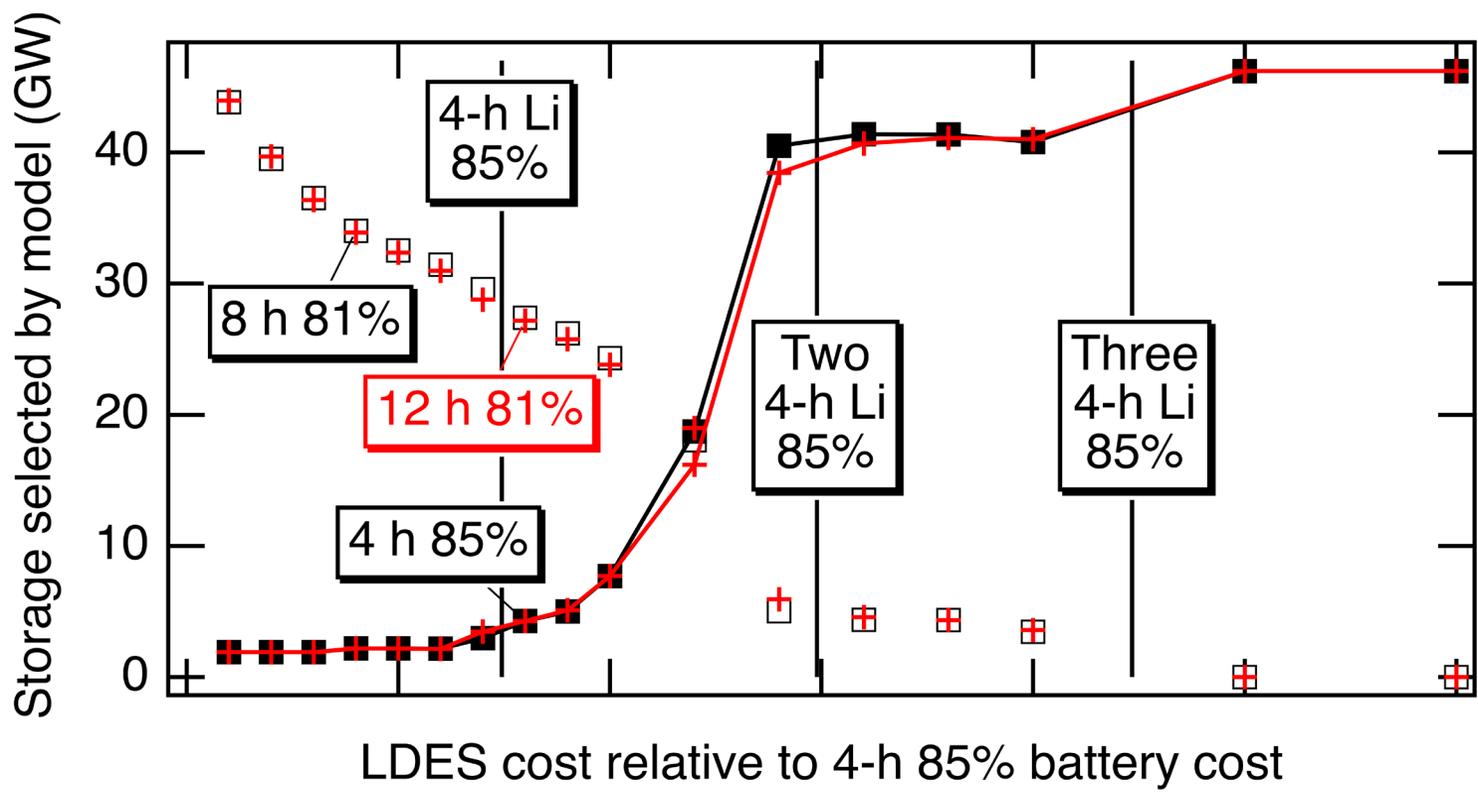
Expect that might see adoption when 8-h battery costs about twice the 4-h battery

Will a 12-h battery be adopted at thrice the 4-h battery cost?



# Vary the cost of candidate storage

Vary the cost and see when the model adopts a 12-h storage



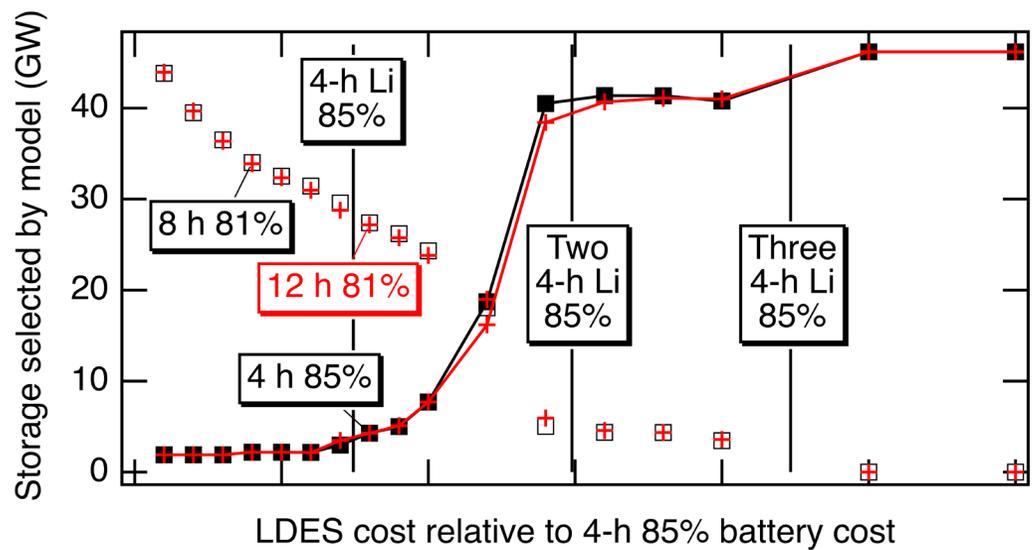
The 12-h storage is very similar to the 8-h storage

What scenario?  
38 MMT allows some emissions and keeps some natural gas

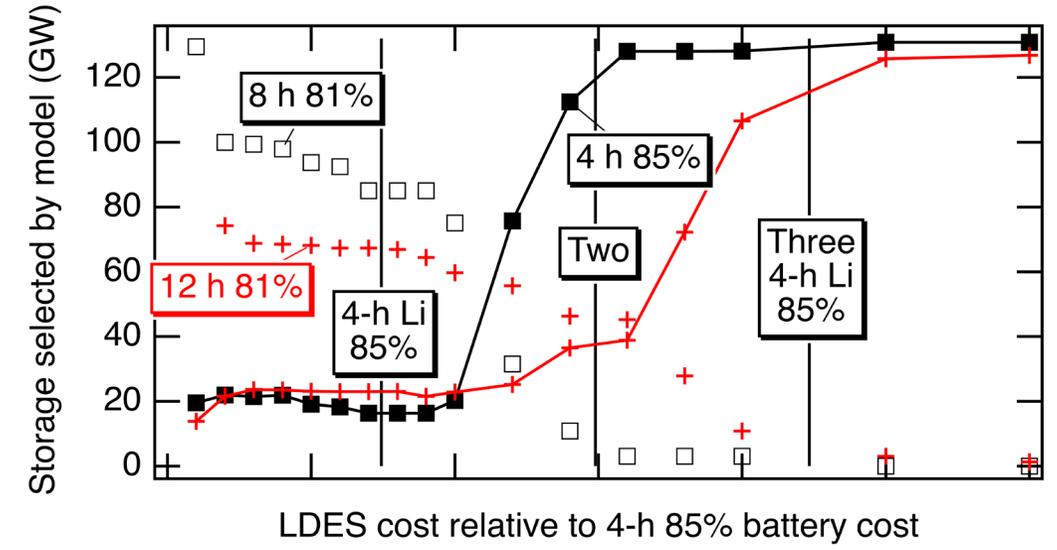


# Vary the cost of candidate storage

Role of LDES is very different for different scenarios



38 MMT



0 MMT (even in imports)

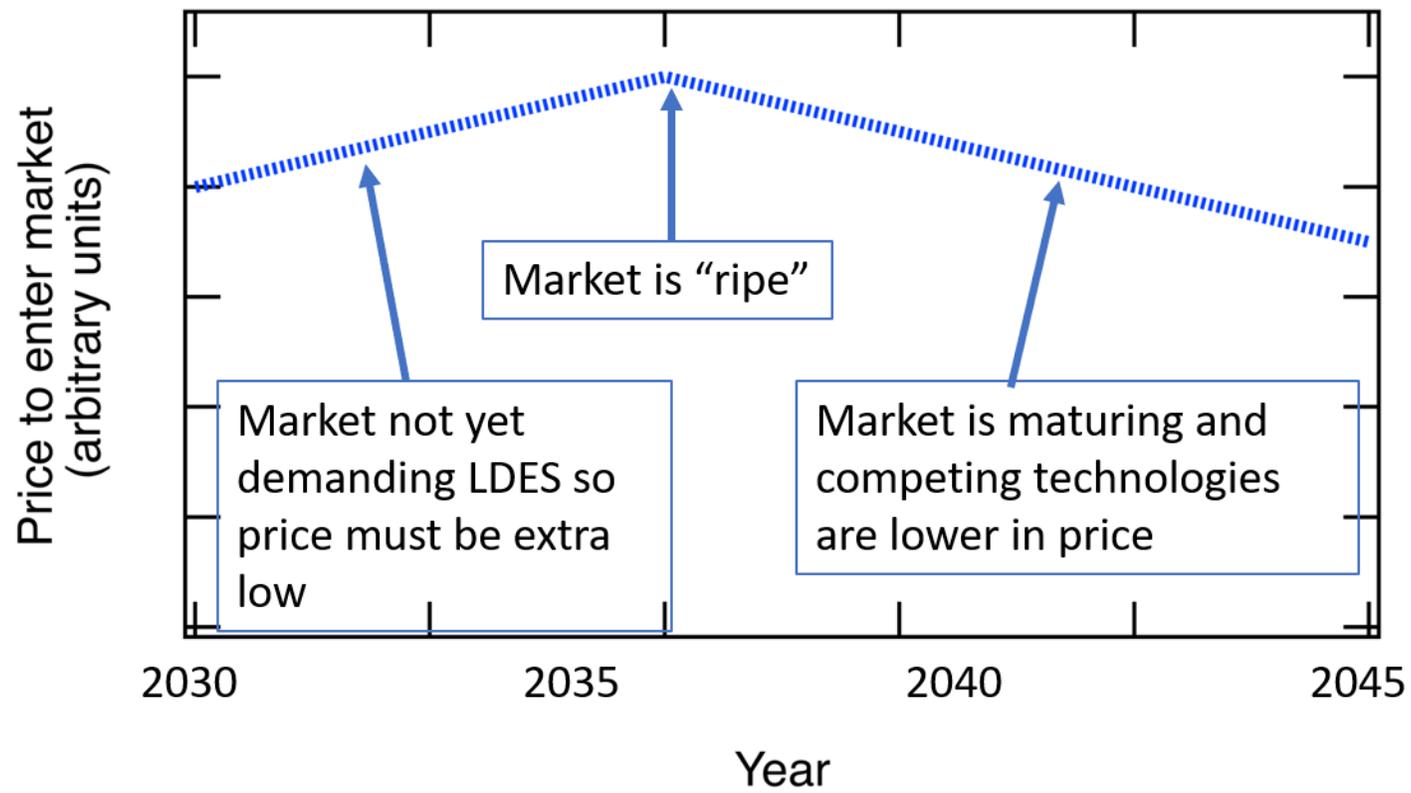
Requirement of no emissions:

- Increases demand for LDES *and* values 12-h storage over 8-h storage



# Identify cost targets for each candidate

Use data from previous slide to generate graphs to guide investments



Role of LDES is very different by scenario so select a wide range of scenarios



# The big picture for storage

Today's energy system requires massive storage

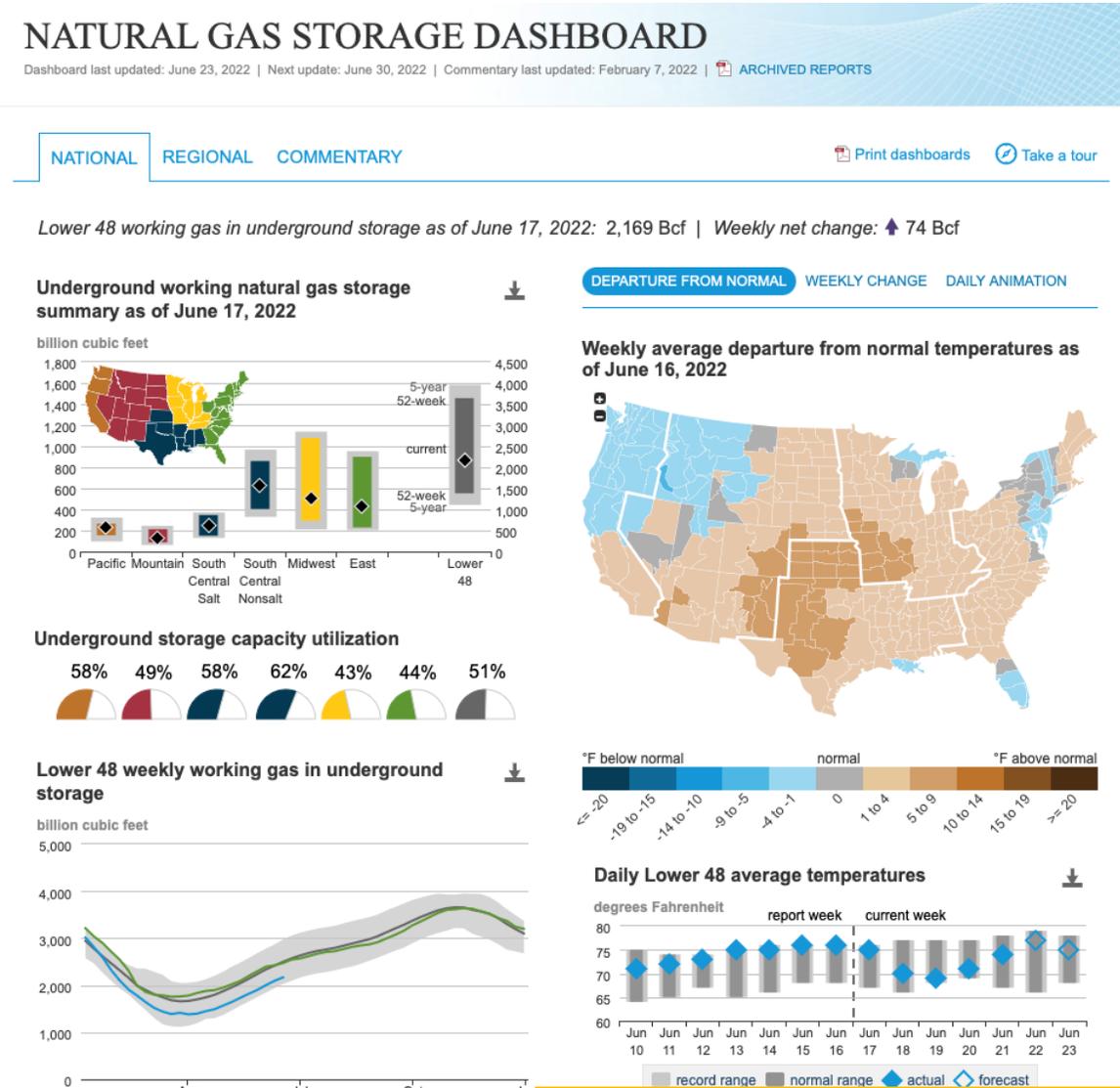
- EIA dashboard shows 1500 to 3500 billion cubic feet of natural gas storage
- > 1,000,000 barrels of oil

Today's supply chain issues reflect need for reserves

*What storage will a decarbonized world need?*

*As investment in hydrogen skyrockets for many applications, how will that affect the grid?*

*Propose to build electrolyzers and 'sell' hydrogen*



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- New pumped hydro – instruct model to build or not build – no optimization
- Vary EV charging profiles
- Allow model to select to build and operate electrolyzers and sell hydrogen
- Sensitivities: geothermal, biogas with oxycombustion, imports, transmission



# Questions

- Interested in being more involved? Join our mailing list by emailing [skurtz@ucmerced.edu](mailto:skurtz@ucmerced.edu)