

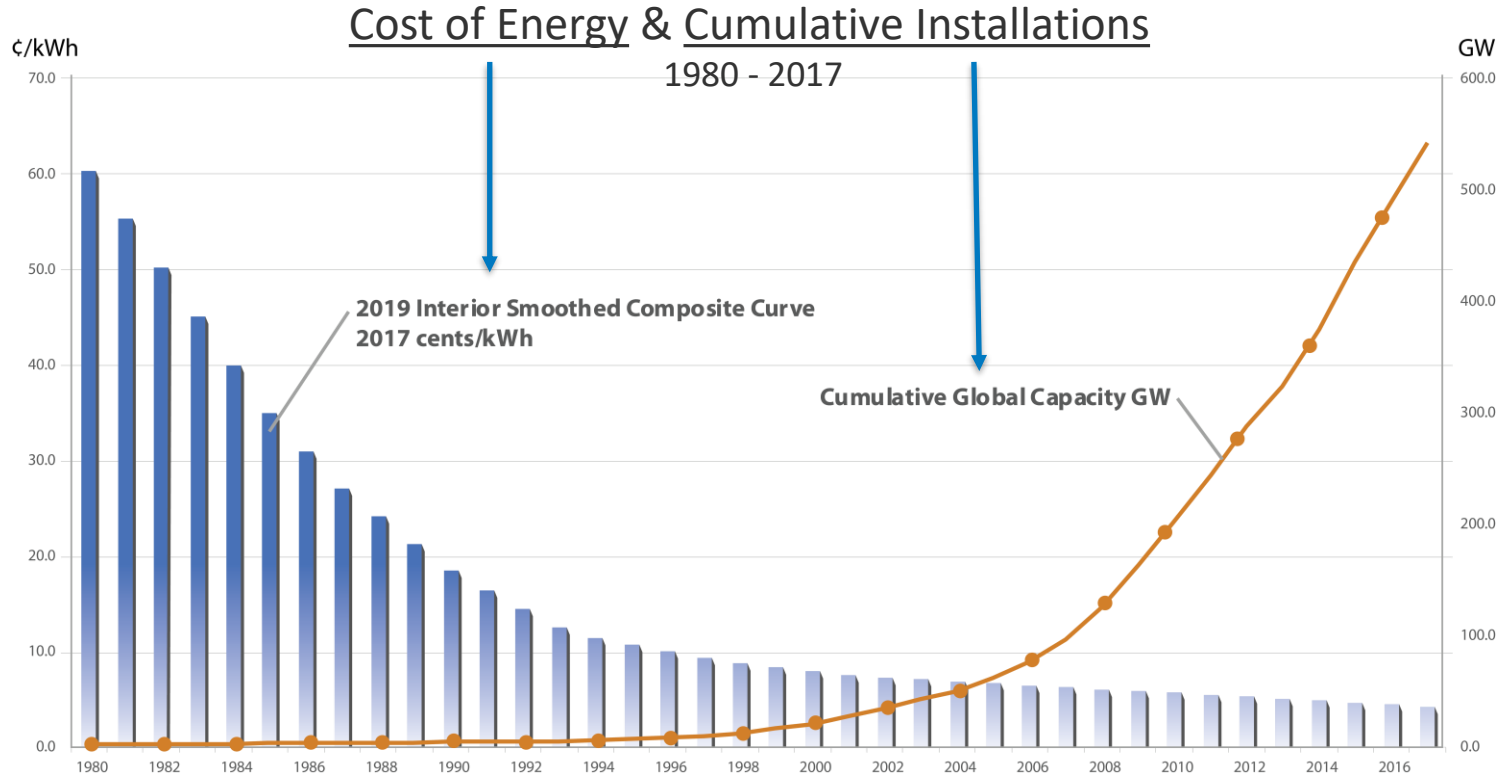


Wind Technology: Grand Challenges for the Future Grid

Paul Veers, Senior Research Fellow
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

ESIG Fall Technical Workshop
November 11, 2020

How did wind get to this point?

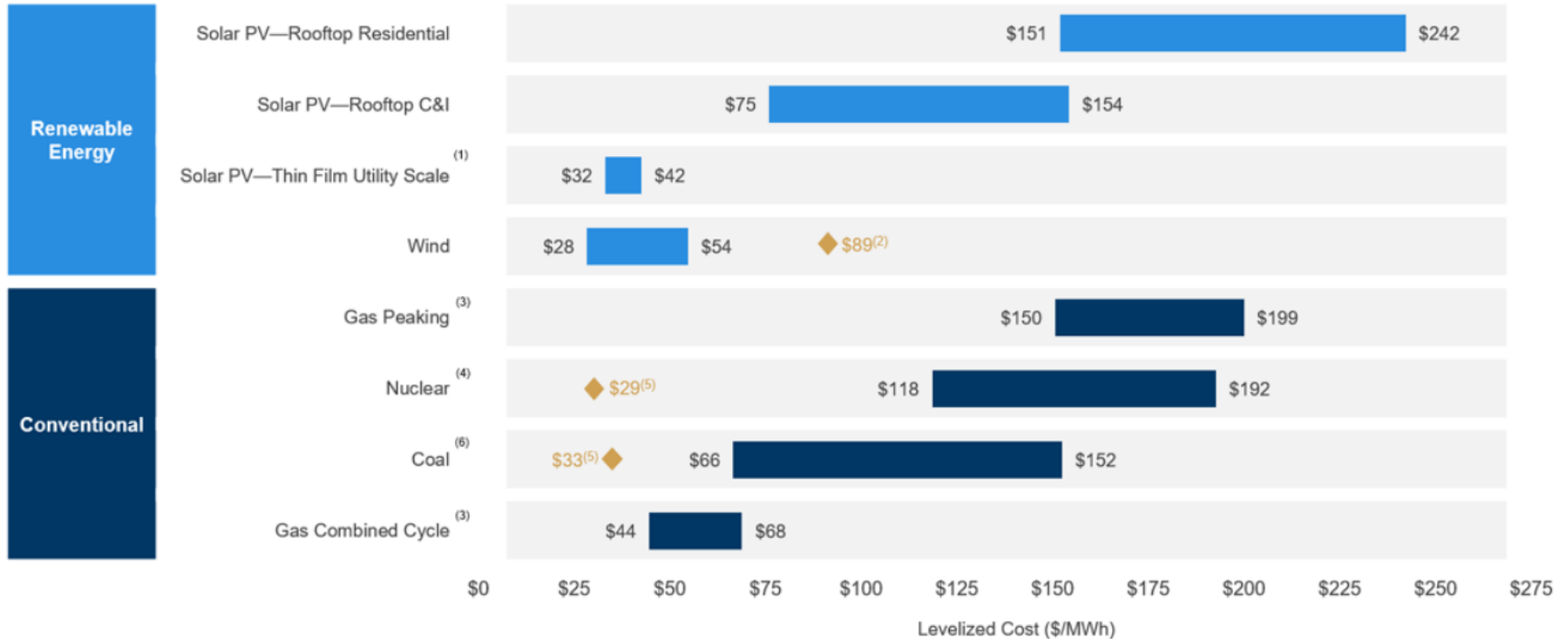


Wind
accounted for
5% of global
electricity
generation in
2019

(7% in the US)

Wind - Solar PV - Gas provide the lowest unsubsidized cost electricity

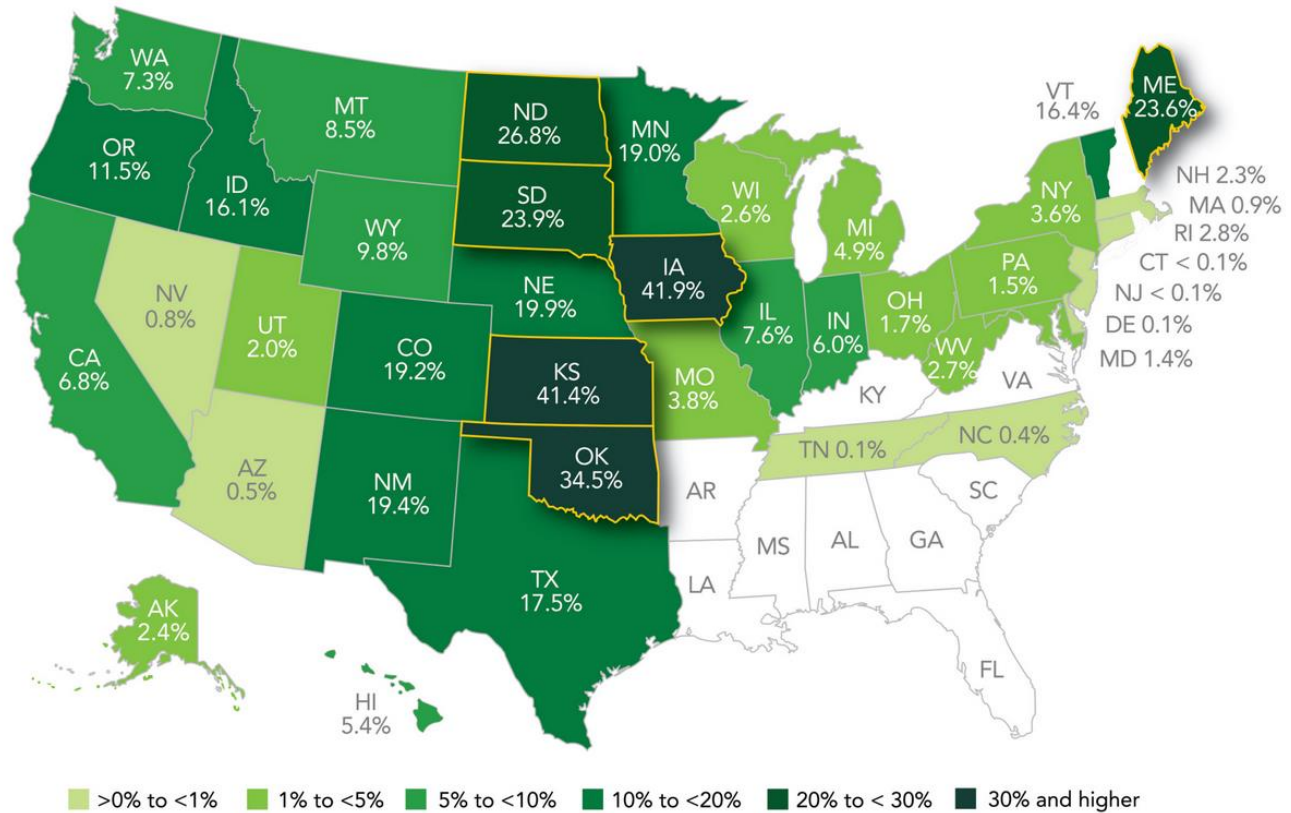
Selected renewable energy generation technologies are cost-competitive with conventional generation technologies under certain circumstances



<https://www.lazard.com/perspective/lcoe2019>

Wind Energy's Share of Electricity Generation, 2019

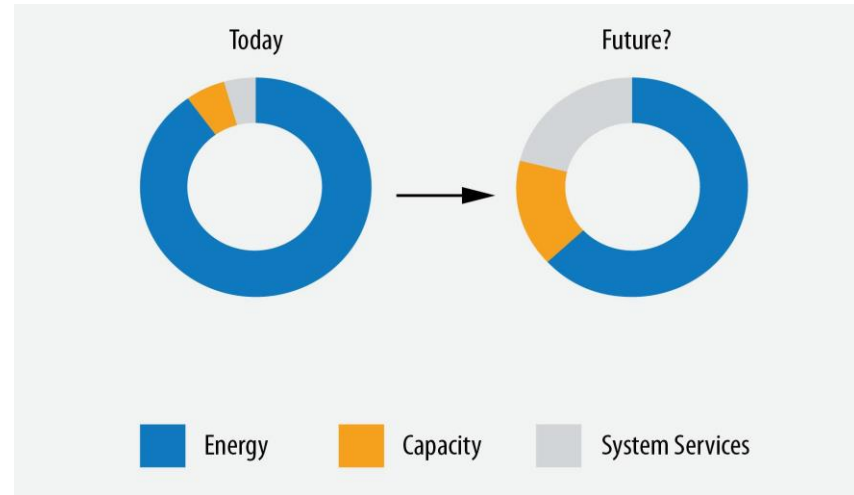
Three States
have > 1/3 of
generation
from Wind



If Texas were a
country, it
would be #5
in the world in
wind capacity.

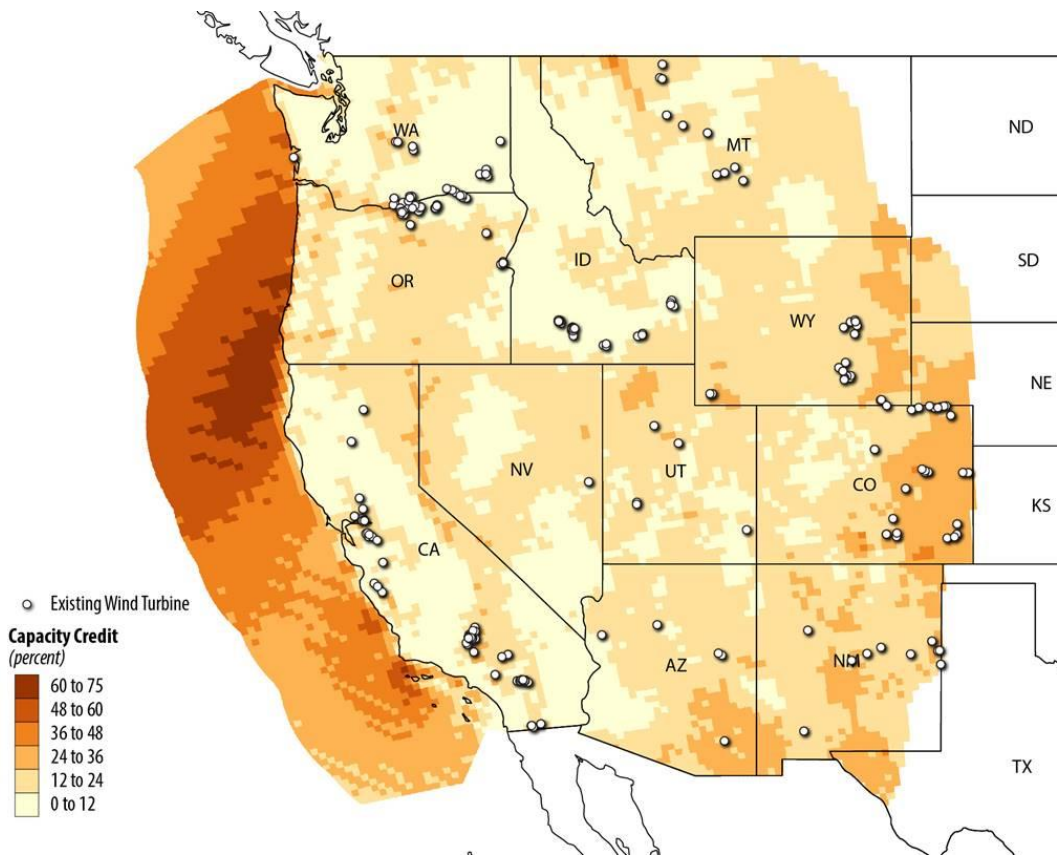
As Penetration Increases, Energy-Value Decreases

- A future scenario of with renewables supplying 80% of the world electricity supply produces a paradigm shift in system architecture, technologies and markets.
- The transition is from delivering bulk electricity to providing hybrid system control.
- The new need is “Energy System Integration”



Future electricity system market structure (Source: Dykes, et al. 2019 based on Ahlstrom, et al. 2015)

Capacity Credit for Wind in the Western US



- Plant location will be influenced by Capacity Credit (CC) in addition to total resource
- There are locations of very high Capacity Credit (>60%)
 - Deep water requires Floating Turbines
 - Remote location requires new transmission

Jorgenson, J.; S. Awara; G. Stephen, T. Mai.
(Forthcoming). **“A Systematic Evaluation of Wind’s Capacity Credit in the Western United States”**

(Based on 7 years of NREL WIND Toolkit data)
<https://www.nrel.gov/grid/wind-toolkit.html>

Clyde Loutan (California ISO) showed how wind is now capable of delivering grid services in

131.1 MW Tule Wind Plant

Ramping
(Up and
Down)

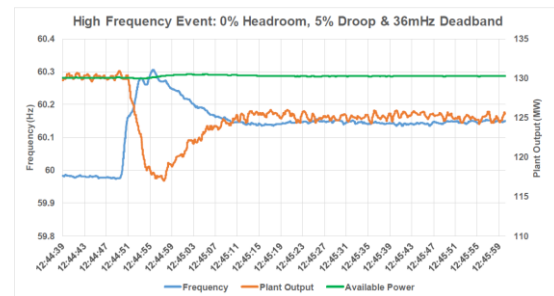
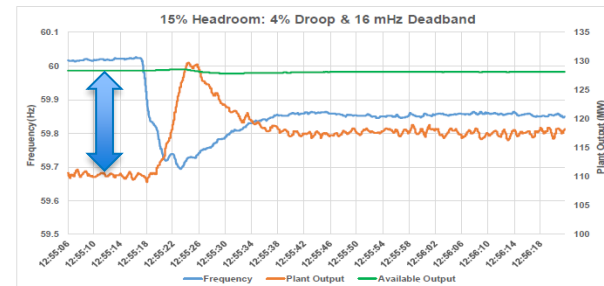
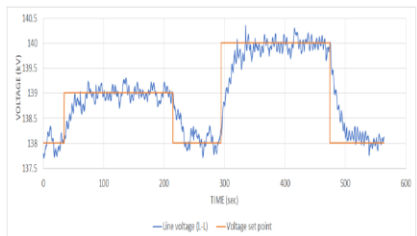
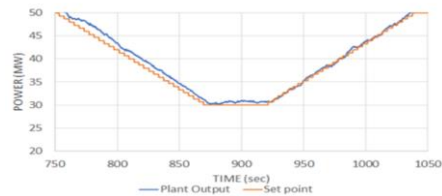
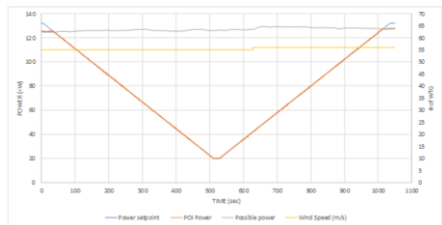
AGC within 2%

Voltage Control

Frequency
Control
(Low freq.
event)

Frequency
Control
(High freq.
event)

Note: The Avangrid Renewables Tule Wind Farm demonstration was a joint effort by CAISO, NREL, General Electric and Avangrid Renewables



Does this mean we are done with wind energy research?



IEA Wind Topical Experts Meeting #89: A Grand Vision for Wind Energy

- **Purpose:** Explore the advances in scientific understanding needed for wind energy to achieve its full potential (50% or greater penetration)
- **Participants:** Over 70 experts representing 15 different countries
- **Outcomes:** IEA report, “...Grand Vision for Wind Technology” and *Science* article: “Grand Challenges in the Science of Wind Energy”

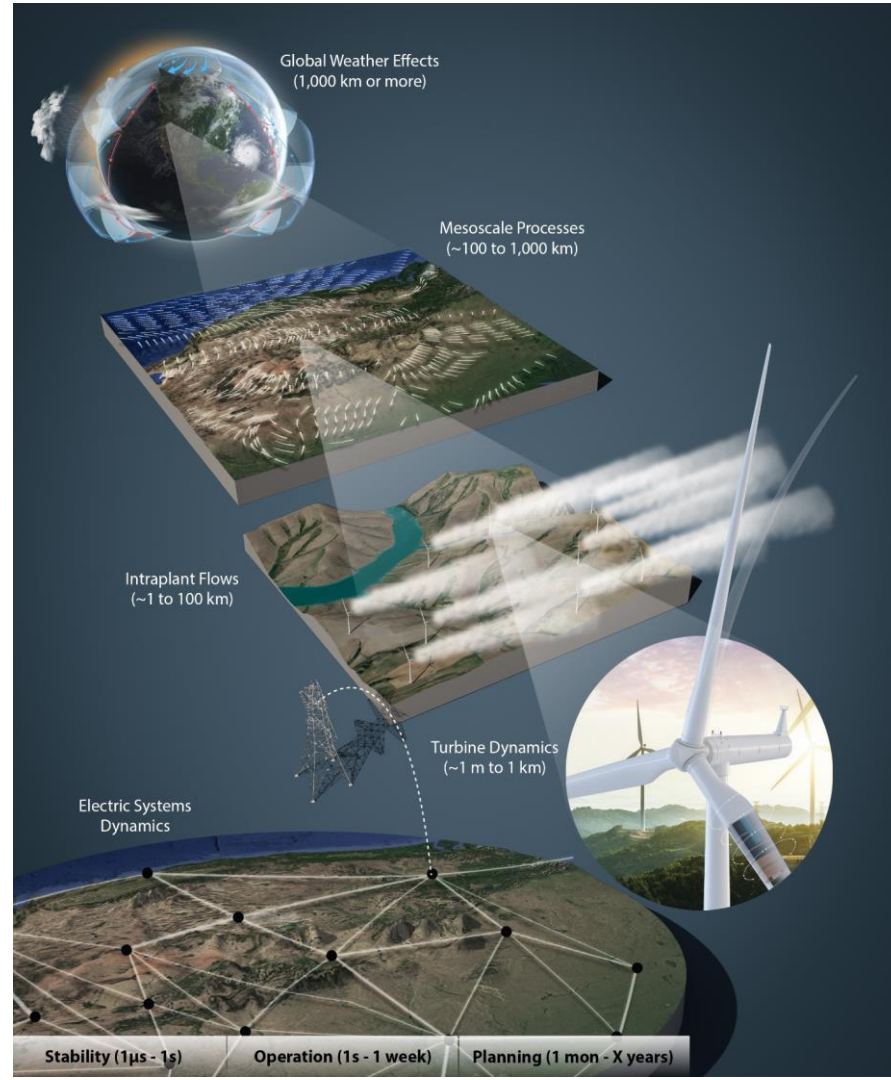
<https://www.osti.gov/biblio/1508509-iea-wind-tcp-results-iea-wind-tcp-workshop-grand-vision-wind-energy-technology>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.aau2027>

The wind energy system extends from the global weather system to the microstructure of materials, and from yearly forecasts to sub-second power system stability.

Three Grand Challenges

1. Unknown zone of the atmosphere
2. Ultra-large turbine dynamics and materials
3. Optimization and control of plants for grid support and stability

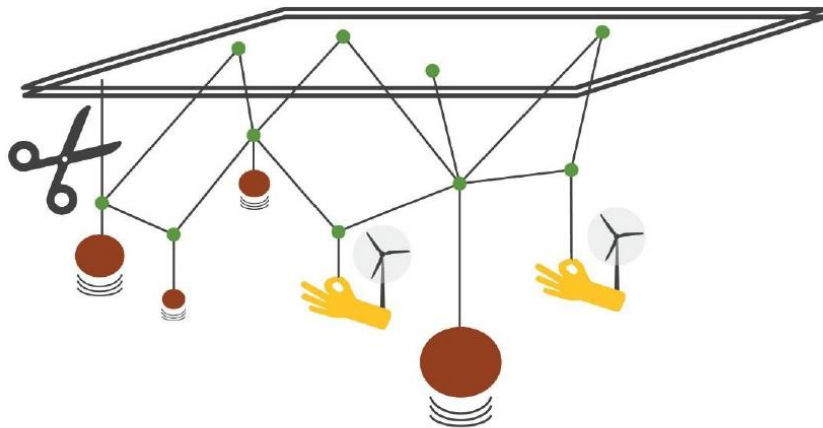


Source: NREL

The future grid operates on data instead of inertia

Is it stable?*

- Fossil plants have been inertia driven
- Renewables are inverter connected with software control
- Need to provide
 - fully dispatchable and flexible energy,
 - essential reliability services
 - resiliency services (black start, islanding, etc.)



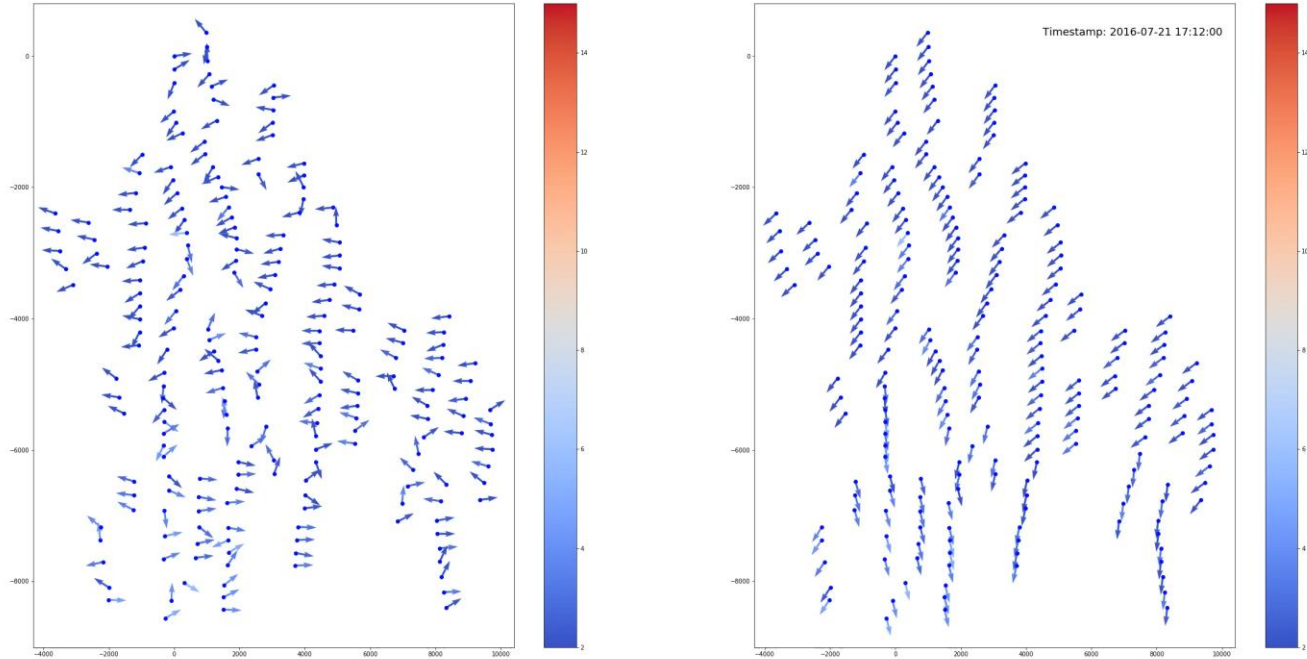
Source: NREL based on a figure created by Nick Miller; formerly GE Energy Services

*Wind turbines are all brains, no mass

So... maybe even better than physical inertia!

- Hybrid systems will be prevalent
- Initial steps into the world of integrated control

First Steps to Integrated Energy Systems Consensus Control



Microgrid Operation at NREL Flatirons Campus

Image by Josh Bauer, NREL



Image from Flatirons Campus meteorology research tower camera



Substation device failure forced stand-alone microgrid operation at NREL Flatirons Campus

Controlling the Grid on Renewable Assets is the New Grand Challenge

- Controlled 2MW of generation with 1MWh battery and 0.2-0.3MW load
- Hybrid microgrid operation integrating Wind, Solar, and Battery Energy System Storage
- Seamless transition from 2MW emergency generator to renewable system
- Black Start off renewable assets

Thank You

www.nrel.gov

This work was authored in part 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 was provided under an NREL Strategic Initiative and by the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy 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.

