

Community Microgrids

Optimizing Grid Integration of Energy Storage



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To accelerate the transition to renewable energy and a modern grid through technical, policy, and project development expertise

Service	Key to Delivering Service
Power Balancing	<u>Capacity</u> of real power (W)
Voltage Balancing	<u>Location</u> of reactive power (VAr)
Frequency Balancing	<u>Speed</u> of ramping real power (W)

The Duck Chart only addresses Power Balancing, but Distributed Energy Resources deliver unparalleled location and speed characteristics

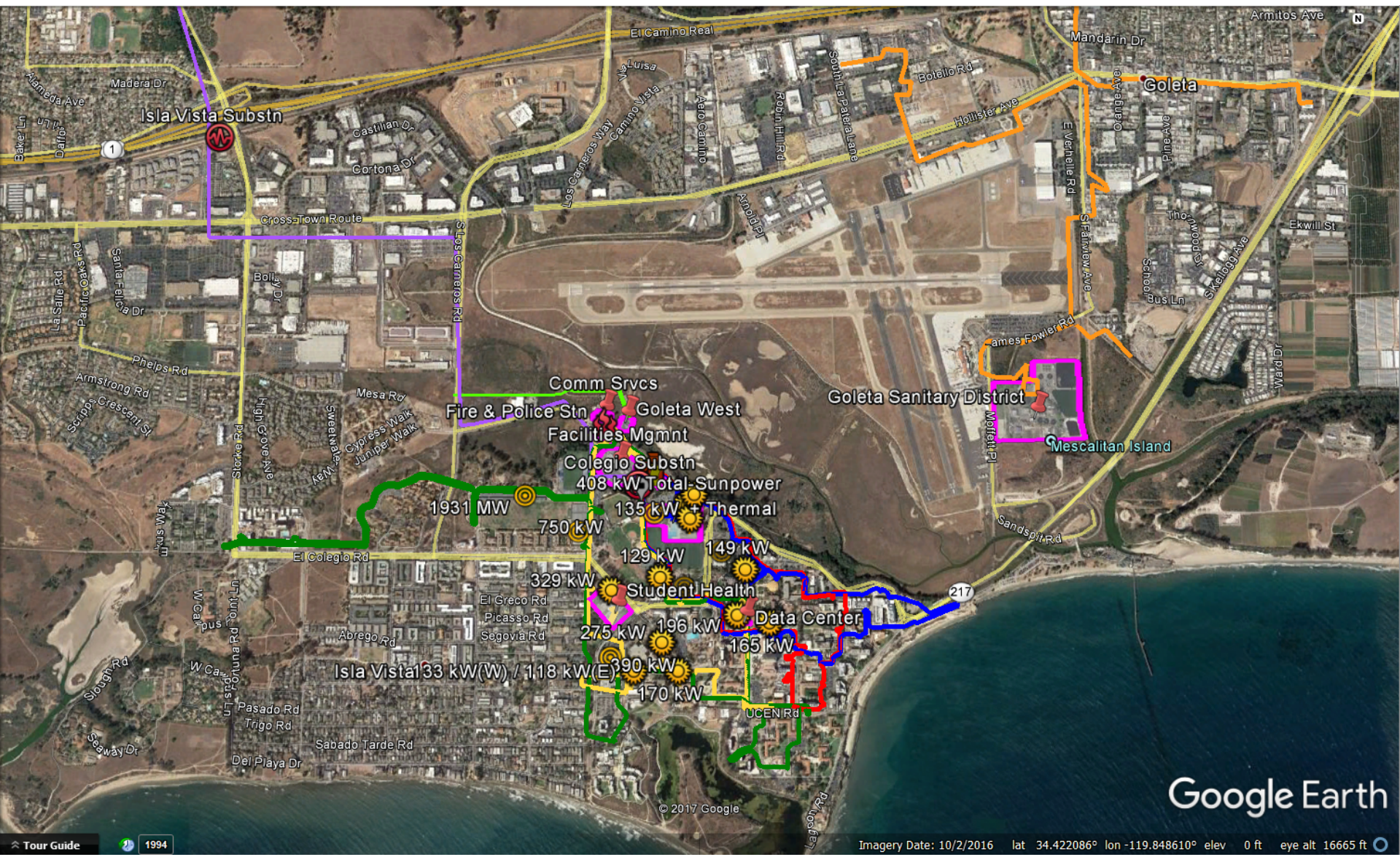
A Community Microgrid is a new approach for designing and operating the electric grid, stacked with local renewables and staged for resilience.

Key features:

- A targeted and coordinated local grid area served by one or more distribution substations
- High penetrations of local renewables and other Distributed Energy Resources (DER) such as energy storage and demand response
- Staged capability for ongoing renewables-driven power backup for critical and prioritized loads across the grid area
- A solution that can be readily extended throughout a utility service territory – and replicated into any utility service territory around the world

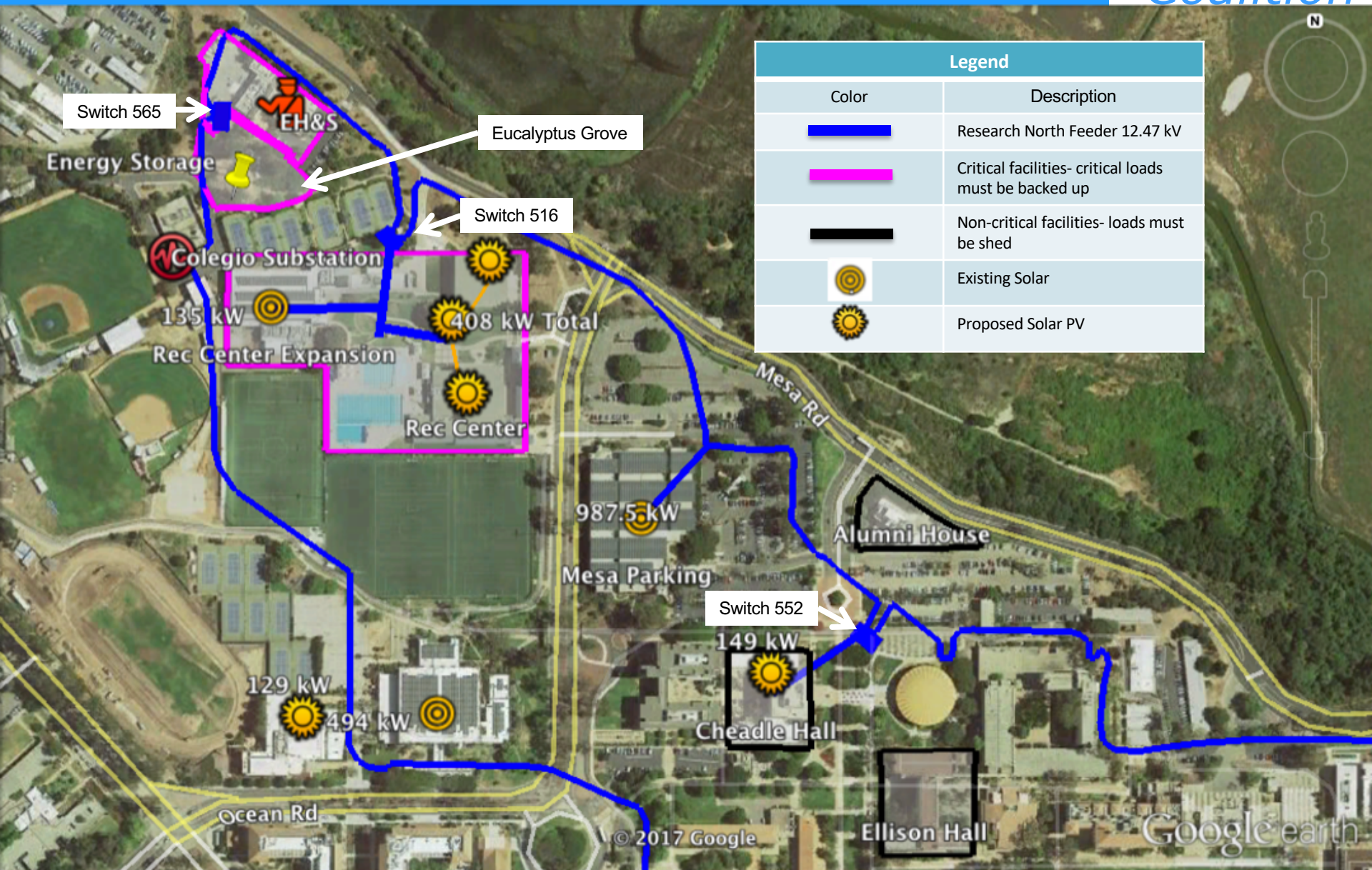


UCSB Community Microgrid – Area Map



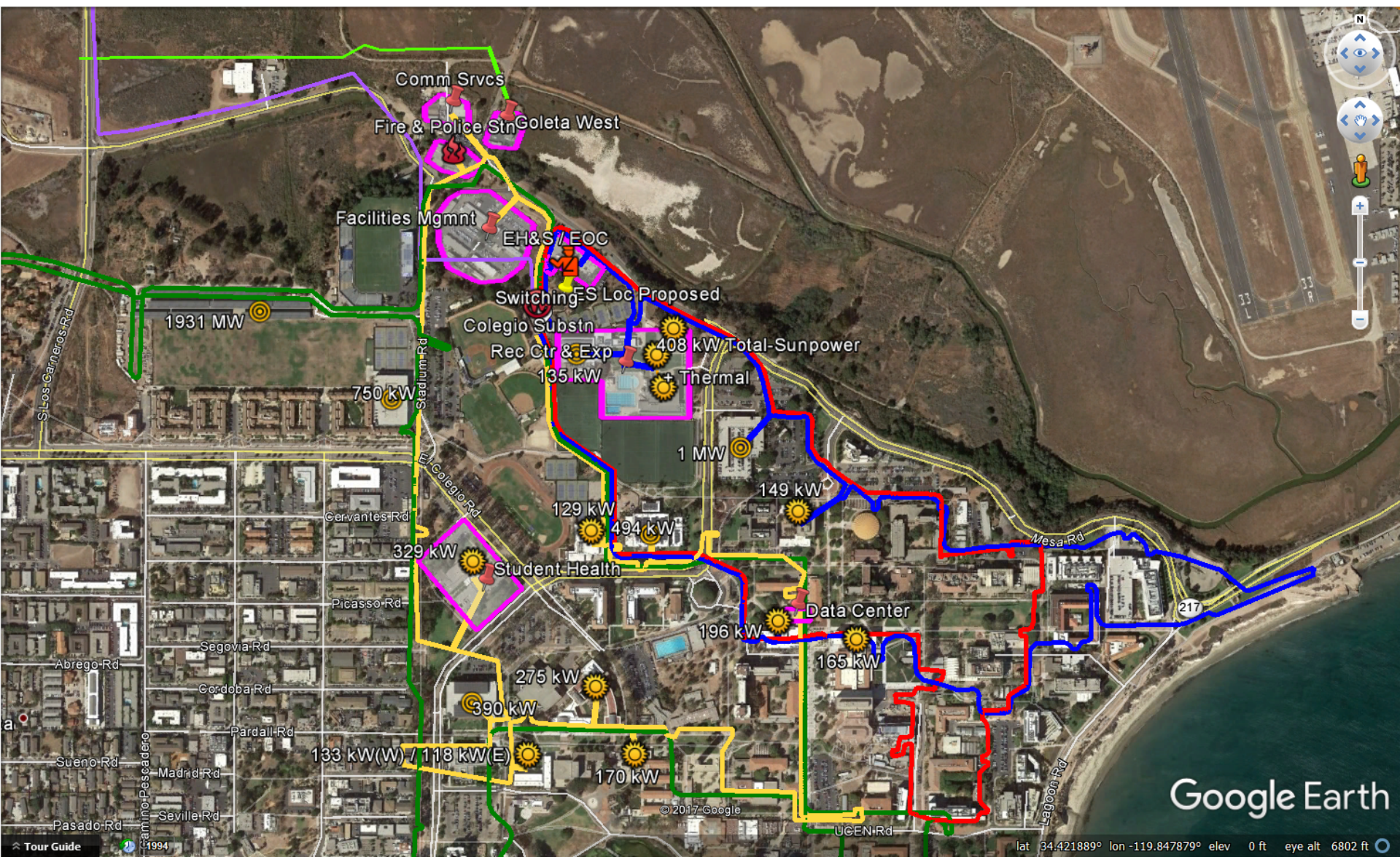
Google Earth

UCSB Community Microgrid – Phase 1

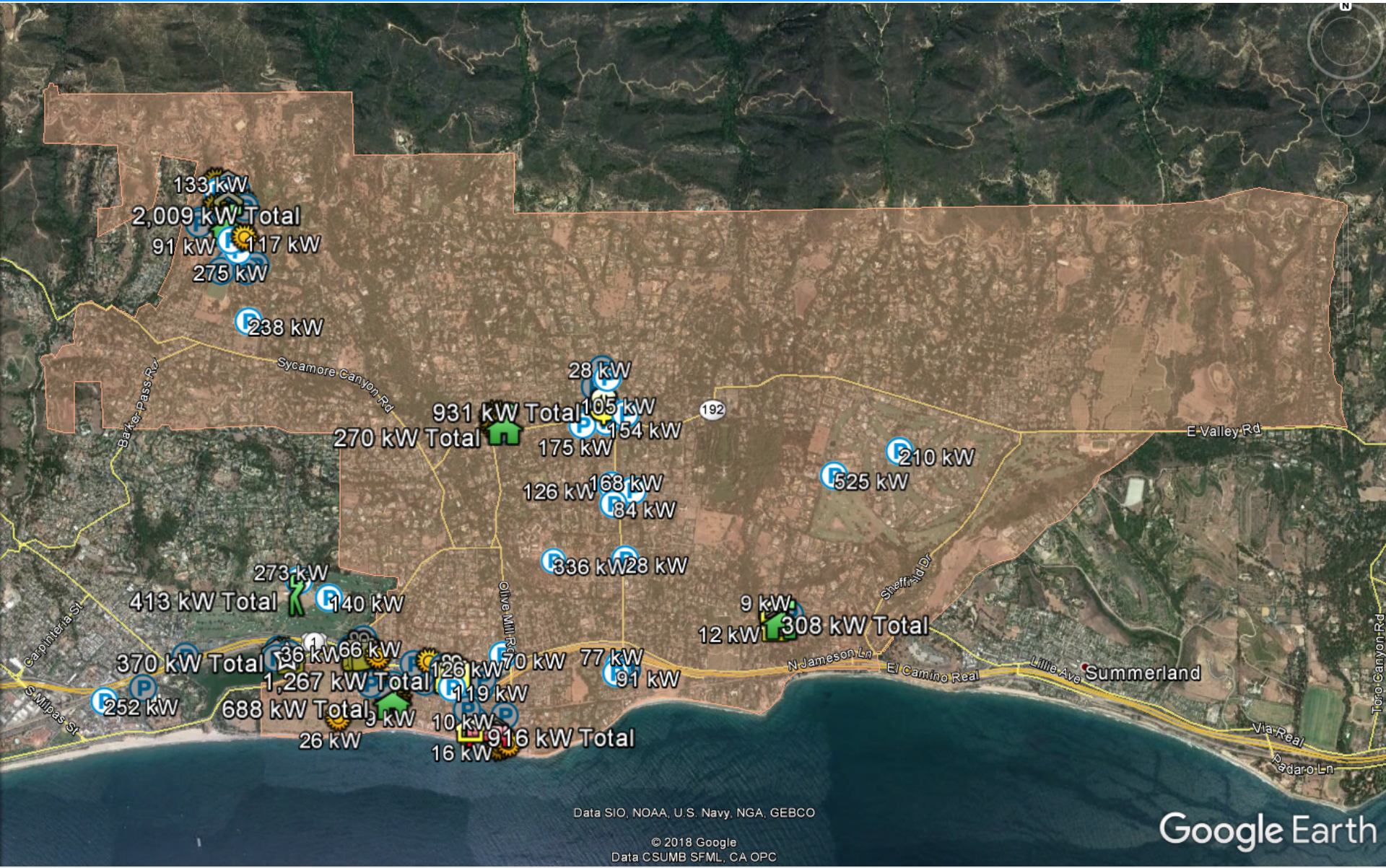


Legend	
Color	Description
	Research North Feeder 12.47 kV
	Critical facilities- critical loads must be backed up
	Non-critical facilities- loads must be shed
	Existing Solar
	Proposed Solar PV

UCSB Community Microgrid – Phase 1 + 2



Solar Siting Survey (SSS) for Montecito

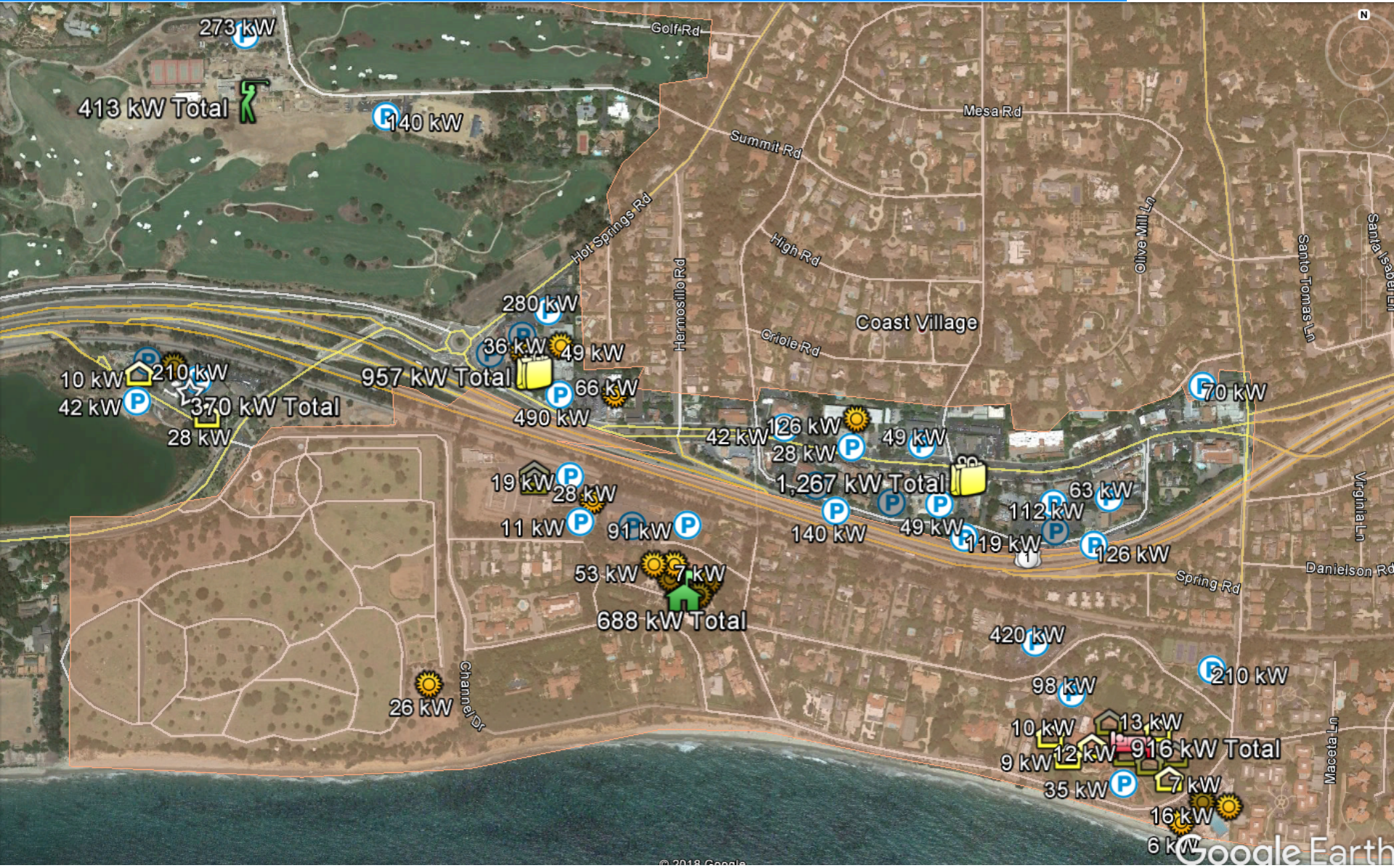


Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

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Data CSUMB SFML, CA OPC

Google Earth

Montecito Community Microgrid map view



Montecito Community Microgrid block diagram

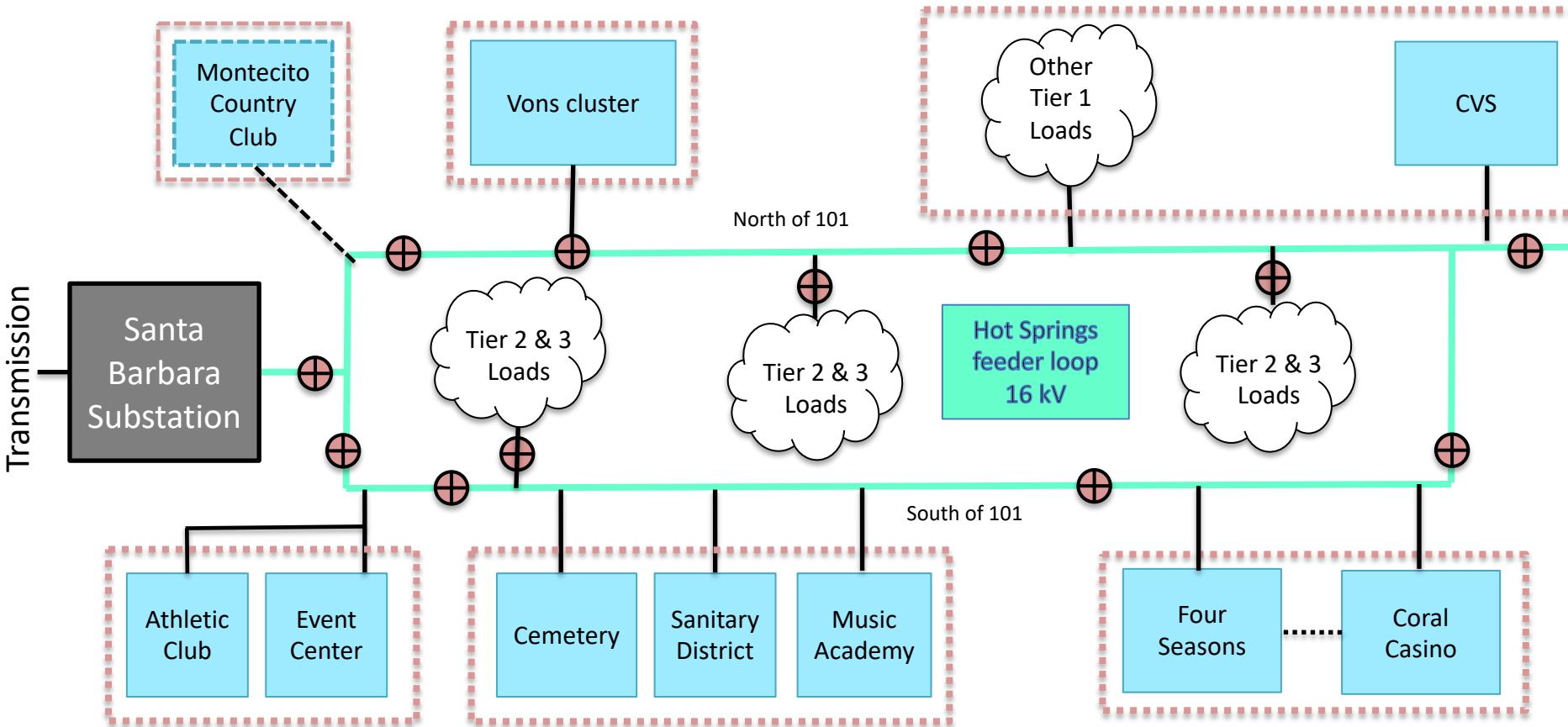


Diagram Elements



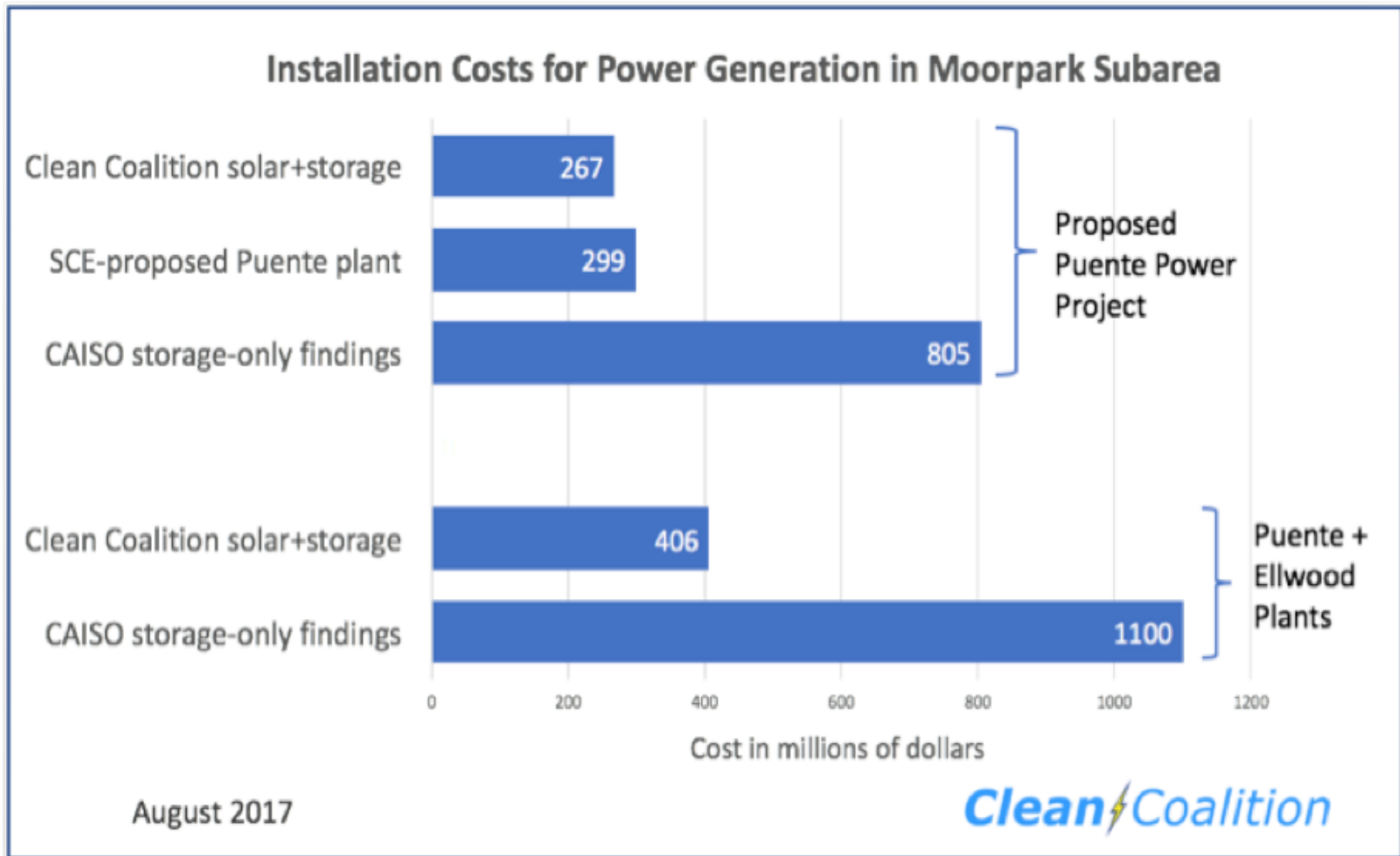
Autonomously Controllable Microgrid
Relay/Switch (open, closed)

Community Microgrids obviate gas peakers

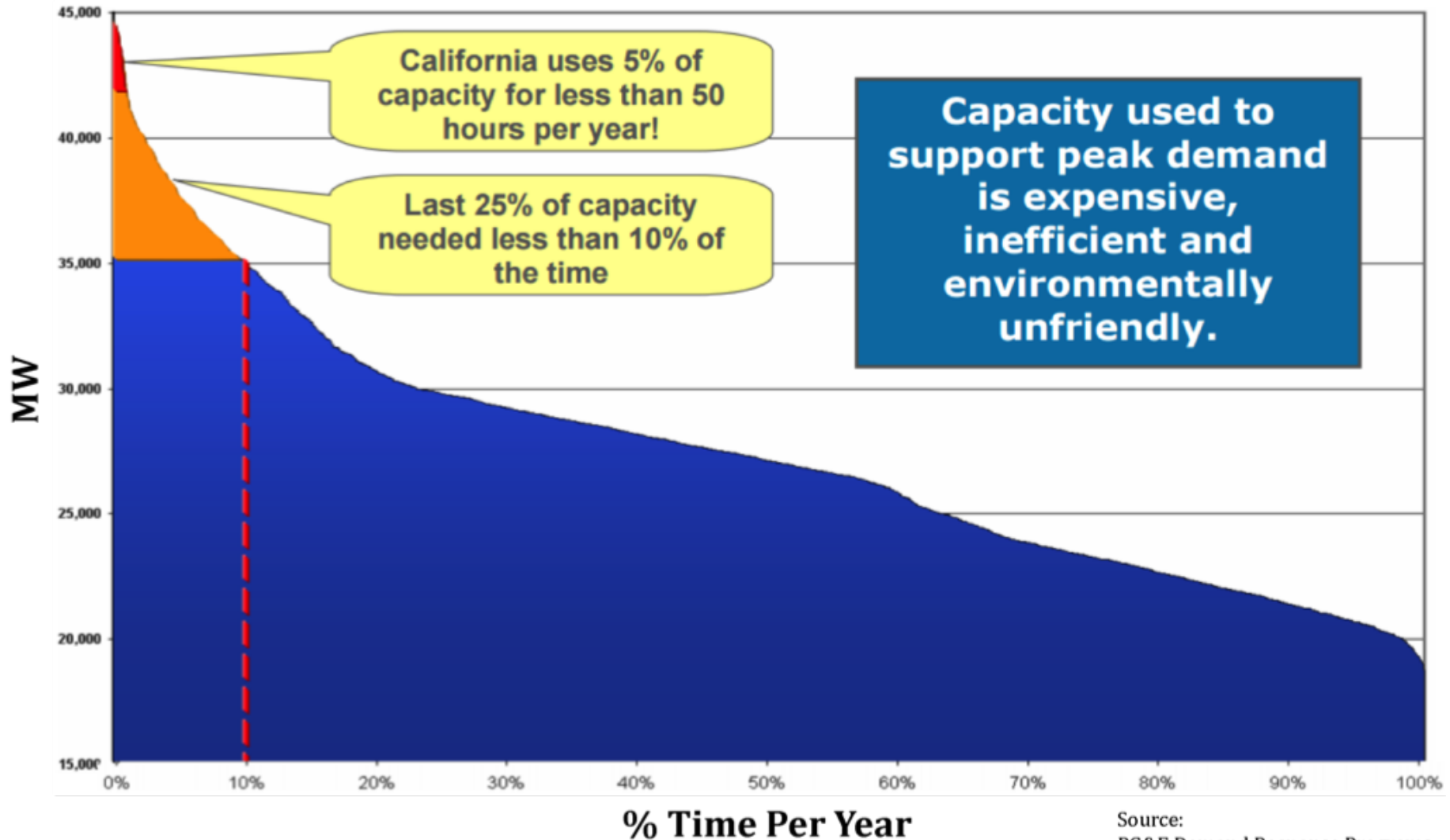
- Thanks in part to our analysis, California regulators have rejected Ellwood and signaled their intent to reject Puente as well
- “Let’s take this opportunity to move the Oxnard community into the clean energy future — which is here already.” *Carmen Ramirez, Mayor Pro Tem of Oxnard*
- Significant opportunity to leverage this work to prevent future new gas plant proposals across the country



- ▶ Leveraging our technical and economic expertise, the Clean Coalition conducted an analysis to determine the viability of solar+storage as a better alternative



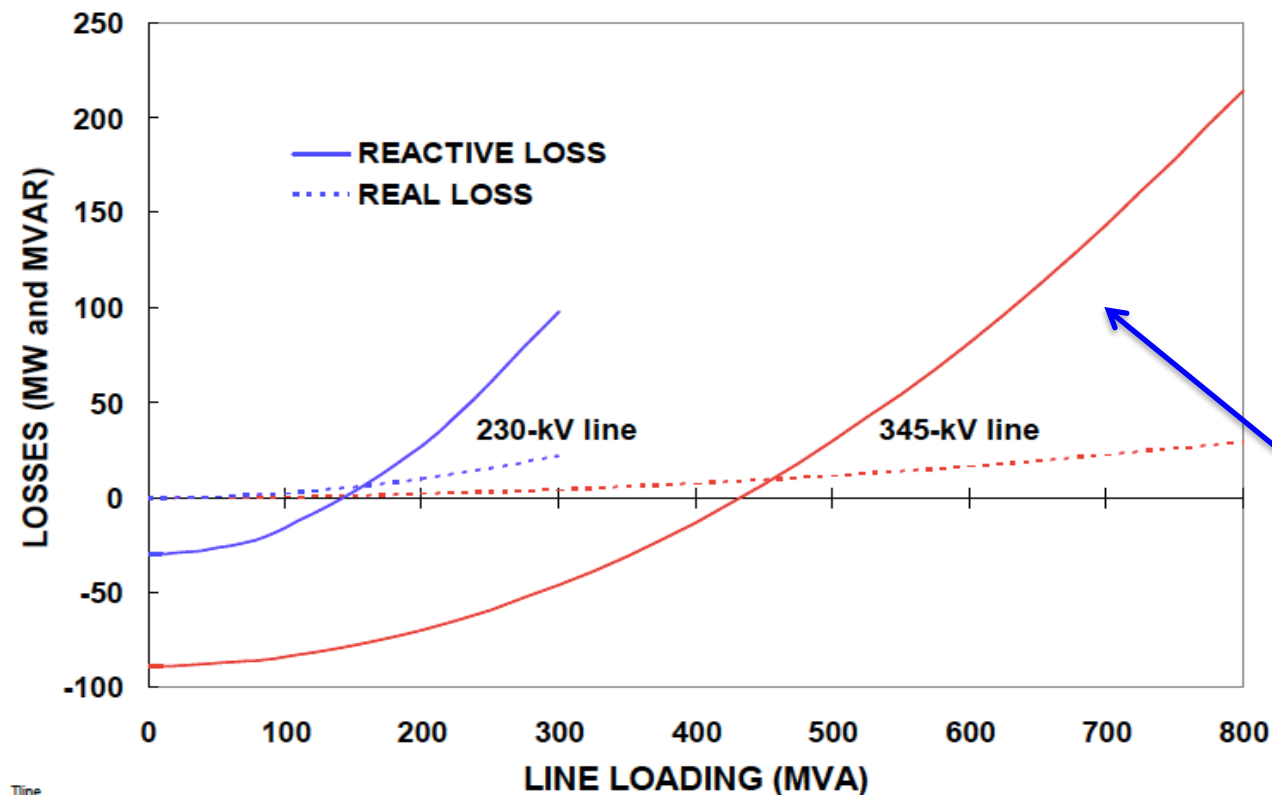
Transmission Grid Load Duration Curve



Source:
PG&E Demand Response Programs:
An Overview, November 17, 2009

“The old adage is that reactive power does not travel well.”

Oak Ridge National Laboratory (2008)



T&D lines absorb 8-20x more reactive power than real power.

Prevent Blackouts:
When a transmission path is lost, remaining lines are heavily loaded and losses are higher.

Figure 1-1. Transmission line absorption of reactive power.

Source: Oak Ridge National Laboratory (2008)

Replace SONGS with Local Solar+Storage



VS



\$80 million
2 Synchronous Condensers
San Luis Rey Substation
450 MVar
(minus line losses = **300 MVar**)

600 MW of local solar+storage with advanced inverters oversized by 10% set at 0.9 Power Factor = **300 MVar**
CAISO proposed 320 MW DG solar + 580 MW storage = **900 MW (plus 1,400 MW of nat gas)**



Peek at the Community Microgrid future



Ecoplexus project at the Valencia Gardens Apartments in SF. ~800 kW meeting ~80% of the total annual load.