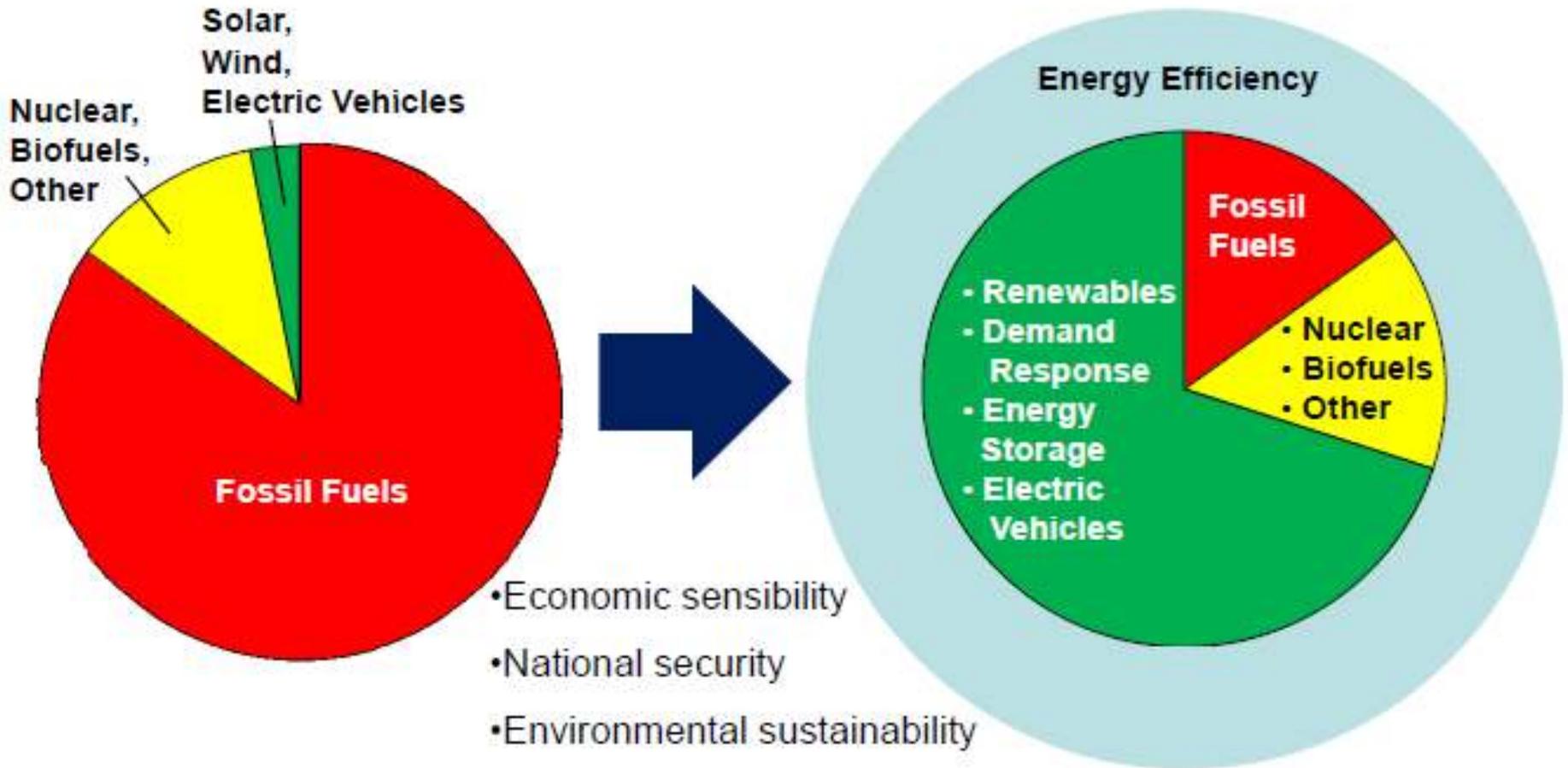


Renewables-driven Microgrids for Data Centers



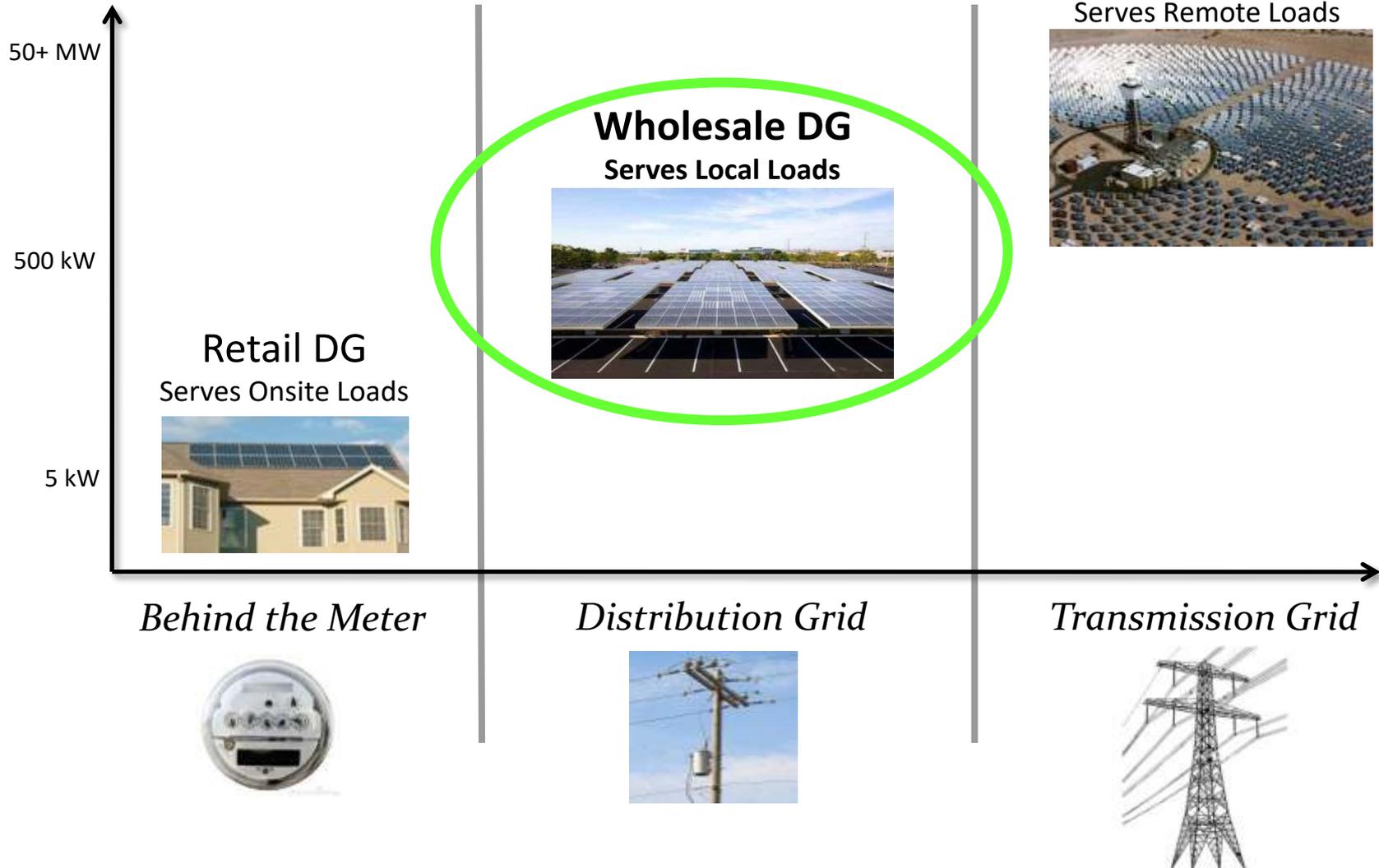
Craig Lewis
Executive Director
Clean Coalition
650-796-2353 mobile
craig@clean-coalition.org

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

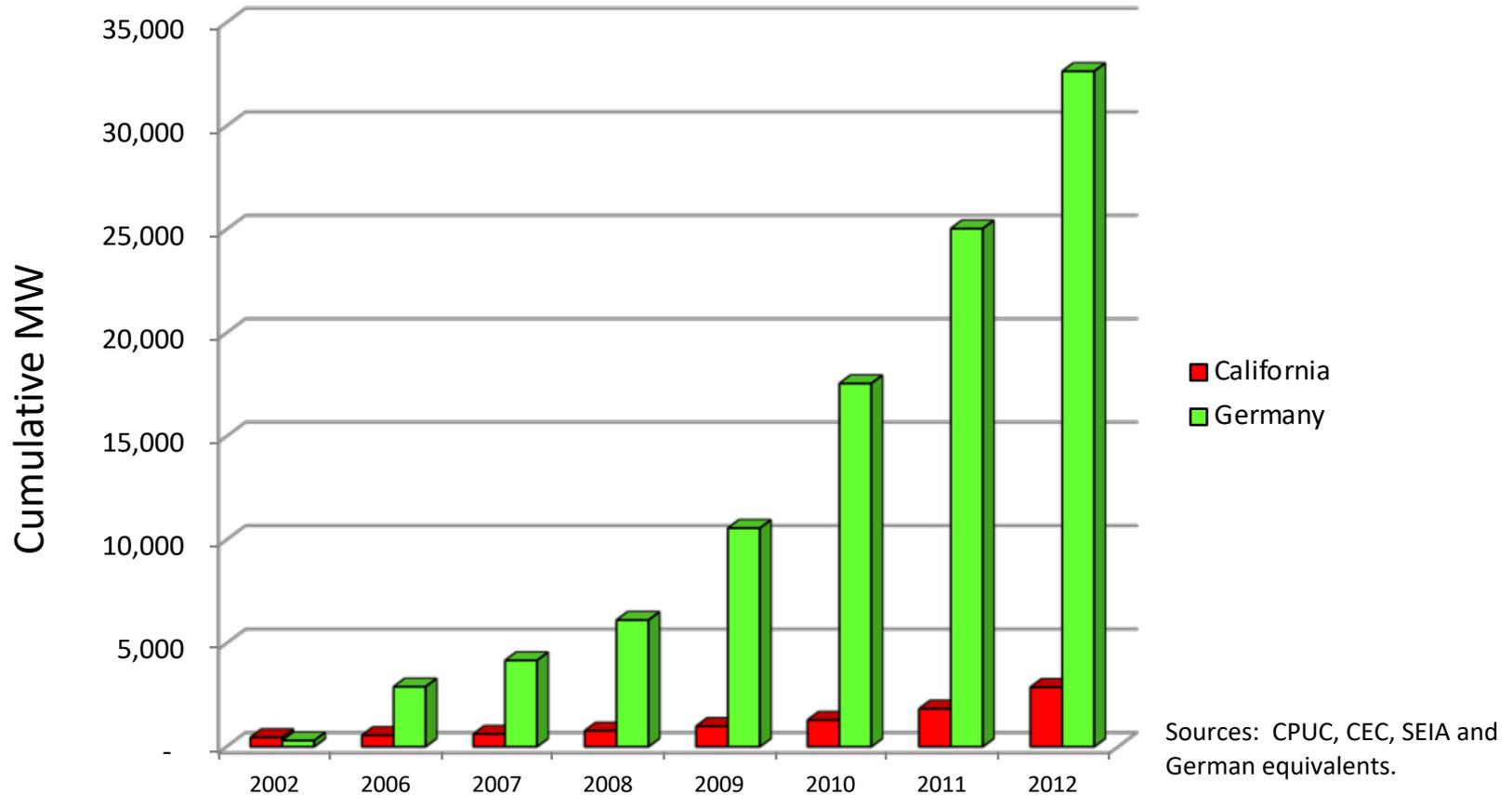


The \$6 trillion energy market will transition to Smart Energy

Project Size

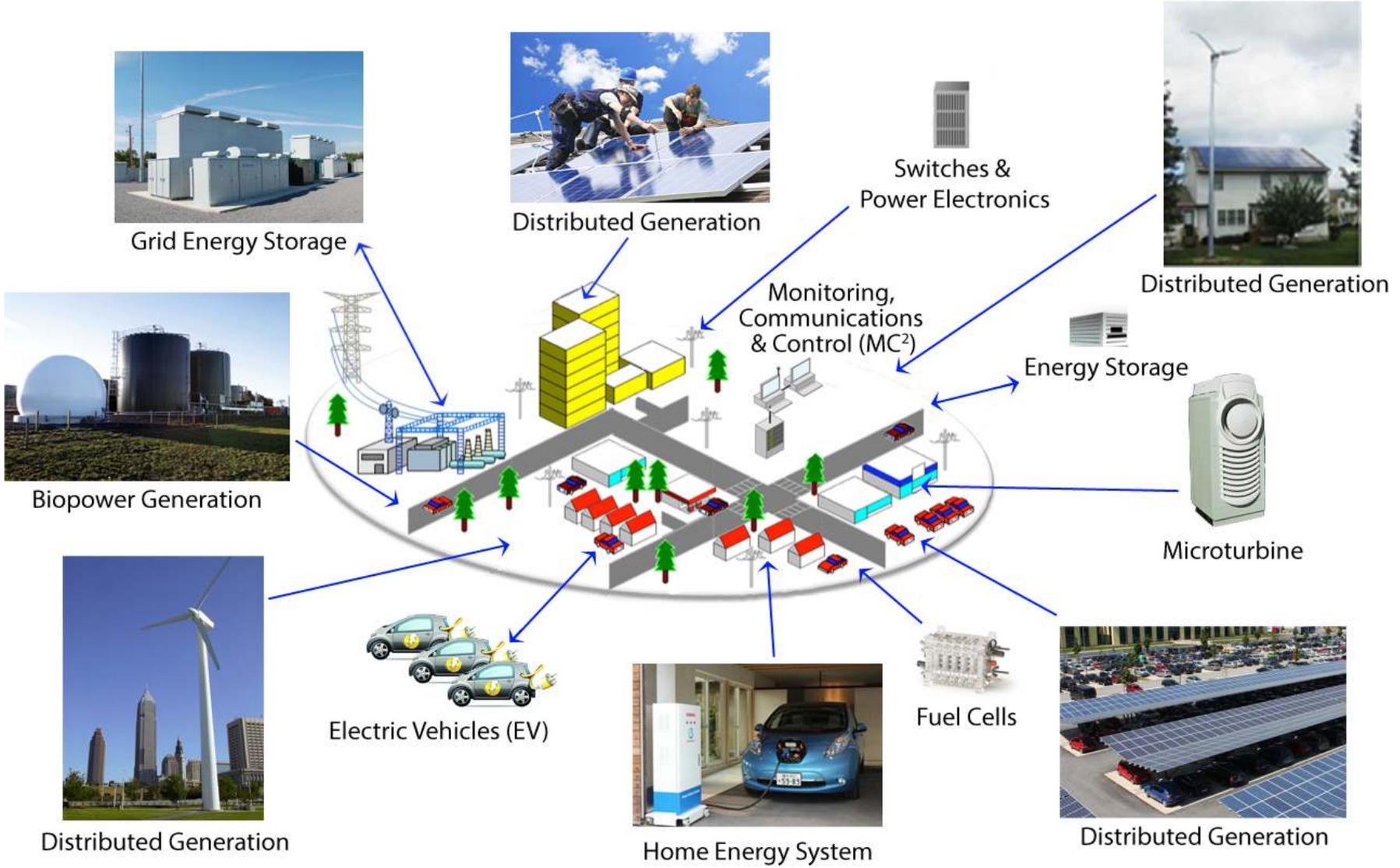


Solar Markets: Germany vs California (RPS + CSI + other)



Germany deployed over 10 times more solar than California in the decade from 2002 despite California having 70% better solar resource

Community Microgrid Vision



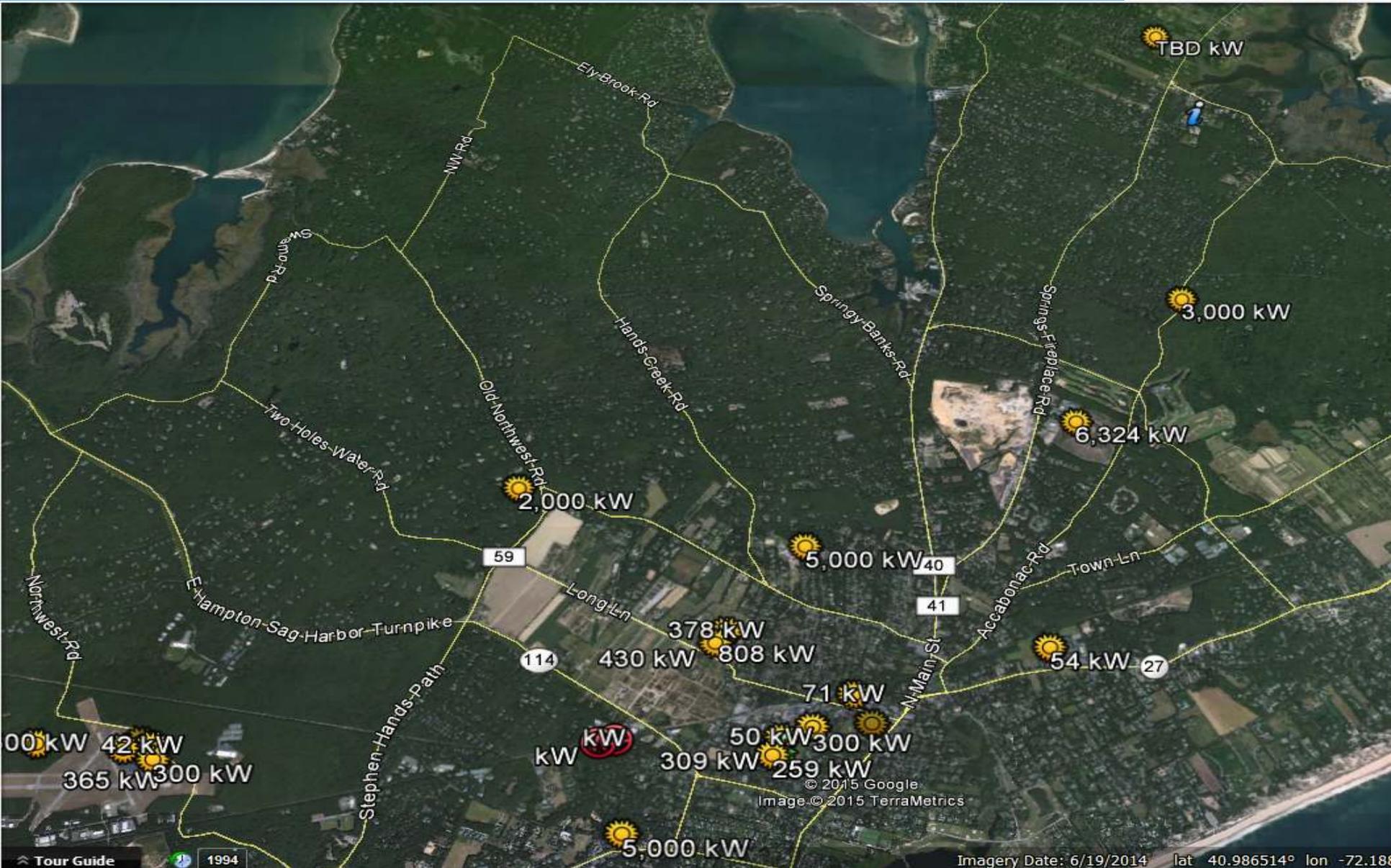
A Community Microgrid is a new approach for designing and operating the electric grid, stacked with local renewables.

Key features:

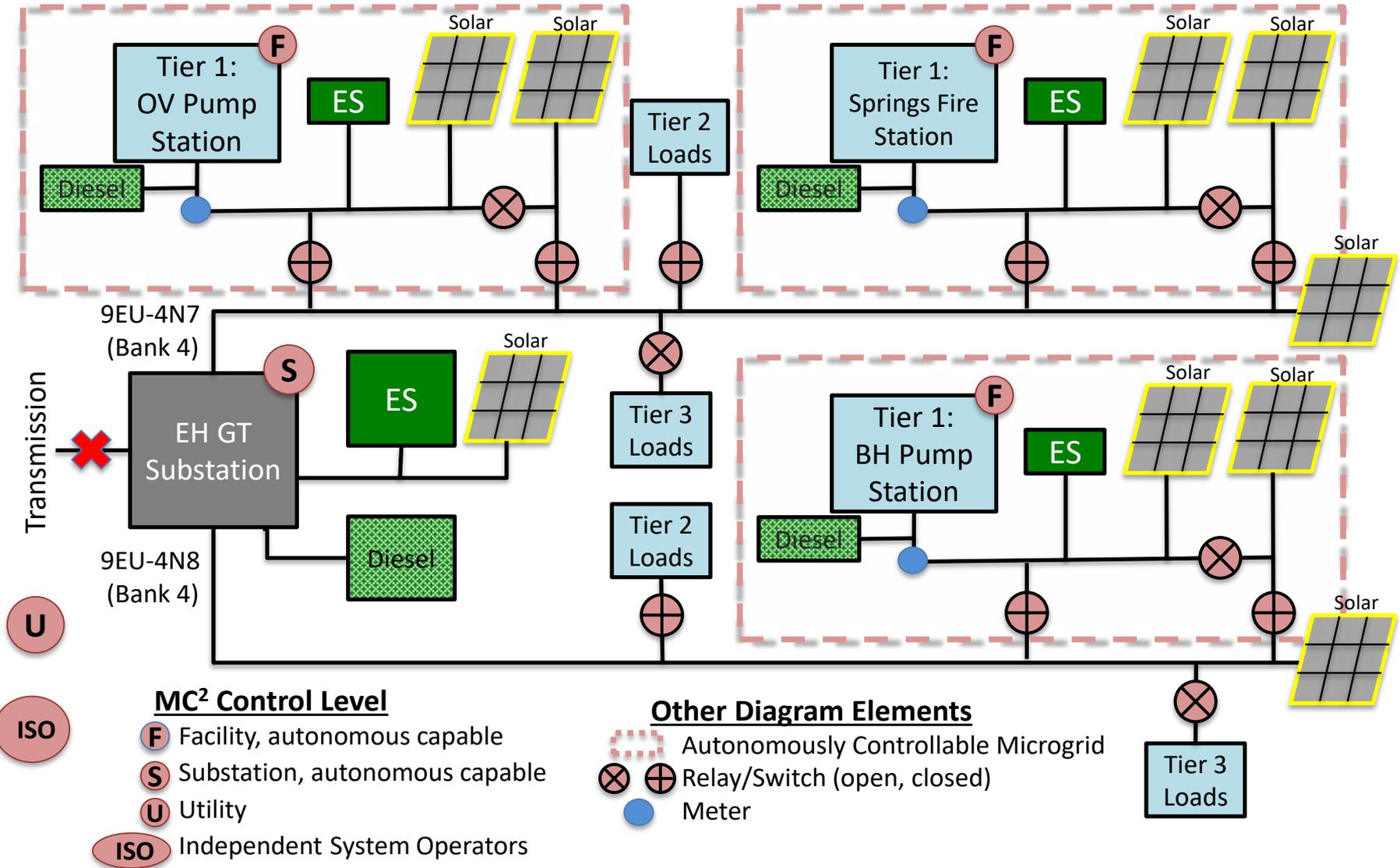
- A targeted and coordinated local grid area served by one or more distribution substations
- High penetrations of local renewables and other Distributed Energy Resources (DER) such as energy storage and demand response
- Staged capability for ongoing renewables-driven power backup for critical and prioritized 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



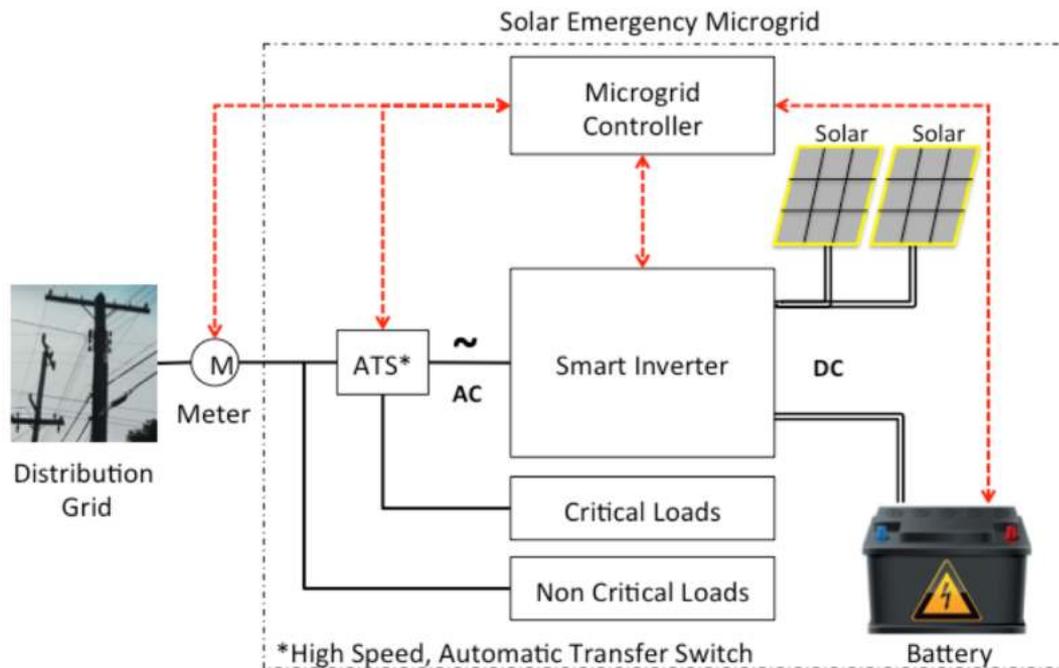
Long Island Community Microgrid – Map View



Long Island Community Microgrid - Diagram



- A Solar Emergency Microgrid (SEM) has 3 basic components:
 - Solar; energy storage; and monitoring, communications & control
- A SEM provides indefinite back-up power for critical loads
 - Ideal for police and fire stations, emergency operations centers and shelters, critical communications and water infrastructure, etc
- Displaces dirty, expensive, non-renewable diesel generators

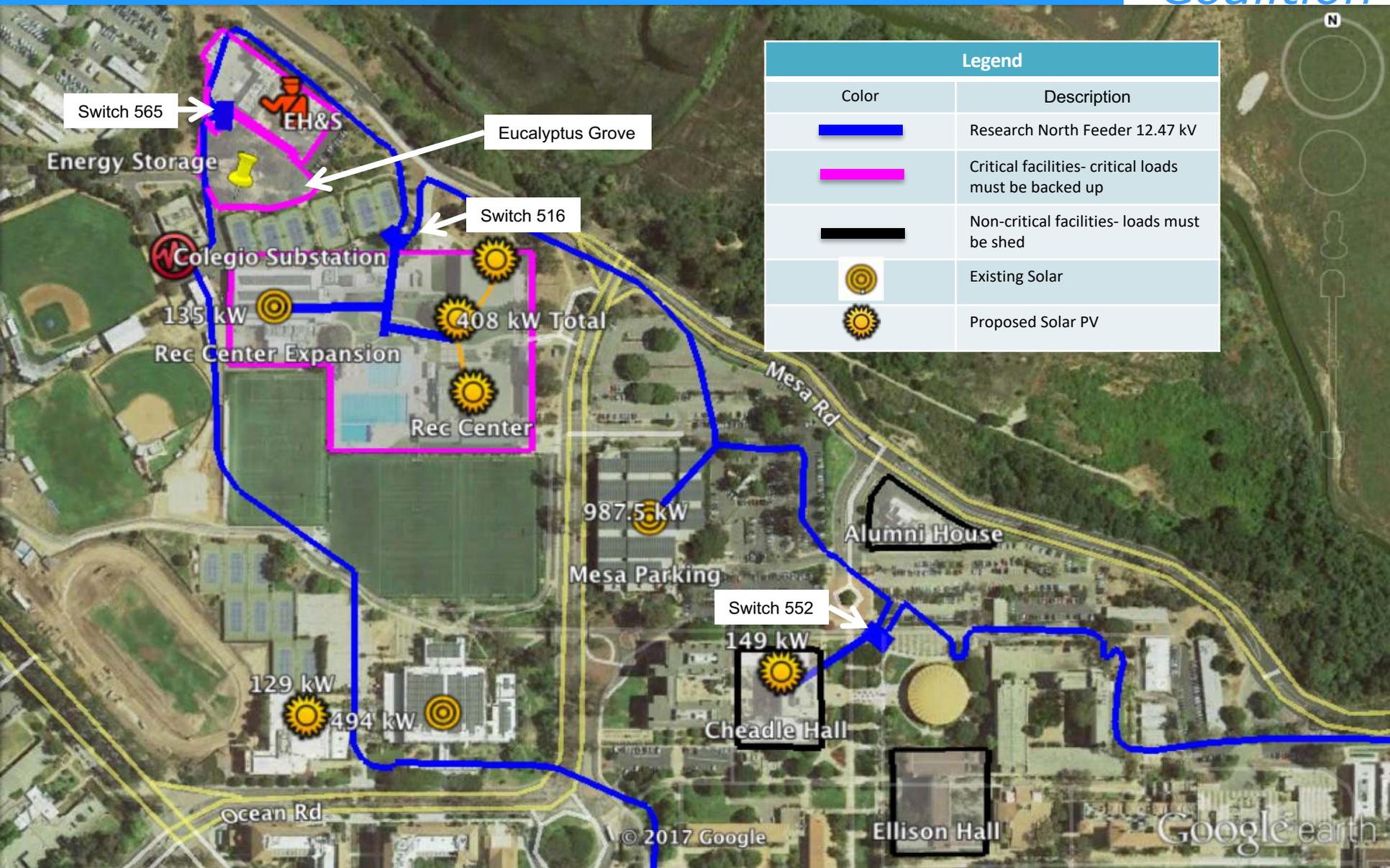


UCSB Community Microgrid – Area Map



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

Switch 565



EH&S

Eucalyptus Grove

Energy Storage

Colegio Substation

Switch 516

135 kW

408 kW Total

Rec Center Expansion

Rec Center

987.5 kW

Mesa Parking

Alumni House

Switch 552

149 kW

Cheadle Hall

129 kW

494 kW

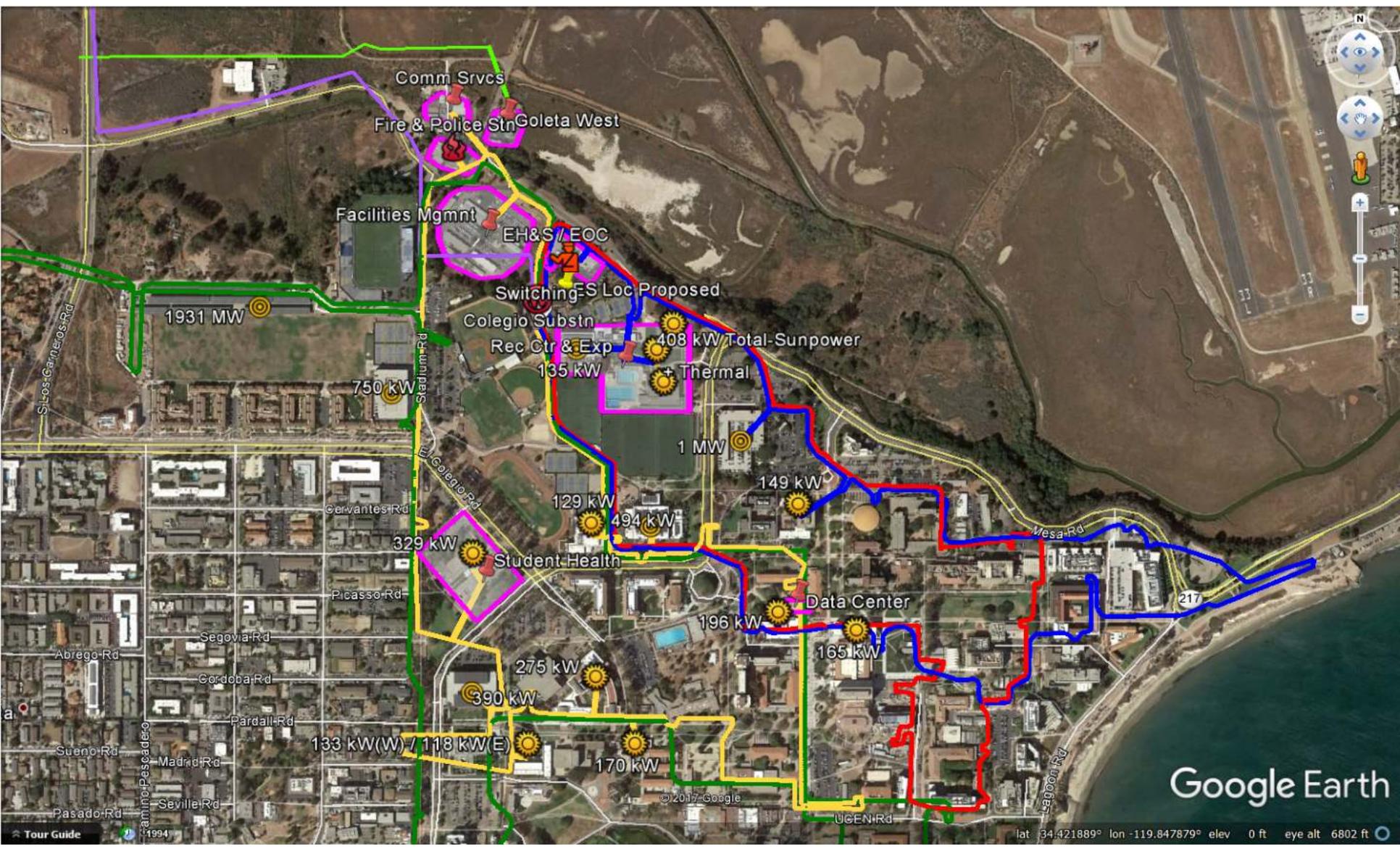
Ocean Rd

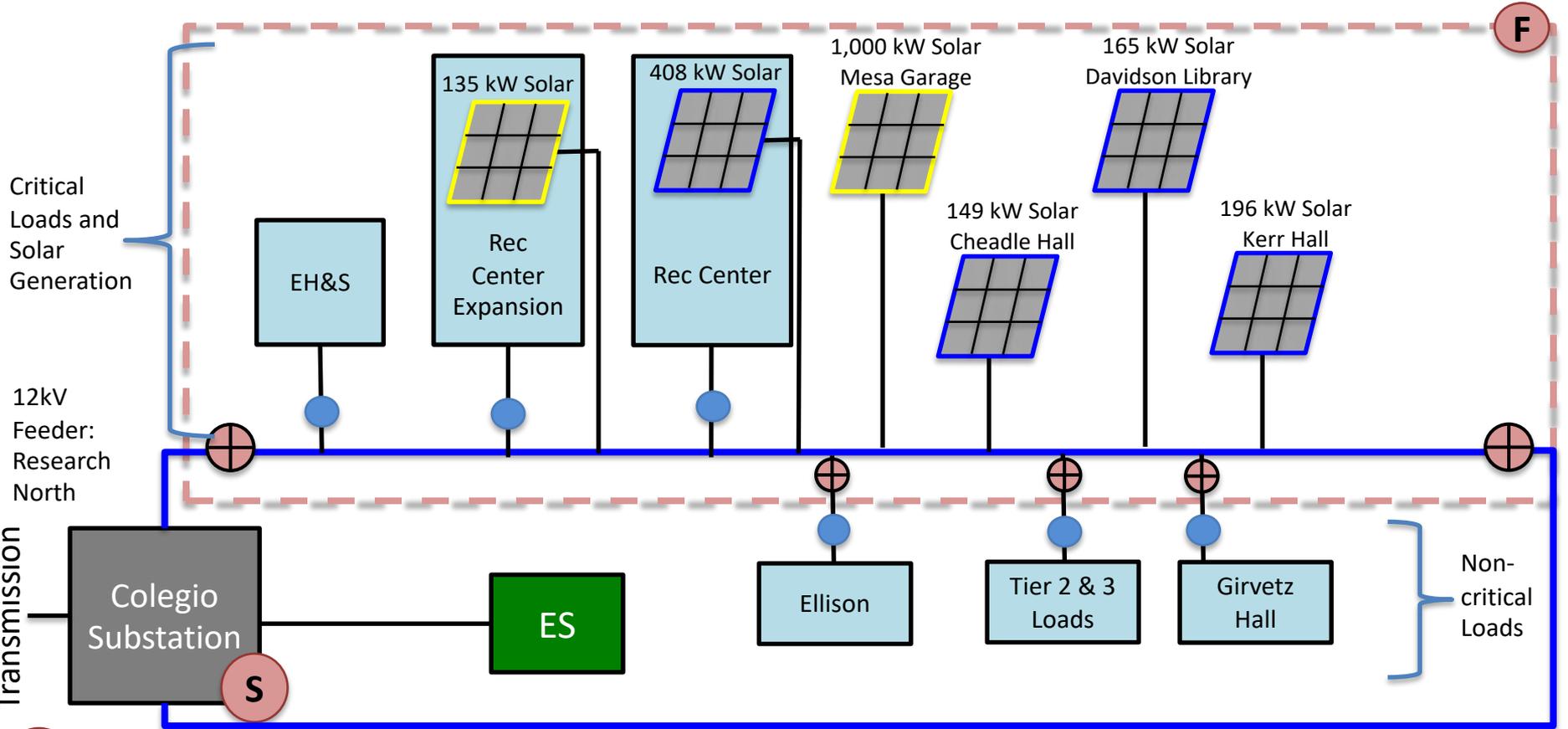
© 2017 Google

Ellison Hall

Google earth

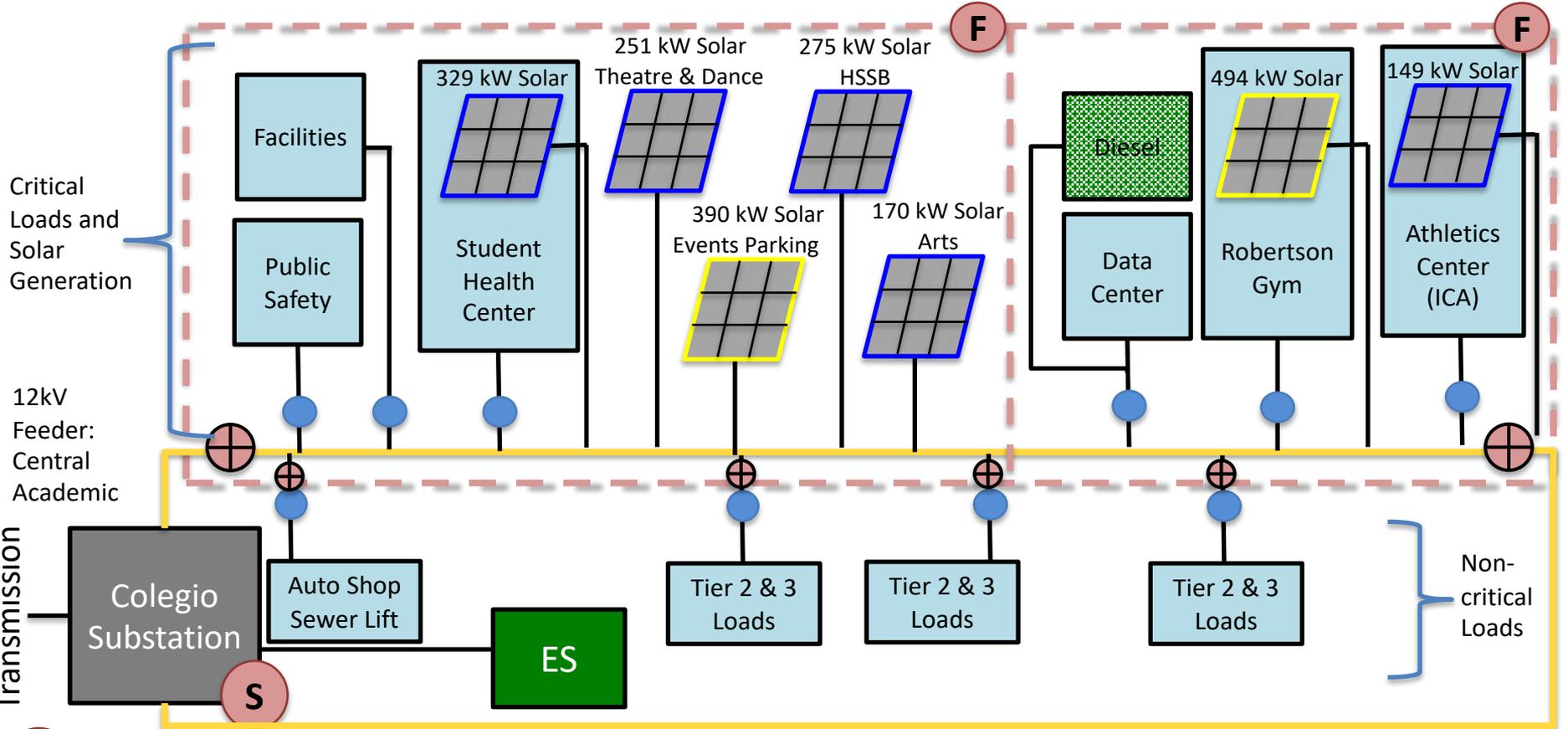
UCSB Community Microgrid – Phase 1 + 2



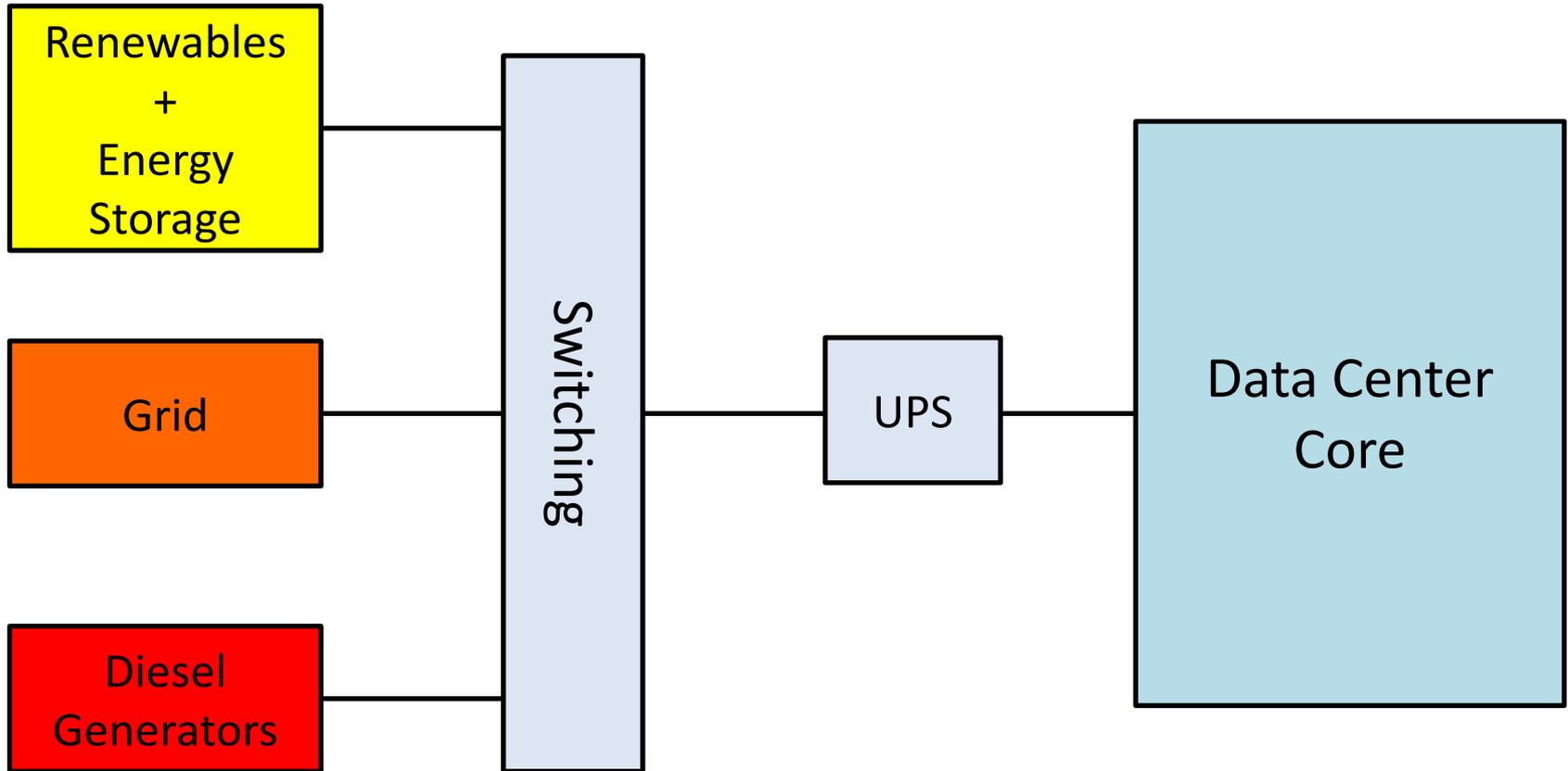


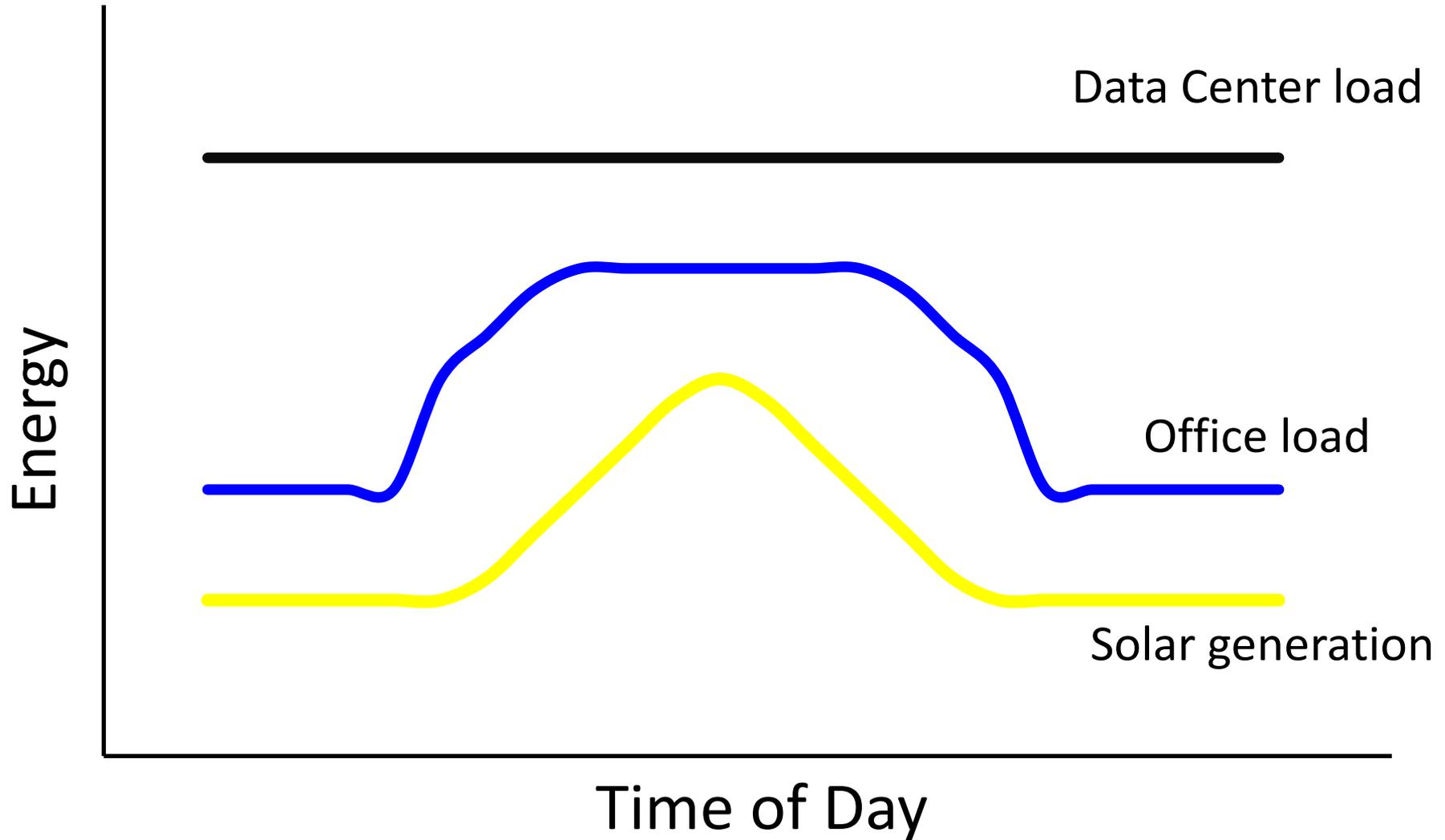
- MC² Control Level**
- F Facility, autonomous capable
 - S Substation
 - U Utility
 - ISO Independent System Operators

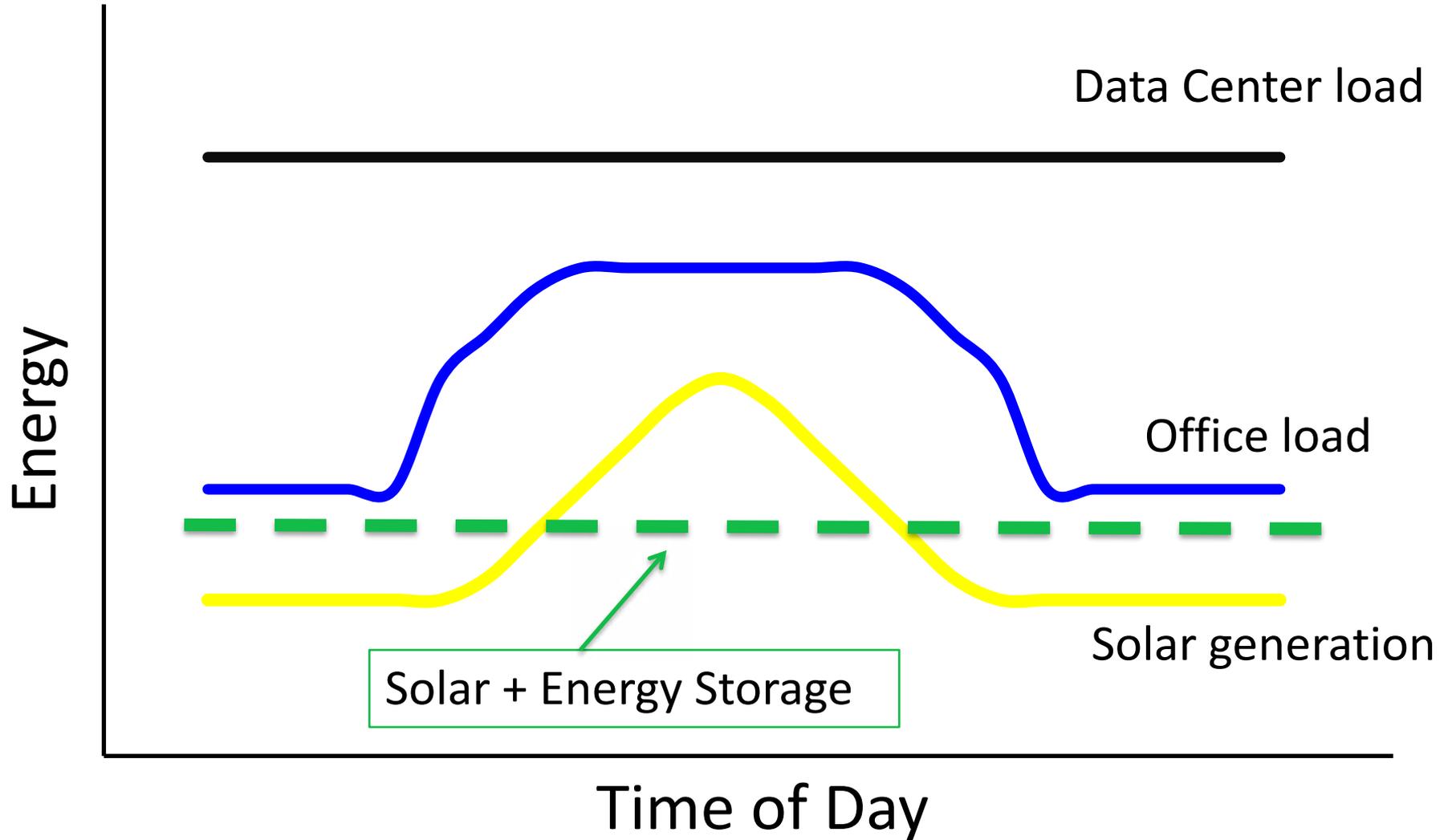
- Other Diagram Elements**
- Autonomously Controllable Microgrid
 - ⊗ ⊕ Relay/Switch (open, closed)
 - Main service panel
 - Existing solar
 - Proposed new solar



- U** Utility
- ISO** Independent System Operators
- MC² Control Level**
 - F** Facility, autonomous capable
 - S** Substation
- Other Diagram Elements**
 - Autonomously Controllable Microgrid
 - Relay/Switch (open, closed)
 - Main service panel
 - Existing solar Proposed new solar







Assumptions

- 20% solar capacity factor (typical for MW-scale solar in California)
- Worst solar day is 10% of average (ie, 2% capacity factor)
- 2 acres of siting required per 1 MW of solar
- Requires 24x7x365 performance

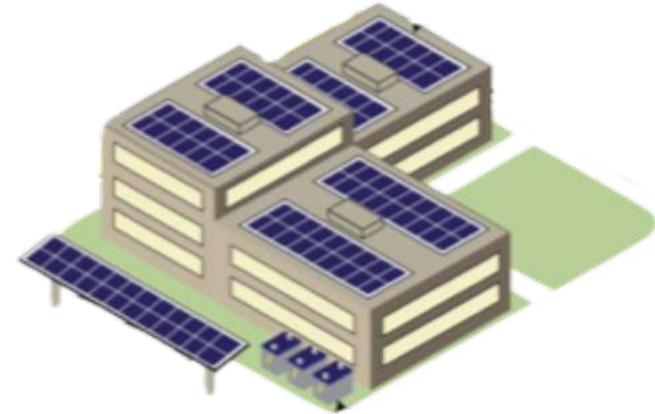
Calculations

- 24 MWh of replenishment solar required daily (1 MW x 24 hr)
- 50 MW of solar required (50 MW x .02 capacity factor x 24 hr)
- 24 MWh of energy storage required

Opportunity: Local renewables + energy storage can provide indefinite backup power.

Challenge: Data centers have large flat loads; 100% solar is tough.

- Diversify renewables
 - Wind & solar generation profiles are highly complementary
 - One 3MW wind turbine averages 24 MWh/day
- Diversify geography
 - Demand Response (DR) combined with renewables + energy storage = big UPS
 - Fail-over strategies can allow significant reduction in energy usage
- Monetize energy storage in markets like DR and frequency regulation
 - Markets typically cover 35% of energy storage costs while tax credits cover another 30%

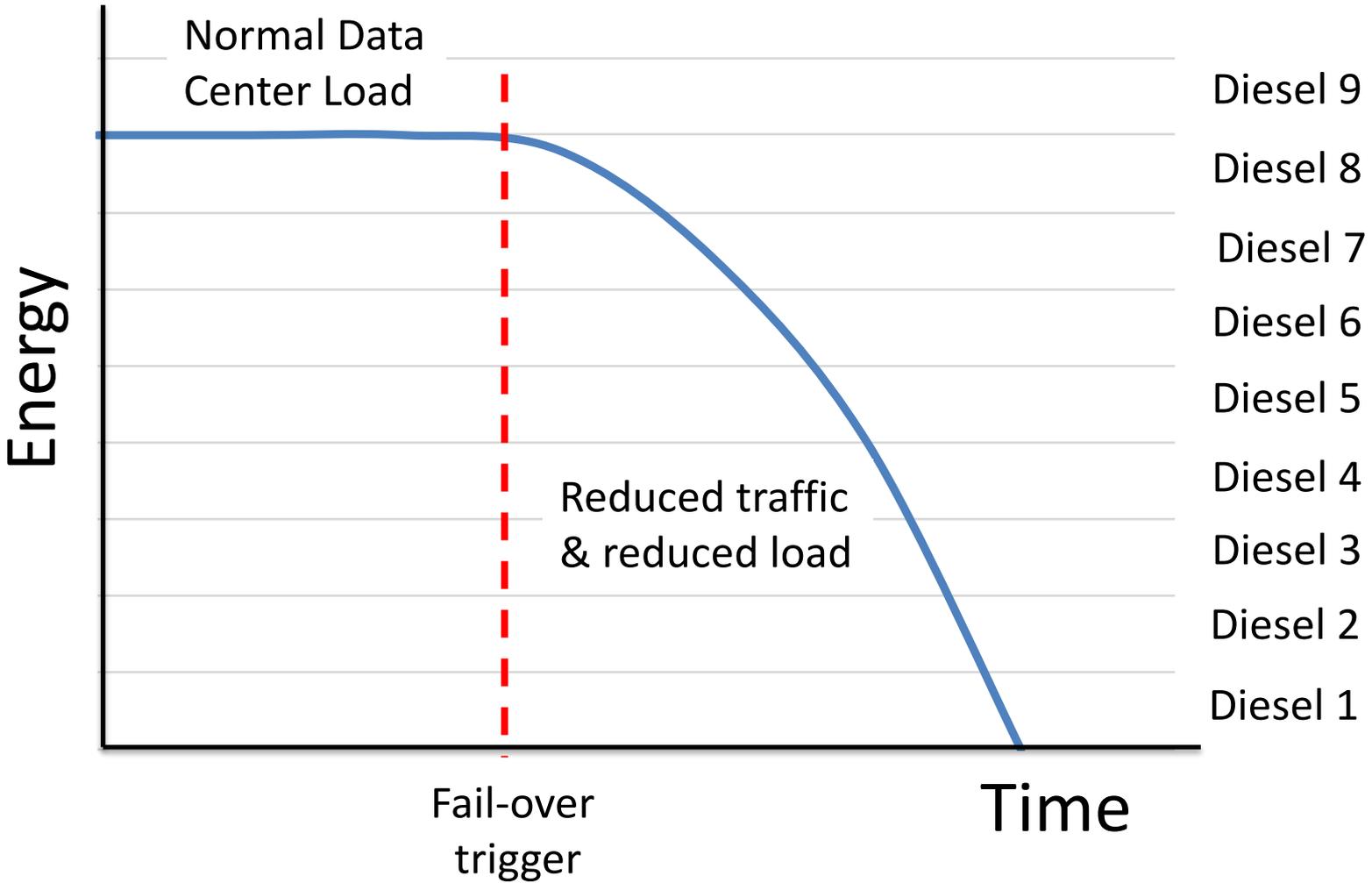


35% Resilience

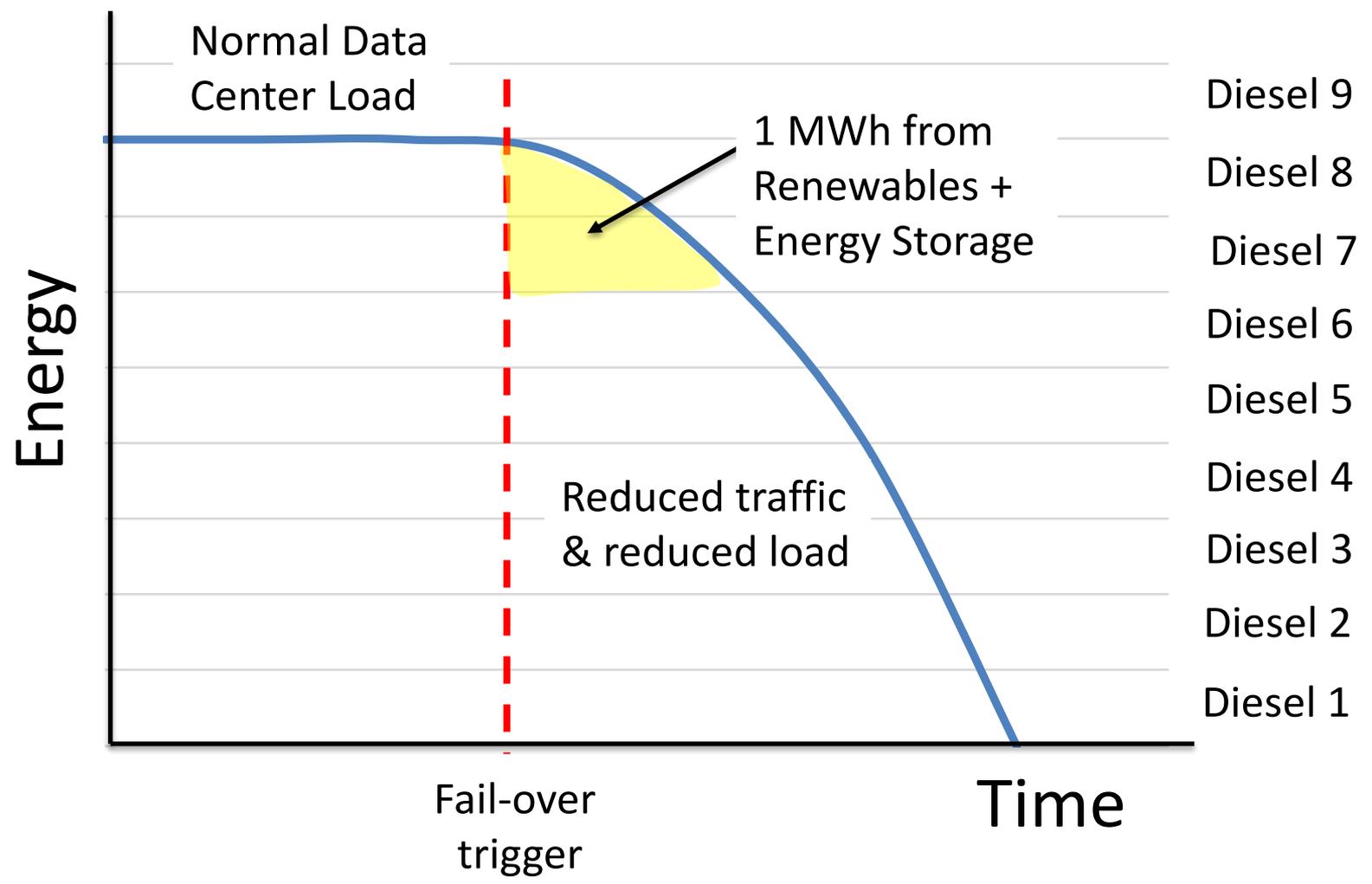
35% Markets

30% Federal tax credits

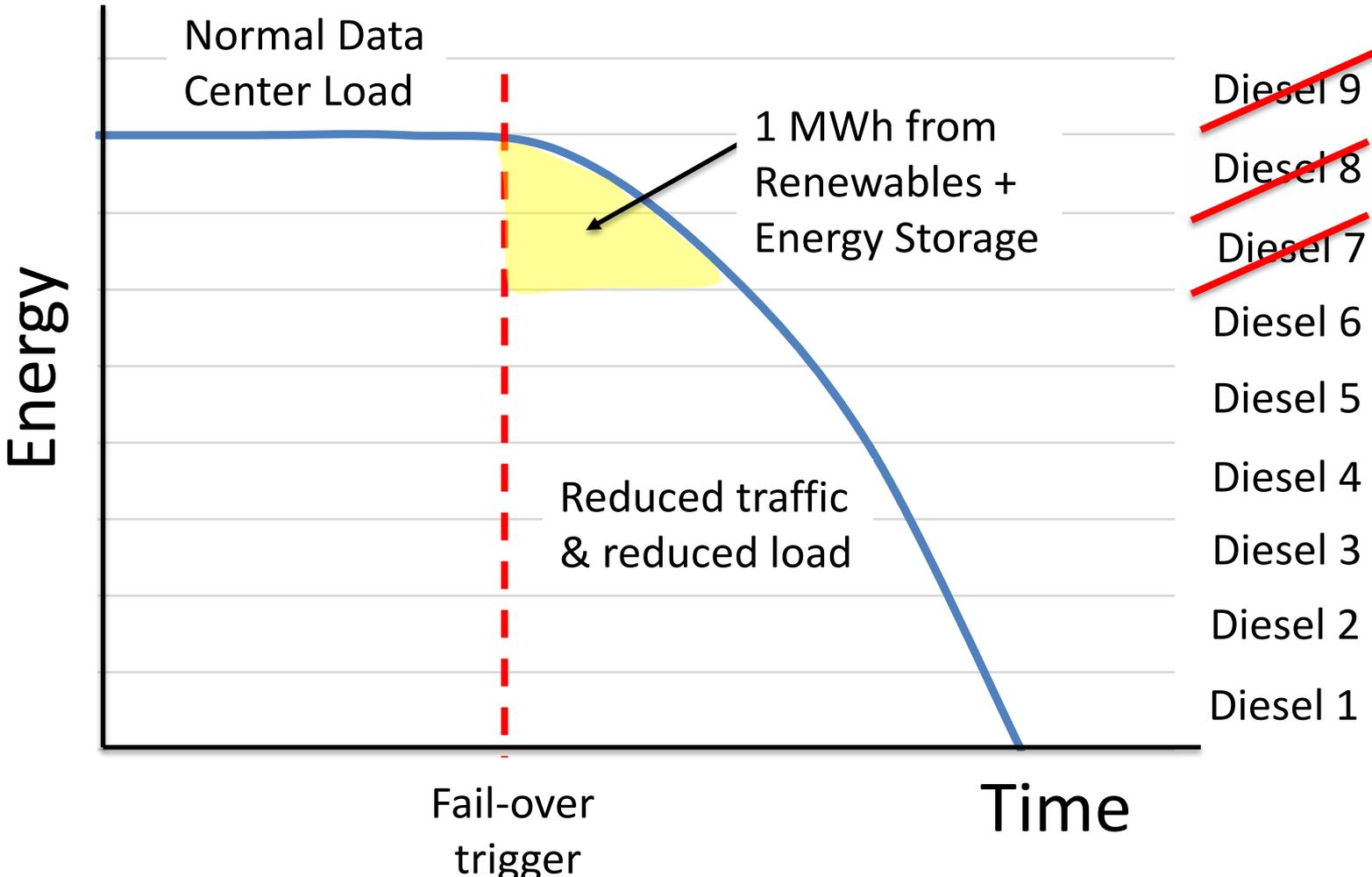




DR + Renewables + Energy Storage = Big UPS



DR + Renewables + Energy Storage = Success



- ▶ 1 MWh of energy storage with small solar or other renewables
- ▶ 2 MW of solar supplies 1 MWh of energy on worst weather day in California

Replacing 1 MWh of Diesel with
local renewables + energy storage is easy

- ▶ Local renewables + energy storage is increasingly viable, including for a portion of data center requirements
- ▶ Challenges exist for data center pioneers to help overcome

The Clean Coalition is seeking data center pioneers to conquer the next renewables frontier!

Backup

LYNC DR[®]+: Energy Resiliency for Datacenters

- Ensures critical loads stay operating when the grid goes down



- Enables revenue from demand response and savings from peak shaving
- Reduces power penalty from traditional double conversion UPS

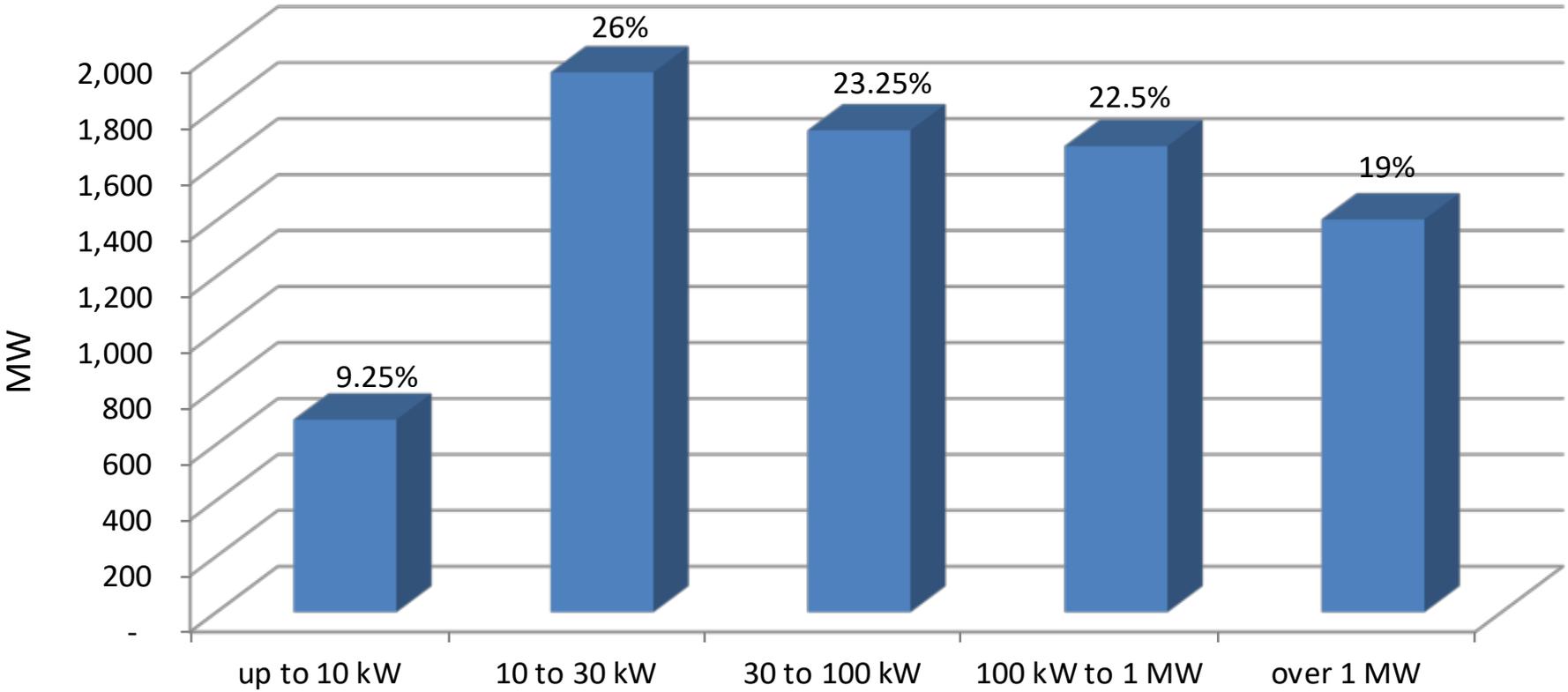
**Transform a cost center
into a revenue-earning
and cost-reducing asset**

LYNC DR[®]+: Energy Resiliency for Datacenters

Example Case Study: Replacement of a 1 MW diesel generator with LYNC DR+

- **New construction in CA**
- **1 MW / 2 MWh battery energy storage: Estimated Capex - \$2,750,000**
- **Provides 1 MW of UPS power during an outage and carries load during migration of datacenter traffic to a redundant site**
- **SGIP Incentives and ITC will reduce Capex: Up to 50%**
- **When grid is operating normally, can further monetize the asset:**
 - **Utility demand response**
 - **CAISO wholesale markets**
 - **Peak shaving**

German Solar Capacity Installed through 2012



Source: Paul Gipe, March 2011

Germany's solar deployments are almost entirely sub-2 MW projects on built-environments and interconnected to the distribution grid (not behind-the-meter)

Project Size	Euros/kWh	USD/kWh	California Effective Rate \$/kWh
Under 10 kW	0.1270	0.1359	0.0628
10 kW to 40 kW	0.1236	0.1323	0.0611
40.1 kW to 750 kW	0.1109	0.1187	0.0548
Other projects up to 750 kW*	0.0891	0.0953	0.0440

- Conversion rate for Euros to Dollars is €1:\$1.07
- California's effective rate is reduced 40% due to tax incentives and then an additional 33% due to the superior solar resource

Replicating German scale and efficiencies would yield rooftop solar today at only between 4 and 6 cents/kWh to California ratepayers

* For projects that are not sited on residential structures or sound barriers.