



WATERLOO  
ISS4E

# Solar, Storage, Stochastics and the Rebirth of ATM

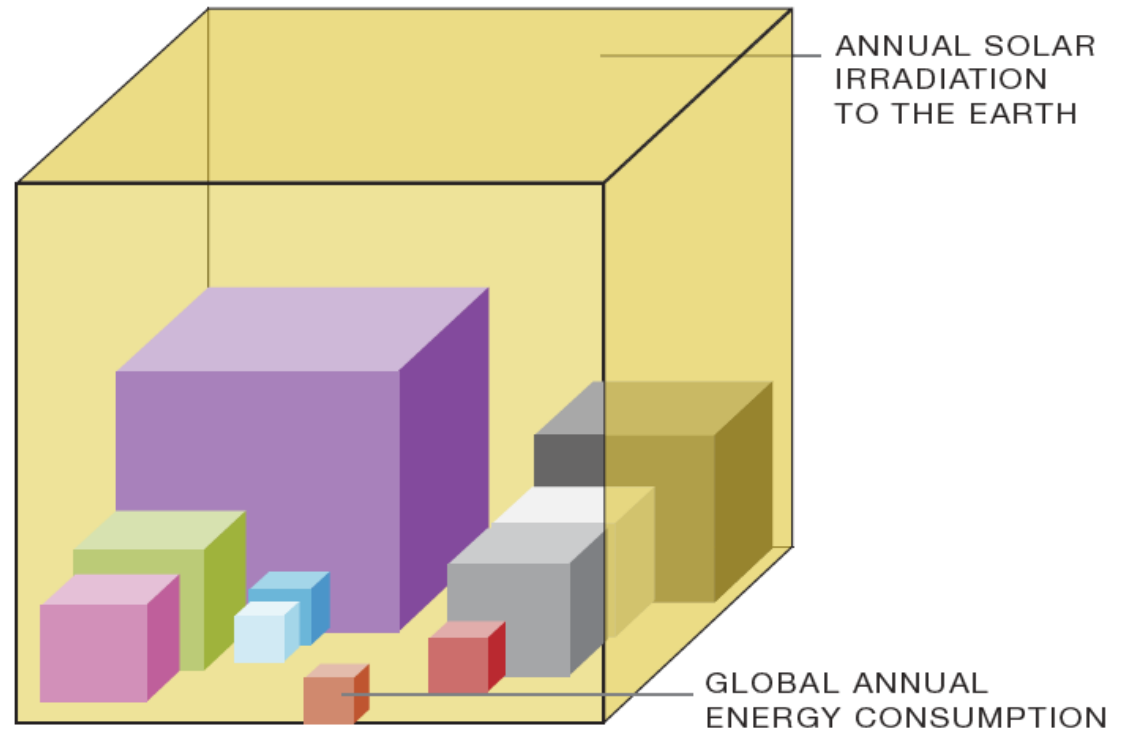
S. Keshav  
University of Waterloo

July 11, 2014

How long can this be sustained?



# Alternatives

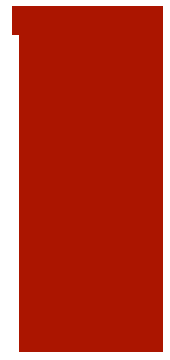
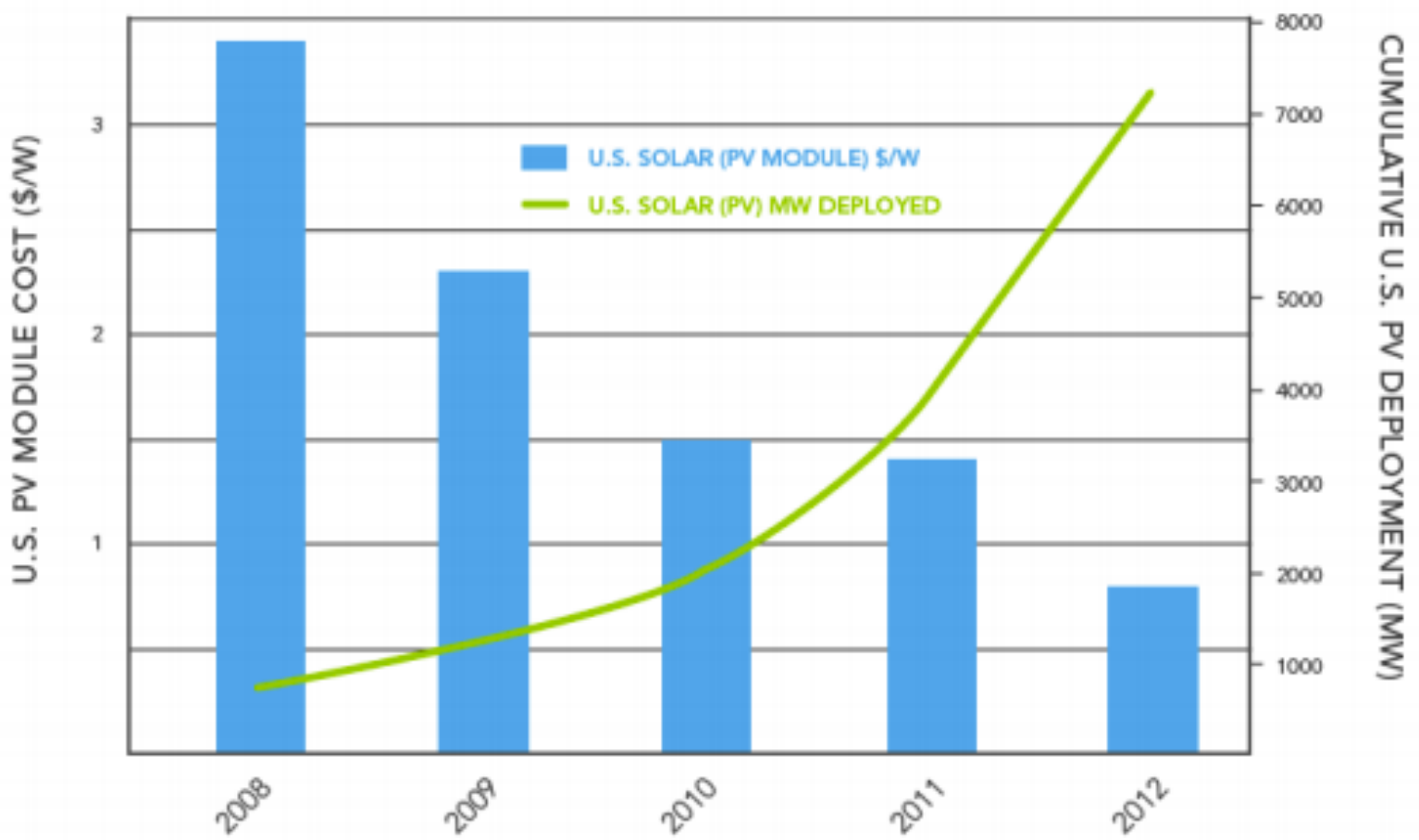


- |                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| ■ SOLAR (CONTINENTS) | ■ COAL                       |
| ■ WIND               | ■ GAS                        |
| ■ BIOMASS            | ■ OIL                        |
| ■ GEOTHERMAL         | ■ NUCLEAR                    |
| ■ OCEAN & WAVE       | ■ PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION |
| ■ HYDRO              |                              |

FOSSIL FUELS ARE EXPRESSED WITH REGARD TO THEIR TOTAL RESERVES WHILE RENEWABLE ENERGIES TO THEIR YEARLY POTENTIAL.

source: DLR, IEA WEO, EPIA's own calculations.

# U.S. Deployment and Cost for Solar PV Modules 2008-2012





## Global cumulative installed PV capacity in MW

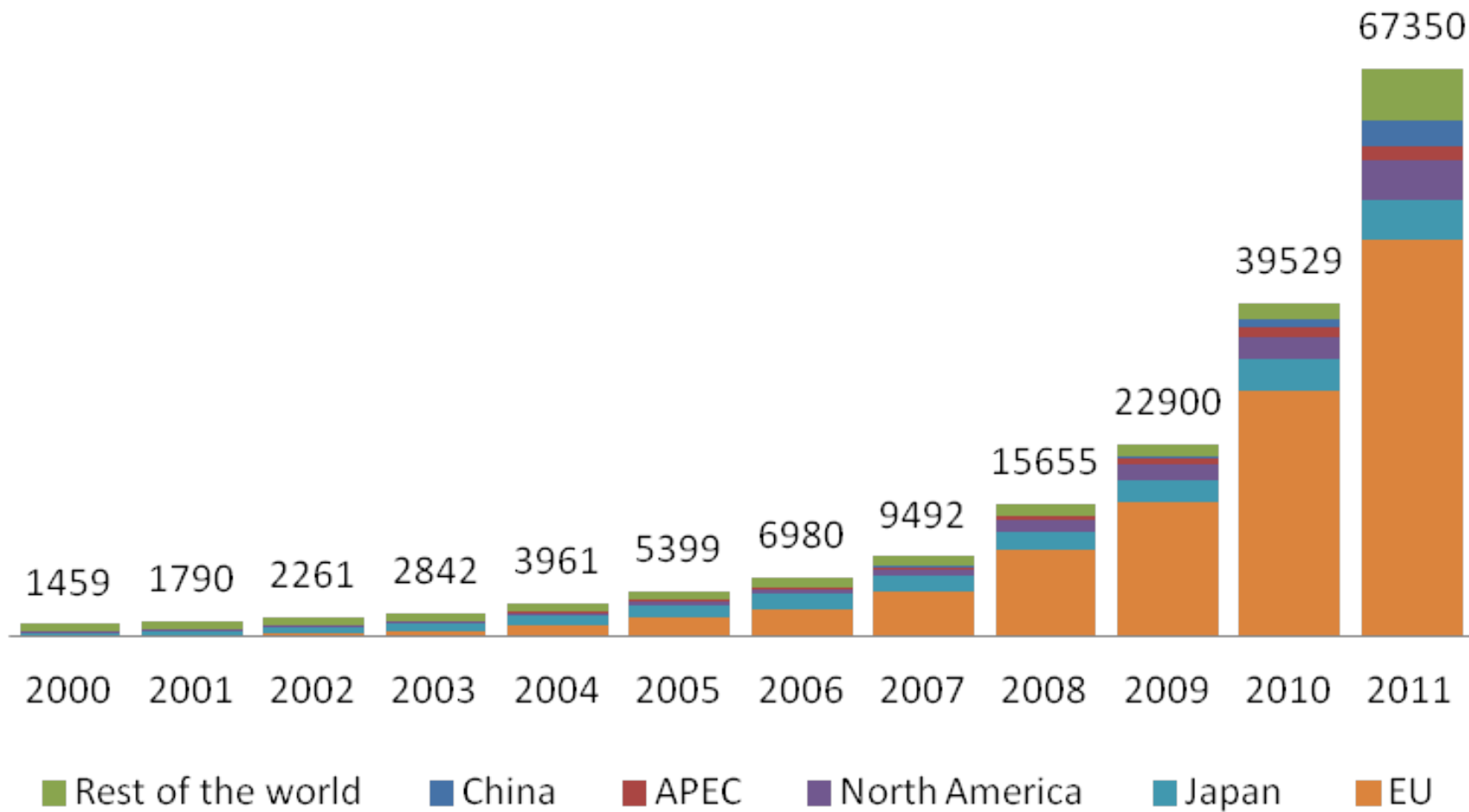
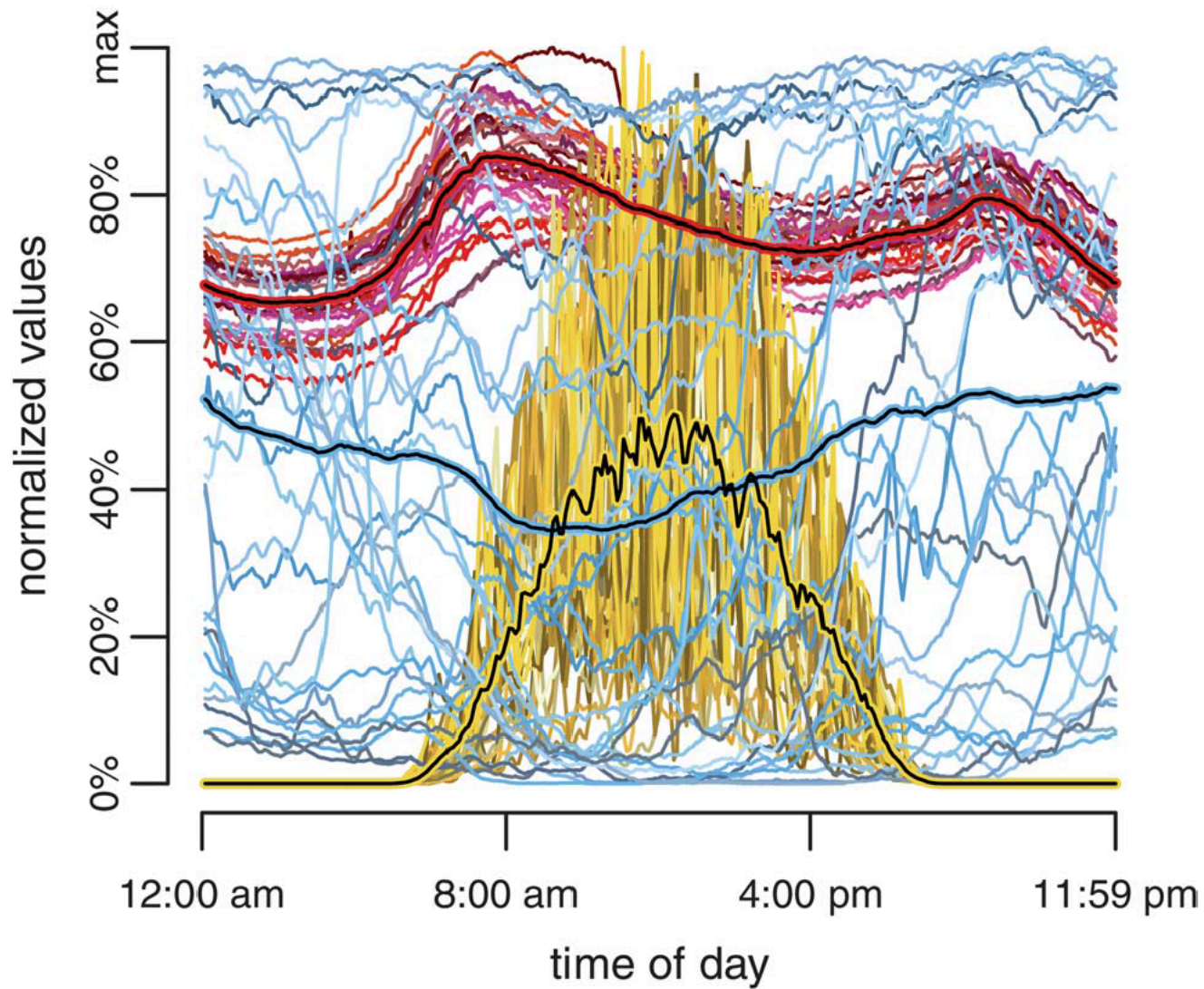




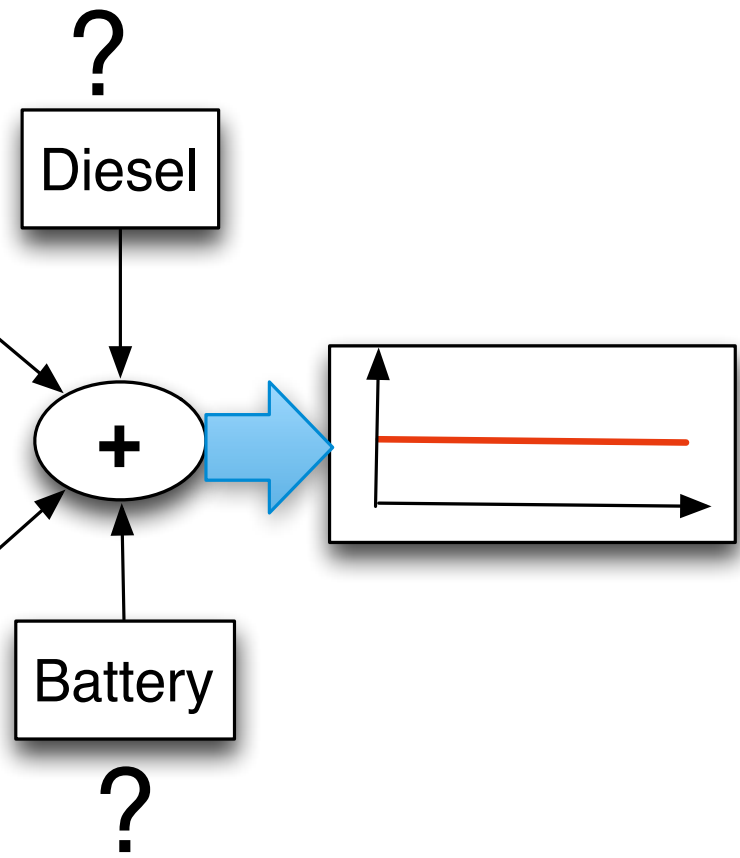
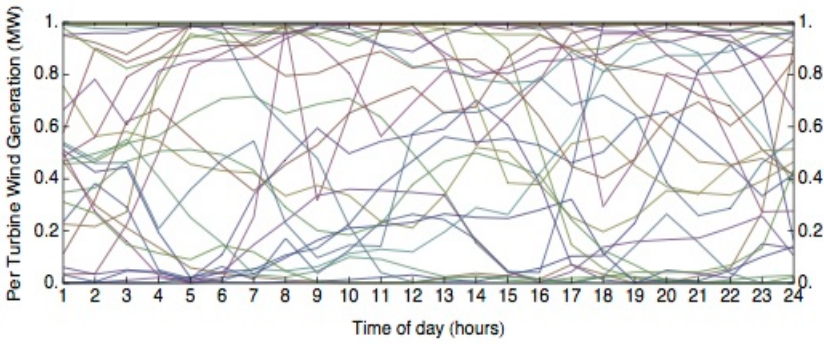
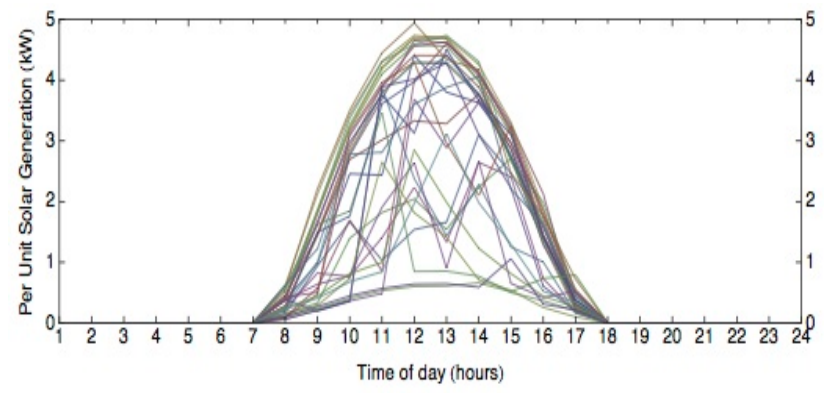
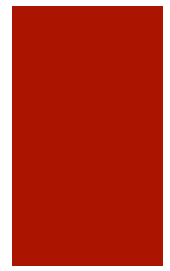
Table showing average cost in cents/kWh over 20 years for solar power panels

Cost	Insolation								
	2400 kWh/ kWp·y	2200 kWh/ kWp·y	2000 kWh/ kWp·y	1800 kWh/ kWp·y	1600 kWh/ kWp·y	1400 kWh/kWp·y	1200 kWh/kWp·y	1000 kWh/kWp·y	800 kWh/kWp·y
200 \$/kWp	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.5
600 \$/kWp	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.3	5.0	6.0	7.5
1000 \$/kWp	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.3	7.1	8.3	10.0	12.5
1400 \$/kWp	5.8	6.4	7.0	7.8	8.8	10.0	11.7	14.0	17.5
1800 \$/kWp	7.5	8.2	9.0	10.0	11.3	12.9	15.0	18.0	22.5
2200 \$/kWp	9.2	10.0	11.0	12.2	13.8	15.7	18.3	22.0	27.5
2600 \$/kWp	10.8	11.8	13.0	14.4	16.3	18.6	21.7	26.0	32.5
3000 \$/kWp	12.5	13.6	15.0	16.7	18.8	21.4	25.0	30.0	37.5
3400 \$/kWp	14.2	15.5	17.0	18.9	21.3	24.3	28.3	34.0	42.5
3800 \$/kWp	15.8	17.3	19.0	21.1	23.8	27.1	31.7	38.0	47.5
4200 \$/kWp	17.5	19.1	21.0	23.3	26.3	30.0	35.0	42.0	52.5
4600 \$/kWp	19.2	20.9	23.0	25.6	28.8	32.9	38.3	46.0	57.5
5000 \$/kWp	20.8	22.7	25.0	27.8	31.3	35.7	41.7	50.0	62.5

# Problem: matching demand and supply



# How to size with stochastic inputs?





## Grid Internet

Electrons = Bits

Load = Source

Transmission line = Communication link

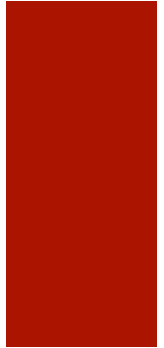
Battery/energy store = Buffer

Demand response = Congestion control

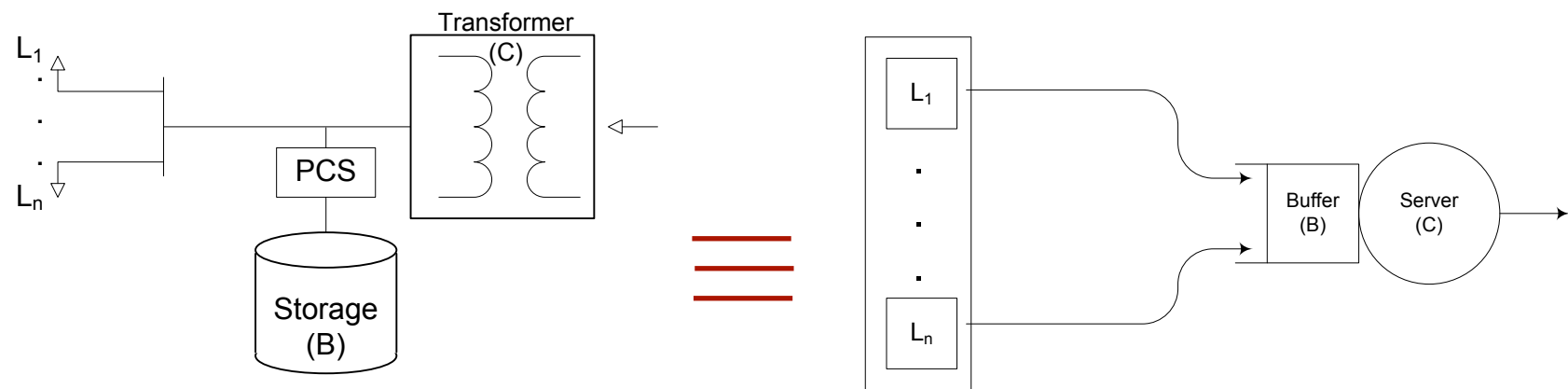
Transmission network = Tier 1 ISP

Distribution network = Tier 2/3 ISP

Stochastic generator = Variable bit rate source



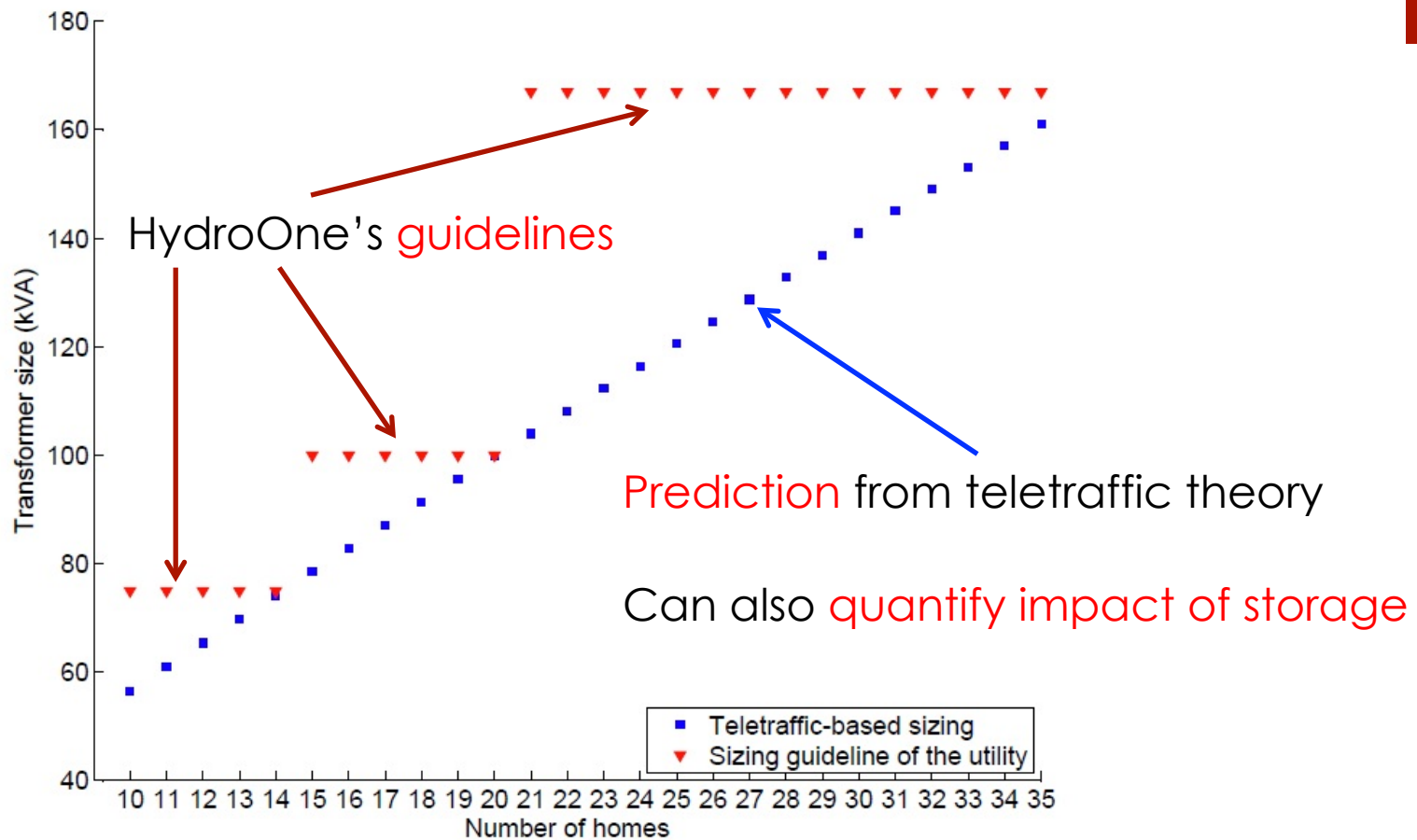
# 1. Equivalence theorem



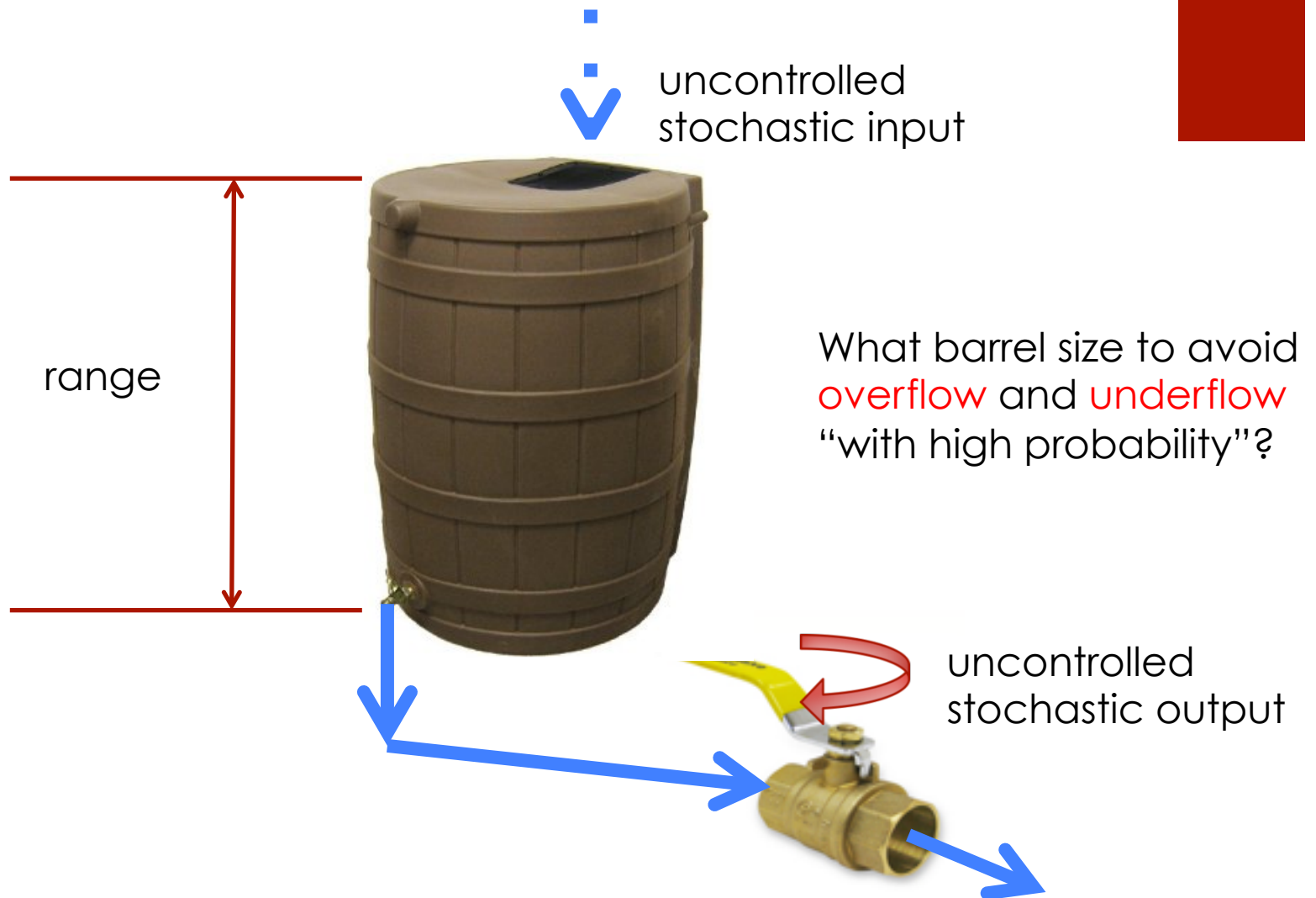
Every trajectory on the LHS has an equivalent on the RHS

- can use **teletraffic theory** to study transformer sizing

# Guidelines for transformer sizing



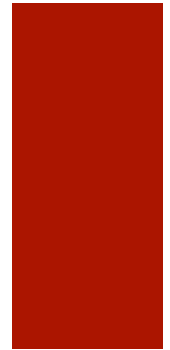
## 2. How to model sources ?



# Envelope idea



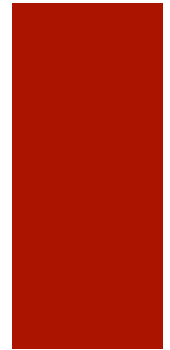
lower envelope  $\leq \Sigma$  input  $\leq$  upper envelope



Envelopes are computed from a dataset of **trajectories**

lower envelope  $\leq \Sigma$  output  $\leq$  upper envelope

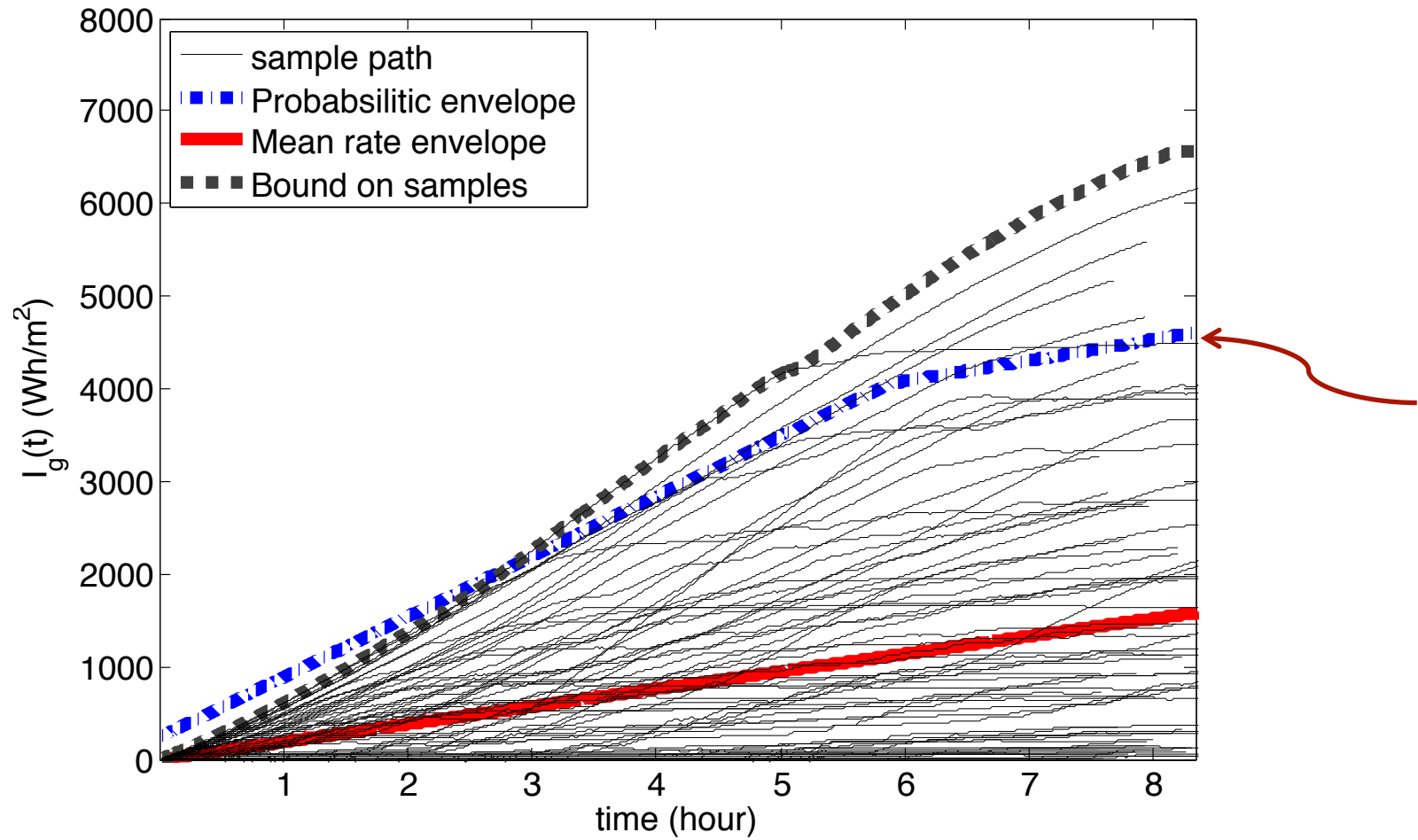
# Stochastic envelopes



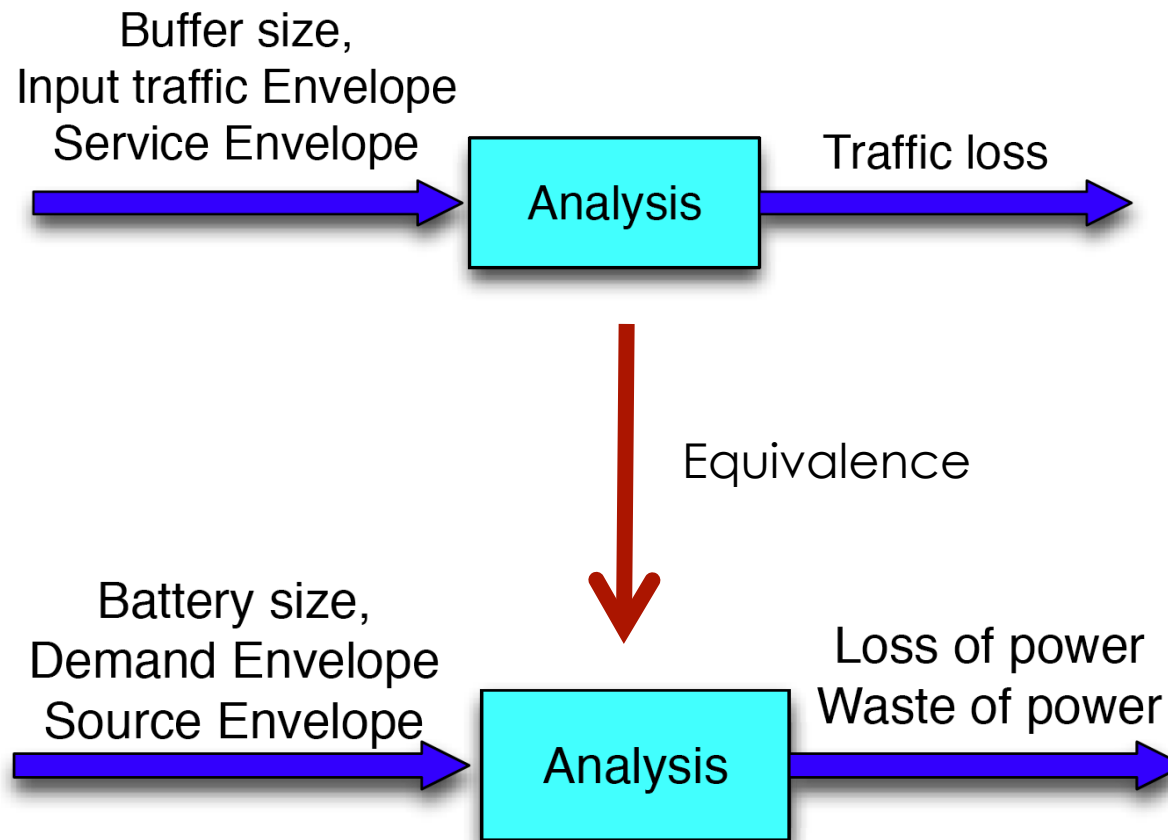
$$P((\Sigma \text{ input} - \text{lower envelope}) > x) = ae^{-x}$$

$$P((\text{upper envelope} - \Sigma \text{ input}) > x) = be^{-x}$$

# Solar stochastic sample path envelopes



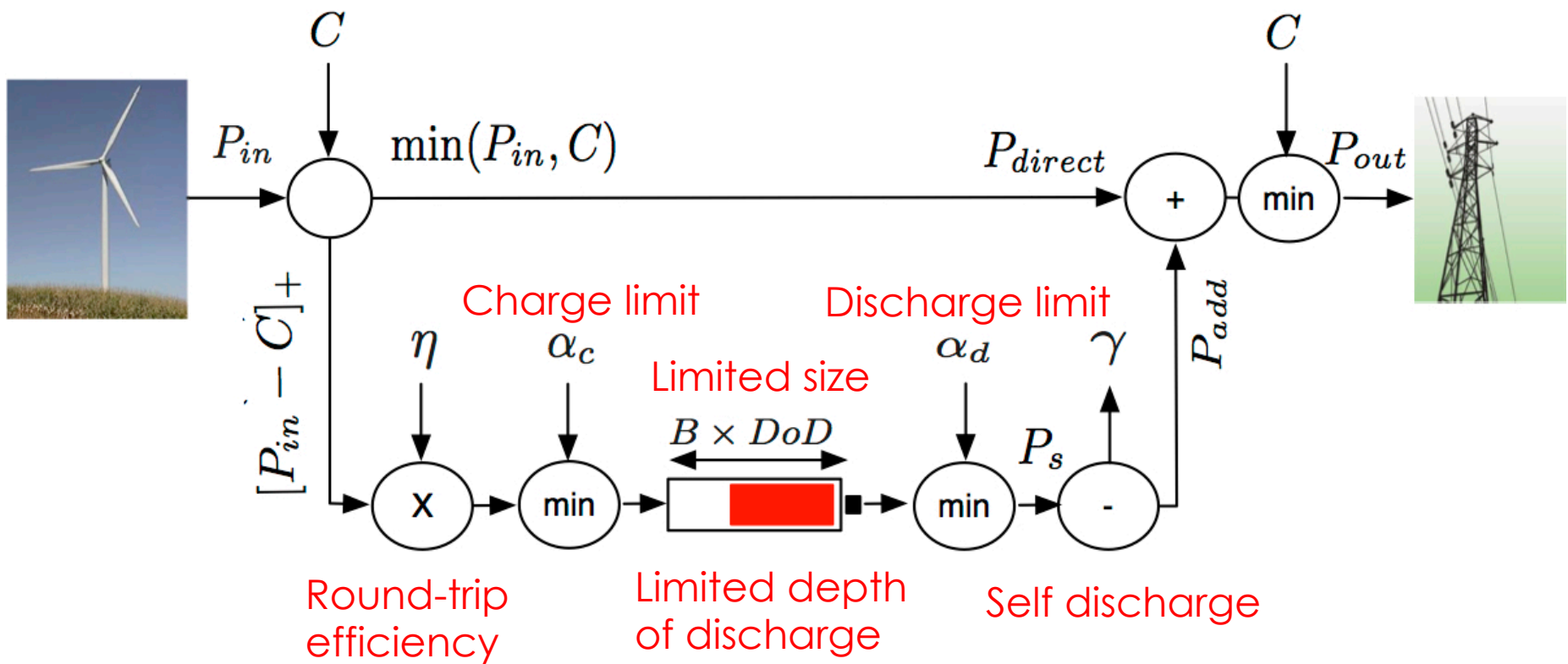
# Stochastic network calculus



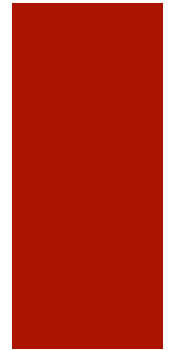
Wang, Kai, et al. "A stochastic power network calculus for integrating renewable energy sources into the power grid." *Selected Areas in Communications, IEEE Journal on 30.6* (2012): 1037-1048.



### 3. Storage imperfections



# Observation



$$b(t) = \min\left(\underbrace{B \times DoD}, \left[ \underbrace{\min([P_{in}(t) - C]_+, \alpha_c) \eta}_{\text{modified arrival process}} - \underbrace{\min([C - P_{in}(t)]_+, \alpha_d) - \gamma}_{\text{modified departure process}} + b(t-1) \right]_+\right)$$

modified  
size

modified  
arrival process

modified  
departure process

⇒ we can convert results obtained for non-ideal  
batteries to results for RAM-based buffers!

# Analytic results



- **Minimizing storage size** to smooth solar/wind sources
- Optimal participation of a solar or wind farm in **day-ahead energy markets**
- **Optimal operation of diesel generators** to deal with power cuts in developing countries
- **Optimal allocation of capital** to solar and storage
- Modeling of **hybrid (SCAP + Li-Ion) storage systems**

# ISS4E



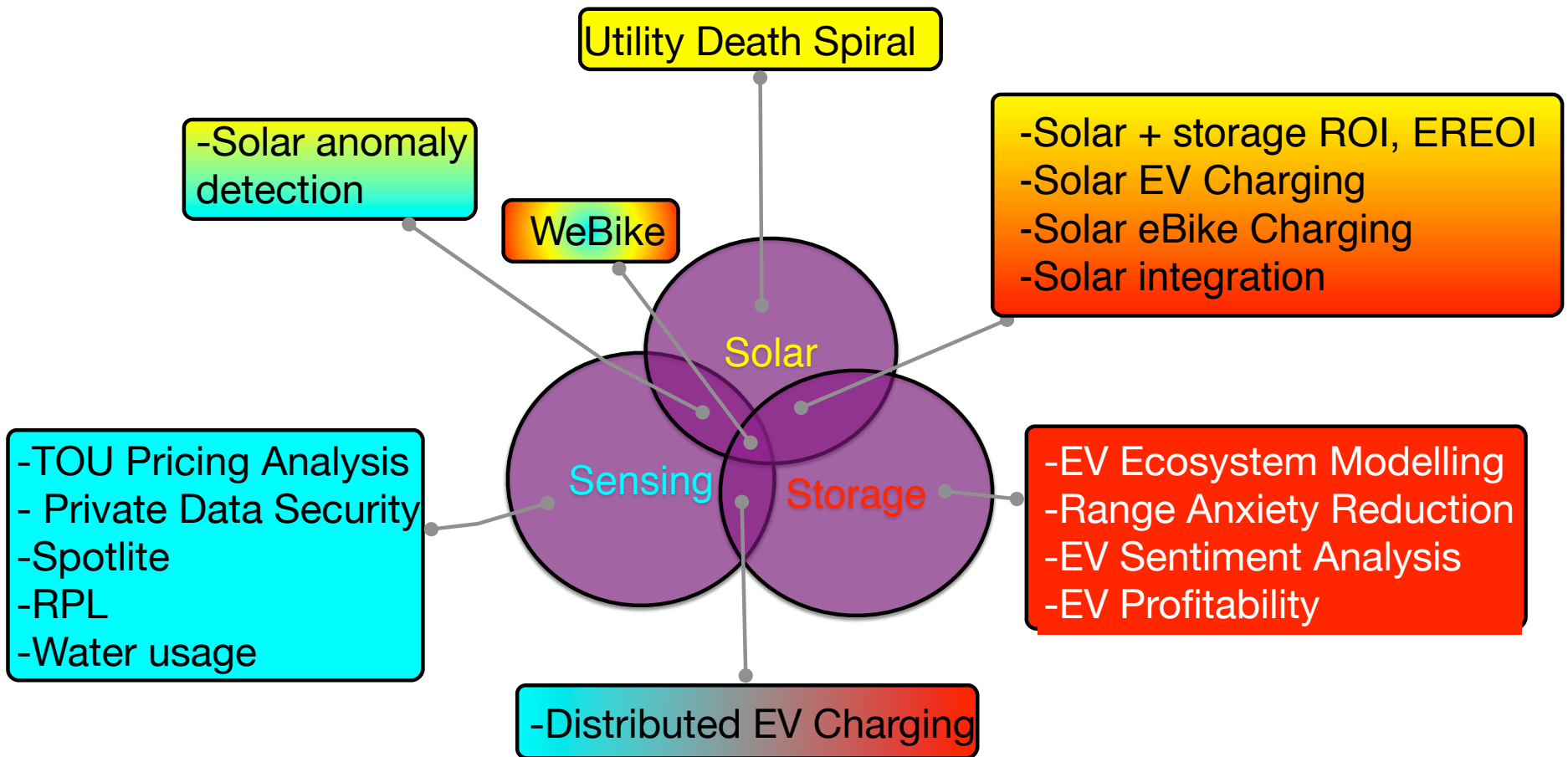
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To use information systems and science to

- increase the efficiency
- reduce the carbon footprint

of energy systems

# SSS: Solar, Storage, Sensing



# Conclusions



- Renewable energy sources are inherently **stochastic**
- Can model using fluid flow models and stochastic network calculus
- Early results are encouraging

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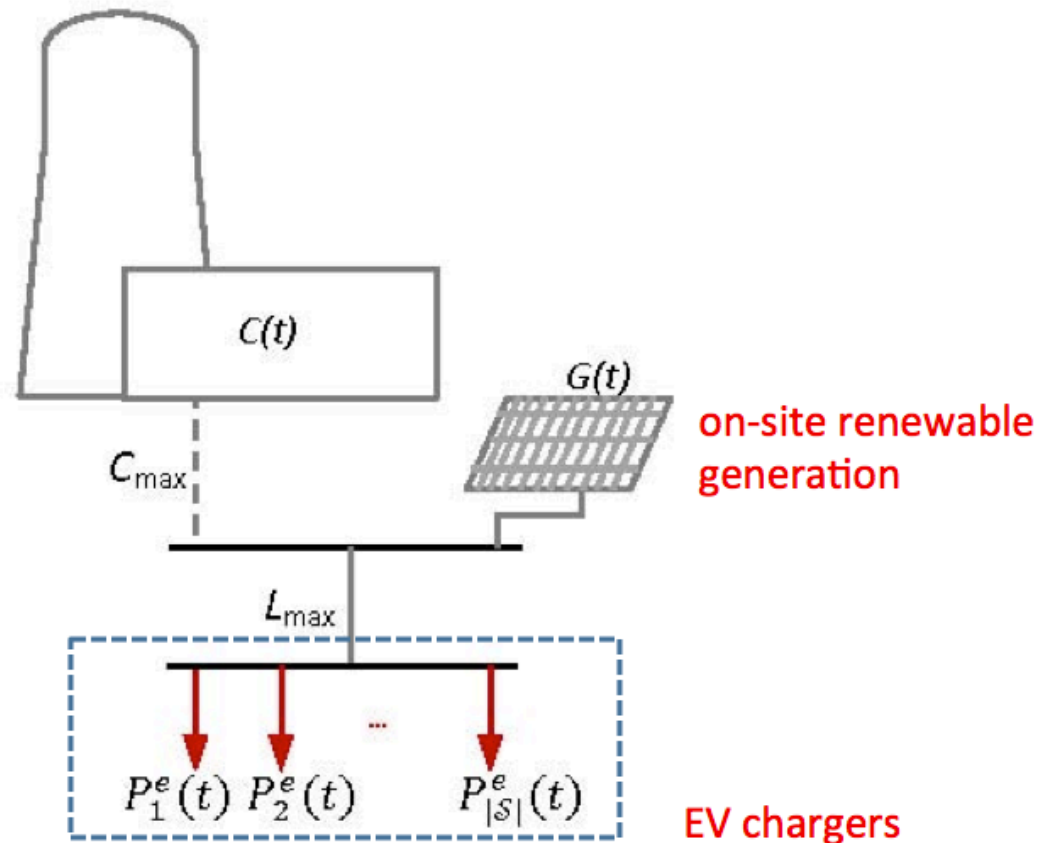
- We are always interested in collaborations:
  - ISS4E mailing list
  - ISS4E seminar series starting October 2013

<http://iss4e.ca>

# Solar + Storage: Solar EV Charging



- Base case (no solar): try meeting all charging deadlines
  - If infeasible; perform fair allocation
- Integrate solar to reduce emissions while ensuring same (or greater) utility





# Three inflection points

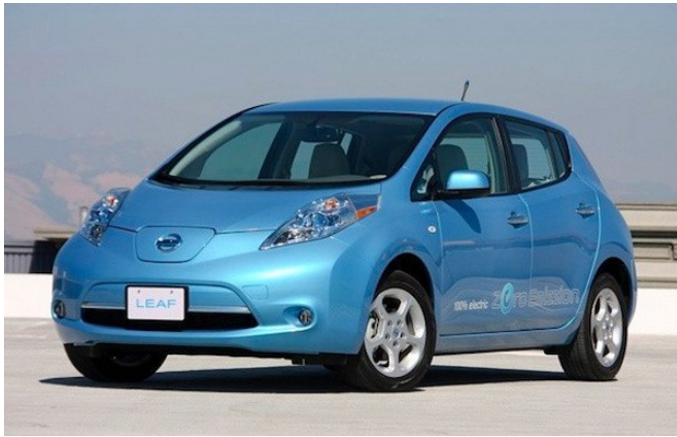


- Solar
- Storage
- Sensing (and control)

# Storage research, investment growth

Global investment to reach **\$122 Billion** by 2021 – Pike Research

Largest change: EVs



Some grid storage



LiON Declining. \$600 down to <\$200

**Tesla Gigafactory**

Gigafactory Projected Figures	
2020 Tesla Vehicle Volume	≈500,000/yr
2020 Gigafactory Cell Output	35 GWh/yr
2020 Gigafactory Pack Output	50 GWh/yr
Space Requirement	Up to 10M ft <sup>2</sup> w/ 1-2 levels
Total Land Area (acres)	500-1000
Employees	≈6,500

New Local Renewables Solar and Wind

An aerial rendering of the Tesla Gigafactory site in a desert landscape. The rendering shows the factory building, parking lots, and surrounding terrain. A dashed arrow points to a specific area labeled "New Local Renewables Solar and Wind".

TESLA

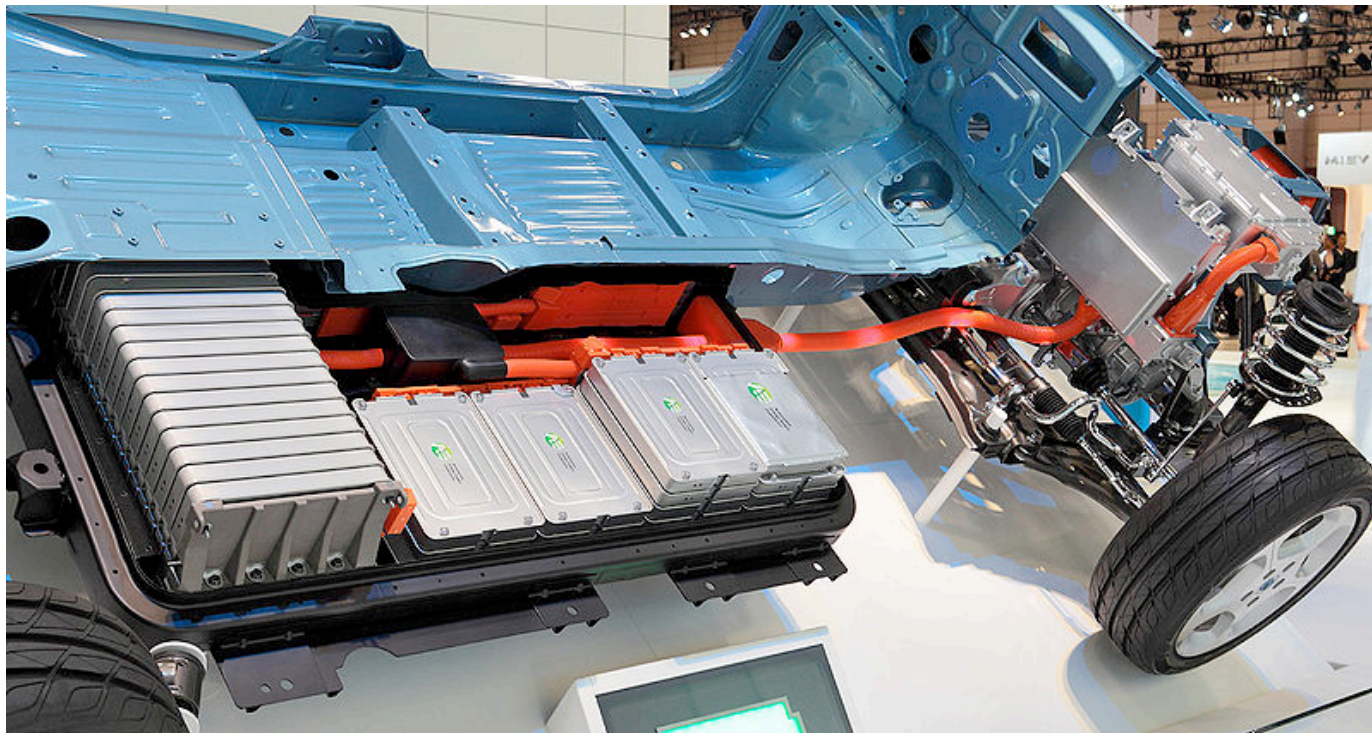
Rendering



## 4. Electric vehicles

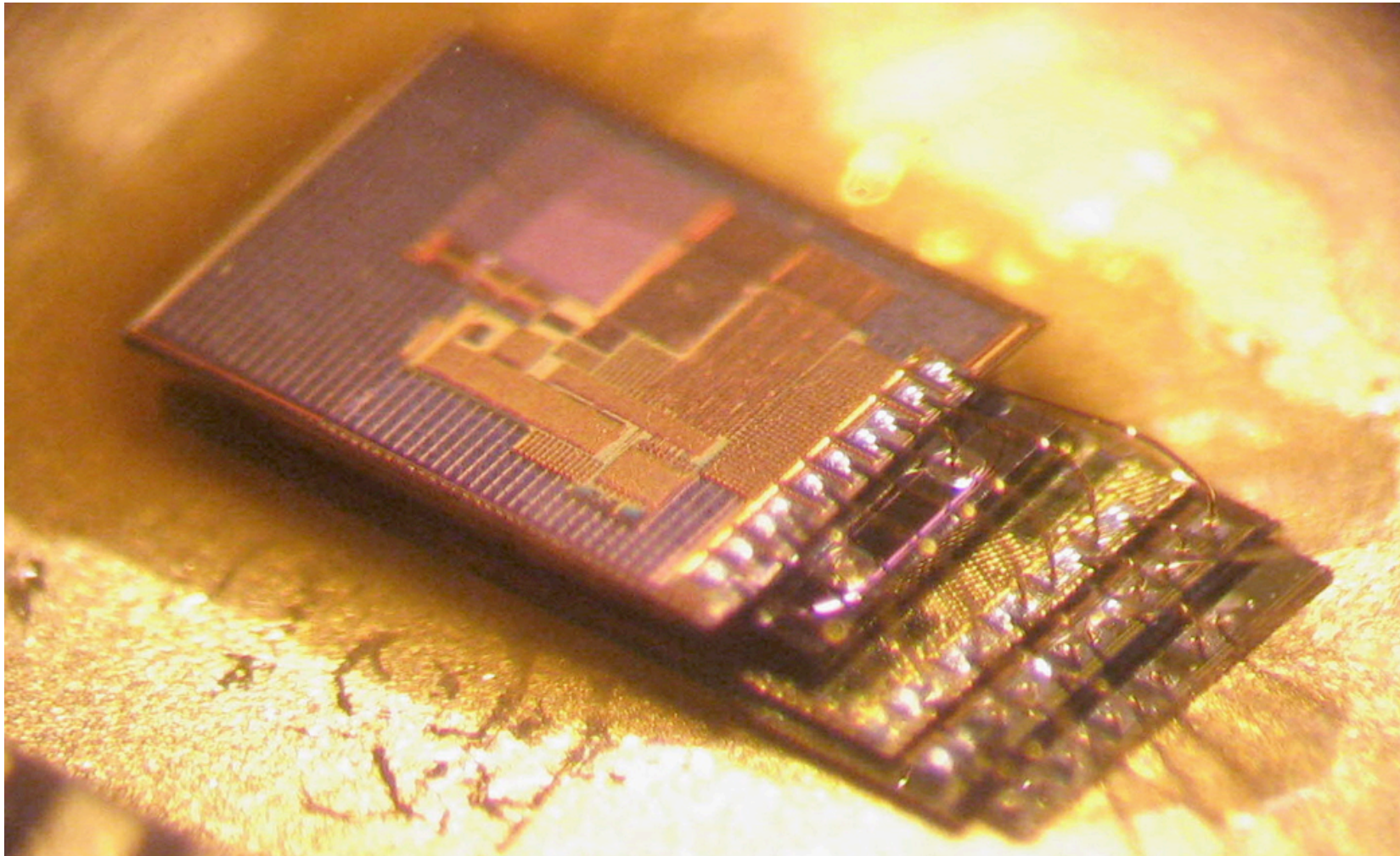


- Spur research on lower-cost storage
- Huge consumers of electricity



Nissan Leaf chassis

## 5. Pervasive sensing

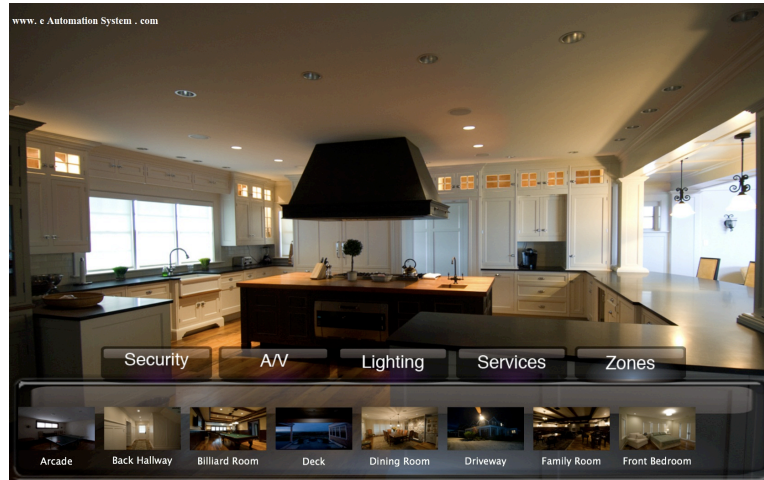


# Sensing & Control

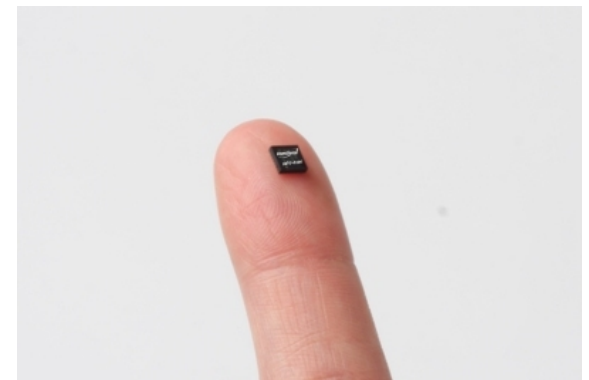
Grid



Home



Pervasive

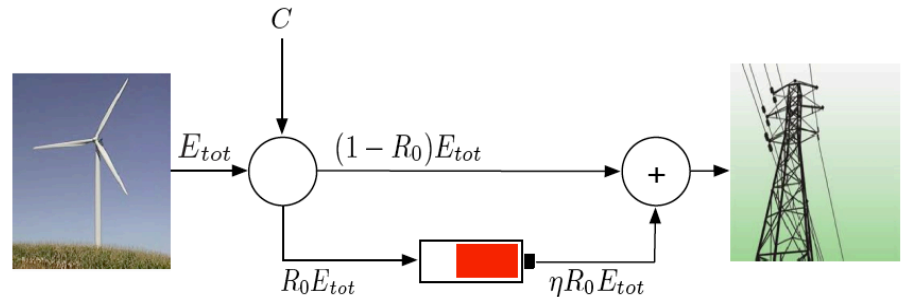
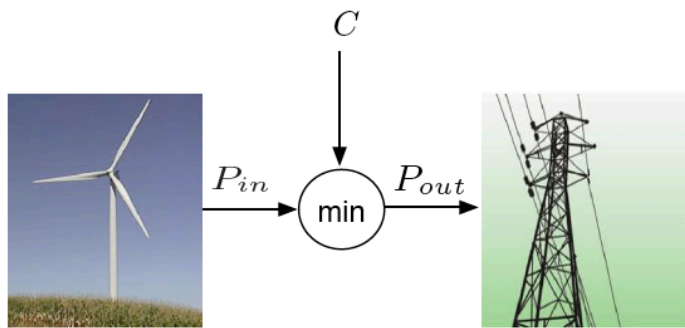


Michigan Micro Mote



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# Solar + Storage: ROI, EROEI of Solar Systems w/ Storage



## Simple curtailment:

- More energy waste
- No investment on storage

## Using energy storage systems:

- Less energy waste
- Additional energy to produce energy storage systems

-Advanced modeling of stochastic inputs, comprehensive battery model

hence slow progress:

- Demand response: **only time of use pricing**
- Grid storage: **tiny**
- Smart buildings and homes: **demo stage**
- Microgrids: **rare**
- Electric vehicles: **early mainstream**
- Security and privacy: **mostly missing**

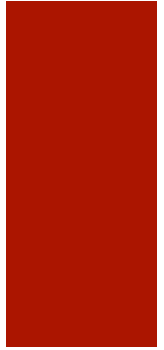






Reflections on the research area

# Energy research



## Pros

- Rapidly growing research area
- Many open problems
- Industry interest and support
- Motivated students
- Potential for impact

## Cons

- Requires learning new concepts and ideas
- Entrenched interests
- Difficult to obtain data
- Field trials nearly impossible



# Today's Electrical Grid

# 3 components

■ Generation



■ Transmission



■ Distribution



# Current grid    “Smart” grid

Centralized    ■    Decentralized

Little to no storage    ■    Storage rich

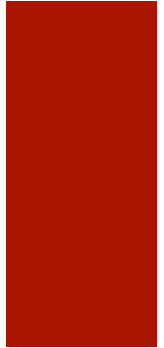
High carbon    ■    Renewables/low carbon

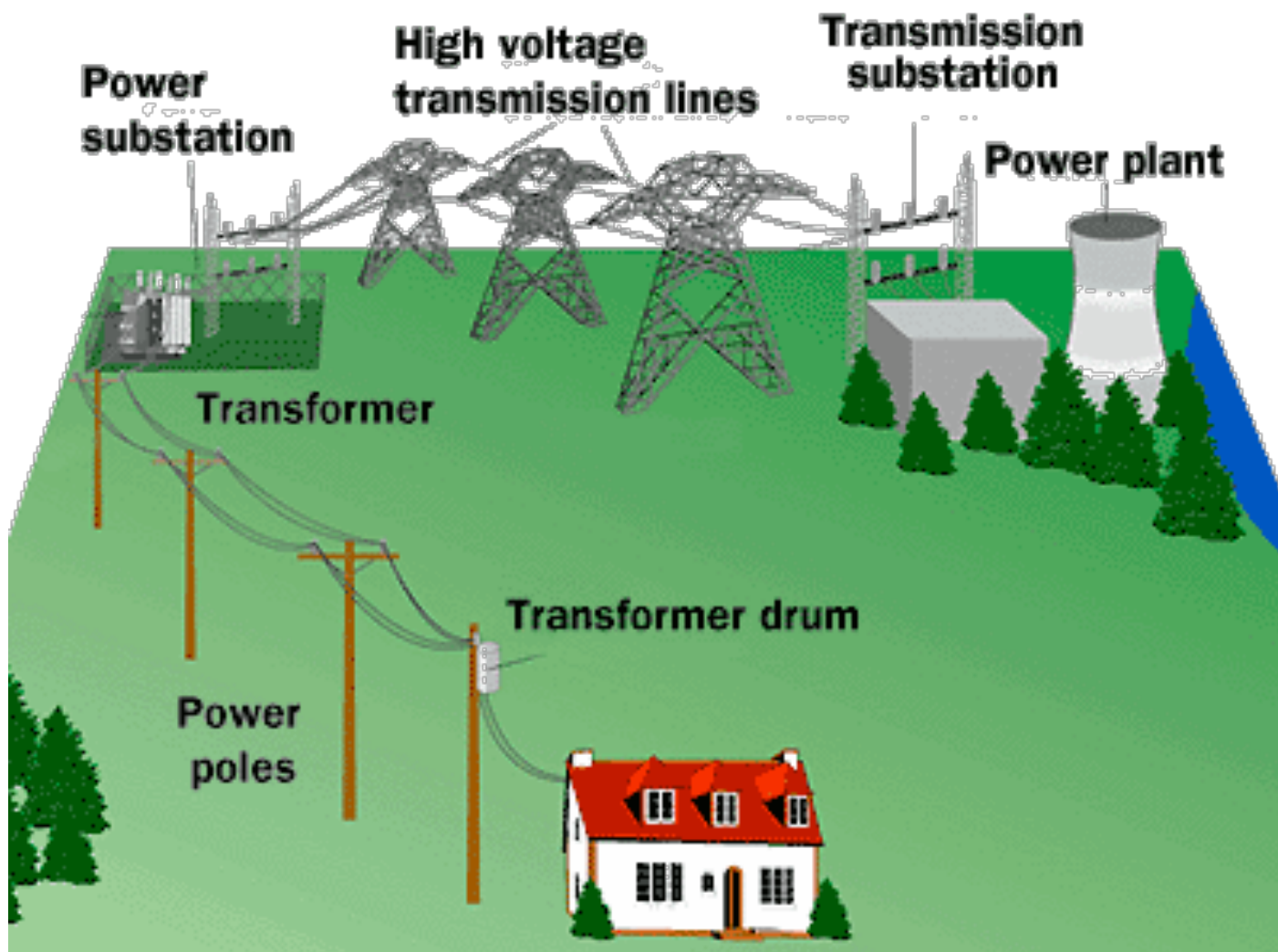
Poorly measured    ■    Sensing rich

Poorly controlled    ■    Control rich

Ossified    ■    Flexible

Inefficient    ■    Energy frugal

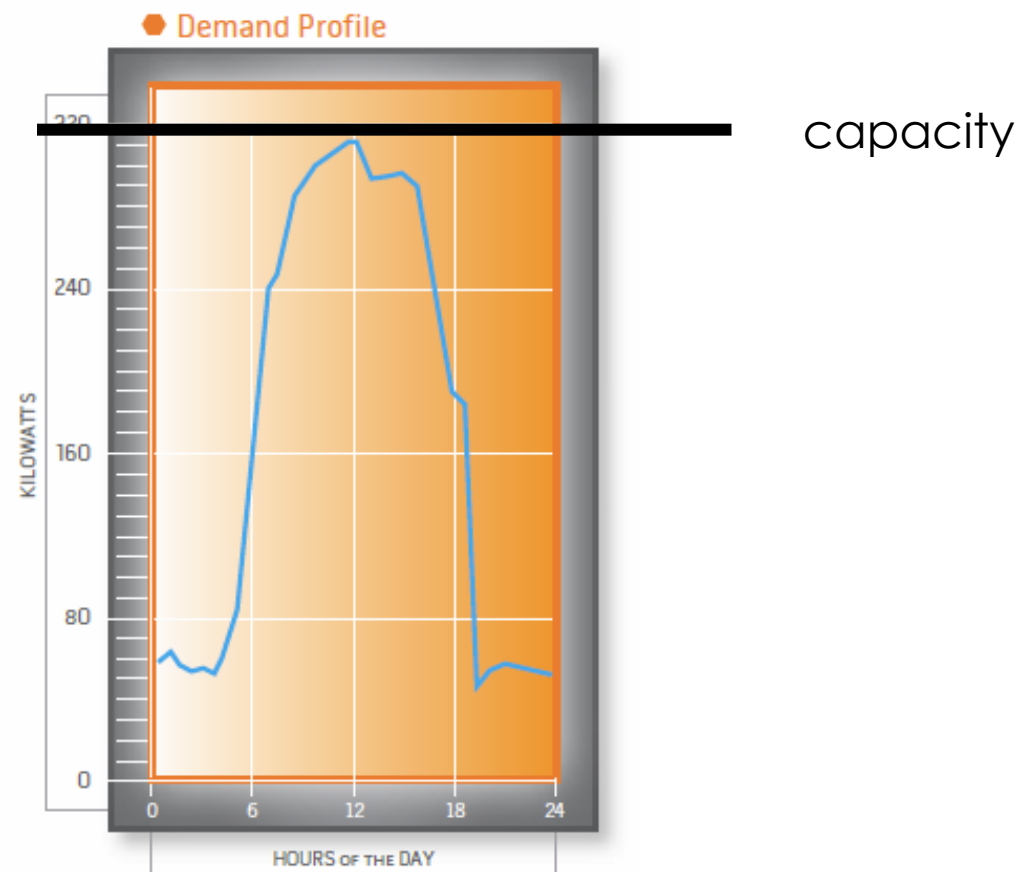






# Grid characteristics

# 1. Overprovisioned by design





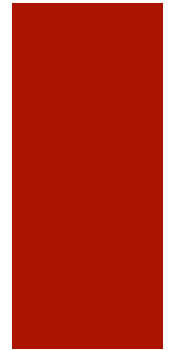
## 2. Inefficient



5% better efficiency of US grid

= zero emission from 53 million cars

## 4. Uneven



	<b>TWh generated</b>	<b>Daily W/capita (2012 est.)</b>
■ China	4,938	395
■ US	4,256	1402

# ...is old



## THE CURRENT WAR

THE TALE OF AN EARLY TECH RIVALRY

### DC

#### DIRECT CURRENT

The flow of electricity is in one direction only. The system operates at the same voltage level throughout and is not as efficient for high voltage, long distance transmission.

Direct current runs through:

- Battery-Powered Devices
- Fuel and Solar Cells
- Light Emitting Diodes

"[TESLA'S] IDEAS ARE SPLENDID, BUT THEY ARE UTTERLY IMPRACTICAL."

- THOMAS EDISON

**THOMAS EDISON**

VS.

**NIKOLA TESLA**

You would have never found two geniuses so spiteful of each other beyond turn-of-the-century inventors Nikola Tesla and Thomas Edison. They worked together—and hated each other. Let's compare their life, achievements, and embittered battles.

### AC

#### ALTERNATING CURRENT

Electric charge periodically reverses direction and is transmitted to customers by a transformer that could handle much higher voltages.

Alternating current runs through:

- Car Motors
- Radio Signals
- Appliances

"IF EDISON HAD A NEEDLE TO FIND IN A HAYSTACK, HE WOULD PROCEED AT ONCE... UNTIL HE FOUND THE OBJECT OF HIS SEARCH. I WAS A SORRY WITNESS OF SUCH DOINGS, KNOWING THAT A LITTLE THEORY AND CALCULATION WOULD HAVE SAVED HIM 90 PERCENT OF HIS LABOR."

- NIKOLA TESLA

### LATE BLOOMER

Thomas Edison, the youngest in his family, didn't learn to talk until he was almost 4 years old.

"Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety nine percent perspiration."

- Thomas Edison

### FALLING OUT

Edison promised Tesla a generous reward if he could smooth out his direct current system. The young engineer took on the assignment and ended up saving Edison more than \$100,000 (millions of dollars by today's standards). When Tesla asked for his rightful compensation, Edison declined to pay him. Tesla resigned shortly after, and the elder inventor spent the rest of his life campaigning to discredit his counterpart.

### EDISON FRIES AN ELEPHANT

In order to prove the dangers of Tesla's alternating current, Thomas Edison staged a highly publicized electrocution of the three-ton elephant known as "Topsy." She died instantly after being shocked with a 6,600-volt AC charge.

1847 BORN 1858

Milan, Ohio	BIRTHPLACE	Smiljan, Croatia
Wizard of Menlo Park	NICKNAME	Wizard of the West
Home-schooled and self-taught	EDUCATION	Studied math, physics, and mechanics at The Polytechnic Institute at Graz
Mass communication and business	FORTE	Electromagnetism and electromechanical engineering
Trial and error	METHOD	Getting inspired and seeing the invention in his mind in detail before fully constructing it

DC (Direct Current)    WAR OF CURRENTS: ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION IDEA    AC (Alternating Current)

Incandescent light bulb; phonograph; cement making technology; motion picture camera; DC motors and electric power	NOTABLE INVENTIONS	Tesla coil - resonant transformer circuit; radio transmitter; fluorescent light; AC motors and electric power generation system
1,093	NUMBER OF US PATENTS	112
0	NUMBER OF NOBEL PRIZES WON	0
1	NUMBER OF ELEPHANTS ELECTROCUTED	0

1931—Passed away peacefully in his New Jersey home, surrounded by friends and family	DEATH	1943—Died lonely and in debt in Room 3327 at the New Yorker Hotel
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### WAR OF CURRENTS OFFICIALLY SETTLED

In 2007, Con Edison ended 125 years of direct current electricity service that began when Thomas Edison opened his power station in 1882. It changed to only provide alternating current.

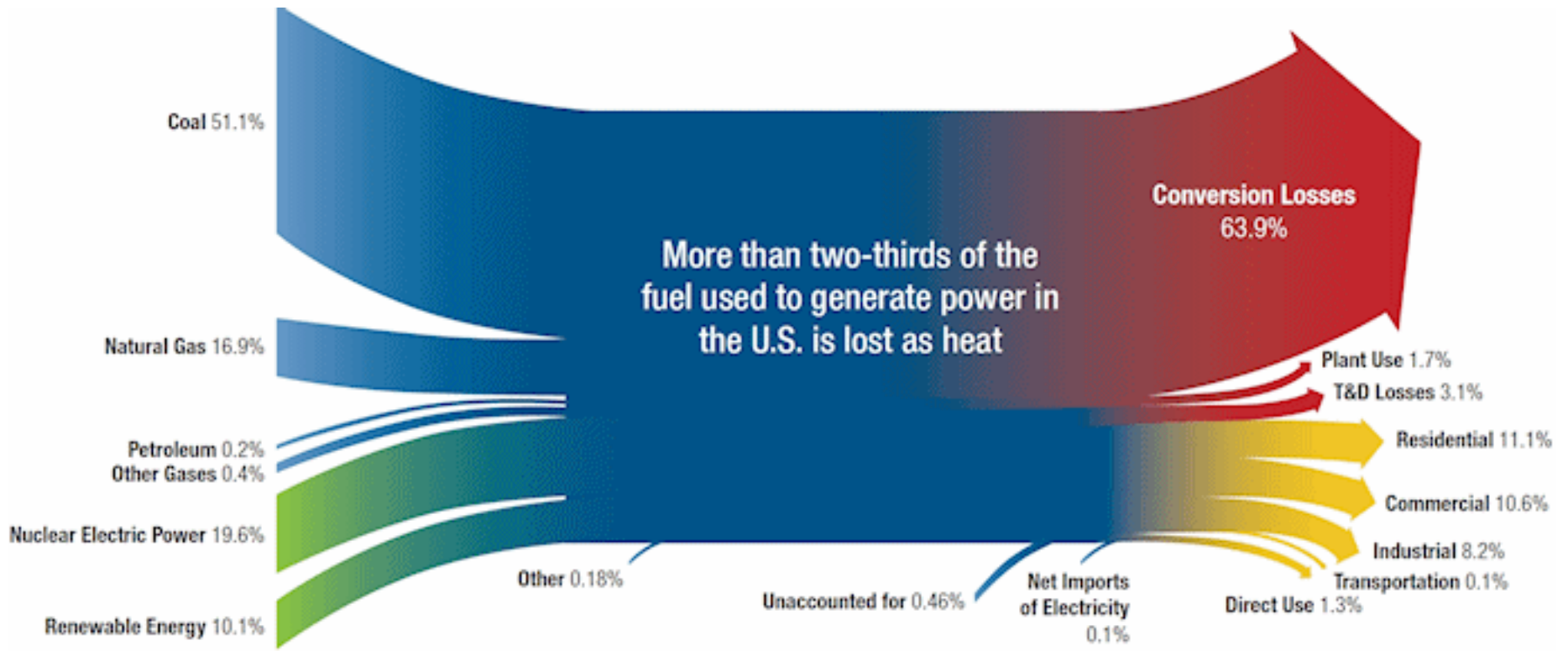
### NOBEL PRIZE CONTROVERSY

In 1915, both Edison and Tesla were to receive Nobel Prizes for their strides in physics, but ultimately, neither won. It is rumored to have been caused by their animosity towards each other and refusal to share the coveted award.

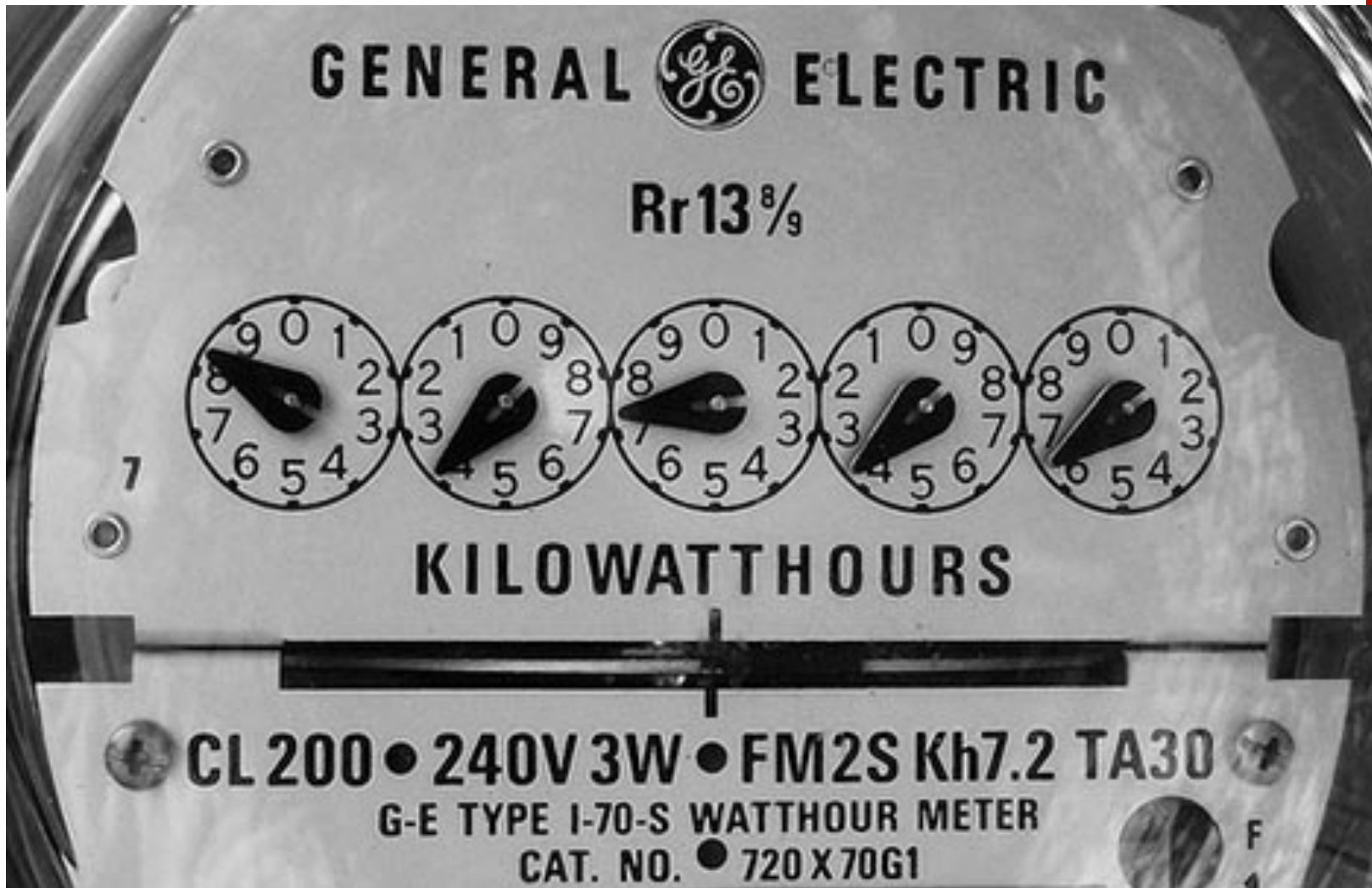
SOURCES: CHENEY, MARGARET. "TESLA: MAN OUT OF TIME" | UTH, ROBERT. "TESLA: MASTER OF LIGHTNING." | THOMASEDISON.COM | PBS.ORG | WEB.MIT.EDU | WIRED.COM

A COLLABORATION BETWEEN GOOD AND COLUMN FIVE

...inefficient

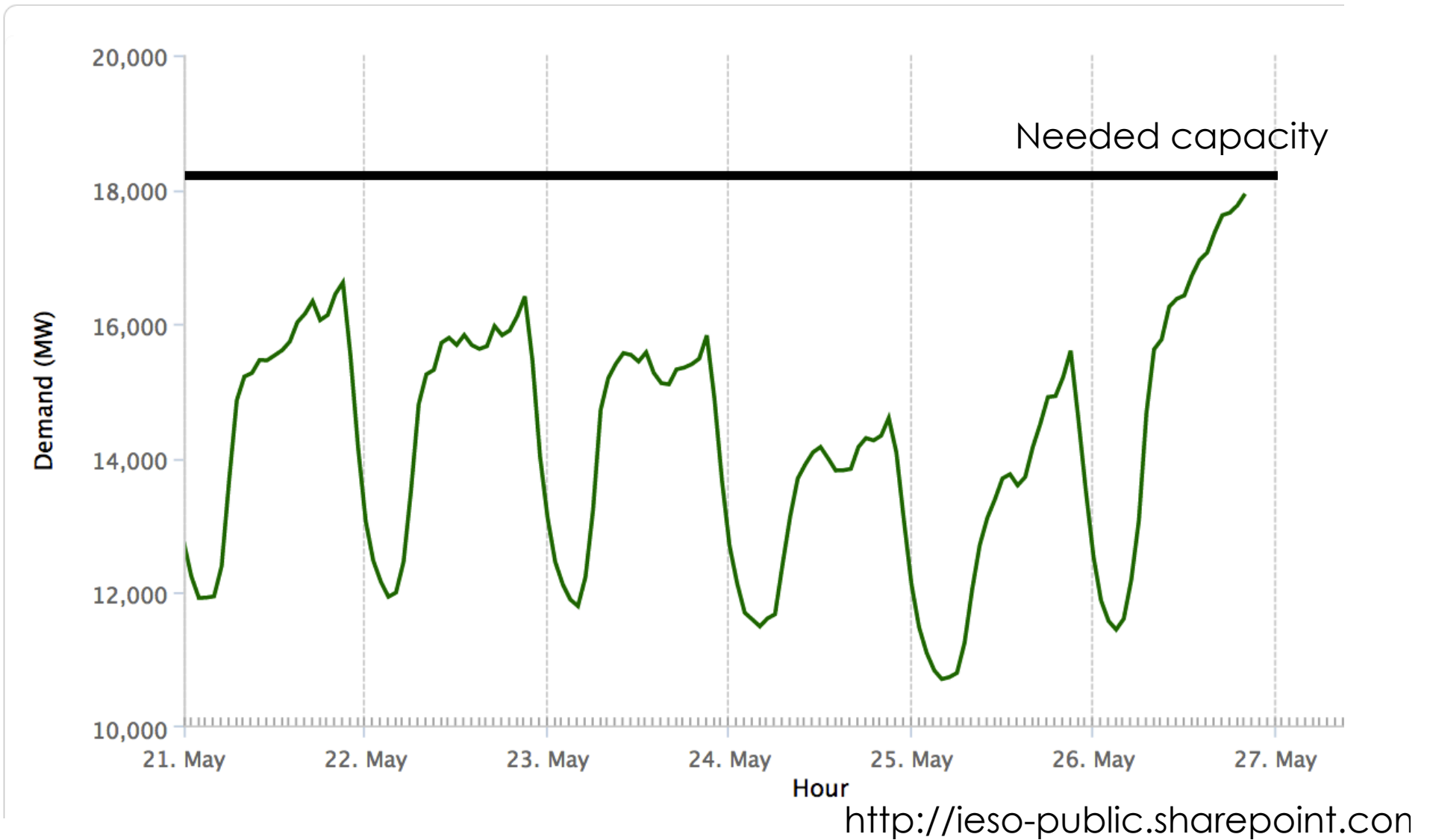


...poorly measured





...without storage (mostly)



...but Consumers & Utilities lack incentives



Savings of 10%: \$5-10/month

Utilities make \$\$ regardless

