

EV for Hawaii's Clean Energy Future



Electricity Use in Rural and Islanded Communities:
QER Workshop
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by
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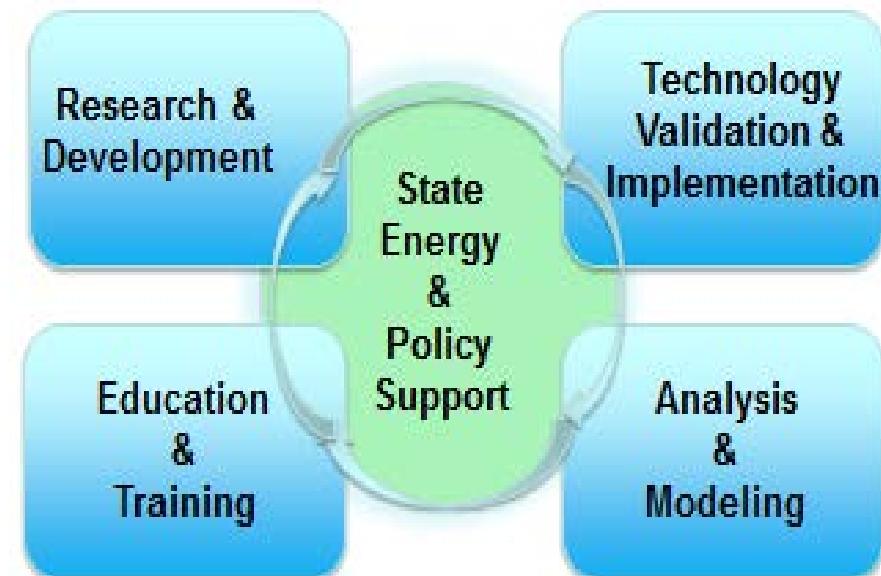
Hawaii Natural Energy Institute
Maui Smart Grid Demonstration Projects

JUMPSmart Maui

Grid Operations under High Renewable Penetration

Hawaii Natural Energy Institute (HNEI)

- **Organized Research Unit in School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology, largest graduate education and research organization at University of Hawaii**
- **2007 - Established in statute to work with state government organizations to reduce dependence of fossil fuels**
- **Diverse staff (90)- engineers, scientists, lawyers, postdocs, students**
- **Areas of Interest**
 - Alternative Fuels
 - Electrochemical Power Systems
 - Renewable Power Generation
 - Building Efficiency
 - Transportation
 - Grid Integration



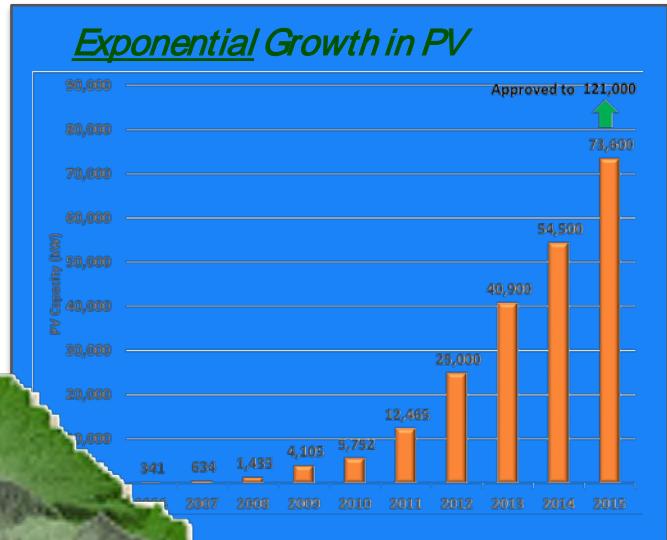
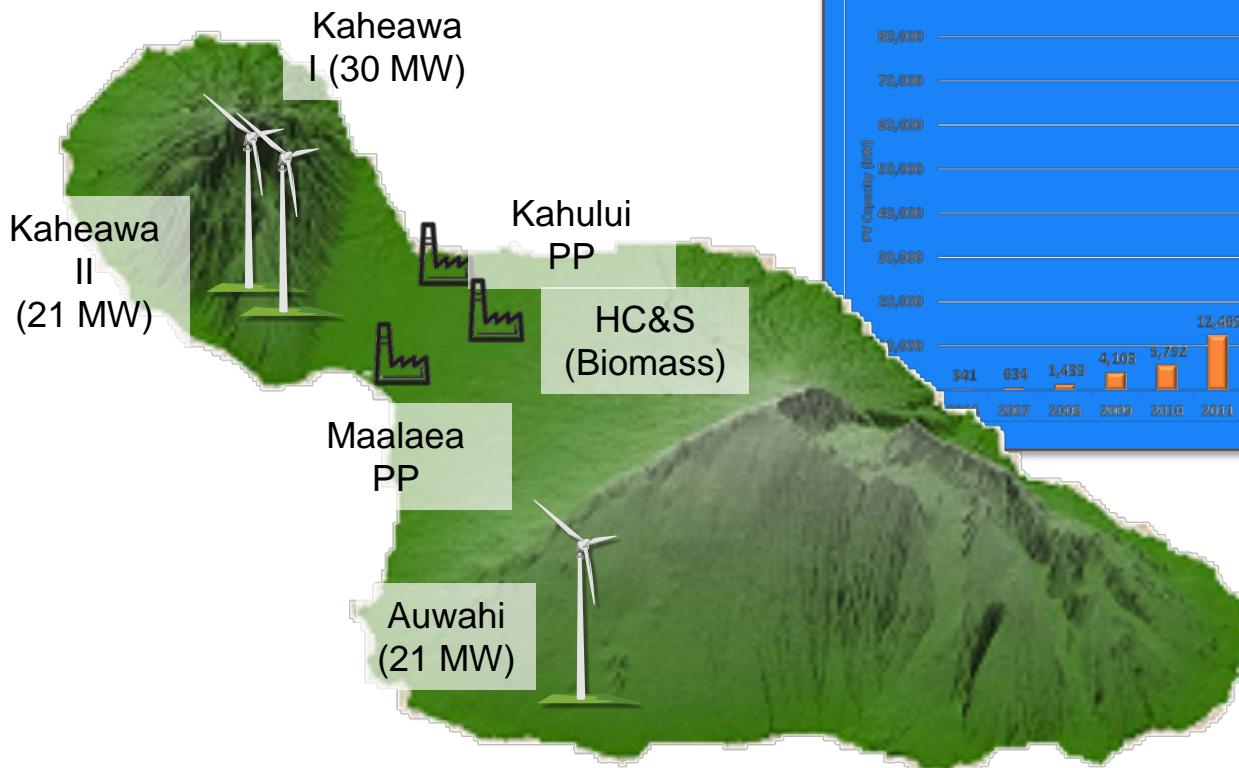
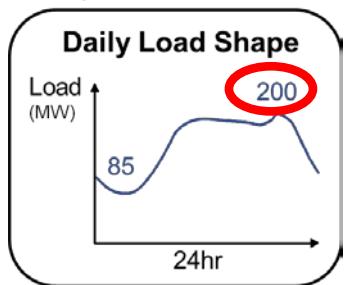
Grid Systems Technologies Advanced Research Team

- Interdisciplinary team of faculty, professionals, post-doctoral fellows and students including over 100 years utility and regulatory experience.
- Grid modeling and analysis; smart grid and micro-grid R&D; application of grid storage; power system planning and operations; alternative transportation, and energy policy
- Sample Projects
 - ***Renewable Portfolio Assessment*** - Renewable integration, grid reliability studies supporting PUC, HCEI, and utility
 - ***US DOT Electric Vehicle Transportation Center*** - FSEC partnership to address EV integration and battery performance
 - ***Maui Smart Grid (RDSI) Project*** – Control of distributed resources and energy storage for peak demand reduction
 - ***Maui Advanced Solar Initiative***– Development and demonstration of advanced inverter functionality and communications for SG w high penetration PV
 - ***JUMPSmartMaui*** – Smart grid demonstration with focus on PV and EV technologies (NEDO-Hitachi)

Maui Island – the ideal demonstration site

72 MW Wind
121 MW PV*
193 MW Total

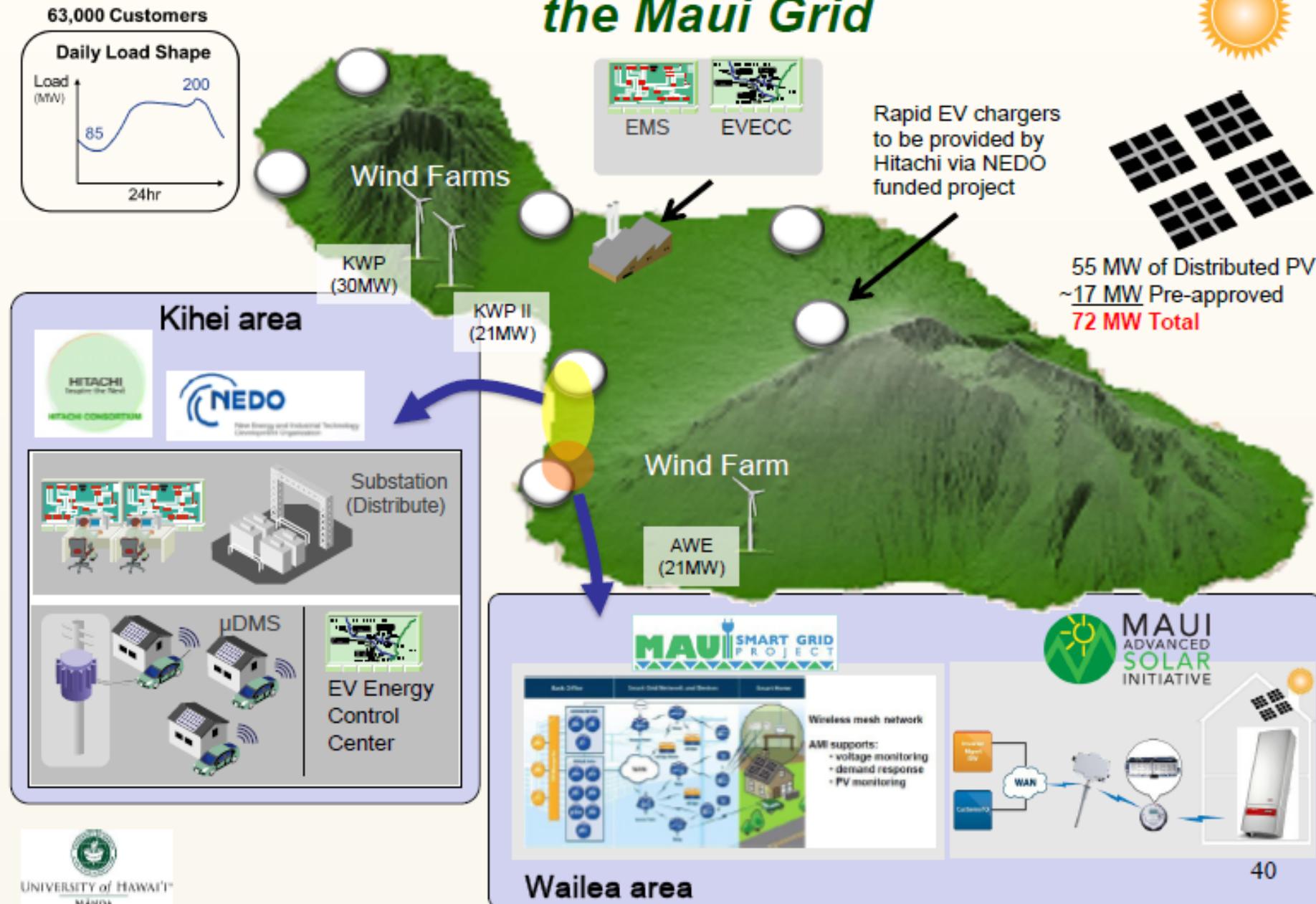
63,000 Customers



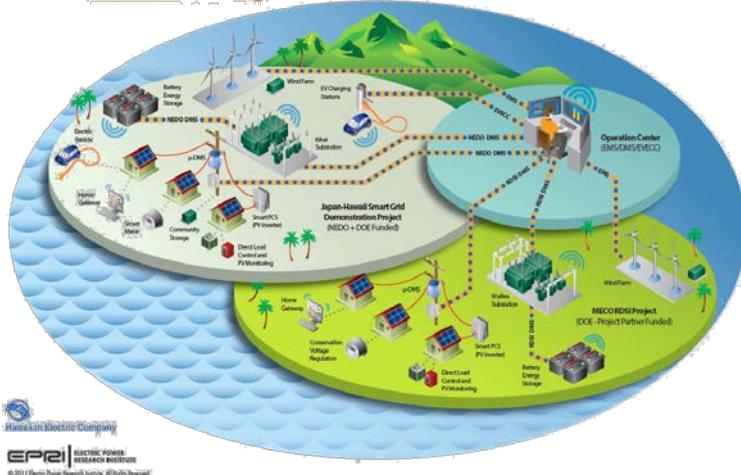
*Installed and approved PV

- Abundant renewables - high penetration of wind and solar can negatively impact grid operations and reliability.
- Short driving distances
- Advanced smart grid technologies to manage load/response including smart inverters and eV have potential to enhance grid stability and balance demand

Integrate Renewables and Transform the Maui Grid



JUMP*Smart Maui* (A Japan-US Smart Grid Demonstration Project)



- Demonstrate smart grid technology, including EV management to allow increased use of renewables. Renewables (Wind and Solar) friendly EV charging
- Support adoption of Electric Vehicles and renewable friendly EV charging
- Create more stable energy infrastructure to reduce costs of grid support services

EV Fast Charging Stations on Maui

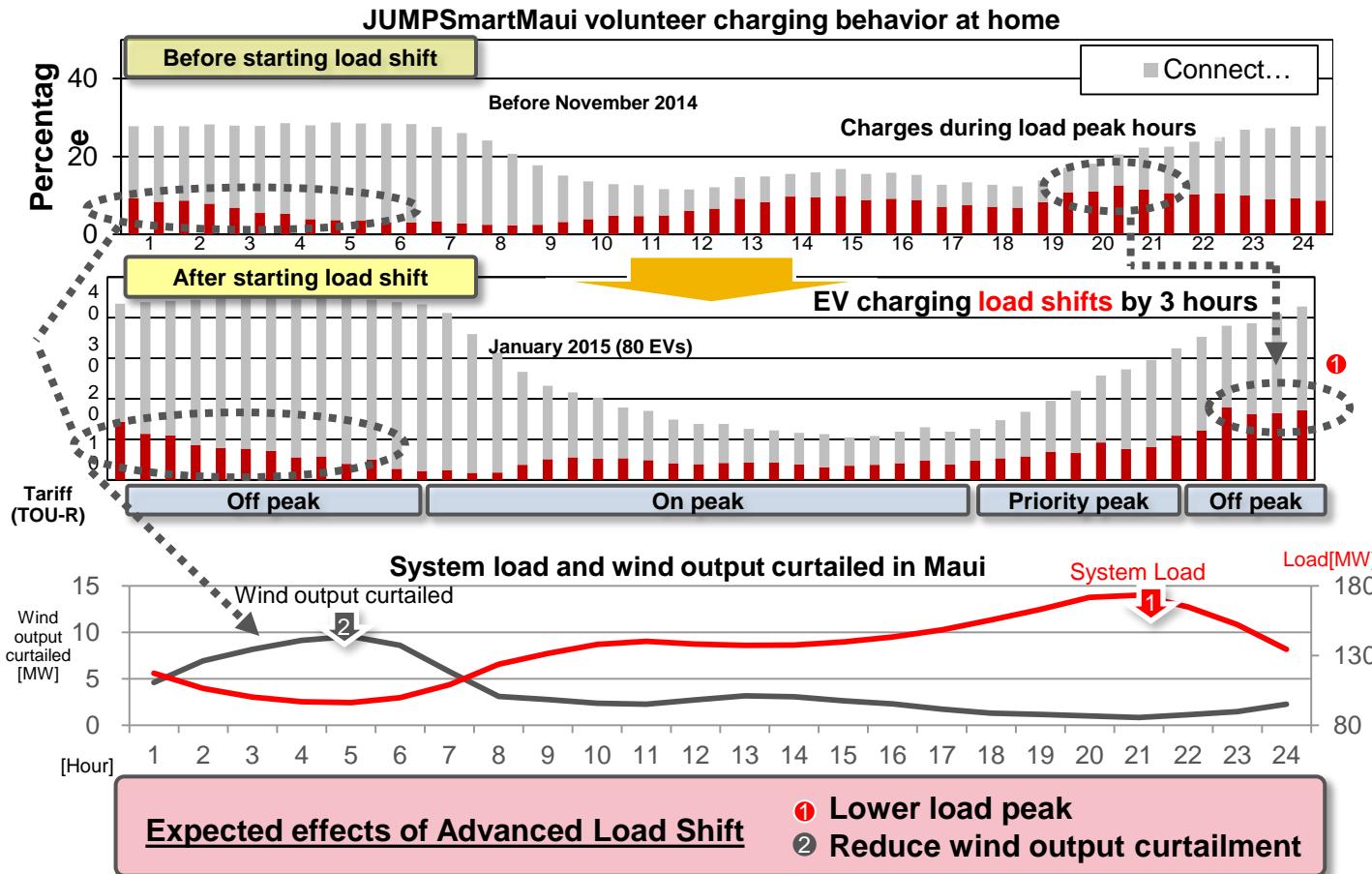


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Registered EVs and Public Charging Stations in Hawaii, May 2015

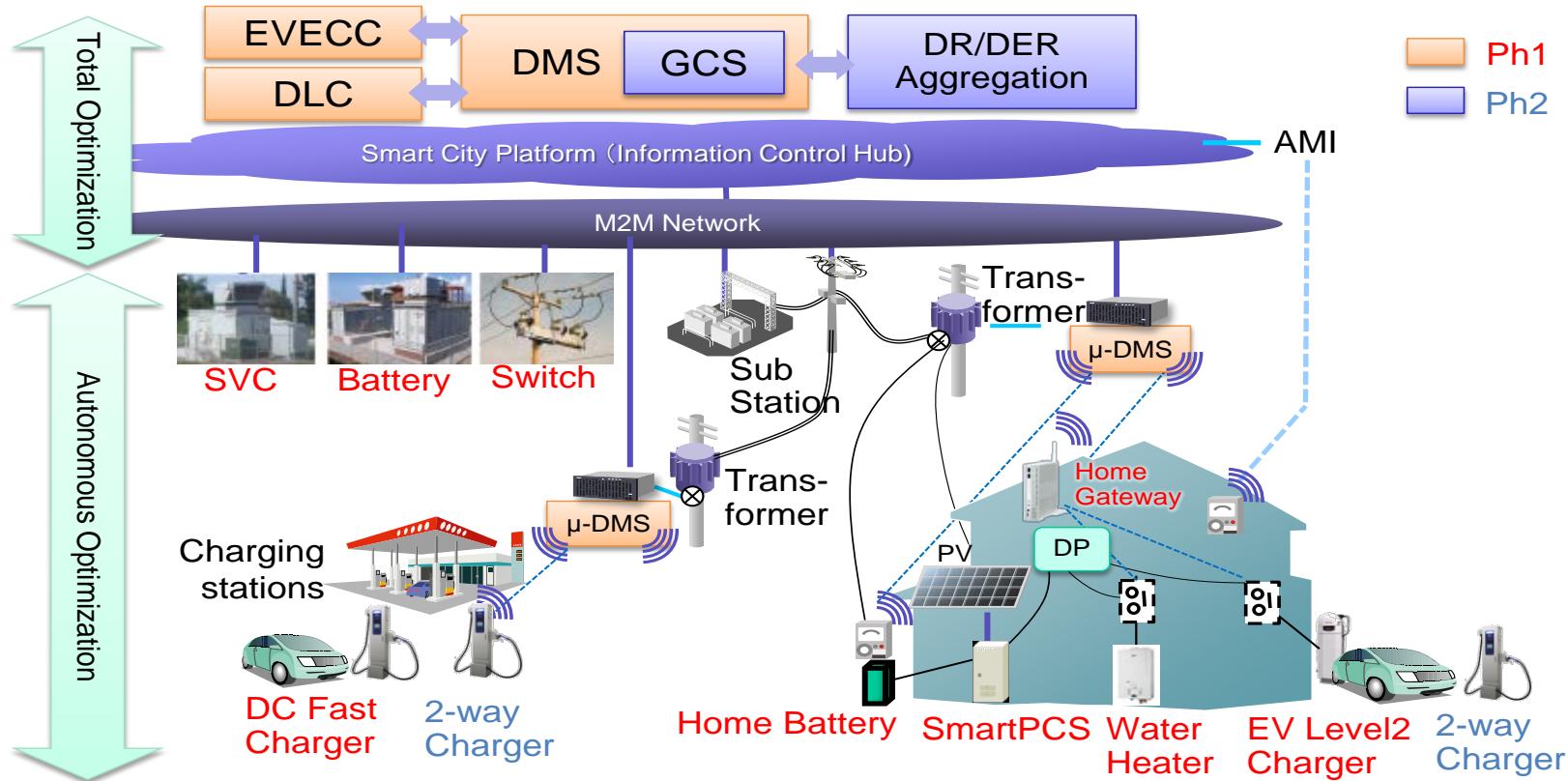
County	Electric Vehicles	EVs per 1,000 Residents	Level 2 Charging Stations	Level 3 Charging Stations	Total Ports
Oahu	2,571	2.59	244	5	249
Maui	629	3.86	68	35	103
Hawaii	160	0.82	51	2	53
Kauai	118	1.67	32	1	33
Total statewide	3,478	2.45	395	43	438

Use EV Charging to Shift Load



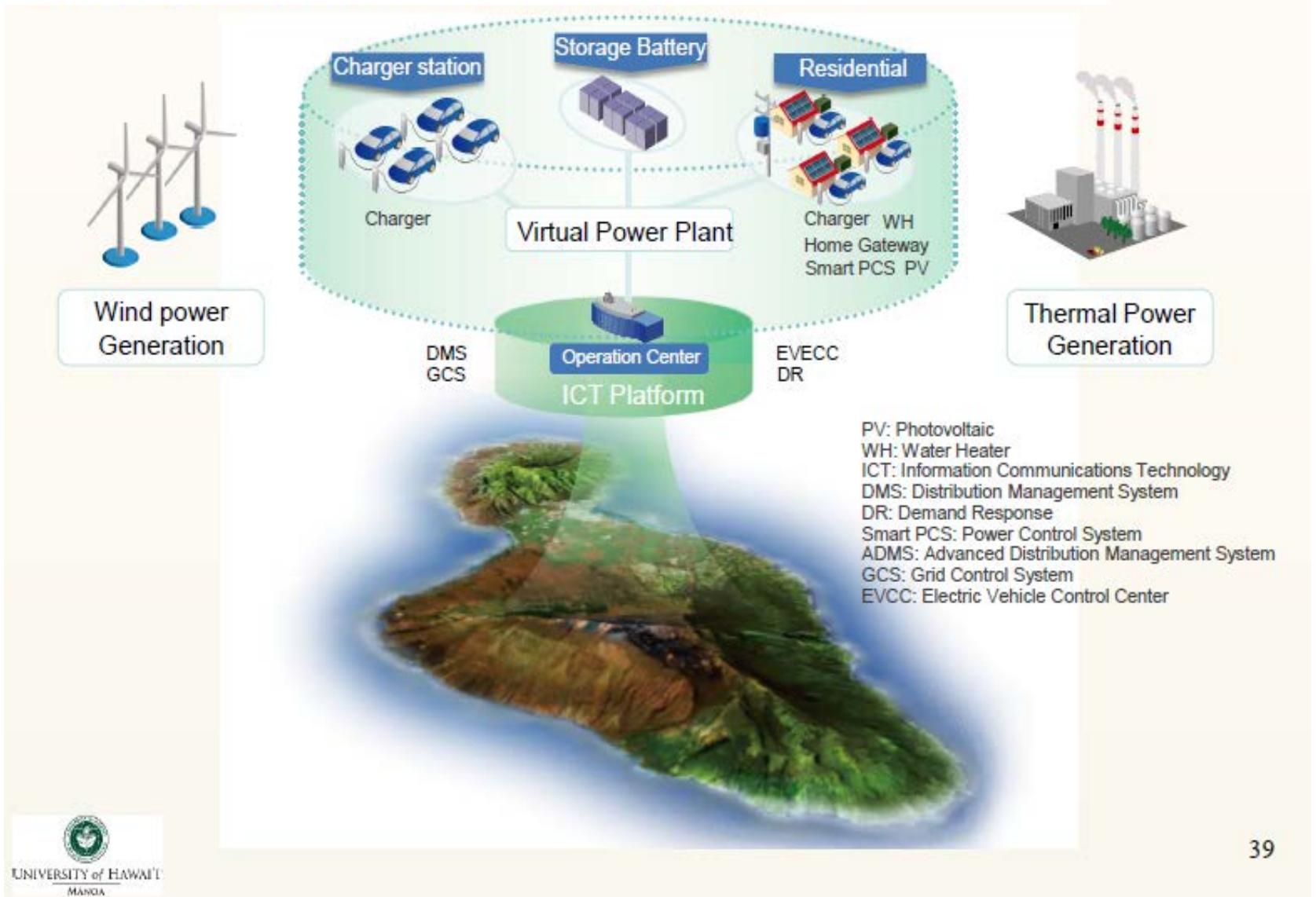
Phase 1 recruited 200 EV and 30 residential volunteers : in-home level 2 chargers, access to public fast chargers, and in-home monitoring.

Distributed and Hierarchical Architecture

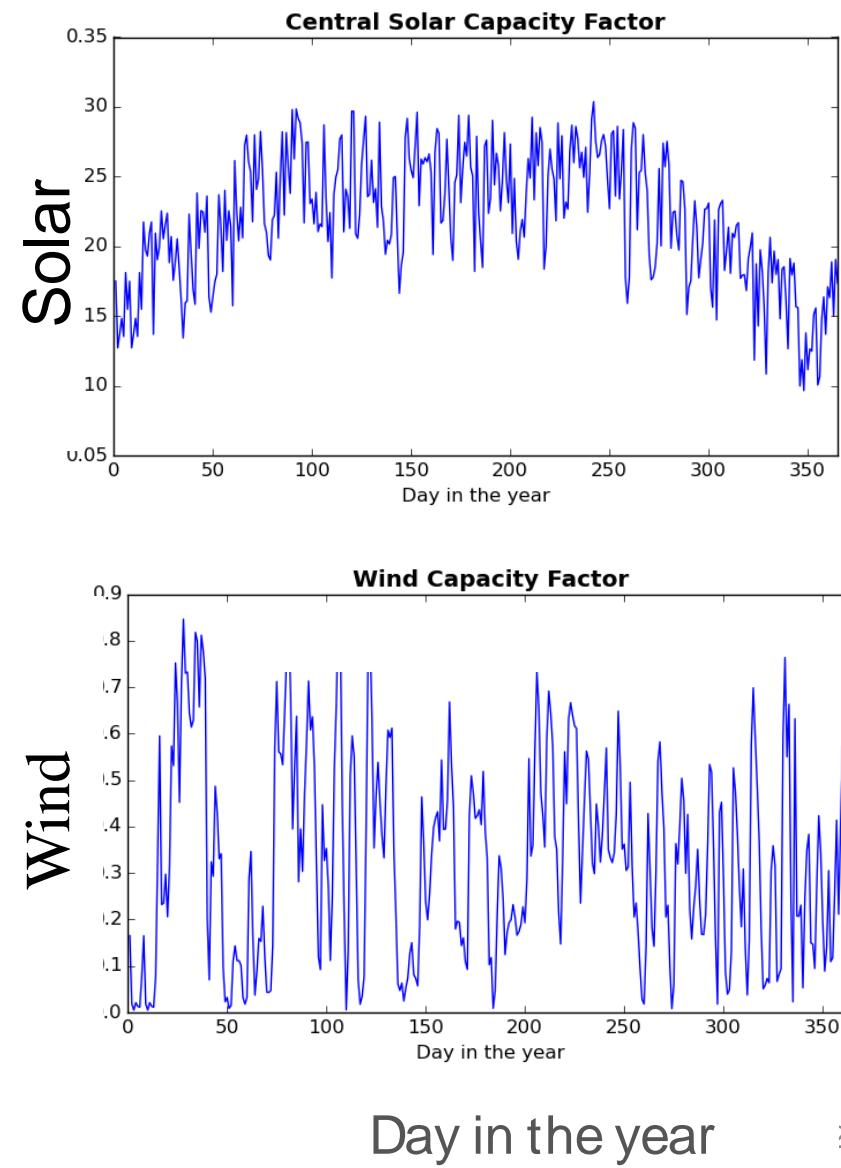
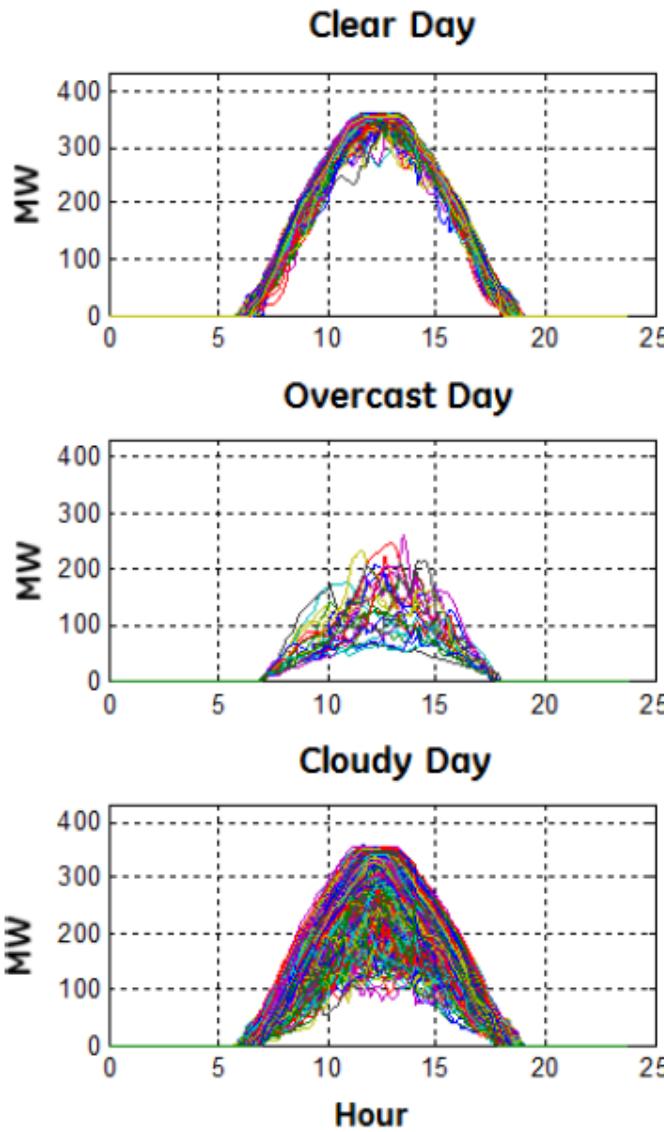


- Phase 2: Recruitment of up to 300 volunteers underway
- EV-Power Conditioning System (EV-PCS) will allow volunteers to charge their Nissan LEAFs and discharge the power to their homes and businesses.
- Laboratory testing of EV-PCS ongoing

The “Big Picture”- Develop Virtual Power Plant Solutions on Maui

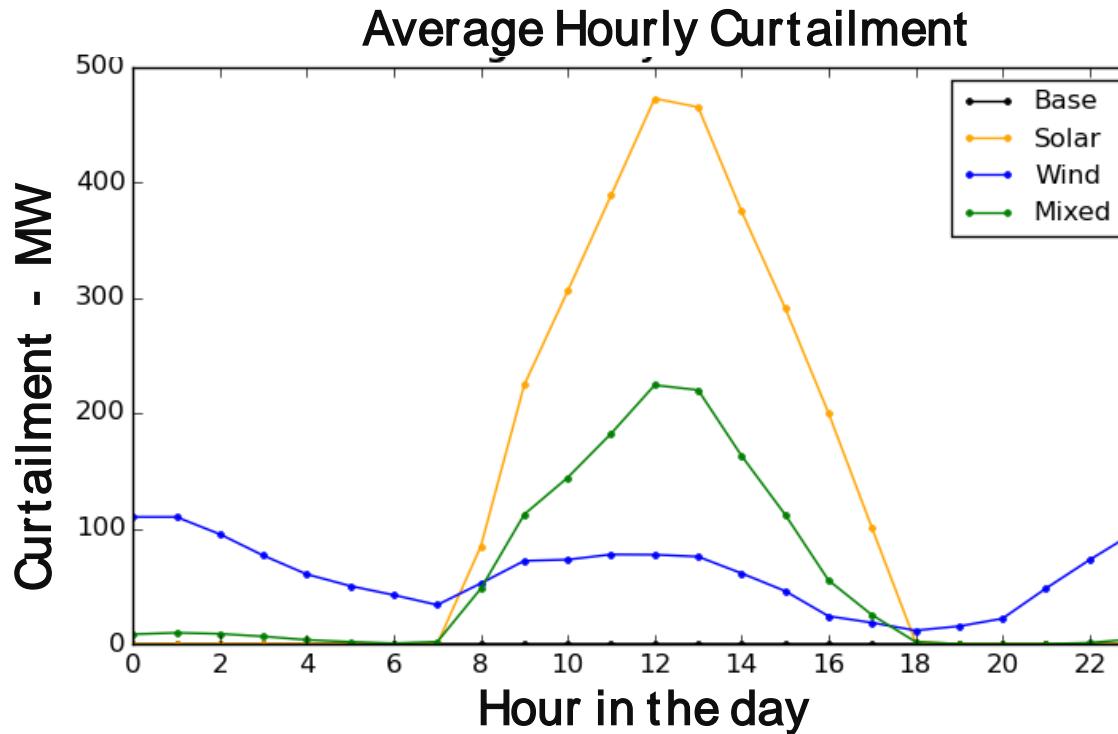


Wind and Solar Variability



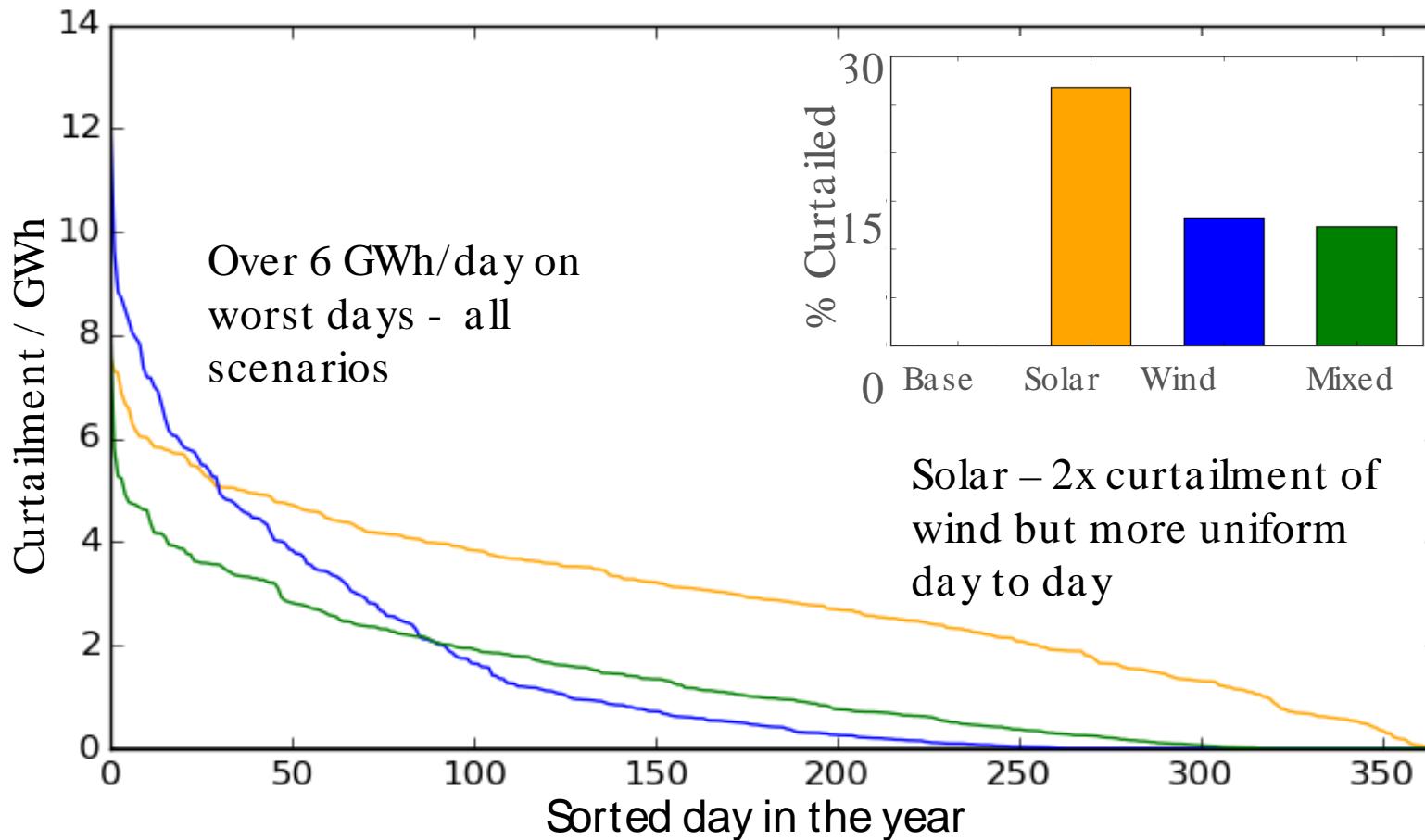
Curtailment by Hour of Day

Curtailment profiles may shift depending on resource mix and level of penetration – how to accommodate changing curtailment



- Results from model of Oahu, assuming advanced" grid, 2016 renewable expectation built out to 50% availability using wind, solar or mix
- Curtailment for high solar: 1060 GWh

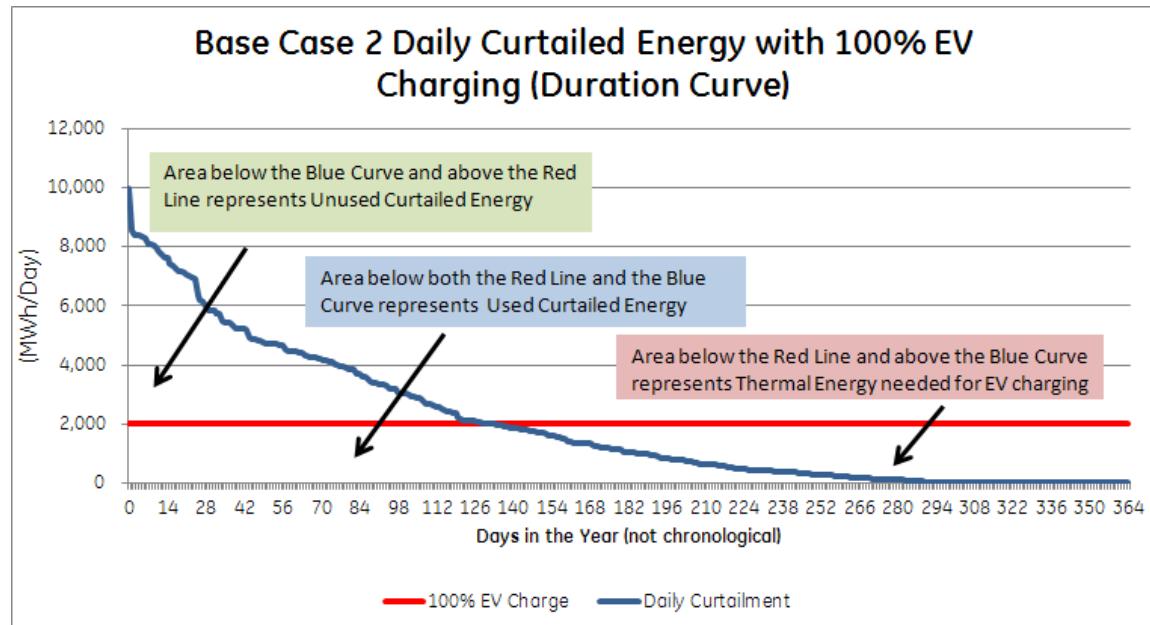
Curtailment by day of year (duration plot)



- Results from model of Oahu, assuming advanced” grid, 2016 renewable expectation built out to 50% availability using wind, solar or mix
- Curtailment for high solar: 1060 GWh (~ 300,000 eV @ 10kwh/day)

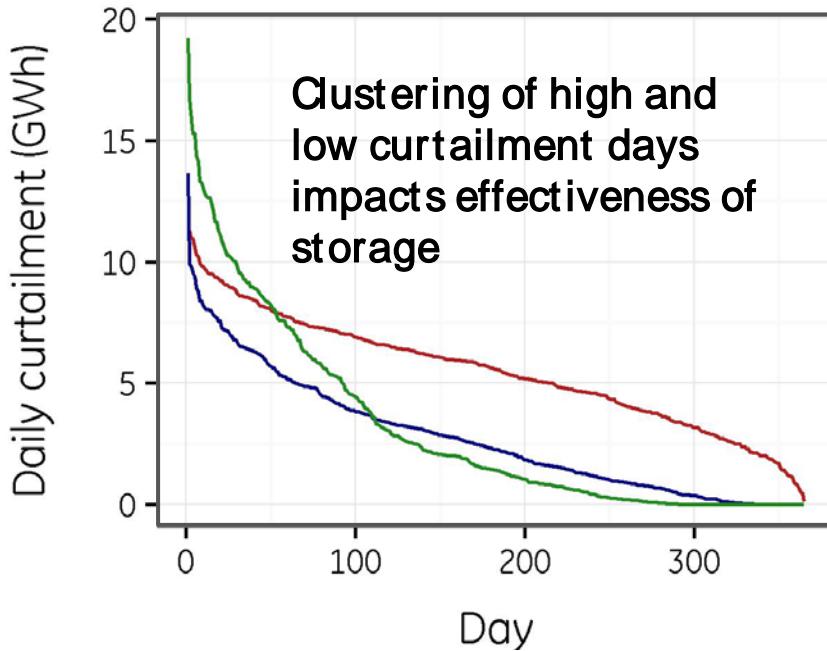
Analysis of EV to Capture Curtailed Energy

- Model Oahu grid with different mixes of high penetration wind and solar generation (lower than previous slides)
- Assume sufficient EV penetration to ‘absorb’ total curtailed energy on annual basis (increase daily load by average curtailed energy)
- Evaluate impact of different daily charging profiles on uptake of curtailed energy.
- For multiple scenarios (not exhaustive) maximum capture of curtailed energy was 55% for “ideal” charge profile
- Capture under more realistic charge profiles limited to 30-45%



Effect of Storage on Curtailment

Advanced grid, 60% W&Spenetration



Annual curtailment (GWh):

Wind: 23%

Mixed: 21%

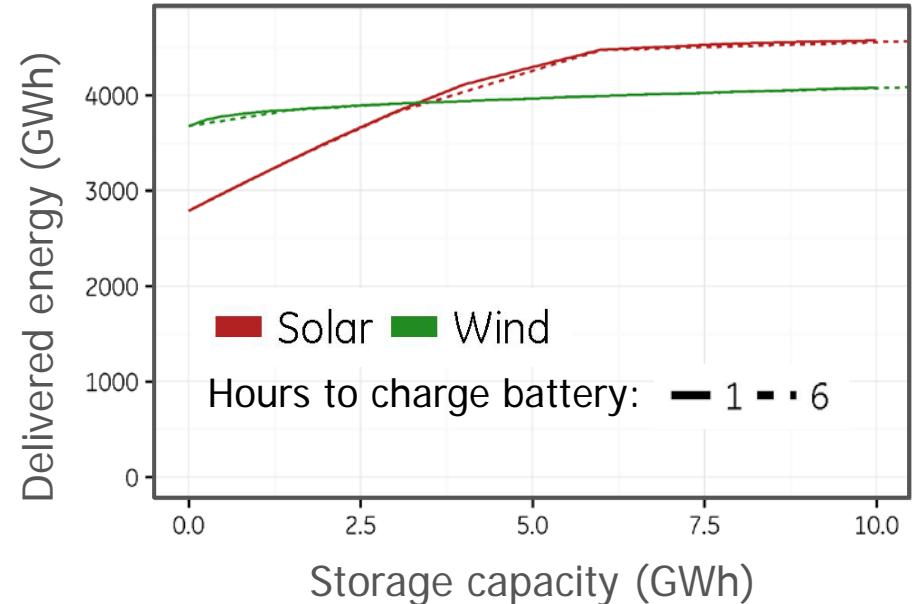
Solar: 42%

0

1000

2000

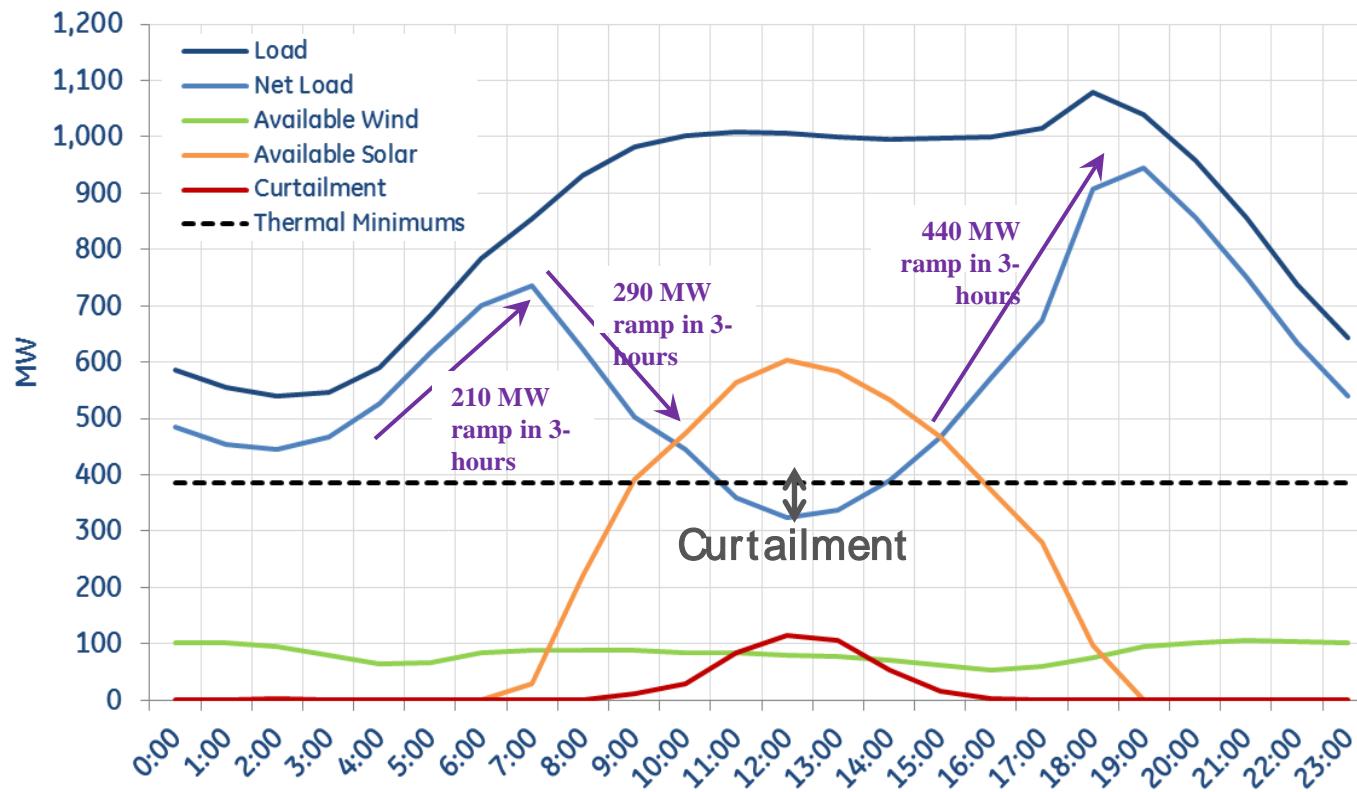
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- Battery storage not effective for shifting curtailed wind
- Power rating of batteries has little impact on reduction of curtailment . – buy kWh

24 Hour Load Profile with High Renewable Penetration

(Oahu; 200MW wind, 860MW solar; 26% available renewable)



Potential Issues: Curtailment, mid-day transients (stability), reliability of evening capacity, ramp rates

What Do We Need

- Better modeling and analysis to quantify high value applications of eV integration
 - ancillary services for reliability and stability
 - impact of resource and resource mix, grid system needs (ancillary services) for reliability and stability;
 - voltage stability on circuits
- Continue Standards Development
 - Reliability and stability for low inertia grids
 - Controls and communications for EV and smart grids

Moving beyond 30-40% intermittent renewables will require creative system integration and new technology.



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