

How PV and CSP with Thermal Storage Can Work Together



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

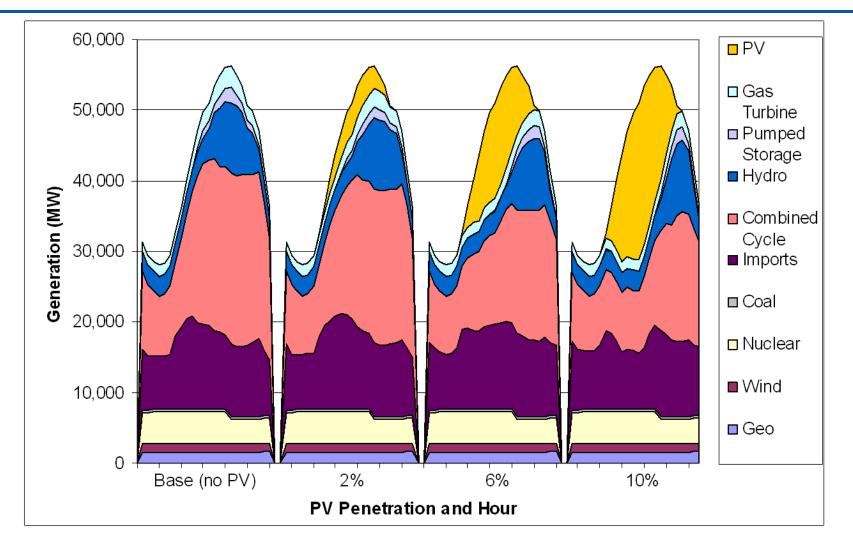
Presentation to the Clean Energy Regulatory Forum April 19, 2012

NREL is a national laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy operated by the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC

Solar Integration Challenges

- What are the technical and economic limits of solar in the grid?
- How does solar penetration affect the value proposition?
- How does energy storage and other enabling technologies affect all of this?

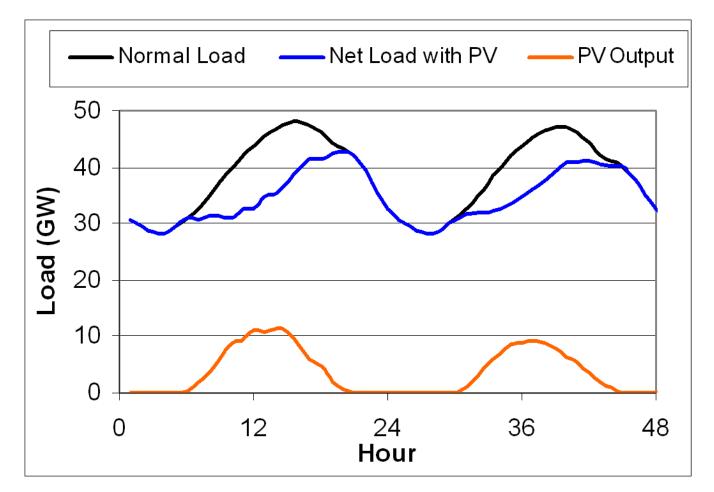
Solar PV On a Good Day



Simulated Dispatch in California for a Summer Day with PV Penetration from 0-10%

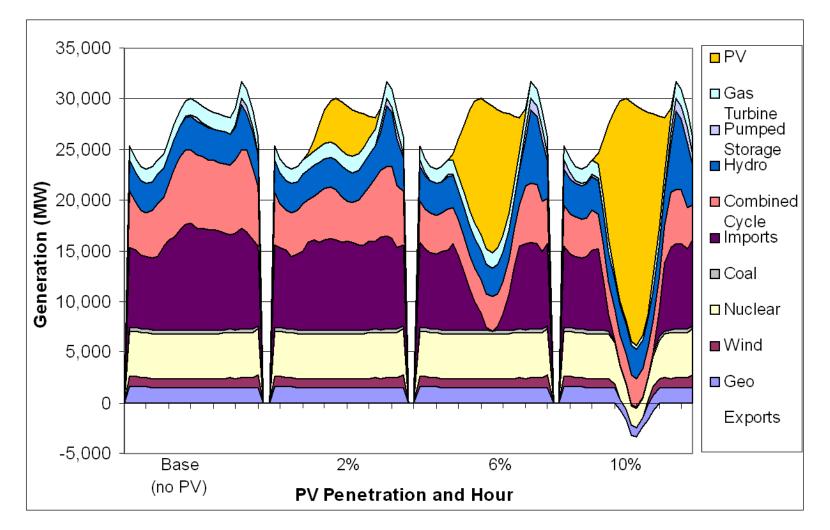
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PV Coincidence With Load - Summer



16 GW simulated PV system providing 11% of system's energy

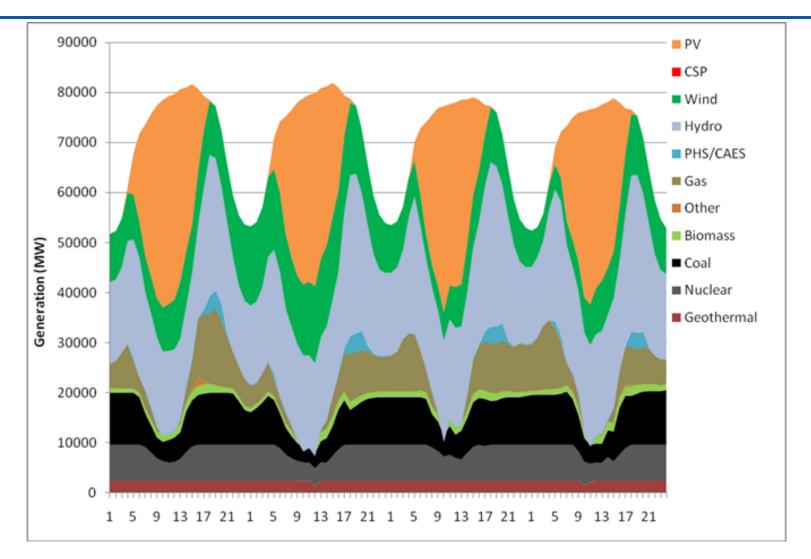
Solar PV On a Bad Day



Simulated Dispatch in California for a Spring Day with PV Penetration from 0-10%

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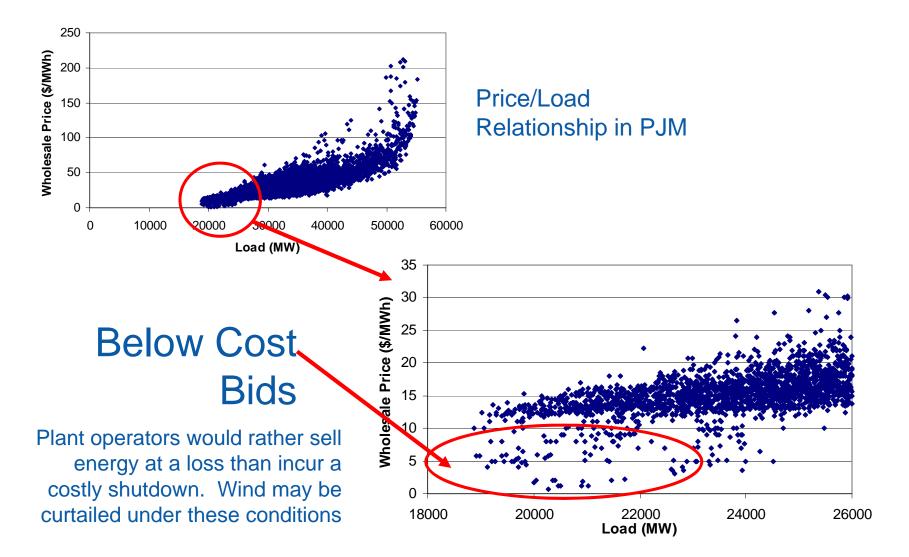
WECC-Wide Dispatch – 15% Wind/15% Solar



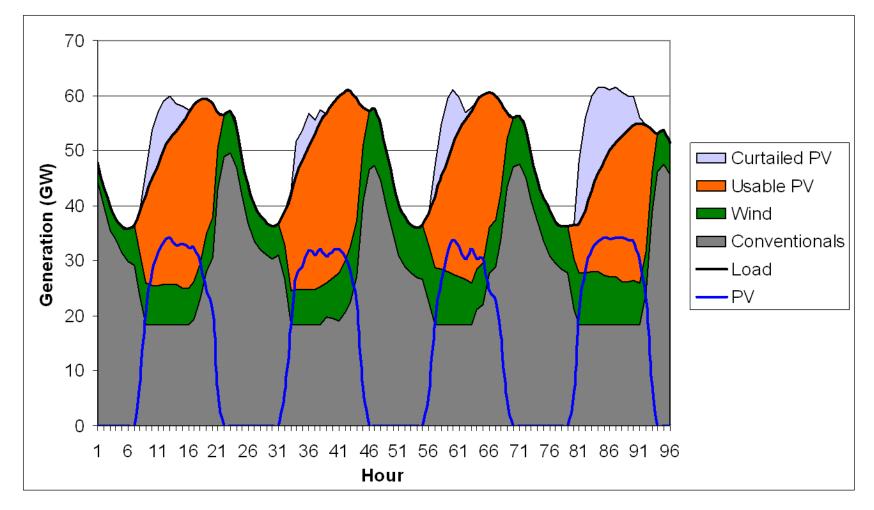
Simulated Dispatch in WECC

Current System Flexibility

Limited by Baseload Capacity

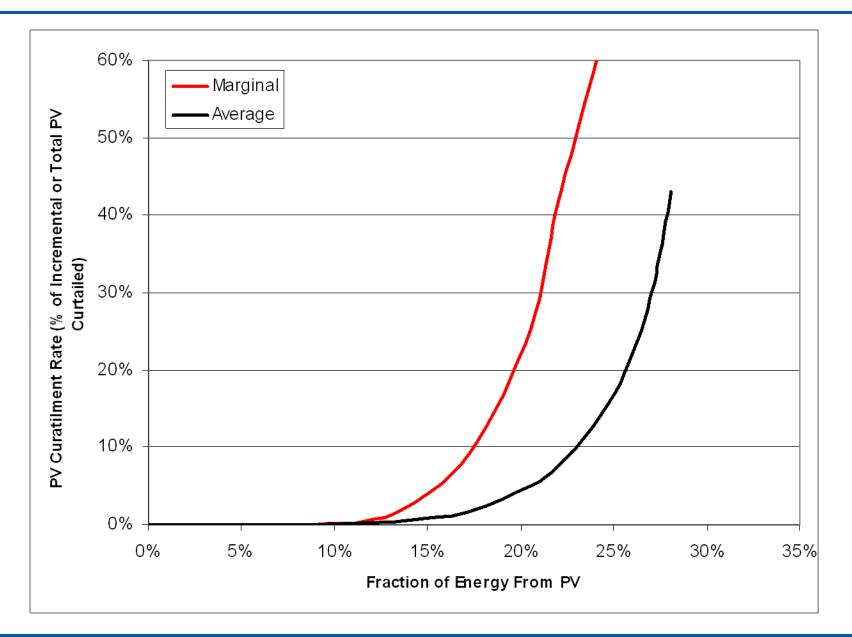


PV Curtailment

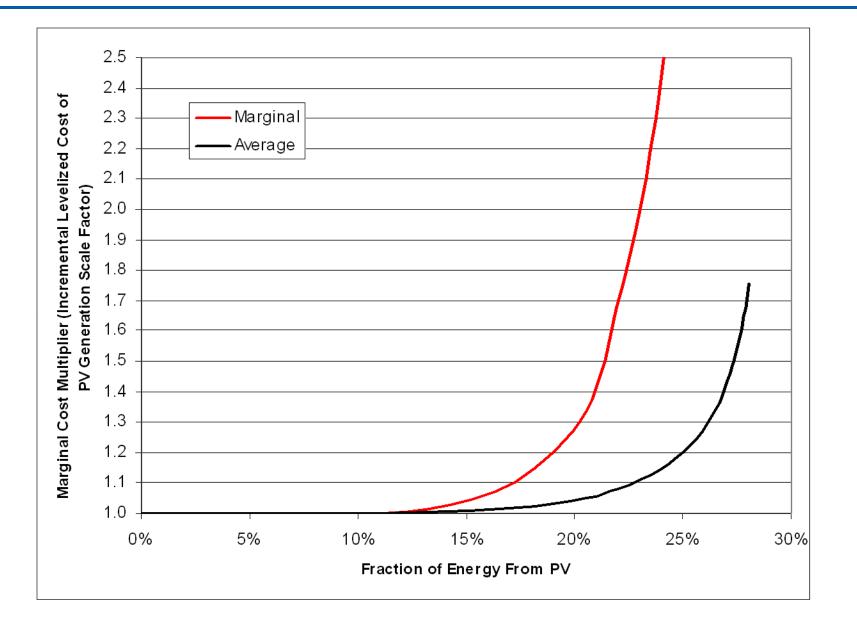


20% Contribution from PV

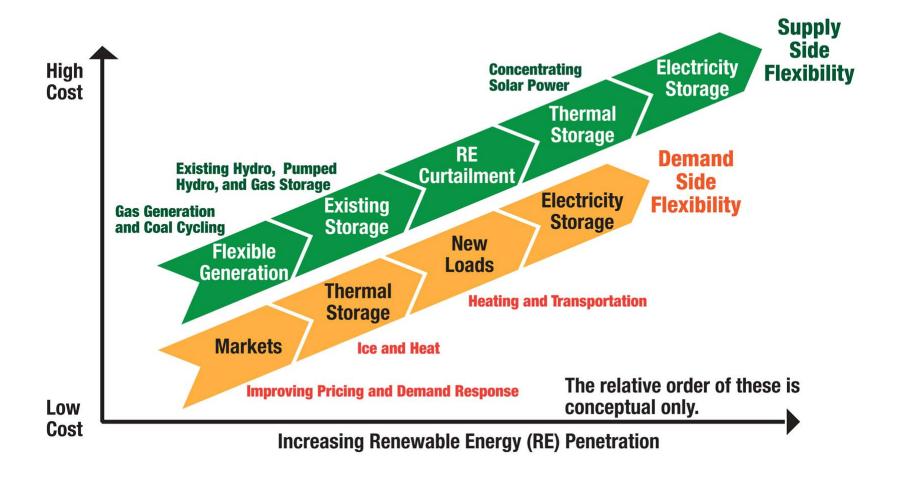
PV Curtailment



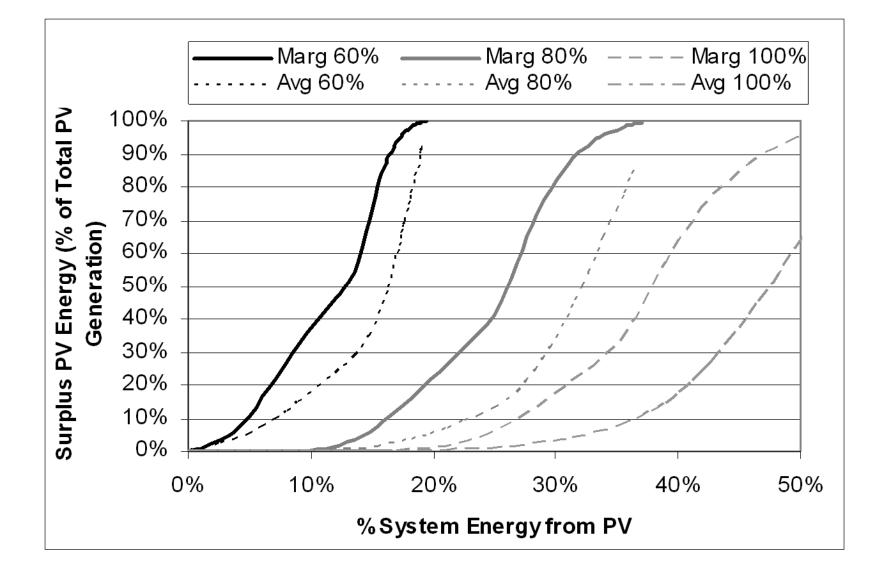
Curtailment Cost Impact



Options for Increasing System Flexibility

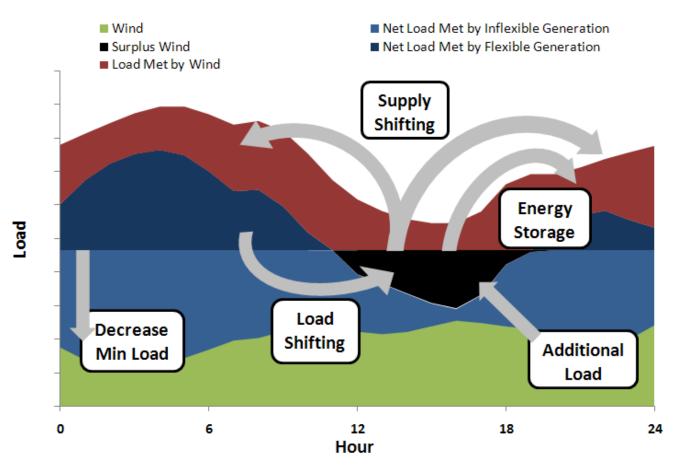


PV Curtailment

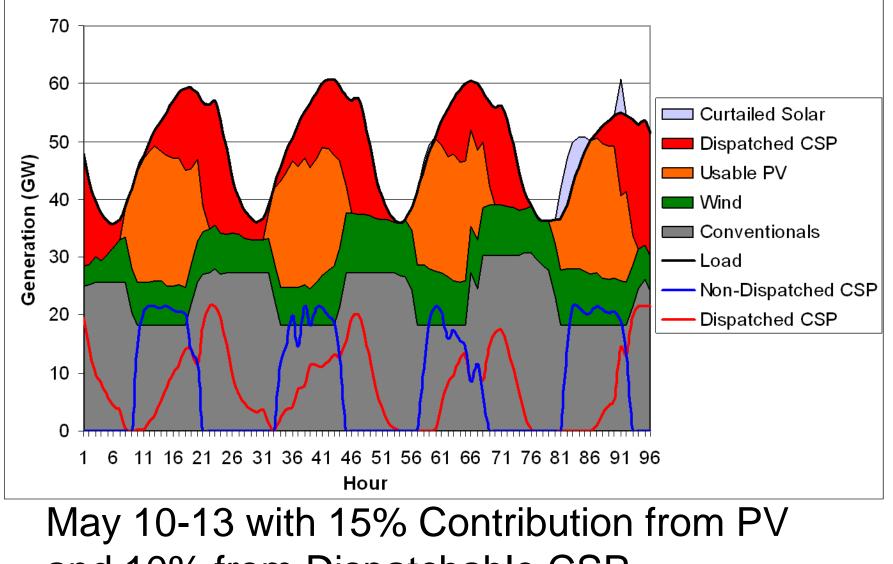


Increased Renewable Penetration

While storage provides an "obvious" answer to the problem of supply-demand coincidence, there are a number of options

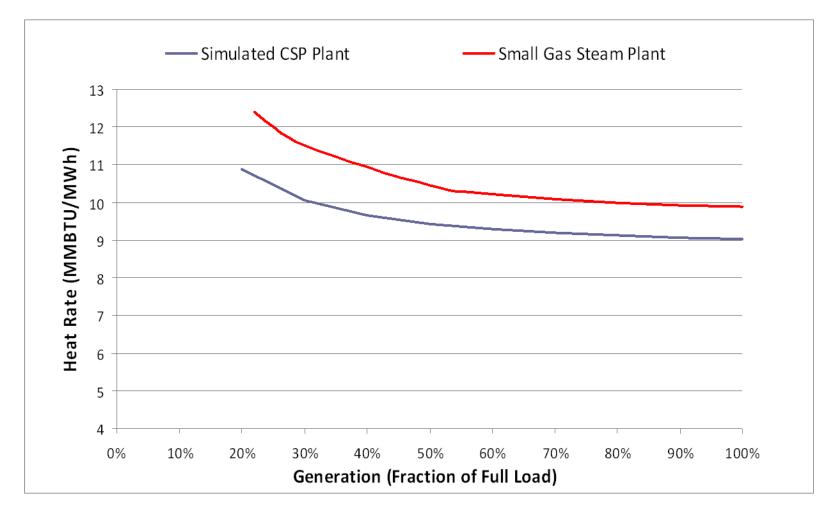


Add Dispatchable CSP



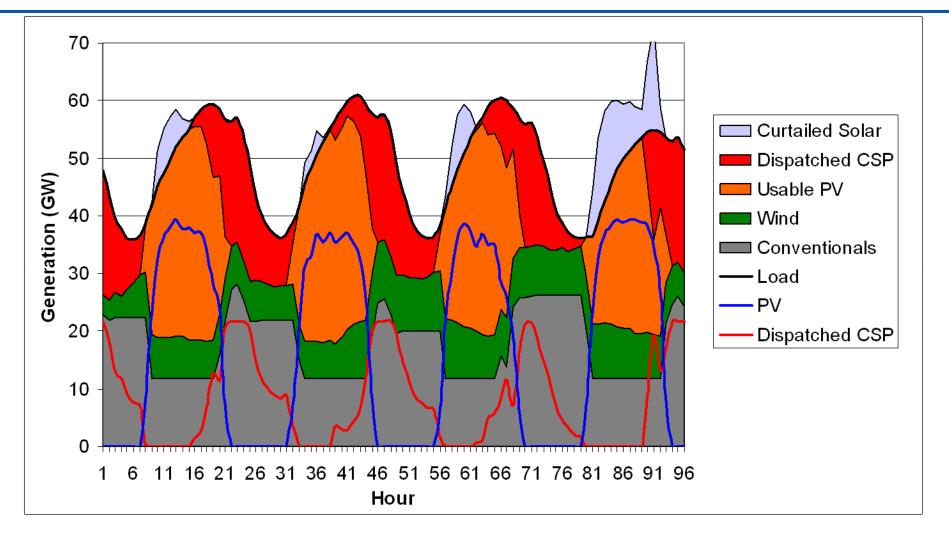
and 10% from Dispatchable CSP

CSP Flexibility



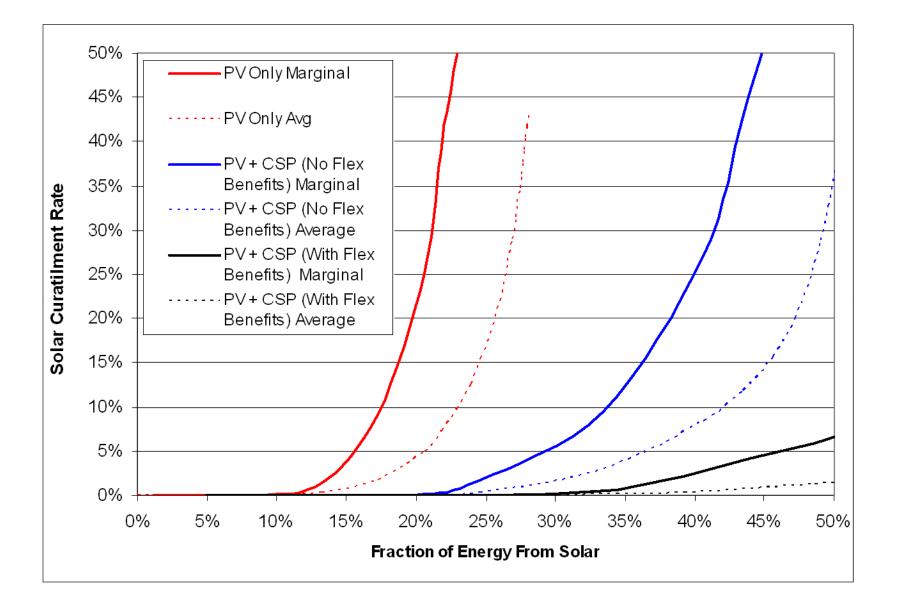
Large operating ranges with small heat range increases are an important component of PV integration.

CSP Flexibility Impact



25% Contribution from PV and 10% from Dispatchable CSP where CSP Reduces the Minimum Generation Constraint

CSP Flexibility Impact



Questions