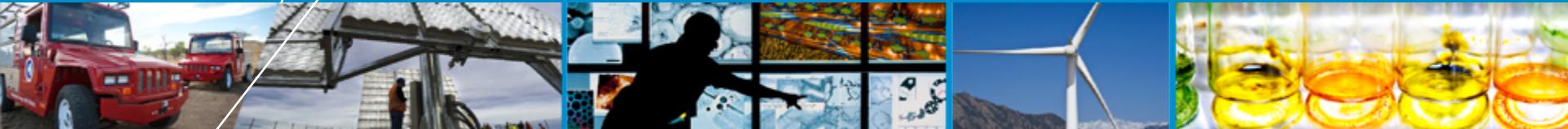


Introduction to Energy Systems Integration (ESI)



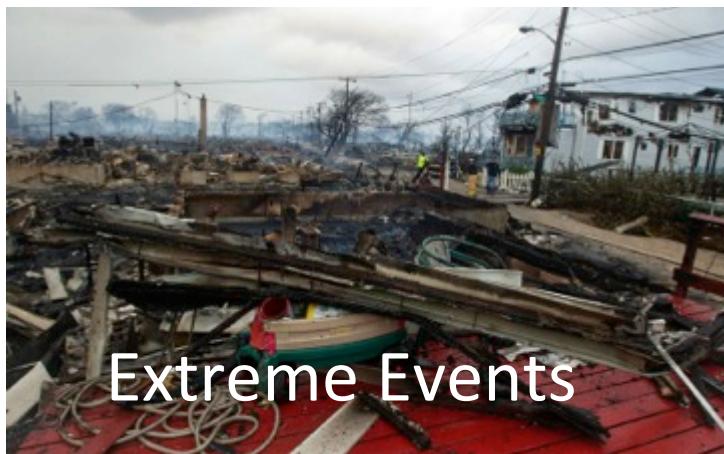
Dr. Bryan Hannegan
Associate Laboratory Director

Dr. Ben Kroposki
Director – Energy Systems Integration

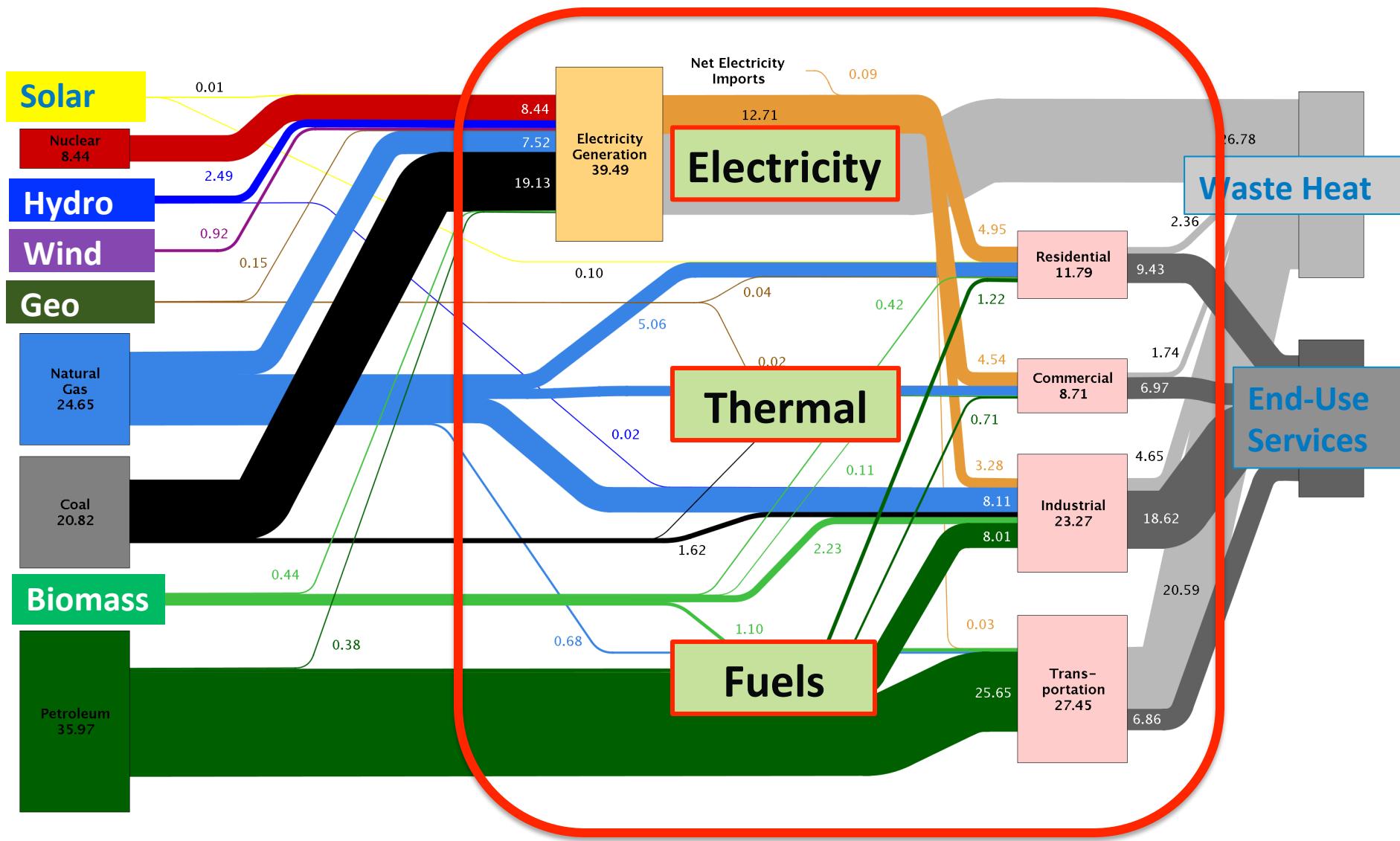
November 2014

Why Energy Systems Integration?

Existing energy systems have served us well... but a clean energy future needs a modernized and integrated infrastructure.

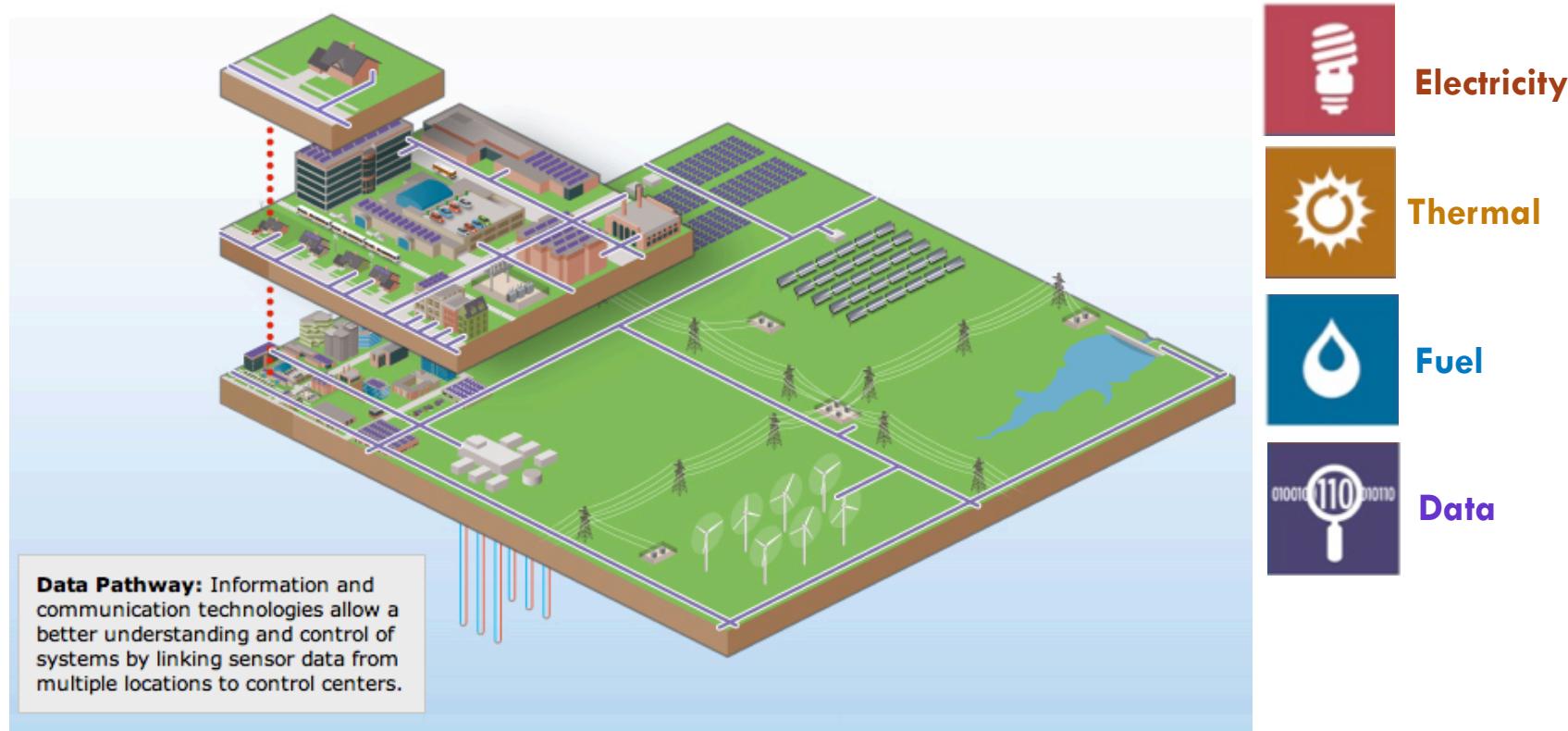


USA Energy System Overview

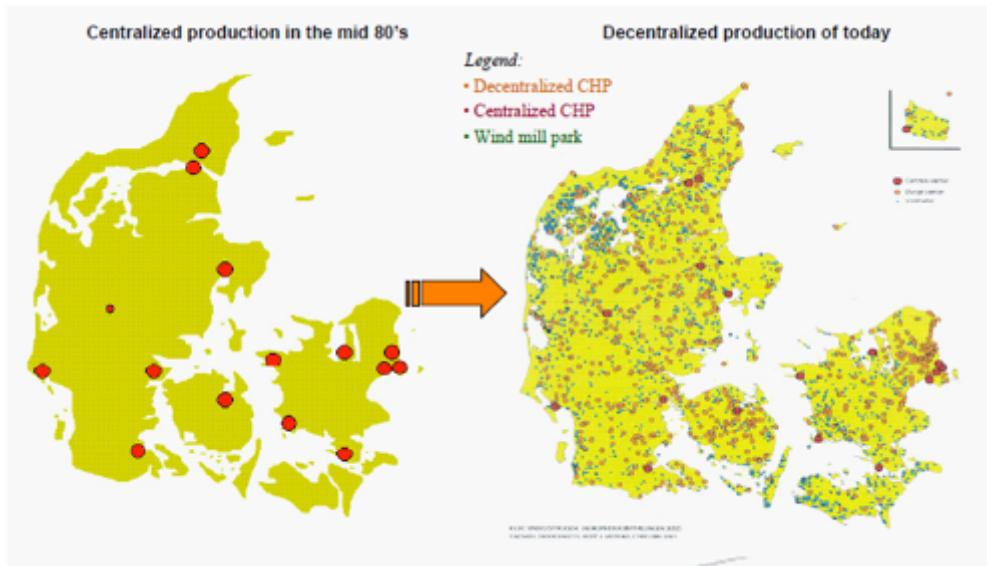


What Do We Mean by Energy Systems Integration?

Energy System Integration (ESI) *the process of optimizing energy systems across multiple pathways (domains) and physical scales*



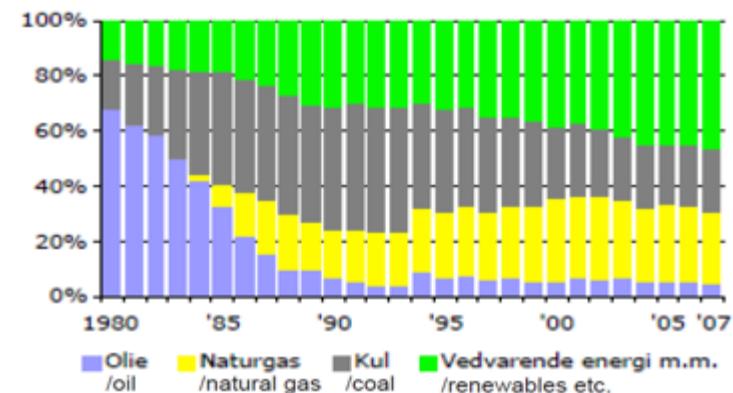
Example of ESI - Denmark



Denmark

- Small Country (5.5M people) -> about the size of the state of Maryland
- Dependent upon interconnections to neighboring countries

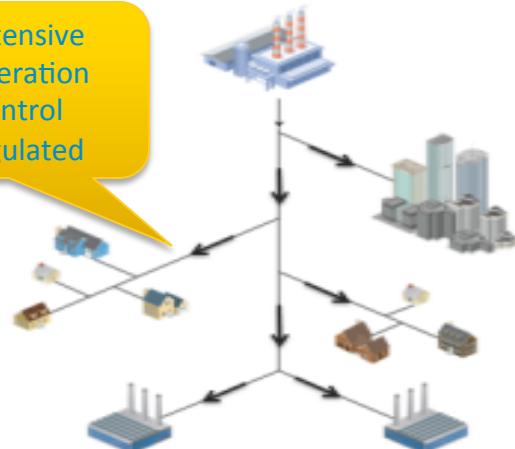
Figure 3: Fuel consumption for district heating production, percentage distribution



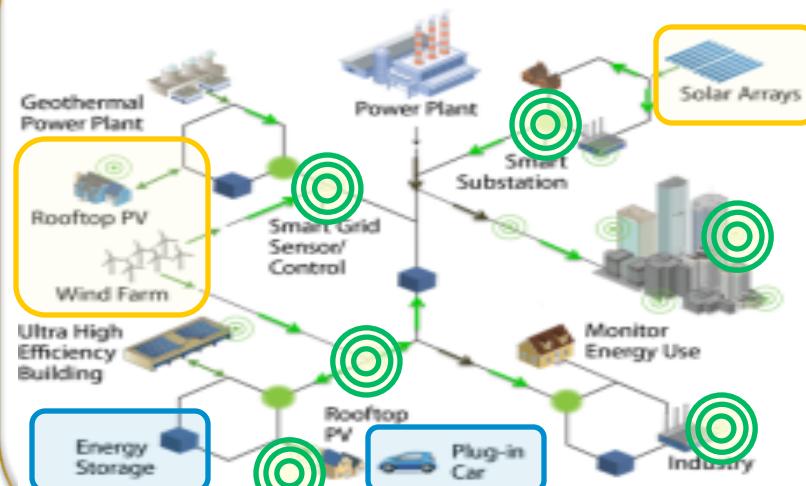
Understanding the Future Energy System

Current Energy System

- Carbon Intensive
- Large Generation
- Central Control
- Highly Regulated



Future Energy System



New Challenges to a Modern Energy System

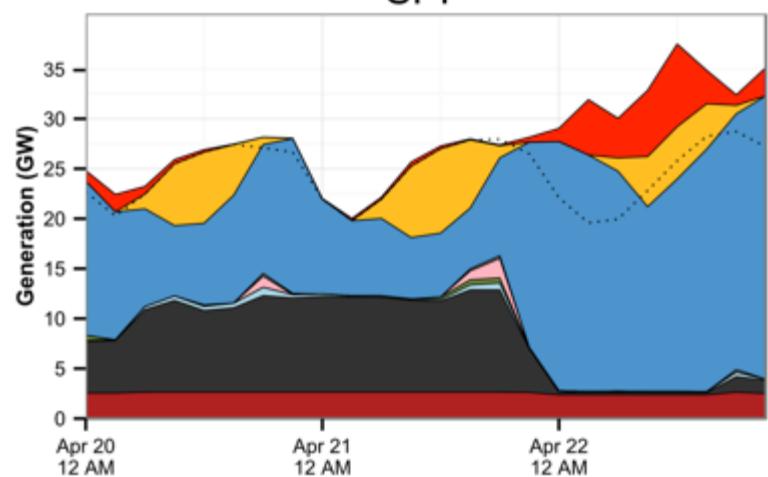
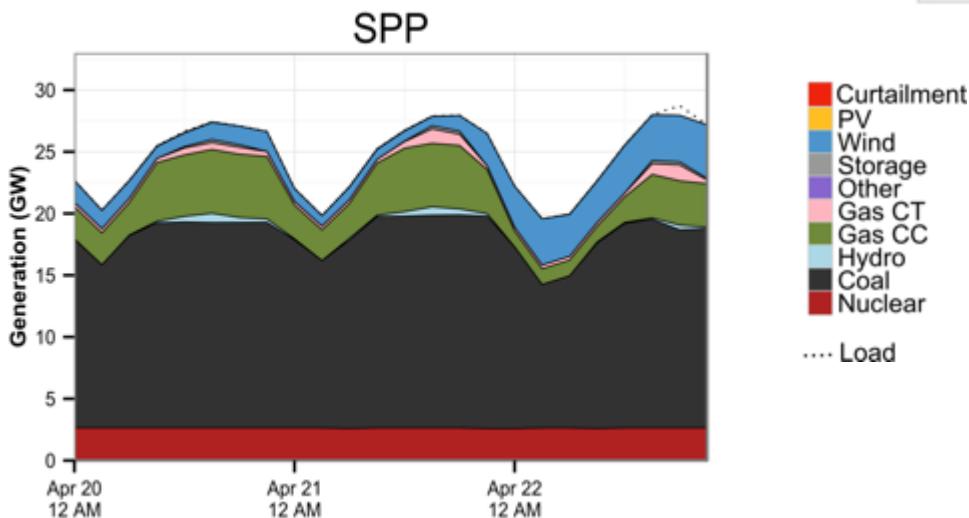
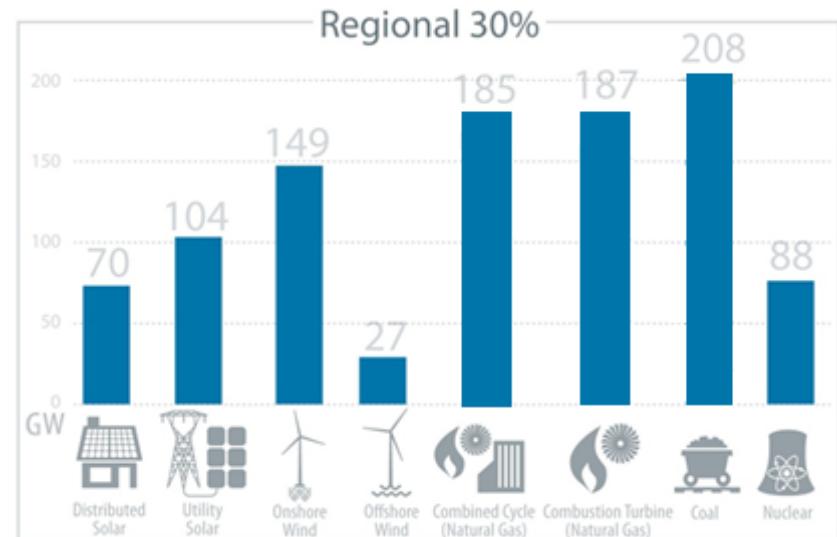
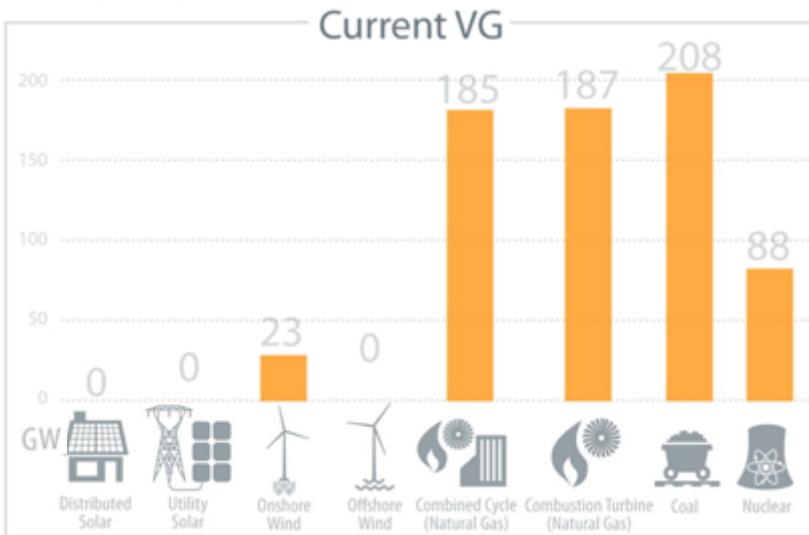
- New energy technologies and services
- Increasing penetration of variable renewables in grid
- New communications and controls (e.g. Smart Grids)
- Electrification of transportation
- Integrating distributed energy storage
- Need to increase system flexibility
- Need to capitalize on interactions between electricity/thermal/fuel systems

DRIVERS

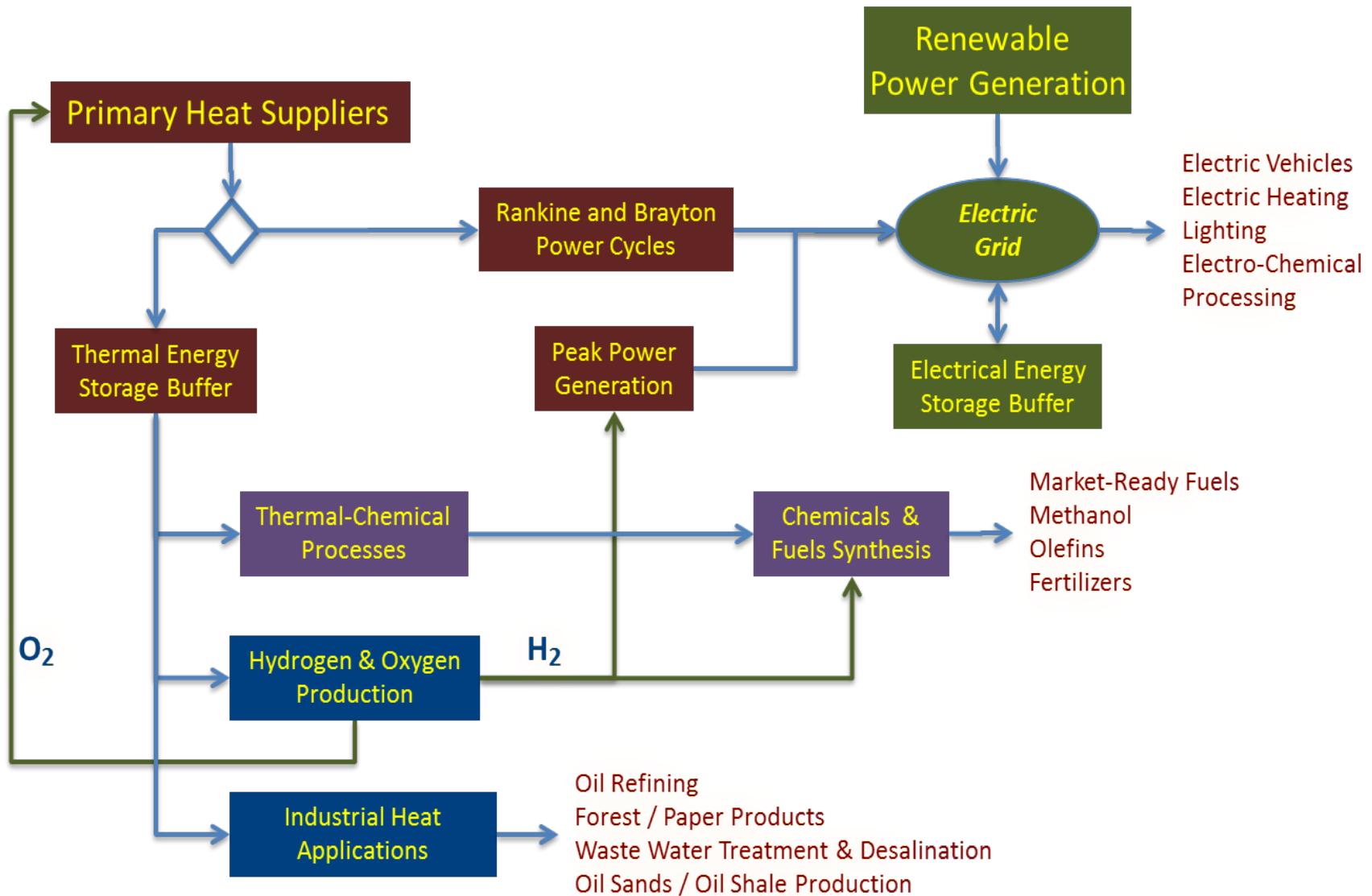
- Increased variable gen
- More bi-directional flow at dist level
- Increased number of active devices
- Evolving institutional environment

A Look Into the Clean Energy Future?

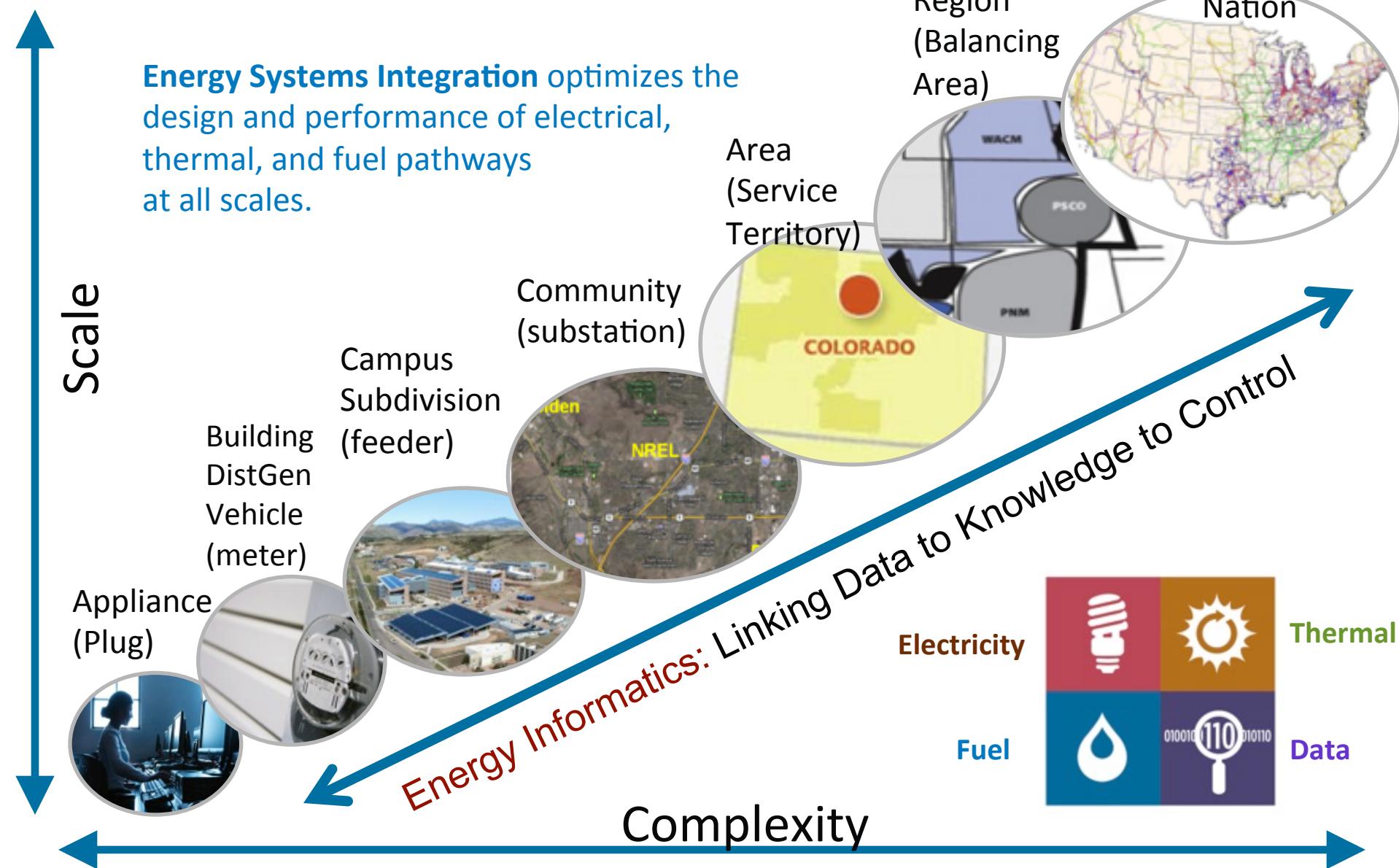
Eastern Renewable Generation Study (ERGIS), study forthcoming



Thinking “Beyond the Grid”



Energy Systems Integration Continuum



The Value of ESI

Economic

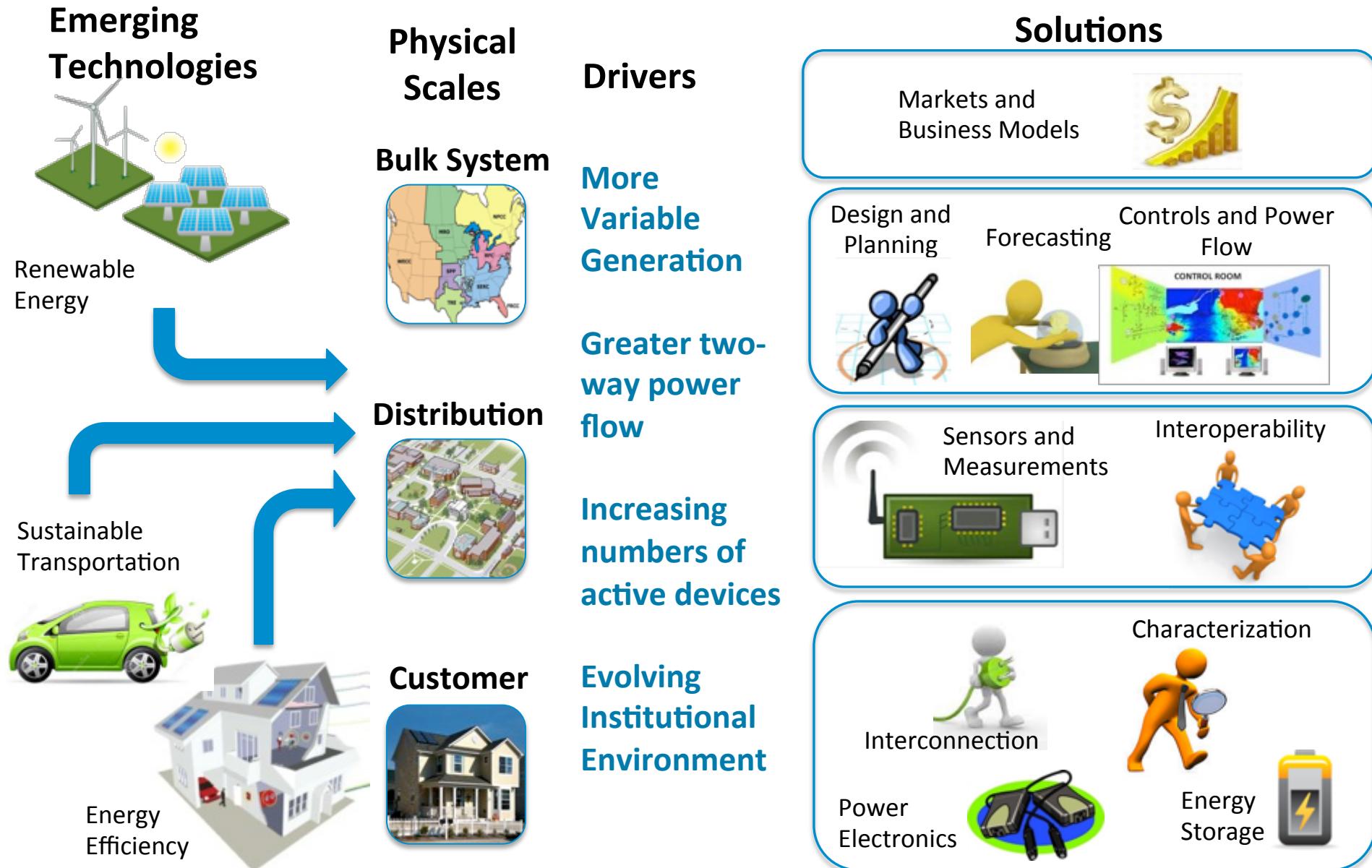
- Cut overall energy use through optimization
- Reduce price volatility through supply diversity
- Increase asset utilization and avoid excess new build
- Capture system losses for valuable reuse
- Enhance system flexibility and resilience to disruption

Environmental

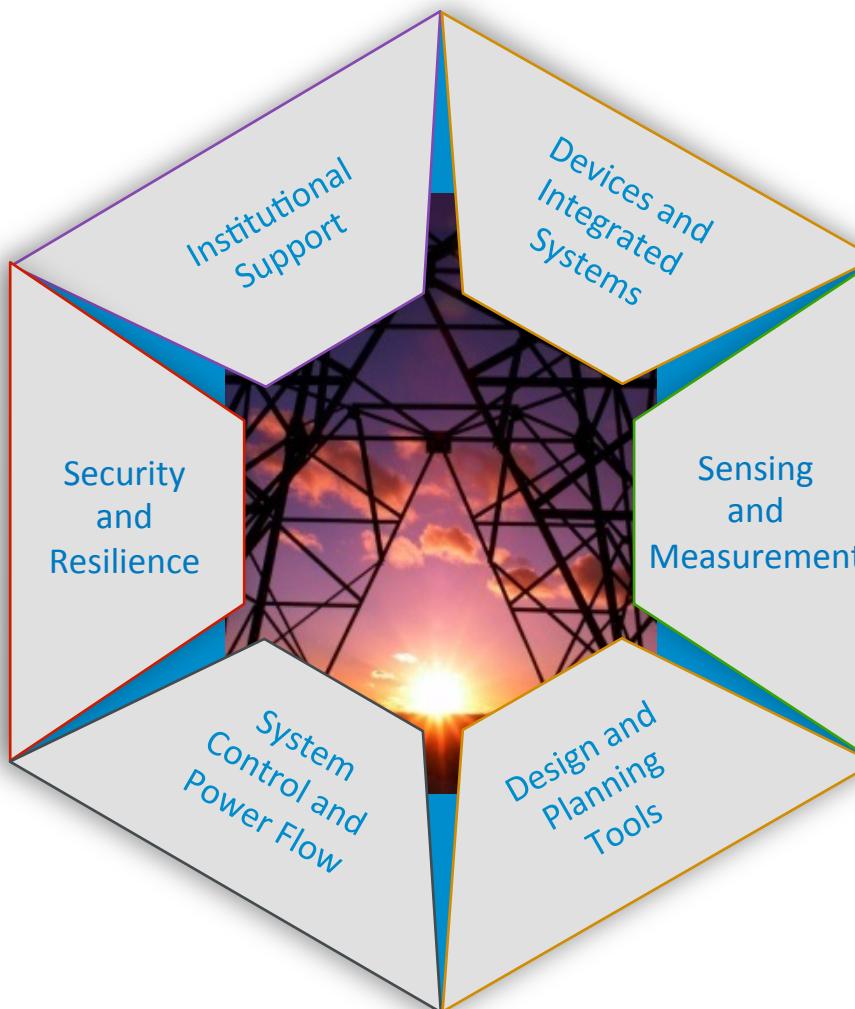
- Enable high penetration of renewable energy
- Reduce air, land and water pollution
- Meet future greenhouse gas reduction goals
- Manage water demands from the energy sector
- Move towards long-term resource sustainability

No single technology or approach can do it alone!

Summarizing the Grid Challenges



Grid Modernization Laboratory Consortium



NREL Energy Systems Integration Facility (ESIF)

<http://www.nrel.gov/esif>



**Shortening the time
between innovation
and practice**

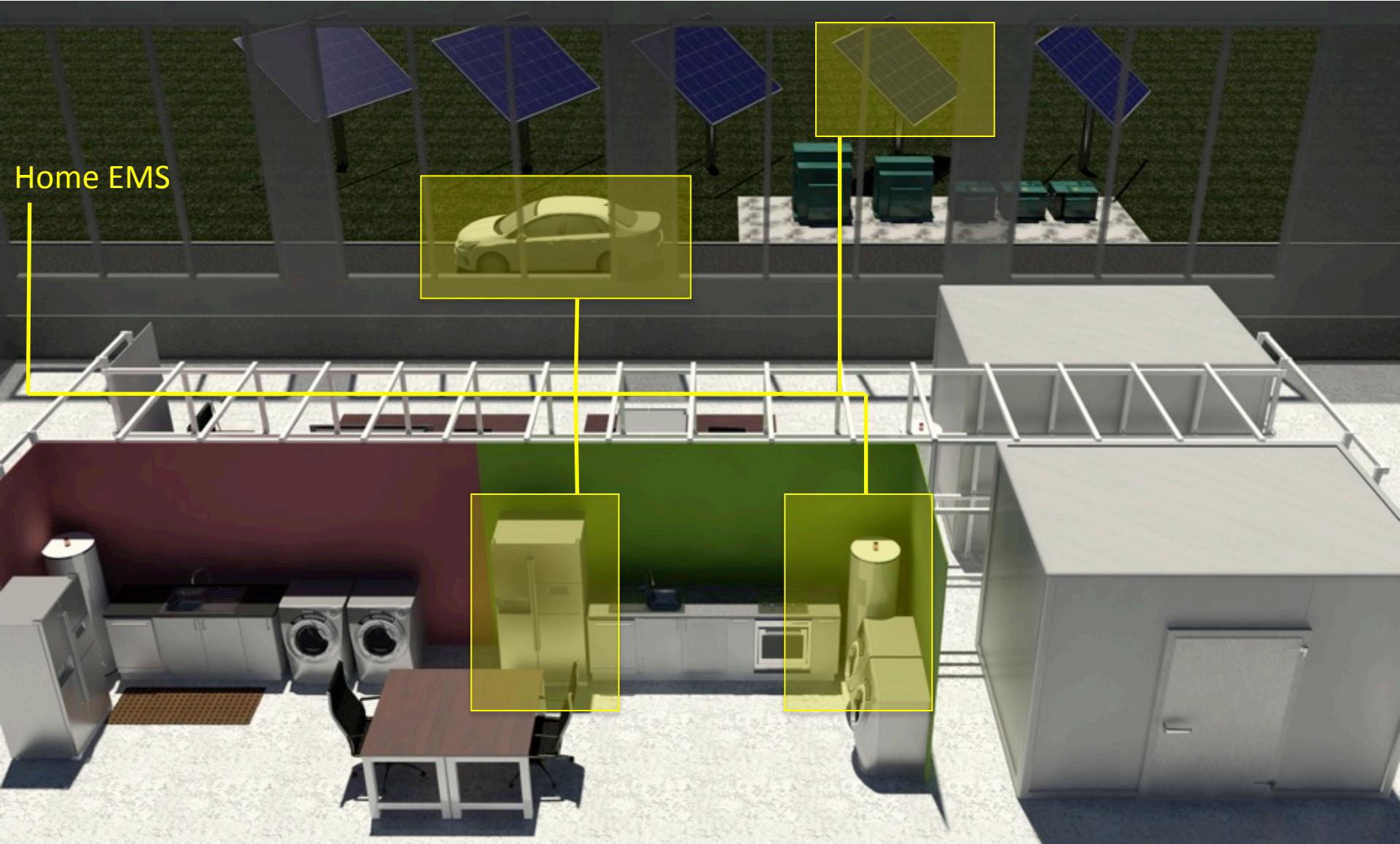


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Unique Capabilities

- Multiple parallel AC and DC experimental busses (MW power level) with grid simulation and loads
- Flexible interconnection points for electricity, thermal, and fuels
- Medium voltage (15kV) microgrid test bed
- Virtual utility operations center and visualization rooms
- Smart grid testing lab for advanced communications and control
- Interconnectivity to external field sites for data feeds and model validation
- Petascale HPC and data mgmt system in showcase energy efficient data center
- MW-scale Power hardware-in-the-loop (PHIL) simulation capability to test grid scenarios with high penetrations of clean energy technologies

ESIF Smart Power Lab



ESIF Laboratories

Rooftop PV & Wind



Energy Storage Lab

Residential, Community & Grid Battery Storage, Flywheels & Thermal

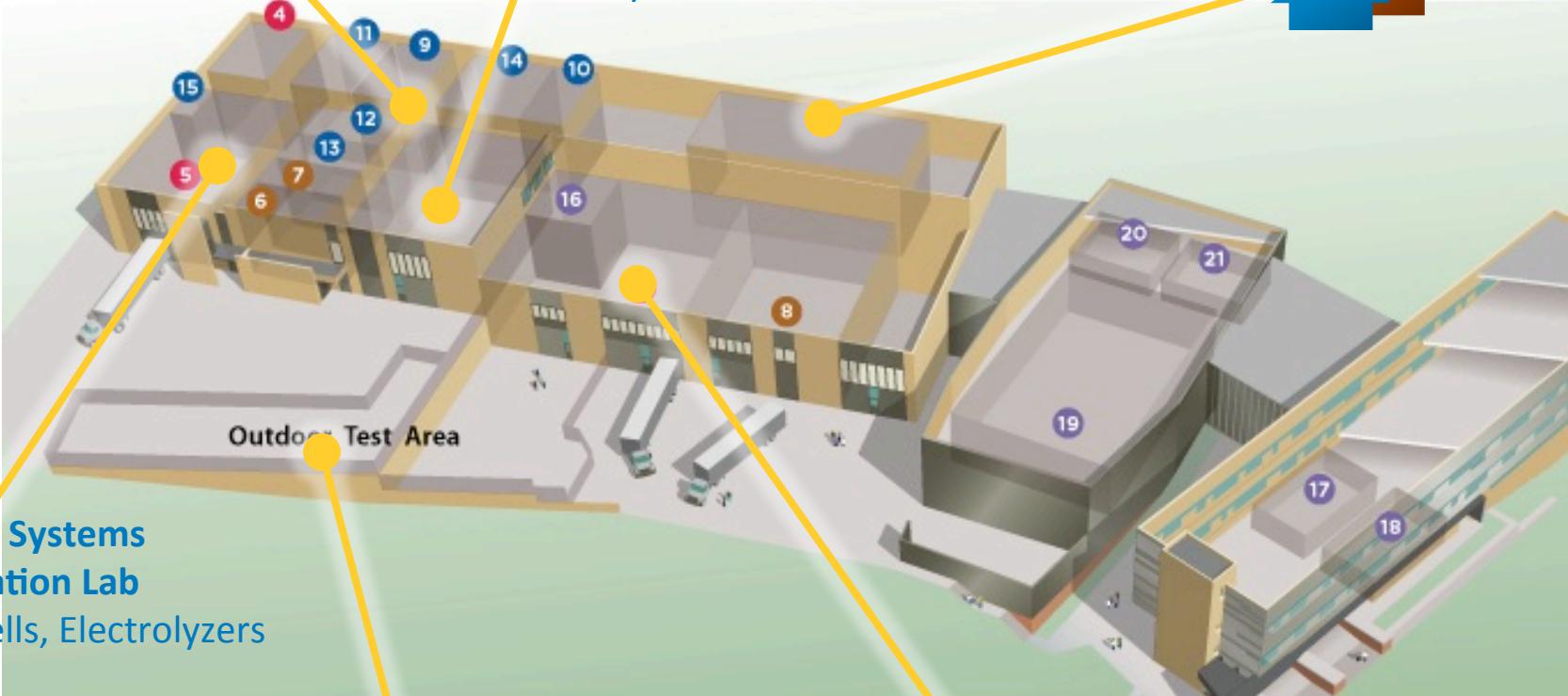
Smart Power Lab

Buildings & Loads



Energy Systems Integration Lab

Fuel Cells, Electrolyzers



Outdoor Test Area
EVs, Power Transformers

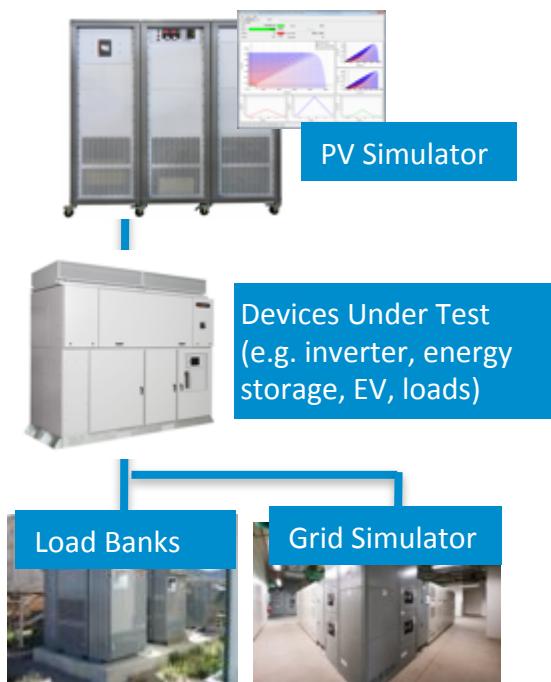


Power Systems
Integration Lab
PV Simulator

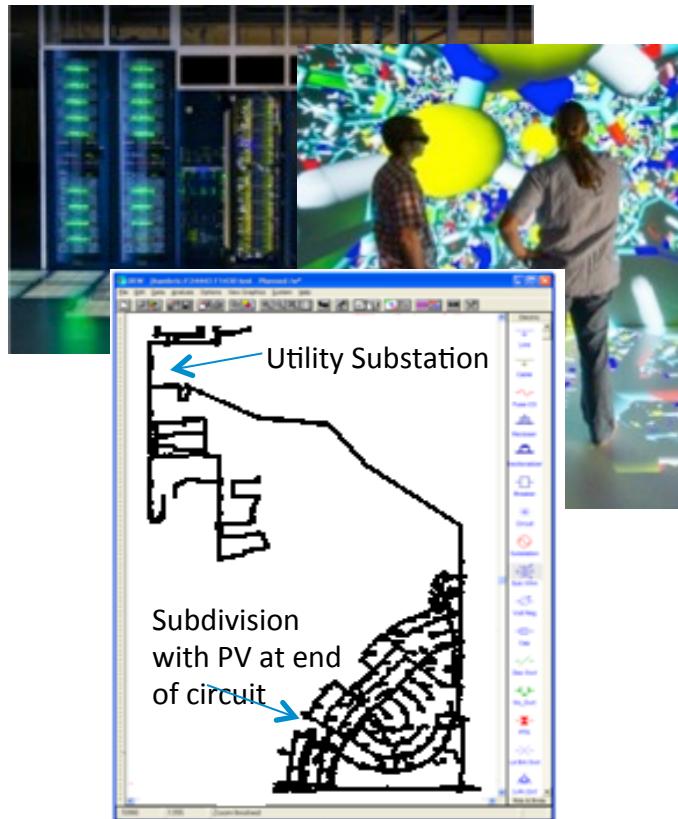


A Design Process for Clean Energy

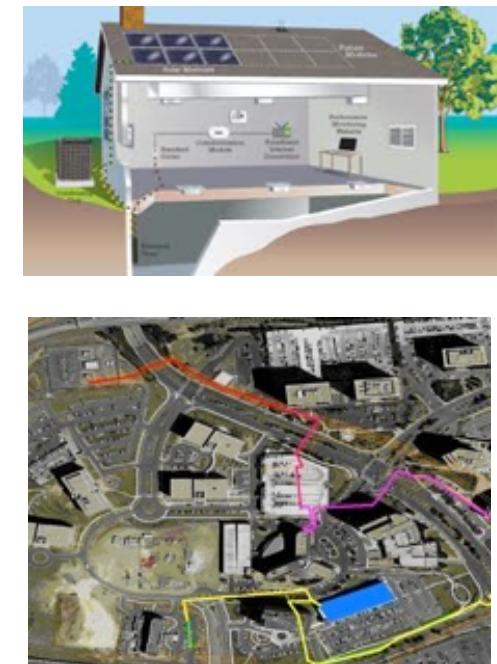
Hardware Testing



Modeling & Simulation



Field Deployment



Continuous Learning and Improvement

Addressing energy challenges through global collaboration www.iiESI.org



Vision

A global community of scholars and practitioners from leading institutes engaged in efforts to enable highly integrated, flexible, clean, and efficient energy systems



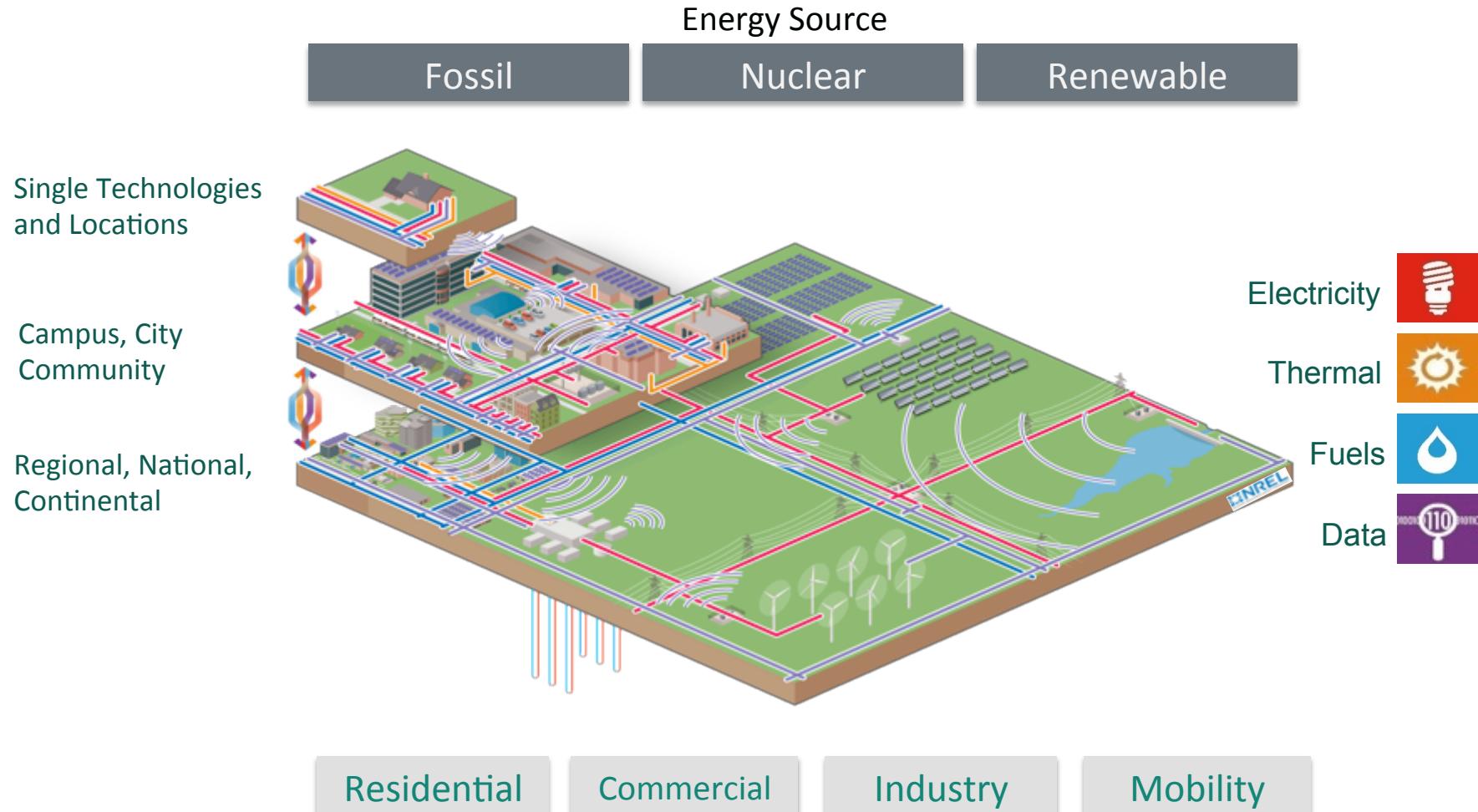
Objectives

- Share ESI knowledge and Experience
- Coordination of R&D activities
- Education and Training Resources



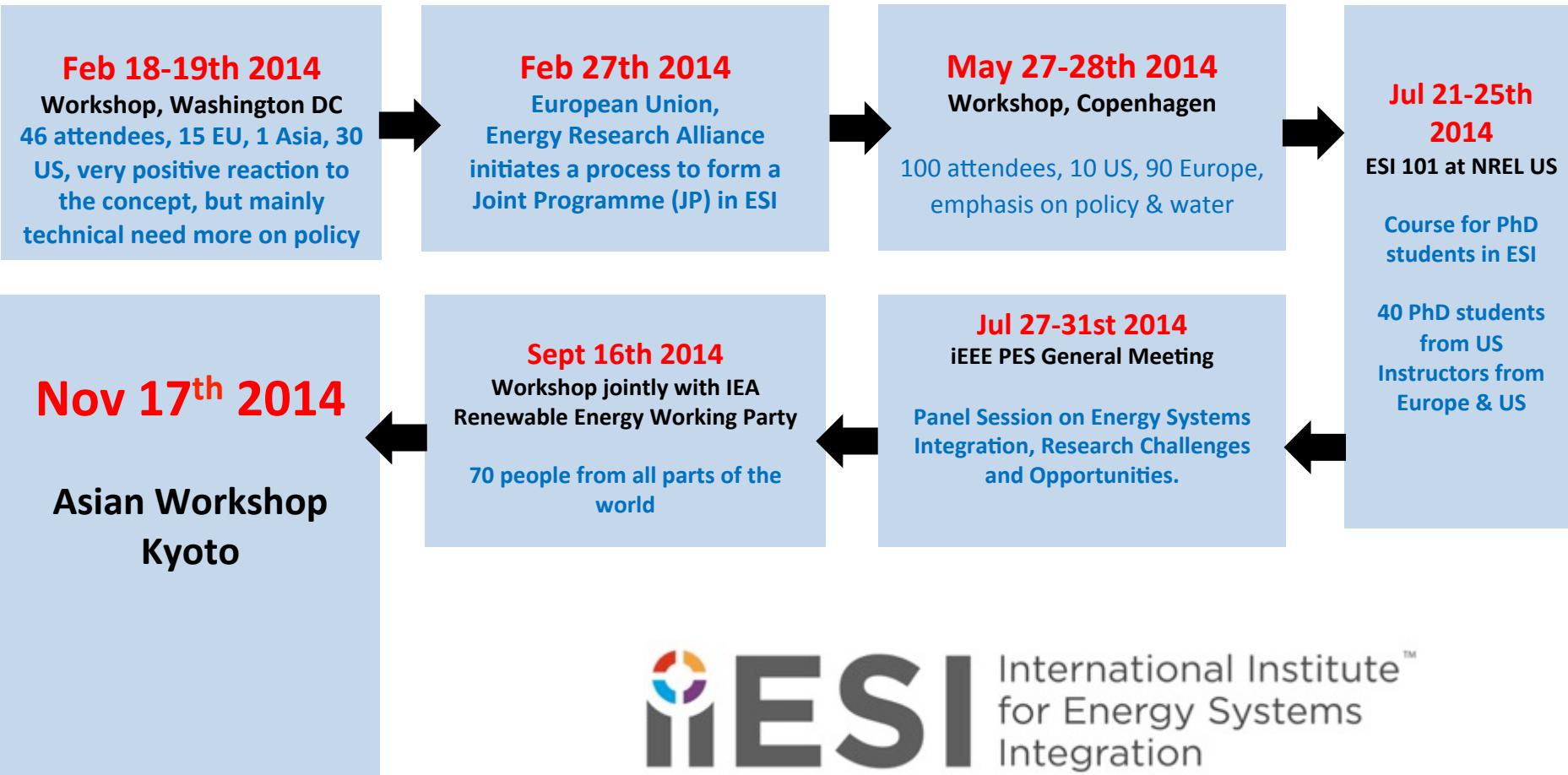
Scope of Energy Systems Integration (ESI)

Optimizes the integrated suite of electrical, thermal, and fuels pathways at all scales



"its scope is potentially vast but it is first and foremost focused on the interfaces where **the coupling and interactions are strong and represent a challenge and/or an opportunity**"

Evolution of Activities iiESI 2014





Near-Term Objectives:

1. Hold regular meetings (2-3 per year; rotating) to foster exchange of ideas, results, lessons learned and best practices from ESI-related activities throughout the world.

2. Create and execute on a framework for knowledge capture, management and transfer from energy systems experiments conducted to date and in future.
 - a. Internet portals and bookmarks
 - b. Blogs, wikis and other collaborative tools
 - c. Repository for institutional capabilities, contacts, publications, data, and current research



Near-Term Objectives:

3. Coordinate, where feasible, institutional investments in future ESI R&D to enable efficient and leveraged use of resources
4. Develop shared resources for ESI workforce development and training
 - a. Hands-on research experiences for students
 - b. Student support for ESI projects/thesis topics
 - c. ESI curricula and summer schools
 - d. Online resources to aid continuing education in energy systems



Participation:

- Open to any institution or entity actively involved in ESI-related R&D
 - Research universities
 - National laboratories
 - Non-profit research organizations
 - Energy companies, suppliers, vendors, etc.
- Core contributions support iiESI function and admin
 - \$100K/yr (Institutional Members)
 - \$25K/yr (Affiliate Members)
- Members may also serve as Project Sponsors for additional activities and events

iiESI Graduate Student Summer Program

GOAL

Stimulate interest in interdisciplinary energy systems studies by enabling selected students to carry out an intensive research project at an iiESI Member institution, which can be applied to the student's graduate thesis.

DATES

10 week session

TBD June – August 2015

CONTENT

- One-week deep orientation to the concepts of energy systems integration and the challenges of incorporating high levels of energy efficiency and renewable energy into current energy systems.
- Eight-week research project developed and carried out with a iiESI Member institution mentor with parallel scientific interests.
- Final week of public presentations to share results and lessons learned.



Agenda for today

- Opening address – Japan, Europe, US
- Detailed look at the Japanese Energy System
- International collaboration



Thank you - For More Information

Bryan Hannegan

Associate Lab Director, Energy Systems Integration

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Mail Stop RSF 050, 15013 Denver West Parkway

Golden, CO 80401 USA

+1-303-275-3009 (phone)

bryan.hannegan@nrel.gov (email)

<http://www.nrel.gov/esi>

**Energy Systems Integration
Accelerating the Clean Energy Future**

Session – Opening Session

8.30-10.15 Opening Address

Chair: Mark McGranaghan (Vice President, EPRI)

08.30-09.00 Welcome and Energy Systems in Japan

Kazuhiko Ogimoto -Professor, The University of Tokyo

Keywords for presentation:

Overall situation of energy of Japan

09.00-09.25 Introduction to iiESI and the themes of Kyoto Workshop

Bryan Hannegan -Associate Laboratory Director, Energy Systems Integration at National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Keywords for presentation:

Energy Systems in Japan, international collaborations, knowledge exchange, outcomes of past workshops

09.25-09.50 ESI in Ireland and Europe

Fintan Slye -Chief Executive EirGrid- TSO Ireland

Keywords for presentation:

ESI in Europe, drivers of ESI, achievement in Ireland, overview of Irish grid

Session 1 - Technical

10.15-12.30 Session 1- Technical

Chair: Ben Kroposki (National Renewable Energy Laboratory)

10.15-10.45 Current Situation and Integration Potential in Electricity Area in Japan

Fumiaki Ishida -General Manager, Advanced Grid Strategy Group, Corporate Planning Division, Kansai Electric Power Company (KEPCO)

Keywords for presentation:

Power demand and supply structure, electric power grid, renewable power generation deployment and integration, smart grid, smart meter and demand response

10.45-11.15 Current Situation and Integration Potential in Gas Area in Japan

Hisashi Maeda -Manager, Osaka Gas

Keywords for presentation:

Gas demand and supply structure, gas pipe line, centralized heating and cooling system, CHP, smart grid, distributed generation for power system balancing

11.15-11.45 Current Situation and Integration Potential in Transport Area in Japan

Hitoshi Hayashiya -Manager, Electrical and Signal Network System Department, JR East

Keywords for presentation:

Railway in Japan, Power supply system including generation and ac/dc supply, energy storage, battery application to trains, Regenerative energy

Session 2 – Policy

13.30-16.15 Session 2- Policy

Chair: William D'haeseleer (University of Leuven, KU Leuven)

13.30-14.00 Current International Cooperation activities for ESI - A Japanese Perspective

Kazuyuki Takada -Deputy Director, Smart Community Department, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)

14.00-14.30 Potential International Cooperation for ESI- A Japanese Perspective

Yoshiro Owadano -Director-General, Fukushima Renewable Energy Institute, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)

14.30-14.50 Break

14.50-15.10 Developing International Cooperation between US, Europe and Japan

Kevin Lynn - Director of Grid Integration Initiative Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, US Department of Energy

15.10-15.30 Developing International Cooperation between European Commission and Japan

Patrick Van Hove -DG Research for the SET Plan European Electricity Grids Initiative and for the Smartgrids technology Platform

Session 2 – Discussion

15.30-16.15 Open Discussion

Indicative Questions:

Ignoring the political/social perspective in Japan since Fukushima, how suitable is nuclear energy in an integrated energy system? e.g. nuclear energy tends to be inflexible and therefore may not be complementary to large amounts of variable renewables.

Japan is a major importer of primary sources of energy, therefore energy efficiency obviously forms a key part of energy policy in Japan. Energy efficiency can be gained by the energy systems integration approach. Is this on the Japanese agenda with regard energy efficiency?

Can you see any economic/security supply benefits of coordinating with other countries e.g. Russia and Korea?

What are the funding opportunities for international cooperation of Energy Integration?

16.15-16.45 Summary of Kyoto Workshop and Vision of Future Energy Integration

Mark O’Malley – Professor University College Dublin