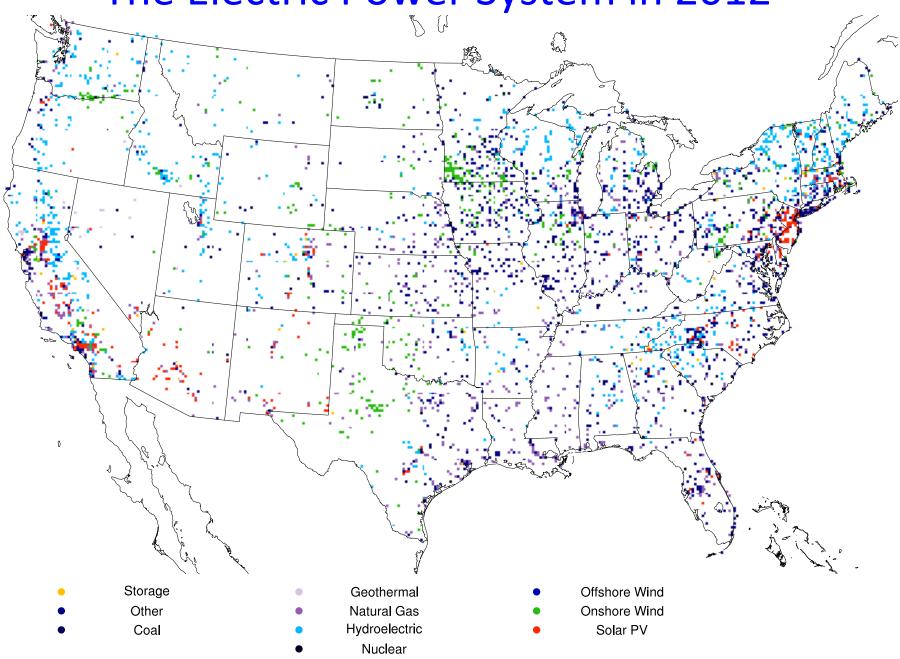




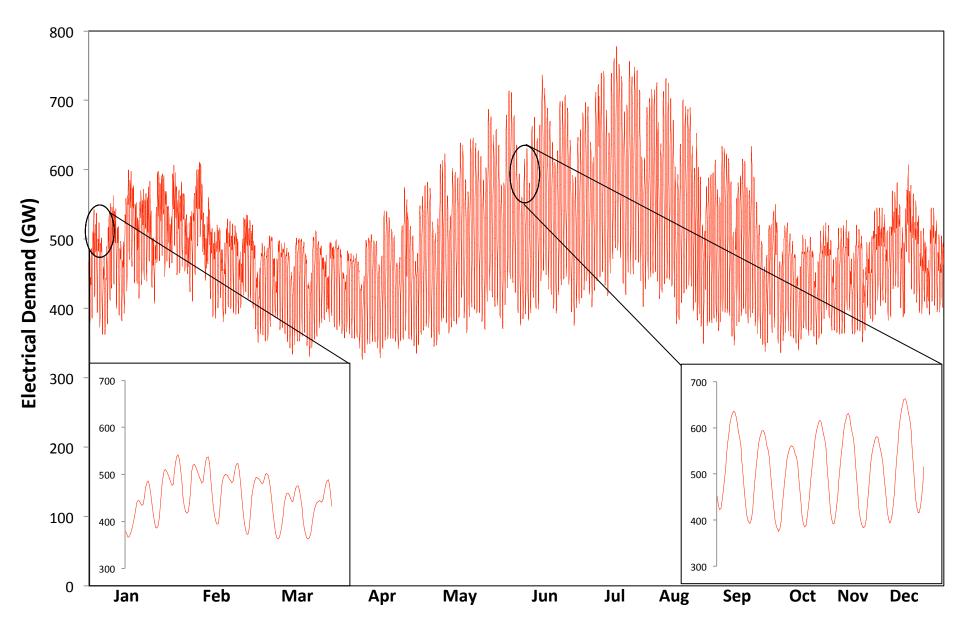
National Energy with Weather System (NEWS) sets bounds on cost effective wind and solar PV-deployment without storage

> C. T. M. Clack, A. E. MacDonald, A. Alexander, A. D Dunbar, Y. Fu, and J. Wilczak

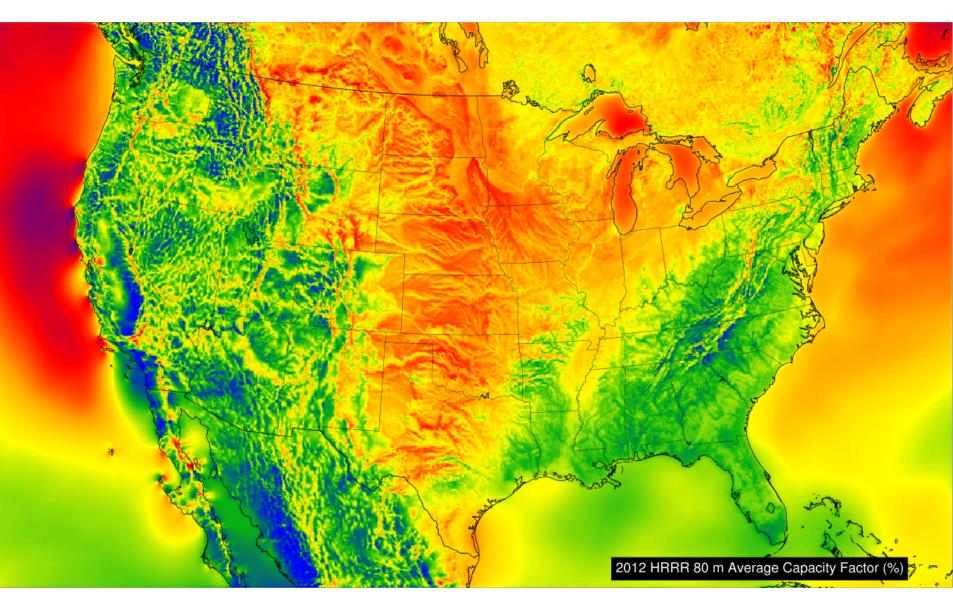
The Electric Power System in 2012



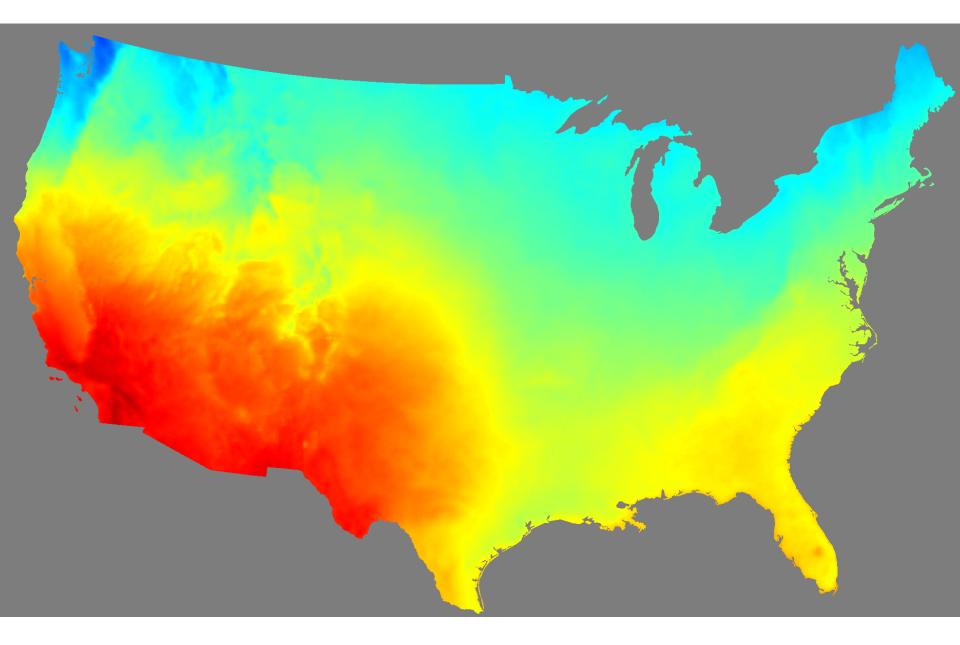
Electric Demand/Load



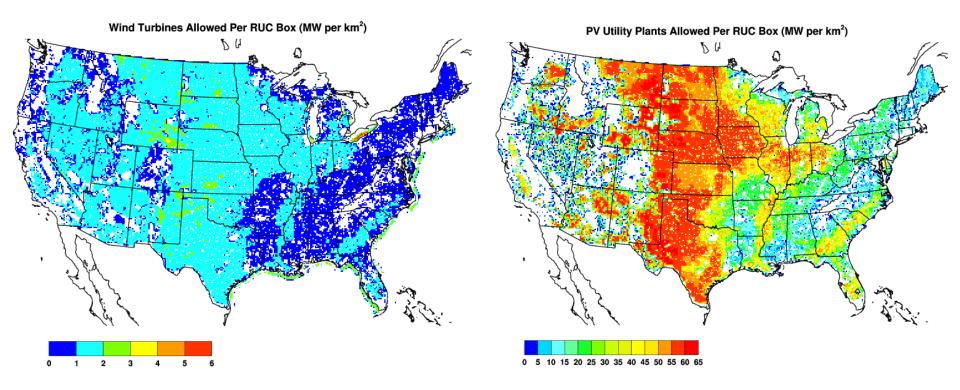
Average Wind Power



Average Solar PV Power



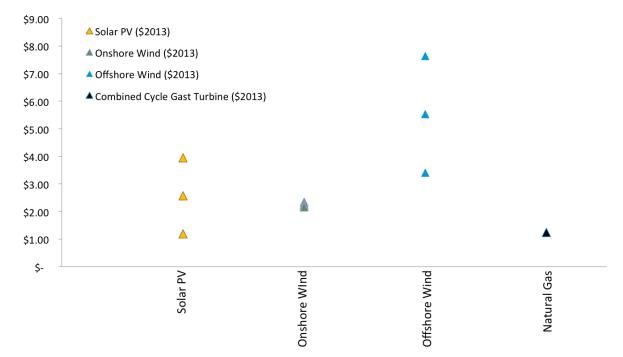
Land Use Constraints



- The type and amount of electricity generation installed in each RUC cell is constrained by:
 - Spacing between facilities
 - Topography of the land
 - Land Use (residential, commercial, protected lands, etc...)

Cost Data

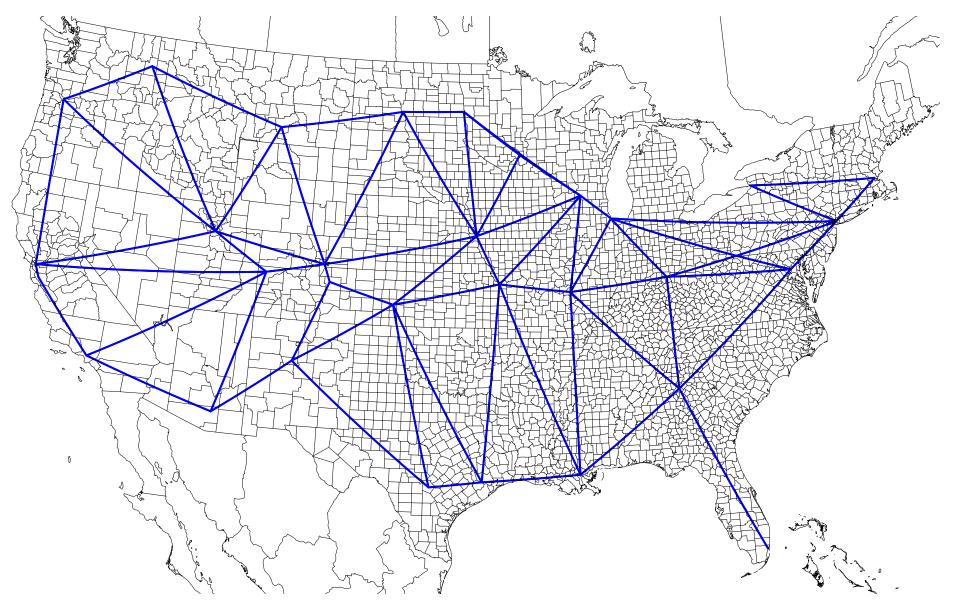
Present Value of Capital Costs including Fixed O&M (2013 \$/W)



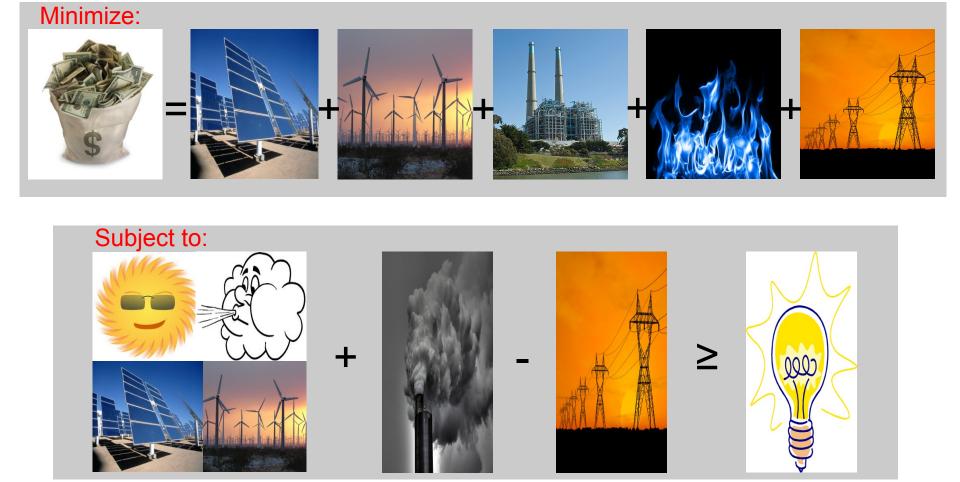
	Onshore	Offshore	PV	CCGT	NG Fuel	HVDC lines	HVDC Stations
Low W&S High NG	\$2.16	\$3.41	\$1.19	\$1.24	\$11.10	\$701.36	182,856.11
Mid W&S Mid NG	\$2.25	\$5.53	\$2.57	\$1.24	\$8.82	\$701.36	182,856.11
High W&S Low NG	\$2.36	\$7.64	\$3.94	\$1.24	\$5.40	\$701.36	182,856.11

Natural gas has a heat rate of 6430 Btu / kWh. Variable O&M is \$3.11 / MWh

HVDC Transmission



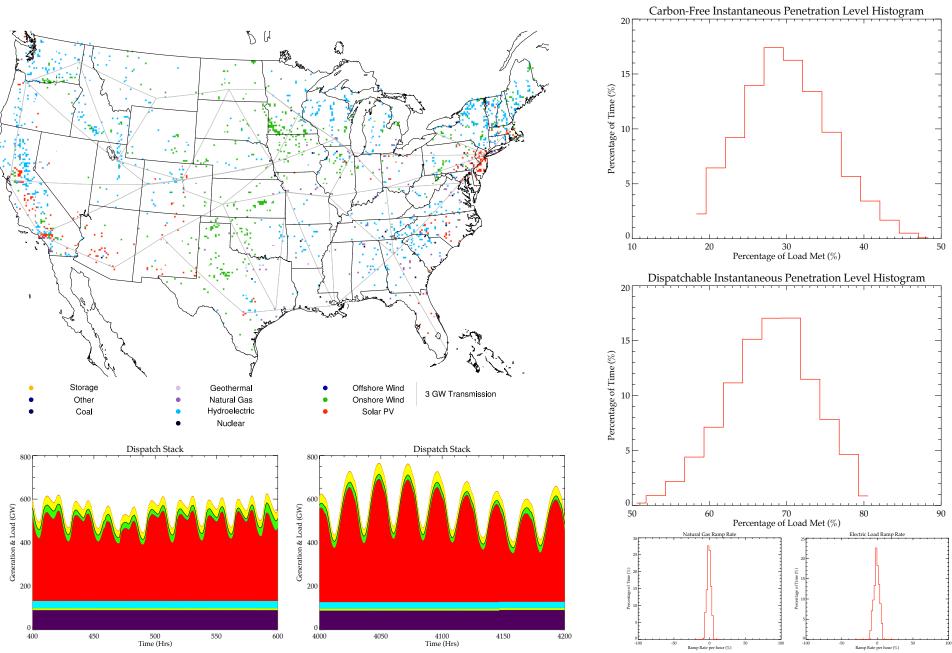
Mathematical Optimization



ALL OTHER EQUATIONS CONSTRAIN THE MAGNITUDE OF ANY OF THE TERMS

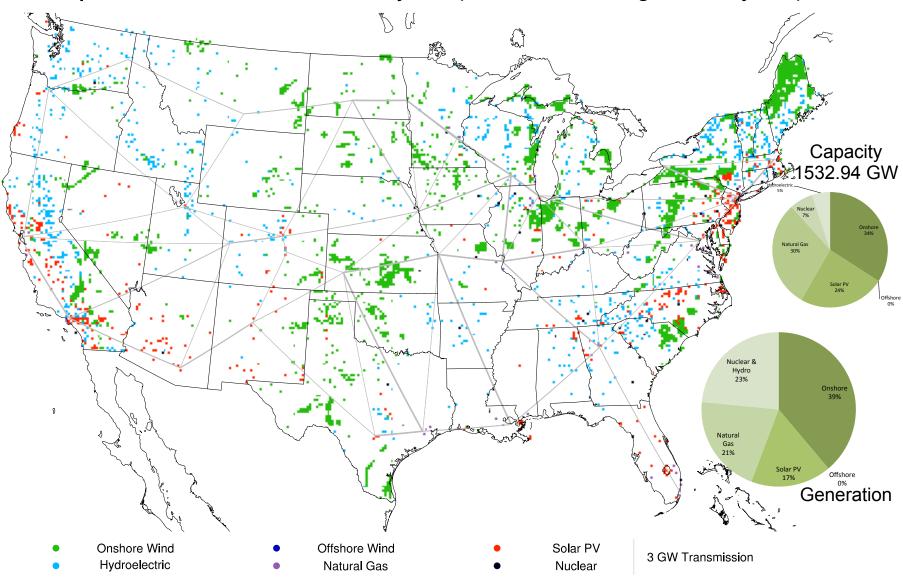
For details of the NEWS optimization see Clack et al., IJEPES 2015.

Today's Prices without Coal

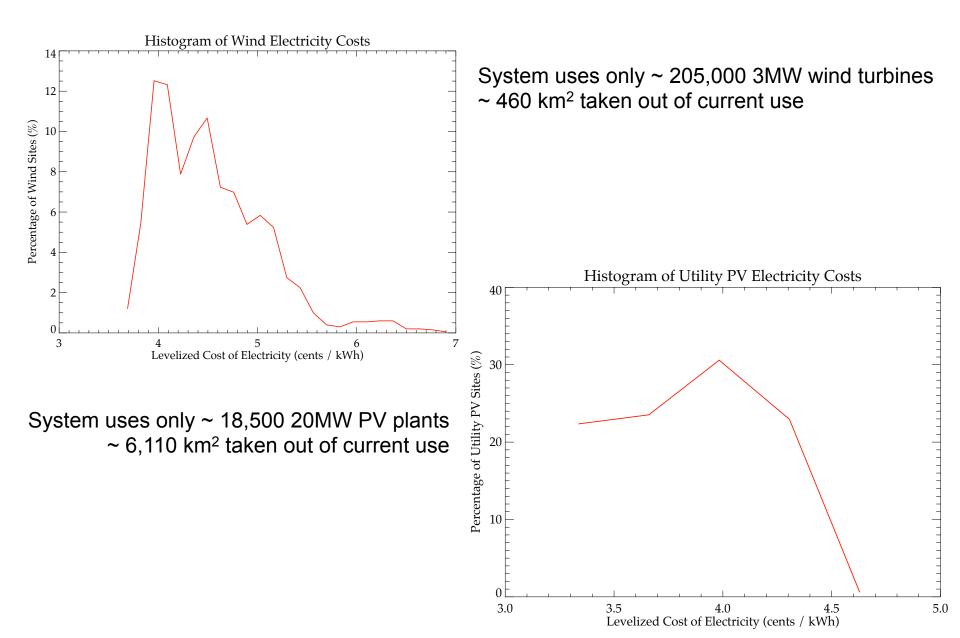


Wind and Solar by 2030

Cost-Optimized National Electric Power System (2007 / Low RE & High NG / 1 System)

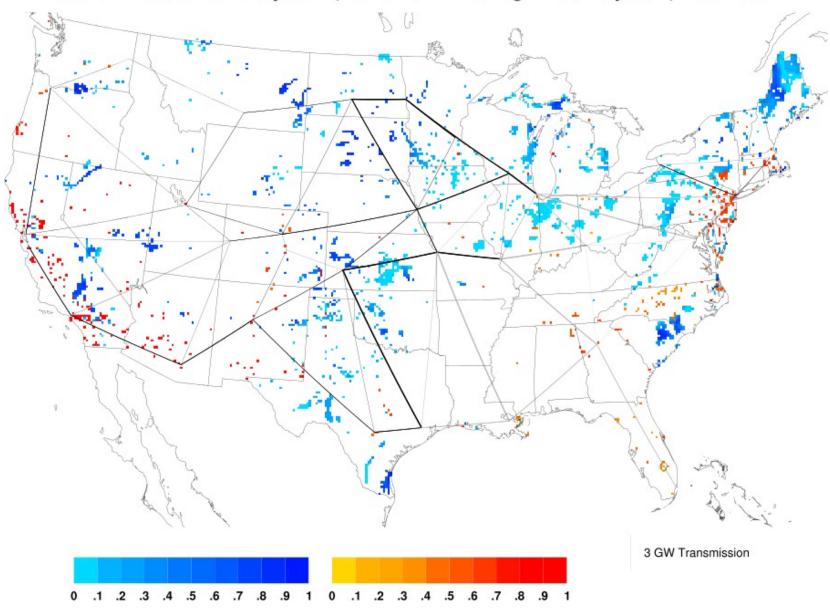


Wind and Solar by 2030



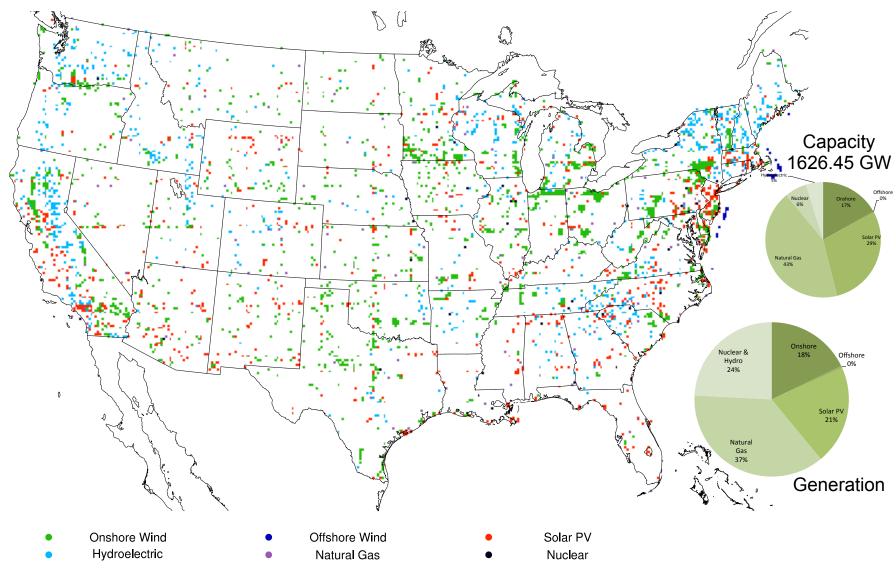
Wind and Solar Dispatch Display

National Electric Power System (2007 / Low RE & High NG / 1 System) Hour 4000

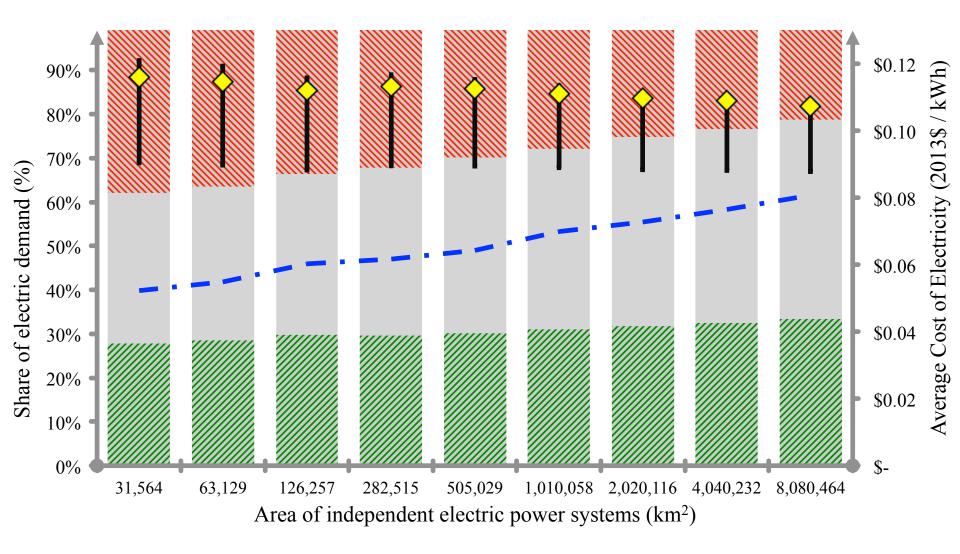


Geographic Scaling: 128th CONUS

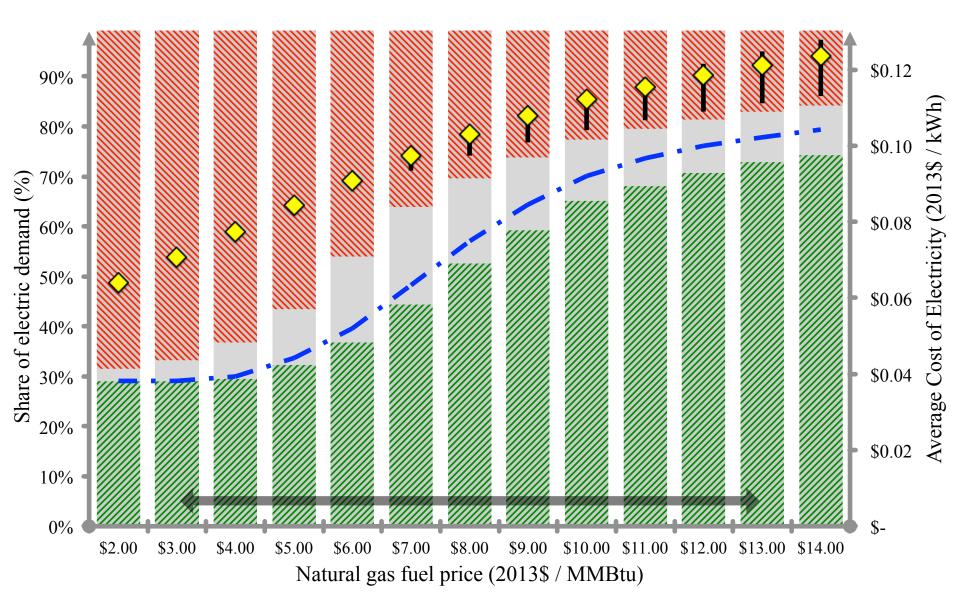
Cost-Optimized National Electric Power System (2007 / Low RE & High NG Costs / 128 Systems)



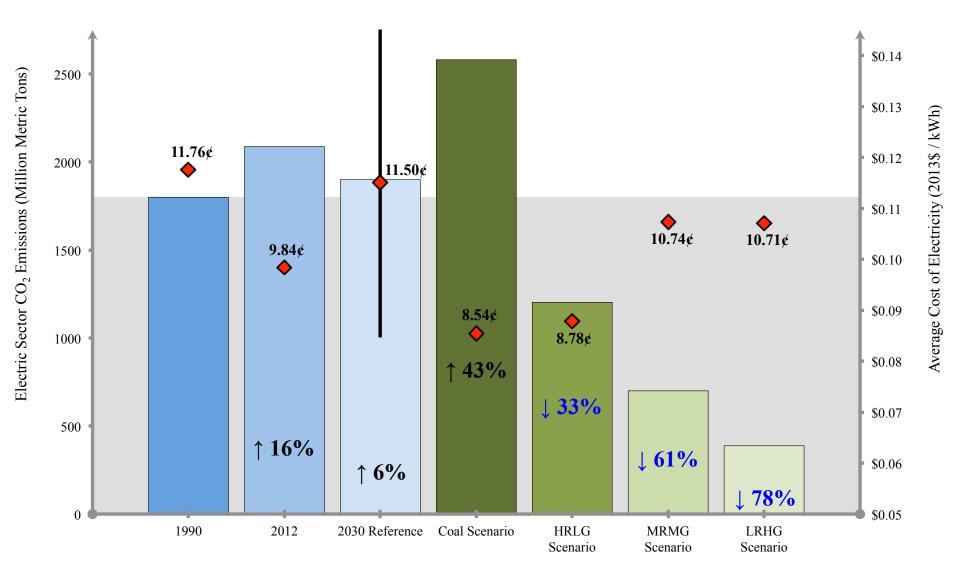
What are the effects of Scaling and Cost?



What are the effects of Scaling and Cost?



What can the US achieve and what will it cost?*

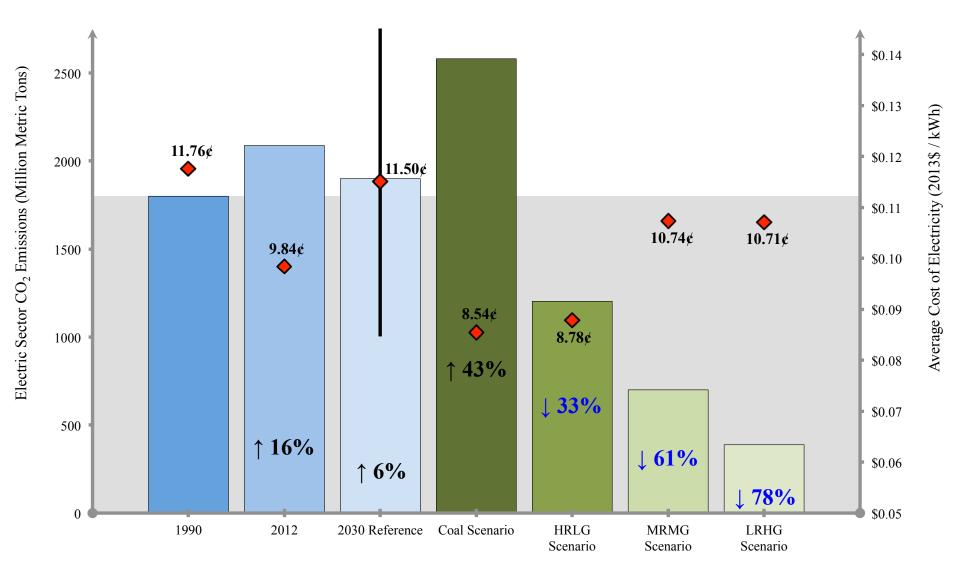


* Without storage and with current technologies

Conclusions and Future Work

- The US can technically produce up to 80% of its electricity from wind and solar PV alone by 2030 at costs similar to those today:
 - i. If national high-voltage direct-current transmission system is implemented.
 - ii. If the US moves away from a localized system to a large-scale system.
 - iii. If wind and solar PV reach the predicted by that time.
 - iv. Without the use of electric storage or new technologies.
- Other technologies will play a role, but we show that the variability of the weather is not an over-riding limitation or resistance to a low carbon system.
- Further work:
 - a) Stochastic Optimization with more years to optimize upon;
 - b) Agent based modeling of the policies, utilities, consumers, etc. to produce a planning tool that factors in non-deterministic behavior;
 - c) Sensitivity investigations into dynamic pricing within the optimization;
 - d) More technologies included in the model (e.g. CSP, MHK, etc.);
 - e) Produce a road map of investment periods to provide guidance of what are the first critical places to build transmission or power plants;
 - f) And much more...

Questions?



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