



Parameterizing the variability and uncertainty of wind and solar in CEMs

Bethany Frew

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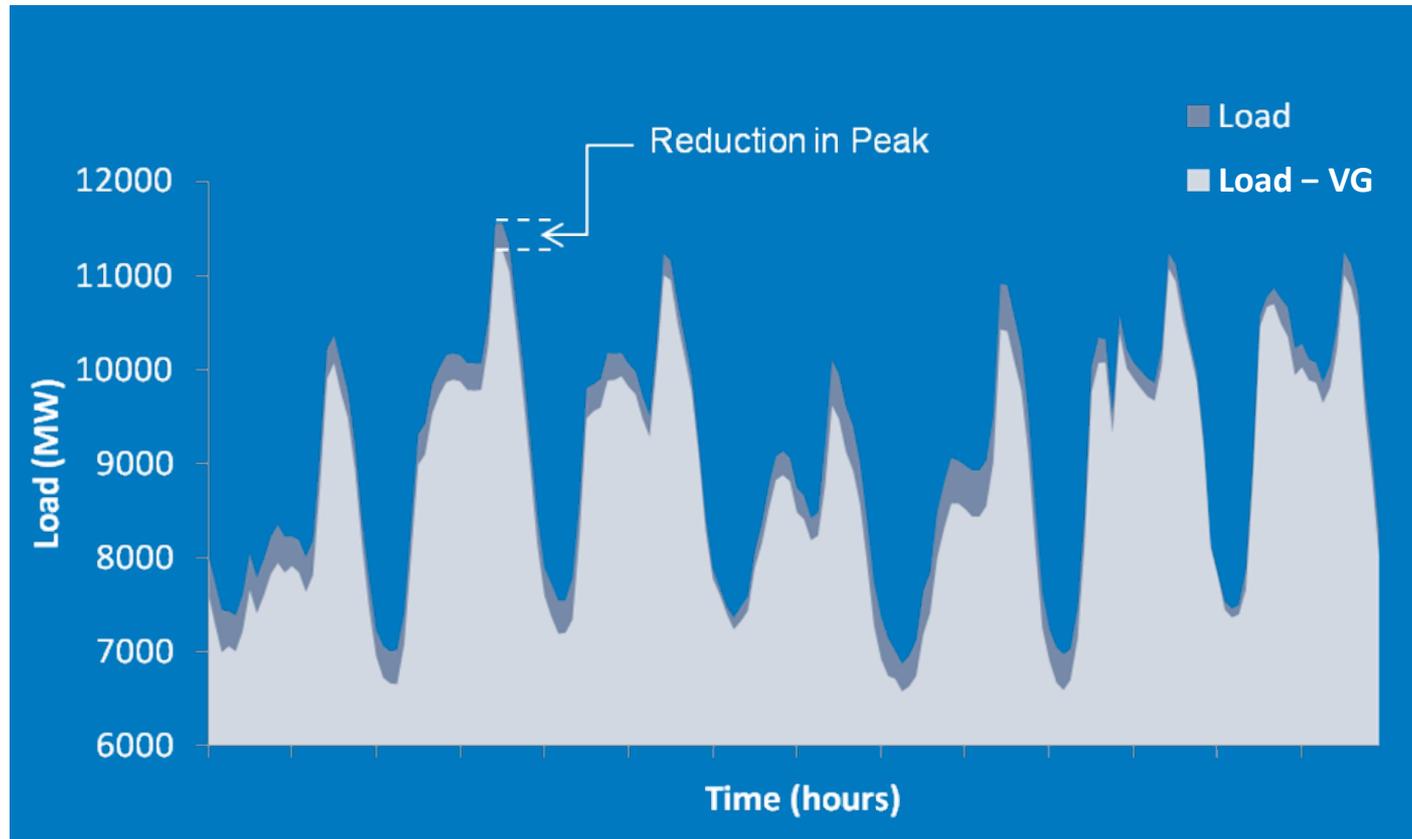
The big 3 variability and uncertainty parameters

1. **Capacity Value (CV)**: a metric of the firm-power equivalent for a given installation
2. **Curtailed Energy**: generated power that exceeds load must be curtailed
3. **Forecasting Error Reserve Requirement**: additional operating reserves induced by uncertainty in supply from a generator

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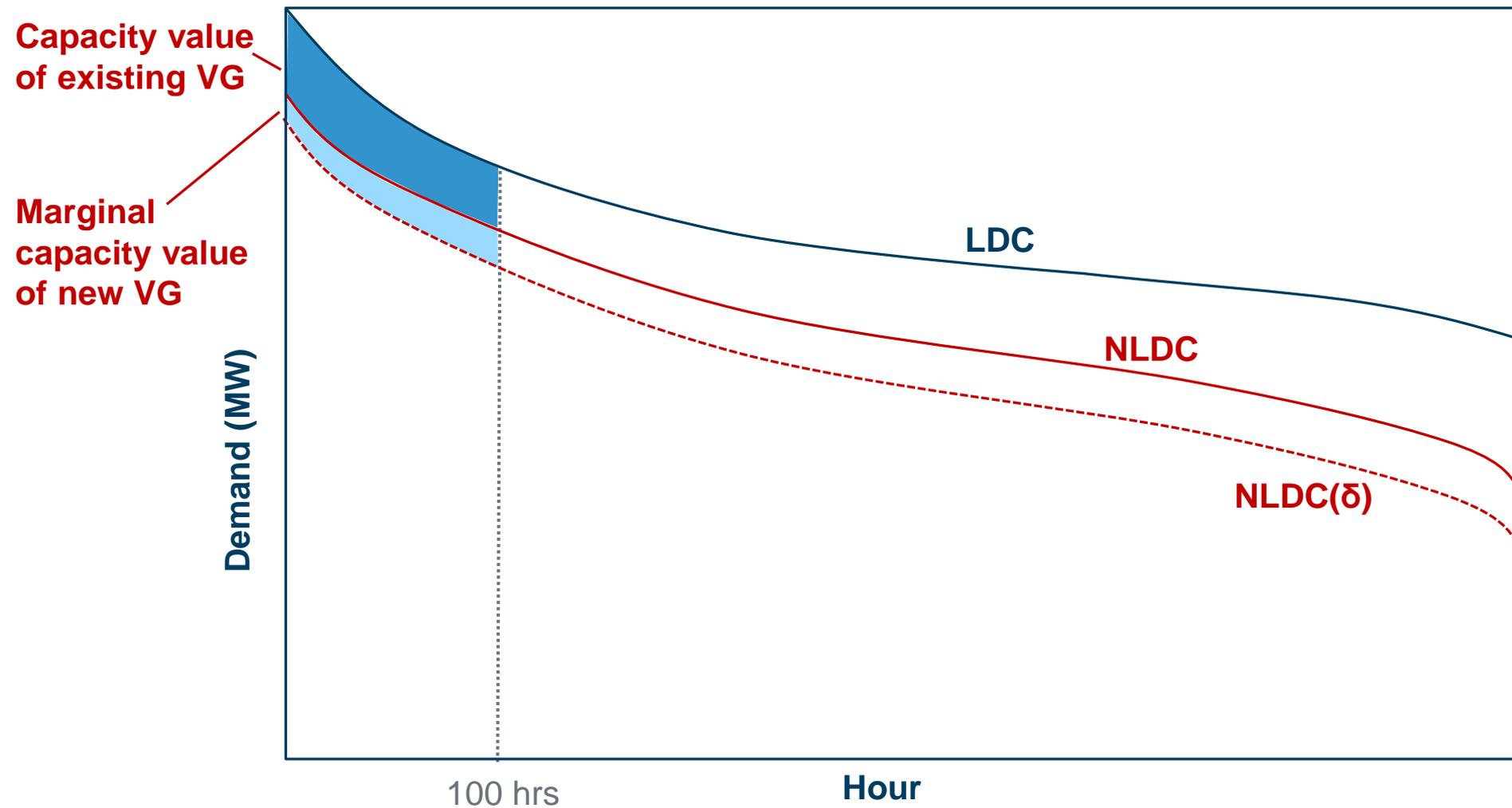
Modeling CV in CEMs – ideal treatment



- We care about Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) in highest Loss of Load Probability (LOLP) hours
- See Hasche et al. (2011) for inter-annual variability

- **ELCC estimations**
 - Approximate the relationship between capacity additions and LOLP
 - e.g., Z-method (Dragoon and Dvortsov 2006), Garver's method (Garver 1966), and Garver's method extended to multistate generators (D'Annunzio and Santoso 2008)
- **Capacity factor proxy**
 - Applied to “high risk” hours (e.g., Milligan and Parsons 1999 for wind, Madaeni et al. 2013 for solar)
 - Applied to top load hours in load duration curve (LDC)
 - RPM and future ReEDS (Hale et al. 2016)

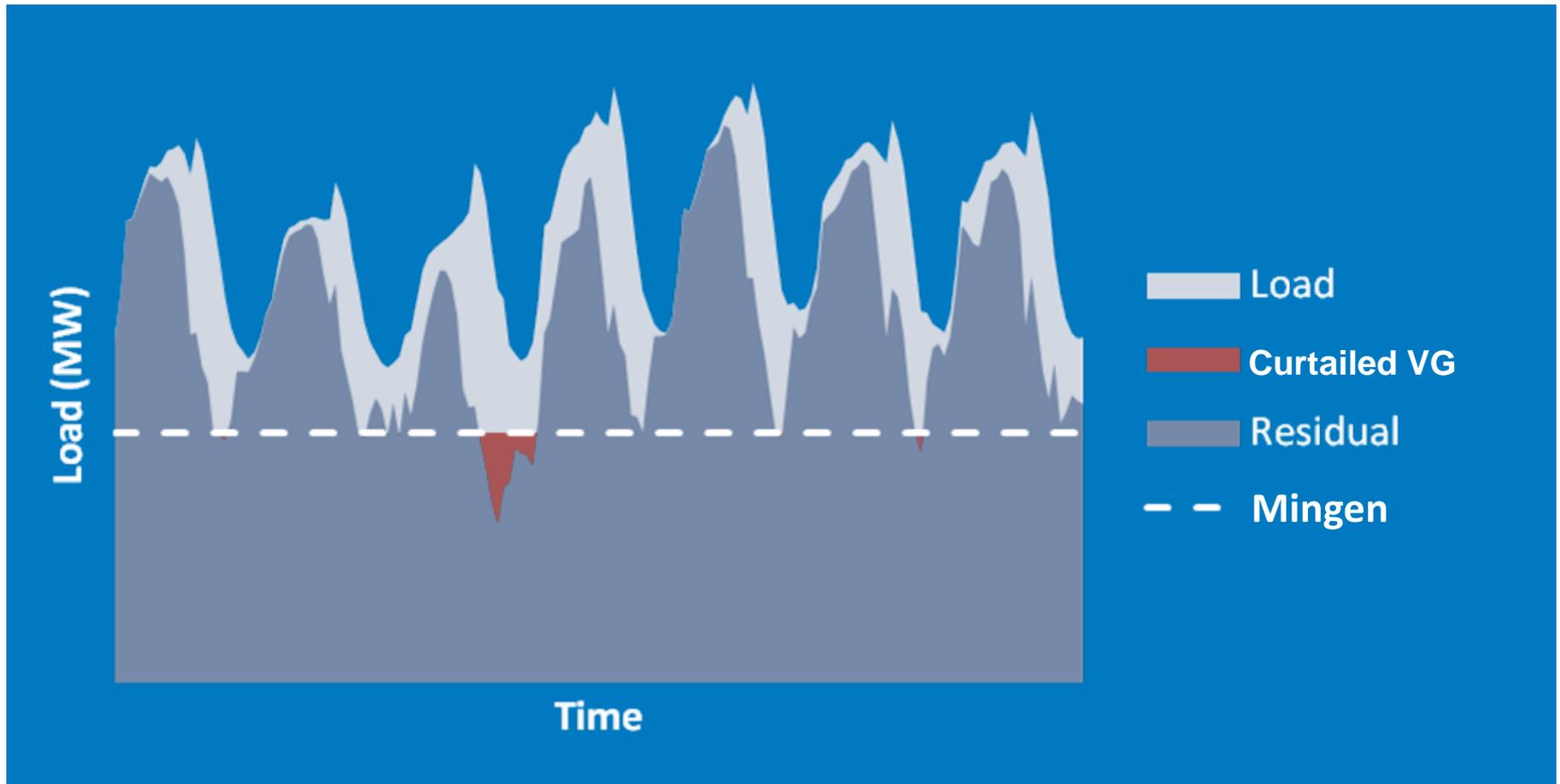
RPM and future ReEDS LDC approach: CV



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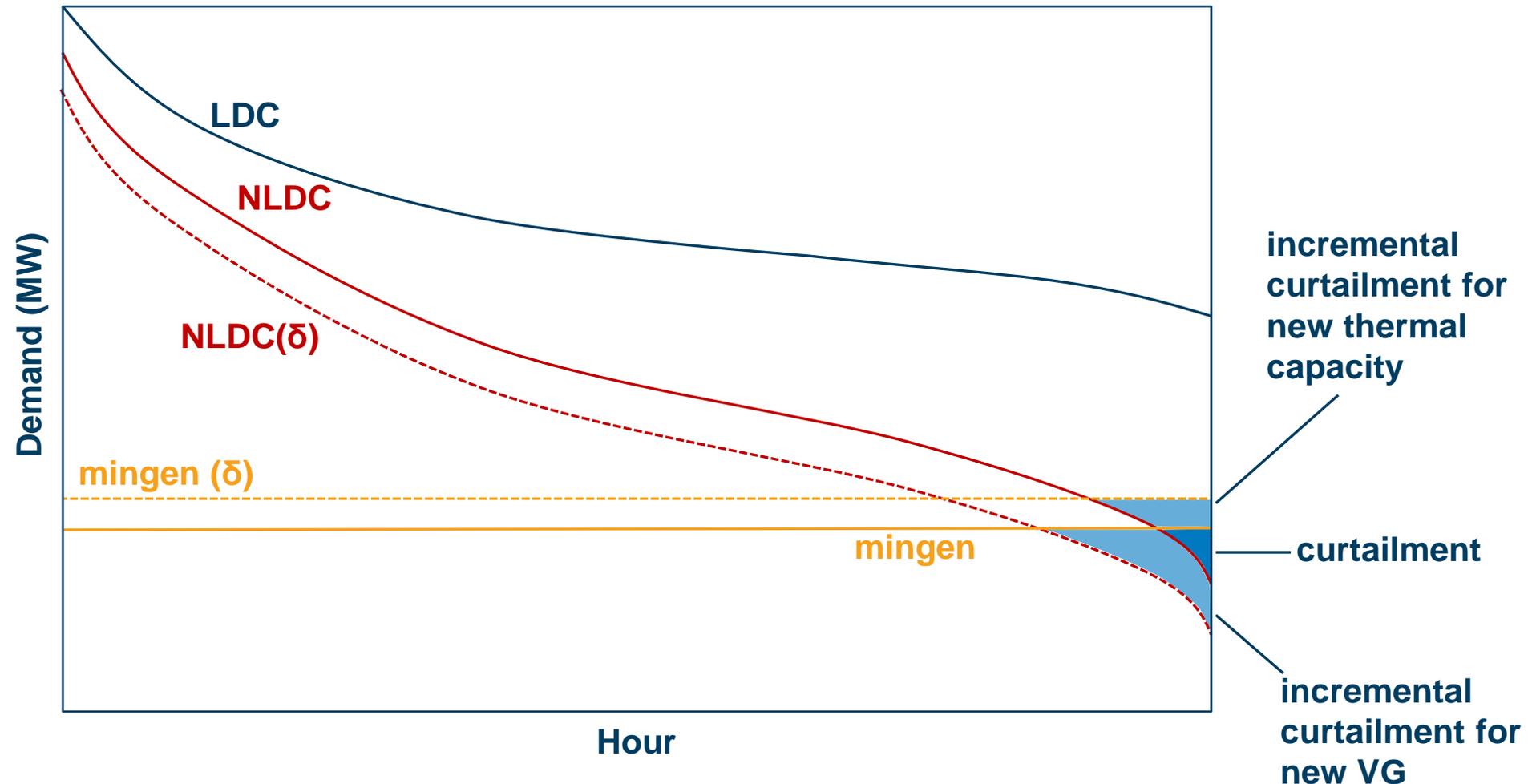
Modeling curtailment (surplus) in CEMs – ideal



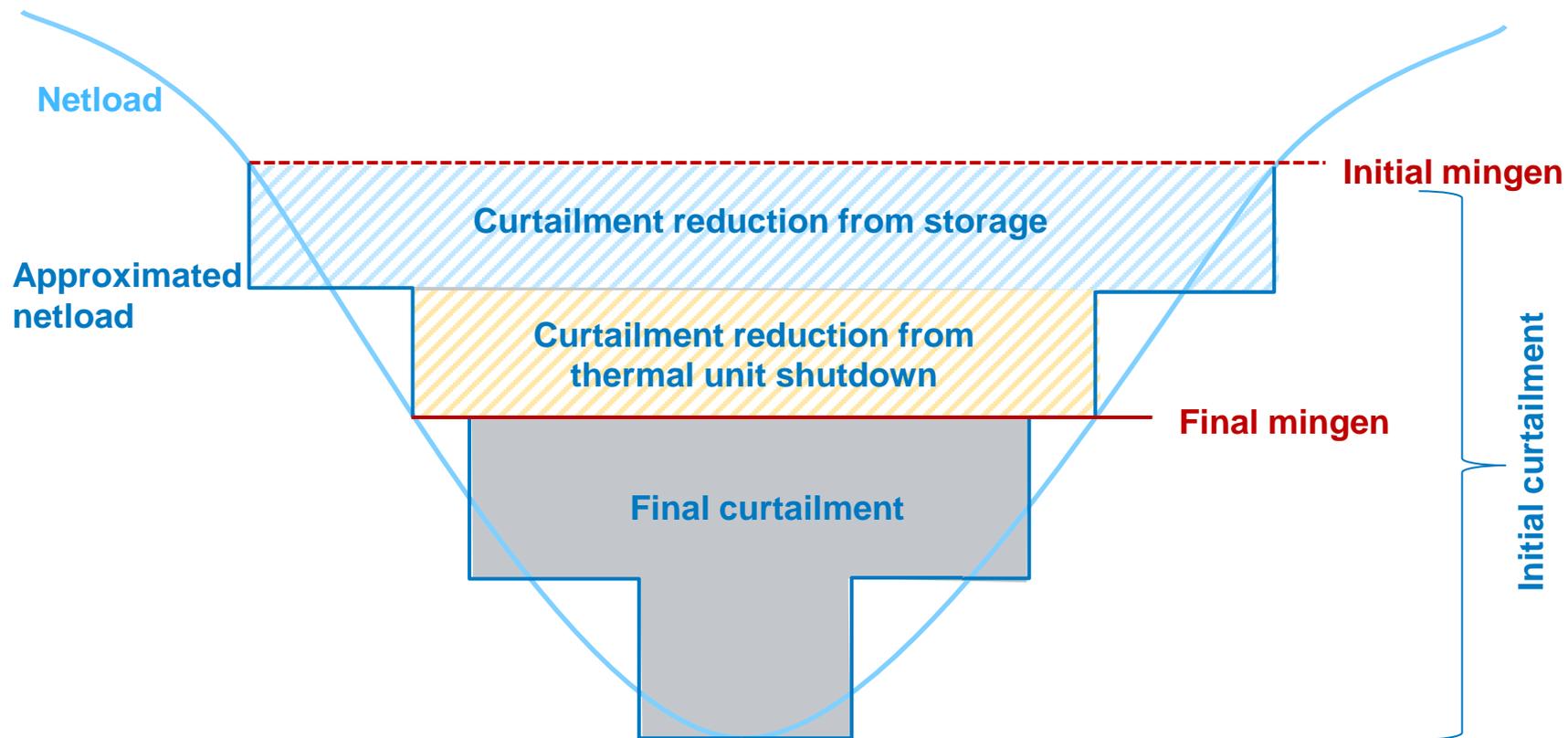
- **Implicit integration cost function**
 - e.g., WITCH
- **Step-wise marginal curtailment function**
 - e.g., MESSAGE
- **Statistical parameterization**
 - e.g., current ReEDS
- **LDC approach**
 - REMIND-D (Ueckerdt et al. 2015)
 - RPM (Hale et al. 2016)
- **Simplified 8760 dispatch**
 - Future ReEDS

RPM LDC approach: curtailments

- Curtailment based on interplay of NLDC and mingen



Future ReEDS curtailment and storage via dispatcher



- Improving the representation of VG variability and uncertainty in CEMs is increasingly important as VG penetration levels grow
- There are different ways to model CV and curtailment, with varying computational and data requirements
- RPM and ReEDS are working toward 8760 exogenous methods

ReEDS team



David Bielen

Ph.D. Economics
Duke University



Jonathan Ho

M.S. Engineering Science
Johns Hopkins University



Nate Blair

M.S./M.B.A.
University of Wisconsin, Madison



Venkat Krishnan

Ph.D. Electrical Engineering
Iowa State University



Stuart Cohen

Ph.D. Mechanical Engineering
University of Texas, Austin



Trieu Mai

Ph.D. Theoretical Physics
University of California, Santa Cruz



Wesley Cole

Ph.D. Chemical Engineering
University of Texas, Austin



Benjamin Sigrin

M.S. Energy & Earth Resources, M.P. Aff
University of Texas, Austin



Kelly Eurek

M.S. Engineering & Technology Management
Colorado School of Mines



Daniel Steinberg

M.E.Sc. Environmental Economics & Energy
Analysis
Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies



Bethany Frew

Ph.D. Civil & Environmental Engineering
Stanford University

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Paul Denholm

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