

# Generation Fleet Change – Challenges and Opportunities

## Reliability and Resilience

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Little Rock, AR

Sept 28, 2023



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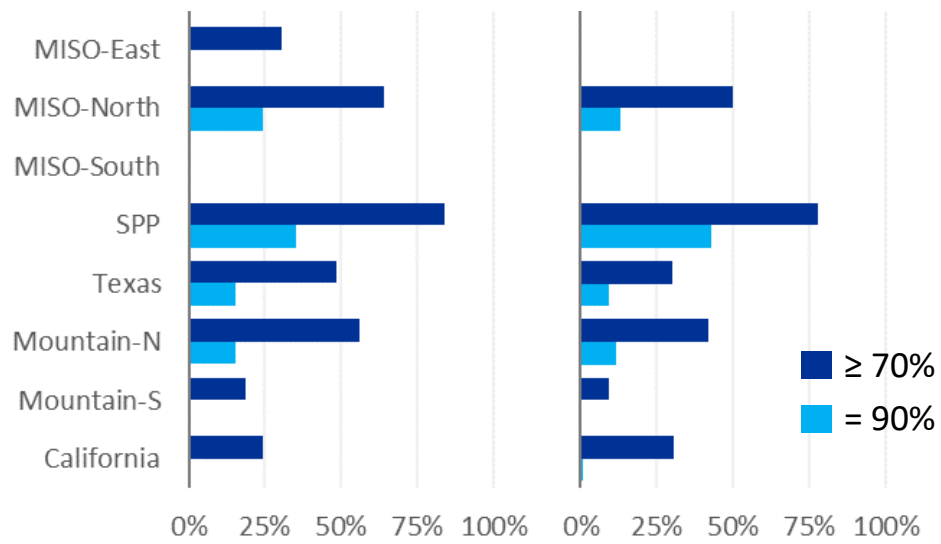
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# Reliability & Resiliency Through the Transition



Percentage of Annual Hours that  
Solar+Wind Supply  $\geq$  70% of Generation



Annual National  
Share Wind+Solar

**46%**

**32%**

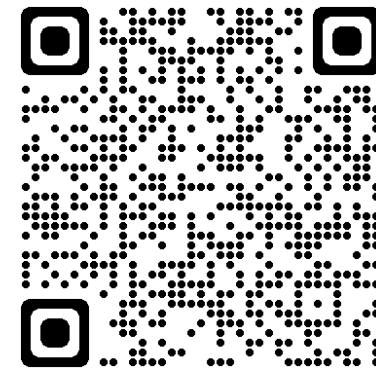
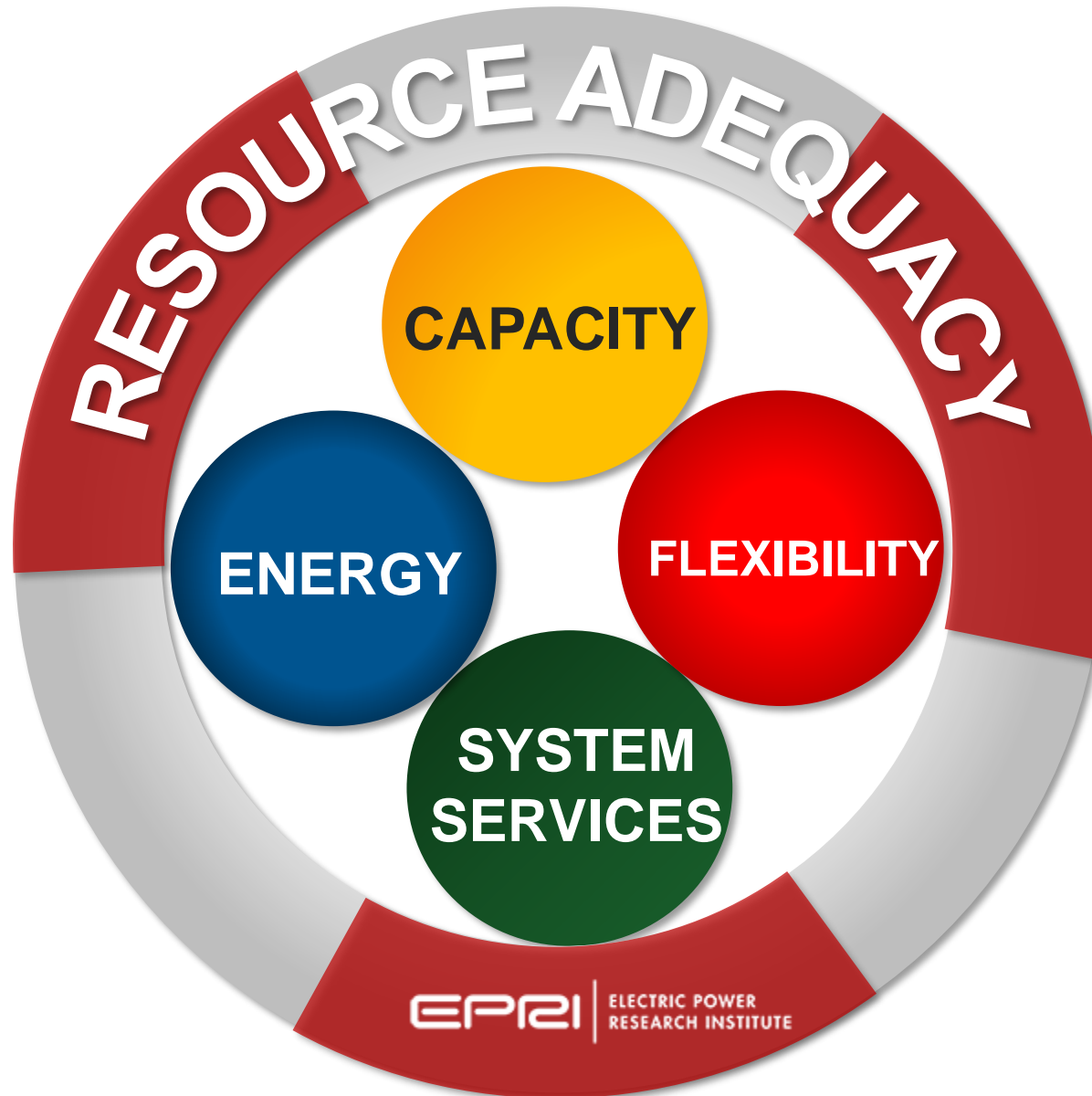
RESOURCE ADEQUACY	DELIVERY ADEQUACY
Additional resources to meet energy needs for resiliency to extreme future scenarios	Regional T&D capacity to integrate renewables and DER and serve increased electrification demand
BALANCING AND FLEXIBILITY	GRID STABILITY
Flexibility resources and operating reserves to manage variability and uncertainty	Resources and controls to maintain frequency and voltage for much faster dynamic system

**A Decarbonized Grid must be more reliable and resilient as the grid becomes more dynamic, decentralized, and inverter-based in the context of changing climate and other hazards.**

# What does it mean to have adequate resources?



*An adequate supply fleet is not just the installed MW in the ground. The capacity must have energy to sustain during critical time periods, flexibility to accommodate condition changes, and sufficient reliability services to provide when necessary*



RA Mailing List



[www.epri.com/resource-adequacy](http://www.epri.com/resource-adequacy)

# Resource Adequacy Initiative

Overview - <https://www.epri.com/resource-adequacy>

RA Guidelines: <http://gridops.epri.com/adequacy>

## Scope and Deliverables

25+ Participants

### RA Process



- Recommended Metrics and Criteria
- Future Scenario Database and Tool

### Models and Data



- Emerging Resource & Demand Side Models
- Model Data
- Development Tools

### Analysis Tools



- Existing RA Tool Capabilities
- New Algorithms and open-source code

### Case Studies

Evaluation of existing and development of new capabilities based on 4-6 regional RA case studies covering differing RA issues and tools.

### Tech Transfer

Reports and workshops to be conducted to disseminate results and to promote broad adoption in commercial tools.



### Partners



### External Advisory

NARUC, NREL, ESIG, GridPath, RROs, DOE, ISOs/RTOs, G-PST, Consultants, Universities, etc.)





# Metrics and Criteria

## Different metrics expose different levels of risk

**LOLE is a frequency metric and typically evaluated on average**

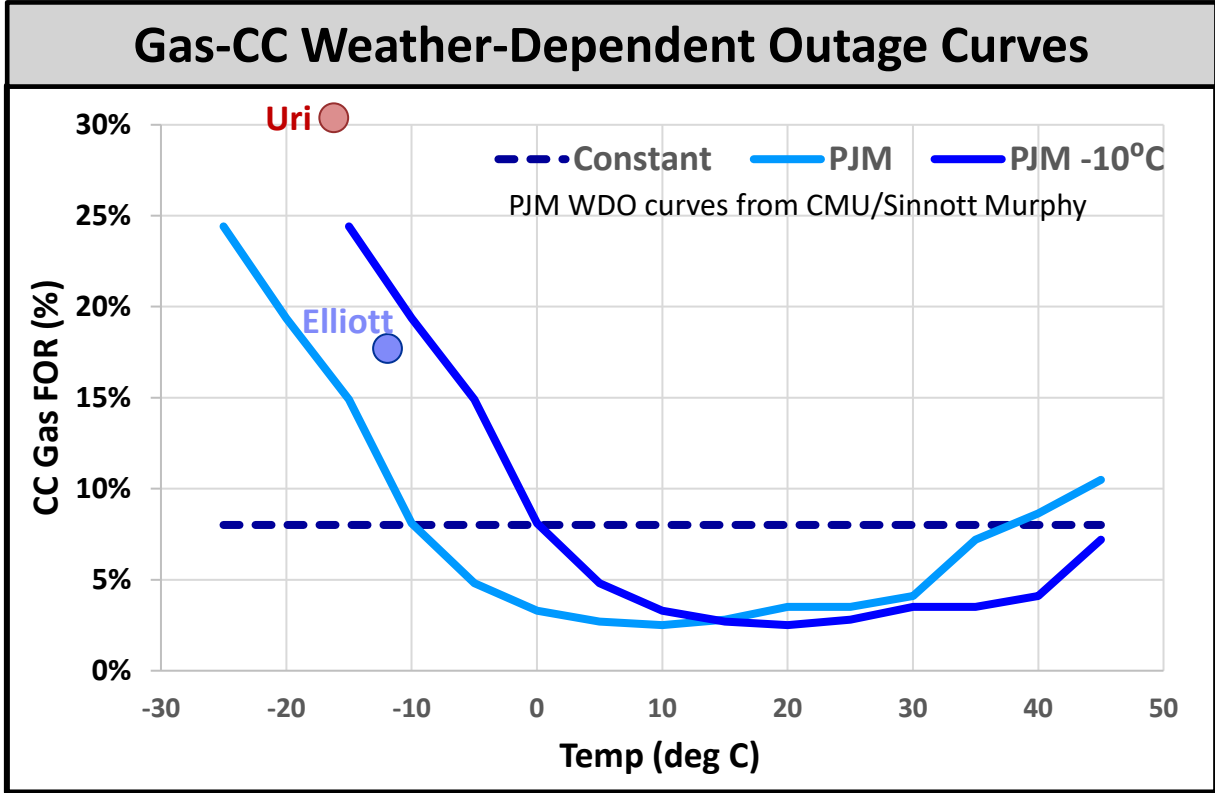
**Metrics that include magnitude and duration expose additional risk**

**Potential for very different customer impacts for same LOLE level**

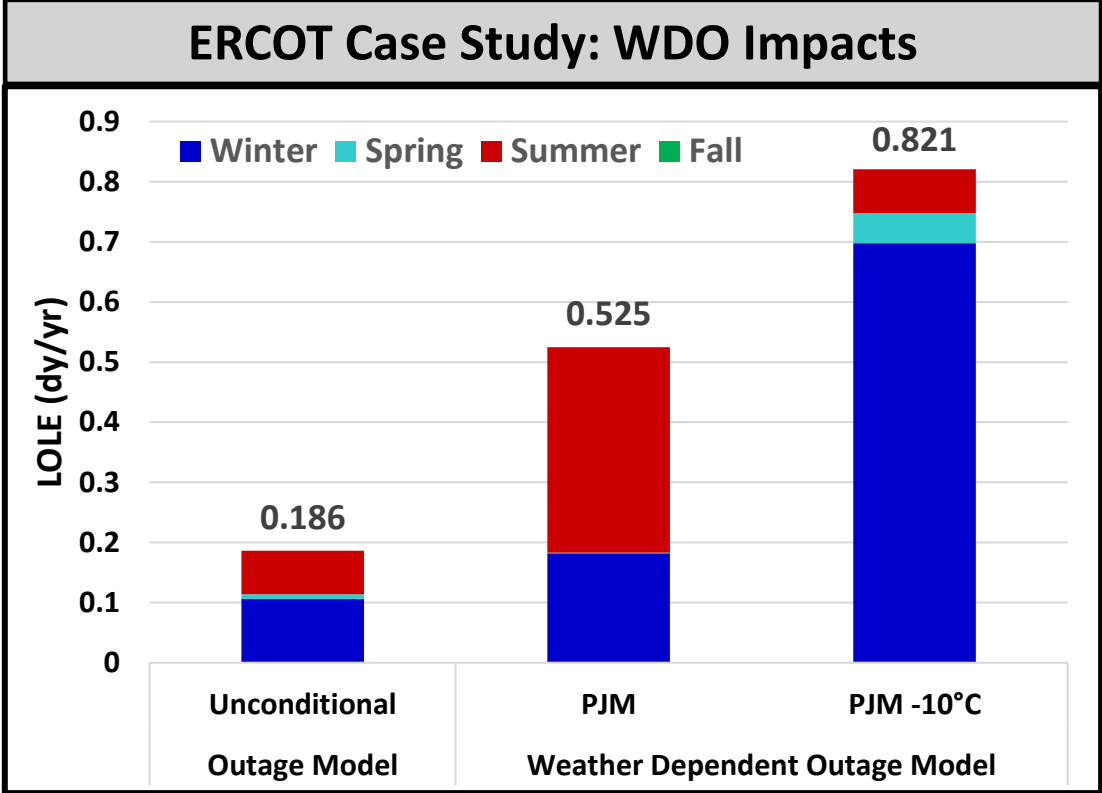
NPCC Case Study: Risk conveyed by metrics			
Region	Daily LOLE	Hourly LOLE	EUE-norm.
A	0.10	0.15	0.37
B	0.10	0.34	0.99
C	0.10	0.39	3.37
D	0.10	0.25	1.00
E	0.10	0.48	2.54
F	0.10	0.28	0.34
Metric Scope	Frequency	+ Duration	+ Magnitude
Relative Risk	Same	3X	10X

**EPRI Initiative provides Metric Viewer tool and guidance to select metrics that expose true risk**

# Resource Models: Weather Dependent Outages (WDO)



**Extreme temperature impacts generator forced outage rates**



**Including WDO in RA risk assessment exposes additional risk**

**EPRI RAI provides methodology for creating generation WDO curves, modeling guidance (renewables, storage, and, transmission, et. al.), and guidance on data and application in tools**

# Relative Reliability Contributions for Various Resources

- Must ensure reliability when considering new resource mix
- Not all resources are equal in “Reliability Capability”
- Synchronous resources broader & deeper ability to support reliability
- Reliability is not only consideration: Sustainability, Diversity, Economics, Emissions, among others
- Currently updating (2023 Q4)

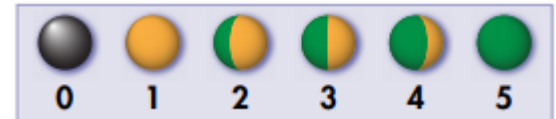
EPRI whitepaper (2015):  
Contributions of Supply & Demand  
Resources to Required System  
Reliability Services (3002006400)

**WARNING:** Relative rankings in table based on specific assumptions and disclaimers documented in white paper—do not use in isolation. Relative scores are based on “typical” capabilities of resources presently being installed.

		SYNCHRONOUS INTERCONNECTION					INVERTER-BASED INTERCONNECTION				DEMAND RESPONSE	
		Coal	Natural Gas Simple Cycle	Natural Gas Combined Cycle	Nuclear	Hydro	Grid Scale Wind	Grid Scale PV	Distributed PV	Distributed Battery Storage	Large (Industrial/Commercial)	Small (Aggregated)
Volt/Var Control		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	0	0
Short Circuit Contribution		5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	0	0
Frequency Control	Inertial Response	5	3	5	5	5	3	0	0	0	3	0
	Primary Frequency Response (droop)	3	3	3	0	5	3	3	0	3	3	0
	Regulation	3	5	5	0	5	3	0	3	3	3	3
	Load Following/Ramping	3	5	5	0	3	3	3	0	3	3	3
	Spinning Reserve	3	5	5	0	5	3	3	3	3	5	5
Short-term Availability (fuel)		5	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Long-term Availability (plant)		3	3	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
Black Start		3	3	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reliable system operation requires online resources aggregately capable of providing the full range of required reliability services. Synchronous Interconnection resources provide the highest contribution across the broadest range of reliability services.

Relative score for currently installed technologies:





# CLIMATE READi

RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION INITIATIVE

## Workstream 1

### Physical Climate Data & Guidance

- Identify climate hazards and data required for different applications
- Evaluate data availability, suitability, and methods for downscaling & localizing climate information
- Address data gaps

## Workstream 2

### Energy System & Asset Vulnerability Assessment

- Evaluate vulnerability at the component, system, and market levels from planning to operations
- Identify mitigation options from system to customer level
- Enhance criteria for asset design and operation

## Workstream 3

### Resilience / Adaptation Planning & Prioritization

- Assess power system and societal impacts: resilience metrics and value measures
- Create guidance for optimal investment priorities
- Develop cost-benefit analysis, risk mitigation, and adaptation strategies

# EPRI Climate Resilience and Adaptation Initiative (**READi**)

- **COMPREHENSIVE:** Develop a *Common Framework* addressing the entirety of the power system, planning through operations
- **CONSISTENT:** Provide an informed approach to climate risk assessment and strategic resilience planning that can be replicated
- **COLLABORATIVE:** Drive stakeholder alignment on adaptation strategies for efficient and effective investment



## Deliverables: Common Framework “Guidebooks”

- Climate data assessment and application guidance
- Vulnerability assessment
- Risk mitigation investment
- Recovery planning
- Hardening technologies
- Adaptation strategies
- Research priorities



A blue-tinted photograph of four people standing in a row. From left to right: a man with curly hair and glasses wearing a white lab coat; a man with glasses wearing a white lab coat; a woman wearing a white hard hat and a dark polo shirt; and a man with glasses and a beard wearing a light-colored button-down shirt. The text "Together...Shaping the Future of Energy®" is overlaid in white in the center.

**Together...Shaping the Future of Energy®**