

Tehachapi Wind Energy Storage Project

2014 DOE/OE Energy Storage Systems
Program Peer Review
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Advanced Technology

Southern California Edison

Southern California Edison



- 14 million customers: one of the largest utilities in US
- 125 years of service
- Award-winning energy efficiency and demand response programs

Committed to safely providing, reliable and affordable electric service

SCE Advanced Technology Focus



- Implementing government policies and regulations and improving current utility operations
- Enabling customer adoption of new energy technologies
- Acquiring a deep understanding of the performance and controls of distributed resources
- Investing in next generation infrastructure to enable utilities to be the “optimizer” of distributed resources

Project Objectives

- Test Battery Energy Storage System as a system reliability and/or market driven device
 - Demonstrate the performance of a lithium-ion Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) for 13 specific operational uses, both individually and bundled
 - Share data and results with CAISO, CEC, CPUC, DOE, and other interested parties
 - Assist in the integration of large-scale variable energy resources
- Integrate battery storage technology into SCE's grid
 - Test and demonstrate smart inverter technology
 - Assess performance and life cycle of grid-connected lithium-ion BESS
 - Expand expertise in energy storage technologies and operations

Tehachapi Storage Project (TSP) Facility

BESS facility at Monolith Substation



- Located in the Tehachapi area, California's largest wind resource
- Massive wind development potential (up to 4,500MW) driving grid infrastructure
- Installed at SCE's Monolith Substation
- 6,300 ft² building
- Connected at sub-transmission level through a 12/66kV transformer

BESS facility and 12kV/66kV transformer



TSP Layout



12kV/66kV transformer

BESS Building

PCS units

Project Timeline

A photograph of a server room. The room is filled with rows of server racks. The racks are blue and white, and they are filled with server components. The room has a high ceiling with many overhead cable trays and lights. The perspective is from the end of a long aisle, looking down the center of the room.

02/09/2010 – Project Started

10/13/2010 – DOE Contract Signed

02/28/2011 – Original Vendor Contract Signed

10/16/2012 – Original Vendor Filled for Bankruptcy

03/27/2013 – New Vendor Contract Signed

07/18/2014 – System Commissioning/Acceptance Completed

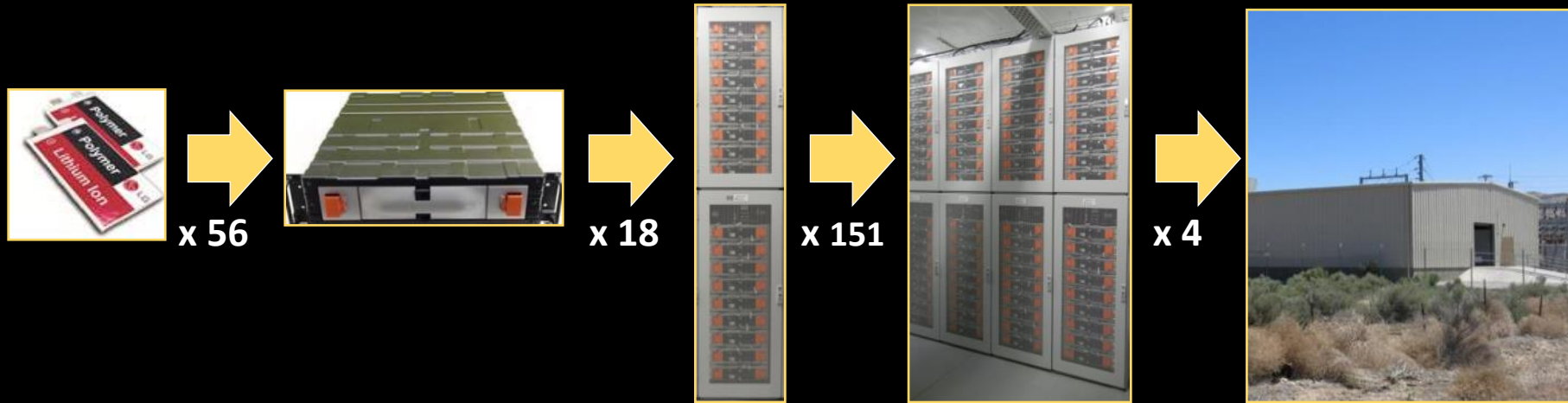
System Specifications

- Battery Storage System
 - Li-Ion
 - Manufactured by LG Chem.
 - 32MWh usable
- Power Conversion System
 - 9MVA
 - 12kV connected
 - Manufactured by ABB



System Configuration

How to get 32MWh from 60Wh battery cells?



	Cell	Module	Rack	Section	System
Quantity	609 k	10,872	604	4	1
Voltage	3.7 V	52 V	930 V	930 V	930 V
Energy	60 Wh	3.2 kWh	58 kWh	8.7 MWh	32 MWh
Weight	380 g	40 kg	950 kg	N/A	N/A

13 Operational Uses




- Transmission
 - Provide voltage support/grid stabilization
 - Decrease transmission losses
 - Diminish congestion
 - Increase system reliability
 - Defer transmission investment
 - Enhance value and effectiveness of renewable energy-related transmission
- System
 - Provide system capacity/resource adequacy
 - Integrate renewable energy (smoothing)
 - Shift wind generation output
- Market
 - Frequency signal/response
 - Spin/non-spin/replacement reserves
 - Ramp management
 - Energy price arbitrage



8 Core Tests

- 1) Provide steady state voltage regulation and dynamic voltage support at the local 66 kV bus
- 2) Perform Test 1 while operating under any mode and performing real power injection/absorption required under such mode
- 3) Charge during periods of high line loading and discharge during low line loading under SCE system operator control
- 4) Charge during off-peak periods and discharge during on-peak periods under SCE system operator control
- 5) Charge and discharge seconds-to-minutes as needed to firm and shape intermittent generation in response to a real-time signal
- 6) Respond to CAISO control signals to provide frequency regulation
- 7) Respond to CAISO market awards to provide energy and spin/non-spin reserves
- 8) Follow a CAISO market signal for energy price

Deployment Challenges

Challenges	Resolutions
<p>Construction & Site Constraints</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made scheduling a priority; deliveries, tasks, crew sizes, and trash disposal
<p>Insects and Rodents</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed extra door seals • Installed traps • Installed sonic repellers
<p>Weather Conditions & Schedule Impacts</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checked weather forecasts daily and scheduled travel, construction crews, & tasks accordingly

Deployment Challenges (cont.)

Challenges

Resolutions

Scale and Complexity of System



- Managed project onsite, real-time, in-person
- Communicated continually across teams
- Implemented additional training, quality inspections and checks

Number and Breadth of Stakeholders

- Continued constant stakeholder engagement and collaborative efforts

Complexity of Interconnection Process

- Remained flexible, engaged, & supportive

System Validation Challenges

- Large energy storage systems are modular
 - Comprised of AC and DC subsystems
 - Scaled by adding additional components in series/parallel
 - Multiple manufacturers
 - Requires integration
 - Increased likelihood of problems
- Utilities need to assess safety and reliability prior to field deployment
- Issues with testing large systems in the field
 - Grid/personnel safety
 - Geographic distance
 - Need to exchange significant power at will
 - Hardware/firmware/software problems can take many months to solve

System Validation Approach: Mini-System Lab Testing

Mini-System enables subscale testing in the lab before full-scale operation of the BESS at Monolith Substation

	Mini-System	Full System
Footprint	77 ft ²	6300 ft ² building
Power	30 kW	8 MW
Energy	116 kWh	32 MWh
Power Conversion System	One Mini-Cabinet	Two 40-foot containers
Sections	1	4
Banks	1	32
Racks	2	604
Modules	36	10,872
Cells	2,016	608,832



Mini-System for Subscale Testing

Mini-System Testing Key Findings

Key Findings	Benefits
Discovered and resolved critical operation aspects regarding the battery system and PCS	Enabled operational aspects to be resolved quickly
Several iterations of software/firmware upgrades were required	Significant time and resources saved due to upgrades performed in the lab at subscale level versus full-scale at remote substation location
24/7 operation for more than 4 months prior to full system commissioning yielded feedback to implement many additional functional upgrades	System operation and features have been enhanced (optimized control algorithms & graphic user interface)

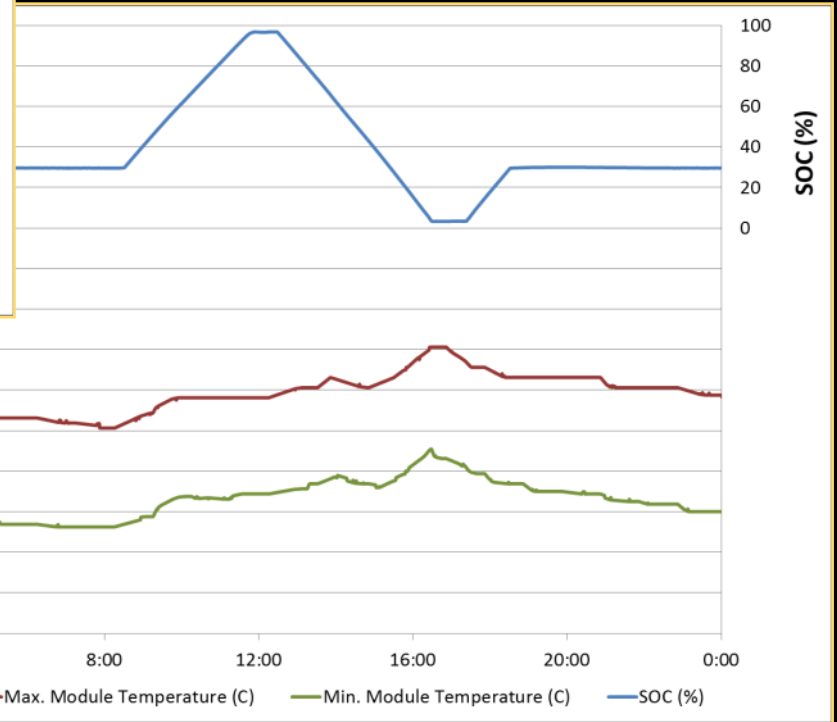
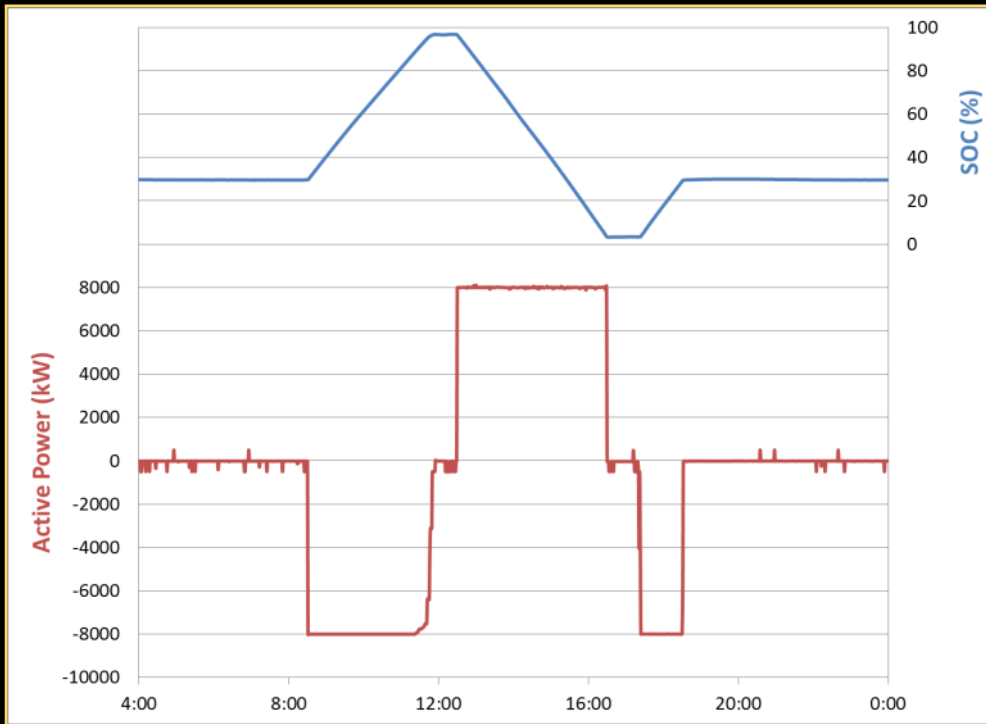
Pre-Operation Challenges

Challenges	Resolutions
System integration between all components; Sub-components may be mature but system integration is not	Assess safety and reliability prior to field deployment
System Acceptance Testing (SAT) is impractical on site	Introduced multi-step Acceptance Testing based on lab evaluation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication system by SCE IT group • PCS controller on the RTDS (Real Time Digital Simulator) • Mini-system
Framework around control ownership in a non-vertically-integrated utility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generator controlled by Power Supply Group • Grid reliability asset controlled by Grid Control Center • Shared optimized asset 	Engage stakeholders and identify requirements to be completed for (inter)connection and deployment

Initial Operation

Full Discharge:

- 8MW - 4 hours
- 32MWh



Final Thoughts

- Installation, deployment and initial operation of large-scale ESS has:
 - Provided key learning to facilitate future deployments
 - Demonstrated the benefits of Mini-System testing
- Close collaboration between utility and turnkey system provider has accelerated lessons learned



Questions?

