

SwRI Project Z

Development of a Net Zero-Carbon Emission Microgrid on SwRI Campus

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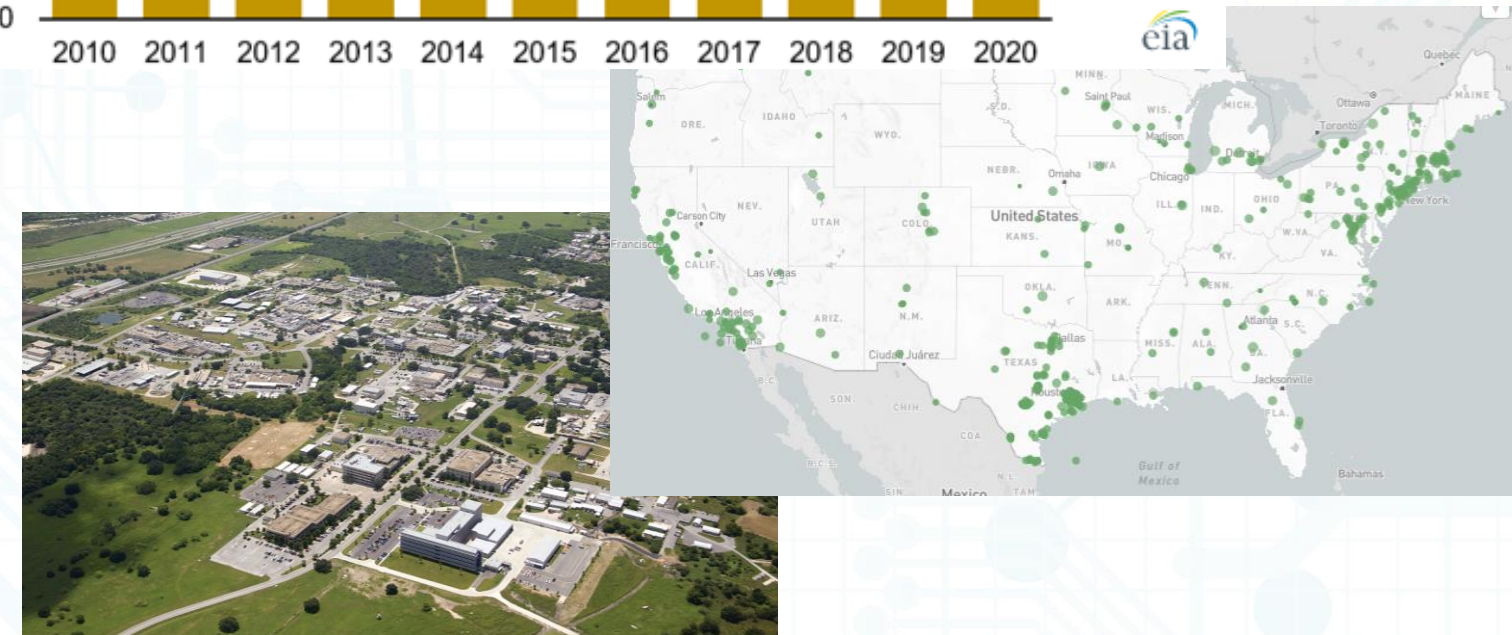
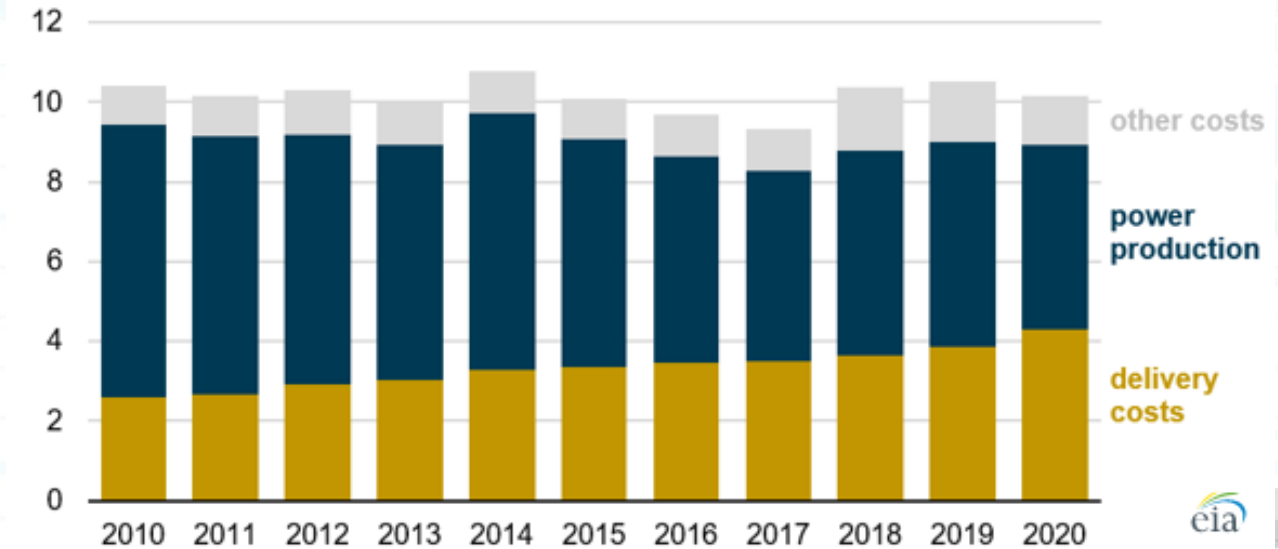
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Net-Zero Carbon Emission Power at the Microgrid Scale

- Utilities increase spending on transmission
- Microgrids
 - Typically can be “Islanded”
 - Capacity 100 kW-100 MW
 - Serve as a scale-up platform for utility scale
- DOE Database
 - 461 operational microgrids
 - 3.1 gigawatts of electricity
- SwRI pursuing onsite zero-carbon microgrid
 - 1,500 acres of land
 - 2.3 million sq. ft. of lab and office facilities
 - Over 2,800 employees

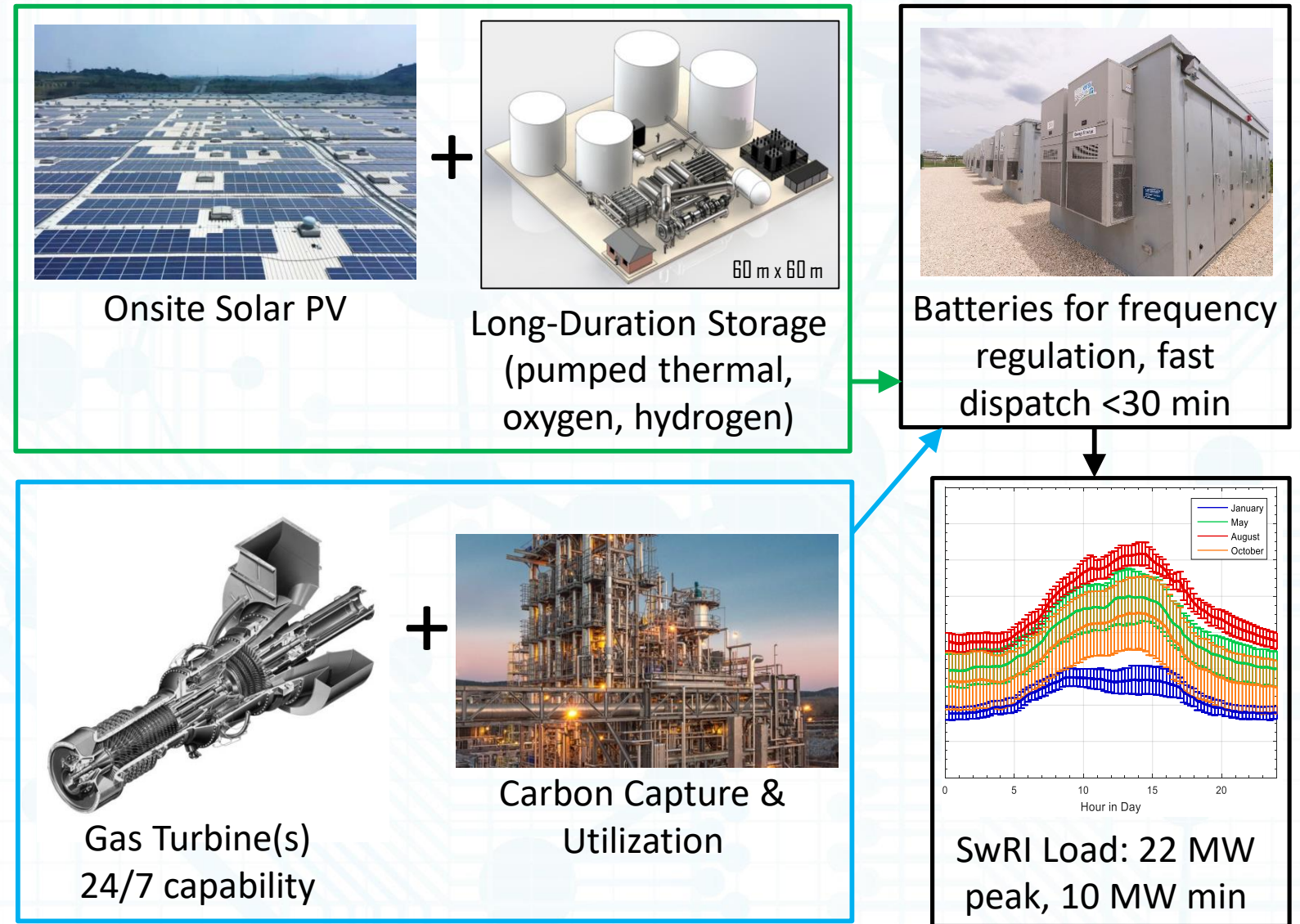
Major U.S. utilities annual spending, by spending category (2010–2020)
cents per kilowatthour of electricity sales, in real 2020 dollars



Source: EIA, “Major U.S. utilities spending more on electricity delivery, less on power production”, November 2021
DOE, “U.S. Department of Energy Combined Heat and Power and Microgrid Installation Databases”

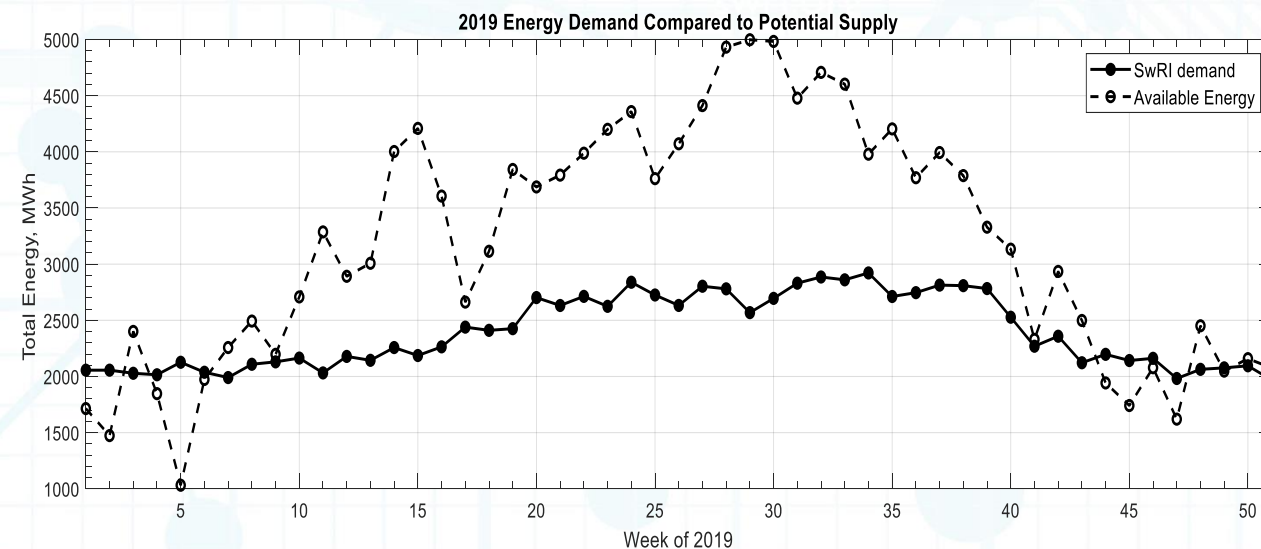
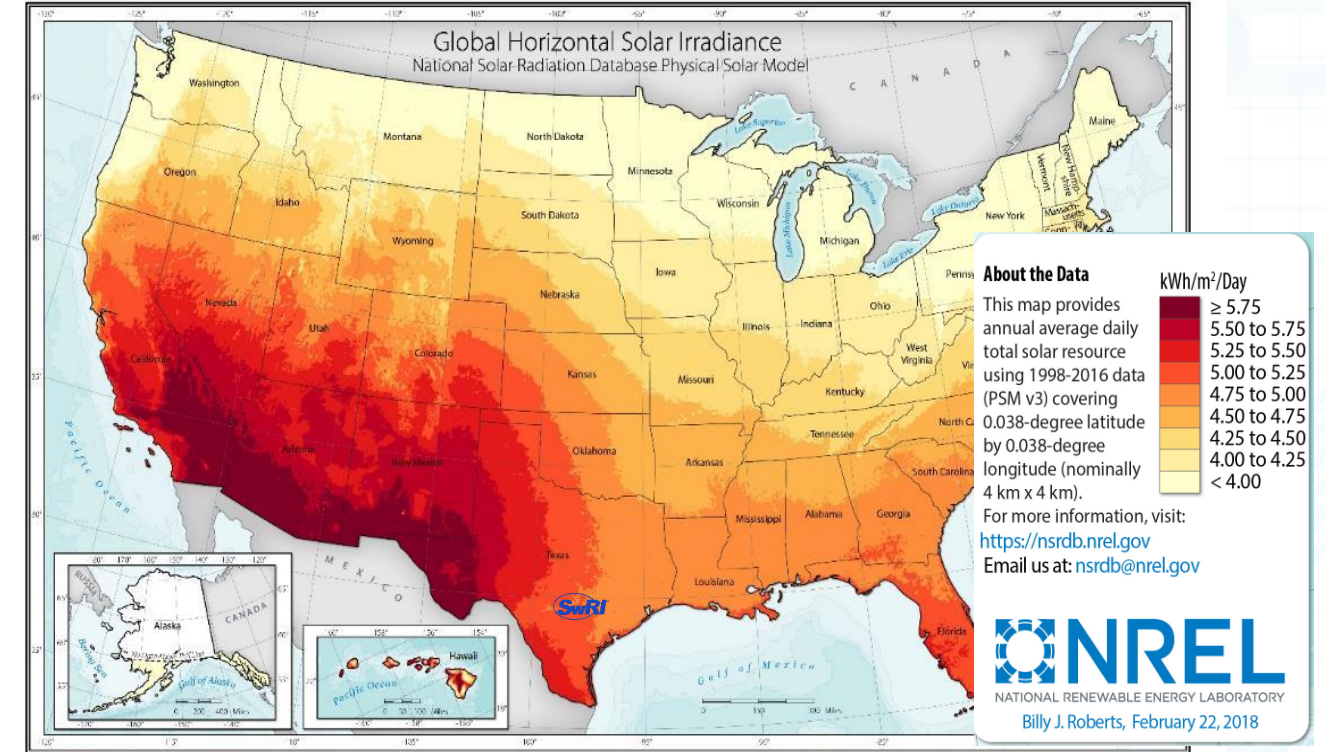
What Does SwRI's Site Require?

- Two parallel full-size energy systems for redundancy and research flexibility
- SwRI application mirrors “grid of the future” dynamics including baseload and variable power sources
- All components commercially procurable for reliable electricity
- Multiple options for pilot-scale research
 - Carbon capture/utilization technologies
 - Electric-to-electric energy storage
 - Hydrogen production, storage, and use
 - Air separation and oxy-combustion
 - Battery usage/degradation

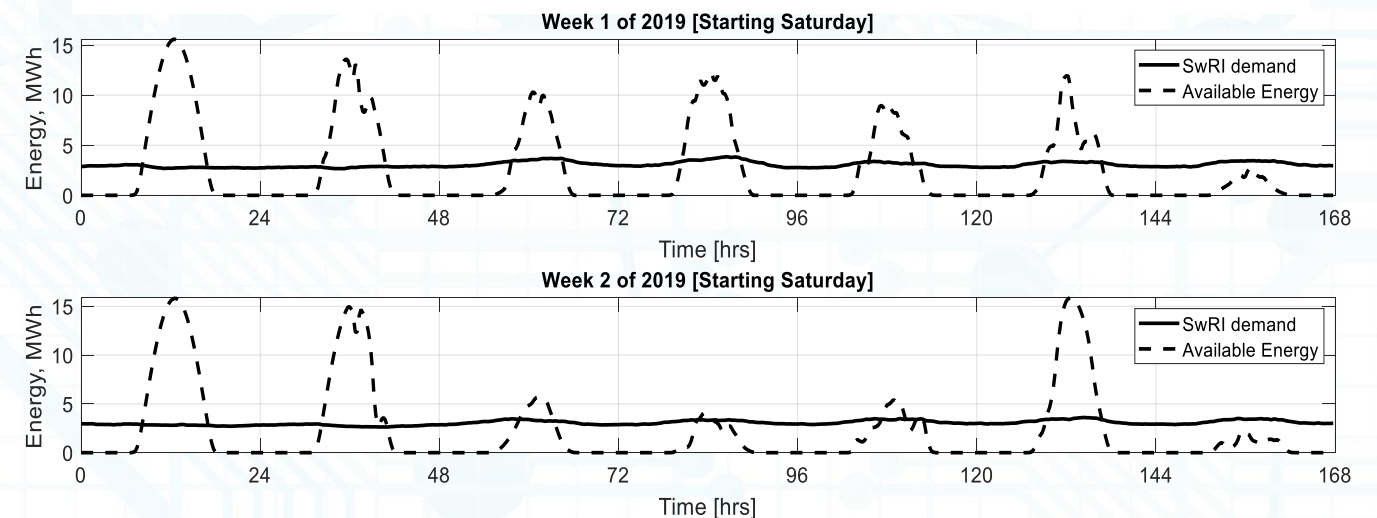


What Resources are Available?

- Examined feasibility of solar PV, wind and solar thermal
- Solar is more abundant than wind
- Best use of land determined to be Solar PV
- Risk for solar in winter energy production

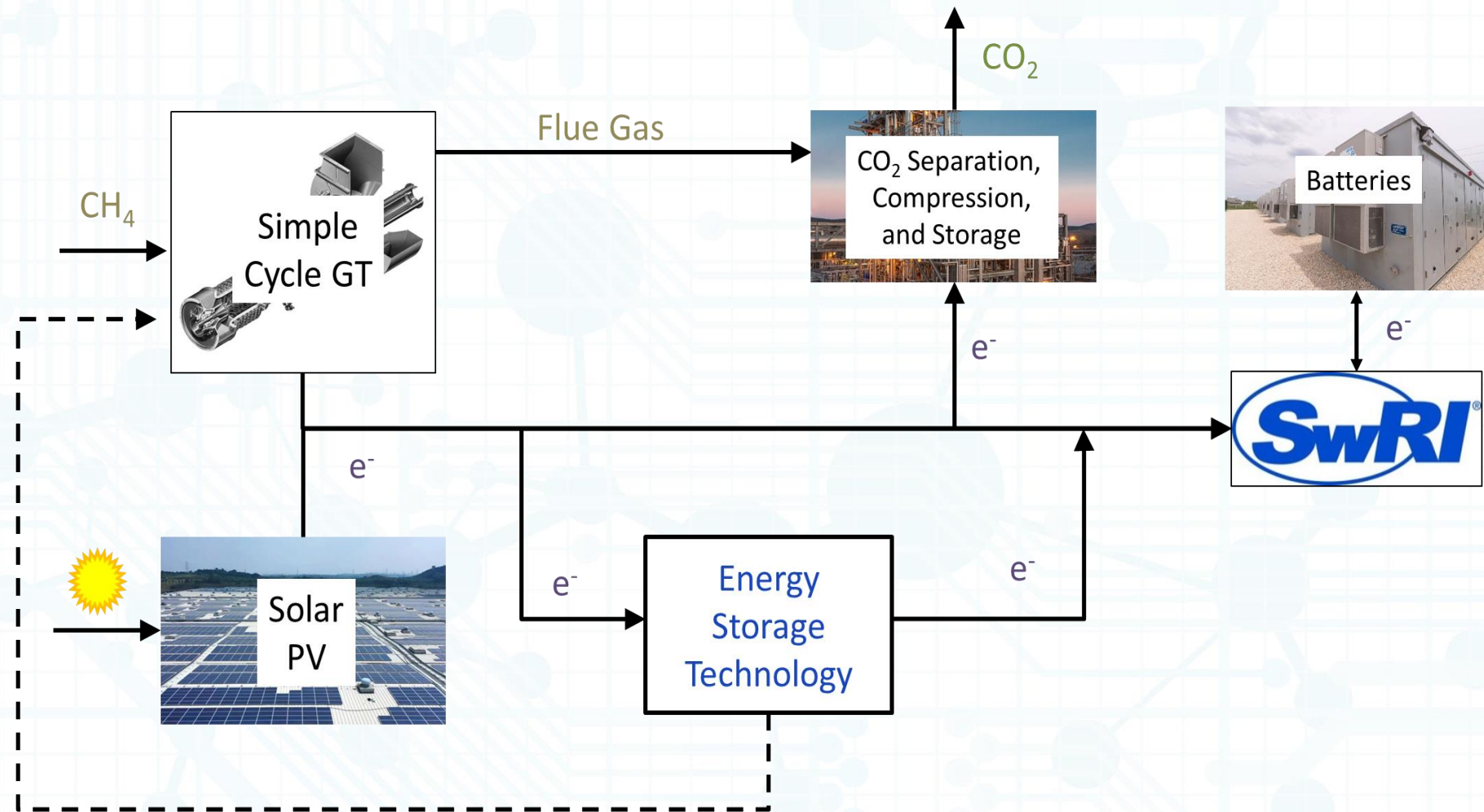


*18.7 MW AC PV Plant Example (140 Acres)



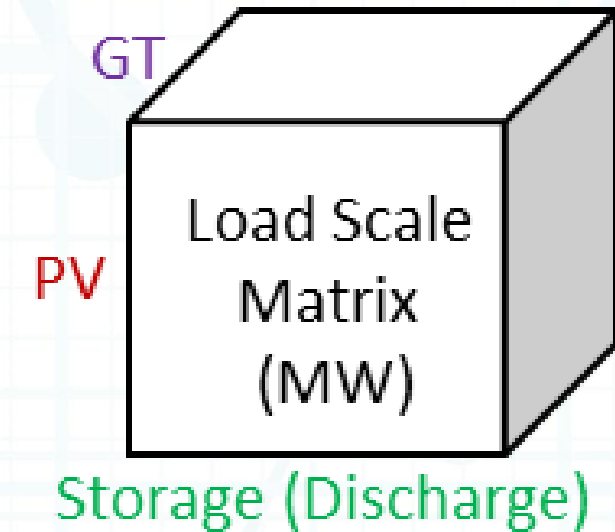
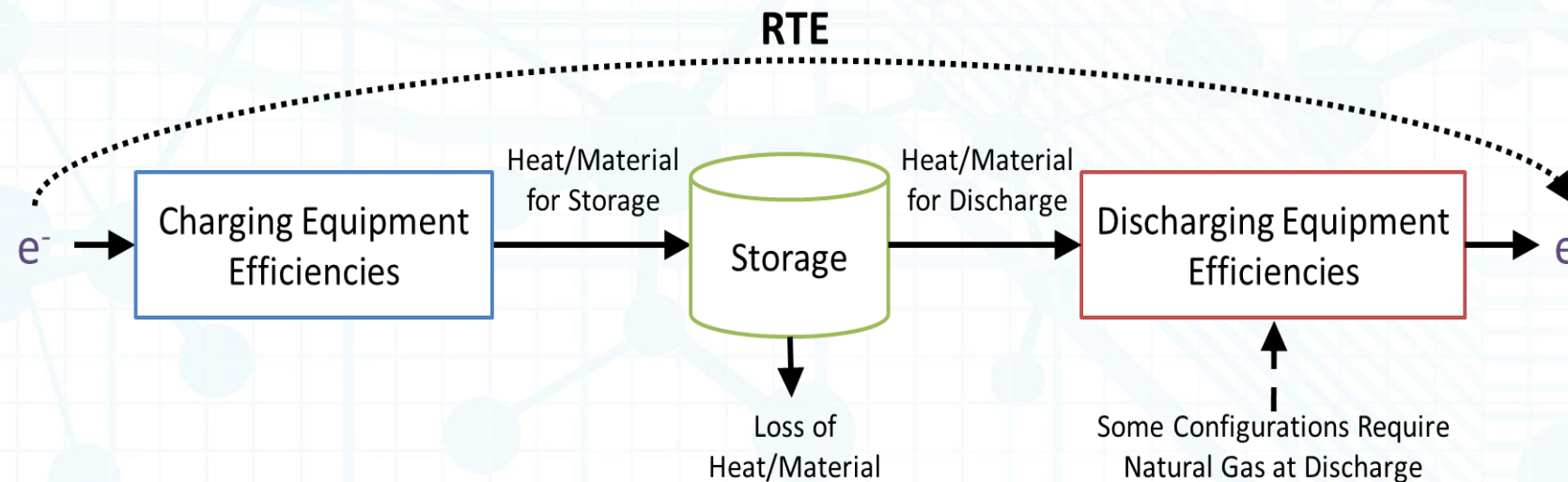
Configuration and Technologies Examined

- Two gas turbine platforms
- Nine energy storage technologies
 - Pumped Thermal Energy Storage
 - Electrolyzer Hydrogen with Fuel Cell
 - Electrolyzer Hydrogen with SCGT Combustion
 - Electrolyzer Hydrogen to E-Fuel
 - Liquid Air Combined Cycle
 - Electrified Sensible Heat for SCGT
 - Atmospheric Oxy-combustion
 - Gas Turbine with High Exhaust Recirculation
 - sCO₂ Oxy-combustion
- Eighteen configurations analyzed



Analytical Modeling Approach

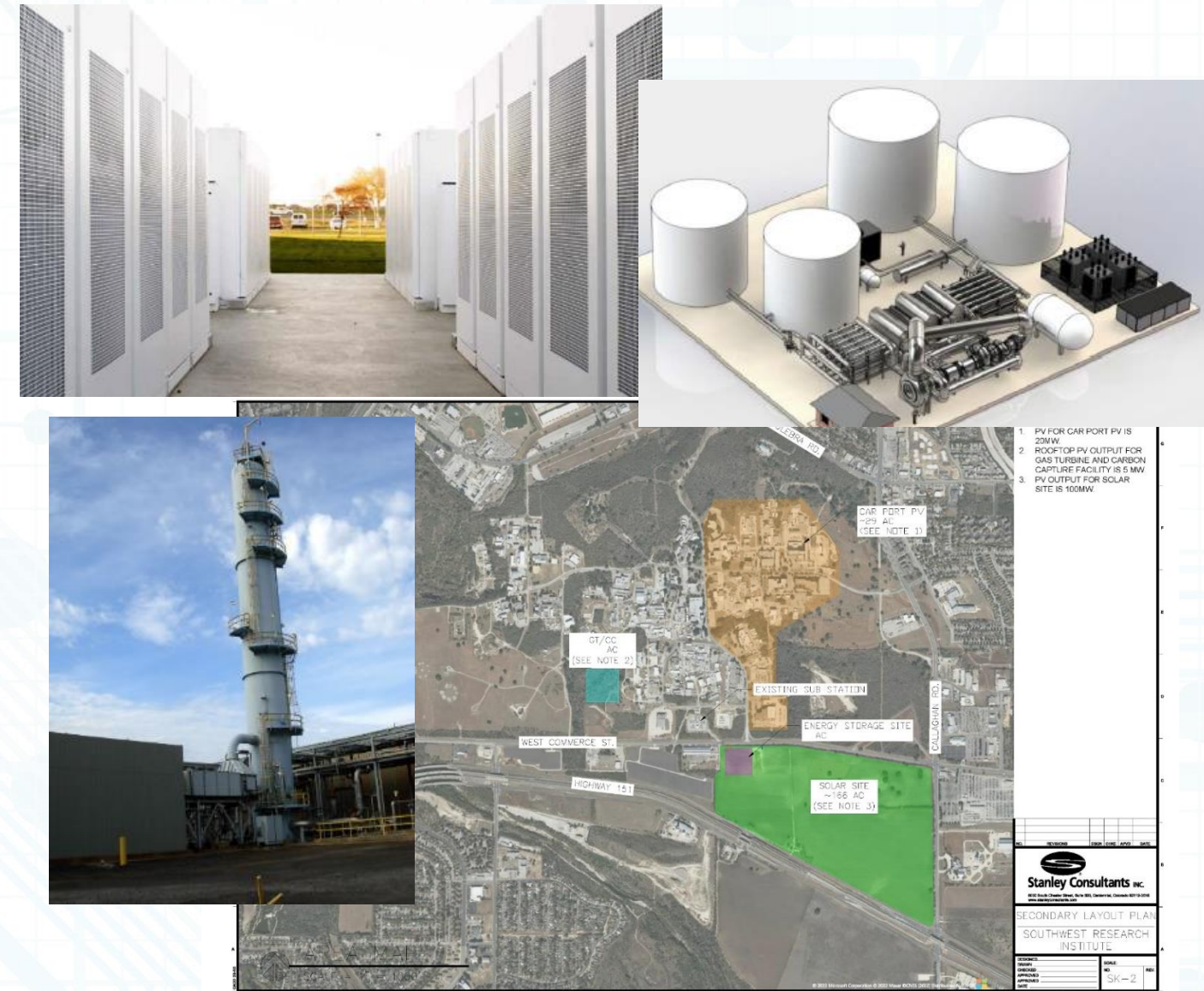
- Data set with range of system sizes from 0-25MW
- Operating scenarios where Fossil+CCS or PV+Storage are given priority to meet load
- Generate operating profile for all cases
- Calculate LCOE from literature estimate of CAPEX and model predictions of OPEX
- About 22,000 cases generated



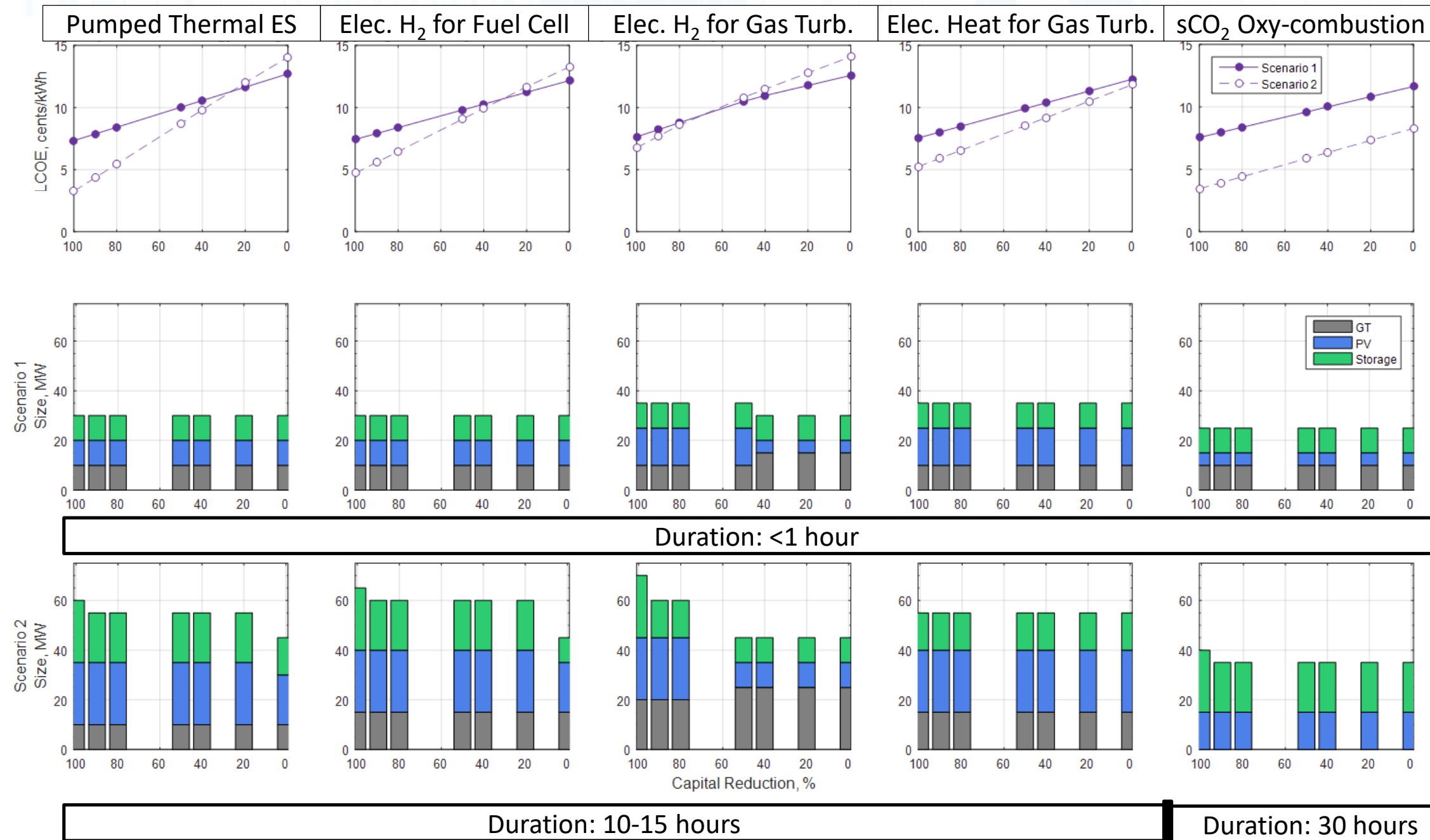
- Storage performance from electric-to-electric RTE
- Monthly balance approach
 - Sizing of charging
 - Storage duration

Minimizing LCOE and Capital Incentives

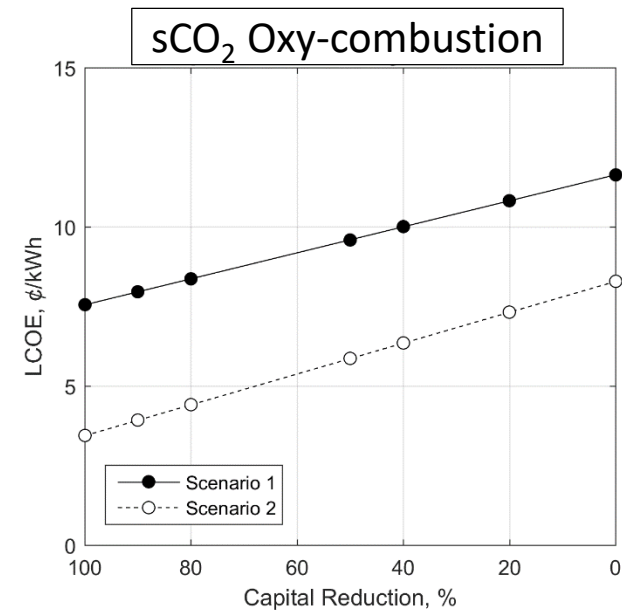
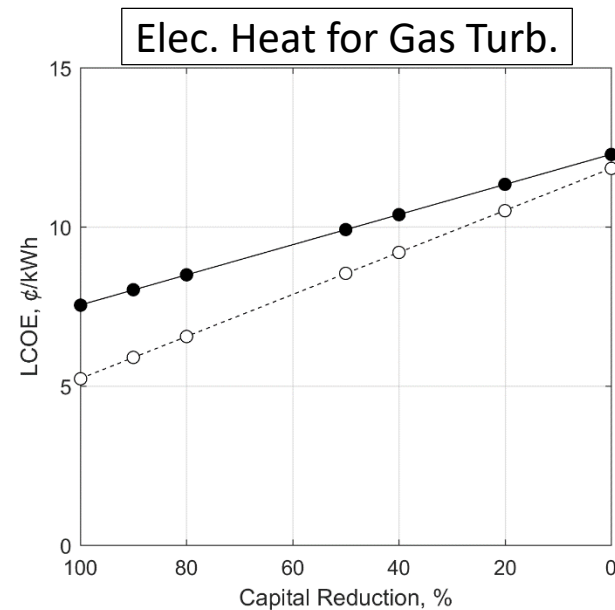
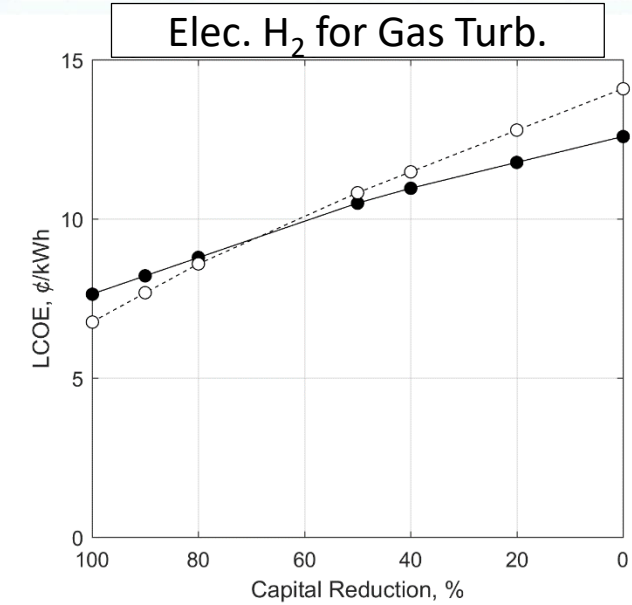
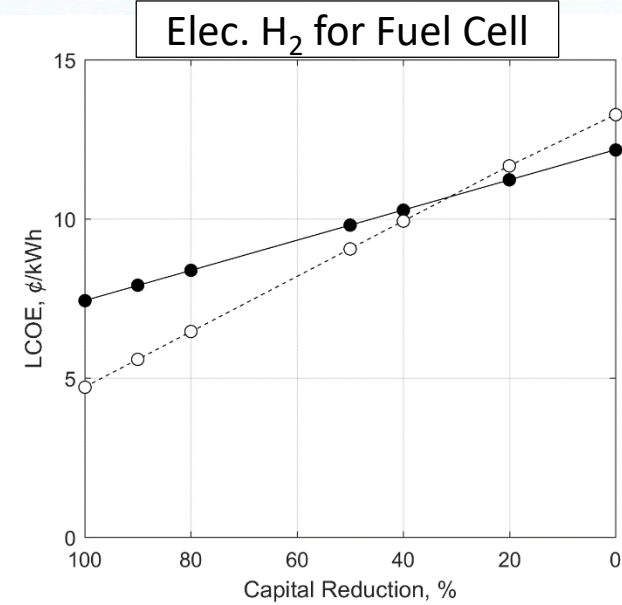
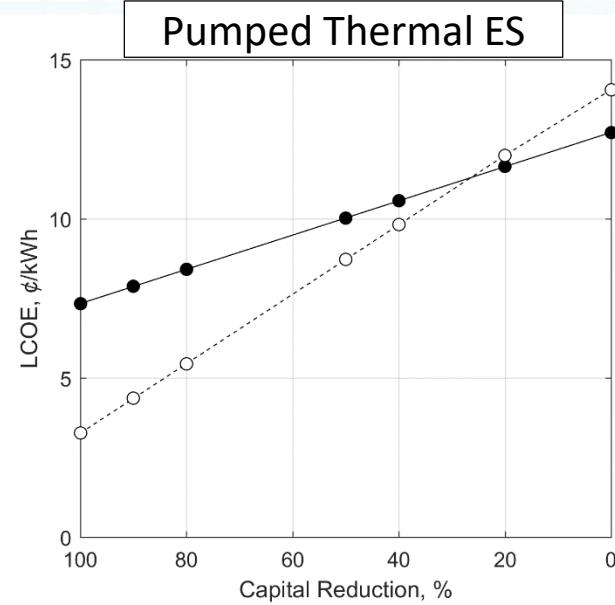
- Analyzed large set of data and selected lowest LCOE for each configuration
 - 30 year time period
 - Estimates of cost/usage growth
- Study of campus distribution network and land availability
- Examined capital reduction incentives
 - 45Q carbon capture credit
 - Energy storage credits
 - Proposed microgrid credits
 - Research Pilots and Demonstrations



Lowest LCOE for Select Configurations



LCOE vs Capital Cost Reduction



Conclusion

- Southwest Research Institute is developing a net-zero carbon emission electric generation facility
- Microgrid provides an interesting test case for energy storage that can provide performance data for grid applications
- A variety of configurations were analyzed for their LCOE
- Microgrid installations provide scale-up platforms for energy storage
 - Should be paired with reductions in CAPEX/tax credits to be adopted

Thank You