

Solva
Evaluate the value of distributed solar and storage

Introduction to Solva

Evaluate the value of
distributed solar and storage

Name: Frano D'Silva
Renewable Energy Analyst
Auroville Consulting
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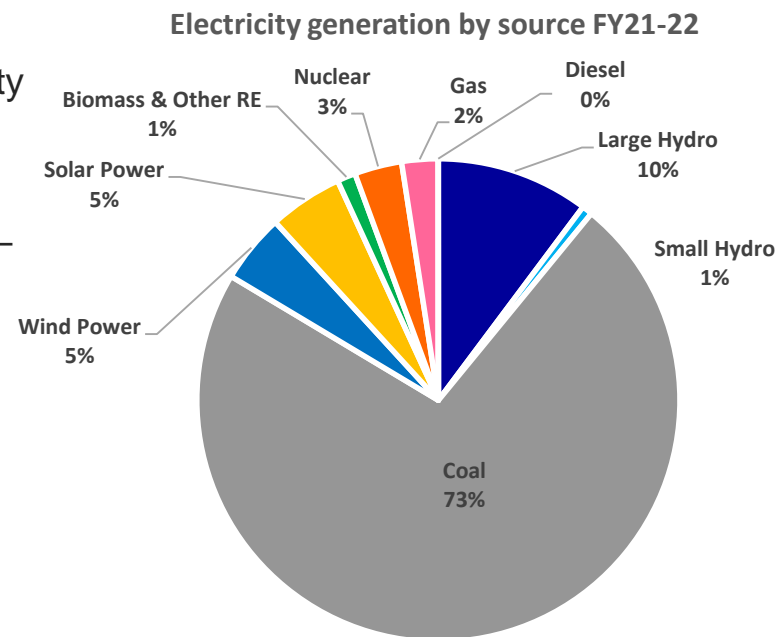
Agenda

- 1 Background**
 - 2 Solva – intro**
 - 3 Power Flow Analysis**
 - 4 VODER analysis**
-

Background

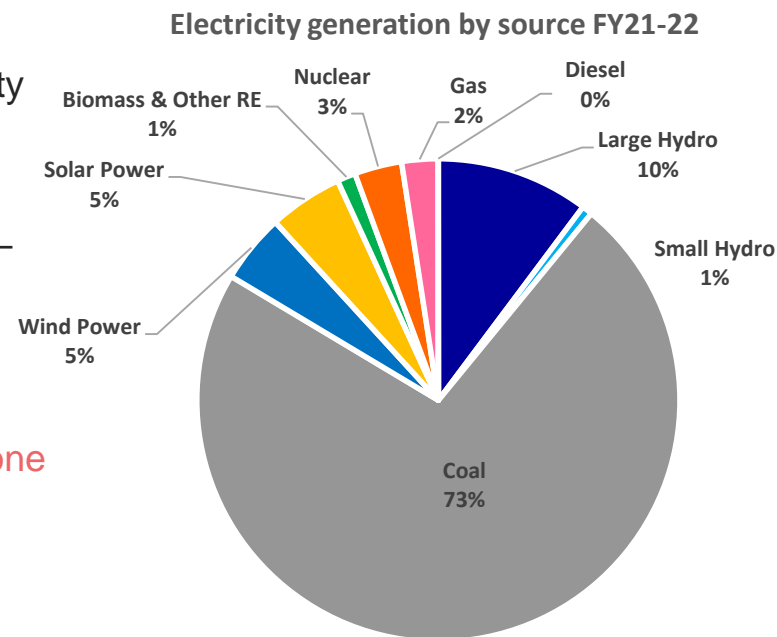
Renewable energy targets (India) - 2030

- Reducing emission intensity of India's GDP by 45% in 2030
- 500GW non-fossil fuel based energy installed capacity by 2030
- MoP released the new RPO targets – 43% by 2029 – 30*



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- 500GW non-fossil fuel based energy installed capacity by 2030
- MoP released the new RPO targets – 43% by 2029 – 30*
- Tamil Nadu has announced to add a 20 GW of solar energy by 2030. This is expected to be done at every district through distributed systems



Solva - intro

Solva – Evaluate the value of distributed solar and storage



Solva is a web application for simulating the economic and societal benefits of integrating distributed renewable energy resources into the modern power system.

Solva allows users to:

- Undertake a DT/Feeder/Substation level power flow analysis.
- Evaluate the network benefits and social benefits for distributed solar and energy storage.
- Identify system sizes and dispatch strategies to optimize the value of distributed solar and energy storage.

Solva – Potential users



- Grid operators** – To assess the network value of integrating DER at the distribution network
- Regulators** – To inform the feed-in tariff setting process
- Policymakers** – To assess the societal (Health & Environment) benefit from the DER integration
- Researchers** – To study and analyse the impact of integrating DER at the distribution network

Solva – Evaluation steps



1. Power flow analysis

- Active power
- Voltage

2. Value of distributed energy resources (VODER)

- Network Benefits
- Societal Benefits

Power flow analysis

Grid interconnection points

DT level

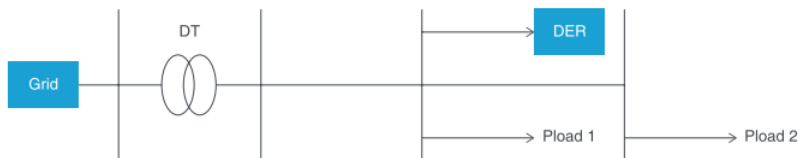


Figure 2: DT with DER located in the middle of the LT feeder.

HT Feeder

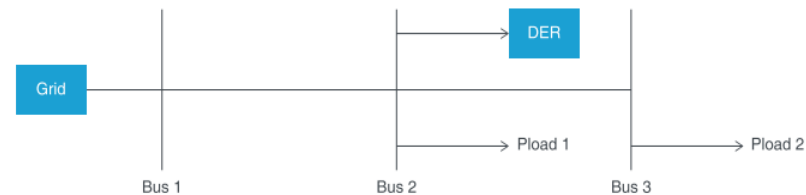


Figure 1: An HT feeder with DER located in the middle of the feeder.

Substation level



Figure 3: Substation model with DER located middle of the HT feeder.

VODER analysis

VODER analysis

Existing research



- CEEW conducted a study to find the value of grid connected rooftop solar for a distribution company in Delhi
 - <https://www.ceew.in/publications/valuing-grid-connected-rooftop-solar-framework-assess-cost-and-benefits-discoms>
- NREL conducted an analysis to quantify the value of rooftop solar benefit – Gujrat & Jharkhand
 - <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy21osti/78442.pdf>

Existing research



- Other examples
 - USA
 - New York
 - VDER framework
 - <https://www.nyserda.ny.gov/All-Programs/ny-sun/contractors/value-of-distributed-energy-resources>
 - Minnesota
 - VOS methodology
 - <https://mn.gov/commerce-stat/pdfs/vos-methodology.pdf>
 - Australia
 - VaDER
 - https://www.aer.gov.au/system/files/CSIRO%20and%20Cutler%20Merz%20%E2%80%93%20Value%20of%20distributed%20energy%20resources%20-%20Methodology%20study%20%E2%80%93%20Final%20report%20%E2%80%93%20October%202020_1.pdf

VoDER methodology used



Network benefits

Avoided cost of energy (INR/kWh)

Avoided distribution capacity cost (INR/kWh)

Avoided transmission capacity cost (INR/kWh)

Avoided generation capacity cost (INR/kWh)

Societal benefits

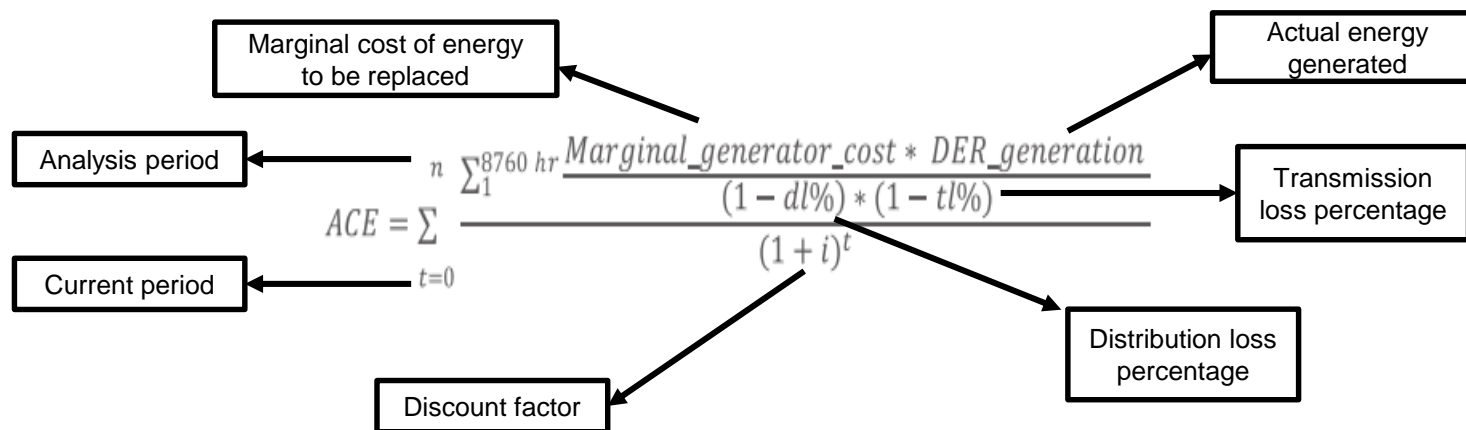
Avoided CO₂, NO₂, SO₂ & PM_{2.5} emission costs (INR/kWh)

$$\text{Total VoDER benefit} = \text{Network benefit} + \text{Societal benefit}$$

Avoided cost of energy



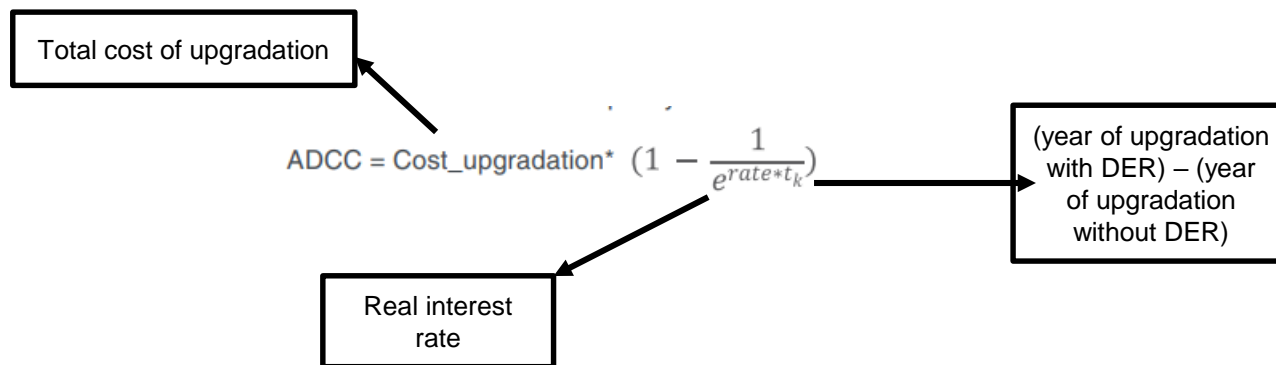
Avoided cost of energy (INR/kWh) : Distributed generation displaces energy from marginal generator – the highest cost centralised generator at the top of the dispatch stack in any given hour.



Avoided distribution capacity cost



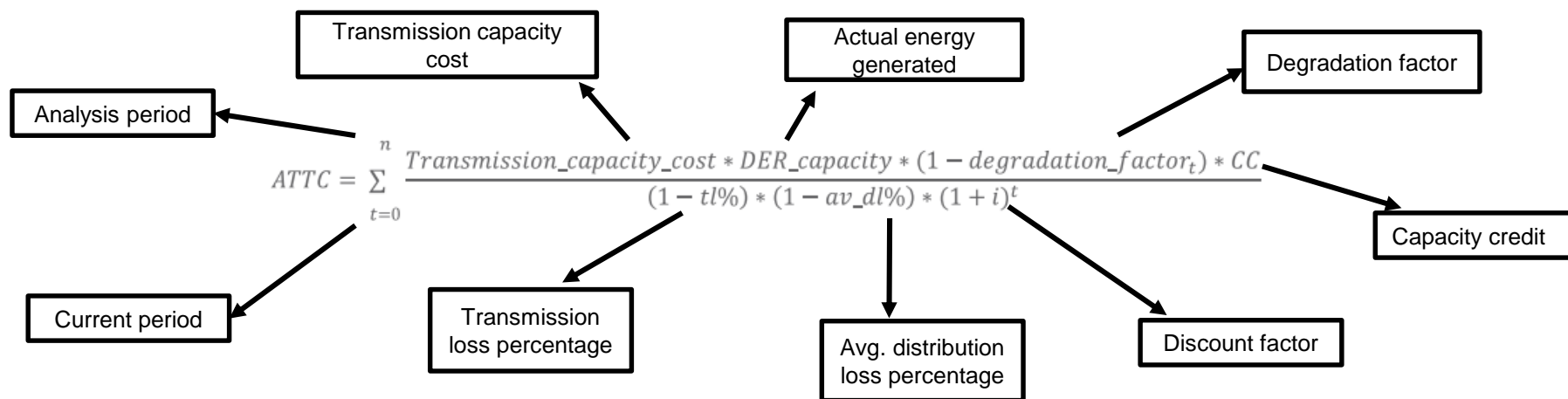
Avoided distribution capacity cost (INR/kWh): we calculate the distribution capacity upgrade cost with and without the solar PV and storage (BAU case and DER case)



Avoided transmission capacity cost



Avoided transmission capacity cost (INR/kWh) : Distributed generation meets the load locally and helps in reducing the need for contracting transmission capacity during peak hours



Avoided transmission capacity cost



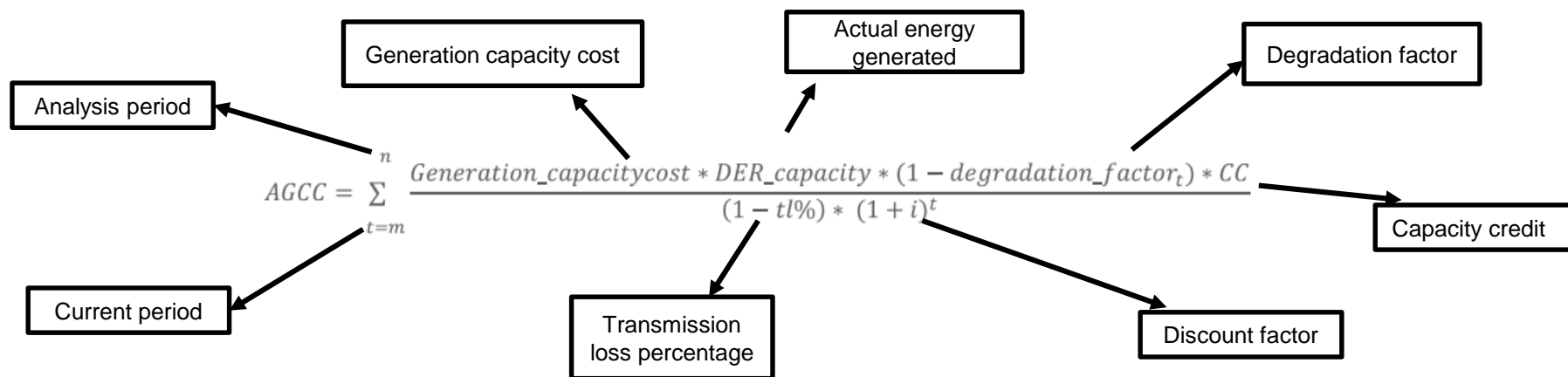
Avoided transmission capacity cost (INR/kWh) : Capacity credit: for DER, it is the output of the distribution resource as a fraction of the total peak capacity during top 'N' transmission load hours; (N = 100)

$$CC = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^N \frac{DER_output}{DER_capacity}}{N}$$

Avoided generation capacity cost



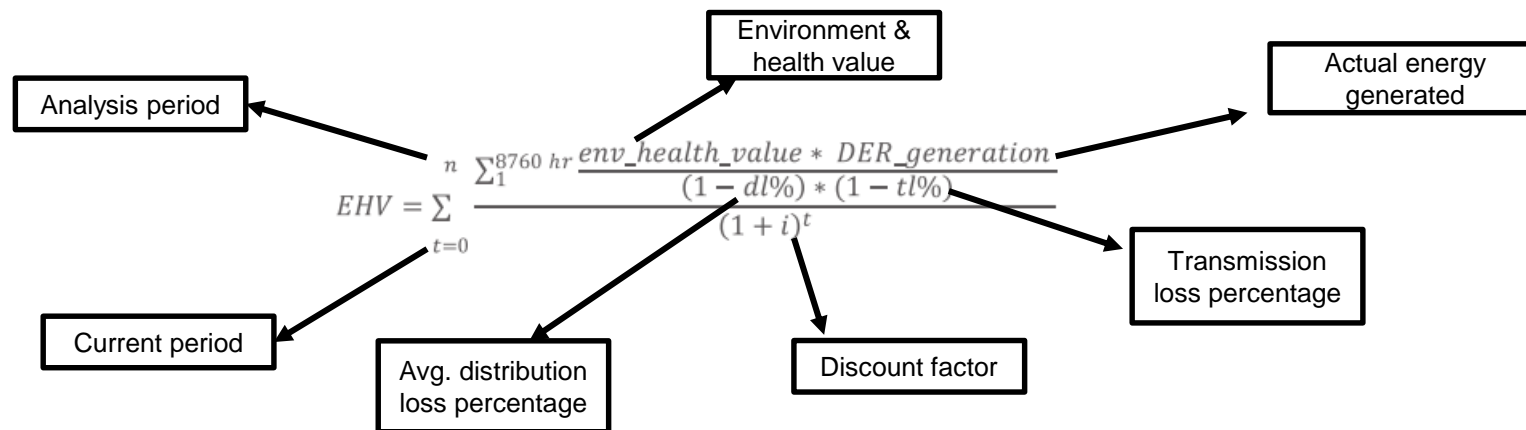
Avoided generation capacity cost (INR/kWh): The value of avoided generation capacity depends on when in future the net demand exceeds the total contracted capacity, and the distribution utility must contract new capacity



Societal benefits



Avoided CO₂, NO₂, SO₂, PM_{2.5} (INR/kWh): The environmental and health value for the pollutants that are emitted from burning fossil fuels represent their external cost to the economy.



Societal benefits



Avoided CO₂, NO₂, SO₂, PM_{2.5} (INR/kWh) : Environmental & Health value: This is the product of emission rate (kg/MWh) and value of avoided emission (INR/kg)

Emission	Value of avoided emission (INR/kg)	Emission rate (kg/MWH)	Source
CO ₂	3.54	980	Ricke et al. (2021)
NO ₂	400	4.3	Bowen et al. (2021), EPIC (2018)
SO ₂	500	7.05	
PM _{2.5}	5000	1.15	EPIC (2018)

Simulation

Inputs/Feedback

Inputs/Feedback

Feedback

1. Any suggestions concerning the methodology and/or the UI?
 2. What are possible use cases that you see for Solva?
 3. How can Solva be disseminated?
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Thank you

Website: <https://solva.in/>

Contact Information

Email: frano@aurovilleconsulting.com



Auroville Consulting

Kalpana Community, Crown Road, Auroville, TN - 605101, India.
www.aurovilleconsulting.com
