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GODEEEP WEBINAR SERIES

ON CLIMATE- AND EQUITY-INFORMED
RESILIENT GRID PLANNING

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WEBINAR
SERIES



Overview of New Capabilities for Climate- and Equity-Informed Energy Resilience Planning

Hosted by: Jennie Rice

Expert Panelists: Nathalie Voisin and Stephanie Waldhoff

June 12, 2023





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Grid Resilience @ PNNL – GODEEEP Webinar Series

Climate- and Equity- Informed Decarbonization

**Nathalie Voisin, Stephanie Waldhoff,
and the GODEEEP team**

June 12, 2023



PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy





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GODEEEP kickoff webinar

- Motivation
- **GODEEEP** research and outcomes
 - Platform, datasets, workflows
 - End-use cases/analytics
 - Sneak peeks to deep dives
- Programmatic relevance
- Discussion/Q&A

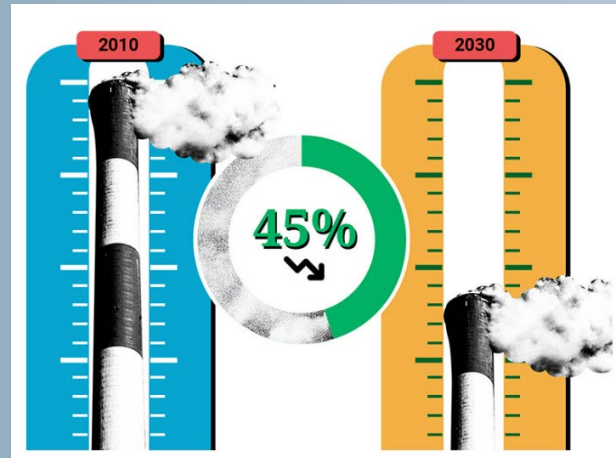
Net-zero economies are needed to maintain global warming below 1.5°C above pre-industrial temperature

High-Level Roadmap to Net-Zero Economies

2015
Paris Agreement



2030
Keep Warming < 1.5 °C



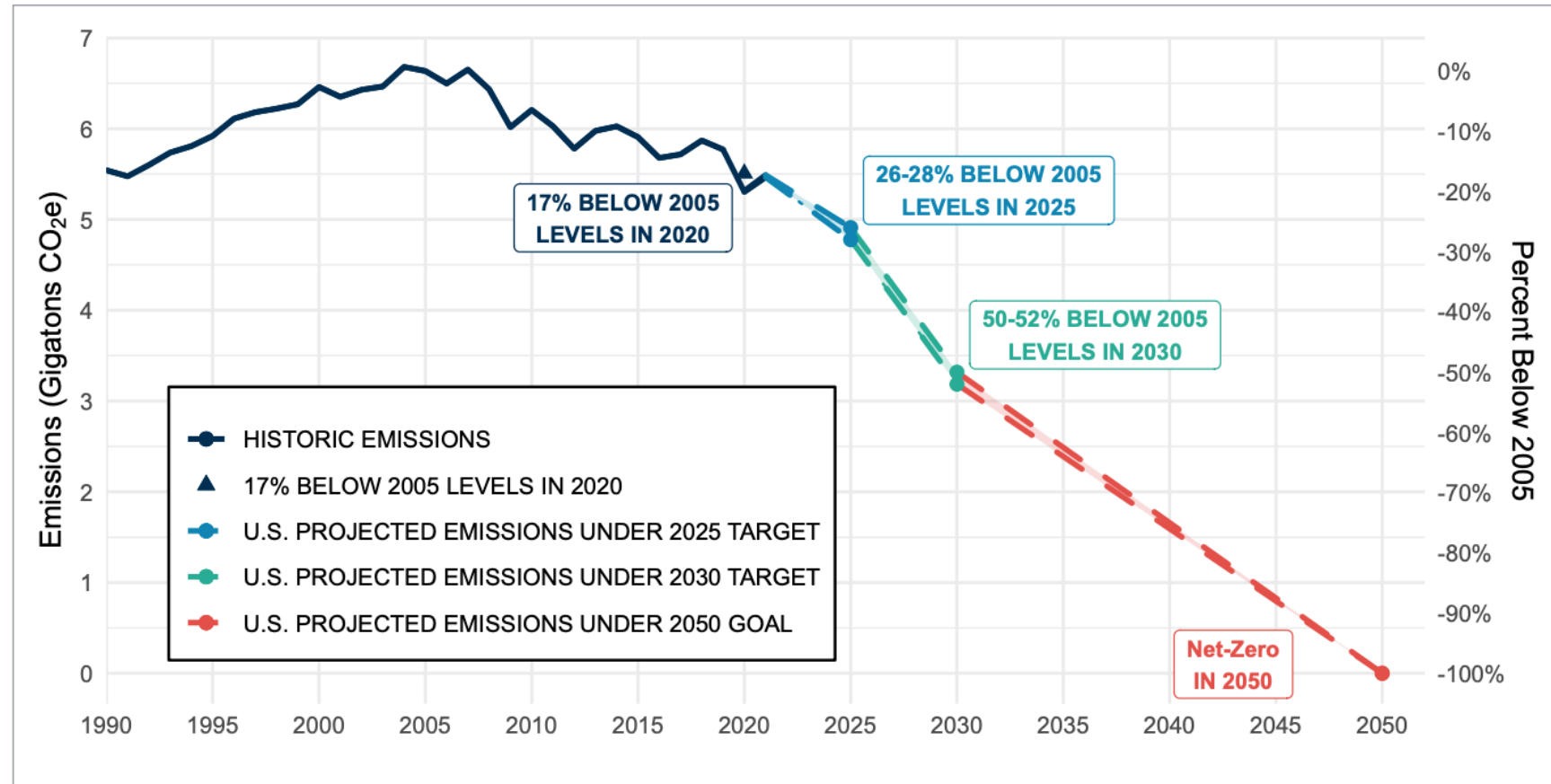
2050
Complete Transition to Net-Zero



<https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/net-zero-coalition>

Decarbonization to Achieve Net-Zero Economies is a Global Challenge

Drastic changes are required to achieve net-zero economy in the U.S.: Economy-wide electrification and decarbonization



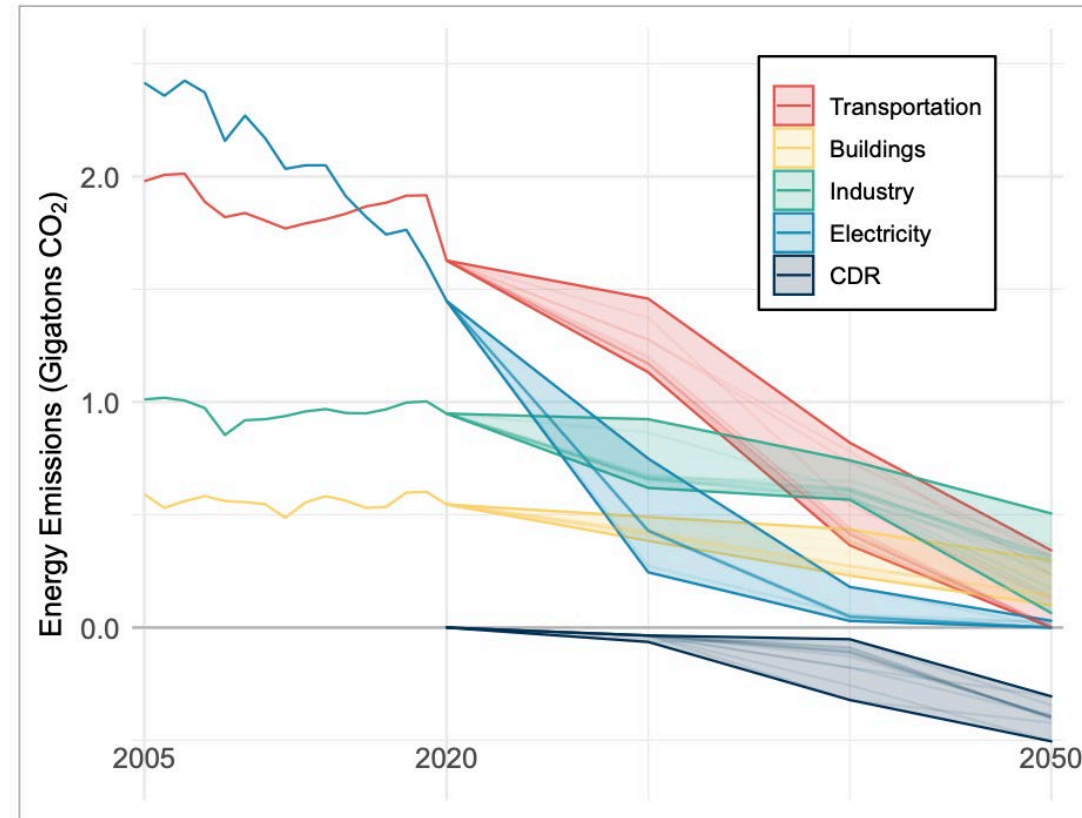
The Long-Term Strategy of the United States: Pathways to Net-Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2050. Published by the United States Department of State and the United States Executive Office of the President, Washington DC. November 2021.

PNNL's GCAM model was used for this report.

Figure ES-1: United States historic emissions and projected emissions under the 2050 goal for net-zero. This figure shows the historical trajectory of U.S. net GHG emissions from 1990 to 2019, the projected pathway to the 2030 NDC of 50-52% below 2005 levels, and the 2050 net-zero goal. The United States has also set a goal for 100% clean electricity in 2035; that goal is not an economy-wide emissions goal so does not appear in this figure, but it will be critical to support decarbonization in the electricity sector, which will in turn help the U.S. reach its 2030 and 2050 goals in combination with broad electrification of end uses.

The greatest reductions need to come from decarbonization of electricity generation, followed by electrification of transportation

Figure 4: U.S. Energy CO₂ Emissions to 2050 by Economic Sector. Electricity CO₂ emissions and direct CO₂ emissions from the transportation, buildings, and industry fall dramatically in all scenarios, with the greatest reductions coming from electricity, followed by transportation, and non-land sink carbon dioxide removals (CDR) increase. Notes: Historical data are from EIA Monthly Energy Reviews, projections include data from all LTS scenarios using both GCAM and OP-NEMS, projections are shown in ten-year time steps.



How can we achieve these goals this quickly and still provide **safe, affordable, reliable, and resilient** electricity?

The Long-Term Strategy of the United States: Pathways to Net-Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2050. Published by the United States Department of State and the United States Executive Office of the President, Washington DC. November 2021.



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Federal and state regulations require the consideration of environmental and energy justice

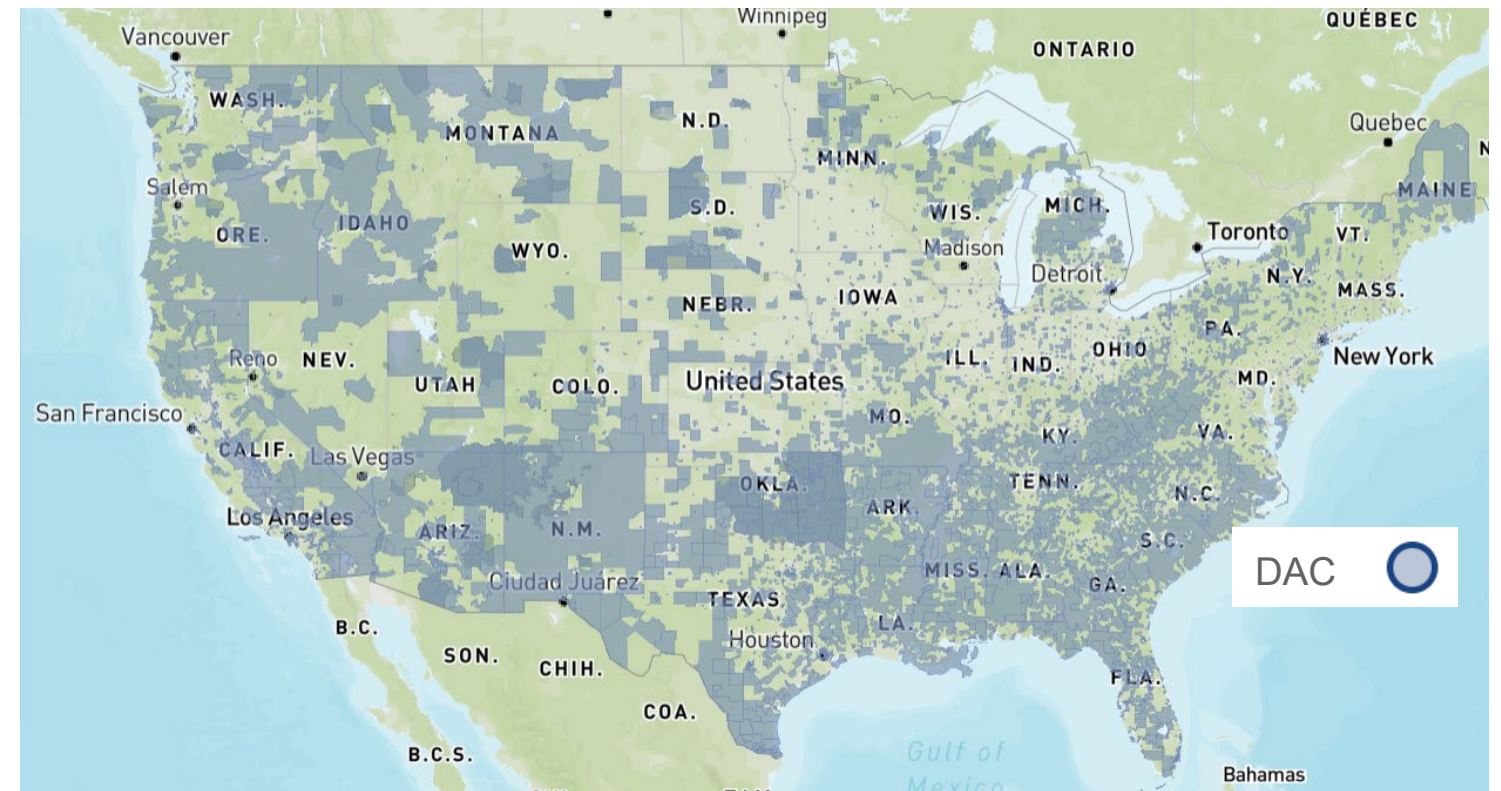
In 2022, **22 states** and the District of Columbia (D.C.) adopted energy-equity-related measures (PNNL, LBNL)

At least **11 states** require utility regulators to consider equity in their decisions

20 states plus D.C. have cost caps to limit increases in ratepayer bills due to renewable portfolio standards (NGA, 2023)

At least **7 states** currently require utilities to address equity and environmental justice in their integrated resource planning and other planning processes (100% Clean Energy Collaborative, 2022)

Disadvantaged communities (DACs) are widespread



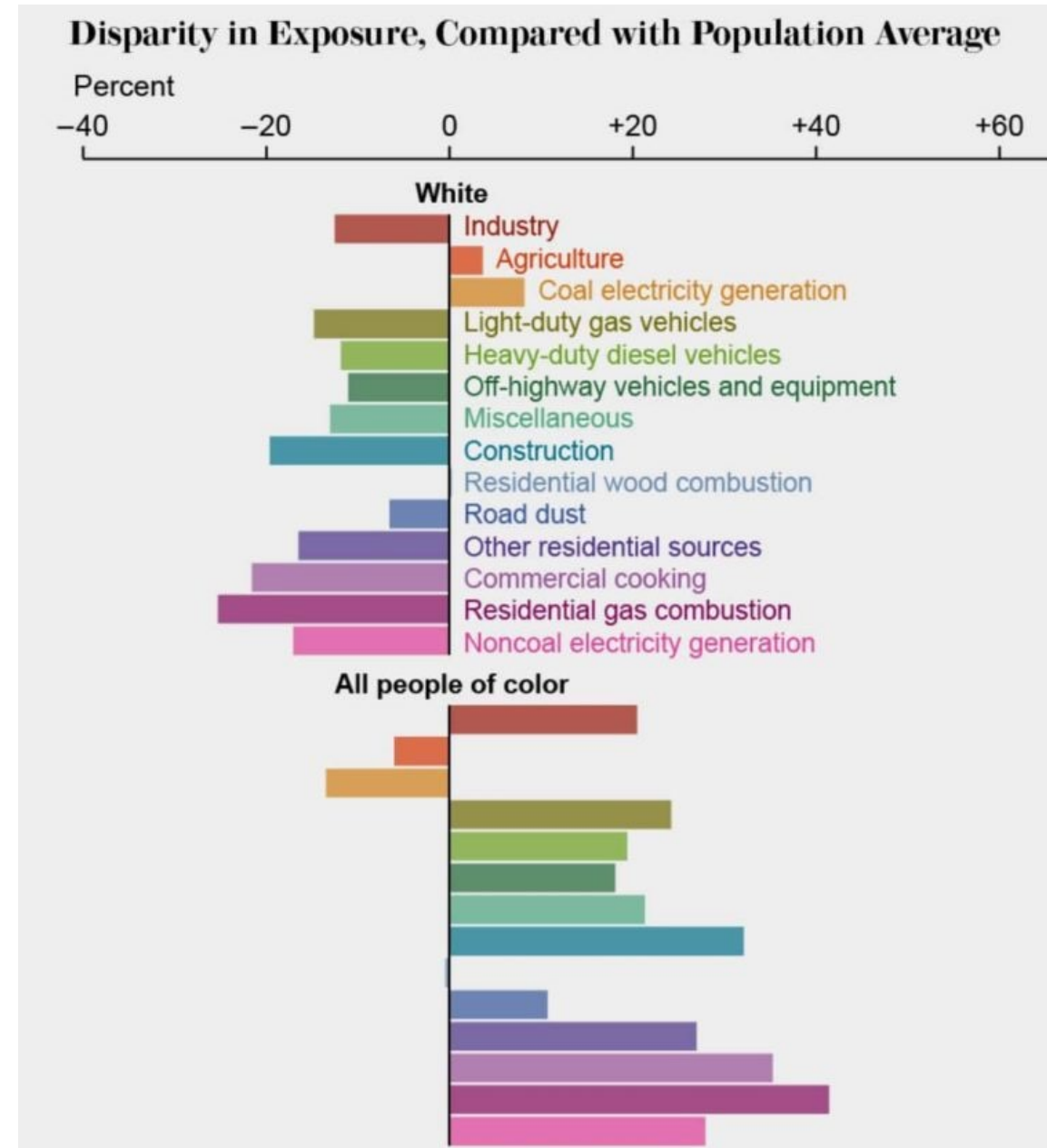
<https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/#3.03/42.41/-95.97>

Example of inequities: currently, there are significant inequities in exposure to air pollution

Decarbonization will affect all these emission sources, ultimately affecting:

- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Soil pollution
- Noise pollution
- Electricity outages
- Affordable energy
- Access to clean energy

Need to understand which groups of people will be affected and how



2014 data. Credit: Amanda Montañez; Source: "PM2.5 Polluters Disproportionately and Systemically Affect People of Color in the United States," by Christopher W. Tessum et al., in Science Advances. Published online April 28, 2021. <https://earth.org/marginalised-groups-are-disproportionately-affected-by-climate-change/>

Stakeholders (providers and consumers) evaluate net-zero pathways from different angles

Major transition in the energy system—the whole economy is affected. **Significant uncertainties** in how to move forward given the cost of the transition.

Successful decarbonization of the electric grid requires evaluation of outcomes for providers and consumers





GODEEEP uses PNNL's expertise working across fundamental and operational research in climate, power grid, and multisector dynamics

Empowered Stakeholders

Transfer of methods, tools, datasets, and use cases

Decarbonization Pathways

Whole economy decarbonization with interactions across global markets

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Adoption



Economics



Engineering



Social

Resilience and Reliability

Infrastructure and operations that are responsive to climate change

Justice and Equity

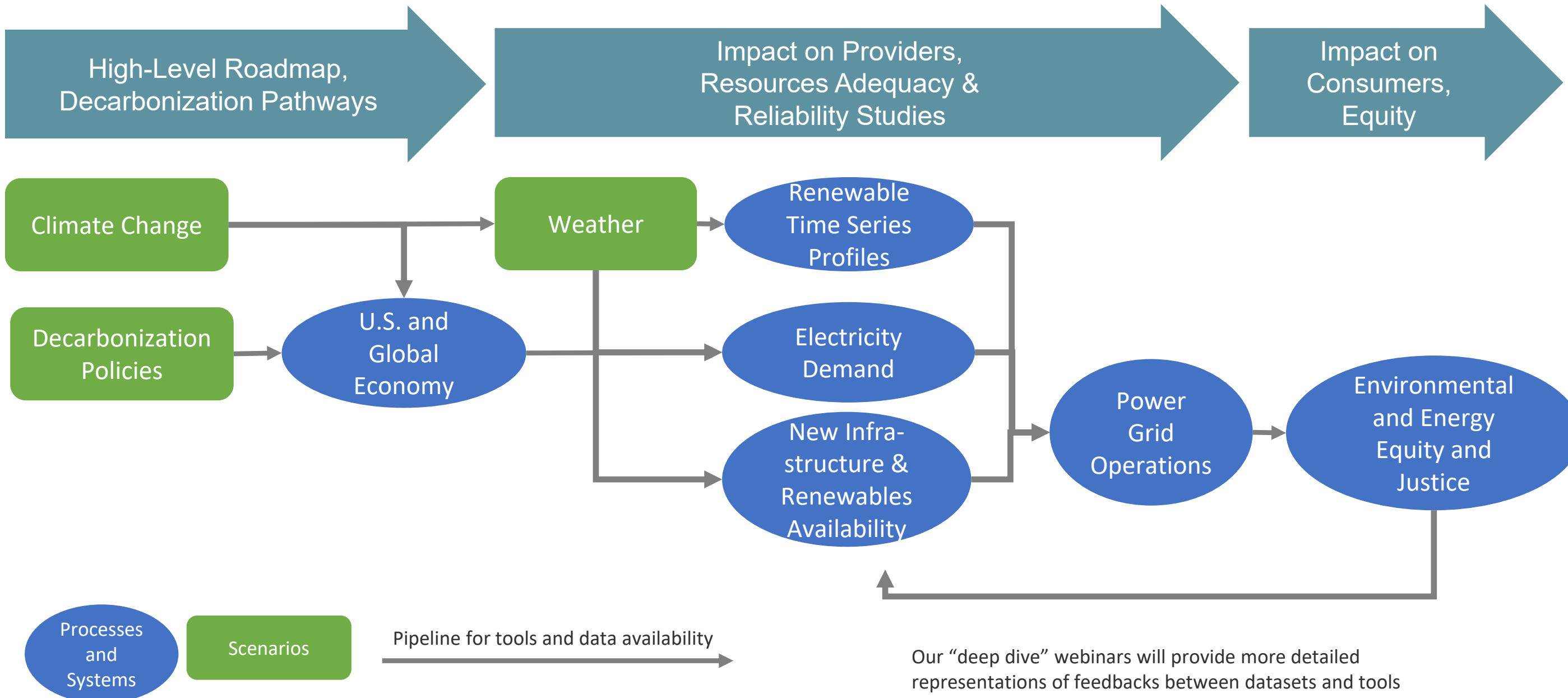
Environmental and energy equity impacts of decarbonization

A \$4 million PNNL R&D project

Coordinated research using staff expertise across renowned Climate and Bulk Electric Grid Programs in Fundamental and Applied Research across the Department of Energy's offices

- Atmospheric scientists
- Hydrologists
- Electrical engineers
- Social scientists
- Software engineers
- Stakeholder engagement experts

Consistent, open-source, end-to-end framework with intermediate datasets and tools for flexible customization





A web-based platform with open-source resources and detailed documentation

godeeep.pnnl.gov



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Grid Operations, Decarbonization, Environmental and Energy Equity Platform (GODEEEP)

PNNL's GODEEEP helps scientists and industry decision-makers understand realistic, resilient, and equitable pathways to decarbonization.



Decarbonization Pathways

- How can the United States achieve net-zero within a short timeframe?
- What are the characteristics of a net-zero economy?
- How does an intensifying climate impact the pathways to net-zero?

[Learn More](#)



Resilience & Reliability

- How likely are renewable energy droughts?
- How can we design the decarbonized power grid to be resilient to extreme weather events?
- What are the tradeoffs between investing in storage versus transmission?
- How will electrification impact load profiles and electricity prices?

[Learn More](#)



Justice & Equity

- How will decarbonization affect household energy security across income groups?
- How will plant locations, emissions, reliability, and jobs impact disadvantaged communities?
- Can we predict the ways in which disadvantaged communities may change over time?
- Can we predict opposition to siting and permitting?

<https://godeeep.pnnl.gov/resources/>



Resources & Guidance

Effecting positive change requires working together and sharing insights. We employ open-source models and reproducible workflows in our studies, and welcome collaboration and constructive feedback.



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**Grid Operations, Decarbonization,
Environmental and Energy Equity
Platform (GODEEEP)**

PNNL's GODEEEP helps scientists and industry decision-makers understand realistic, resilient, and equitable pathways to decarbonization.

GODEEEP Webinar
Biweekly starting June 12
Join the GODEEEP team for live demonstrations of the tools and datasets used in our research! Discuss the assumptions and projections involved, and learn how to leverage our experience in your domain.
[Register here!](#)

Open-source resources

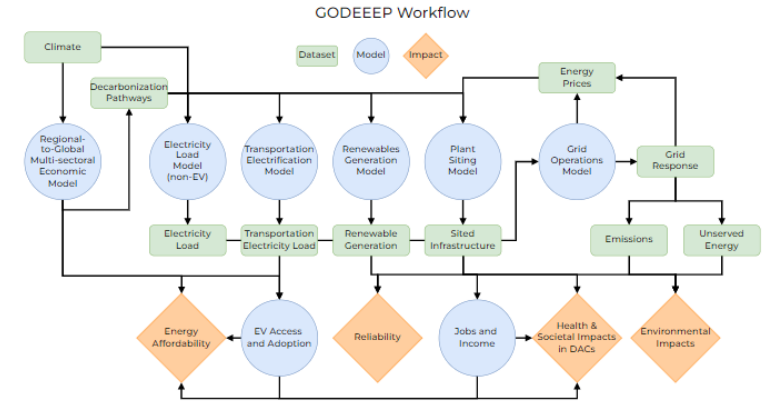
godeep.pnnl.gov

- Decarbonization Pathways
- Resilience & Reliability
- Justice & Equity
- Resources & Guidance
- About Us

Resources & Guidance

The GODEEEP workflow provides consistency between models and domains as we study the pathways toward net-zero. The key to consistency lies in the interfaces between models, ensuring that assumptions and input data are clearly defined and tracked throughout the whole modeling chain. We are committed to open-sourcing, wherever possible, our code and datasets so that our techniques can be utilized with other models and assumptions.

We are constantly iterating and tuning the implementation details and will be publishing code, models, and datasets as they mature enough for public discourse, so check back often!



Open-Source GODEEEP Datasets

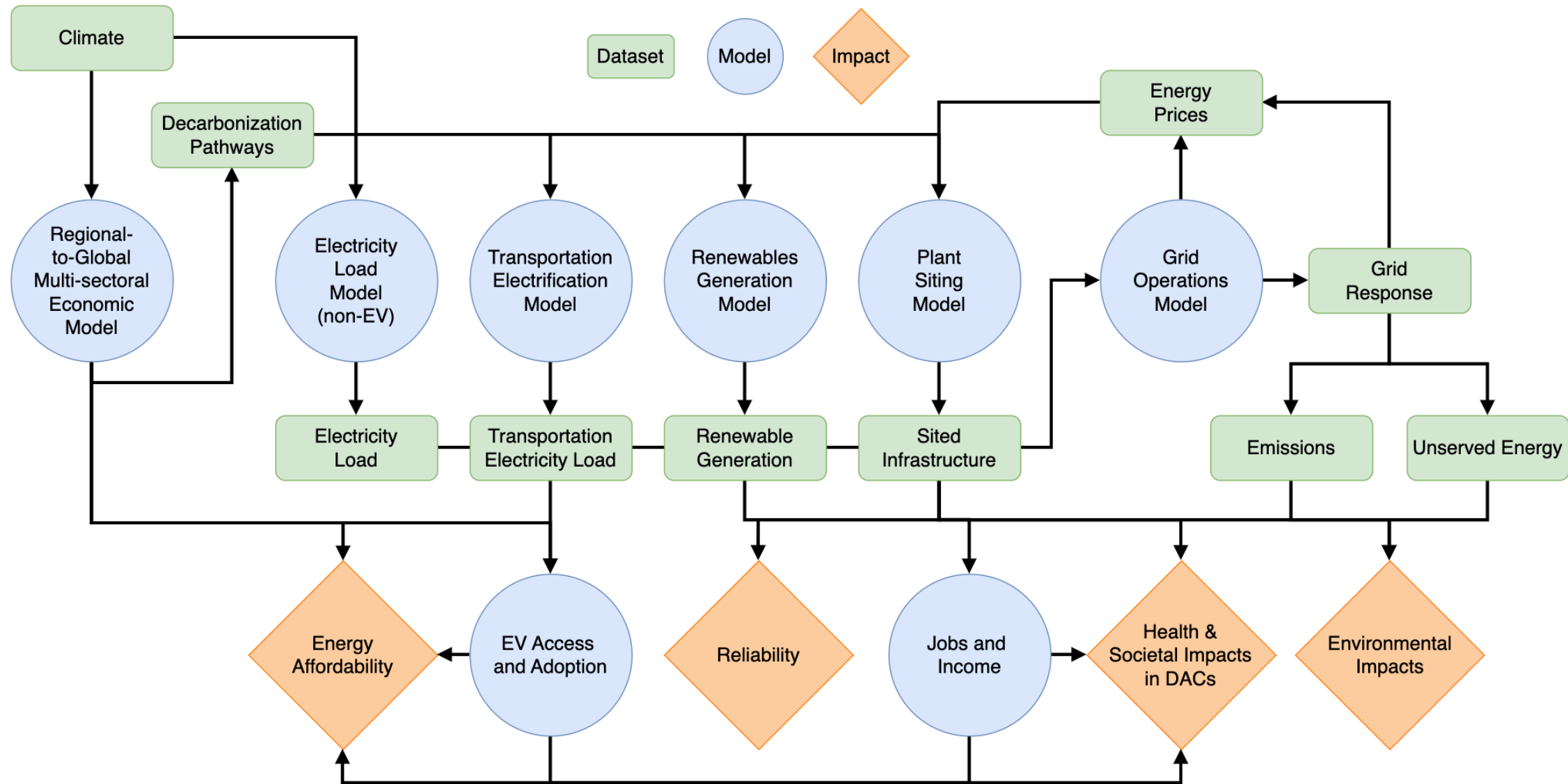
Topic	Resolution	State / County	Balancing Authority	12km	Substation / Plant / 1km	Census Block
Climate		Heating & cooling degree days in progress!				
Decarbonization		GCAM-USA Decarbonization Pathways				
Weather		U.S. County Projections of Hourly Meteorology under Climate Change	U.S. Balancing Authority Projections of Hourly Meteorology under Climate Change	Thermodynamic Global Warming Simulations		
Electricity Load		GCAM-USA Decarbonization Pathways	Transportation Electrification Load Profiles Hourly load (non-EV) in progress!		Hourly load by node in progress!	
Sited Infrastructure		GCAM-USA Decarbonization Pathways	2020 to 2050 in progress!		2020 to 2050 in progress!	
Wind & Solar			Wind and Solar Generation by BA	Gridded generation profiles in progress!	Wind and Solar Capacity Factor Profiles	
Hydropower					RectifHyd RectifHyd+ in progress!	
Deratings / Outages					Deratings in progress!	
Wholesale Energy Prices					2020 through 2050 in progress!	
Income		State-level Income Decile Projections Projecting Residential Energy Consumption across Multiple Income Groups under Decarbonization...				Block-level Income Projections for WA
Population		Population scenarios for U.S. states consistent with shared socioeconomic pathways				Block-level Population Projections for WA

Tools and scripts for aggregating and subsetting these datasets are under development and will be available soon.

In the meantime, please reach out to us if you need assistance!

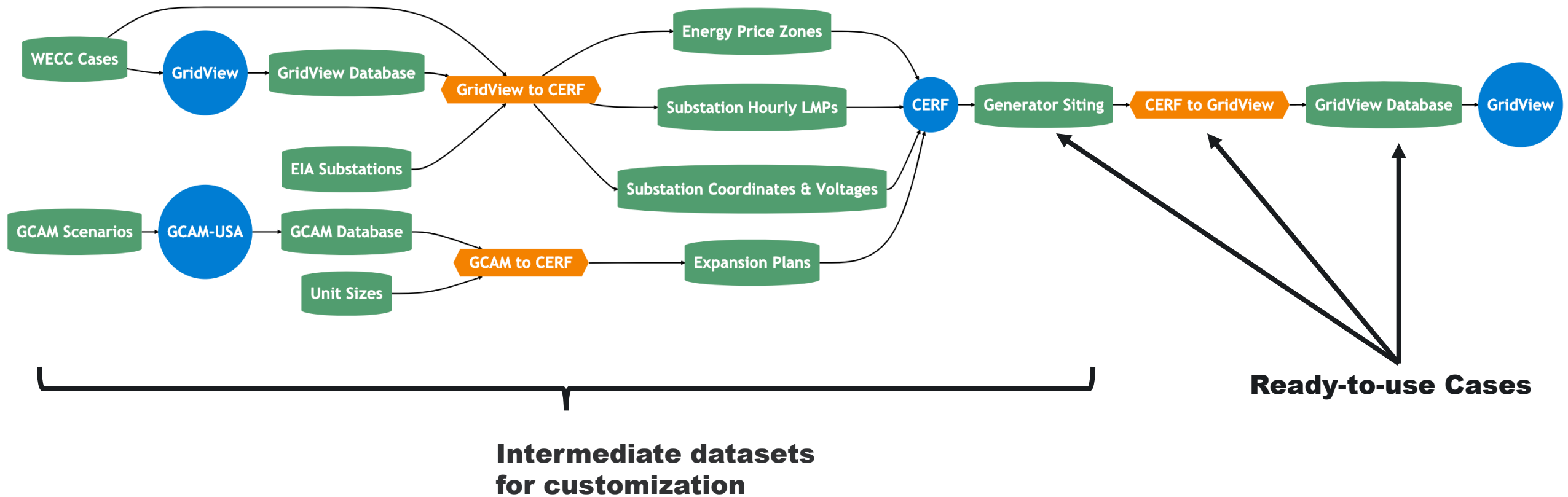


Platform Structure: end-to-end open-source workflows, datasets, and models*



*We are using GridView for the initial GODEEEP studies, but our workflows are adaptable to other production cost models

Example workflow: Can serve multiple stakeholder needs in a consistent fashion





Reproducible open-source workflows

4. Run CERF for each state and combine output sitings

Time ~ 7min on 6 cores

```

In [27]: %%time
states_in_wecc = ['CA', 'OR', 'WA', 'AZ', 'NV', 'WY', 'ID', 'UT', 'NM', 'CO', 'MT']

state_abbreviation_to_name = {'CA': 'california', 'OR': 'oregon', 'WA': 'washington', 'AZ': 'arizona',
                              'NV': 'nevada', 'WY': 'wyoming', 'ID': 'idaho', 'UT': 'utah', 'NM': 'new_mexico', 'CO': 'colorado',
                              'MT': 'montana'}

root_path = str(Path(state_config_path).absolute())

parallel_tasks = 6

def run_cerf_for_state(state) -> pd.DataFrame:
    config = str(Path(f'{root_path}/cerf_input_{state}_2030.yml').absolute())
    model = cerf.Model(config)
    result_df = model.run_single_region(state_abbreviation_to_name[state])
    return result_df.run_data.sited_df

results = Parallel(n_jobs=parallel_tasks)(delayed(run_cerf_for_state)(s) for s in states_in_wecc)


df = pd.DataFrame(cerf.utils.empty_sited_dict()).astype(cerf.utils.sited_dtypes())
for i in results:
    # ensure some sites were able to be sited for the target region
    if i is not None:
        df = pd.concat([df, i])

df

Wall time: 6min 35s

In [28]: cerf.plot_siting(df)

```



Search or jump to... Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

A **GODEEEP / godeep** (Private)

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Projects (1) Wiki Security Insights Settings

Go to file Add file ...

5d5a8d4 18 days ago History

Updates (#16) 28 days ago

updated transportation workflow and notebook; updated readme styles (#19) 18 days ago

add retirement and v o&m update logic (#14) 28 days ago

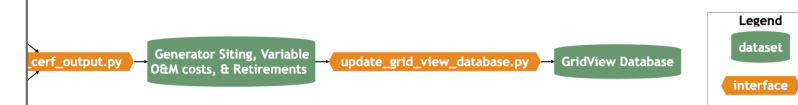
Updates (#16) 28 days ago

Updates (#16) 28 days ago

add retirement and v o&m update logic (#14) 28 days ago

CERF generator sitings and retirements.

CERF to GridView



Generating the CERF output file, the GCAM data provided from gcamextractor, the substation energy and substation coordinate and voltage file
CERF output file that includes variable operating and maintenance costs, offshore wind, and
targeting this updated CERF output file and the GridView .mdb database to update



GODEEEP ready-to-use open-source datasets

Datasets	States	Balancing Authority	Lat-Lon grid, 12 km ²	Bus/Plant (WECC ADS 2030)	Census Block
Climate	✓		✓		
Decarbonization	✓				
Weather		✓	✓		
Load		✓		✓	
Sited Infrastructure	✓	✓		✓ (and at 1 km ²)	
Wind & Solar	✓	✓	In progress	✓	
Hydro		In progress		✓	
Derating and Outage				In progress	
Wholesale Electricity Prices				In progress	
Population	✓			(and at 1 km ²)	✓
Income Distribution	✓				✓

2 scenarios so far: RCP8.5SSP5 – BAU and NetZero w/o CCS

Analytics and examples of GODEEEP studies

Electrification of Transport

- Impact on load profiles
- Compound impact of modified sensitivity to air temperature

Stranded Assets

- Power plants that might not reach end-of-life due to early retirement
- Potential environmental and societal challenges to siting of power plants

Extreme Events Case Studies

- Worsening of extreme events, heat waves in particular
- Heat waves characterization and standardization of severity, frequency and impact

Energy Droughts

- Potential grid vulnerabilities: coincident wind, solar, and peak load events
- Energy storage siting and sizing

Affordability, Jobs, and Incomes

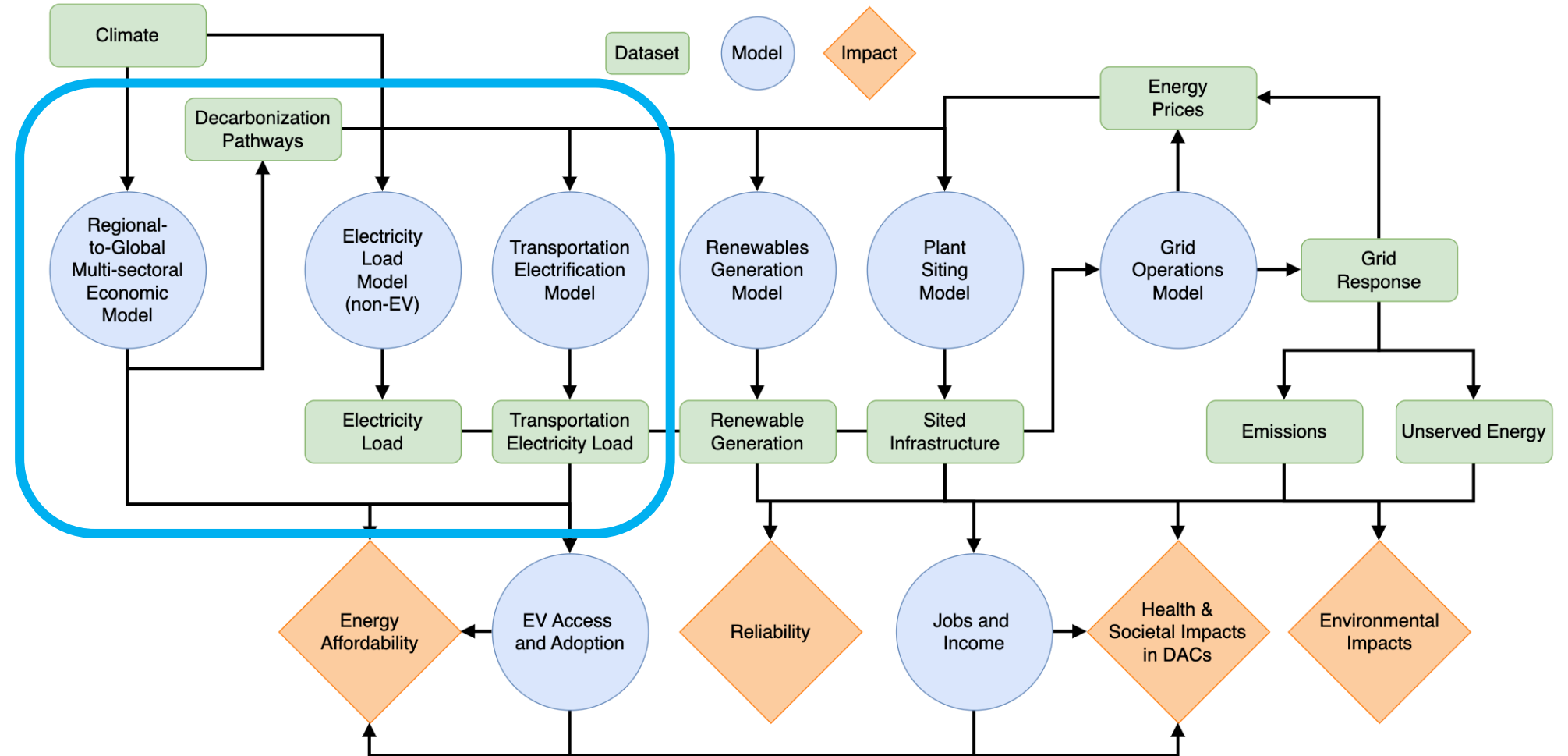
- Detailed impact of decarbonization on energy affordability by income classes

Disadvantaged Communities and NIMBY

- Analysis of grid operation impacts on DACs
- Potential opportunities for positive impacts on DACs from retired power plants

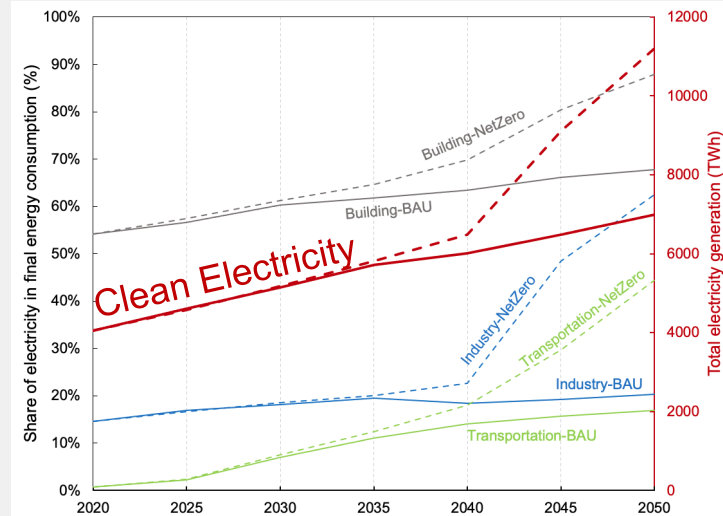
Deep dives on the science behind the tools and datasets

1. **Decarbonization and Climate Impacts on Hourly Electricity Load Projections (6/26)**
2. **Societal and Natural Resources Impacts on Feasibility of New Infrastructure under Decarbonization (7/10)**
3. **Vulnerability of the Decarbonized Grid to Energy Droughts and Climate Extremes (7/24)**
4. **Decarbonization Impacts on Disadvantaged Communities (8/7)**

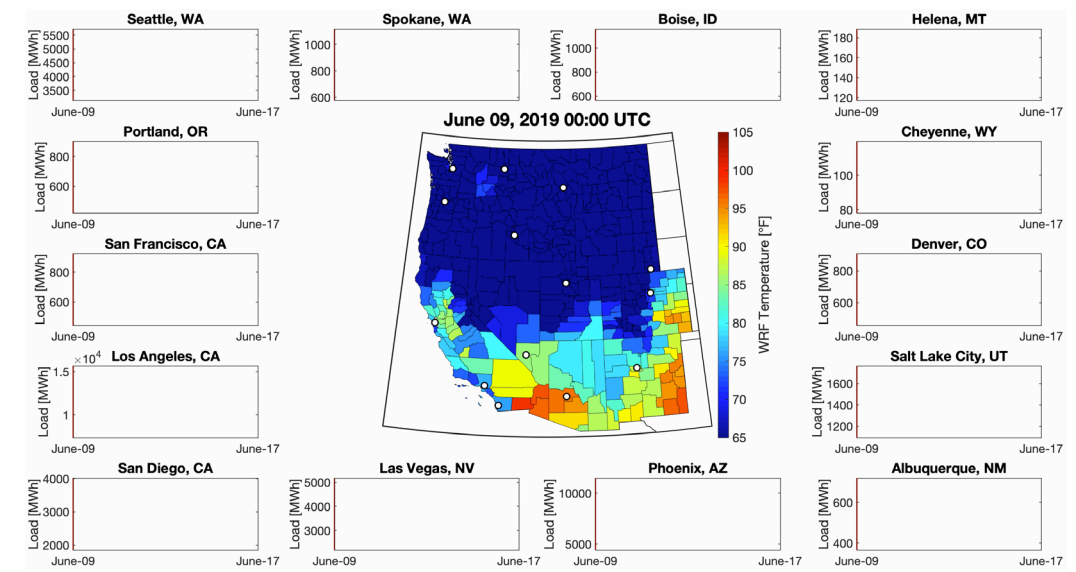
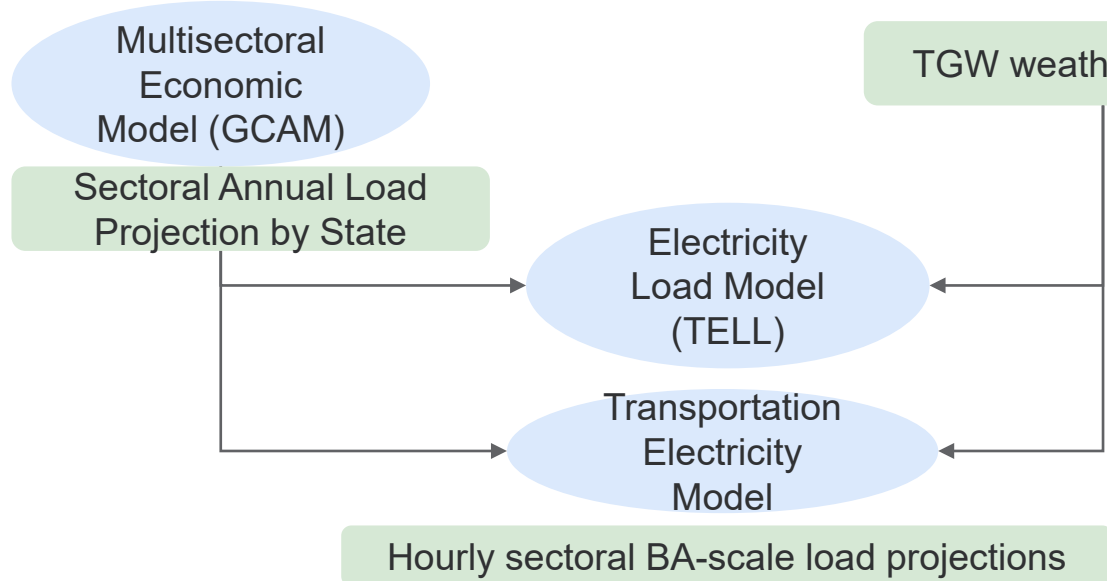
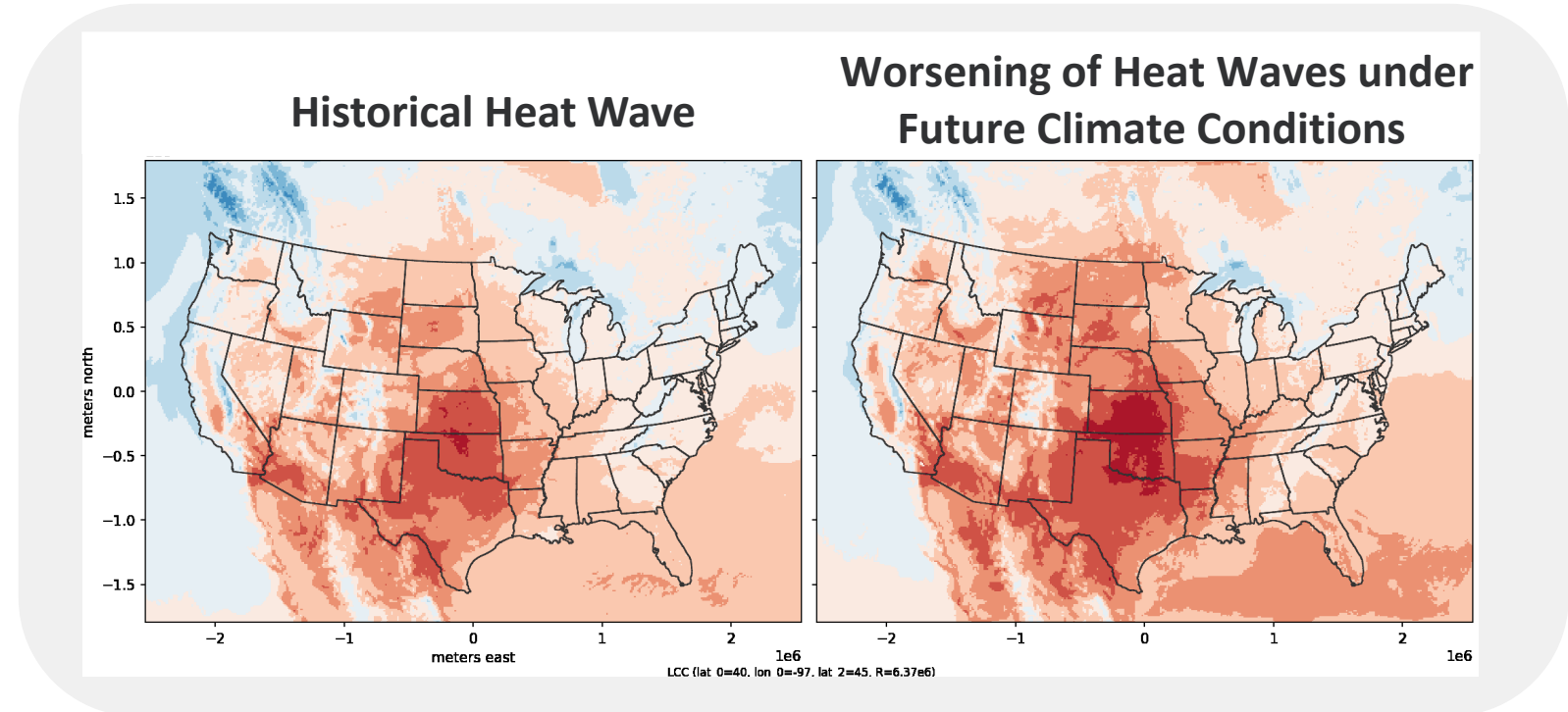


Deep Dive 1 (6/26): Decarbonization and climate impacts on hourly electricity load projections

Decarbonization Pathways *Business as Usual & Net Zero w/o CCS*



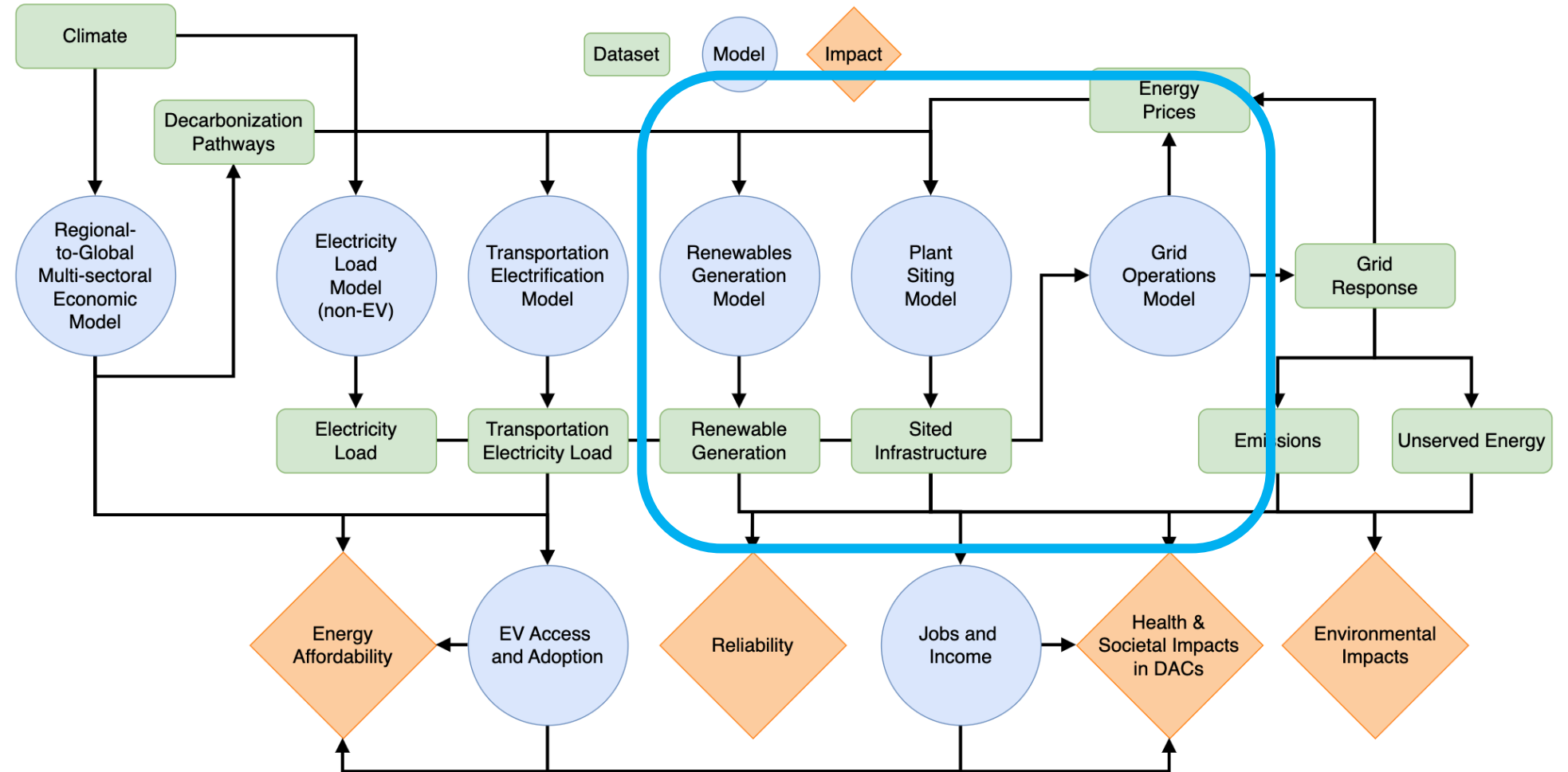
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7838872>





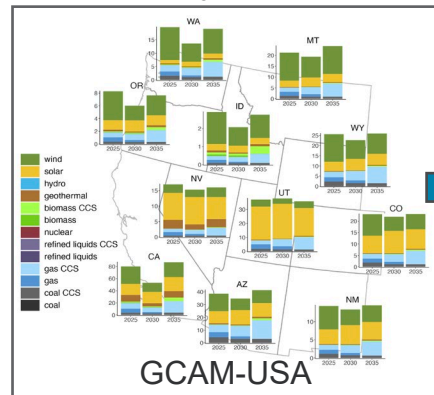
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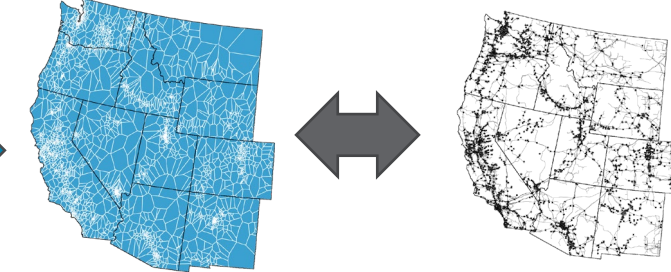


Deep Dive 2 (7/16): Societal and natural resource impacts on feasibility of new infrastructure under decarbonization

Capacity Expansion

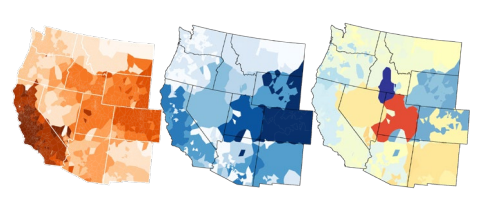


Plant siting model (CERF) and workflow A nodal – zonal 2-way mapping

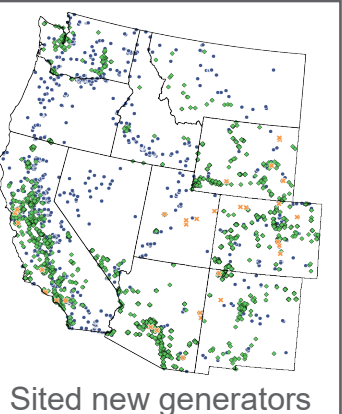
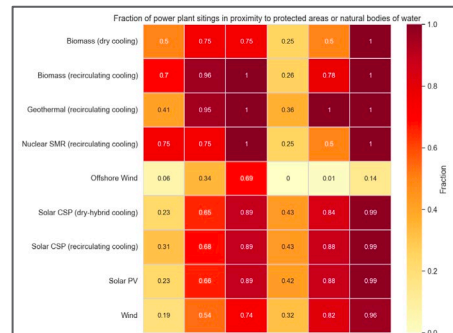


- Energy price geospatial polygons created from substation coordinates
- 1 km² geospatial modeling of natural resource and policy-based siting constraints of feasibility and suitability information layers
- Economic optimization addressing interconnection costs to electric grid, gas pipelines, water sources, and locational energy prices

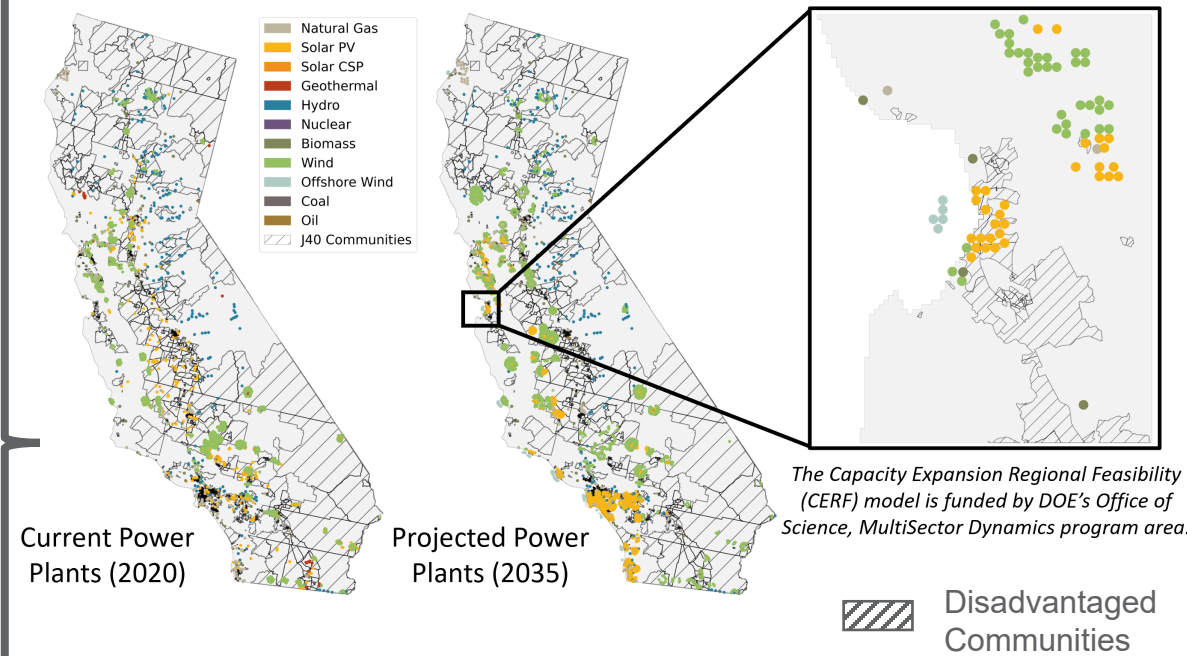
New climate-sensitive time series GridView evaluation



Fraction of new capacity potentially facing local challenges



Incorporating equity into siting decisions

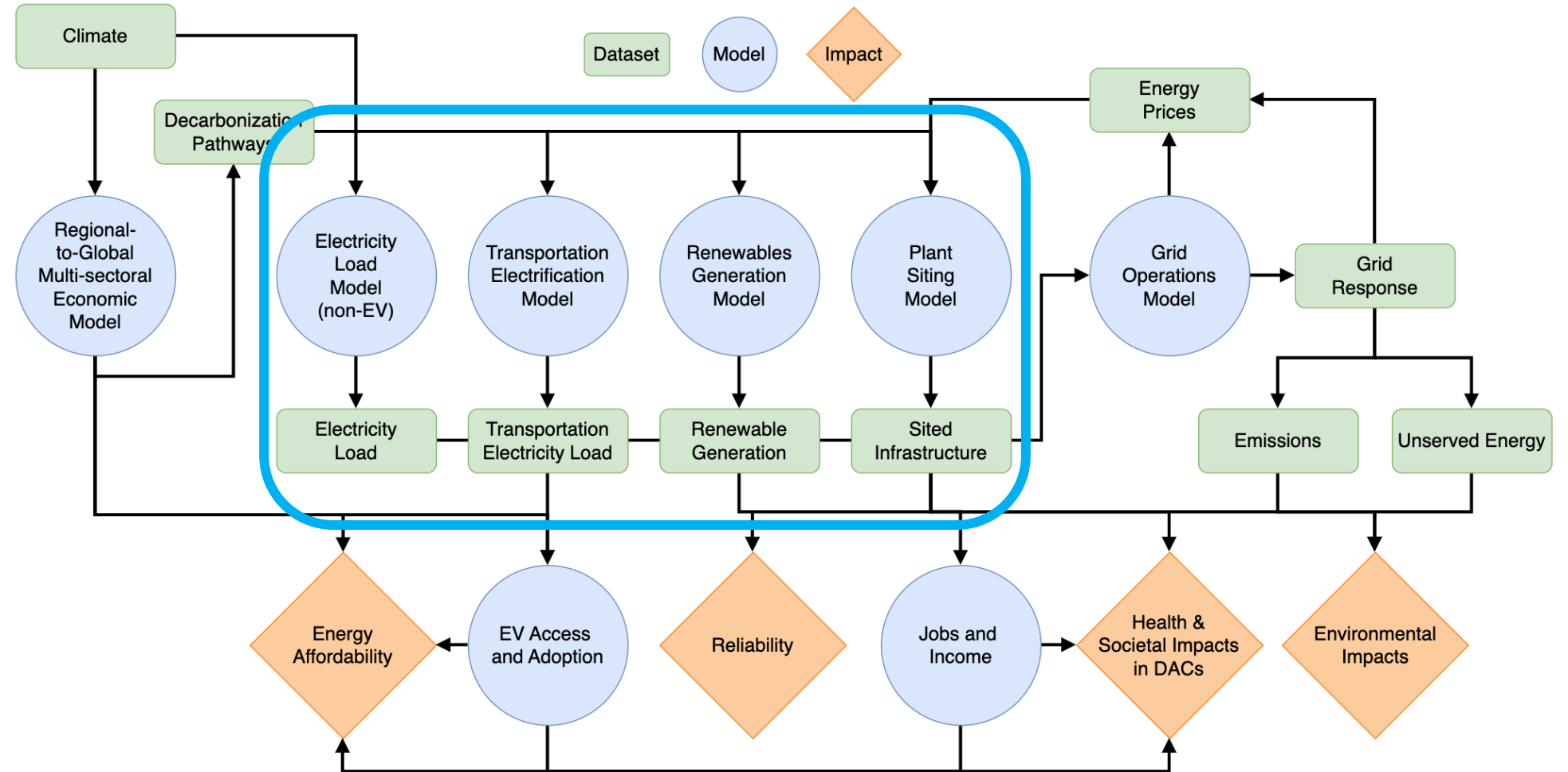


High-resolution datasets and visualization that support stakeholders in developing and evaluating future infrastructure with equity considerations



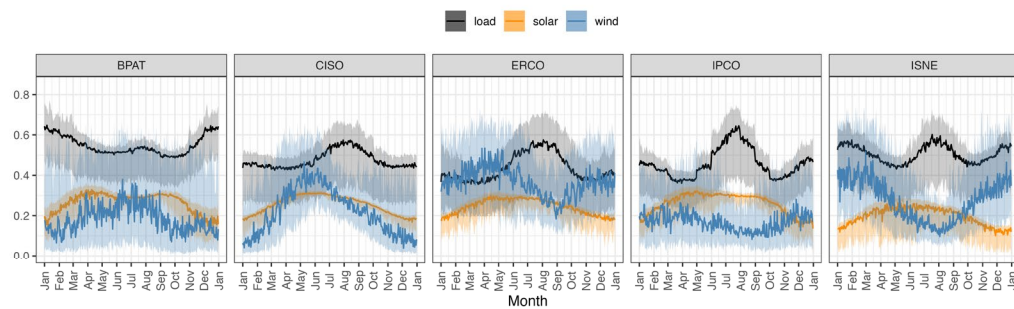
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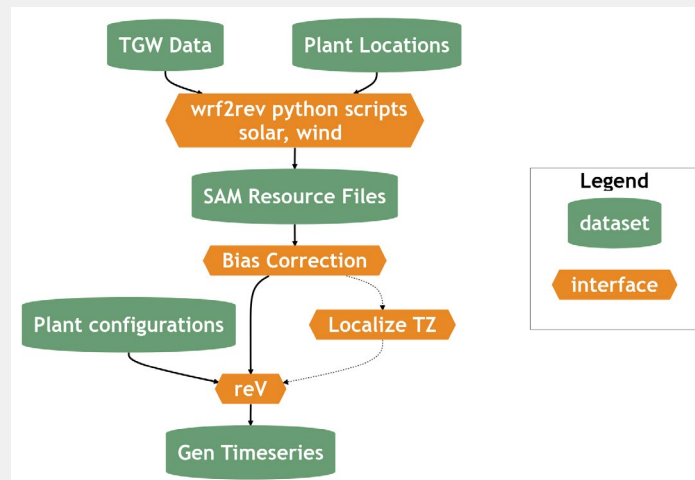


Deep Dive 3 (7/24): Vulnerability of the decarbonized grid to energy droughts and climate extremes

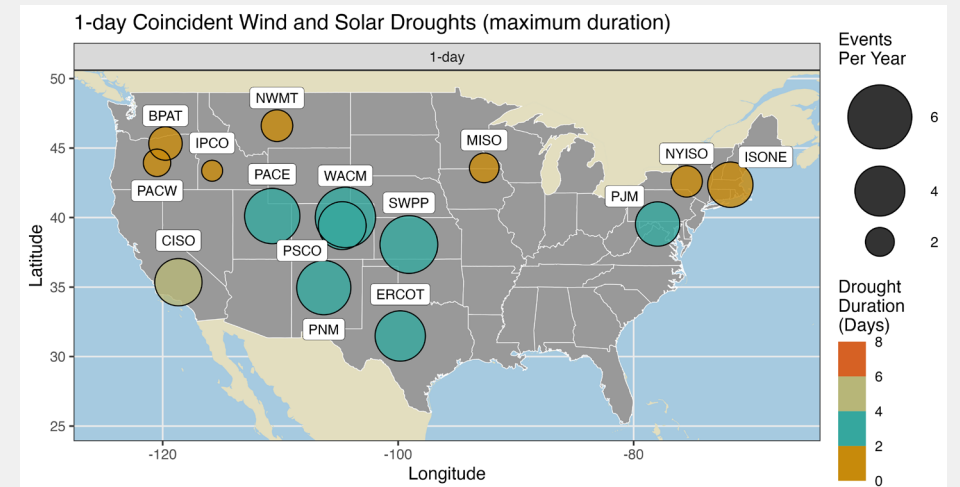
Coincident Wind, Solar and Load Datasets Capacity Factors and Generation Time Series for 2020 infrastructure (EIA plant configuration), BA and nodal scales across CONUS



<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7991871>
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7901615>

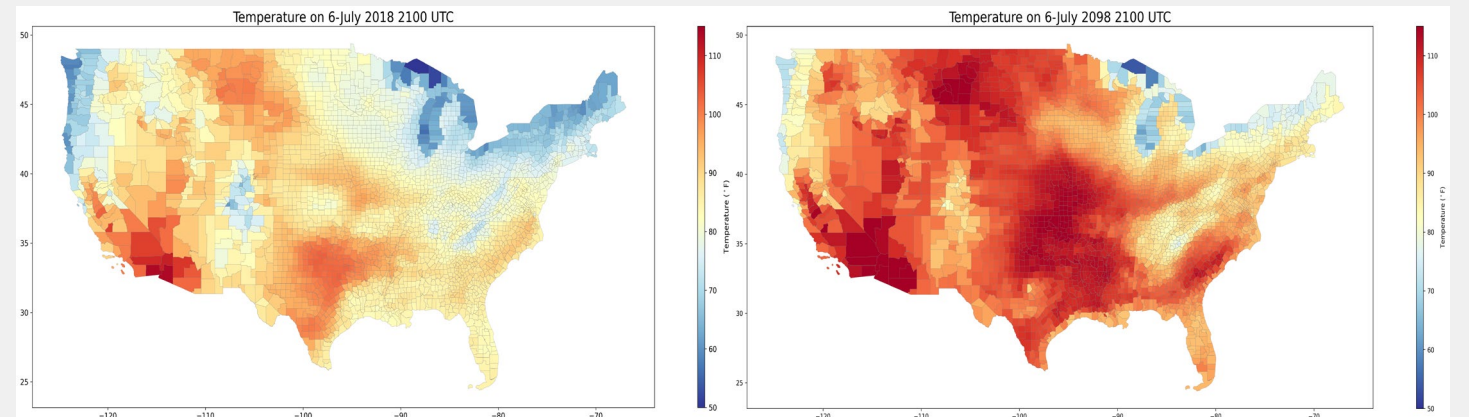


Standardized Benchmark of Wind-Solar Energy Drought across CONUS Drought duration in hours and days by balancing authorities to inform storage management including incentives for hydropower storage



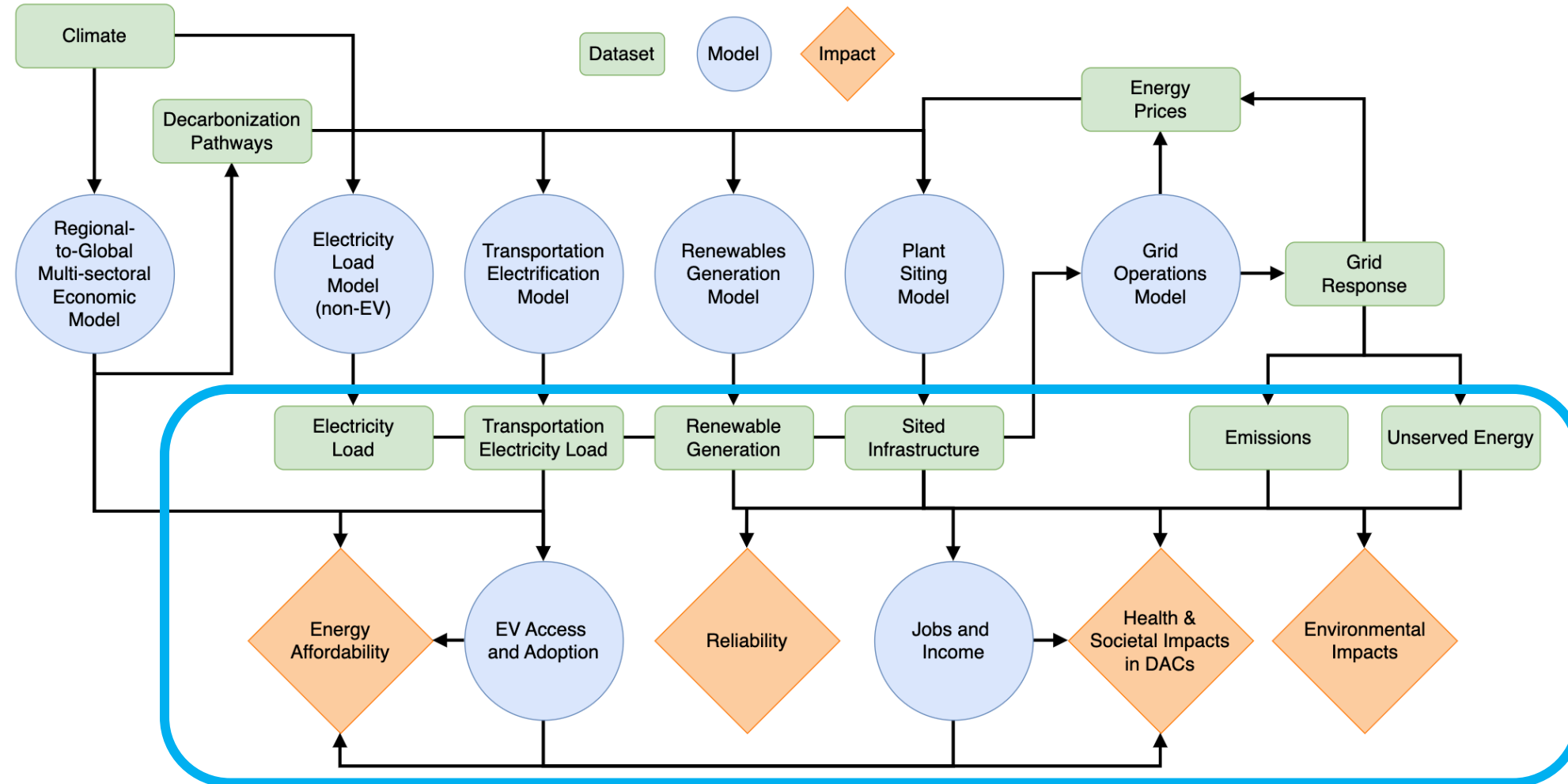
<https://zenodo.org/record/8008034>

Extreme Events Used in the National Transmission Planning Study Coincident wind-solar-load extreme events worsened under climate conditions



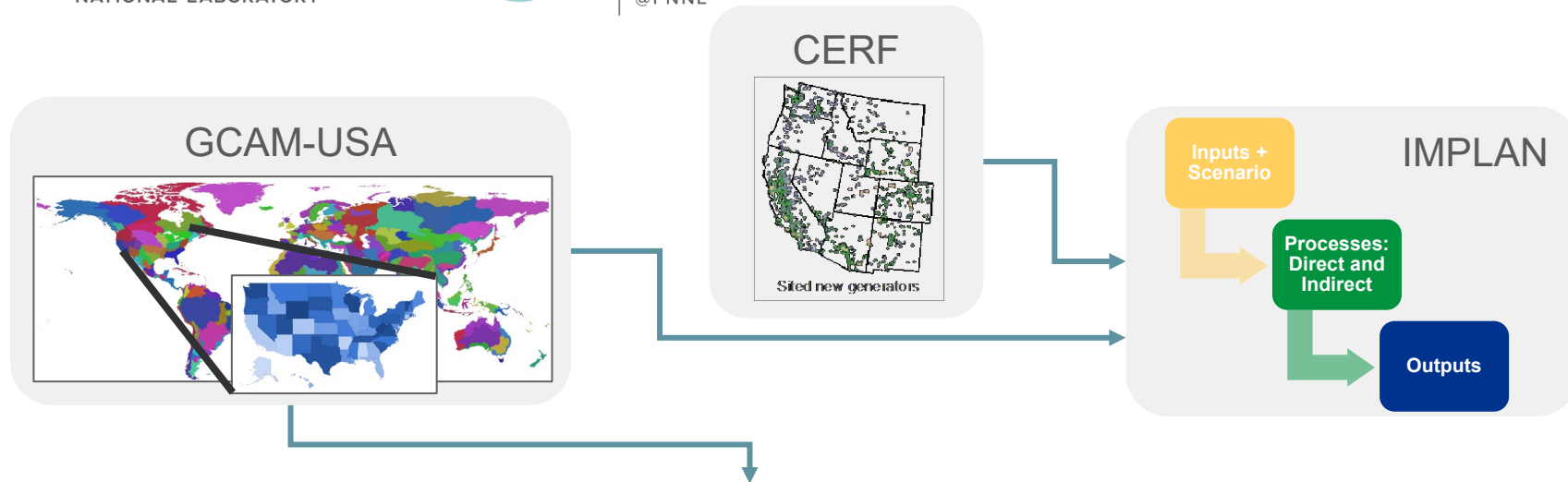
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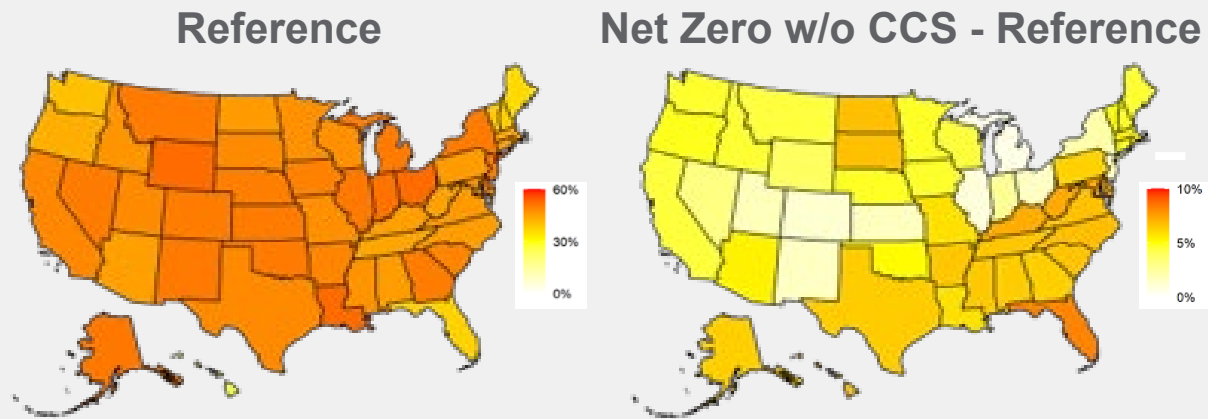




Deep Dive 4 (8/7): Decarbonization and climate impacts on equity and energy justice

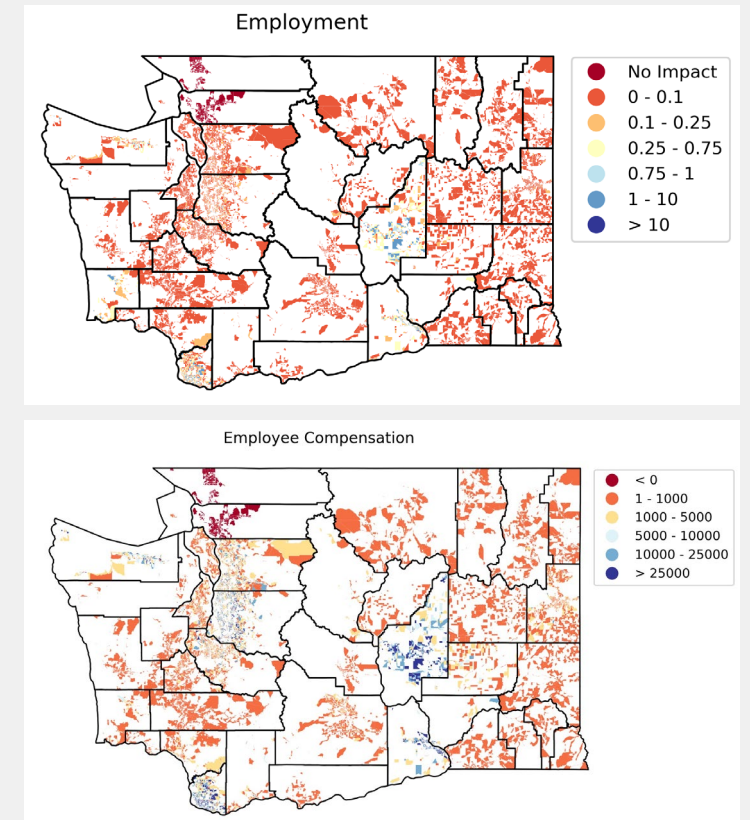


Satiation gap* in heating service: 2045, Decile 1
Under the Net Zero scenario, increases in electricity prices decrease heating consumption for the lowest income group



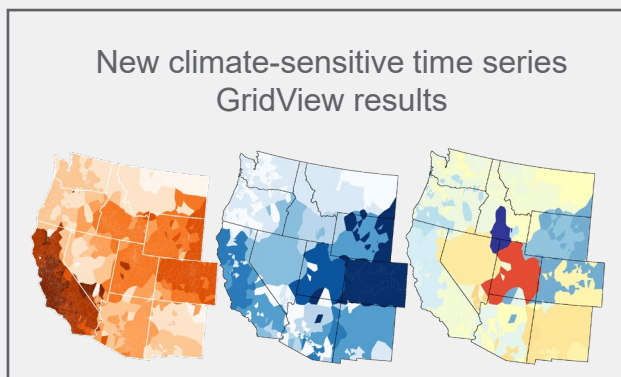
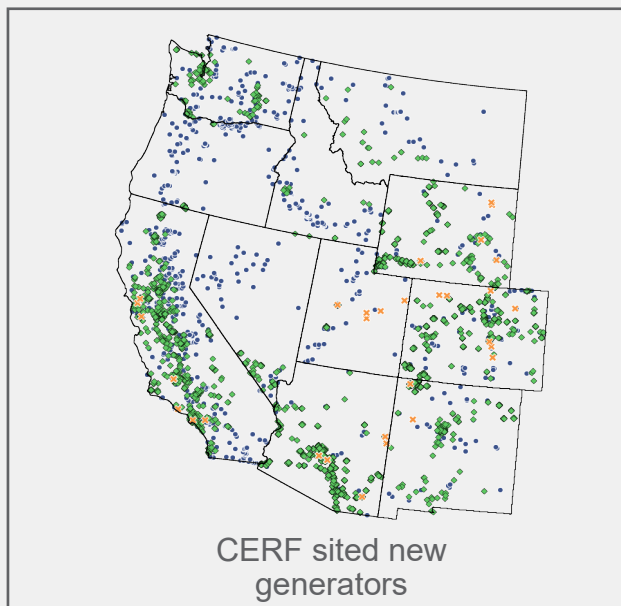
* Difference between heating consumption and the "ideal" heating or "satiation" level.

Employment and income changes in Washington State: 2035
Employment and income are impacted by both direct and indirect effects of decarbonization



Deep Dive 4 (8/7), cont.: Decarbonization and climate impacts on equity and energy justice

Energy Justice-Visualization and Impact Analysis (EJ-VIA) tool



Multiscale

- Region
- State
- DAC census tracts
- Census block

Multi-metric

- Power plant emissions (CO₂, SO_x, NO_x, and PM_{2.5})
- Power plant capacity and locations (new, operational, and retired)
- Unserved energy
- Wholesale electricity costs

Please Note: At this time, data presented in the platform is illustrative only

Choose a Scenario Comparison

Compare 2035 Clean Grid scenario to 2020 conditions

Choose Aggregation Scale for Map

County

Choose U.S. State(s)

Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico

Choose U.S. County or Counties

Apache County, AZ, Cochise County, AZ, Coconino County, AZ, Gila

Choose a Definition of Vulnerable Populations

Justice40 Communities (CEJST)

Choose Equity Metrics

New Generation Capacity by Generator Type

Choose Unit of Equity Metric

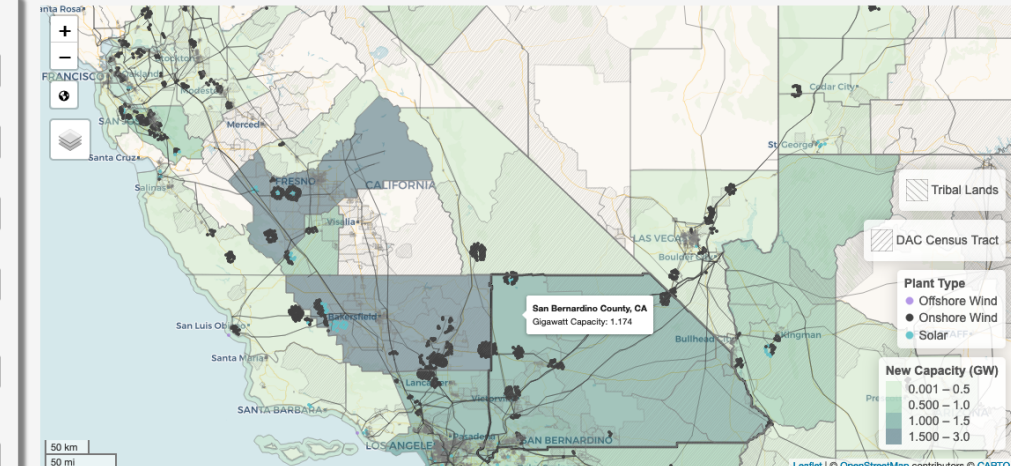
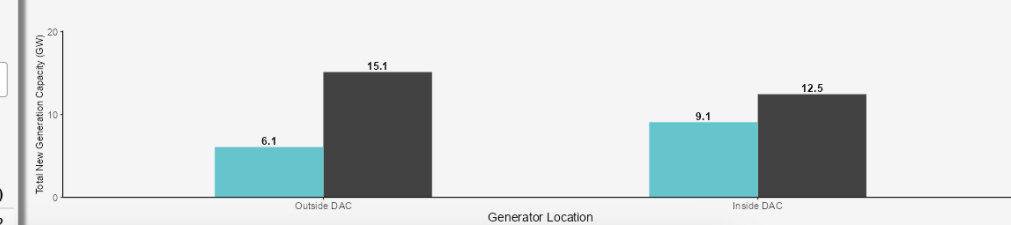
Absolute Change Relative Change

Go! Download Output Data (CSV) Reset

Show 2020 Existing Power Plants

Show 2020 Transmission Lines

STATE	Total New Plants	Total New Capacity (GW)
Arizona	151	2

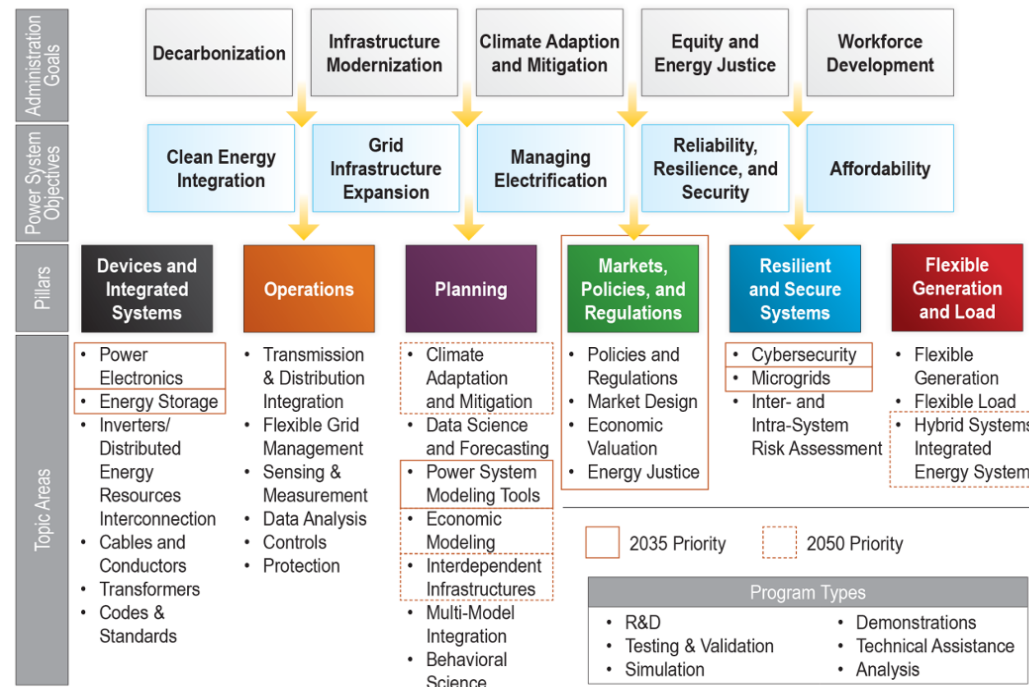
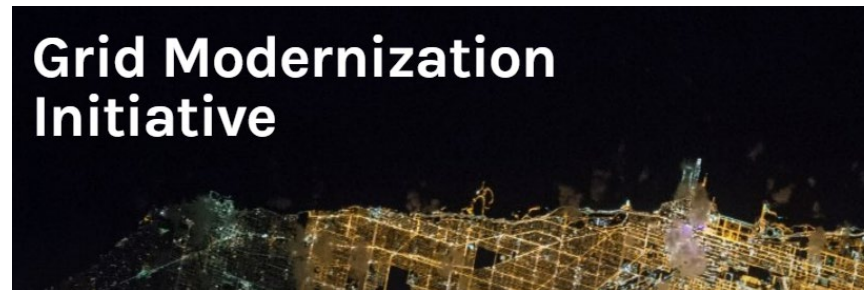
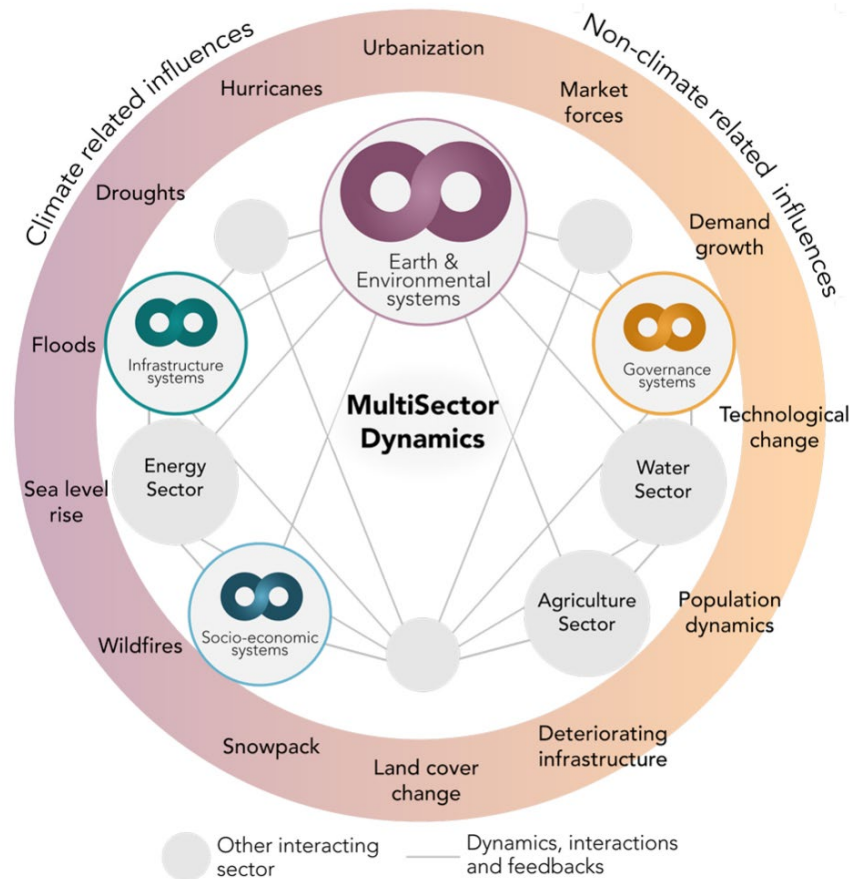
Generator Location	Total New Generation Capacity (GW)
Outside DAC	6.1
Inside DAC	12.5



While internally funded, GODEEEP is strategically aligned with roadmaps across DOE fundamental and applied research programs, such as...



- Resilience in the face of extreme weather events
- Pathways to new, dependable, cleaner and less expensive electricity
- Economic growth
- Decarbonizing the grid and addressing climate change



Industry Challenges	Corresponding Research Areas
As the electricity system is changing rapidly, there is limited understanding of which services will be needed, as well as limited ability to accurately value those services.	RESEARCH AREA 1 Value Under Evolving System Conditions 1 Understand the needs of the rapidly evolving grid and how they create opportunities for hydropower and PSH. "What will the grid need?"
Hydropower and PSH capabilities are bounded by the interaction of machines, water, and institutions, and some of these bounds may result from legacy decisions that did not consider evolving grid needs.	RESEARCH AREA 2 Capabilities and Constraints 2 Investigate the full range of hydropower's capabilities to provide grid services, as well as the machine, hydrologic, and institutional constraints to fully utilizing those capabilities. "What can the hydropower fleet do?"
There are gaps in information regarding how to optimize hydropower and PSH operations and planning in coordination with other resources.	RESEARCH AREA 3 Operations and Planning 3 Optimize hydropower operations and planning—alongside other resources—to best utilize hydropower's capabilities to provide grid services. "How can hydropower best align what it can do with what the grid will need?"
Current hydropower and PSH technology may not be designed for flexible operation.	RESEARCH AREA 4 Technology Innovation 4 Invest in innovative technologies that improve hydropower capabilities to provide grid services. "What new technology could expand what hydropower can do to meet grid needs?"



Technical advances and a platform for test-beds that allows consumers, providers, agencies and researchers to communicate and collaborate on climate- and equity-informed decarbonization

Empowered Stakeholders

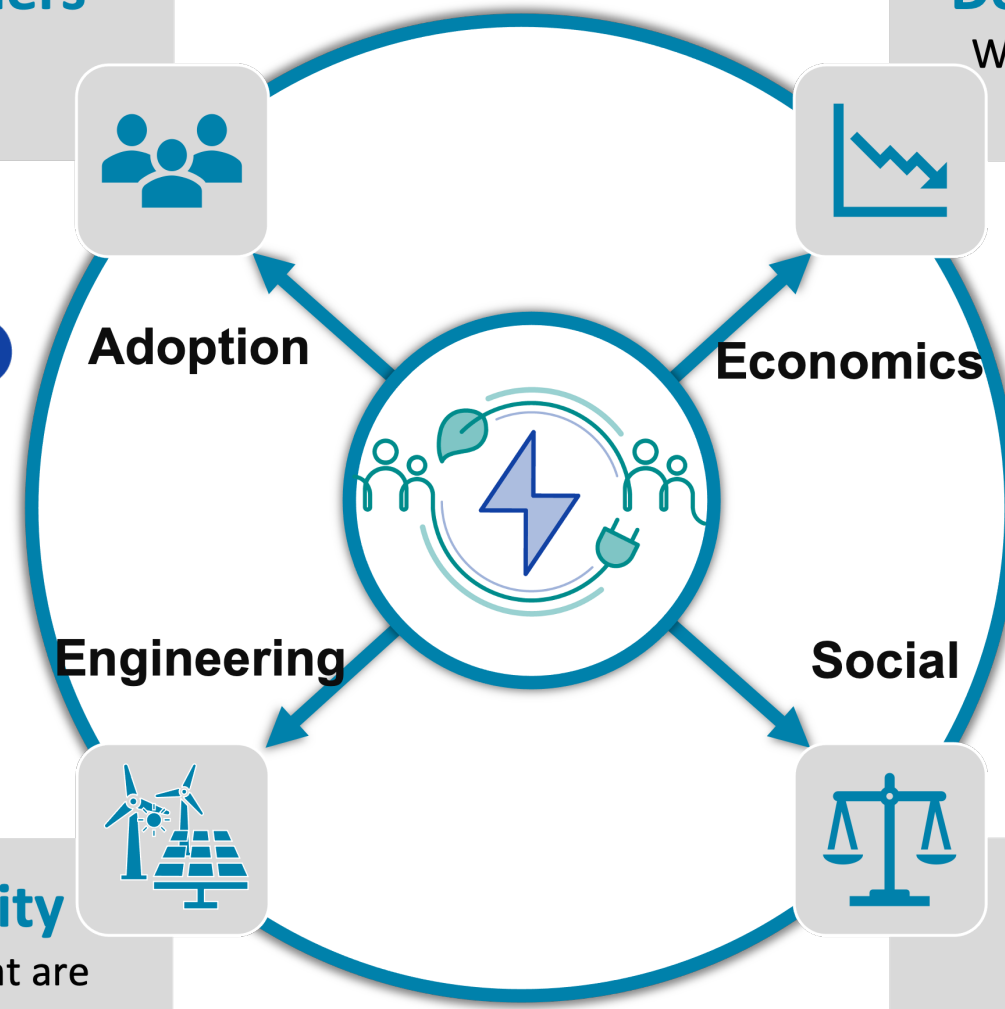
Transfer of methods, tools, datasets, and use cases

Decarbonization Pathways

Whole economy decarbonization with interactions across global markets

GODEEEP

Grid Operations,
Decarbonization,
Environmental and
Energy Equity Platform



Resilience and Reliability

Infrastructure and operations that are responsive to climate change

Justice and Equity

Environmental and energy equity impacts of decarbonization





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Upcoming Webinars

Come to learn more about the tools and datasets during our Deep Dives (meet the experts)
Mondays 10 a.m. PT (1 p.m. ET) every other week

<https://www.pnnl.gov/events/godeeep-webinar-series>

June 26, 2023

Deep Dive 1 – Decarbonization and Climate Impacts on Hourly Electricity Load Projections

July 10, 2023

Deep Dive 2 – Societal and Natural Resources Impacts on Feasibility of New Infrastructure under Decarbonization

July 24, 2023

Deep Dive 3 – Vulnerability of the Decarbonized Grid to Energy Droughts and Climate Extremes

August 7, 2023

Deep Dive 4 – Decarbonization Impacts on Disadvantaged Communities





Thank you

On behalf of the whole
GODEEEP team

Nathalie.Voisin@pnnl.gov

Stephanie.Waldhoff@pnnl.gov

