

Distributed PV + Behind-the-meter Storage Modeling Overview Using dGen Model for CEC

Paritosh Das, Ashreeta Prasanna, Ashok Sekar, Michaela Sizemore August 8th, 2023 Demand Analysis Working Group Meeting California Energy Commission

dGen Model Overview

- Forecasts adoption of distributed solar, storage, wind, and geothermal by region and sector through 2050
- Agent-Based Model simulating consumer decision-making
- Incorporates spatial data to understand regional adoption trends
- a) Distributed solar economic potential (MW) in 2030 for the TOU Baseline scenario
- b) Solar resource
- c) Annual electricity consumption
- d) Distributed solar siting availability

https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy19osti/73147.pdf



Methodology – From Technical Potential to Adoption



Technical Potential: Maximum amount of technically feasible capacity.

Economic Potential: A subset of technical potential, the total capacity that has a positive return on investment or a positive net present value (NPV).

Market Potential: The fraction of economic potential representing the customer's willingness to invest in a technology given a specified payback period.

Create Statistically-Representative Agents

To reconcile data sets of disparate resolutions, we represent customers through a statistical framework

1) Sample eligible spatial points, assigning customers a representative location, used to associate with other spatial attributes

2) Associate customer segments with national distributions, such as customer load patterns



Adoption Forecast in Emerging Markets

New datasets have enabled analysis of emerging markets in California. The non-single-family/owner-occupied market demonstrates strong potential, though analysis limitations still exist in accurately evaluating the nuances of multi-family and/or renter-adopted systems.

INCOME	BUILDING TYPE	TENURE	
Low	Single-family	Owner-occupied	
	Single furnity	Renter	
	Multifamily	Owner-occupied	
	livialitity	Renter	
Moderate	Single-family	Owner-occupied	
	Single farmy	Renter	
	Multifamily	Owner-occupied	
	l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l	Renter	
High	Single_family	Owner-occupied	
	Single failing	Renter	
	Multifamily	Owner-occupied	
		Renter	

Adoption Forecast in Emerging Markets -REPLICA

Rooftop Energy Potential of Low-Income Communities in America (**REPLICA**) – Tract-level solar technical potential by income, tenure, and building type, joined with 10 additional datasets to provide socio-demographic and market context (energy expenditures, demographics, etc.). https://data.nrel.gov/submissions/81



Percent of Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI) energy consumption that can be offset by rooftop solar generation (county)—single-family owner-occupied LMI buildings only

Economic Potential

Agents complete a discounted cash flow analysis that includes:

- System cost and expected maintenance
- Retail bill savings from net exports
- Whether the system is eligible for incentives, rebates, or avoided tax

These result in:

- The system capacity that maximizes the agents' economic return
- Net present value and payback period of potential investment



Example of how dGen outputs can be used to produce supply curves of economic potential and how it varies by scenario, system cost, or degree of compensation for distributed solar

Net Billing Tariff (NBT) / NEM 3.0 Updates

ALJ/KHY/nd3 Date of Issuance 12/19/2022 Decision 22-12-056 December 15, 2022 BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA Order Instituting Rulemaking to **Revisit Net Energy Metering Tariffs** Pursuant to Decision 16-01-044, and to Rulemaking 20-08-020 Address Other Issues Related to Net Energy Metering. DECISION REVISING NET ENERGY METERING TARIFF AND SUBTARIFFS

 The new Net Billing Tariff (NBT) workbook was analyzed and incorporated in the export compensation modeling framework.

- Reformatted the hourly export rates by planning area and was ingested into the model.
- This also included the incorporation of the ACC Plus Adders for PG&E and SCE.
- Customers moving to Time of Use (TOU) rates according to planning areas.

Storage Dispatch Strategies (1)



Peak Shaving Strategy: Peak shaving to reduce demand charges

Storage Dispatch Strategies (2)



Price Signals Strategy: Combines forecasts of day-ahead load generation, and the utility rates to dispatch the battery in the hours when retail rates are high

Technology Deployment

Training a **predictive model based on historic observations of adoption** to estimate the agents' probability of adoption in each year.

- Only technically eligible agents can adopt
- Probability of adoption increases with NPV and proximity to other adopters
- Ownership status (e.g., multifamily) and income will affect adoption

Result: Credible, spatially granular adoption patterns informed by historic trends



Example of model calibration, validation, and application for forecasting. Actual model forecasts may be resolved at the building level but can be aggregated at different geographic levels.

Customer Adoption

Previously conducted surveys to understand **customer willingness to pay** (WTP) at various payback periods.



	Yes	Maybe	No	l don't know
I would seriously consider solar if the payback time was 1 year or less	0	0	0	0
I would seriously consider solar if the payback time was 2 years	0	o	0	o
I would seriously consider solar if the payback time was 3 years	0	0	0	0
I would seriously consider solar if the payback time was 5 years	0	0	0	o
I would seriously consider solar if the payback time was 7 years	0	0	0	o
I would seriously consider solar if the payback time was 10 years	0	0	0	o
I would seriously consider solar if the payback time was 15 year	0	0	0	o
I would seriously consider solar if the payback time was 20 years	0	0	0	o
I would seriously consider solar if the payback time was 25 years	0	0	0	o
I would seriously consider solar if the payback time was 30 years	0	0	0	o

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0301421519301004 NREL | 12

Modeling Solar Adoption



Using consumer surveys, relate the system payback to the fraction of consumers that would adopt solar



Use the Bass Diffusion model to simulate adoption over time, using the "Maximum Market Share" as the terminal adoption level

Questions?

www.nrel.gov

Paritosh.Das@nrel.gov

Learn More: https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/dgen/

This work was authored by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, operated by Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC, for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under Contract No. DE-AC36-08GO28308. Funding provided by the California Energy Commission (CEC). The views expressed in the article do not necessarily represent the views of the DOE or the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government retains and the publisher, by accepting the article for publication, acknowledges that the U.S. Government retains a nonexclusive, paid-up, irrevocable, worldwide license to publish or reproduce the published form of this work, or allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes.

