

Electrification Introduction



ESIG

ENERGY SYSTEMS
INTEGRATION GROUP

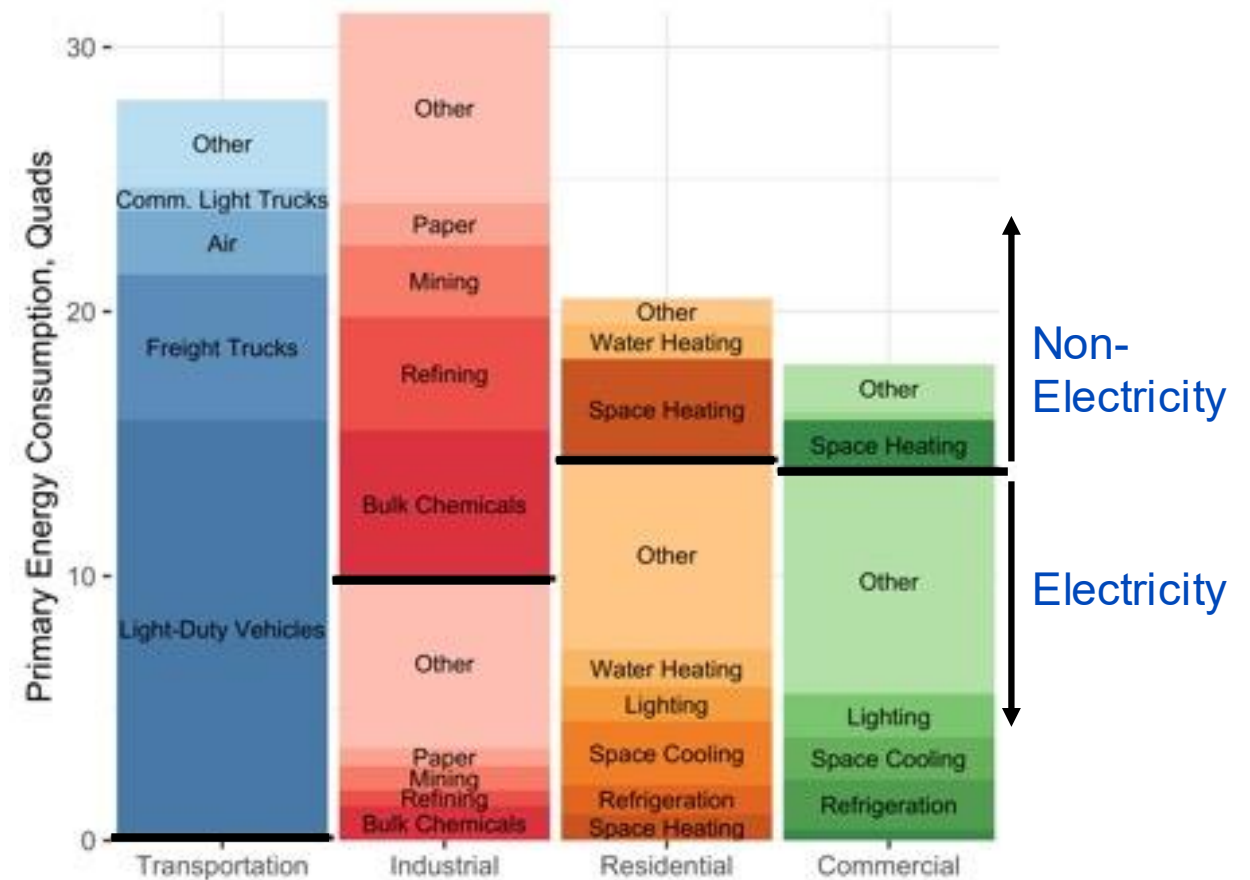
Josh Novacheck, NextEra Energy

*NARUC Electrification and Load
Forecasting Training*

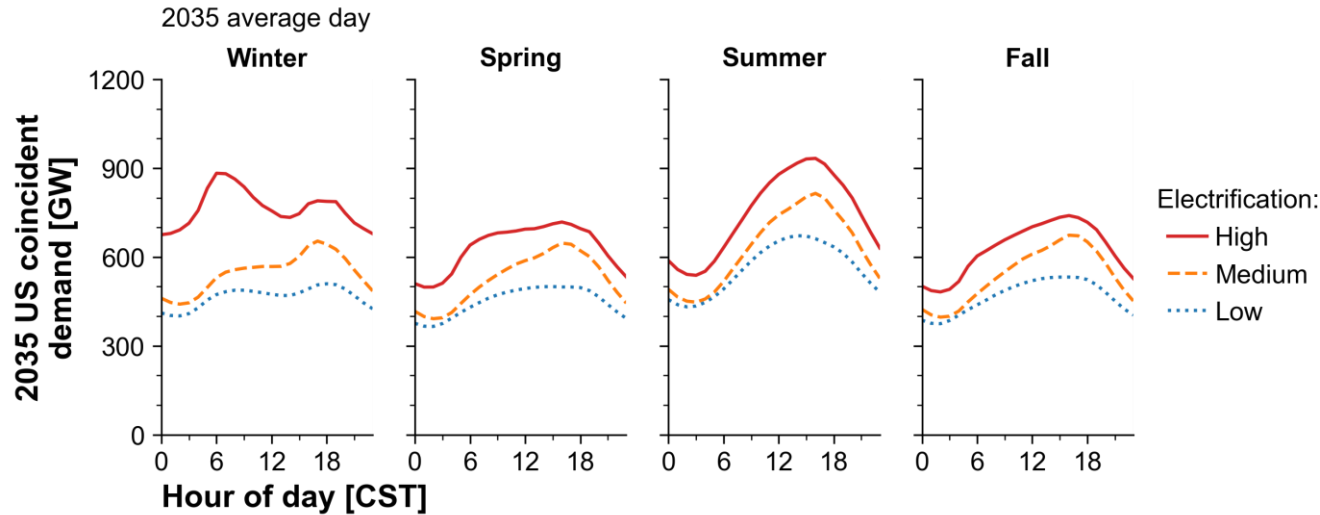
June 1, 2023

Electrification – Pathway to Economy-wide Decarbonization

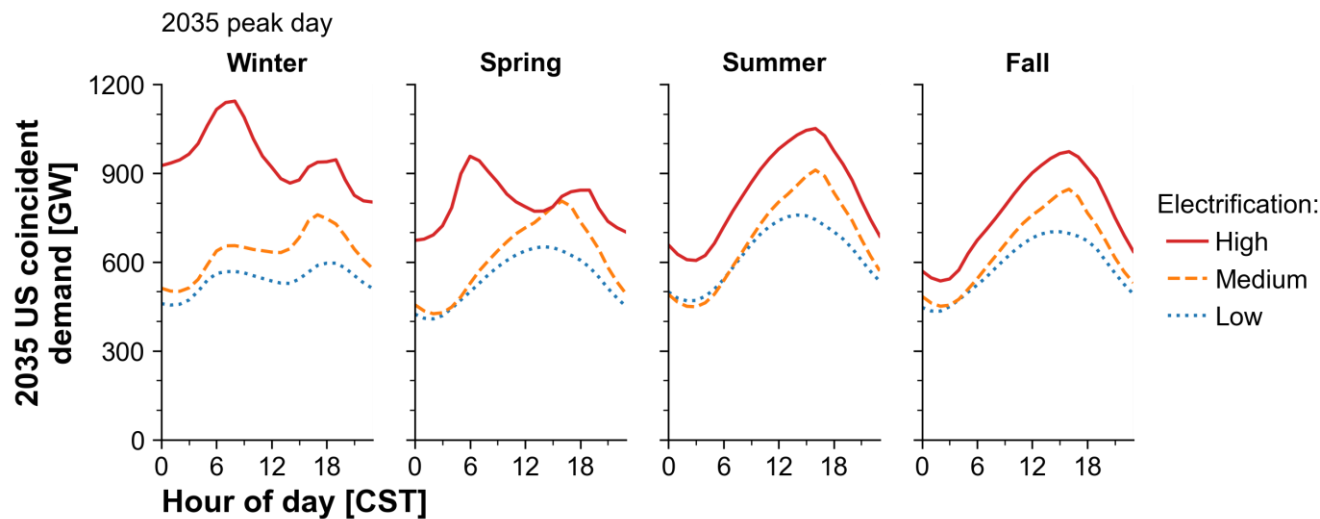
- Electrification is viewed as the clearest path to decarbonize as much as half of all non-electric primary energy consumption.
 - Light-duty vehicles
 - Commercial vehicles
 - Space heating
 - Water heating
- Green hydrogen demand as a pathway to decarbonize other non-electric energy consumption
- Many studies suggest a doubling of electric demand by 2050 is possible



Electrification and System Planning Uncertainty

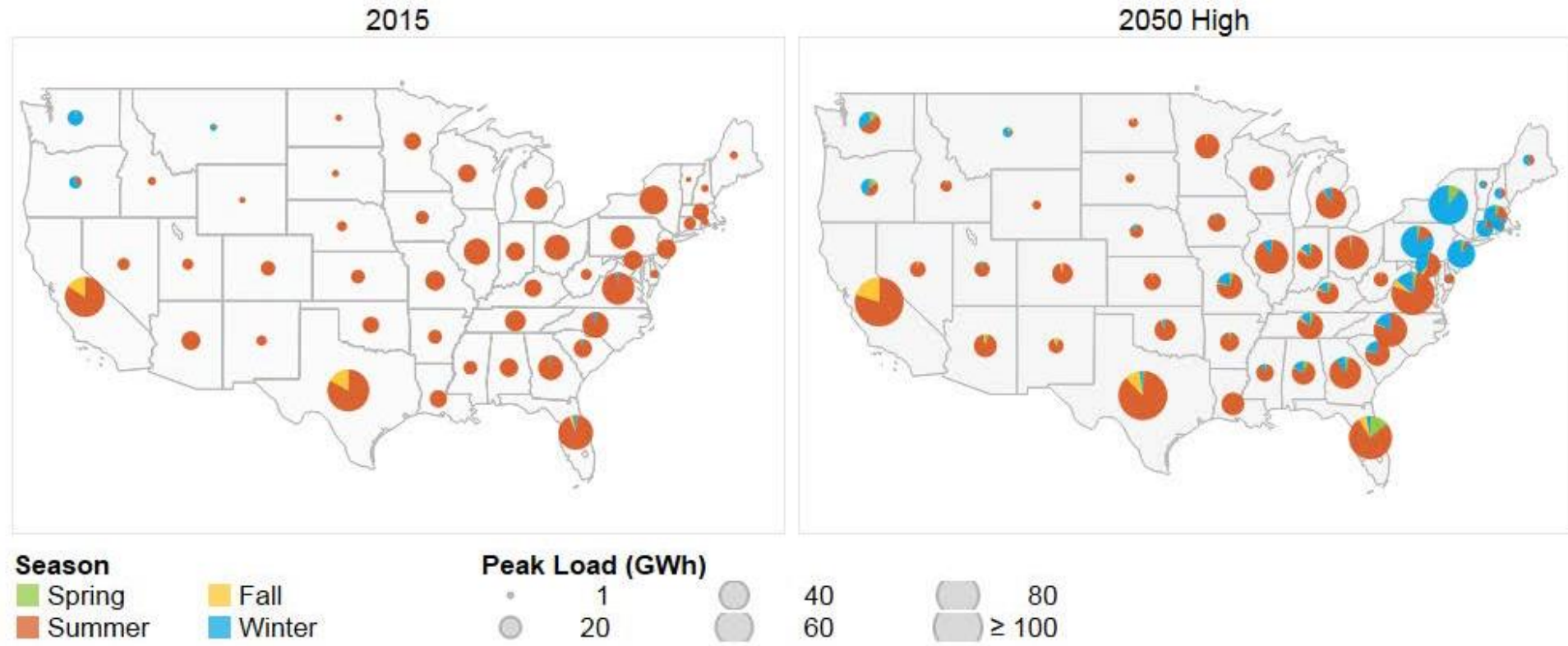


Most U.S. regions are **summer peaking** today and expected to remain so without significant electrification.



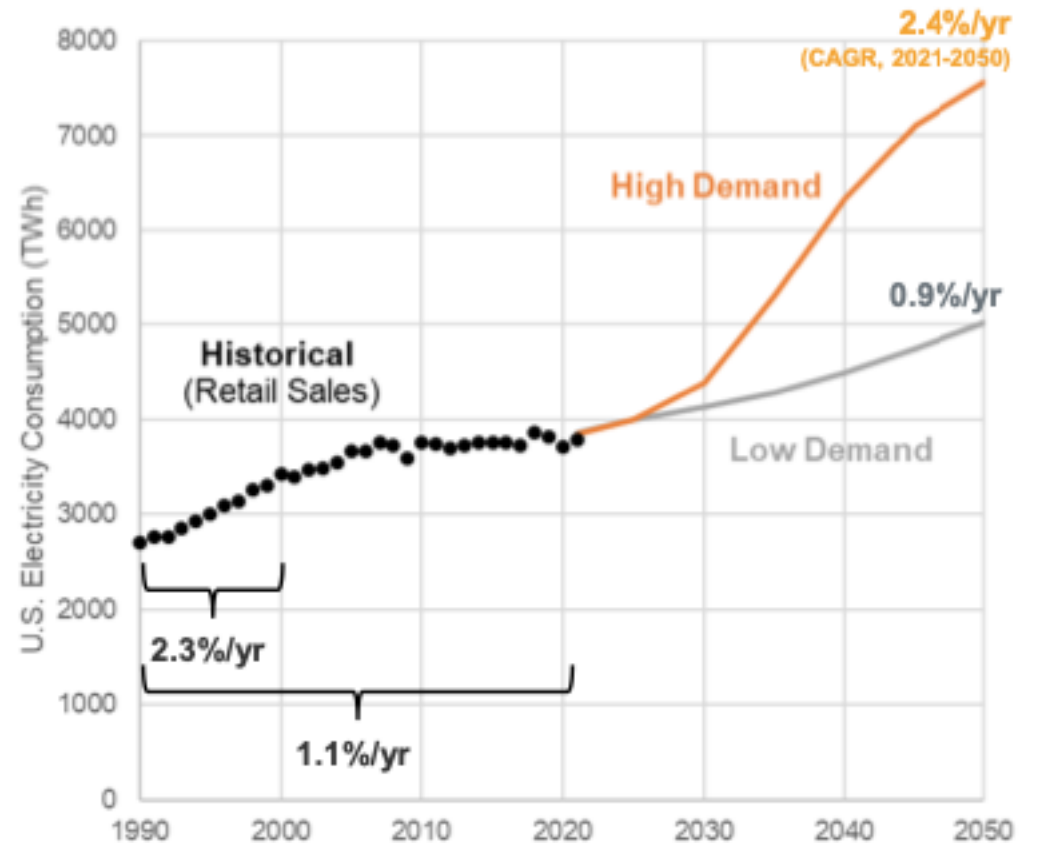
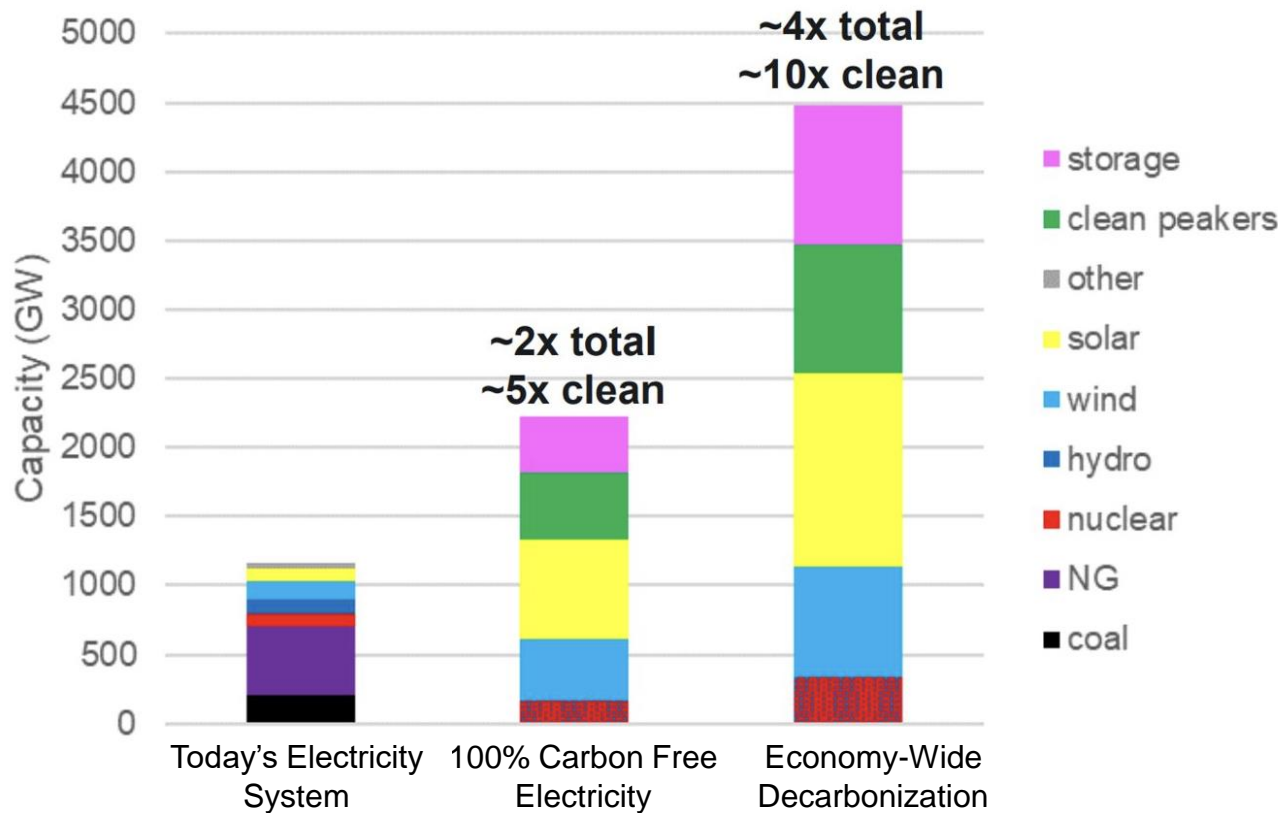
Electrification raises average demand throughout the year and could shift **demand peaks could shift to winter**, particularly electrified space and water heating.

Electrification and System Planning Uncertainty



Mai, Trieu, et al. 2018. Electrification Futures Study: Scenarios of Electric Technology Adoption and Power Consumption for the United States. Golden, CO: National Renewable Energy Laboratory. NREL/TP-6A20-71500. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy18osti/71500.pdf>

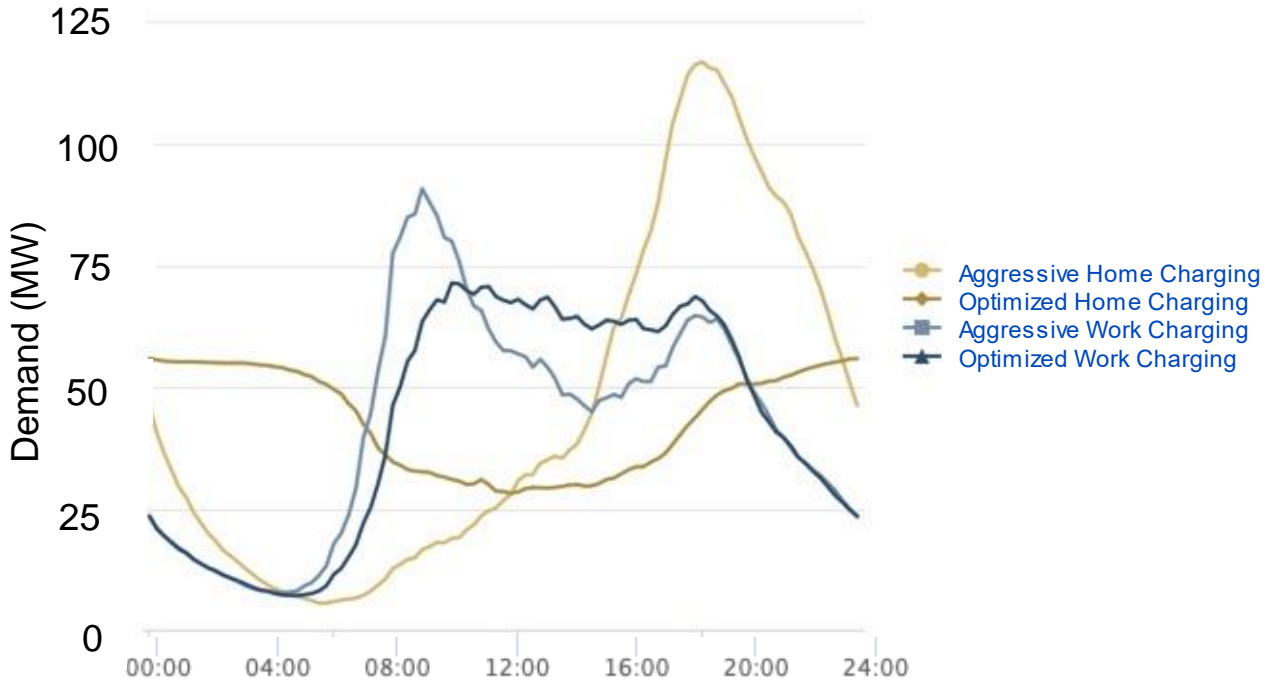
Electrification and System Planning Uncertainty



Electrification and System Planning Uncertainty

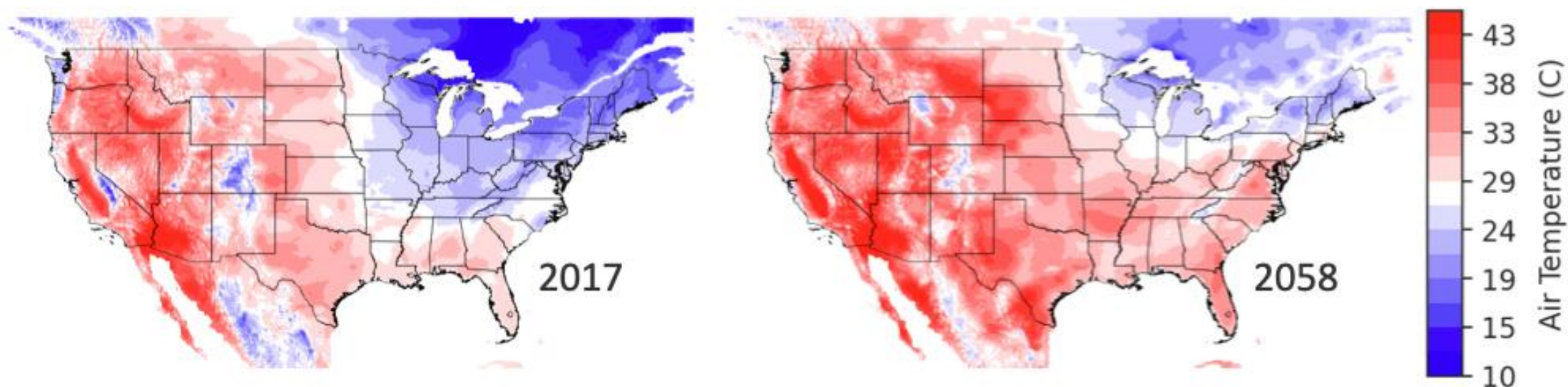


Electric Vehicle load of 100,000 vehicles in Miami



- Electrified loads increase efficiency and flexibility of demand
- Large incentive to reduce peak demands by tapping into flexibility
- Requires response/control of many distributed small loads.

Climate Change and Electrification



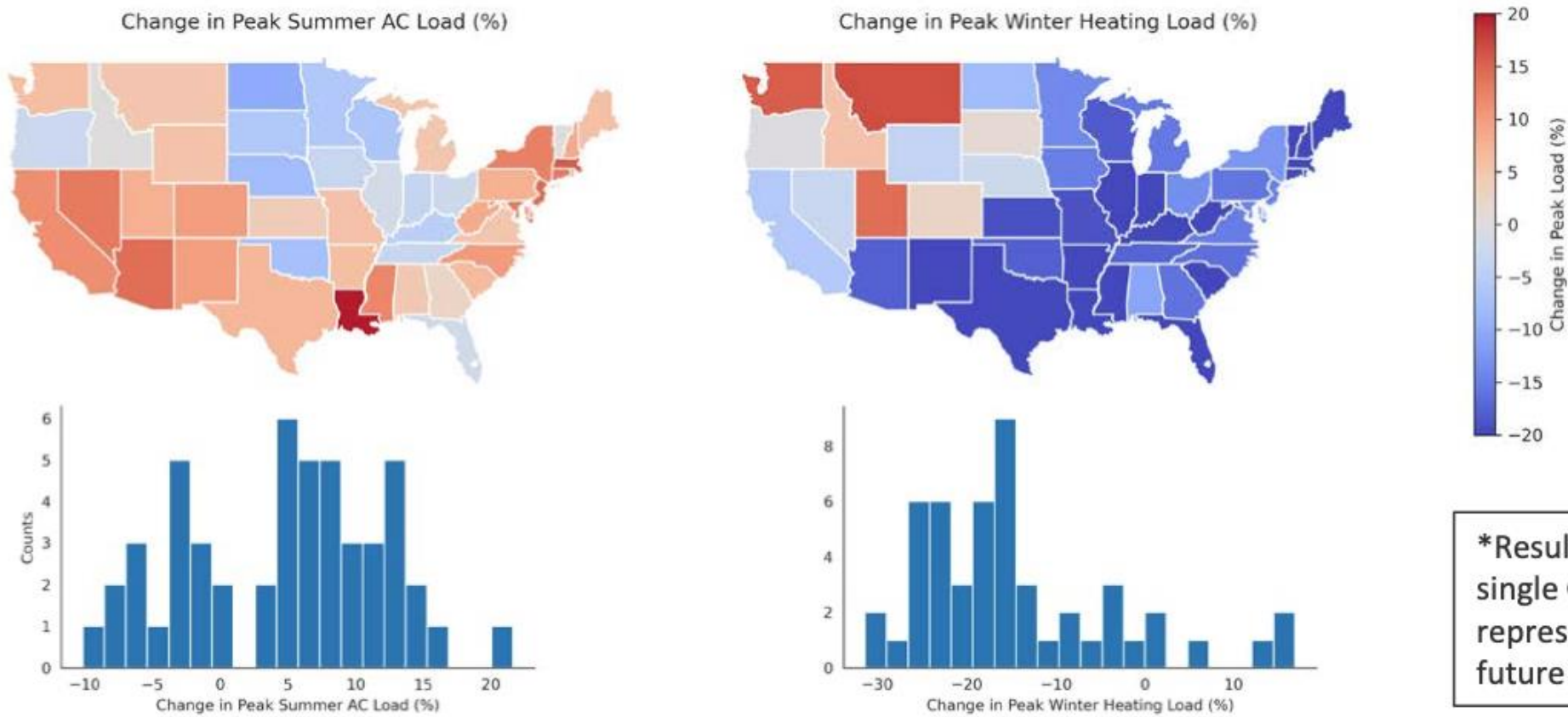
- Electrified loads increase overall demand profile sensitivity to temperatures (e.g., heat pump efficiency, EV charging rates/demand, etc.)
- Uncertainty in temperature due to climate change further complicates system planning for electrification.
- Maps are examples of work done at NREL to downscale Global Climate Models into hourly and finer spatial resolution data sets to be used for grid modeling.
 - Other DOE Labs and research institutions (e.g., EPRI) have similar modeling, analysis, and data sets

Buster, Grant et al. 2023. "Spatiotemporal Super-Resolution with Generative Machine Learning for Creating Renewable Energy Resource Data Under Climate Change Scenarios." Innovations in Climate Resilience. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy23osti/85711.pdf>

Jones, A. D., Rastogi, D., Vahmani, P., Stansfield, A., Reed, K., Thurber, T., Ullrich, P., & Rice, J. S. (2022). IM3/HyperFACETS Thermodynamic Global Warming (TGW) Simulation Datasets (v1.0.0) [Data set]. MSD-LIVE Data Repository. <https://doi.org/10.57931/1885756>

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Climate Change and Electrification



*Results are from a single GCM and only represent one possible future climate

Buster, Grant et al. 2023. "Spatiotemporal Super-Resolution with Generative Machine Learning for Creating Renewable Energy Resource Data Under Climate Change Scenarios." Innovations in Climate Resilience. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy23osti/85711.pdf>

Electrification Introduction



- Large potential for economy-wide decarbonization through electrifying end-uses
- Electricity system planning must consider wide ranging uncertainties to prepare for coming increased demand from electrification:
 - Total magnitude of new electricity demand
 - Changing peak times and demand shapes
 - Flexibility and efficiency opportunities from the demand side
 - Climate change and temperature sensitivities
- Wide ranging incentives from IRA to accelerate electrification in many sectors:
 - Electric Vehicle tax credit
 - Residential rebates for heat pumps, electric stoves, etc.
 - Clean hydrogen
- ESIG electrification activities:
 - Demand Forecasting Workshop (June 13 - 15, Denver, CO)
 - Ongoing ESIG Task Forces focused on vehicle and building electrification.