Shining on the Big Apple: Satisfying New York City's Peak Electrical Needs with PV

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 Use measured data to evaluate the potential of PV to satisfy the electrical needs of New York City (NYC) during peak load conditions



- Obtain measured hourly data for 2005 to 2008
 - Electrical load data for NYC is from the NYISO
 - Solar insolation and weather data specific to NYC are from SolarAnywhere[®]
- Use PVSimulator[™] to calculate output from 2 GW_{AC} of horizontal, fixed orientation PV
- Match simulated PV output data to NYC loads

Evaluation Metrics

- Perform an analysis for each year from 2005 through 2008 using the following metrics:
 - Peak Load Day match for 2 GW of PV
 - Annual Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) for a range of PV sizes up to 30% of the NYC peak load
 - The ELCC is a measure of contribution to peak system load
 - Perfect contribution has 100% and no contribution has 0% ELCC
 - Backup energy required to provide firm capacity for a range of PV sizes up to 30% of the NYC peak load
 - Backup energy measures amount of energy needed to provide firm capacity
 - Perfect match needs 0% and no match needs 100% backup energy

Results: 2005 Peak Load Day Analysis

2005 Peak Load Day for NYC (July 27)



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Results: 2006 Peak Load Day Analysis

2006 Peak Load Day for NYC (August 2)



Results: 2007 Peak Load Day Analysis

2007 Peak Load Day for NYC (August 8)



Results: 2008 Peak Load Day Analysis

2008 Peak Load Day for NYC (June 10)



Results: Effective Load Carrying Capability



PV Capacity (Relative to 11.3 GW Peak Load)

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Results:

Backup Energy Required to Firm Capacity





- 2 GW of PV would have been well-matched to NYC's electrical needs on each peak day for the past 4 years
- The annual load match when measured using the ELCC metric has been good and has had minimal variation from year to year
- Firm PV capacity value can be obtained using significantly reduced amounts of backup energy
- Higher ELCCs will occur for orientations other than
 horizontal fixed systems