


Shorting the Grid

- Tom Nelson Podcast
- June 2023
- Presentation by Meredith Angwin



About me, and about the grid.

- Starting with me

SHORTING THE GRID

THE HIDDEN FRAGILITY OF OUR ELECTRIC GRID



M E R E D I T H A N G W I N

My background

- Master's degree in Physical Chemistry, University of Chicago
- Specialized in mineral chemistry in grad school
- Worked on issues facing electric utilities
 - As a contractor
 - At EPRI (Electric Power Research Institute)
- Research on pollution control and corrosion control for geothermal, gas-fired, coal-fired and nuclear plants
- Active in the Consumer Liaison Group of ISO-NE
- (And yeah, the book)

The geothermal and combustion years

- Mineral chemistry and an interest in energy meant--geothermal
- First contracts were reviewing other people's work in geothermal
- NOx first



NOx and SOx (mostly NOx)

- Controlling NOx with combustion catalysts
- Platinum evaporates at high temperature
- No platinum
- I am principal inventor on patents for catalysts that are transition metals in alumina matrices

United States Patent [19] [11] **4,337,028**
 Angwin et al. [45] **Jun. 29, 1982**

[54] **CATALYTIC MONOLITH, METHOD OF ITS FORMULATION AND COMBUSTION PROCESS USING THE CATALYTIC MONOLITH**

[75] Inventors: **Meredith J. Angwin**, Palo Alto, Calif.; **William C. Pfefferle**, Middletown, N.J.

[73] Assignee: **The United States of America as represented by the United States Environmental Protection Agency**, Washington, D.C.

[21] Appl. No.: **153,057**

[22] Filed: **May 27, 1980**

[51] Int. Cl.³ **B01J 21/04; B01J 23/86; B01J 35/04; F23D 3/40**

[52] U.S. Cl. **431/7; 252/461; 252/462; 252/463; 252/466 J; 252/467; 252/468; 252/470; 252/471; 252/472; 252/474; 252/477 R; 423/213.5; 423/213.2**

[58] Field of Search **252/462, 477 R, 461, 252/463, 466 J, 467, 468, 470, 471, 472, 474;**

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,755,204	8/1973	Sergeys	252/477 R
3,870,455	3/1975	Hindin	252/462 X
3,904,553	9/1975	Campbell et al.	252/465
3,974,255	8/1976	Erickson et al.	423/213.5 X
4,126,580	11/1978	Lauder	252/462
4,134,852	1/1979	Volin	423/213.5 X
4,151,123	4/1979	McCann	252/462
4,239,656	12/1980	Fujitani et al.	252/462

Primary Examiner—W. J. Shine
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Flehr, Hohbach, Test, Albritton & Herbert

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A catalyst system in which the catalytic composition comprises a catalytically active material which is homogeneously interspersed throughout a monolith structure of ceramic composition. The composition is shaped into a unitary monolith which is employed as the catalyst structure. In the method the active material or materials are admixed with a ceramic material, which can be either active or inactive, in finely divided form and then shaped into the monolith structure.



Geothermal finally

- As a chemist—mostly corrosion
- Geysers
- Heber
- Hot Dry Rock
- Geopressured Zone

Seawater Underground and in Nuclear!

- 3X geothermal waters (X is seawater)
- Bye bye Debye-Huckel
- Steam Generator Project Office
- A tube sheet crevice--3X again





Nuclear: Practical and theoretical

- Model boilers
 - Big thermodynamics programs
 - Simple semi-solutions: better alloys and cleaner water
 - Eventually, my own company on nuclear corrosion
-

My own company: Personal growth

- Responsible for projects
- Responsible for payroll
- Foreign travel (South Africa, Japan, Europe)
- “Great Books of Management”



The great shakeup and a new start

A thick yellow horizontal bar spans the width of the slide, with a vertical yellow bar extending downwards from its right end.

- Around 2000, utilities were in a state of turmoil
- Became a tech writer in several firms (Hyperion, TIBCO)
- Later, moved to Vermont to be closer to family

Trying to save Vermont Yankee

- Blog “Yes Vermont Yankee”
- Book *Campaigning for Clean Air*
- Learning about the grid
- Consumer Liaison Group of ISO-NE




Campaigning for Clean Air

STRATEGIES FOR PRO-NUCLEAR ADVOCACY

Meredith Angwin

“This book is a *must read* for anyone engaging with the public on nuclear power issues.”

— Eugene S. Grecheck, past president, American Nuclear Society



About me, and about the grid.

- About the grid

Presentation outline

1. What is a Strong Grid?
2. Physical Grid and Policy Grid
3. What is an RTO?
4. Questions
5. RTOs and Auctions
6. The Fatal Trifecta for a grid
7. Conquering the Fatal Trifecta
8. Questions

A blue speech bubble graphic with a white question. The bubble has a dark blue shadow on its left side, giving it a 3D effect. The text is centered within the bubble.

1. What is a Strong Grid?



A Strong Grid is a Reliable Grid!

- **Reliable electricity**
- Relatively inexpensive electricity, so electricity can be used for health and happiness (and manufacturing)
- Electricity made with low levels of pollution and ecosystem disruption

2. Physical Grid and Policy Grid

The Two Grids: Physical and Policy

Physical:

- Transmission, distribution, substations, dispatchers, linemen, generators, end-users
- Mostly limited by laws of physics, not regulations

Policy

- Net zero, net metering, Renewable Portfolio Standards
- Mostly about how the physical grid is paid

The Two Grids Confused

- Vermont Yankee contracts with Vermont utilities ended in 2012
- Vermont Yankee continued operations, selling into the auctions, till 2014
- In 2013, anti-nuclear people said: “We don’t need Vermont Yankee. We’re not even using it now!”
- Deliberate confusion or mistake? Either way, Vermont *was* using Vermont Yankee power in 2013
 - Changing a contract does not change the wires.

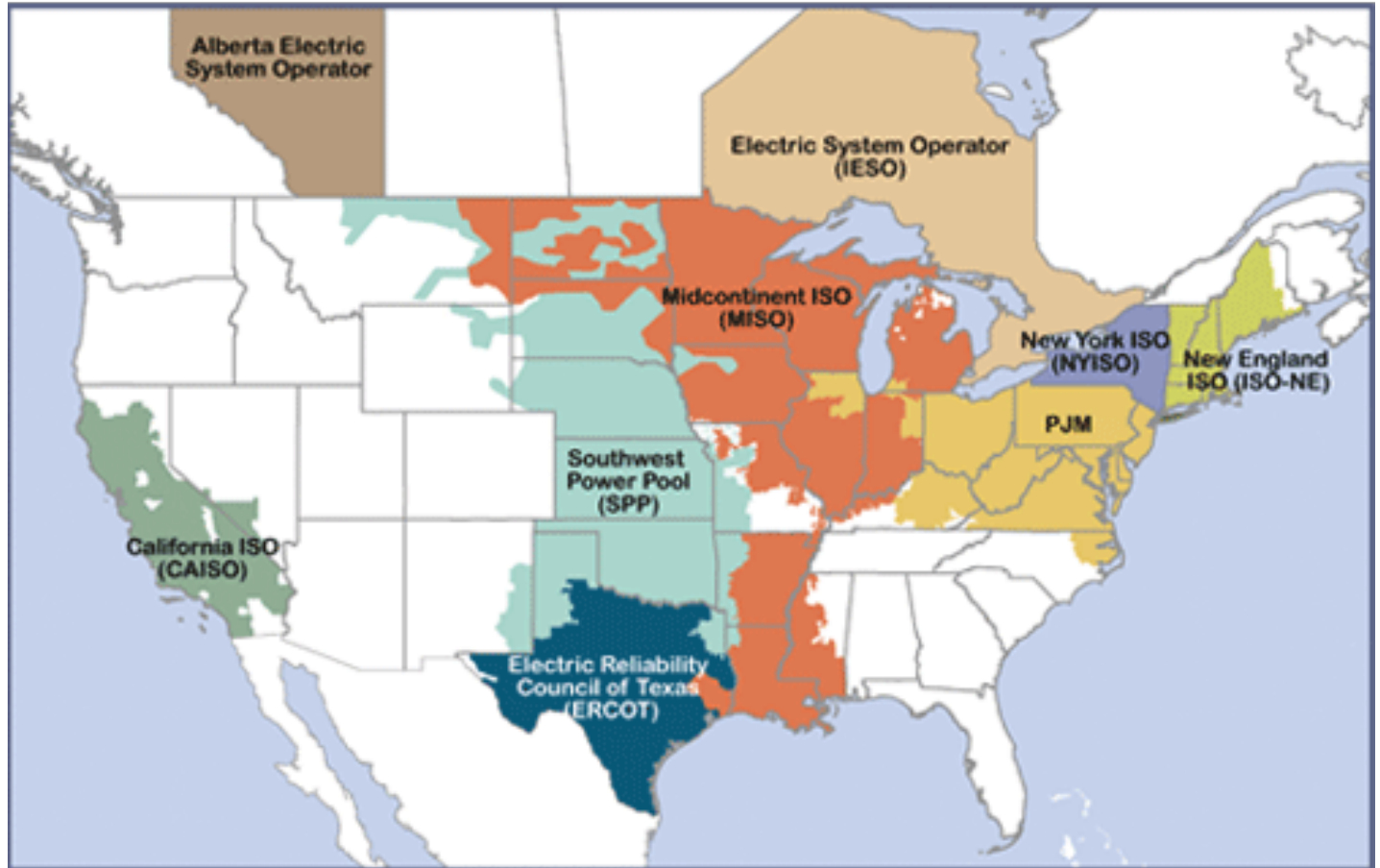


The Third Grid: The “Could” Grid

- The grid you hear about is usually the “could” grid.
 - For example: with battery breakthroughs we “could” use just wind and solar
 - For example: forget those old “legacy” plants because (whatever) is just around the corner.
- Research doesn’t turn into deployment very quickly

3. About RTOs (Regional Transmission Organizations)

RTOs Regional Transmission Organizations



Major types of grid governance

Traditional vertically integrated utilities

- Utility is responsible for reliability
- Utility owns power plants and distribution systems
- It receives a “rate of return” set by regulators
- State Public Utility Commission (PUC) is major regulator

RTO area (sometimes called “deregulated”)

- Nobody is responsible for reliability
- Merchant generators supply power
- Distribution utilities buy that power at auctions run by RTOs
- Regulation is multi-level and easily “gamed”

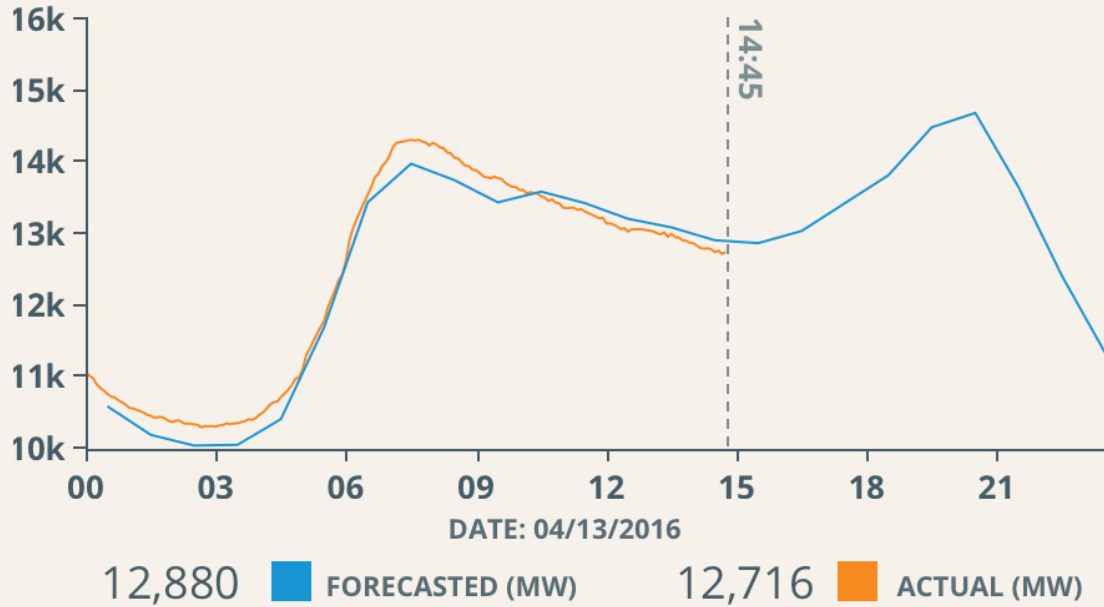
Control Room at ISO-NE

- The Balancing Authority
- Keeping the demand (amount of electricity used) and the supply (amount of electricity produced) in balance.
- Several desks, feeds from TV (local news), LNG tanker tracking, gas pipelines.



REAL-TIME DATA

SYSTEM DEMAND



Varying Demand: Fundamental Issue for All Grids

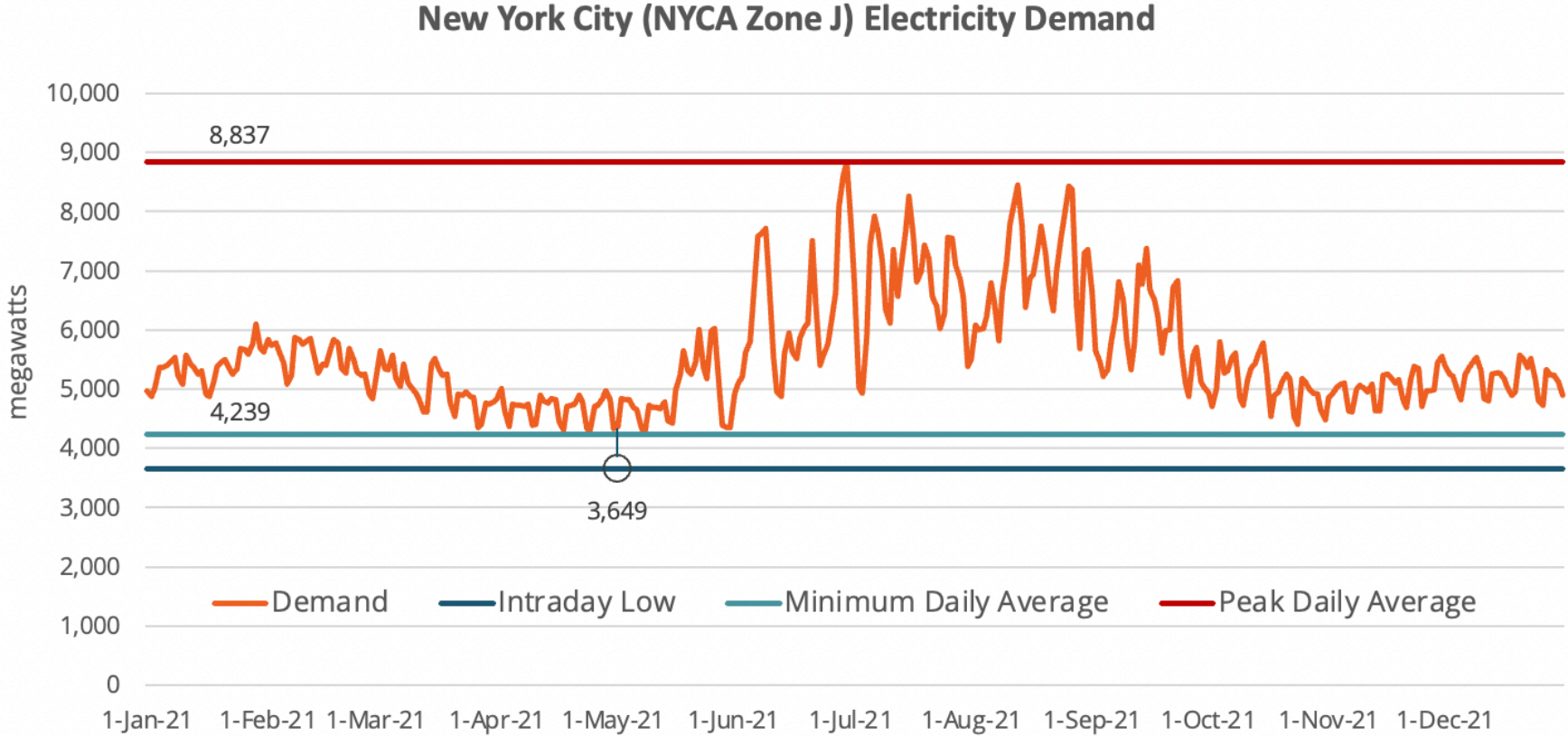
Demand on the ISO-NE grid, April 13, 2016



New York and baseload power

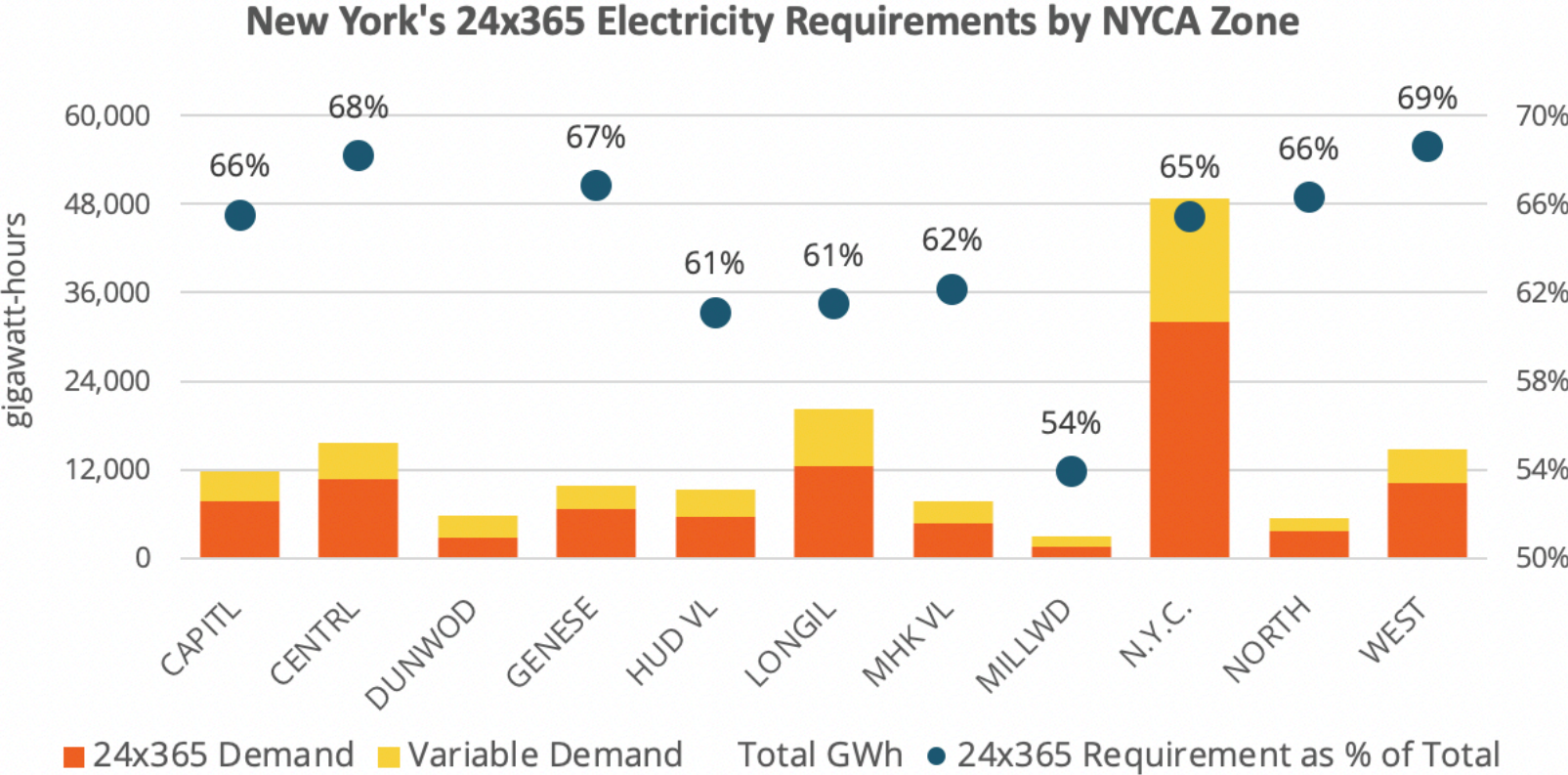
- Following are two slides about New York power
 - 1) MW required
 - 2) MWh used
- Note: Slides are courtesy of Isuru Seneviratne
 - Founder of Radiant Value Management
- These slides show the importance of baseload

Baseload, NYC in MW



Source: New York Independent System Operator. Year 2021

Baseload in New York State, MWh



Source: New York Independent System Operator. Year 2021



Questions?

4. RTOs and the Auctions

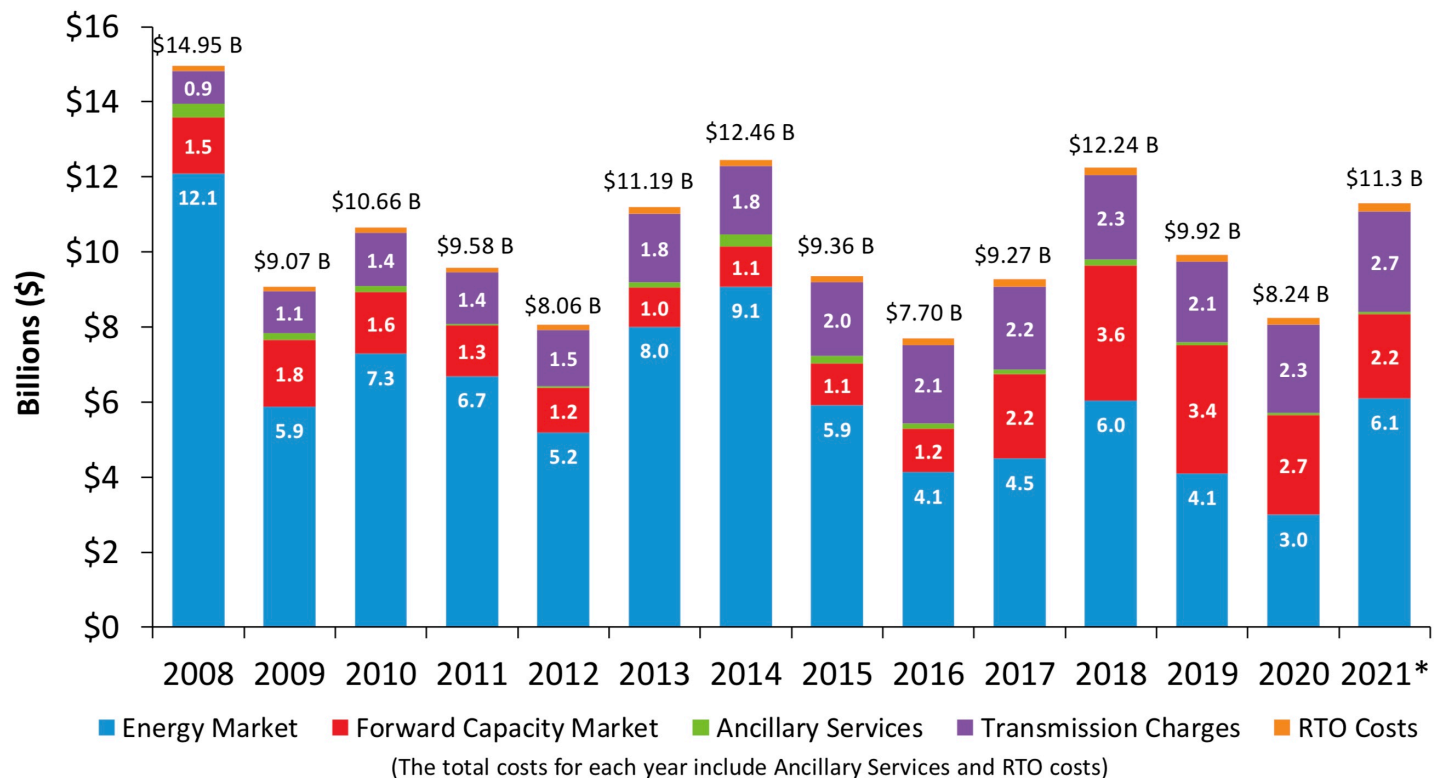
RTO is not just a Balancing Authority

- Also runs the auctions
- Several auctions (most RTOs).
 - Energy
 - Capacity
 - Ancillary services
- “Economic Dispatch.” Least expensive dispatched (allowed on the grid) first



New England Wholesale Electricity Costs

Annual wholesale electricity costs have ranged from \$7.7 billion to \$15 billion



Source: 2021 Report of the Consumer Liaison Group: *2021 data is preliminary and subject to resettlement

Energy, Capacity, Ancillary, and Transmission

https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/2022/11/clg_meeting_george_iso_new_england_update_presentation_nov_30_2022.pdf

The Energy Auctions: How RTOs work

- Run every five minutes
- "Economic dispatch"
- Highest price plant needed sets price for all plants
 - Say that plant A bids at \$20/MWh, plant B at \$30/MWh, and plant C at \$40/MWh
- Say they are all needed. All will receive the clearing price (\$40/MWh) set by plant C

Incentives for the power plants in an RTO

- Power plant owners want high clearing prices
- Reliability of the grid is “not their department”
- Rolling blackouts in California in 2001 partially because: Enron did game the market

Texas “Worked as Designed”

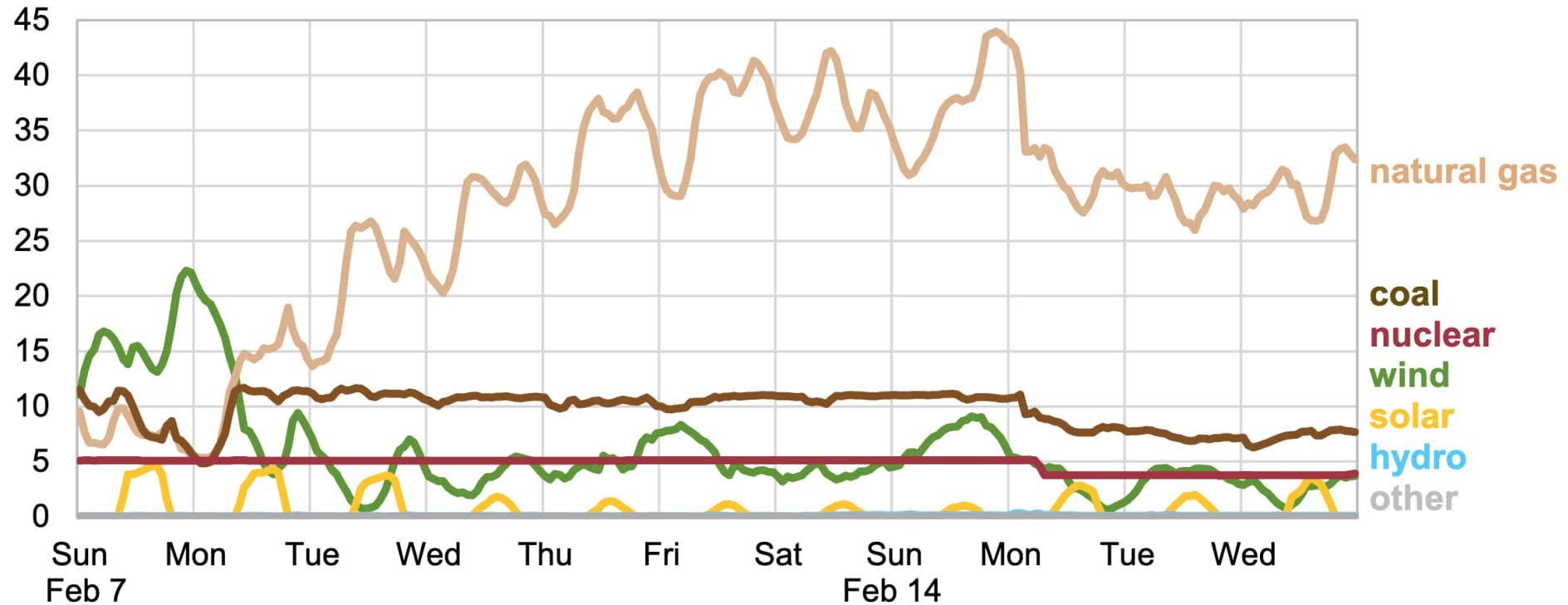
- After a winter storm in Texas earlier this month left the state's residents to contend with widespread power outages and skyrocketing electricity prices, **William W. Hogan**, the **architect of the state’s energy market system** and a professor at the Harvard Kennedy School, said in an interview with The Crimson Wednesday that the state’s **electricity market had “worked as designed”** given the conditions.
- (Quote from The Harvard Crimson, Feb 26, 2021. Emphasis added)

Texas Crisis from the EIA

Hourly net generation by energy source (Feb 7–Feb 17, 2021)
Electric Reliability Council of Texas, Inc (ERCOT)



gigawatts



5.The Fatal Trifecta for a Grid

The fatal trifecta for a grid

1. **Overreliance on renewables** that start and stop on their own schedule, not the demand schedule
2. Backing up the renewables with **natural gas, delivered just-in-time** through pipelines
3. **Overdependence on the neighbors**, who are having the same weather as your own grid.



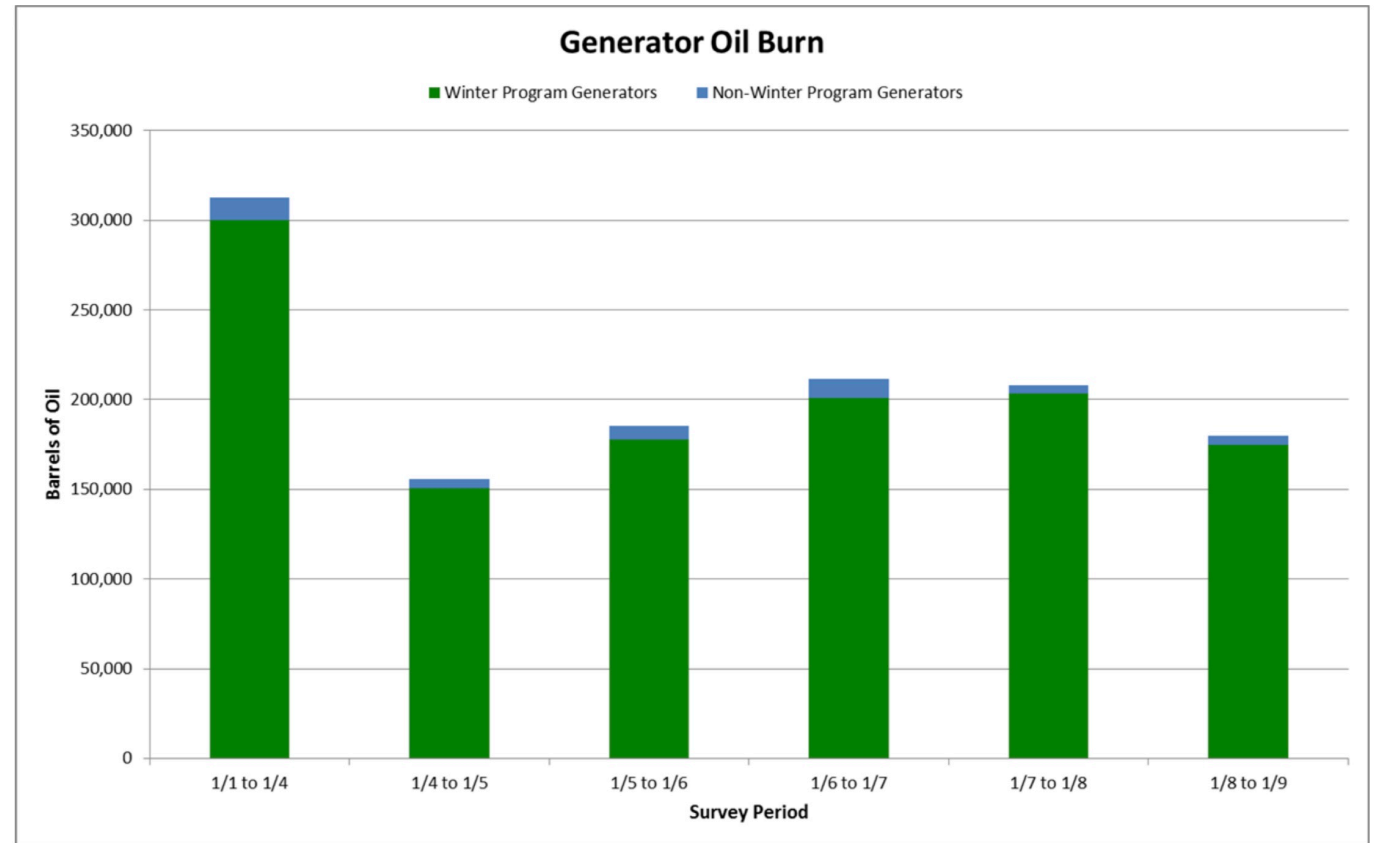
Natural Gas is Just-in-Time Delivery

- On an ordinary day, our grid runs about 50% natural gas fired
- In winter, power plants compete with homes for natural gas
- In cold snaps, people run space heaters, and electricity demand grows
- In cold snaps, natural gas is less available for power plants
- Oil to the rescue!

Winter Reliability Success

- From ISO-NE Cold Weather Operations report (December 2017 to January 2018)
- Author Vamsi Chadalavada

Generator Oil Burn – January 2018



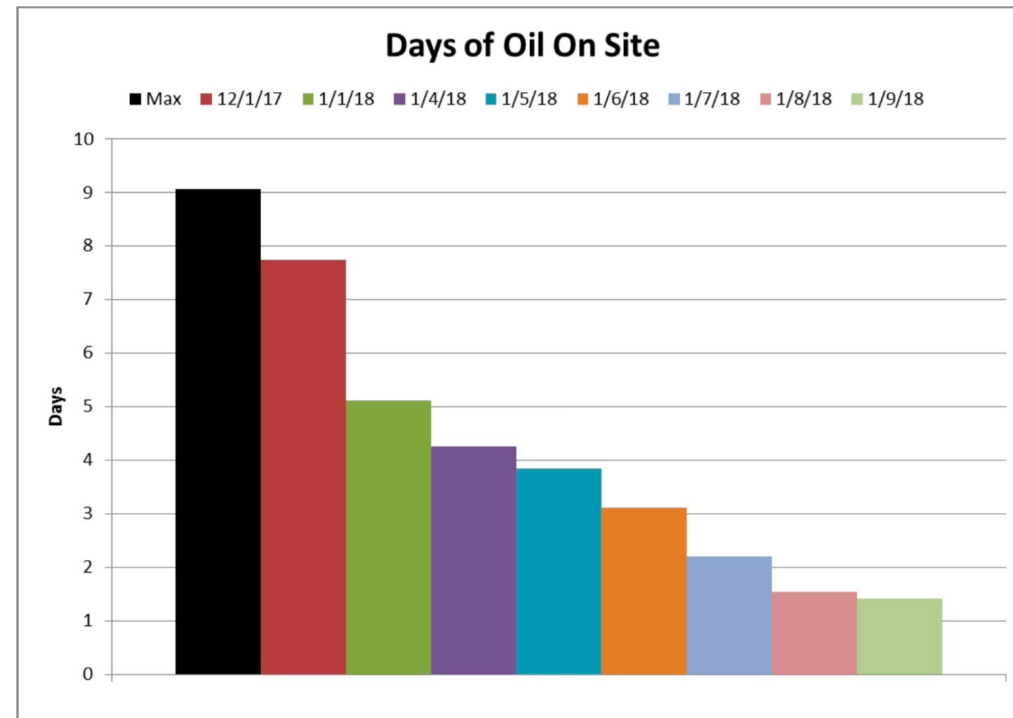
Fuel is key
for winter
reliability

Fuel stored on site: oil, coal,
nuclear reactor fuel (in the
reactor), water behind the
dam

Or fuel replenished by
delivery: oil, coal, LNG

Winter
Reliability Near
Failure: only
one day of fuel
remained

Oil Depletion at a Specific Station – An Example



6. Conquering the Fatal Trifecta

Fuel is key
for winter
reliability

Fuel stored on site: oil, coal,
nuclear reactor fuel (in the
reactor), water behind the
dam

Or fuel replenished by
delivery: oil, coal, LNG

8. Looking Forward

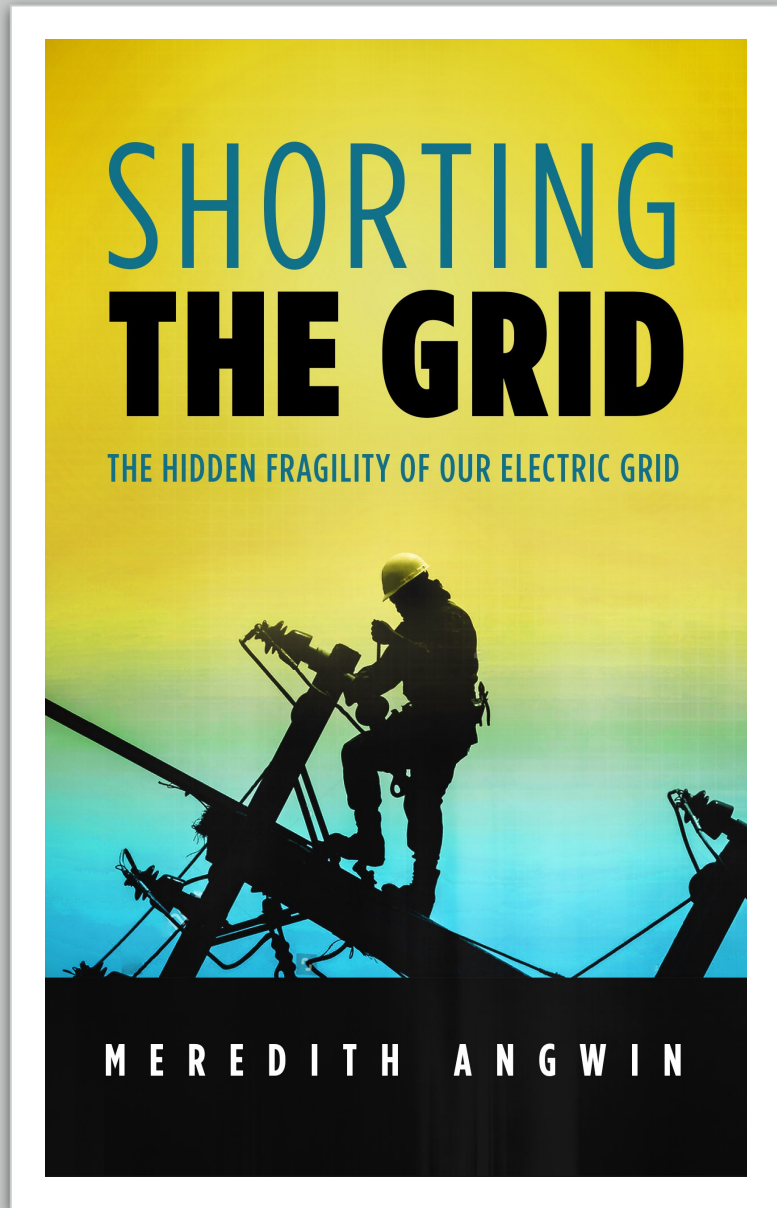
Fuel stored on site, and flexibility

- Base load: Nuclear
- Intermediate load: mixture of nuclear, solar and gas
- Peaking load: gas, batteries

A Good Citizen

- Conventional statements
 - A good citizen makes personal sacrifices
 - Meat? Warm houses? Travel? Lawn mowers? Plastic straws?
 - It's all up to ME!
- No! A citizen is a citizen, not a lone actor.
- A good citizen acts as a *citizen*
 - Realizes the death toll if anything happens to the grid
 - Supports a reliable grid
 - It's about choices, not sacrifices.
 - It's up to all of us!





Thank you!

- I am always happy to hear from you!
- MeredithAngwin.com
- MeredithAngwin@gmail.com
- @meredithangwin

- Plus, just for fun because everyone should know this site:
 - <https://www.electricitymap.org>