



Characterizing the Impact of Heat Waves on the Electric Grid

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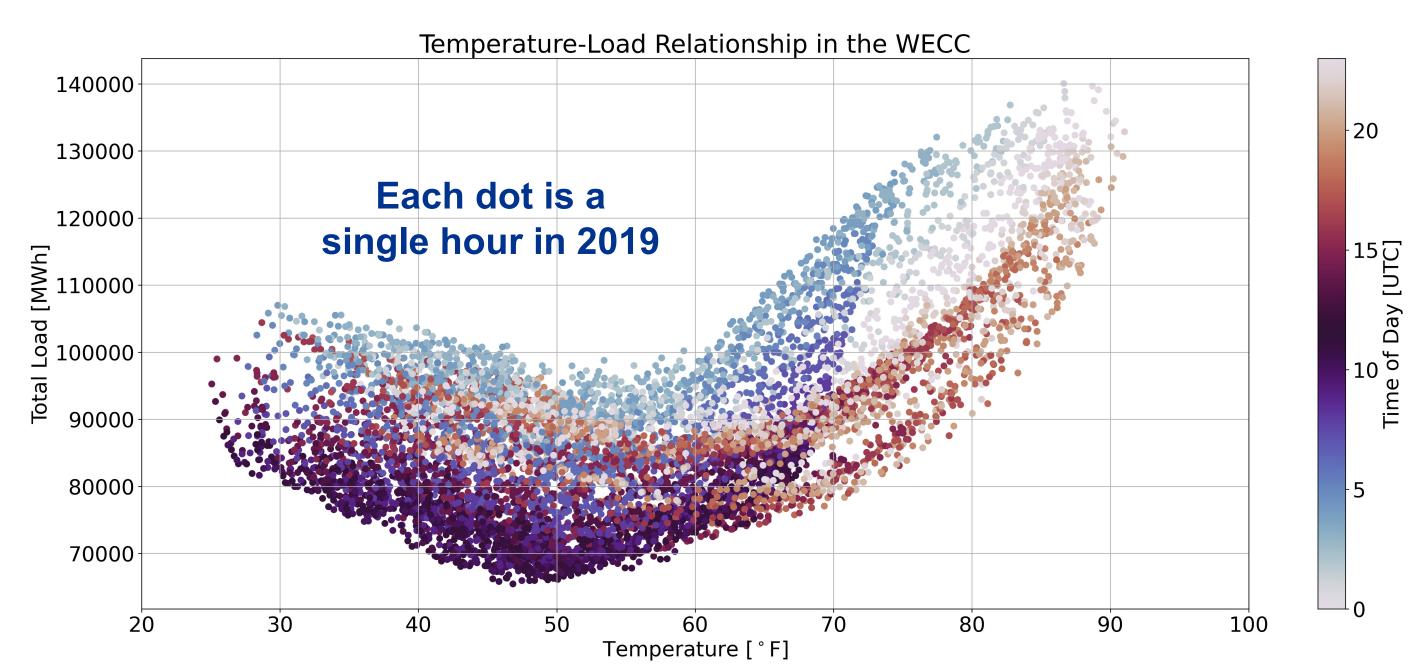
PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy







Extreme Temperatures Drive Extreme Loads







Spatial Structure of Heat Wave Load Impacts

Relationship Between Balancing Authority Extreme Temperatures and Interconnection Extreme Loads

Very high temperatures in BANC co-occur with high loads in the WECC

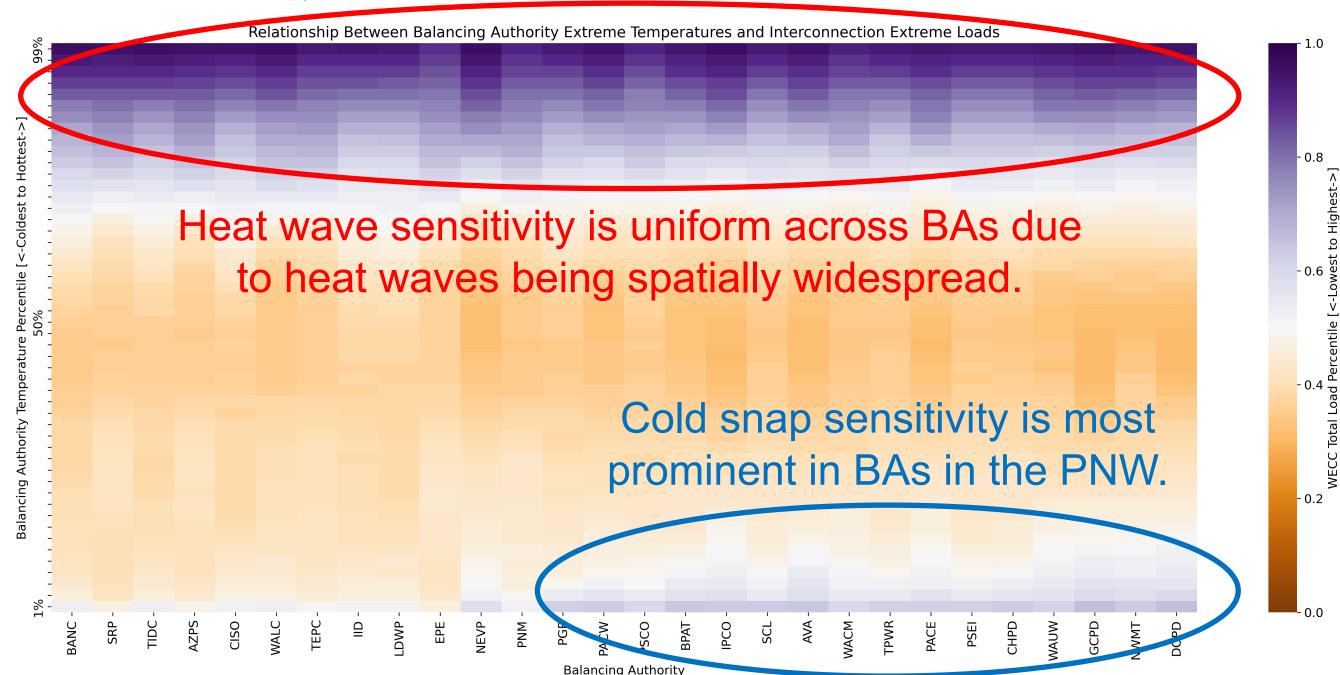
Very cold temperatures in BANC do not necessarily mean high loads in the WECC







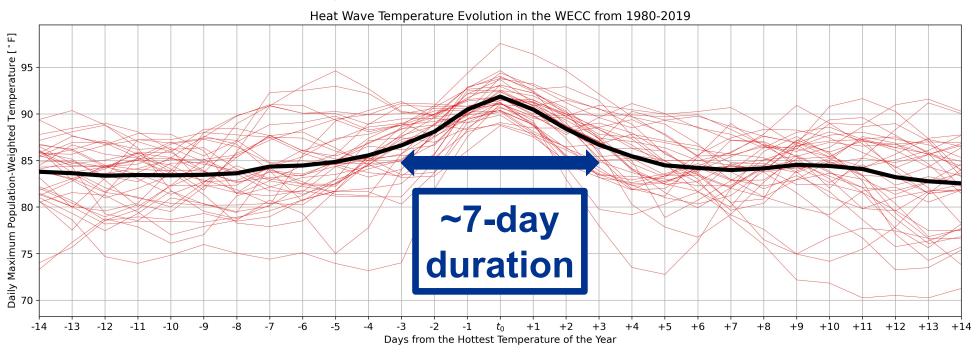
Spatial Structure of Heat Wave Load Impacts







Designing Stress Tests Based on Heat Wave Dynamics

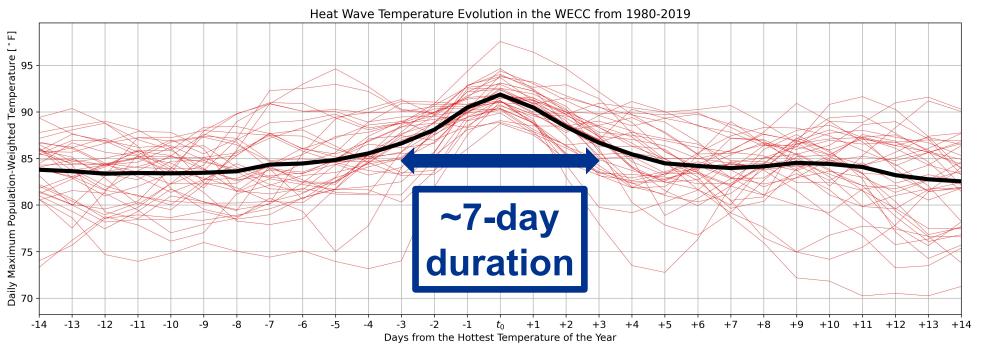


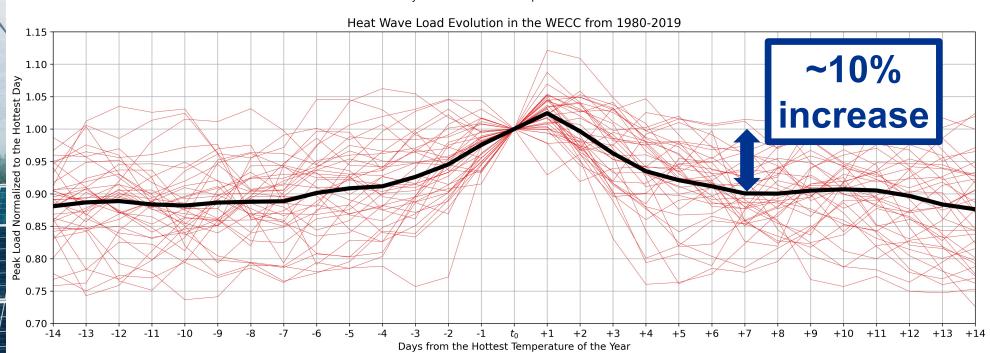
Typical heat waves last ~6-7 days and are, on average, symmetric about the maximum temperature day.





Designing Stress Tests Based on Heat Wave Dynamics





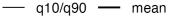
Heat waves increase peak loads by ~10% on average compared to the background peak loads.

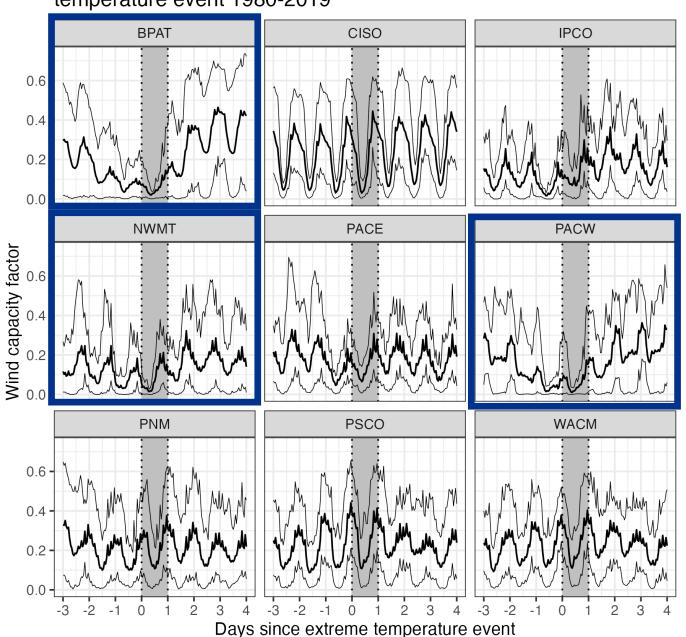




Notable Suppression of Wind Generation During Heat Waves





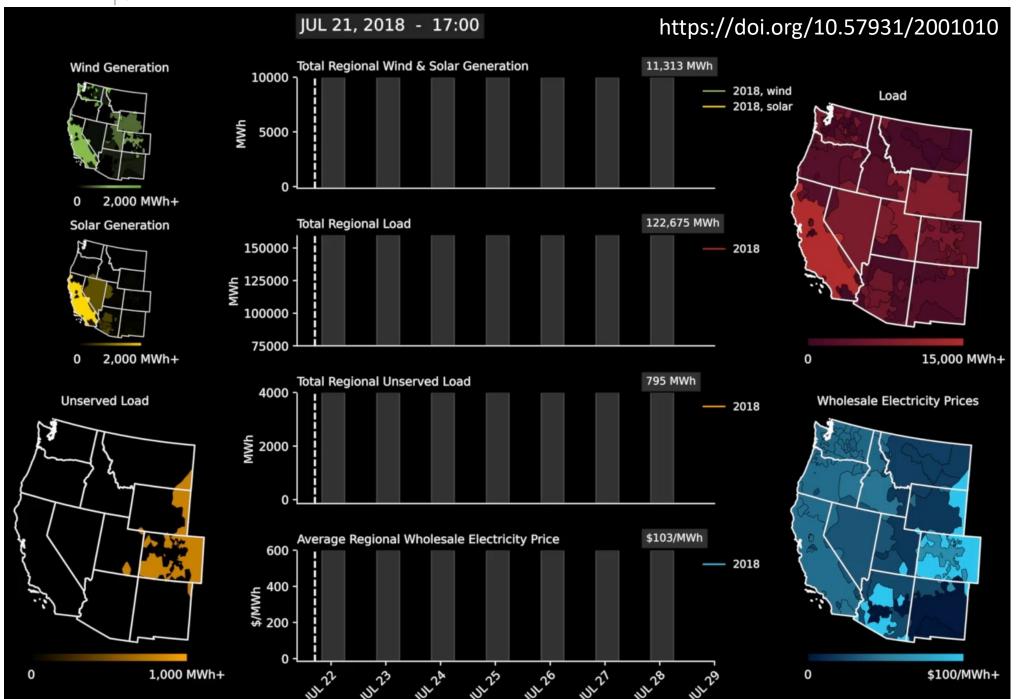


BAs in the Pacific Northwest (e.g., BPAT, PACW, and NWMT) show notable suppression of wind generation during heat waves.



Exploring Historical Heat WaveGrid Stress

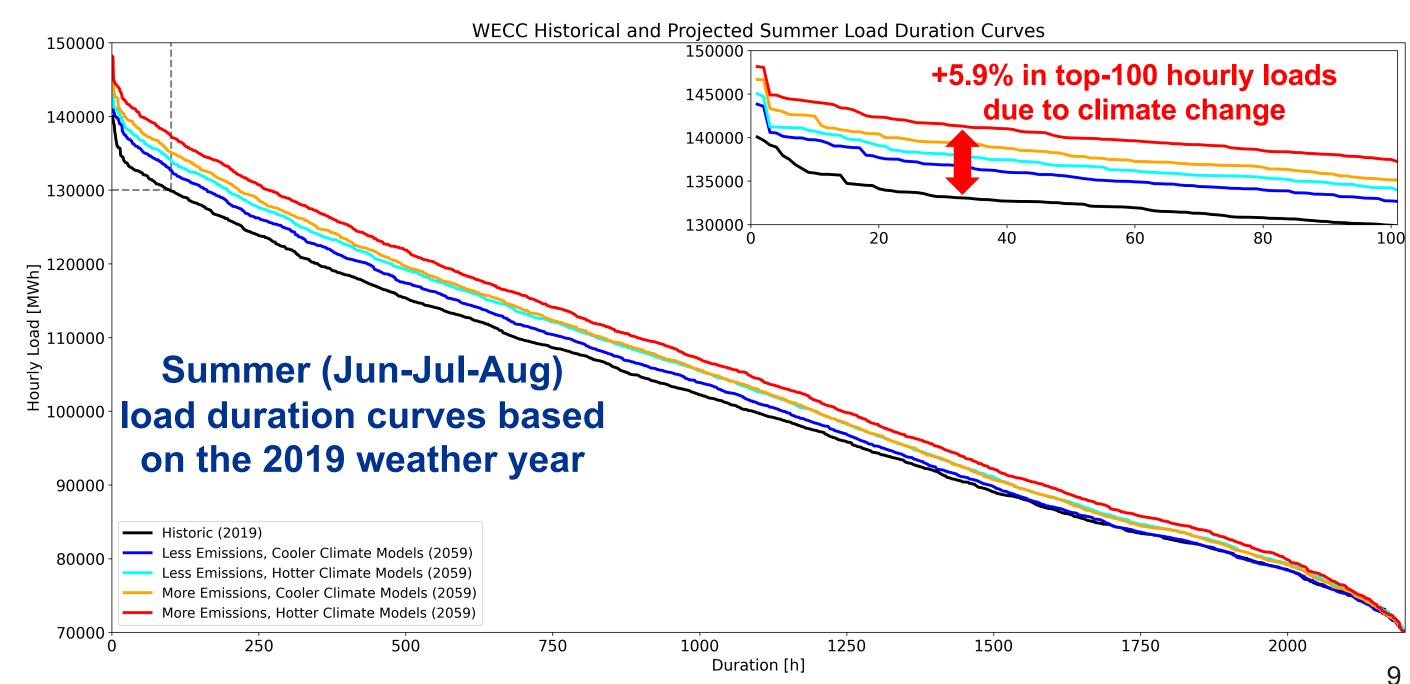








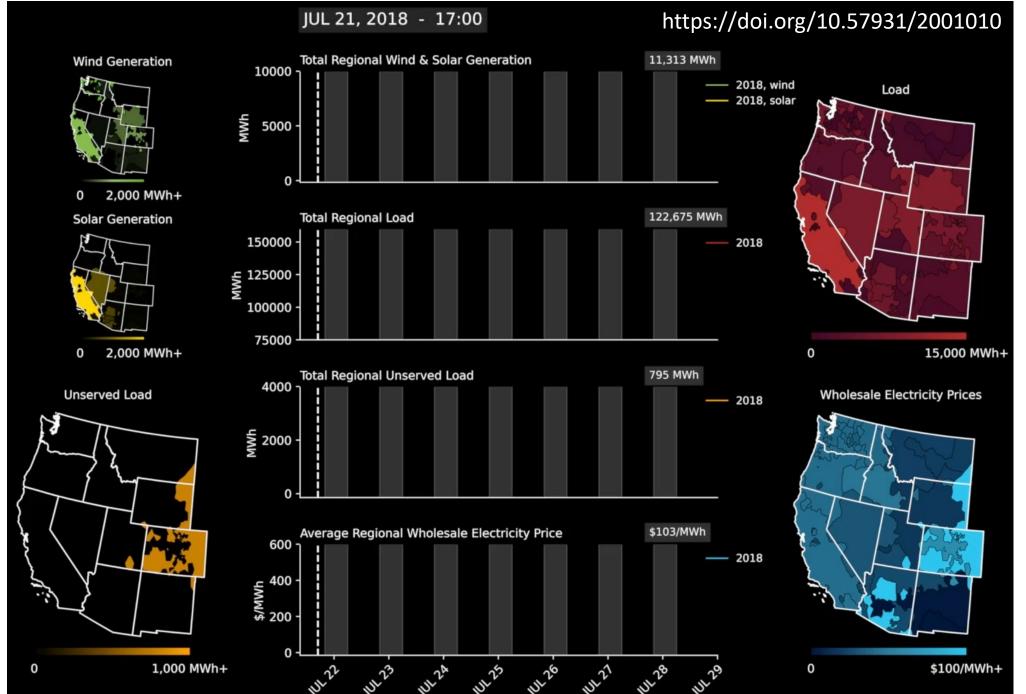
What About Future Heat Waves?





Exploring Future Heat WaveGrid Stress



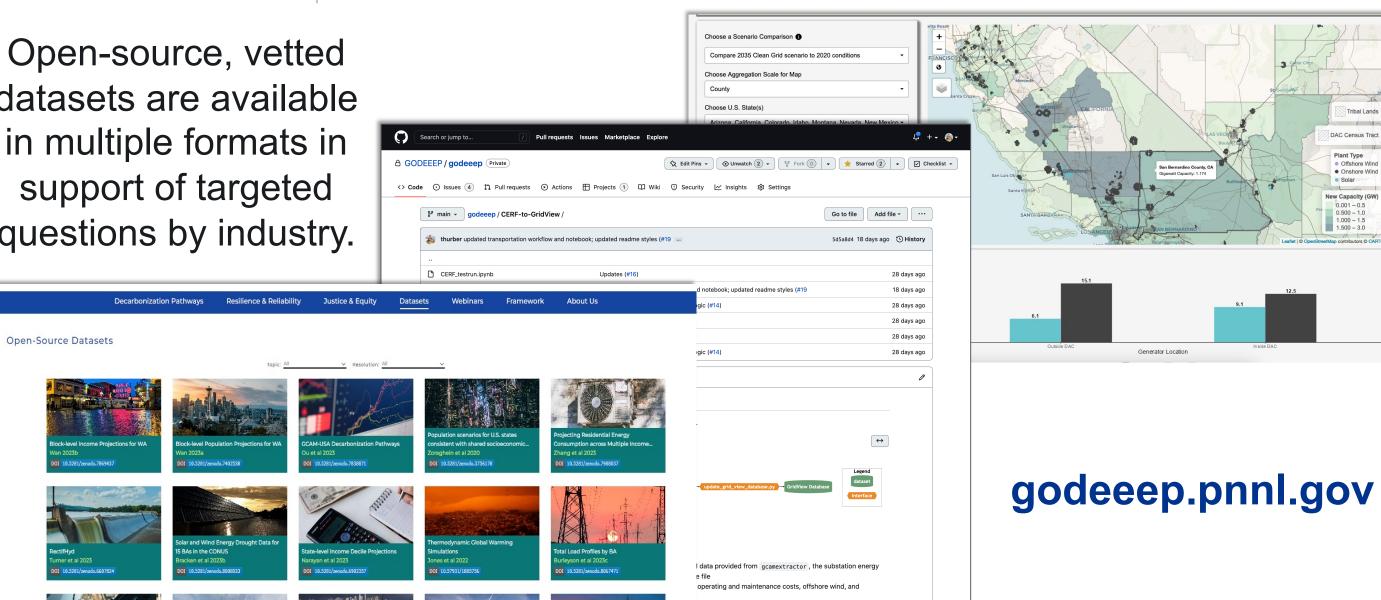






datasets are available in multiple formats in support of targeted questions by industry.

Sharing Data and Models



it file and the GridView .mdb database to update





Key Messages and Results

- We are translating scientific understanding into actionable powersystem relevant data and insights for use in long-term planning.
- Innovations:
 - Spatially- and temporally-coincident load, wind, and solar data.
 - Capture consistent and realistic impacts on electricity supply and demand for use in stress testing projected infrastructure.
- We use customizable open-source data and models for projecting heat waves into the future including for different realizations of the grid.
- Results:
 - WECC-wide peak loads increase by ~10% during heat waves. Wind energy potential tends to be suppressed in the PNW.
 - WECC summer peak loads could increase by 2-6% in the next 40 years due to climate change.