

India's clean power target will double electricity supply economically if low-cost storage is deployed

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Dramatic cost reductions over the last decade in battery storage and wind and solar energy position India to leapfrog to a more sustainable system

for delivering affordable and reliable power to serve near a doubling in electricity demand by 2030, according to a new study by researchers at the U.S. Department of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley Lab).

India, with a population of more than 1 billion people—and the world's third-largest [energy](#) consuming country, owing to rapid industrialization and rising incomes—has set ambitious clean-energy targets to reduce pollution and battle climate change, all while meeting growing electricity demand. The country has committed to installing 175 gigawatts (GW) of renewable energy capacity by 2022, up from 100 GW currently, and rising to 500 GW of non-fossil electricity capacity by 2030, per Prime Minister Narendra Modi's announcement at the recently concluded UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow.

Using state-of-the-art computer models and simulations, researchers examined a least-cost investment pathway to reliably meet India's electricity demand through the year 2030 in the publication, "Least Cost Pathway for India's Power System Investments." The study demonstrates that if India achieves its target of installing 500 GW of non-fossil electricity capacity by 2030, it could reduce electricity costs by 8 to 10%, provided the renewable energy and battery [storage](#) prices continue to decline. From 2020 levels, the carbon emissions intensity of its electricity supply would reduce by 43 to 50% by 2030.

"We found that building such high levels of renewable energy would actually be economical for India, thanks to the cost reductions in clean technologies that have occurred much faster than anticipated," said Berkeley Lab scientist and the study's lead author, Nikit Abhyankar. "However, the key to achieving the lowest costs, while maintaining grid reliability, lies in complementing the renewable energy buildout with flexible resources such as energy storage and demand response, and utilizing the existing thermal power assets in the country in the most

efficient manner."

Toward a clean, affordable, and dependable grid

Berkeley Lab researchers found that by 2030, nearly 50% of India's electricity supply could come from carbon-free sources compared to only 25% in 2020. This would require a near quadrupling in total renewable energy capacity over the decade. The researchers also found that complementing [renewable energy](#) buildout with flexible resources such as shifting agricultural electricity consumption to solar hours, using batteries to store four to six hours of daily energy for nighttime use, and utilizing flexibility in existing thermal power plants is cheaper than building new coal- or gas-based plants.

The study shows that by 2030 coal consumption and greenhouse gas emissions from the power sector can almost hold at 2020 levels. Transitioning to clean energy sources to meet electricity demands is therefore unlikely to lead to a loss of coal-mining and transportation-related jobs in the near to medium term, giving India time to plan for a longer-term transition.

"The cost of energy storage for grid-based applications is rapidly falling, making it a viable near-term option for scaling up renewables," said Deputy Assistant Secretary Anna Shpitsberg for the Bureau of Energy Resources of the U.S. Department of State. "Along with adding renewable capacity, scaling battery storage and enhancing demand response capabilities are essential to India's efforts to move along a low-carbon trajectory while meeting its demand growth reliably."

Regulatory framework critical

In a complementary report, the research team emphasizes that an enabling [policy](#) and [regulatory framework](#) is critical for India to achieve

this least-cost resource mix. Such a framework includes, among other things, enabling states to share resources with each other, integrating reliability and cost-effectiveness in electric utilities' planning and procurement practices, widening and deepening the electricity markets, ensuring that energy storage is appropriately valued and compensated for, and coordinating between power and gas sector operations for efficient utilization of the existing gas pipelines and gas power generation assets.

More information: The study "Least Cost Pathway for India's Power System Investments" by Nikit Abhyankar et al is available as a PDF at [eta-publications.lbl.gov/sites ... eport_v28_wcover.pdf](https://eta-publications.lbl.gov/sites/default/files/eta-2021-12-09-report_v28_wcover.pdf)

Provided by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

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