



INTEGRATED QUEST TOOLBOX FOR COORDINATED GRID PLANNING WITH ENERGY STORAGE

Dilip Pandit, Cody Newlun, Atri Bera, Sel Ly, Tu Nguyen
Sandia National Laboratories

PROJECT PROFILE

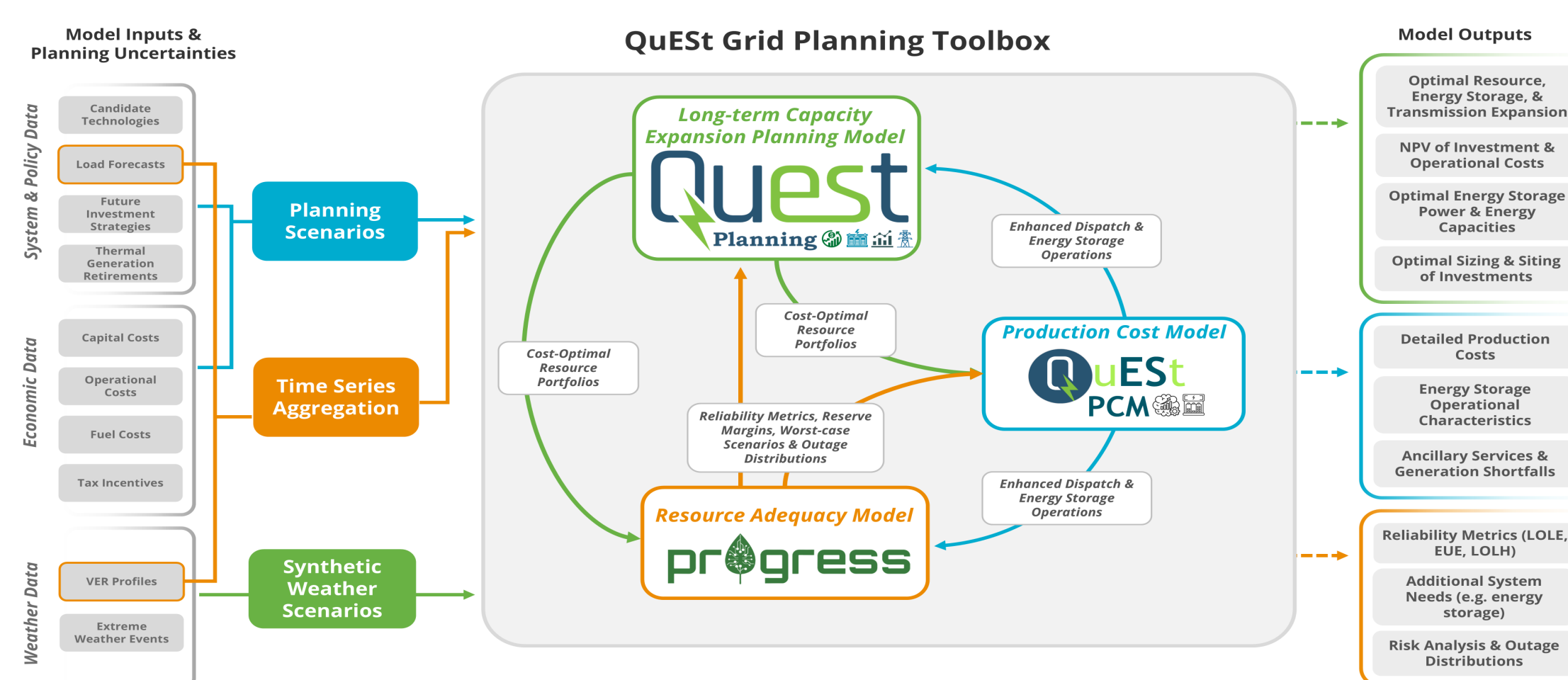
Topic: Analytics & Tools | Vertical: Analytics
Strategic Pathway: Optimize
Project start and finish: FY26-Ongoing

PROBLEM

- Challenge:** Modern grid planning requires **coordinated use of multiple tools** with *diverse data requirements* and *spatial and temporal resolutions*, leading to significant integration and scalability challenges.
- Motivation:**
 - Increasing *large load penetration* and *retirement of firm capacity* poses multiple challenges to the power grid, requiring **comprehensive planning frameworks** that capture evolving system risks.
 - While ESS is essential in alleviating these challenges, co-ordination between planning tools is crucial to capture true value of ESS in mitigating such risks.
- Current practice:**
 - Existing planning workflows rely heavily on *manual execution* of planning studies with *minimal automation*.
 - Key planning functions such as *expansion planning (CEP)*, *resource adequacy (RA)*, and *production cost modeling (PCM)* are performed in *silos*, leading to **inefficient practices** and **inaccurate results**, leading to decisions affecting ESS.

APPROACH

- Develop a **unified** and **automated platform** that seamlessly coordinates **CEP, RA, and PCM tools** to address **planning needs with ESS**.
- Why Sandia:** Sandia has open-source CEP, RA, and PCM tools along with the **AI-powered QuEst Workspace**, which is ideal for tool integration.



- Developed tool **backend** and **QuEst workspace pipelines through UI** to coordinate QuEst planning, ProGRESS and QuEst PCM tools.
- Pipelines **eliminate manual data transfer practices**, ensure input consistency, **accelerate scenario analysis** and **support integrated ESS evaluation** across planning, reliability, and operational modeling.

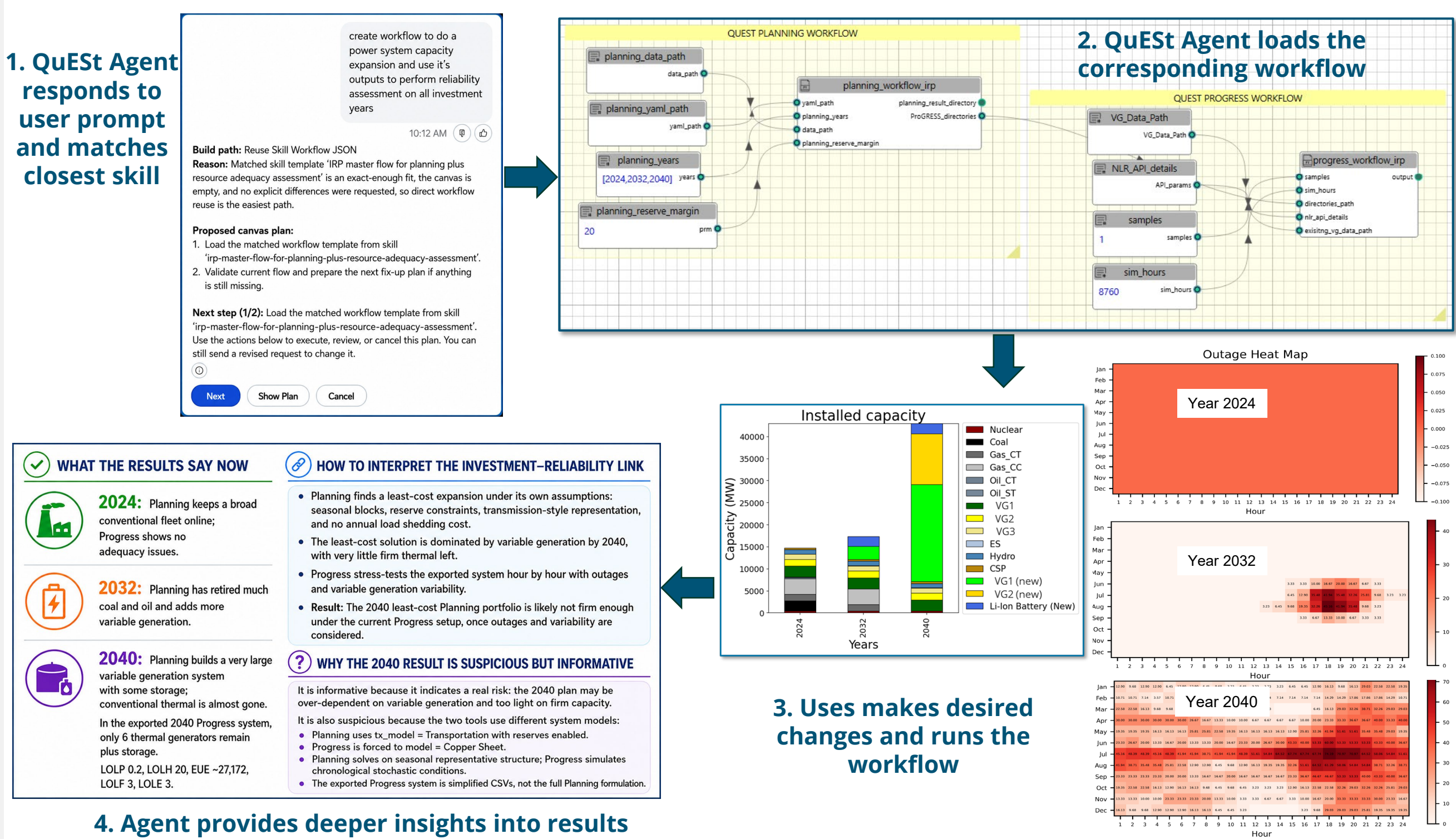
QuEst workspace allows **AI-enabled workflow building** and **results analysis**.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

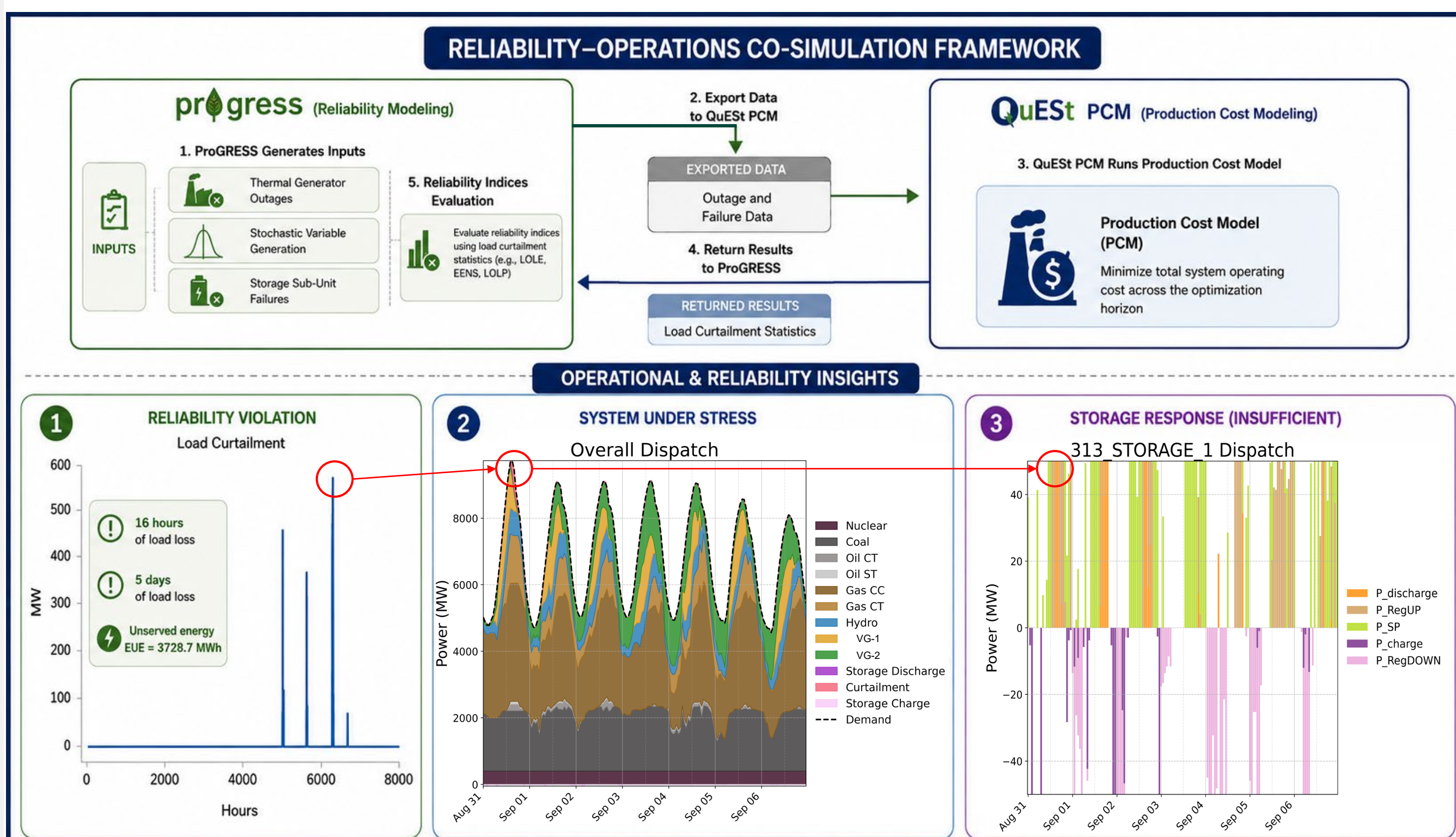
- Complete **Planning → RA → PCM integration** using **QuEst Workspace** and **QuEst AI agents** to evaluate the *high-fidelity operations* of the *cost-optimal* and *reliable* grid expansion plans.
- Expand** agent capabilities to support diverse grid planning scenarios.
- Automate** grid planning tool coordination using agentic AI to implement remedial actions such as *automatic tuning of planning model parameters* to *find a generation portfolio that respects system reliability standards*.

RESULTS

- Case I (CEP +RA):** CEP followed by reliability analysis of the investment portfolios, leveraging QuEst workspace and AI agent.
- Key components:** Individual workflows for CEP and RA tools using QuEst Workspace, pipelines within workspace to export planning outputs to RA tool.



- Case II (RA + PCM):** Backend integration between ProGRESS and QuEst PCM tested. Dispatch optimization for a single sample (8760 simulation hours) within RA framework is performed using the PCM tool.
- Key components:** mapping variable generation data, generator and transmission line forced outages, and storage sub-unit failures from ProGRESS tool into format compatible for QuEst PCM tool.



CONCLUSIONS & IMPACT

- Results demonstrate:
 - ✓ **Planning → RA integration** enables comprehensive evaluation of how generator, ESS, and transmission investments impact system reliability, revealing that meeting planning reserve margins alone does not guarantee resource adequacy.
 - ✓ **RA → PCM integration** bridges reliability assessment with detailed operational simulation, enabling high-fidelity evaluation of system operation and ESS behavior.
- Enables coordinated planning-operations evaluation, *improving storage representation* under realistic dispatch and market conditions.
- Provides a *unified framework for ISOs, utilities, and researchers* to assess reliability risks and investment trade-offs, supporting more informed planning, operations, and policy decisions.

This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Electricity (OE), Energy Storage Division.