

EPEI ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Overview of Electric Energy Storage Options for the Electric Enterprise

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Utility Interest in Electric Energy Storage

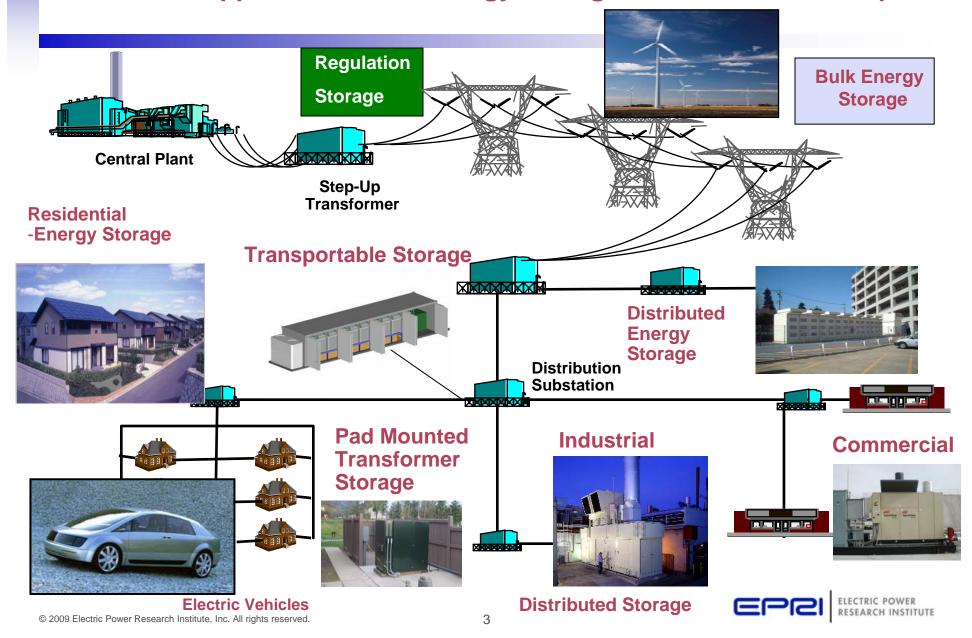


- Managing Increased Wind Penetration
- Ancillary Services Avoiding the cycling of thermal power plants
- Managing Grid Peaks and Outage Mitigation
- Increasing the value of Distributed Photovoltaic systems
- Enhancing the value of a Smart Grid

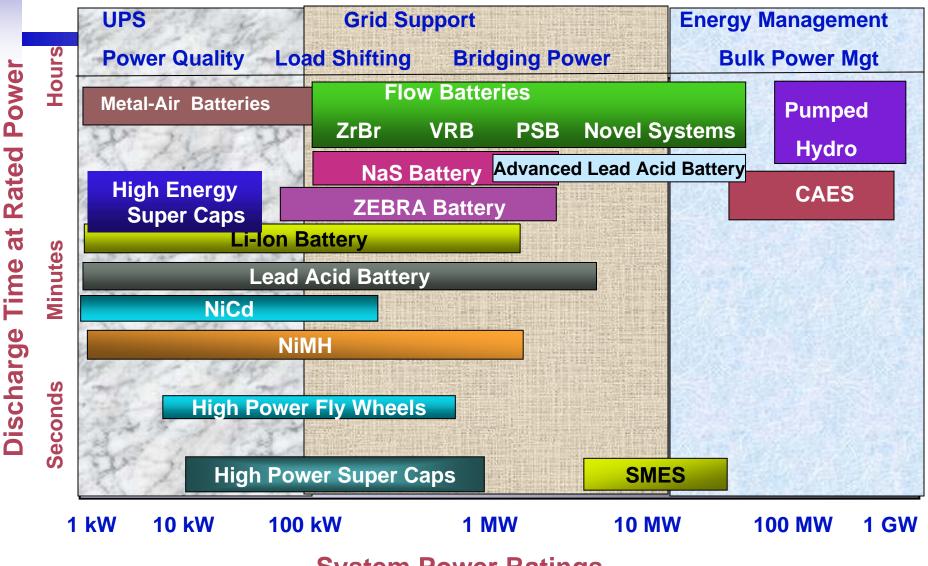


Utility Interest in Electric Energy Storage

Locational Opportunities for Energy Storage in the Electric Enterprise

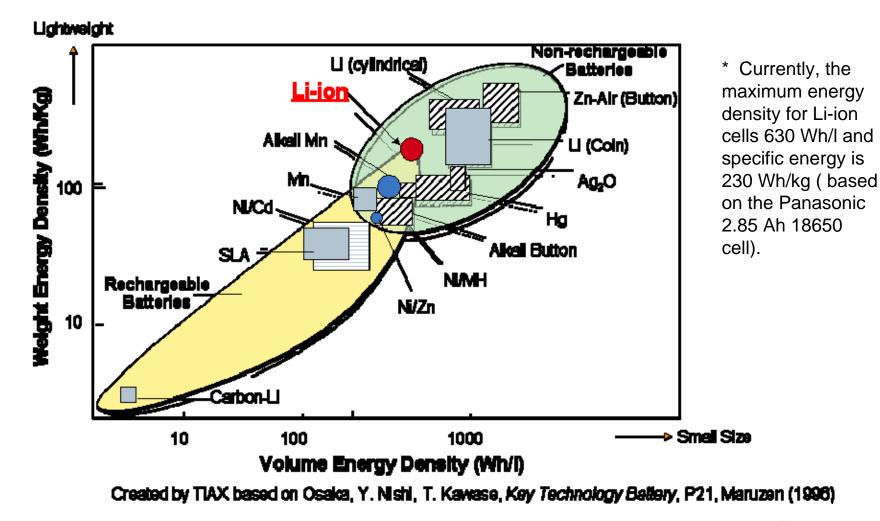


Positioning of Energy Storage Options



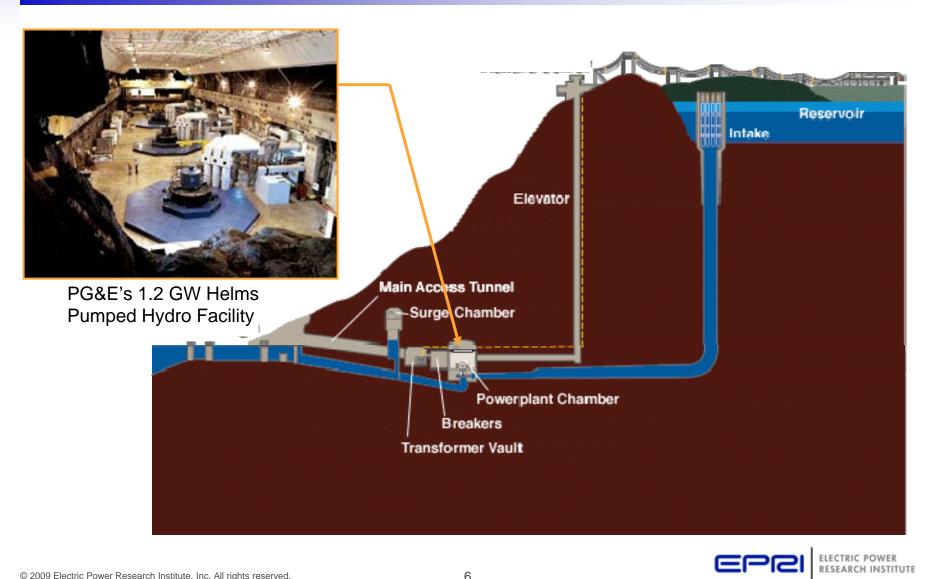
System Power Ratings

Lithium-ion batteries - Most Energy in the Smallest space.

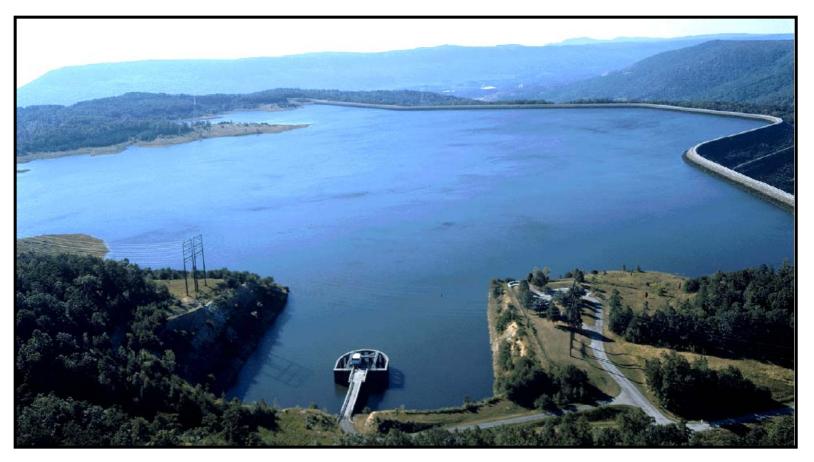




Pumped Hydro



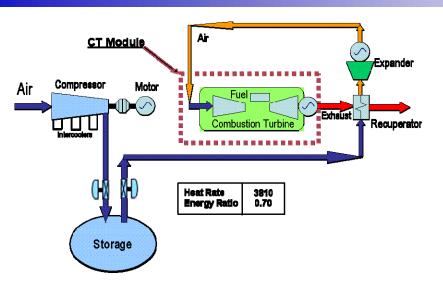
Pumped Hydro Energy Storage Plant



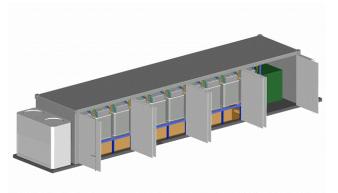
Man-Made Upper Reservoir of TVA's Raccoon Mountain PH Plant Operational Date: 1979; Capacity: 1620 MW; Max. Discharge Duration: 22 hrs



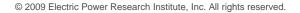
EPRI's Current Energy Storage Research Portfolio



400 MW / 10 hr CAES



0.5 MW / 4 hr ZnBr





1 MW / 7 hr NaS



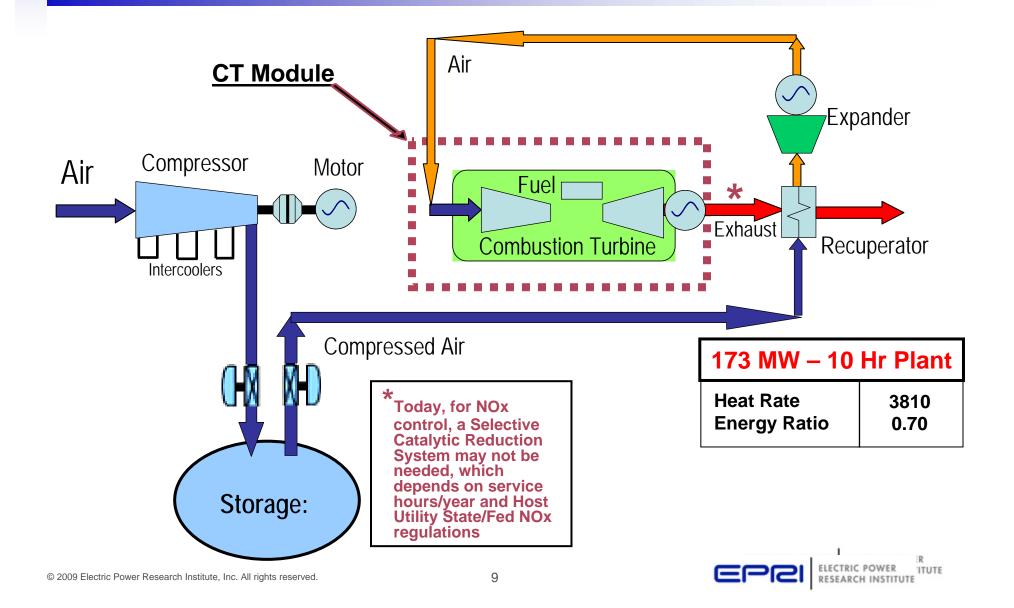
1 MW / 15 min Li-ion





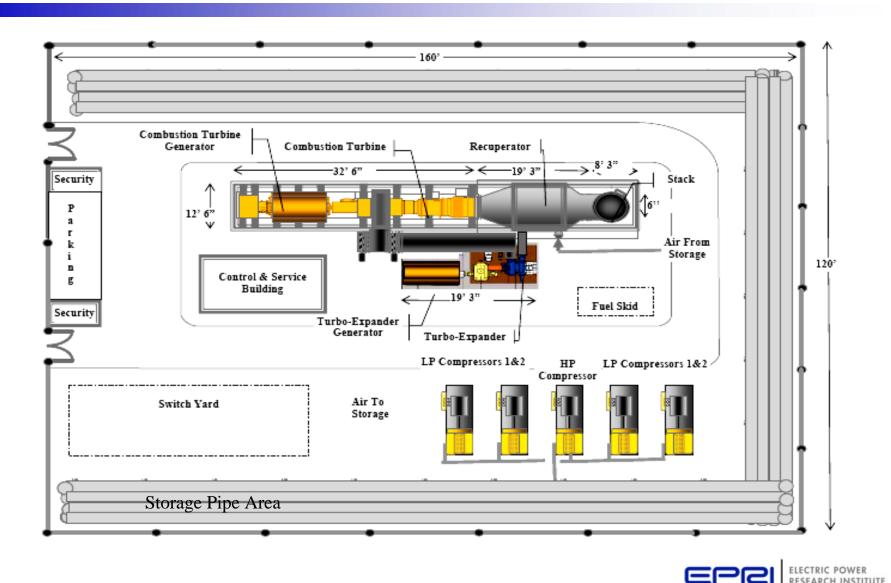


2nd Generation Compressed Air Energy Storage Plant Ready for Field Demonstration and Deployment



Above Ground CAES

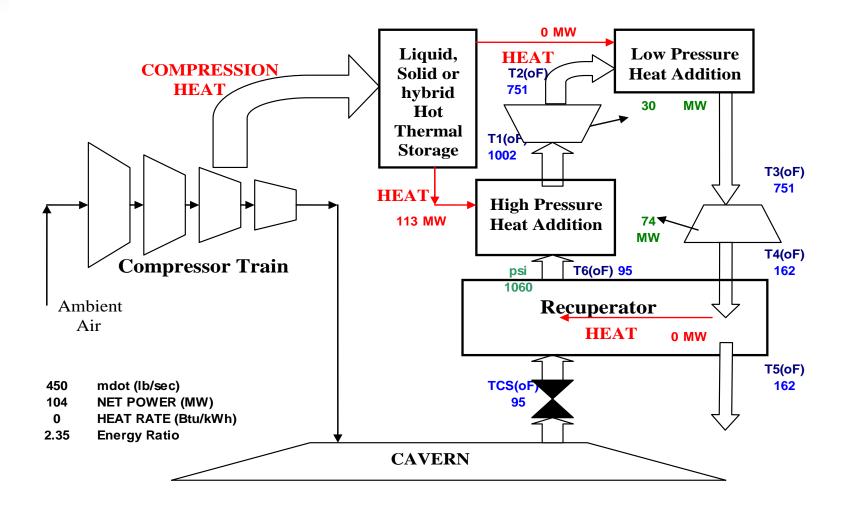
15 MW – 2 Hour CAES Plant Using Above Ground Air Store based on Gas Pipeline Technology



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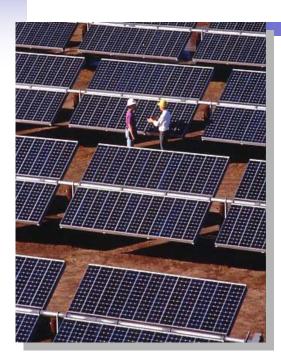
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Advanced CAES Cycles - Still in Early R&D Phase Adiabatic Systems will not require fuel





Utility-Scale PV Generation



210-kV grid support at substation



Power Tower and Dish Stirling Engine

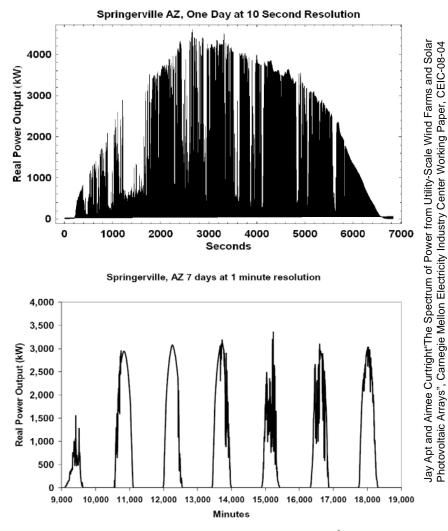
Hybrid Gas-Solar Thermal Troughs



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Short-term Support for Large-Scale Solar PV

- Solar photovoltaics exhibit short-term variable power output from cloud cover and other sources
- Forms an integration issue
- Short-duration storage (seconds to minutes) can help mitigate these fluctuations by reducing ramp rates
- Requires storage with highcycle life and power density, without requiring large durations





Sodium Sulfur Batteries - NaS

Grid Support and End-user Peak Shaving Applications



6MW / 48MWh at TEPCO's Ohito Substation



1 MW /7.2 MWh NYPA – End-User Peak Shaving

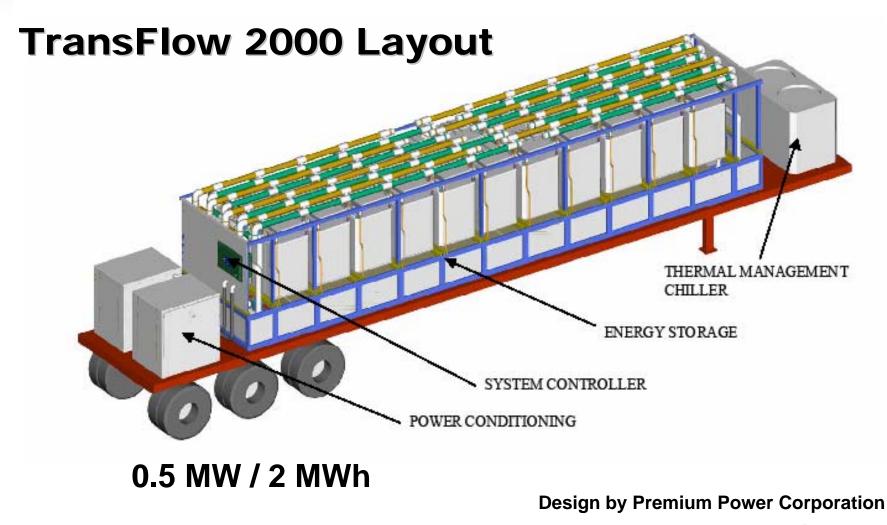


1 MW / 7.2 MWh NAS AEP Substation



Flow Batteries – Zn / Br

Gaining Utility Consideration for Grid Support Applications





Zn / Br Flow Batteries (ZBB Energy Corporation)

- Manufactures and sells grid-scalable flow battery systems (calls their product regenerative fuel cells)
- Based in US and Australia
- Two major products: 50 kWh and 500 kWh systems
- Systems positioned for early field demonstration and deployment.



Vanadium Redox Flow Battery Applications

Product Availability Uncertain at this time- One Vendor Restructuring B-Plan

- Several VRB batteries have already been installed
 - 250 kW, 2 MWh unit at Castle Valley, Utah (PacifiCorp)
 - 200 kW, 800 kWh unit at King Island, Tasmania (HydroTasmania)
 - 4MW, 6MWh unit at Tomamae, Hokkaido (JPower)
 - A number of smaller units based on VRB Power's 5kW modules











Other Battery ReDox Couples are Emerging and are still in the R&D Phase

•Zn / Air

- •Al / Air
- •Fe / Cr
- •Zn / Cl
- • H_2 / Br • H_2 / Air





Advanced Lead Acid Batteries - Source: Xtreme Power

1 MW / 4 hr Systems -Ready for Field Trials and Demonstrations

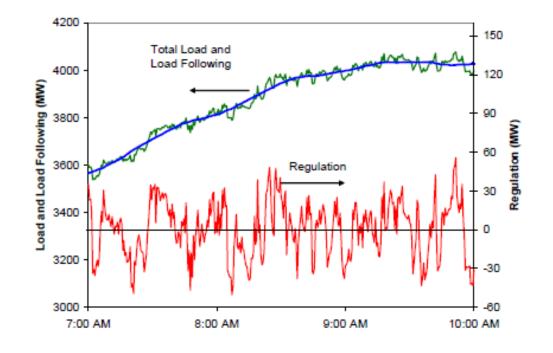
- 1 kWhr @ 3 Hour Rate
- 25 kW Instant. Power
- 5" x 5" x 30"
- 57 Lbs (25.9 kg)
- 12V Cell
- Improved ability to deep cycle
- Technology entering market Applications in Wind Hawaii); Peak Shaving; and Ancillary Services
- 1 MW / 4 hr system ~ \$2 M



- Solid State "Dry Cell
- Improved Cycle life
- Improved efficiency



Grid Frequency Regulation Opportunities for Fast Storage Systems



Current method to balance constantly shifting load fluctuation is to vary the frequency and periodically adjust generation in response to an ISO signal.



2 MW Lithium Ion System for Frequency Regulation at AES Power Plant



Early Field Trials by

- Altari Nano
- A123



Flywheel Energy Storage



High-Speed Beacon Flywheels Used For Frequency Regulation (Rating of Each FW: 100KW for 15 Min. Discharge)



Artist rending of a 20 MW flywheel facility. 200 high-energy (25 kWh/100 kW) flywheels and associated electronics, will be able to provide 20 megawatts of "up and down" regulation- equal to a 40-megawatt swing. Photo Courtesy Beacon Power.



Emerging Li-ion Energy Storage Systems

- Fully Integrated Systems
- Numerous Applications:
 - Neighborhood Storage
 - Home / PV
 - Backup / UPS / Dispatachable
- EPRI planning to test several systems in 2009
- Future positioning for Smart Grid Demonstrations.







Potential Applications Community Energy Storage (CES)



Source: American Electric Power (AEP)

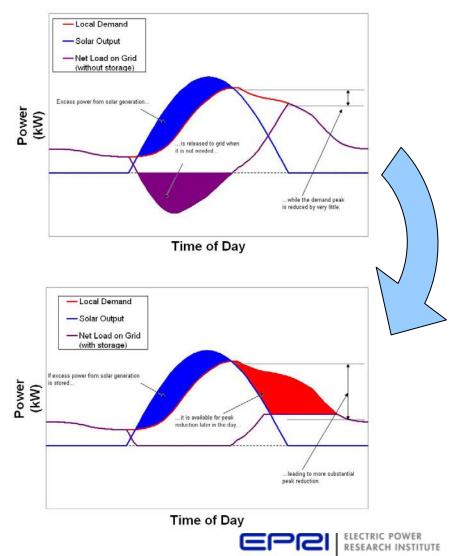


Energy Storage to Improve PV Support for Grid Integration



PV generation does not align fully with residential demand – leaving excess PV early in the day and unmet demand late in the day.

Charging storage at night can reduce purchase during peakrate periods.



Plug-In Hybrid and Electric Vehicles Are Coming Opportunities to Leverage and Use Storage System in Stationary Markets



Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage (SMES)

- SMES can be used for Power Quality (PQ) and Increased Transmission Asset Utilization Applications
- About 6 Small Plants Are in T/D Operation For PQ Application (1 to 3 MW, with 1 to 3 Seconds of Storage)
- High Temperature
 Superconductors Will
 Lower SMES Costs



10 MW – 3 Sec. Coil Tested For Transmission Stability



A Snapshot of current Energy Storage System Costs

Energy Storage Technologies Capital Cost Estimates (EPRI Estimate, February 2009)

Storage Type (See footnotes)	\$/kW	\$/kWh	Hours ⁴	Total Capital, \$/kW
Compressed Air Energy Storage Large (100-300 MW Underground storage))	590-730	1-2	10	600-750
Small (10 - 20 MW Above ground storage)	700-800	200-250	3	1300-1550
Pumped Hydro Conventional(1000 MW)	1300	80	10	2100
Battery(10 MW)				
Lead Acid, commercial	420-660	330-480	4	1740-2580
Sodium Sulfur (projected)	450-550	350-400	4	1850-2150
Flow Battery (projected)	425-1300	280-450	4	1545-3100
Lithium ion (small cell)	700 - 1250	450 - 650	4	2300 - 3650
Lithium ion (large cell, projected)	350 - 500	400 - 600	4	1950 - 2900
Flywheel (10 MW)	3360-3920	1340-1570	0.25	3695-4313
Superconducting Magnetic Storage commercial	200-250	650,000- 860,000	1 sec	380-489
Supercapacitors (Projected)	250 - 350	20,000 - 30,000	10 sec	300 - 450

1. In this table, Total Capital Cost = \$/kW + (Number of Hours x \$/kWh)

2. All figures are rough order -of -magnitude estimates and are subject to changes as better information becomes available

Not included are battery replacement costs, site permitting, interest during construction and substation costs.

4. These costs are for the hours shown $\pm 25\%$

5. Cost may vary depending on the price of comodity materials and location of project



^{3.} Total capital costs include power conditioning system and all equipment necessary to supply power to the grid.

Markets and Applications for Energy Storage Systems

Utility Side of the Meter

- Wind Integration: Smoothing / Bulk Storage
- Substation Grid Support
- Ancillary Services: Frequency Regulation
- Large-scale PV ramping support
- Neighborhood Storage Systems (at pad-mounted transformers)
- Truck Transportable Power urban load pockets

Customer (End-User Side of the Meter)

- PV Distributed and Residential home
- Dispatchable Back-up Generators
- Dispatchable telecom backup
- Dispatachable UPS : Commercial / residential
- Peak shaving / Demand Response
- PHEV



Thanks for your Attention!

Together...Shaping the Future of Electricity

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