

# INTEGRATION OF RENEWABLE INTO THE GRID

## Role of Energy Storage

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# Presentation Overview

- Impact of Renewables on Grid Operation
- Value of Energy Storage
  - Storage Technologies
  - Bulk vs. Distributed Storage
- Impact of Federal Stimulus Programs
- Storage Role in Smart Grid
- The Influence of Electric Transportation

# Impact of Renewables on Grid Operation

- Growth of wind resources remote from load centers
  - Mismatch between load and source peaks
  - Transmission constraints
- Large amounts of rooftop solar will start to impact distribution voltage control
- Achieving RPS standards will create need for more ancillary services and balancing energy sources to insure reliable performance of grid
- Optimizing bulk-power production is becoming much more difficult



# 2009 National Electricity Delivery Forum



*Infrastructure Modernization Options in an Uncertain Economy*



## What Will be the Most Transformative Technology for the Electricity Industry?

1. Renewables and low-carbon generation tech.
  2. Transmission superhighways
  3. Energy storage technologies, inc. PHEVs
  4. An integrated Smart Grid
  5. Demand resources that reduce newbuilds
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# 2009 National Electricity Delivery Forum



*Infrastructure Modernization Options in an Uncertain Economy*



## What Will be the Most Transformative Technology for the Electricity Industry?

- 15% 1. Renewables and low-carbon generation tech.
  - 19% 2. Transmission superhighways
  - 38% 3. Energy storage technologies, inc. PHEVs
  - 26% 4. An integrated Smart Grid
  - 3% 5. Demand resources that reduce newbuilds
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# Value of Energy Storage

- Pumped hydro power has played a valuable role in grid operations
- Role of storage in the future grid is receiving more attention
- Storage will be a facilitator of Smart Grid deployment
- A “small amount” of storage will have a ‘large impact’ on the future grid

# Energy Storage Alternatives

- Pumped hydro
  - Typically greater than 200 MW and days of storage
- Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES)
  - 50 - 500 MW based on blended gas/air generation
- Distributed Energy Storage System (DESS)
  - High temperature batteries up to 50 MW
  - Flywheels/lithium-ion up to 20 MW
- Community Energy Storage (CES)
  - 25 – 50 kW, 1 – 2 hour pad-mounted

# Storage in the Grid Today

	<u>US (MWs)</u>	<u>Globally (MWs)</u>
Pumped Hydro	22,000	88,000
CAES	110	367
NAS	8	250
NiCad	26	0
Other	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Totals	22,154	88,627

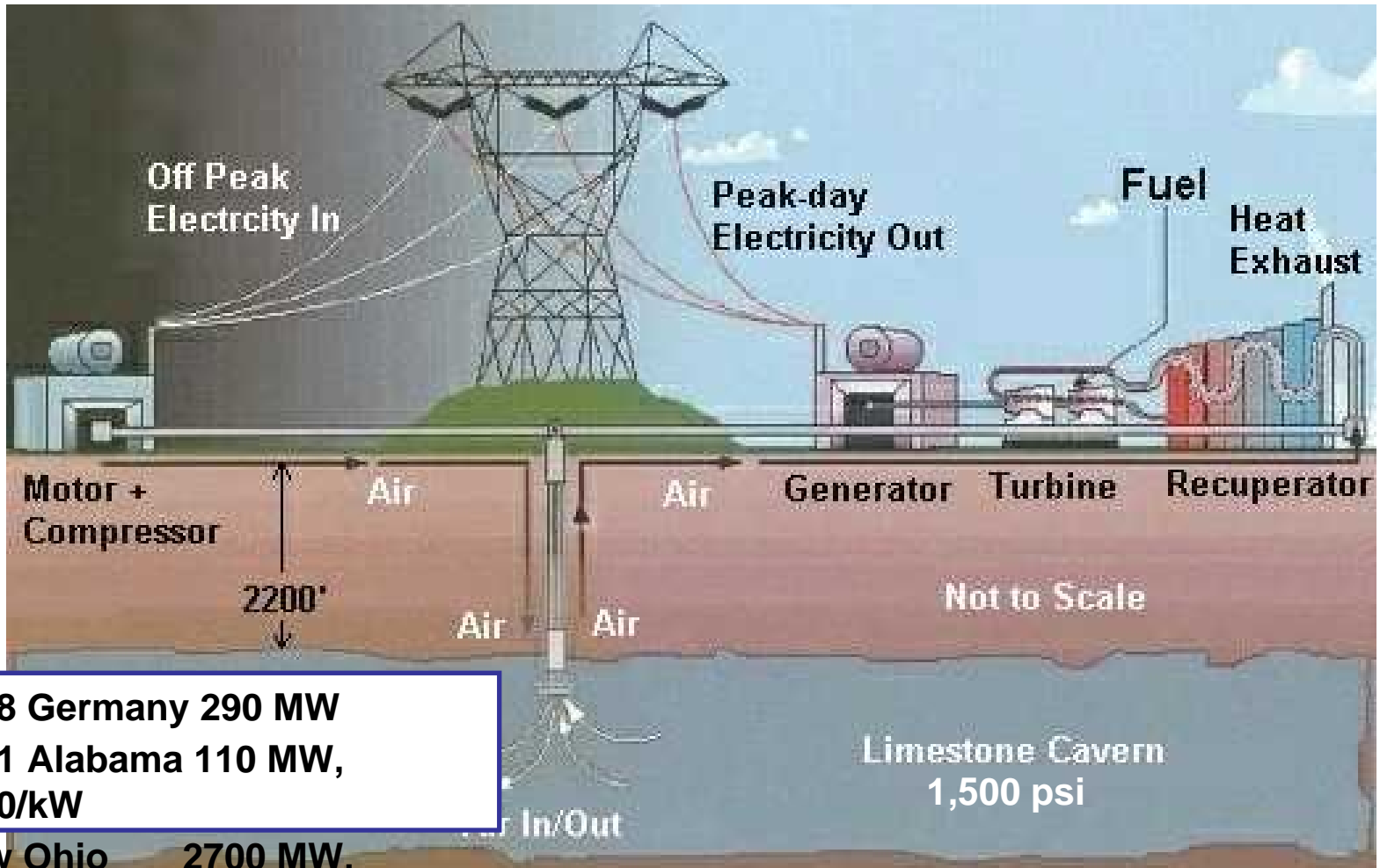
# Pumped Hydro Storage



# Compressed Air Energy Storage 115MW, 26 Hour System



# Compressed Air Energy Storage

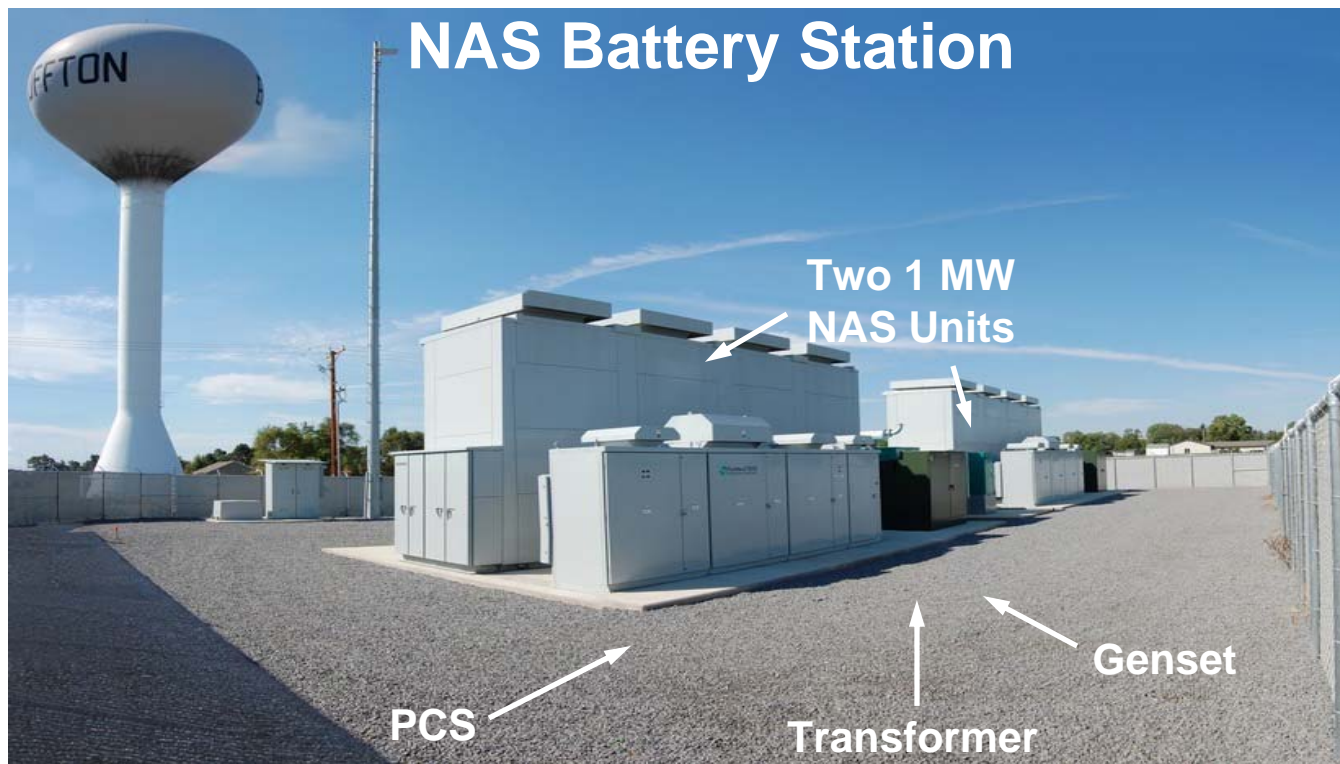


- 1978 Germany 290 MW
- 1991 Alabama 110 MW,  
\$590/kW
- Now Ohio 2700 MW,  
\$370/kW

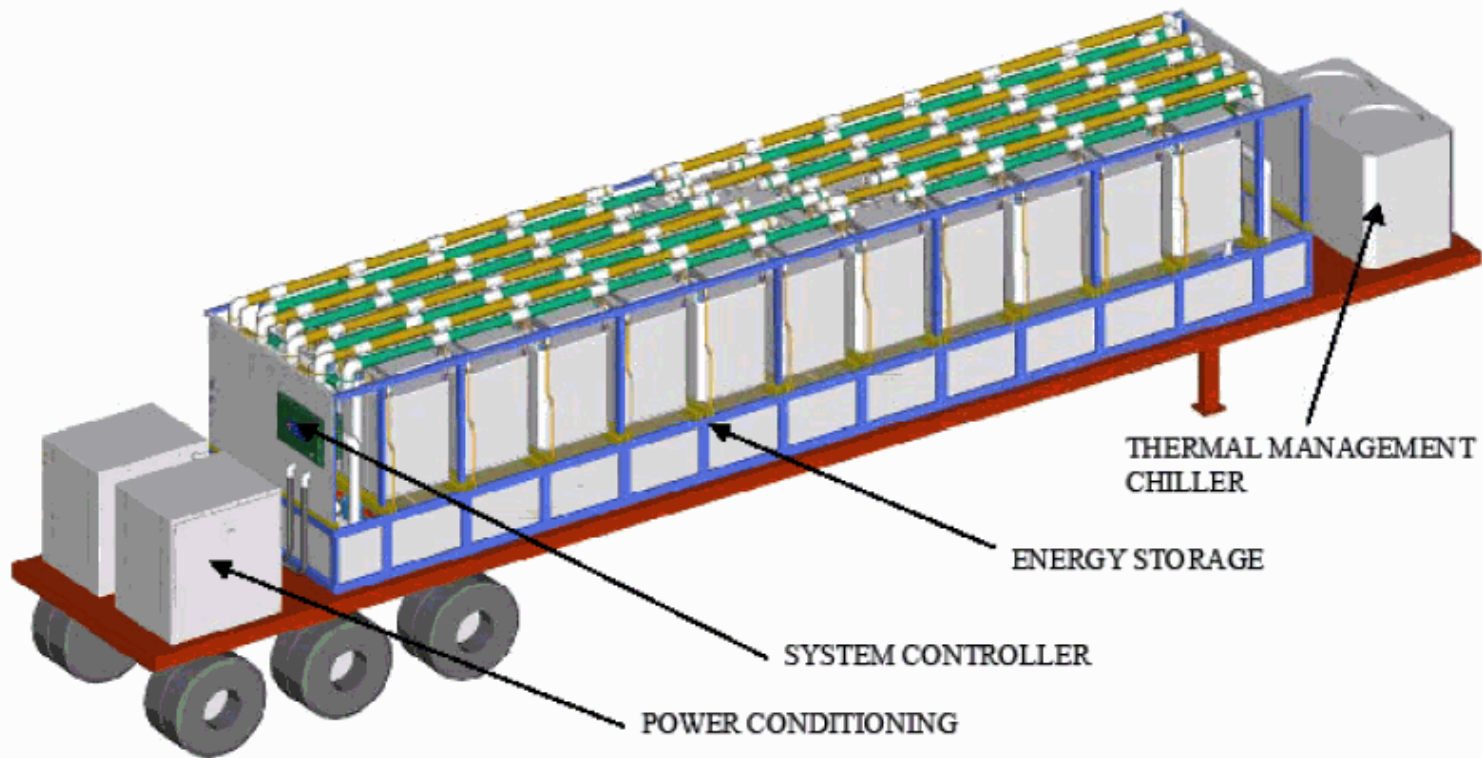
High Capacity - Low Cost - Special Site Requirement - Gas Fuel - Slow Response

# Distributed Energy Storage

- 2 MW, 14.4 MWh in Bluffton, Ohio
- Two other identical sites in West Virginia and Indiana (2008)
- All with dynamic islanding

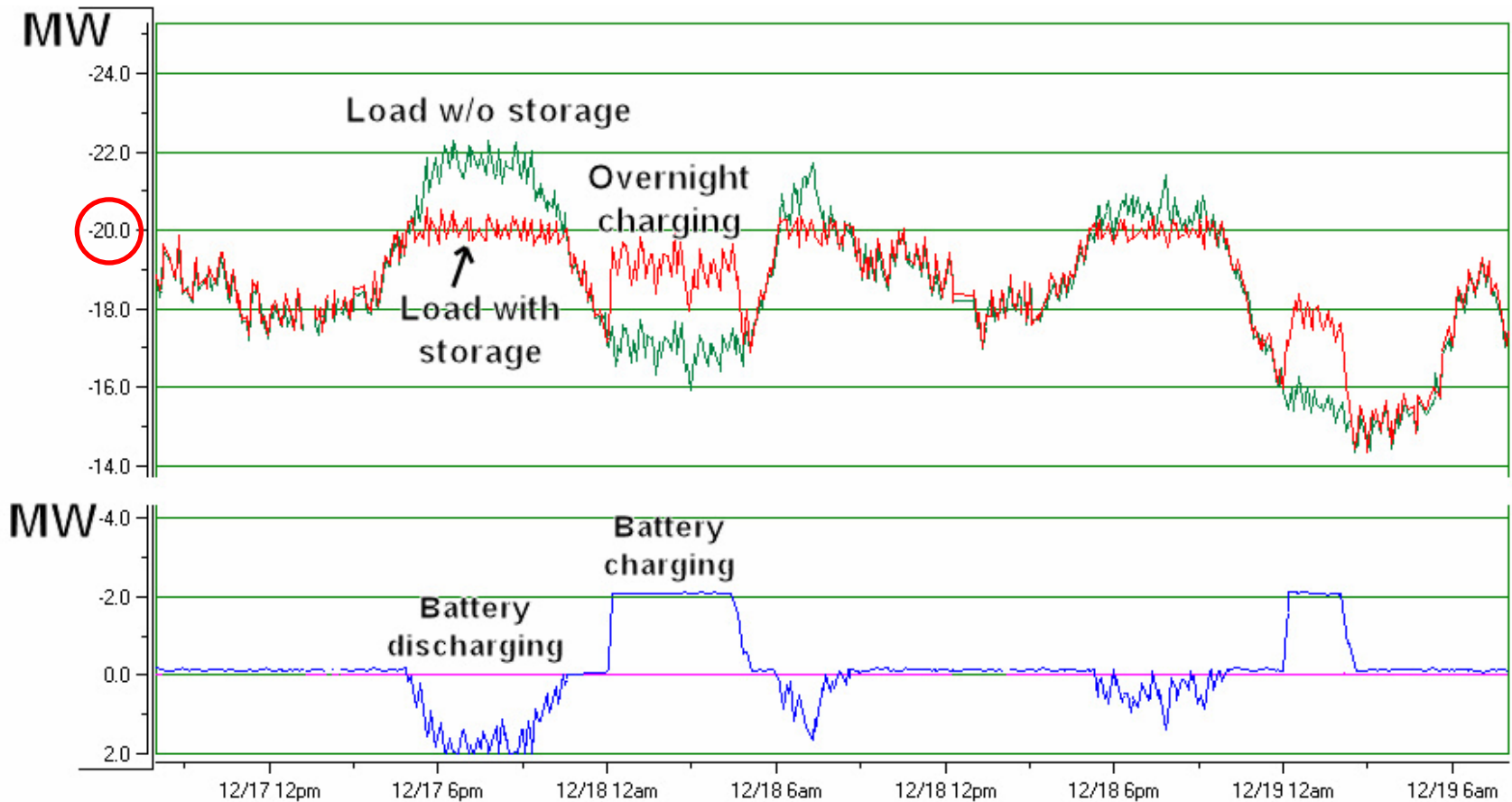


# Distributed Energy Storage Zinc Flow Battery



# Distributed Energy Storage

- Load Following (peak shaving)



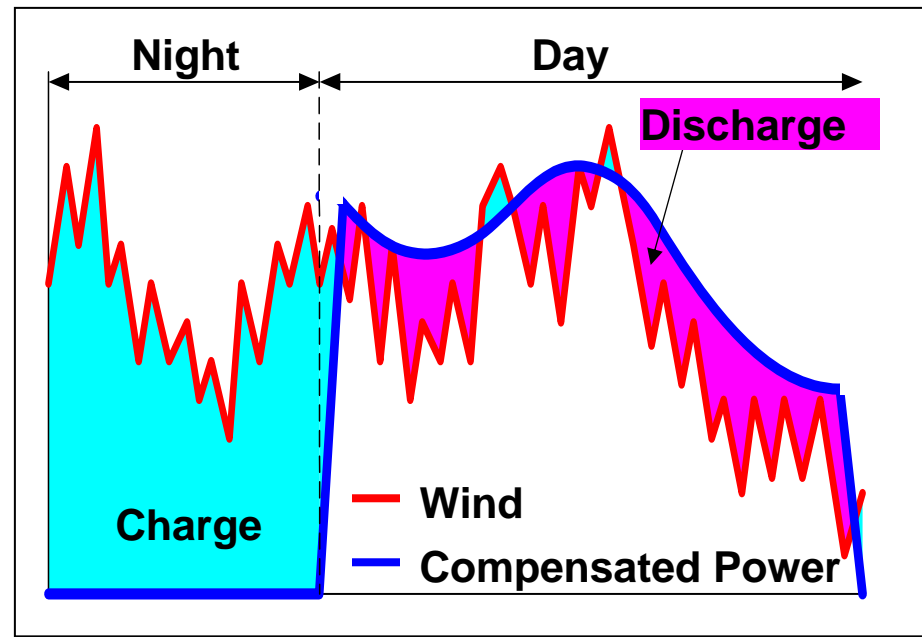
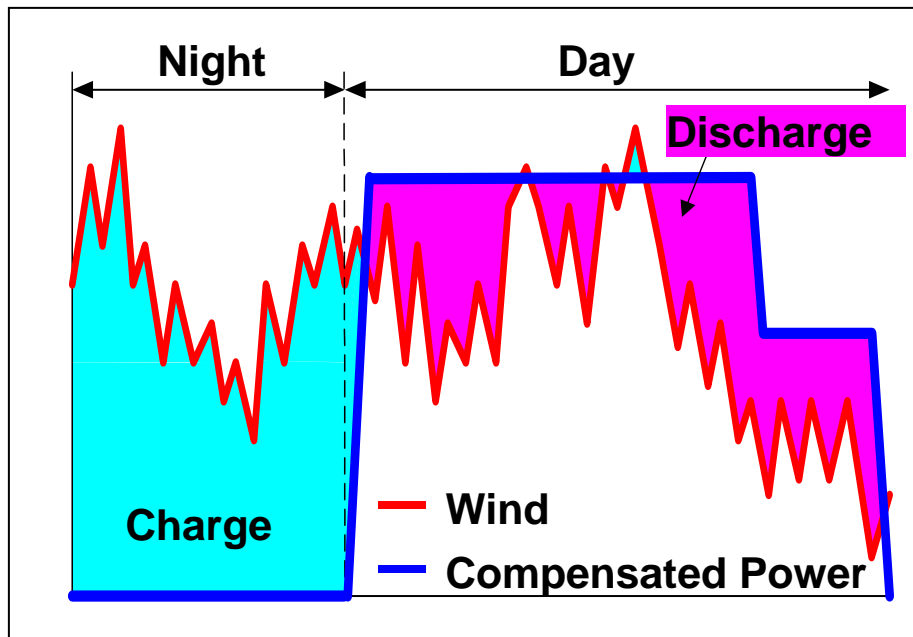
Performance of Balls Gap's 2MW Battery from 12/17 to 12/19/2008

# Distributed Energy Storage

## 34 MW, 7 Hour Battery with 51 MW Windfarm



# Time Shifting and Dispatch of Renewable Energy



Wind farm output is stored (curtailed) if load-following reserves are not adequate.

# Flywheels (Kinetic Energy)

- Ancillary Service Application
  - 1.0Mw example ( 10 X 100Kw, 15 min.)



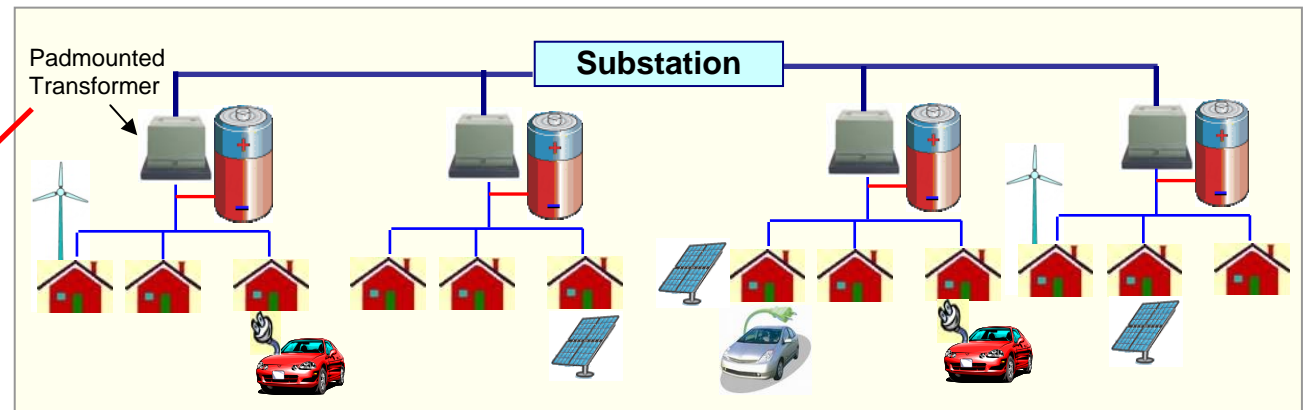
# Lithium-Ion Battery

## 1.0MW, 15 min ancillary service



# Community Energy Storage

- Improved service reliability and efficiency (close to customers)
- Voltage sag mitigation and emergency transformer load relief
- Multi-MW, Multi-hour **when aggregated**, (leverage AMI<sup>1</sup>)
- Potentially low cost (synergy with PHEV<sup>2</sup>)

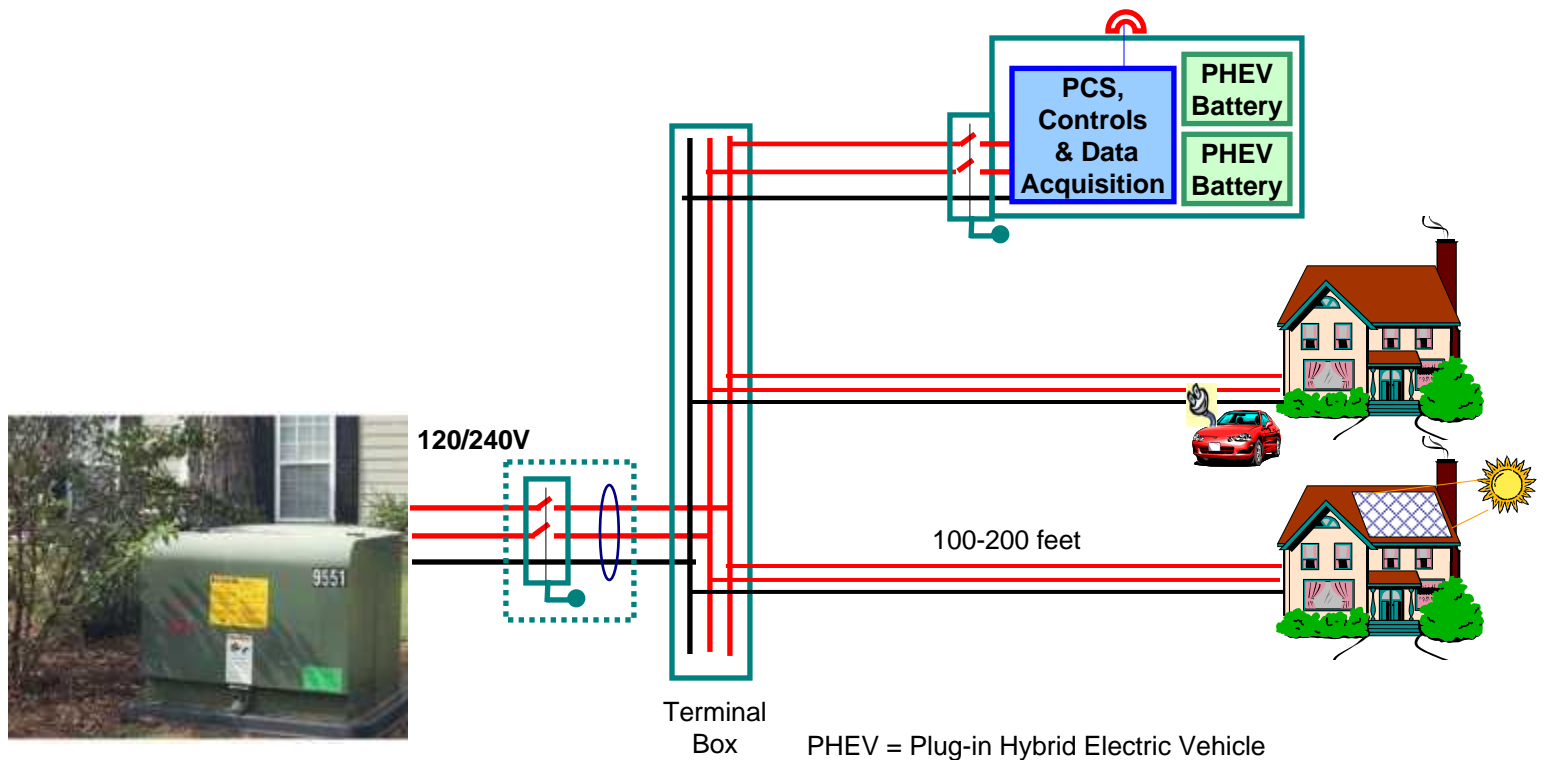


1- AMI = Advanced Metering Infrastructure

2- PHEV = Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle

# Community Energy Storage

- Leverages PHEV battery technology
- Serves as a substation battery when aggregated
  - Improved service reliability
  - Buffers PHEV & customer DG impacts



# Impact of Federal Stimulus Programs

- Broad-based Incentive Packages
  - \$2.4B for electric vehicles demonstrations and deployment projects for new US battery plants
  - \$3.375B for Smart Grid Investment Grant Program
  - \$615M for targeted demonstrations in Smart Grid, energy storage and grid monitoring (phasors)
- Will there be continued growth after stimulus is spent?

# Impact of Federal Stimulus Programs

<b>Area of Interest</b>	<b>Funding</b>
Battery storage for utility load shifting or wind farm diurnal operations and ramping control	\$40 – 50M
Frequency regulation ancillary services	\$40 – 50M
Distributed energy storage for grid support	\$25M
Compressed air energy storage	\$50 - 60M
Demonstration of promising energy storage technologies	\$25M

# Storage Role in Smart Grid

- Storage is one of a set of new resources and technologies that will facilitate a smarter grid
- More bulk and distributed storage will help balance demand and bulk-power resources and dealing with transmission constraints
- Regulators need guidance in proper integration of storage value proposition
- The focus needs to remain on service reliability improvement

# Time-View of Storage Benefits

Short -Term

Upgrade  
Deferral

More Time for Service  
Restoration

**Improved Service  
Reliability**

Long -Term

Improved  
System Control

Ancillary  
Services

Enhance DG  
Penetration

Base Loading  
Assets

Displacing  
Peak Energy Costs with  
off-peak Costs

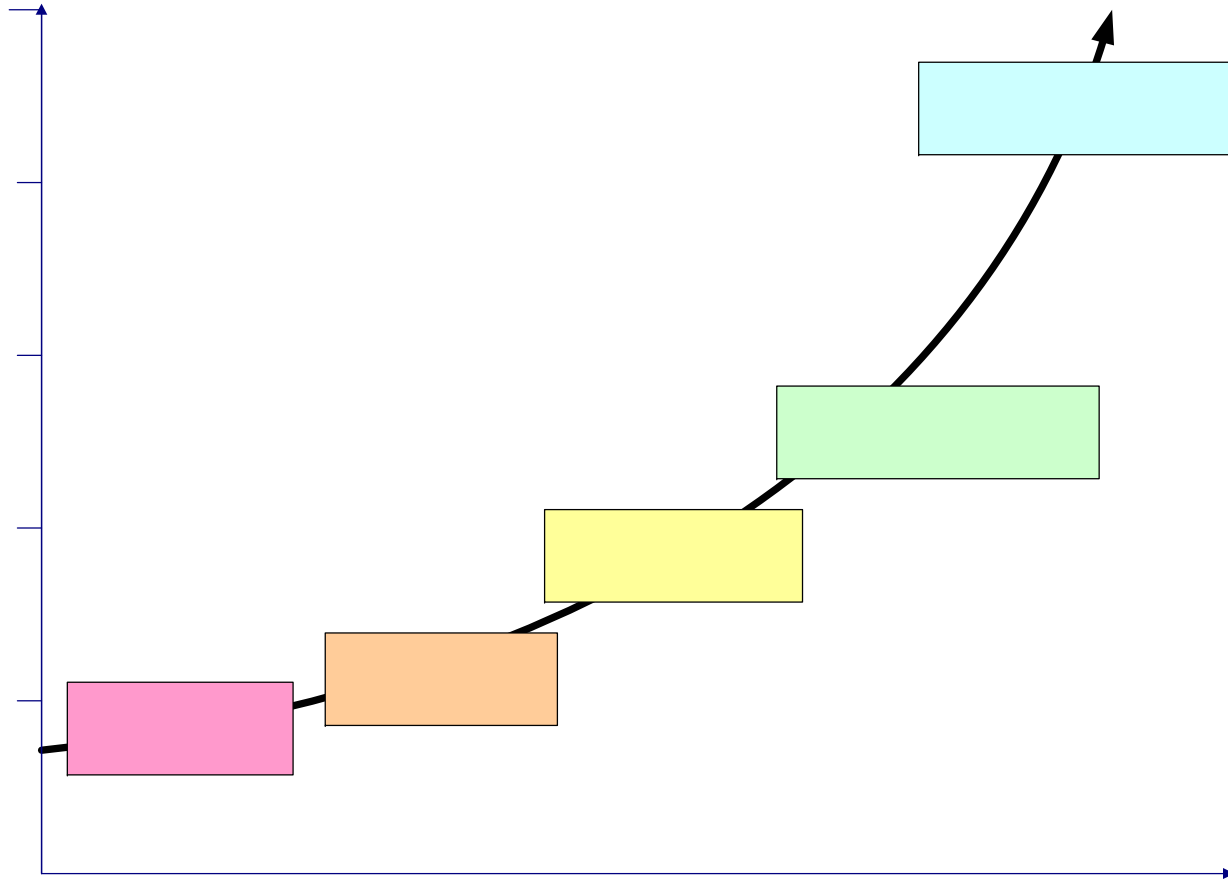
Improved Service Reliability is achievable in both Short-Term and Long-Term

**Courtesy of AEP**

# The Influence of Electric Transportation

- Two huge industries (utility and automotive) are in the process of transformation
- Energy Storage is the problem and the solution for both
- Both will benefit from acceleration of battery technology

# Exponential Improvement in Performance



# The Influence of Electric Transportation

- Smart charging of PHEVs and EVs will be a key Smart Grid component
- Expanded battery production will dramatically lower costs for utility applications
- 30 million electric vehicles by 2030 will represent over 500 GWs of new load

# For Further Reference

- Department of Energy, Electricity Advisory Committee
  - Keeping the Lights On
  - Smart Grid: Enabler of the New Energy Economy
  - Bottling Electricity: Storage as a Strategic Tool for Managing Variability and Capacity Concerns in the Modern Grid

Reports available at: <http://www.oenergy.gov/eac.htm>

- IEEE Power & Energy Magazine Volume 7, Number 4, July/August 2009 “Energy Storage Issue”

Available at: [www.ieee-pes.org](http://www.ieee-pes.org)