## Energy Storage in Our Clean Energy Future

Vavoi Sokino	 /
Yayoi Sekine	 
Dr. Yet-Ming Chiang	 /
October 17, 2010	 
October 17, 2018	 
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## Trends

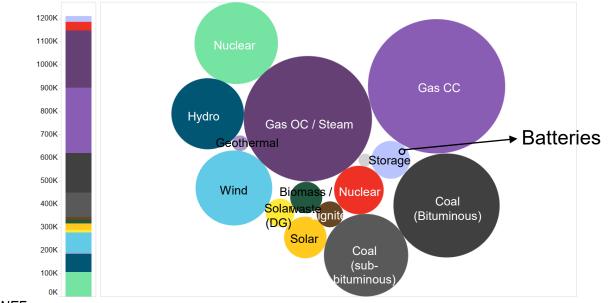
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# Energy storage is a tiny portion of our system today

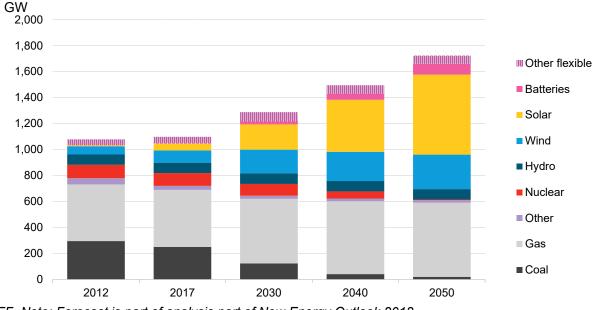
U.S. installed power capacity by technology



Source: Bloomberg NEF

# Growth in capacity will be mainly in renewables

#### U.S. installed power capacity by technology



Source: Bloomberg NEF. Note: Forecast is part of analysis part of New Energy Outlook 2018.

## Limiting global warming to 1.5°C

**Global Warming of 1.5°C** An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.

C2.2. In energy systems, modelled global pathways (considered in the literature) limiting global warming to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot (for more details see Figure SPM.3b), generally meet energy service demand with lower energy use, including through enhanced energy efficiency, and show faster electrification of energy end use compared to 2°C (high confidence). In 1.5°C pathways with no or limited overshoot, low-emission energy sources are projected to have a higher share, compared with 2°C pathways, particularly before 2050 (high confidence). In 1.5°C pathways with no or limited overshoot, renewables are projected to supply 70-85% (interquartile range) of electricity in 2050 (high confidence). In electricity generation, shares of nuclear and fossil fuels with carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) are modelled to increase in most 1.5°C pathways with no or limited overshoot. In modelled 1.5°C pathways with limited or no overshoot, the use of CCS would allow the electricity generation share of gas to be approximately 8% (3-11% interquartile range) of global electricity in 2050, while the use of coal shows a steep reduction in all pathways and would be reduced to close to 0% (0–2%) of electricity (*high confidence*). While acknowledging the challenges, and differences between the options and national circumstances, political, economic, social and technical feasibility of solar energy, wind energy and electricity storage technologies have substantially improved over the past few years (high confidence). These improvements signal a potential system transition in electricity generation (Figure SPM.3b) {2.4.1, 2.4.2, Figure 2.1, Table 2.6, Table 2.7, Cross-Chapter Box 6 in Chapter 3, 4.2.1, 4.3.1, 4.3.3, 4.5.2

## "The 100 Percent Clean Energy Act"

Forbes Sep 14, 2018, 09:02am

California's Electricity Dreams Still Need Natural Gas



Energy Storage to Play Key Role in Reaching California Target of 100% Zero-Emission Electricity by 2045 and Beyond

### **RTO Insider** Can Calif. Go All Green Without a Western RTO?

October 7, 2018

BloombergNEF

### California's 100% 'Clean Energy' Law Omits Some Details

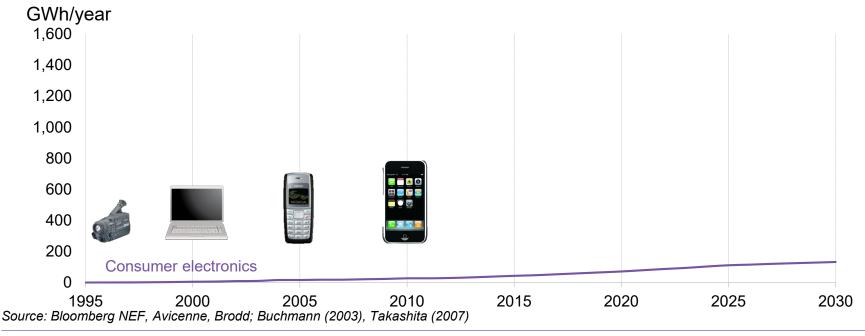
by <u>Stephen Munro</u> / 13 Sep 2018

## Technology

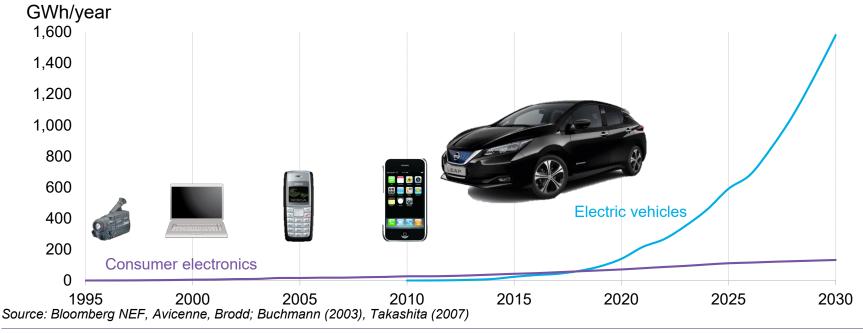
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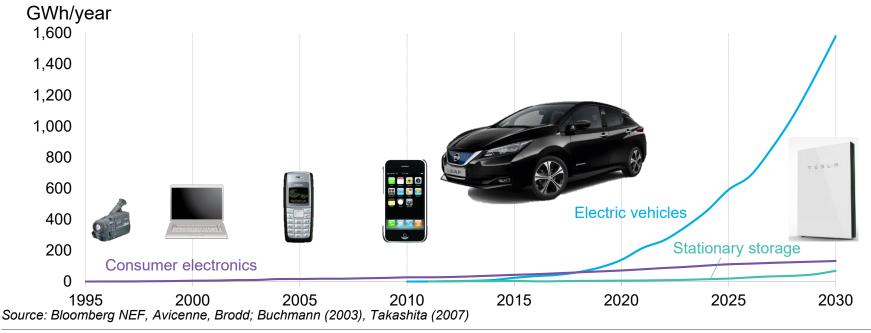
Lithium-ion battery demand by segment



Lithium-ion battery demand by segment

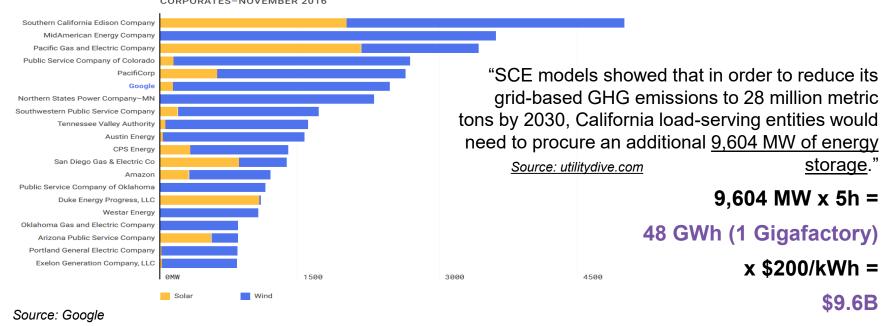


Lithium-ion battery demand by segment



Lithium-ion battery demand by segment EVs account to **22x** GWh/year stationary storage demand for 1,600 batteries in 1,400 2030 1,200 1,000 800 TESLA 600 Electric vehicles 400 Stationary storage 200 Consumer electronics 0 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 2030 Source: Bloomberg NEF, Avicenne, Brodd; Buchmann (2003), Takashita (2007)

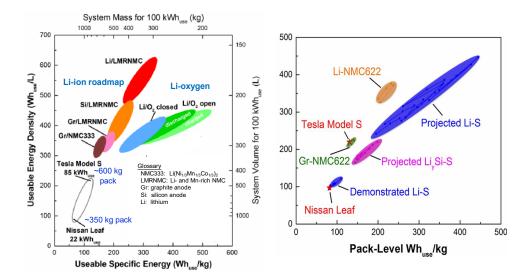
# How much grid lithium-ion required by 2030?



LARGEST U.S. RENEWABLE ENERGY OFFTAKERS-BOTH UTILITIES AND CORPORATES-NOVEMBER 2016

# EVs demand high energy density and low cost

#### Energy density by battery type



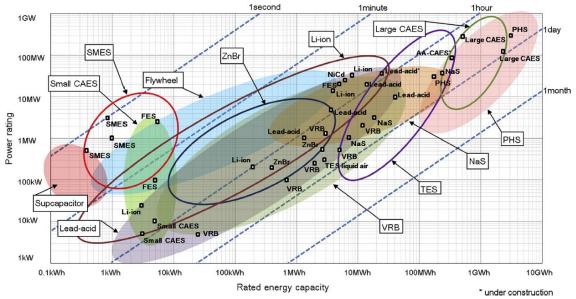
High energy density roadmap depends on lithium metal

Drivers are energy density and cost

Source: K.G. Gallagher et al, Energy Environ. Sci, 7, 1555 (2014), D. Eroglu et al., J. Electrochem. Soc., 162, A982 (2015)

# Grid storage options are much broader than lithium-ion

#### Battery technology energy and power ratings

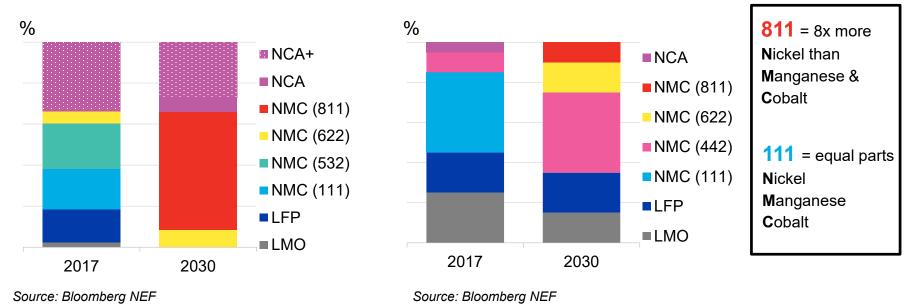


But can any compete with declining lithium-ion battery costs?

Source: Applied Energy 137 (2015) 511-536.

# Lithium-ion battery cathode chemistry mix outlook

#### **Passenger electric vehicles**

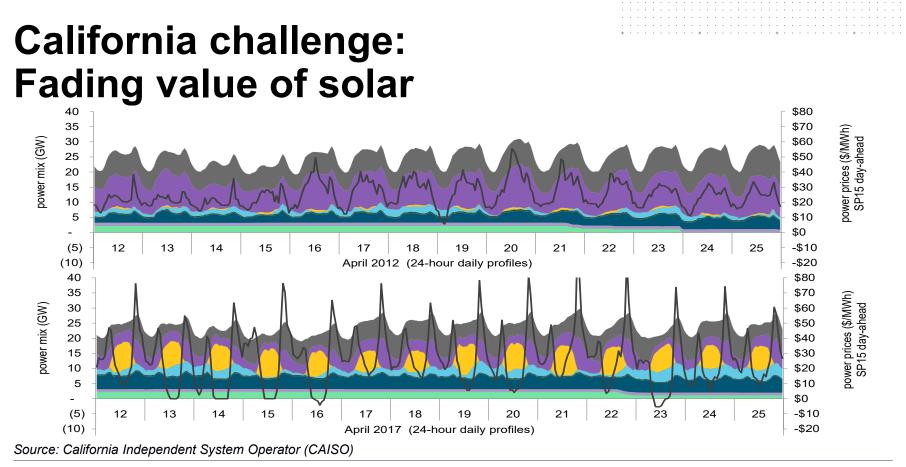


**Utility-scale energy storage** 

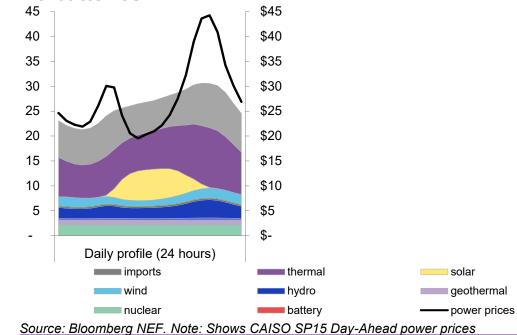
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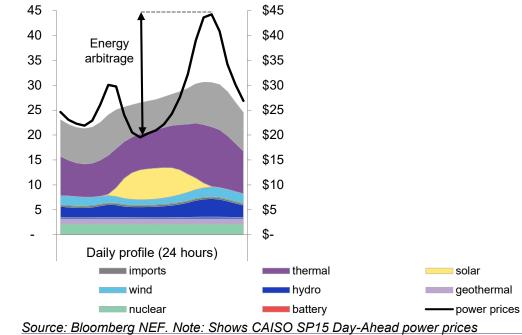


#### **No batteries**

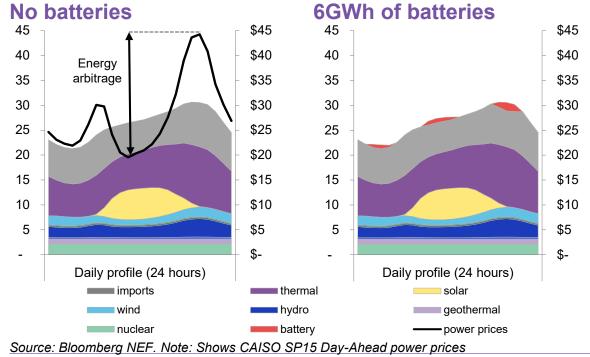


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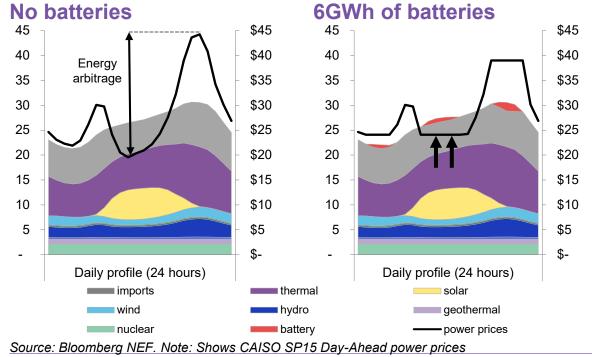
#### **No batteries**



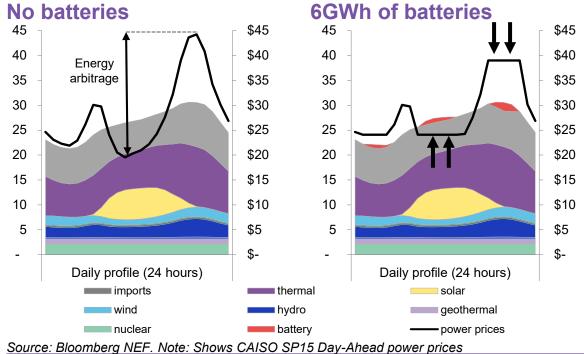
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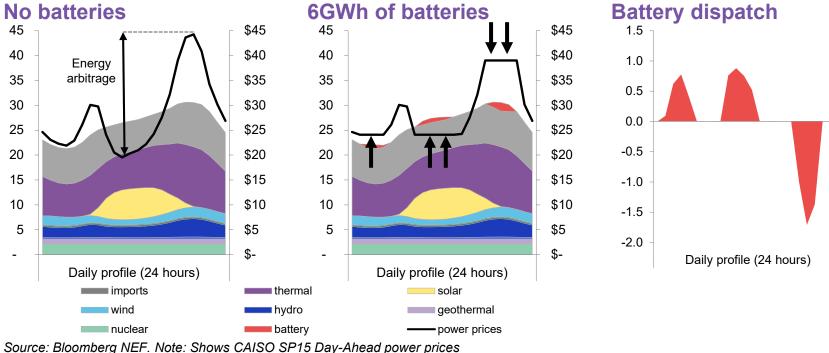
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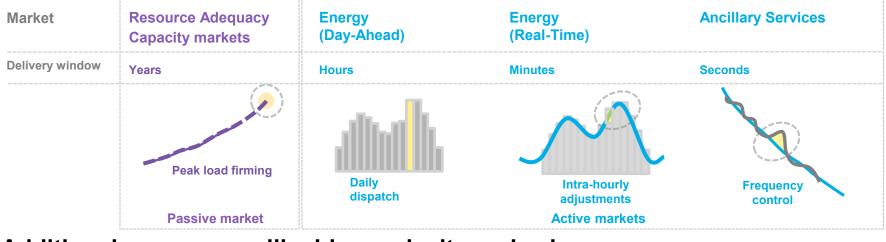
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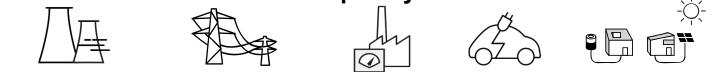
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# Batteries in wholesale markets deliver value in different timescales



#### Additional use-cases will add complexity and value



# Energy storage system costs are complex

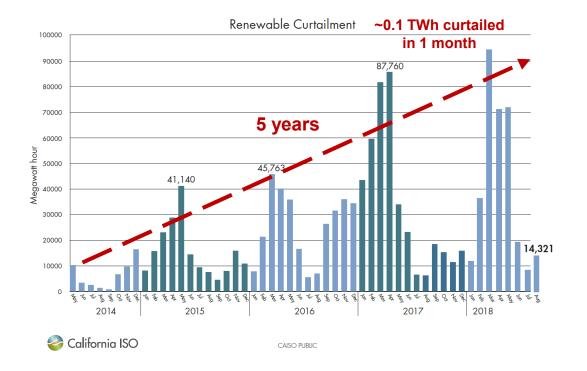
#### Battery cost forecast (\$/kWh) Pack only Built for resource adequacy **Built for arbitrage** (1-hour duration) (4-hour duration) Developer margin 500 500 500 Developer overheads 400 400 400 ■EPC\* 300 300 300 **Energy Management** System 200 200 Balance of System 100 100 100 PCS 0 0 0 2024 2025 2025 2026 2028 2028 2028 2028 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2025 2025 2026 2026 2028 2028 2028 2028 2029 2030 Battery pack ထတဝ 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2025 2026 2028 2028 2028 2029 2029 2029 $\sim \infty \circ$ 00000 àà 200 0

Source: Bloomberg NEF

## Curtailment

Varies over months, not just hours and days

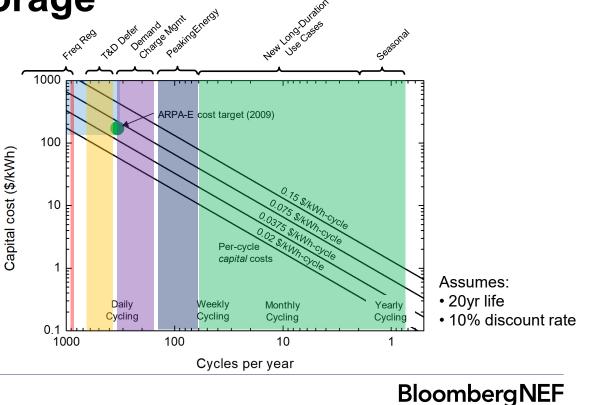
Growing rapidly with increased renewable penetration



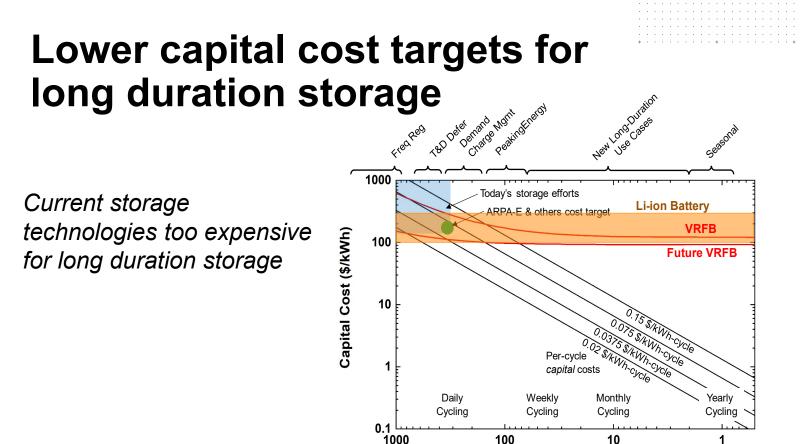
### Lower capital cost targets for long duration storage

*Grid storage spans 3 orders of magnitude in time scale* 

Fewer cycles over life requires lower storage capex to be economical on a levelized cost basis



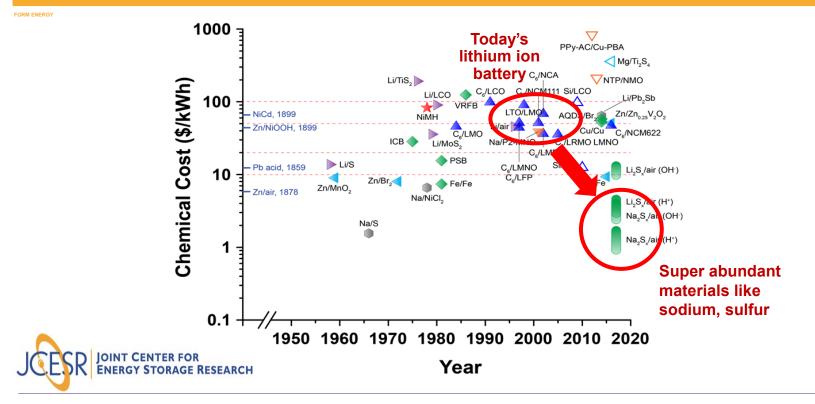
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**Cycles per Year** 

#### Lower capital cost targets for long duration storage akingEnergy natoe Momt Demand 18D Defet FreqRed 1000 Today's storage efforts *New battery chemistries* Li-ion Battery ARPA-E & others cost target with <\$20/kWh capital cost **VRFB** Capital Cost (\$/kWh) 100 required for multi-day Future VRFB storage and beyond orn 10 Future AqS Per-cycle capital costs Yearly Dailv Weeklv Monthly Cycling Cycling Cycling Cycling 0.1 100 1000 10 **Cycles per Year**

## What if you could have grid storage at 1/10<sup>th</sup> the cost of lithium-ion with no materials constraints?





### Global Storage Potential: Pumped Hydro vs. Aqueous Sulfur

FORM ENERGY



Pumped Hydro Facility: Ludington, Michigan Volume: 39M m<sup>3</sup> of Water Area: 3.4 km<sup>2</sup> Storage: **1.9 GW/15 GWh** 

Global Pumped Hydro: ~170 GW/2 TWh Installed



**Berri Gas Plant Sulfur Pyramid: Al Jubayl, Saudi Arabia** Volume: 1.6M m<sup>3</sup> Sulfur (70% of KSA annual production) Area: 0.171 km<sup>2</sup> Storage: **24 GW/1.2 TWh Storage Potential** 

#### **Global Sulfur Resource:** Annual Production: 69 megatons\* - **0.5 GW/25 TWh storage potential**

\*https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/sulfur/mcs-2017-sulfu.pdf



### Storage at Giga Scale

FORM ENERGY

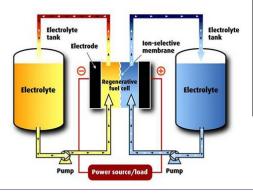
#### Today's battery technology for transportation



Tesla

\$ 200/kWh









San Diego G&E

Looks more like a chemical plant  $\rightarrow$  < \$20/kWh



## Key takeaways

- Grids are becoming increasingly renewable and storage is essential to the clean energy future.
- It will add complexity and value.
- We will need lower-cost, longer-duration storage.
- Multiple technologies will be needed beyond lithium-ion batteries.



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#### **Client enquiries:**

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