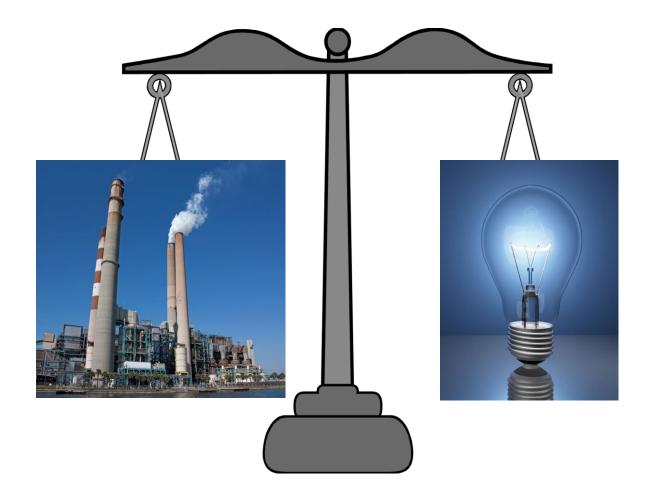


Value of Energy Storage

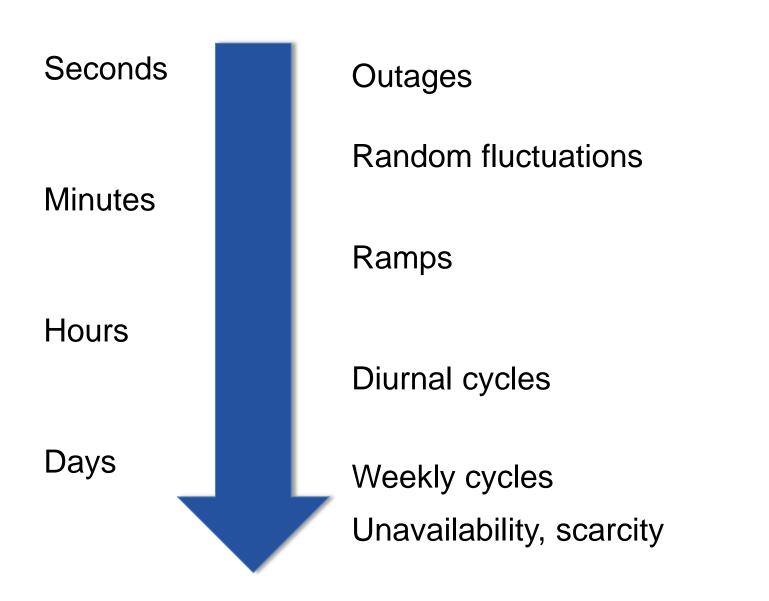
Daniel Kirschen University of Washington Seattle, USA

Power system operation



Power produced = Power consumed

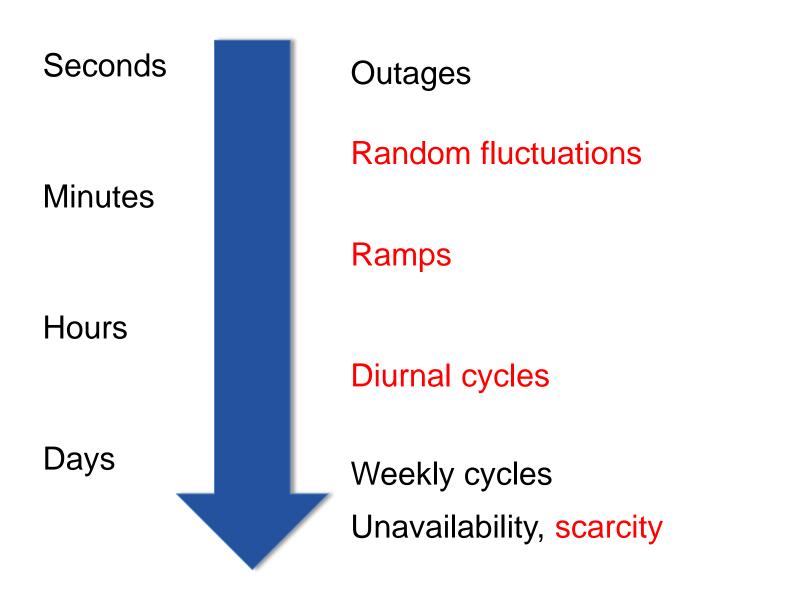
Potential imbalances



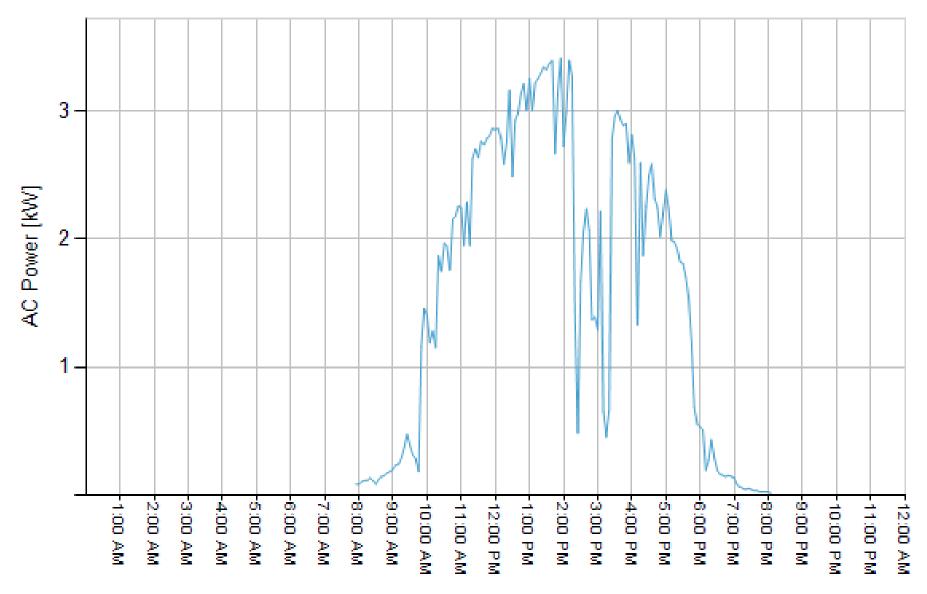
Traditional way of dealing with imbalances

- Generation follows load
- Need flexible generation:
 - Increase or decrease output rapidly
 - Start quickly
 - Cycle on/off daily
- Need reserve capacity

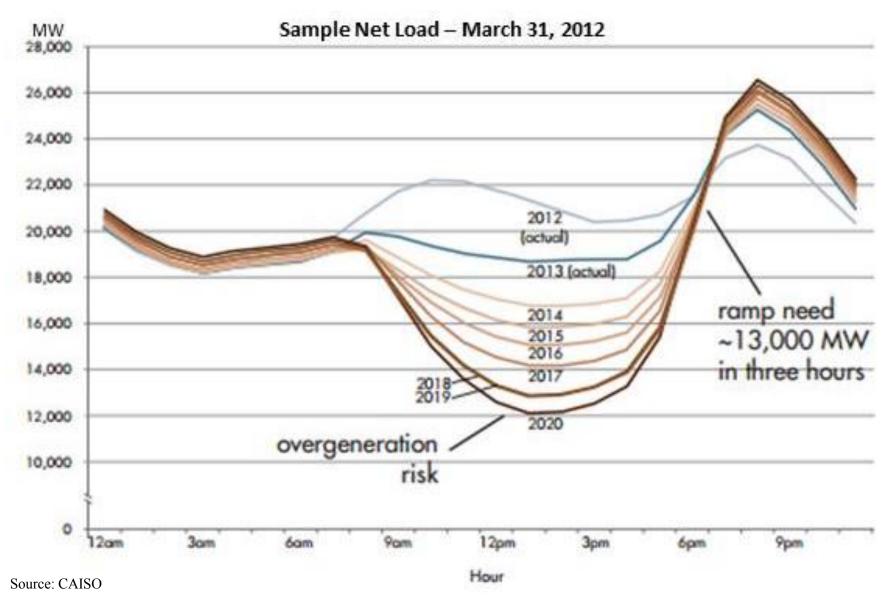
Renewable generation makes things worse..



Fluctuations in solar power

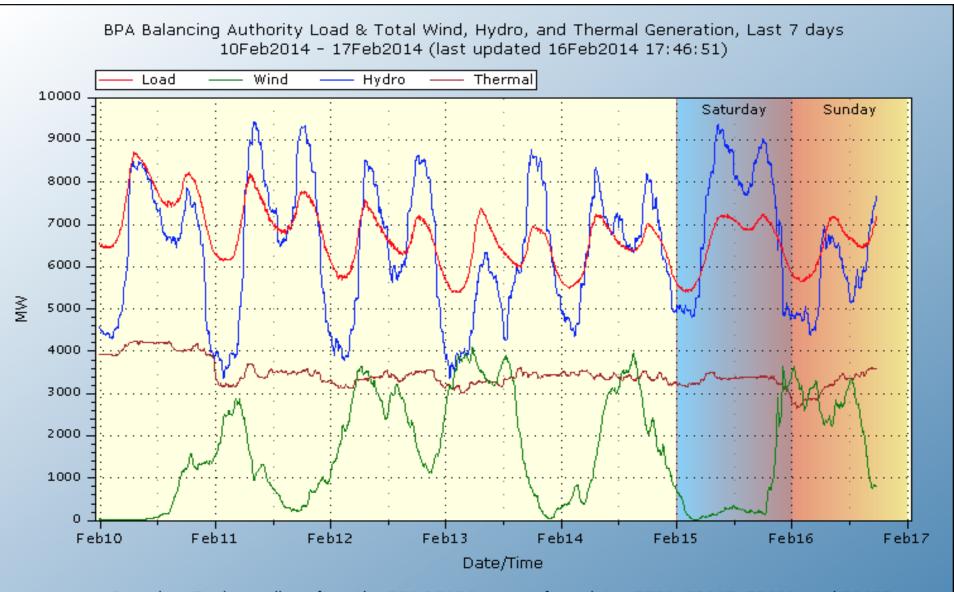


The California "Duck Curve"



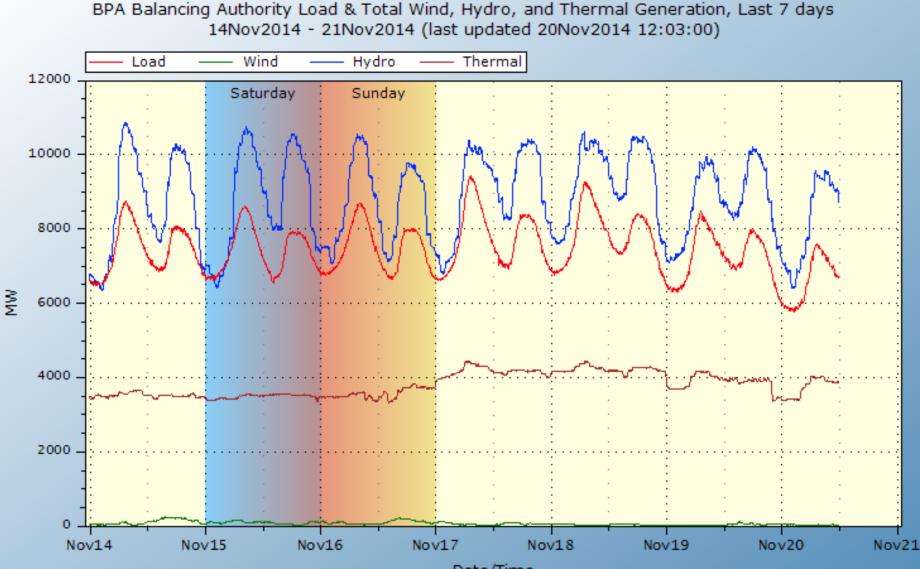
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Fluctuations in wind power



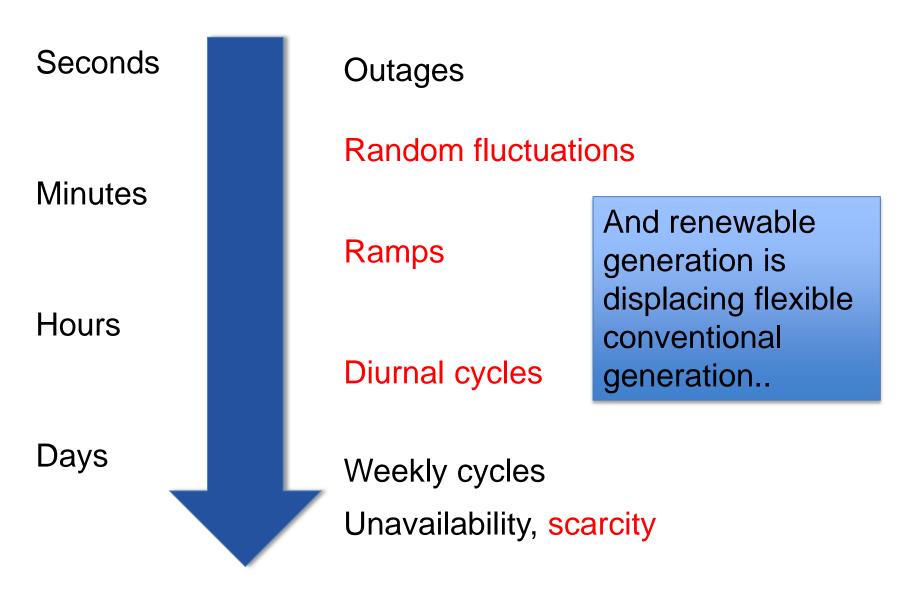
Based on 5-min readings from the BPA SCADA system for points 45583, 79687, 79682, and 79685

Fluctuations in wind power



Date/Time

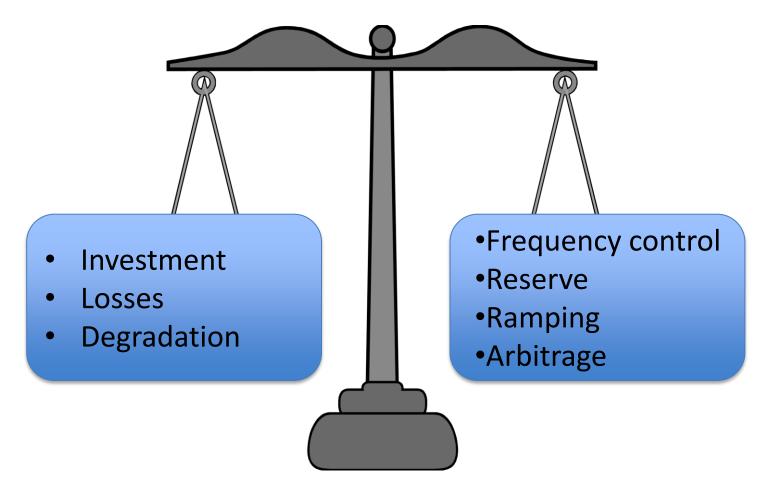
Renewable generation makes things worse..



Storage: the ultimate source of flexibility?

- Storage can provide:
 - Reserve capacity
 - Frequency control
 - Ramping
 - Temporal arbitrage
 - Spatial arbitrage (virtual network capacity)

But is it economically sustainable?



Life cycle cost vs. value streams

How should we proceed?

- Quantify the various value streams
 - Some are easier than others
- Investigate compatibility
 - Physical compatibility
 - Can we use the same MW or MWh for two or more purposes at the same time?
 - Chemical compatibility
 - Degradation depends on application
 - Different types of batteries degrade differently
 - Is it worthwhile to combine applications in the same battery?