

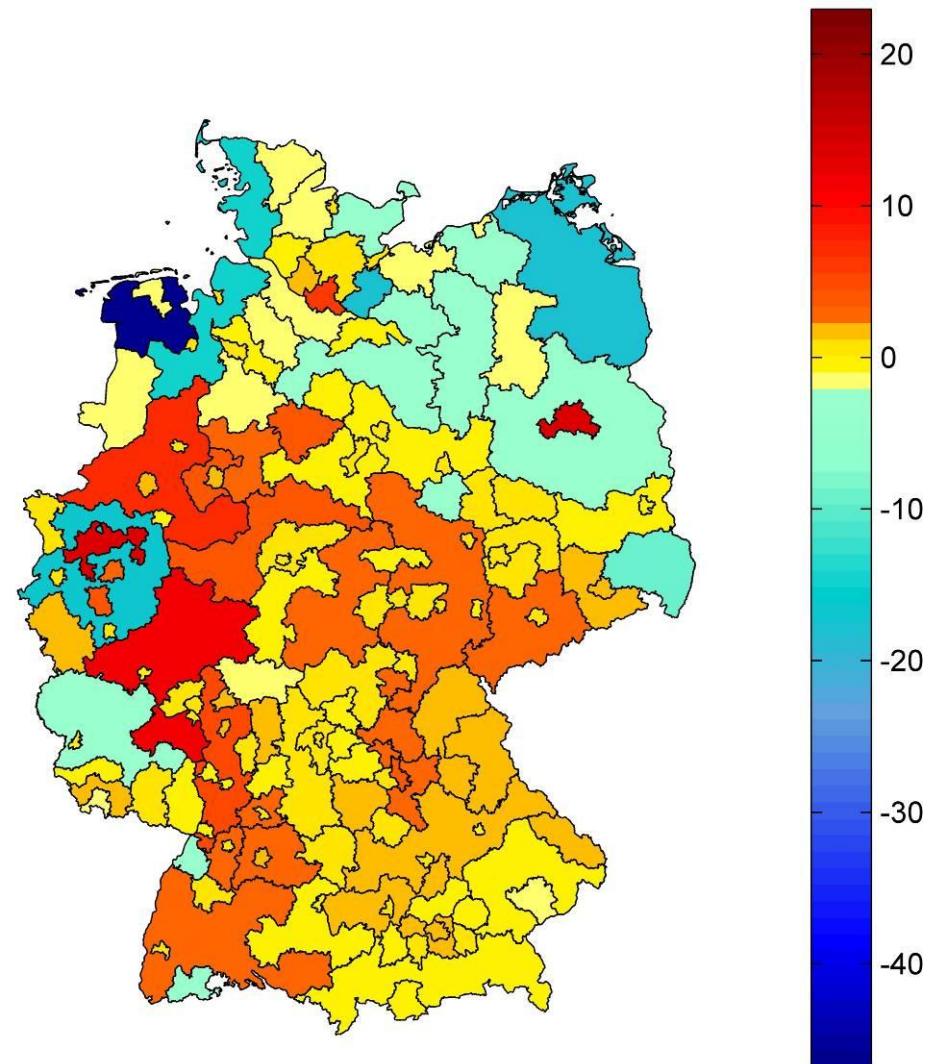
Jahrestagung 2012 – Öko-Institut e.V.
Energiewende – Gut vernetzt?
Berlin, 13th September 2012

Future Energy Storage/Balancing Demand

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Change of the electric energy system

Installed electricity generation power in different european countries

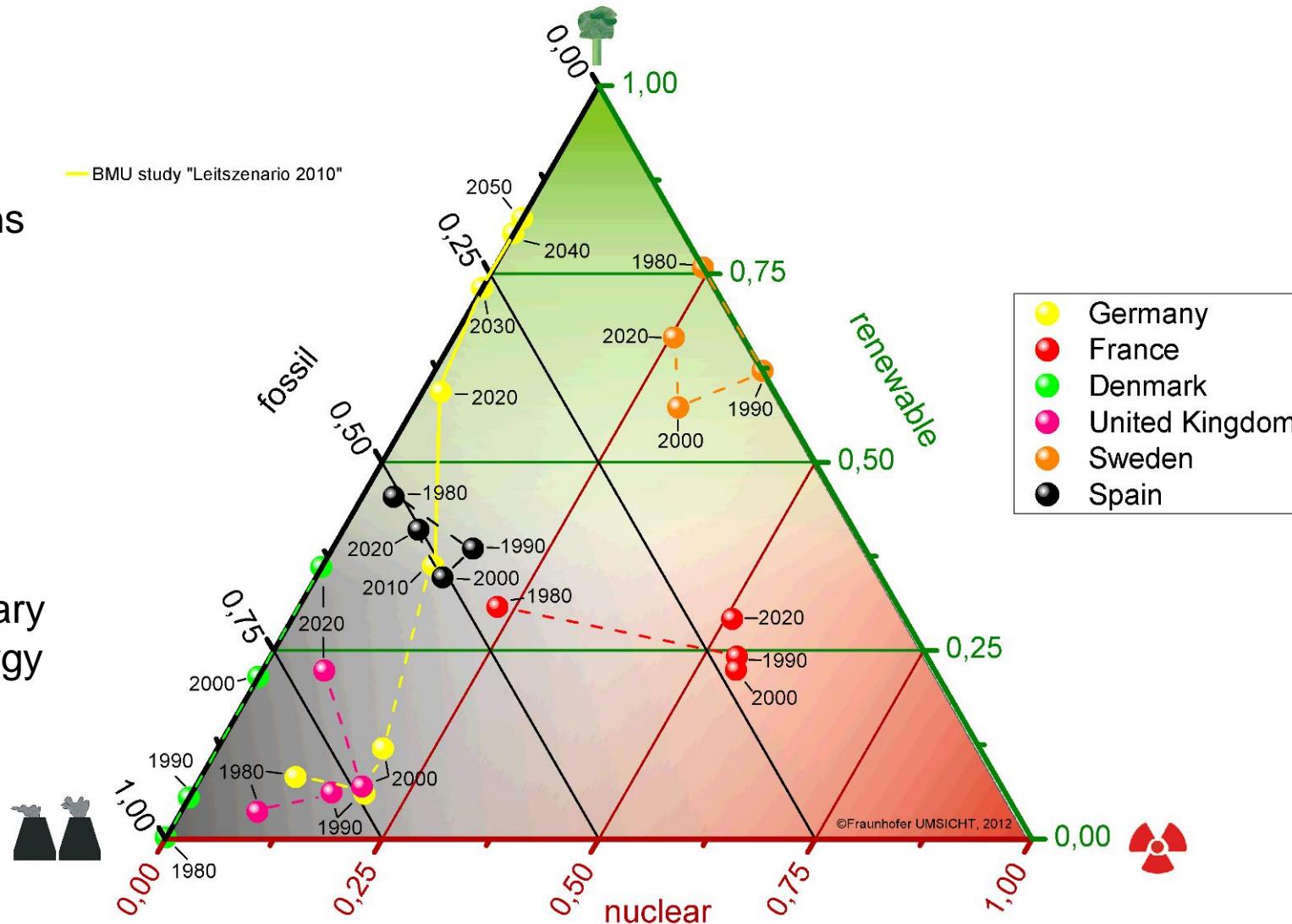
■ Energy System

- ▶ change to renewable energies
- ▶ much more fluctuations
- ▶ less base load power plants

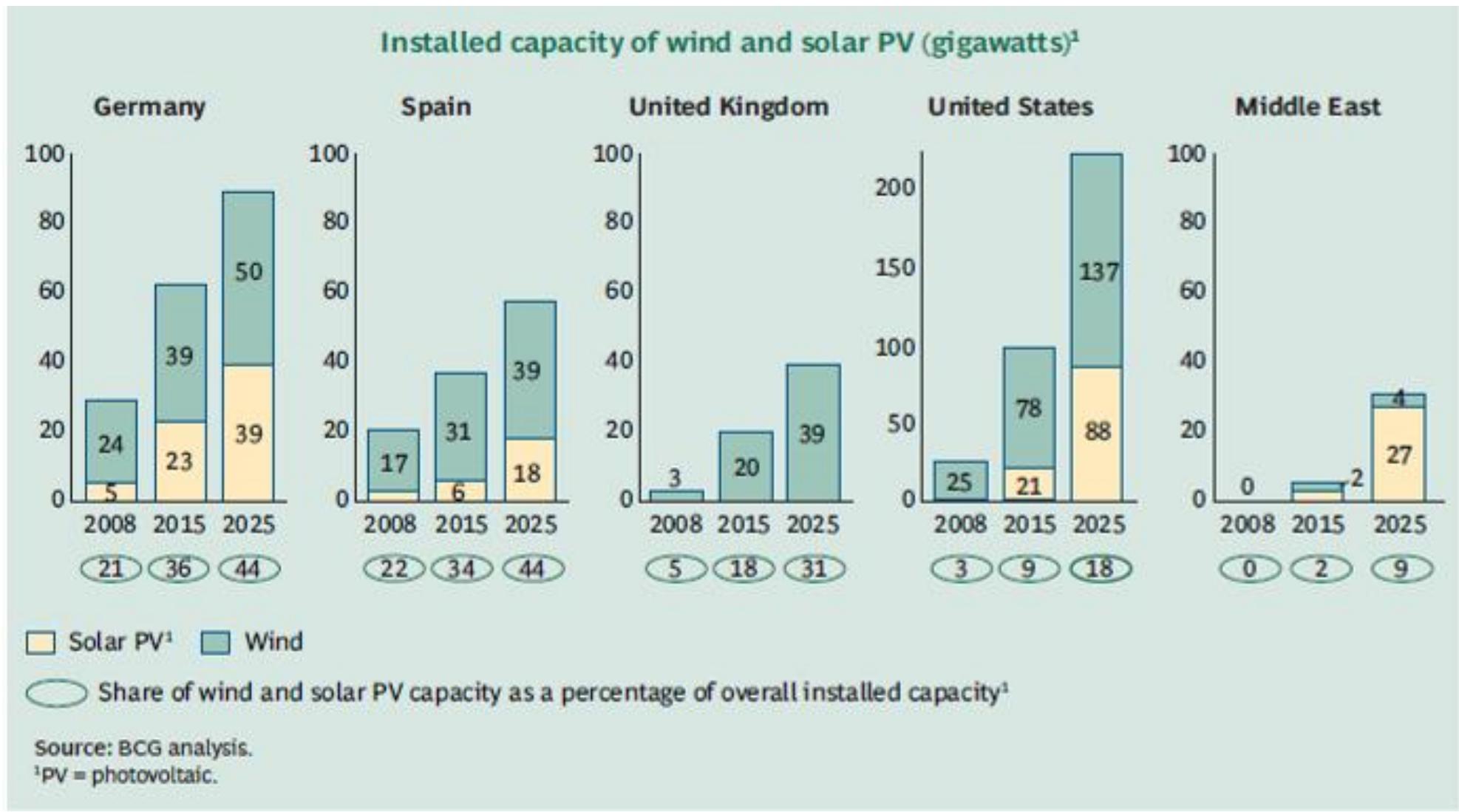
■ Challenges

- ▶ balancing the grid at each time
- ▶ managing the temporary surplus or lack of energy

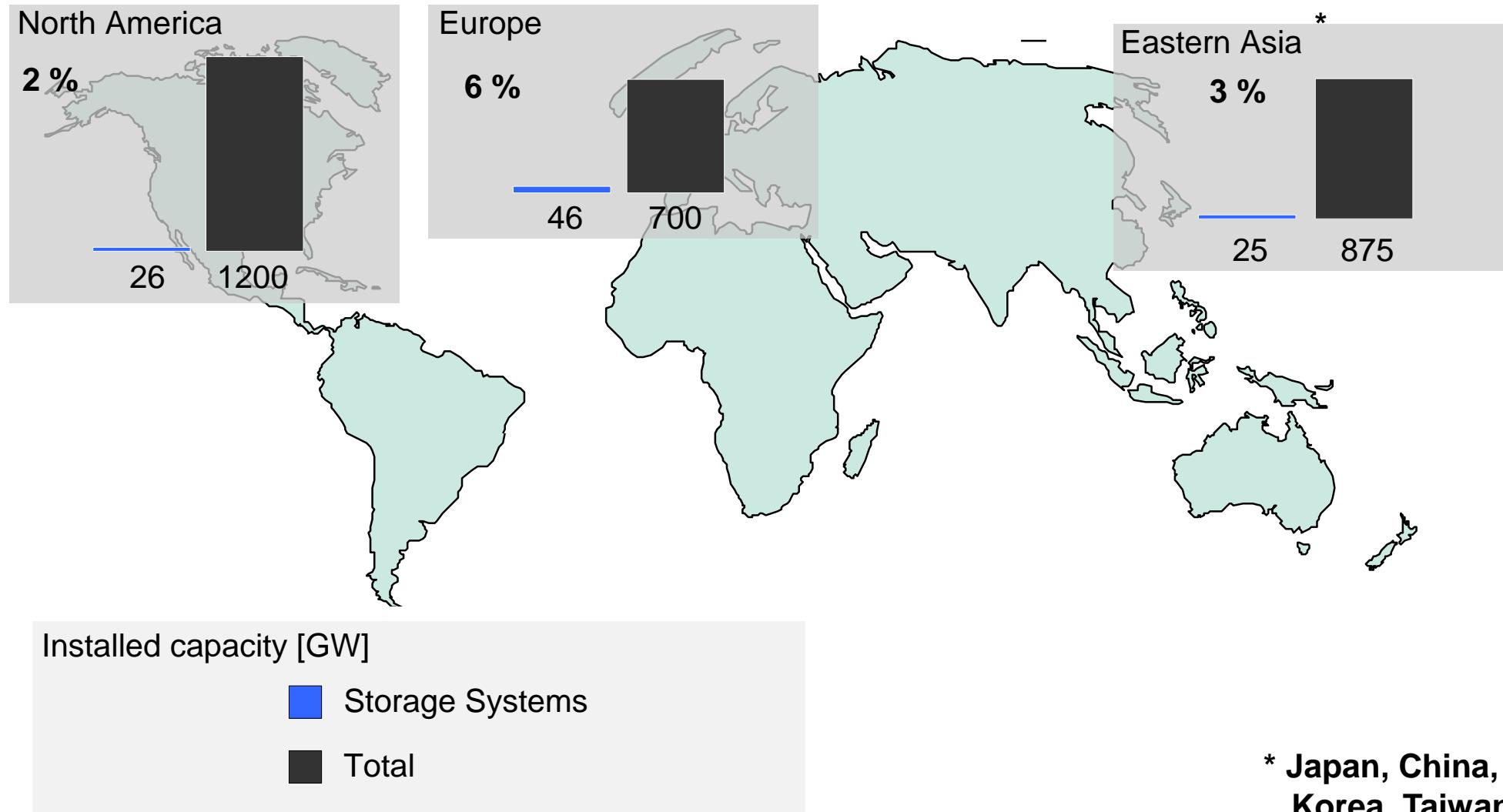
 **Need of energy balancing devices**



Growth in Demand for Wind and Solar PV Will Likely Be Strong Across All Major Regions Through 2025



Installed energy storage system vs. installed generation capacity



Worldwide installed storage capacity for electrical energy (2010)



Worldwide installed storage capacity for electrical energy

Pumped Hydro

110 000 MW_{el}

over 99% of
total storage capacity



Compressed Air Energy Storage



Sodium-Sulphur Battery



Lead-Acid Battery



Redox-Flow Battery

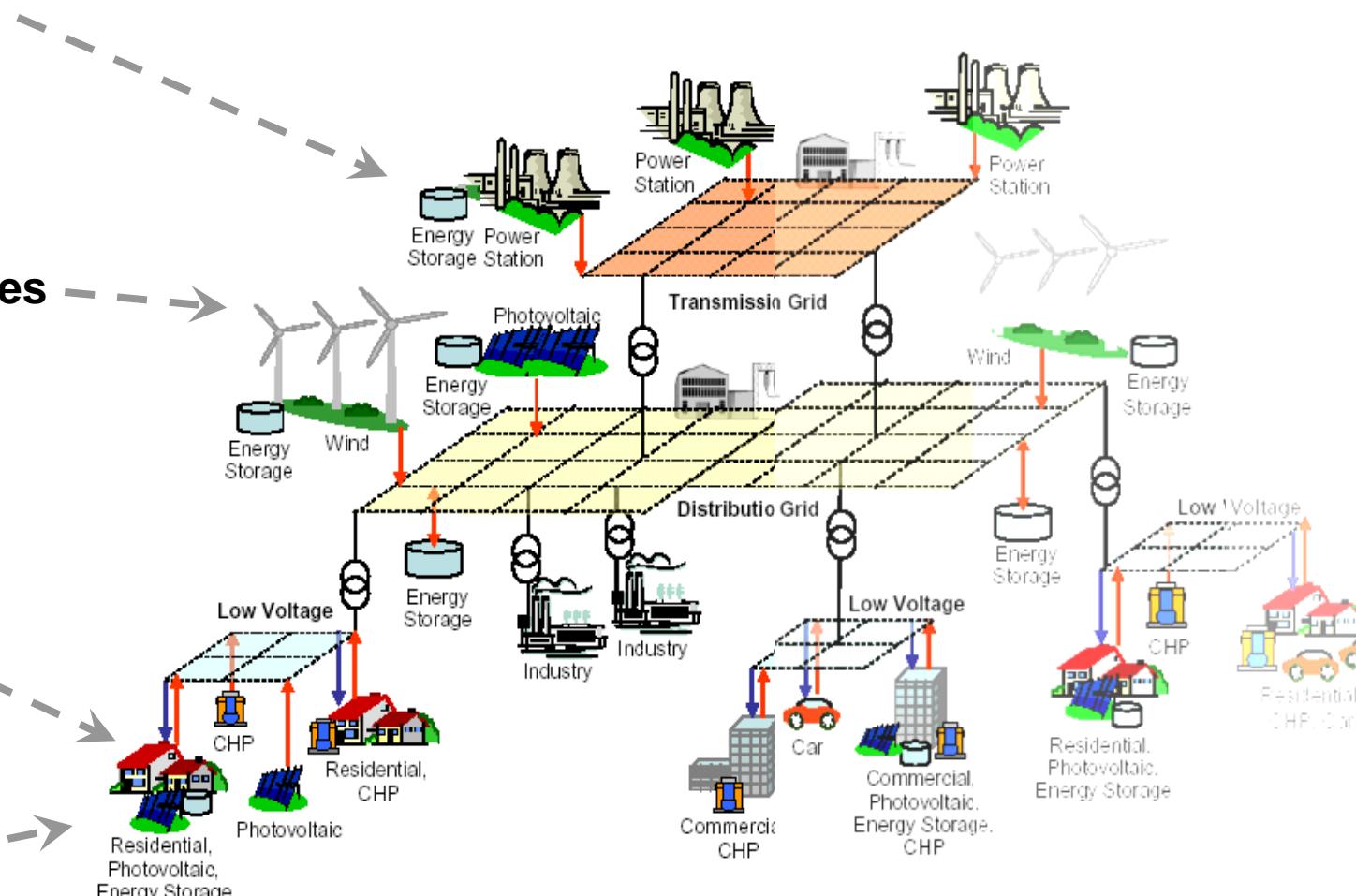


Nickel-Cadmium Battery

Where (grid-level) could this systems be located ?

► central electric storages

- pumped hydro
- hydrogen generation
- compressed air energy storage



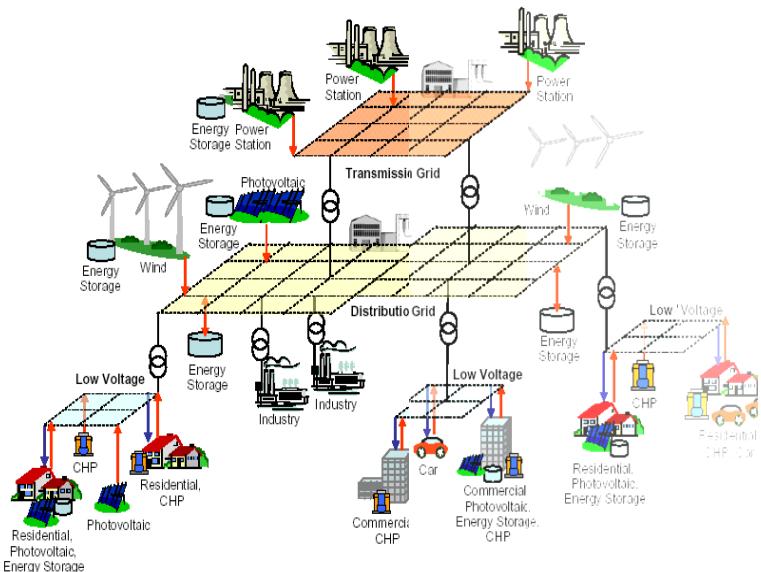
► local batteries

- lithium-ion batteries
- lead acid batteries
- NiMh-, NiCd batteries

► virtual storages

- HP + thermal storage
- μ CHP + thermal storage

Basic technical framework



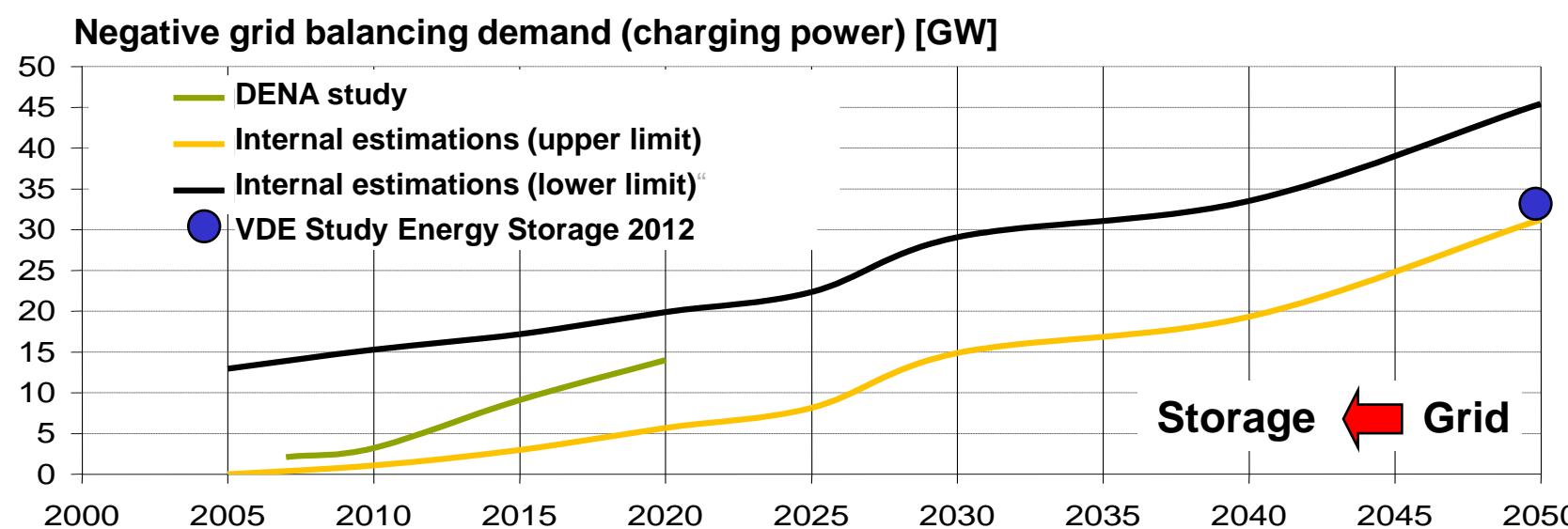
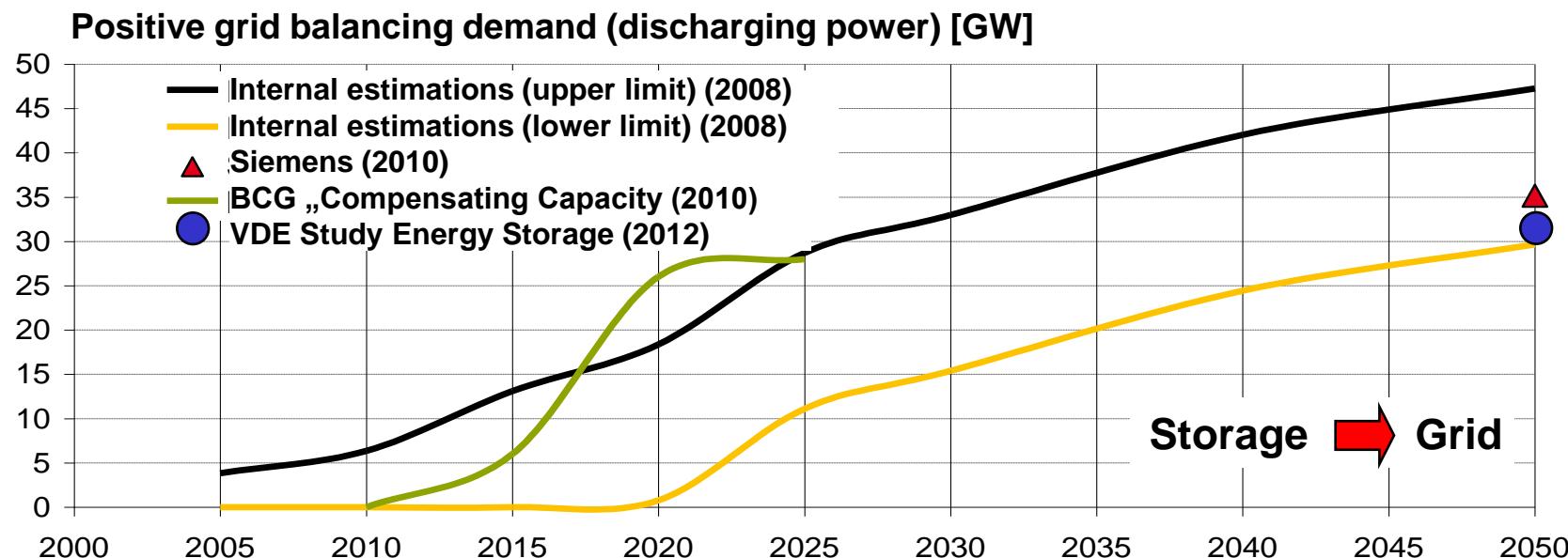
► there is always a real grid no ideal grid

- fluctuations are local (e.g. PV) or central (e.g. wind)
- demand fluctuations are local (household) or central (industry)
- storages, DSM etc. are always local or central options

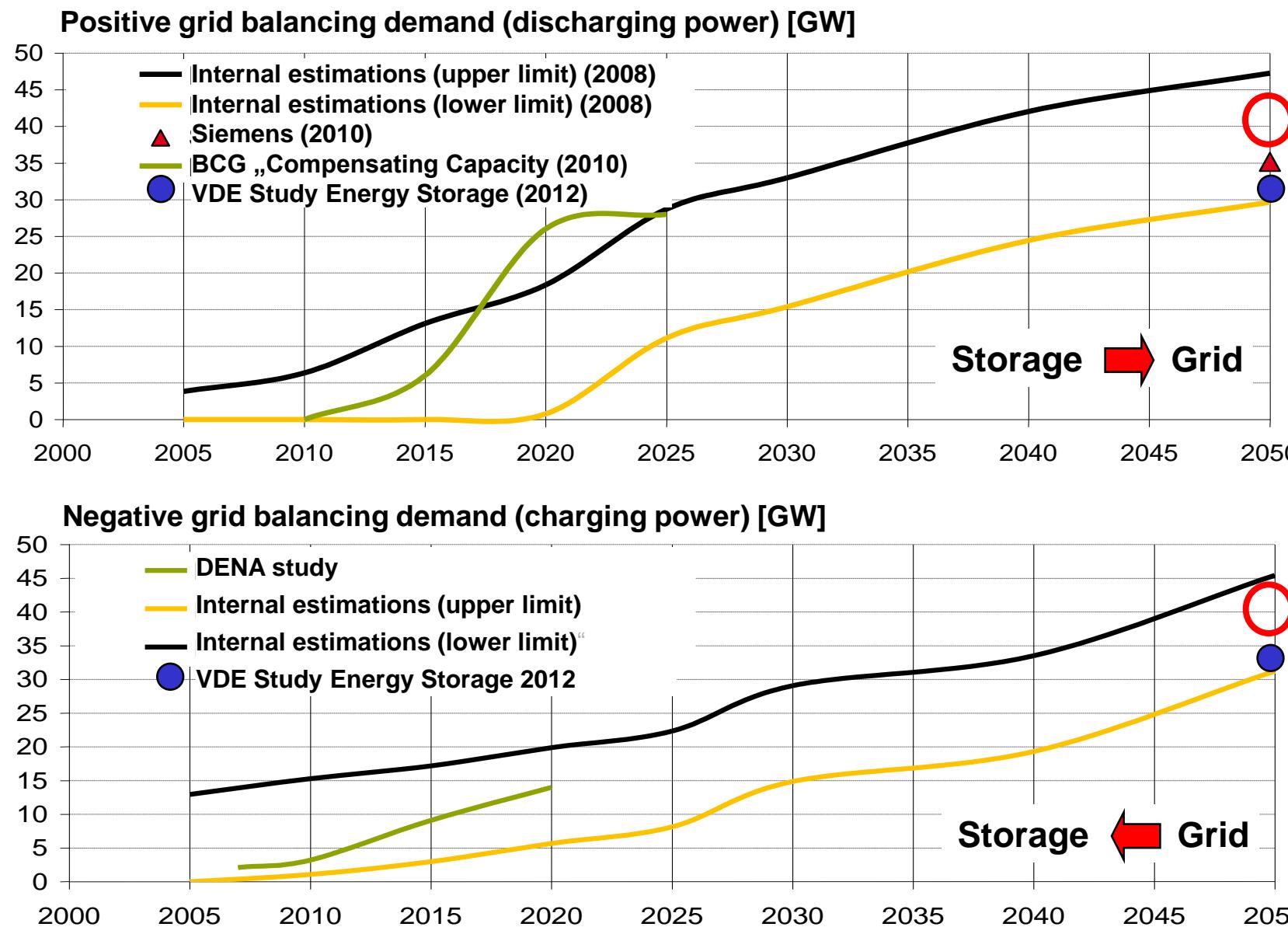
► Germany was, is and will be no island

- grid connections to European neighbors
- embedded to the European grid
- important for 100% renewable energy scenario

Estimations for Grid Balancing Demand (Germany, Peak Load 90 GW)

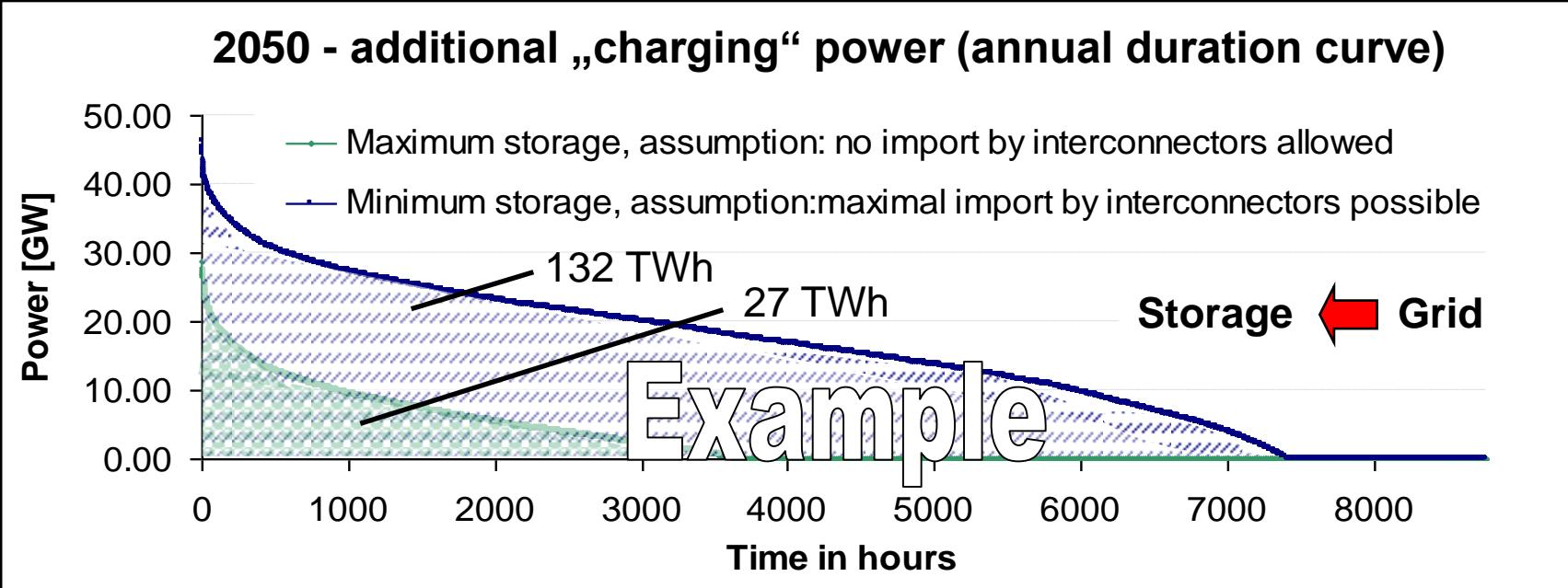
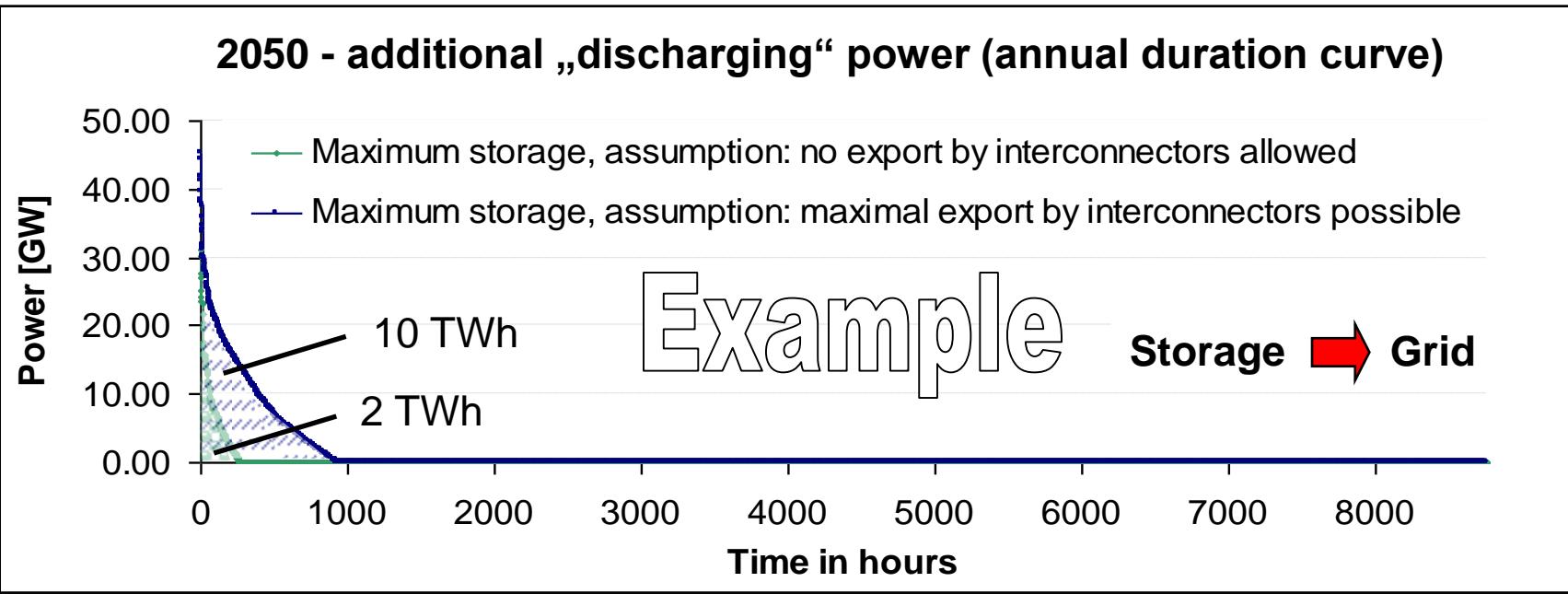


Grid Balancing Demand: Power [GW] vs. Stored Energy [GWh/a]

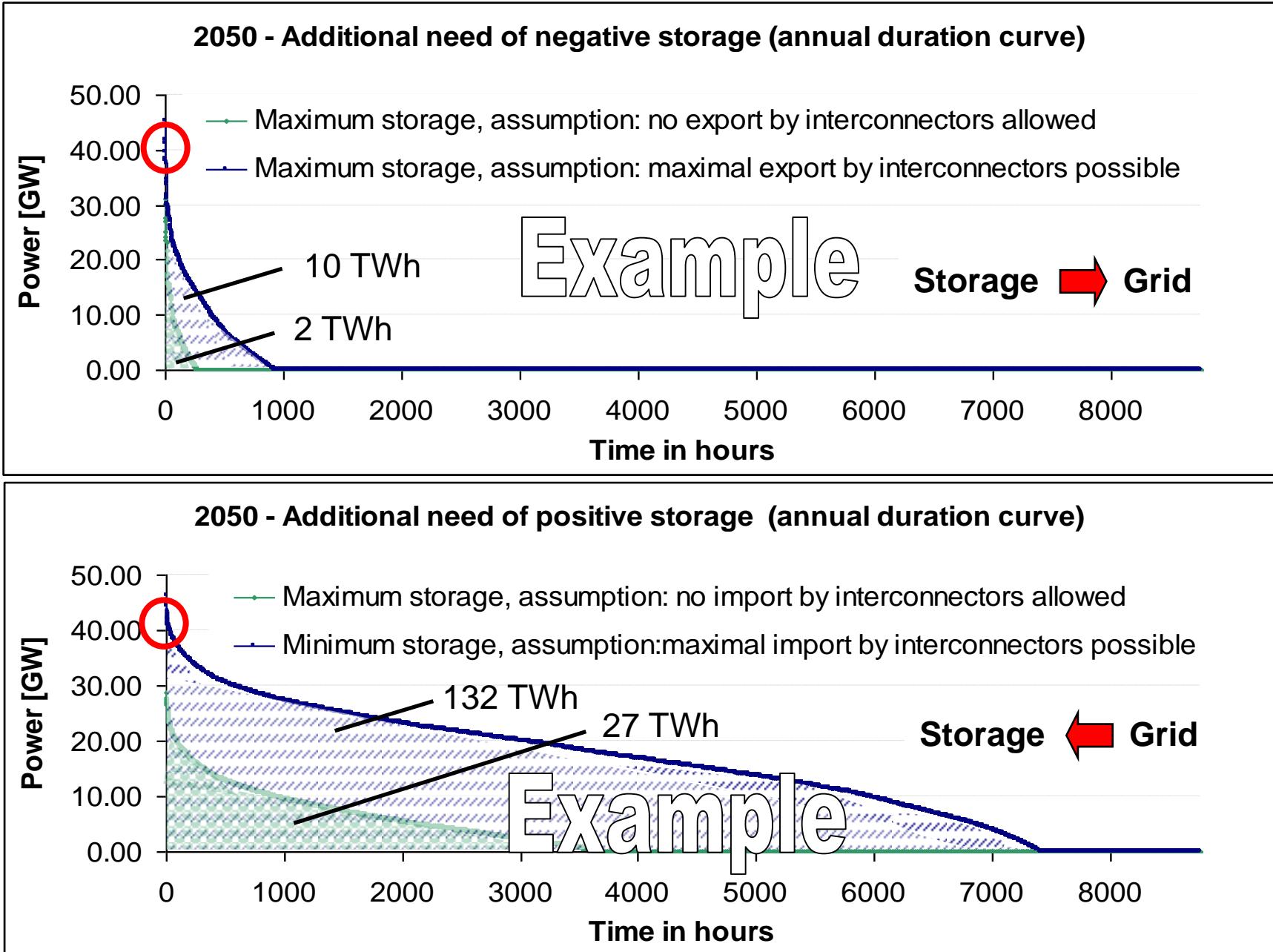


Example:
Grid Balancing Demand 2050
positive:
approx. 40 GW
negative:
approx. 40 GW

Grid Balancing Demand Analysis: Power vs. Yearly Stored Energy

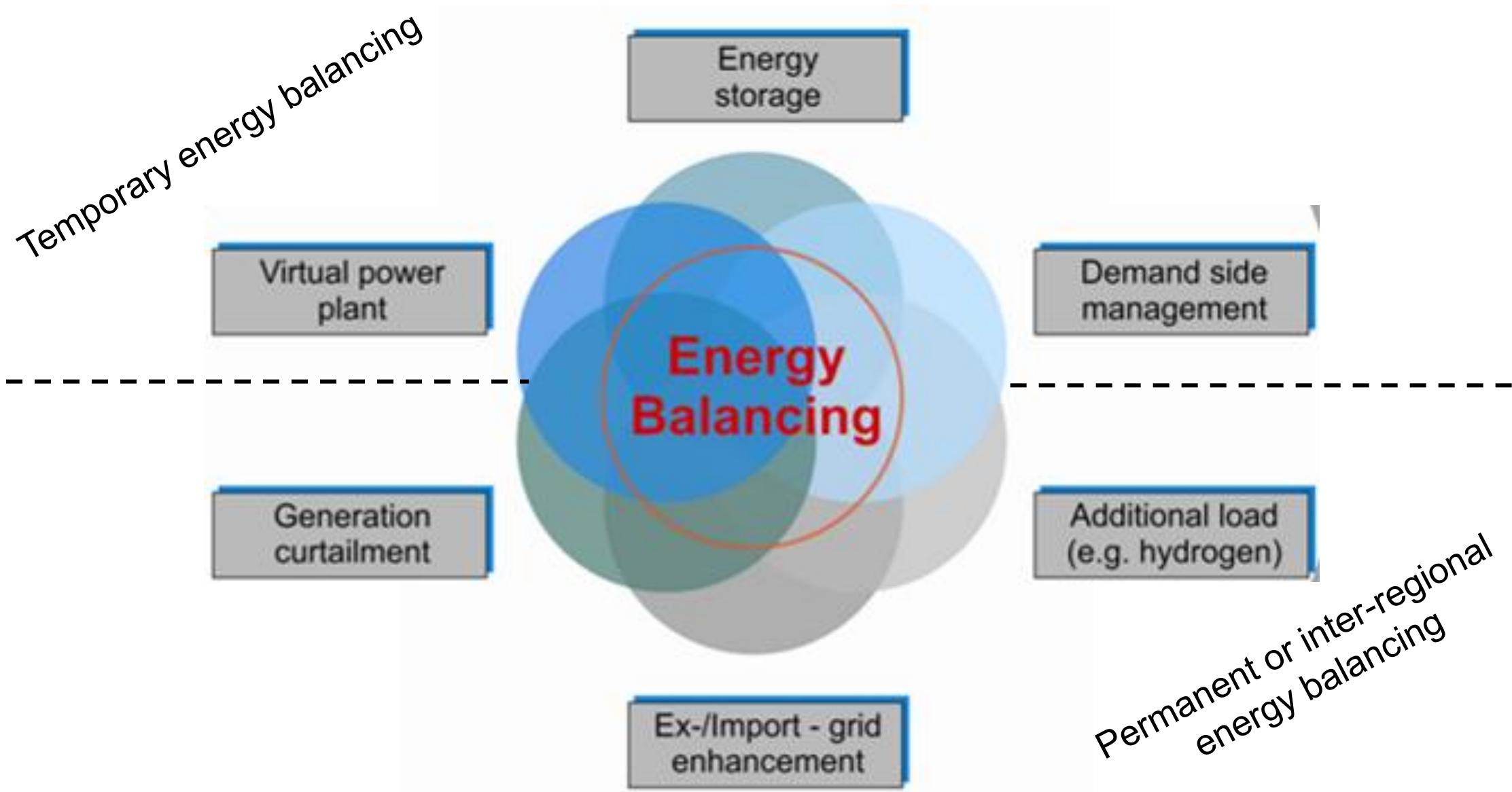


Grid Balancing Demand Analysis: Power vs. Yearly Stored Energy

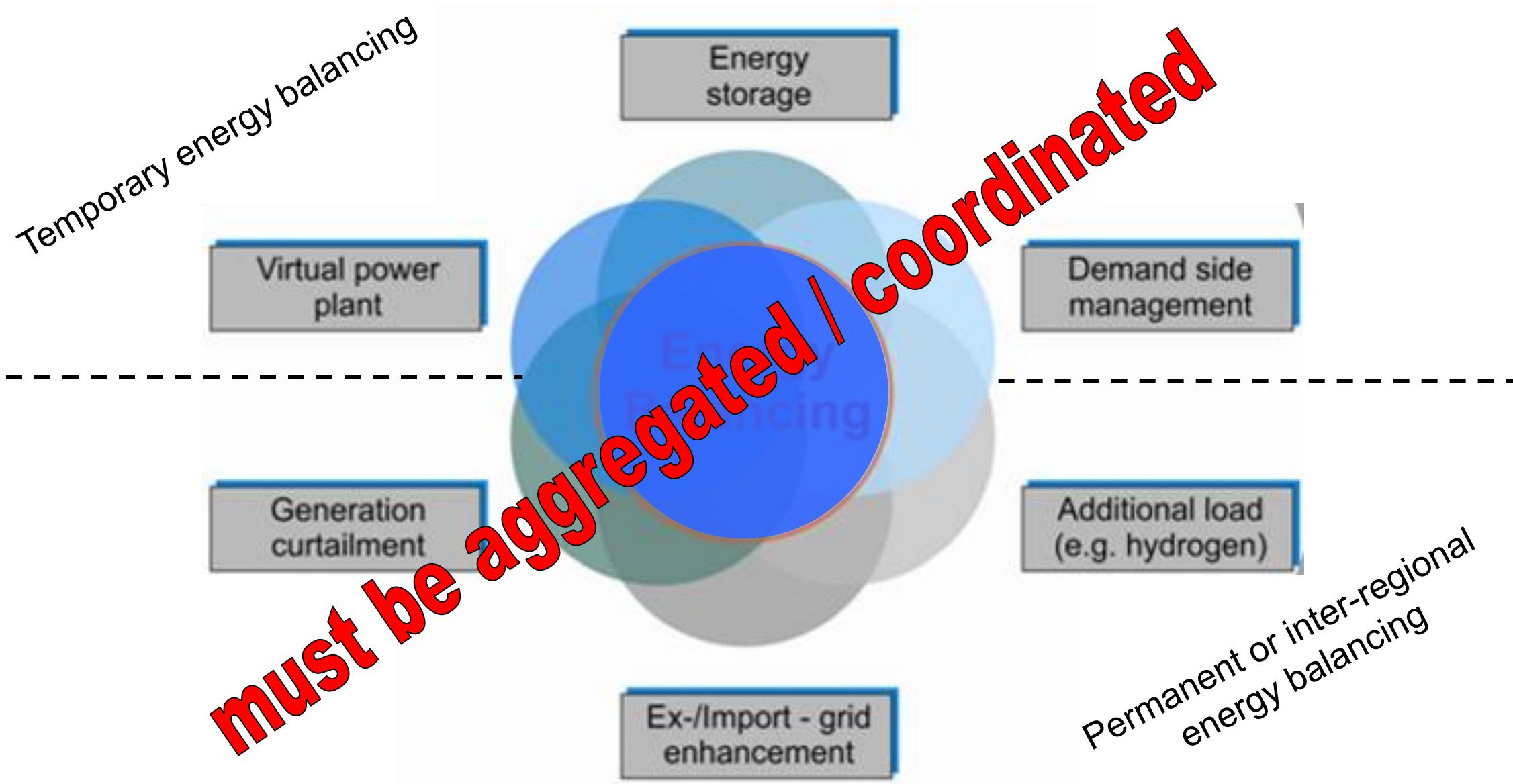


Example:
Grid
Balancing
Demand
2050
Discharging :
2-10 TWh
Charging:
27-132 TWh

Measurements for “Grid-Balancing”

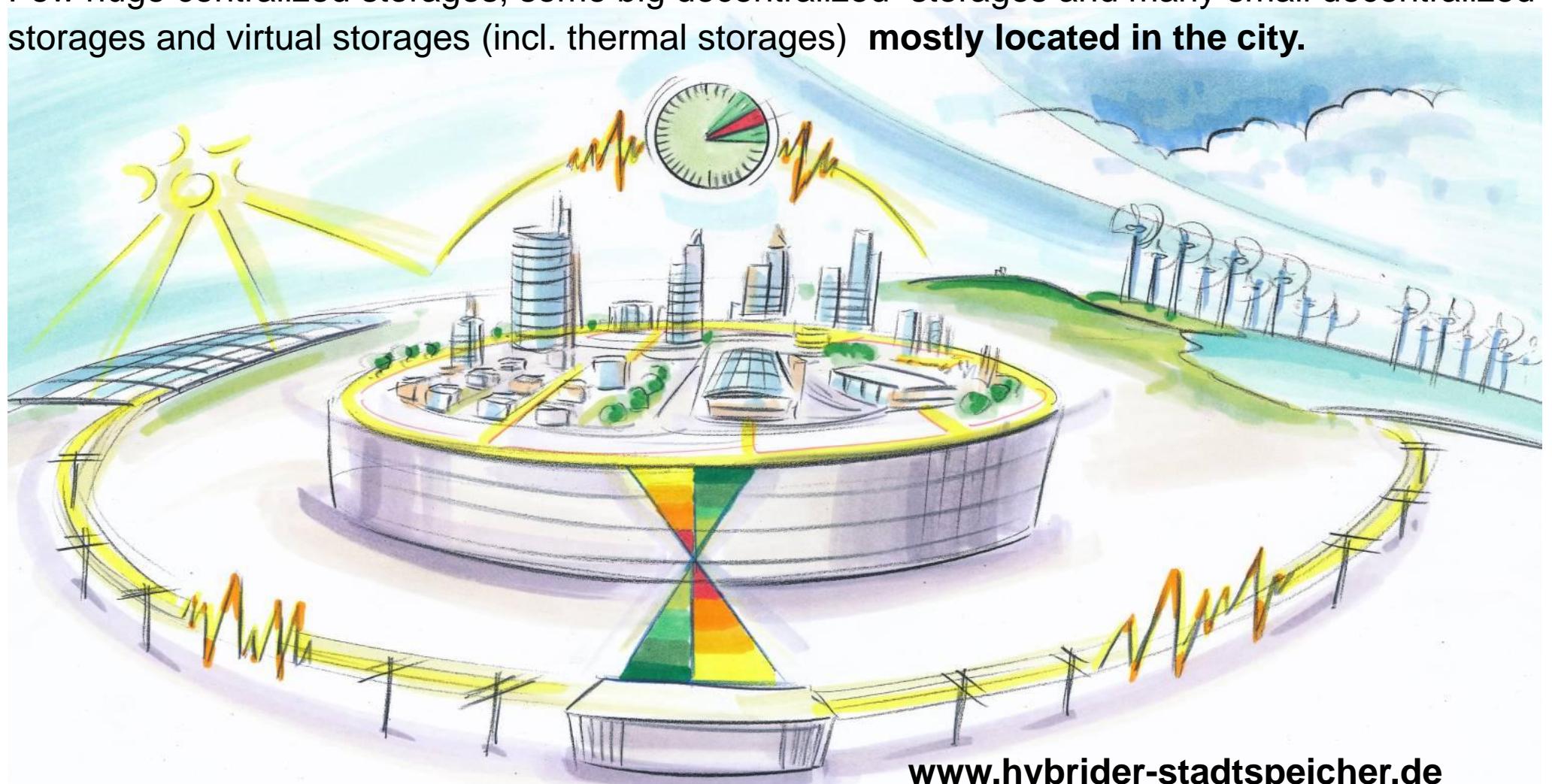


Measurements for “Grid-Balancing”

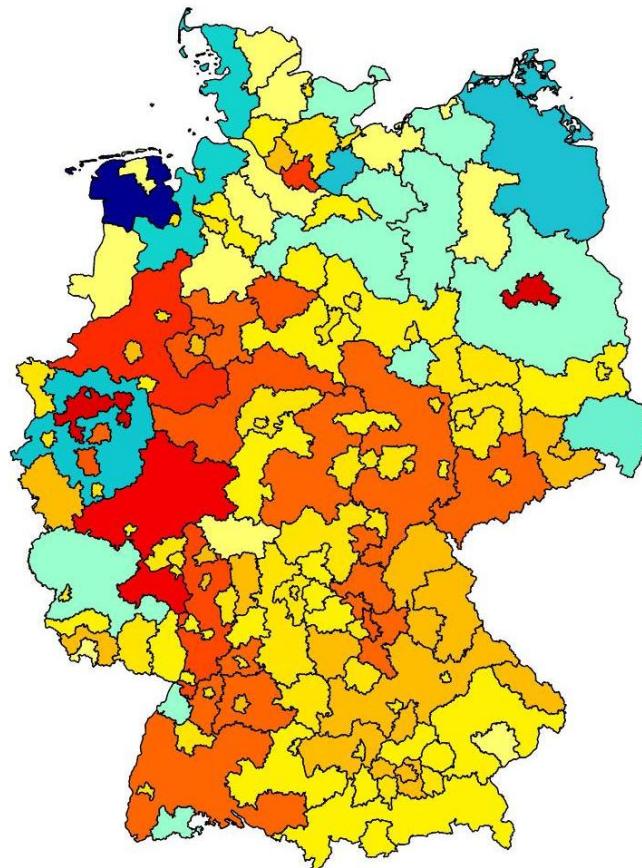


Vision > hybrid urban energy storage <

Realization of high shares of renewable energies by a smart combination of different storages:
Few huge centralized storages, some big decentralized storages and many small decentralized
storages and virtual storages (incl. thermal storages) **mostly located in the city.**



Conclusions



- ▶ energy balancing demand will increase due to higher penetration of fluctuating renewable energies
 - ▶ different storage technologies will be located at different points of the grid and will solve different problems
 - ▶ Germany has a good but no ideal grid (restrictions) but is embedded in the European grid
 - ▶ energy balancing demand ≠ energy storage demand
 - ▶ many different measurements for grid balancing, virtual (e.g. DSM) and real storages must be aggregated and operated in a coordinated way
- economical regulations must support these operations modes**



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