

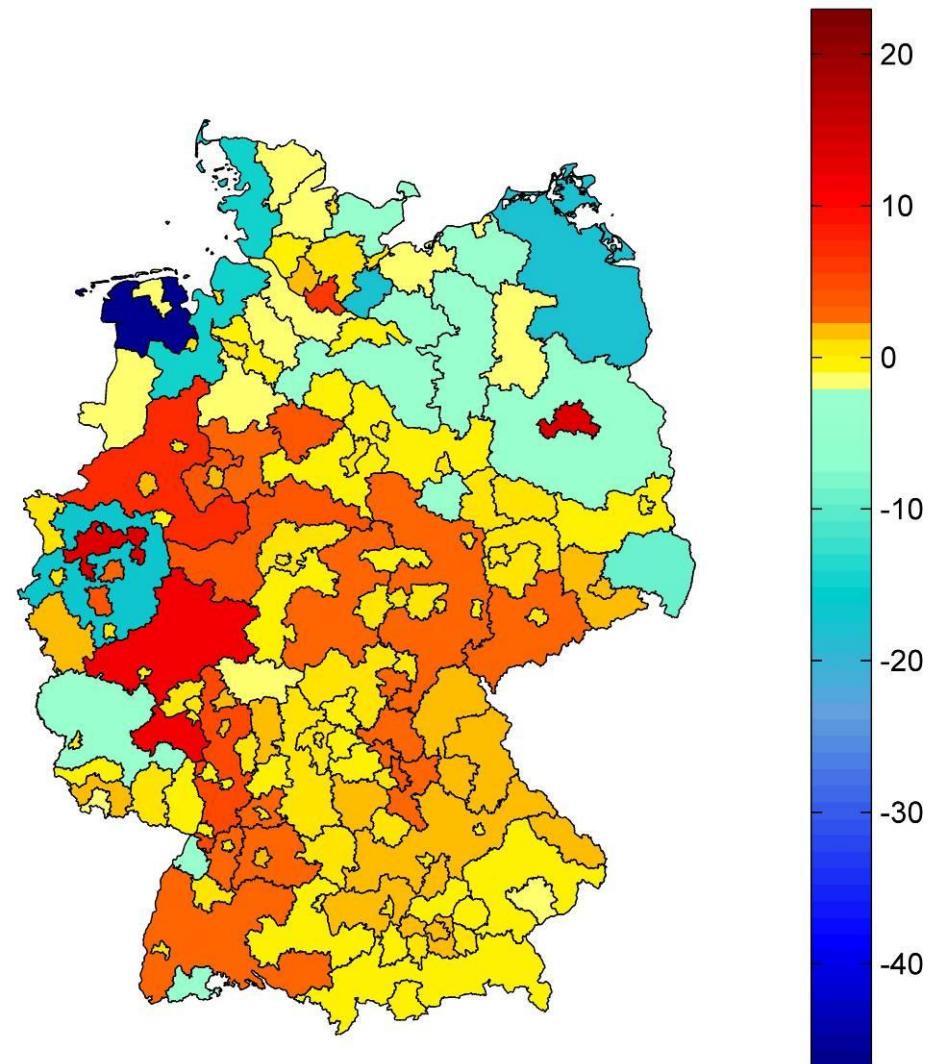
Jahrestagung 2012 – Öko-Institut e.V.  
Energiewende – Gut vernetzt?  
Berlin, 13<sup>th</sup> September 2012

# Future Energy Storage/Balancing Demand

Dr. Christian Doetsch  
Fraunhofer UMSICHT  
Germany



Fraunhofer



# Change of the electric energy system

Installed electricity generation power in different european countries

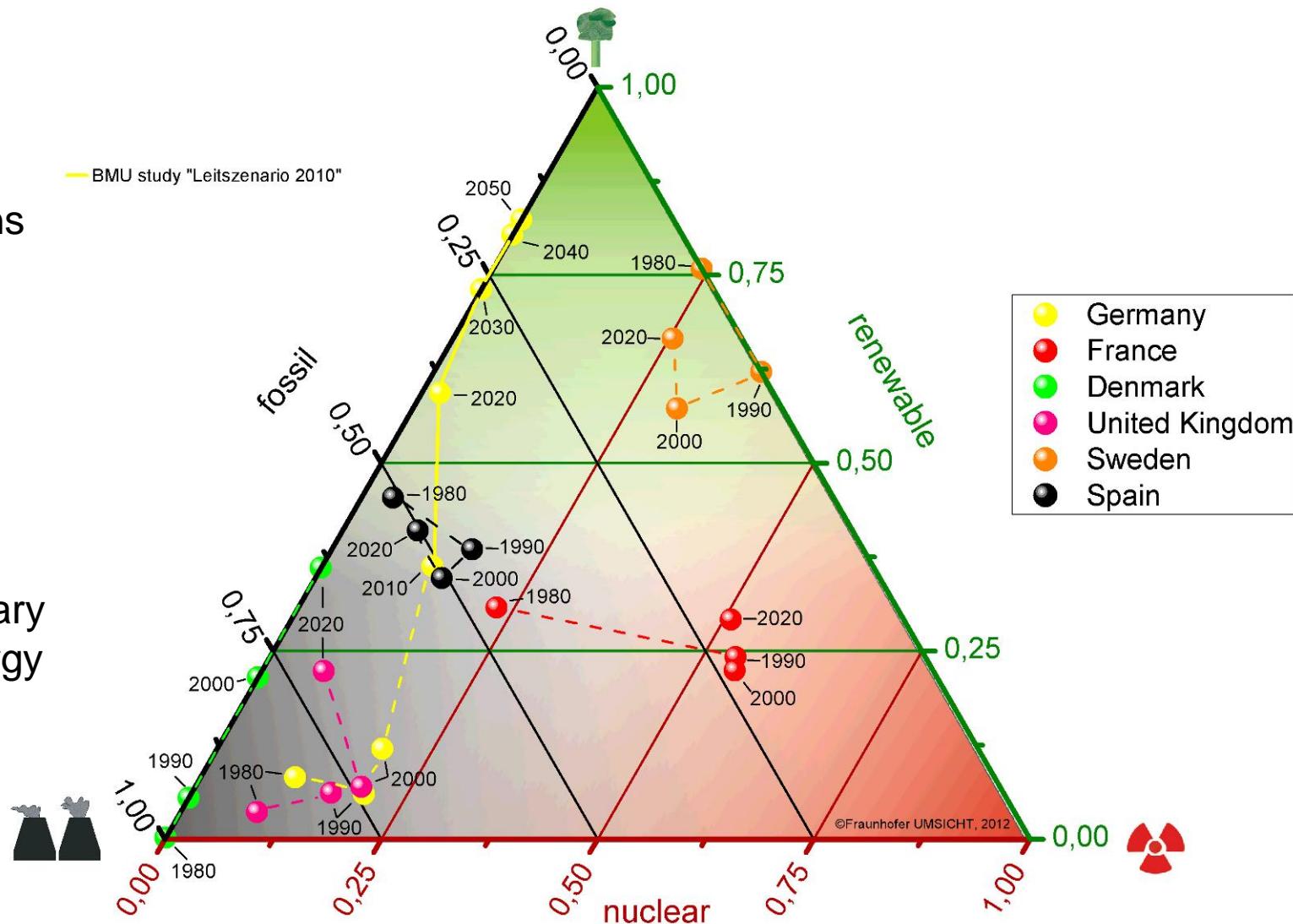
## ■ Energy System

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

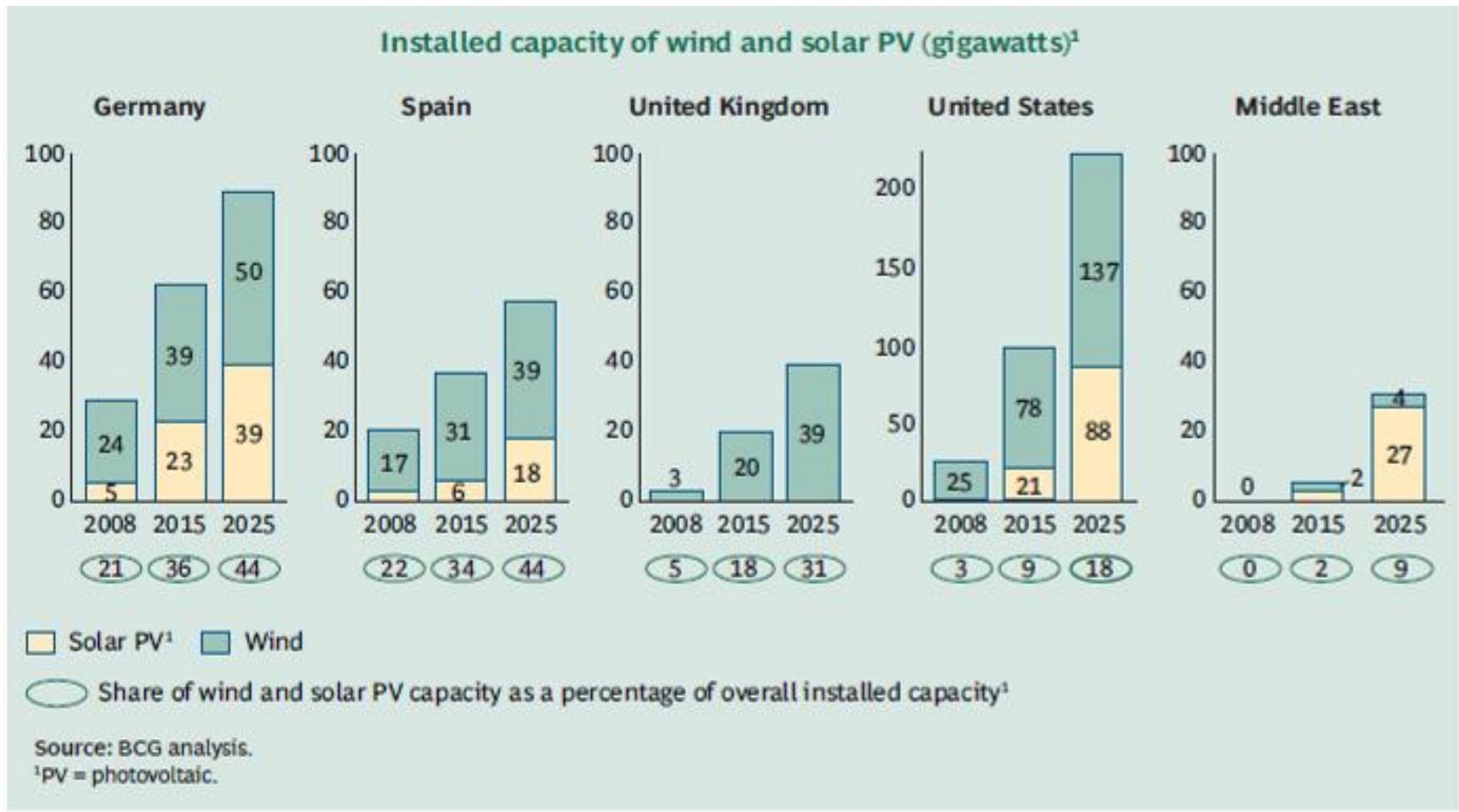
## ■ Challenges

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

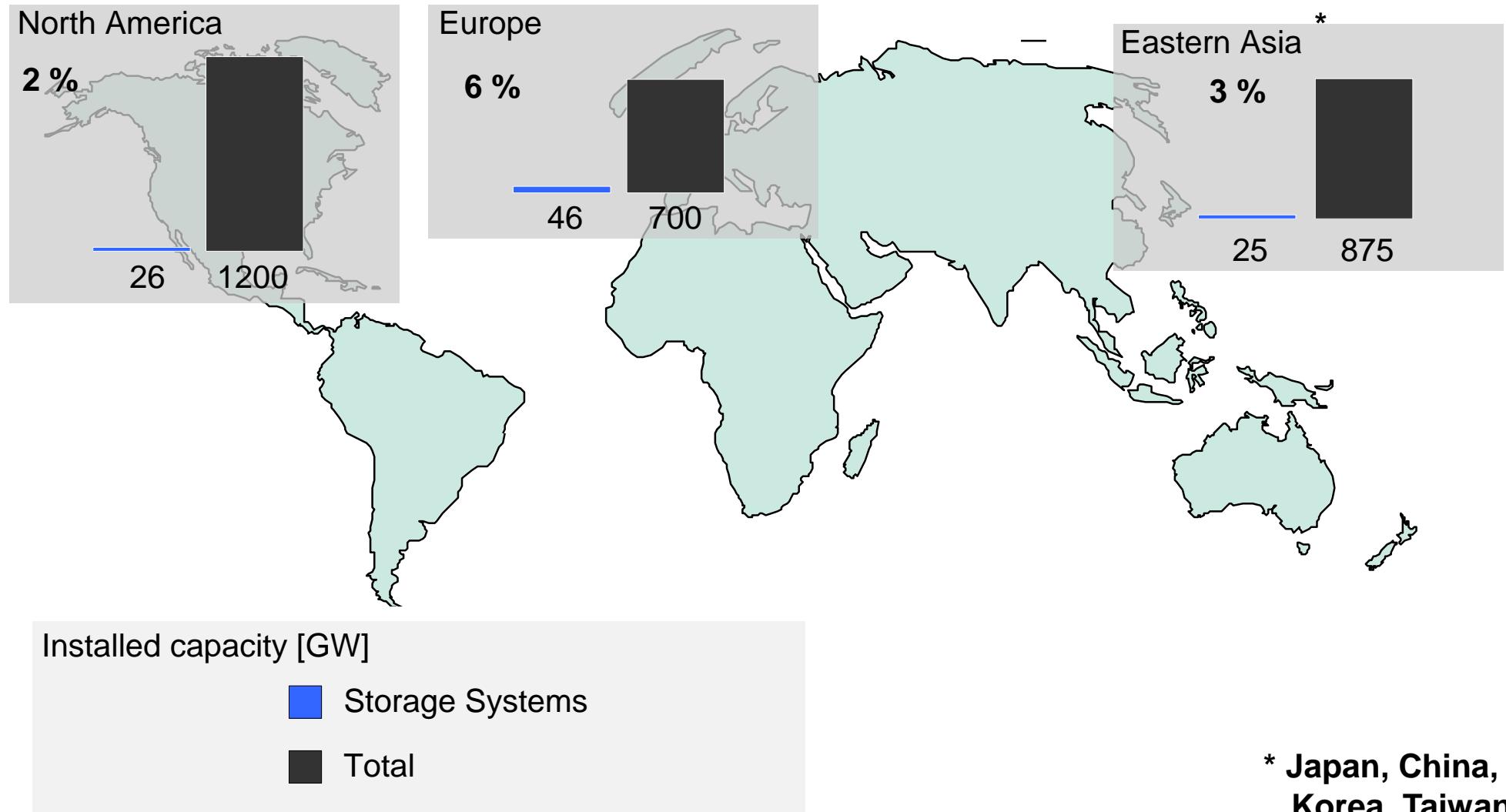
Need of energy balancing devices



# 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<sub>el</sub>

over 99% of  
total storage capacity



Compressed Air Energy Storage



Sodium-Sulphur Battery



Lead-Acid Battery



Redox-Flow Battery

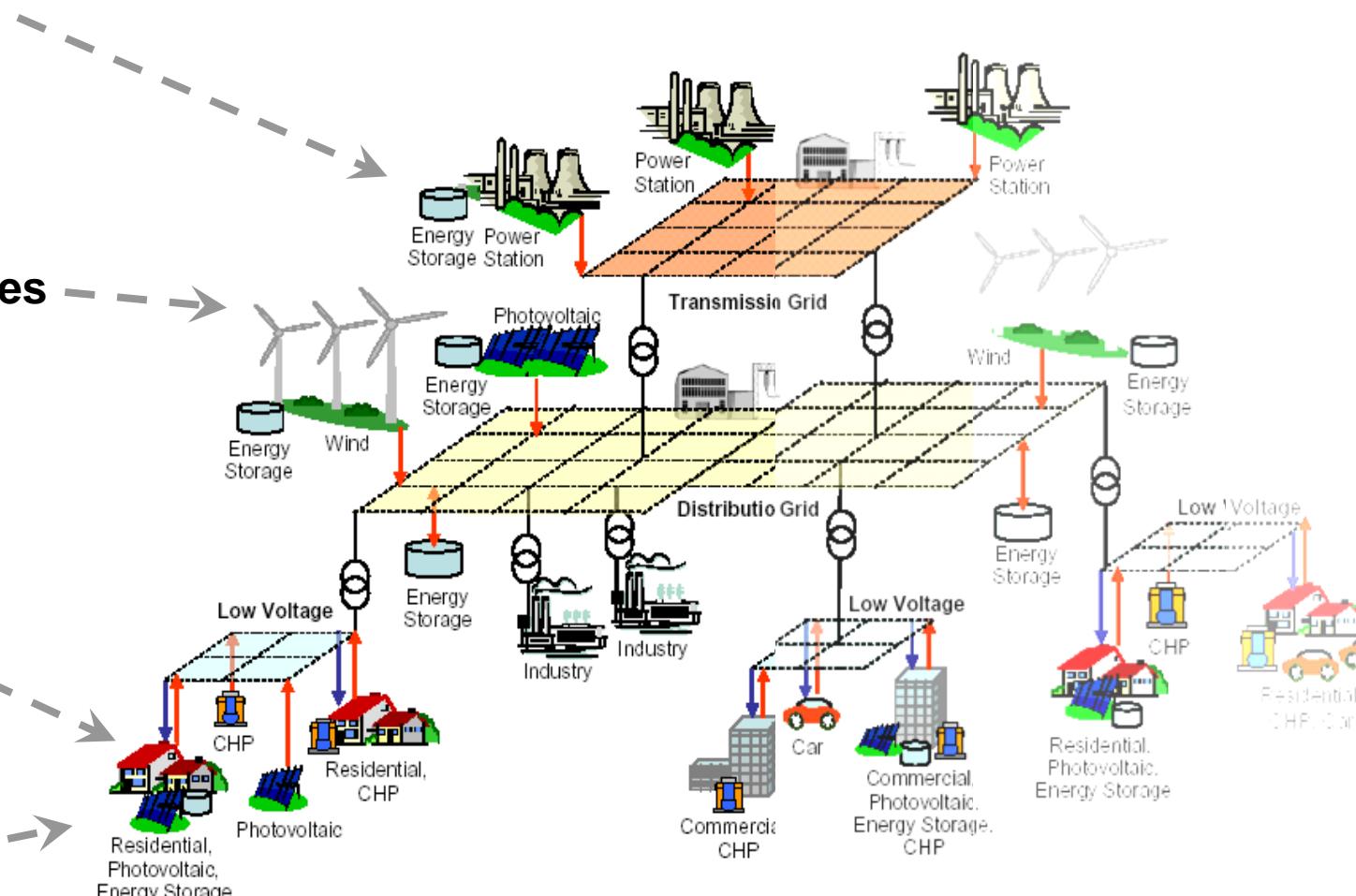


Nickel-Cadmium Battery

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

## ► central electric storages

- pumped hydro
- hydrogen generation
- compressed air energy storage



## ► decentralized huge batteries

- lead acid batteries
- NaS batteries
- Redox-Flow batteries

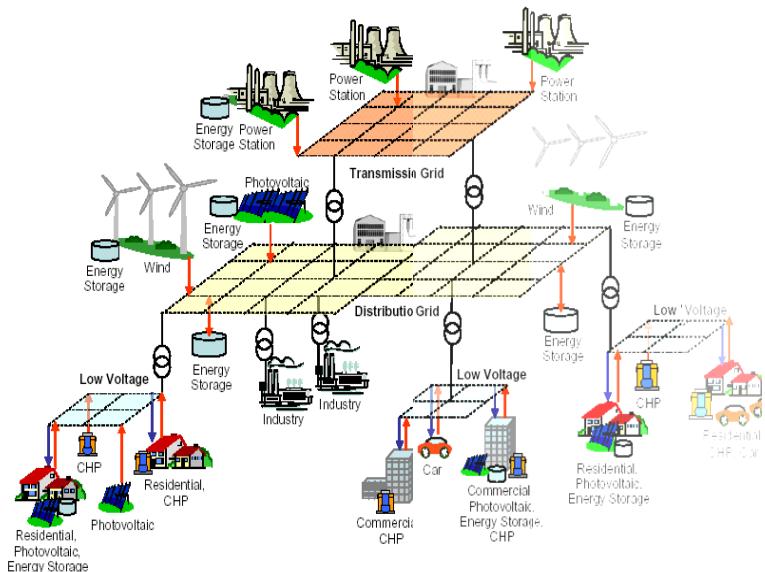
## ► local batteries

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

## ► virtual storages

- HP + thermal storage
- μCHP + thermal storage

# Basic technical framework



## ► there is always a real grid no ideal grid

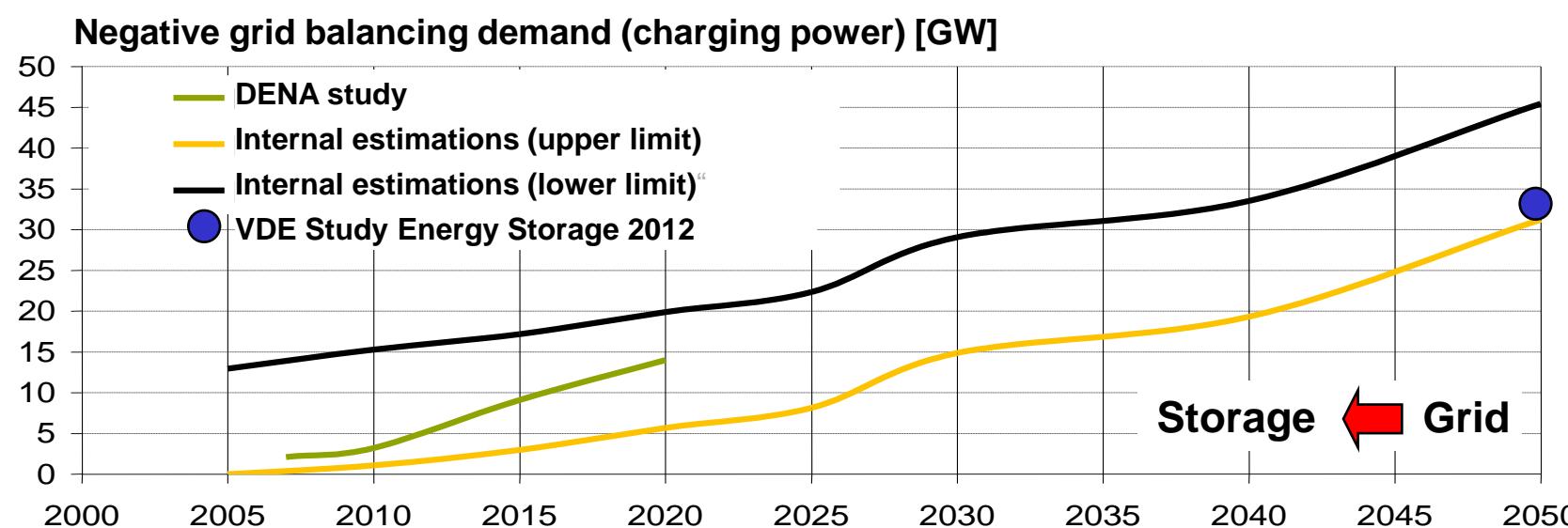
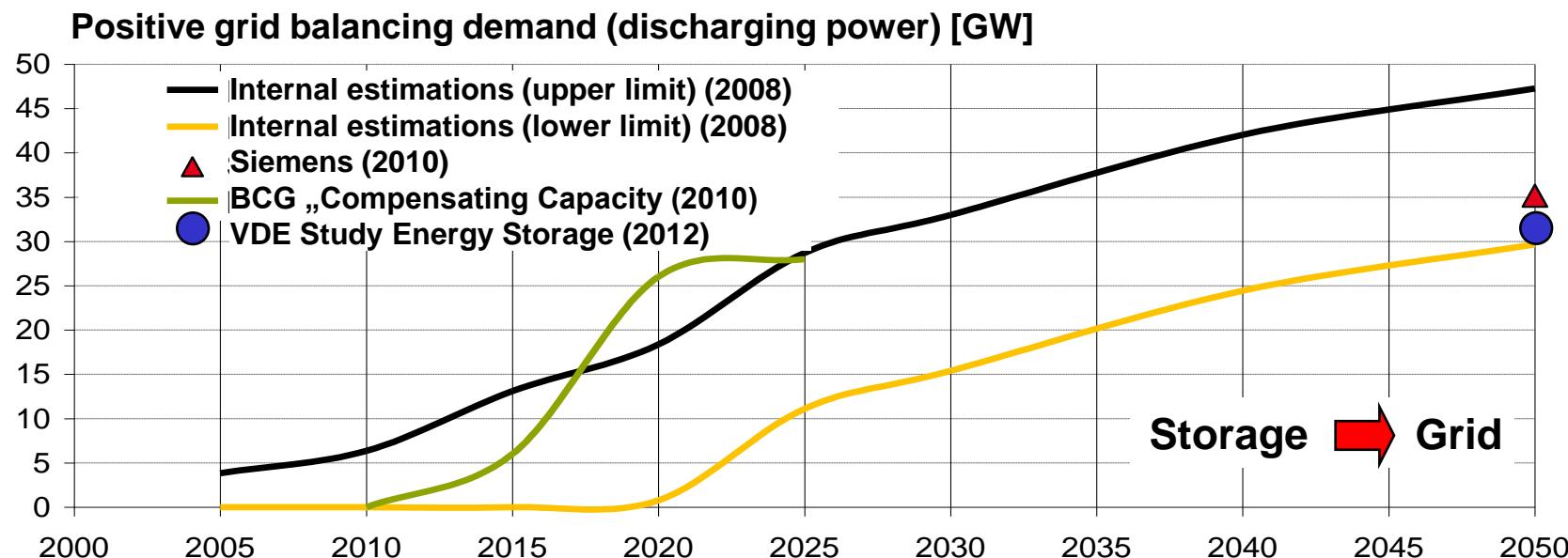
- fluctuations are local (e.g. PV) or central (e.g. wind)
- demand fluctuations are local (household) or central (industry)
- storages, DSM etc. are always local or central options



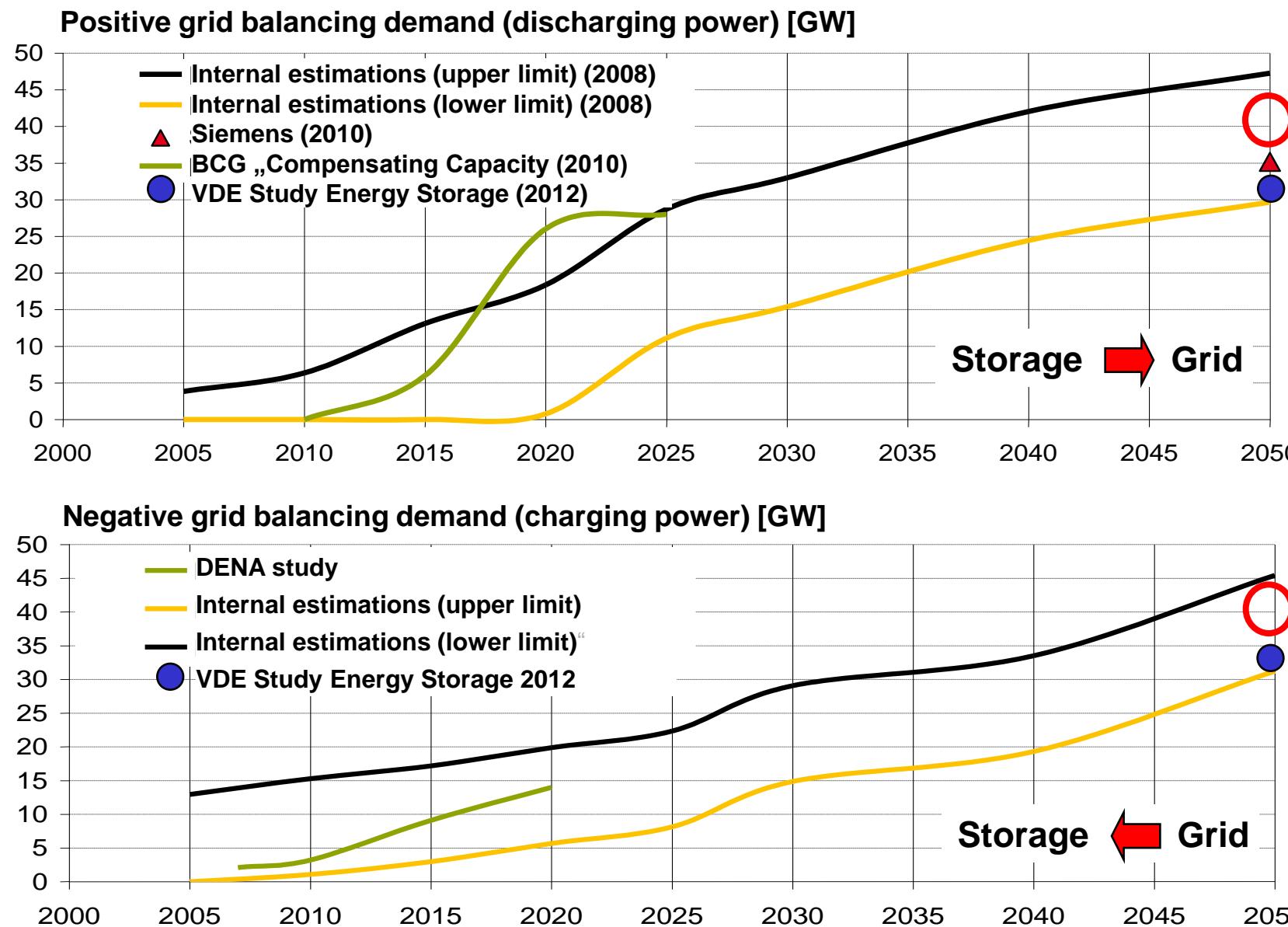
## ► Germany was, is and will be no island

- 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)

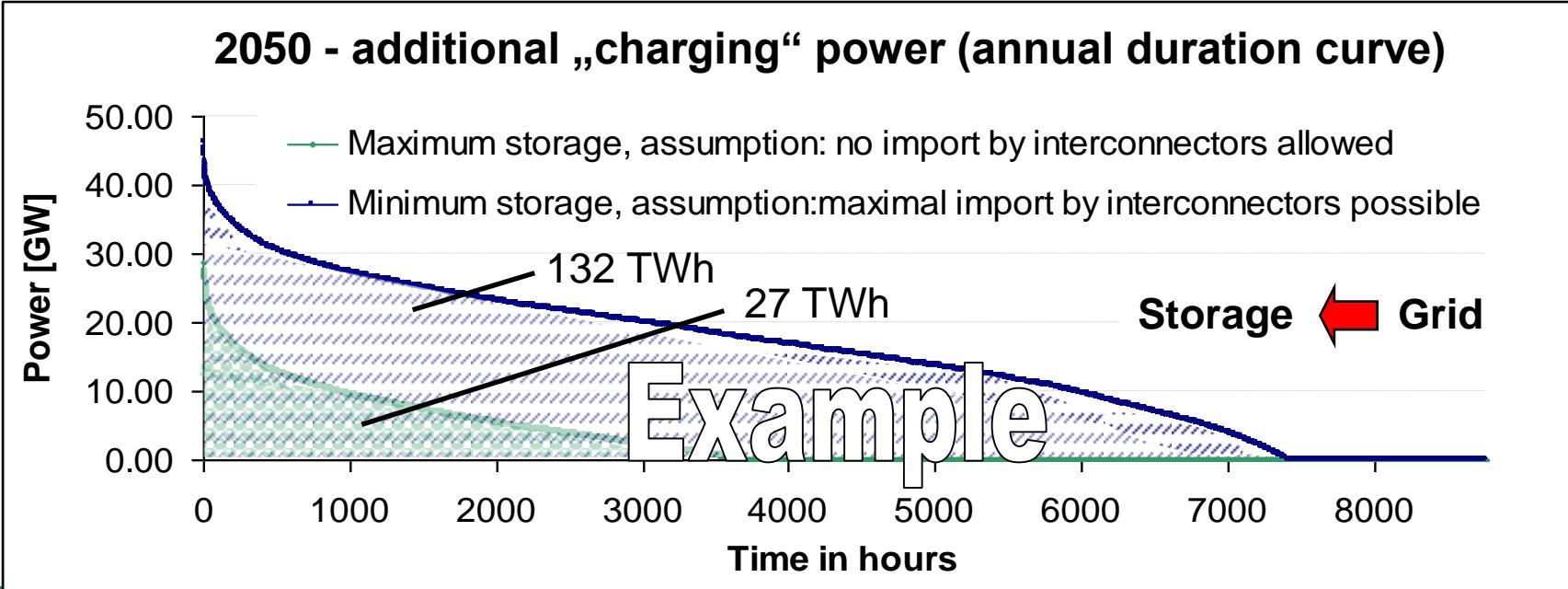
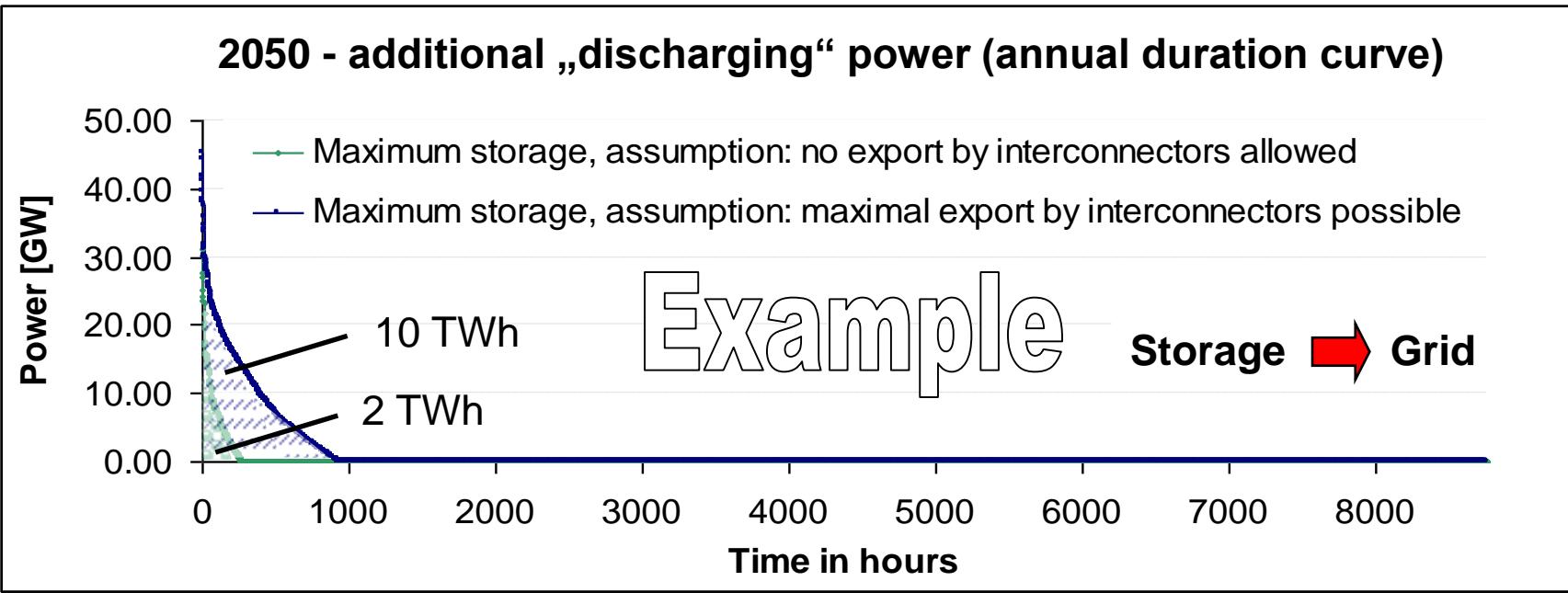


# Grid Balancing Demand: Power [GW] vs. Stored Energy [GWh/a]

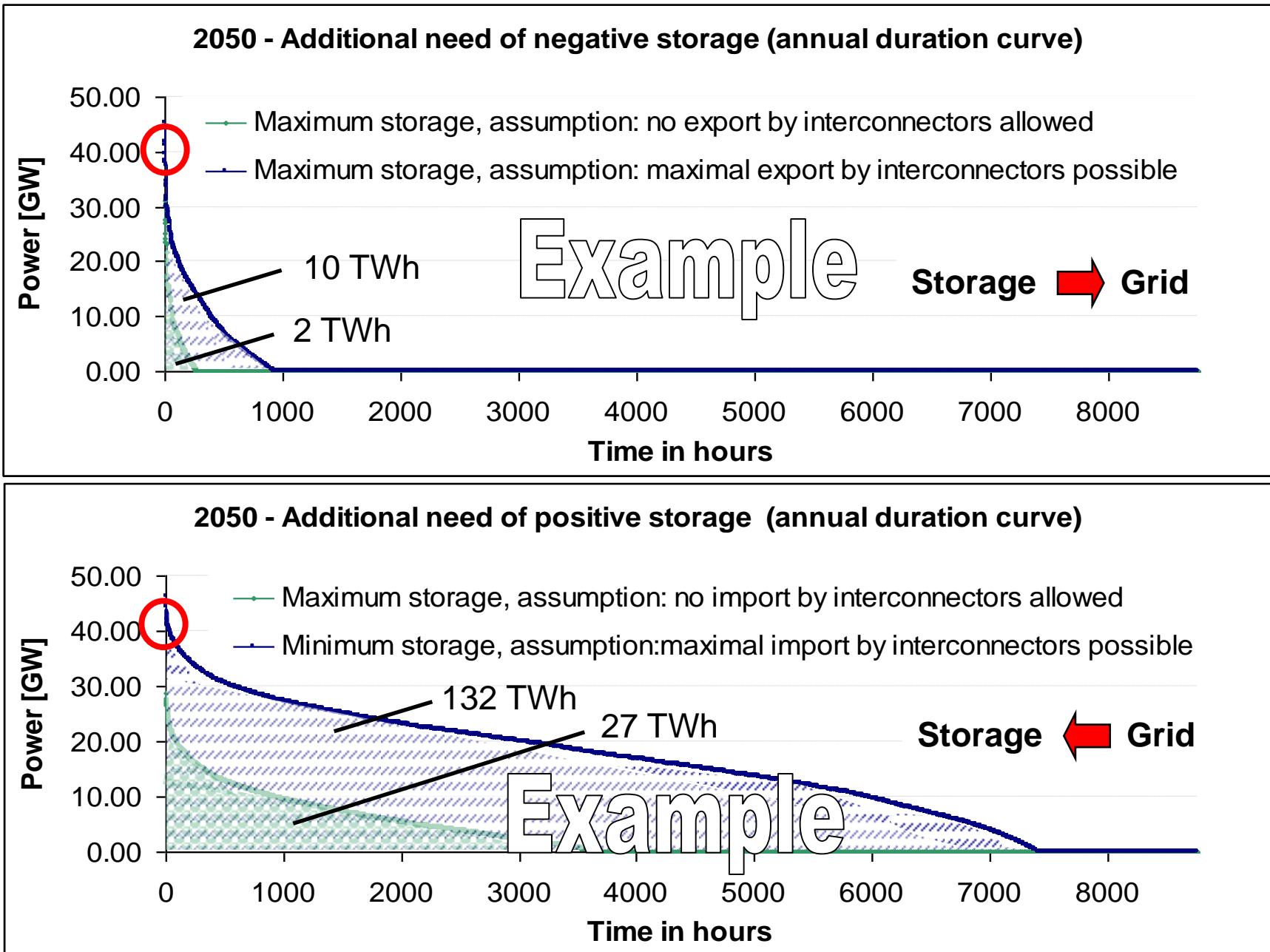


**Example:**  
**Grid Balancing Demand 2050**  
**positive:**  
**approx. 40 GW**  
**negative:**  
**approx. 40 GW**

# Grid Balancing Demand Analysis: Power vs. Yearly Stored Energy

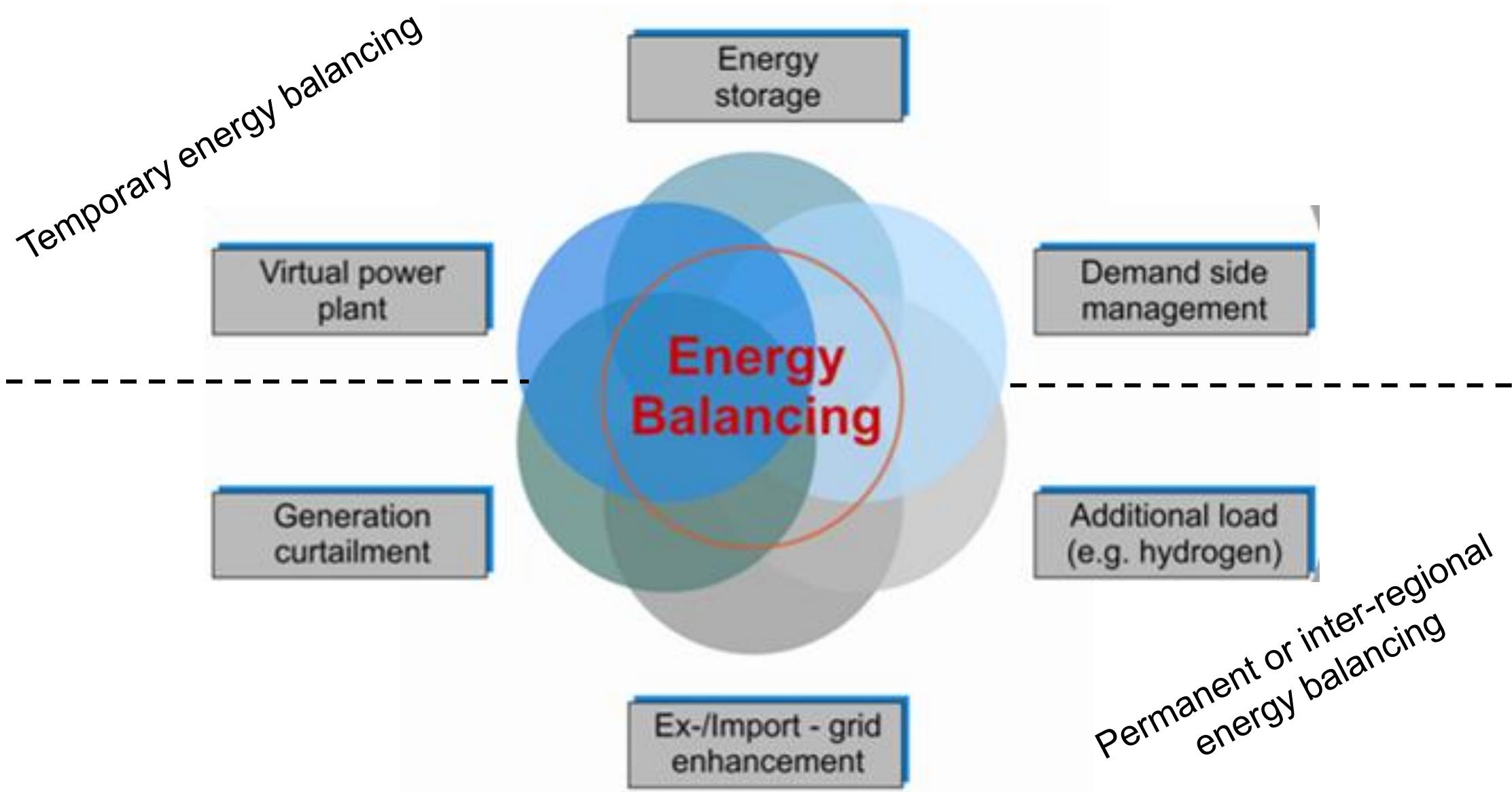


# Grid Balancing Demand Analysis: Power vs. Yearly Stored Energy

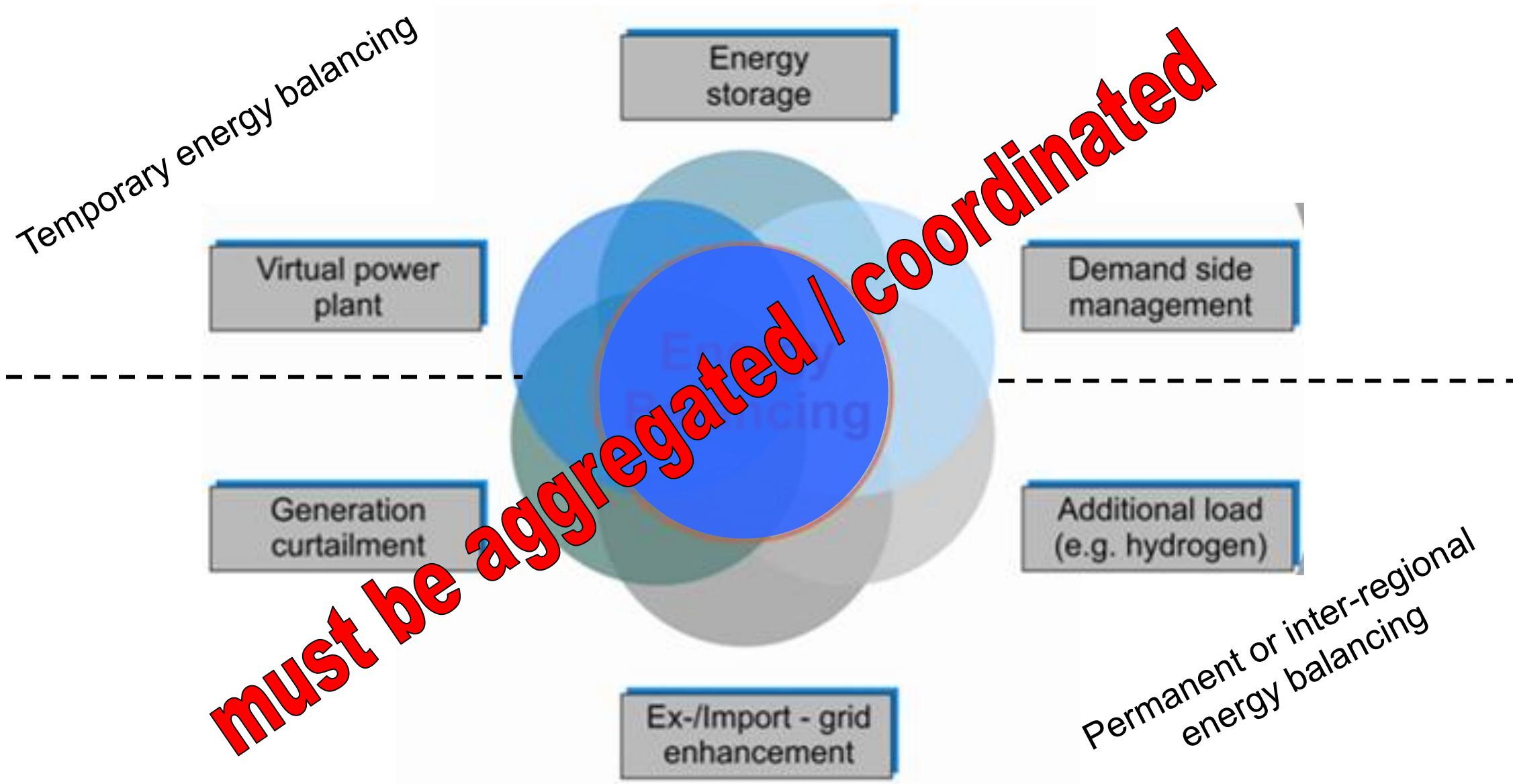


**Example:**  
Grid  
Balancing  
Demand  
2050  
Discharging :  
2-10 TWh  
Charging:  
27-132 TWh

## Measurements for “Grid-Balancing”

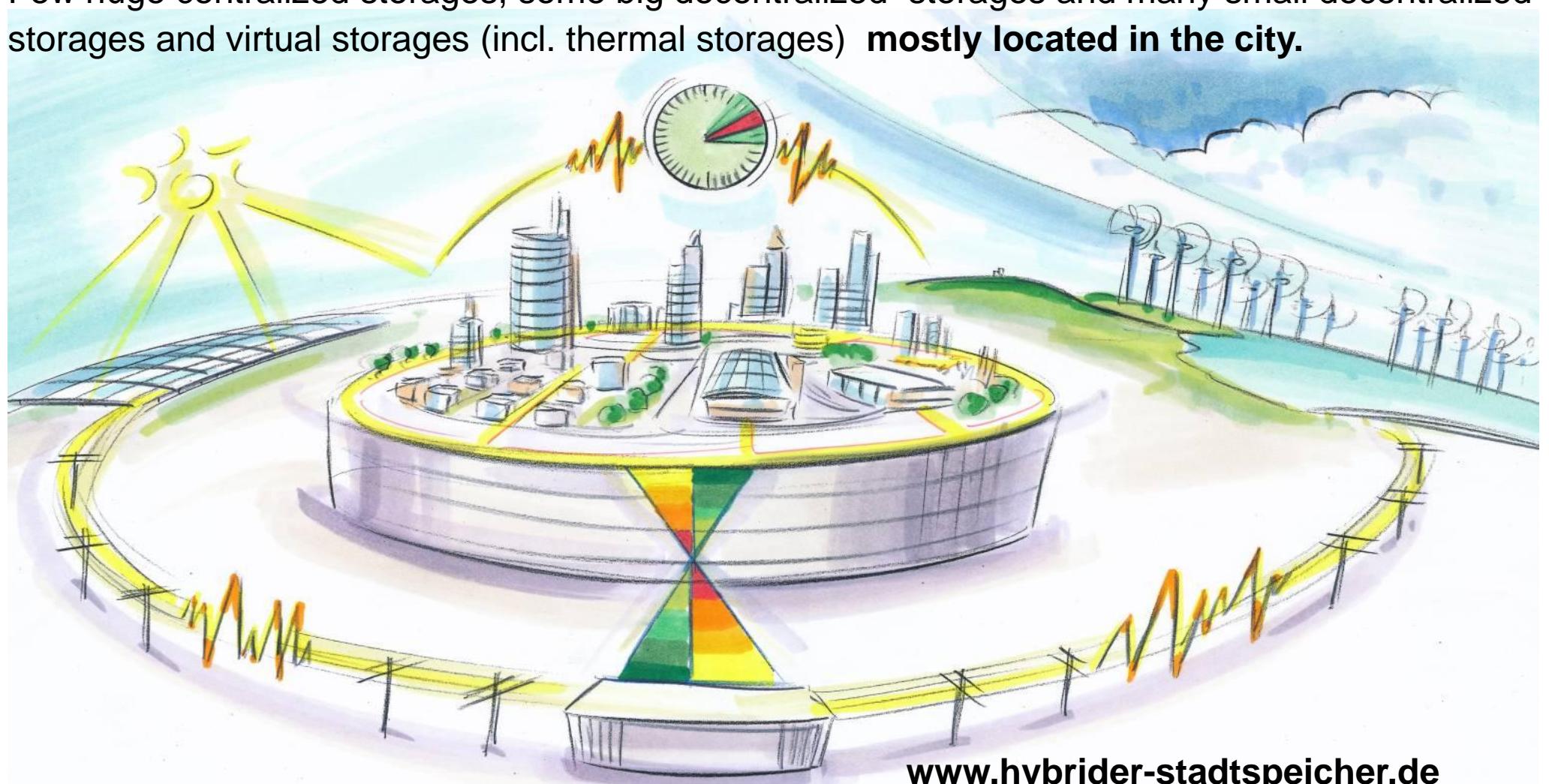


## Measurements for “Grid-Balancing”

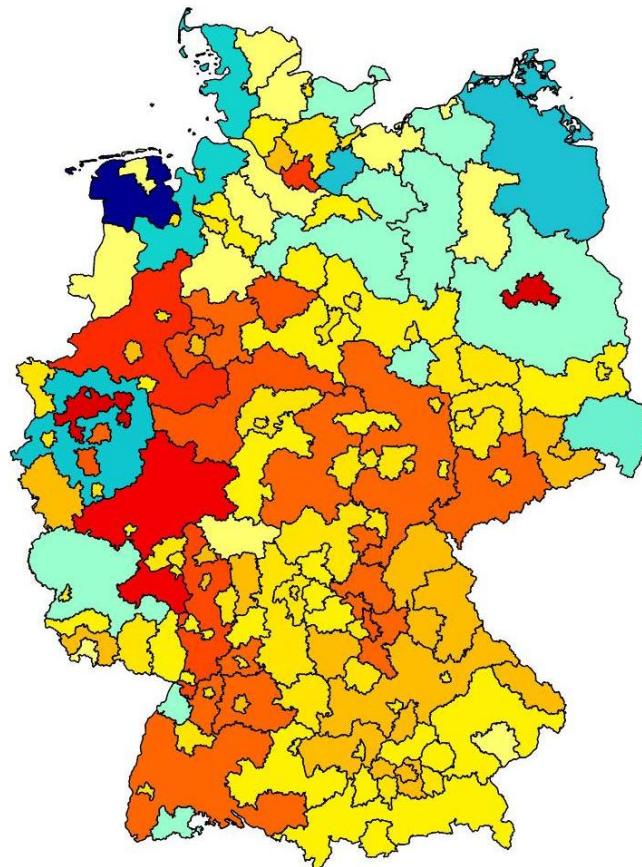


# Vision > hybrid urban energy storage <

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**



**Fraunhofer**  
**UMSICHT**



**DER HYBRIDE STADTSPEICHER**

Dr. Christian Doetsch

Tel.: +49 208 8598 1195

[christian.doetsch@umsicht.fraunhofer.de](mailto:christian.doetsch@umsicht.fraunhofer.de)

**[www.hybrider-stadtspeicher.de](http://www.hybrider-stadtspeicher.de)**