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# BATTERY STORAGE

## OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND MEASURES FOR RISK MITIGATION

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Dr. Matthias Vetter

Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

TechCon SE Asia 2019

Bangkok, 12<sup>th</sup> of June 2019

[www.ise.fraunhofer.de](http://www.ise.fraunhofer.de)

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# AGENDA

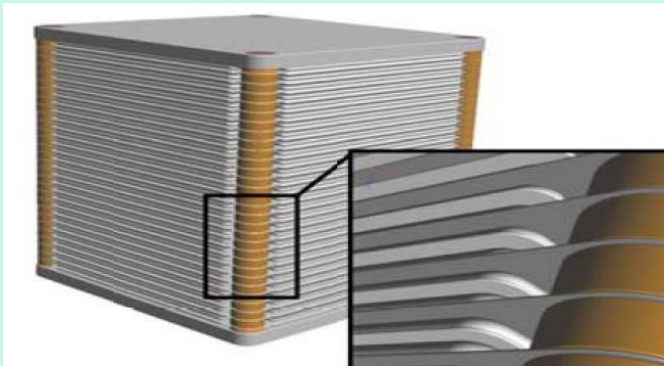
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- Introduction to battery R&D of Fraunhofer ISE
- Classification of energy storage technologies
- Market developments
- Market segments of stationary battery storage
  - Examples of transmission level
  - Examples of distribution level
  - Examples of customer level
- Key factors affecting bankability and insurability of PV + storage projects
- Quality assurance supporting risk mitigation
- Conclusions

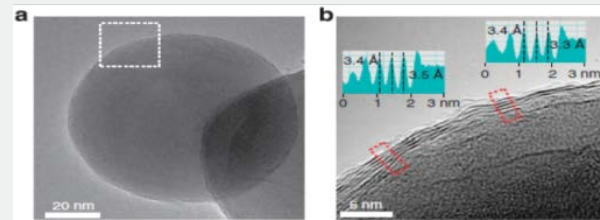
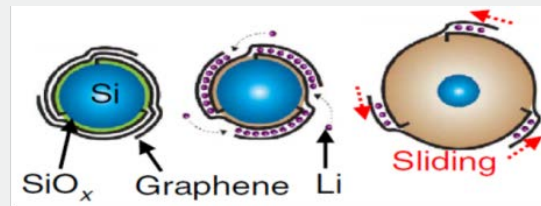
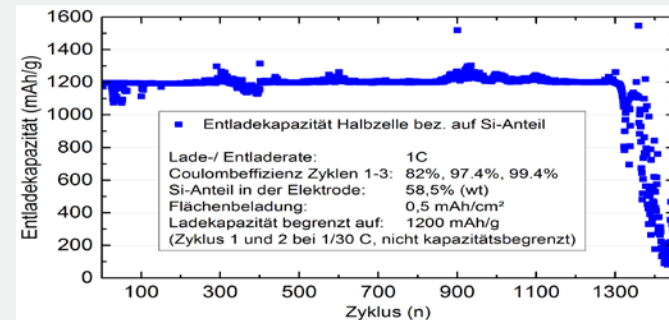
# Battery cells

## Current focus topics of Fraunhofer ISE

### Aqueous batteries for stationary applications

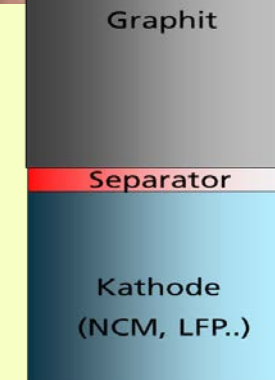
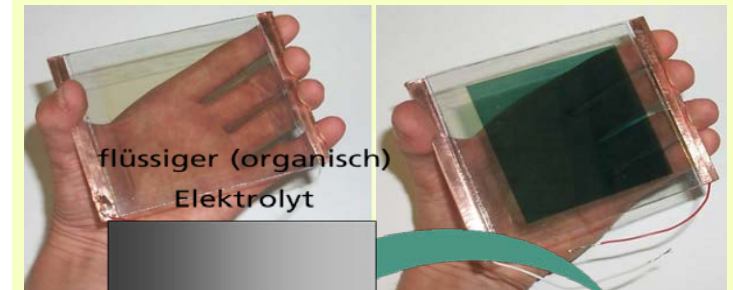


### Silicon based anodes as *drop-in replacement* for lithium-ion battery cells

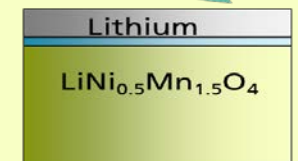


From DOI:  
10.1038/ncomms8393

### New materials and process technology for *solid state* batteries



Up to 300 Wh/kg  
Up to 850 Wh/l

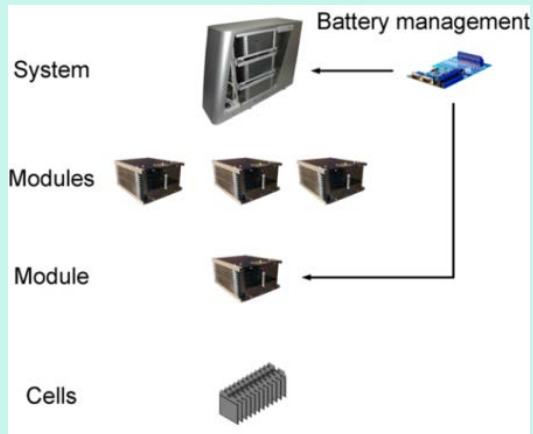


~ 650 Wh/kg  
~ 1700 Wh/l

# Battery systems and applications

## R&D and services of Fraunhofer ISE

### Battery system technology From cells to systems



- Cell characterization
- Module and system design
- Battery management
- Thermal management
- Algorithms for state estimation and life time prediction
- Optimized charging and operating control strategies

### Storage applications System design, integration and quality assurance



- Consultancy during planning phase
- System design and analysis
- Simulation based storage sizing
- Elaboration of specifications
- Energy management systems
- Site inspections and testing
- Monitoring

### Testing Electrical, thermal, mechanical

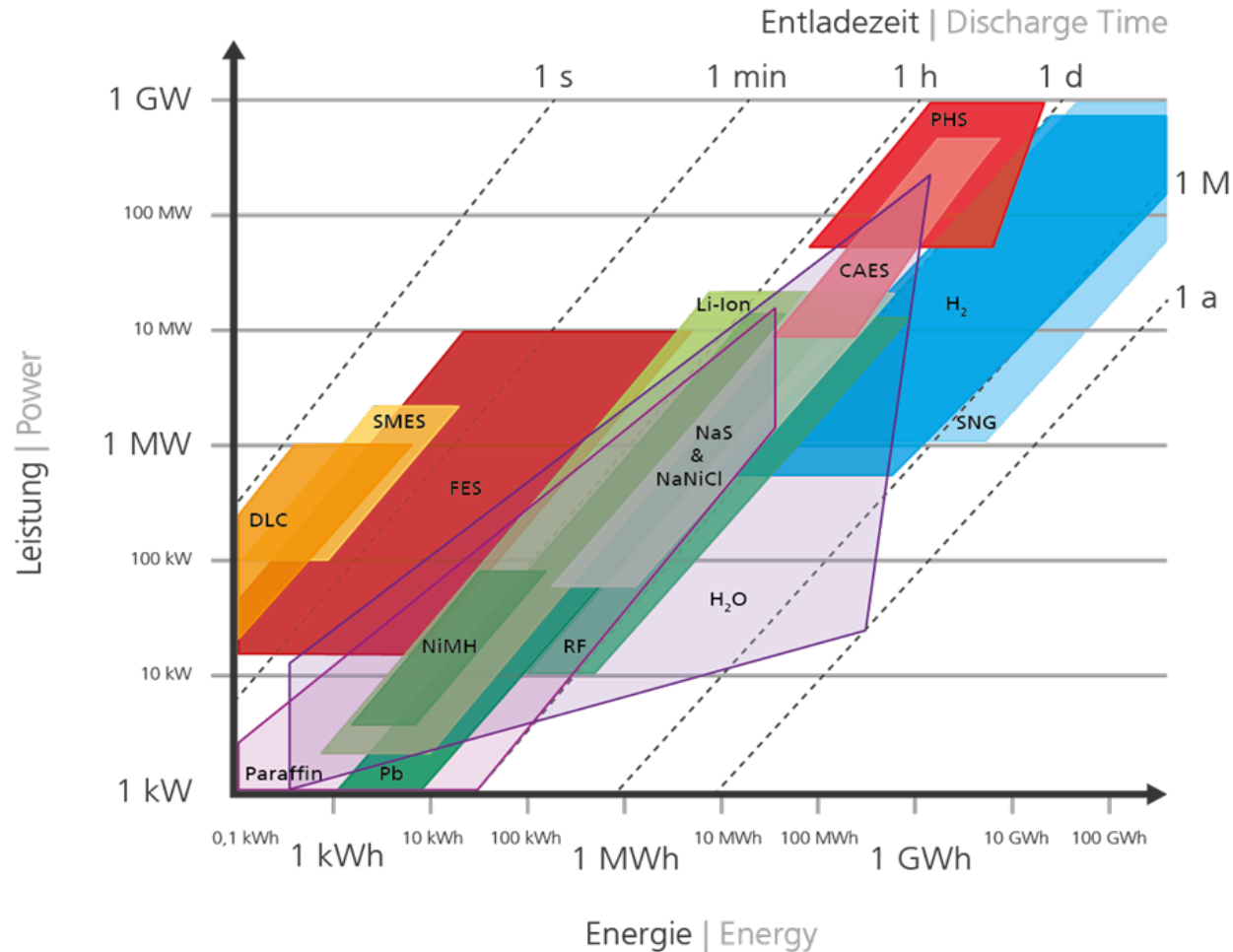


- Safety: Components, systems including functional safety
- Aging: Calendric, cyclic
- Performance: Efficiency and effectiveness
- Reliability: Consideration of operating conditions and system performance with aged components



# Classification of energy storage technologies

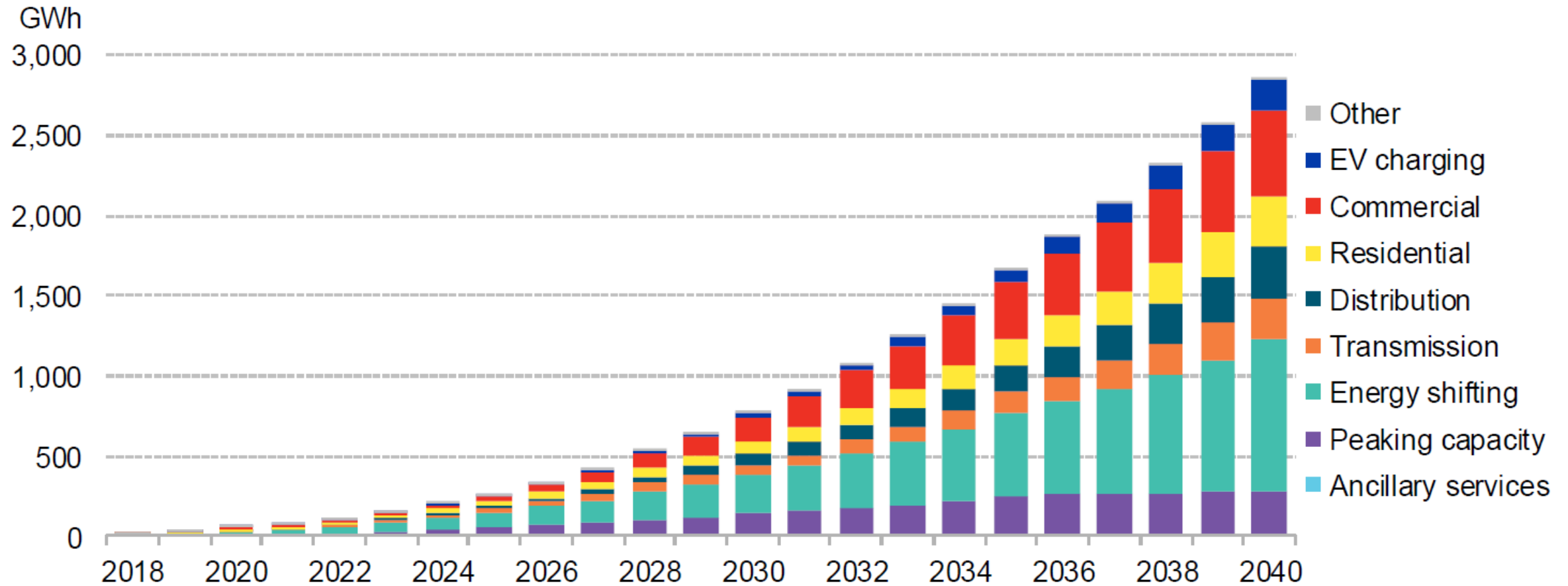
## ENERGIESPEICHER | ENERGY STORAGE



- elektrisch | electrical**
  - **DLC** Doppelschichtkondensator | Double Layer Capacitor
  - **SMES** Supraleitende Spule | Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage
- mechanisch | mechanical**
  - **CAES** Druckluftspeicherkraftwerk | Compressed Air Energy Storage
  - **PHS** Pumpspeicherkraftwerk | Pumped Hydro Storage
  - **FES** Schwunghmassespeicher | Flywheel Energy Storage
- elektrochemisch | electrochemical**
  - Sekundärbatterien | Secondary Batteries
    - Li-Ion** Lithium-Ionen | Lithium Ion
    - NaNiCl** Natrium-Nickelchlorid | Sodium Nickel Chloride
    - NaS** Natrium-Schwefel | Sodium Sulphur
    - NiMH** Nickel-Metallhydrid | Nickel Metal Hydride
    - Pb** Blei | Lead Acid
  - Flow-Batterien | Flow Batteries
    - RF** Redox-Flow | Redox Flow
- chemisch | chemical**
  - **H<sub>2</sub>** Wasserstoff | Hydrogen
  - **SNG** Synthetisches Methan | Synthetic Natural Gas
- thermisch | thermal**
  - **H<sub>2</sub>O** Wasser (sensibel, Erhöhung der Temperatur) | water (sensitive, increase of temperature)
  - **Paraffin** latent (konstante Temperatur bei Phasenübergang) | latent (constant temperature during phase transition)

# Market developments

## Prognosis for global cumulative stationary battery storage deployments



Source: BloombergNEF, 2019.

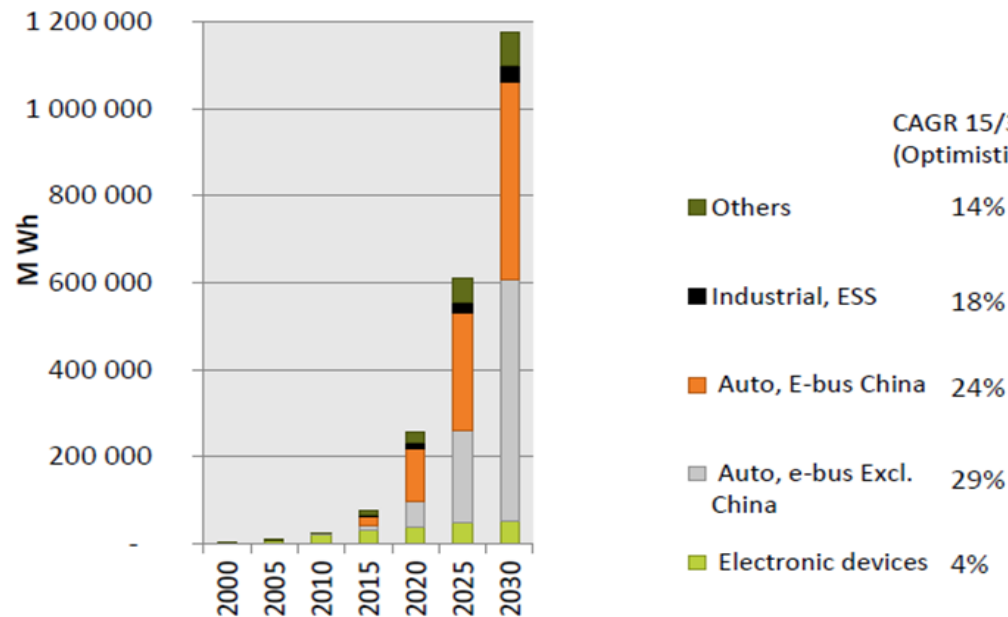
# Market developments

## Prognosis for lithium-ion batteries – Global volumes

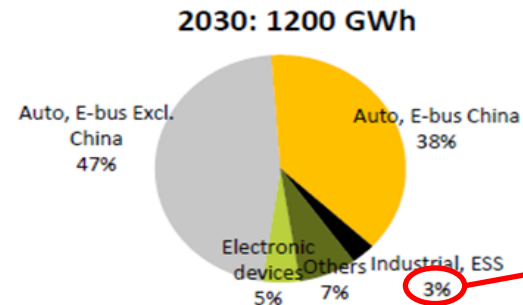
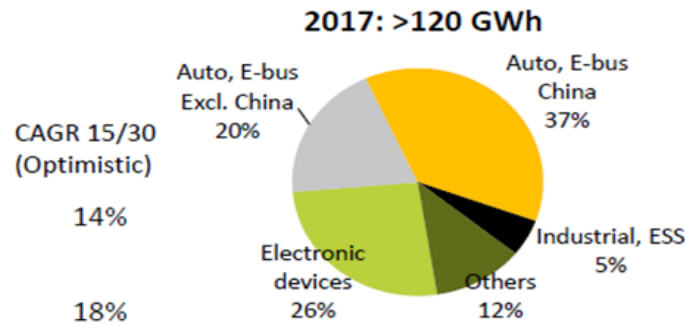
From 120 GWh in 2017 to >1,2 TWh

CAGR 2015/2030  
+20 % per year in Volume

Li-ion Battery sales,  
MWh, Worldwide, 2000-2030



Others: medical devices, power tools, gardening tools, e-bikes...



Growth from  
~ 120 GWh to  
~ 1.2 TWh  
with an average  
annual increase  
of 20 %

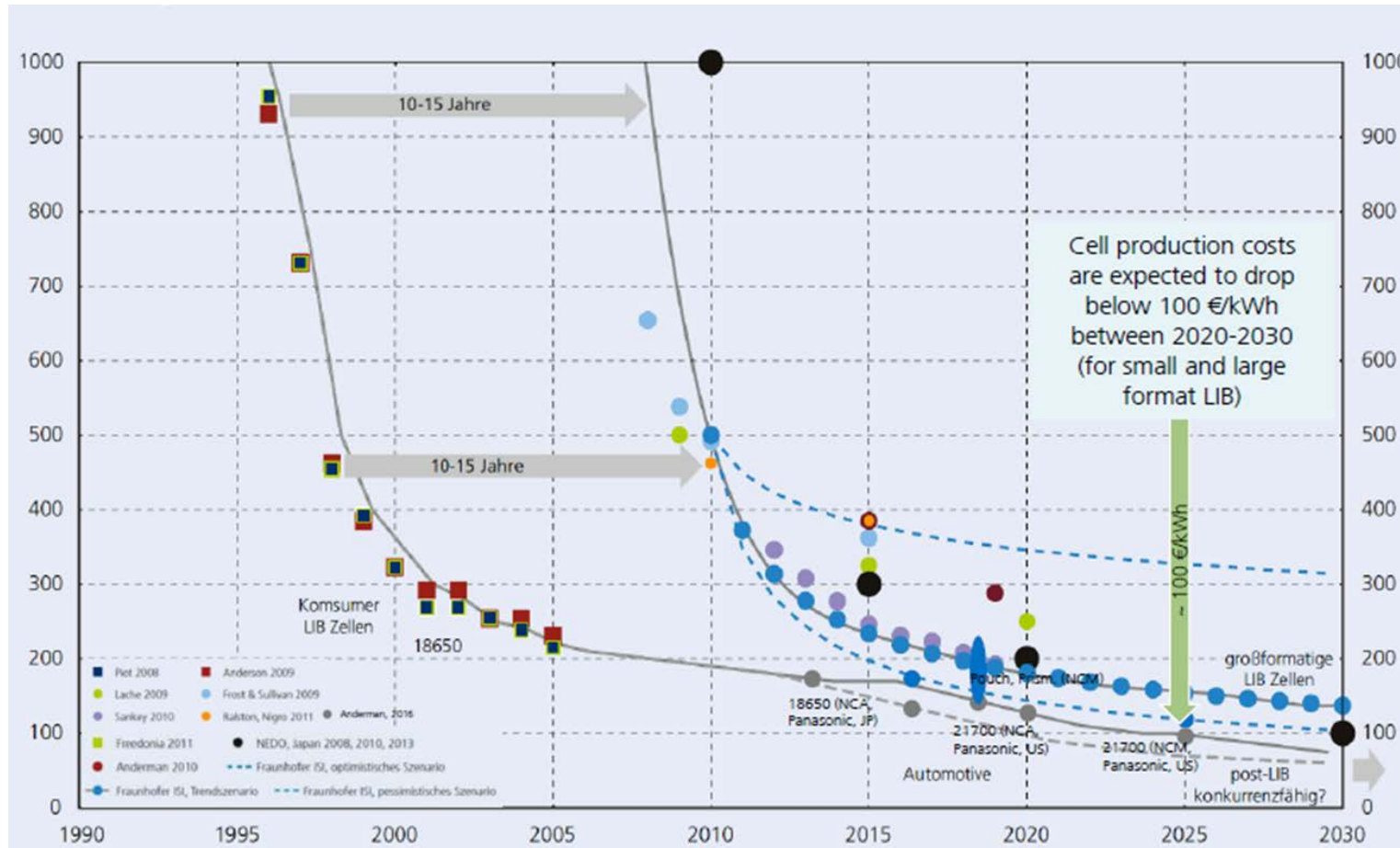
~ 36 GWh  
per year !!!

- ➔ Stationary applications still of interest for manufacturers of lithium-ion cells ?
- ➔ Market options for alternative stationary battery technologies ?

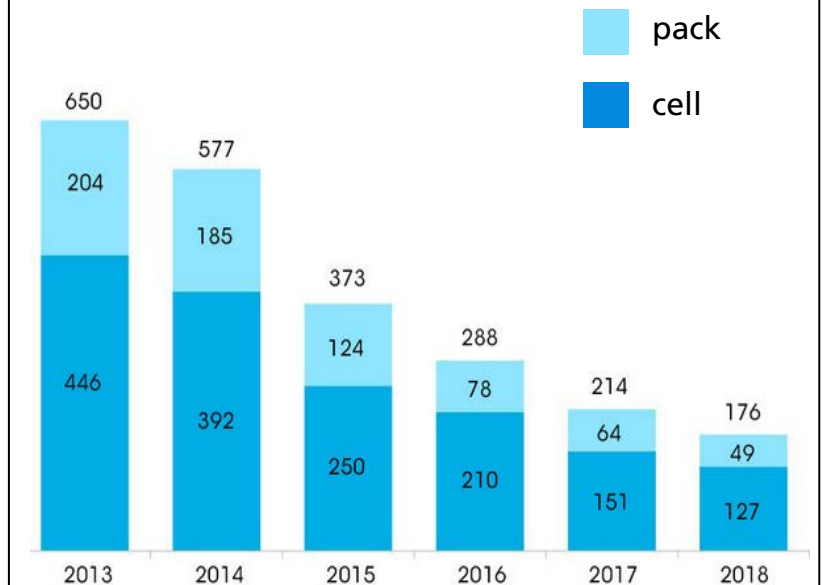
Source: AVICENNE Energy, 2019.

# Market developments

## Prognosis for lithium-ion batteries – Costs



**Lithium-ion battery price survey:  
pack and cell split (real 2018 \$/kWh)**



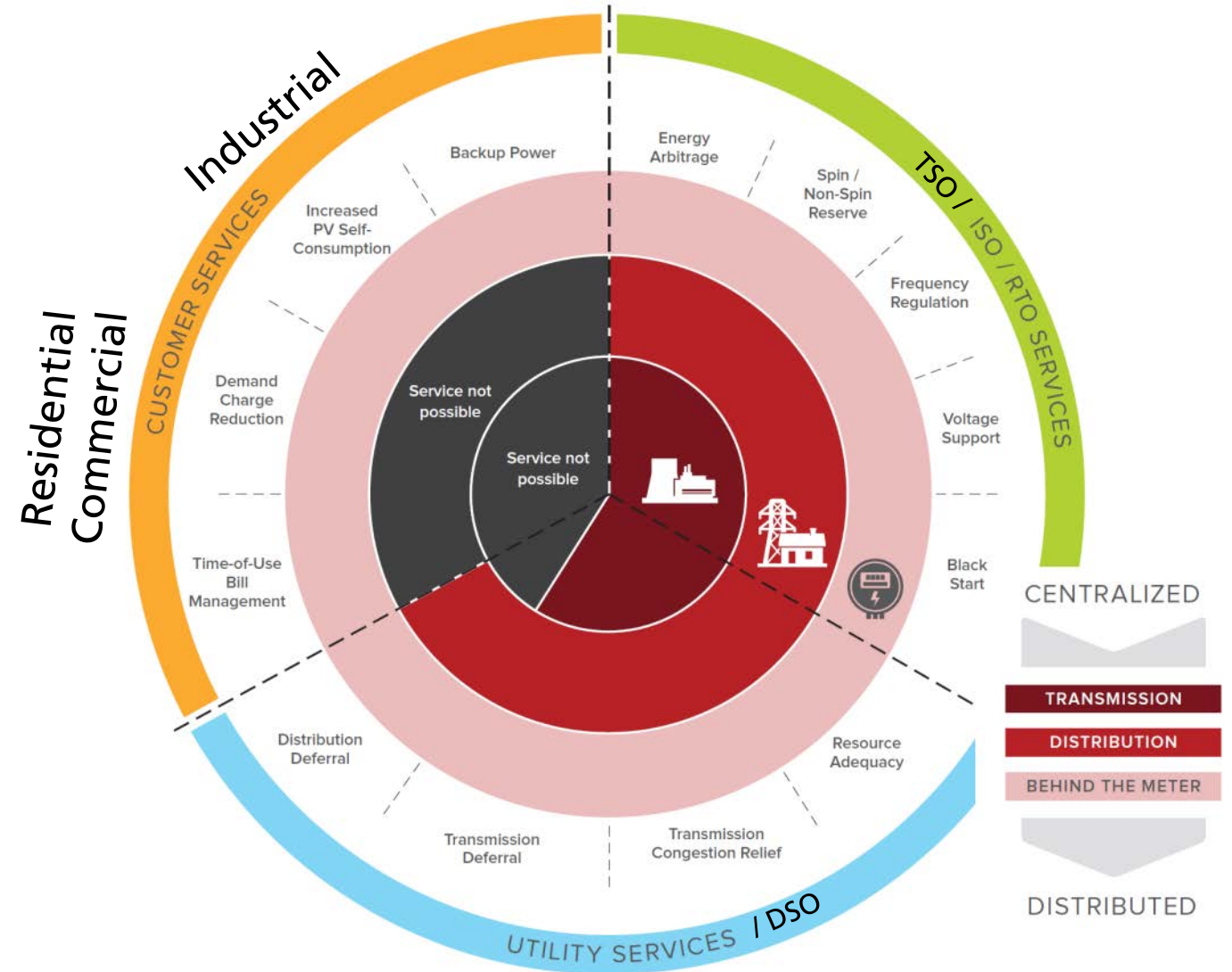
Source: A. Thielmann: Battery technology monitoring and roadmapping 2030+, ees Munich, 2017.

Source: BloombergNEF, 2019.



# Market segments of stationary battery storage

Batteries can provide up to 13 services to three stakeholder groups

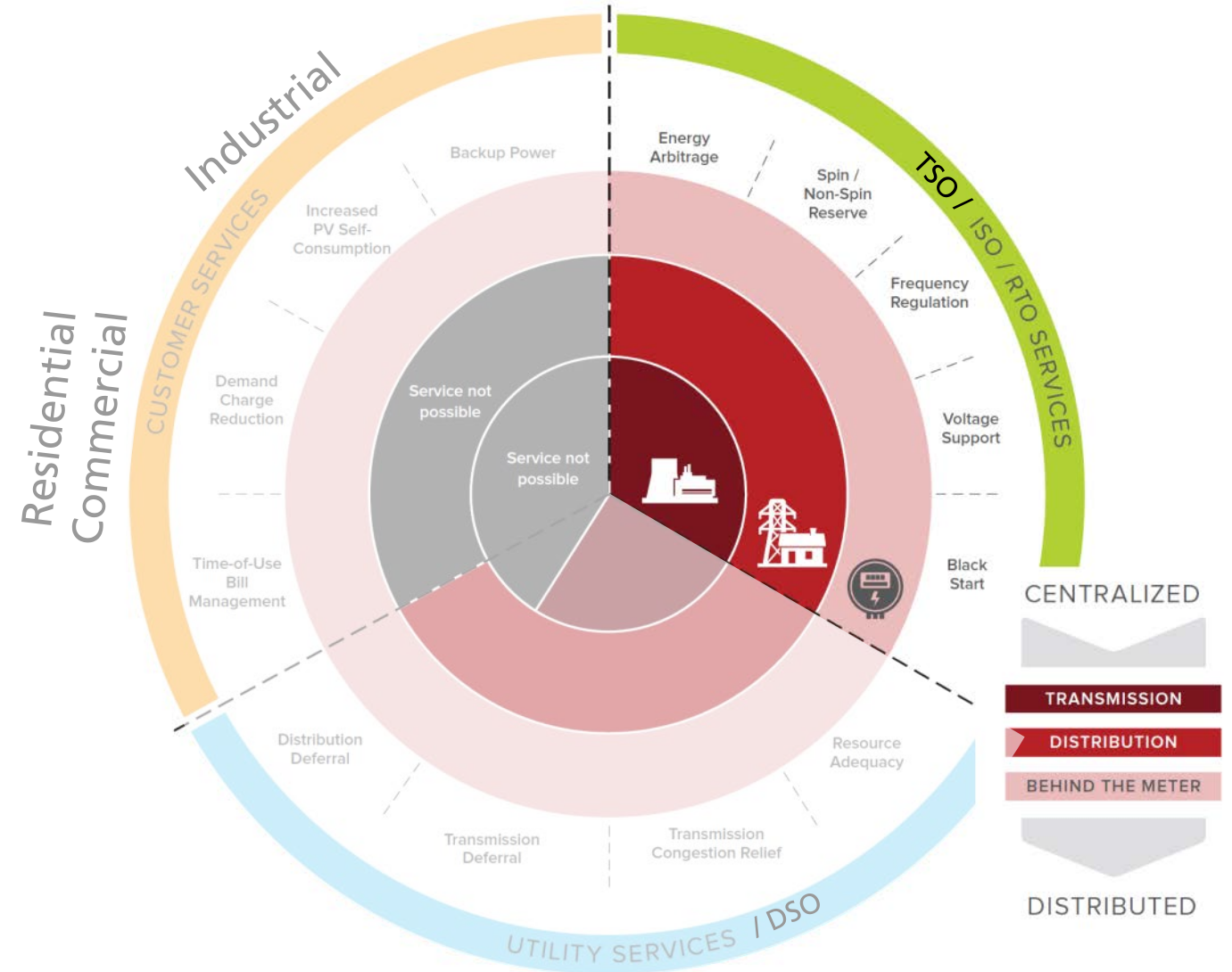


Source: F. Garrett, The Economics of Battery Energy Storage, Rocky Mountain Institute, September 2015.

# Market segments of stationary battery storage

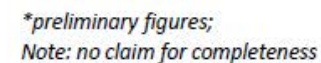
## Transmission level

Batteries can provide up to 13 services to three stakeholder groups



Source: F. Garrett, The Economics of Battery Energy Storage, Rocky Mountain Institute, September 2015.

## Transmission level – Example: Primary control power in Germany



Source: A. Bräutigam: Business models for energy storage in Germany and hot spot markets, ees conference, Munich 2017.

# Market segments of stationary battery storage

## Transmission level – Example: Batteries for grid support in Italy

### The Context



#### Causes

- Economic crisis and subsequent loss of many big consumers (i.e. national demand decreased 7% from 340 TWh to 318 TWh)
- Aggressive policy of incentives promoting RES + imminence of grid parity
- Short time to fortify and develop the grid to support new scenarios

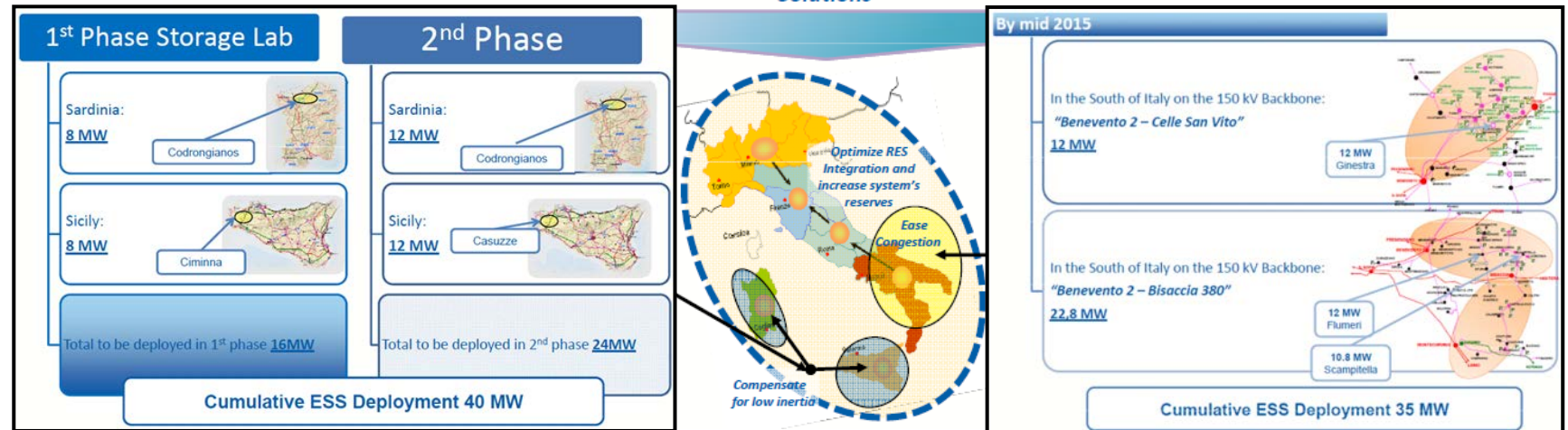
#### Effects

- Fast and massive growth of RES:  
→ Rise in congestion-related curtailments (i.e. 2010 ~500 GWh lost)  
→ Rise in demand for non-spinning reserve
- Traditional power plants running at minimum load:  
→ Loss of inertia in smaller insular systems (i.e. Sicily and Sardinia)  
→ Loss of available frequency reserves

#### Mitigating actions

Optimize integration of RES and increase flexibility of national grid (i.e. smarter grid)

#### Solutions



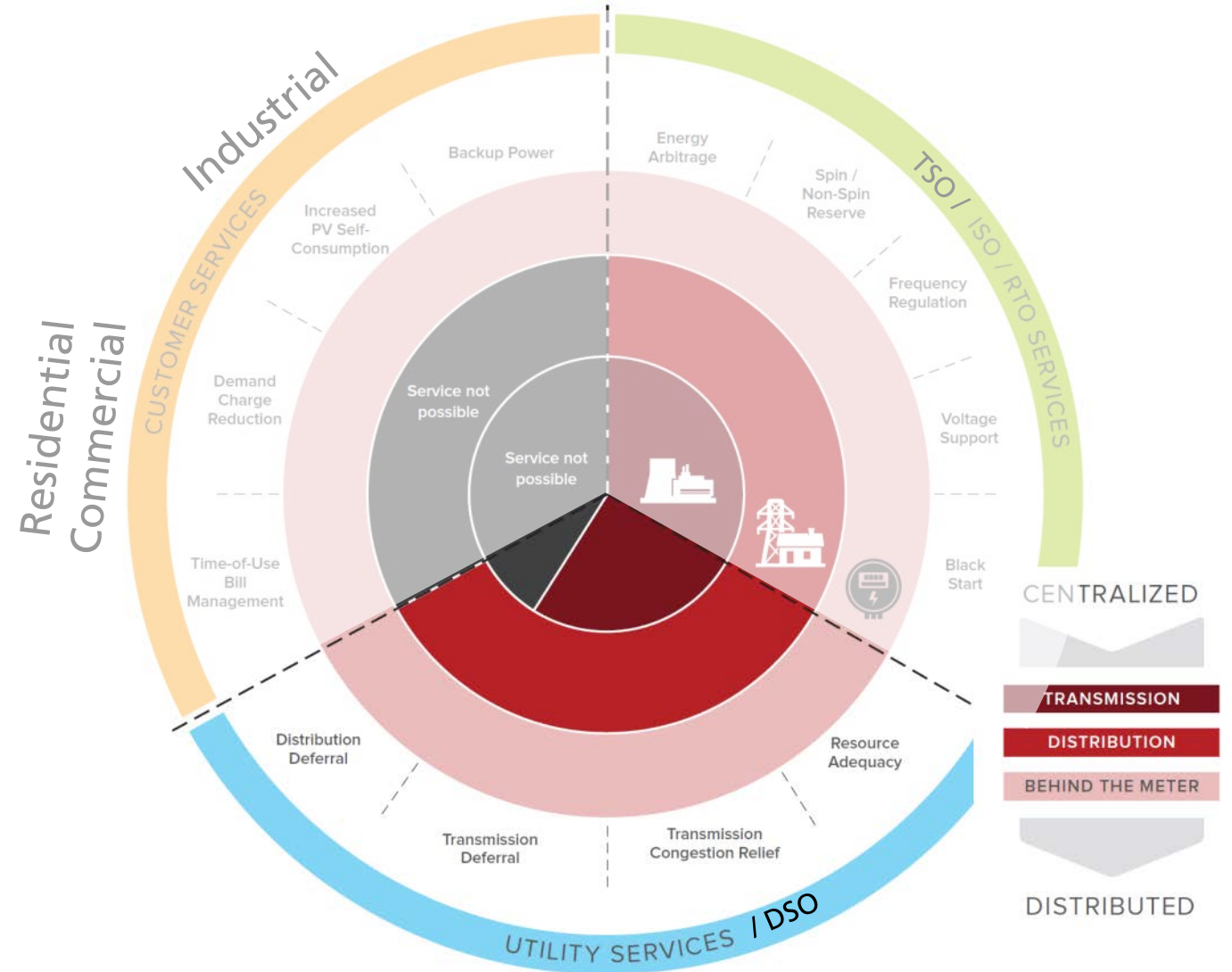
Source: A. Tortora, Terna Group, Energy Storage World Forum, Rome, 2015.



# Market segments of stationary battery storage

## Distribution level

Batteries can provide up to 13 services to three stakeholder groups



Source: F. Garrett, The Economics of Battery Energy Storage, Rocky Mountain Institute, September 2015.



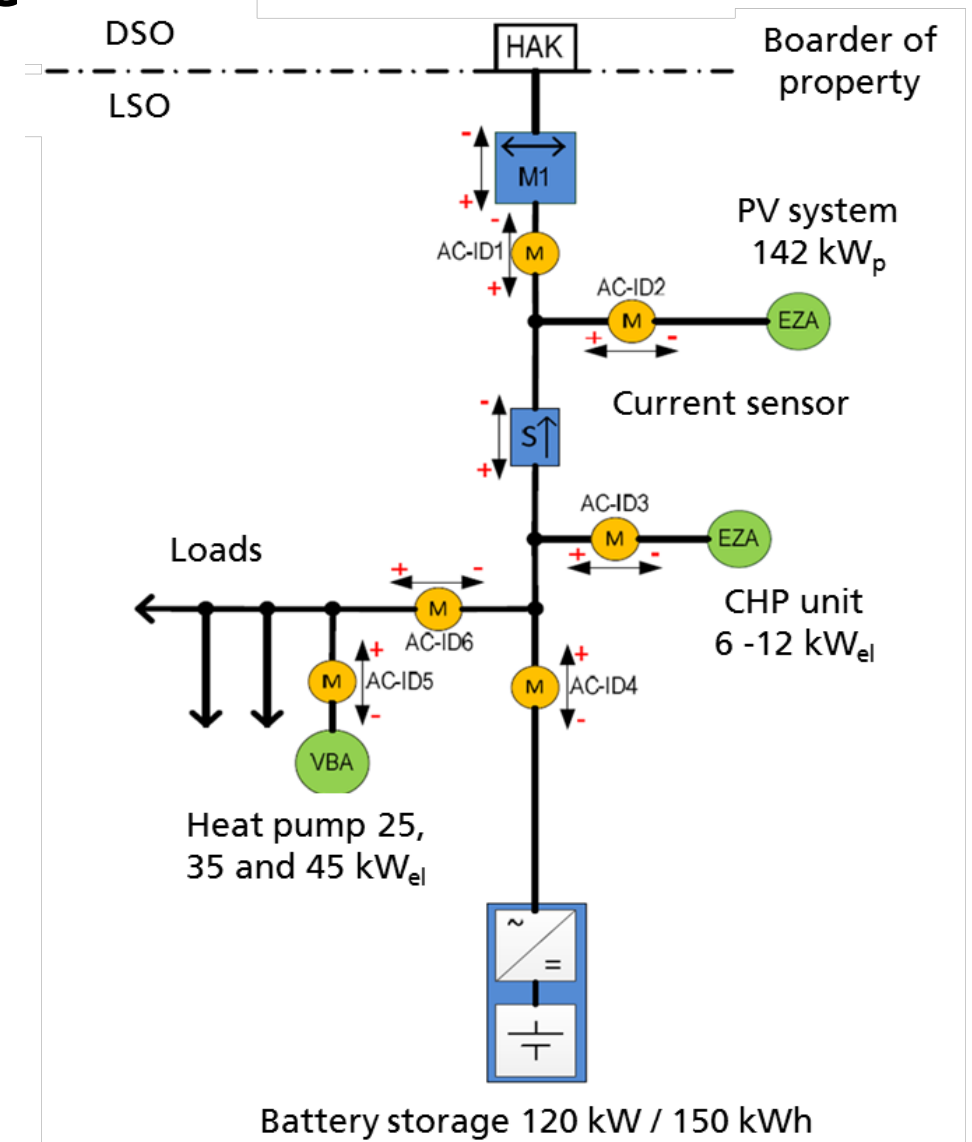
# Market segments of stationary battery storage

## Distribution level – Example: Smart district “Weinsberg” in Germany

Optimization criteria:

Minimization of grid dependency –

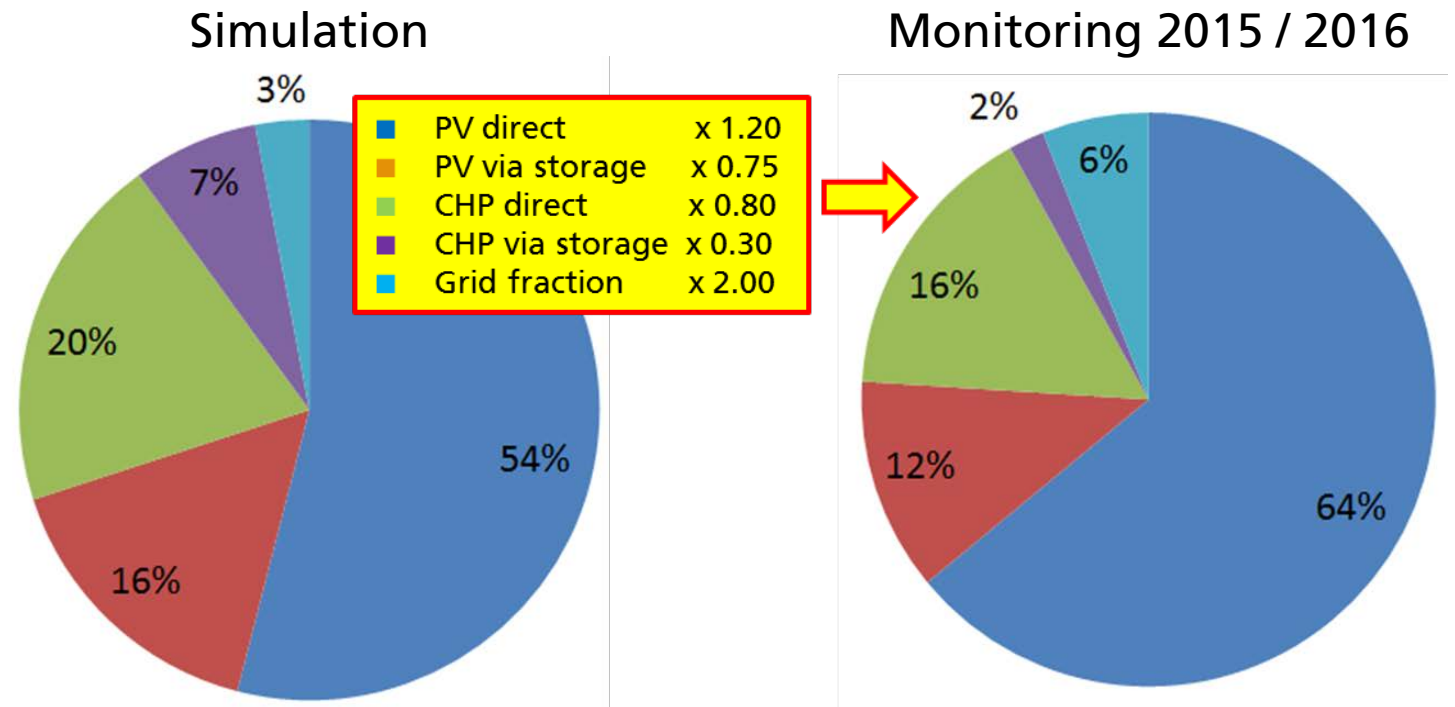
Physically not only accumulated



# Market segments of stationary battery storage

## Distribution level – Example: Smart district “Weinsberg” in Germany

Accumulated annual electrical energy quantities



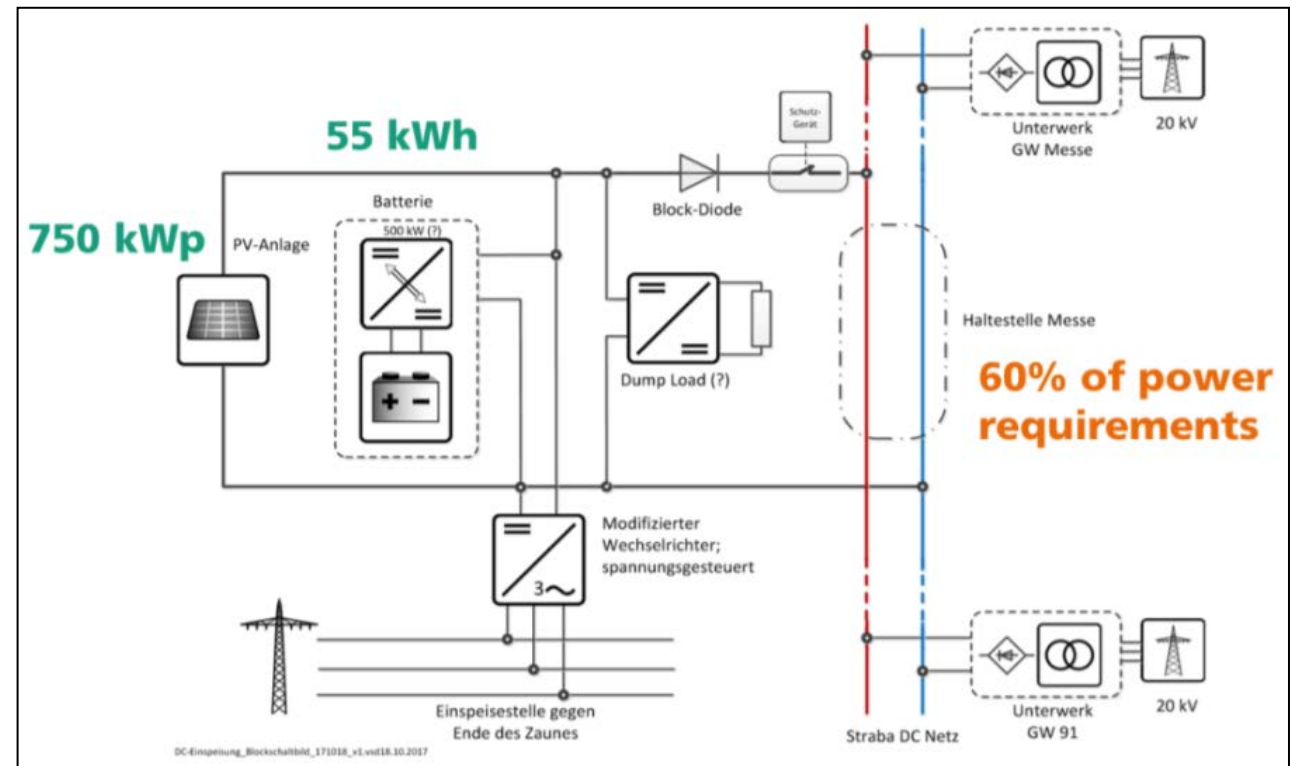
Reasons for differences:

- Problems with air conditioning → To high temperatures in operation room → Shut-down of CHP unit and battery inverter
- Necessary maintenance interval of CHP unit in winter (!)
- End-users do not behave 100 % as predicted (!)

## Distribution level – Example: PV battery integration into light-rail system at new SC Freiburg stadium in Germany



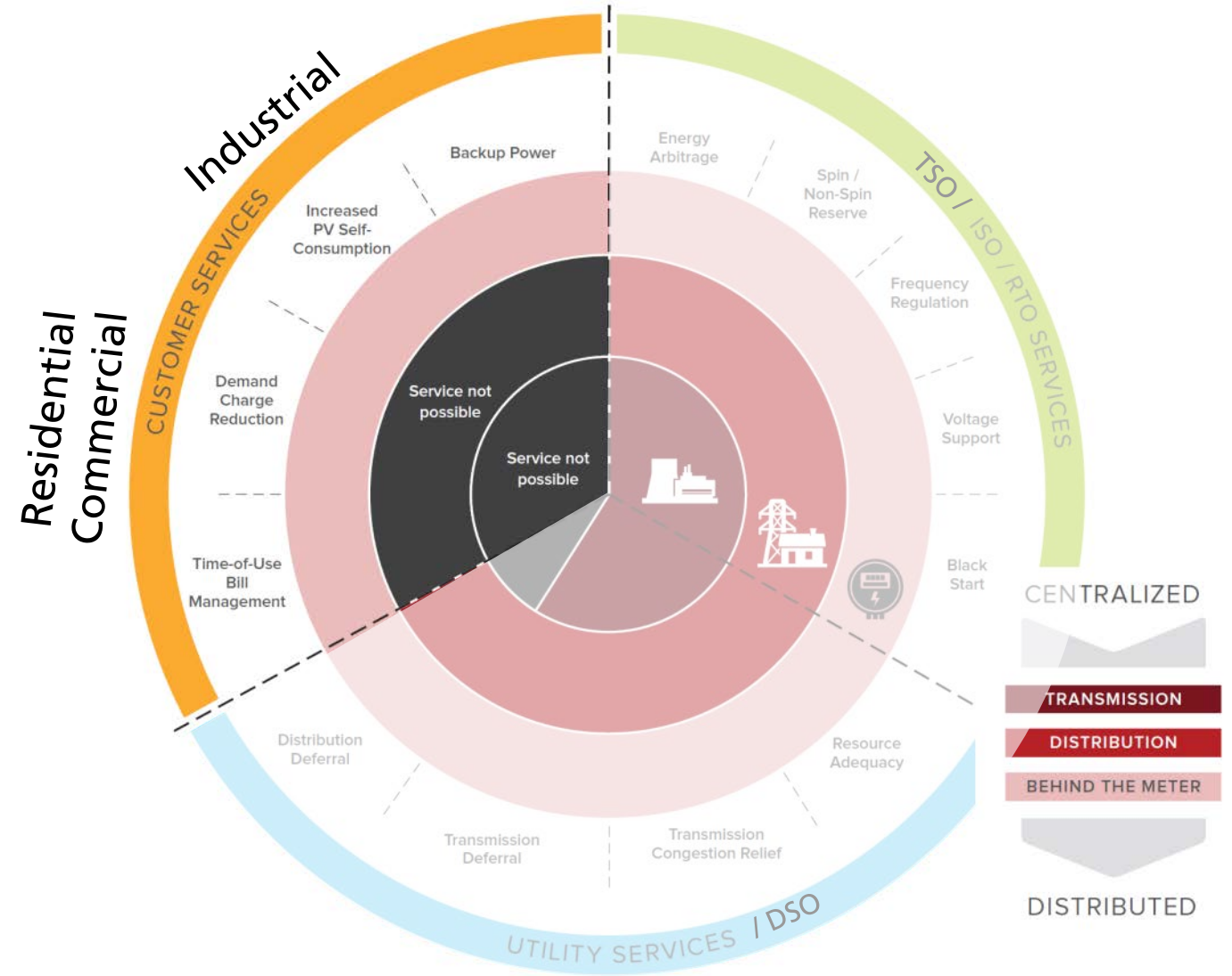
- Smart sector coupling
- Efficient DC integration of a PV battery system into the light-rail system of VAG
- Peak load:  
Up to 950 kW
- Energy consumption:  
~ 1 MWh / day
- PV battery system:  
750 kW<sub>p</sub> and 55 kWh can cover in average  
60 % of required power
- Via direct marketing to VAG economics of  
the PV battery system can be improved



# Market segments of stationary battery storage

## Customer level

Batteries can provide up to 13 services to three stakeholder groups



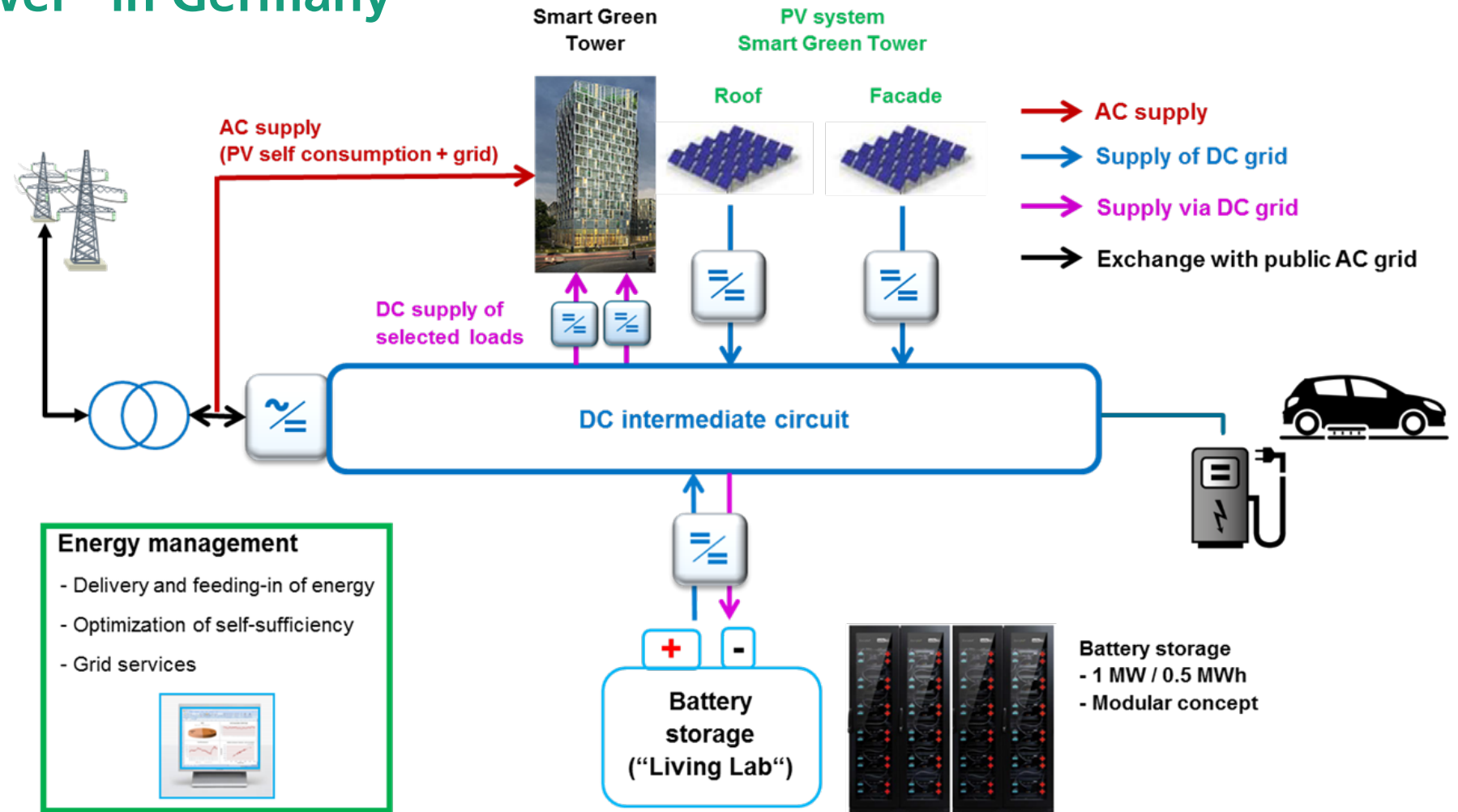
Source: F. Garrett, The Economics of Battery Energy Storage, Rocky Mountain Institute, September 2015.



# Market segments of stationary battery storage

## Customer level – Example: Mixed commercial and residential building

### “Smart Green Tower” in Germany

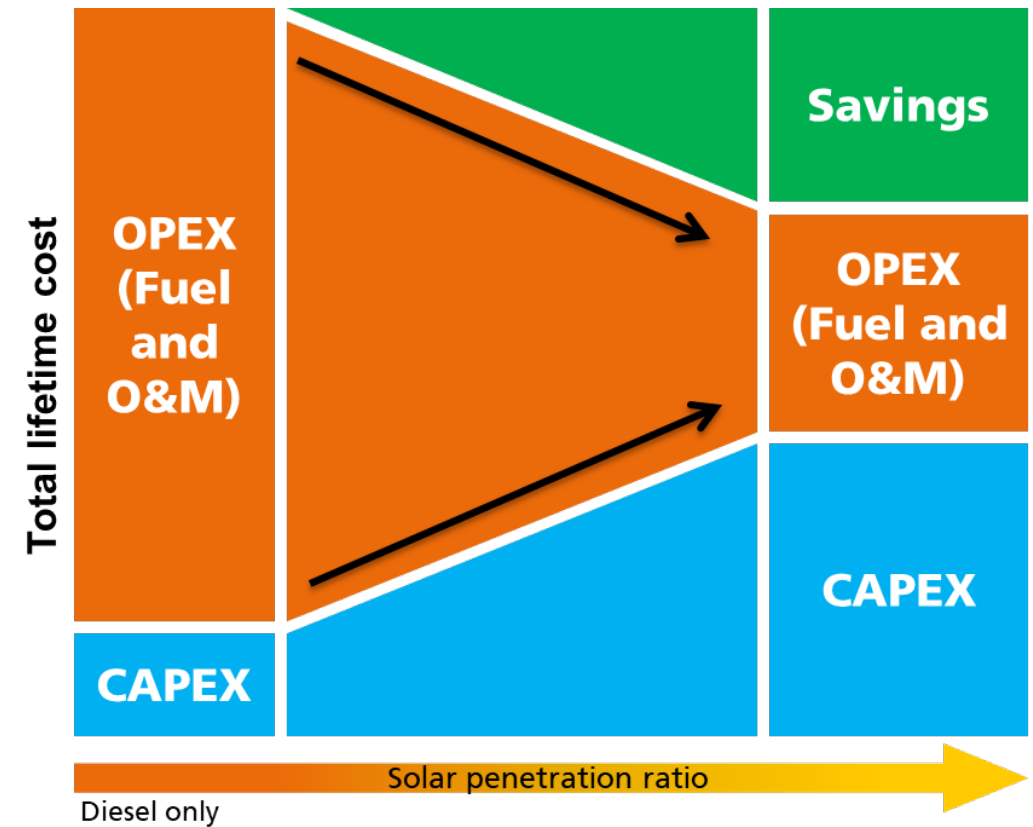
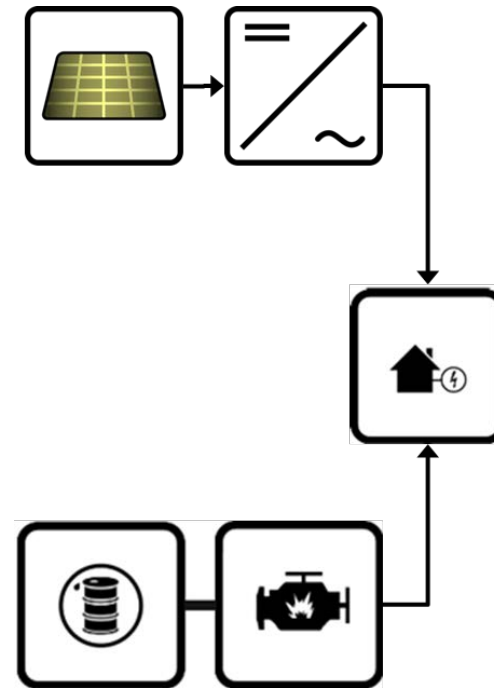




# Market segments of stationary battery storage

## Customer level – Example: PV mini-grids

The business case of PV integration in Diesel powered mini-grids

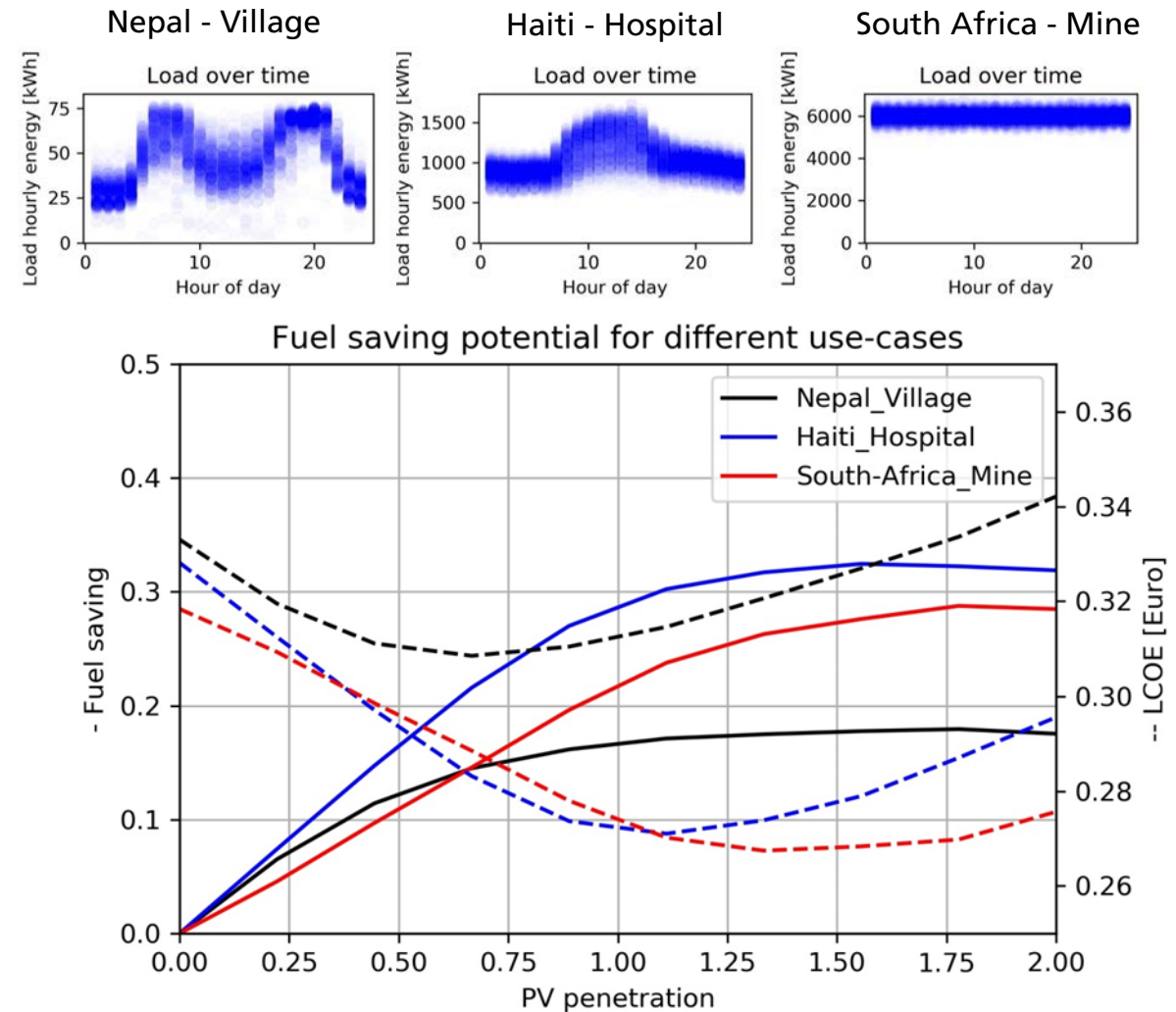


# Market segments of stationary battery storage

## Customer level – Example: PV mini-grids

The business case of PV integration in Diesel powered mini-grids

- The fuel saving potential strongly depends on the use-case
- A saturation of the fuel saving potential is reached at different PV penetration ratios
- A minimum of the LCOE is also found at different PV penetration ratios
- Nepal: Unfavorable match of demand and PV generation

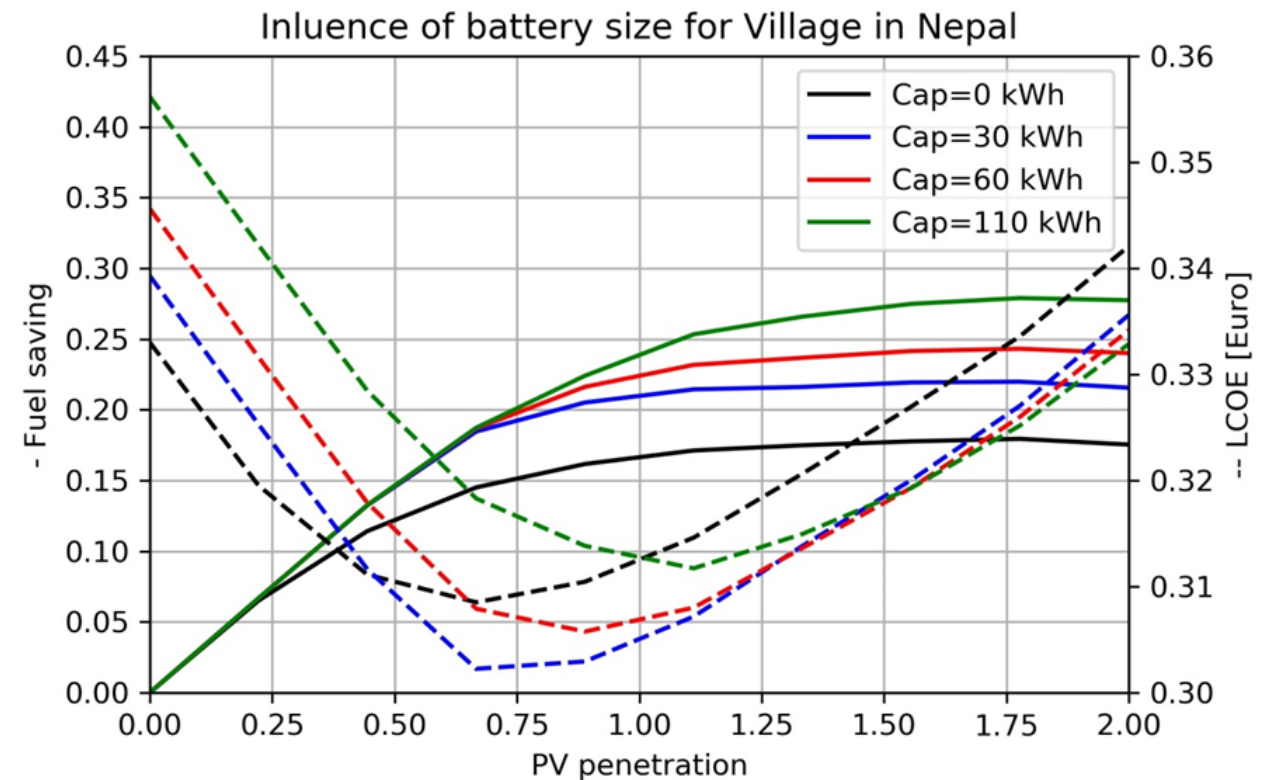


# Market segments of stationary battery storage

## Customer level – Example: Case study for a PV mini-grid in Nepal

The business case of PV integration in Diesel powered mini-grids

- Nepal case: Electricity demand and PV generation is not matching well
- With today's battery storage prices a reduction of the LCOE can be achieved already
- With "near" future battery storage prices the economics will look much better !!!
- With help of a battery storage the overall CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be reduced



# Market segments of stationary battery storage

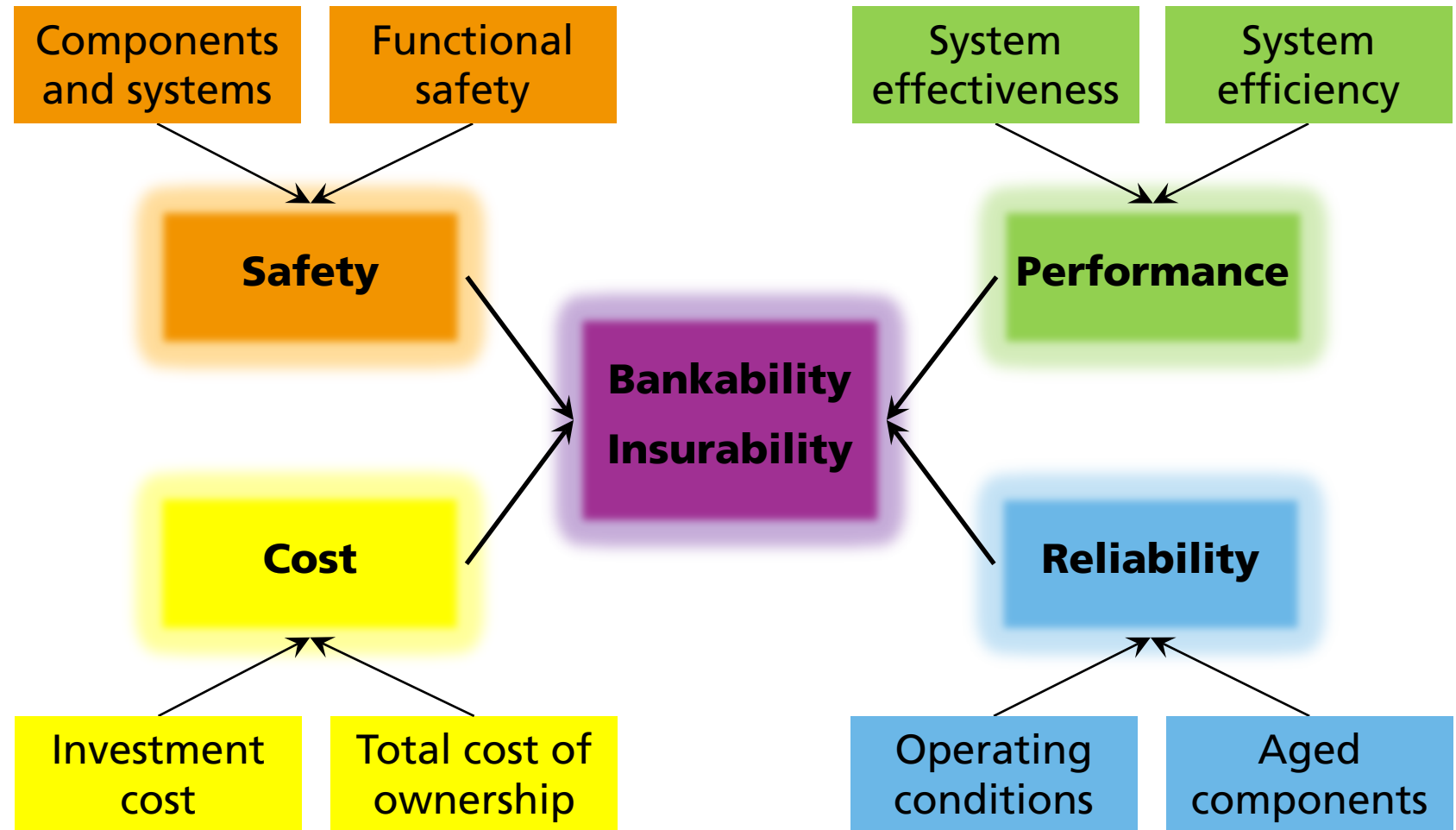
## Customer level – Example: PV mini-grid for SKA1 low radio telescope in Australia

### Developed design proposal

- Central power plant powering 80 % of total telescope load (2.4 MW in average)
  - PV system: 17 MW<sub>p</sub>
  - Lithium-ion battery storage: 40 MWh / 5.5 MW
  - Diesel genset: 3.2 MW
- 20 % outermost antenna clusters
  - Powered locally
  - 15 remote processing facilities (distance from central processing facility > 10 km)
- LCOE: ~ 0.307 €/kWh



# Key factors affecting bankability and insurability of PV + storage projects



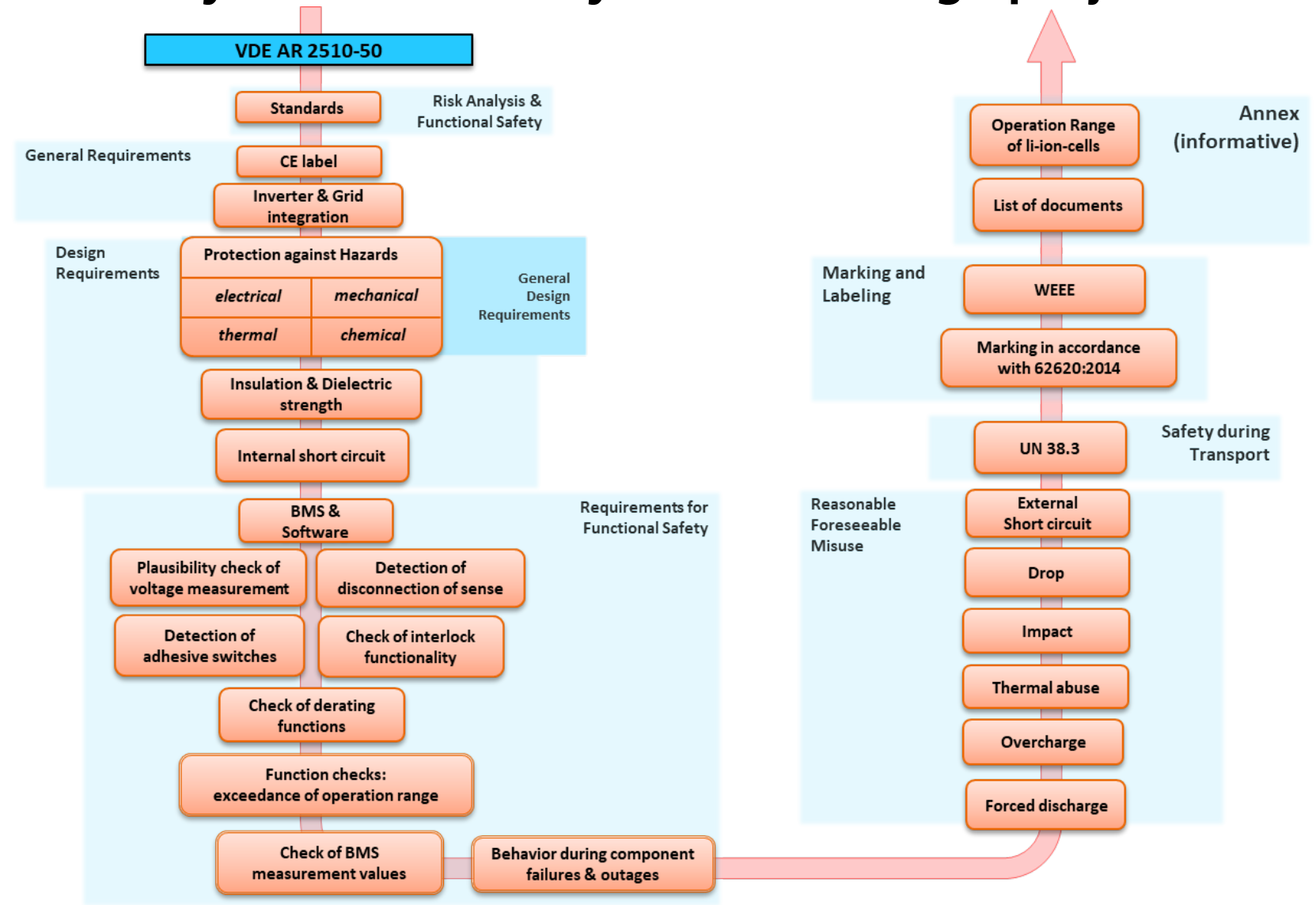


# Key factors affecting bankability and insurability of PV + storage projects

## Safety

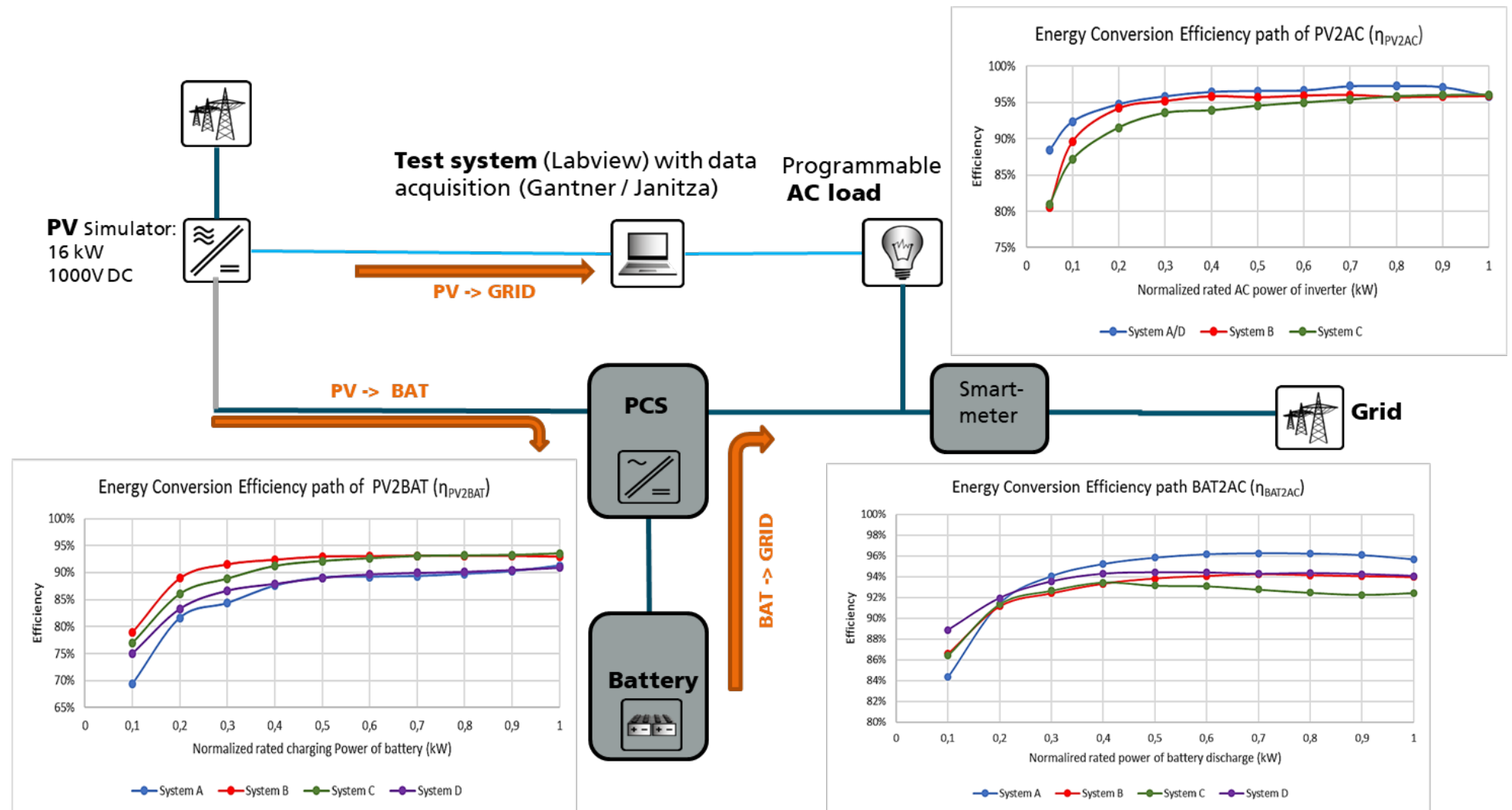
- Example VDE application rule VDE AR 2510-50:

Stationary battery energy storage systems with lithium batteries – Safety requirements



# Key factors affecting bankability and insurability of PV + storage projects

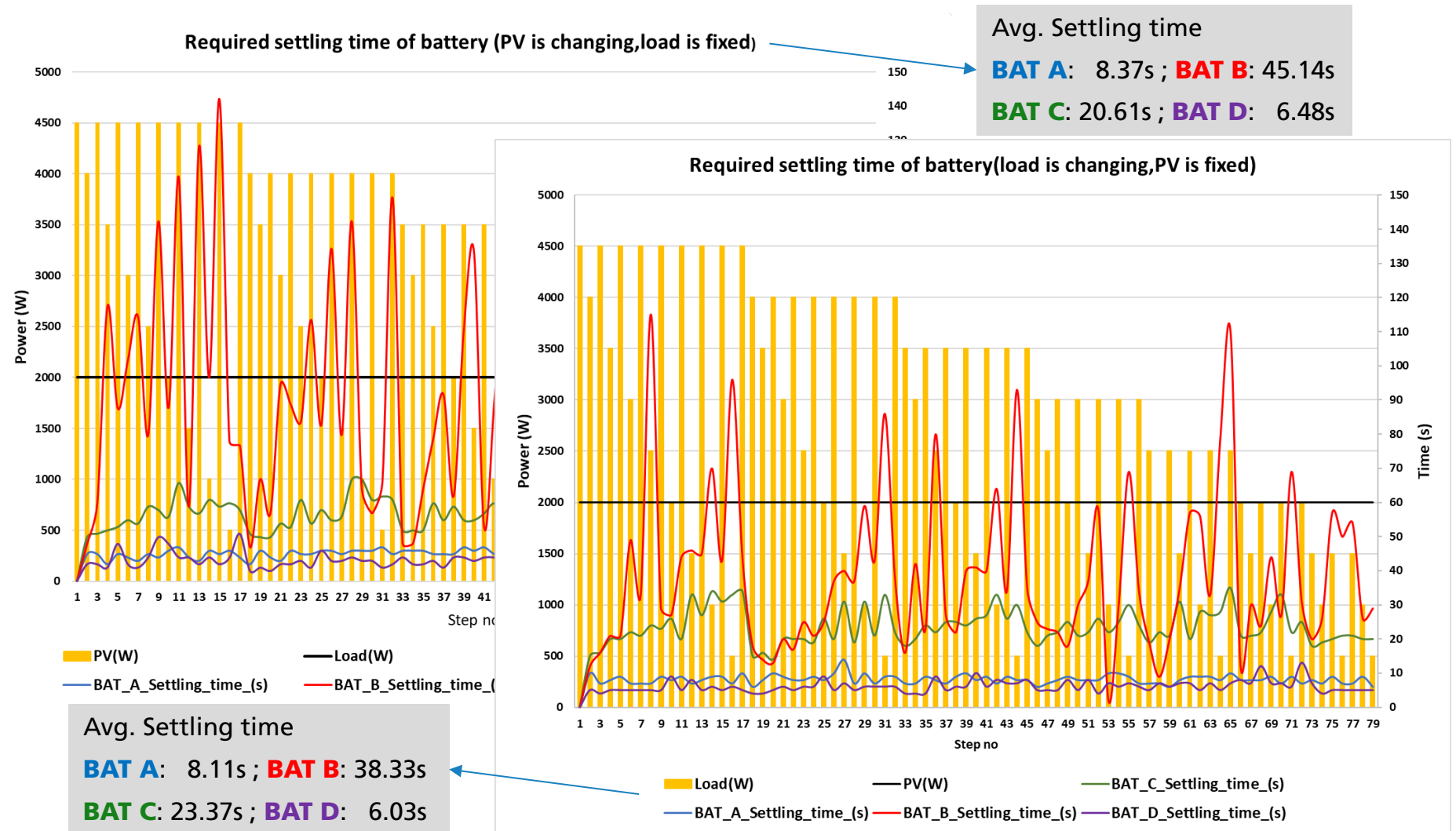
## Performance – Efficiencies: Example PV home storage systems



# Key factors affecting bankability and insurability of PV + storage projects

## Performance – Effectiveness: Example PV home storage systems

### ■ Settling times

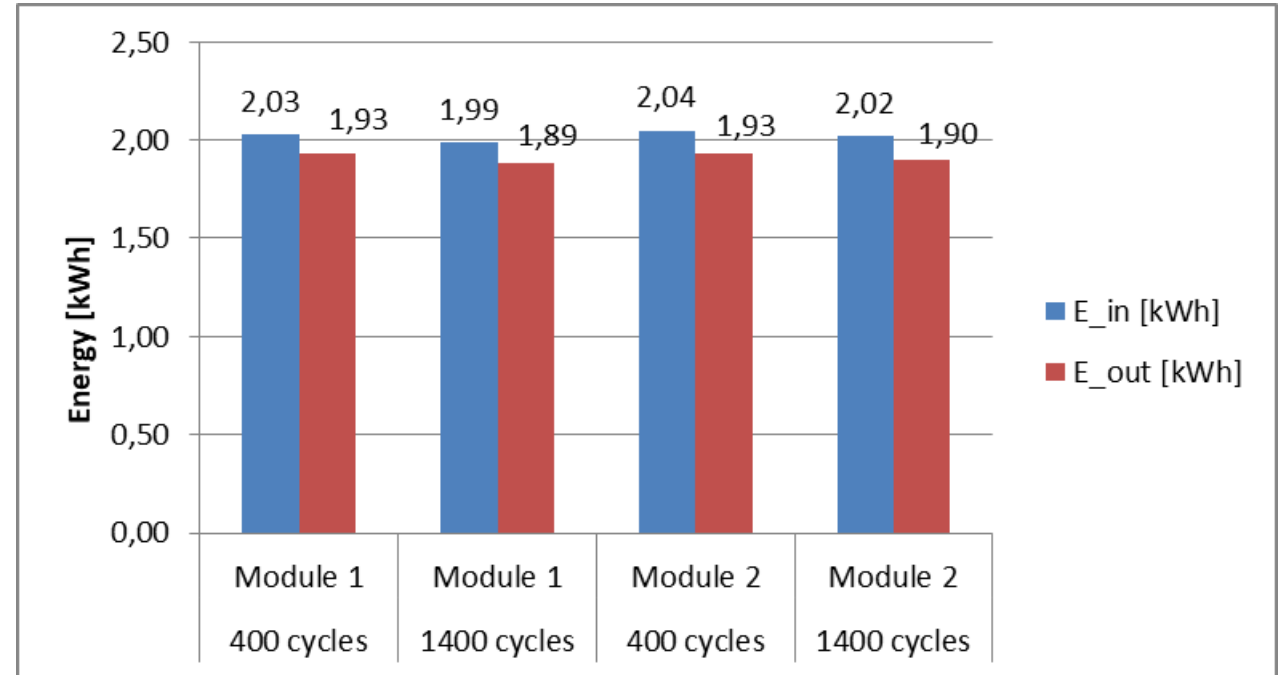


# Key factors affecting bankability and insurability of PV + storage projects

## Reliability – Example battery storage with aged battery modules

### Battery storage product 1

- Little loss of capacity after 1400 cycles
- Loss of efficiency after 1400 cycles negligible
- Almost homogeneous aging behavior



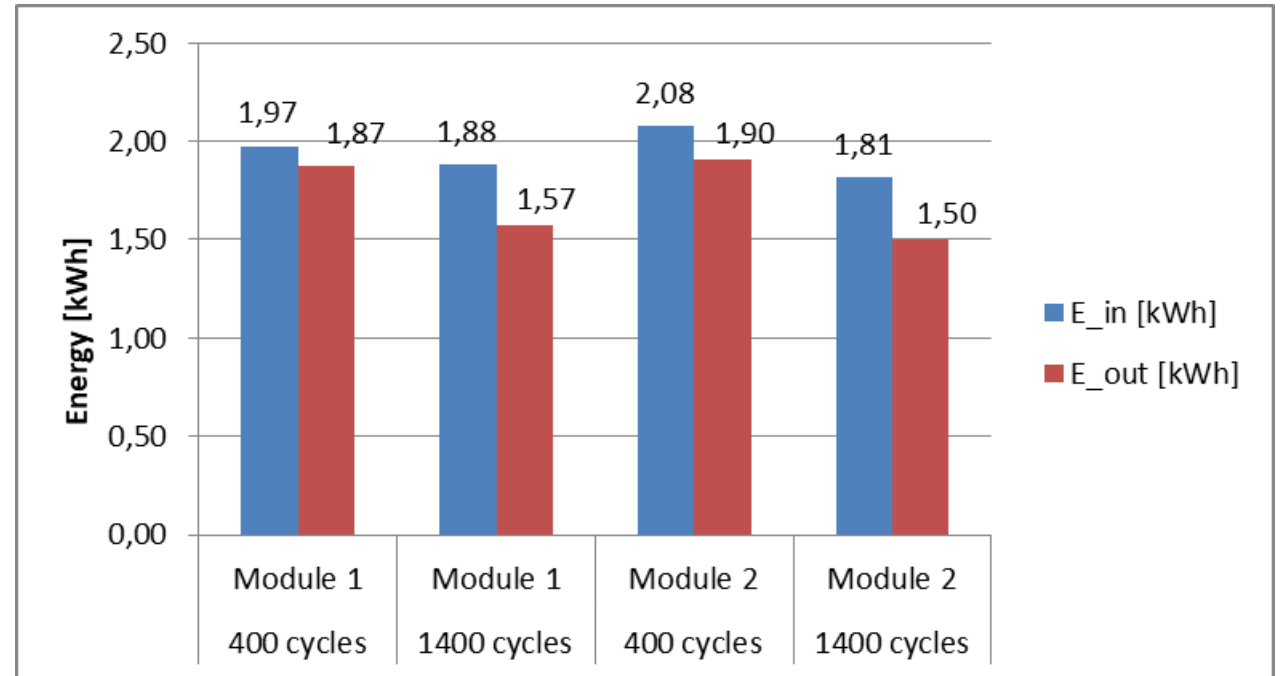
n	400	1400	400	1400
	module 1	module 1	module 2	module 2
E_in [kWh]	2.03	1.99	2.04	2.02
E_out [kWh]	1.93	1.89	1.93	1.90
Efficiency	95.30%	94.91%	94.57%	94.04%
Capacity loss		2.44%		1.85%
Efficiency loss		0.39%		0.53%

# Key factors affecting bankability and insurability of PV + storage projects

## Reliability – Example battery storage with aged battery modules

### Battery storage product 2

- Huge loss of capacity after 1400 cycles
- Huge loss of efficiency after 1400 cycles
- Inhomogeneous aging behavior



n	400	1400	400	1400
	module 1	module 1	module 2	module 2
E_in [kWh]	1.97	1.88	2.08	1.81
E_out [kWh]	1.87	1.57	1.90	1.50
Efficiency	94.86%	83.71%	91.64%	82.63%
Capacity loss		15.99%		21.25%
Efficiency loss		11.15%		9.01%

→ Question of reliability:  
Can the cooling system cope with  
the increasing heat generation of  
aged battery modules ???



# Quality assurance supporting risk mitigation

## From product development to project implementation

Product design and project planning	Testing and project development	Certification and implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Analyses of load profiles</li><li>■ Technical advice with focus on product design and optimization</li><li>■ Simulation-based system design and component dimensioning</li><li>■ Yield prediction</li><li>■ Recommendations on component selection</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Economic feasibility studies using simulation-based system analyses</li><li>■ Characterization of components</li><li>■ Performance testing</li><li>■ Lifecycle testing</li><li>■ Conformity testing</li><li>■ Electrical safety and EMC testing</li><li>■ Benchmark tests</li><li>■ Environmental simulation</li><li>■ Abuse tests</li><li>■ United Nations Transport Test</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Certification of whole energy storage systems</li><li>■ System testing</li><li>■ Certification and compliance of grid interconnected components</li><li>■ Ongoing quality monitoring</li></ul>



Testing and certification for batteries and energy storage systems

From product development to project implementation

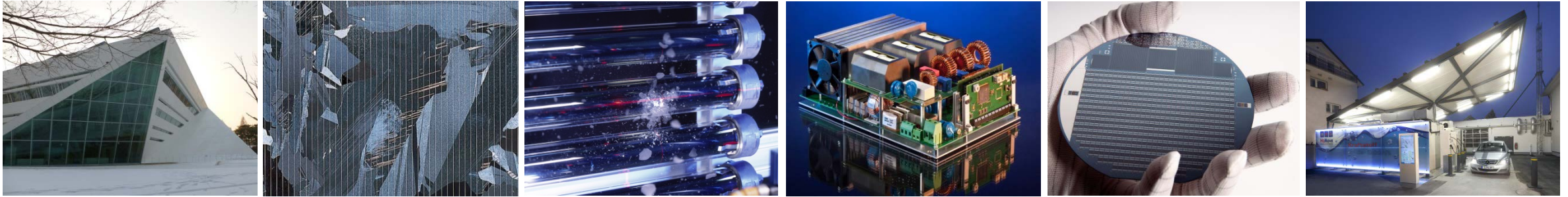
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VDE  
RENEWABLES

# Conclusions

- Large-scale integration of fluctuating renewable energies in power supply systems require storage (grid-connected and isolated mini-grid applications)
  - Technically → Reliability of power supply
  - Economically → Business models in post feed-in tariff times
  - Huge market growth for battery storage expected !
- Integration of battery storage requires several steps of quality assurance enabling bankable projects:
  - From detailed analyses of load pattern to system simulation and application specific system design
  - From characterization of components and systems in the laboratory to system testing in the field as well as quality monitoring
- “Real world” projects with battery storage:
  - No long-term experience with “new” cell technologies
  - Field results still show huge optimization potential
    - Component and system level

# Thanks for your attention !!!



Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

Dr. Matthias Vetter

[www.ise.fraunhofer.de](http://www.ise.fraunhofer.de)

[matthias.vetter@ise.fraunhofer.de](mailto:matthias.vetter@ise.fraunhofer.de)