

Energy Storage Enabling Technologies

EPRI Workshop: Opportunities and Challenges for Energy Storage Systems to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Impacts in the Electric Power Sector

Aug. 7, 2008

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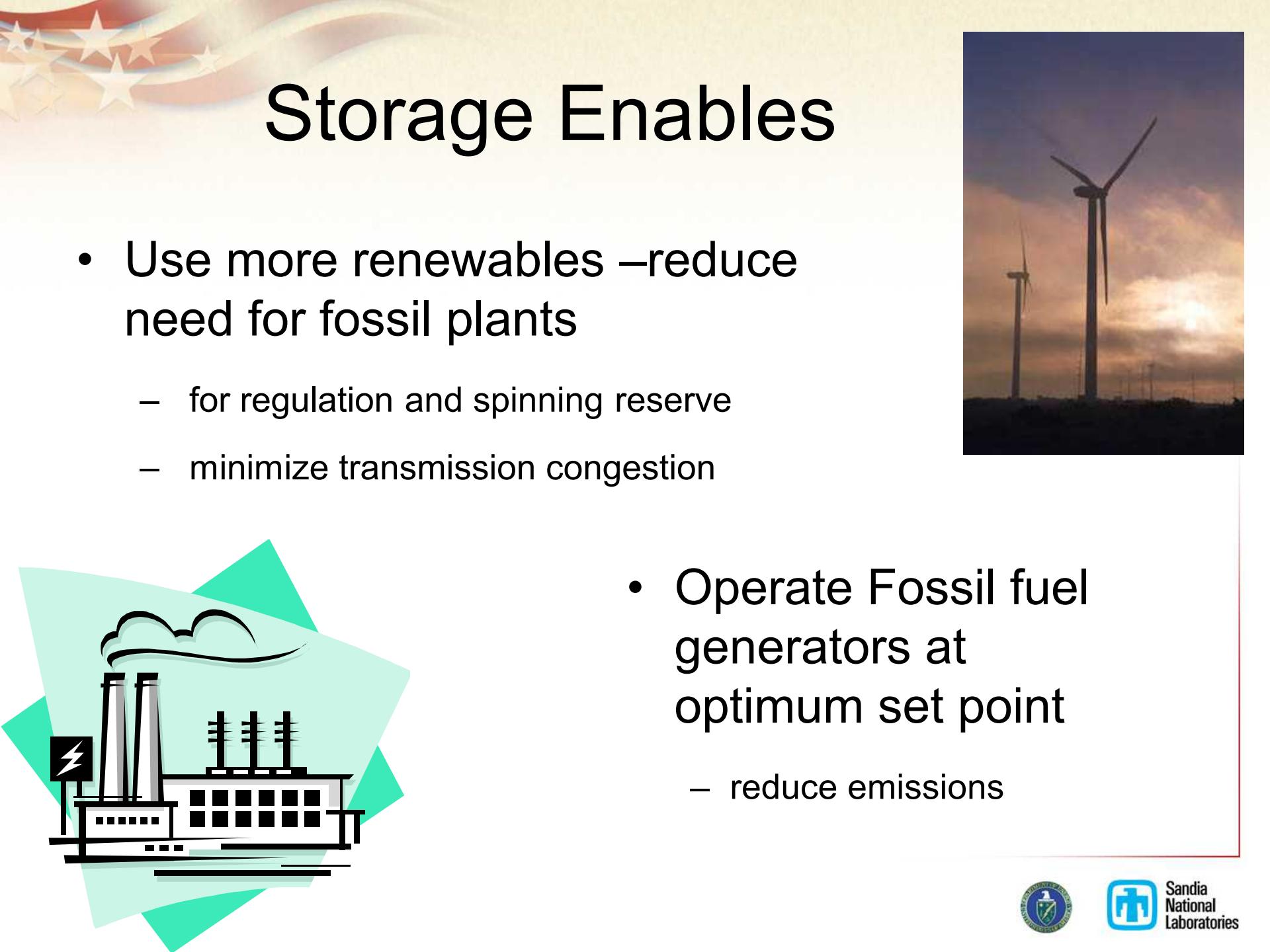
Why Energy Storage?



***Energy Storage Mediates Between
Variable Sources and Variable Loads***

*Without storage, energy generation
must equal energy consumption*





Storage Enables

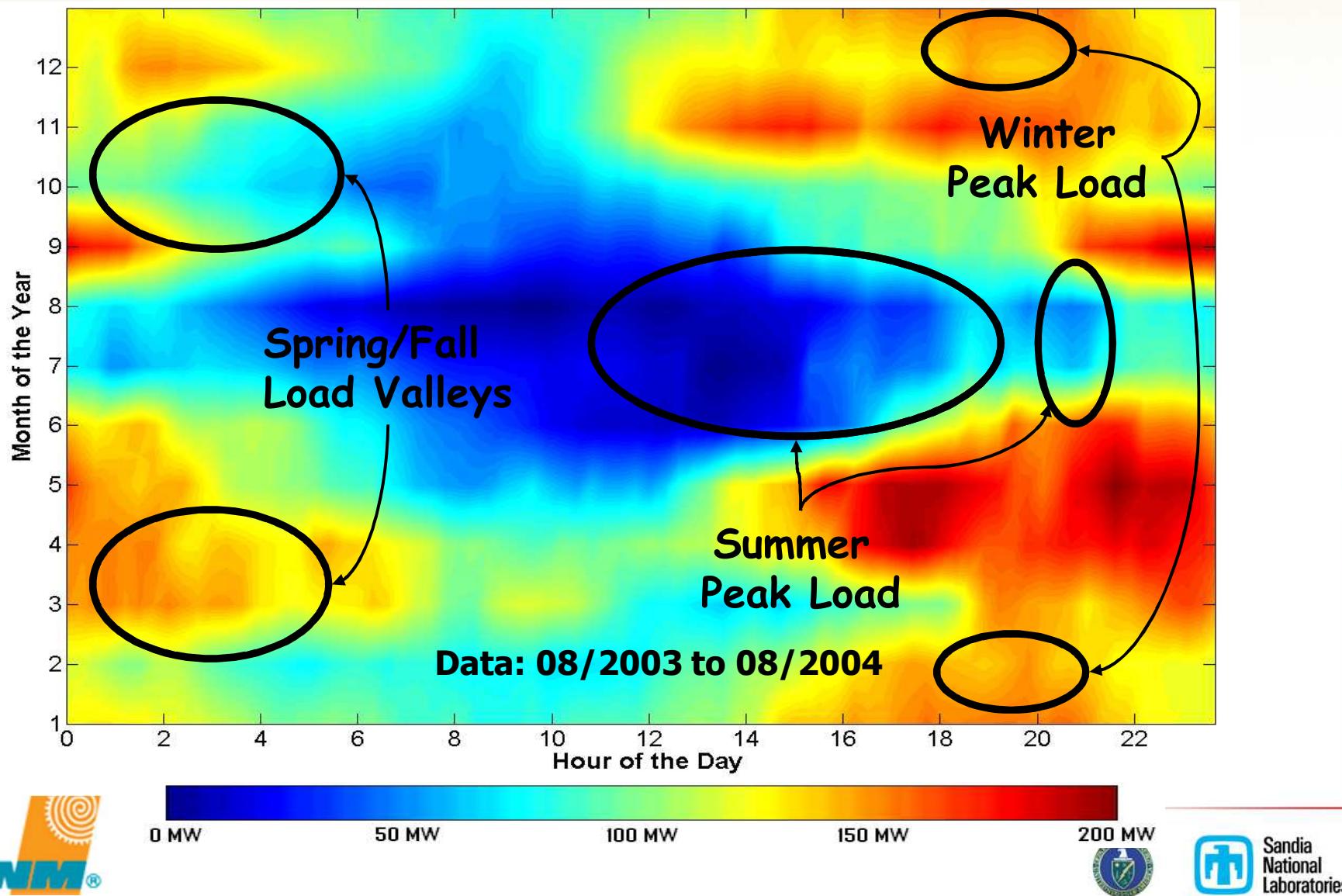
- Use more renewables –reduce need for fossil plants
 - for regulation and spinning reserve
 - minimize transmission congestion



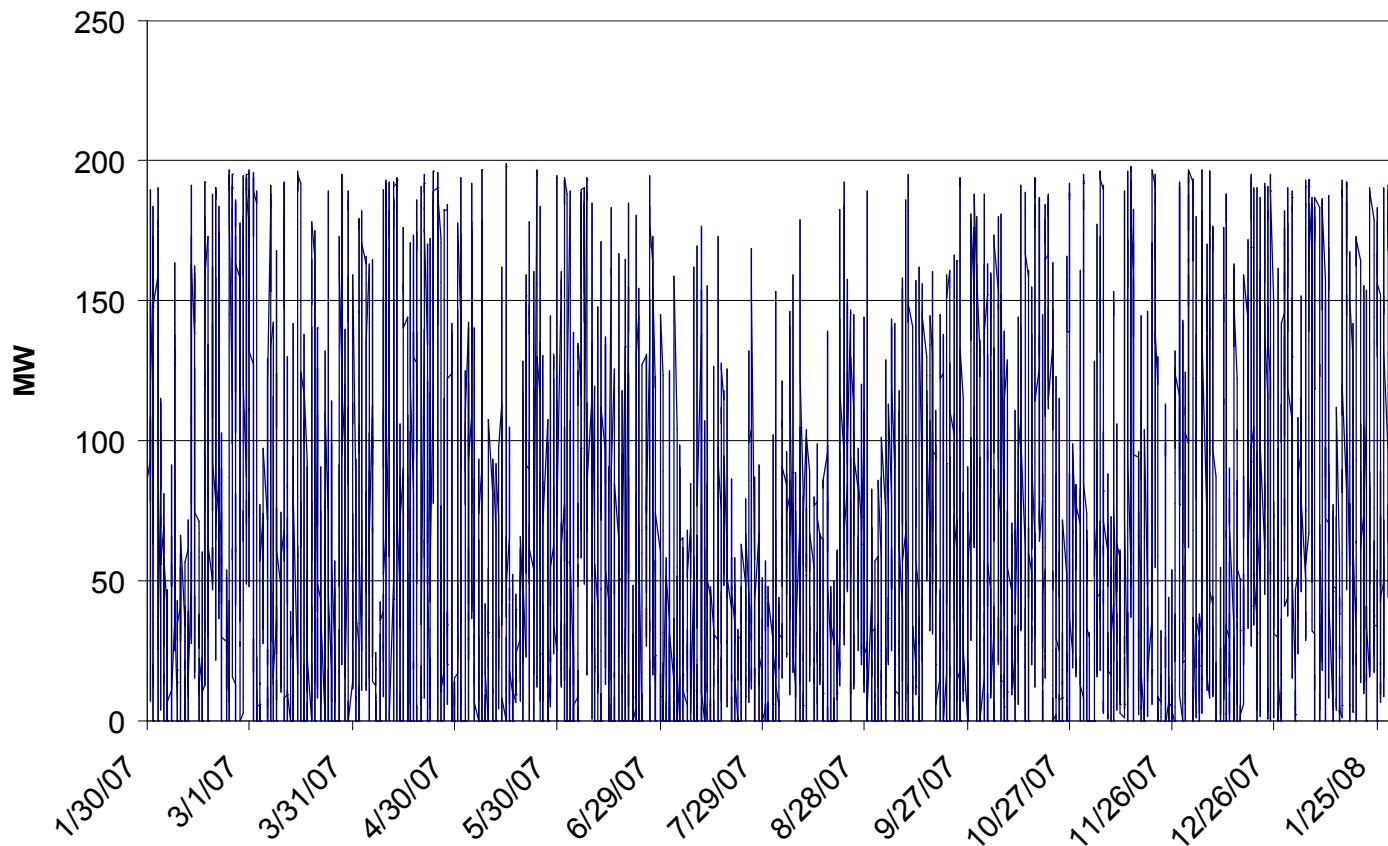
- Operate Fossil fuel generators at optimum set point
 - reduce emissions



Wind Output Profile vs. Min/Max Load

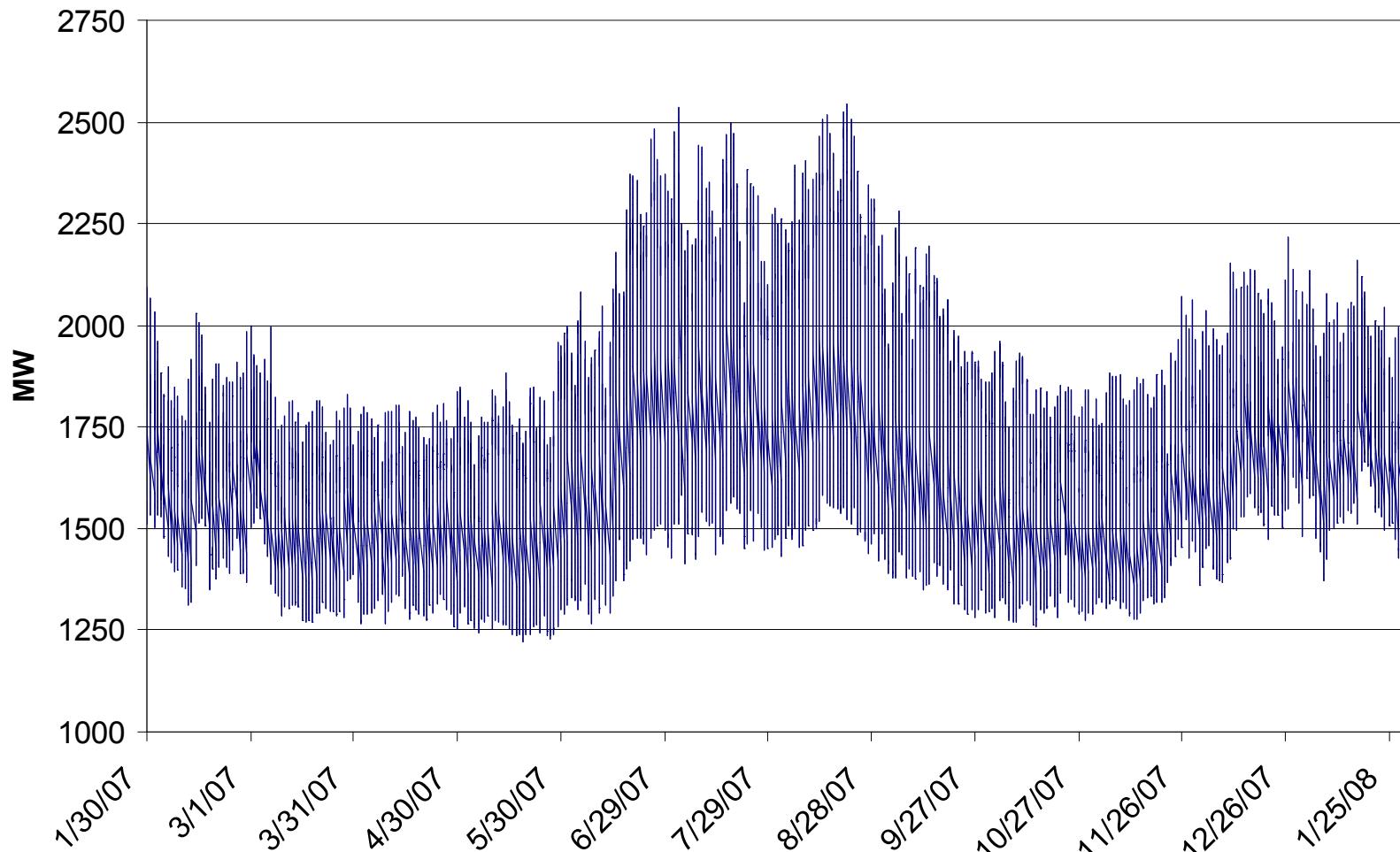


New Mexico Wind Energy Center (200 MW)



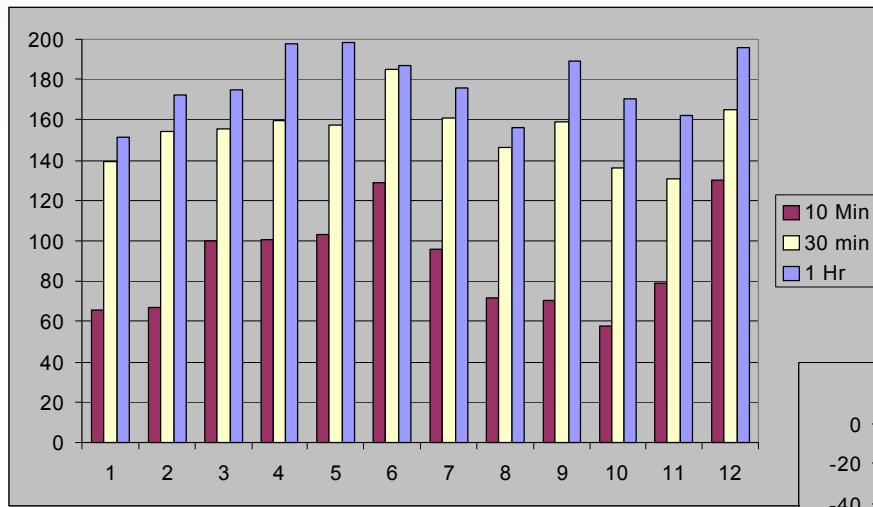
PNM Balancing Area Load

(Max = 2500MW, Min = 1250MW)

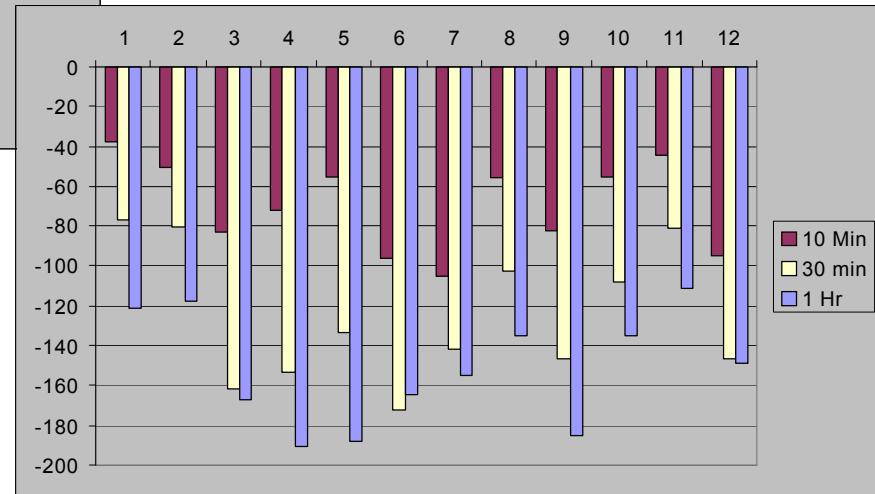


Maximum Up Ramps and Down Ramps

New Mexico Wind Energy Center
(by month)



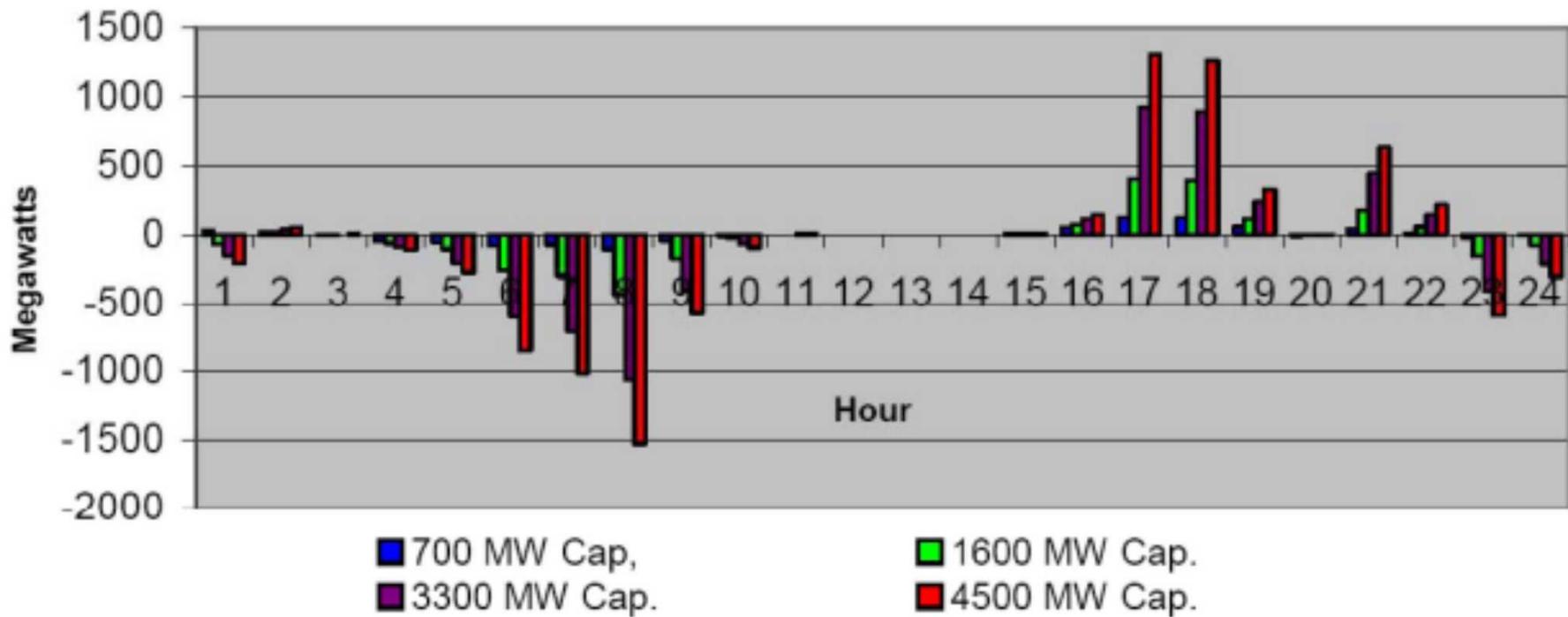
MW Up Ramps



MW Down Ramps



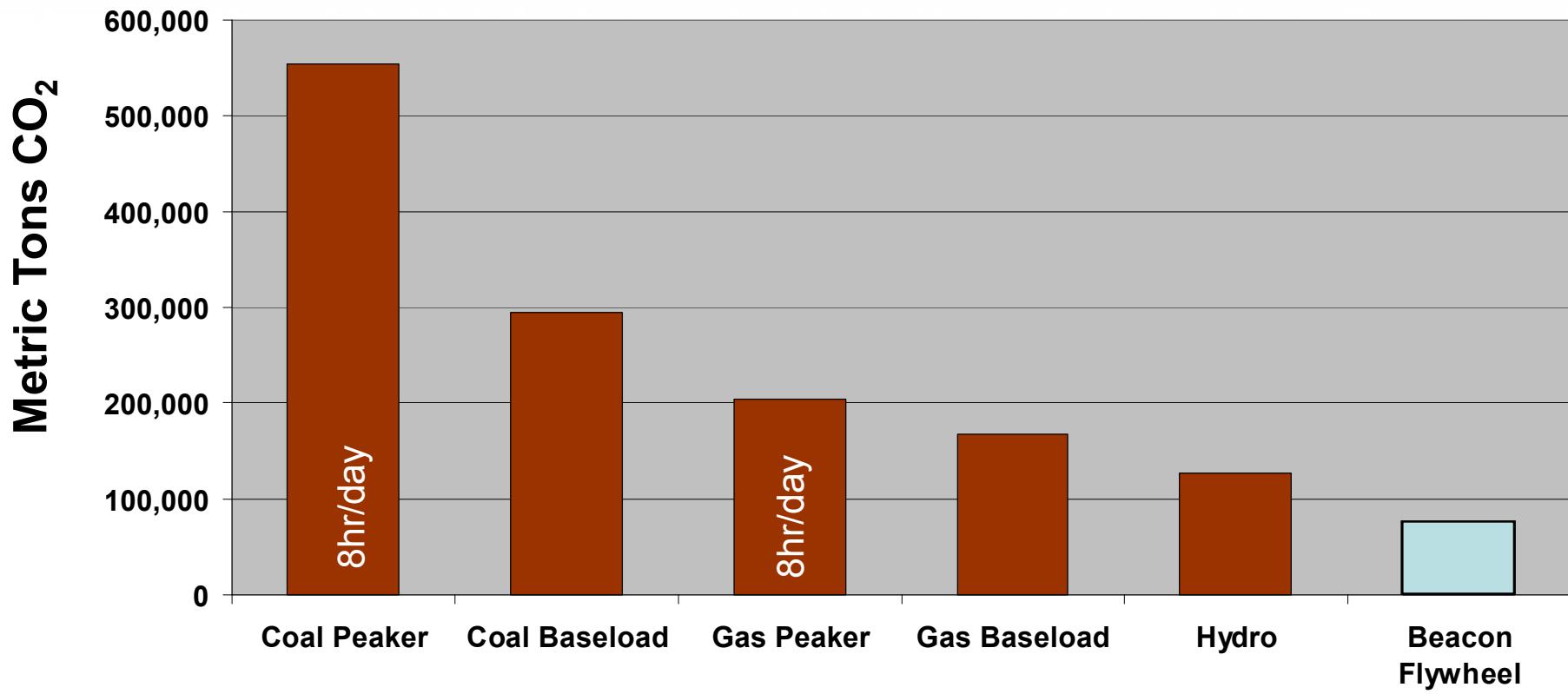
Predicted Energy Ramps-Additional Tehachapi Generation



Technology Comparison - Emissions

CO₂ Reduction

From KEMA study: 20 MW of Regulation over 20-year operating life



Dramatic reduction in CO₂ emissions vs. present methods

Emissions Comparison Approach

- Premise:
 - Traditional coal and gas power plants operate *less efficiently* in ramping output in frequency regulation mode - **Increased Emissions**.
 - Flywheels and other energy storage devices use grid power at *average* emission profiles – **Decreased Emissions**.
- Approach:
 - Examine Regulation Cycle
 - Calculate All flywheel losses and associated emissions from operation

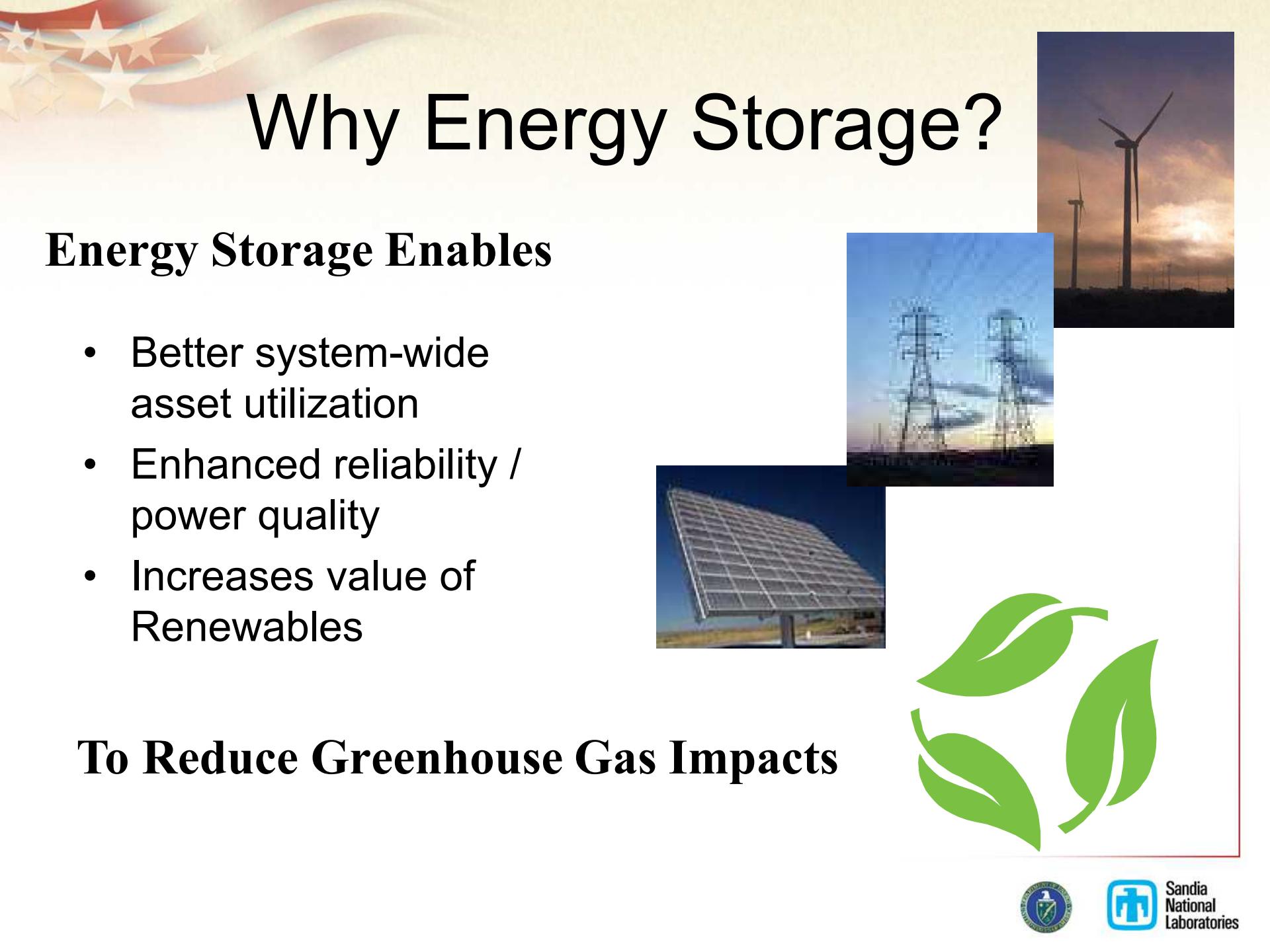


Results of Emission Analyses

Flywheel Regulation Compared:

- Coal Power Plants
 - Large reductions in the CO₂, SO_x, and NO_x
 - Generators use more fuel in ramping regulation mode
- Natural Gas Fired Power Plants
 - Mainly CO₂ emission reduction





Why Energy Storage?

Energy Storage Enables

- Better system-wide asset utilization
- Enhanced reliability / power quality
- Increases value of Renewables



To Reduce Greenhouse Gas Impacts



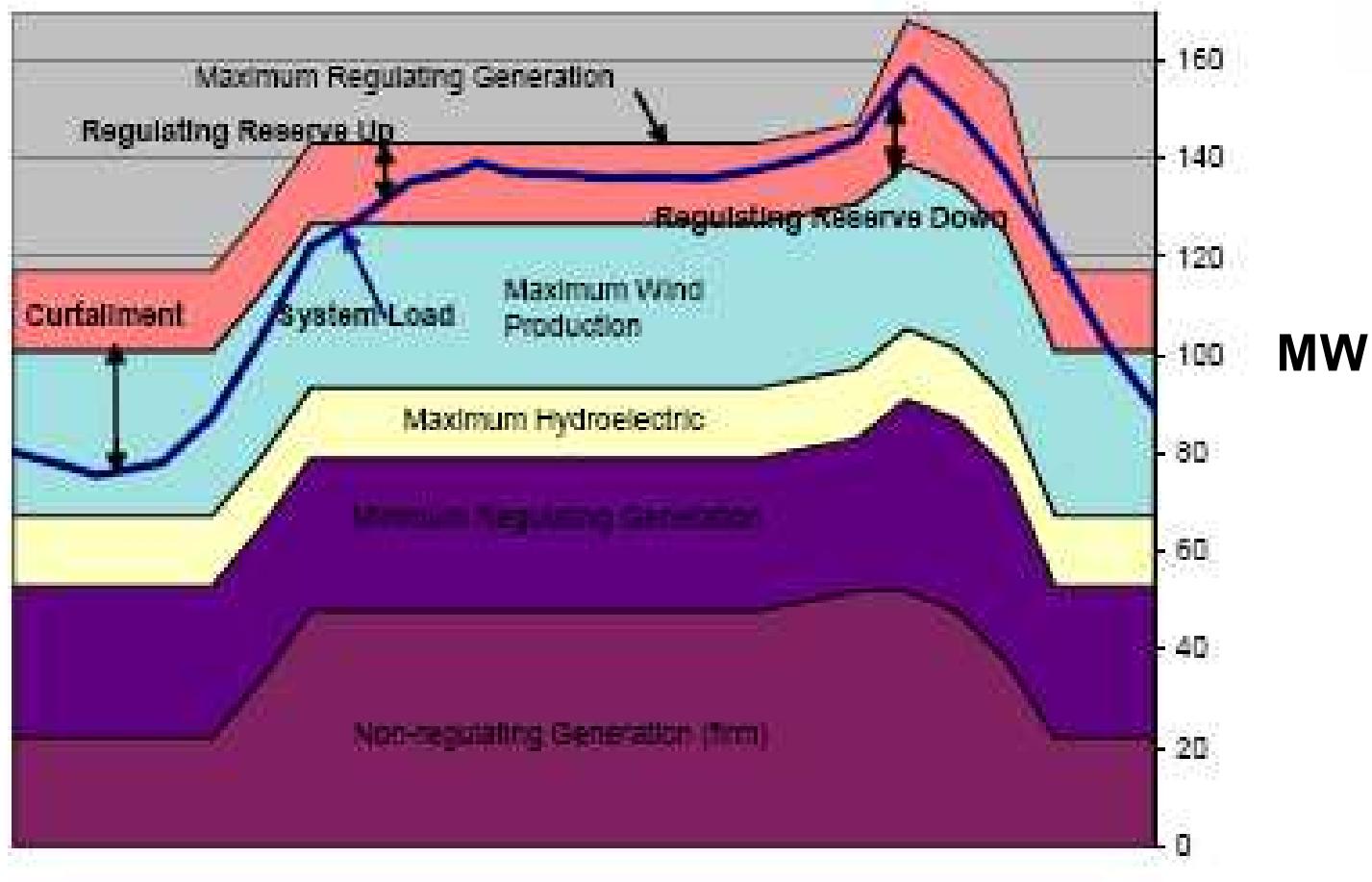
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Coast Guard Example

- 1 year simulation - consumed ~25% less fuel
- Diesel generator run time reduced by ~38%
- Demonstration at operational site
 - Duke Island (near Ketchikan, AK)

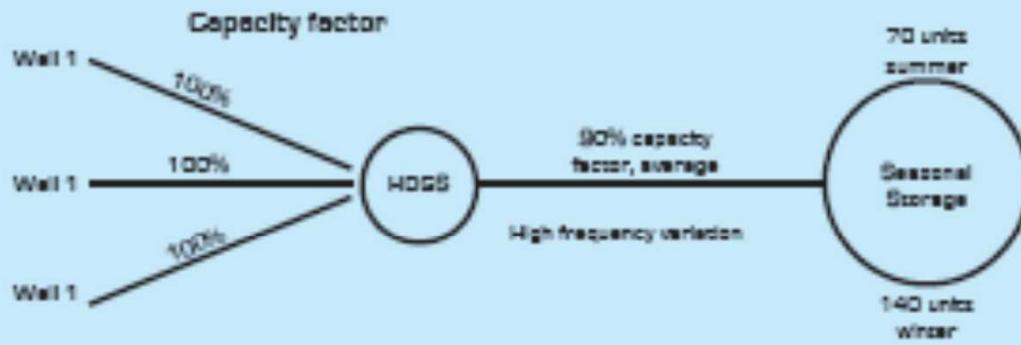


HELCO Load Curve/ Generation Characteristics for Future Wind



Storage as Part of a Transmission System

Natural Gas

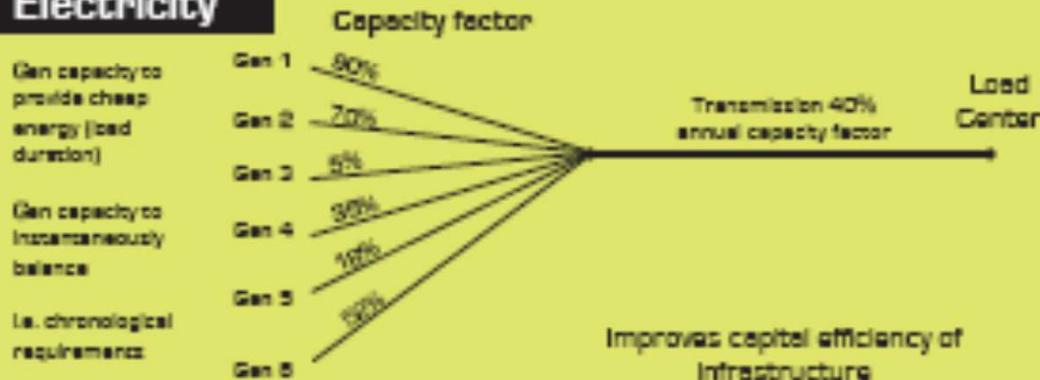


Time Dimension

- Summer/Winter
- Month to month
- Weekday to weekend

Storage improves capital efficiency, both in supply area and market areas

Electricity



Time Dimension

- Daily
- Peak/Off Peak
- Hour to Hour
- 5 Minutes to 5 Minutes