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Energy Storage Grand Challenge

Use Case Overview

April 23, 2020



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Presentation Outline

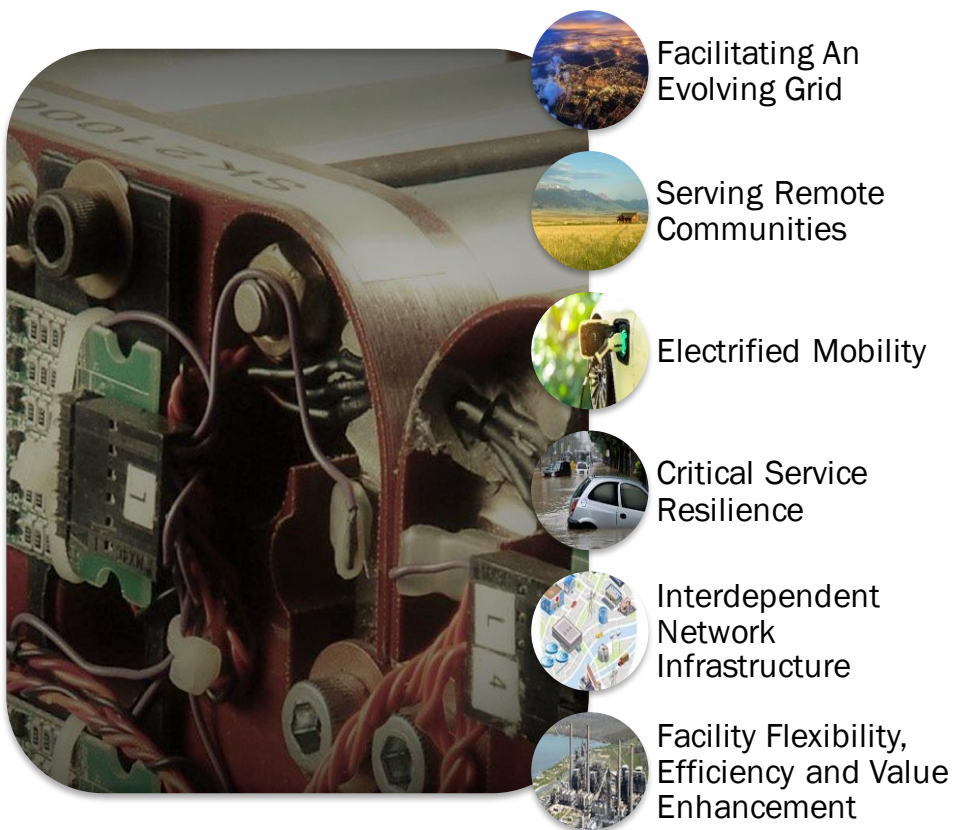
- **Use Case Framework and Details**
 - Facilitating An Evolving Grid
 - Serving Remote Communities
 - Electrified Mobility
 - Interdependent Network Infrastructure
 - Disaster Resilience and Recovery
 - Facility Flexibility, Efficiency and Value Enhancement
- **Technology Portfolio: A 2030 Scenario**
- **Accelerated Pathways**



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Use Case Mapping to Technology Pathways

“Guidepost” Use Cases



Tech Neutral Requirements

Performance

- Duration
- Cycles per Year
- Ramp Rate
- Response Time
- Lifetime

Operations

- Temperature
- Moisture
- Saline Resistance
- Emissions Runtime
- Noise Limits
- Flammability Risk

Delivery,
Installation,
Connection

- Shipping weight limits
- Construction season
- Interconnection voltage

Technology Pathways

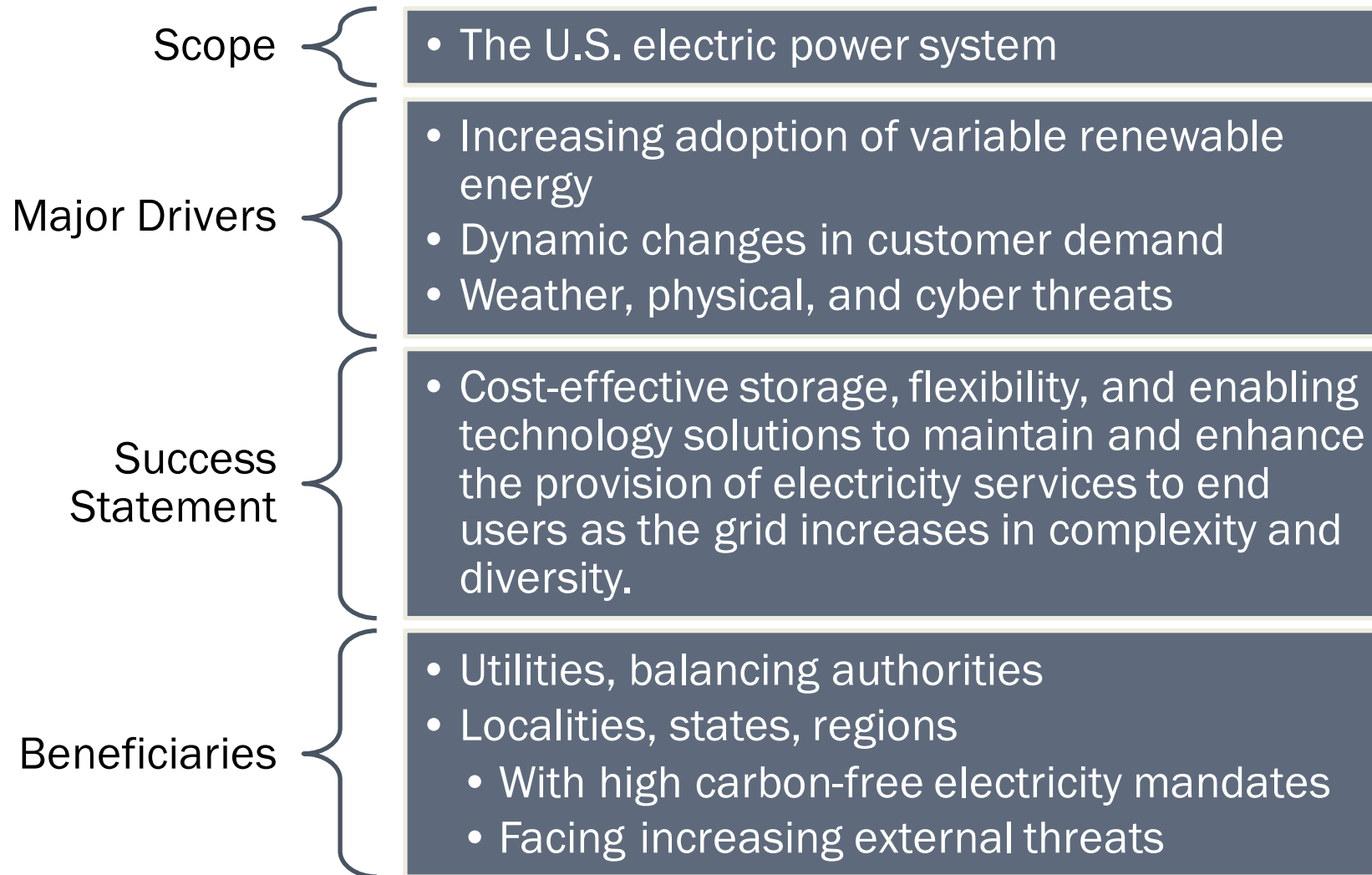
Bidirectional
Electrical
Storage

Flexible
Generation
and
Controllable
Loads

Chemical
and
Thermal
Storage



1. Facilitating an Evolving Grid



Brattle estimated the benefit of distribution investment deferral at \$14/kW-year [in Texas]; Edgette et al. estimated \$104/kW-year [in Minnesota]; Maitra et al. estimated \$9/kW-year [in the LADWP area]

Balducci, Patrick J., et al. "Assigning value to energy storage systems at multiple points in an electrical grid." *Energy & Environmental Science* 11.8 (2018): 1926-1944.

"...energy storage capacity costs below a roughly \$20/kWh target would allow a wind-solar mix to provide cost-competitive baseload electricity in resource-abundant locations..."

Ziegler, Micah S., et al. "Storage requirements and costs of shaping renewable energy Toward grid decarbonization." *Joule* 3.9 (2019): 2134-2153.



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2. Serving Remote Communities

Scope

- Island, coastal, and remote communities

Major Drivers

- Electricity premium due to fuel logistics and maintenance
- Fuel supply disruptions

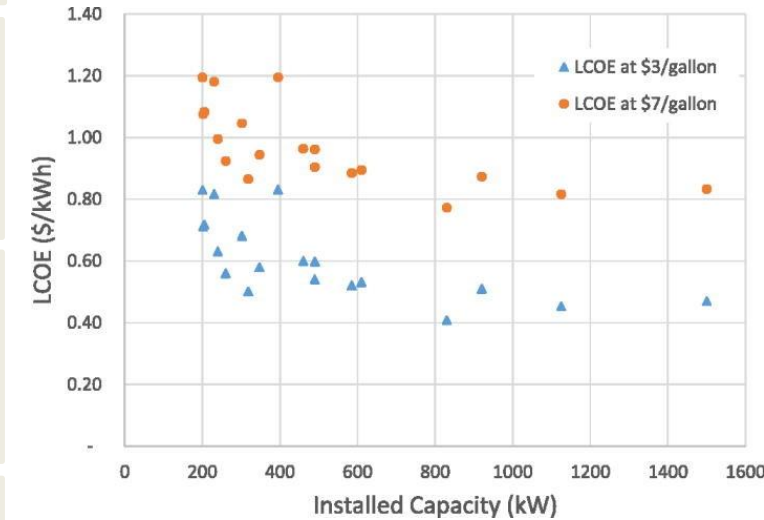
Success Statement

- Clean, resilient, and cost-effective storage and flexibility solutions to provide electricity for critical and beneficial public services.

Beneficiaries

- Communities
 - without current electrical infrastructure
 - power provided by delivered fuel
 - bulk power connections are not practical or economically unfeasible
- Remote Department of Defense locations
- Grid connected regions to improve local resiliency and flexibility

Levelized cost of electricity for Alaskan Communities under different fuel costs



Nathan Green; Marc Mueller-Stoffels; Erin Whitney; Journal of Renewable and Sustainable Energy 9, 061701 (2017) DOI: 10.1063/1.4986585



“Oregon's Office of Emergency Management encourages people to be prepared to be on their own for a minimum of two weeks.”

<https://www.oregon.gov/OEM/hazardsprep/Pages/2-Weeks-Ready.aspx>



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3. Electrified Mobility

Scope

- Charging infrastructure
- Energy storage systems for electric vehicles

Major Drivers

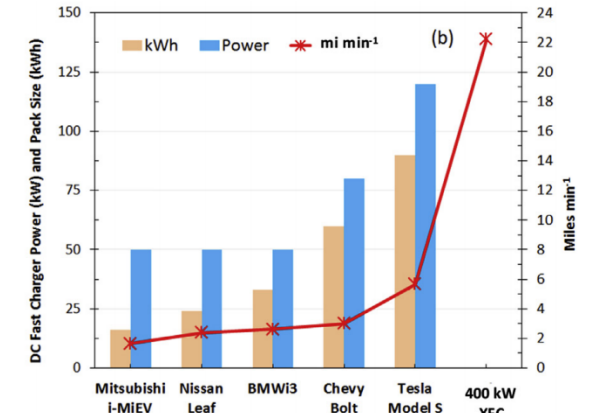
- Fast charging can stress the delivery capacity of the local distribution grid
- Opportunity for lower manufacturing costs and improved performance of electric vehicle batteries

Success Statement

- Clean and cost-effective storage solutions that facilitate a large-scale adoption of electric vehicles while maximizing beneficial coordination with the power grid.

Beneficiaries

- Fleet owners, including
 - Department of Defense
 - Delivery companies, logistics operators
 - Emergency and first responders
- Electric utilities
- End consumers
- New business models, such as charging station operators

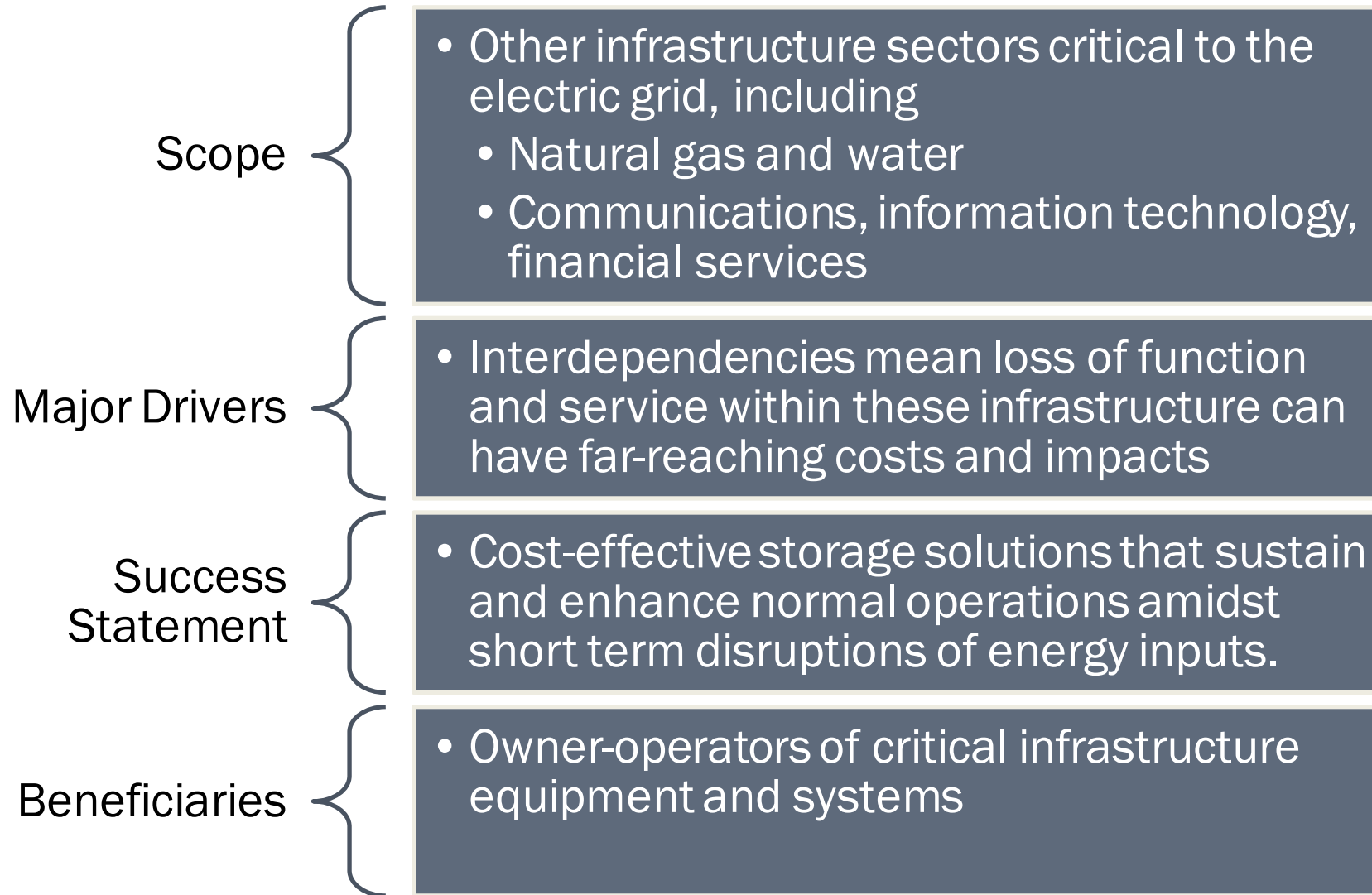


“During high use times, multiple XFC events may occur either simultaneously at a single location or back-to-back at the same location. An effective energy storage solution would need to be able to buffer both the power and energy demands of such a station.”

USDOE, “Enabling Fast Charging: A Technology Gap Assessment”
October 2017



4. Interdependent Network Infrastructure



“Most telecommunications facilities have at least eight-hour backup—often required by regulation—but locations prone to lengthy power outages, such as hurricane-prone areas, require backup capability between 24 and 72 hours.”

<https://www.hydrogen.energy.gov/pdfs/44520.pdf>



5. Critical Service Resilience

Scope

- Critical sectors, including:
 - Defense
 - Emergency Services
 - Government Facilities
 - Healthcare and Public Health
- Companies, manufacturers, who need to maintain operations

“At a minimum MDLARA will require that sufficient on-site fuel storage be available to provide... demand for at least 24 hours.”

Michigan Department of Licensing & Regulatory Affairs
Requirements For Emergency Fuel In Hospitals
https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/Emergency_Fuel_and_Water_Supply_for_Hospitals_199271_7.pdf

Major Drivers

- Disaster-related and other power outages

Success Statement

- Cost-effective storage solutions that maintain critical services for a sufficient duration following extended power outages.

Requirements regarding onsite fuel source during emergency [for FL Assisted Living Facilities]:

- 16 beds or less = 48 hours
- 17 or more beds = 72 hours

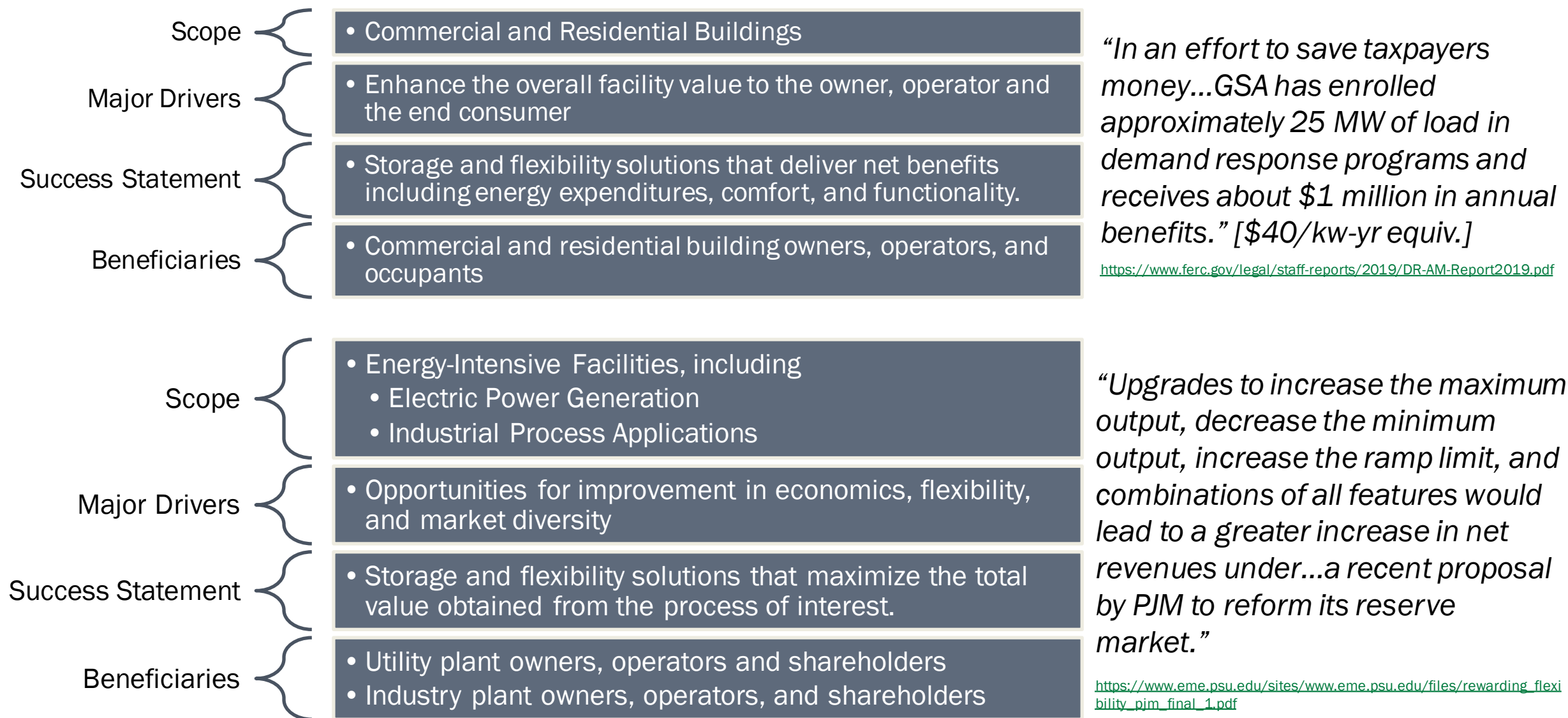
<http://ichc.virginia.gov/5.%20Assisted%20Living%20Facilities%20%20Generator%20Requirement%20FINAL.pdf>

Beneficiaries

- Owners, operators, and users of critical sector facilities
- Residents and businesses relying on critical services



6. Facility Flexibility, Efficiency and Value Enhancement





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U.S. Storage Industry 2030 Scenario

