

# Potential for Energy Storage in a Network

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Thurles May 2008



# Introduction

- Introduction to Enersol
- Reasons why energy storage needs are growing.
- Enersol's partnerships
- Grid code Solutions and energy storage
- Future

# Energy Storage

- Energy storage can optimise the existing generation and transmission infrastructures whilst also preventing expensive upgrades. Energy storage devices can manage these irregularities and thus aid the amalgamation of renewable technologies.
- Power fluctuations from renewable resources will prevent their large-scale penetration into the network.
- energy storage devices can reduce emissions by aiding the transition to newer, cleaner technologies such as renewable resources

# Energy Storage Applications

- 1. Load management
- 2. Spinning reserve
- 3. Transmission and distribution stabilisation
- 4. Transmission upgrade deferral
- 5. Peak generation
- 6. Renewable energy integration
- 7. End-use applications
- 8. Emergency back-up
- 9. Demand Side Management (DSM)
- 10. Irish network is effectively an “Island Grid” so faults on any part are see throughout the country.
- 11. Ability to provide reactive and active power

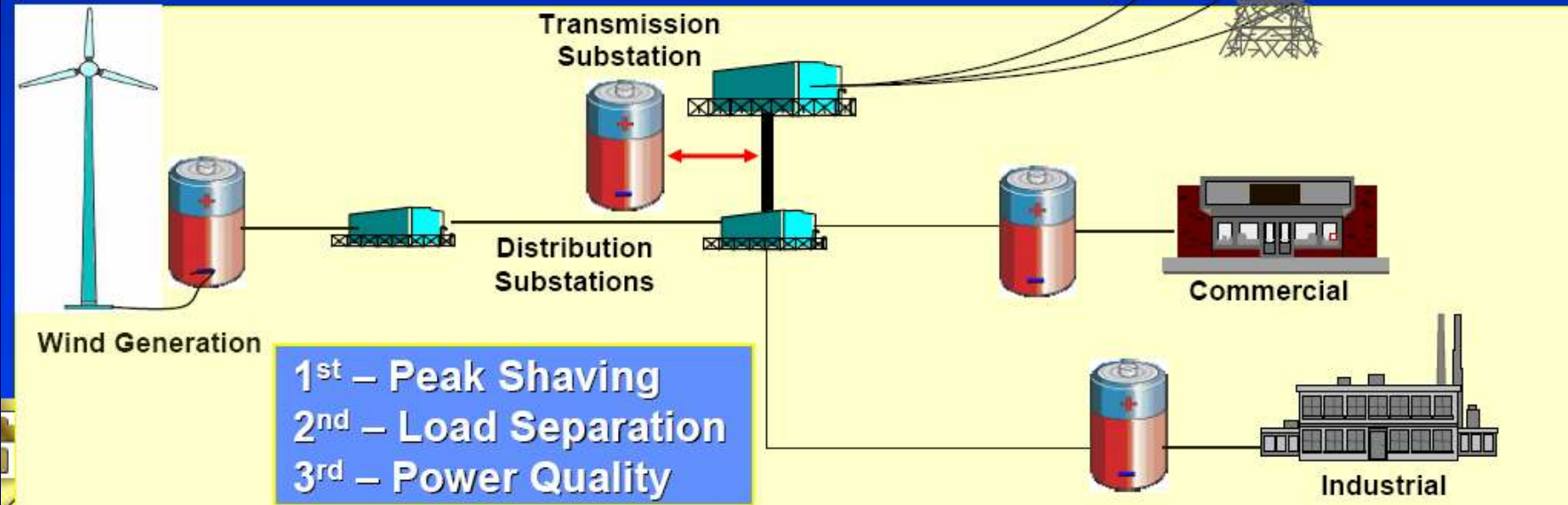
# Utility Applications Longer Term Grid Storage

- Active network management for demand
- Renewable energy power storage (off peak)
- “Insure” grid against DG growth
- Asset deferment
- Eases T&D congestion

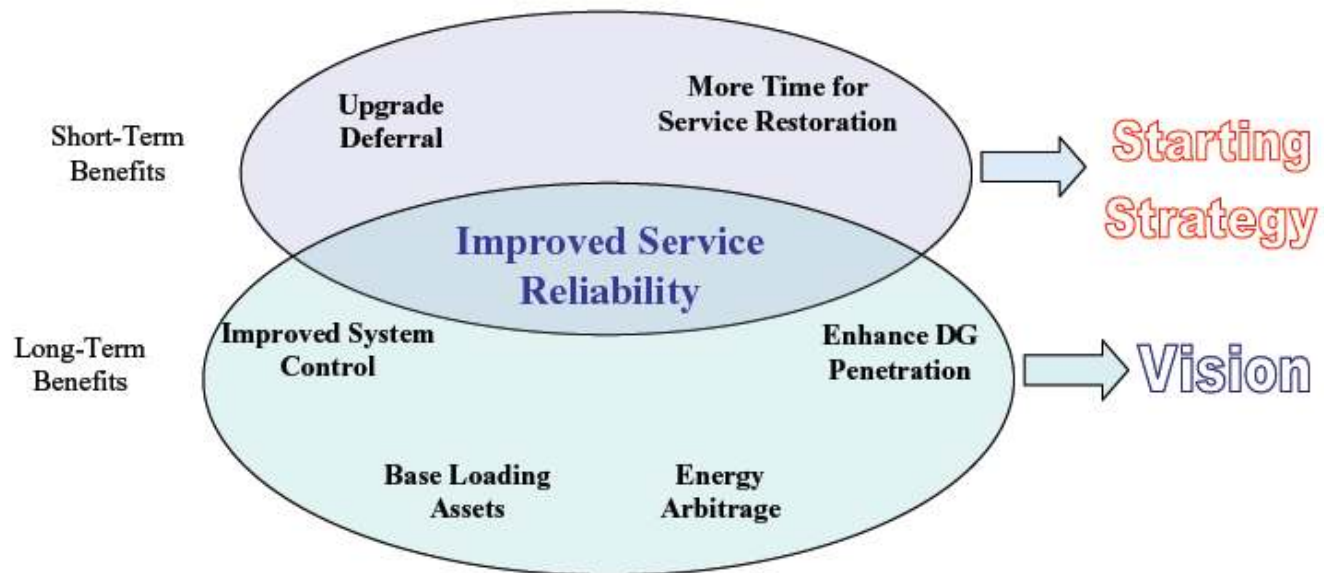
# New Grid Level Energy Storage

- Value of storage to the grid is being recognized
- Grid constraints are growing
- Available storage options have increased significantly
- Total costs are improving

# AEP – View of the future



# Short-Term & Long-Term Benefits



# Performance of our solution

- Long life >15 years.
- High Depth of Discharge available with no impact on battery life.
- One of the greatest characteristics of NaS batteries is its ability to provide power in a single, continuous discharge or else in shorter larger pulses (up to five times higher than the continuous rating). It is also capable of pulsing in the middle of a long-term discharge.
- 80% round trip efficiency (75% including auxiliary supplies).
- Environmentally friendly and safe.

# NAS Batteries in Japan



10 MW / 58 MWH



6 MW / 48 MH

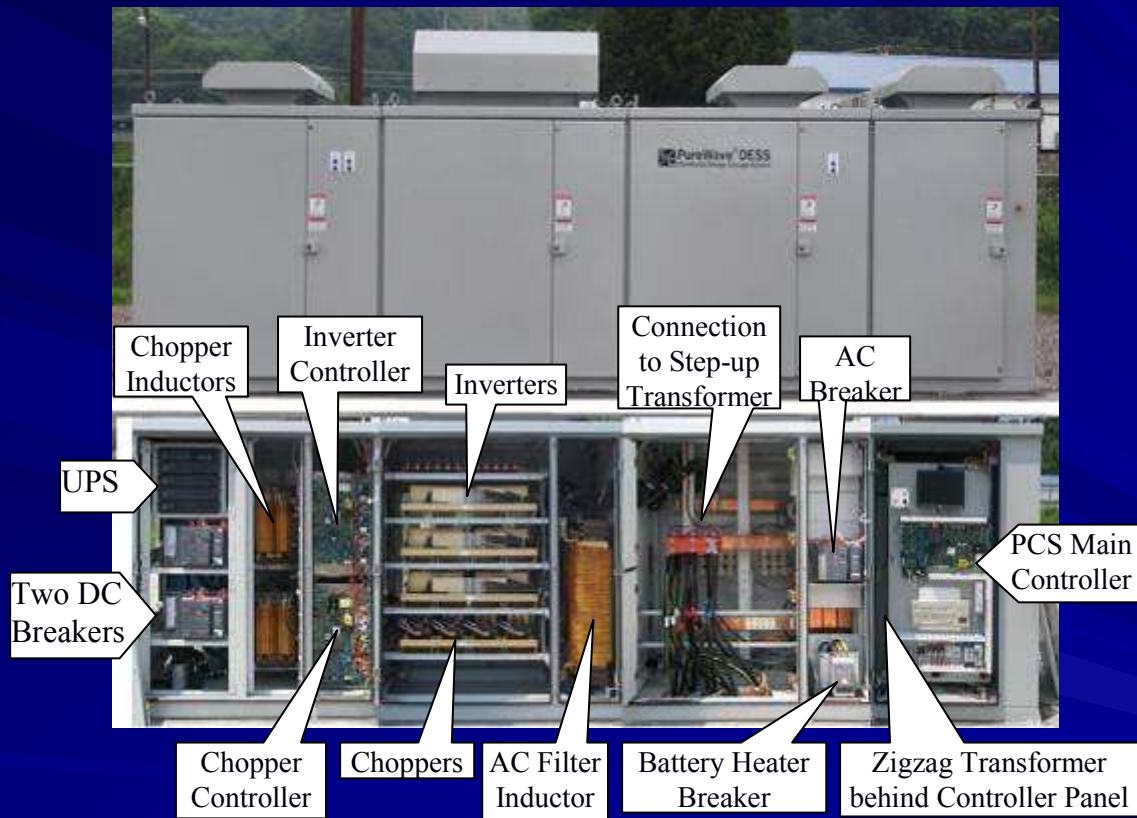


1.2 MW / 7.2 MWH

# 1.0Mw, 7.2MwH NAS Battery

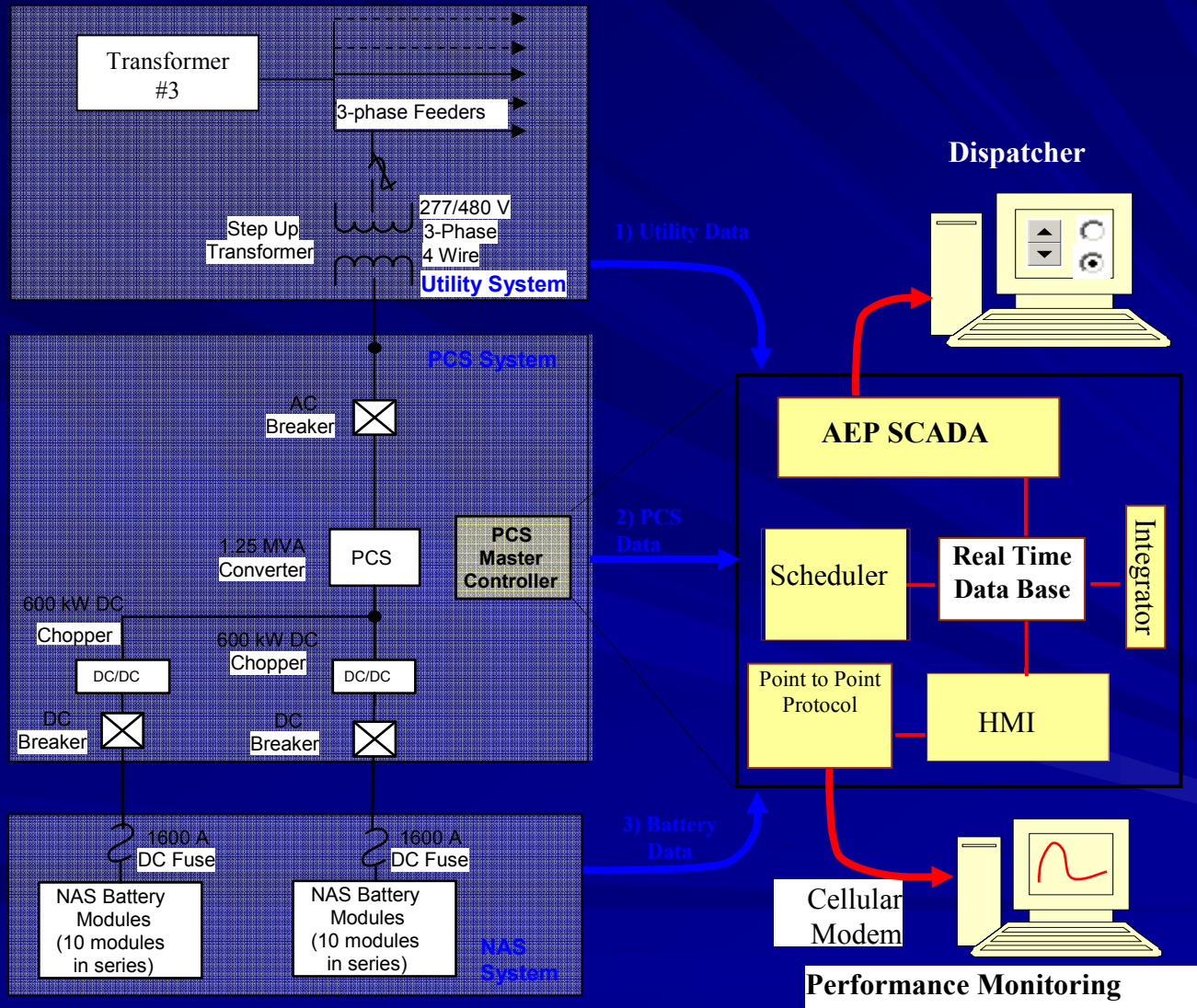


# 1.25 MW Power Conversion System

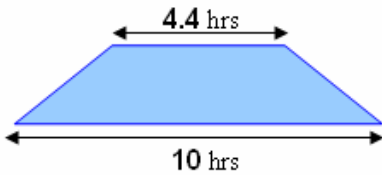
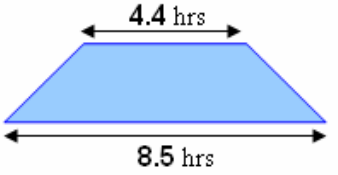
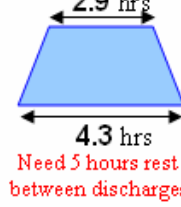
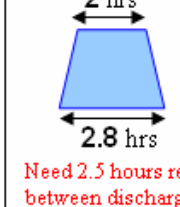
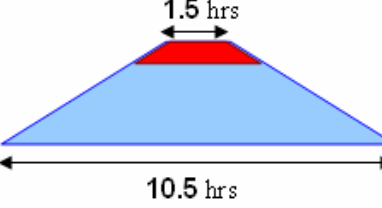
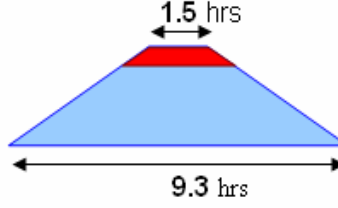

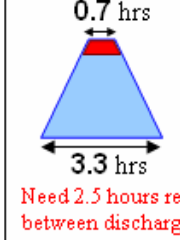



1.25 MVA PCS and its key components

# Peak Shaving System Diagram

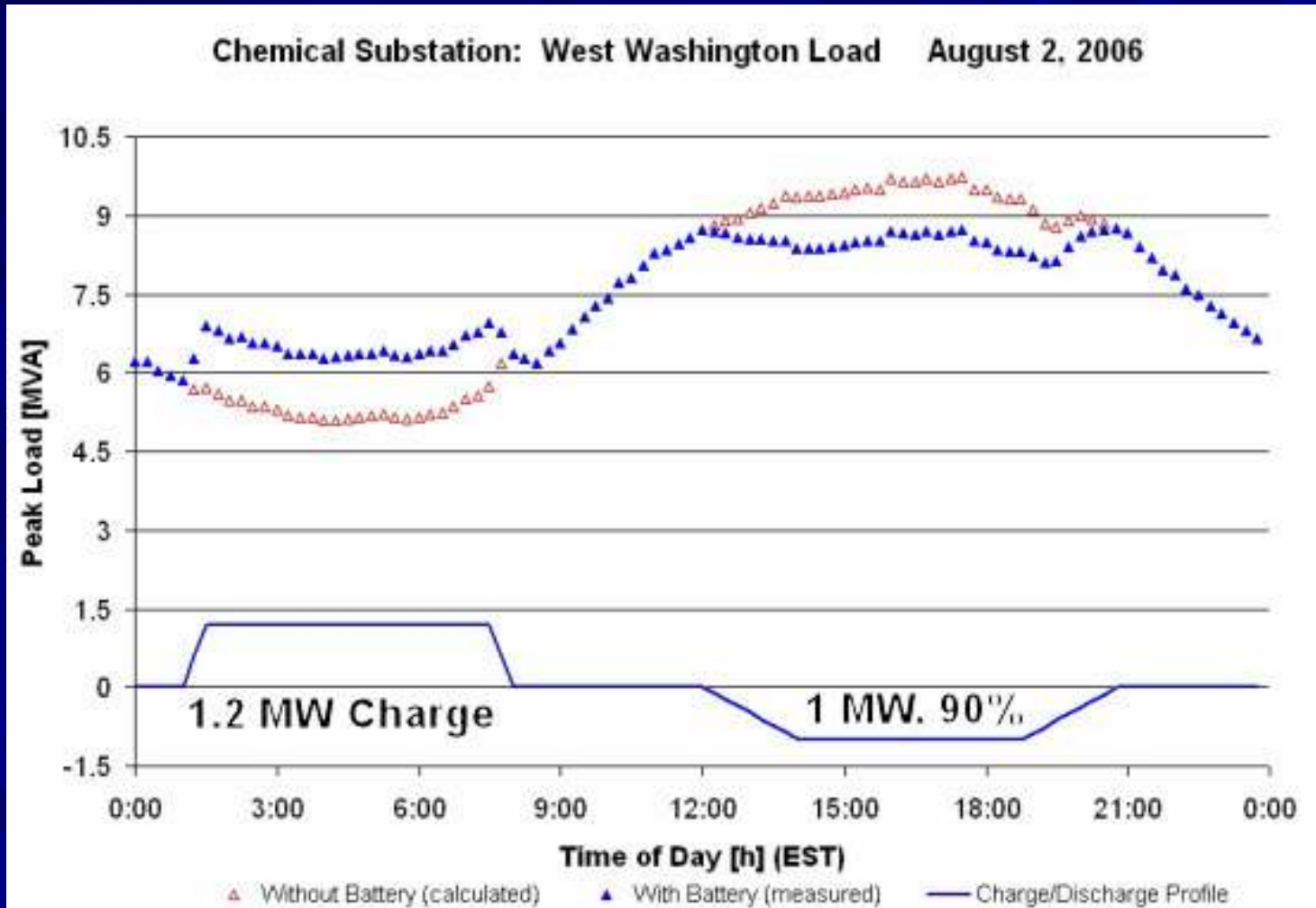


# Peak Shaving System Operating Profile

		<b>100% Capacity</b> 7.2MWh, 2500 Cycles	<b>90% Capacity</b> 6.48 MWh, 4000-5000 Cycles	<b>50% Capacity</b> 3.6 MWh (2 discharges)	<b>33% Capacity</b> 2.4 MWh (3 discharges)
<b>Discharge</b>	Rated Power <b>1 MW</b>				
	Maximum Power <b>1.2 MW</b>				
<b>Charge</b>	Rated Power <b>1.2 MW</b>	<p>Until fully charged (less than 10 hours)</p> 			

Profiles approved by NGK on 9/14/05

# Example of Battery Peak Shaving



# Conclusions

- Adding real storage for an island grid is gaining momentum
- Costs are becoming realistic
- Real values to the grid are being studied in greater detail
- Can be used to optimise wind penetration in an island grid
- Can be used as a peaking plant