



Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy



MITTELSTAND
GLOBAL
ENERGY SOLUTIONS
MADE IN GERMANY

Energy Storage – Technologies, Applications, Markets

Urban Windelen, Executive Director,
German Energy Storage Association

Barcelona, Nov. 05, 2019

The German Energy Storage Association (BVES)

- The BVES is the industrial association of German energy storage companies that is open to all technologies in the areas of electricity, heat and mobility. (~ 200 Member Companies)
- We are a dialogue partner for politics, administration, science and publicity. With targeted lobbying at the interfaces of political decision making we are trying to improve the German regulation and policy framework.
- In addition, the BVES monitors research and development activities and informs members of new results and developments.



BVES - The German Energy Storage Association

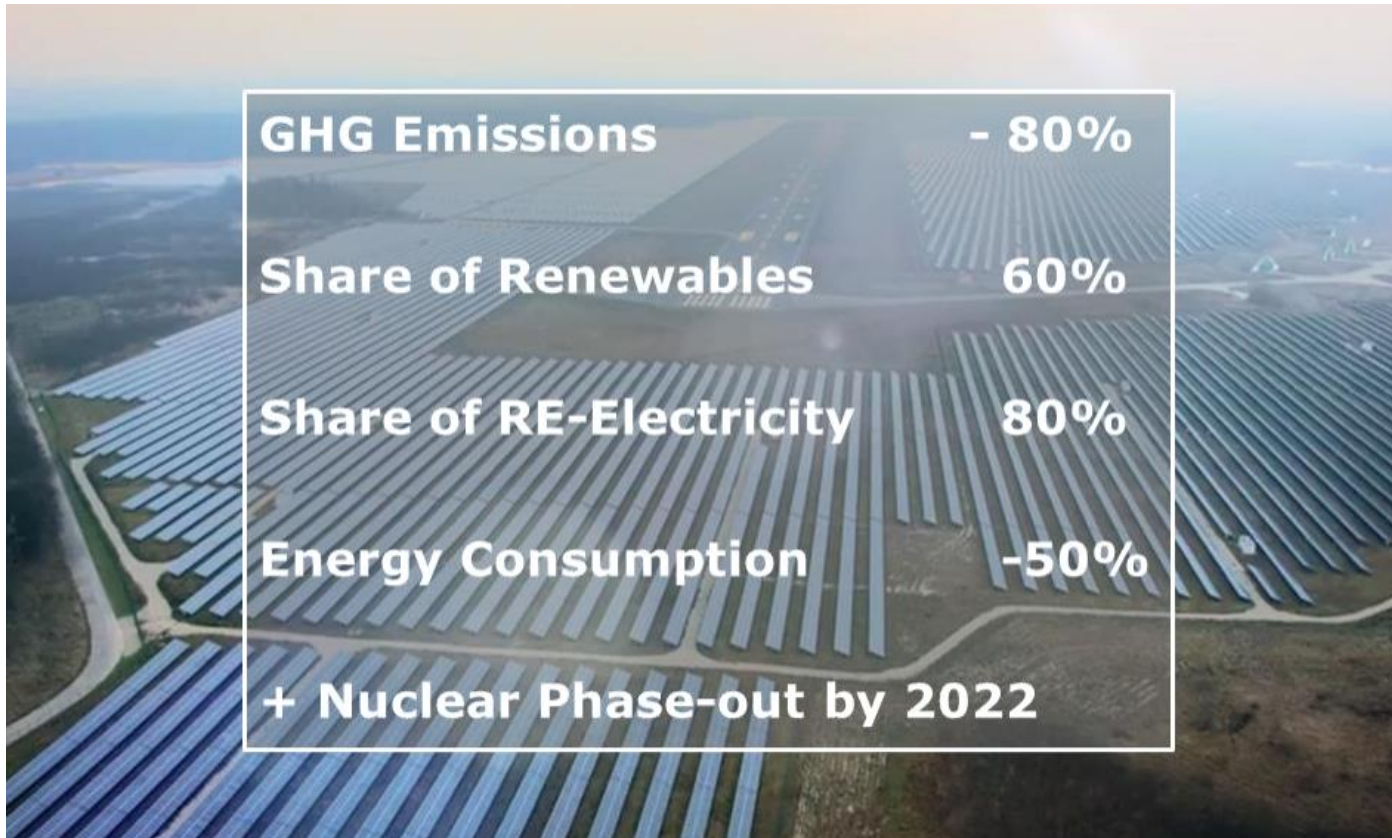
An Excerpt of our Members



Agenda

- BVES – German Energy Storage Association
- ‚Energy Transition‘ creates the need of storage
- Technologies and Applications
- Regulatory framework
- Conclusions

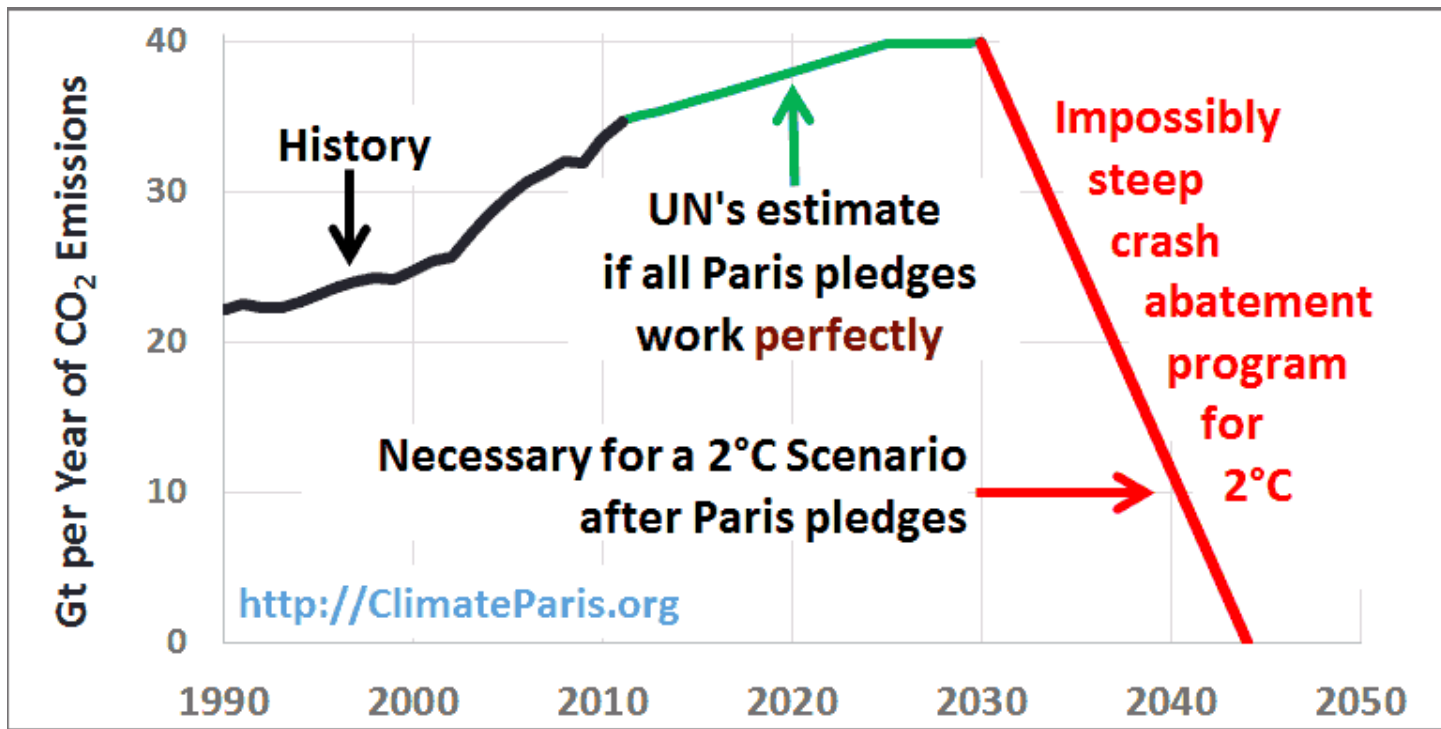
Goals of the ‚Energiewende‘



Source: Germany Trade and Invest

Paris Agreement (COP 21)

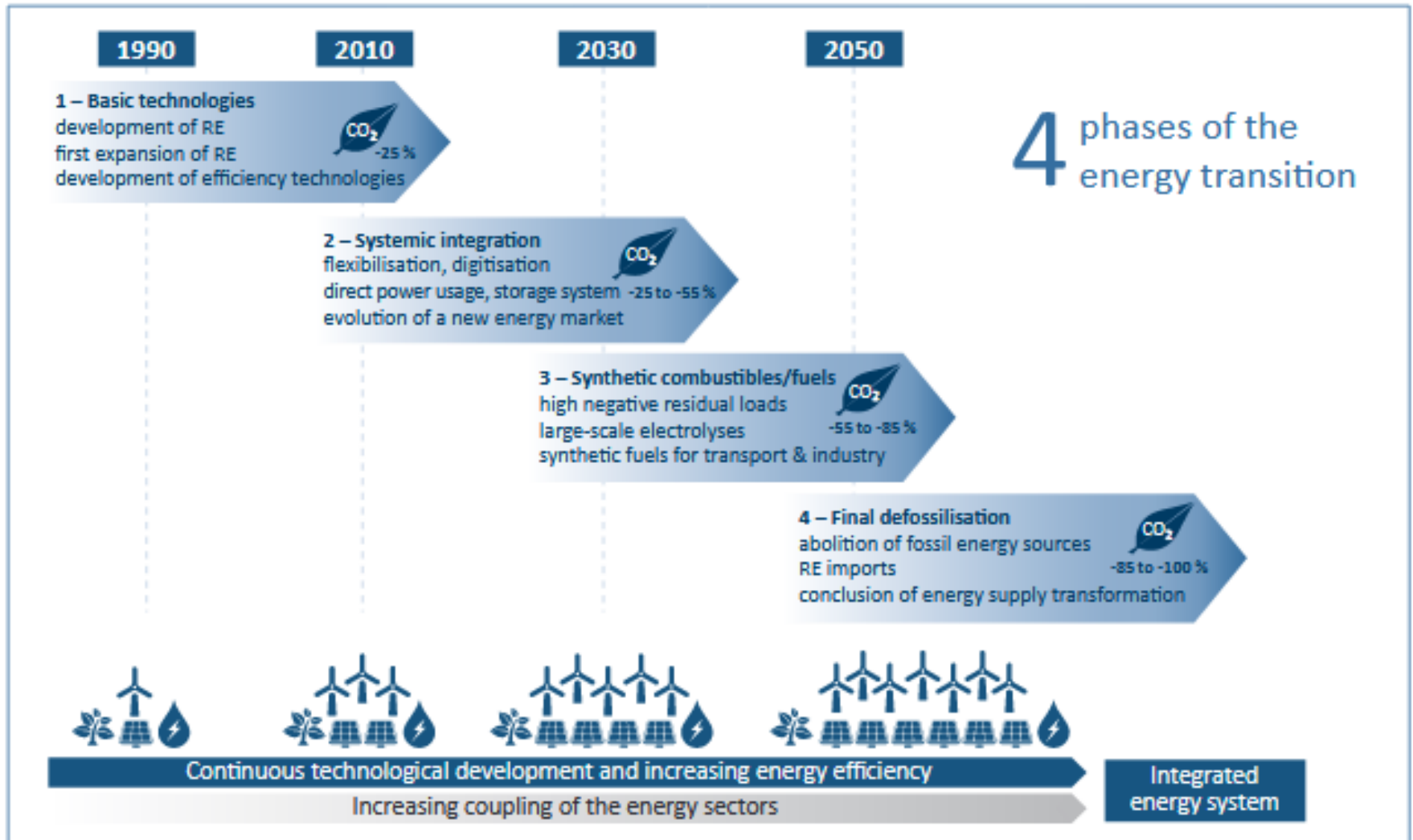
Goal: Limiting global warming to 2° C



Source: [www. http://climateparis.org](http://climateparis.org)

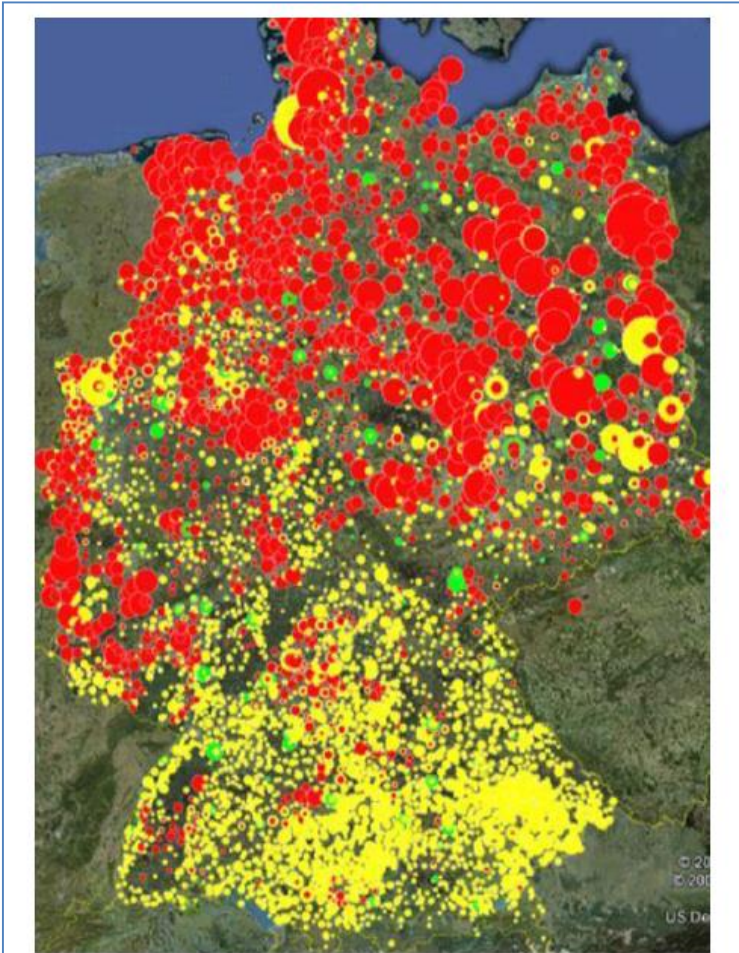
→ Limiting the Energiewende to the electricity sector is not sufficient !

4 Phases of the Energiewende: Step 2 +3 still to be done



Quelle: Studie „Energiesysteme der Zukunft“ (ESYS)

Main Challenge No.1 – The “Local Issue”



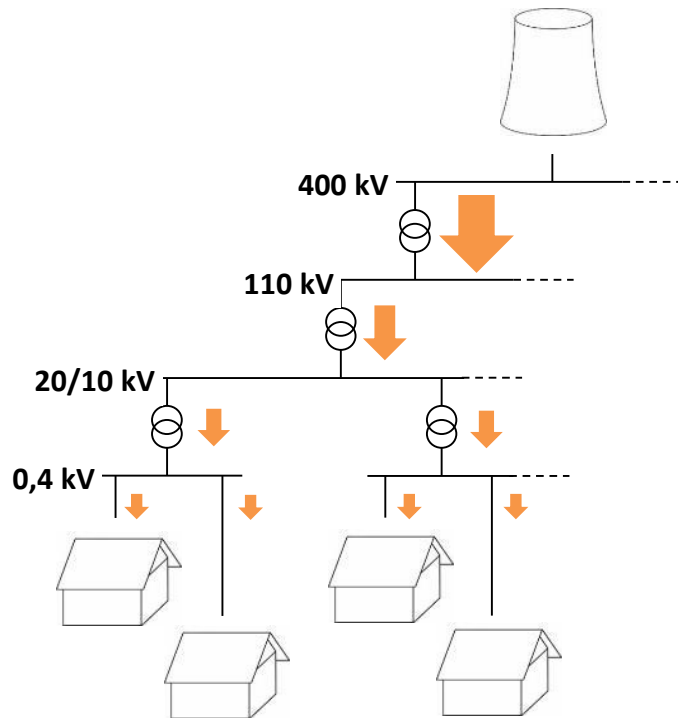
Energyintensive industry
sits mostly in the south of
Germany



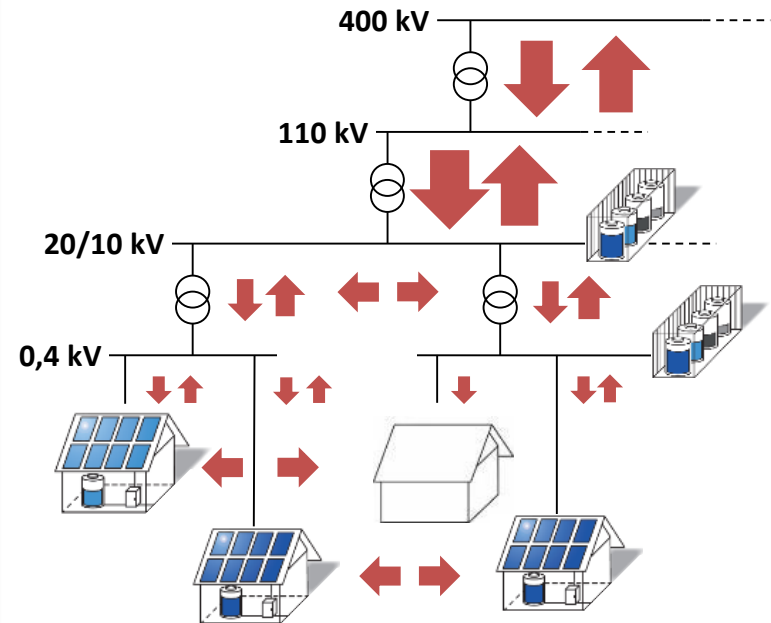
Task is, to bring wind-
energy (onshore and
offshore) from the
north to the south

Main Challenge No.2 – The “System Issue”

The Fossil Age



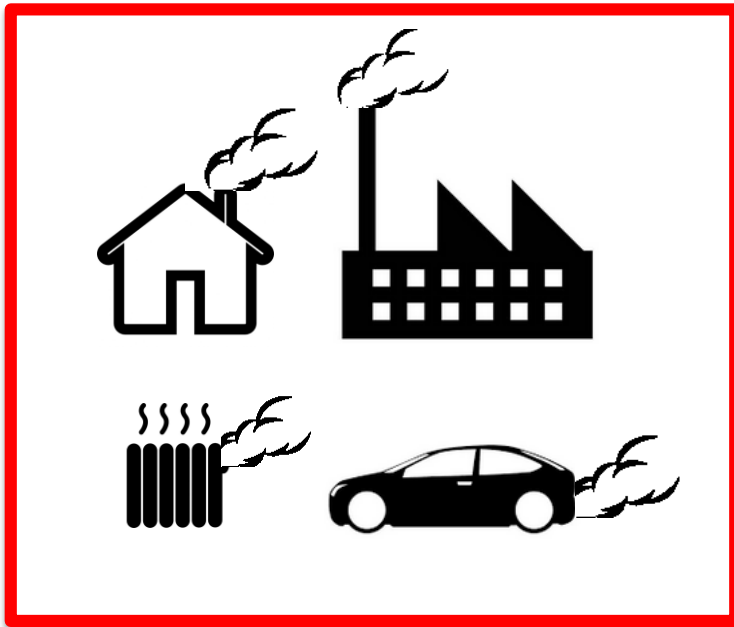
New Electrification Wave



Main Challenge No.3 – The “Power Issue”

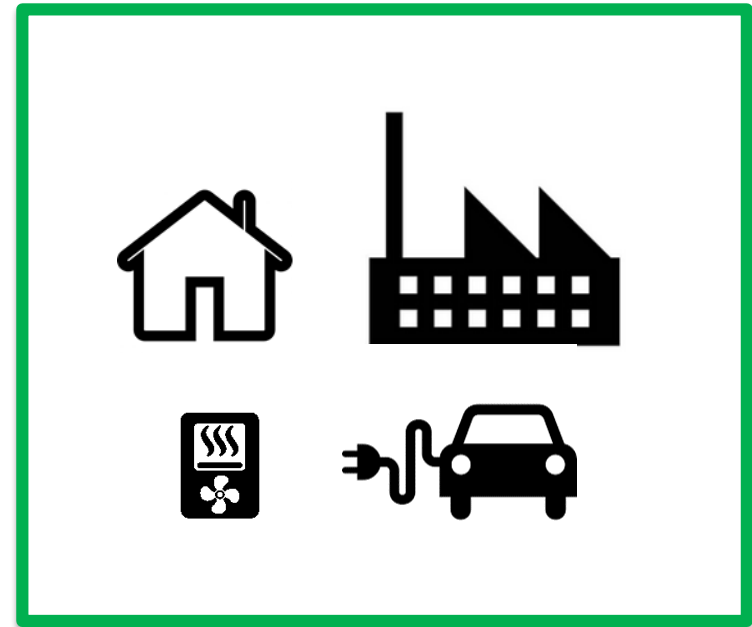
In an all electric world is POWER the essential task, not only energy.

The Fossil Age



ENERGY is sufficient.

New Electrification Wave

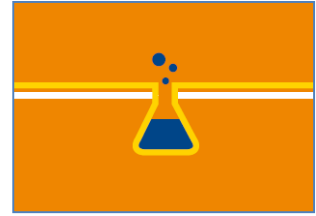


POWER is required!

Agenda

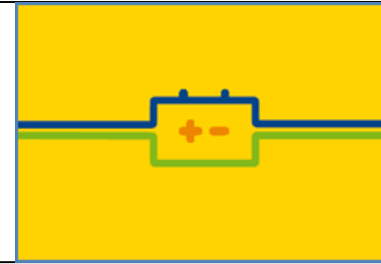
- BVES – German Energy Storage Association
- ‚Energy Transition‘ creates the need for storage
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A basket full of technologies...

[illegible]

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Storage of Electricity



- Storage of electrical energy



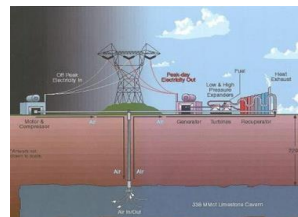
- Super-conducting Magnetic Energy Storage (SMES)
- Super-capacitor

- Electrochemical storage of electricity



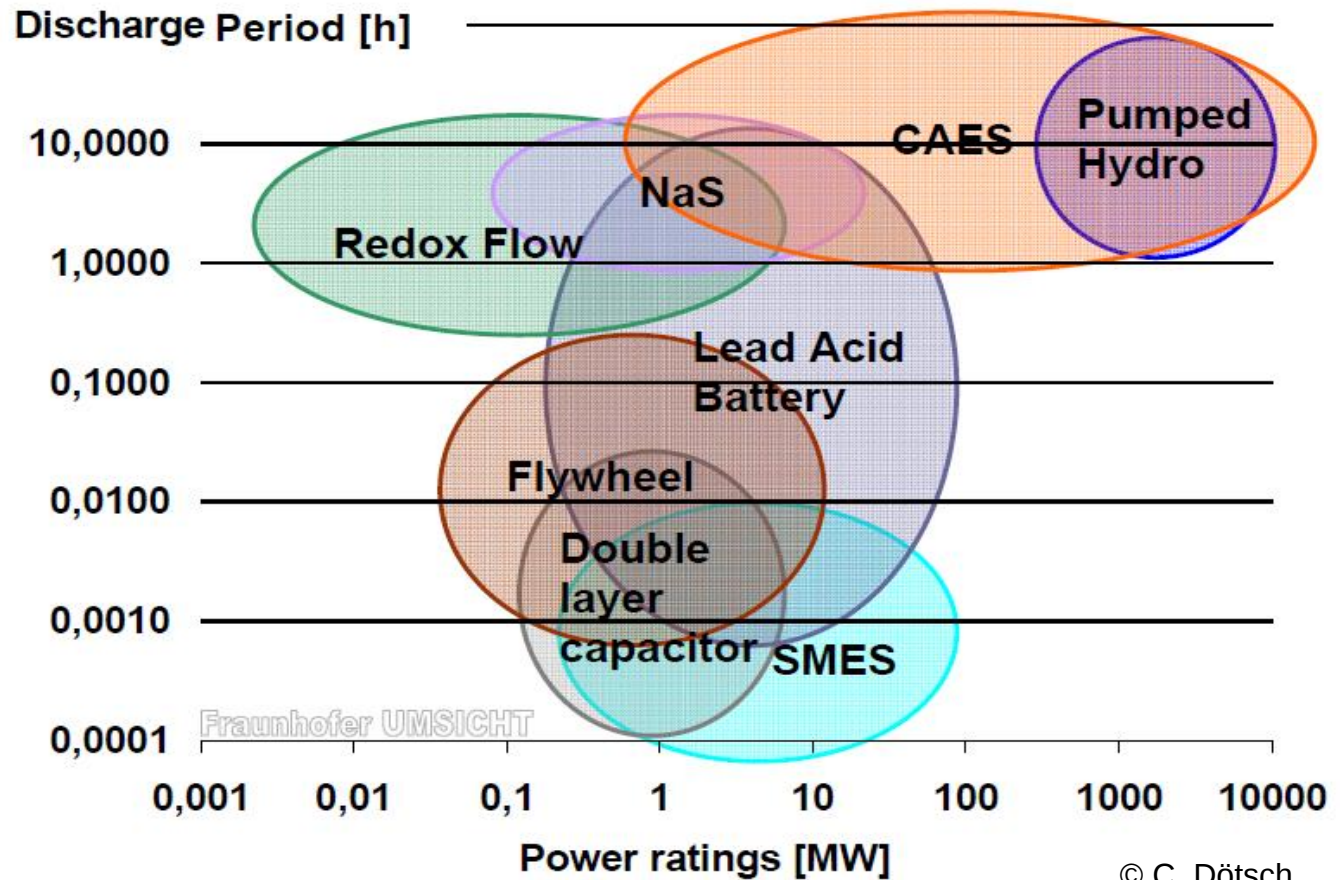
- Sodium-Sulphur batteries (NaS-Cells)
- Lead acid batteries
- Redox-Flow batteries
- Lithium-Ion batteries

- Mechanical storage of electricity



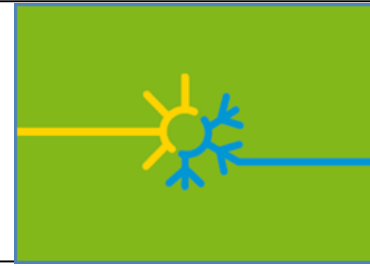
- Hydro pump storage
- Compressed-air storage (CAES)
- Fly wheel

Density and capacity



© C. Dötsch

Thermal Storage



- **Storage of sensible heat**



- Hot-water accumulator
- Underground Thermal Energy Storage (UTES)

- **Storage of latent heat**



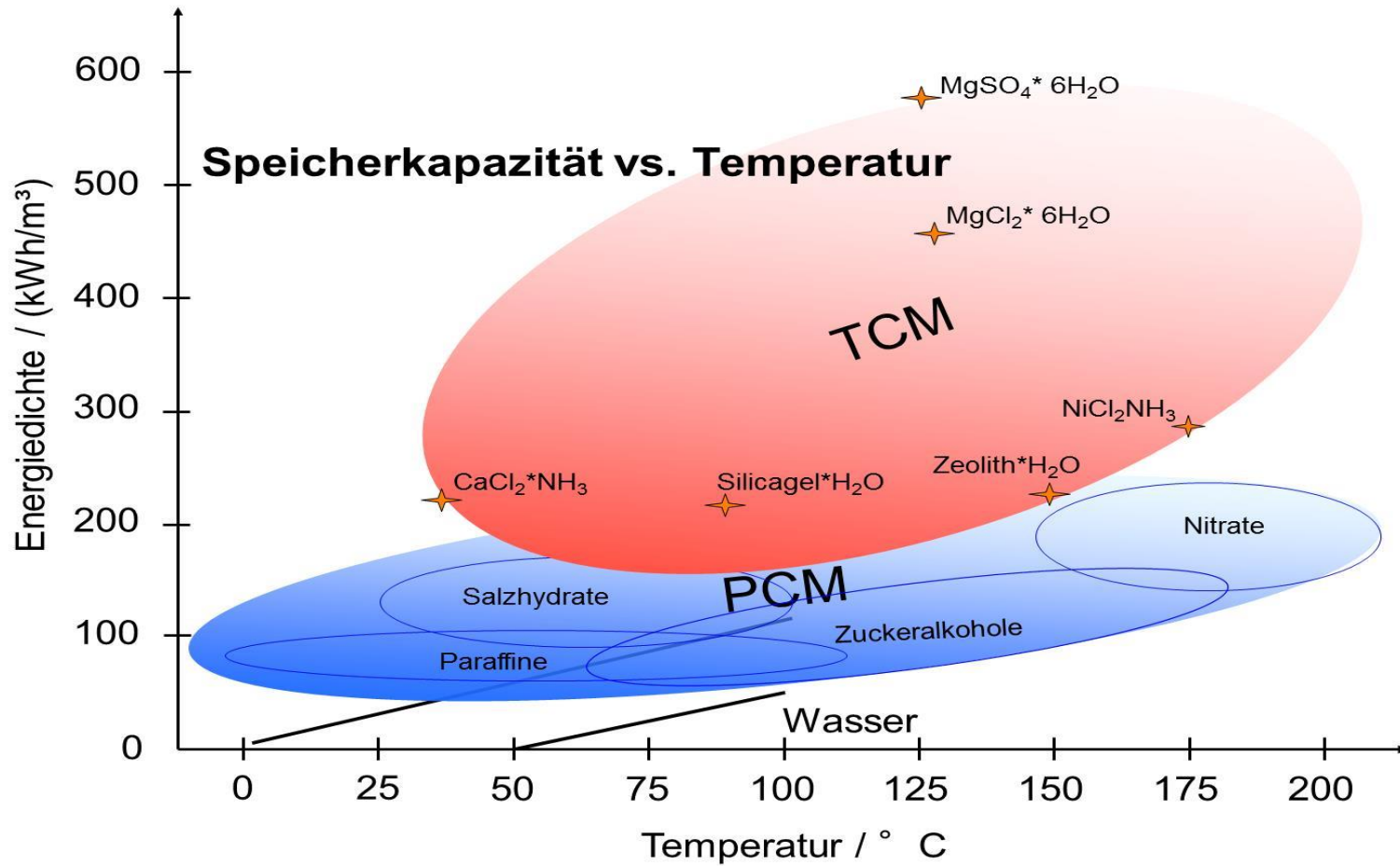
- Phase change material (PCM) PCM-device
- Slurries

- **Thermochemical storage**



- Adsorption-(zeolite) and Absorption-storage (LiCl)
- Thermochemical materials (TCM)

Density and temperature



Chemical Energy Storage

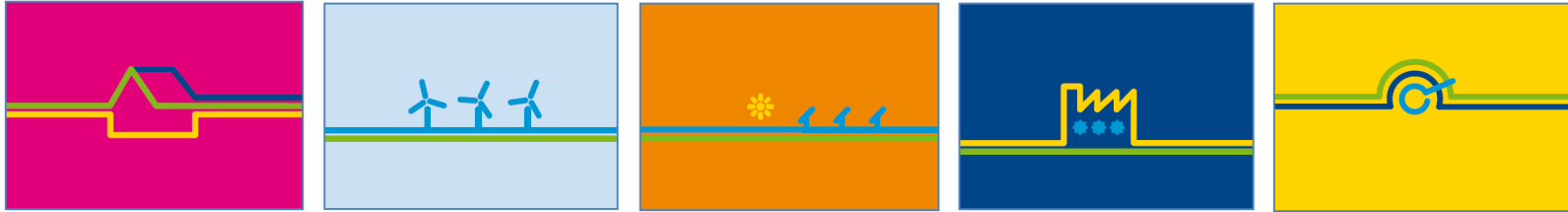


Production of hydrogen and storing of hydrogen.

- Hydrogen is the energy-rich power fuel (in relation to its inertia)
- Lossless long-time storage
- Production of electricity with fuel cell / H₂-turbine



A basket full of applications...



BVES
BUNDESVERBAND
ENERGIESPEICHER

STEIGERUNG DER ENERGIEEFFIZIENZ

Industrielle Prozesse

Abwärmenutzung
Rekuperation mechanischer Energie
Kraft-Wärme-Kopplung
...

Gebäude

Heiz- und Kühlbedarf
Tag/Nacht-Ausgleich
Sommer/Winter-Ausgleich
Kraft-Wärme-Kopplung
Erhöhung des Eigenverbrauchs
...

Mobilität

Effizienter Antrieb
Rekuperation mechanischer Energie
...

INTEGRATION ERNEUERBARER ENERGIEN

Stromversorgungssystem (Lastausgleich, Systemstabilität, CO₂-Reduktion)

Frequenzregelung
Spannungshaltung
positive/negative Regelernergie
Peak Shaving
Eigenverbrauch, Inselbetrieb
USV (Unterbrechungsfreie Stromversorgung)
...

Wärmeerzeugung

Solarthermische Kraftwerke
Solare Prozesswärme
Solare Nah-/Fernwärme
...

Stoffliche Nutzung (Sektorenkopplung)

Bereitstellung von Gas, flüssigen Kraftstoffen, Chemikalien
...

www.bves.de

Strom zu Strom (Stromspeicher)

```

graph TD
    SSS[Strom zu Strom Stromspeicher] --> E[Elektrisch]
    SSS --> EC[Elektrochemisch]
    SSS --> M[Mechanisch]
    SSS --> W[Wasserstoff]
    E --> SMES[SMES]
    E --> K[Kondensatoren]
    EC --> B[Batterien]
    EC --> FB[Flow-Batterien]
    M --> SG[Schwungradspeicher]
    M --> PS[Pumpenspeicher]
    M --> CAES[CAES]
    M --> LAES[LAES]
    W --> H2[H2]
    H2 --> PGP[Power-to-Gas-to-Power]
    H2 --> PHTP[Power-to-Heat-to-Power]
    PGP --> SMES
    PGP --> CAES
    PGP --> LAES
    PHTP --> SMES
    PHTP --> CAES
    PHTP --> LAES
    
```

Strom zu Gas/Flüssigkeit (Chemischer Energiespeicher)

Synthetisches Methan/Methanol

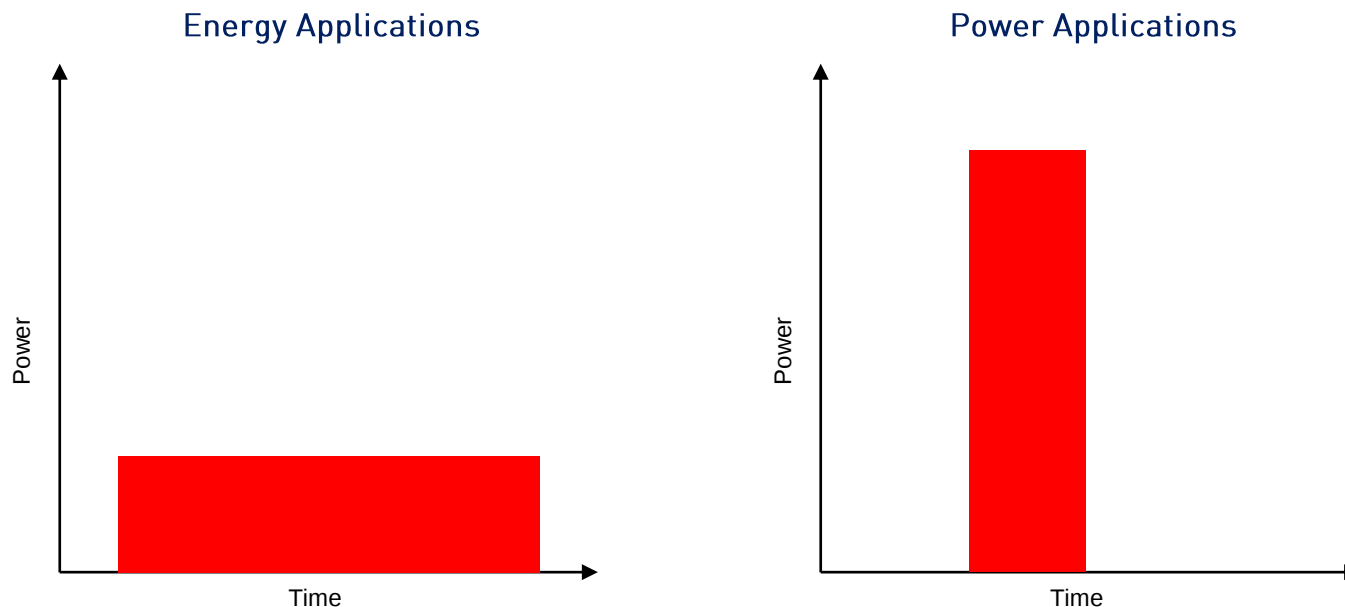
Wärme/Kälte zu Wärme/Kälte (Thermische Energiespeicher)

```

graph TD
    SSG[Strom zu Gas/Flüssigkeit Chemischer Energiespeicher] --> SM[Synthetisches Methan/Methanol]
    SSG --> W[Waterstoff]
    WTK[Wärme/Kälte zu Wärme/Kälte Thermische Energiespeicher] --> S[Sensibel]
    WTK --> L[Latent]
    WTK --> T[Thermochemisch]
    S --> W1[Wasser]
    S --> SL[Salzschmelzen/Andere Flüssigkeiten]
    L --> FS[Feststoffe]
    L --> FL[fest-flüssig]
    T --> FF[fest-fest]
    T --> CR[Chemische Reaktionen]
    T --> SOR[Sorption]
    
```

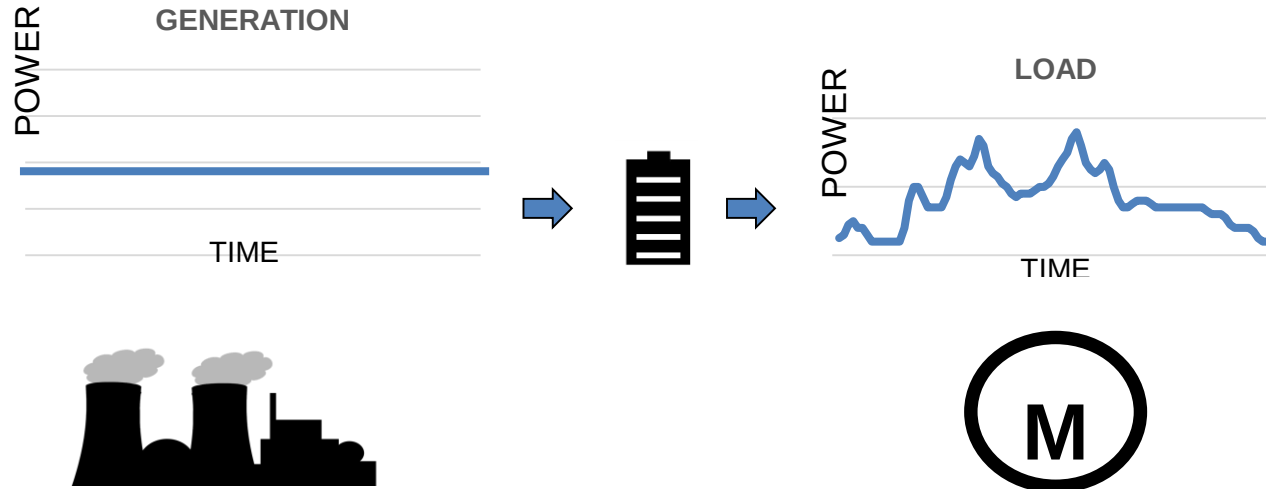
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The Application Defines the Storage

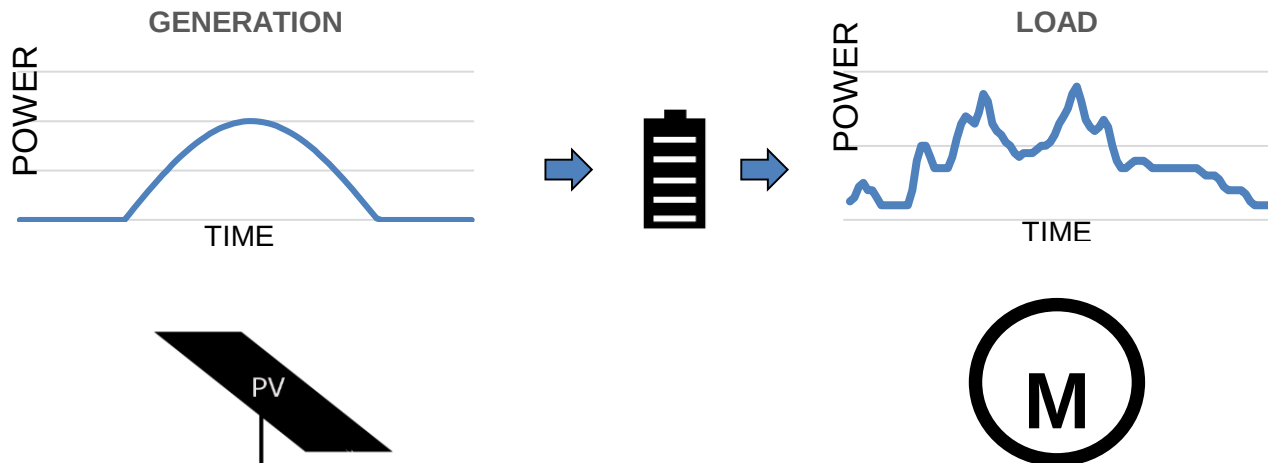


- The application defines the Storage-Technology
- The application and the local needs defines the economic feasibility

Energy Storage in the „old“ and the „new“ world of energy

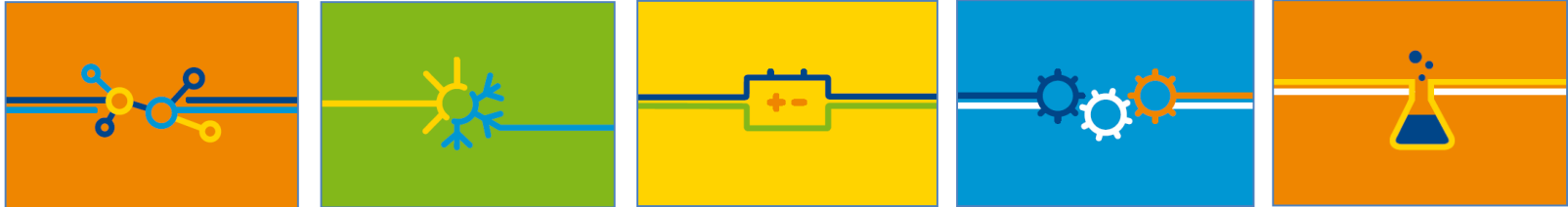


*Optimizing
Energy
Generation*



*Optimizing
Demand &
Supply*

Relation of energy storage technologies and applications



- The technical and economic requirements for the storage facility are determined by the actual application of the storage facility in the supply system.
- Therefore, an assessment of different storage technologies (and a comparison) is only possible on the basis of concrete applications.
- The application specifies technical requirements (form of energy, storage capacity, reaction time, etc.).
- The application also determines the economic environment (e.g. which energy prices can be applied, what life cycle is achieved, etc.).

Economic feasibility of storage and „Benefit stacking“



≈ 1,0 €/kWh



≈ 150 €/kWh



≈ 60 €/kWh

Economic feasibility of storage and „Benefit stacking“



≈ 1,0 €/kWh



≈ 150 €/kWh



≈ 60 €/kWh



≈ 10.000 €/kWh

Matrix Technologies/Applications

CLUSTER	Anwendungsbereiche	Leistungen von Energiespeichern	Strom zu Strom (Stromspeicher)										Strom zu Gas/Flüssigkeit (Chemischer Energiespeicher)			Wärme/Kälte zu Wärme/Kälte (Thermische Energiespeicher)		
			Lithium-Ionen-Batterie	Natrium-Schwefel- und Natrium-Nickel-Chlorid-Batterie (NAS)	Blei-Säure-Batterie	Redox-Flow-Batterie	Druckluftspeicher (CAES)	Pumpspeicher Kraftwerke (PSW)	Schwungradspeicher	LAES - Flüssigluftenergiespeicher	Supraleitende Magnetische Energiespeicher (SMES)	Kondensatoren	P2G-Wasserstoff	P2G-Methan	P2G-X / P2G-Fuels	Sensibler Wärmespeicher	Phasen-Wechsel-Materialien (PCM)	Thermochemische Speicher (TCS)
Nutzung und Integration erneuerbarer Energien	Stromversorgungssystem (Lastausgleich, Systemstabilität, CO2-Reduktion)	Speicherung überschüssiger Energie	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Vermeidung der Abregelung von EE-Anlagen zur Stromerzeugung	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Reduktion von konventionellen must-run-Anlagen	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Ausregelung großer Lastgradienten durch schnelle Leistungsanpassung ("Ramping")	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Momentanreserve / Frequenzhaltung	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	-	-	-
		Primärregelleistung	+	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Sekundärregelleistung	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Minutenreserve	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Beitrag zur gesicherten Leistung	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Kurzschlussleistung	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Eignung zum Redispatch	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-
		Schwarzstartfähigkeit	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Blindleistungsbringung	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-
		Spannungshaltung	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-
		Bereitstellung von Spitzenlast (Peak Shaving)	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wärme-Erzeugung	Nachfragegesteuerte / Verstellte Wärmebereitstellung von solarer Vell-/Fernwärme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	0
		Nachfragegesteuerte / Verstellte Wärmebereitstellung von solarer Prozesswärme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
		Nachfragegesteuerte / Verstellte Leistungsbereitstellung in Solarthermischen Kraftwerken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	0
		solare Kombisysteme	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	0
	Stoffliche Nutzung (Sektorenkopplung)	Bereitstellung von Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
		Bereitstellung von flüssigen Kraftstoffen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
		Bereitstellung von Chemikalien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
Steigerung der Energieeffizienz	Industrielle Prozesse	Nutzung industrieller Abwärme	-	0	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
		Kokuperation mechanischer Energie	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Entkopplung Strom-, Wärme- und Kälteerzeugung in KWK-Anlagen	0	0	0	0	+	-	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	0
		Bereitstellung alternativer Brennstoffe/Rohstoffe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
	Gebäude	Ausgleich von Heiz- und Kühlbedarf	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
		Entkopplung Strom-, Wärme- und Kälteerzeugung in Micro-KWK-Anlagen	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	0
		Tag/Nacht-Ausgleich	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
		Sommer/Winter-Ausgleich	0	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
		Erhöhung Eigenverbrauchsanteil (z.B. Hausbatterien)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mobilität	Kokuperation mechanischer Energie	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		effizienter Antrieb	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Storage is an ideal tool...

- 
- Optimization of self-consumption
 - Positive/negative control energy
 - Peak load smoothing
 - Reactive power compensation
 - Black-Start capability
 - Off-grid supply
 - Voltage control
 - Shifting excess energy to other sectors
 - Inertia reserve
 - Back up energy

Agenda

- BVES – German Energy Storage Association
- „Energy Transition creates the need for storage
- **Markets and Trends**
- Regulatory framework
- Conclusions

Residential Storage Market



Self consumption ~ 35 %

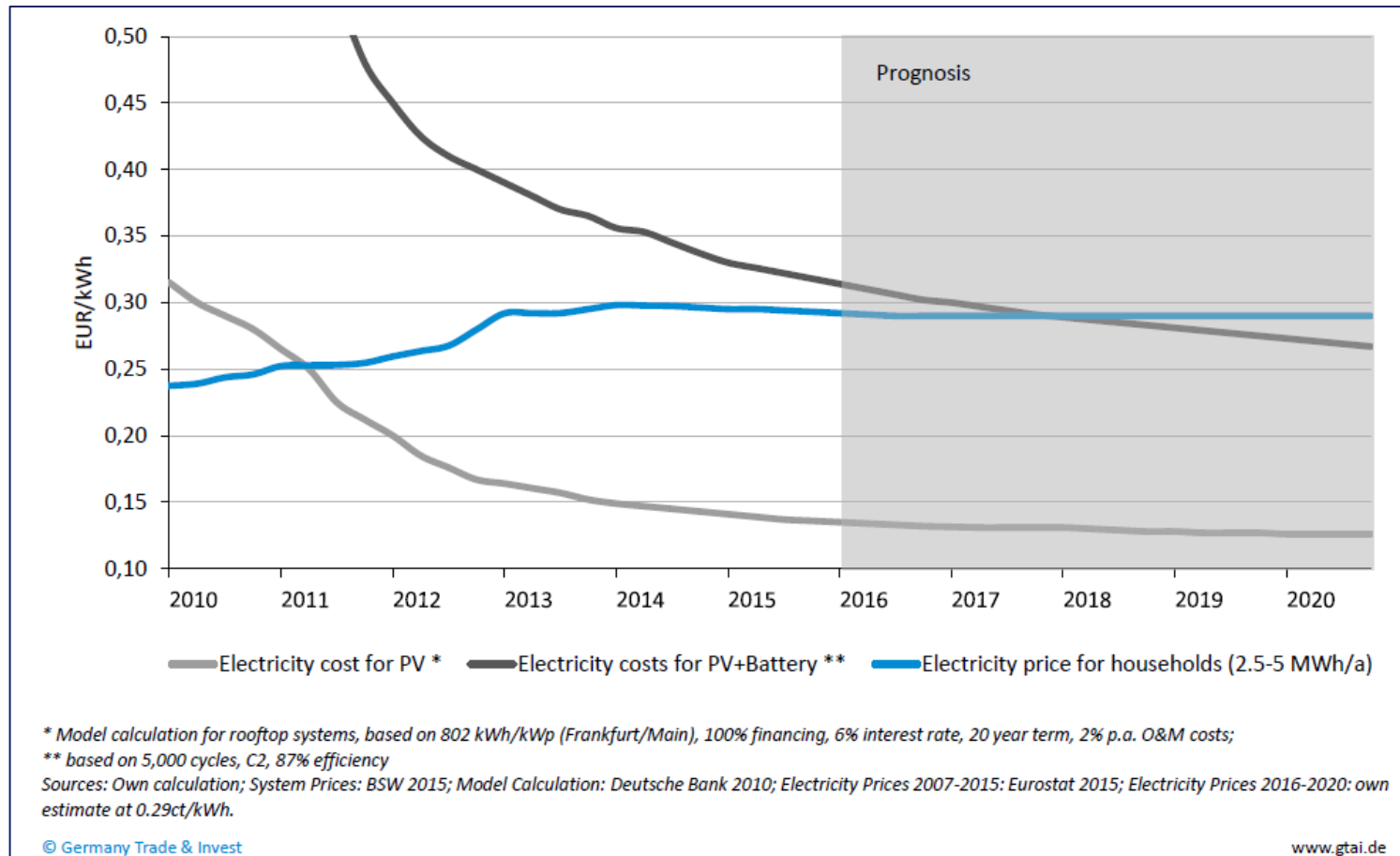


Self consumption ~ 70 %

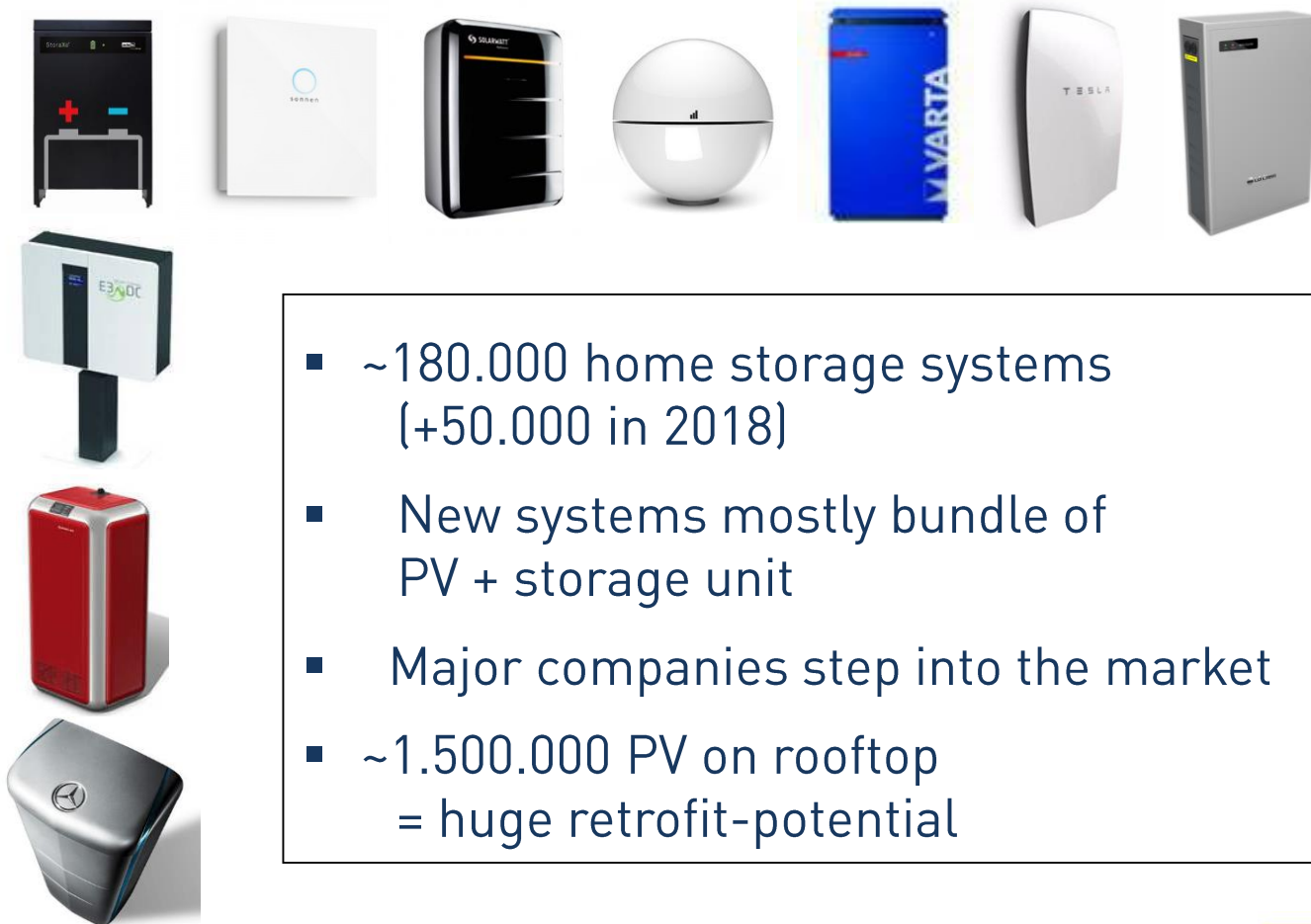
Until 2011: Market driven by Feed-in tariff

Since 2011: Market driven by own-consumption

Today: Optimized self-consumption with batteries



Residential Storage Market in Germany

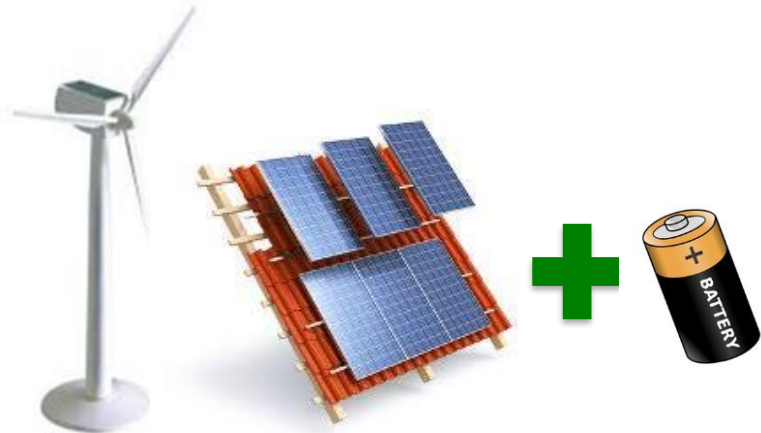


- ~180.000 home storage systems (+50.000 in 2018)
- New systems mostly bundle of PV + storage unit
- Major companies step into the market
- ~1.500.000 PV on rooftop = huge retrofit-potential

Industrial Storage Market



Self consumption

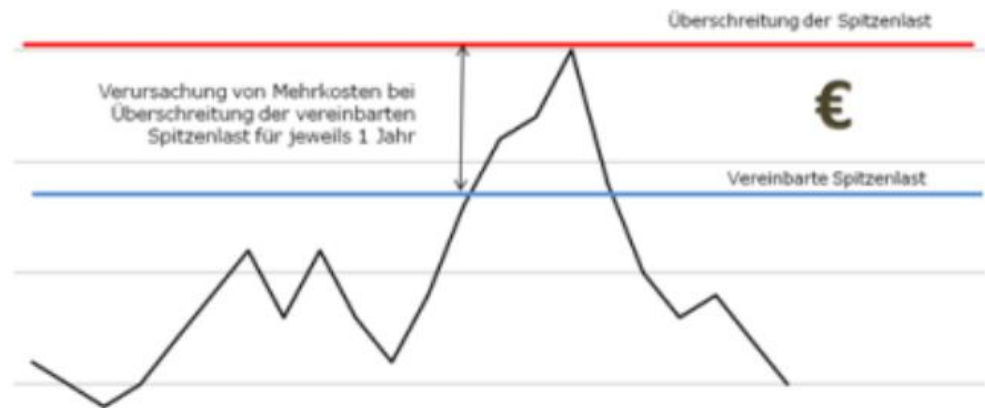


Self consumption

+ UPS + PLS + Backup Power
+ no Diesel

Peak Load Shaving Reduces Costs

Peak load shaving and atypical grid usage



- Companies with an annual electricity consumption > 100,000 kWh receive an individual grid fee.
- The annual maximum load serves as an indicator
- Avoidance of peak loads saves costs over the entire year

UPS – Uninterruptible Power Supply

Applications used e.g. in hospitals or sensitive production processes

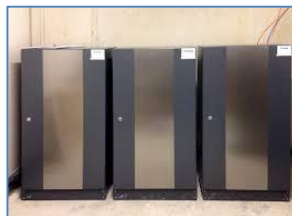


Emergency Power
Generators

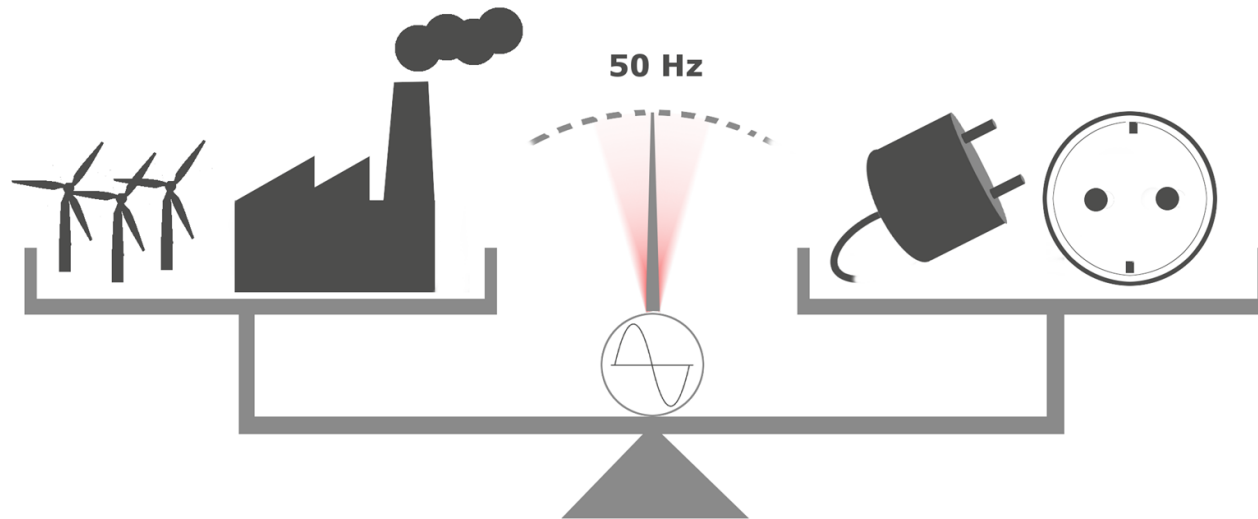
Industrial Storage Market in Germany



- ~ 1000 projects in Germany. (agriculture, multi-family houses, industry, trade business)
- Subsidies in various federal states (e.g. North Rhine-Westphalia, Thuringia).
- UPS, Backup Power & Peak-load management
- NEW: Combination of PV, Storage and E-mobility (fast charging)



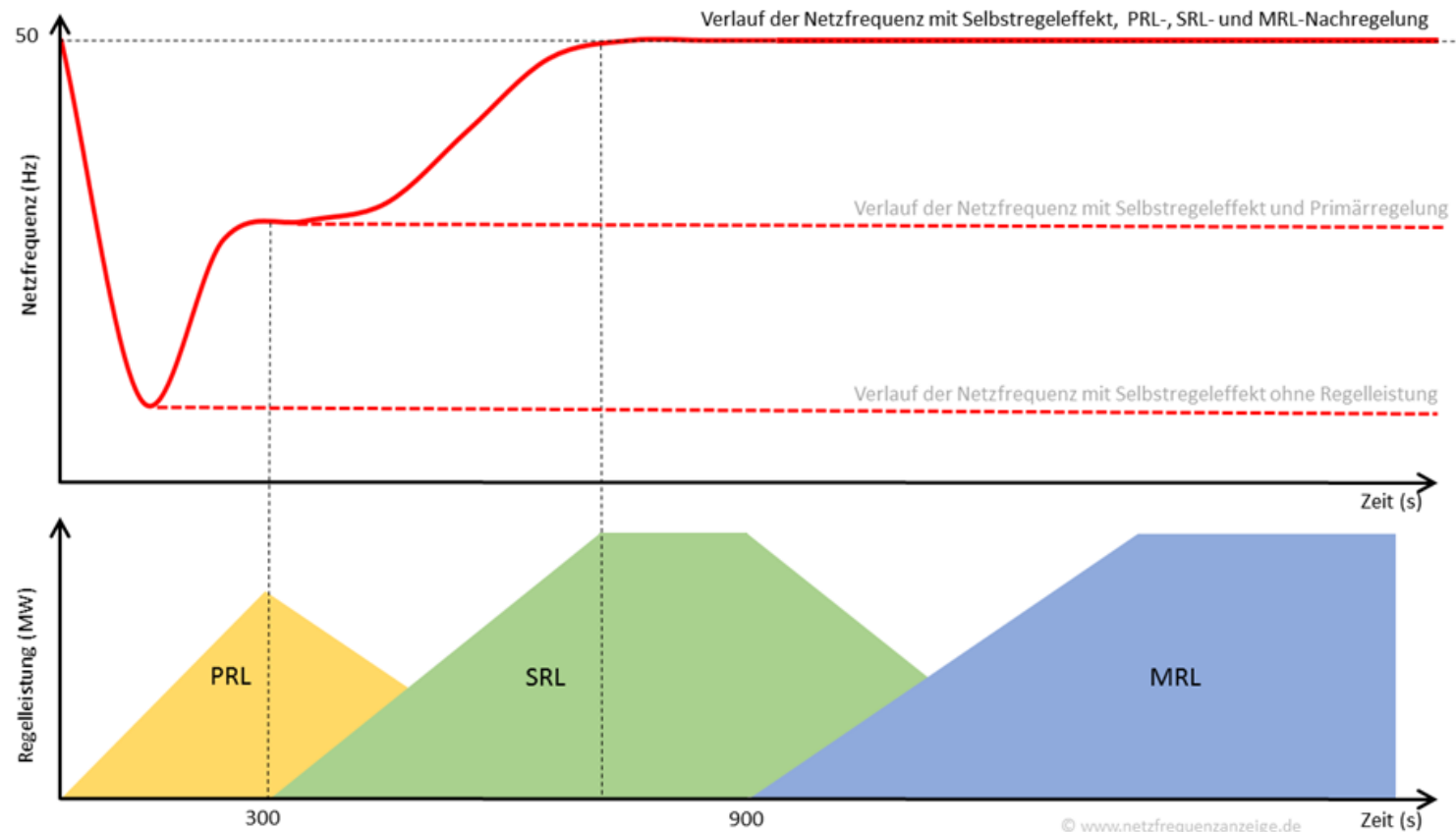
Large Scale Storage Market



Managing and balancing the grid:

- Inertia reserve
- Control energy
- Reactive power
- Blackstart capability
- ...

Large Scale Storage: Balancing the Grid



Large scale storage market



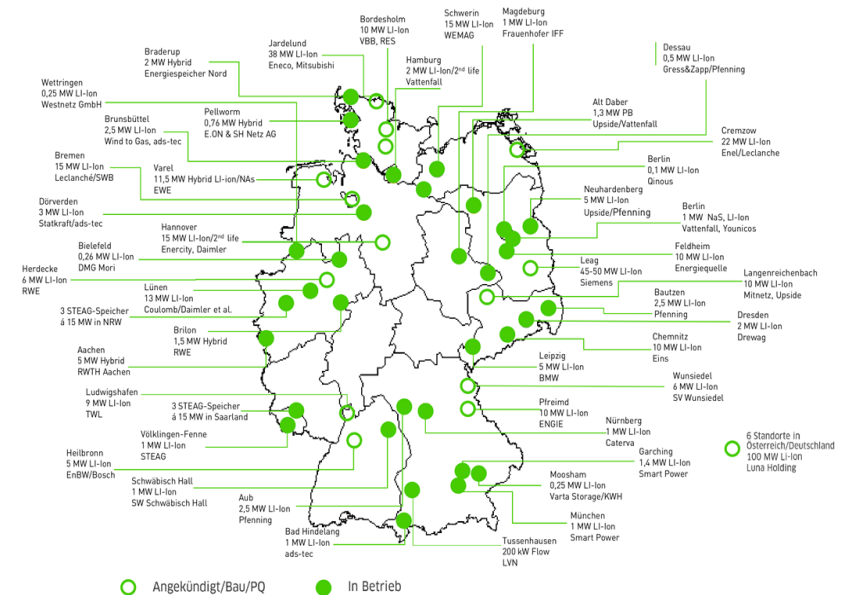
Hidden Champions of the electricity system!

- Crucial for system stability



Source: Vattenfall

Large Scale Storage Market



2017: 180 MW

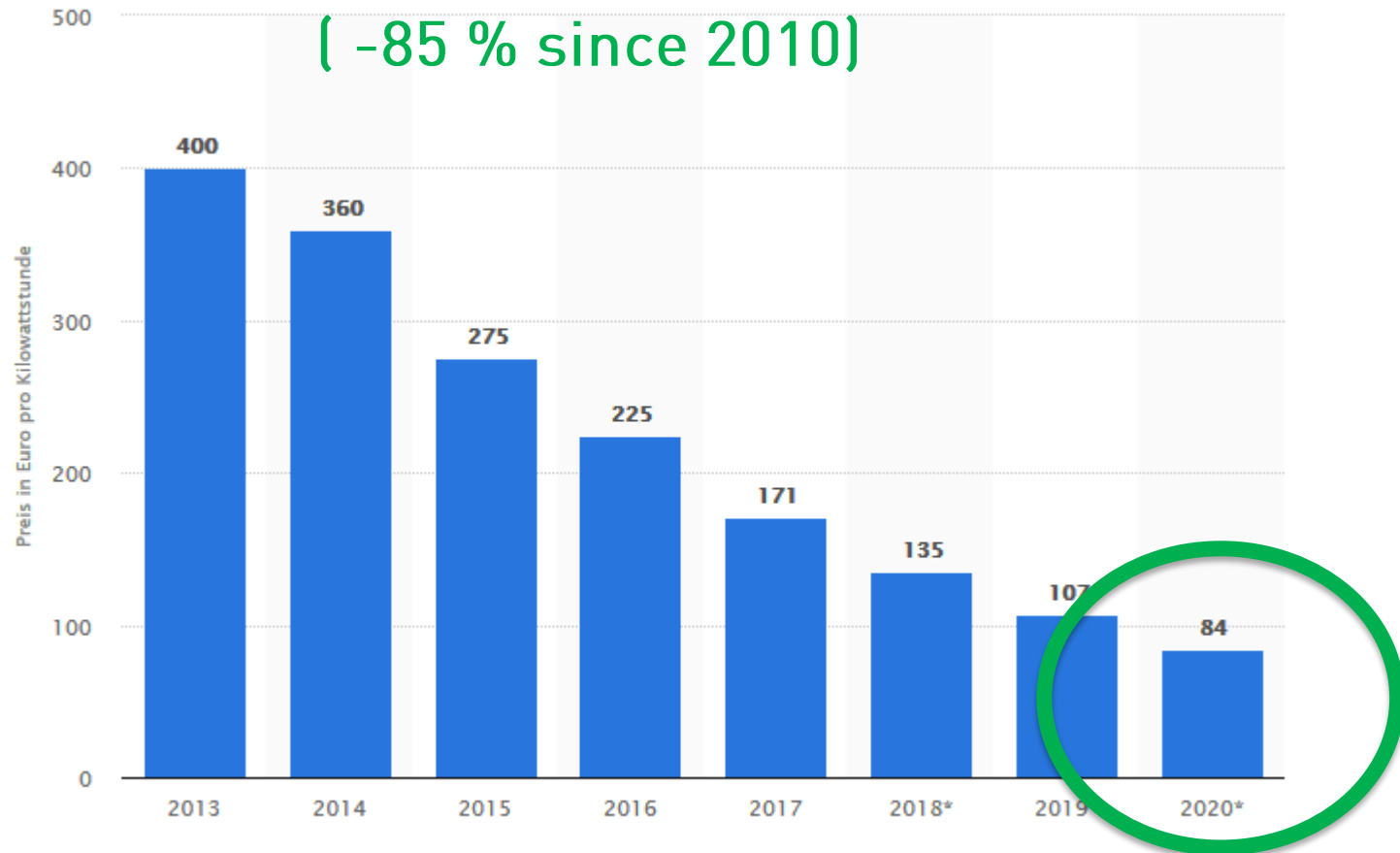
-

2018: ~ 320 MW

-

2019: ~ 430 MW

Battery Cell Prices Li-Ion



3 existing and fast growing markets for storage technologies...



Current development:

- 1 New technologies
- 2 Storage goes system
- 3 Multi-use models

- 1 New technologies are arriving..

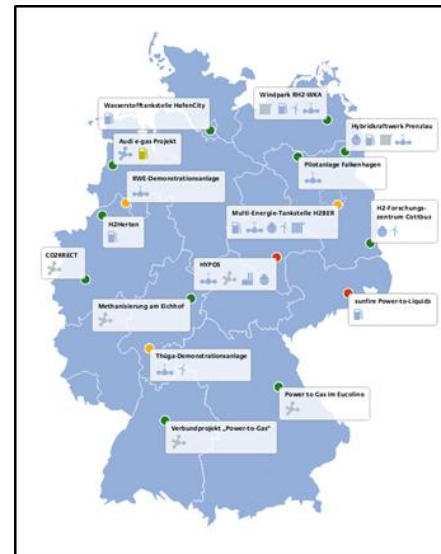


- Power to Gas
- Redox flow
- Thermal Storage
- Super-capacitors
- Fly Wheel



Power to Gas

Conversion of 1 MWh electricity into 50 Nm³ of biomethane for grid injection



Redox Flow

The world's largest battery

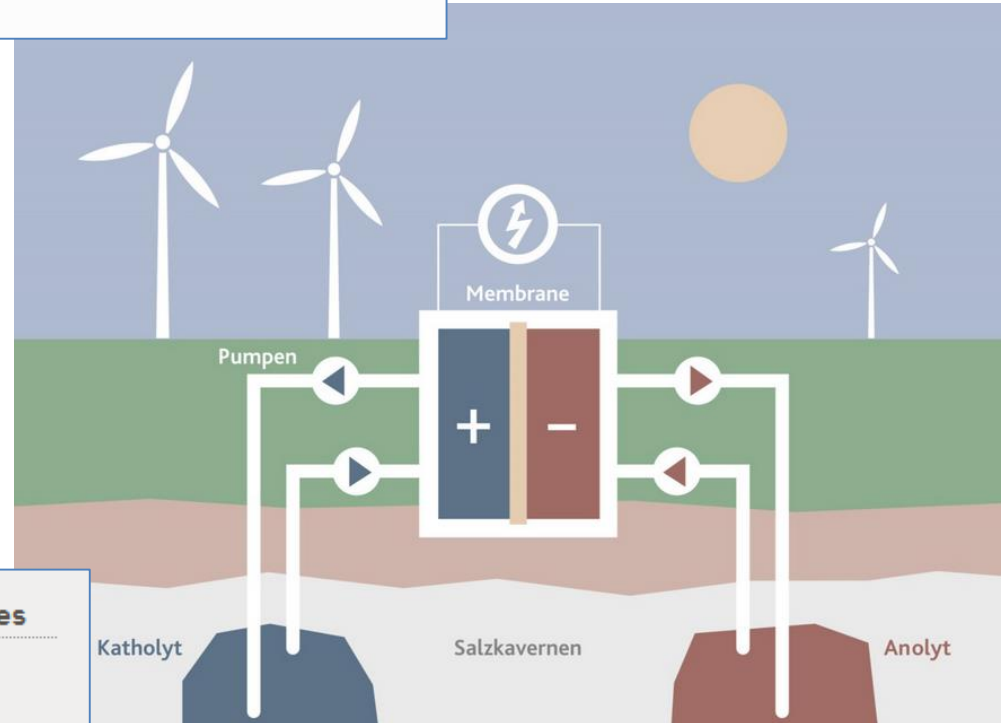
EWE is an expert in large storage facilities, operating salt caverns for secure gas storage and future secure electricity storage in salt domes under the low North German plain and in Brandenburg.



Project: brine4power

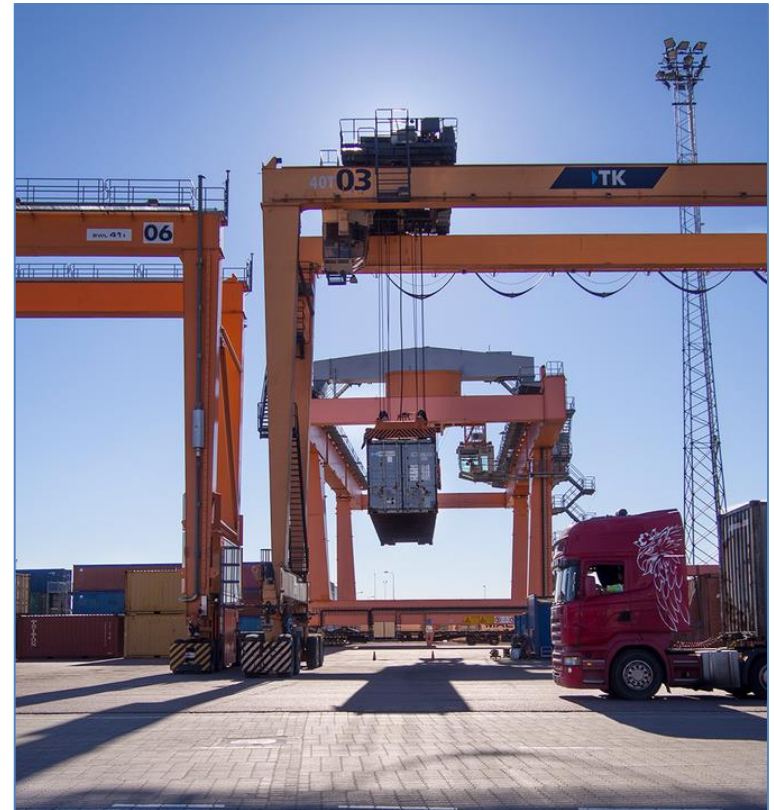
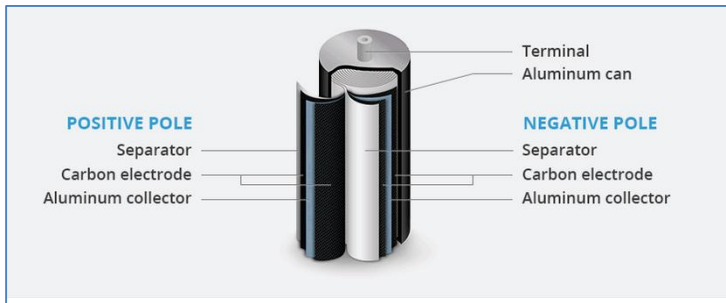
"Green mega-battery for green energy"

Phase	Facility	Planned operating figures
1	Test facility 1 (above ground)	10 - 20 kW
		10 - 40 kWh
2	Test facility 2 (above ground)	100 - 500 kW
		500 - 2,500 kWh
3	Pilot facility (underground cavern)	up to 120 MW
		up to 700 MWh



Supercapacitors

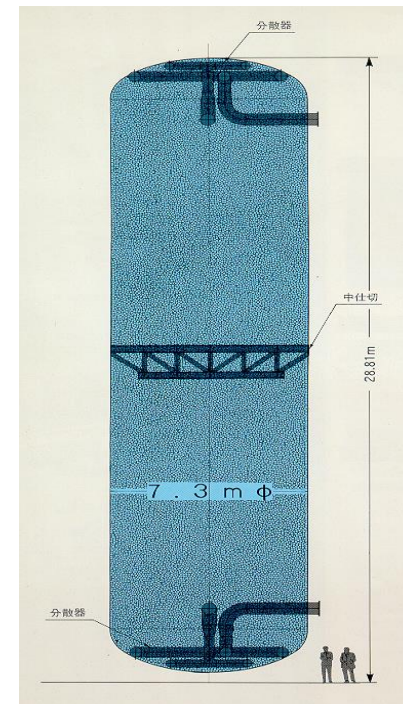
Up to 60 times the power density achieved by batteries



Thermal Storage



Japan:
Storage of ice for air-conditioning.



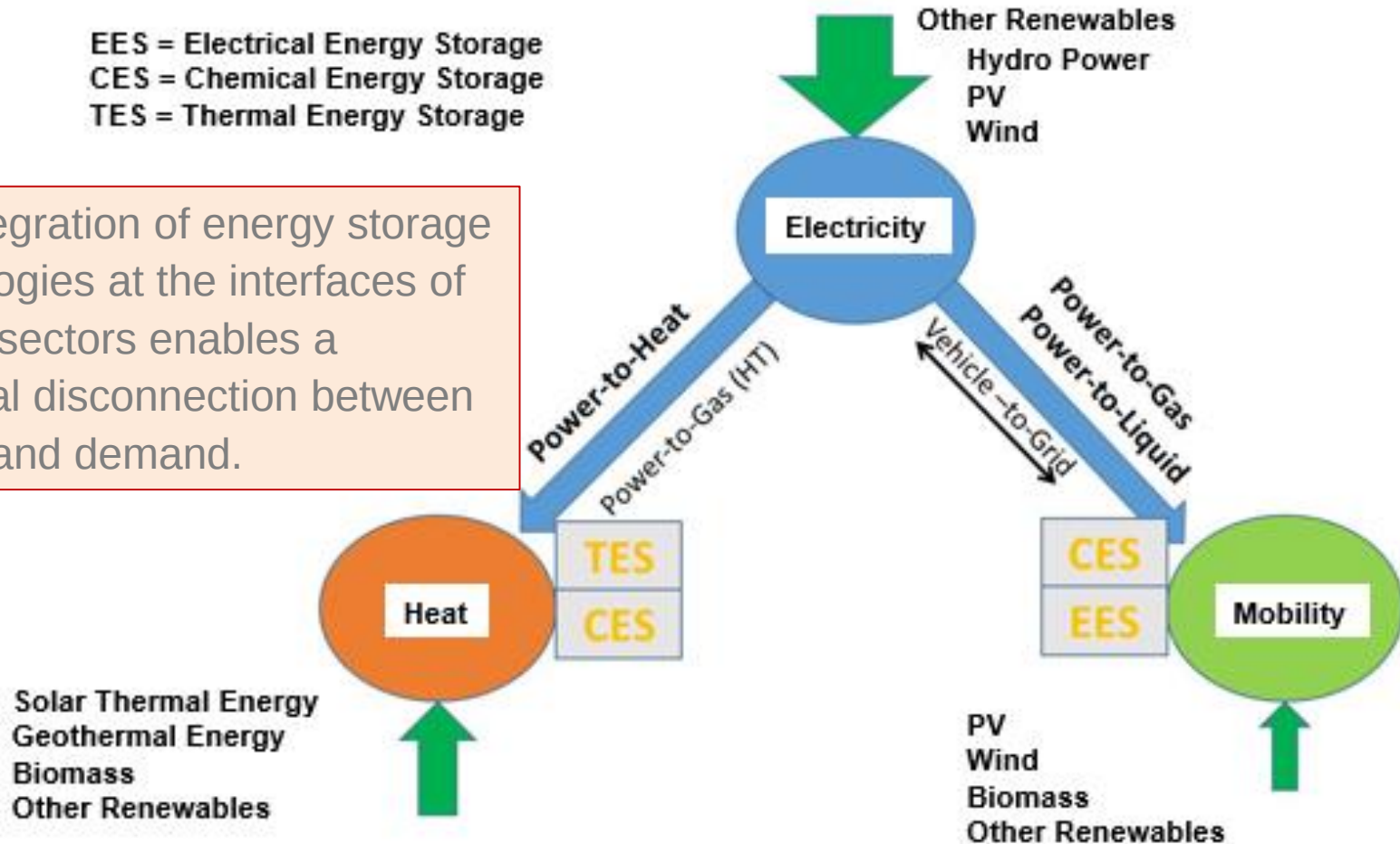
- 2 Storage goes system...
- Combination of technologies
- Cross-sectoral integration



Flexible Sector Coupling

EES = Electrical Energy Storage
CES = Chemical Energy Storage
TES = Thermal Energy Storage

The integration of energy storage technologies at the interfaces of energy sectors enables a temporal disconnection between supply and demand.



Combination of technologies and Cross-Sectoral integration

Combination of technologies:

- PV
- battery storage
- heat pump
- electrical storage heating
- EVs

electricity + heating + cooling



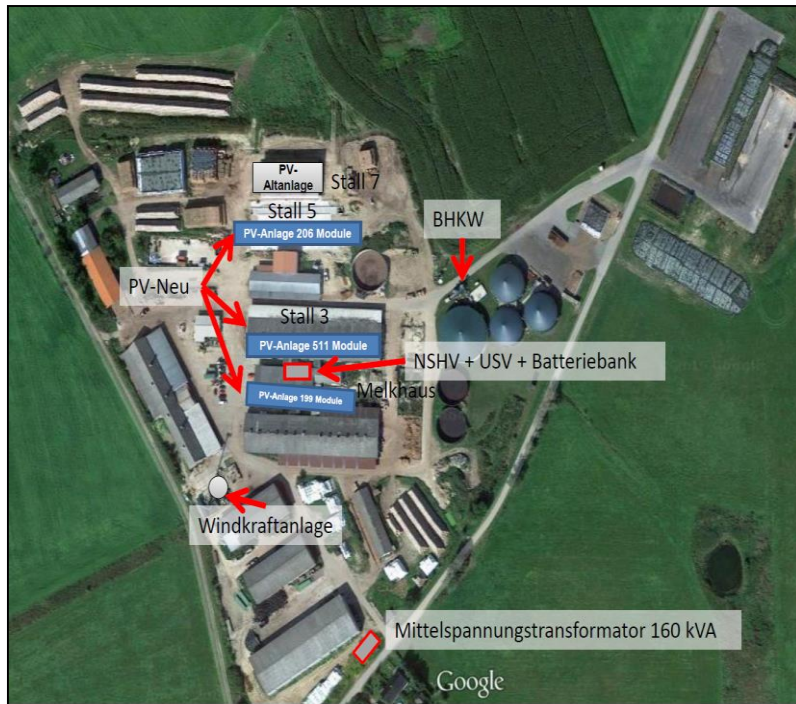
→ digitally controlled



→ 90% of newly installed home storage batteries including heatpump

Combination of Technologies and Cross-Sectoral Integration

PV + wind + biogas plant + Li-ion battery + heat storage = 100 % autarchy



Reduction of energy costs: 0,3 € cent/liter

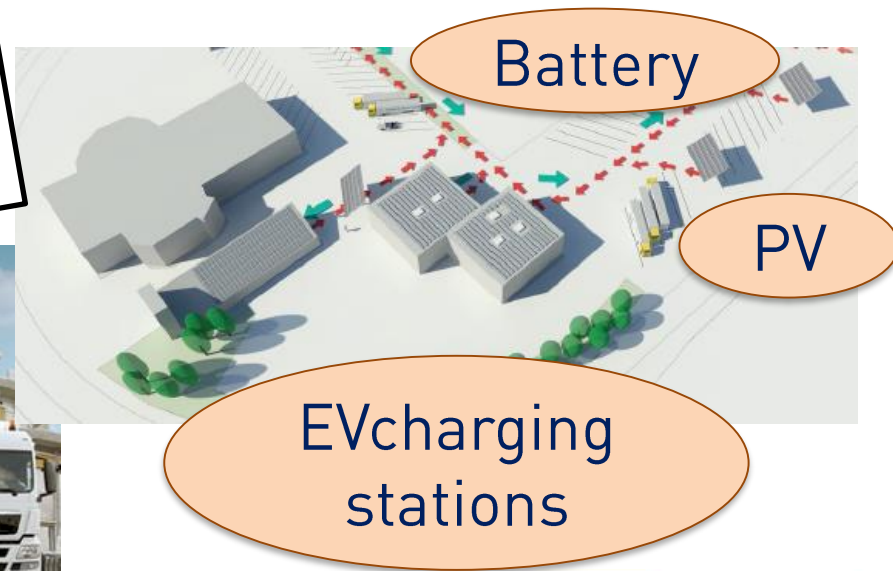
New trend in storage

Combination of storage technologies, combination of sectors

- Concept stages:
- Increase in self-generation via **PV tracker** since 2013
 - Charging infrastructure for **electrifying the fleet**
 - Optimized self-consumption via **battery storage**
 - Renewable **heat supply**: planned for 2017



Exemplary combination of sectors by shipping company Gress + Zapp



Combination of Technologies and Cross-Sectoral Integration

Bremen: Hybrid Power Plant „HyRek“ = 18 MW Li-Ion battery + Power-to-Heat (PtH) + CHP

Provided Services

- Frequency Containment Reserve (FCR)
- Surplus electricity of CHP converted to heat for the district heating system

World's first Power and Heat coupled FCR Storage:

- Positive FCR: battery
- Negative FCR: PtH
- Charging of the battery: CHP



Modern Sector Coupling at its best!

Current Trend

Combination of different (Storage)Technologies and Sectors

„Microgrids in Remote / Off-Grid Areas“



ISLE OF EIGG ELECTRIC GRID

ENERGY SOURCES

Wind 24kW
Solar 55kW peak
3 x Hydro 110 kW

HIGH
VOLTAGE
GRID



LOW
VOLTAGE

ENERGY STORAGE CENTER
BATTERIES 212kWh CAPACITY
ULTRACAPACITORS 90kW
FLYWHEEL 100kW

HYDRO
"LAIG"
100kW



4 WIND
TURBINES
24kW



HYDRO
"KILDONNAN"
6kW



HYDRO "PIER"
6kW



PV PANELS
50kW



Current Trend

Combination of different (Storage)Technologies and Sectors

„Microgrids in Remote / Off-Grid Areas“

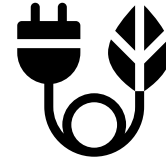
ISLE OF EIGG ELECTRIC GRID

ENERGY SOURCES

Wind 24kW

3

Thanks to the system integration of energy storage technologies, a stable, safe and 100% renewable energy supply is possible on the island!



ENERGY STORAGE CENTER

BATTERIES 212kWh CAPACITY

ULTRACAPACITORS 90kW

FLYWHEEL 100kW

HYDRO
"LAIG"
100kW

4 WIND
TURBINES
24kW



HYDRO
"KILDONNAN"
6kW



PV PANELS
50kW

HIGH
VOLTAGE
GRID



LOW
VOLTAGE



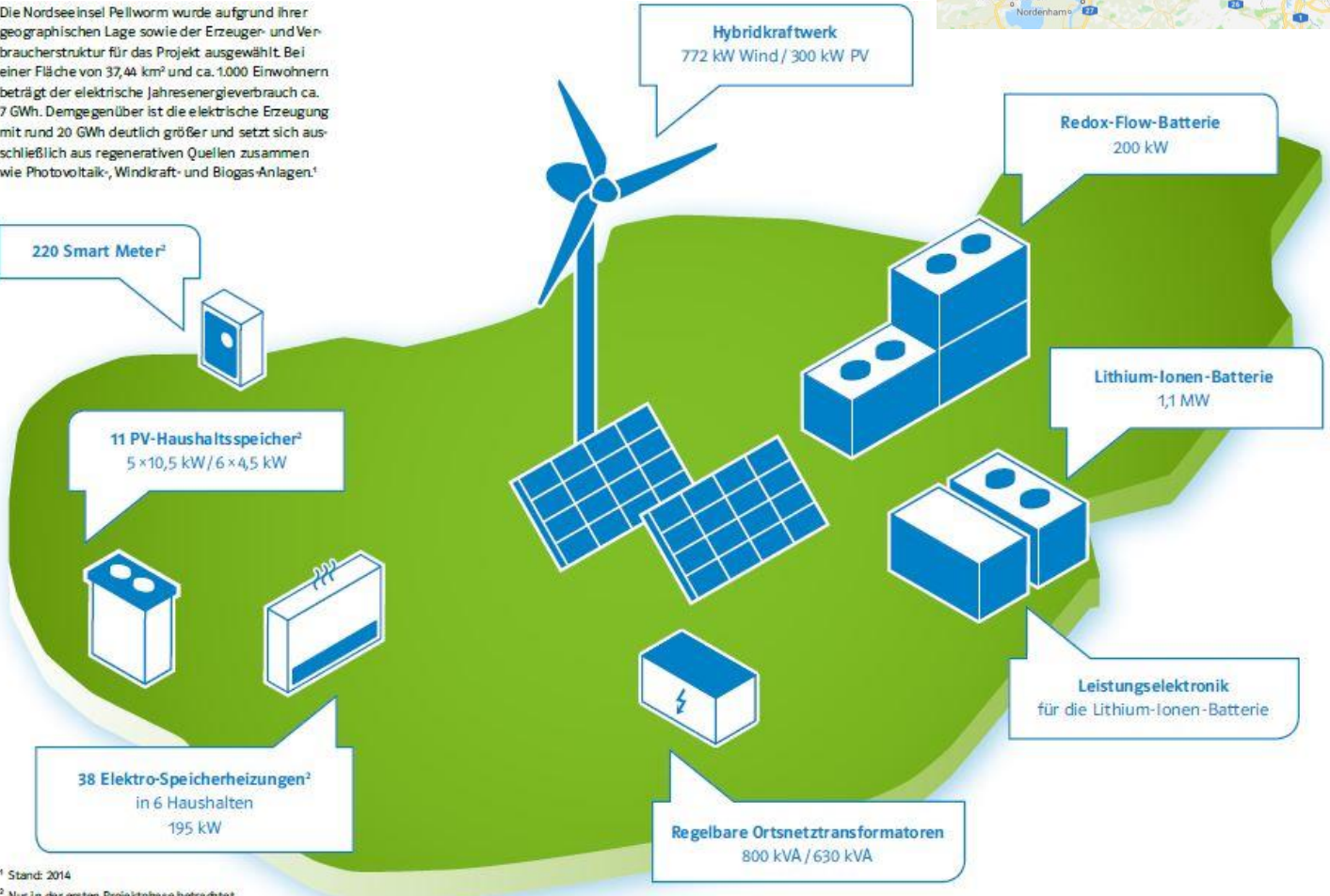
HYDRO "PIER"
6kW

Current Trend

Combination of different (Storage)Technologies and Sectors

„Microgrids in Remote / Off-Grid Areas“

Die Nordseeinsel Pellworm wurde aufgrund ihrer geographischen Lage sowie der Erzeuger- und Verbraucherstruktur für das Projekt ausgewählt. Bei einer Fläche von 37,44 km² und ca. 1.000 Einwohnern beträgt der elektrische Jahresenergieverbrauch ca. 7 GWh. Demgegenüber ist die elektrische Erzeugung mit rund 20 GWh deutlich größer und setzt sich ausschließlich aus regenerativen Quellen zusammen wie Photovoltaik-, Windkraft- und Biogas-Anlagen.¹



¹ Stand: 2014
² Nur in der ersten Projektphase betrachtet

Project Smart Region Pellworm



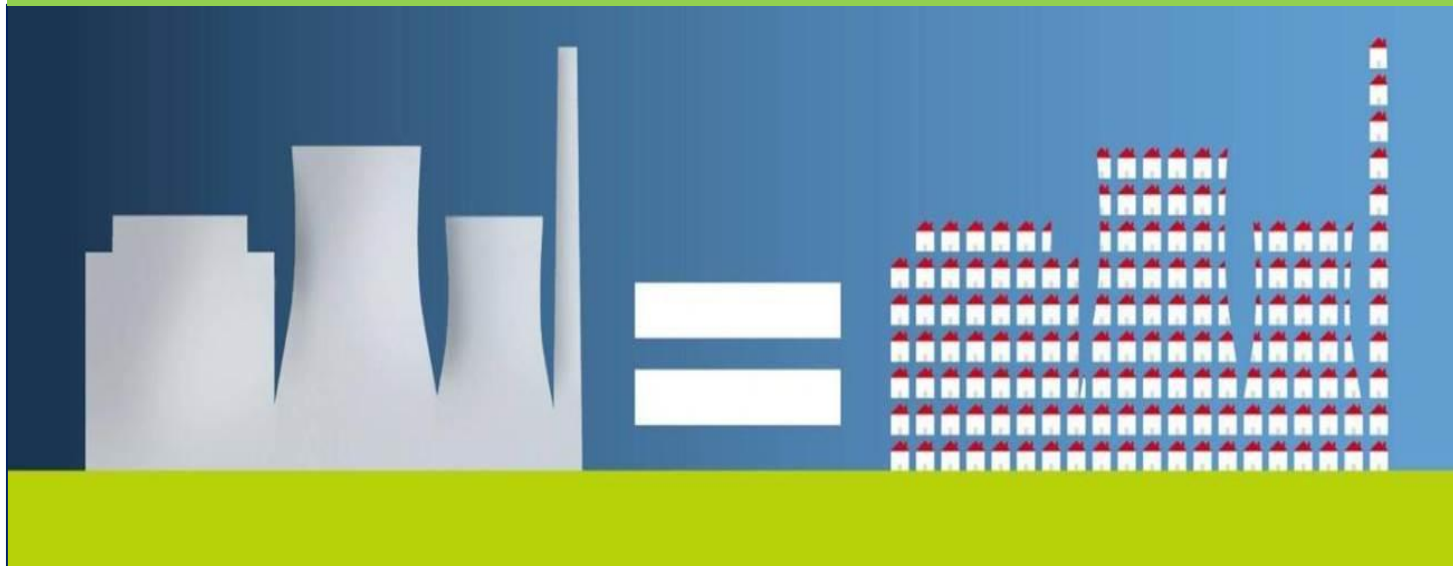
The project is divided into two test phases:

- The first test phase from 2012 - 2015 focused on the technical feasibility of setting up and operating large batteries and intelligent power grids.
- the second test phase from 2015 - 2018 investigated the economic viability of large batteries in various marketing types

New Trend in Storage

Utilities offer storage systems, storage devices get interconnected, rental and leasing models are developing

→ **Battery swarms are developing, based on established markets for balancing power**

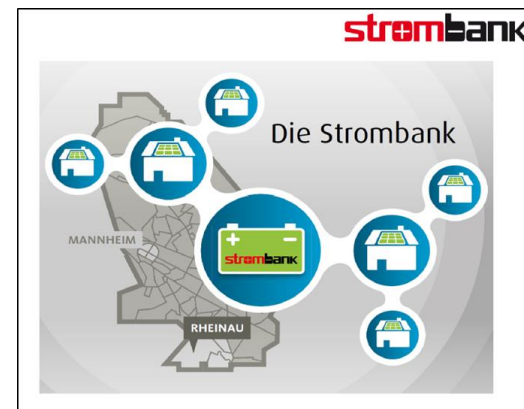
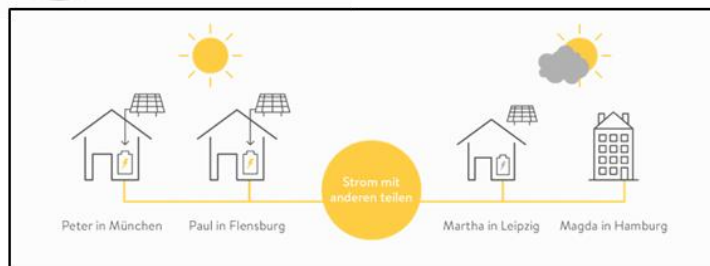
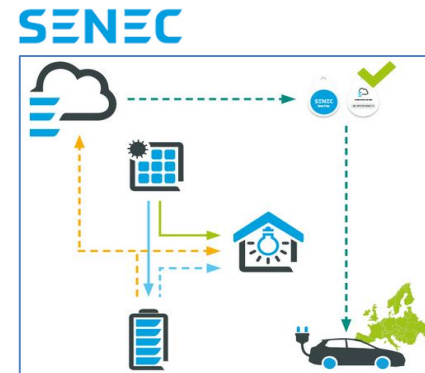
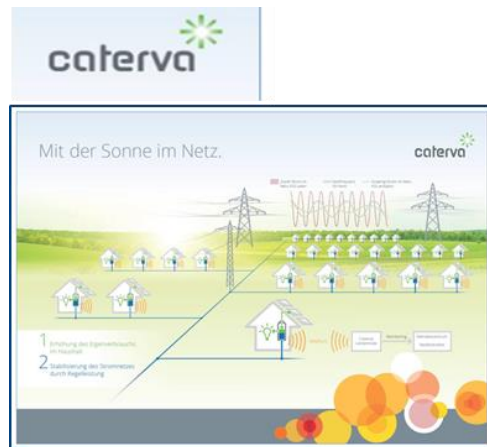


© LichtBlick SE

- 3 Multi-Use Models

Combination of applications = multi use solutions

Quarter storage, Swarm storage, Energy communities, Sharing communities, Block-Chain



Multi-Use Models

Combination of applications = multi use solutions

NEW + Additional application: FAST CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE



Agenda

- BVES – German Energy Storage Association
- German „Energiewende“ – Status Quo
- Applications of Energy Storage in Germany
- **Regulatory framework**
- Conclusions

Regulatory Framework - Lack of legal classification

The absurd situation
of charging twice...

We need a definition of
storage as 4th column of the
energy system – besides
generation, transport and
consumption

Concession fee
§ 19(2) Strom NEV
Interruptible loads
surcharge

Grid usage fee
EEG surcharge
CHP surcharge
Offshore liability
surcharge
VAT

+

Concession fee
§ 19 NEV surcharge,
Interruptible loads
surcharge

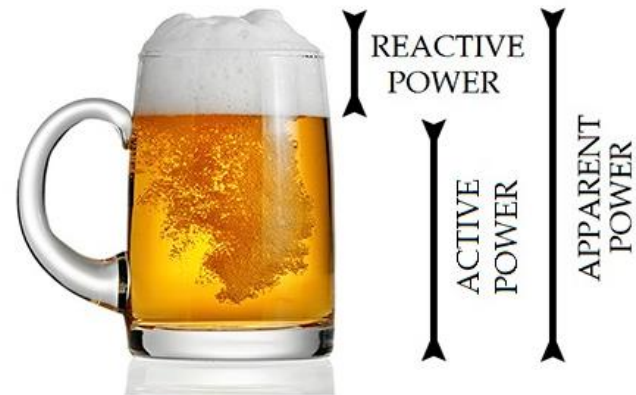


Source: BVES + DIHK, Faktenpapier Speicher, p. 11

Regulatory Framework - No reward for reactivity

Energy storage has to pay fees when providing grid-supportive Services, such as:

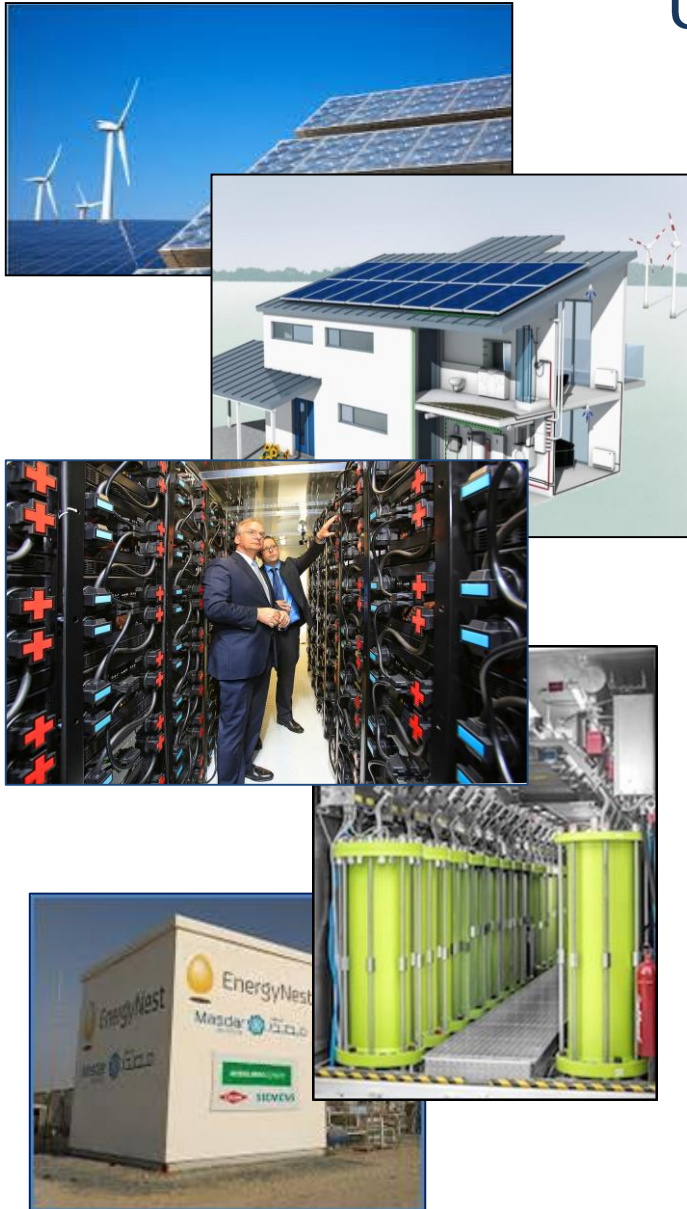
- *inertia reserve*
- *voltage control*
- *reactive power compensation*
- *services for re-dispatch*
- *short circuit power*
- *black-start capability*



Source: <http://enarlux.com>

- Energy storage: cost-effective and supports to reduce carbon emissions
- Need for change towards a market-driven return

Conclusions



- Energy storage = Swiss army knife
- Numerous applications in residential, industrial and large scale applications are in service and economically viable
- Multi-use of storage devices foster efficiency and economic feasibility
 - win-win situation for prosumers, utilities and grid operators
- Cross sectoral integration offers a huge potential of useful applications
- Regulation is still not suitable
- **Energy storage is crucial to offer a POWER-system and not only an electricity-system**

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