

SOLUTIONS FOR THE EXPANSION OF RENEWABLE ENERGIES THROUGH ENERGY STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES AND SMART GRIDS

VIII Deutsch-Kapverdisches Energie-Symposium
26.11.2022

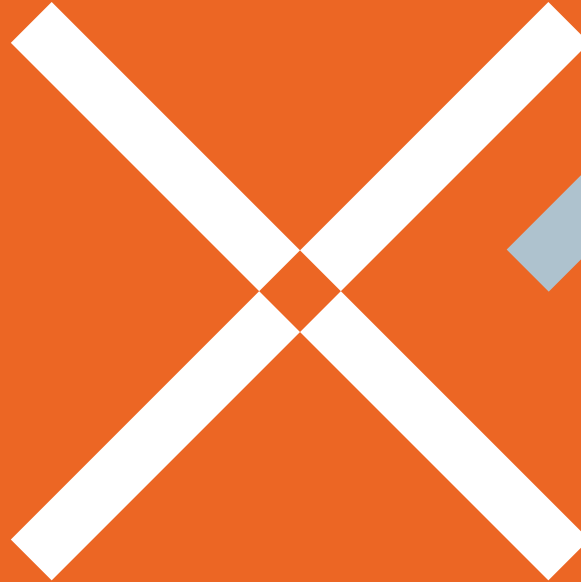
Aaron Schwaderer, BVES

THE GERMAN ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS ASSOCIATION

- The BVES is the industrial association of energy storage companies that is open to all technologies in the areas of electricity, heat and mobility.
- More than 250 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 working for the improvement of the regulation and policy framework for energy storage (national and international).
- In addition, the BVES monitors research and development activities and informs members of new results and developments.

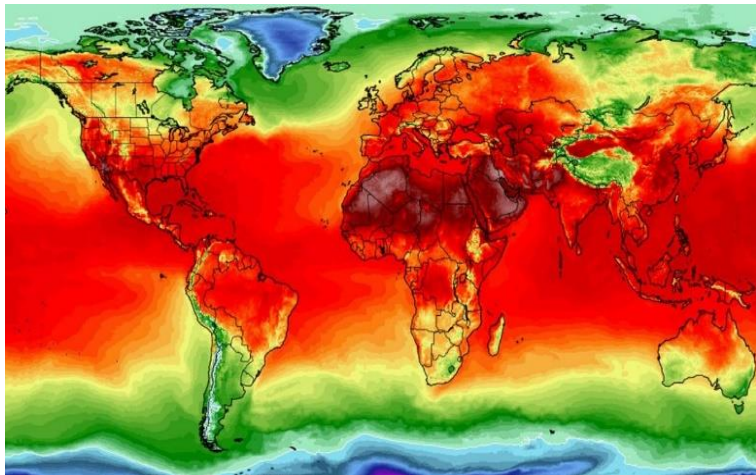


WHY IS STORAGE KEY?



ENERGIEWENDE, PARIS AGREEMENT, SECTOR TARGETS, GREEN DEAL, CLIMATE NEUTRALITY, CARBON FREE, 2050

2045
2035



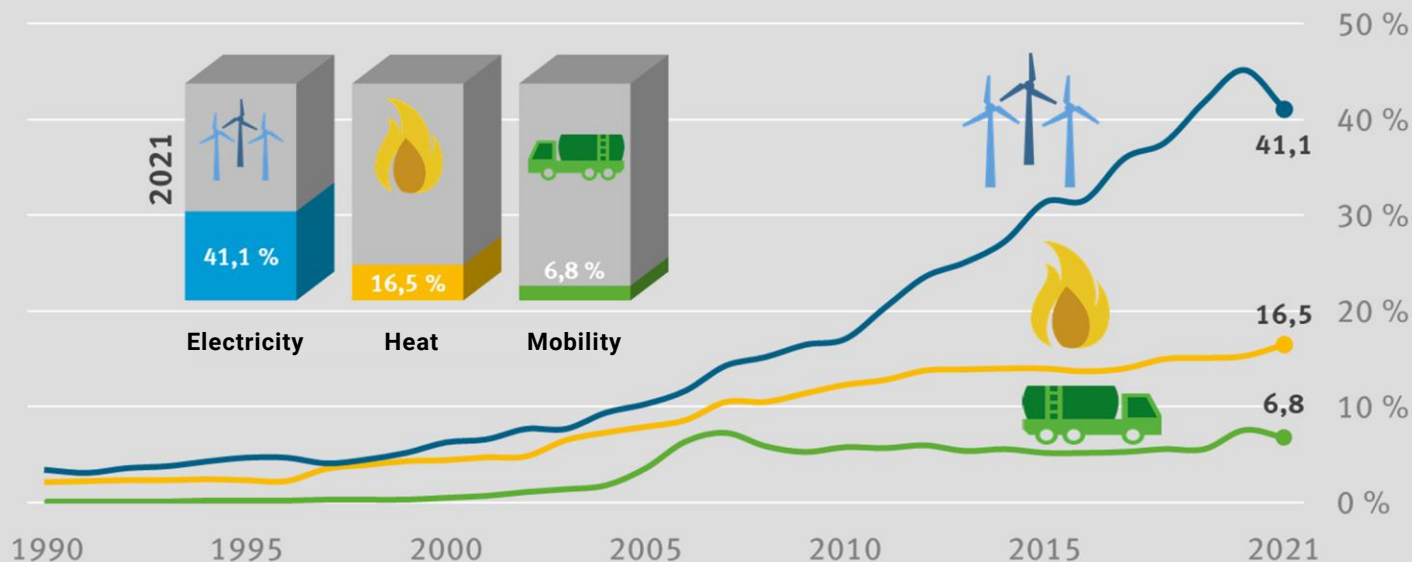
How do we achieve the goals?

- Energy storage technologies are ready and available on the market to make their contribution to a climate-friendly energy system
- There are various applications for storage in the sectors of electricity, heat and mobility
- Research and development continuously advance the technologies



ON THE WAY TO 100% RENEWABLES

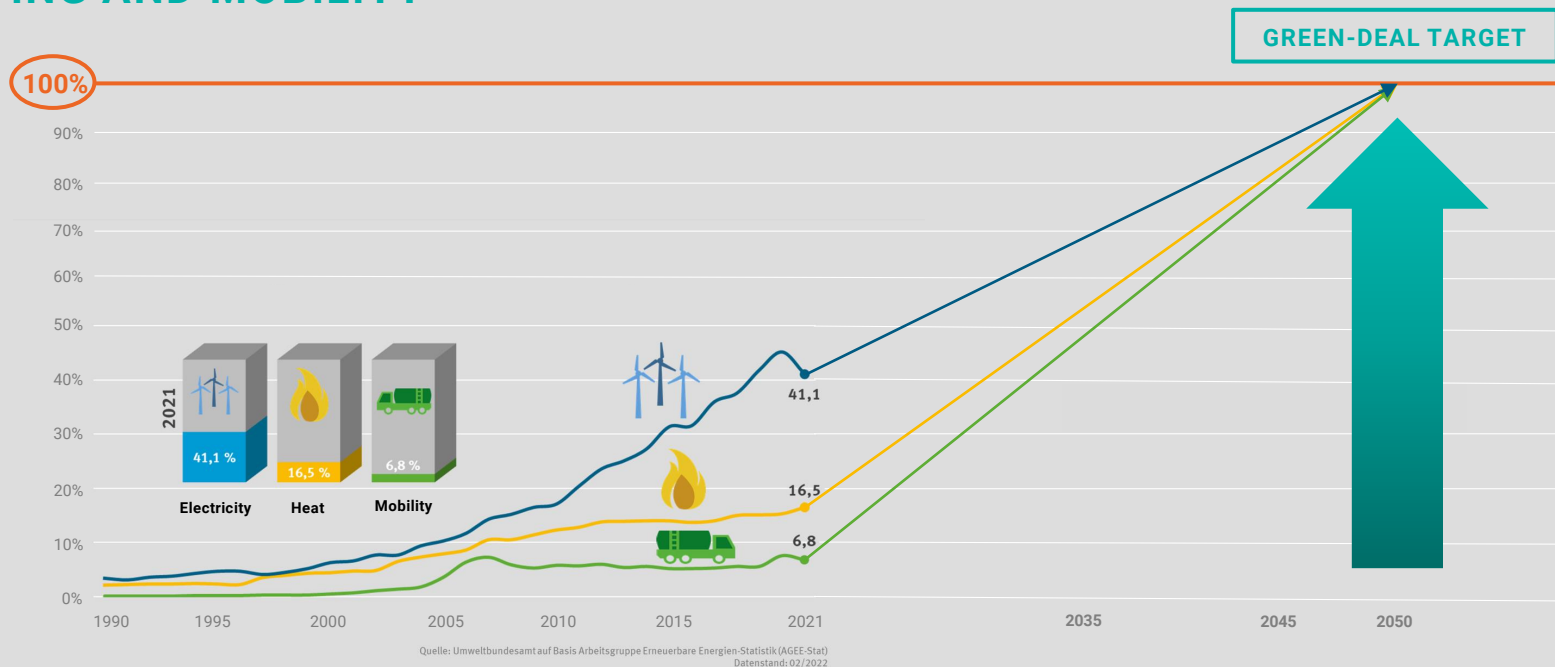
RENEWABLES SHARE IN ELECTRICITY, HEATING AND MOBILITY



Quelle: Umweltbundesamt auf Basis Arbeitsgruppe Erneuerbare Energien-Statistik (AGEE-Stat)
Datenstand: 02/2022

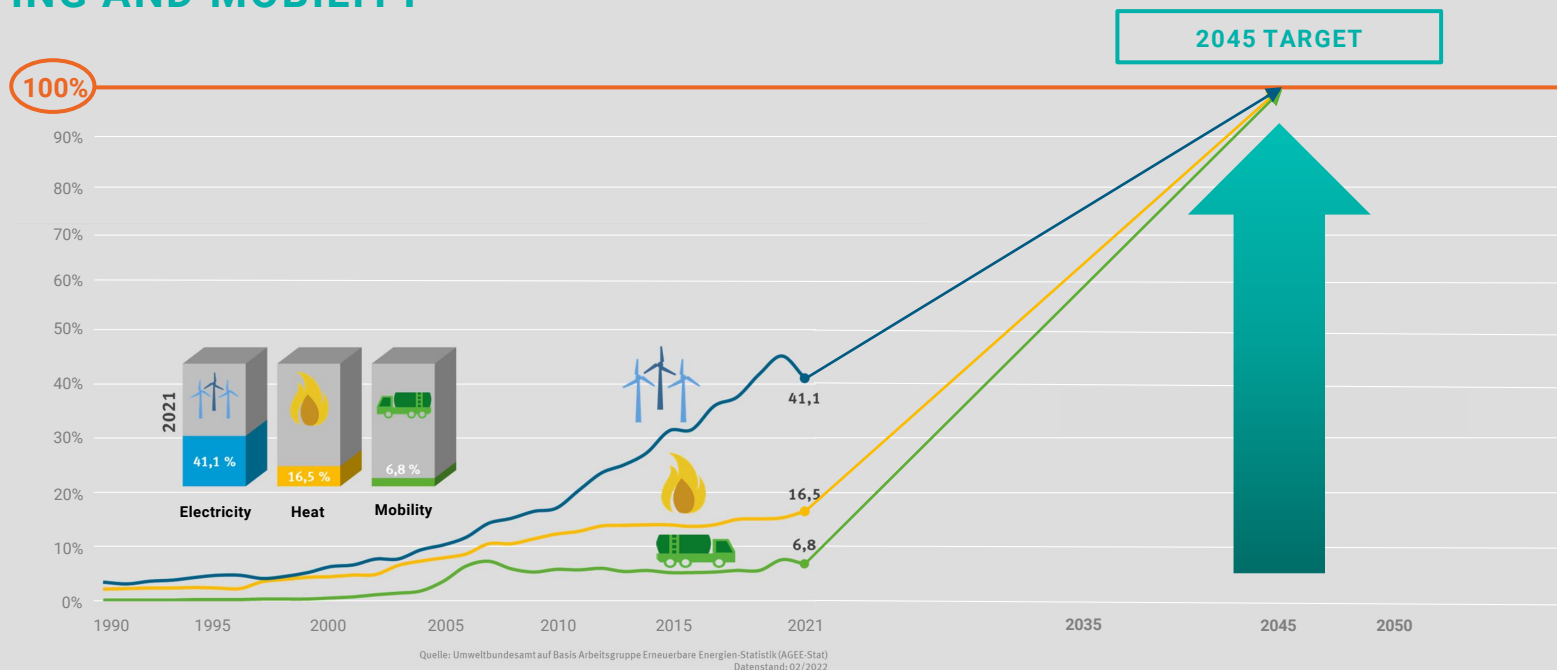
ON THE WAY TO NET ZERO

RENEWABLES SHARE IN ELECTRICITY, HEATING AND MOBILITY



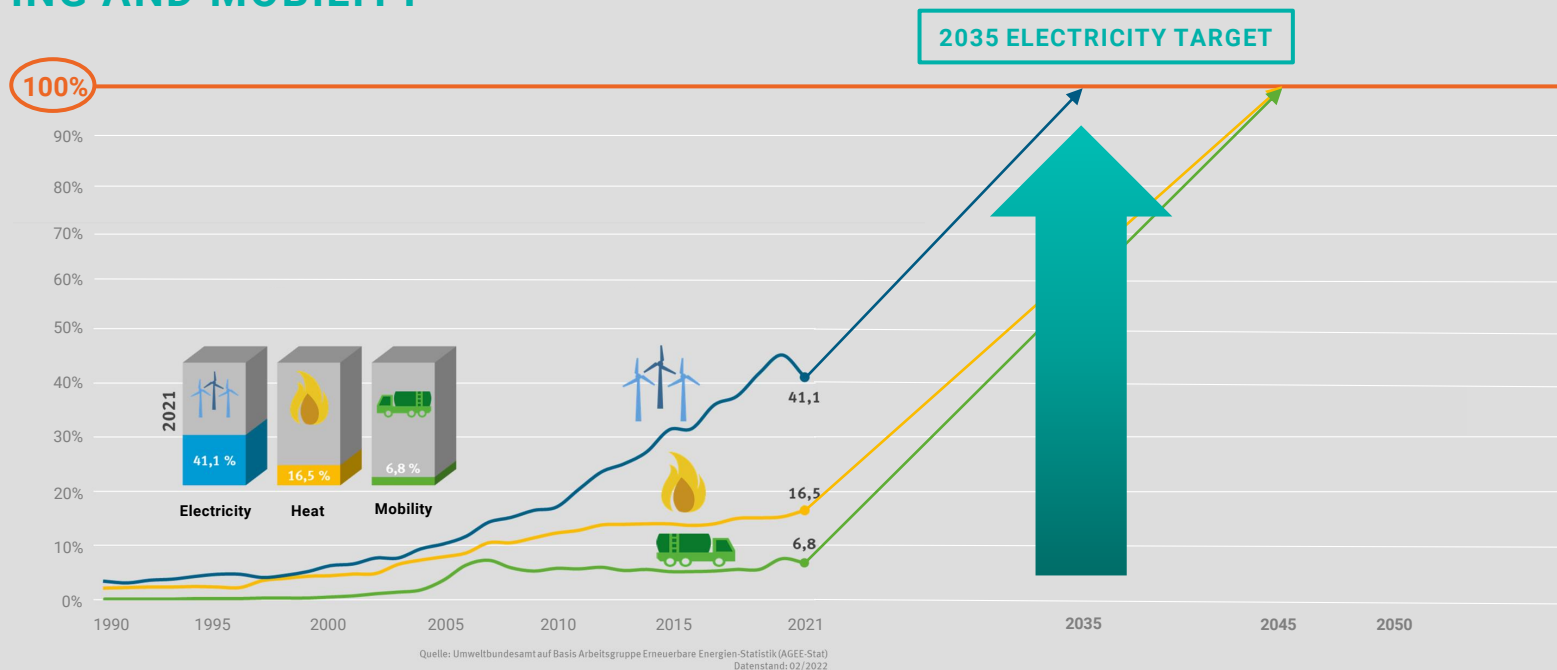
ON THE WAY TO NET ZERO

RENEWABLES SHARE IN ELECTRICITY, HEATING AND MOBILITY



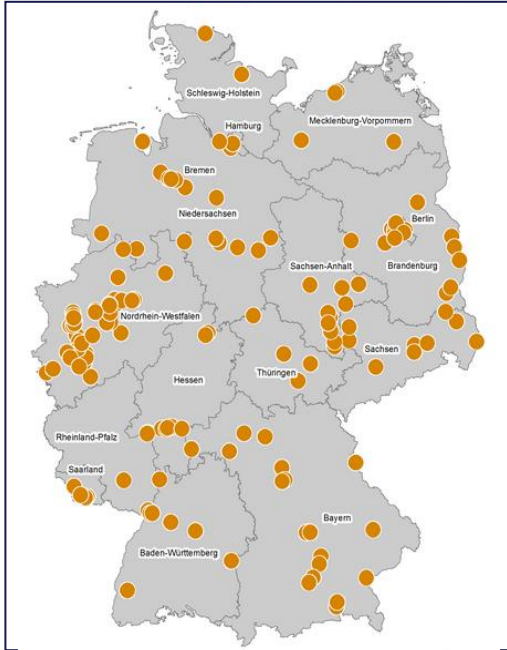
ON THE WAY TO 100% RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY

RENEWABLES SHARE IN ELECTRICITY, HEATING AND MOBILITY

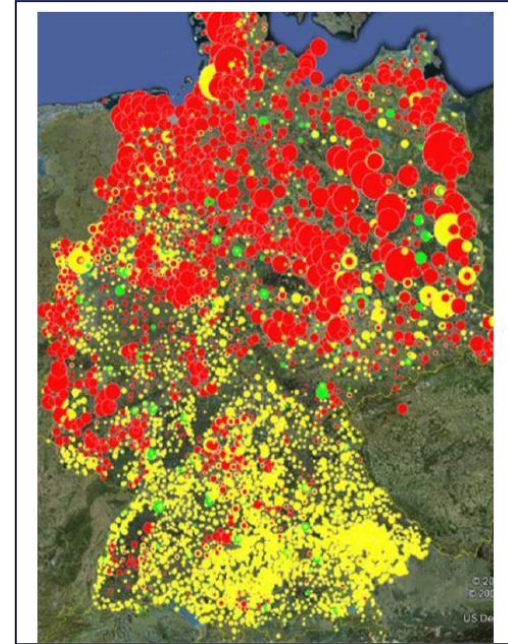


ENERGY TRANSITION:

RESULT NO. 01 = DECENTRALIZATION



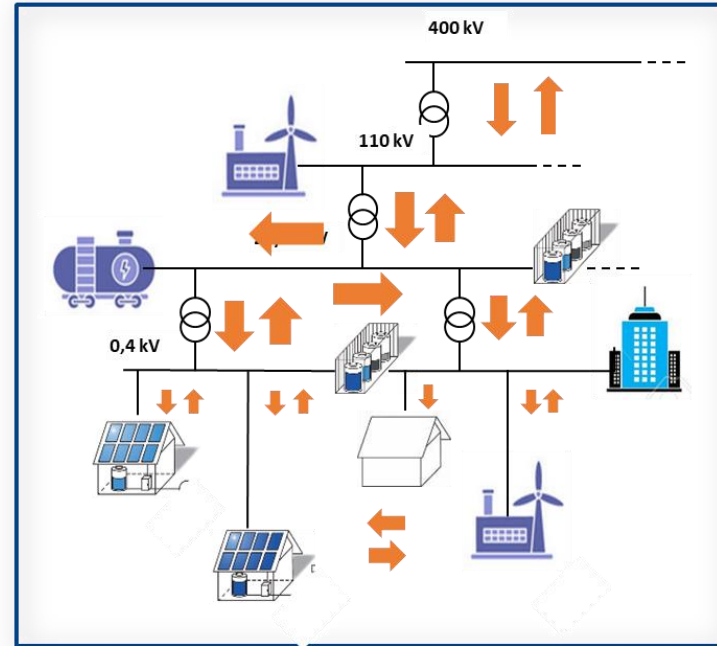
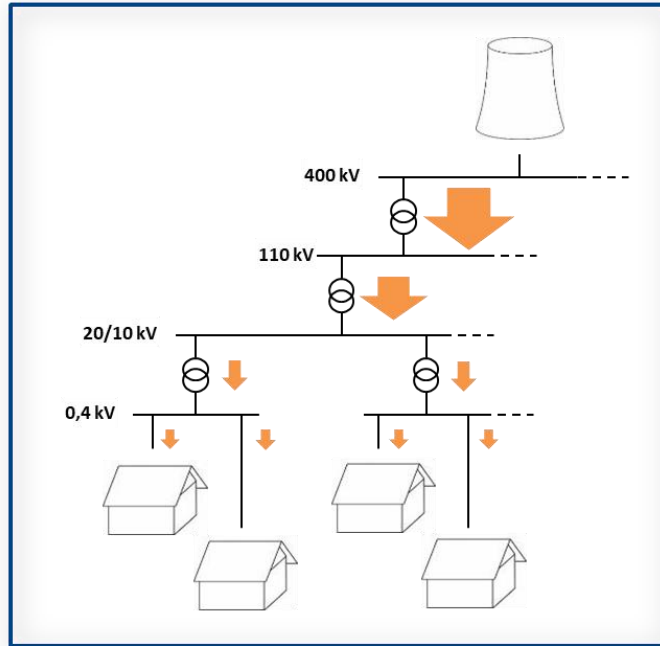
Fossil Power Plants



Renewable Generation

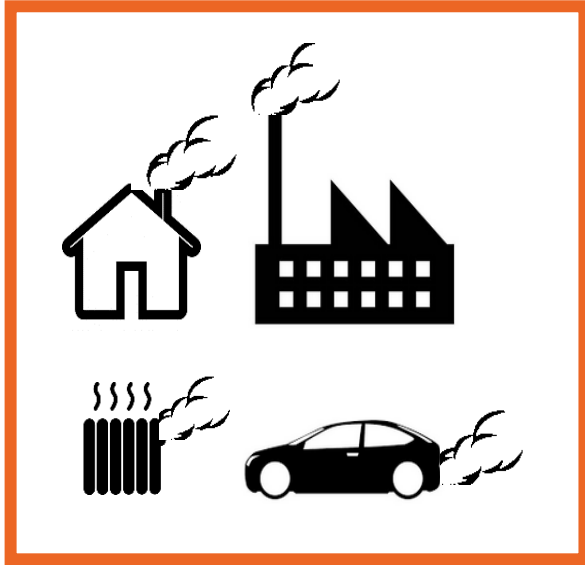
ENERGY TRANSITION:

RESULT NO. 02 = NEW STRUCTURE, NEW TASKS, NEW ISSUES

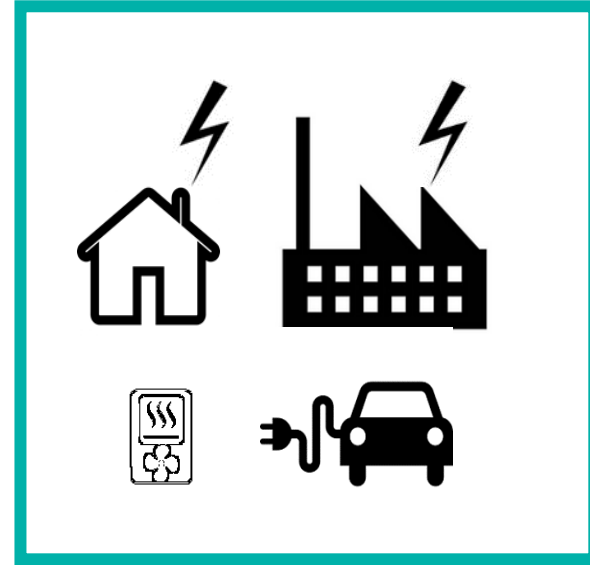


ENERGY TRANSITION:

RESULT NO. 03 = POWER IS THE NEW CURRENCY



FOSSIL AGE:
Energy is sufficient.



ELECTRIFICATION WAVE:
Power is needed.

„THE 3 D’S“

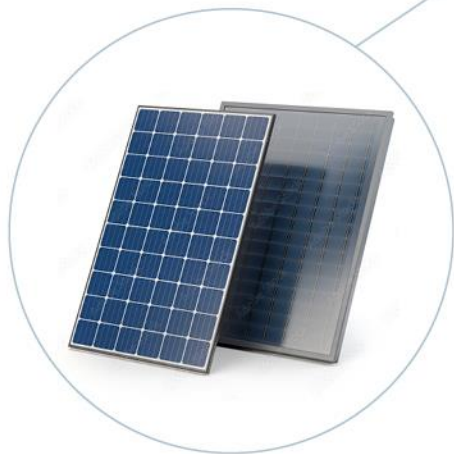
Decarbonization >> Decentralization >> Digitalization

Local availability >> Temporary availability

- Renewable Energies can be generated **ANYWHERE**.
- But not **ANYTIME**.
- **ANYTIME** Availability: **ONLY** with storage.

AVAILABILITY OF ENERGY

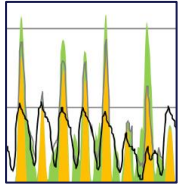
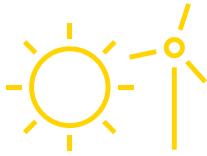
NO SUN =
NO ELECTRICITY,
NO POWER,
NO HEAT DURING NIGHT



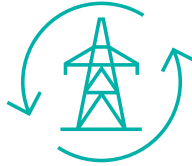
FLEXIBILITY

TO SECURE A RENEWABLES-BASED ENERGY SYSTEM AND THE ENERGY DEMAND – FLEXIBILITY IS NEEDED

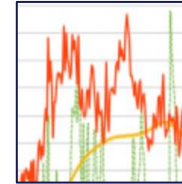
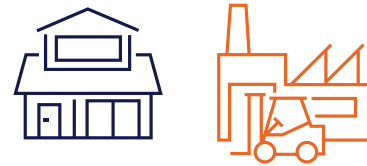
GENERATION



GRID



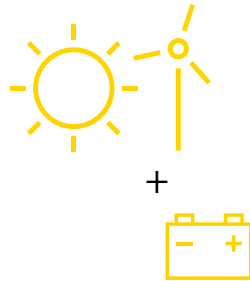
CONSUMER



FLEXIBILITY

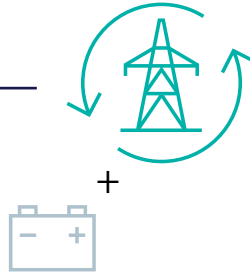
TO SECURE A RENEWABLES-BASED ENERGY SYSTEM AND THE ENERGY DEMAND – FLEXIBILITY IS NEEDED

GENERATION



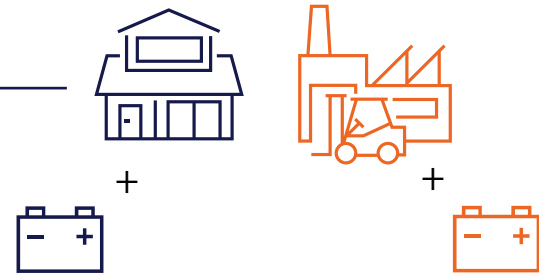
TO FLATTEN THE CURVE

GRID



TO BALANCE THE FREQUENCY

CONSUMER

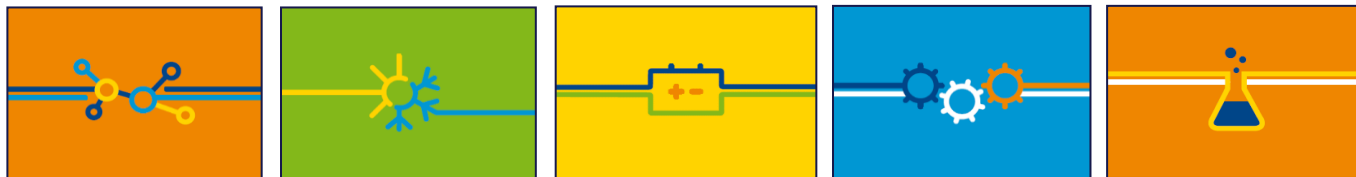


TO SECURE POWER

STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES AND APPLICATIONS



A BASKET FULL OF TECHNOLOGIES...



**WÄRME/KÄLTE ZU WÄRME/KÄLTE
(THERMISCHE ENERGIESPEICHER)**

Sensibel

- Wasser (FactSheet*)
- Salzschmelze und andere Flüssigkeiten (FactSheet*)
- Feststoffe (FactSheet in Arbeit)

Latent

- fest-flüssig Niedertemperatur (FactSheet*)
- fest-flüssig Hochtemperatur (FactSheet*)

Thermochemisch

- Sorption (FactSheet*)
- Chemische Reaktion (FactSheet*)

SPICHERTECHNOLOGIEN STECKBRIEF
Li-Ionen Stromspeicher

ALLGEMEINE BESCHREIBUNG:

Form der Energiespeicherung und -abgabe: Strom zu Strom

Kurzbeschreibung des Speicherprozesses: Stromspeicher dienen zur Speicherung von Strom zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt zu nutzen.

Die Kathode besteht überwiegend aus Lithiumverbindungen. Häufige Materialien sind u.a. NMC (Nickel-Mangan-Cobalt) oder u.a. LCO (Lithium-Cobalt-Oxid). Die Anode besteht aus Kohlenstoff (aktuell) oder auch aus Silizium (zukünftig). Die Elektrolytmaterialien sind z.B. Graphit. Die Kathode und die Anode sind durch einen Separator voneinander getrennt. Der Separator ist eine Membran, die den Stromfluss zwischen der Anode und Kathode ermöglicht.

Beim Laden gibt die Kathode (Platzhalter) eingelagerte Lithium-Ionen in den Elektrolyten ab. Die Lithium-Ionen wandern durch den Separator zur Anode (Stromfluss), werden dort eingelagert und geben Energie ab. Dieser Ladungsprozess wird durch einen Stromfluss (Ladestrom) angetrieben. (Kommunikation, z.B. bei Blei-Säure, NiCd), der den hohen Wirkungsgrad ermöglicht.

Ein Stromspeicher in der Anlage speichert Strom, der aus erneuerbaren Quellen (z.B. Wind, Solar) erzeugt wird. Der Stromspeicher speichert den Strom, bis er benötigt wird. Der Stromspeicher speichert den Strom, bis er benötigt wird. Der Stromspeicher speichert den Strom, bis er benötigt wird.

Quelle: Fraunhofer IEE für Technologie 7. Februar 2018

**STROM ZU STROM
(STROMSPEICHER)**

Elektrochemisch

- Vanadium Redox Flow Batterie (FactSheet*)
- Hochtemperatur Batterie (FactSheet*)
- Li-Ionen Batterie (FactSheet*)

**STROM ZU GAS/FLÜSSIGKEIT
(CHEMISCHER ENERGIESPEICHER)**

Wasserstoff

- Power to Gas (FactSheet*)

Synthetisches Methan/ Methanol

- Power to Gas (FactSheet*)

Thermische Energiespeicher

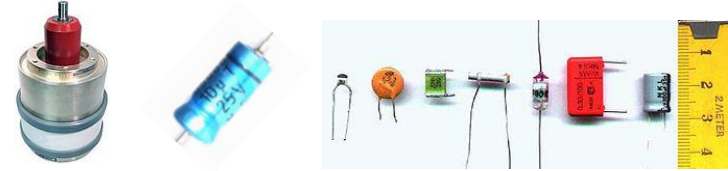
- Kondensatoren

www.bves.de

STORAGE OF ELECTRICITY

STORAGE OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY

- Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage (SMES)
- Supercapacitor



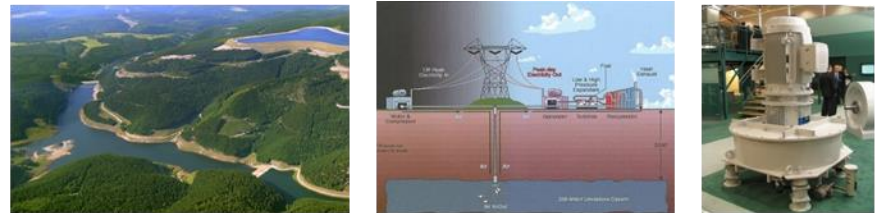
ELECTROCHEMICAL STORAGE OF ELECTRICITY

- Sodium-Sulphur Battery (NaS-Cells)
- Lead-Acid Battery
- Redox-Flow Battery



MECHANICAL STORAGE OF ELECTRICITY

- Pumped Hydro Storage
- Compressed-Air Storage (CAES)
- Flywheel



THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE

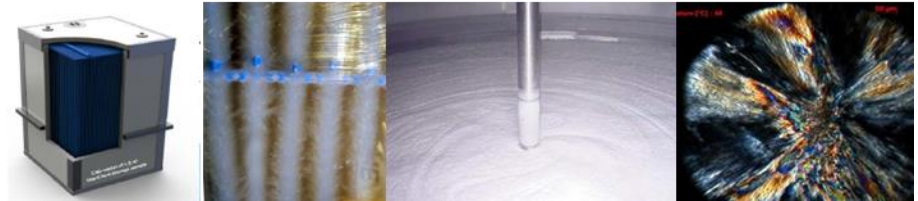
STORAGE OF SENSIBLE HEAT

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



STORAGE OF LATENT HEAT

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



THERMOCHEMICAL STORAGE

- Sorption heat storage (e. g. zeolite)
- Thermochemical materials (TCM)



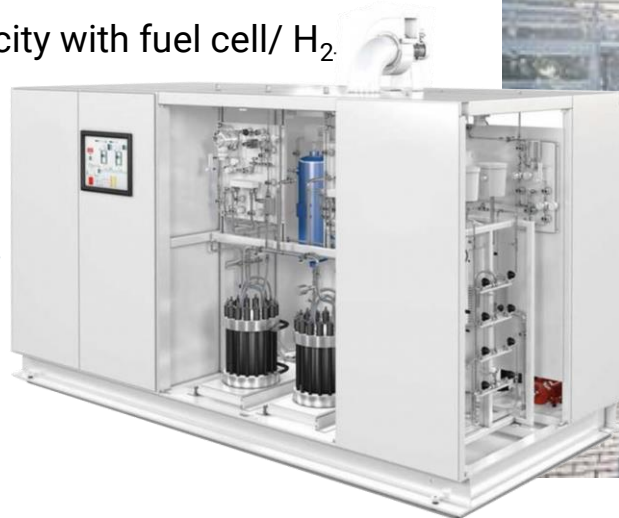
CHEMICAL ENERGY STORAGE

PRODUCTION 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/ H_2 turbine

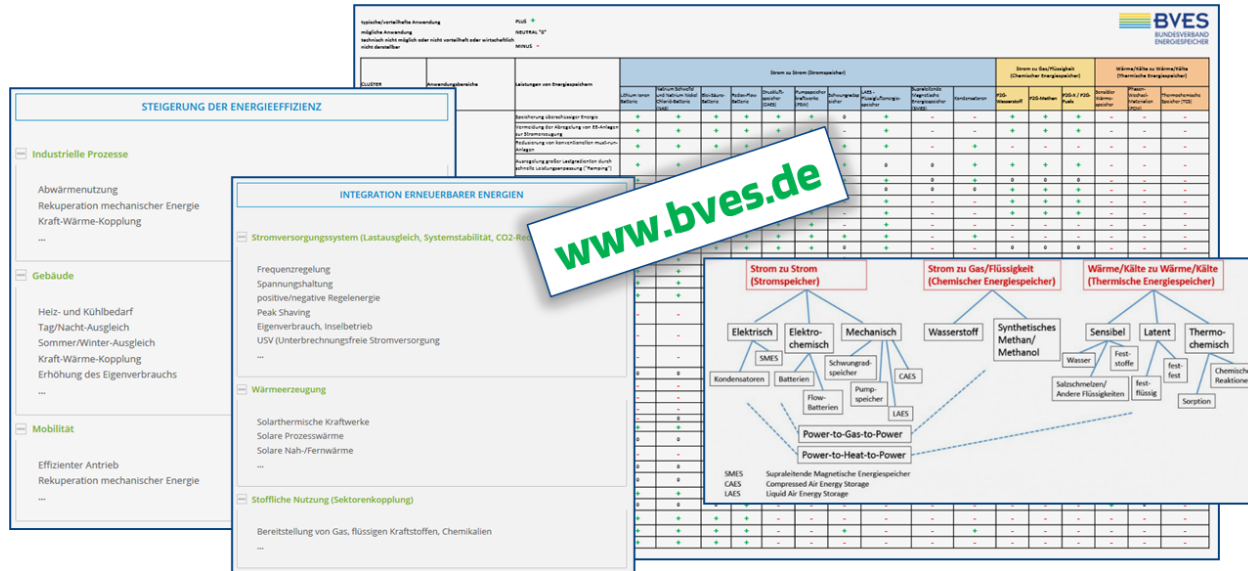
Hydrogen-Electrolyser
(Indoor-Version)

Bild: iGas Energy



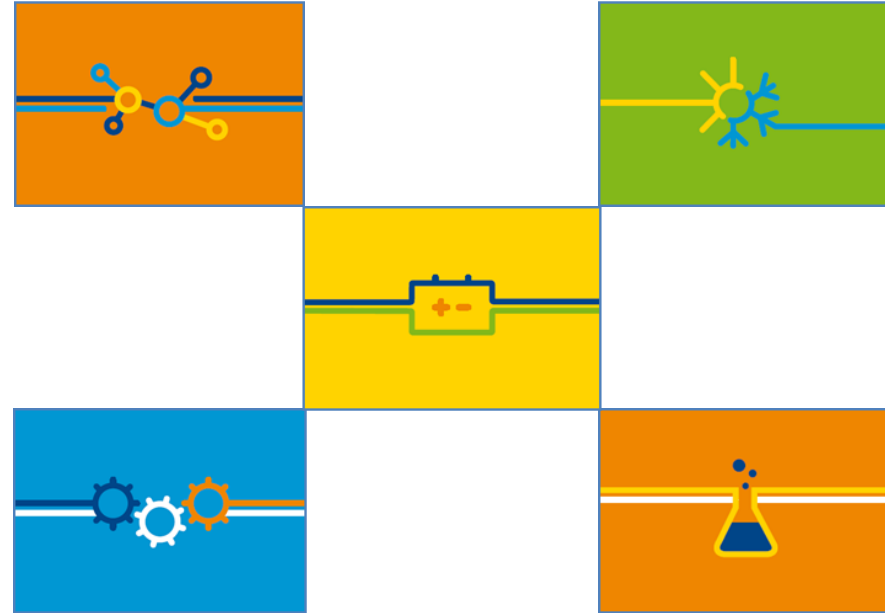
Quelle: <https://people.man-es.com/>

A BASKET FULL OF APPLICATIONS...



THE APPLICATION DETERMINES THE STORAGE

- The technical and economic requirements for a storage device are determined by the exact use of the storage in the supply system.
- An assessment of different storage technologies (and a comparison) is only possible on the basis of a specific applications.
- The application specifies technical requirements (form of energy, power, storage capacity, response time).
- The application also defines the economic environment (e.g. which energy prices can be set, depth of use, etc.).

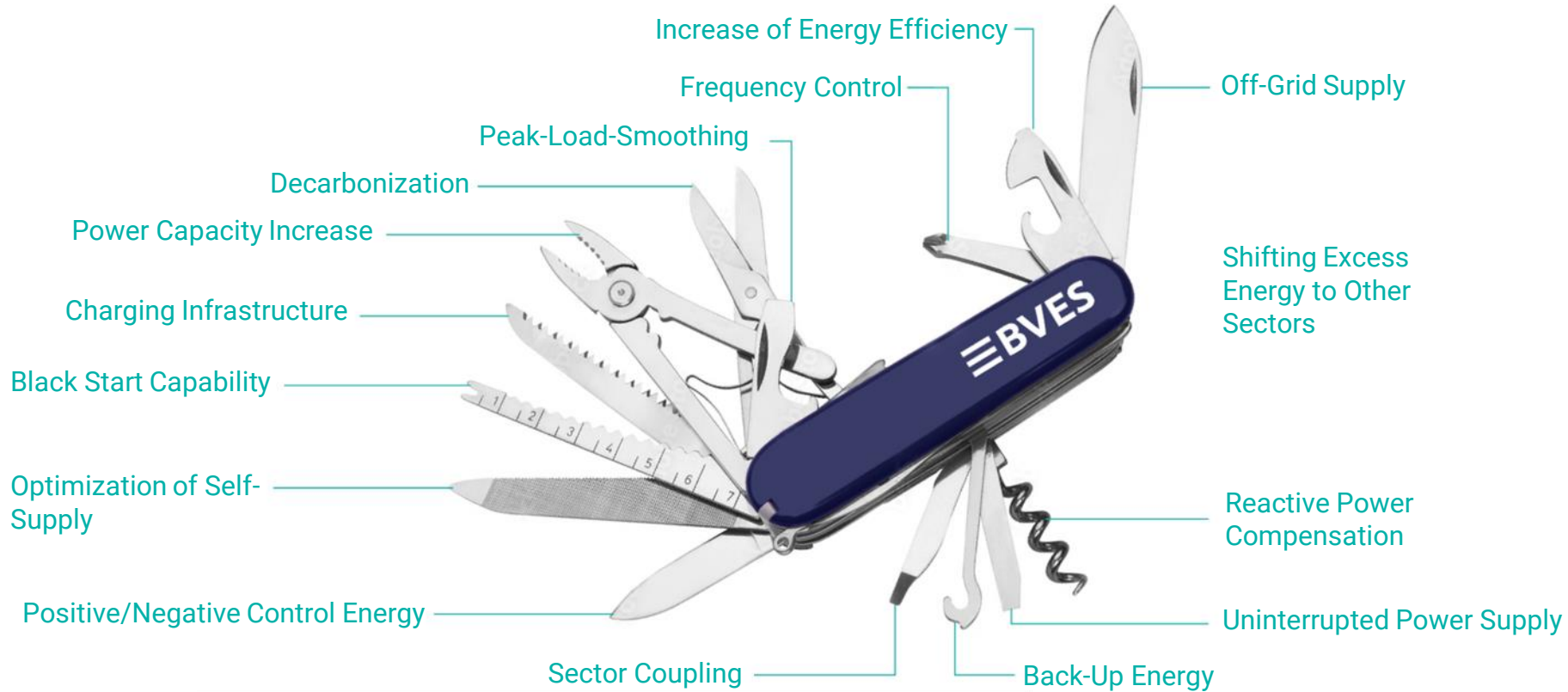


DIVERSITY IN TECHNOLOGIES & APPLICATIONS

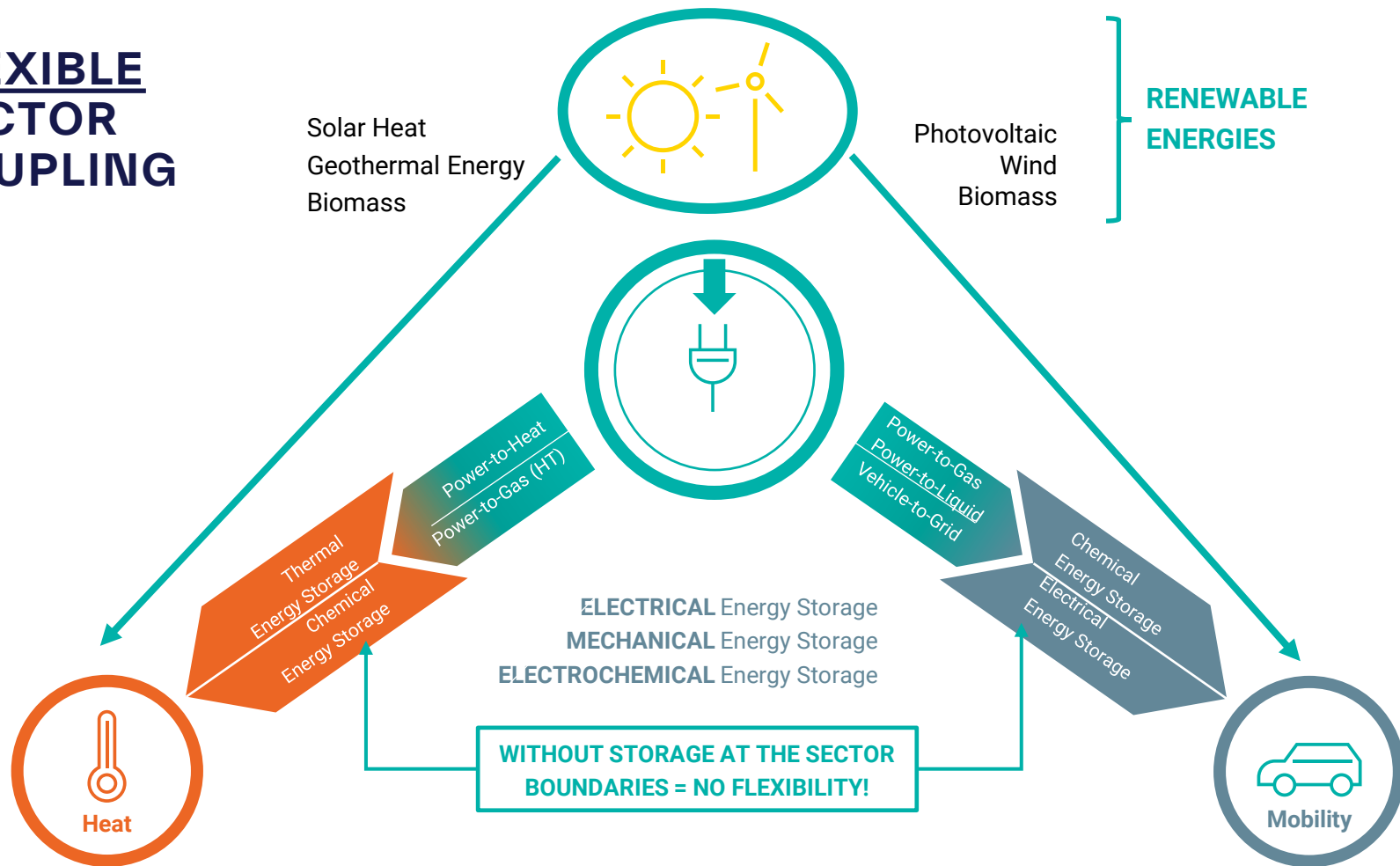
A MATRIX OF
TECHNOLOGIES
AND APPLICATIONS
REPRESENTED BY
BVES MEMBER
ORGANISATIONS

Cluster	Anwendungsbereiche	Leistungen von Energiespeichern	Strom zu Strom (Stromspeicher)										Strom zu Gas/Flüssigkeit (Chemischer Energiespeicher)			Wärme/Kälte zu Wärme/Kälte (Thermische Energiespeicher)		
			Lithium-Ionen-Batterien	Natrium-Schwefel-Zellen / Natrium-Ionen-Batterien	Flow-Batterien	Redox-Flow-Batterien	Druckluft-Speicher (CAES)	Pumpspeicher (Pumped Storage)	Schwerkraft-Speicher	Leads-Platz / Luftspeicher	Superkondensatoren / Supercapacitor (SCS)	Thermokonden	H ₂ / Wasserstoff	CH ₄ / PHS-Methan	H ₂ / PHS-Power	Schneller Wärmespeicher	Flüssig-Speicher / Moltschmelze (PCM)	Thermokonden-Speicher (TCS)
Nutzung und Integration erneuerbarer Energien	Stromversorgungssystem (Lastausgleich, Systemstabilität, CO ₂ -Reduktion)	Speicherung überschüssiger Energie	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Vorminderung der Abregelung von EE-Anlagen zur Stromerzeugung	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Reduktion von konventionellen Must-run-Anlagen	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Integration großer Lastgradienten durch schnelle Leistungsanpassung ("ramping")	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Wärmespeicher / Frequenzhaltung	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	-	-	-
		Primärregelung	+	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Sekundärregelung	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Minutenreserve	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Störzug zur gesicherten Leistung	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Kurzschlussleistung	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Eignung zum Polarspalt	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-
		Schwarzstartfähigkeit	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Ständestützleistung	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-
		Spannungshaltung	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-
		Bereitstellung von Spitzenlast (Peak Shaving)	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	-
	Wärme-Erzeugung	Hochtemperatur / Variable Wärmeregeneration von solaren / thermischen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	0
		Hochtemperatur / Variable Wärmeregeneration von solaren / Prozesswärme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
		Hochtemperatur / Variable Leistungsgenerierung in Solarthermischen Kraftwerken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	0
	Stoffliche Nutzung (Sektorenkopplung)	solare Kraftwerke	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	0
		Bereitstellung von Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
		Bereitstellung von flüssigen Kraftstoffen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Steigerung der Energieeffizienz	Industrielle Prozesse	Bereitstellung von Chemikalien	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Nutzung industrieller Abwärme	-	0	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
		Kaskadierung mechanischer Energie	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Integrierung Strom-, Wärme- und Kälteerzeugung in Micro-Grid-Anlagen	0	0	0	0	+	-	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	0
	Gebäude	Bereitstellung alternativer Brennstoffe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
		Ausgleich von Heiz- und Kühlbedarf	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
		Integrierung Strom-, Wärme- und Kälteerzeugung in Micro-Grid-Anlagen	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	0
		Tag/Nacht-Ausgleich	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
	Mobilität	Sommer/Winter-Ausgleich	0	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	-
		Erhöhung Eigenverbrauchsanteil (z.B. Heizelemente)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mobilität	Kaskadierung mechanischer Energie	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Effizienter Antrieb	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

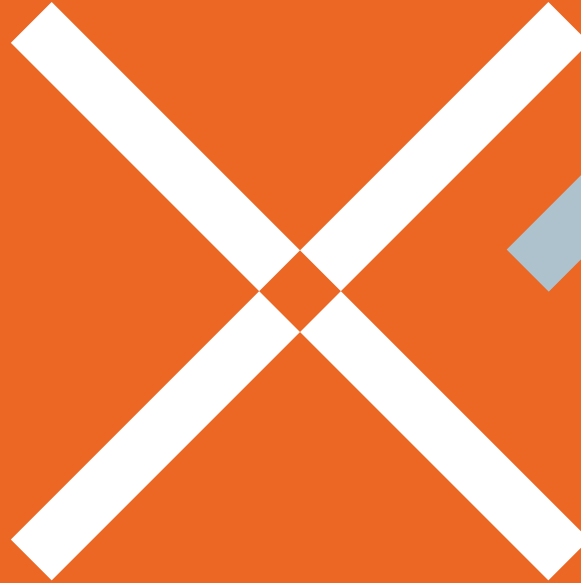
MULTI TOOL ENERGY STORAGE



FLEXIBLE SECTOR COUPLING



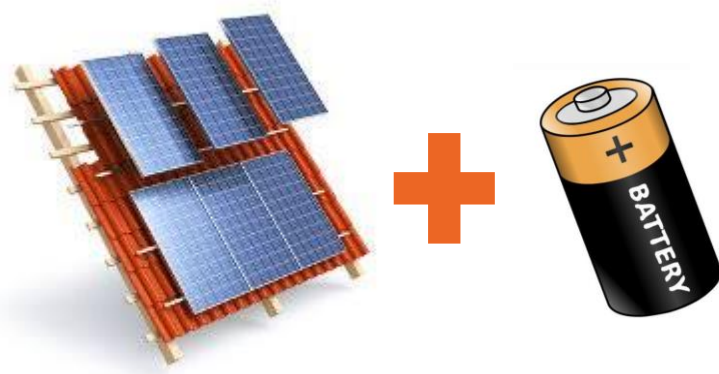
CURRENT MARKETS FOR STORAGE



RESIDENTIAL STORAGE MARKET



Self-consumption ~ 35 %



Self-consumption ~ 70 %

HOME GENERATION AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY AND HEAT

Residential:

- Ca. 750.000 Storage Systems installed (End 2022)
- 250.000+ new installations per annum
- Installations mostly incl. Heat pumps
- Huge retrofit potential of existing Rooftop-PV (~ 2 Mio.)



TREND: ELECTRICITY + HEAT + MOBILITY

A carefree package for all
energy needs at the
lowest costs.



RESIDENTIAL/MOBILITY BEST PRACTICE

Application: Vehicle to home- Car as an energy storage

Technology: Bidirectional charging with direct current

Concrete benefit: Use the car as home storage, increase the efficiency of self-supply, peak load capping

Further Information:

<https://thedriven.io/2018/10/19/v2g-whats-the-state-of-play-with-vehicle-to-grid-vehicle-to-home-technology/>

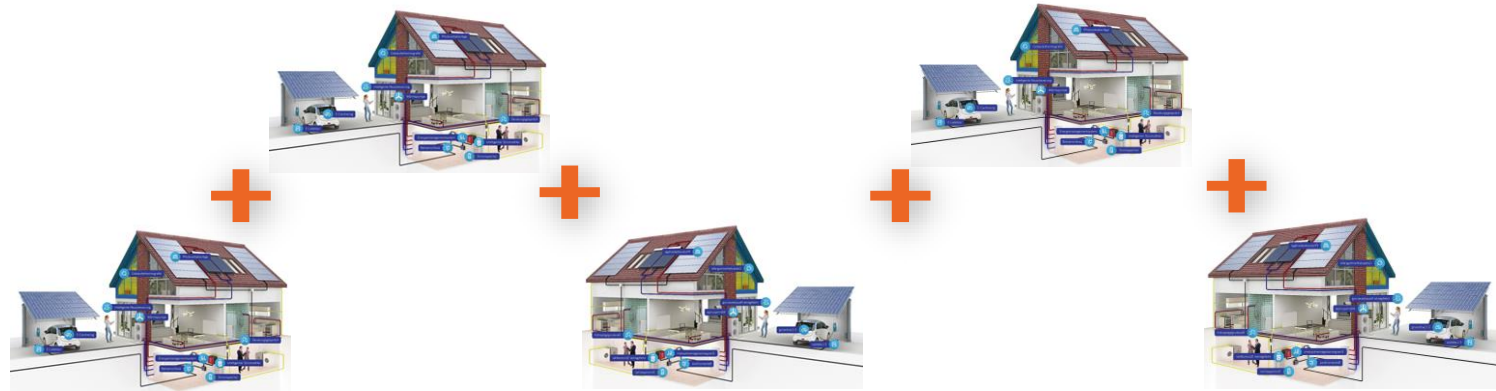


Vehicle-to-home (V2H)



LATEST DEVELOPMENT RESIDENTIAL MARKET:

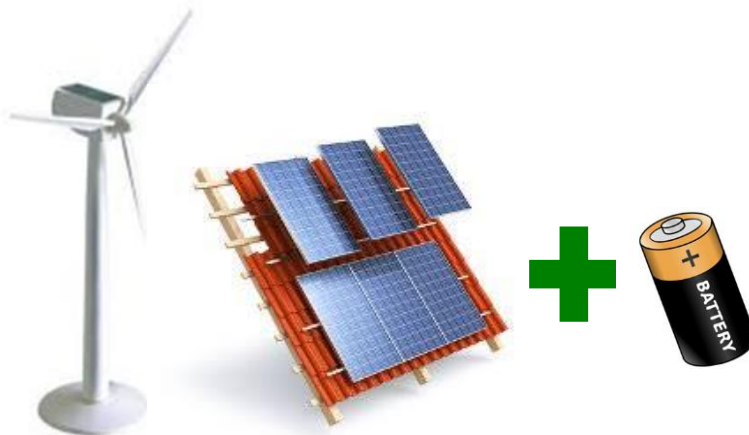
- Connecting households with storage device to a virtual powerplant for grid services
- Establishing digital energy markets on local and regional level (peer to peer)
- BUT: suitable regulation needed!!!



INDUSTRIAL STORAGE MARKET



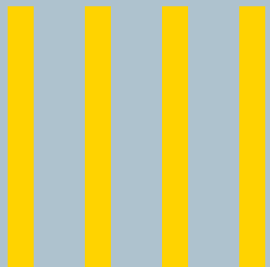
Self-consumption



Self-consumption
+ UPS + PLS + Backup Power
+ no Diesel

ELECTRICITY, POWER, HEATING, COOLING + MOBILITY

INDUSTRY: CA. 1600 PROJECTS IN
GERMANY



INDUSTRY/ELECTRICITY

BEST PRACTICE

Application: Industrial storage in Echte, Lower Saxony

Completion: 2019

Company: smart power GmbH

Technology: Container with battery stacks as diesel hybrid system with Samsung SDI cells (lithium-ion battery)

Power / Capacity: 1100 kVA; 1370kWh

Concrete benefit: Peak shaving

Further Information:

<https://smart-power.net/portfolio/113/>



AGRICULTURE BEST PRACTICE

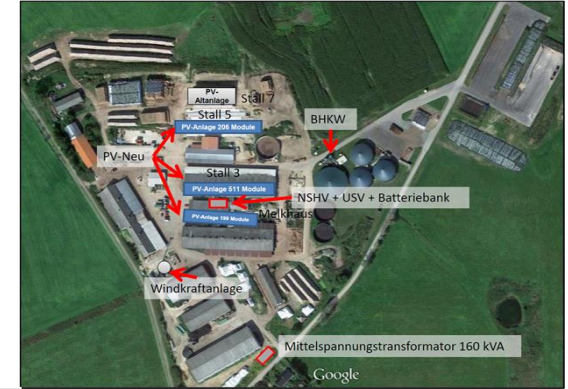
Application: Dairy farmer in Brandenburg

Completion: 2019

Technology: Container Flow-Battery, Heat-Storage, Heat-Pump

Direct Benefit: Reduction of Energy Costs (- 0,3 € Cent/litre milk)

Power & Cooling = 100% Self-Sufficiency



INDUSTRY/HEAT BEST PRACTICE

Application: Waste heat recycling in flue gas utilisation of high-temperature potentials in the ceramics industry

Technology: Granules with heat transfer media such as air, flue gas, liquid salt or thermal oil, up to 1,300°C storage temperature

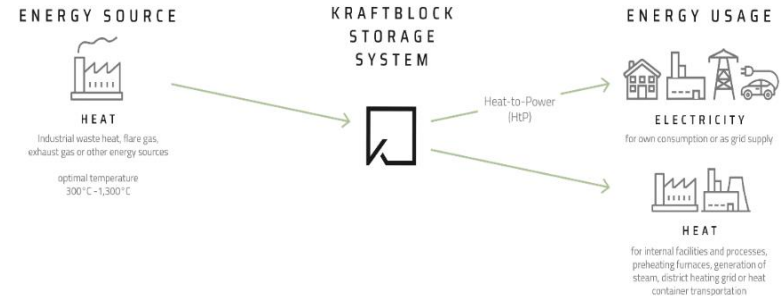
Company: Kraftblock GmbH

Power / Capacity: 1,8MW / 4.2MWh per Container (≈1,2MWh/m²)

Concrete Benefit: Waste heat utilisation, cascade utilisation, efficiency increase, also mobile in container units

Further Information:

<https://kraftblock.com/de/applications/industrielle-abwaerme.html>



GAME CHANGER: E-MOBILITY

NEW + ADDITIONAL APPLICATION

FAST CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE



NEW BUSINESS MODELS

NEW PLAYERS

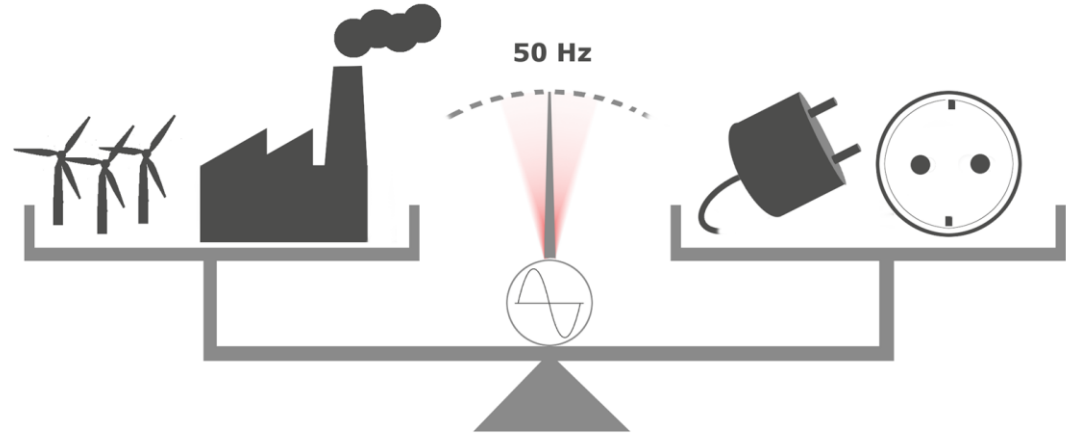
NEW ADDED VALUE



LARGE SCALE STORAGE MARKET

MANAGING AND BALANCING THE GRID

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



LARGE STORAGE SYSTEMS FOR ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE

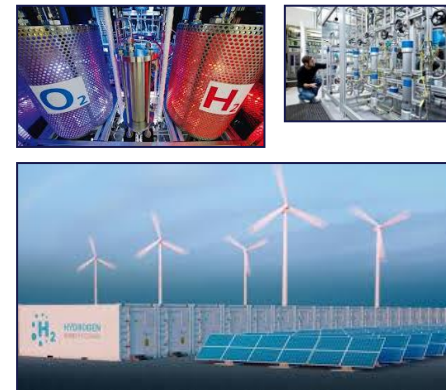
CONTROL ENERGY | SYSTEM SERVICES | FLEXIBILITY (GRID BOOSTER)



PUMPED HYDRO
STORAGE CA. 7 GW



BATTERY STORAGE
CA. 550 MW



HYDROGEN/ PTX

SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER - CONCEPT

Application: Grid Booster concept in Kupferzell

Technology: Battery systems that provide system services in the extra-high voltage range (250MW/250MWh)

Planned Completion: regular plant operation 2026

Company/operator: TransnetBW GmbH /
Fluence Energy Inc.

Direct Benefit: Step in during grid overload, PRL, reactive power, black start, lower electricity prices

Further Information:

Netzbooster Pilotanlage | TransnetBW GmbH

<https://www.transnetbw.de/files/pdf/netzentwicklung/projekte/netzbooster-pilotanlage/broschuere.pdf>



BEST PRACTICE

SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE

HEAT & POWER

Application: Wind power storage in Hamburg

Technology: Electrothermal storage with approx. 1,000t of volcanic rock, can be heated up to 750 °C (PtHtP)

Company: Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy

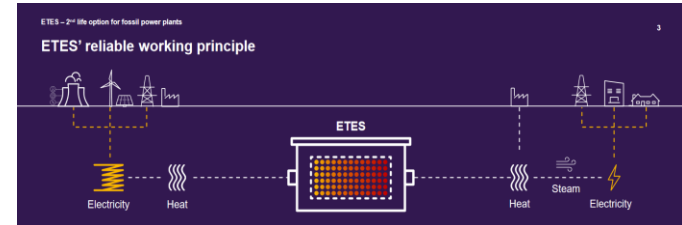
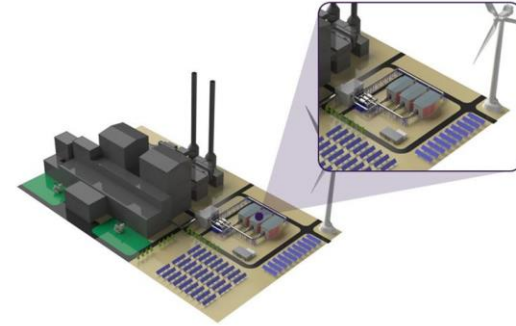
Completion: 2019

Performance/Capacity: 5.4MW/130MWh (Pilot)

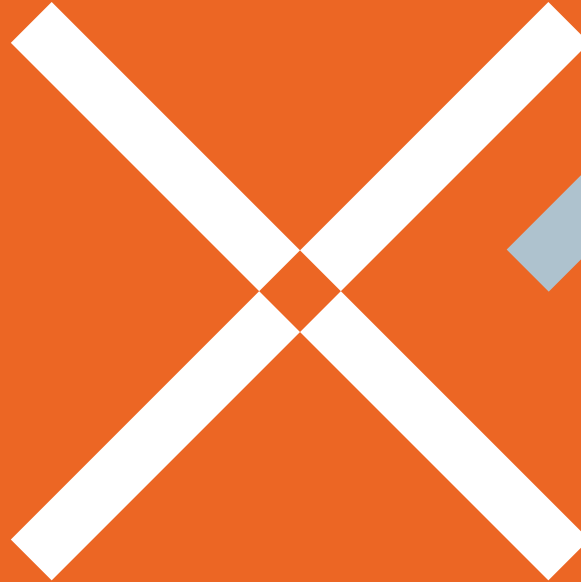
Direct Benefit: Peak shaving, second-life option for conventional power plants, use of peak power generation

Further Information:

https://www.siemensgamesa.com/en-int/-/media/siemensgamesa/downloads/en/products-and-services/hybrid-power-and-storage/etes/siemens-gamesa-etes_switch_teaser_2nd-life-option.pdf

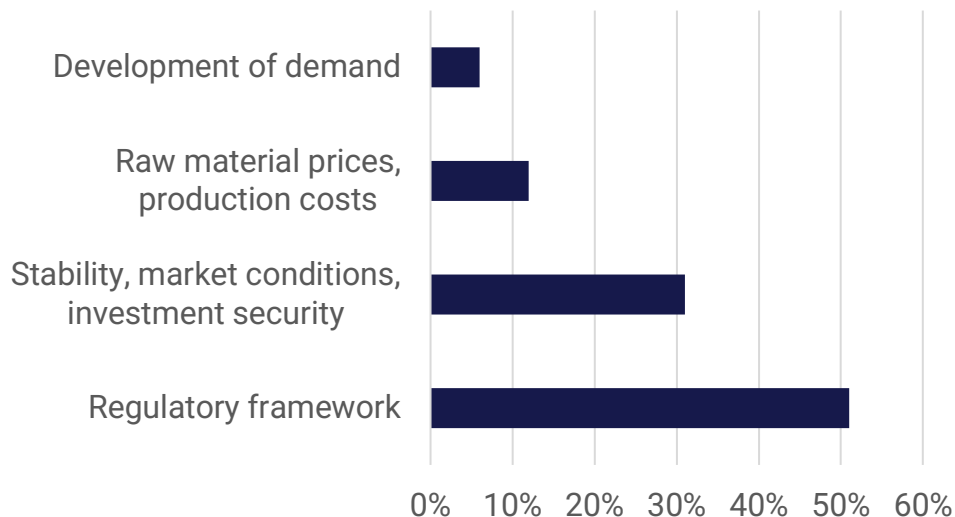


LEGAL FRAMEWORK



THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK IS THE BIGGEST OBSTACLE TO GROWTH

**What market barriers currently exist for your
business in Germany?**



Regulatory market barriers remain dominant, in particular:

- The classification of energy storage as a final consumer
- Prolonged authorization procedures
- Grid connection conditions with impracticable metering and billing concepts
- Lack of transparency of the current rules
- The influence of the Chinese market and access to battery cells are increasingly seen as obstacles

LATEST DEVELOPMENT REGULATION:

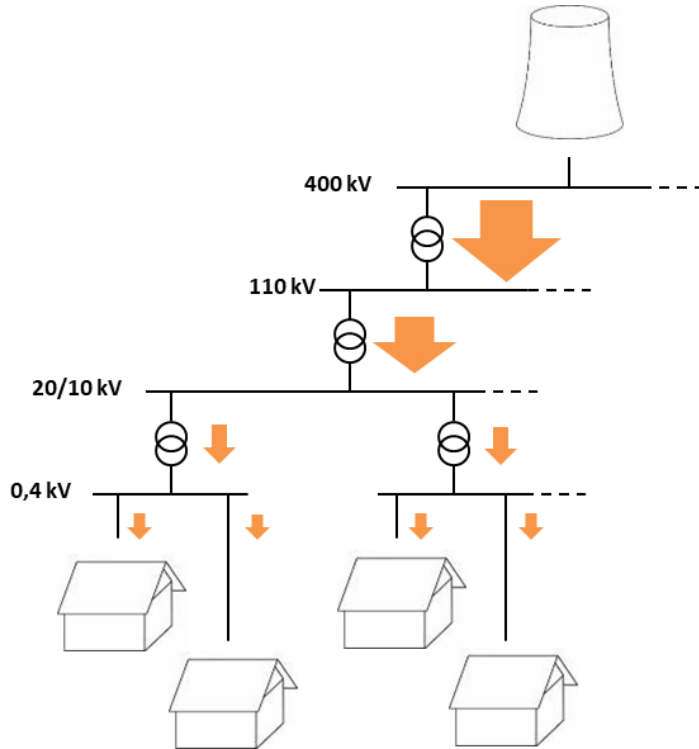
- YES, WE HAVE A DEFINITION OF STORAGE!!
- Regulatory definition of energy storage - in line with EU
- Storage device ist not longer generation AND consumption of energy
- No double fees and taxes

“Energy storage” means, in the electricity system, deferring the final use of electricity to a moment later than when it was generated.

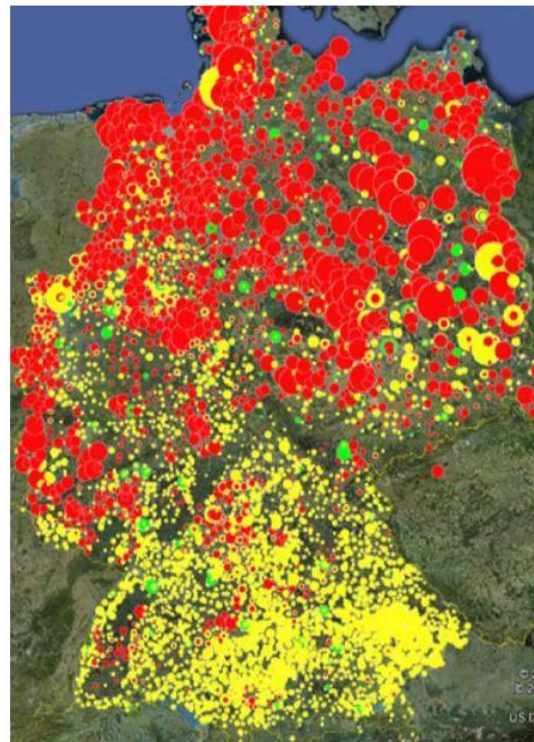
EU Market Design Directive 2019



ENERGY LAW IS MAINLY STILL BASED ON THE OLD ENERGY SYSTEM...



**... AND NOT
SUITABLE FOR THE
NEW ENERGY
REALITY!**



THANK YOU

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