

Experience Curves for Electricity Storage

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REFLEX-Workshop: "Technological Learning in the Energy Sector"
08 November 2017 | Karlsruhe

Atmospheric CO₂ concentration is rising at record levels

Last week's news

Global atmospheric CO₂ levels hit record high

UN warns that drastic action is needed to meet climate targets set in the Paris agreement



The Guardian (30 October 2017)

UNO: CO₂-Konzentration in der Atmosphäre stieg 2016 mit Rekordgeschwindigkeit an

30. Oktober 2017, 11:52 Uhr / Quelle: afp

Genf (AFP) Die Konzentration des klimaschädlichen Kohlendioxid (CO₂) in der Atmosphäre hat im vergangenen Jahr einen neuen Rekordwert erreicht. Noch nie sei dieser Wert so schnell angestiegen wie 2016, erklärte die Weltorganisation für Meteorologie (WMO) am Montag in Genf. Im weltweiten Durchschnitt lag sie demnach bei 403,3 ppm (Teilchen pro eine Million Teilchen), nach 400 ppm im Jahr 2015.

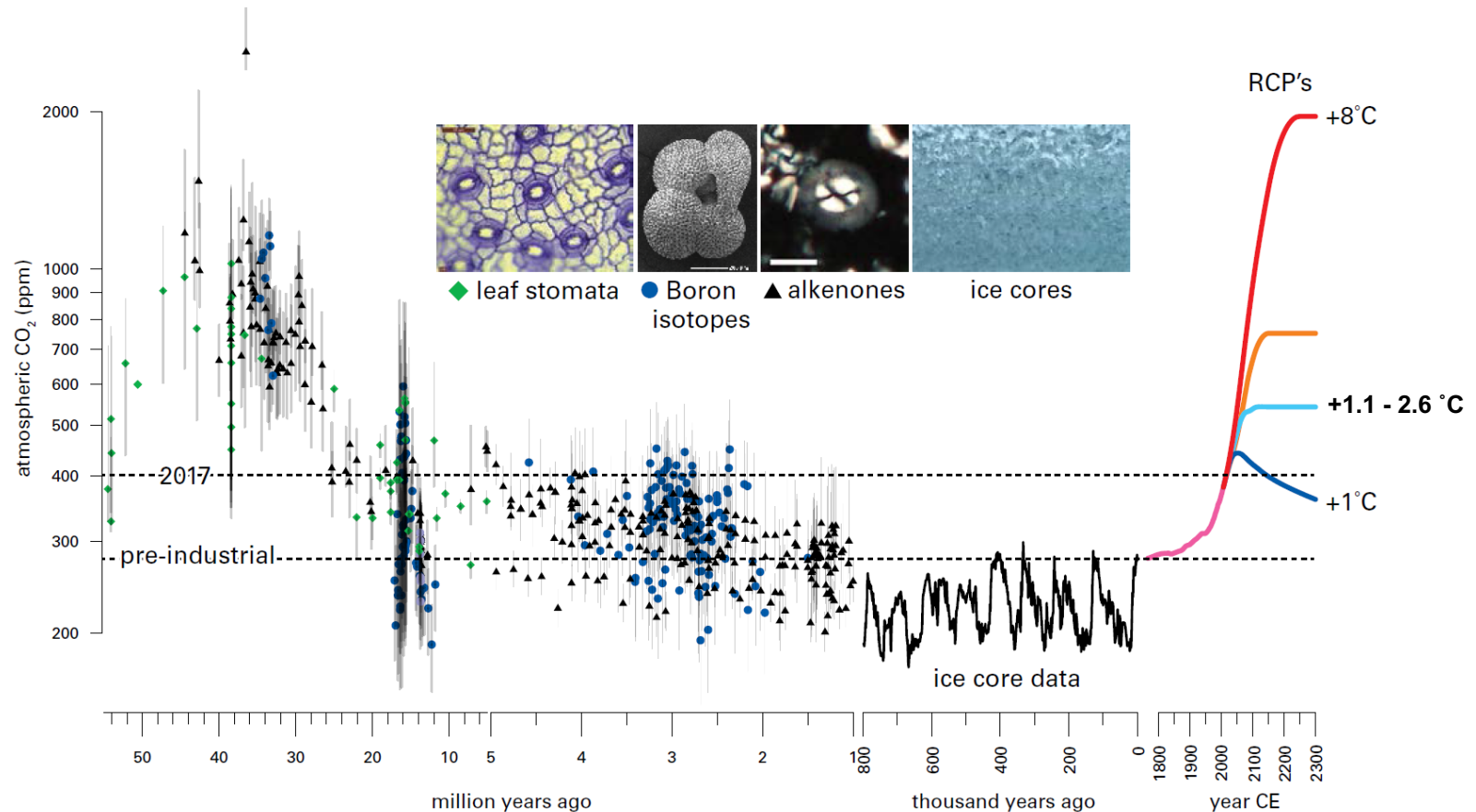
Zeit Online (30 October 2017)

Carbon dioxide levels grew at record pace in 2016, U.N. says

Reuters (30 October 2017)

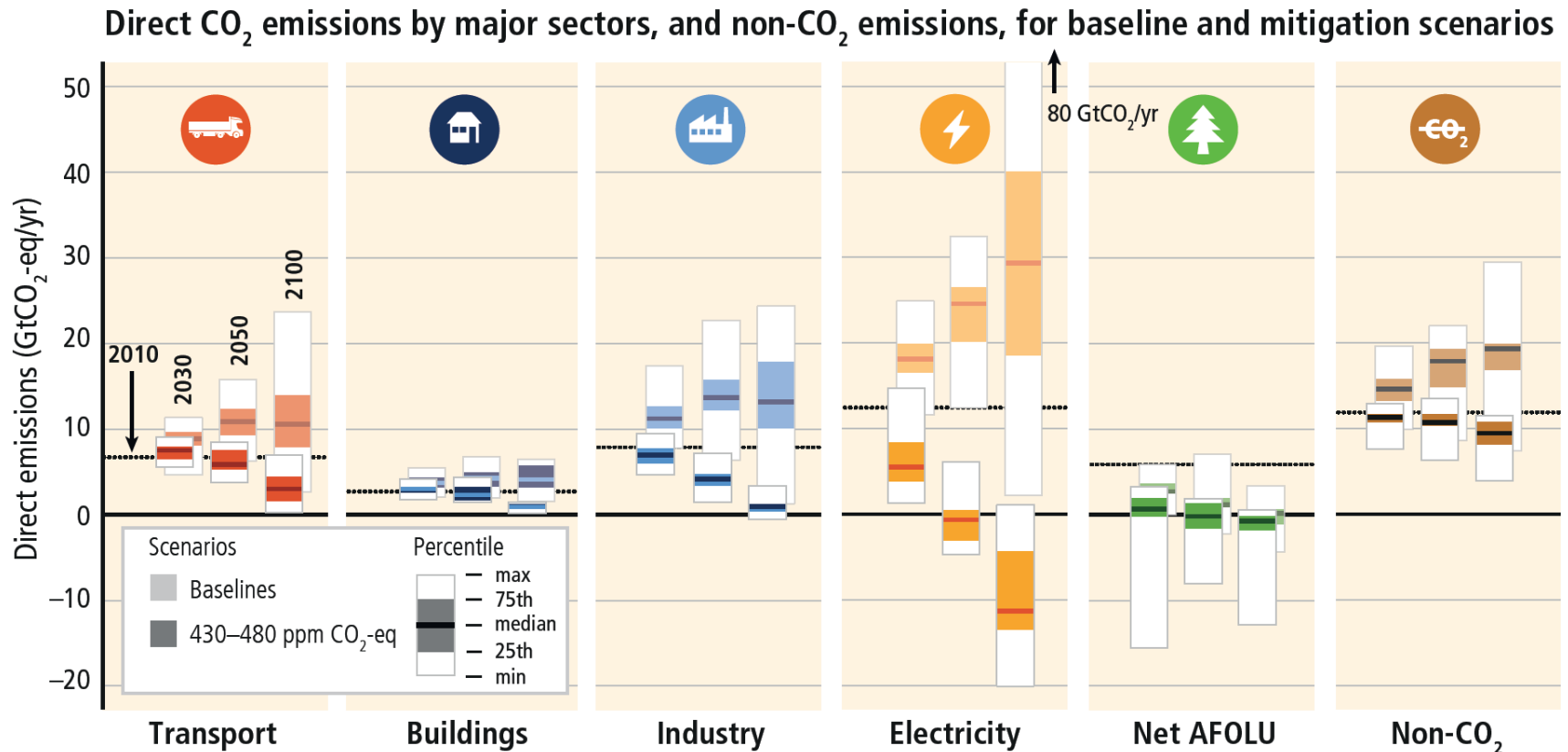
CO₂ levels must stay below 500 ppm to limit temperature rise to 1.1-2.6 °C

Atmospheric CO₂ concentration



For that to happen, global electricity generation must be carbon-free by 2050

Decarbonisation of electricity generation



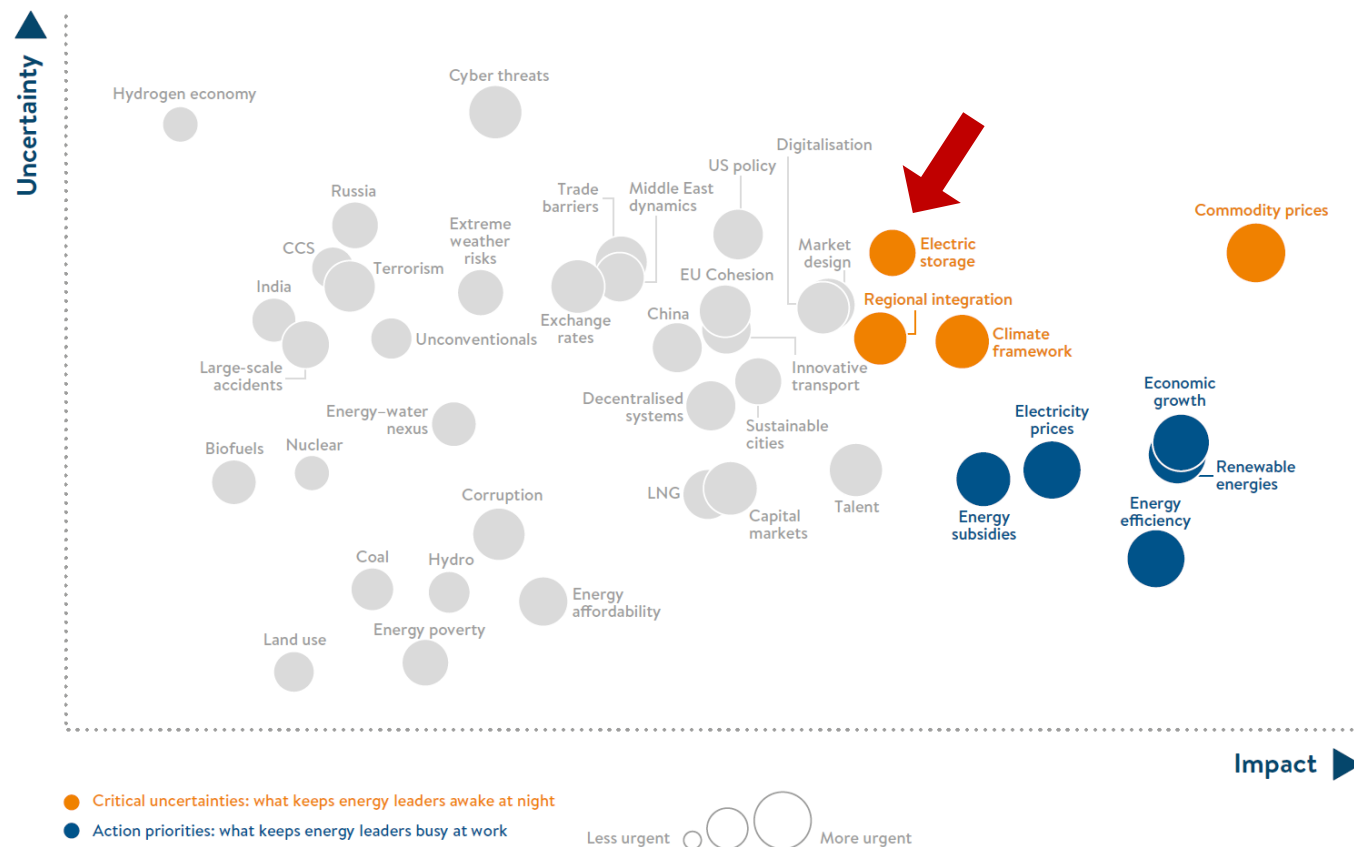
Electricity storage could play a critical role in low-carbon energy systems

Role of storage



But, the future role of electricity storage is still perceived as highly uncertain

Uncertainty on role of storage



Although costs for lithium-ion batteries have fallen dramatically in recent years

Recent cost developments

Average: 3,000 \$/kWh



Powerwall 1: 1,100 \$/kWh



Powerwall 2: 500 \$/kWh



October 2013

April 2015

October 2016

A consistent method to project cost for multiple technologies is needed

Approach



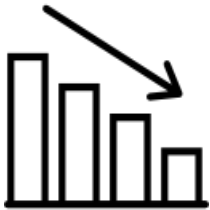
Technology

- Cost analyses are focussed on lithium-ion
- A holistic assessment should cover multiple technologies



Scope

- Cost quotes refer to different technology components
- A transparent analysis should clarify reference scope

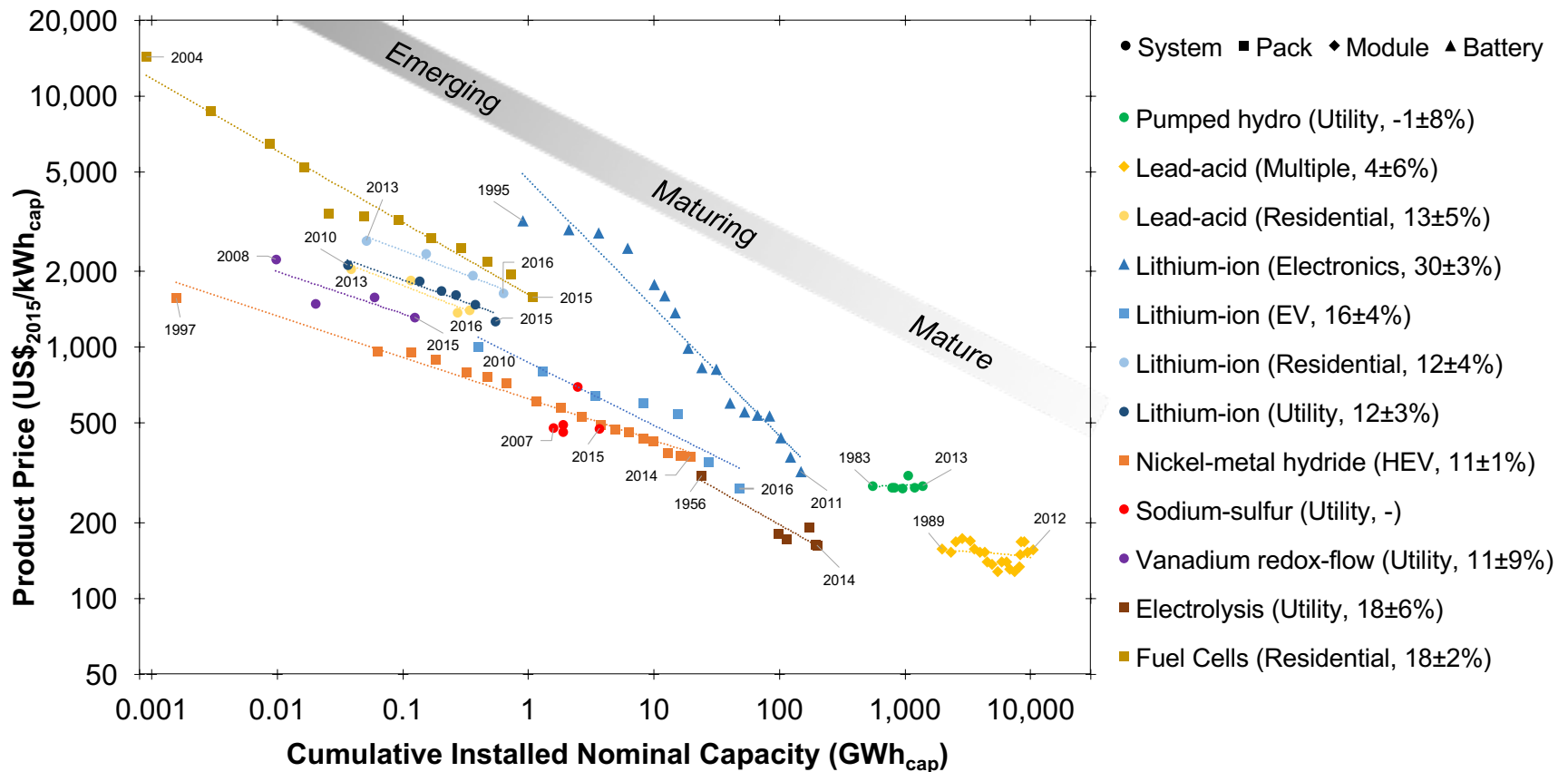


Method

- Cost projections are made with varying methods
- An objective and consistent method should be chosen

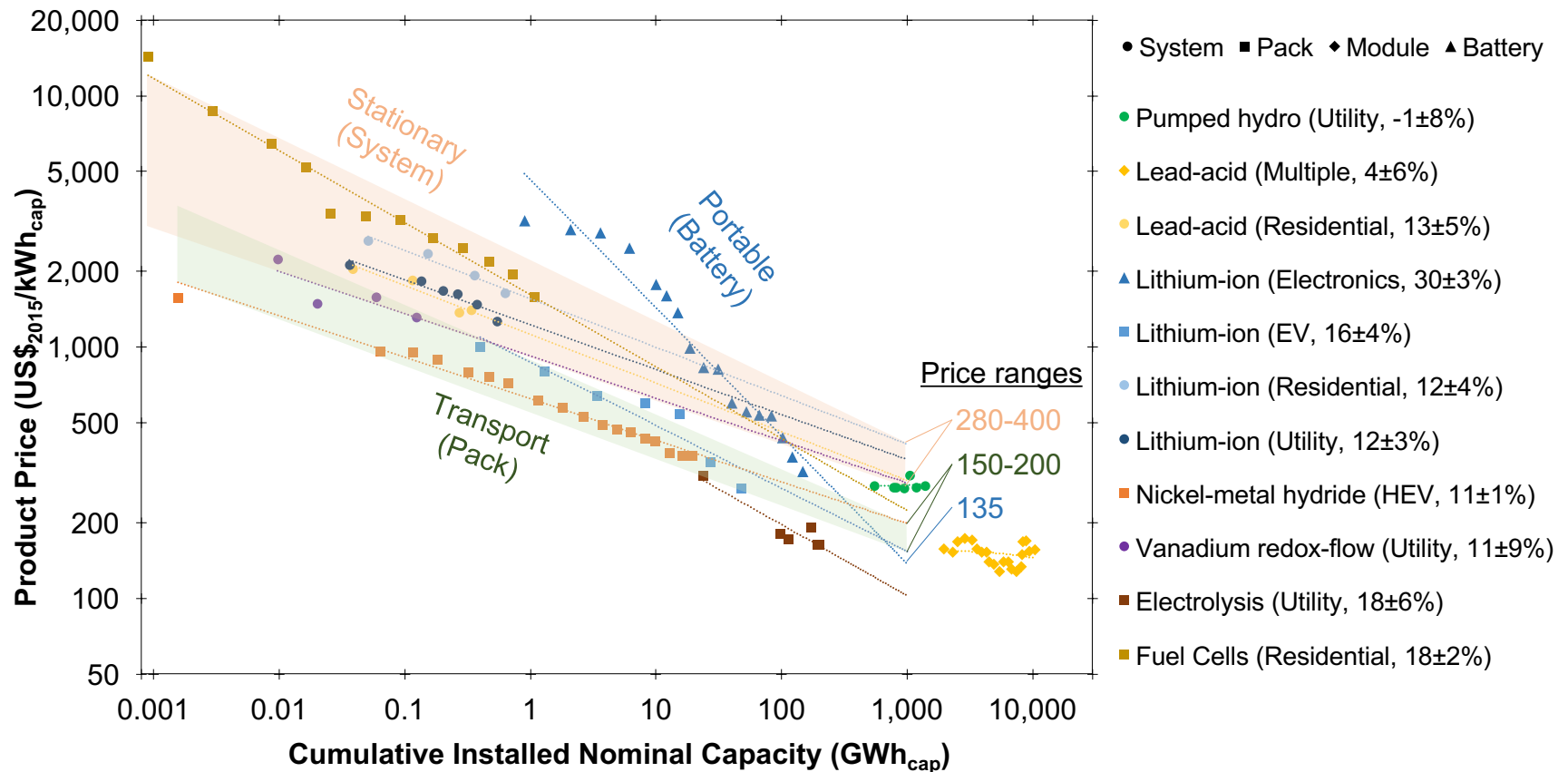
We derive a 1st-of-its-kind experience curve dataset for storage technologies...

Dataset



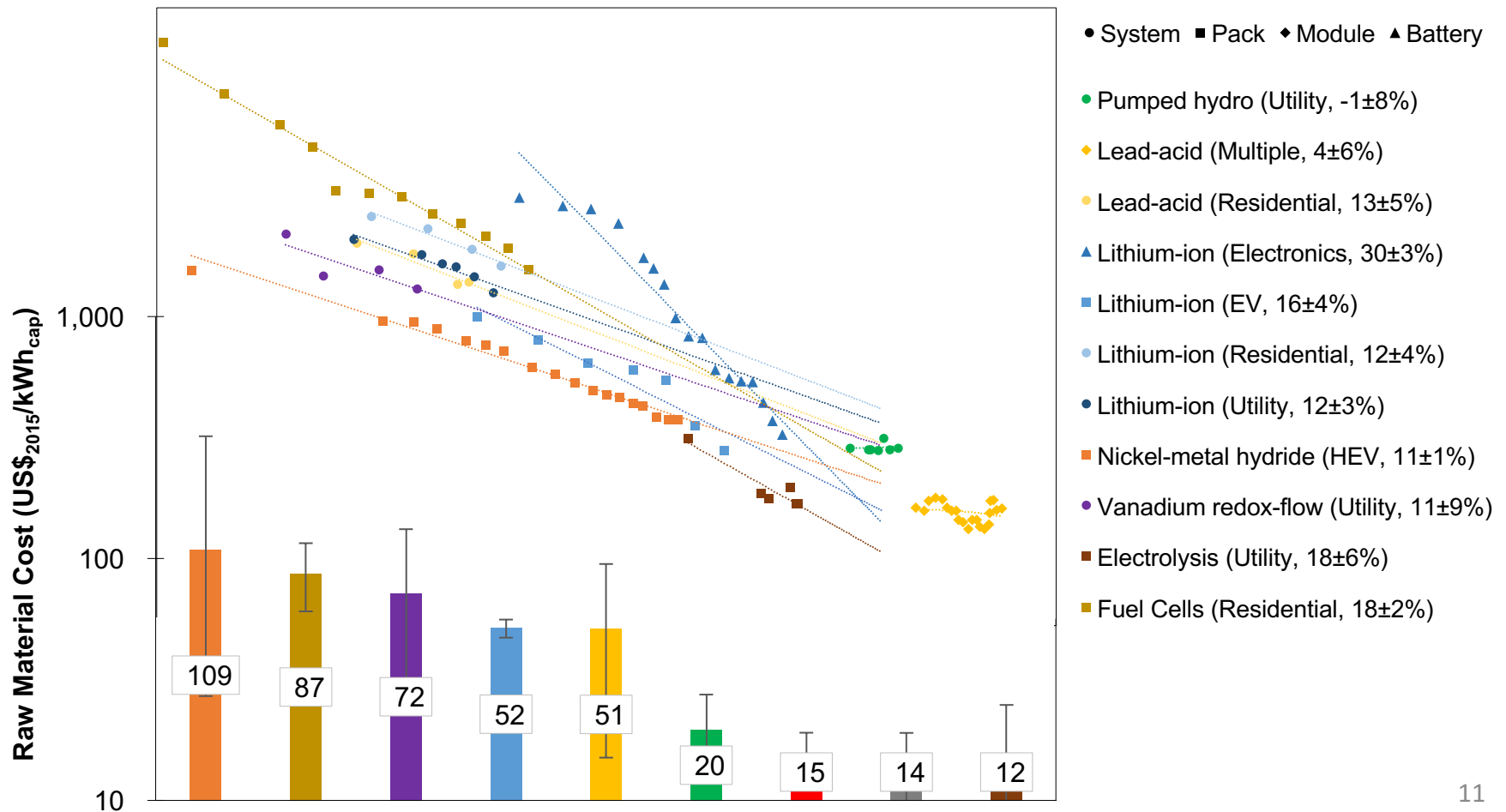
... that enables evidence-based cost projections

Result



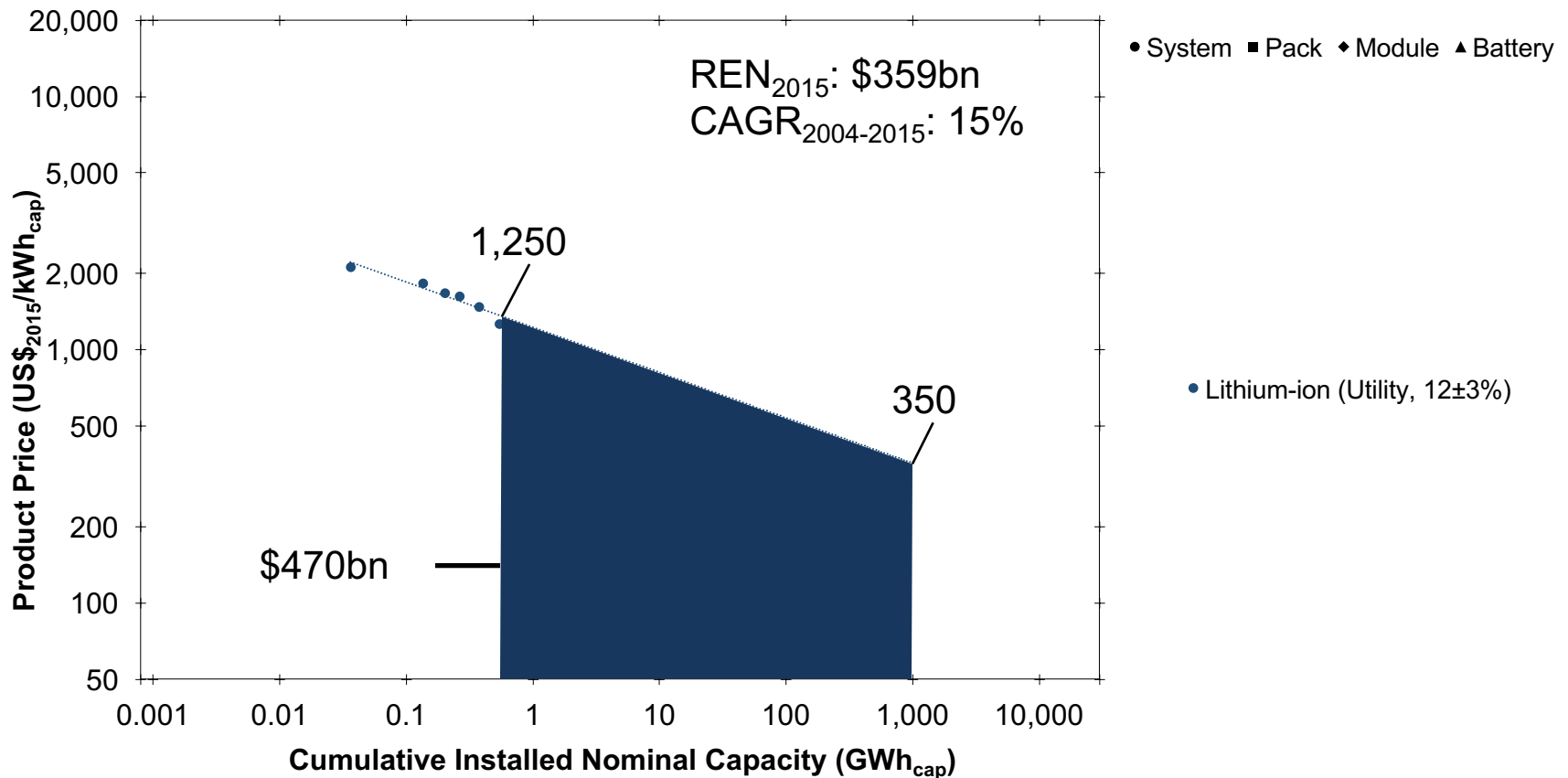
Raw material costs suggest that these cost projections are not infeasible

Sanity Check – Raw material cost



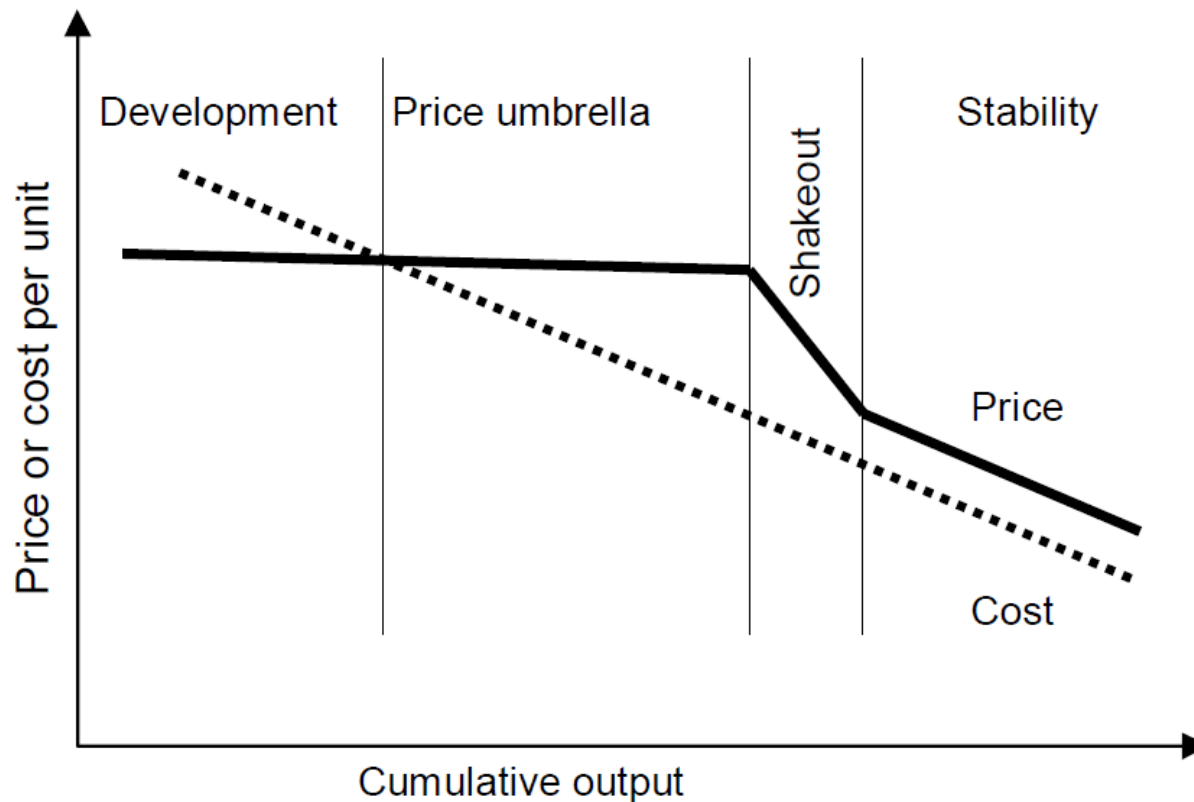
Required investments in deployment to achieve projected costs appear sensible

Sanity Check – Investment requirement



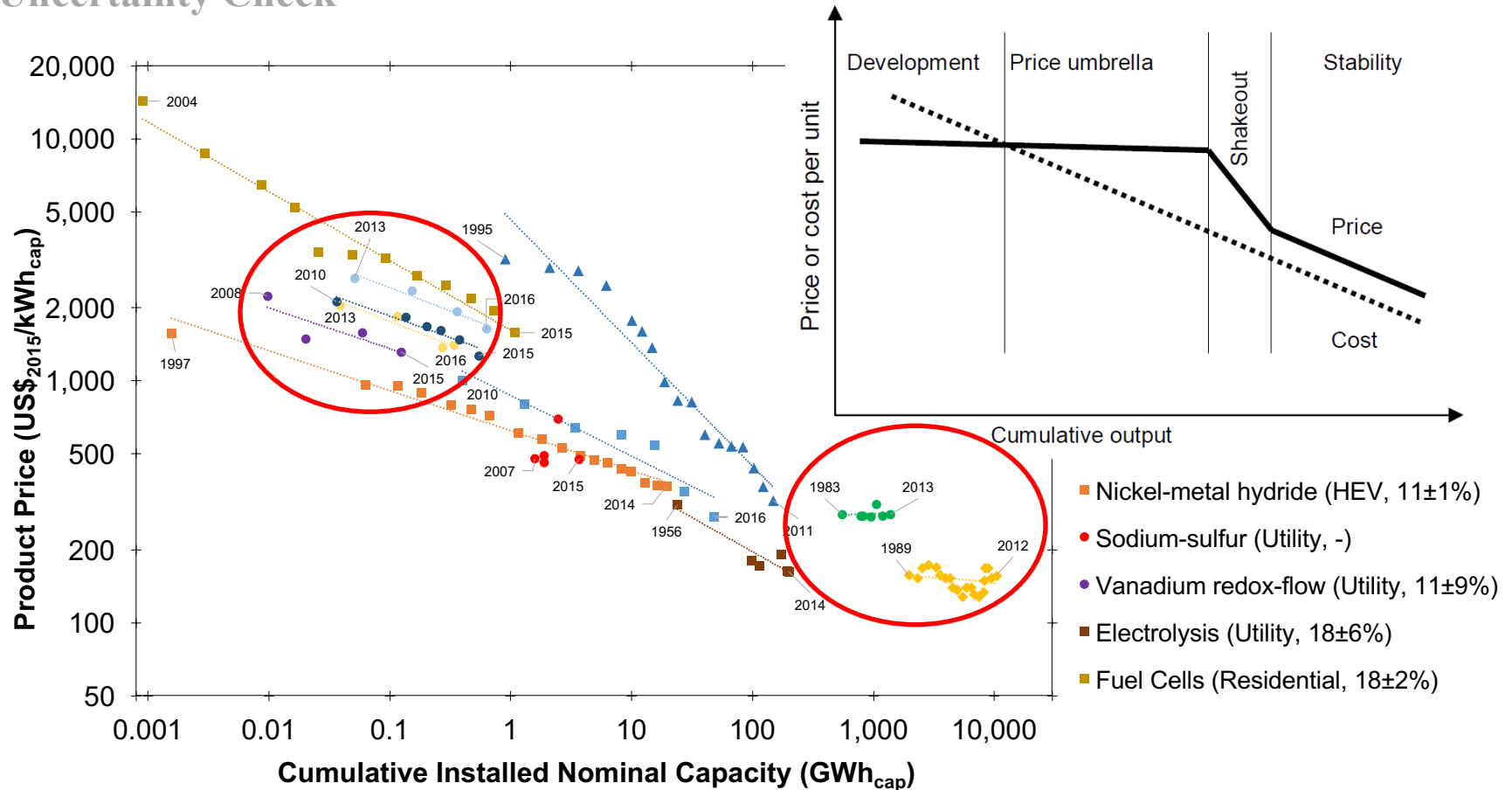
However, experience rates of immature technologies can be highly uncertain

Uncertainty Check



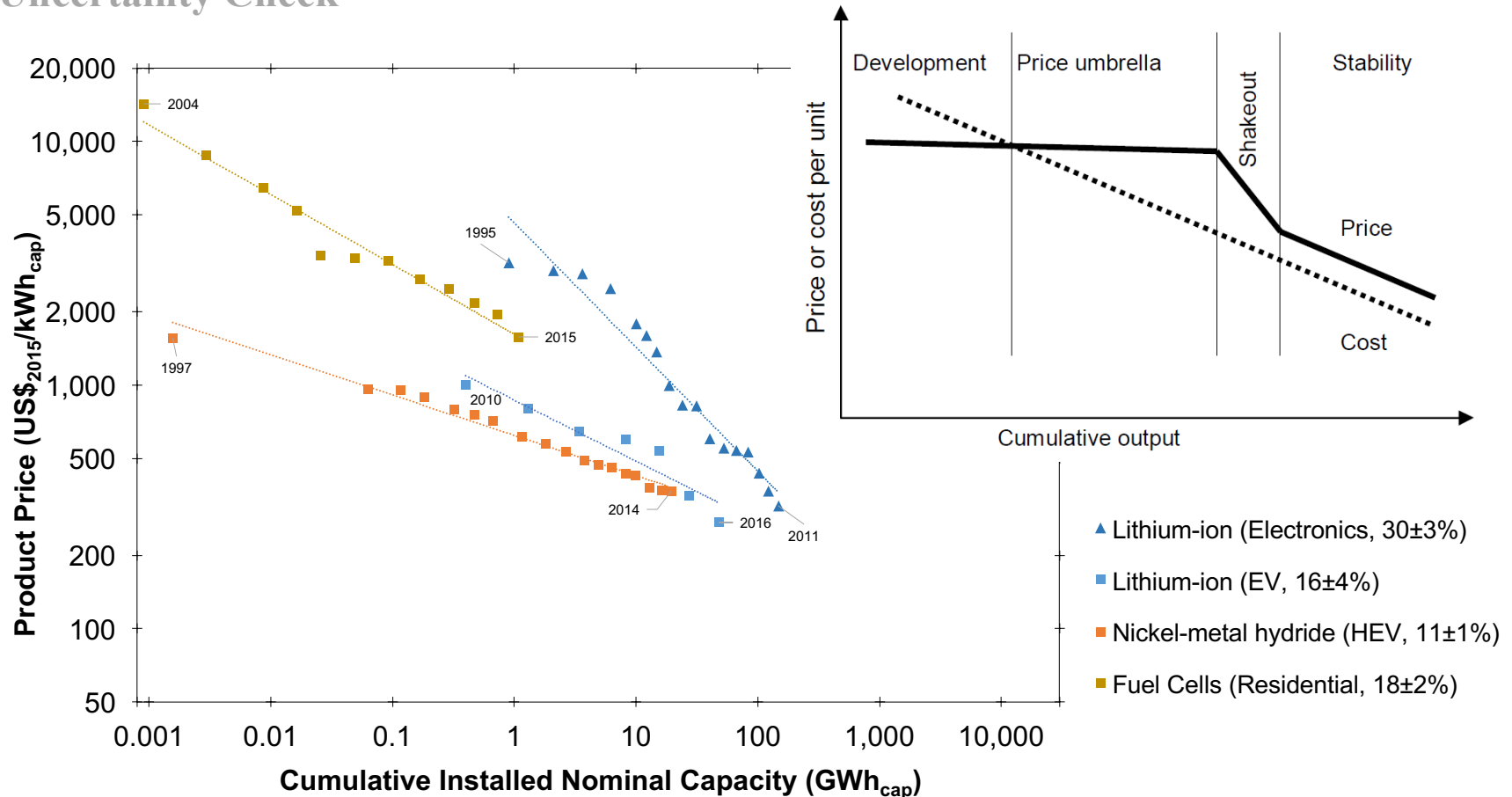
However, experience rates of immature technologies can be highly uncertain

Uncertainty Check



However, experience rates of immature technologies can be highly uncertain

Uncertainty Check



However, experience rates of immature technologies can be highly uncertain

Uncertainty Check

nature
energy

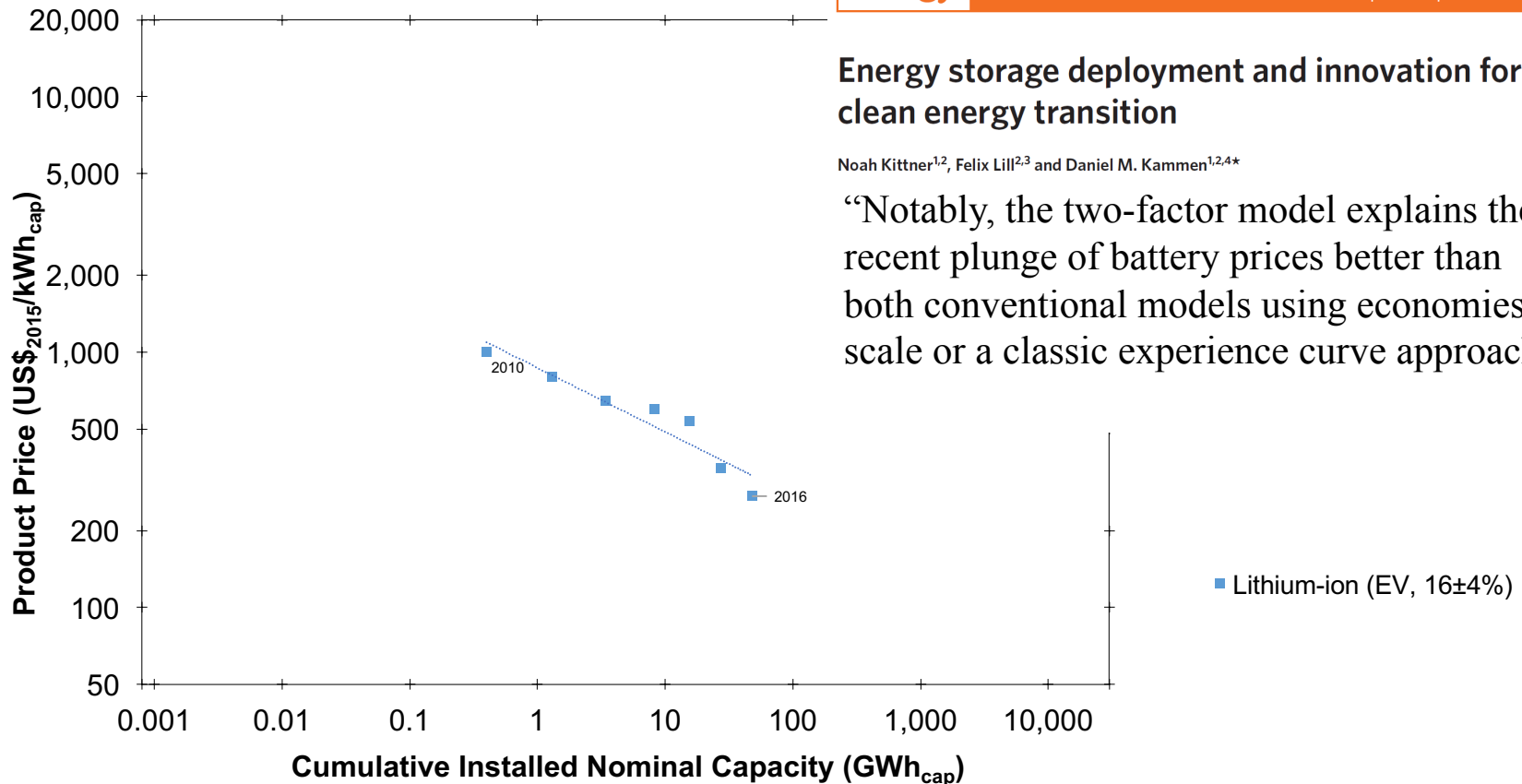
ARTICLES

PUBLISHED: 31 JULY 2017 | VOLUME: 2 | ARTICLE NUMBER: 17125

Energy storage deployment and innovation for the clean energy transition

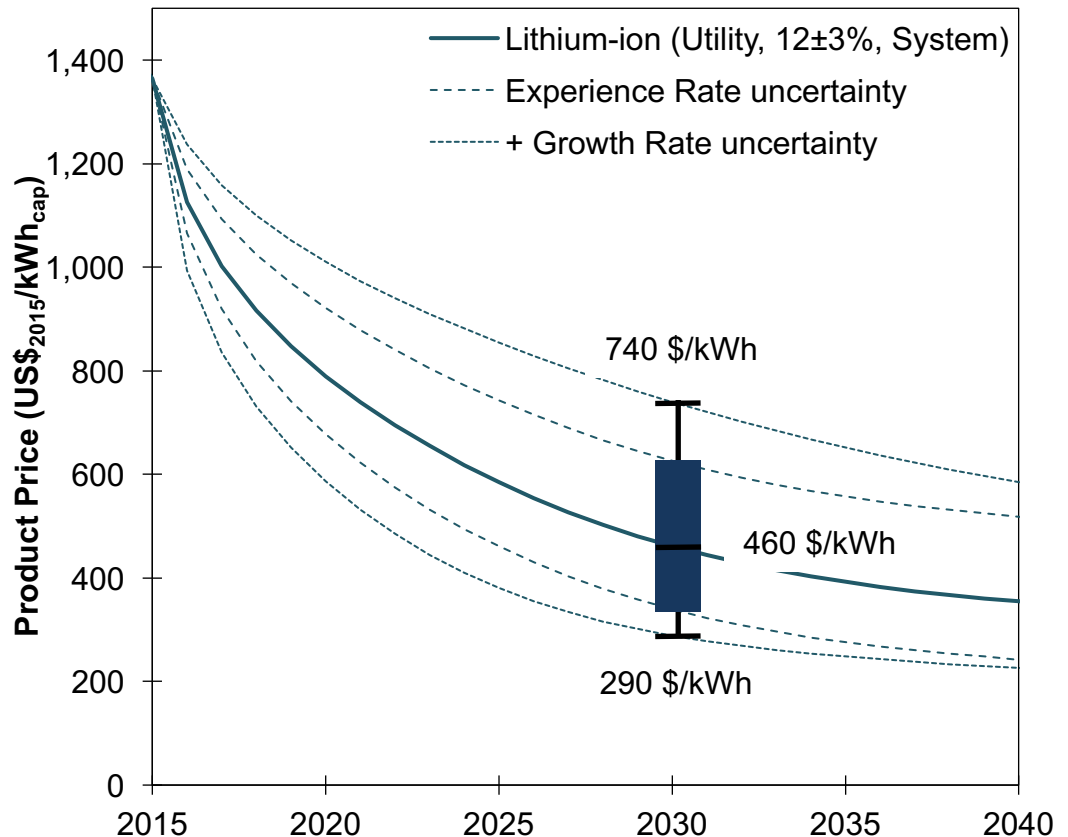
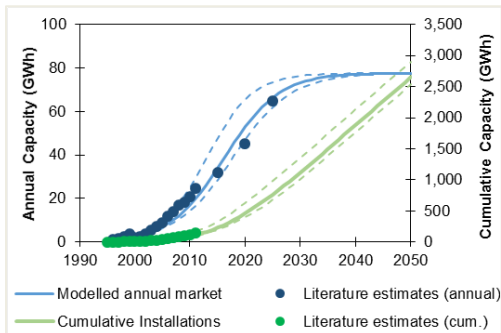
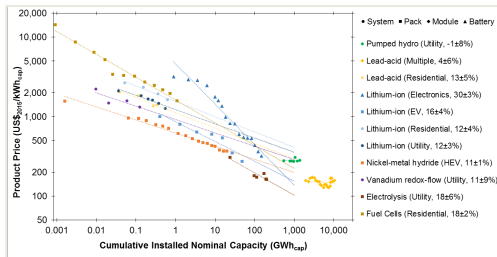
Noah Kittner^{1,2}, Felix Lill^{2,3} and Daniel M. Kammen^{1,2,4*}

“Notably, the two-factor model explains the recent plunge of battery prices better than both conventional models using economies of scale or a classic experience curve approach.”



The cost of installed utility-scale lithium-ion systems fall to 290-740 \$/kWh by 2030

Analysis 1 – Capital cost projection



Instead of a nuclear plant, the UK could have doubled its existing storage capacity

Analysis 2 – Investment comparison

Cost: US\$24 billion

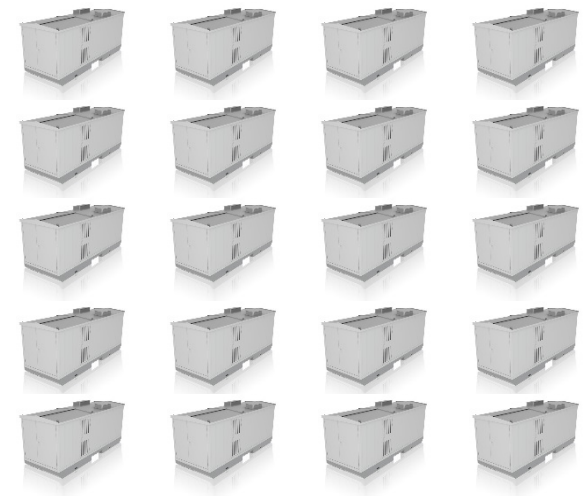
Completion: 2025



3.2 GW baseload capacity

“Meet 5-10% of UK demand”

OR

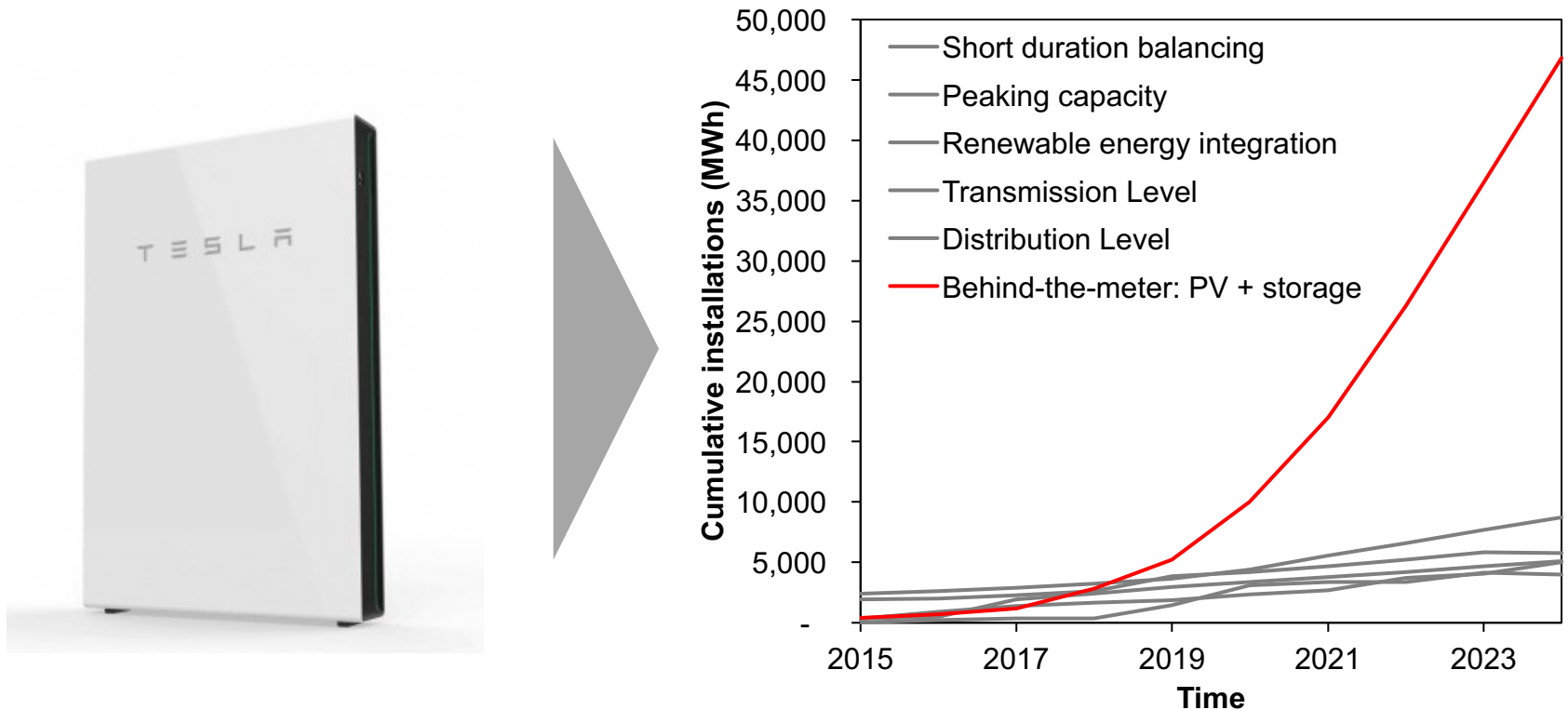


35 GWh storage capacity

“Double UK’s storage capacity”

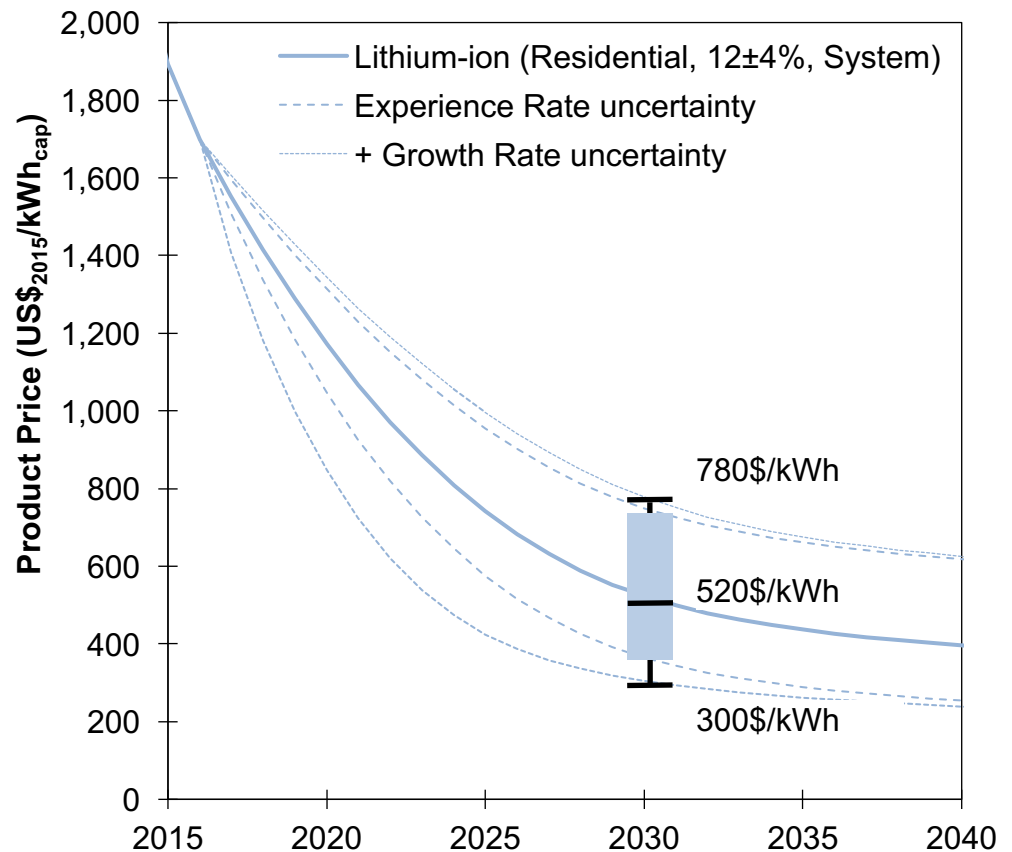
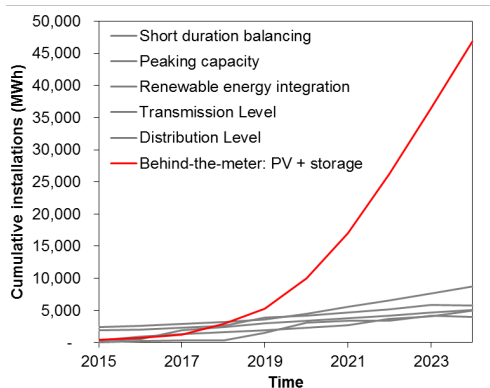
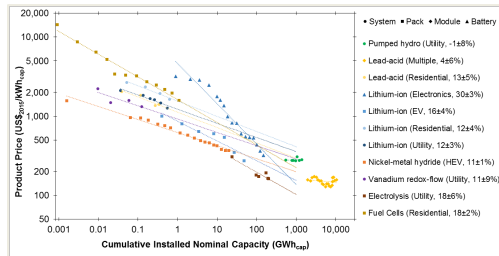
The market for home storage appears poised for growth...

Analysis 3 – Competitiveness (Home storage)



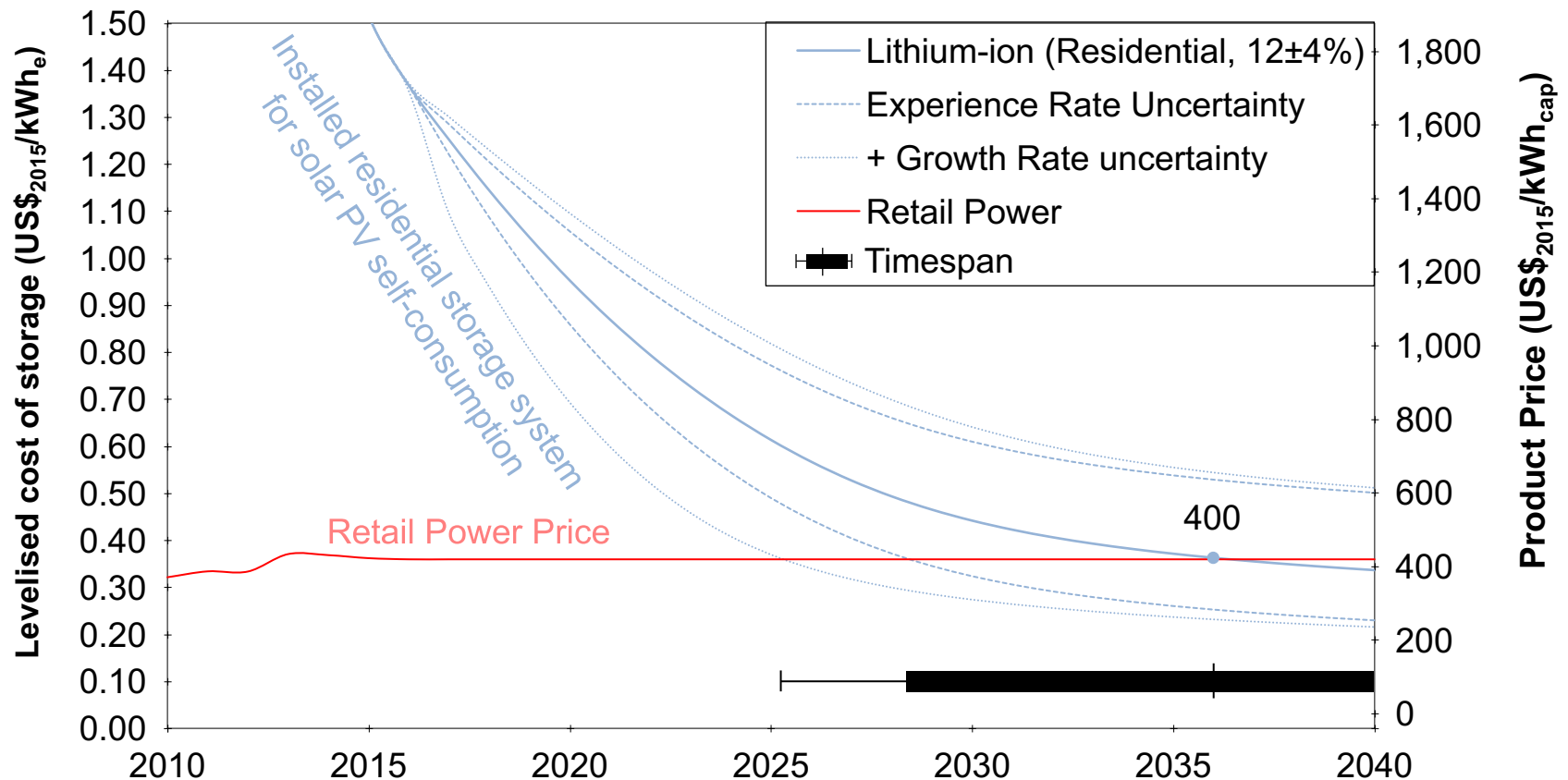
with cost of installed residential li-ion systems falling to 300-780 \$/kWh by 2030

Analysis 3 – Competitiveness (Home storage)



Still, residential batteries are unlikely to make economic sense in GER before 2030

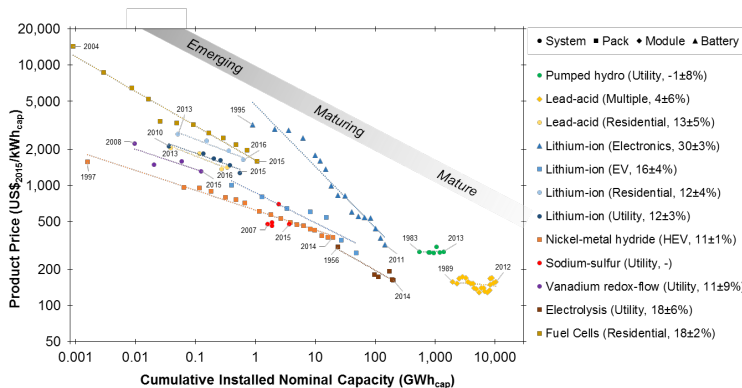
Analysis 3 – Competitiveness (Home storage)



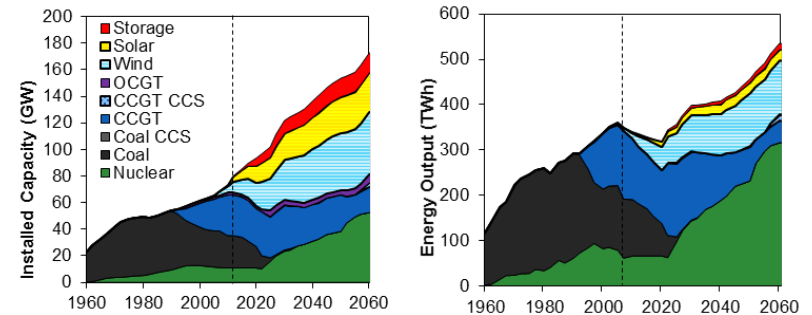
Including storage cost forecasts in power system models informs on abatement cost

Analysis 4 – Power system models (Approach)

Experience Curves



Power System Model (UK)



Future cost for three storage technologies:

	P2G	Flow	Li-ion
Duration	20h	6h	3h
Efficiency	30%	75%	85%
Lifetime	15y	15y	15y

1. Baseline scenario
2. Storage scenario
3. Marginal abatement cost

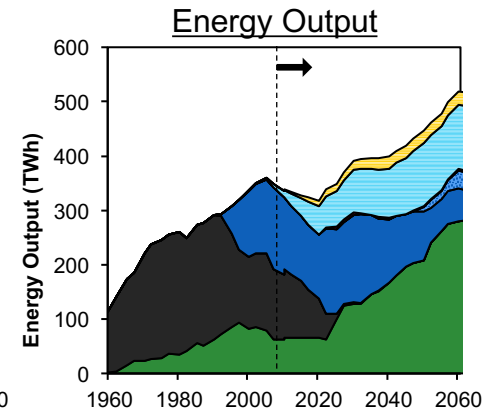
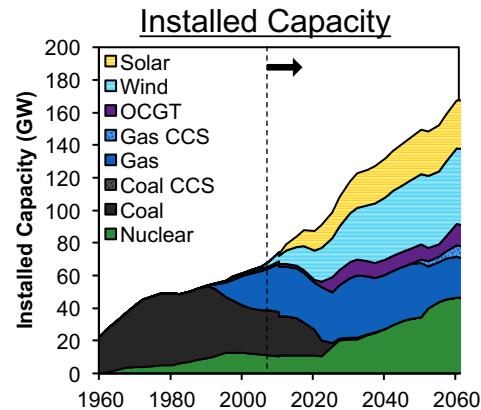
We model storage in the power system where it reduces CO₂ emissions at a cost

Analysis 4 – Power system models (Impact of storage)

Baseline

2050
Carbon Price: 200 £/ton
Strike Price: 89.5 £/MWh
Renewables: 70 GW

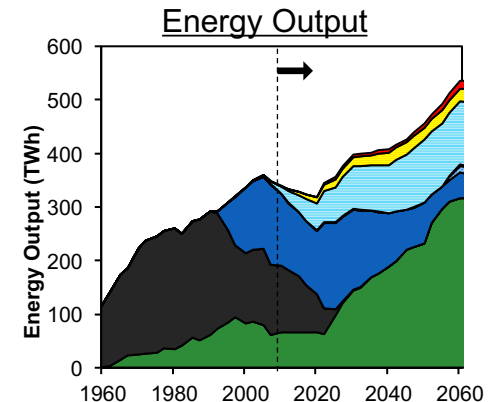
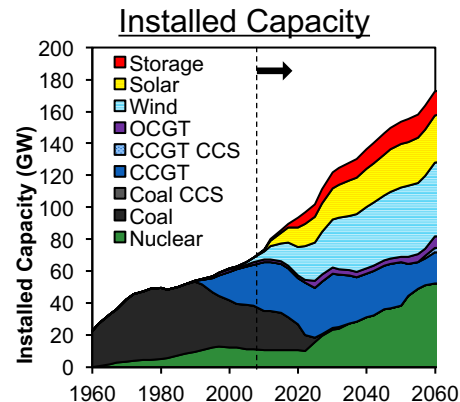
2010 - 2060
Curtailed: 159 TWh
Emissions: 3.14 GT_{CO2}
Net Spend: £113 bn



Storage

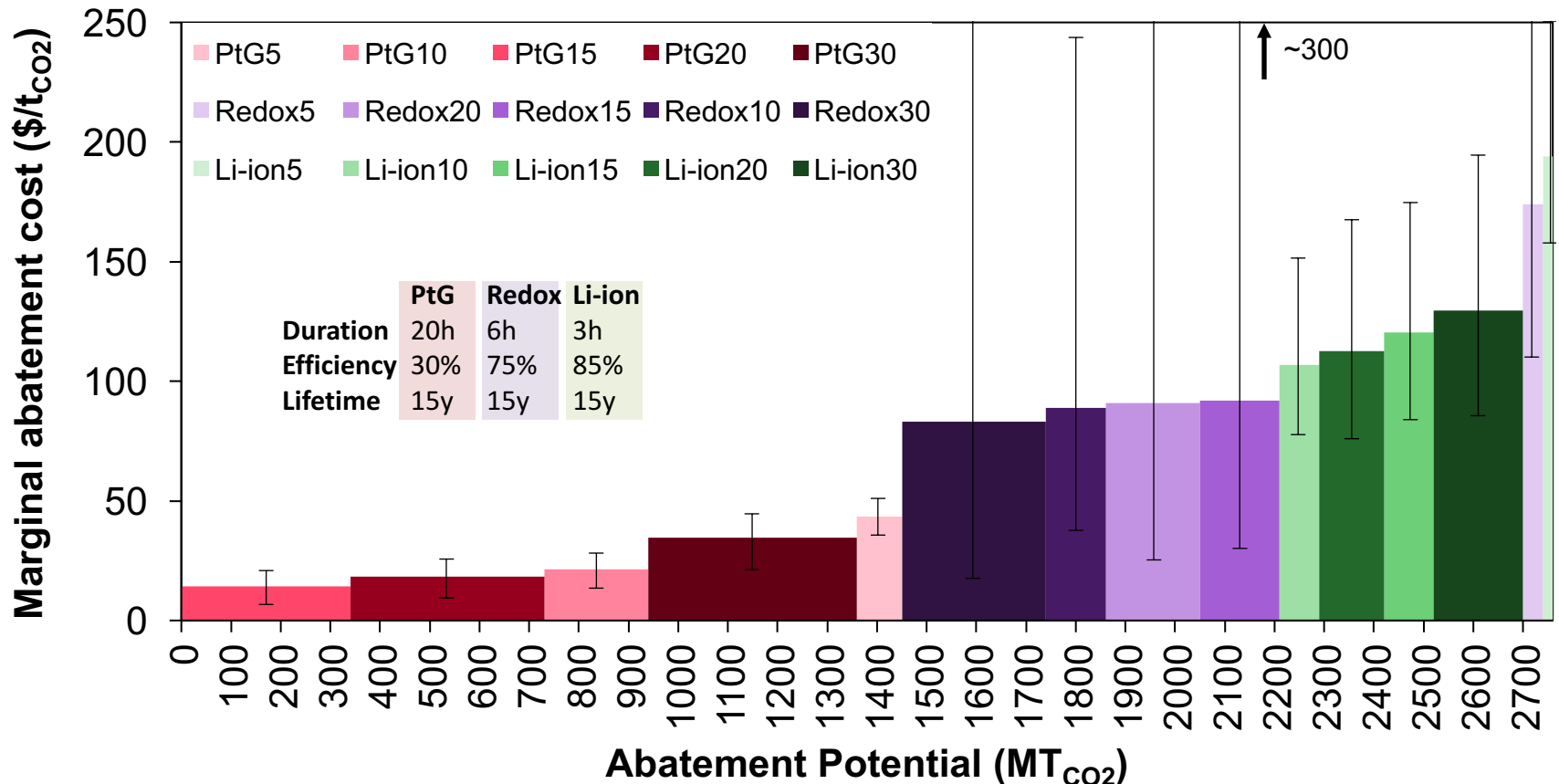
2050
Storage capacity: 14 GW (20%)
Storage duration: 6 hours
Storage efficiency: 75%

2010 - 2060
Curtailed: 117 TWh (-25%)
Emissions: 2.94 GT_{CO2} (-6%)
Net Spend: £130 bn (+15%)



... the marginal abatement cost of storage

Analysis 4 – Power system models (MACC for storage)



Questions?

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This has implications on the profitability of storage in various business cases

Analysis 3 – Competitiveness



Home storage



Electric vehicles

The electrification of transport attracts most attention, because ...

Analysis 3 – Competitiveness (Electric Vehicles)



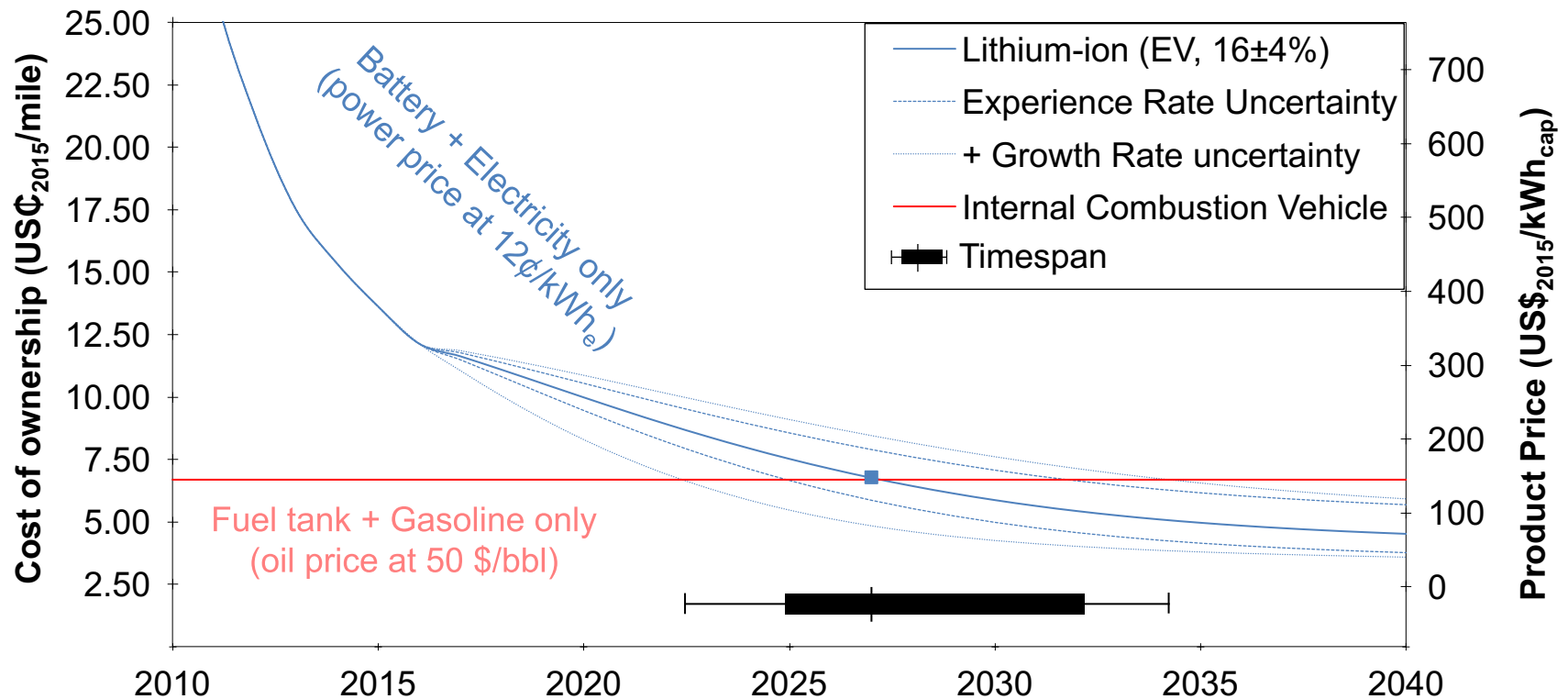
**Tesla's Model 3
could be the car
that makes electrics
mainstream**

60,000 GWh

(annual demand for EV batteries if
1.2bn passenger cars are electric)

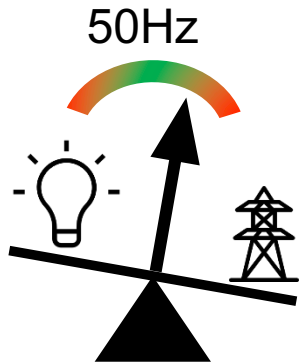
... electric cars will beat conventional ones between 2022 and 2034

Analysis 3 – Competitiveness (Electric Vehicles)

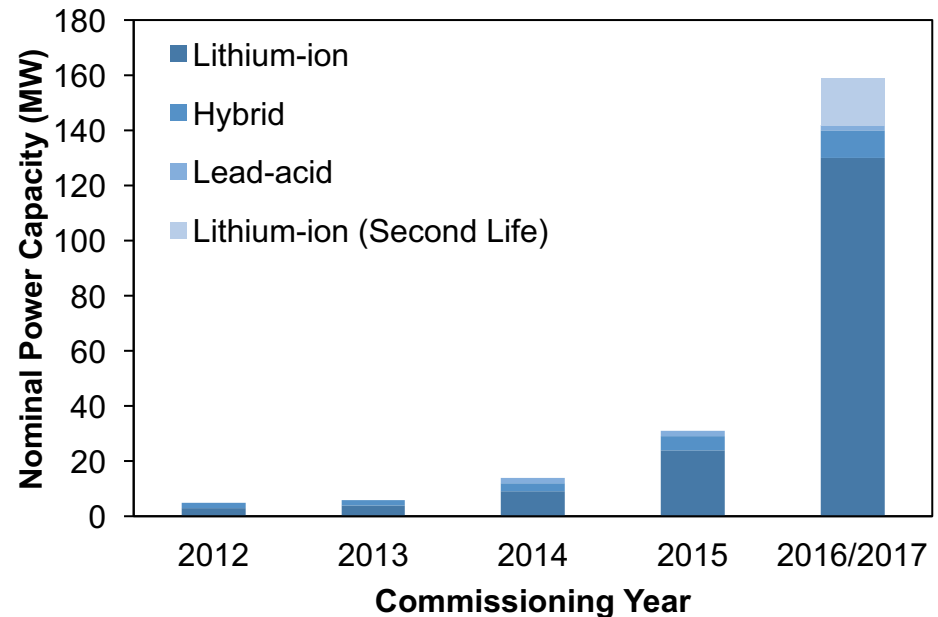


Recent investments in storage to provide balancing services show that...

Analysis 3 – Profitability (Frequency control)

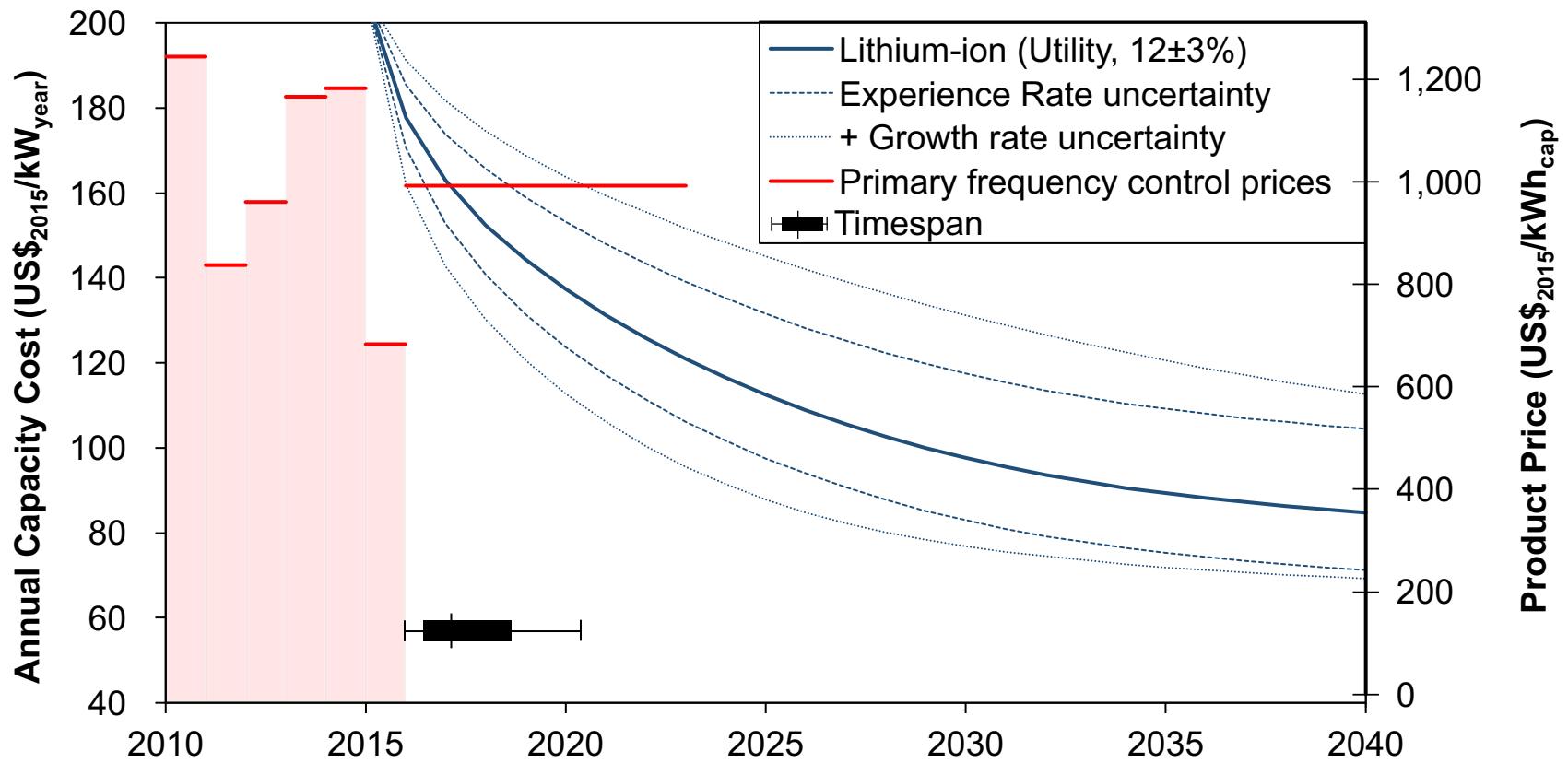


Siemens to deploy market-based grid balancing battery for German utility



... primary frequency response is a business case for storage

Analysis 3 – Profitability (Frequency control)

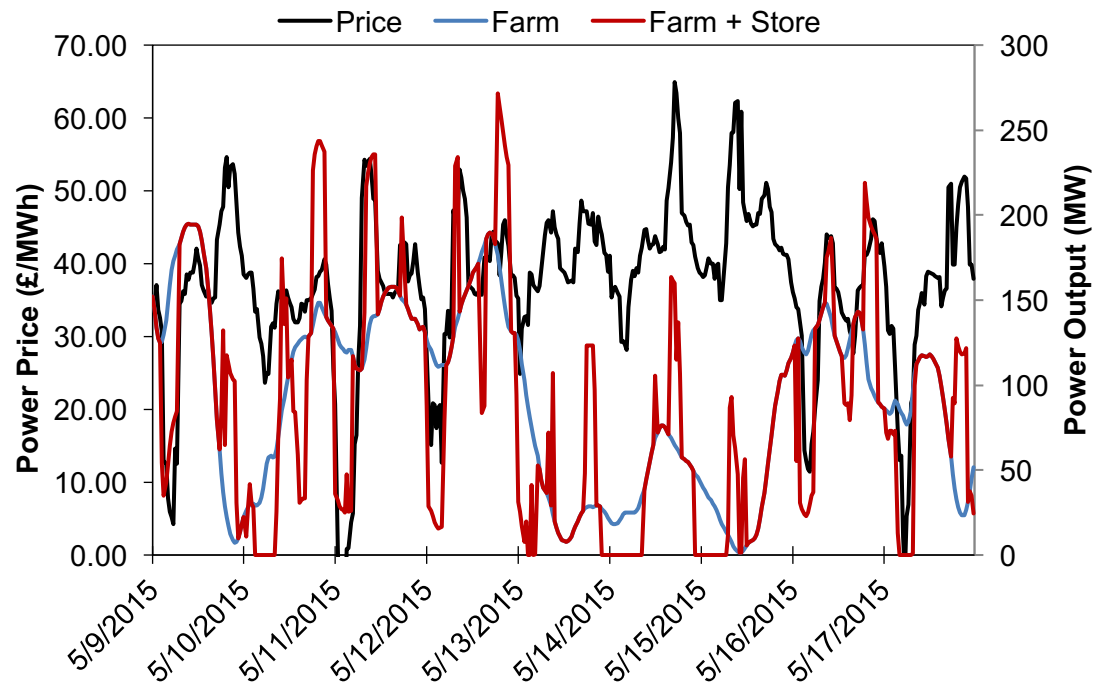


Using batteries to optimise renewable power output for profit...

Analysis 3 – Profitability (Wind farm)



**Vattenfall plans
22MW battery
storage facility at
South Wales wind
farm**

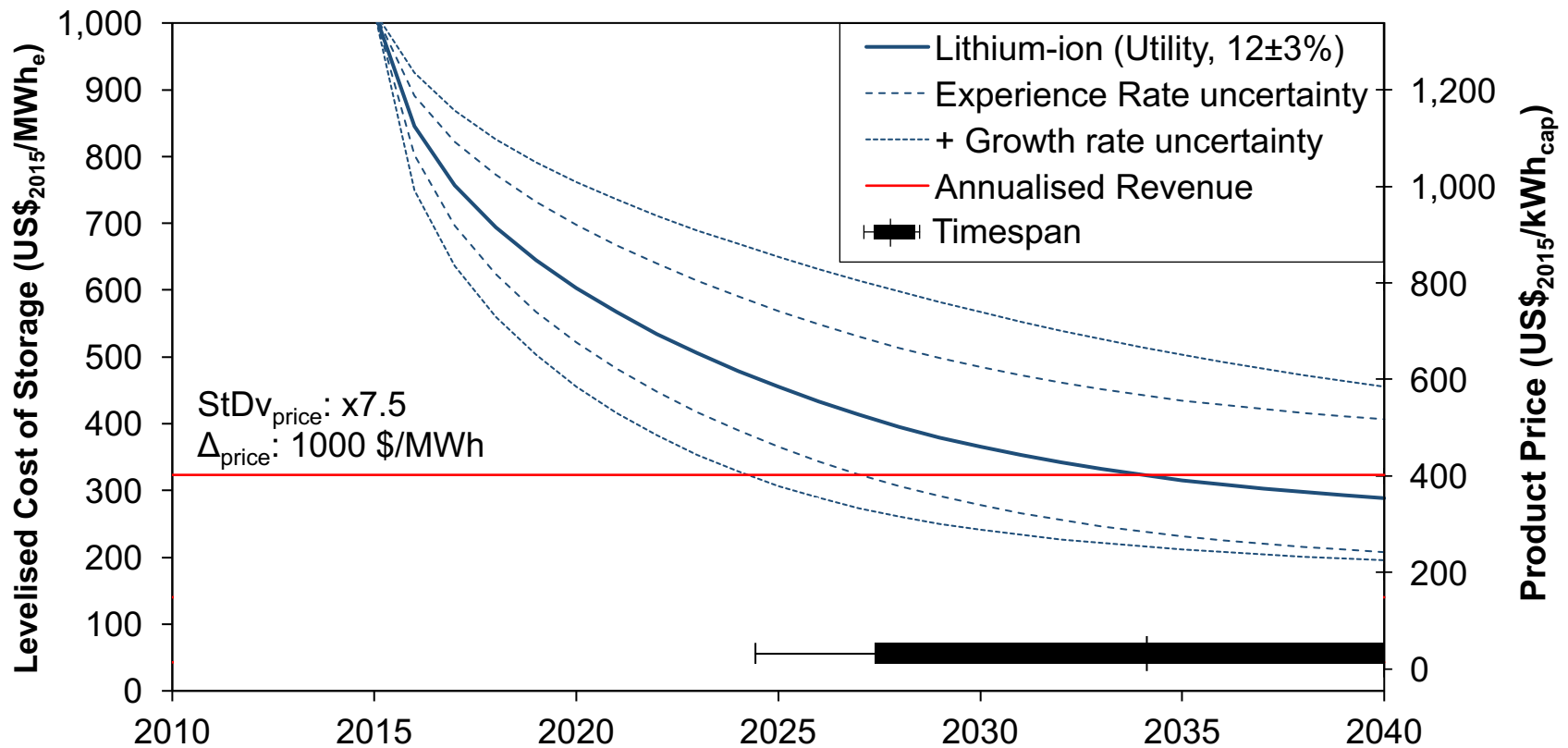


... is only viable when the variability of power prices increases by a factor of 7.5

Analysis 3 – Profitability (Wind farm)

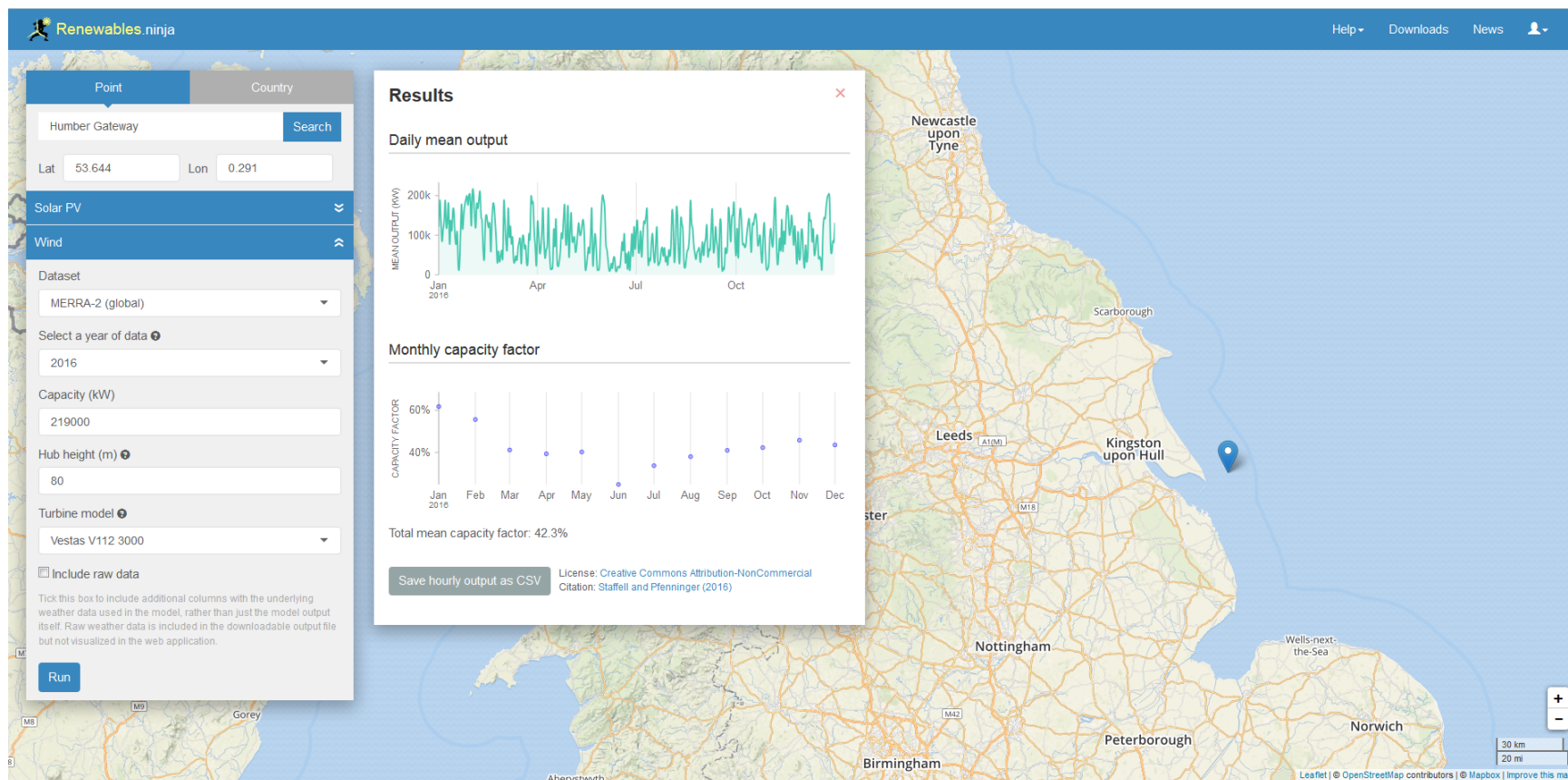
Wind farm: 219 MW

Battery: 95 MW / 330 MWh



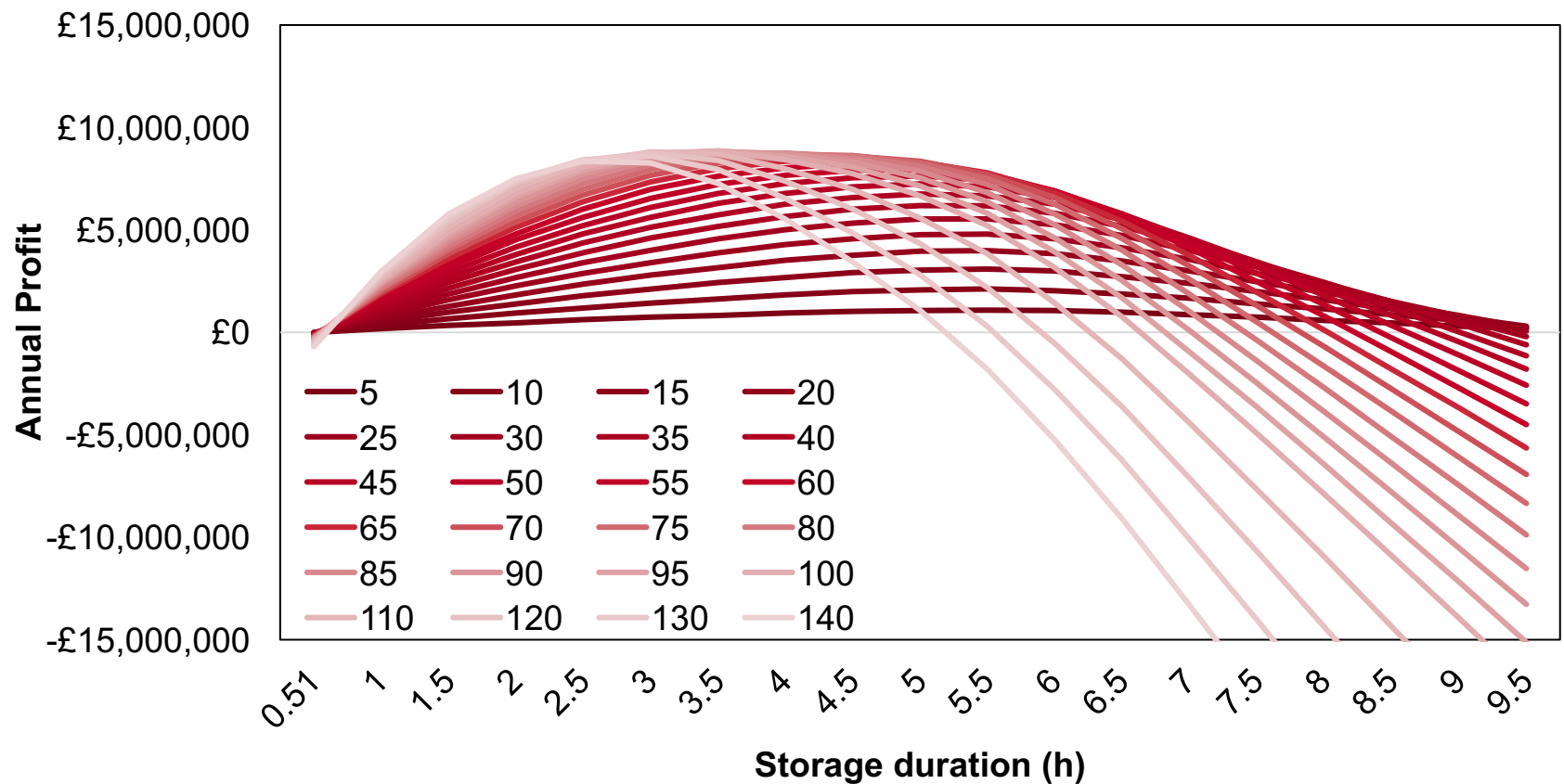
Wind farm output from Renewables.Ninja

Analysis 4 – Profitability (Wind farm)



Annual profit for battery of different sizes coupled to 219MW wind farm

Analysis 4 – Profitability (Wind farm)

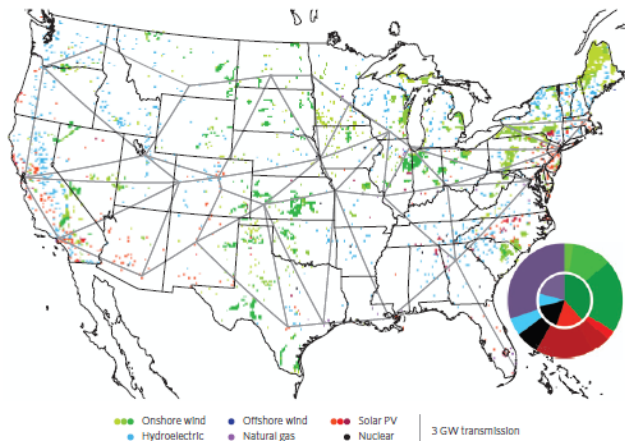


... affecting insights gained from energy system models

Problem

NATURE CLIMATE CHANGE DOI: 10.1038/NCLIMATE2921

ARTICLES



“Our results show that [...] CO₂ emissions [...] can be reduced by up to 80% [...], **without electrical storage.**”

Source: MacDonald AE, Clack CTM, Alexander A, Dunbar A, Wilczak J, Xie Y. Future cost-competitive electricity systems and their impact on US CO₂ emissions. Nat Clim Chang. 2016;4–7.



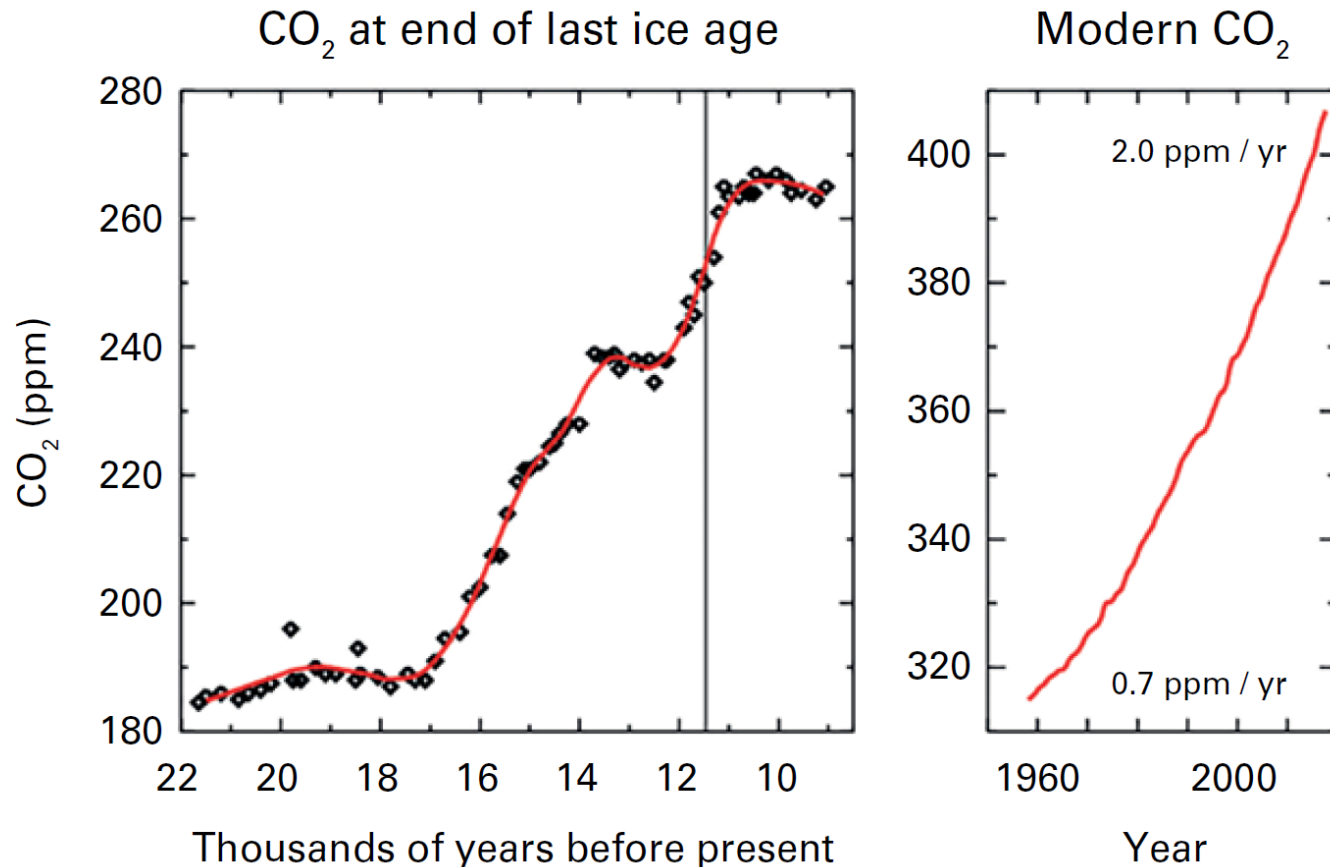
VS.

“Production of Powerwall 2 started on **January 4th 2017.**”

Source: www.tesla.com/blog/battery-cell-production-begins-gigafactory
www.youtube.com/watch?v=4F9ON-8rSnM

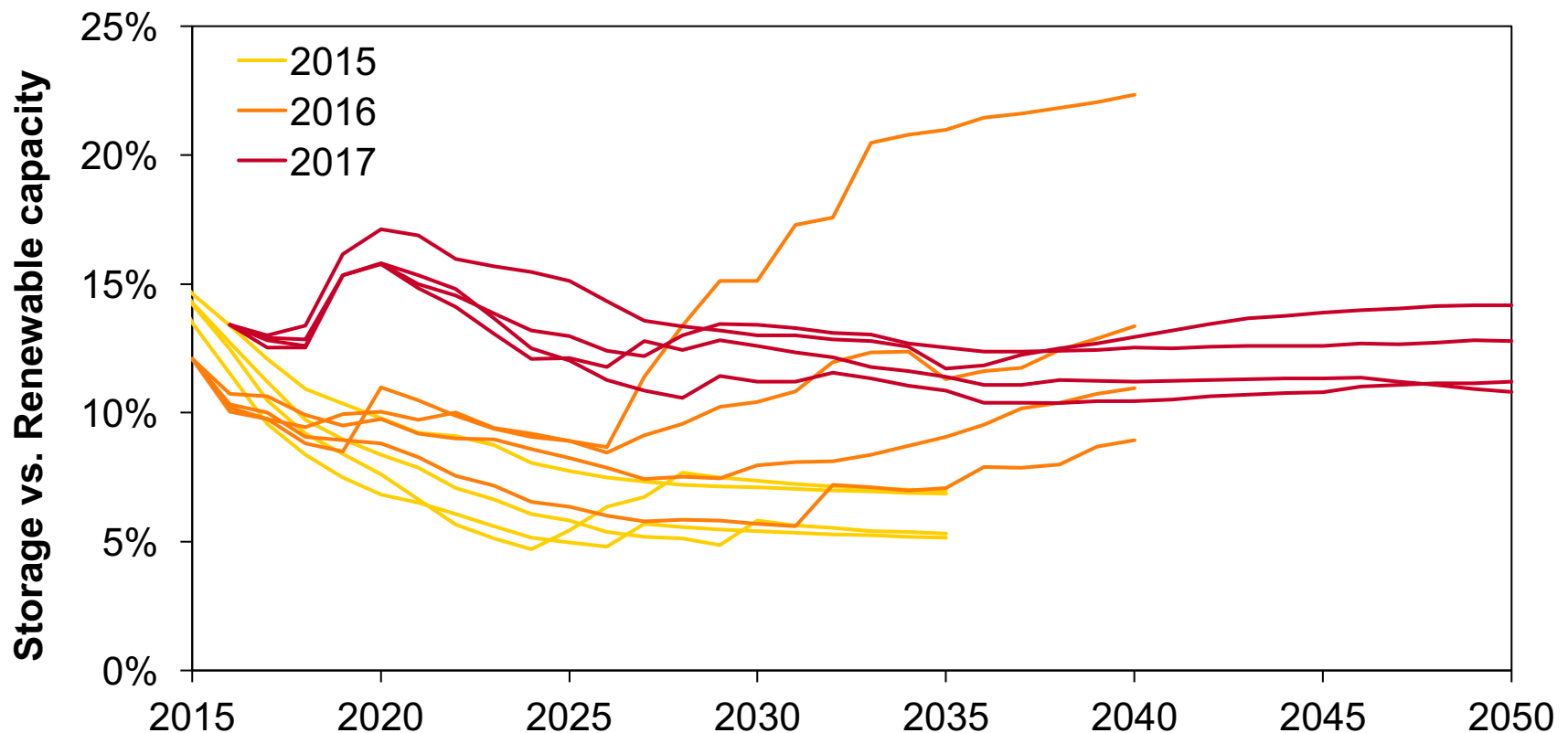
from <0.2 (ice age end) to 0.7 (mid 20th) to 2.0 ppm/yr (2006-16)

Atmospheric CO₂ growth



In the UK, electricity storage is projected to be 5%-20% of Renewable capacity

Electricity storage & Renewables

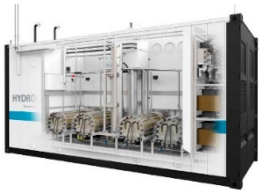


Electricity can be stored in multiple ways

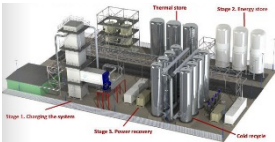


Technologies

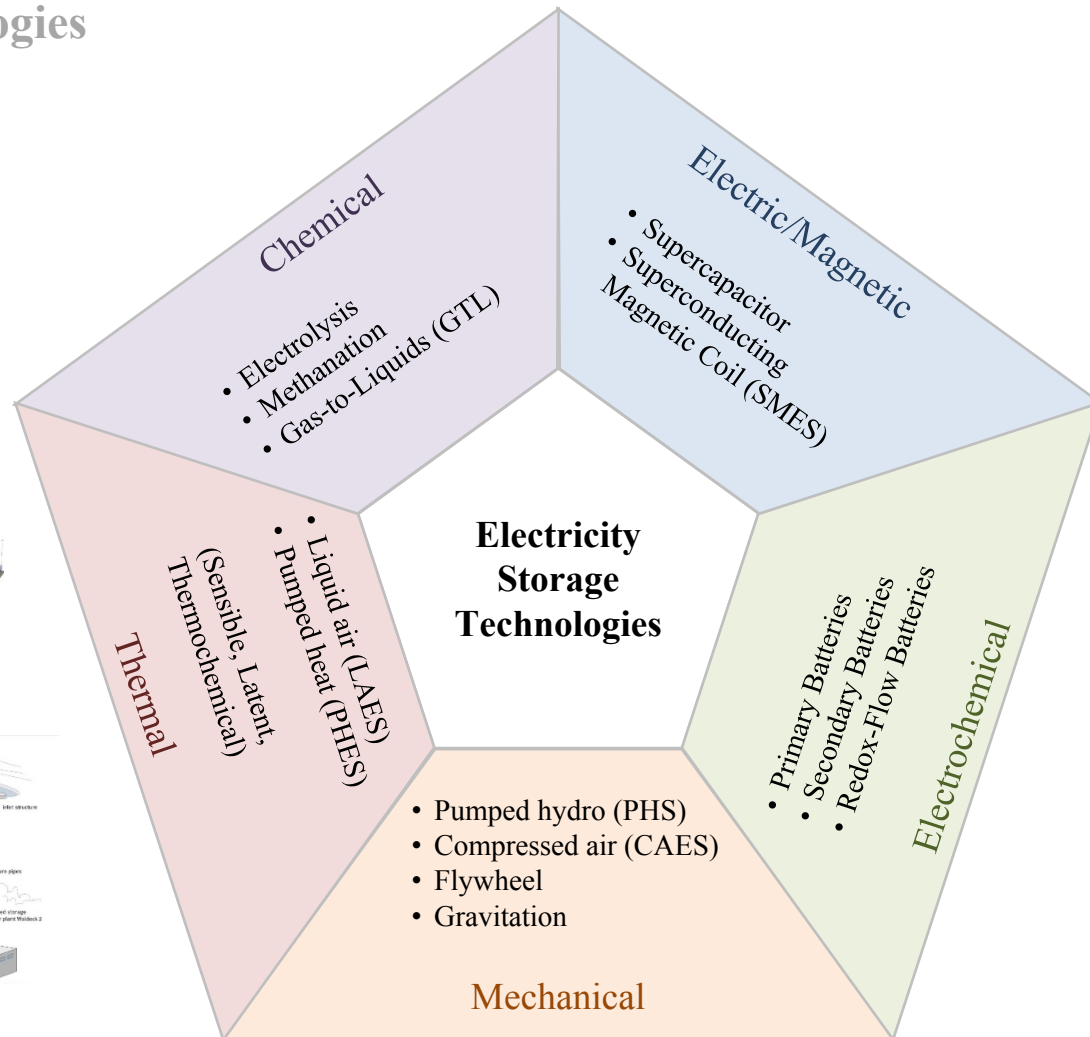
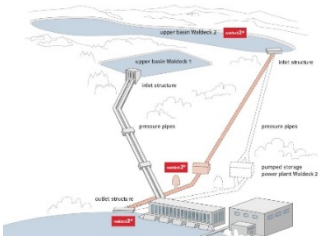
Electrolysis



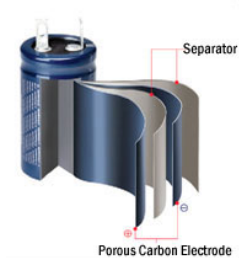
Liquid air



Pumped hydro



Supercapacitor



Lithium-ion



Redox-Flow



Cost figures often refer to different technology scopes



Technology Scope

Cell
20%

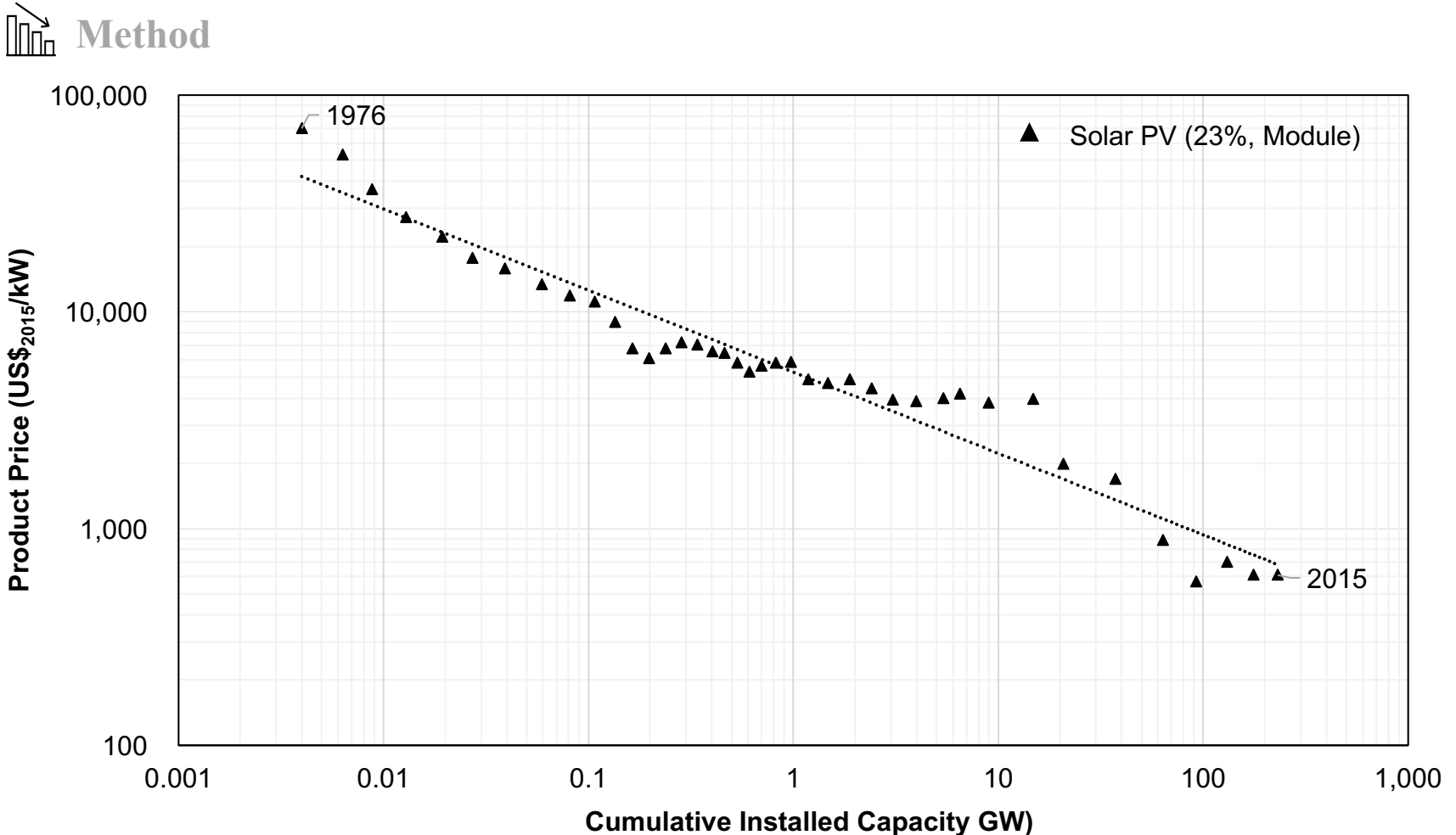
Pack
30%

System
65%

Installed System
100%



Experience curves are an objective tool to model cost reductions for technologies



The identified experience rates are within the range of other energy technologies

Sanity Check – Energy technologies

