



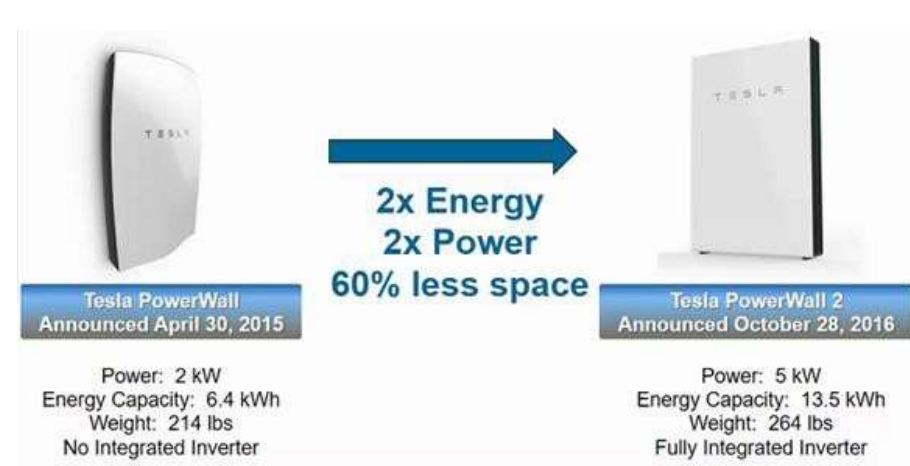
Current State of Batteries and Next Generation Technologies

8/7/2017

Andrew Kling, PE



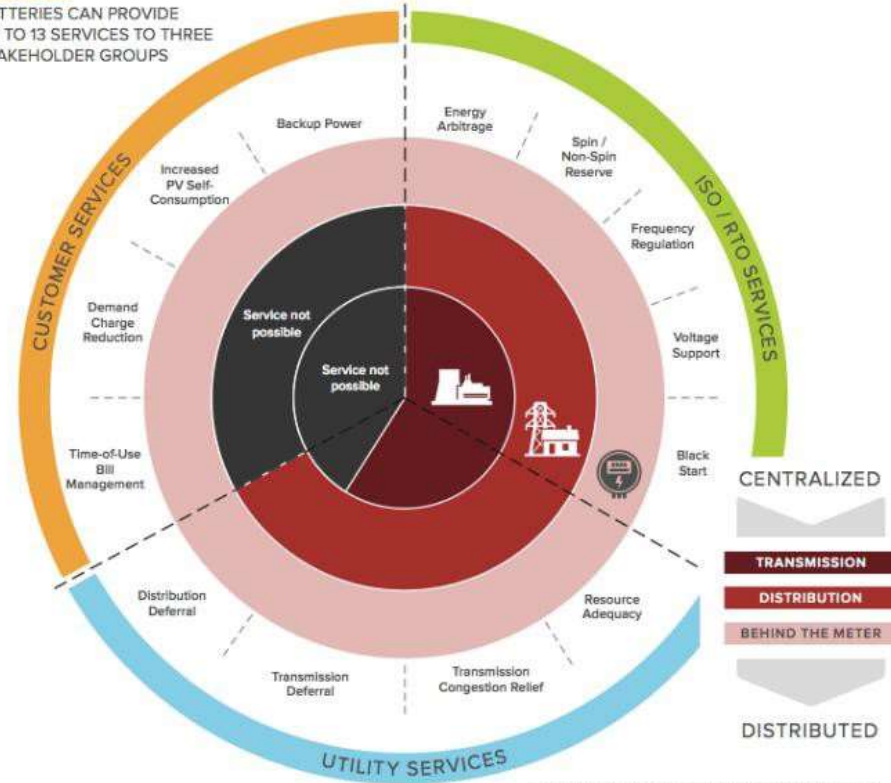
- Lithium-Ion energy storage prices continue to fall
 - EPRI estimates costs will fall to \$350- 500/kWh by 2020
- Larger deployments leverage economies of scale
 - Tesla announced **world's** largest Li-Ion battery installation in Australia – 100 MW / 129 MWh
- New chemistries struggle to compete with large scale manufacturing of Li-Ion cells
 - Aquion, developer of a hybrid ion battery technology, filed for bankruptcy despite \$190 million in funding
- Frequency regulation and peaker replacement are still most common applications for utility scale storage



- Technical Challenges
 - Reliability
 - Efficiency
 - Performance
- Economic Challenges
 - Project Cost
 - Optimizing of Stacked Benefits
- Regulatory Challenges
 - ISO Markets
 - Valuation of Multiple Benefits

FIGURE ES2

BATTERIES CAN PROVIDE UP TO 13 SERVICES TO THREE STAKEHOLDER GROUPS



THE ECONOMICS OF BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE | 6



- Many companies entering market:



Mercedes-Benz



LG Chem

TESLA



sonnen

- Utility applications:
 - Virtual power plant, demand response and distribution deferral
- Customer applications:
 - Resiliency, TOU rate optimization and solar self consumption



Main Breaker Panel



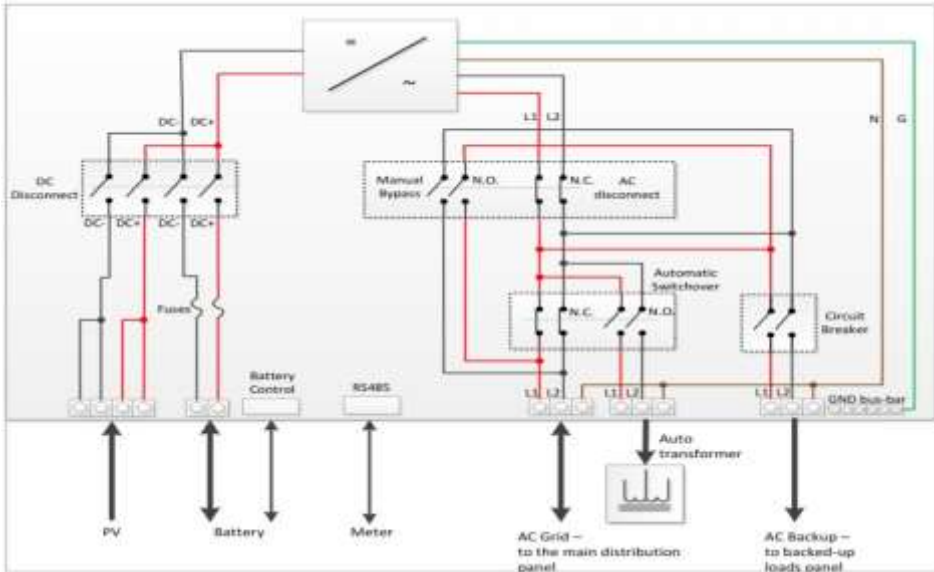
240 VAC

Critical Loads Panel

StorEdge Inverter
~\$2,500 per unit



Tesla PowerWall Gen. 1
Lithium-Ion Energy Storage
~\$3,000 per unit
6.4 kWh / 7 kW peak / 5 kW cont.
214 lb



400 VDC

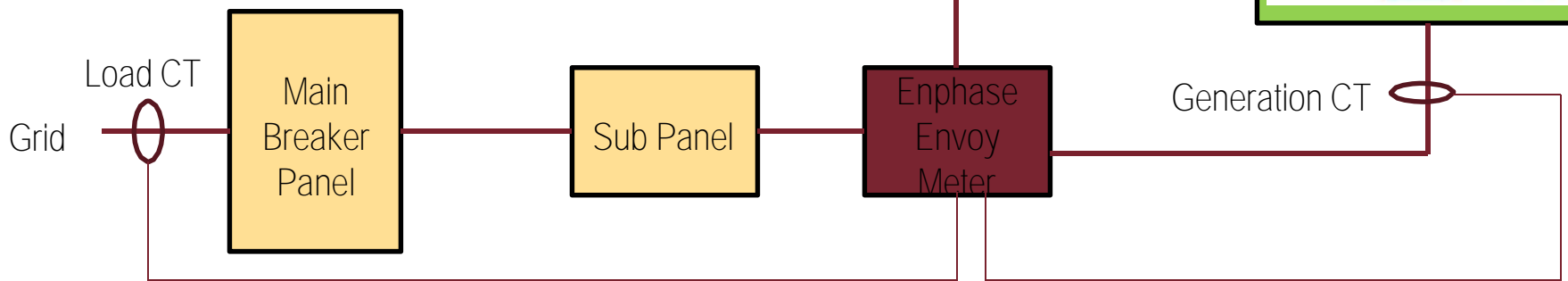
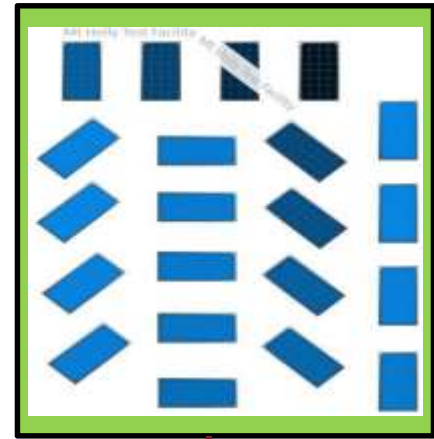


- Requires certified Tesla installer to install
- Needs on site wiring of 400 VDC and 240 AC including critical loads panel
- Customer support isn't straightforward due to separate inverter and battery manufacturers
- Currently being used to demonstrate backup power capability, other modes require installed solar



Enphase AC Battery
Lithium-Ion Energy Storage
~ \$2,000 per unit
1.2 kWh / 270 W peak / 260 kW cont.
55 Lb per unit
Modes: time of use bill management, solar self consumption, power export limiting

Enphase Solar
21 solar panels
Max Output: 5.67 kW

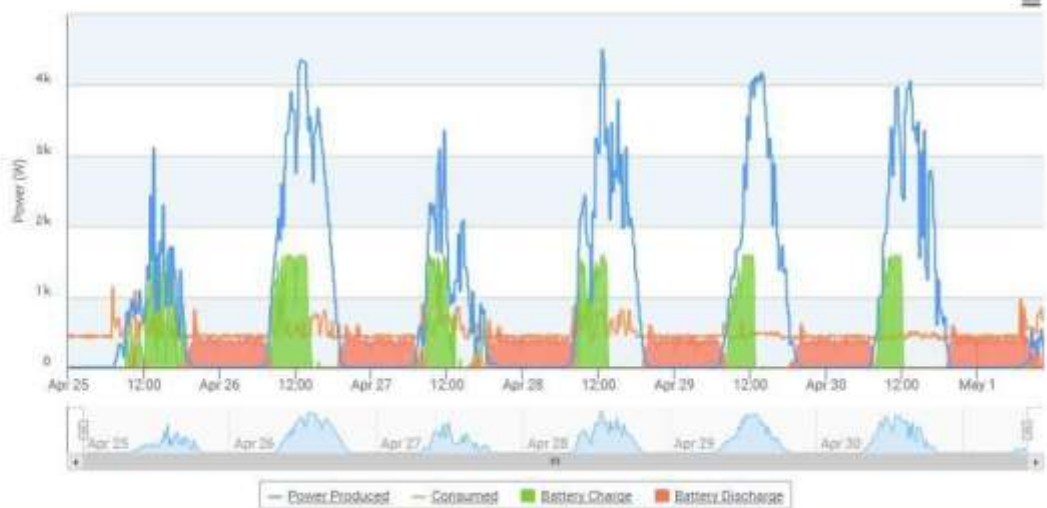


Systems List

Mt Holly Test Facility (NCSN) Full System

View Graph Reports Devices Events

Power: Past 7 Days Apr 25, 2017 - May 1, 2017



Maximum Produced Maximum Consumed

72°F

21 Microinverters
6 AC Batteries
1 Envoy Ethernet
Mount Holly, NC
System Normal

Full System

Energy Status

Today

Produced	Consumed
932 Wh	1.80 kWh

Peak: 536 W at 10:15 AM
Lafest: 300 W at 10:30 AM

Past 7 Days

Produced	Consumed
135 kWh	83.8 kWh

Month To Date

Produced	Consumed
932 Wh	1.80 kWh

Lifetime

Produced	Consumed
2.07 MWh	835 kWh

EnlightenManager

- Intuitive interface for customer, limited for utility
- Great support and customer service
- Enphase microinverters do not support backup power
- Battery modules have standard AC output and can be wired by any electrician
- Initial hardware is more expensive than other technologies

- Utilities and customers have different needs from a **vendor's** GUI
- Some technologies require pre-approved installers, adding to installed cost
- Customer support for a utility incentivized program needs to be handled delicately
- Business model for ownership, dispatch and financing is not yet clear

How can a microgrid benefit a customer and the grid?

- Provide resiliency to a critical facility
 - Fire station will be able to operate during periods of prolonged grid outages.
- Utilize utility-owned, utility sited assets
 - All equipment is owned and operated by Duke Energy. No alterations behind the customer meter.
 - Utilize “off the **shelf**” components where possible to allow more integrated support
- Demonstrate ancillary and grid stability services:
 - Frequency regulation
 - Circuit voltage support (VAR dispatch)
 - Demand response through islanding
 - Mitigating solar intermittency at the source



Major system components:

- 200 kW / 500 kWh system capacity
- Containerized battery and inverter system
- Lithium-iron-phosphate battery

Interconnection:

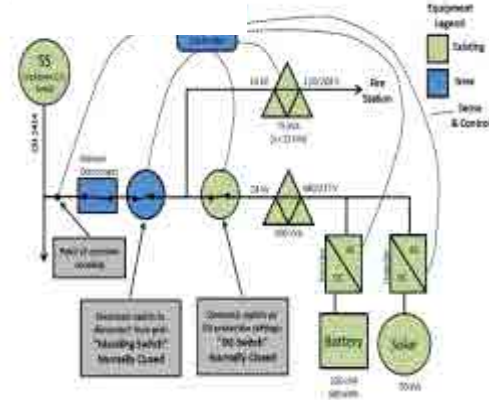
- Located on a 24 kV distribution circuit near the substation
- Adjacent to 50 kW solar facility on test circuit



Battery
200 kW/500 kWh LiFePO₄

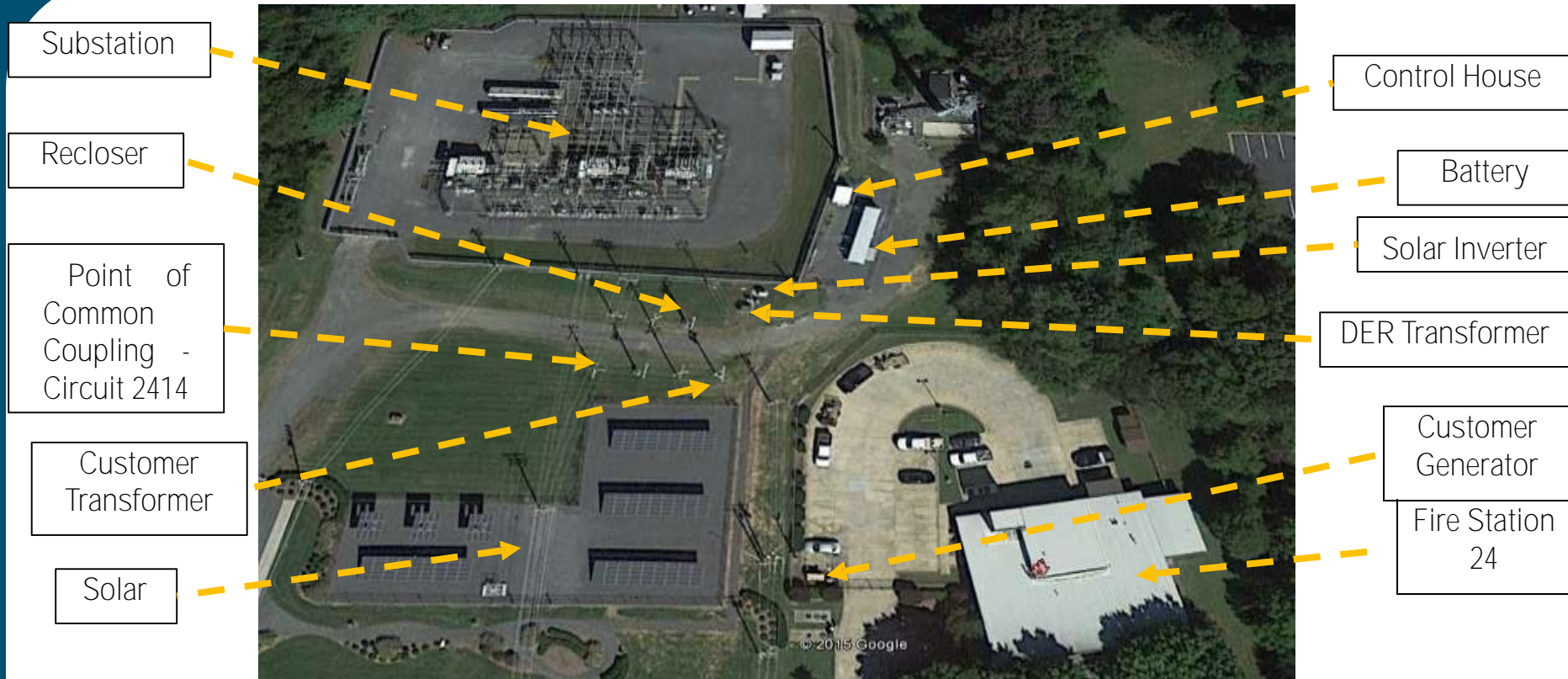
Inverter/Controls
Integrated within one container

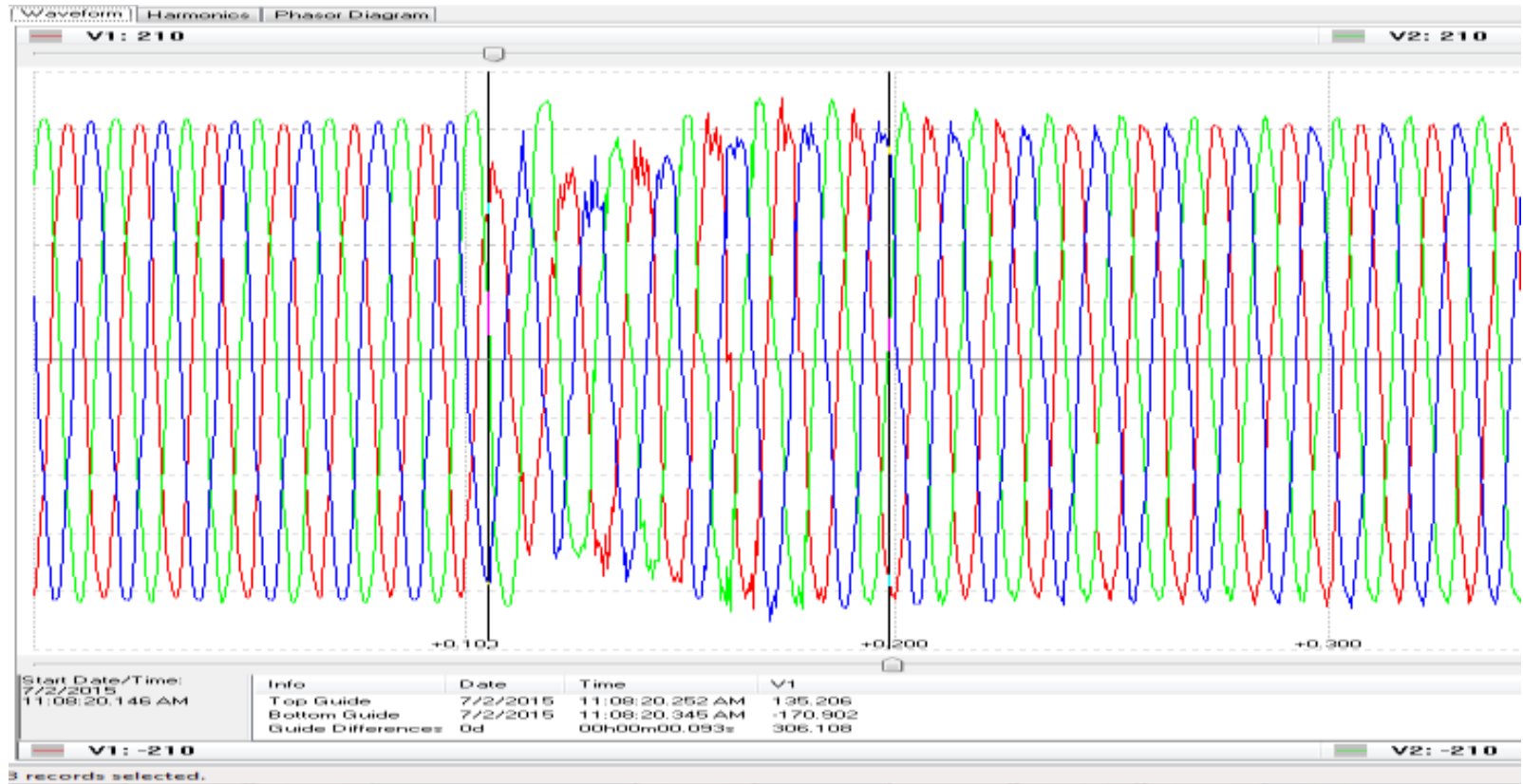
System attributes



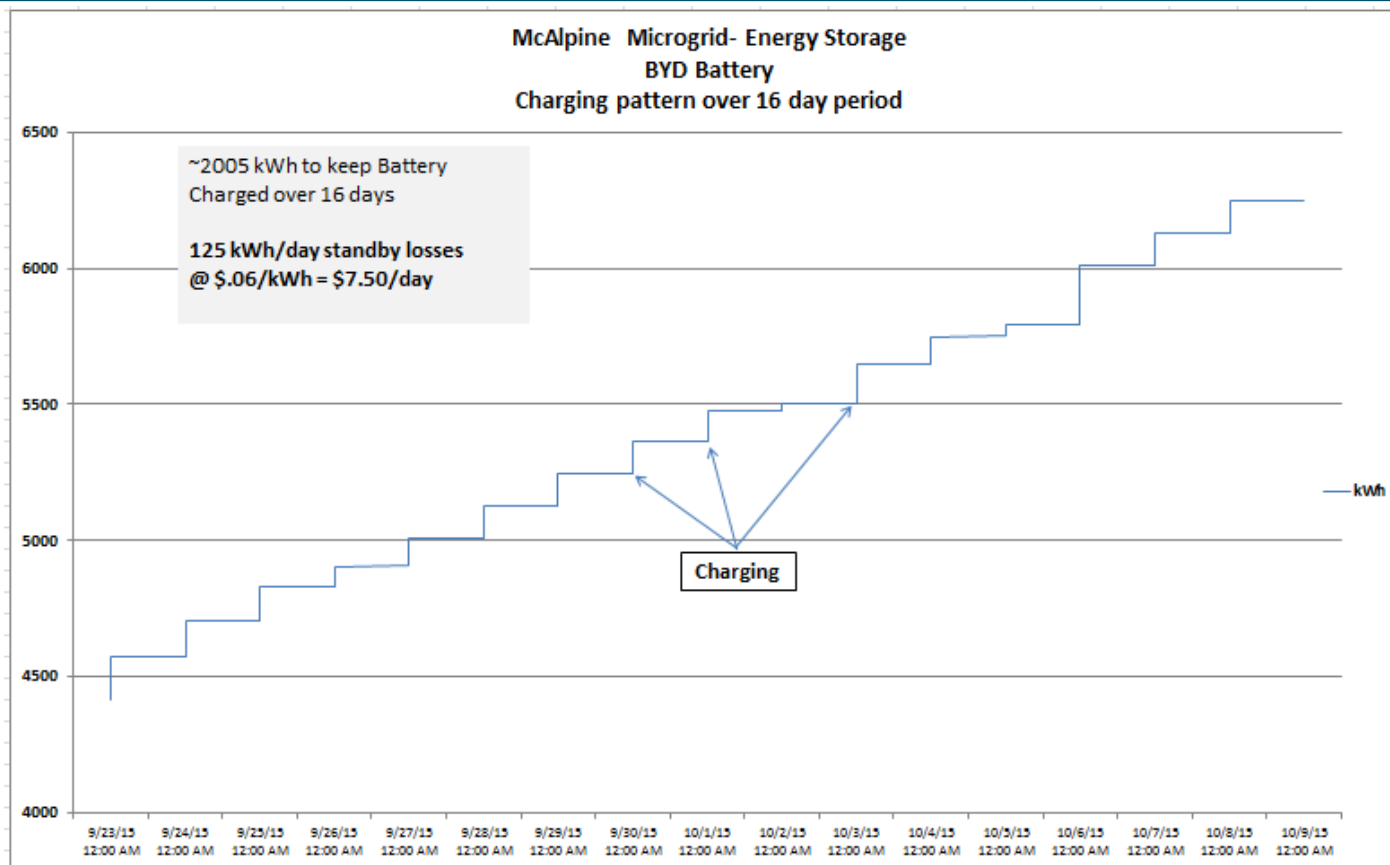
Applications being tested

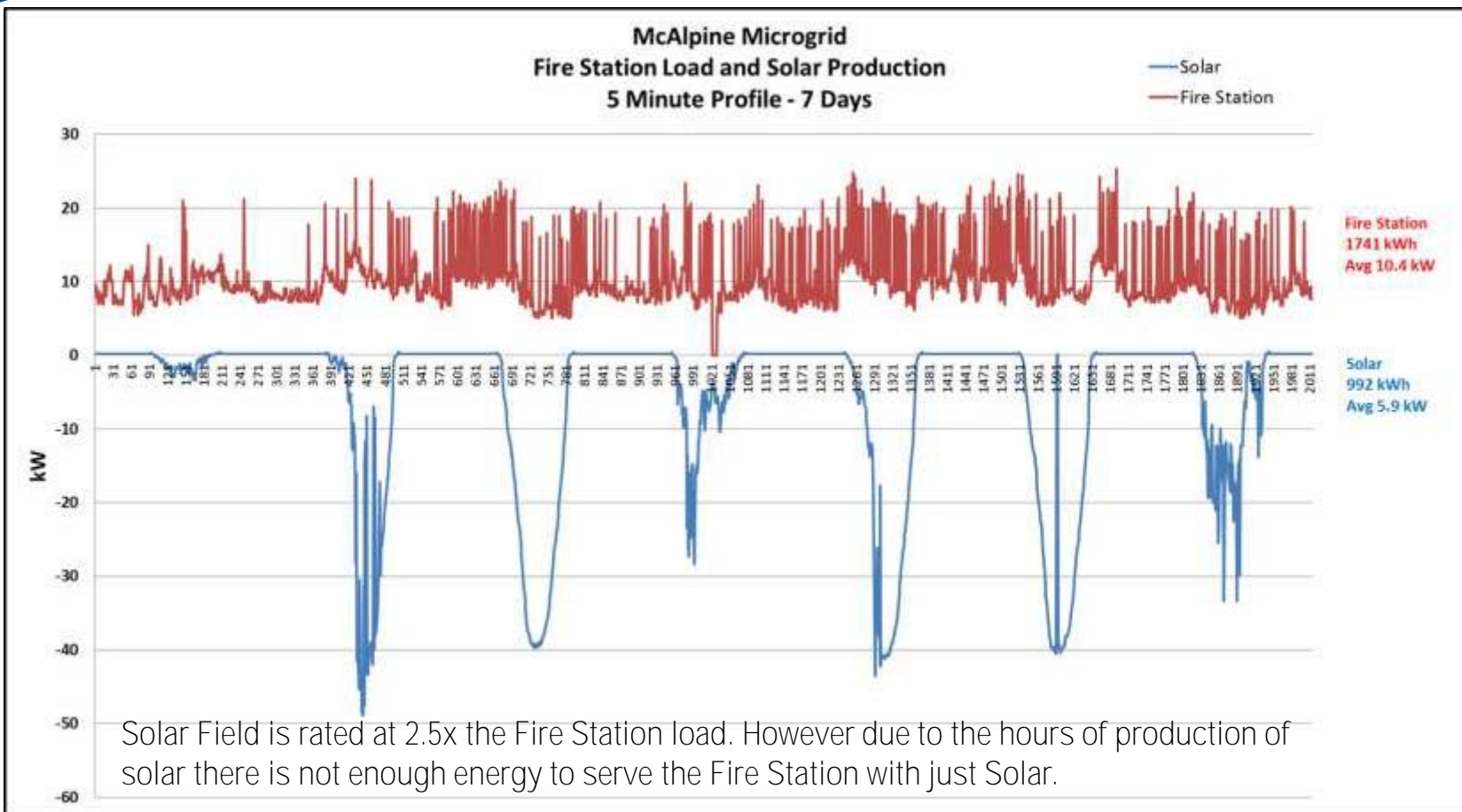
1. Distribution Circuit located Microgrid
 - a) Develop switching schemes with standard reclosers
 - b) Develop P&C strategy
 - c) Understand benefits of microgrid technology on Utility side of the meter





Transition from Grid Connected to Islanded takes ~5 cycles (90 ms)





- Distribution System based Microgrid Advantages:
 - Microgrid can potentially serve a larger number of business cases making them more financially viable.
 - Assets on the Duke side of the meter have higher potential availability for grid services

- Distribution System based Microgrid Challenges:
 - Microgrid components must be supportable by Utility personnel
 - Increasing resiliency for one customer may decrease reliability for other customers
 - Energy storage systems are hands-on assets that require O&M.
 - Auxiliary power support systems must be well understood.

Major system components:

- Phase I = 2 MW/ 725 kWh Li Ion Batteries
- Phase II = 2 MW/ 800 kWh Li Ion Batteries
- 2- 2.2 MVA inverter systems

Interconnection:

- Connected to 138 KV switchyard
- Utilizes brown field location of retired 1.4 GW mixed fuel plant



System attributes



- COD January 2015 /November 2015
- Owned and operated by Duke Energy's commercial group
- Availability (> 98%)
- Perf. Score (> 97 %)

Commercial Application

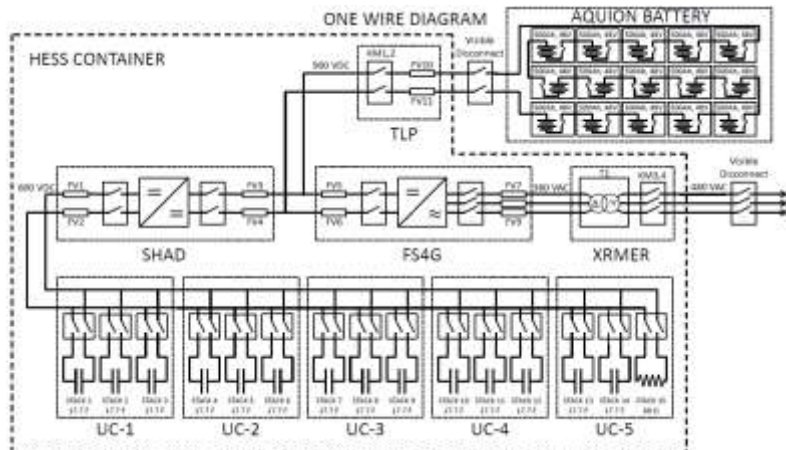
1. Market opportunity for Frequency regulation
 - Units are dispatched remotely based on PJM Reg D signal
 - Major equipment is designed and warranted for 10 years of commercial operation.

- Changes in the benefit factor of RegD vs RegA resulting in less market participation for fast response assets
- Market constraints were removed, requiring RegD participants to engage in longer duration frequency regulation services
- Impacts:
 - Impacts revenue from RegD services
 - Average range of SoC of energy storage systems increased
 - Changes in market signals have increased internal battery cell temperatures affecting overall performance

- Retiring older generation provides an opportunity for new energy storage
- Energy storage markets are still in their infancy and the future is not certain
- Changes in operational paradigms can have unforeseen secondary impacts to energy storage performance



- Major system components:
 - 50 kW / 200 kWh Aquion Battery
 - 250 kW / 7.5 kWh Maxwell Ultracaps
 - WinIntertia DC/DC converter and inverter
- Interconnection:
 - Located on a 12 kV distribution circuit near the substation
 - Same circuit as Mt Holly microgrid and 1.2 MW solar



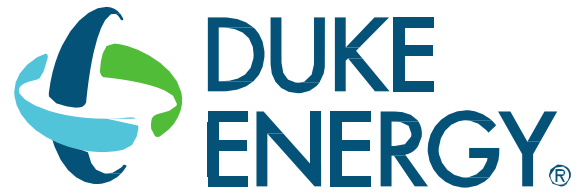
■ Applications

- Joint dispatch of battery and ultracaps to simultaneously support solar smoothing and energy time shift of 1.2 MW solar
- Expand lifetime of traditional battery technologies by dispatching ultracaps for short duration power needs instead of relying on battery
- Demonstrate ability to effectively couple two different chemistries on a DC bus

- Control systems must be fast and reliable to allow for simultaneous dispatch of collocated assets
- Correct modeling of the power electronics and energy storage systems are essential for proper operation of the system
- As complexity increases so does the O&M



Thank You!



Appendix

Islandable Microgrid Schematic

