



Pacific Northwest
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Proudly Operated by **Battelle** Since 1965

An Overview of the Techno-Economic Valuations of Select Battery Energy Storage Projects in the Pacific Northwest

Kendall Mongird
Associate Energy Research Economist

Other team members: Patrick Balducci, Vish Viswanathan, Jan Alam, Alasdair Crawford, Yong Yuan, Di Wu, Trevor Hardy

May 23, 2018

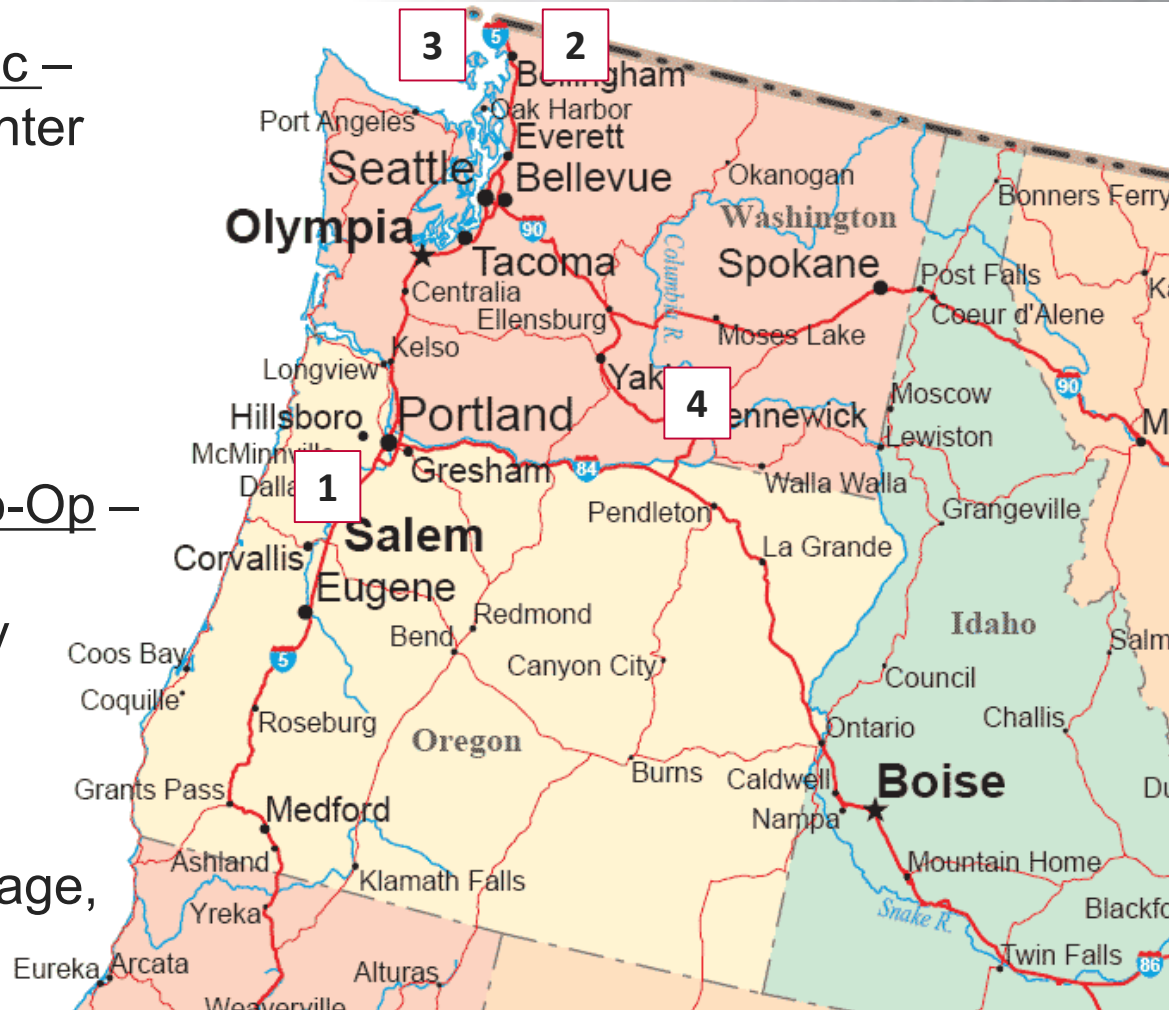
DISCOVERY
in action





Energy Storage Projects Covered

1. Portland General Electric –
Salem Smart Power Center
2. Puget Sound Energy –
Glacier Energy Storage
Project
3. Orcas Power & Light Co-Op –
Decatur Island Energy
Storage and Community
Solar Project
4. Energy Northwest –
Horn Rapids Solar, Storage,
and Training Project





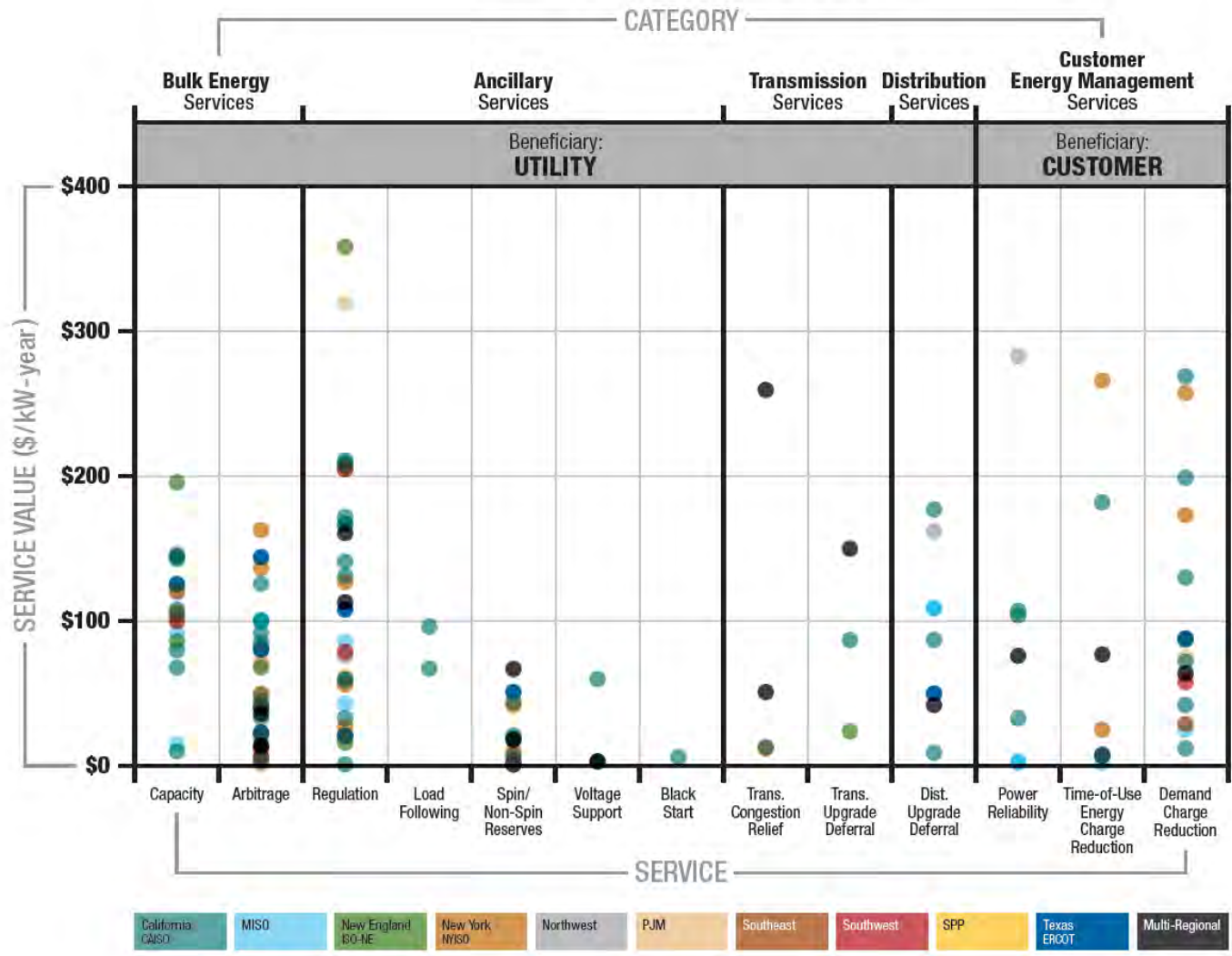
Key Concepts in Energy Storage

- ▶ Energy storage provides services or functions or values; a use case is an application specific to an installation that provides defined value to the grid and community
- ▶ Energy assets come in many forms, and these technologies must be carefully characterized
 - Photovoltaics (PV) (Solar)
 - Wind Turbines
 - Batteries
 - Hydro Resources
 - Diesel Generators
 - Power to Gas (P2G)
- ▶ Value comes in many forms
 - Bulk energy – arbitrage and capacity
 - Ancillary services – regulation, spin and non-spin reserve, load following, frequency response, flexible ramping, voltage support, black start
 - Transmission congestion relief and asset deferral
 - Distribution deferral, voltage support, conservation voltage regulation, and outage mitigation/resilience
 - Customer benefits – demand/energy charges, reliability, demand response, resilience



Energy Storage Service Values

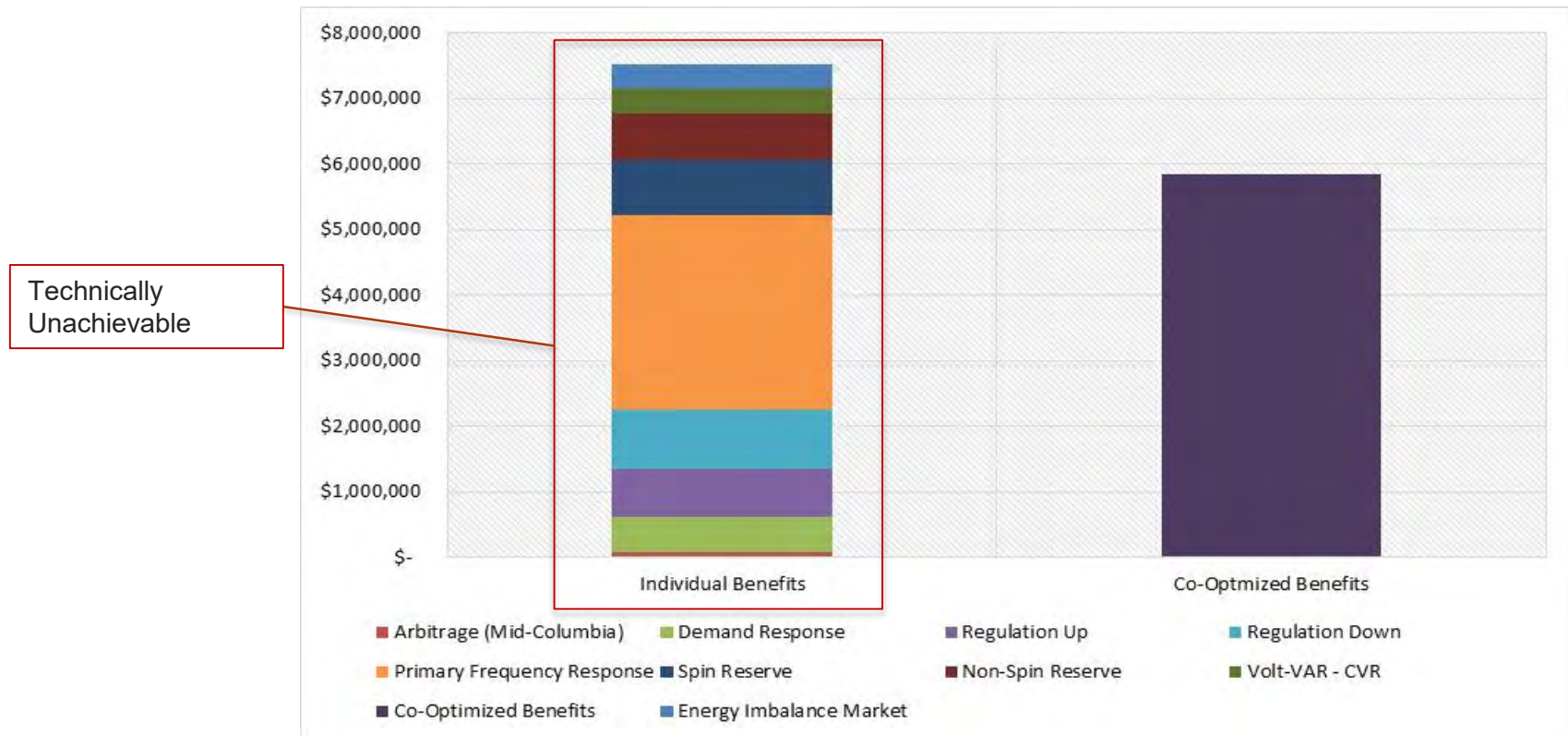
Energy Storage Values



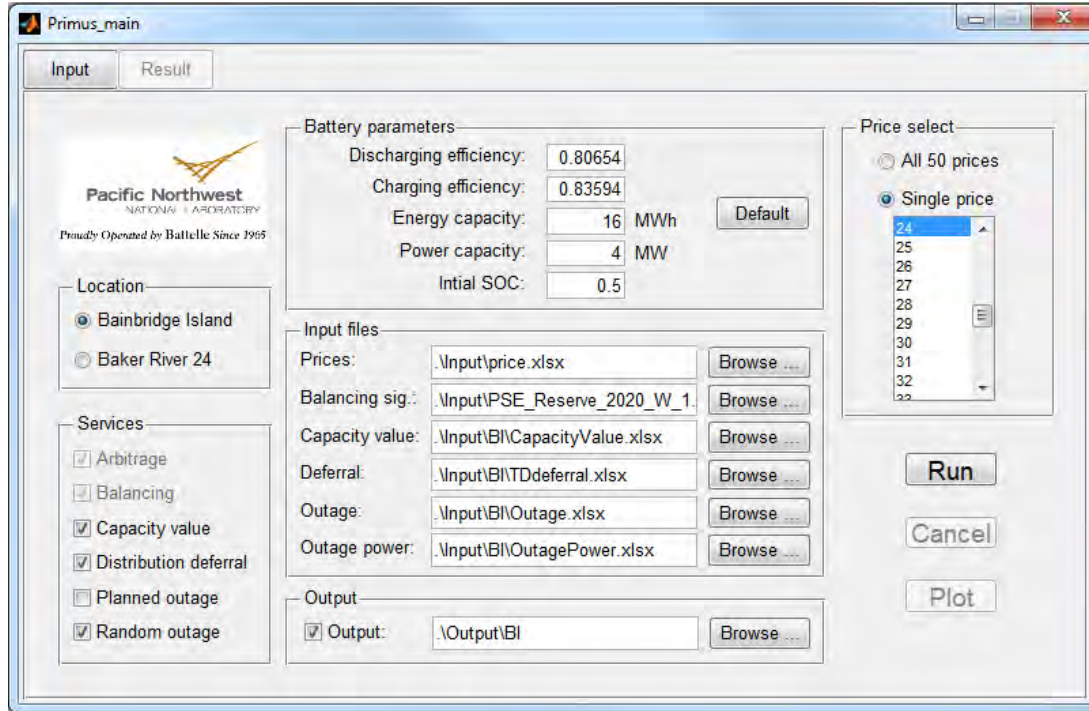
Key Lesson: The value of distributed energy resources can accrue at multiple levels of the electric grid.

Individual Benefits vs. Cost Optimized Benefits

- ▶ Energy in the battery is competed for on an hourly basis
- ▶ Example: evaluated individually, the total 20-year value of Salem Smart Power Center operations exceeds \$7.5 million in present value (PV) terms. When co-optimized, revenue falls to \$5.8 million



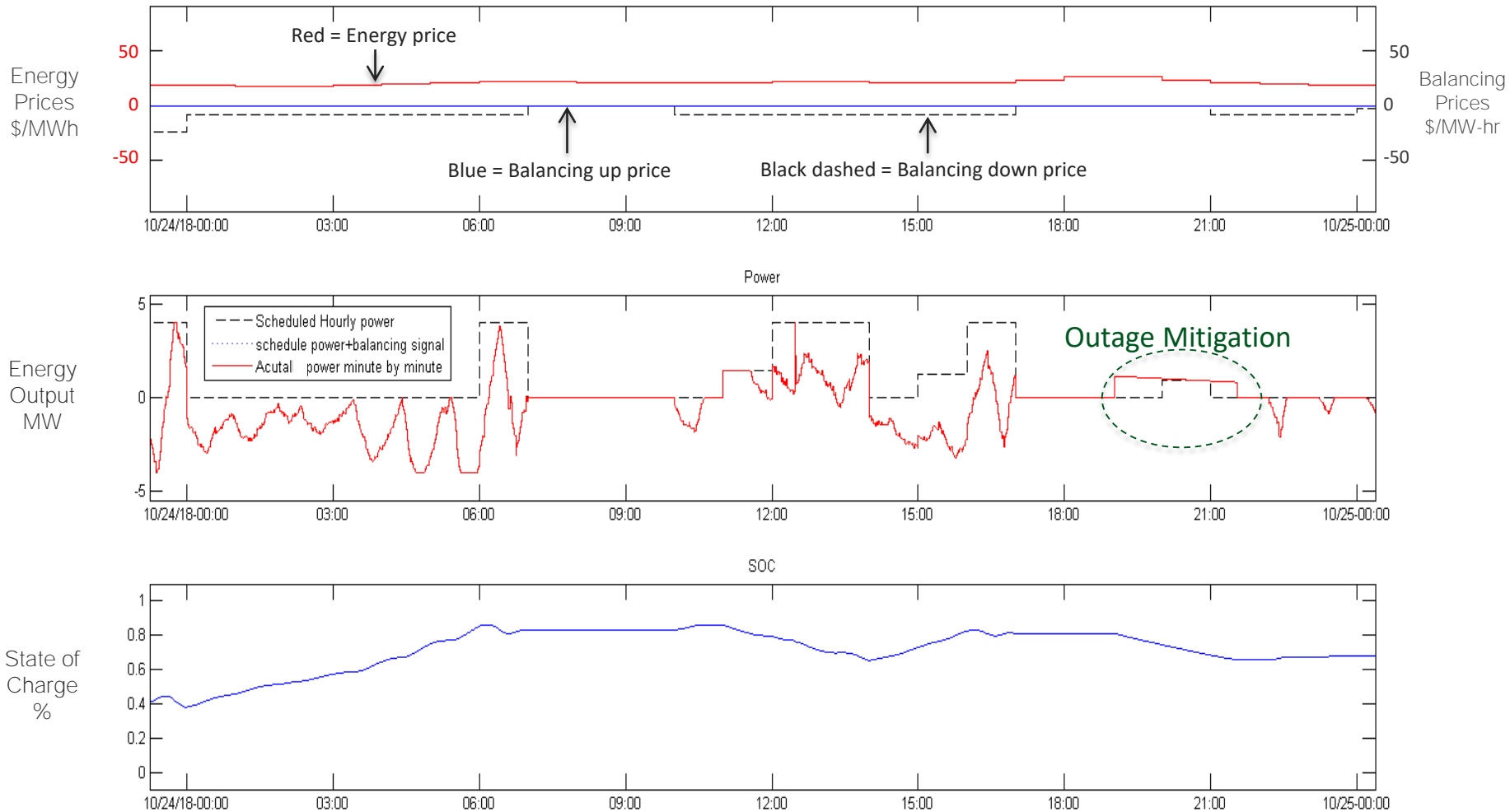
Battery Storage Evaluation Tool (BSET)



- ▶ There are losses associated with charging/discharging operations, which are modeled and considered in the optimal scheduling formulation in order to obtain the maximum obtainable profit

- ▶ Services/functions/values have to be co-optimized to avoid double counting
- ▶ BSET is used to run a one-year simulation of battery storage operations
- ▶ The formulation can consider the different operation modes of a hydro battery system, including:
 - Pumping (charging)
 - Generating (discharging)
 - Spinning reserve, and
 - Standby modes
- ▶ Increasing discharging power for one energy service decreases the battery's capability for other services

24-hour Energy Storage Schedule Example





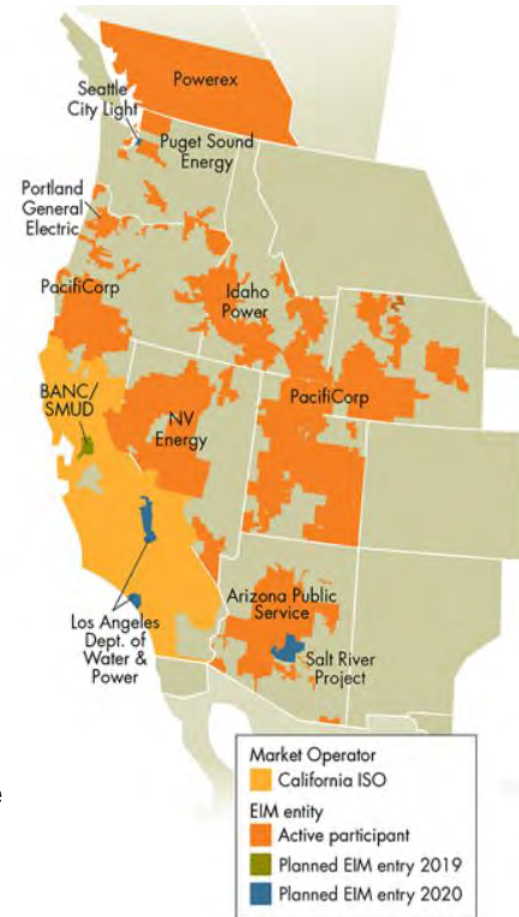
(1) Portland General Electric Salem Smart Power Center (SSPC)

- ▶ Developed as an R&D project under the Pacific Northwest Smart Grid Demo as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
- ▶ The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) provided half of the funding (\$20 million)
- ▶ 5 MW – 1.25 MWh lithium-ion battery system built and managed by PGE



▶ Potential energy storage benefits:

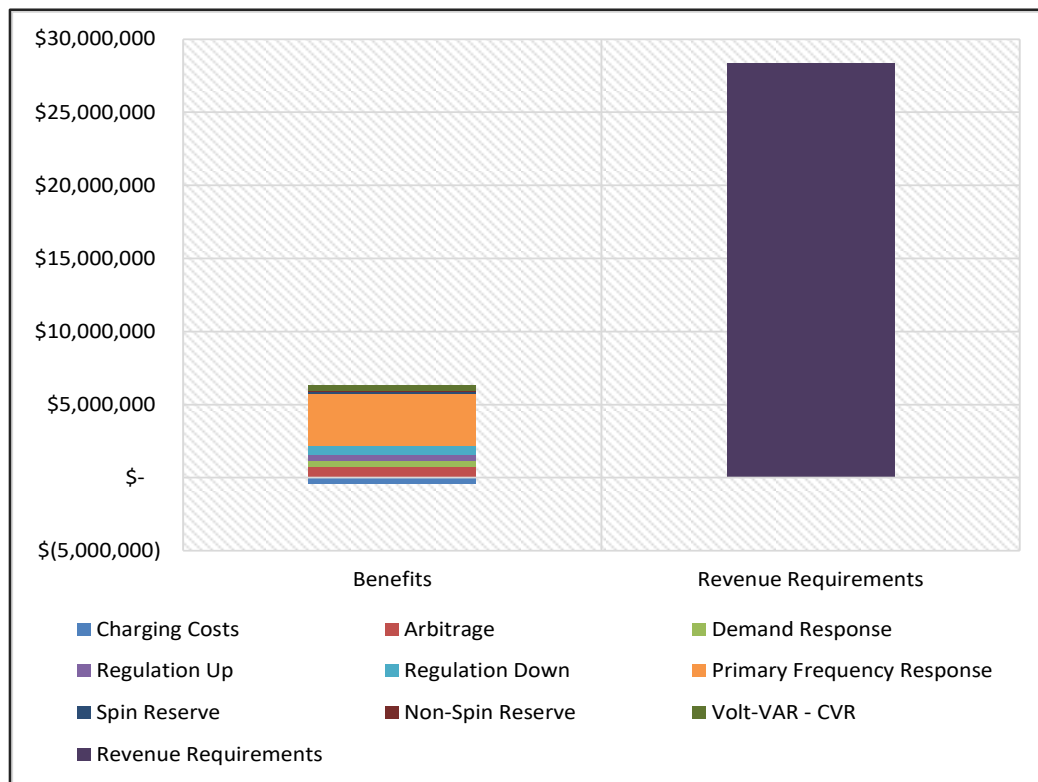
- Energy arbitrage
- Participation in the Western Energy Imbalance Market (EIM)
- Demand response
- Regulation up and down
- Primary frequency response
- Spin reserve
- Non-spin reserve
- Volt-VAR control
- Conservation voltage reduction





(1) Portland General Electric Salem Smart Power Center (cont.)

- ▶ SSPC benefits for the base case (**\$5.8 million**) fall far short of the revenue requirements as originally designed and built (**\$28.4 million**); however, the SSPC was originally designed as an R&D project with a goal of establishing a high reliability zone
- ▶ Benefit cost ratio of 0.20



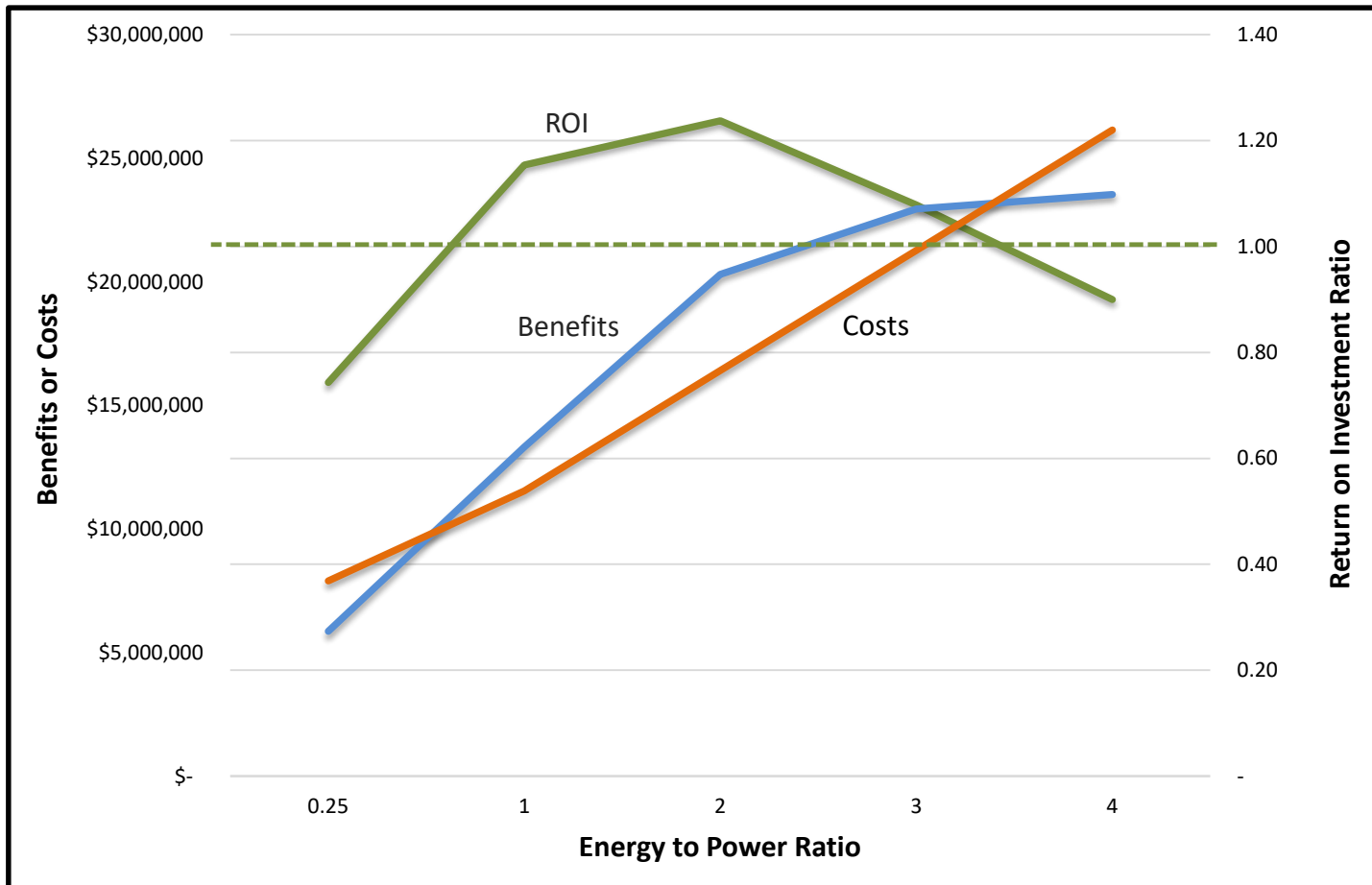
Sensitivity Analyses:

- ▶ SSPC currently being used only for primary frequency response; optimal operation could generate an additional \$170,068 in value annually
- ▶ Using current day prices (Lahiri 2017)*, the loss is reduced to \$2 million overall
- ▶ Modifying the energy storage capacity greatly affects the overall return on investment ratio

*Lahiri, S. 2017. Assessing CAPEX for Storage Projects. Presentation at Storage Week. Oakland, CA.

(1) Portland General Electric Salem Smart Power Center (cont.)

- ▶ By upsizing the energy storage capacity to 10 MWh, the return on investment ratio yields a positive result at 1.24



(2) Puget Sound Energy – Clean Energy Fund I Glacier Energy Storage System

- ▶ Frequent transmission-line outages in Glacier, WA due to vegetation
- ▶ \$3.8 million grid modernization grant awarded to Puget Sound Energy as part of Washington Clean Energy Fund (CEF) I
- ▶ 2 MW – 4.4 MWh lithium-ion battery near Glacier substation to provide (temporary) backup power to distribution circuit



With DOE support, PNNL modeled battery operations to determine the long-term financial benefits and costs to Glacier, WA



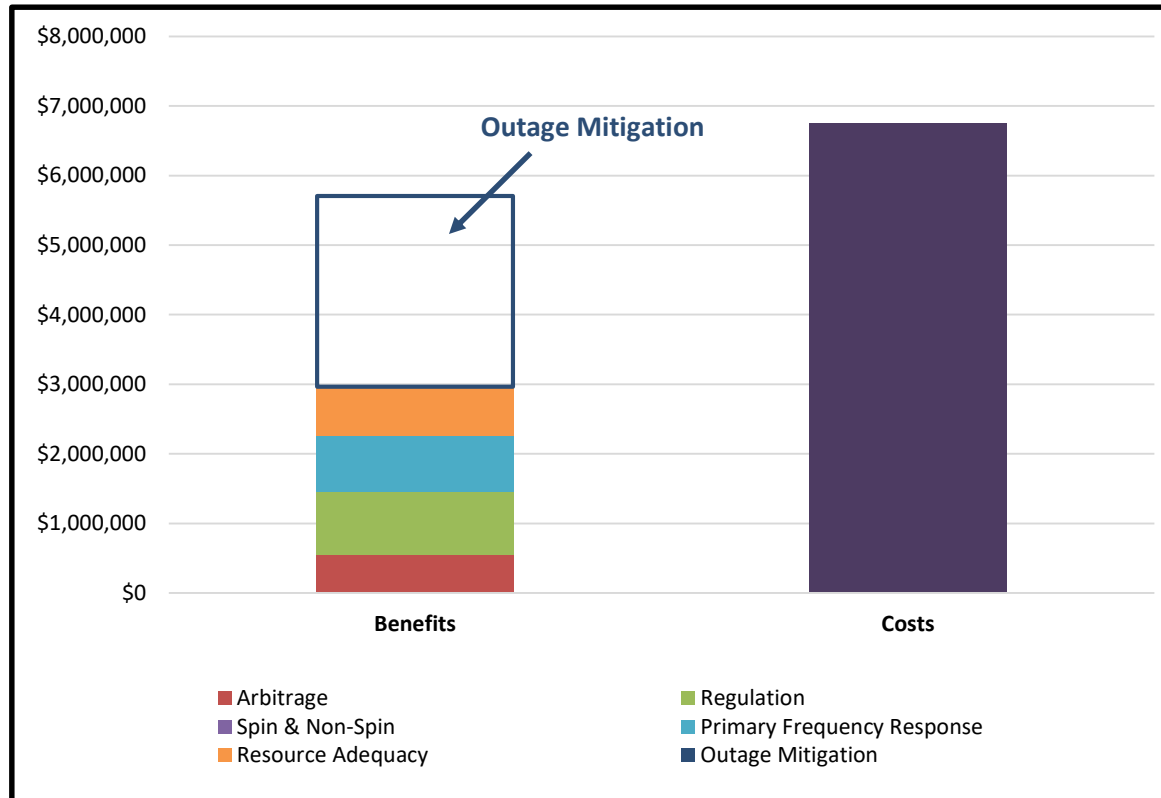
▶ Benefits Explored:

- Flexibility services
 - Energy arbitrage
 - Regulation up/down
- Primary Frequency Response
- Capacity
- Outage Mitigation



(2) Puget Sound Energy – Clean Energy Fund I Glacier Energy Storage System (cont.)

- ▶ Total 10-year benefit value of ESS operations is **\$2.9 million** in present value terms, while costs are **\$6.7 million**, inclusive of CEF grant
- ▶ Benefit-cost ratio of 0.44

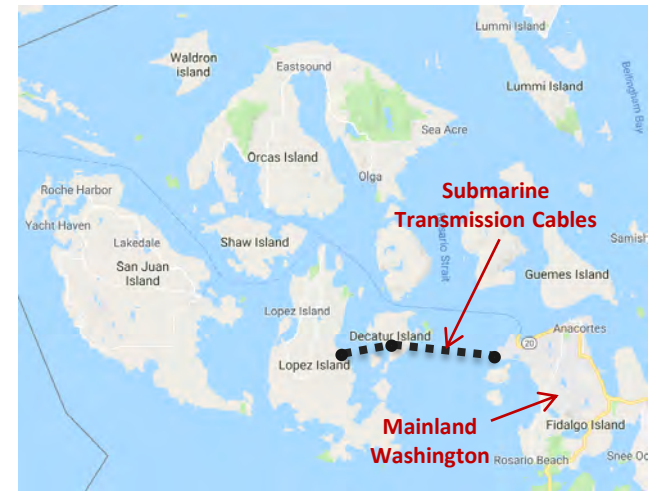


Sensitivity Analyses:

- ▶ Outage Mitigation not included in base case due to utility perspective analysis. Including it increases benefits by \$2.8 million, giving a return on investment of 0.85
- ▶ Extending analysis for a 20-year battery increases benefits by \$1.3 million over the life of the asset and a BCR of 0.65

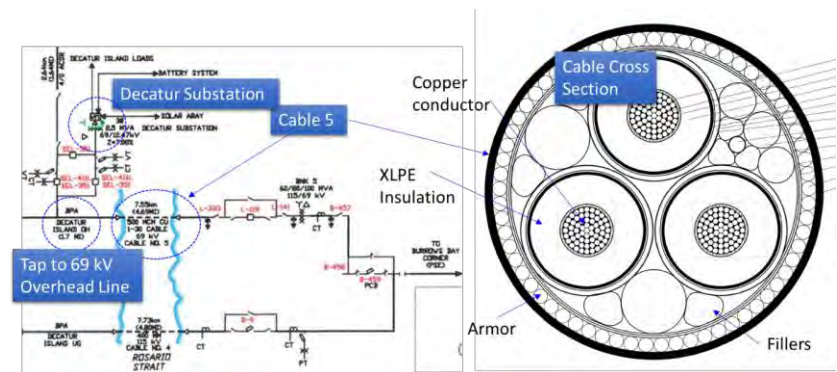
(3) Orcas Power & Light Co-Op – CEF II Energy Storage & Community Solar

- ▶ \$1 million grid modernization grant awarded to Orcas Power & Light Co-Op (OPALCO) as part of Washington CEF II
- ▶ 0.5 MW / 2 MWh UniEnergy Technology (UET) Vanadium Redox Flow Battery
- ▶ 504 kW LG Community Solar Array from Puget Sound Solar



Transmission Cable Map from Fidalgo Substation in Anacortes to Decatur and Lopez Islands

- ▶ Potential PV and energy storage benefits:
 - Demand charge reduction
 - Load shaping charge reduction
 - Transmission charge reduction
 - Transmission submarine cable replacement deferral
 - Volt-VAR/CVR
 - Outage mitigation

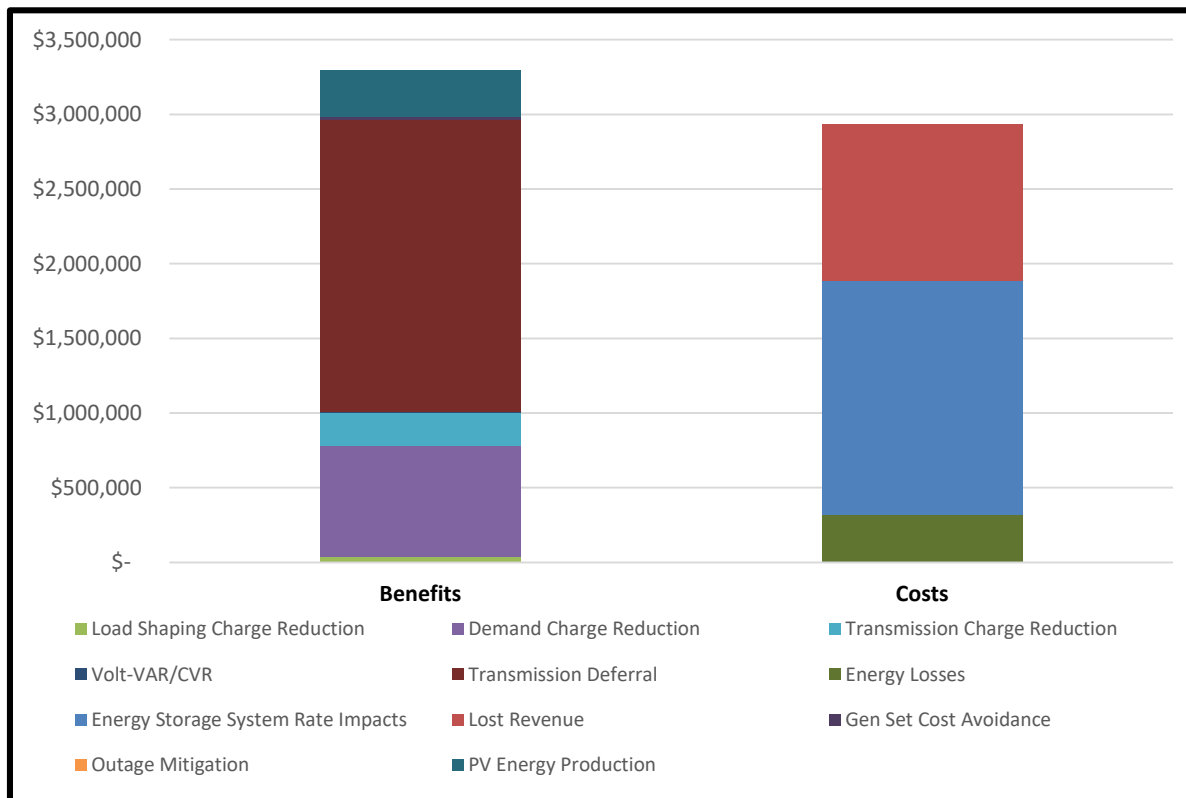


Cable 5 and ESS site at Decatur Substation in the OPALCO Single Line Diagram (left); Cable 5 Cross Section (right)



(3) Orcas Power & Light Co-Op – CEF II Energy Storage & Community Solar (cont.)

- ▶ Total 20-year value of PV and ESS operations at **\$3.3 million** in present value terms, while costs are **\$2.9 million** for a benefit-cost ratio of 1.13
- ▶ Benefits largely driven by transmission deferral benefit at \$2.0 million in present value terms
- ▶ Cable replacement deferral estimated to be 3.65 years on a 40-year cable



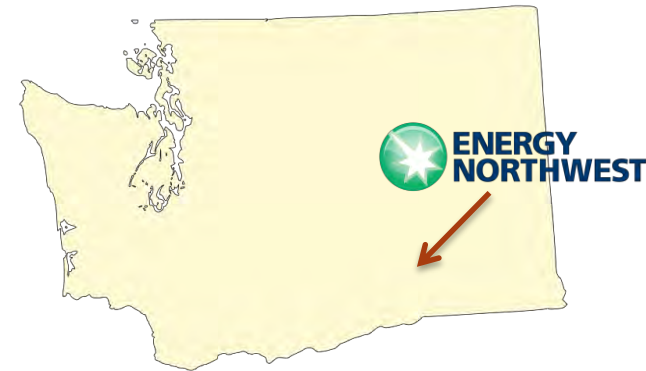
Sensitivity Analyses:

- ▶ Outage Mitigation not included in base case due to utility perspective analysis. Adding in the additional use case increases benefits by \$2.8 million and provides a BCR of 1.25



(4) Energy Northwest – CEF II Horn Rapids Solar, Storage, and Training Project

- ▶ \$3 million grid modernization grant awarded to Energy Northwest as part of Washington CEF II
- ▶ 1 MW – 4 MWh UniEnergy Technology Vanadium Redox Flow Battery
- ▶ 4 MW Solar Array from Potelco/Quanta Services

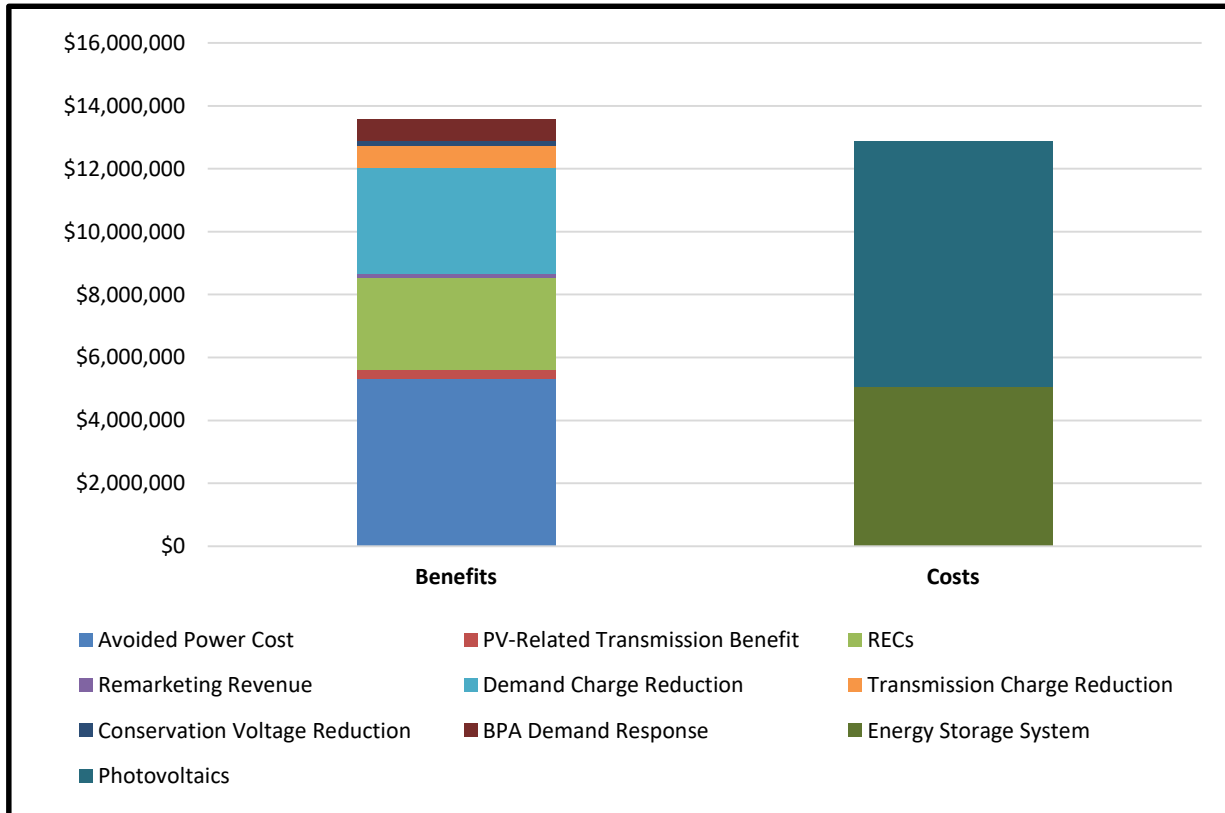


- ▶ Potential PV and energy storage benefits:
 - Demand charge reduction
 - Load shaping charge reduction
 - Transmission charge reduction
 - Volt-VAR/CVR
 - Outage mitigation
 - Solar Energy Production
 - Renewable energy credits



(4) Energy Northwest – CEF II Horn Rapids Energy Storage Evaluation (cont.)

- ▶ Total 20-year value of PV and ESS operations at **\$13.56 million** in present value terms, while costs are **\$12.87 million**
- ▶ Benefit-cost ratio of 1.05



Sensitivity Analyses:

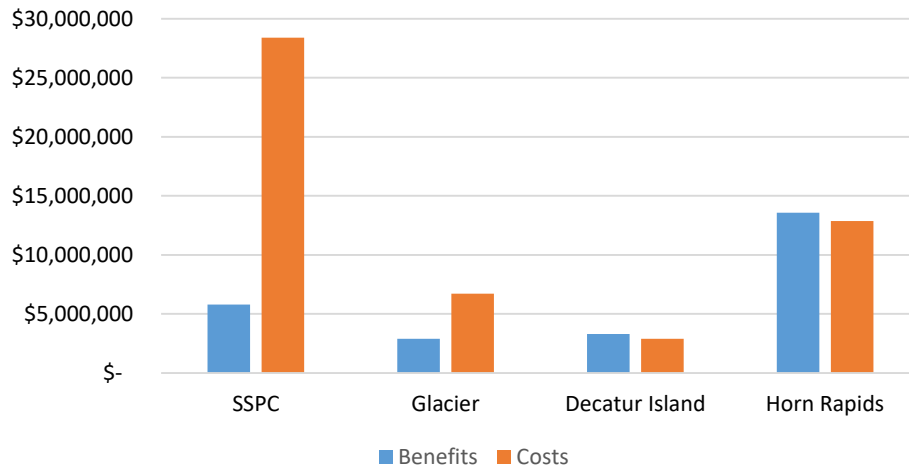
- ▶ Outage mitigation benefits are estimated at \$4.8 million in present value terms; including outage mitigation improves the benefit-cost ratio to 1.43
- ▶ Net benefits of energy storage in isolation estimated at roughly (\$160k); benefit-cost ratio of .97



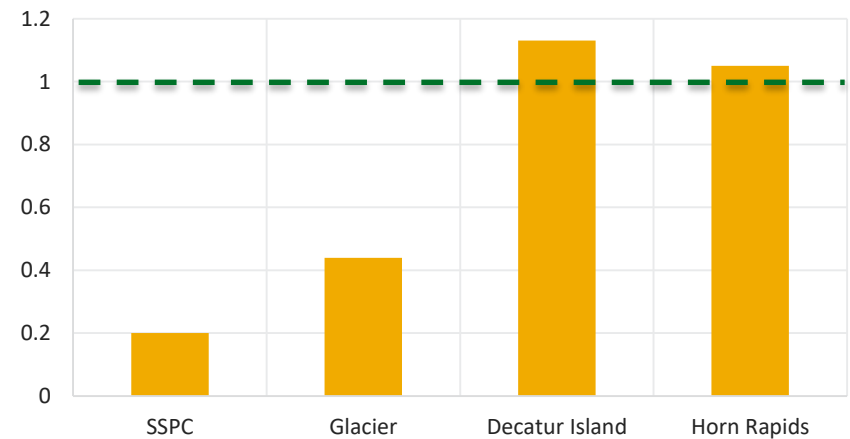
Comparison of Economic Results

	SSPC	Glacier	Decatur Island	Horn Rapids
Benefits	\$ 5.8 million	\$ 2.9 million	\$ 3.3 million	\$ 13.56 million
Costs	\$ 28.4 million	\$ 6.7 million	\$ 2.9 million	\$ 12.87 million
BCR	0.2	0.44	1.13	1.05

Individual Project Benefits vs Costs



Benefit Cost Ratio by Project





Conclusions

- ▶ Correctly valuing energy storage assets requires the optimal stacking of benefits. Not all benefits can be provided simultaneously, making co-optimization necessary
- ▶ Value gained from an energy storage asset can be highly dependent on site-specific factors
 - Assets that yield a positive return on investment in one location may not be economically viable in another
 - Opportunities to obtain specific benefits may not be available in all areas (i.e. arbitrage in the Pacific Northwest)
 - Technological limitations can dictate what use cases and values the asset is capable of providing
- ▶ Energy storage has the potential to provide a wide range of valuable benefits to the electric grid and the customers it serves and accurately capturing them continues to be a developing process



Acknowledgments

- ▶ **Dr. Imre Gyuk** - Energy Storage Program Manager, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, U.S. Department of Energy
- ▶ **Bob Kirchmeier** - Senior Energy Policy Specialist, Clean Energy Fund Grid Modernization Program, Washington State Energy Office