

Advanced Energy 101

Energy Storage Presentation

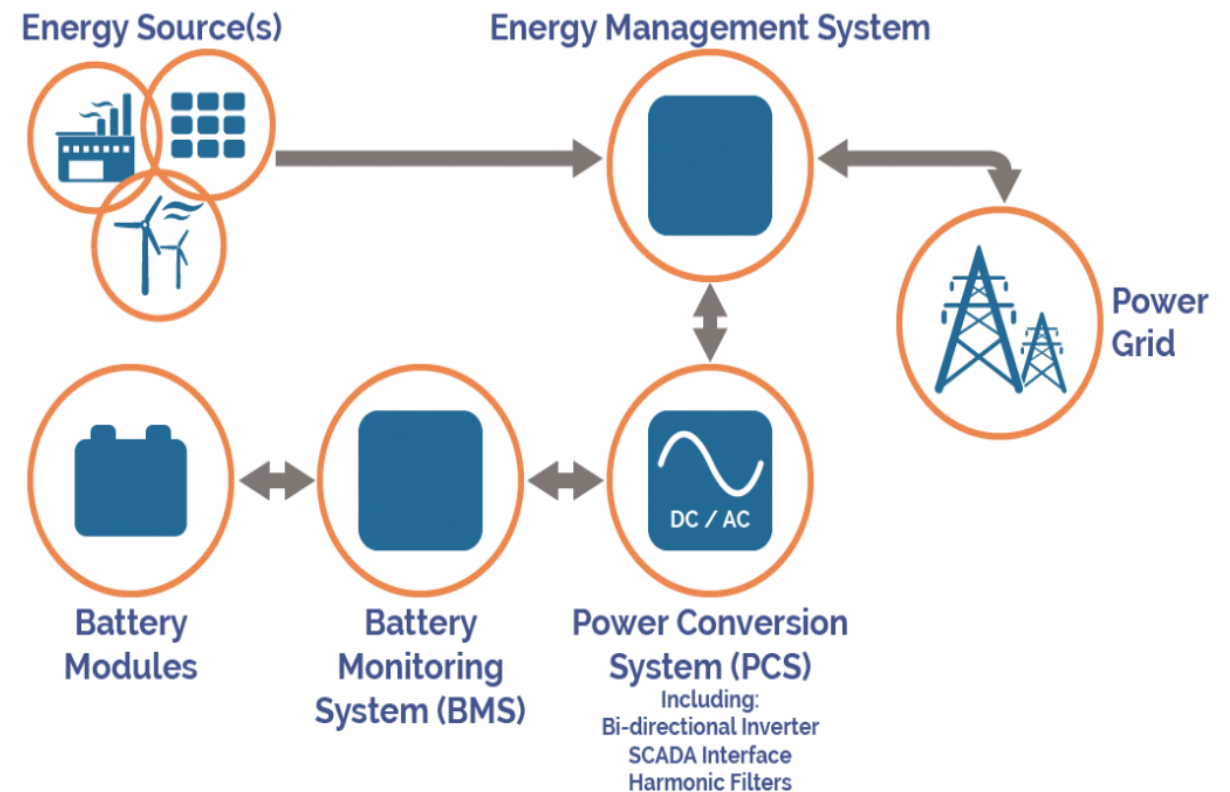
Bradley Greene

Head of Energy Storage at Signal Energy

Energy Storage Overview

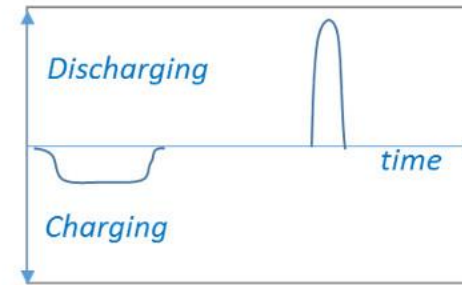
- Capture of energy produced at one time for use at a later time.
- Energy is stored (charged) when generation exceeds demand.
- Energy is released (discharged) when demand exceeds generation.
- Usefulness exacerbated by growing amount of intermittent resources like solar and wind.

How Energy Storage Works

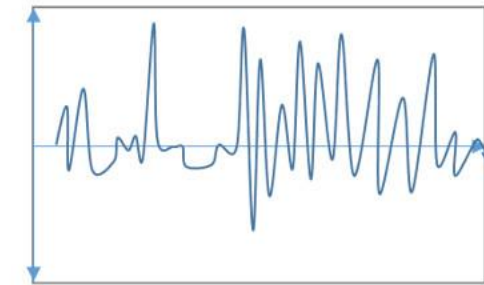


Energy Storage Applications/Value Streams

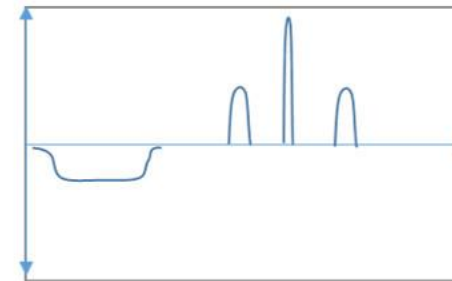
- Energy Arbitrage
- Frequency Regulation
- Volt/Var Support
- Peak Shaving/Demand Response
- Renewable Smoothing/Shifting
- Islanding During Outages



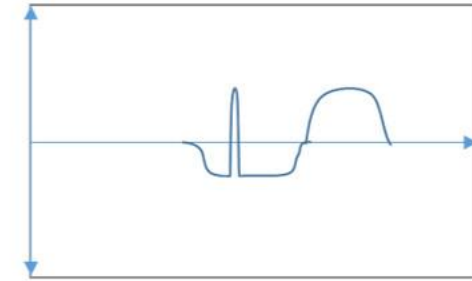
Energy Arbitrage



Frequency/Voltage Support



Peak Shaving /
Demand Response



Renewables
Smoothing & Shifting

Energy Storage Business Models

Centralized Utility or Merchant Owned

- Economic Benefits to Utility
- Little to No Resiliency Benefits

Distributed Utility Owned

- Economic Benefits to Utility
- Resiliency Benefits to Customer

Distributed Customer Owned

- Economic Benefits to Utility and Customer
- Resiliency Benefits to Customer

Energy Storage Technologies

| Technology Type | Subtechnology Type |
|----------------------|--|
| Electro-chemical | Electro-chemical capacitor, lithium-ion battery, flow battery, vanadium redox flow battery, lead-acid battery, metal air battery, sodium-ion battery |
| Electro-mechanical | Compressed air storage, flywheel |
| Chemical | Hydrogen storage, liquid air energy storage |
| Pumped hydro storage | Closed-loop pumped hydroelectricity storage, open-loop pumped hydroelectricity storage |
| Thermal storage | Chilled water thermal storage, concrete thermal storage, heat thermal storage, ice thermal storage, molten salt thermal storage |

Source: US DOE, 2017.

Electro-Chemical Energy Storage

Li-Ion and Flow batteries currently are the two most commercially viable technologies for grid BESS.

| Technology | Typical Duration | Size | Service Life | AC Round trip efficiency | Cycle Life | Advantages | Disadvantages |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Lithium-Ion | 0-6 hour | Up to 100 MW+ | 10-15 years* | 85% | Annual degradation | Efficient power Energy dense Flexible | Flammable** Cycle life limited |
| Flow | 2-8 hour | Up to 100 MW+ | 20 years | 65-75% | Theoretically unlimited and can be discharged 100% | High cycle life/service life No degradation Not flammable | Reduced efficiency |

* Warrantees are around 7 years with 1-2 year workmanship warranties

** Note: flammability is dependent on specific chemistry used to develop battery. When considering any type of battery, including li-ion, it is important to discuss flammability issues with the vendor.

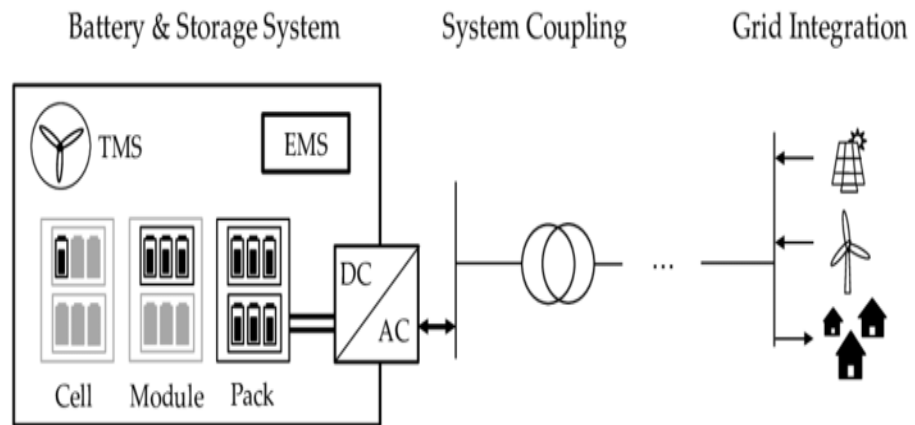
Source: Lazard

Lithium-Ion Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)

Lithium-Ion has enjoyed the Lion's share of deployment primarily due to:

- Higher Round-Trip Efficiency
- Modular Characteristics
- Flexibility in Siting
- Ample Supply Chain Availability
- Falling Cell and System Costs
- Favorable Performance Metrics

BESS System Design



- | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|--|
| Technical | • Battery System (Cell, Module, Pack) | • Power Electronics (AC/DC) & Transformer | • Application Specific Profile |
| | • Thermal Management (TMS) | • Environmental Conditions | • Local Connection / Grid Level of Integration |
| Economic | • Investment (Batt., Periphery, Casing) | • Power Electronics Invest | • Profit / Savings via Application |
| | • Degradation and Efficiency | • Conversion Efficiency | • Stakeholder Involvement |
| | • Sizing & Operation Control | • Placement of System | • Regulatory Framework |

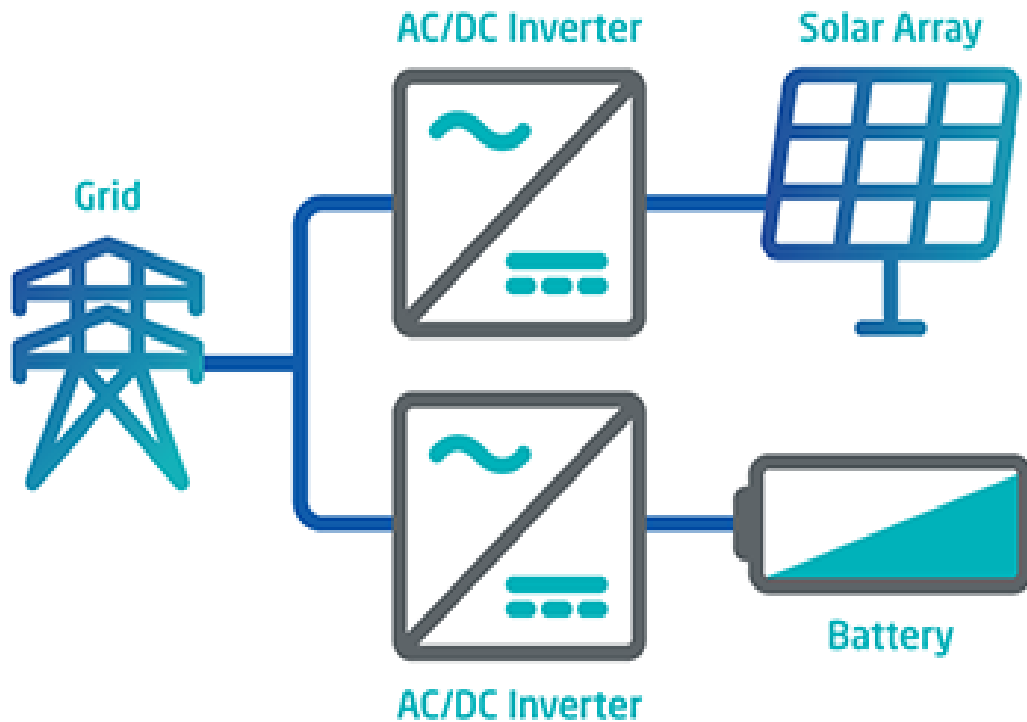


Solar + Storage

- Solar + Storage pairs a battery with a new or existing solar system to increase its value.
- This makes solar dispatchable by allowing the system to operate at night or during cloudy days.



Solar + Storage – AC Coupled



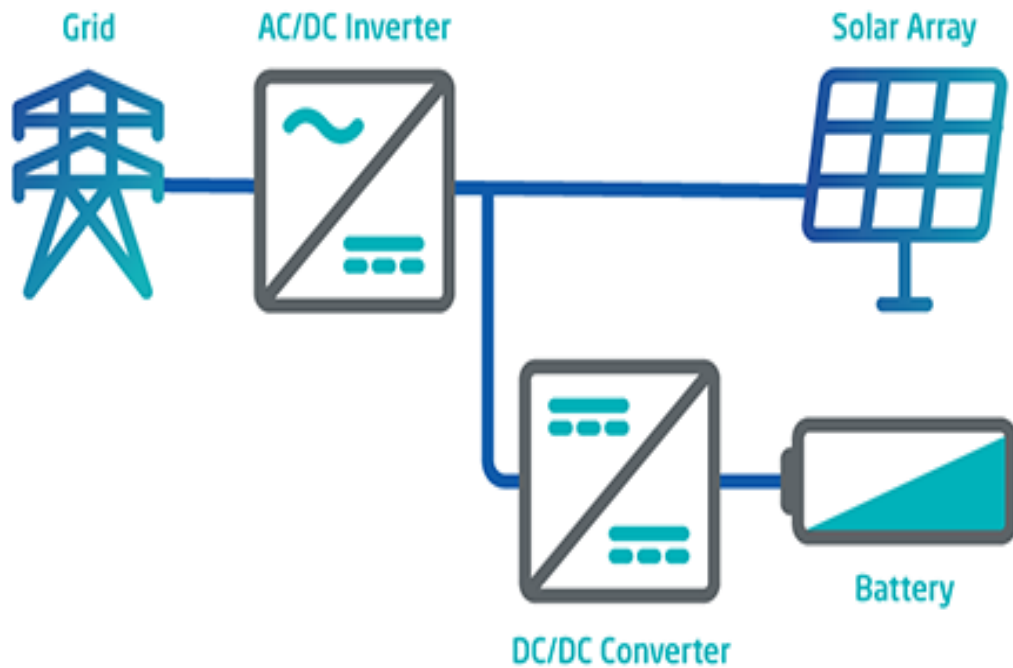
Pros:

Flexibility in location.

Ease in retrofitting existing solar generating assets.

Reduced HVAC and fire suppression requirements.

Solar + Storage – DC Coupled



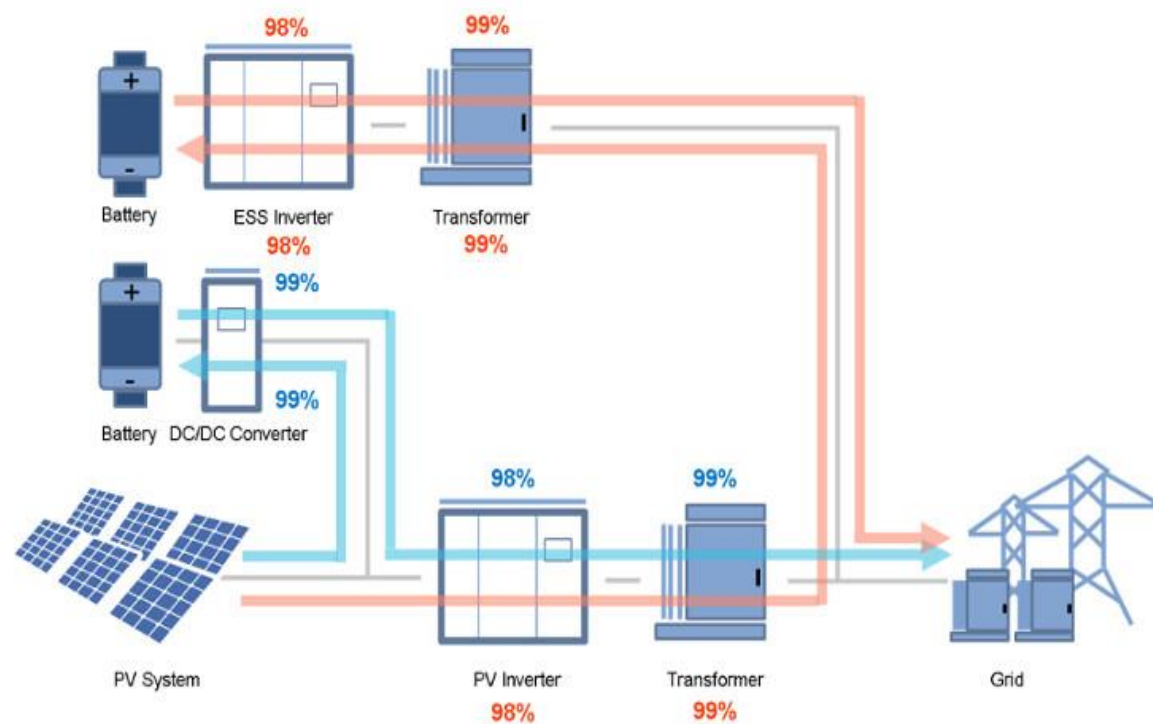
Pros:

Single bi-directional inverter.

Higher round-trip efficiency.

Ability to capture excess clipped PV.

AC-Coupled and DC-Coupled Efficiency Comparison



| | DC Coupled | AC Coupled |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| DC/DC CHG | 99% | N/A |
| DC/DC DCHG | 99% | N/A |
| PV INV DCHG | 98% | 98% |
| ESS INV CHG | N/A | 98% |
| ESS INV DCHG | N/A | 98% |
| XFMR CHG | N/A | 99% |
| XFMR DCHG | 99% | 99% |
| TOTAL: | 95.1% | 92.2% |

AC-Coupled and DC-Coupled Value Comparison

| | DC-COUPLED | AC-COUPLED |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| CAPACITY FIRING | ✓ | ✓ |
| ENERGY TIME SHIFTING | ✓ | ✓ |
| CLIPPING RECAPTURE | ✓ | |
| CURTAILMENT RECAPTURE | ✓ | |
| LOW VOLTAGE HARVEST | ✓ | |
| RAMP RATE CONTROL | ✓ | ✓ |

Thank You !