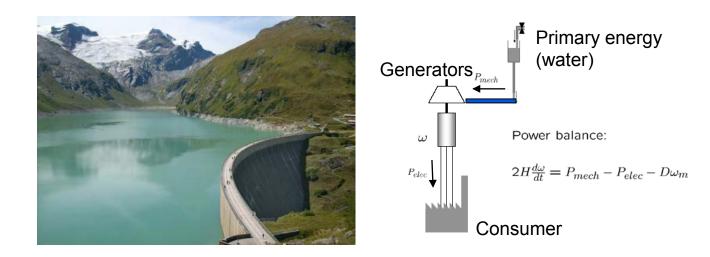


Martin Näf, ABB Switzerland, Corporate Research – May 22, 2015

Energy Storage Current Developments and Challenges



Electric Energy System Balance Fundamentals

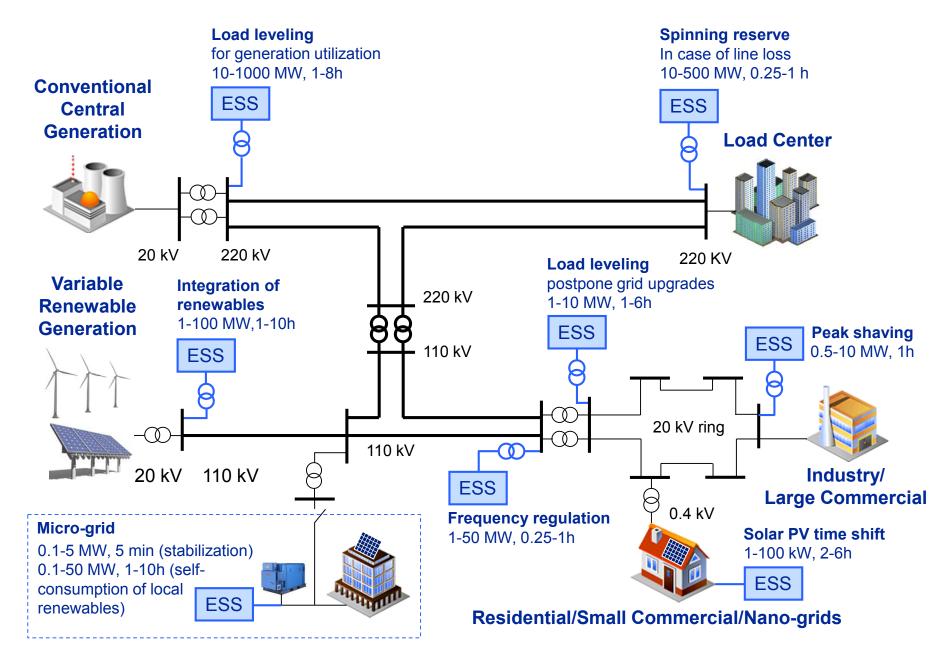


Storage has always been fundamental to the balance of the electric power system

- Kinetic energy of rotating mass in generators
- Primary energy source (e.g. water)



Applications of Energy Storage: Electric Grid

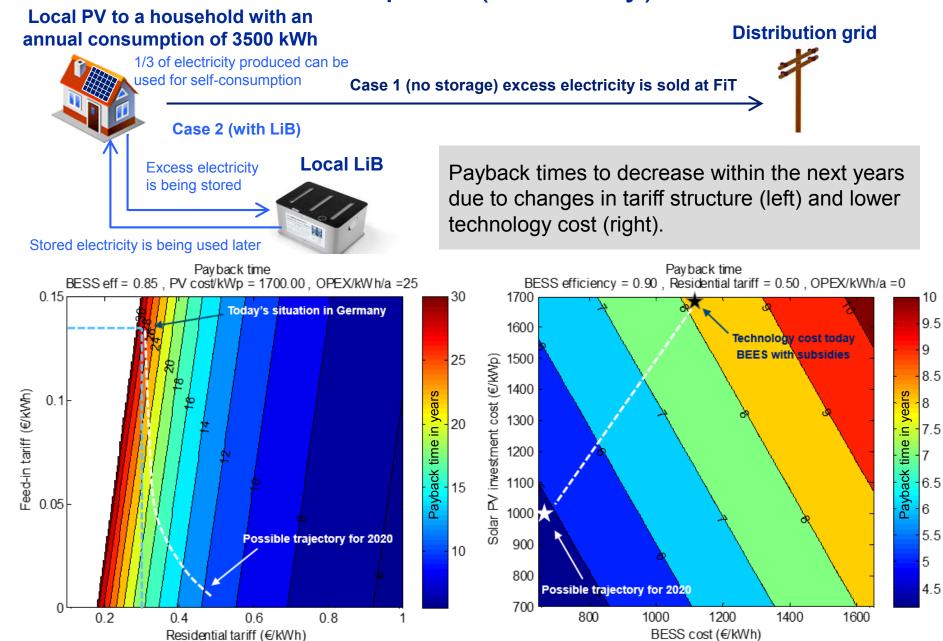


End-user Solar PV Self-consumption (Germany)

	mption of 35		Distribution grid							
1/3 of electricity produced can be used for self-consumption Case 1 (no storage) excess electricity is sold at FiT Case 2 (with LiB)										
	Excess electricity s being stored	Local Lie	3	Today w/o subsidies	Today w/ subsidies*	2020 w/out FiT				
			Annual production, kWh/kWp	1000						
Stored electricity is	being used late	r	Feed in Tariff, €/kWh	0.13		0.00				
Electricity	rotail tariff ¢/k	W/b	Residential tariff, €/kWh	0.29 (0.3	39 \$)	0.5 (0.68 \$)				
2012-2014	Electricity retail tariff \$/kWh 2012-2014:		System efficiency, %	85		90				
Canada/N Denmark US/Hawa	I.Territories 1.2 0.4 ii 0.3	41	Solar PV investment cost (€/kWp)	1'700	1700	1000				
• Italy	0.2	28	End-customer BESS, €/kWh	1'650	1100	700				
 France Brazil Switzerlar Indonesia 		16 15	Investment cost for average household (3500 kWh/y), € (PV 3.9 kWp, BESS 7.5 kWh)	19'400	15'300	9'170				
• US//N.Da	kota 0.0	08	BESS OPEX, €/kWh/year	25	25	0				
• China • India • Saudi Ara	0.0 0.0 bia 0.0	08	Payback time w/out discount, years	29	23	5				

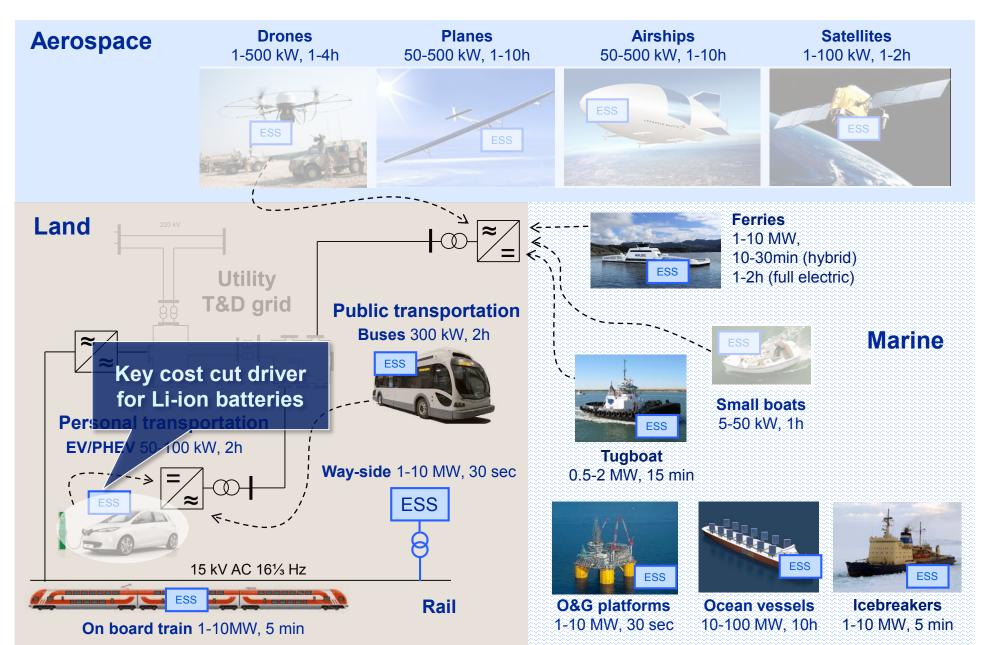
*) 30% subsidy on battery cost (for PV systems <30 kW)

End-user Solar PV Self-consumption (Germany)



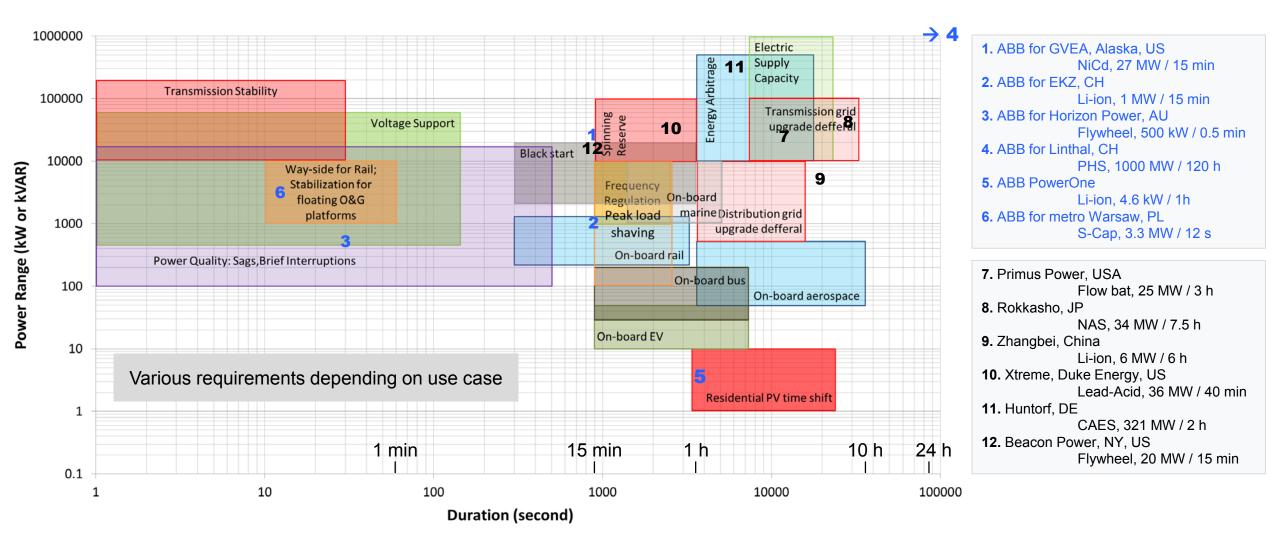


Applications of Energy Storage: Mobility



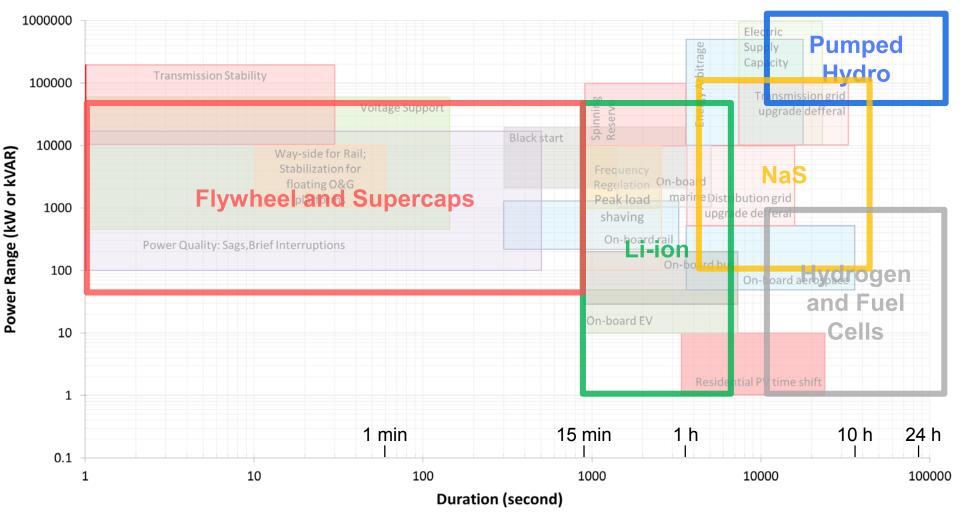


Energy Storage Applications Landscape



ABB

Technology / Application Mapping





*) potential area in the future if cost is reduced

Storage technology suppliers select their targeted applications based primarily on the characteristics of their technologies. ABB is storage technology agnostic and can play across different applications



Energy Storage Regulatory and policy framework

Regulation plays a central part in ESS business from planning and approval to final operation, e.g. it may address the following topics:

- System ownership (generation, T&D, load)
- Limitations on using a specific storage media (environment, safety, etc.)
- Market rules to reward a superior performance characteristics of ES
- Financial incentives (tax reduction, FiTs, direct compensation)

Today some countries are in the process of introducing new legislation to support a wider deployment of energy storage

			* •*		-		
Capacity Targets	California PUC 1'325 MW by 2020		500MW for f reg by 2017, 2GW total ES target by 2020	35 MW as pilots extended to 130 MW			
Favorable market rules or other incentives	to reward fast	Barely regulated, no clear guidance	Legislation for mandatory ES installation (large consumers) is under evaluation	Owned by TSO (TERNA), costs are recovered via tariffs	30% subsidy on battery cost (for PV systems <30 kW) to boost self consumption	Gov't subsidies for small & medium BESS (cost reduction up to 60%)	Ramp rate limits on newly built renewable plants (mainly PV)

Conclusions

Credits: Alexandre Oudalov and colleagues at ABB Corporate Research Center Switzerland. Energy storage is an essential component for power systems operation

- Handling short term fluctuations
- Balancing production and demand

Energy storage options include many technologies beyond batteries

Innovation in energy storage is strongly driven by applications outside the traditional power systems domain

Economic operation of storage systems remains a challenge.



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