

OER & Energy Storage

Docket 5000 1/26/23

# **OER Storage Work to Date**

- Designed and Implemented an energy storage adder to the Renewable Energy Fund solar programs
- Updated the OER website with information about general energy storage information
  - http://www.energy.ri.gov/renewable-energy/energy-storage/
- Provided presentations about energy storage to:
  - EERMC May 2019
  - DG Board November 2020
  - Panel Presentation to the RI League of Cities and Towns on "Battery Energy Storage: Information for Planners and Decision Makers" – February 2020
- Worked with Pacific Northwest National Lab on battery energy storage safety resources
- In 2021, OER held a contest for developers to provide photos of energy storage projects for use in publications and marketing materials. Will do again in 2023.
- Provide updates to the industry during Solar Stakeholder meetings about the REF and Connected Solutions battery programs.
- Collect metrics and create reports on energy storage projects using RIE and REF program data
- Provide inspections for REG/REF PV+storage projects

# **Interconnected Energy Storage Projects**

# RI Energy Q3 2022 Energy Storage Report (Through September 30, 2022)

### TOTAL AC STORAGE CAPACITY BY TARIFF TYPE (KW)



Table 1: Interconnected Storage Projects by Tariff Type

Tariff Type	Total Projects	Total AC Capacity	Storage (kW)	Average AC Storage Capacity (kW)	Sum of Total AC Storage Capacity (kWh)	Average of Total AC Storage Capacity (kWh)
Commercial	3	}	224	74.67	1405.5	0 468.50
Residential	554	ļ.	4223.86	7.62	7870.4	6 14.26
Grand Total	557	1	4447.86	7.99	9275.9	6 16.71

Note: This table includes the 557 energy storage projects that are interconnected, and does not include projects in the pipeline or interconnection queue. "Residential" tariff type includes both A-60 and A-16. Data from August 2013 Through September 2022. "Tariff Type" indicates how the property is zoned.



### **Installation Trends**

#### U.S. energy storage annual deployment forecast, 2012-2024E (MW)



Source: Wood Mackenzie Power & Renewables, U.S. Energy Storage Monitor Q4 2019

# **Types of Energy Storage Systems**



# **Scales of Energy Storage Systems**



# **REF Energy Storage Adder**

- OER allocated \$1.5 million of RGGI Funding to the REF  ${}^{\bullet}$
- Program was designed with two rounds of public comment
- All storage projects must be paired with a PV project at the time of application.
- All projects are required to be inspected
- Two adders available
  - Small Scale Adder \$2,000 per project
  - Commercial Scale Adder \$.50/Watt based on the maximum continuous power rating the battery project can deliver over three hours, cap of \$40,000 per project

### Maximum Continuous Power Rating

= min

 $\left(\frac{\text{total battery capacity in }W\bar{h}}{3 \text{ hours}}\right)$ , maximum continuous power rating of inverter in W

REE Small-Scale Application Addendum for Energy Storage Adde



**Application Addendum** Page 1 | 10

**Energy Storage Adder** 

# REF Energy Storage Adder and Connected Solutions

- All REF PV+Storage applications must participate in Connected Solutions in order to leverage maximum savings to the customer
- More likely to be aware of RIE's Heat Loan because it is on the application →
- If customer chooses to opt out of Connected Solutions, they must sign a form indicating they understand.

### Application for ConnectedSolutions: Small Scale Batteries



All fields with an asterisk \* on this page are required to complete your application.

Customer/Account Holder Information*		
Customer's Name:		
Phone: E-Mail:		
Street Address:		
City: State: <u>RI</u> Zip Code:		
Electric Account Number:		
Inverter Manufacturer*		
Battery Integrator: Enphase Generac SolarEdge Outback/Sonnen Tesla		
Heat Loan Option		
0% Financing for the cost of planned battery installations is available through the Heat Loan. Qualified customers may receive an authorization form which can be brought to participating lenders to apply for the loan. Some restrictions apply. Call 1-888-633-7947 for Heat Loan eligibility requirements and details. *I would like a Heat Loan approval letter e-mailed to me:		
Name of Installing Company:		
E-Mail of Installing Company:		

# **REF Data Collection**

- Several data points are collected including
  - Inverter data
  - Battery type
  - Battery size
  - Rated battery output (kw)
  - Co-located PV system size
  - Connected Solutions Enrollment and assumed incentive
  - Total cost
  - Project location
  - Financing information

Round #	22-2	
Applications Received	30	
Residential Applications	30	
<b>Commercial Applications</b>	0	
Unique Installers	7	
Unique Municipalities	19	

	System Configuration
% DC-Coupled	33%
% AC-Coupled	63%
% Packaged	0%

Residential Average Cost Data	Number	Dollar Amount
Inverter	22	\$2,636
Energy Storage Device	22	\$15,461
Supplemental	22	\$3,013
Labor	22	\$4,706
Other	20	\$588
Total	22	\$24,251

### Program Challenges and Barriers

- Program can only be paired with PV, stand alone projects are not eligible.
- The program cannot support battery projects for a customer who already has solar.
- REF rules require the PV system must be net metered.
- REF Small Scale projects are direct ownership only, no leases or PPAs\*
- Relies on solar installers to educate customers about the adder
- Connected Solutions incentive is hard for customers to understand and incentive value difficult to predict
- Projects must comply with REF Rules and Regulations, including an 80% TSRF requirement



# **Some Real-Life Examples**



Pika Energy: Panasonic Harbor Smart Battery



LG Chem

Tesla Powerwall

TESLA



# Intersection with REG

- REG PV projects were allowed to pair with energy storage projects during the 2020 program year.
- > Only small scale PV + Storage projects are currently allowed.
- Complex interconnection for both AC and DC Coupled systems
- Limited opportunities for inspections





# **Examples from Other States**

# States are designing programs and policies to value energy storage technologies

- > Massachusetts
  - SMART program includes adder for paired systems
  - Clean Peak Standard implemented beginning 2020
- Connecticut
  - Residential battery program to alleviate localized load constraint and defer grid investment through Green Bank
- ➤ Vermont
  - Green Mountain Power residential battery lease program
- California
  - Self-Generation Incentive Program
- ≻ Hawaii
  - Solar compensation programs specific to paired systems and amount of and timing of export to the grid



# Appendix



# **Residential & commercial batteries: Example products**

### **Tesla Powerwall**

100%

Power

Efficiency

90% round-trip

Back-up power

Warranty

10 years

Time-Based control

Usable Capacity 13.5 kWh

Depth of Discharge

7kW peak / 5kW continuous

Off-grid capabilities (coming soon)

Supported Applications Solar self-consumption



### UET

Do	ECIFICATIONS			
Voltage NG	42-67V (48V nominal)			
Current	360 A			
Series Connection	Up to 22 modules (1500V)			
Dimensions	0.9m W * 1.8m D * 2.1m H 36" W * 72" D * 83" H			
Weight	3,000kg (6,600lbs)			
Ambient Operating Temp	0°C TO 45°C (32°F to 113°F)			
Storage Temp	-15°C to 55°C (SOC=50%)			
Enclosure	IP 20 (NEMA 1)			
Self Discharge Rate 🛛 🔒	OFF=0%, ON=0.1%/hour			
Short Circuit Current	3kA Maximum			
Communications	Modbus TCP			
Auxiliary Supply Input	100-240 VAC 1ф,50/60Hz			
axillary supply input	OFF=20W,Typical=300W, Max=500W			



Scalable Up to 10 Powerwalls

**Operating Temperature** -4°F to 122°F / -20°C to 50°C

#### Dimensions L x W x D: 45.3" x 29.7" x 6.1" (1150 mm x 755 mm x 155 mm)

**Weight** 276 lbs / 125 kg

Installation Floor or wall mounted Indoor or outdoor

Certification North American and International Standards Grid code compliant

Tesla

### Sonnen

**Ecolinx** 

#### GENERAL

Usable capacity: 12 kWh - 20 kWh (in 2 kWh

#### step

#### Dimensions (in) W/H/D: 26/84/19

Weight (approximate): 724 – 936 lbs Grid integration: AC coupled Ambient temperatures: 41 – 113 °F Enclosure rating: NEMA 12

#### POWER UNIT

Continuous output: (AC) 8,000 W AC specifications: 240 VAC / split phase / 60 Hz Peak efficiency of inverter: 95%

#### Governing standards

- UL 1973: Cell level design and safety
- UL 9540: System design and safety
- UL 1741: Inverter performance & interconnection
- NFPA 70 (National Electrical Code): appliance installation and inspection
- NFPA 855: Storage-specific installation and inspection
- Professionally installed, standard-compliant devices will be safe for use in home, though garage is most likely site. No odors/sound under normal operations.



# Commercial & utility-scale batteries: Example projects

### Large

Pacific

Northwest



Greentech Media

### Substation-sited



Snohomish Public Utility District (WA), Wind Power Monthly

**Utility-Scale** 



Hornsdale Power Reserve (AU), Wind Power Monthly

### Governing standards

- UL 1973: Cell level design and safety
- UL 9540: System design and safety
- UL 1741: Inverter performance & interconnection
- NFPA 70 (National Electrical Code): appliance installation and inspection
- NFPA 855: Storage-specific installation and inspection
- Grid interconnection requirements (FERC/PUC)
- Collectively, these standard require utility-scale (high-voltage) projects to be shielded from the public and ventilation/fire suppression



Salem Smart Power Center, Greentech Media



## **Taxonomy of Energy Storage Services**



- Properly valuing energy storage is a complicated process of identifying and optimizing all value streams
- Storage can do a lot of things, but it can't do them all at once, and any time a service is selected, it comes with opportunity costs
- Granular models are needed to understand those tradeoffs and optimize value

# Energy Storage – Three basic types

### **Electrochemical**



- Energy stored via chemical reactions
  - Electricity in, electricity out
- Examples

Pacific

Northwest

- Lithium-ion
- Flow batteries
- Lead acid

### Mechanical



U.S. Department of Energy Water Power Technologies Office, https://www.energy.gov/eere/water/pumped-storage-hydropower.

### Energy stored as potential energy

- Electricity in, electricity out
- Examples
  - Pumped storage hydro
  - Flywheels

### Thermal



U.S. Department of Energy, https://www.energy.gov/eere/amo/ice-bear-storage-module

- Various configurations
  - Heat in, heat out
  - Heat in, electricity out
  - Electricity in, heat out
- Examples
  - Ice thermal storage
  - Concentrated solar power



### **Current Installed Capacity – U.S.**

#### **Total Energy Storage Capacity** Pumped Hydro 24.5 GW **Total Battery Capacity** Battery 0.7 GW **Pumped** Lead Acid Hydro 0.7 GW Thermal (7%) (94.2%) Compressed Air 0.1 GW Thermal (2.5%) Total 26 GW Nickel (3.6%) **Compressed** Air Sodium(3.4%) (0.4%) Flow (0.7%) Lithium-lon 631 MW Ultracapacitor Battery (2.9%) Lead Acid 52 MW (0.3%) Nickel 27 MW Sodium 26 MW Flow 5 MW Source: DOE Global Energy Storage Database, https://energystorageexchange.org/. Ultracapacitor 2 MW

#### 20



### **Under the hood: Lithium-ion**



- No odors
- Low risk for fire, gas release (following codes and standards significantly reduces both the probability and impact of these events)
  - NFPA 855 ventilation, suppression requirements
  - 2018 IFC Mitigation analysis, battery management systems
  - NEC Article 706 behind-the-meter installations

Salem Smart Power Center, Greentech Media



### **Under the hood: Flow batteries**

### **Internal Structure**



### **System**



- No noise
- No odors
- No fire risk
- Moderate risk of leaks (low-impact event)
  - Generally, same codes apply (some variation in NEC)



### **Elements of Battery Storage**



NOTE: All-in cost may be 4x higher than cell cost.



Lithium-ion battery price survey: pack and cell split



- When comparing prices for different systems, ensure that it is done on equal terms (cell, pack, installed)
- As cell and pack prices fall, balance of plant constitutes an increasing share of total system costs
- Balance of plant costs vary significantly by site; installed cost may be 4x or more the cell + pack cost



Figure 2: Storage Policies, Installations, and Costs Since 2010

Pacific



As energy storage costs (orange line) have fallen in recent years, the amount of new storage on the grid has rapidly increased (blue wedge), and state policy development has accelerated and differentiated.

The article explores the different types of polices that states are adopting, the drivers for different approaches, and early effects.

#### Report available at

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/ s40518-019-00128-1.



### **Additional Resources**

- PNNL Energy Storage (<u>energystorage.pnnl.gov</u>)
- Sandia National Laboratories (www.sandia.gov/ess/)
- DOE Global Energy Storage Database

(www.energystorageexchange.org)

Energy Storage Association (www.energystorage.org)











