Imperial College London

Experience Curves for Electricity Storage

Oliver Schmidt, Adam Hawkes, Ajay Gambhir, Iain Staffell

REFLEX-Workshop: "Technological Learning in the Energy Sector"
08 November 2017 | Karlsruhe

Grantham Institute

Atmospheric CO_2 concentration is rising at record levels

Last week's news

Global atmospheric CO2 levels hit record high

UN warns that drastic action is needed to meet climate targets set in the Paris agreement

The Guardian (30 October 2017)

UNO: CO2-Konzentration in der Atmosphäre stieg 2016 mit Rekordgeschwindigkeit an

30. Oktober 2017, 11:52 Uhr / Quelle: afp

Genf (AFP) Die Konzentration des klimaschädlichen Kohlendioxid (CO2) in der Atmosphäre hat im vergangenen Jahr einen neuen Rekordwert erreicht. Noch nie sei dieser Wert so schnell angestiegen wie 2016, erklärte die Weltorganisation für Meteorologie (WMO) am Montag in Genf. Im weltweiten Durchschnitt lag sie demnach bei 403,3 ppm (Teilchen pro eine Million Teilchen), nach 400 ppm im Jahr 2015.

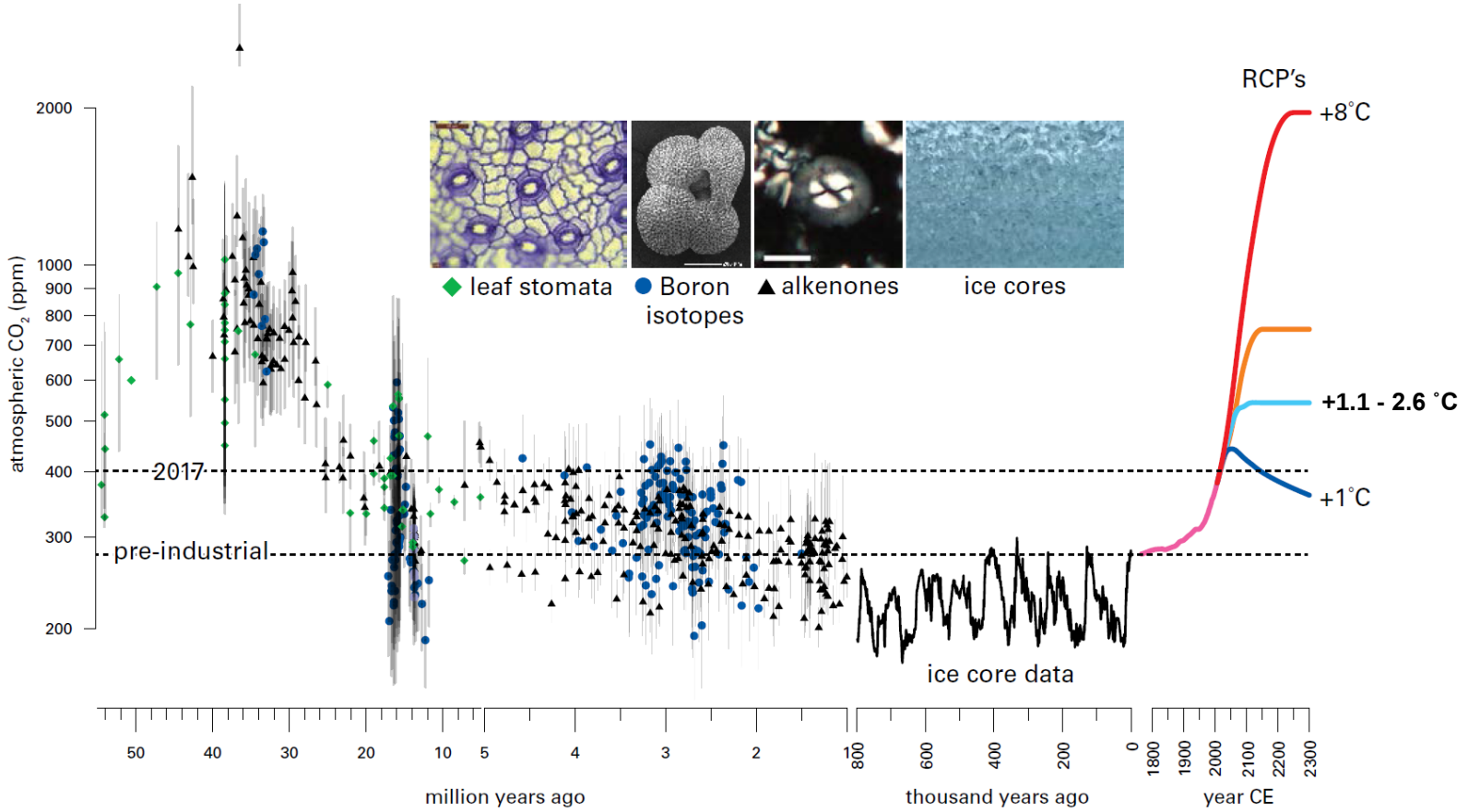
Zeit Online (30 October 2017)

Carbon dioxide levels grew at record pace in 2016, U.N. says

Reuters (30 October 2017)

CO_2 levels must stay below 500 ppm to limit temperature rise to 1.1-2.6 ˚C

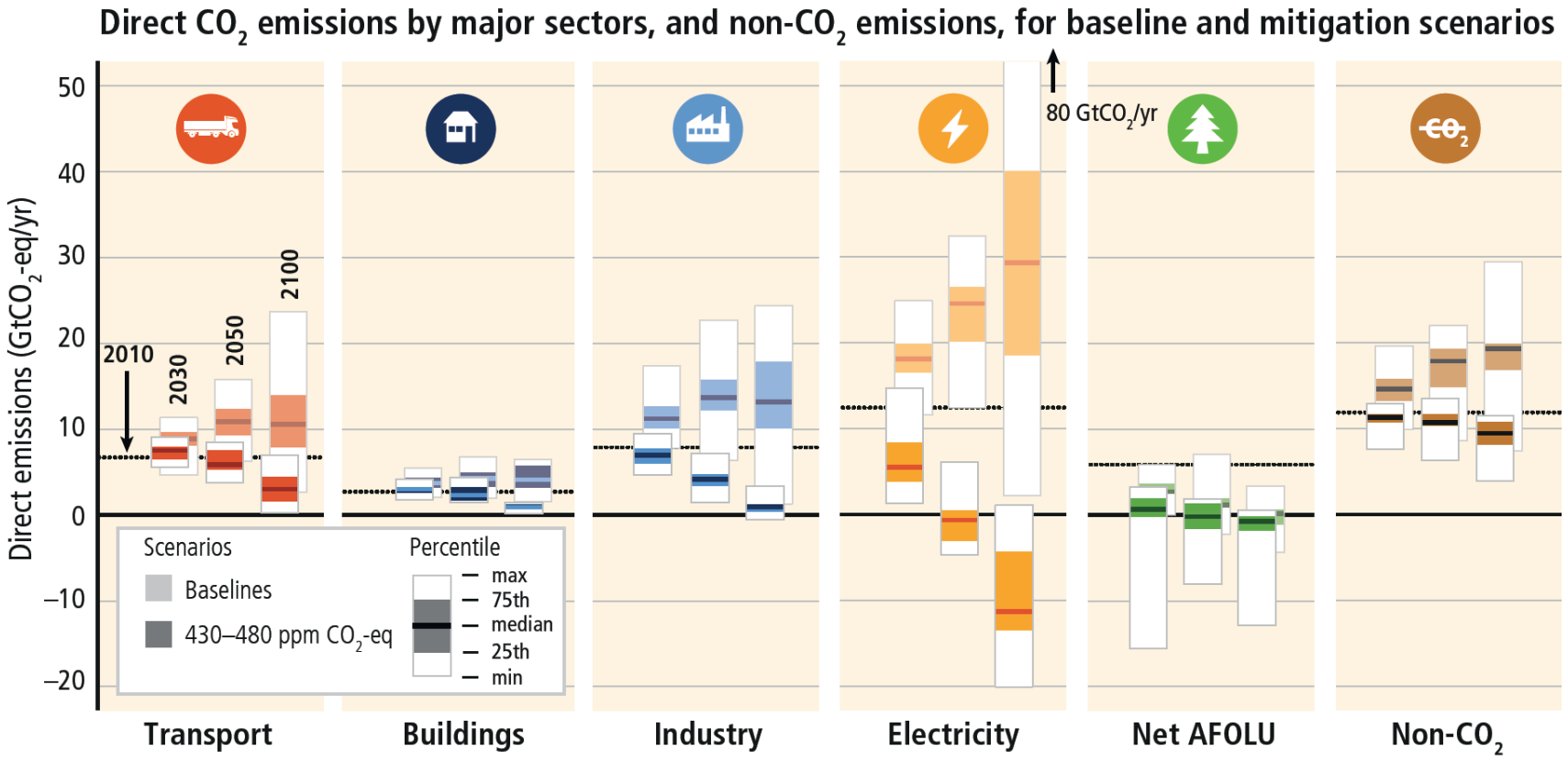
Atmospheric CO_2 concentration



Source: WMO Greenhouse Gas Bulletin No. 13. The State of Greenhouse Gases in the Atmosphere Based on Global Observations through 2016. World Meteorological Organisation. (30 October 2017)

For that to happen, global electricity generation must be carbon-free by 2050

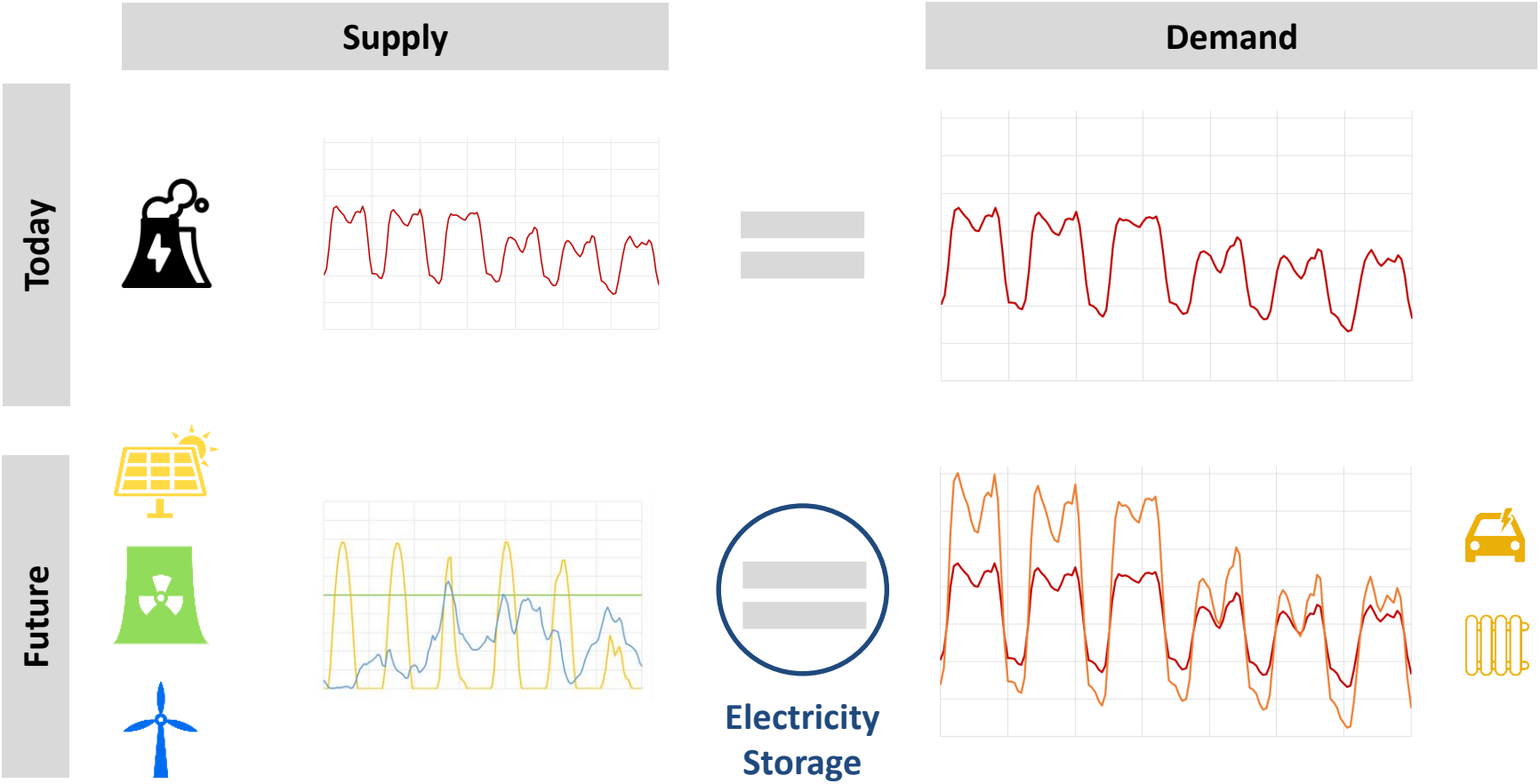
Decarbonisation of electricity generation



Source: IPCC, 2014: Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, R.K. Pachauri and L.A. Meyer (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, 151 pp.

Electricity storage could play a critical role in low-carbon energy systems

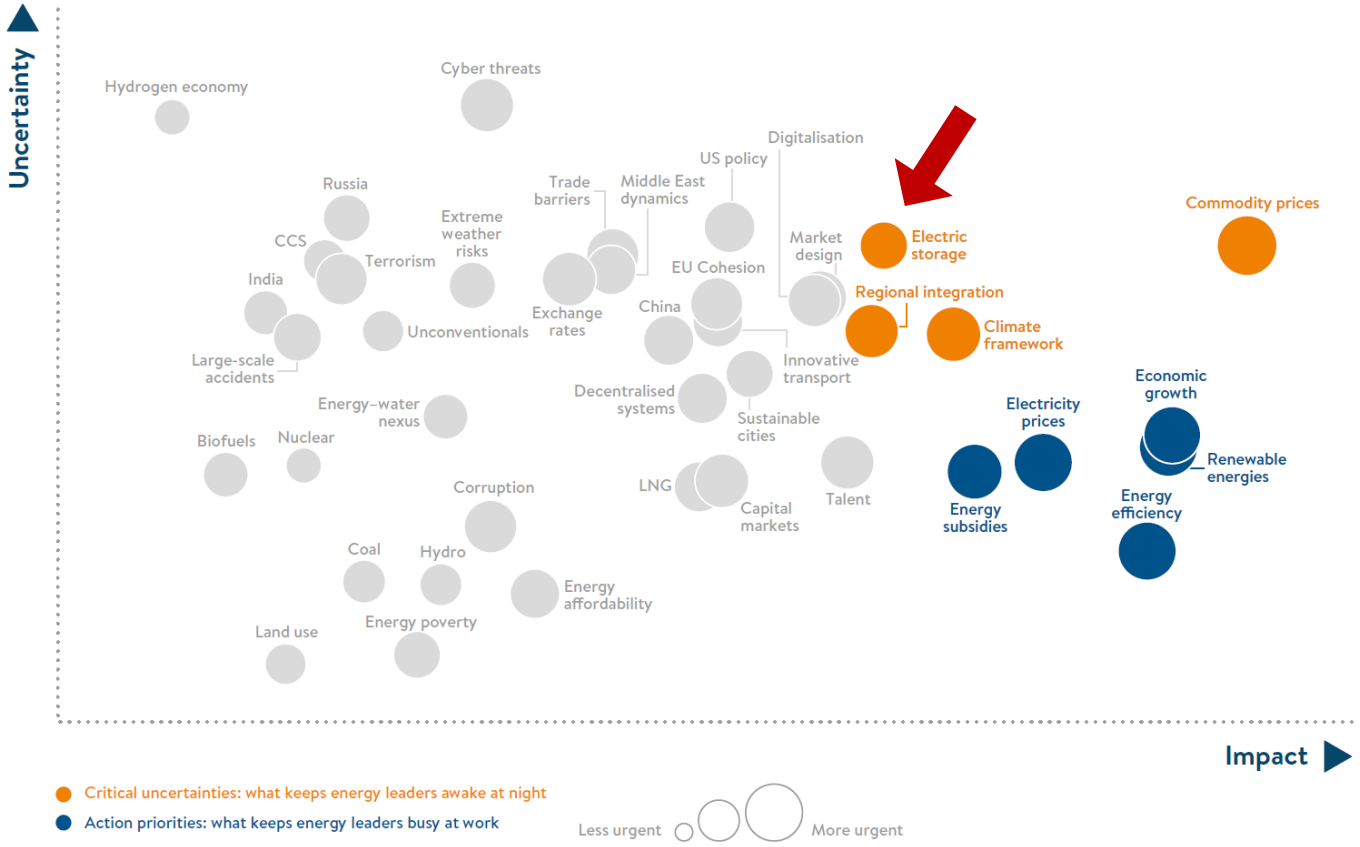
Role of storage



Source: Icons made by Freepik from www.flaticon.com

But, the future role of electricity storage is still perceived as highly uncertain

Uncertainty on role of storage



Source: World Energy Issues Monitor 2017 | Exposing the new energy realities. World Energy Council; 2017.

Although costs for lithium-ion batteries have fallen dramatically in recent years

Recent cost developments

Average: 3,000 $/kWh

Powerwall 1: 1,100 $/kWh

Powerwall 2: 500 $/kWh

October 2013 — April 2015 — October 2016

Sources: Tepper, M. Solarstromspeicher-Preismonitor Deutschland 2016. (Bundesverband Solarwirtschaft e.V. und Intersolar Europe, 2016); www.solarfixni.co.uk/solarpanelsystems/tesla/; www.tesla.com/powerwall

A consistent method to project cost for multiple technologies is needed

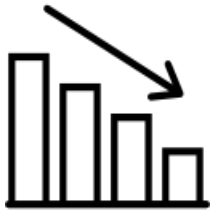
Approach

Technology

- Cost analyses are focussed on lithium-ion
- A holistic assessment should cover multiple technologies

Scope

- Cost quotes refer to different technology components
- A transparent analysis should clarify reference scope



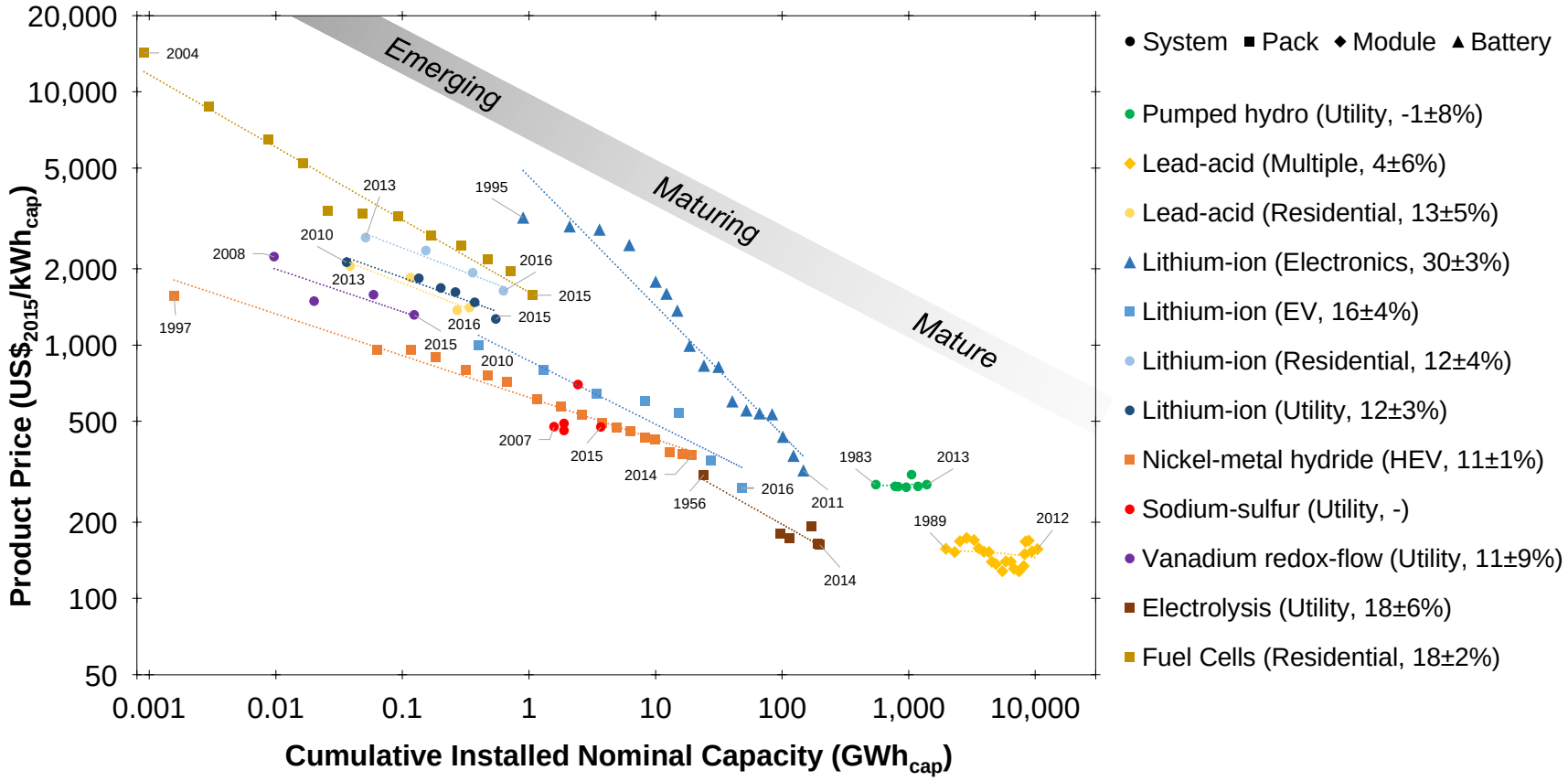
Method

- Cost projections are made with varying methods
- An objective and consistent method should be chosen

Source: www.flaticon.com

We derive a 1st-of-its-kind experience curve dataset for storage technologies…

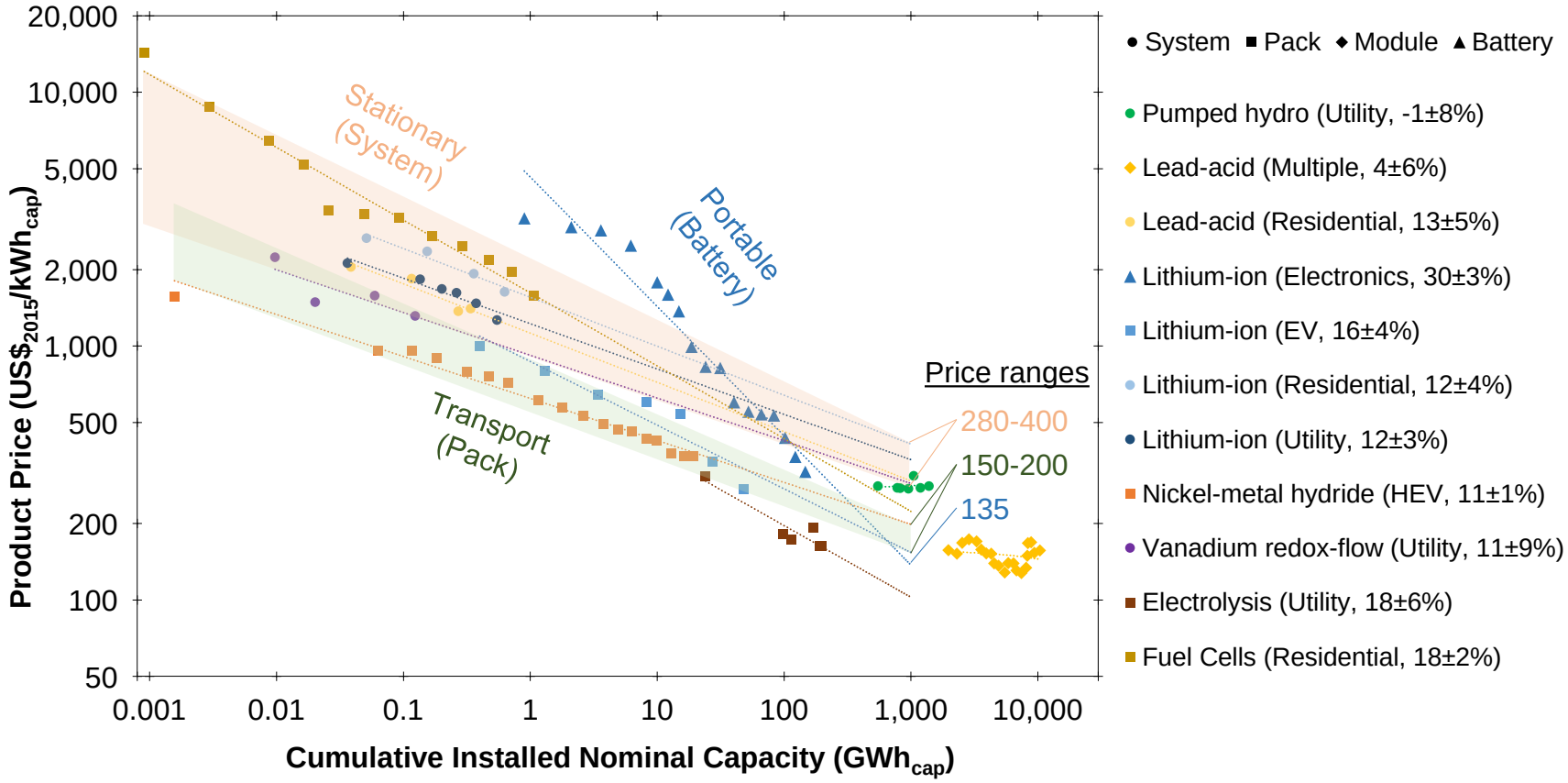
Dataset



Source: O. Schmidt, A. Hawkes, A. Gambhir & I. Staffell. The future cost of electrical energy storage based on experience rates. Nat. Energy 2, 17110 (2017)

… that enables evidence-based cost projections

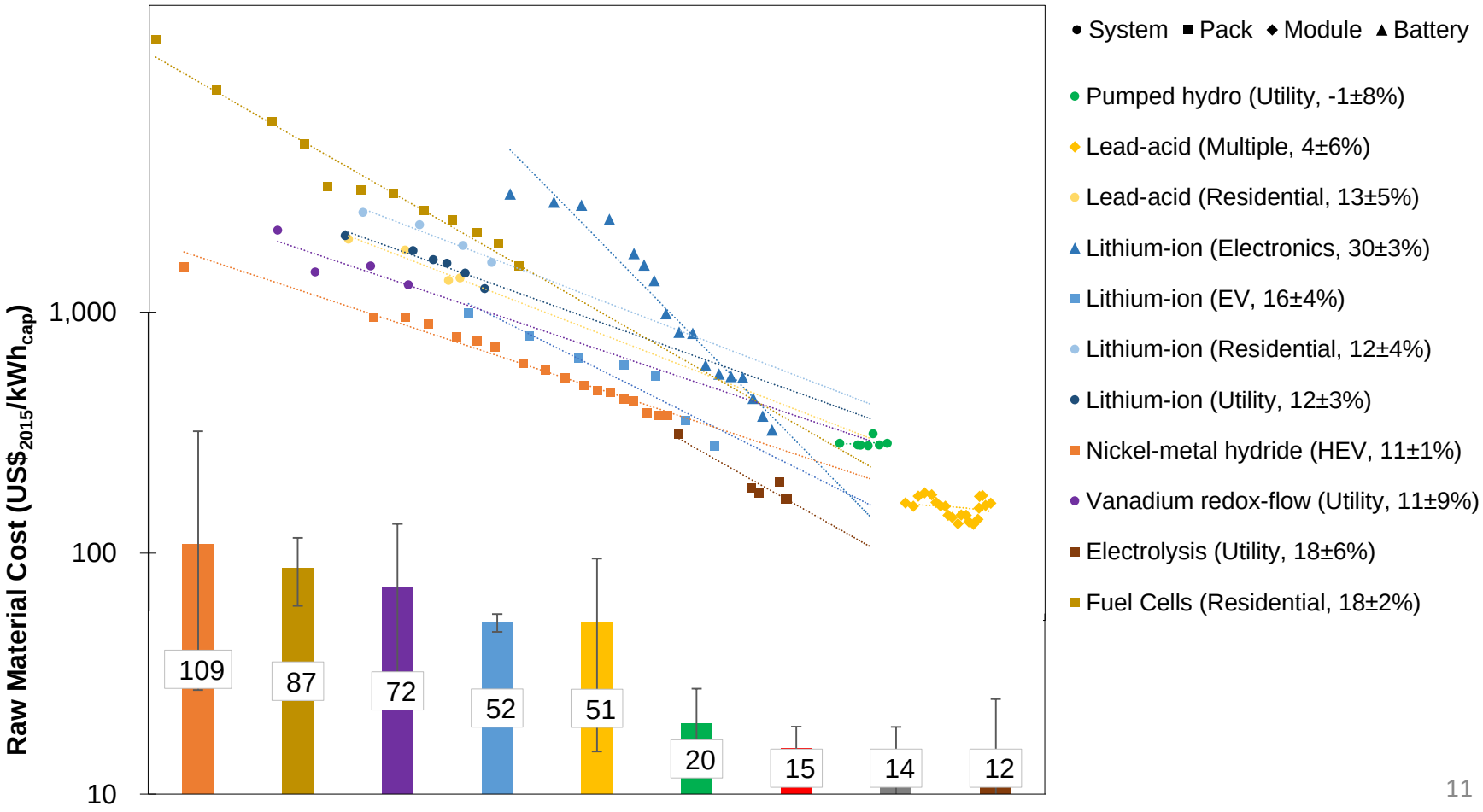
Result



Source: O. Schmidt, A. Hawkes, A. Gambhir & I. Staffell. The future cost of electrical energy storage based on experience rates. Nat. Energy 2, 17110 (2017)

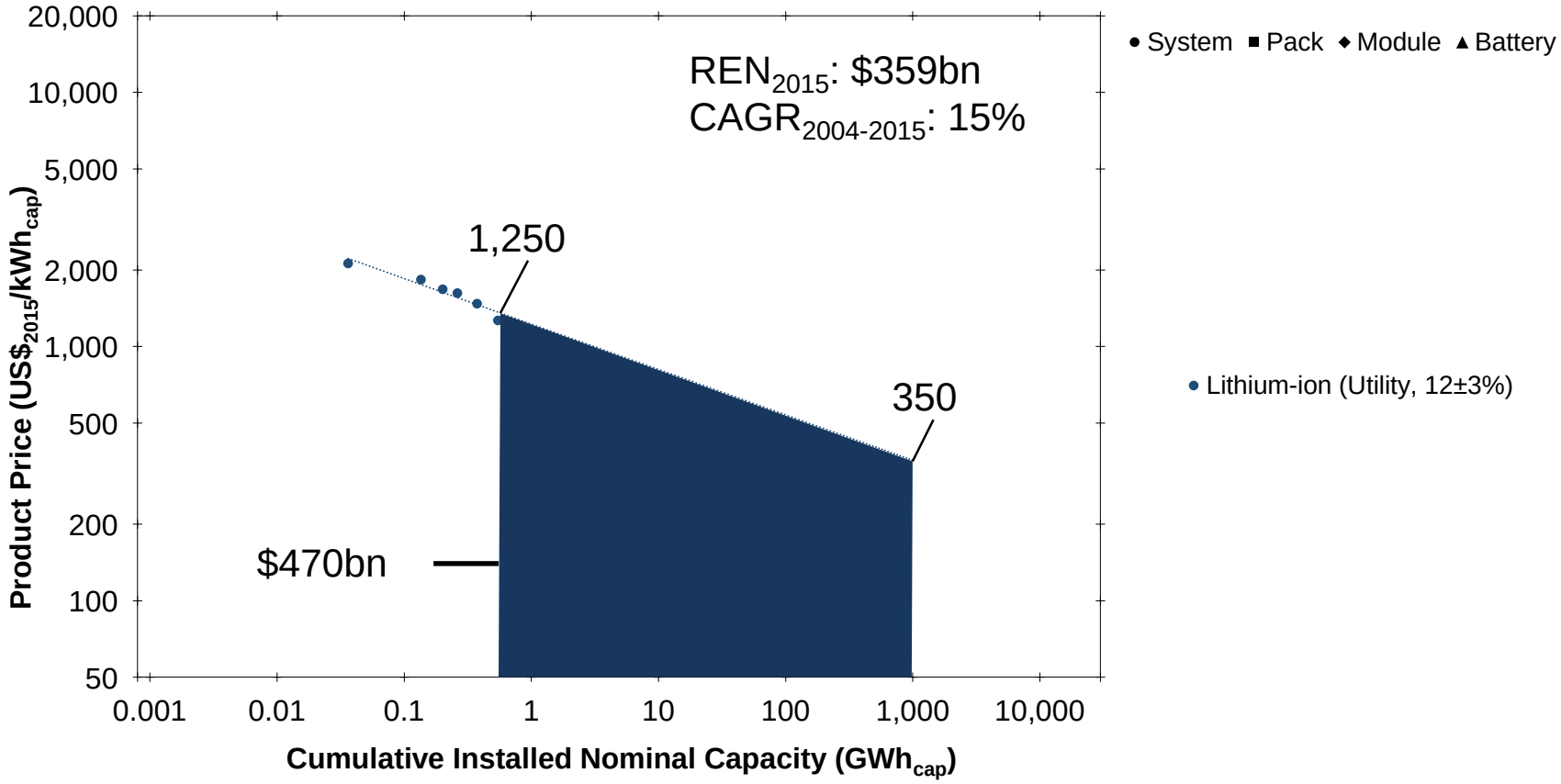
Raw material costs suggest that these cost projections are not infeasible

Sanity Check – Raw material cost



Required investments in deployment to achieve projected costs appear sensible

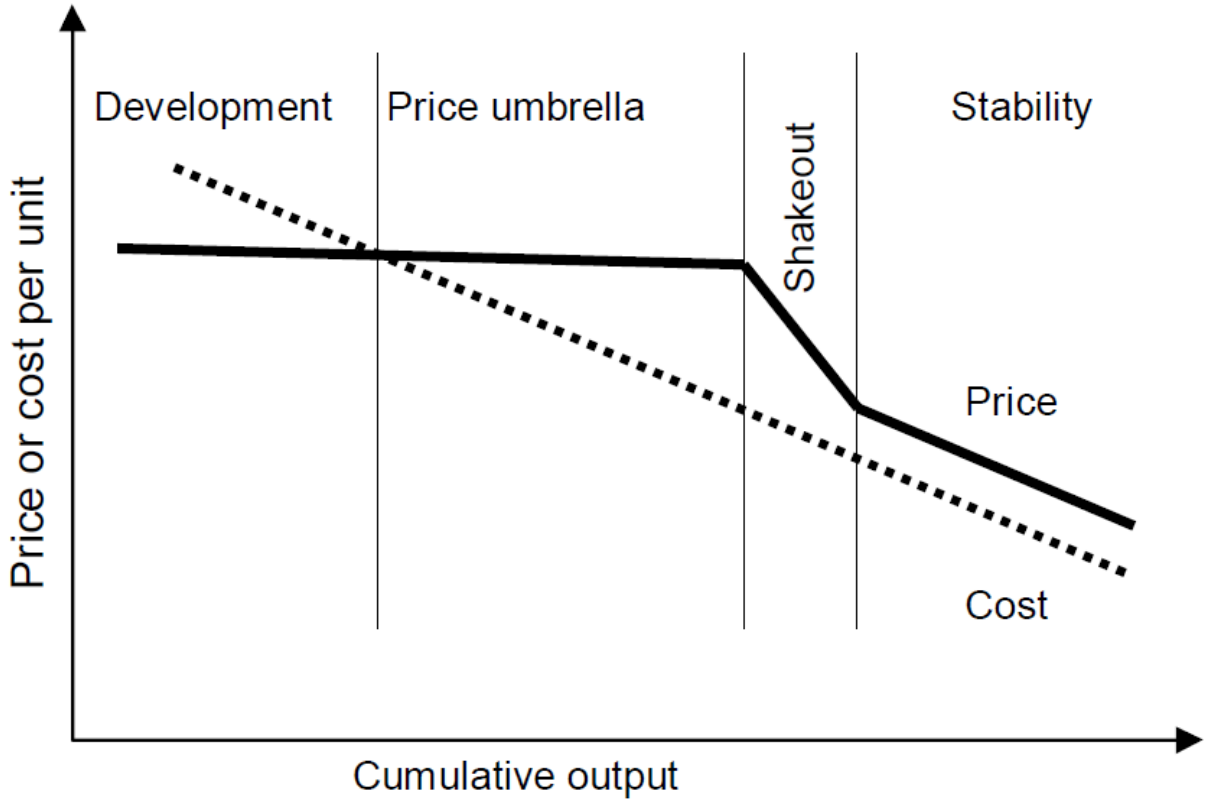
Sanity Check – Investment requirement



Source: O. Schmidt, A. Hawkes, A. Gambhir & I. Staffell. The future cost of electrical energy storage based on experience rates. Nat. Energy 2, 17110 (2017)

However, experience rates of immature technologies can be highly uncertain

Uncertainty Check



Source: Junginger M, van Sark W, Faaij A. Technological learning in the energy sector: Lessons for policy, industry and science. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing; 2010.

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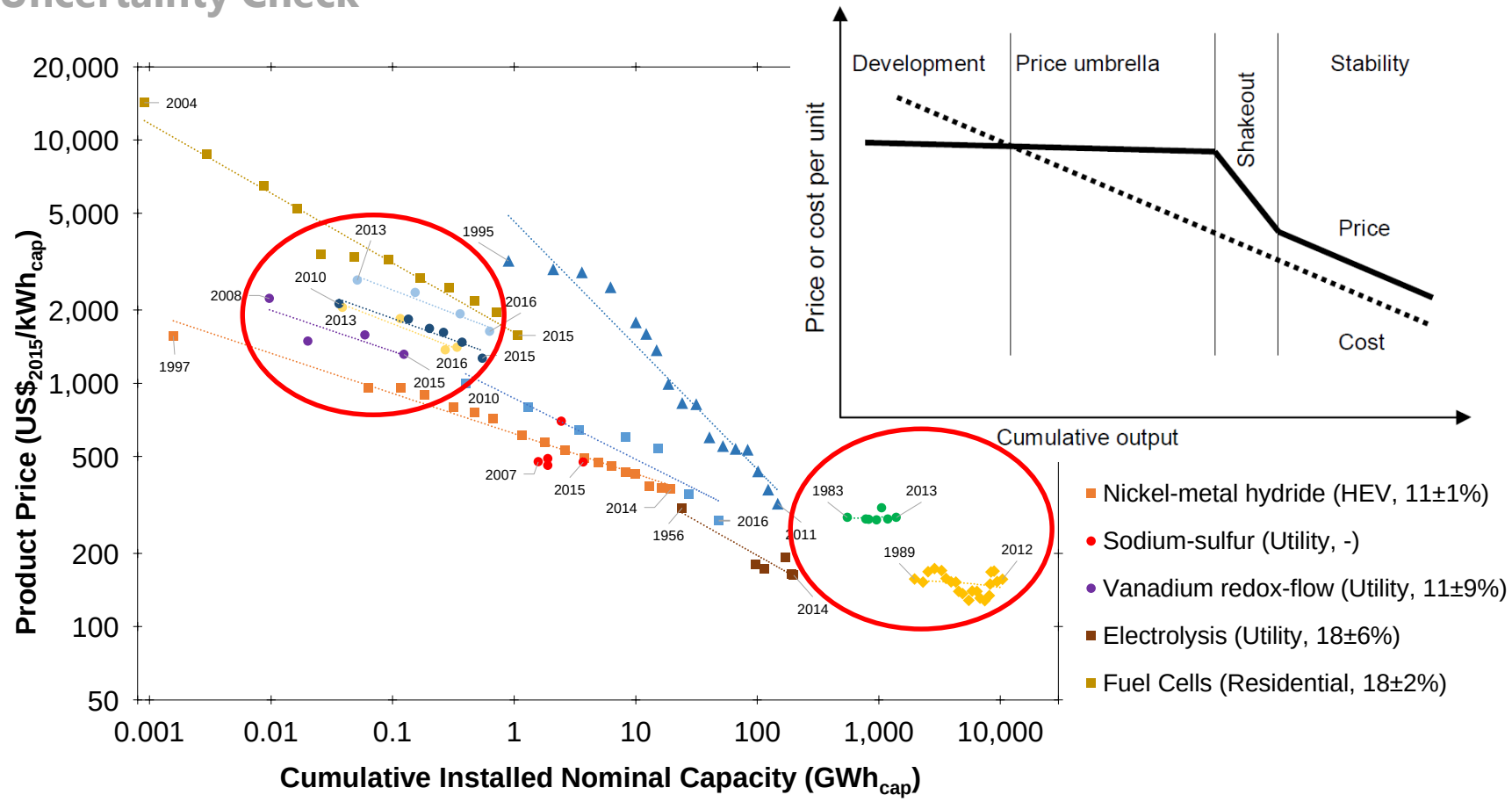

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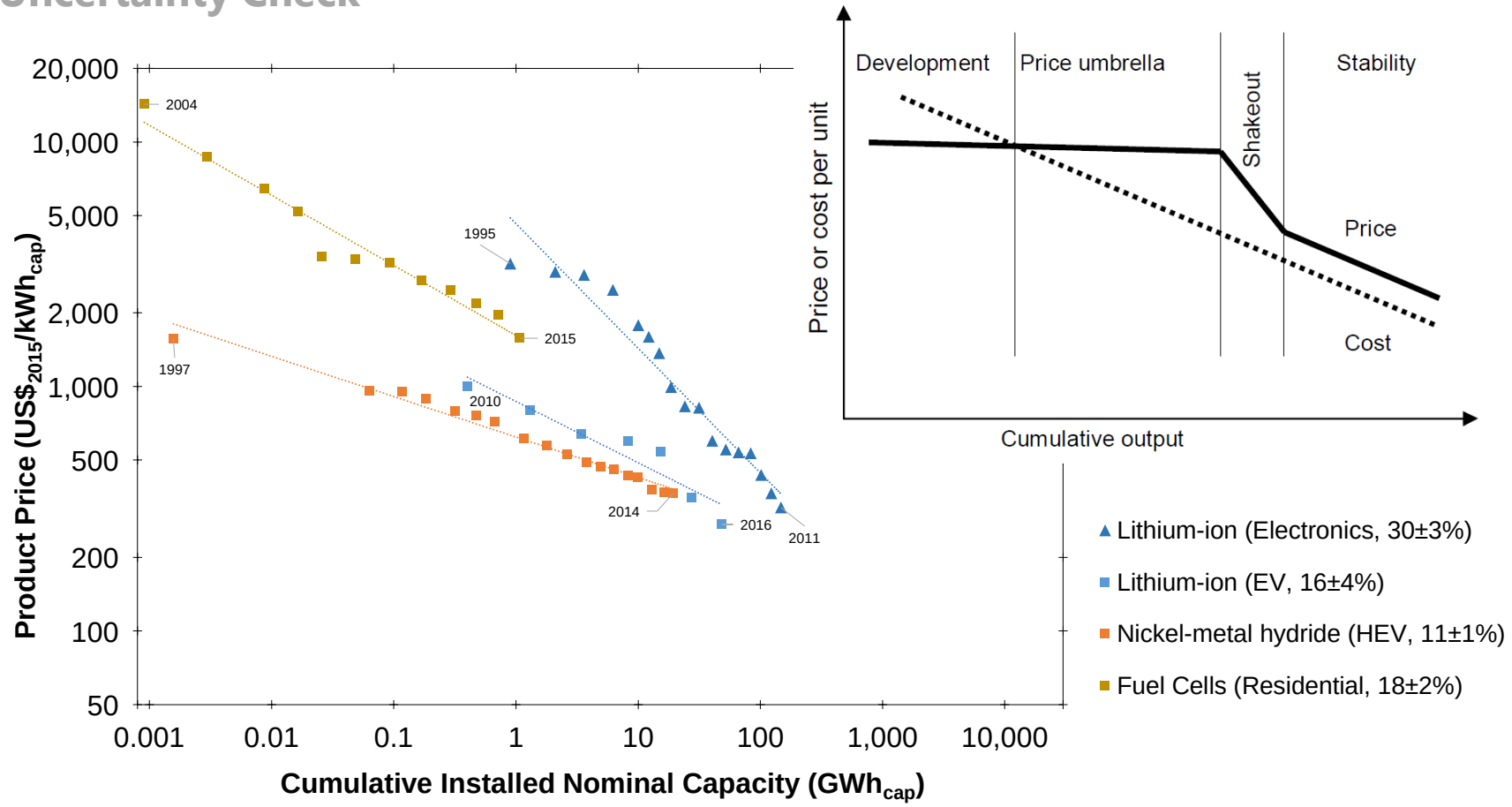

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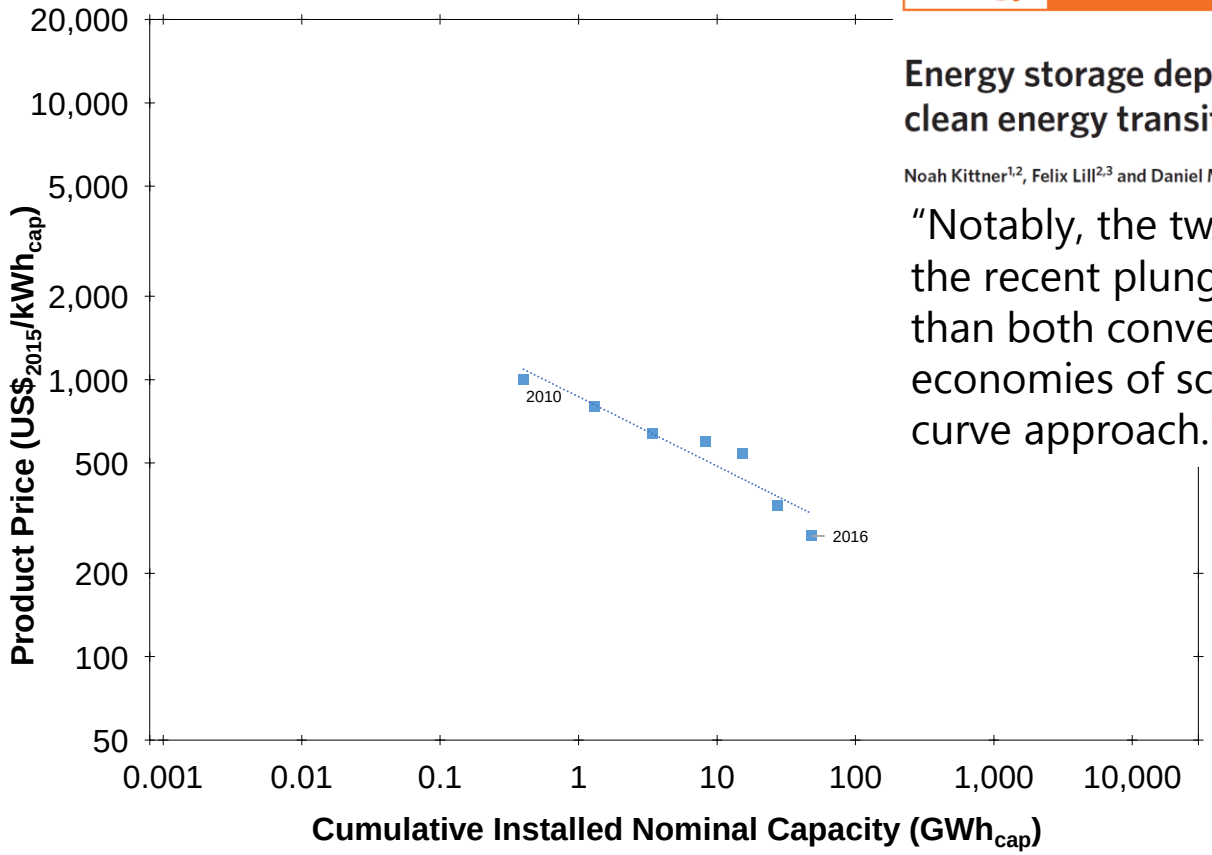


nature energy
ARTICLES
PUBLISHED: 31 JULY 2017 | VOLUME: 2 | ARTICLE NUMBER: 17125

Energy storage deployment and innovation for the clean energy transition

Noah Kittner[1,2], Felix Lill[2,3] and Daniel M. Kammen[1,2,4]*

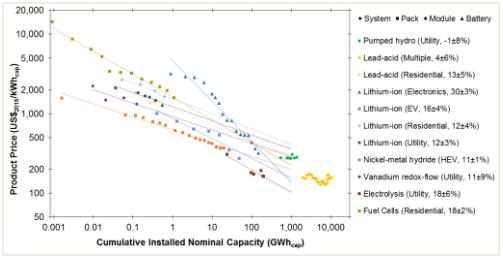
"Notably, the two-factor model explains the recent plunge of battery prices better than both conventional models using economies of scale or a classic experience curve approach."

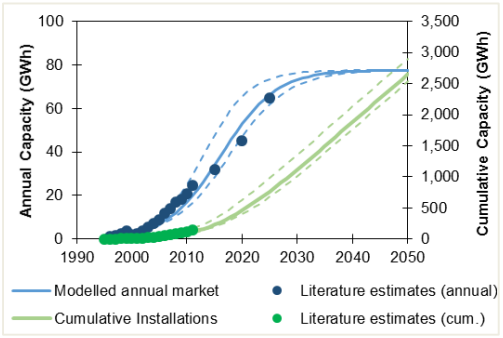
■ Lithium-ion (EV, 16±4%)

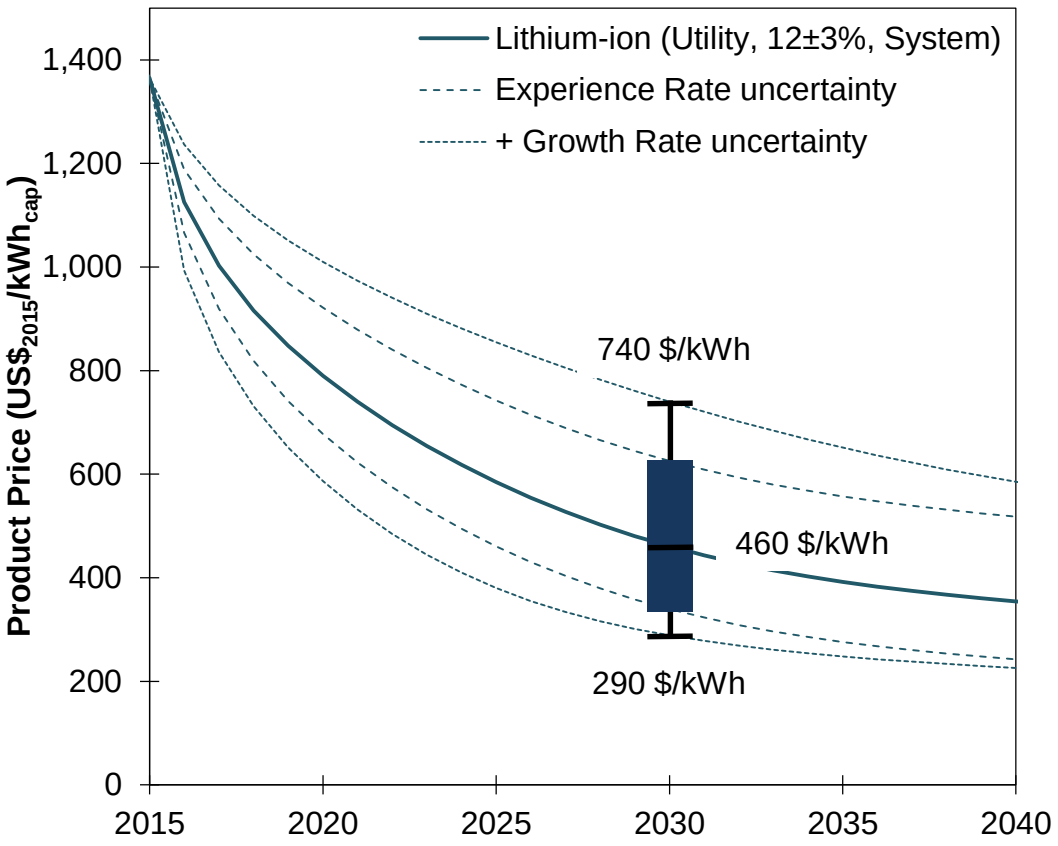
Source: O. Schmidt, A. Hawkes, A. Gambhir & I. Staffell. The future cost of electrical energy storage based on experience rates. Nat. Energy 2, 17110 (2017)

The cost of installed utility-scale lithium-ion systems fall to 290-740 $/kWh by 2030

Analysis 1 – Capital cost projection







Source: Own Analysis

Instead of a nuclear plant, the UK could have doubled its existing storage capacity

Analysis 2 – Investment comparison

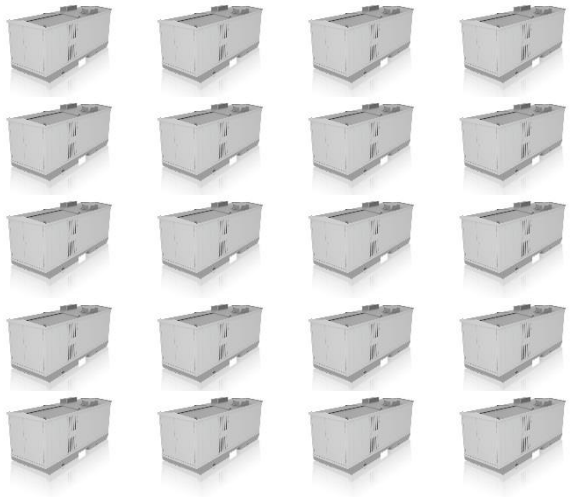
Cost: US$24 billion

Completion: 2025

3.2 GW baseload capacity

"Meet 5-10% of UK demand"

OR



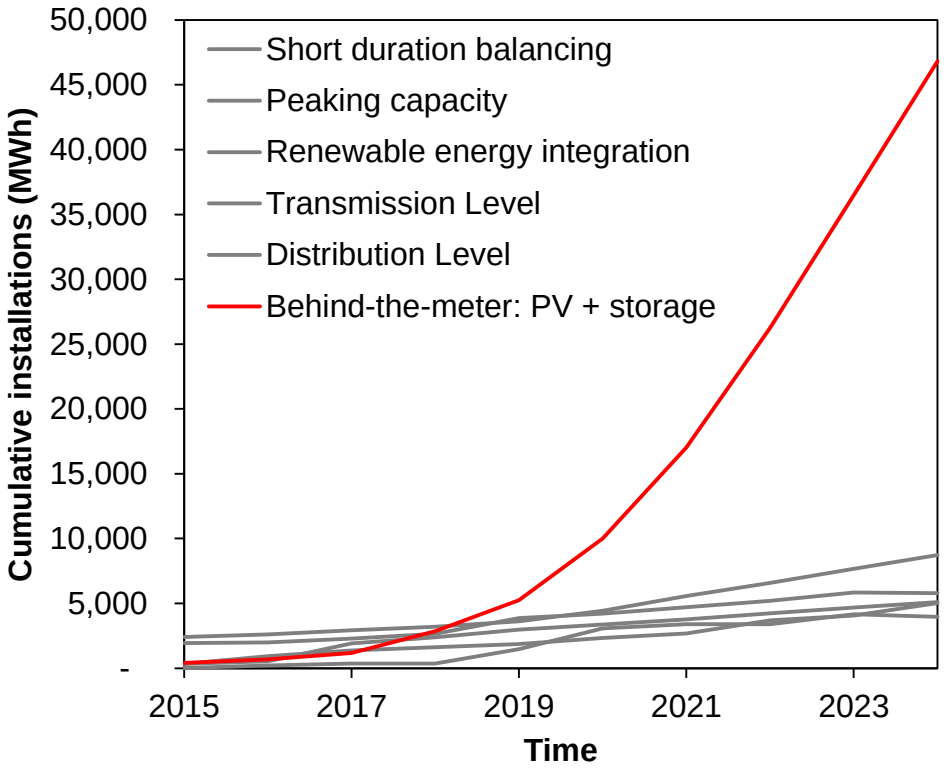
35 GWh storage capacity

"Double UK's storage capacity"

Source: Own Analysis

The market for home storage appears poised for growth…

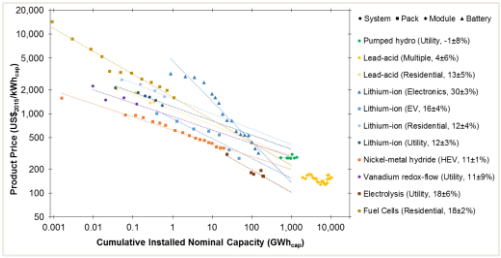
Analysis 3 – Competitiveness (Home storage)

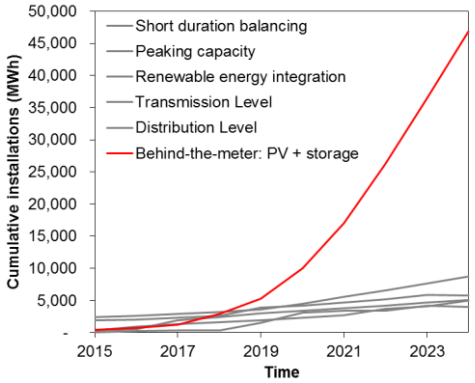


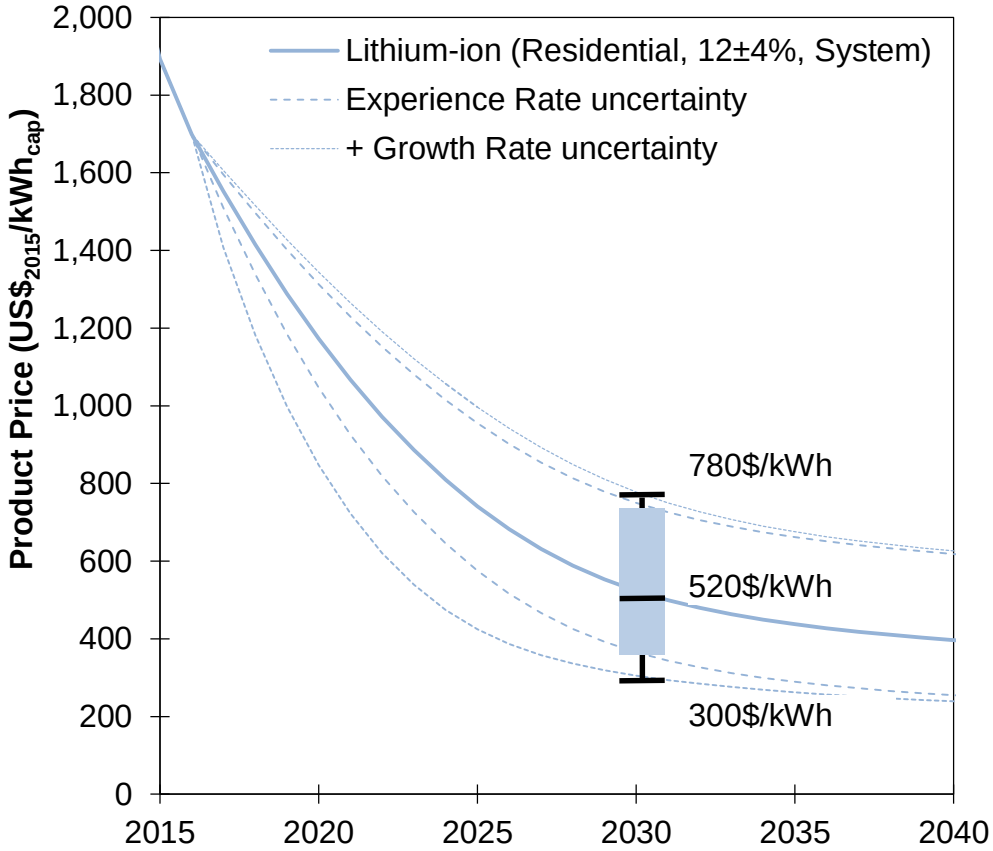
Source: www.tesla.com/powerwall; L. Goldie-Scot, Global Energy Storage Forecast 2016-24, Bloomberg New Energy Finance, 2016.

with cost of installed residential li-ion systems falling to 300-780 $/kWh by 2030

Analysis 3 – Competitiveness (Home storage)



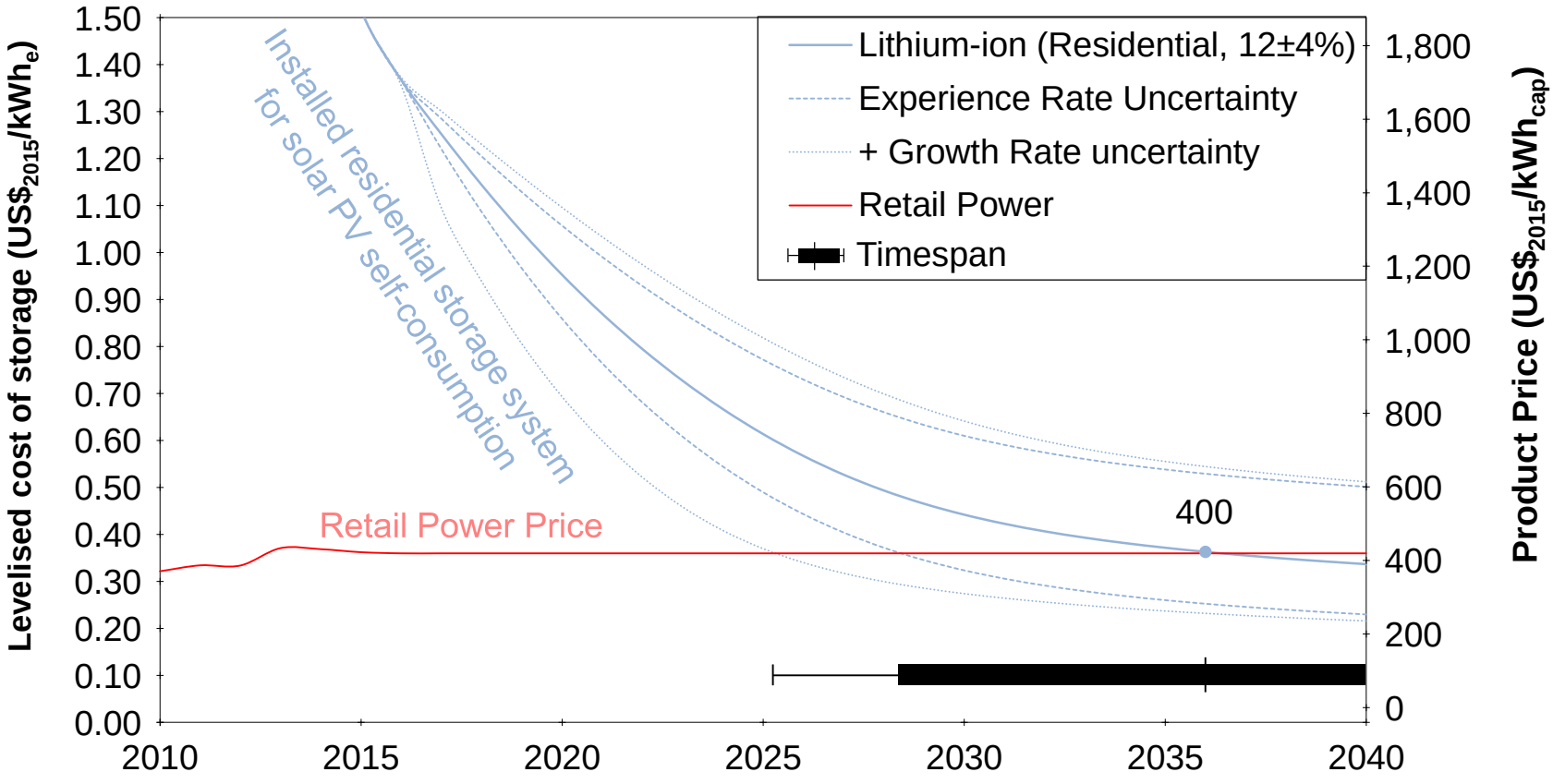




Source: Own Analysis

Still, residential batteries are unlikely to make economic sense in GER before 2030

Analysis 3 – Competitiveness (Home storage)

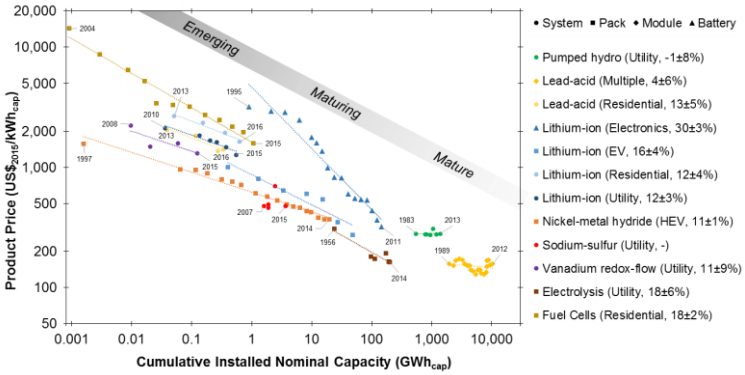


Source: Own Analysis

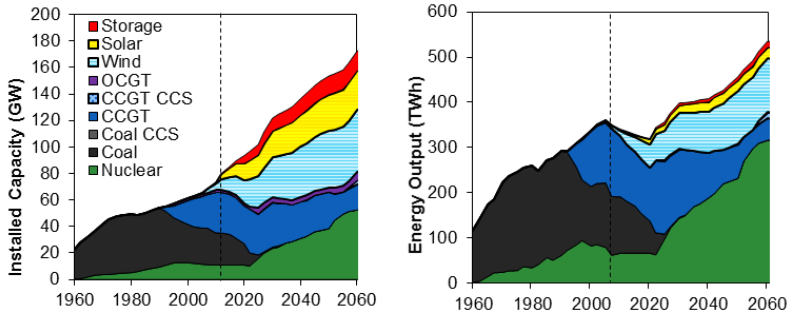
Including storage cost forecasts in power system models informs on abatement cost

Analysis 4 – Power system models (Approach)

Experience Curves



Power System Model (UK)



Future cost for three storage technologies:

	P2G	Flow	Li-ion
Duration	20h	6h	3h
Efficiency	30%	75%	85%
Lifetime	15y	15y	15y

1. Baseline scenario
2. Storage scenario
3. Marginal abatement cost

We model storage in the power system where it reduces CO_2 emissions at a cost

Analysis 4 – Power system models (Impact of storage)

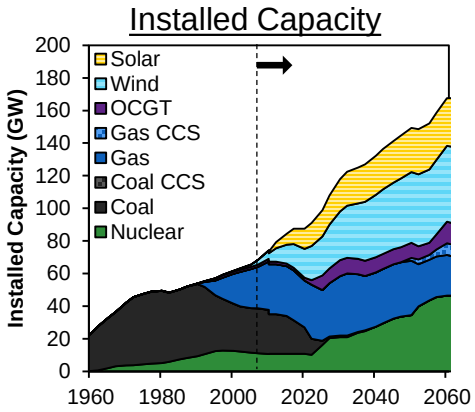
Baseline

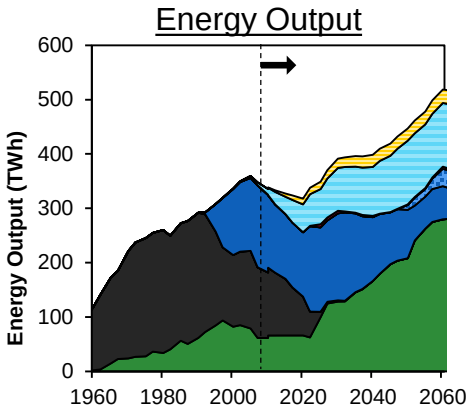
2050

Carbon Price: 200 £/ton
Strike Price: 89.5 £/MWh
Renewables: 70 GW

2010 - 2060

Curtailed: 159 TWh
Emissions: 3.14 GT_{CO2}
Net Spend: £113 bn





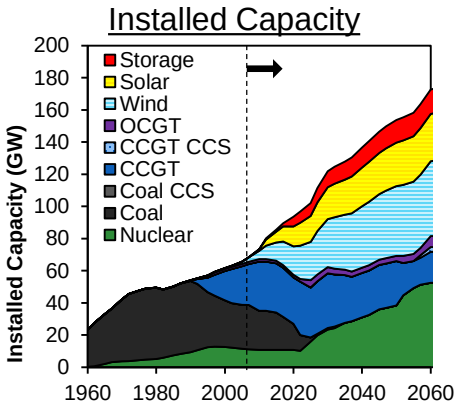
Storage

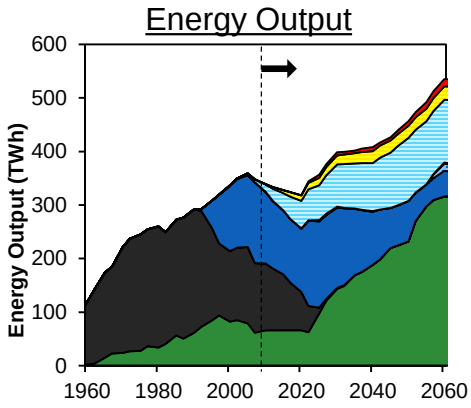
2050

Storage capacity: 14 GW (20%)
Storage duration: 6 hours
Storage efficiency: 75%

2010 - 2060

Curtailed: 117 TWh (-25%)
Emissions: 2.94 GT_{CO2} (-6%)
Net Spend: £130 bn (+15%)

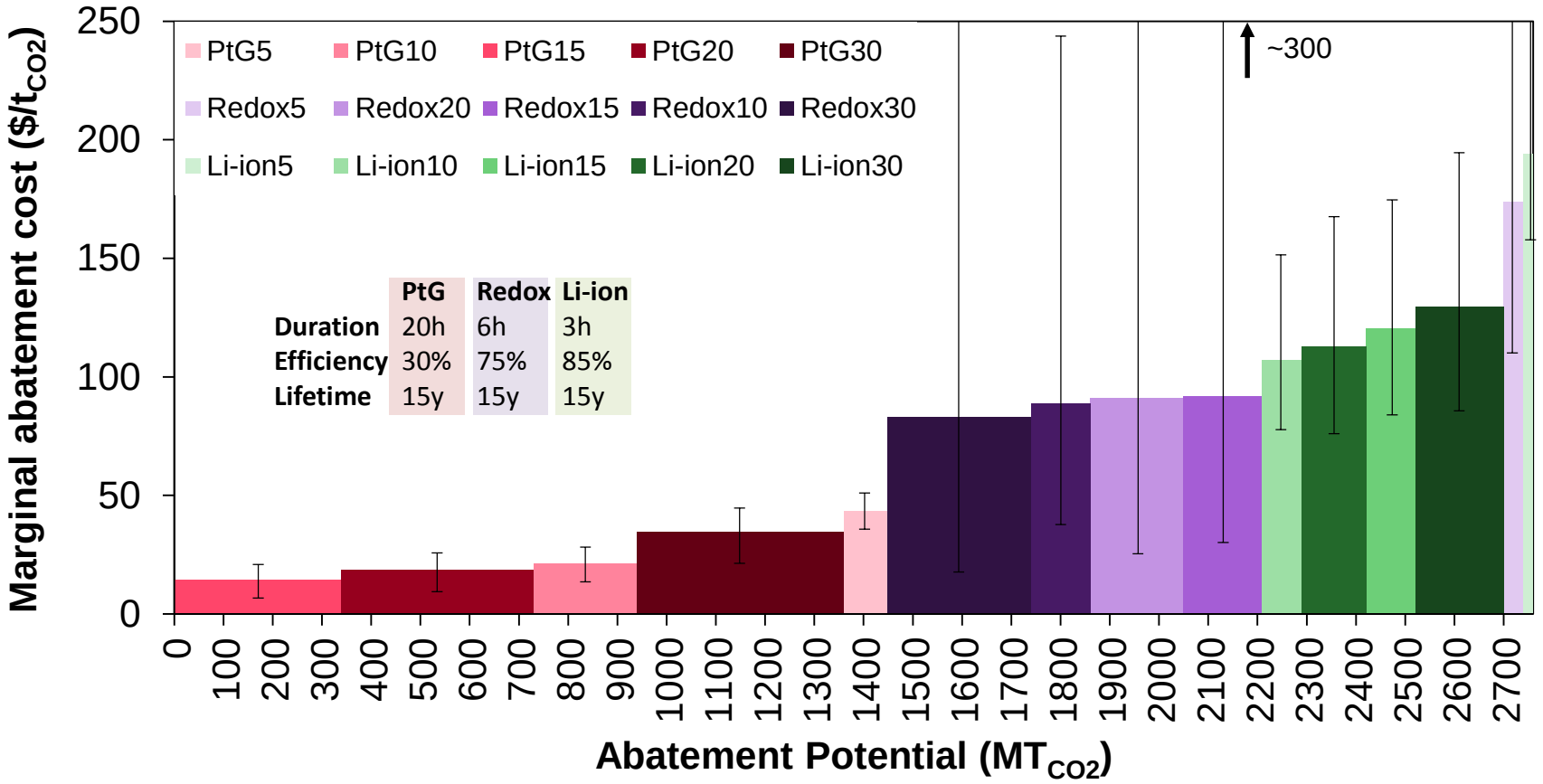




Source: Own analysis

… the marginal abatement cost of storage

Analysis 4 – Power system models (MACC for storage)



Source: Own analysis

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NERC SCIENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Questions?

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