

Energy Storage Global Conference Explaining | Exchanging | Enabling

Paris | 19th to 21st November 2014



Energy storage: Market Analysis and Hurdles from the Client Point of View

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Example: Germany

Installed generation capacity (GW)

Gross power consumption (TWh)



Wind and solar generation quadruples installed capacity

• 1% curtailment requires additional 3 - 4 GW RE

Source: BMWi, Arbeitsgruppe Erneuerbare Energien-Statistik Assumptions scenario future:

- Power consumption is stagnant and corresponds the RE generated.
- Full load hours of wind + sun = 1,600 h
- Base load RE have a limited potential.

RE: Renewable Energy



Energy storage render various services

Applications

Generation	Trading & Optimization	Transmission & Distribution	Sales	End Customer
Conventional plant operators	Energy suppliers	Grid operators	Wholesalers	Industry
Wind park operators	Trading companies		Retailers	Households
PV park operators	Balancing market			

Moreover important fields of application in mobility, chemical industry, steel, etc.



Flexibility demand needs different storage technologies





Energy storage technologies

Proven Technology - Potential for improvement - New Technology





Battery



Fly Wheel



Capacitor



Power-to-Gas

Gas storage

Power-to-Gas

Power-to-Heat



Heat storage



Power-to-Heat



E.ON Energy storage development methodology

From Idea to Business



Technical and commercial studies



Revenue streams for storage assets come from various applications while costs are defined by the technology



Technology configurations

Application matching

- Good fit
 Good fit when scaled
 Some fit when either adjusting KPIs or requirements or scaling extensively
- Poor fit







illustrative

E.ON Pilot projects in a distributed energy system



And Power-to-Heat pilots in preparation ...



Example: Power to Gas pilot "WindGas Falkenhagen"



Example: Project "SmartRegion Pellworm"





Proposal for the legal requirement

- Storages represent a fourth element in the energy system = they are neither generation, nor network, nor consumers.
- The regulatory framework for storages should be technology open
 - = Power-to-Power, Power-to-Gas, Power-to-Heat
 - = part of the competitive market
- Storages should be relieved from grid tariffs, charges and/or taxes
 = no burdens for innovation prior economic efficiency
- Direct marketing of renewables
 - = customer interest
- Energy storage definition needed
 = basis for legal implementation

European market design

- = would build the storage market
- = european support in single approaches is essential



Summary



For integration of a steadily increasing share of renewable energy, grid extension <u>and</u> demand side management <u>and</u> flexible generation <u>and</u> storage are needed.



Different storage technologies render different services. Energy storage technologies can couple the power, heat and gas market.



Storage solutions are required for the integration of renewable energy, but will only come if a regulatory level playing field with other flexibility options is developed.



Energy storage demonstrations show that a good basis for public acceptance is given.





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