



Energy storage: the flexible link between generation & demand

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ENGREEN – Endesa Red Chair

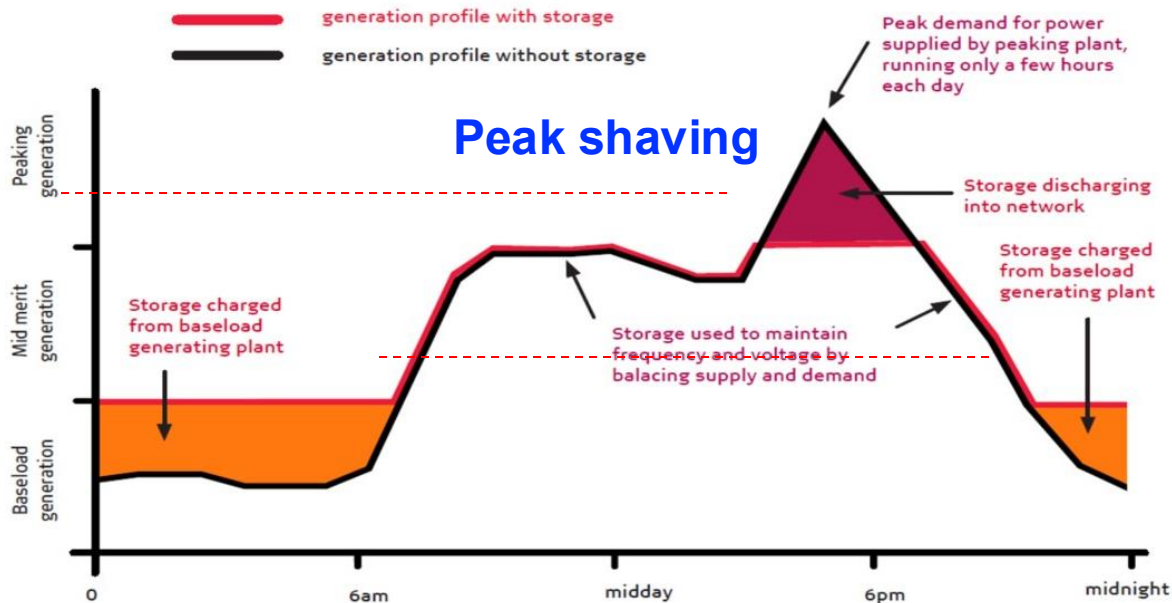
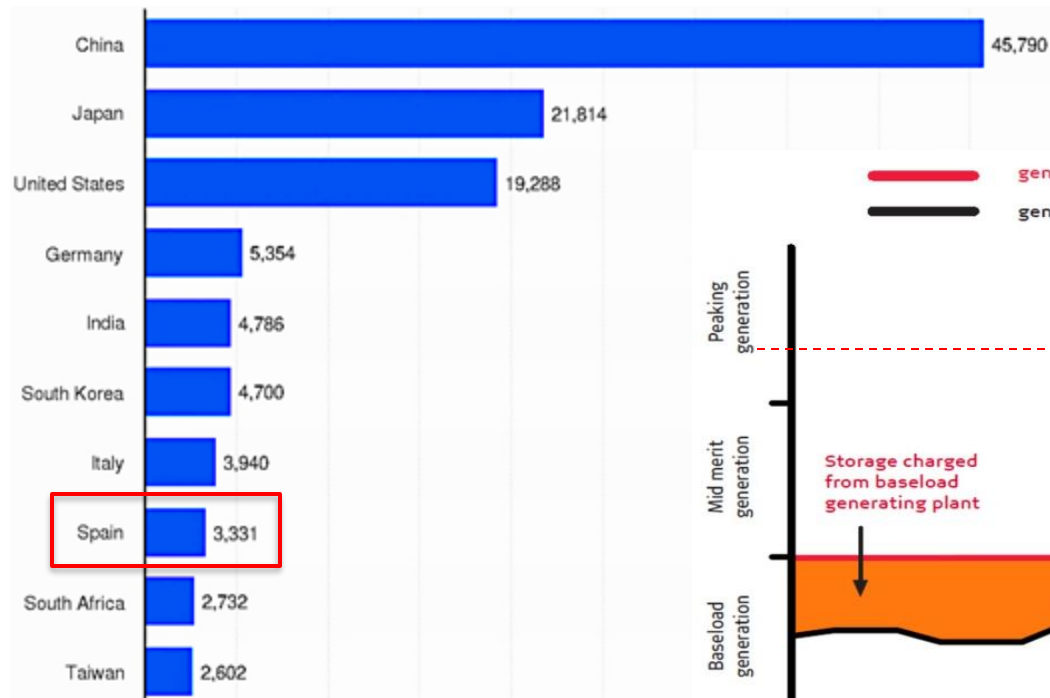
June 25, 2025

Contents

- Energy storage drivers: **why now?**
- Power system applications
- Winning technologies
- Looking forward

Historic driver: Nuclear stations deployment

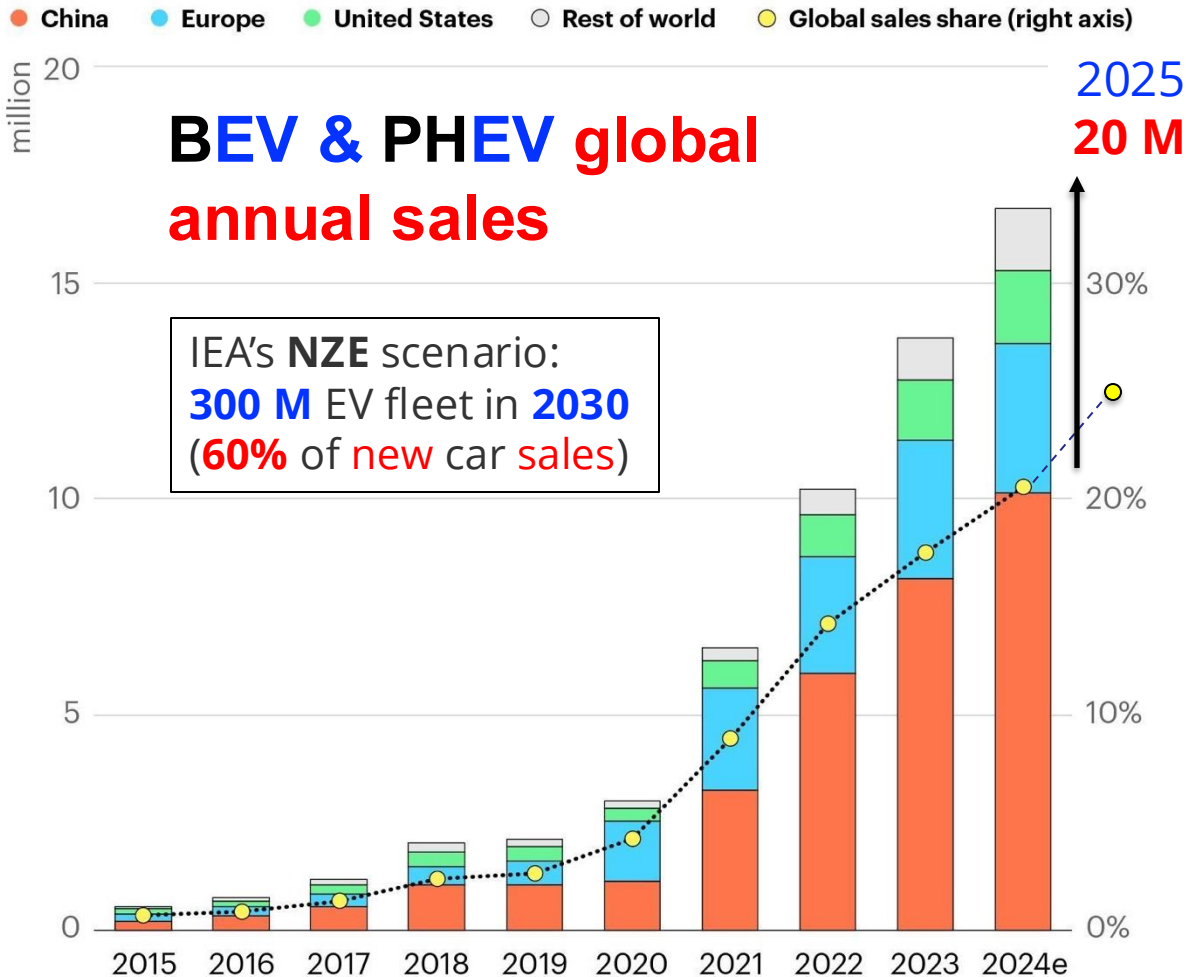
Pumped-storage hydro power (80's & 90's): Price arbitrage



<https://www.irena.org/Data/View-data-by-topic/Capacity-and-Generation/Country-Rankings>

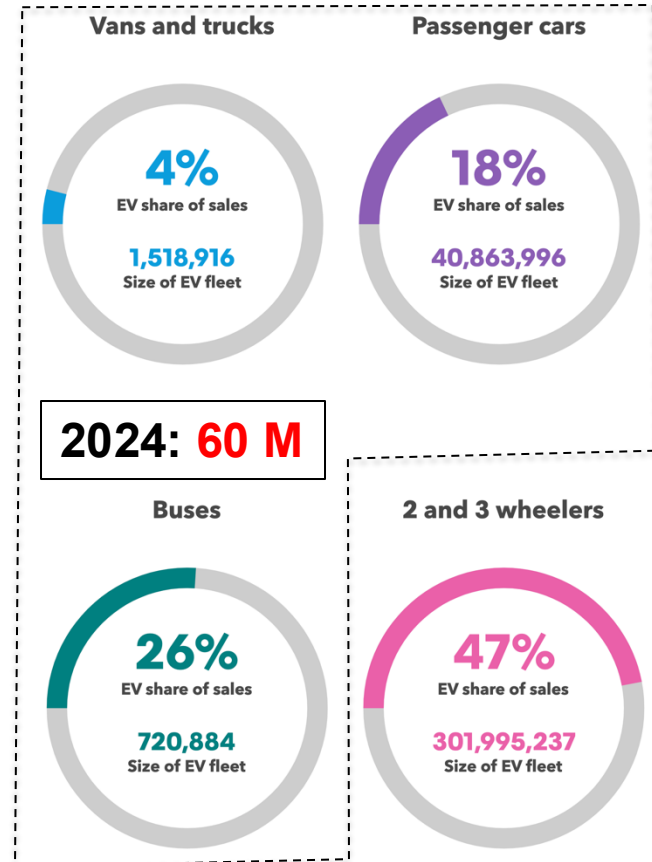
Inflexibility of generation to follow the demand

Current drivers: Electric mobility



Source: IEA's Global EV Outlook 2024

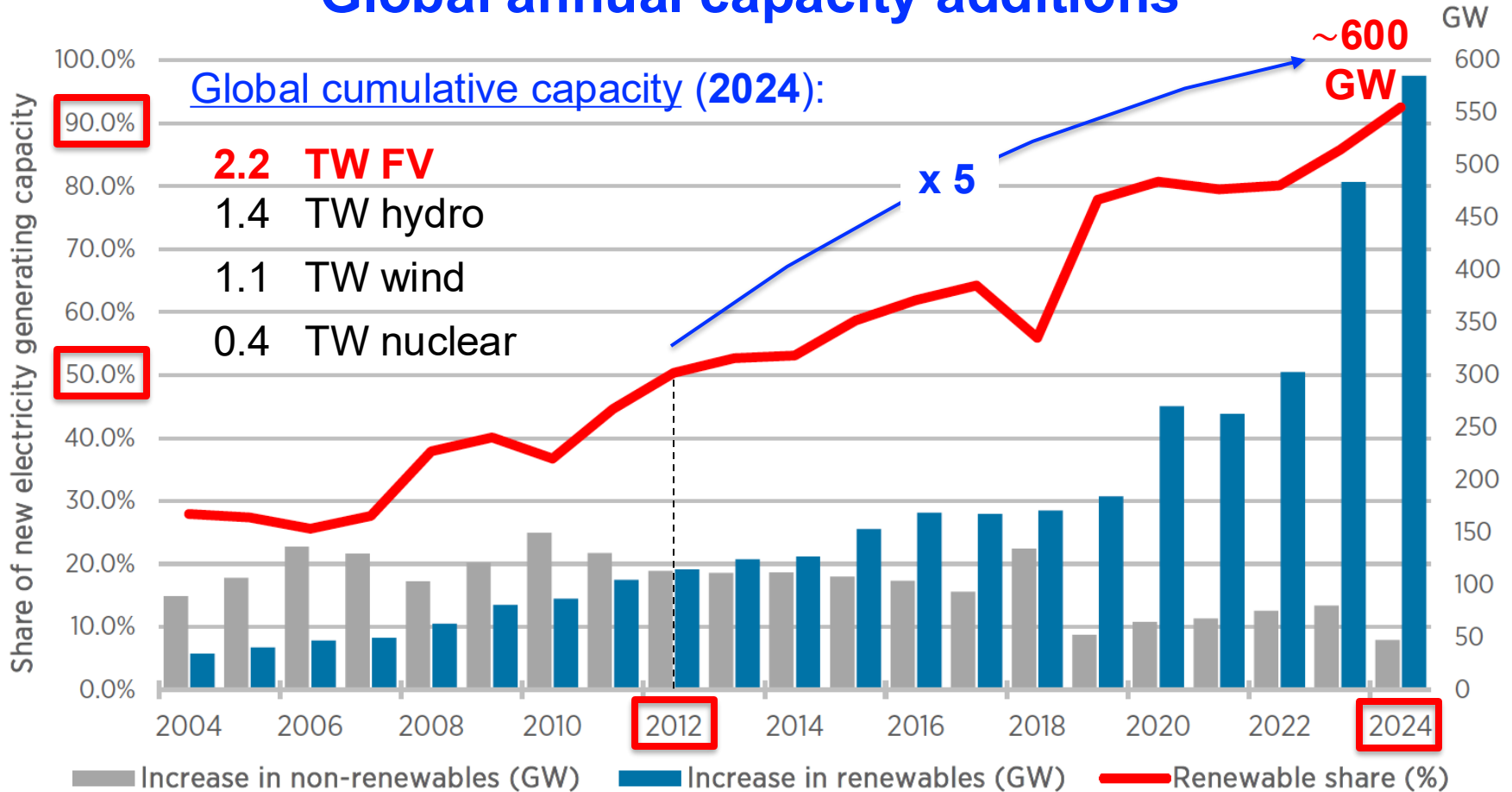
Global stock (2023)



Source: <https://about.bnef.com/electric-vehicle-outlook/>

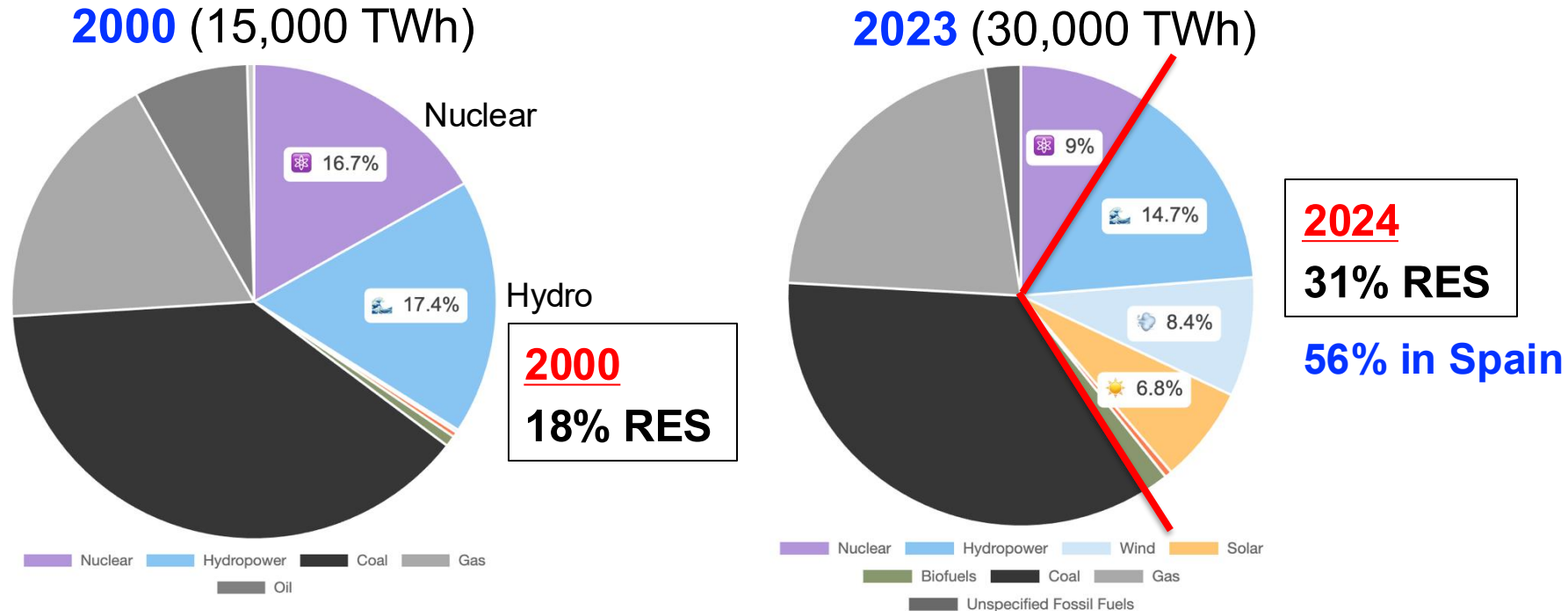
Current drivers: Increasing renewable capacity

Global annual capacity additions



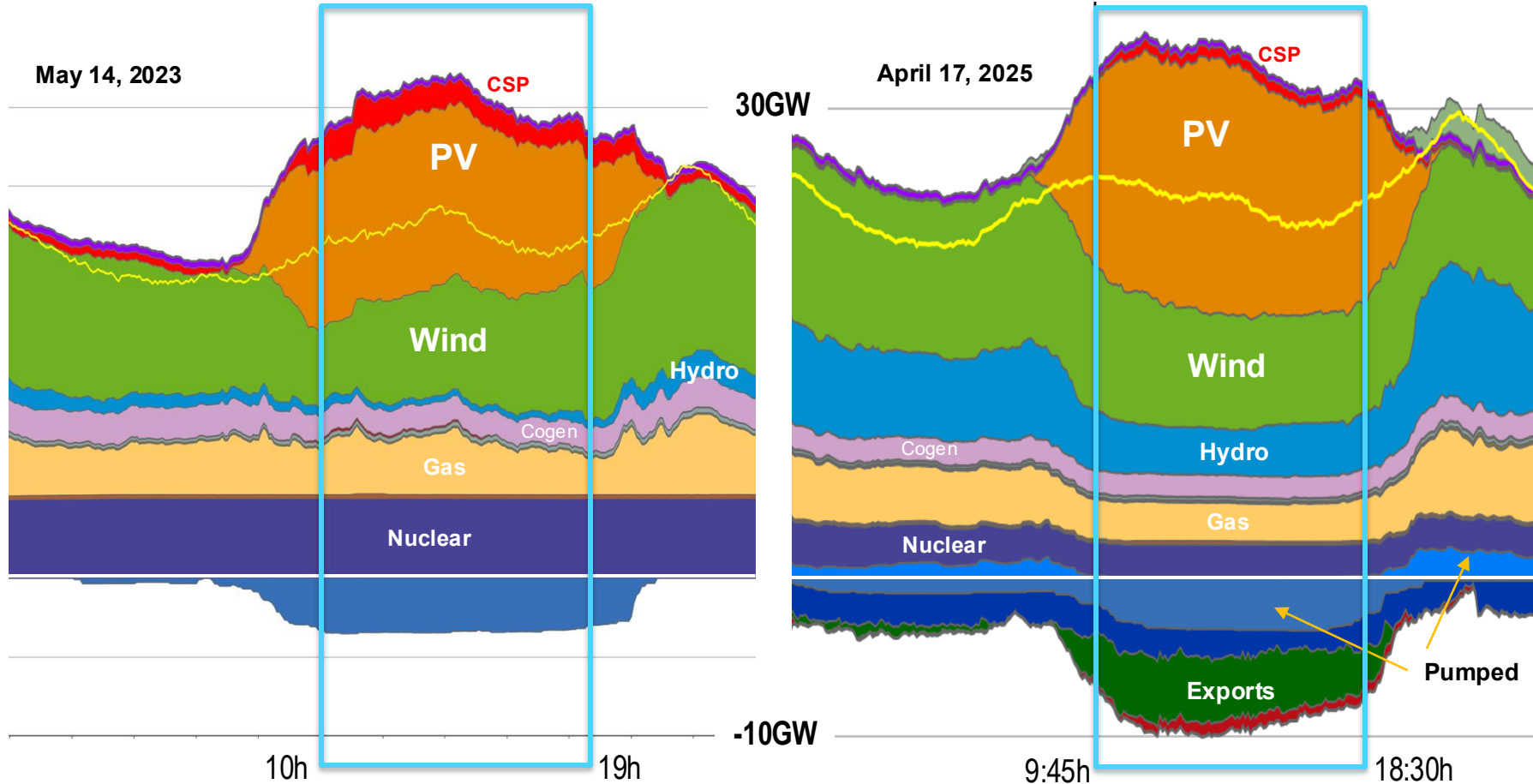
Current drivers : Increasing renewable share

Global electricity mix



Electricity: 21% of final energy (70% in 2050?)

Example of RES penetration: Spain



Inflexibility of demand to follow the generation

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Applications by time horizons

In a future with **>80-90% share** of renewables:

Real-time



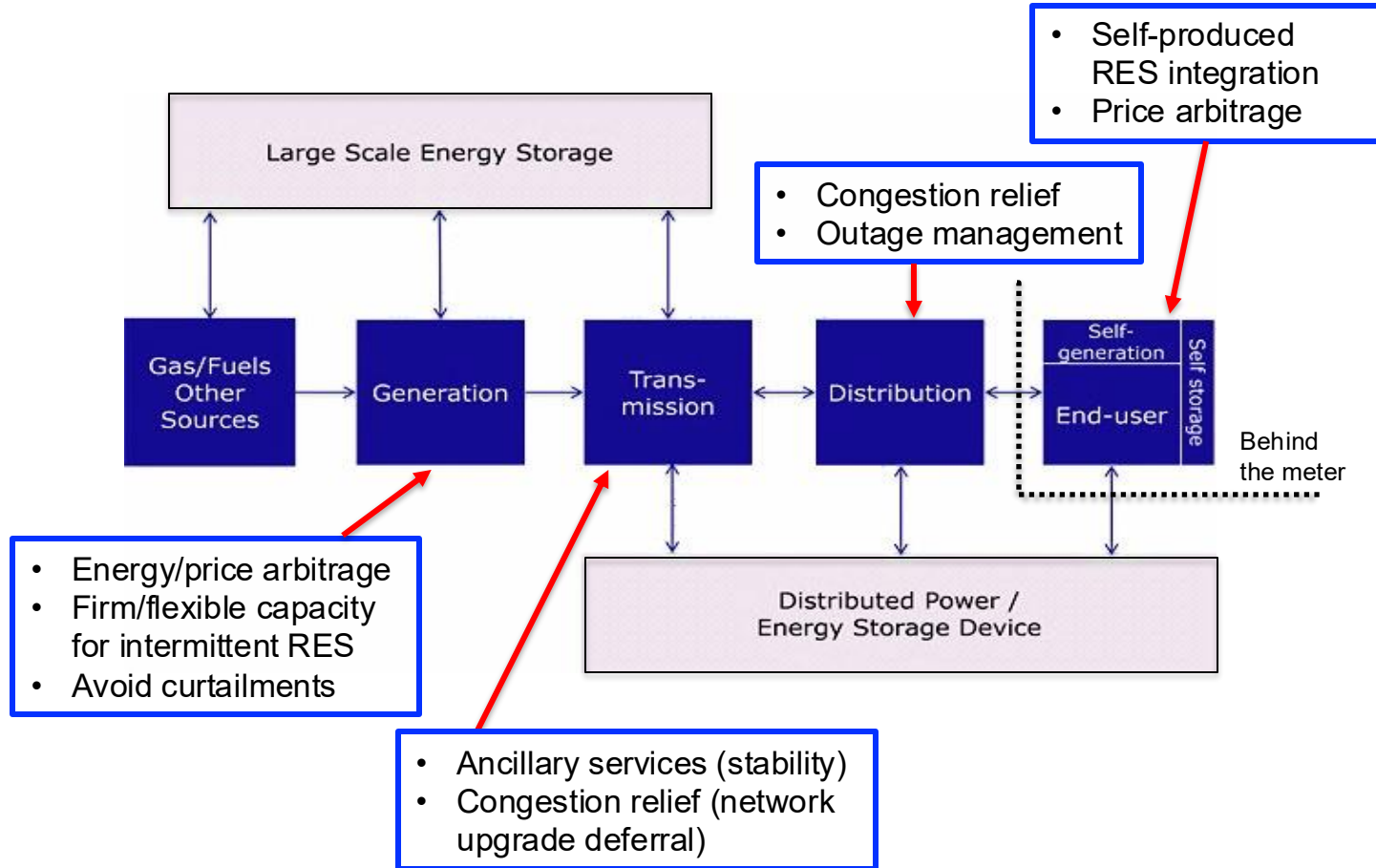
Time
horizons



Long-term

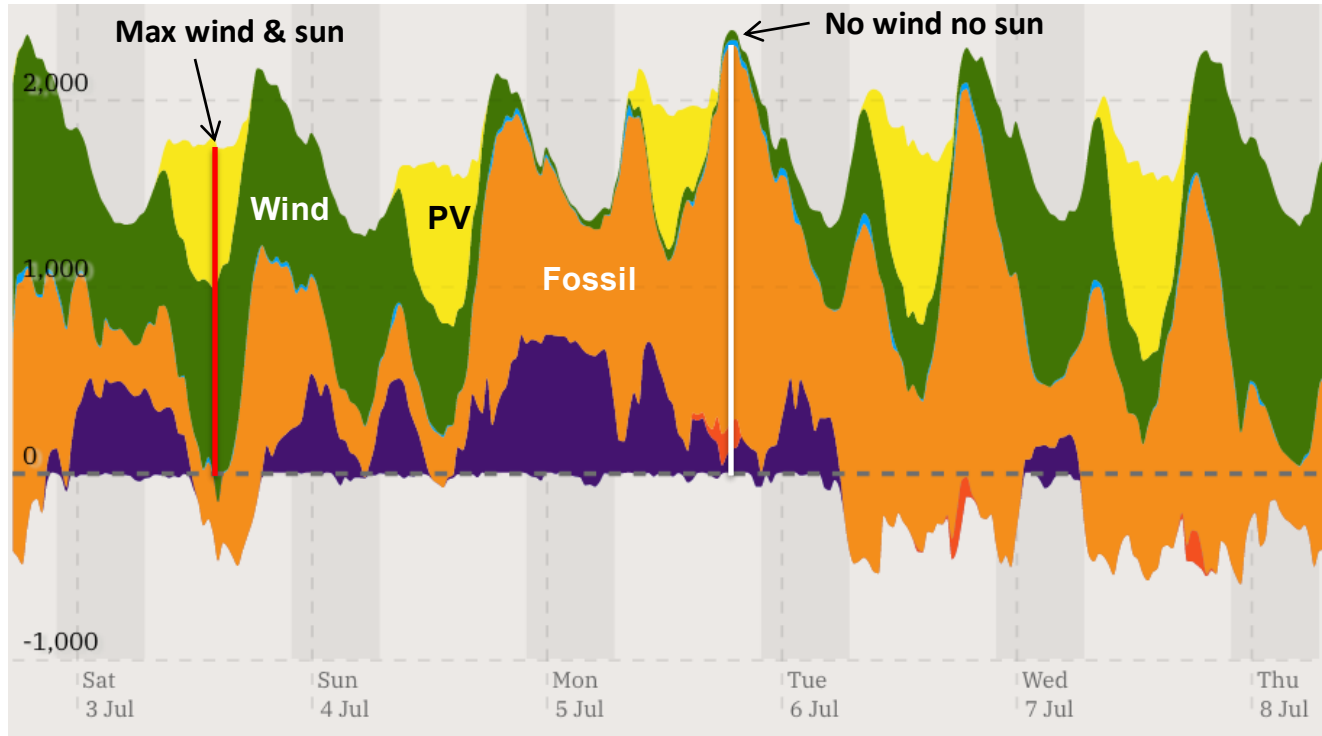
- Grid **stability** (inertia, frequency reg.)
 - Milisec to sec
- **Flexible** capacity (power gradients)
 - Minutes to hours
- **Firm** capacity (peak power, congestions)
 - Hourly to daily
- Energy & price **arbitrage** (time shift)
 - Daily to weekly (**seasonal ?**)

Applications by agents



Daily fluctuations

South Australia: July 3-8, 2021

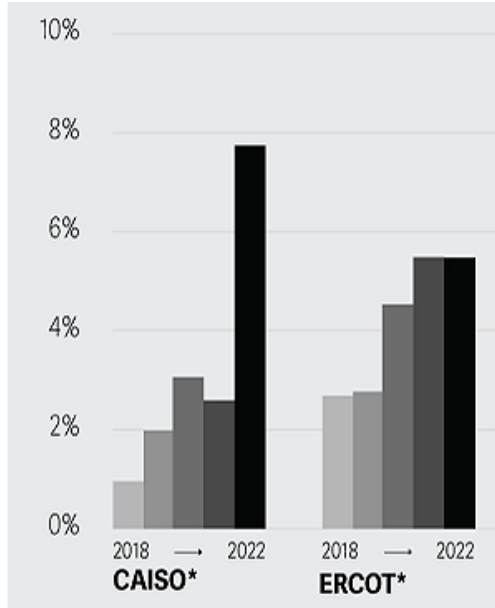


Source: openNEM (<https://opennem.org.au/>)

Daily & weekly storage will be crucial

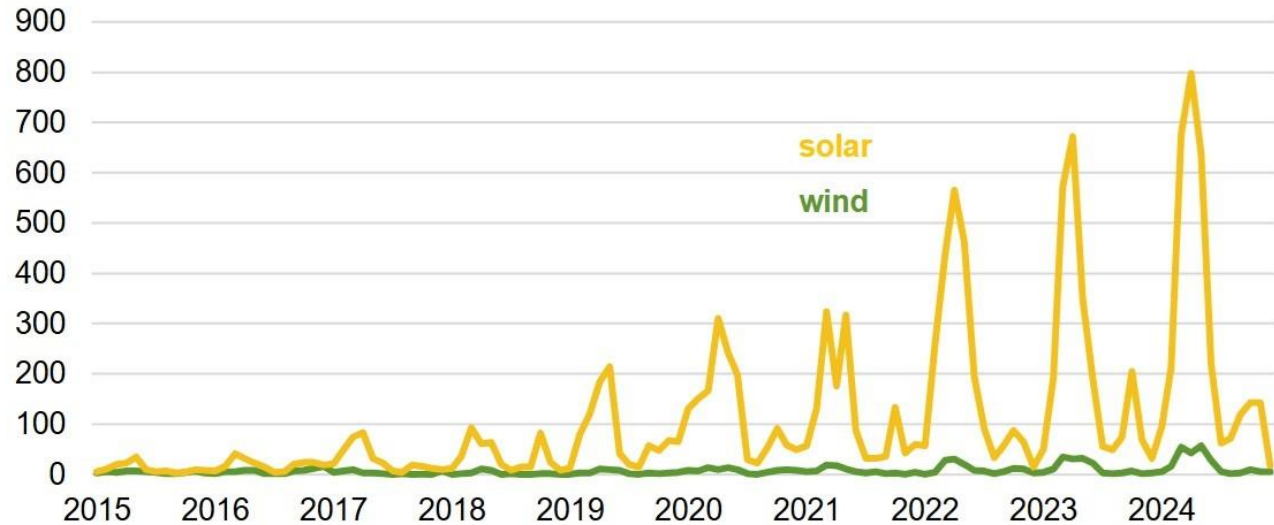
RES curtailments: USA

Curtailment rate (%)



Monthly solar and wind curtailments, California Independent System Operator (January 2015–December 2024)

thousand megawatthours



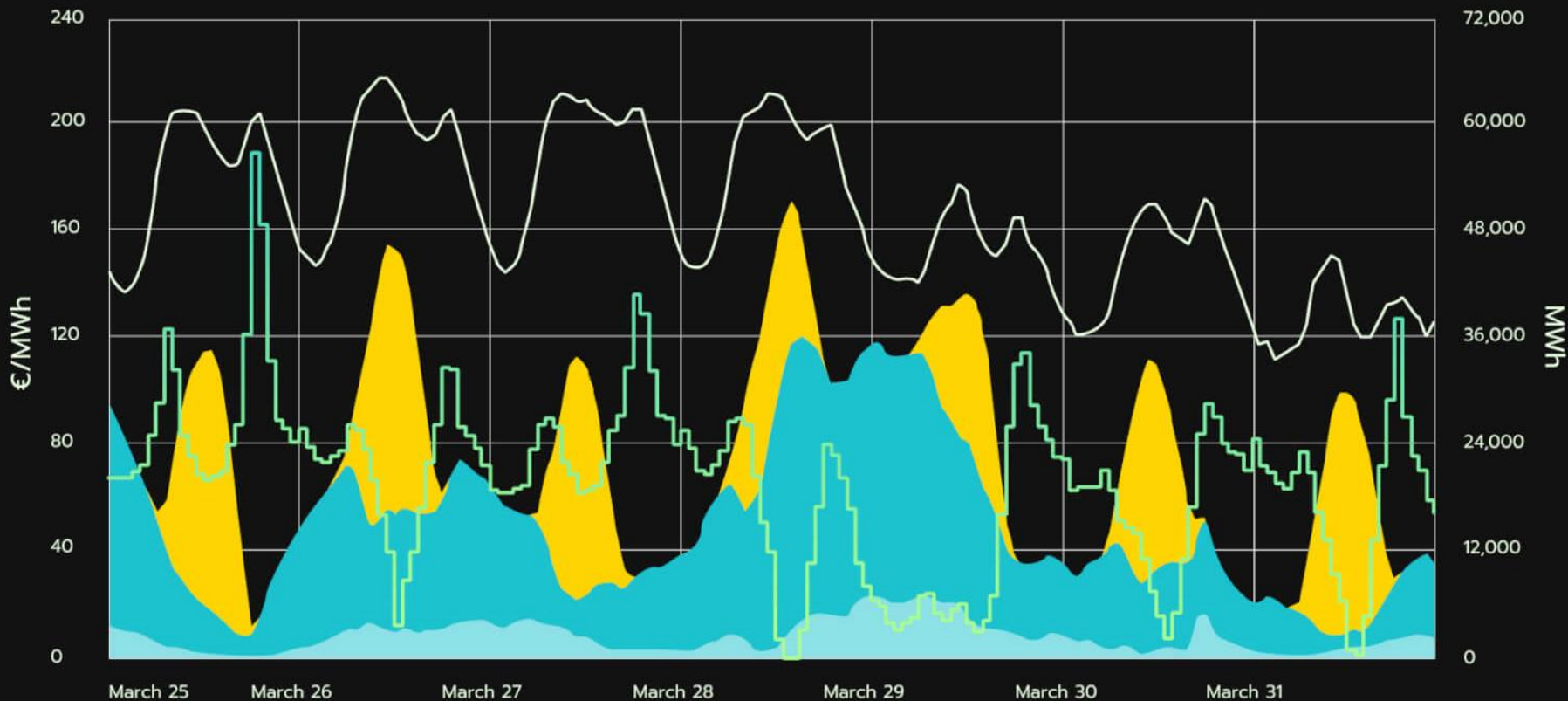
Source: <https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/industry/power-and-utilities/battery-energy-storage-electric-grid.html>

2024: China to relax the 5% limit to RES curtailments imposed in 2017

Energy & Price arbitrage: Germany

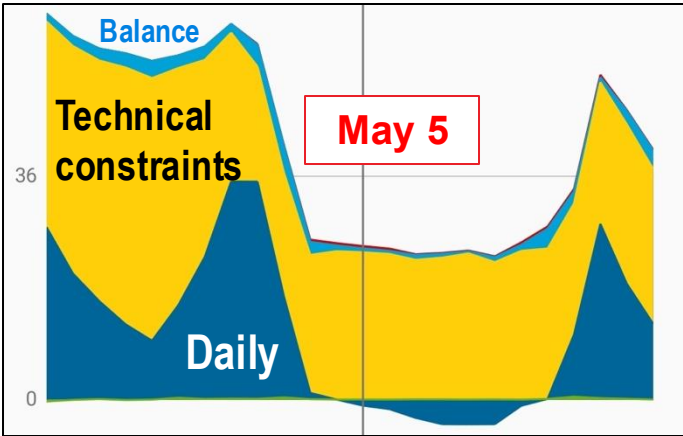
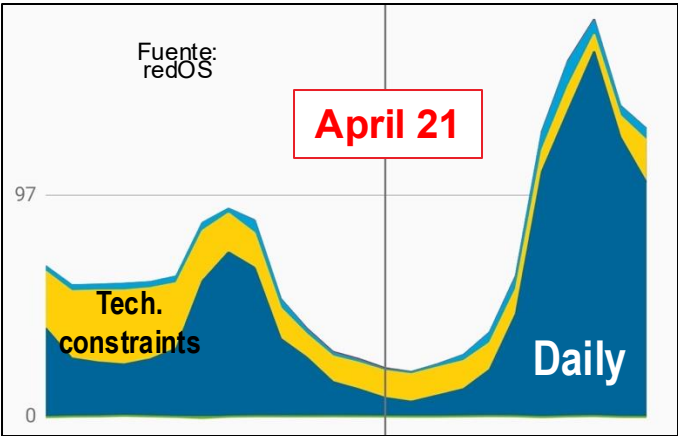
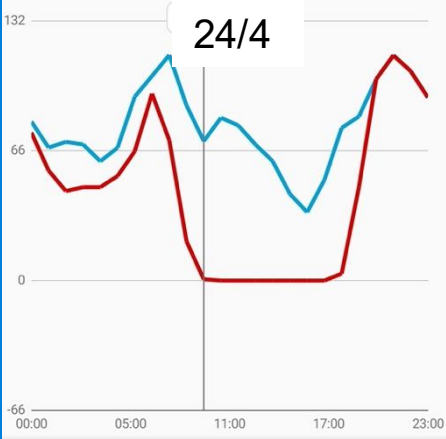
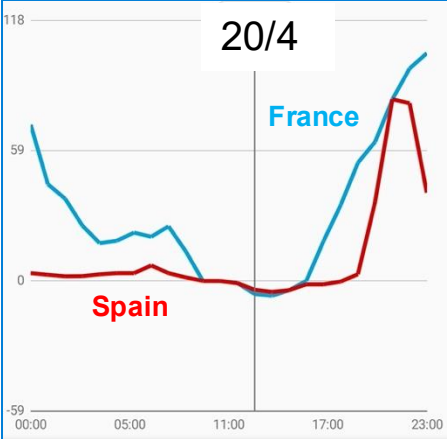
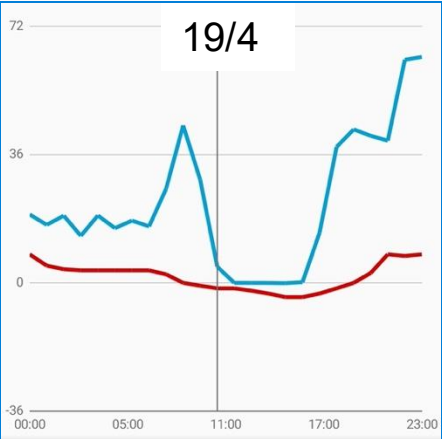
WIND ONSHORE WIND OFFSHORE PV ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION DAY-AHEAD PRICE

March 25-31, 2024



<https://www.smard.de/en/marktdaten>

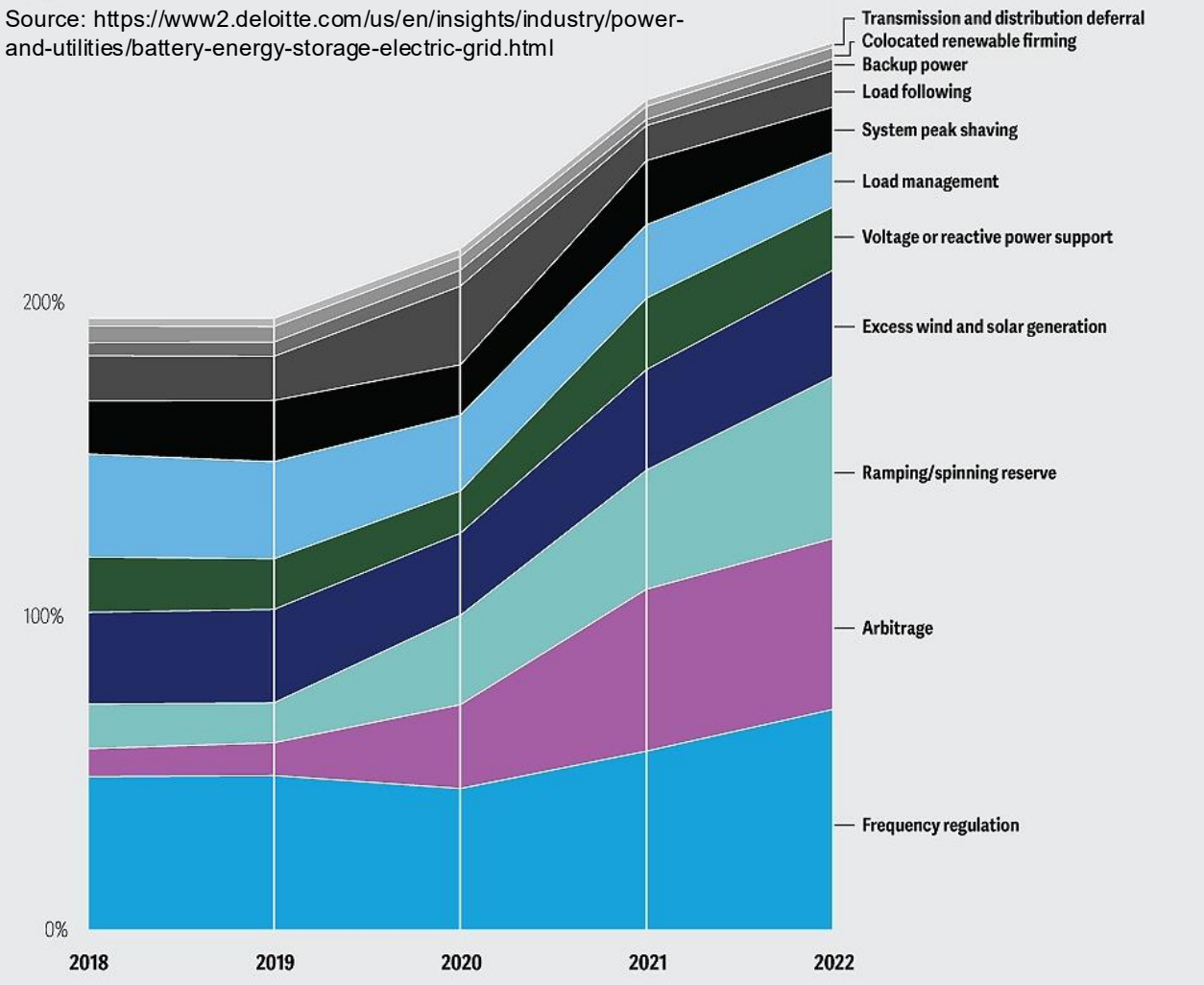
Cannibalization of prices: Spain



Major hurdle to secure return on investment

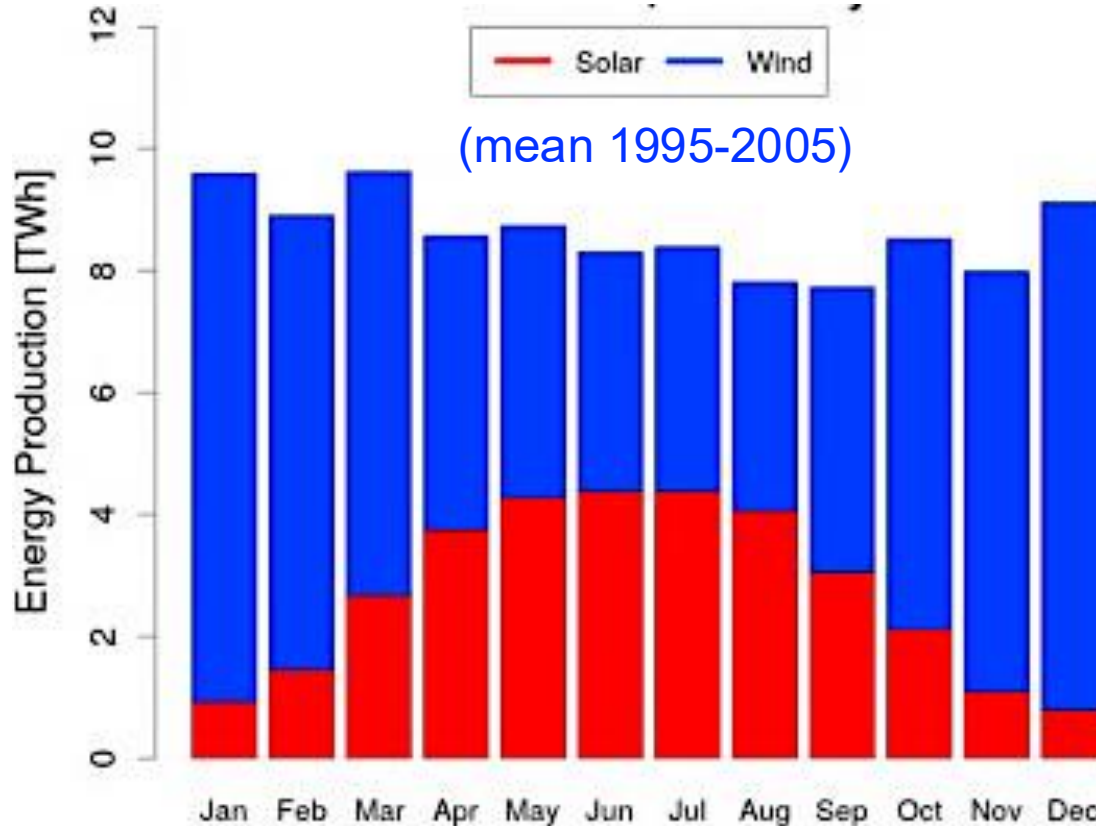
Energy Storage Applications: USA

Source: <https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/industry/power-and-utilities/battery-energy-storage-electric-grid.html>



Seasonal fluctuations (not so relevant)

Monthly RES production in Germany. With power installed in 2015

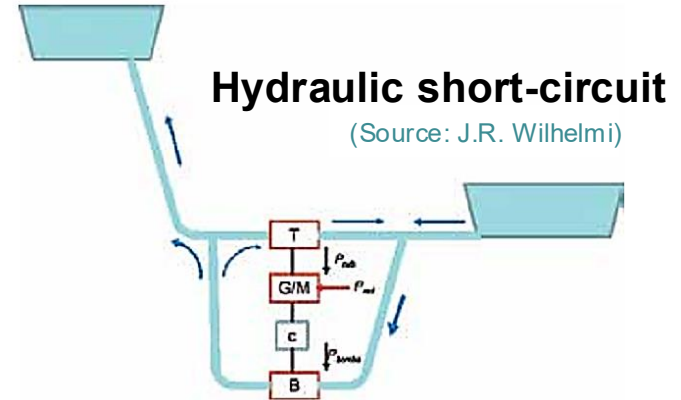
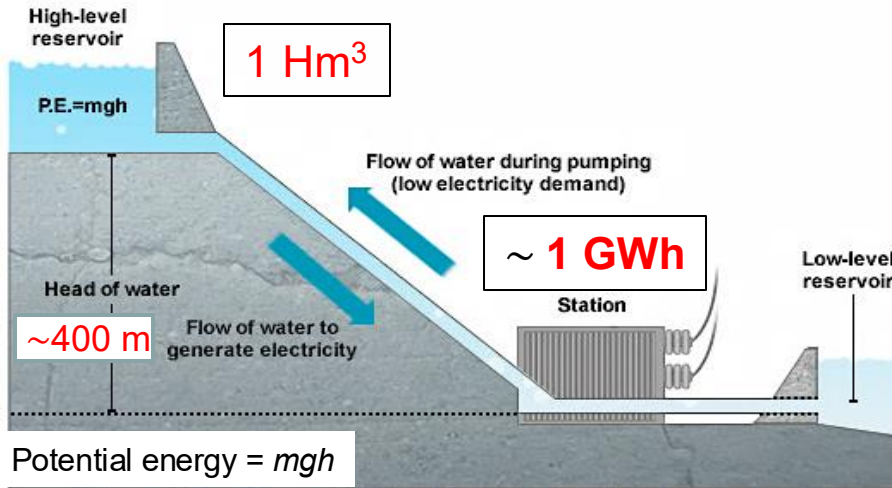


Source: J. Drücke, et. al. "Climatological analysis of solar and wind energy in Germany using the Grosswetterlagen classification", Renewable Energy, vol. 164, pp. 1254-1266, 2021.

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Hydro pumped storage



Technological improvements: efficiency, speed of response, flexibility

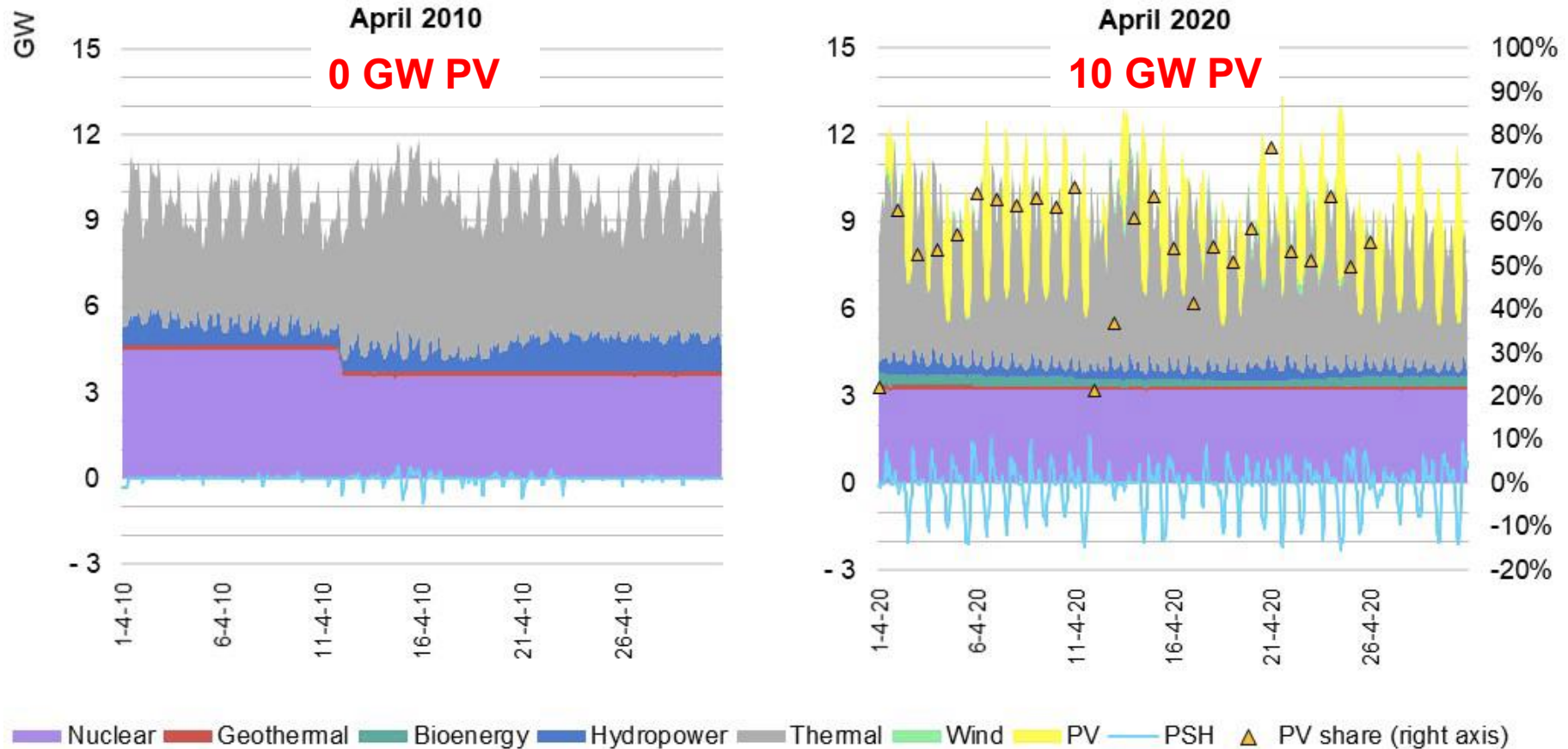
- Hydraulic short-circuit
- Variable speed drives (Japan)

Alternative sites:

- Ocean as lower reservoir (Japan limited experience)
- Alternative placements: underground (mines, salt caverns), underwater

Modify existing reservoirs (add pipes, gen-turbines sets): **more power same energy**

Pumped storage for PV integration: Kyushu (Japan)



Source: IEA, 2020. Based on Kyushu Electric Power Company data

Electrochemical storage: **Li-ion batteries**

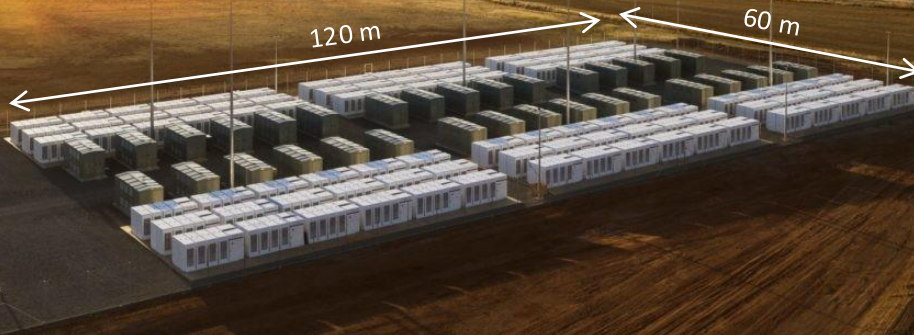
Tesla batteries family:

- Powerwall: 13.5 kWh
- Powerpack: 210 kWh
- **Megapack: 3 MWh** (2020)
NMC/NCA → LFP (2021)



Megapack

Hornsdale Power Reserve (SA)



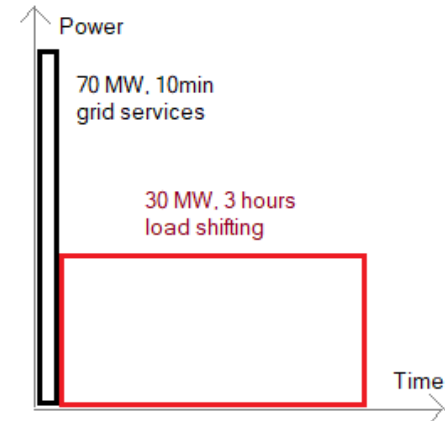
6 Powerpacks/container

Phase I (100 MW) built in about 60 days

Pioneering Project:

- 100MW/129MWh (2017)
- 50MW/64.5MWh (2020)

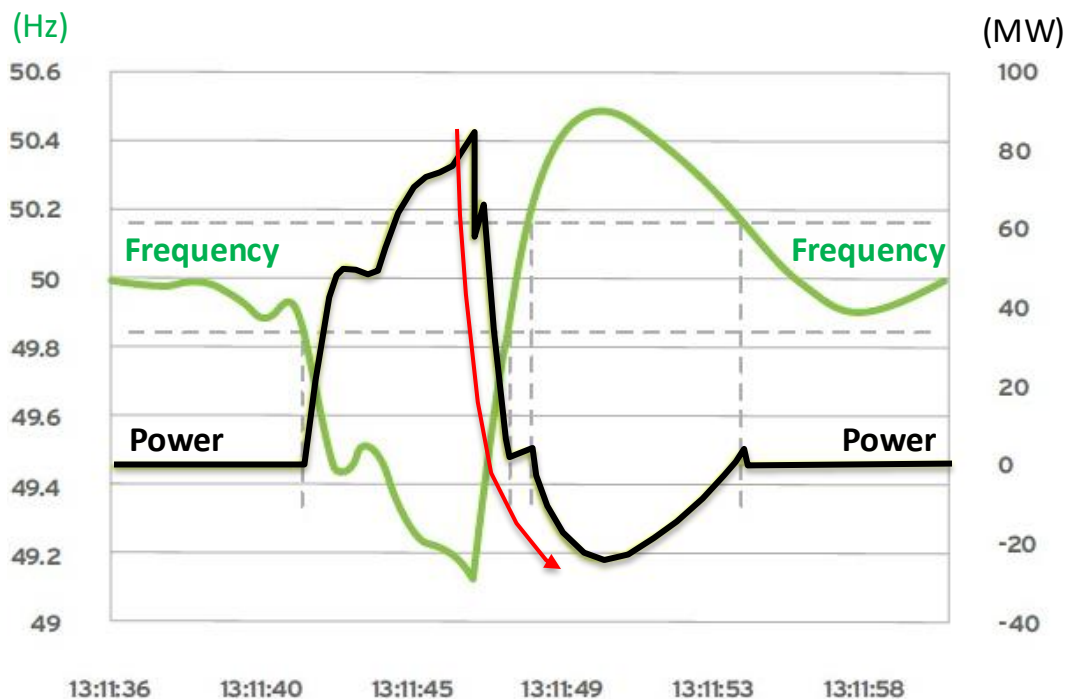
Total: 150MW/ ~200MWh



Provision of ancillary services: S. Australia

Example: interconnection Queensland-NSW lost (August 25, 2018)

HPR TESLA BATTERY: **Discharge up to 100MW in under 1 sec.**

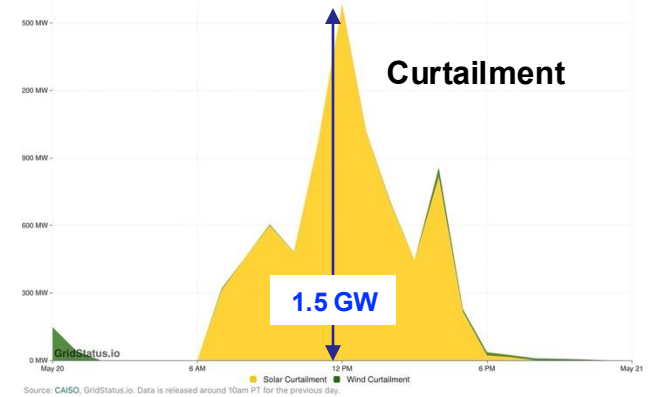
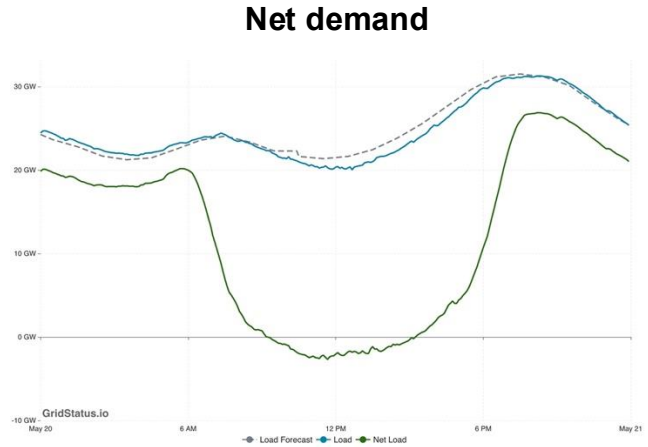
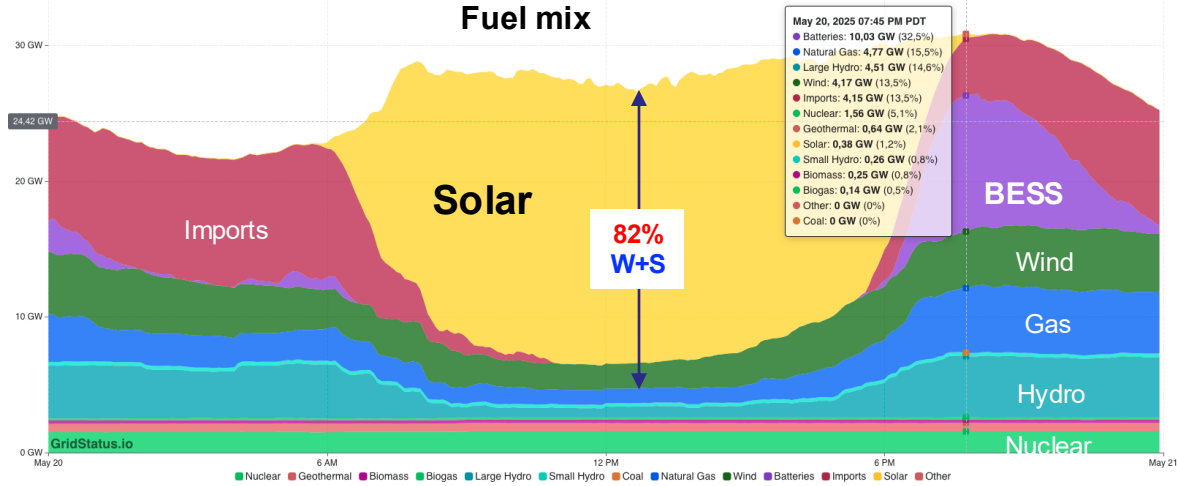


What do we need
inertia or speed of
response?

Its “speed and laser precision in response to system events has been encouraging,”

-- Australian Energy Market Operator

Provision of firm capacity: California (May 20, 2025)



Example: 200MW/800MWh Vanadium flow battery (China)

World's largest flow battery
in Dalian, China
(400 containers)



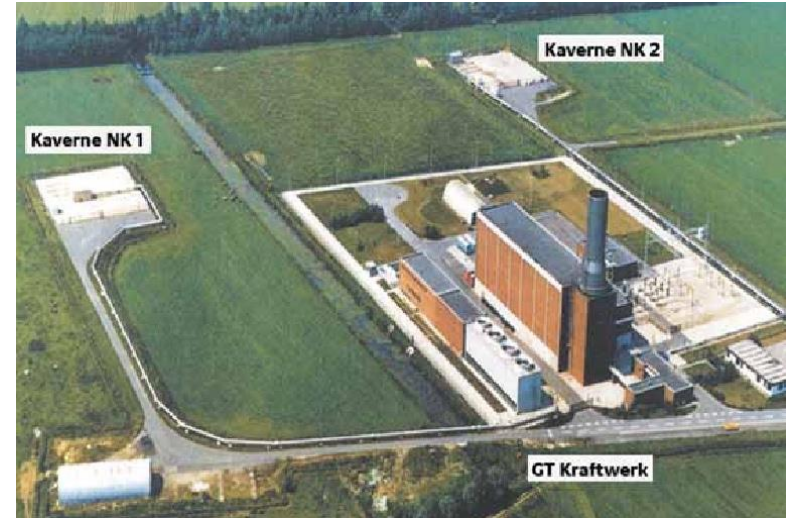
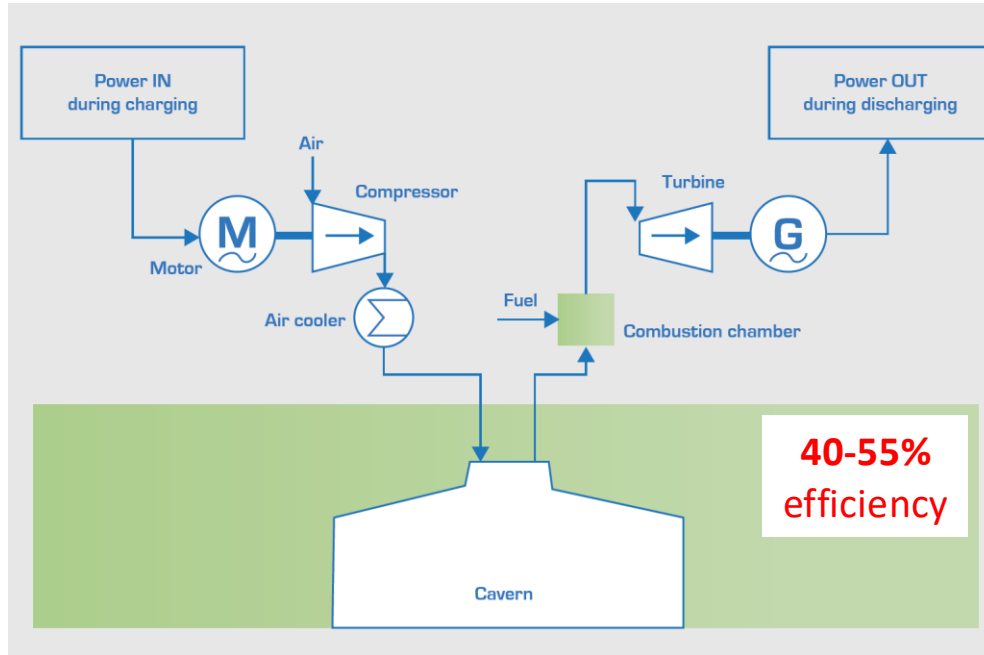
100MW/400MWh
connected **2022**

- Land occupation: **9 Ha**
- Response time: **10-20 ms**
- Efficiency: 65%-75%
- Expected lifetime: **15,000 cycles** (zero degradation 20 years)
- Functions: Peak load shifting & power supply for black start

Rongke Power's gigafactory
(opened in 2016)

CAES

Diabatic Compressed-Air Energy Storage



Kraftwerk Huntorf (Germany), 1978:

320 MW / 640 MWh

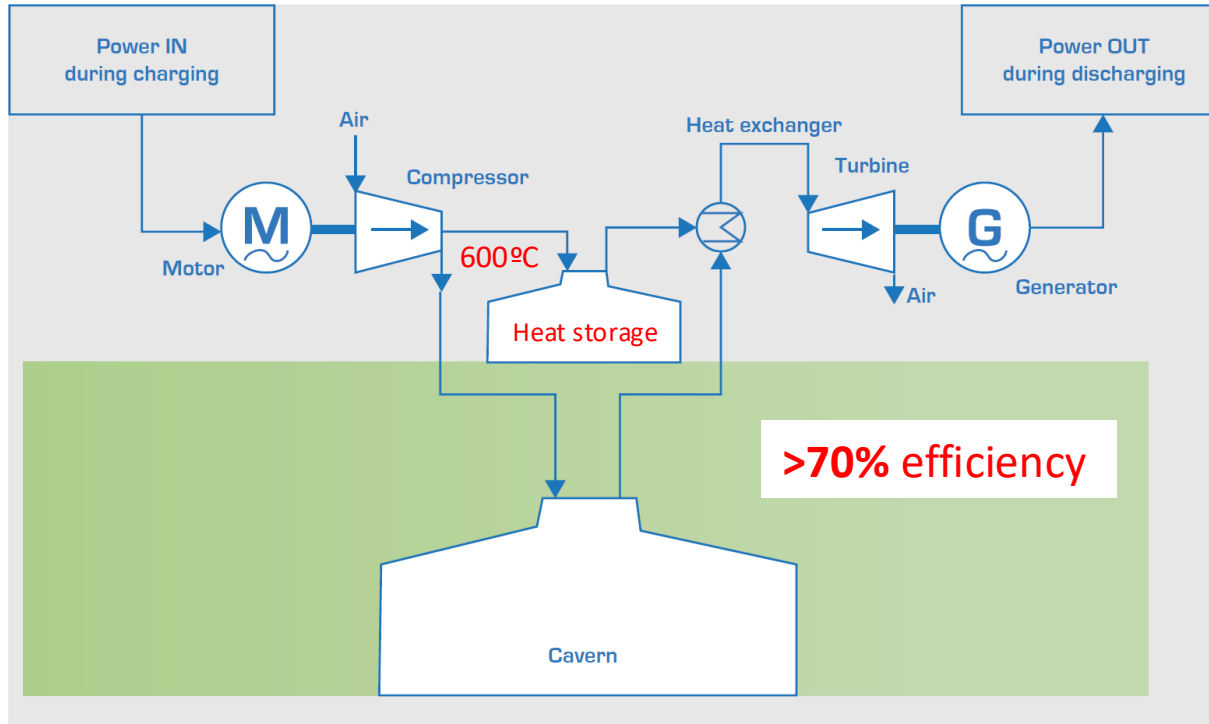
70 bar, 300,000 m³

McIntosh (US), 1991:

110 MW / 2.86 GWh

ACAES

Adiabatic Compressed-Air Energy Storage



ADELE Project (Germany): 300 MW, 1000 MWh (2013? Discontinued)

ACAES

Largest ACAES plant: **Shandong Province (China)**



300 MW, **72%** efficiency, 6 hours (**1.8 GWh**), US\$ **208 M**

Gravitational storage

Energy Vault



Modular system:
2- 5 MW, 10-35 MWh

~ 40-story building



25 MW - 100 MWh
+35 years life, ~80% efficiency
Rudong (Shanghai)

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Further BESS improvements driven by EVs

- Battery energy densities increasing: 300 Wh/kg
- Alternative chemistries:
 - LFP cathodes (no critical metals): <https://www.evliithium.com/LiFePO4-Battery/>
 - Silicon anodes: <https://alltechmagazine.com/silicon-anode-batteries>
 - Cell design (Tesla 4680): <https://www.evliithium.com/Blog/4680-battery-power-innovation.html>
 - Solid-state Li-ion: <https://spectrum.ieee.org/solid-state-battery-production-challenges>
 - Sodium-ion (CATL): <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/materials-science/sodium-ion-battery>
 - Lithium-sulfur: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/lithium-sulfur-batteries>
- Higher investment rates: from <200 GWh (2019) to over >1,200 GWh (2024)
- More ambitious Governments' targets & subsidies

Suggested reading: Frith, J.T., Lacey, M.J. & Ulissi, U.

A non-academic perspective on the future of lithium-based batteries.

Nat Commun **14**, 420 (2023), <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-023-35933-2>

6-hour BESS will become commonplace



Quillagua (Chile)

220 MW PV

200 MW BESS

1.2 GWh (**6.2h**)

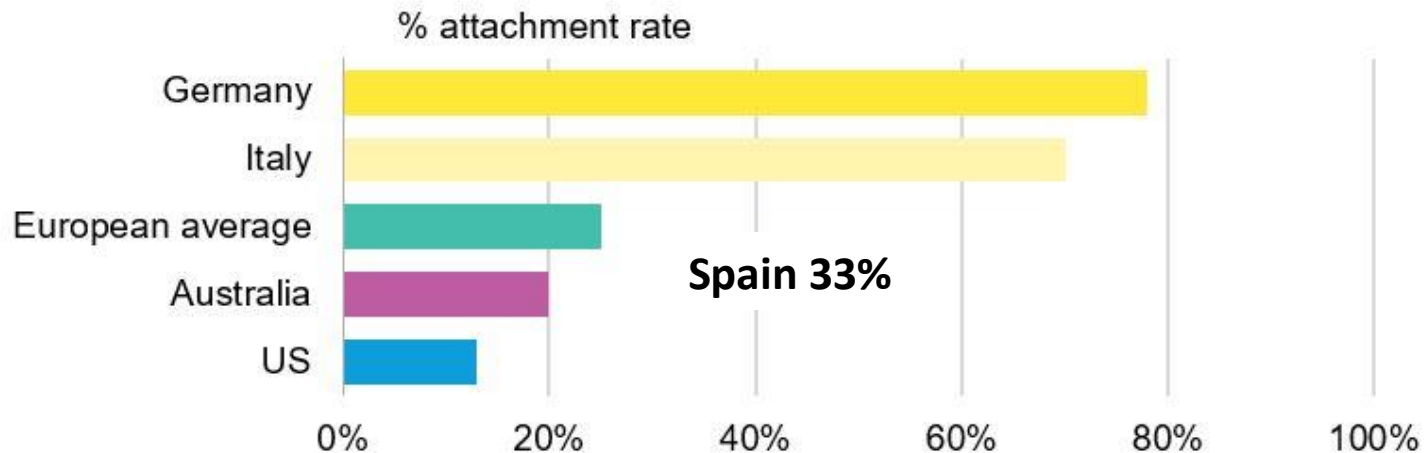
Distributed BESS: Germany showing the way

6 GW of home batteries (1,000,000 systems 6/2023)

Same capacity as pumped hydro

<https://www.bves.de/en/energy-storage/households/>

Figure 2: Share of residential solar installations with battery storage in 2023, selected markets

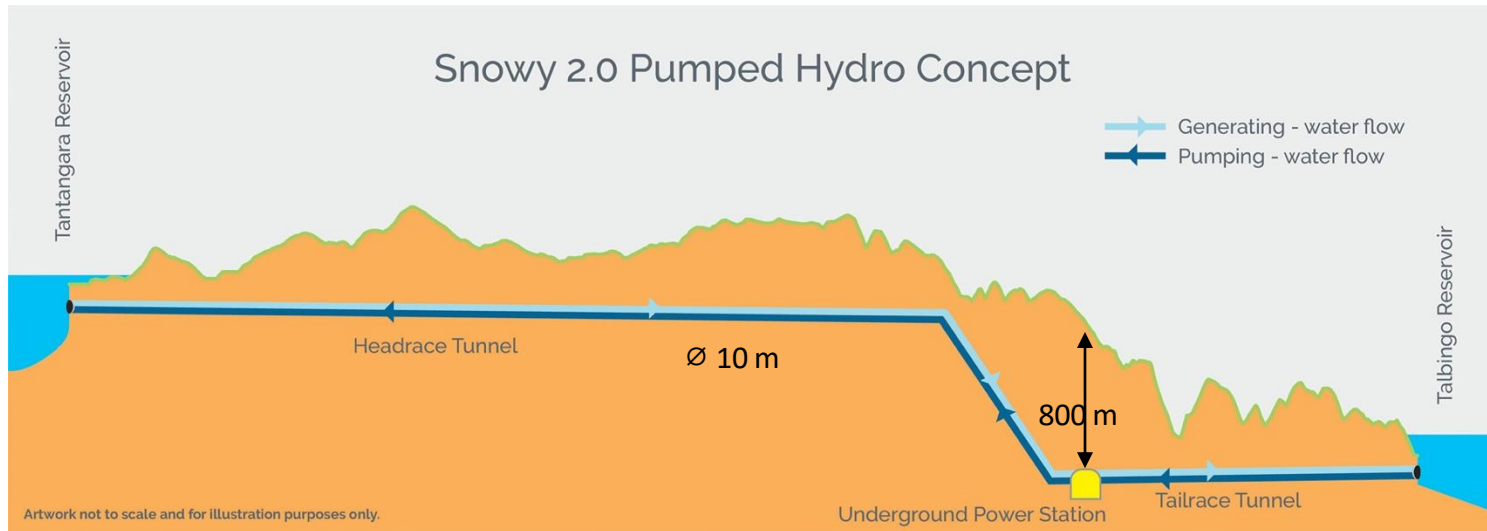


Source: BloombergNEF, LBL, Sunwiz, SolarPowerEurope, Otovo, ANIE, Enphase. Note:

Hydro pumped storage

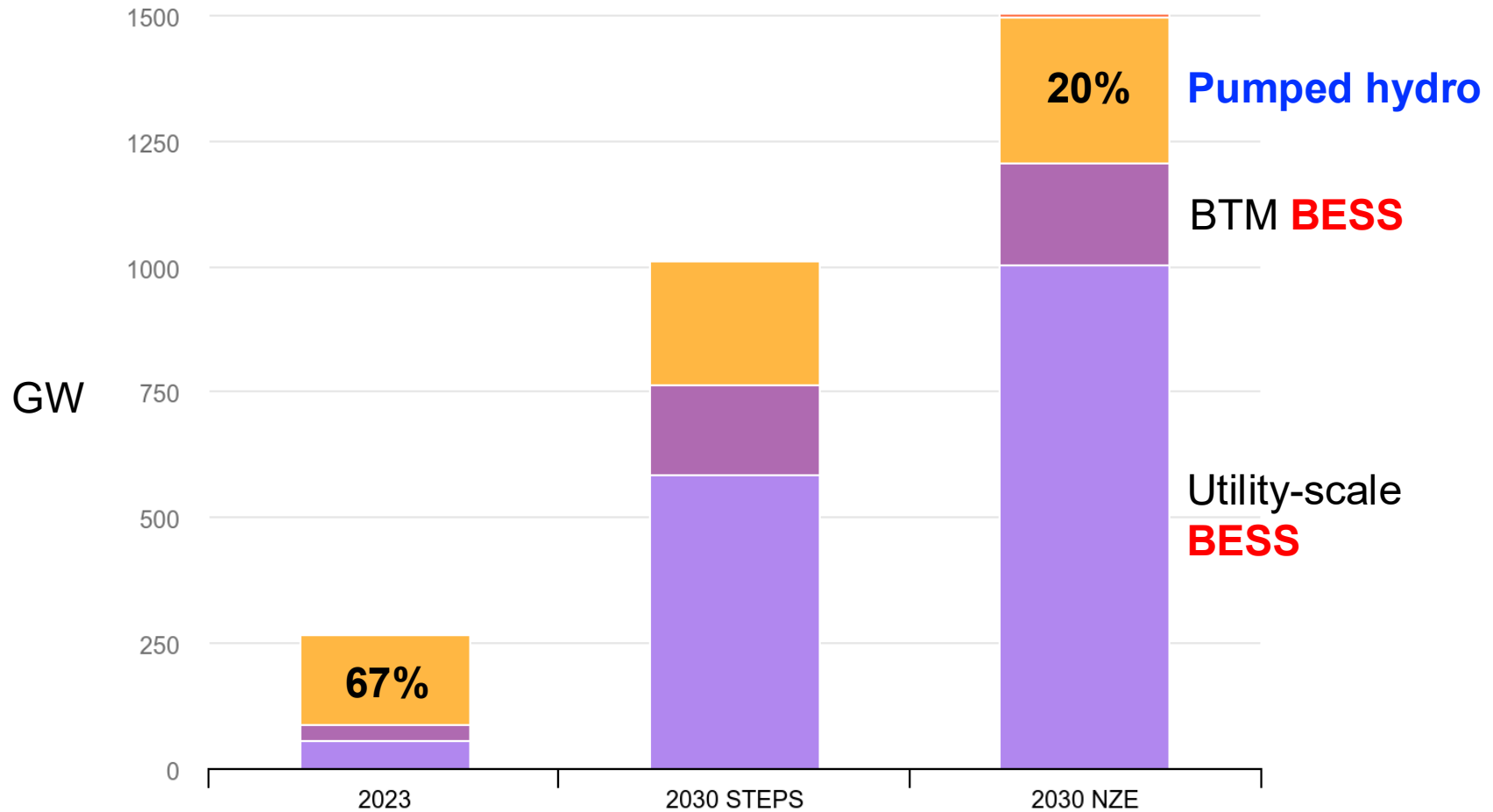
Snowy 2.0 Project (Australia): 2 GW, 350 GWh (175h)

- Upgrade of two existing hydro stations (27 km tunnels)
- Six generators (Francis turbines)
- To be commissioned by 2025 (8 years): 2,500-3,000 M€ (**12,000 M€, 2029!**)



Machine hall: 240x30x50 m
Transformer hall: 200x20x50m

Global cumulative storage capacity



Source: <https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/charts/global-installed-energy-storage-capacity-by-scenario-2023-and-2030>

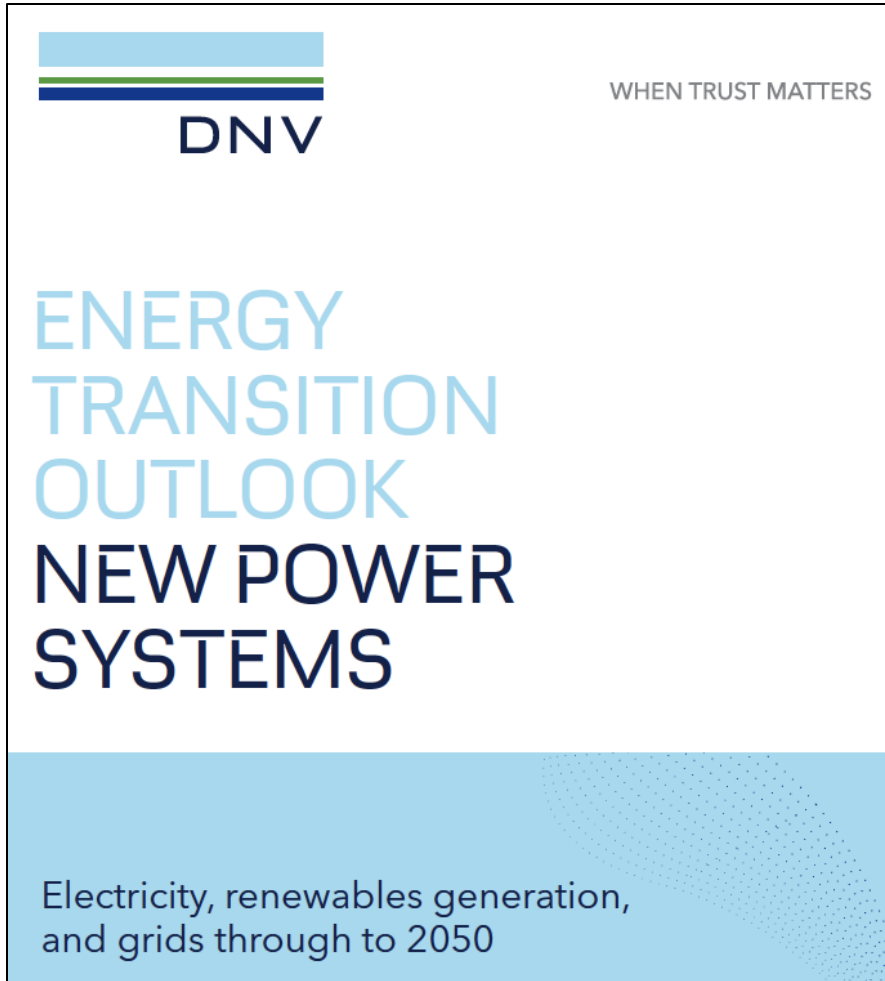
Suggested reading

EMBER

EU battery storage is ready for its moment in the sun

1. EU countries could **save €9bn in gas costs** by capturing excess wind and solar
2. Solar surpasses **80% of demand at peak hours** in 9 countries (8/2023 – 7/2024)
3. Germany could have avoided up to **€2.5mn fuel costs** in June alone with 2 GW (+20%) additional battery storage

Suggested reading



CONTENTS

- 1 Electricity demand and supply**
- 2 Policy and affordability**
- 3 Digitalization and AI**
- 4 Grids**
- 5 Flexibility and storage**
- 6 Policy, flexibility, and affordability**

https://osloenergyforum.no/app/uploads/2024/06/DNV_ETO_New_Power_Systems_2024.pdf



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