

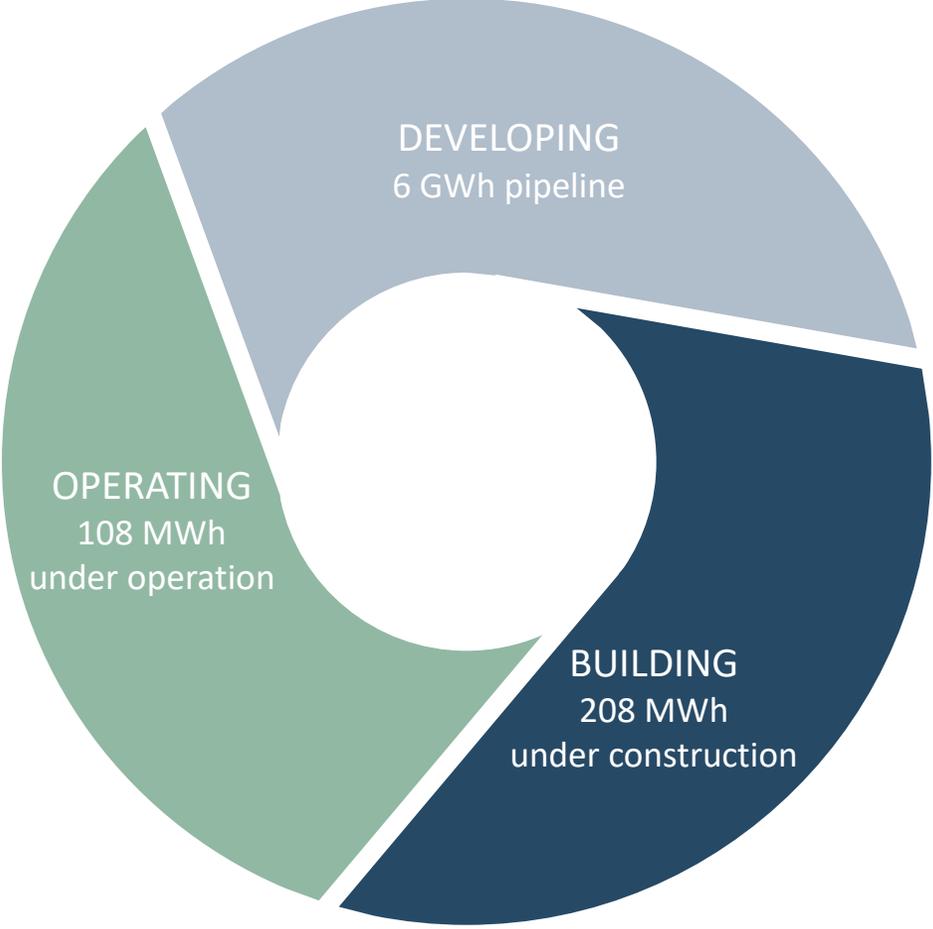


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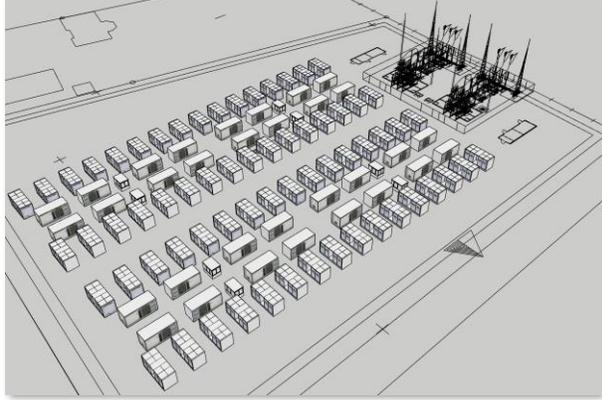
Acceptance for large-scale battery storage

Stabilizing the local grid

Focus on large-scale battery storage systems since 2021



1



2



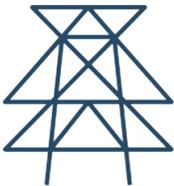
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Acceptance for large-scale storage

How should we build and operate batteries to facilitate project development?

Stakeholders and their motivation



TSO

- Frequency regulation
- Grid stabilization
- Ancillary services



INVESTORS

- High-risk high-chance investment
- Hedging renewable portfolio



LOCAL COMMUNITIES

- Low environmental impact
- Local tax payments



LOCAL GRID OPERATORS

?

Decreasing acceptance

Local grid operators are increasingly reluctant

Too many grid access requests

Bad experiences with (some) existing storage systems



- Der geplante Betrieb des Speicher [REDACTED] mit einer Speicherleistung von [REDACTED] ist je nach aktueller Belastungssituation [REDACTED] Netz zulässig oder nur bedingt zulässig oder teils auch unzulässig. Diese Einschränkungen betreffen sowohl den Betrieb beim Leistungsbezug als auch bei Leistungseinspeisung, da die hohen Einspeiseleistungen aus EE-Anlagen im Netzbereich vorrangig aufzunehmen sind.

Eine zeitreihenbasierte Leistungsflussrechnung wurde nicht durchgeführt, u. a. da das Betriebsverhalten des Speichers unbekannt ist.

- Die Bereitstellung von Leistungen zur Primär- und Sekundärregelung ist ebenfalls nur mit Einschränkungen, die durch die Aufnahme von EE-Einspeiseleistungen im Netzbereich bedingt werden, möglich.

Grid access partially restricted

Renewable feed-in priority

Operational behavior unknown

Balancing energy restricted by local RES generation

Excerpt from a grid connection commitment

Storage & Redispatch

Storage redispatch is more complicated than “standard” renewables:

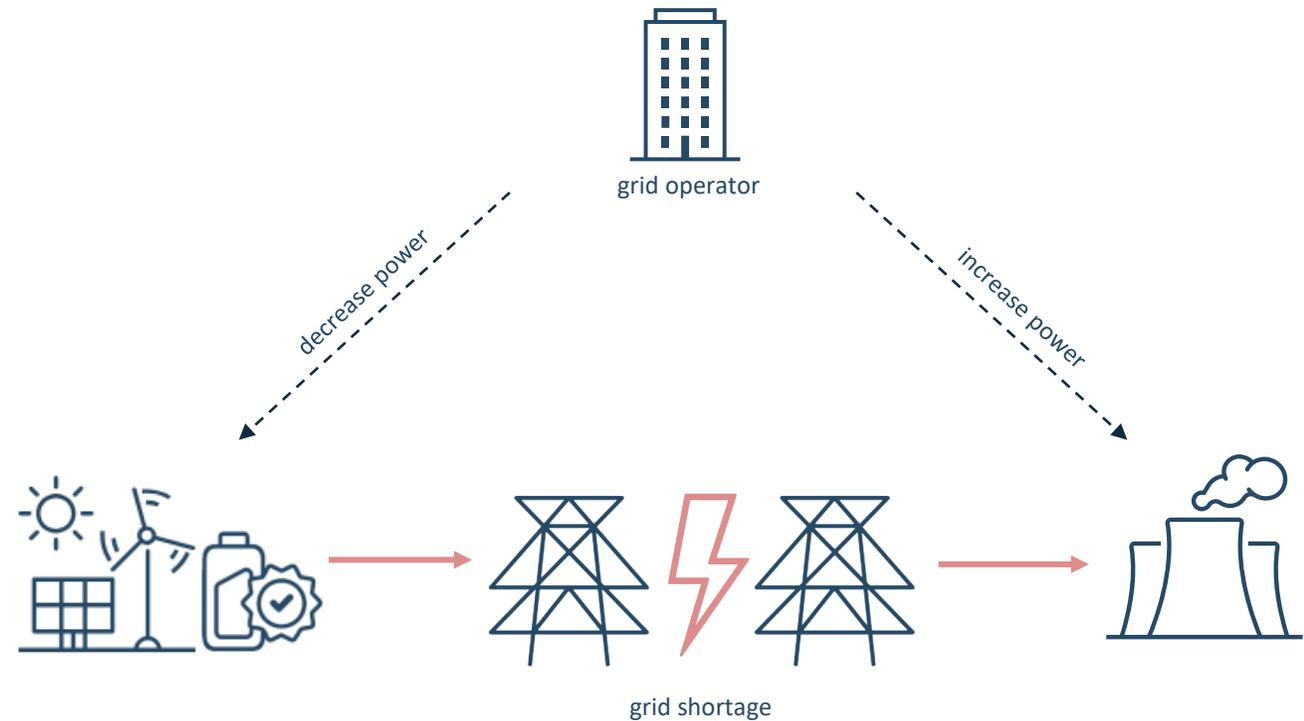
renewable feed-in priority

FCR blocks assets for redispatch

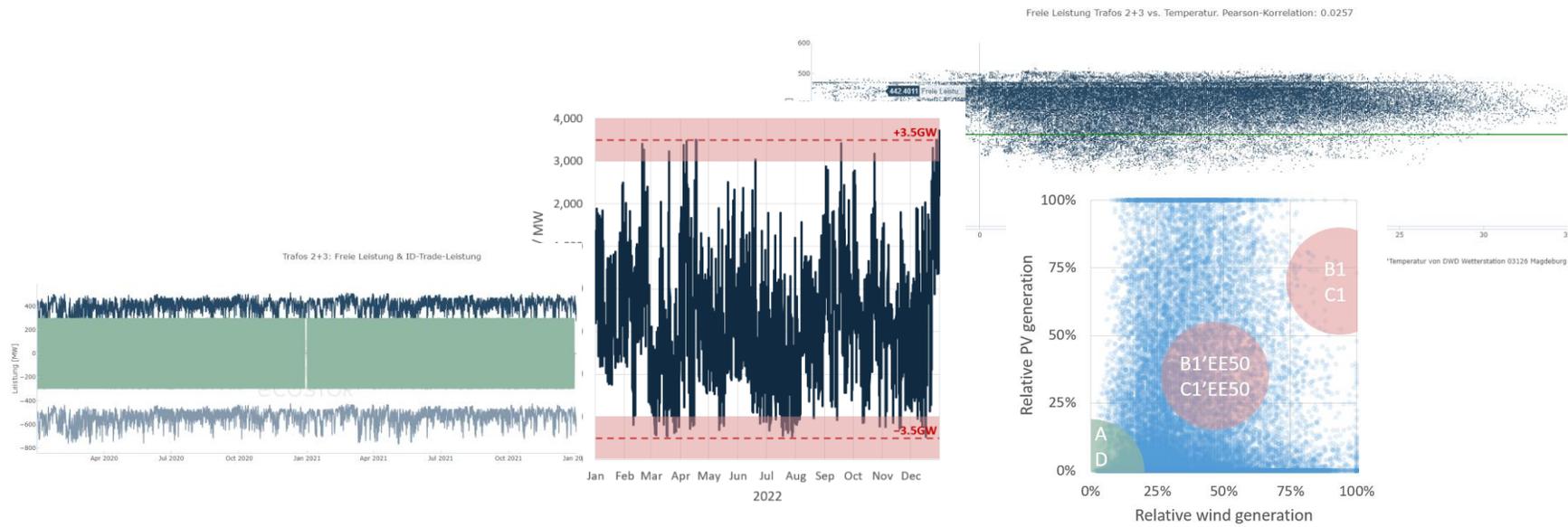
lost revenues only for DA trades

no existing regulation

only individual agreements



Analyze local grid situation



-> Need for redispatch mostly << 10 %

Integration of renewables

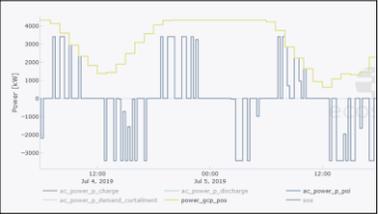
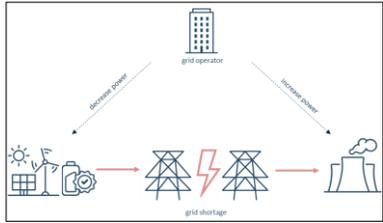
Solar PV generation and ID trading are mostly negatively correlated



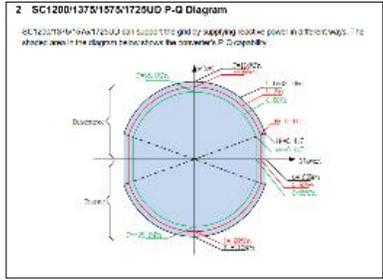
Colocation PV & storage - storage power profile (ID) vs. available power at grid access point

How can we build and operate batteries to support the local grid?

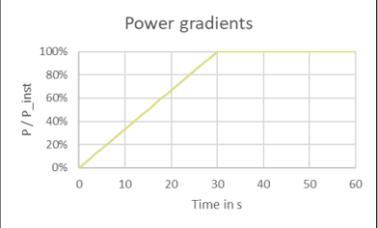
Very flexible redispatch



Integration of renewables



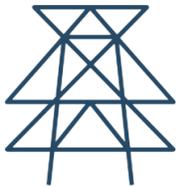
Stepless adjustable reactive power control



Tolerable power gradients

How should we build and operate batteries to facilitate project development?

Stakeholders and their motivation



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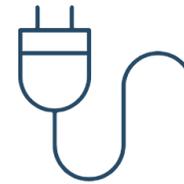
INVESTORS

- High-risk high-chance investment
- Hedging renewable portfolio



LOCAL COMMUNITIES

- Low environmental impact
- Local tax payments



LOCAL GRID OPERATORS

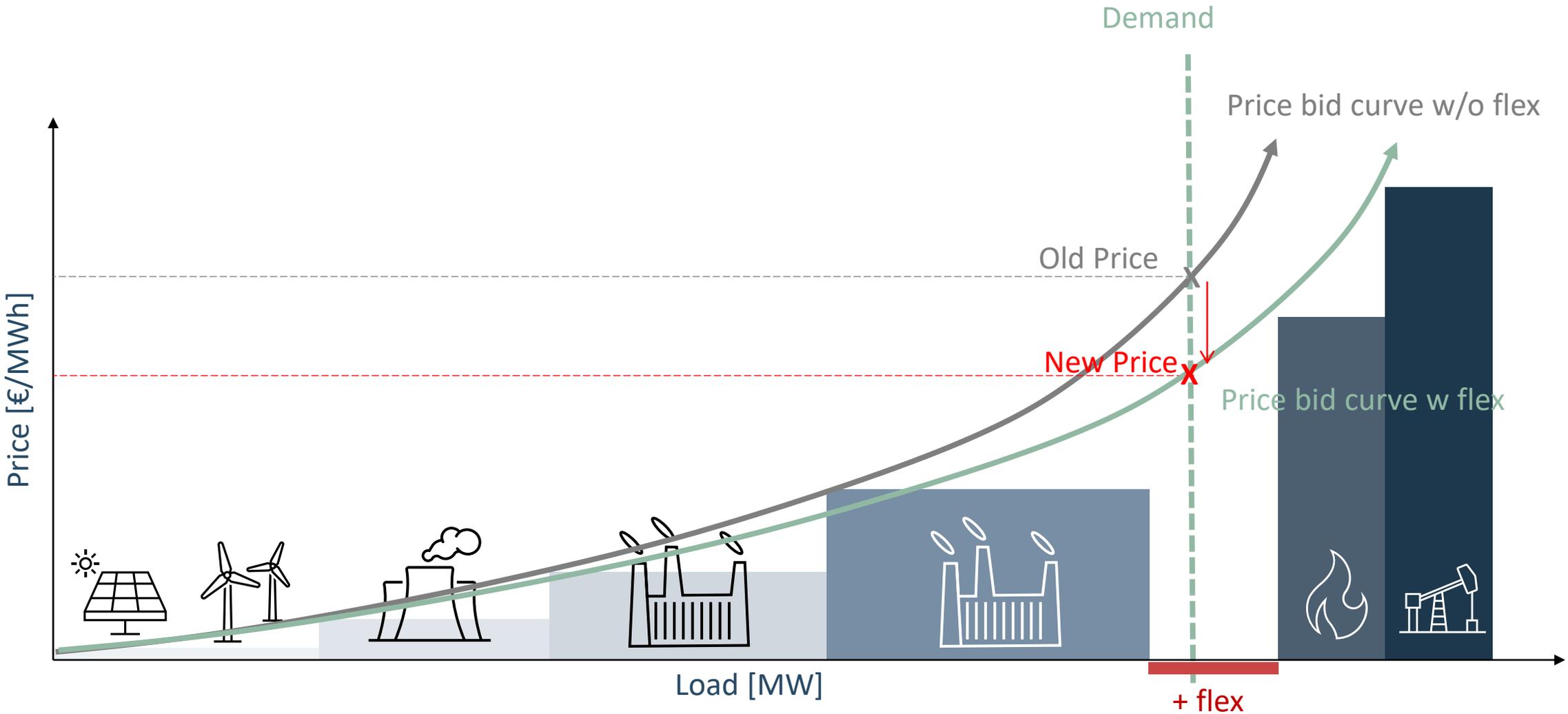
- Integration of renewables
- Local grid stabilization



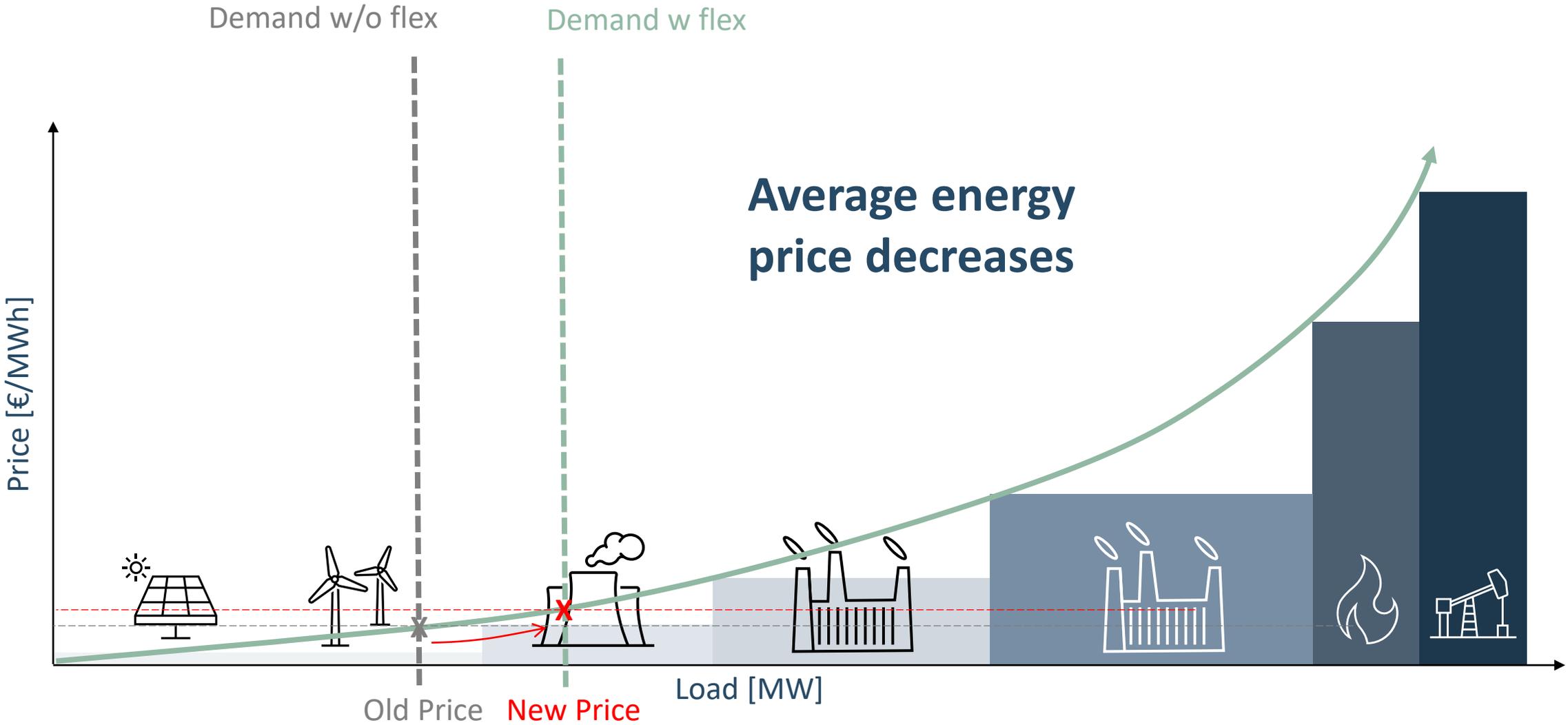
REGULATION

- ?
- No grid fee exemption after '26 §118 EnWG (6) 1

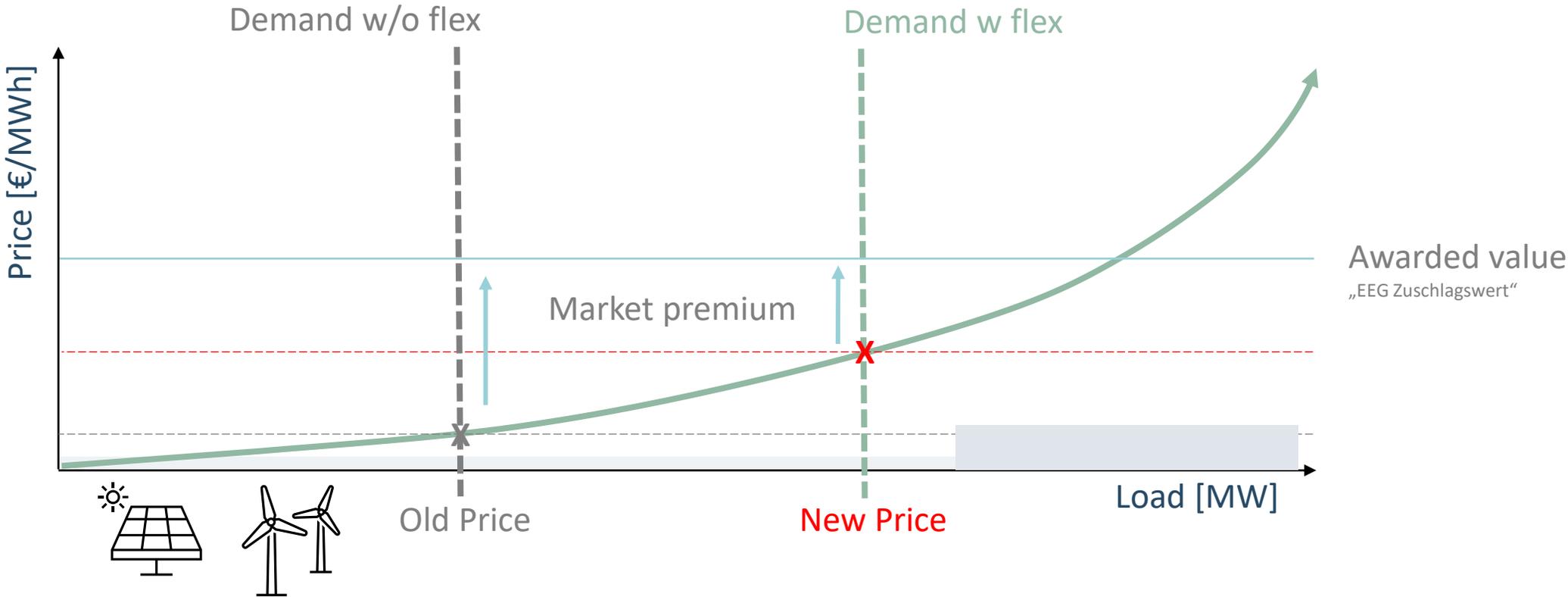
Merit Order - low renewable generation



Merit Order - high renewable generation



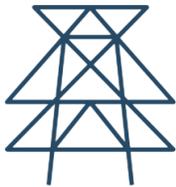
Merit Order - capture price



Capture price increases -> tax-financed market premium decreases

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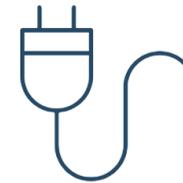
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LOCAL GRID OPERATORS

- Integration of renewables
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REGULATION

- Reduction of average energy prices
- Reduction of tax-financed market premium



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Stabilizing the local grid

Created by

ECO STOR GmbH

Johanna Jungbauer

E: JJ@eco-stor.com

P. +49 1511 5964126

A: Sonnenallee 1, 85551 Kirchheim bei München

Thank you!