

Recent Developments of PV Power Systems with Storage in the U.S.

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Dr. Miriam Lev-On
Dr. Perry Lev-On

Quick Facts

- ▮ Solar + storage has a symbiotic relationship,
- ▮ Wide-scale adoption of solar will lead to the wide-scale adoption of storage,
- ▮ Solar companies view storage as a business growth opportunity.



Key Drivers for PV + Storage

- ▮ Rapid growth of utility-scale photovoltaic (PV) deployment
- ▮ Declining costs of energy storage technologies
- ▮ Mitigation of PV value loss by providing a technical solution to the mismatch between PV output and customer load
- ▮ Provide dispatchable energy (i.e., energy on demand) and reliable capacity (i.e., grid stability)





Advantages of PV + Storage

- ▮ Co-locating the PV and storage subsystems leads to cost savings for,
 - ✓ Site preparation,
 - ✓ Land acquisition,
 - ✓ Permitting,
 - ✓ Interconnection,
 - ✓ Installation labor,
 - ✓ Hardware (via sharing of hardware such as switchgears, transformers, and controls).

- ▮ In most US states, the long-term success of the solar industry and its ability to scale beyond about 20% of total electricity generation depends on the cost-effective integration of storage





NREL Benchmarking Study on PV + Storage

- ▮ 2018 NREL Study focuses on U.S. utility-scale applications
- ▮ Consists of bottom-up modeling to benchmark the installed costs of various application of lithium-ion storage:
 - ✓ Storage connected to the grid only and
 - ✓ PV-plus-storage (with storage connected to PV and the grid)

Source: NREL, 2018 U.S. Utility-Scale Photovoltaics Plus-Energy Storage System Costs Benchmark





Stand Alone Li-Ion Energy Storage

- ▮ Figure ES-1 exhibits modeled costs of standalone lithium-ion energy storage systems
 - ✓ Installed capacity of 60 MW
 - ✓ Provide electricity for several different durations
- ▮ System costs vary from
 - ✓ \$380/kWh (4-hour duration system) – to -
 - ✓ \$895/kWh (0.5-hour duration system).
- ▮ The battery cost accounts for
 - ✓ 55% of total system cost in the 4-hour system,
 - ✓ 23% in the 0.5-hour system.
- ▮ Non-battery costs increase in proportion as duration declines



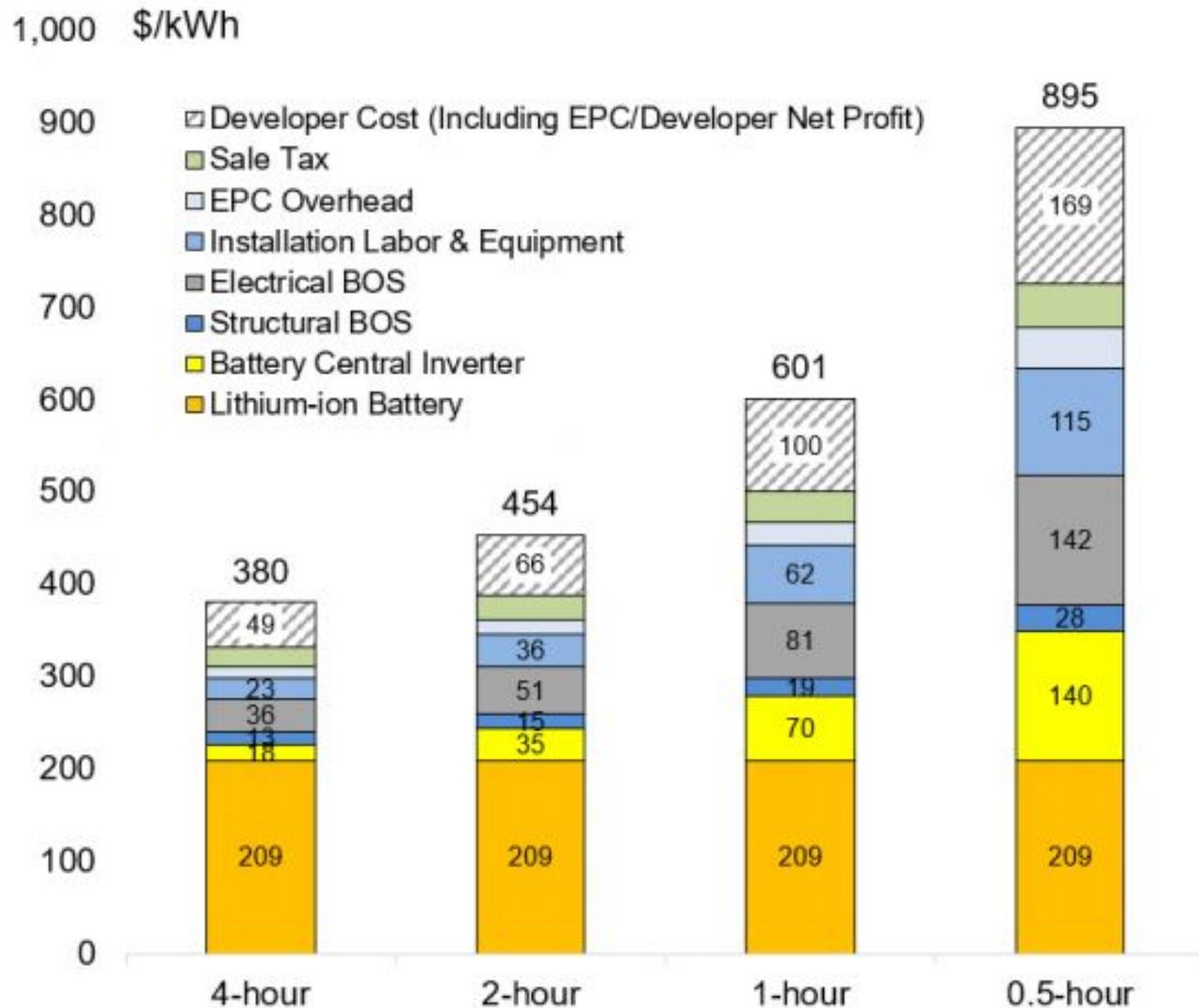


Figure ES-1. 2018 U.S. utility-scale lithium-ion standalone storage costs for durations of 0.5–4 hours (60 MW_{DC})

Source: NREL, 2018 U.S. Utility-Scale Photovoltaics Plus-Energy Storage System Costs Benchmark



NREL results PV + Storage

- ▮ Figure ES-2 summarizes PV + storage results for several system types and configurations
- ▮ All systems include 100-MW PV system and a 60-MW lithium-ion battery:
 - ✓ Standalone 100-MW PV system with one-axis tracking
 - ✓ Standalone 60-MW/240-MWh, 4-hour-duration energy storage system
 - ✓ Co-located, DC-coupled PV (100 MW) plus storage (60 MW/240 MWh, 4-hour duration) system
 - ✓ Co-located, AC-coupled PV (100 MW) plus storage (60 MW/240 MWh, 4-hour duration) system
 - ✓ PV (100 MW) plus storage (60 MW/240 MWh, 4-hour duration) system with PV and storage components sited in different locations (\$202 million)



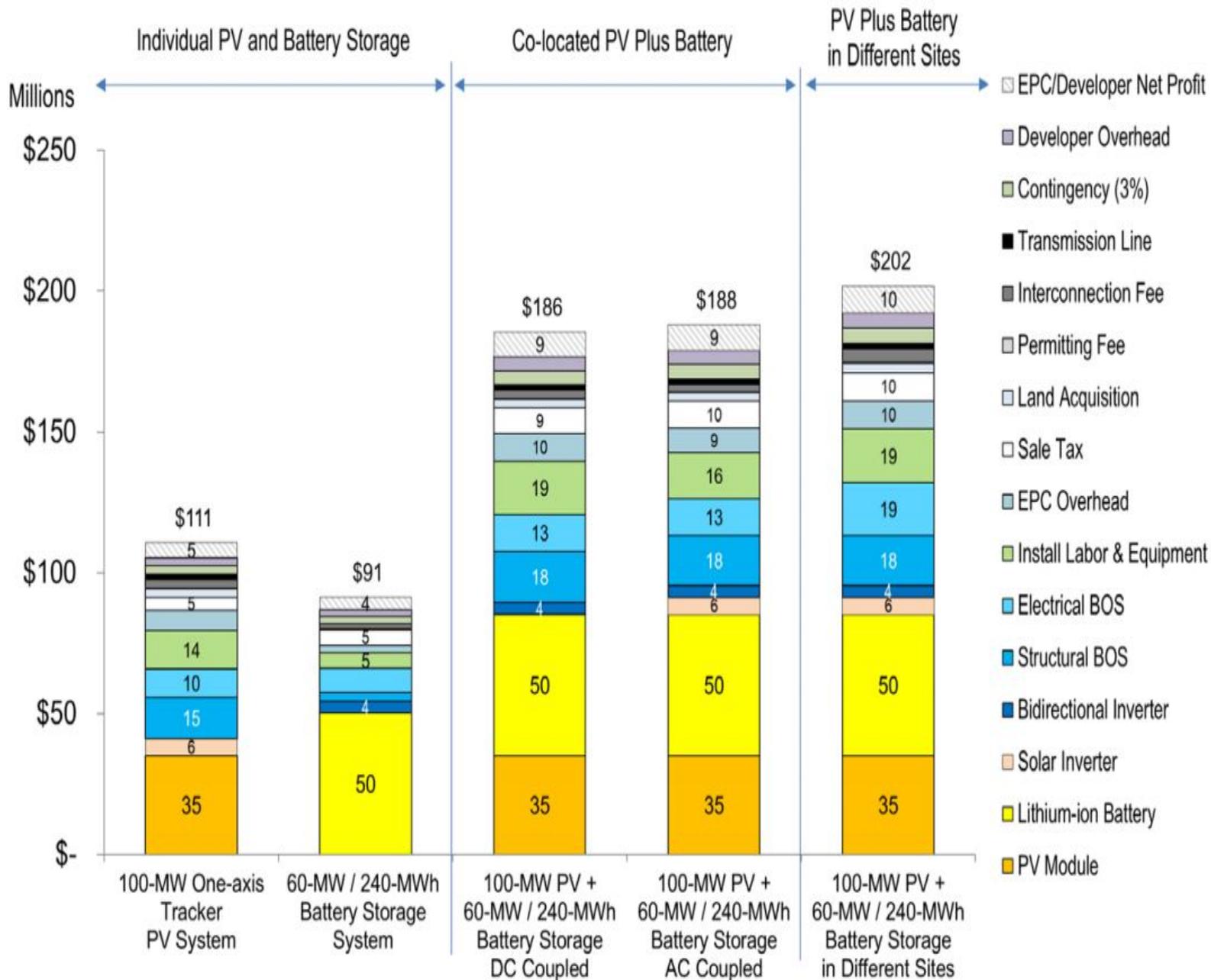


Figure ES-2. 2018 Cost benchmarks for PV-plus-storage systems (4-hour duration) in different sites and the same site (DC-coupled and AC-coupled cases)



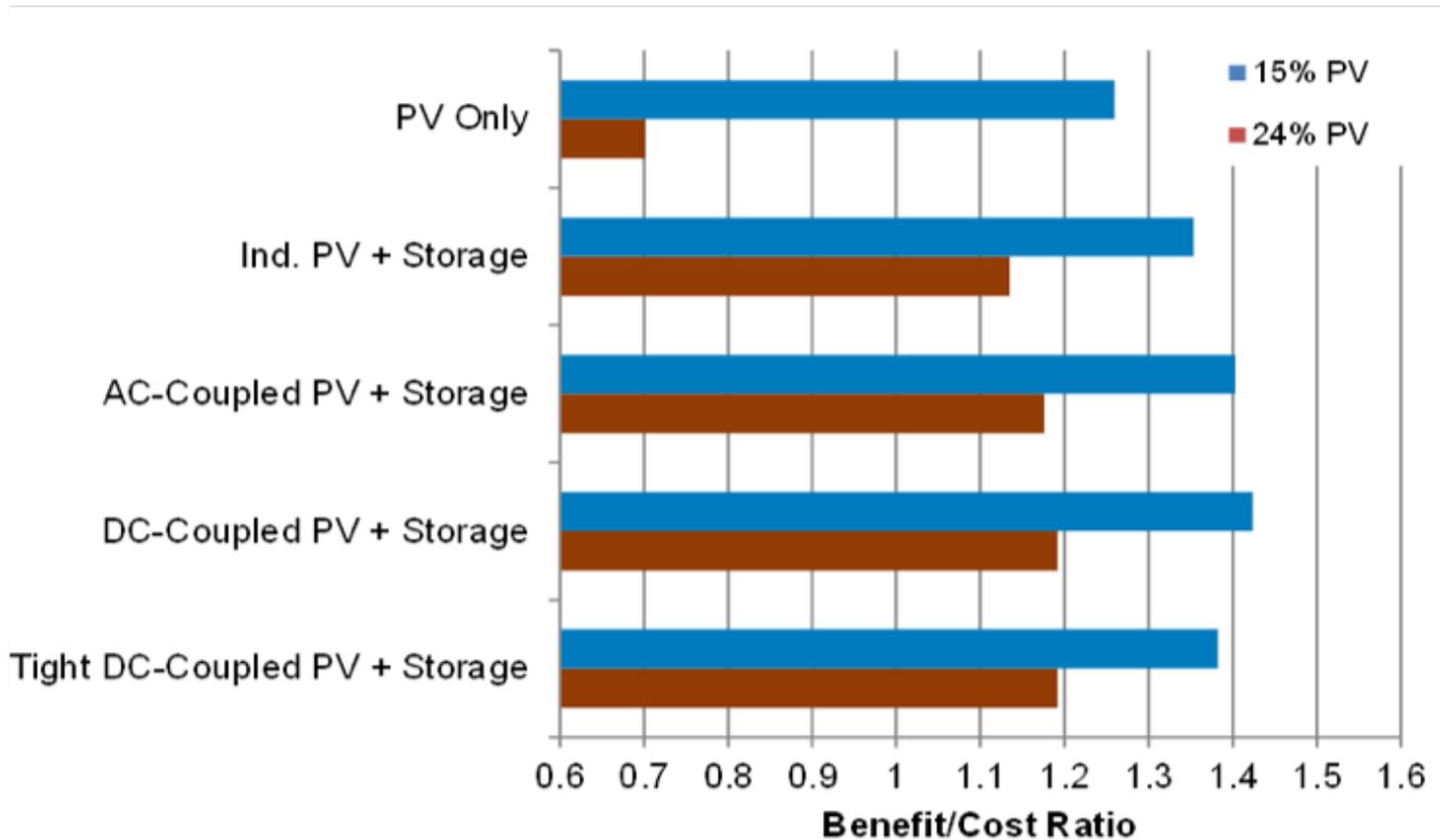
Benchmarking Results

- ▮ Cost of the co-located, DC-coupled system is 8% lower than the cost of the system with PV and storage that are on separate sites,
- ▮ Cost of the co-located, AC-coupled system is 7% lower.
- ▮ Using DC-coupling rather than AC-coupling results in a 1% lower total cost
- ▮ For an actual project, however, cost savings may not be the only factor in choosing DC or AC coupling.



Benefit/Cost Ratio

- Benefit/Cost ratio for solar and solar + storage at different levels of penetration into US grid



Source: NREL, [*Evaluating the Technical and Economic Performance of PV Plus Storage Power Plants*](#)

Considerations for Implementing PV+ Storage Systems at Federal Buildings and Campuses

- ▮ Federal agencies are using PV systems and battery storage at remote sites to offset costly diesel fuel.
- ▮ New opportunities for PV + storage to be deployed cost-effectively at grid-connected sites.
- ▮ Example installations as of August 2018:
 - ✓ Fort Carson in Colorado Springs, Colorado, was in the process of implementing a lithium-ion battery
 - ✓ National Archives in San Bruno, California, and the U.S. Geological Survey in Menlo Park, California, were installing lithium-ion batteries
 - ✓ U.S. Marine Corps Station Miramar and Fort Hunter Liggett, both in California, are installing storage

California Decision on Net Metering for PV + Storage



- ▮ On January 31, 2019, the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) modified Decision 14-05-033, which governs current Net Energy Metering (NEM) policies in California.
- ▮ The modification allows DC-coupled energy storage systems to adopt an inverter firmware modification that enables solar-plus-storage projects to become eligible for NEM.
 - ✓ Solar-plus-storage asset owners can export battery power onto the grid and receive NEM credits on all solar and storage exports,
 - ✓ Developers can increase the size of their projects in California beyond 1 MW
 - ✓ Energy storage manufacturers can now develop NEM-ready products for California and other markets





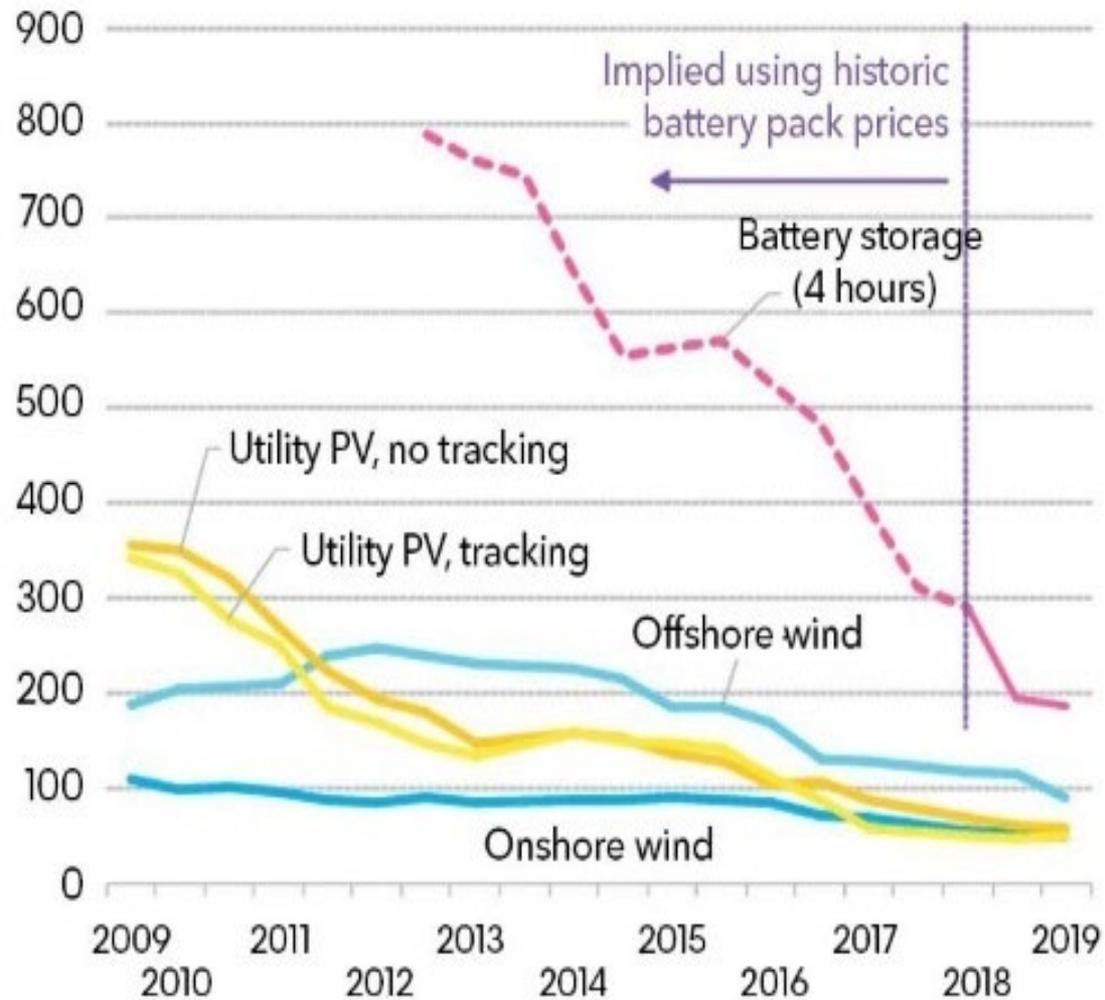
Florida utility to build world's largest solar battery

- ❏ Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) plans to build the world's largest energy storage battery with a capacity of 409 MW
- ❏ The Manatee Energy Storage Center will be operational by late 2021 and will be charged by an existing solar plant in Manatee County
- ❏ The falling costs of renewable sources and storage is prompting action by other large utilities across the US



Lithium-ion battery costs have fallen 35% since early 2018

LCOE (\$/MWh, 2018 real)



Source: Bloomberg NEF, March 26, 2019



In Summary

- ▮ PV + storage is an attractive enhancement for solar power penetration to the electricity grid
- ▮ Policies are required to enable receiving energy subsidies for the storage augmented power
- ▮ Adding storage to existing solar power plants is a business opportunity





Thank you for your attention

Dr. Miriam Lev-On

miriam@levongroup.net

Dr. Perry Lev-On

perry@levongroup.net

