

Energy Storage Solutions

Alstom Approach

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Milano

July 2nd, 2015

ALSTOM
Shaping the future

Agenda

- **Alstom approach**
- **Definition and role of Energy Storage**
- **Alstom solutions**
- **Conclusion**

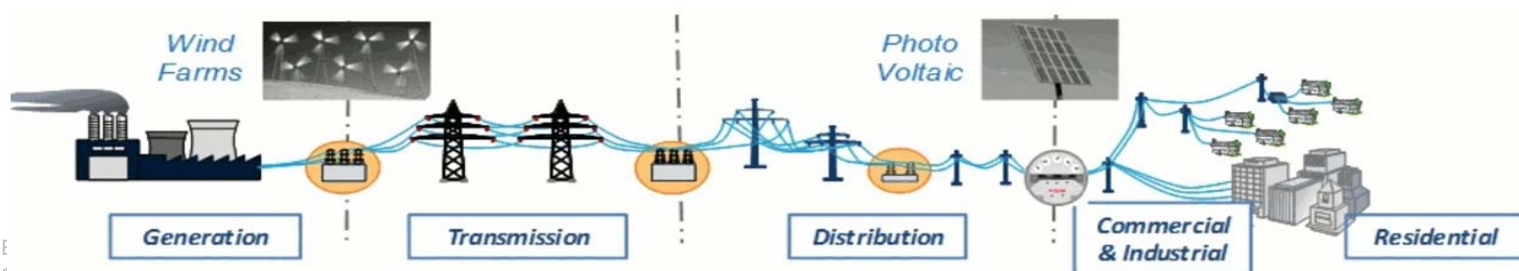
Opportunity of Energy Storage Today and Tomorrow

- **What are the current market conditions ?**

- Arbitrage
- Ancillary service (voltage, PCR, SCR)
- Renewable Plant load shifting (e.g. Feed in tariff day / night)
- Transmission investment deferral, smart grids

- **What could/should be the future opportunities?**

- Many studies, two main perspectives to assess value of Energy Storage:
 - Total system cost (ideal mix or evolution)
 - Market perspectives (merit order, arbitrage, ETS, capacity mechanism, ancillary services ... at central or distribution level)
- Policy role in the middle: guiding the energy system assuring a non distorted market
- We have a Holistic and Technology Neutral approach



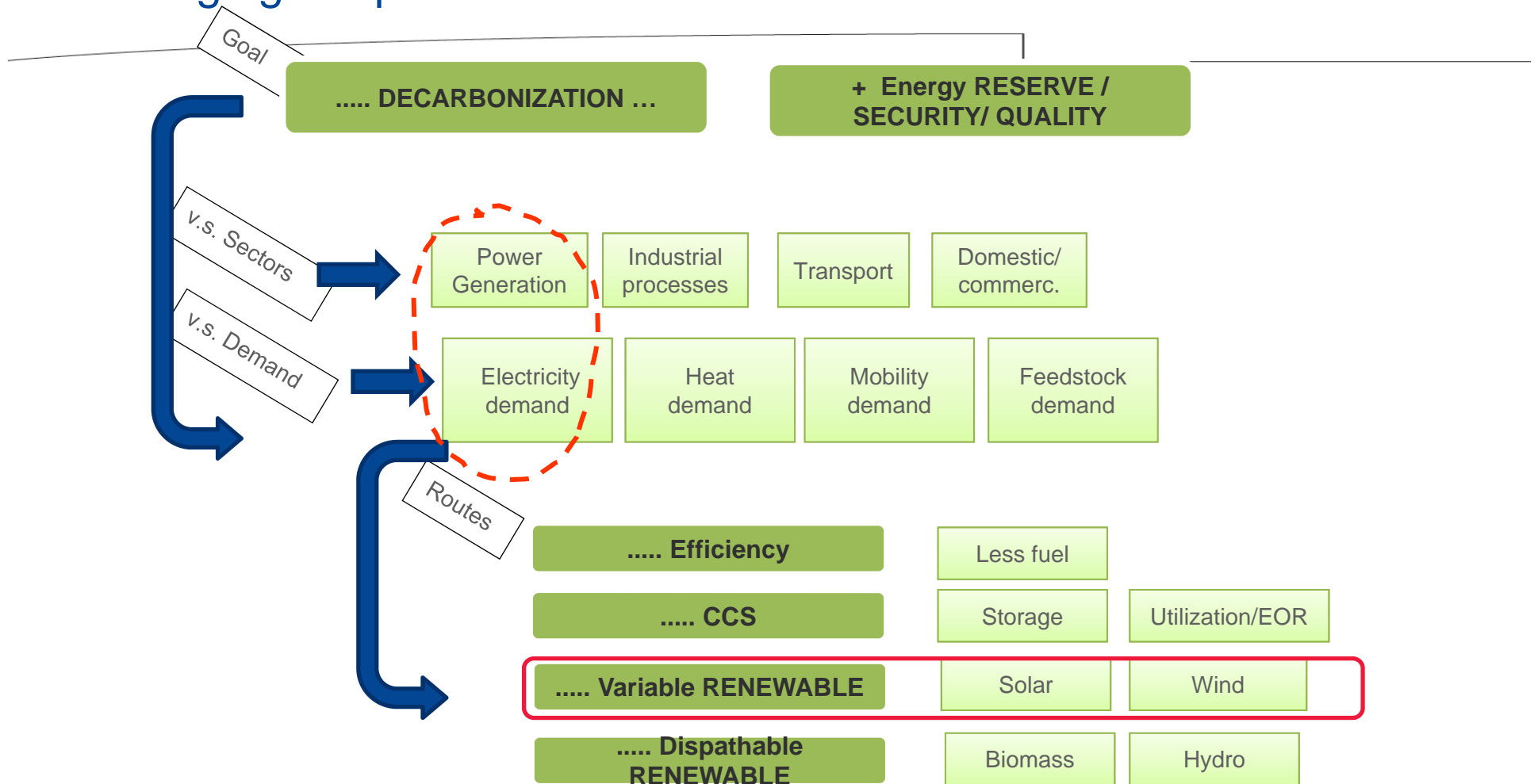
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Target: sustainable, reliable, affordable ENERGY system

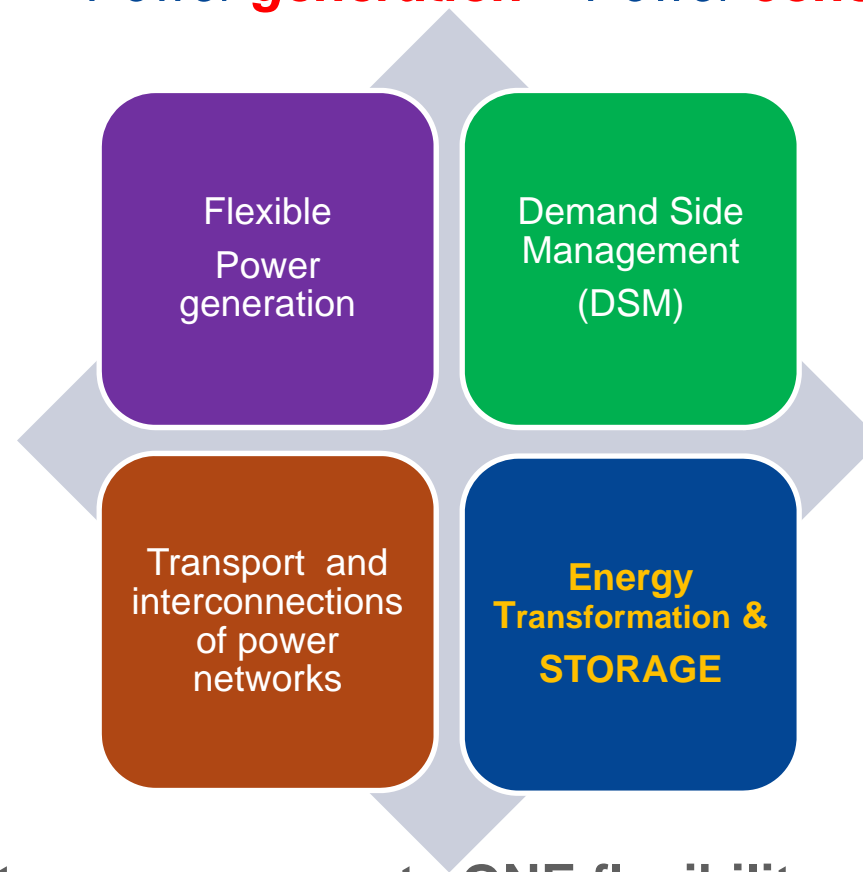
Enlarging the picture



Decarbonization relates to all sectors
Different routes within Power Generation

How to integrate variable generation

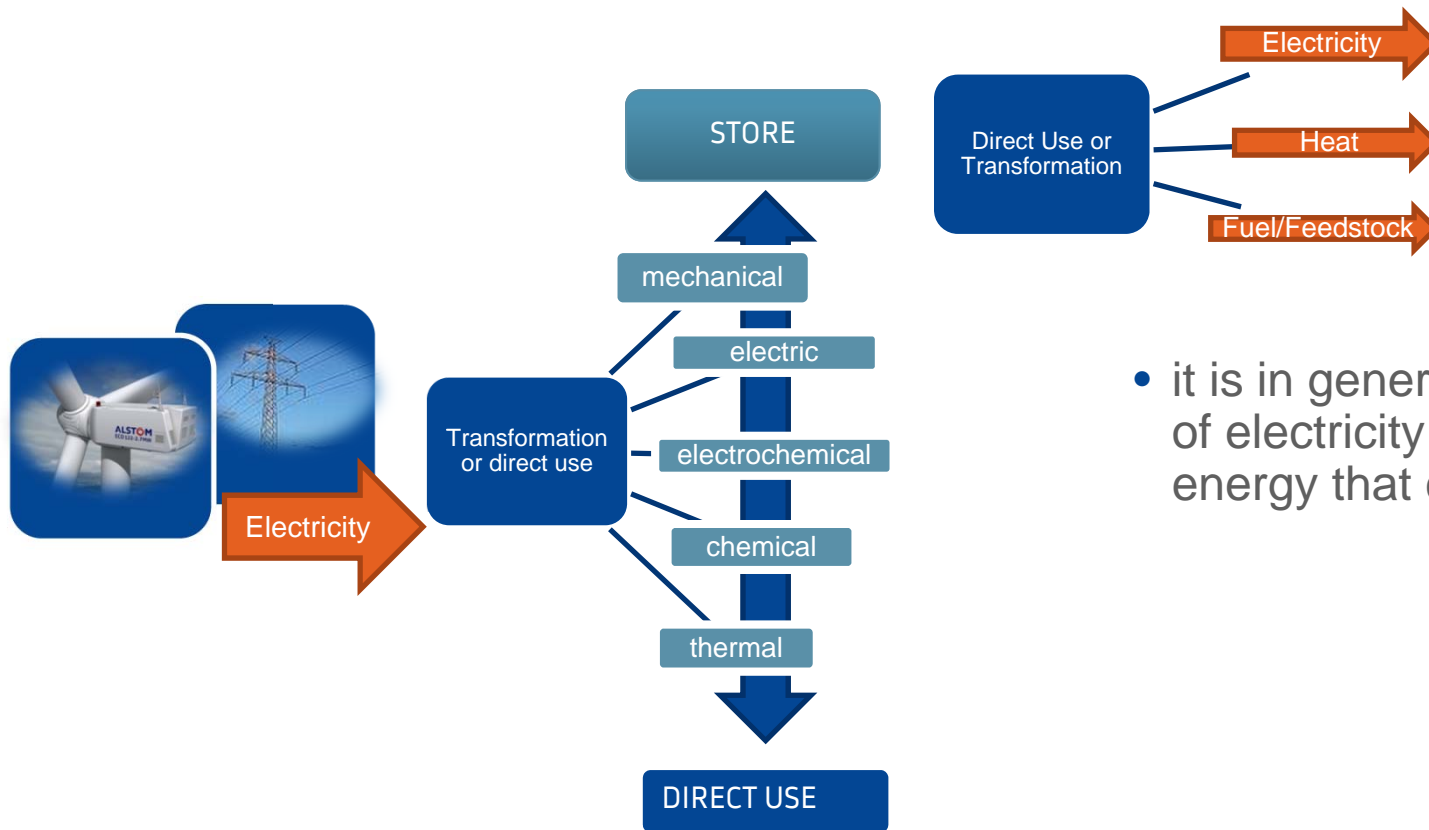
- Grid operators must offset power generation from wind and sun in a way that leads to the following, 4 pillars to integrate variable renewables
Power generation = Power consumption



Storage represents ONE flexibility option

Definition of energy storage

- Energy Storage is a temporary relocation of energy to help aligning generation and consumption, offer and demand.

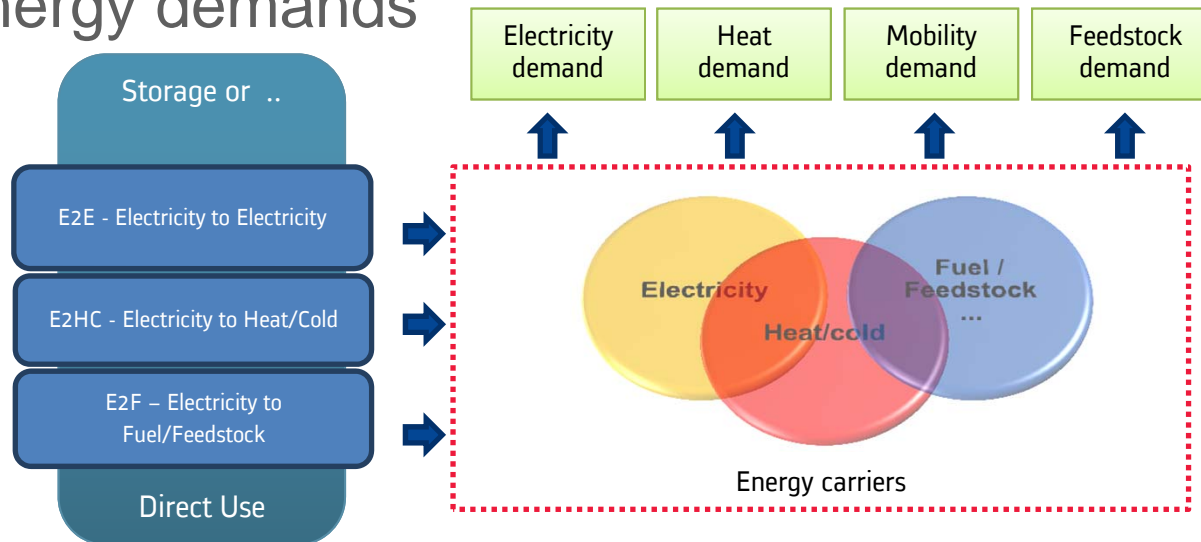


- it is in general a transformation of electricity into a form of energy that can be stored

- the new form of energy can be afterwards re transformed in electricity or in another useful energy form or directly used as it is.

Energy Transformation and energy carriers

- Energy carriers and interconnections of energy grids to feed energy demands



- Which one is the “right” technology?
- Technology neutral approach, everything should be judged according to final application in terms of ability to decarbonize in a reliable and affordable way,
- Therefore considering all aspects (e.g. four pillars)

Variable RE integration into multi energy systems a simple metrics for a first indication

how much does it cost to displace a CO2 via Variable renewable? How much does it cost to integrate Variable RE into multi energy systems?

A simple metrics for a first indication:

- Decarbonization Efficiency

→ shall be high!!

$$\frac{\text{kgCO}_2 \text{ displaced}}{\text{MWh}_{\text{RE in}}}$$

- Decarbonization cost

→ shall be low!!

$$\frac{\text{€}}{\text{t CO}_2 \text{ displaced}}$$

What is the ideal KPI for an ES application?

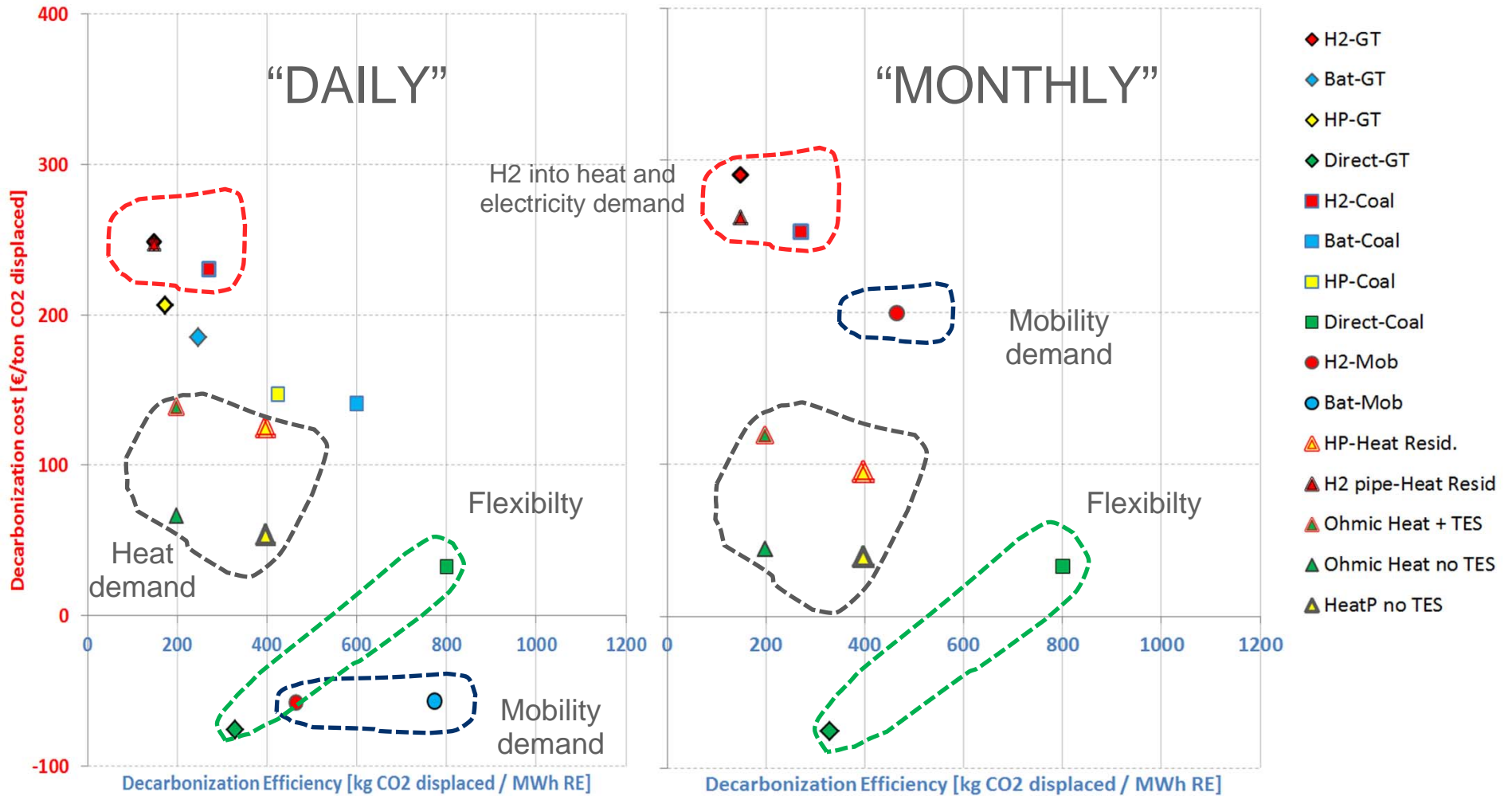
Metrics applied to few examples

- **three technologies** of Energy transformation/Storages and three energy carriers:
 - Hydrogen via electrolysis (Electricity to fuel) with storage,
 - Heat pump, Ohmic with Thermal Energy Storage TES (Electricity to Heat)
 - “battery”: representative of any Electricity-to-Electricity to electricity storage
- **utilized in different applications** for different energy demands: **electricity, mobility and heat.**
- Two form of direct utilization (e.g. without Storage) : flexibility and Direct use of Electricity into heat demand ,

| field of application | Transformation technology (storage or direct use or other mean of RE integration) | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| CCPP | H2 | ◆ H2-GT |
| | Battery | ◆ Bat-GT |
| | Heat Pump + Thermal Storage | ◆ HP-GT |
| | Direct use – “Flexibility” | ◆ Direct-GT |
| Coal | H2 storage | ■ H2-Coal |
| | Battery | ■ Bat-Coal |
| | Heat Pump + Thermal Storage | ■ HP-Coal |
| | Direct use – “Flexibility” | ■ Direct-Coal |
| Electric vehicle | H2 storage | ● H2-Mob |
| | Battery | ● Bat-Mob |
| HEAT | Heat Pump & LT TES Storage | ▲ HP-Heat Resid. |
| | H2 storage | ▲ H2 pipe-Heat Resid |
| | Ohmic Heat + TES | ▲ Ohmic Heat + TES |
| | Direct use - Ohmic Heat Without no TES | ▲ Ohmic Heat no TES |
| | Direct use - Heat Pump no TES | ▲ HeatP no TES |

Levelized Cost of Energy (electrical, thermal, mechanical) vs operating profile

Real profiles optimization show two representative operating profiles



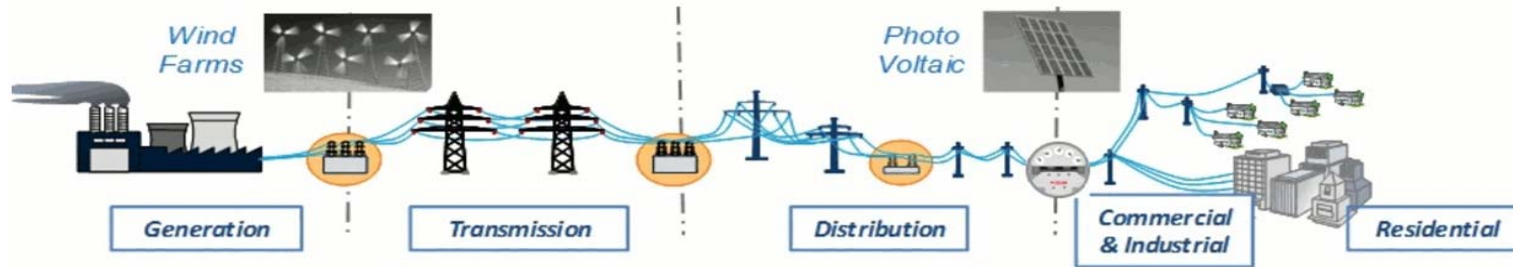
Note: Fuel saving is considered → cost can be negative

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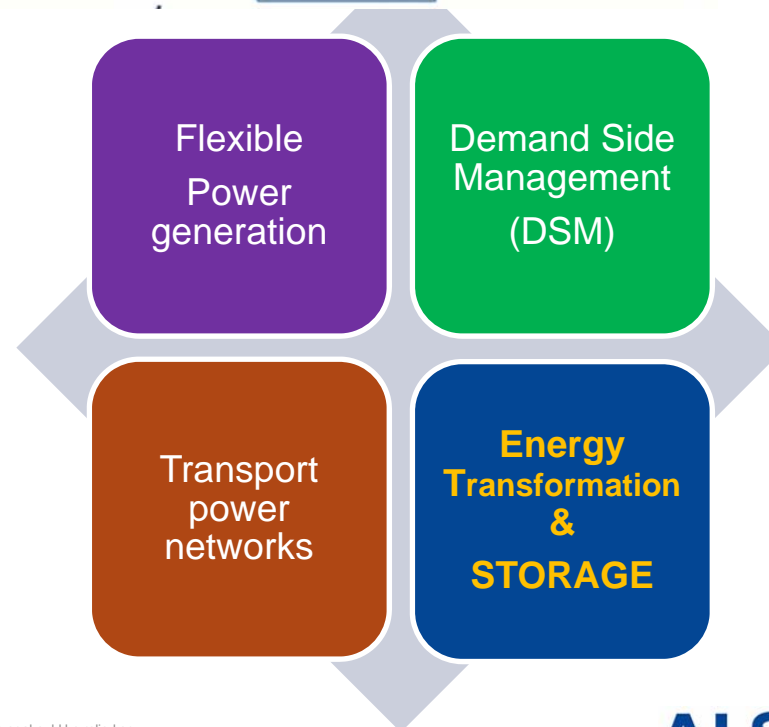
- Alstom approach
- Definition and role of Energy Storage
- **Alstom solutions**
- Conclusion

Where is the focus → wide portfolio of products commercially available or in development

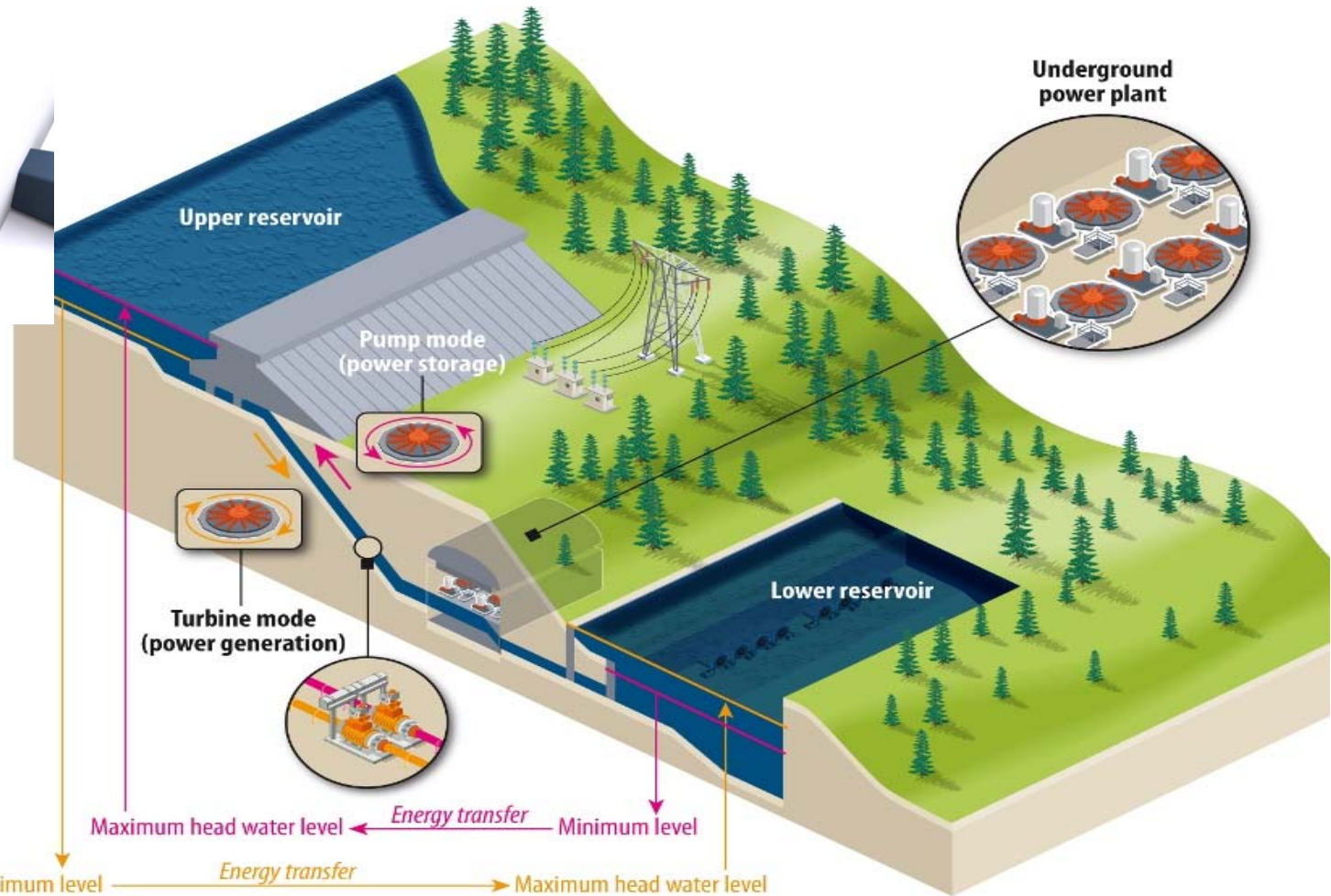
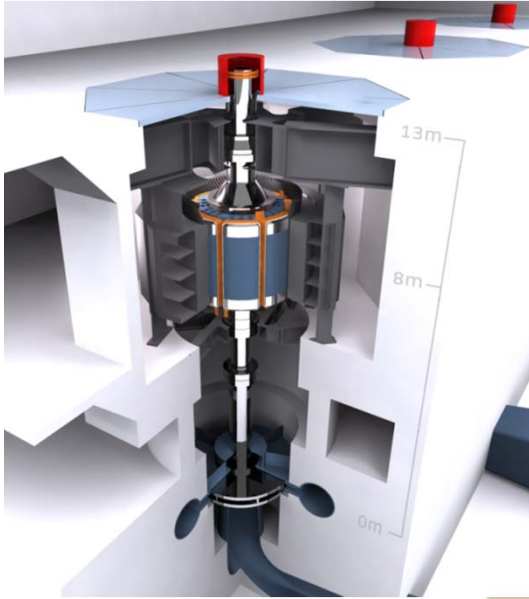
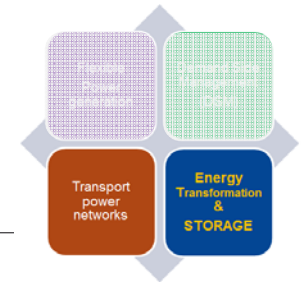
- State of the art commercial products along complete electricity value chain



- But also new solutions based on global perspective of interconnected energy systems and decarbonization routes



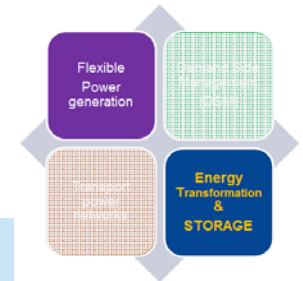
What Alstom offers Pump Hydro Storage Plant



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Maximum head water level ← Energy transfer → Minimum level
 Minimum level → Energy transfer → Maximum head water level

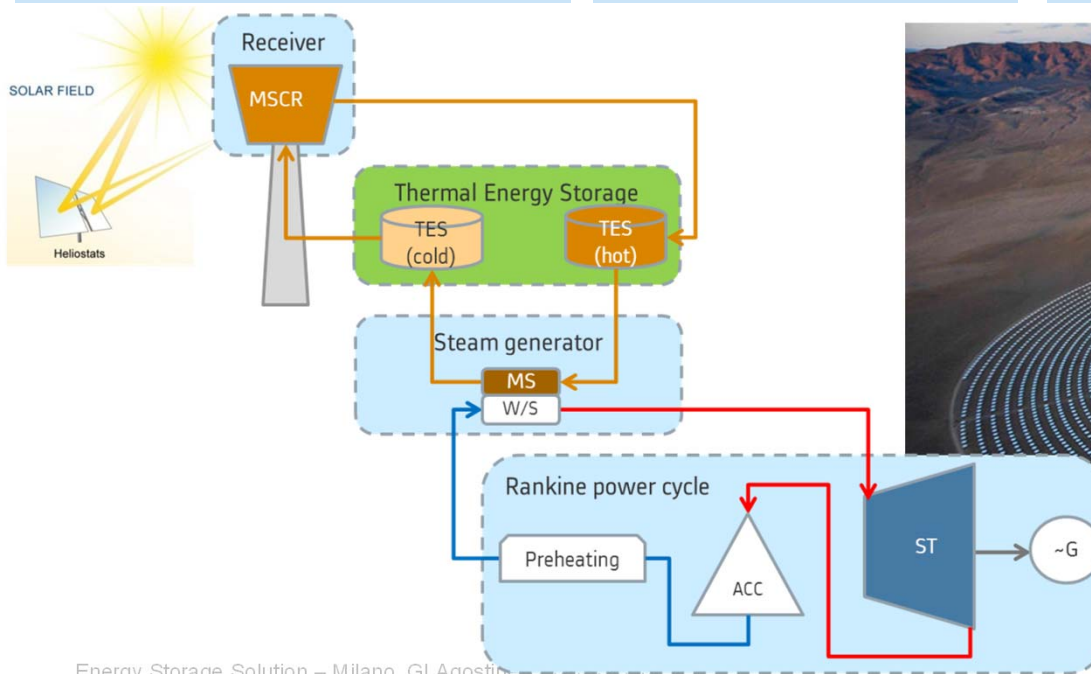
What Alstom offers CSP with storage; State-of-the-art



- Energy collection and electricity production are decoupled and separated by a buffer, the thermal energy storage system (TESS)
- To extend production hours; to produce when needed

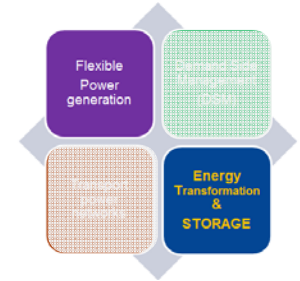
- Suitable medium for energy collection and storage is Molten Salt (60%/40% Na-/K-NO₃)
- Proof of concept in the '90s by Sandia (Solar Two)

- Base-load operation
 - No ancillary services
 - No load changes required
- Simple dispatch
 - Collect and produce – as long as it lasts
- Subsidized tariffs
 - Compensates for cost still too high
 - Compensates for baseload operation where net margins are thinnest



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Next generation CSP: Horizon 2020 – PreFlexMS



Aim of H2020 for CSP: Achieve Flexible and Predictable CSP generation – How do we get there?

1. Flexibility

➔ Molten Salts Once-Through Steam Generator (MS-OTSG)

2. Predictability

➔ Integrated Weather forecasting & Dispatch optimization

3. Demonstration

➔ 5 MWth demo at Evora MS Platform

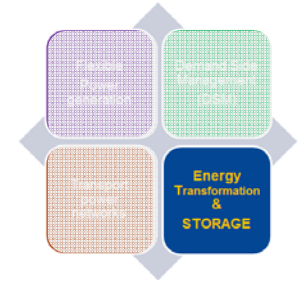


EMSP test facility (Evora, Portugal)
GPS coordinates 38°31.75' N, 8°00.30' W

PreFlexMS consortium

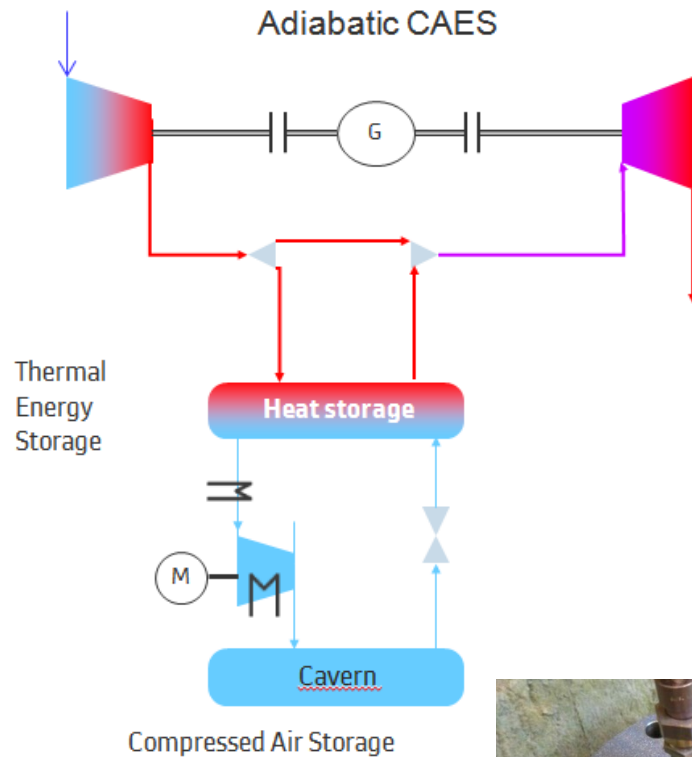
Alstom coordination – 13 partners from 8 countries – 18 M€ budget – 7 M€ demo – 3 years

What Alstom offers Adiabatic CAES, industrial Heat



Concept of 100 MW Adiabatic CAES with Thermal Energy Storage

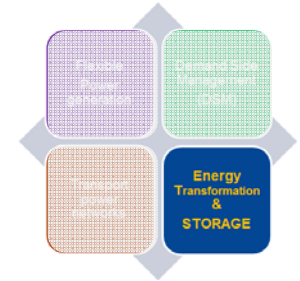
- >70% round trip efficiency
- Validation at small scale **low cost option for sand based Thermal Energy storage system for high temp range**



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Hydrogen Generation System Largest Single Stack as Turned Key System



Range of electrolyser systems based on NEXTH2 technology

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hydrogen peak output | 15-500 Nm ³ /h |
| Stack efficiency | 70% |
| Hydrogen pressure | 8-10 barg |
| Oxygen peak output | 30 Nm ³ /h |
| Oxygen pressure | 8-10 barg |
| Hydrogen Gas Purity | < 5ppm O ₂ |
| Ramp Rate | 50% /s (as % of max. capacity) |



Outside of Unit



View of the integrated system

Alstom can provide an integrated solution for standalone hydrogen production as well as for power to methane and power to chemicals.

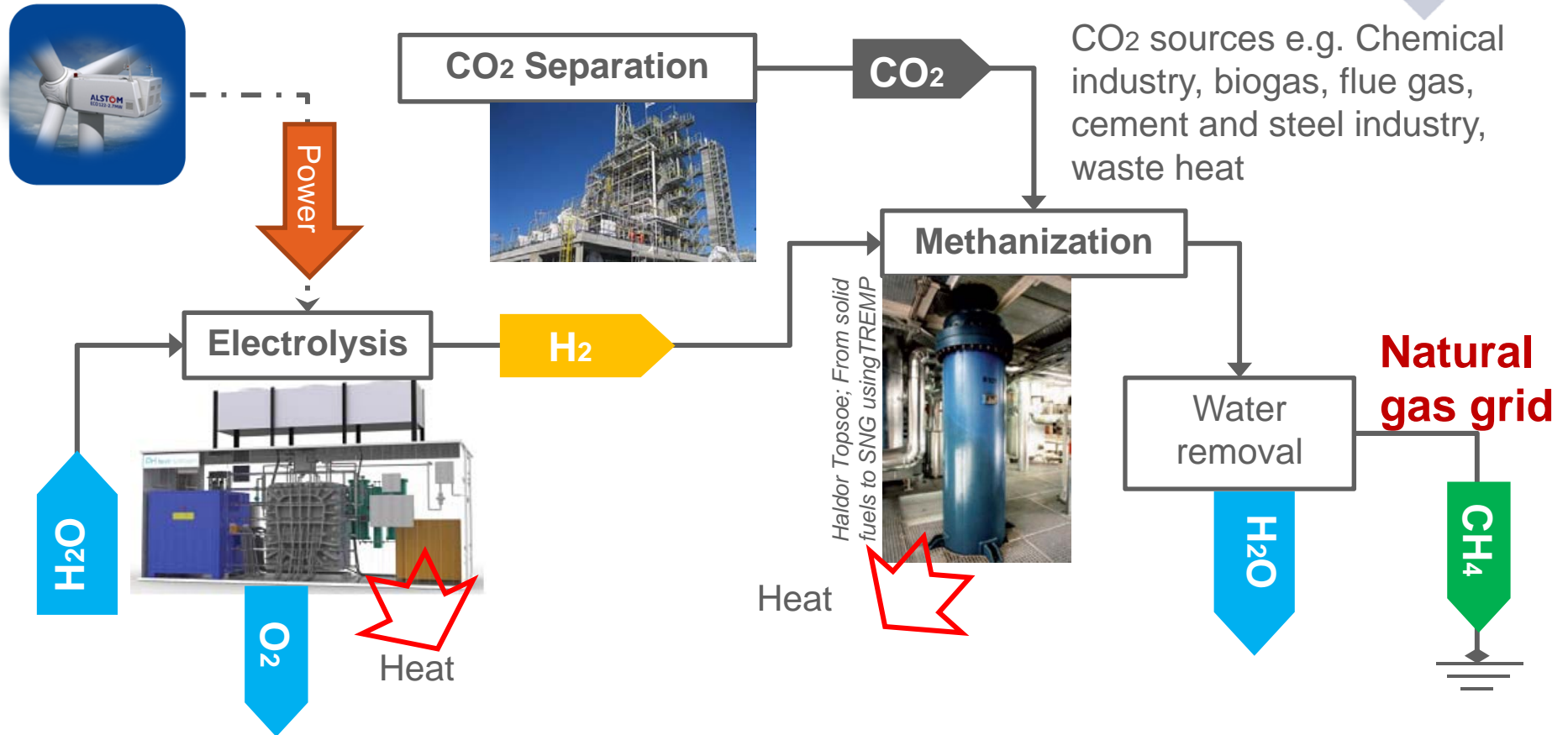
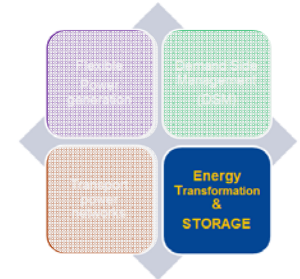
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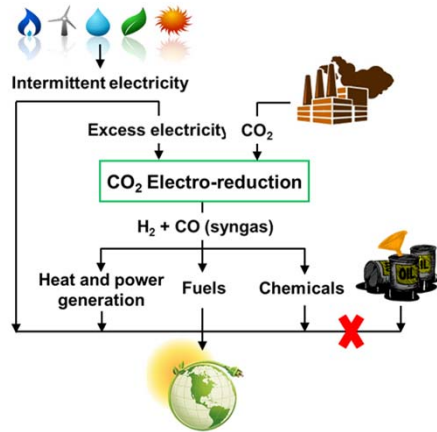
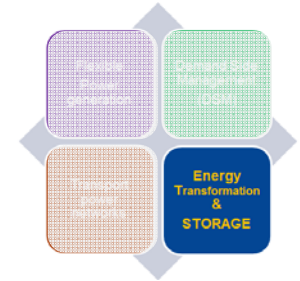
What Alstom offers

Example: Power-to-Gas



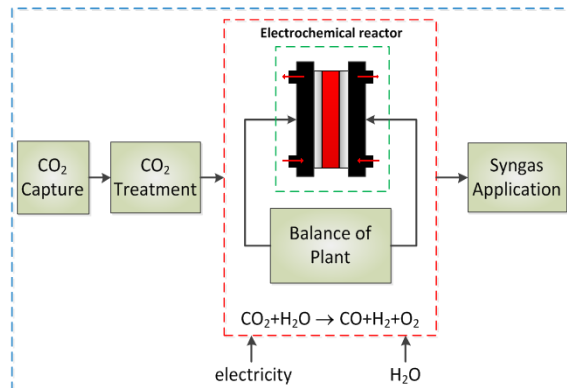
...renewable power is **independently temporarily**
and locally available through substantial energy
 storage methane

Electrochemical Production of Syngas from CO₂ and Water



“From Waste to Value” – valorisation of CO₂ using excess or cheap electricity

- Similar to power to synthetic methane or hydrogen but resulting in a large volume chemical feedstock
- Use of syngas to produce green plastics, eco friendly materials, renewable alcohols.



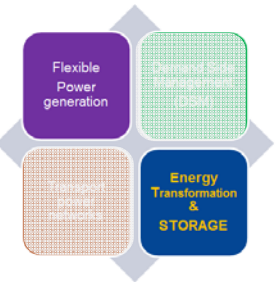
Schematic of a system converting CO₂ and water into syngas with electricity.



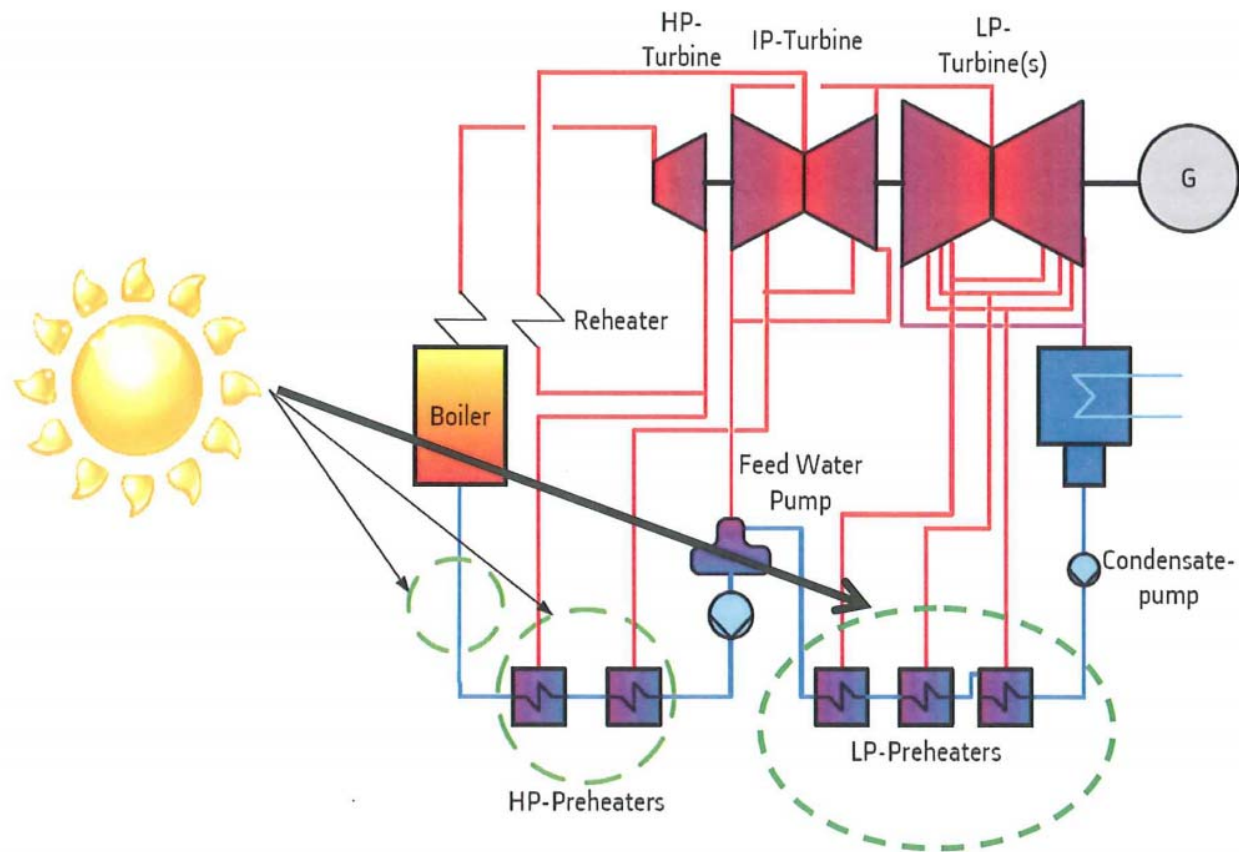
A 3D model of the “100 kg CO₂ to syngas” unit.

Alstom owns the know-how to the integrated system and together with a technology development partner is able to deliver a full system.

What Alstom offers Solutions for Plants flexibility and RE integration



- Increased Flexibility of Plants , min load , fast start up , grid support
- but also integration of Thermal Energy Storage and Variable renewable energy. Example preheating of steam cycles in coal power plants

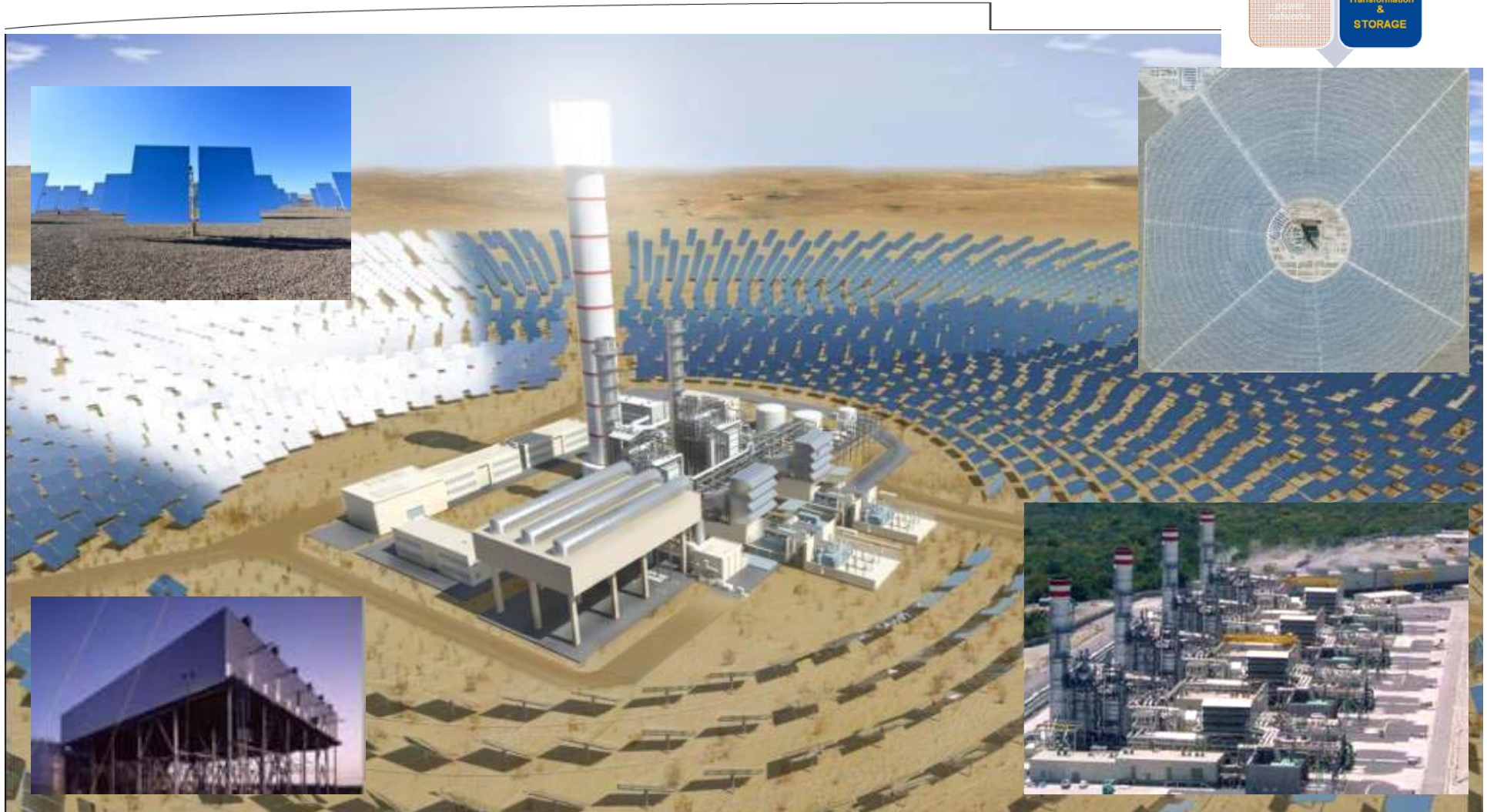
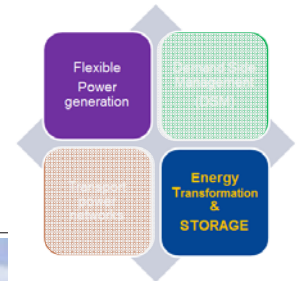


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What Alstom offers Integrated Solar Combined-Cycle solution



An economic solution for cleaner fossil power

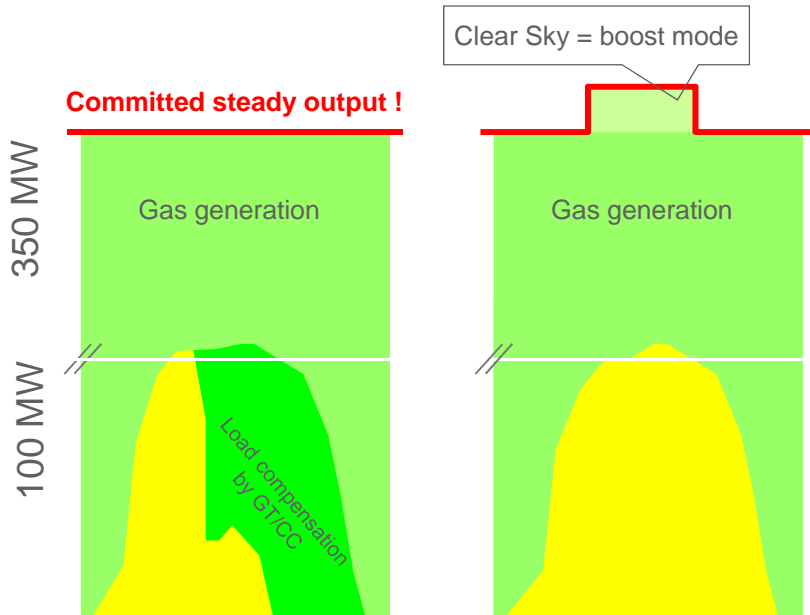
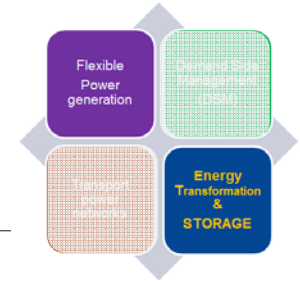
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Key benefits of KA26-1 ISCC

Dispatchable = Predictable Power



Operation mode – Maximized solar output

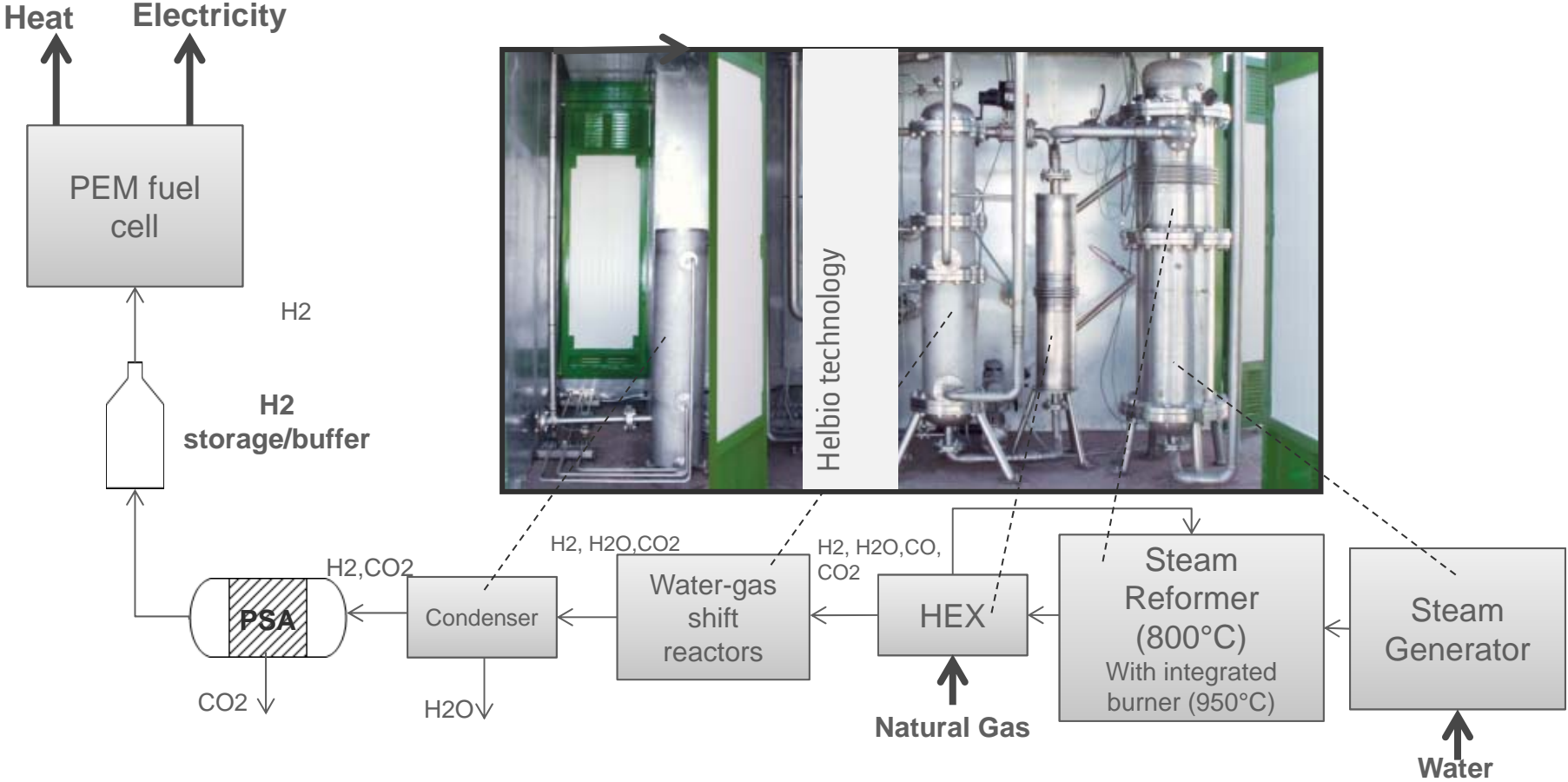
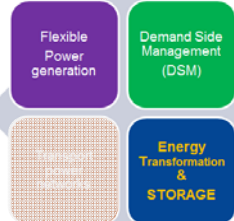
- Fully **predictable & dispatchable** power
 - ~500 MW with KA26-1
- ISCC **efficiencies**
 - >75% possible at CC Baseload
 - >80% at CC part-load
- **CO₂ emission reduction** of 80'000 t/yr

Operation mode – Flexible peak output

- On Grid request during clear sky days, **power boost mode** with additional peak power (up to 90 MWeI)
- **Wide range of operational flexibility** with best efficiency
- Full range of **ancillary services**

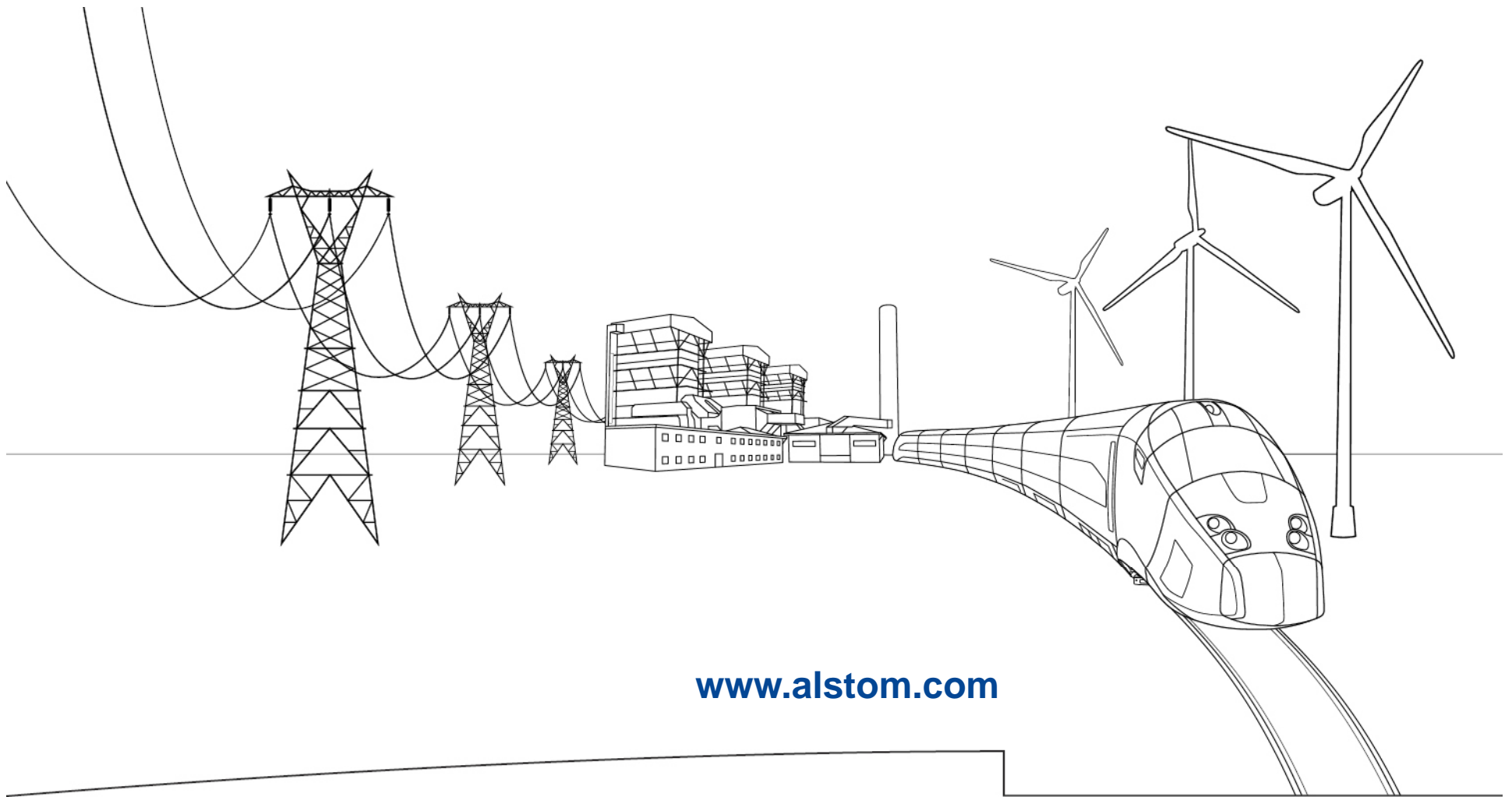
Maximizing plant performance

Flexible generation for distributed CHP Fuel cell and NG reformer, H2 ready



Conclusions

- ALSTOM has many solutions for the complete electricity value chain that are **covering all decarbonizations routes**, and that can be used to interconnect the multi energy systems of the future.
- **Four pillars** are required to integrate Variable Renewables (VRE): Plant flexibility and back up, grid interconnection and stability, Demand side management and Energy Storage and transformation → Holistic and technology neutral approach to understand each perspective
 - everything should be judged according to final application ability to decarbonize in a reliable and affordable way
- Energy Storage is linked to the concept of Energy transformation → possibility of direct utilization of main energy carriers into **multiple energy demands**. -→ it allows to reduce CO2 emissions in all sectors.
 - Flexibility of dispatchable plants that allows also grid stability is always the cheapest solution and shall be addressed first
 - Heat demand is a promising way to integrate VRE
 - easier VRE integration allowing integration of fuel and feedstock (e.g. Hydrogen) for main application outside Electricity demand: industrial and mobility primarily
 - Synergies with other decarbonization routes (Carbon utilization) that helps also to reach non addressable CO2 emissions sectors



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