



PERSPECTIVES ESS

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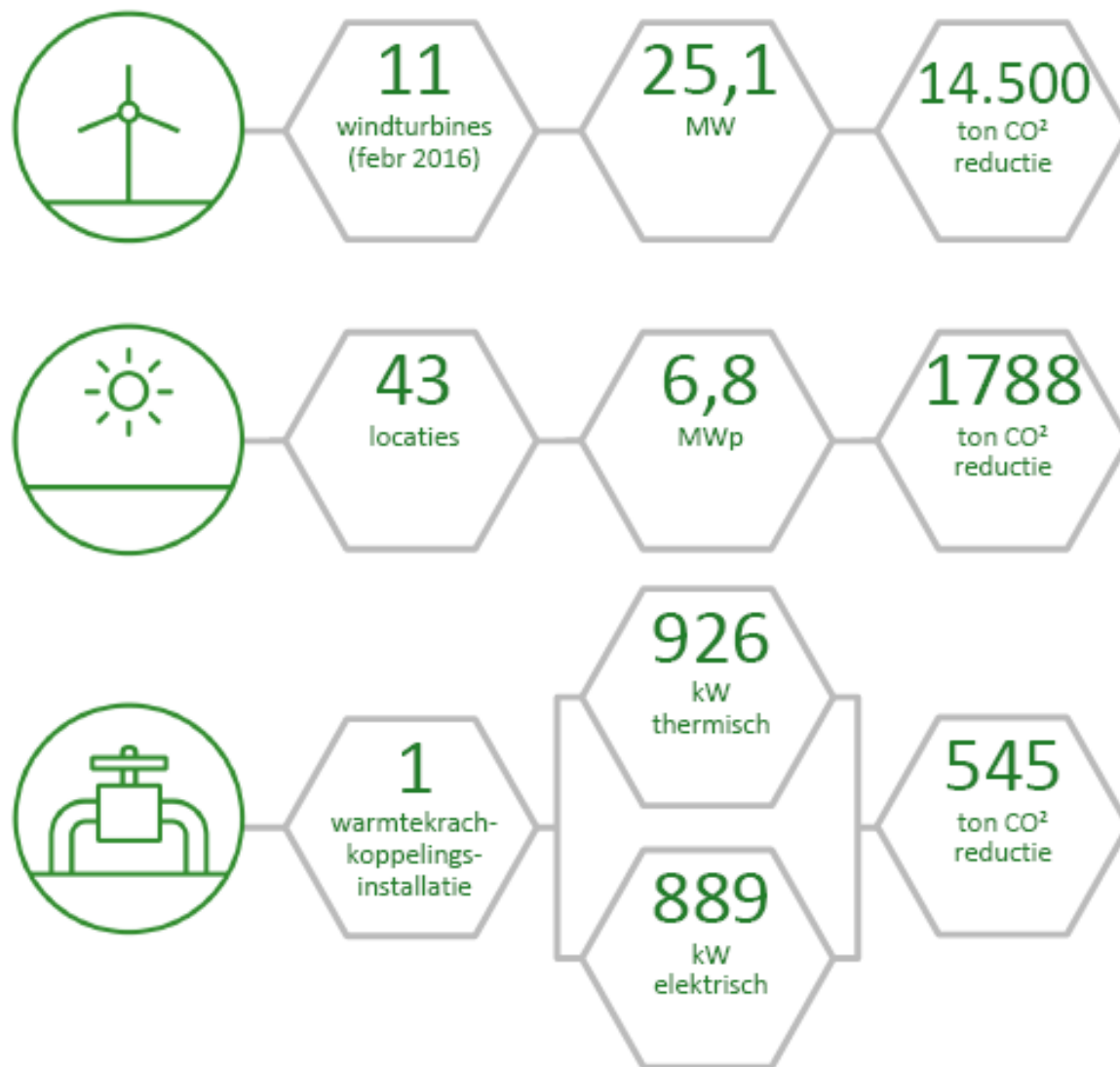


COLRUYT GROUP

ACTIVITEITEN



PRODUCEREN



ESS feasibility / concept studies:

(1) Effect of ESS sizing:

- *Power (kWe)*
- *Volume (kWh)*

(2) Optimal setting in combined application:

- *Reducing RE-excess*
- *Load shifting (BELPEX)*

Illustration of the “difficult challenge ESS” (2MWe – 1 hour)

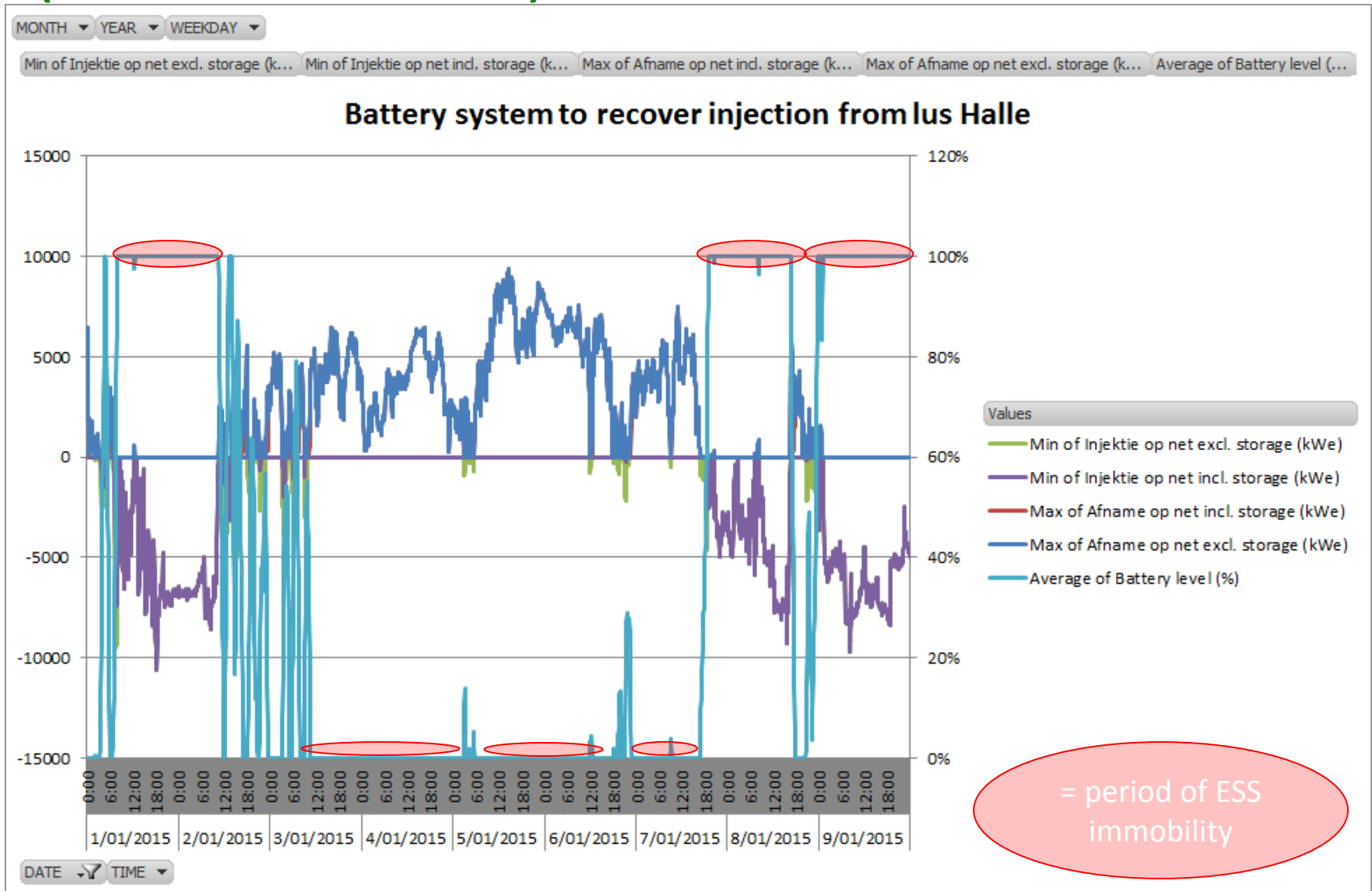


Illustration of the “difficult challenge ESS” (2MWe – 1 hour) icw 50% load shift on BELPEX

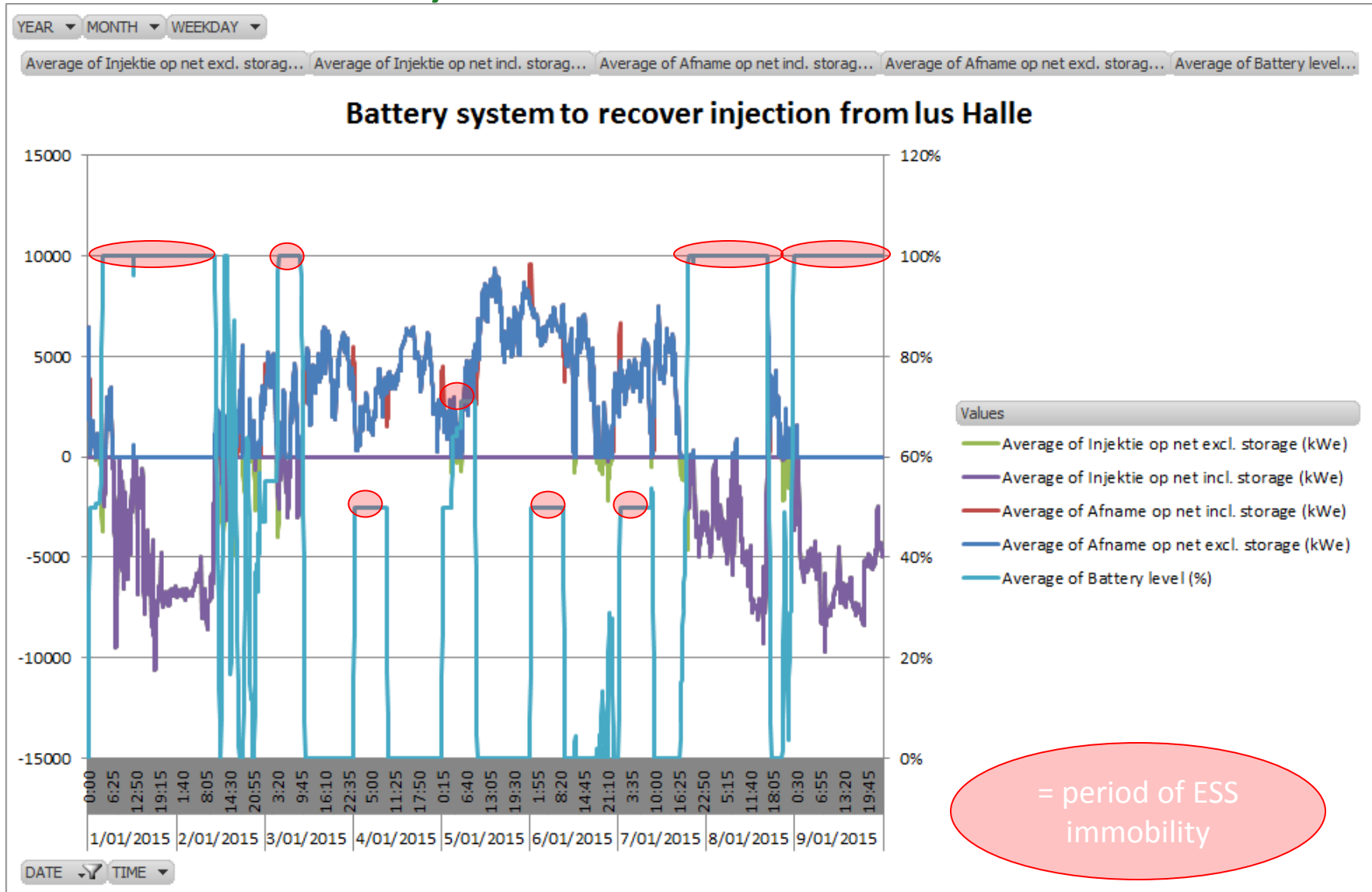
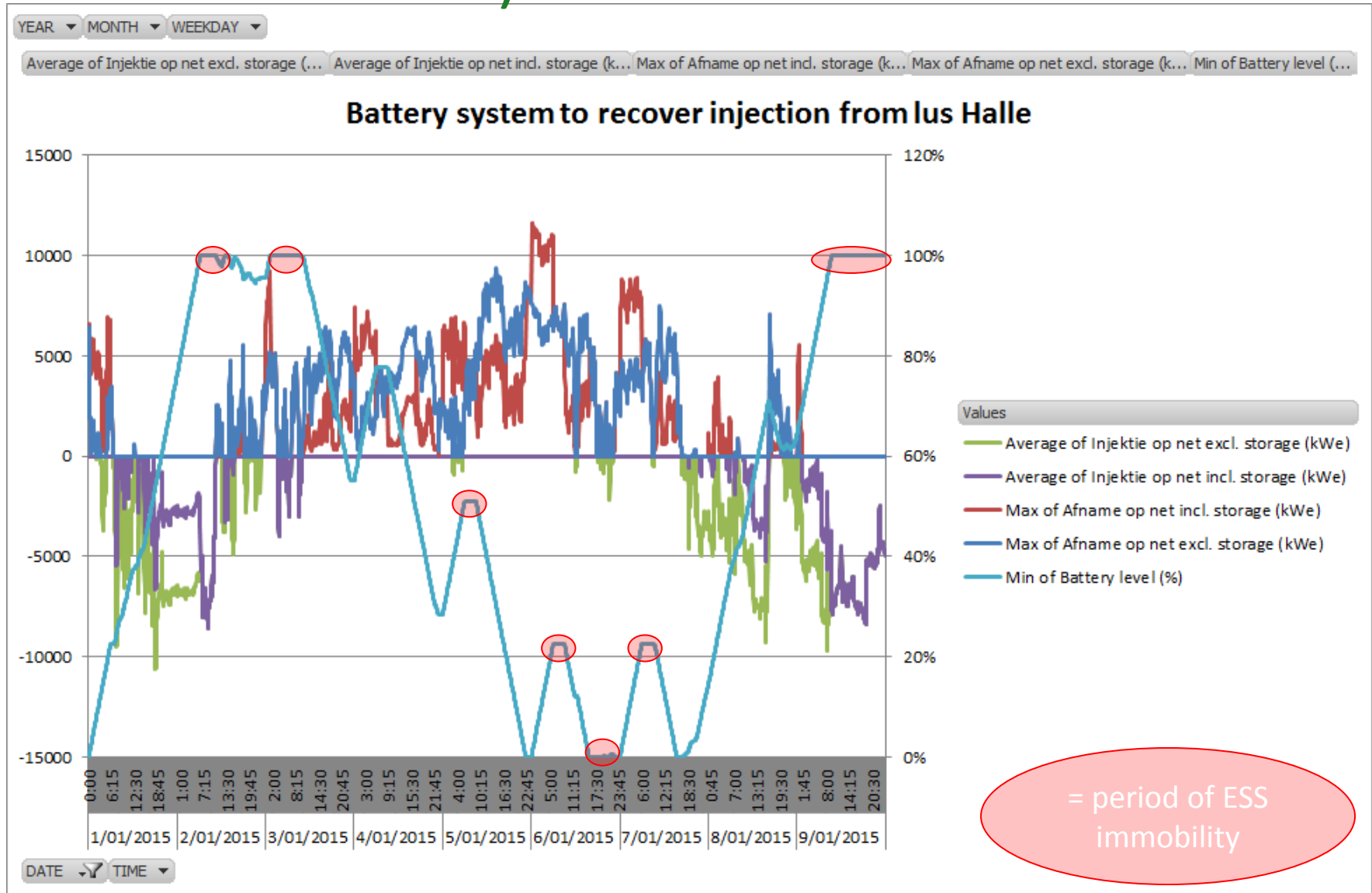
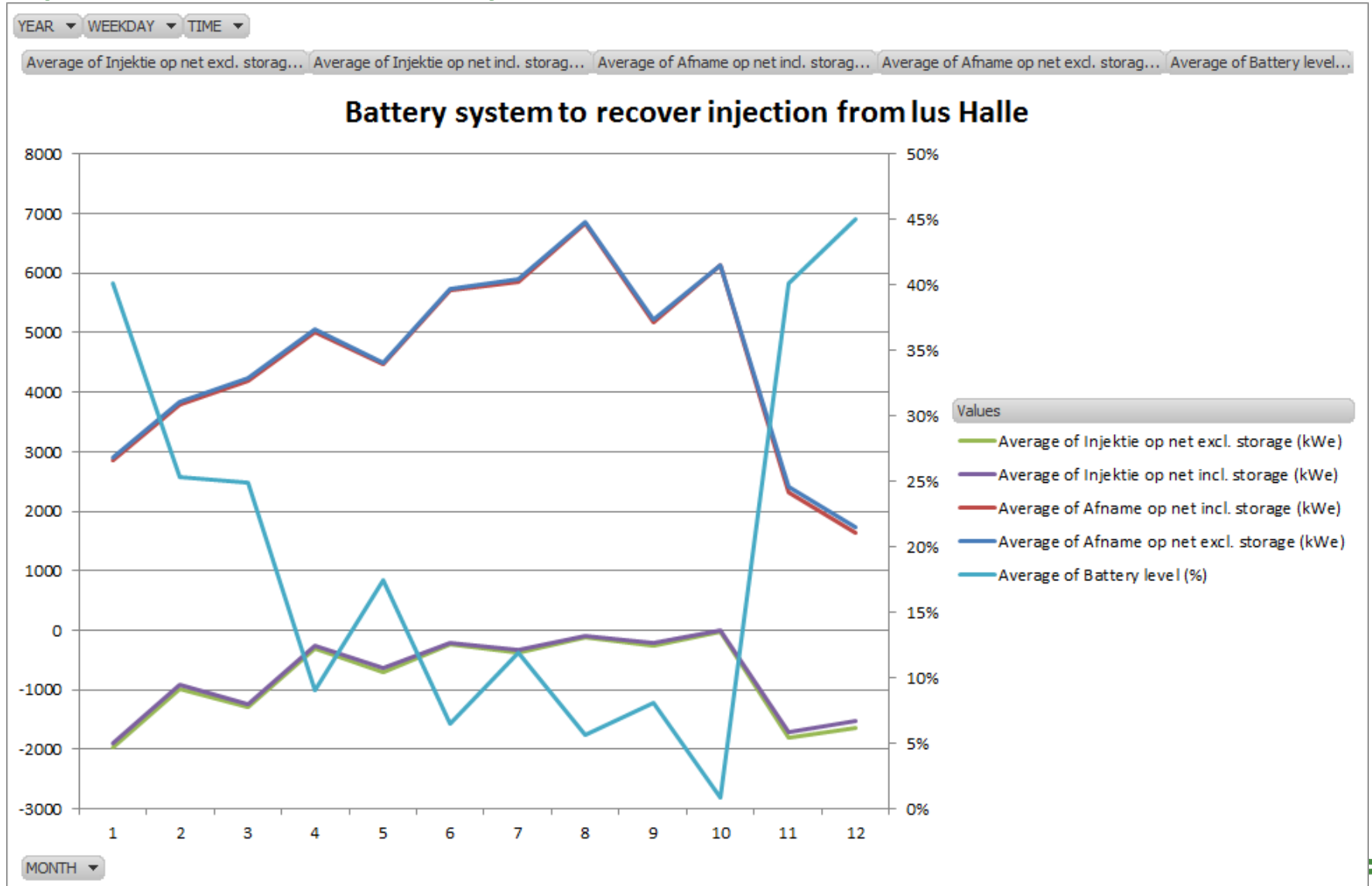


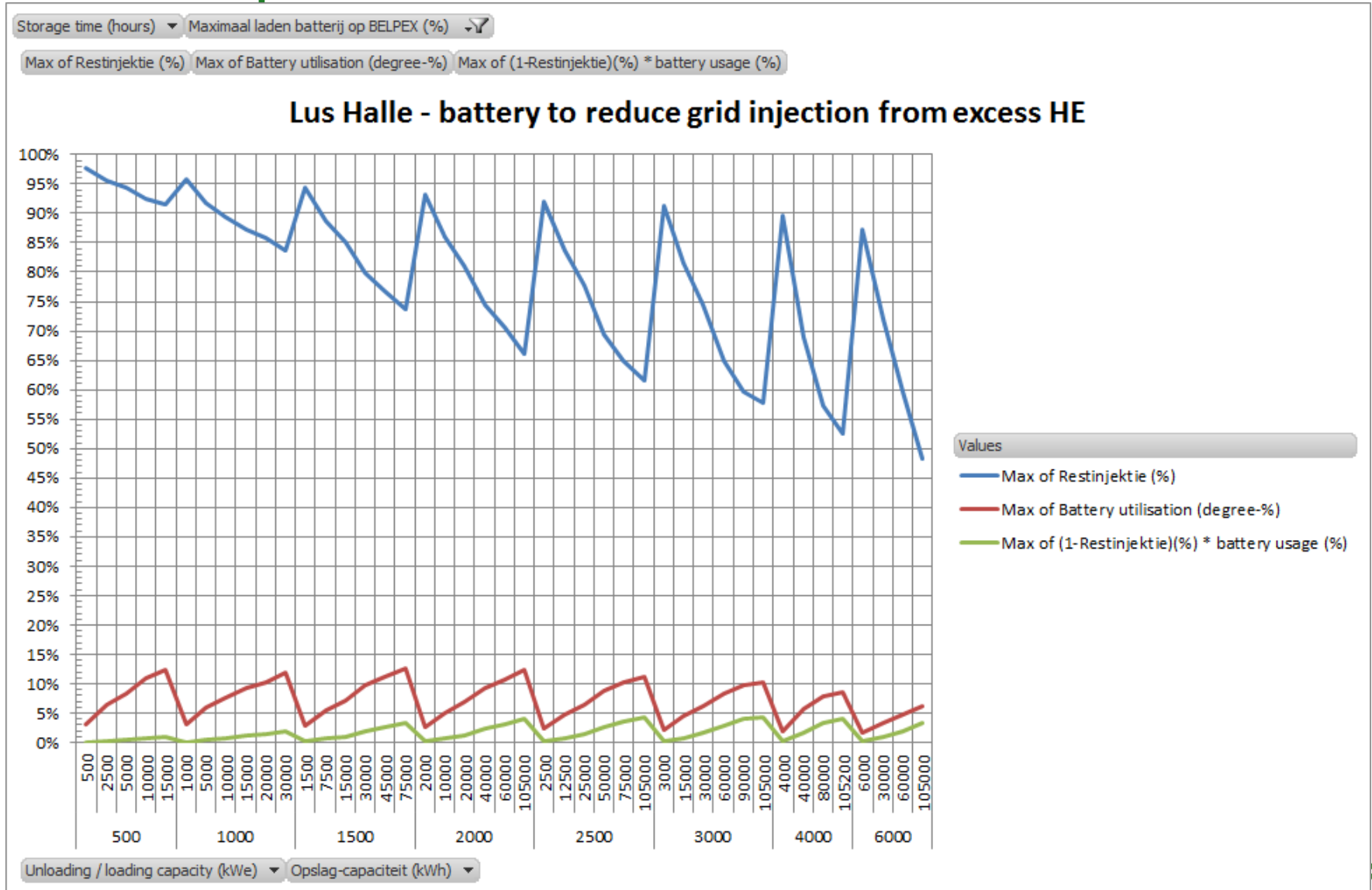
Illustration of the “difficult challenge ESS” (4MWe – 26 hour) icw 50% load shift on BELPEX



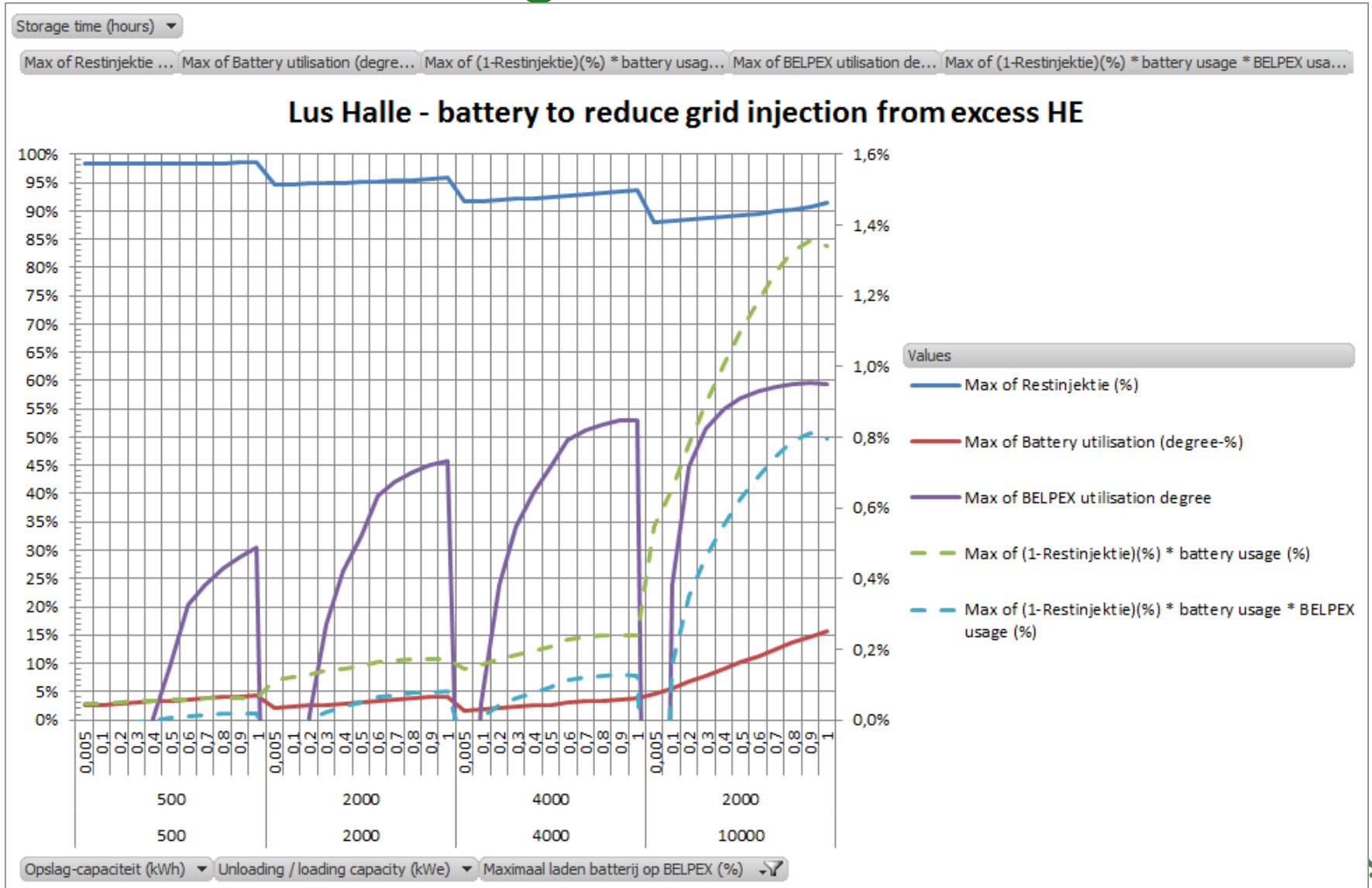
Conclusions – average load ESS ifo season (2MWe – 1 uur)



Conclusions – reduction of RE-excess ifo ESS-power and volume



Conclusions – effect of combination with load shifting BELPEX



CONCLUSIONS

The «difficult challenge» of ESS:

- Phenomenon of « RE-excess waves»: the battery gets saturated/blocked during waves with / without RE-excess
- The battery usage degree is relatively low;
- Combination with load shifting is positive but impacts internalisation of RE-excess

ESS volume: becomes very big for enabling a substantial internalisation of RE-excess:

- ESS > 10 MWh for 10% reduction
- ESS > 100 MWh voor 50% reduction

ESS power: has to be limited to the minimum necessary

PERSPECTIVES FOR 2ND LIFE BATTERIES

In order to enable an economical ESS, 2nd life batteries should achieve:

- extremely low CAPEX price for the ESS volume (Euro / kWh)
- applications with no extreme requirements of performances
- but still proving reliable and low O&M cost