



## ELSA – Storage solutions and new services with EV batteries

Aachen, May 2nd, 2016

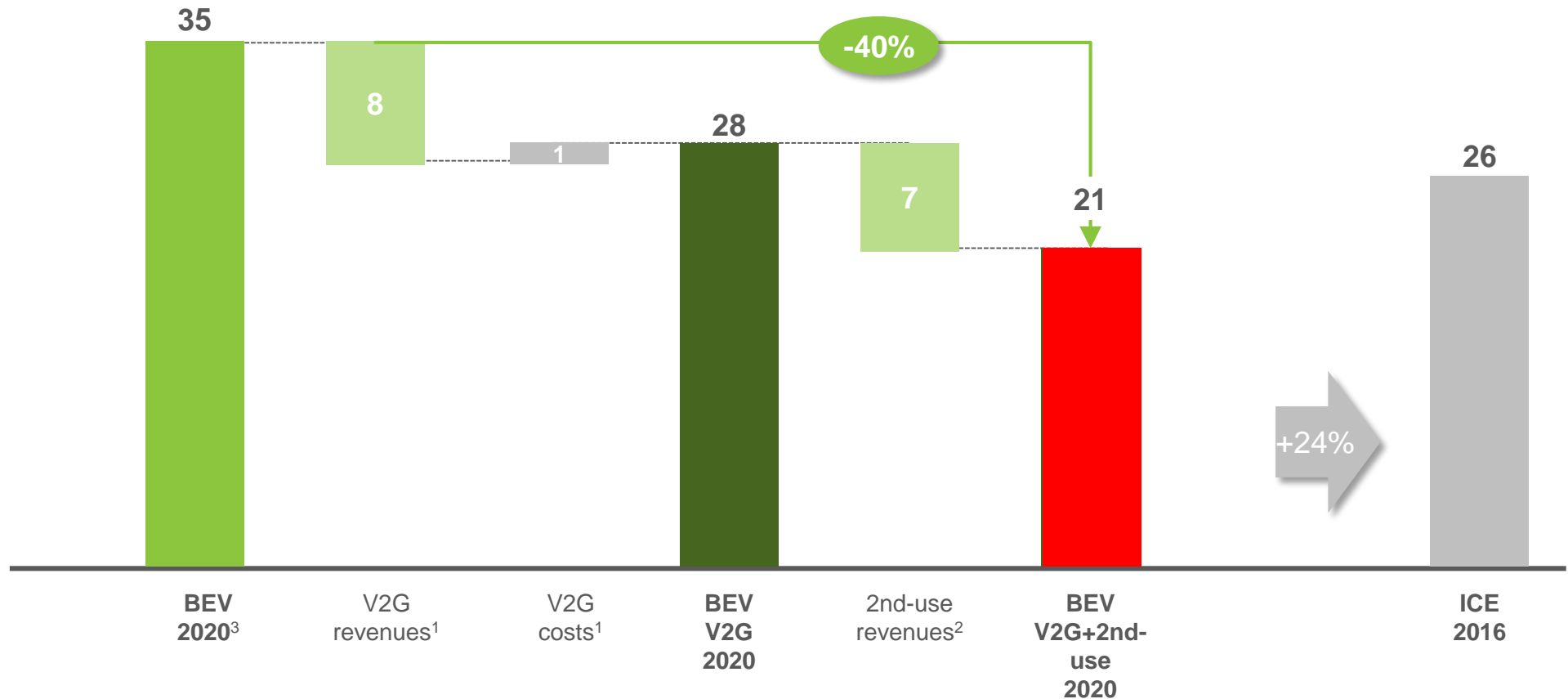




# TMH assumes between 5-15kEUR of 2nd-use value for a car manufacturer



*TCO without/with energy management (in k€ for 48 month)*



<sup>1</sup> savings from ancillary services, peak shaving, intraday arbitrage, ...; Costs = TMH operation; w/o charger

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Battery size 60kWh



## 2nd-use storage





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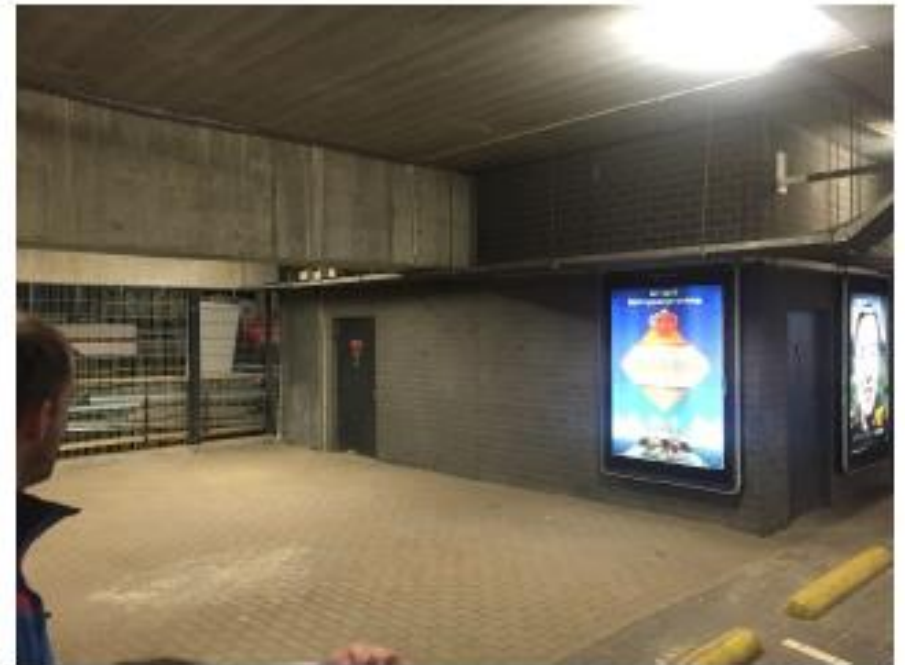


## 2nd-use storage



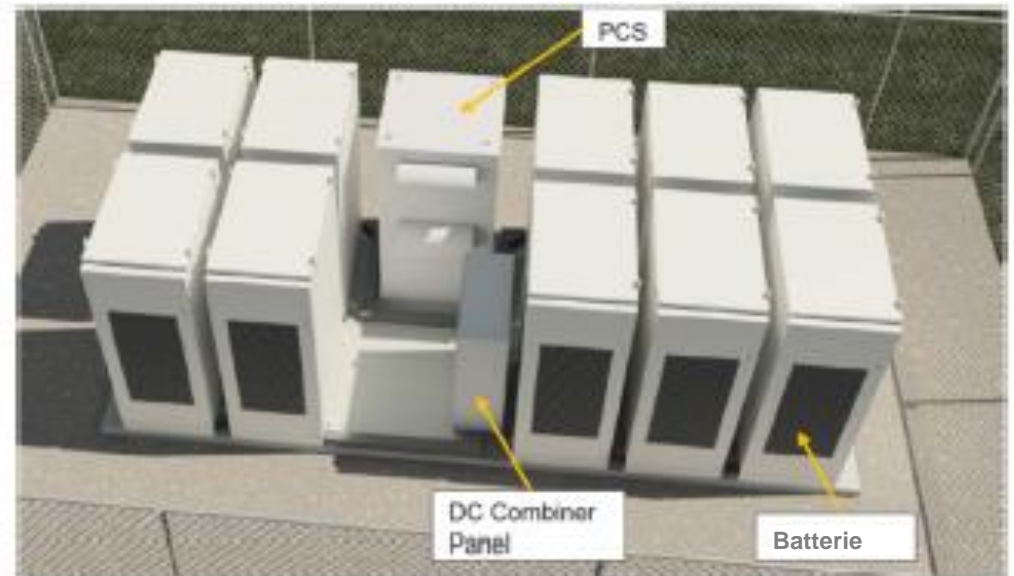


# 1<sup>st</sup> or 2nd-use storage





# 1st use EV battery storage

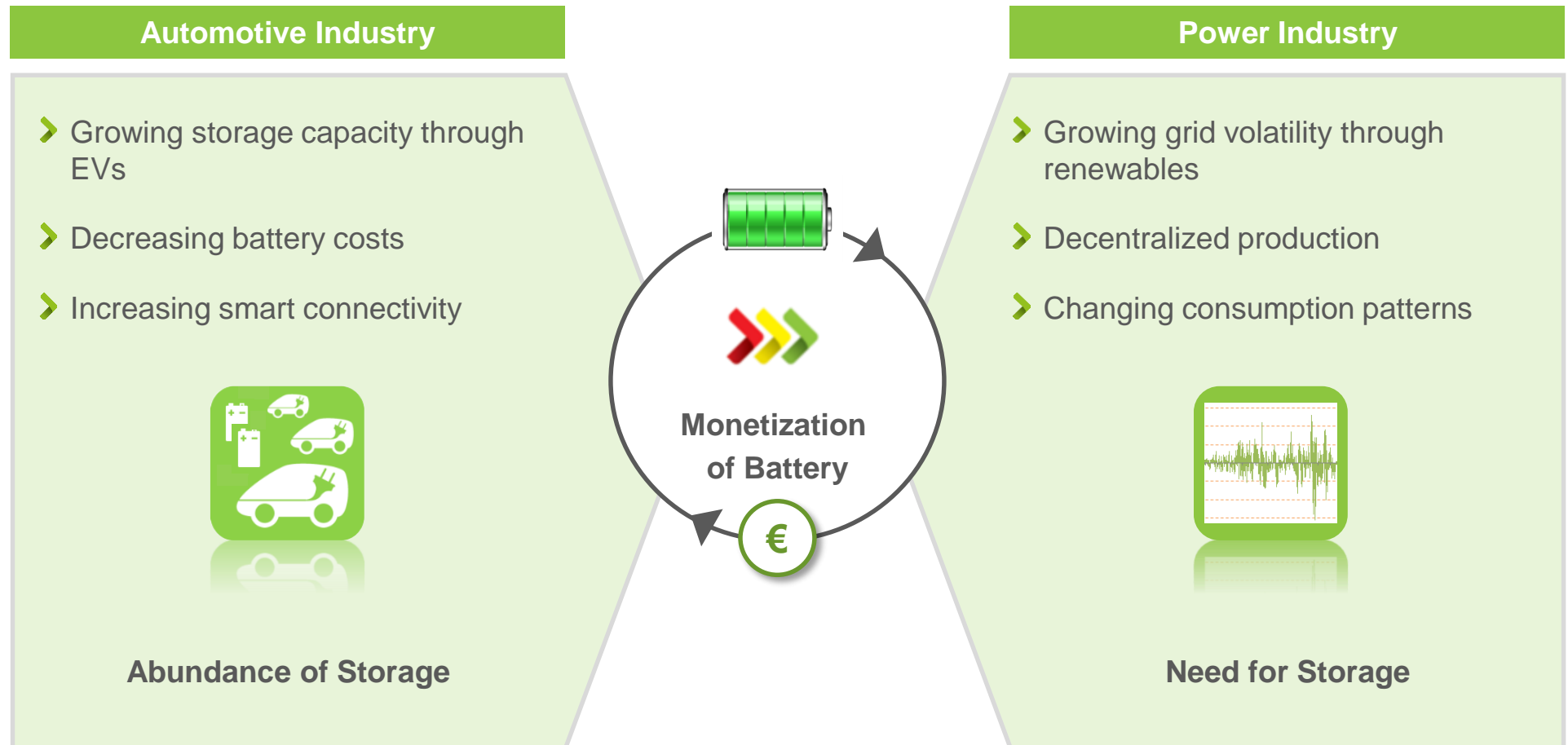




# The disruptive forces of two industries fuel each other



## *Business Disruption*

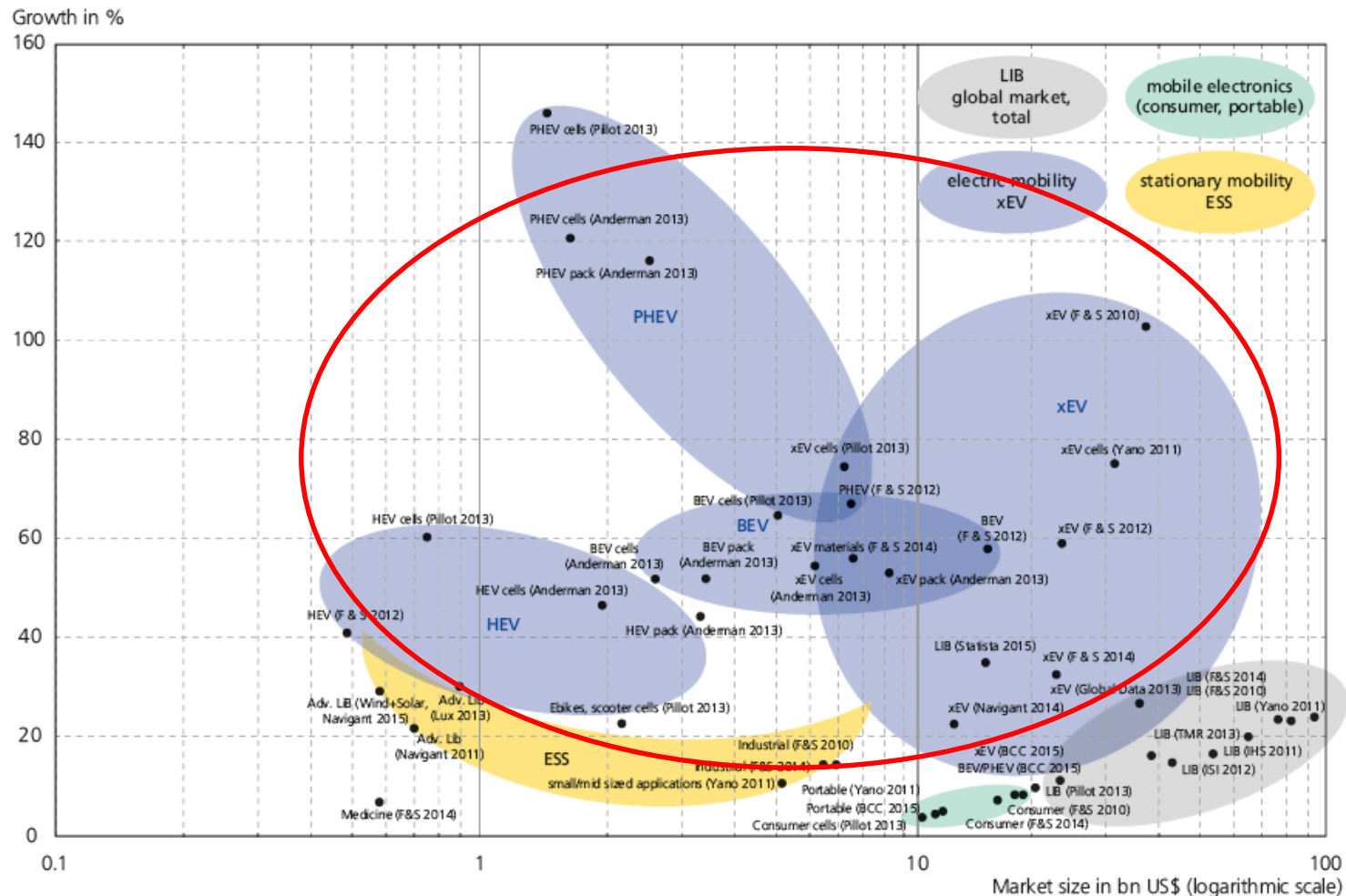




# Electric vehicle batteries have the highest growth rates of all battery applications



*Global LiB markets 2020 by segments*

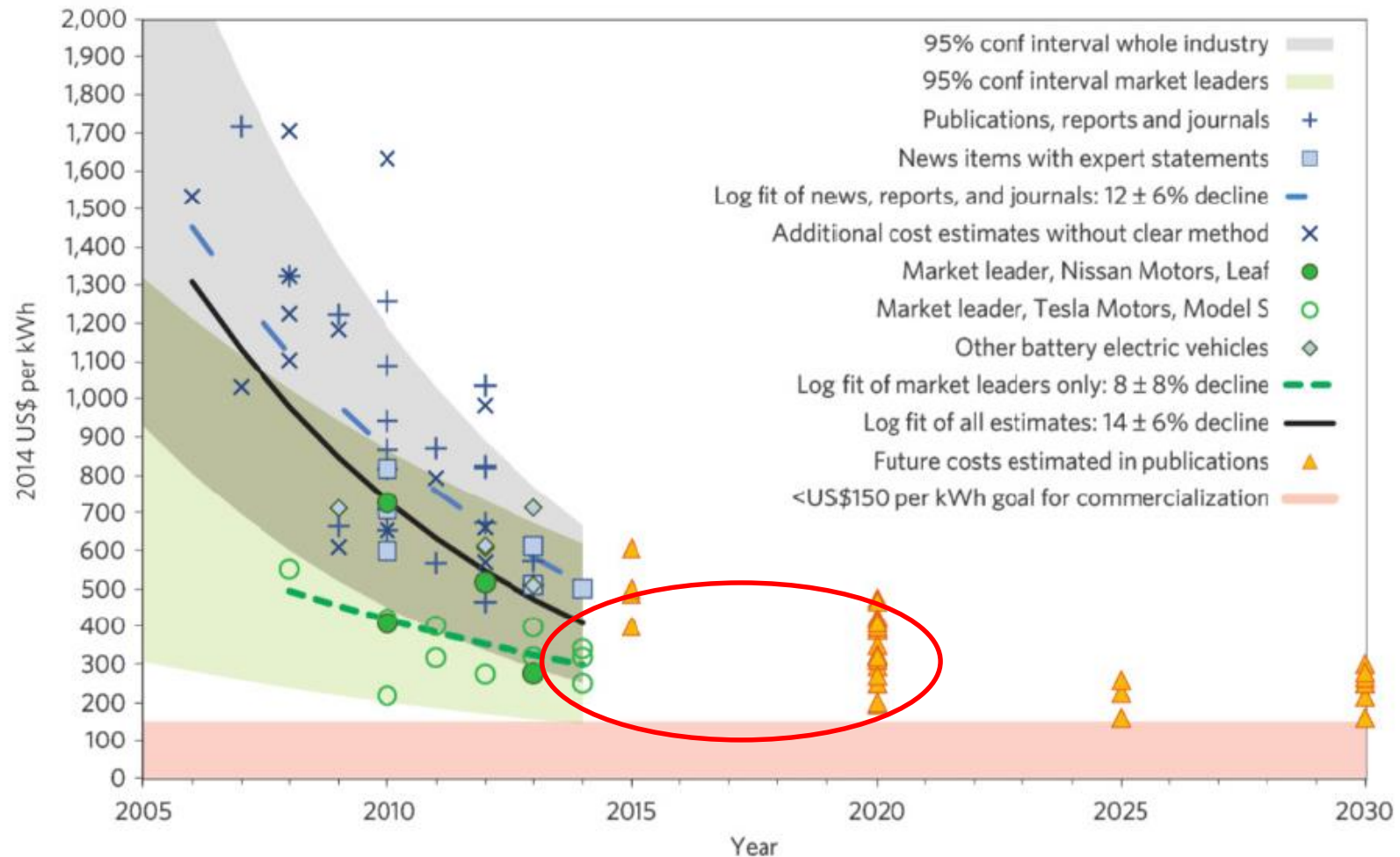




# EV production scale effects and purchasing power result in the cheapest available batteries



*BEV LIB packs cost development by source*

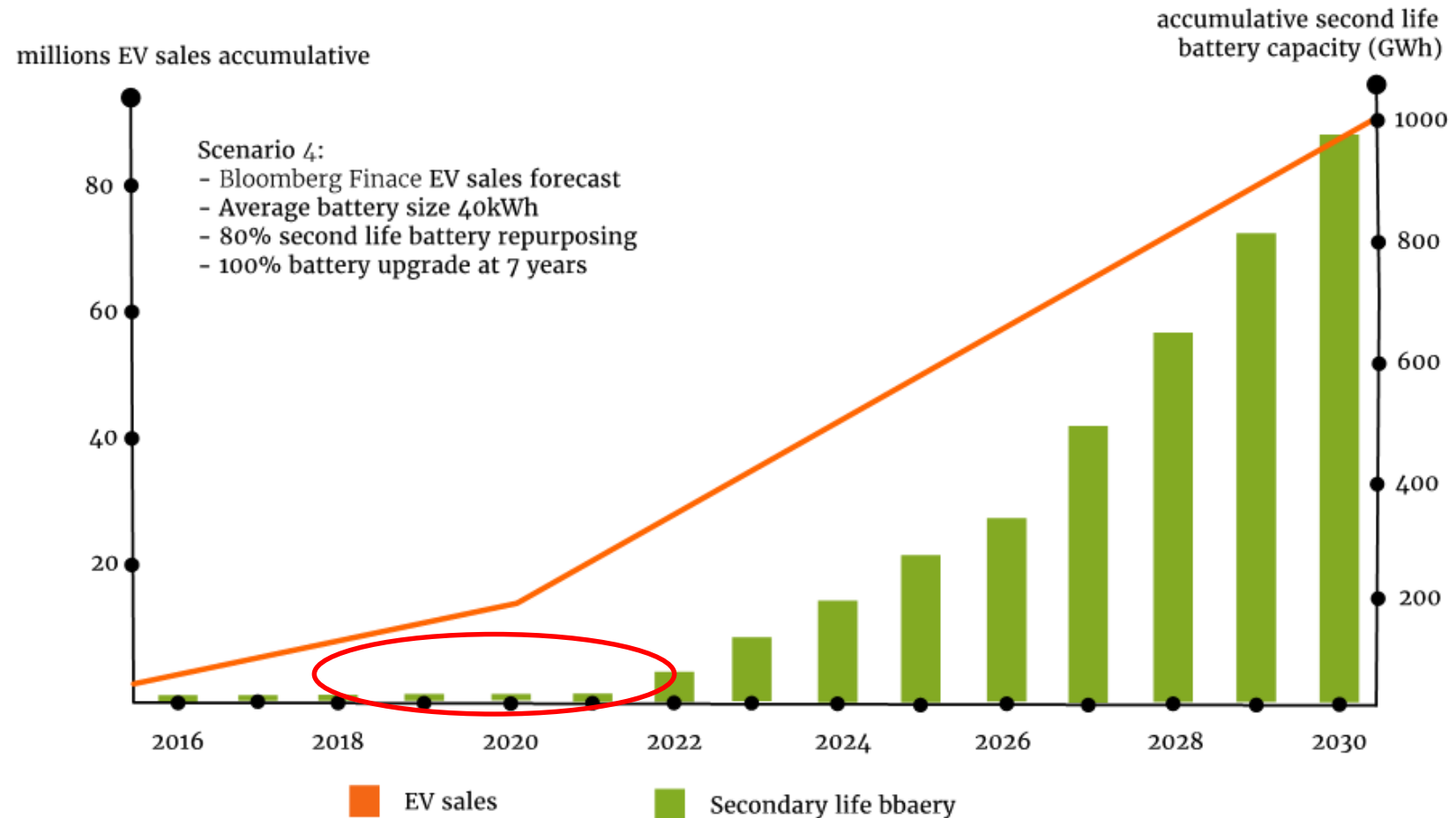




# 1000 GWh 2nd-use batteries can be assumed in 2030 worldwide



*Global accumulative sales of EV and 2nd-use batteries*



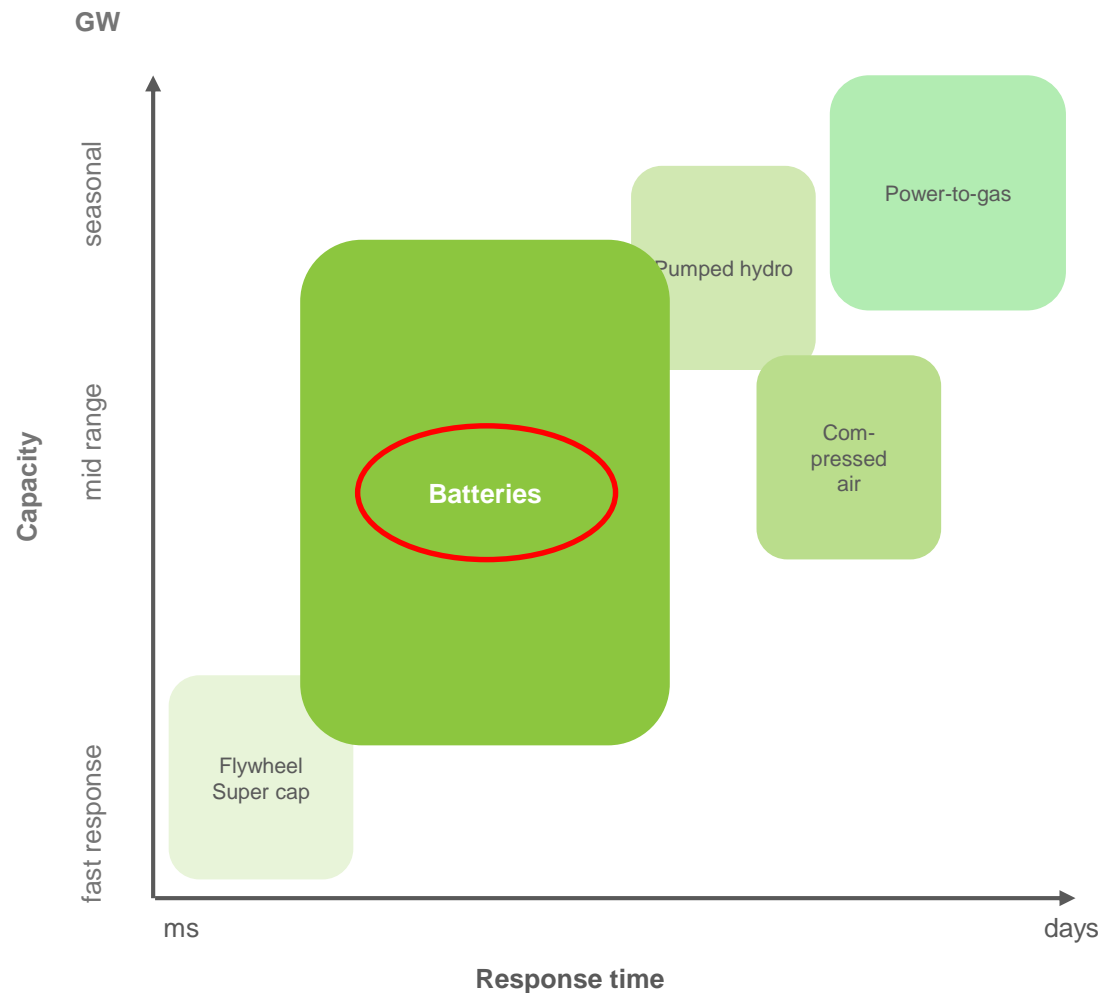


# Batteries are very well suited to manage short-term imbalances



## Battery Storage Overview

SCHEMATIC



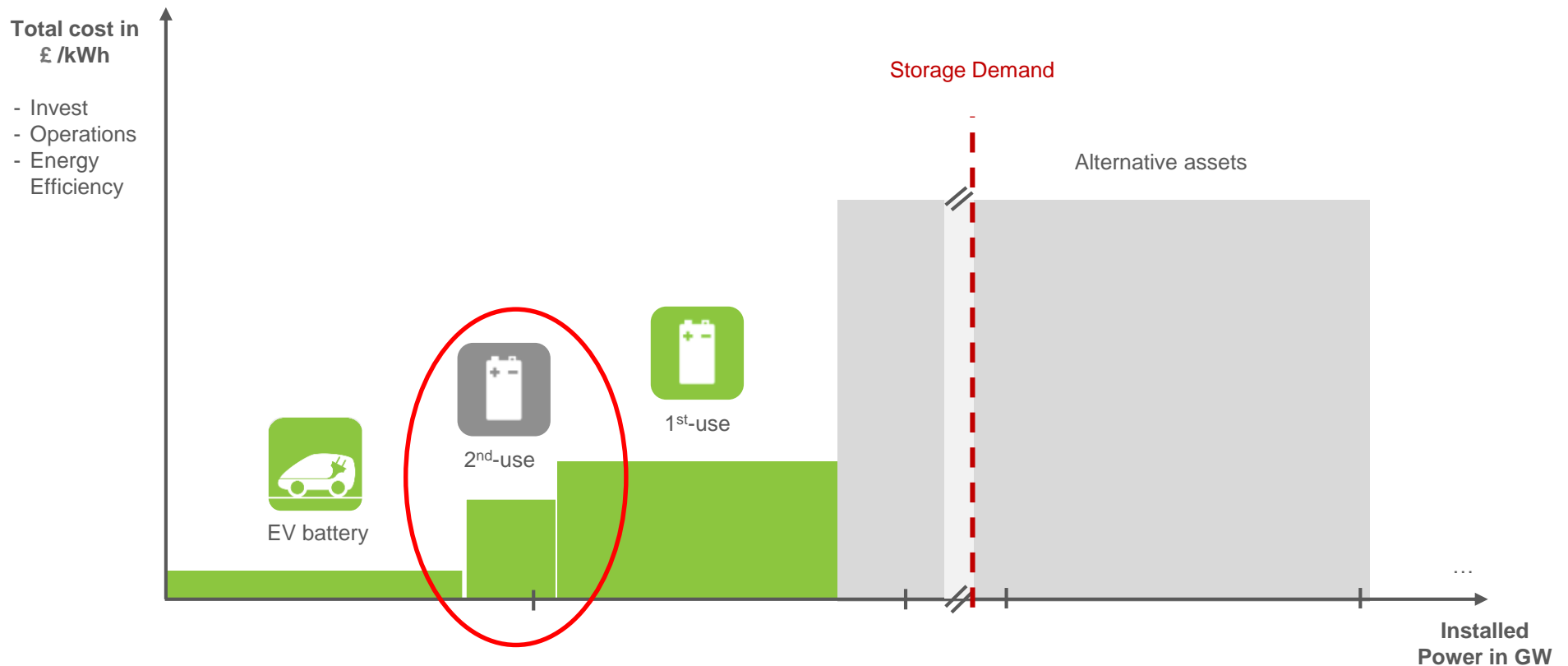


# Vehicle batteries are the most competitive storage solution in the market



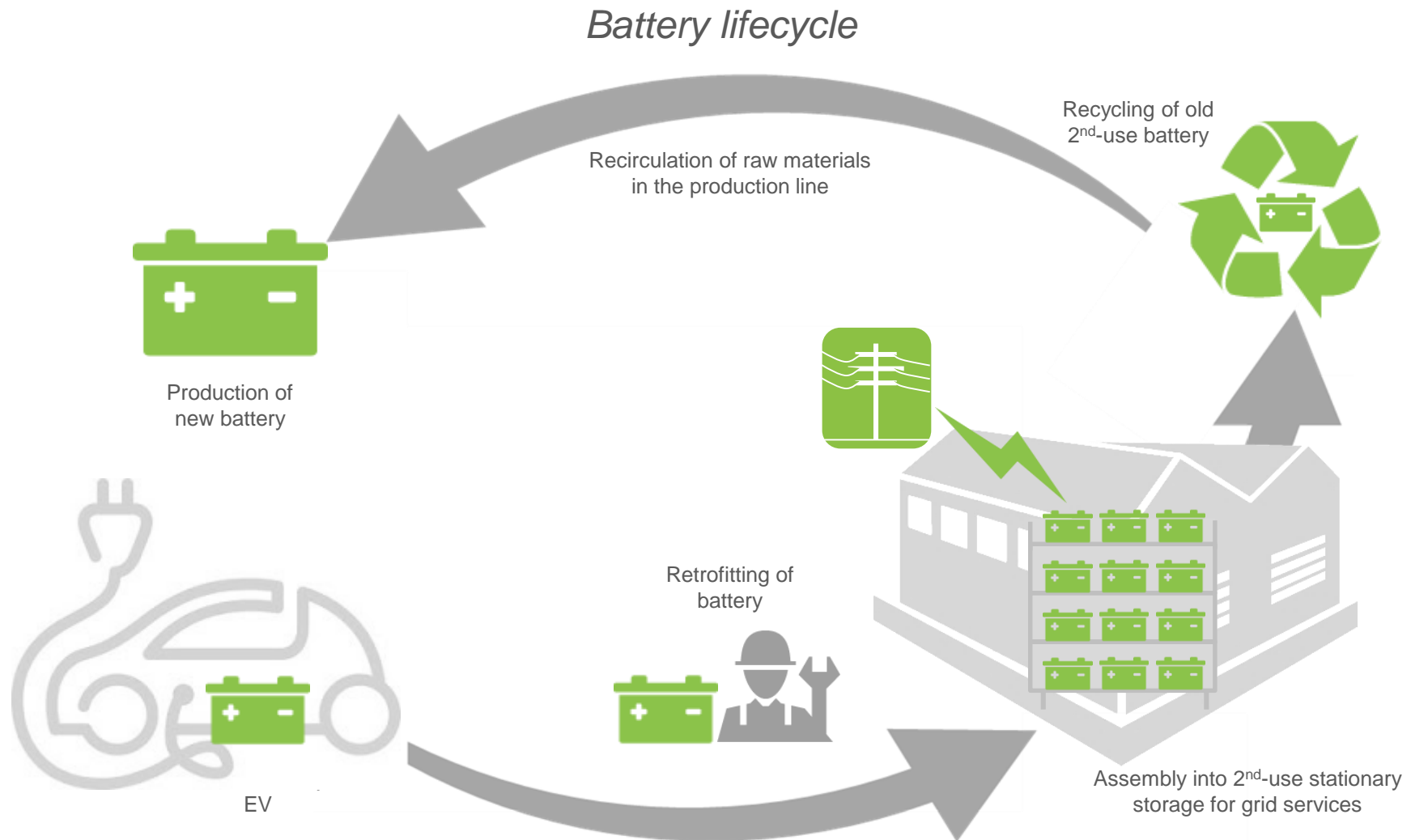
## Merit Order Short-Term Storage

**SCHEMATIC**





# How is the process?



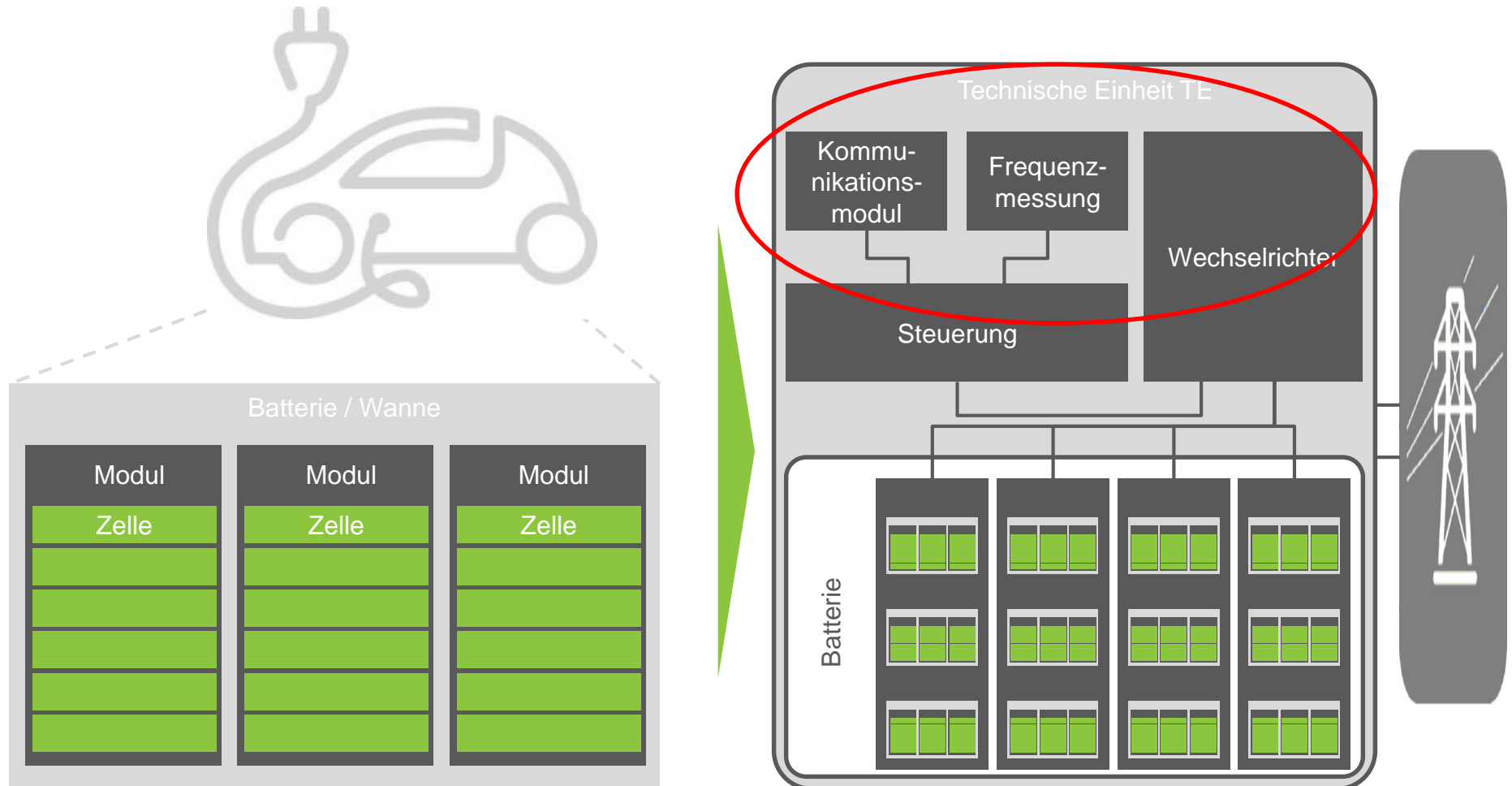


# EV batteries are retrofitted to be used in stationary applications



## Components stationary storage

**SCHEMATIC**





# 2nd-use applications should be already considered during software and hardware specification



## *Battery system requirements for 2<sup>nd</sup>-use*

### Software

- BMS system/charging communication should support multiple batteries connected to stationary applications
- Communication protocols should support fast reaction times and high system availability
- Battery data tracking eases 2<sup>nd</sup>-use quality evaluation

### Hardware

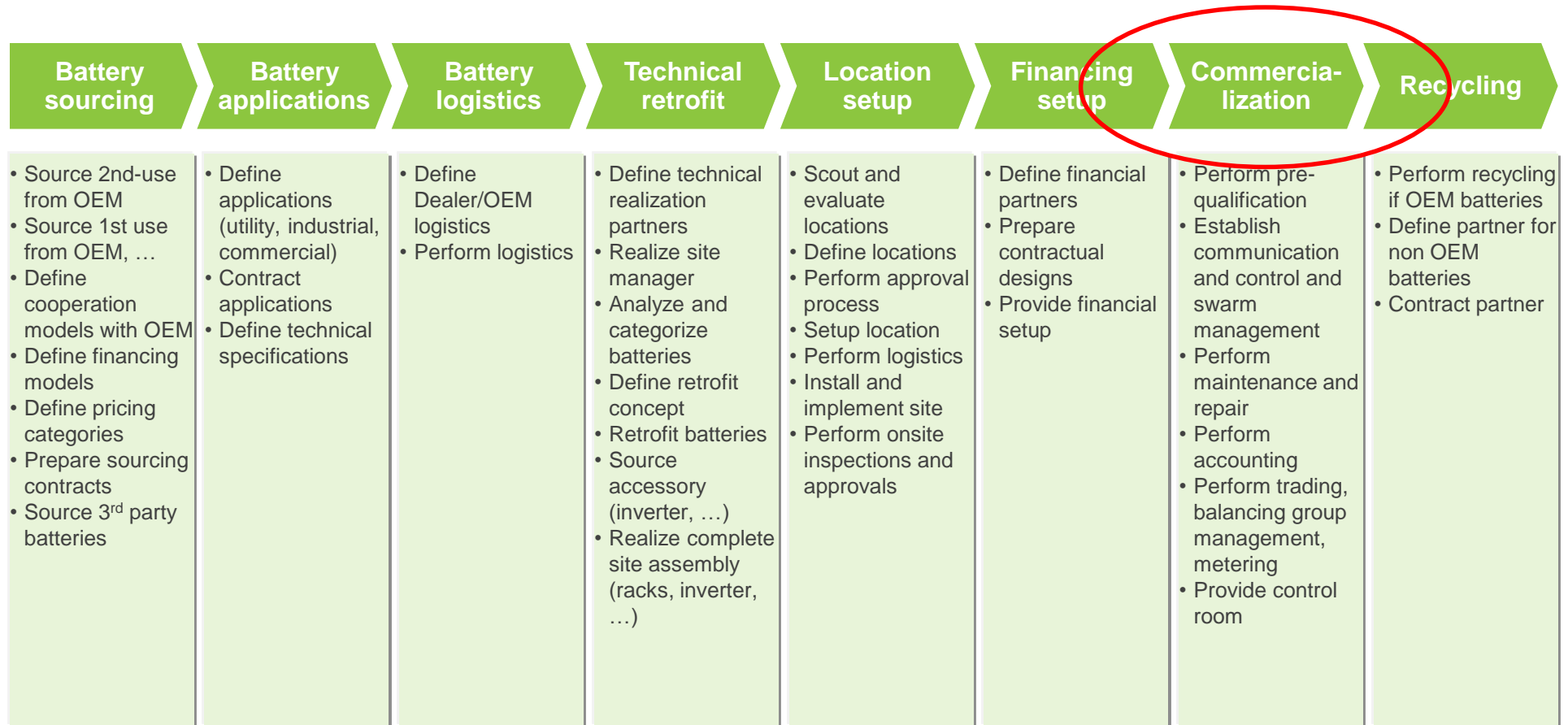
- 2<sup>nd</sup>-use to be considered in design and dimensioning of components
- OEM designed and sourced inverter concept support cost efficiency



# To realize a 2nd-use storage various process steps and stakeholders need to be coordinated



## Stationary storage process model





# OEM value chain integration also not decided today



## *OEM battery value chain*



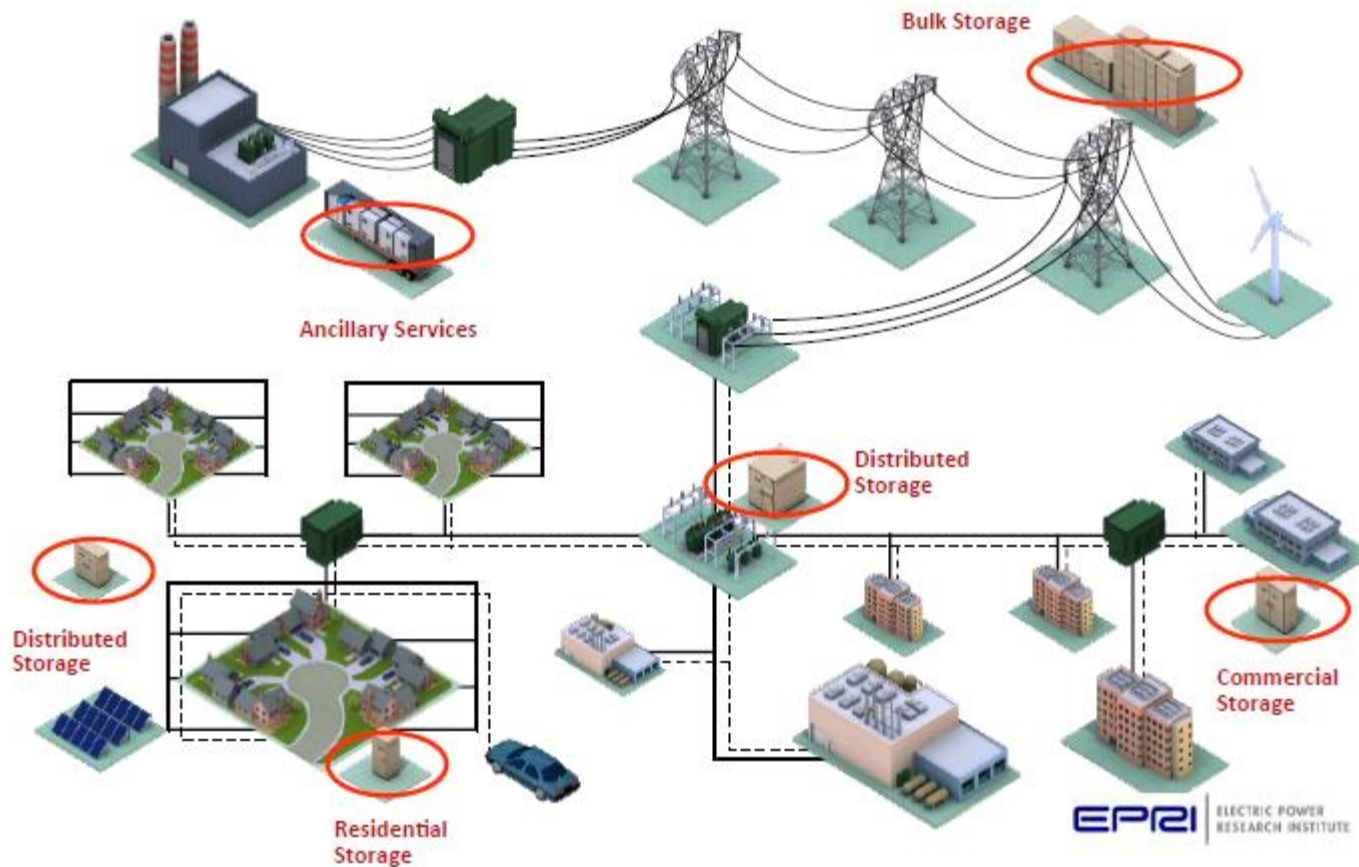


# 2nd-use storage application are multiple ...



## *Stationary storage applications*

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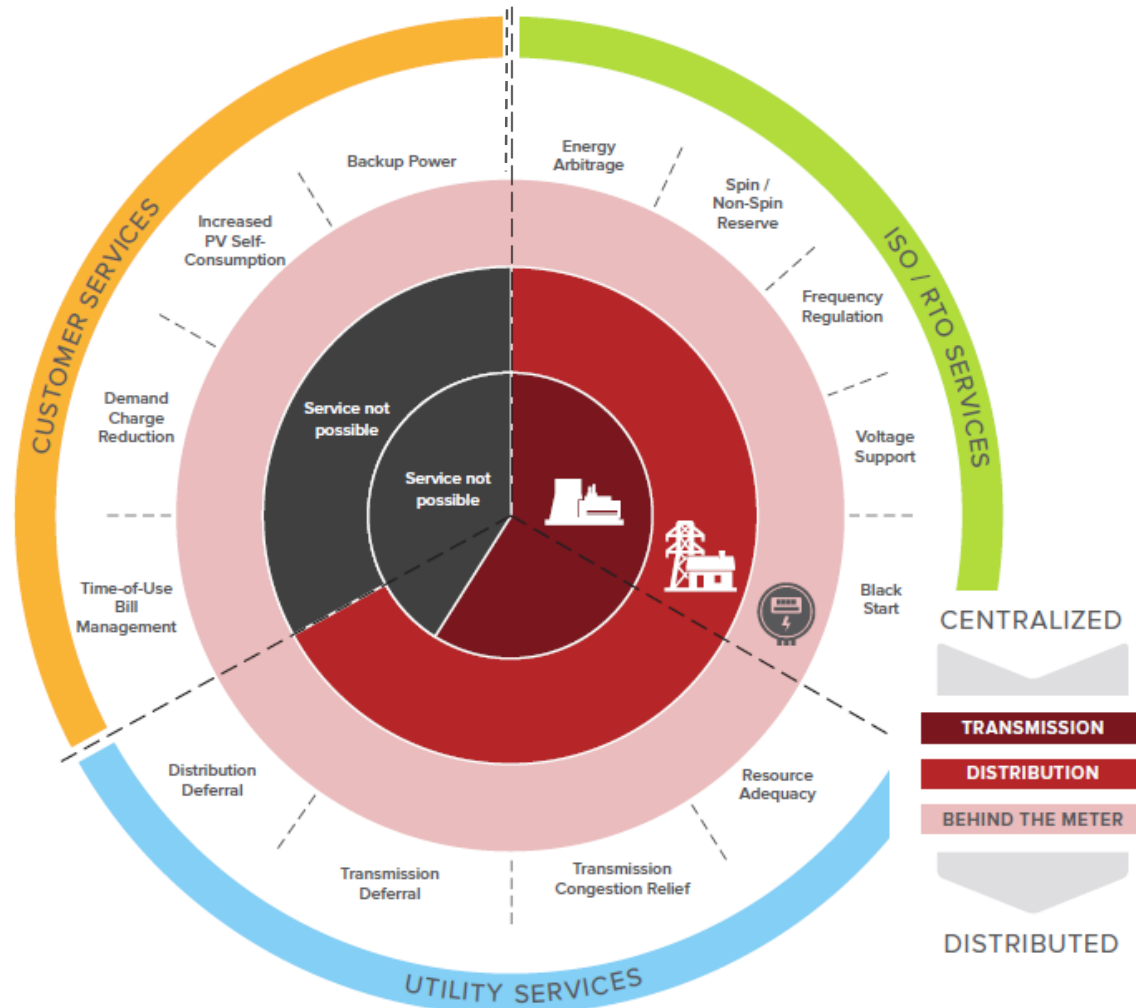


... and adress various stakeholders



## Stationary storage applications by stakeholder

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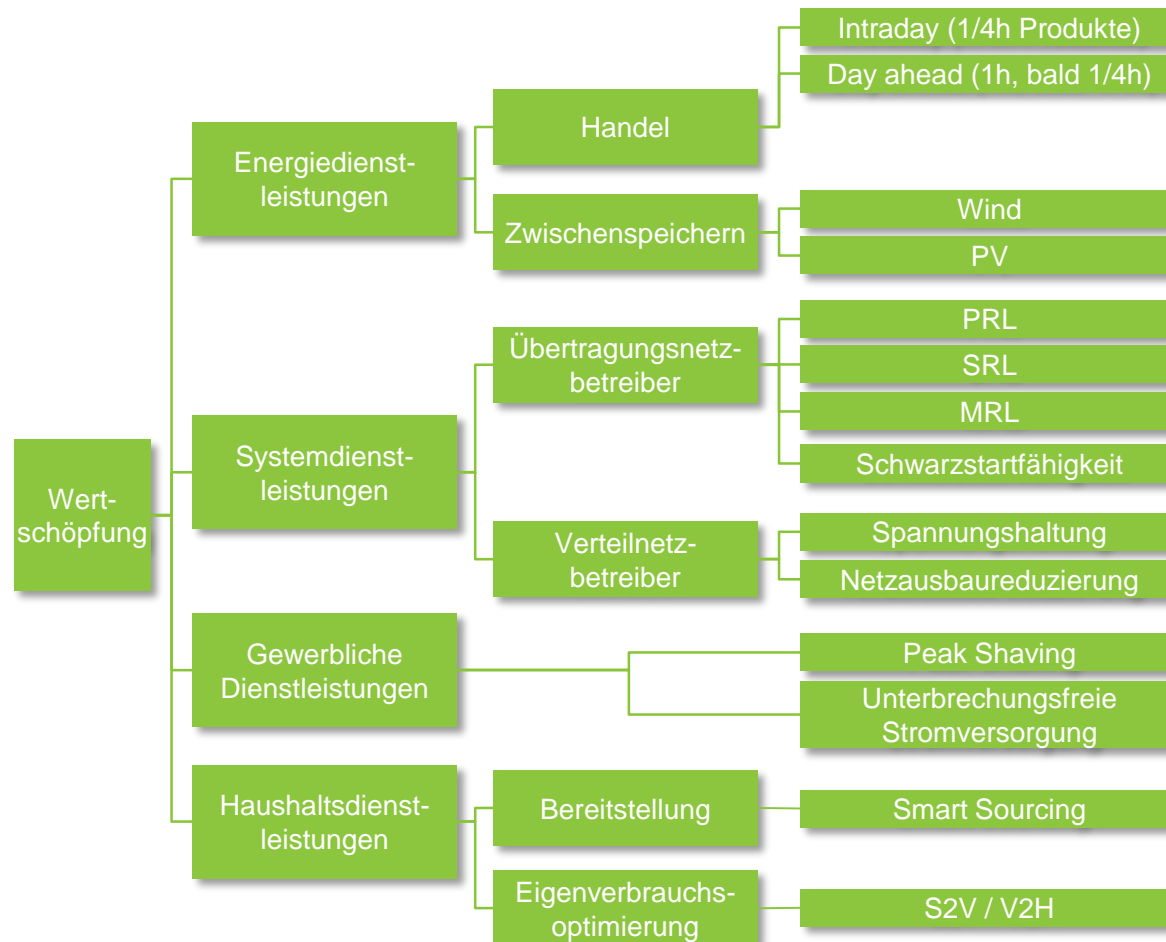


# Products in Germany vary in access and profitability ...



## *Products applicable for storage*

### SELECTION

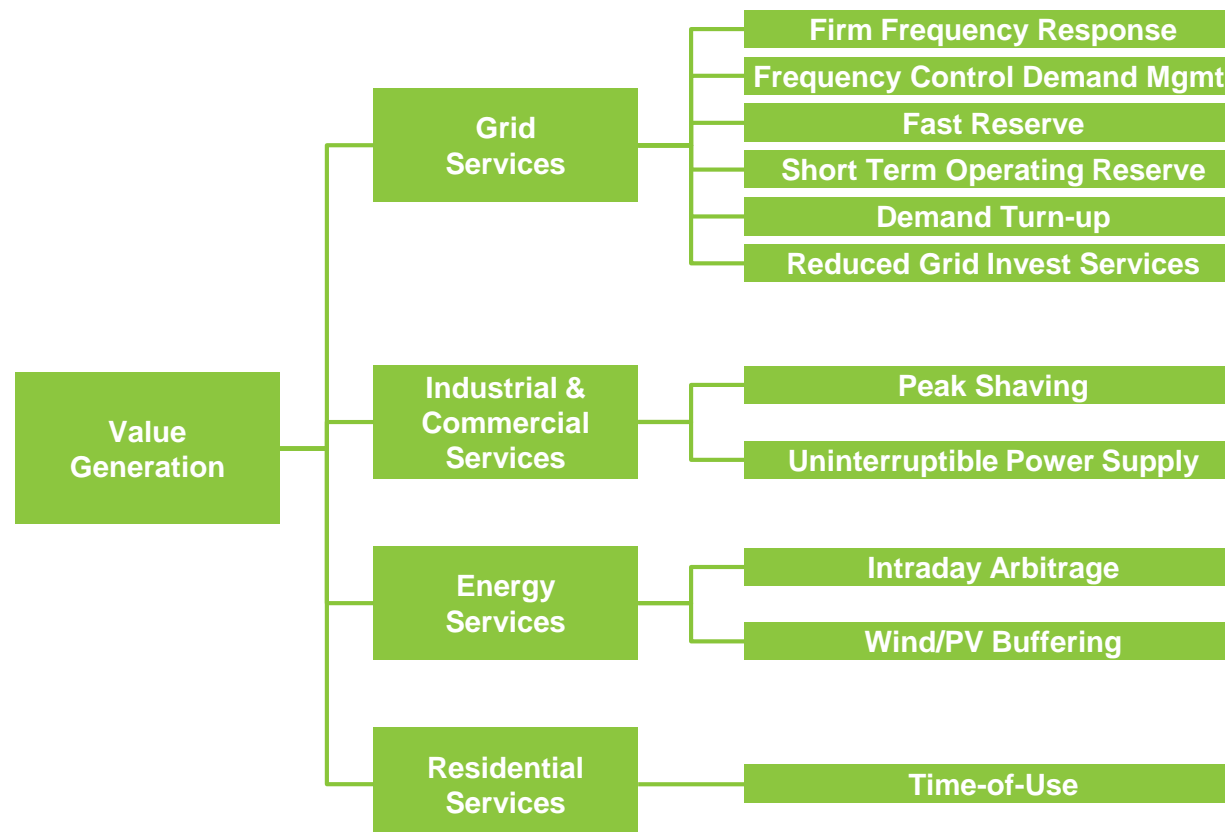




... from products in UK. New product emerge subsequently



*Products applicable for storage*

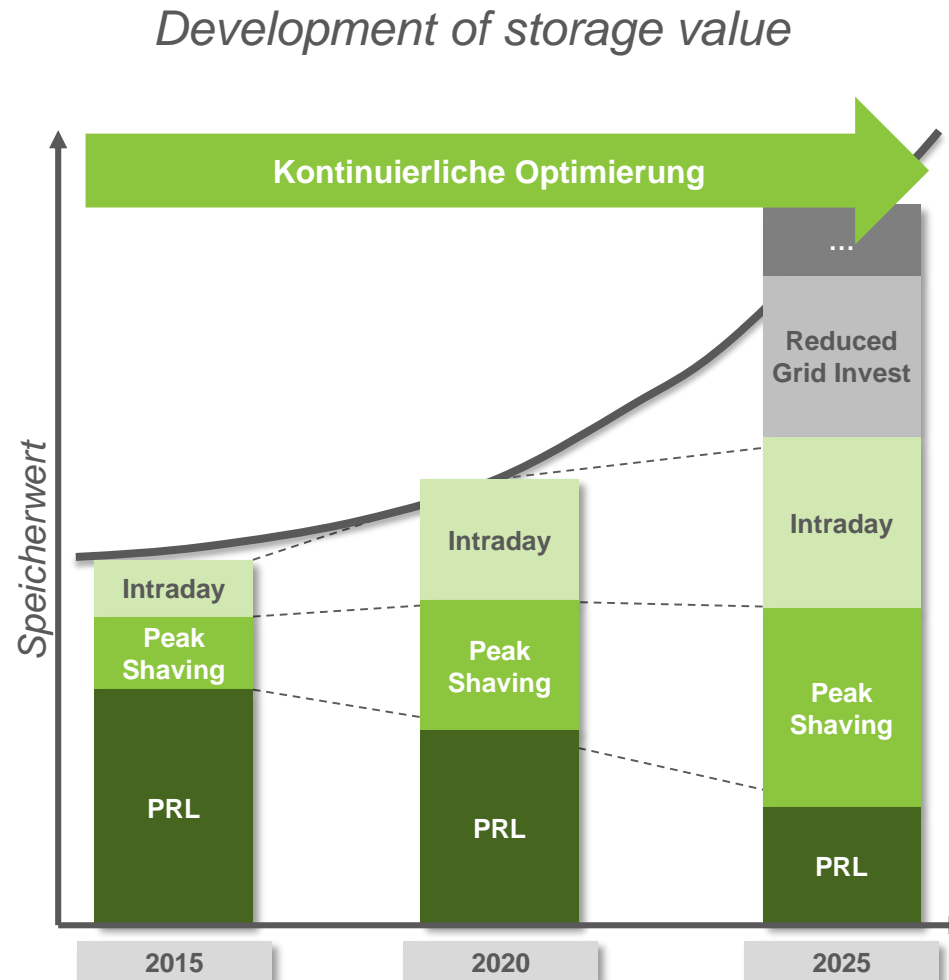




# Value of storage increases over time



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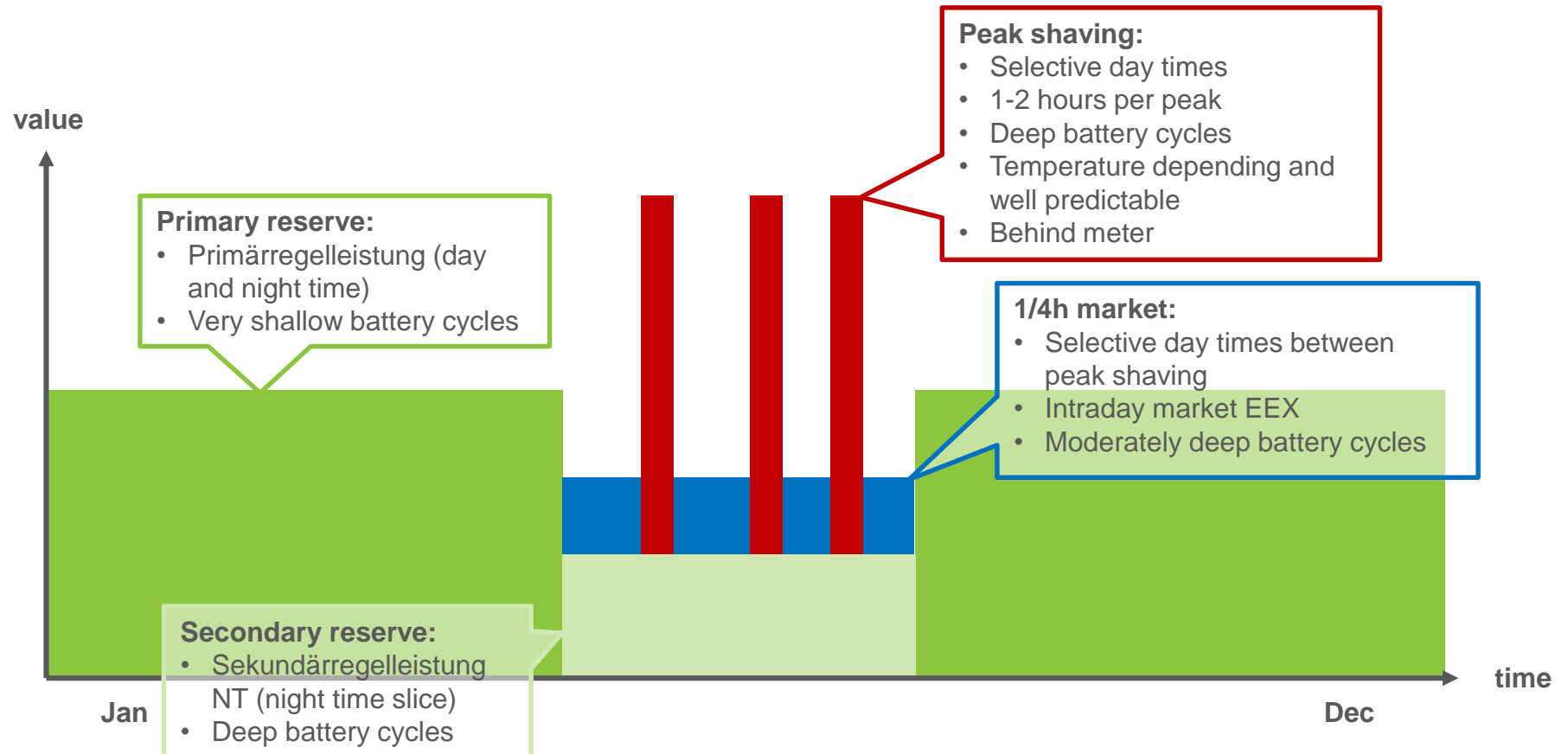


# Smart product stacking is a key success factor



## Overview of operating modes

### SCHEMATIC

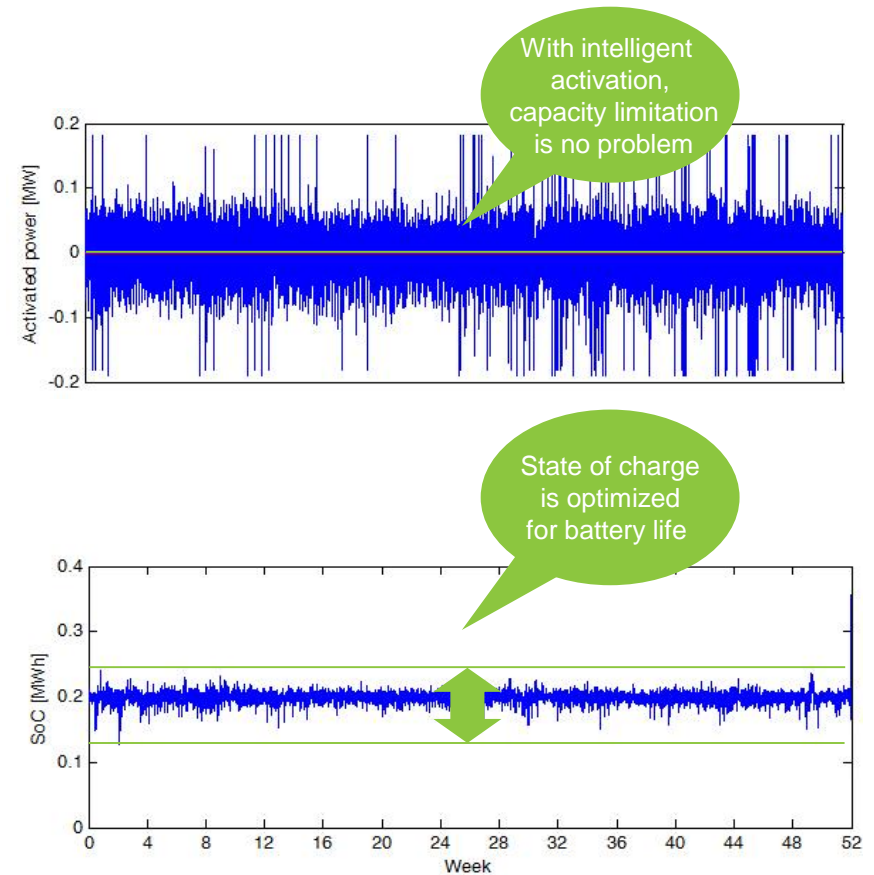
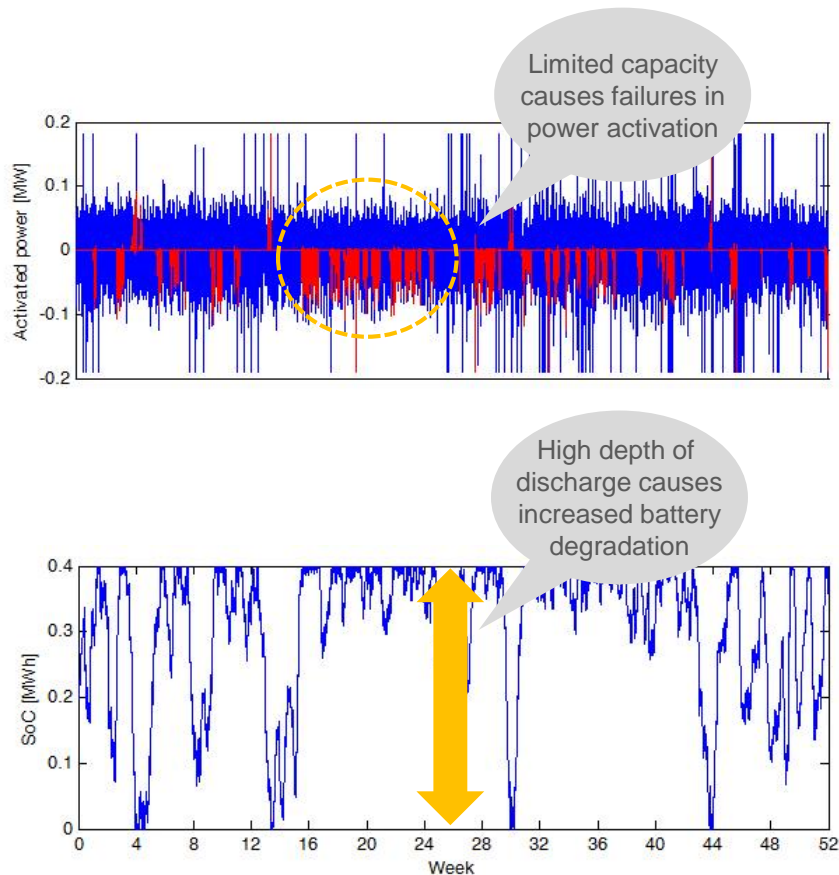




# ... and secures battery lifetime



## Comparison unmanaged/managed grid services



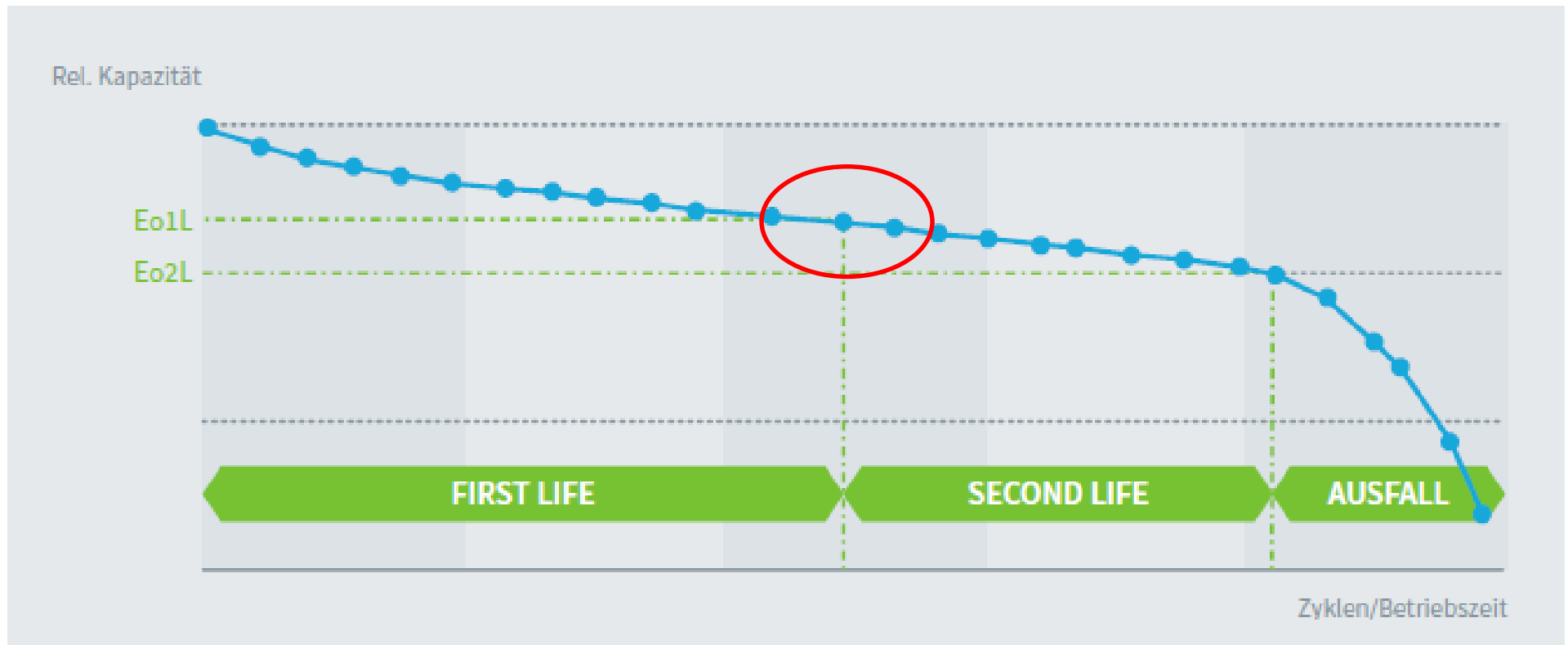


# 2nd life application depends on DoD development



*Capacity development over time*

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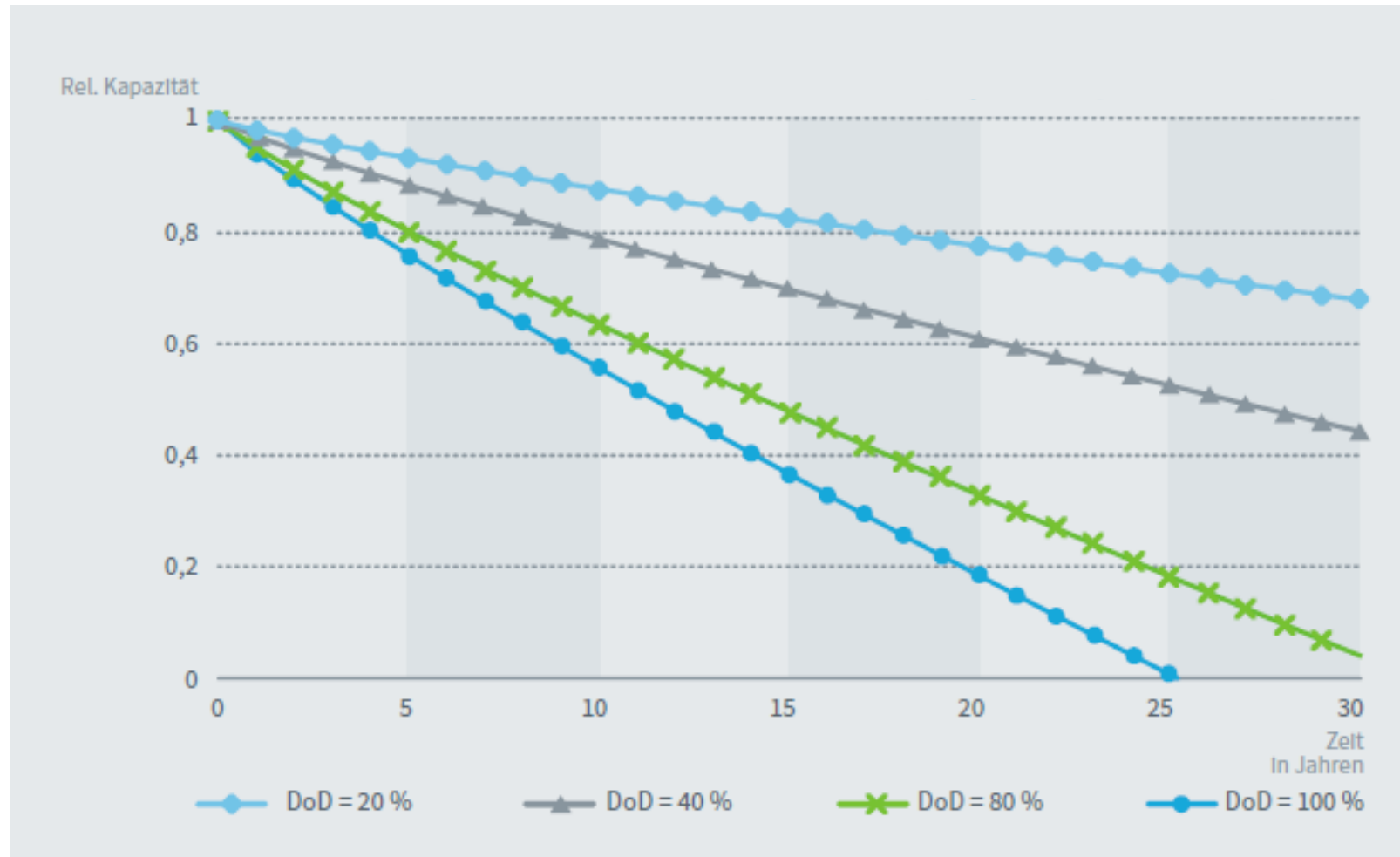




# Different products cause different stress ...



## *HES storage aging per DoD*

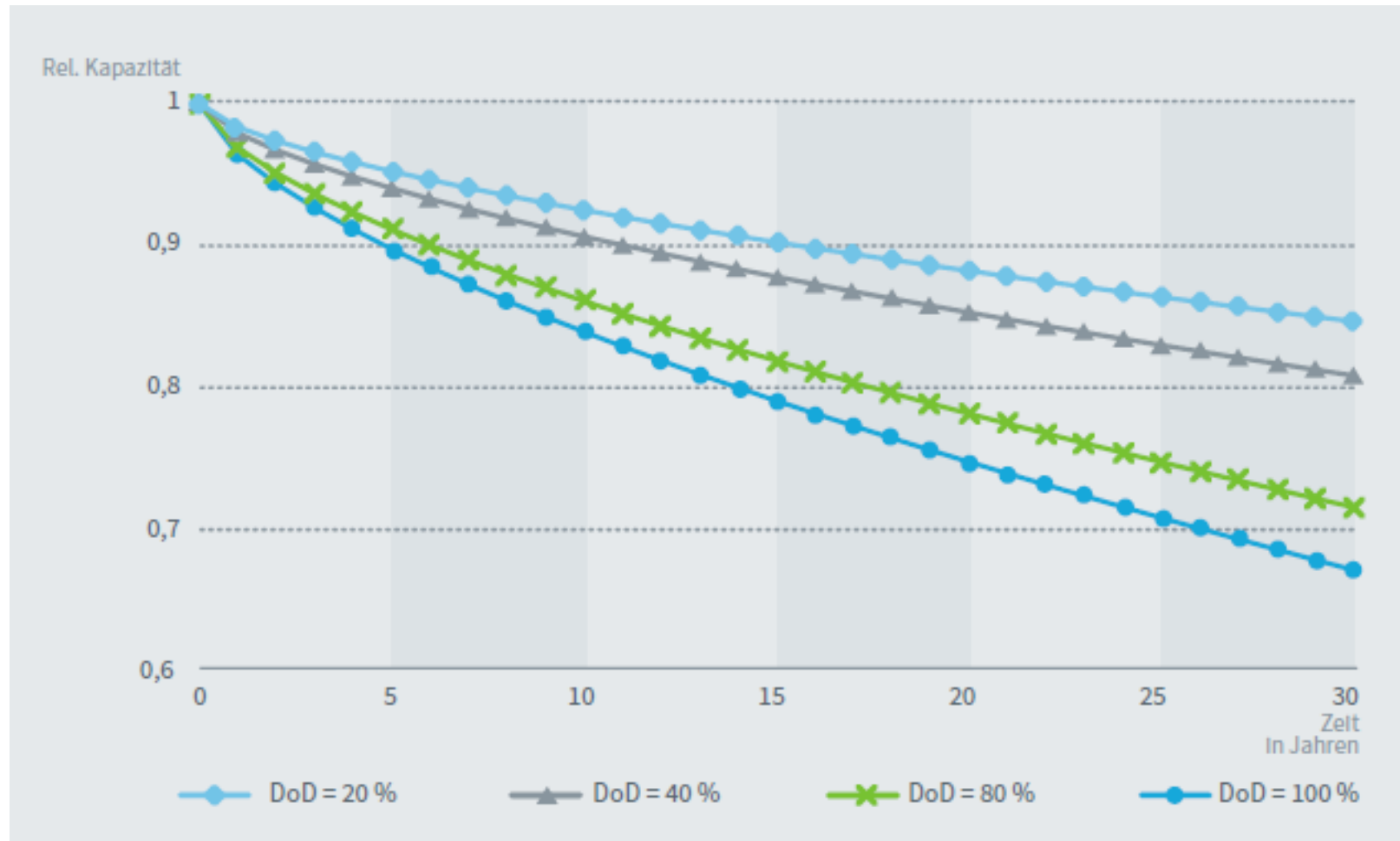




... over lifetime



*PRL storage aging per DoD*



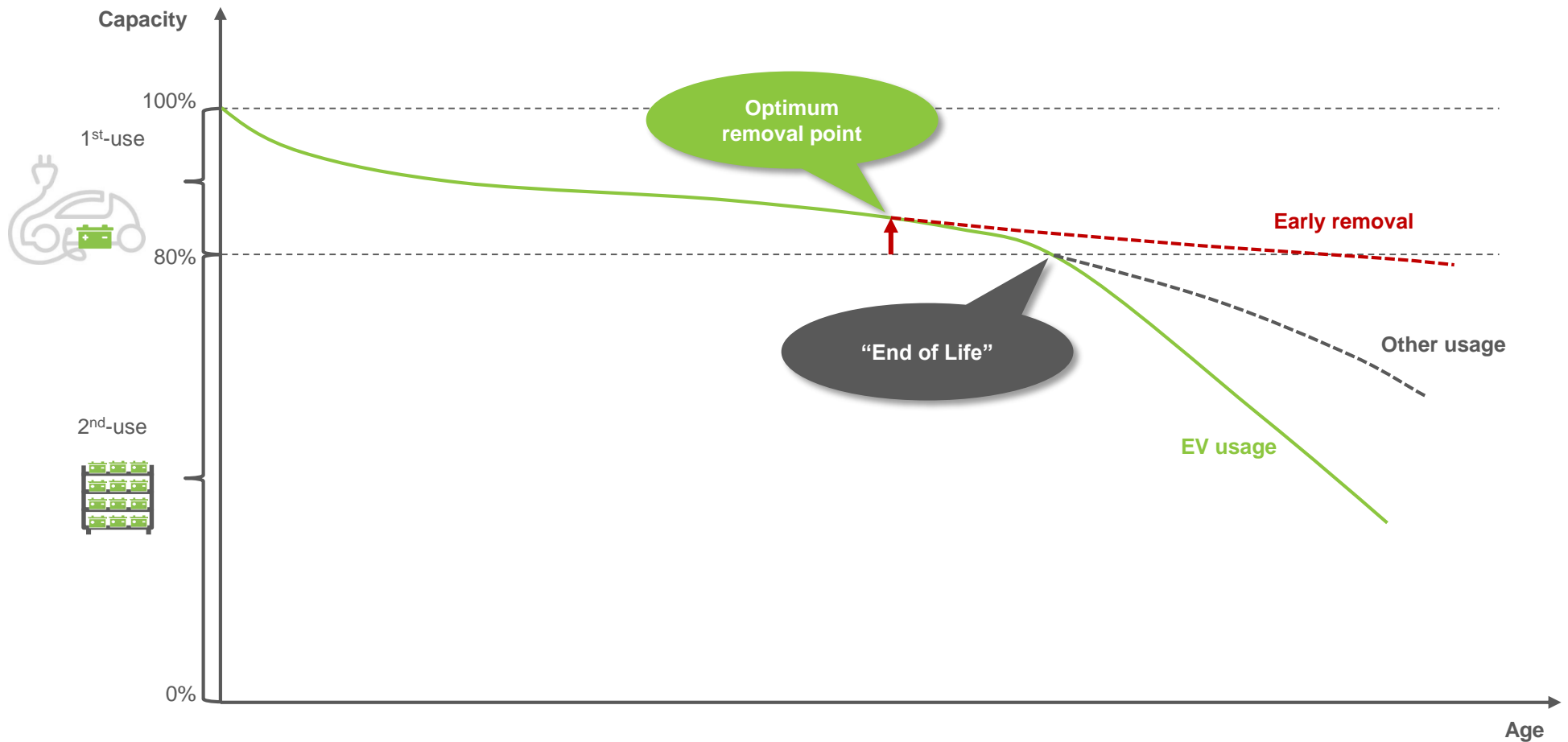


# The second life value is interdependent with 1<sup>st</sup>-use battery degradation and should be considered to maximize total value



## Battery 2<sup>nd</sup>-use optimization

**SCHEMATIC**





# Minimum retrofitting costs and optimized commercialization drive the case



## *2nd-use cost components*

**SCHEMATIC**

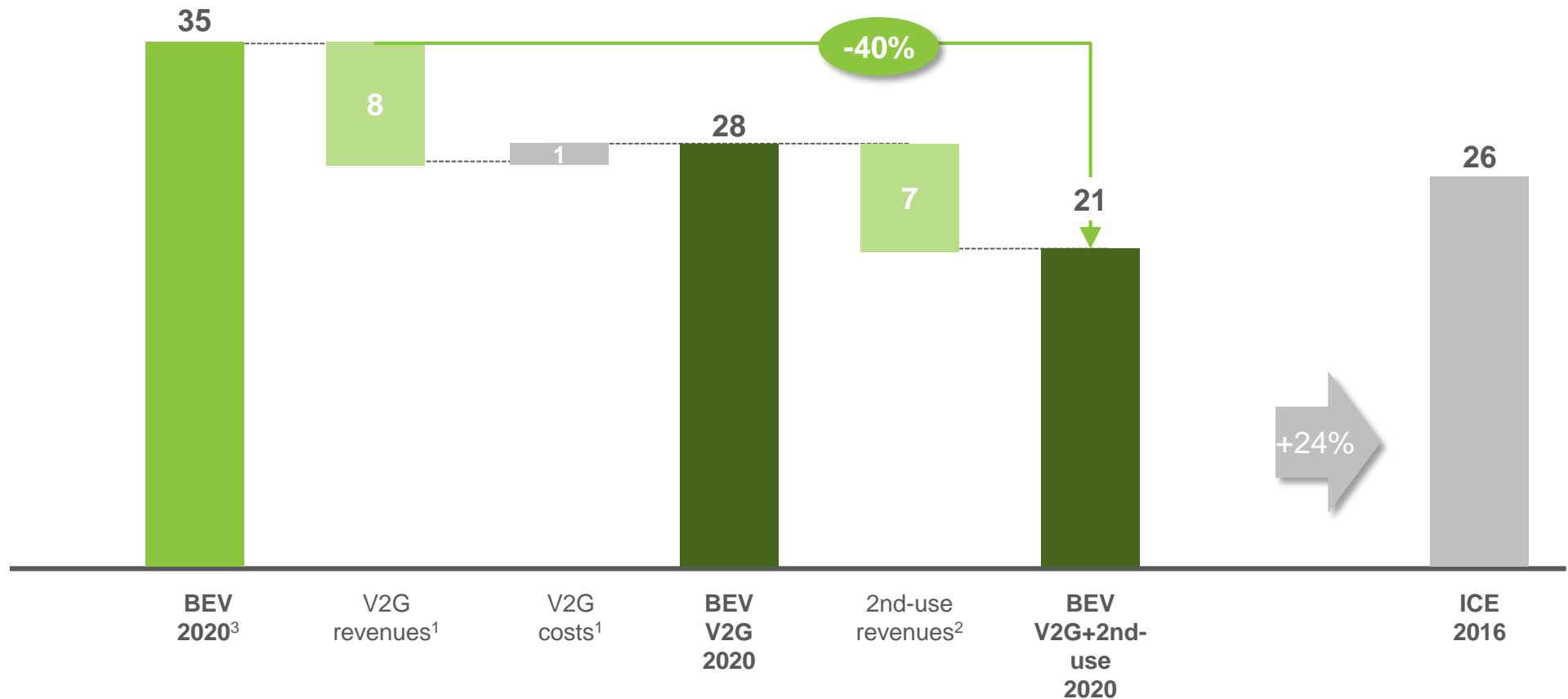




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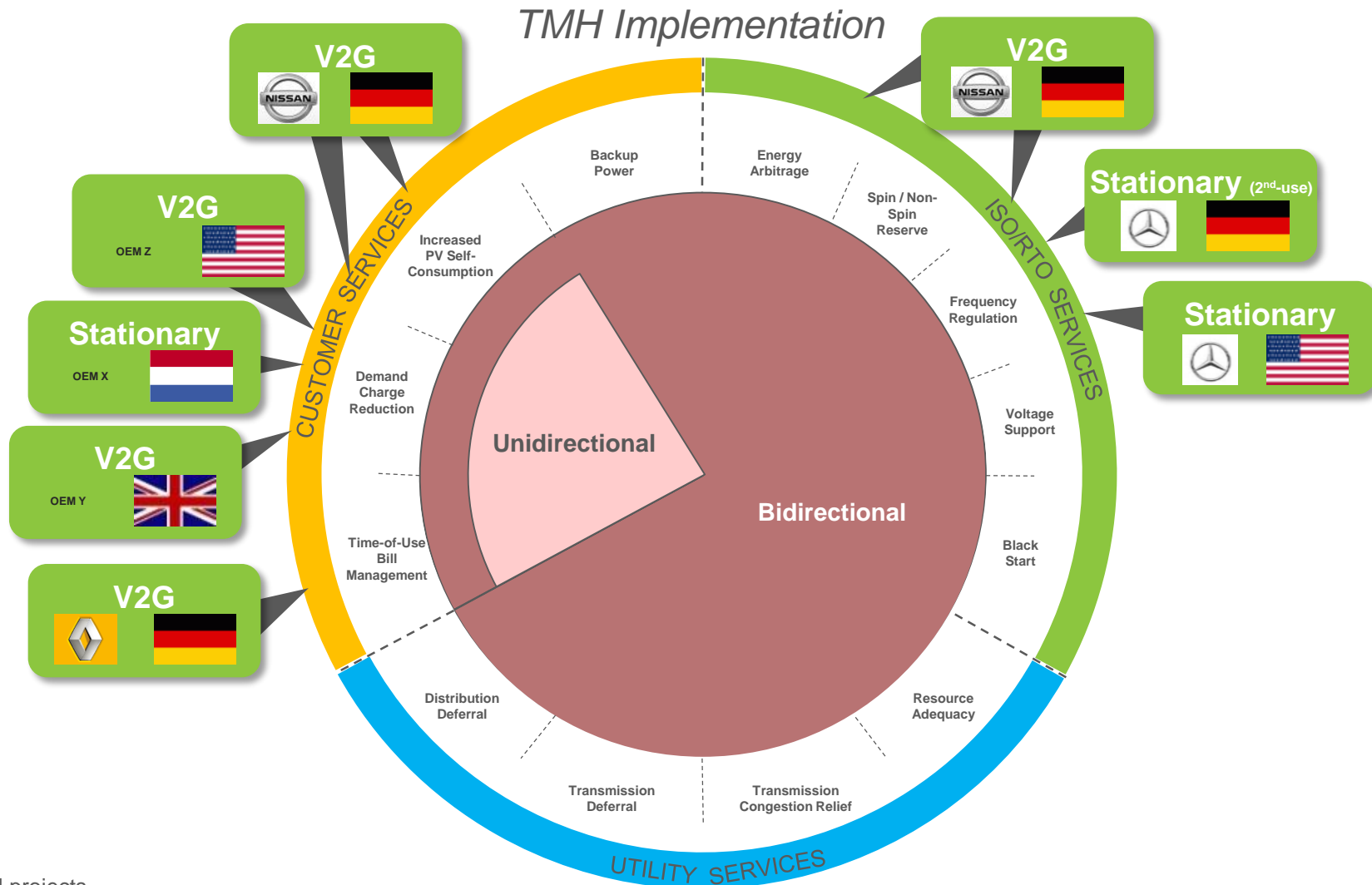
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Battery size 60kWh



# TMH builds a variety of battery service applications



TMH projects

Source: The Mobility House, Rocky Mountain Institute



# What else?



## *Regulatory framework*

- › Einen bezüglich Ausschreibungszeiten, Mindestmengen und Leistungserbringung **diskriminierungsfreien Zugang von dezentralen Speichern** und Schwarmlösungen zum Energie- und Regelleistungsmarkt.
- › Eine **leistungsgerechte Vergütung von Netzdienstleistungen**, welche sich an wichtigen Leistungskennzahlen wie Genauigkeit und Reaktionsgeschwindigkeit orientiert.
- › Kostensenkungen in der Netzinfrastuktur durch **dezentrale Speicher als gleichberechtigte Option** im Netzentwicklungsplan.