

# FEDERAL UTILITY PARTNERSHIP WORKING GROUP SEMINAR

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## A Look at Secondary Use Energy Storage

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Hosted by:



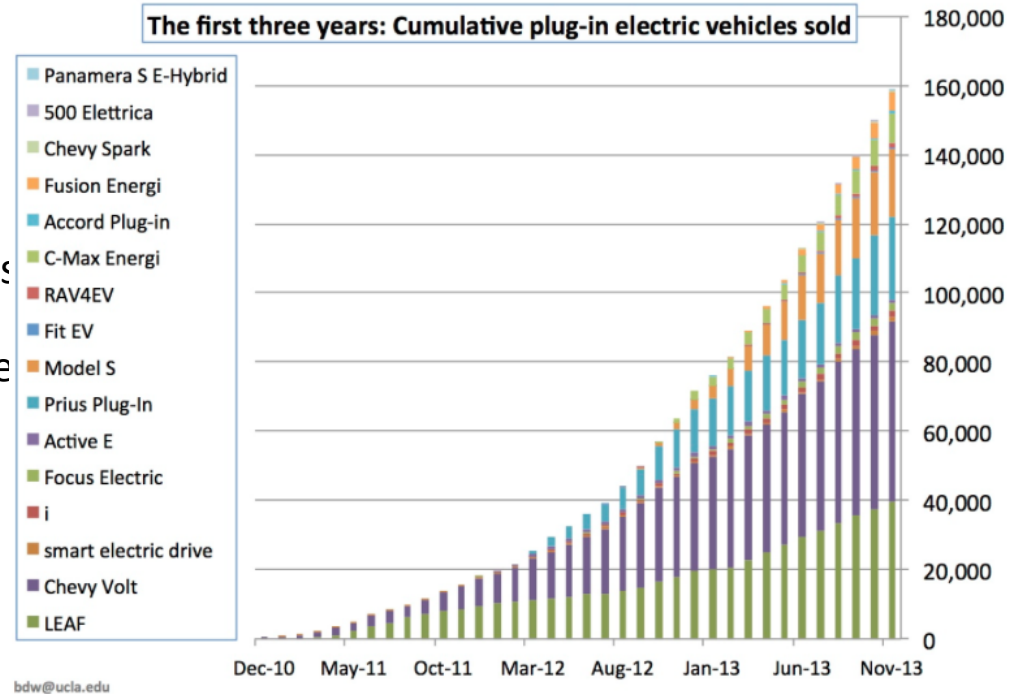
# Project Overview

- Supporting the industry investigation into vehicle battery **secondary-use** through **testing, demonstration, and modeling**.
  - Potentially a **cost competitive** energy storage technology
  - Validate **reliability and safety** – working with industry to troubleshoot and test systems under operational conditions
  - Examining **regulatory environment** – investigating hurdles that are institutional
  - **Industry acceptance** – build confidence in this technology.



# Secondary Use of EV Batteries

- Potentially significant electric vehicle market.
  - Projections from different studies show significant growth.
  - March 2014, Tesla announces news on the building of a Gigafactory with projections of 500,000 vehicle production capability by 2020.
  - June 2014, Tesla is releasing all patents to encourage electric car production
- What can we do with the on-board battery technologies?



Repackage/Reuse: Could provide a low-cost grid storage solution (if design of repackaged system does not require significant modifications and added expense.)

# Already Available in USA

- Over 150,000 plug-in electric vehicles (PEVs) currently in USA (study by UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation – December 2013)
  - ~ 55% of PEVs are PHEV and 45% are BEV
  - Near 70% of these vehicles are Nissan Leaf, Chevy Volt, or Tesla



Nissan Leaf  
Nearing 40,000  
Vehicles  
24 kWh per pack  
~960MWh



Chevy Volt  
Exceeding 50,000 Vehicles  
16.5 kWh per pack  
~825MWh



Tesla  
Nearing 20,000  
Vehicles  
85 kWh per pack  
~1700MWh

- Leads to a an estimated 3.485GWh of existing battery storage.
- Estimates on capacity of the batteries. Detailed analysis will need to consider operational constraints, BMS level limits, and other aspects.

# Demonstration Sites: Repurposing of Batteries

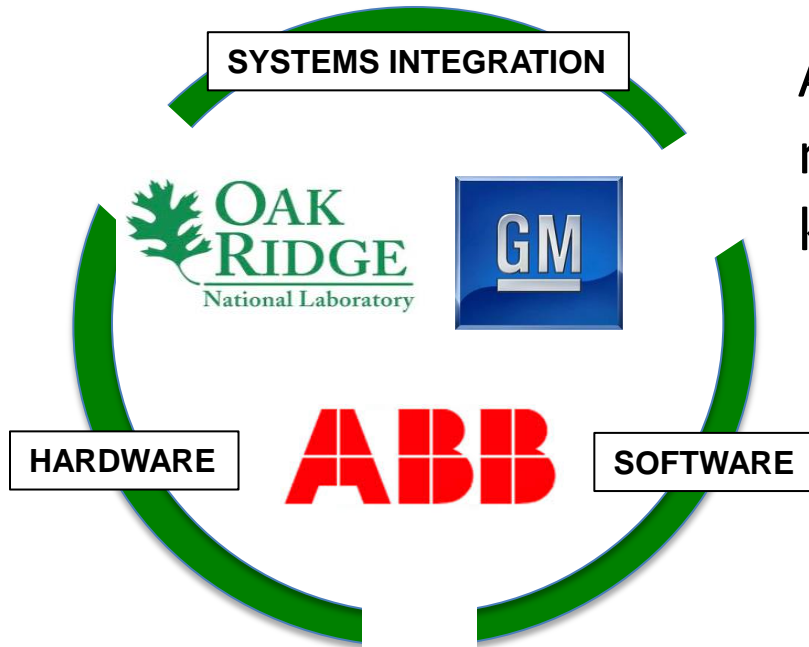


- Utilizes BMW mini-E batteries and BMS/Princeton Power Systems interface hardware
- 108 kW/180kWh with DC coupling to PV

- Utilizes General Motors Volt batteries and BMS/ABB interface hardware.
- 25kW/50kWh system connected to ORNL test-bed, PV smoothing and shifting.



# Current Activities



An effective **partnership** that merges equipment, technical know-how, and infrastructure:

- Energy Storage – Used EV Batteries
- Energy Management System
- Electric Grid

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ORNL is testing and demonstrating the technology as a third party.

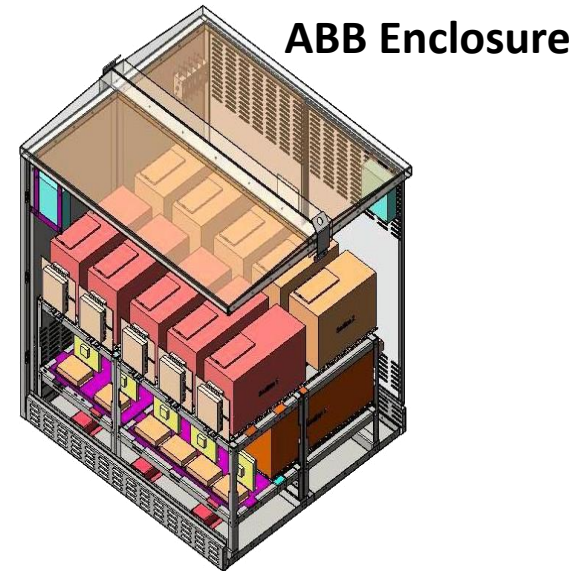


# The Technology

## GM Chevy Volt Battery



Re-Packaged



## Automotive Application

- Capacity for 10 Years in Automotive Application
- Power 111kW
- Liquid Cooled / Heated

## Grid Application(25kW/50kWhr)

- Expected capacity for 10 Years of Operation
- 5 Volt Battery Packs
- 5 kW per Volt Battery
- Air Cooled/Heated

# The Working System

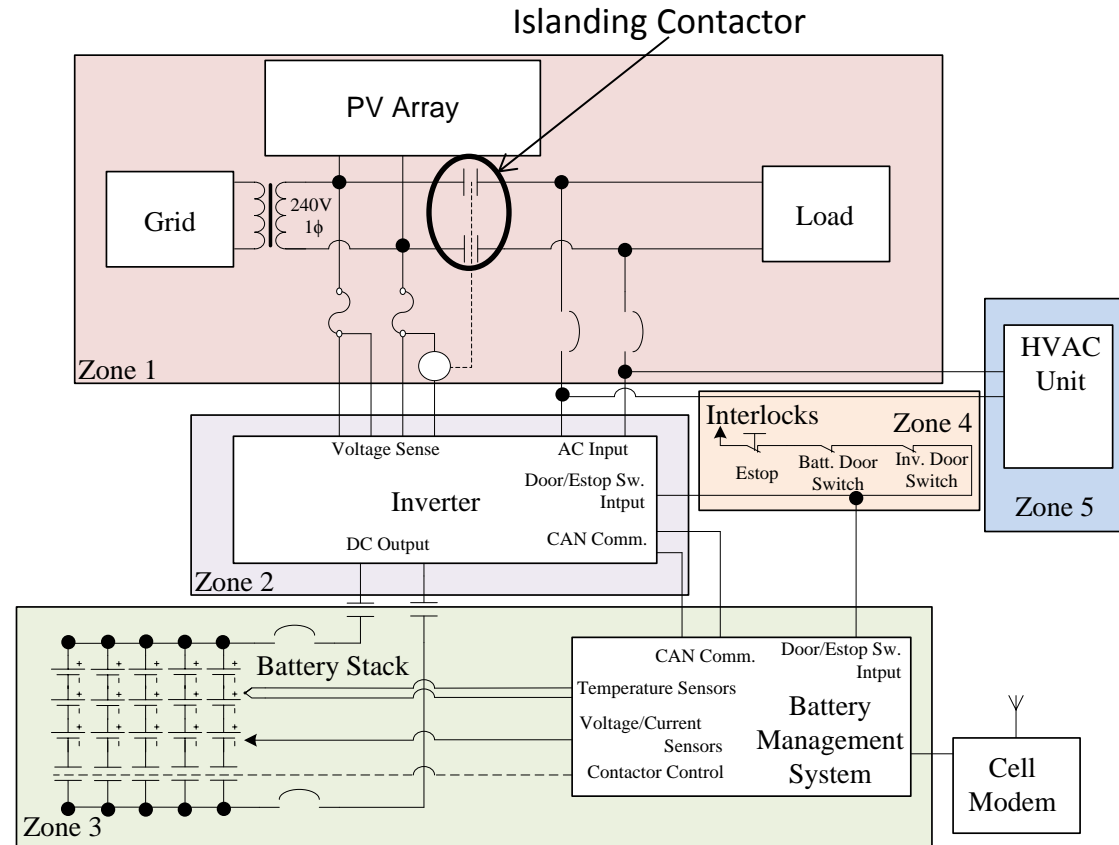
**Zone 1:** The system has a single-phase connection with the grid, PV Array, AC breakers, islanding contactor, and voltage sensing.

**Zone 2:** Inverter measures and senses inputs to control charging and discharging needs (4 quadrant)

**Zone 3:** Batteries connected on DC link and controlled by BMS. BMS uses voltage, current, and temperature information to relay control information to inverter.

**Zone 4:** Safety interlocks to prevent unsafe access

**Zone 5:** Thermal management with fans, heaters, and HVAC.



*Multi-tiered layers of security are present in the system to ensure a safe operation*



# System Benefits: CES

## Local benefits:

Real and Reactive Power Support

- demonstrate that load factor and power factor can be maintained.

Service reliability

- during outage, CES unit can still supply load for a period of time.

Phase balancing

- if three units are installed (each on separate phases) additional energy can be used to balance phases.

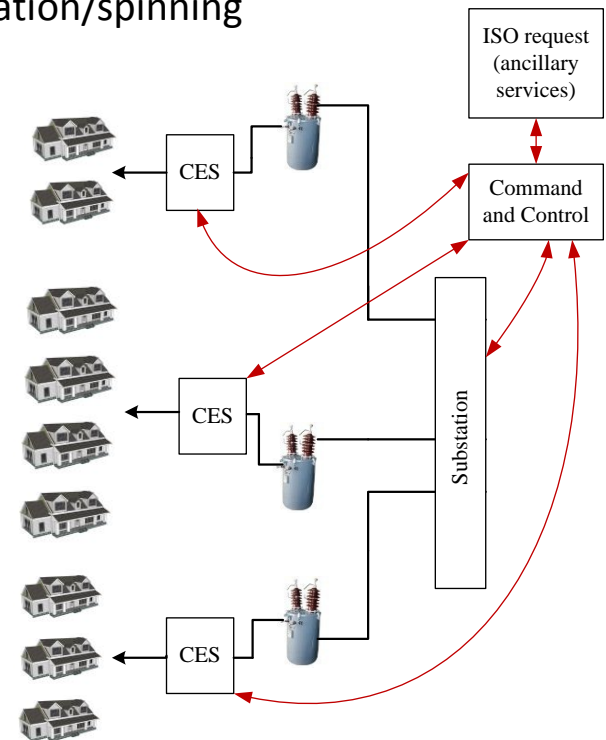
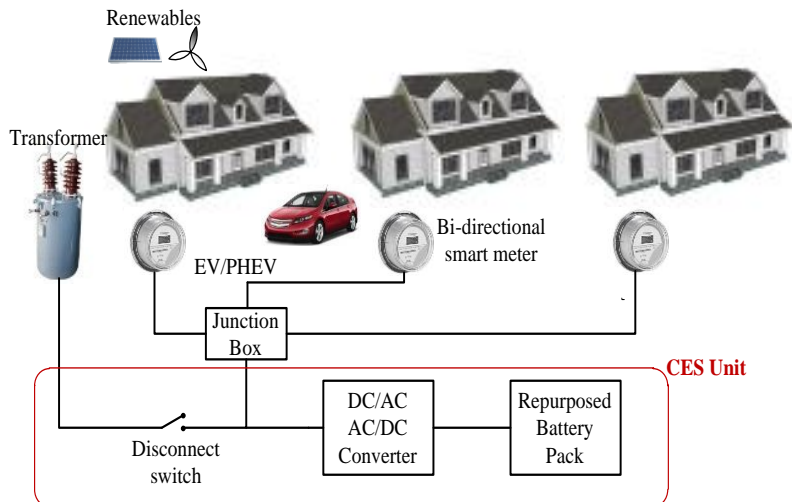
## Grid benefits:

Firming and shifting Renewables and Load leveling / T&D Deferral

- battery can charge/discharge depending on control and load behavior.

Ancillary Services

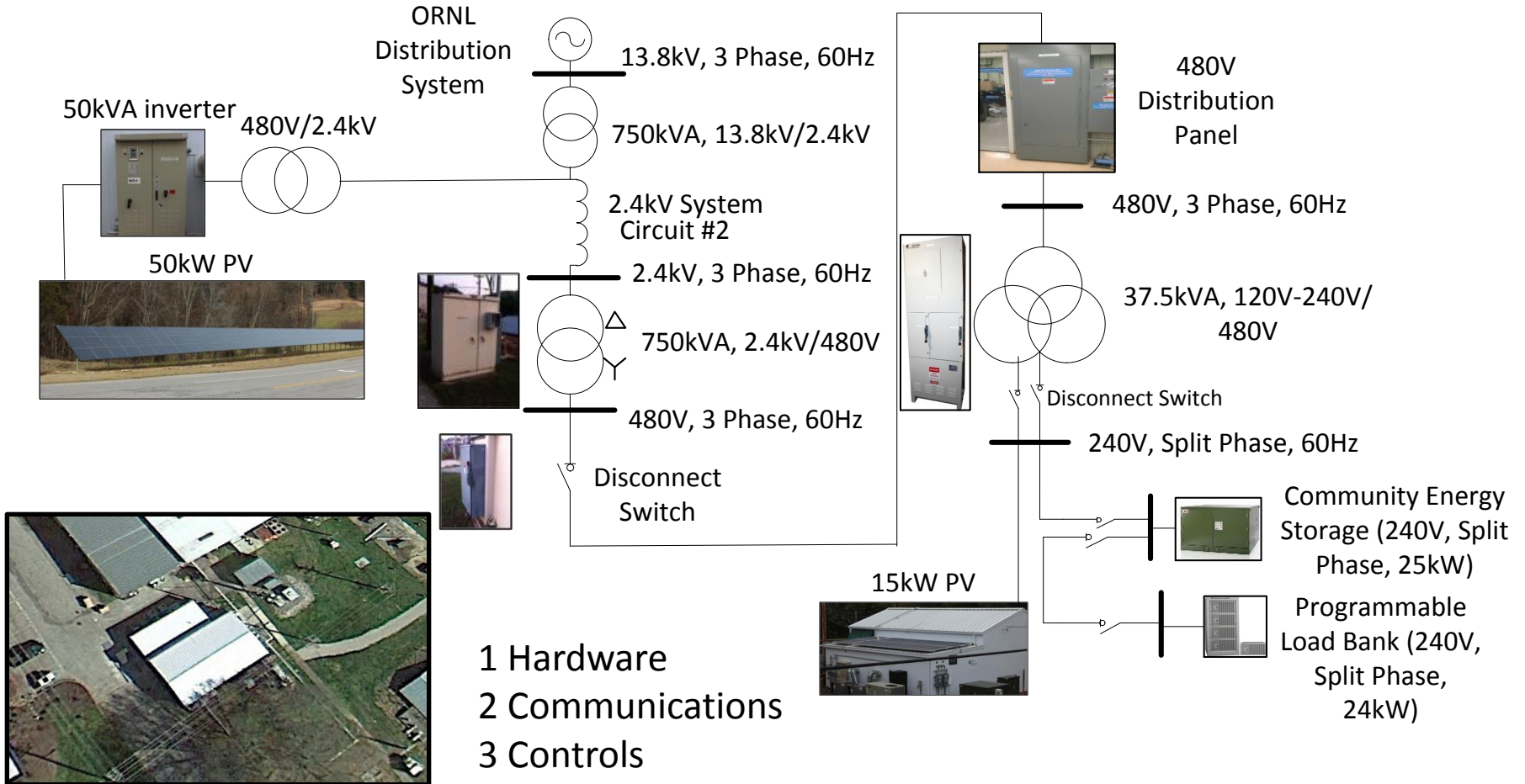
- regulation/spinning



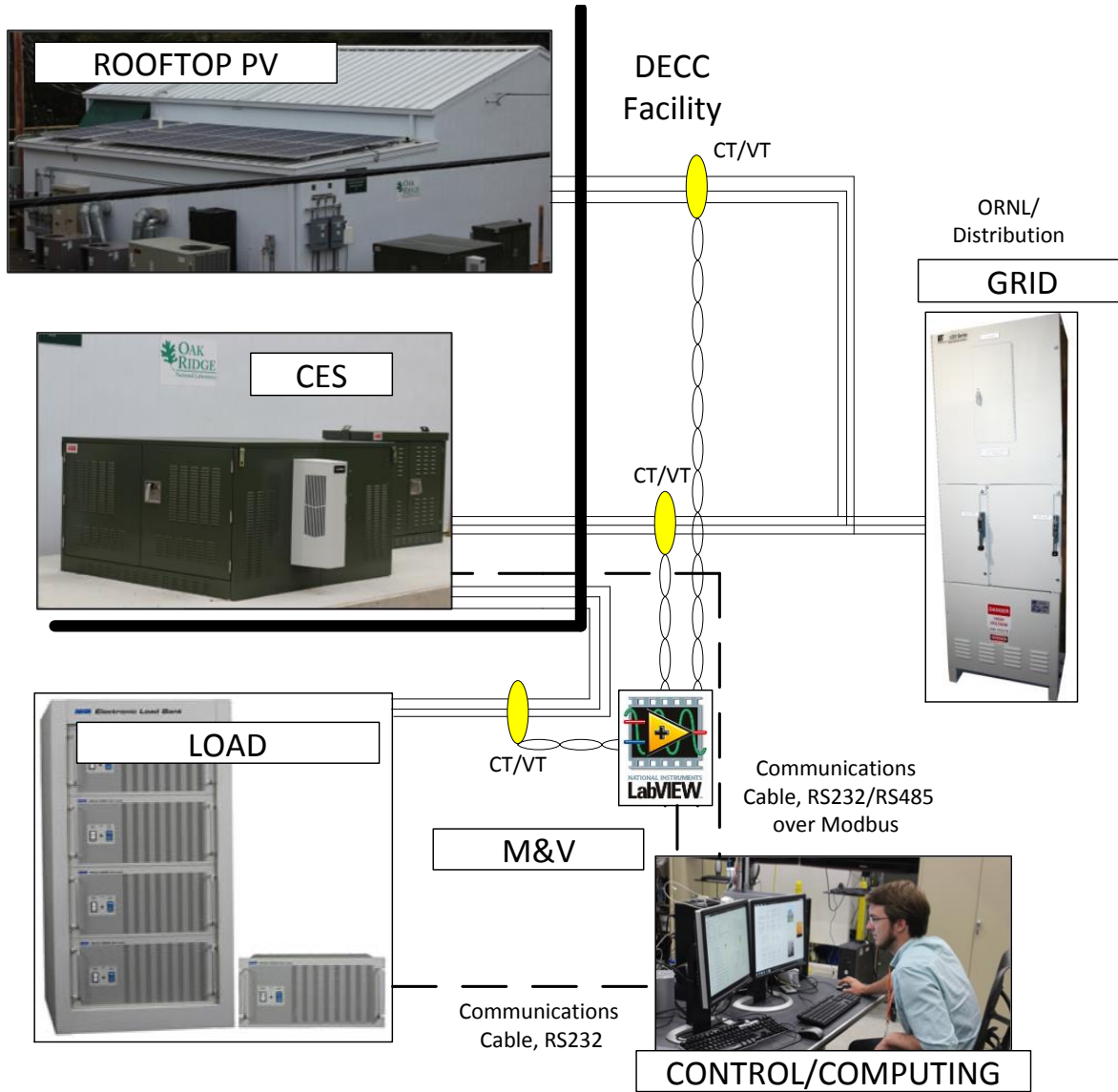
*Similar benefits can be realized by distributed energy storage for commercial applications*

# Testing Setup at ORNL

- ORNL objective for testing: Provide **real world** examination **systems integration** and **applications** with the flexibility to capture many different case scenarios.



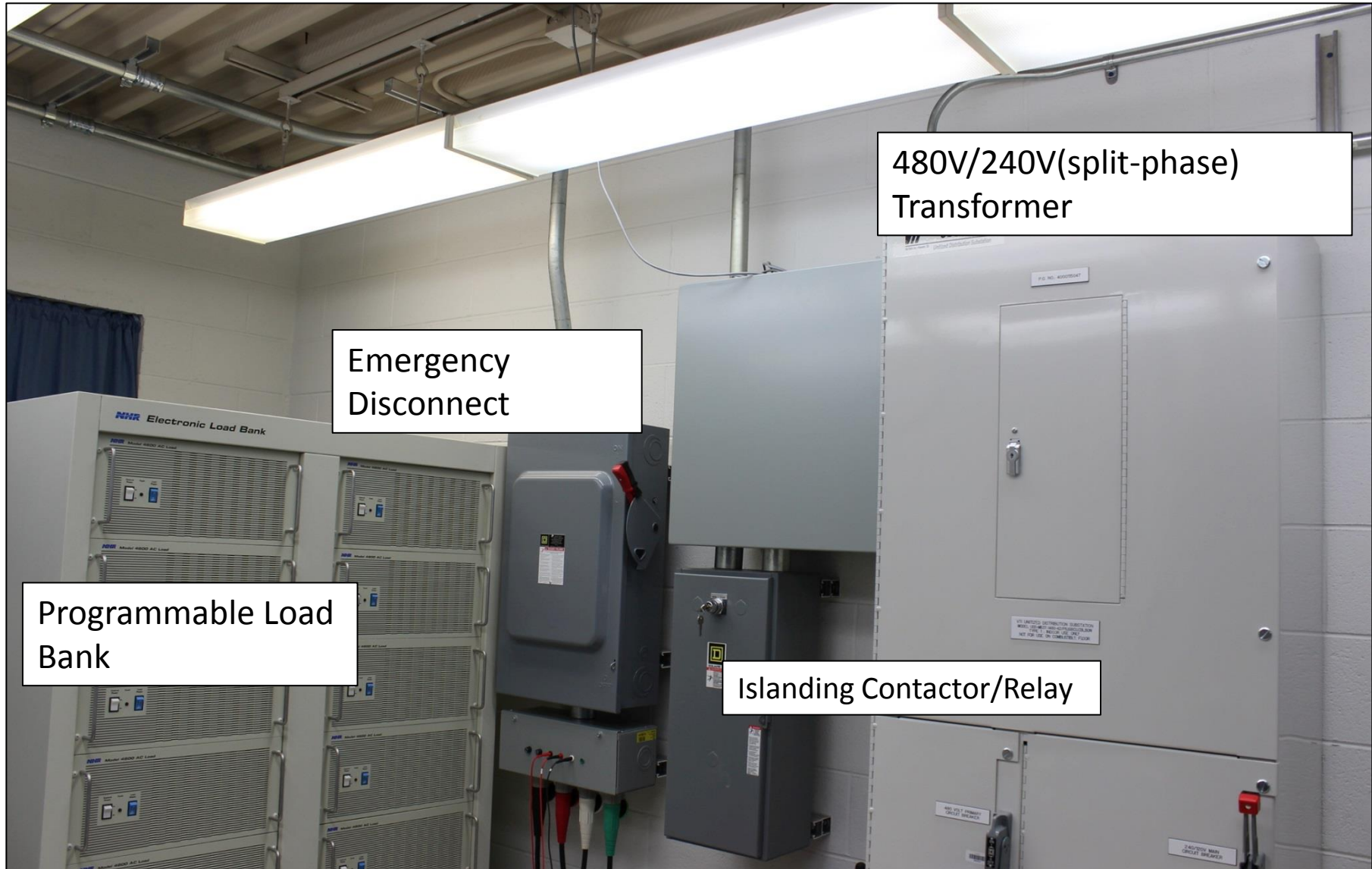
# Hard/Soft: Communication and Control



## Communications and Control and Measure & Validate

- Communications and control done through Serial, Modbus over Serial, and TCP/IP
- All integrated through Matlab/Labview
- Load Bank utilized for Emulation.

# Hardware: Equipment Inside DECC



480V/240V(split-phase)  
Transformer

Emergency  
Disconnect

Programmable Load  
Bank

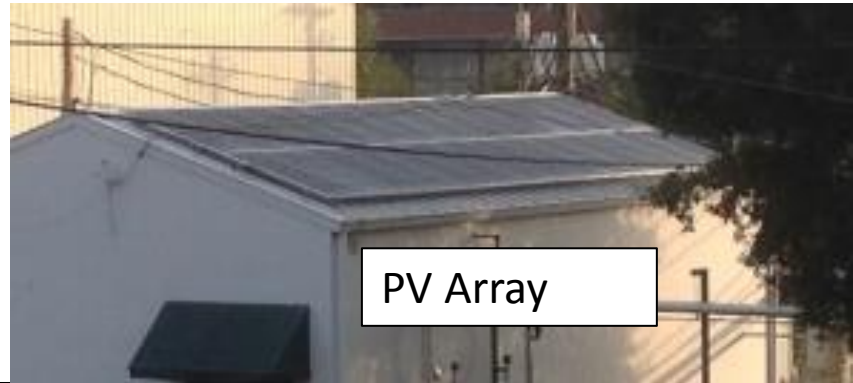
Islanding Contactor/Relay



# Hardware: Equipment Outside DECC



Emergency Disconnects



PV Array



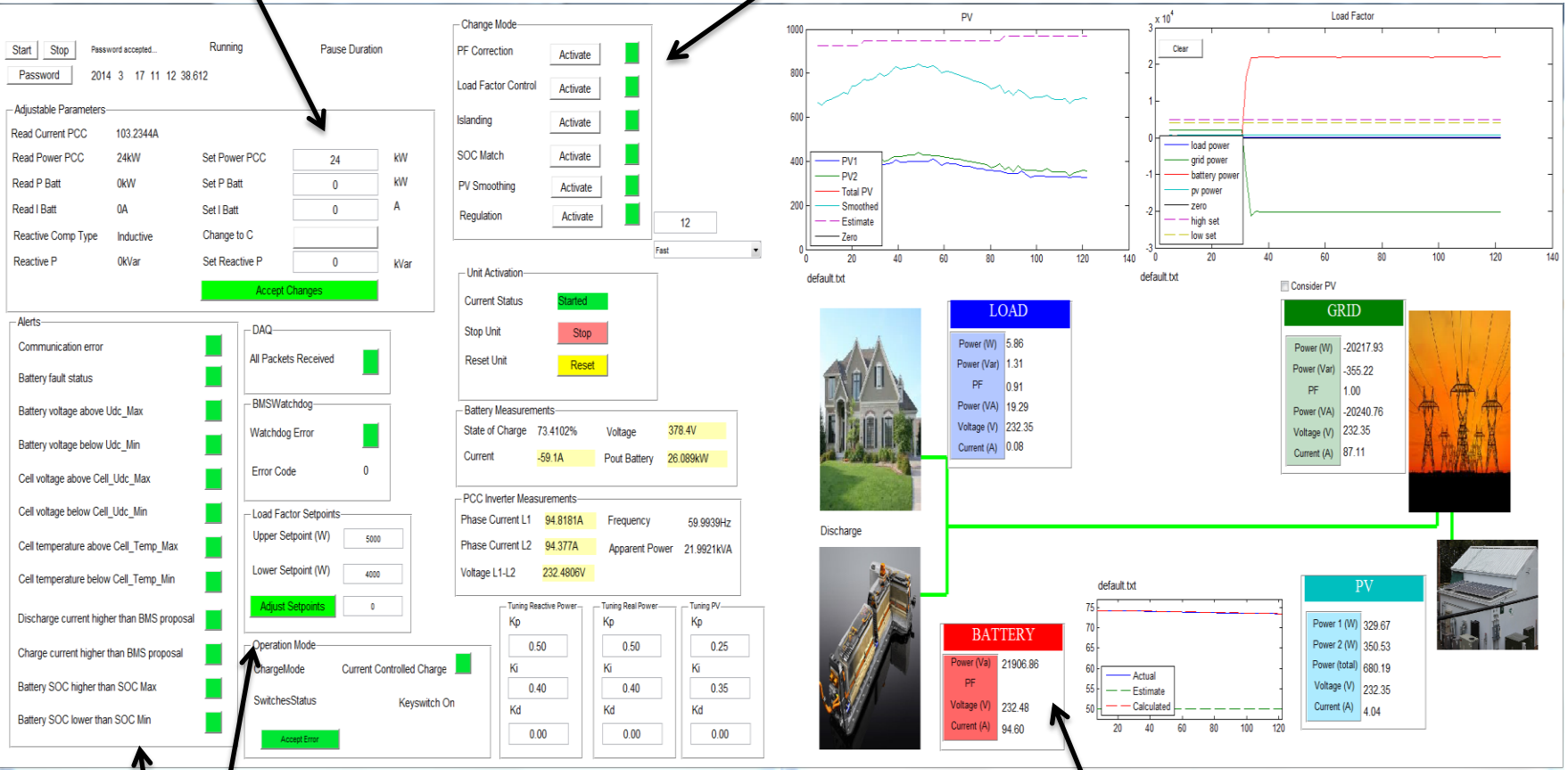
Battery Enclosure

Inverter

# Interface

## Manual Control

## Set of pre-programmed controls



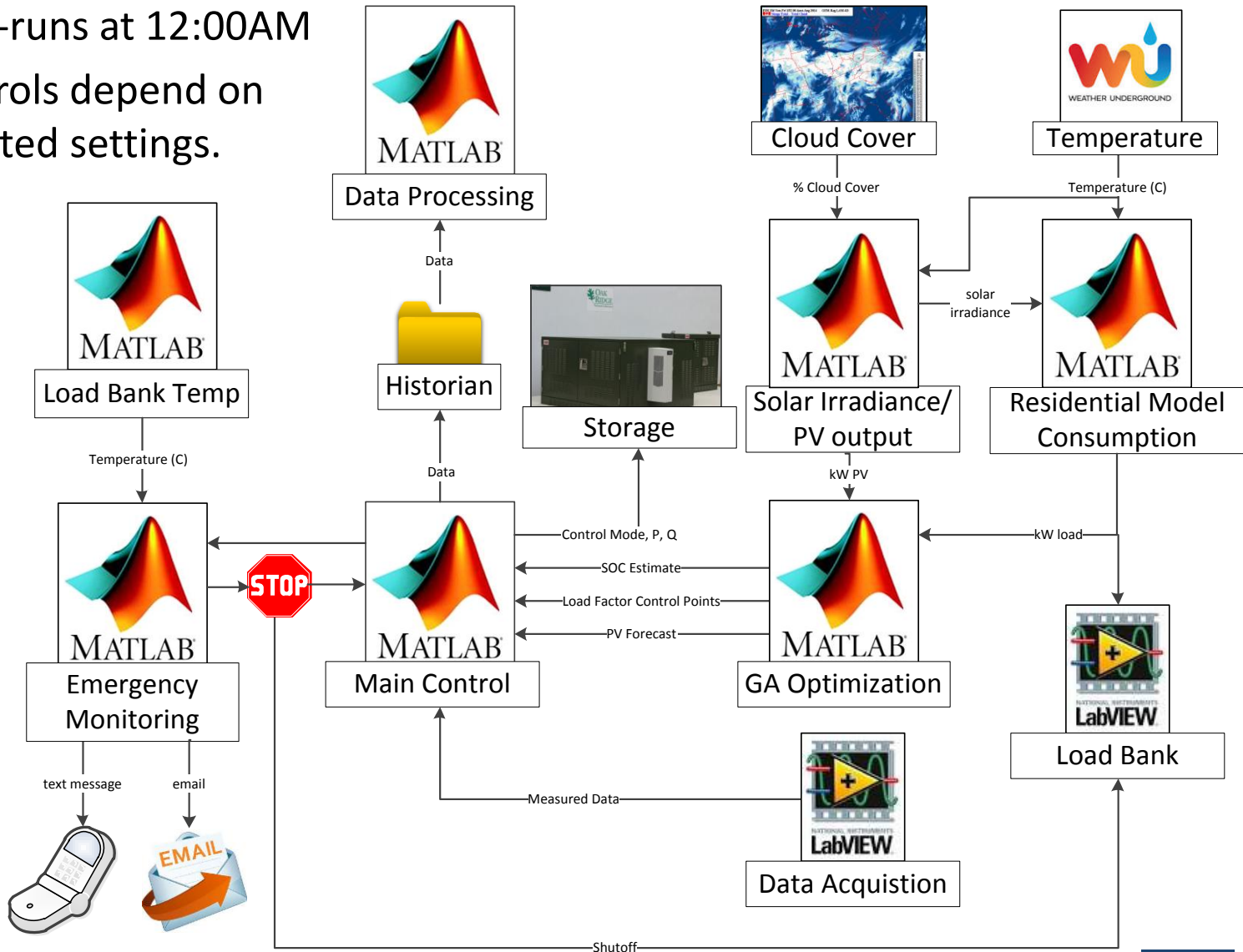
## CES Alarms

## State display



# Controls and Programs

- Auto-runs at 12:00AM
- Controls depend on selected settings.



# Measurements and Simulation Additions

- Load Bank is controlled to follow residential load profiles through macros.
- Residential profiles are developed through modeling and historical data collection.

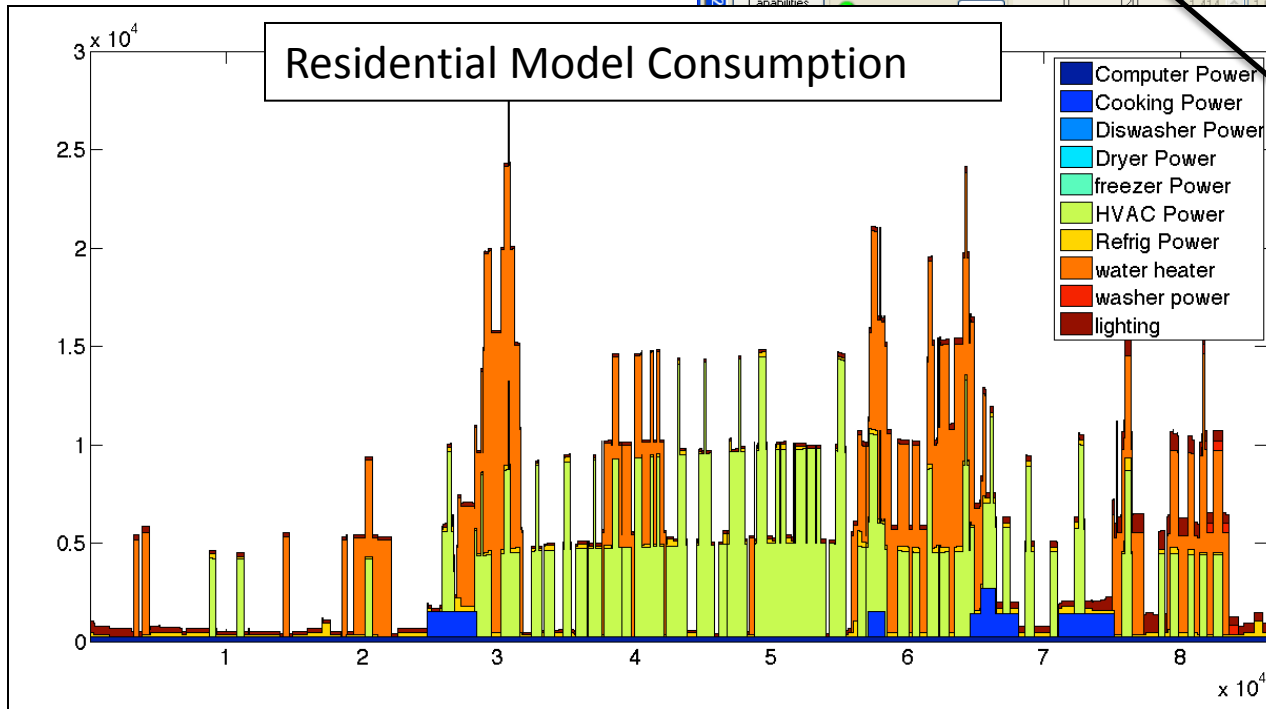
**Load Bank Interface**

AC Load 1: AC Volts 116.909, AC Amps 14.968, Frequency 60.005, True Power 1743.650

AC Load 2: AC Volts 117.073, AC Amps 14.950, Frequency 60.007, True Power 1743.720

AC Load 3: AC Volts 0.051, AC Amps 0.026, Frequency 0.000, True Power 0.005

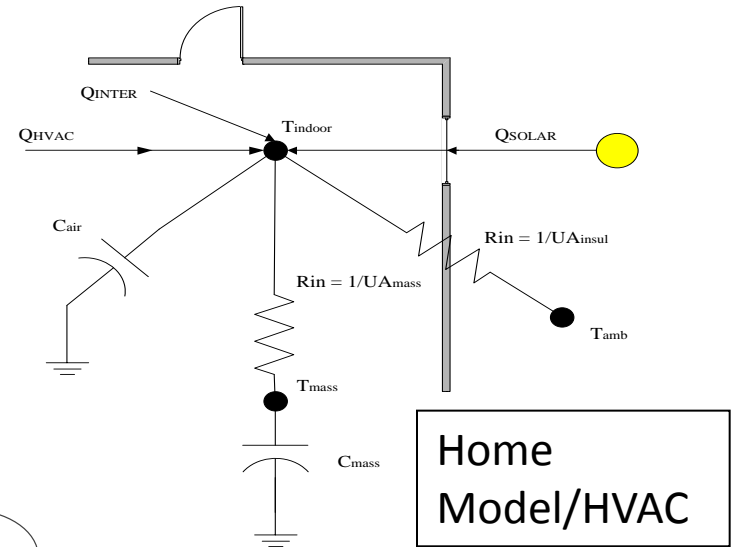
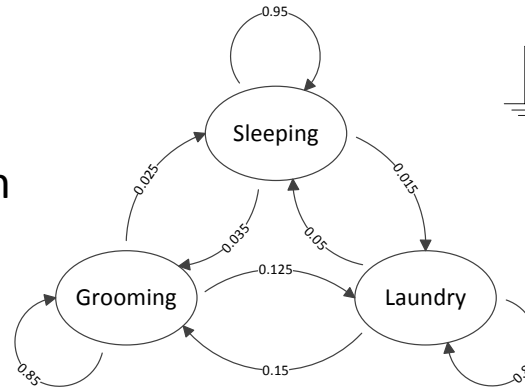
Macro is running



Power Consumed by Bank 1

# Residential Modeling

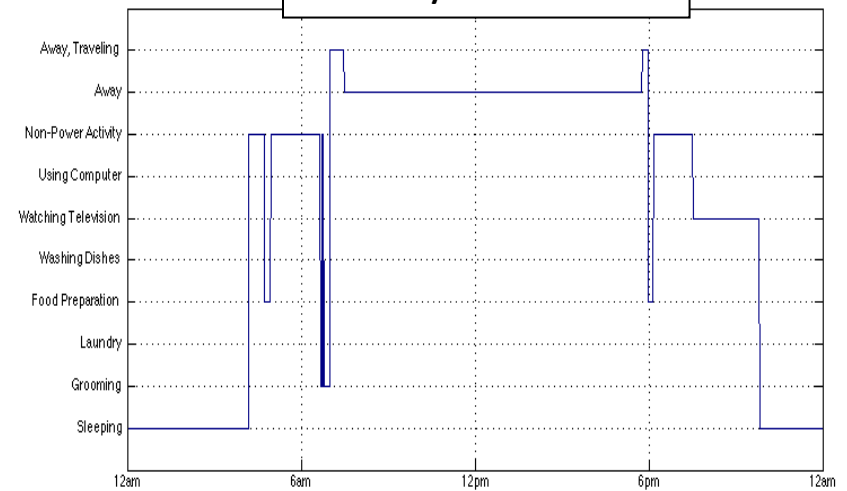
- Residential data has been sub-metered and collected for several years. Used to develop and validate load models.
- Markov Chains are used to drive residential loads such as washer/dryer/water heaters...



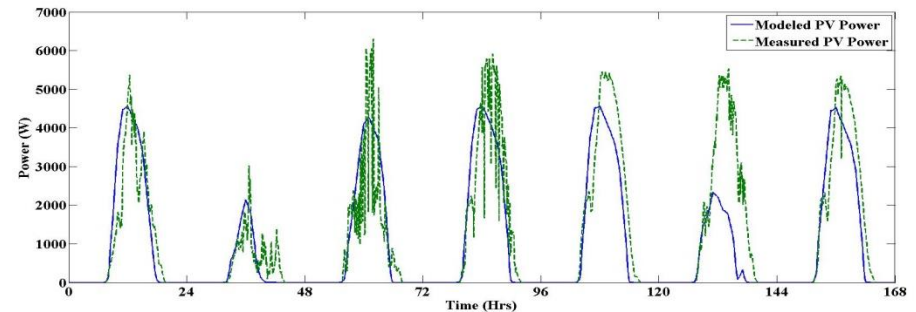
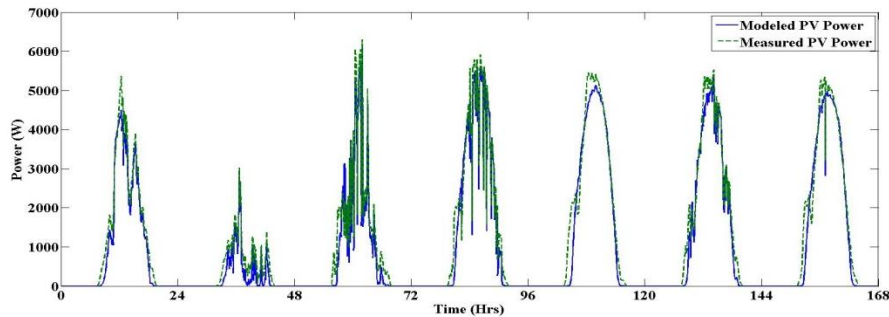
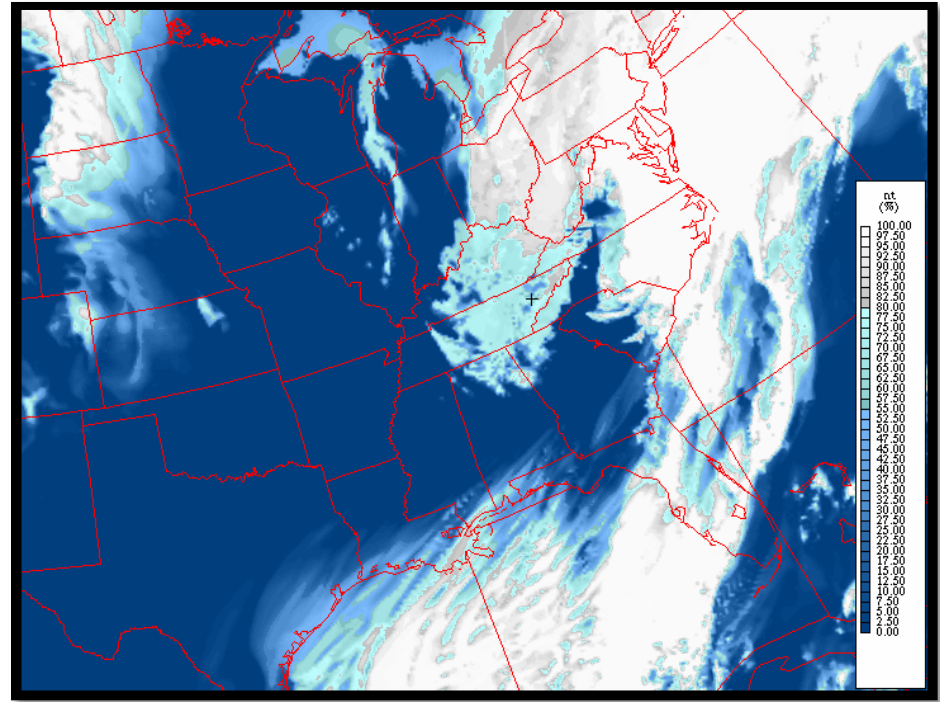
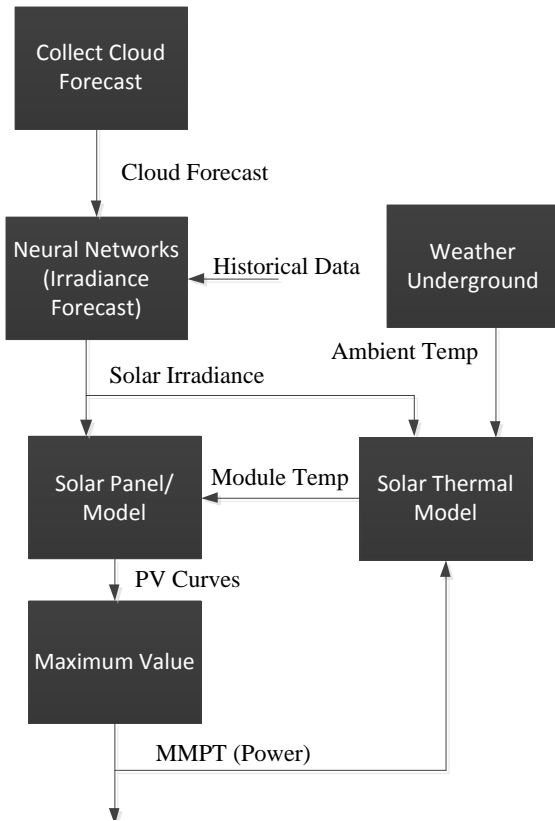
Markov Chains

	Sleeping (7:00 pm)	Grooming (7:00 pm)	Laundry (7:00 pm)	Away, Traveling (7:00 pm)
Sleeping (6:59 pm)	<b>99.55%</b>	0.08%	0.00%	0.08%
Grooming (6:59 pm)	0.26%	<b>96.43%</b>	0.05%	0.64%
Laundry (6:59 pm)	0.07%	0.09%	<b>98.23%</b>	0.07%
Food Preparation (6:59 pm)	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	0.02%
Dishwashing (6:59 pm)	0.06%	0.15%	0.10%	0.12%
Watching TV (6:59 pm)	0.05%	0.03%	0.01%	0.04%
Computer Usage (6:59 pm)	0.03%	0.05%	0.03%	0.09%
Non-Power Activity (6:59 pm)	0.02%	0.08%	0.02%	0.11%
Away (6:59 pm)	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.77%
Away, Traveling (6:59 pm)	0.04%	0.19%	0.04%	<b>95.45%</b>

Activity Simulation

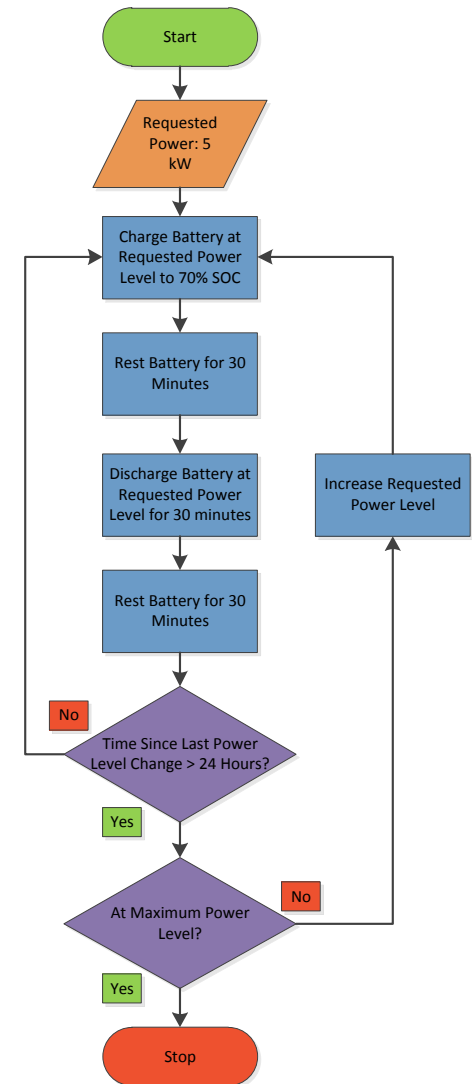


# PV Forecasting for Optimization

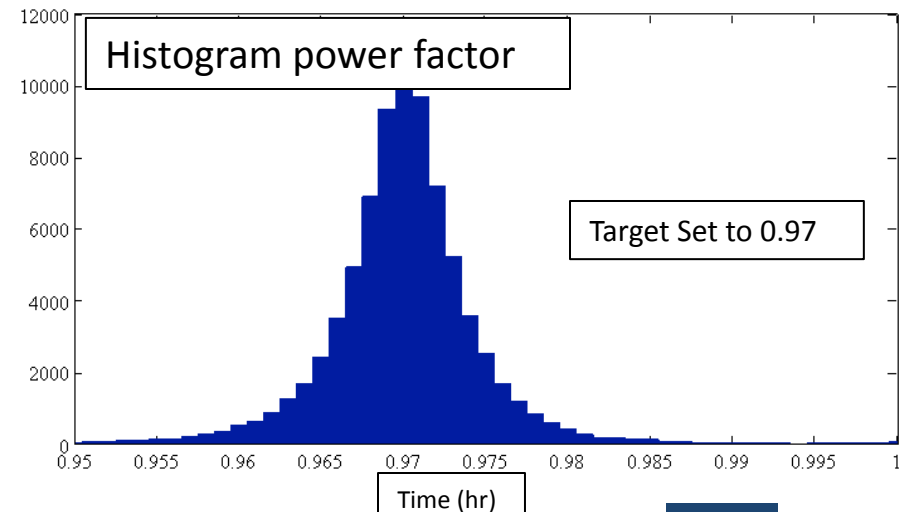
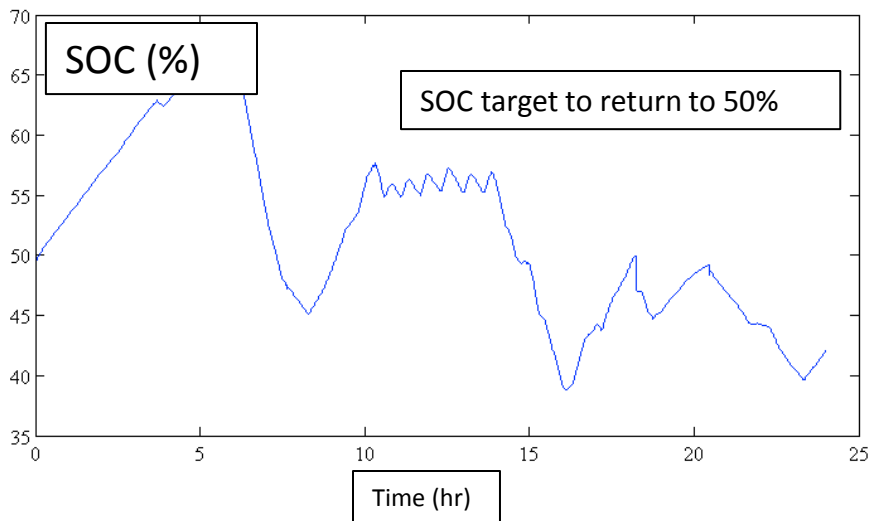
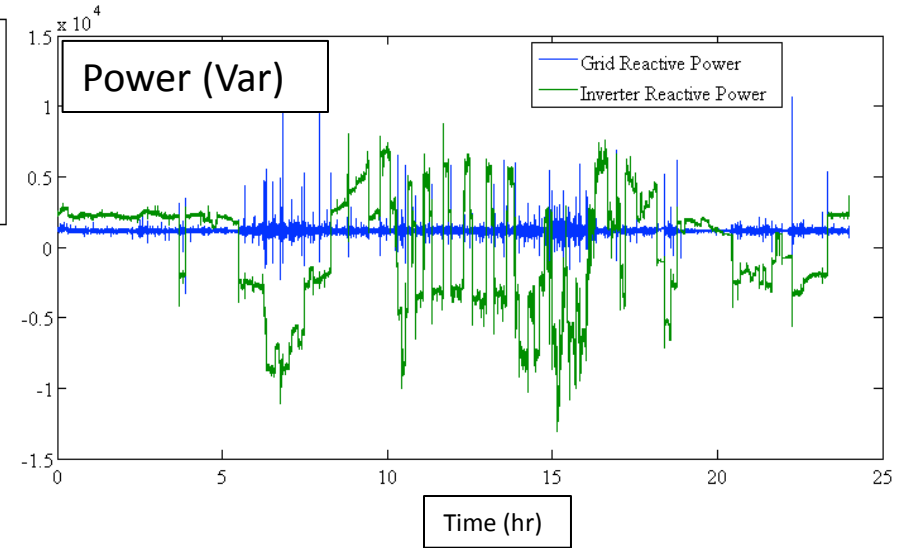
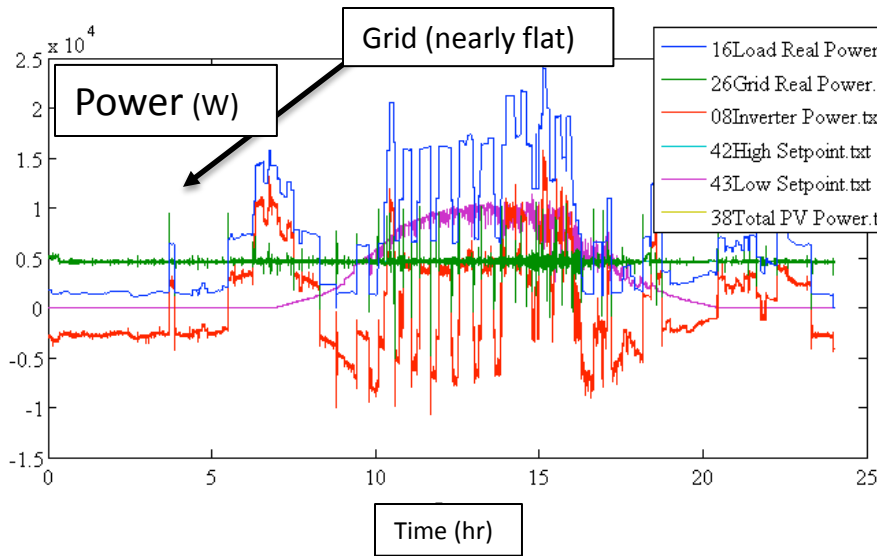


# Testing Procedure (Systems Tests)

- Objectives:
  - Obtain standard metrics (round-trip efficiency/ensure within bounds of standards)
  - Demonstrate application examples
- Standard Metrics:
  - Round-trip efficiency
  - Harmonics, etc.
- Applications
  - Load factor,
  - Power factor,
  - Renewable Integration,
  - Islanding

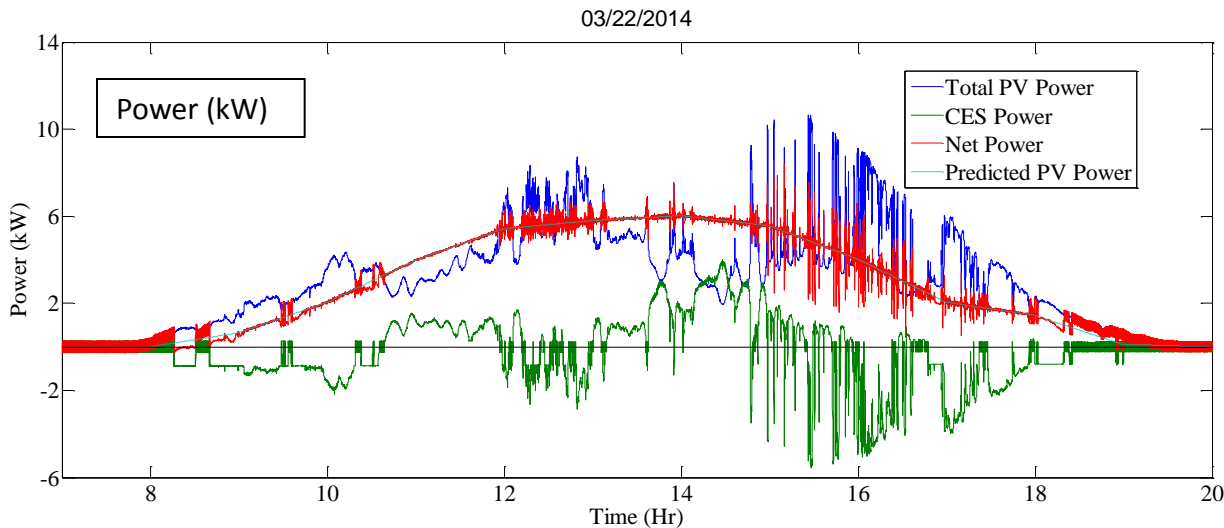
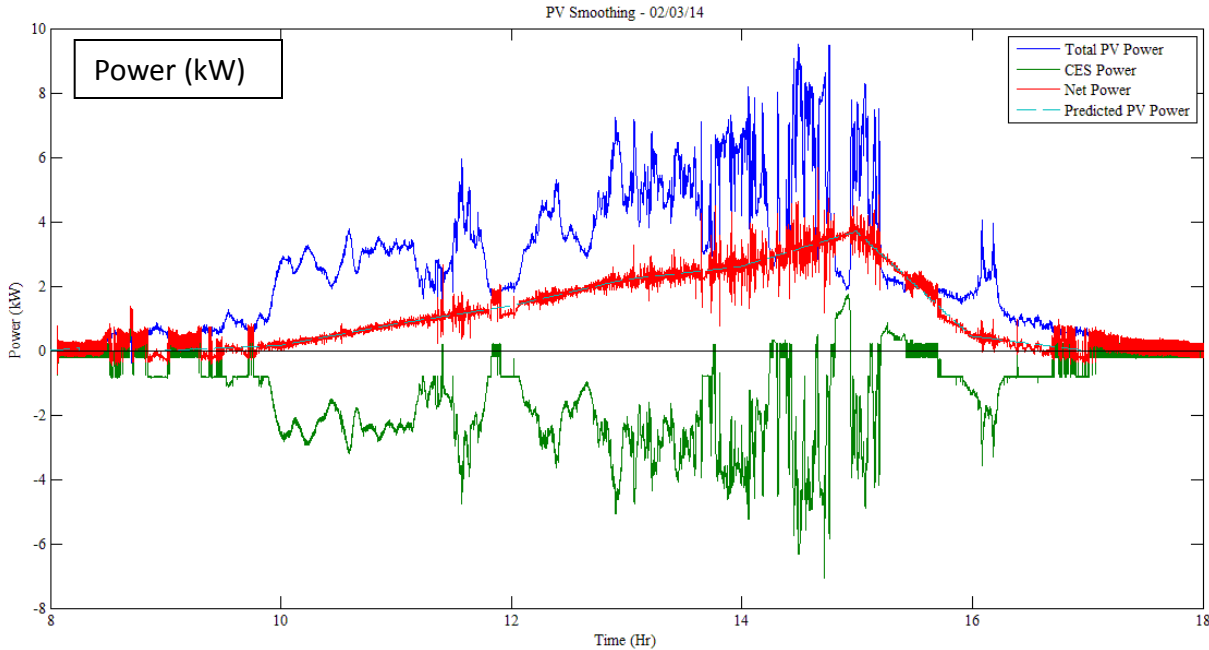


# Multiple Value Streams: Stacking Benefits (Load Factor/Power Factor, Renewable Integration)





# TE: PV Smoothing/Capacity Firming



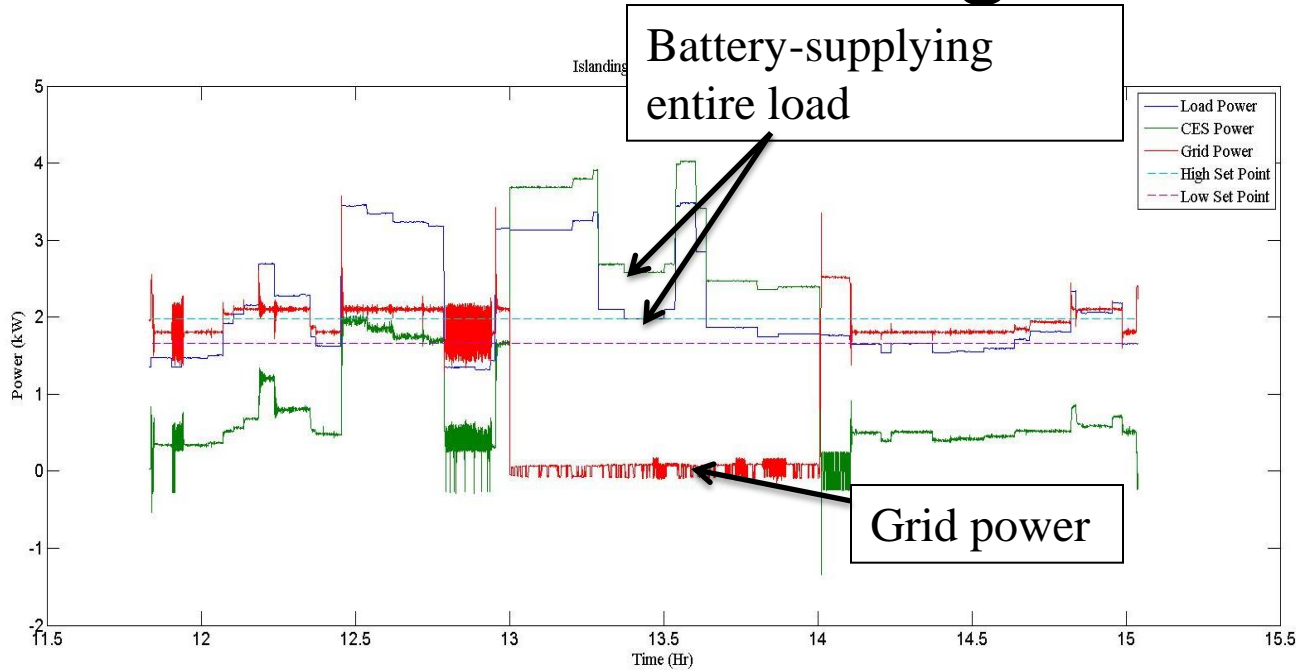
## Objectives:

Integrate PV by removing oscillations and error in forecast.

## Benefits:

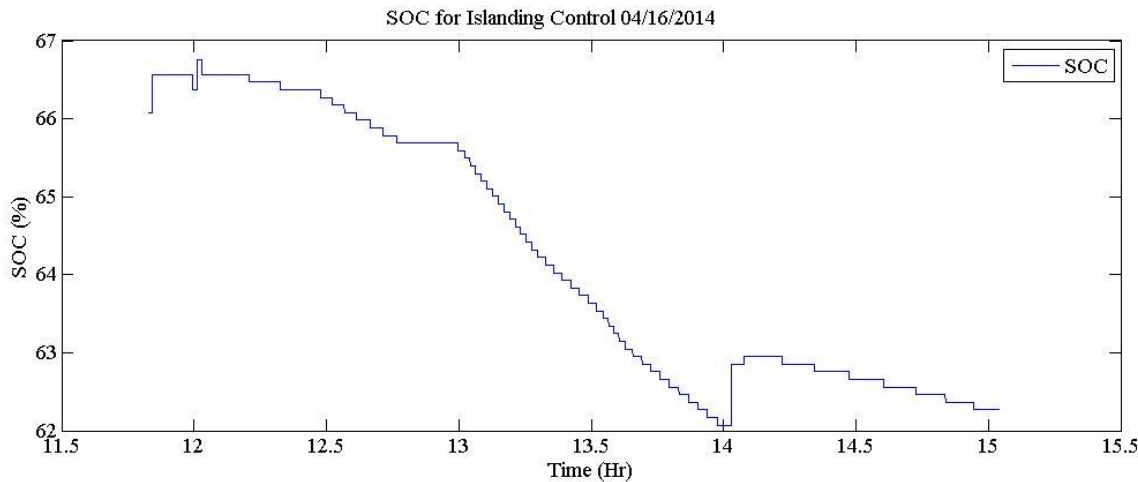
- 1) Removing oscillations in PV output can impact local voltage.
- 2) In some cases these oscillations lead to significant tap changes in transformers. Smoothing this behavior with storage can extend transformer life.

# TE: Islanding Mode

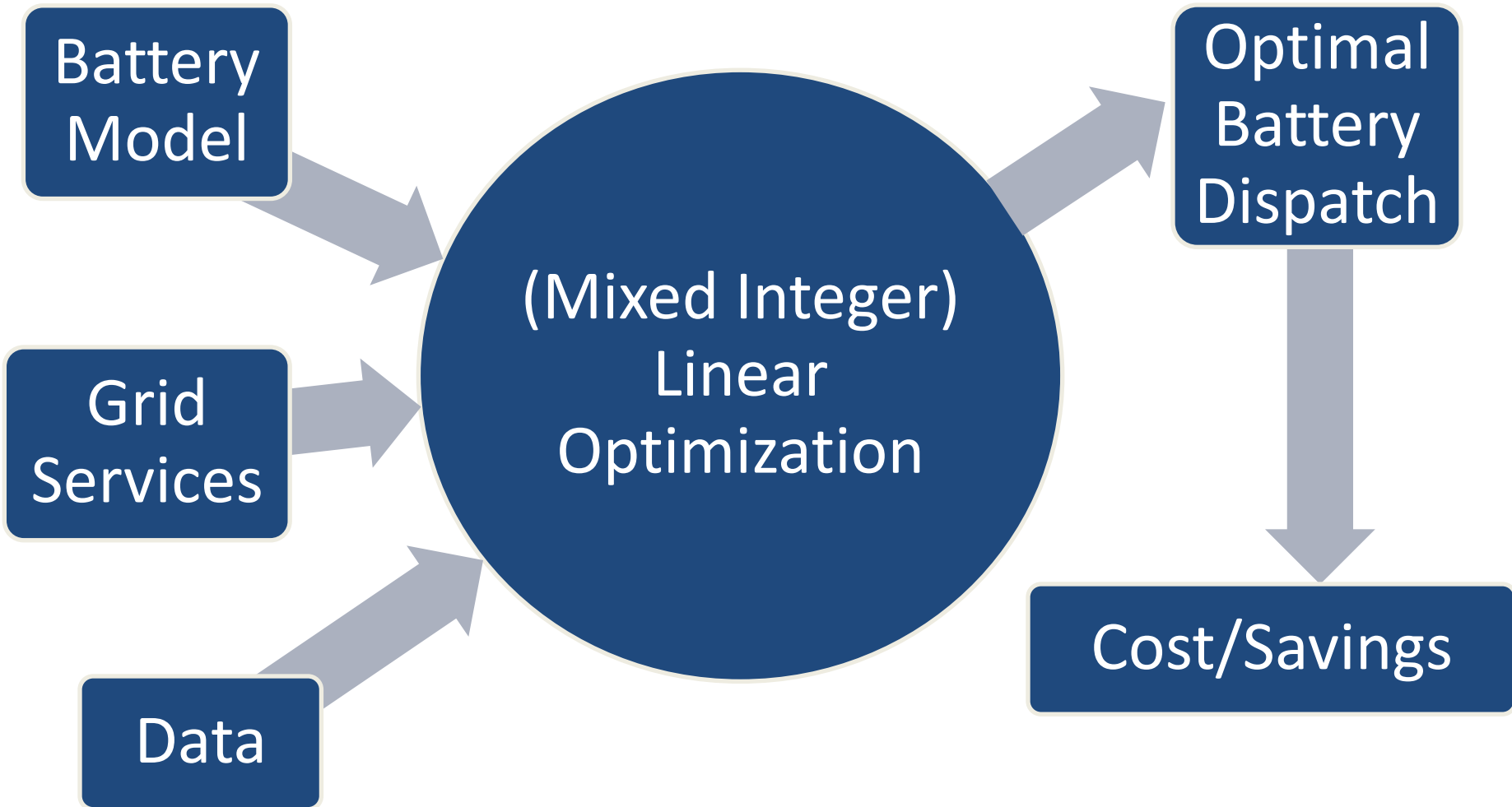


Objectives:  
Utilize storage for emergency backup power

- Benefits:
- 1) Provides power during an outage
  - 2) Can be used to support contingency type events as well to reduce load consumption.



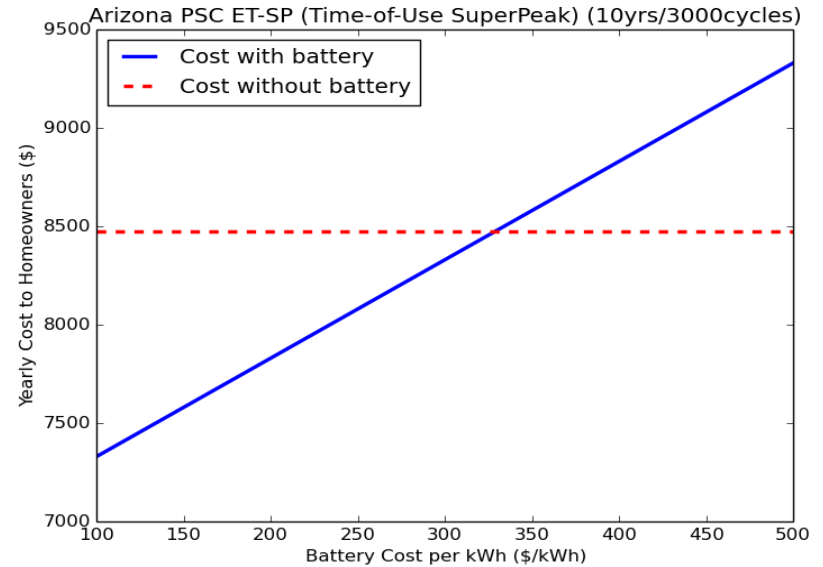
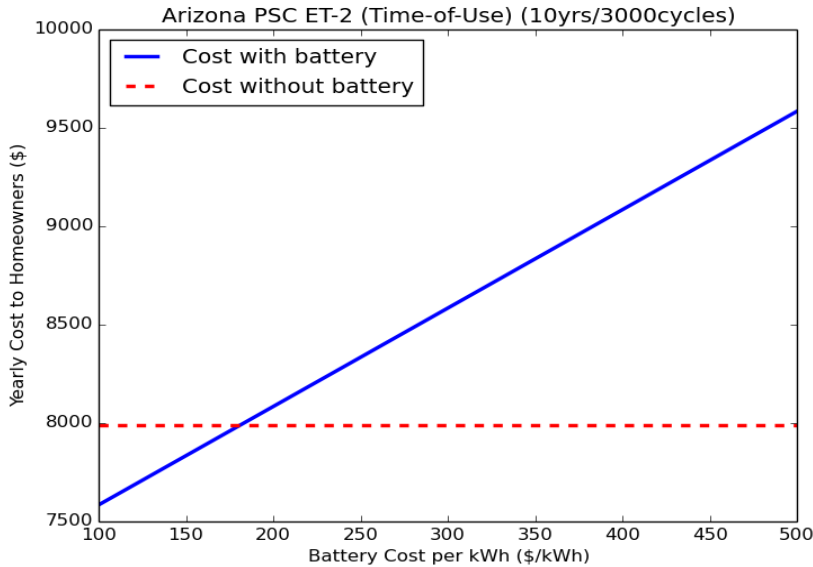
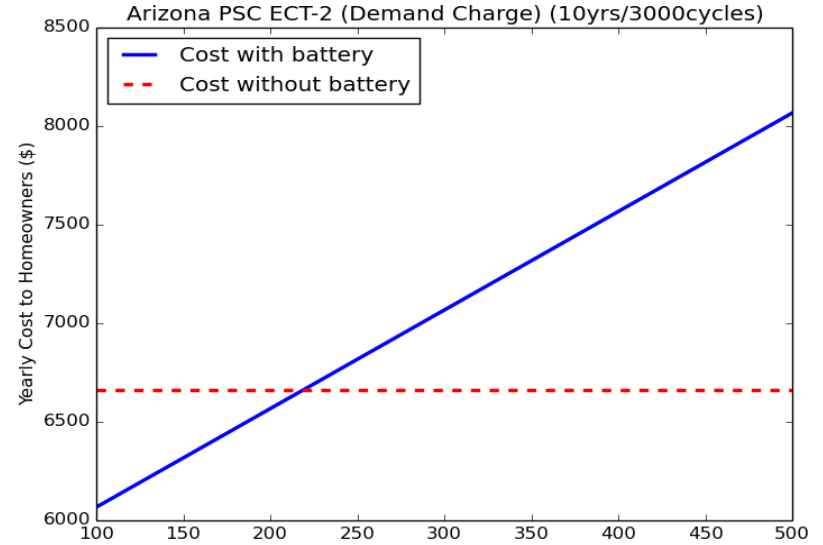
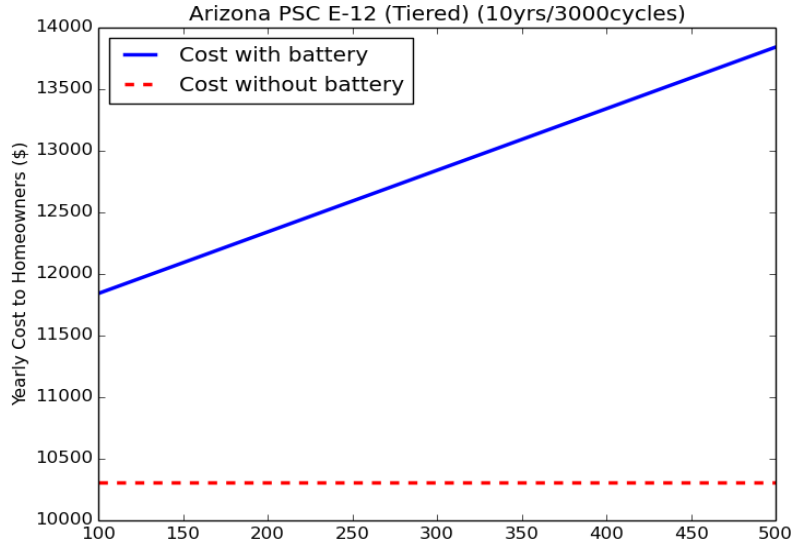
# Initial Economic Approach



# Initial Economic Results

- Arizona Public Service Company residential rate structures
- Year-long simulated load for 3 homes
- Dispatch the battery to minimize the homeowners' cost
- Utilized efficiencies of real system, 10year/3000 cycle battery

# Initial Economic Results



# Future Tasks

- Modeling and economics assessment for DES.
- Development of refurbished secondary use ES.

