



Image courtesy of Robert Frank Hagens,  
TBB Photo Contest



Funded by the  
European Union

# Wind and Electricity Storage from an European perspective

Catalysing the energy transition

## Accelerating sustainable energy innovation

Offices across Europe and in Boston

500+ partners

28 shareholders

Activities in 18 countries

480+ products supported

€560m EIT InnoEnergy investment

## Structuring the energy value chain in Europe

Battery industry value chain with the European Battery Alliance

Green Hydrogen value chain with the European Green Hydrogen Acceleration Centre

Solar PV value chain with the European Solar Initiative



# 100% renewable will require stationary storage

How much and what type of storage?  
Is it really possible?  
Will the value chain hold up?

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SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

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**Policy Watch: Why more energy storage is key to turning renewables targets into reality**

“ A decarbonised electricity system would require the UK to have 24 GW of long-duration storage capacity – eight times what is currently installed

Imperial College London

Net-zero GB electricity: cost-optimal generation and storage mix

IDLES Programme White Paper




**Net-**

**RethinkX**  
*Disruption, Implications, and*

Rethinking Climate


How Humanity Can Choose to Re...  
by 2035 through the Disruption of...  
and Food with Existing Technolog...




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**Towards a Climate-Neutral Germany by 2045**  
How Germany can reach its climate targets before 2050

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

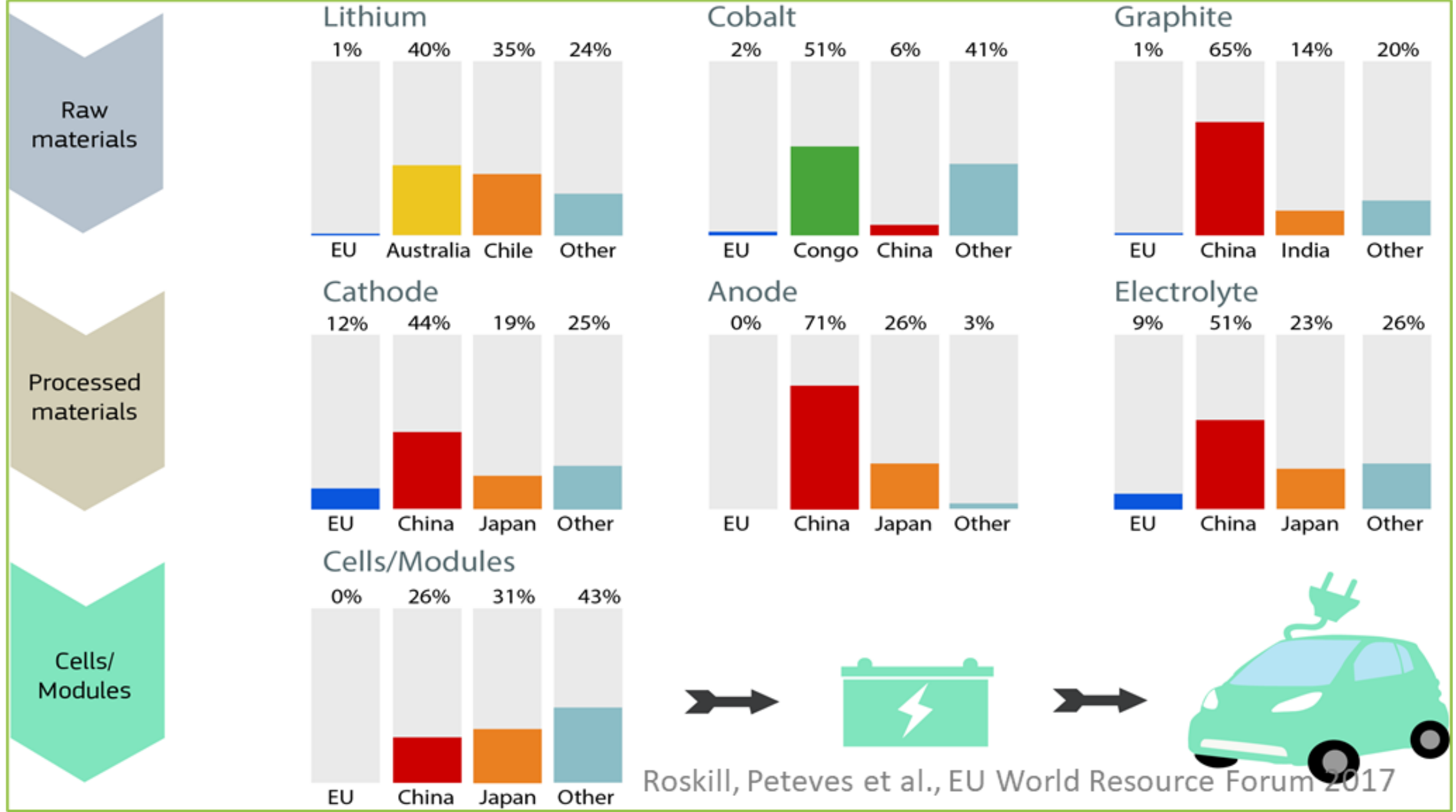


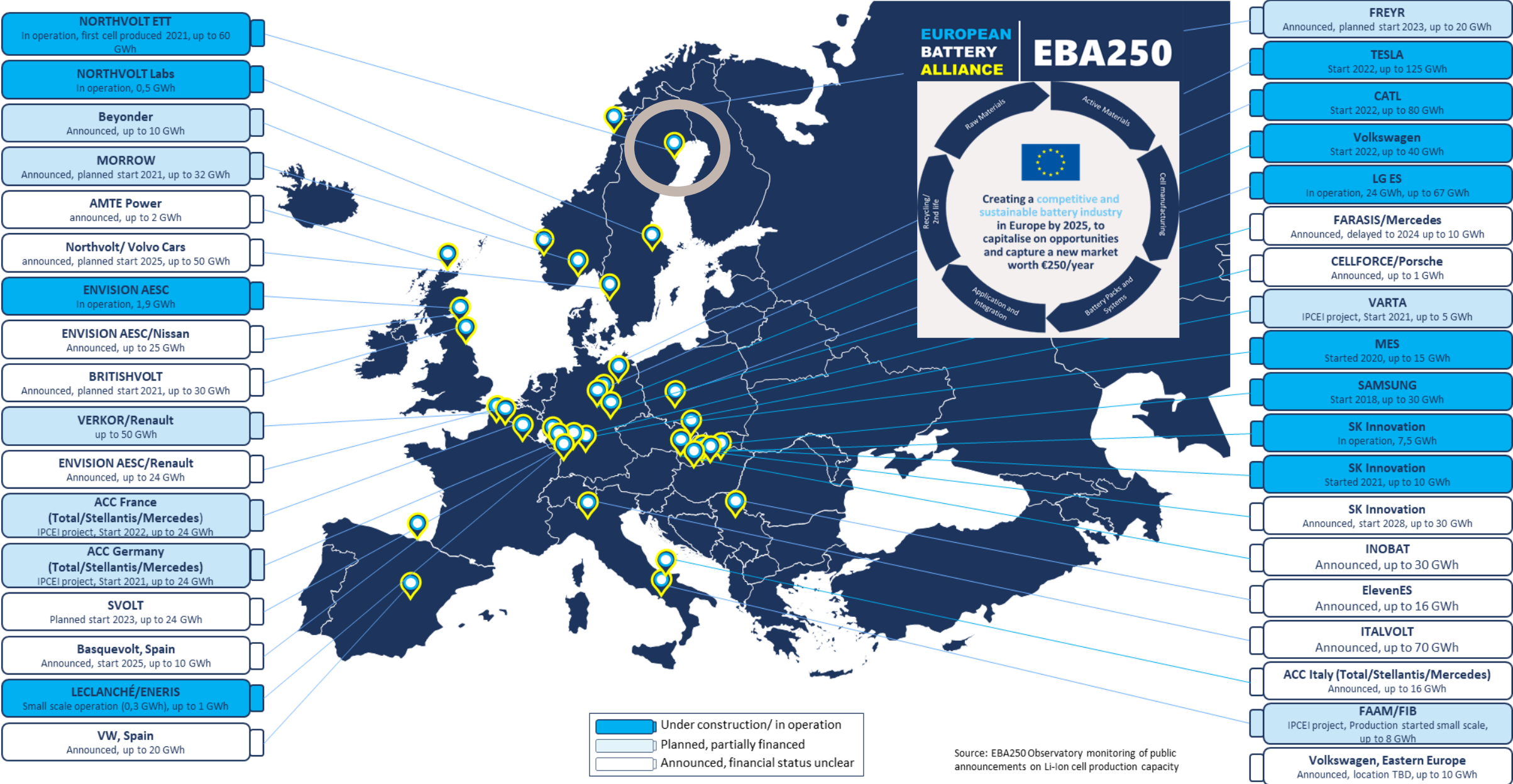
# Tremendous mobilisation in record time of the Li-Ion battery value chain



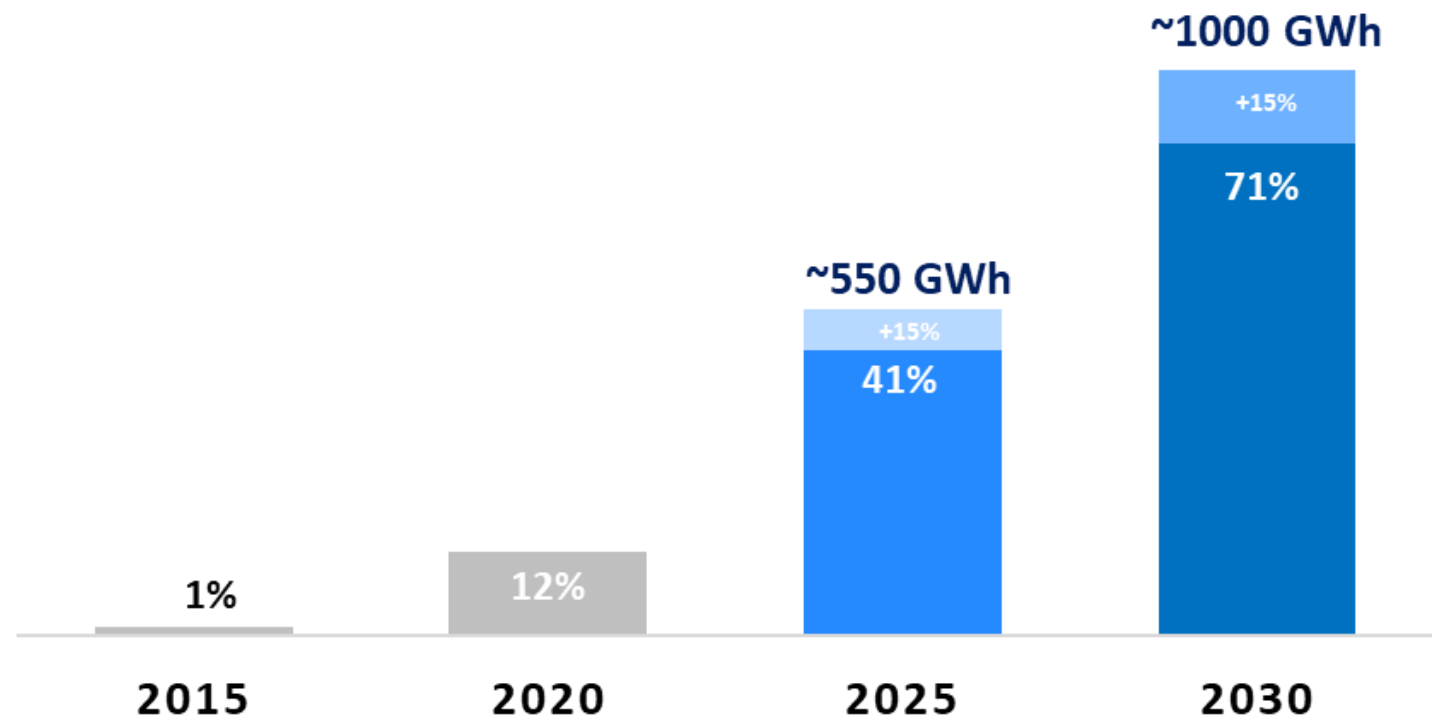
# The starting point in 2017 – Looked rather bleak



# 2022: 45 + ongoing and planned lithium battery cell factories in Europe



Volume-averaged Europe forecast EV+PHEV sales forecast, including 15% for other sectors (HDV, busses, yellow machines etc...



Group	2020	2025	2030
Volkswagen Group	11%	40%	60%
Stellantis	7%	40%	70%
Renault-Nissan-Mitsubishi	16%	45%	70%
Daimler	2%	25%	100%
BMW	17%	25%	50%
Ford	1%	90%	100%
Hyundai	13%	30%	60%
Toyota	5%	20%	30%
Jaguar-Landrover	9%	30%	60%
Tesla	100%	100%	100%
VolvoCars	29%	50%	100%
Total	12%	41%	71%

OEM Announcements

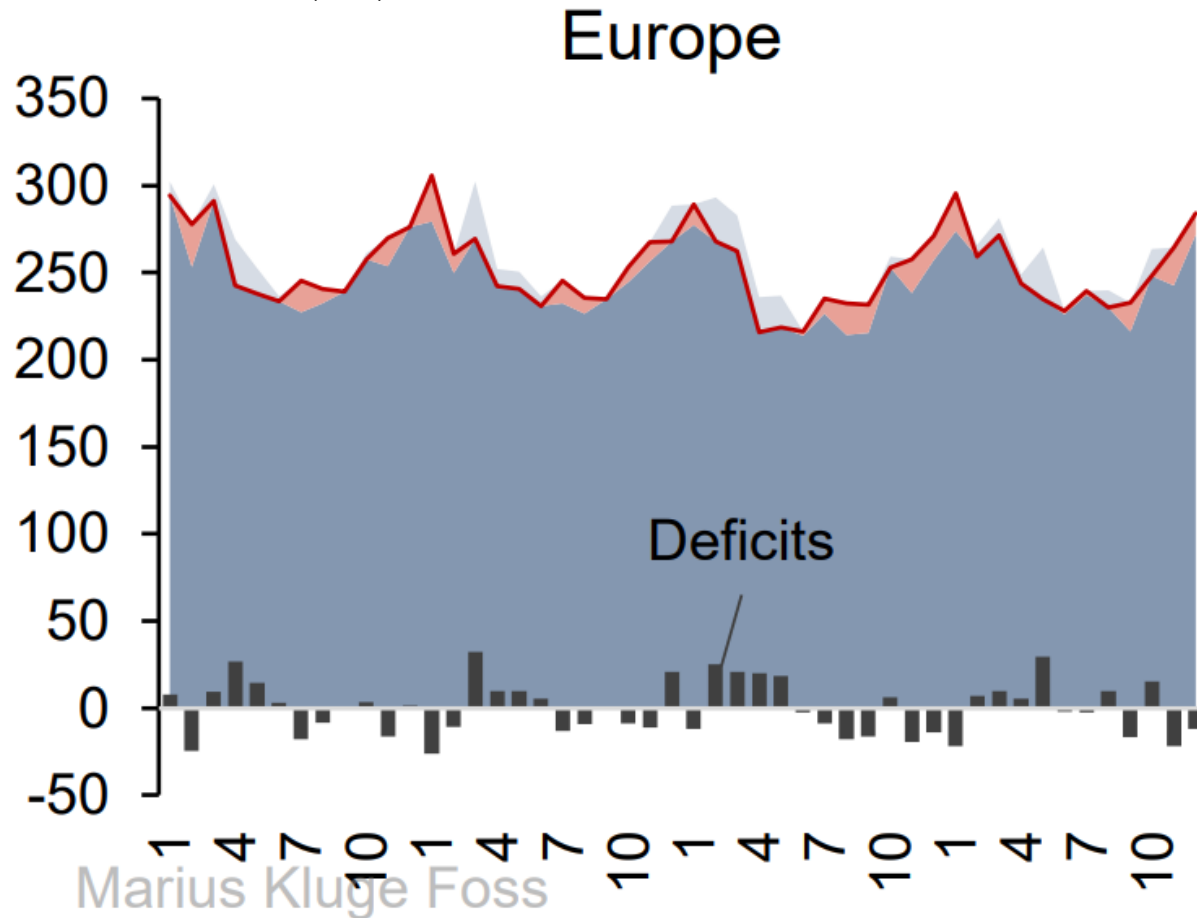
EBA250 estimates

# Will we see the same growth on stationary storage?



## To what extent is Long Duration Electric Storage needed ?

Monthly 100% low carbon electricity generation and load  
Terawatt-hours (TWh)



Marius Kluge Foss

Source: Rystad Energy

In LDES we consider shifting generation, not by a couple of hours, but from **one month to another**, and even from **one season to another**.

Simulation of monthly deficits in a system where **solar and wind have been scaled to replace fossil-based sources**. Data from 2018-2021.

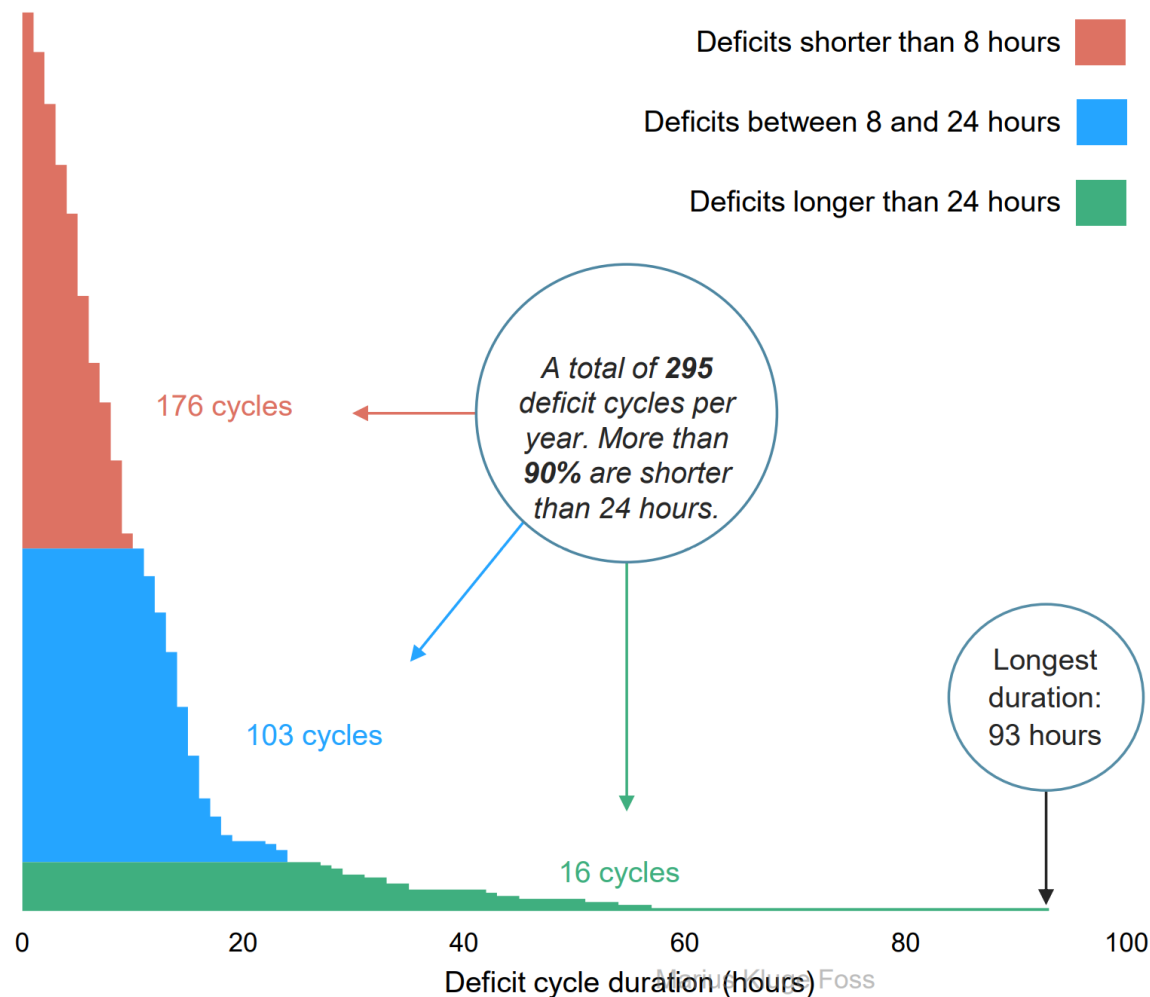
In Europe **generation and load follow each other quite well**, thereby limiting the need for seasonal storage.

# What would a fully renewables-based energy system look like?

## Case Germany

### Distribution of the deficit cycles in a fully decarbonized German electricity grid

Renewable capacity scaled to provide 150% of annual demand



Source: Rystad Energy

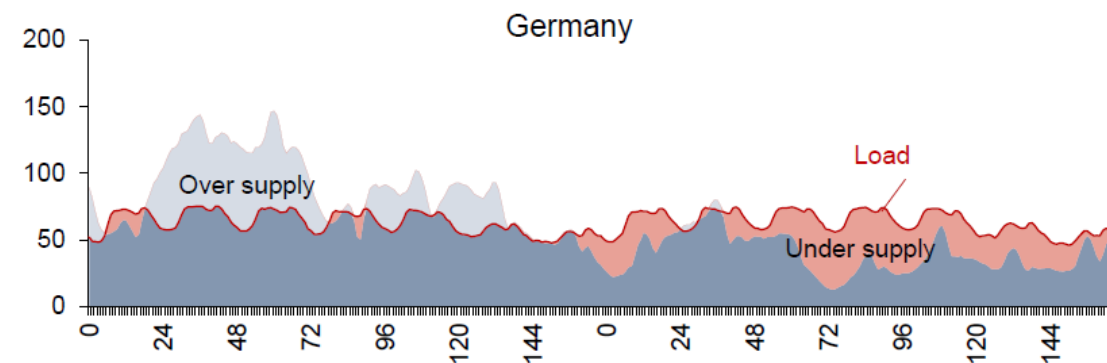
Overbuild of RES solves a large part of the LDES.

Batteries will be able to solve a large part of the storage demand.

Same value chain as for automotive – good and bad

### Hourly 100% low carbon electricity generation and load

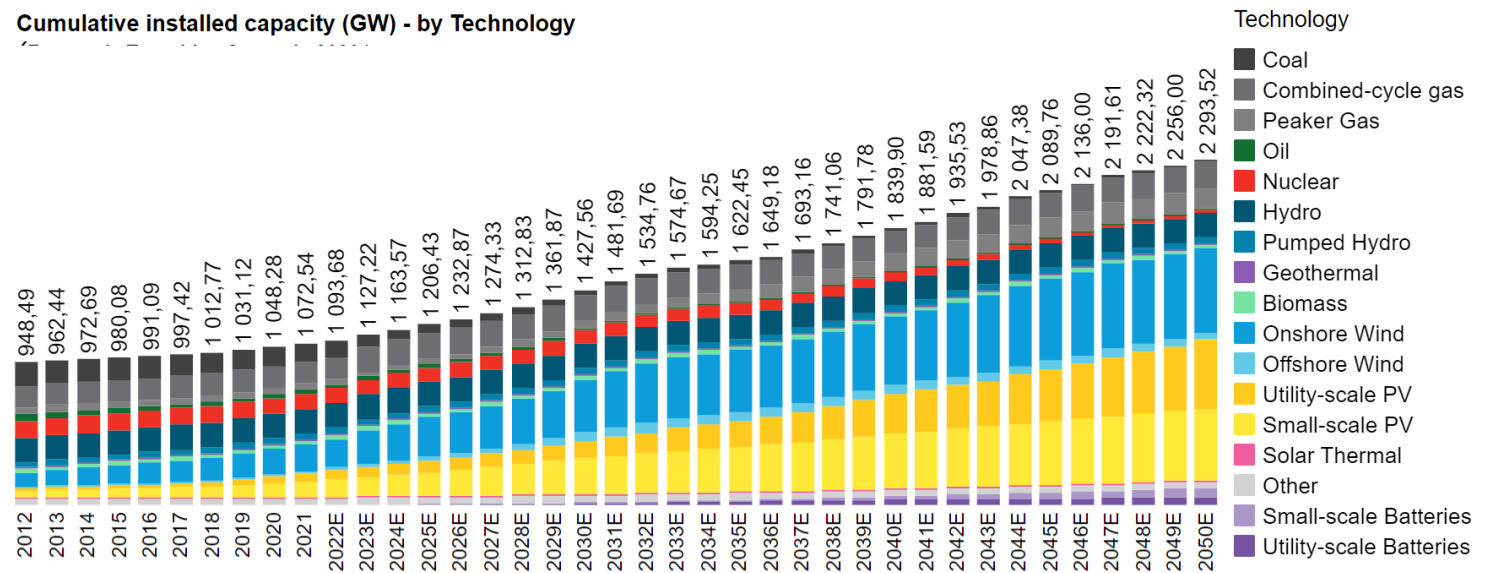
Gigawatt-hours (GWh)



# Good news, but still some major issues

- Overbuild as a strategy would work in a “copper plated system” we will still have problems to deliver the renewable power to the location of the consumer
- The forecasted rapid increase in demand will require a massive additional renewable generation - doable but far from consumption

Cumulative installed capacity (GW) - by Technology

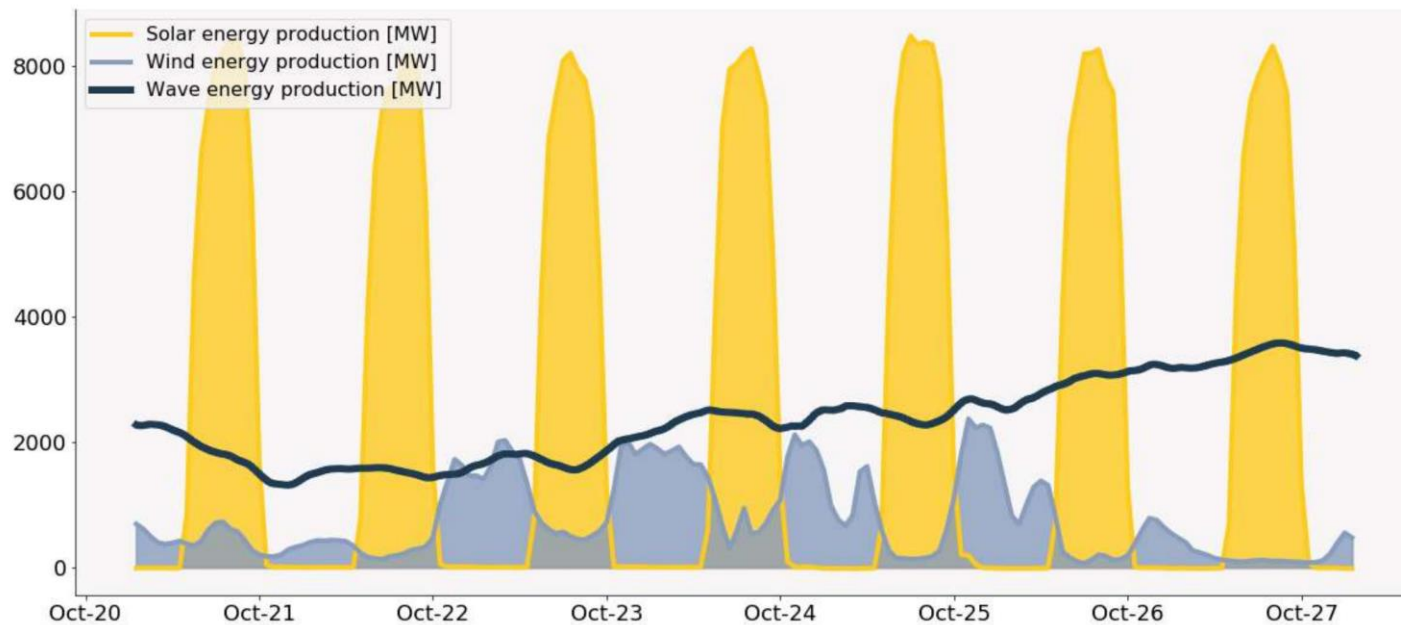


Source: BNEF

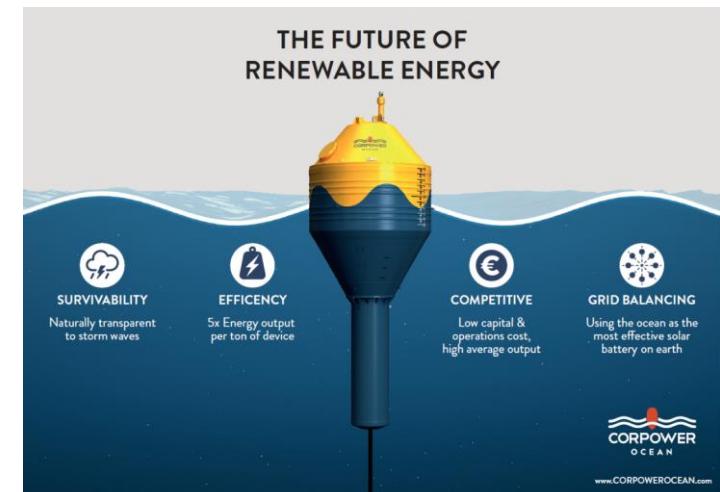
# So what is missing in the analysis?

Additional renewable generation operating out of phase with wind and solar

Wave power is 15 years behind wind but starting to catch up



Source: Corpower



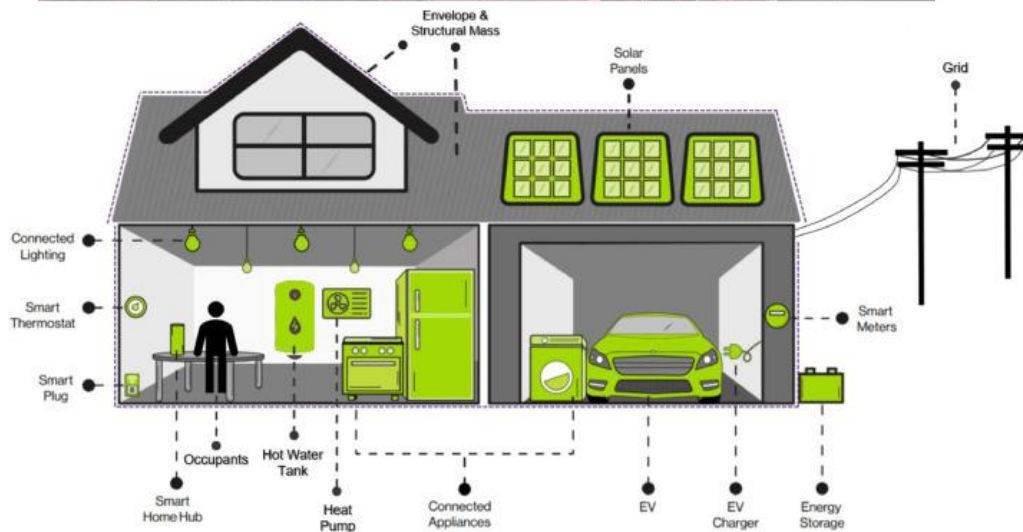


# So what is missing in the analysis?

Flexible consumption is leading the way on all scales including the new CO<sub>2</sub> free industries



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# So what is missing in the analysis?

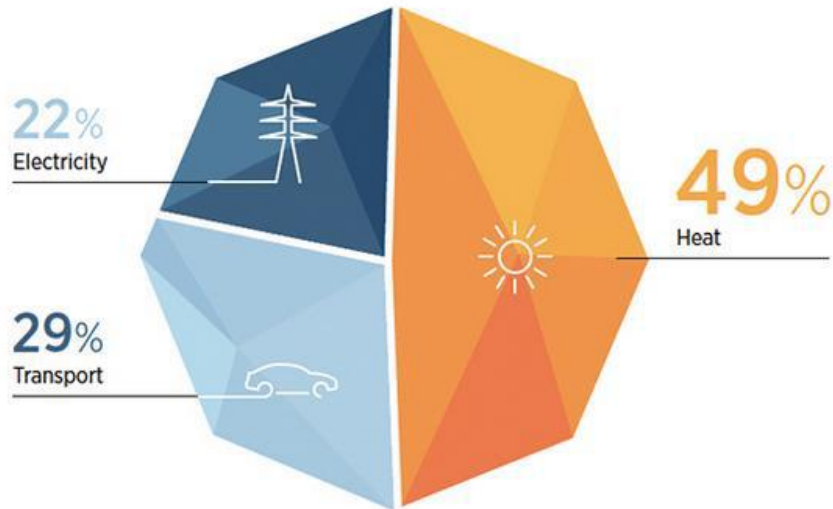
Location of the new loads near the generation and not the other way around



So limited demand for long duration storage but still some will be needed.  
What are the options?

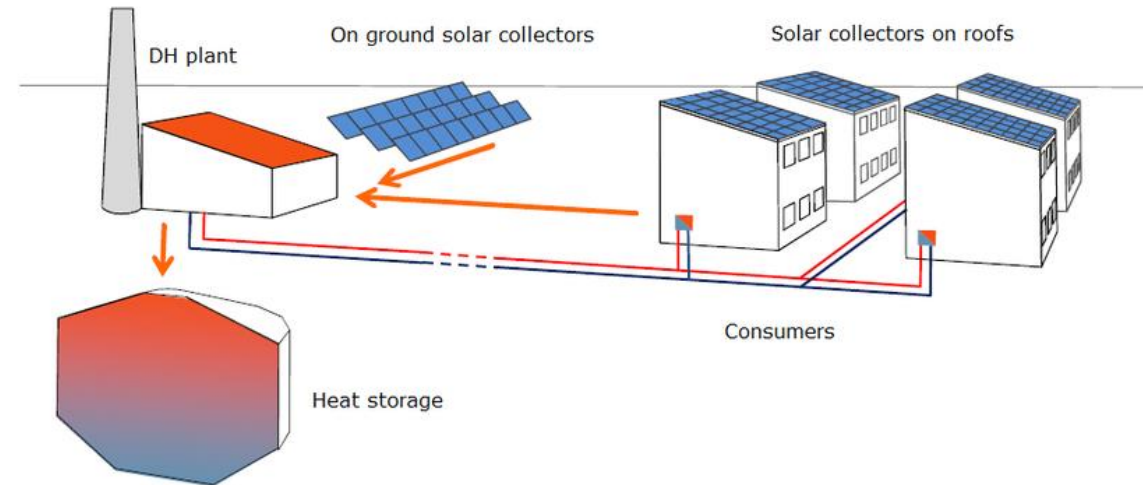
## Decarbonisation of District Heating Systems

Figure 1.1 Total final energy consumption, by final energy use, 2018



Source: IEA, 2020a; IEA, 2020b.

Note: Consistent with statistical conventions and current data availability, the category "heat" includes electricity used for heating. The category "electricity" includes electricity used for cooling.



Coal or gas is still a dominating fuel for DH in CEE. Solar Heating with seasonal storage competitive solution



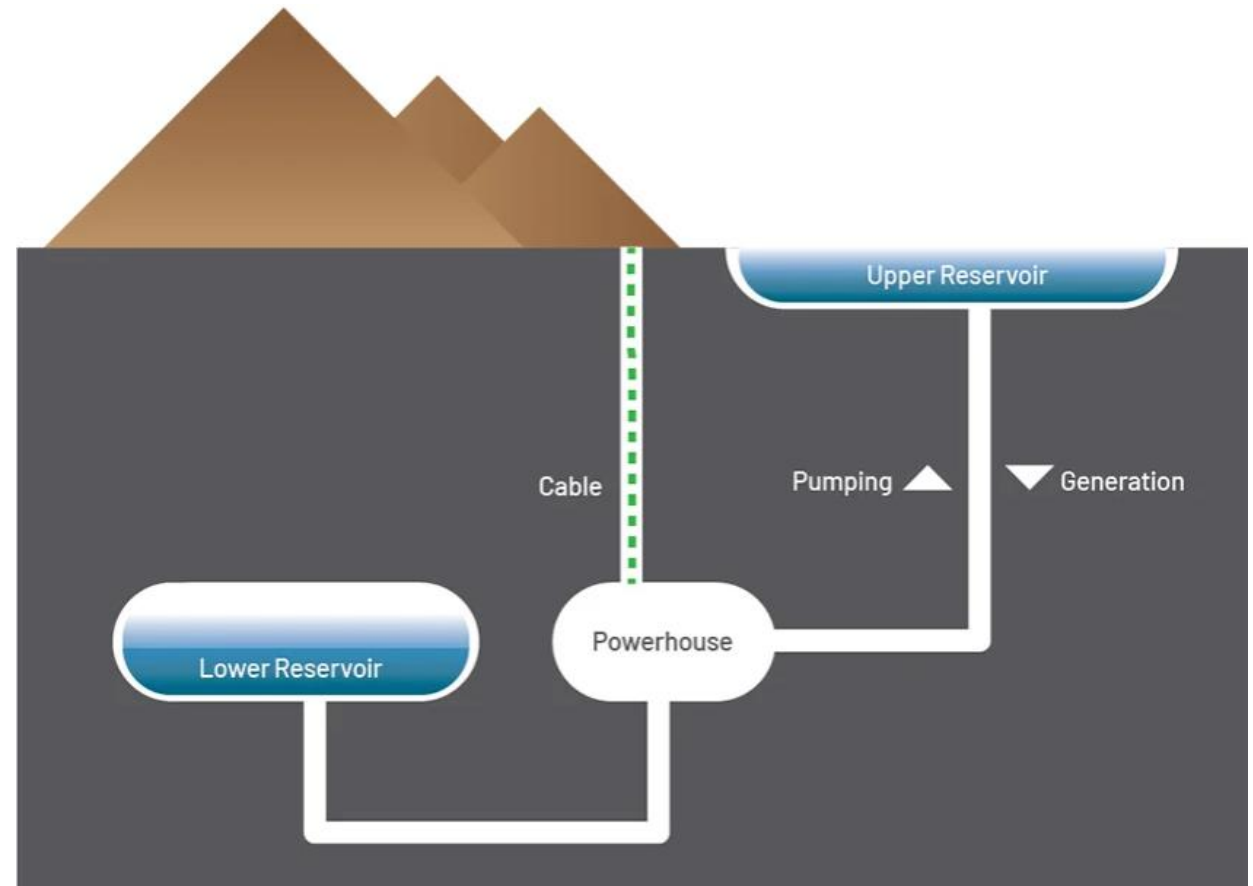
Energy Island will become hubs for off shore wind as well as P2X



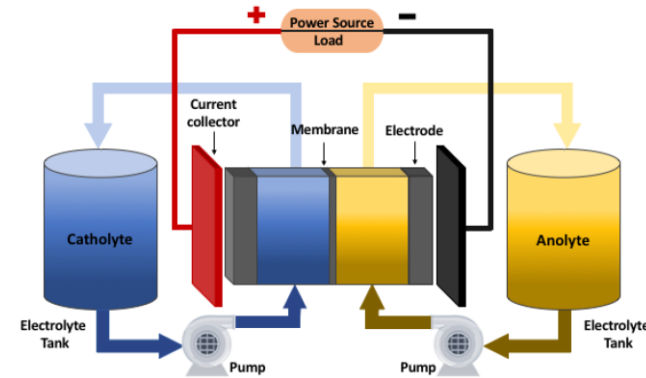
Source: Energinet.dk



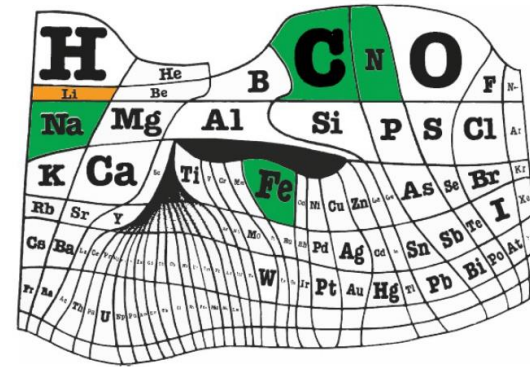
- Largest LDES facilities today are pumped storage
- Limited locations for traditional pumped storage
- Large number of decommissioned mines which presents an opportunity



- Redox Flow batteries
- Vanadium, Bromine, Iron, Organic



- New battery chemistries
- Na-ion, Al, S



- **Less need for Long Duration Energy Storage (LDES) – most storage applications up to 24 hours if system is overbuilt by 150 %**
- **Further reducing the need for storage**
  - New renewable generation sources evening out the intermittency: Wave power, floating wind
  - Making use of “low hanging” flexibility resources as well as the new industrial flexibility
  - Location of new heavy consumption close to RES generation
- **Long Duration Electric Storage options**
  - Heat Storage
  - Hydrogen for industrial use or P2X
  - Pumped hydro in mines
  - New battery chemistries
- **It is possible and the technology is available!**