



# UET Welcomes IEEE PES Seattle Chapter



May 2014

# UniEnergy Technologies



***Mission:*** Be a major global provider of bulk energy storage solutions through *innovation, quality and strategic partnerships*

*We will accomplish this by commercializing break-through vanadium redox flow batteries with new generation high performance electrolytes, field-proven stacks, optimized control/power electronics, and refined “plug & play” containerization*



***Achievement:*** UET has successfully developed the world’s first flow battery product fully integrated into a single shipping container for rapid and flexible grid deployment

# UET's DNA and Strategic Partnerships

## NEW ELECTROLYTE

- ✓ 2X power and energy density
- ✓  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ✓ Improved safety



## PRODUCT ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING

67,000ft<sup>2</sup> design, development & manufacturing facility in Seattle



## FIELD EXPERIENCE

- ✓ 5MW/10MWh wind firming installation
- ✓ Numerous MW-class microgrid sites



## ELECTROLYTE PRODUCTION

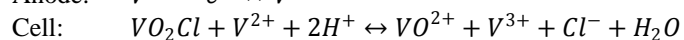
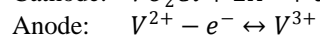
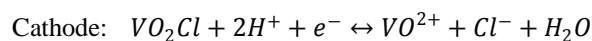
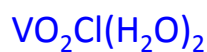
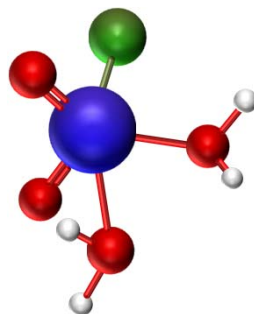
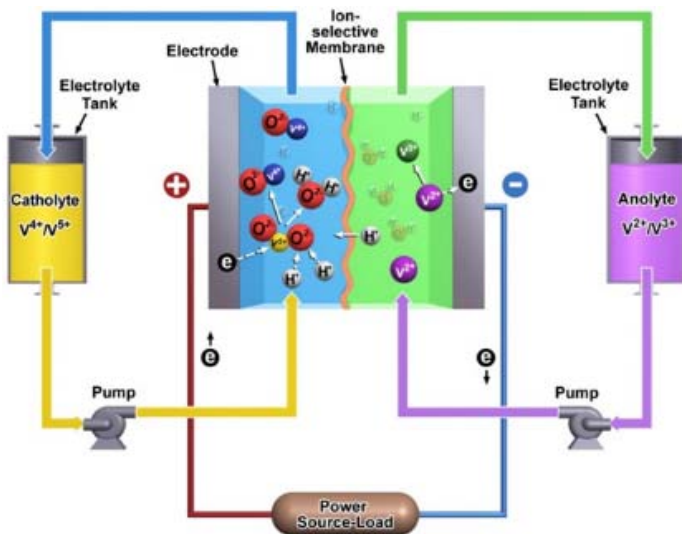
- ✓ 1,324,000 ft<sup>2</sup> production facilities
- ✓ Electrolyte production capacity > 1.5GWh/year
- ✓ ISO9001:2008 Certified

## STACK PRODUCTION

- ✓ 108,000 ft<sup>2</sup> manufacturing facility
- ✓ 100MW production capacity
- ✓ ISO9000/14000, GB/T28001 Certified



# Core Technology: Stable and Powerful Vanadium Chemistry



New molecule designed with PNNL's super-computing and advanced analysis equipment

- Team of 20 scientists led by **Dr. Gary Yang & Dr. Liyu Li** who then founded UET in 2012
- Won the US Government' highest Award of Excellence in Technology Transfer to UET
- Extraordinary electrolyte stability
  - » stable from -40 °C to +50°C
- 2X energy density improvement
  - 5X footprint reduction
- **Inherent Safety**
  - » Non flammable
  - » No thermal runaway
  - » Reduced chemical volume
  - » Nonreactive with water

+ Containerization



2013

The first Uni.Systems™



April 2014 First field deployed Uni.System.AC™  
adjacent to UET



4 Battery Containers

- Only 4 states of charge
- 12 stacks; 8 tanks; 8 pumps
- 600 – 1000V

Power Electronics Container

- PCS & Controls
- Communications
- 480V transformer

## UET's Modular and Containerized Uni.System™

- ❑ Full integration of stacks, electrolytes, balance of plant, power electronics, controls, communications, cooling, and medium voltage transformer
- ❑ Compact, modular, and scalable 20' containers that meet ISO standards
- ❑ Proprietary flow architecture and chemistry
- ❑ 20 safety features including built-in secondary containment & hardware interlock loop
- ❑ Optimized array of sensors to warrant operational stability and reliability



## Containerization yields a high quality, practical product

1. Modular, efficient production
  2. Built-in secondary containment
  3. Factory integration
  4. System-level factory testing
  5. Rated to Transport and Seismic codes
  6. No onsite building required
  7. More rapid permitting
  8. “Plug and Play” deployment
  9. Incremental deployment
  10. Option for relocation or removal
- » Enables lease financing as non-fixed assets

- ✓ Safe
- ✓ Reliable
- ✓ Flexible
- ✓ Affordable





2015 Uni.System.AC™: 500kW/4h; 600kW<sub>peak</sub>; 2.2MWh<sub>max</sub>



Uni.System.AC™

- ✓ Temperature Agnostic  
-40 °C to +50 °C
- ✓ SOC Agnostic  
100% capacity access  
no capacity fade
- ✓ Cycle Agnostic  
20-year design life
- ✓ Factory integration  
precision assembly & QC
- ✓ Parallel Architecture  
array sizes over 20MW
- ✓ Inherently Safe  
no thermal runaway
- ✓ Plug & Play  
rapid incremental deployment
- ✓ 97% Availability  
no stripping or equalizing
- ✓ 100% recyclable  
disposal contract included

## 2015 Uni.System.AC™ Performance Data

	2015 Uni.System.AC™			
Peak Power	700 kW <sub>AC</sub>			
Maximum Energy	2.2 MWh <sub>AC</sub>			
Discharge time	1 h	2 h	4 h	8 h
Power	700 kW <sub>AC</sub>	600 kW <sub>AC</sub>	500 kW <sub>AC</sub>	275 kW <sub>AC</sub>
AC Efficiency	65-70%			
Voltage Range	465-1000 V <sub>DC</sub>			
Max. Current	1500 A <sub>DC</sub>			
Response Time	<100 ms			
Footprint	820 ft <sup>2</sup>			
Envelope	41'W x 20'D x 9.5'H			
Total Weight	170,000 kg			
Cycle and Design Life	Unlimited cycles over the 20 year life			
Ambient Temp.	-40°C to 50°C ( -40°F to 122°F)			
Self Discharge	Max capacity loss: <2%			



## Excellent Safety of the Uni.System™

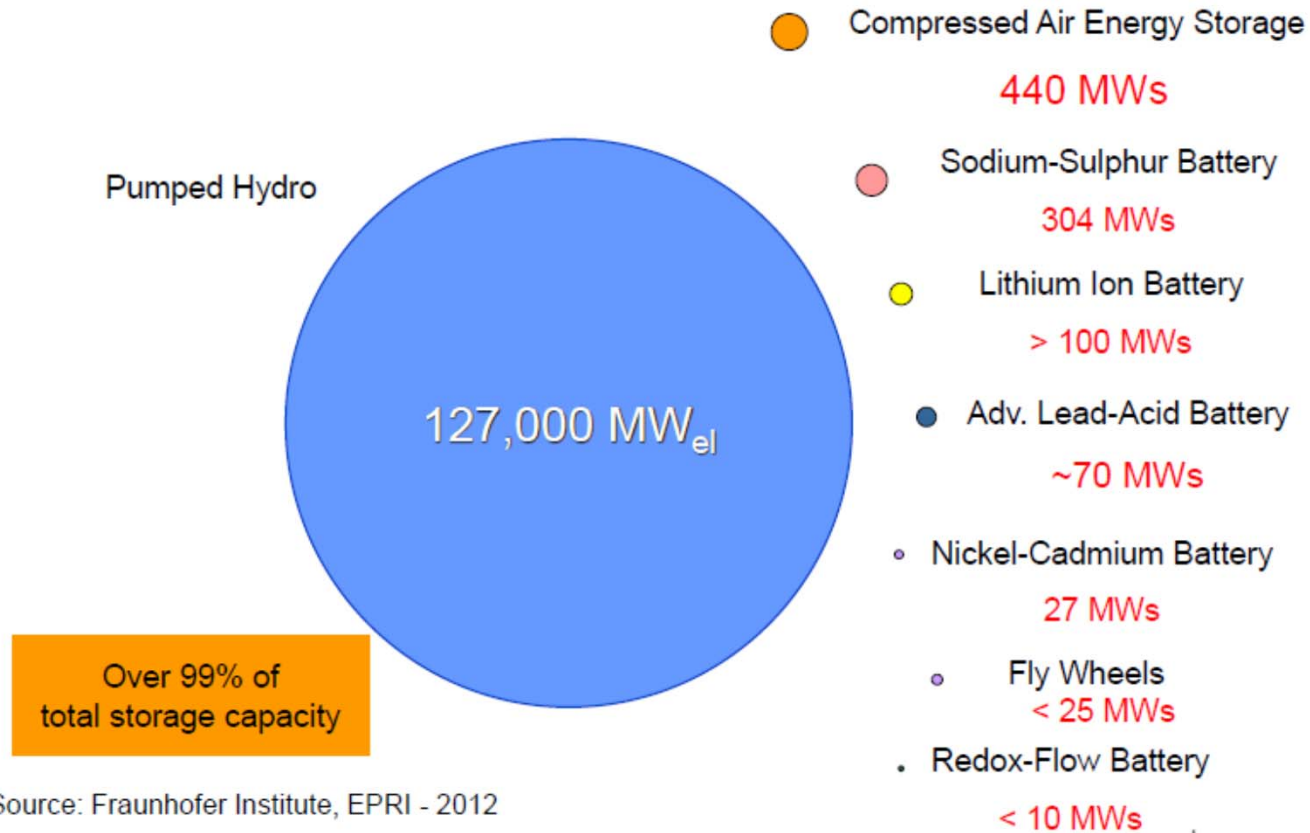
- Inherent Safety with Core Technologies
  - » Benign operating temperature: slightly above ambient, operation limit to 50oC
  - » Minimal fire hazard: aqueous, fire retardant electrolytes act as a large heat sink
  - » No thermal run-away: non-reactive with water; no violent electrochemical and chemical reactions; and mixing fully charged electrolytes will raise the system temperature by <20°C
  - » Full system shut-down capability: turning off the pumps stops the chemical reactions within minutes
  - » Benign chemicals: no human health hazards under normal operation beyond corrosiveness of 10% acid solution (3-5 times less acidic than lead-acid batteries)
- Passive Safety by Design
  - » Multi-layer containment: thick-walled rotomolded tanks, coated container steel walls and welded floor, no penetration below electrolyte levels, tertiary containment optional in the field
  - » Electricity safety strictly adherent to codes
  - » Ambient pressure operation: with pressure relief valves, no connection between containers
- Active Safety Features
  - » Real time monitoring and automated response
  - » Fire suppression
  - » Hardware Interlock loop
- Operation Safety
  - » Onsite control, fault response, remote monitoring, chemical and spill handling codes, disposal contract

# Energy Storage for Power Systems, The Big Picture



# Total Global Grid Storage

Worldwide installed storage capacity for electrical energy

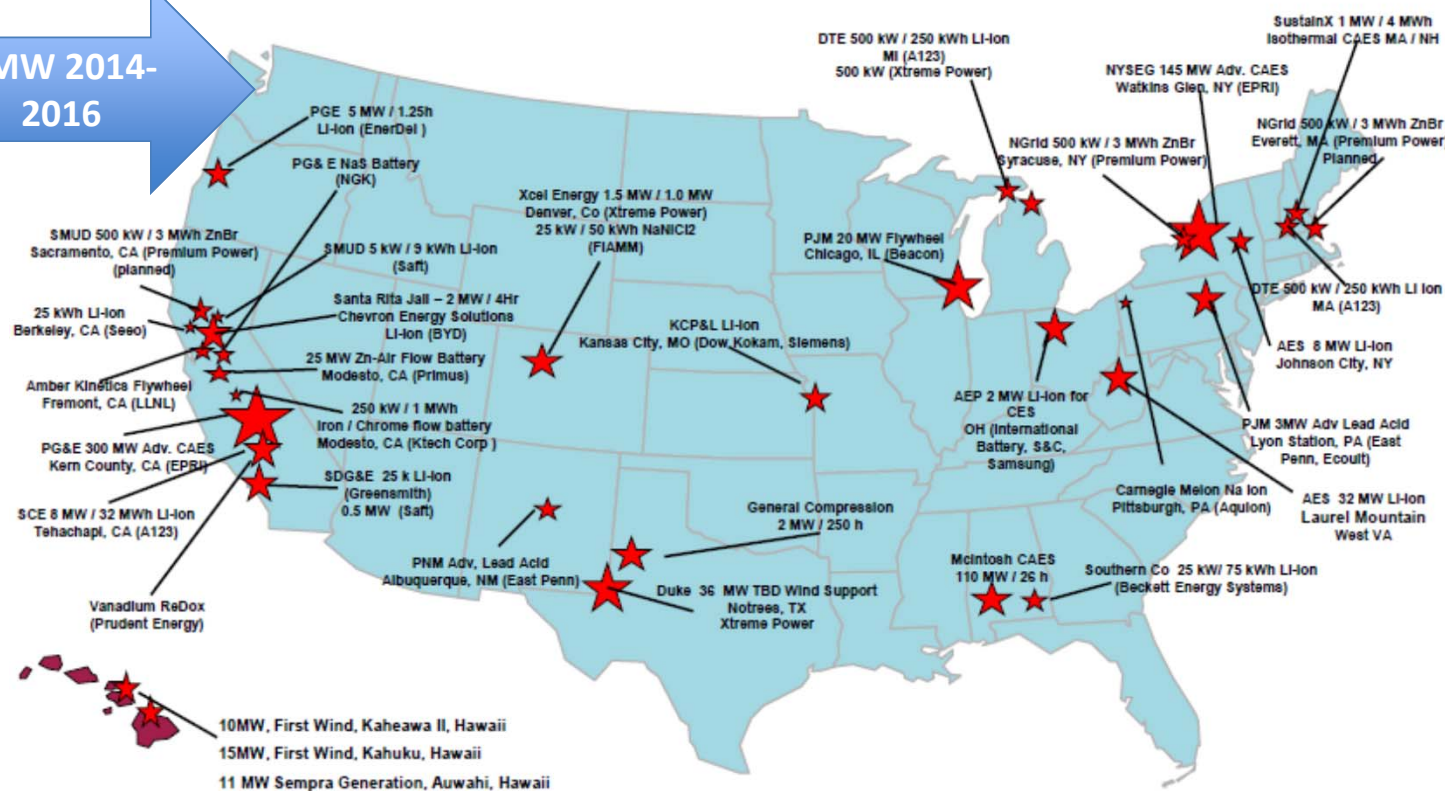


Source: Fraunhofer Institute, EPRI - 2012

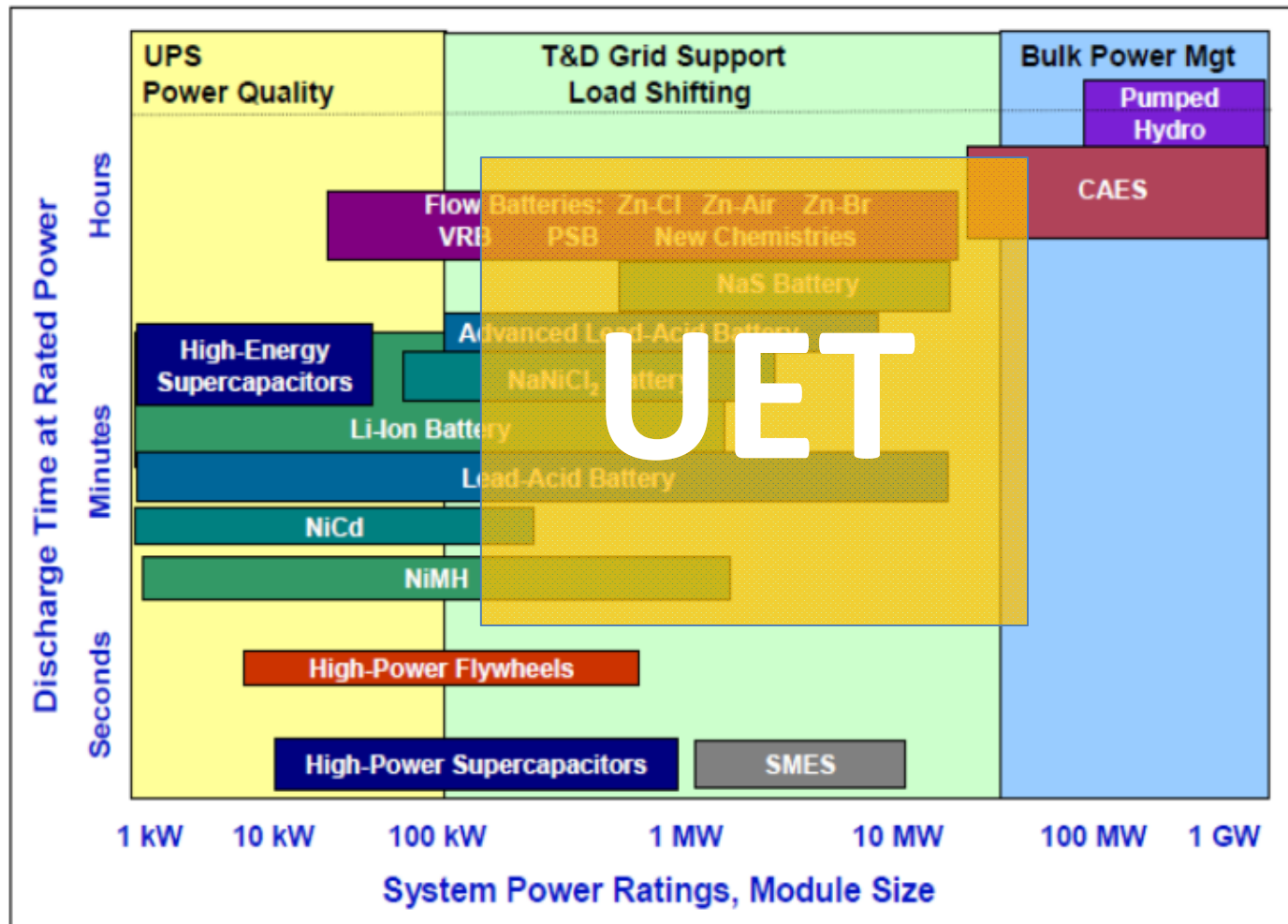
# U.S. Grid Storage Deployments, Circa 2012

**Energy Storage Demonstrations in the U.S. - Planned or Under way**  
List is Not Complete

5MW 2014-2016



# Storage Technologies Overview



# Energy Storage for Power Systems, Applications



# Grid Storage Use Cases (CA AB2514 Storage Procurement)



## Rulemaking Use Cases, from OIR Phase 1

*Market Revenue,  
plus Capacity Value*

*T&D Avoided Cost*

*Bill Reduction,  
plus Incentives*

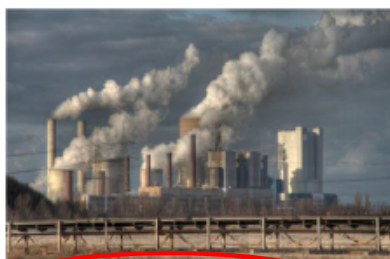
	Priority	Use Case Prioritization	Primary Benefit	Conventional Technology Priority #1	Storage Technology Priority #1	
Phase 1	T-Connected Bulk Storage	1	Peaker Plant	Capacity, Energy, A/S	CT	Battery
		2	Ancillary Services Only	A/S	CT	Flywheel
		3	Base Load Plant	Capacity, Energy	CCGT	Pumped Hydro
	Distribution Energy Storage	4	Distributed Peaker	Upgrade deferral & Market \$	Circuit Upgrade & CT	Battery
		5	Substation-Sited Storage	Voltage Reg	Circuit Upgrade	Battery
		6	Community Energy Storage	Voltage Reg	Circuit Upgrade	Battery
Phase 2	Behind-the-Meter Energy Storage	7	Behind the Meter	Bill Mgt/ Avoid Cost, Market \$	Circuit Upgrade & CT	Battery
		8	Behind the Meter Utility Controlled	Bill Mgt/ Avoid Cost, Market \$, Grid Rel	Circuit Upgrade & CT	Battery
		9	Permanent Load Shifting	Bill Mgt/ Avoid Cost, Grid Rel	CT	Thermal

Source, KEMA

# Comparison of 100MW Gas Turbine with 100MW Battery \*

Energy storage can provide much greater benefits per MW as a flexible resource!

VS.



## 100 MW Gas Turbine

10 minute ramp
50 MW flexible range
2768 useable hours/year <sup>(1)</sup>
6500 gallons per hour
Status quo GHG emissions

output range  
50 to 100MW

20-40%  
utilization



## 100 MW Energy Storage

<1 second ramp
200 MW of flexible range
>8300 useable hours/year
Little to no water usage
Reduces GHG emissions by up to 90% <sup>(2)</sup>

output range  
-100 to +100MW

95% availability

## Energy Storage Benefits

>600x the ramp rate
>4x the flexible range
>3x the operational hours
Less water usage
Lower GHG emissions
Investment lowers costs

(1) Excluding start-up and shutdown time

(2) [http://www.energy.ca.gov/2011\\_energy\\_policy/documents/2011-02-15\\_workshop/comments/California\\_Energy\\_Storage\\_Alliance\\_03032011\\_TN-59863.pdf](http://www.energy.ca.gov/2011_energy_policy/documents/2011-02-15_workshop/comments/California_Energy_Storage_Alliance_03032011_TN-59863.pdf)

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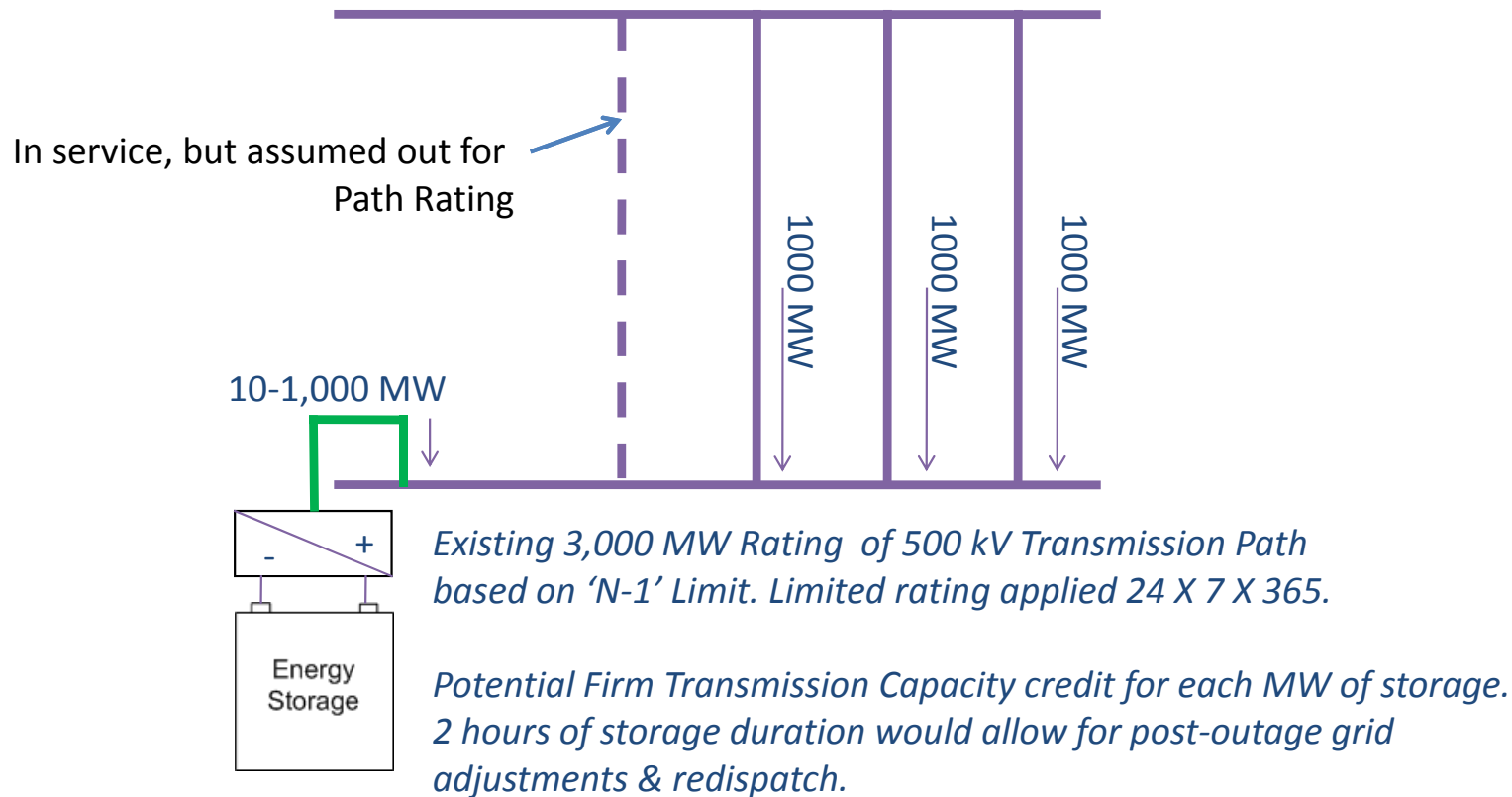


ENERGY STORAGE  
NORTH AMERICA 2013

\* Summary slide from STRATEGEN at ESNA conference in September, 2013

# Storage for Transmission

**Benefits, Tradable capacity (FTC) credits, and better utilization of existing but constrained transmission capacity**



# Storage for Distribution

**Benefits, Delay financing cost of much larger substation transformer project, e.g. 5MW storage defers need for 20MVA+ XFMR bank increase. Secondary benefits include voltage support and substation asset life extension.**

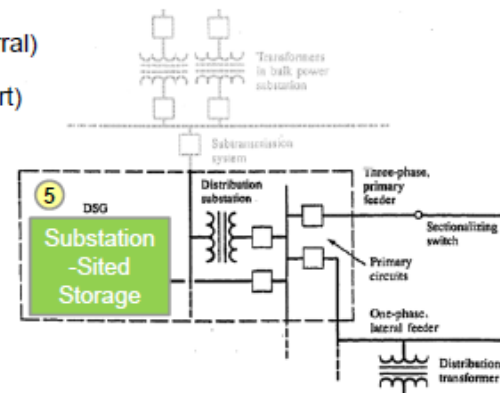
## Substation Sited Storage

### Application 5

- Distribution Peak Capacity Support (Deferral)
- Distribution Operation (Voltage/VAR Support)
- Loss Reduction
- Transformer Life Extension
- Market Services

### Core Cases

- Battery Types:  
Li-ion, Advanced Lead
- Size: 0.5 MW, 1 MW, 2 MW
- Duration: 2 hour, 4 hour



### Legend

- Original Definition
- Added Consideration
- To Be Completed

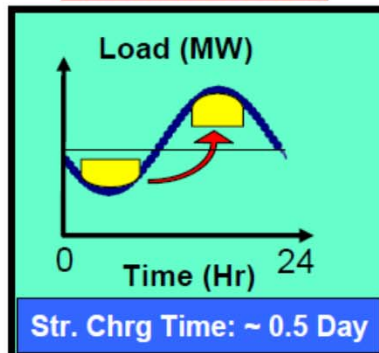
Source, KEMA



# Storage for Renewables Integration

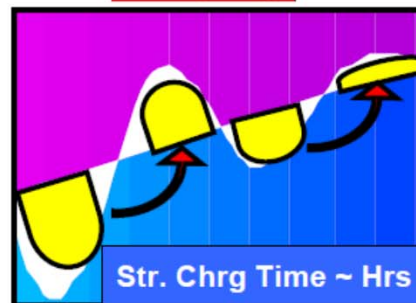
## Energy Storage Efficiently Resolves Wind/Solar Power Fluctuations, Ramping and Load Management Issues

### Load Leveling



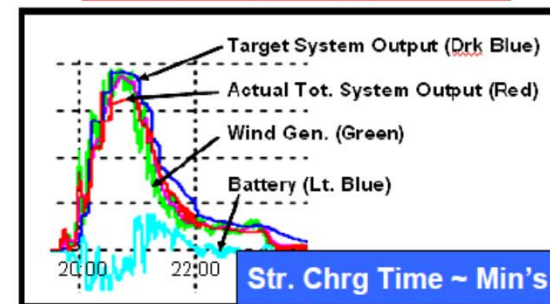
- CAES
- Pumped Hydro

### Ramping:



- CAES
- Pumped Hydro
- Battery, Flow Type
- Note: For many utilities, ramping and reducing part load problems are high priority, especially due to power fluctuations from wind/solar plants

### Frequency Regulation:



- Battery, Regular or Flow Type
- Super-Capacitor
- Flywheel
- Superconducting Magnetic Storage

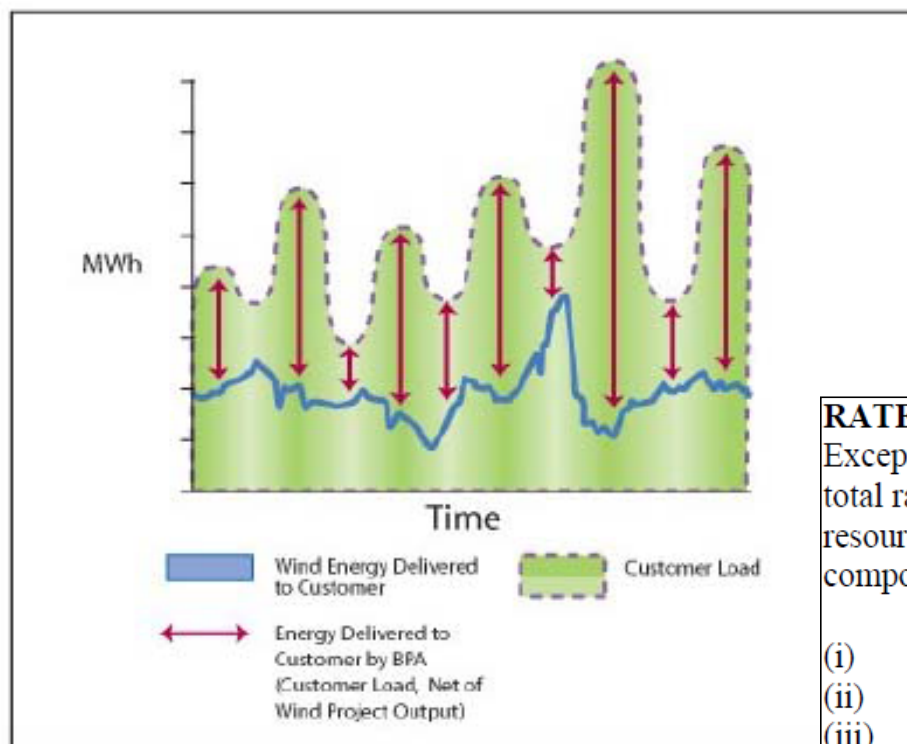
Source: EPRI, Schainker

Source, EPRI

# Renewables Integration, a PNW Perspective



## Network Wind Integration Service



### RATES

Except as provided in section 7, Formula Rate Adjustments, below, the total rate for Variable Energy Resource Balancing Service for wind resources shall not exceed \$1.23 per kilowatt per month and each component of the rate shall not exceed the following:

(i)	Regulating Reserves	\$0.08 per kilowatt per month
(ii)	Following Reserves	\$0.37 per kilowatt per month
(iii)	Imbalance Reserves	\$0.78 per kilowatt per month

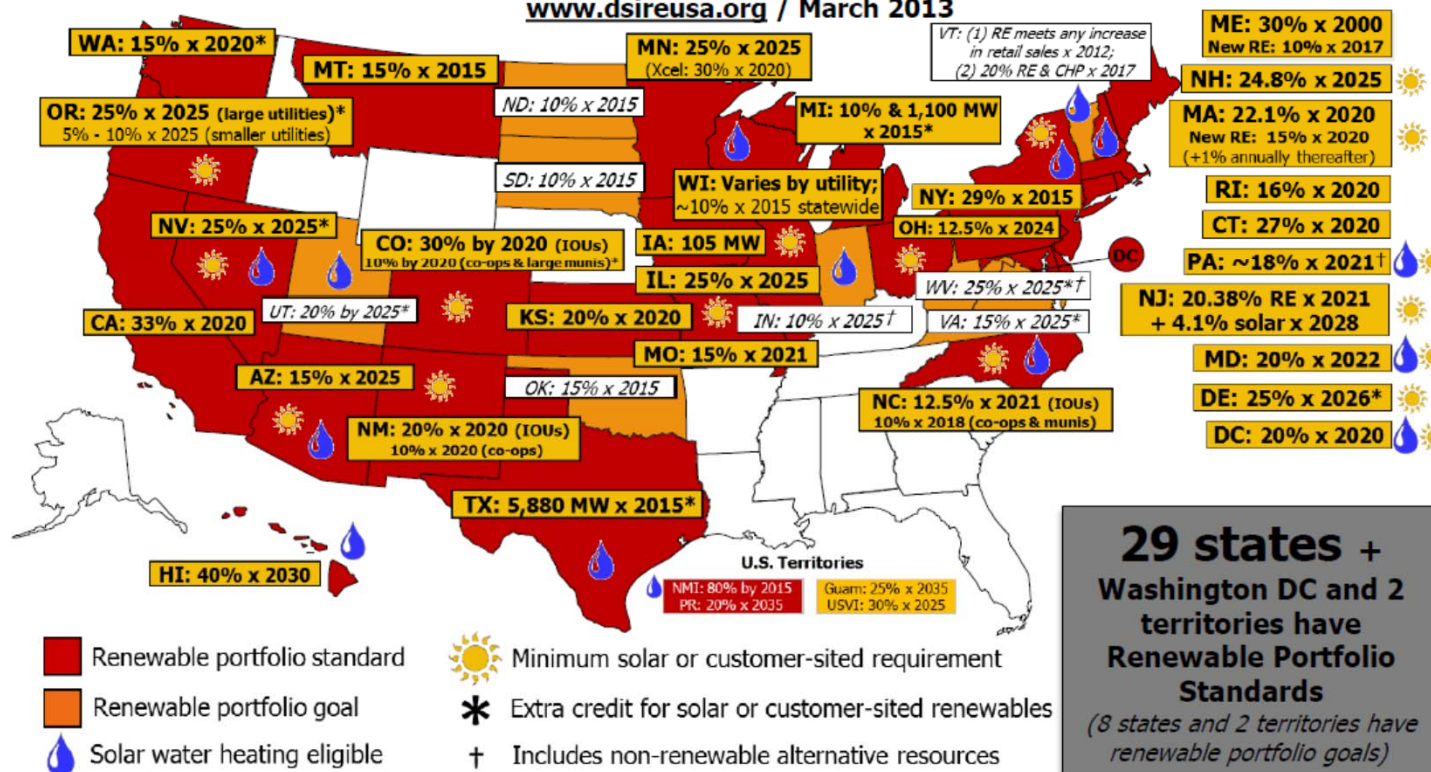
Source, BPA

# Renewables Integration, Major Driver



## Renewable Portfolio Standard Policies

[www.dsireusa.org](http://www.dsireusa.org) / March 2013

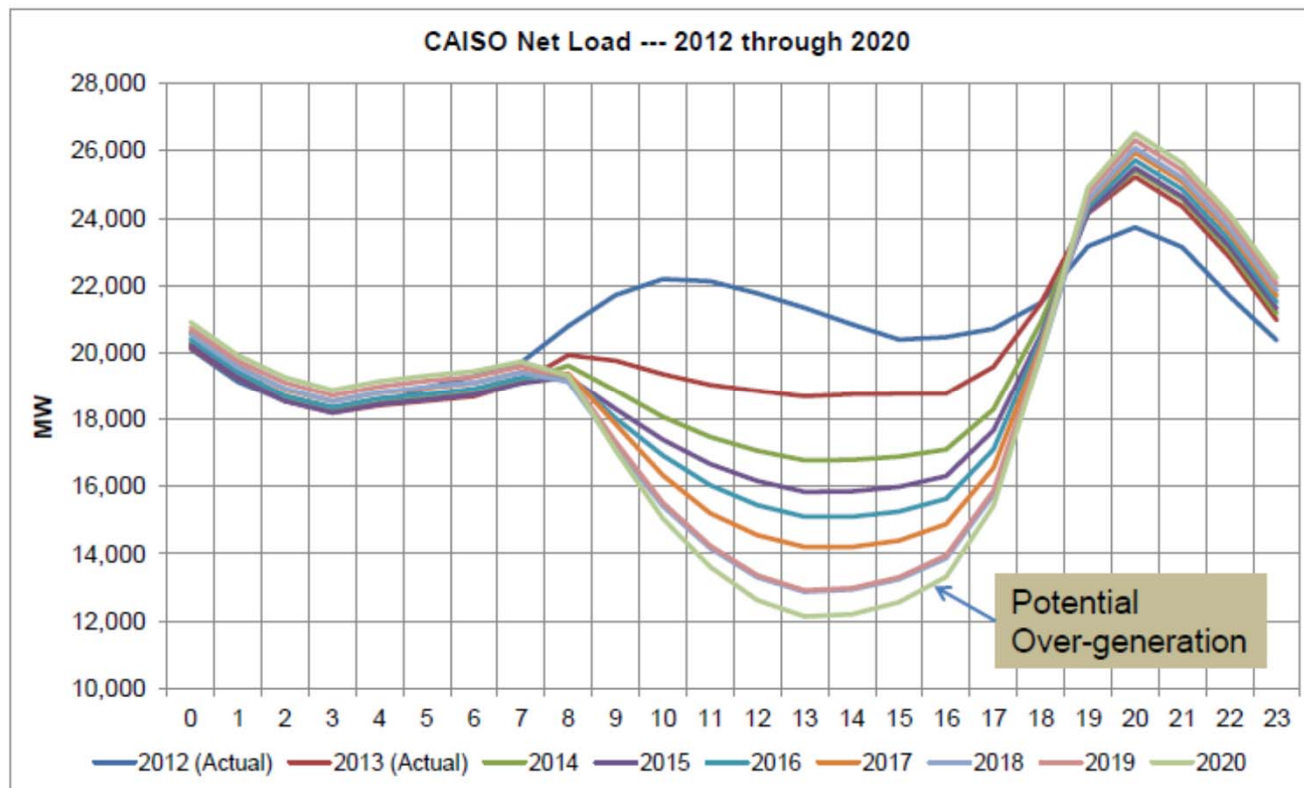


Source, DSIRE

## Renewables Integration, Major Driver



Non-summer months --- Net load pattern changes significantly starting in 2014



Source, CAISO



# Energy Storage for Power Systems, The Market

# Grid Storage Market: Analyst firms project >>\$100B energy storage market by 2020 with CAGR >30%



- ❑ Lux Research
- ❑ SK Holdings
- ❑ Piper Jaffrey
- ❑ Boston Consulting
- ❑ Pike Research
- ❑ IHS Report

\$114B by 2017

\$180B by 2018

\$600B by 2020

\$400B by 2020

14GW installed by 2022

40GW annually by 2022

