

## Economical Analysis Of Energy Storage For Renewable Energy Farms

Experience of EDF EN on the basis of 3 call for tender issued by the French Government in 01/2010; 11/2010; 09/2011



#### 01/2010 call for tender



- Main object : 5MW PV farms associated to storage in Corsica, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guyana, La Réunion
- Main Requirement: Storage is at minimum 30% of PV farm power; functions required are essentially limitation of power excursions and fluctuations, frequency control,
- No bidder were selected lessons learned :
  - Insufficient requirements gave rise to very high energy prices,
  - Bidder were not really ready to manage the high degree of sophistication required by an optimal design of storage in the context of a PV farm

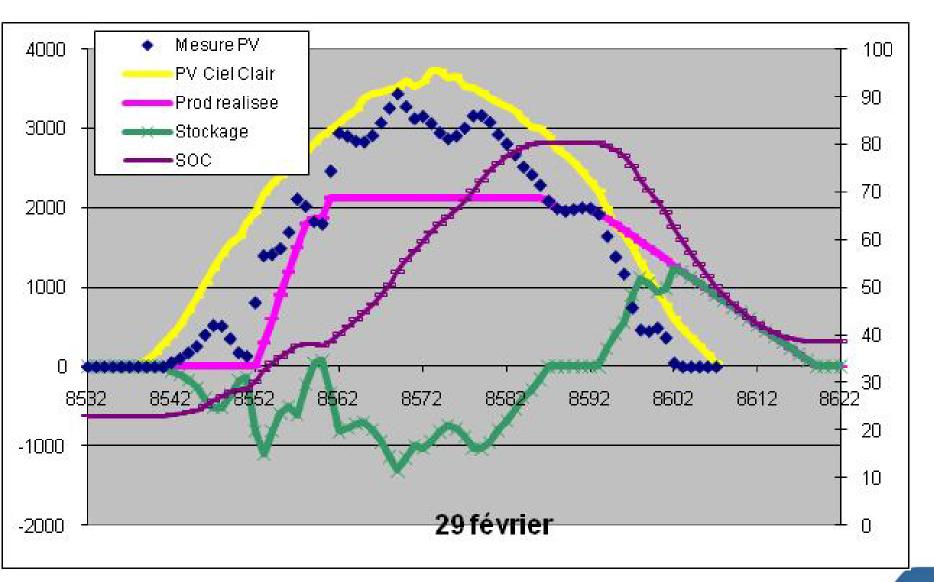
### 09/2011 Call for tender for 5 MW PV farms



## + Storage

- Requirements were much more sophisticated, demanding in energy capacity, and probably representative of a typical utility requirement:
  - Demand for a guaranteed Power, corresponding to 40% of Maximum PV farm output
  - One single constant Power step during one day,
  - Announcement of Power prediction, starting and end of the Power output one day before (i.e. requirement for a Solar irradiation prediction)
  - Error has to be less than 2,5%, with strong penalties,
  - Strong Reactive Power Requirement : up to 2 times Active Power
  - Frequency regulation : 10% of garanteed Power
- Maximum Price of Energy: 500 €/MWh

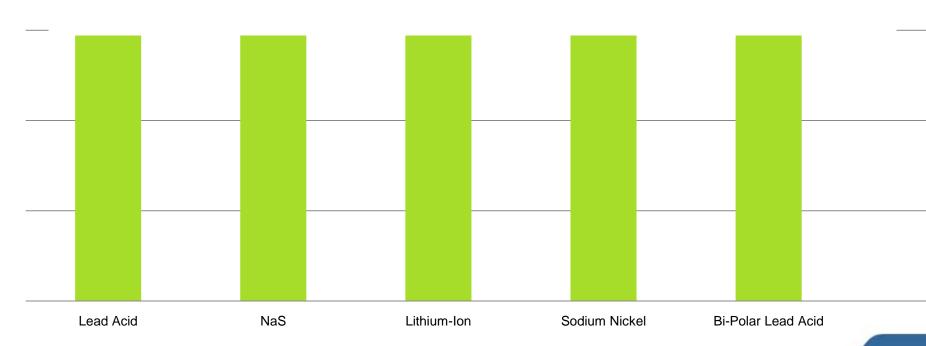






# Additional Price Of Energy For different Technologies available today

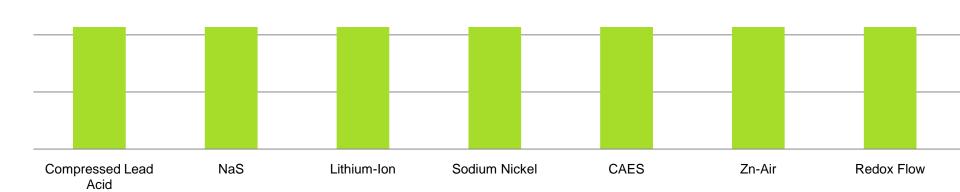
Additionnal COE (€MWh): Total COE – PV Farm alone COE





# Additional Price Of Energy For Technologies **Available Tomorrow**

#### Additional COE (€MWh)



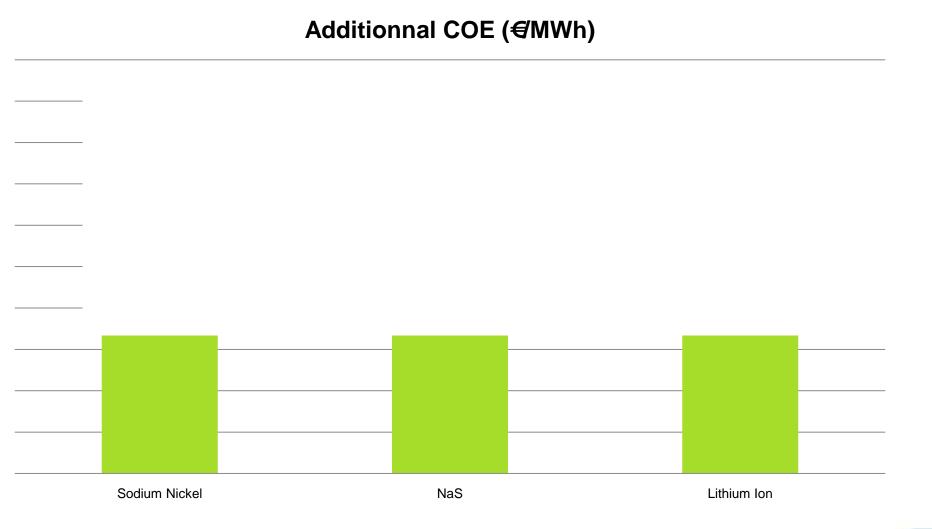




- Requirements are much lighter than for PV: essentially limitation of fluctuations + frequency regulation
  - D-1 announcement of Power output Shape, with 30 minutes stable periods; error for prediction can be +/- 15%
  - Primary reserve for 10% of wind farm during 15 minutes

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# Additional Price Of Energy For different Technologies available today



#### Conclusion



- There is a complex learning process on optimal requirement
  optimal sizing of batteries.
- The differences in Cost Of Energy provided by different storage technologies are not so hudge,
- Energy Storage Function suitable for optimal utility requirements may double the price of PV Cost Of Energy
- For Frequency regulation only, cost penalty is much less, but market is probably narrow,
- Cost roadmap for storage has to be more aggressive if we want storage solutions to be implemented on a wide basis, not a niche market: Prices should be divided by at least 2 compared to the available 2020 roadmaps provided by manufacturers
- This is probably possible by volume effects + technologies