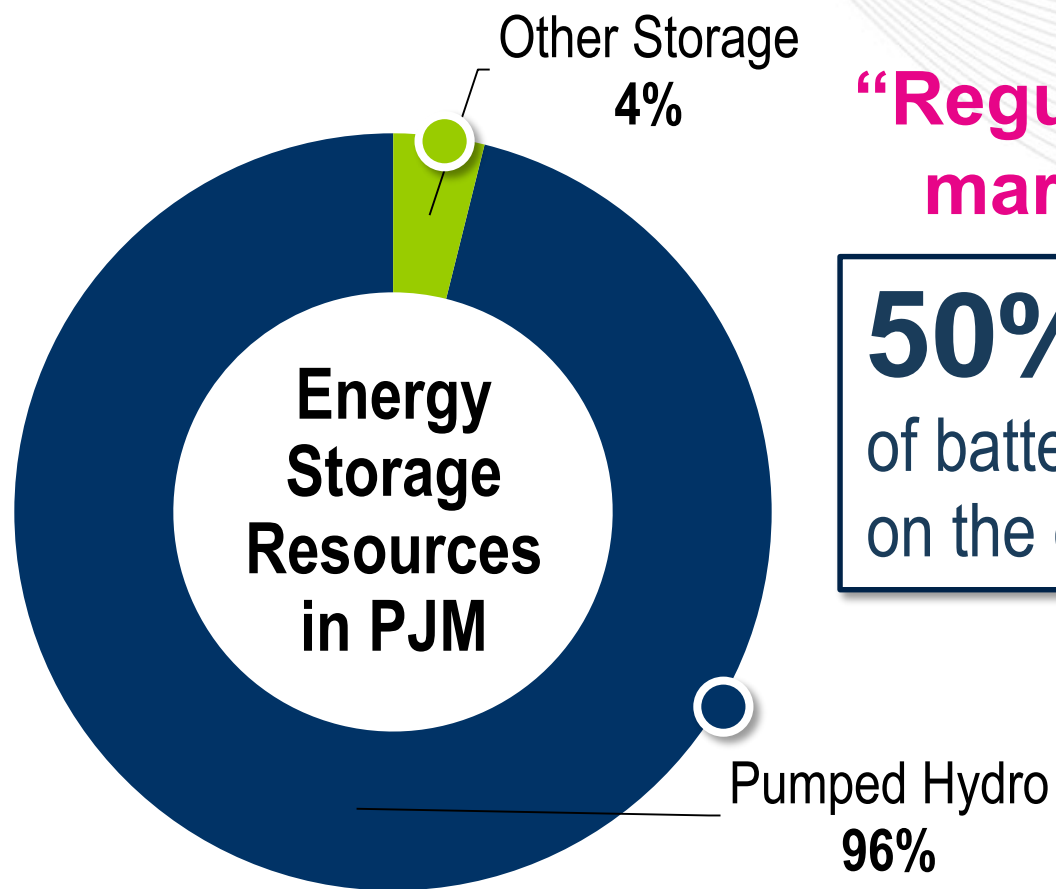




Energy Storage Deployment in PJM

Andrew Levitt, Applied Innovation
October 16, 2019
U.S. Department of Energy
Electricity Advisory Committee

Over 5 Gigawatts (GW) of Storage in ~180 GW PJM



“Regulation market”

Other Storage is about ~300 MW of mostly batteries.



50%

of batteries connected on the distribution system



50%

Connected to the Bulk Electric System.



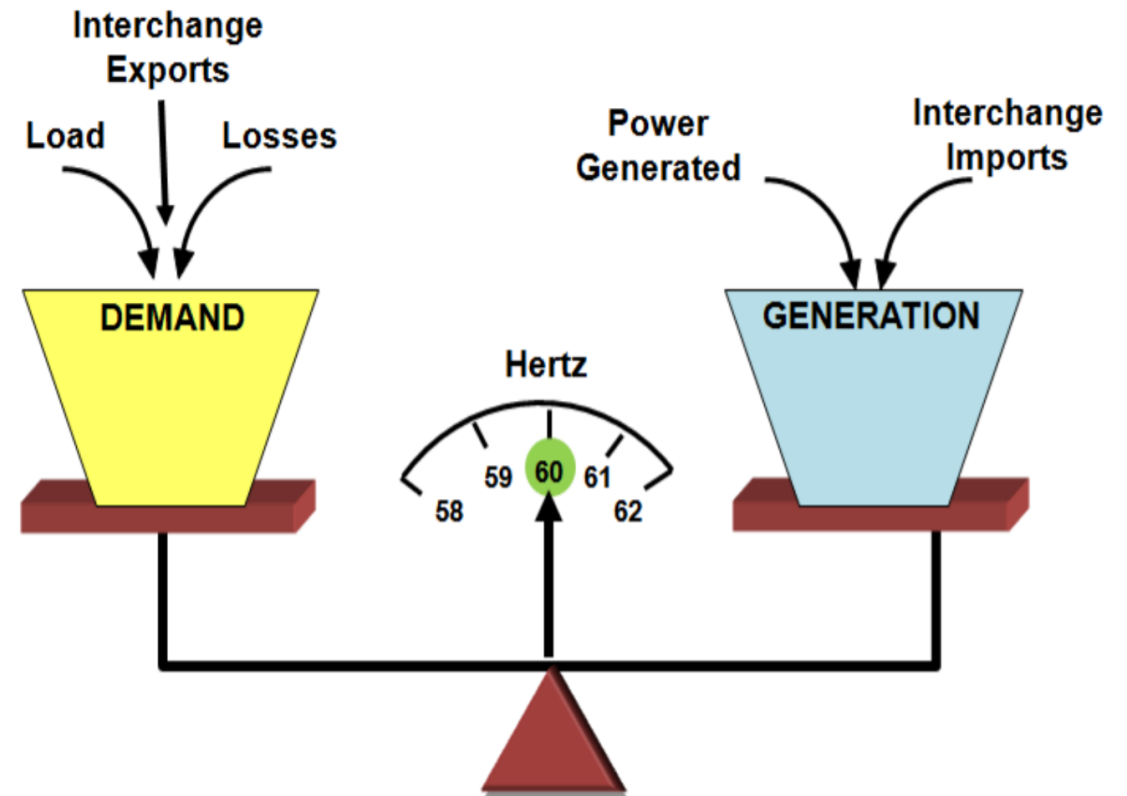
Pumped Hydro currently participates in capacity, energy, regulation and reserves.



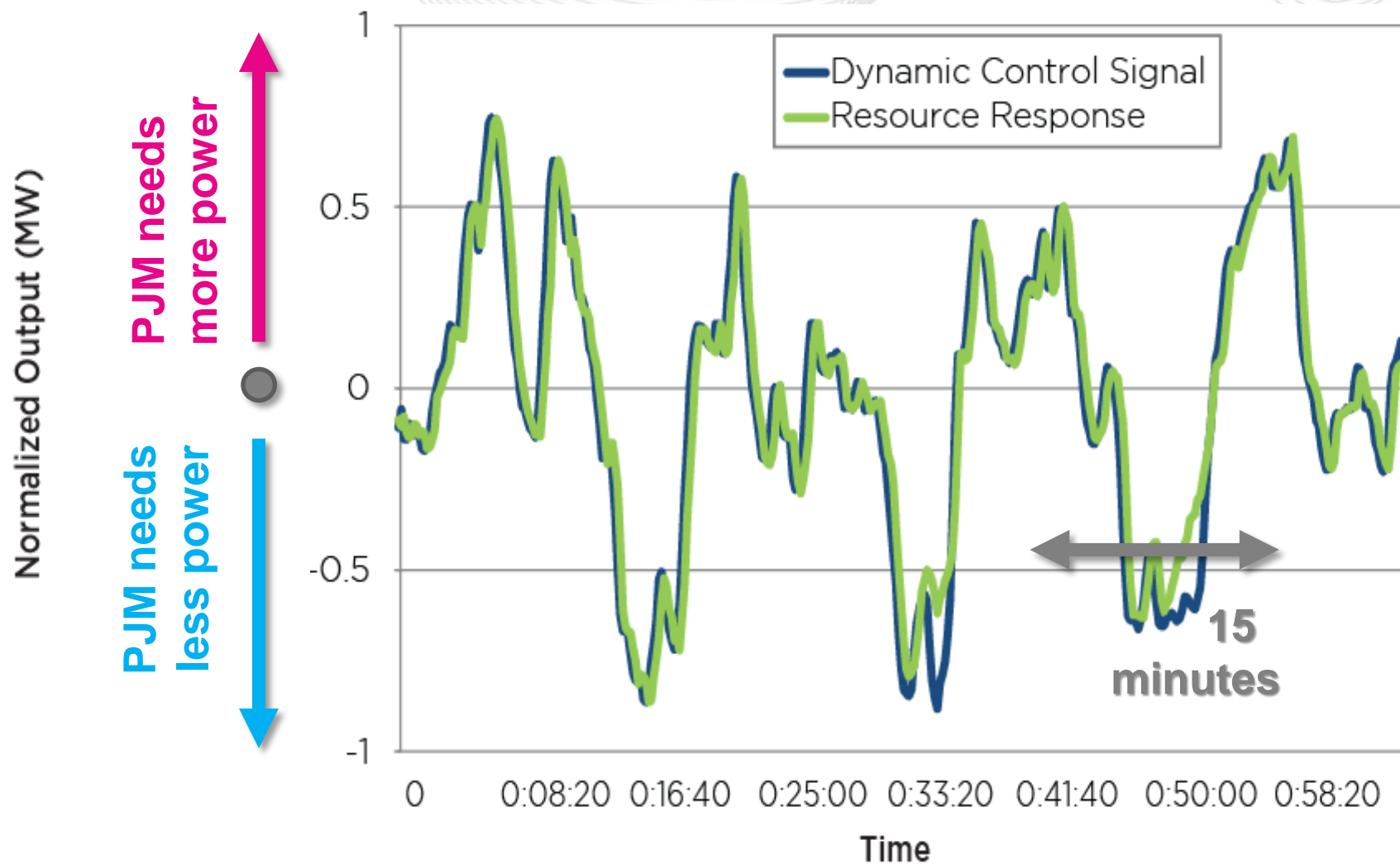
*** Data taken from Generation Queue and EIA 860*

~Half the time, system actually needs a bit more power in real time than anticipated 10 minutes ahead of time. Half the time it needs less power.

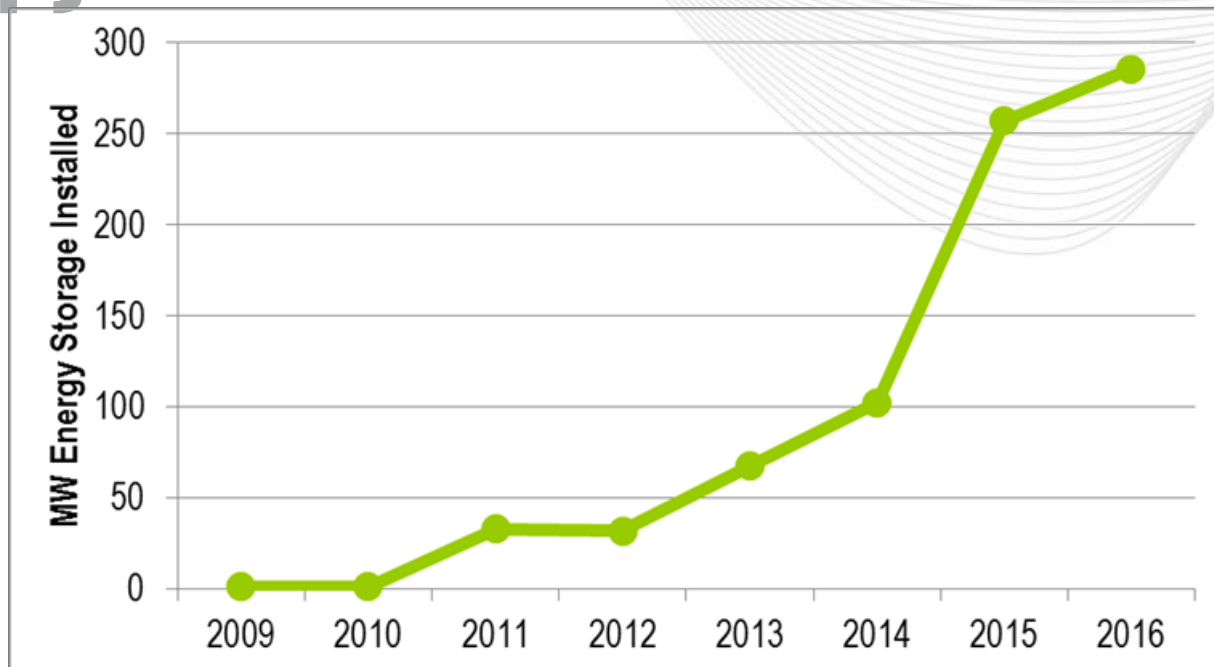
- “Balancing Authorities” (e.g., PJM) dispatch resources 10-15 minutes ahead of time.
- Δ anticipated vs. actual conditions show up as “Area Control Error” (“ACE”):
 - A. Net exports/imports across an entire Balancing Authority **too high or low** vs. schedule
 - B. Possible **change in interconnection system frequency** (e.g., Eastern, Western, ERCOT) vs. 60 Hz (or other schedule).
- Resources providing “Regulation” respond to 4-second PJM dispatch to manage ACE.



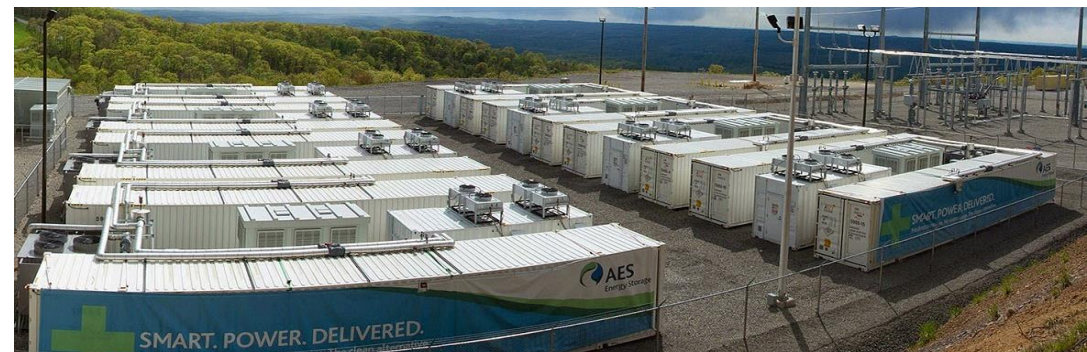
Example Fast Regulation Dispatch and Battery Response



Use Case: “Fast” Regulation in PJM



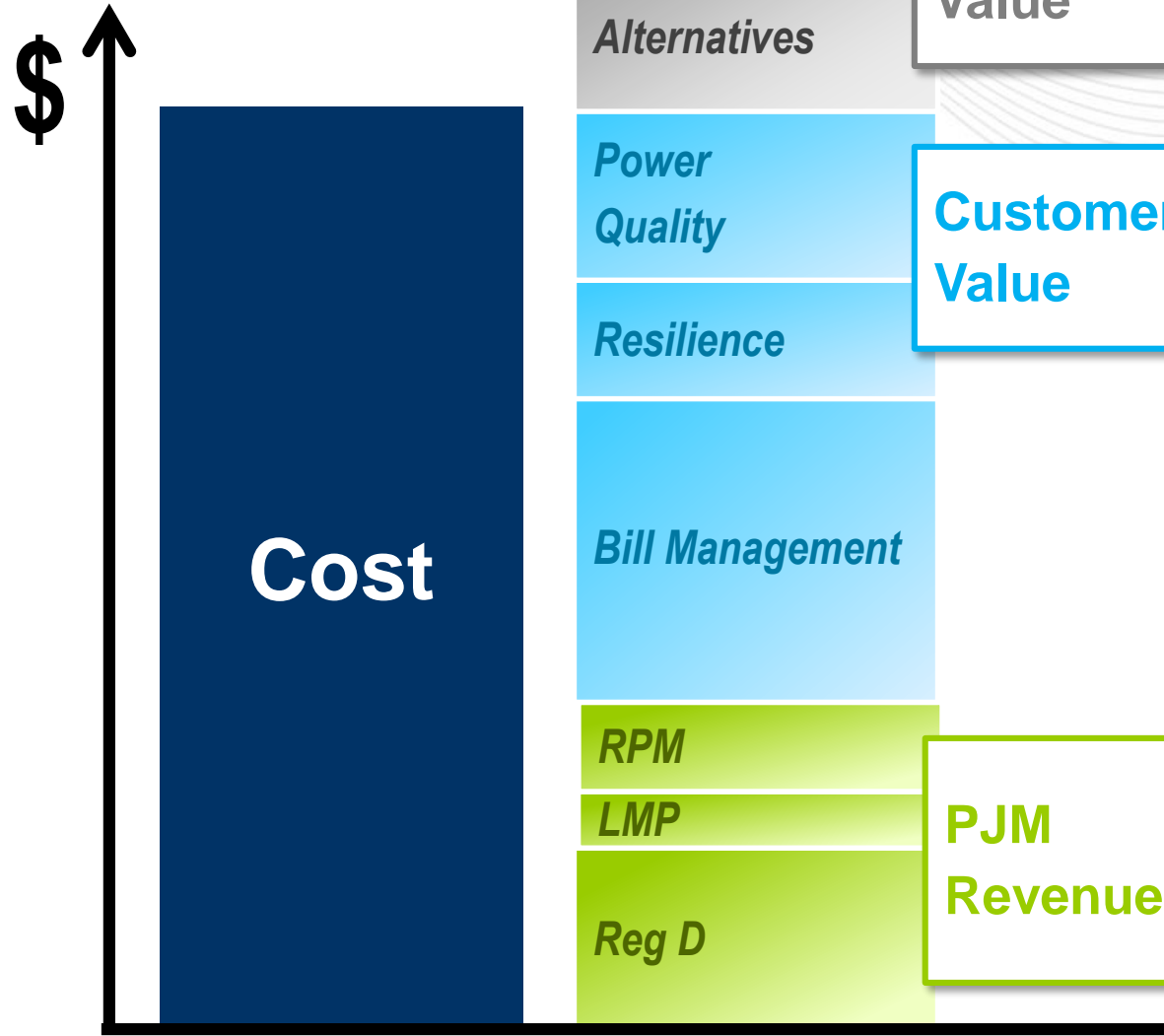
- Storage in PJM: “fast” Regulation* in 2008.
- Now, no more “fast” Regulation needed**.
- ~300 MW slow Regulation still on the table.



*AKA Frequency Regulation

**<http://www.pjm.com/~media/committees-groups/task-forces/rmistf/postings/regulation-market-whitepaper.ashx>

**<http://www.pjm.com/~media/committees-groups/task-forces/rmistf/postings/rts-curve-points-updated.ashx>



Multiple Use Storage

Village of Minster, OH

- Reducing Peak Load
- Voltage Control and Power Factor Correction
- Regulation (PJM Market)





**Grid Frequency Regulation
from Microsoft data centers**

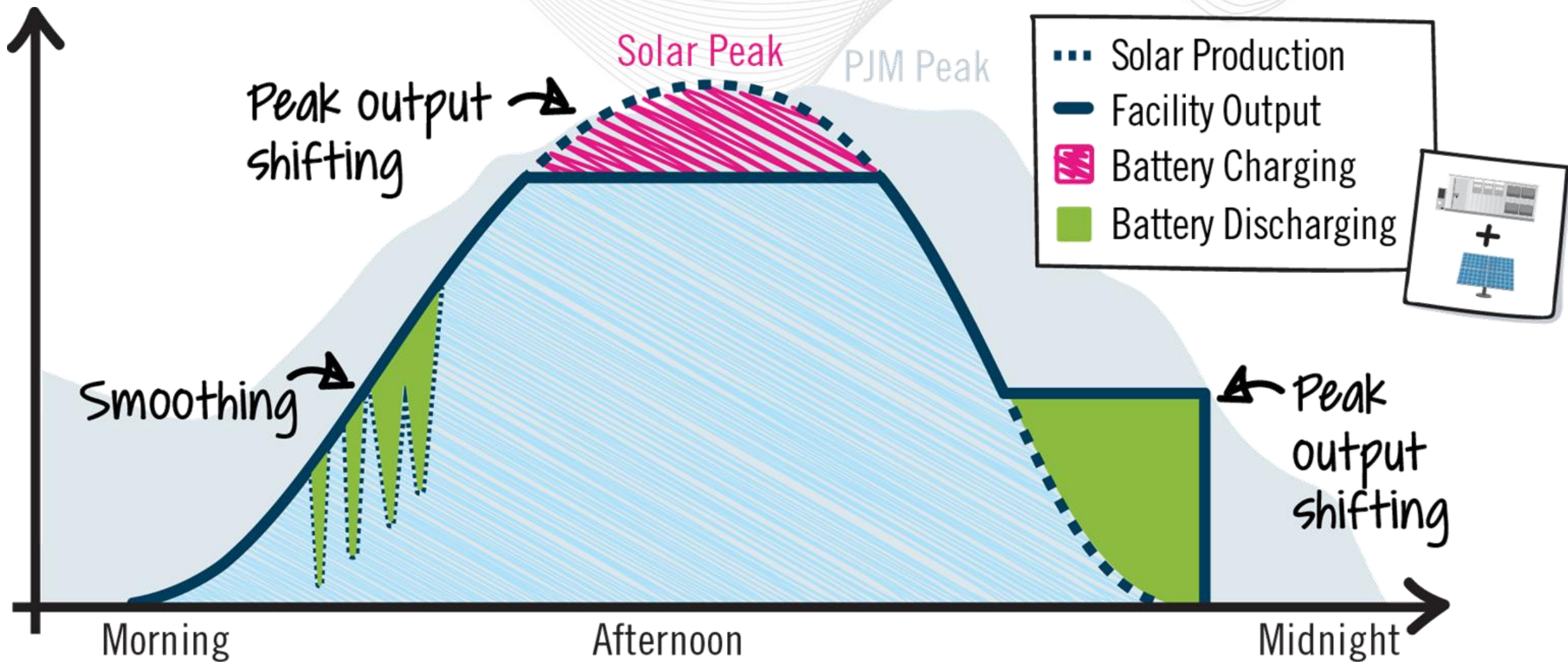
**Frequency
Regulation
from Light
Rail Battery**



**Ancillary
Services from
Campus Cogen**



**Energy & Frequency Regulation
from Solar-Storage Microgrid**





Thank you
andrew.levitt@pjm.com

APPENDIX

~100 GW
natural gas + standalone
renewable resources



~4 GW
hybrid renewables
+ storage



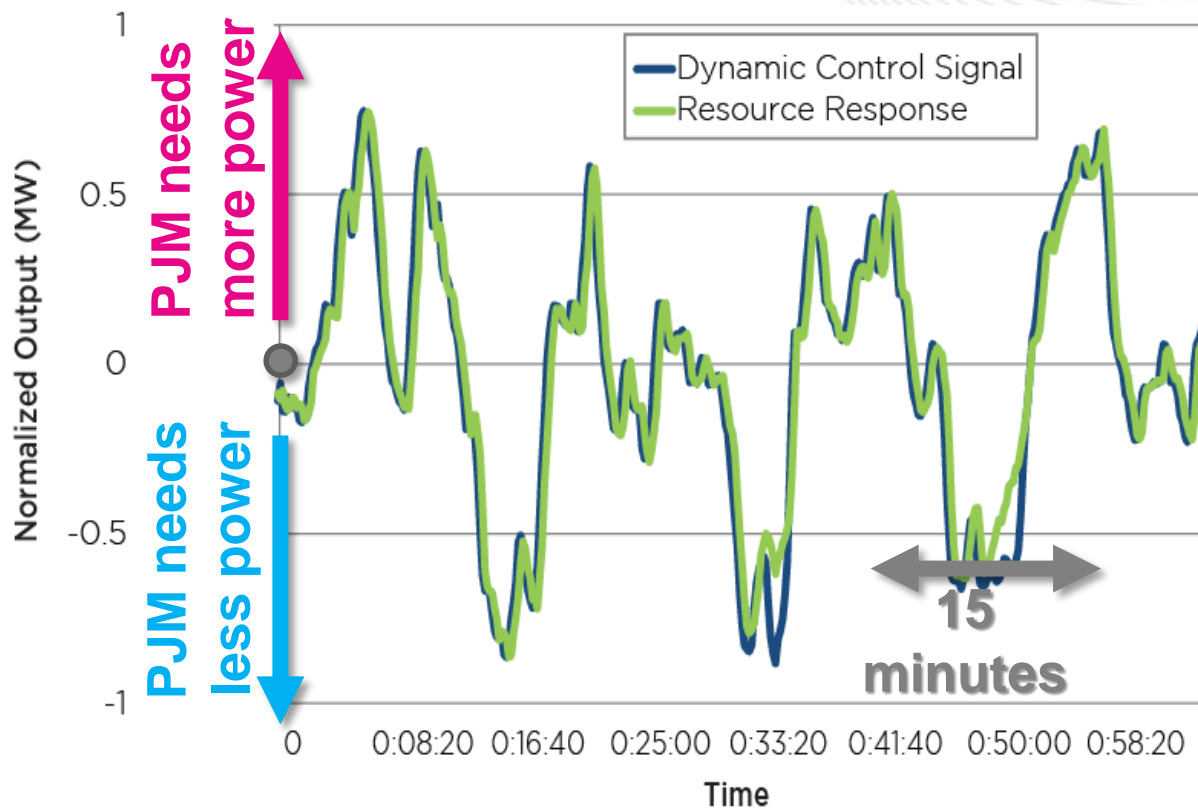
~2 GW
standalone
storage

Hybrid Renewables + Storage

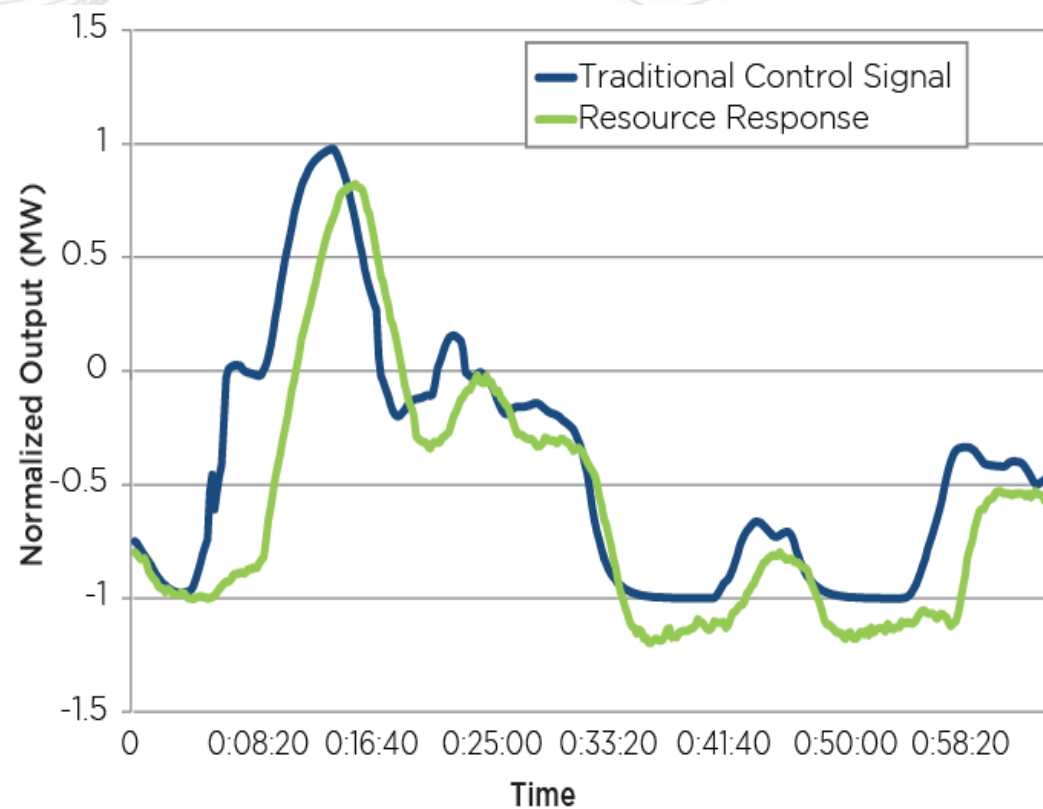
- Mostly >100 MW
- Several < 20 MW
- Several in between

Standalone Storage

- Mostly < 20 MW
- Several >100 MW



Fast Regulation signal and battery response



Slow Regulation signal and power plant response

University of Delaware/NRG Vehicle-to-Grid Resource

Example of electric vehicles generating ancillary services revenue

Balance of Power

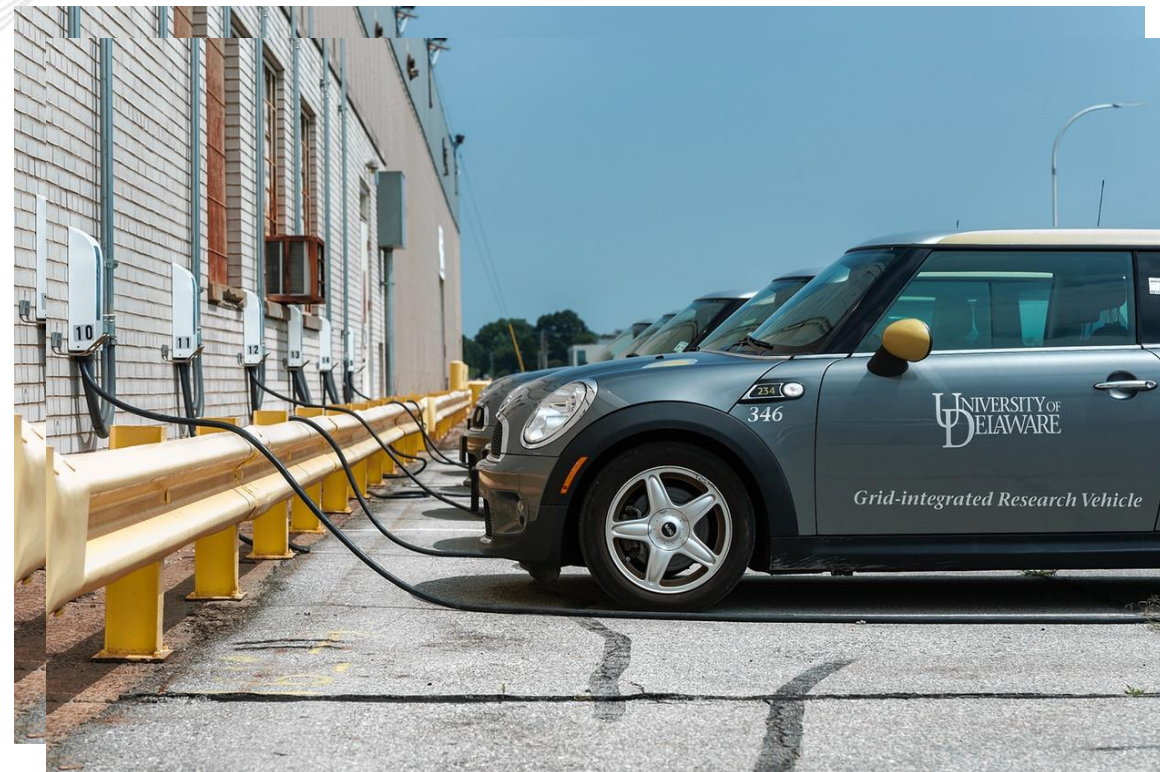
The numbers behind the University of Delaware program using cars as a money-making reserve for the electric grid

Cars used	23 (19 all-electric Mini E's, 3 modified Scion xB's, 1 experimental Honda Accord plug-in hybrid)
What they do	Store or discharge electricity according to grid needs
Special equipment needed	Control board, \$200-\$300 per car
Power of car batteries	12 kilowatts per vehicle*
Minimum capacity needed for a grid "bank"	100 kilowatts/9 cars
Time connected to grid	24/7 except when being driven
Average daily driving time	About an hour per car
Monthly revenue per car from grid operator	About \$150
Monthly electricity cost/car	About \$40
Monthly profit	About \$110 per car/\$2,500 total

*For Minis and Scions. Honda power not disclosed.

Source: University of Delaware

The Wall Street Journal



EVAN KRAPE/UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/electric-vehicles-sell-power-back-to-the-grid-1411937796>

Registered MW

