

# *Energy Storage:* *Current landscape for alternative energy* *storage technologies and what the* *future may hold for multi-scale storage* *applications*



Presented by:

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Alternative Energy Storage**

September 22, 2010

- Background
- Industry initiatives
- Technology
- Energy Storage Market
- EaglePicher initiatives
- Summary



## EaglePicher Technologies, LLC

Randy Moore, President



### Aerospace Systems

*Satellites*  
*Aircraft*  
*Commercial*  
*Alternative Energy*



### Defense Systems

*Missiles*  
*Infantry Support*



### Medical Power

*Implantable Devices*

## **Leader in Batteries, Battery Chargers & Energetic Devices for Defense, Space, Commercial, and Medical Applications**

- HQ in Joplin, Missouri
- 11 Plants
  - Joplin, Missouri
  - Seneca, Missouri
  - Pittsburg, Kansas
  - Plano, Texas
  - Vancouver, B.C.
  - Rothenbach, Germany (JV)
- Expertise in >25 Chemistries



Headquarters - Joplin, Missouri



**Trusted Power ♦ Reliable Power ♦ Innovative Power**

- 1843 The Eagle-White Lead Company Formed in Cincinnati, OH
- 1874 The Picher Lead Co. Began Mining in Joplin, MO
- 1922 EaglePicher Initiates Research into Storage Battery Technology
- 1944 First Special Purpose Battery Contract Awarded to EaglePicher
- 1947 Bell Labs Used EaglePicher Germanium for 1st Transistor
- 1970 Apollo 13 Safely Returned to Earth on EaglePicher Batteries
- 1990 Patriot Anti-Missile System and Tomahawk Cruise Missiles Powered by EaglePicher Batteries
- 1997 Columbia Shuttle Battery Experiment with EPT Sodium/Sulfur
- 2007 New State-of-the-Art Battery Facilities in Pittsburg, KS and Joplin, MO
- 2009 New State-of-the-Art Battery Facility in Plano, TX
- 2010 EaglePicher Achieves 1.4 billion cell hours in Space
- 2010 OM Group, Inc. purchases EaglePicher Technologies, LLC
- 2010 EaglePicher awarded ARPA-E Sodium beta battery technology development program



**Rich Past** ♦ **Bright Future**





## Medical Power:

- Lithium Ion
- Lithium Manganese Dioxide
- Lithium Carbon Monofluoride
- Lithium Thionyl Chloride
- Microcell

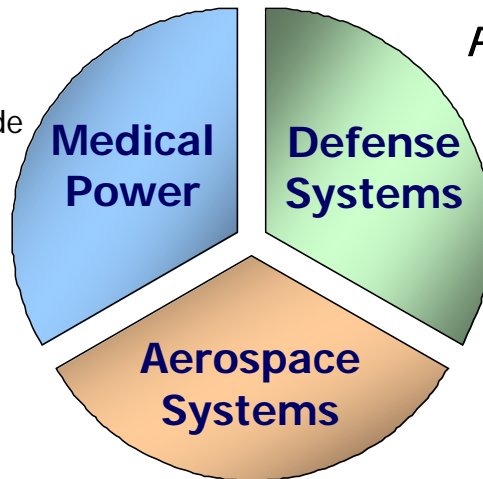
## Missiles:

- Thermal
- Silver Zinc
- Energetic Devices
- Lithium Oxyhalide
- Custom Packaging



## Distributed Products:

- Sealed Lead Acid
- Lithium Thionyl Chloride



## Portable Power:

- Lithium Sulfur Dioxide
- Lithium Manganese Dioxide
- Lithium Carbon Monofluoride
- Lithium Thionyl Chloride



## Engineering Services:

- Chargers
- Analyzers
- Test Systems
- Custom Battery Packaging
- Battery Management Systems

## Launchers:

- Silver Zinc
- Lithium Ion



<Courtesy of NASA>

## Space:

- Nickel Hydrogen
- Lithium Ion

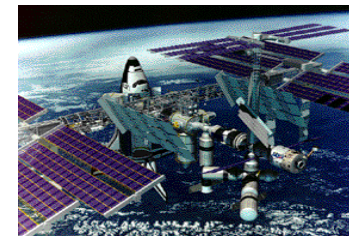
## Alternative Energy

- Hybrid Power Storage Systems
- Technology development



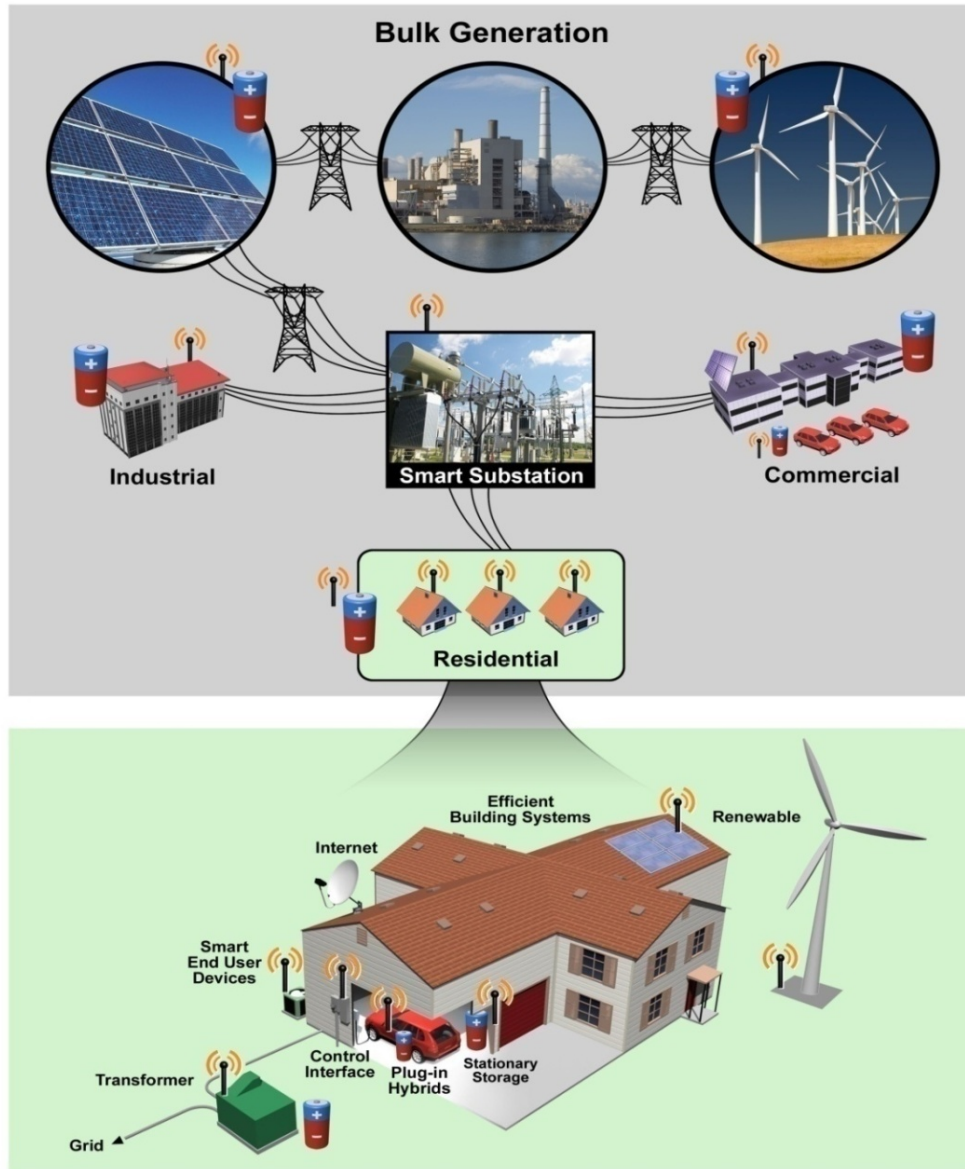
## Aircraft:

- Lithium Ion
- Nickel Cadmium
- Primary Lithium
- Energetic Devices



<Courtesy of NASA>

- Increased global energy demand
- Enable renewable energy sources such as wind and solar
  - Reduce consumption of fossil fuel & GHG
  - Reduce dependency on foreign supply
- Introduction of smart grid concept
- Provide assistance to PHEV/EV integration





- ARRA (“Stimulus”) Projects – Department of Energy
- Federal Carbon Tax
- Smart Grid Standards Development for Storage – NIST
- Individual ISO Market Tariffs & Experiments
- State Incentives –
  - Renewable Portfolio Standards
  - California legislation (AB 2514) mandating energy storage equal to 5% of demand by 2014

- Utilities can address deficiencies in electricity grid
- Utilities can deploy energy storage resources as needed in generation, transmission or distribution
- Energy storage can delay or avoid capital investment in systems upgrade
- Provides the ability to integrate renewable energy sources

- Community Scale (Community Energy Storage)
  - Typically 25-100 kW devices
  - Diurnal storage, Peak-load shaving, Backup supply, Power quality
- Utility Scale
  - Typically 250 kW-10 MW devices
  - Ancillary Services and Renewables
- Bulk Storage
  - Typically 100 MW and larger
  - Compressed Air and Pumped Hydro are only alternatives at this scale



## Customers

- Improved Reliability
- Emergency Backup
- Reduction in demand costs



## Utility

- Improved Power Quality
- Reduced Peak Generation
- Reduced Spinning Reserve



## System Operator

- Improved Grid Reliability
- Ancillary Services
- Security



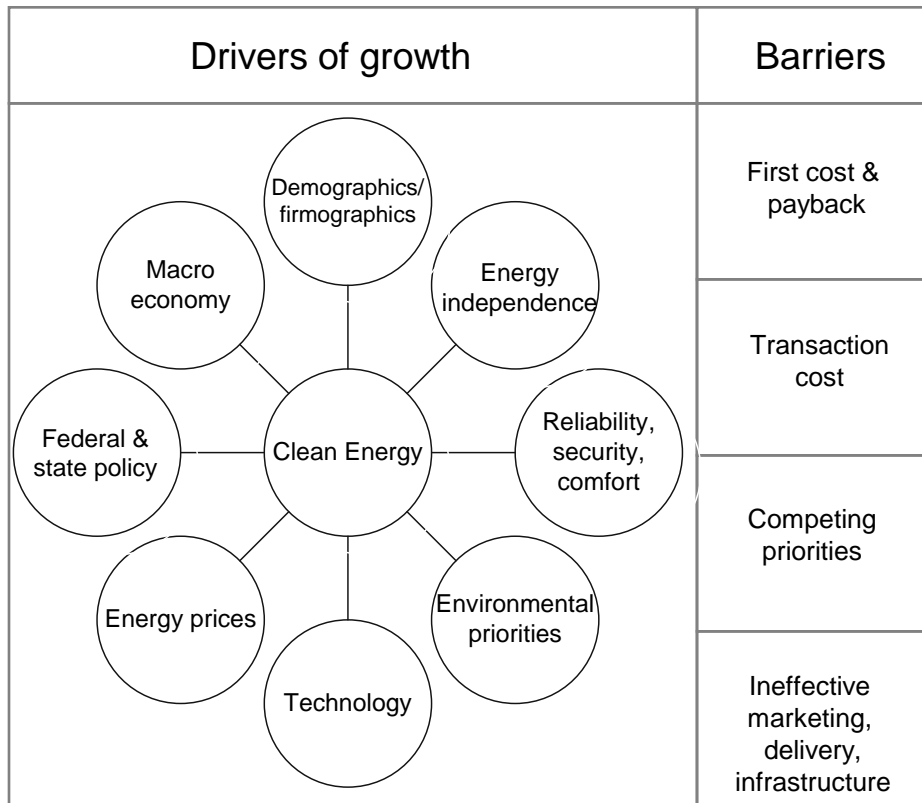
## Society

- Reduced GHG emissions
- New industry for employment
- Less dependence on fossil fuel generation



- Renewables Integration
- Peak Load Growth
- System Constraints
- GHG emission reduction
- Smart Grid



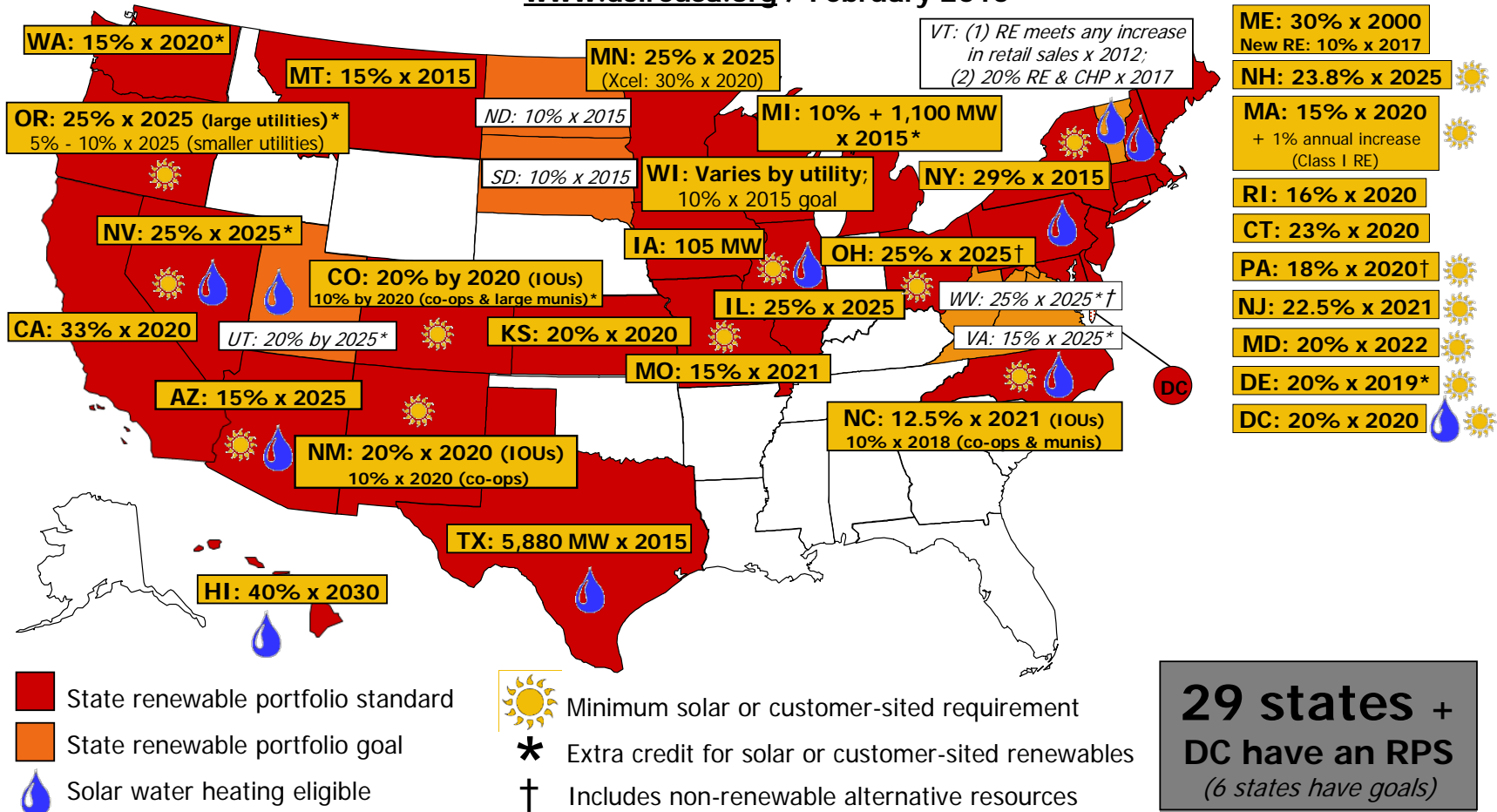


- Rapid evolution of technology, rising investment & declining costs
- Growing subsidies & mandates for energy efficiency and renewables
- Carbon constraints inevitable

Source: KEMA

## Renewable Portfolio Standards

[www.dsireusa.org](http://www.dsireusa.org) / February 2010



**Drives Need for Alternative Energy Storage**

- **Pb-Acid Batteries**
  - Flooded & VRLA
  - Limited Cycle life make insufficient for utility application
- **Nickel Batteries**
  - Vented & Sealed
  - Good high rate capability
  - Good energy density
  - Cost profile not the best fit
- **Sodium Sulfur Batteries**
  - High energy density, high efficiency and long cycle life
  - Most promising technology for utility-grid application
- **Advanced Li-ion Batteries**
- **Flow Batteries (Vanadium & Zinc Bromide)**

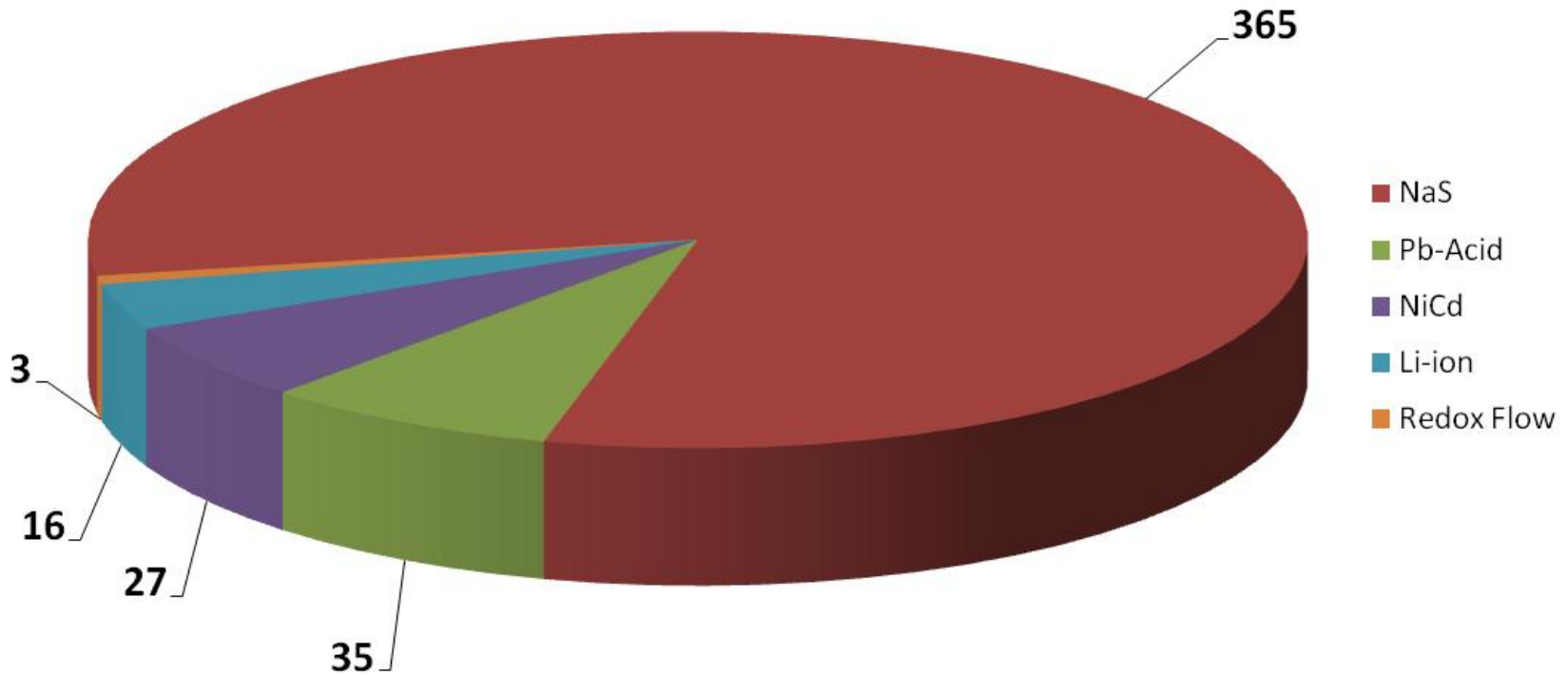
- Pumped Hydro (hydroelectric storage)
- CAES – Compressed Air Energy Storage
- Flywheels
- Superconducting Magnetic Storage
- Super-capacitors/Ultra-capacitors

	Lead-Acid	Sodium Sulfur	Lithium-Ion	Zinc Bromine	Vanadium Redox
System Costs (\$/kWhr)	\$170	\$2,000	\$1,500	\$400	\$780
Cycle life (cycles)	> 500	2,500	> 1,000	> 2000	12,000
Efficiency (%)	~ 80	> 85	~ 95	> 75	> 65
Specific energy (Wh/L)	> 35	~ 370	> 300	60	33
Self discharge (per month)	< 5%	< 1%	~ 1%	< 1%	< 3% per day

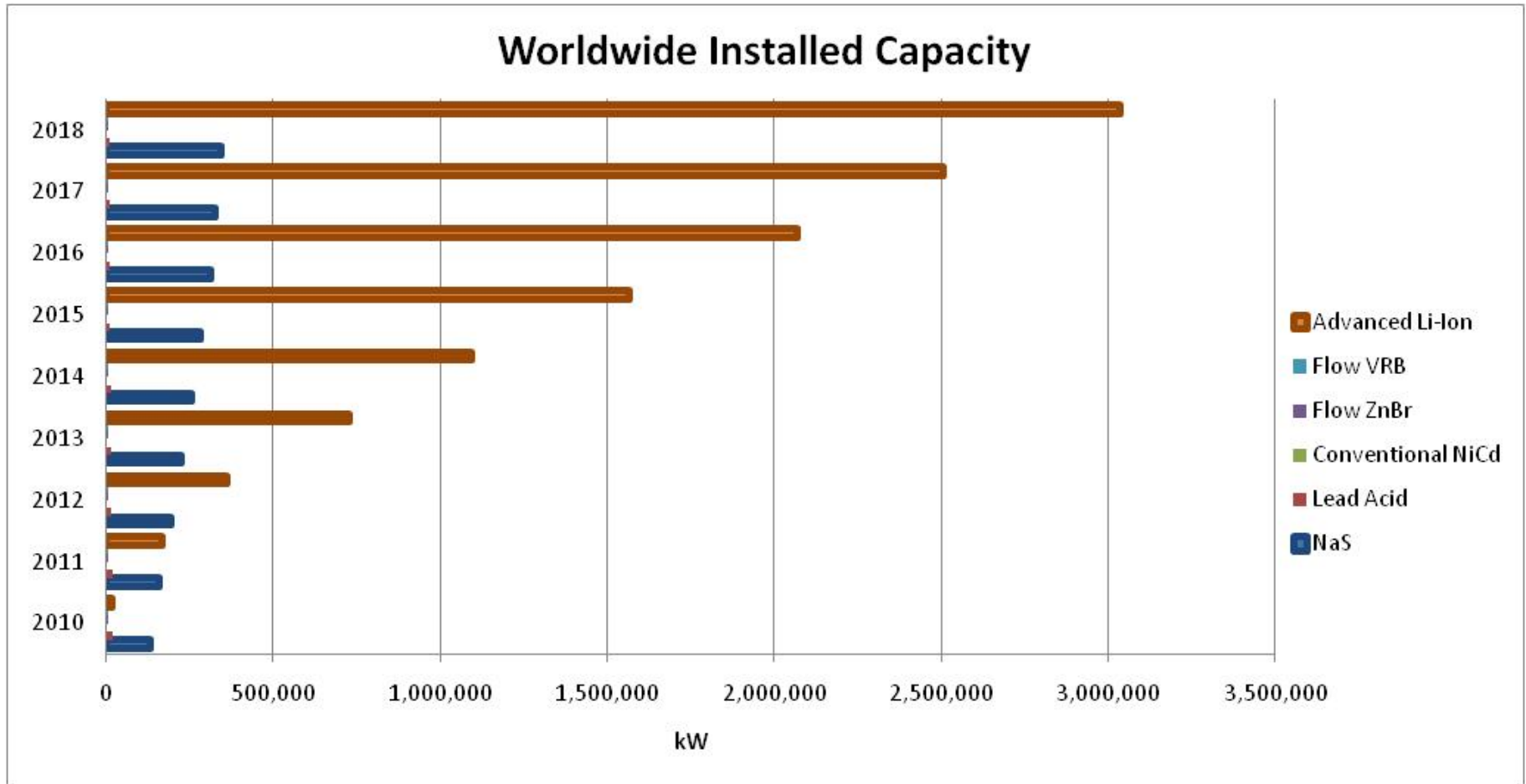
*Each battery storage technology has its own unique benefits, but each system has drawbacks that limit its widespread adoption.*



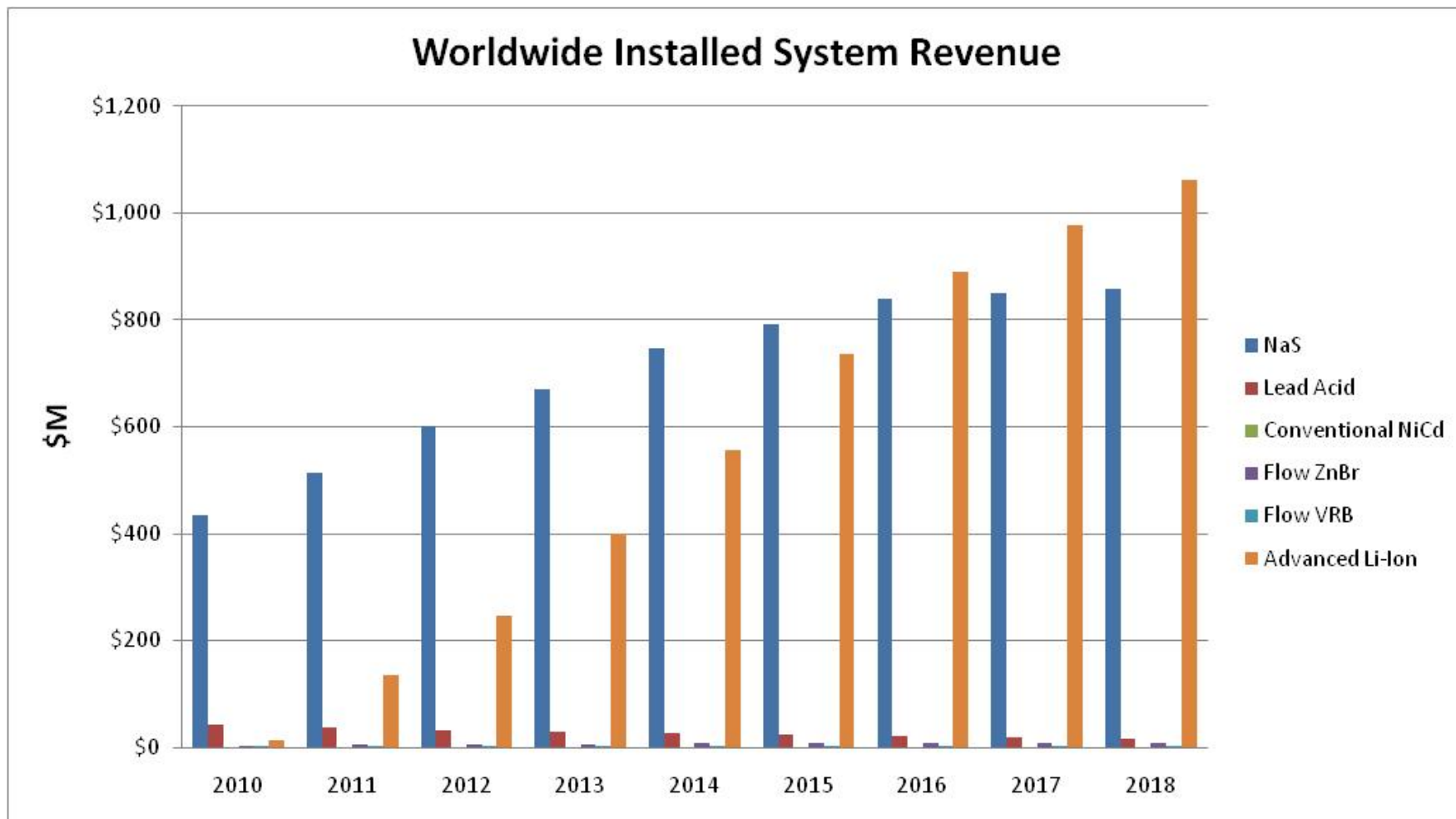
## Worldwide installed battery technology (MW)



Source: Pike Research



Source: Pike Research

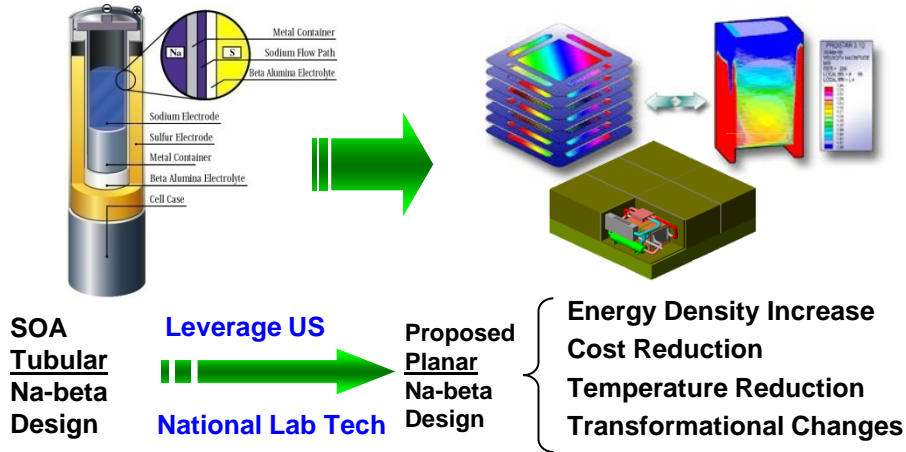


Source: Pike Research

- No policy governs the use of storage technology
- FERC
- Incentive structure for utilities is non-existent
- Generation, Transmission, Distribution
- Policy will play strong role in market growth

# "New Generation Na-Beta Batteries for Renewable Integration & Grid Applications"

## Proposed Technology vs. State of the Art

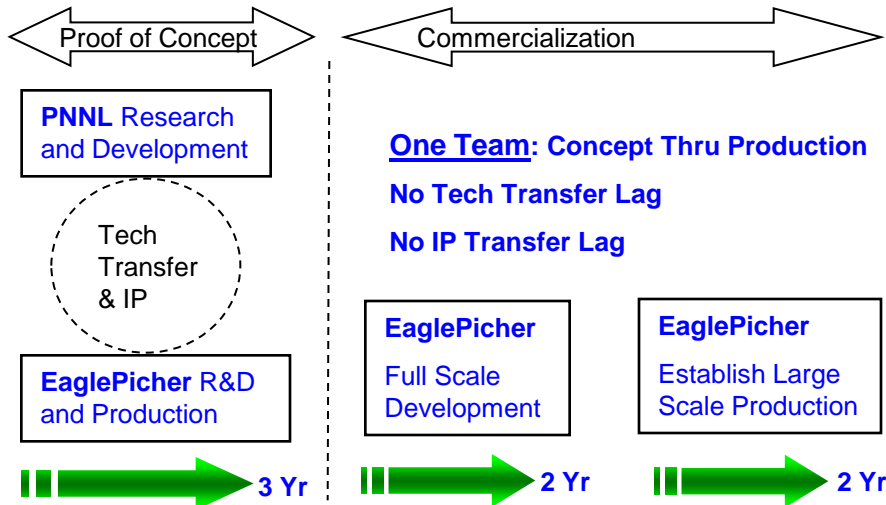


## ARPA-E Mission Area Impact



- Renewable Energy Storage With Improved Na-beta battery reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 150 Million Tons/Year
- Improves/maintains US energy storage leadership

## Transition Strategy



## Program Summary

ARPA-E funds:	<b>\$7.2M</b>
Period of performance:	<b>Cost-share: \$1.8M</b>
<b>36 months</b>	<b>Total budget: \$9.0M</b>

## Annual Schedule Milestones

- Improved Na-beta cell demonstration & initial system model complete
- PNNL electrolyte & seal technology transfer complete & demonstration of multi-cell battery
- 5kW-20kWh battery model demonstration & system model complete



- Sodium Sulfur Batteries first developed by Ford Motor Co. in 1960's
- Sodium Metal Halide Batteries first developed by Zeolite Battery Research Africa project (ZEBRA) in 1980's
- Present Day Players in Sodium Beta are:
  - CoorsTek
  - General Electric
  - NGK Insulator, Ltd

- 1952: Molten Salt Battery Development
- 1973: Argonne National Laboratory Contract on Rechargeable Batteries for Electric Vehicles
- 1986: Air Force Contract to Develop Tubular Na/S for Satellites
- 1988: Beta” Electrolyte Development
- 1990: Planar Sodium/Sulfur\*
- 1992: Sodium/Nickel Chloride
- 1997: Space Shuttle Flight Experiment
- 2010: Planar Sodium/Metal Chloride

\* EPT Patent # US4894299A Cell Having Dome-Shaped Solid Ceramic Electrolyte

- Domestic Supply
- Energy Dense Storage
- Improved Power/Energy Ratio over Tubular
- Moderate Initial Cost
- Long Installed Life (low life cycle cost)
- Site Independent Use
- Near Term Availability

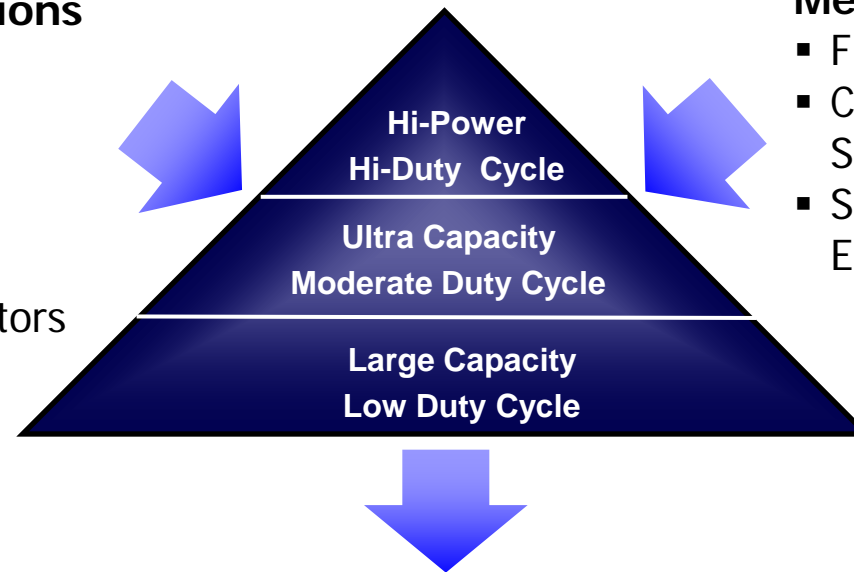
## Energy Storage Options

### Electrochemical Solutions

- Lithium-ion
- Lead Acid
- Sodium Sulfur
- Redox Flow Batteries
- Nickel Cadmium
- Electrochemical Capacitors

### Mechanical Solutions

- Flywheels
- Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES)
- Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage



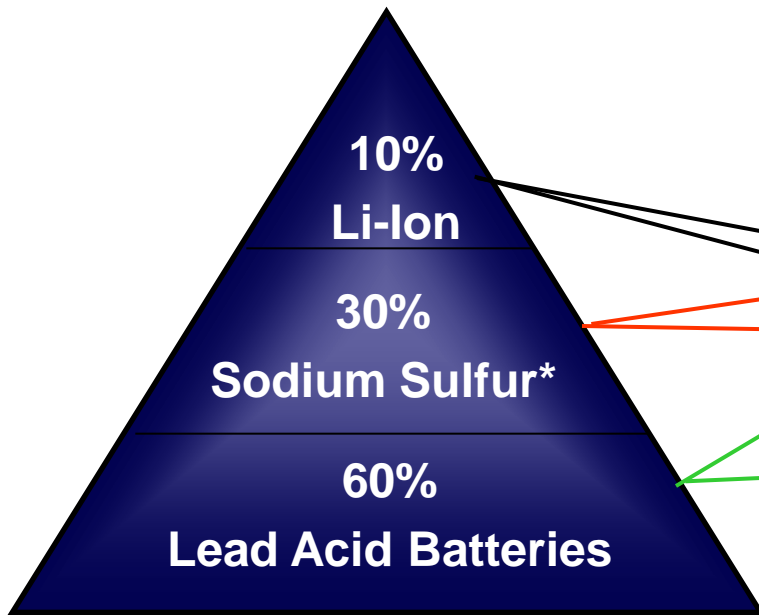
### Benefits of Hybrid Approach

- Optimize Cost
- Leverages Existing Technologies
- Adaptable to Technology Improvement
- Balances Variability with Variable Power Sources
- Smooths/Levels Supply to Grid
- Represents "Spinning" Capacity

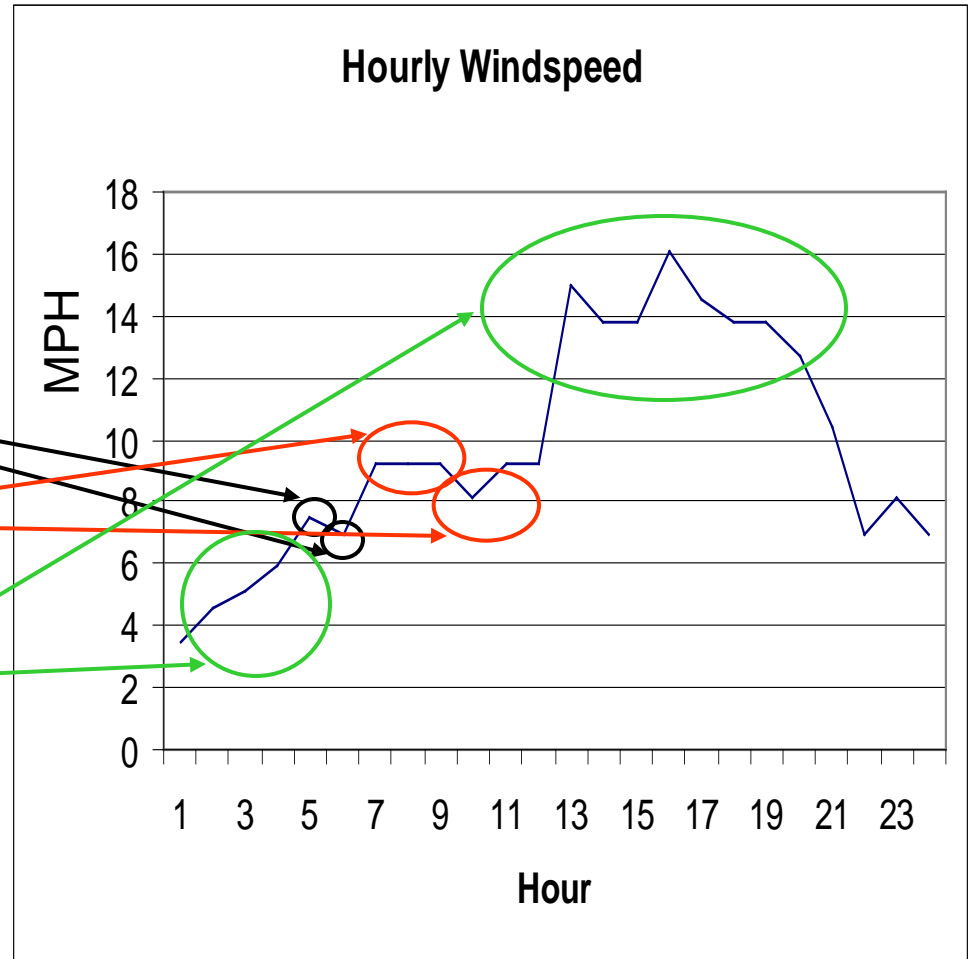
# Why the Power Pyramid™ Works?



**POWER PYRAMID™**



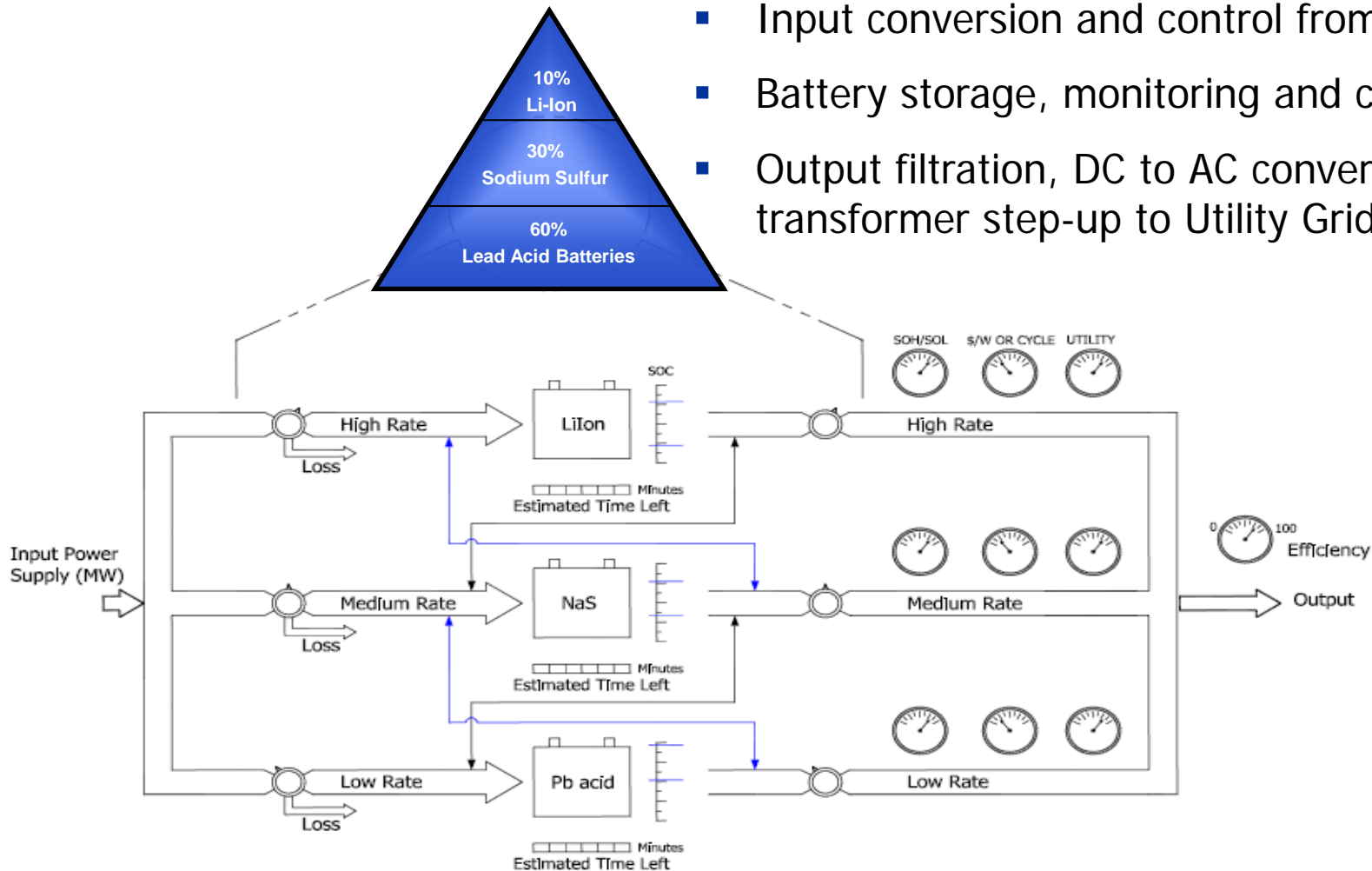
(PowerPyramid Example)



**Managing Variability with Variability**

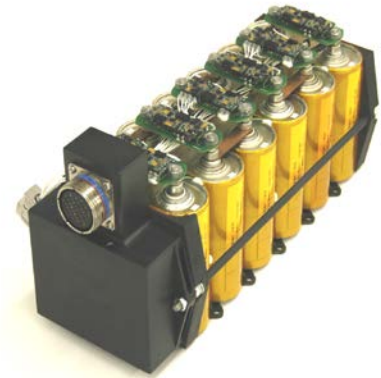
## The Power Pyramid™ provides:

- Input conversion and control from Utility Grid
- Battery storage, monitoring and control
- Output filtration, DC to AC conversion and transformer step-up to Utility Grid



## Battery Management System (BMS)

- EaglePicher's BMS technology has been successfully demonstrated through multiple space, defense and aerospace applications - 1.4 billion cell hours in space without mission failure gives testimonial to the integrity of these robust systems.
- Power Pyramid™ BMS features include:
  - Over and under voltage sensing
  - High and low temperature sensing
  - Over current and short circuit protection
  - Equalization time limit
  - State-of-Charge, State-of-Health
- In addition, the Power Pyramid™ BMS control algorithms will monitor and provide:
  - Battery cycle cost and estimated life
  - Overall Storage System power costs and efficiencies
  - Utility definable metrics to help optimize Battery Storage System reliability



- Lithium Ion Technology
  - Very high energy to weight ratios
  - EP can choose cathode and electrolyte materials to influence energy capacity, cycle life and safety.
  - EP has battery management experience to maximize the performance of Lithium Ion batteries while ensuring their safety under all conditions.
  - EP's knowledge of specialized charging techniques may improve depth of discharge and cycle life of Lithium Ion batteries.
  
- Sodium Sulfur Technology
  - EP is uniquely qualified to handle temperature management to maintain at elevated temperatures.
  - Molten salt batteries operate at ~350°C.
  - No self-discharge
  - Efficiency > 85%, including heat losses
  - Lower weight and smaller size than lead acid batteries
  
- Lead Acid Technology
  - Low cost, high reliability
  - EP experience in thermal management needed



- World has changed- technology advancements, geopolitical agenda and U.S. driven stimulus funding have combined in a “perfect storm” for energy storage
- Renewable sources (wind/solar) will be an important component of our grid, but they are unreliable
- State mandates for increasing the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) will provide a large market for AES
- California is leading with legislation (AB 2514) mandating energy storage equal to 5% of demand by 2014
- Batteries provide reliability to Renewable sources at a fraction of the cost of new capacity
- EPT has the capability to engineer and build battery storage capacity for renewable energy storage