

Electrochemical Energy Storage

For Renewable Integration and Grid Applications

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UniEnergy Technologies, LLC

UET is a Washington-based clean energy company scaling up to be a leading developer and provider of energy storage solutions.

- ❑ Founded by leading scientists in redox flow batteries, motivated to commercialize advanced technologies developed at labs
- ❑ Scaling up new generation V redox flow batteries in engineering, operations, and marketing
- ❑ Located in Mukilteo, nearby to Seattle and Bellevue



25 miles north of Seattle



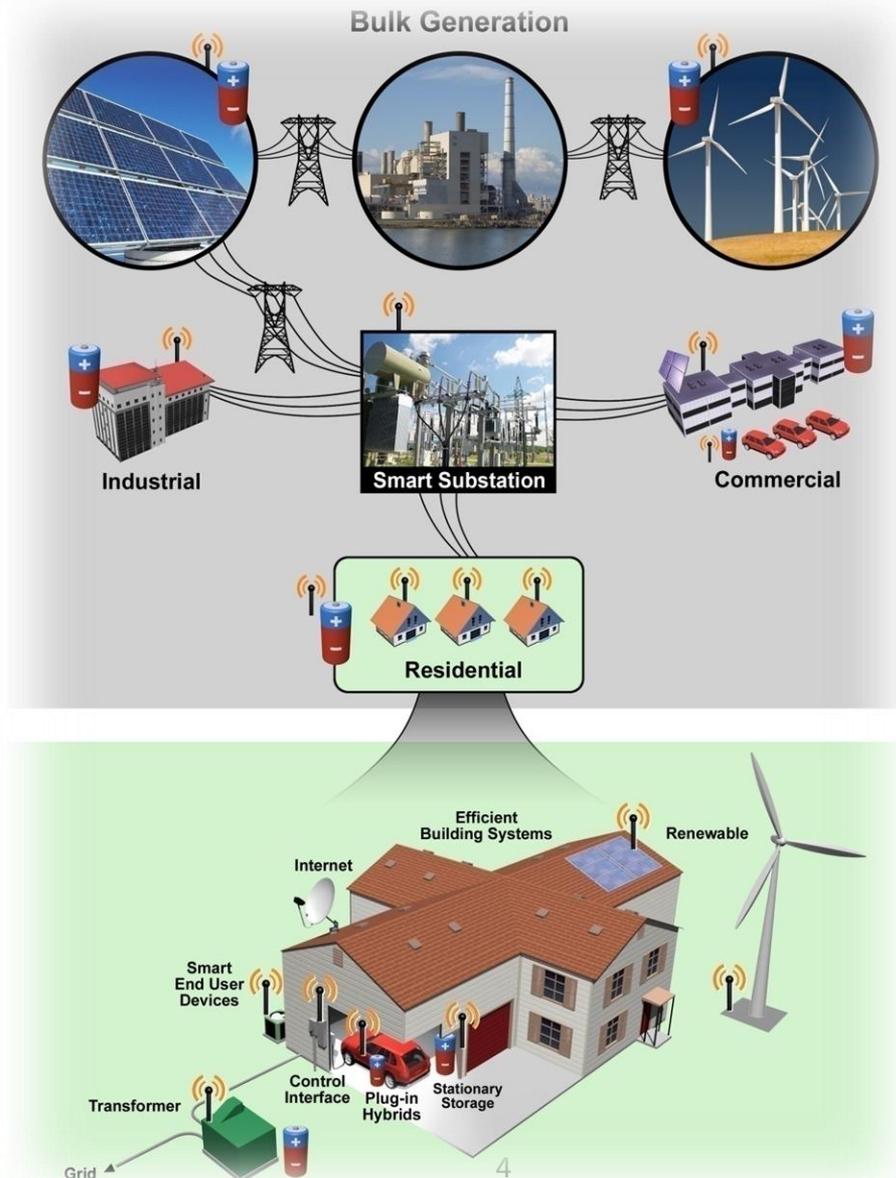
Electrical energy storage (EES)- A key component of the future grid

Bulk generation
10s MW ~ GW

**Transmission-
substation**
MW ~ GW

Community storage
10s kW ~ 100s kW

End user storage
few kW

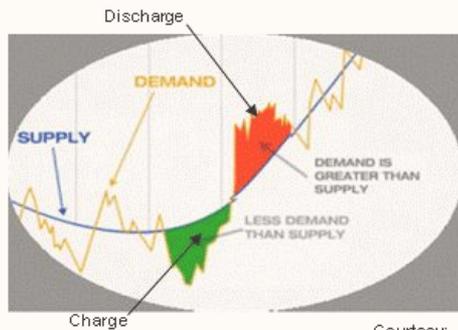


- ❑ Dispatch renewable
- ❑ Improve grid reliability
- ❑ Enhance value of utility assets
- ❑ Enable smart grid, electrified transportation
- ❑

EES Applications - Time Scales

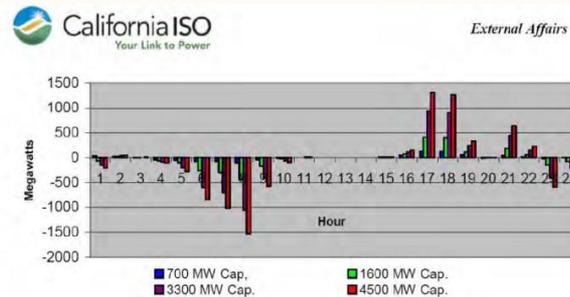
Seconds to Minutes

Regulation



Minutes - one Hour

Ramping



Several Hours - one Day

Peak shaving, load leveling

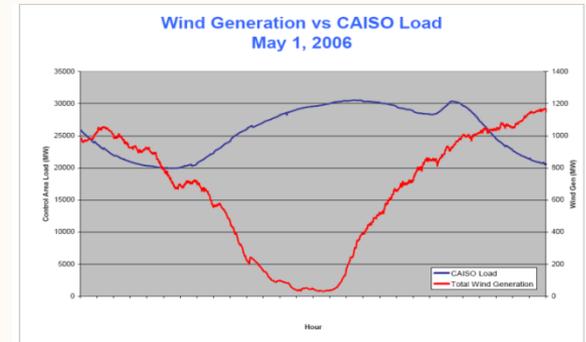
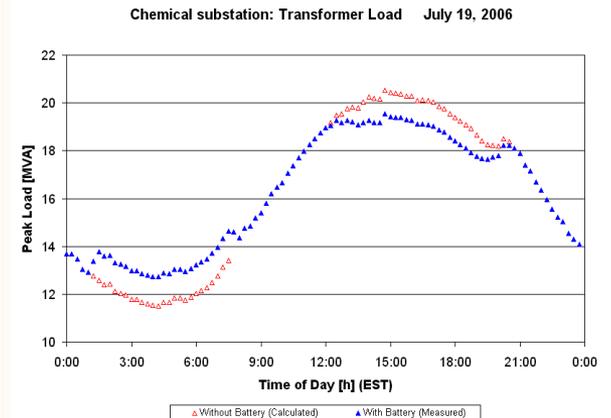
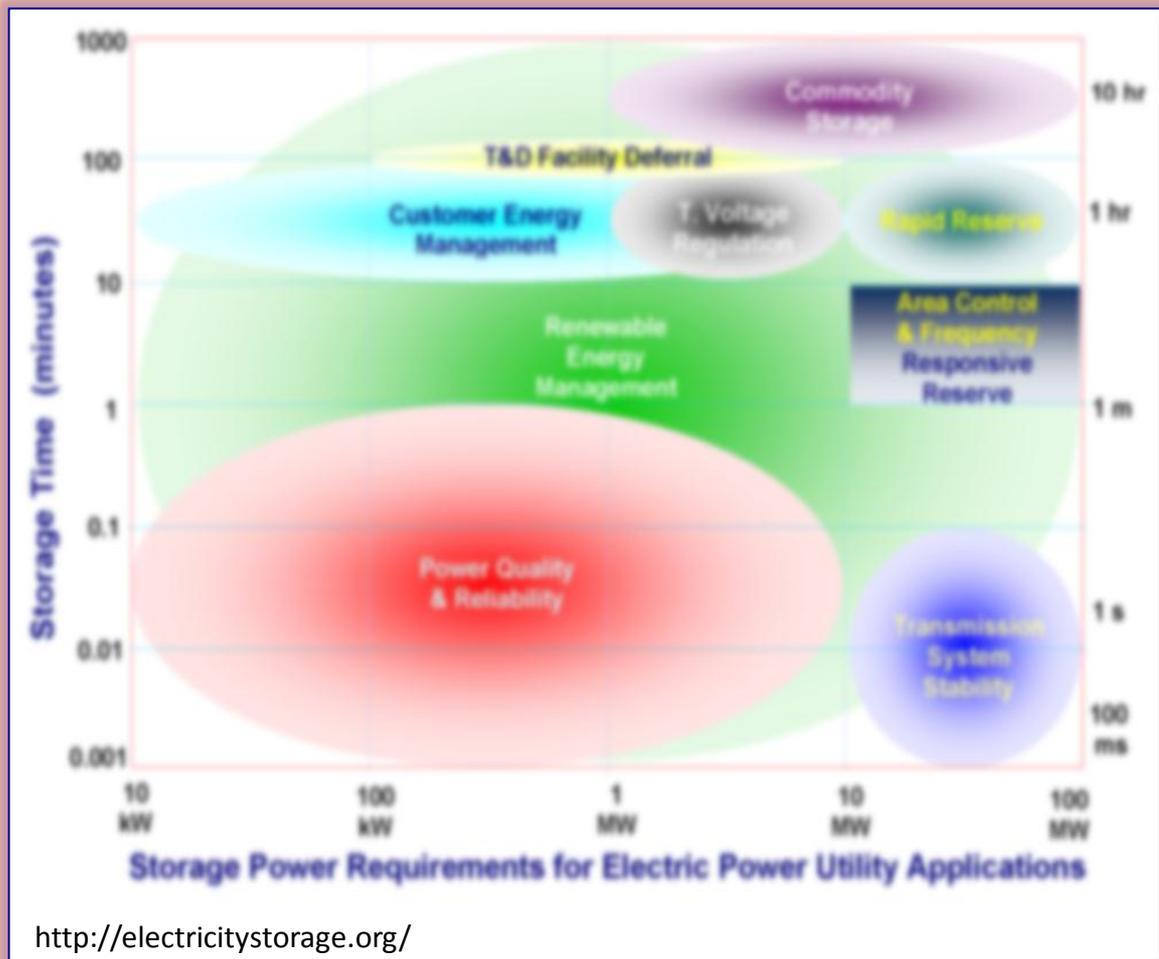


Figure 11: Total Wind vs. CAISO Load

*Different Time Regimes
will Require
Different Storage Solutions*

Performance and economic requirements



- ❑ **Energy/power, or discharge duration:** seconds ~ hours, depending on applications;
- ❑ **Quick response** seconds or sub-seconds
- ❑ **Efficiency:** High, preferable;
- ❑ **Life:** >10yrs, >4,000 deep cycles, higher for shallow cycles, depending on applications;
- ❑ **Safety**

- ❑ **Costs:** low capital cost, levelized cost over life, social cost (considering carbon effects)

EES technology options

Yang, et al, *Chemical Reviews*, 111, 3577, 2011

Direct storage

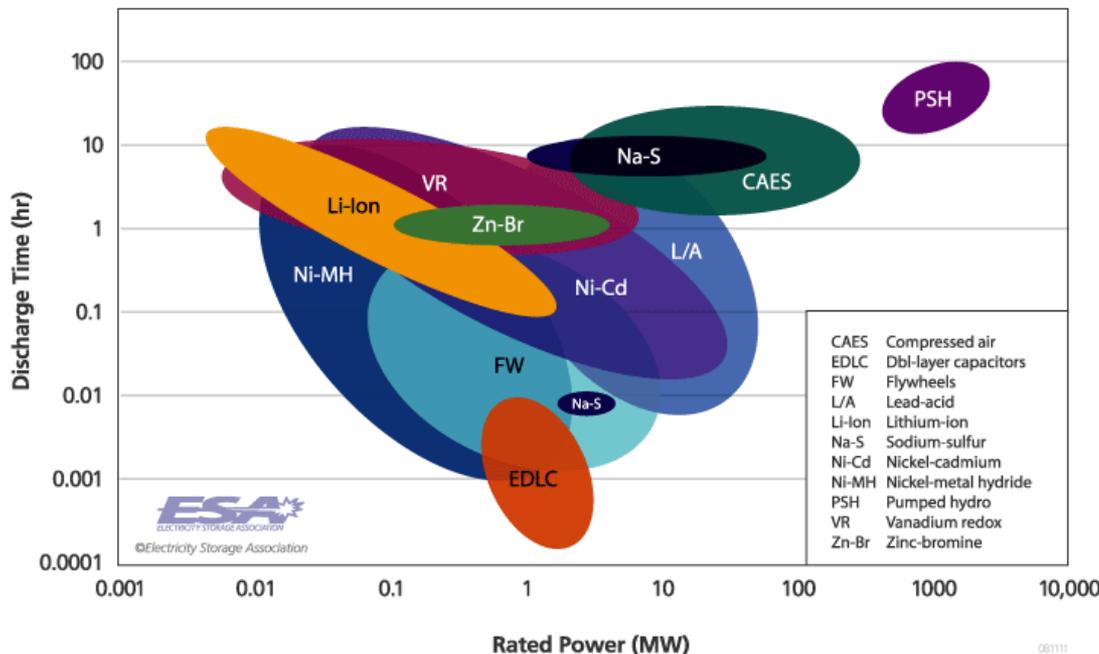
Indirect storage (via energy conversion)

Electrical charges:
Capacitors

Potential energy:
pump hydro,
compress air

Kinetic energy:
flywheels

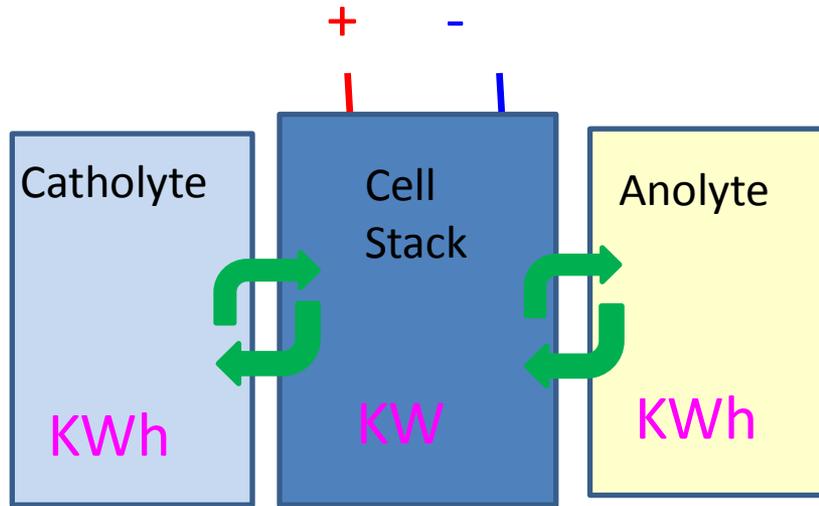
Chemical energy:
batteries



- ❑ Free energy of chemicals converted into electrical energy or vice versa: without “Carnot” cycles
- ❑ Prompt uptake and release of electrical energy according to power and energy demands

Redox flow battery (RFB)

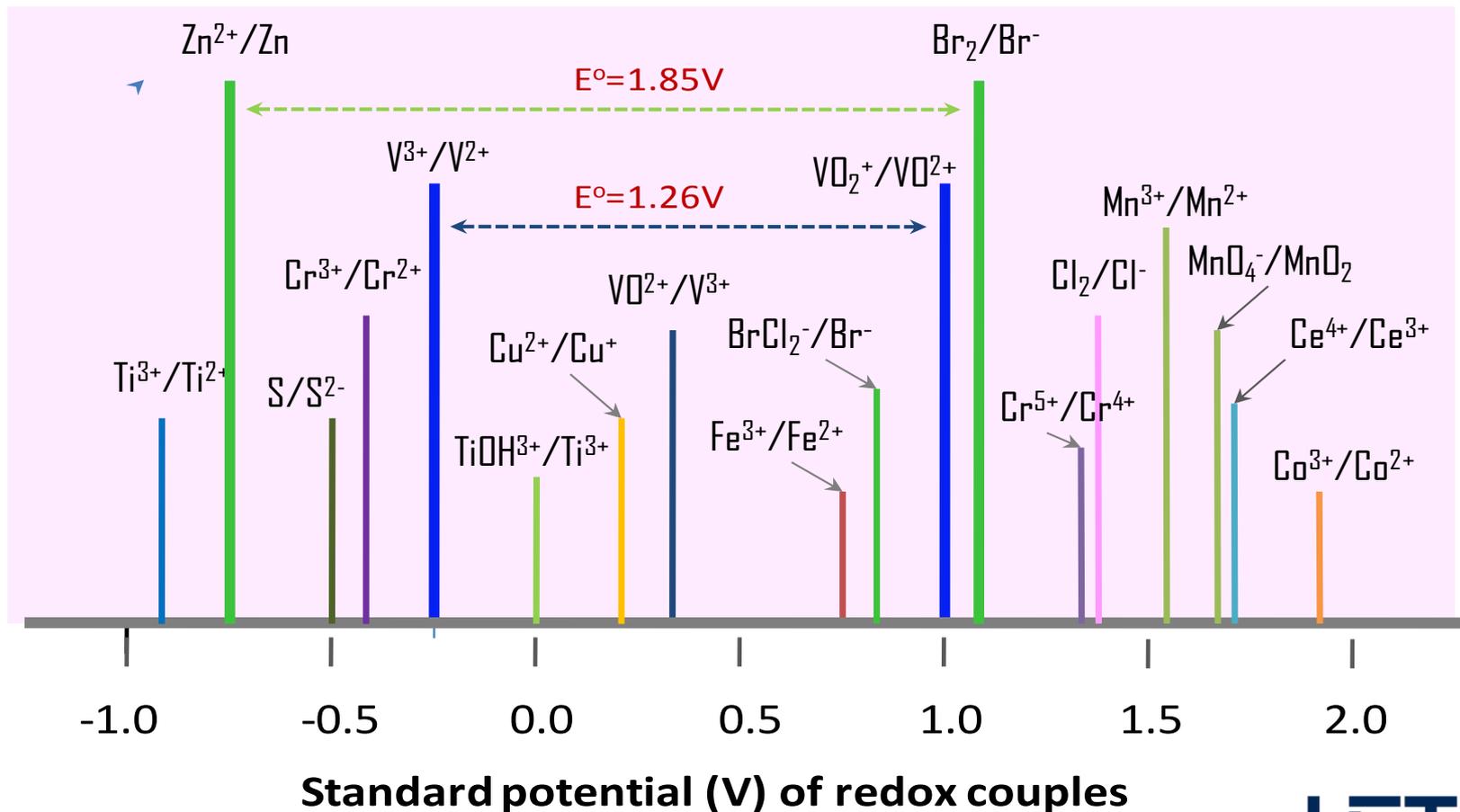
- regenerative fuel cell



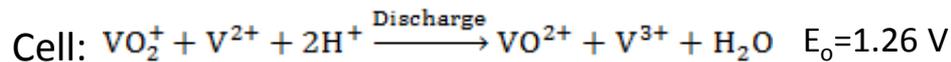
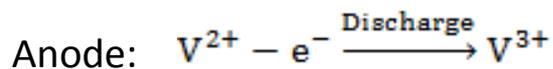
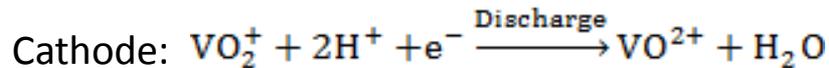
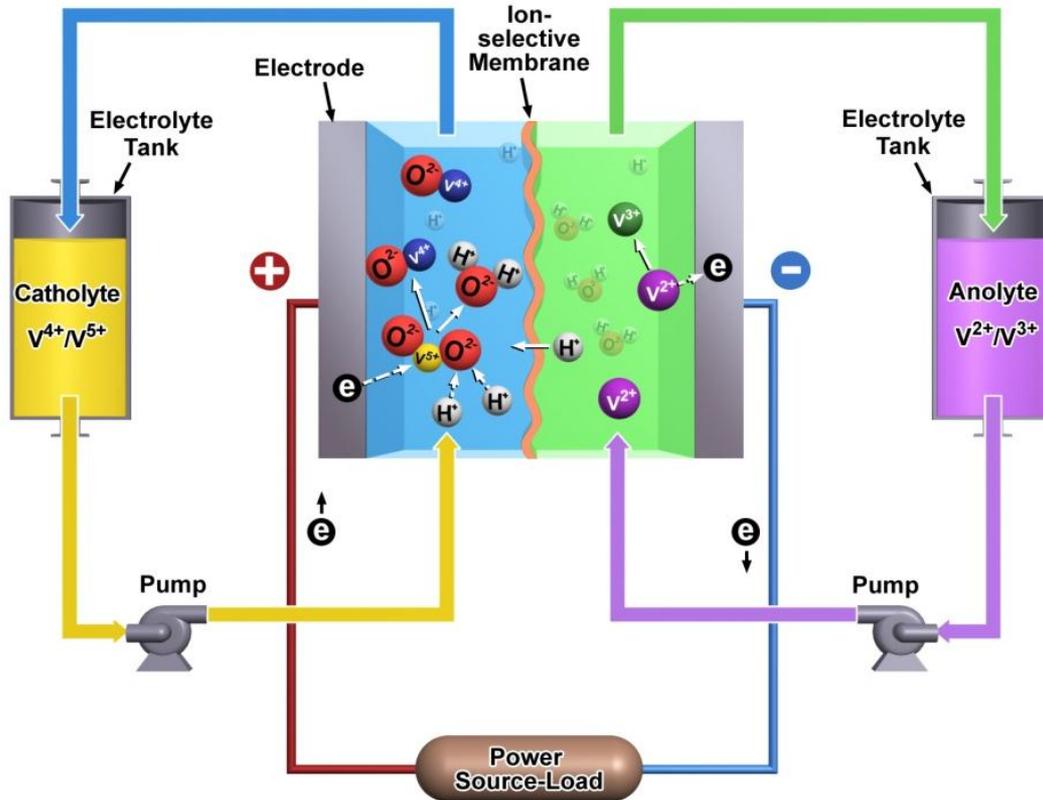
- ❑ Separate design of
 - energy (KWh) – electrolytes
 - power (KW) – cell stack
- ❑ “Inert” electrodes – no structural changes and stress buildup in electrodes
 - potential long cycle life
 - cycle life independent of SOC/DOD
 - High fuel utilization
- ❑ Active heat management – flowing electrolytes carry away heat generated from ohmic heating and redox reactions-super safe
- ❑ Capable of storing a large energy/power (MWh/MWh) in a simple design, for durations up to 12 hours
- ❑ **Challenges to be discussed**

Existing RFB chemistries

- ❑ Varied redox couples studied
- ❑ Dominated by aqueous supporting electrolytes, SO_4^{2-} , Cl^- , Br^- , ...
- ❑ A few non-aqueous electrochemistries explored



All vanadium (V) RFBs



- Same active element (V) at both negative and positive sides, mitigating cross-transport
- Trace back to efforts by Dr. Larry Thaller at NASA in 1970s
- First demonstrated by Prof. Maria Skyllas-Kazacos in 1980s
- Up to multi-MWs demonstrated
- Unlimited cycle life, 270,000 cycles demonstrated

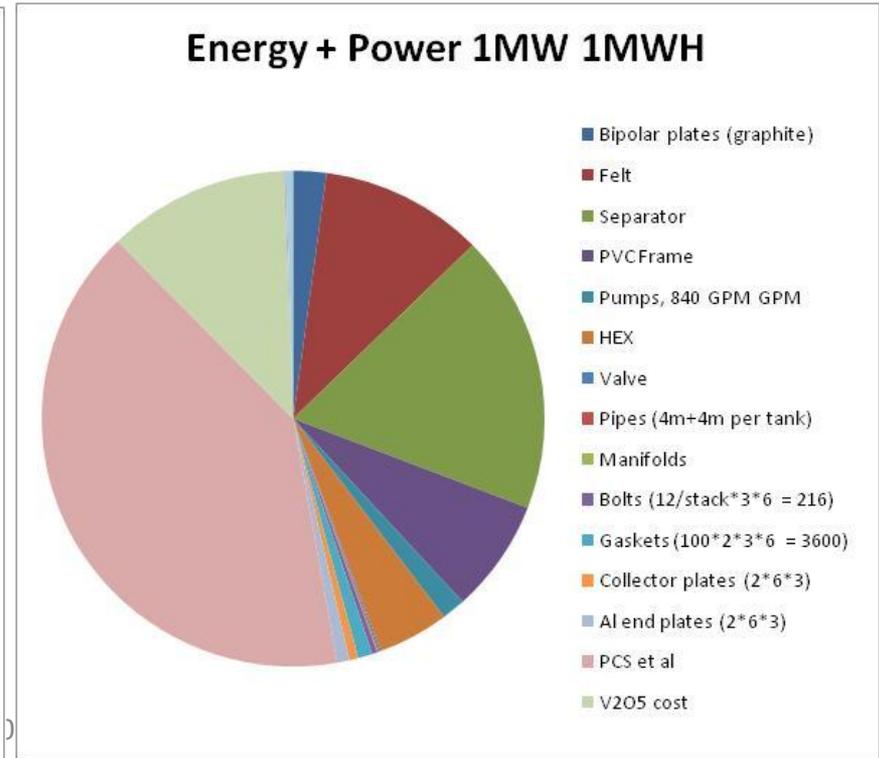
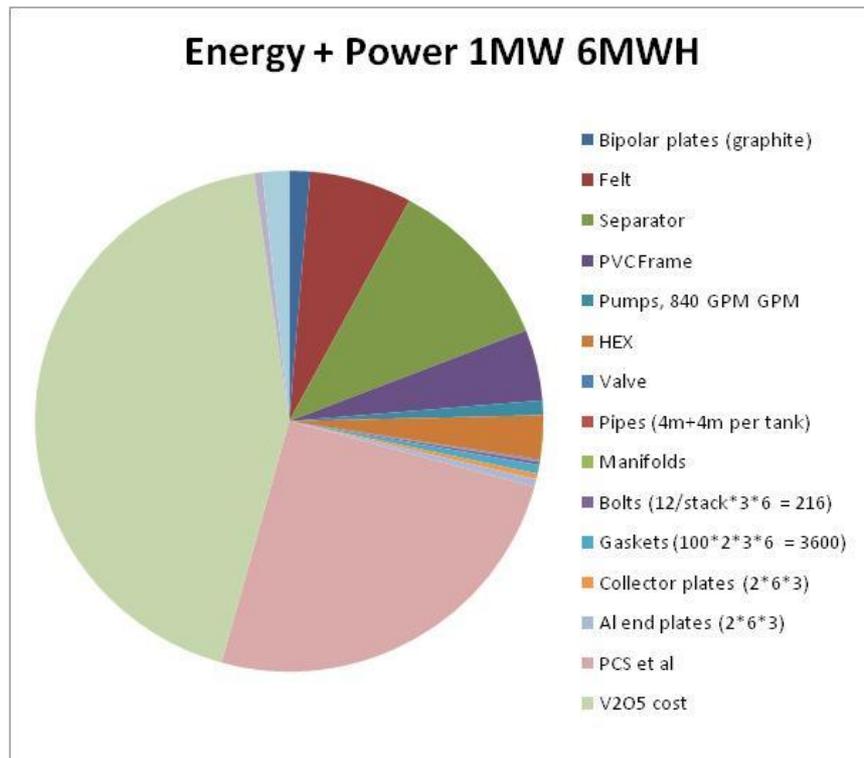
Challenges of V RFBs

Performance:

- Low energy density 20~33 Wh/liter; specific energy 15~25 Wh/kg
- Heat management, frequent balancing,
- Long term durability/reliability
- System energy efficiency <60%

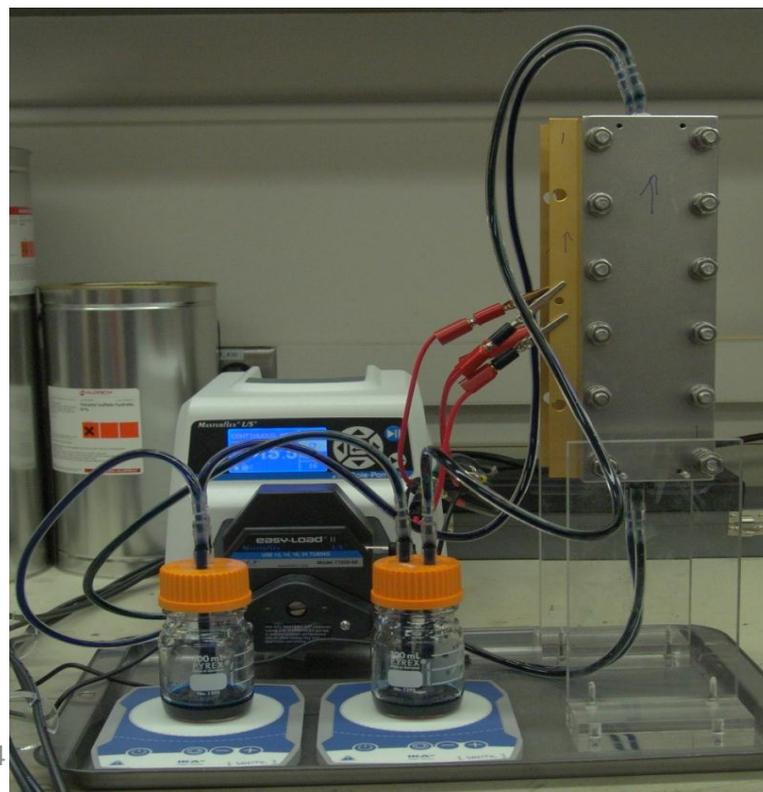
Economics:

- Capital cost >\$3,000/KW or >\$600/kWh for a six hr system
- >20¢/kWh (levelized over life time)

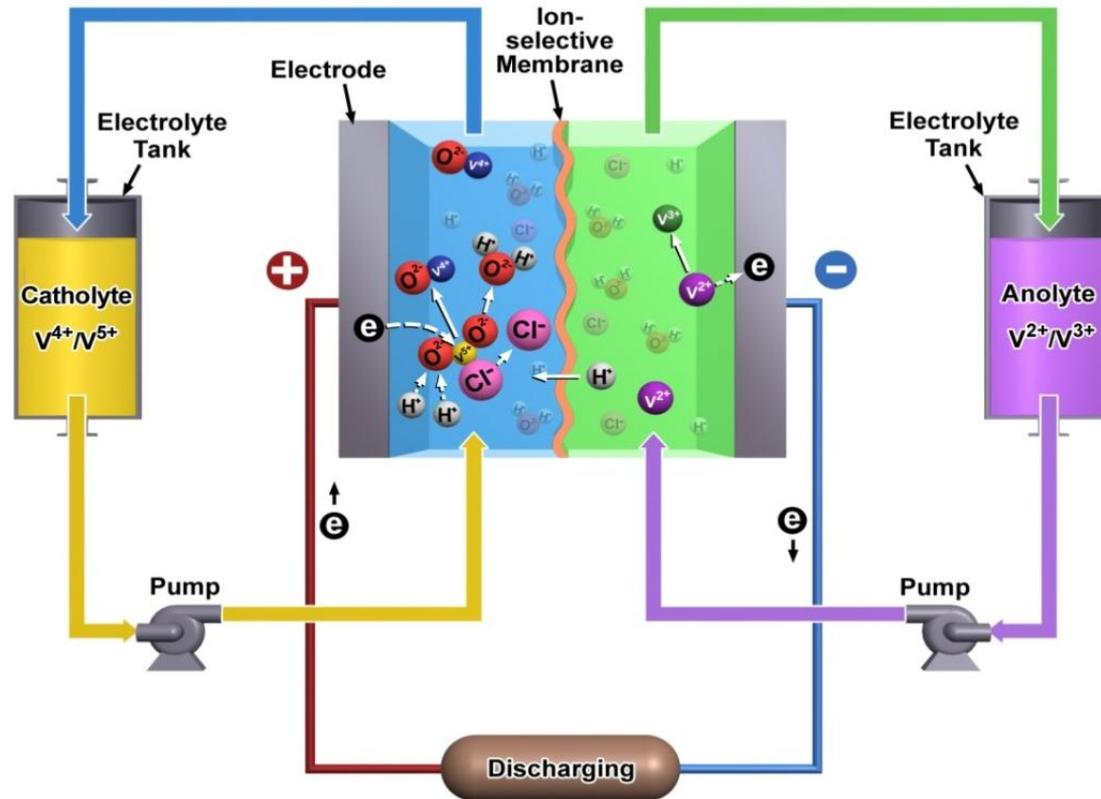


Fundamental issue: limited chemical stability

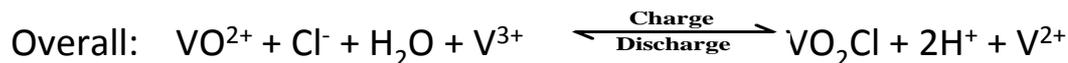
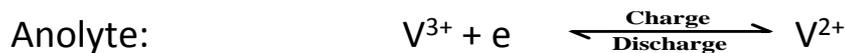
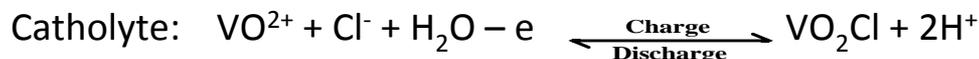
- ❑ Issue of stability: $>40^{\circ}\text{C}$, V^{5+} precipitates out; other V^{n+} out at RM or low temperatures
- ❑ Limited energy capacity $<1.75\text{ M}$ in the sulfate systems
- ❑ Operation temperature window, $10\sim 40^{\circ}\text{C}$, requiring active heat management
- ❑ Frequent balancing due to the reaction mechanisms



New generation vanadium RFB

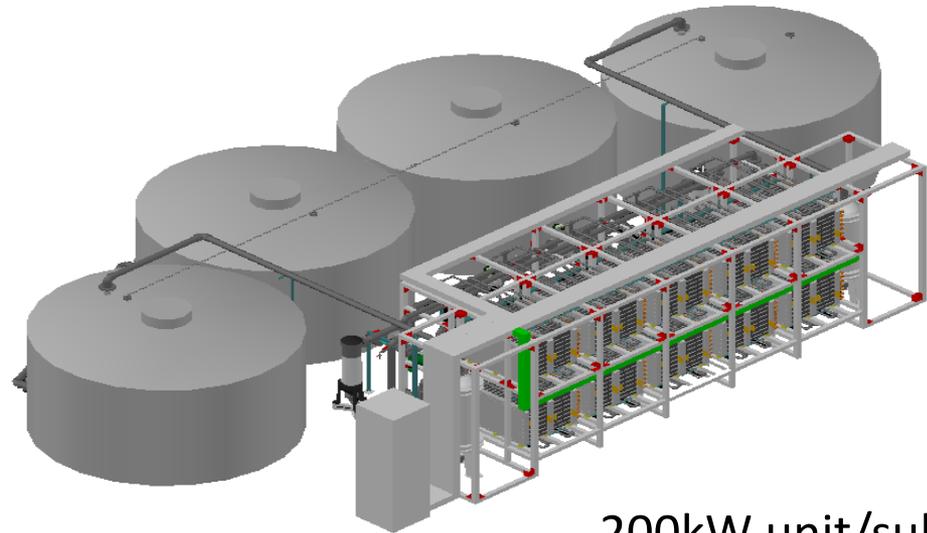


- ❑ V^{n+} concentration $>2.5M$, 80% increase in energy capacity
- ❑ Stability window extended to $-5\sim 60^{\circ}C$, easing or potentially eliminating heat management
- ❑ Stable operation without frequent balancing
- ❑ 2~3 times of reduction in capital and levelized cost



UET Missions

- ❑ Demonstrate and commercialize new generation RFBs
- ❑ Develop and produce a series of RFB systems built from 25 kW modules scaling up to multi-MWs in 2 years, through innovation and strategic partnerships with BIC and its affiliates
- ❑ Together build a world-leading EES product development company and manufacturing chain
- ❑ Become a major provider in the EES markets in the US, Europe, South Asia, and China
- ❑ Leverage technology leadership of strategic partners to establish an US industry in RFBs and enhance its competitiveness in EES and clean energy



200kW unit/sub-system

UET partnerships



Tech transfer



Market, R&D support

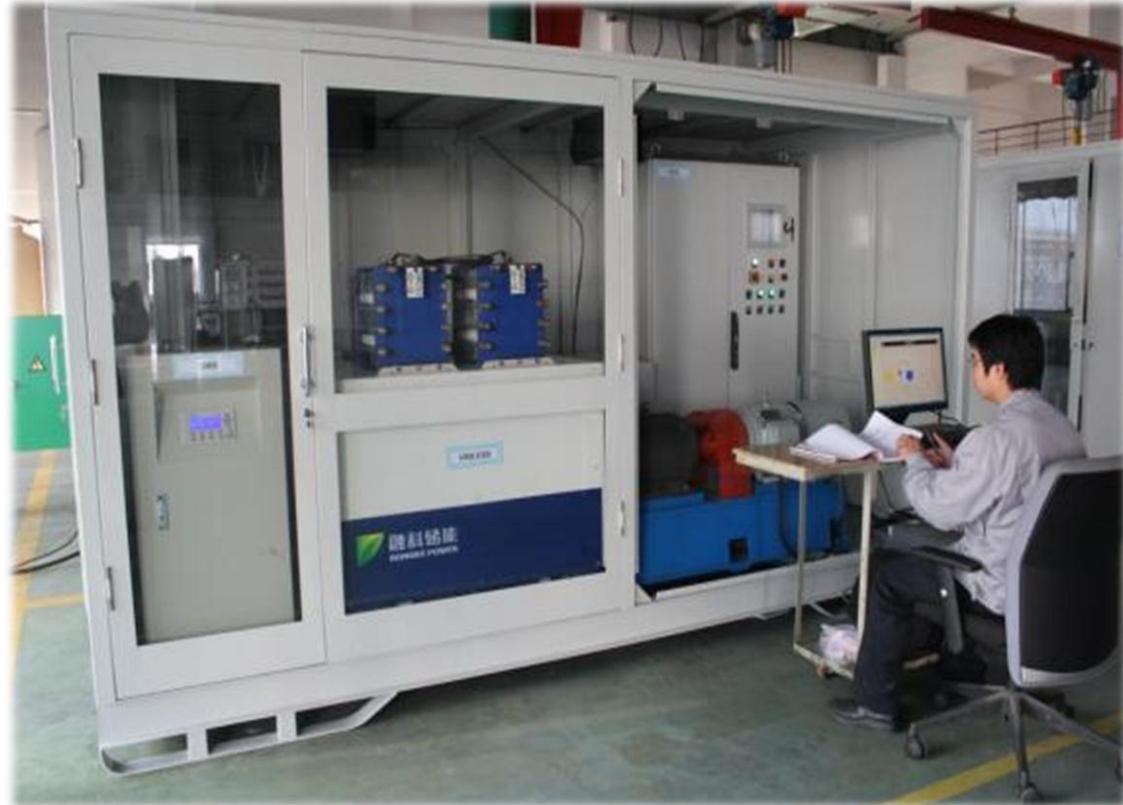


Partnerships



Establish a renewable & grid integration center

- ❑ Build a generation and storage station to simulate integration of wind or solar power
- ❑ Establish market needs and economic indicators
- ❑ Evaluate UET modules and products
- ❑ Collaborate with US utilities, national labs and/or universities
- ❑ Look for collaborations with utility and renewable industries



THANK YOU