

# Utilities are starting to invest in big batteries instead of building new power plants

February 22 2019, by Jeremiah Johnson And Joseph F. Decarolis

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This is what a 5-megawatt, lithium-ion energy storage system looks like. Credit: [Pacific Northwest National Laboratory](#)

Due to their decreasing costs, [lithium-ion batteries](#) now dominate a range of applications including electric vehicles, computers and consumer electronics.

You might only think about [energy storage](#) when your laptop or cellphone are running out of juice, but utilities can plug bigger versions

into the [electric grid](#). And thanks to rapidly declining [lithium-ion battery prices](#), using [energy storage](#) to stretch electricity generation capacity.

Based on [our research](#) on [energy storage costs and performance](#) in North Carolina, and [our analysis](#) of the potential role energy storage could play within the coming years, we believe that utilities should prepare for the advent of cheap grid-scale batteries and develop flexible, long-term plans that will save consumers money.

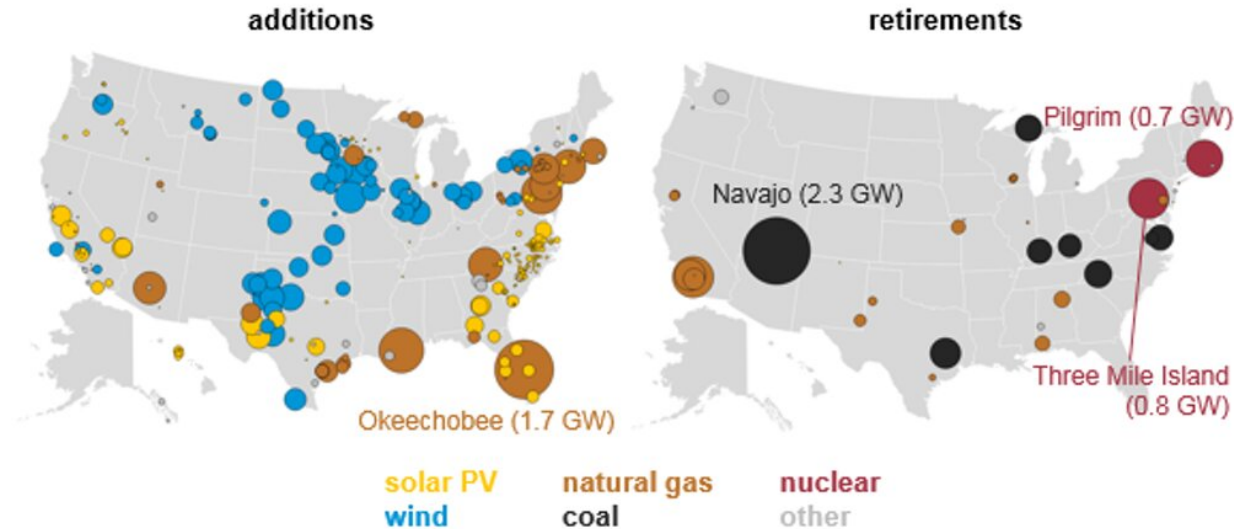
## **Peak demand is pricey**

The amount of electricity consumers use varies according to the time of day and between weekdays and weekends, as well as seasonally and annually as everyone goes about their business.

Those variations can be huge.

For example, the times when consumers use the most electricity in many regions is [nearly double the average](#) amount of [power](#) they typically consume. Utilities often meet peak demand by building power plants that run on natural gas, due to their [lower construction costs](#) and ability to operate when they are needed.

# U.S. electric capacity additions and retirements, 2019 gigawatts (GW)



All of the new utility-scale electricity capacity coming online in the U.S. in 2019 will be generated through natural gas, wind and solar power as coal, nuclear and some gas plants close. Credit: [U.S. Energy Information Administration](https://www.eia.gov)

However, it's expensive and inefficient to build these power plants just to meet demand in those peak hours. It's like purchasing a large van that you will only use for the three days a year when your brother and his three kids visit.

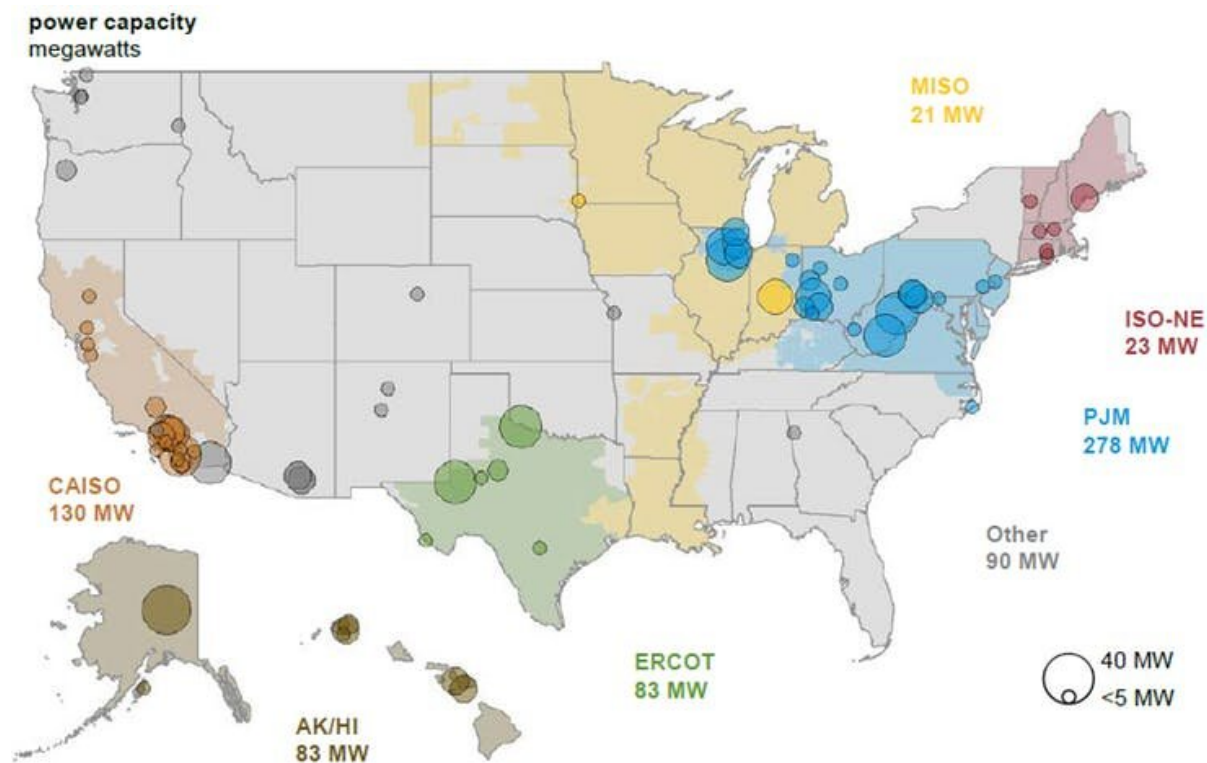
The grid requires power supplied right when it is needed, and usage varies considerably throughout the day. When grid-connected batteries help supply enough electricity to meet demand, utilities don't have to build as many power plants and transmission lines.

Given how long this infrastructure lasts and how rapidly battery costs are dropping, utilities now face new long-term planning challenges.

## Cheaper batteries

[About half](#) of the new generation capacity built in the U.S. annually since 2014 has come from solar, wind or other [renewable sources](#). Natural gas plants make up the much of the rest but in the future, that industry may need to compete with energy storage for [market share](#).

In practice, we can see how the pace of [natural gas-fired](#) power plant construction might slow down [in response](#) to this new alternative.



Grid-scale batteries are being installed coast-to-coast as this snapshot from 2017 indicates. Credit: U.S. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Battery Storage Market Trends, 2018.

So far, utilities have only installed the [equivalent of one or two traditional power plants](#) in grid-scale lithium-ion battery projects, all since 2015. But across [California, Texas, the Midwest and New England](#), these devices are benefiting the overall grid by improving operations and bridging gaps when consumers need more power than usual.

Based on our own experience tracking lithium-ion battery costs, we see the potential for these batteries to be deployed at a far larger scale and disrupt the energy business.

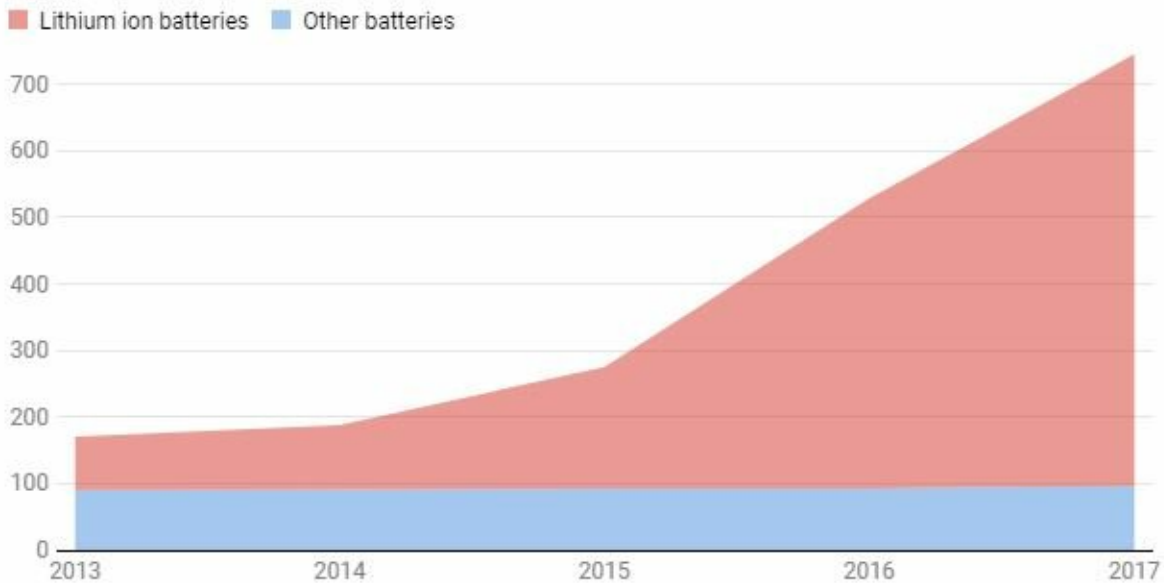
When we were given approximately one year to conduct a study on the [benefits and costs of energy storage in North Carolina](#), keeping up with the pace of technological advances and increasing affordability was a struggle.

Projected battery costs changed so significantly from the beginning to the end of our project that we found ourselves rushing at the end to update our analysis.

Once utilities can easily take advantage of these huge batteries, they will not need as much new power-generation capacity to meet peak demand.

## Utility-scale battery storage

The amount of storage utilities are using, measured in megawatt hours, is growing quickly.



Credit: The Conversation

## Utility planning

Even before batteries could be used for large-scale energy storage, it was hard for utilities to make long-term plans due to uncertainty about what to expect in the future.

For example, most energy experts did not anticipate the dramatic decline in [natural gas prices](#) due to the spread of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, starting about a decade ago – or the incentive that it would provide utilities to [phase out coal-fired power plants](#).

In recent years, [solar energy](#) and [wind power](#) costs have dropped far faster than expected, also displacing coal – and in some cases natural gas



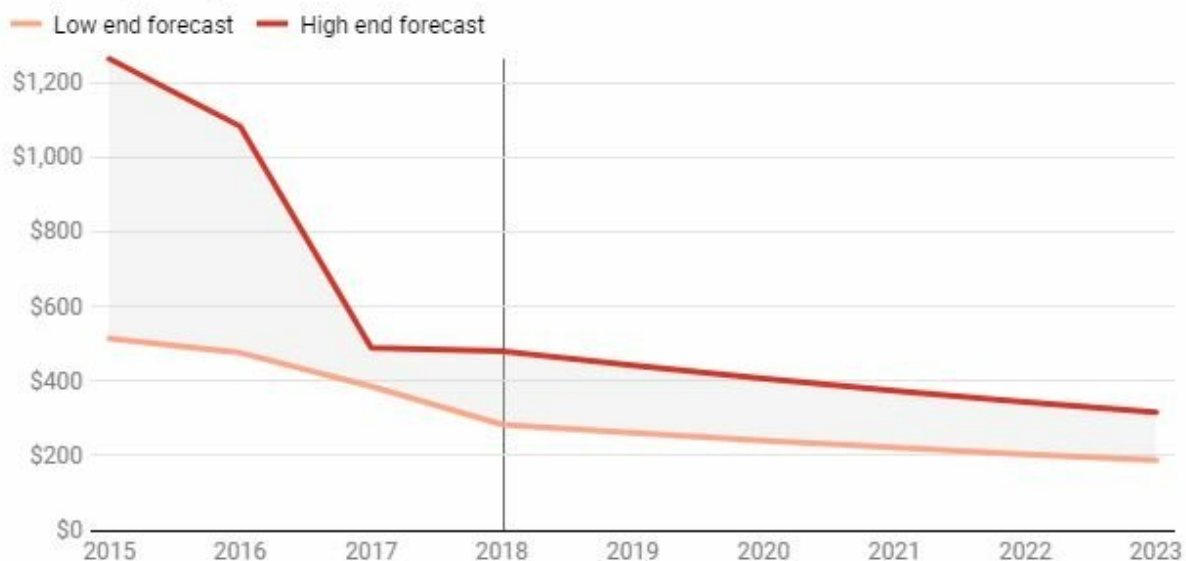
– as a source of [energy for electricity generation](#).

Something we learned during our storage study is illustrative.

We found that lithium ion batteries at 2019 prices were a bit too expensive in North Carolina to compete with natural gas [peaker plants](#) – the [natural gas plants](#) used occasionally when electricity demand spikes. However, when we modeled projected 2030 battery prices, energy storage proved to be the more [cost-effective option](#).

## What energy-storage batteries cost

Grid-scale lithium-ion battery costs per kilowatt hour have plummeted in the past four years. They will probably fall further.



Credit: The Conversation

Federal, state [and even some local](#) policies are another wild card. For example, Democratic lawmakers have outlined the [Green New Deal](#), an

ambitious plan that could rapidly address climate change and income inequality at the same time.

And no matter what happens in Congress, the [increasingly frequent](#) bouts of [extreme weather](#) hitting the U.S. are also expensive for utilities. [Droughts reduce hydropower](#) output and [heatwaves make electricity usage spike](#).

## The future

Several utilities are already investing in energy storage.

California utility [Pacific Gas & Electric](#), for example, got permission from regulators to build a massive 567.5 megawatt energy-storage battery system near San Francisco, although the [utility's bankruptcy](#) could complicate the project.

Hawaiian Electric Company [is seeking approval](#) for projects that would establish several hundred megawatts of energy storage across the islands. And [Arizona Public Service](#) and [Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority](#) are looking into storage options as well.

We believe these and other decisions will reverberate for decades to come. If utilities miscalculate and spend billions on [power plants](#) it turns out they won't need instead of investing in energy storage, their customers could pay more than they should to keep the lights through the middle of this century.

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