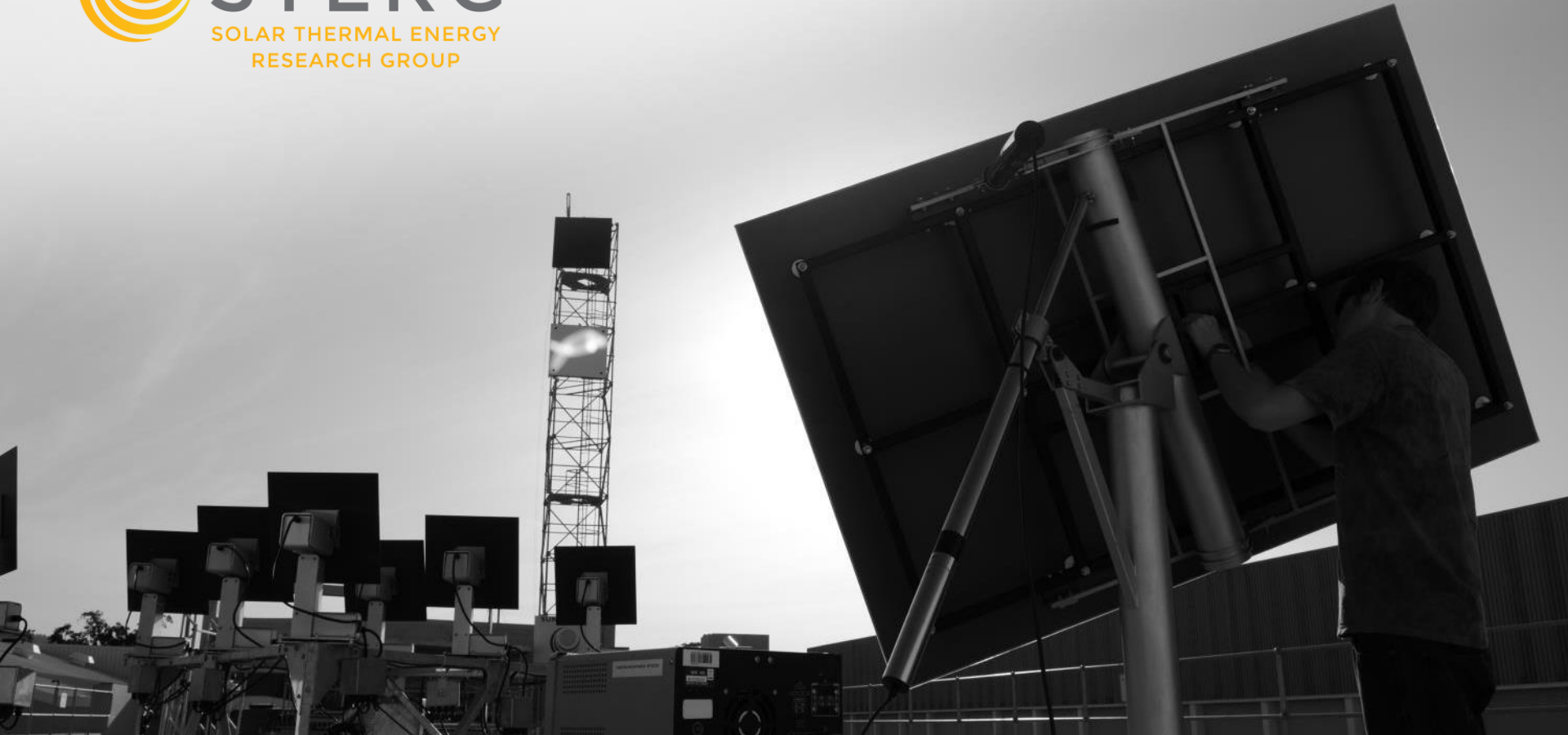




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SOLAR THERMAL ENERGY
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Long-term energy storage options for CSP and other variable renewable energy in South Africa

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Outline



Brief outline of the presentation:

- Introduction:
 - VRE in South Africa
 - Why storage?
- Storage:
 - Categories of storage
 - Evaluation metrics, what is important?
 - Different types
 - Worldwide research

Outline



Brief outline of the presentation:

- Evaluation method: LCOS & sensitivity analysis
- Recommendations
- Conclusion

Introduction



Variable renewable energy?

- What is VRE?
 - Relies on natural phenomena
 - Fairly unpredictable
 - Cannot function as baseload
- How is the success of RE source defined?
 - How well it matches demand curve

Introduction

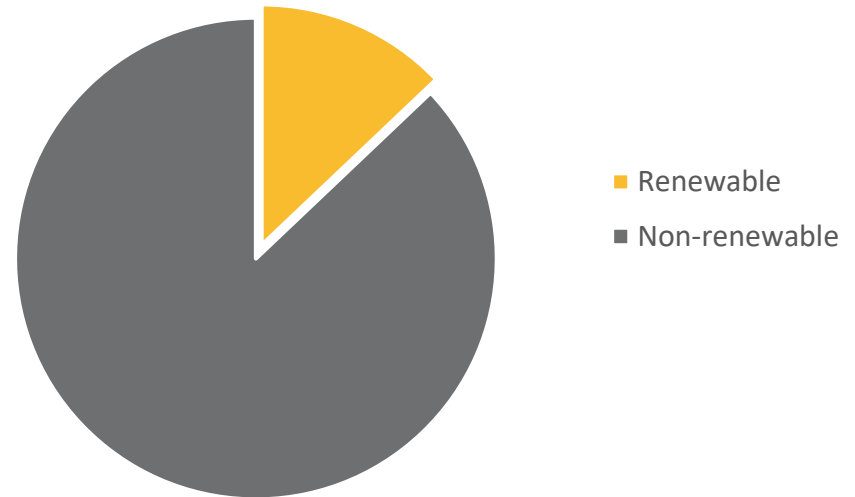


VRE in South Africa

- Renewable: 13%
- Non-renewable: 87%

*Information sourced from March 2019 version of the Draft IRP which is subject to change

Installed Capacity 2018 [1]



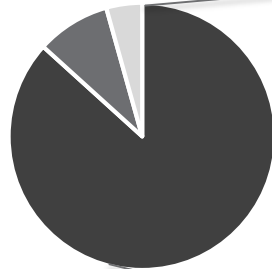
Introduction



VRE in South Africa

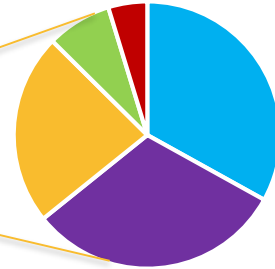
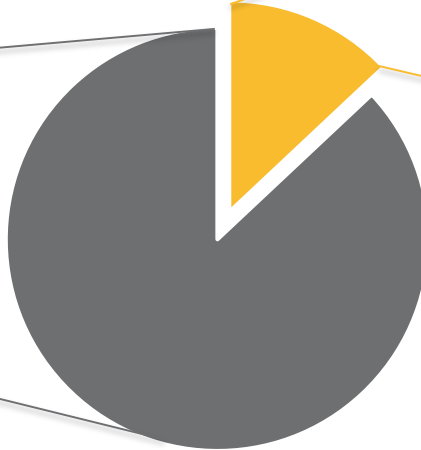
Non-renewable Capacity

- Coal
- Gas/diesel
- Nuclear



Renewable Capacity

- Hydro
- Wind
- PV
- Other
- CSP



Introduction



VRE in South Africa

- From 2018 Draft IRP, least-cost scenario (IRP1):
 - No annual renewables build limit
 - Cheapest new build option as coal decommissions^[2]
 - ≈R15-55 bn/yr cheaper by 2040
 - ≈R30-60 bn/yr cheaper by 2050
 - Least CO₂
 - Greatest reduction in water usage

Introduction



Employment Opportunities

- Anticipated jobs by 2030^[1]
 - 246 000 jobs for Solar PV
 - 344 000 jobs for wind

Introduction



VRE in South Africa

- South Africa has an unique opportunity
 - How can we boost VRE build capacity?
 - How can we increase grid penetration?

Introduction



Proposed solution: Storage

- Need for storage:
 - Current VRE cannot function as baseload supplier
 - As VRE penetration grows, need for storage increases
 - Able to store excess energy & prevent curtailment
 - Increased financial security

Storage



Long-term storage

- What defines “long-term?”
- Potential applications
- Limitations

Storage



The different categories of storage

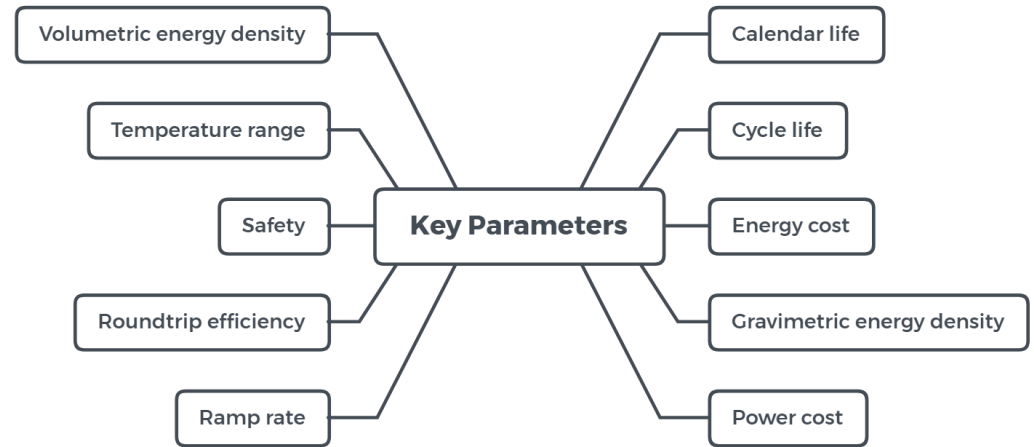
- Daily storage
- Weekly storage
- Seasonal storage
- Annual/indefinite storage

Storage



Evaluation metrics, what is important?

The following metrics are important to consider:



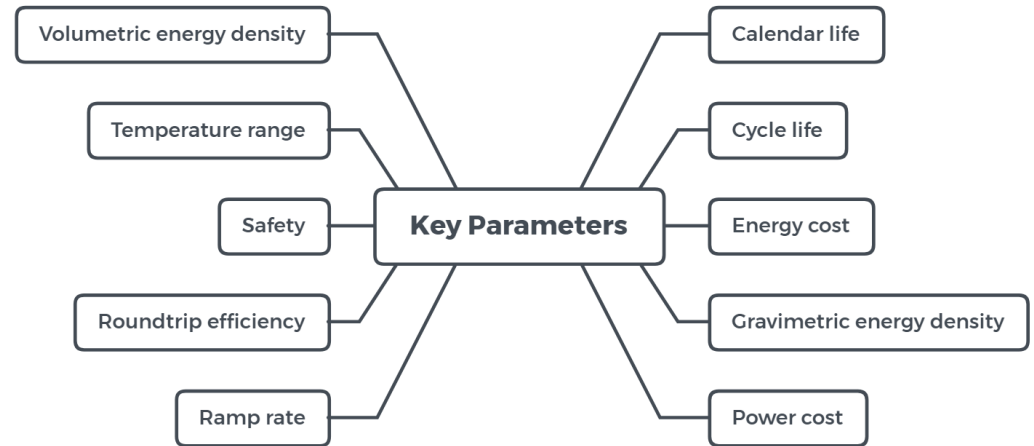
Source: Stanford.edu

Storage



Evaluation metrics, what is important?

Depending on the application, certain parameters become more important than others.



Source: Stanford.edu

Storage



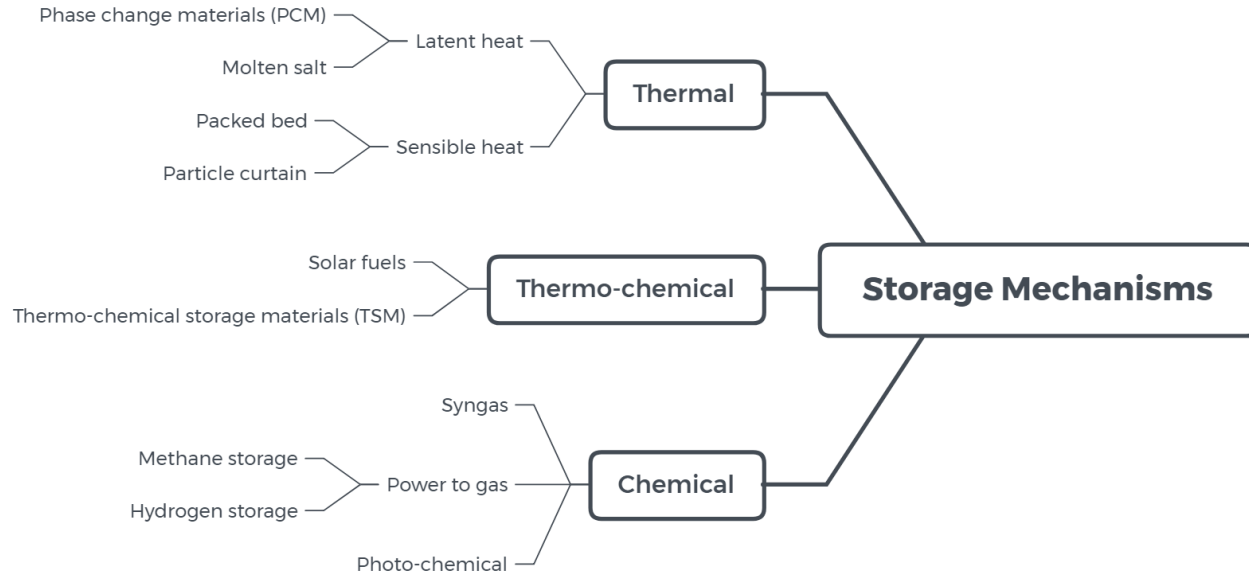
Different storage mechanisms



Storage



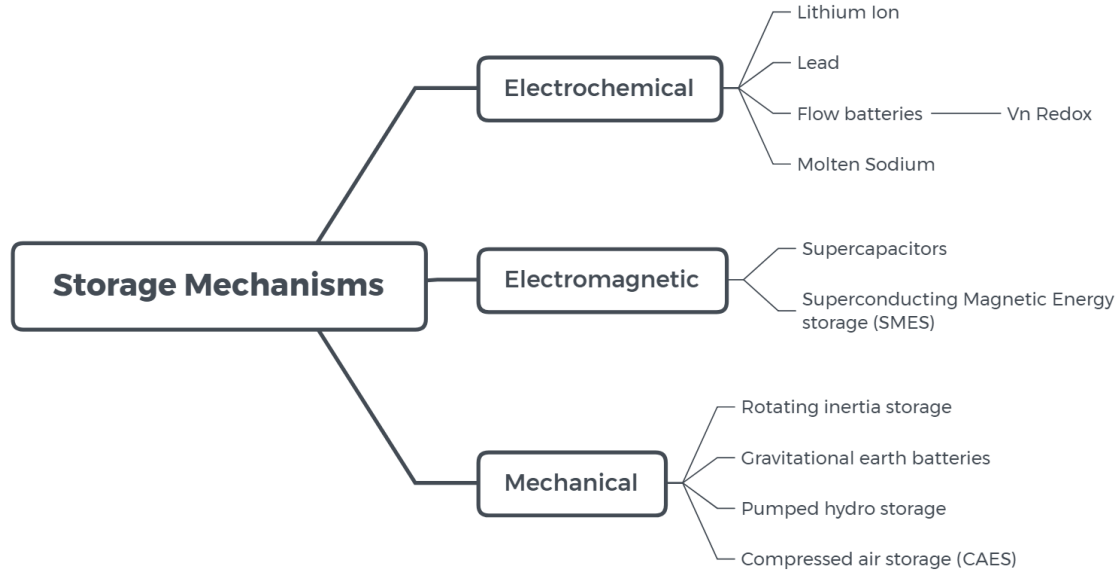
Different storage mechanisms



Storage



Different storage mechanisms



Storage



Worldwide research

- Current research:
 - International interest
 - Application of technology
- Future research

Energy cost: LCOS



Levelized cost of storage

- Economic evaluation based on:
 - Sensitivity analysis
 - Levelized cost of storage^[3]:

$$LCOS = \frac{CAPEX + \sum_{t=1}^{t=n} \frac{A_t}{(1+i)^t}}{\sum_{t=1}^{t=n} \frac{W_{out}}{(1+i)^t}}$$

CAPEX - Capital expenditure for storage

A_t - Annual cost of storage

W_{out} - Annual energy output

i - interest rate

t - year of calculation

n - financial lifetime

Recommendations



Storage solution for SA?

- From research:
 - No single “one size fits all” solution
 - Storage will likely be a per-application approach
 - Long-term (expensive) vs short-term

Recommendations



Long-term storage for CSP

- Thermo-chemical storage
 - Higher energy density storage
 - Possible heat storage at room temperature
 - Constant temperature heat release at restitution temperature set by reaction equilibrium

Recommendations



Short-term storage for CSP

- Latent-heat storage
 - High storage density
 - Heat charging/discharging occurs at a constant temperature

Conclusion



Future of RE in South Africa

- New build RE is largely steered by policy
- Storage will facilitate greater grid penetration
- The application of storage technology will depend on the specific need

THANK YOU

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Prof TM Harms

Prof AB Sebitosi

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