

HyStorPor final event - July 12th 2023 The role of energy storage in the low carbon energy system

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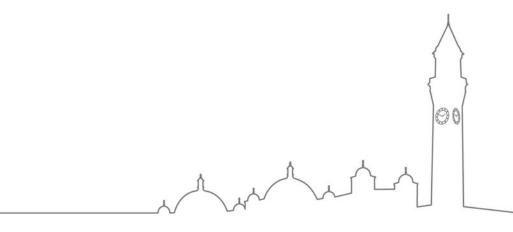
Leads the Energy Systems and Data Group: activities include analysis on energy system flexibility, using multi-vector, multi-scale data analytics

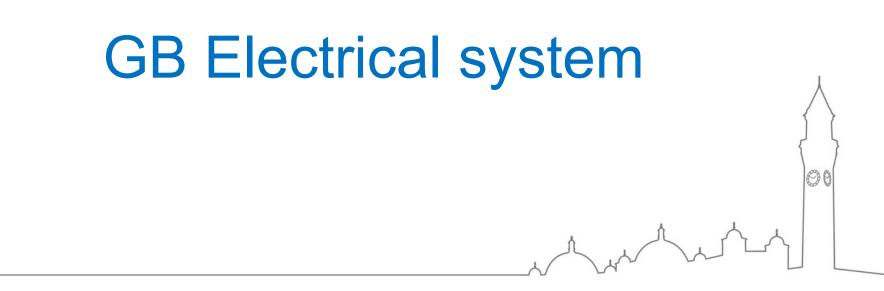
- An honour to present at this HyStorPor final event to help set the scene on why I believe that the geological storage of hydrogen is a critical element of Great Britain and Scotland's Net-Zero energy systems
- The presentation will use visualisations to provide a sense of scale of Britain's current energy systems – and suggest that we will still require 10s of TWhs of stored energy within national borders in future
- The visualisations will cover supply / demand and then the amounts of storage for the electrical, the gas system and then the liquid fuels systems

3 main points to consider throughout the presentation

- The needs of storage in the past may not be reflective of the needs of storage of the future. For example, as stored energy becomes more expensive then it is likely that we would want to use less of it overall
- GB energy trends are for an increase in end use electrical demand that takes 'market share' away from gas and liquid fuel forms of energy
- As the electrical system becomes more important as a source of finaluse energy there is a need for wider energy systems to support electrical generation through multiple low-wind events, i.e., sources of stored energy in the 10s of TWhs range and generation to transform the stored energy to electricity

Most charts are available on an online interactive version

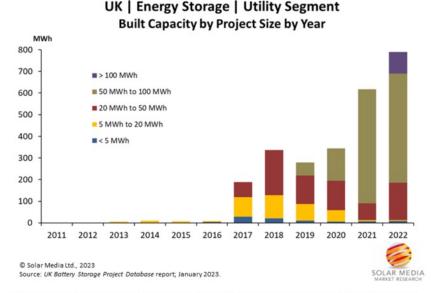




How much non-fuel energy storage for the electrical system?

- 2.6 GWh of battery storage¹
- ~ 30 GWh of pumped storage
- Estimate of battery storage in EVs and Hybrids at 20-30 GWh

With other forms of electrical storage an estimate of 100 GWh of electrical storage

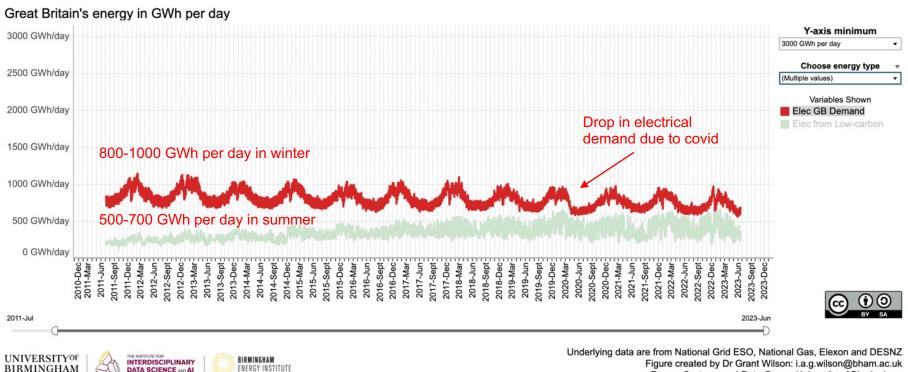


UK energy storage deployment had the highest annual installed capacity in 2022 at 569MW/789 MWh. Image: Solar Media Market Research.

¹ https://www.energy-storage.news/800mwh-of-utility-scale-energy-storage-capacity-added-in-the-uk-during-2022/

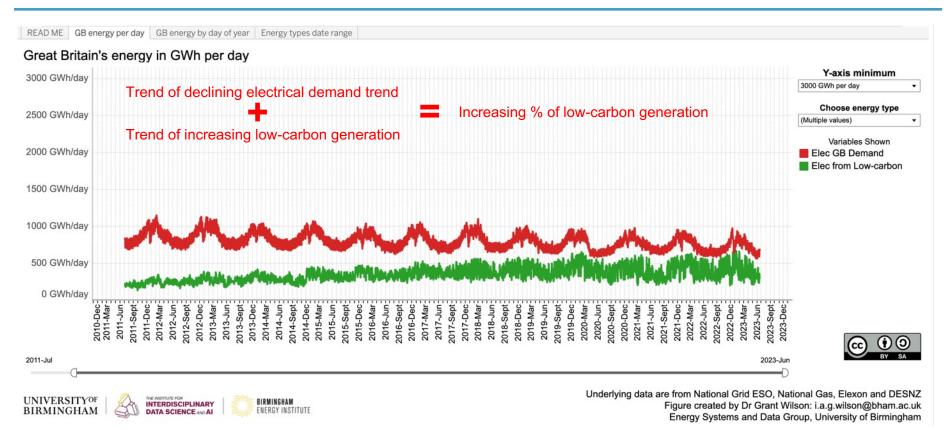
Daily GB electrical demand

READ ME GB energy per day GB energy by day of year Energy types date range



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Daily GB electrical demand, above 50% on an annual basis since 2019



100 GWh of electrical storage (does not include fuels)

READ ME GB energy per day GB energy by day of year Energy types date range Great Britain's energy in GWh per day Y-axis minimum 3000 GWh/day 3000 GWh per day Choose energy type 2500 GWh/day (Multiple values) Variables Shown 2000 GWh/day Elec GB Demand Elec from Low-carbon 1500 GWh/day Line shows 100 GWh 1000 GWh/day if refilled on a daily basis. 500 GWh/day 0 GWh/day 2010-Dec-2011-Mar 2016-Mar 2016-Jun 2016-Jun 2016-Dec 2017-Mar 2017-Jun 2017-Sept 2017-Dec 2017-Dec 2023-Sept 2023-Dec 2011-Sept 2011-Dec 2012-Mar 2019-Dec 2020-Mar 2020-Jun 2020-Sept 2020-Dec 2021-Mar 2011-Jun 2012-Jun 2012-Sept 2013-Mar 2013-Jun 2013-Sept 2013-Dec 2014-Jun 2014-Sept 2014-Dec 2015-Mar 2015-Jun 2015-Sept 2015-Dec 2018-Jun 2018-Sept 2018-Dec 2019-Mar 2019-Jun 2019-Sept 021-Sept 2021-Dec 2022-Mar 022-Sept 2023-Jun 2012-Dec 2014-Mai 2021-Jur 2022-Jur 2022-Dec 2023-Ma 2011-Jul 2023-Jun

> Underlying data are from National Grid ESO, National Gas, Elexon and DESNZ Figure created by Dr Grant Wilson: i.a.g.wilson@bham.ac.uk Energy Systems and Data Group, University of Birmingham

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https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/grant.wilson/viz/GreatBritainsenergydailydata/GBenergyperday?publish=ves

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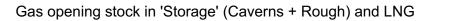
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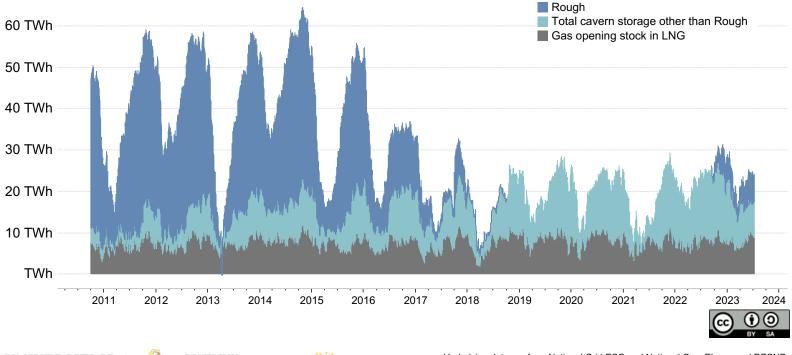
Stored energy available to electrical system (non-fuel based)

- Estimated at 100 GWh
- As with all storage this would need 'refilled' once depleted
- Depending on the time of year, day of week and time of day somewhere between 2 and 5 hours of stored energy in pumped storage, batteries, EVs (if they were V2G) and others such as liquid air. EVs are not widely available for V2G so – a conservative estimate is 1.5 – 4 hours of electrical energy equivalent
- Does not include the storage of fuels (e.g. coal, biomass, gas, nuclear)
- Nuclear in particular offers months and months of stored energy, coal is running down, gas is increasing



GB natural gas system storage, note y-axis is in TWhs (none in Scotland)



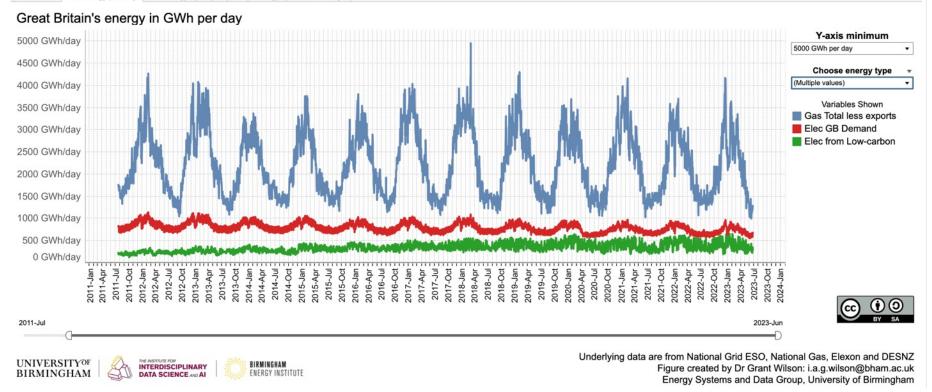




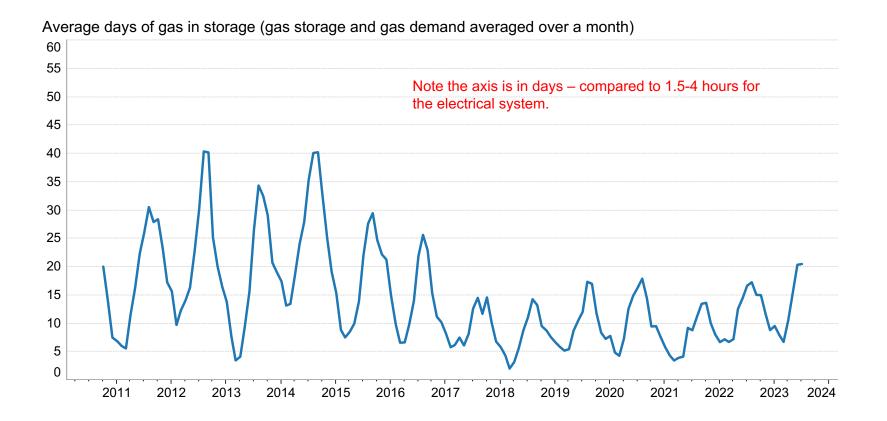
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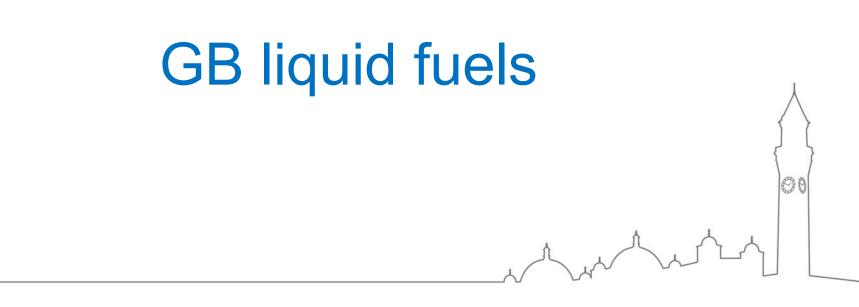
GB natural gas system. Note: y-axis change to 5000 GWh per day

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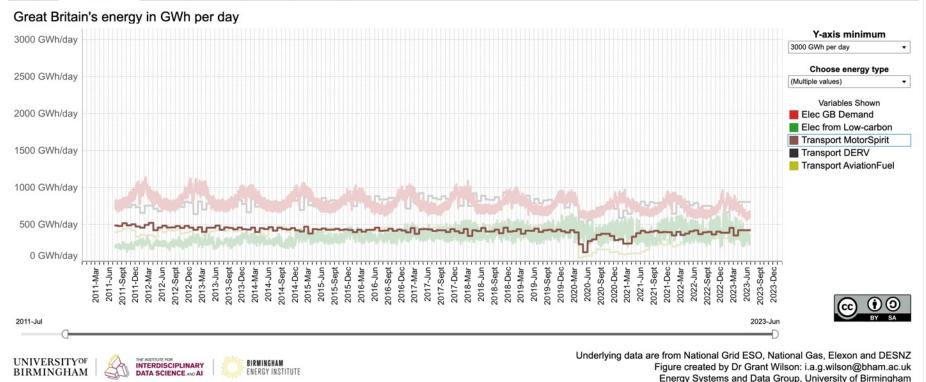
Average days of gas in storage in GBs national boundaries





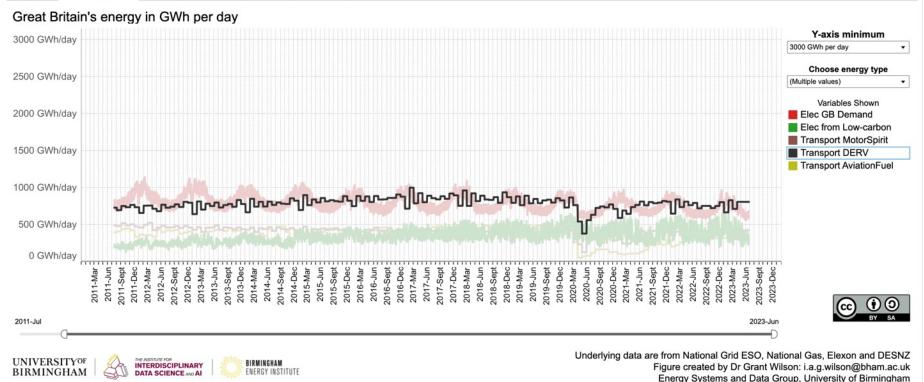
GB liquid fuels: Motor spirit = petrol, subtle declining trend

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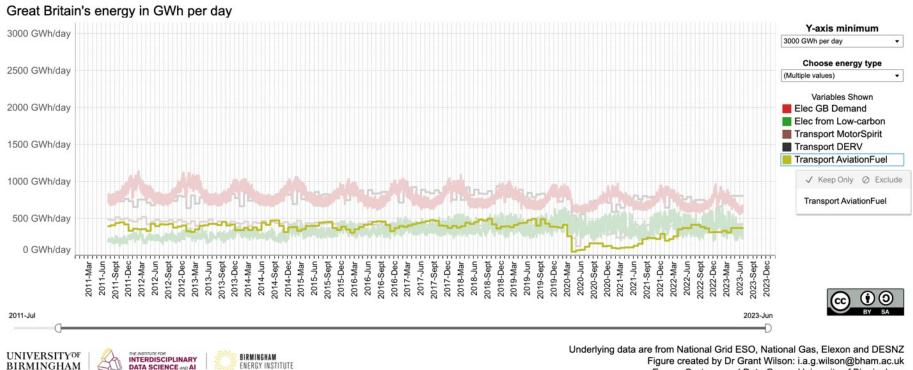
GB liquid fuels: DERV == diesel, plateau or subtle declining trend?

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GB liquid fuels: aviation fuel – shows some seasonality as expected

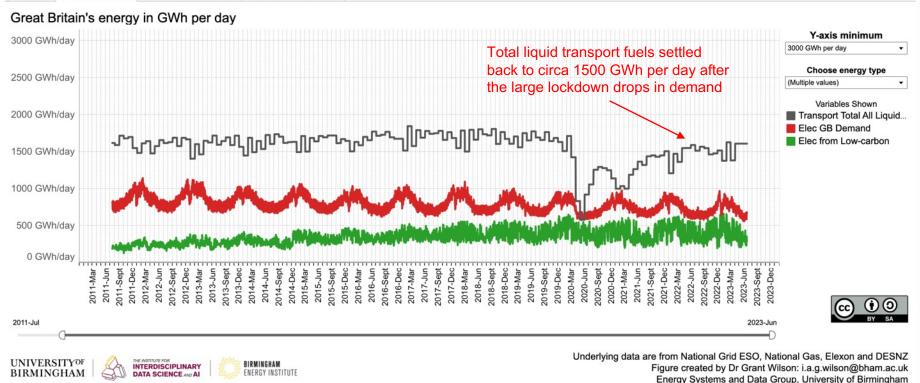
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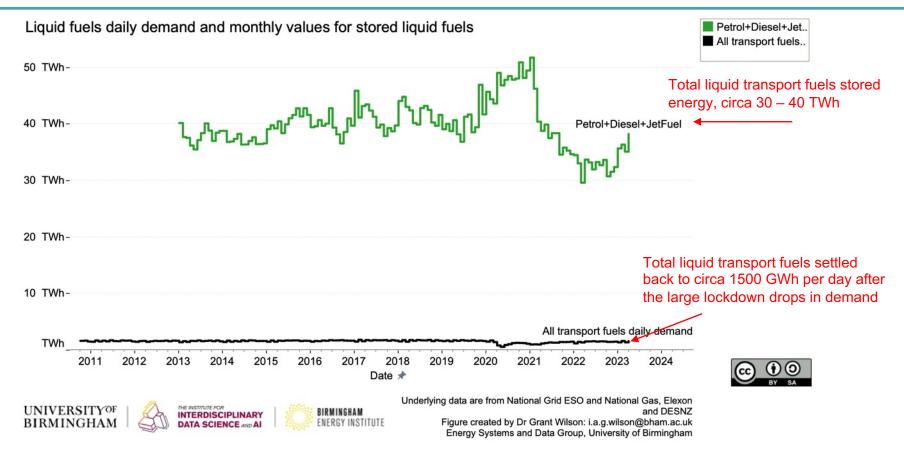
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GB liquid fuels: total of petrol, diesel and aviation fuel

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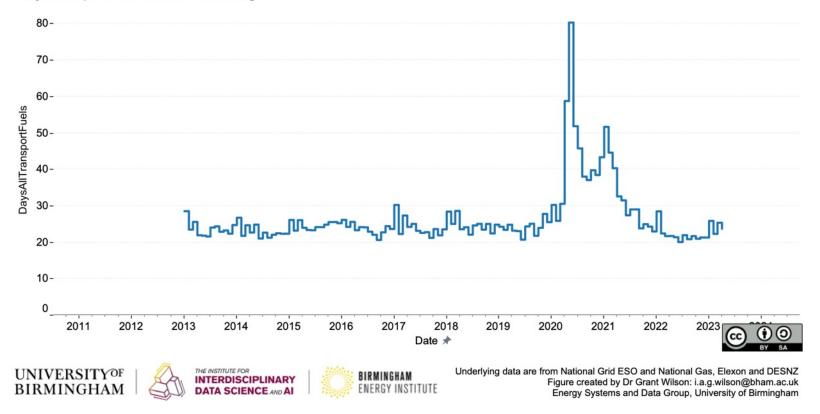


GB liquid fuels: total of petrol, diesel and aviation fuel

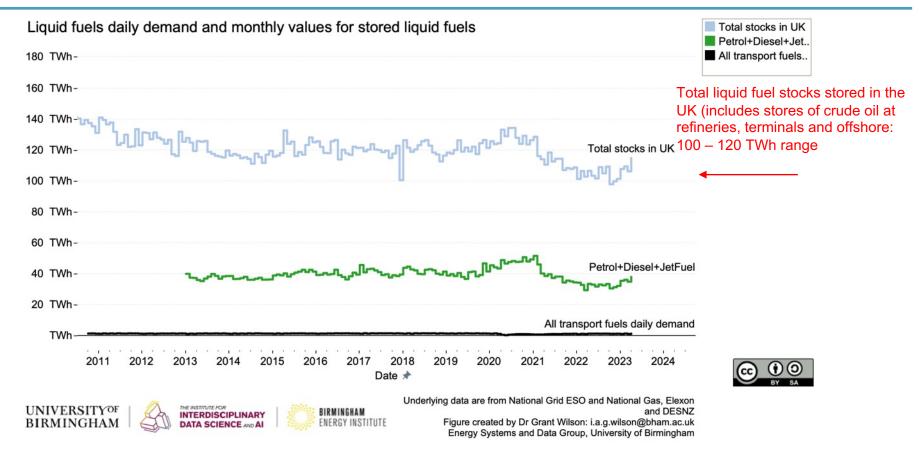


GB liquid fuels: days of liquid fuels in storage

Days of liquid fuel demand in storage



GB liquid fuels: days of liquid fuels in storage





GB daily primary energy demand

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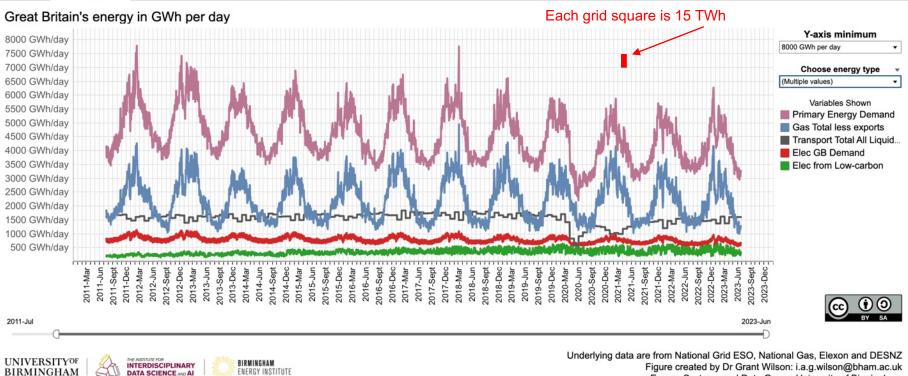
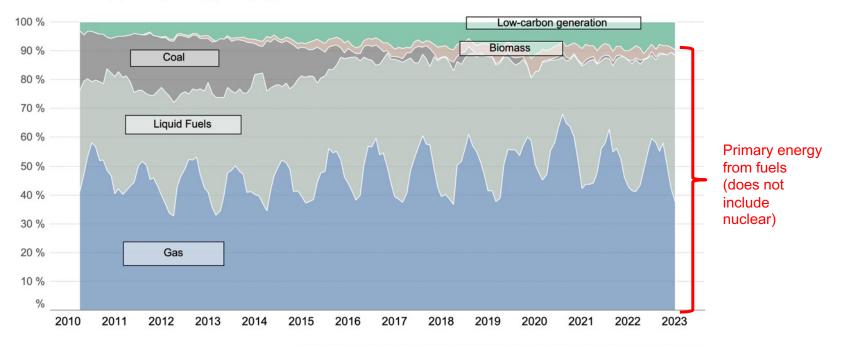


Figure created by Dr Grant Wilson: i.a.g.wilson@bham.ac.uk Energy Systems and Data Group, University of Birmingham

Britain's monthly primary energy % by type

Britain's monthly primary energy % by type



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Why is hydrogen storage a critical element of low-carbon energy systems

- Regardless of the reduction in the overall need for stored energy as final use demand is increasingly electrified, the wider system will need to cope with back-to-back low-wind events, potentially at times of year during the heating season
- This strongly suggests the need for low-carbon sources of stored energy at a minimum range of 10s of TWhs of electrical energy equivalent to be drawn upon over days to weeks
- These could be nuclear, interconnections of low-carbon electricity or gas, hydrogen storage within national boundaries, or low-carbon energy imports of some sort via shipping

Low-carbon fuels and sub-surface storage

- Likely that all of the options on the previous slide will be used to some degree in Great Britain, as a portfolio approach to energy system balancing over days-to-weeks and seasonal timeframes has benefits
- The presentation has only really considered the scales of energy for Great Britain, but this what would happen if generation and storage within GB's national boundaries was scaled to provide a service to neighbouring countries too? An open question
- Very much looking forward to the talks throughout today thank you for listening – I am happy to answer questions during the breaks

Net electrical imports, cumulative sum for years 2011 to 2023

