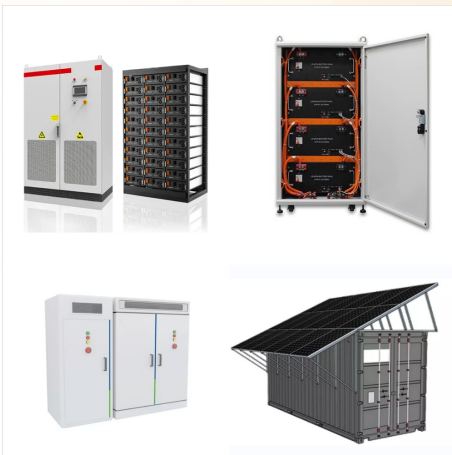
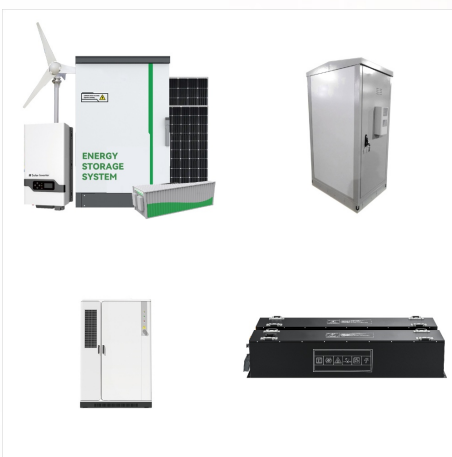




Utility-Scale Energy Storage: When Free Isn't Cheap Enough. Charles Botsford, P.E., Monrovia, California. Why Do We Need Energy Storage? Skeptics of renewable energy quote the old adage "you don't make power when the sun doesn't shine or the wind doesn't blow." The skeptics label renewables as intermittent and non-dispatchable.



What is grid-scale battery storage? Battery storage is a technology that enables power system operators and utilities to store energy for later use. A battery energy storage system (BESS) is an electrochemical device that charges (or collects energy) from the grid or a power plant and then discharges that energy at a later time



? 1) Total battery energy storage project costs average ?580k/MW. 68% of battery project costs range between ?400k/MW and ?700k/MW. When exclusively considering two-hour sites the median of battery project costs are ?650k/MW. As projects get larger (in terms of rated power, MW), each additional megawatt becomes cheaper.



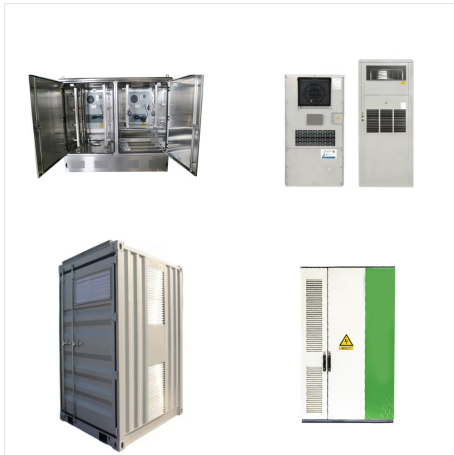
? Brit Heller. The development cycle of a utility-scale solar project demands precise orchestration across multiple phases and stakeholders. From initial site acquisition through interconnection studies, Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) negotiations, and ultimately construction, each stage builds upon the last in a carefully managed sequence that



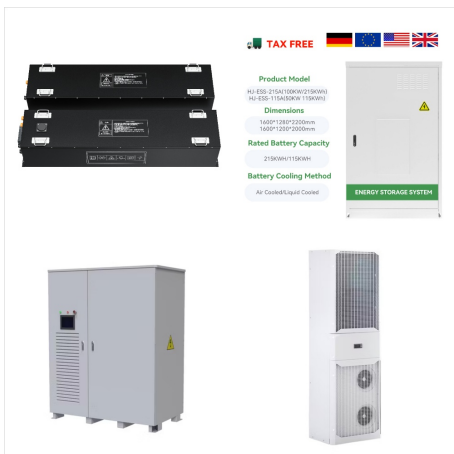
As of the end of 2022, the total nameplate power capacity of operational utility-scale battery energy storage systems (BESSs) in the United States was 8,842 MW and the total energy capacity was 11,105 MWh.



A limited amount of bulk energy storage, mainly in the form of pumped hydroelectric storage, has long played a role in the United States electric power grid, and storage continues to grow in importance as a component of the electric power infrastructure.



? The PSC directed utilities within New York to examine "the non-market transmission and distribution services that energy storage projects can provide.". E3, with funding from National Grid, drafted a report exploring the use cases for utility-owned storage in New York State, which was cited in National Grid's filing to the Commission on



? Green Bay in Wisconsin, US, has approved plans to develop the city's first standalone utility-scale battery energy storage system (BESS). In a meeting Monday, the City of Green Bay Plan Commission authorised a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) to allow Tern Energy Storage LLC to establish a BESS on 8.1 acres of land.



The surge in U.S. utility-scale battery storage is driving a grid transformation. As states rapidly adopt these energy resources, overcoming technical challenges and optimizing battery operations will be critical.

UTILITY-SCALE ENERGY STORAGE



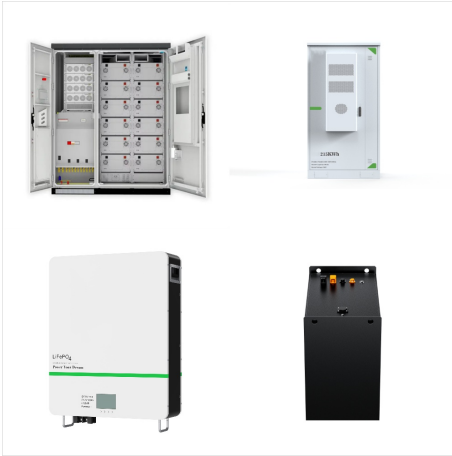
Utility-Scale Energy Storage. Large-scale energy storage ensures electricity supply can match demand. It enables the shift to variable renewables and curbs emissions from polluting "peaker" plants. Reduce Sources Electricity Improve the System.



Planned and currently operational U.S. utility-scale battery capacity totaled around 16 GW at the end of 2023. Developers plan to add another 15 GW in 2024 and around 9 GW in 2025, according to our latest Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory.



? Jeff Bollier. Green Bay Press-Gazette. 0:01. 0:58. GREEN BAY - A Danish company wants to build a \$300 million utility-scale battery energy storage system (BESS) in an industrial area on Green Bay



Technologies to store energy at the utility-scale could help improve grid reliability, reduce costs, and promote the increased adoption of variable renewable energy sources such as solar and wind. Energy storage technology use has increased along with solar and wind energy.



? Pumped hydropower is the basis for 96% of utility-scale energy storage capacity in the US, and it is ripe with potential for expansion. \$81 Million For Gigantic Energy Storage Showcase In Kentucky



? With the opportunities rife in the Australian energy market and with the aforementioned growth in energy storage, rooftop and utility-scale solar PV, it is no surprise that investment levels in



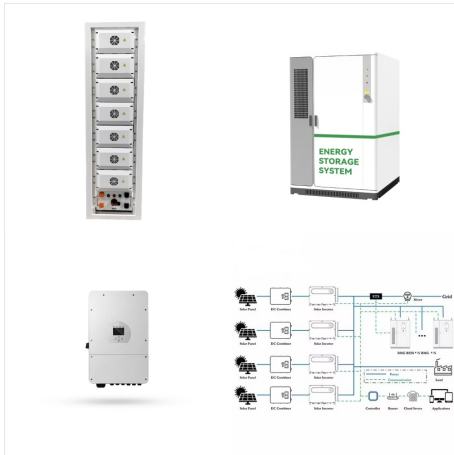
? Green Bay can't seem to stop the Detroit Lions, nor will it stand in the way of plans to develop the city's first standalone utility-scale battery energy storage system (BESS).. In a meeting



? Going forward, Revolve is targeting 5,000MW of utility-scale projects under development in the US, Canada and Mexico, and in parallel is rapidly growing its portfolio of revenue-generating DG



According to data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), in 2019, the U.S. utility-scale battery fleet operated with an average monthly round-trip efficiency of 82%, and pumped-storage facilities operated with an average monthly round-trip efficiency of 79%.



The company is developing approximately 12,000 MW of utility-scale energy storage projects from California to Maine. Jupiter Power is headquartered in Austin, Texas, with offices in Houston and



? Redoxblox has closed a \$40.7 million Series A funding round as it works toward commercial deployment of a high-temperature metal oxide battery to support long-duration, grid-scale energy storage



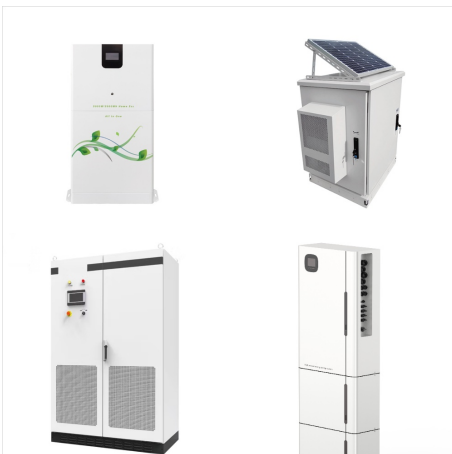
Energy storage systems (ESSs) are effective tools to solve these problems, and they play an essential role in the development of the smart and green grid. This article discusses ESSs applied in utility grids.



Utility-scale battery storage is beneficial when paired with renewable resources like solar or wind farms. While these renewables are fantastic resources for producing affordable clean energy, they can be unpredictable when weather patterns change.



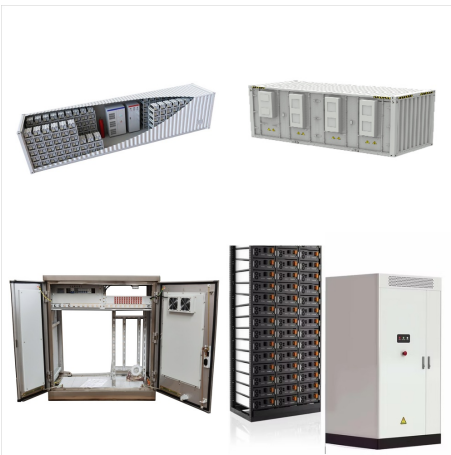
? Long-duration energy storage (LDES) is a key resource in enabling zero-emissions electricity grids but its role within different types of grids is not well understood. Utility-Scale Battery



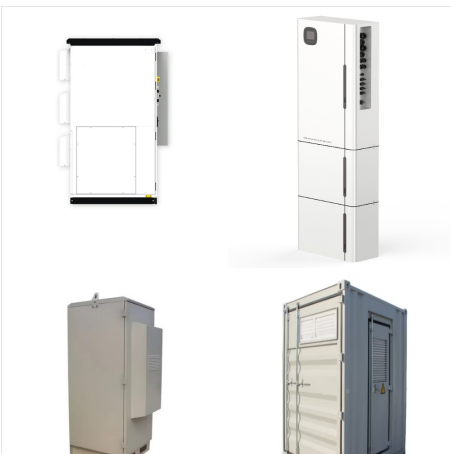
It represents lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) - primarily those with nickel manganese cobalt (NMC) and lithium iron phosphate (LFP) chemistries - only at this time, with LFP becoming the primary chemistry for stationary storage starting in 2021.



Technologies to store energy at the utility-scale could help improve grid reliability, reduce costs, and promote the increased adoption of variable renewable energy sources such as solar and wind. Energy storage technology use has increased along with solar and wind energy.



Utility-scale battery storage: Building the resilient grid of tomorrow, today. Storing renewable energy brings reliability, flexibility and resilience for today's grid ??? and for the grid of the future. Electricity grid operators need to match supply with demand ??? nonstop.



ATB represents cost and performance for battery storage with durations of 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 hours. It represents lithium-ion batteries (LIBs)???primarily those with nickel manganese cobalt (NMC) and lithium iron phosphate (LFP) chemistries???only at this time, with LFP becoming the primary chemistry for stationary storage starting in



Across all scenarios in the study, utility-scale diurnal energy storage deployment grows significantly through 2050, totaling over 125 gigawatts of installed capacity in the modest cost and performance assumptions???a more than five-fold increase from today's total.



1 BENEFITS. Batteries can provide services for system operation and for solar PV and wind generators, defer investments in peak generation and grid reinforcements. RENEWABLE GENERATORS. Reduced renewable curtailment. Renewable capacity firming. SYSTEM OPERATION. Frequency regulation. Flexible ramping. Black start services. Renewable ???



Utility-Scale Battery Storage. The 2022 ATB represents cost and performance for battery storage across a range of durations (2???10 hours). It represents lithium-ion batteries (LIBs)???focused primarily on nickel manganese cobalt (NMC) and lithium iron phosphate (LFP) chemistries???only at this time, with LFP becoming the primary chemistry for