



Levelized cost of storage calculator

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Renewable energy generation technologies such as solar, wind, and hydro continue to gain popularity worldwide. As more and more renewable generation enters the grid, the success of these clean technologies will increasingly rely on the development of long-duration energy storage solutions that support variability in electric power generation.

"The H2FAST model is very flexible," said Michael Penev, an infrastructure systems analyst at NREL. "There is nothing inherently specific to its use for hydrogen. For example, we have used this framework for analyzing cost of long-haul trucking, ammonia production, electric vehicle charging, and more. StoreFAST targets this analysis toward energy storage to calculate the efficiency of different systems."

StoreFAST is a unique techno-economic tool in that it analyzes both energy storage systems and flexible power generation systems on a side-by-side basis. The model outputs visuals for three parameters: the LCOE, financial performance parameters, and time series charts for all financial line items. Primary inputs to the model include system power output capacity, capital costs, operations and maintenance (O& M) costs, charging electricity or fuel costs, storage duration, and capacity factors.

StoreFAST offers a consistent comparison across all technologies by analyzing key parameters describing system cost, performance, and capacity factor to calculate the net present value of all capital, operating, tax, and financing expenses divided by the system lifetime electricity sales. This definition of LCOE offers a consistent comparison of storage technologies.

A recent Joule article provides a detailed techno-economic evaluation of various storage technologies. Penev presented the findings of that study, alongside a StoreFAST demonstration, during the Department of Energy's (DOE's) Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies Office's March H2IQ Hour. Researchers at NREL used the StoreFAST model to analyze the system from 12 hours up to 7 days of storage duration. Duration rating of storage is defined as how long it would take each system to completely discharge energy while providing full-rated power to the grid.

"Our techno-economics analysis team performed a rigorous literature review and gathered industry and DOE input on today's cost characteristics and the future cost reduction potential for eight different long-duration energy storage systems," Penev explained. "Those characteristics are condensed in the model and are conveniently available for analysts to benchmark with any other energy storage technologies of interest."

The study found that for long durations of energy storage (e.g., more than 60 hours), clean hydrogen systems with geologic storage and natural gas with carbon capture and sequestration are the lowest cost options, regardless of whether system costs are based on current or future technology. Researchers also modeled the cost of an innovative energy storage system using fuel cells designed for heavy-duty vehicles rather than

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conventional stationary fuel cells, and found that this system achieved 13%-20% lower LCOE.

Funding for this work was provided by the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Strategic Analysis Team, Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies Office, Solar Energy Technologies Office, and Wind Energy Technologies Office. In addition to Penev, key contributors within NREL included Chad Hunter, Evan Reznicek, and Joshua Eichman.

In addition to StoreFAST and H2FAST, NREL also offers an Electric Vehicle Infrastructure - Financial Analysis Scenario Tool (EVI-FAST) that leverages the same framework to model side-by-side scenarios of electric vehicle charging equipment. A recent Joule article reviews analysis from EVI-FAST to determine the LCOE of charging electric vehicles in the United States.

The NREL team is identifying new ways to specialize the FAST models for future analyses, including integrating the formula into Python to allow researchers to look into capacity expansion and refurbishments. Future versions of the models will be able to evaluate the degradation of different systems over time, as well as include statistics on impact analysis.

Where overnight capital cost is measured in dollars per installed kilowatt (\$/kW), capital recovery factor is a fraction calculated as described above. Fixed Operation and Maintenance (O& M) costs in dollars per kilowatt-year (\$/kW-yr) and variable O& M costs in dollars per kilowatt-hour (\$/kWh).

In the denominator 8760 is the number of hours in a year and capacity factor is a fraction between 0 and 1 representing the portion of a year that the power plant is generating power.

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