



Water Heaters for Grid Energy Storage in the Northwest

Presentation to ACEEE Hot Water Forum

February 27, 2017
Ken Dragoon, Flink Energy Consulting
k.dragoon@flinkenergy.com

Flink Energy Consulting

- Helping clients with the transition away from fossil fuels since 2014.
- Past clients:
 - Bonneville Environmental Foundation
 - Ecofys
 - Energy Trust of Oregon
 - Idaho Conservation League
 - Oregon Environmental Council
 - OSEIA
 - Oregon Wave Energy Trust
 - Physicians for Social Responsibility
 - Renewable Northwest
 - Union of Concerned Scientists
 - Utah Clean Energy
 - Vaisala

Why Energy Storage?

- Crucial for matching power generation to demand.
- Increasingly important for integrating renewables.

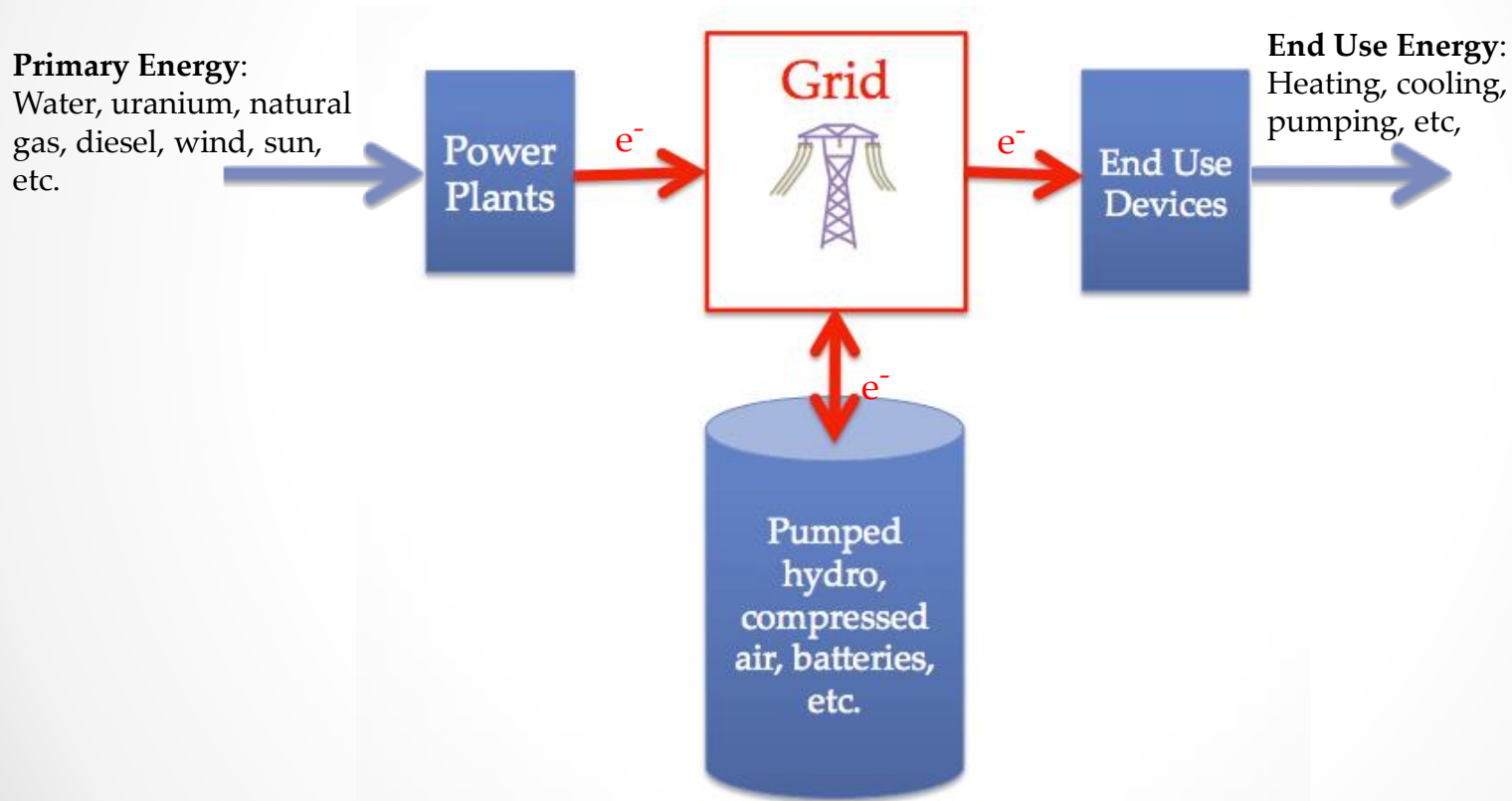


Grand Coulee Dam and Reservoir

Lake Roosevelt behind Grand Coulee Dam stores enough energy to sustain BPA load for nearly **four weeks**.

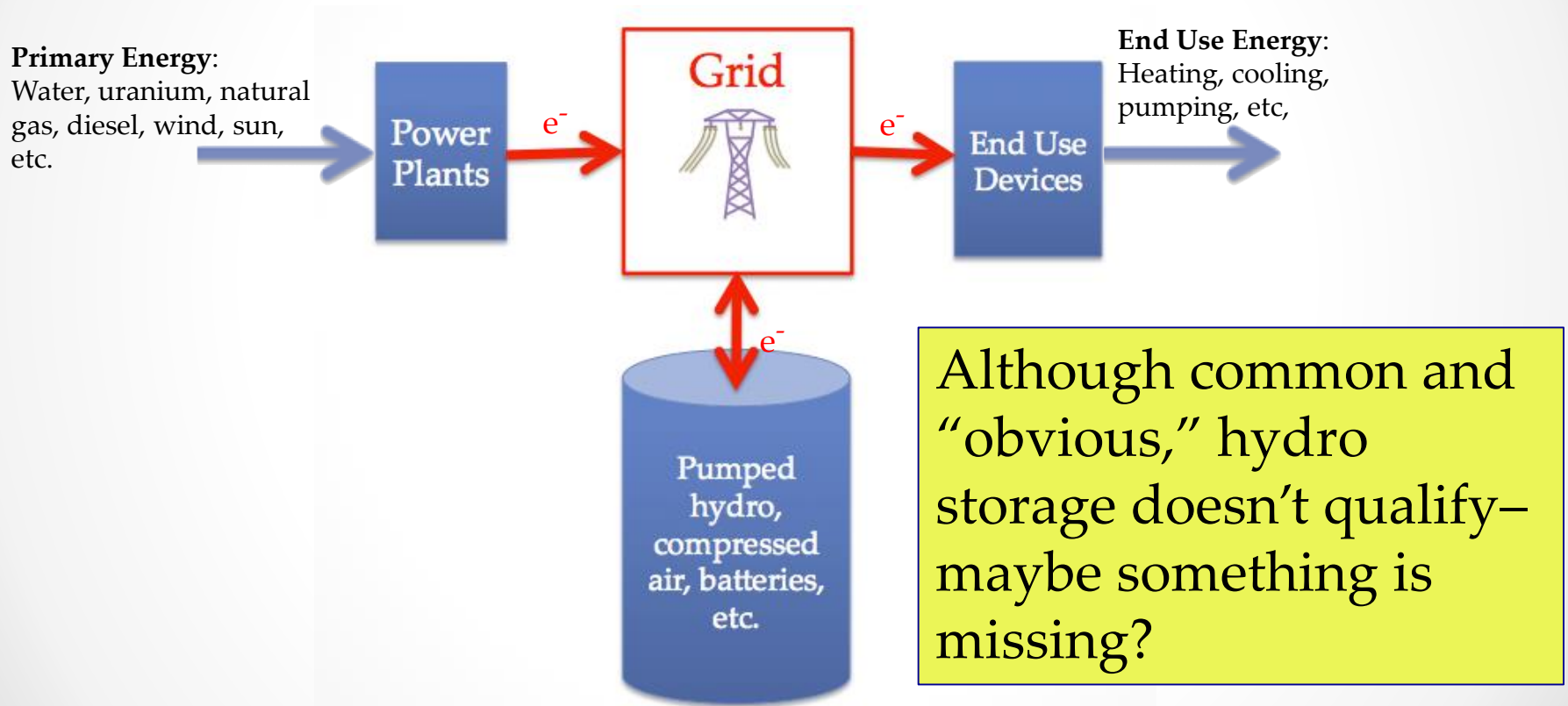
What is Energy Storage?

- Technologies that absorb electric power, and return (some of) it to the power grid at a later time.



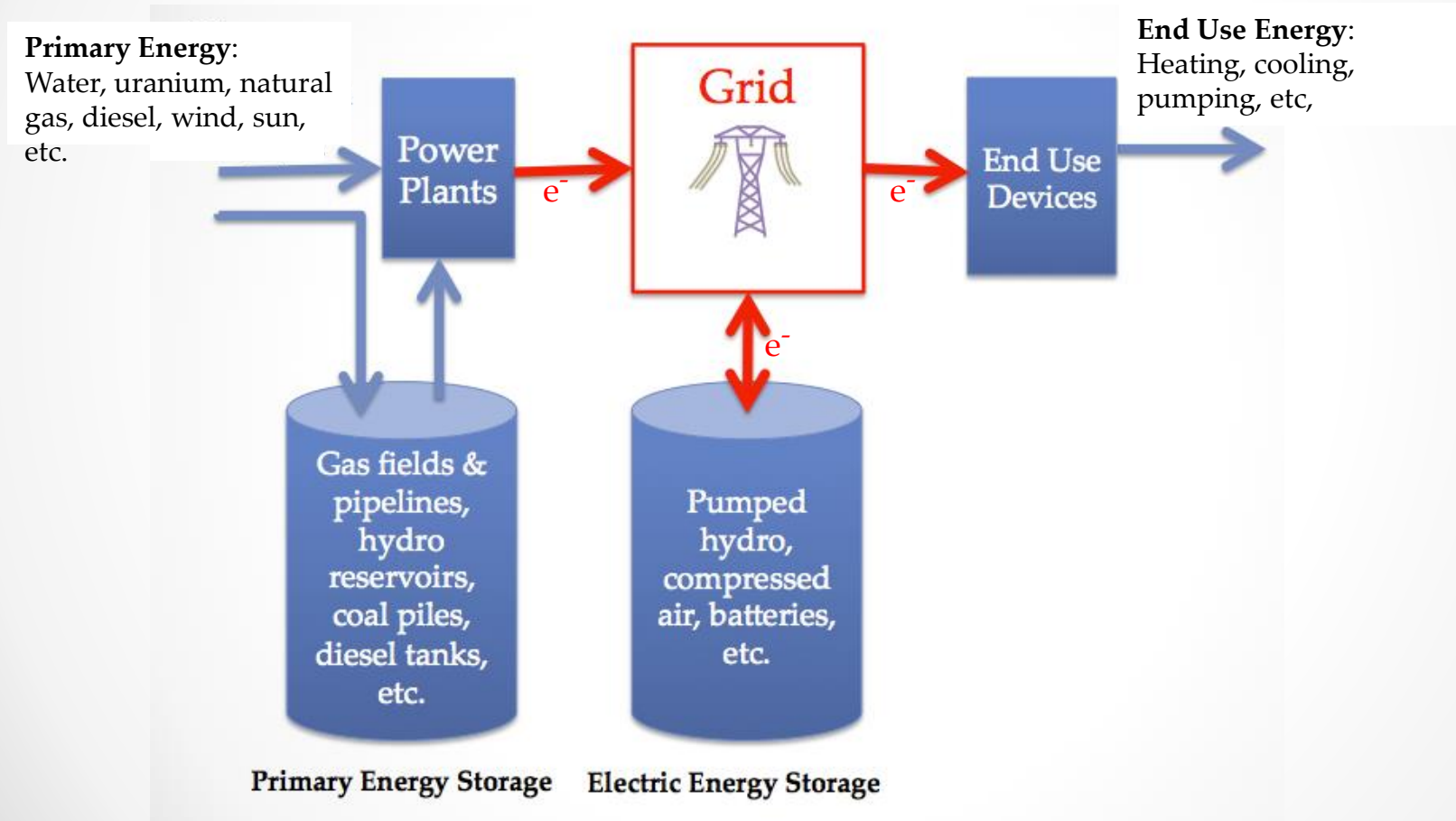
What is Energy Storage?

- Technologies that absorb electric power, and return (some of) it to the power grid at a later time.



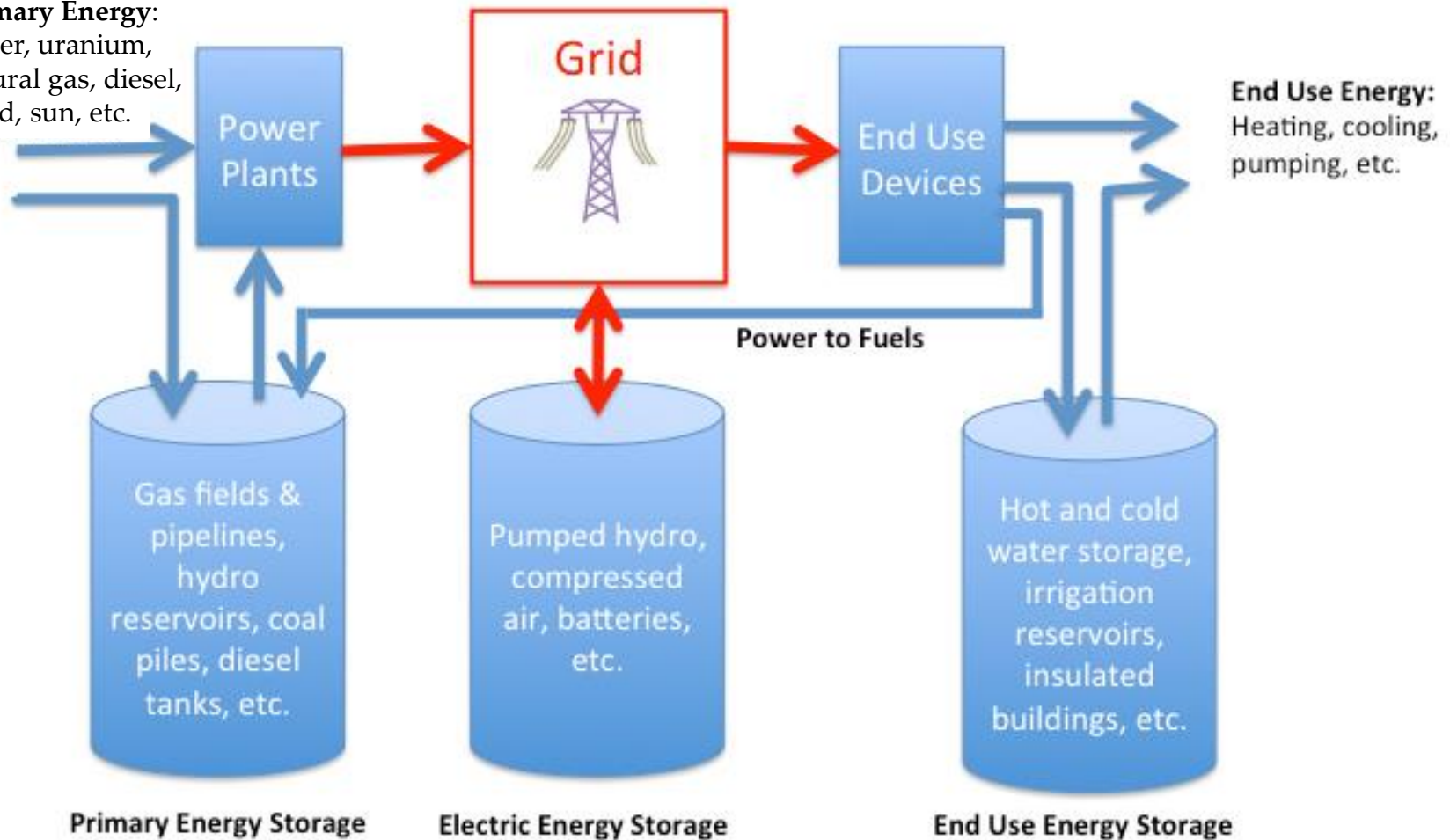
Expanded Storage Definition

- Includes hydro and other “primary” energy storage technologies absolutely vital to matching generation and demand.



Generalized View of Energy Storage

Primary Energy:
Water, uranium,
natural gas, diesel,
wind, sun, etc.



WHs: Energy Storage or DR?

- Northwest utilities value water heater “demand response” at \$10-25 per year on 1-2 year contracts.
- Northwest Utilities have paid \$1,400-\$18,000 per kWh of energy storage
 - **Water heaters offer at least 1 kWh of grid-available energy storage.**



WHs: Energy Storage or DR?

Demand Response - You Lose!

Northwest utilities value "demand response" at \$10-25 per year on 1-2 year contracts.

- Northwest Utilities have paid \$1,400-\$18,000 per kWh of energy storage
 - **Water heaters offer at least 1 kWh of grid-available energy storage.**



Value Propositions

Conventional Water Heater “DR”

- Lower peaking capacity requirements
- Lower contingency reserve requirements

Water Heater Energy Storage

- Lower peaking capacity requirements
- Lower T&D losses
- Lower contingency reserve requirements
- Energy arbitrage
- Regulation reserve
- Load following/flexibility
- Improved load forecasting
- Renewable integration and reduced curtailments
- Reduced load forecast error costs
- More efficient power plant dispatch (fuel & emissions savings)
- Black start support

The Resource

- Northwest Power and Conservation Council estimates 4 million electric water heaters in the Northwest.

Coincidental Peak Load	Controllable Load	Energy Storage (@1kWh)	Value at \$1,400/kWh
2,000 MW	18,000 MW	4,000 MWh	\$5.6 billion
(~2 nuclear plants)	(~2 x NW Wind Gen)	(~500 x MESA 2 battery)	

What is Holding Us Back?

- Perception
 - Today it is perceived as marginally valuable “capacity” (DR)
- Reality
 - Needs to be storage, not just peak shaving
- Policy and Regulation
 - Inclusion with energy storage incentives
 - Regulated utility incentives
- Full Recognition of Storage Value Streams

Thank You!



Avedøre 2 coal plant hot water storage tanks in Copenhagen, Denmark—
inspiration for the author's interest in grid storage from hot water.