

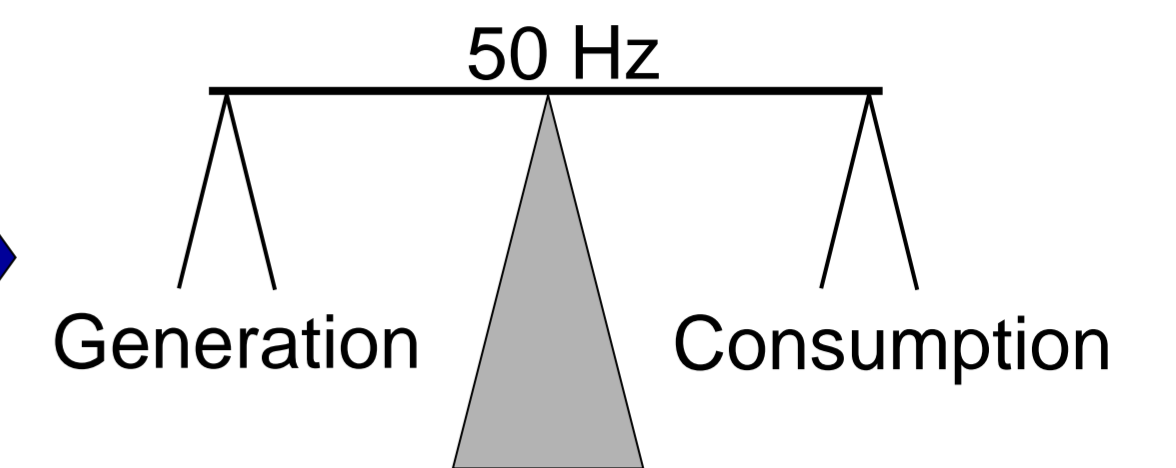
# Business models for battery storages



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Operation possibilities

Frequency control market



Electricity exchange on EEX



## Primary frequency control market

### Algorithm

- Based on frequency measurements
- Battery is charged when  $f > 50,02$  Hz
- Battery is discharged when  $f < 49,98$  Hz

### Non-critical frequency window

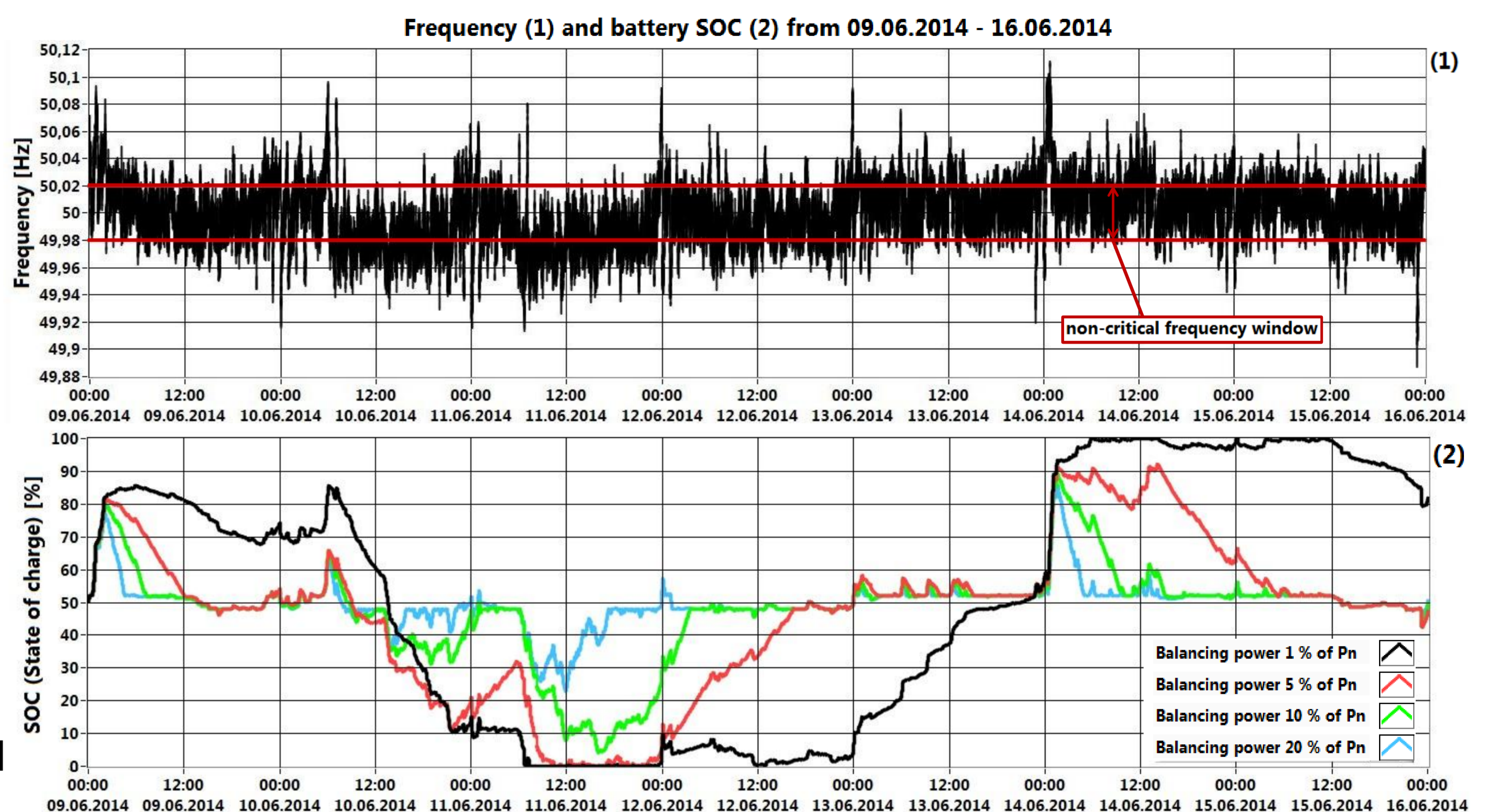
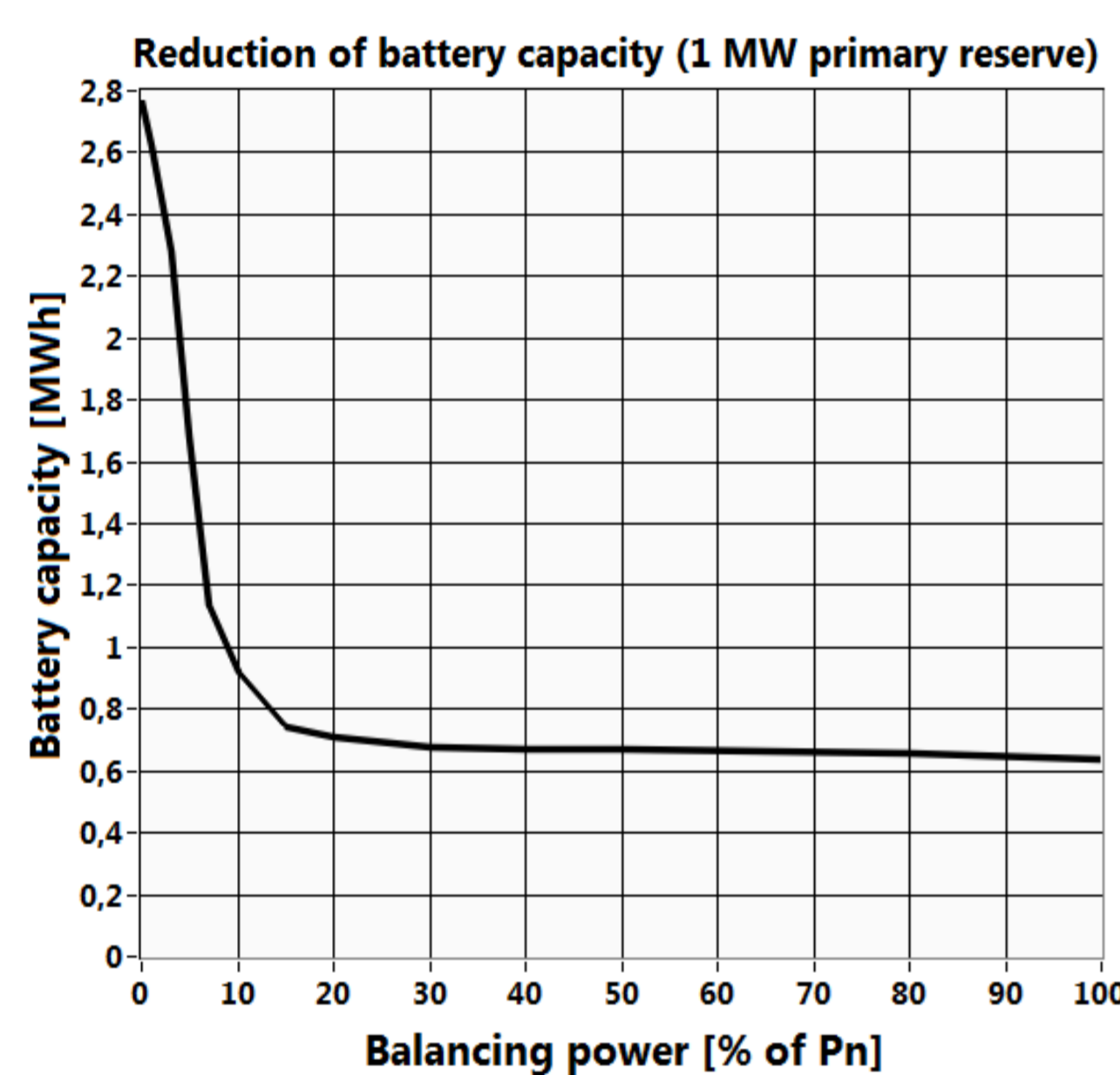
- $\pm 20$  mHz
- Continuous use of balancing power to idle battery on 50 % SOC
- Different balancing power leads to changed load conditions

### Providing service contravention

- Alternative power flow options needed (e.g. pooling)

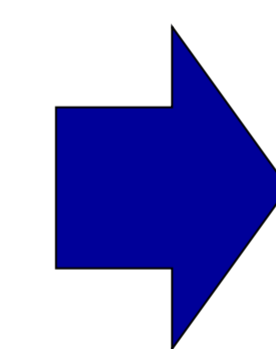
### Capacity reduction

- The higher balancing power chosen, the smaller battery capacity can stay



### Economics

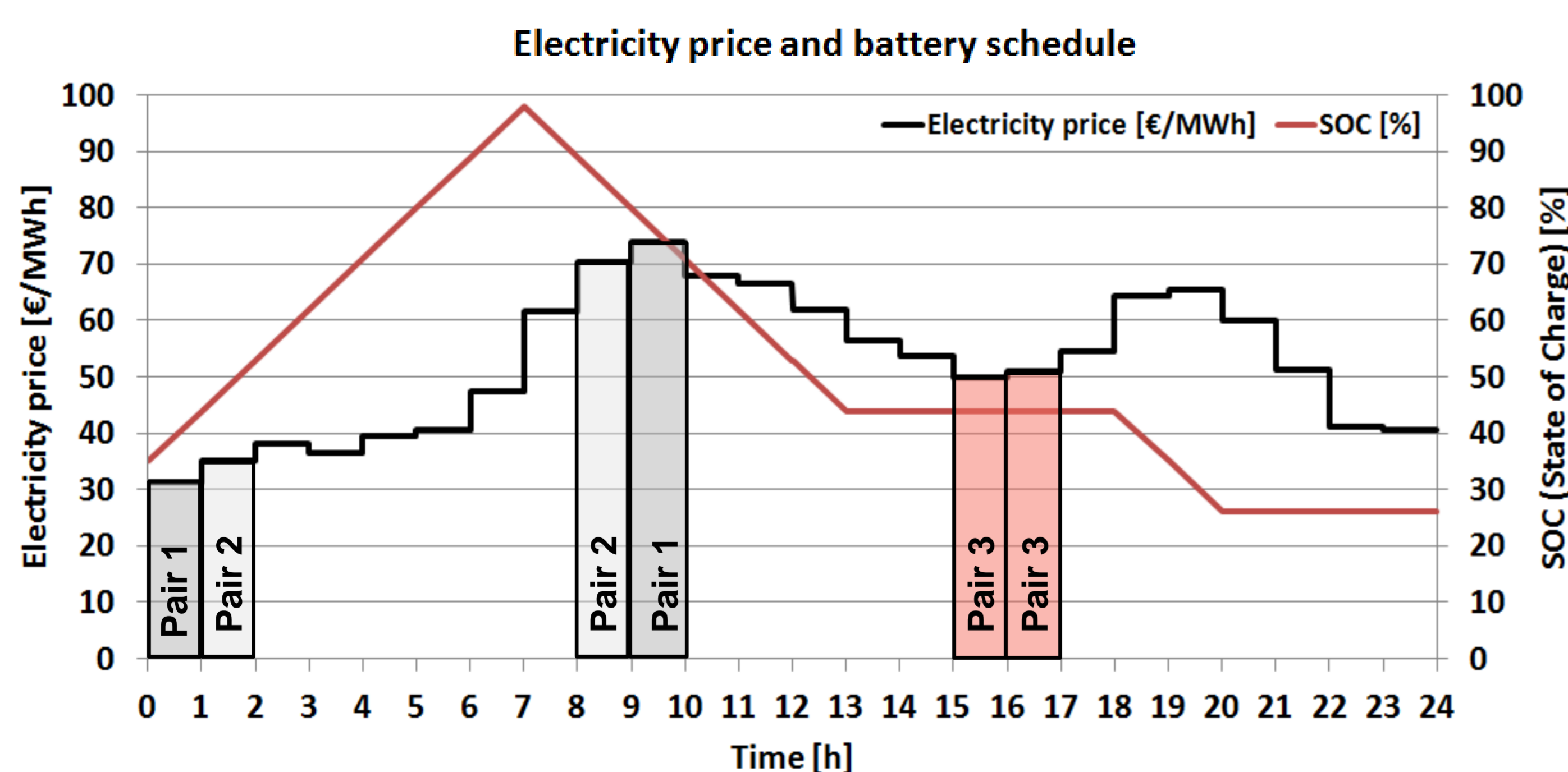
- Selling  $\pm 1$  MW of primary reserve
  - Revenue: ~ 150.000 €/a
  - Costs: ~ 70.000 €/a



## Trading of electricity on European Electricity Exchange (EEX)

### Electricity exchange on EEX

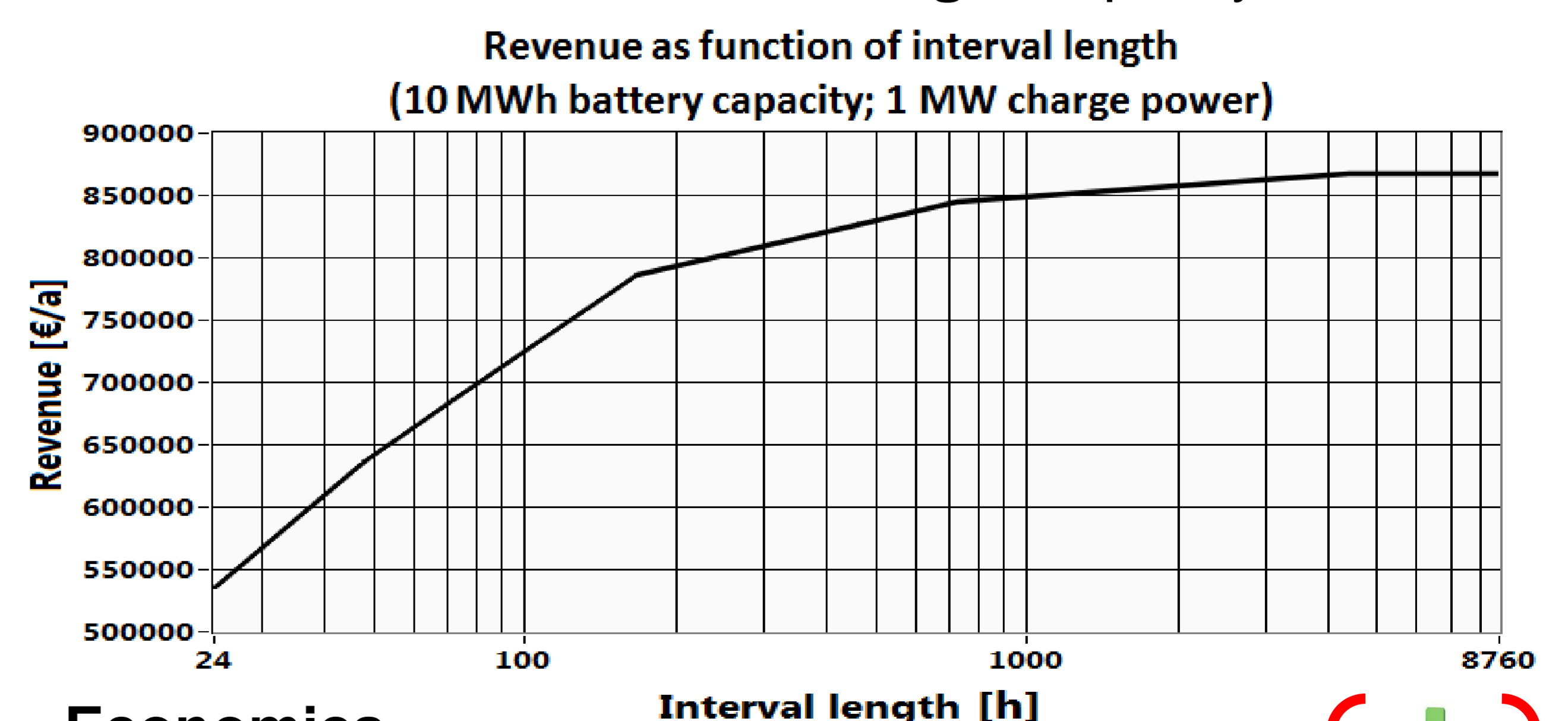
- Electricity prices between -84,88 €/MWh and 163,44 €/MWh for 2013
- Reasonable prices during the night and at the weekend
  - Battery is charged on low electricity costs
  - Battery is discharged on high electricity costs



$$\text{Revenue Pair 1} = C_{\text{Sell}} - C_{\text{Buy}} = 73,94 \frac{\text{€}}{\text{MWh}} - 31,25 \frac{\text{€}}{\text{MWh}} = 42,69 \frac{\text{€}}{\text{MWh}}$$

### Algorithm

- Prices are sorted ascending and descending for different intervals
- Price pairs are formed (cheapest to the most expensive):
  - as long as:  $\frac{C_{\text{Buy}}}{\eta_{\text{charge}}} \leq C_{\text{Sell}} * \eta_{\text{discharge}}$  (compare Pair 3)
- Electricity prices are associated with the real schedule
- Longer interval length:
  - + Higher profit
  - Larger capacity



### Economics

- Interval: 24 h
  - Revenue: ~ 540.000 €/a
  - Costs: ~ 620.000 €/a

