



Ultracapacitors and Frequency Regulation

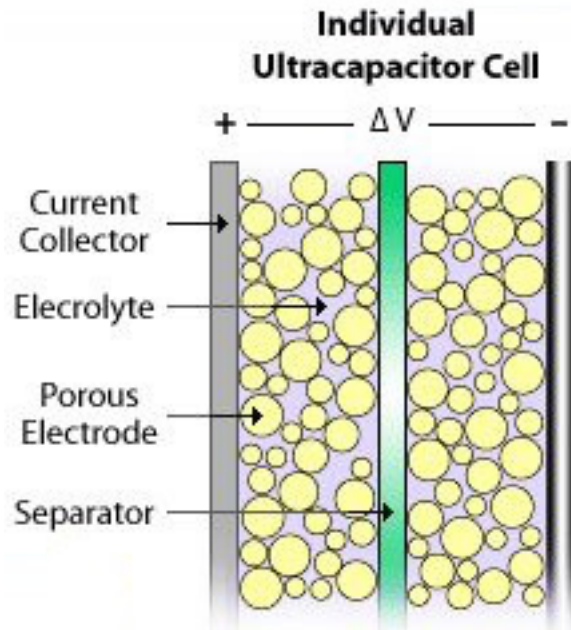
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Overview

- Ultracapacitors - What are they?
- Ultracapacitors - How do they compare to other ESS device
- Primary vs. Secondary Frequency Regulation
- History of Ultracaps in Application
- Additional Benefits of Ultracaps

Ultracapacitors - What Are They?



- Approximate a solid state energy storage
- Do not rely on chemical reaction (like batteries)
- Respond electrostatically through ion transport
- Very low ESR (resistance)
 - very high power capacity and throughput
- Limited energy content

Ultracaps - What's inside Them?

- Activated Carbon
- Aluminum
- Electrolyte
- Separator (paper or film)
- Binding Agents

How Are Ultracaps Packaged

- Cells and Modules
- Cells < 3V
- Modules < 200V (typical)
- Systems < 2000V



Ultracaps vs. Batteries; Generally Speaking

Criteria	Ultracaps	Batteries
Life	>10 years	<5 years
Flammable	No	Likely
Explosive Risk	No	Likely
Regular Maintenance	No	Likely
Sensitivity to Low Voltage	No	Yes
Results of Overvoltage	Become Unusable	Can Cause Fire
Cyclability	1,000,000	<5,000 Typ.

Batteries vs. Ultracapacitors Operationally

Criteria	Ultracaps	Batteries
SOC	Voltage	Sensitive Algorithm
SOH	10 Sec current and Voltage	Load Test/10-100hrs
Charge Rate Sensitivity	No	Yes
Discharge Rate Sensitivity	No	Yes
DOD Sensitivity	No	Yes
Shipping Regulations	None	Hazardous
Ramp Rate Limit	~ Instantaneous Response	Ramp Rate Limited
Round Trip Efficiency	>95%	<90% Typ.

Operational Range of Energy Storage Systems

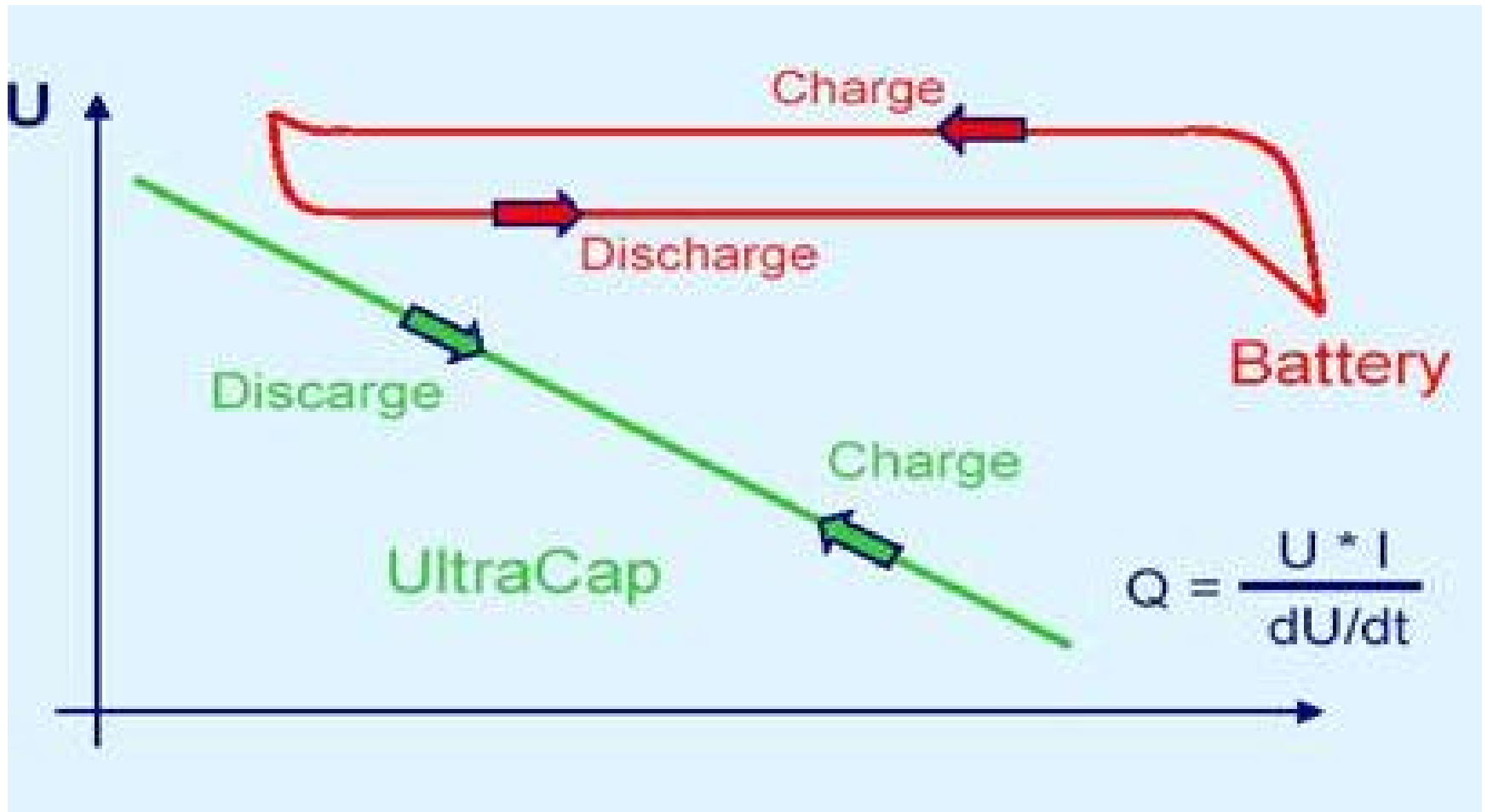


Image from: www.tecategroup.com

Energy vs. Power of Common Single Chemistry ESS

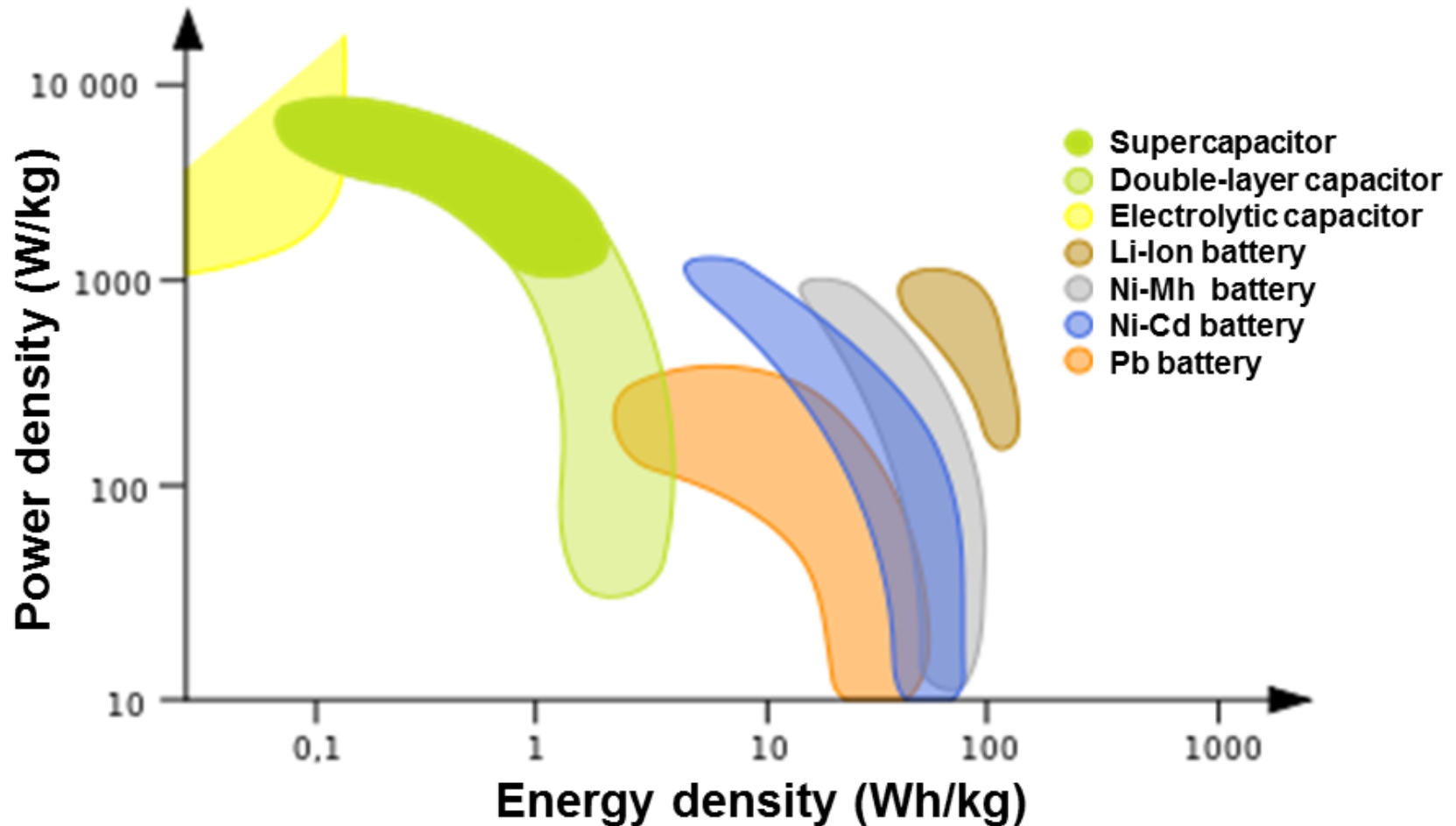
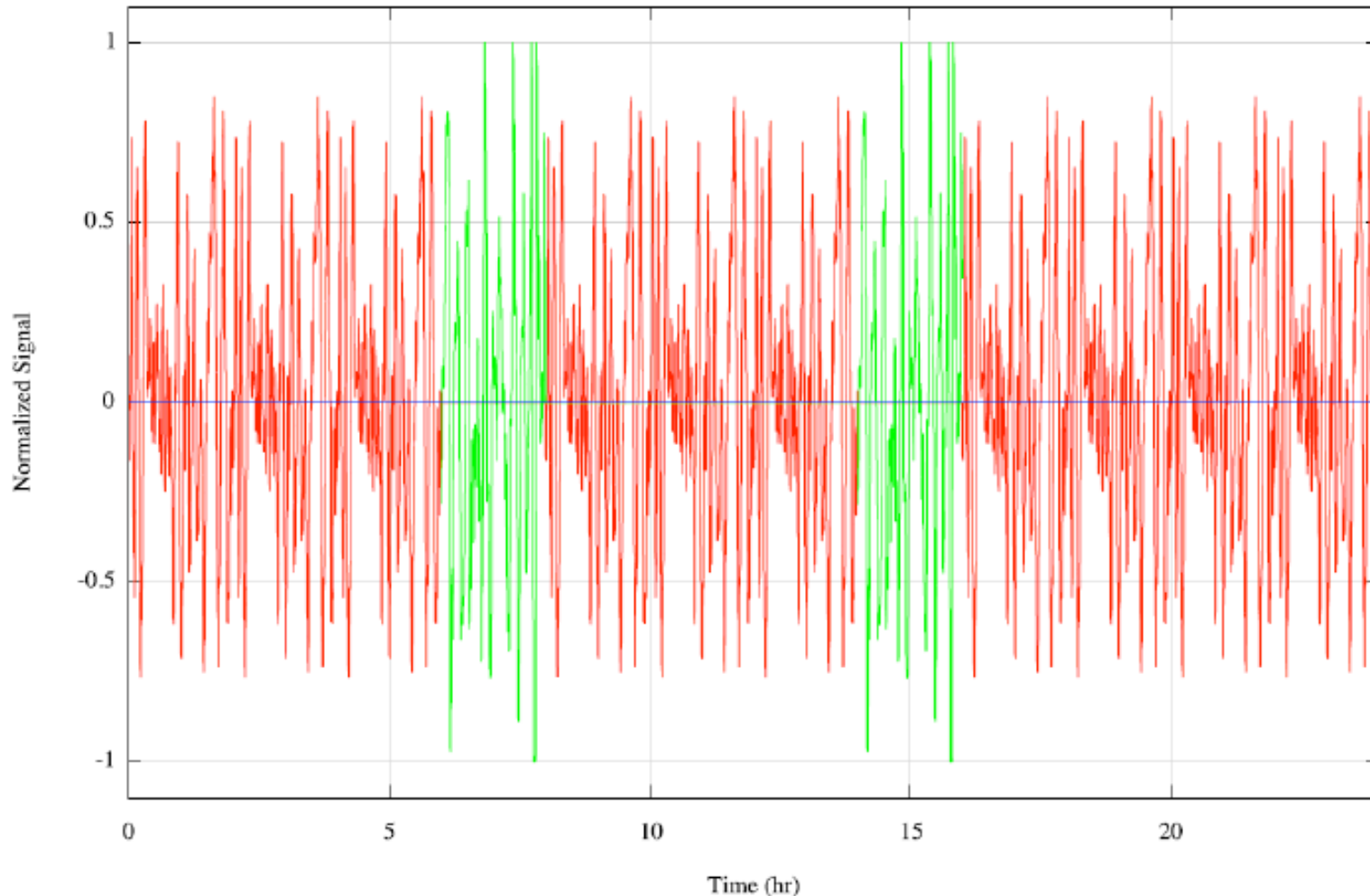


Image from: www.wikipedia.com

Load Variation Compensation

Example Frequency Regulation Duty Cycle



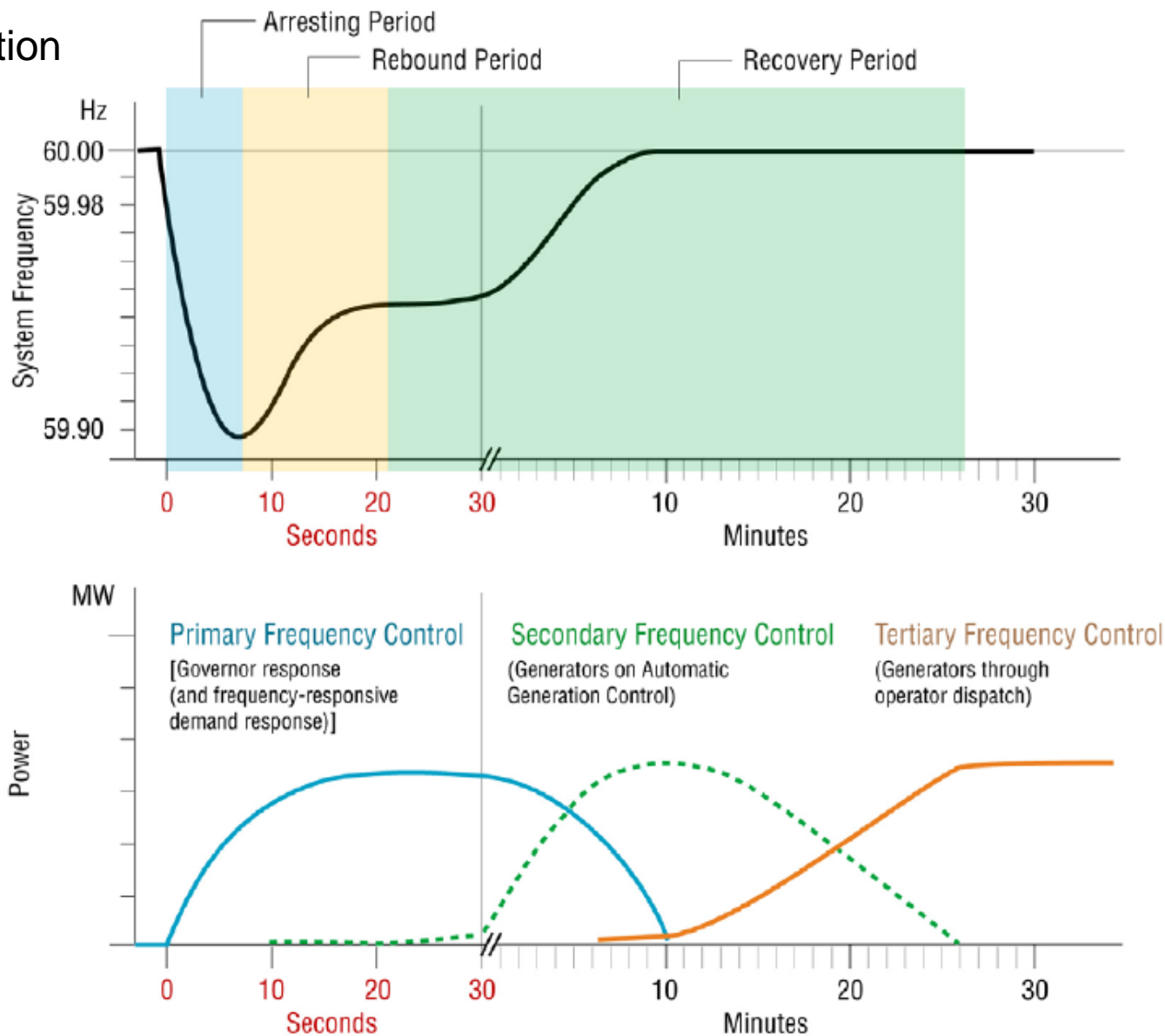
ESS must be able to charge and discharge at same rate!!!

Load Variation Correction

- Must be round trip efficient
- Must be able to charge at same rate as discharge
 - This requirement drives battery sizing up
- Response time effects power quality
 - Batteries have a ramp rate and often a sensitivity to reversibility,
 - Ultracaps do not

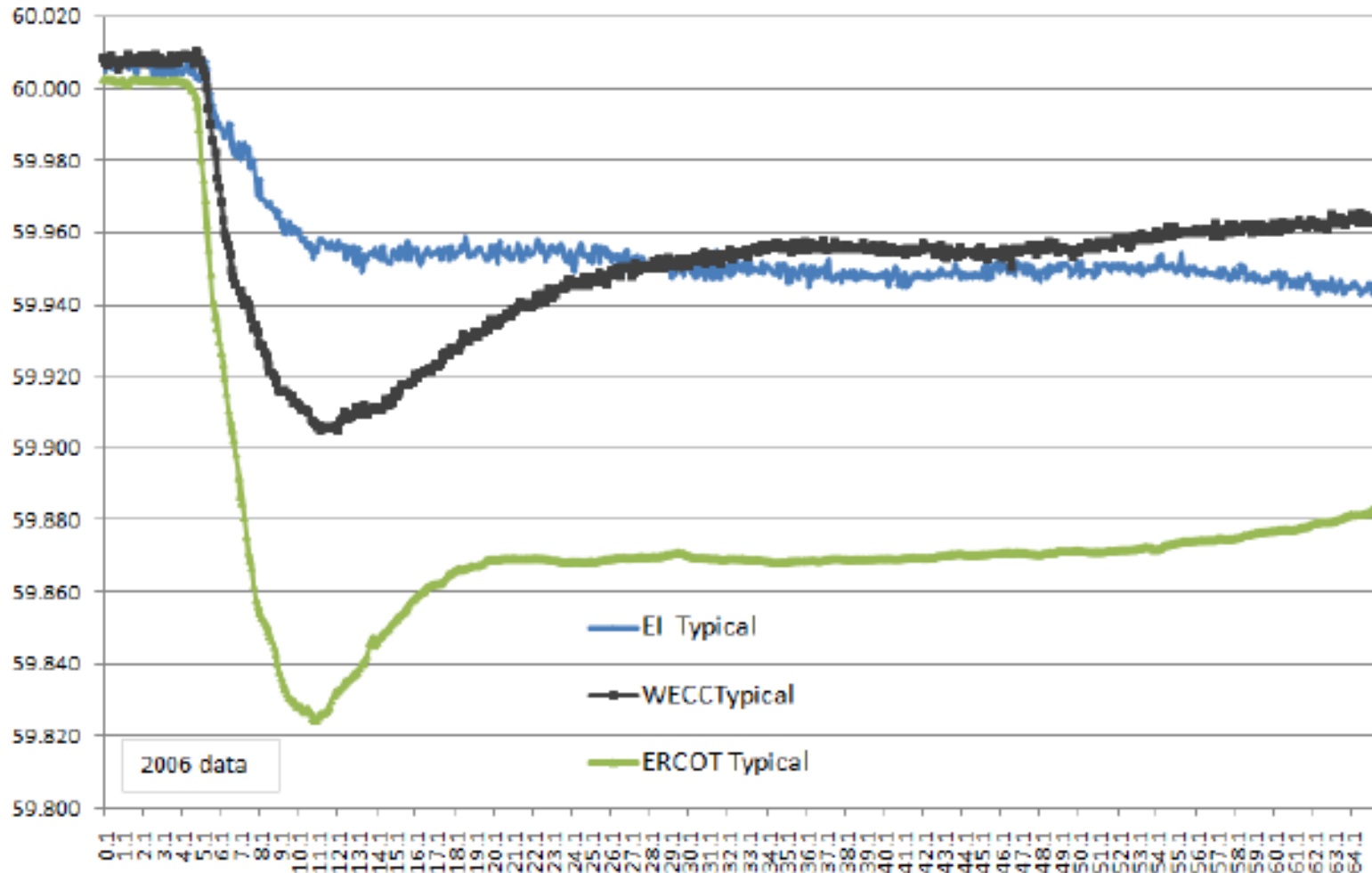
Discrete Event Applications

Lost Generation



Real Power Loss Data at Main Interconnects

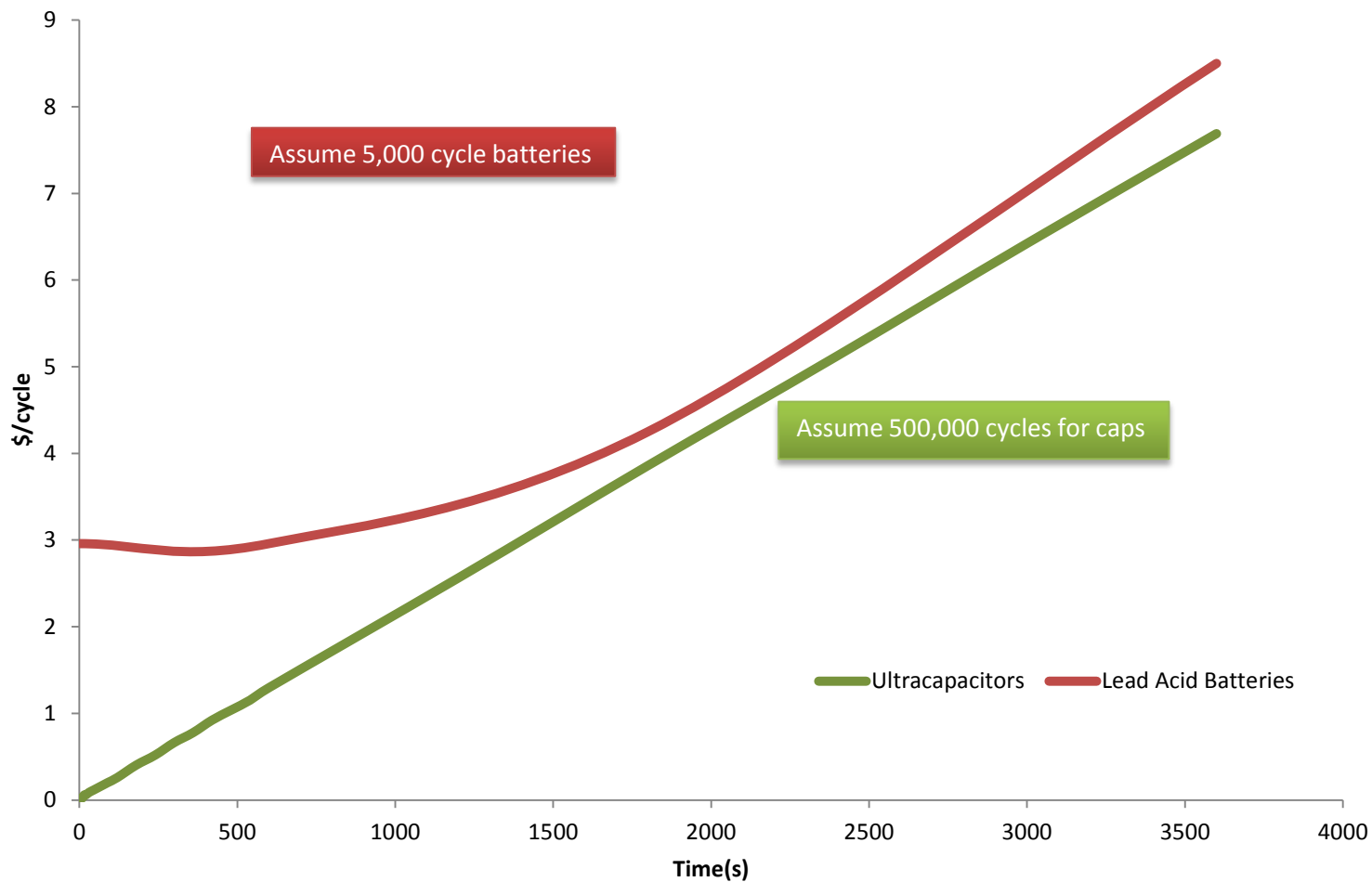
Typical average response - One Minute View using Phasor data at 10 mSeconds



Source: NERC (2009a)

System Costs

Cost/100kW/Cycle



Assumes system optimized for the ESS choice

Ultracapacitor Solutions in this space



- Voltage Sag Compensation (VSC) and Dynamic Voltage Regulation dominated by ultracapacitors and capacitors
 - TMEIC has for a decade, used Ultracap based VSC
 - Rockwell Collins (Softswitching Technologies) offers “Batteryless” VSC
- > 10GW of global capacity
- Typical systems 1-4MW, Common up to 200MW

Thank you...



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References

- Joseph H. Eto et al, *Use of Frequency Response Metrics to Assess the Planning and Operating Requirements for Reliable Integration of Variable Renewable Generation*, Berkely Lab, December 2010
- Kathy Bray et al, *Protocol for Uniformly Expressing the Performance of Energy Storage Systems*, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, October 2012