

## The Future of BESS: Trends Shaping Next-Generation Battery Energy Storage Systems

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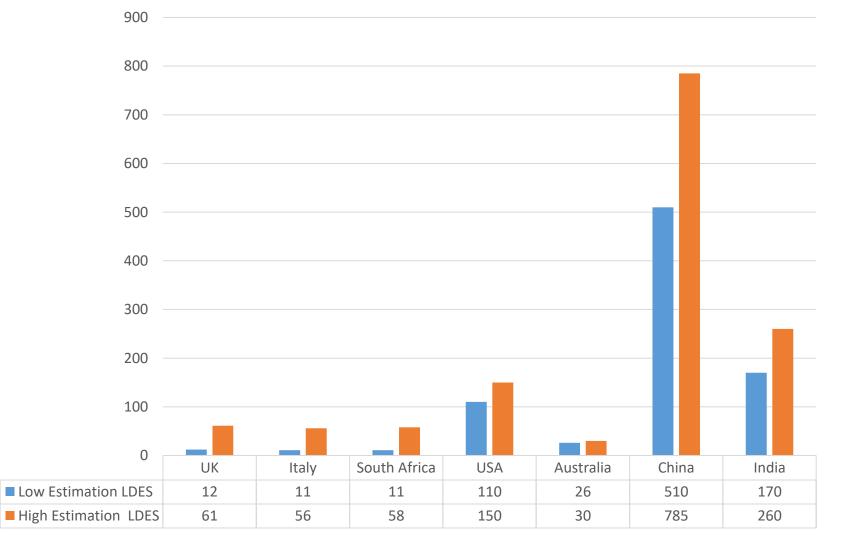




## Long Duration Energy Storage

## LDES Projected Deployment

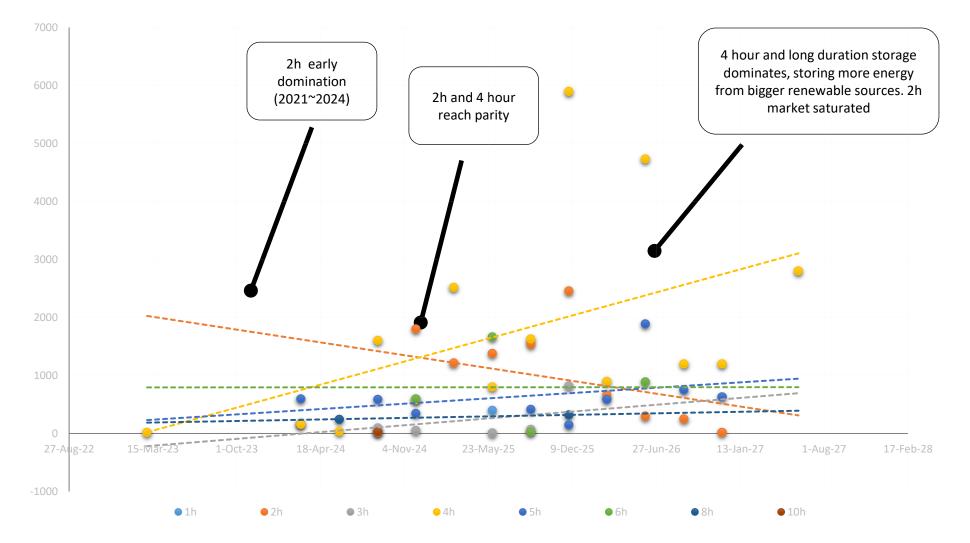




■ Low Estimation LDES ■ High Estimation LDES

## **Enquiries for LDES**





## HIGH ENERGY DENSITY

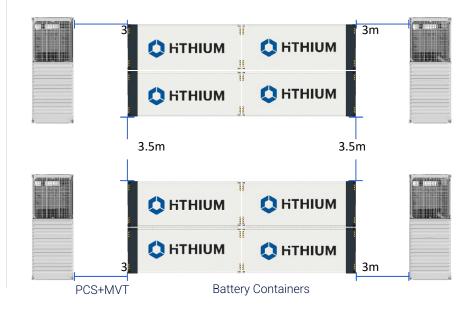
#### Footprint reduction:

By moving to 4 hour systems
you double the number of
BESS containers per PCS, this
raises the overall site energy
density. This is made more
noticeable by increasing to 6
or 8 hours.

Plant Level -Small footprint, Flexible layout, side to side and back to back installation possible.

### 2h SYSTEM



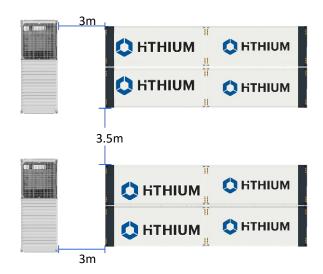




### 4h SYSTEM

Land saved by: ~20%+







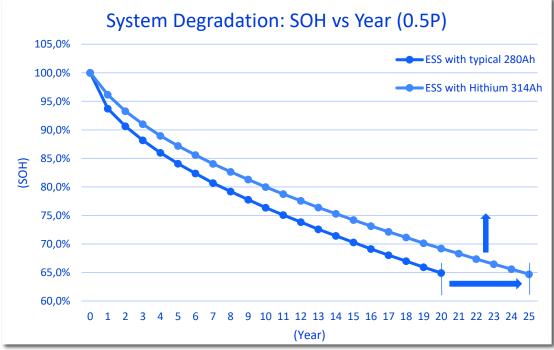


## LDES Projected Deployment

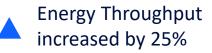


Energy throughput increased by ~25% (0.5P).

For 100MWh project, 124GWh more energy throughput

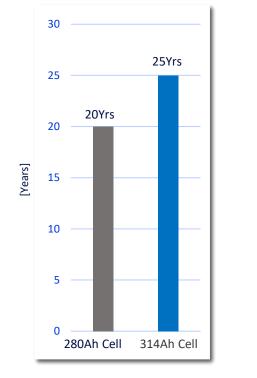


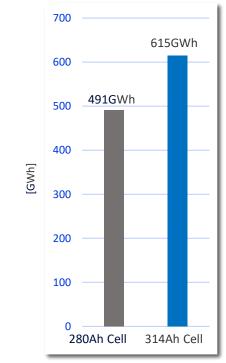
#### System Cycle Life increased by 25%



NOTE: Comparison based on:

- System with typical 280Ah cells VS System with 314Ah cells
- 100MWh, 0.5P, 1cycle/day, 100%DOD, 65%EOL
- For illustration purpose, results may differ with different conditions

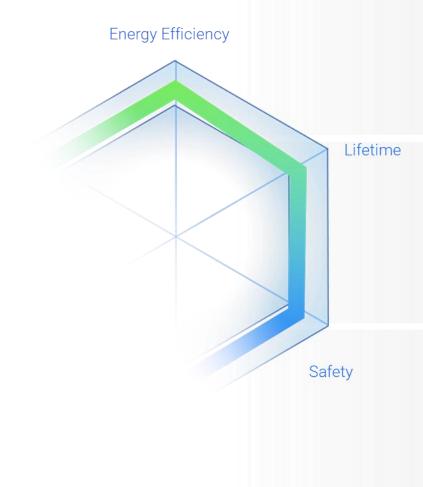




Confidential

## **LDES Projected Deployment**



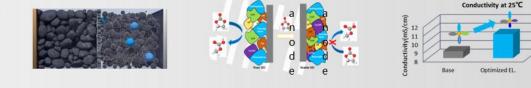


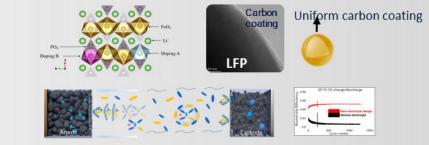
#### Maximum lifetime

- Active and sustained lithium ions release technology
- Stable SEI and high kinetic solvation

#### Maximum Energy Efficiency

- Multi-element doping design
- Uniform carbon coating
- Low viscosity & High conductivity
   electrolyte



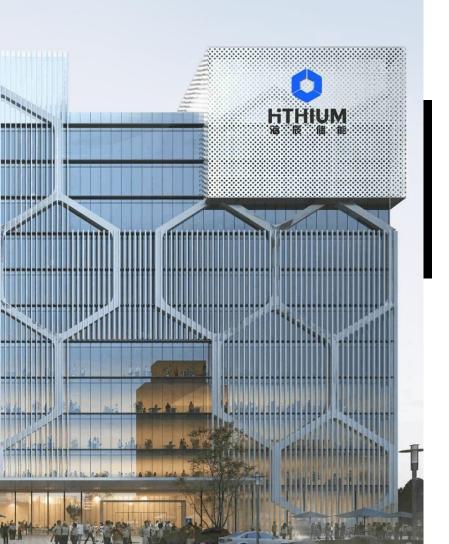


#### Maximum safety

- Multi-dimensional safety design from materials, to cell and system
- No fire. No explosion.







# Alternative Chemistries

## Sodium Ion Cells



	Redox Flow	Sodium ion	Solid State
	+ 4/ -	+ 4 -	+ 4/-
Cycle Life			$\bigotimes$
High-temperature Stability			
Volumetric Energy Density	$\bigotimes$	$\bigotimes$	
Safety			$\bigotimes \bigotimes$
BOP integration	$\bigotimes$		$\odot \odot$



# Higher Safety

## Safety Standards

#### Quick list of international safety standards

UN38.3	NFPA68
UN3536	NFPA69
UL 9540	NFPA70E
UL9540A	NFPA72
UL1973	AS3000
UL1741	RoHS
IEC62933	EN61000
IEC62619	Reach
IEC63956	
IEC62477	
IEC63056	

#### **Nail Penetration Test**

- Steel needle, diameter=8mm
- Speed: 25 mm/s
- Penetrates and stays inside the cell
- Rest for 1 hour

#### **Crush Test**

- Half cylinder, radius = 75 mm
- Speed: 5 mm/s
- Deformation  $\ge 30\%$  or U = 0 V
- or pressure ≥13 kN
- Rest for 1 hour



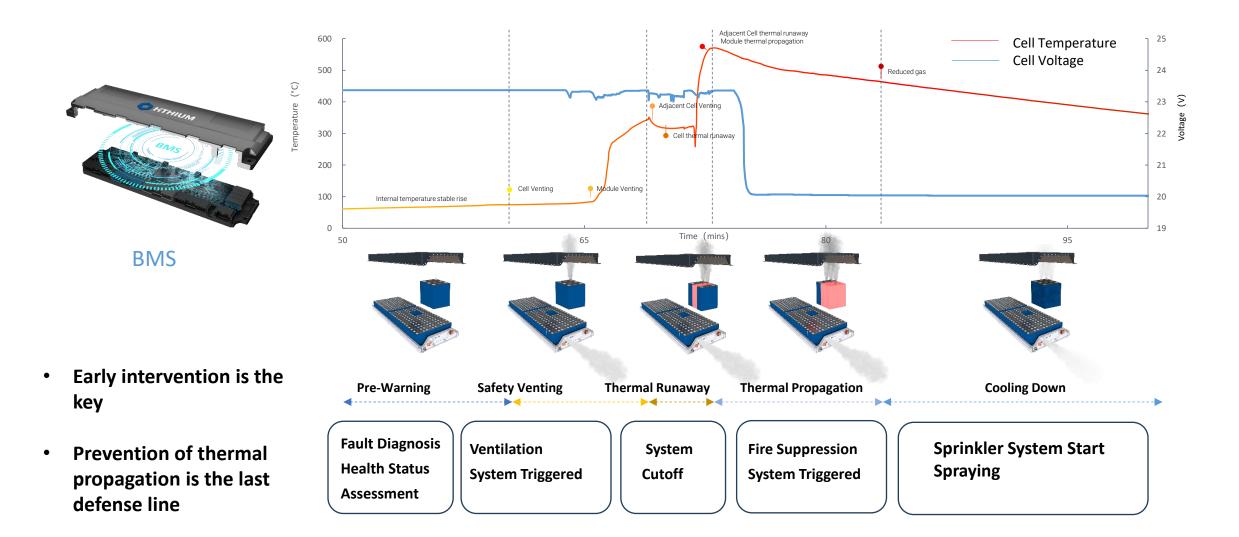
No fire, No Explosion



No fire, No Explosion



## **ACTIVE SAFETY: BMS PREVENTION & PROTECTION**



## Safety Standards



Design in accordance with NFPA855 Authorized 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Safety Validation



National Fire Protection Association: Standards for stationary storage battery systems

- NFPA 68 Analysis
- NFPA 69 Analysis
- NFPA 70E Assessment
- NFPA 72 Compliant Alarm System
- ESS Fire Extinguishing/ Suppression System Design Review
- Hazard Mitigation Analysis

