

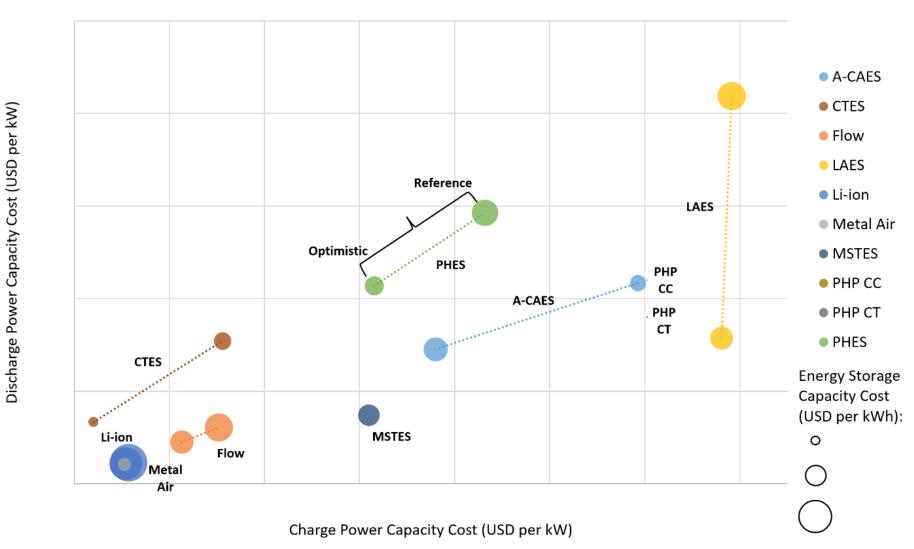
Panel 2 Modeling and Valuation Los Angeles Fall 2024



Miles Evans | EPRI

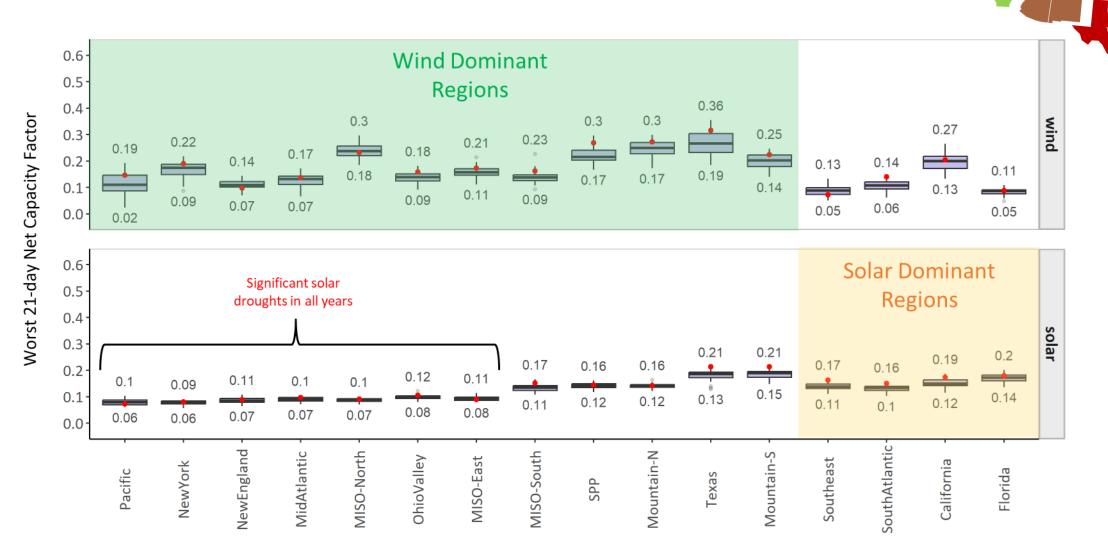
October 9, 2024

Projected Power and Energy Capacity Costs in 2035



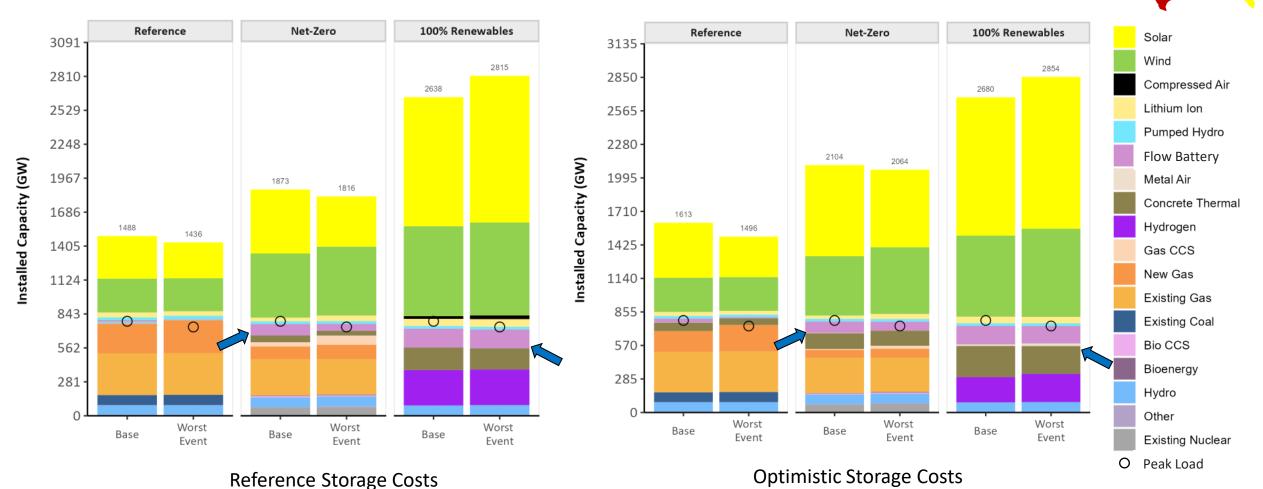
Total Cost = Charging Power Cost + Discharging Power Cost + Energy Capacity Cost

Worst 21-day CF for Wind/Solar 1980 – 2019



Results

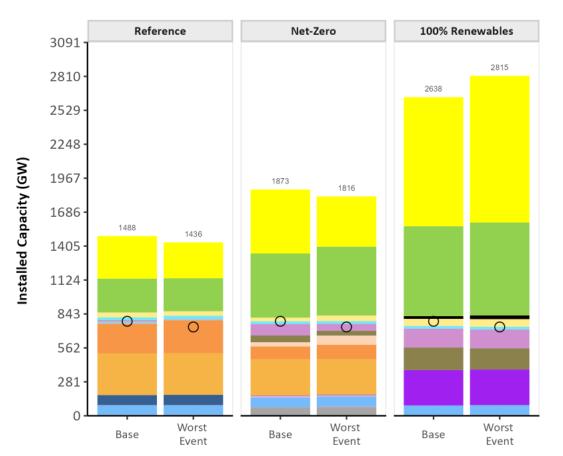
Modeled US Capacity in 2035

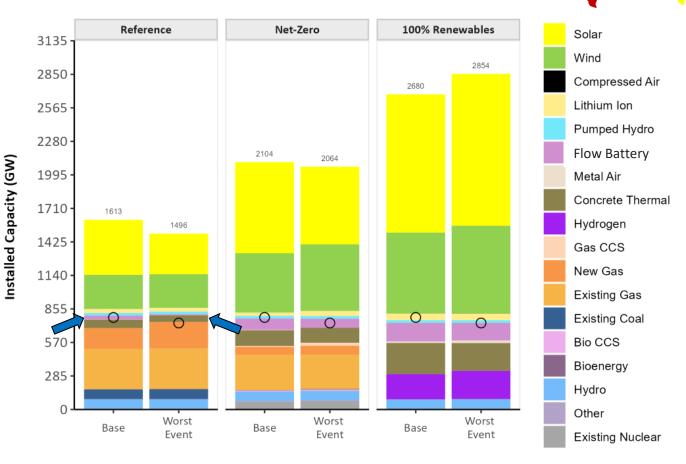


Energy storage technologies provide clear value in these results under the deep decarbonization scenarios



Modeled US Capacity in 2035



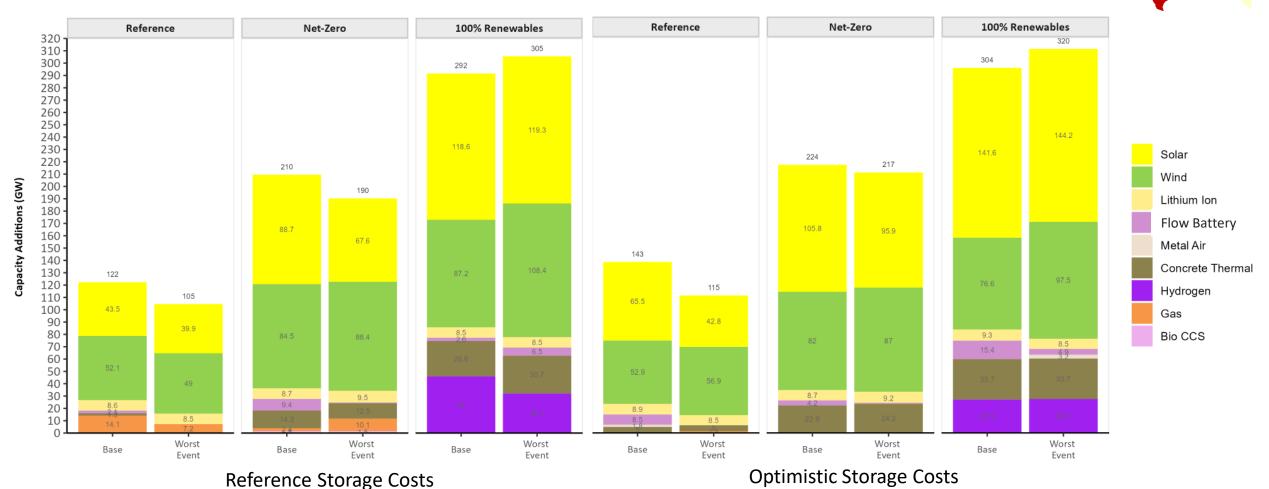


Reference Storage Costs

Optimistic Storage Costs

Optimistic cost projections of energy storage technologies lead to tens of GW of deployment of storage technologies under the Reference policy scenarios.

Modeled Texas Regional Capacity Additions in 2035

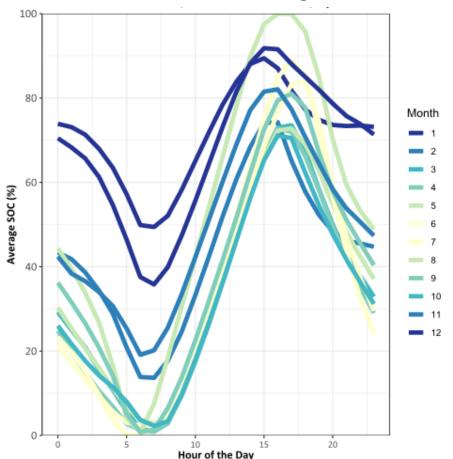


Well over half of capacity investments would be considered "no regrets" across the four modeled scenarios with the same decarbonization policy.

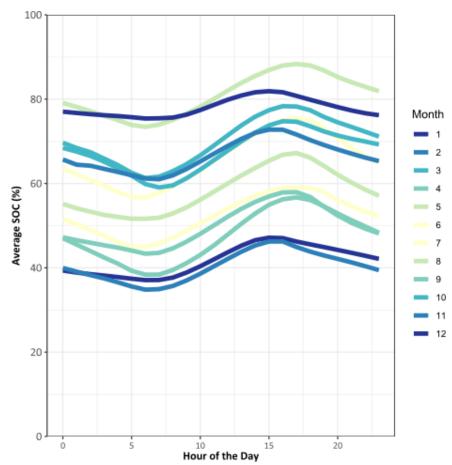
Mill More than 5

Mill More th

Average Daily Flow Battery Dispatch in Modeled MISO-East Region



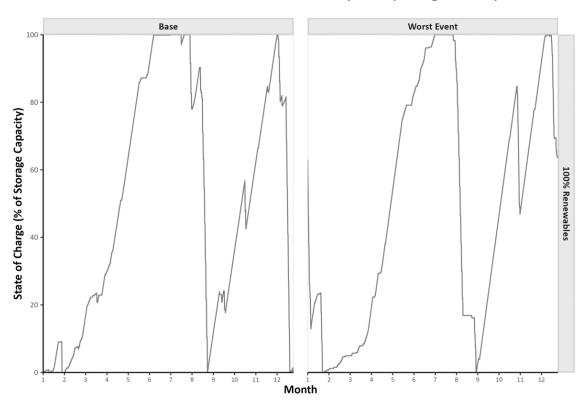
Average Daily CTES Dispatch in Modeled MISO-East Region in 2035



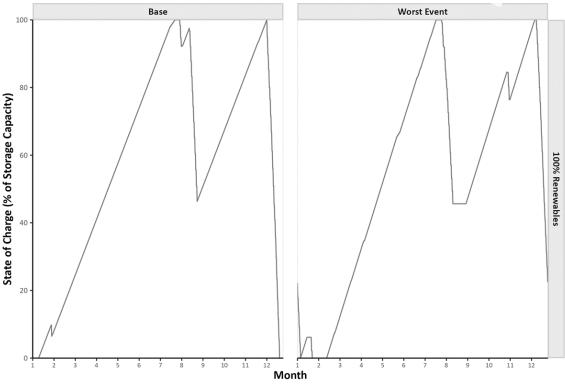
Energy storage technologies with low energy capacity costs may provide support for extended lulls of variable renewable energy in some regions.



Example Hydrogen Dispatch in Modeled Mountain-South Region



Reference Storage Costs
10GW and 10GW of Installed Capacity



Optimistic Storage Costs
4GW and 6GW of Installed Capacity

The availability of energy storage technologies with very low costs of energy capacity (e.g., power-hydrogen-power storage) is important for balancing long-duration lulls in variable renewable generation.

