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# HYBRIDIZATION OF HYDROPOWER WITH BATTERIES TO REDUCE HYDROPEAKING AND BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS IN RIVERS

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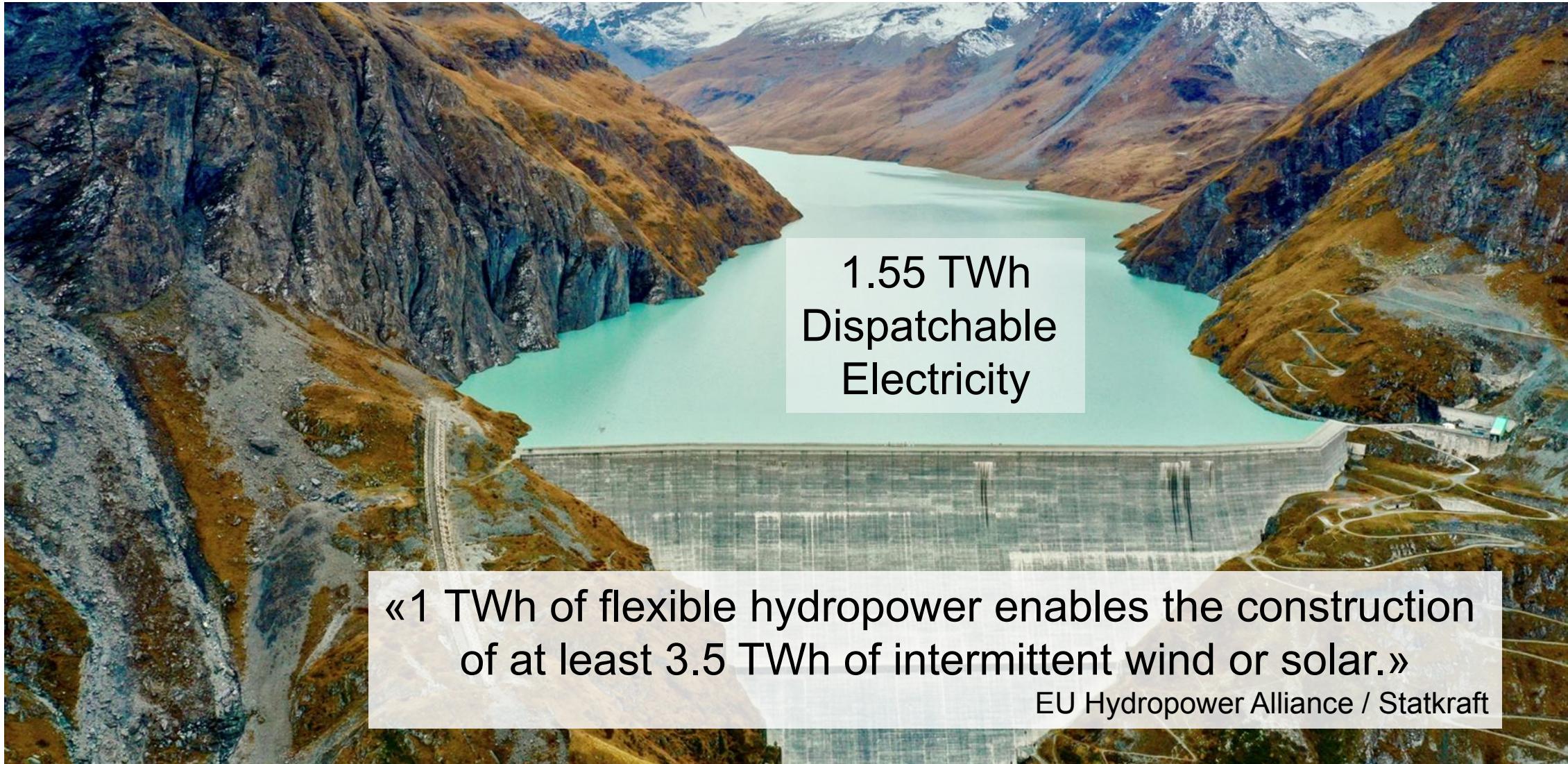
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# Outline

1. Storage Hydropower & Hydropeaking
2. Hydropeaking Mitigation Concepts
3. Hybridization with Batteries
4. Operation
5. Case Study
6. Conclusions

# Storage Hydropower – Grande Dixence / Lac des Dix (CH)



1.55 TWh  
Dispatchable  
Electricity

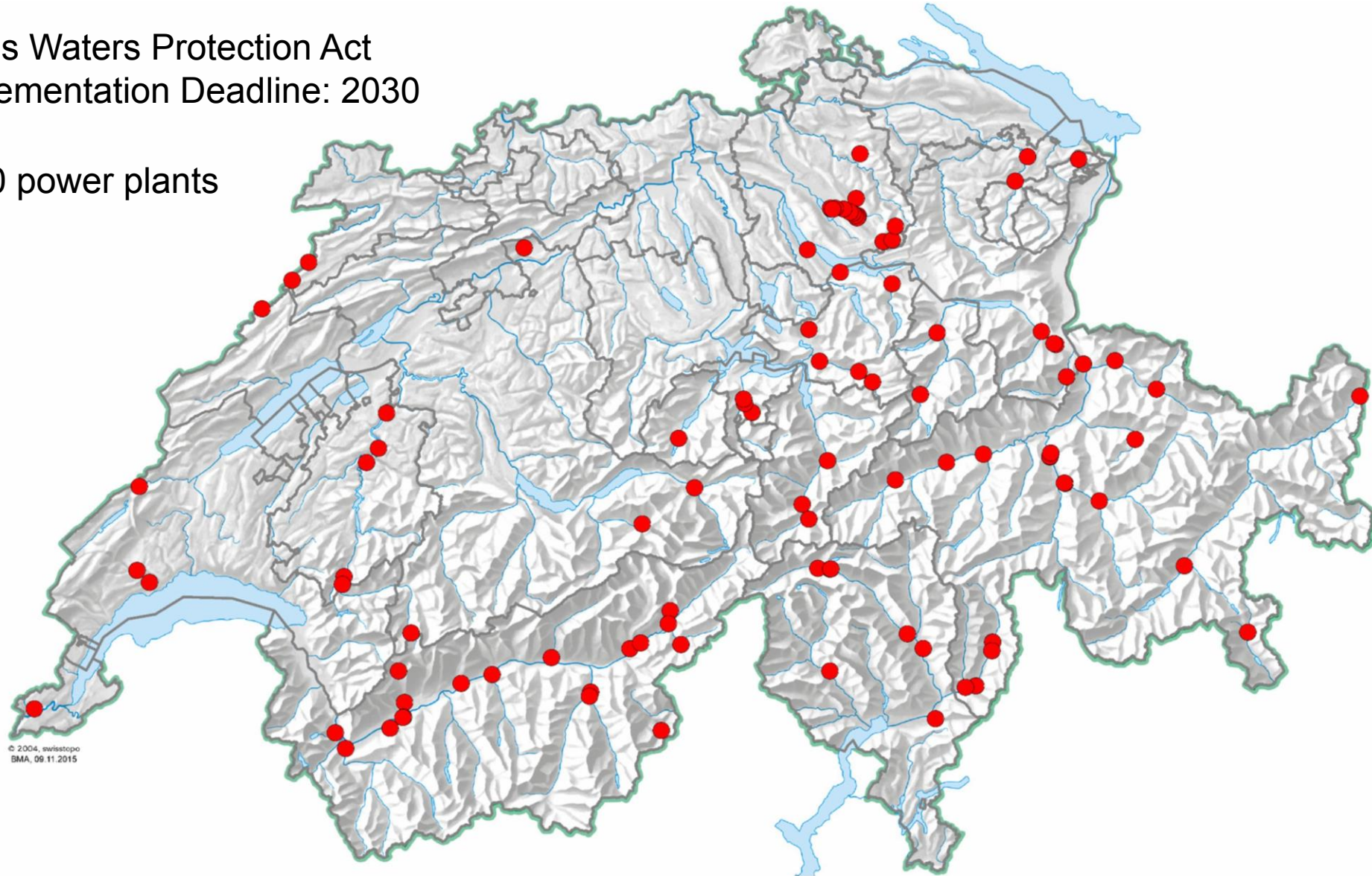
«1 TWh of flexible hydropower enables the construction  
of at least 3.5 TWh of intermittent wind or solar.»  
EU Hydropower Alliance / Statkraft

[Wikimedia Commons / Jérémy Toma]

# Hydropeaking Remediation of Storage Hydropower in CH

Swiss Waters Protection Act  
Implementation Deadline: 2030

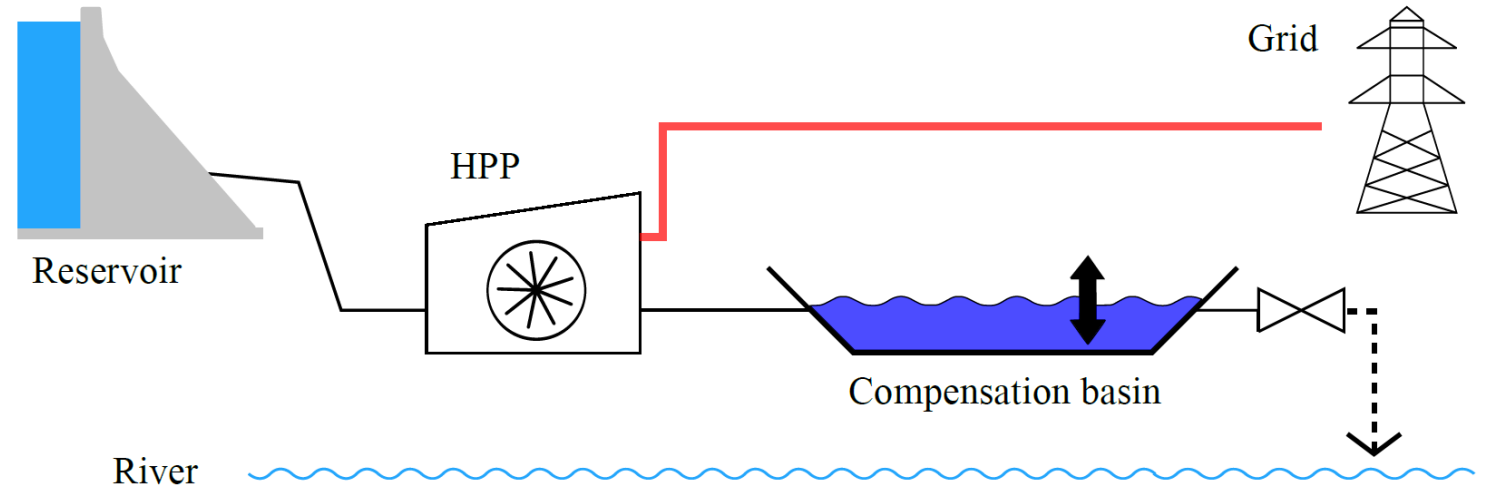
~100 power plants



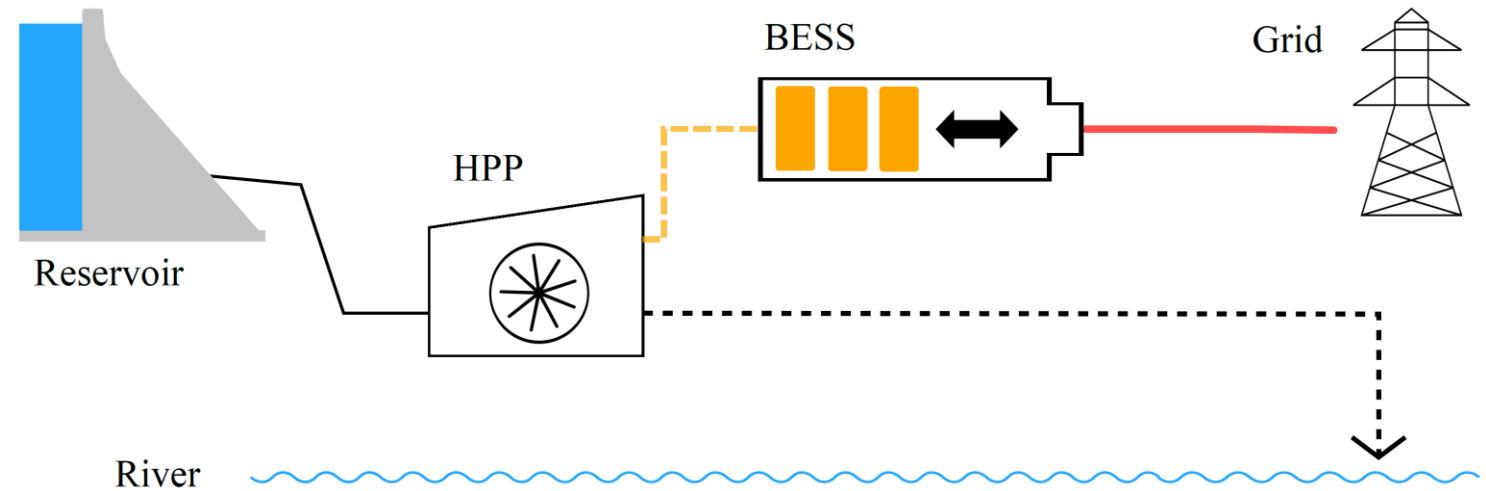
[ESA / Copernicus Sentinel / FOEN]

# Hybridization with Batteries – Hydropeaking Mitigation

Compensation Basin:



Battery Energy Storage System (BESS):



# Hybridization with Batteries – Technology



- Fast ramping capabilities
- Ancillary services
- Power arbitrage
- Decreasing costs (second-life)

## Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

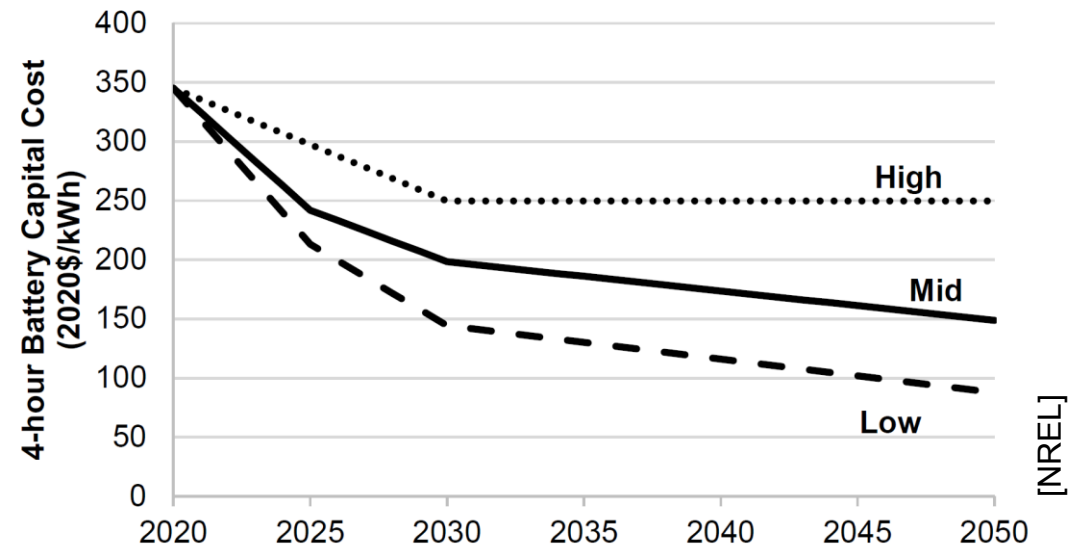
Largest BESS CH: Ingenbohl SZ

Power capacity: 20 MW

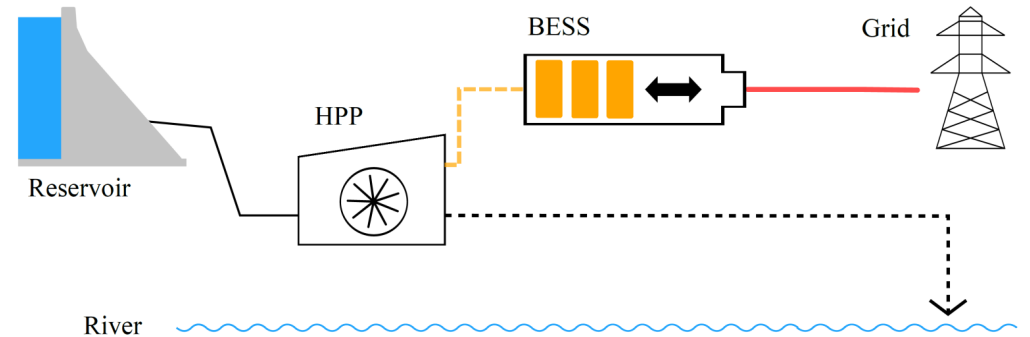
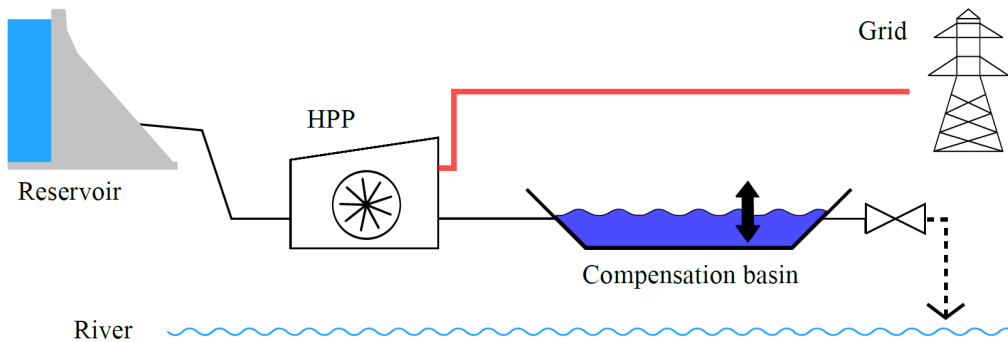
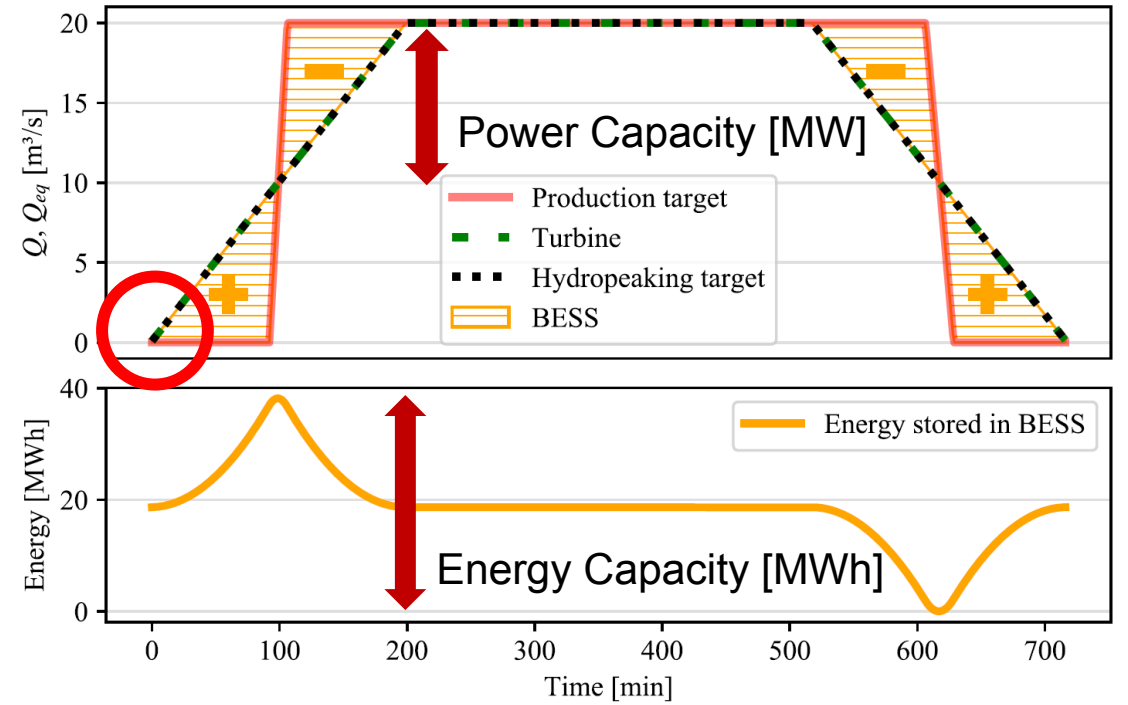
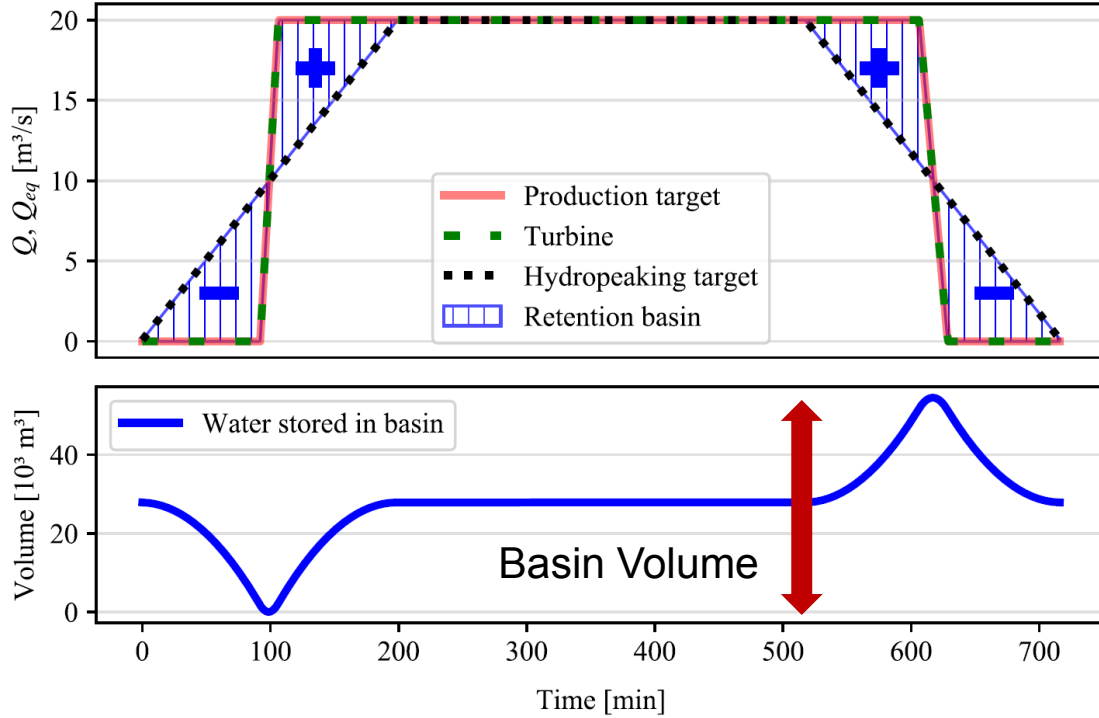
Energy capacity: 18 MWh

Largest BESS Europe: Alfeld/Leine (DE) (approved)

Power/Energy: 137.5 MW / 275 MWh

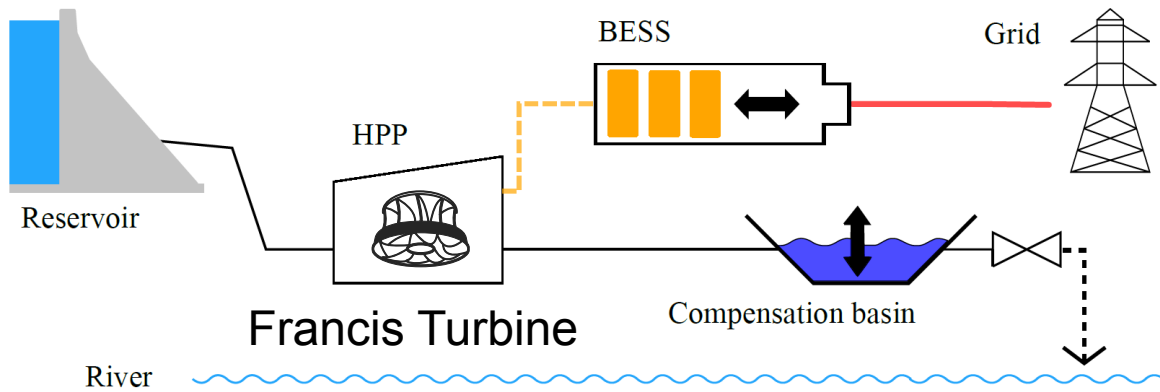


# Hydropeaking Mitigation – Operation

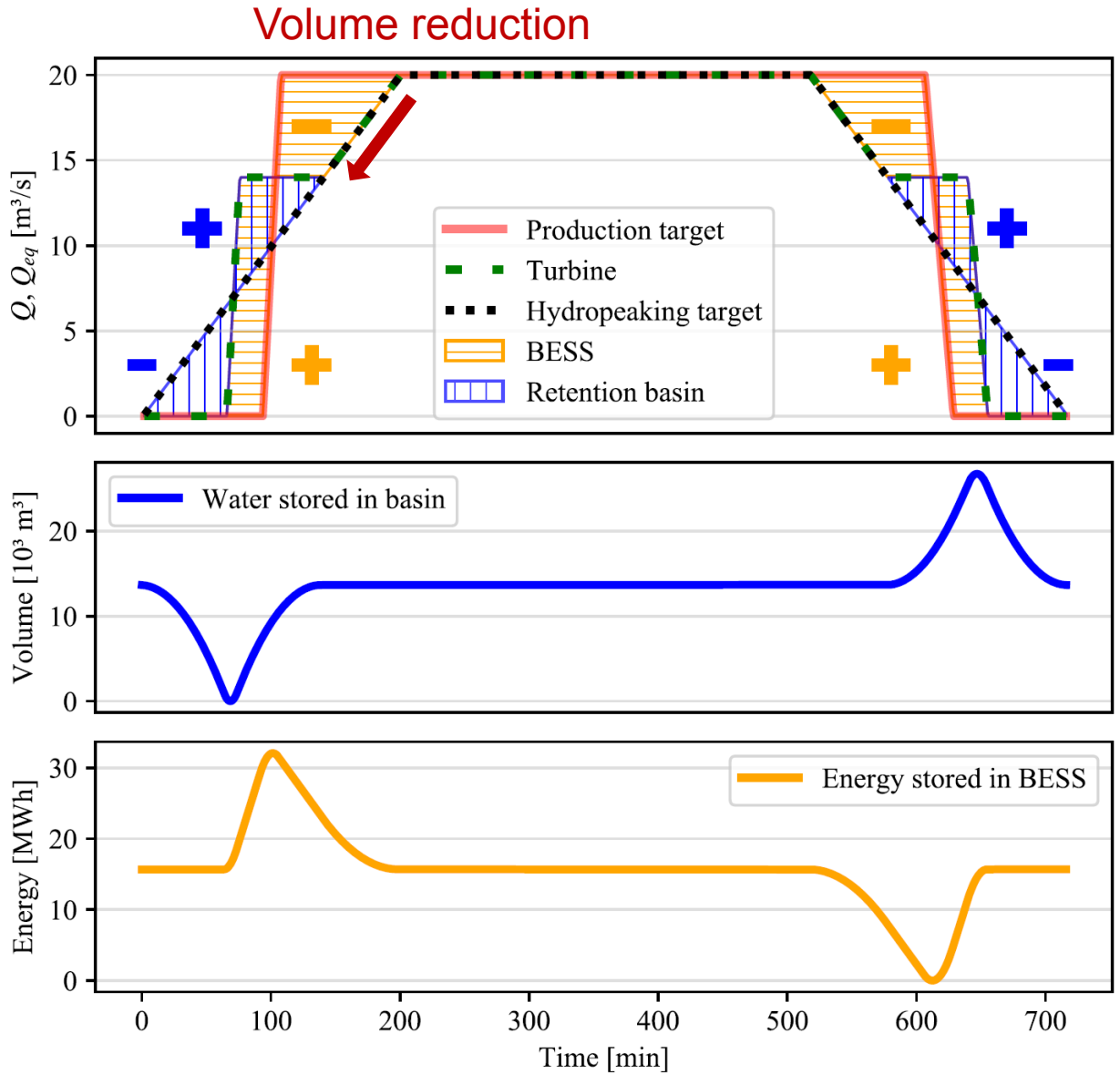




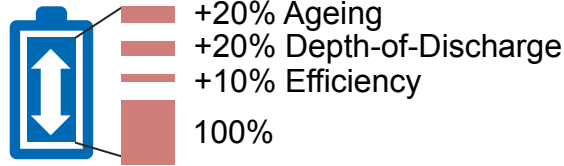
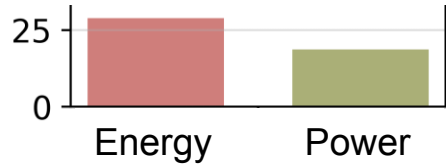
# Hybrid Basin-BESS System



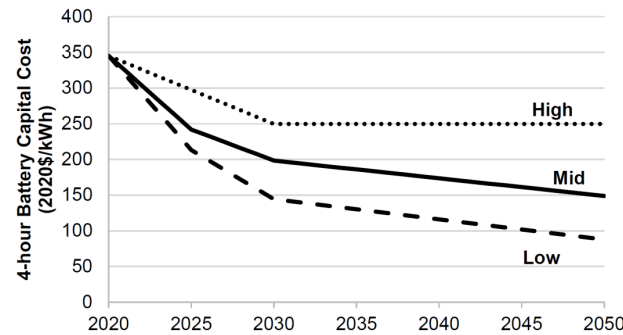
Turbine with better partial load behavior (e.g. Pelton)  
 → basin volume decreases further  
 → BESS energy capacity increases



# Case Study – Cost Estimation



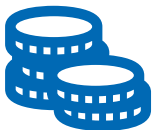
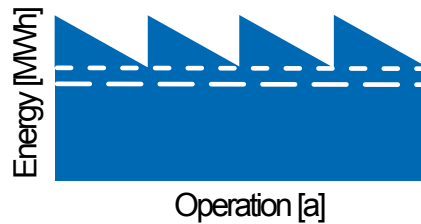
3 Battery Cost Scenarios (NREL):  
Low, Middle, High



Assessment Period:  
from 2030, 40 years



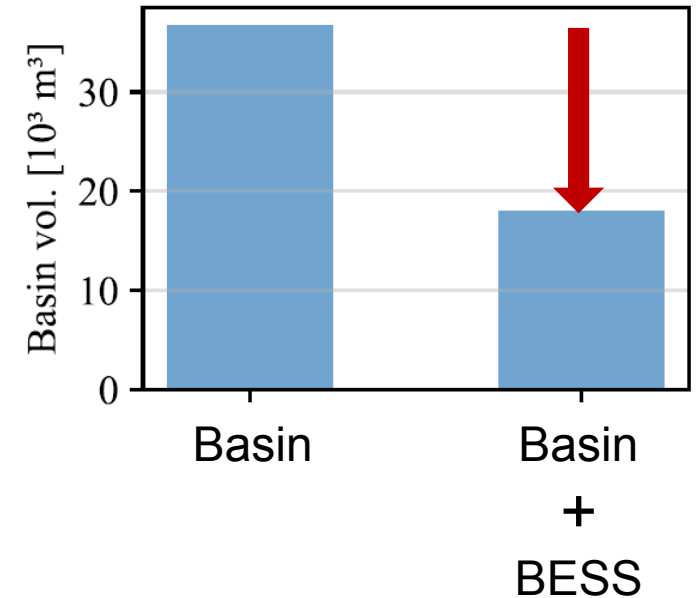
Battery Lifetime:  
10, 15 years



Interest Rate: 3% & 5%

## Equivalent Price

$$EP \text{ [CHF/m}^3\text{]} = \frac{\text{BESS Costs [CHF]}}{\text{Volume Reduction [m}^3\text{]}}$$



# Case Study – BESS Size, Volume Reduction, & Equivalent Price

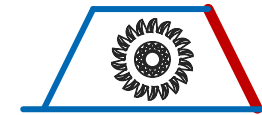
$EEV \approx 0.35 \text{ kWh/m}^3$   
 $Q \approx 60 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$   
 $P \approx 90 \text{ MW}$   
 $P_{BESS} \approx 18 \text{ MW}$   
 $E_{BESS} \approx 17 \text{ MWh}$

$0.86 \text{ kWh/m}^3$   
 $20 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$   
 $60 \text{ MW}$   
 $42 \text{ MW}$   
 $13 \text{ MWh}$

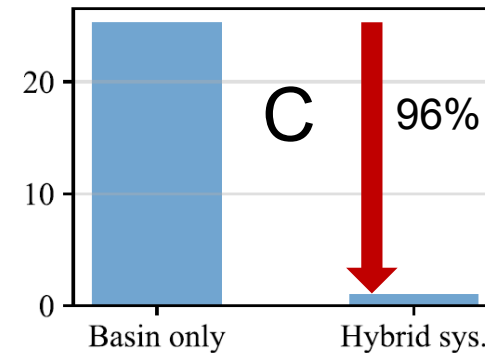
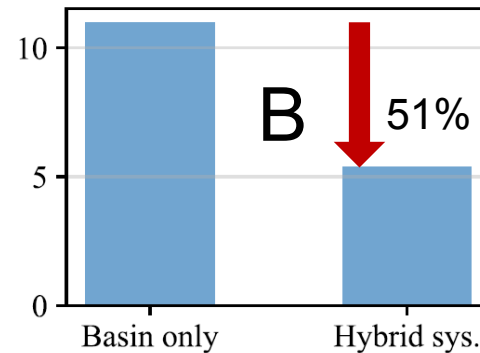
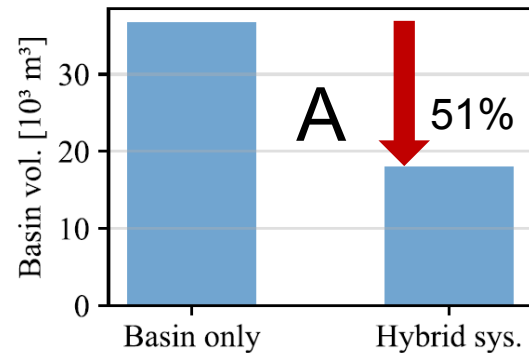
$2.35 \text{ kWh/m}^3$   
 $20 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$   
 $190 \text{ MW}$   
 $51 \text{ MW}$   
 $94 \text{ MWh}$

$EEV$ :  
**E**nergy  
**E**quivalence  
**V**alue

Environmental Constraints:



Volume Reduction:



Price	Caverns: 500...800 CHF/m <sup>3</sup>		Equivalent Price	
	Low	350...500 CHF/m <sup>3</sup>	2100...3000 CHF/m <sup>3</sup>	1100...1500 CHF/m <sup>3</sup>
Middle	500...800 CHF/m <sup>3</sup>	3500...5000 CHF/m <sup>3</sup>	1500...2500 CHF/m <sup>3</sup>	
High	700...1000 CHF/m <sup>3</sup>	3500...5600 CHF/m <sup>3</sup>	2000...3000 CHF/m <sup>3</sup>	

# Conclusions

- Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) may contribute to the mitigation of hydropeaking downstream of storage hydropower plants as part of a hybrid solution;
- Key trends in Switzerland and Europe (incl. energy transition, hydropower rehabilitation, concession renewal) and declining BESS costs might expedite the hybridization of (storage) hydropower;
- Depending on environmental constraints, operation modes, and energy equivalence values, BESS can already be competitive (additional services allow for further cost reduction);
- Additional R&D efforts are needed to validate and demonstrate the hybridization of high-head hydropower (→ recently started STORE-Project)

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Reference:

Höfkes, G.F., Evers, F.M., Hohermuth, B., Boes, R.M. (2024). Hybrid hydropeaking mitigation at storage hydropower plants combining compensation basins with battery energy storage systems (BESS).

*Journal of Energy Storage*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.est.2024.111247>

