Which energy storage technology can meet my needs?

Electrical energy storage is key to balancing the supply and demand of energy, optimising our use of intermittent energy sources such as wind or solar, and also enabling the electrification of transport. Here's our guide to energy storage technologies.



Capital cost: (\$/kWh for 1 – 8hr energy system): \$ = 10 – 100, \$\$ = 100 – 1000, \$\$ = 100 – 10,000)

Cost per cycle: (including capital/cycle life, and operation, and maintenance. units \$/kWh/cycle):

= < 0.01, = = 0.01 − 0.10, = = 0.10 − 1, = 1 − 10

Response time: Time a storage system requires to ramp up supply

- Total deployment:
- 1 = less than 100 MW / 100MWh deployed
- 2 = 100 MW / 100 MWh to 10 GW / 10 GWh deployed
- 3 = more than 10 GW / 10 GWh deployed
- Efficiency: Energy out divided by energy in
- Daily self-discharge: Percentage of charge lost in device each day
- * Other measures, such as increased interconnectivity, demand side management, thermal storage and dispatchable generation, also play a part in regulating the supply of electricity
 * Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage

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