



Becoming Energy Efficient

George Crabtree

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Outline

Energy Sources and Uses

Transportation and Electricity Grid

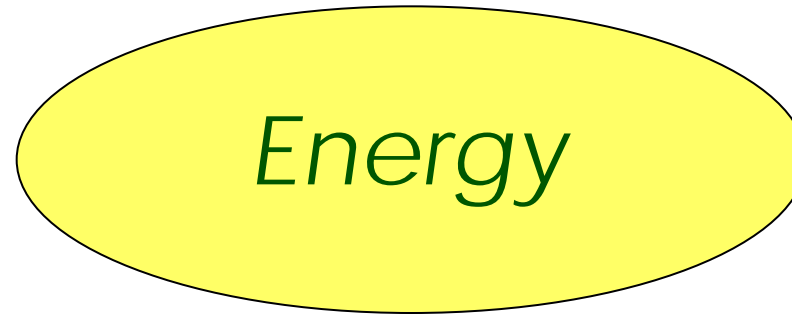
Big Energy Changes

Shale, Conventional, Electric and Hydrogen Cars, Wind and Solar Electricity

What Can One Person Do?

Next Generation Batteries

Energy Determines Aspirations and Limitations of Life

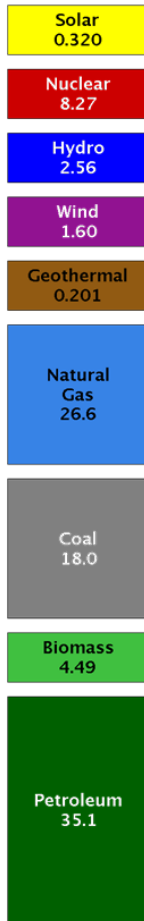


the prime mover of society

US Energy Flow 2013

Estimated U.S. Energy Use in 2013: ~97.4 Quads

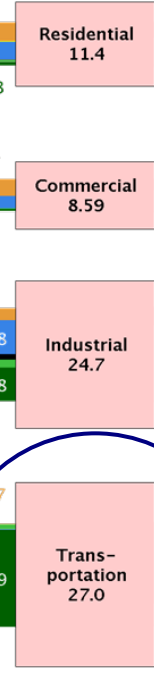
Sources



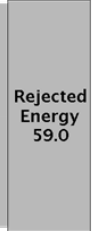
Net Electricity Imports 0.179

Electricity 67% rejected

Uses



Efficiency



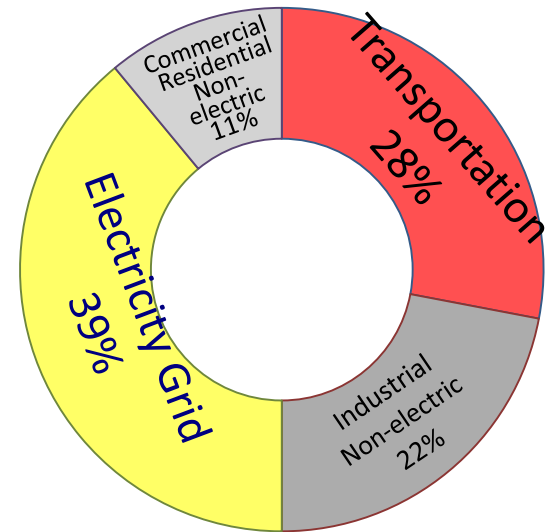
Transportation 79% rejected

Source: LLNL 2014. Data is based on DOE/EIA-0035(2014-03), March, 2014. If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports consumption of renewable resources (i.e., hydro, wind, geothermal and solar) for electricity in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant "heat rate." The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 65% for the residential and commercial sectors, 80% for the industrial sector, and 21% for the transportation sector. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-

Energy Use and GHG Emissions

Energy Use 2013

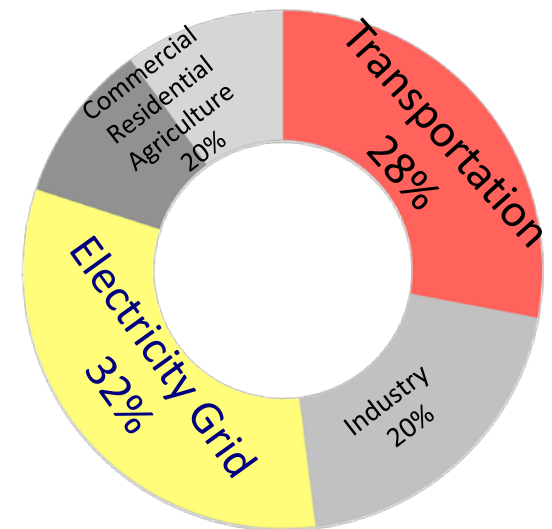
EIA Monthly Energy Review Table
2.1 (May 2014)



GHG Emissions 2012

EPA

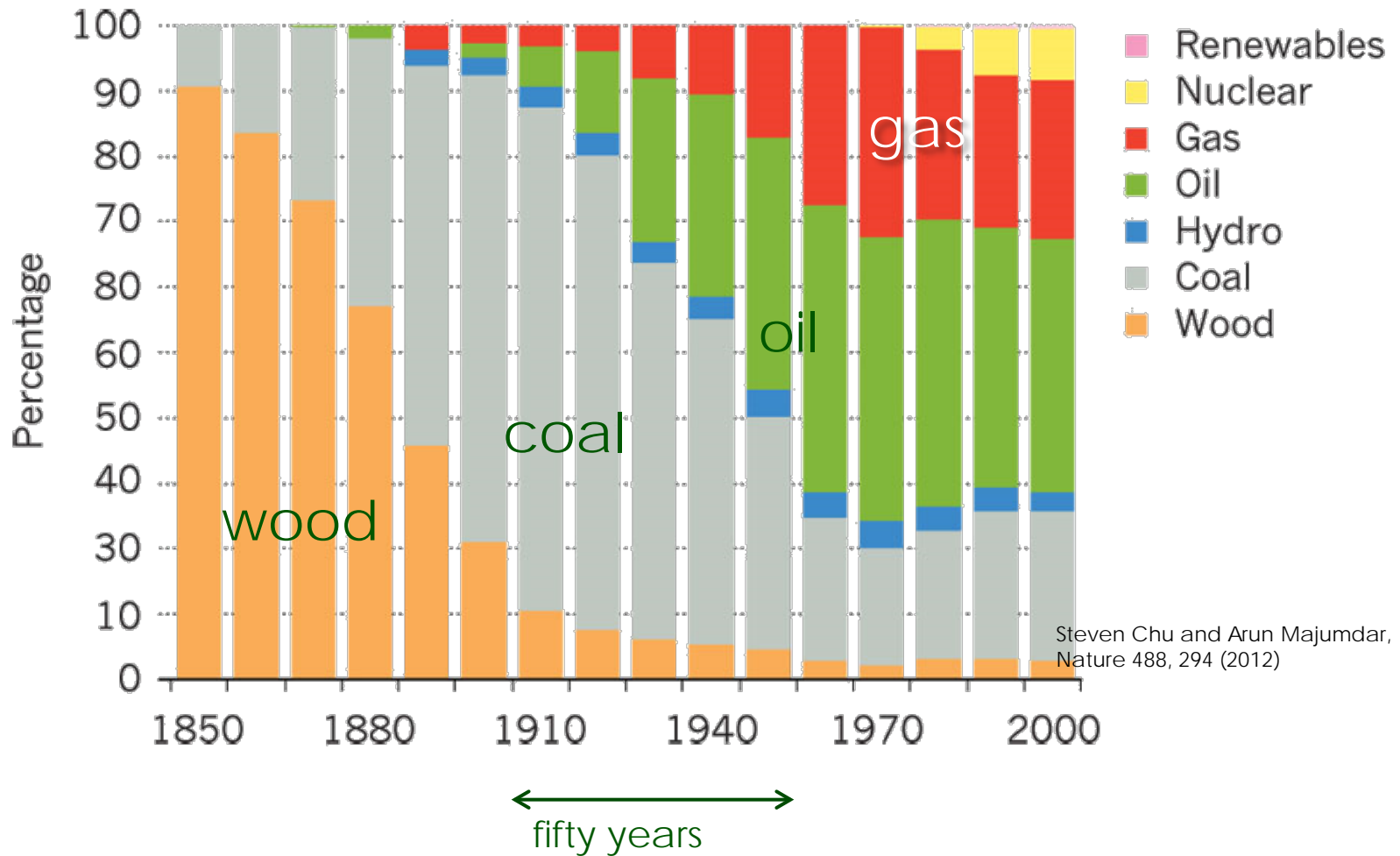
<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/sources/electricity.html>



~ 60% of energy use and GHG emissions from electricity and transportation

The World in Fifty Years . . .

. . . depends on the energy choices we develop now



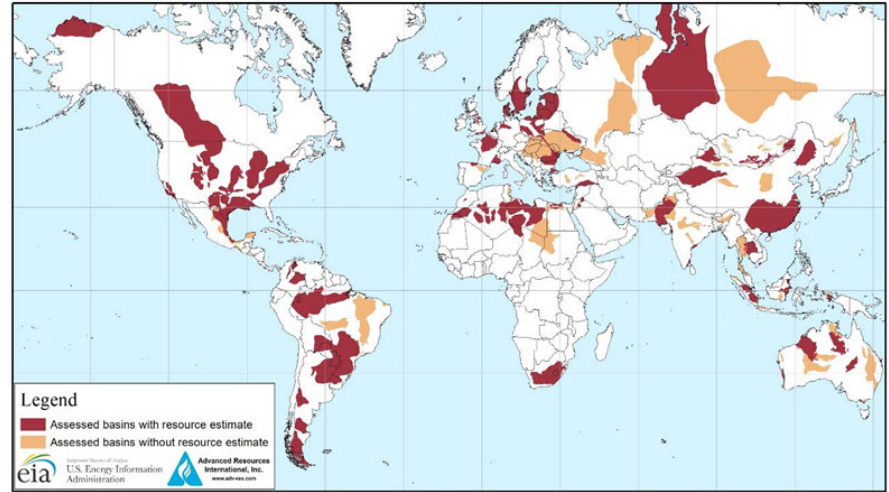
Shale and Hydraulic Fracturing

Abundant world wide sources
 Inexpensive
 Lower carbon emissions
 than coal or oil

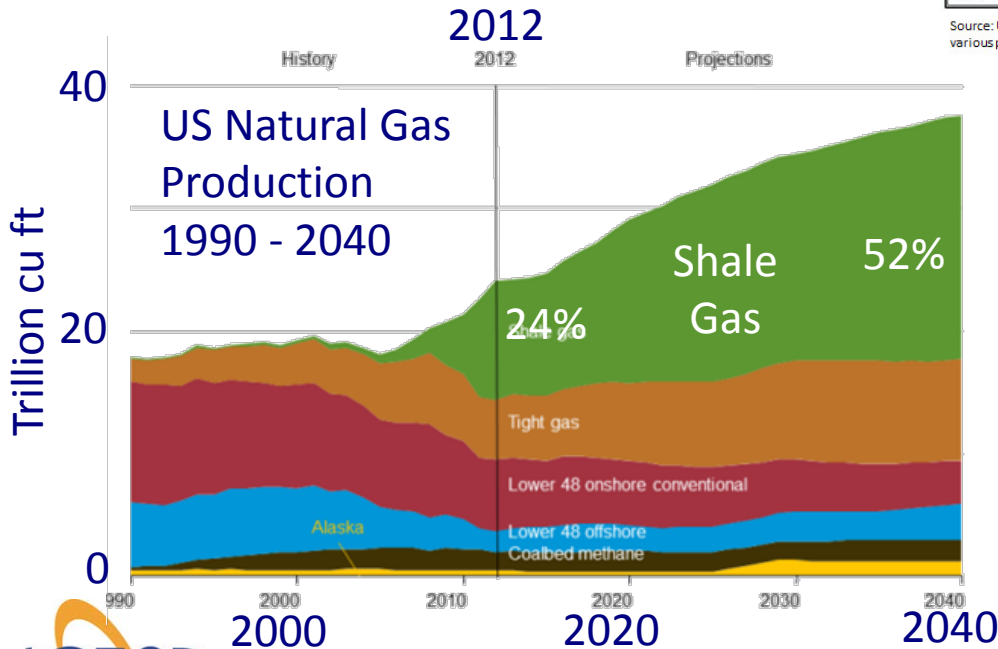
\$/MBTU
 peak 05-08: \$12
 non-peak 05-08: \$8
 Since Jan 2012: \$2 - \$4

Source: EIA

Figure 1. Map of basins with assessed shale oil and shale gas formations, as of May 2013



Source: United States basins from U.S. Energy Information Administration and United States Geological Survey; other basins from ARI based on data from various published studies

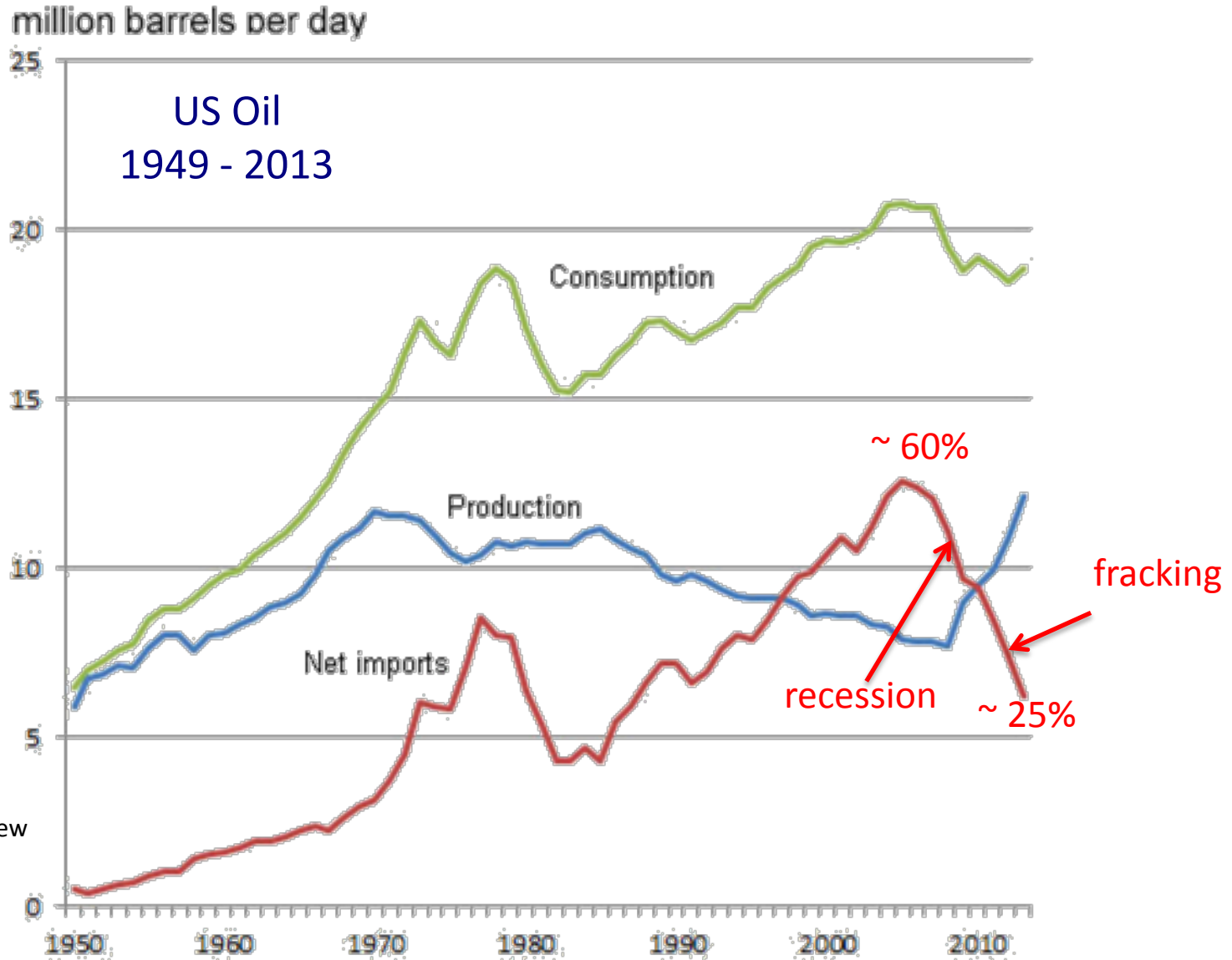


Game Changer
 lower carbon emissions
 energy security
 diversity of sources and uses
 replace coal for power production
 oil for transportation

Shale Dramatically Reduces US Oil Imports

Reduces foreign oil imports

Little effect on efficiency



EIA :Monthly Energy Review
Table 3.1 Sep 2014

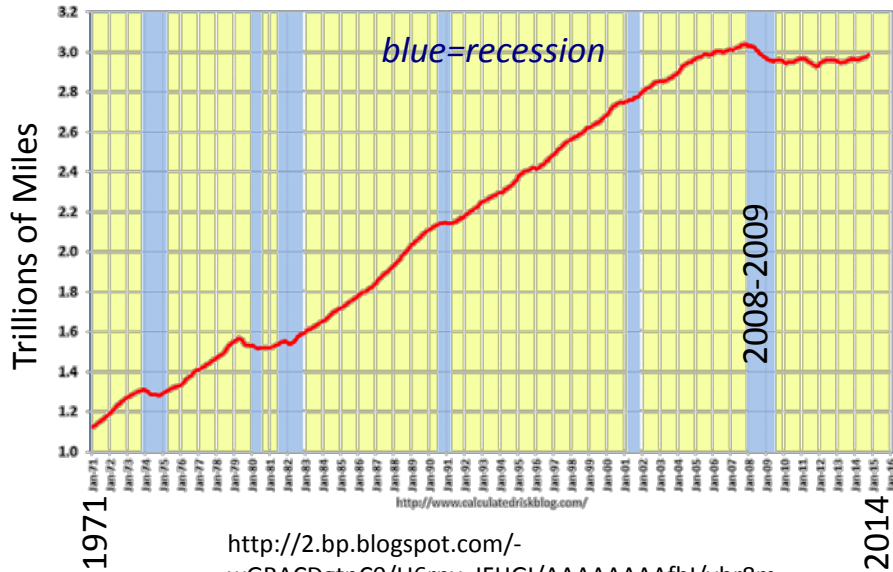
Conventional Transportation

Trends are positive

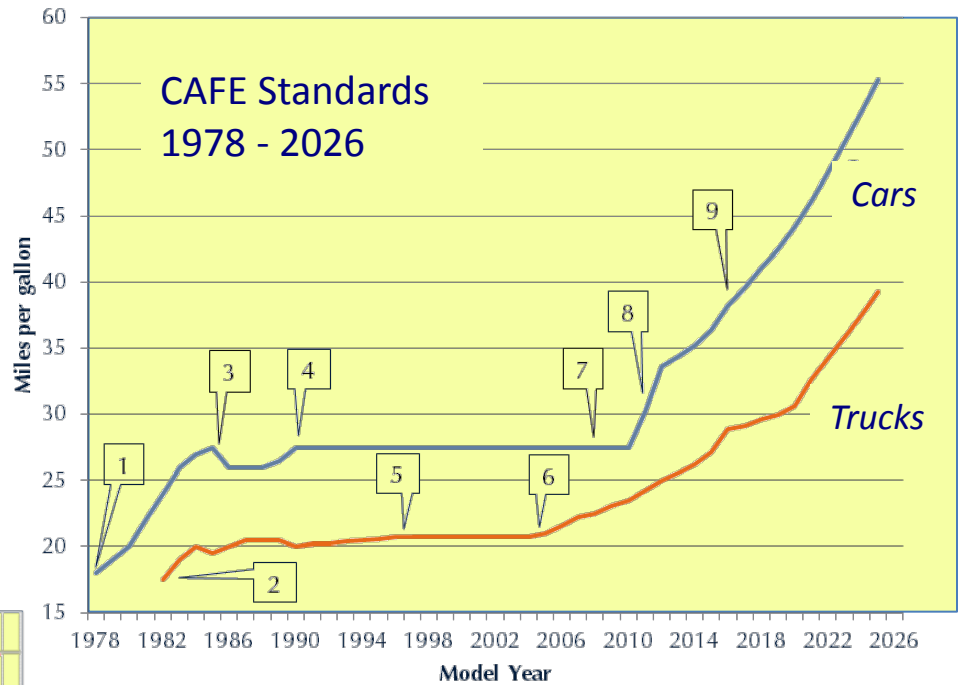
Cars are becoming more efficient

We drive less

Vehicle Miles Driven
1971 – 2014



http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-wGRACDgtnC0/U6rny_IFHGI/AAAAAAAAAfhl/ybr8m_o1oog/s1600/VehicleMilesApr2014.jpg

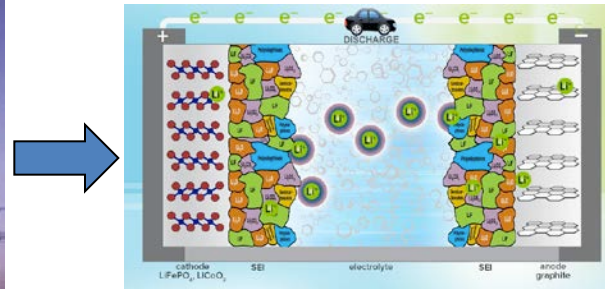


[http://www.c2es.org/federal/executive/vehicle-standardsAgreement 21th 13 automakers](http://www.c2es.org/federal/executive/vehicle-standardsAgreement%20th%2013%20automakers), Aug 28, 2012

Electrified Transportation

coal, gas
electricity
production

renewable,
nuclear
electricity
production

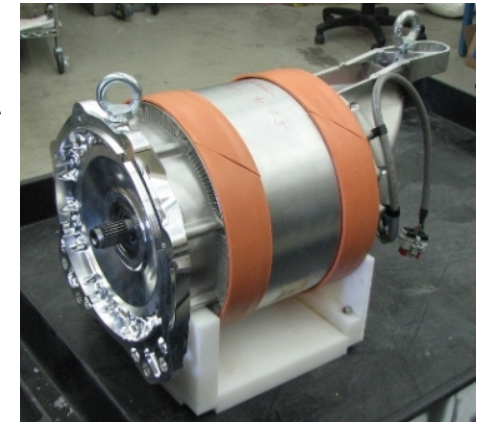


battery

Tesla Model S



electric motor
replaces
gasoline engine



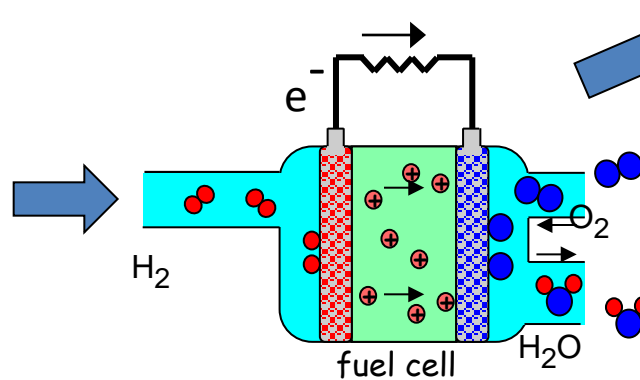
tesla motors

reforming
methane CH_4
(today)

renewable
hydrogen
production
(tomorrow)



High
pressure
hydrogen
storage



fuel cell

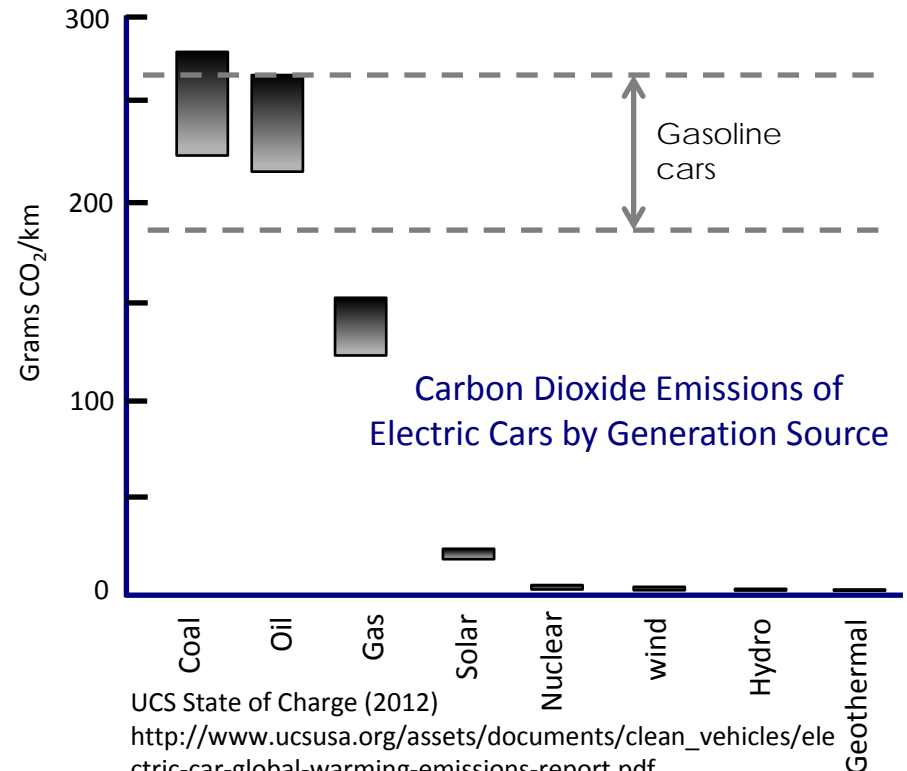
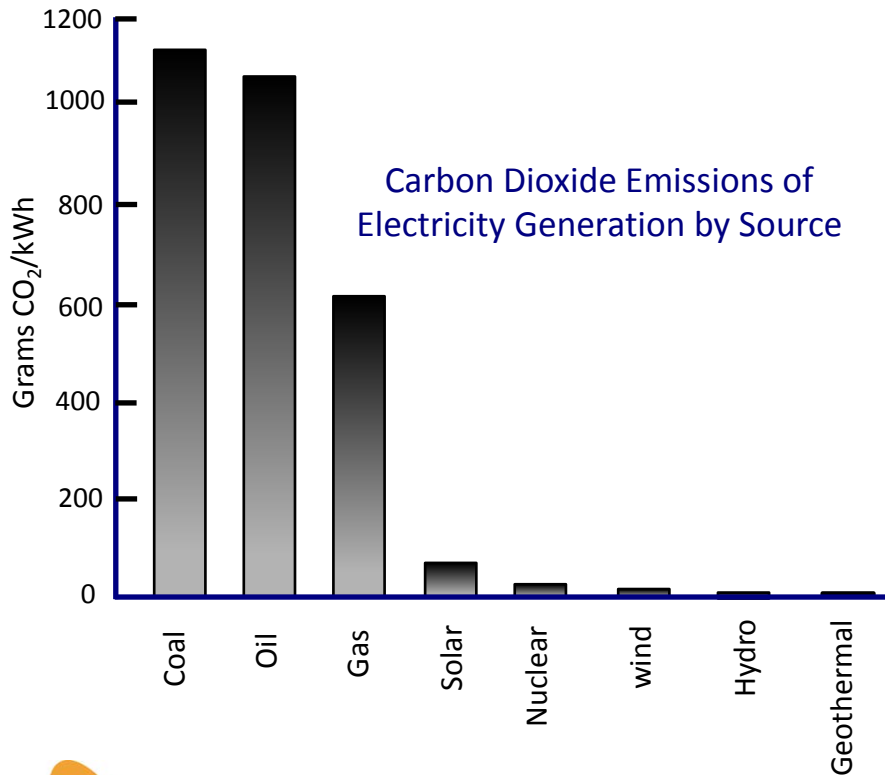
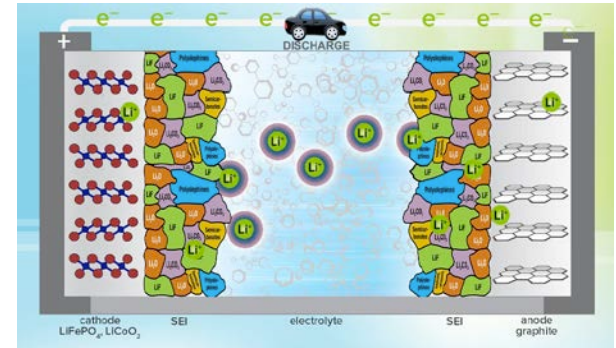
2015 Toyota Mirai Fuel Cell



<http://www.nytimes.com/2015/04/17/automobiles/hydrogen-fuel-cell-cars-return-for-another-run.html?hp&action=click&pgtype=Homepage&module=mini-moth®ion=top-stories-below&WT.nav=top-stories-below>

How Much Better are Electric Cars?

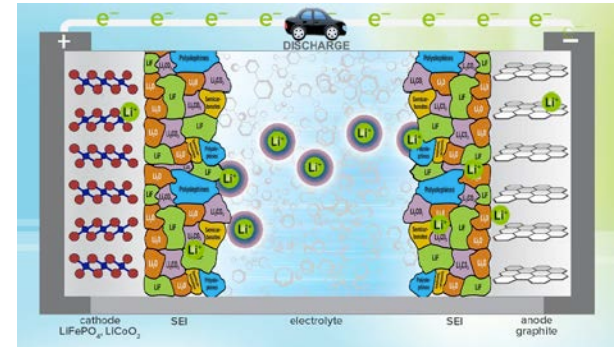
Carbon Dioxide Emissions Electric vs Gasoline Cars



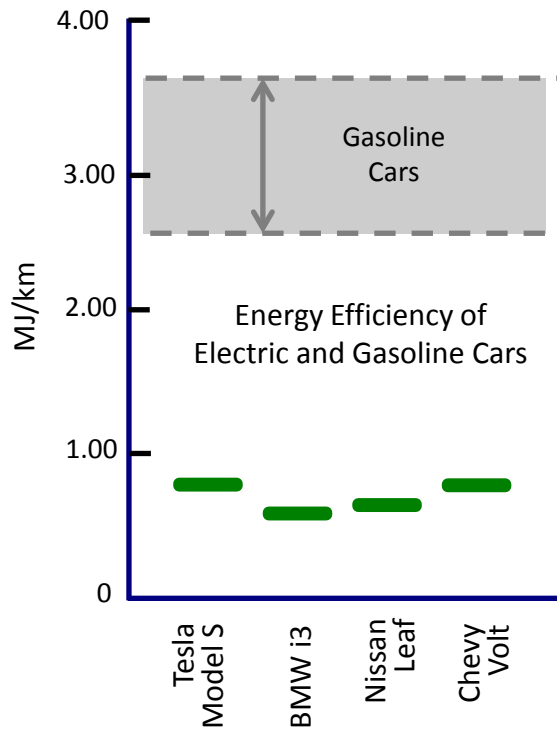
UCS State of Charge (2012)
http://www.ucsusa.org/assets/documents/clean_vehicles/electric-car-global-warming-emissions-report.pdf

How Much Better are Electric Cars?

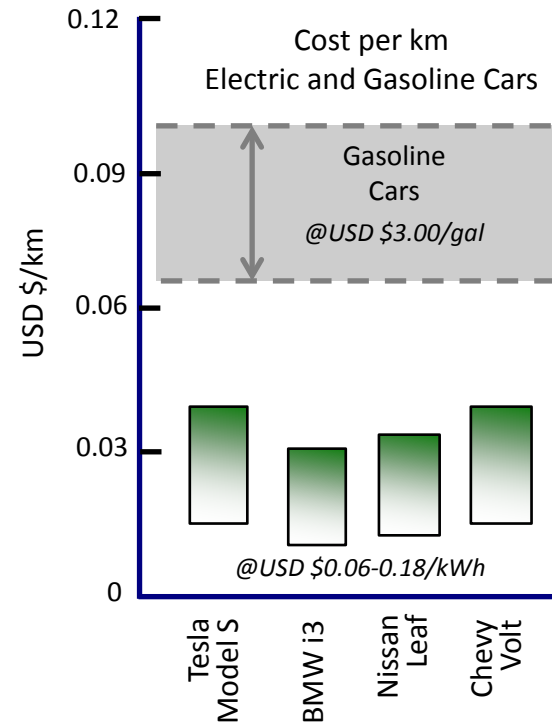
Energy Use and Operating Cost
Electric vs Gasoline Cars



Energy Use



Operating Cost



Electric Car Challenges

Range

Chevy Volt: 38 miles on single charge
Nissan Leaf: 84 miles on single charge
BMW i3 81 miles on single charge
Tesla Model S: 208 miles on single charge

Honda Accord: 533 miles on single tank

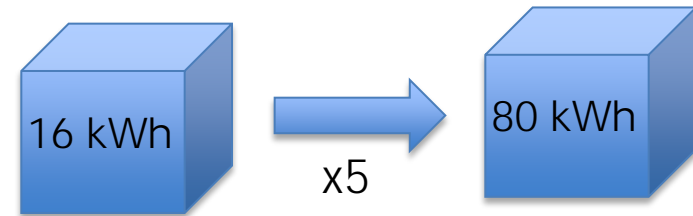
Purchase Price (2015)

Chevy Volt: \$34 170 – \$36 700
Nissan Leaf: \$29 010 - \$35 120
BMW i3: \$42 400 - \$46 250
Tesla Model S: \$69 900

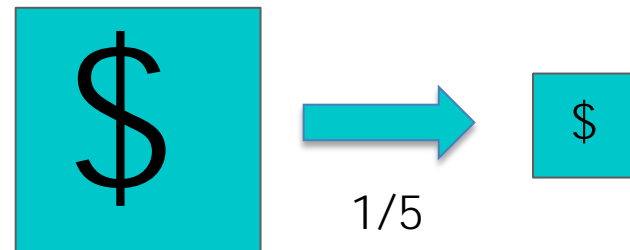
Honda Accord: \$22 105 - \$33 630

Added cost driven by large batteries

5x higher battery energy density

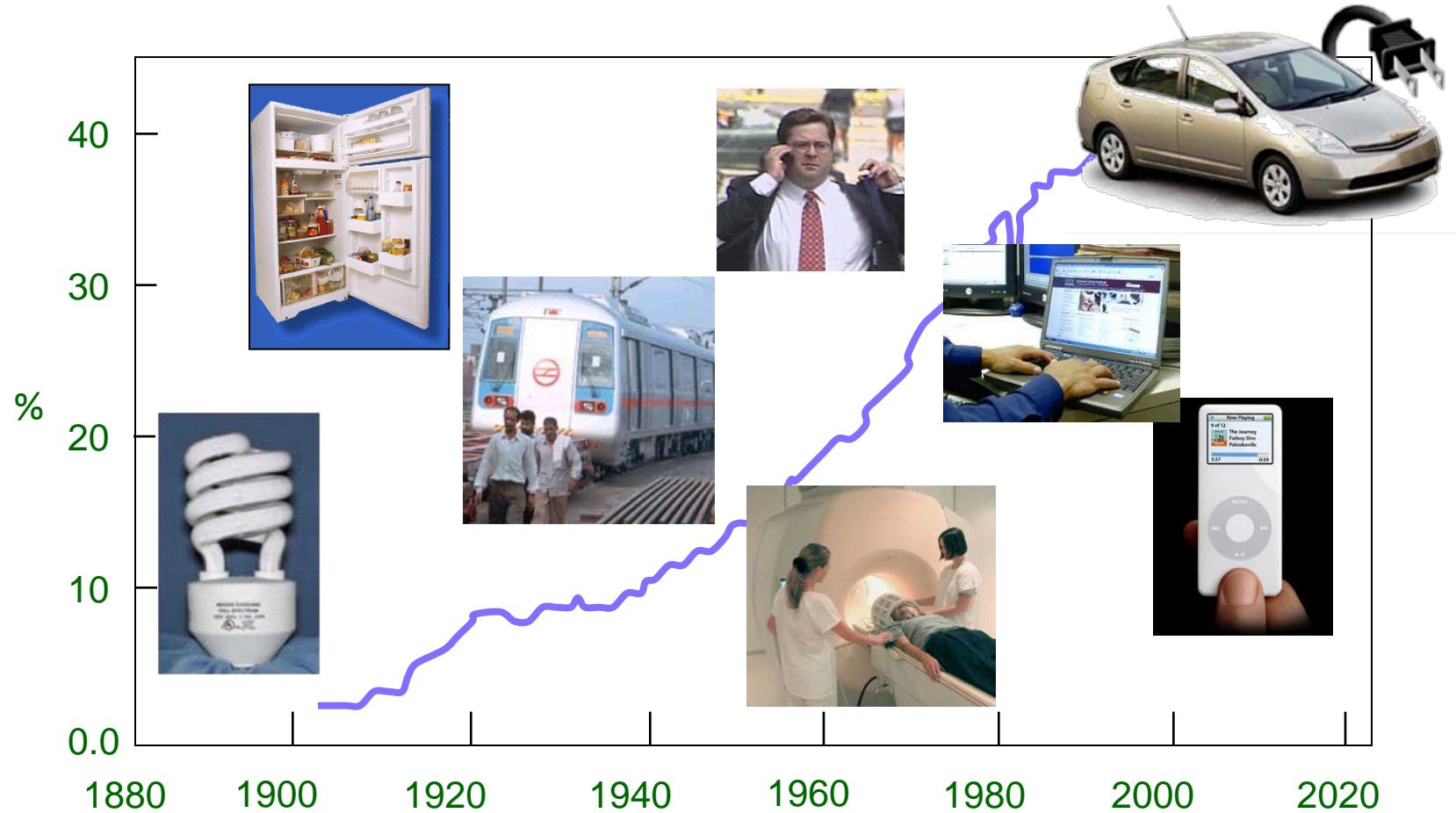


5x lower battery cost



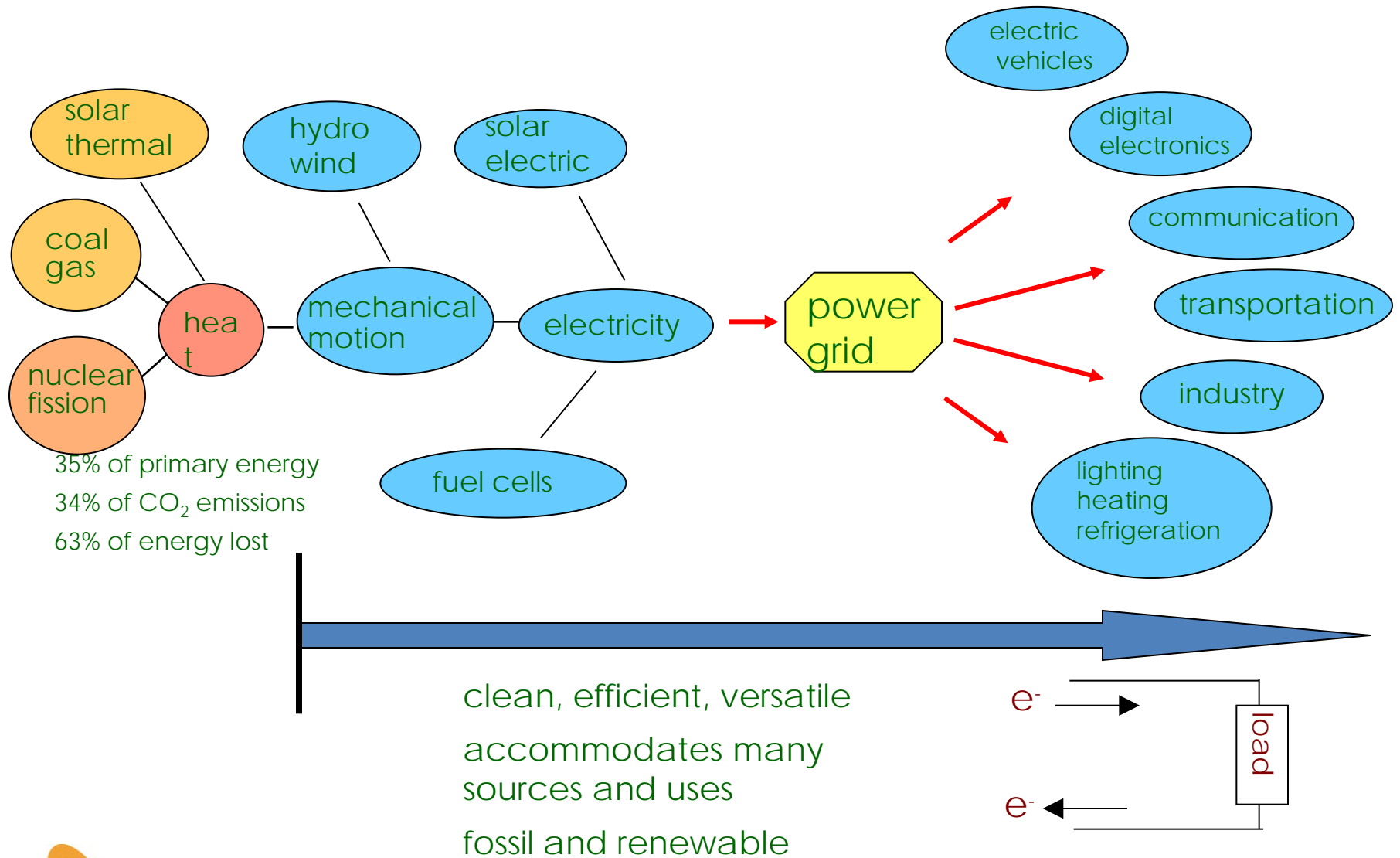
Electricity - the Great Enabler

40% of US primary energy devoted to electricity production



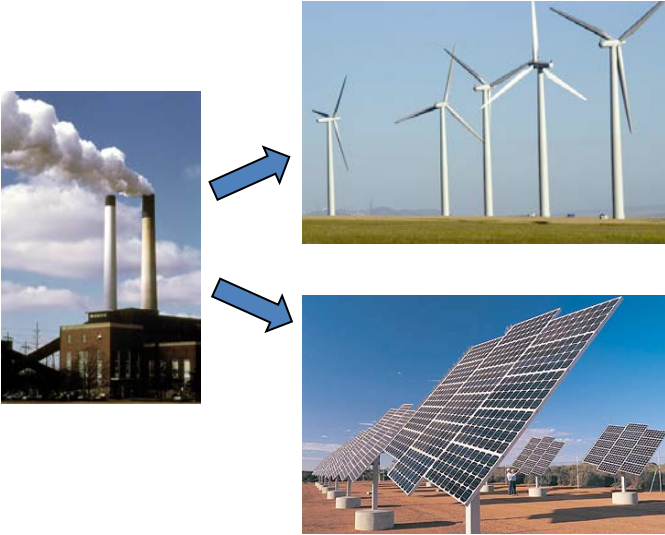
source: EPRI

Electricity as a Sustainable Energy Carrier



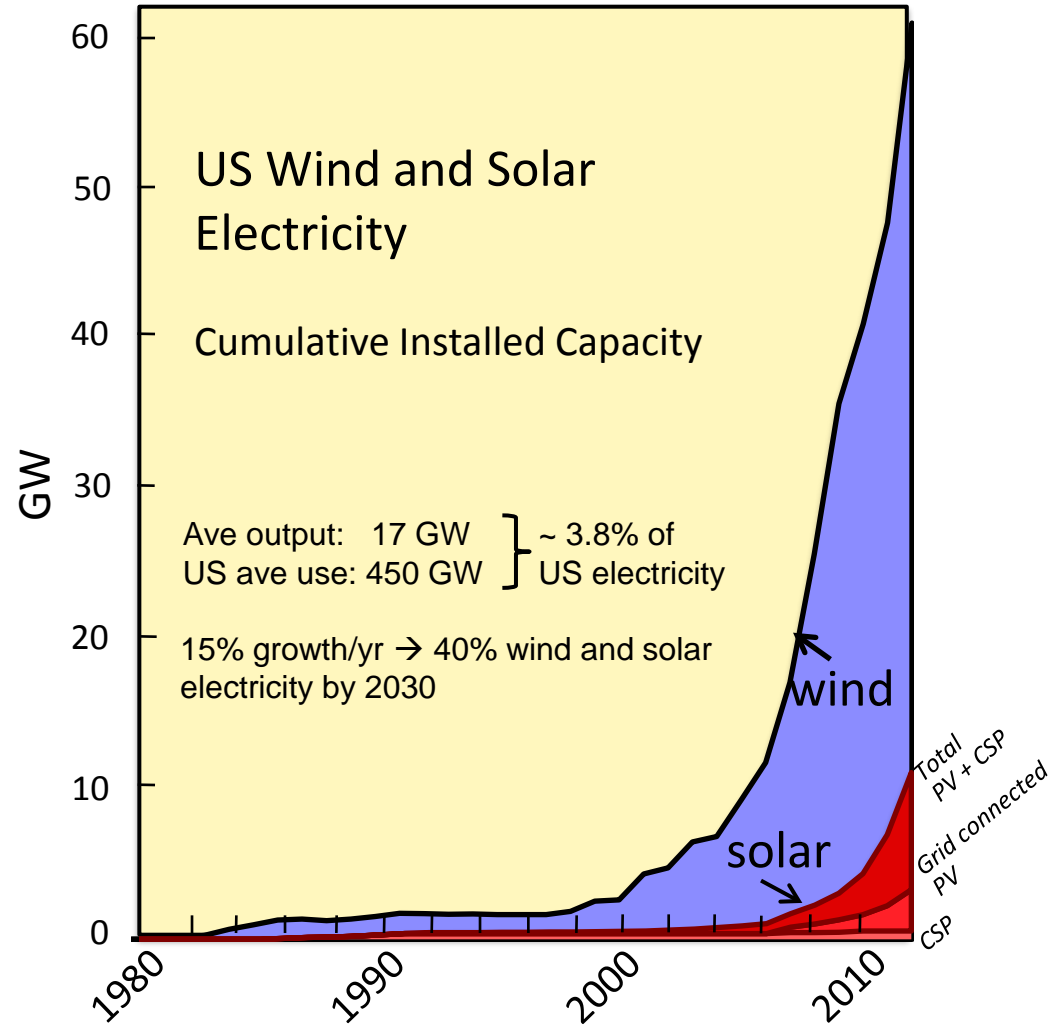
Wind and Solar Electricity

- ✓ Stable climate
- ✓ Energy security



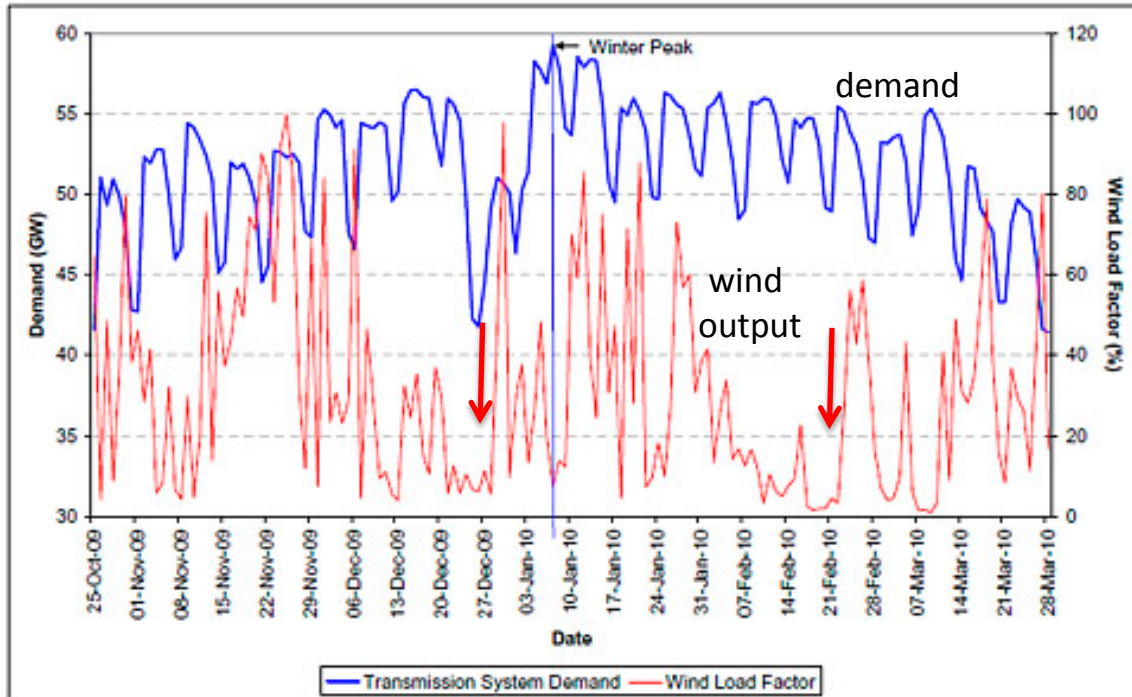
Viable technologies
on deployment path

Remaining science challenges
improve efficiency
lower cost



Energy Storage Enables Variable Wind and Solar Generation

Figure A.30 – 2009/10 Daily Peak and Wind Generation

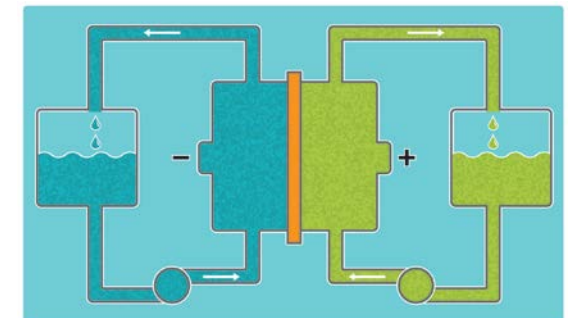


<http://www.windbyte.co.uk/windpower.html>



gas plant

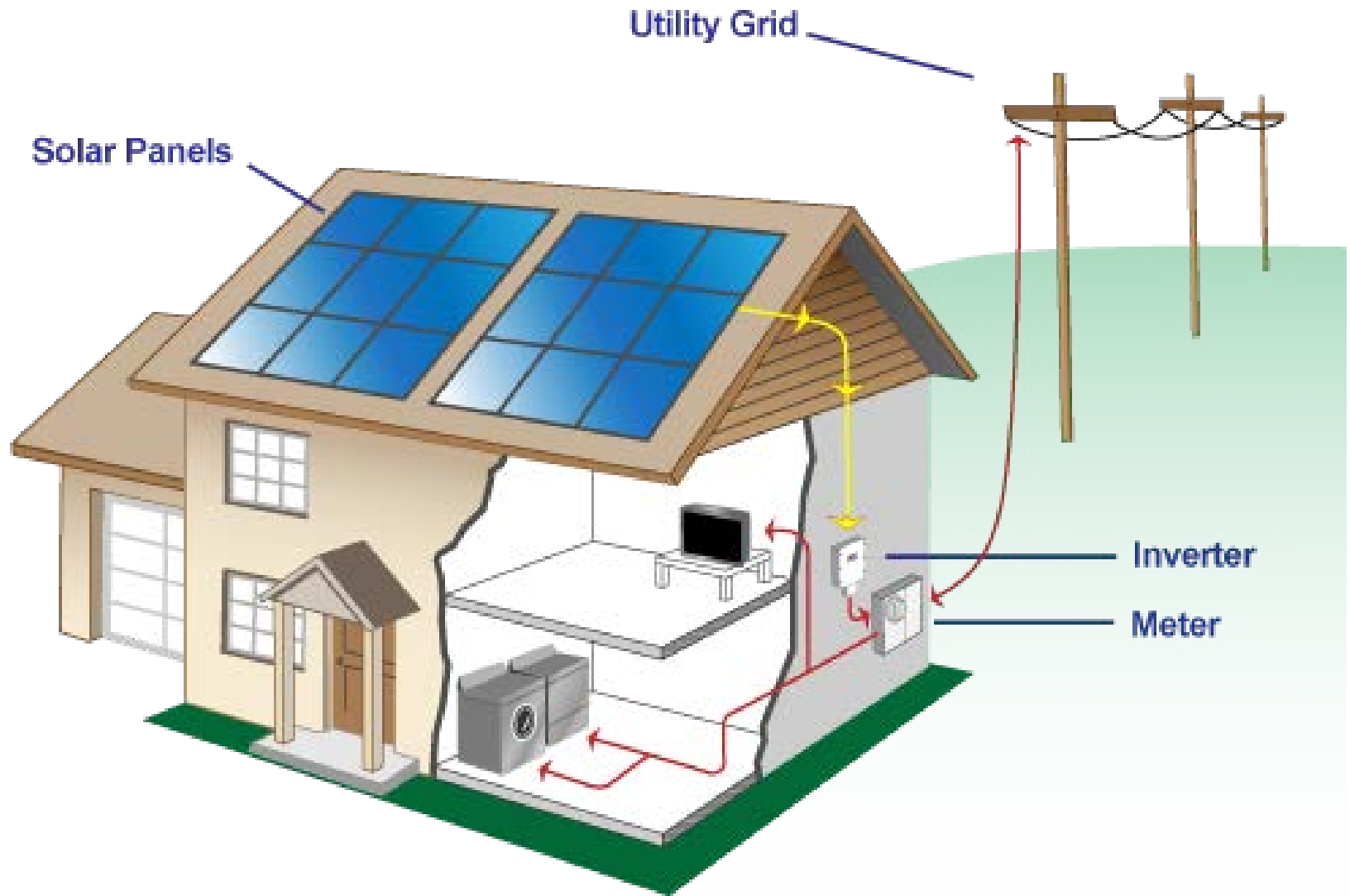
Back up the wind farm with



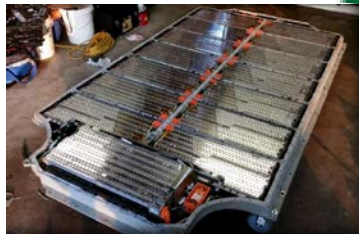
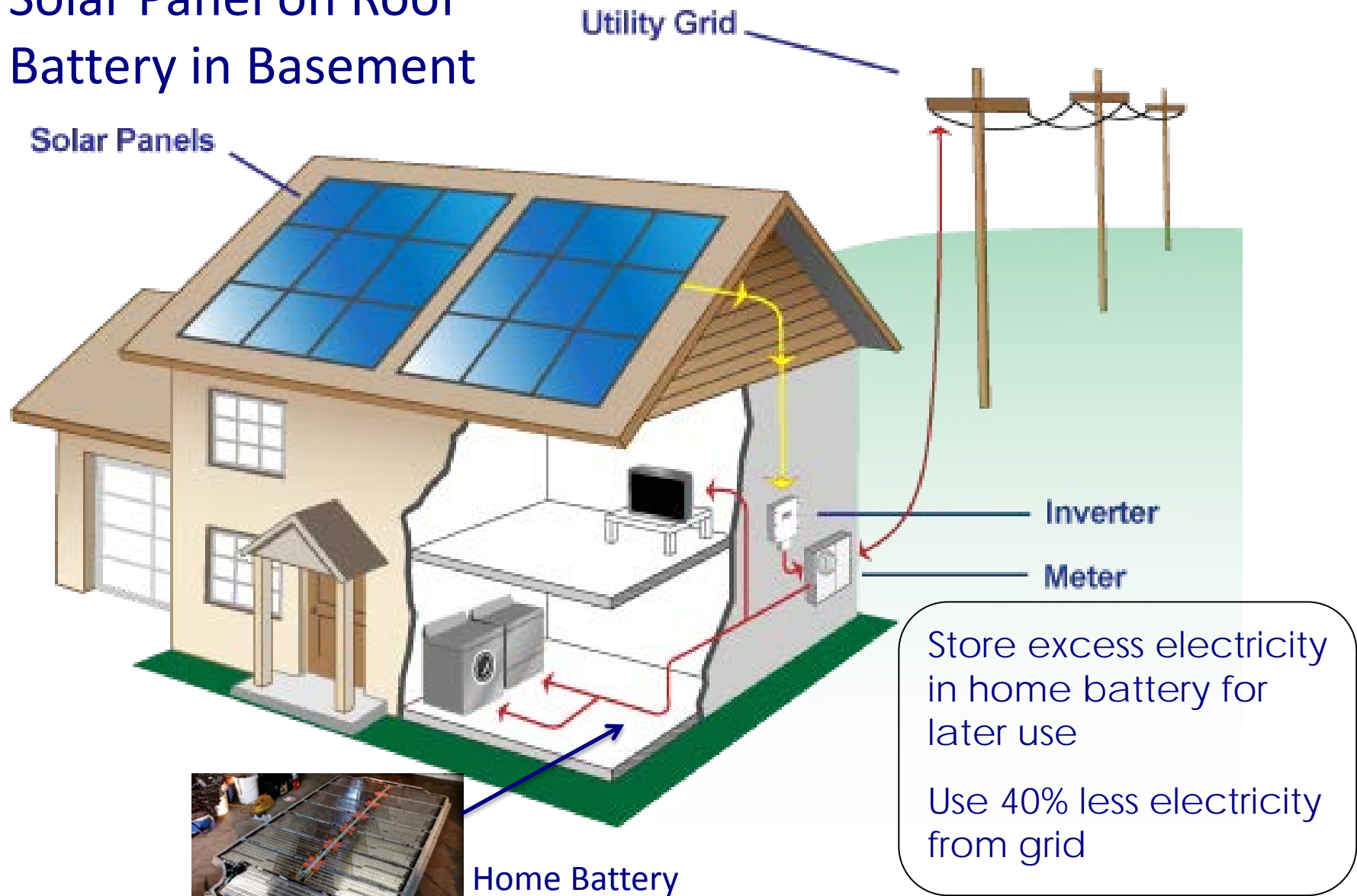
battery \$ = 5x gas plant \$

- One or two calm days per month
- Wind stronger at night
- Wind does not follow diurnal pattern

Conventional Solar House



Solar Panel on Roof Battery in Basement



Home Battery

<http://www.autoevolution.com/news/first-images-with-teslas-home-battery-leaked-could-be-rated-at-more-than-400-kwh-94019.html>

What Can One Person Do?



Solar panels



1929 Colonial house



Weatherizing



Geothermal heating and cooling

Scorecard 2014:
coldest winter in history
of Chicago

From the grid: 3883 kWh
To the grid: 5760 kWh
Net zero energy house and car?



Efficient
appliances



Chevy Volt



Tesla Model S

JCESR Has Transformative Goals

Vision

Transform transportation and the electricity grid with high performance, low cost energy storage

Mission

Deliver electrical energy storage with five times the energy density and one-fifth the cost of today's commercial batteries within five years

Legacies

- **A library of the fundamental science** of the materials and phenomena of energy storage at atomic and molecular levels
- **Two prototypes, one for transportation and one for the electricity grid**, that, when scaled up to manufacturing, have the potential to meet JCESR's transformative goals
- **A new paradigm for battery R&D** that integrates discovery science, battery design, research prototyping and manufacturing collaboration in a single highly interactive organization

TRANSPORTATION

\$100/kWh

400 Wh/kg 400 Wh/L

800 W/kg 800 W/L

1000 cycles

80% DoD C/5

15 yr calendar life

EUCAR

GRID

\$100/kWh

95% round-trip efficiency at C/5 rate

7000 cycles C/5

20 yr calendar life

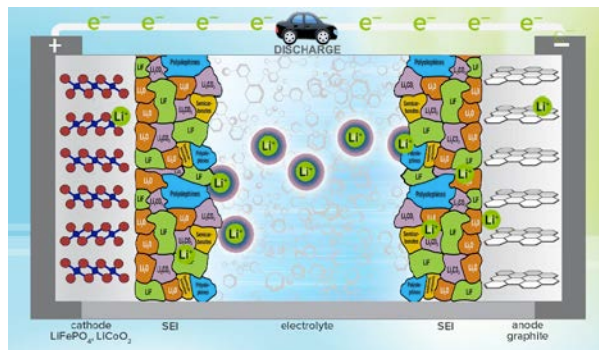
Safety equivalent to a natural gas turbine



JCESR: Focus exclusively on beyond lithium-ion batteries

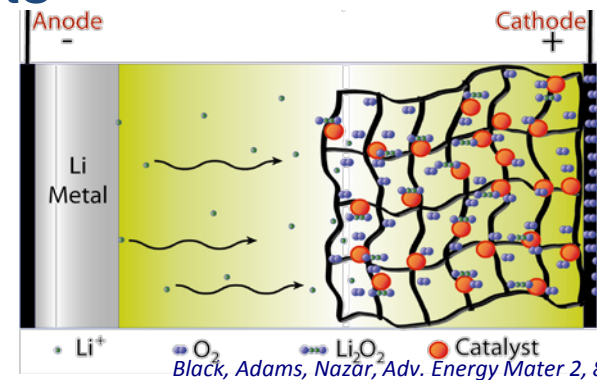


JCESR's Beyond Lithium-ion Concepts



Lithium-ion "Rocking Chair"

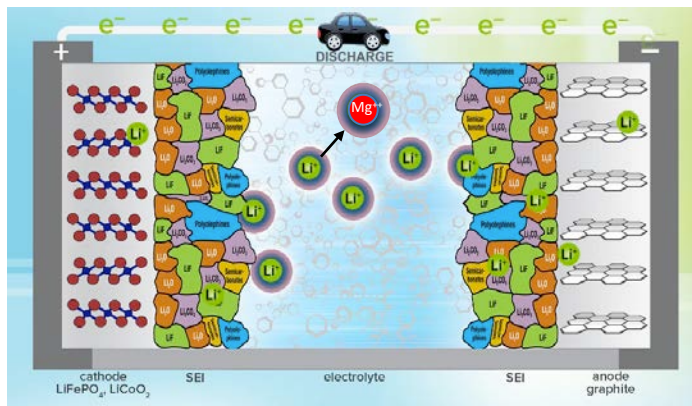
Li^+ cycles between anode and cathode, storing and releasing energy



Black, Adams, Nazär, Adv. Energy Mater 2, 801 (2012)

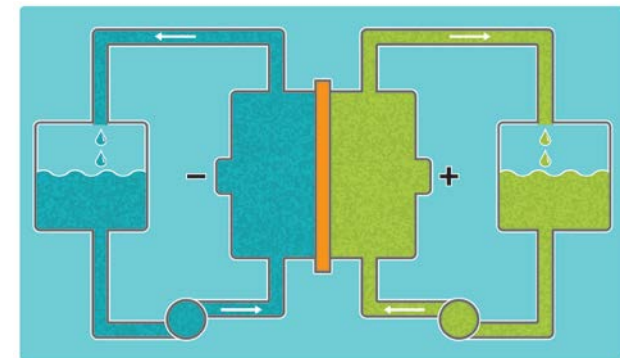
Chemical Transformation

Replace intercalation with high energy chemical reaction: Li-S, Li-O, Na-S, . . .



Multivalent Intercalation

Replace monovalent Li^+ with di- or tri-valent ions: Mg^{++} , Al^{+++} , . . .
Double or triple capacity stored and released



Non-aqueous Redox

Replace solid electrodes with liquid solutions or suspensions:
lower cost, higher capacity, greater flexibility

Further Reading

In Press: *Physics of Sustainable Energy III: Using Energy Efficiently and Producing It Renewably*, edited by R. H. Knapp et al, AIP Conference Proceedings (Number ***), Melville, New York, 2014.

The Joint Center for Energy Storage Research: A New Paradigm for Battery Research and Development

George Crabtree

Joint Center for Energy Storage Research, Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 S. Cass Avenue, Argonne, IL 60439, and University of Illinois at Chicago, 845 W. Taylor Street, Chicago IL 60607

Abstract. The Joint Center for Energy Storage Research (JCESR) seeks transformational change in transportation and the electricity grid driven by next generation high performance, low cost electricity storage. To pursue this transformative vision JCESR introduces a new paradigm for battery research: integrating discovery science, battery design, research prototyping and manufacturing collaboration in a single highly interactive organization. This new paradigm will accelerate the pace of discovery and innovation and reduce the time from conceptualization to commercialization. JCESR applies its new paradigm exclusively to beyond-lithium-ion batteries, a vast, rich and largely unexplored frontier. This review presents JCESR's motivation, vision, mission, intended outcomes or legacies and first year accomplishments.

Keywords: energy storage, batteries, materials science, electrochemistry, solvation
PACS: 61, 66, 68, 71, 72, 73, 81, 82, 88

OVERVIEW

Transportation and the electricity grid account for two-thirds of U.S. energy use [1]. Each of these sectors is poised for transformation driven by high performance, low cost electricity storage. The Joint Center for Energy Storage Research (JCESR) pursues discovery, design, prototyping and commercialization of next generation batteries that will realize these transformational changes. High performance, low cost electricity storage will transform transportation through widespread deployment of electric vehicles; it will transform the electricity grid through high penetration of renewable wind and solar electricity and a new era of grid operation free of the century-old constraint of matching instantaneous electricity generation to instantaneous demand. It is unusual to find transformational change in the two largest energy sectors driven by a single innovation: high performance, low cost energy storage.

These transformative outcomes for transportation and the electricity grid require electricity storage with five

Review Article

<https://anl.app.box.com/s/wixxv7f3mg9ev3t926rc>

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1411.7042>



May contain trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential and exempt from public disclosure.

5/28/2015



Video: Employee Spotlight

Chemical Engineer and Postdoctoral Researcher Damla Eroglu seeks to create new breakthrough energy storage technology. [Learn more »](#)



JCESR Accomplishments

JCESR Director, George Crabtree, published a detailed description of JCESR accomplishments. [Learn more »](#)

Events

October 21 Event Wrap Up UIUC JCESR Symposium: Integrating Energy Storage on the Grid [Learn more »](#)

November 5 NY-BEST JCESR Technical Conference Buffalo, New York [Learn more »](#)

JCESR First Year Accomplishments

In its first year, the JCESR partnership has moved from launch to full operation and is now producing groundbreaking research.

[MORE](#)

A red rectangular graphic with white text. The top line reads "JCESR First Year Accomplishments". Below it, a paragraph states: "In its first year, the JCESR partnership has moved from launch to full operation and is now producing groundbreaking research." At the bottom left, there is a link that says "MORE".

Video: Employee Spotlight

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JCESR Accomplishments

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Webpage
<http://www.jcesr.org/>

Further Reading Fifty Year Energy



http://ei.phy.uic.edu/resources/energy_science_society.pdf

Perspective

More on JCESR website
www.jcesr.org

Vision: Transform transportation and electricity grid with high performance, low cost energy storage

Mission: Deliver electrical energy storage with five times the energy density and one-fifth the cost

→ **Beyond lithium ion**

Legacies:

A library of the fundamental science of the materials and phenomena of energy storage at atomic and molecular levels

Two prototypes, one for transportation and one for the electricity grid, that, when scaled up to manufacturing, have the potential to meet JCESR's performance and cost goals

A new paradigm for battery R&D that integrates discovery science, battery design, research prototyping and manufacturing collaboration in a single highly interactive organization

- A bold new approach to battery R&D
- Accelerate the pace of discovery and innovation
- Bring the community to the beyond lithium-ion opportunity