

ContainerPower Energy Solutions

Distributed power station energy storage configuration in Finland



Overview

Which energy storage technologies are being commissioned in Finland?

Currently, utility-scale energy storage technologies that have been commissioned in Finland are limited to BESS (lithium-ion batteries) and TES, mainly TTES and Cavern Thermal Energy Storages (CTES) connected to DH systems.

What is the future of energy storage in Finland?

Reserve markets are currently driving the demand for energy storage systems. Legislative changes have improved prospects for some energy storages. Mainly battery storage and thermal energy storages have been deployed so far. The share of renewable energy sources is growing rapidly in Finland.

Is energy storage the future of wind power generation in Finland?

Wind power generation is estimated to grow substantially in the future in Finland. Energy storage may provide the flexibility needed in the energy transition. Reserve markets are currently driving the demand for energy storage systems. Legislative changes have improved prospects for some energy storages.

What factors influence the development of energy storage activities in Finland?

Several parameters are influencing the development of energy storage activities in Finland, including increased VRES production capacities, prospects to import/export electricity, investment aid, legislation, the electricity and reserve markets and geographic circumstances.

What is the storage capacity of water tank thermal energy storage in Finland?

Water TTESs found in Finland are listed in Table 7. The total storage capacity of the TTES in operation is about 11.4 GWh, and the storage capacity of the

TTES under planning is about 4.2 GWh. Table 7. Water tank thermal energy storages in Finland. The Pori TTES will be used for both heat and cold storage.

What is the electricity supply in Finland in 2022?

The electricity supply in Finland is quite diverse. As presented in Fig. 1, the Finnish electricity supply in 2022 consisted of nuclear power (29.7 %, 24.2 TWh), different types of thermal power plants (24 %, 19.6 TWh), imports (15.3 %, 12.5 TWh), hydropower (16.3 %, 13.3 TWh), wind power (14.2 %, 11.6 TWh), and solar power (0.5 %, 0.4 TWh).

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