



Australian
National
University

“The potential and role of pumped hydro energy storage to support Indonesia’s energy transition”

Researcher

David Firnando Silalahi

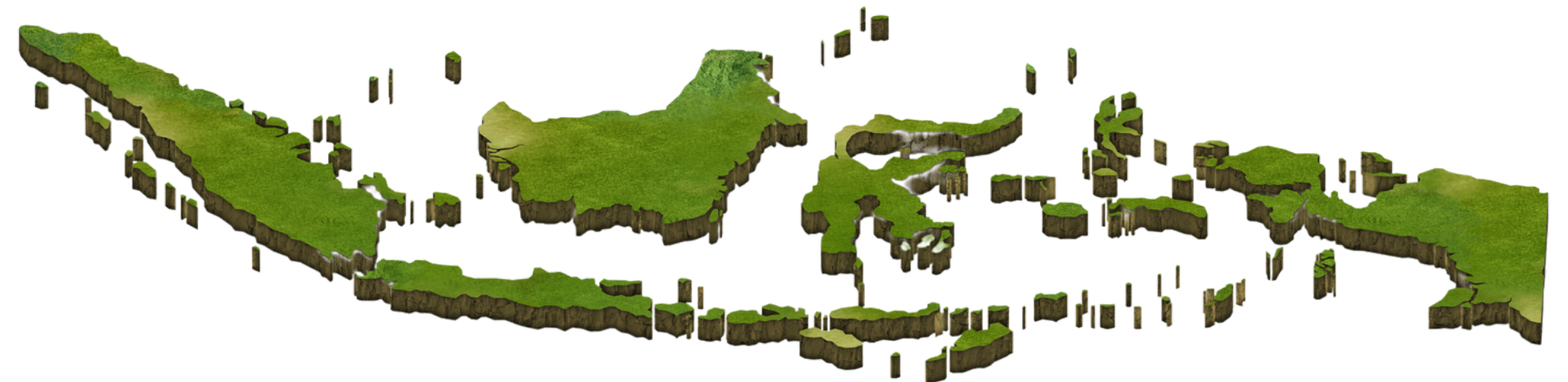
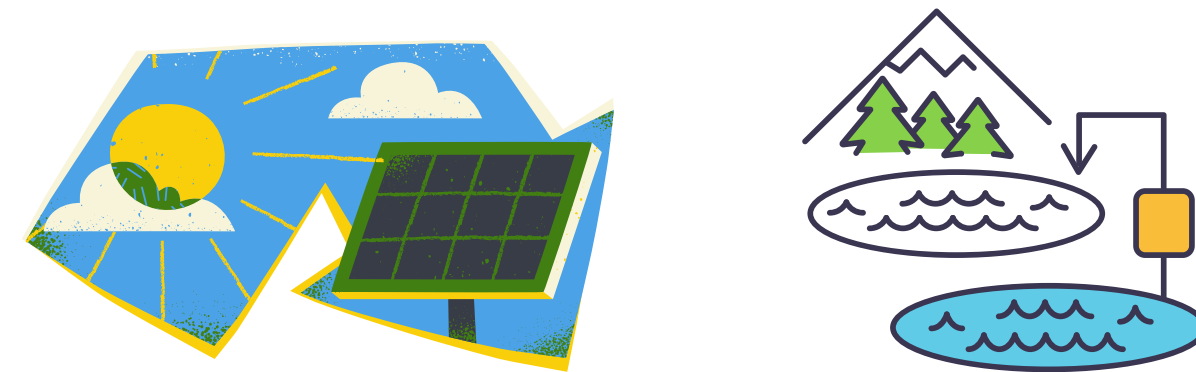
Supervisor

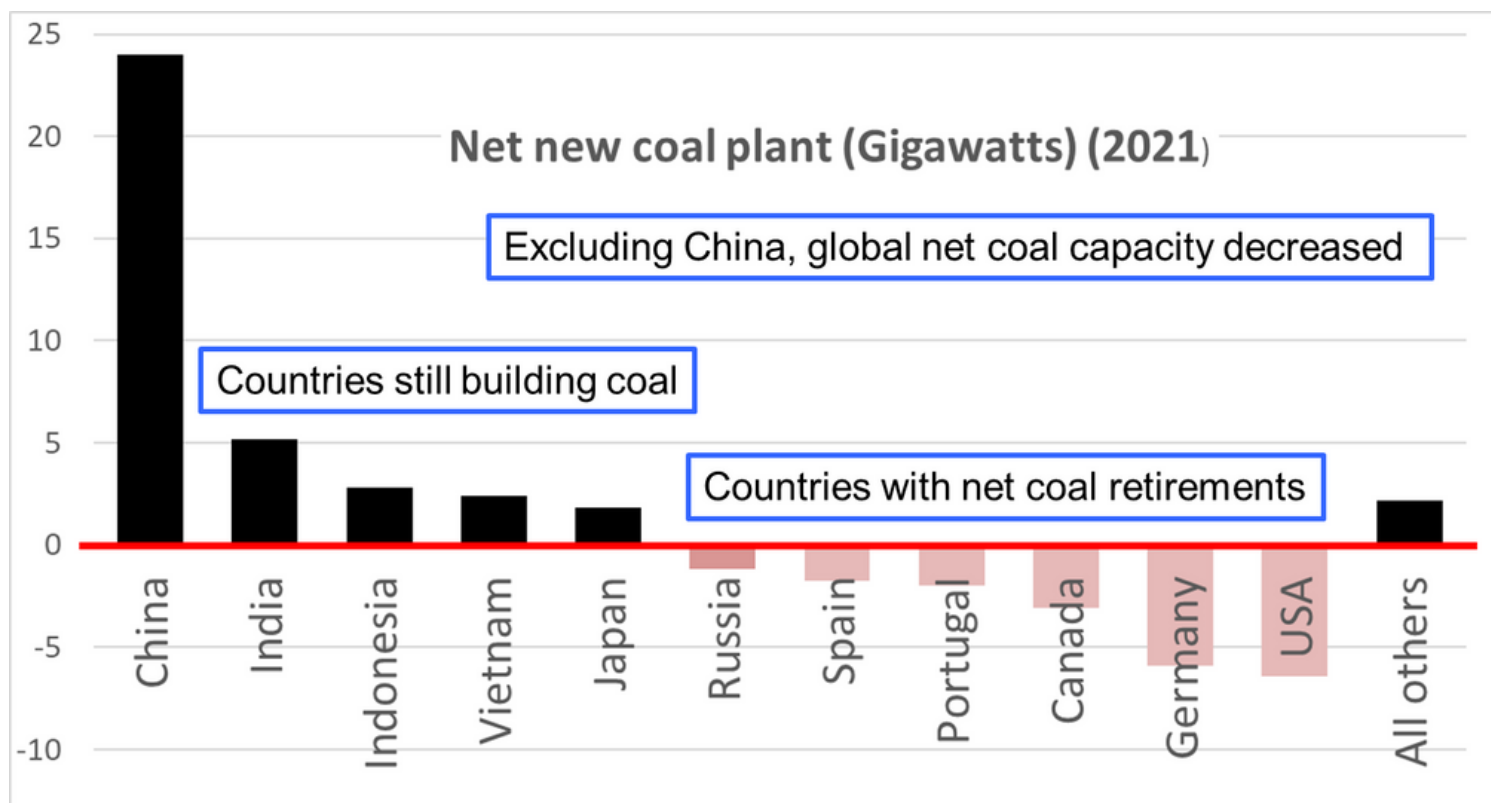
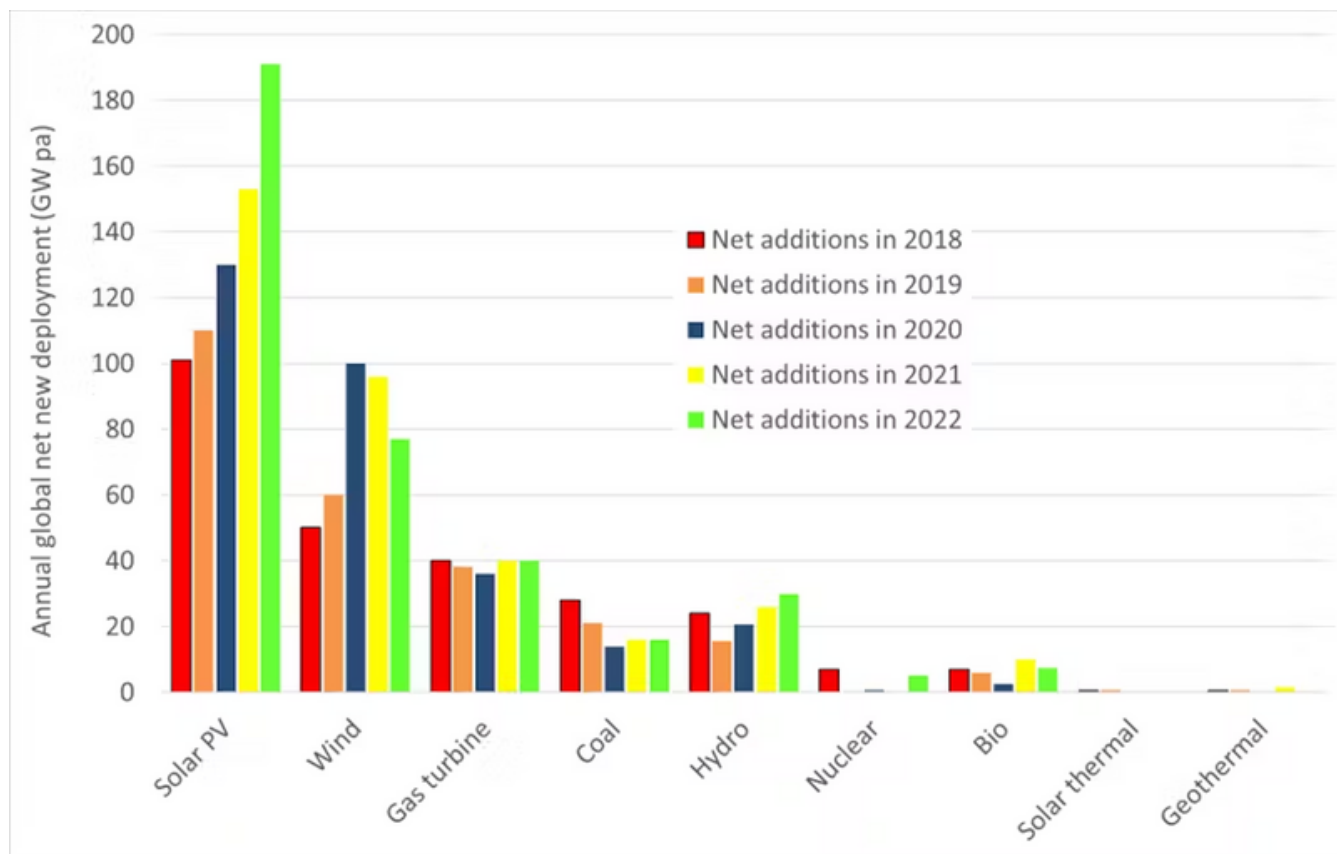
Prof. Andrew Blakers

Dr. Matthew Stocks

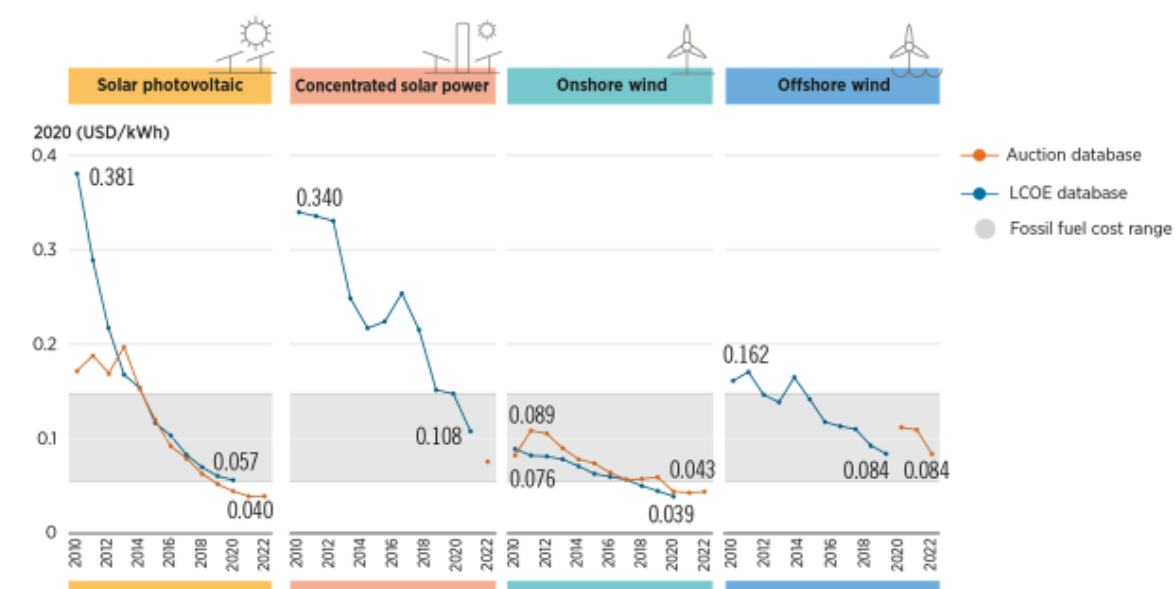
Dr. Bin Lu

100% RENEWABLE ENERGY
ANU College of Engineering & Computer Science





Renewables-based electricity is already the cheapest power option in most regions



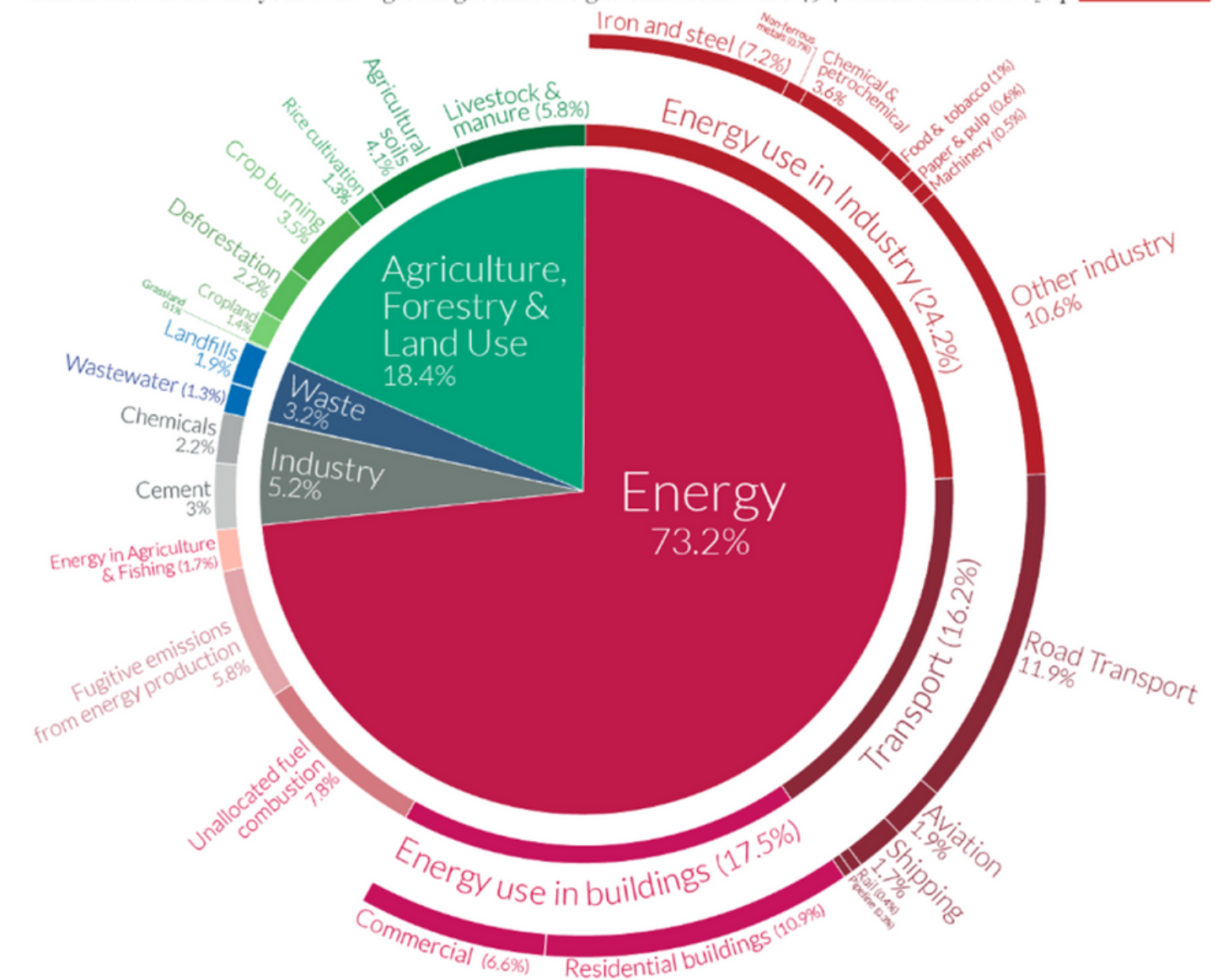
The global weighted average levelised cost of electricity from utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) projects fell by 85% between 2010 and 2020, concentrating solar power (CSP) by 68%; on-shore wind by 56%, and off-shore wind by 48%.

As you can see, cheap solar is overtaking all other new-build energy sources.

Is 100% Renewable Energy system feasible?

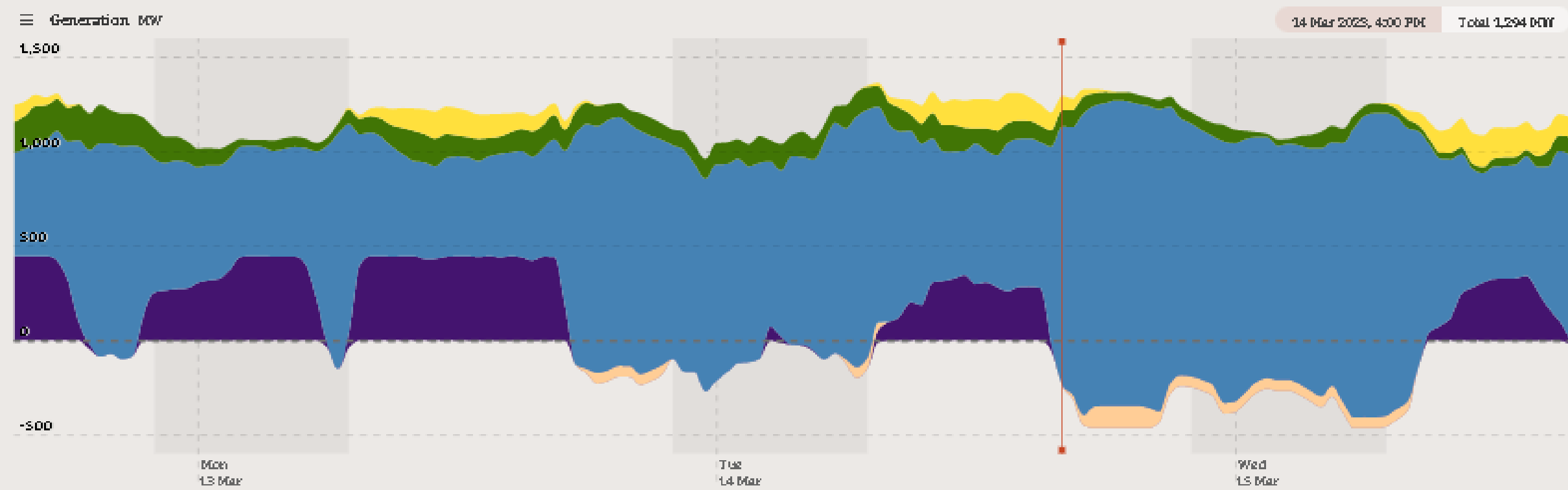
- Coal, oil and gas cause $\frac{3}{4}$ of global greenhouse emissions
- Solar PV and wind are by far the best prospect for rapidly driving coal, oil and gas out of the economy. Silicon solar cells are 95% of the market.
- All required generation and balancing technology is off-the-shelf
- The evidence of 100% Renewable Energy is technically and economically feasible goes beyond academic studies. 97% of **Scotland** electricity consumption in 2020 was from renewable energy, primarily wind coupled with hydroelectricity. 72% of **Danish** domestic electricity supply mainly from wind. **South Australia** generated 71% of its annual electricity demand from wind and solar PV with **100% renewable supply over 10 days**.

Global greenhouse gas emissions by sector
This is shown for the year 2016 – global greenhouse gas emissions were 49.4 billion tonnes CO₂eq. 

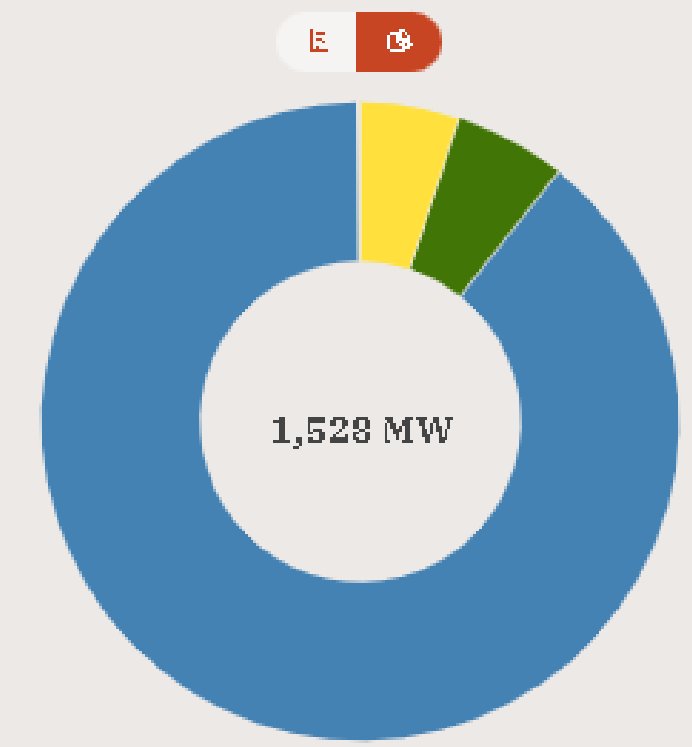
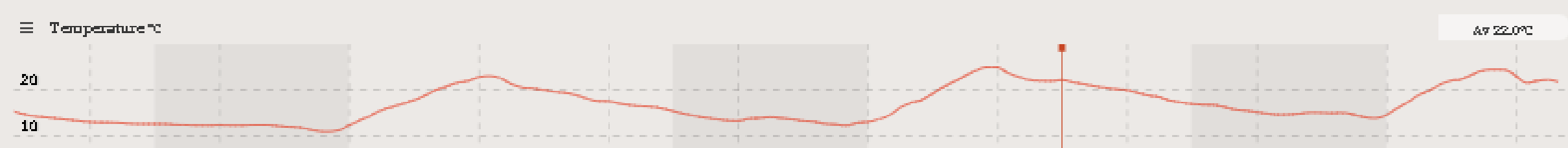
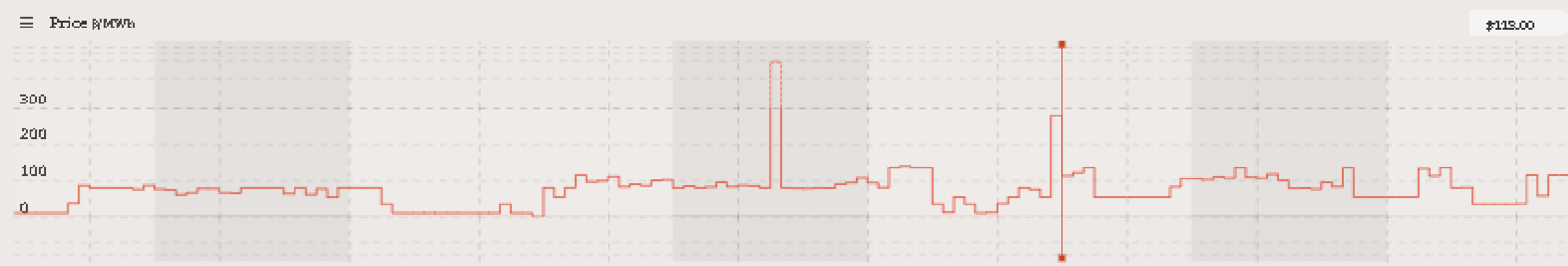


OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.
Source: Climate Watch, the World Resources Institute (2020).
Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie (2020).

1D 3D 7D 30D 1Y All 5m 30m



| Default | Power MW | Contribution to generation | Av. Value \$/MWh |
|-----------------|----------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Sources | 1,528 | | \$118.00 |
| Solar (Rooftop) | 76 | 4.9% | - |
| Wind | 96 | 5.6% | - |
| Hydro | 1,367 | 89.4% | - |
| Gas (OCGT) | -0.2 | -0.01% | - |
| Imports | 0 | | - |
| Loads | -234 | | |
| Exports | -234 | | - |
| Net | 1,294 | | |
| Renewables | 1,528 | 100.0% | |





Energy

South Australia

1D

3D

7D

30D

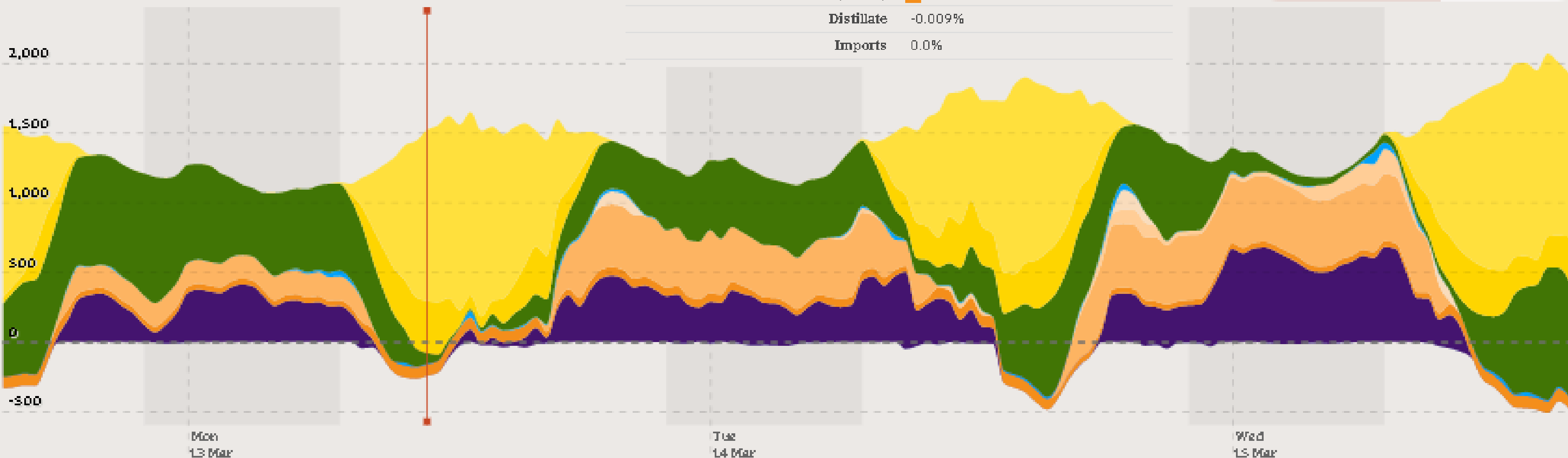
1Y

All

5m

30m

Generation MW



15 Mar 2025, 11:00 AM Total 1,517 MW



Sunshine by day, water by night

| | Power (MW) | Annualized Cost (\$/kWh) | Life span | Efisiensi | Response Time |
|-----|------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| PHS | 100-5000 | 19 \$/kWh | 40 | 82% | s-min |
| LIB | 0-100 | 78 \$/kWh | 10 | 85-90% | 20ms-s |
| RFB | 0.03-3 | 116 \$/kWh | 20 | 70-80% | < 1 ms |

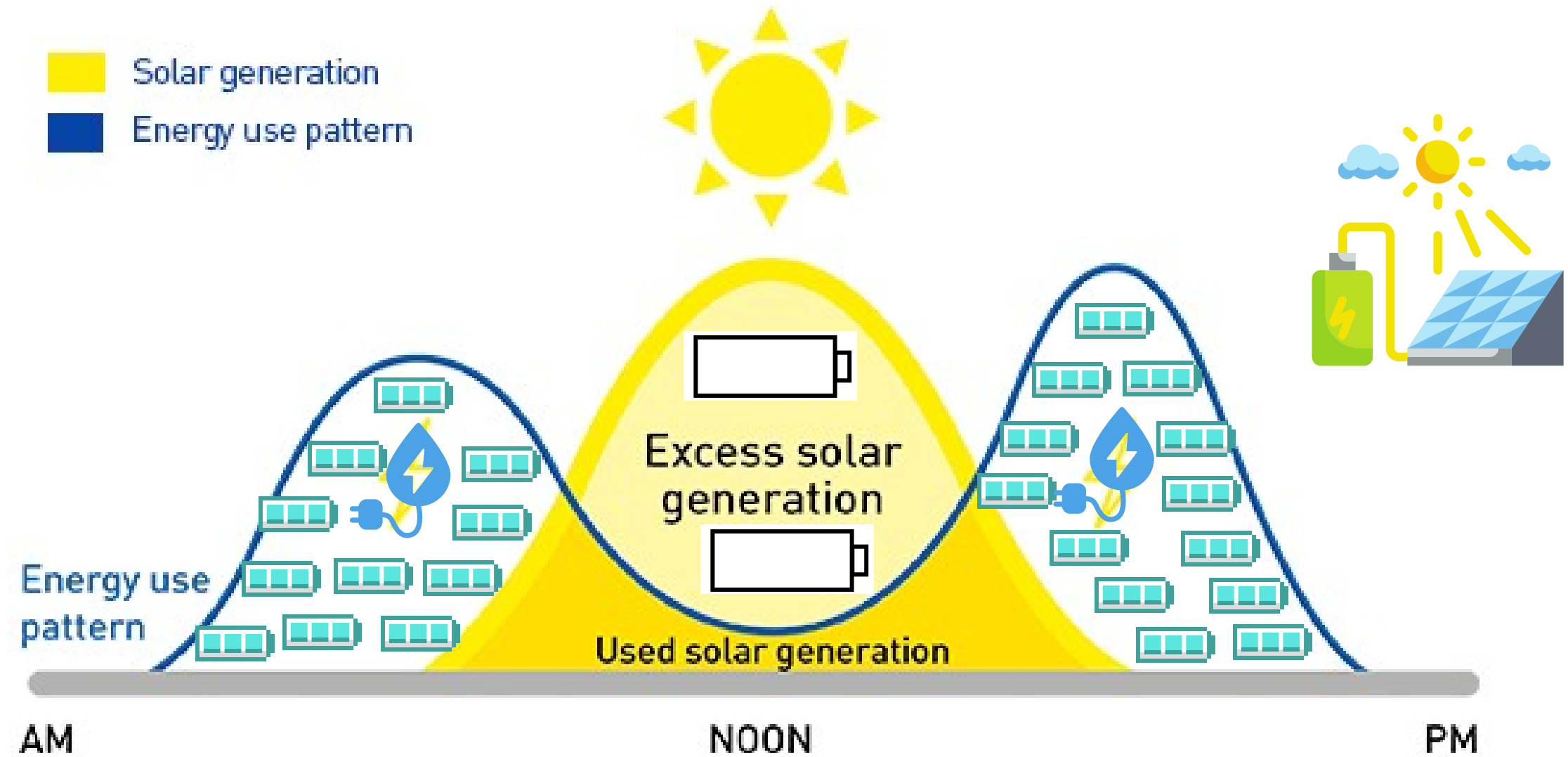




Table 2. Estimated storage requirements (days) for several regions for 100% renewable energy (primarily solar and wind with existing hydro and bio).

| Author | Blakers et al., (2017) [12] | | Lu et al., (2021) [9] | | Lu et al., (2021) [23] | | Cheng et al., (2021) [24] | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------|------|------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| Studied country/region | Australia | | Australia | | Southeast Asia | | Japan | |
| Scope of study | Electricity | | Energy | | Electricity | | Electricity | |
| Annual Demand (TWh) | 205 | | 393 | | 7524 | | 896 | |
| Energy Storage (GWh)—min/max | 407 | 574 | 321 | 2049 | 15,506 | 44,707 | 2069 | 13,750 |
| Estimated required storage (day) | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 5.6 |

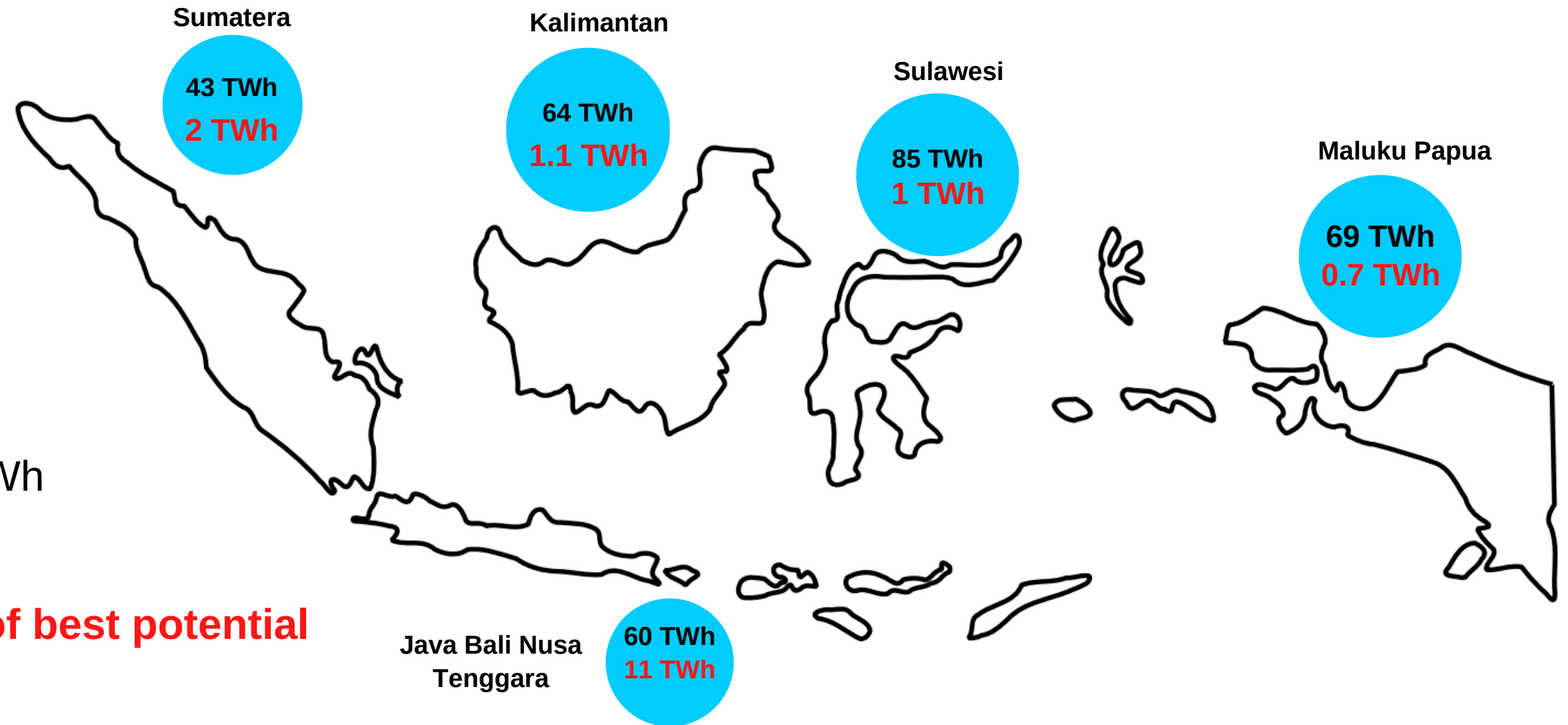
How large the required storage for 100% RE Indonesia?

Table 7. Storage requirements for 100% renewable electricity in Indonesia

| 10 MWh - baseline | Annual demand (TWh) | PHES (GW) | PHES (TWh) | Storage duration (hour) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|
| Sumatera (A) | 726 | 218 | 2.0 | 9 |
| Java Bali Nusa Tenggara (B) | 2,065 | 728 | 10.7 | 15 |
| Kalimantan (C) | 206 | 61 | 1.1 | 17 |
| Sulawesi (D) | 247 | 78 | 1.0 | 12 |
| Maluku Papua (E) | 115 | 44 | 0.7 | 16 |
| Total (A+B+C+D+E) | 3,358 | 1,129 | 15.5 | 14 |
| Indonesia super grid | 3,358 | 1,031 | 10.3 | 10 |



Indonesia's Vast Off-River PHES Potential



Available potential (class A-E): 821 TWh

Best potential (class A-B): 321 TWh

Requirement (10 - 16 TWh): 3 - 5% of best potential

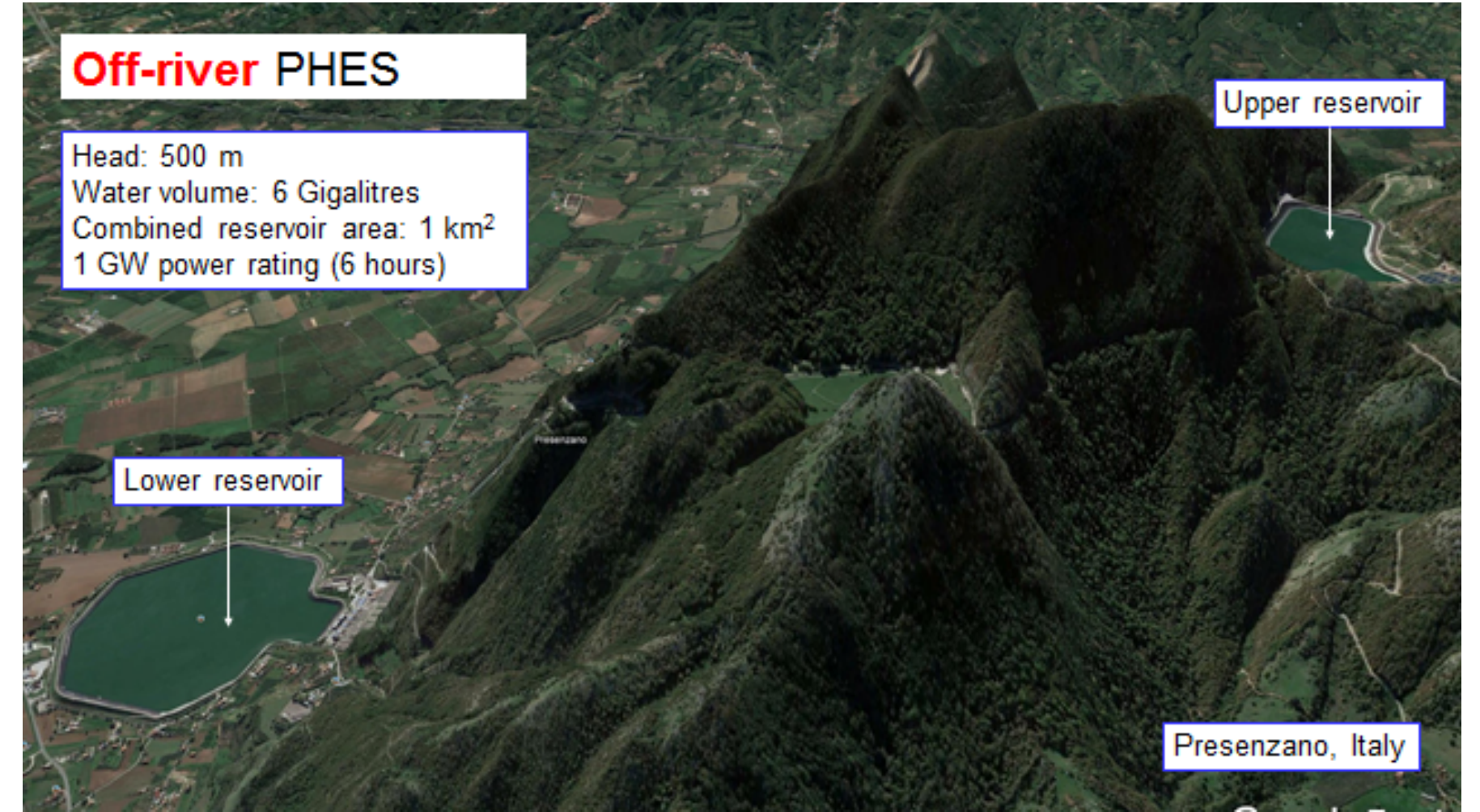
"Indonesia's Vast Off-River Pumped Hydro Energy Storage Potential"

Energies 15, no. 9: 3457. <https://doi.org/10.3390/en15093457>

PHES - on **river**



PHES - off **river**





Off-river PHES is affordable!

Tesla Battery cost

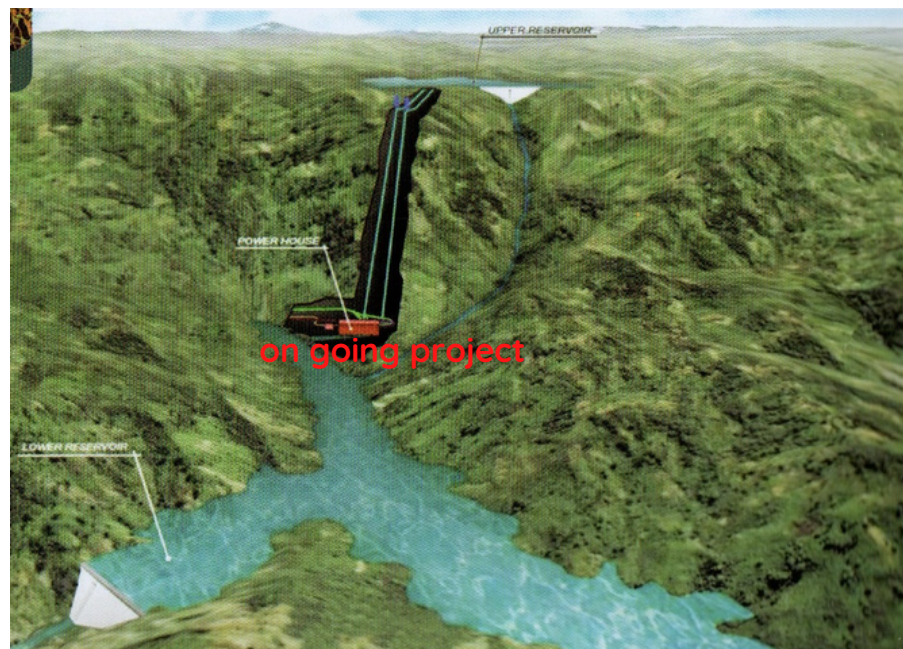
| Megapacks | Capacity (MWh) | Price | Price/kWh |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | 3.0 | \$1,235,890 | \$406 |
| 2 | 6.1 | \$2,269,770 | \$372 |
| 5 | 15.2 | \$5,579,470 | \$366 |
| 10 | 30.5 | \$9,999,290 | \$328 |
| 50 | 152.4 | \$43,362,720 | \$285 |
| 100 | 304.8 | \$85,227,950 | \$280 |
| 1,000 | 3,047.6 | \$848,135,990 | \$278 |

*1,000 max

source: <https://www.thestreet.com/tesla/news/new-tesla-megapack-details-price>

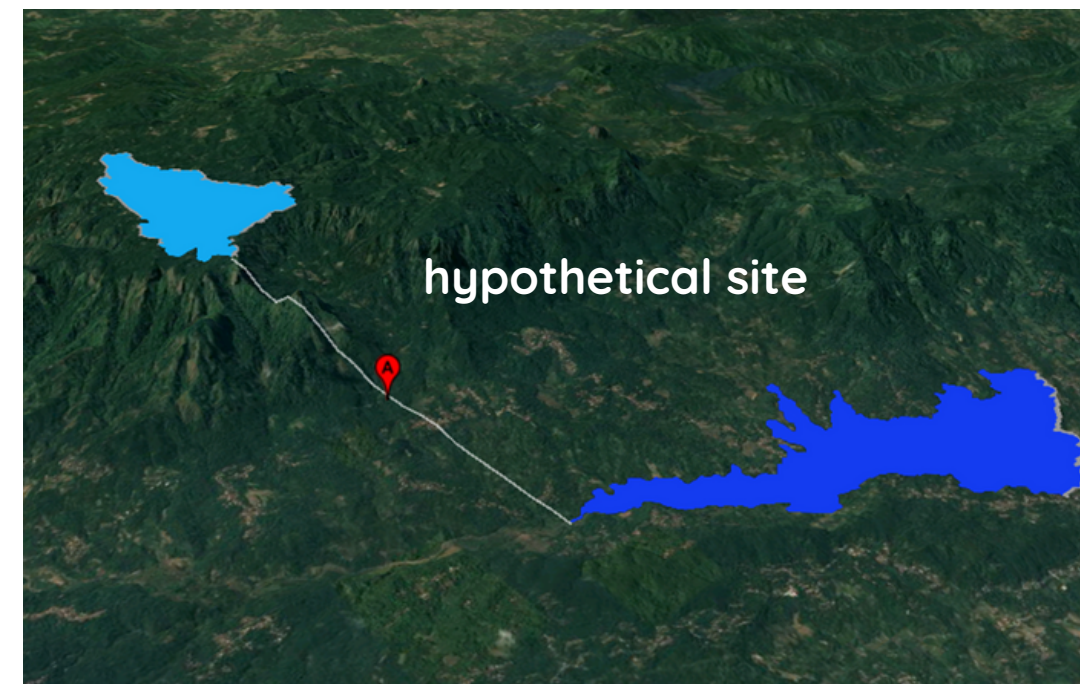


US\$ 280 million per GWh



**1 GW (8 GWh),
US\$ 800 million
US\$ 100 million per GWh**

Upper Cisokan PHES, West Java



**7.5 GW (150 GWh),
US\$ 9.4 billion**

US\$ 39 million per GWh

Off-river PHES, Central Java



Australian
National
University



Bluefield PHES (on - going research)

