About 23.9 GW of energy storage is operational, under construction, or under repair in 41 U.S. states and territories for various service uses, and another 5.4 GW has been announced or contracted. Here's how states with more than 10 MW compare. Storage capacity is rated here in watts—as opposed to watt-hours, energy's true measure, because most storage projects are pumped hydro (some of them seasonal) or projects that have no clear indication of duration. *Source: DOE Global Energy Storage Database* ***—Copy and artwork by Sonal Patel, a POWER associate editor. Energy vector designed by Freepik***

Percentage of 23.9 GW that's operational, under construction, or under repair in the U.S.

- **93.7%** Open-loop pumped hydro
- **2.3%** Molten salt thermal storage
- **0.9%** Lithium ion battery
- **0.6%** Chilled water thermal storage
- **0.5%** Lithium iron phosphate battery
- **0.5%** In-ground natural gas combustion compressed air
- **0.5%** Lead acid battery (advanced lead acid battery—0.3%; lead acid battery—0.2%)
- **0.3%** Other thermal storage (includes heat thermal storage)
- **0.2%** Ice thermal storage
- **0.2%** Flywheel
- **0.1%** Nickel cadmium battery
- **0.1%** Sodium sulfur battery
- **0.15%** Other technologies of less than 0.1%. In order of most capacity: lithium ion titanate battery; electrochemical; zinc bromine flow battery; hybrid lead acid battery/electrochemical capacitor; electrochemical capacitor; vanadium redox flow battery; in-ground isothermal compressed air; valve regulated lead acid battery; lithium polymer battery; sodium nickel chloride battery; modular isothermal compressed air; lead carbon battery; lithium manganese oxide battery; lithium nickel cobalt aluminum battery; sodium ion battery; zinc nickel oxide flow battery; nickel iron battery; modular compressed air storage