

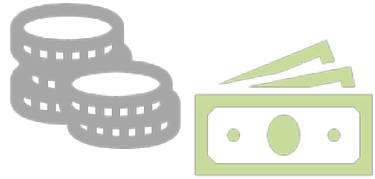
Energy Performance Services

SI RSS-AM SSP DES
2019

Agenda

- Battery Energy Storage Business Cases
- What is Battery Energy Storage?
- Applications
- Storage + ?
- Integration....bring it all together

Business Cases



Energy Cost Savings

Spinning Reserve Frequency Regulation

Lower Emissions

Blackstart

Decrease minimum load Increase ramp rate

- Demand Reduction
- TOU – Time of Use
- Global Adjustment Factor

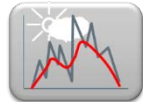
- Capacity Release
- Selling reserves

- Reduce CO2
- Operate with other Sustainable Renewable Generation

- Improve Grid Reliability
- Customer Cited Generation

- Vertically Integrate Utility Resources
- Wholesale Markets

Overview of Application Functionality



Ramp Rate Control



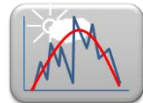
Frequency Regulation / Support



Time of Use



Power Factor Control

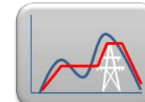


Renewable Firming / Smoothing



Microgrid Operation

- Island Operation
- Grid Parallel Operation
- Blackstart



Renewable Shaping



Renewable Time Shift / Peak Shaving



Renewable Time Shift



Energy Time Shift (Arbitrage)



Load Following



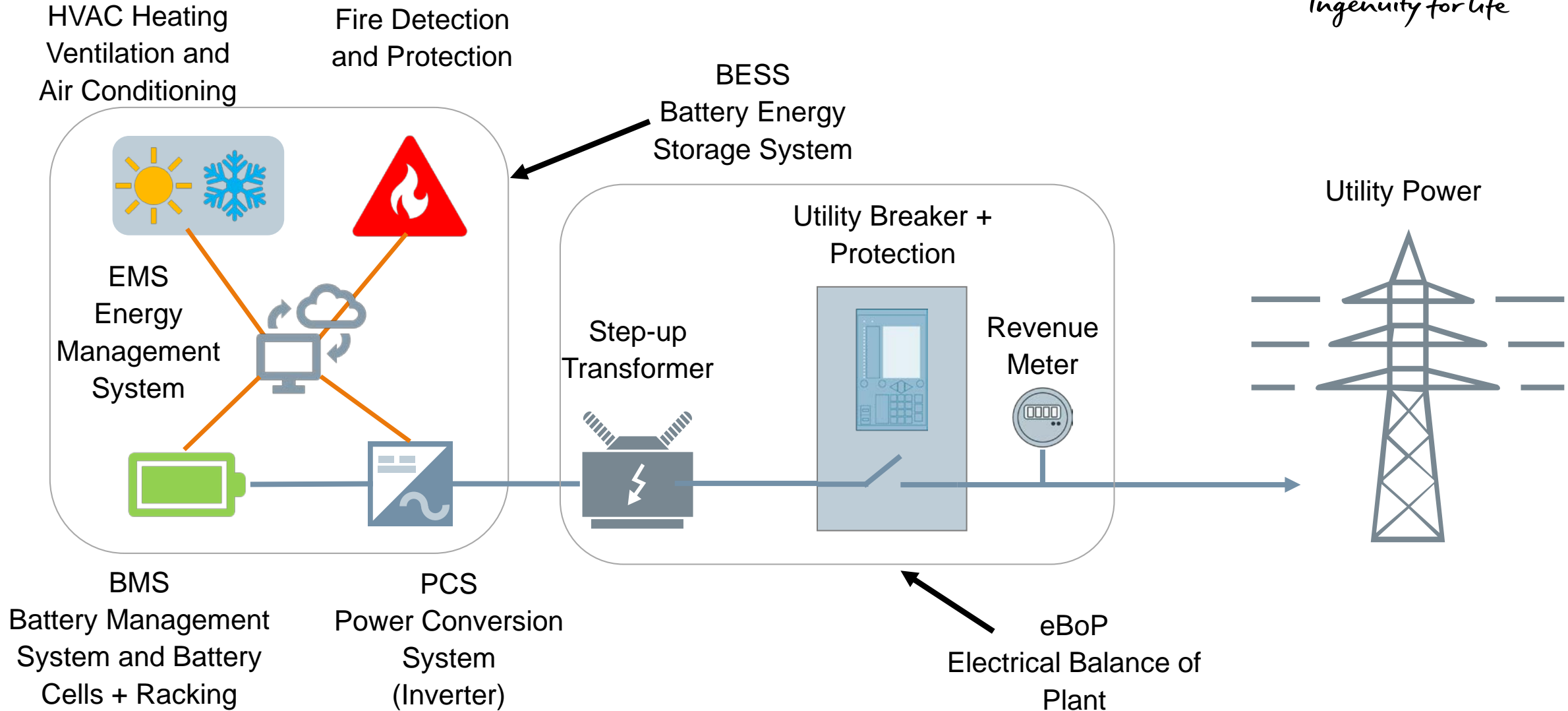
Demand Charge Reduction / Peak Shifting



Reactive Power Control

- Voltage Regulation
- Q-Setpoint

What is Battery Energy Storage?



Digital Inertia - Energy Storage vs. Thermal Peaker



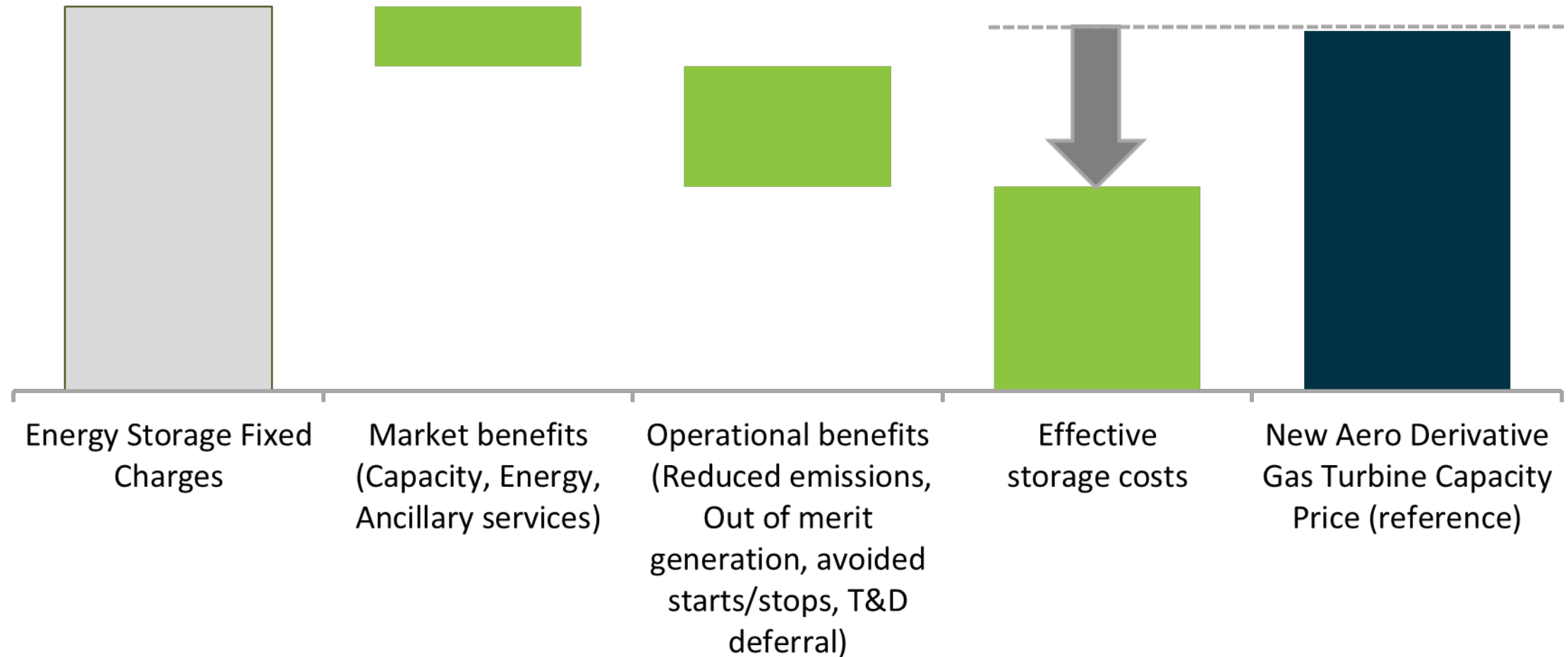
ENERGY STORAGE RESPONSE

- Energy storage responds with rapid increase of output from 0MW to 20MW
- Autonomous response according to programmed profile
- Output sustained until stability restored

THERMAL UNITS

- Thermal unit responds with burst, then output drops off
- Gradually ramps up in oscillating manner to 7MW output increase over 4 minutes

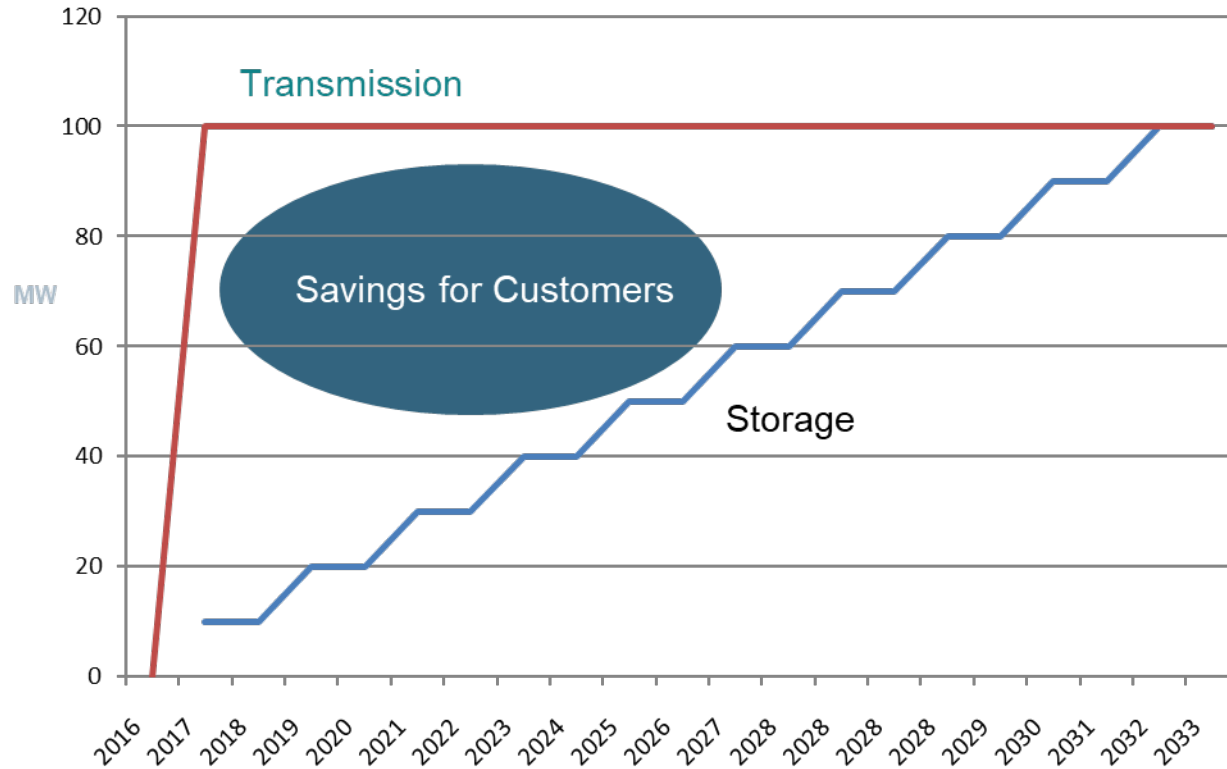
Net Cost of Capacity – Energy Storage vs. Traditional Peaker



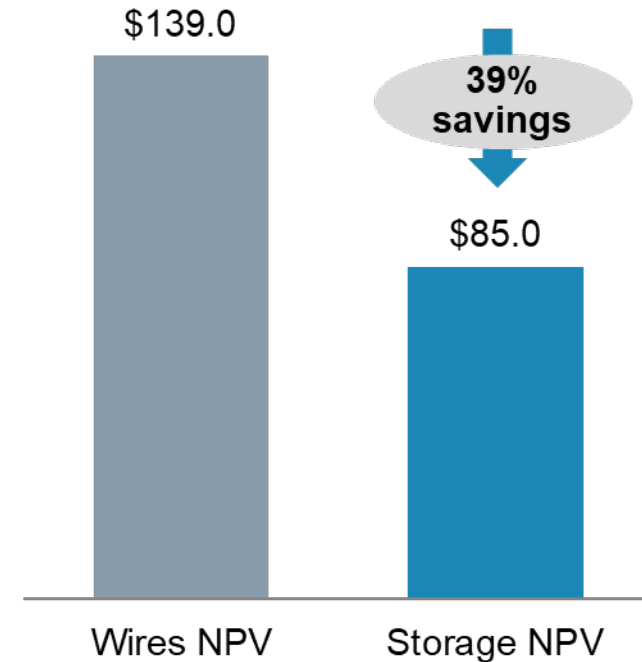
Peak Load Relief – Indicative Value Comparison



Transmission Vs. Storage - Lumpiness of Investment

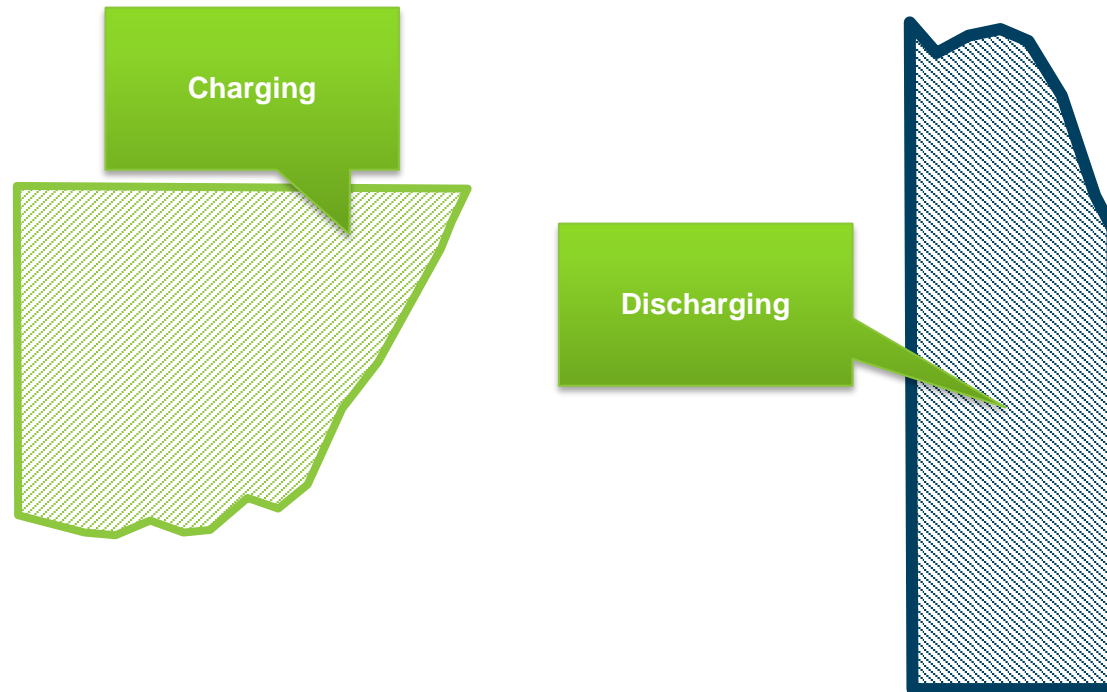


20-year cost of solution (NPV\$, MM)



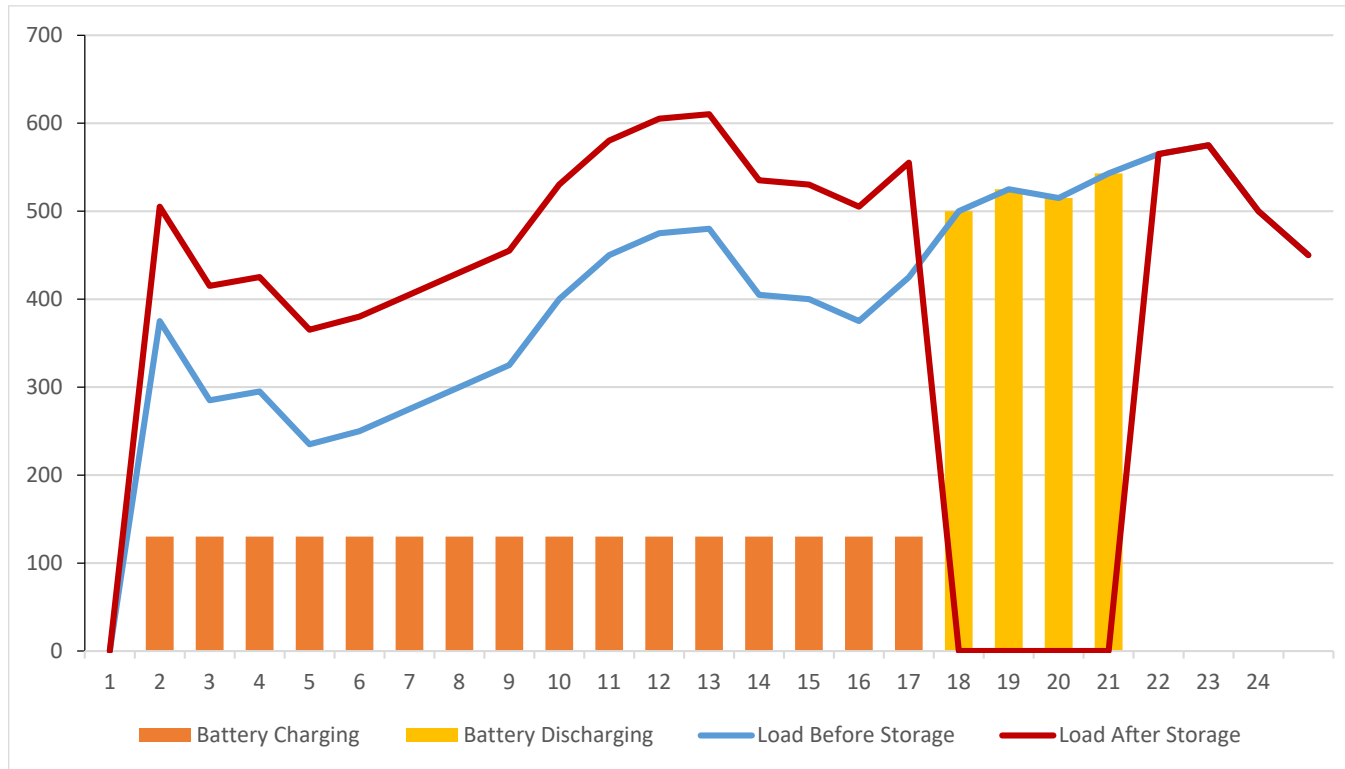
Value Applicability Areas – Urban and dense areas with high capital costs of building transmission, NIMBY issues (customer sentiment), environmentally sensitive regions. Utilities with spending pressure on high capex transmission in near-term (rate-freezes).

Demand Charge Reduction – Coincident Peaks



Battery Energy Storage charges during off-peak times and discharges during likely system peak times to avoid high coincident peak charges.

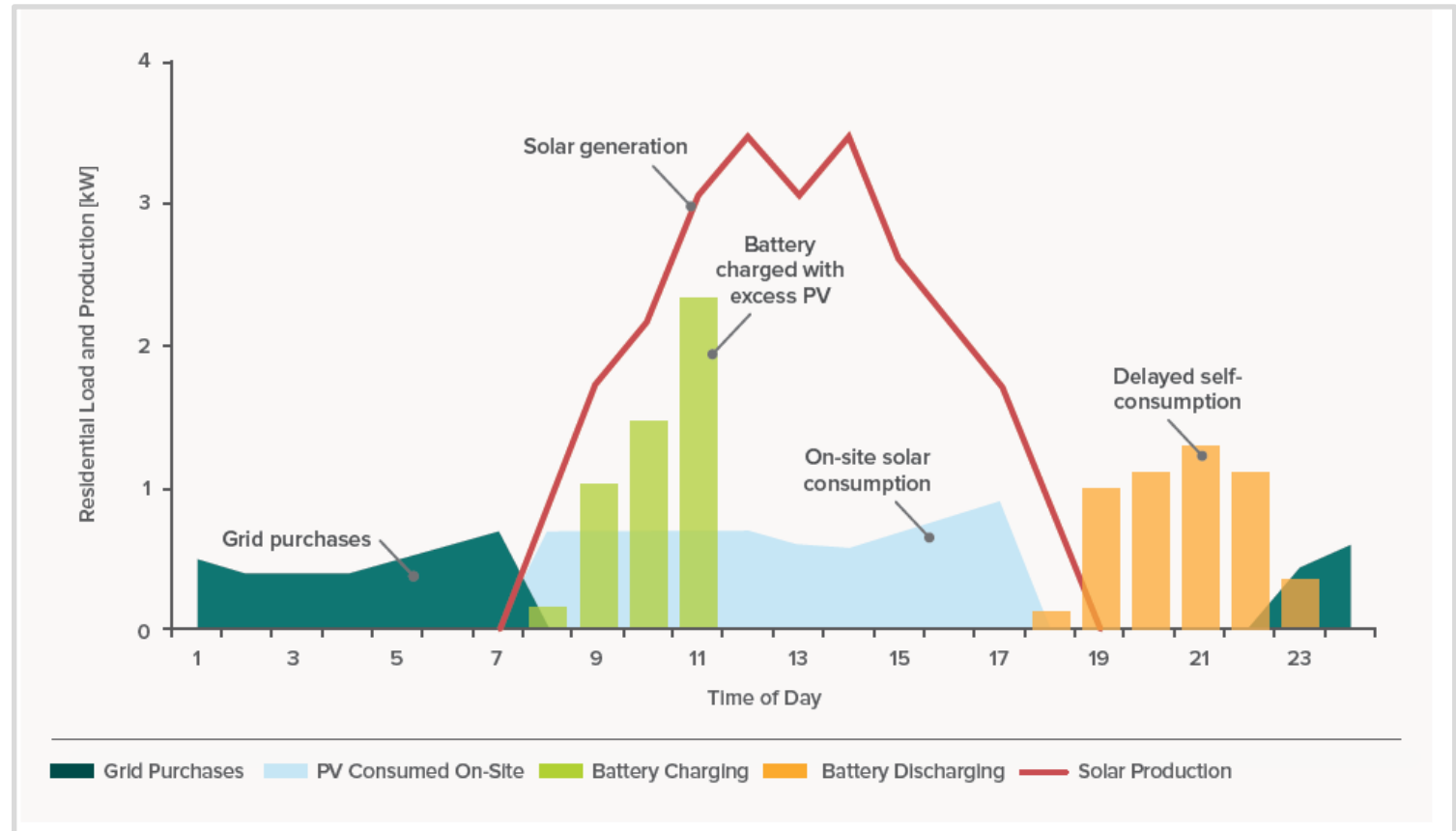
TOU – Time of Use Energy Management for Commercial & Industrial Example



Battery Energy Storage reduces net consumption at more expensive rates by charging during cheaper times of the day and discharging when rates are more expensive.

Onsite Generation Self Consumption

Battery Energy Storage stores excess energy from onsite generation for later use improving the financial benefit of onsite generation. This is common where it is not attractive or allowed to inject energy back into the grid.



Source Graphic: RMI The Economics Of Battery Energy Storage, October 2015

Grid Services – C&I Solutions Can Improve “Grid Health”

Battery Energy Storage enables the generation of additional revenue through participation in demand response and ancillary services programs sponsored by your local utility.



Demand Response

Reducing your net energy at request of the utility during times of high demand



Frequency Regulation

Injecting electricity into the grid to correct local deviations in electricity frequency

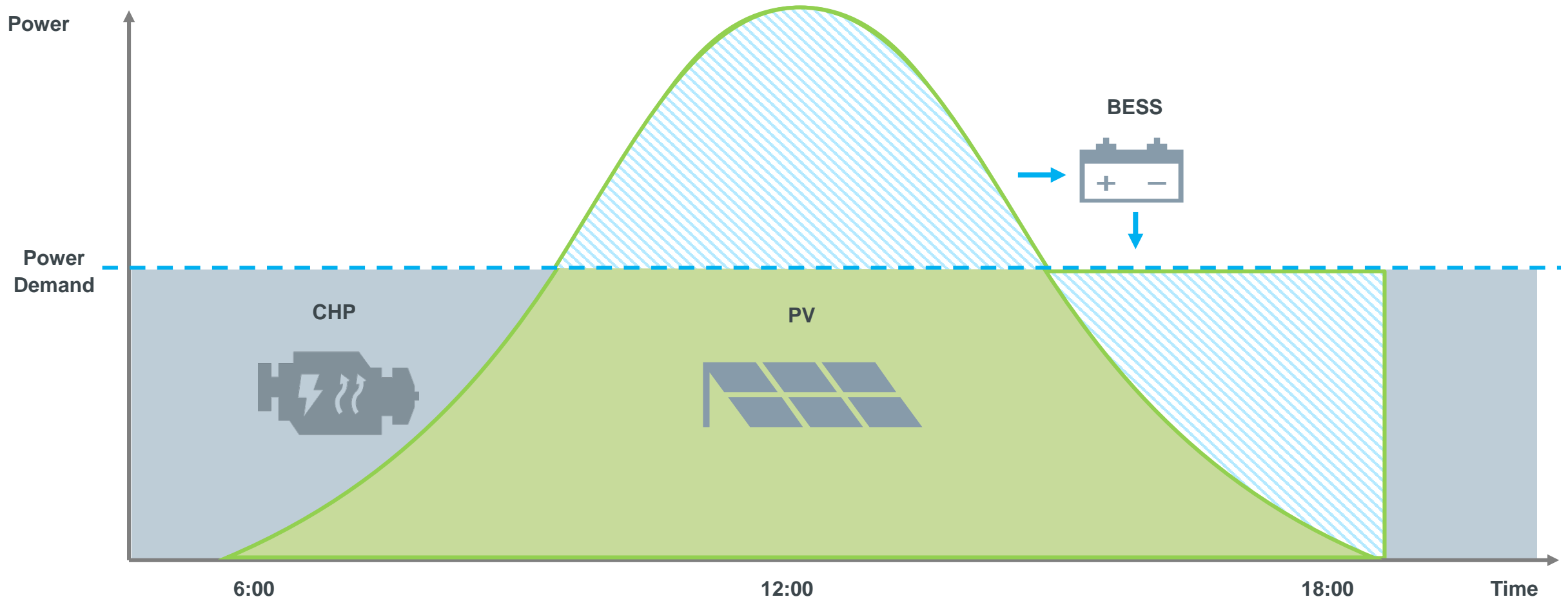


Spinning Reserve

Providing a “reserve” of energy available to the grid in case of an emergency

Examples of Utility Services Provided by C&I Customers

Hybrid Power Solution – Generation Optimization



What is Hybrid Power?

Description

Hybrid Power

Power generation created by combining renewable and traditional generation resources.

Benefits

- Minimize fuel consumption
- Optimize use of renewables
- Operate within system constraints
- Use batteries for multiple revenue streams
- Ensure system reliability (operation reserve, grid-forming, n-1 redundancy, ...)



Note: Target Market, Behind the Meter

Factors

- Fuel prices
- Industry trends
- Market demands
- System availability
- Generation asset mix
- Transmission and distribution conditions



Results

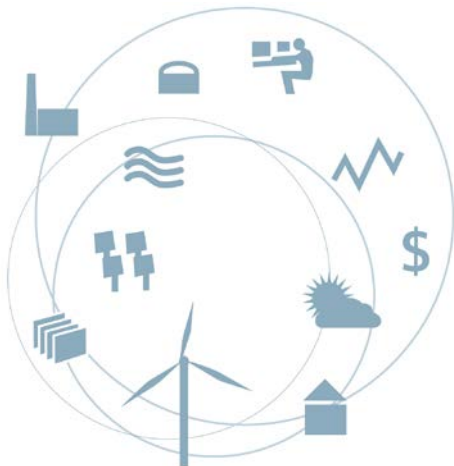
- Security
- Reliability
- Resiliency
- Operability
- Sustainability
- Affordable Energy
- Financial Performance



Hybrid Plant Use Cases

Hybrid Plant Benefits

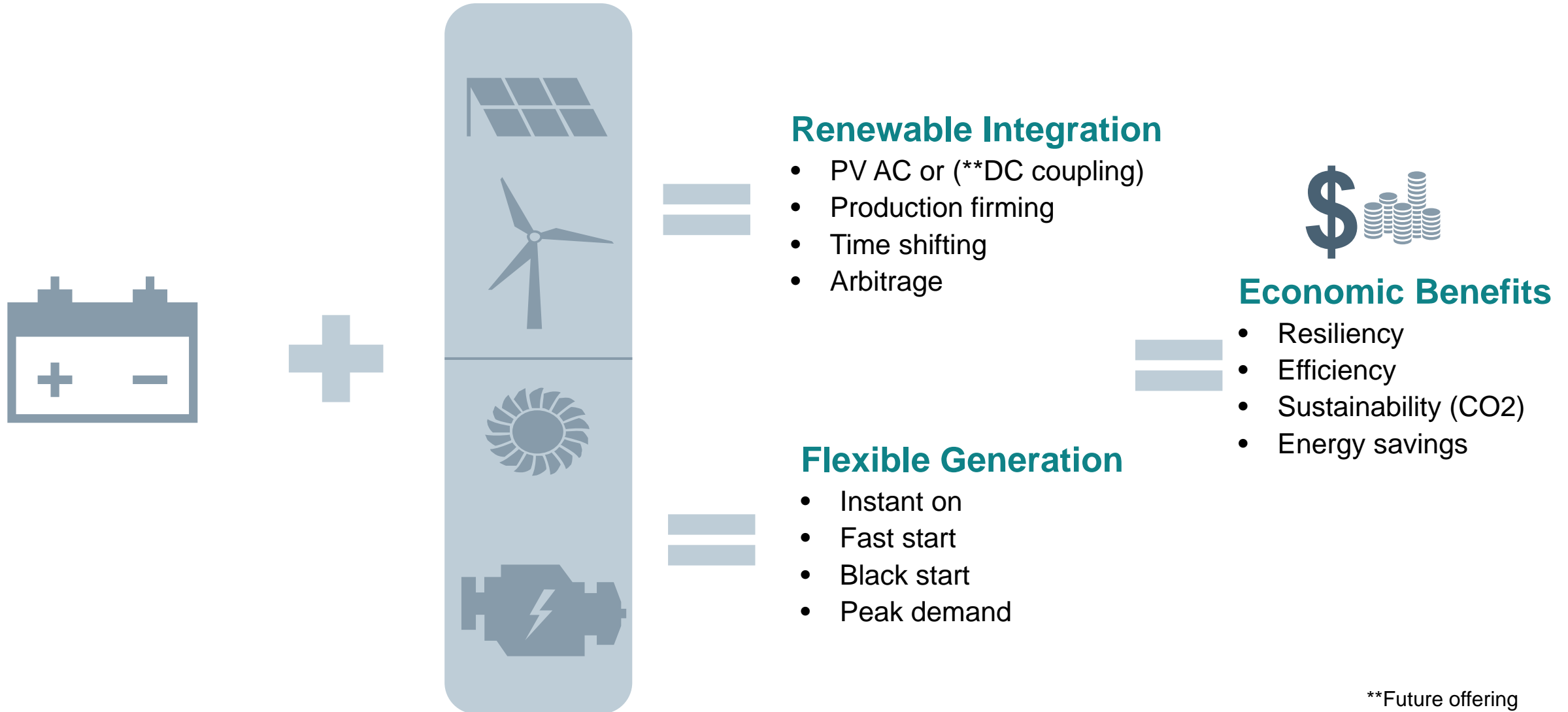
- Electricity anywhere
- New revenue streams
- Reduce impacts to the grid
- Integration with renewables
- Add-on to existing infrastructure



➔ = DER Focus Area

Technology	Microgrid	Renewable Dispatch	Peak Shaving	Ramping	CAPEX/OPEX	T&D Deferral
PV+Storage+Recip/CHP	o				o	o
GT+Wind/PV+Storage		o			o	o
Recip+Wind/PV+Storage		o				o
Wind+Storage		o	o	o		o
PV+Storage		o	o	o		o
Wind+PV+Storage		o	o	o		o
Hydro+Storage		o	o	o		o
Hydro+PV		o	o	o		o
GT/CCGT+Storage			o	o	o	o
Recip/CHP+Storage			o	o	o	o

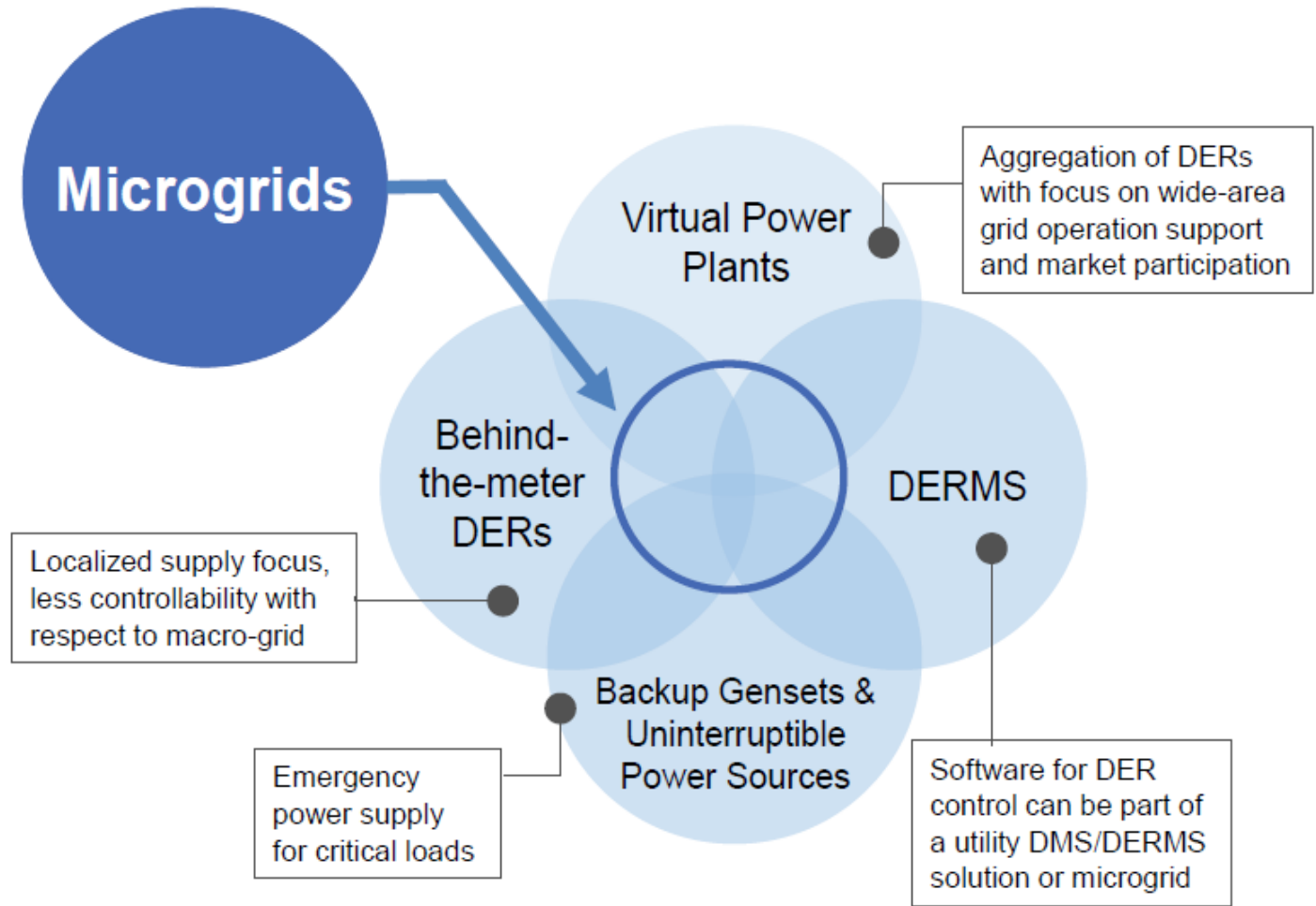
Energy Storage = Driver for Hybrid Power Solutions



**Future offering







Defining Characteristics for Hybrid Power Microgrid Controls

- Advanced DER (distributed energy resource), grid asset control, monitoring and dispatch
- Electricity and/or heating co-optimization
- Islanding capability
- Mixed generation assets
- Close proximity of generation and loads






Microgrid Control – SICAM MGC A8000 applications

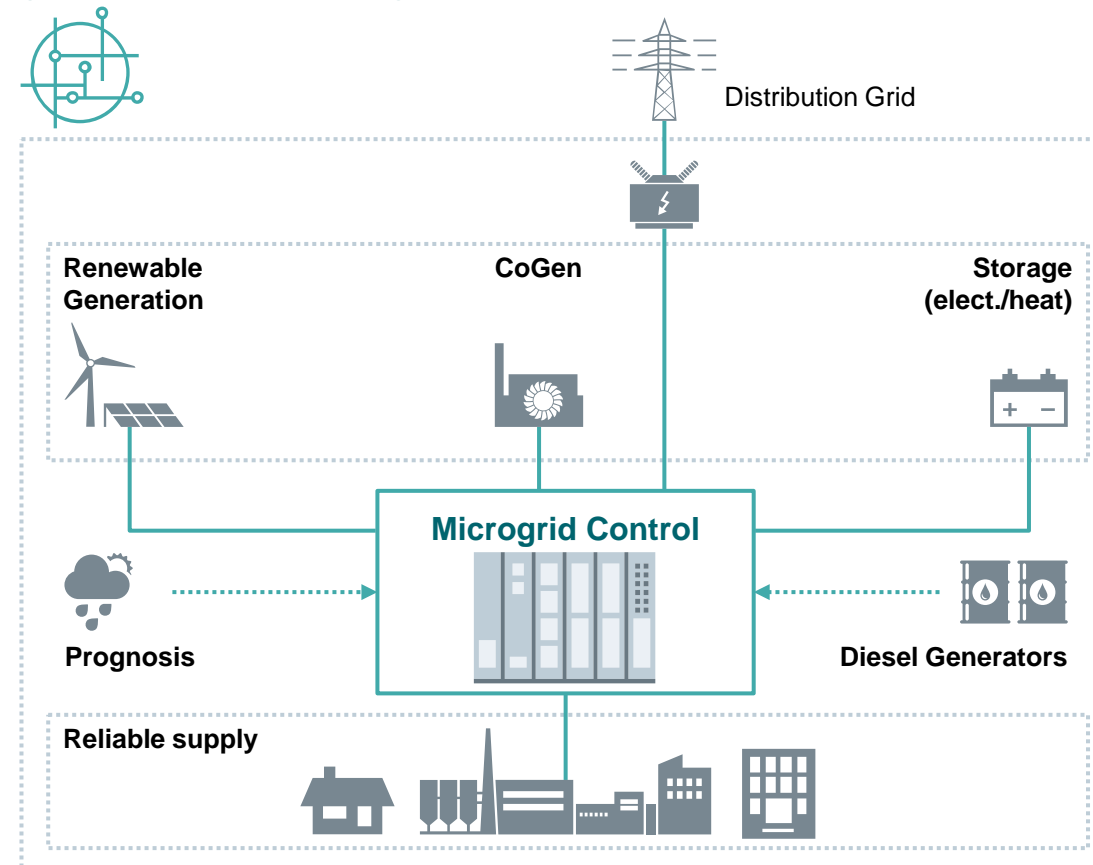
Basic Features

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Measuring |  Monitoring/Reporting |
|  Storage Control |  Generation Control |
|  Archiving |  Load Control |

Advanced Features

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Islanding / Black start |  Peak shaving |
|  Load forecasting |  Generation forecasting |
|  Load Management | |

Microgrid – Distribution grid with renewable generation, grid infeed and storage



Benefits of Microgrid Control

Own generation

- Ensures continuous load supply and production processes
- Increased independence from grid instabilities

Energy mix/value streams

Lower energy costs

- Economic optimization main grid supply vs. own generation











Decreasing CO₂ emissions

- Environmental optimization renewable vs. fossil generation







Microgrid Management System – Spectrum Power 7 based application for advanced microgrids

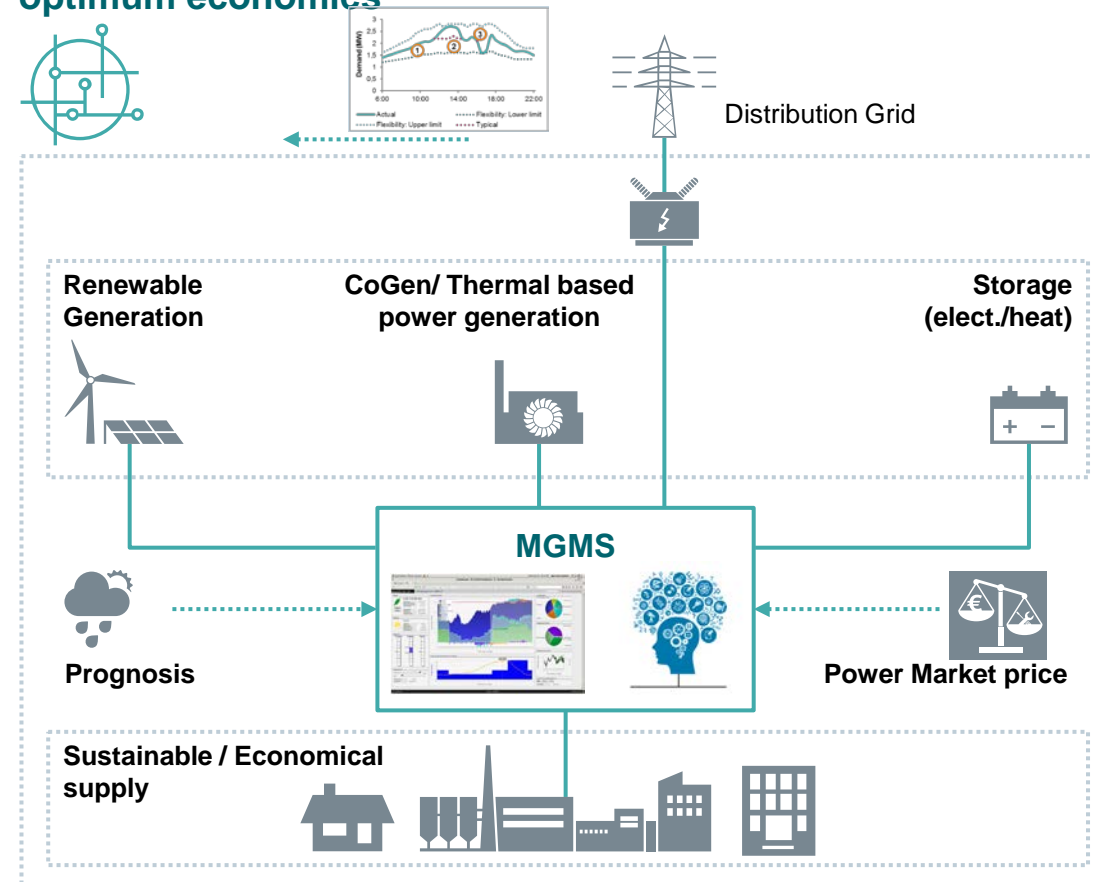
Basic Features

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Measuring |  Monitoring/Reporting |
|  Storage Control |  Load Control |
|  Archiving |  Peak shaving |
|  Islanding / Black start |  Generation forecasting |
|  Load forecasting |  Load Management |

Advanced Features

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Dynamic Energy Market interaction |  Day ahead optimization |
|  Sector coupling optimization (Power, Heat, cooling) |  Demand Response |

Microgrid Management System – handling complexity for optimum economics



Benefits of MGMS

Own generation

- Ensures continuous load supply and production processes
- Increased independence from grid instabilities

Energy mix/value streams

- Handles complex generation and consumption mix

Lower energy costs

- Economic optimization of combined Power, Heat and cooling

Decreasing CO₂ emissions

- Environmental optimization renewable vs. fossil generation



Bring It All Together With Integration

SIEMENS
Ingenuity for life

