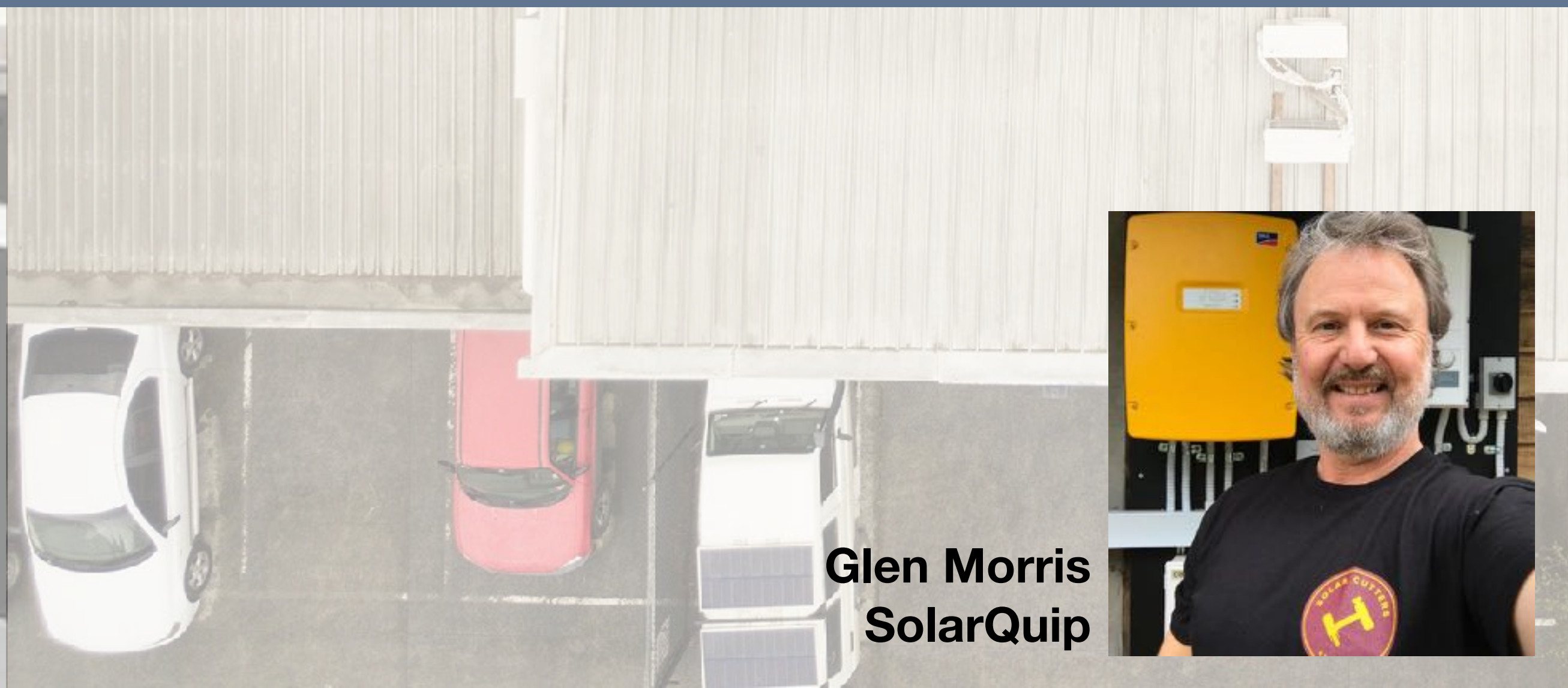
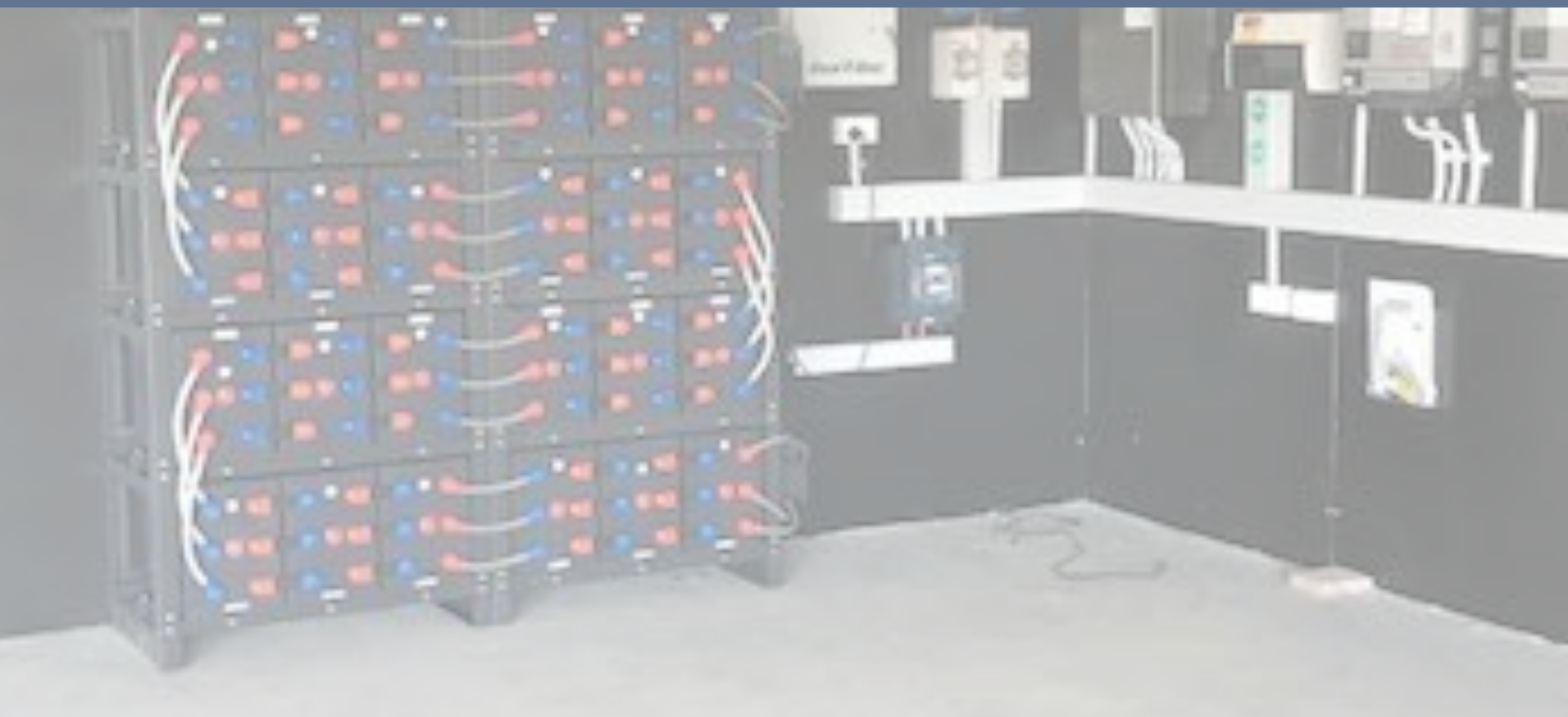




# Commercial Storage

Multi-building solar & storage



**Glen Morris**  
**SolarQuip**



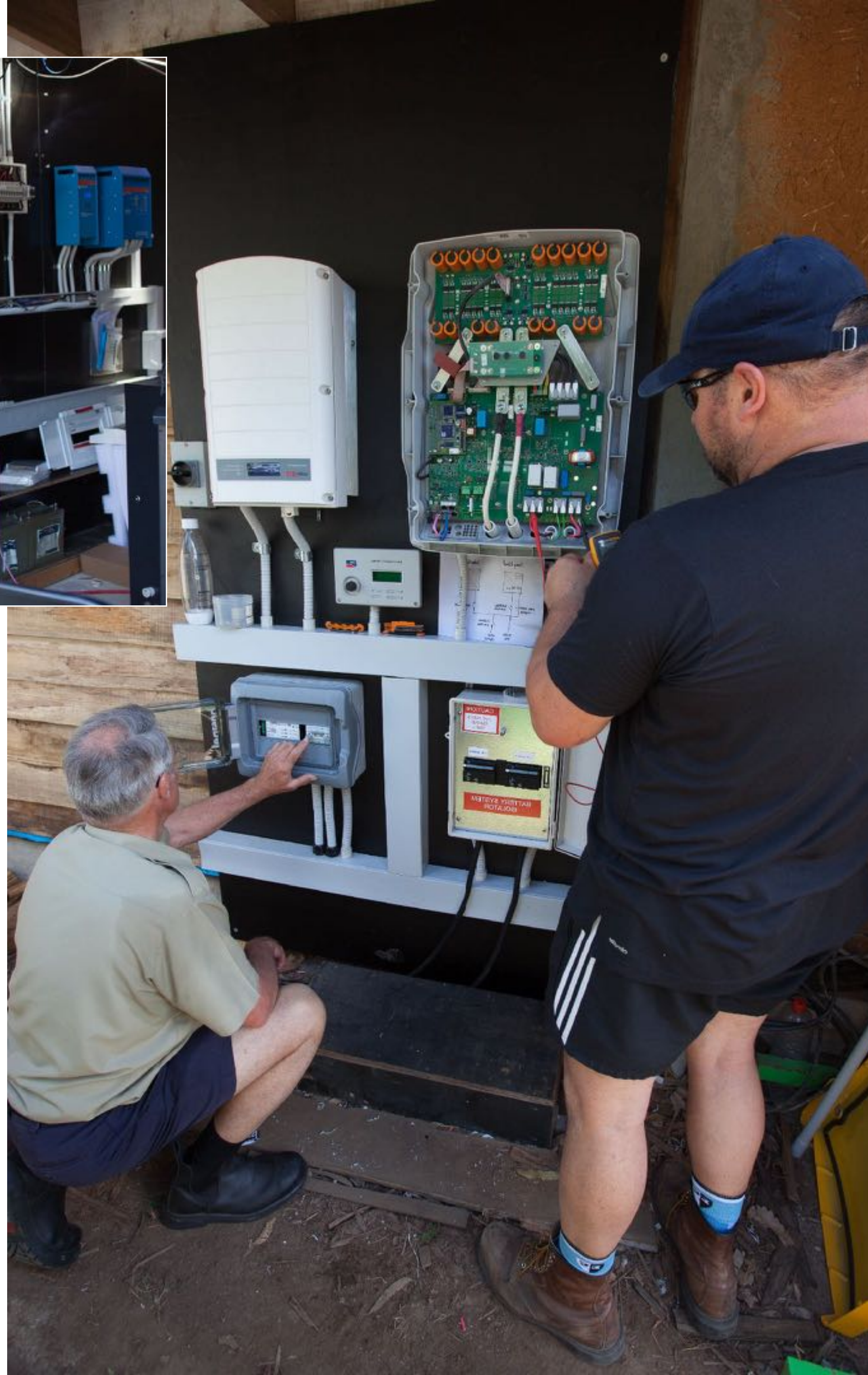


# Smart Energy Lab

## Solar & Storage Training Centre

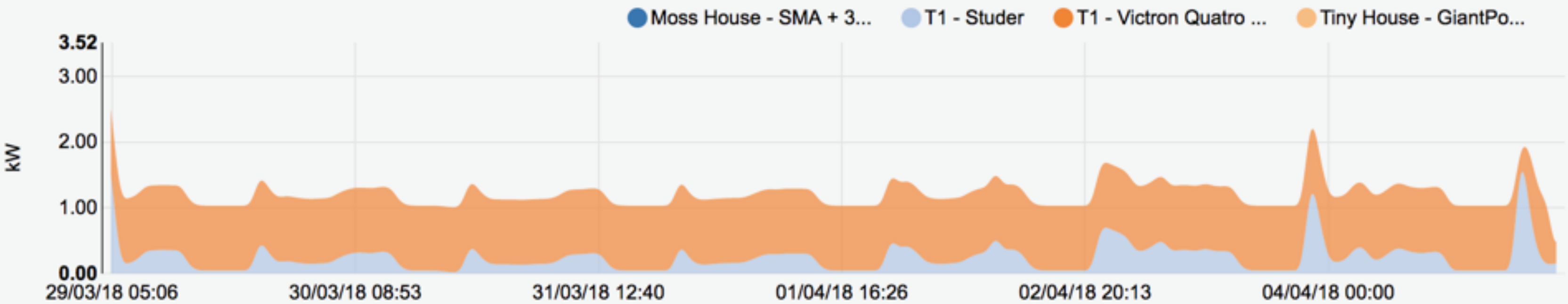








Status Map Analytics Settings Users DRM Control



- PV
- Load
- Battery
- Grid
- ↺



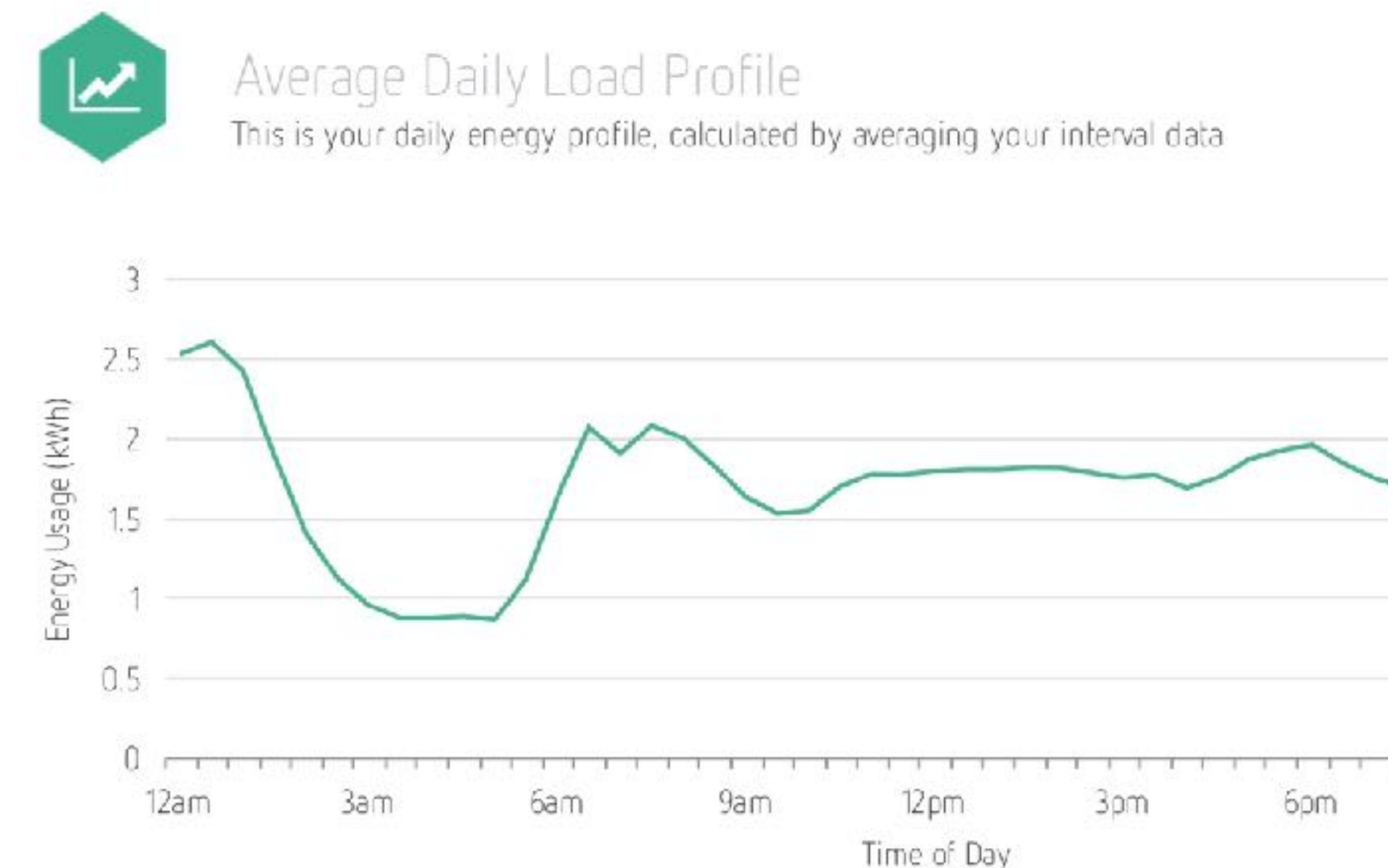
switchDin

Portfolio Powered By SwitchDin - Copyright © 2017



# Why add batteries to commercial solar?

- maximum demand charges
- **emergency backup power**
- **self-use of surplus solar**
- power quality
- utility capacity limitations
- early adopter
- leaving the grid  
(more in my next presentation at 3:25pm today)





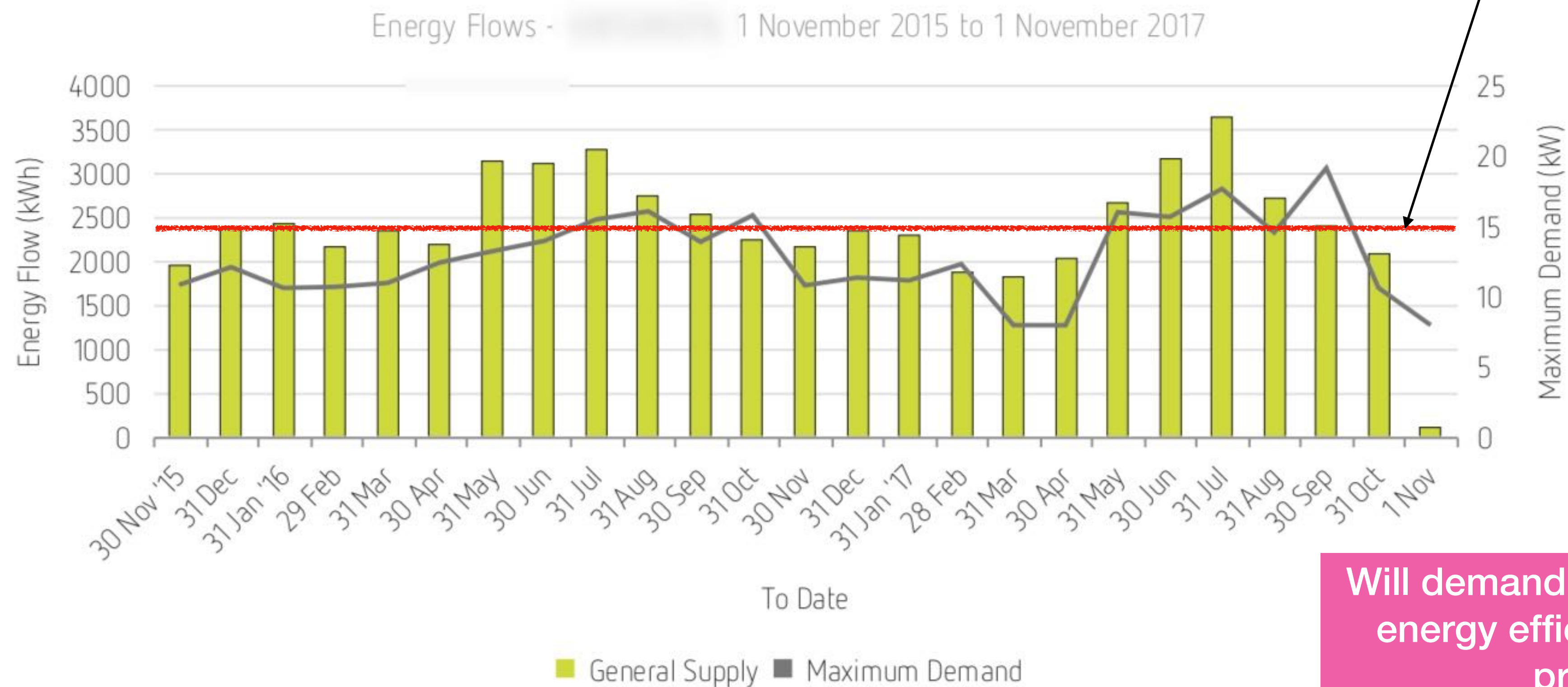




# Assess maximum demand



Over the period  
Period energy flows



Max demand  
charges may  
apply

Will demand management and  
energy efficiency solve this  
problem?



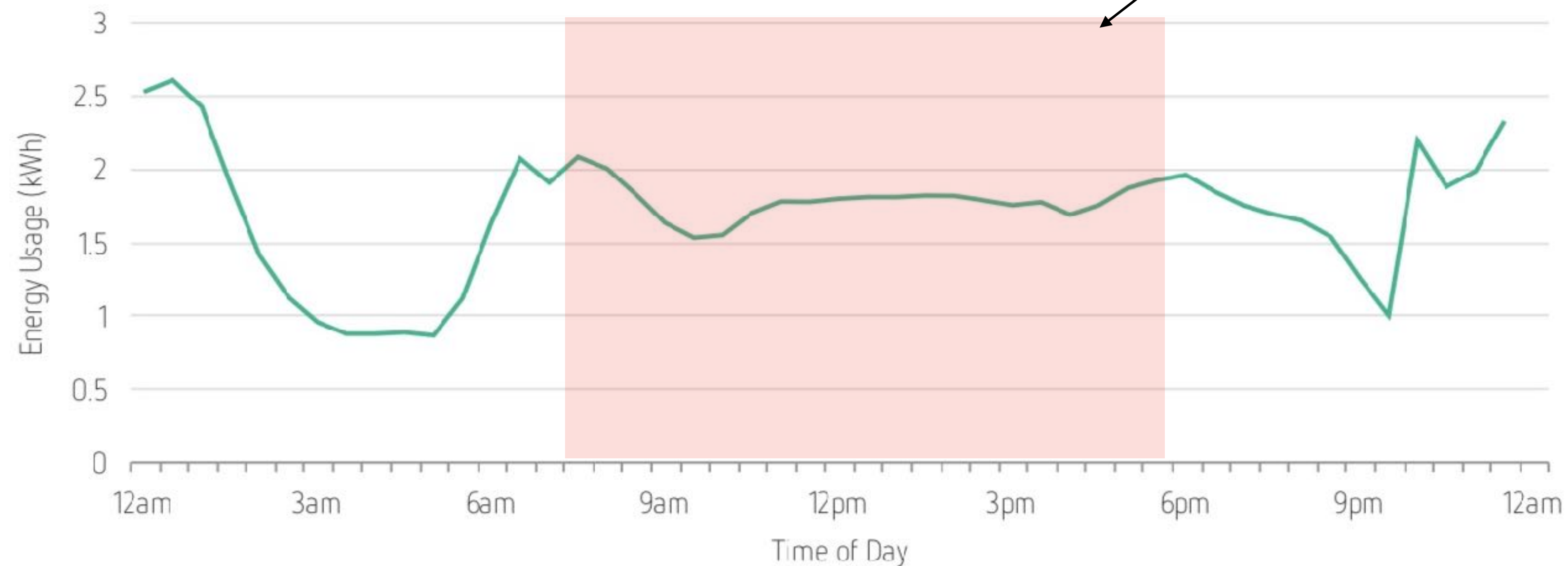
# When is backup needed?

How much (kVA) and for how long (kWh)?



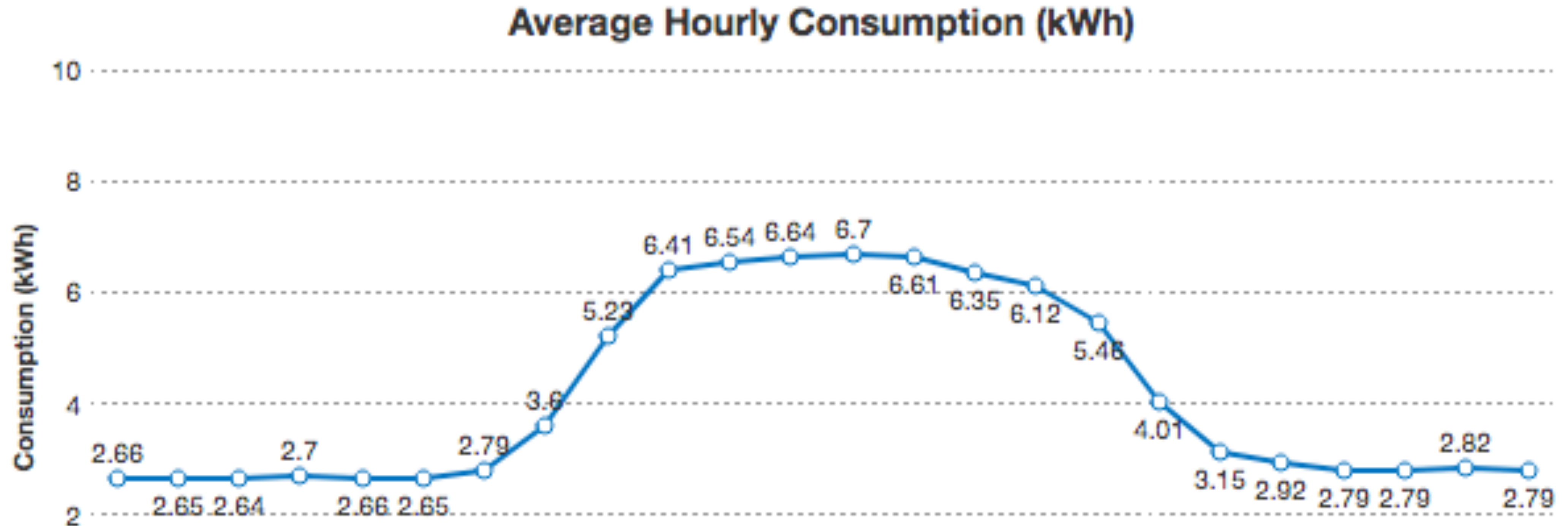
## Average Daily Load Profile

This is your daily energy profile, calculated by averaging your interval data





# Get the load data





# Analyse the tariff structures

STRUCTURE

PERIOD 1

PERIOD 2

PERIOD 3

Name/Description \*

Peak Premium

Tier summing period (max kWh per)

Month

Tier	Max Usage	Tariff c/kWh	Network c/kWh	Feed-in Tariff c/kW	
1	1095	28.370	0.000	29.	-
2	0.0	26.870	0.000	29.	-

+ Tier

Weekdays

From To

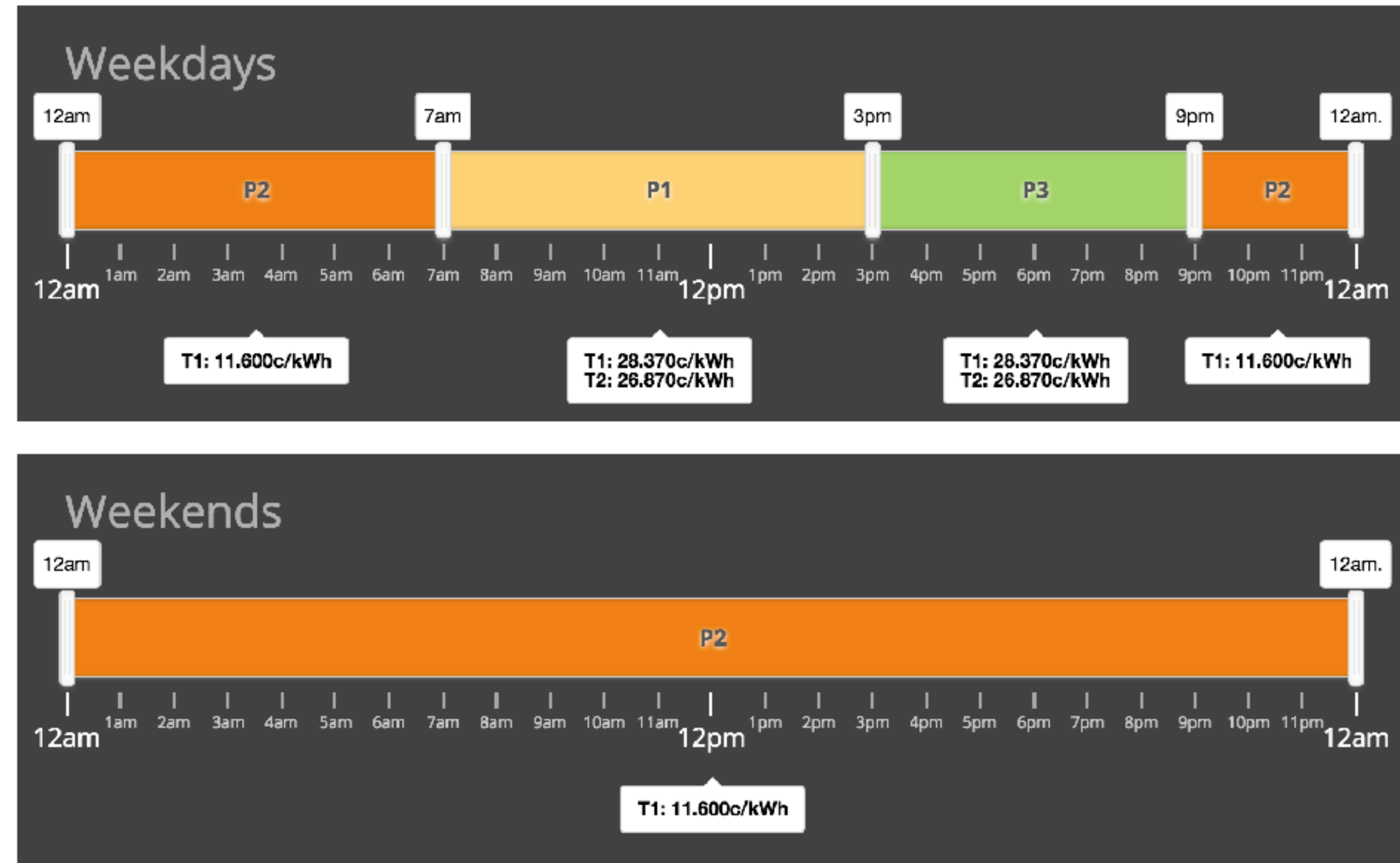
3 PM 9 PM

+ Weekday Range

Weekends

From To

+ Weekend Range



< Back Save Changes



# Average Daily Performance

Time range

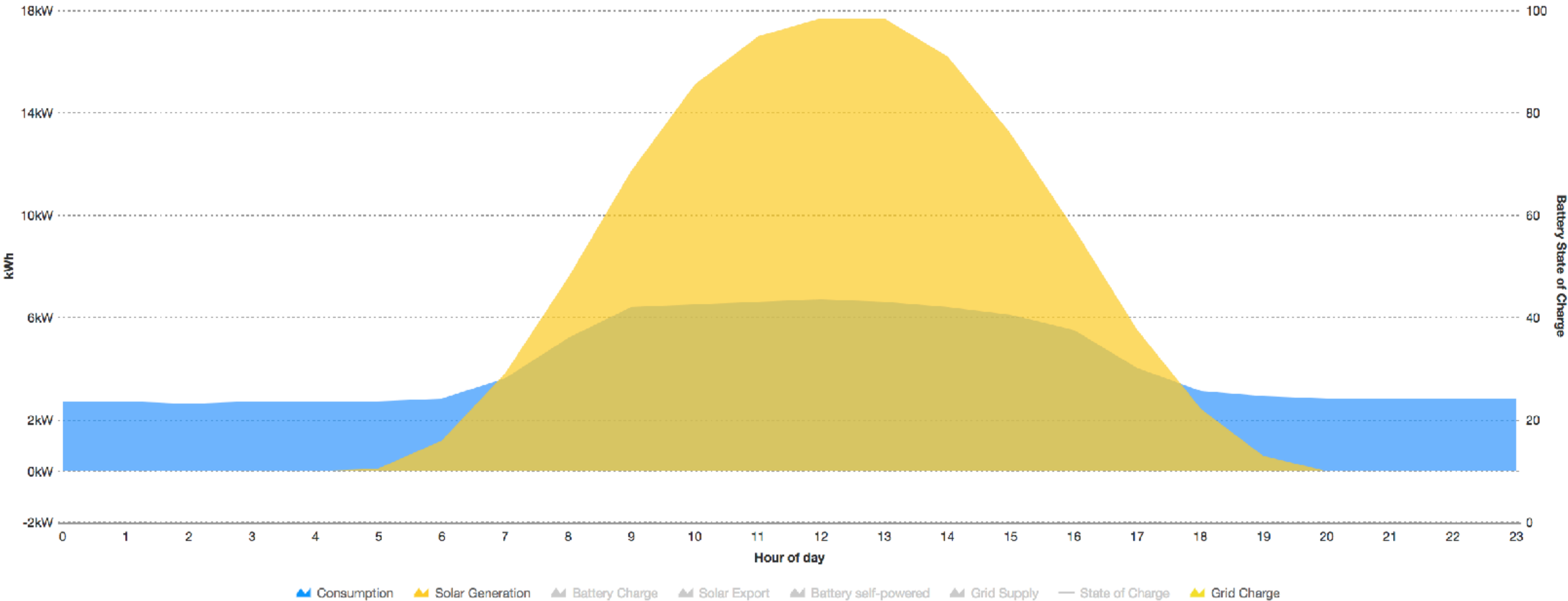
Yearly

Month

April

Day

Generate chart



## BATTERY CAPACITY

**Battery capacity:** 300 kWh  
**Battery DoD:** 60 %

## BATTERY CYCLING

**Year 1 cycles:** 38  
**Battery lifetime cycles:** 1410

## BATTERY LIFETIME

**Battery lifetime:** 19 years  
**Battery lifetime energy:** 204 MWh





# Average Daily Performance

Time range

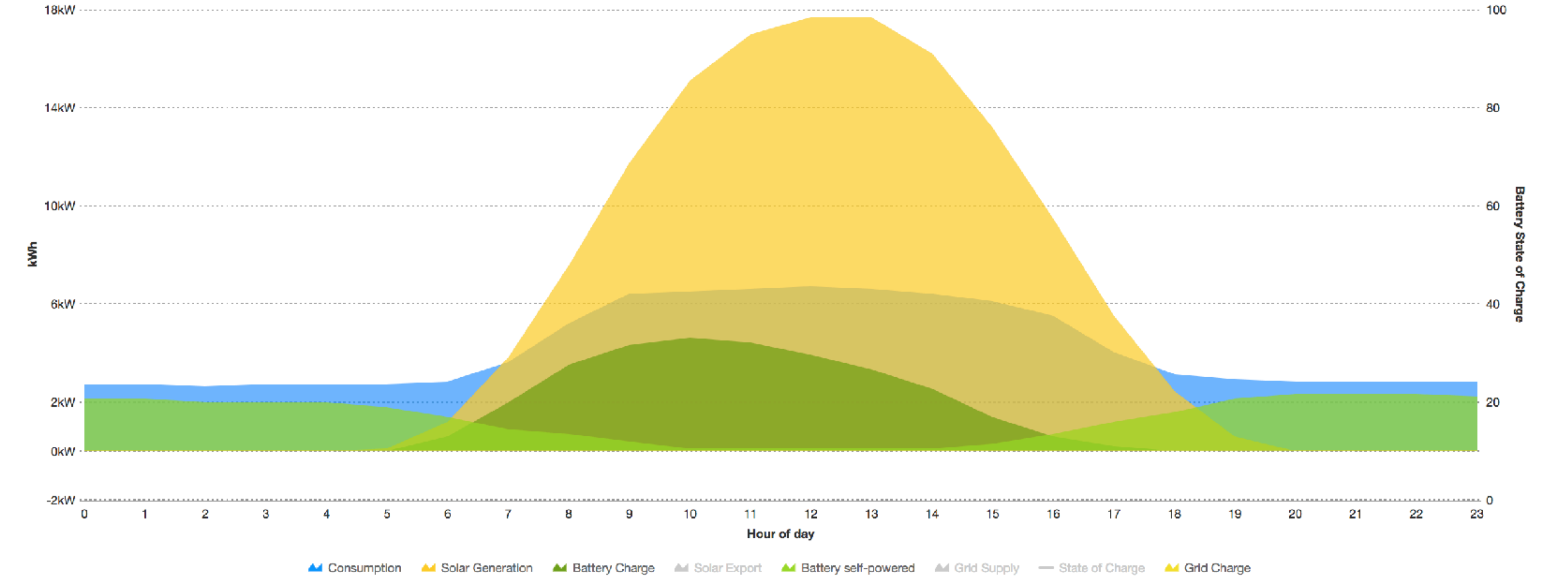
Month

Day

Yearly

April

Generate chart



## BATTERY CAPACITY

**Battery capacity:** 300 kWh  
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**Year 1 cycles:** 38  
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## BATTERY LIFETIME

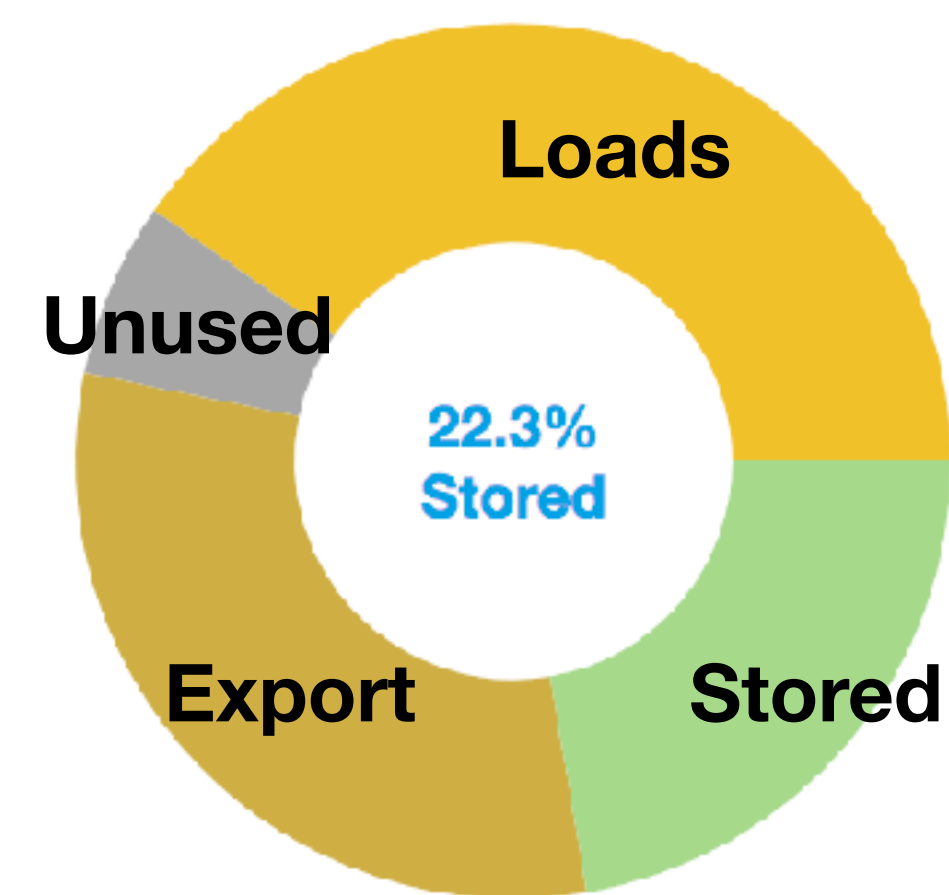
**Battery lifetime:** 19 years  
**Battery lifetime energy:** 204 MWh



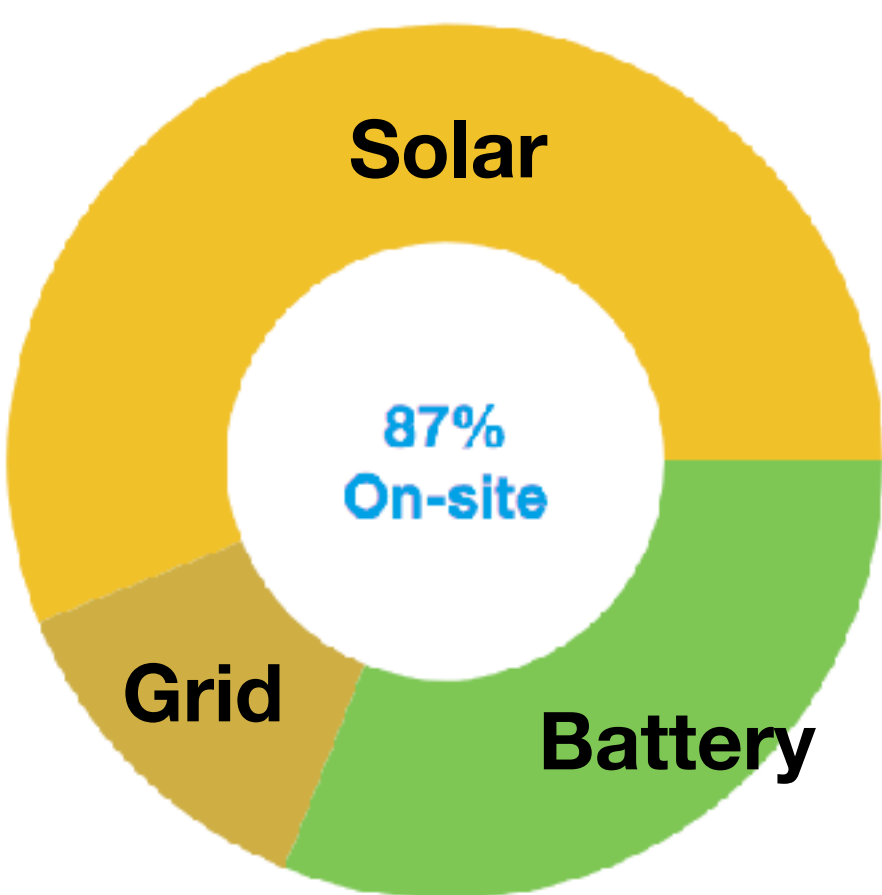


# Self-consumption of solar modelled

Solar Produced



Consumption Source



Nominal System Power: 42.24 kW

	DAILY	ANNUAL
Av. Energy Production:	139.3 kWh	50,828 kWh
Specific Yield:	3.3 kWh/kW	1,203 kWh/kW



# Battery Backup Hours

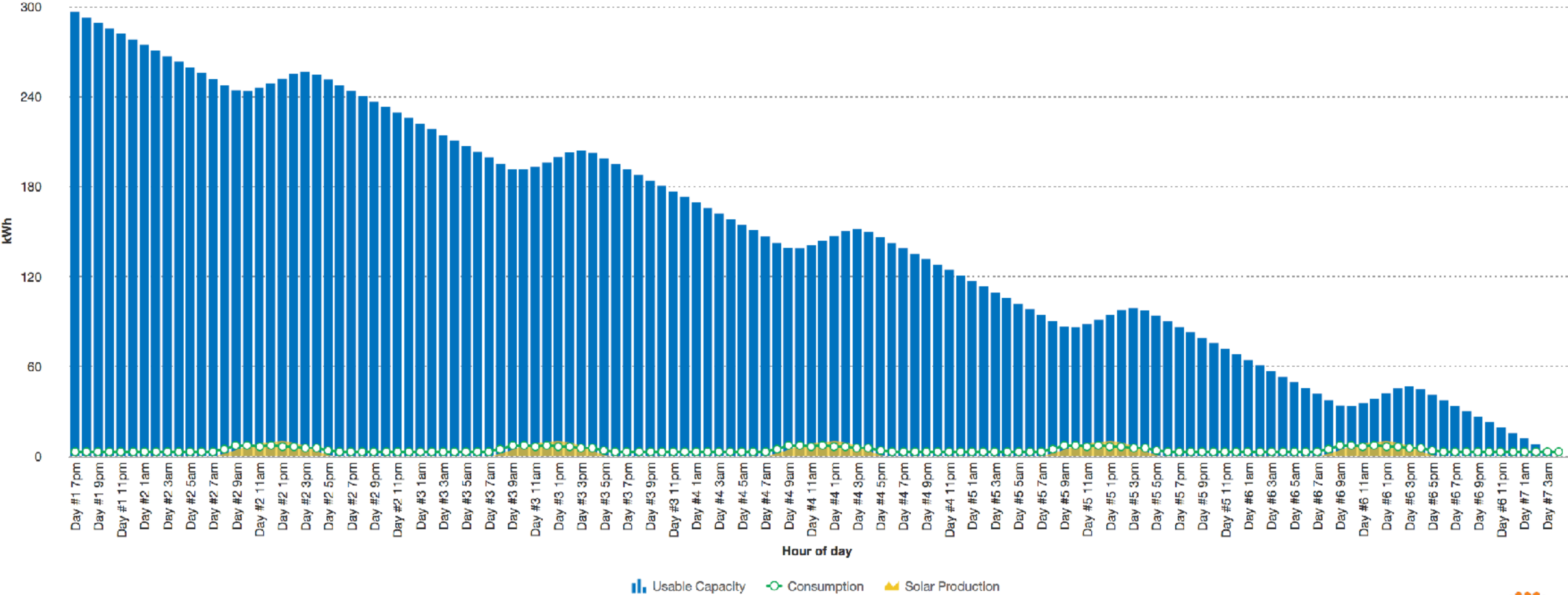
Month

July

Start Time

7pm

Generate chart





# Average Daily Performance

Time range

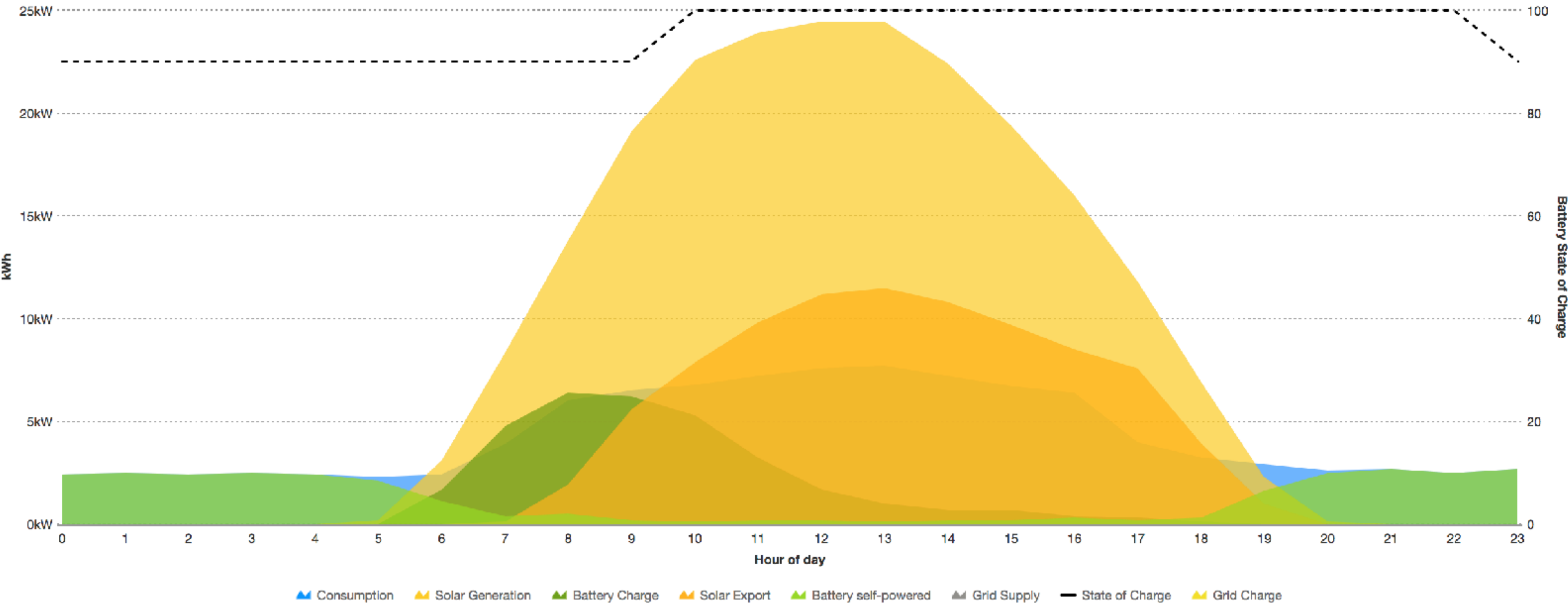
Monthly

Month

January

Day

Generate chart



## BATTERY CAPACITY

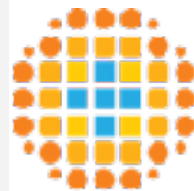
**Battery capacity:** 300 kWh  
**Battery DoD:** 60 %

## BATTERY CYCLING

**Year 1 cycles:** 38  
**Battery lifetime cycles:** 1410

## BATTERY LIFETIME

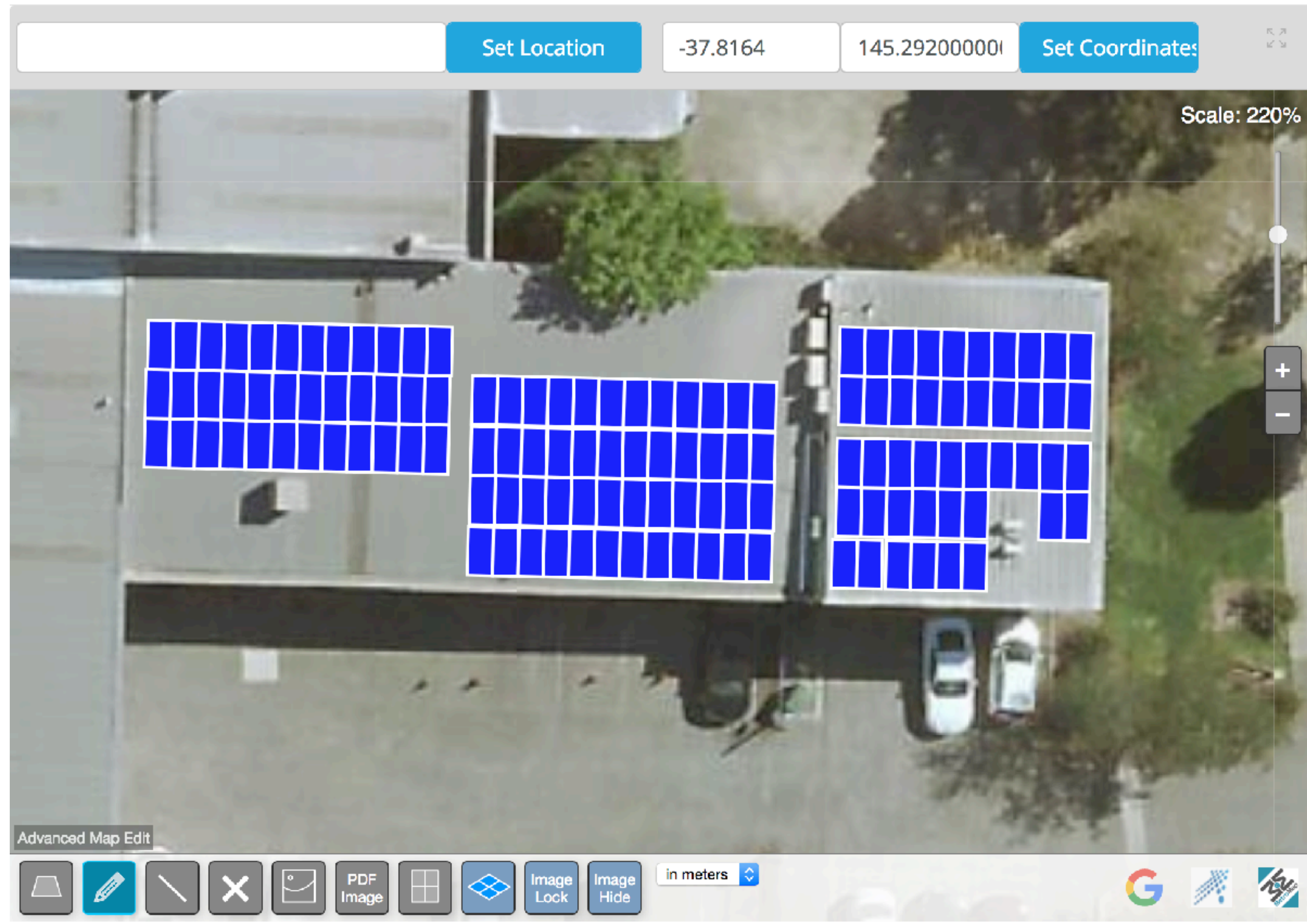
**Battery lifetime:** 19 years  
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SolarPlus

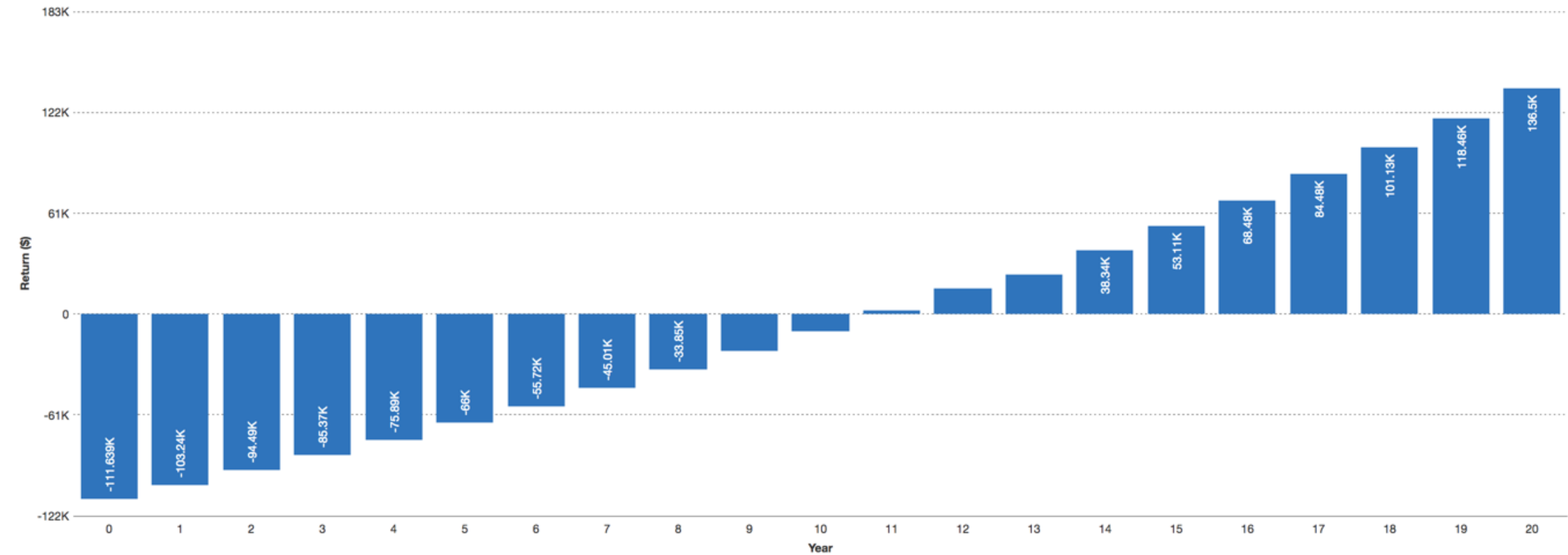


# Use roof layout tools





# Lifetime cashflow



## YEAR ONE CASHFLOW

Investment:	\$111,638.98
\$/watt:	\$2.64
STC credit:	\$25,550.00
Est. Yr 1 savings:	\$8,702.18 (105%)

## RETURN METRICS

Payback time:	10 yrs 10 mths
Internal rate of return:	6.7%
Levelised cost of energy:	12.67 c/kWh

## LIFETIME METRICS

Est. lifetime savings:	\$136,495.11
Net present value:	\$56,013.76
CO <sup>2</sup> savings:	59,178 kg CO <sub>2</sub> p.a.





# SELECTING & SIZING BATTERY



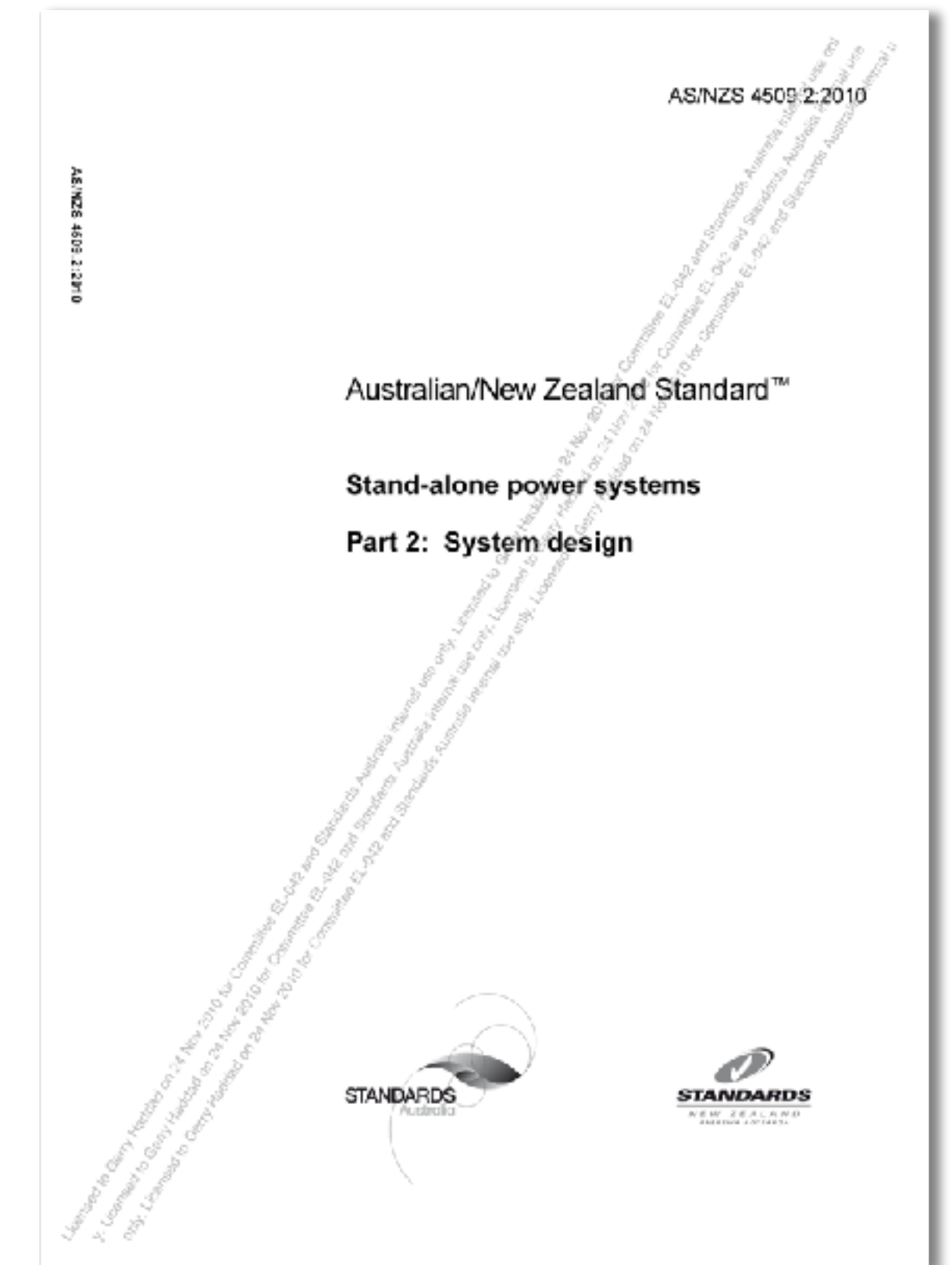
## 6. SELECTING & SIZING BATTERY

- ▶ Daily load energy required
- ▶ Battery system voltage
- ▶ Load sub-system efficiency
- ▶ Amp-hour demand  
(typically daily except if blackout protection)
- ▶ Days of Autonomy ( $\geq 2$  days if off-grid)
- ▶ Amp-hour capacity required @  $C_x$



## BATTERY SIZING EQUATIONS *(SIMPLIFIED)*

- ▶ A - daily load energy (*Wh*)
- ▶ B - battery system voltage (*V*)
- ▶ C - load sub-system efficiency (*0.xx*)  
(*wiring, battery round-trip, and inverter efficiency*)
- ▶ D - Amp-hour demand =  $A \div B \div C$
- ▶ E - Amp-hour capacity =  $(D \times \text{DoA}) \div \text{DoD max.}$   
*NB. to convert to kWh =  $(Ah \times V) \div 1000$*



**AS/NZS 4509.2**



## BATTERY SIZING WORKED EXAMPLE

- ▶ A - daily load energy 10,000Wh
- ▶ B - battery system 48V
- ▶ C - load sub-system efficiency 0.74
- ▶ D - Amp-hour demand =  $10,000 \div 48 \div 0.74$   
= 282Ah
- ▶ E - Amp-hour capacity =  $(282 \times 1) \div 0.9$   
= 313Ah @C<sub>10</sub>  
=  $313 \times 48 = 15\text{kWh}$  (total capacity)





# SIZING THE PV ARRAY

Photo: Ecotech Energy



## 7. SIZING THE PV ARRAY

- ▶ Daily load energy requirement
- ▶ Peak Sun Hours (PSH) of site
- ▶ Derating for shade
- ▶ PV sub-system efficiency
- ▶ Load sub-system efficiency



← Easy Way v's Hard Way →

### SIZING SOLAR PV + BATTERY STORAGE SYSTEM

- A** Daily load energy (Wh)
- B** Battery system voltage (V)
- C** Load sub-system efficiency (eff.)  
(wiring, battery, inverter)
- D** Daily Amp-hour demand (Ah) =  $A / B / C$
- E** PV array size =  $\text{Wh (A)} / \text{PSH}_{\text{(actual)}} / \text{PV system efficiency} / \text{Load sub-system eff. (C)}$
- F** Battery pack capacity =  $\frac{\text{Ah demand (D)} \times \text{Days of Autonomy}}{\text{Max. Depth of Discharge}}$





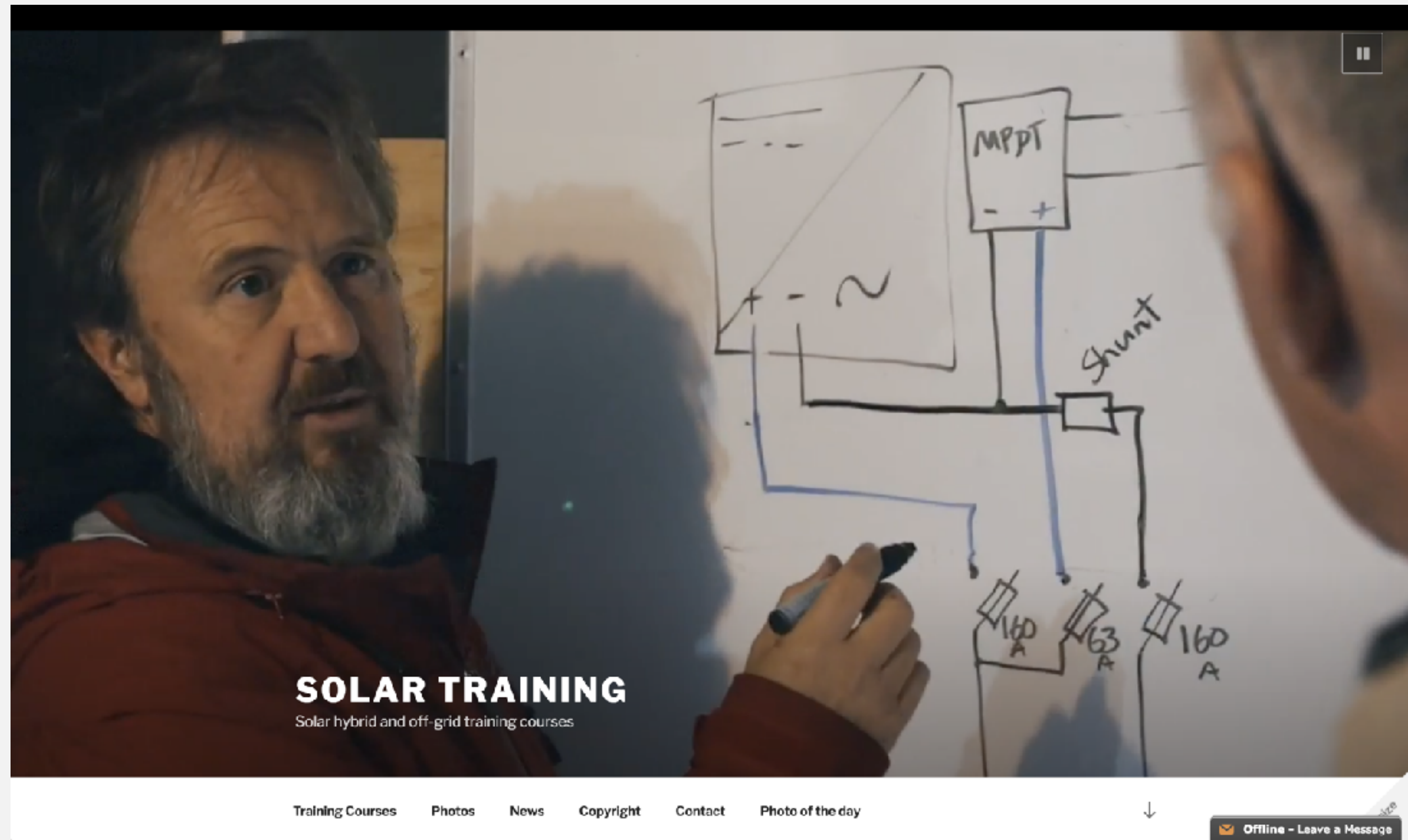
# CONTACT ME

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Training & Consultancy

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(61) 419 299 140



<http://cleanenergy.org.au> - blog

<http://solarquip.com/> - training courses

<http://smartenergylab.com.au> - the “Lab”