



# Energy Storage System (ESS) for Building Energy Management

**Public Works Design Forum (PDF 2018)  
9-10 Julai 2018**



**Cawangan Kejuruteraan Elektrik**

# Energy scenario



# Renewable Energy



**Increase** in power generation capacity

**Reduces dependencies** fossil-fuel based power plant

**Clean** energy, reduces **Green House Gasses**

**17% of Renewable Energy** in 2030

# Energy scenario



Power quality

Increase share of RE

Sustainability

Intermittent

Balance in supply

Energy Security

Cost effective

Reliability

Power outage

Stability in power distribution  
& transmission

# Energy Storage System (ESS)



Supportive source of power

Consumer

Boost the supply at peak periods (peak shaving)

Backup in case of emergencies



Batteries, hydro, thermal, capacitor, flywheel, hydrogen & etc.

Utility

Smoothing intermittent Renewable Energy power flow

Regulate frequency

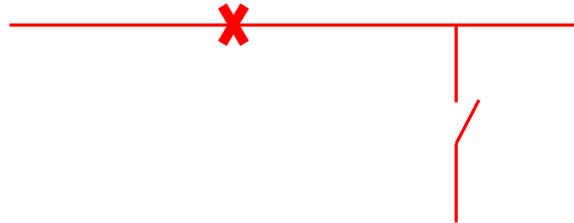
Voltage control



**The 100 MW lithium-ion energy storage system by TESLA. The largest ESS in the world**

*Source: Energy Malaysia, Vol. 14, 2018*

# Energy Storage System (ESS) for Building Energy Management



**Fossil fuel based generator** as backup during power outage

**Lag time** to operate

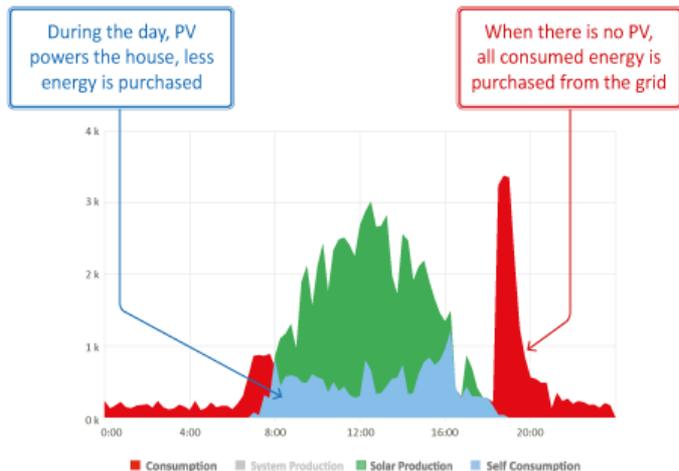
Environmental issue – **Carbon gasses**

# Energy Storage System (ESS) for Building Energy Management



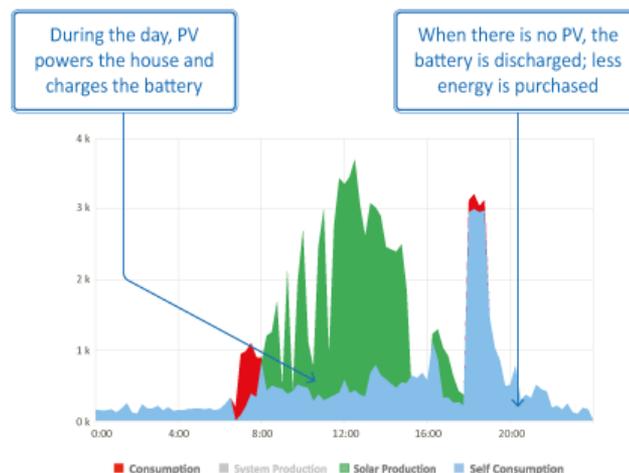
## Typical 4KW System Before Battery Installation

| Total produced energy | Total consumed energy | Self-consumed energy | Total purchased energy | Electricity bill saving |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 18.19 kWh             | 12.15 kWh             | 5.63kWh              | 6.52 kWh               | 46%                     |



## Typical 4KW System After Battery Installation

| Total produced energy | Total consumed energy | Self-consumed energy | Total purchased energy | Electricity bill saving |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 18.26 kWh             | 12.40 kWh             | 11.41kWh             | 0.99 kWh               | 92%                     |

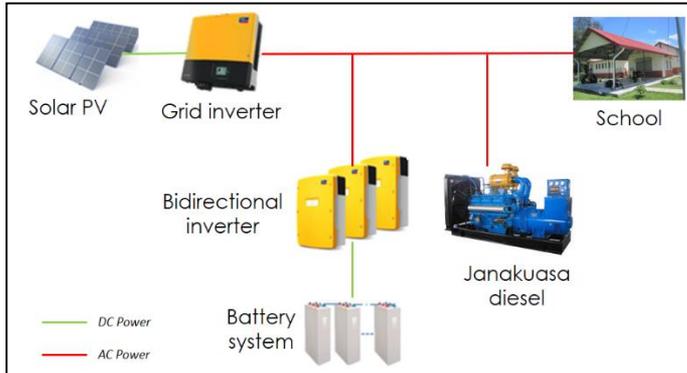


# A case study on ESS

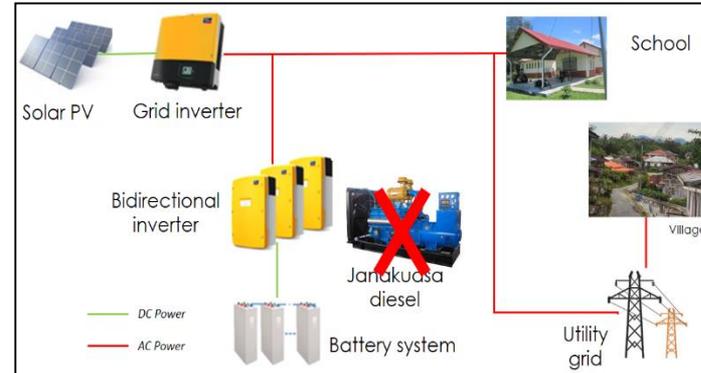


JKR has taken **proactive action in realizing the potential of ESS** to ensure uninterrupted power supply for the government building.

An existing off-grid solar PV system was selected – SK Matupang, Ranau to **demonstrate & evaluate ESS performance**

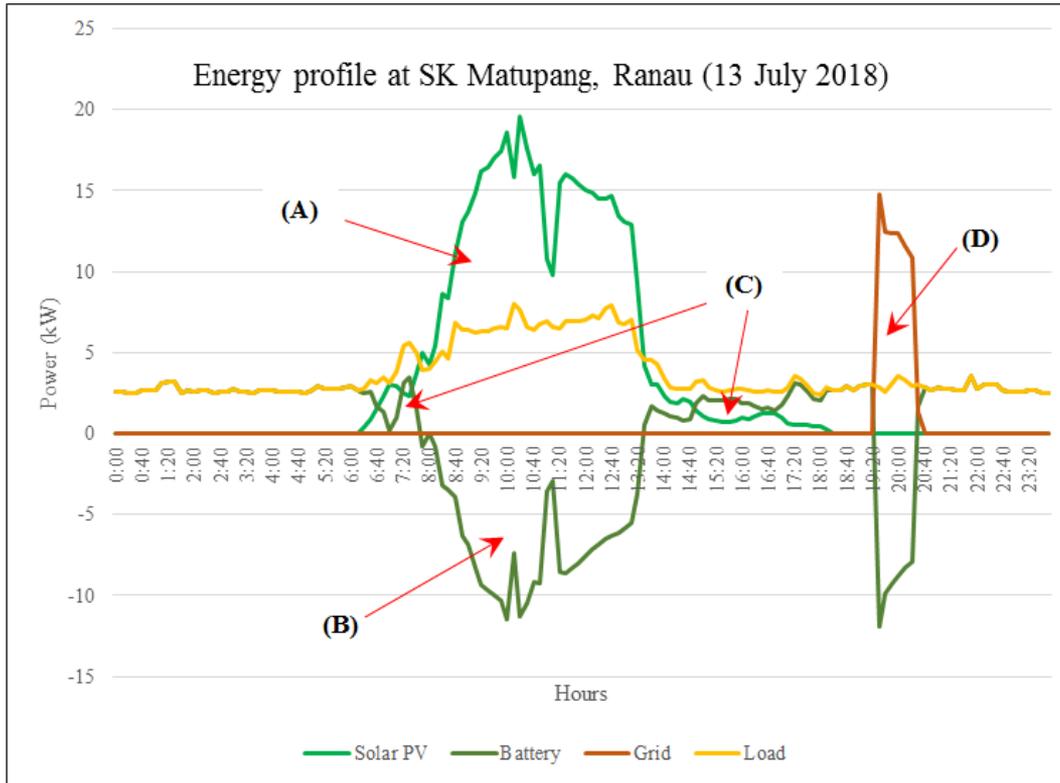


**Before:** Off-grid solar PV with diesel generator



**After:** Grid connected solar PV with ESS

## A case study on ESS



**(A)** Electrical power generated from the solar PV panels. The power was generated based on the requirement from the load of the school buildings.

**(B)** Excess energy from the solar PV panels was stored into the ESS (battery)

**(C)** In the event of low power generated from the solar PV panel that not sufficient to meet the load demand, the ESS discharged its energy to compensate the deficit.

**(D)** The power from the grid provided stability and balance to the system for several hours when required.

## Conclusion & Recommendation



The **Energy Storage System (ESS)** shall be looked as a potential method and solution in mitigating the **instability of power supply** from the grid



Useful for any **Building Energy Management**



**JKR** can play their role in ensuring that the building electricity service is highly **reliable, low interruptible power supply and cost-effective**

**Thank You**