

Fig. 1: UK national grid generation outlook to achieve climate targets [1]

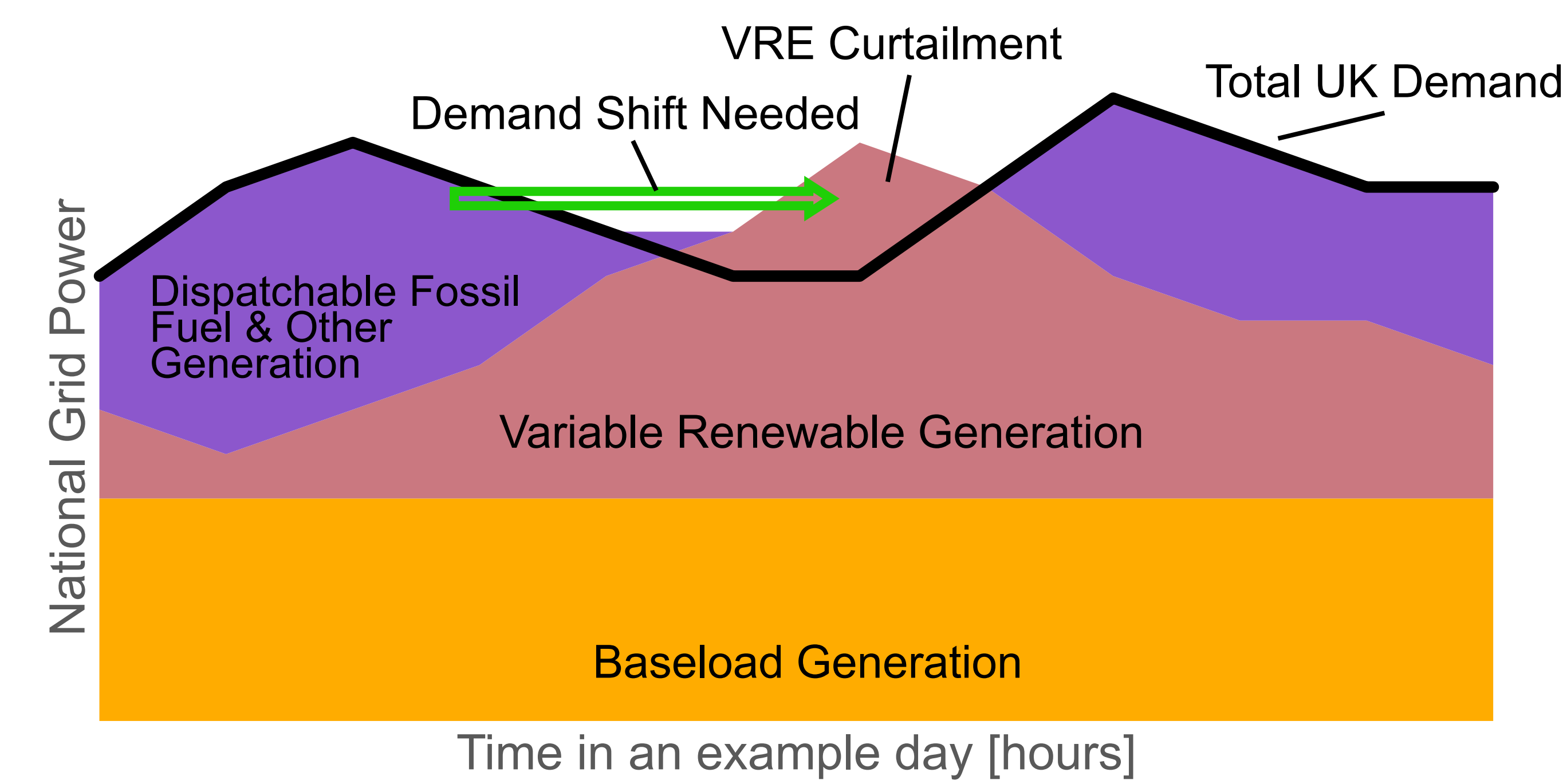


Fig. 2: Example of a day with a great need for grid flexibility; not real data

THE PROBLEM

Owen Square Community Energy Microgrid in Bristol



Fig. 3: Community Centre with rooftop PV [2]

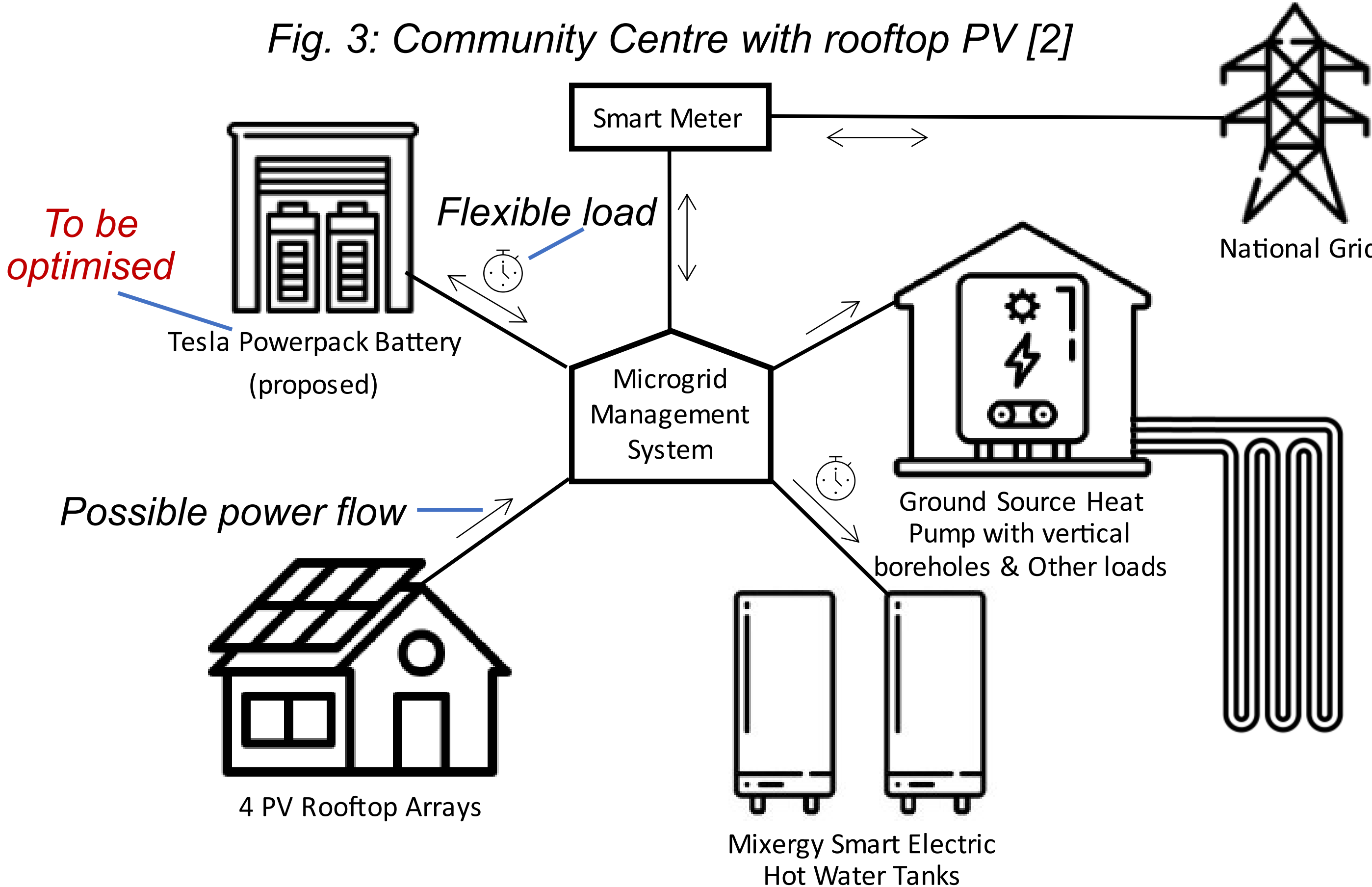
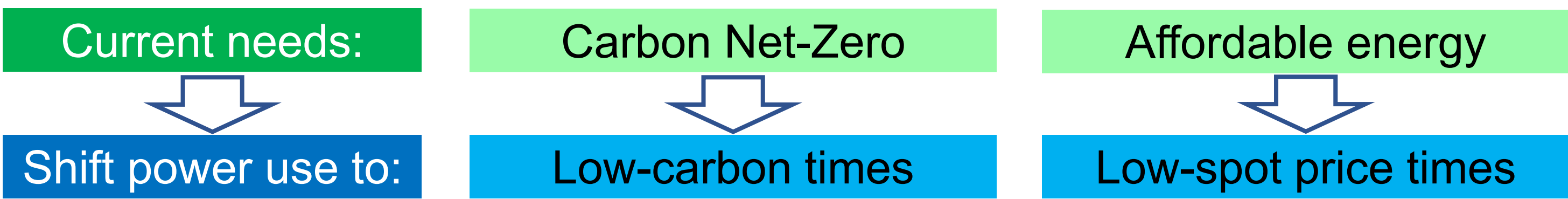


Fig. 4: Diagram of the microgrid's technologies. Icons from [3]

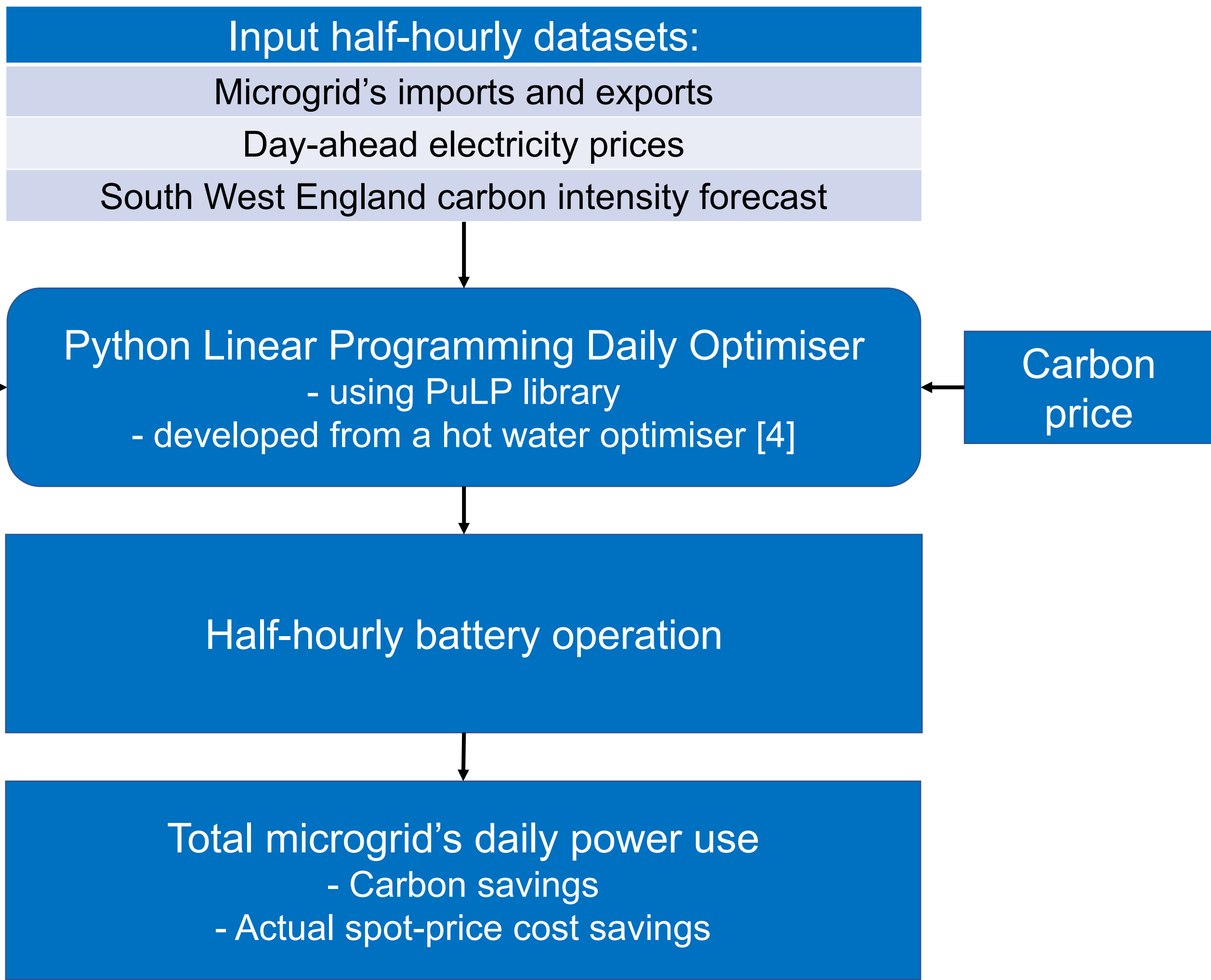
Key aims of a battery instalation



Battery Operation Multi-objective Optimiser

THE SOLUTION

Optimised Daily Operation of a Battery



Objective function

Number of Supply Periods

Day-ahead Import price with charges [p/kWh]

Carbon intensity of the grid [gCO₂eq/kWh]

Day-ahead Export price with charges [p/kWh]

Battery throughput (use) per SP [kWh]

$$\min \left(\sum_{SP=1}^{OD} (i(SP) * (I(SP) + CP * C(SP)) + x(SP) * (X(SP) + CP * C(SP)) + b_e * CoT) \right)$$

Half-hourly Supply Periods

Total imported power per SP [kWh]

Carbon price input variable [p/gCO₂eq]

Total exported power per SP [kWh]

Cost of battery throughput parameter [p/kWh]

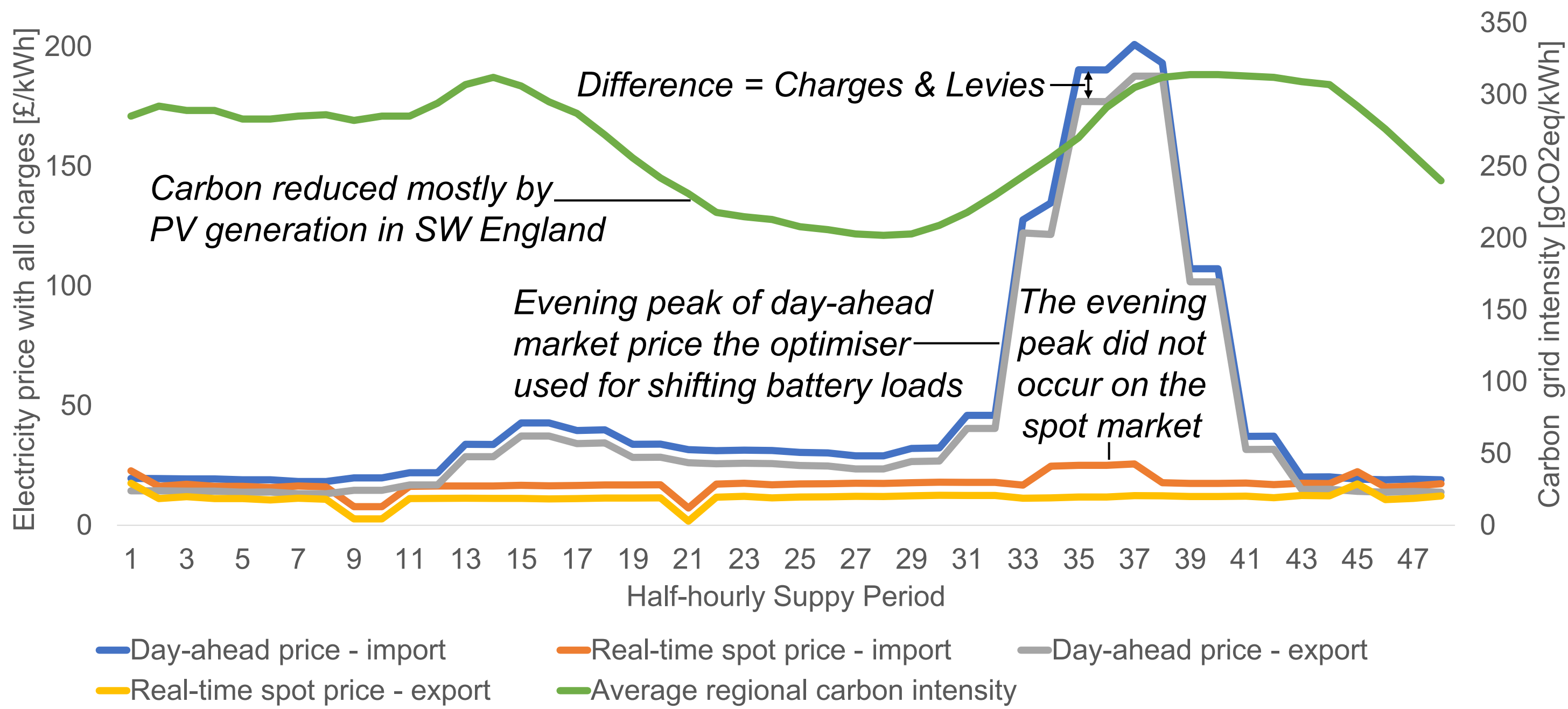


Fig. 5: National grid emissions intensity and import & export prices for 16/09/21

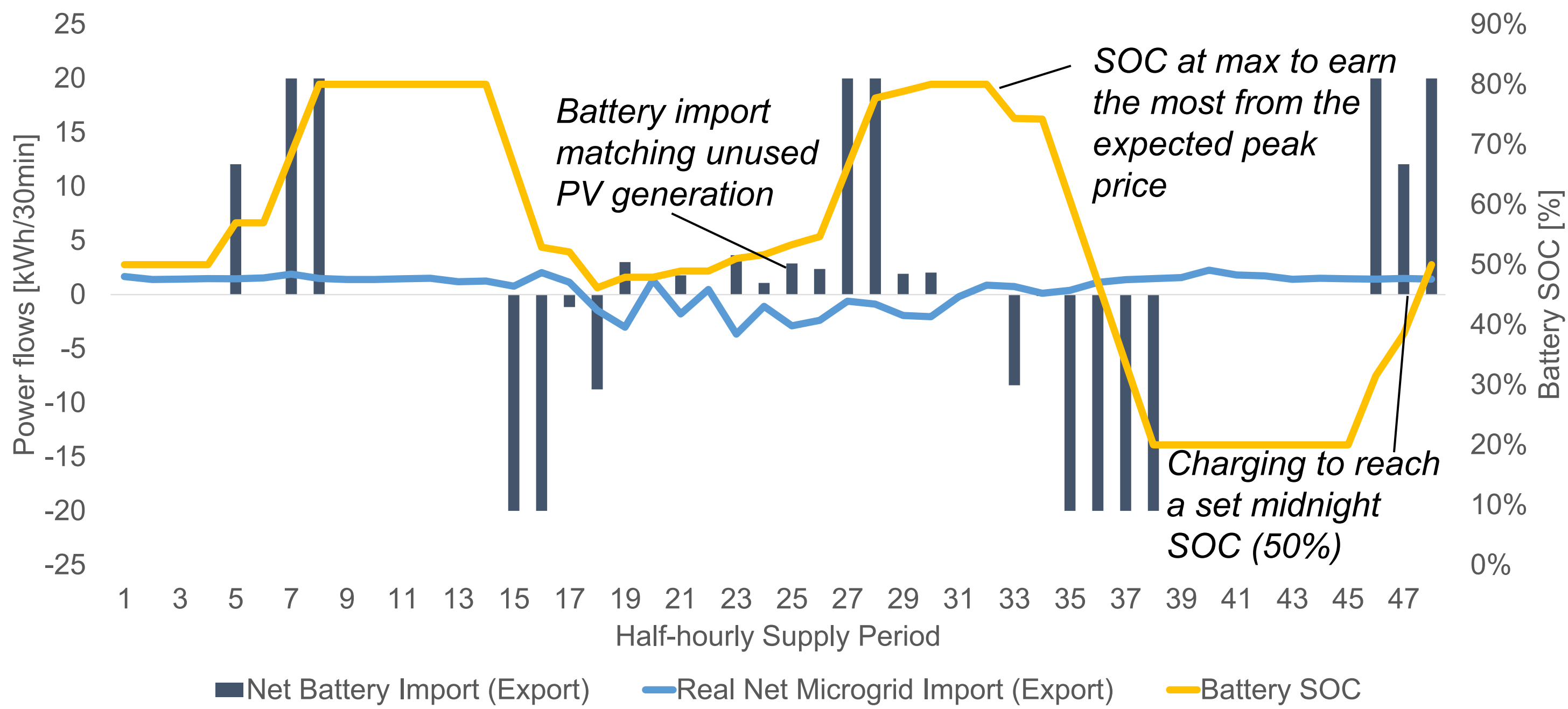


Fig 6.: Microgrid's actual historical net power exchange with the national grid and optimised battery operation for 16/09/21. Battery charges during forecasted low-price times and discharges during forecasted high price. Also tries to avoid charging at high carbon intensity times.

Annual run of daily optimisations

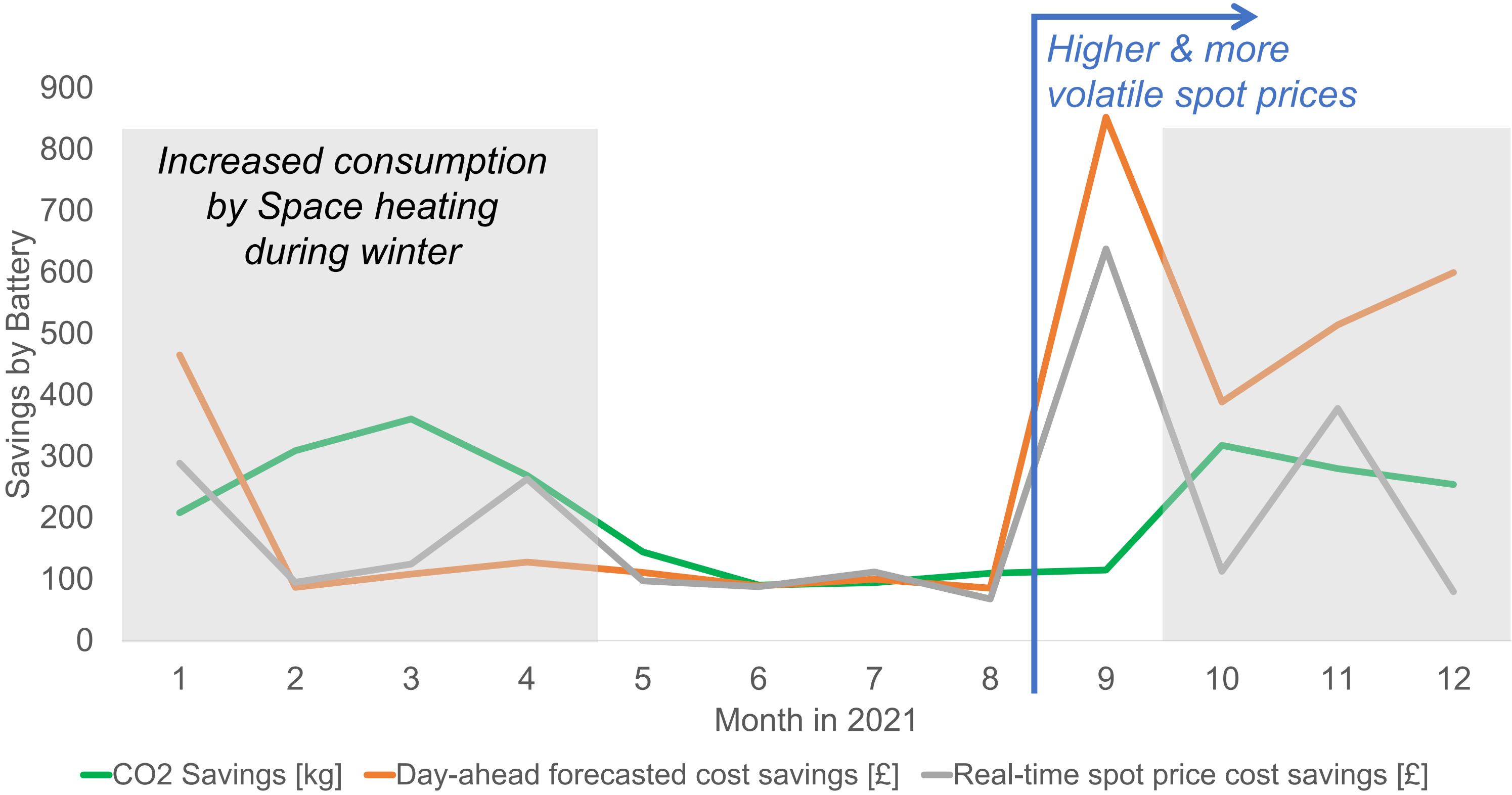


Fig. 7: Monthly sums of cost & carbon savings by 24h battery optimisations

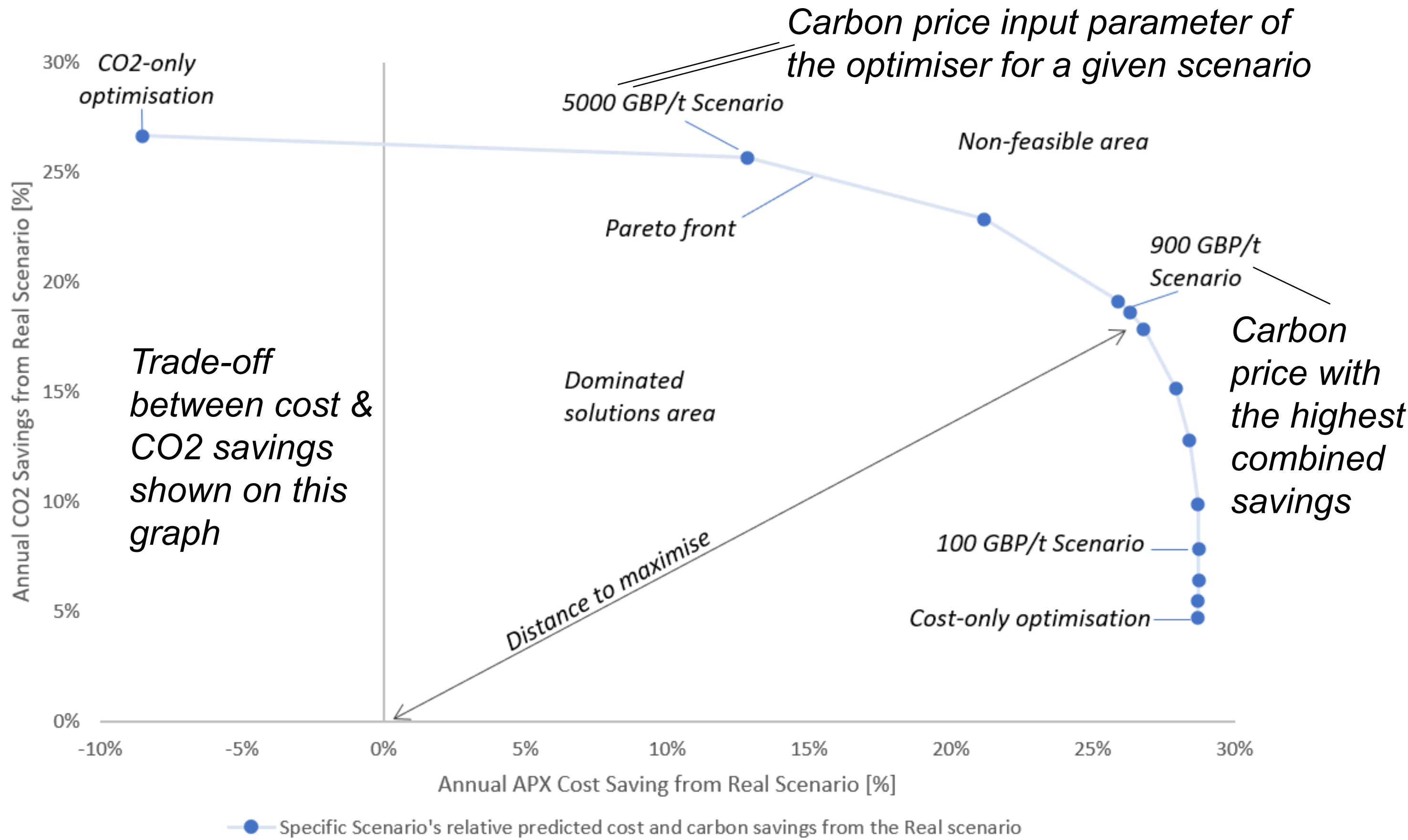


Fig. 8: Pareto criterion graph of multiple solutions' results with a varying input carbon price. APX = day-ahead forecasted electricity price

RESULTS

Final model input operational parameters

SOC range	Cost of use	Carbon price	Efficiency
10 – 90%	7p/kWh	900 £ / tCO2eq	85% roundtrip

160kWh Tesla Li-ion battery operation summary

Estimated Capacity Degradation Lifetime 16.5 years [5]	Embodied CO2 12.2 tCO2eq [6] CO2 Savings p.a. 2.6 tCO2eq	Purchase cost £84,320 Revenue p.a. £5,670
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Key outcomes

- Optimised battery significantly lowered electricity cost & carbon
- Operational limits crucial to its lifetime effectiveness
- Tesla Powerpack achieved carbon payback of 4.7 years
- Monetary payback: before modelled lifetime; longer than desired

Nomenclature

VRE = Variable Renewable Energy
APX = Electricity cost based on day-ahead market price
SOC = State of Charge of the Battery
HH = Half-hourly

Bibliography

[1] The CCC, 'The Sixth Carbon Budget The UK's path to Net Zero', Committee on Climate Change, 2020.
[2] 'Google Maps', Google Maps, 2022. <https://www.google.com/maps/@51.4611816,-2.5630854,58a,35y,17.32h,54.34t/data=!3m1!1e3> (accessed Apr. 27, 2022).
[3] Freepik and Smashicons, Flaticon, 2022. <https://www.flaticon.com>
[4] S. Vetterlein, 'Microgrid-supply cost optimisation using stratified thermal storage', 2021.
[5] A. Samal, 'NMC vs LFP battery lifecycle GHG emissions estimation based on a battery degradation model; Student Internship project', Imperial College of London, 2021.
[6] ANL, 'EverBatt | Argonne National Laboratory', 2018. <https://www.anl.gov/amd/everbatt> (accessed May 02, 2022).