

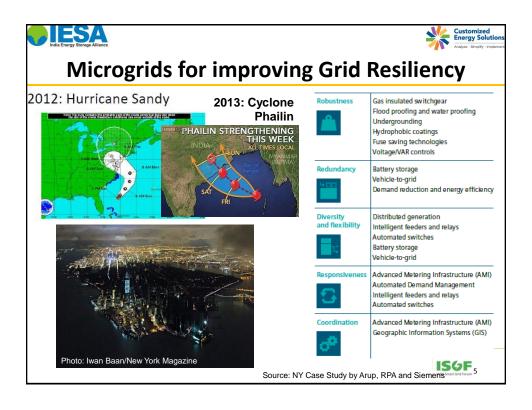




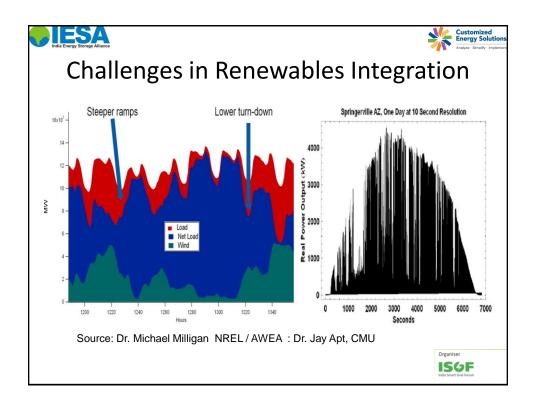
Classification of Microgrids

- Commercial or campus or industrial grids: catering to a specific industrial community or campus.
- Community grids: Optimize and utilize the specific regional renewable resources to give cost effective power supply.
- Remote grids: are necessary due to geographical features, such as islands.
- Military and security grids: are grids necessary to maintain data and security of critical assets.

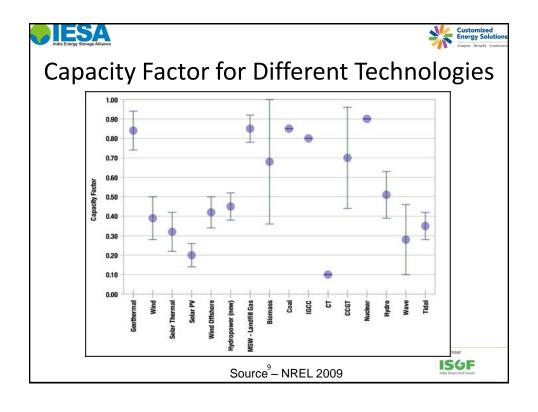
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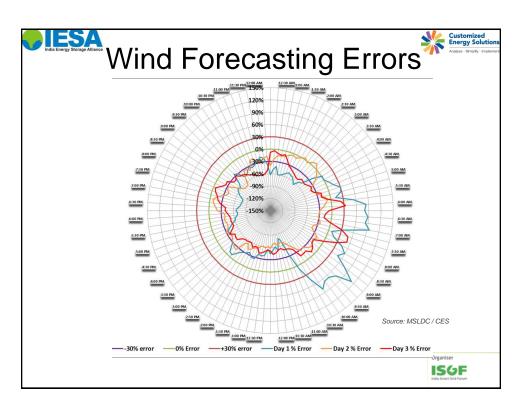


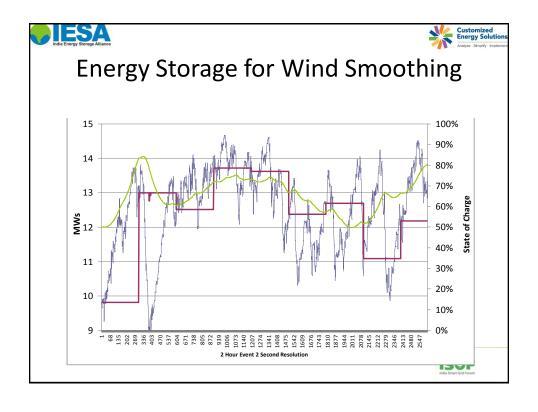


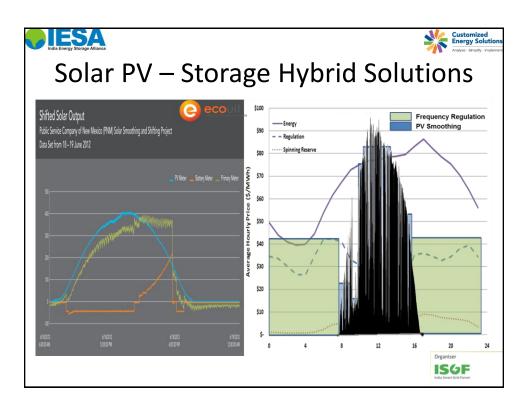


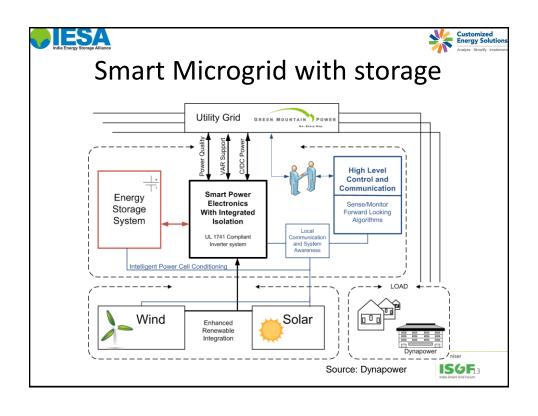


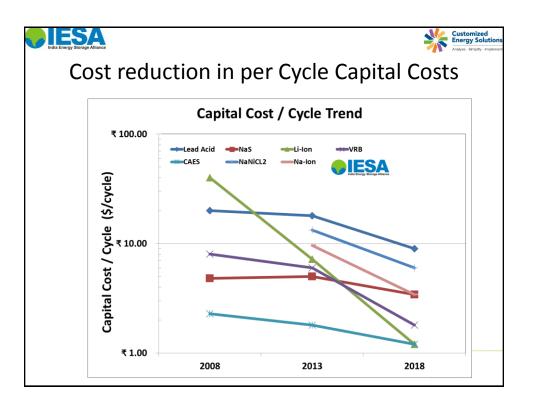


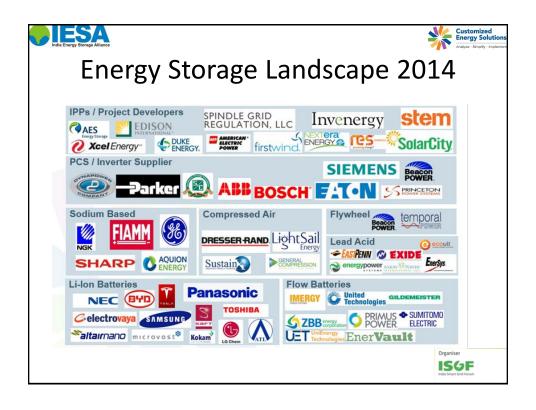


















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Conclusion

- Microgrids present a growing opportunity for developing the electricity infrastructure while optimizing the infrastructure spending and providing a balance of reliability and power quality for regions where centralized grid is not feasible
- Recent environmental disasters have highlighted the potential of microgrids also for improving resiliency of centralized grids
- Significant growth potential exist even in India through SEZs / townships / industrial microgrids as well as rural microgrids
- Energy Storage technologies can help in optimizing the microgrids and provide the flexibility essential for smooth and economical operations of microgrids.
- IESA is working on a major initiative to bring together various stakeholders in microgrid area to address barriers that are preventing scaling up of microgrids in India

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