



Centre for Energy and  
Environmental Markets

UNSW  
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES  
SYDNEY • AUSTRALIA



## Residential batteries, network peaks, etc

Hou Sheng Zhou, Rob Passey, Anna Bruce & Alistair Sproul

*Working Together Lunch, Essential Energy*

Fri 26 July 2019 © CEEM, 2019

## Aims

1. Assess the BESS's ability to load-follow
2. Assess the BESS's ability to reduce customer demand during 2 network-wide peaks and 4 ZS peaks

## Method

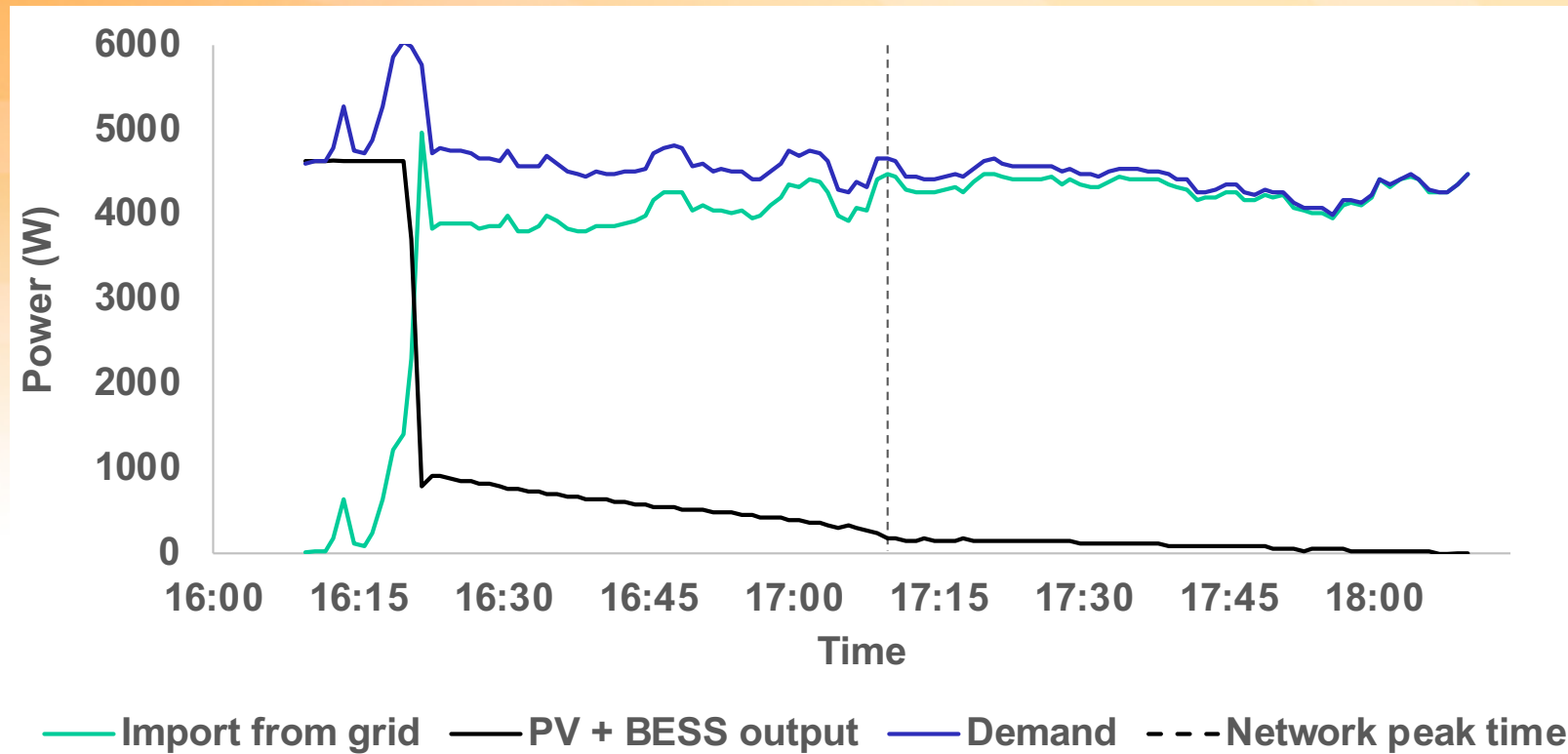
- 1 min data from 15 residential BESS, 6 AC-coupled, 9 DC-coupled
- All on flat network tariff, retail tariff unknown
- PV ranges from 3kW to 6kW, BESS ranges from 2kW to 5 kW (and 5.3kWh to 12.8kWh)
- Two network peak days Wed 18 Jan 2017 and Sun 12 Feb 2017, both at 5:10pm.
- ZS peak days – assessed 4 highest peaks for each ZS.
- AC-coupled systems: PV generation was added to the BESS output, but only up to the BESS rated capacity
- DC-coupled systems: combined PV+BESS is limited by the BESS inverter



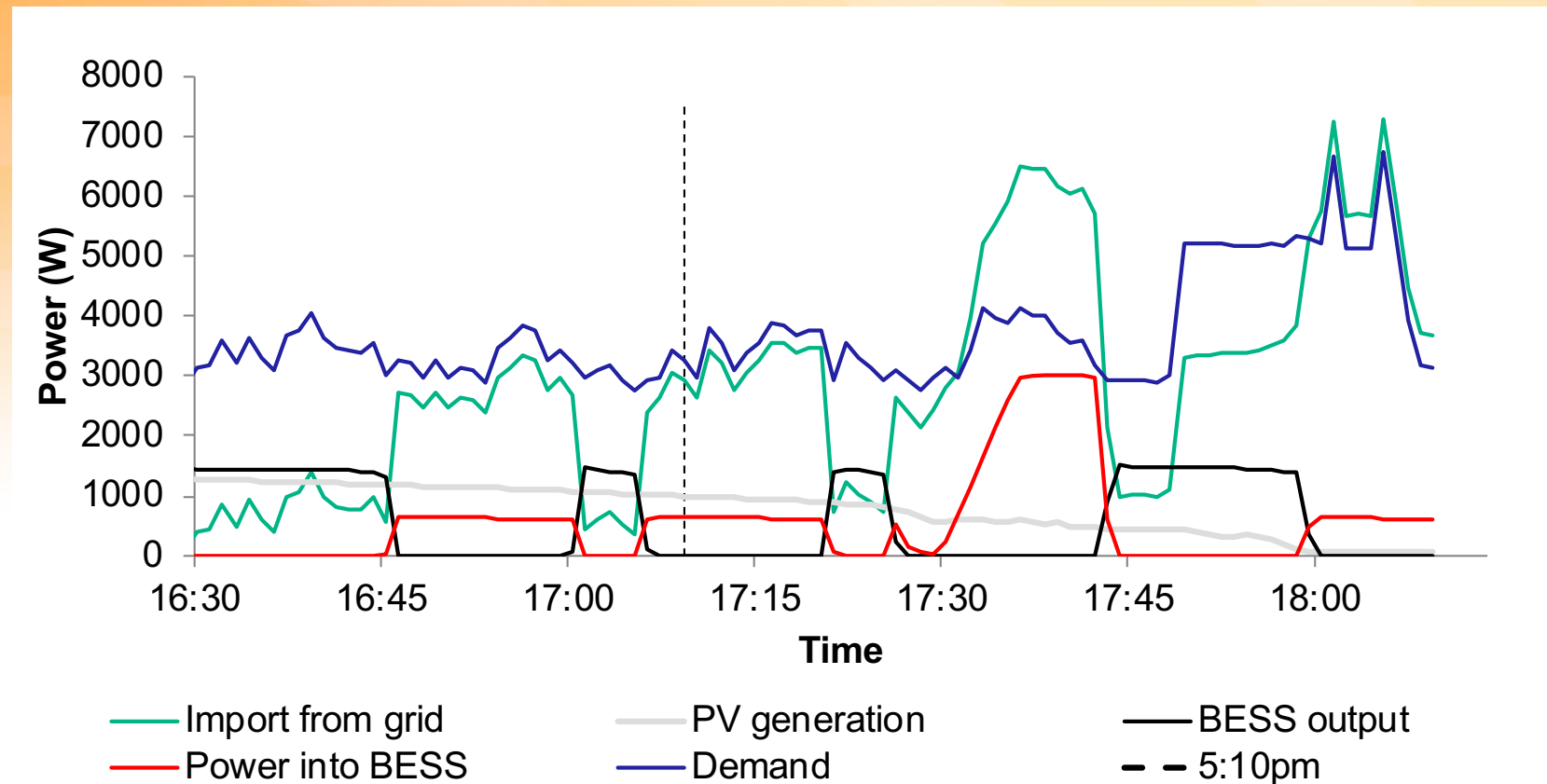
## Network peak days: Outcomes

| Number | Description              | Percent |
|--------|--------------------------|---------|
| 6      | Depleted prior to peak   | 20%     |
| 5      | Unorthodox behaviours    | 17%     |
| 4      | No activity from BESS    | 13%     |
| 2      | No data                  | 7%      |
| 13     | Load-following behaviour | 43%     |

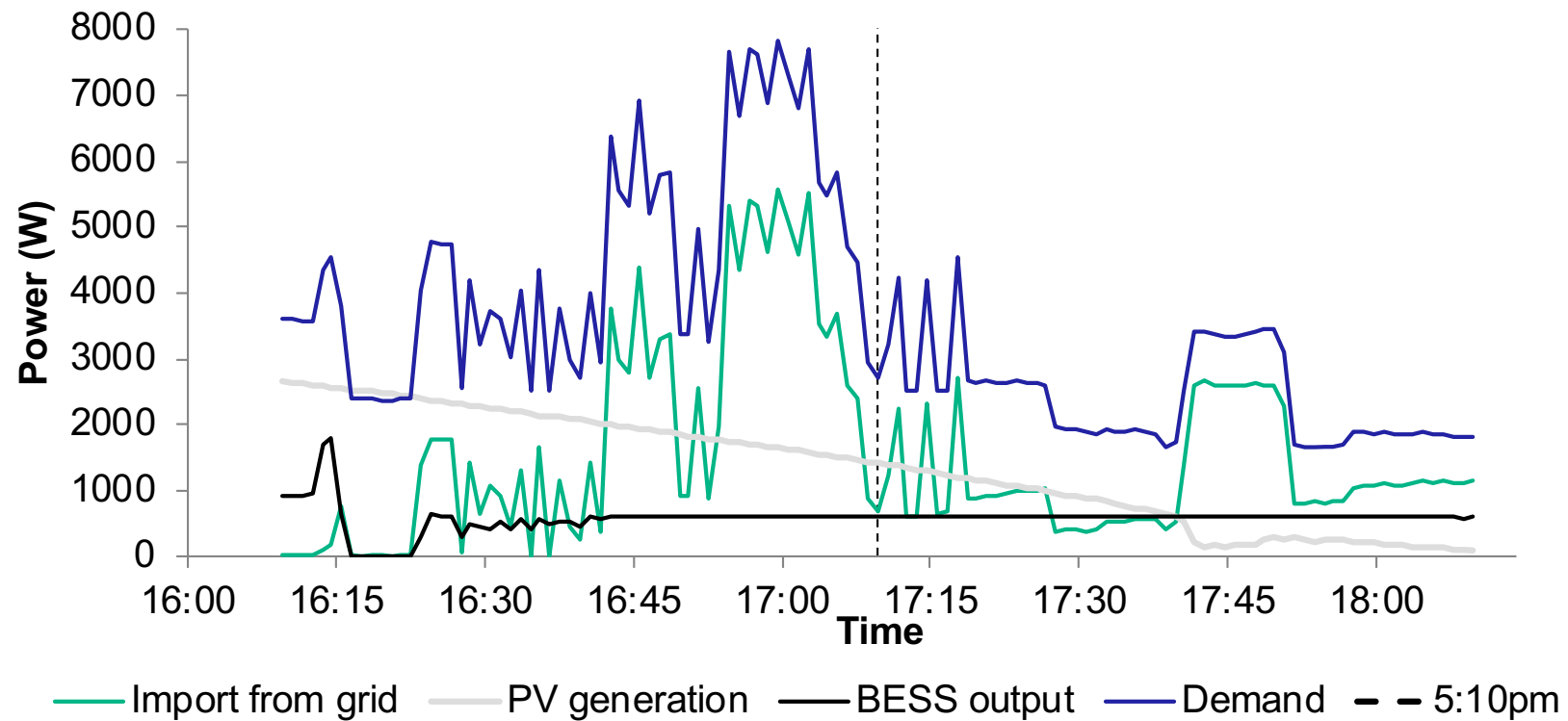
## Depletion prior to the peak



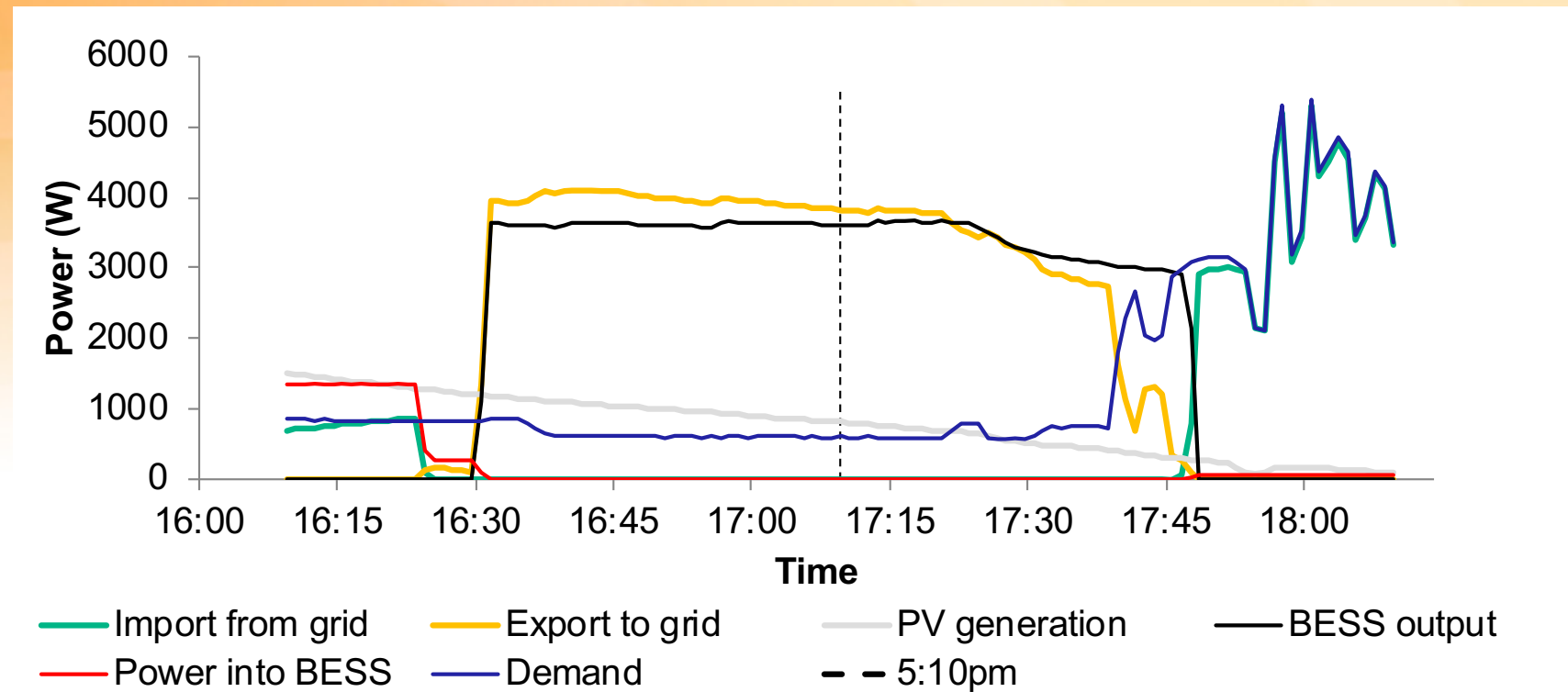
# Unorthodox behaviour - 1



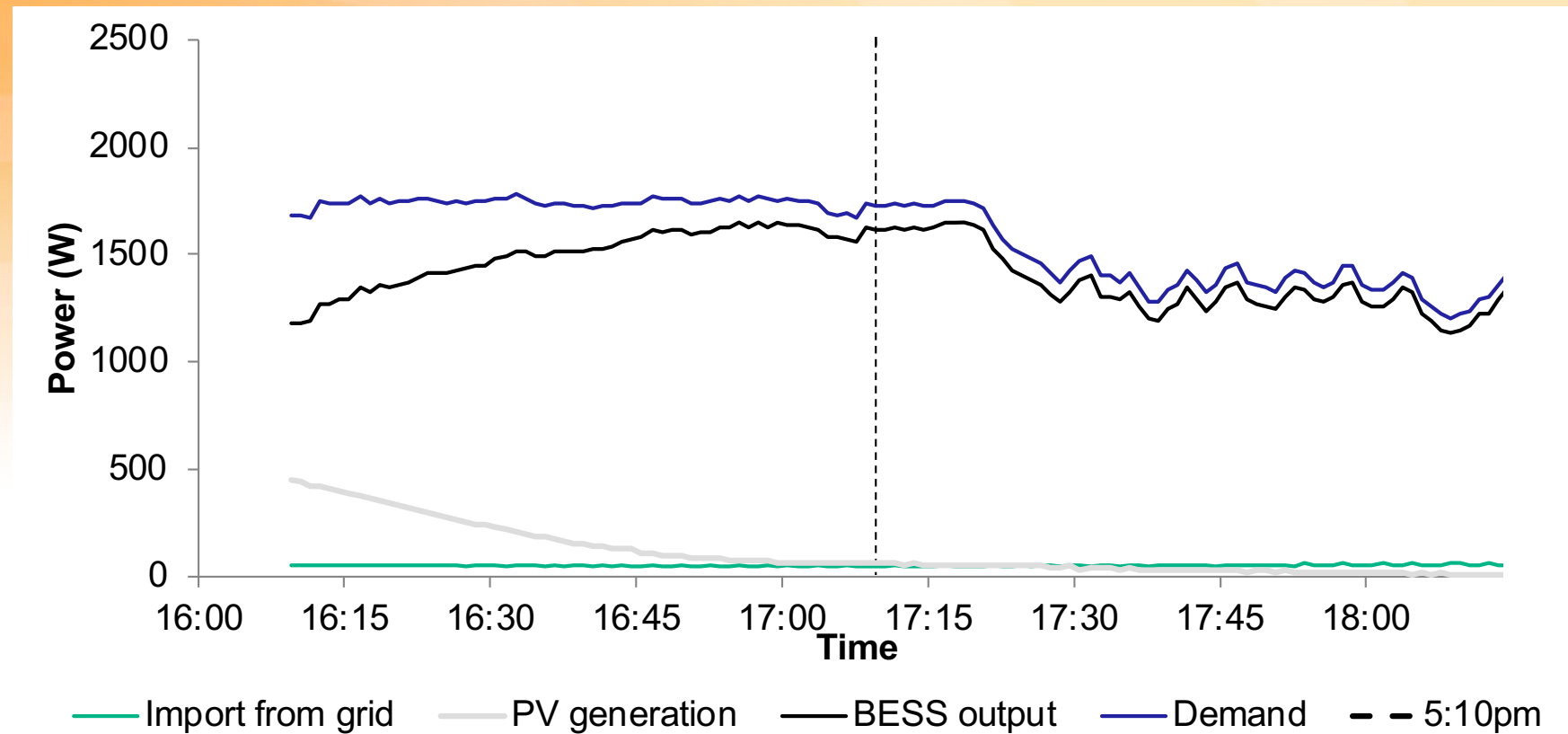
## Unorthodox behaviour - 2



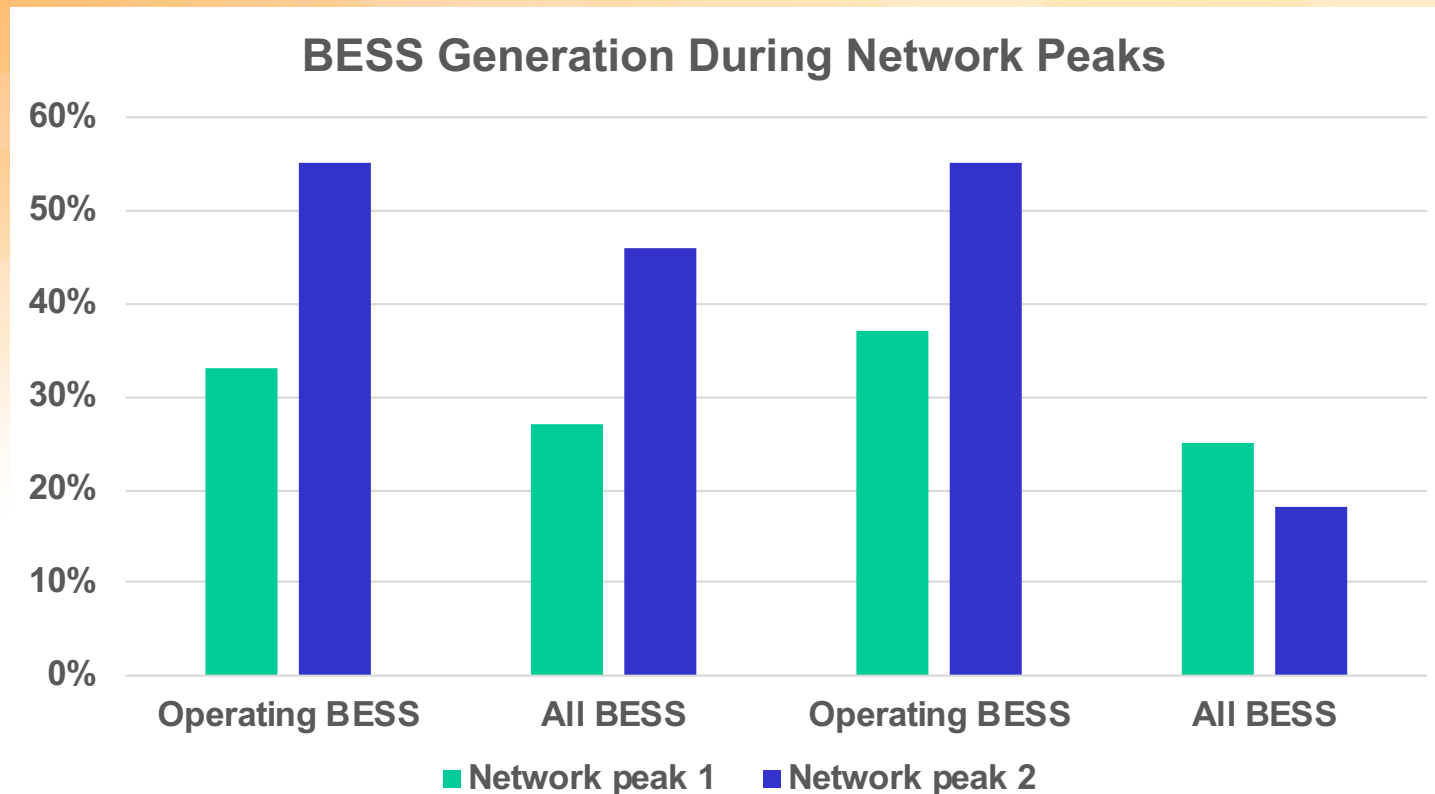
## Unorthodox behaviour - 3



# Load following (ish)



# Average ability to reduce network peaks

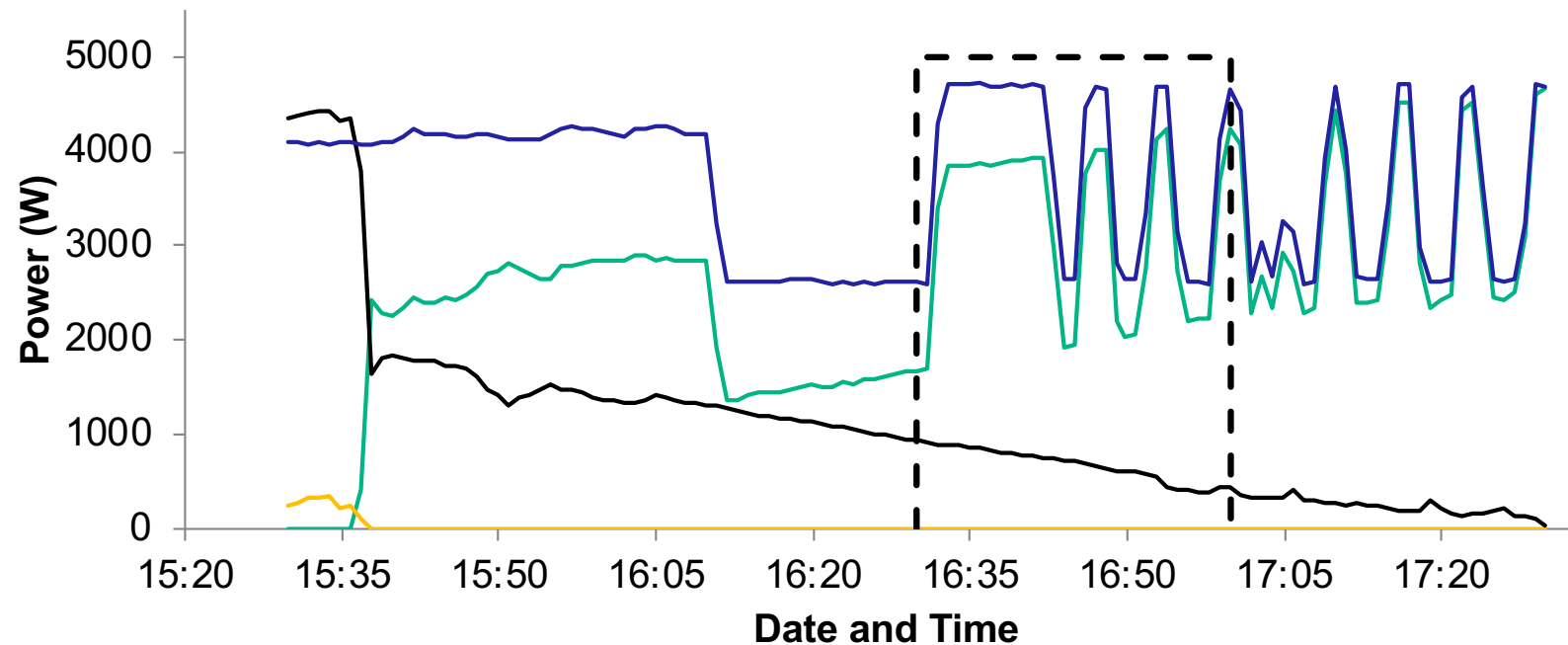




## ZS peak days: Outcomes

| Number | Description              | Percent |
|--------|--------------------------|---------|
| 17     | Depleted prior to peak   | 28%     |
| 2      | Unorthodox behaviours    | 3%      |
| 6      | No activity from BESS    | 10%     |
| 4      | No data                  | 6%      |
| 31     | Load-following behaviour | 52%     |

# Depletion prior to the peak



— Import from grid

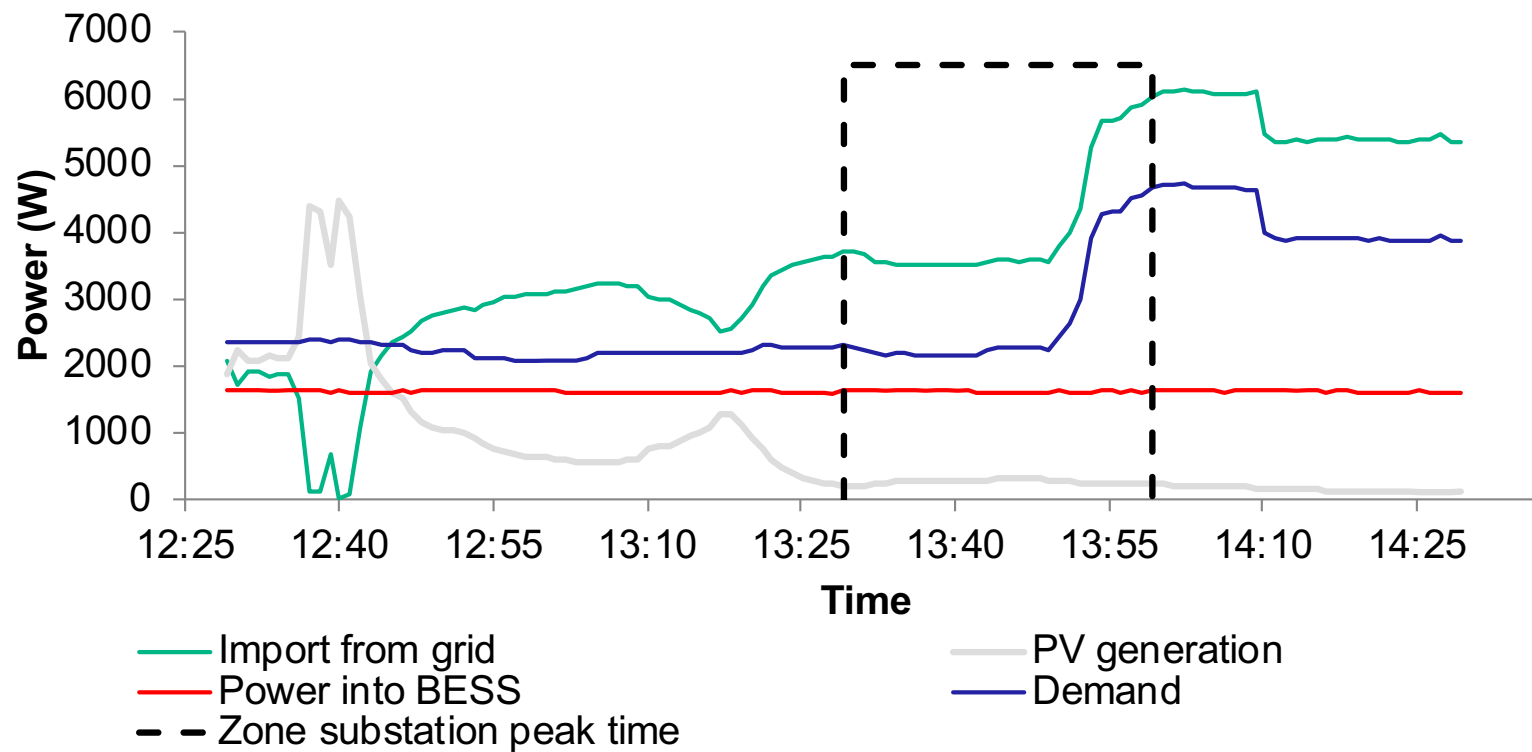
— Export to grid

— PV + BESS output

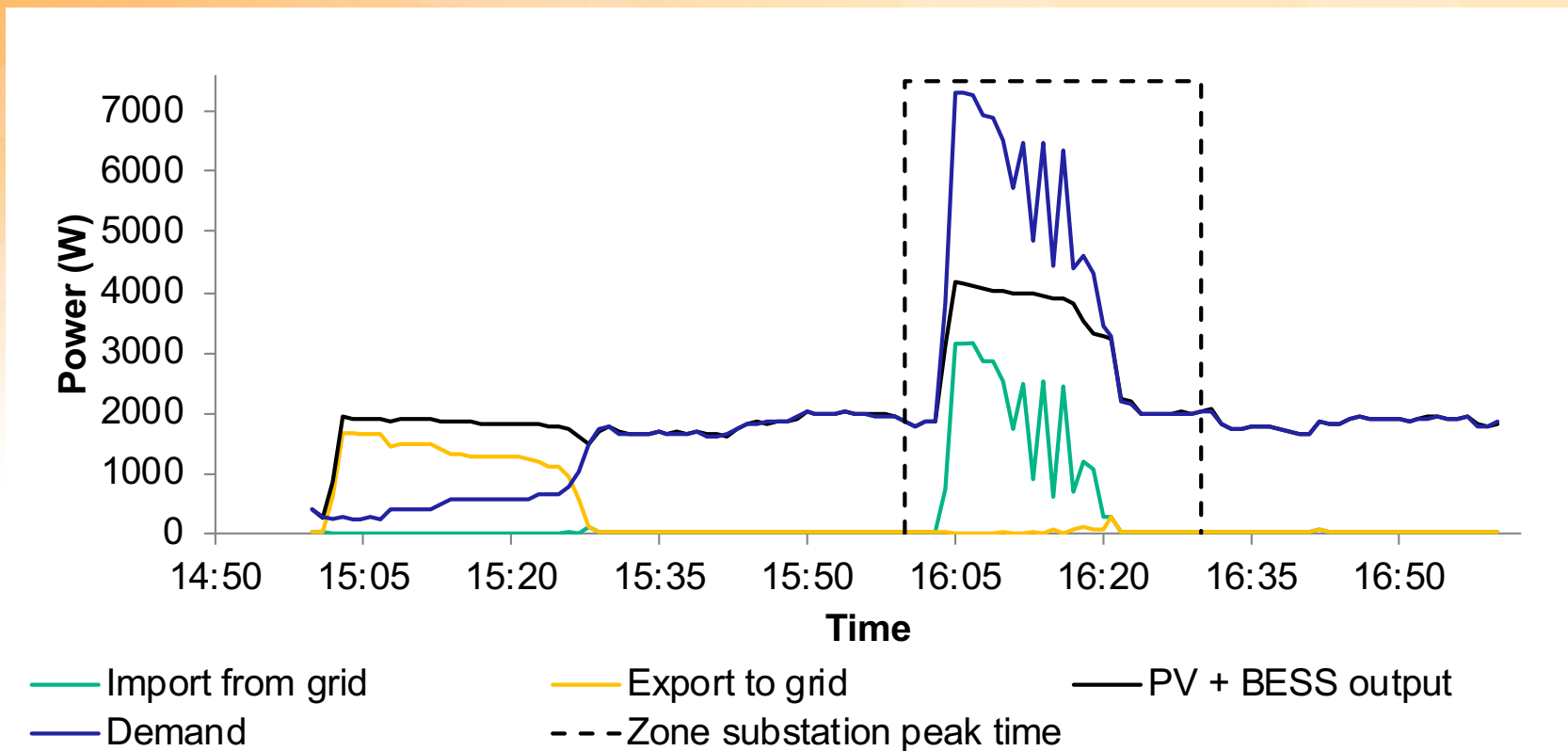
— Demand

- - Zone substation peak time

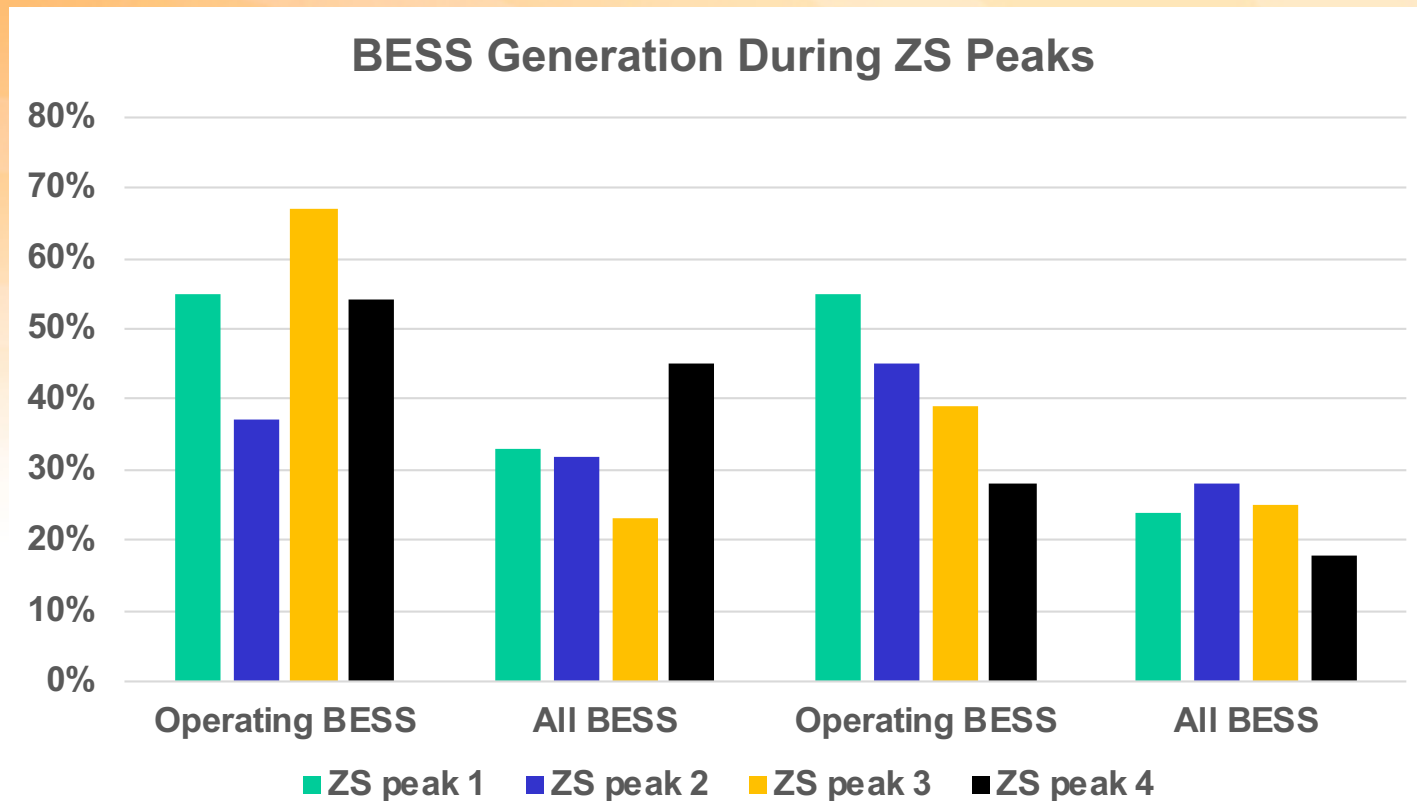
# Unorthodox behaviour



# Load following



# Average ability to reduce ZS peaks



## Conclusions

1. Batteries are not necessarily doing what you think they are!
2. Even when not part of a VPP, on average about half their capacity was discharging during network peaks, which could reduce the need for such VPPs
3. If they are part of a VPP, and are not charged prior to a VPP event, on average about half their capacity was still available to discharge and so provide network support

## Future work

1. Assess BESS's ability to reduce PV exports
2. Look into cost impacts of all this
3. Look for better datasets!



Centre for Energy and  
Environmental Markets

**UNSW**  
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES  
SYDNEY • AUSTRALIA

Thank you... and *questions*

*Many of our publications are available at:*

[www.ceem.unsw.edu.au](http://www.ceem.unsw.edu.au)