

1 Project Objective

- “Power Melbourne” aims to establish a network of **community batteries (CB)** across Melbourne allowing residents to access benefits from battery technologies.
- Proof-of concept with three CB installed in commercial buildings



City of Melbourne

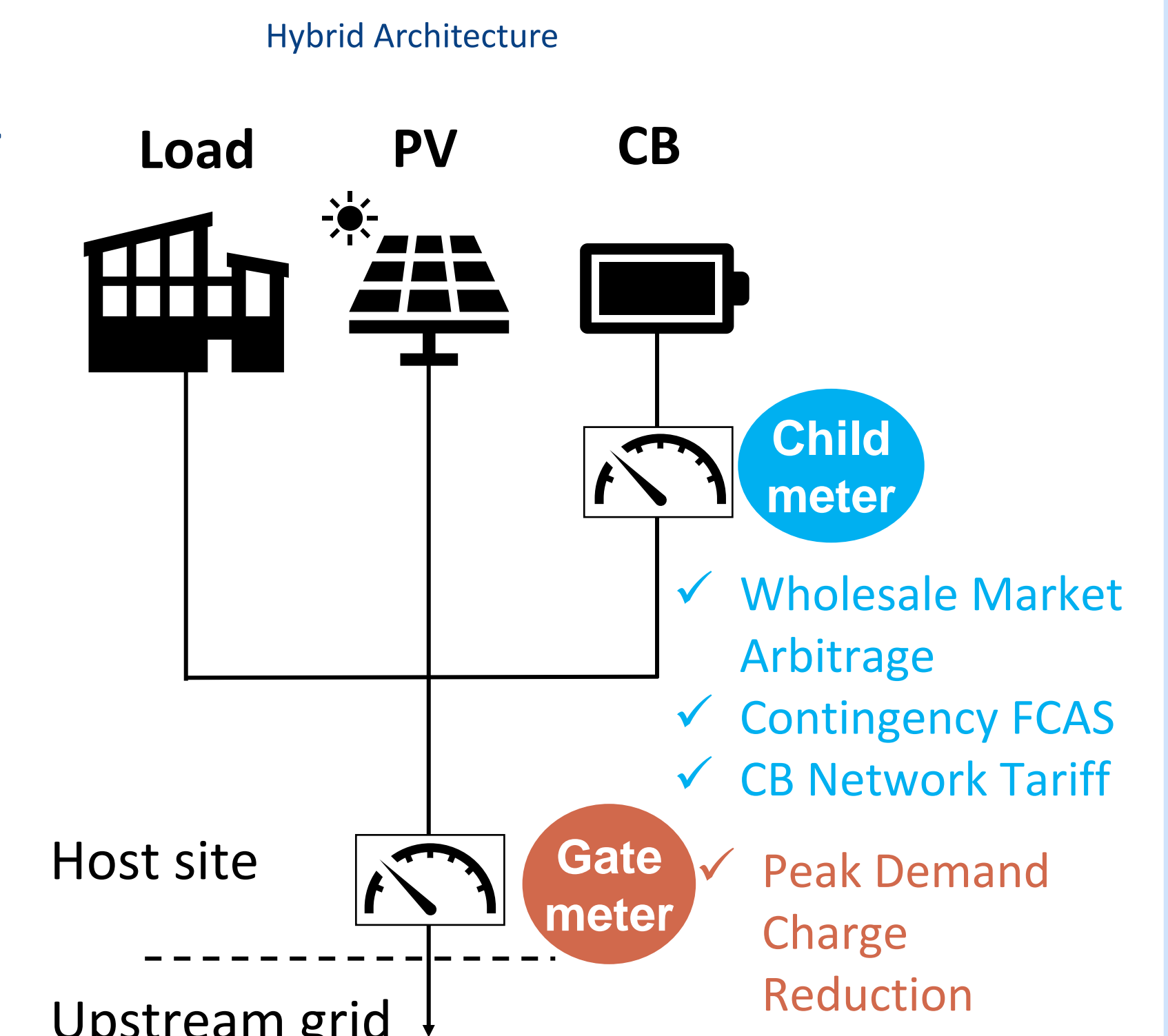
- Is the network of CB commercially feasible? It will depend on what value streams the CB can access.
- This work proposes a techno-economic framework to co-optimize and orchestrate CB participation in different markets and services^{1,2}

2 CB Architecture

We study a two-meter architecture to maximize the accessible value streams of the CB:

- Gate meter** measuring the net demand of the host site, PV and CB;
- Child meter** measuring the CB performance in markets.

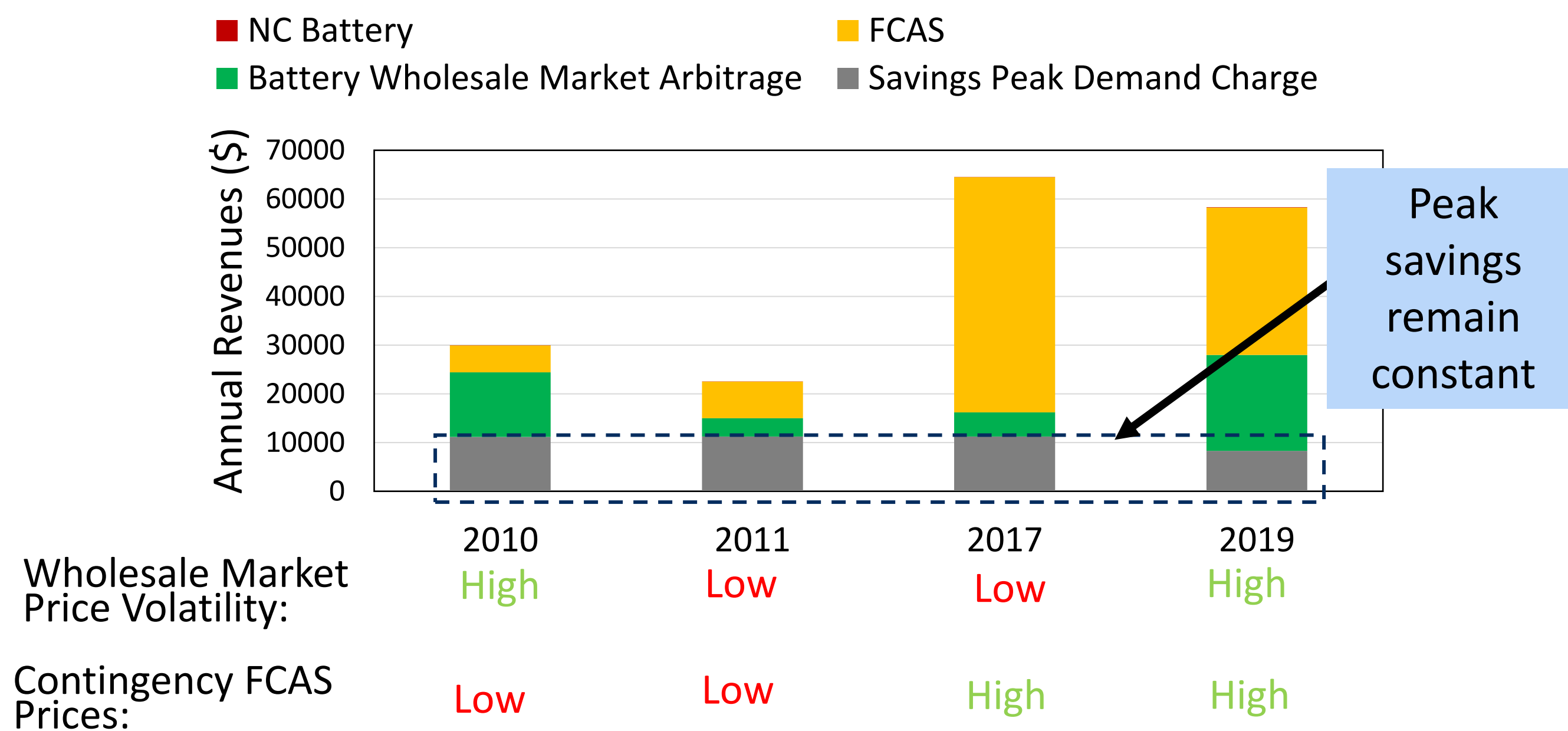
Transactions between the host site and CB are accounted for to avoid double-counting energy.



3 Impact of System-level Markets

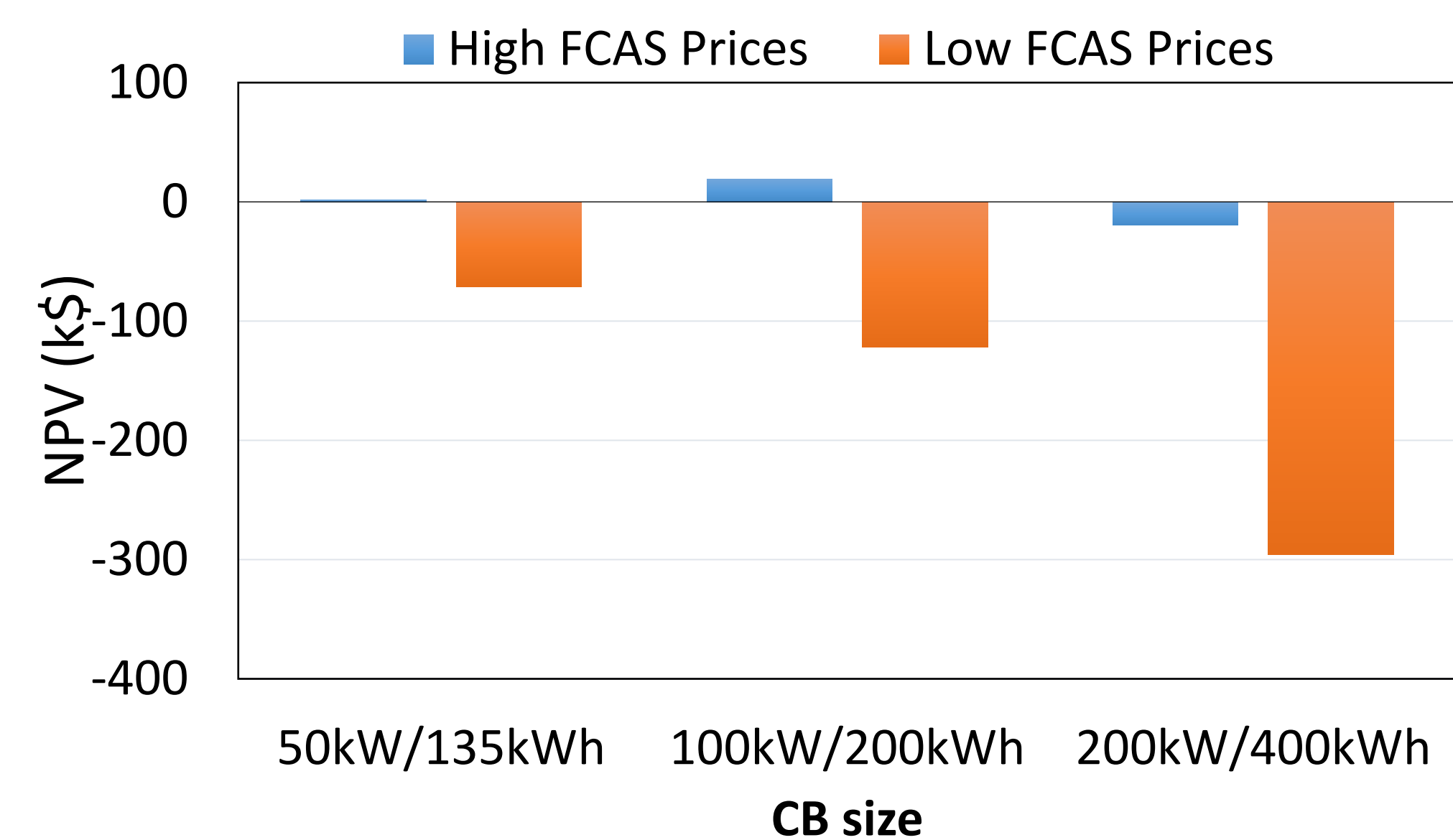
- With the current accessible value streams, **CB Revenues** are **highly dependent on system-level markets** prices, thus increasing uncertainty in the commercial feasibility of the project.

200kW/400kWh CB installed in a host site with 120 kVA peak demand charged on a 12-month rolling basis



4 Commercial Feasibility

- Net present value (NPV) can inform on the project commercial feasibility.
- Lifetime analysis was done for a CB with 30-min granularity on a 120 kVA peak demand host site charged on a 12-month rolling basis:
 - FCAS prices highly affect NPV, with larger batteries being more susceptible to different system-level markets price scenarios;
 - Negative NPV for low FCAS prices shows **uncertain commercial feasibility of the project**;
 - Larger CB display larger differences in NPV between FCAS scenarios.



5 Ongoing Work on Aggregation and Coordination

- Preliminary studies are being carried out to understand if there is a benefit of coordinating the three CB:
 - **Potential benefits in wholesale market and FCAS participation**, especially as CB capacity degrades over time and CB are more energy constrained.
 - **Potential challenges in co-optimizing value streams in a coordinated manner** when each CB is operated to reduce peak demand charges of their respective host site. Missing the benefits from the diversity within the community.
 - A possible avenue to explore is **network tariffs charging the aggregate peak demand** of the whole community hosting the network of CB → requires regulatory developments.

6 Conclusions

- A **hybrid architecture** allows CB to access wholesale markets as well as behind-the meter value streams like peak demand charge reduction.
- With the current value streams CB can access, their annual **revenues** are **highly dependent** on wholesale and contingency FCAS prices.
- Among the battery technologies tested for a 120 kVA peak site, the NPV analysis shows that 100kW/200kWh CB provide the best **trade-off** between possible **profits and losses** in high and low FCAS price scenarios.

7 Acknowledgement

We would like to acknowledge the City of Melbourne for their support.

¹H. Wang, S. Riaz, and P. Mancarella, “Integrated techno-economic modeling, flexibility analysis, and business case assessment of an urban virtual power plant with multi-market co-optimization,” *Applied Energy*, vol. 259, Feb. 2020

²J. Naughton, H. Wang, M. Cantoni, and P. Mancarella, “Co-Optimizing Virtual Power Plant Services under Uncertainty: A Robust Scheduling and Receding Horizon Dispatch Approach,” *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems*, vol. 36, no. 5