

Solar Plus Storage Focus on Storage Benefits NEM3 (NBT) Edition by Tom Rust trust@custompowersolar.com



Getting to 100% renewables

- We cannot get to 100% renewables without energy storage
- Solar+Storage
- Wind+Storage

Rate Increases – EV2

				delta peak-
EV2	2022	2024	Increase	offpeak
PG&E				
Summer	Rate			
Peak	\$0.55731	\$0.63704	14.3%	
Part Peak	\$0.44682	\$0.52655	17.8%	
Off Peak	\$0.24480	\$0.32454	32.6%	\$0.31250
Winter				
Peak	\$0.43020	\$0.50993	18.5%	
Part Peak	\$0.41350	\$0.49323	19.3%	
Off Peak	\$0.24480	\$0.32454	32.6%	\$0.18539



Rate Increases – TOU-D

E-TOU-D	2022	2024	change %	delta peak - offpeak
PG&E				
Summer	Rate			
Peak	\$0.47208	\$0.56749	20.2%	
Part Peak	\$0.00000	\$0.00000		
Off Peak	\$0.33712	\$0.43253	28.3%	\$0.13496
Winter				
Peak	\$0.38248	\$0.47789	24.9%	
Part Peak	\$0.00000	\$0.00000		
Off Peak	\$0.34387	\$0.43928	27.7%	\$0.03861



Best Options

- You have existing solar-
 - Add battery storage you still can get NEM2 values
- Add solar+storage
 - Solar+Storage if done properly can save just as much under NBT than NEM – simple payback in as little as 5.5 years (even faster with an EV)



10kw - 22 450 watt bifacial PV modules





18kw inverters – 2 Sol-ark 12s plus 200A ATS – 45kwh LFP energy storage in 3 15kw blocks. 100A Grid service – 200A home service – all electric home





15kw inverter – 1 Sol-ark 15 (200A ATS built in) – 15kwh LFP energy storage. 100A Grid service – 200A home service. 5.8kw PV. Cellular monitoring





5.8kw PV – Custom Power Solar ballasted flat/sloped roof mount system – no roof penetrations



27kw inverters – 3 Sol-ark 12s plus 400A ATS – 90kwh LFP energy storage in 6 15kw blocks. Add on to existing microinverter solar home



Value of Solar+Storage

- All Electric Home with EV
- 10kw Solar + 30kwh Storage whole home backup
- Cost raw cost \$53,700 installed
- \$37,600 after tax credits
- Cost savings from utility savings \$7,475/yr even under NBT
- Simple Payback 5.1 years
- PV \$3.50/watt
- Storage \$600/kwh
- Generates 18,000kwh/yr
- Saves over 7 tons of GHG/yr (not including EV savings)
- Home runs on solar during the day, storage at night
- Exports excess solar to grid and exports saved stored power from solar during certain peak hours June-October
- Battery typically filled by noon from solar



Overview storage products

- Lead-acid
- Lithium ion
 - Nickel Cobalt Manganese (NCM)
 - Nickel Cobalt Aluminum (NCA)
- Lithium Iron Phosphate (LFP)
- Lithium Titanate (LTO)
- Flow Batteries
- Coming Solid State

Lithium Iron Phosphate Batteries

- Lithium Iron Phosphate (LFP)
- 96-98% efficiency
- 3000-10,000 cycle life
- High DOD (80%+)
- 3.2-3.6V/cell
- -20 to 60C operating temperature
- Much lighter weight than leadacid
- Discharge under OC, but typically no charging under OC without heaters

- Safer, better fire resistance than Li-ion
- Tend to allow inverters to operate more efficiently
- Typically can last 10+ years
- CATL now offers 15yr warranties
- Limiting to 80% DOD extends life



Value of Storage Batteries

- To evaluate batteries, calculate the actual lifetime dollars per kWh (\$/kwh)
 - Typical lead-acid \$350/kwh / (1500 cycles * 50% DOD * 70% RTE1) = \$0.67/kwh
 - Lithium \$500/kwh / (5000 cycles * 80% DOD * 85% RTE1) = \$0.15/kwh
 - Lithium is 4X+ the value of lead-acid

1 RTE – Round Trip Efficiency = one way efficiency squared – includes inverter efficiency



Value of Storage Batteries

- Another way to evaluate batteries, calculate the actual lifetime dollars per kWh (\$/kwh) per the mfg warranty
 - Example: Lithium \$500/kwh / (3500 cycles
 * 80% DOD * 85% RTE1) = \$0.21/kwh

1 RTE – Round Trip Efficiency = one way efficiency squared – includes inverter efficiency



Value of Storage Batteries in Cost Savings

- Arbitrage moving energy from low rate periods to high rate periods
 - Highest value when high delta off-peak rate vs peak rate
- Self-supply using stored solar power to run onsite loads
- Export at high value export stored energy from solar during high value grid periods
- Demand Reduction reducing the peaks of energy usage spikes = reducing demand charges
- Backup prevent loss of assets when grid fails

Sizing Battery Systems

- Depends on application
- For Backup: Find the annual energy use in kwh.
 Divide by 365. Example home 8000kwh / 365 =
 22kwh this is the minimum amount needed to get
 from one day to the next. With solar, during the day
 battery will be recharged, plus offsetting loads. So
 actual amount used may be somewhat less.
- As systems come in block sizes, round up to next higher size. Example block size 14kwh, next size up is 14*2=28kwh

Shift to All Electric

- Over 50 cities have future bans on natural gas
- Some cities already have bans on installation of new gas hookups
- Shift away from gas furnaces and heaters no gas heaters sold after 2030
- State shift to all electric vehicles
- Climate goals to net-zero by 2045

All Electric Homes/Businesses

- Heat pump heating, cooling, water heaters
- Induction stoves
- Electric dryers (some heat pump versions)
- All-electric vehicles
- Solar+storage generation

Heat Pump Examples



Mini split heat pump heating/cooling inside and outside units



Heat pump hybrid water heater



All Electric Home Example Costs

- 1500 sqft home 4 occupants
- Heat pump heating, cooling \$15-25k installed
- Heat pump water heater \$3-5k installed
- Induction stoves from <\$100 for single to \$2k for full stove
- Electric dryers (some heat pump versions) \$1-1.5k
- Heat pumps 2-3X more efficient than gas
- All-electric vehicles Bolt \$27k Tesla M3 \$45k
- Rebates available

All Electric Home Example Costs

- 1500 sqft home 4 occupants
- All except EV \$21k-34k
- Solar+storage generation 10kw+30kwh savings
 \$7,475/yr simple payback 5.1yr with EV 4yr
- Including all electric appliance cost simple payback 8-9yr with EV 6-7yr

All Electric Home Green House Gas Savings

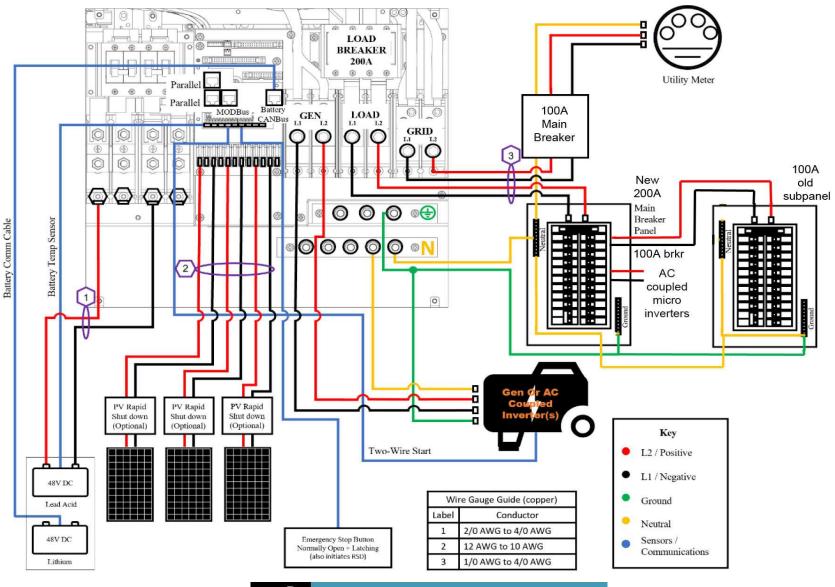
- 1500 sqft home 4 occupants
- Including EV use 12,788 kg (28,192 lbs) GHG saved
 PER YEAR
- 7065 kg saved from solar generation
- 5723 kg saved from EV use
- Going all electric with solar+storage+EVs is THE most effective way individuals can effect climate change

Upgrading 100A service to 200A service

- Often older homes are only 100A service. Upgrading the service entrance wiring to 200A from the utility can run \$6000+. But upgrading the service entrance wire from utility to 200A is NOT needed. Solar+storage provides a lower cost solution.
- Sol-ark solution provides a 200A transfer switch, up to 62A of ADDITIONAL power, plus the 100A existing service to power a NEW 200A main panel. The existing 100A panel connections can be left in place.
- Solar+storage with whole home backup + 200A service upgrade WITHOUT the extra cost of a utility service upgrade

Upgrading 100A service to 200A service

Sol-ark 15 upgrade 100A service to 200A





Finance Options

- Cash is king for contractors
- Home owner
- Equity Line Of Credit (HELOC)

 3 5% typical rate
- PACE funding payments go on property taxes, 0% down, terms up to 25 years

NEM3 (NBT)

- All new applications go under NBT now being called NBT
- Any <u>usage</u> billed at TOU rate.
- ANY <u>exports</u> credited at value based on Avoided Cost Calculator, with different values for every hour, monthly basis, and weekends different than weekdays.
- Except for narrow window in summer 5-10pm, these values are MUCH lower than retail rates – average \$0.10/kwh
- During solar peak, average is even lower -\$0.06/kwh – under \$0.03/kwh in spring



NBT – weekday export value

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	0.0712	0.0684	0.0680	0.0570	0.0665	0.0643	0.0658	0.0693	0.0662	0.0652	0.0644	0.0705
2	0.0717	0.0683	0.0685	0.0564	0.0662	0.0649	0.0659	0.0691	0.0658	0.0654	0.0645	0.0703
3	0.0720	0.0673	0.0678	0.0549	0.0649	0.0646	0.0659	0.0690	0.0654	0.0652	0.0640	0.0698
4	0.0718	0.0669	0.0675	0.0567	0.0666	0.0660	0.0660	0.0689	0.0649	0.0650	0.0636	0.0696
5	0.0715	0.0676	0.0692	0.0596	0.0710	0.0663	0.0665	0.0695	0.0653	0.0653	0.0639	0.0701
6	0.0719	0.0690	0.0715	0.0603	0.0716	0.0680	0.0683	0.0696	0.0692	0.0666	0.0649	0.0711
7	0.0756	0.0764	0.0742	0.0532	0.0516	0.0670	0.0682	0.0709	0.0688	0.0707	0.0671	0.0729
8	0.0784	0.0775	0.0664	0.0321	0.0443	0.0660	0.0692	0.0730	0.0661	0.0673	0.0661	0.0756
9	0.0785	0.0666	0.0579	0.0290	0.0436	0.0672	0.0714	0.0779	0.0667	0.0667	0.0661	0.0766
10	0.0760	0.0630	0.0547	0.0279	0.0423	0.0664	0.0714	0.0767	0.0669	0.0666	0.0667	0.0778
11	0.0756	0.0618	0.0537	0.0282	0.0415	0.0657	0.0704	0.0751	0.0665	0.0663	0.0658	0.0760
12	0.0740	0.0611	0.0522	0.0278	0.0402	0.0653	0.0700	0.0742	0.0666	0.0661	0.0657	0.0739
13	0.0731	0.0596	0.0506	0.0273	0.0382	0.0649	0.0703	0.0736	0.0673	0.0658	0.0652	0.0735
14	0.0722	0.0600	0.0499	0.0245	0.0380	0.0648	0.0699	0.0732	0.0658	0.0661	0.0664	0.0724
15	0.0722	0.0614	0.0499	0.0234	0.0367	0.0652	0.0692	0.0743	0.0667	0.0673	0.0672	0.0722
16	0.0737	0.0642	0.0527	0.0252	0.0387	0.0663	0.0723	0.0749	0.0733	0.0742	0.0704	0.0748
17	0.0791	0.0776	0.0651	0.0366	0.0535	0.0716	0.0911	0.1748	0.0859	0.0736	0.0730	0.0769
18	0.0819	0.0826	0.0791	0.0687	0.0763	0.0793	0.0837	0.3502	3.4052	0.0690	0.0710	0.0806
19	0.0814	0.0792	0.0835	0.0675	0.0748	0.0798	0.2873	0.9953	3.8356	0.0689	0.0704	0.0801
20	0.0816	0.0786	0.0826	0.0656	0.0770	0.0812	0.1452	0.3588	0.2026	0.0691	0.0714	0.0805
21	0.0821	0.0786	0.0810	0.0668	0.0746	0.0785	0.0828	0.4800	0.0766	0.0698	0.0721	0.0804
22	0.0803	0.0793	0.0778	0.0624	0.0738	0.0786	0.0782	0.3742	0.0746	0.0683	0.0724	0.0763
23	0.0754	0.0750	0.0723	0.0637	0.0735	0.0724	0.0704	0.0704	0.0684	0.0666	0.0670	0.0723
24	0.0721	0.0711	0.0695	0.0641	0.0727	0.0682	0.0709	0.0715	0.0704	0.0693	0.0662	0.0718

Green – lowest value export – Tan – highest value export



NBT – weekend export value

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	0.0717	0.0661	0.0706	0.0402	0.0649	0.0665	0.0690	0.0692	0.0675	0.0644	0.0634	0.0712
2	0.0710	0.0666	0.0708	0.0376	0.0583	0.0661	0.0673	0.0666	0.0657	0.0626	0.0623	0.0712
3	0.0718	0.0658	0.0701	0.0377	0.0509	0.0670	0.0663	0.0674	0.0655	0.0623	0.0618	0.0713
4	0.0714	0.0660	0.0685	0.0376	0.0514	0.0678	0.0647	0.0664	0.0638	0.0609	0.0613	0.0706
5	0.0704	0.0657	0.0681	0.0385	0.0534	0.0680	0.0646	0.0654	0.0622	0.0602	0.0615	0.0702
6	0.0696	0.0654	0.0687	0.0396	0.0491	0.0661	0.0652	0.0631	0.0632	0.0617	0.0616	0.0702
7	0.0718	0.0649	0.0590	0.0348	0.0266	0.0523	0.0511	0.0628	0.0597	0.0593	0.0607	0.0705
8	0.0769	0.0627	0.0423	0.0253	0.0266	0.0466	0.0479	0.0648	0.0546	0.0540	0.0533	0.0693
9	0.0709	0.0480	0.0324	0.0246	0.0264	0.0497	0.0492	0.0651	0.0572	0.0538	0.0527	0.0685
10	0.0671	0.0468	0.0304	0.0238	0.0265	0.0508	0.0505	0.0651	0.0571	0.0541	0.0533	0.0684
11	0.0659	0.0463	0.0315	0.0239	0.0269	0.0500	0.0503	0.0646	0.0566	0.0551	0.0536	0.0688
12	0.0652	0.0461	0.0312	0.0283	0.0272	0.0484	0.0486	0.0636	0.0557	0.0538	0.0541	0.0683
13	0.0639	0.0451	0.0273	0.0242	0.0275	0.0471	0.0470	0.0633	0.0541	0.0517	0.0538	0.0680
14	0.0654	0.0469	0.0254	0.0213	0.0242	0.0489	0.0468	0.0632	0.0545	0.0520	0.0536	0.0678
15	0.0646	0.0463	0.0264	0.0183	0.0224	0.0483	0.0466	0.0637	0.0573	0.0541	0.0579	0.0678
16	0.0652	0.0498	0.0290	0.0183	0.0218	0.0529	0.0501	0.0711	0.0634	0.0592	0.0649	0.0682
17	0.0777	0.0728	0.0531	0.0214	0.0288	0.0694	0.0752	0.1666	0.0883	0.1172	0.0717	0.0735
18	0.0833	0.0860	0.0762	0.0521	0.0787	0.0814	0.0923	0.3343	3.0104	0.0773	0.0751	0.0767
19	0.0847	0.0856	0.0832	0.0503	0.0695	0.0801	0.4605	0.9301	3.3839	0.0762	0.0744	0.0789
20	0.0846	0.0856	0.0832	0.0526	0.0712	0.0814	0.1946	0.3409	0.1888	0.0759	0.0745	0.0777
21	0.0848	0.0851	0.0825	0.0498	0.0686	0.0785	0.0820	0.4575	0.0803	0.0758	0.0731	0.0757
22	0.0821	0.0859	0.0798	0.0489	0.0688	0.0793	0.0789	0.3593	0.0780	0.0745	0.0713	0.0736
23	0.0765	0.0741	0.0776	0.0473	0.0722	0.0793	0.0809	0.0783	0.0704	0.0675	0.0690	0.0720
24	0.0725	0.0679	0.0716	0.0556	0.0701	0.0694	0.0707	0.0706	0.0697	0.0680	0.0690	0.0737

Green – lowest value export – Tan – highest value export



NBT

- Value of solar only generation gets cut by >60% vs NEM2
- Example system 10kw PV, solar value under NEM2 \$6940/yr, under NBT only \$2597/yr
- However, with large enough storage, used properly, you can save MORE under NBT than under NEM2

E-ELECT new rate for NBT Similar to EV2

	EV2	E-ELECT
Summer		
Peak	\$0.63704	\$0.61578
Part Peak	\$0.52655	\$0.45390
Off Peak	\$0.32454	\$0.39722
Winter		
Peak	\$0.50993	\$0.38426
Part Peak	\$0.49323	\$0.36217
Off Peak	\$0.32454	\$0.34831

Peak: 4PM – 9PM, All Days

Part-Peak: 3PM - 4PM & 9PM - 12AM, All Days

Off-Peak: 12AM – 3PM, All Days

Summer: June through September. Winter: October through May Bills refer to this rate as EV2A. EV not required for EV2, only

solar+storage

Custom Power Solar

Optimal savings strategy under NBT

- Winter rate months October through June (9 months)
- Solar energy stores power in batteries during the day, battery/solar runs loads ALL other times. Minimal grid use. Once battery is filled, excess solar not used by loads is exported to grid.
- Summer rate months July through September (3 months)
- Solar energy stores power in batteries during the day. Battery typically fills by noon. Energy from batteries dumped to load/grids during optimal window 5-10pm in evenings. This has a value of average \$1.16-\$1.26/kwh (weekend/weekday)
- Optimal battery size 3X the PV size, ex 10kw PV, 30kwh battery.
- Also needs inverter/battery capable of high power output ex
 20kwh dumped in 2 hr = 10kw inverter

These can all be set for automatic operation, plus allow reserves, with some inverters (Sol-ark)

Using storage in this way increases the system value by 128% over solar only!



Example Residential Solar+Storage Savings - PG&E New E-ELECT NBT rate

			Storage				Simple			Annual
	Storage	Storage	savings per	Solar+Storag			Payback	Payback with	10 year Total	Cost-
PV size kw	Multiplier	size kwh	kwh	e Savings	Raw Cost	Final Cost	Years	EV	Income	Savings
10.00	0	0.00	\$0	\$3,080	\$35,000	\$24,500	8.0	4.6	\$10,613	\$1,380
10.00	0.5	5.00	\$85	\$3,505	\$38,000	\$26,600	7.6	4.7	\$13,358	\$955
10.00	1	10.00	\$112	\$4,200	\$41,000	\$28,700	6.8	4.5	\$19,182	\$260
10.00	2	20.00	\$123	\$5,540	\$47,000	\$32,900	5.9	4.2	\$30,258	(\$1,080)
10.00	3	30.00	\$122	\$6,740	\$53,000	\$37,100	5.5	4.1	\$39,739	(\$2,280)
10.00	4	40.00	\$93	\$6,800	\$59,000	\$41,300	6.1	4.6	\$36,223	(\$2,340)
PV Rate \$/watt	\$3.50			E-ELECT	Residential					
Storage rate										
\$/kwh	\$600.00		LCOE	\$0.130						
Savings rate										
PV \$/kw	\$308.00		Lifetime	25	years					
SGIP rebate			PV Degrade							
rate \$/wh	\$0.00		rate	0.50%	Percent/yr					
			Battery							
ITC	30%		Degrade Rate	1%	Percent/yr					
								percentage bat		
PV Size	10.00	kw	Storage Block	Size	10	kwh 100% capacity used				
Storage Only	0	1 if calc fo	r storage only							
Ave Load Rate	\$0.290		\$4,460	Load Cost						
Gen rate	1538	kwh/kw								
Solar percent										
of load	100%									
Annual gen	15,380	kwh								
Annual Load	15,380	kwh								
Average Daily										
Use	42.14	kwh								

Lifetime is used only for Levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE) calculation. PV lifetime is essentially infinite, 90% of power available after 25 years

Custom Power Solar

Optimal savings strategy under NEM2

- Residential EV2 rate plan lowest off-peak rate
- Arbitrage all year
- Save a portion of the solar power during the day (offpeak), dump to grid during peak periods
- Value is the differential between off-peak and peak \$0.31/kwh summer, \$0.18kwh winter
- Example, 10kwh used in arbitrage daily yields \$372 savings summer, \$441 winter total = \$813/year
- The more of the battery you use, the more you save.
- Keep portion for emergencies, switch off during fire/storm periods.



Example Residential Solar+Storage Savings - PG&E EV2 Rate

			Storage				Simple			Annual
	Storage	Storage	savings per	Solar+Storag			Payback	Payback with	10 year Total	Cost-
PV size kw	Multiplier	size kwh	kwh	e Savings	Raw Cost	Final Cost	Years	EV	Income	Savings
10.00	0	0.00	\$0	\$5,190	\$35,000	\$24,500	4.7	3.3	\$34,668	(\$730)
10.00	0.5	5.00	\$85	\$5,615	\$38,000	\$26,600	4.7	3.4	\$37,413	(\$1,155)
10.00	1	10.00	\$83	\$6,020	\$41,000	\$28,700	4.8	3.5	\$39,931	(\$1,560)
10.00	2	20.00	\$83	\$6,850	\$47,000	\$32,900	4.8	3.6	\$45,193	(\$2,390)
10.00	3	30.00	\$82	\$7,650	\$53,000	\$37,100	4.8	3.8	\$50,113	(\$3,190)
10.00	4	40.00	\$80	\$8,390	\$59,000	\$41,300	4.9	3.9	\$54,350	(\$3,930)
PV Rate \$/watt	\$3.50		Rate	EV2	Residential	solar+storag	ge			
Storage rate										
\$/kwh	\$600.00		LCOE	\$0.130						
Savings rate										
PV \$/kw	\$519.00		Lifetime	25	years					
SGIP rebate			PV Degrade							
rate \$/wh	\$0.00		rate	0.50%	Percent/yr					
			Battery							
ITC	30%		Degrade Rate	1%	Percent/yr					
								percentage bat		
PV Size	10.00	kw	Storage Block	Size	10	kwh	100%	capacity used		
Storage Only	0	1 if calc fo	r storage only							
Ave Load Rate	\$0.290		\$4,460	Load Cost						
Gen rate	1538	kwh/kw								
Solar percent										
of load	100%									
Annual gen	15,380	kwh								
Annual Load	15,380	kwh								
Average Daily										
Use	42.14	kwh								

Lifetime is used only for Levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE) calculation. PV lifetime is essentially infinite, 90% of power available after 25 years

Custom Power Solar

Vehicle to Home (V2H)

- Current offerings
 - 2kw from 12V auxiliary system fed by traction battery in EV/hybrids
 - All EVs/hybrids have this capability
 - EV must remain on to maintain power
 - Outback Power & Sol-Ark Generator input supports use
 - Option on Custom Power Solar systems
 - Emergency use to backfill home & battery

Vehicle to Grid/Home/Load (V2G,V2H,V2L)

- Announced Chargers
 - Quaser 2 11.5kw
 - Delta 10kw
 - Highbury 7/11kw DC to AC
 - Fermata 15kw DC to 480V AC
 - Dcbel Ara 15kw DC to AC
 - Enphase Emporia 11.5kw DC to AC
 - GM Energy
- Vehicles V2G/V2H
 - Leaf ZE1
 - GM Silverado EV, Denali, Blazer, Equinox, Lyriq
 - F-150
 - VW ID models
- Vehicles V2L
 - Mitsubishi Outlander PHEV
 - Hyundai Ioniq 5
 - Kia EV 5,6, Niro
 - BYD Atto 3
 - BYD HAN EV
 - MG ZS EV (2022)
 - Genesis GV60
- Many EV mfg now making with EVs bidirectional charging option or AC power output options



Vehicle to Home (V2H) example

- Potential example use case (EV2 rate):
 - Energy stored from solar during the day during off-peak (12am-3pm) into charging EV
 - Energy discharged to home and grid during part-peak or peak (4-9pm)
 - EV2 cost differential peak minus off-peak summer \$0.31/kwh, winter \$0.19/kwh
 - Daily charge/discharge of 25% of battery capacity (60kwh *25%= 15kwh)
 - 15kwh * \$0.31/kwh * 4mo * 30days = \$558 for summer
 - 15kwh * \$0.19/kwh * 8mo * 30days = \$684 for winter
 - Total value \$1242/yr
 - Discharge rate 15kwh/5hr=3kw
 - GHG savings 48kg/kwh or 48 * 15 = 720kg/year
 - EV GHG savings 8.5kg/gal of gas average driving of 11,315 mi/yr 30mpg comparison car = 377gal gas saved, 3206kg of GHG saved/yr

EV value

- https://ev.pge.com/compare vehicles
- http://custompowersolar.com/ev_vs_ICE_GHG.xlsx

EV value vs ICE

	Cost after		Lifetime				GHG	GHG
Car	incentives	Lifetime cost	cost/mi	Fuel cost	mi/kwh	mi/gal	mTons	Mt/yr
Chevy Bolt	\$27,200	\$36,754.25	\$0.25	\$6,428.57	3.5		7.63	0.575449
Toyota Camry	\$26,000	\$59,464.93	\$0.40	\$24,771.43		35	36.77	2.773985
Tesla 3 standard	\$47,000	\$56,554.25	\$0.38	\$6,428.57	3.5		7.63	0.575449
Hyundai Kona	\$33,550	\$43,104.25	\$0.29	\$6,428.57	3.5		7.63	0.575449
Toyota Prius Prime	\$25,075	\$50,126.99	\$0.33	\$16,358.49		53	24.28	1.831877
Best		\$36,754.25					7.63	
Worst		\$59,464.93					36.77	
Difference		\$22,710.69					29.15	
% improvement							79%	
Lifetime	150,000	miles						
Average use	31	mi/day						
	11,315	mi/yr						
Years lifetime	13							
Cost of electricity	\$0.15	\$/kwh						
Cost of gas	\$6	\$/gal						
GHG gas	0.0085806	mT/gal						
GHG electric off-								
peak	0.000178	mT/kwh						

GHG assumes using California grid off-peak – if solar powered GHG emissions may be 0. Does not include license fees. Includes average maintenance costs including tires.



Low Upfront Cost Financing Resources

- Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE)
 - HomeRun Financing
 - Ygrene
 - Renew Financial PACE funding –
- CleanFund
- For Non-Profits Collective Sun
- Green Bridge Energy

Cost Modeling Tools

- Why do cost modeling?
- Determine cost savings using customer load profile and projected solar size
- Compare rates
 - Energy Toolbase
 - SAM (NREL)
- Developer runs analysis for you
 - Custom Power Solar

Simple approximation model – good for PG&E residential and commercial: http://www.custompowersolar.com/savings_simple_models.xlsx



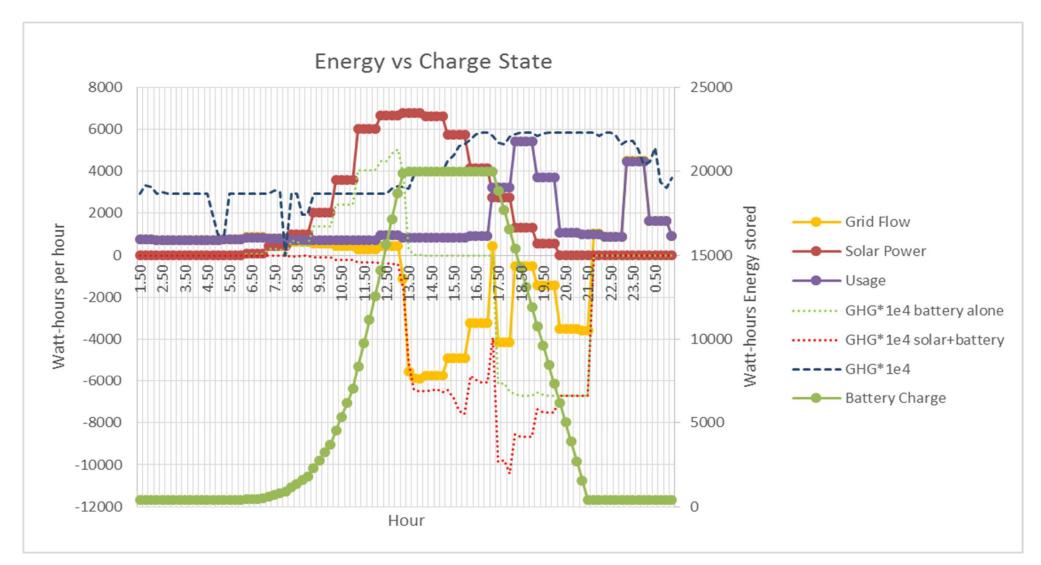
Cost Modeling Tool Tips

- Get the load profile
 - UtilityAPI helps with format you need
 - PG&E Green Button
- Calculate solar size
- Best size at least 100% of the annual energy usage in kwh of customer
- Quick estimate Annual Usage(kwh)/1500 = PV size in kw
- Make sure size fits available space
 - roof
 - ground
 - carport

Cost Modeling Tool Tips Cont'd

- Storage size
- •= 3X the solar size
- Example:
 - 5kw solar needed,
 - •5*3=15kwh battery best value

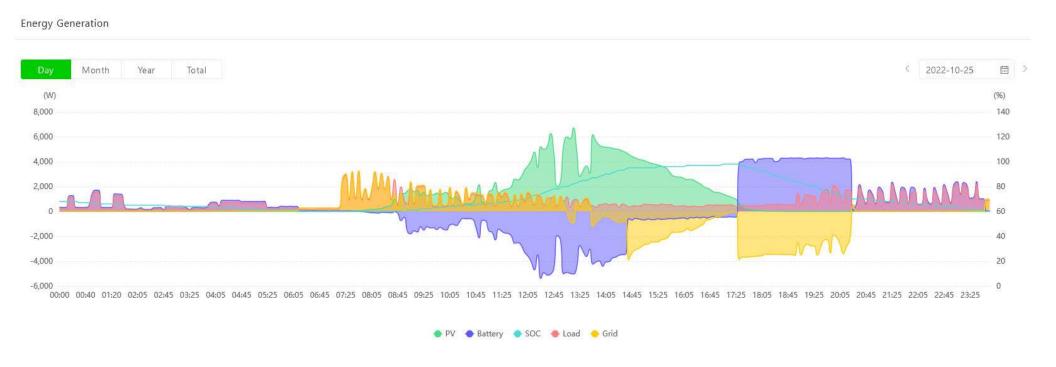
Residential Solar+Storage+EV – Arbitrage Daily Cycle



6/21 – cost savings through arbitrage – store solar power in am, discharge during peak

Custom Power Solar

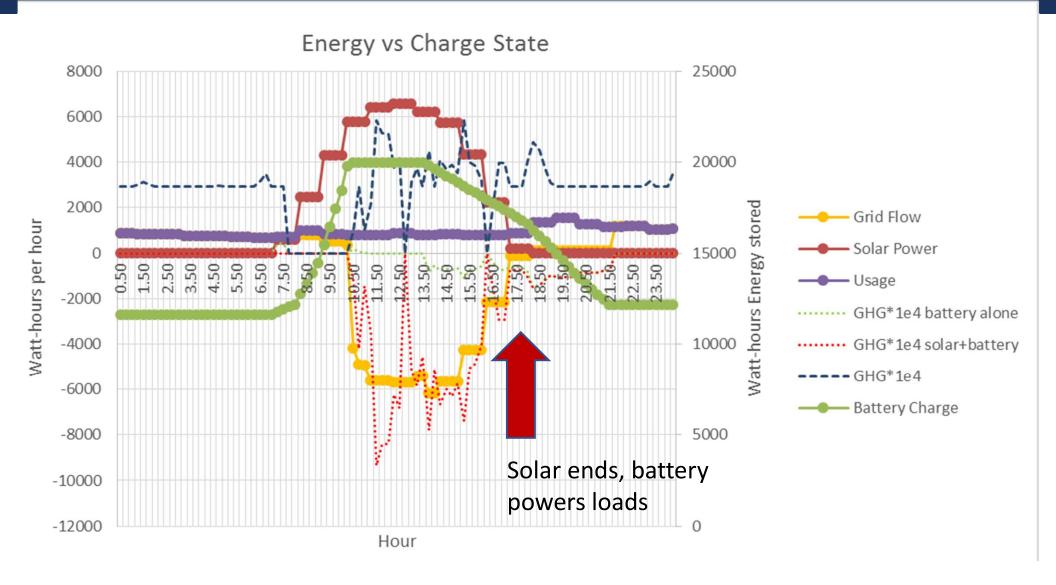
Residential Solar+Storage+EV – Arbitrage Daily Cycle



Cost savings through arbitrage – store solar power from beginning of solar at 7:20 to 2:45pm, discharge during peak rate period 5:30pm-8:30pm, and additionally power loads part-peak 9pm-midnight. 60% capacity held in reserve, max charge to 95% capacity to maximize cell lifetime. Note excess solar exported after 14:45. 40 kwh storage system



Resi Solar+Storage+EV Self Supply— Daily Cycle



2/4 – cost savings through self supply – store solar power in am, discharge during peak but only power loads

Custom Power Solar

Commercial Storage Systems

Typical in USA 240V/480V 3 phase:

 Range of costs: \$250-\$1000/kwh – larger systems lower \$/kwh \$250/kwh for Mwh scale

After ITC - \$200- \$500/kwh

B-1ST STORAGE RATE 2024

B-1ST				
Summer				
Peak	\$0.52281			
Part Peak	\$0.38151			
Off Peak	\$0.33418			
Winter				
Peak	\$0.42486			
Part Peak	\$0.39536			
Off Peak	\$0.30631			
Super offpeak	\$0.28989			
Demand charge	\$8.01			

Summer: Peak 4-9pm

Part Peak 2-4pm and 9-11pm

Off Peak All other hours

Winter: Peak 4-9pm

Part Peak 2-4pm and 9-11pm

Super Off Peak 9am-2pm March, April, May only

Off Peak All other hours

Demand Charges: only 2pm to 11pm

Summer: June through September. Winter: October through May



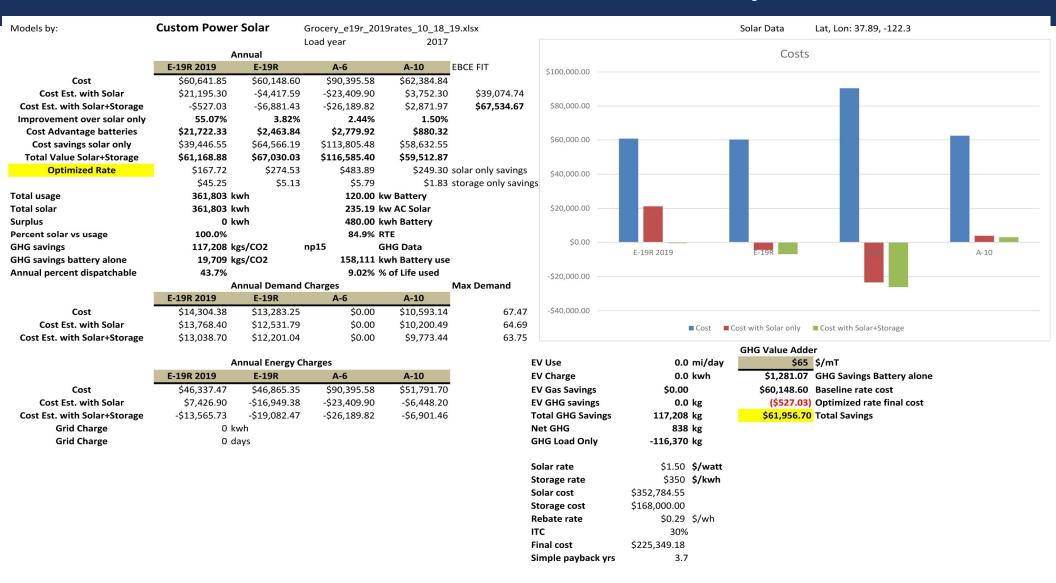
Battery Size vs Savings Solar+Storage

			Storage				Simple		Annual
	Storage	Storage	savings per	Solar+Storag			Payback	10 year Total	Cost-
PV size kw	Multiplier	size kwh	kwh	e Savings	Raw Cost	Final Cost	Years	Income	Savings
100.00	0	0.00	\$0	\$41,600	\$250,000	\$175,000	4.2	\$299,258	\$4,540
100.00	0.5	7.50	\$174	\$42,905	\$252,625	\$176,838	4.1	\$312,298	\$3,235
100.00	1	15.00	\$109	\$43,235	\$255,250	\$178,675	4.1	\$314,222	\$2,905
100.00	2	30.00	\$78	\$43,940	\$260,500	\$182,350	4.1	\$318,585	\$2,200
100.00	4	60.00	\$59	\$45,140	\$271,000	\$189,700	4.2	\$324,915	\$1,000
PV Rate \$/watt	\$2.50		Rate B-1ST		Up to 75kw demand				
Storage rate \$/kwh	\$350.00		LCOE	\$0.060					
Savings rate PV \$/kw	\$416.00		Lifetime	25	years				
			PV Degrade						
SGIP rebate rate \$/wh	\$0.00		rate	0.50%	Percent/yr				
			Battery						
ITC	30%		Degrade Rate	1%	Percent/yr				
PV Size	100.00	kw	Storage Block Size		15	kwh			
Storage Only	0	1 if calc for storage only							
Ave Load Rate	\$0.300		\$46,140	Load Cost					
Gen rate	1538	kwh/kw							
Solar percent of load	100%								
Annual gen	153,800	kwh							
Annual Load	153,800	kwh							
Average Daily Use	421.37	kwh							

Lifetime is used only for Levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE) calculation. PV lifetime is essentially infinite, 90% of power available after 25 years

Custom Power Solar

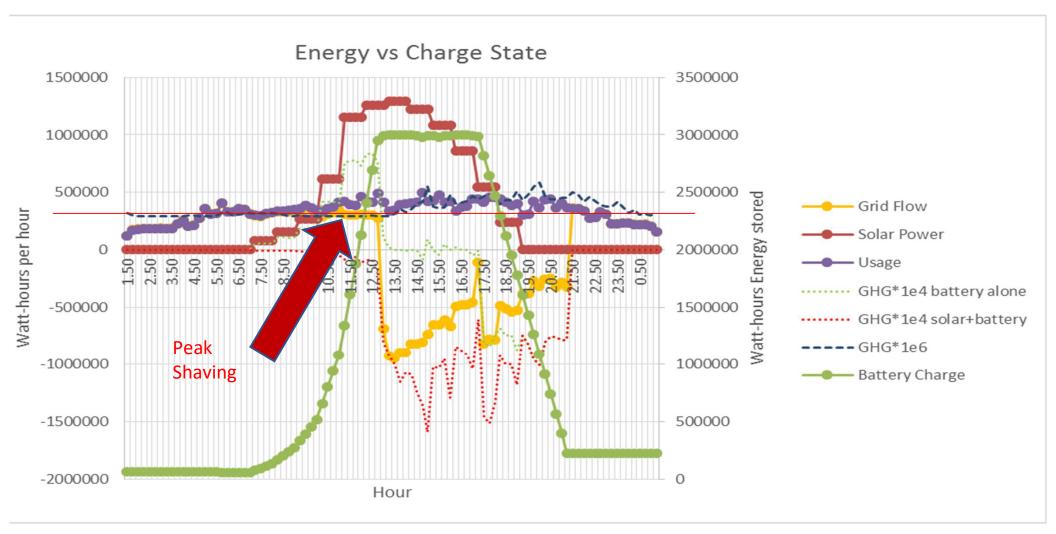
Commercial Rate Analysis



All rates run with same conditions, optimized to first column rate



Commercial Solar+Storage – Arbitrage & Demand Reduction Daily Cycle



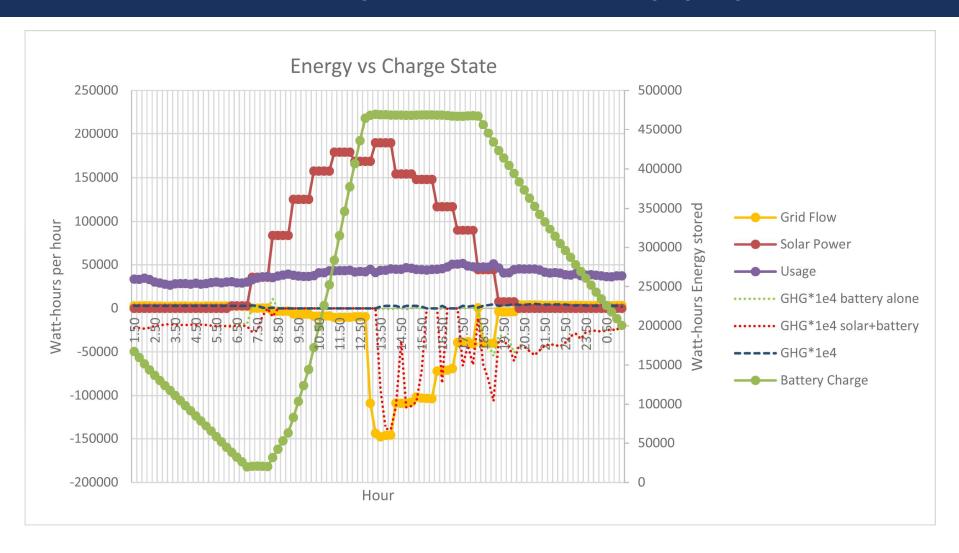
6/21 – cost savings through demand response – peak shaving (red line) and arbitrage – store solar power in am, discharge during peak



Best Rates for Solar+Storage- Commercial

- PG&E
 - B-1ST
 - B-19R if solar only
 - B-19S if solar+storage or storage addon
 - B-20R(or S) very large systems over 1MW demand

Backup or Self-Supply



Date: 4/30 Grid flow all negative – only exporting to grid. No export during power outage. Solar sized = 100% of load, 2X battery size



Conclusions

- Be conservative with storage cost savings projections – nothing worse than customers getting less than they planned on
- Design at least a 20% buffer in the size of the battery system
 - Improves lifetime
 - Reduces impact of day-to-day variations in use

Thank You!

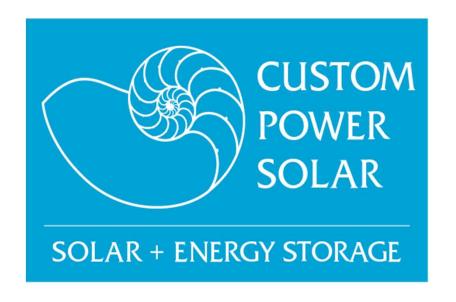
Tom Rust

Custom Power Solar, Inc

510-912-4662

trust@custompowersolar.com

www.custompowersolar.com



Some Residential Storage Systems LFP, NMC and other Lithium

- BMZ
- Custom Power Solar
- LG Chem
- SimpliPhi
- Sonnen
- Sunrun
- Tesla Powerwall
- Darfon

Lithium Iron Phosphate Battery Suppliers cycle life >3000

- Energport
- SimpliPhi
- BYD
- CATL
- Battle Born
- Kilovault
- Renogy
- Fortress
- Enphase

- Blue Ion
- Sonnen
- Discover
- Humless
- Iron Edison
- BigBattery
- EG4
- Dakota
- Orient Power
- Ark
- Homegrid

CCA Impacts

- AVA formerly East Bay Community Energy
 - New NEM customers can receive up to \$2500/year cash back for excess power
- Marin Clean Energy
 - No limit on cash back for excess power
 - Net export annually at 2X PG&E rate (still only about \$0.05/kwh)
- Peninsula Clean Energy
 - No limit on cash back for excess power
- Credits can roll over to succeeding years

Residential Storage Only Systems

- Custom Power Solar
- Sol-ark inverter includes automatic transfer switch (ATS) – some with 200A ATS – whole home backup
- CATL LFP batteries 6000 cycle 20 year
 - 8kw/13.5kwh \$25k
 - 15kw/27kwh \$31k
- Includes upgrade from 100A to 200A with new panel (without requiring PG&E service upgrade)



¹Typical Installation costs - costs may vary and does not include permitting costs

Lithium Iron Phosphate Batteries

- Lithium Iron Phosphate (LFP)
- 96-98% efficiency
- 3000-6000 cycle life
- High DOD (80%+)
- 3.2-3.6V/cell
- -20 to 60C operating temperature
- Much lighter weight than lead-acid

- Better fire resistance than Li-ion
- Tend to allow inverters to operate more efficiently
- Typically can last 10+ years
- Raw cost for cells now only \$110-130/kwh

Some Commercial Storage Systems Providers

- Advanced Microgrid Solutions
- BYD
- Energport
- LG Chem
- Sonnen
- STEM
- Tesla Powerpack & Megapack

LFP Safety

- Safest of all battery chemistries
- No Cobalt
- No Flourine in vented gas components if burns

Table 11 – Components measured in vented cell gas

G	Measured %			
Hydrogen	H ₂	50.73		
Carbon Monoxide	CO	11.17		
Carbon Dioxide	CO ₂	24.86		
Methane	CH ₄	6.60		
Ethylene	C ₂ H ₄	3.06		
Ethane	C ₂ H ₆	1.19		
Propene	C ₃ H ₆	1.01		
Propane	C₃H ₈	0.40		
-	C ₄ (Total)	0.88		
-	C ₅ (Total)	0.10		
Total	-	100		

CATL LFP 272Ah cell UL9540A test data from cell heated to destruction



Lead Acid Batteries

- 80-85% efficiency¹
- 1000-1500 cycle life at best
- Limited Depth of Discharge (DOD) for best lifetime
- Typical DOD only 50%
- Some require maintenance
- Lifetime is typically 6-7 years
- Heavy 4X as heavy as Lithium batteries
- Lead is a toxin
- Recycling an issue

¹ One way efficiency



Lithium Ion Batteries

- Nickel Cobalt Manganese (NCM)
- Nickel Cobalt Aluminum (NCA)
- 96-98% efficiency
- 3000-5000 cycle life
- High DOD (80%+)
- 3.6-4.2V/cell
- 0-45C operating temperature
- Much lighter weight than lead-acid
- Typically can last 10+ years



Lithium Titanate Batteries

- Titanate (LTO)
- 96-98% efficiency
- 3000-30,000 cycle life
- High DOD (80%+)
- 2-2.6V/cell
- -30C to 45C operating temperature

- Lower energy density than other lithium
- Generally very high charge/discharge rate
- Higher cost but longer cycle life
- Typically can last 10+ years

Flow Batteries

- 80-85% efficiency
- 30,000+ cycle life
- Higher Capex
- Heavy
- Long cycles are typical

Storage System Components

- Batteries
 - Cells in parallel
 - Cell groups in series
- Battery Management System (BMS)
 - Required for lithium batteries
 - Maintains cells within 0.02V of each other
- Inverter
 - Moves energy to/from battery
- Automatic Transfer Switch (option)
 - Disconnects solar+storage system from grid
 - Allows on grid or off-grid operation

Storage System Components, cont'd

- Monitoring system all system functions
 - Voltages
 - Temperatures
 - Current flows
- Typically data stored in cloud and locally
- Control
 - Network interfaced system operations
- NGOM
 - Separate Metering for monitoring solar vs battery
 - Not needed in residential systems



Storage Markets

- Residential generally under 10kw
- Small commercial <30kw
- Commercial/Industrial >30kw
- Equity Disadvantaged Communities & Resiliency
 - Residential
 - Non-residential

Examples - SGIP approved battery systems

- Energport
- BYD
- LG
- SimpliPhi
- Tesla
- Contact your SGIP Program
 Administrator for specifics

Energport

Features:

Saves electricity cost by reducing demand charges and shifting load to off-peak period

- System payback in less than 4 years
- Simple modular design, scalable for any size and use
- LFP Safest Lithium ion battery on the market
- Cloud-based optimization and reporting
- Small footprint
- Connects to existing circuits
- Emergency backup as bonus function
- \$0 down lease available
- Low APR financing available
- California SGIP rebate available
- 30% federal tax credit with Solar PV
- 15-year design life; 10-year warranty
- Fully installed for less than \$0.40/Wh
- CE, UL compliance









BYD Energy Storage System



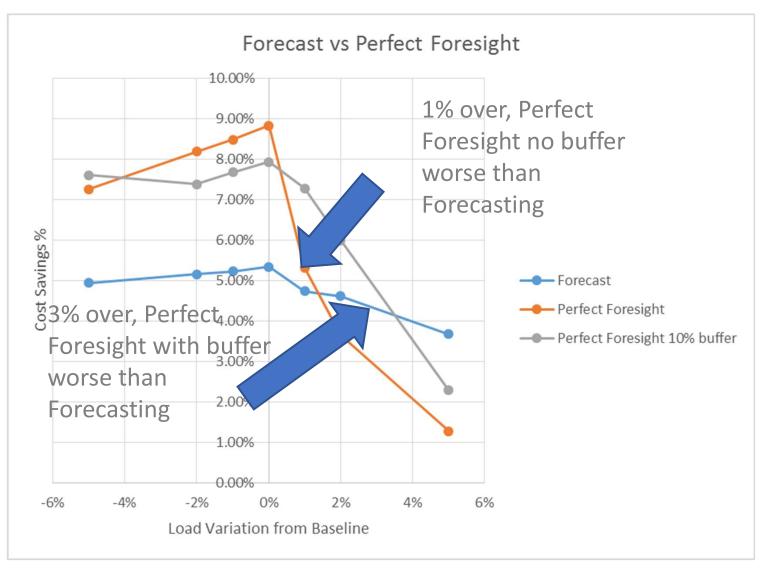
240 Kwh in outdoor container Includes all operational and climate controls



How Realistic is Perfect Foresight in Real World Storage Operations?

- Many tools (Energy Toolbase, Geli) use a Perfect Foresight model to analyze load profiles+solar with given rate and determine "best case" cost savings –
- Not realistic in real life use
- More realistic Forecasting used by Custom Power Solar

Forecasting Sensitivity Analysis – Cost Savings



Conditions – C9 load (500kw demand peak), storage only 370kw,870kwh



Conclusions

- Perfect Foresight is extremely sensitive to real life load conditions – if load exceeds baseline – even slightly, savings are lost
 - 1% over load conditions eliminate all savings from Perfect Foresight vs Forecasting with no buffer
 - 1% over condition virtually certain in real life conditions
- Forecasting method likely produces more consistent, reliable cost savings than perfect foresight



THANK YOU



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