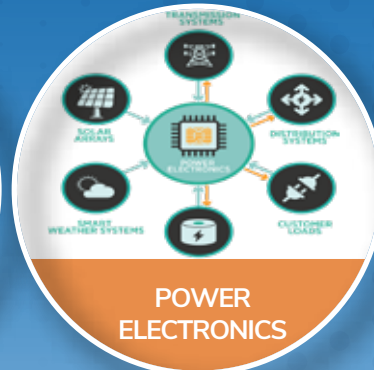
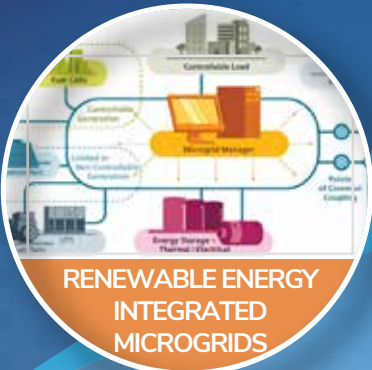


Technology Overview

RENEWABLE TECHNOLOGIES FOR GRID MANAGEMENT

Renewable Energy Technologies when appropriately employed can effectively reduce electricity peak demand, ensure energy security while simultaneously maintaining grid stability and resilience



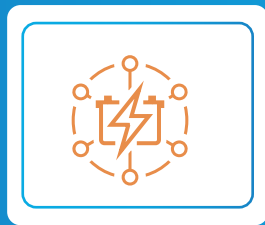
Renewable energy integrated microgrids are discrete energy systems consisting of distributed energy sources (including demand management, storage, and renewable energy generation), and loads capable of operating in parallel with, or independently from the main power grid.

Energy demand management, also known as demand-side management (DSM) or demand-side response (DSR) is the modification of consumer demand for energy.

Energy storage systems are key to managing variations in energy demand and more importantly so with deployment of variable generation resources such as solar and wind. Technology options for energy storage include electrochemical batteries; flow batteries; fuel cells; flywheels; hydroelectric storage; compressed air energy storage (CAES); supercapacitors; and gravity-based storage.

Power electronics devices are proven economical solutions for deferring transmission investment, increasing the capacity of existing grid infrastructure, and ensuring dynamic stability during system fluctuations, caused by non-dispatchable renewable generating resources.

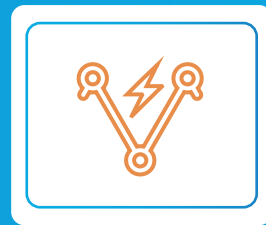
THE BENEFITS



Renewable Energy Integration through utility scale projects and distributed energy resources (DER)



Diversification of Energy Supply and Energy Security



Effective load/demand management during periods of peak demand

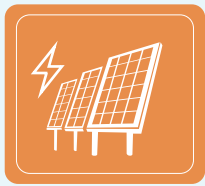


Investment deferral associated with generation, transmission and distribution network expansion

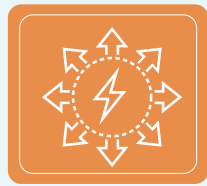


Providing ancillary services such as frequency response, voltage control, or power factor correction and ensuring grid stability

WHAT IS DRIVING ADOPTION?



Rural/off grid electrification



Growing demand for distributed power generation



Growing impetus on energy efficiency and effective energy management



Higher penetration of renewable energy in electricity mix



Increasing need for grid stability and resilience

PATENT AND INNOVATION TRENDS – KEY AREAS OF RESEARCH



Use of more than one energy generation source in parallel in a network



Arranging batteries in a microgrid network to ensure grid balancing



Network power distribution for AC and DC types



Data processing systems designed for managing electric, gas and water network systems



Networking schemes aimed at sharing the load between generators

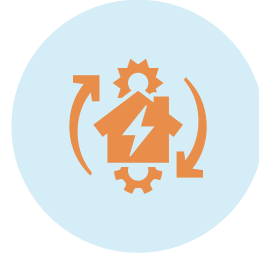
PROMINENT COUNTRIES/ TECHNOLOGY PROVIDERS



KEY APPLICATION AREAS



Residential and commercial projects with distributed renewable energy



Off grid/rural electrification



Military establishments



Industrial clusters with dedicated microgrid network



Utility scale renewable energy projects



Telecom towers

OPPORTUNITIES FOR KSA LOCALIZATION

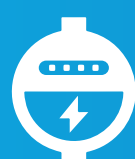
Manufacturing of the following technology components:



Solar Panel Assembly



Batteries, Inverters and Charge Controllers



Energy Meters



Cables, wires and other low and medium voltage equipment

CHALLENGES TO SCALING IN KSA

1

Subsidized electricity tariffs and fuel costs affect financial viability of renewable energy and energy storage projects including microgrids

2

Absence of regulatory framework to incentivise development of distributed energy resources, microgrids or energy storage projects

3

Absence of financial incentives and subsidies to improve payback periods and ROI

4

Limited end user awareness about technology and benefits