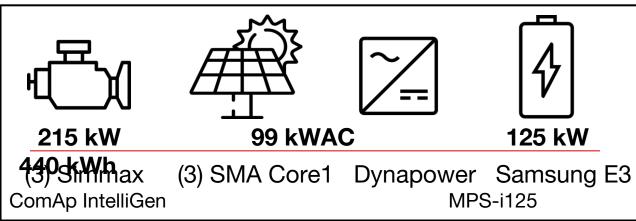


Harbledown Island - British Columbia



Project Introduction

Energy Resources







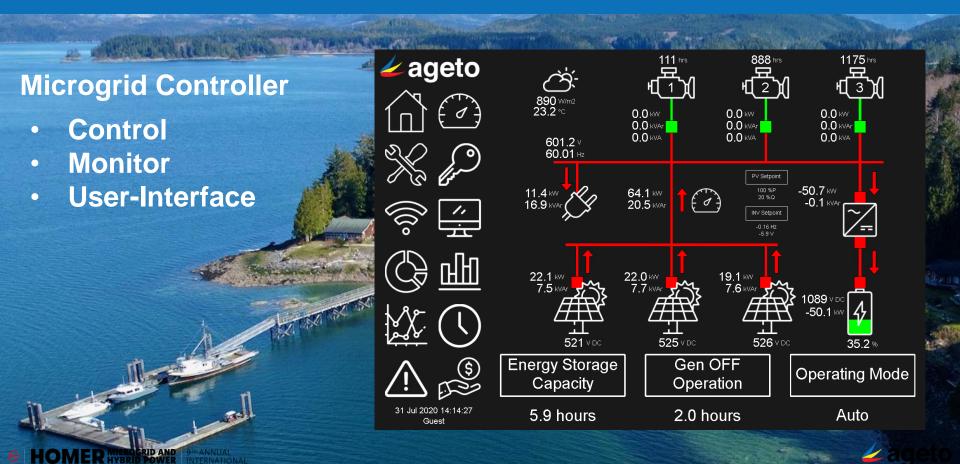




The Ageto ARC Controller



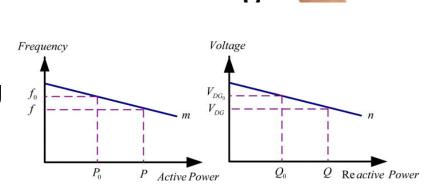
The Ageto ARC Controller



Advanced Control Methods

Generator and energy storage both operating in grid forming mode

- Advanced control methods
- Additional spinning reserves
- Nominal setpoints: 60 Hz, 600 V
- Generator optimization
 - Minimum loading, ramping, cycling
 - Maximize renewable penetration
 - Redundancy
 - Hour balancing



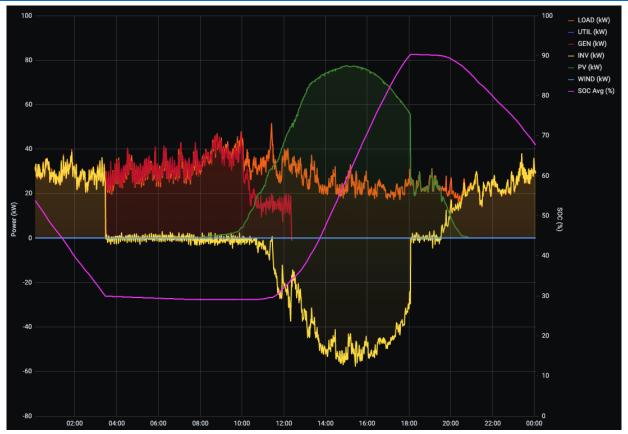


System Operations





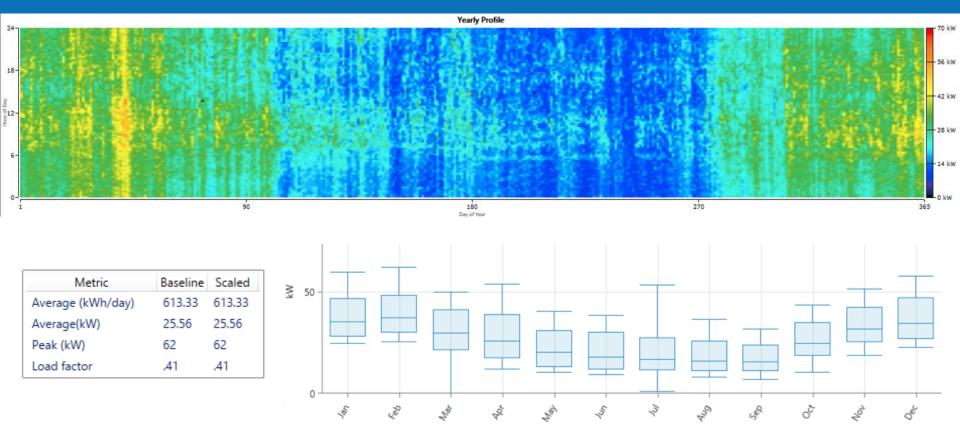
System Operations





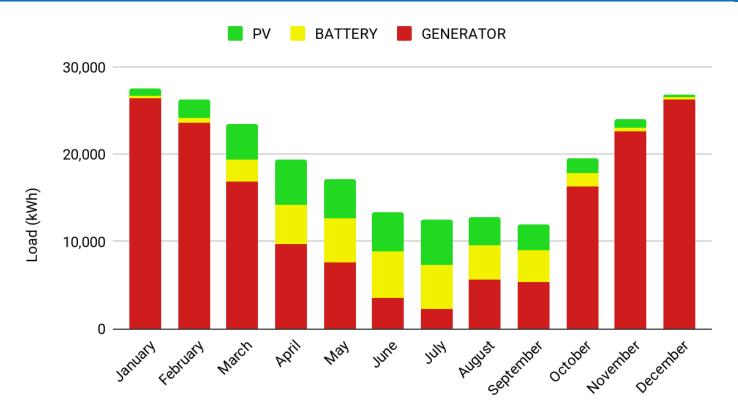
System Analysis

Seasonal Load Profile





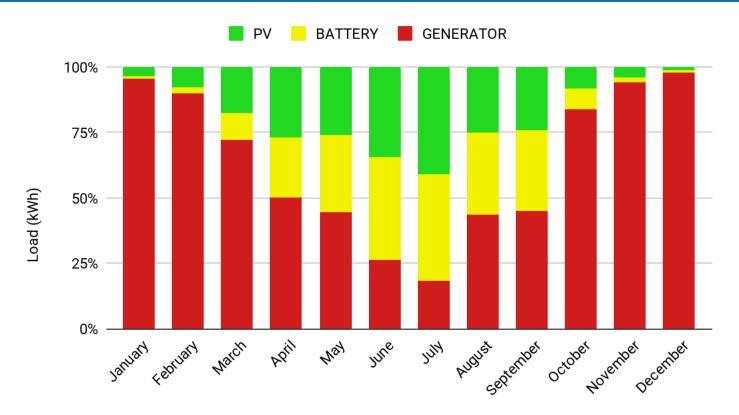
Energy Production (kWh)







Normalized Energy Production

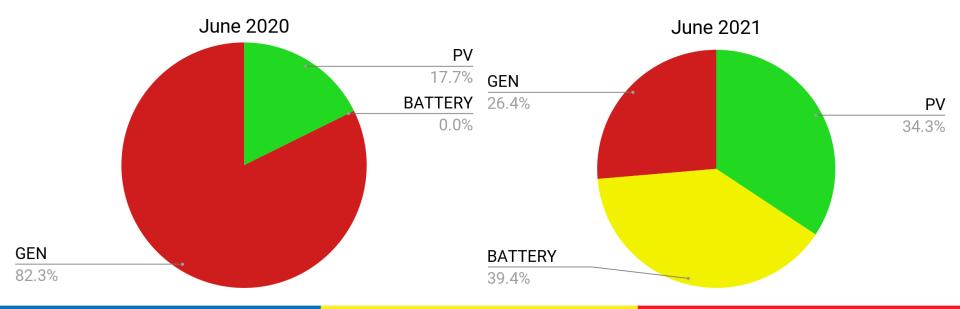






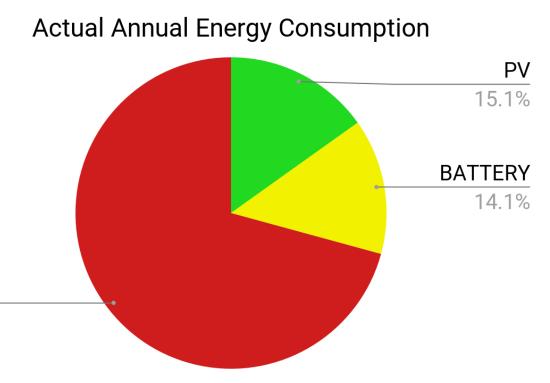
June 2020 vs 2021 Energy Resource Makeup

- Addition of grid-forming energy storage
 - Reduced fuel consumption by 60%
 - Saving 400 gal (1,514 L) of diesels and \$1,560 in June
 - Capture an additional 4,700 kWh of solar energy



Annual Energy Contribution

- HOMER Modeled
 - 99,777 kWh Solar using NASA data
 - 2,124 kWh Curtailed Solar
 - 129,884 kWh Diesel
 - 40% renewable contribution
- Actual Results
 - 72,552 kWh Solar using actual production $\frac{\text{GEN}}{70.8\%}$
 - 166,203 kWh Diesel
 - 30% renewable contribution



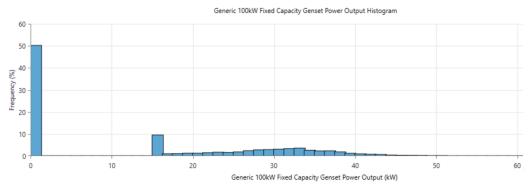


Generator Optimization

- Generator-off Operations
 - 2,214 hours
 - 25% of the year
- Minimum Loading
- One start per day
- Generator hour balancing

Generator Loading Histogram







Lessons Learned

Improvements and Lessons Learned

- Repeatable Project
 - Use case for island and remote community microgrids
- Common goals
 - Realiabile, lower-cost, safe, clean power

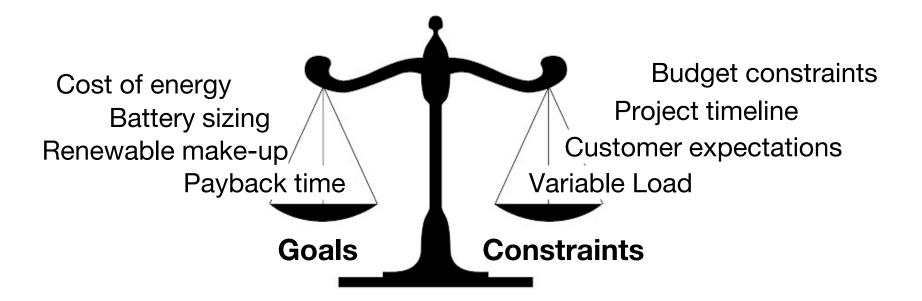






Improvements and Lessons Learned

Sizing: ideal system vs. real world constraints





Conclusion

