Dhaka benefits of energy storage

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The TAF"s overall aim is to increase the share of energy generated within Bangladesh from renewable energy, and integrating that energy into its electricity networks, while at the same time helping to establish security of electricity supply and stability of the grid.

Energy Storage Systems (ESS): Implementing ESS, such as batteries, can be utilized to regulate the power supply by storing surplus energy during times of high generation and discharging it during periods of low generation or high demand.

This research delves into the critical issue of renewable energy integration as an alternative power source in Dhaka city, a metropolis of over 21 million people grappling with a burgeoning...

The review also highlights the benefits of renewable energy adoption, such as reduced carbon emissions, improved energy security, and job creation, which are relevant to Dhaka"s socio-economic context.

The government of Bangladesh and potential investors into energy storage in the South Asian country were handed a European Union-funded roadmap for the technology"s development last week.

The European Union (EU) delegation to Bangladesh handed over its Energy Storage Roadmap for the country at an official event at the residence of the EU ambassador on 1 June. It was attended by various dignitaries and government officials as well as government power sector stakeholders, transmission and distribution utilities and representatives of various donors such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

Considering three different future scenarios, the roadmap highlights specific use cases for energy storage that could be effective and beneficial for the Bangladeshi power sector.

For example, the study found a single 300MW/400MWh battery energy storage system (BESS) in the region of Mymensingh, a city in north-central Bangladesh could reduce load management costs by US$200,000 per day or US$71.3 million a year. The region"s average load shed is increasing, with 60MW of load shedding over three hours in April 2021 becoming 175MW over five hours by April 2022.

It also suggests various policy and regulatory actions and interventions that could help unlock investment, enabling the deployment of energy storage. In addition, a roundtable discussion hosted at the event brought various stakeholders together to talk about possible courses of action, the EU delegation said in a release sent to media including Energy-Storage.news.

The study was funded through the EU"s Global Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) for Sustainable Energy. The TAF"s overall aim is to increase the share of energy generated within Bangladesh from renewable energy,

and integrating that energy into its electricity networks, while at the same time helping to establish security of electricity supply and stability of the grid.

Along with the use case above around load management, the study also looked at energy storage co-located or in hybridised combination with renewable energy facilities, as well as stationary batteries paired with electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure.

It found that standalone BESS for load management and in combination with variable renewable energy generation (VRE) would have an economic internal rate of return (EIRR) of around 30% each i.e., the amount of investment back into the economy they would drive, while for EV charging infrastructure it would be around 23%.

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