

**MICROGRIDS AT A GLANCE** 

# Why microgrids are the future of energy management

The traditional power grid provides reliable power – most of the time. But when natural disasters or security breaches threaten the grid, the ensuing blackouts can be catastrophic and costly.

That's why companies and utilities are working together to build resilient, flexible power systems called microgrids. Operating either as part of the traditional grid or independently (or both), microgrids are revolutionizing the way we manage our energy resources.

## Why do microgrids matter?

Microgrids can generate, distribute, and control power in a campus setting, a small community, in critical infrastructures, military institutions, commercial and industrial areas, remote locations, and on islands.



They're reliable and flexible

Microgrids are designed to provide uninterrupted, 24/7 power and to balance load demands for an organization with changing power needs.

Using sophisticated software, operators can

optimize power usage based on demand, utility prices, and other factors.

They can save money

They're resilient

Because microgrids aren't dependent on the traditional grid, their stability in bad weather is important for mission-critical structures such as hospitals and military bases.

This can save money and reduce carbon-

They store and incorporate renewable energy

dioxide emissions, as often required by government regulations.

They're more secure

Their distributed generation (power is generated locally rather than transmitted from one central utility source) and smaller size make microgrids easier to keep safe – both physically and, given the right control system, from cyber threats.

# How do microgrids work?





Batteries store the electricity for use, keeping the power always on hand.

**Energy storage solution** 

This interconnected system serves as our primary source of everyday power. Micro-

The utility grid

grids can be "islanded" or disconnected from the traditional grid during a natural disaster or cyber threat.

Nonrenewable, fossil-fuel energy sources

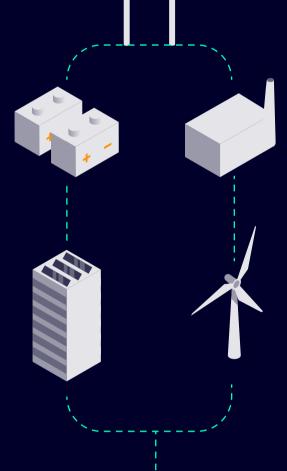
Controllable load Control solutions (such as the Siemens Desigo CC Building

Automation System) optimize

energy use within a building,

depending on critical need

and priorities.



Controllable generation

may include biogas, fuel cells, or gas turbine engines. They provide stable and necessary levels of voltage and frequency to the system.

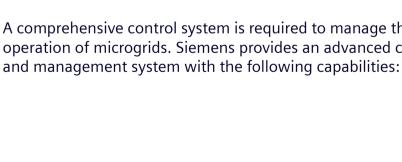
### These intermittent fuel sources fluctuate based on factors such as the weather. Examples include solar or wind power

Limited or noncontrollable

generation

generated by Siemens photovoltaic and Siemens wind turbine products.

# Managing microgrids A comprehensive control system is required to manage the daily operation of microgrids. Siemens provides an advanced control





Microgrid controller

Microgrids take full advantage of renewable

fossil-fuel generation and/or battery storage to ensure the grid is always operating in a

energy sources by optimally dispatching stable

enables microgrid owners to become, in

essence, mini utilities.

reliable state.



Power can be optimized according to

the system may switch to wind

constant monitoring – a key advantage



power. On calm days, natural gas may be more cost-effective.

availability, efficiency, and/or cost. If it's windy,



Microgrids encompasscreates a flexible and

scalable system that can adapt as energy

infrastructure plans change over time.

www.siemens.com/microgrids

Conclusion

Ultimately, implementing the right microgrid controller solution can provide several hundred thousand dollars of savings per year.

systems can lead to fewer blackouts, greater cost savings, and less dependence on fossil fuels.

A variety of financing options are available. Find out more about Siemens microgrid solutions at

Companies and communities with an absolute need for dependable energy are looking to the microgrid as an efficient, powerful, and ingenious solution. These reliable, emergency-ready

