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Integrating Battery Systems with Solar Inverters to Enhance Solar Energy Utilization and Grid Stability for a Sustainable Future: A Review

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Abstract - This study examines the critical role of energy storage solutions in integrating solar photovoltaic systems into the power grid. The focus is retrofitting battery systems to existing transformers and their limitations as direct adjuncts to solar inverters. Advancements in battery technology, including hybrid inverters and smart energy management systems, are explored. The study investigates the advantages of integrated systems, such as improved energy efficiency, enhanced grid stability, and increased self-consumption of solar PV energy. Economic and environmental benefits are also analyzed, including reduced reliance on fossil fuels, lower electricity costs, and decreased CO2 emissions. Finally, the study addresses large-scale implementation challenges, encompassing grid interconnection, safety protocols, and regulatory frameworks. This work comprehensively overviews current solar energy storage technologies and their importance for a sustainable energy future.

Keywords- Solar Energy Storage, Battery Systems, Solar Inverters, Hybrid Inverters, Smart Energy Management, Advanced Battery Chemistries

1. Introduction

Rising global demand for clean and sustainable energy has extensively increased solar photovoltaic system installation. Solar energy is essential for the broader transition to sustainable energy sources, provides a viable replacement for fossil fuels, and can serve as an on-route method of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Nevertheless, the discrete nature of solar power generation vis-a-vis sunlight availability significantly limits its ability to be effortlessly absorbed by the electricity grid [3] [21]. The variability of solar irradiance can cause issues with the transmission grids, power quality issues, and, as a result, decreased reliability of electricity supply [12].

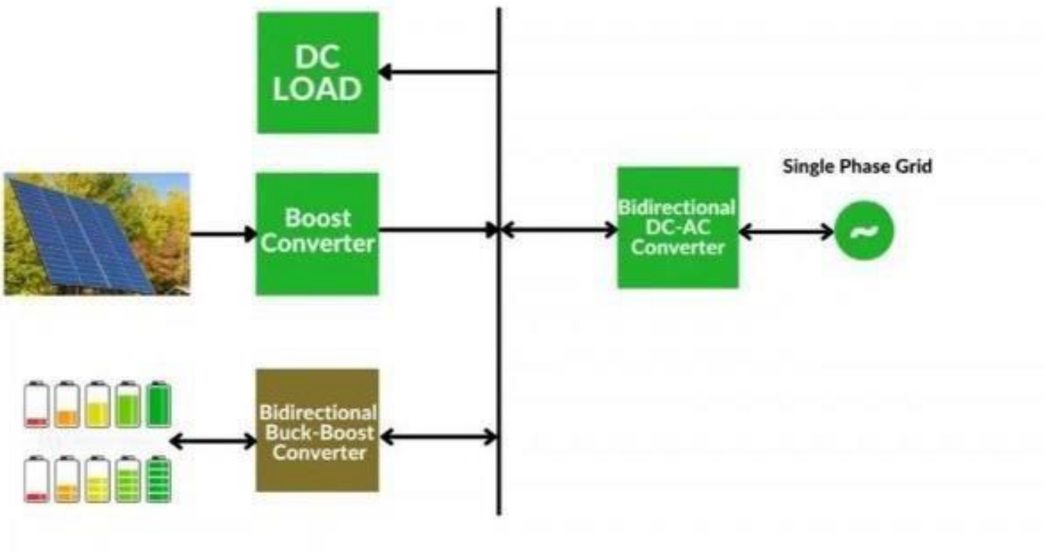


Figure 1: Single-line diagram of a grid-connected solar PV system with battery energy storage. The solar panel is connected to the DC bus through a Boost converter, while the battery storage is linked to the bus via a bidirectional converter. The DC bus also supplies power to a DC load. The system is connected to the grid through another bidirectional converter.

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

Battery Energy storage systems (BESS) have become a profound solution to overcome the shortcomings of solar intermittency. This way, the BESS can capture all of the extra solar energy during high irradiance levels and hold it for periods when sunlight is absent or low enough to affect electricity production. Integrating BESS with solar inverters, in particular, appears promising for fleet-wide scalability by enabling smart energy management, improved grid stability, and increased self-consumption of solar power [16] [19]. This integration allows for optimized control of power flow between the solar PV system, the battery, and the grid, maximizing solar energy utilization and minimizing reliance on conventional power sources. In this paper, emphasis is placed on BESS integration with solar inverters to increase performance and ease grid integration. Here in this article, we will journey through technological evolutions facilitating integration, such as hybrid inverters, smart energy management systems, and a variety of battery chemistries.

1.1. Research Objectives or Aims of the Paper

Analyze the benefits of solar inverters integrating battery energy storage systems (BESS), such as enhanced energy efficiency, improved grid security, and increased self-consumption for photovoltaics. Battery storage has economic and Environmental Benefits, including reduced reliance on fossil fuels, cheaper electricity bills, and fewer carbon emissions. Identify the barriers and drivers of a mass market for combined solar battery storage systems, including grid connection and safety standards, that need to be addressed on residential and commercial scales.

This paper presents a detailed review of the changing solar energy storage landscape and underlines the significance of such solutions for attaining sustainability in global power consumption. The objective and scope of this paper are to present a review of the existing literature data about solar energy storage technologies, an investigation of different integration topologies and control strategies, as well as discuss some critical challenges along with opportunities equipped by integrated solar-plus-storage systems. Energy storage technologies, specifically battery-based systems, have gained significant research interest due to the increased deployment of solar photovoltaics in power grids for smoothing out the fluctuating nature of the energy supply from solar [9]. BESS presents a possible solution for storing the surplus energy harvested by solar panels in high sunshine hours and discharging it when little to no sunlight is available, allowing an on-demand electrical energy delivery that can operate consistently [22]. This review represents an extensive presentation of the research that has been carried out on solar energy storage technologies, particularly for battery-based systems, including various chemistries and topologies, control strategies, technical challenges, and opportunities.

2. Literature Review

The increasing global demand for energy and growing concerns about climate change have driven the adoption of renewable energy sources, especially solar photovoltaic systems. However, the intermittent nature of solar power generation presents challenges to grid stability and efficient energy utilization. Integrating battery energy storage systems with solar inverters offers a promising solution to address these challenges and enable a sustainable energy future. This literature review examines the current research and development in this area, focusing on key functionalities, benefits, challenges, and future trends of integrating battery systems with solar inverters.

2.1. Battery Chemistries and Suitability for Solar Applications

Many chemistries have been tested for solar energy storage, each with pros and cons. Lithium-ion batteries (LIB) have been popularized due to their increasingly higher energy density, long cycle life, and cheaper prices [23]. Nevertheless, LIBs are highly volatile and require elaborate battery management systems to operate safely. Lead-acid battery (LAB) is a well-known and cost-effective technology with lower energy density and cycle life compared to LIBs [18]. Flow batteries, such as Vanadium redox flow batteries with the capability of decoupled sizing for power and energy capacity, are, in particular, high-performance large-scale storage systems [11]. Nevertheless, flow batteries' energy density and cost are lower than those of LIBs or LABs. Hence, battery chemistry selection is project-specific and driven by many factors, such as cost reduction, better performance, or safety.

2.2. Integration Topologies and Control Strategies

There are many ways that a Battery Energy storage system (BESS) can be connected to solar inverters, each with its potential impact on performance and cost. For a DC coupling system, the BESS is connected directly

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

to the solar inverters on their bus, which would result in more efficient and lower energetic degradation than an AC coupled system due to fewer power conversion stages [22]. AC-coupled systems tie the BESS into the AC side of a solar inverter, so they are more versatile and modular [17]. Hybrid inverters amalgamate the elements of a solar-based and battery inverter, making it a compact and cost-effective solution [9]. The control strategies that can be applied to BESS operation are rule-based, optimization, and AI approaches. It does so by enabling the optimization of charge or discharge scheduling, management of power flows, and interaction with the grid to achieve maximum system efficiency and stabilize the grid's stability.

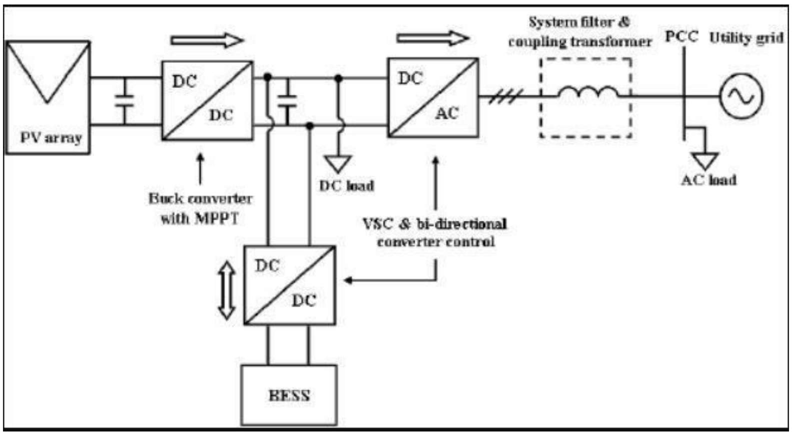


Figure 2: Conceptual System configuration of grid-connected PV with (BESS) [25].

2.3. Technical Challenges and Opportunities

However, integrating battery energy storage systems (BESS) with solar inverters raises technical challenges and opportunities. Since solar is an intermittent power source, grid stability and supply quality (voltage variation and frequency deviation) are essential for large-scale integration. However, such issues could be resolved by adopting some smart ways or technologies discussed by [3]. BESS could be used to provide grid ancillary service, like frequency regulation and voltage support, for better performance in terms of system stability and reliability [6]. Another issue concerns safety because batteries can also be the cause of fires, and their thermal management must be very careful [23]. Smart grid technology provides various new sources of control and communication types, creating numerous opportunities for deeper integration and optimization into the BESS microgrid. The system's performance, safety, and reliability heavily depend on integrating an advanced Battery Management System (BMS) and robust safety protocols in a BESS. Below is a breakdown of key performance metrics, followed by an in-depth discussion of the BMS and safety features essential for the safe operation of the system:

2.4. System Architecture and Design

This system comprises four main hardware components: Solar panels, battery energy storage systems (BESS), Hybrid Inverter, and a Smart Energy Management System. The communication protocols provide the necessary data channels through exchanges between these assortments, leading to coordinated control.

Journal of Digital Food, Energy & Water Systems [JD-FEWS]

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

2.4.1. Hardware Components and Communication Protocols

At the heart of this system is a hybrid inverter, which combines that role with a battery inverter [9]. This all- in-one system architecture reduces complexity and cost compared to stand-alone inverters.

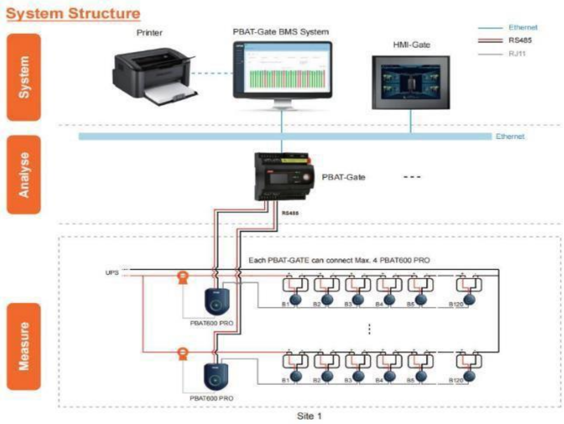


Figure 3: Conceptual System structure for data exchange [24].

The hybrid inverter oversees the incorporated power transfer connection from solar panels and BESS to the grid. BESS stands for battery energy storage system and almost always uses lithium-ion batteries, which are characterized by high energy density, long cycle life span, etc. However, their costs have also been reduced in recent years [23]. Nevertheless, depending on the project requirements and cost considerations, other battery chemistries like lead-acid or flow batteries can be taken into account to support large-scale Renewable Energy Sources (RES) systems [18]. A smart energy management system monitors and performs control of the global operation of each part powered by optimizing an electrical flow between parts in function of user-defined policies but also based on real-time power data. Such data exchange is realized through the use of communication protocols (i.e., Modbus or CAN bus) between these system components, such as a hybrid inverter, BESS itself, and EMS with another grid component [13].

2.4.2. Design Considerations for System Parameters

Selection of system parameters and performance optimization Design considerations for an effective function mapping with a minimum loss, some design considerations have to be taken into account. The capacity of batteries is calculated on the backup hour required, daily energy consumption, and depth of discharge to which the battery can be subjected. The inverter's rating is chosen depending on the highest power output from solar panels and the maximum load demand. Other system parameters, such as charge/discharge rates, voltage levels, and safety features, are also carefully selected to meet the needs of a particular project or grid integration standard. The sizing of battery energy storage systems (BESS) is an important dimension in the design as it is related directly to system output and cost [17]. Optimization algorithms can help decide the BESS size concerning power demand, solar irradiance profiles, and electricity price.

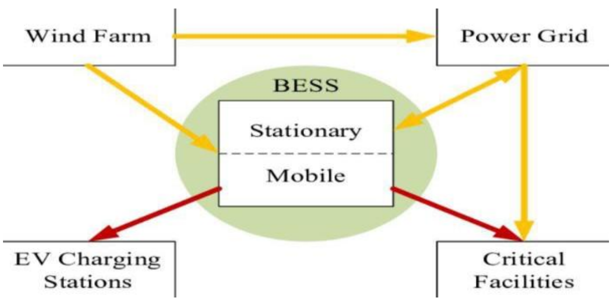


Figure 4: The conceptual framework for the proposed BESS design and applications [26].

Journal of Digital Food, Energy & Water Systems [JD-FEWS]

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

The design and optimization of BESS require careful consideration of several parameters to ensure effective operation with minimal losses. The selection of system parameters is crucial for mapping the functions of the BESS to meet specific requirements, such as backup duration, energy consumption, and the depth of discharge (DoD) that the battery can handle. The battery capacity is typically determined based on the required backup time, daily energy consumption, and DoD. For instance, deeper discharges generally reduce the battery's lifespan, making it critical to optimize the DoD for long-term performance and cost-effectiveness. Additionally, the inverter rating is an essential design consideration that should be selected based on the maximum power output from solar panels and the peak load demand. The inverter must be capable of handling both the high peak power from the solar array and the constant power demands of the load. System parameters such as charge/discharge rates, voltage levels, and safety features should also be carefully chosen to meet the project's specific requirements and comply with grid integration standards. The charge/discharge rate ensures that energy is stored and released efficiently without damaging the system components, while safety features like thermal management and overvoltage protection are critical for safe, reliable operation. The sizing of the BESS is directly related to system output, performance, and overall cost. Proper sizing ensures that the system can meet the power demand without overestimating capacity, which could lead to higher upfront costs and inefficiencies. Optimization algorithms can play a key role in determining the optimal size of the BESS, considering factors such as power demand, solar irradiance profiles, and electricity price fluctuations. These algorithms help achieve a balance between cost and performance by identifying the most efficient configuration based on the specific energy needs and financial considerations of the project.

2.4.3. Control Algorithms for Best Operation

To make solar energy storage profitable, advanced control algorithms must be developed to optimize the operation of battery energy storage systems (BESS) systems. Charge/discharge scheduling algorithms tell the BESS when to charge from excess solar energy and discharge it either to match load demand or offer grid services. These power flow management algorithms will control the real-time.

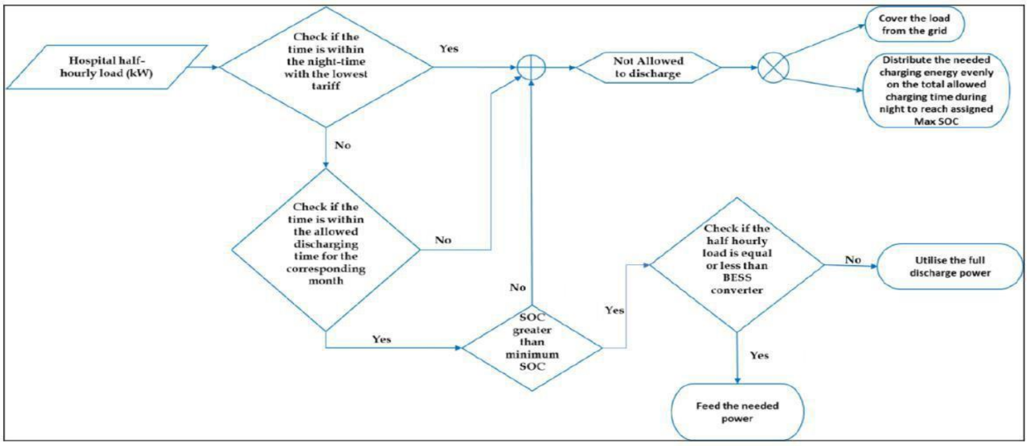


Figure 5: Algorithm of BESS operation for arbitrage with an assigned charge/discharge time [27].

The distribution of energy between the solar panels, battery energy storage systems (BESS), and the grid maintains grid stability and minimizes usage from external sources to maximize the self-consumption of solar-generated electricity. With the help of these algorithms, energy storage with dispatch can be done based on weather forecasting, electricity prices, and grid conditions. This sophisticated control can adapt to changing conditions and optimize the process performance during operation using model-predictive methods or other optimization [16].

3. Methodology

A systems-level approach is employed to evaluate the performance of integrated solar-plus-A systems-level approach is used to evaluate the performance of the integrated solar-plus-storage system, considering both simulated and experimental results. To use PVSYST software to simulate how these systems would

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

cooperate [5]. It generates detailed models for examples of solar PV generation, battery storage preferences and behaviors (load profiles), and electric grid-provided interaction. Real-world solar irradiance, ambient temperature, and load demand data are accounted for by the simulation model in order to give realistic predictions of how it is likely to perform. Finally, they provide experimental data from a case study of an integrated solar-plus-storage system in a mixed-use building to verify the simulation results and evaluate performance under real-world conditions [2] [4]. The testbed comprises measuring instruments that record data on solar PV generation, battery charging or discharging cycles, and grid power flow.

The performance of the integrated solar-plus-storage system is evaluated based on various key metrics, which span technical (i.e., constituent assets), economic, and environmental criteria.

Considering all charging and discharging losses, the battery energy storage systems (BESS)'s round-trip efficiency is a key indicator of overall energy performance. Energy conversion and utilization effectiveness are evaluated in a hybrid approach using system performance indices like yield factor and wire-to-water energy efficiency [7].

Impact on grid stability, voltage fluctuation, frequency deviation, and grid power factor are evaluated to understand the effect of the integrated system [3]. This includes evaluating the system's provision of grid ancillary services, such as frequency regulation and voltage support [16].

Cost-effective -Economic metrics such as net present cost, levelized energy cost, and payback period are employed to assess the overall system's economic sustainability [5]. The system's efficiency in lowering electricity costs via peak shaving and energy arbitrage is also taken into account [20].

The integration of Solar PV and BESS can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, resulting in lower environmental impact [4]. A life-cycle assessment of the battery system is also considered to evaluate the full environmental impact of technology [1].

4. Results and Discussion

This section will describe the PVsyst simulation report. PVsyst is software for photovoltaic system design and analysis. This report summarizes the simulated performance of a specific grid-connected photovoltaic system.

- ✓ Project and Results Summary provides a high-level overview of the system's characteristics and predicted performance. Key metrics like annual energy production, energy consumption, performance ratio, and solar fraction are typically presented here.
- ✓ General Parameters are details of the system's location, meteorological data used for the simulation, and other relevant environmental factors.
- ✓ PV Array Characteristics describe Information about the photovoltaic modules used in the system, including the number of modules, their rated power, and their arrangement (e.g., tilt angle, azimuth) is found here.
- ✓ System Losses quantifies the various energy losses in the system, such as shading losses, module mismatch losses, and inverter losses. Understanding these losses is crucial for optimizing system design.
- ✓ User's Needs outlines the expected energy consumption profile, which is used as input for the simulation. It may include daily or annual energy demands.
- ✓ Main Results including the more detailed presentation of the simulation results, including monthly and annual energy production, are provided in this section.
- ✓ Loss Diagram is a visual representation of the various energy losses in the system, making it easier to identify areas for improvement.
- ✓ Predefined Graphs are the Standard graphs illustrating the system's performance, such as energy production over time, are included.
- ✓ Single-Line Diagram is a schematic diagram of the system's electrical configuration.
- ✓ Cost of the System is an estimate of the total system cost, which can be helpful for economic analysis.
- ✓ CO_2 Emission Balance is an assessment of the environmental impact of the system in terms of CO_2 emissions avoided.

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

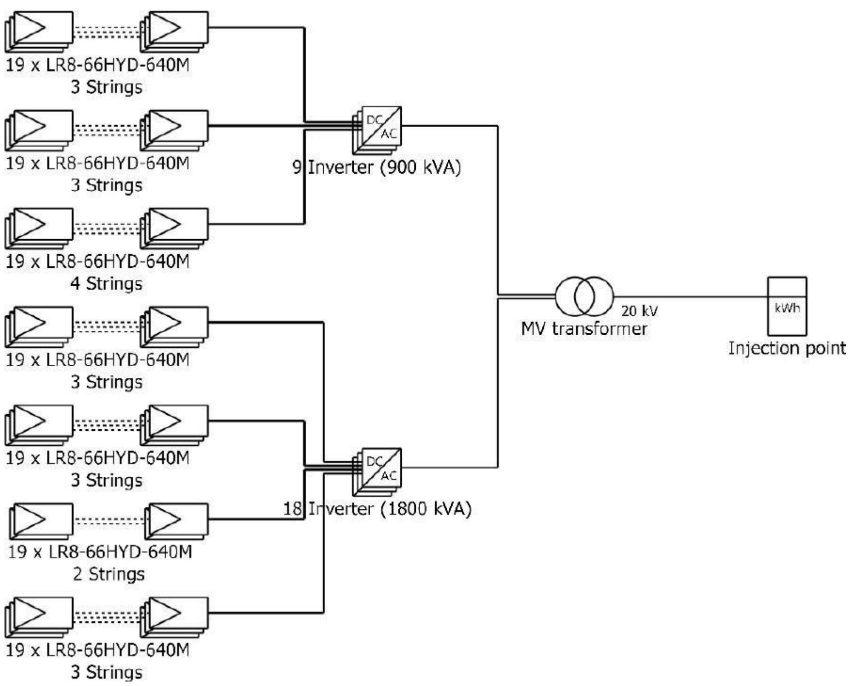


Figure 6: Single-line diagram of a 3.5 MW solar Hybrid power plant with battery energy storage systems (BESS).

4.1. Simulation Results and Experimental Data

Project

Geographical Site	**Situation**		**Project settings**	
Beldānga,	Latitude	25.40 °N	Albedo	0.20
	Longitude	88.98 °E		
	Altitude	26 m		
	Time zone	UTC+6		
Weather data				
Beldānga				
Meteonorm 8.2 (2001-2020), Sat=100% -				

Table 1: Specifies the project's location, usually including the city, region, and country.

The project site's precise coordinates (latitude, longitude, and altitude) are provided, with altitude impacting air pressure and temperature, which in turn affect PV module performance. The Project Settings include parameters such as albedo, which refers to the reflectivity of the ground surface and influences the amount of sunlight reflected onto the PV modules. Weather Data specifies the source of the weather data used in the simulation, which is essential for accurate performance prediction.

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

System summary

Grid-Connected System	**No 3D scene defined, no shadings**	
Orientation #1 Fixed plane	**Near Shadings**	**User's needs**
Tilt/Azimuth 25 / 20 °	no Shadings	Daily consumers
		Constant over the year
		Average 3200 kWh/Day
System information		
PV Array	**Inverters**	**Battery pack**
Nb. of modules 5472 units	Nb. of units 27 units	Storage strategy: Self-consumption
Pnom total 3502 kWp	Pnom 2700 kWac	Nb. of units 60 units
	total Pnom ratio 1.297	Voltage 256 V
		Capacity 3120 Ah

Table 2: The System Summary provides a concise overview of the simulated photovoltaic system.

The System Type specifies whether the system is grid-connected (connected to the electricity grid) or stand- alone (off-grid). In this case, the system is "Grid-Connected." The 3D Scene indicates whether a 3D model of the system and its surroundings was used in the simulation to account for shading effects. For this system, "No 3D scene defined" is indicated. The Orientation describes the mounting arrangement of the PV array, such as "Fixed plane" or "Tracking system." In this system, it is a "Fixed plane Tilt/Azimuth 25/20°." Near Shadings indicates whether any nearby objects, such as those close to the PV array, were considered in the simulation. This system has "No Shadings." The PV Array specifies the number of PV modules and the total nominal power of the array in kilowatts peak (kWp), which in this system is "5472 modules, 3502 kWp." The Inverters provide the number of inverters, their total nominal power in kilowatts alternating current (kWac), and the Pnom ratio (the ratio of inverter power to PV array power). In this case, there are "27 inverters, 2700 kWac, Pnom ratio 1.297." The battery pack specifies the storage strategy, number of battery units, voltage, and capacity. According to the battery pack has a "Self-consumption" strategy, with "60 units," "256 V," and "3120 Ah."

Result Summary

Table 3: The Results Summary presents the key performance indicators of the simulated system.

Produced Energy	4373.4	MWh/year	Specific production	1249 kWh/kWp/year	Perf. Ratio PR	80.65 %
Used Energy	1168.0	MWh/year				1.63 %
Apparent energy	4354.3	MVAh/year				

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

The Produced Energy, "4373.4 MWh/year," represents the total amount of electrical energy generated by the PV array over the course of a year, typically expressed in megawatt-hours per year (MWh/year). The Used Energy, "1168.0 MWh/year," is the portion of the produced energy directly consumed on-site, measured in MWh/year. The Apparent Energy, "4354.3 MVAh/year," refers to the total AC energy output of the inverters, considering both active and reactive power components. It is expressed in megavolt-ampere hours per year (MVAh/year). The Specific Production, "1249 kWh/kWp/year," indicates the annual energy production per installed kWp of the PV array, expressed in kilowatt-hours per kilowatt-peak per year (kWh/kWp/year). This metric allows for comparison between systems of different sizes. The Performance Ratio, "80.65%," is a dimensionless value representing the system's overall efficiency, accounting for various losses. It is calculated as the ratio of actual energy yield to the theoretical yield under ideal conditions. Finally, the Solar Fraction, "1.63%," represents the percentage of the total energy demand met by the solar PV system.

Table 4 presents the transposition models (Perez, Hay-Davies, and Isotropic), which specify the models used to calculate the diffuse and circumsolar radiation components on the tilted PV array. The horizon profile, either "Free Horizon" (with no obstructions) or a user-defined profile, is used to calculate shading losses caused by distant obstructions. The user's needs are described as "Daily consumption constant over the year, averaging 3200 kWh/Day," outlining the assumed energy consumption pattern. The storage strategy is defined as "Self-consumption charging strategy when excess solar power is available, and discharging strategy as soon as power is needed," detailing the battery operation plan aimed at maximizing self-consumption of solar energy. The grid injection point specifies the "Power factor Cos(phi) (lagging) 1.000," indicating the power factor at the grid connection point.

General Parameters

Grid-Connected System | **No 3D scene defined, no shadings**

Orientation #1				**Models used**	
Fixed plane		**Sheds configuration**		Transposition	Perez
Tilt/Azimuth	25 / 20 °	No 3D scene defined		Diffuse	Perez, Meteonorm
				Circumsolar	separate
Horizon		**Near Shadings**		**User's needs**	
Free Horizon		no Shadings		Daily consumers	
				Constant over the year	
				Average	3200 kWh/Day
Storage					
Kind	Self-consumption				
Charging strategy		**Discharging strategy**			
When excess solar power is available		As soon as power is needed			
Grid injection point					
Power factor					
Cos(phi) (lagging)	1.000				

Journal of Digital Food, Energy & Water Systems [JD-FEWS]

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

Table 4: The "General Parameters" defining the project's context and the underlying assumptions.

PV Array Characteristics

PV module		**Inverter**	
Manufacturer	Generic	Manufacturer	Generic
Model	LR8-66HYD-640M	Model	SUN2000-100KTL-M1-480Vac
(Original PVsyst database)		(Original PVsyst database) Unit	
Unit Nom. Power	640 Wp	Nom. Power	100 kWac
Number of PV modules Nominal	5472 units	Number of inverters	27 units
(STC)	3502 kWp	Total power	2700 kWac
Modules	288 string x 19 In series	Operating voltage	200-1000 V
At operating cond. (50°C)		Max. power (=>40°C)	110 1.30 kWac
		Pnom ratio (DC:AC)	
Pmpp	3278 kWp	Power sharing within this inverter	
U mpp	723 V		
I mpp	4533 A	**Total inverter power**	
Total PV power		Total power	2700 kWac
Nominal (STC)	3502 kWp	Max. power Number	2970 kWac
Total	5472 modules	of inverters Pnom	27 units
Module area	14768 m²	ratio	1.30
Battery Storage			
Battery			
Manufacturer			
Model	B-Box PRO 13.8	**Battery Pack Characteristics**	
Battery pack		Voltage	256 V
Nb. of units	5 in series x 12 in parallel	Nominal Capacity	3120 Ah (C10)
Discharging min. SOC Stored energy	20.0 % 639.0 kWh	Temperature	Fixed 20 °C

Table 5: The PV array characteristics specifics of the systems used in the simulation.

The PV module used in the simulation is identified as the "Generic LR8-66HYD-640M" model. The nominal power output of a single PV module under standard test conditions is "640 Wp" (watts-peak). The array consists of "5472" modules, and the effective number of modules is based on operating conditions at "50°C," as module performance varies with temperature. The total power output of the array is "3278 kWp" (Pmpp), while the voltage at the maximum power point is "723 V" (Umpp), and the current at the maximum power point is "4533 A" (Impp). The inverter used is the "Generic SUN2000-100KTL-M1-480Vac" model. A single inverter's nominal AC power output is "100 kWac," and the system includes "27 units" of inverters. The total nominal AC power from all inverters is "2700 kWac."

The operating voltage range of the inverters is between "200-1000 V," and the maximum power output of an inverter at or above 40°C is "110 kWac." The Pnom ratio (DC:AC) is "1.30," representing the ratio of total DC power from the PV array to the total AC power of the inverters. The total nominal DC power of the PV array under standard test conditions is "3502 kWp," and the total surface area occupied by the PV modules is "14768 m²." The maximum AC power output of the system is "2970 kWac," and the number of inverters remains "27 units" with a Pnom ratio of "1.30." The battery system used in the simulation is the "Generic B-Box PRO 13.8" model. The battery pack consists of "5 x 12" units, indicating the number of battery units connected in series and parallel. The minimum state of charge allowed for discharging is "20.0%," and the total energy storage capacity of the battery system is "639.0 kWh."

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

PV Array Characteristics

Battery Storage	
Battery input charger	
Model	Generic
Max. charg. power Max./	8.5 kWdc
Euro effic.	97.0/95.0 %
Battery to Grid inverter	
Model	Generic
Max. disch. power Max./	12.8 kWac
Euro effic.	97.0/95.0 %

Table 6: The PV array characteristics specifics of the battery storage systems used in the simulation.

The maximum charging power is 8.5 kW DC, meaning the battery can be charged at a rate up to this limit. The Euro efficiency of 97.0/95.0% likely represents round-trip efficiency, accounting for losses during both the charging and discharging processes. The Battery Grid Inverter manages the flow of electricity from the battery to the electrical grid, converting the DC electricity stored in the battery into AC electricity compatible with the grid. The maximum discharging power is 12.8 kW AC, meaning the battery can discharge power to the grid at a rate up to this limit. Similar to the charging process, the Euro efficiency of 97.0/95.0% reflects the round-trip efficiency, considering losses during both charging and discharging.

Array losses

Array Soiling Losses		**Thermal Loss factor**		**DC wiring losses**	
Loss Fraction	3.0 %	Module temperature according to irradiance		Global array res.	2.6 mΩ
		Uc (const)	20.0 W/m²K	Loss Fraction	1.5 % at STC
		Uv (wind)	0.0 W/m²K/m/s		
LID - Light Induced Degradation		**Module Quality Loss**		**Module mismatch losses**	
Loss Fraction	2.0 %	Loss Fraction	-0.8 %	Loss Fraction	2.0 % at MPP

IAM loss factor

Incidence effect (IAM): Fresnel smooth glass, n = 1.526

0°	30°	50°	60°	70°	75°	80°	85°	90°
1.000	0.998	0.981	0.948	0.862	0.776	0.636	0.402	0.000

Table 7: The "Array Losses" quantifies the energy losses that occur between the incident solar radiation and the DC power output of the PV array.

Array Soiling Losses, with a "Loss Fraction" of 3.0%, represent the reduction in energy production caused by dust, dirt, or other forms of soiling on the surface of the PV modules. The thermal loss factor describes how the temperature of the modules affects performance. The constant thermal loss coefficient is given as Uc (const): "20.0 W/m²K," while the wind-dependent thermal loss coefficient is Uv (wind): "0.0 W/m²K/m/s." DC wiring losses are characterized by a "Global array resistance" of 2.6 mΩ and a "Loss Fraction" of 1.5% at Standard Test Conditions (STC). These losses occur due to the resistance of the wiring connecting the PV modules. The "Global array res." represents the total resistance, and the "Loss Fraction" indicates the percentage of energy lost under STC. Light Induced Degradation (LID) accounts for an initial performance drop experienced by some PV modules after exposure to sunlight, with a "Loss Fraction" of 2.0%. Module Quality Loss, with a "Loss Fraction" of -0.8%, reflects losses due to variations in module manufacturing quality, though the negative value suggests a slight performance gain, potentially due to module sorting or binning. Module mismatch losses, with a "Loss Fraction" of 2.0% at Maximum Power Point (MPP), arise from slight variations in the characteristics of individual PV modules, leading to suboptimal performance at the MPP. The IAM (Incidence Angle Modifier) loss factor accounts for the reduction in energy production due to the angle at which sunlight hits the PV modules. The report provides IAM values for different angles of incidence, such as: 0°: 1.000, 30°: 0.998, 60°:

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

0.948, and 90°: 0.000.

Unavailability of the system	
Time fraction	2.0 %
	7.3 days,
	3 periods

Table 8: The unavailability of the system, with a "Time fraction" of 2.0%, "7.3 days," and "3 periods," represents the duration during which the system is not producing energy due to planned maintenance, unplanned outages, or other reasons. This is expressed as a percentage of the total time, the total number of days, and the number of distinct periods of unavailability.

AC wiring losses

Inv. output line up to MV transfo	
Inverter voltage	480 Vac tri
Loss Fraction	0.00 % at STC
Inverter: SUN2000-100KTL-M1-480Vac	
Wire section (27 Inv.)	Copper 27 x 3 x 50 mm²
Average wires length	0 m

Table 9: AC wiring losses, described as "Inv. output line up to MV transfo, Inverter voltage 480 Vac tri," represent the losses due to the resistance of the AC wiring between the inverters and the medium-voltage transformer. The loss fraction is "0.00% at STC," indicating no energy loss under Standard Test Conditions. The inverter voltage is specified as 480 Vac (three-phase).

AC losses in Transformers

MV transfo	
Medium voltage	20 kV
Transformer parameters	
Nominal power at STC	3.43 MVA
Iron Loss (24/24 Connexion)	2.70 kVA
Iron loss fraction	0.08 % at STC
Copper loss	43.45 kVA
Copper loss fraction	1.27 % at STC
Coils equivalent resistance	3 x 0.85 mΩ

Table 10: The AC losses in transformers

The "Medium voltage" is specified as 20 kV, indicating the voltage level of the medium voltage transformer. The nominal power at Standard Test Conditions (STC) is "3.43 MVA," representing the nominal apparent power of the transformer. The iron loss, specified as "2.70 kVA," refers to the power loss due to hysteresis and eddy currents in the transformer core, also known as no-load losses. "24/24 Connexion" indicates continuous operation. The iron loss fraction is "0.08% at STC," representing the iron losses as a percentage of the nominal power at STC. The copper loss is "43.45 kVA," representing the power loss due to the resistance of the transformer windings, also known as load losses. The copper loss fraction is "1.27% at STC," expressing the copper losses as a percentage of the nominal power at STC. The coils' equivalent resistance is "3 x 0.85 mΩ," representing the combined resistance of the transformer windings.

Journal of Digital Food, Energy & Water Systems [JD-FEWS]

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

Daily consumers, Constant over the year, average = 3200 kWh/day

Annual values

	Nb.	Power	Use	Energy
		W	Hour/day	Wh/day
Lamps (LED or fluo)	20000	10/lamp	4.0	800000
TV / PC / Mobile	15000	80/app	2.0	2400000
Stand-by consumers			24.0	96
Total daily energy				3200096

Table 11: The "Detailed User's Needs" of the expected energy consumption profile.

Daily consumers indicate a typical consumption pattern that remains constant throughout the year, with an average of 3200 kWh/day. This means that while daily energy consumption may vary throughout the year, the average daily consumption is 3200 kWh. The table provides power and energy consumption for various appliances or categories, including lamps, washing machines, dishwashers, TVs, computers, and others.

Main Results

System Production				
Produced Energy	4373.4	MWh/year	Specific production	1249 kWh/kWp/year
Used Energy	1168.0	MWh/year	Perf. Ratio PR Solar	80.65 %
Apparent energy	4354.3	MVAh/year	Fraction SF	1.63 %
Battery aging (State of Wear) Cycles SOW	99.2	%		
Static SOW	90.0	%		

Economic evaluation

Investment
Global 605,334.00 USD
Specific 0.17 USD/Wp

Yearly cost
Annuities 57,139.25 USD/yr
Run. costs 66,412.70 USD/yr
Payback period 1.7 years

LCOE
Energy cost 0.03 USD/kWh

Normalized productions (per installed kWp)

Performance Ratio; PR

Balances and main results

Legends

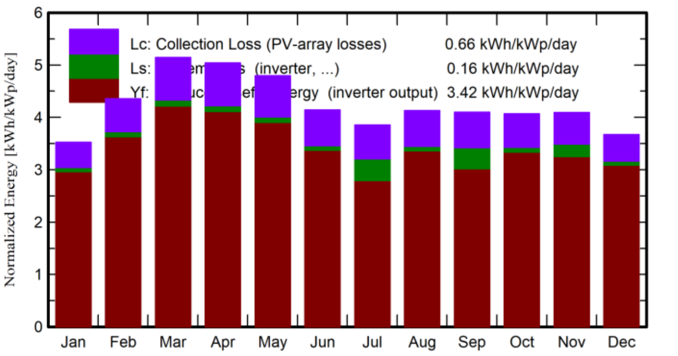
GlobHor Global horizontal irradiation
DiffHor Horizontal diffuse irradiation
T_Amb Ambient Temperature
GlobInc Global incident in coll. plane
GlobEff Effective Global, corr. for IAM and shadings

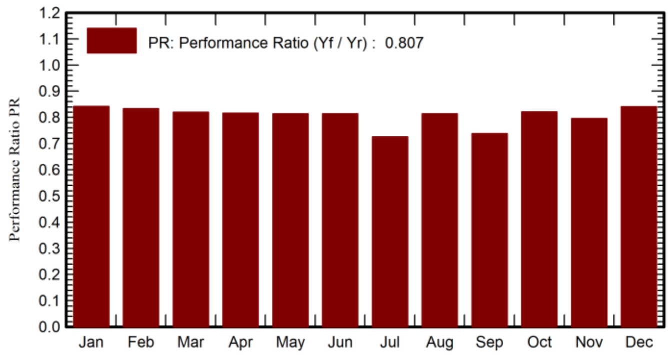
EArray Effective energy at the output of the array
E_User Energy supplied to the user
E_Solar Energy from the sun
E_Grid Energy injected into grid
EFrGrid Energy from the grid

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

Table 12: The "Main results" summarize the key performance indicators of the simulated PV system.

	GlobHor kWh/m²	DiffHor kWh/m²	T_Amb °C	GlobInc kWh/m²	GlobEff kWh/m²	EArray MWh	E_User MWh	E_Solar MWh	E_Grid MWh	EFrGrid MWh
January	91.7	56.0	16.97	109.3	103.2	331.0	99.2	1.50	320.9	97.7
February	106.2	61.9	20.03	122.0	115.5	365.9	89.6	1.27	354.9	88.3
March	147.2	81.3	24.14	159.4	150.7	470.6	99.2	1.53	456.4	97.7
April	151.8	87.0	26.13	151.2	142.6	443.9	96.0	1.50	430.3	94.5
May	158.2	101.3	28.10	148.7	139.9	435.5	99.2	1.78	422.2	97.4
June	134.5	92.3	28.86	124.3	116.7	363.9	96.0	2.11	352.2	93.9
July	128.7	86.1	29.33	119.5	112.1	348.7	99.2	2.15	301.8	97.1
August	133.4	93.3	29.46	128.0	120.2	374.8	99.2	1.76	363.0	97.4
September	119.4	69.6	28.27	123.1	115.9	359.8	96.0	1.50	316.4	94.5
October	114.2	74.4	26.71	126.1	119.0	372.5	99.2	1.55	361.0	97.6
November	100.4	56.1	22.31	122.8	116.2	366.9	96.0	1.31	340.9	94.7
December	92.2	56.1	18.64	113.9	107.5	344.5	99.2	1.13	334.4	98.1
Year	1477.8	915.5	24.94	1548.3	1459.4	4578.0	1168.0	19.09	4354.3	1148.9





Yearly Production, E_Grid, is 4354.3 MWh/year, representing the total net AC energy delivered to the grid over the year. Specific Production, at 1249 kWh/kWp/year, indicates the PV array's annual energy production per installed kWp (kilowatt-peak). The Performance Ratio (PR) is 80.65%, a critical indicator of the system's overall efficiency. It represents the ratio of actual energy produced to the theoretical energy that could be generated under ideal conditions, and it is calculated as:

$$PR= \frac{EGrid}{\frac{GlobInc*Pnom}{1000}}$$

E_{Grid} is the yearly energy delivered to the grid.

GlobInc is the yearly global incident irradiation on the collector plane.
P_{nom} is the nominal power of the PV array in kWp.

Solar Fraction (SF), at 1.63%, indicates the percentage of the user's total energy demand met by the PV system. A higher SF reflects greater energy independence. It is calculated as:

$$SF= E_{Used}/E_{Load}$$

E_{Used} is the energy used directly from the PV system.

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

E_{Load} is the total energy demand of the user.

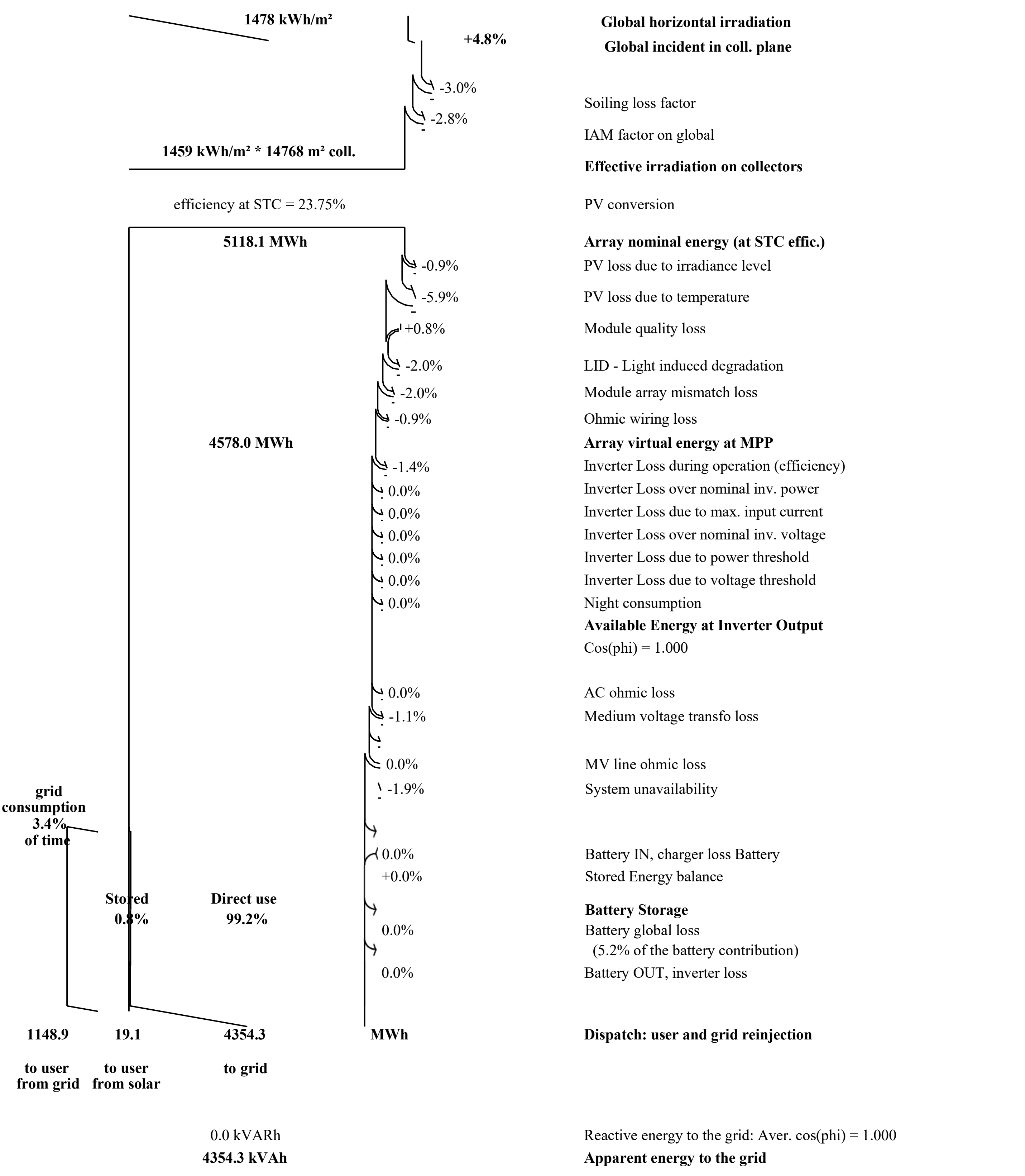
E_Used, at 1168 MWh/year, represents the total energy consumed directly from the PV system, either by the load or for charging a battery (if present). E_App_Grid, at 4354.3 MVAh/year, is the energy delivered to the grid, accounting for both active (real) and reactive power. The total Produced Energy is 4373.4 MWh/year, representing the total annual energy generated by the PV array. GlobHor, at 1477.8 kWh/m²/year, is the total solar energy received on a horizontal surface, while GlobEff, at 1459 kWh/m²/year, is the solar energy effectively received by the tilted PV panels.

Table 13 presents several factors influencing the energy production of the PV system. Global horizontal irradiation is 1478 kWh/m², representing the total solar radiation received on a horizontal surface at the project location. This is the baseline for calculating the potential energy available to the PV system. The Global incident in the collector plane is increased by 4.8%, reflecting the added irradiation due to the tilted orientation of the PV modules, which receive more direct sunlight than a horizontal surface.
The Soiling loss factor is -3.0%, accounting for reduced incident irradiation caused by dust, dirt, snow, or other debris on the PV module surface. The IAM factor (Incidence Angle Modifier) reduces irradiation by 2.8%, compensating for the reduction in light transmission through the module cover glass due to non-perpendicular incidence angles.
Effective irradiation on the collectors is 1459 kWh/m², which is the solar irradiation that effectively reaches the PV modules after factoring in soiling and IAM losses. This value is multiplied by the total collector area of 14,768 m² to calculate the total incident energy. The PV conversion efficiency at STC is 23.75%, representing the percentage of incident solar energy converted into DC electrical power under Standard Test Conditions.
The Array nominal energy (at STC efficiency) is 5118.1 MWh, indicating the theoretical energy the PV array could produce if it operated at its STC efficiency throughout the year. PV loss due to irradiance level is -0.9%, accounting for efficiency reductions at lower irradiance levels compared to STC. PV loss due to temperature is -5.9%, representing the decrease in efficiency due to elevated operating temperatures.
Module quality loss is +0.8%, indicating a slight overperformance relative to nominal specifications due to variations in module quality and manufacturing tolerances. LID (Light-induced degradation) results in a -2.0% loss, reflecting the initial performance drop in PV modules upon exposure to sunlight. Module array mismatch loss is -2.0%, due to variations in the electrical characteristics of individual PV modules within the array.
Ohmic wiring loss is -0.9%, reflecting the energy lost due to the resistance of the wiring connecting the PV modules. Array virtual energy at MPP (Maximum Power Point) is 4578.0 MWh, which is the DC energy produced by the PV array after all module-related losses. Inverter loss during operation is -1.4%, representing the energy lost during DC to AC conversion by the inverter. Inverter night consumption is 0.0%, meaning no energy is consumed by the inverter during nighttime operation.
AC ohmic wiring loss is -0.2%, which is the energy lost due to the resistance of the AC wiring connecting the inverter to the grid. Finally, the Net energy to the grid is 4374.6 MWh, representing the final amount of AC energy delivered to the grid after accounting for all system losses. This is the net energy yield of the PV system.

Journal of Digital Food, Energy & Water Systems [JD-FEWS]

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

Loss Diagram



Journal of Digital Food, Energy & Water Systems [JD-FEWS]

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

Table 13: The Loss Diagram represents the energy flow and losses in the simulated PV system.

Cost of the systems

Installation costs

Item	Quantity units	Cost USD	Total USD
PV modules			
LR8-66HYD-640M	5472	90.00	492,480.00
Inverters			
SUN2000-100KTL-M1-480Vac	27	3,250.00	87,750.00
Batteries	60	350.00	21,000.00
Installation			
Global installation cost per module	5472	0.75	4,104.00
		Total	605,334.00
		Depreciable asset	601,230.00

Operating costs

Item	Total USD/year
Maintenance	
Provision for inverter replacement	24,300.00
Provision for battery replacement	8,100.00
Total (OPEX)	32,400.00
Including inflation (7.00%)	66,412.70

System summary

Total installation cost	605,334.00	USD
Operating costs (incl. inflation 7.00%/year)	66,412.70	USD/year
Useful energy from solar	19.1	MWh/year
Energy sold to the grid	4354	MWh/year
Cost of produced energy (LCOE)	0.0283	USD/kWh

Financial analysis

Detailed economic results (USD)

Year	Electricity sale	Loan principal	Loan interest	Run. costs	Deprec. allow.	Taxable income	Taxes	After-tax profit	Self-cons. saving	Cumul. profit	% amorti.
0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
1	435,426	0 14,766	42,373	32,400	30,062	330,592	0	345,887	1,992	347,879	59.9%
2	435,426	0 15,799	41,340	34,668	30,062	329,357	0	343,619	1,992	693,490	119.6%
3	435,426	0 16,905	40,234	37,095	30,062	328,036	0	341,192	1,992	1,036,674	179.1%
4	435,426	0 18,089	39,050	39,691	30,062	326,623	0	338,596	1,992	1,377,262	238.4%
5	435,426	0 19,355	37,784	42,470	30,062	325,111	0	335,817	1,992	1,715,071	297.4%
6	435,426	0 20,710	36,429	45,443	30,062	323,493	0	332,845	1,992	2,049,907	356.1%
7	435,426	0 22,160	34,980	48,624	30,062	321,762	0	329,664	1,992	2,381,563	414.5%
8	435,426	0 23,711	33,428	52,027	30,062	319,909	0	326,260	1,992	2,709,815	472.7%
9	435,426	0 25,371	31,769	55,669	30,062	317,927	0				
10	435,426	0 27,146	29,993	59,566	30,062	315,806	0	318,721	1,992	3,355,137	588.0%

Journal of Digital Food, Energy & Water Systems [JD-FEWS]

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

11	435,426	0 29,047	28,093	63,736	30,062	313,537	0	314,551	1,992	3,671,681	645.1%
12	435,426	0 31,080	26,059	68,197	30,062	311,108	0	310,090	1,992	3,983,762	701.7%
13	435,426	0 33,256	23,884	72,971	30,062	308,510	0	305,316	1,992	4,291,070	758.0%
14	435,426	0 35,583	21,556	78,079	30,062	305,730	0	300,208	1,992	4,593,270	813.8%
15	435,426	0 38,074	19,065	83,545	30,062	302,755	0	294,743	1,992	4,890,005	869.1%
16	435,426	0 40,739	16,400	89,393	30,062	299,573	0	288,895	1,992	5,180,891	923.9%
17	435,426	0 43,591	13,548	95,650	30,062	296,167	0	282,637	1,992	5,465,520	978.1%
18	435,426	0 46,643	10,497	102,346	30,062	292,523	0	275,942	1,992	5,743,454	1031.7%
19	435,426	0 49,908	7,232	109,510	30,062	288,624	0	268,777	1,992	6,014,223	1084.7%
20	435,426	0 53,401	3,738	117,175	30,062	284,451	0	261,112	1,992	6,277,326	1137.0%
Total	**8,708,529**	**605,334**	**537,451**	**1,328,254**	**601,230**	**6,241,594**	**0**	**6,237,490**	**39,837**	**6,277,326**	**1137.0%**

Table 14: The cost of the systems

Breakdown and Analysis: PV Modules: A total of 5472 modules, priced at $90 each, amounting to a total of $492,480. Inverters: 27 inverters, each costing $4,500, bringing the total to $121,500. Batteries: 60 batteries, priced at $350 each, totaling $21,000. Installation Costs: At $0.75 per module, the total installation cost amounts to $4,104. Operating Costs: Annual operating costs, including maintenance, insurance, and land costs, are $66,412. Useful Energy: The system generates 19.1 MWh/year of useful energy. Energy Sold to the Grid: The system delivers 4354 MWh/year to the grid. Levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE): The calculated LCOE is $0.0283/kWh.

CO_2 Emission Balance

Total: 60326.8 tCO_2

Generated emissions

Total: 6221.65 tCO_2

Source: Detailed calculation from table below

Replaced Emissions

Total: 76698.3 tCO_2

System production: Grid 4377.76 MWh/yr

Lifecycle Emissions: 584gCO_2/kWh

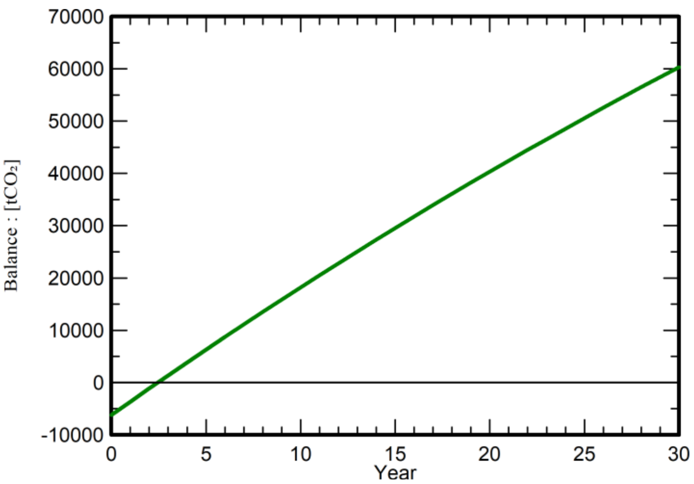
Source: IEA List

Country: Bangladesh

Lifetime: 30 years

Annual degradation: 1.0 %

Saved CO_2 Emission vs. Time



System Lifecycle Emissions Details

Table 15: The CO2 Emission of the systems

Journal of Digital Food, Energy & Water Systems [JD-FEWS]

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

Item	LCE	Quantity	Subtotal
			[kgCO₂]
Modules	1713 kgCO2/kWp	3502 kWp	5998082
Supports	3.90 kgCO2/kg	54720 kg	213150
Inverters	386 kgCO2/	27.0	10419

Total Generated Emissions: 60,326.8 tCO_2 represents the total lifecycle emissions associated with the production, installation, operation, and decommissioning of the PV system.
Replaced Emissions: 76,698.3 tCO_2 reflects the amount of CO_2 emissions that would have been released by conventional power generation. This value is calculated based on the system's annual energy production of 4,377.76 MWh and the grid's CO_2 intensity of 584 gCO_2/kWh.

Functional simulation using the PVSYST software was carried out to forecast performance from the integrated solar-plus-storage under different grid scenarios. The simulations accounted for solar irradiance profiles, load demand variations. The outcome shows that the coupling system can effectively cut down grid power consumption by applications, especially in peak hours of demand, and then increase the self-sufficiency fraction of solar energy. The simulations also demonstrate the grid-stabilizing capabilities of the battery energy storage systems (BESS) by providing ancillary services, such as frequency regulation and voltage support. The simulation results presented in this paper were further proven by the experimental data collected from a case study of a mixed-use building. The experiment included instrumentation to monitor the solar PV output, battery charge or discharge cycles, and grid power flow. The result of the data analysis confirmed a measurable system efficiency in peak demand reduction and self-consumption increase.

4.2. Advantages and Limitations

This integration approach presented has several advantages over the existing solutions. The system architecture is simplified, and costs are lower in comparison with using separate inverters by utilizing a hybrid inverter [9]. It is integrated with an algorithm and intelligent system that optimizes the management of energy and sun-gathering more efficiently, particularly at solar time. However, this approach has its own limitations as well. battery energy storage systems (BESS) can require high initial capital while battery prices continue to drop [23]. Batteries are impacted by temperature and cycling frequency, which also influence their performance and lifespan. The sizing and management of BESS are essential for achieving maximum benefits with long-term reliability [17].

4.3. Economic and Environmental Benefits

Battery energy storage systems (BESS) can be combined with solar inverters, and it provides good economic and environmental benefits. The system can reduce the price of electricity by reducing how much grid power needs to be consumed during peak hours, and when used in conjunction with Time-of-use pricing [15]. In addition to the cost reduction, peak shaving and energy arbitrage can provide additional savings [20]. Solar PV integrated with BESS also significantly decreases greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, thus enhancing the overall cleanliness and sustainability in the future [4]. The impact of the battery system itself must be further assessed through a life- cycle assessment [1]. Proving out the value proposition of integrated solar-plus-storage systems is a bedrock piece, and quantifying these economic and environmental benefits is central to scaling up. Research has demonstrated that aggregated clean technologies like solar PV and BESS can incur significant cost-saving benefits for emissions abatement [14]. More research and development on advanced battery technologies and smart grid integration strategies can add to the economic and environmental benefits of such systems.
BESS can mitigate fluctuations in solar power output, providing grid services such as frequency regulation and voltage support, improving grid stability and reliability, particularly with increasing solar PV system penetration. [29] highlights the importance of smart inverters and grid-supporting functions in maintaining grid stability with high PV penetration. [30] discusses power quality enhancement using a unified power quality conditioner with grid-integrated solar PV systems. [37] emphasizes the role of smart inverters in managing high levels of distributed energy resource integration, including solar PV and BESS, and their impact on grid stability in South Africa.
BESS can store excess solar energy during peak production and discharge it during low or no generation periods,

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

maximizing self-consumption and reducing grid reliance. [30] Analyzing the techno-economic feasibility of grid-connected residential rooftop PV systems with BESS demonstrates increased self- consumption and economic benefits. [38] discusses the prediction of optimal battery capacities for solar energy systems using machine learning, aiming to maximize efficiency for residential solar power.

BESS can mitigate power quality issues like voltage sags and swells caused by solar power intermittency. [30] Focuses on enhancing power quality using a unified power quality conditioner (UPQC) in grid-integrated solar PV systems.

Maximizing self-consumption and providing grid services with BESS can reduce electricity bills and generate revenue through grid ancillary services markets. [31] analyzes the economic aspects of integrating solar inverters in Nigerian healthcare centers. [30] also presents an economic feasibility analysis of residential rooftop PV systems with BESS.

Increased solar energy utilization reduces reliance on fossil fuels, lowering greenhouse gas emissions and promoting a smaller carbon footprint.

5. Challenges and Future Directions

5.1. Key Challenges and Barriers

High initial costs still represent a substantial cost barrier, especially when applied to residential and small commercial level scales [22]. Though battery prices are decreasing, larger cost reductions are necessary for greater market penetration [23]. Battery life decreases as a function of the number and frequency of charge or discharge cycles [10]. Since a second life supports economic operation for longer times, that would eventually help increase the return on investment. Researching advanced battery chemistries and thermal solutions will fail to solve this because they enable previously unsolved problems with that technology.

Key technical and regulatory challenges must be addressed to integrate a high level of solar-plus-storage capacity into the existing grid infrastructure. Next-generation grid management tactics and regional regulatory frameworks that encourage connection and grid stability are needed to accommodate the seamless shift.

The absence of industry standards for battery energy storage systems (BESS), specifically with respect to communication protocols, could impede interoperability, limiting system flexibility [13]. Compatibility among the parts has to be maintained, and various components should work in harmony, as we already see happen when there are standardized efforts.

Both battery fires and thermal runaway events need to be mitigated through the development of appropriate safety measures, such as advanced battery management solutions [18]. Life cycle assessment and subsequent recycling initiatives should also be considered for implementation to minimize the environmental impact of battery manufacturing and disposal [6].

BESS costs remain a barrier to widespread adoption. [30] addresses the economic feasibility of residential PV systems with BESS, considering initial costs. Battery performance degradation over time impacts system lifespan and cost-effectiveness. Ensuring BESS safety and reliability is crucial for widespread deployment. Clear standards and regulations are needed for seamless BESS integration with existing grid infrastructure. [29] mentions IEEE 1547-2018 standards for inverter performance.

5.2. Potential Solutions and Future Research Directions

Studies of advanced battery chemistry, such as solid-state batteries [8] and flow batteries, are one alternative that may offer better performance, mitigate safety concerns, or even prolong the life span.

Advanced grid management algorithms and control strategies can be developed to improve the operation of integrated solar-plus-storage systems and thereby support better grid stability [16].

Coordination and standardization of industry-wide standards are established for battery energy storage systems (BESS) and communication protocols; it can help ensure interoperability, which will make integrating those systems easier.

Policy and Regulatory Support Solar-plus-storage systems are an emerging technology, and government policies and incentives have a critical role in fostering the market uptake of solar-plus energy storage solutions while driving down costs.

The Public Knowledge Campaign Increasing consumer demand for solar-plus-storage will, in turn, drive the market with greater public awareness about the benefits of paired systems.

Research continues on next-generation battery technologies with higher energy density, longer lifespan, and lower

JDFEWS 6 (1): 1 - 23, 2025
ISSN 2709-4529

cost.
Developing more efficient and reliable power electronics for grid integration is crucial [33]. Reviews multilevel inverter topologies for grid-connected

5.3. Emerging Technologies and Trends

AI and machine learning techniques can be applied to battery management optimization, solar generation prediction, and grid integration. Blockchain creates new business models for solar-plus-storage systems and enables peer-to-peer energy trading. IoT-enabled Devices and Sensors make the monitoring and control of integrated systems possible, enhancing performance and reliability at the foundation level.
Advanced inverters with grid-forming capabilities and sophisticated control algorithms are crucial for managing bidirectional power flow between the solar PV system, BESS, and the grid. [32] explores improved inverter control techniques for enhanced hosting capacity of solar PV with BESS. [33] reviews multilevel inverter topologies for grid-connected solar PV systems. [29] emphasizes the role of smart inverters in grid stability with high PV penetration. [37] provides a review of smart inverter capabilities for managing high levels of distributed energy resources (DER) integration, including solar PV and BESS, in South Africa's power grid.
Intelligent Electro-magnetic systems (EMS) optimize BESS charging and discharging based on solar generation, load demand, and grid conditions. [34] discusses grid-connected solar panels with BESS, highlighting energy management. [38] mentions the development of a machine learning tool for predicting optimal battery size for residential solar power systems, which can be considered a part of an advanced energy management system.
Different battery chemistries offer varying performance characteristics in energy density, power density, cycle life, and cost. Selecting the appropriate technology is crucial for system performance and economic viability.
Robust communication and monitoring systems are necessary for the integrated system's real-time data acquisition, control, and performance monitoring. [35] discusses the role of smart electronics in solar-powered grid systems for enhanced efficiency and reliability. [36] explores innovative solar energy integration for efficient grid electricity management and advanced electronics applications.

6. Conclusion

In this research, the integration of battery energy storage systems (BESS) along with solar inverters is studied, increasing the penetration level and making it useful for grid stability. Using a combination of conceptual on-site data and energy modeling, the results suggest that cohesive solar-plus-storage systems can effectively displace loads from grid electricity with particularly strong performance in terms of increasing self- consumption of solar by moving more production into periods when it is being produced (avoid using power generated at non-peak times) thus also contributing to reduced reliance upon peak demand or imported generation sources. In addition, BESS could be leveraged into the grid's ancillary services like frequency regulation and voltage support to improve the stability and reliability of the power system. However, challenges like high upfront costs and short-lived batteries have not gone away even through the development of advanced battery technologies; optimum strategies to integrate these into a smart grid system with policies that support this are starting to be found.
Solar inverters are an essential platform to integrate BESS on the utility, commercial, and residential scale for optimal utilization of renewable energy production. This would make the transition from a carbon baseline electricity power system to a greener future possible. For example, it allows storing over any excess solar energy produced by the day irradiance period during the night economic time. It enables a round-the-clock, reliable supply of clean energy, irrespective of the shining sun. It not only lowers the dependence on fossil fuels but also improves grid stability and resilience, especially as the integration of intermittent energy sources continues to grow.
Battery technologies, power electronics, and grid management systems are all improving for the future of solar energy storage. Emerging technologies like solid-state batteries, advanced artificial intelligence, and blockchain will soon take integrated solar plus storage systems even further in terms of performance improvements and added safety measures that will bring down overall economic viability. With these technologies becoming more mature and costs continuing to decrease, solar-plus-storage solutions are well positioned to become a mainstay of the future sustainable energy system for providing an abundance of reliable and affordable electricity amid carbon emissions constraints that will underpin our lives in our homes, businesses, or communities.

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