

Peak shaving switzerland

Der Verband unabhängiger Energieerzeuger VESE ist der Ansicht, dass Leistungstarife für die Energiewende kontraproduktiv sind. Zudem hält der Verband fest, dass Peak-Shaving beim momentanen Ausbaustand und -tempo noch für längere Zeit nicht notwendig werden wird.

Download Stellungnahme Leistungstarife und Peak-Shaving als PDF

Für VESE sprechen weitere Punkte gegen Leistungstarife:

Netzegebühren niedrig halten Netzegebühren sind ein wichtiges Thema, welches vertieft betrachtet werden muss. Denn diese werden in Zukunft weiter steigen. Auslöser ist aber nicht die Energiewende, ein Beispiel: Alleine durch Smartmeter, die vor allem für eine allfällige Liberalisierung eingeführt werden sollen, entstehen Kosten von rund 1.6 Rp / kWh. Zum Vergleich: Die Energiewende wird aktuell mit einem Netzzuschlag von 2.3 Rp / kWh gefördert.

As the President of Swissolar, Roger Nordmann is calling for massive expansion of solar capacities in Switzerland by the year 2050. However, such an expansion of volatile energy production would be a strong burden on the existing power grid. As a result, he proposes the reduction of solar energy surplus production during the summer by means of peak shaving. What is peaking shaving and how is it used? Find the answers here.

Roger Nordmann is a solar lobbyist and faction leader of the SP party in the National Council. He has developed a "Solar plan for Switzerland". He is currently promoting his book throughout Switzerland and in it he estimates that in the future Switzerland will need an additional 40 to 45 TWh of electricity after the nuclear phase-out and owing to the new climate goals based on the de-carbonisation of transport and households (replacement of fossil fuels through renewable energies). He claims that this demand can be covered primarily by increasing Swiss solar capacities from 2 GW today to 50 GW in the future.

Peak shaving refers to reducing and balancing out peaks in the power grid. The power supply system must be designed to accommodate high demand in the short term as well as production peaks. Nordmann and experts agree that with peak shaving the distribution grid can be balanced and used more efficiently, whilst reducing costs for grid expansion.

Peak shaving can be achieved in two ways: Individual consumer load is reduced and delayed (load management or demand side management) or consumers cover demand by switching on or ramping up their own additional production facilities, for example generators or battery storage systems.

When a consumer or an electricity utility procures electricity from the upstream grid they incur costs for peak

power supply. These costs are often very high and do not change much over the years. By reducing peaks (peak shaving) consumers can save costs.

Peak shaving will also be an important application area for battery storage systems. Batteries can level out load peaks by discharging power when demand is high and recharging when demand is low. They can also balance out production peaks from decentralised production, for example photovoltaic plants.

Axpo and CKW are active in this area. Together they offer comprehensive large-scale battery solutions from planning and installation to energy market integration. The first such battery storage system with an output of 2 MW was realised for Elektrizitätswerken Jona-Rapperswil in a joint project.

Axpo has concluded a 10-year contract for regular maintenance and on-call service. The subsidiary CKW has taken over management of the battery storage system in collaboration with SN Energie AG and ensures connection to the energy and control energy market.

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