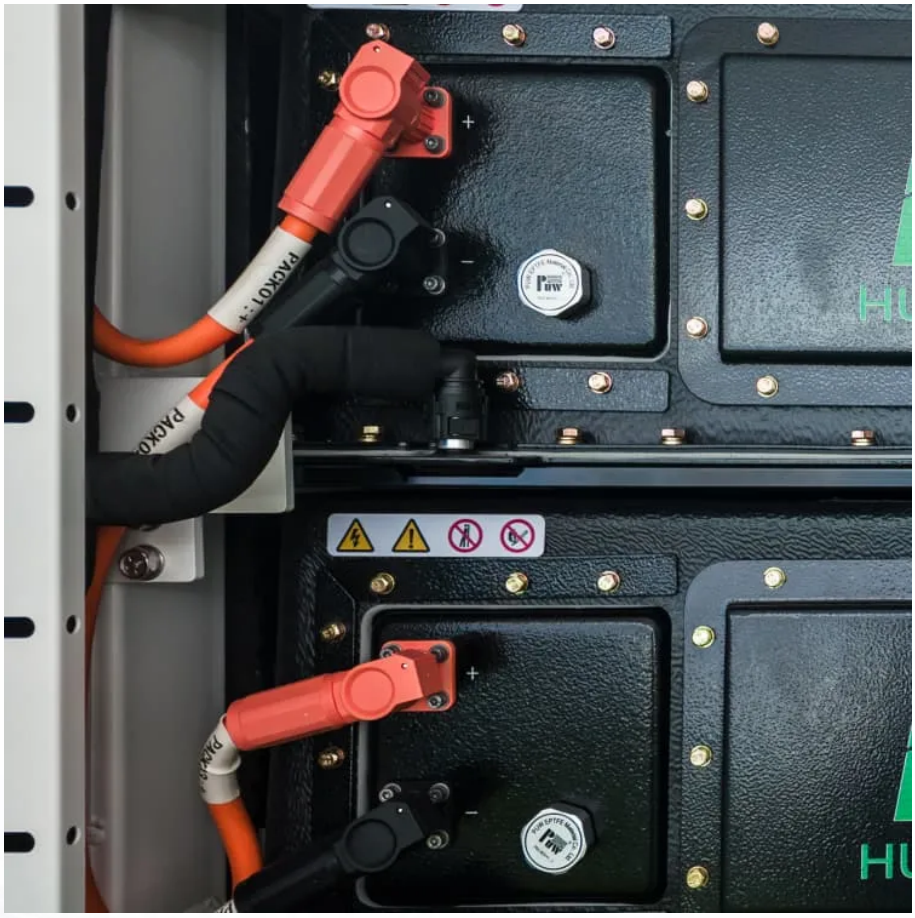
A-Core Container

Distributed energy storage for electric loads



Overview

DG often includes electricity from renewable energy systems such as solar photovoltaics (PV) and small wind turbines, as well as battery energy storage systems that enable delayed electricity use. DG can also include electricity and captured waste heat from combined heat.

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With over 10,000 data centers worldwide—more than 5,000 of them located in the United States—and new facilities being built every day, the energy demand from data centers is growing rapidly. Much of that demand is driven by the use of artificial intelligence. U.S. data centers consumed more than 4%.

Distributed generation (DG) in the residential and commercial buildings sectors and in the industrial sector refers to onsite, behind-the-meter energy generation. DG often includes electricity from renewable energy systems such as solar photovoltaics (PV) and small wind turbines, as well as battery.

Grid-scale storage refers to technologies connected to the power grid that can store energy and then supply it back to the grid at a more advantageous time – for example, at night, when no solar power is available, or during a weather event that disrupts electricity generation. The most widely-used.

A reliable, resilient, and secure electric grid is vital for national security, economic security, and the growing number of services that Americans rely upon every day. This complex machine spanning the continent is made up of millions of miles of transmission and distribution lines, transformers.

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