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Full-Mode Control in Utilizing Stored Energy in
Lithium-Ion Batteries Based on Forecasted PV
Output Implemented for HEMS

(HEMS に用いる太陽光発電量予測に基づいたリチウムイ
オン電池に貯蔵されるエネルギー利用のフルモード制御)

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生産科学専攻

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茨城大学
Ibaraki University

IBARAKI UNIVERSITY

DOCTORAL THESIS

**Full-Mode Control in Utilizing Stored
Energy in Lithium-Ion Batteries Based
on Forecasted PV Output Implemented
for HEMS**

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Contents

Declaration of Authorship	i
Abstract	ii
Acknowledgements	iv
Contents	v
List of Figures	viii
List of Tables	xiii
Abbreviations	xiv
Symbols	xv
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Research Perspective	3
1.3 Objective of this research	4
1.4 Significance of this research	4
1.5 Research Motivation	5
1.6 Organization of the thesis	6
2 Solar Irradiance Forecasting Model	8
2.1 Literature Review	8
2.2 Data	10
2.2.1 Real Data Source	10
2.2.2 Grid Point Value (GPV) Datasets	11
2.2.2.1 Mesoscale Model (MSM)	12
2.3 Mathematical Formulation	13
2.4 Evaluation Scheme	17
2.5 Result and Discussion	17
3 Numerical Model of Energy Control Methods	25

3.1	Model Description	25
3.1.1	Model Structure	25
3.1.2	Input Data	25
3.1.3	Derivation of Energy Generation based on Solar Irradiance	26
3.2	Control Methods	26
3.2.1	Control 1	28
3.2.2	Control 2	28
3.2.2.1	Case 1: For normal days	29
3.2.2.2	Case 2: If $G \leq 10$ Ah happens continuously for 2 days or more	38
3.2.3	Control 3	42
3.2.4	Control 4	42
3.3	Simulation 1	44
3.3.1	Number of Insufficient Days	44
3.3.2	Unused Energy	45
3.3.3	Average Energy Consumption	47
3.4	Simulation 2	47
3.4.1	Global Spectral Model (GSM) as Input Data	47
3.4.2	Result	48
3.4.2.1	Number of Insufficient Days	48
3.4.2.2	Unused Energy	49
3.4.2.3	Average Energy Consumption	49
4	Experimental Procedure	50
4.1	Main Equipments	50
4.1.1	Experimental Structure	50
4.1.2	Solar Panel	51
4.1.3	Lithium-Ion Batteries	52
4.1.4	RX621 Microcontroller	55
4.1.5	Xbee Module for Wireless Data Transmission	56
4.1.6	Power Conditioning Unit	56
4.1.7	Loading Rheostat	58
4.1.8	LCD Display for Energy Visualization	59
4.1.9	Monitoring PC as Data Server	60
4.2	Control Mechanism	61
4.2.1	Determination of Weather based on Dew-point Depression	61
4.2.2	Determination of state-of-charge	62
4.2.3	Flow of Operation	65
4.3	Pre-Experimental Simulation	67
5	Experimental Results and Discussion	71
5.1	Solar Irradiance	71
5.2	January 2015	73
5.3	February 2015	75
5.4	March 2015	77
5.5	April 2015	77
5.6	May 2015	79

5.7	June 2015	79
6	Conclusion	85
7	Future Work	87
A	Solar Irradiance Modelling - Other Results	88
A.1	9UTC (18JST) Datasets	88
A.1.1	2011	88
A.1.2	2012	91
A.1.3	2013	93
A.2	21UTC (+6JST) Datasets	96
A.2.1	2011	96
A.2.2	2012	98
A.2.3	2013	100
A.3	Variables determined in the model	103
A.3.1	Hitachi	103
A.3.2	Tokyo	103
A.3.3	Nagoya	104
A.3.4	Osaka	105
A.3.5	Fukuoka	105
	Bibliography	106
	List of Publications	114

List of Figures

1.1	Example of author's electricity bill for Dec. 2014.	6
2.1	The location of Hitachi (Ibaraki prefecture), Tokyo (Tokyo prefecture), Nagoya (Aichi prefecture), Osaka (Osaka prefecture) and Fukuoka (Fukuoka prefecture) in Japan [75].	10
2.2	Domain and topography of JMA's MSM model [86]. The coverage area is mainly focused on the entire Japan and nearest islands.	12
2.3	The relation between measured relative humidity and measured solar irradiance at the specific time of 12JST measured from JMA Tokyo station in the year 2012 [74].	15
2.4	The daily measured solar irradiances and one-day-total hourly-estimated solar irradiances during 2012 based on RH , P , C_L , C_M and C_H parameterization in Hitachi coordinates. Black line and grey line are the measured and estimated values, respectively.	19
2.5	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2012 in Hitachi station.	19
2.6	The daily-averaged surface temperature during winter, spring, summer and fall seasons in 2012 for Hitachi and Fukuoka coordinates [74], [21]. Dotted line and solid line represent Hitachi and Fukuoka, respectively.	22
3.1	The model structure for simple PV system.	25
3.2	The mechanism of control 2 for the case of sunny days on the 1st day. Initially, C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , C_4 , C_5 , C_6 and C_7 are first decided to 16.4 Ah. Red line is the precautionary storage level, E_{prec} . E_{prec} is underlined to 5 Ah since $G_1 \geq 20$ Ah.	30
3.3	Reconsideration of C_1 . If the batteries are discharged at amount 16.4 Ah, $E_1 + G_1 > 30$ Ah (remarked as orange box). Thus, 5.6 Ah will be unused and cannot be stored in the batteries.	30
3.4	Modification of C_1 . C_1 is increased from 16.4 Ah to 22 Ah.	31
3.5	Condition of the storage level on day 2. No modification is made for C_2 . E_{prec} is restricted to 10 Ah since $G_2 \leq 20$ Ah.	31
3.6	Condition of the storage level on day 3. If the C_3 is decided at 16.4 Ah, the remaining storage level will drop under the E_{prec} of 10 Ah.	32
3.7	Modification of C_2 and C_3 . 0.1 Ah of energy will be deducted gradually in equal proportion from each previously-decided C_2 and C_3 until the E_3 reached the E_{prec}	33
3.8	Final condition of modified C_2 and C_3 . The deduction process stops as the E_3 reaches the red line.	33

3.9	Early condition of the storage level on day 4. Only the C_4 will be further adjusted since the modification of C_1 , C_2 and C_3 has been made once already.	34
3.10	Final condition of the storage level on day 4. C_4 is reduced from 16.4 Ah to 15.3 Ah.	34
3.11	Early condition of the storage level on day 5. The amount of C_5 needs to be reduced in order to uplift the storage level, E_5 above the precautionary level of 5 Ah.	35
3.12	Final condition of the storage level on day 5. The battery pack reaches a full level condition after the G_5 is added on.	35
3.13	Early condition of the storage level on day 6. 0.8 Ah of energy will be unused if C_6 is fixed at 16.4 Ah.	36
3.14	Final condition of the storage level on day 6. C_6 is increased up to 17.2 Ah so that all the generated energy on this day will fill up the batteries.	36
3.15	Early condition of the storage level on day 7. 1.4 Ah of energy will be unused if C_6 is fixed at 16.4 Ah.	37
3.16	Final condition of the storage level on day 7. C_6 is increased up to 17.8 Ah so that all the generated energy on this day will fill up the batteries.	37
3.17	Determination of initial values of C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , C_4 , C_5 , C_6 and C_7 . Seven days of the week are split into 3 periods.	38
3.18	Adjustment process of C_3 , C_4 and C_5 based on the difference between the final E_{1st} value, E_f and the initial E_{2nd} value, E_r . E_f and E_r are remarked as red dotted line and green dotted line, respectively.	39
3.19	The storage level condition after the C_3 , C_4 and C_5 were adjusted. The quotient, E_d/N_{CD+1} of 1 Ah was added proportionally to the each day in the second period.	40
3.20	Modification of C_6 and C_7	41
3.21	Final condition of the storage level after the entire process of Case 2 has completed.	41
3.22	The mechanism of proposed control. C_1 , C_2 and C_3 are corrected from 35 to 30, from 2 to 10 and from 0 to 10, respectively.	43
3.23	The number of insufficient days (NID) for all controls from 2000 to 2012. NID are the days when the targeted energy consumption (10 Ah) cannot be performed.	44
3.24	The unused energy for all controls from 2000 to 2012.	45
3.25	The yearly-average energy consumption, C_{avg} for all controls from 2000 to 2012. The gray line is yearly-average value of one-day full generation, regardless of any storage battery capacity.	46
4.1	Schematic structure of PV system used in this study. The monitoring PC with an Xbee are placed separately from the main system by several meters in distance.	50
4.2	Physical structure of storage management system used in this study.	51
4.3	Series-connected PV panels (SHARP ND-153AU) are tilted towards the south at approximately 36.6° in order to level the seasonal variation of solar irradiance throughout the year.	52
4.4	Movements of Li^+ in an electrolyte and insertion/extraction of Li^+ within electrodes in a lithium-ion battery [29].	53
4.5	Series-connected 30 pieces of WB-LPY40AHA batteries.	54

4.6	RX621 microcontroller used in this system.	56
4.7	Xbee 802.15.4 Module.	57
4.8	Mitsubishi Power Conditioner PV-PN40G.	57
4.9	YAMABISHI RZ-100-1A Loading Rheostat.	58
4.10	LCD display that visualizes batteries' information such as the E (represents as SOC), forecasted G , battery voltage, charging current, measured G , discharging current and consumption, C . The same information also are transmitted wirelessly to the monitoring PC in every second for local data accumulation.	59
4.11	The screenshot of the log data displayed in the Ubuntu-operated device. The data of this system's information is received and recorded by this monitoring PC at 1 sec intervals.	60
4.12	The screenshot of the same log data that is shared via Dropbox by the monitoring PC, viewed in a smartphone.	61
4.13	Discharge curves at different current values. Grey line is open-circuit voltage (OCV) curve that is derived by eliminating a voltage drop caused by battery's internal resistance during discharging [17].	63
4.14	Example of the DOD performed on the day when the forecasted $G \geq 30$ Ah.	64
4.15	Example of the DOD performed on the day when the forecasted $G < 10$ Ah.	65
4.16	Daily schedule of the main program implemented in this experiment.	65
4.17	Schematic control of discharging energy in the batteries. The estimated G is transmitted to the RX621 microcontroller through the Xbees.	67
4.18	The simulation result of NID for the year of 2011 to 2014. The NID is the day when the minimum target of C (10 Ah) cannot be attained [16]. Measured line and forecast line are the proposed control executed based on Hitachi's measured database and GPV-forecast datasets, respectively.	68
4.19	The simulation result of unused energy for the year of 2011 to 2014.	69
4.20	The simulation result of yearly-average energy consumption for the year of 2011 to 2014.	69
5.1	The daily measured and one-day-total forecasted horizontal solar irradiance for Jan. 1 to Jun. 30, 2015 based on [8] forecasting model in Hitachi coordinates. Solid line and dotted line are the measured and estimated solar irradiances, respectively.	72
5.2	Result of energy control in January 2015. Black, blue and green lines are the E , C and forecasted G , respectively. The precautionary and full levels of batteries were successfully controlled to exact values of 8 Ah and 38 Ah, respectively.	73
5.3	Voltage and current's measurement results for the case of continuous sunny days that happened on Jan. 10 to 13. V_{OCV} , V_B , I_{OUT} and I_{IN} are the open circuit voltage, battery voltage, output (discharging) current and input (charging) current of 30-piece's WB-LPY40AHA lithium-ion batteries, respectively. Meanwhile, the discharging and charging processes are segregated as section (a) and (b), respectively.	74
5.4	Result of energy control in February 2015. Black, blue and green lines are the E , C and forecasted G , respectively. The precautionary and full levels of batteries were successfully controlled to exact values of 8 Ah and 38 Ah, respectively.	75

5.5	Voltage and current's measurement results for the case of continuous unfavourable days that happened on Feb. 22 to 25. V_{OCV} , V_B , I_{OUT} and I_{IN} are the open circuit voltage, battery voltage, output (discharging) current and input (charging) current of 30-piece's WB-LPY40AHA lithium-ion batteries, respectively. Meanwhile, the discharging and charging processes are segregated as section (a) and (b), respectively.	76
5.6	Result of energy control in March 2015. Black, blue and green lines are the E , C and forecasted G , respectively. The precautionary and full levels of batteries were successfully controlled to exact values of 8 Ah and 38 Ah, respectively.	77
5.7	Result of energy control in April 2015. Black, blue and green lines are the E , C and forecasted G , respectively. The precautionary and full levels of batteries were successfully controlled to exact values of 8 Ah and 38 Ah, respectively.	78
5.8	Result of energy control in May 2015. Black, blue and green lines are the E , C and forecasted G , respectively. The precautionary and full levels of batteries were successfully controlled to exact values of 8 Ah and 38 Ah, respectively.	79
5.9	Result of energy control in June 2015. Black, blue and green lines are the E , C and forecasted G , respectively. The precautionary and full levels of batteries were successfully controlled to exact values of 8 Ah and 38 Ah, respectively.	80
5.10	Schematic of modified experimental structure. The input current is bypassed to the electronic DC load when the batteries are fully charged. . .	81
5.11	FK-1000L Electronic DC Load.	81
5.12	The measured and calculated full-day generation for June 2015. Solid black, doted black and red lines are the measured generation, G_M , calculated generation, G_C , and forecast error, respectively. Forecast error is estimated as $G_M - G_C$	82
5.13	The measured values of unused energy on all days in June 2015. Doted line represents the average value for this month.	83
A.1	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2011 in Hitachi station using 9UTC forecast datasets. . . .	88
A.2	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2011 in Tokyo station using 9UTC forecast datasets. . . .	89
A.3	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2011 in Nagoya station using 9UTC forecast datasets. . . .	89
A.4	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2011 in Osaka station using 9UTC forecast datasets. . . .	90
A.5	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2011 in Fukuoka station using 9UTC forecast datasets. . . .	90
A.6	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2012 in Hitachi station using 9UTC forecast datasets. . . .	91
A.7	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2012 in Tokyo station using 9UTC forecast datasets. . . .	91
A.8	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2012 in Nagoya station using 9UTC forecast datasets. . . .	92

A.9	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2012 in Osaka station using 9UTC forecast datasets.	92
A.10	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2012 in Fukuoka station using 9UTC forecast datasets.	93
A.11	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2013 in Hitachi station using 9UTC forecast datasets.	93
A.12	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2013 in Tokyo station using 9UTC forecast datasets.	94
A.13	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2013 in Nagoya station using 9UTC forecast datasets.	94
A.14	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2013 in Osaka station using 9UTC forecast datasets.	95
A.15	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2013 in Fukuoka station using 9UTC forecast datasets.	95
A.16	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2011 in Hitachi station using 21UTC forecast datasets.	96
A.17	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2011 in Tokyo station using 21UTC forecast datasets.	96
A.18	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2011 in Nagoya station using 21UTC forecast datasets.	97
A.19	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2011 in Osaka station using 21UTC forecast datasets.	97
A.20	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2011 in Fukuoka station using 21UTC forecast datasets.	98
A.21	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2012 in Tokyo station using 21UTC forecast datasets.	98
A.22	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2012 in Nagoya station using 21UTC forecast datasets.	99
A.23	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2012 in Osaka station using 21UTC forecast datasets.	99
A.24	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2012 in Fukuoka station using 21UTC forecast datasets.	100
A.25	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2013 in Hitachi station using 21UTC forecast datasets.	100
A.26	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2013 in Tokyo station using 21UTC forecast datasets.	101
A.27	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2013 in Nagoya station using 21UTC forecast datasets.	101
A.28	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2013 in Osaka station using 21UTC forecast datasets.	102
A.29	The correlation between measured and estimated solar irradiances for the whole year of 2013 in Fukuoka station using 21UTC forecast datasets.	102

List of Tables

2.1	The geographic coordinates of Hitachi, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Fukuoka.	12
2.2	The statistical evaluation values for the year 2012, 2011 and 2013 based on RH , P , C_L , C_M and C_H parameterization using 21UTC forecast datasets.	18
2.3	The list of variables determined for Hitachi coordinates.	20
2.4	The weather condition and the yearly precipitation in Hitachi, Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Fukuoka [74], [21].	21
2.5	The list of variables determined for Fukuoka coordinates.	21
2.6	The statistical evaluation values for the year 2012 and one-year ahead, 2013 based on RH , P , C_L , C_M and C_H parameterization using 9UTC forecast datasets.	23
2.7	The statistical values of R^2 , $RMSE$, MBE for different works.	24
3.1	Example data of estimated generation for one-week.	29
3.2	Example data of weekly generation data with continuous bad weather conditions.	38
3.3	Modified versions of Control 2. The original N_{FD} is varied from 7 days to 2 days.	42
3.4	The NID, unused energy and C_{avg} for the year 2009, 2010 and 2012 using estimated generation based on GPV-GSM datasets. N_{FD} is a number of forecast days used in the controls.	48
4.1	Specification data of SHARP ND-153AU.	52
4.2	Specification data of WB-LPY40AHA lithium-ion battery [27]. DOD is depth of discharge.	54
5.1	The days where the amount of G failed to be correctly estimated due to some errors.	72
A.1	The list of variables determined for Tokyo coordinates.	103
A.2	The list of variables determined for Nagoya coordinates.	104
A.3	The list of variables determined for Osaka coordinates.	105

Abbreviations

PV	Photovoltaic
GPV	Grid Point Value
MSM	Meso-Scale Model
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
NAM	North American Mesoscale
SEVIRI	Spinning Enhanced Visible and InfraRed Imager
ANN	Artificial Neural Network
AR	Autoregressive
TCWB	Taiwan Central Weather Bureau
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
JST	Japan Standard Time
JMA	Japan Meteorological Agency
NWP	Numerical Weather Prediction
HEMS	Home Energy Management System
RES	Renewable Energy Systems
BES	Battery Energy Storage
ESU	Energy Storage Units
SOC	State-Of-Charge
NID	Number of Insufficient Days
Ah	Ampere-hour
OCV	Open-Circuit Voltage
GRIB	General Regularly-distributed Information in Binary form
GRIB2	General Regularly-distributed Information in Binary form Edition 2
DOD	Depth Of Discharge

Symbols

S_i	hourly solar irradiance	MJm^{-2}
S_0	clear-sky solar irradiance on earth's surface	MJm^{-2}
z	solar zenith angle	rad
ϕ	geographic latitude	degree ($^{\circ}$)
δ	solar declination angle	degree ($^{\circ}$)
ω	hour angle	degree ($^{\circ}$)
N	total number of days in 1 year	
D	single day in a year	
RH	relative humidity	%
P	precipitation	$10 \times mm$
C_L	low-level cloud cover	%
C_M	middle-level cloud cover	%
C_H	high-level cloud cover	%
L	liquid water path	gm^{-2}
L_L	low-level liquid water path	gm^{-2}
L_M	middle-level liquid water path	gm^{-2}
L_H	high-level liquid water path	gm^{-2}
h	geopotential height	m
a	vapor density	gm^{-3}
T	temperature	$^{\circ}C$
e_s	saturation pressure of water vapor	gm^{-3}
r	correlation coefficient	
$RMSE$	root mean square error	$MJm^{-2}day^{-1}$
MBE	mean bias error	$MJm^{-2}day^{-1}$
R^2	coefficient of determination	

S_m	measured solar irradiance	MJm^{-2}
S_c	estimated/calculated solar irradiance	MJm^{-2}
S_{avgm}	1-day average measured solar irradiance	MJm^{-2}
S_{avgc}	1-day average calculated solar irradiance	MJm^{-2}
S	one-day total solar irradiance	MJm^{-2}
Tdd	dew-point depression	$^{\circ}C$ ($^{\circ}K$)
T_d	dew-point temperature	$^{\circ}C$ ($^{\circ}K$)
N_{Tdd}	number of $Tdd \leq 3^{\circ}C$	
G	generation	Ah
E	battery's storage level	Ah
C	consumption	Ah
G_i	generation on the i-th day	Ah
E_i	battery's storage level on the i-th day	Ah
C_i	consumption on the i-th day	Ah
E_{G_i}	storage level after generation process for the i-th day	Ah
E_{C_i}	storage level after consumption process for the i-th day	Ah
E_N	necessary energy to fully charge the batteries	Ah
E_0	initial storage level	Ah
E_{FULL}	full battery storage level	Ah
G_M	measured value of generation	Ah
G_C	measured value of generation	Ah

IBARAKI UNIVERSITY

Abstract

Industrial Science
Graduate School of Science and Engineering

Doctor of Engineering

Full-Mode Control in Utilizing Stored Energy in Lithium-Ion Batteries Based on Forecasted PV Output Implemented for HEMS

by AHMAD SYAHIMAN BIN MOHD SHAH

Renewable energy resources such as photovoltaic (PV) and wind energy are crucial to counter an incoming energy crisis in the near future. Nevertheless, an intermittent behavior of input energy that is generated through PV panels requires a proper battery energy storage system (BESS) in order to alleviate its output for the sake of the load. Moreover, when PV generators are integrated with storage batteries, a constructive mechanism needs to be well structured in order to securely control the flow of energy in the batteries during the charging/discharging process so that the risk of over-charge/over-discharge of the batteries can be significantly prevented. Furthermore, it is extremely essential to implement a control method that is capable to fully utilize a stored energy in the scope of small-scale BESS to the load regularly in the first place before it is further scaled up to a farm-scale or mega-structure. In this study, an energy control scheme that considers and executes a next-day forecast of generation as an input data has been proposed. Originally, numerical weather predictions of solar radiation are performed based on Grid Point Value (GPV) using relative humidity, precipitation and cloud cover parameterization. Main approach is to test how sensitive the proposed scheme works with the entire system, experimentally and how it deals with errors that caused by the forecast data. Thus, the charging (generation) and discharging (consumption) processes of the batteries were performed separately during the day and night, respectively. The amount of energy consumption determined by this control is the necessary amount of energy to fully charge the batteries on the next day based on the GPV-forecast data and the maximum storage size of the batteries used in here is 30 Ah. Basically, experimental equipment was structured to form a stable 100 V DC power supply for the load and the system's operation was completely administered by an RX621 microcontroller. As a result, the forecasting errors, if any, on the days when generation was less than 10 Ah or more than 30 Ah, were negligible since 10 Ah or 30

Ah of energy were supplied from the batteries to the load consistently during rainy or sunny days, respectively. Impressively, average energy consumption for January to June 2015 is considerably high with approximately 20.7 Ah, respectively, which suggests that the proposed control succeeded in utilizing energy corresponded to over 95.1% of the average G for 2011-2014. Thus, it is desirable if the entire proposed system might become a trigger for other researchers to structure more comprehensive EMS applications that are more reliable, efficient and sophisticated in the future.

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List of Publications

JOURNALS

1. **Ahmad Syahiman Bin Mohd Shah**, Hiroki Yokoyama and Naoto Kakimoto, "High-Precision Forecasting Model of Solar Irradiance Based on Grid Point Value Data Analysis for an Efficient Photovoltaic System," *IEEE Trans. Sustain. Energy*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 474-481, Apr. 2015.

DOI: 10.1109/TSTE.2014.2383398, Impact Factor: **3.498** (2014-update), Q1.

2. **Ahmad Syahiman Mohd Shah**, Yuki Ishikawa, Suguru Odakura and Naoto Kakimoto, "Numerical Model of Energy Control for Lithium-Ion Batteries Based on PV System," *Int. J. SIM. Syst. Sci. Technol.*, vol. 15, no. 6, pp. 67-74, Dec. 2014.

DOI: 10.5013/IJSSST.a.15.06.07, Impact Factor: **0.187** (2014-update), Q4.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

1. **Ahmad Syahiman Mohd Shah**, Yuki Ishikawa, Suguru Odakura and Naoto Kakimoto, "Power Control Modelling for Future Energy Management Based on Photovoltaic Integrated System with Lithium-Ion Storage Batteries," in Proc. *2014 8th Asia Modelling Symp. (AMS2014)*, pp. 187-192.

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2. **Ahmad Syahiman Mohd Shah**, Yuki Ishikawa, Hiroki Takahashi, Suguru Odakura and Naoto Kakimoto, "Full Utilization Control of Stored Energy in Lithium-Ion Batteries Based on Forecasted PV Output for HEMS," in Proc. *2015 3rd International Congress on Energy Efficiency and Energy Related Materials (ENEFM)*, to be published.