



Malaysia C&I PV+BESS Solution

马来西亚工商业光储解决方案

Technical White Paper

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Preface

前言

Malaysia is entering a new phase of distributed energy transformation.

With the introduction of **RP4 (2025–2027)** tariff restructuring, sharply rising **Maximum Demand (MD) charges**, clear **Time-of-Use (TOU)** opportunities, and strong electrification policies under **NEP 2022–2040**, C&I customers across West Malaysia (TNB) and East Malaysia (SESB & SEB) increasingly seek PV+BESS solutions to reduce energy costs, improve reliability, and strengthen operational resilience.

At the same time, significant differences exist across Malaysia's three major utilities:

TNB (Peninsula) – stable grid, high MD charges, ToU optimization potential

SESB (Sabah) – weak grid, voltage instability, high diesel reliance

SESCO (Sarawak) – low energy prices, strong hydro base, large peak-off-peak spreads

These variations require a **Utility × Region × User Type** analytical framework to correctly design and deploy C&I PV+BESS systems.

It combines tariff analysis, engineering architecture, system design, digital energy ecosystem integration, SLD models, financial modeling, EPC workflow, and risk control to produce a unified, deplorable Malaysia C&I solution suitable for EPC partners, utilities, industrial clients, and developers.

马来西亚正在进入分布式能源快速发展的新阶段。

随着 **RP4 (2025–2027)** 电价重构的实施、需量费显著提升、峰谷分时电价套利机会明确，以及 **NEP 2022–2040 国家能源政策** 的推动，西马 (TNB) 与东马 (SESB、SESCO) 的工商业用户对光伏 + 储能的需求快速上升，以降低电费、提升可靠性、增强运营韧性。

与此同时，马来西亚三家主要电网公司的结构差异显著：

TNB (西马) —— 电网稳定、需量费高、分时优化空间大

SESB (沙巴) —— 弱网、压降频繁、柴油依赖度高

SESCO (砂拉越) —— 电价低、水电占比大、峰谷差明显

因此，必须采用“**电网公司 × 区域 × 用户类型**”的方法论，才能精准设计并落地工商业光储解决方案。

本白皮书涵盖电价分析、系统设计、数字能源生态、标准 SLD、财务模型、EPC 流程与风险管理，形成一套完整的、可直接部署的马来西亚工商业光储解决方案。

Chapter 1 – Malaysia Energy Transition Overview

第 1 章：马来西亚能源转型概述

1.1 National Energy Policy (NEP) 2022–2040

1.1 国家能源政策 (NEP 2022–2040)

Malaysia's National Energy Policy 2022–2040 (NEP) provides a 20-year roadmap for transforming the national energy mix, strengthening energy security, and accelerating renewable energy adoption. NEP explicitly prioritizes distributed solar, battery energy storage systems (BESS), and digital energy management for commercial and industrial (C&I) users.

Key goals relevant to PV+BESS include:

- Raise renewable energy share to 31% by 2025, 40% by 2035, and 70% by 2050
- Expand rooftop solar and distributed energy resources (DER)
- Promote corporate renewable power procurement (CRESS)
- Strengthen rural electrification via solar + BESS microgrids
- Improve grid flexibility and stability with ESS and digitalization
- Introduce tariff reform (RP4) with demand-based and ToU signals

These policies position PV+BESS as a strategic pillar for both West and East Malaysia.

马来西亚《国家能源政策 NEP 2022–2040》提出了为期 20 年的能源结构转型路线图，旨在提升能源安全，加速可再生能源部署，并推动面向 C&I 用户的光伏与储能应用。

与光储密切相关的核心目标包括：

- 可再生能源占比提升至 2025 年 31%、2035 年 40%、2050 年 70%
- 扩大屋顶光伏与分布式能源 (DER) 的部署
- 推动企业可再生能源购电 (CRESS) 模式
- 通过光伏 + 储能微电网增强偏远地区电气化
- 通过储能与数字化提升电网灵活性与稳定性
- 实施 RP4 电价改革，引入更强的需量费与分时信号

这些政策使光伏+储能成为西马与东马能源转型的关键组成部分。

1.2 Solar & BESS Development Pathway

1.2 太阳能与储能发展路线

Malaysia's solar and BESS development is guided by:

- MyRER (Malaysia Renewable Energy Roadmap)
- SEDA guidelines

- State-level RE strategies (notably Sabah & Sarawak rural electrification plans)

Key directions include:

1. Utility-scale solar expansion under LSS schemes
2. Rooftop solar growth in commercial and industrial hubs (Klang Valley, Johor, Penang)
3. Hybrid solar-diesel-BESS systems in rural Sabah & Sarawak
4. BESS as a grid-support asset (frequency, ramp-rate, peak clipping)
5. Solar + BESS serving data centers, logistics, manufacturing clusters
6. BESS adoption is accelerating due to high MD charges, TOU spreads, and reliability

issues in East Malaysia.

马来西亚的光伏与储能发展主要受到以下规划引导:

- MyRER (马来西亚可再生能源路线图)
- SEDA 指南
- 各州可再生能源战略 (尤其是沙巴与砂拉越的乡村电气化计划)

发展重点包括:

1. LSS 大型集中式光伏的持续扩容
2. 商业与工业区 (如吉隆坡、柔佛、新山、槟城) 的屋顶光伏快速增长
3. 东马偏远地区的光伏+柴油+储能混合微电网
4. 储能作为电网支撑资源 (频率、爬坡率、峰值削减)
5. 光储用于数据中心、物流中心、制造集群等高耗能行业
6. 随着需量费上升、分时差价增大, 以及东马供电不稳定问题突出, 储能采用正在快速加速。

1.3 Distributed Energy Trends in Malaysia

1.3 马来西亚分布式能源发展趋势

C&I customers in Malaysia face increasing pressure from:

- Rising electricity tariffs under RP4
- Significant MD charges for medium-voltage (MV) users
- Growing need for resilience (especially in Sabah & rural Sarawak)
- Corporate sustainability and RE100 commitments
- Expansion of EV charging infrastructure requiring load flexibility

As a result, PV+BESS deployment is rapidly increasing across:

- Industrial estates (Johor, Selangor, Penang)
- Data centers in Johor & Cyberjaya
- Tourism facilities in Sabah

- Rural & island microgrids
- Cold-chain, aquaculture, and food processing sites

Malaysia is entering a “cost + reliability + sustainability” combined adoption wave.

马来西亚的 C&I 用户正面临多重压力：

- RP4 电价体系下电费上涨
- 中压用户 (MV) 的需量费显著提高
- 电力可靠性要求提升 (尤其是沙巴与砂拉越农村)
- 企业 ESG 与 RE100 要求
- EV 快充基础设施带来的新增负荷调度需求

因此，光储部署正快速增长于：

- 工业园区 (柔佛、雪兰莪、檳城)
- 数据中心集群 (柔佛、新山、赛城)
- 沙巴旅游业与酒店群
- 偏远岛屿与乡村微电网
- 冷链、海产养殖、食品加工等高可靠场景

马来西亚正进入 “成本节省 + 供电可靠 + 可持续发展” 三重驱动的光储采用周期。

1.4 Implications for C&I PV+BESS

1.4 对工商业光储的意义

Malaysia' s C&I PV+BESS demand is shaped by three simultaneous drivers:

1. Economics — RP4 tariffs, MD & TOU

- TNB MD charge: 97.06 RM/kW-month
- Sabah / Sarawak peak prices remain high
- Strong PV self-consumption economics

2. Reliability — weak-grid & outage challenges

- Sabah voltage dips & feeder losses
- Sarawak rural areas with intermittent supply
- BESS provides PQ support + 0-ms backup

3. Policy — NEP, CRESS, and RE incentives

- Corporate PPAs expanding
- Rural electrification prioritizes solar+storage
- New RE access charges are decreasing

Together, these make PV+BESS one of the highest-value investments for C&I customers

across Malaysia.

马来西亚工商业光储的需求由三大因素共同推动：

1. 经济性 — RP4 电价、需量费与分时电价

- TNB 需量费高达 97.06 RM/kW·月
- 沙巴/砂拉越峰段电价较高
- 光伏自发自用节省显著

2. 可靠性 — 弱网与停电挑战

- 沙巴电压跌落与馈线损耗严重
- 砂拉越农村供电间歇不稳定
- 储能可提供 PQ 支撑与毫秒级备电

3. 政策 — NEP、CRESS 与 RE 激励机制

- 企业购电 (PPA) 快速发展
- 偏远电气化重点采用光储微电网
- 可再生能源接入费用逐步下降

因此，光伏 + 储能正成为马来西亚 C&I 用户最具价值的投资之一。

Chapter 2 – Tariff, Utility & Grid Landscape

第 2 章: 电价、电网公司与区域电网格局

2.1 RP4 Tariff Restructuring (2025–2027)

2.1 RP4 电价重构 (2025–2027)

Malaysia's RP4 tariff restructuring (effective 1 July 2025 – 31 December 2027)

fundamentally reshapes the economics of C&I PV+BESS. The structure shifts from traditional MD charges to a dual-component structure:

1) Capacity Charge (RM/kW-month)

Reflects system generation capacity requirement.

2) Network Charge (RM/kW-month)

Reflects transmission & distribution network stress.

For medium-voltage (MV) non-residential users, the combined charges reach: ≈ 97.06 RM/kW-month (one of Southeast Asia's highest MD-equivalent costs)

In addition, the new ToU structure establishes 8 hours of Peak window daily:

- Peak (14:00–22:00)
- Off-Peak (22:00–14:00 next day)
- Weekends/Public Holidays = 24h Off-Peak

This makes peak shaving + ToU arbitrage core value propositions for PV+BESS in TNB regions.

马来西亚 RP4 电价重构 (2025 年 7 月 1 日 – 2027 年 12 月 31 日) 彻底改变了 C&I 光储的经济性。其中最关键的变化, 是将传统 MD 改为以下两部分:

1) 容量费 (Capacity Charge) – RM/kW·月

反映系统供电能力需求。

2) 网络费 (Network Charge) – RM/kW·月

反映输配电网络压力。

对于中压 (MV) 非住宅用户, 二者合计: ≈ 97.06 RM/kW·月 (东南亚最高之一)

同时, 引入新的 分时电价 (ToU) 结构, 每天有 8 小时的峰段:

- 峰段: 14:00–22:00
- 谷段: 22:00–次日 14:00
- 周末/公共假期: 全天谷段

这使得 削峰 + 分时套利 成为西马 TNB 区域光储应用的核心价值。

2.2 TNB – West Malaysia (Peninsula)

2.2 TNB – 西马地区 (半岛马来西亚)

TNB operates the national grid across Peninsula Malaysia. Grid infrastructure is stable, with high industrial concentration in Klang Valley, Johor, and Penang.

Tariff Characteristics (C&I MV Users)

- High Capacity + Network Charges (≈ 97 RM/kW-month)
- Strong ToU structure with fixed peak window
- Generally stable voltage & frequency (GFL suitable)
- Zero-export enforcement required for many commercial buildings
- Ideal for rooftop PV and peak-shaving BESS

User Types with Highest Opportunity

- Manufacturing (electronics, chemicals, plastics, metal)
- Data centers (Johor, Cyberjaya)
- Commercial buildings & malls
- Logistics hubs and cold-storage
- EV charging hubs

TNB 负责整个西马半岛电网，电网质量稳定，工业集中度高（吉隆坡、柔佛、槟城）。

电价特征 (C&I 中压用户)

- 容量费 + 网络费高 (≈ 97 RM/kW·月)
- 分时结构明确 (14:00–22:00 为峰)
- 电网稳定 (适合 GFL 模式)
- 大部分商业建筑须满足零逆流要求
- 屋顶光伏 + 削峰储能最具价值

高价值行业

- 制造业 (电子、化工、金属、塑料)
- 数据中心 (柔佛、赛城)
- 商场与办公楼
- 冷链与物流仓储
- EV 快充场站

2.3 SESB – Sabah

2.3 SESB – 沙巴地区

Sabah faces significant grid challenges:

- High feeder losses
- Frequent voltage dips
- Weak-grid behavior at commercial nodes
- Heavy reliance on diesel generation (especially islands & rural towns)

Tariff Characteristics

- Peak price: 28–32 sen/kWh
- Off-peak price: 18–19.5 sen/kWh
- MD charge: 28–32.6 RM/kW-month
- Peak window: 07:00–24:00 (17 hours)
- Off-peak: 00:00–07:00

Because peak lasts 17 hours daily, daytime PV+BESS provides greater value than in TNB.

Best-fit Applications

- Hotels & resorts
- Aquaculture farms
- Rural shops & offices
- Cold-chain processing
- Tourist islands
- Weak-grid industrial users

沙巴面临显著的电网挑战:

- 馈线损耗高
- 电压跌落频繁
- 商业负荷点呈现弱网特性
- 偏远与岛屿地区仍高度依赖柴油

电价特征

- 峰段单价: 28–32 sen/kWh
- 谷段单价: 18–19.5 sen/kWh
- 需量费: 28–32.6 RM/kW-月
- 峰段: 07:00–24:00 (17 小时)
- 谷段: 00:00–07:00

由于每日 17 小时为峰段, 白天光储的价值远高于西马。

最佳应用场景

- 酒店与度假村
- 海产养殖

- 偏远商户与办公点
- 冷链加工
- 旅游岛屿
- 弱网工商业用户

2.4 SESCO — Sarawak

2.4 SESCO — 砂拉越地区

Sarawak's grid is unique due to hydro dominance (>70%):

- Lower energy prices
- Large peak-off-peak spread
- Rural grid remains weak or intermittent
- Strong microgrid policy support

Tariff Characteristics

- Industrial peak energy: 22.9 sen/kWh
- Industrial off-peak energy: 13.9 sen/kWh
- MD charge: 20 RM/kW-month
- Peak: 07:00–24:00
- Off-peak: 00:00–07:00

The low off-peak price makes night-charging BESS highly economical.

Best Applications

- Timber & agriculture processing facilities
- Rural towns with unreliable grid
- River/forest villages
- EV charging sites with microgrid needs
- Industrial parks in Kuching & Bintulu

砂拉越因水电占比高 (>70%)，电网特性独特：

- 能量电价低
- 峰谷差大
- 农村电网仍较弱
- 微电网政策支持力度大

电价特征

- 工业峰段：22.9 sen/kWh
- 工业谷段：13.9 sen/kWh

- 需量费：20 RM/kW·月
- 峰段：07:00–24:00
- 谷段：00:00–07:00

低谷价使夜间储能充电经济性极高。

最佳应用场景

- 木材/农产品加工厂
- 供电不稳的农村城镇
- 河流/丛林村落
- 微电网型 EV 站
- 古晋与民都鲁工业园区

2.5 Demand Charge & TOU Structure

2.5 需量费与分时电价结构对比

A Malaysia-wide comparison for C&I MV users:

Utility	MD Charge (RM/kW-month)	Peak Hours	Off-peak Hours	Tariff Profile
TNB	97.06	14:00–22:00	22:00–14:00	Highest MD in MY
SESB	28–32.6	07:00–24:00	00:00–07:00	Weak-grid, long peak
SESCO	20	07:00–24:00	00:00–07:00	Low energy price, big spread

马来西亚 C&I 中压用户三大电网公司对比：

电网公司	需量费 (RM/kW·月)	峰段时段	谷段时段	特性
TNB	97.06	14:00–22:00	22:00–14:00	全国最高需量费
SESB	28–32.6	07:00–24:00	00:00–07:00	弱网、峰段长
SESCO	20	07:00–24:00	00:00–07:00	电价低、峰谷差大

Chapter 3 – Market Landscape & Opportunity Mapping

第 3 章: 市场格局与机会映射

3.1 Market Logic: Policy × Utility × Tariff

3.1 市场逻辑: 政策 × 电网公司 × 电价结构

Malaysia's C&I PV+BESS market is defined by the interaction of three structural forces:

1. National energy policy (NEP + MyRER)

- Distributed solar encouraged
- CRESS/CREAM enable corporate renewable procurement
- Electrification of rural Sabah & Sarawak relies on solar + BESS

2. Utility-level differences (TNB / SESB / SESCO)

- Each utility has different grid stability, tariff structures, MD levels, and DER interconnection rules.

3. Tariff signals (RP4, TOU, MD)

- TNB → highest MD charge nationwide
- Sabah → longest peak window (17h)
- Sarawak → largest peak-off-peak price gap

The intersection of these three determines Malaysia's opportunity blueprint for PV+BESS.

马来西亚的工商业光储市场由三大结构性力量共同塑造:

1. 国家层面政策 (NEP + MyRER)

- 鼓励分布式光伏
- CRESS/CREAM 支持企业购电
- 沙巴与砂拉越的乡村电气化依赖光伏+储能

2. 电网公司差异 (TNB / SESB / SESCO)

- 三家电网公司的电网稳定性、电价结构、需量费、并网规则均显著不同。

3. 电价信号 (RP4、分时、需量费)

- TNB → 全国最高需量费
- 沙巴 → 峰段 17 小时
- 砂拉越 → 峰谷差最大

三者交叉, 构成马来西亚工商业光储的区域机会蓝图。

3.2 Opportunity Matrix (Utility × Region × User Type)

3.2 机会矩阵 (电网公司 × 区域 × 用户类型)

Malaysia C&I PV+BESS Opportunity Matrix

Utility 电网公司	Region 区域	Stable Grid 稳定电网	Weak Grid 弱电网	High MD Charges 高需量费	Off-grid 离网	Best Scenario 最优场景
TNB	West Malaysia (吉隆坡、柔佛、檳城)	●●●●●	●	●●●●●	-	C&I Peak Shaving + TOU
SESB	Sabah (沙巴、哥打京那巴鲁、 沿海 + 内陆)	●	●●●●●	●●	●●●●●	GFM Weak-grid PV+BESS
SESCO	Sarawak (古晋、诗巫、农村)	●●●●	●●●●	●●	●●●●●	Peak-Off-peak Arbitrage + Microgrid

Legend (图例) : ● 越多表示机会越强

3.3 Regional Opportunity Profiles

3.3 区域机会拆解

3.3.1 TNB Region – West Malaysia

3.3.1 TNB 区域 – 西马 (半岛马来西亚)

- Grid stability: Excellent
- MD charges: Highest in Malaysia (≈97 RM/kW-month)
- TOU structure: Clear 8-hour peak
- Industrial and commercial density: Highest nationwide

Strongest industries for PV+BESS:

- Electronics & E&E manufacturing
- Automotive & metal industry
- Data centers (Johor, Cyberjaya)
- Shopping malls & office buildings
- Cold-chain and logistics hubs
- EV charging hubs

Value drivers:

- Peak demand reduction
- TOU energy cost optimization
- Zero-export rooftop solar
- PQ enhancement for sensitive loads

- 电网稳定性: 极高
- 需量费: 全国最高 (≈97 RM/kW·月)
- 分时结构: 8 小时固定峰段
- 工商业密度: 全国最高

光储高价值行业:

- 电子与半导体
- 汽车与金属制造
- 数据中心 (柔佛、赛城)
- 商场与办公楼
- 冷链与物流园
- EV 快充站

价值点:

- 削峰
- 分时套利
- 屋顶光伏自发自用
- PQ 稳定与关键负荷保护

3.3.2 SESB Region – Sabah

3.3.2 SESB 区域 – 沙巴

- Grid stability: Weak
- Voltage dips & feeder losses common
- Long daily peak: 17 hours (07:00–24:00)
- Diesel dependence in islands & rural zones
- Strongest need for reliability solutions

High-value sectors:

- Resorts & hotels
- Aquaculture farms
- Food processing
- Rural commercial loads
- Tourism islands

Value drivers:

- Voltage & PQ stabilization (GFM)
- Diesel displacement
- 0-ms backup

- TOU optimization (long peak window)
- 电网稳定性: 较弱
- 电压跌落与馈线损耗普遍
- 峰段长: 17 小时 (07:00–24:00)
- 岛屿与农村依赖柴油
- 对供电可靠性需求最强

高价值行业:

- 度假村与酒店
- 海产养殖
- 食品加工
- 农村工商业负荷
- 旅游岛屿

价值点:

- GFM 稳压与 PQ 改善
- 柴油替代
- 毫秒级备电
- 峰段极长——储能价值明显

3.3.3 SESCO Region – Sarawak

3.3.3 SESCO 区域 – 砂拉越

- Energy price: Lowest in Malaysia
- Off-peak price extremely low: 13.9 sen/kWh
- Hydropower-dominant grid
- Rural electrification gaps
- Ideal for night charging → day discharge BESS

High-value sectors:

- Timber processing
- Palm & agriculture
- Rural villages
- Industrial parks (Kuching, Bintulu)
- EV charging with microgrid capability

Value drivers:

- Large peak-off-peak spread

- Night-charging economics
- Rural microgrid deployment
- PV + BESS integration

能量电价：全国最低

谷段电价极低：13.9 sen/kWh

电网以水电为主

农村地区供电不足

储能“夜充日放”经济性极强

高价值行业：

- 木材加工
- 棕榈与农业加工
- 偏远乡村
- 工业园区（古晋、民都鲁）
- 微电网型 EV 站

价值点：

- 峰谷差大
- 夜充日放经济性强
- 农村微电网需求高
- 光储深度融合

3.4 LIVOLTEK Digital Ecosystem Market-Fit Map

3.4 LIVOLTEK 数字能源生态市场适配图

Ecosystem → Market Needs Mapping

Malaysia Need	Ecosystem Component	中文说明
High MD (TNB)	PowerHive + PowerPulse	削峰 + 零逆流 + TOU 优化
Weak grid (Sabah)	PowerSync (GFM)	GFM 稳压 + 防脱网
Zero-export urban sites	PowerPulse + PowerNest	城市零逆流快速控制
Diesel-heavy islands	PowerNest + BESS Hybrid	岛屿柴机混合微电网
Rural microgrids (Sarawak)	PowerHive + PowerOrbit	微电网调度 + 云端监控
EV charging hubs	PowerHub + BESS	快充负荷管理 + 削峰

Chapter 4 – LIVOLTEK Digital Energy Ecosystem

第 4 章 – LIVOLTEK 数字能源生态系统

4.1 Ecosystem Overview

4.1 生态系统总览

Malaysia's C&I PV+BESS market requires a unified digital energy ecosystem capable of addressing:

- Peak shaving under TNB's RP4
- GFM weak-grid stabilization in Sabah
- Peak-off-peak arbitrage in Sarawak
- Zero-export enforcement in urban sites
- Diesel displacement for islands & rural microgrids
- EV charging power management
- Multi-site enterprise-level carbon and energy reporting

The LIVOLTEK Digital Energy Ecosystem integrates measurement, control, coordination, EMS optimization, and cloud intelligence into one unified platform.

Six-Layer Architecture

- 1) Measurement Layer – PowerPulse / PowerScope
- 2) Local Control Layer – PowerNest / PowerHub
- 3) Coordination Layer – PowerSync
- 4) EMS Layer – PowerHive
- 5) Cloud Intelligence Layer – EnergyOrbit
- 6) Hardware Base Layer – BESS + Switchgear (RMU/FTU/DTU)

马来西亚的 C&I 光储市场需要一套统一的数字能源生态系统，以同时满足：

- TNB 需量费削峰
- 沙巴弱电网 GFM 稳压
- 砂拉越峰谷差套利
- 城市场景的零逆流要求
- 岛屿/农村微电网的柴油替代
- EV 快充的负荷管理
- 多站点企业级碳与能源报表

LIVOLTEK 数字能源生态系统 将量测、控制、协同、EMS 优化与云端智能能力整合为统一平台。

六层架构

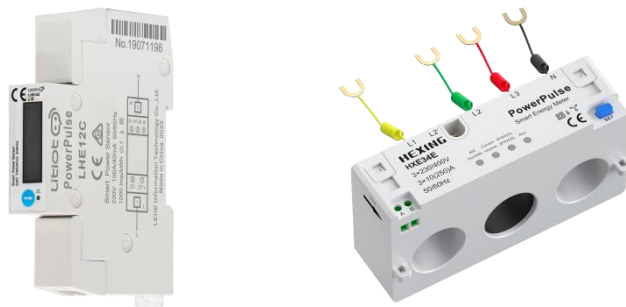
- 1) 量测层 —— PowerPuls / PowerScope
- 2) 本地控制层 —— PowerNest / PowerHub
- 3) 协同控制层 —— PowerSync
- 4) 站点/园区 EMS 层 —— PowerHive
- 5) 云端智能层 —— EnergyOrbit
- 6) 硬件基础层 —— BESS + 配电设备 (RMU/FTU/DTU)

4.2 Product Portfolio Overview

4.2 产品全景简介

4.2.1 PowerPulse — High-Speed Edge Measurement Module

4.2.1 PowerPulse — 高速能流计量终端



PowerPulse is a millisecond-level edge measurement module sampling real-time voltage, current, power, and PQ parameters. It is essential for:

- Zero-export (<100 ms response)
- Reverse power detection
- Power quality sensing
- Feeder monitoring for weak-grid systems
- High-speed loop control for PV+BESS
- Transformer loading protection

Value Points

- <100 ms ultra-fast export limit enforcement
- PQ visibility for unstable grids (Sabah/Sarawak)
- Required for C&I accuracy under TNB MD control

PowerPulse 是毫秒级高速能流计量终端，可实时采集电压、电流、功率与 PQ 数据，主要用于：

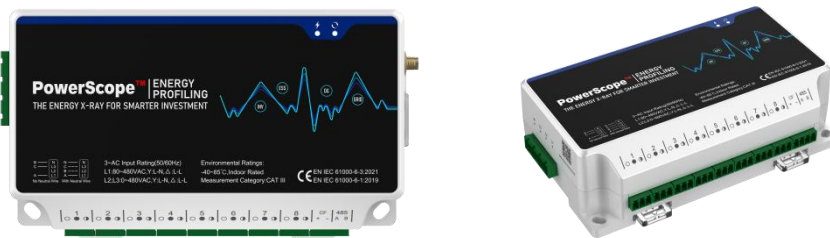
- 零逆流 (<100ms 响应)
- 反向功率检测
- PQ 监测
- 弱电网馈线监测
- 光储高速闭环控制
- 变压器负载保护

价值点:

- <100 ms 零逆流高速执行
- 在沙巴/砂拉越弱网中提供 PQ 可视化
- 为 TNB 需量费削峰提供精确量测基础

4.2.2 PowerScope — Site-Level Energy Flow Analyzer

4.2.2 PowerScope —— 多回路用能诊断终端



PowerScope provides full visibility of multi-energy flows:

- PV generation
- BESS charge/discharge
- EV charger consumption
- Diesel generator output
- HVAC loads
- Feeder-level voltage profiles

Value Points

- High-resolution 1-second load analytics
- Identifies peak-shaving and TOU optimization opportunities
- Essential input for correct PV+BESS sizing

PowerScope 提供站级全能流可视化, 包括:

- 光伏发电
- 储能充放电
- EV 充电负荷

- 柴油机负荷
- 空调/HVAC 负荷
- 馈线电压状况

价值点:

- 秒级负荷分析
- 精准识别削峰与分时优化机会
- 为光储选型提供科学依据

4.2.3 PowerNest — Integrated PV+BESS Controller

4.2.3 PowerNest —— 家庭能源管理系统

PowerNest manages PV inverters, PCS, batteries, CT/VT inputs, export limit controls, and backup functions.

Key functions:

- Zero-export
- Peak shaving
- TOU optimization
- Rapid grid-off transition (<10 ms)
- PV curtailment & ramp-rate control
- Diesel coordination (for hybrid microgrids)

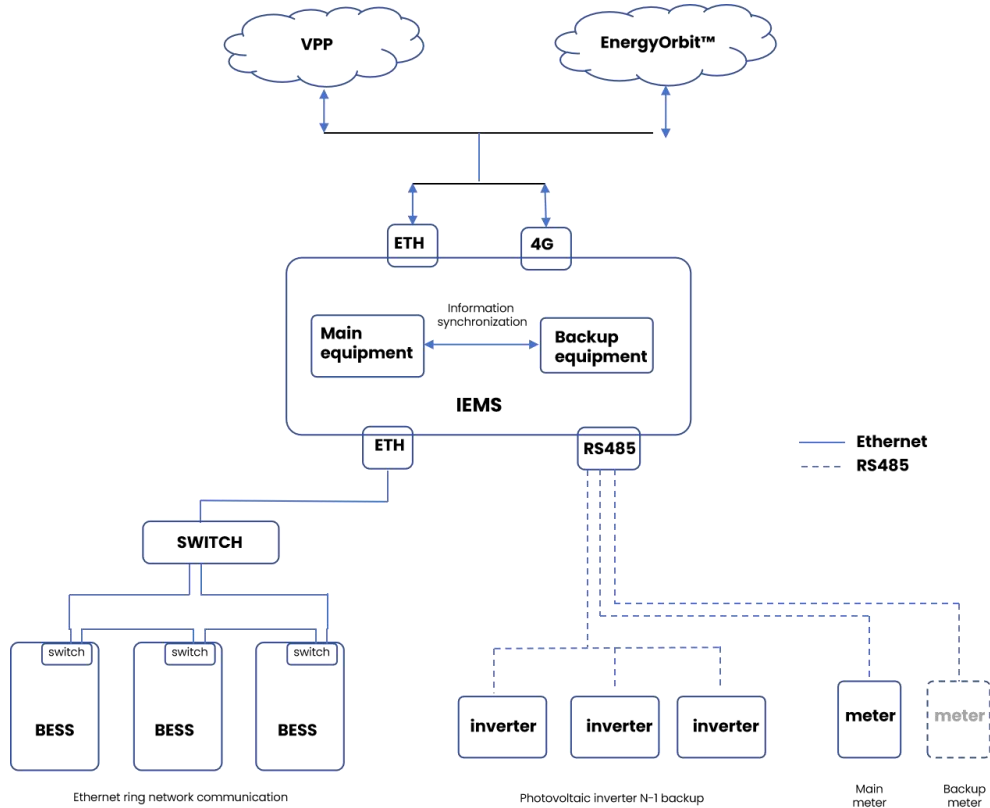
PowerNest 负责光伏与储能系统的统一控制，包括逆变器、PCS、电池、CT/VT 输入、逆流控制与备电功能。

核心功能包括:

- 零逆流
- 削峰
- 分时优化
- 快速并离网切换 (<10ms)
- 光伏限发/爬坡率控制
- 柴油机协调控制 (微电网场景)

4.2.4 PowerSync – Multi-PCS Cluster Controller

4.2.4 PowerSync —— 场级能源协同管理系统



PowerSync synchronizes multiple PCS units (125kW cabinet or 5MWh container) into a single controllable power source.

Key features:

- GFM/GFL mode switching
- Black-start capability
- Ramp-rate smoothing
- PQ optimization
- Multi-PCS load sharing
- Weak-grid stabilization
- Islanding management

PowerSync 将多个 PCS (125kW 柜式或 5MWh 集装箱) 同步成“一个电源”。

核心特性:

- GFM/GFL 模式切换
- 黑启动能力
- 爬坡率平滑

- PQ 优化
- 多 PCS 分担负载
- 弱网稳压
- 岛屿/孤岛运行管理

4.2.5 PowerHub — EV+PV+BESS Hub Controller

4.2.5 PowerHub —— 智能充电能源枢纽



PowerHub integrates EV chargers, PV, and BESS:

- Reduces MD during fast-charging
- Coordinates PV → EV → BESS
- Ensures grid-friendly charging
- Ideal for Malaysia's growing EV infrastructure

PowerHub 将快充、光伏、储能整合：

- 快充削峰
- PV→EV→BESS 协同优化
- 友好型充电模式
- 适配马来西亚快速增长的 EV 市场

4.2.6 PowerHive — Campus & Industrial Park EMS

4.2.6 PowerHive —— 站级能源管理系统



PowerHive coordinates multi-building energy consumption across industrial parks:

- HVAC optimization

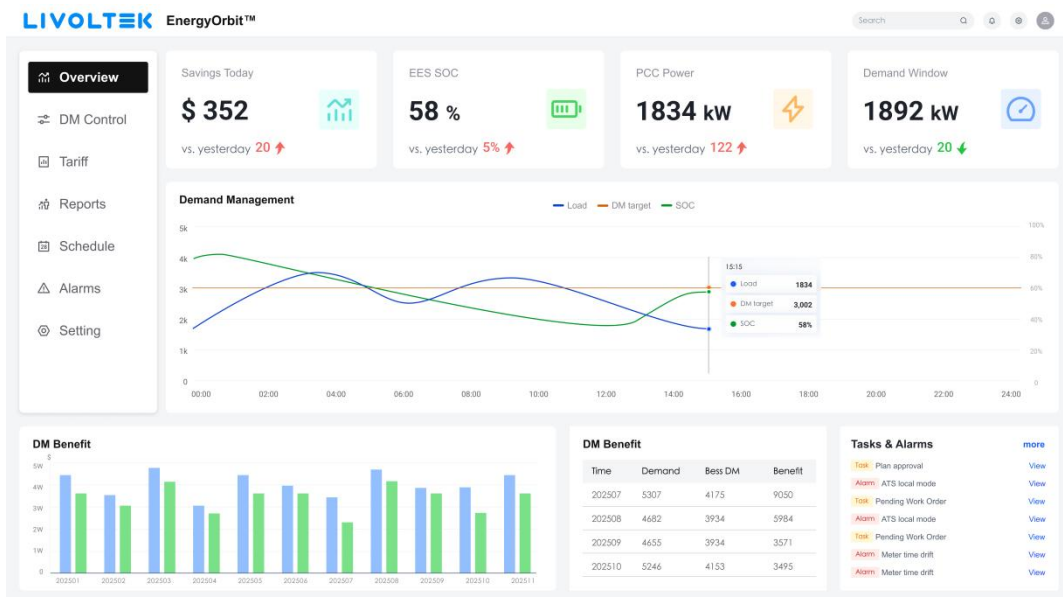
- Load shifting
- Multi-building PV+BESS dispatch
- MD control at park level
- Centralized + local autonomy control

PowerHive 用于园区级负荷协调，包括：

- 空调/HVAC 优化
- 负荷移峰
- 多建筑光储调度
- 园区级需量控制
- 集中/自治双模式

4.2.7 EnergyOrbit – Cloud Energy & Carbon Platform

4.2.7 EnergyOrbit —— 企业能源云平台



EnergyOrbit aggregates all sites under a single cloud:

- Fleet monitoring
- Carbon accounting
- Regulatory reporting
- Predictive O&M
- Multi-site KPI dashboard

EnergyOrbit 将所有站点统一管理：

- 集群监控
- 碳排核算
- 合规报表
- 预测性运维
- 多站点 KPI 看板

4.3 System Architecture (Five-Layer Model)

4.3 系统架构（五层模型）

- 1) Measurement – PowerPuls / PowerScope
- 2) Local Control – PowerNest / PowerHub
- 3) Coordination – PowerSync
- 4) EMS – PowerHive
- 5) Cloud – EnergyOrbit
- 6) Hardware – BESS, RMU, FTU, DTU

- 量测层——PowerPuls / PowerScope
- 本地控制层——PowerNest / PowerHub
- 协同层——PowerSync
- 园区 EMS 层——PowerHive
- 云层——EnergyOrbit
- 硬件基础层——BESS、RMU、FTU、DTU

4.4 How the Ecosystem Enables Malaysia Use Cases

4.4 生态系统如何支撑马来西亚所有场景

1) Stable Grid (TNB)

1) 稳定电网 (TNB 区域)

- Peak shaving (MD reduction)
- TOU optimization
- Zero-export enforcement
- PQ smoothing
- Backup for critical loads

适用行业：制造业、数据中心、商场、物流园区

2) Weak Grid (Sabah / Rural Sarawak)

2) 弱电网 (沙巴 / 砂拉越农村)

- GFM stabilization
- LVRT/HVRT ride-through
- Anti-tripping control
- Voltage support
- PQ visibility and smoothing

适用行业：海产养殖、食品加工、酒店与度假村

3) Off-grid Microgrids (Islands / Rural sites)

3) 离网微电网（岛屿/农村场景）

- PV+BESS+Diesel hybrid control
- 24/7 power supply
- Fuel cost reduction 40–70%
- GFM microgrid formation
- Load shedding & SOC scheduling

适用于：岛屿、渔场、乡村学校、偏远社区

Chapter 5 — Standardized C&I PV+BESS Solutions for Malaysia

第 5 章： 马来西亚工商业光储标准化解决方案

5.1 Solution Overview

5.1 解决方案概述

Malaysia's C&I PV+BESS market requires three standardized system archetypes, aligned with the utility characteristics of TNB, SESB, and SESCO:

Solution Type 1 — Stable Grid C&I PV+BESS (TNB Regions)

For urban/industrial areas with the highest MD charges.

Solution Type 2 — Weak Grid PV+BESS (Sabah & Rural Sarawak)

For voltage instability, feeder losses, and frequent outages.

Solution Type 3 — Off-grid / Hybrid Microgrid (East Malaysia Islands & Rural Communities)

For diesel-dependent, partially electrified, or non-electrified areas.

马来西亚的工商业光储市场基于三大电网公司（TNB、SESB、SESCO）的电网特性，需要三类标准化解决方案：

方案一： 稳定电网工商业光储（TNB 区域）

适用于都市/工业区域，需量费最高。

方案二： 弱电网光储（沙巴 & 砂拉越农村）

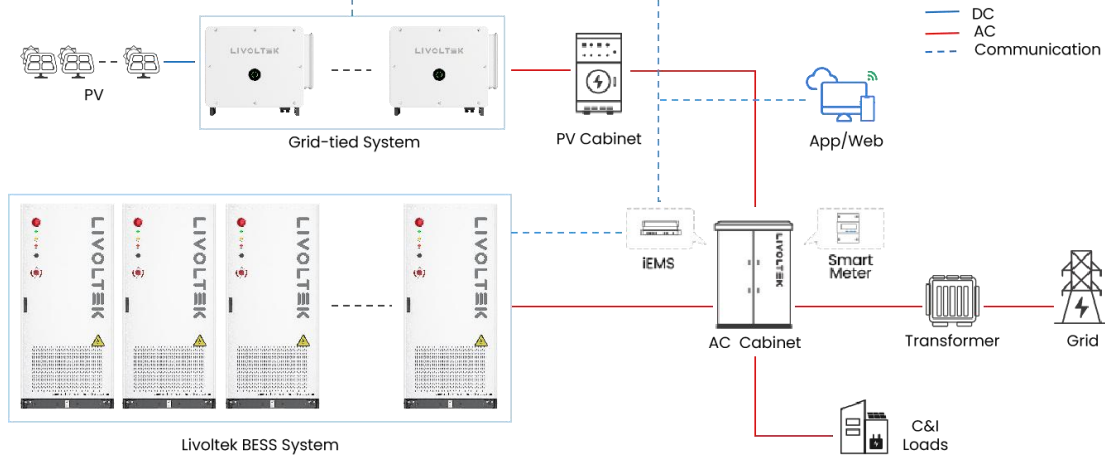
适用于电压不稳、馈线损耗高、停电频繁的地区。

方案三： 离网/光储柴混合微电网（东马岛屿与乡村社区）

适用于依赖柴油、未完全电气化或无电网地区。

5.2 Solution Type 1 – Stable Grid C&I PV+BESS (TNB)

5.2 方案一： 稳定电网工商业光储 (TNB 区域)



Applies to / 适用区域

- Kuala Lumpur (吉隆坡)
- Selangor (雪兰莪)
- Johor (柔佛)
- Penang (槟城)
- Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Perak

Typical Users (典型用户) :

- Manufacturing facilities (制造业工厂)
- Data centers (数据中心)
- Shopping malls (商场)
- Office towers (办公楼)
- Logistics hubs (物流园)
- Cold storage (冷链)
- EV charging hubs (EV 快充站)

5.2.1 Value Proposition

5.2.1 价值主张

This solution is driven primarily by economics, particularly under TNB's RP4 structure:

Highest MD charge in Malaysia (≈ 97.06 RM/kW-month)

- Clear 8-hour peak window (14:00–22:00)
- Strong PV self-consumption economics
- Zero-export requirements in many commercial zones
- Backup for critical loads (data centers, cold-chain)

Value Points:

- Reduce electricity bill 15–35%
- Reduce MD 10–40%
- Reduce peak consumption during 14:00–22:00
- Improve PQ stability
- Provide fast backup for essential loads

该方案主要由经济性驱动，尤其是在 TNB 的 RP4 电价体系下：

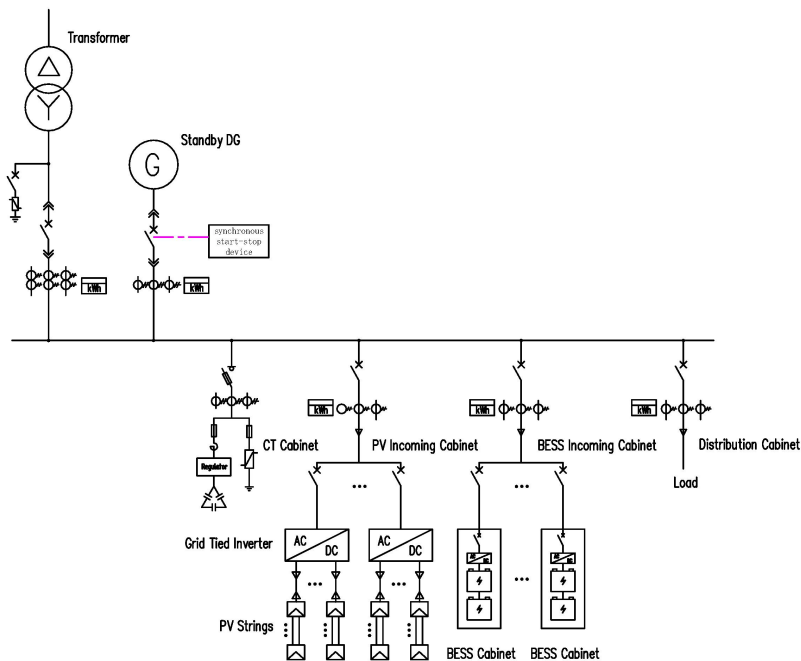
- 全国最高需量费 (≈97.06 RM/kW·月)
- 明确的 8 小时峰段 (14:00–22:00)
- 光伏自发自用价值突出
- 商业区域普遍需要零逆流
- 对关键负荷 (数据中心、冷链) 提供备电

价值点：

- 降低电费 15–35%
- 降低需量费 10–40%
- 14:00–22:00 峰段削峰
- 提升 PQ 稳定性
- 为关键负荷提供备电能力

5.2.2 System Architecture & SLD

5.2.2 系统架构与单线图



5.2.3 Recommended Configuration

5.2.3 推荐配置

Component	Recommendation	中文说明
PV Capacity	0.5–1.2 × peak load	光伏容量为峰值负荷的 0.5–1.2 倍
BESS	1–2 hr (125 kW / 261 kWh typical)	储能 1–2 小时 (125kW/261kWh 常用)
PCS Mode	GFL + Zero Export	PCS 采用 GFL, 并支持零逆流
Backup Loads	20–40%	关键负荷比例 20–40%
Controller	PowerNest	光储一体化控制
Measurement	PowerPuls	毫秒级量测, 实现快速零逆流

5.2.4 Control Strategy

5.2.4 控制策略

Daytime: PV → Load → Charge BESS (zero-export constraint)

Peak period (14:00–22:00): BESS discharge → reduce MD

Night: Optional off-peak charging (lower energy tariff)

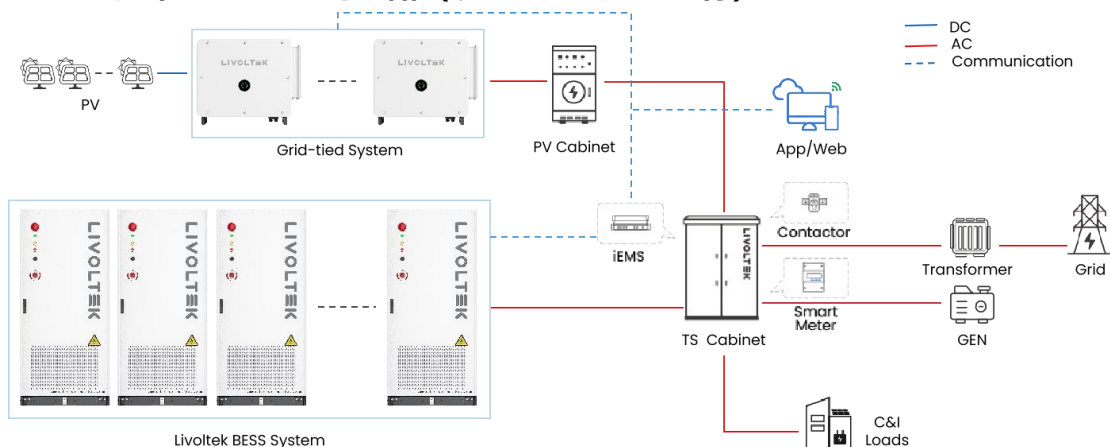
白天: 光伏供负荷 → 多余电量充储能 (零逆流控制)

峰段 (14:00–22:00): 储能放电 → 削峰

夜间: 低电价 (谷段) 充电 (可选)

5.3 Solution Type 2 – Weak Grid PV+BESS (Sabah & Rural Sarawak)

5.3 方案二: 弱电网光储 (沙巴 & 砂拉越农村)



Applies to / 适用区域

- Sabah: Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan, Tawau, Kudat
- Sabah Islands: Pulau Gaya, Mabul, Semporna

- Sarawak: rural districts in Kuching, Sibul, Kapit, Bintulu
- High-loss feeders and unstable LV/MV nodes

Typical Users (典型用户) :

- Aquaculture farms (海产养殖)
- Hotels & resorts (酒店与度假村)
- Cold-chain processing (冷链加工)
- Food processing (食品加工)
- Rural SMEs (偏远工商业用户)
- Government offices in rural towns (乡镇政府办公点)

5.3.1 Value Proposition

5.3.1 价值主张

Weak-grid areas in Sabah and rural Sarawak suffer:

- Voltage dips
- Frequency instability
- High feeder losses
- PV tripping under low voltage
- Frequent outages

A GFM-enabled PV+BESS system stabilizes the grid and ensures continuous power.

Value Points:

- GFM grid-forming stabilization
- PQ improvement
- Prevent PV tripping
- 0-10 ms grid-off transition
- Diesel reduction when hybridized

沙巴与砂拉越农村的弱电网存在:

- 电压跌落
- 频率波动
- 馈线损耗高
- 光伏易脱网
- 停电频繁

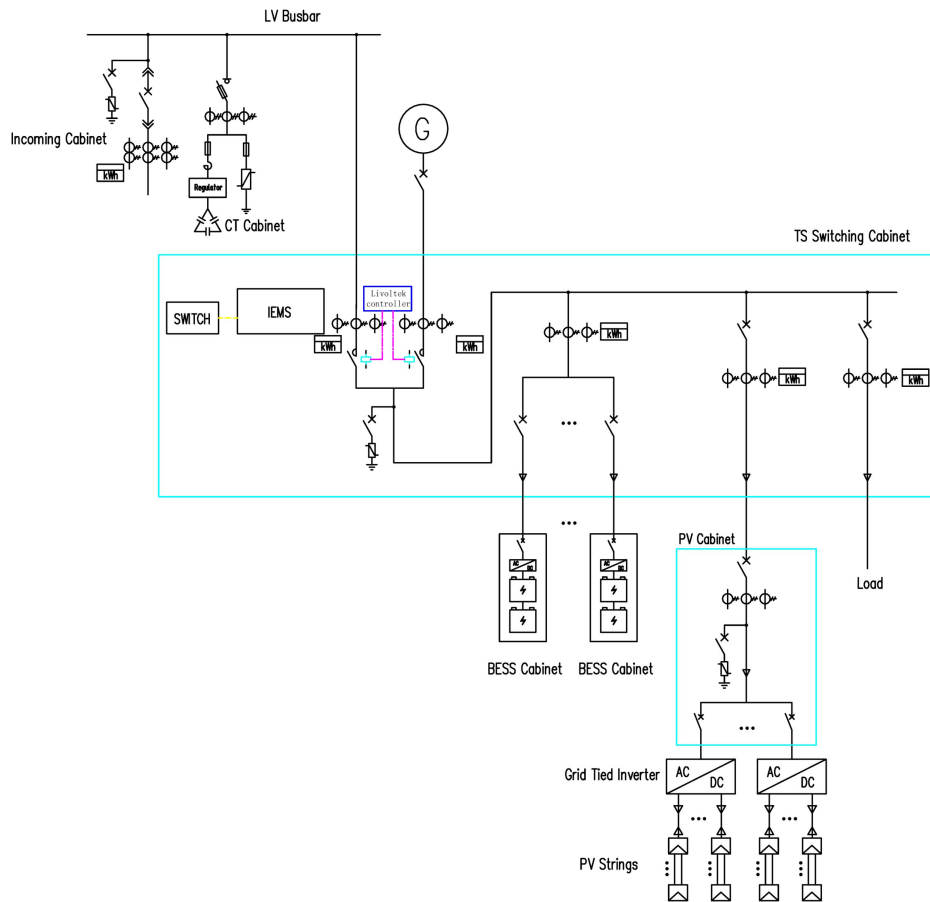
GFM 光储系统可稳定母线并保证连续供电。

价值点:

- GFM 成网稳压
- PQ 改善
- 防止光伏脱网
- 0-10ms 离网切换
- 混柴模式减少柴油消耗

5.3.2 System Architecture & SLD

5.3.2 系统架构与单线图



5.3.3 Recommended Configuration

5.3.3 推荐配置

Component	Recommendation	中文说明
PCS	GFM mandatory	PCS 必须支持 GFM
BESS	1.5-3 hr	储能时长 1.5-3 小时
Voltage Support	LVRT/HVRT	支持低/高压穿越
Islanding	<10 ms	离网切换 <10ms
Controller	PowerSync	多 PCS 协同成网
PQ Sensing	PowerPuls	毫秒级 PQ 监测

5.3.4 Control Strategy

5.3.4 控制策略

Normal Grid: GFL mode + PQ smoothing

Voltage Dip: PowerSync activates GFM stabilization

Outage: Instant islanding → BESS supplies load

Grid Recovery: Seamless synchronization

正常电网: GFL 模式 + PQ 平滑

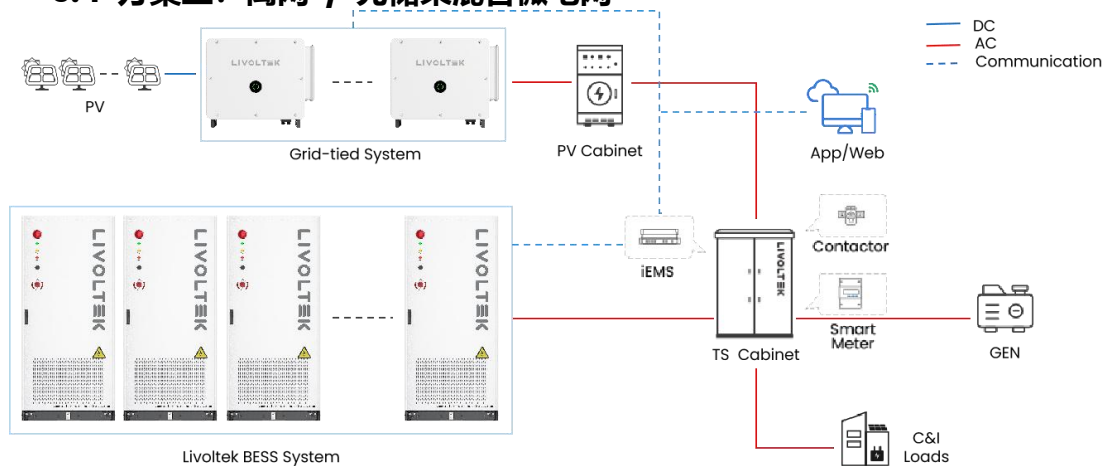
电压跌落: PowerSync 启动 GFM 稳压

停电: 瞬时离网 → 储能供电

电网恢复: 无缝并网同步

5.4 Solution Type 3 – Off-grid / Hybrid Microgrid

5.4 方案三：离网 / 光储柴混合微电网



Applies to / 适用区域

Malaysia has large off-grid or partially electrified regions—primarily in East Malaysia—where diesel is still widely used:

- Sabah islands: Mabul, Sipadan, Gaya, Semporna region
- Rural Sabah (Pitas, Kota Marudu, Ranau)
- Sarawak hinterland (Kapit, Belaga, Baram)
- River villages and mountain settlements
- Fishing platforms and aquaculture zones

These regions face high diesel costs, low supply reliability, and logistical constraints.

马来西亚存在大量离网或半离网区域，主要集中在东马，仍高度依赖柴油供电：

- 沙巴岛屿：马布岛、诗巴丹、加雅岛、仙本那周边

- 沙巴偏远地区：Pitas、Kota Marudu、Ranau
- 砂拉越腹地：Kapit、Belaga、Baram
- 河流村落、山地村落
- 捕鱼平台与海产养殖区域

这些区域普遍面临柴油成本高、供电不稳定和物流困难等问题。

5.4.1 Value Proposition

5.4.1 价值主张

Hybrid microgrids combining PV + BESS + diesel provide:

- 50–80% diesel fuel reduction
- 24/7 stable power
- Lower OPEX and predictable energy cost
- Improved community resilience
- Much quieter & cleaner operation
- Scalability for growing loads (tourism, aquaculture)

Often supported by state-level programs in Sabah & Sarawak.

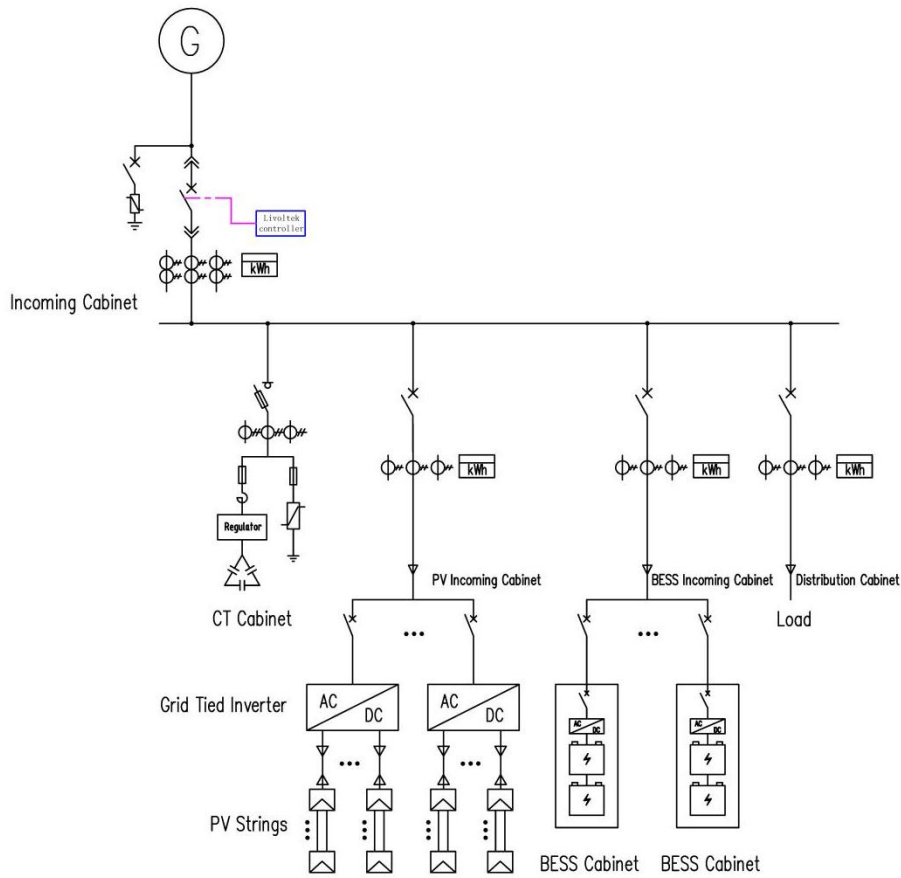
光伏 + 储能 + 柴油的混合微电网可提供：

- 50–80% 柴油节省
- 24/7 稳定供电
- 更低的 OPEX（运营成本）
- 社区韧性显著提升
- 更安静、更清洁
- 可扩容设计，适应旅游业、养殖业增长

东马部分地区还享有州政府的离网电气化政策支持。

5.4.2 System Architecture & SLD

5.4.2 系统架构与单线图



5.4.3 Recommended Configuration

5.4.3 推荐配置

Component	Recommendation	中文说明
PV	1.2-1.5 × peak load	光伏: 峰值负荷的 1.2-1.5 倍
BESS	4-6 hours autonomy	储能: 4-6 小时自主供电
Diesel	Emergency-only	柴油机仅用于应急
Controller	PowerNest + PowerSync	光储柴协调控制
Scheduling	SOC-based hybrid dispatch	依据 SOC 的混合调度
Communications	Modbus / MQTT	适配偏远地区的低带宽通信

5.4.4 Control Strategy

5.4.4 控制策略

Daytime:

PV → Load → Charge BESS

Diesel off (except for heavy loads)

Night:

BESS → Load

Diesel only when SOC low

Bad weather / high load:

BESS + Diesel hybrid operation

白天:

光伏供电 → 负荷 → 多余电量充 BESS

柴油机关闭 (除非重载)

夜间:

储能供负荷

当 SOC 低时, 柴油机启动

恶劣天气 / 高负荷:

储能 + 柴油并行运行

5.5 Solution Comparison Table

5.5 三类方案对比表

Scenario 场景	Grid Condition 电网条件	BESS Size 储能规模	Control Mode 控制方式	Best Regions 最佳区域
Stable Grid 稳定电网	Strong 强网	1-2 hr 1-2 小时	GFL + Zero Export GFL + 零逆流	Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Penang 吉隆坡、柔佛、槟城
Weak Grid 弱电网	Weak 弱网	1.5-3 hr 1.5-3 小时	GFM/GFL Hybrid GFM/GFL 混合	Sabah, Rural Sarawak 沙巴、砂拉越农村
Off-grid 离网微电网	None 无电网	4-6 hr 4-6 小时	GFM Microgrid GFM 微电网	Islands, rural East Malaysia 岛屿、东马偏远地区

5.6 Integration with LIVOLTEK Digital Ecosystem

5.6 与 LIVOLTEK 数字生态集成

All three solution types are built on the same digital energy foundation:

- PowerPulse – millisecond-level measurement
- PowerNest – unified PV+BESS control
- PowerSync – multi-PCS cluster coordination
- PowerHive – C&I / park EMS
- PowerHub – EV+PV+BESS integration
- EnergyOrbit – cloud intelligence

- BESS Family – 125kW/261kWh cabinet & 5MWh container
- Grid Automation – RMU/FTU/DTU for rural and micro-grid needs

三类方案均构建在统一的数字能源生态基础之上：

- PowerPulse – 毫秒级量测
- PowerNest – 光储一体化控制
- PowerSync – 多 PCS 协同
- PowerHive – 工商业与园区 EMS
- PowerHub – 光伏 + 储能 + 快充一体
- EnergyOrbit – 云端智能
- BESS 家族 – 125kW/261kWh 柜式; 5MWh 集装箱式
- 配网自动化设备 – RMU/FTU/DTU (适用于农村与微电网)

Chapter 6 — Technical Specifications & SLD Designs

第 6 章：技术规格与单线图设计

6.1 General Engineering Principles

6.1 通用工程设计原则

All Malaysia C&I PV+BESS systems must comply with national and utility-specific engineering codes, covering electrical safety, protection, communication, and interconnection.

Applicable Standards & Guidelines

- Malaysia Distribution Code (MDC)
- TNB / SESB / SESCO interconnection rules
- RP4 tariff operational guidelines
- IEC standards (62116 / 61000 / 62443)
- IEEE 1547: Interconnection Requirements
- SIRIM / ST (Energy Commission of Malaysia) guidelines

Core Engineering Principles

- 1) Zero-export capability required for most TNB commercial buildings
- 2) GFM/GFL hybrid control required for Sabah & rural Sarawak
- 3) Seamless islanding (<10 ms) for weak-grid and microgrid zones
- 4) Harmonic limits: THD < 3–5% depending on utility requirements
- 5) Protection coordination with existing switchgear
- 6) Communication redundancy for sites with unreliable connectivity
- 7) C5 anti-corrosion treatment for coastal/ island installations
- 8) Modular & scalable SLD design, aligned with 125kW/261kWh and 5MWh platforms

所有马来西亚工商业光储项目必须符合国家及电网公司的工程规范，包括电气安全、保护配置、通信和并网规则。

适用标准与指南

马来西亚配电规范 (Malaysia Distribution Code)

- TNB / SESB / SESCO 并网规则
- RP4 电价实施指南
- IEC 系列标准 (62116 / 61000 / 62443)
- IEEE 1547 分布式能源并网标准

- SIRIM / 能源委员会 (ST) 规范

核心工程原则

- 商业建筑普遍需要 零逆流能力 (TNB)
- 沙巴和砂拉越农村必须支持 GFM/GFL 混合控制
- 弱电网与微电网场景要求 <10ms 无缝并离网切换
- 谐波限制: THD < 3-5% (依据电网公司要求)
- 与现有开关柜/保护装置的 保护整定匹配
- 偏远地区需具备 通信冗余
- 岛屿场景必须具备 C5 防腐能力
- 使用 模块化 SLD 架构, 适配 125kW/261kWh 与 5MWh 系列产品

6.2 Standard SLD Type 1 – Stable Grid C&I PV+BESS (TNB)

6.2 稳定电网标准单线图 (SLD 类型 1 – TNB 区域)

6.2.1 Applicable Regions

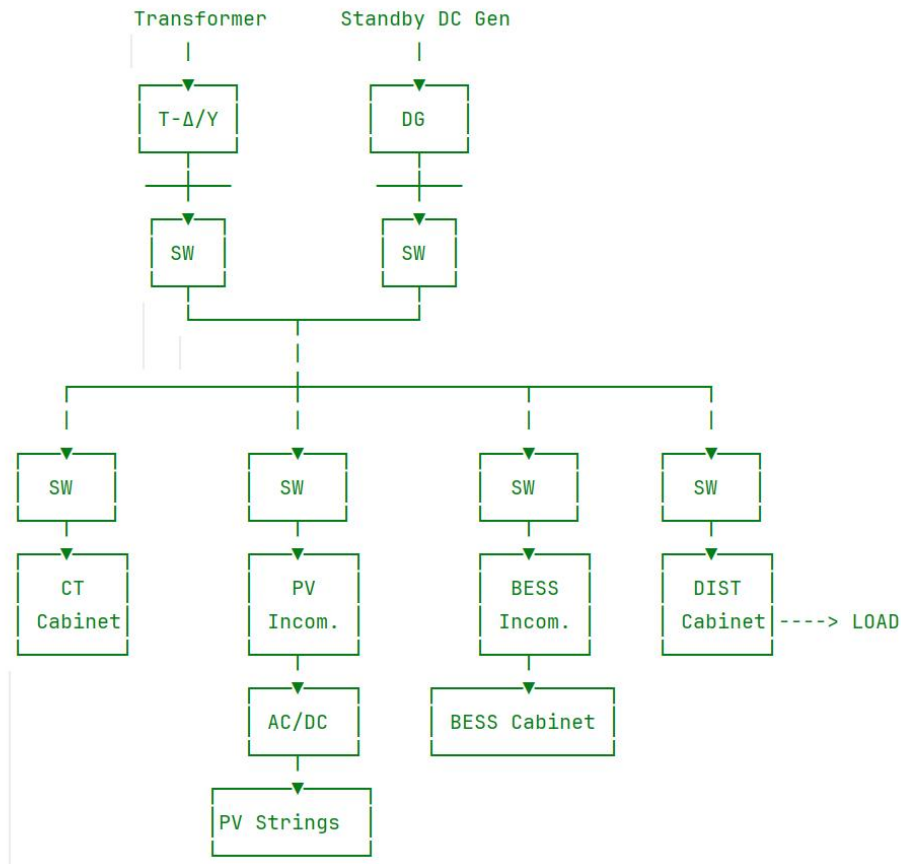
6.2.1 适用区域

- Kuala Lumpur (吉隆坡)
- Selangor (雪兰莪)
- Johor (柔佛)
- Penang (檳城)
- Melaka / Negeri Sembilan / Perak (马六甲 / 森美兰 / 霹靂)

Any commercial & industrial MV user under TNB tariff (所有 TNB 中压工商业用户)

6.2.2 ASCII SLD

6.2.2 ASCII 单线图



6.2.3 Technical Specifications

6.2.3 技术规格

Electrical Parameters

- PCS: 125 kW (GFL)
- Voltage: 400/415/480 Vac
- Response time: <20 ms
- Zero-export enforcement: <100 ms (PowerPuls)
- THD <3%
- Efficiency >97%

Control Parameters

- Peak shaving (14:00–22:00)
- TOU optimization
- PV self-consumption priority
- Fast backup switching

Interconnection Requirements

- Compliant with Malaysia Distribution Code
- Anti-islanding per IEC 62116
- Protection: UV/OV, UF/OF, ROCOF
- SCADA via Modbus TCP / IEC 104

电气参数

- PCS: 125 kW (GFL)
- 输出电压: 400/415/480 Vac
- 响应时间: <20 ms
- 零逆流执行: <100 ms (PowerPuls)
- THD <3%
- 整机效率 >97%

控制参数

- 削峰 (14:00–22:00)
- 分时优化
- 光伏自发自用优先
- 快速备电切换

并网要求

- 符合马来西亚配电规范
- IEC 62116 孤岛保护
- 保护定值: UV/OV, UF/OF, ROCOF
- SCADA 通信: Modbus TCP / IEC 104

6.3 Standard SLD Type 2 – Weak Grid PV+BESS (GFM Enabled)

6.3 弱电网标准单线图 (SLD 类型 2, 支持 GFM – 沙巴 / 砂拉越农村)

6.3.1 Applicable Regions

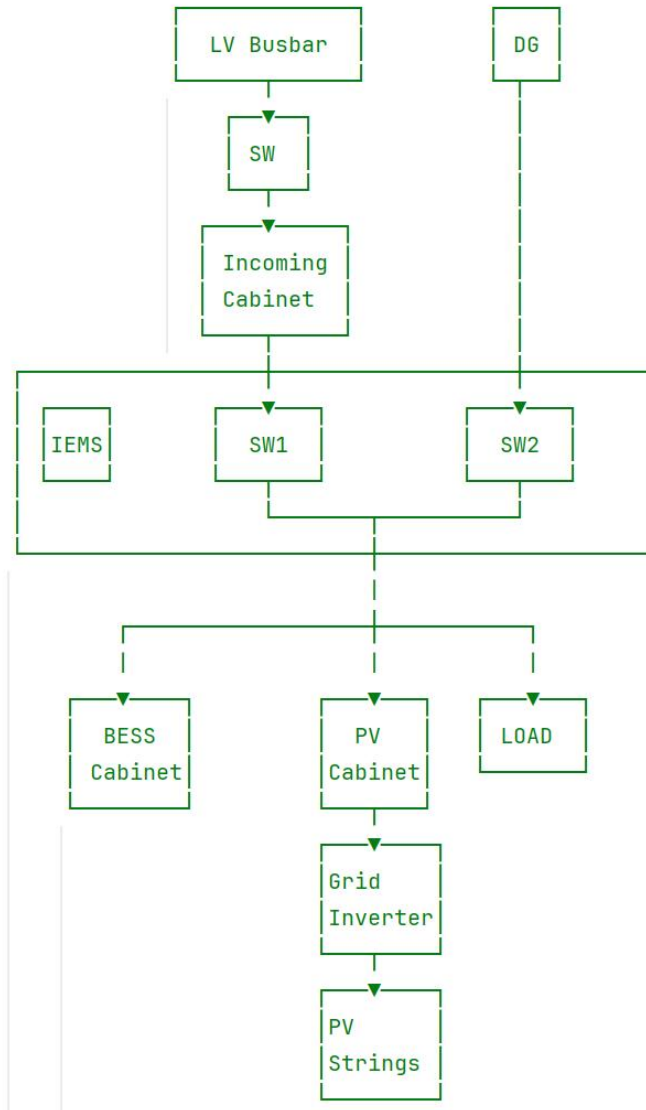
6.3.1 适用区域

- Sabah: Kota Kinabalu, Tawau, Sandakan, Kudat
- Sabah Islands: Gaya, Mabel, Semporna
- Sarawak Rural: Kapit, Baram, Belaga, Sibu hinterland
- High-loss feeders and unstable LV/MV nodes
- 沙巴: 哥打京那巴鲁、斗湖、山打根、古达
- 沙巴岛屿: 加雅岛、马布岛、仙本那

- 砂拉越农村: Kapit、Baram、Belaga 等
- 电压不稳、馈线损耗高的区域

6.3.2 ASCII SLD

6.3.2 ASCII 单线图



6.3.3 Technical Specifications

6.3.3 技术规格

Electrical

- PCS supports full GFM mode
- LVRT/HVRT capabilities
- Islanding <10 ms
- Multi-PCS synchronization via PowerSync

- PQ stabilization active (voltage/frequency smoothing)

Control

- GFM bus-forming mode (weak-grid stabilization)
- PV curtailment during low-voltage conditions
- Anti-tripping logic
- Smooth resynchronization upon grid recovery

Interconnection

- DERMS/SCADA compatibility
- Modbus TCP/RTU / IEC 104
- Protection: UV/OV, UF/OF, ROCOF

电气参数

- PCS 必须支持完整 GFM 模式
- 具备 LVRT/HVRT 穿越能力
- <10ms 无缝离网
- PowerSync 同步多 PCS 成网
- PQ 稳定功能实时启用 (电压/频率平滑)

控制策略

- GFM 成网模式 (弱网稳压)
- 电压跌落条件下光伏限发
- 反脱网逻辑
- 电网恢复时平滑并网

并网要求

- 兼容配电公司 DERMS/SCADA
- 通信: Modbus TCP/RTU / IEC 104
- 保护: UV/OV, UF/OF, ROCOF

6.4 Standard SLD Type 3 – Off-grid / Hybrid Microgrid (East Malaysia)

6.4 离网/混合微电网标准单线图 (SLD 类型 3 – 东马岛屿/偏远地区)

6.4.1 Applicable Regions

6.4.1 适用区域

Off-grid and hybrid microgrids are widely required across East Malaysia, particularly in:

- Sabah islands (Mabul, Sipadan, Semporna region)

- Rural Sabah (Pitas, Kota Marudu, Ranau)
- Sarawak hinterland (Belaga, Baram, Kapit)
- Coastal aquaculture zones
- Remote tourism sites
- Fishing villages and small communities

These regions rely heavily on diesel, face high logistics cost, and require reliable 24/7 power.

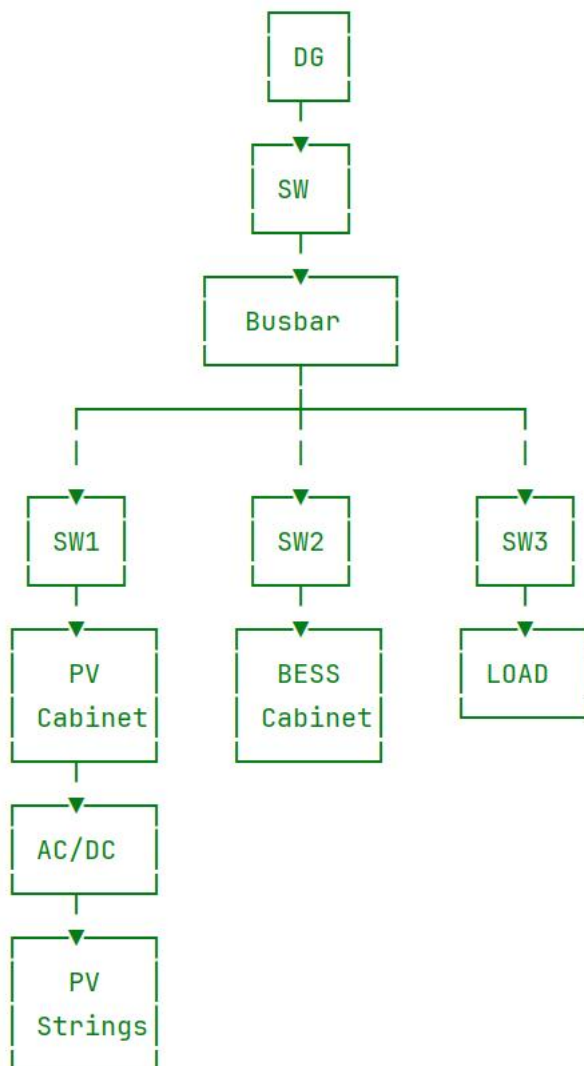
东马在以下地区广泛需要离网/光储柴混合微电网：

- 沙巴岛屿（马布岛、诗巴丹、仙本那区域）
- 沙巴农村（Pitas、Kota Marudu、Ranau）
- 砂拉越腹地（Belaga、Baram、Kapit）
- 沿海养殖区
- 偏远旅游景点
- 渔村与小型社区

这些地区高度依赖柴油，成本高且供电不稳定，迫切需要 24/7 稳定供电。

6.4.2 ASCII SLD

6.4.2 ASCII 单线图



6.4.3 Technical Specifications

6.4.3 技术规格

Electrical Parameters

- PCS: Full GFM bus-forming
- PV oversizing: 1.2–1.8× peak load
- BESS autonomy: 4–6 hours
- Diesel: Emergency or hybrid mode
- Frequency accuracy: ± 0.1 Hz under GFM
- Voltage: 230/400 Vac or 240/415 Vac

Control Strategy

- PV → primary daytime power

- BESS → night & cloud support
- Diesel → backup or low-SOC condition
- SOC-based microgrid scheduling
- Load shedding: L1/L2/L3 configurable

Communications

- Modbus RTU/TCP
- MQTT for low-bandwidth rural areas
- EnergyOrbit cloud for remote monitoring

电气参数

- PCS: 完全 GFM 成网
- 光伏可超配: 峰值负荷的 1.2-1.8 倍
- 储能自主供电时长: 4-6 小时
- 柴油机: 应急或低 SOC 混合运行
- 频率精度: GFM 模式下 ±0.1 Hz
- 输出电压: 230/400 Vac 或 240/415 Vac

控制策略

- 光伏: 白天主要供电源
- 储能: 夜间与阴天支撑
- 柴油: SOC 低或高负荷时介入
- 基于 SOC 的微电网调度
- 负荷分级 L1/L2/L3 (可动态切除)

通信

- Modbus RTU/TCP
- MQTT (面向偏远地区的弱通信链路)
- EnergyOrbit 云端监控

6.5 Protection Settings (IEEE 1547 + Malaysia Requirements)

6.5 并网保护定值 (IEEE 1547 + 马来西亚要求)

6.5.1 Standard Protection Table

6.5.1 标准保护定值表 (马来西亚工商业常用)

Protection	Trip Value	Delay	Standard	中文说明
OV1	110% Vnom	2.0 s	IEEE 1547	一段过压
OV2	120% Vnom	0.16 s	IEEE 1547	二段过压

Protection	Trip Value	Delay	Standard	中文说明
UV1	88% Vnom	2.0 s	IEEE 1547	一段欠压
UV2	70% Vnom	0.16 s	IEEE 1547	二段欠压
OFl	60.5 Hz	0.16 s	IEEE 1547	一段过频
UF1	59.3 Hz	0.16 s	IEEE 1547	一段欠频
ROCOF	1.0 Hz/s	Instant	IEEE 1547	频率变化率
Anti-islanding	Active	-	IEC 62116	孤岛保护

6.6 SCADA & EMS Point Lists

6.6 SCADA / EMS 点表模板

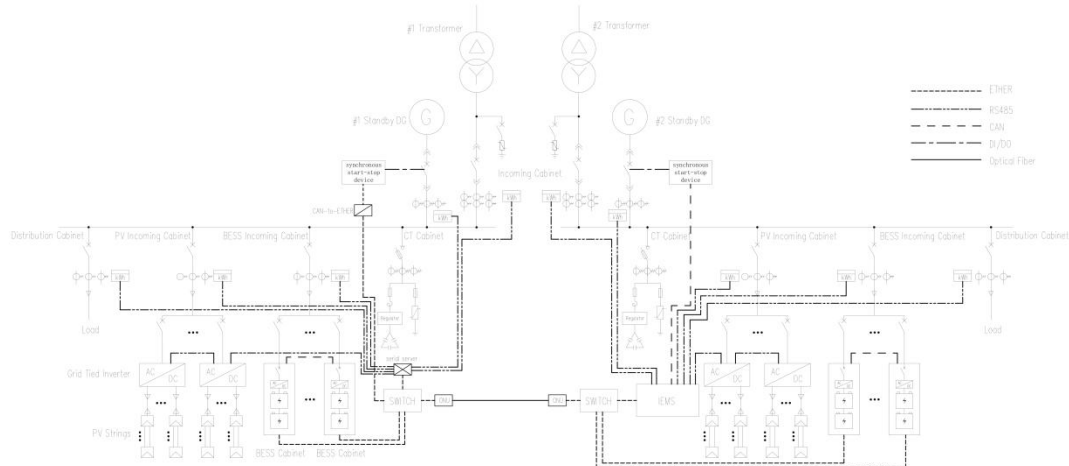
6.6.1 PCS Point List

6.6.1 PCS 点表 (示例)

No	Signal	Type	Unit	Description	中文说明
1	Active Power	AI	kW	PCS output active power	有功功率
2	Reactive Power	AI	kVar	PCS reactive output	无功功率
3	SOC	AI	%	Battery State of Charge	电量
4	SOH	AI	%	Battery Health	电池健康
5	Status	DI	-	Run/Stop/Fault	运行/故障
6	Mode	DI	-	GFM/GFL	PCS 模式
7	Alarms	DI	-	Alarm statuses	告警
8	Voltage	AI	V	AC bus voltage	母线电压
9	Frequency	AI	Hz	AC bus frequency	频率
10	PCC Export	AI	kW	Export power	逆流功率

6.7 Communication Architecture

6.7 通信架构



6.8 Typical BOM (Bill of Materials)

6.8 典型 BOM (物料清单)

Category	Description	中文说明
PV Modules	Tier-1 Mono / Bifacial	一级光伏组件
PV Inverters	100-150 kW	光伏逆变器
BESS Cabinet	125kW/261kWh	柜式储能
BESS Container	1-5MWh	集装箱储能
PCS	GFL / GFM	成网 / 跟网 PCS
Controllers	PowerNest, PowerSync	控制器
Measurement	PowerPuls	毫秒级量测
Switchgear	RMU, ATS, Breakers	配电设备
CT/VT	Protection & metering	保护/计量互感器
Communication	Switches, Router, 4G/5G	通信设备

Chapter 7 – Financial Modeling & IRR Analysis

第 7 章: 财务模型与 IRR 分析

7.1 Tariff Structure and PV+BESS Value Drivers

7.1 电价结构与光储经济性驱动因素

Malaysia's C&I energy economics are shaped by:

1) High Maximum Demand (MD) charges – especially under TNB

TNB MV users: ≈ 97.06 RM/kW-month. This makes peak shaving one of the strongest ROI components in Malaysia.

2) Strong Time-of-Use (ToU) signals

TNB Peak: 14:00–22:00 (8 hours)

Sabah/Sarawak Peak: 07:00–24:00 (17 hours). Long peak window = high BESS discharge value

3) High electricity prices in Sabah

Peak energy: 28–32 sen/kWh

Diesel displacement potential for rural/island users

4) Very low off-peak prices in Sarawak

Off-peak: 13.9 sen/kWh. Optimal for night-charging BESS + day discharge

5) Weak-grid reliability losses (Sabah & rural Sarawak)

BESS provides PQ improvement and 0-ms backup

Avoided outage losses can exceed energy savings

马来西亚工商业的光储经济性主要由以下因素驱动:

1) 需量费 (MD) 极高 —— 尤其在 TNB 区域

TNB 中压用户: ≈ 97.06 RM/kW·月: 削峰收益极强, 是最核心的经济驱动因素。

2) 分时电价 (ToU)

TNB 峰段: 14:00–22:00 (8 小时)

沙巴/砂拉越峰段: 07:00–24:00 (17 小时): 峰段越长, 储能放电价值越高。

3) 沙巴能量电价偏高

峰段: 28–32 sen/kWh: 光储可显著降低能耗成本。

4) 砂拉越谷段电价极低

谷段: 13.9 sen/kWh: 夜充日放的储能模式具有极佳经济性。

5) 弱电网可靠性损失 (沙巴与砂拉越农村)

储能提供 PQ 改善 + 零毫秒备电

避免停电损失往往比节能本身更重要

7.2 CAPEX Structure

7.2 CAPEX 成本结构

Typical system size: PV 300–800 kWp + BESS 125kW/261kWh

Category	% of Total	中文说明
PV Modules	35–45%	光伏组件
PV Inverters	8–12%	光伏逆变器
BESS Hardware	22–28%	储能系统 (柜式/集装箱)
PCS & Controllers	6–10%	PCS + 控制器
BOS	8–12%	屋顶/地面辅材、电缆、支架
Installation	5–8%	施工安装
Engineering	2–4%	工程设计
Commissioning	1–2%	调试

7.3 OPEX Breakdown

7.3 OPEX 成本结构

OPEX Item	Annual Cost	中文说明
PV O&M	1–1.5% of PV CAPEX	光伏运维
BESS O&M	2–3% of BESS CAPEX	储能运维
Cloud/Communication	Fixed or variable	云服务/通信
Battery Augmentation	Year 7–10	电池补容量
Preventive Maintenance	Annual	预防性维护

7.4 Revenue Streams for PV+BESS

7.4 光储收益来源

Malaysia C&I PV+BESS revenue components:

1) PV Self-consumption

Avoided tariff:

- TNB: ≈38–45 sen/kWh
- Sabah: ≈32 sen/kWh peak
- Sarawak: ≈22.9 sen/kWh peak

2) Peak Demand Reduction (MD savings)

- TNB: Up to 97.06 RM/kW-month
- Sabah: 28–32.6 RM/kW-month

- Sarawak: 20 RM/kW-month

3) ToU arbitrage

- TNB: Peak-Off-peak spread = 4-5 sen/kWh
- Sabah/Sarawak: Spread = 9-15 sen/kWh

4) Backup value for weak-grid areas

- PQ stabilization
- Avoided outage losses
- Essential for cold-chain and data centers

5) Diesel reduction (off-grid/hybrid)

- Diesel cost: RM 1.20-2.00/kWh
- Hybrid micro-grid can reduce 50-80% of fuel consumption

马来西亚光储方案的收益来源包括:

1) 光伏自发自用节省

- TNB: 约 38-45 sen/kWh
- 沙巴: 约 32 sen/kWh (峰段)
- 砂拉越: 约 22.9 sen/kWh (峰段)

2) 削峰 (需量费节省)

- TNB: 可达 97.06 RM/kW·月
- 沙巴: 28-32.6 RM/kW·月
- 砂拉越: 20 RM/kW·月

3) 分时电价套利

- TNB 峰谷差: 4-5 sen/kWh
- 沙巴/砂拉越: 9-15 sen/kWh (峰谷差更大)

4) 弱电网区域的备电与 PQ 价值

- 提升 PQ
- 避免停电损失
- 冷链、数据中心等行业非常依赖

5) 离网地区的柴油节省

- 柴油成本: 1.20-2.00 RM/kWh
- 混合微电网可节省 50-80% 柴油

7.5 Baseline IRR Model Example

7.5 基准 IRR 模型示例

PV 500 kWp + BESS 125kW/261kWh

TNB (吉隆坡/柔佛)

10-year financial results

Indicator	Value
Annual Net Savings	RM 180,000 – 220,000
10-year NPV	RM 550,000 – 720,000
IRR	13–18%
Payback Period	4.5–6.0 years

十年财务结果

指标	数值
年度净节省	RM 18–22 万
十年净现值	RM 55–72 万
IRR	13–18%
投资回收期	4.5–6.0 年

7.6 IRR by Scenario (TNB / Sabah / Sarawak)

7.6 各场景 IRR (按 TNB / 沙巴 / 砂拉越)

Scenario	IRR Range	Drivers
TNB (Stable Grid)	12–18%	MD reduction + PV savings
Sabah (Weak Grid)	14–22%	PQ + outage avoidance + PV savings
Sarawak (Peak-Off-peak)	15–26%	Peak-off-peak arbitrage + rural reliability
Off-grid Hybrid	20–35%	Diesel reduction

场景	IRR 范围	主要驱动
TNB 稳定电网	12–18%	削峰 + 光伏节省
沙巴弱电网	14–22%	PQ + 停电损失避免
砂拉越峰谷差	15–26%	峰谷差套利 + 供电稳定性
离网微电网	20–35%	柴油替代经济性最强

7.7 Sensitivity Analysis

7.7 敏感性分析

Battery CAPEX Sensitivity / 电池成本敏感性

BESS CAPEX Change	IRR Change
+10%	-1.0%

BESS CAPEX Change	IRR Change
-10%	+1.3%
-20%	+2.5%

Tariff Sensitivity / 电价敏感性

Tariff Change	IRR Impact
+10%	+1.8%
-10%	-1.6%

7.8 Business Models

7.8 商业模式

- **EPC Turnkey:** Customer pays full CAPEX upfront.
 - **Energy-as-a-Service (EaaS):** No CAPEX for customer; monthly subscription.
 - **BESS Leasing / OPEX model:** Popular for manufacturers and cold-chain operators.
 - **Hybrid Micro-grid-as-a-Service (HMaas):** Suitable for Sabah/Sarawak rural & island electrification.
-
- EPC 总包: 客户一次性支付全部 CAPEX。
 - 能源服务 EaaS: 客户零 CAPEX, 按月付费。
 - 储能租赁 / OPEX 模式: 适用于制造业、冷链行业。
 - 微电网服务模式 (HMaas) : 适用于东马农村与岛屿电气化。

Chapter 8 – Implementation Roadmap & EPC Workflow

第 8 章: 项目实施路线图与 EPC 交付流程

8.1 Project Lifecycle Overview

8.1 项目生命周期总览

A Malaysia C&I PV+BESS project follows a 10-stage lifecycle, covering site survey, engineering, permitting, EPC execution, SAT, interconnection, and long-term O&M. Each stage aligns with TNB, SESB, and SESCO interconnection guidelines, RP4 tariff requirements, and international EPC best practices.

马来西亚工商业光储项目遵循 10 步完整生命周期, 覆盖现场勘查、工程设计、报批、EPC 实施、调试并网与长期运维。

每一步均需符合 TNB / SESB / SESCO 的并网标准、RP4 电价要求以及国际 EPC 最佳实践。

Full Project Lifecycle (10 Steps) / 十步完整流程

- 1) Site Survey & Load Study / 现场勘查与负荷研究
- 2) Feasibility & ROI Analysis / 初步工程设计 (PE)
- 3) Preliminary Engineering (PE) / 可研与投资回报测算
- 4) Permitting & Utility Filings / 许可与电网公司报批
- 5) Detailed Engineering (DE) / 施工图设计 (DE)
- 6) Procurement & FAT / 采购与 FAT
- 7) Construction & Installation / 施工与安装
- 8) Commissioning & SAT / 调试与现场验收 (SAT)
- 9) Utility Interconnection / 电网公司并网
- 10) O&M & Digital Monitoring / 运维与数字化监控

8.2 Phase 1 – Site Survey & Load Study

8.2 阶段一: 现场勘查与负荷研究

Goal / 目标:

Collect all technical inputs necessary for PV+BESS sizing, ROI analysis, and interconnection design.

获取所有光储选型、经济性测算、并网方案所需的数据。

Outputs / 交付物:

- Load profile (1-min / 5-min / 15-min) / 负荷曲线 (1/5/15 分钟)
- Transformer rating, loading, impedance / 变压器参数与负荷率

- Feeder voltage dip measurement / 馈线电压跌落测量
- Roof/ground structural data / 屋顶/地面结构数据
- TNB/SESB/SESCO tariff category verification / 确认 TNB / SESB / SESCO 电价类别
- Zero-export requirement check (TNB) / 确认零逆流要求 (TNB)

8.3 Phase 2 – Feasibility & ROI Analysis

8.3 阶段二：可行性研究与 IRR 测算

This phase quantifies project economics based on Malaysia-specific tariff structures and load patterns.

该阶段使用马来西亚的电价结构、负荷数据与 CAPEX/OPEX 参数进行经济性测算。

Outputs / 交付物:

- Technical Feasibility Report / 技术可研报告
- Financial Model (NPV, IRR, Payback) / 财务模型 (NPV、IRR、回收期)
- Recommended PV+BESS capacity / 推荐光储容量
- Peak-shaving potential (TNB) / TNB 削峰潜力分析
- Diesel reduction potential (Sabah/Sarawak/off-grid) / 东马柴油替代潜力计算 (离网/弱网)

8.4 Phase 3 – Preliminary Engineering (PE)

8.4 阶段三：初步工程设计 (PE)

PE defines overall technical architecture, equipment selection, and interconnection concept for TNB, SESB, or SESCO.

初设阶段定义系统总体架构、设备选型与 TNB/SESB/SESCO 并网方案框架。

Outputs / 交付物:

- Preliminary SLD (TNB / Sabah / Sarawak versions) / 初设单线图 (TNB / 沙巴 / 砂拉越版本)
- System layout (roof/ground) / 系统布局图 (屋顶/地面)
- PV/BESS sizing logic / 光储选型方法
- Preliminary protection scheme / 初步保护方案
- Preliminary BOM / 初步 BOM
- Cost & timeline baseline / 成本与周期基线

8.5 Phase 4 – Permitting & Utility Filings

8.5 阶段四：许可与电网公司报批

Every PV+BESS project requires approval from:

Regulator & Authorities

- Energy Commission (ST)
- SIRIM (for inverter/PCS certification)
- Local council permits (Majlis Perbandaran / DBKL)

Utility Filings

TNB:

- Zero-export statement
- SLD submission
- Protection setting report
- Installation detail & safety documentation

SESB / SESCO:

- GFM capability declaration (for weak-grid)
- SLD + protection files
- Diesel hybrid integration approval (for micro-grid)

Outputs:

- ST/SIRIM compliance package
- Utility-specific interconnection filing
- Environmental & building permits

所有光储项目均需通过以下机构审批：

监管/政府部门

- ST (能源委员会)
- SIRIM (逆变器/PCS 认证)
- 市政厅许可 (Majlis/DBKL)

电网公司审批

TNB:

- 零逆流声明
- 并网单线图 (SLD)
- 保护定值文件
- 安装与安全资料

SESB / SESCO:

- GFM 能力声明 (弱电网项目)

- 单线图与保护方案
- 柴油混合系统审批（微电网场景）

交付物：

- ST/SIRIM 合规文件包
- 电网公司报批文件
- 环保与建筑许可

8.6 Phase 5 – Detailed Engineering (DE)

8.6 阶段五：施工图设计（DE）

DE includes all documents required for construction and utility approval.

Outputs:

- Detailed SLD (construction version)
- Cable schedule & routing
- Earthing & lightning protection
- AC/DC wiring diagram
- SCADA/EMS communication design
- Protection relay settings
- Final BOM

施工图阶段输出所有施工与并网审批的技术文件。

交付物：

- 施工版单线图
- 电缆清单及敷设图
- 接地与防雷方案
- AC/DC 接线图
- SCADA/EMS 通信架构
- 保护继电器定值
- 最终 BOM

8.7 Phase 6 – Procurement & FAT

8.7 阶段六：采购与 FAT 工厂验收

Procurement runs in parallel with DE to maintain project timeline.

FAT tests include:

- PCS function test

- Battery module test
- Communication test (Modbus/IEC104)
- Zero-export test (TNB)
- GFM grid-forming test (Sabah/Sarawak)

采购通常与施工图阶段并行，以保证周期。

FAT 包含：

- PCS 功能测试
- 电池模组测试
- Modbus/IEC104 通信测试
- 零逆流测试 (TNB)
- GFM 成网测试 (沙巴/砂拉越)

8.8 Phase 7 – Construction & Installation

8.8 阶段七：施工与安装

- PV installation (rooftop/ground)
- BESS installation
- AC/DC cabling
- RMU/ATS installation
- Communication deployment

Special Notes:

- East Malaysia: anti-corrosion C5 coating recommended
- Sabah islands: logistics planning required

- 光伏安装 (屋顶/地面)
- 储能安装
- AC/DC 电缆敷设
- RMU/ATS 设备安装
- 通信网络部署

注意：

- 东马区域建议 C5 防腐
- 沙巴岛屿需提前规划物流运输

8.9 Phase 8 – Commissioning & SAT

8.9 阶段八：调试与 SAT

SAT verifies all protection, control, communication and real-time performance.

SAT checklist:

- PCS charge/discharge
- PowerNest control test
- PowerSync GFM cluster test
- Zero export validation
- Anti-islanding test
- PQ stabilization test

SAT 验证保护、控制、通信和实时性能。

SAT 检查项目：

- PCS 充放电测试
- PowerNest 控制逻辑
- PowerSync GFM 集群测试
- 零逆流验证
- 孤岛保护测试
- PQ 稳定性测试

8.10 Phase 9 – Utility Interconnection

8.10 阶段九：电网公司并网

- SAT results submitted to TNB / SESB / SESCO
- Final interconnection approval issued
- Zero-export enforcement verified (TNB)

- 向 TNB/SESB/SESCO 提交 SAT 报告
- 获得正式并网批准
- TNB 再次确认零逆流执行情况

8.11 Phase 10 – O&M & Digital Monitoring (EnergyOrbit)

8.11 阶段十：运维与数字化监控 (EnergyOrbit)

EnergyOrbit provides 24/7 remote monitoring, alarms, predictive maintenance and carbon reports.

Core Features:

- Real-time PV/BESS monitoring
- SOC/SOH tracking
- Alarm management
- KPI dashboards
- Carbon reporting
- Predictive maintenance

EnergyOrbit 提供 24/7 远程监控、告警管理、预测性运维与碳排报表。

核心功能:

- 光伏/储能实时监控
- SOC/SOH 追踪
- 告警管理
- KPI 仪表盘
- 碳排报表
- 预测性维护

8.12 Implementation Timeline

8.12 项目实施周期

Typical duration: 6–9 months

Phase	Duration
Survey + Feasibility	2–4 weeks
PE Design	2–3 weeks
Permitting	1–2 months
DE	3–5 weeks
Procurement & FAT	1–2 months
Construction	1–2 months
SAT + Interconnection	2–4 weeks

典型总周期: 6–9 个月

阶段	周期
勘查 + 可研	2–4 周
初设	2–3 周
报批	1–2 个月
施工图	3–5 周
采购 + FAT	1–2 个月
施工安装	1–2 个月

阶段	周期
SAT + 并网	2-4 周

8.13 Summary

8.13 小结

This chapter provides a complete EPC-ready execution framework aligned with Malaysian utility requirements, ensuring predictable, low-risk PV+BESS delivery.

本章提供可直接用于 EPC 项目的完整流程，与马来西亚三家电网公司的要求完全对齐，确保光储项目可控、可预期、按期交付。

Chapter 9 – Risk Assessment & Mitigation Plan

第 9 章: 风险评估与缓解方案

9.1 Overview of Risk Categories

9.1 风险类别总览

Malaysia C&I PV+BESS projects face six categories of risks:

- 1) Regulatory & Interconnection Risks
- 2) Grid & Technical Risks
- 3) Construction & EPC Execution Risks
- 4) Financial & Tariff Risks
- 5) Environmental & Climate Risks
- 6) O&M & Lifecycle Risks

马来西亚的 C&I 光储项目主要面临以下 六大类风险:

- 1) 法规与并网风险
- 2) 电网与技术风险
- 3) 施工与 EPC 执行风险
- 4) 财务与电价风险
- 5) 环境与气候风险
- 6) 运维与生命周期风险

9.2 Regulatory & Interconnection Risks

9.2 法规与并网风险

Risk 1: Utility Interconnection Delays

风险 1: 电网公司并网审核延迟

Different documentation requirements exist across TNB, SESB, and SESCO. Delays can affect COD timelines.

Mitigation:

- Standardized filing packages (TNB / SESB / SESCO versions)
- Submit SLD + protection files during PE stage
- Early engagement with utility engineers

TNB、SESB、SESCO 审核材料不同，并网延迟会影响项目投运。

缓解措施:

- 使用标准化报批文件 (TNB/SESB/SESCO 三套版本)
- 在初设阶段提前提交 SLD + 保护方案
- 提前与电网工程师沟通对齐

Risk 2: Zero-export Compliance Failure (TNB)

风险 2: 零逆流执行不严 (TNB)

TNB strictly enforces zero-export for commercial buildings.

Mitigation:

- PowerPuls <100ms high-speed edge measurement
- PowerNest fast-loop control
- Dual CT/VT verification
- ATS isolation during commissioning

TNB 对商业建筑的零逆流要求十分严格。

缓解措施:

- PowerPuls 毫秒级量测
- PowerNest 快速闭环控制
- CT/VT 双重校验
- 调试阶段关闭 ATS 进行验证

Risk 3: GFM Misconfiguration in Weak Grids (Sabah/Sarawak)

风险 3: 弱电网 (沙巴/砂拉越) GFM 参数配置错误

Incorrect GFM settings may lead to voltage oscillation or PCS tripping.

Mitigation:

- PowerSync multi-PCS coordination
- Factory pre-tuned GFM parameters
- LVRT/HVRT enabled by default

GFM 参数配置不当可能导致电压震荡或 PCS 脱网。

缓解措施:

- 通过 PowerSync 管理多 PCS 协同
- 工厂预设 GFM 参数
- 默认启用 LVRT/HVRT

9.3 Grid & Technical Risks

9.3 电网与技术风险

Risk 4: Weak-grid Instability (Sabah & rural Sarawak)

风险 4: 弱电网不稳定 (沙巴 / 砂拉越农村)

Voltage dips and frequency deviations may cause PV tripping.

Mitigation:

- GFM-enabled PCS
- PQ stabilization via PowerSync
- Real-time PQ sensing (PowerPuls)
- Adaptive droop control

电压跌落与频率波动可能导致光伏脱网。

缓解措施:

- 支持 GFM 的 PCS
- 通过 PowerSync 实现 PQ 稳定
- PowerPuls 实时 PQ 量测
- 自适应下垂控制

Risk 5: Transformer Overload

风险 5: 变压器过载

High PV output or fast chargers may overload existing transformers.

Mitigation:

- PowerNest output limitation
- PowerHub EV load control
- EMS dynamic load shedding

光伏高峰输出或快充负荷可能导致变压器过载。

缓解措施:

- PowerNest 限制 PCS 输出
- PowerHub 管理快充功率
- EMS 动态负荷切除

Risk 6: Cybersecurity Risks

风险 6: 网络安全风险

Remote connectivity exposes systems to cyber threats.

Mitigation:

- IEC 62443-ready controller design
- Encrypted MQTT / VPN
- Role-based EMS access control

远程连接会带来网络安全风险。

缓解措施:

- 控制器满足 IEC 62443
- MQTT 加密或专线 VPN
- EMS 分角色访问权限控制

9.4 Construction & EPC Execution Risks

9.4 施工与 EPC 执行风险

Risk 7: Permitting Delays

风险 7: 市政/监管报批延迟

Mitigation 缓解:

- PE 阶段提前启动许可
- 与市政厅 (Majlis)、DBKL 预对齐
- 采用马来西亚专用许可清单模板

Risk 8: Material Delays (East Malaysia Logistics)

风险 8: 东马物流导致物料延迟

Mitigation 缓解:

- 对 PCS/BESS/RMU 等关键物料提前下单
- 双供应链 (西马 + 东马仓库)
- 岛屿项目提前规划船运周期

Risk 9: EPC Workmanship Issues

风险 9: 施工质量不稳定

Mitigation 缓解:

- 使用 LIVOLTEK 认证 EPC
- 标准化 QC 表单
- SAT 阶段总部技术团队参与验收

9.5 Financial & Tariff Risks

9.5 财务与电价风险

Risk 10: Tariff Uncertainty under RP4

风险 10: RP4 电价不确定性

Mitigation

- IRR buffer \geq 12%
- EnergyOrbit 自动更新电价模型
- 合同中纳入电价变动条款

Risk 11: Currency Risk (RM/USD)

风险 11: RM/USD 汇率风险

Mitigation

- 局部套期保值
- 美元计价组件/PCS 采购锁价
- 局部美元化 PPA/EaaS 合同

Risk 12: Battery Cost Decline

风险 12: 电池价格快速下降影响 PPA 合同

Mitigation

- 采用 5-7 年 EaaS 短期合同
- 模块化可替换电池架构

9.6 Environmental & Climate Risks

9.6 环境与气候风险

Risk 13: High Temperature Degrading Battery Life

风险 13: 高温导致电池衰减

Mitigation

- BESS 温控系统
- 常年监测 SOH/SOC
- 定期风道清洁

Risk 14: Coastal Corrosion (Sabah/Sarawak)

风险 14: 海岸/岛屿腐蚀环境 (沙巴/砂拉越)

Mitigation

- C5 防腐箱体
- 三防涂层 (PCB conformal coating)
- 不锈钢螺丝与户外级电缆

9.7 O&M & Lifecycle Risks

9.7 运维与生命周期风险

Risk 15: Insufficient Monitoring

风险 15: 监控不足

Mitigation

- EnergyOrbit 24/7 监控
- 自动工单系统
- 弱电网区域启用 PQ 报警规则

Risk 16: Battery Degradation

风险 16: 电池加速衰减

Mitigation

- 年度 SOH 校准
- PowerSync 电芯均衡
- 老化曲线预测 + 提前扩容机制

Risk 17: Spare Parts Availability

风险 17: 备件供应不足 (东马常见)

Mitigation

- 在沙巴/砂拉越建立备件库
- 当地服务团队与认证合作伙伴
- 快速响应 SLA (48 小时内到场)

9.8 Risk Matrix Summary

9.8 风险矩阵总结

Risk Category 风险类别	Severity 严重性	Controllability 可控性	Notes 说明
Regulatory & Interconnection 法规与并网	Medium	Strong	使用标准化文件可降低风险
Grid & Technical 电网与技术	High (Sabah/Rural)	Strong	GFM/PQ 技术可有效缓解

Risk Category 风险类别	Severity 严重性	Controllability 可控性	Notes 说明
EPC Execution EPC 执行	Medium	Medium-Strong	依赖施工团队能力
Financial & Tariff 财务与电价	Medium	Medium	RP4 调价存在不确定性
Environmental 环境	Medium-High	Strong	防腐 + 温控可显著缓解
O&M 运维	Medium	Strong	数字运维平台可最大化可控性

9.9 Summary

9.9 小结

LIVOLTEK’s digital energy ecosystem—PowerPuls, PowerNest, PowerSync, PowerHive, EnergyOrbit—significantly reduces all six risk categories by providing real-time measurement, predictive control, and cloud intelligence across all Malaysia utilities (TNB / SESB / SESCO).

LIVOLTEK 数字能源生态 (PowerPuls、PowerNest、PowerSync、PowerHive、EnergyOrbit) 通过实时量测、预测控制与云端智能，大幅降低六大类风险，是马来西亚 C&I 光储项目实现稳定、可融资、可复制部署的关键。

Chapter 10 – Appendices (Technical Annex)

第 10 章: 附录 (技术附件)

10.1 Technical Datasheet Summaries

10.1 技术规格书摘要

10.1.1 BESS Cabinet (125 kW / 261 kWh) – Datasheet

10.1.1 柜式储能 (125kW / 261kWh) —— 技术规格

Electrical (电气参数)

- Rated Power: 125 kW (功率: 125 kW)
- Rated Energy: 261 kWh (容量: 261 kWh)
- Output Voltage: 400V / 415V / 480V AC (输出电压: 400V / 415V / 480V)
- PCS Mode: GFL + GFM (PCS 模式: GFL + GFM)
- THD < 3% (谐波 THD < 3%)
- Response Time < 20 ms (响应时间 < 20 ms)
- Zero-export enforcement < 100 ms (PowerPuls) (零逆流控制 < 100ms (通过 PowerPuls))

10.1.2 PowerNest – PV+BESS Integrated Controller

10.1.2 PowerNest —— 家庭能源管理系统

Features / 特性:

- Zero Export (<100 ms) / 零逆流控制 <100ms
- Peak Shaving / 削峰
- TOU Optimization / 分时优化
- Fast Grid-on/off (<10 ms) / 并网切换 <10ms
- PV-BESS coordination / 光储协调控制

10.1.3 PowerSync – PCS Cluster Controller

10.1.3 PowerSync —— 场级能源协同管理系统

Features / 特性:

- Multi-PCS synchronization / 多 PCS 协同
- GFM bus-forming / 成网模式 (GFM)
- Ramp-rate control / 爬坡率控制

- Black-start / 黑启动
- PQ enhancement / PQ 改善

10.1.4 PowerPulse – High-speed Measurement Module

10.1.4 PowerPulse —— 高速能流计量终端

Features / 特性:

- 1–10 ms sampling / 1–10ms 毫秒级采样
- Reverse power detection / 逆功率检测
- PQ sensing / PQ 量测
- Feeder monitoring / 馈线监控
- Supports TNB zero-export requirement / 满足 TNB 零逆流要求

10.1.5 PowerHive & EnergyOrbit

10.1.5 PowerHive 与 EnergyOrbit

Features / 特性:

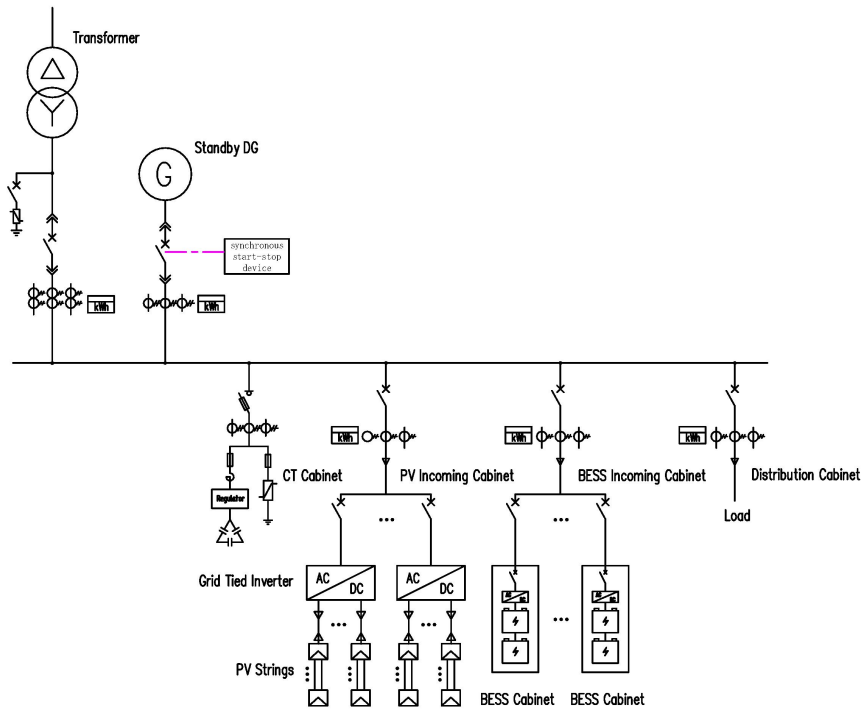
- Park-level EMS / 园区级 EMS
- Cloud fleet monitoring / 集群云监控
- Carbon reporting / 碳排报表
- Predictive maintenance / 预测性运维
- Supports TNB/SESB/SESCO requirements / 支持 TNB/SESB/SESCO 管控

10.2 Standard SLDs

10.2 标准单线图

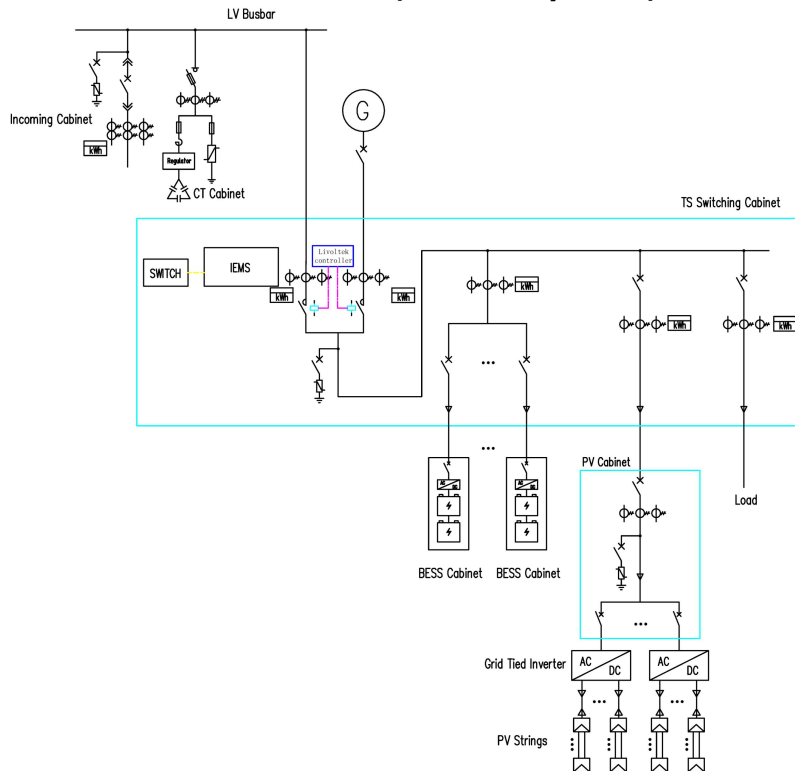
10.2.1 SLD Type A – Stable Grid (TNB)

10.2.1 SLD 类型 A —— 稳定电网 (TNB)



10.2.2 SLD Type B – Weak Grid (GFM, Sabah/Sarawak)

10.2.2 SLD 类型 B —— 弱电网 (GFM, 沙巴/砂拉越)



10.3 Protection Setting Template

10.3 并网保护定值模板

Protection	Trip Value	Delay	Standard	中文说明
OV1	110% Vnom	2.0 s	IEEE 1547	一级过压
OV2	120% Vnom	0.16 s	IEEE 1547	二级过压
UV1	88% Vnom	2.0 s	IEEE 1547	一级欠压
UV2	70% Vnom	0.16 s	IEEE 1547	二级欠压
OFl	60.5 Hz	0.16 s	IEEE 1547	一级过频
UF1	59.3 Hz	0.16 s	IEEE 1547	一级欠频
ROCOF	1.0 Hz/s	Instant	IEEE 1547	频率变化率
Anti-Islanding	Active	-	IEC 62116	孤岛保护

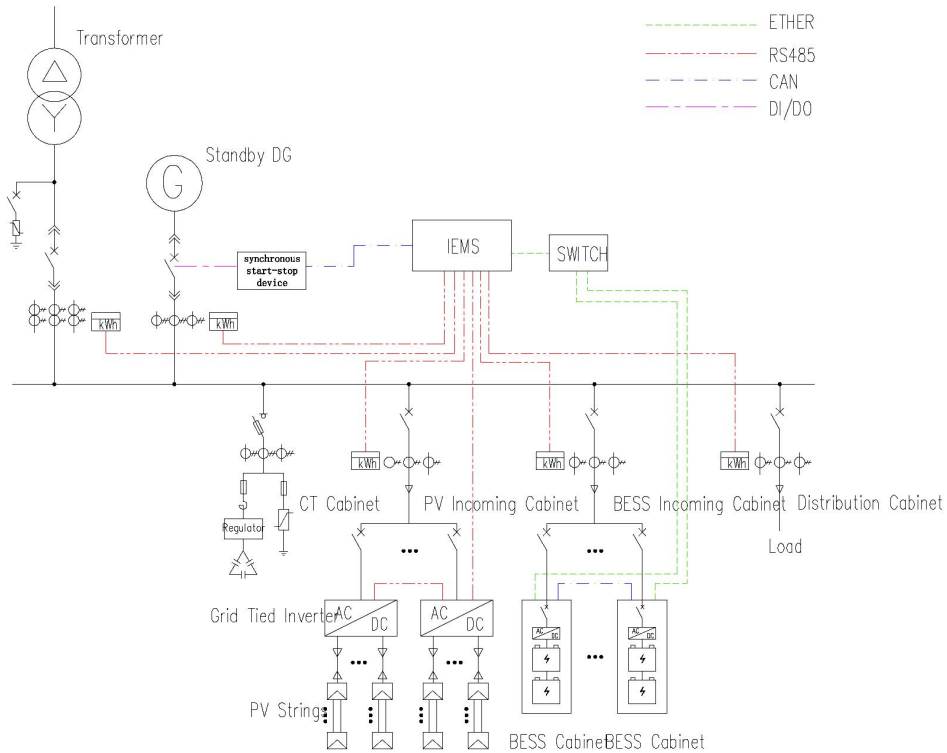
10.4 SCADA / EMS Point List Templates

10.4 SCADA / EMS 点表模板

No	Signal	Type	Description	中文说明
1	Active Power	AI	PCS output	有功功率
2	Reactive Power	AI	VAR output	无功功率
3	SOC	AI	Battery SOC	电量
4	SOH	AI	Battery SOH	电池健康
5	Mode	DI	GFM/GFL	控制模式
6	Voltage	AI	AC bus voltage	母线电压
7	Frequency	AI	AC bus frequency	母线频率
8	PQ Alarms	DI	PQ status	PQ 告警

10.5 Communication Architecture Diagram

10.5 通信架构



10.6 Typical BOM (Bill of Materials)

10.6 典型 BOM (物料清单)

Category	Description	中文说明
PV Modules	Tier-1 Mono	一级光伏组件
PV Inverters	100-150 kW	光伏逆变器
BESS Cabinets	125kW/26kWh	柜式储能系统
PCS	GFL / GFM	PCS (跟网/成网)
Controllers	PowerNest/PowerSync	控制器
Measurement	PowerPuls	毫秒级量测
Switchgear	RMU/ATS/ACB	开关设备
CT/VT	Metering & protection	计量/保护互感器
Communication	Switch/Router	通信设备
Cables	AC/DC	AC/DC 电缆

10.7 SAT & Commissioning Checklists

10.7 SAT 与现场调试清单

BESS SAT / 储能 SAT

- Charge/discharge test / 充放电测试
- PCS functional test / PCS 功能测试
- BMS communication / BMS 通信
- Zero-export test (TNB) / 零逆流测试 (TNB)
- GFM test (Sabah/Sarawak) / GFM 测试 (沙巴/砂拉越)
- Thermal system test / 温控系统测试

PV SAT / 光伏 SAT

- Polarity check / 极性测试
- Insulation test / 绝缘测试
- MPPT test / MPPT 测试
- Inverter communication test / 逆变器通信测试

10.8 O&M Templates

10.8 运维模板

Monthly O&M Report (月度运维报告)

- PV generation
- BESS cycles & SOH
- Events & alarms
- KPI evaluation
- Carbon reporting

Troubleshooting Matrix (故障排查矩阵)

Problem	Cause	Action	中文说明
Low PV output	Shading	Remove obstacle	光伏低发电量
BESS not charging	PCS fault	Restart/repair	储能不充电
Export limit fail	Wrong CT polarity	Correct wiring	零逆流失败: CT 接反
PQ alarm	Weak feeder	Enable GFM smoothing	PQ 告警: 弱网稳压

10.9 Compliance Matrix

10.9 合规性矩阵

Standard	System Component	Description	中文说明
MDC	PV/BESS interconnection	Malaysia Distribution Code	配电规范
ST	Safety & installation	Energy Commission	安规与安装
SIRIM	Inverter/PCS	Certification	产品认证
IEEE 1547	PCS grid support	Interconnection performance	并网性能
IEC 62116	Anti-islanding	PCS anti-islanding	孤岛保护

Standard	System Component	Description	中文说明
IEC 62443	Cybersecurity	EMS/controller security	网络安全
TNB/SESB/SESCO	Utility-specific	Tariff/SLD/protection	电网公司要求

10.10 Deliverable Package List

10.10 最终交付文件清单

Technical Documents / 技术文件:

- SLD (3 types: Stable / Weak-grid / Off-grid)
- DE construction drawings
- Datasheets
- Protection settings
- SCADA/EMS point list
- Communication topology
- Detailed BOM

Regulatory Documents / 法规文件:

- ST/SIRIM compliance
- TNB/SESB/SESCO interconnection filing
- Environmental and municipal permits

EPC Documents / EPC 文件:

- SAT report
- QA/QC report
- As-built drawings
- O&M manuals

Conclusion

结语

This document provides an end-to-end, utility-aligned, engineering-ready framework for deploying C&I PV+BESS systems across Malaysia. By leveraging LIVOLTEK's full-stack digital energy ecosystem—PowerPuls, PowerNest, PowerSync, PowerHub, PowerHive, EnergyOrbit—customers and EPC partners can confidently design, deploy, and operate reliable, scalable, high-performance distributed energy systems for all Malaysian regions (TNB / SESB / SESCO).

本文件构建了一套可全流程落地、与三大电网公司对齐、并满足工程与财务要求的马来西亚 C&I 光储解决方案体系。依托 LIVOLTEK 全栈数字能源生态 (PowerPulse、PowerNest、PowerSync、PowerHub、PowerHive、EnergyOrbit)，客户与 EPC 可在全国范围 (TNB / SESB / SESCO) 快速部署高可靠、可扩展、高性能的分布式能源系统。