

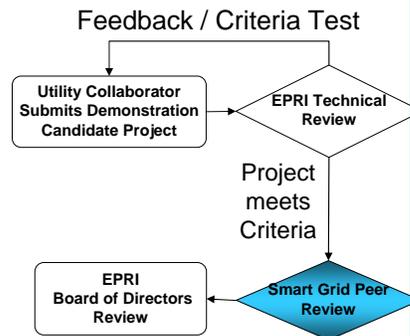
ESB - EPRI Smart Grid Demonstration Project

Anthony Walsh ESB Networks
PNM, Albuquerque, 13th Oct 2009

EPRI Smart Grid Demo Peer Review ESB “Host-Site” Project

EPRI Smart Grid Demonstration Peer Review Web-cast

- Purpose:
 - Share project with Collaborators & Peer Review Team
 - Get Feedback from members & peer review team (Sanity Check)
- ESB’s proposal has gone through EPRI’s Technical Review
- Currently 5 Smart Grid “Host-Site” demonstration Projects



ESB NETWORKS

ESB - EPRI Smart Grid Demonstration Project

Anthony Walsh

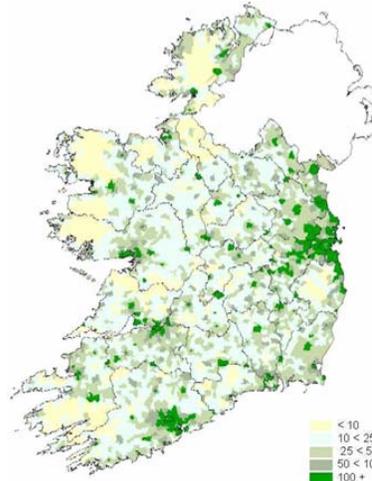


www.esb.ie/esbnetworks

Republic of Ireland – Background

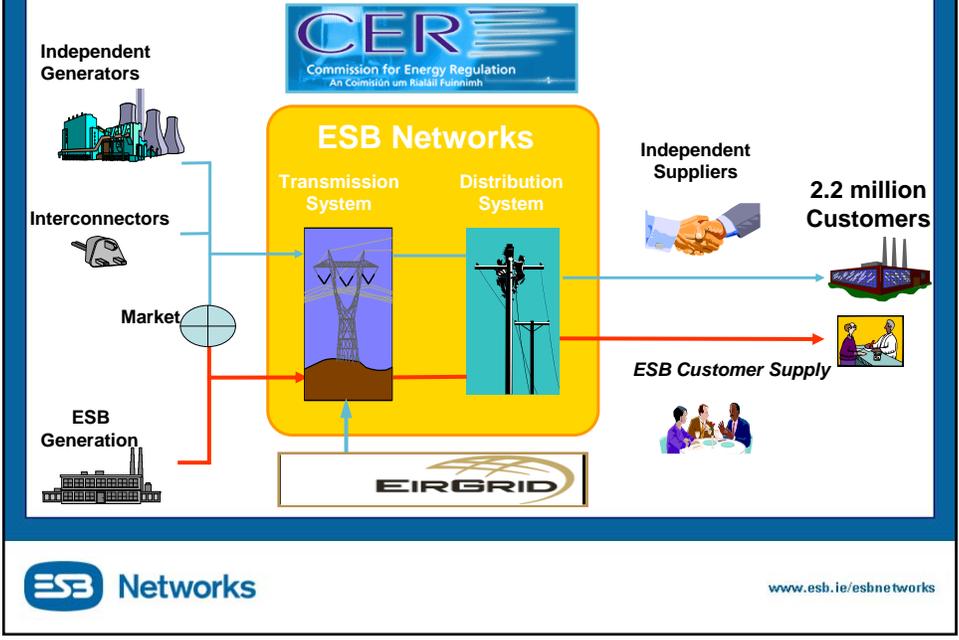
ESB Group:

- €8b assets ; ESN €b
- €3.5b turnover (2008), €0.3b Net Profit
- 2,2m Electricity Customers
 - Population 4 M - 40% live in countryside
 - Area: 70,000 km²
 - Total GWh 23GWh - 5,500kWh pa /Domestic Customer
 - System Peak: 5,035 MW
- ESB Employees 7,900; ESN 3,500

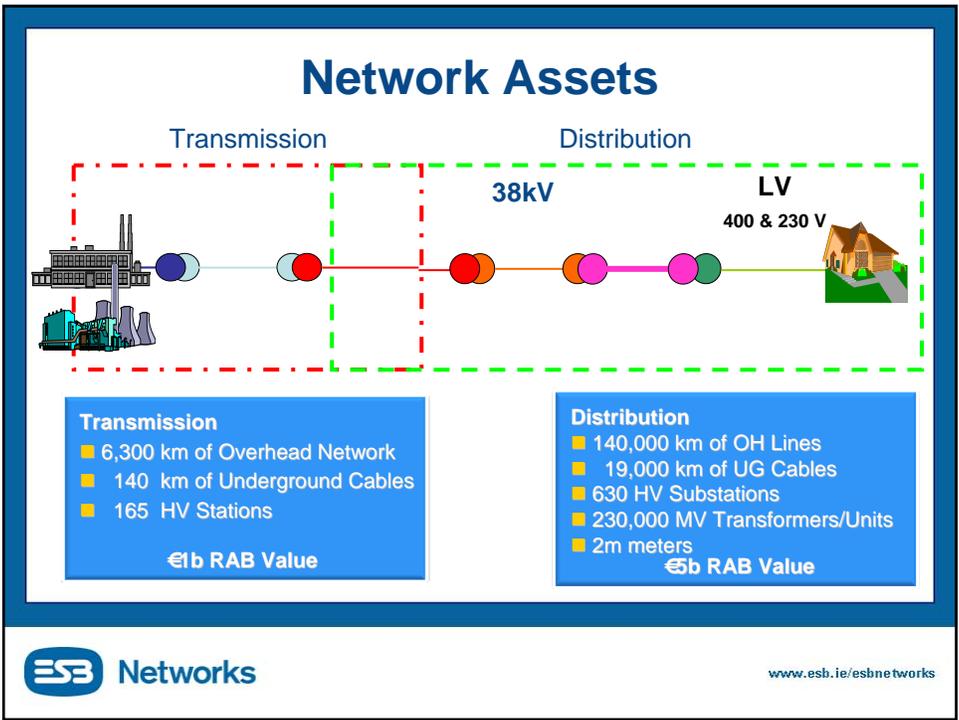


www.esb.ie/esbnetworks

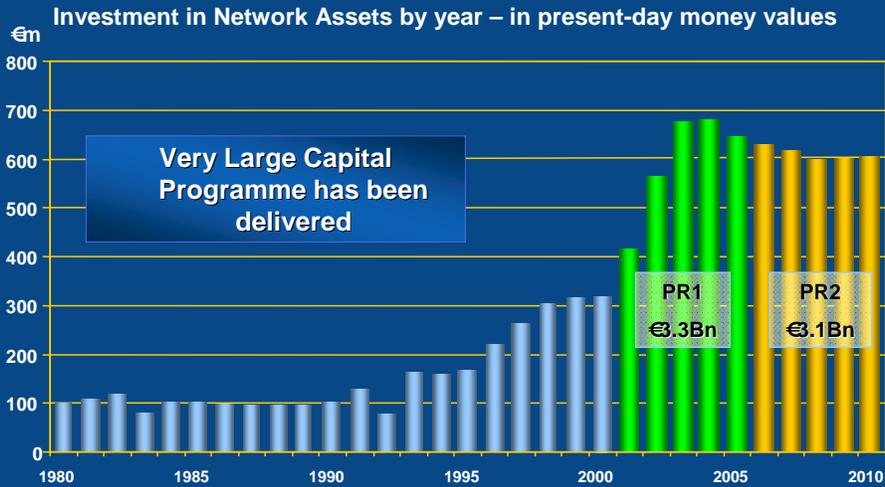
Electricity Industry Structure...



Network Assets



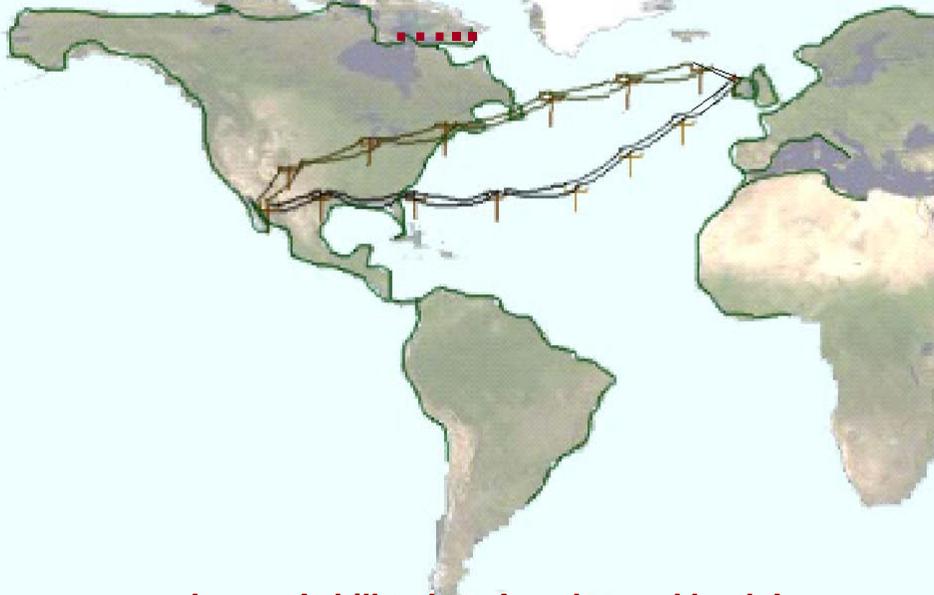
PR2 - Infrastructure Investment



ESB Networks

www.esb.ie/esbnetworks

16,000km of NRP in 2005

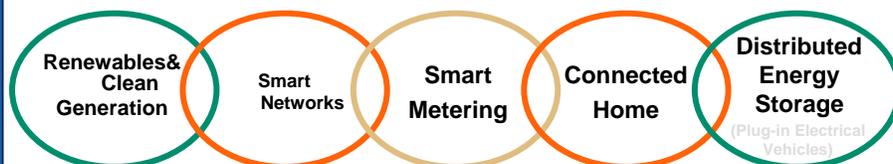


ESBN's Strategic Vision To 2020

- World Class Sustainable Networks
 - Renewables at >40% connected
 - Electric Vehicles – 10% by 2020
 - Smart Grid – Smart Meter
- Carbon Zero by 2035

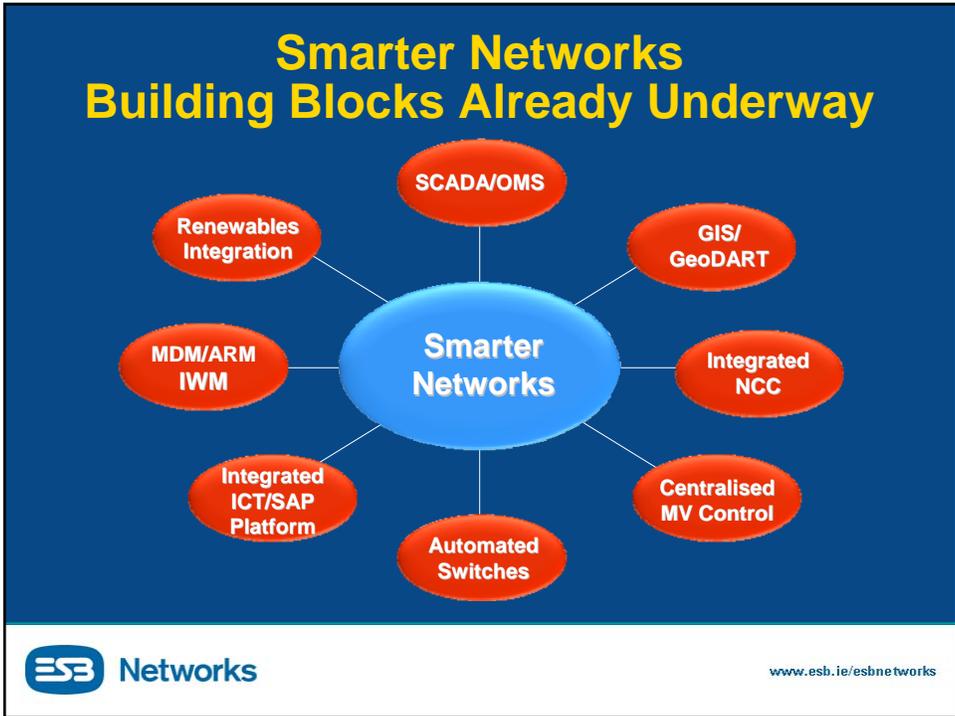
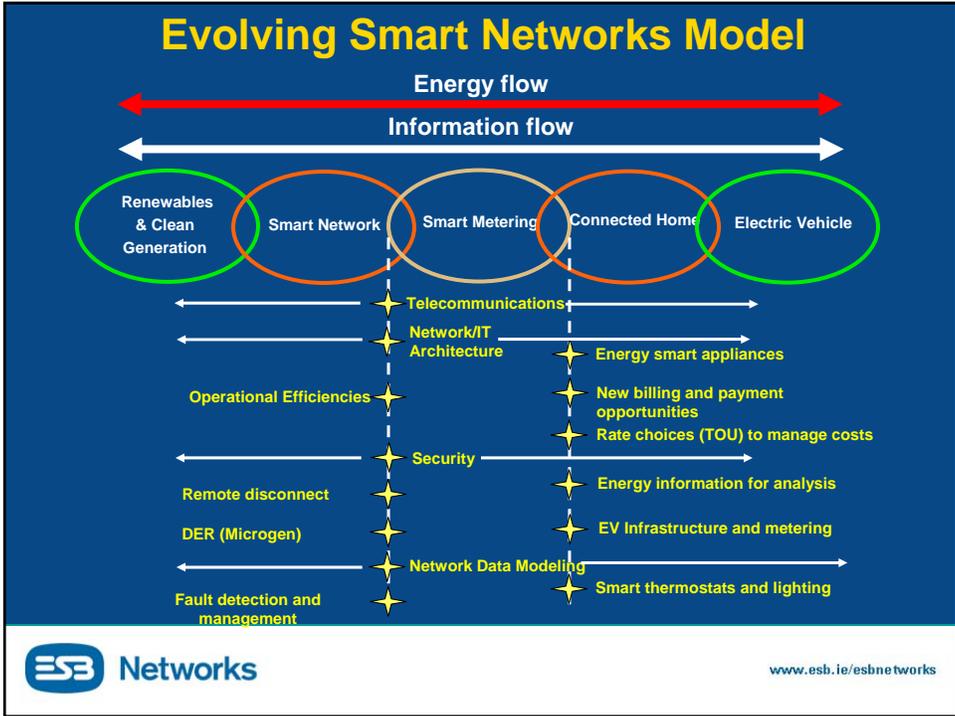
And to be a Leader in Carbon Management and Energy Efficiency

Sustainability Strategy

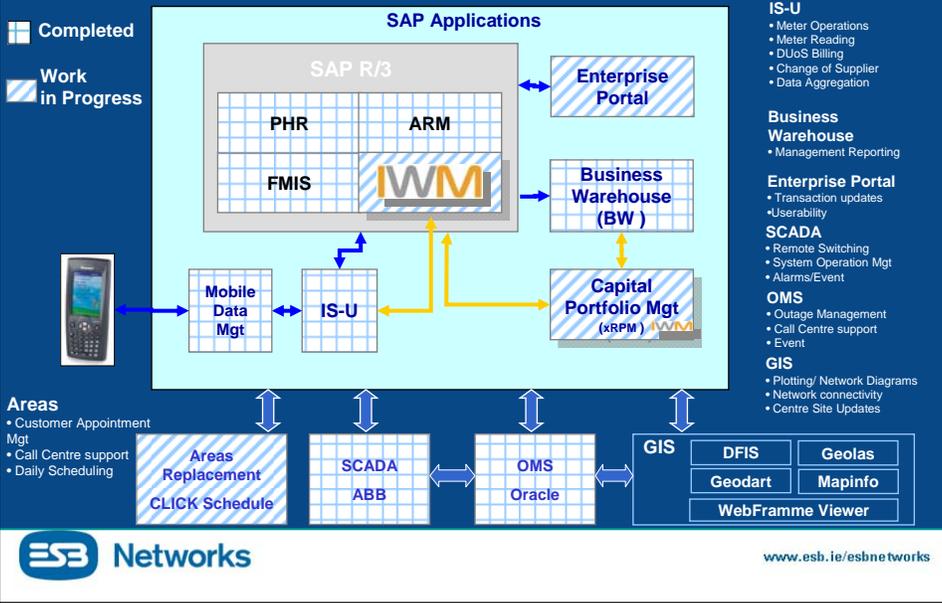


Internal Sustainability

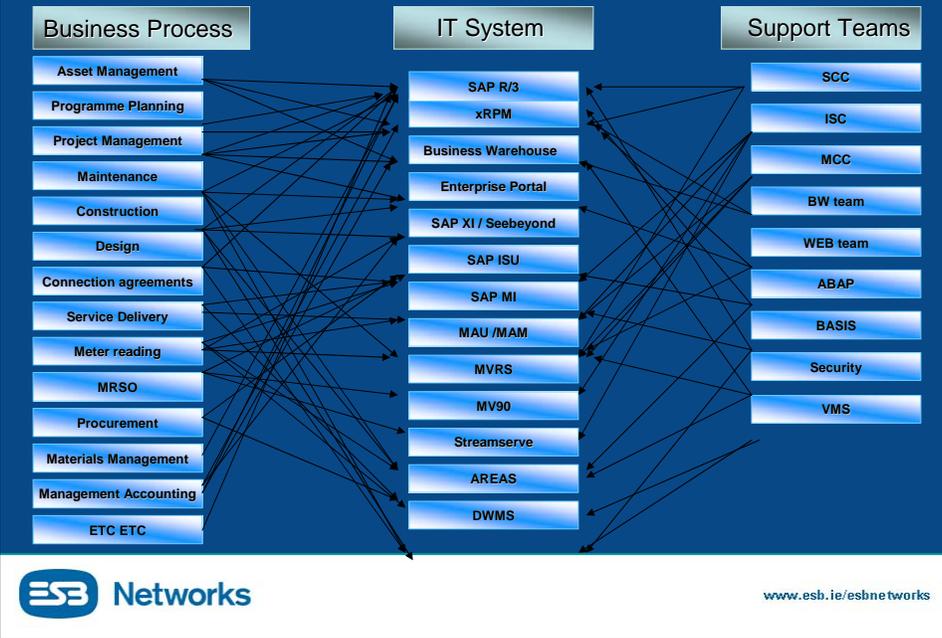
A sustainable energy system connecting with energy aware interactive customers



ESB Networks IT Landscape 2009 (NITA - €100m)



Business Process / IT System interdependence – Not joking!!



ESB-EPRI Smart Grid Demonstration Project

Wind Generation

Smart Meter Customer Behaviour Trials

Electric Vehicles

Smart Green Circuits

Alignment with EPRI Critical Elements

ESB-EPRI Smart Grid Demonstration Project

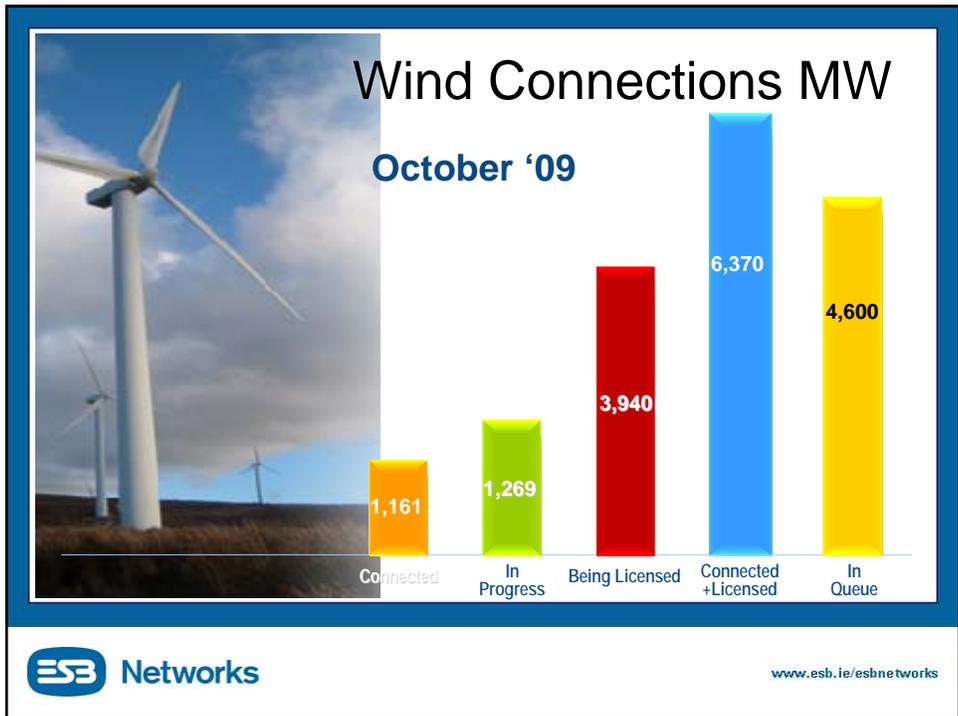
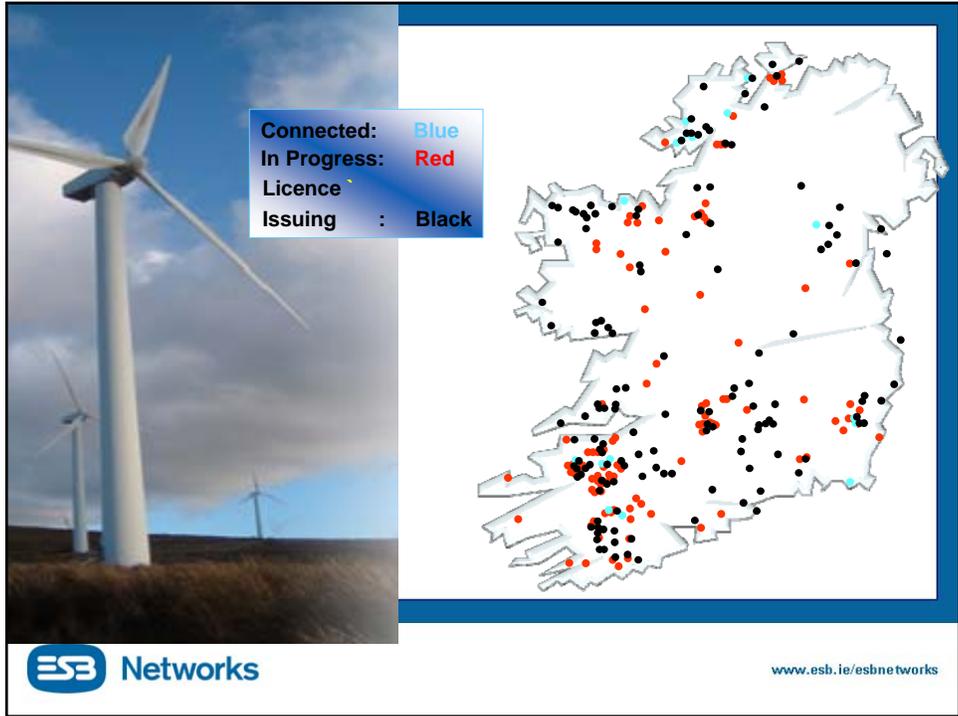
Wind Generation

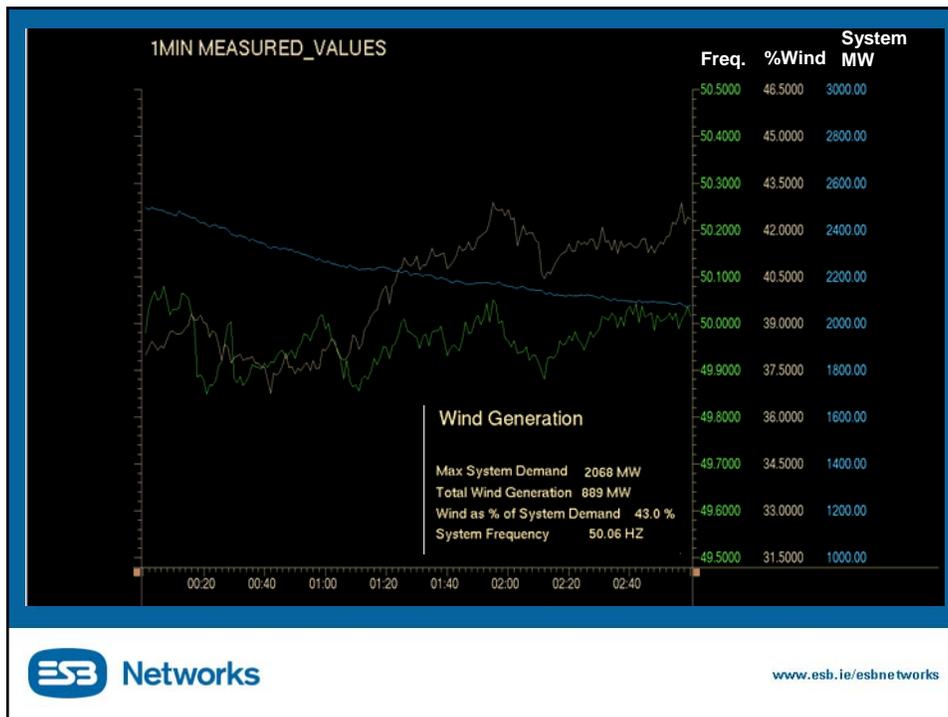
Smart Meter Customer Behaviour Trials

Electric Vehicles

Smart –Green Circuits

Alignment with EPRI Critical Elements





ESB EPRI Wind Demonstration Project

- A. Exploration of Voltage / Var control on Distribution connected windfarms
- B. Use of voltage regulators to limit voltage rise
- C. Single transformer cluster stations for windfarms

Photo: John Smith

ESB Networks www.esb.ie/esbnetworks

Project A - Exploration of Voltage/Var control - Drivers

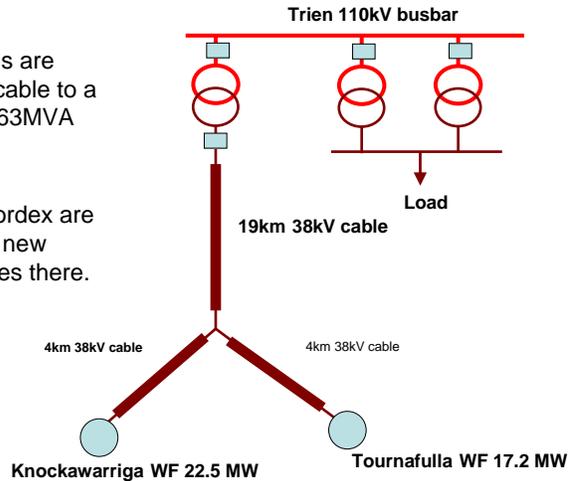
- Modern wind turbines have to varying degrees, the ability to operate in various modes and at a range of Power Factors
- Distribution/Grid Codes now require this capability
- Eirgrid want to see DSO take a more active part in VAR control
- Distribution connected Wind farms may wish to avail of ancillary service contracts

Project A Objectives

- To prove the viability of distribution connected windfarms operating in constant voltage mode
- To assess impact on DSO busbar voltage
- To assess potential for hunting between controllers
- To verify software modelling so that it can be used in future installations
- To inform second stage where load customers are directly affected

Proposed stage 1 sites

- Knockawarriga and Tournafulla windfarms are connected via 38kV cable to a dedicated 110/38kV 63MVA transformer
- In Knockawarriga, Nordex are keen to demonstrate new features of the turbines there.

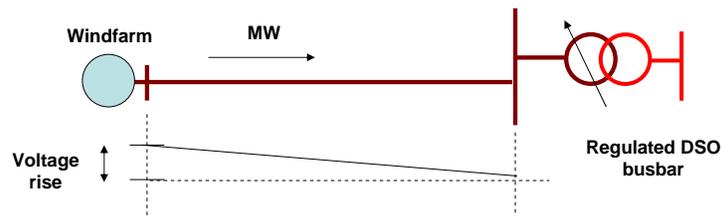


Implementation steps – Stage 1

1. Secure agreement in principle with owners – Done
2. Meet owners to agree details and agree risk cover/spread
3. Ensure that pre-trial data is logged from on-site PQ meters
4. Determine an appropriate voltage setpoint for Knockawarriga and model behaviour
5. Set Knockawarriga to constant voltage operation
6. Monitor for x months – compare with predicted behaviour
7. Determine an appropriate voltage setpoint for Tournafulla and model behaviour
8. Set Knockawarriga to constant voltage operation
9. Monitor for x months – compare with predicted behaviour
Evaluate overall results – particularly impact on 38kV voltage at Trien

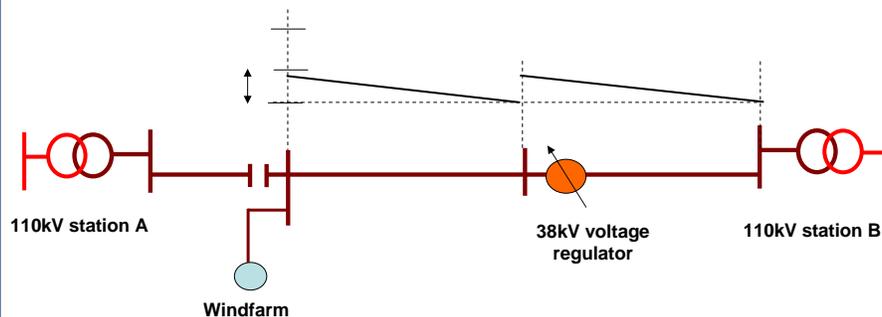
Project B - Use of voltage regulators to limit voltage rise - Background

- Voltage rise on Distribution networks due generation is a well known phenomenon
- For the situation as shown below, the voltage at the windfarm site will be higher than that at the regulated DSO busbar
- The voltage at the WF site cannot be allowed to exceed certain limits



Use of voltage regulators to limit voltage rise - Situation

- **Innovation: Use 38kV voltage regulator on backfeed**



Project B Objectives

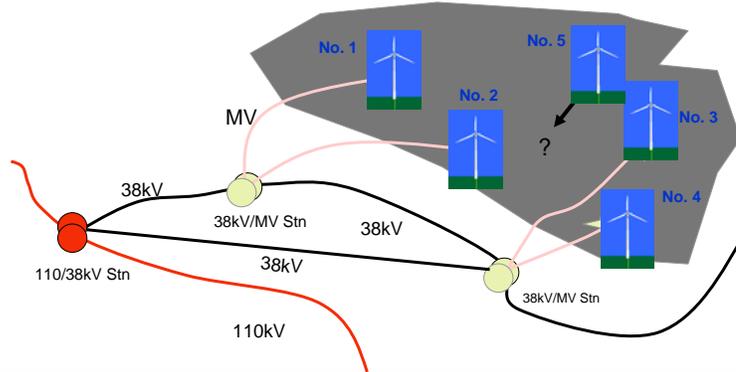
- To select a site for implementation [Done]
- Monitor voltage at relevant nodes post installation
- Verify loadflow modelling

Project C - Single Trafo Cluster Station

- Develop economic design of HV/MV substation which can facilitate connection of large amounts of radially fed windfarms using single trafo station design
- Reliability less than for conventional station but costs are substantially reduced
- Windfarms do not require high reliability connections.

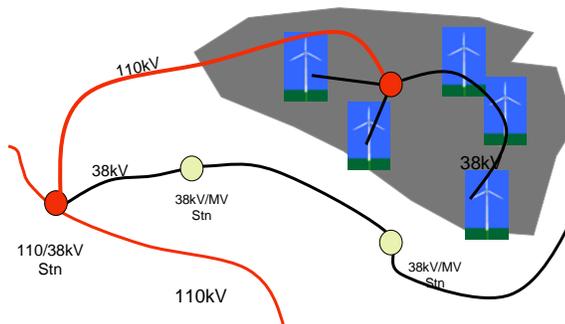
Example of Sequential Approach

- Windfarms connected in sequence shown
- 38kV re-enforcements are driven until windfarm 4 uses all available capacity
- When windfarm 5 is processed, there is no more local capacity left



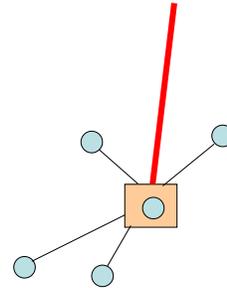
Example of Gate Processing

- When all five are considered together, it becomes clear that the most efficient connection method is a new 110kV "cluster" station



Single transformer cluster stations for windfarms - Background

- Gate System drives the need for new build cluster stations
- In the determination of the least cost method of connection for the group, DSO constrained to use combinations of standard size transformers available
- Standard sizes evolved from load planning philosophy



Project Objectives

- Seek input from wind industry on possible transformer sizes [Done]
- Engage ESBI to study and report on such aspects as:
 - Short level implications
 - Percentage impedance
 - Voltage Rise
 - Switchgear implications SC and TRV
 - Spares
- Discuss outcome internally
- If positive, go to enquiry for additional transformer sizes

ESB-EPRI Smart Grid Demonstration Project

Wind Generation

Smart Meter Customer Behaviour Trials

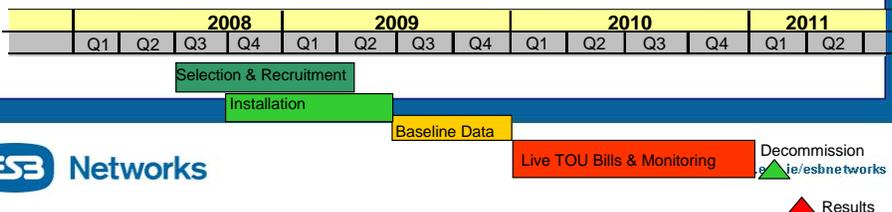
Electric Vehicles

Smart-Green Circuits

Alignment with EPRI Critical Elements

Objectives of Customer Behaviour Trial

- Objective is 'to ascertain the potential for smart meter technology to effect measurable change in consumer behaviour, which will result in the reduction of peak demand and overall energy use, when operated with appropriate DSM initiatives'
 - 6,400 customers
 - One year profile data per customer (at least 6 actual months) for benchmark period
 - One year of stimuli
 - Real Tariffs applied to Real customers
 - Suppliers to be given daily validated half hourly data each day
 - Final conclusions by CER based on ESRI National Business Case Study Q1 2011



Managing Demand & Consumption

- Energy Awareness
- Tariff Incentives/penalties
- Prepayment Options
- Control Opportunities
- Electricity Import / Export



www.esb.ie/esbnetworks

ESB Customer Supply

Your Account Number is **123456789**

Date of issue: 2 MARCH 10
Invoice number: 987654321

JANE DOE
123 HIGH STREET
ANY TOWN
ANY COUNTY

Sample Monthly Bill

Your electricity bill

Meter readings	Quantity and price	Description of charges	Amount €
TARIFF: DOMESTIC			
837 X	€0.1400	DAY UNITS	117.18
110 X	€0.2300	PEAK UNITS	25.30
140 X	€0.1000	NIGHT UNITS	14.00
		59 DAYS @ €0.2520/DAY STANDING CHARGE	14.87
		PUBLIC SERVICE OBLIGATION LEVY JAN	0.00
		VAT @ 13.3% ON 171.35	23.13

ESB Networks

ESB Customer Supply

This is your Electricity Use Statement

Energy Aware

ESB Household Appliances	Year used
TOP 3 Energy Users	Cost per hour (€)
Washing Machine	€1.50
Washing Dryer	€10.15
TV (average assumption)	€10.00
Dishwasher	€10.10
Cooker	€13.10

Hints and Tips

- *'Standby keeps bills high'* – three phone chargers, two tv's and a play station constantly on standby adds €50 to your annual ESB bill
- *'Lower rate – lower bill'* – running your dishwasher each day for a year costs €216, running it at night will save you €114 per year
- *'Money down the drain'* – an hour in the shower a day costs € 300 in the year, reduce your time by half and save €150

Has your electricity use changed?

- Over 200 households on this trial have reduced their usage in the past month [– you are one of them – Congratulations]
- This month, the cost of your electricity used has gone down [up] by €15.40 and your peak usage has gone down [up] by €10.30

Use by day of week: Jan/Feb

Day	Light (2.0m in 7am)	Day	Peak (4pm in 7pm)
Monday	€10.00	€15.00	€10.00
Tuesday	€10.00	€15.00	€10.00
Wednesday	€10.00	€15.00	€10.00
Thursday	€10.00	€15.00	€10.00
Friday	€10.00	€15.00	€10.00
Saturday	€10.00	€15.00	€10.00
Sunday	€10.00	€15.00	€10.00

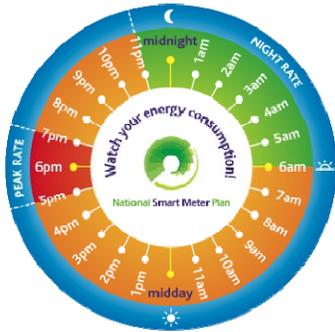
Learn more

find out more about your usage go to www.smartmeters.ie

- ✓ Compare usage across months
- ✓ More energy saving tips
- ✓ Find out how other people have saved money

ESB Networks

ToU Tariffs for Pilot

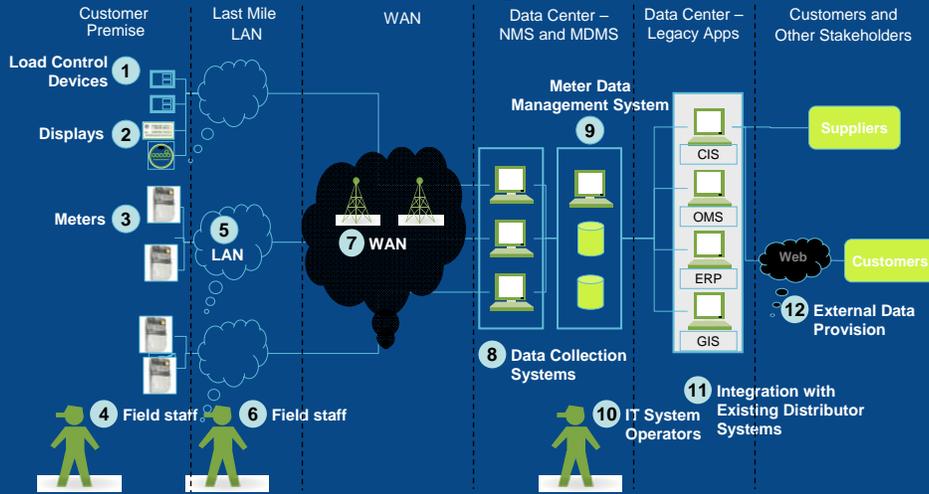


- Jan 09 on
- 'make whole concept'
- Multi TOU Trial tariffs based on baseline tariff
- Control Group
- CER final decision

In Home Display Developed for Pilot – by Customers

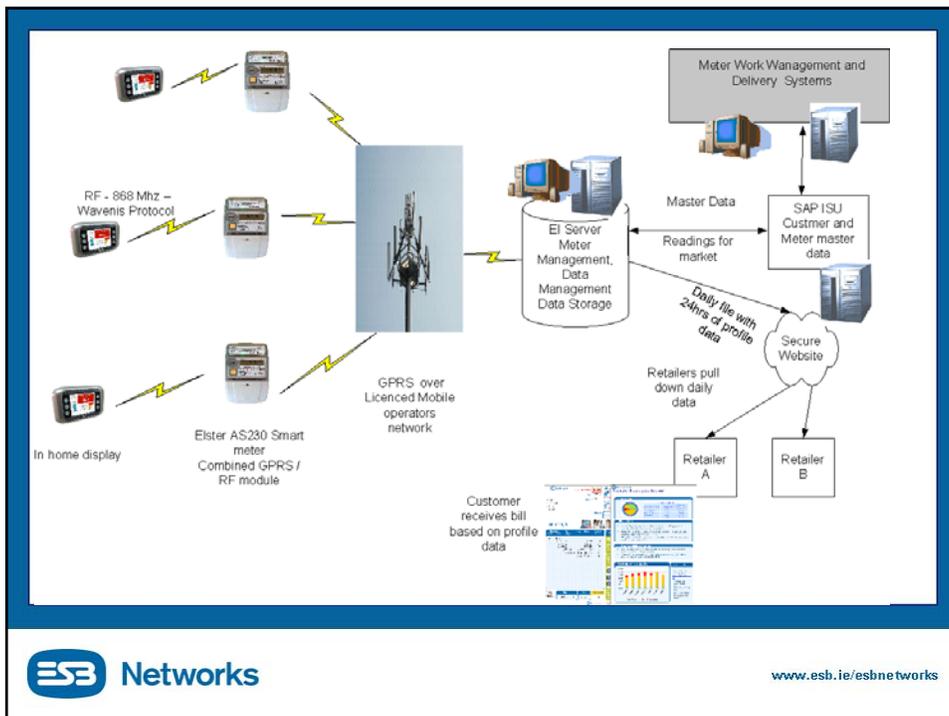


AMI is more than just meters – it's a complex integration of sensors, devices, communications, and software technologies



ESB Networks

www.esb.ie/esbnetworks



ESB Networks

www.esb.ie/esbnetworks

Project Objectives

- Target is how smart meters to enable demand and consumption in countries with a winter peak - Largest trial of its kind in Europe
- independently verified statistical experiment
- Findings on %reduction accurate to within 1%.
- Its success is key to the roll out of smart metering in Ireland.
- Puts the customer requirements at the centre of smart metering system design
- ESNB would be pleased to share our learnings with EPRI.

ESB-EPRI Smart Grid Demonstration Project

Wind Generation

Smart Meter Customer Behaviour Trials

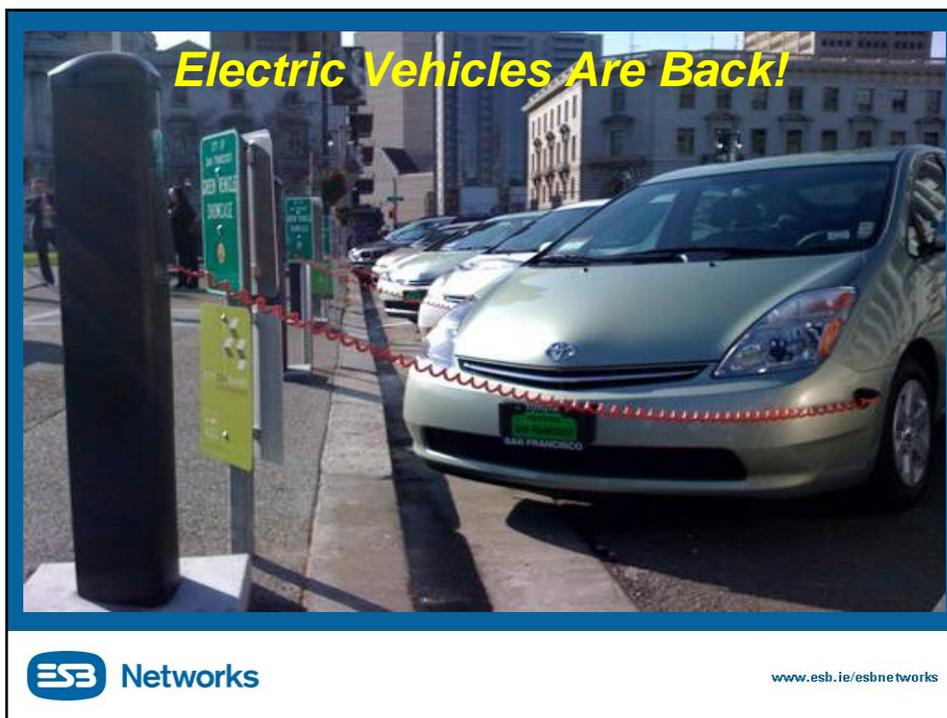
Electric Vehicles

Smart-Green Circuits

Alignment with EPRI Critical Elements

Objectives

- To **assess** the network impact of electric vehicles, with an emphasis on field trials, customer participation and charging strategies.
 - Assessment on amount of EV/Charging allowable on existing network
 - Identification of low cost investments required to increase Network EV Capacity
 - Assessment of impact on Power Quality of EV and how this can be kept within standard without unduly limiting use of EV
 - Assess scope for use of EV in DSM
 - Assess scope for future use of Electric Vehicle to Grid.



Informal EV Standardisation Group

Electric Utilities

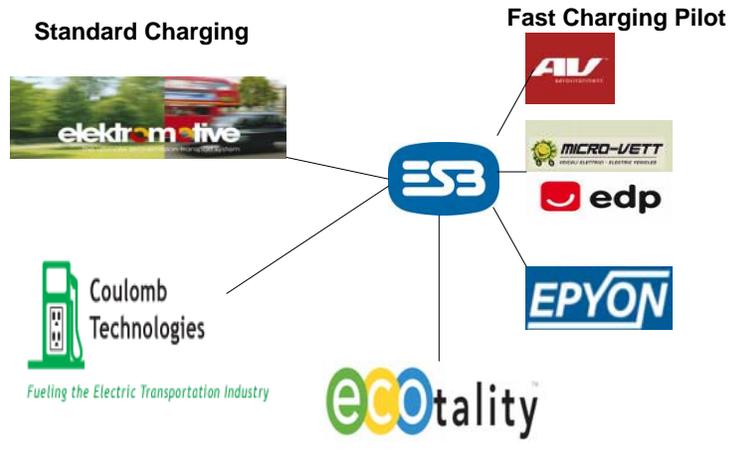


Automotive Manufacturers



www.esb.ie/esbnetworks

ESBN research



www.esb.ie/esbnetworks

Project Scope

- Suburban with mix of OH/UG Networks e.g. Goatstown in Dublin
- Rural – 15kVA Transformer feeding EV e.g. Ennis

Model Network

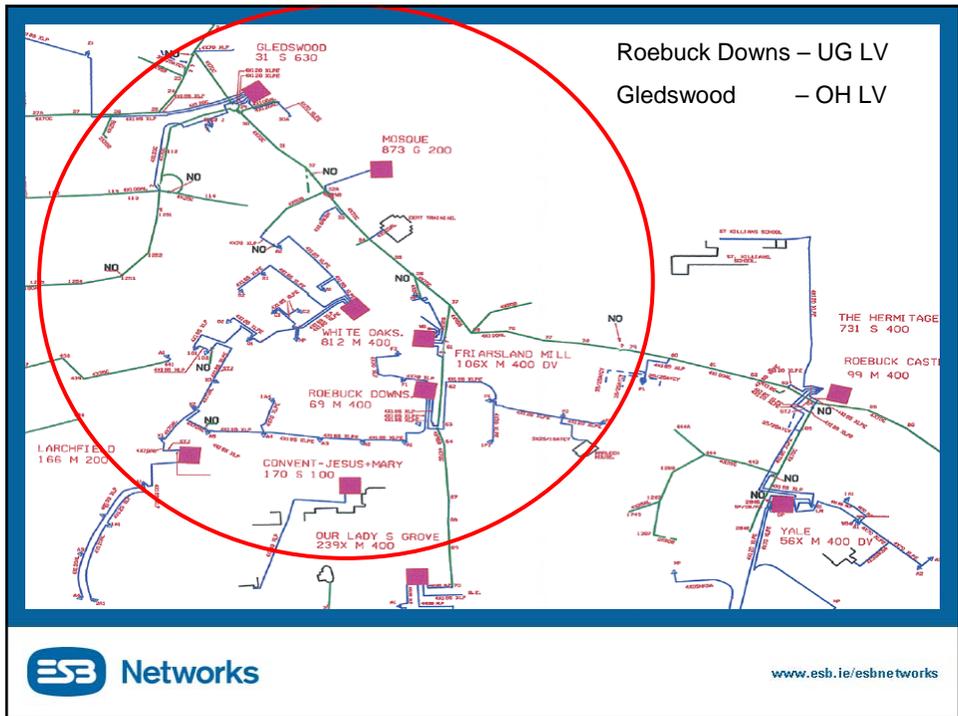
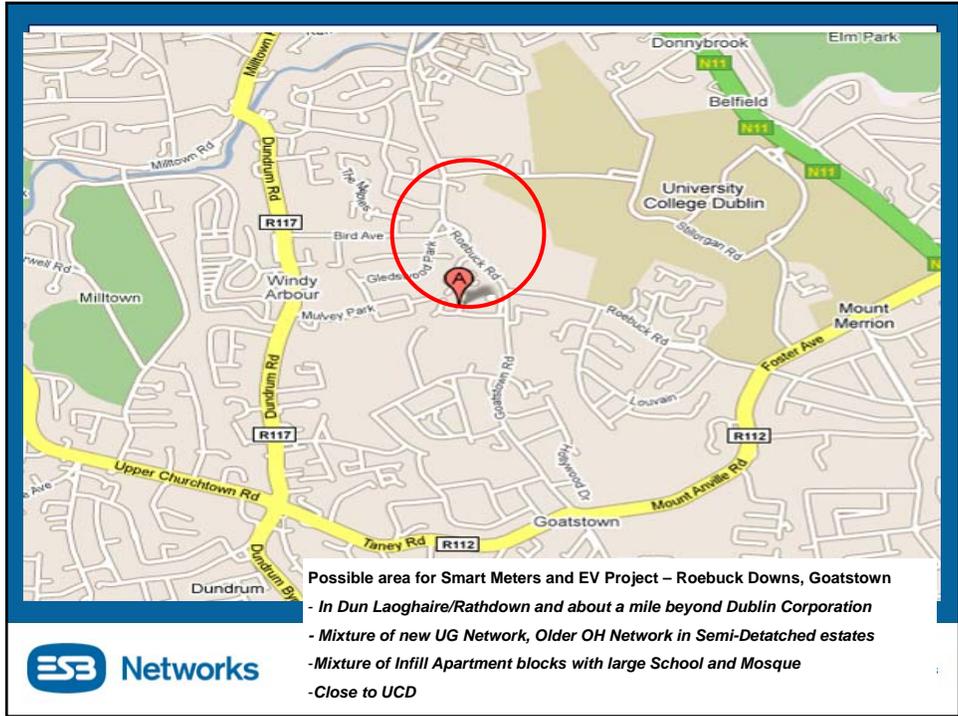
- Measure load characteristics of typical EV's
- Populate model with varying penetrations of EV's
- Assess impact on Voltage, Capacity and PQ of EV's

Equip up to 20 houses with EV Charging points beside outside Meter Box & SmartMeter

- Assess Charging Point arrangement
- Trial EV Charging by loaning EV to selected residents.
- Compare Measured results with model

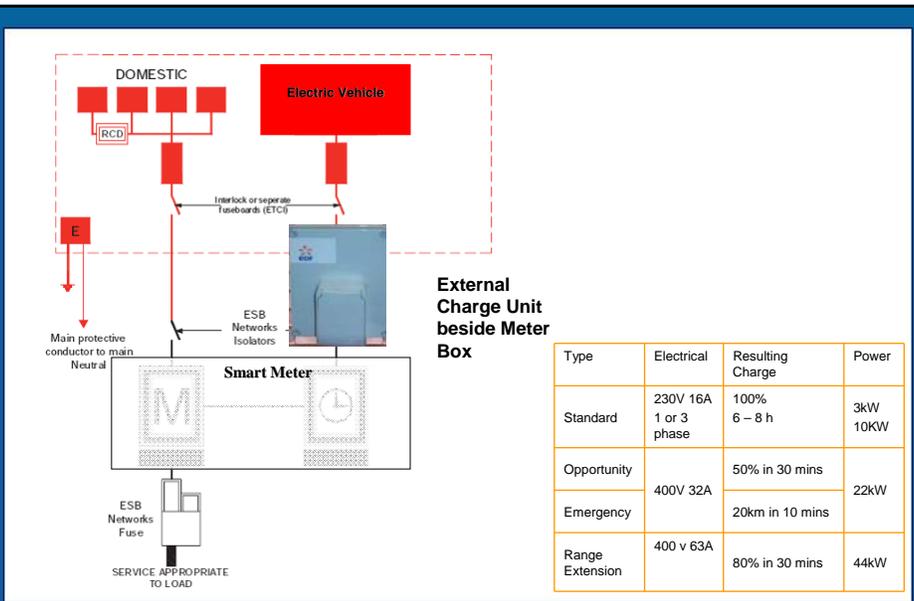
Project Scope

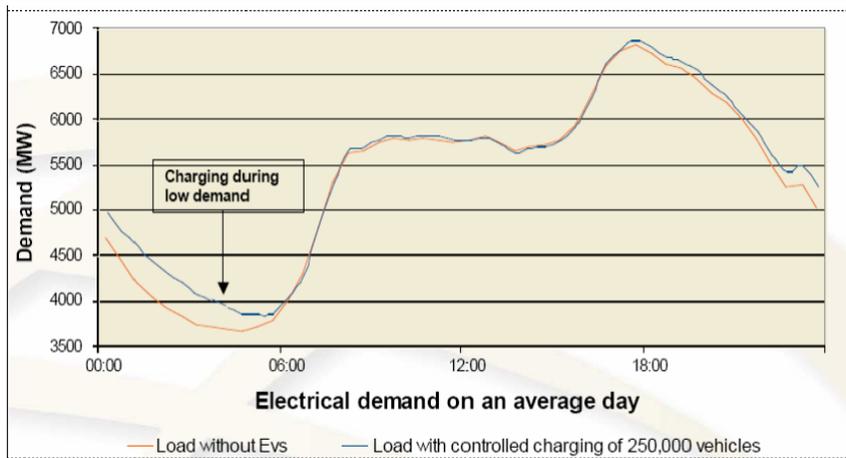
- Assess feasibility of faster charging on LV network by using SmartMeter to share charging capacity
- Assess capacity of LV Network for EV, based on likely statistical household load patterns, influenced by Tariffs (e.g. inference from Night Tariff impact on use of Day load)
- Assess potential barriers to future Vehicle to Grid
- Assess possibility of using EV as ballast load for WIND, using HAN to control in response to Wind level on system
- Establish upstream impact of high EV Penetration rates (MV, 38kV and 110kV)





Domestic Charging Of Electric Vehicles





Source: Eirarid

Impact of 10% Passenger Vehicles on Demand Profile in 2020

Potential Benefits to ESB

- In Depth assessment of impact of EV on Urban and Rural networks
- Testing EV Charging in Domestic Premises
- Evaluation of potential to increase charging rates or expand charging times without incurring extra costs for network Infrastructure

ESB-EPRI Smart Grid Demonstration Project

Wind Generation

Smart Meter Customer Behaviour Trials

Electric Vehicles

Smart-Green Circuits

Alignment with EPRI Critical Elements

Objectives

- To **develop and test** improved methods for estimating **losses** on rural feeders
- To assess and demonstrate methods of **reducing losses**.
 - Voltage Upgrading i.e. 20kV Conversion
 - Dynamic re-configuration of networks to minimise losses
 - Re-conductoring
 - Amorphous core transformers
 - Installation of Capacitor banks
 - Lower average supply voltage using line drop compensation

Efficient Networks

Networks Loss Reduction Plan

- 20kV Conversion (48,000 km by 2012)
- 38kV line rebuild (300km)



... And lower loss network designs

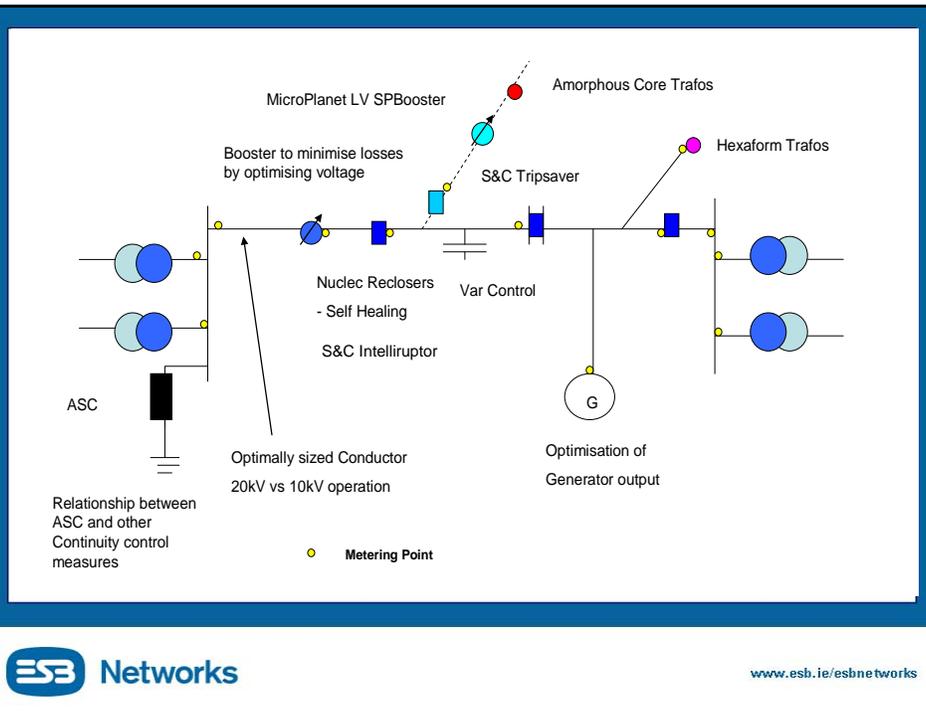


Reduce distribution losses by 0.5% by 2012

180kT CO₂ saved p.a.



www.esb.ie/esbnetworks



www.esb.ie/esbnetworks

Green Circuits Proposed

- 4 MV circuits proposed
 - 10kV Circuit with 660kW Windfarm
 - 20kV Circuit with High Losses where Landfill Gas DG to be connected
 - 2 x 10kV Circuits where analysis shows 20kV Conversion apposite
- MV Circuit Typical Features :
 - Circuit contains two interconnected feeders between two 38/MV substations
 - 25 – 40 km Route length between 38kV stations
 - Serves 800 – 1,200 customers
 - 250 - 400 single phase transformers + some three phase transformers
 - Existing losses believed to be significant.
 - Some small scale dispersed wind generation

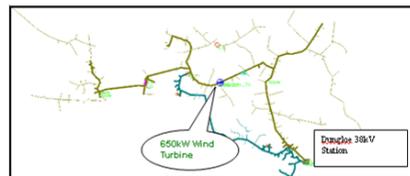


Figure 5-4: Circuit 2 Example

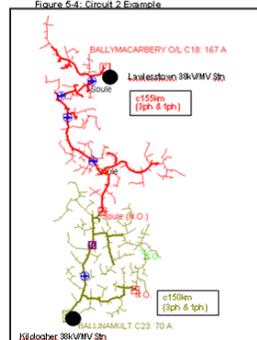


Figure 5-5 : Circuit 3 Example

Analysis

- Phase 1 : Use ½ Hour load flows and DSS to estimate losses impact of:
 - 20kV conversion
 - Dynamic sectionalising
 - Capacitor banks
 - Losses impact of better phase balancing
 - Voltage Reduction at MV using Regulator, at LV using Microplanet
 - Economics of amorphous core transformers
- Phase 2 : Test out /demonstrate solutions that indicate positive Cost Benefit

Expected Benefits to ESB

- More effective planning of rural networks
 - Better method for estimating load, voltage and losses
- New techniques to minimise losses may be established
 - Re-balancing of the network
 - Dynamic re-configuration
 - Capacitor banks (not currently deployed by ESB)
 - Voltage reduction

Summary

- ESB looking forward to working with EPRI on Smart-Networks Initiative
- ESB welcomes comments and suggestions from all other utility participants
- ESB network happy to share any points of learning with utilities here today

ESB-EPRI Smart Grid Demonstration Project

Wind Generation

Smart Meter Customer Behaviour Trials

Electric Vehicles

Smart-Green Circuits

Alignment with EPRI Critical Elements

EPRI 6 Critical Elements/Criteria

1. Integration of Multiple types of Distributed Energy Resources
 - DG connected Windfarms providing Reactive Power
 - Customer Behaviour Trials and Demand Response
 - Electric Vehicles – DSM ballast for Wind and V2G
 - SmartGreen Circuits – Landfill gas and Wind
2. Critical Integration Technologies & Standards
 - Common Information Model (CIM) for TSO/DSO Comms
 - IEC 60870, IEC 101, ICCP
 - Customer Behaviour Trials (AMI, IHD, Wavenis Protocol, 868MHz, GPRS)
 - Electric Vehicles, GPRS Charging Posts, Charging Signature Provision
 - SmartGreen Circuits, Smart Metering, OpenDSS

EPRI 6 Critical Elements/Criteria (cont'd)

3. Dynamic Rates of other Approaches connecting Retail customers to Wholesale Conditions
 - CBT: Combination of TOU, Stimuli & Control
 - EV: Rates to encourage charging in non-peak periods
 - Smart Meter Trials feed into Green Circuits Analysis
4. Integration w/System Operations & Planning
 - Wind: Setpoint for VAR issued by TSO to DSO - Cluster operates as unit to reach and maintain setpoint (SCADA)
 - Customer Behavior Trials & EVs: Data integrated into system planning. Evaluated to compensate for intermittent wind
 - SmartGreen Circuits: Costs/Benefit Analysis of wind on losses & improved voltage regulation (System Impact Studies)

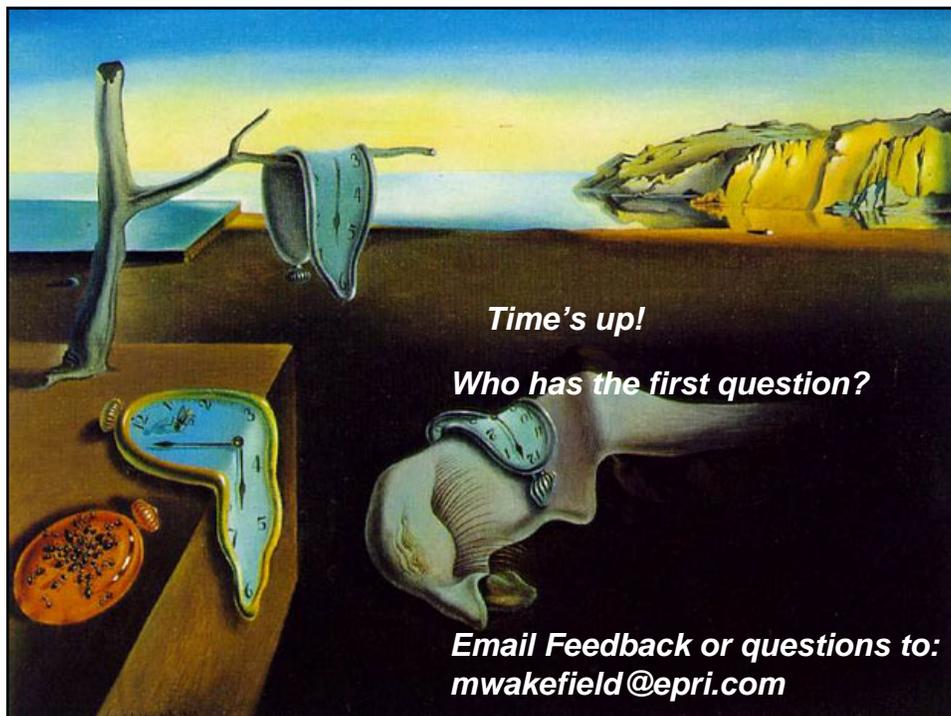
EPRI 6 Critical Elements/Criteria (cont'd)

5. Compatibility with EPRI's Initiative & Approach
 - Leverage IntelliGrid Methodology: Use Case Development
 - Cost Benefit Analysis
 - Project will support integrating varying types of DER at multiple levels of ESB's system

6. Leverage Additional Funding Sources
 - Project Funded By ESBN
 - Inkind support from turbine manufacturer & Vendors
 - Support from Irish Electricity Regulator (CBT)
 - ESBN/Government Partnership on EV's
 - University Analysis supported by Science Foundation of Ireland



www.esb.ie/esbnetworks



Support Slides