

# Understanding the Smart Grid

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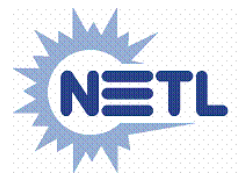


Conducted by the National Energy  
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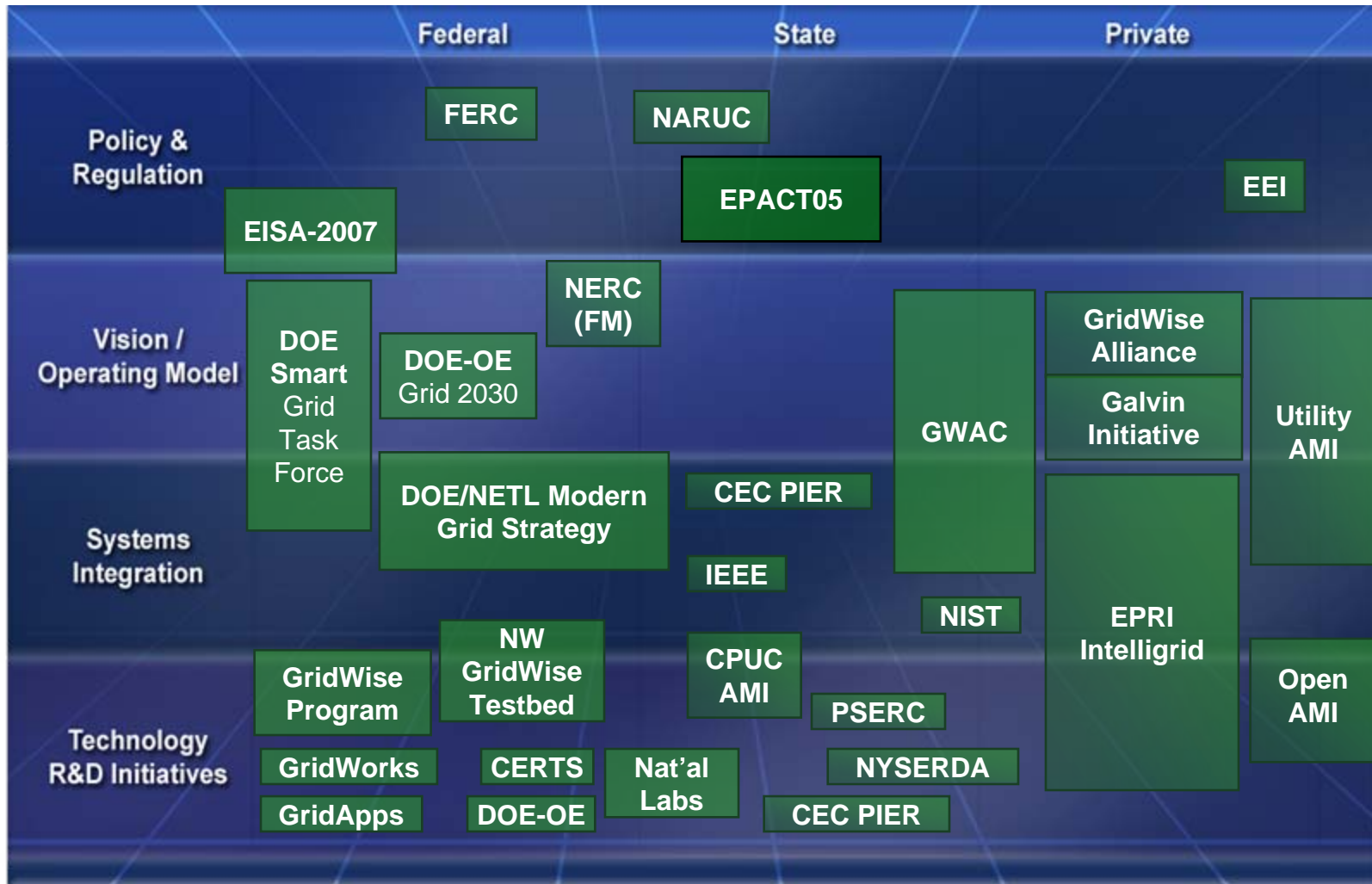
- **Smart Grid background**
- **Why modernize the grid?**
- **What is the Smart Grid?**
- **What is the value proposition?**
- **How do we get there?**
- **What are some of the barriers?**
- **Questions**



## Smart Grid Background



# Many are working on the Smart Grid



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## *Mission – Accelerate the modernization of the Grid in the US*

- Develop a vision for the Smart Grid
- Reach out to stakeholders to get input and consensus
- Assist in the identification and resolution issues
- Act as an “independent broker”
- Promote testing of integrated suites of technologies
- Communicate concepts to assist interested stakeholders

*Our role is Strategic rather than Tactical!*



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- **Concept development (early 2005)**
- **Vetted with stakeholders at 7 regional summits**
- **White papers published on website**
- **Regulatory support in Ohio, MO, and with NARUC**
- **Communication of concepts in various forums**
- **Smart Grid Implementation Workshop**

*Smart Grid Characteristics are well vetted!*



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- **US policy is to support grid modernization**
- **Smart Grid Advisory Committee (thru 2020)**
- **Smart Grid Task Force (thru 2020)**
- **Smart Grid Interoperability Framework (NIST)**
- **Smart Grid System Report**
  - Status and prospects of development
  - Regulatory or government barriers
  - Technology Penetration
  - Communications network capabilities, costs, obstacles
  - Recommendations for state and federal policies



- **Smart Grid Technology RD&D**
- **Smart Grid Regional Demonstration Initiative**
  - 50% Cost Share
  - \$100M per year – 2008-2012
- **Federal Matching Funds**
  - 20% reimbursement for qualifying Smart Grid investments
- **States shall consider:**
  - Requiring utilities to consider Smart Grid solutions including societal benefits
  - Allowing utilities to recover capital, O&M and other costs
  - Allowing recovery of book value of technologically obsolete assets





Why modernize the grid?



- **Economy now based on electricity**
  - Computers, networks, phone system, devices, robotic manufacturing, stock markets
- **Lifestyle now based on electricity**
  - Medical devices, appliances, air conditioners, computers
- **Must have infrastructure that facilitates growth**
  - The digital economy is vulnerable
  - 20 years ago semi-conductor load negligible. 10 years ago 10%. Today, past 20% and climbing (EPRI, 2006)
- **Key to global competitiveness**
  - Other regions upgrading to create competitive advantage

*Running today's digital society through yesterday's grid is like running the Internet through an old telephone switchboard.*

*Reid Detchon, Energy Future Coalition*



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- **Aging**
  - 70% of transmission lines are 25 years or older
  - 70% of transformers are 25 years or older
  - 60% of circuit breakers are 30 years or older
  
- **Outmoded**
  - Designed in the 50s and installed in the 60s and 70s, before the era of the microprocessor.
  
- **Stressed**
  - Never designed for bulk power shipments
  - Wholesale power transactions jumped 300% from 2000 to 2005. *Insight Magazine, Oct. 2005*

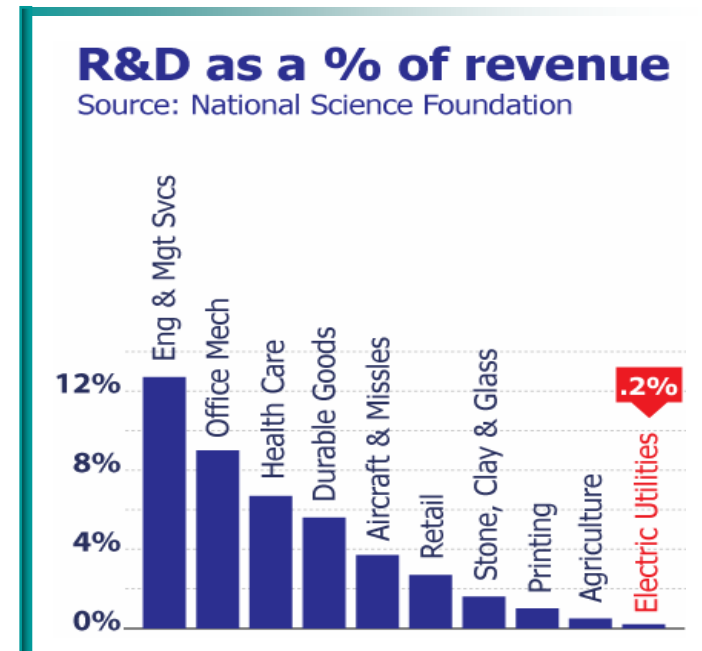
*Much of the equipment that makes up the North American grid is reaching the end of its design life.*

*EnergyBiz Magazine, Sept. 2005*



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- **Living off the investments of the 60s and 70s**
  - “Trust fund” is out of money
- **Less Utility R&D than almost any other industry**
  - 0.2% of net revenues
  - 1/20th the average of all U.S. industries



- **Losing billions per year**
  - From disturbances, interruptions and grid congestion
- **Other regions are gaining on us**
  - China, Europe, Middle East
- **Missing the chance to lead a new industry**
  - Distribution automation, smart meters, advanced monitoring and control

*Some major power corridors are at maximum capacity more than 80% of the time... equivalent to rush hour from 5am to midnight.*

*National Transmission Grid Study, 2003*



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## We lose billions every year to blackouts, interruptions and congestion

- As much as \$135B per year in consumer losses  
*(Primen, 2004)*
- In the NY ISO, 23% of the wholesale price is congestion costs, which are passed along to consumers. *(PNNL, 2006)*
- August 2003 blackout: \$4-6B, 50M people affected

*It is not the cost of electricity that drives our decisions. It is the cost of NOT having electricity.*

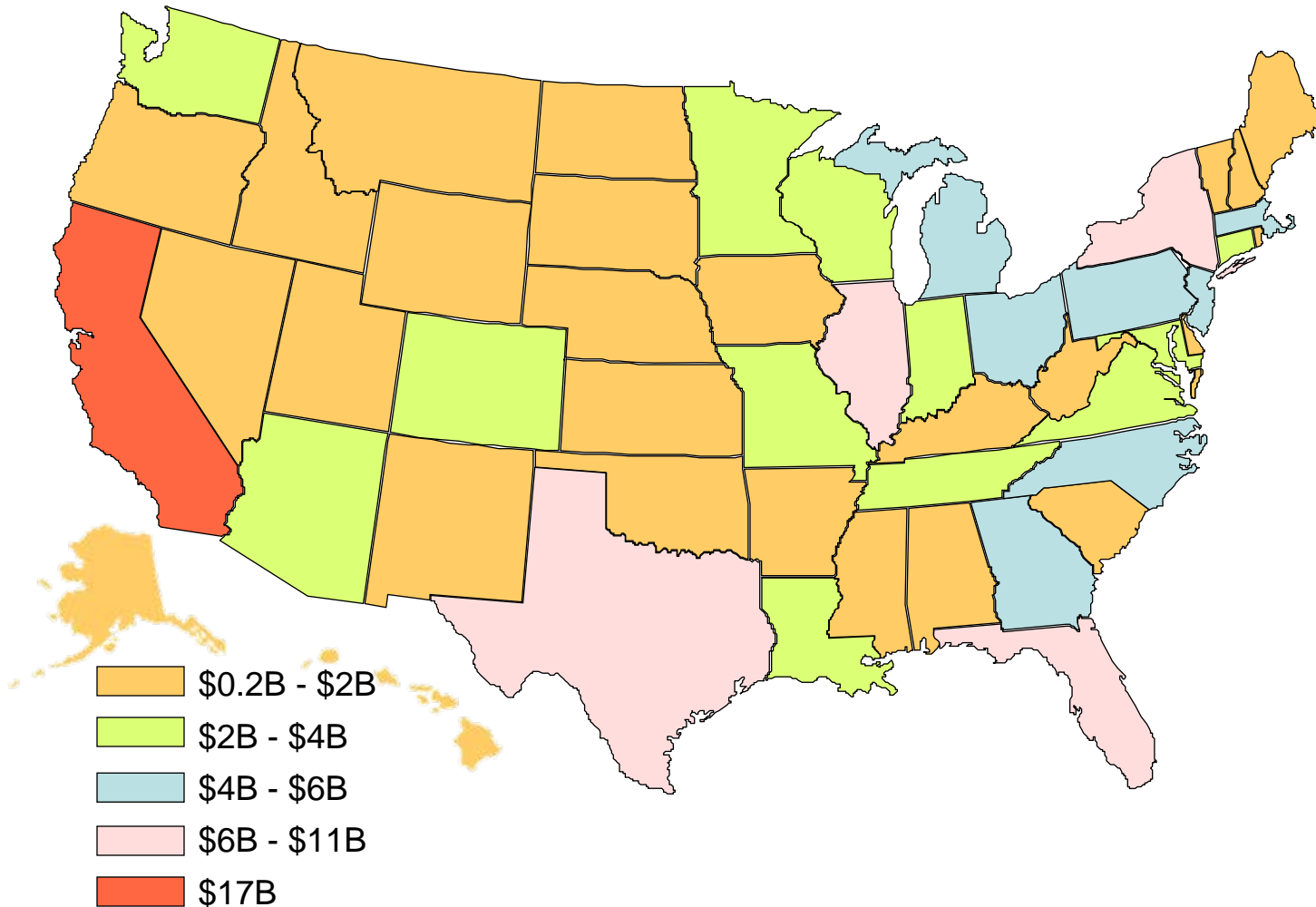
*Energy Director, Oracle Corporation, 2004*



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# Annual Business Loss from Grid Problems

**Primen Study: Up to \$135B annually for power interruptions**



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## Forward Market Prices Continue to Climb

**Midwest ISO (Cinergy)**  
\$112.12/MWh +62%

**Massachusetts Hub**  
\$ 141.25/MWh +94 %

**Northwest (Mid C)**  
\$ 105.66/MWh +70 %

**New York City**  
\$ 208.51/MWh +123 %

**Southern California  
(SP-15)**  
\$ 139.41/MWh +88 %

**PJM Western Hub**  
\$ 144.38/MWh +79 %

**Palo Verde**  
\$ 132.95/MWh +76 %

**Henry Hub (Gas)**  
\$ 12.99/MMBtu +108 %

Sources: Summer electric forwards data is July-August 2008 data from ICE as of 6/16/08. Actual on-peak data for 2007 are from Platts Megawatt Daily. The Henry Hub data is July-August Clearport data from Bloomberg as of 6/16/08.



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What is the Smart Grid?



## *Imagine a World with 200 million electric vehicles that:*

- Connect anywhere
- Provide transportation and act as storage and generators for the grid

## *And are powered by:*

- Clean central station generation
- Renewables and other distributed generation

*A shift from gasoline to PHEVs could reduce U.S. petroleum imports by 52% (PNNL – Impact assessment of PHEV's)*



# Resulting in:

- **Dramatic reduction in tailpipe emissions**
- **Reduction in petroleum imports of >50%**
- **Reduction in peak loads – lowering prices for consumers**
- **Improved grid reliability – decreasing today’s consumer losses of >\$125 Billion annually**
- **Increased grid security – the “Fort Knox” model**

*The Smart Grid can make this “world” real!*



## ***The Smart Grid will:***

- Enable active participation by consumers
- Accommodate all generation and storage options
- Enable new products, services and markets
- Provide power quality for the digital economy
- Optimize asset utilization and operate efficiently
- Anticipate & respond to system disturbances (self-heal)
- Operate resiliently against attack and natural disaster



# *It will “Enable active participation by consumers”*

- **Consumers have access to new information, control and options to engage in electricity markets**
  - Energy management
  - Investment in DER and PHEV
  - Offer resources to market
- **Grid operators have new resource options**
  - Reduce peak load and prices
  - Improve grid reliability
- **E-bay level of activity**

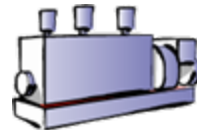
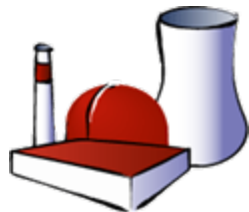
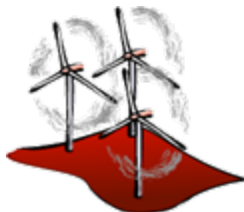
Involving the consumer is win – win!



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# *It will “Accommodate all generation and storage options”*

- **Seamlessly integrates all types and sizes of electrical generation and storage systems**
- **“Plug-and-play” convenience**
  - Simplified interconnection processes
  - Universal interoperability standards
- **Number of smaller, distributed sources will increase – shift to a more decentralized model**
- **Large central power plants will continue to play a major role.**



# *It will “Enable new products, services and markets”*

- **Links buyers and sellers**
- **Consumer to RTO**
- **Supports the creation of new electricity markets**
  - PHEV and vehicle to grid
  - Brokers, integrators, aggregators, etc.
  - New commercial goods and services
- **Provides for consistent market operation across regions**

Markets motivate behavior and get results!



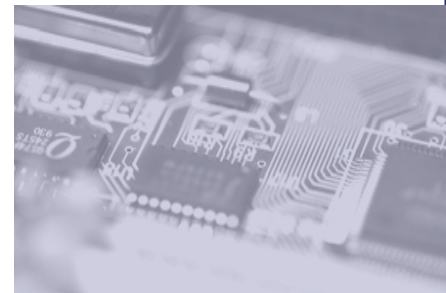
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# *It will "Provide power quality for the digital economy"*

- **Monitors, diagnoses and responds to PQ issues**
- **Supplies various grades of power quality at different pricing levels**
- **Greatly reduces consumer losses due to PQ (~\$25B/year)**
- **Quality Control for the grid**

Voltage dips that last less than 100 milliseconds can have the same effect on an industrial process as an outage that lasts several minutes or more

*Primen, 2002*



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- **Operational improvements**
  - Improved load factors and lower system losses
  - Integrated outage management
  - Risk assessment
- **Asset Management improvements**
  - The knowledge to build only what we need
  - Improved maintenance processes
  - Improved resource management processes
  - More power through existing assets
- **Reduction in utility costs (O&M and Capital)**

Convergence of operating information with asset management processes will dramatically improve grid efficiency



## *It will “Anticipate & respond to system disturbances”*

- **Performs continuous self-assessments**
- **Detects, analyzes, responds to, and restores grid components or network sections**
- **Handles problems too large or too fast-moving for human intervention**
- **Self heals - acts as the grid’s “immune system”**
- **Supports grid reliability, security, and power quality**

The blackout of August 2003 took hours to build up. Once it breached the original service territory, it took 9 seconds to blackout 50M people.

*PNNL, June 2006*



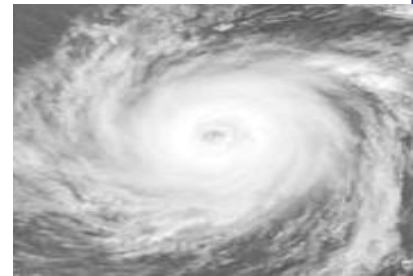
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*It will "Operate resiliently against attack and natural disaster"*

- **System-wide solution to physical and cyber security**
- **Reduces threat, vulnerability, consequences**
- **Deters, detects, mitigates, responds, and restores**
- **"Fort Knox" image**
- **Decentralization and self-healing enabled**

The lack of a concerted, deliberate technical approach risks serious consequences from security threats to the power delivery system infrastructure.

*Erich Gunther, Power & Energy Continuity, 2002*



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# The Smart Grid Gap

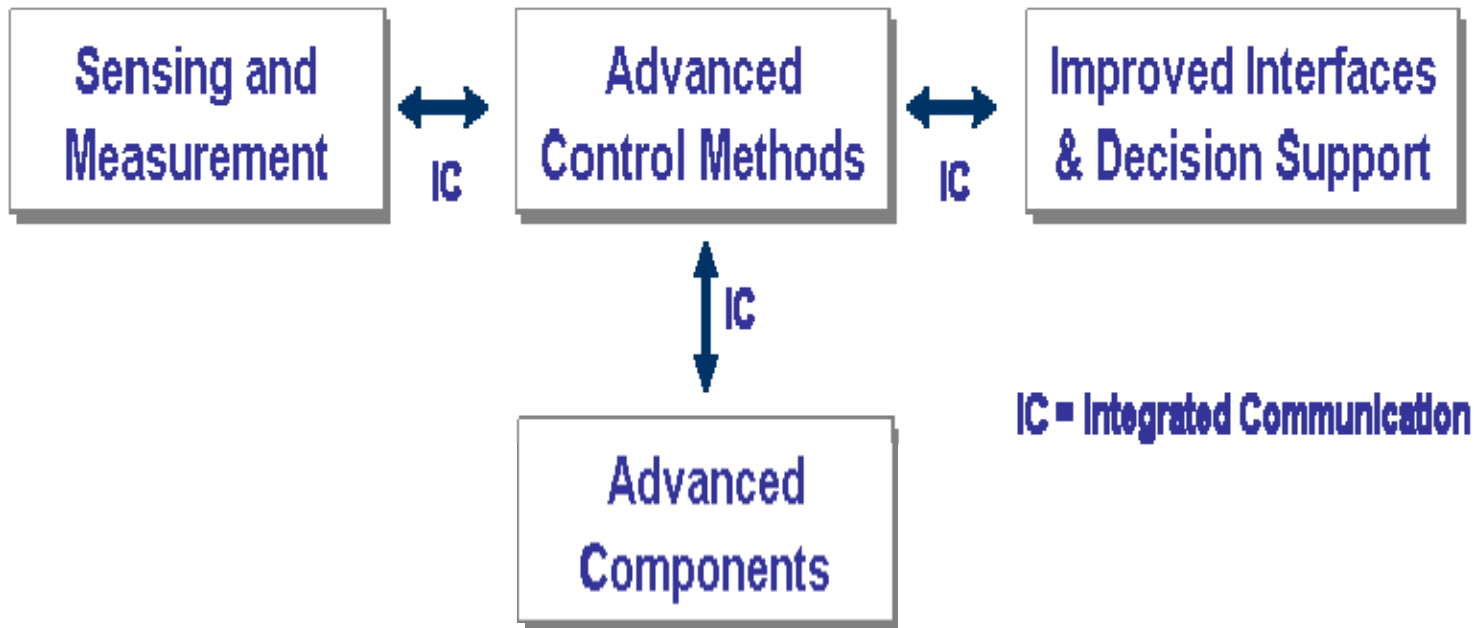
<b><i>Characteristic</i></b>	<b><i>Today's Grid</i></b>	<b><i>Smart Grid</i></b>
Enables Consumer Participation	Consumers are uninformed and non-participative with the power system	Informed, involved and active consumers – DR and DER
Accommodates Generation/Storage	Dominated by central generation – many obstacles exist for DER interconnection	Many distributed energy resources with “plug and play” convenience – focus on renewables
Enables New Markets	Limited wholesale markets, not well integrated – limited opportunities for consumers	Mature, well-integrated wholesale markets, growth of new electricity markets
Meets PQ Needs for 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Focus on outages – slow response to PQ issues	PQ a priority with a variety of quality/price options – rapid resolution of issues



# The Smart Grid Gap

<b><i>Characteristic</i></b>	<b><i>Today's Grid</i></b>	<b><i>Smart Grid</i></b>
<b>Optimizes Assets &amp; Operates Efficiently</b>	Little integration of operational data with asset management – business process silos	Greatly expanded data acquisition of grid parameters – deeply integrated with asset management processes
<b>Self Heals</b>	Responds to prevent further damage – focus is on protecting assets following fault	Automatically detects and responds to problems – focus on prevention, minimizing impact to consumer
<b>Resists Attack</b>	Vulnerable to malicious acts of terror and natural disasters	Resilient to attack and natural disasters with rapid restoration capabilities





What is the value proposition?



## ***The Smart Grid is MORE:***

- **Reliable**
- **Secure**
- **Economic**
- **Efficient**
- **Environmentally friendly**
- **Safe**

These values define the goals for grid modernization and suggest where metrics are needed to monitor progress.





## Cost to Modernize

- **\$165B over 20 years**
  - \$127B for Distribution
  - \$38B for Transmission
- **~\$8.3B per year** (incremental to business-as-usual)
- **Current annual investment - \$18B**

## Benefit of Modernization

- **\$638B - \$802B over 20 years**
- **Overall benefit to cost ratio is 4:1 to 5:1**

*Thus, based on the underlying assumptions, this comparison shows that the benefits of the envisioned Future Power Delivery System significantly outweigh the costs.*

*(EPRI, 2004)*



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- **Utility**
- **Consumer**
- **Societal**
- **Others?**



## Operational efficiencies

- *Metering and billing*
- *Outage management*
- *Process improvement*
- *Work force management*
- *Reduced losses (energy)*
- *Asset utilization*

## Asset Management improvements

- *System planning*
- *Maintenance practices*
- *Engineering*

*These benefits are expected to improve customer satisfaction and reduce O&M and capital costs.*



- **Access to information**
- **Ability to manage energy consumption**
- **Option to participate in demand response**
- **Convenient interconnection of distributed generation**
- **Option to bid (sell) into electricity markets**
- **Reduction in outages (number and duration)**
  - Fewer losses
  - Fewer inconveniences
- **Improved overall level of service**

*Consumers receive information, control and options*



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- Improved operating and marketing efficiencies leading to downward pressure on electricity prices
- Improved reliability leading to reduction in consumer losses (~\$135B)
- Increased grid robustness improving grid security
- Integration of renewables and reduction in energy losses leading to a reduction of emissions
- Improved public and worker safety
- Job and GDP growth
- Opportunity to revolutionize the transportation sector

***Achieving the Smart Grid Vision depends on consumer involvement – and the benefits are significant!***



# Is the SG Value Proposition Compelling?

- **Would you wash your clothes at 9pm to save 10 cents?**
- **Would you drive an extra quarter mile for 10% cheaper gas (that's 40 cents less)?**
- **Would you rather fill your vehicle with less carbon, while you sleep, work, shop for 75% less per gallon?**
- **Would you like it if your car had the intelligence to sell that power back during a peak and pay for your driving all week long?**
- **What value do you place on societal benefits?**



How Do We Get There?



## Smart Grid Milestones

- **Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)**
- **Advanced Distribution Operations (ADO)**
- **Advanced Transmission Operations (ATO)**
- **Advanced Asset Management (AAM)**

Each Milestone requires the deployment and integration of various technologies and applications



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- **Smart Meters**
- **Two-way Communications**
- **Consumer Portal**
- **Home Area Network**
- **Meter Data Management**
- **Demand Response**
- **Customer Service Applications**
- **Operational Gateway Applications**

AMI empowers the customer and supports grid operations



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- Distribution Management System with advanced sensors
- Advanced Outage Management (“real-time”)
- DER Operations
- Distribution Automation
- Distribution Geographic Information System
- Micro-grid operations (AC and DC)
- Advanced protection and control
- Advanced grid components for distribution

The functionality of ADO enables “Self Healing”



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- Substation Automation
- Geographical Information System for Transmission
- Wide Area Measurement System (WAMS)
- Hi-speed information processing
- Advanced protection and control
- Modeling, simulation and visualization tools
- Advanced grid components for transmission
- Advanced regional operational applications

Deeply integrated with AMI, ADO and AAM – ATO optimizes transmission operations



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- **Advanced sensors**
  - System Parameters
  - Asset “health”
  
- **Integration of real time information with other processes:**
  - Operations to optimize asset utilization
  - T&D planning
  - Condition based maintenance
  - Engineering, design and construction
  - Work and resource management

Integration of AMI, ADO, and ATO with asset management processes will dramatically improve grid operations and efficiency



# Milestone Sequence

AMI and DR

*AMI empowers the customer and establishes communications to the loads*

Distribution (ADO)

*ADO enables self healing*

Transmission (ATO)

*ATO addresses congestion*

Asset Management (AAM)

*AAM greatly improves the performance of today's asset management programs*



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# Keeping the “End in Mind”

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>AMI</i>	<i>ADO</i>	<i>ATO</i>	<i>AAM</i>
Enables Active Consumer Participation	✓	✓		
Accommodates All Generation & Storage Options	✓	✓	✓	
Enables New Products, Services and Markets	✓	✓	✓	
Provides PQ for Digital Economy	✓	✓	✓	✓
Optimizes Assets & Operates Efficiently	✓	✓	✓	✓
Anticipates and Responds to System Disturbances	✓	✓	✓	✓
Operates Resiliently Against Attack and Natural Disaster	✓	✓	✓	

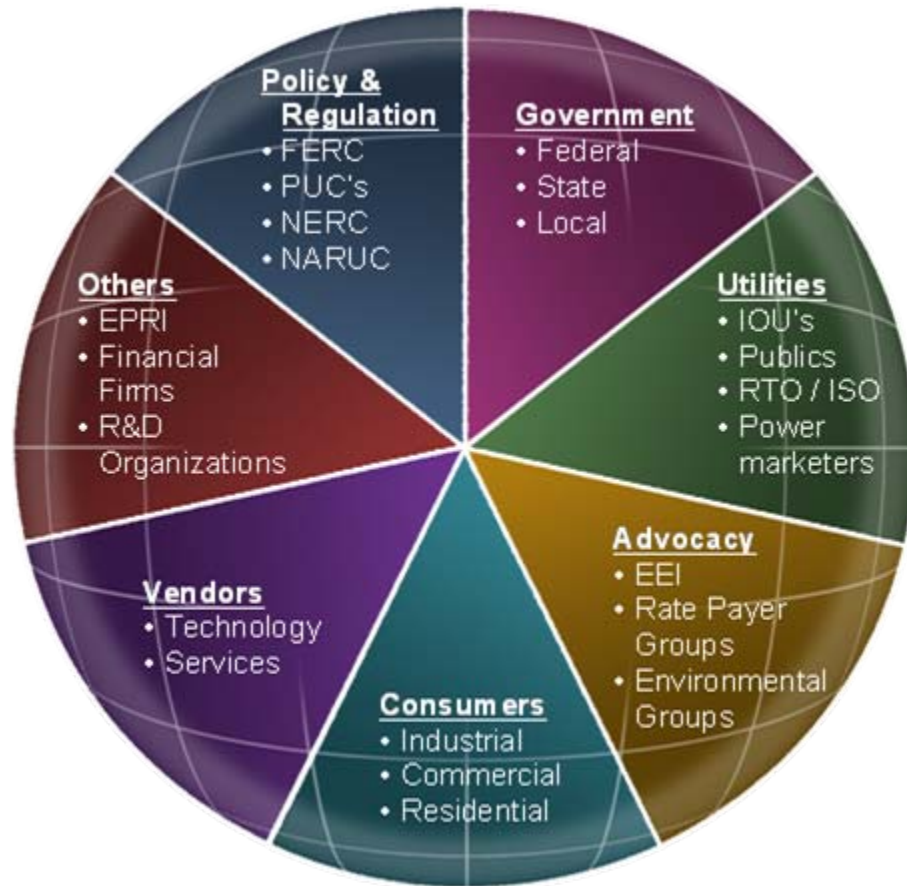


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What are some of the barriers?



- Change Management
- Regulatory Policy
- Technical
- Other?





*A significant change management effort is needed:*

- Communicate a vision
- Strengthen consumer education and sense of urgency
- Align stakeholders around the vision
- Provide the motivation (win-win)
- Develop metrics to monitor progress
- Active leadership by regulators
- Keep the “end in mind”



## *Regulatory policy could incentivize investment in the Smart Grid:*

- ***Time based rates*** - incentives for consumers to become actively involved
- ***More favorable depreciation rules*** – recovery of book value for assets that are retired early for “smart grid” reasons
- ***Policy changes that provide incentives and remove disincentives to utilities*** – investment in a Smart Grid should make business sense
- ***Clear cost recovery policies*** - uncertain cost recovery increases investment risk
- ***Societal benefits*** – business cases should include societal benefits to ensure informed decisions are made by the regulator



## *Some technical issues:*

- Standards (interconnection and interoperability)
- Integration vs. “widgets”
- Distributed system behavior not well understood
- Loss of skilled human resources
- Minimal funding of R&D – new technologies



- [The Modern Grid Strategy](#)
- [Smart Grid Newsletter](#)
- [EPRI Intelligrid](#)
- [Galvin Electricity Initiative](#)
- [GridWise Alliance](#)
- [GridWise Architecture Council](#)
- [European SmartGrid Technology Platform](#)

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# Questions?



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