



#### Extending the AMI Network With Intra-Grid Sensors

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# **US Energy Information Administration:**

 The Energy Information Administration (EIA) is a government agency formed in 1977. The EIA is responsible for objectively collecting energy data, conducting analysis and making forecasts.





## What is an intra-grid sensor?

 A sensor used to provide detailed information about conditions that exist between the distribution transformer and the meter.









### Why do we need intra-grid sensors?





### Because times have changed!

- We are now stressing grid assets with increased unplanned burden and never previously conceived pressures.
- Yet operators are still without comprehensive data that will accurately reveal the intra-grid dynamics created by these changes.



- Through solar and wind renewables, we are introducing Reverse Energy onto the distribution grids.
- The millions of existing transformers were not designed to handle this impact.
- While renewables are beneficial, Reverse Energy can produce unstable, and unsafe grid conditions.







- Intra-grid sensors accurately measure and report Reverse Energy, and its impacts on the grid.
- Utilities without AMI, or "smart meters" need intra-grid sensors to understand the Reverse Energy impacts inside their grid.
- Utilities with AMI need intra-grid sensors to understand Reverse Energy impacts on transformers.





- The reality is that AMI generated Reverse Energy data does not accurately indicate impacts on transformers or the resulting grid impacts.
- AMI data is typically not accurately aligned to the upstream transformers due to pervasive GIS mapping errors, thus causing aggregated AMI data to be unreliable.







 Even though utilities are pre-notified of Distributed Energy Resources installations, operators still remain uncertain of potentially serious and/or dangerous impacts upon upstream assets since AMI intra-grid data is unreliable.







# **Growth of Solar Energy**

- Solar generation has shown steady growth while biomass has remained relatively flat.
- Solar capacity has grown significantly while biomass has remained flat.



Annual solar and biomass electricity generation (2014-2017) million megawatthours



Annual solar and biomass electricity capacity (2014-2017) gigawatts



### **Reverse Energy**

- Reverse Energy creates new instances of unknown and unplanned voltage fluctuations/conditions. This contributes to potentially unstable and unsafe grid conditions.
- Safety for the public at-large is key, but so too is the safety of utility linemen who are increasingly at risk due to the unanticipated voltage levels being created by Distributed Energy Resources (DER).







## **Reverse Energy**

- AMI-deployed utilities might think they know Reverse Energy impacts, the truth is they typically do not possess accurate AMIto-transformer information.
- This can leave linemen in a position of not knowing what to expect when they approach DER-active transformers.







## **Electric Vehicles**

- Electric Vehicle charging stations create a new, unplanned load on transformers. Each charging station has the capability of adding up to one additional home worth of power load on a transformer.
- This unplanned loading impacts transformers and may actually exceed a transformer's designed capacity causing major problems.





# **Illegal Marijuana Production**

- Illegal marijuana grow houses commonly steal significant levels of power from the grid.
- Theft occurs simply by tapping power lines in front of the meters.
- No endpoint meter (including AMI smart meters) can effectively detect pre-meter power theft.
- This means thieves steal as much power as they want, and they steal it indefinitely without fear of detection.





## Legalized Marijuana

- When jurisdictions legalize weed, significant unplanned loading hits the respective transformers and the grid.
- Legalization permits (and possibly encourages) residents to grow weed using power-intense hydroponic resources. This unanticipated reality then causes additional strain on the existing transformers, and the grid







- According to the US Department of Energy, the average age of existing distribution grid transformer is presently in the range of 38-42 years.
- The average projected life span of transformers is typically 40 years so many transformers are nearing or have already eclipsed their intended life span, yet we demand more performance, reliability, and various unintended service capabilities.







- Intra-grid sensors proactively reveal over-burdened and failing transformer assets allowing operators to effectively enable preventive maintenance efforts.
- This approach enables operators to transition away from costly and disruptive, reactive grid management practices





### **Power Theft**

- Despite significant Smart Meter penetration, power theft is a perpetual problem. Industry experts suggest that U.S. power theft is in excess of \$6 Billion per year.
- The locations of power theft is typically a mystery. If the affected overburdened transformers finally fail, utility operators then learn where the theft is occurring.





### **Power Theft**

- Smart Meters claim to lessen power theft but the reality is that power theft has increased.
- Thieves have discovered that since utility personnel are no longer coming onto their property, they can tap power lines ahead of the meter and the diversion will go undetected indefinitely.





# **Meter Programming Issues**

- An incorrectly programmed meter can result in significant errors.
- For example: a meter programmed for a 200:5 transformer but actually has a 400:5 transformer will significantly misreport usage.





### What are system losses?

- Energy generated by Power Station does not match energy distributed to the consumers.
- The difference between generated and distributed energy is known as Transmission and Distribution loss; aka system loss.
- System loss is the energy that is generated but not paid for by users.





### Line Loss:

- According to US Energy Information Administration reports, nearly 200 Billion unmetered kWh's are 'leaked' from US distribution grids annually.
- This loss represents nearly \$21 Billion that was unmetered, but was amortized as electricity cost across US rate payer's bills.
- All of this while our government, utilities, and rate payers have been investing billions of dollars in 'smart meters', and other energy efficiency efforts.







### Line Loss:

- Electricity is '*leaking*' heavily from within the US distribution grid in front of the AMI/AMR meters and at costly levels.
- To a large extent, electricity providers have been unable to accurately identify where these substantial power leaks have been occurring within the grid(s).
- $\circ~$  Intra-grid power loss is substantial and is occurring daily.









- The electric distribution grid does not have adequate sensor technology and analytic capabilities to allow operators to directly reduce system losses.
- As a result, a blind spot exists between the substation SCADA and the AMI meter.
- Intra-Grid Sensors can provide visibility into this critical area.





### Ontario Hydro - The Problem A real world example

- According to the Ontario Energy Board's 2015 Yearbook of Electricity Distributors: Over 4.639 Billion kWh of unmetered loss 'leaked' from LDC's distribution grids in 2015.
- Using Ontario's 2015 average retail cost of 11.17¢ per kWh, this loss represents over \$518 Million of electricity that was unmetered/unbilled, but was amortized as cost across Ontarian's hydro bills.



#### Ontario Hydro - The Challenge A real world example

 The IESO (Independent Electricity System Operator) and LDC's (Local Distribution Company) within Ontario must strive to achieve **7 Terawatt** Hours of Conservation by 2020.



#### Ontario Hydro - The Opportunity A real world example

- Through the use of intra-grid sensors, Ontario created 2.3 Tera Watt Hours of conservation savings per year via Technical and Non-Technical line loss identification and remediation.
- The LDC'c also gained a series of additional grid management benefits to help reduce bills for Ontarians, lessen power outage occurrences and durations and improve energy efficiency.



#### Ontario Hydro – Net Benefit A real world example

- Facilitate Conservation Voltage Reduction efforts to lessen excessive power consumption costs, b)
- Conserve up to 2.3 Tera Watt Hours/Year--- in addition to the current CFF planned efficiency gains.
- Reduce Ontario's Greenhouse Gas Emissions by up to 1.2 Million Metric Tonne per Year.



#### Ontario Hydro – Net Benefit A real world example

- Prepare the grid for the emerging solar/wind renewables and electric vehicle impacts.
- Decreased power outages.
- Shrink operating costs of LDC's in Ontario via fewer unplanned outages, fewer trouble calls, etc.
- Produced an estimated Carbon Tax Credits value of over \$18.2 Million Per Year for Ontario.



#### Ontario Hydro – Net Benefit A real world example

- Increase 'metered' revenues for LDCs by converting unmetered loss into metered revenue.
- Lower capital expense by reducing premature replacement of transformers due to overloading.
- A deployment ROI of approximately 3.6 years using a 50%
  Loss Reduction factor.



#### SMUD – Power Theft A real world example

- The Revenue Assurance team at SMUD has been leveraging intra-grid sensors to identify power theft within its grid space since 2015.
- Although their efforts have been very surgical in nature, the results have been exceptional.





#### SMUD – Power Theft A real world example

- Within the first 18 months, SMUD's Revenue Assurance team was able to identify and shut down \$376,652.42 of power theft.
- When power theft occurs, excessive unplanned loading negatively impacts and can overload the associated transformers beyond its rated performance level.
- This can result in premature aging of transformers, and eventual power outages.



#### Hawaiian Electric – Solar Impact A real world example

- Due to high electricity prices and incentives such us tax credits and net metering, Hawaii boasts record levels of Distributed Energy Resources (DER).
- As the Hawaiian Electric Companies have discovered, this is both a remarkable achievement and a serious challenge.



#### Hawaiian Electric – Solar Impact A real world example

- The rapid growth in rooftop solar has caused some circuits to reach extremely high levels of photovoltaic (PV) penetration.
- This often leads to voltages that exceed regulated maximums, or creates additional impacts at the circuit level.



#### ACME Electric – Line Loss A real world example

- Energy produced/purchased = 1,391,871,000 kWh
- Retail sales = 1,303,879,000 kWh
- Total energy loses = 87,992,000 kWh
- $\circ$  Total loses as a percentage = 6.32%





#### ACME Electric – Line Loss A real world example

- Total energy loses = 87,992,000 kWh
- Assuming 9.33 cents per kWh
- Total loses = \$8,209,653.60





#### ACME Electric – Line Loss A real world example

# ROI < 6 Years!





#### ACME Electric – Carbon Credits A real world example

- Total loses = 87,992,000 kWh
- $\circ$  Metric Tons of CO2 generated = 47,076
- CER Credit (CO2 x \$11.00) = \$517,832.92
- Total value for 50% CO2 reduction \$258,916.46





### Why do we need intra-grid sensors?





- Line Loss Identification revealing invisible loss; permitting visible loss to then be remediated.
- Increased Metered Revenues converting unmetered loss into metered revenue.
- Conservation Voltage Reduction providing accurate / timely intra-grid voltage information.
- DER/DG Readiness & Monitoring safely integrating reverse energy, and monitoring voltages.



- Unplanned Outages Reduction proactively identifying failing transformer assets.
- Technical Loss Identification—revealing over/under-sized transformers and incorrect tap settings.
- Power Theft Identification revealing the sources of \$6+ Billion per year of unconscionable loss.
- Electric Vehicle Readiness & Monitoring identifying unplanned loading due to charging stations.



- GIS Mapping & Accuracy Improvements revealing improper meter-to-transformer association.
- AMI Data Errors Reconciliation identifying bad multipliers, pre-meter tap impacts, GIS errors.
- Voltage Imbalance Identification preventing downstream equipment damage and related costs.
- Premature Transformer Failures Avoided proactive information enabling proactive measures.



- Rate Payer Cost Reductions achieved via reduced OpEx/CapEx, and improved energy efficiency.
- CO2 Reductions remediating line loss lessens generation demand; improves energy efficiency.
- CO2 Emissions Reduction Credits (CER) creating revenue to improve utilities' financial strength.
- Improve SAIDI & SAIFI Ratings lessening outages and duration via unique/timely intra-grid data



#### **Questions?**



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