

SCE's Experience Distribution Volt/VAR Control:

Irvine Smart Grid Demonstration

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Panel Session: Volt/VAR Control in the Era of the Smart Grid



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DVVC:

Control algorithm to achieve optimal voltage and VAR control on the distribution system

DVVC Objectives

Meet both voltage and VAR requirements when possible.

Minimize system average voltage, and energy usage.

Minimize capacitor switching.

Provide local "fail safe" backup.

The DVVC application is embedded within the new Distribution Management System's Smart Applications.

20+ Years of SCE Study

- 1990s: "D-CAP" demonstrated > 2% energy savings on 2 distribution substations
- 2000s: Roll out of foundational infrastructure that enables DVVC and other advanced applications
- 2010s:
 - 2011 DMS Smart applications to include DVVC
 - ISGD demonstrates DVVC pilot with modern equipment





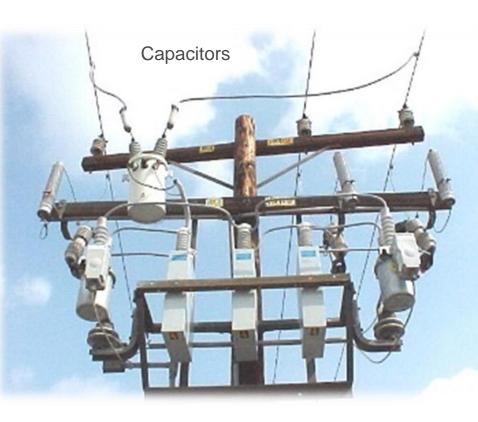
INDEPENDENT STUDIES BACK RESULTS

- DOE Evaluation of CVR on national level (2010)
 - 0.5-4.0% annual energy reduction per feeder
 - 3.04% energy reduction with complete (nationwide) deployment
- Navigant, prepared for BPA (2013)
 - 2.5% "reduction in energy consumption through advanced voltage controls"





Existing Volt/VAR Control





Capacitor Control

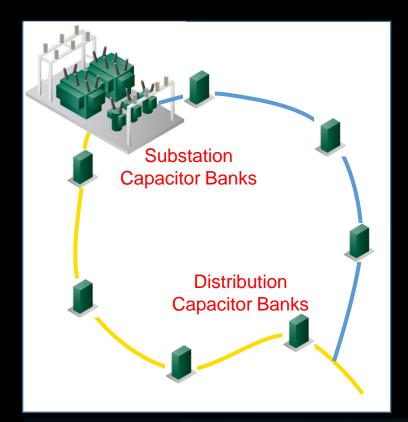
- Distribution voltage and VARs controlled with automated field & substation capacitors
- Control is automated, but each device acts autonomously
- Can lead to higher voltages and unnecessary energy consumption

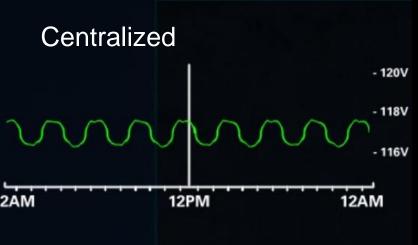
DVVC Solution

DVVC <u>centralizes</u> control of field and substation capacitors to coordinate and optimize voltage and VARs across all circuits fed by a particular substation.

DVVC provides Conservation Voltage Reduction (CVR) – reduction of energy through reduction of average voltage.









Irvine Smart Grid Demonstration

- University of California, Irvine campus and MacArthur Substation in Newport Beach
- ARRA partnership

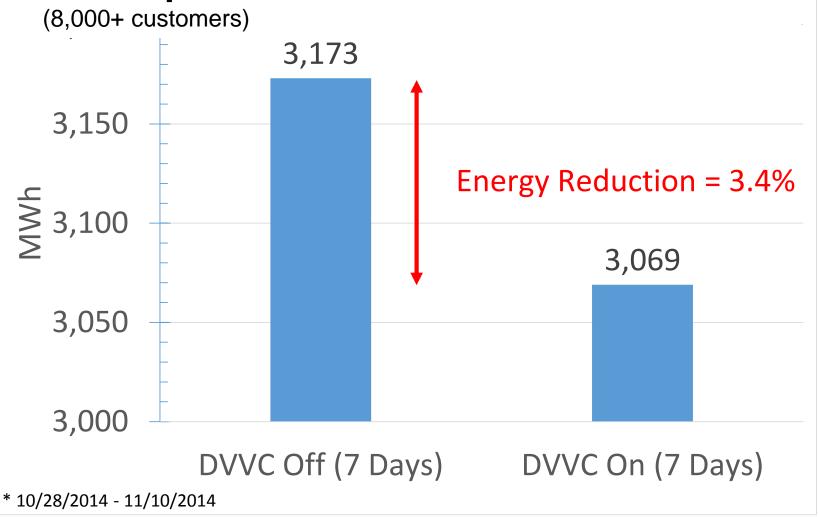


ISGD Scope

Sub-projects

- Zero Net Energy (ZNE) Homes through Smart Grid Technologies
- 2. Solar Shade-enabled Electric Vehicle Charging
- 3. Distribution Circuit Constraint Management with Energy Storage
- 4. Distribution Volt/VAR Control (DVVC)
- 5. Self-Healing Distribution Circuits
- 6. Deep Grid Situational Awareness
- 7. Interoperability and Cybersecurity
 - 1. Secure Energy Network (SENet)
 - 2. SA3 IEC 61850 Substation Automation System
- Workforce of the Future

Sample ISGD Test Results



- 56 MVA transformer bank serves inner 14 field capacitors (900, 1200 & 1800 kVAR) operating bus

 - 1 substation capacitor (6 MVAR)

Seven 12 kV circuits

% time in/out of

Inspection costs

Truck roll emissions

Transmission capital

Deferred Distribution

capacity capital

Reduced total CO₂

investment

emissions

compliance

Deferred

investment

Tacting for further handfits

DVVC provides a mechanism for

Loss of capacitor operability will be

detected in real time; inspections can

Transmission capacitor switching duty

If peak amps are reduced, loading limits

on affected circuits would be reached

Reduced usage should lead to reduced

emissions; magnitude of the reduction

will depend on future generation mix

cycles should be reduced, extending

continuously ensuring Rule 2 compliance

resume for further beliefles			
Category	Benefit	Description	Potential Metrics
	Rule 2		

become targeted

equipment life

further in the future

Compliance

Operational

Excellence

Capacity

Investments

Environmental

voltage

Reduced

capacitor

Extended

Reduced

demand

Reduced

gas

greenhouse

emissions

peak

Transmission

capacitor life

inspections

compliance

Summary

- DVVC can reduce energy consumption without affecting customer service.
- 1-4% estimated reductions: Even at 1% energy reduction \$NPV is significant.
- Cost and risk to deploy is low.
- Plan to fully deploy by 2020.







Thank you

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