

Aggregating Distributed Generators

Presentation to

DOE DP & Industrial DG

Quarterly Review Meeting

October 23, 2001



A WPT Company



Electrotek Concepts

- Engineering, consulting and software development
- Significant history supporting EPRI, IEEE
- Core competencies
 - Power Quality
 - Power system consulting
 - Distribution planning, DG, T&D
 - Telecommunications
 - Energy management; DG Aggregation
- Key customers - TVA, Con Ed, Detroit Edison

Project Goals

- To demonstrate the aggregation of backup generators by adding controls to make them immediately dispatchable from a single control point when required to provide spinning reserve, interruptible load and peak power to the utility grid.

Project Objectives

- Base Year: Develop monitoring/controls; conduct feasibility analyses, design Field Test and survey backup generators in LIPA territory.
- Option Year 1: Develop, Install and Conduct Field Test; Develop Commercial Design.
- Option Year 2: Procure, Install and Operate a 30 MW commercial aggregation/dispatch service.

New York Aggregation Dispatch Center

Design Specifications

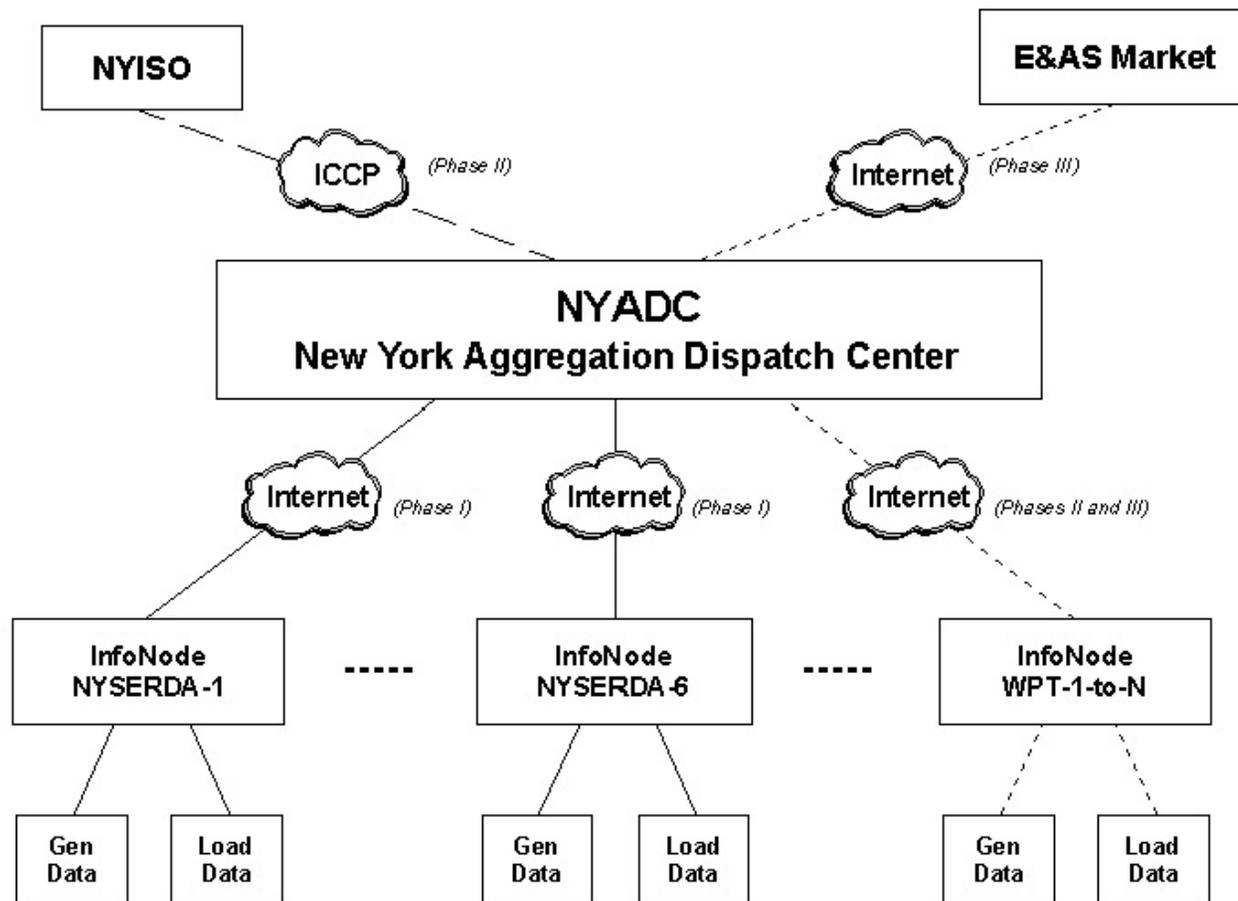
Prepared by:



A WPT Company

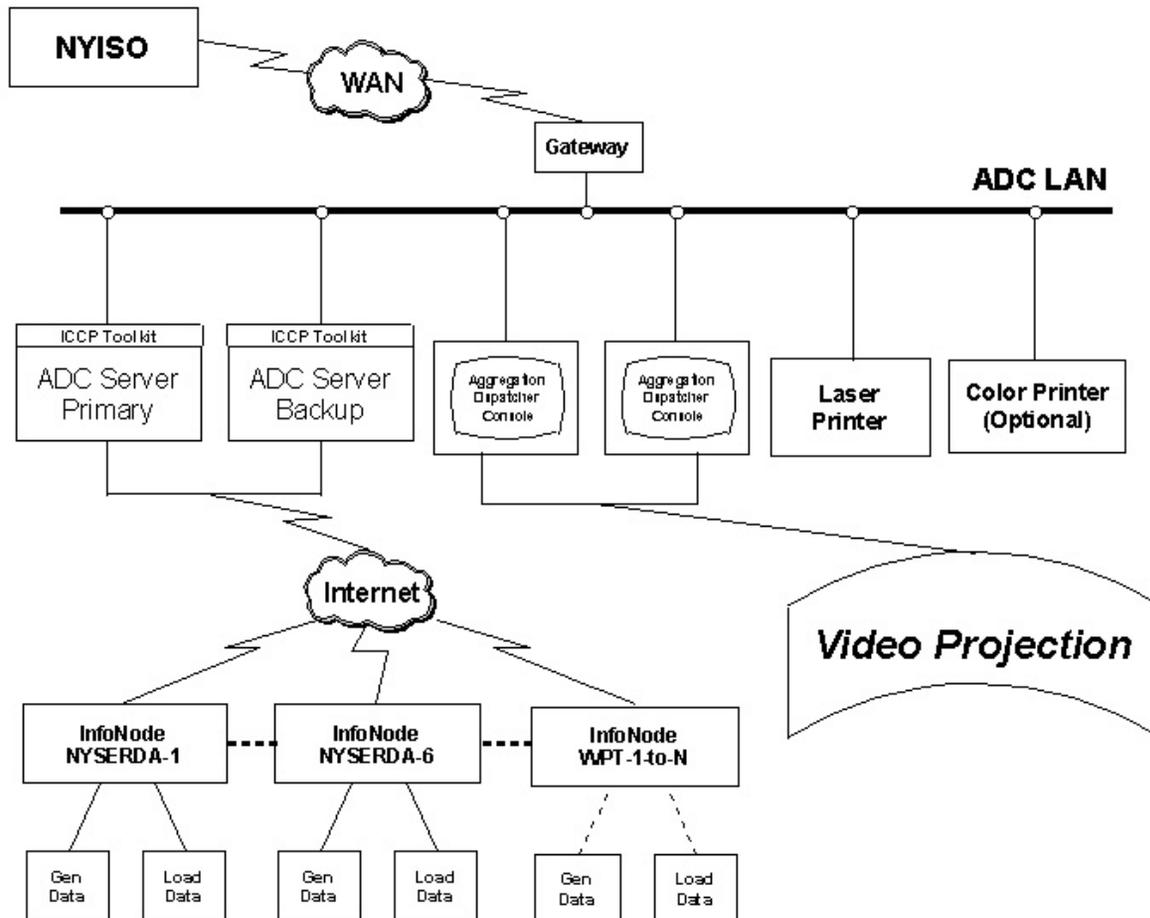
New York Aggregation Dispatch Center

Conceptual Architecture



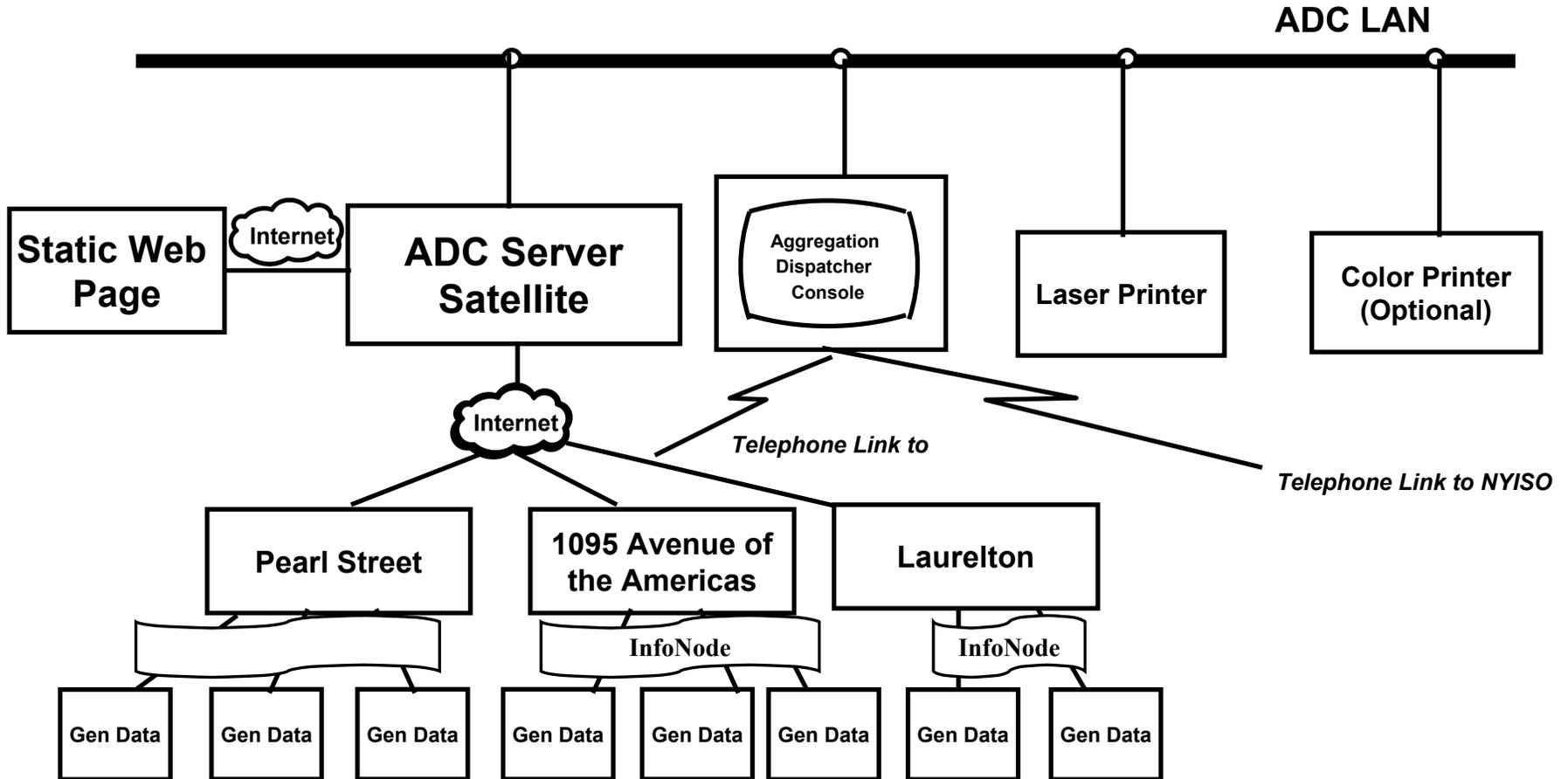
New York Aggregation Dispatch Center

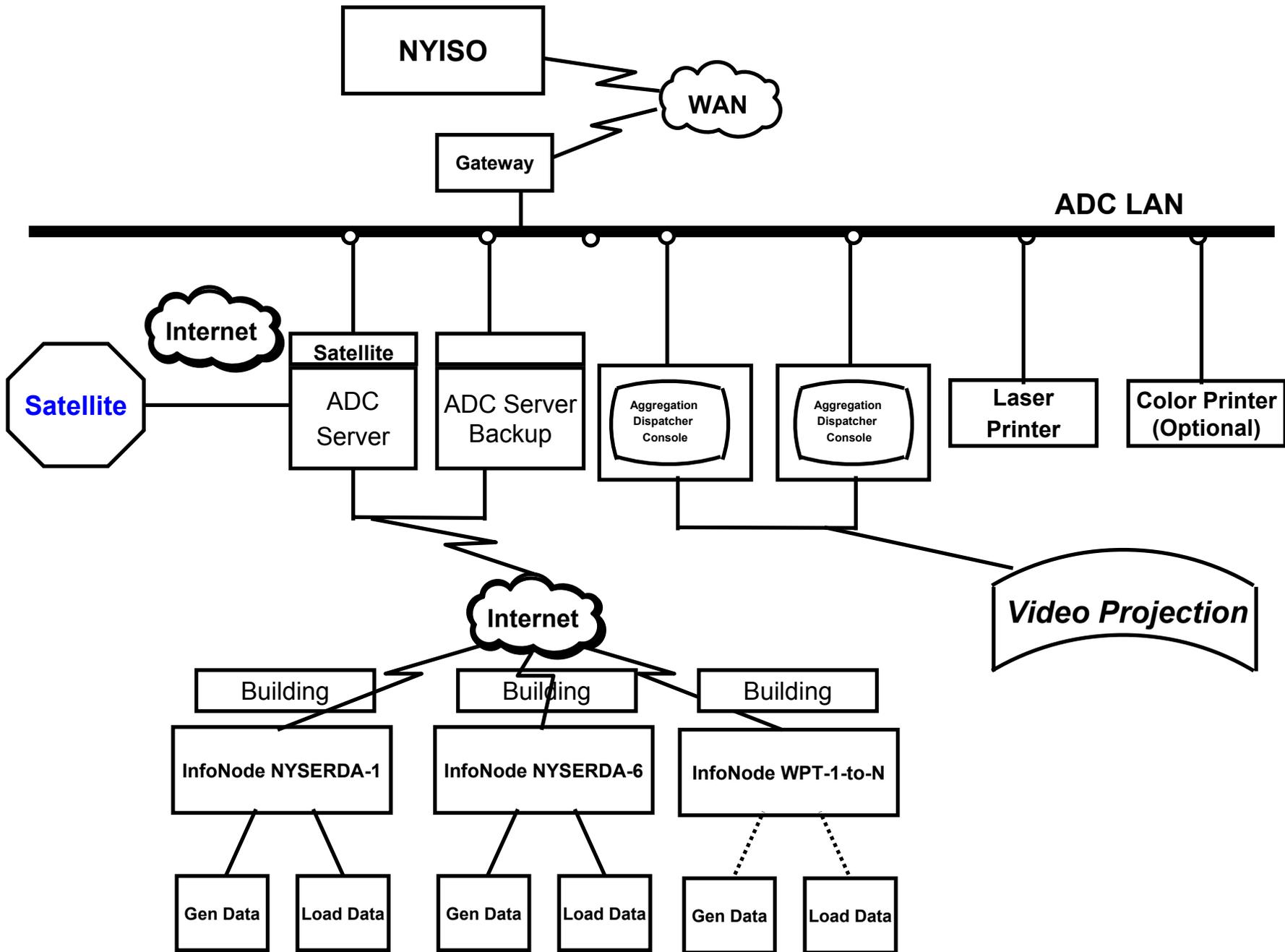
Implementation Architecture Phase Two



Implementation Architecture Phase One

(NYSERDA – EDRP Market)





Field Test: YR1 Design; YR2 Operate

- Technical design for isolated and parallel operation:
 - * Monitoring/aggregation; Interconnection; Protection; Communication; Controls
- “Rules of engagement”:
 - * Permitting; Marketing capacity /energy; Labor issues;

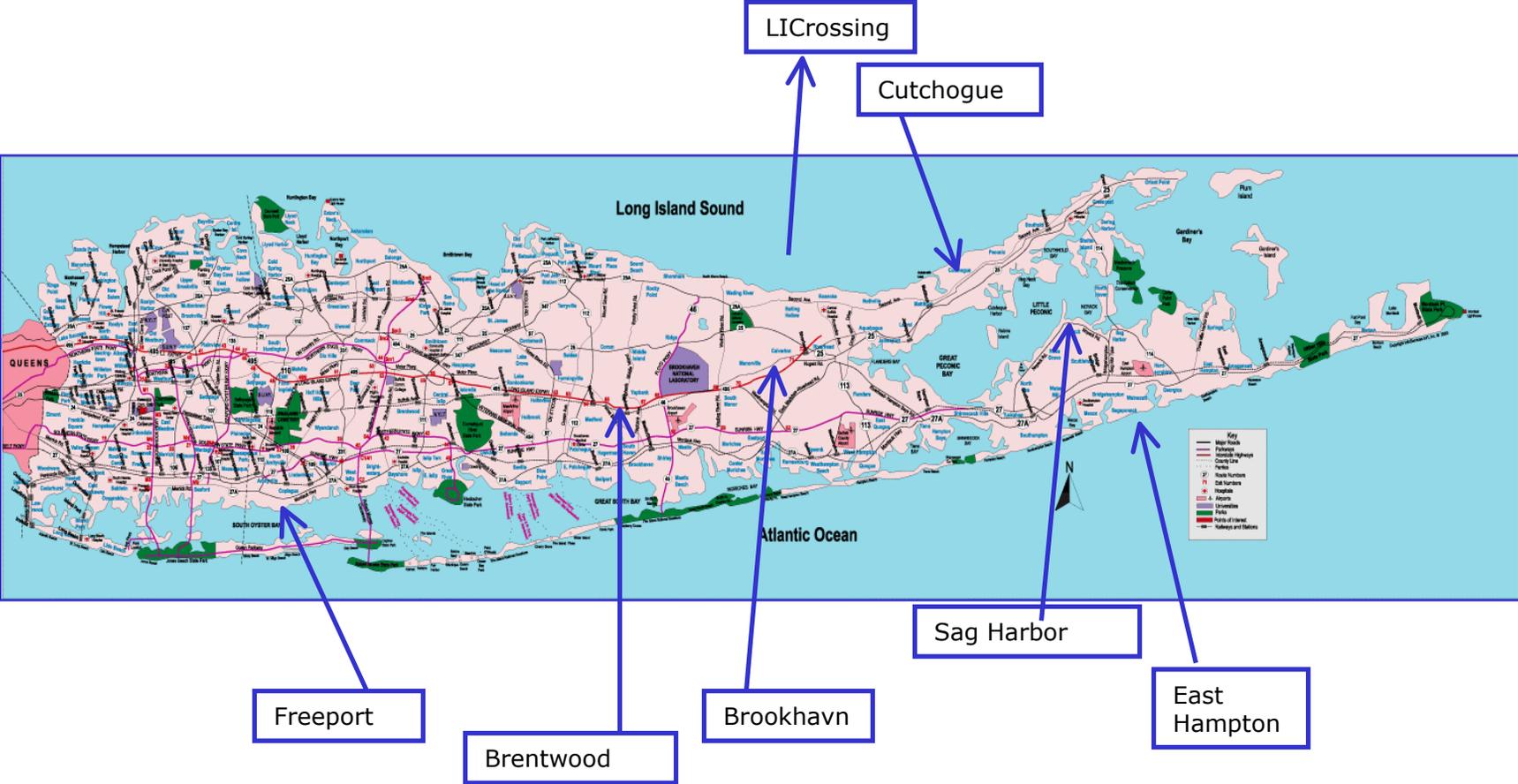
Field Test: YR1 Design; YR2 Operate

- **Freeport Electric**; parallel operation within distribution planning area.
- **Verizon/Brentwood**; isolated/parallel operation to support distribution system.
- **Brookhaven**; Inter-connected operation, within BNL distribution planning area.
- **Verizon/Long Island**; multiple office operation; aggregate loads & aggregate DG units; participate in wholesale markets; support transmission system.

Map Of Long Island



Locating Participating DG Locations



Field Test

Demonstrate the Use of DG
To
Minimize COE
And
Improve System Reliability



Approach to Minimize Cost of Electricity (COE)

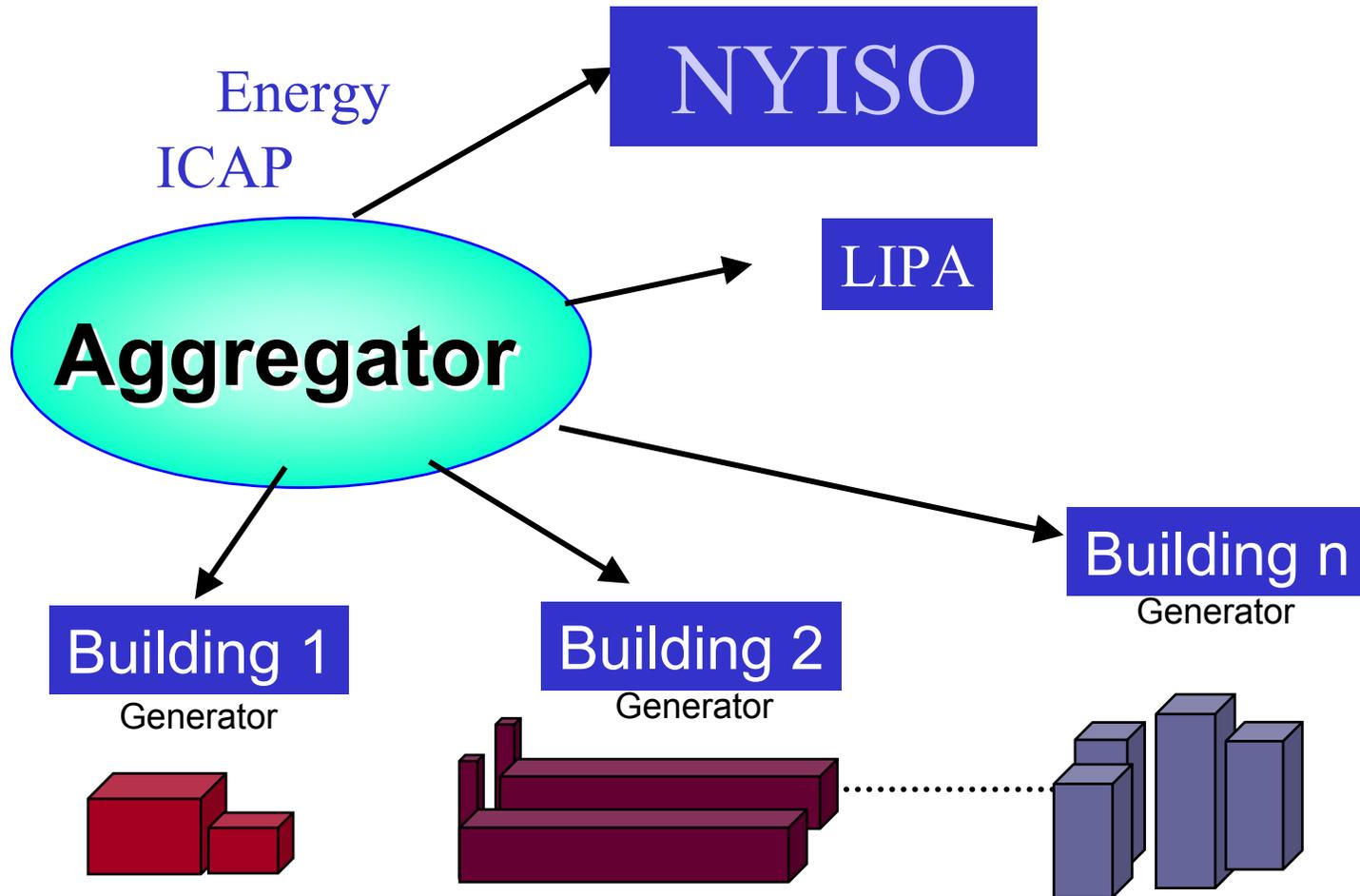
Aggregate Existing Loads and DG

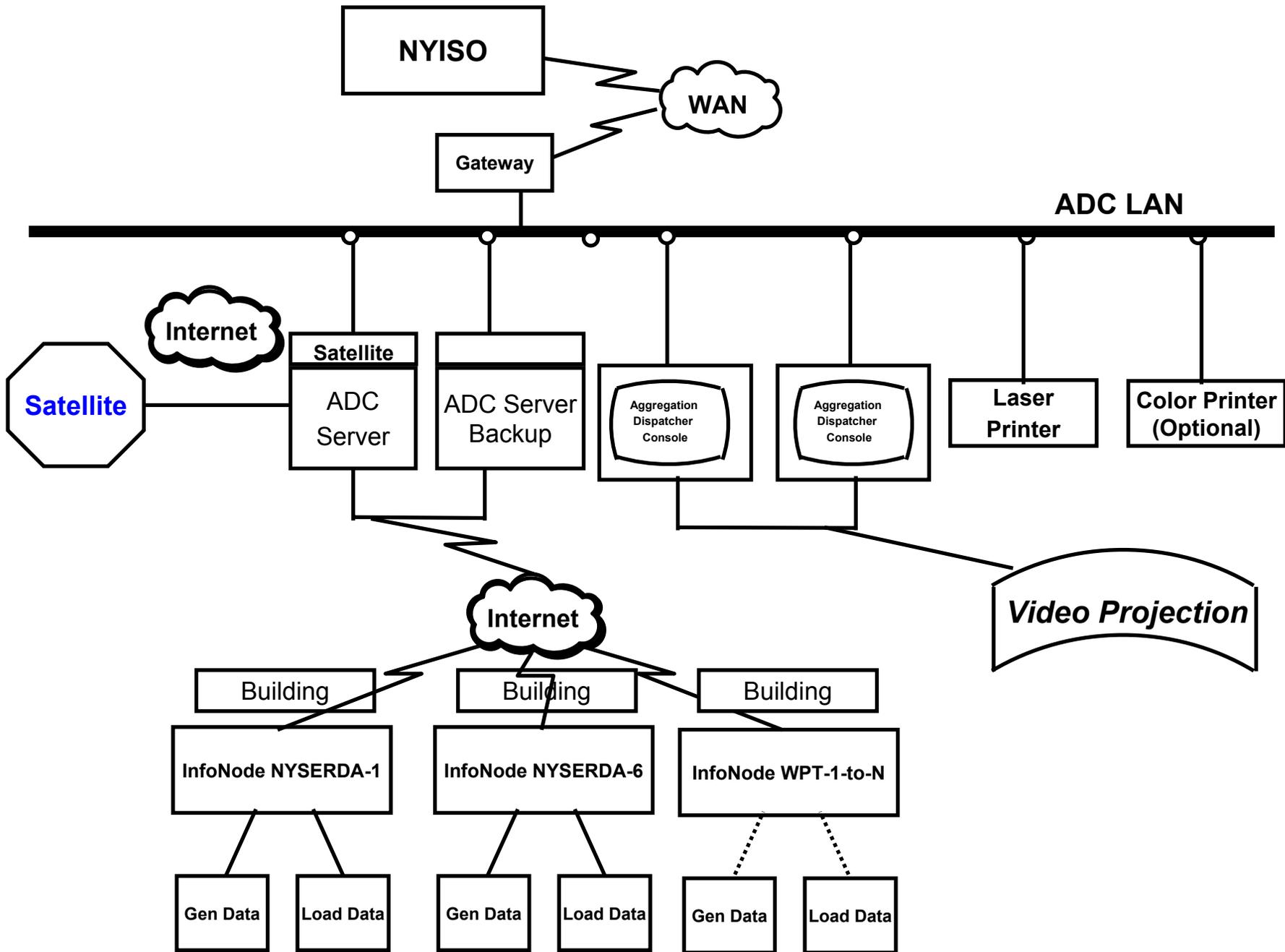
Use DG as ICAP & Buy Energy

How will this lower electricity costs?

- By using GT/generators to supply ICAP and increase operating reserves;
- By using Diesel/generators to minimize ICAP;
- By using Engines to minimize the need to purchase of electricity when energy prices are high; and
- By using DG to support feeder voltage.

Managing Verizon Demand





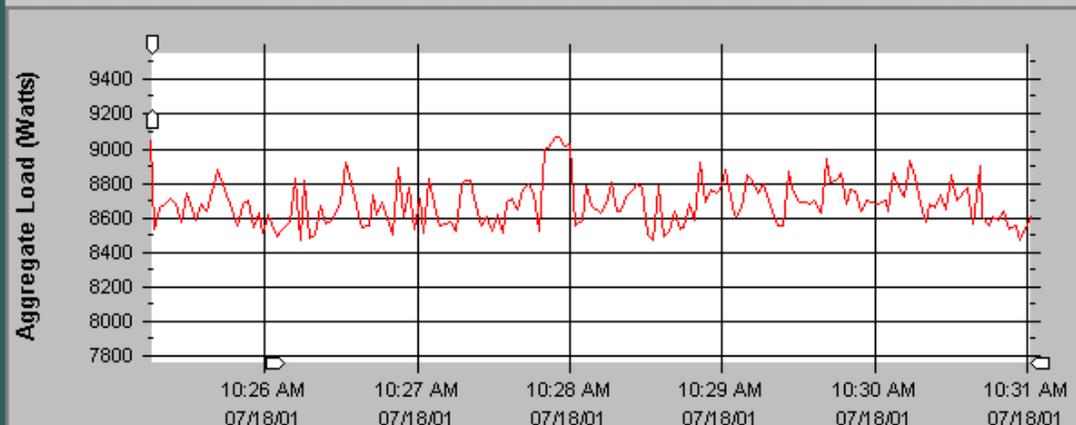
DRANETZ BMI Signature System NodeCenter™

Home Status Operations Schedules Views Maps Aggregation Control Reports Setup

- Aggregation Groups
 - Standard 1
 - Contingency 1
 - Contingency 2
 - All Available Generation
- Help Desk
 - Maps Topics
 - Index

Click the aggregate checkbox in each row to include it in the graph and total at the end of the table.

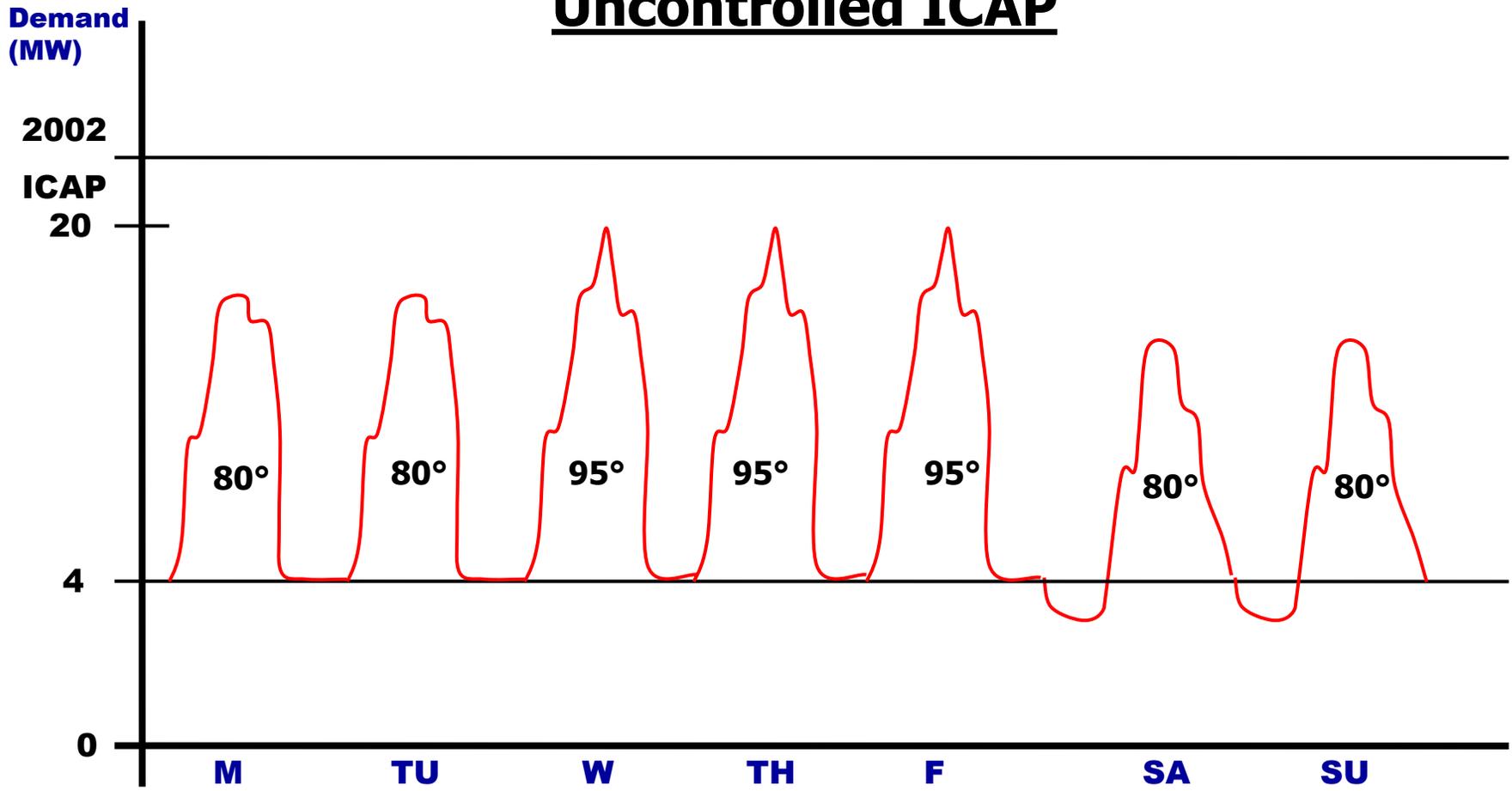
Site Name	Voltage			Current			Power				Aggregate
	Phase A	Phase B	Phase C	Phase A	Phase B	Phase C	Phase A	Phase B	Phase C	Total	
Avenue of the Americas	122.1	122.2	122.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>
14h Street	122.2	122.8	122.3	2.9	3.0	6.0	182.9	203.1	498.8	884.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Broadway	121.7	121.6	120.5	2.8	3.0	4.0	177.6	202.2	434.1	813.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marriot	282.7	281.7	281.1	12.1	12.1	10.8	2319.5	2408.4	2180.3	6908.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Aggregated Load										8606.9	



How ICAP Is Determined

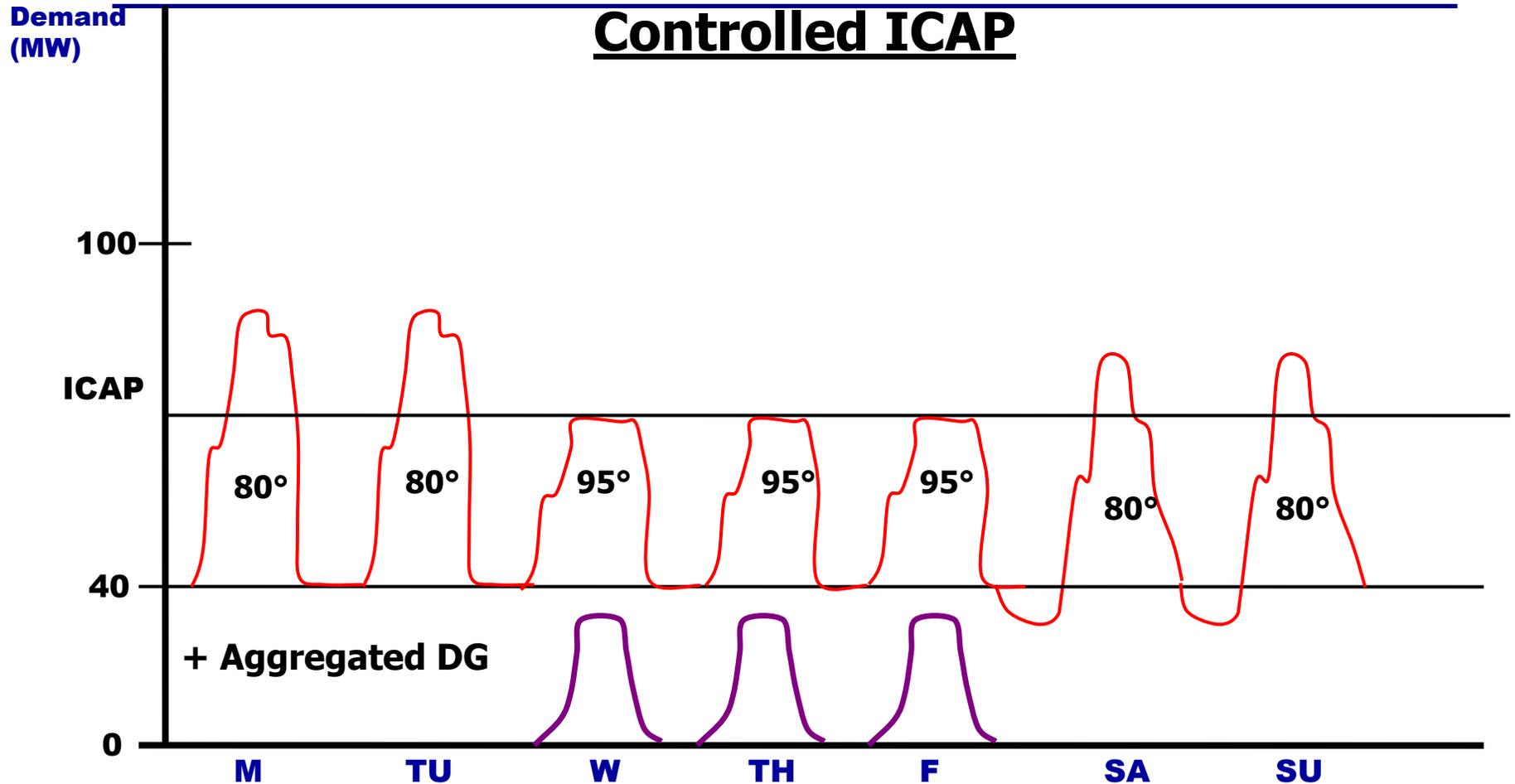
- Since LIPA is a summer peaking utility, the Verizon aggregated demand at the time of the LIPA coincident peak determines the Verizon ICAP obligation for the following year.
- For summer 2002 the Verizon ICAP will be based upon the Verizon demand recorded from 2-3 PM on 8/09/01.
- Therefore, the ability to forecast the LIPA coincident peak and to operate Verizon engines at the coincident peak can significantly reduce the ICAP requirement.

AGGREGATED LOADS; Uncontrolled ICAP



Week of August 7-10, 2001

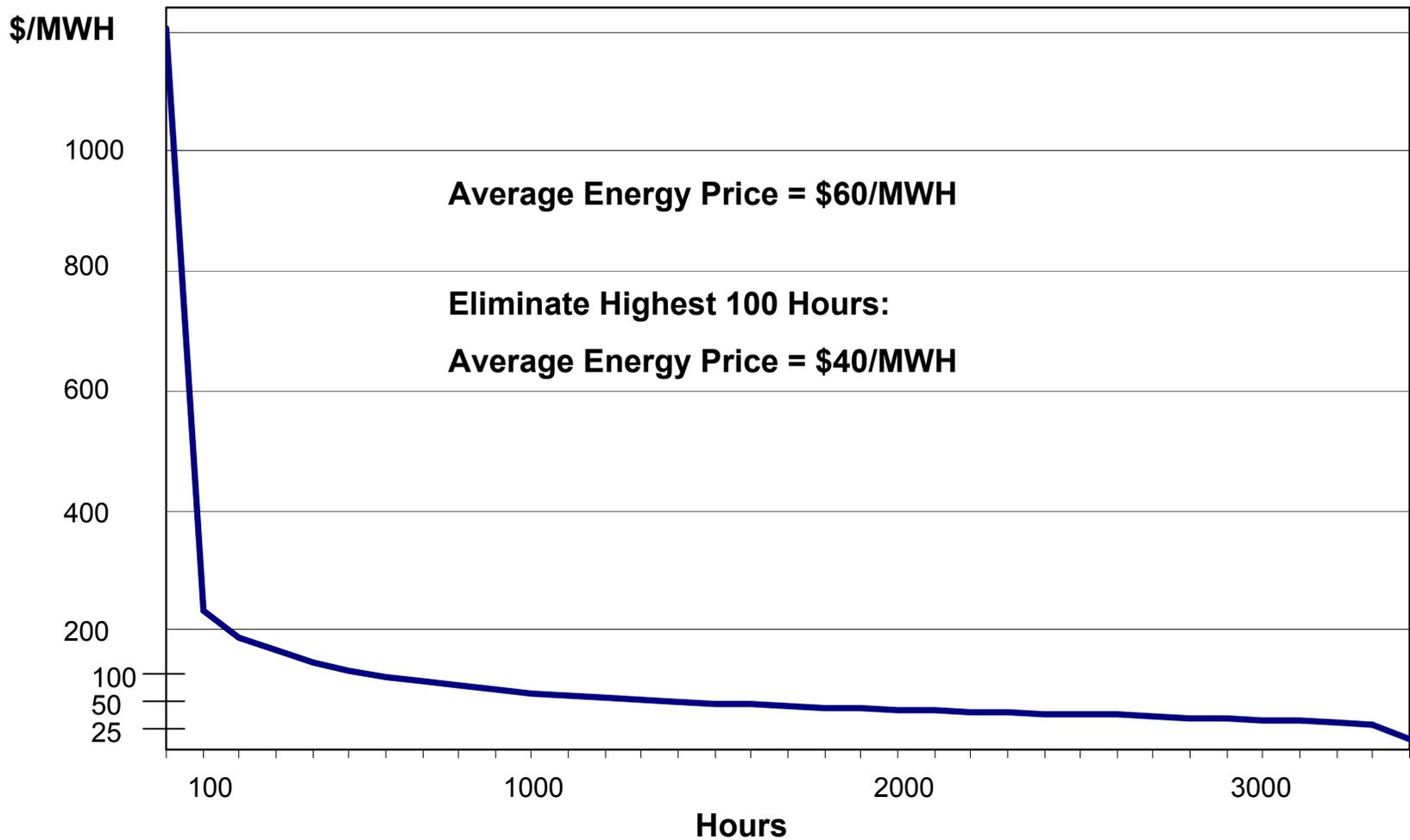
AGGREGATED LOADS; Controlled ICAP



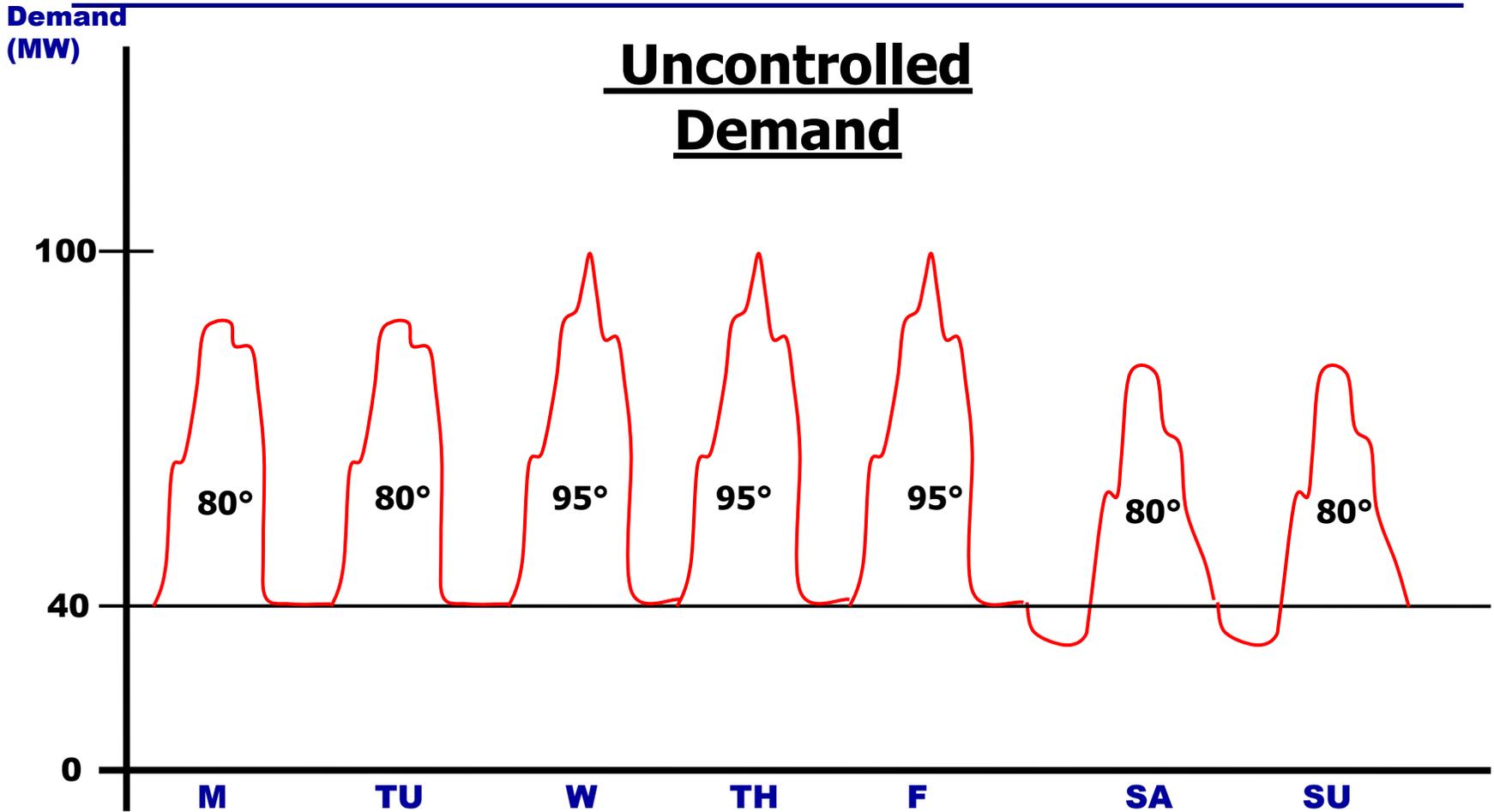
$$\text{COE} = 0.4 \times \$35/\text{MWH} + 0.05 \times \$350/\text{MWH} + 0.55 \times \$50/\text{MWH} + 0.9 \times \text{Delivery}$$

To Illustrate

- Today, Verizon purchases energy from LIPA at an average price of \$0.085/kWh.
- However, Verizon can purchase electricity from the market at less than \$0.045/kWh, as shown in the next chart.
- And, Verizon can lower its long term electricity costs, by using its generating assets to avoid buying when prices are high.

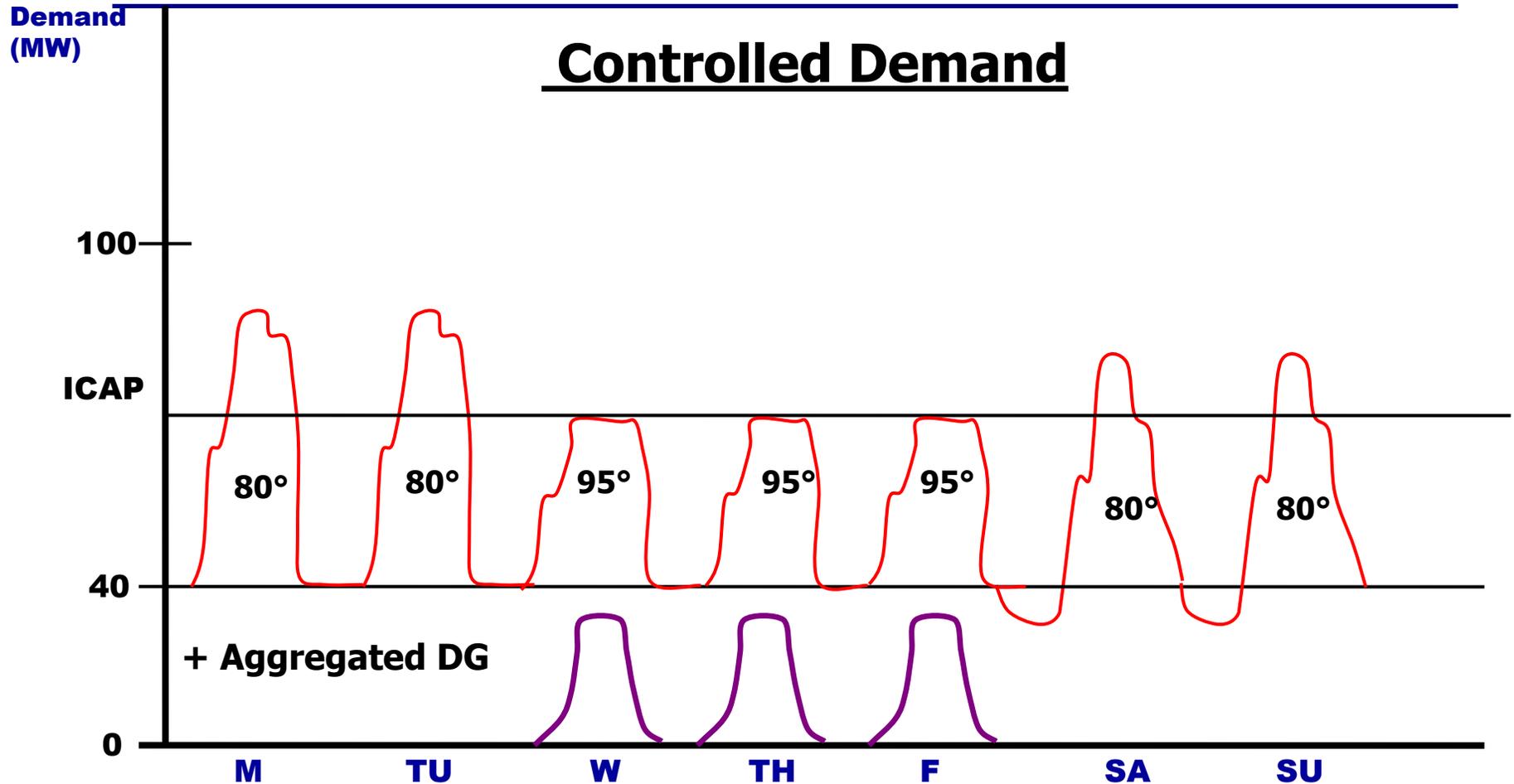


AGGREGATED LOADS;



AGGREGATED LOADS;

Controlled Demand

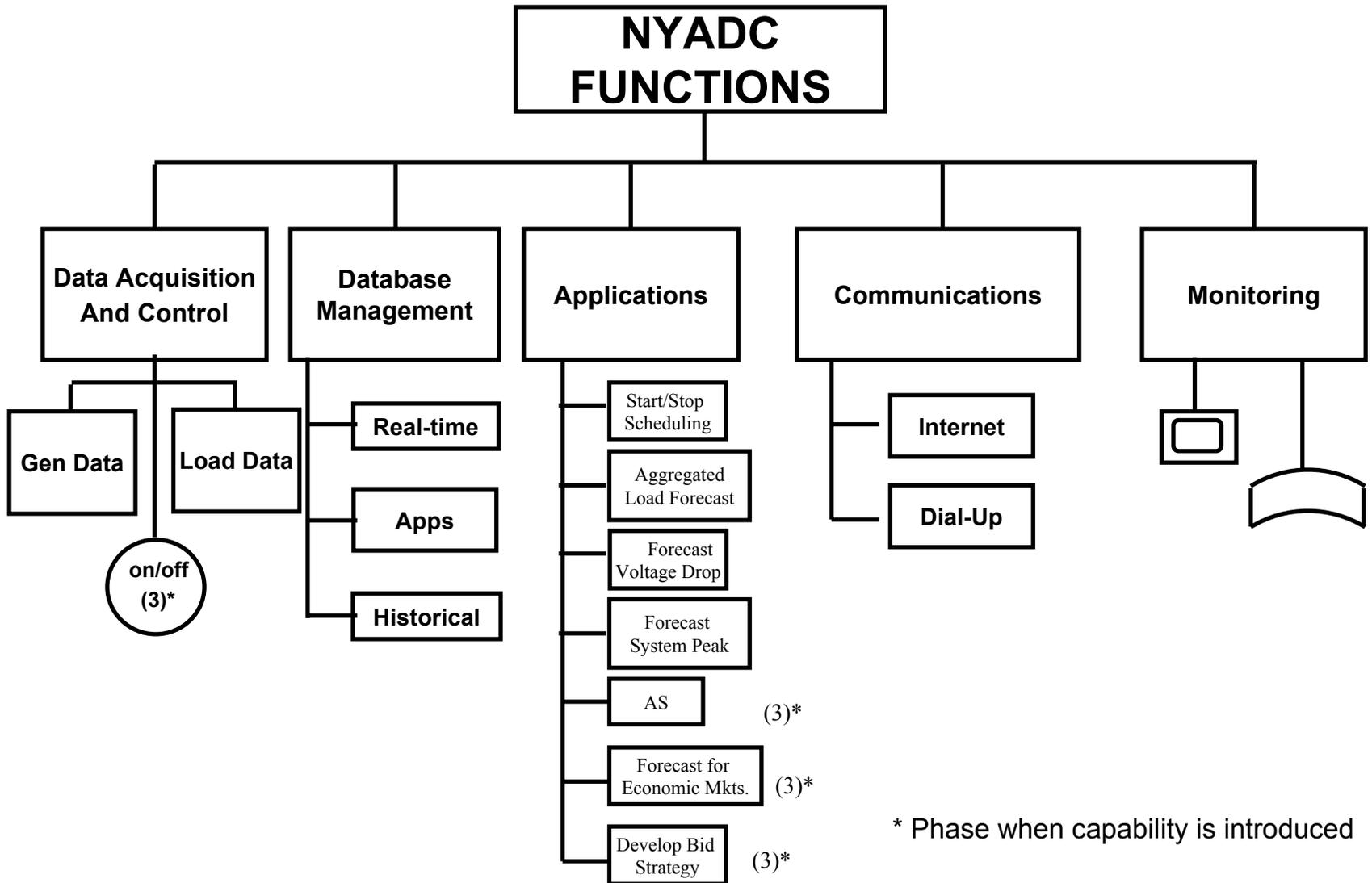


Energy = \$200/MWH-\$1000/MWH @ 95F; = \$25/MWH to \$55/MWH below 90F

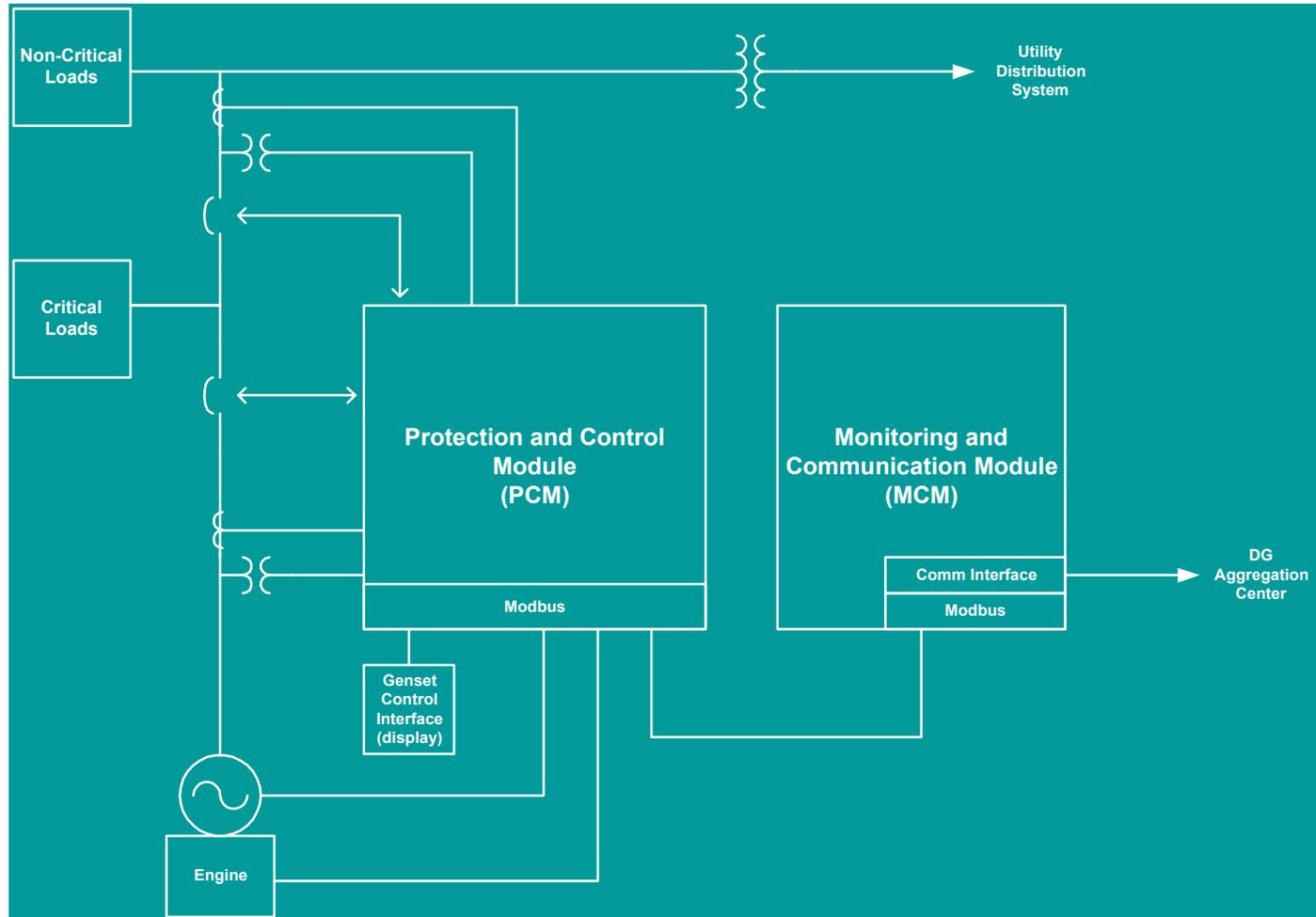
Capabilities Required

- The ability to monitor and predict aggregated load as a function of temp, humidity, day of week, hour of day and bid (DA, HA).
- The ability to forecast curtailable loads and curtail them when prices are high. (DA, HA)
- The ability to forecast the coincident peak for each zone and curtail loads at peak time. (DA,HA)

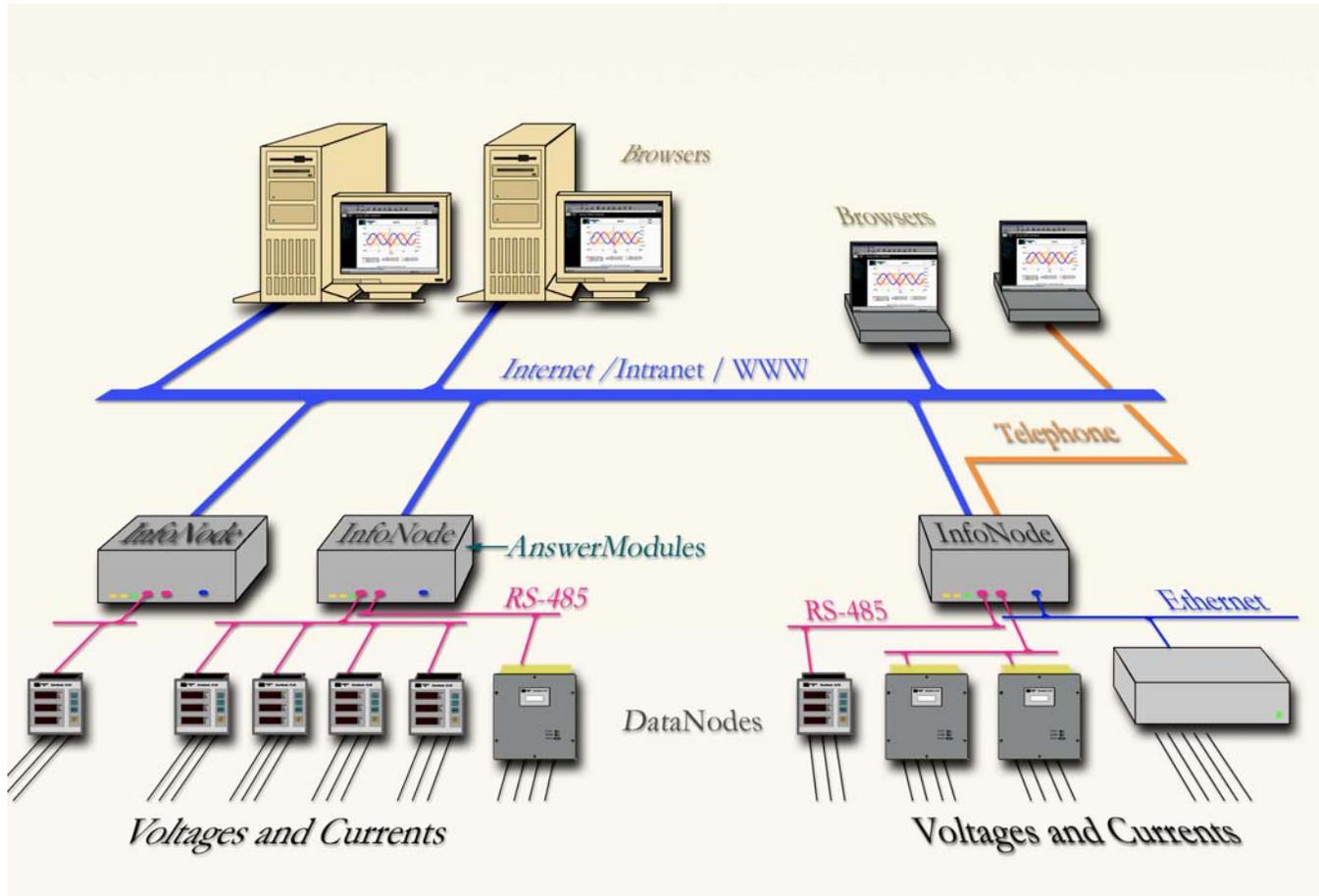
New York Satellite Aggregation Center Functional Architecture



PCM and MCM One Line



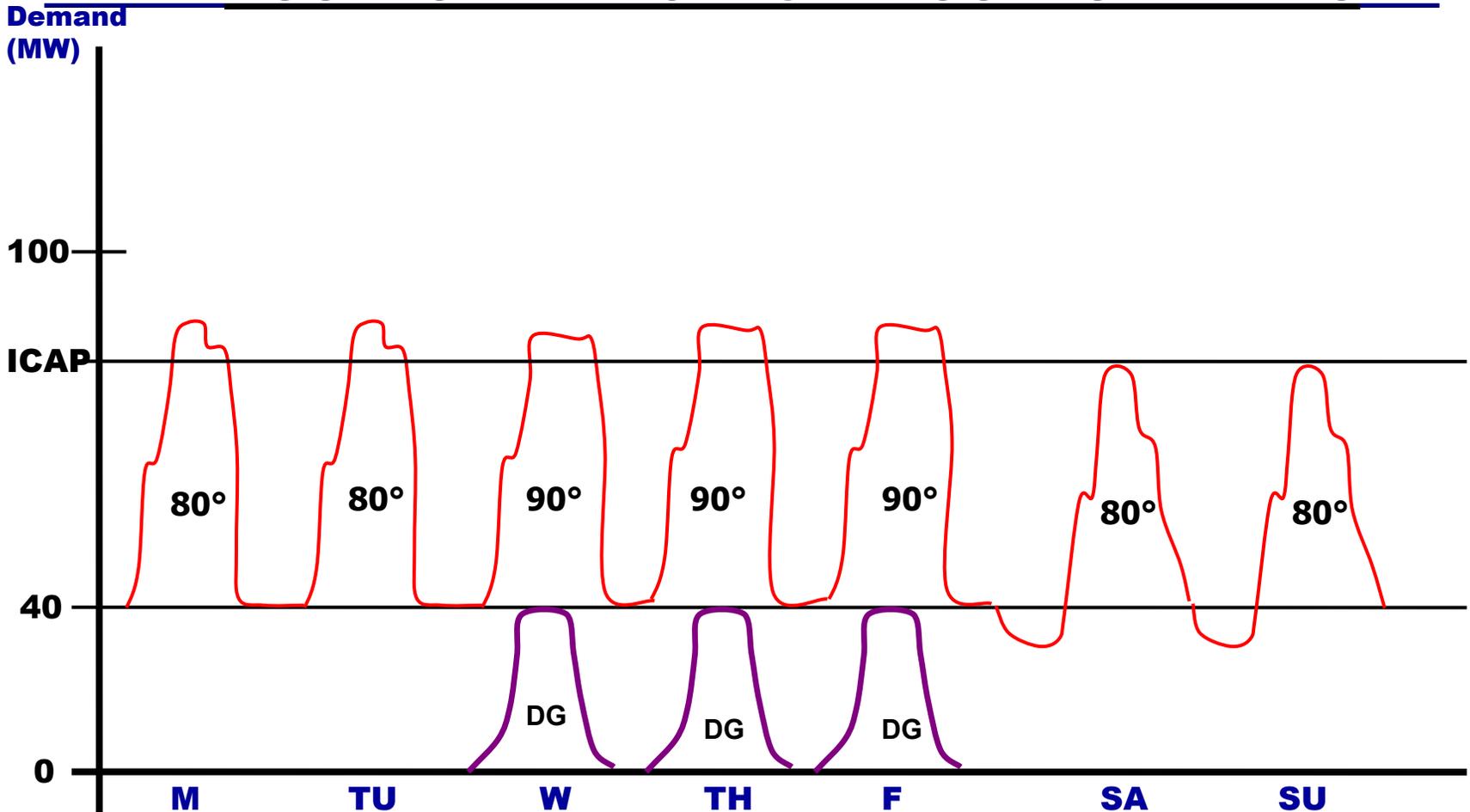
Signature System Architecture



NodeCenter Capabilities

- Monitor DG units and be able to aggregate loads and predict HA & DA Prices.
- Be able to select DG units by address (for each zone).
- Be able to predict Coincident Peak for each zone, bid in DA market at the hours of coincident Peak, and call engines to operate.
- Provide data to NYISO for settlement.

AGGREGATED LOADS + AGGREGATED DG



$$\text{COE} = 0.4 \times \$30/\text{MWH} + 0.05 \times \$350/\text{MWH} + 0.55 \times \$50/\text{MWH} + \$25/\text{MWH (ICAP)} + \text{Del}$$

Benefits

- Today,

$$\text{Coe} = 0.4 \times \$35/\text{MWH} + 0.05 \times \$350/\text{MWH} + 0.55 \times \$50/\text{MWH} + \$25/\text{MWH}(\text{ICAP}) + \text{delivery}$$

$$\text{COE} = \$ 84/\text{MWH} + \text{delivery}$$

- To be demonstrated in field test,

$$\text{Coe} = 0.4 \times \$35/\text{MWH} + 0.55 \times \$50/\text{MWH} + 0.9 \times \text{delivery}$$

$$\text{Coe} = \$ 42/\text{MWH} + 0.9 \text{ delivery}$$

Benefits

- For a 1 MW peak, 50% Load Factor;
- Backup Capacity = 2 MW
- Today,

$$\text{Coe} = 1 \text{ MW} \times 0.5 \times 8760\text{H} \times \$90/\text{MWH} + \text{delivery}$$

$$\text{COE} = \$400\text{k} + \text{delivery}$$

- To be demonstrated in field test,

$$\text{Coe} = 0.4 \times \$35/\text{MWH} + 0.55 \times \$50/\text{MWH} + 0.9 \times \text{delivery}$$

$$\text{Coe} = \$ 180\text{k}/\text{MWH} + 0.9 \text{ delivery}$$

Capabilities Required To Capture Benefits

- The ability to monitor and predict aggregated load, and purchase needed energy supplies when prices are low.
- The ability to forecast curtailable loads and curtail them as needed.
- The ability to forecast the coincident peak for each zone.
- The ability to forecast the voltage drop on a feeder.

SUMMARY

- Project has been approved for Option year 1; conduct field test.
- Field Test is scheduled to begin April '02.
- However, interconnection design issues/utility approvals have delayed the completion of Base Year final report (Design of Field Test).

Locating Where Voltage Drop is High

