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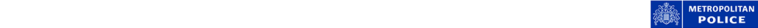
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Details of your enquiry

Section one 1.1.1. Energy Management and Distribution • Experiment: Investigate the efficacy of smart grid technology to reduce energy losses and optimize power distribution. • Background Insight: Johannesburg's growing energy demands highlight the need for innovative energy solutions to enhance grid reliability and efficiency. 1.2. Renewable Energy Integration • Experiment: Evaluate the feasibility of integrating renewable energy sources (like solar or wind) into City Power's existing infrastructure. • Background Insight: As South Africa aims to diversify its energy mix, City Power could serve as a case study for scaling up renewable energy efforts. 1.3. Load Shedding and Consumer Behavior • Experiment: Analyze how load-shedding schedules impact consumer behavior and propose alternative strategies to improve user compliance and satisfaction. • Background Insight: Frequent load shedding in Johannesburg poses challenges for households and businesses, making it a critical issue for study. 1.4. Cybersecurity in Energy Systems • Experiment: Assess the resilience of City Power's digital systems against cyber-attacks and propose cybersecurity improvements. • Background Insight: History and Oversight: Examining the organization's evolution and management structure can reveal how it responds to challenges. • Revenue Recoupment and Businesses: Focuses on how City Power balances revenue generation with service to residential and commercial customers. • Load Shedding and Alternative Energy: These tie into broader energy strategies, such as renewable adoption and grid improvements. • Corruption: This influences public trust and operational efficiency, key factors for any utility provider. What's your main area of interest here? I can elaborate further, help explore solutions, or discuss broader implications of these 1.5. Career Pathways in the Energy Sector • Topic Description: Investigate the impact of binary programs on career advancement for young professionals in City Power. • Background Insight: City Power's binary initiatives aim to cultivate skills in the energy sector. A study could assess how well these programs align with industry needs and participants' career growth. 1.6. Talent Retention through Education • Experimental Topic: Assess how bursaries influence talent retention within City Power and Johannesburg's energy sectors. • Background Insight: Retaining skilled professionals is critical for long-term sustainability. You could explore whether bursary recipients stay in the field and contribute to its development. 1.7. Upskilling through Bursary Programs • Experimental Topic: Examine the role of bursaries in promoting innovative solutions by supporting education in renewable energy or smart grid technology. • Background Insight: City Power supports the transition to greener energy. Bursary programs could play a pivotal role in equipping students with the skills needed to drive innovation in this space. 1.8. Educational Outreach and Diversity • Topic Description: Explore the effectiveness of City Power's bursaries in increasing diversity and representation in the energy sector. • Background Insight: As South Africa works towards equal opportunities, assessing the social impact of these bursaries could provide valuable insights for broader application. 1.9. Community Impact of Bursary Recipients • Experimental Topic: Investigate how bursary recipients influence their communities through projects or initiatives tied to City Power's goals. • Background Insight: The societal benefits of such programs could extend beyond the workforce, fostering education and innovation in underrepresented areas. Which of these ideas resonates with your interests? I'd be glad to help you expand on any background calculation size power eskom city power topic Calculating and sizing power systems are critical elements in energy infrastructure development, especially for major utility providers like Eskom and City Power, Johannesburg. Here's a background context and potential experimental topics related to power calculations and sizing within these organizations: 1.9. Background on Power System Calculations and Sizing 1. Load Forecasting: Accurate load forecasting is essential to determine the future power demands of a city or region. o Organizations like Eskom and City Power use sophisticated models to predict energy usage patterns based on population growth, industrial activity, and seasonal variations. 2. Transformer and Substation Sizing: o Proper transformer sizing ensures the efficient transfer of electrical power without overloading or energy losses. o Substation configuration involves determining the capacity and layout needed to distribute power effectively while maintaining grid reliability. 3. Short-Circuit Calculations: o Analyzing fault currents is vital to select appropriate protective devices, such as circuit breakers and fuses, to ensure system safety. 4. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Integration: o Eskom and City Power are increasingly incorporating renewable energy sources like solar and wind. o This requires advanced calculations to balance intermittent renewable supply with the existing power grid. 5. Voltage Drop Analysis: o Ensuring that voltage levels remain within acceptable limits is a key consideration in the design of power distribution systems. o Voltage drop calculations help optimize cable sizing and system layouts. Experimental Topics 1. Optimizing Transformer Sizing for Urban Grids o Focus: Analyze the efficiency of transformer sizing methods in reducing energy losses in dense urban areas like Johannesburg. o Experiment: Test different loading scenarios to identify the best practices for transformer selection. 2. Improving Load Forecasting Accuracy with AI o Focus: Explore how machine learning models can improve the accuracy of load forecasting for Eskom or City Power. o Experiment: Compare traditional load forecasting techniques with AI-based approaches. 3. Impact of Renewable Energy on Short-Circuit Calculations o Focus: Investigate how integrating solar or wind power affects the short-circuit levels in Eskom or City Power systems. o Experiment: Simulate various fault scenarios with and without renewable sources. 4. Voltage Regulation in Decentralized Grids o Focus: Study the effectiveness of voltage regulation techniques in hybrid grids that combine traditional and renewable energy. o Experiment: Measure voltage stability under different load conditions in a microgrid simulation. 5. Energy Storage Sizing for Load Shedding Mitigation o Focus: Assess the sizing of battery energy storage systems to support power availability during load shedding events. o Experiment: Compare energy storage performance under varying durations and intensities of load shedding. 6. Optimization of Cable Sizing for Cost and Efficiency o Focus: Evaluate the cost-efficiency trade-offs in cable sizing decisions for City Power's distribution networks. o Experiment: Test how different cable sizes affect installation costs and energy losses over time. 1.10.1. Career Development in the Energy Sector • Topic Description: Analyze how Eskom's recruitment, training, and internship programs prepare young professionals for long-term careers in the energy industry. • Background Insight: Eskom plays a vital role in nurturing talent, with various development programs aimed at addressing skill shortages in the energy sector. 1.10.2. Leadership Training and Succession Planning • Topic Description: Investigate the effectiveness of Eskom's leadership development initiatives in maintaining organizational stability and performance. • Background Insight: With frequent changes in the energy landscape, leadership training is critical for adapting to operational and strategic challenges. 1.10.3. Impact of Bursary Programs on Workforce Readiness • Topic Description: Evaluate the impact of Eskom's bursary and scholarship programs on the employability of graduates in the energy sector. • Background Insight: By investing in education and training, Eskom aims to address skill gaps and foster innovation. 1.10.4. Employee Retention Strategies • Topic Description: Explore the effectiveness of employee retention policies, such as benefits, career opportunities, and work-life balance initiatives, within Eskom. • Background Insight: Retaining skilled workers is a challenge in the energy sector, making this an important area of study. 1.10.5. Diversity and Inclusion in Energy Careers • Topic Description: Assess the progress of Eskom in promoting gender and racial diversity within its workforce. • Background Insight: Enhancing diversity is essential for creating an equitable and innovative work environment in South Africa's energy sector. 1.10.6. Cybersecurity and Career Development • Topic Description: Investigate how cybersecurity training programs at Eskom prepare employees to handle modern digital threats. • Background Insight: As energy systems become more digitalized, training staff to protect these systems has become essential. Any of these topics could serve as the foundation for a compelling and impactful experimental study. Do any of these resonate with you more to delve deeper into any of these topics or suggest additional Eaton provides comprehensive training programs focused on its products and solutions, aiming to empower employees, partners, and customers with the knowledge to use their offerings effectively. Here's an outline of potential background and experimental training topics related to Eaton's products: 1.13.1. Product Efficiency and Performance • Topic Description: Evaluate how Eaton's training enhances users' understanding of product efficiency and performance optimization. • Background Insight: Eaton offers diverse products, such as circuit breakers, power systems, and energy storage solutions. Training could explore best practices to maximize product lifespan and functionality. 1.13.2. Sustainability in Product Usage • Topic Description: Investigate how Eaton incorporates sustainability principles into its product training for renewable energy solutions. • Background Insight: As a leader in power management, Eaton emphasizes eco-friendly practices. Training could highlight applications of connected solutions in real-time monitoring and control. 1.13.3. Advanced Troubleshooting Techniques • Topic Description: Assess the effectiveness of Eaton's technical training in troubleshooting and maintaining complex power systems. • Background Insight: Technical workshops could train participants to diagnose and solve issues related to Eaton products, such as UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) systems. 1.13.4. Integration of Smart Technologies • Topic Description: Explore how Eaton's training programs prepare users to integrate IoT (Internet of Things) and smart grid technologies with their products. • Background Insight: Eaton is at the forefront of smart energy management. Training could highlight applications of connected solutions in real-time monitoring and control. 1.13.5. Safety and Compliance Training • Topic Description: Evaluate the role of Eaton's training in promoting safety and regulatory compliance when using its products. • Background Insight: Safety is a cornerstone of Eaton's philosophy. Training could emphasize adherence to safety protocols and standards. 1.13.6. Customization and Application • Topic Description: Analyze how Eaton's training programs enable customers to tailor products to specific industries, such as data centers, healthcare, and manufacturing. • Background Insight: Customization training ensures that Eaton's solutions meet diverse sectoral needs, improving efficiency and satisfaction. Eaton, as a power management leader, provides extensive tools and solutions for electrical configuration and product calculation. Here's a background overview of their approach and offerings in this area: 1. Eaton's Configuration Tools Eaton offers digital configuration tools designed to simplify the selection and implementation of its electrical products. These tools help users: • Choose the right products based on technical requirements. • Customize products to meet specific application needs. • Simulate electrical systems for optimal performance. Examples of tools include: • Eaton's Selector Tools: For selecting circuit breakers, transformers, and power distribution units. • Configurator for Panelboards and Switchboards: Helps customers design tailored solutions for power distribution systems. 1.13.2. Product Calculation Capabilities Eaton supports product calculations to ensure precision in electrical designs. This typically involves: • Load Calculations: Estimating the electrical load requirements for residential, commercial, or industrial applications. • Short-Circuit Calculations: Determining fault currents to select appropriate protective devices. • Energy Efficiency Analysis: Calculating potential energy savings using Eaton's energy-efficient products, such as variable frequency drives (VFDs). 1.13.3. Electrical Application Examples • Control Systems: Configuring products like relays and motor starters for automation and control solutions. • Power Quality Management: Selecting and sizing uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) for optimal power quality. • Renewable Energy Integration: Designing systems with Eaton's solar inverters and energy storage solutions. 1.13.4. Software Support Eaton offers software like Eaton's CYPE Power Engineering Software to assist in advanced electrical engineering calculations, including: • Power flow analysis. • Harmonic analysis. • Cable ampacity calculations. Integral Calculations in Eaton's Capabilities 1. Load Calculations: • Deriving Total Load Requirements: o For residential, commercial, or industrial applications, the total electrical load can be calculated by integrating power consumption over time:
$$S_{Total}(Total\ Load) = \int_{t=0}^{t=T} (V(t) \cdot I(t) \cdot dt)$$
 where $V(t)$ is the voltage across the load, and $I(t)$ is the current flowing through it, and T is the operational time interval. 2. Short-Circuit Calculations: • Determining Fault Currents: o The calculation of fault current involves solving the differential equations using integral forms:
$$S_{SC}(Fault) = \frac{1}{\int_{t=0}^{t=T} \frac{1}{V(t) \cdot I(t)} dt}$$
 Here, $V(t)$ and $I(t)$ represent the voltage and current over time. 3. Energy Efficiency Analysis: • Evaluating Energy Savings in VFDs (Variable Frequency Drives): o Energy savings can be determined by integrating the difference between power consumption with and without VFDs:
$$S_{EAS}(Energy\ Savings) = \int_{t=0}^{t=T} (V(t) \cdot I(t) \cdot dt) - \int_{t=0}^{t=T} (V(t) \cdot I_{VFD}(t) \cdot dt)$$
 Traditional $P = V \cdot I$ (Wattage) and $P = V \cdot I \cdot \cos(\phi)$ (Wattage) are used to calculate the response time of relays and motor starters in automation systems, ensuring precision in control. $S_{Response\ Time} = \int_{t=0}^{t=T} \frac{1}{V(t) \cdot I(t) \cdot f_{relay}(t)} dt$ 4. Power Quality Management: • UPS Sizing and Runtime Calculations: o Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) can be derived using the load power $S_{Load}(Power\ Load)$ and the battery capacity $C_{Battery}(Capacity)$:
$$S_{Runtime}(Runtime) = \frac{C_{Battery}(Capacity)}{S_{Load}(Power\ Load)}$$
 5. Renewable Energy Integration: • Solar Panel Energy Output: o The solar energy input $S_{Solar}(Solar\ Input)$ can be calculated by integrating the solar irradiance $G(t)$ over the area A and time t :
$$S_{Solar}(Solar\ Input) = \int_{t=0}^{t=T} \int_{A=0}^{A=A_{total}} G(t) \cdot A \cdot dt$$
 6. Power Flow Equations: o Power flow equations require integration across nodes in an electrical network:
$$S_{Node\ i}(Node\ i) = \int_{t=0}^{t=T} \int_{V=0}^{V=V_{max}} \frac{1}{V(t) \cdot I(t)} dt$$
 7. Harmonic Analysis: o Harmonic distortion in power systems can be analyzed by integrating signal frequencies:
$$S_{THD}(THD) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} I_n^2}{I_1^2}}$$
 where I_1 is the fundamental current, and I_n are the harmonic currents. 8. Cable Ampacity Calculations: • Heat Dissipation Integration: o Cable ampacity depends on heat dissipation calculated as:
$$S_{Cable}(Cable) = \int_{t=0}^{t=T} \int_{V=0}^{V=V_{max}} \frac{1}{V(t) \cdot I(t) \cdot dt}$$
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 11. Customization and Application: • Eaton's Selector Tools: o The calculation of fault current involves solving the differential equations using integral forms:
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field and educational background. This intelligent tool tailors a curriculum to align with industry demands and your academic strengths, ensuring efficient learning and maximizing your potential for career success. The program generator offers a preview of potential courses at AIU, each with several lessons. Once enrolled, students can customize courses during Phase 2 by collaborating with their tutor and advisor. This ensures a personalized educational experience tailored to their unique needs and goals at [http://aiu.edu](#). Course Name Description Action Clean Energy Technology: Ecotechnology Applications This course provides an in-depth understanding of... /02/26/2025 Integration of Electronic

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Maindesk SARS: me City Power is responsible for providing electrical services to property owners in the City of Johannesburg who are not serviced by Eskom. To determine if you are a City Power customer you can check your existing City of Johannesburg invoice and see if you are being billed for electricity. If you do not have an invoice or if you don't know whether you are a City Power customer, please contact our Customer Care Centre at 0800 60 60 60 (toll free) or visit our website at [www.citypower.co.za](#). Please note that we do not provide service to properties with a meter number starting with 9 (phase 90 meters). In general most households would have this type of service connection. A Large Power User is defined as a user who has an electrical service connection larger than 56 kVA. In customer these types of connections are used for medium and large commercial or industrial consumers as well as high density residential developments. We want to provide property owners with the services they require in as short time as possible. To assist with this, the information and documents required to make an application for electrical services are detailed in the documents on this webpage. 1. Apply to connect a SPV from postpaid to pre-paid billing 2. Apply for a new prepaid or postpaid SPV connection (this guide also covers application for alterations to a small power user connection) 3. Apply for a new LPU connection (the guide also covers applications for alterations to a large power user connection) The application form that needs to be submitted when making a new feed updates notifications Sales Nav City Power Johannesburg Visit

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billed for electricity. If you don't have an invoice or if you have a service connection yours! It will indicate in whose supply area the property is. The service connections we provide are divided into two categories namely Small Power Users (SPU) and Larger Power Users (LPU). A Small Power User is defined as a user who has an electrical service connection not greater than 56 kVA (3 phase, 80 ampere). In general most households would have this type of service connection. A Large Power User is defined as a user who has an electrical service connection larger than 56 kVA. In general these types of connections are used for medium and large commercial or industrial premises as well as high density residential developments. We would provide power services by the voltages they require in as short time as possible. To get more information and documents required to make an application for power service (connection) please refer to the documents on this webpage. I Apply to connect a SPU followed by LPU. You may find the applications forms at the bottom of this page. For more details on the notifications Sas Nav City Power Johannesburg Visit website Home About Posts Jobs People Insights City Power Johannesburg Customer-focused energy services company, operating and maintaining the Johannesburg's electricity distribution network. Electric Power Transmission, Control, and Distribution Johannesburg, Gauteng | LinkedIn 1K-5K

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City Power's 24 years ago Headquarters 40 Helmerode Road, Newburgh, New York. Southern Area served Johannesburg. Key people: Initiative Manager (Leo) Rowland King (1921-2012) Total assets \$119.1 billion (2012) Number of employees 1,570 (2012) Website: edisonpower.com

City Power was established as a separate company from the City of Johannesburg on 1 January 2000. On the 19th December 2001, the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), granted City Power a license to trade. In 2022, it took over the electricity distribution functions from Eskom to Soweto and parts of Johannesburg, including Sandton, Orange Farm, Fintwork, Ivory Park and Diepsloot; Eskom was previously responsible for supplying electricity to most parts of Johannesburg [23] Corruption In 2013, a controversial R1.2 billion contract was awarded by the City of Johannesburg to Edison Power, a company owned by Vivian Reddy, a close ally of Jacob Zuma. For smart meters used by City Power customers [4] Edison Power was initially allocated a R600-million share of an R800-million contract. Subsequently, the contract value was revised to R1.25 billion and Edison Power received the exclusive contract [4] Load shedding Kelvin Power Station, a coal-fired power station, provides the City of Johannesburg 10% of its power. City Power

powered by City Power aimed to cut load shedding in Johannesburg by 3 stages through the use of smart meters and the reconnection of two existing open access gas turbines. It also sought to secure power on a long-term basis from independent power producers (IPPs) [9]. In 2013, City Power said it had to replace more than 390 mini-substations (pole mounted transformers), at a cost of R200 million which constituted 86% of its budget for the year. The cause of this was load shedding, theft and vandalism [9]. [10][11] In September 2013, City Power announced a drive that would replace all smart meters before 24 November 2013. This was due to a limitation in all meters that generate a bit ID using the Standard Transfer Specification. This change would also enable City Power to remotely limit electricity usage in households whose usage is higher than normal [12]. From 6 November 2013, City Power took over management of the load shedding schedule from Eskom [13]. From 10 June 2014, City Power implemented its own form of load shedding called "load shedding by choice". This meant that customers could choose to have their electricity supply cut off during peak periods. Customers who did not opt-in were subject to load shedding by choice. The aim of this was to reduce the amount of load shedding required. The first stage of load shedding by choice was to reduce the amount of load shedding required by 30%. This was achieved by reducing the amount of load shedding required by 30%.

dependent power producers and City Power customers to allow use of the existing grid infrastructure to supply customers with electricity.¹¹⁵ In August 2023, City Power secured 92MW from four IPPs: waste-to-energy (20MW), gas-to-power (31MW) and PV solar generation (40.8MW).¹¹⁶ In April 2024, the 50 MW John Wang Gas Turbine Power Station was commissioned.¹¹⁷ Revenue Recognition City Power has endeavoured to collect R8.9 billion away from businesses and households. It did this by first giving notices of disconnecting the power of delinquent parties, and compelling them to pay. It said it will impose penalties on businesses and residential customers that have defaulted on their accounts and connected electricity illegally.¹¹⁸ Businesses The Apartheid Museum was one of the disconnected clients, with a owing R18 million.¹¹⁹ The Gauteng Theatre was another, with a owing over R45 million.¹²⁰ In February 2023, some of the disconnected clients were a shopping centre running an illegal connection on its meters and was penalised with a R52 million fine.¹²¹ The June 2022 Eskom gave a R45 million fine to a Johannesburg city (JGC) and City Power for electricity non payment. Subsequently Eskom R45 million fine.¹²² According to the record, last court case was made in October 2023.¹²³ The Johannesburg High Court inspected the City of Johannesburg and City Power to immediately pay the

first billion of their defaulting amount [24]. Residential customers in September 2023, City Power conducted a disconnection drive of non-paying customers in Ntatura and the Lenasia Service Delivery Centre (SDC) in an attempt to collect revenue; the Lenasia SDC which includes surrounding areas like Eldorado Park, Emmerden, Zakariya Park and Lehale, owed R 1.3 billion [25]. The City of Johannesburg, through City Power meters, began subtracting municipal debt owed by businesses and residential customers from prepaid electricity supplies [26]. From July 2024, City Power began deducting a R2032 service charge from its prepaid customers, with an increase in the electricity price per kWh, this saw a 25% increase from the previous year for all customers including industrial customers (6 to 12 times the inflation rate) [27][28]. Photograph your local culture, write Wikipedia and win! Contests: (Top) Organization Power Transitions encourages compensation Oversight Alternative energy promotion Nuclear energy customer expectations and the South African Energy Regulator (ESB) has been established to regulate the electricity market. The ESB is a new institution that will regulate the electricity market, which is a major problem in most countries. Electricity utilities include investor owned, publicly owned, cooperatives, and nationalized entities. They may be engaged in all or only some aspects of the industry. Electricity markets are also considered electric

¹ Utilities—these entities buy and sell electricity, acting as brokers, but usually do not own or co-own power generation, transmission, or distribution facilities. Utilities are regulated by local and national authorities. Electric utilities are facing increasing demands^[2] including aging infrastructure, reliability, and regulation. In 2009, the French company EDF was the world's largest producer of electricity [3]. Organization Power transactions An electric power system is a group of generation, transmission, distribution, communication, and other facilities that are physically connected [4]. The flow of electricity within the system is maintained and controlled by dispatch centers which can buy and sell electricity based on demand forecasts and real-time market clearing prices. Executives in utility companies often receives the most scrutiny in the review of operating expenses. Just as regulated utilities and their governing bodies struggle to maintain a balance between keeping consumer costs reasonable and being profitable enough to attract investors, they must also compete with private companies for talented executives and then be able to retain those executives.[5] Regulated companies are less likely to use incentive-based remuneration in addition to base salaries. Executives in regulated electric utilities are less likely to be paid for their performance in bonuses or stock options [6]. They are less likely to approve compensation policies that include incentive-based pay[7]. The

compensation for electricity executives will be the lowest in regulated utilities that have a favorable regulatory environment. These companies have more potential constraints than those in a favorable regulatory environment and are less likely to have a positive response to requests for rate increases [8]. Just as increased constraints from regulation increase the likelihood of a negative response to requests for rate increases, increased compensation is also more likely to attract executives experienced in working in competitive environments [9]. In the United States, the Energy Policy Act of 1992 removed previous barriers to wholesale competition in the electricity utility industry. Currently 24 states allow for deregulated electricity utilities. Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Washington D.C. [8]. As electricity utility monopolies have been increasingly broken up into deregulated businesses, executive compensation has risen. Particularly incentive compensation [9]. Oversight Enforcement is typically carried out at the national level, however it varies depending on financial support and external influences [10]. There is no existence of any influential international energy oversight organization. There does exist a World Energy Council, but its mission is mostly to advise and share new

The success in Nicaragua may not be an easily replicated situation however. The movement was known as Energiewiege and it is generally considered a failure for many reasons.¹² A primary reason was that it was improperly timed and was proposed during a period in which their energy economy was under more competition. Globally, the transition of electric utilities to renewables remains slow, hindered by concurrent continued investment in the expansion of fossil fuel capacity [14]. Nuclear Energy Nuclear energy may be classified as a green source depending on the country. Although there used to be much more privatization in this energy sector, after the 2011 Fukushima disaster nuclear power plant disaster in Japan, there has been a move away from nuclear energy itself, especially for privately owned nuclear power plants [citation needed]. The criticism being that privatization of companies tends to have the companies themselves cutting corners and costs for profits which has proven to be disastrous in the worst-case scenarios. This

residential, corporate, industrial, government, military, or otherwise. Customers in twenty-first-century home have new and unexpected expectations that demand a transformation of the electric grid. They want a system that gives them new tools, better data to help manage energy usage, advanced protections against cyberattacks, and a system that minimizes outage times and quickens power restoration.[15] See also Electrical grid Article Talk Read Edit View History Tools Small Standard Large Width Standard Wide Color [beta] Automatic Light Dark From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia [Redirected from Grid access] For other uses, see Grid (disambiguation). "Power grid" redirects here. For the board game, see Power Grid. Diagram of an electrical grid (generation system in red, transmission system in green, distribution system in blue, distribution system in green) An electrical grid (or electricity network) is an interconnected network of electricity delivery from producers to consumers. Electrical grids consist of power stations, electrical substations to step voltage up or down, and power lines to transport the electricity. The electrical grid is typically divided into three main parts: generation, transmission, and distribution. The generation part is where electricity is produced, usually by power plants. The transmission part is where electricity is transported over long distances. The distribution part is where electricity is delivered to individual homes and businesses. The grid is a complex system that allows for the efficient and reliable delivery of electricity to where it is needed. Power grids are essential for modern society and are a key part of the infrastructure that supports our daily lives. The grid is a complex system that allows for the efficient and reliable delivery of electricity to where it is needed. Power grids are essential for modern society and are a key part of the infrastructure that supports our daily lives. The grid is a complex system that allows for the efficient and reliable delivery of electricity to where it is needed. Power grids are essential for modern society and are a key part of the infrastructure that supports our daily lives.

Synthesized [so] that voltage swings occur at almost the same time]. This allows transients from AC power throughout the area, connecting the electricity generators with consumers. Grids can enable more efficient electricity markets. Although electrical grids are widespread, as of 2016, 1.4 billion people worldwide were not connected to an electricity grid.^[9] As electrification increases, the number of people with access to grids is growing. About 84 million people (mostly in Africa), which is ca. 1% of the World's population, had no access to grid electricity in 2017; down from 1.2 billion in 2010.[10] Electrical grids can be prone to malicious intrusion or attack; thus there is need for electric grid security.

Also as electric grids modernize and introduce computer technology, cyber threats start to become a security risk.[3][Particular concerns relate to the more complex computer systems needed to manage grids.]^[4] Types (grouped by size) Part of a series on Power engineering Electricity power conversion Voltage converter Electric conversion Conversion efficiency Energy storage Conversion system Microgrid A microgrid is a local grid that is usually part of the regional wide-area synchronous grid, but which can disconnect and operate autonomously.[5] It might do so times in times when the main grid is affected by outages. This is known as islanding and it might run indefinitely on its own resources. Compared to larger utilities, microgrids typically use a lower

total distribution network and distributed generators [8]. Microgrids may not be more reliable, but may be cheaper to implement in isolated areas. A design goal is that a local area produces all of the energy it uses [5]. Example implementations include: Hajjah and Lah, Yemen: community-owned micro microgrids [7]; l'le du Petit pignon: six-day solar panels with a peak capacity of 23 kW on five houses and a battery with a storage capacity of 15 kWh; [8]; Hars, Laos: [9]; Las Anglas, Haiti: [10] includes energy theft detection [11]. [1] Mpeketoni, Kenya: a community-based diesel-powered micro-grid system [12]. Stone Edge Farm, Weymouth: micro-turbine, fuel-cell, multiple battery, hydrogen electrolyzer, and PV enabled microgrid [13].

There are also a number of large-scale microgrids in operation. For example, there are four major microgrids in North America (the Western Interconnection, the Eastern Interconnection, the Quebec Interconnection and the Texas Interconnection). In Europe, one large grid connects most of Western Europe. These are also known as synchronous zones, the largest of which is the synchronous grid of Continental Europe (ENTSO-E) with 667 gigawatts (GW) of generation, and the widest region served being that of the IPS/UPS system serving countries of the former Soviet Union. Synchronous grids with ample capacity facilitate electricity market trading across wide areas. In the ENTSO-E in 2008, over 350,000 megawatt hours were sold per day on the European

Energy Exchange (EXE) [19] Each of the interconnectors in North America are run at a nominal Hz, while those of Europe run at 50 Hz. Neighbouring interconnections with the same frequency and standards can be synchronized and directly connected to form a larger interconnector, or they may share power without synchronization via high-voltage direct current power transmission lines (DC ties), or with variable frequency transformers (VFTs), which permit a controlled flow of energy while also functionally isolating the independent power frequencies of each side. The benefits of synchronous zones include pooling of generation, resulting in lower generation costs; pooling of load, resulting in significant demand response; and the ability to share capacity and reserve. The interconnectors in North America are not synchronized, and the interconnectors in Europe are not synchronized with those in North America. DC ties can have repercussions across the whole grid. For example, in 2018, Kosovo used more power than it generated due to a dispute with Serbia, leading to the phase across the whole synchronous grid of Continental Europe lagging behind what it should have been. The frequency dropped to 49.996 Hz. This caused certain kinds of clocks to become six minutes slow [17]. The synchronous grids of Europe The two major and three minor interconnections of North America Major WAGS around the world Super grid main article: Super grid One conceptual plan of a super grid linking renewable sources across North Africa, the Middle East and Europe. (DESERTEC) [18] A super grid or supergrid is a wide-area

Second, since electricity is produced by a wide range of technologies, the electricity grid is referred to as a *heterogeneous grid* that can support a broad range of energy technologies. The latest generation of HVDC transmission lines, for example, can transmit power over long distances with very low losses. Economies of scale, typically energy is purchased from large, efficient sources. Utilities can draw power from generators from a different region to ensure continuing, reliable power and diversify their loads. Electricity interconnection also allows regions to have access to cheap bulk energy by receiving power from different sources. For example, one region may be producing cheap hydro power during low water seasons, but in low water seasons, another area may be producing cheaper power through wind, allowing both regions to access cheaper energy sources from one another during different times of the year. Neighboring utilities also help them to maintain the overall system frequency and also help manage tie transfers between utility regions [20]. Electricity Interconnection Level (EL) of a grid is the ratio of the total interconnector power to the grid divided by the installed production capacity of the grid. Within the EU, this has set a target of national grids reaching 10% by 2020, and 15% by 2030.[21] Components Generation Main article: Electricity

photovoltaics driven by solar isolation, and grid batteries [6]. The 70% of the power output of generators on the grid is the production of the grid, typically measured in gigawatts (GW). Transmission Main article: Electric power transmission 500 kV Three-phase electric power Transmission Lines at Grand Coulee Dam; four circuits are shown; two additional circuits are obscured by trees on the right. [6] The 7079 MW generation capacity of the dam is accommodated by these six circuits. Network diagram of a high voltage transmission system, showing the interconnection between the different voltage levels. This diagram depicts the electrical structure[22] of the network, rather than its physical geography. Electric power transmission is the bulk movement of electrical energy from a generating site, via a web of interconnected lines, to an electrical substation, from which is connected to the distribution system. This networked system of connections is distinct from the local wiring between high-voltage substations and customers. Transmission networks are complex with redundant pathways. Redundancy allows line failures to occur and power is simply rerouted while repairs are done. Because the power is often generated far from where it is consumed, the transmission system can cover great distances. For a given amount of power, transmission efficiency is greater at higher voltages and lower currents.

and motors are more efficient than their single-phase counterparts. However, for conventional conductors one of the main losses are resistive losses which are a square law on current, and depend on distance. High voltage AC transmission lines can lose 1-4% per hundred miles [24]. However, high-voltage direct current can have half the losses of AC. Over very long distances, these efficiencies can offset the additional cost of the required AC/DC converter stations at each end. Substations Main article: Electrical substation Substations may perform many different functions but usually transform voltage from low to high (step up) and from high to low (step down). Between the generator and the final consumer,

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