

# **Integrating microgrids into communities: socioeconomic and technical considerations**

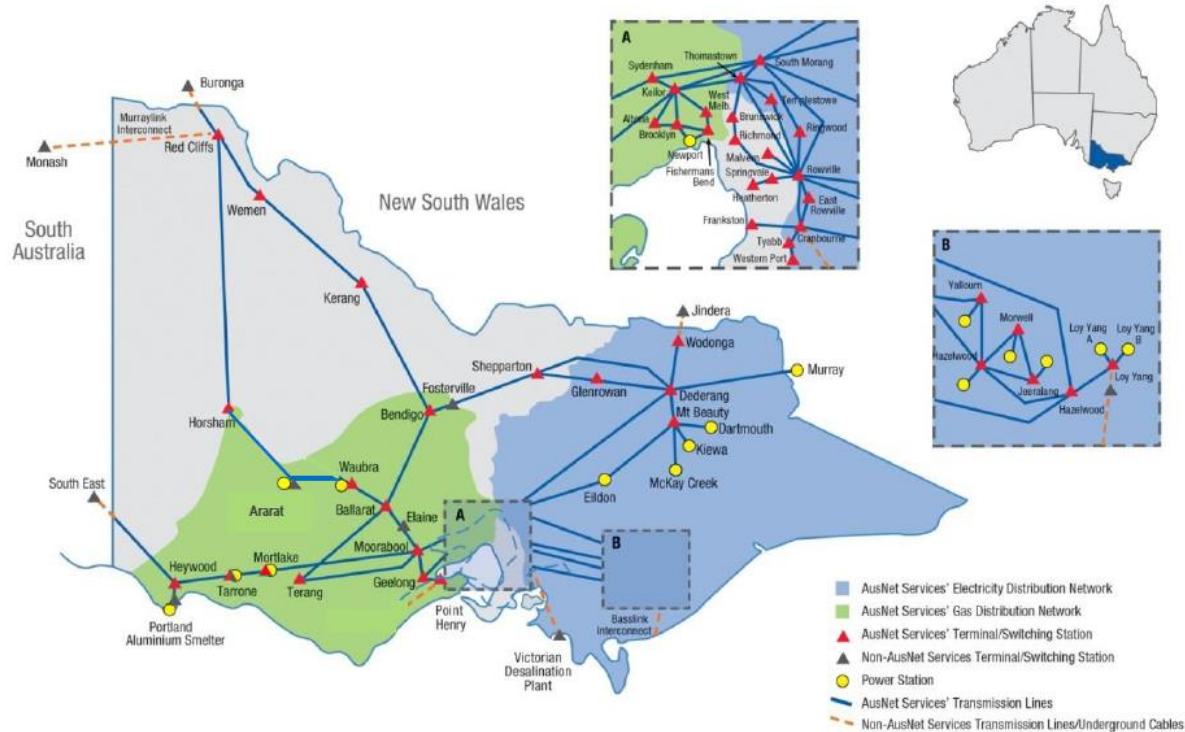
**University of Melbourne &  
International Institute for Energy Systems Integration**

Justin Harding, Network Intelligence

21 March 2017



# Who we are



## Electricity Transmission

- 6,571km of transmission lines
- 13,000 towers

## Electricity distribution

- 51,746km of electricity distribution network
- 698,648 customers

## Gas distribution

- 10,993km of gas distribution network
- 668,899 customers

# Transformation trends behind microgrids

- ▶ Electricity sector undergoing exciting and unprecedented change
- ▶ Uncertainty is high but trends are evident and are inter-related



Shift to decentralised energy

Shift to low carbon energy sources

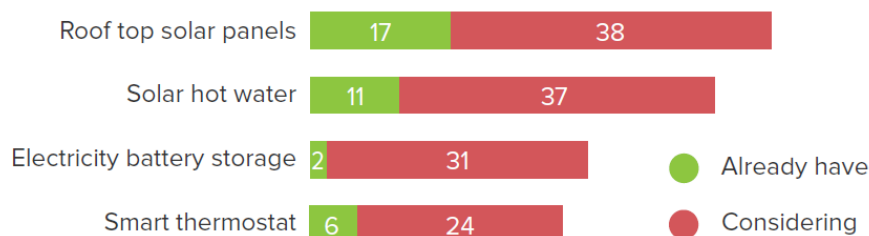
Customers moving from literacy to empowerment

Digital platforms & big data analytics

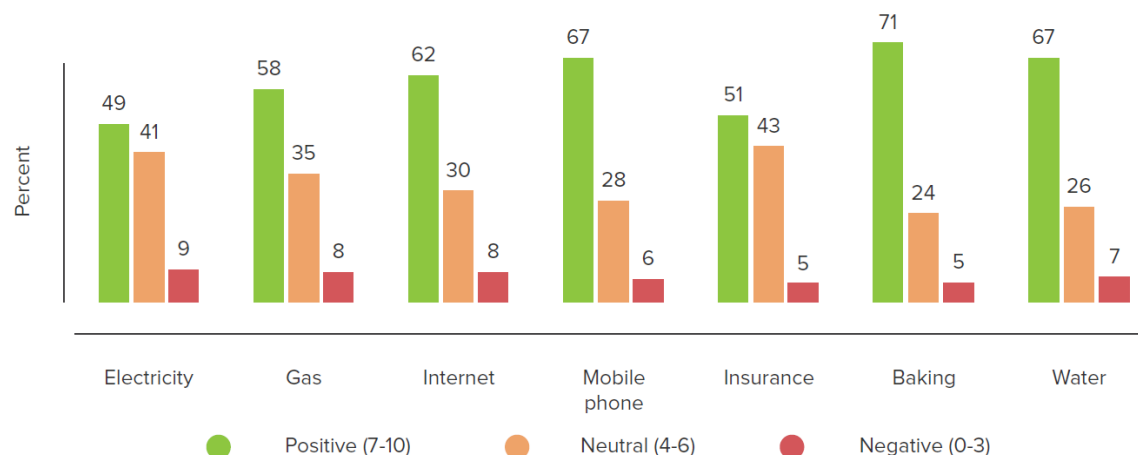
## Driver 1: Customers

- ▶ **More customers are wanting to take charge of their energy needs, and expect AusNet Services to assist.**

- › Strong interest in new technology



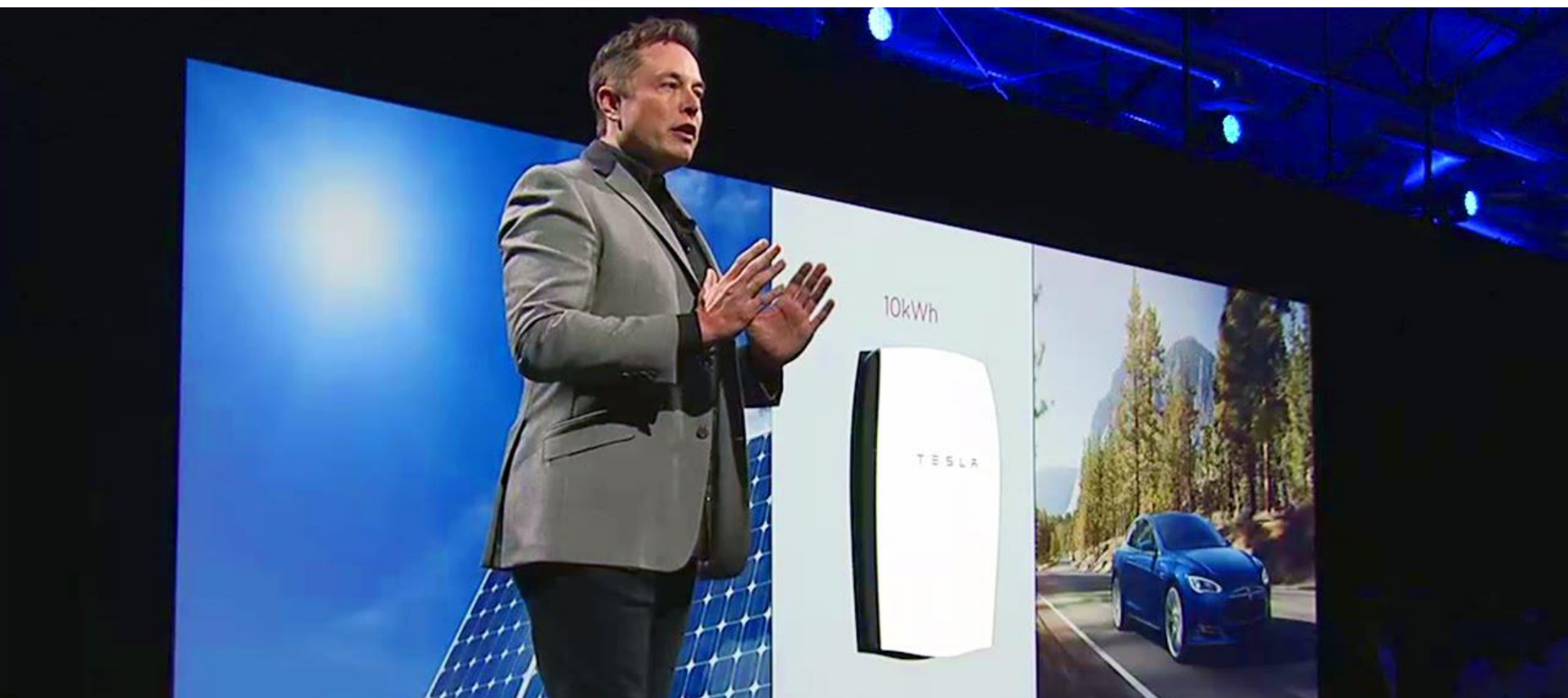
- › Low value perception of retail electricity:



*Reference: Energy Consumers Australia, Energy Consumer Sentiment Survey, July 2016 - Victoria*

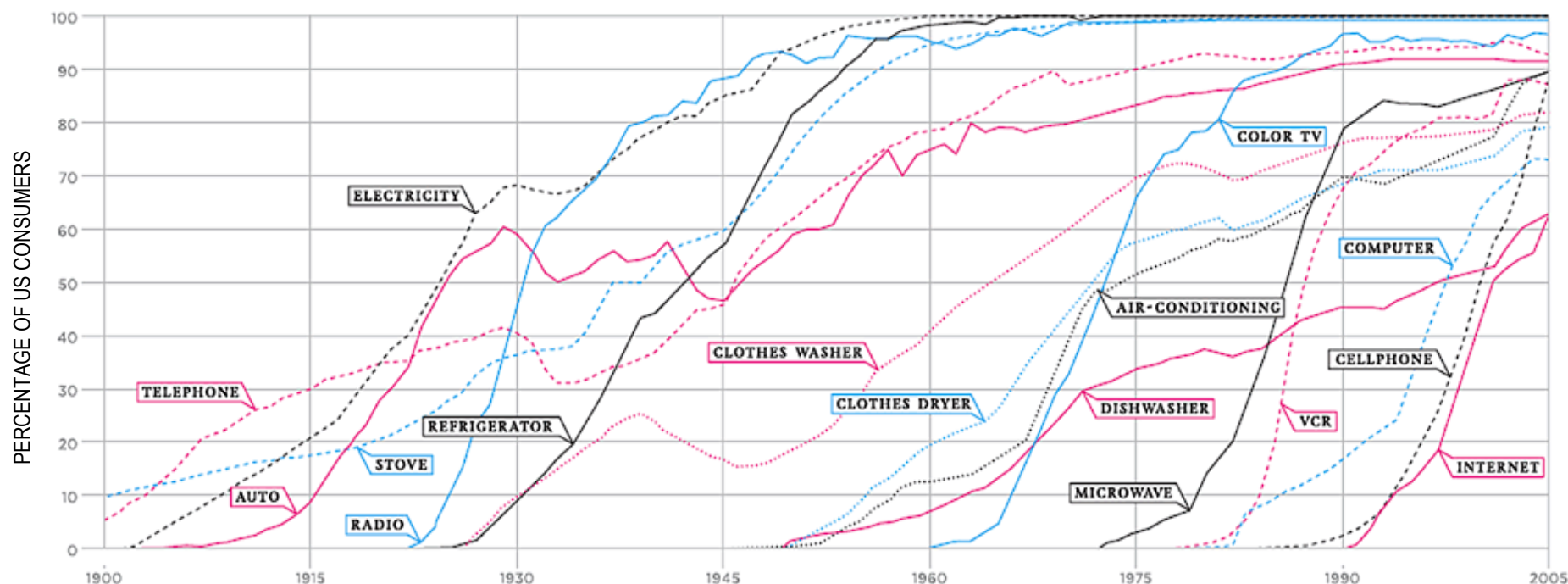
## Driver 1: Customers

- Energy technologies are becoming real consumer products



# Driver 1: Customers

- Customer uptake of technology uptake can be fast and unanimous



Reference: New York Times, <http://www.nytimes.com/imagepages/2008/02/10/opinion/10op.graphic.ready.html>

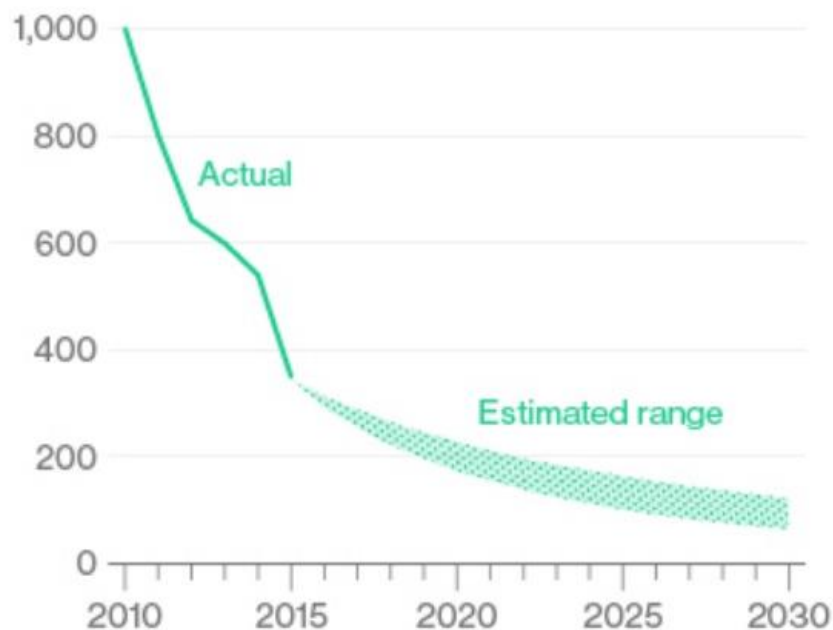


## Driver 2: Technology

### ► Technology costs can plummet

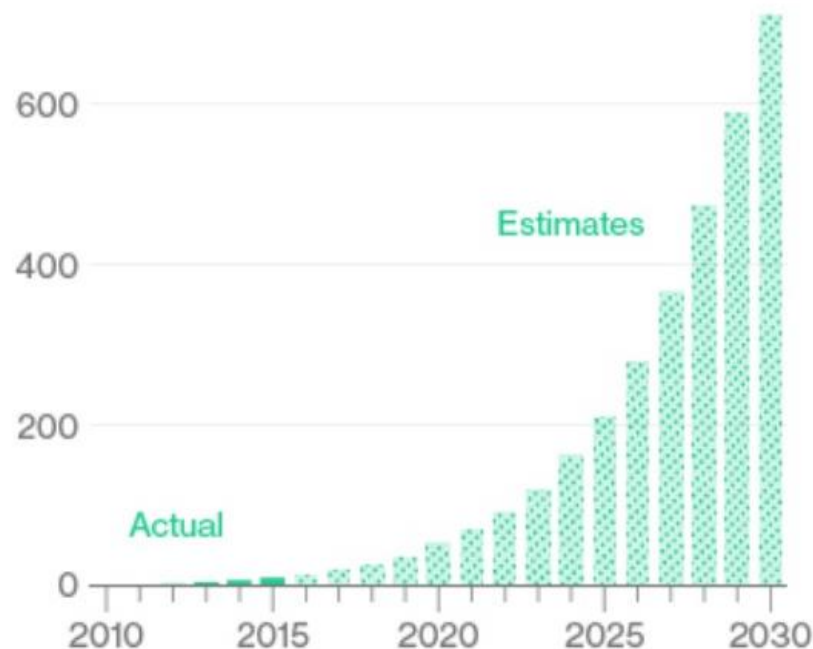
Cost for lithium-ion battery packs

\$1,200 per kilowatt hour



Yearly demand for EV battery power

800 gigawatt hours





## Driver 2: Technology

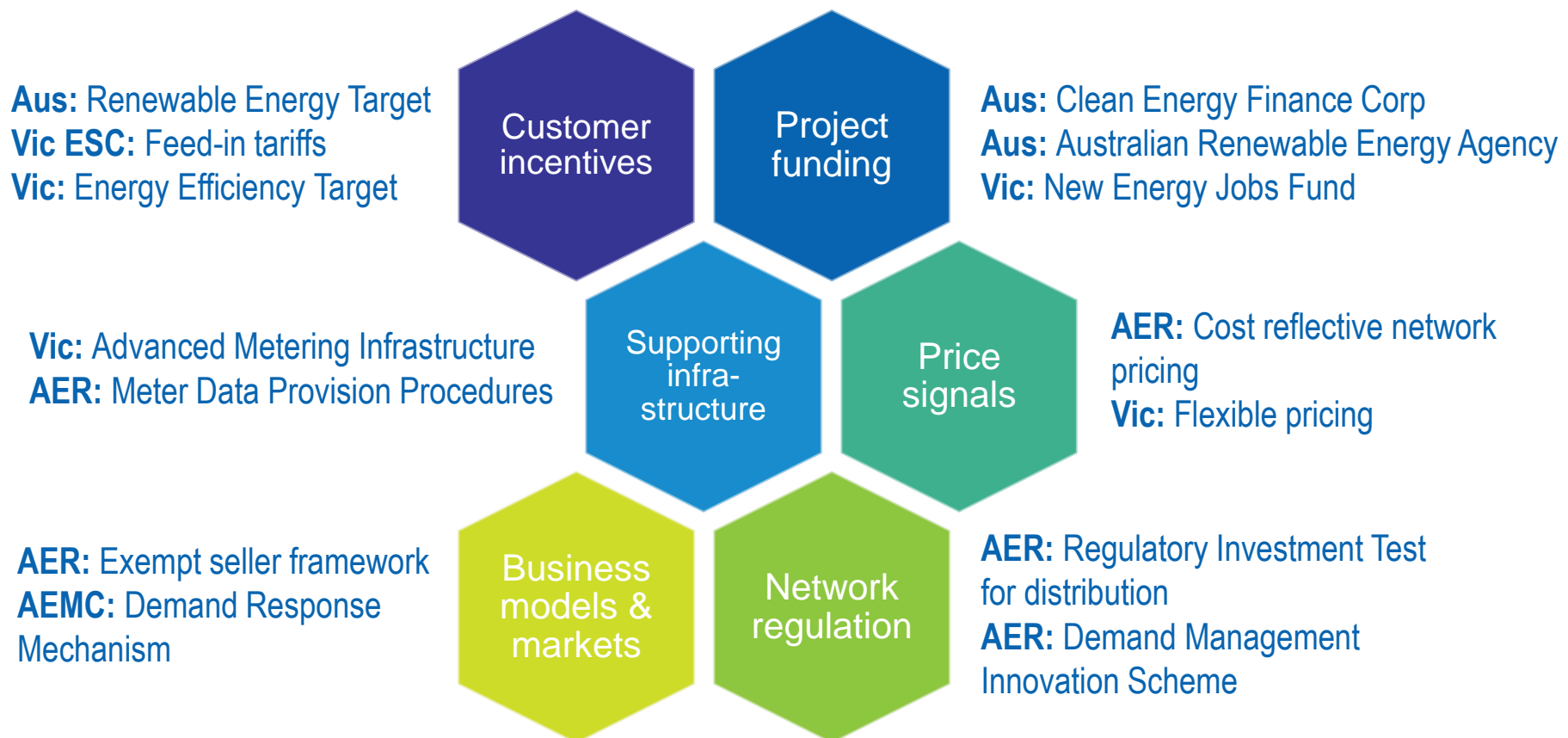
- Digital platforms can facilitate and leverage decentralised energy





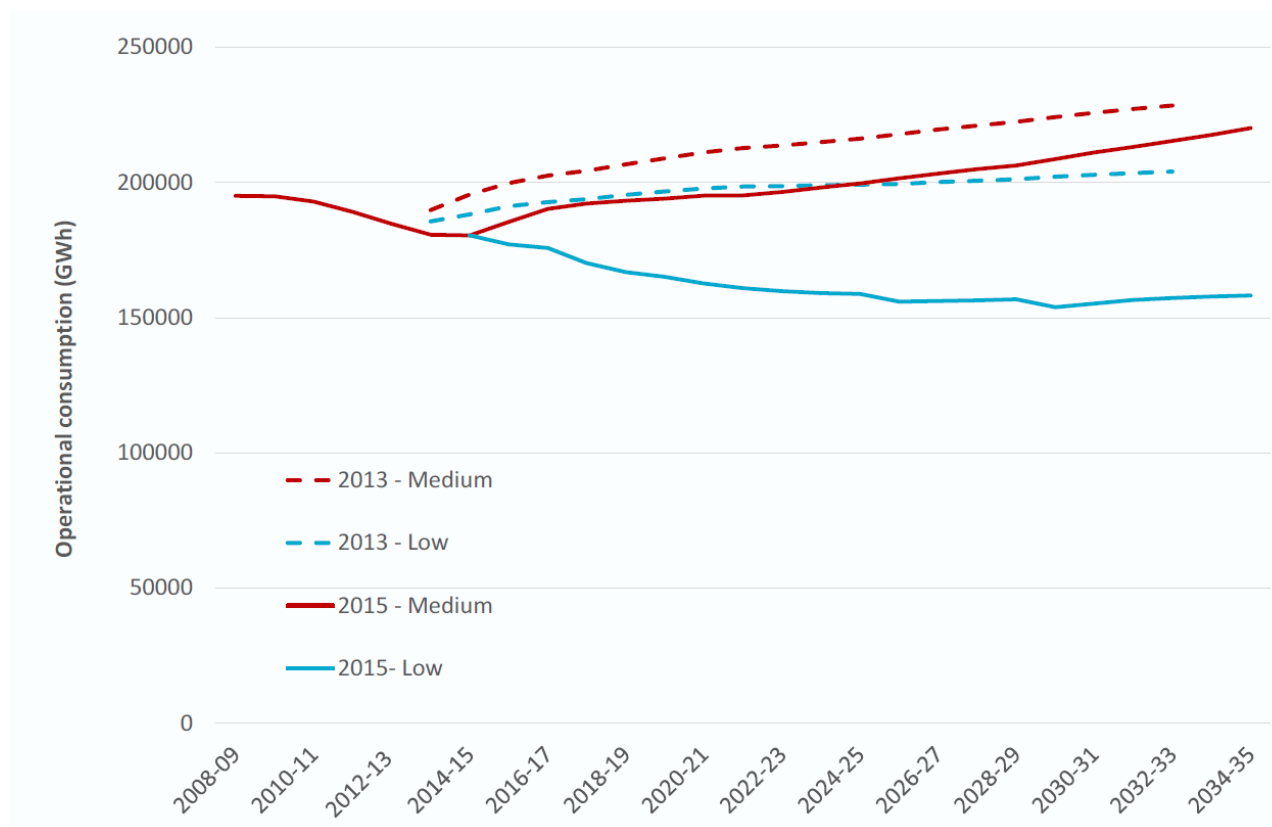
# Driver (or handbrake) 3: Regulation & policy

## ► No shortage of DER policy reforms, but fundamental issues exist



## Where will this take us?

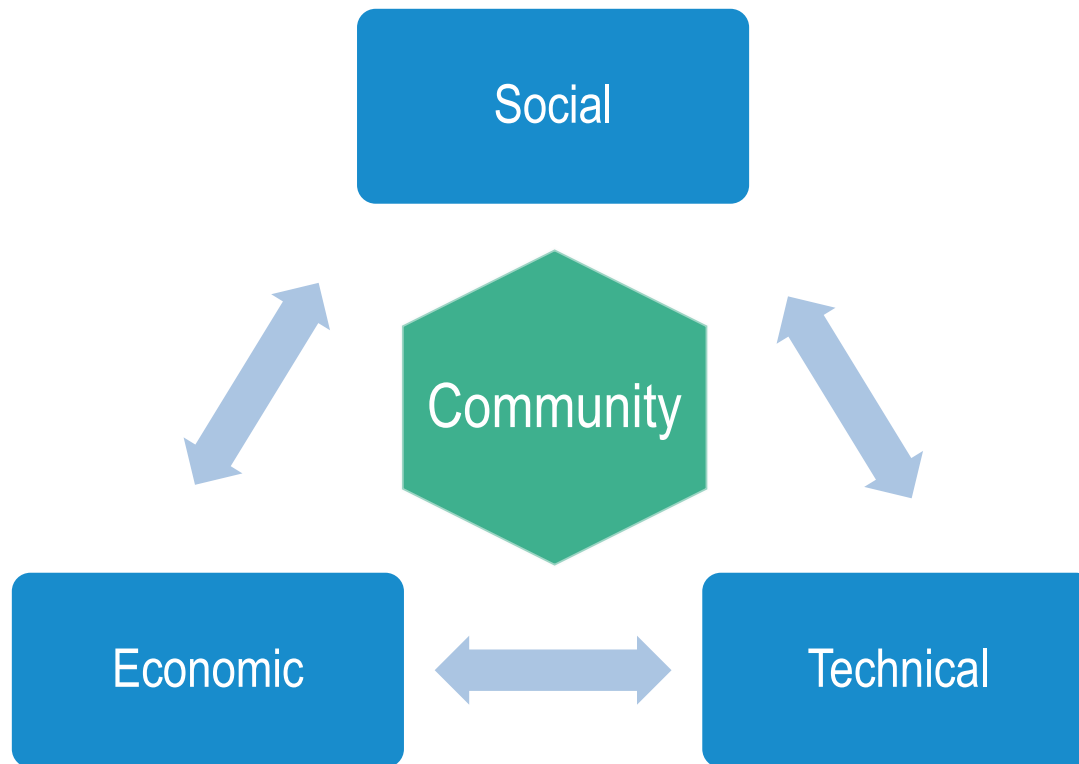
- Energy forecasts are uncertain – but microgrids and community energy projects are a growing force



*Reference: Australian Energy Market Operator, 2015*

# The microgrid integration challenge

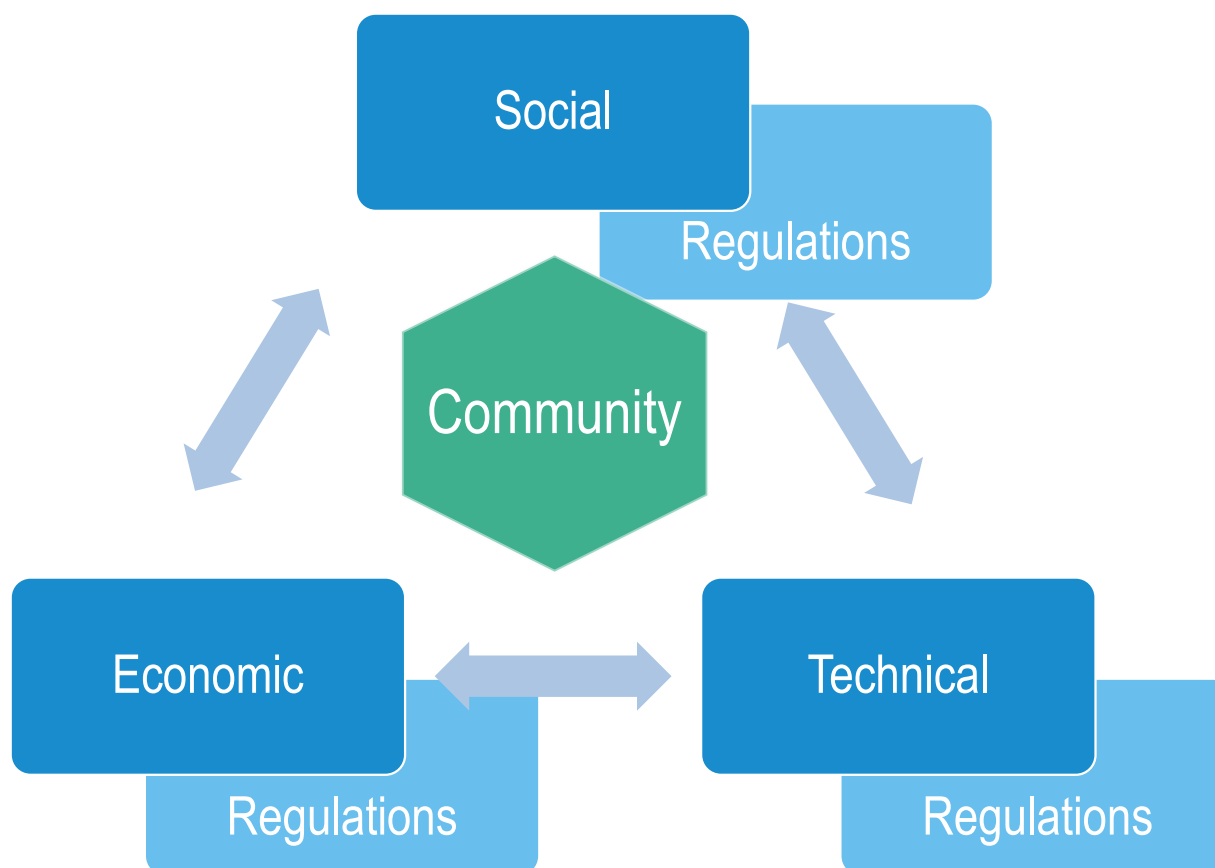
- For success, a microgrid has to integrate on three inter-related levels



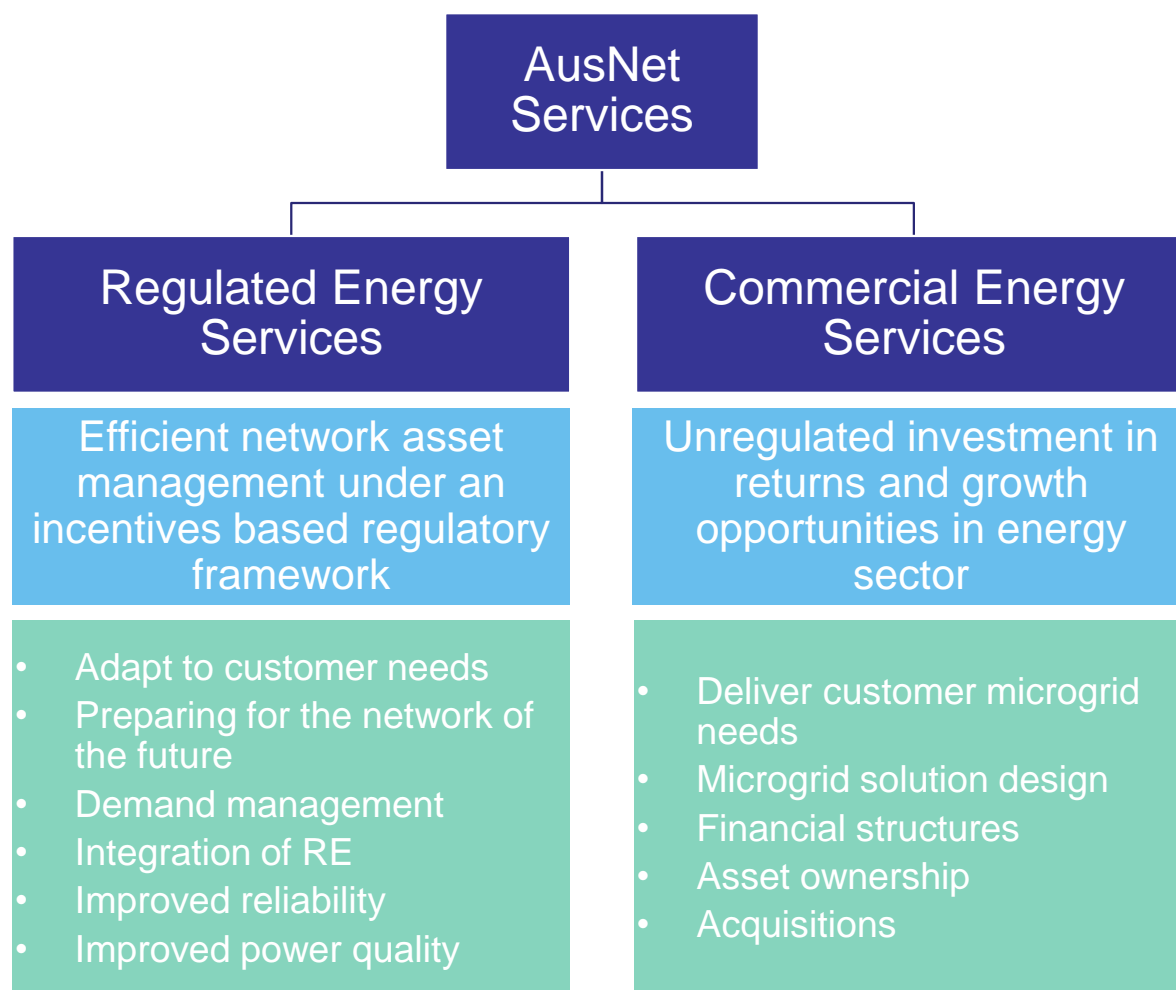


# The microgrid integration challenge

- Regulations play a major role in each integration level

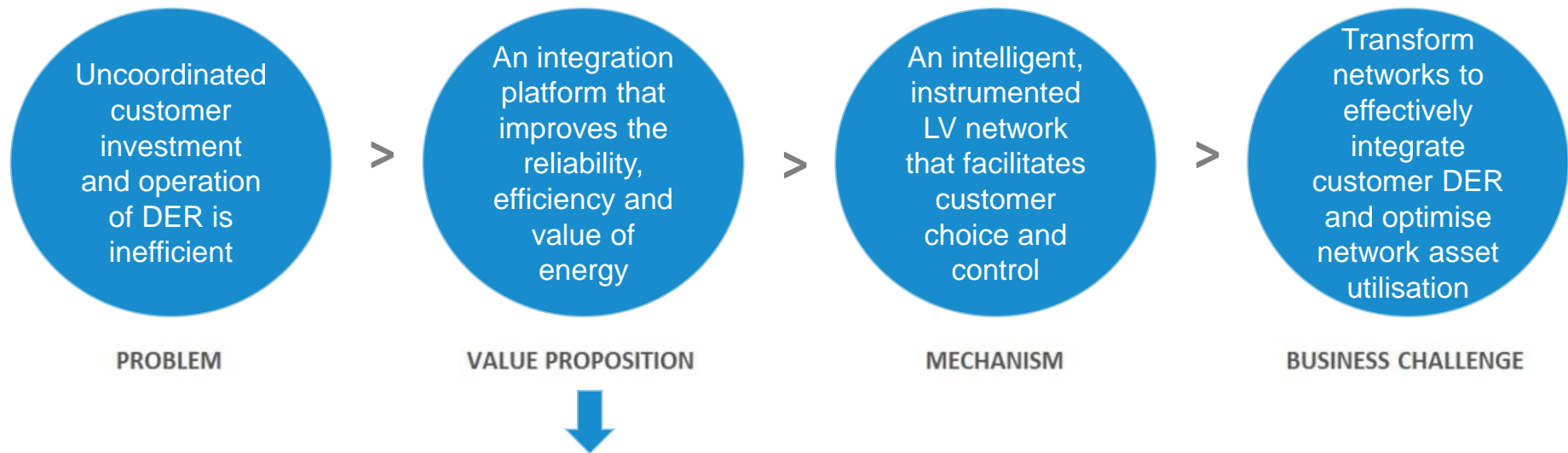


# AusNet Services' perspective



# Regulated Network Strategy: the Distribution System Operator

- **Base assumption:** We will have a high DER future



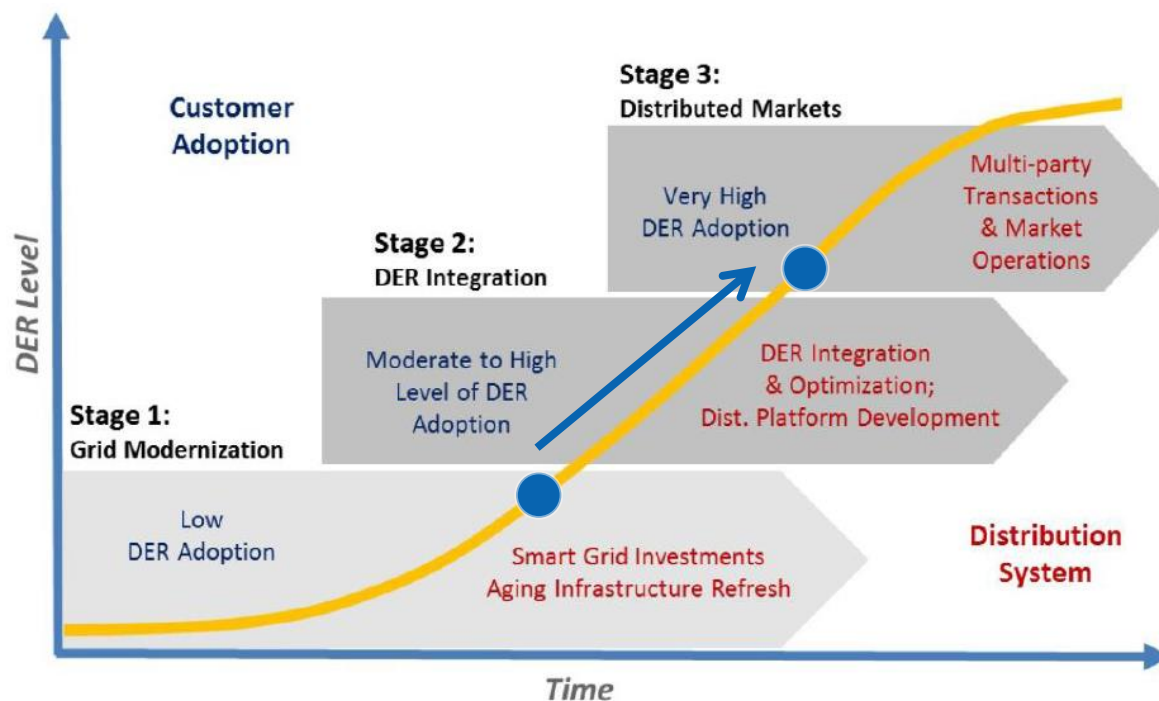
## Customer value

- **Direct value:** Reduced costs, increased choice, access value streams
  - **Network value:** Efficient asset investment, increased network flexibility & adaptability
  - **Energy market value:** Increased market diversity, resilience and competition



# The emerging DSO opportunity

- › Manages the network under high DER penetration
- › Harnesses the value in dispersed DER through optimisation and control
- › The Mooroolbark Mini Grid project is a glimpse into the future



**FIGURE: Distribution system evolution**

# Case Study 1: The Mooroolbark Mini Grid

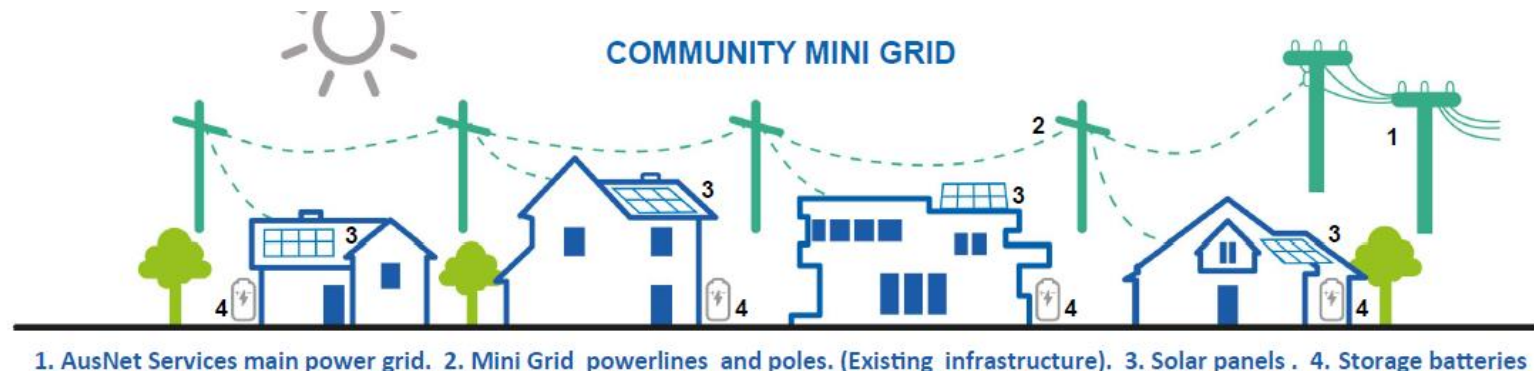
## Testing the DSO function in a Mini Grid construct

### ► Mini Grid Trial objectives

- › Test the technical viability & understand challenges
- › Understand the commercial value of DSO applications

### ► Our Mini Grid definition:

- › Multiple interconnected customers and supply sources (generation or storage) that have a common point of connection to the main grid, but can **coordinate** supply & demand **separately** from the main grid



# Project Site

## Mooroolbark CYN31 Feeder

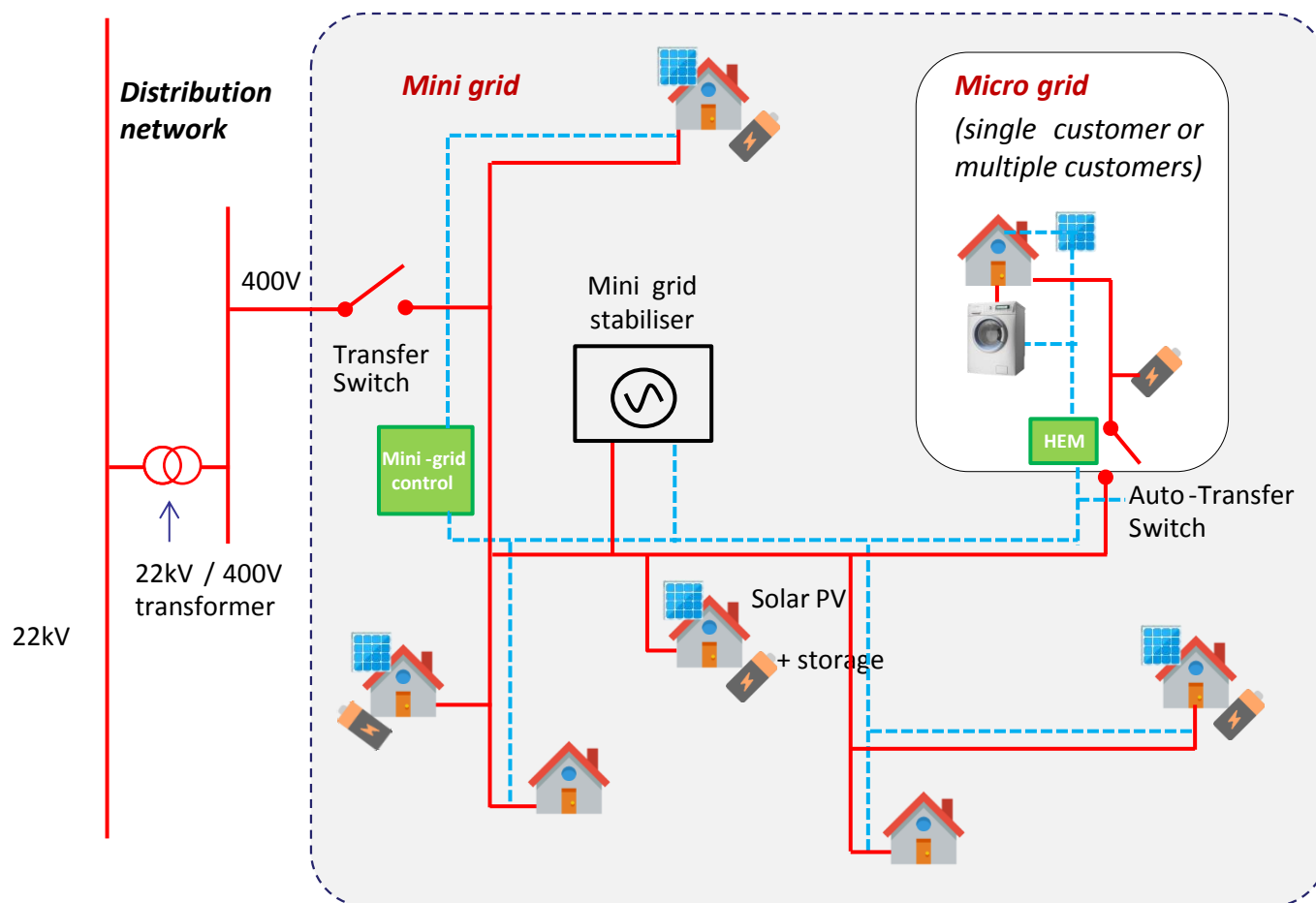




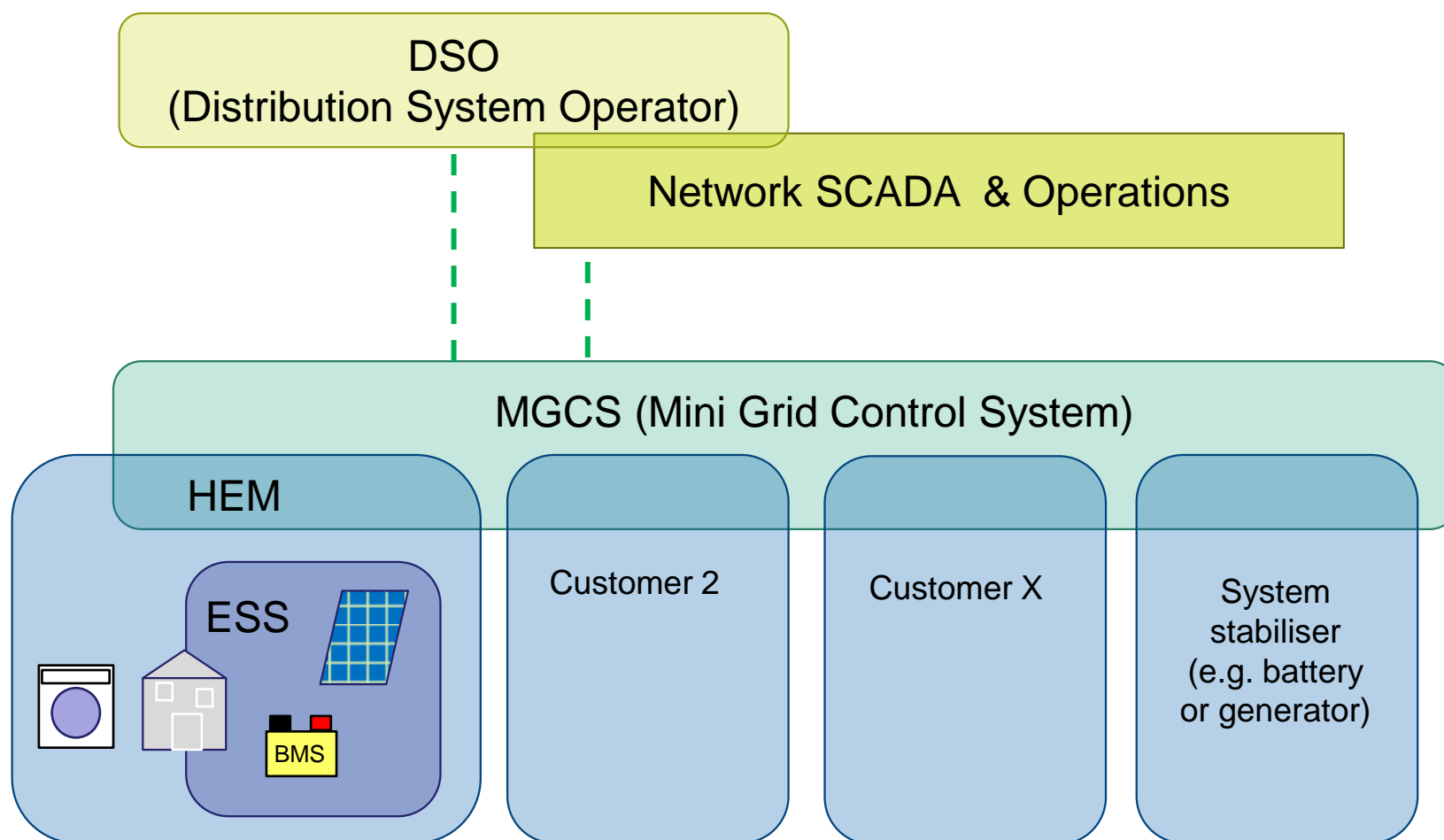
# Mini Grid conceptual system design

## Key attributes:

- *Customer preference*
- *Control*
- *Optimisation*
- *Services*
- *Islanding*
- *Exploits diversity*



# Conceptual control design



# Trial operating configurations

## ► Test case 1: Grid connected (Normal mode)

- › Most time spent in this configuration
- › Mini Grid is grid connected but can co-ordinate resources to:
  - Provide network support to grid
  - Optimise power within minigrid
  - Manage solar PV exports
  - Share power between customers, etc
  - Participate in energy markets

## ► Test case 2: Home is islanded (UPS mode)

- › Battery & PV provide backup supply to home

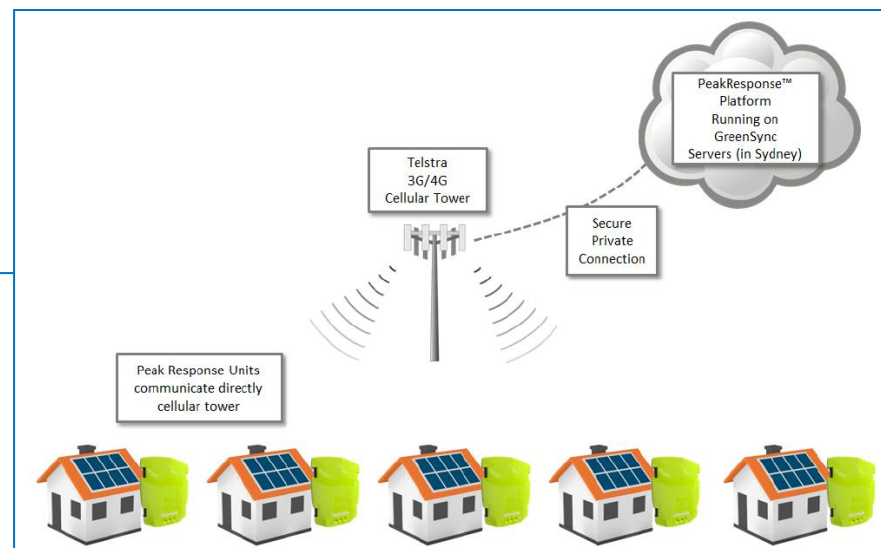
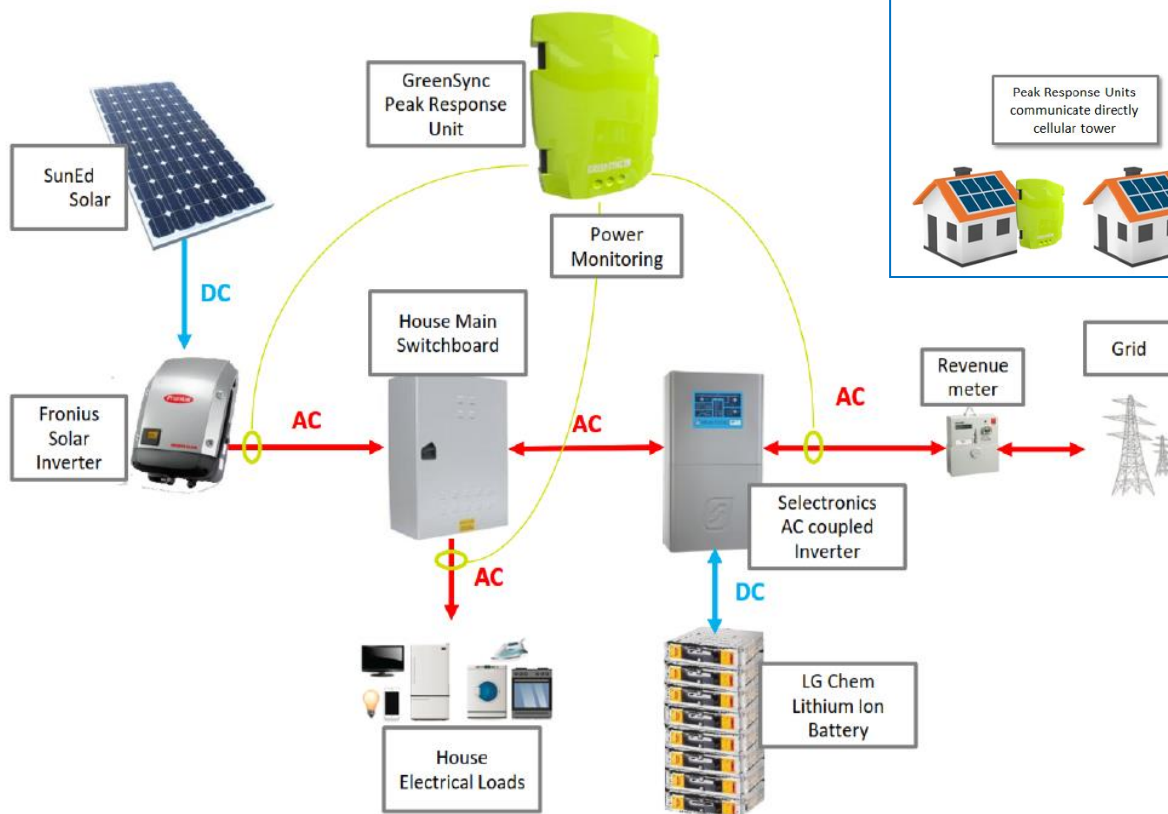
## ► Test case 3: Minigrid is islanded (network of 16 customers)

- › Mini Grid disconnected from main grid, but minigrid LV remains energised

# Distributed energy equipment

## Distributed energy specs:

- *3kW+ PV: SunEdison & Fronius*
- *5kW Selectronic battery inverter*
- *10kWh LG Chem Li-ion batteries*



## Control specs:

- *GreenSync 'Peak Response Unit' (RTU)*
- *4G comms*
- *GreenSync cloud based control platform 'MicroEM'*

# Centralised energy equipment

## ► Switching cabinet (EIV)

- › Motorised circuit breaker
- › Power quality meter
- › Current transformers
- › UPS

## ► Stabiliser unit (Power Technology)

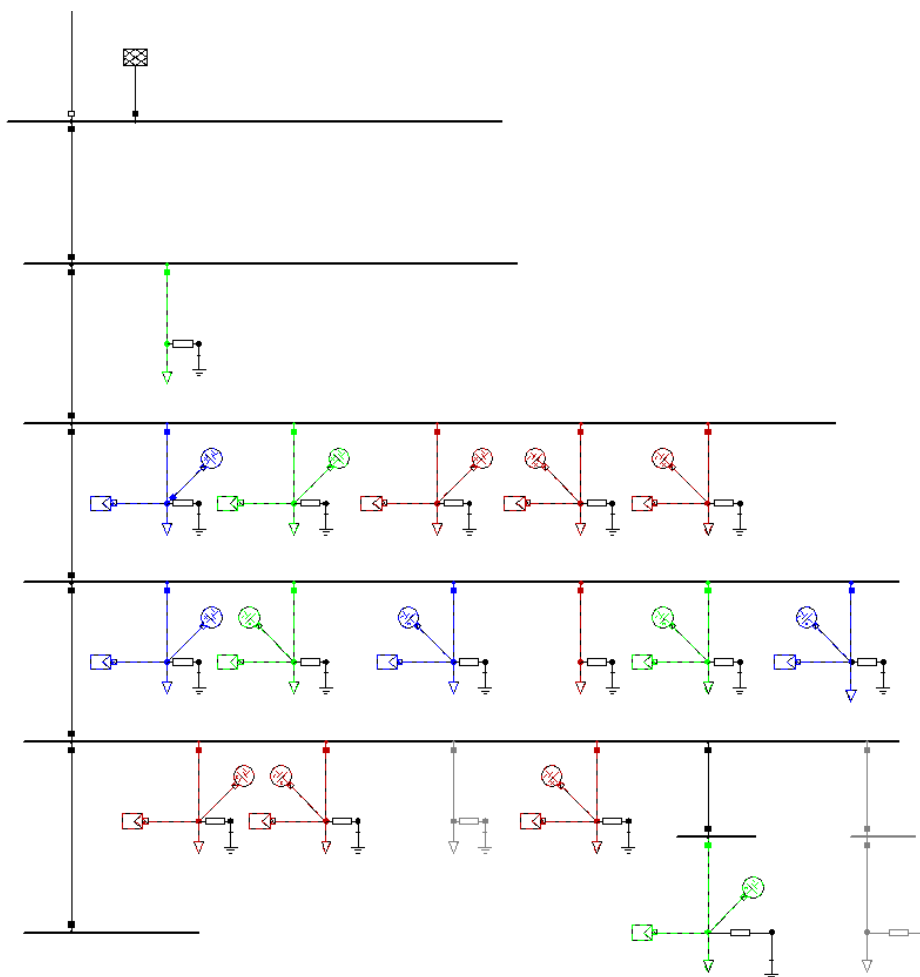
- › 15kVA 3-phase inverter
- › 10kWh battery (high C-rating)
- › Protection relay
- › Initially only active when mini grid islanded





# Stability & protection studies

- ▶ **DlgSILENT engaged to undertake studies into:**
  - › Steady state power flow
  - › Dynamic stability
  - › Protection
- ▶ **Assessment of protection performance**
  - › 3 test cases
  - › Multiple fault locations
  - › Low fault current environment
- ▶ **Stabiliser picks up transient power surplus / deficit**



# Social integration

- ▶ Aim to achieve customer acceptance
- ▶ Build excitement and interest
- ▶ Role of informal community leaders
- ▶ Role of local Government
- ▶ Sense of empowerment
- ▶ Noise issues
- ▶ Safety review



## Economic integration

- ▶ **Trial project: Attractive offers to customers, not a commercial offer**
- ▶ **Simplicity: Customers stay on standard retail**
- ▶ **Simple customer-side economics:**
  - › \$5k for solar – good investment
  - › \$15k for battery storage - poor investment
- ▶ **Trial will run a series of economic use cases under a DSO framework**
- ▶ **Economic viability relies on value stacking**
- ▶ **Facilitate customer access to different markets (network, wholesale..)**
- ▶ **Community retail model**
- ▶ **Local trading model**

# The DER Integration Proposition

*What is it, and what makes it work?*



## Investors

Customers

Energy Networks  
Businesses

Retailers

Market Actors  
(*>energy*)

Others?

## Resources

Generation

**Energy  
Storage**

Active Load  
Management

+/- Real Power (P)  
+/- Reactive Power (Q)  
Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions  
Time Duration

## Economic Value

Energy Arbitrage

NEM Participation

Demand Management

Supply Continuity

Renewable Energy Certificates

Flexibility Services

Quality of Supply

Peer-to-Peer Trading

Reduced Network Losses

Social/Environmental

Alternative Supply

- Scale of resources ?
- Whom should invest ?

- Access
- Leverage
- Monetise

- **Market Framework**
- **Technology Platform/s**
- **Business Models**

# Technical integration

- ▶ **Standards: fast moving, gaps, international vs Australian**
  - › Industry standards
  - › Internal policies
  
- ▶ **Safety: Protection system performance**
  - › Low fault currents
  - › Legacy equipment
  
- ▶ **Interoperability: 3 x suppliers**
  - › integration challenge bw protocols and devices
  
- ▶ **Design & performance**
  - › Models vs reality
  - › Spec sheet vs reality



## Case study 2: Yackandandah



Regulated Energy Services

Commercial Energy Services



## Challenges & lessons

### ► **Socio-economic**

- › Strong will in community to attain social and environmental benefits, but want it at the same or better price
- › Social aims tend to over-ride environmental aims
- › Business model only works under a common retailer
- › Customer offer needs to be simple
- › Aesthetics and interface important for integration

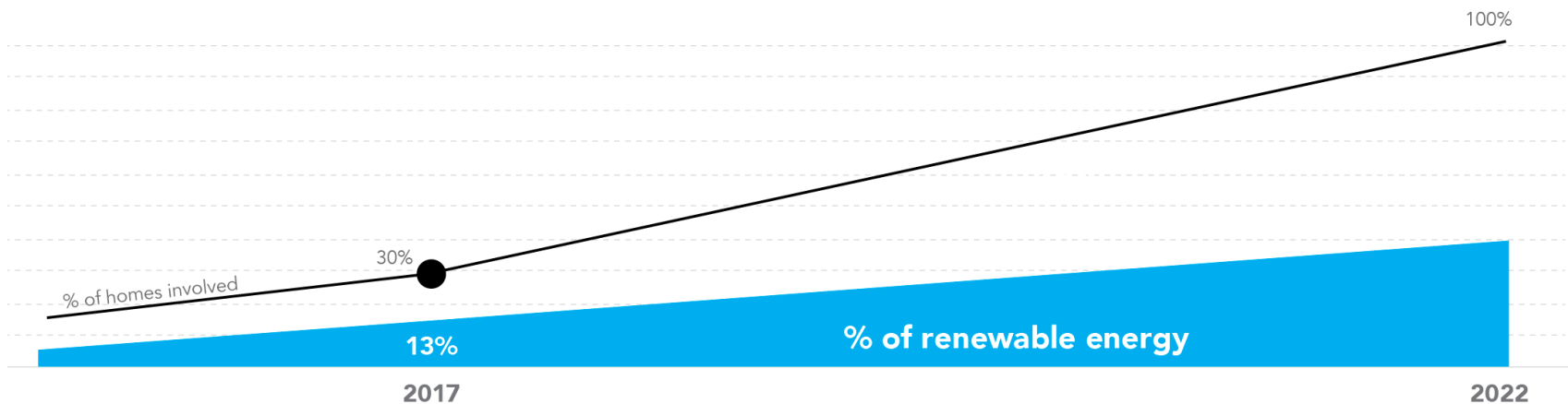
### ► **Technical**

- › Lack of interoperability and standardisation
- › Proprietary control systems
- › Network limitations
- › Lack of depth in supply market
- › Technical challenges from aesthetic design

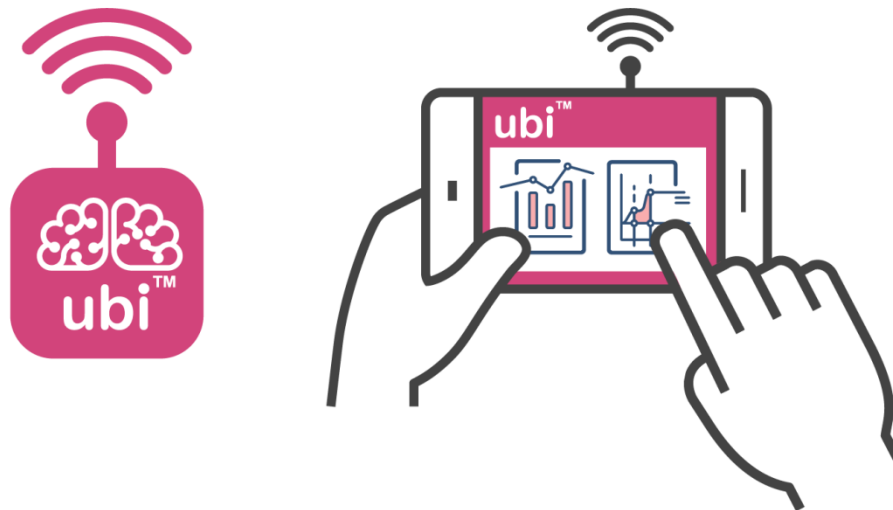
# Social integration: The renewable energy journey

## Solar power

Solar power at the home



# Social integration: “Ubi” Smart home energy system



## Helpful hints like:

You're using a lot more power this week.

It's time to think about adding a battery to your system.

Time to clean your solar panels.

Consider changing to a different tariff.

# Social & economic integration: The mini grid vision



## Stage 1 Solar power at the home

Each house is equipped  
with a solar PV system.



## Stage 2 Community-wide solar installation and monitoring

Detailed energy and  
system data is sent via  
the Mondo™ Ubi™ to a  
central monitoring and  
control point.



## Stage 3 Community-wide battery deployment

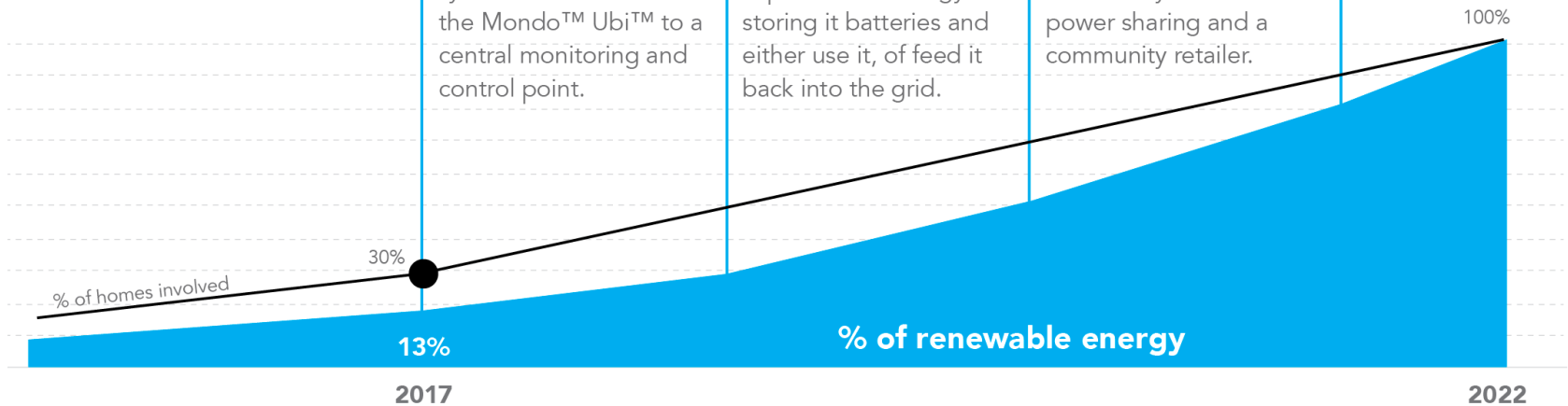
Local community wide  
battery storage houses  
capture solar energy  
storing it batteries and  
either use it, or feed it  
back into the grid.



## Stage 4 Community mini grid vision

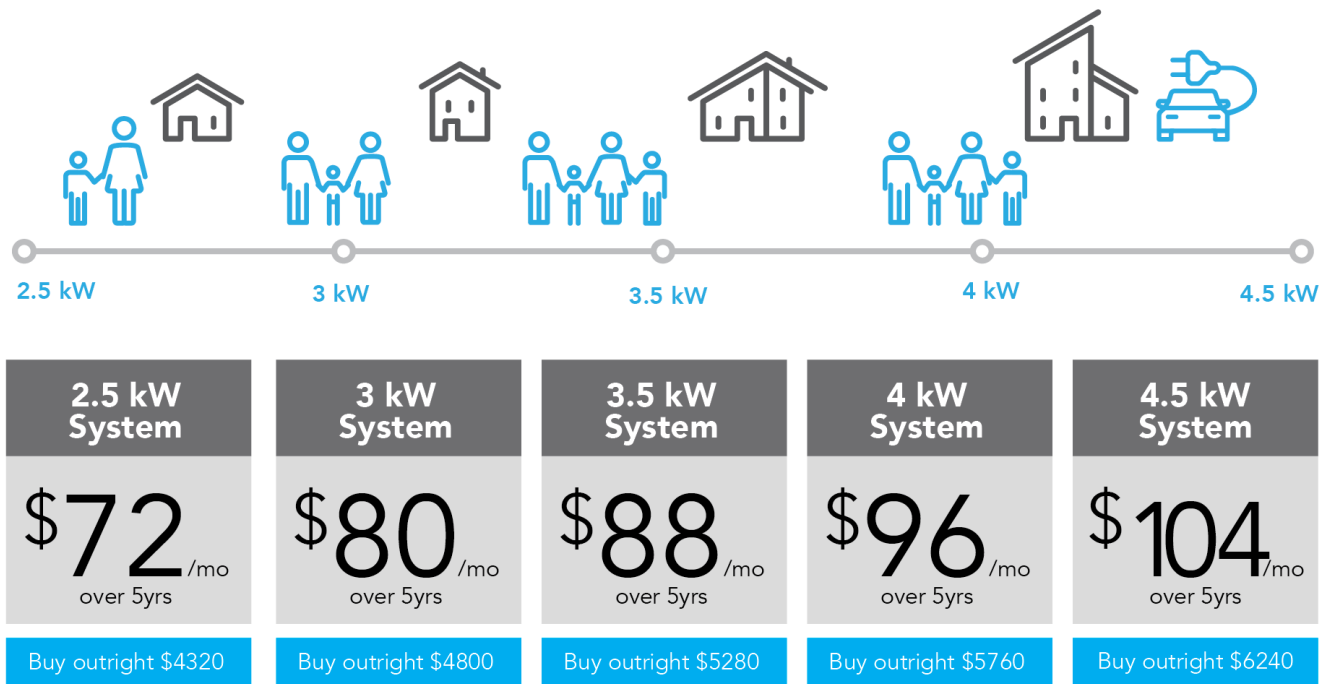
Could involve increased  
battery storage and  
community network  
power sharing and a  
community retailer.

## Stage 5 Other renewable sources delivered via the network





# THE YACKANDANDAH MINI GRID UBI + SOLAR STARTER PACK



Each system includes the Mondo™ Ubi™ portal with 'Helpful Hints' and access to the online portal that delivers information about your energy consumption.<sup>3</sup>

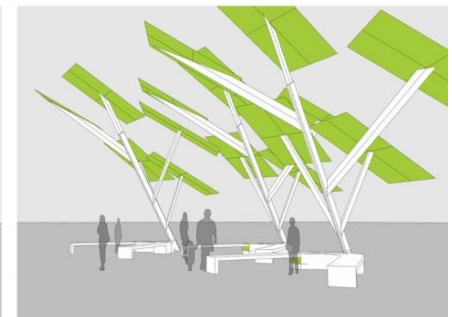
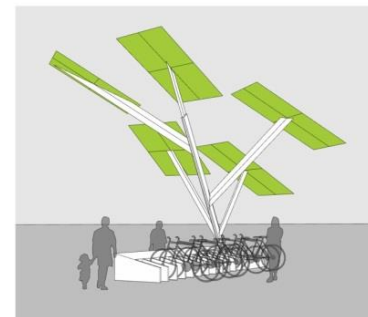
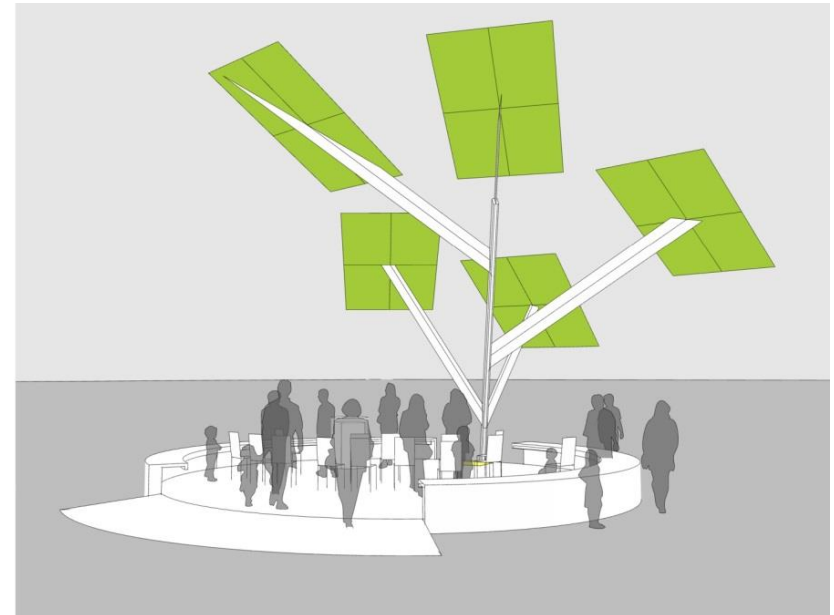
## Stress free installation

Includes Solar Panels, Inverter, Mondo™ Ubi™ and 5 years access to the online portal and maintenance for 5 years (inspect and clean if required).

# Social & technical integration: New product designs

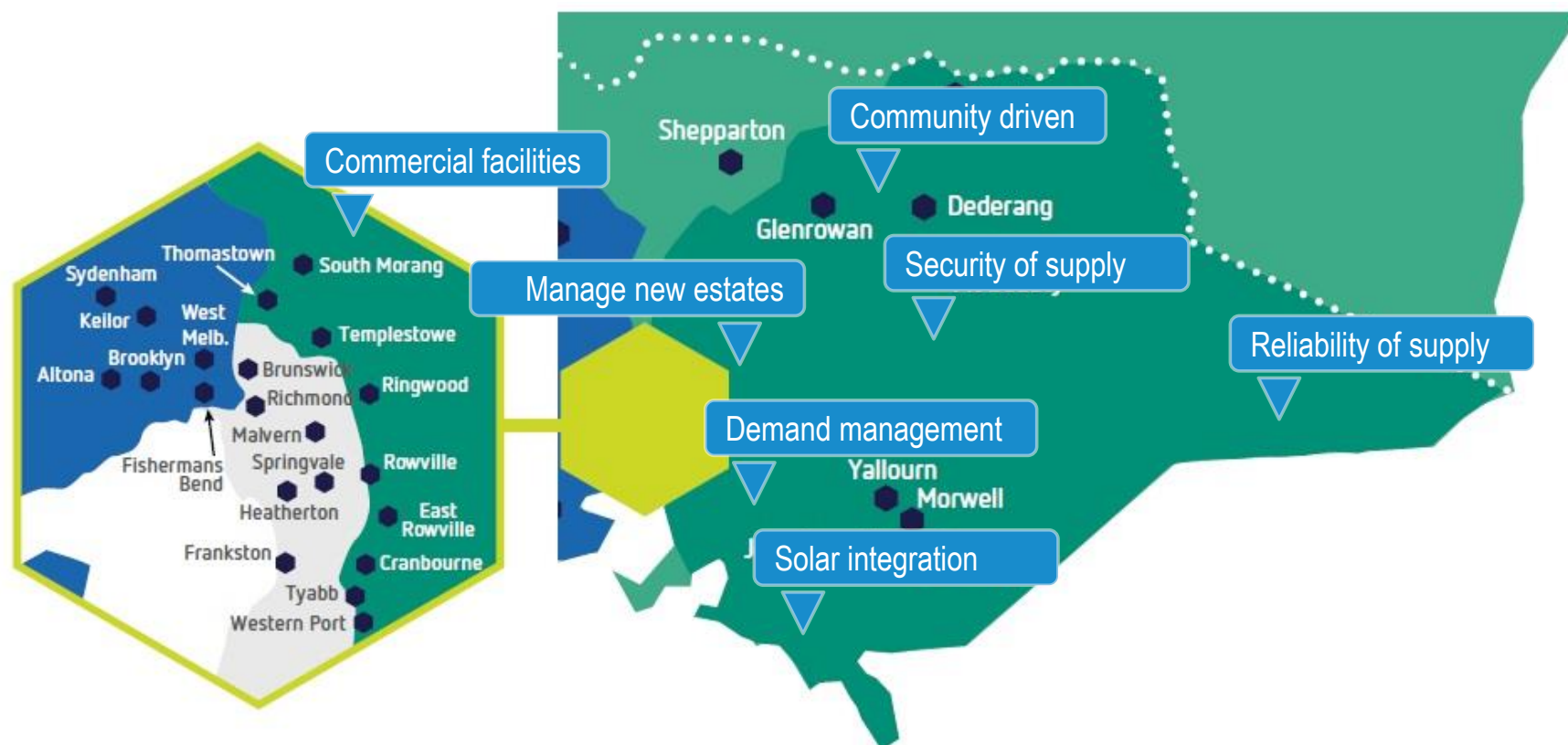
## Integration of energy technology into social environment

- ▶ Solar groves for community solar generation
- ▶ Underground batteries integrated into landscaping



# What could the future look like?

- Heterogeneous network topology with diversity of microgrid projects



# Thank you

