

# Current Situation and Integration Potential in Electricity Area in Japan

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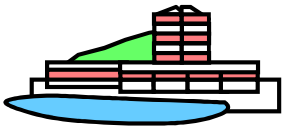
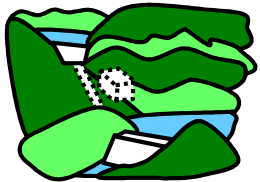
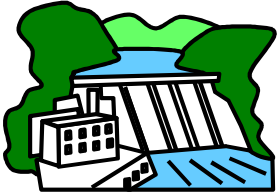
## 1. Utility's Roles and Smart Grid

## 2. The Utility's Approach

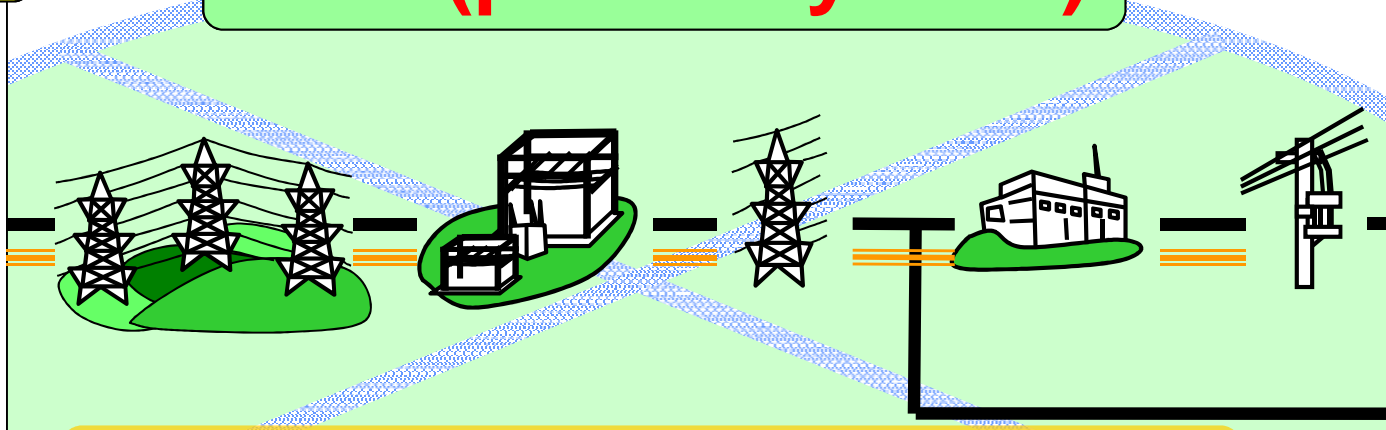
- (a) Approach to large-scale solar power interconnection
- (b) Installation of Smart Meter
- (c) Demonstration Project in Kei-han-na Science City

## 3. Conclusion

## Power plants



## Grid (power system)



### “S” + 3 “E”s

#### **S**afety + 3 “E”s;

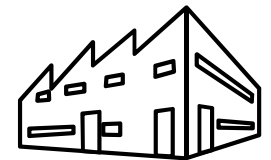
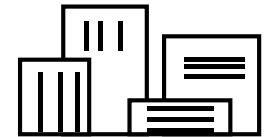
#### ⌋ High quality [**E**nergy Security]

- Frequency ( $60 \pm 0.1 \text{ Hz}$  (95% or higher) )
- Voltage ( $101 \pm 6 \text{ V}$ ,  $202 \pm 20 \text{ V}$ )
- High reliability

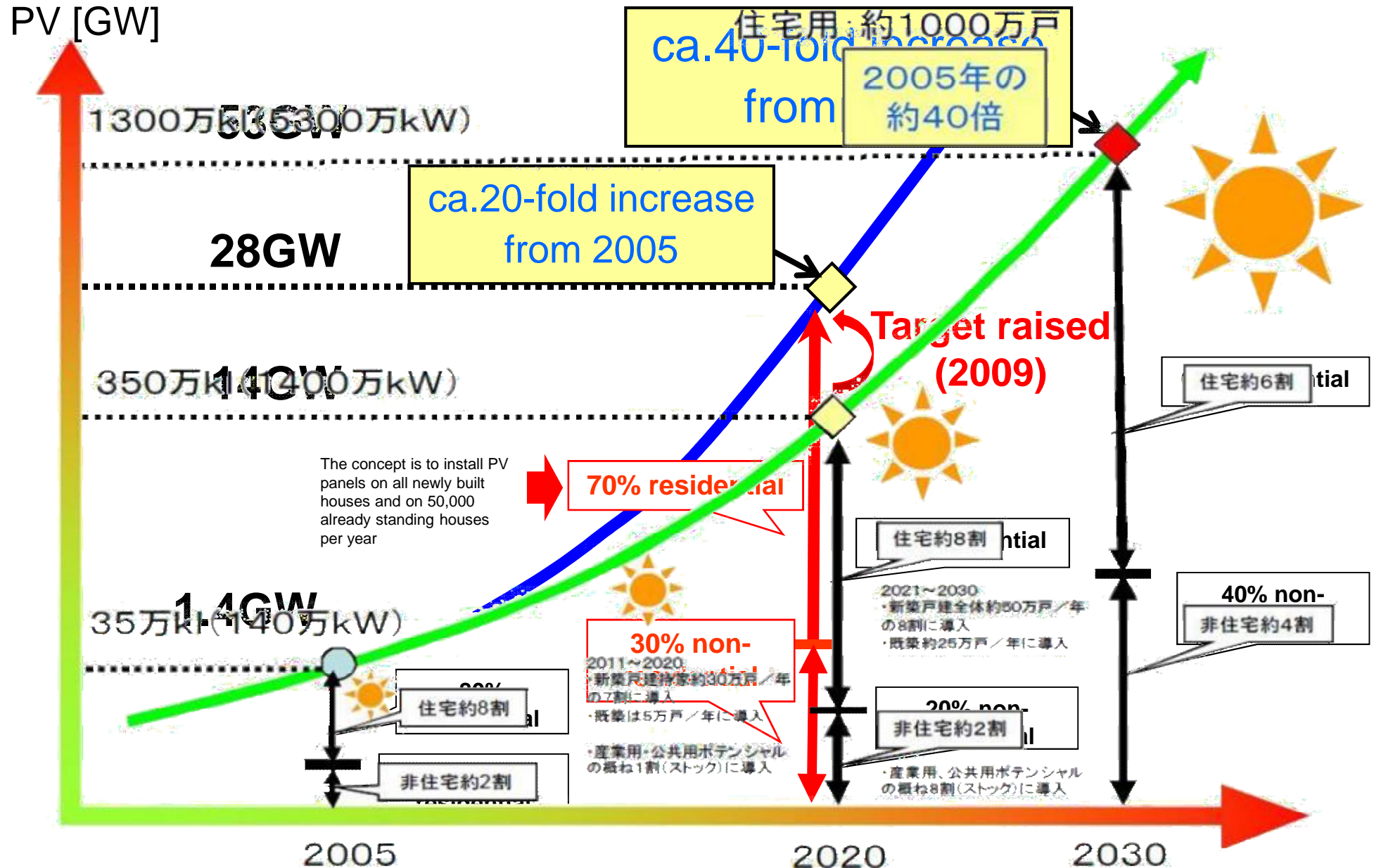
#### ⌋ Inexpensive [**E**conomy]

#### ⌋ Low carbon [**E**nvironment]

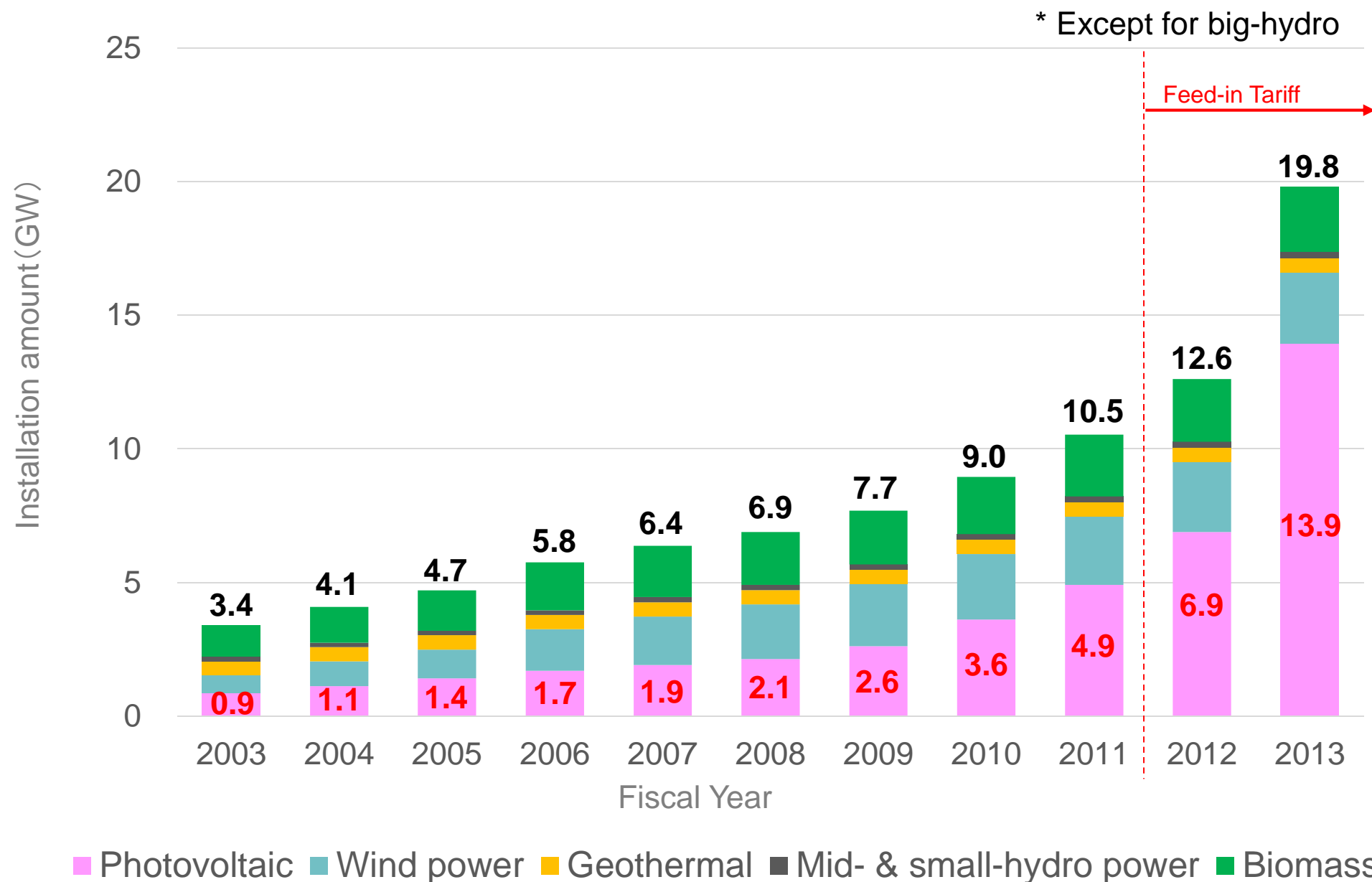
## Customers



Increased recently

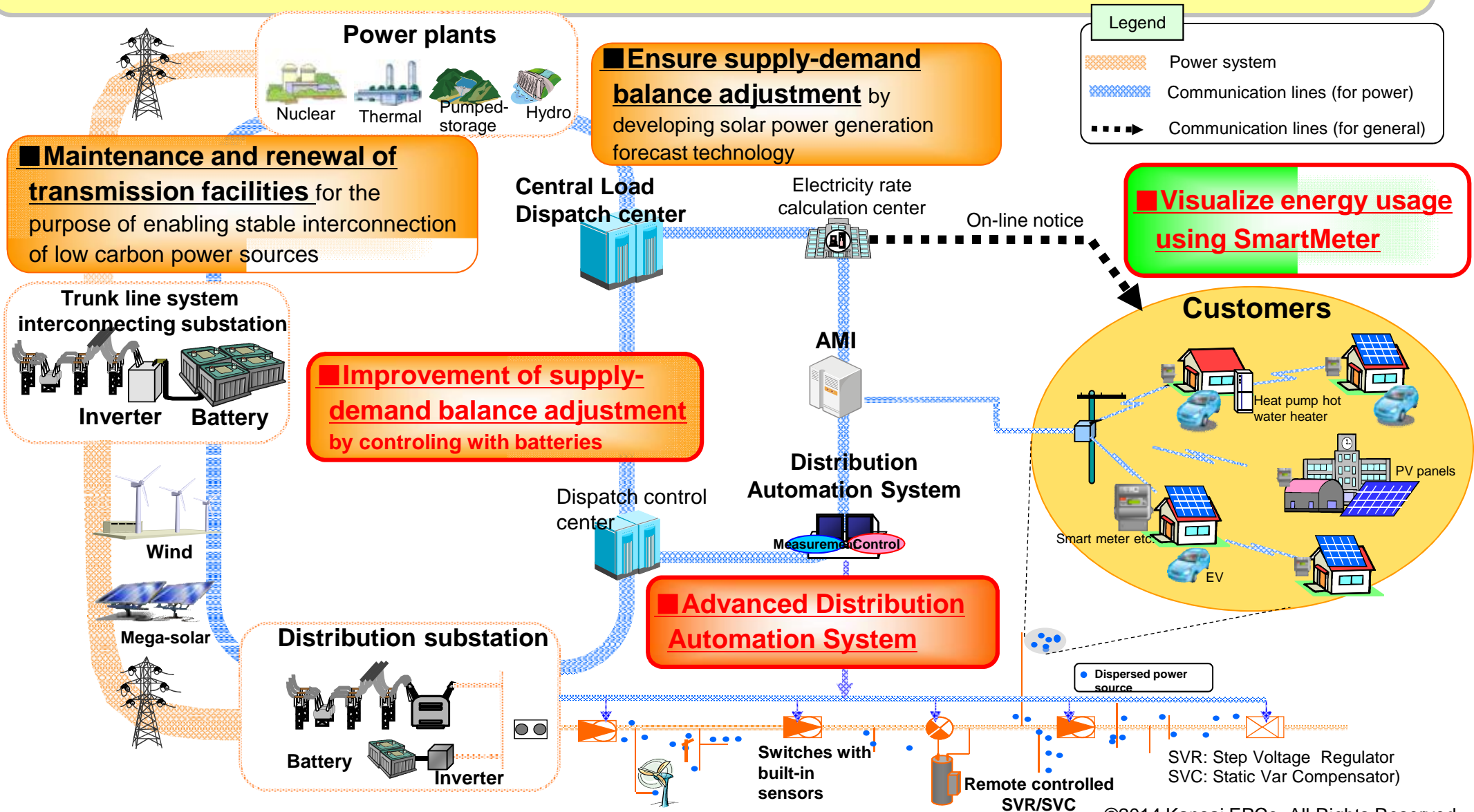


# Installation amount of Renewable Energy in Japan





- Safety, low-carbon, and improvement of our customers' conveniences
- Efficient, high-quality and reliable grid using new technologies (e.g. ICT, batteries)



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## 1. Utility's Roles and Smart Grid

## 2. The Utility's Approach

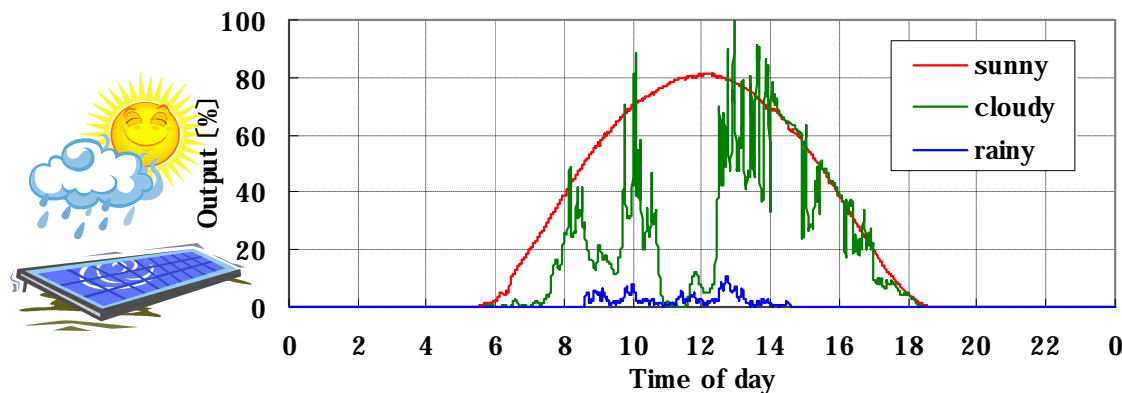
(a) Approach to grid issues in case of large-scale penetration of PVs

(b) Installation of Smart Meter

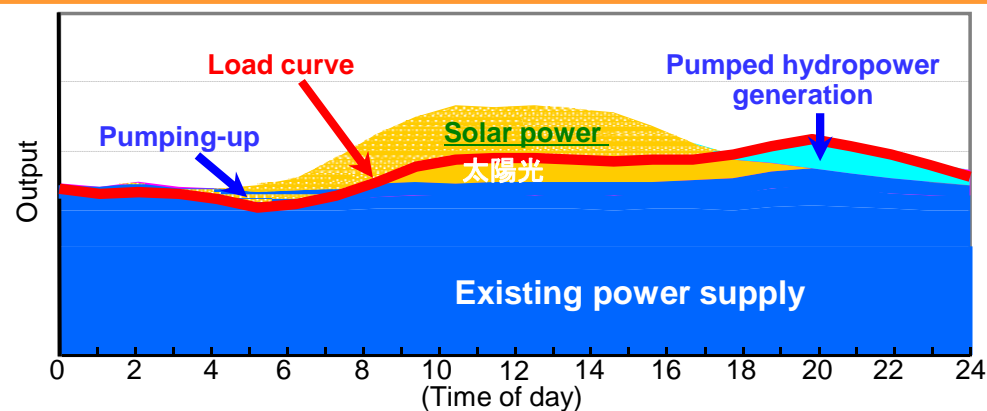
(c) Demonstration Project in Kei-han-na Science City

## 3. Conclusion

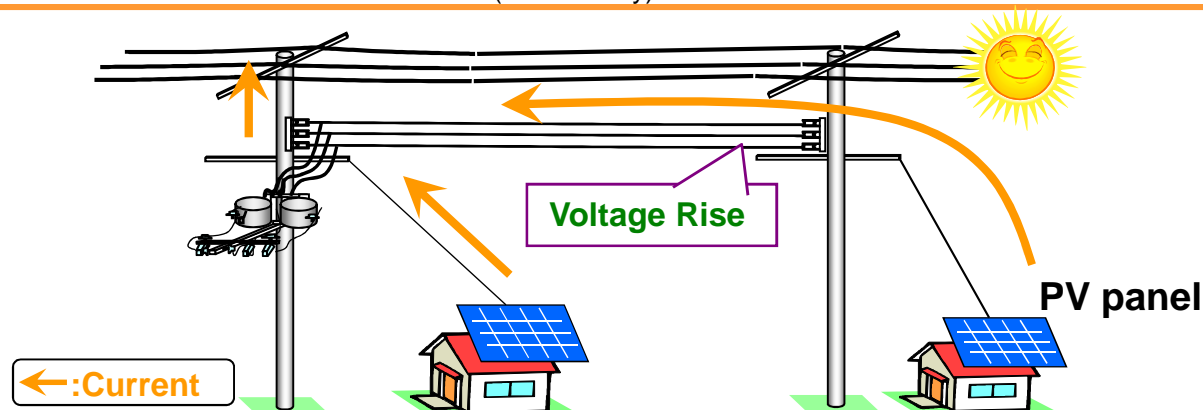
## Fluctuation



## Surplus

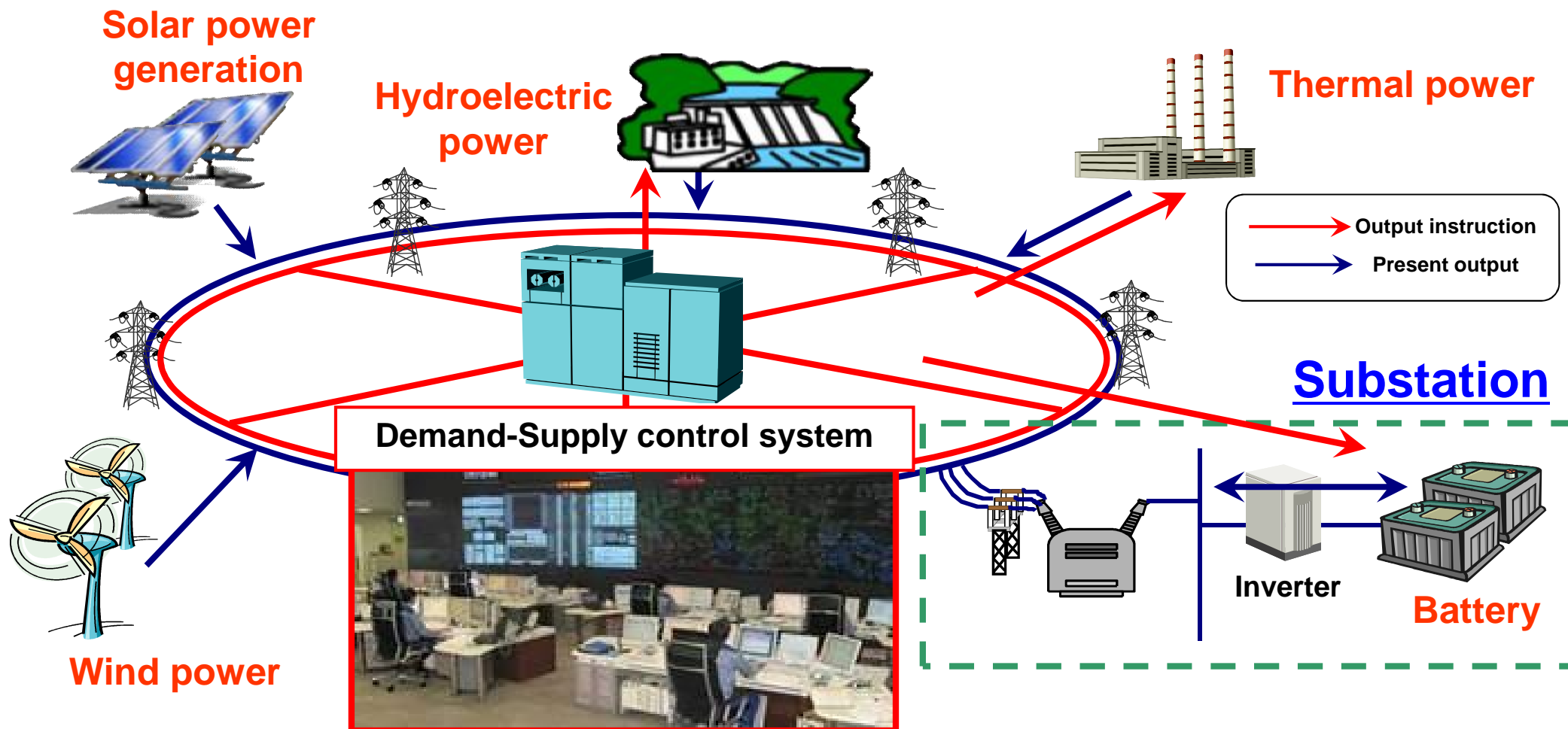


## Reverse power flow



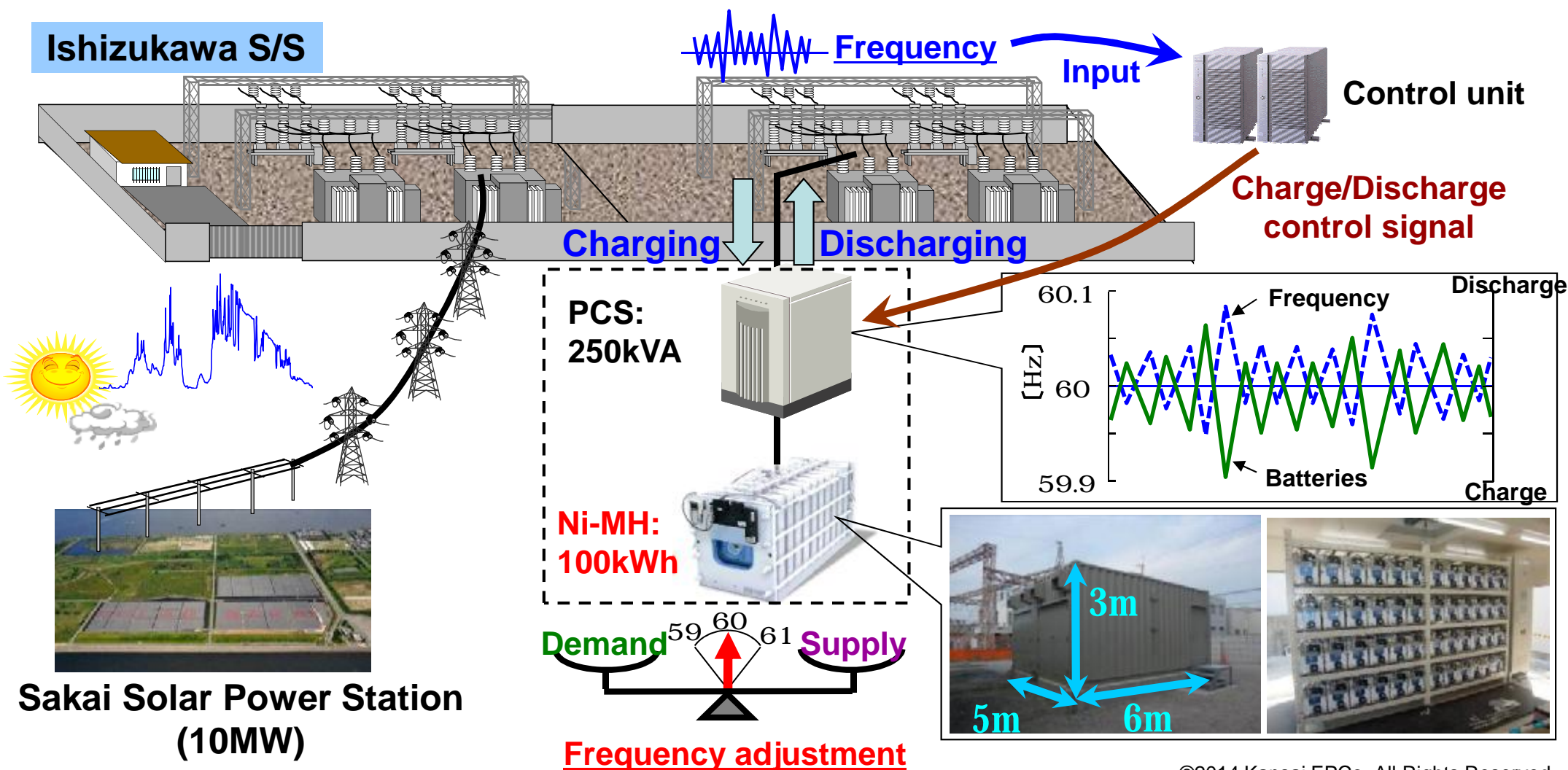


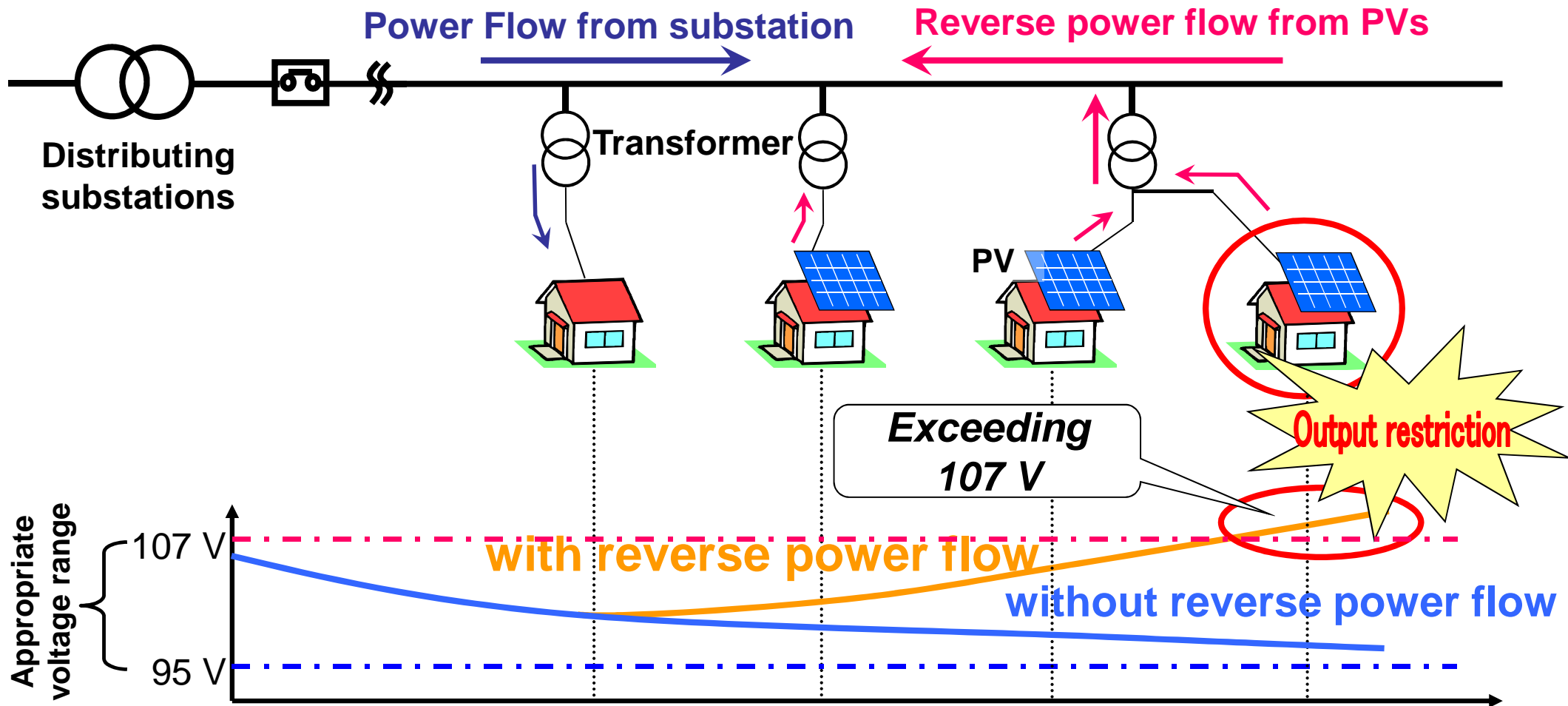
## <Outline>



## (Study point)

- Coordination with thermal and hydro power stations and SOC management of batteries
- Battery characteristic such as life-length, loss, SOC measurement





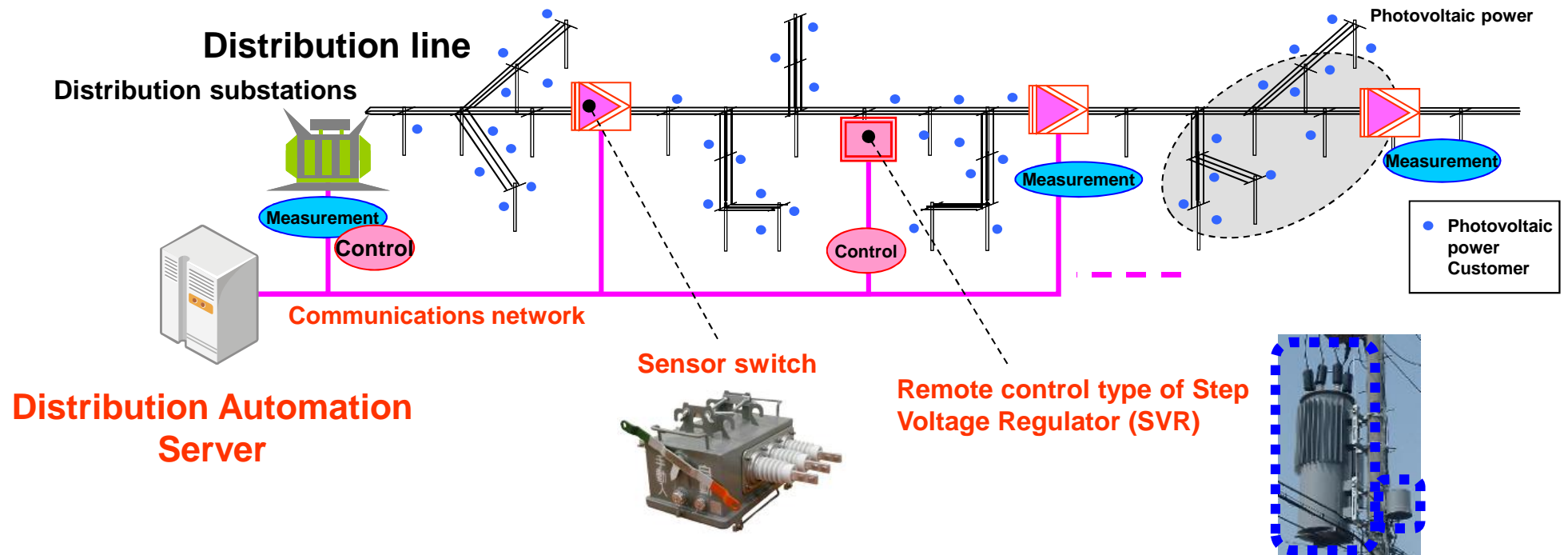
When the voltage of distribution lines goes beyond the standard range ( $101 \pm 6V$ ), the PVs output are automatically restricted soon.

⇒ The more PVs are installed, the more PVs output are restricted.

In addition to the feature of conventional distribution automation system, new function is added.

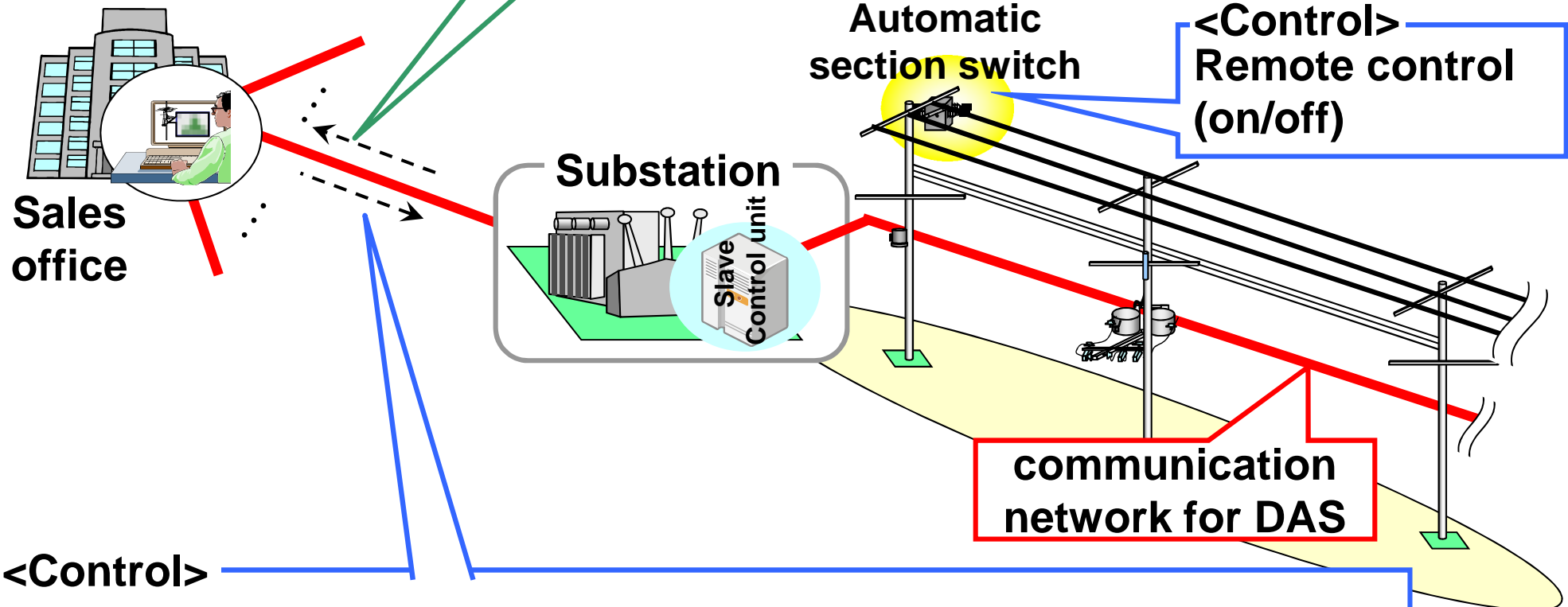
- Monitor and control of power quality (mainly voltage) by sensor switches
- Step Voltage Regulator by remote control

## Outline of Advanced Distribution Automation system



## <Supervision>

- Transmitting some operational information of automatic sectionalizing switch and substation to the sales office.
- Monitoring the current and voltage information.

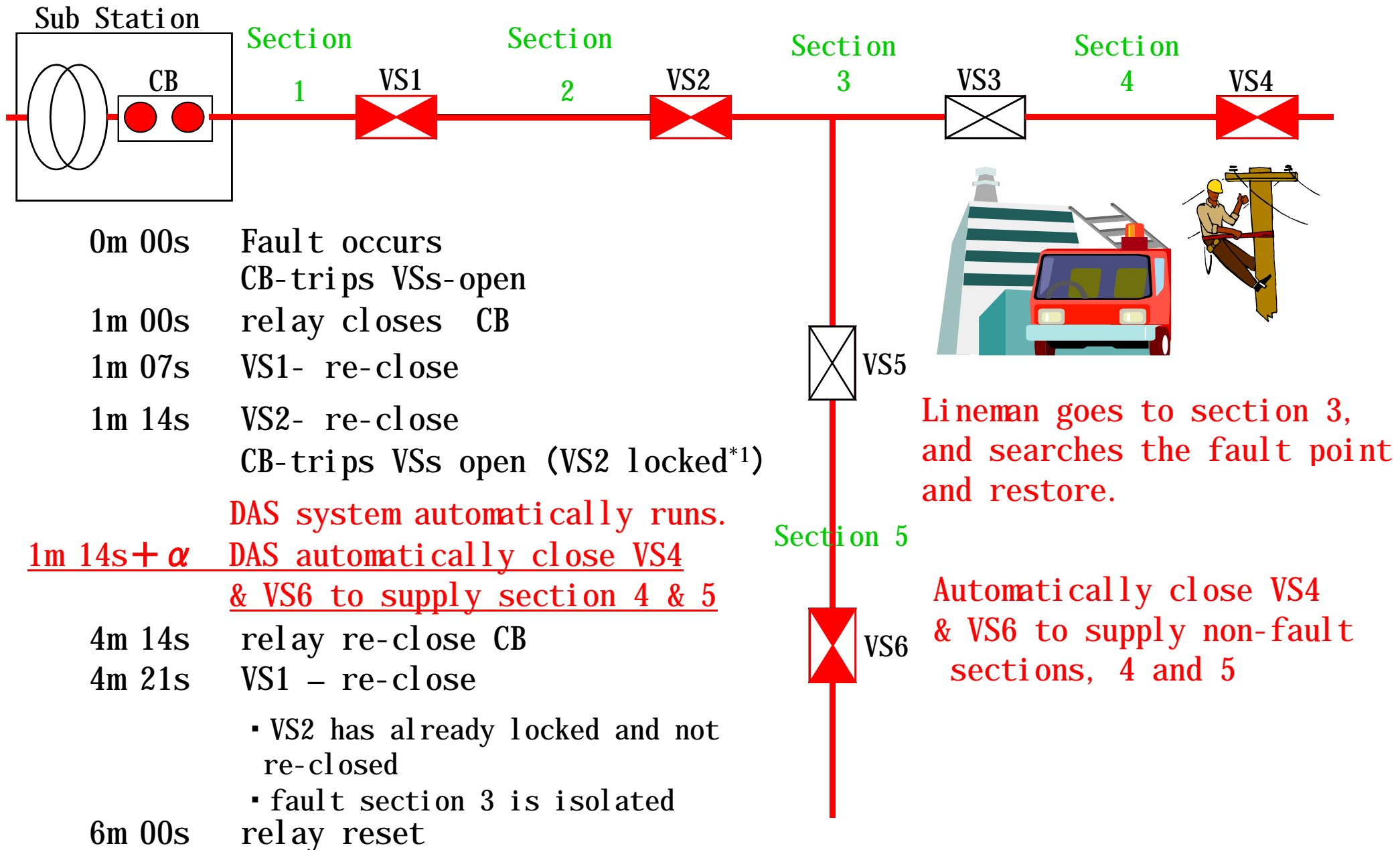


## <Control>

Remote control order from the sales office

- Reduction of outage duration, and minimization of outage areas
- Automatic power transmission except for the fault section

# DAS Operation Sequence





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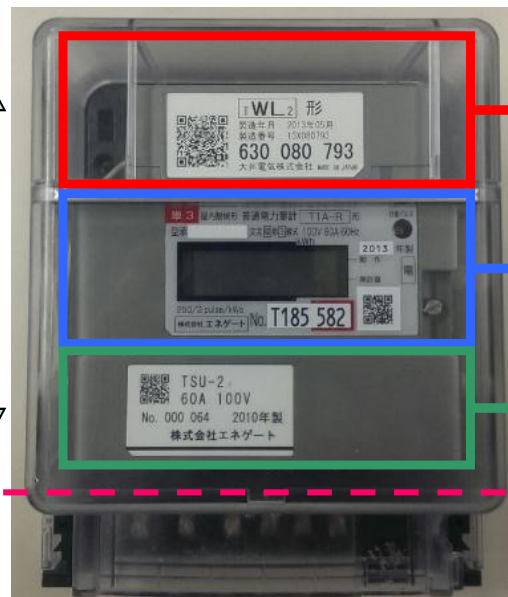
## Conventional

• Integrated structure



## Smart Meter

• 3unit structure



### Communication unit

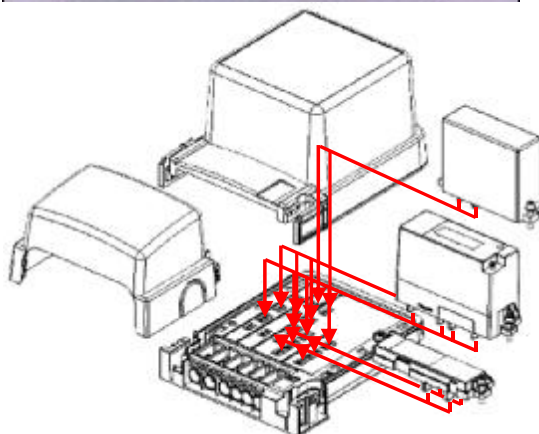
Proper communication media can be selected.

### Metering unit

- Ø Certification is only for this unit
- Ø Plug-in structure realize no live-line work

### Switching unit (option)

- Ø Switching function is achieved by SW-unit
- Ø On/Off is switched remotely



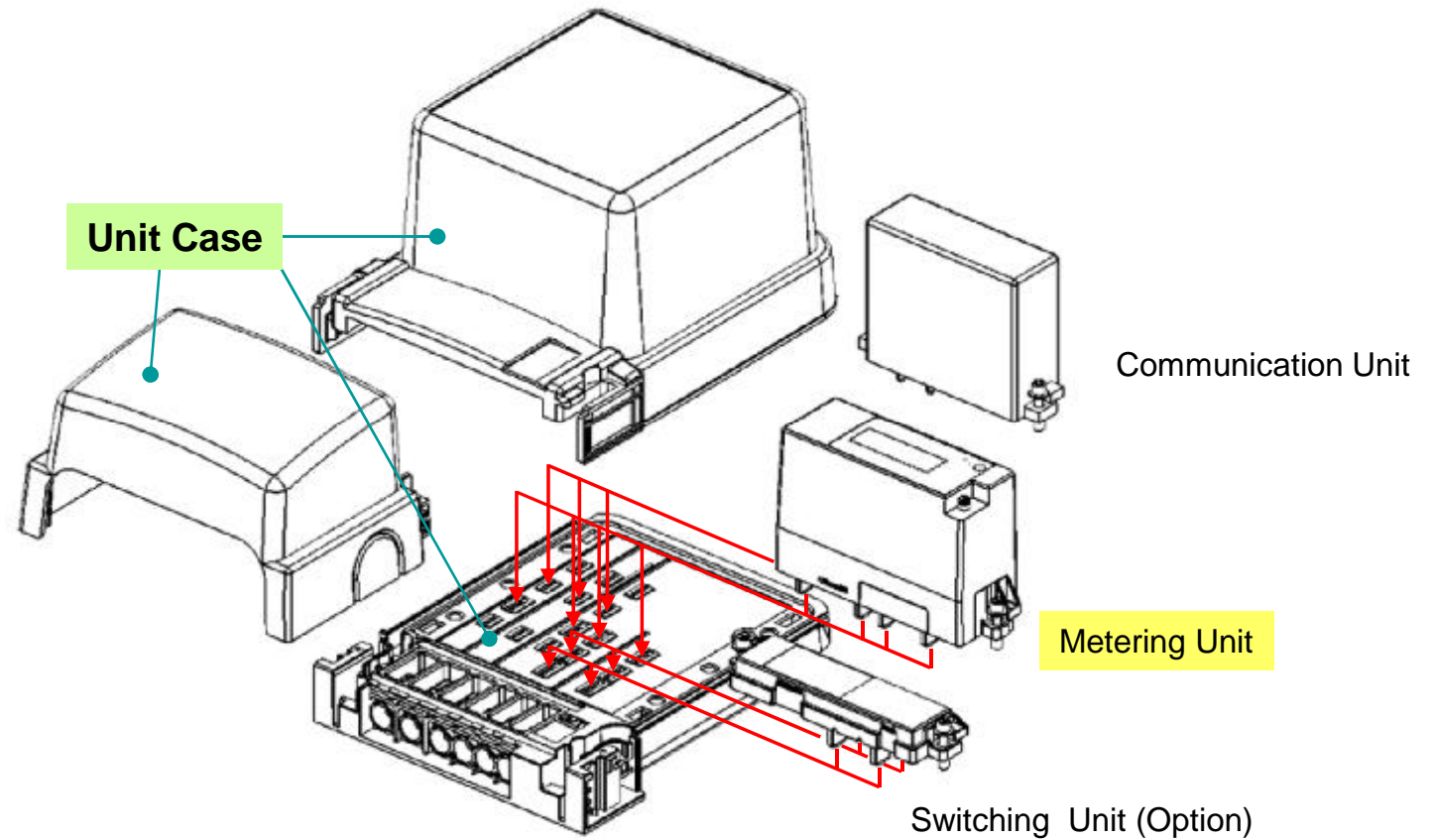
- Plug-in module structure frees us from live-line work !!
- SW unit or other value-added function unit can be installed if necessary

**3 million Smart Meters are deployed (As of August, 2014)**

# Structure of KEPCo's Smart Meter



Unit Case



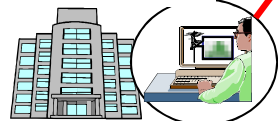
Metering Unit



**Electric Charge calculation  
based on 30-min usage data  
at the Data Center**



**Data Center**



**Service Office**

**Communication network**

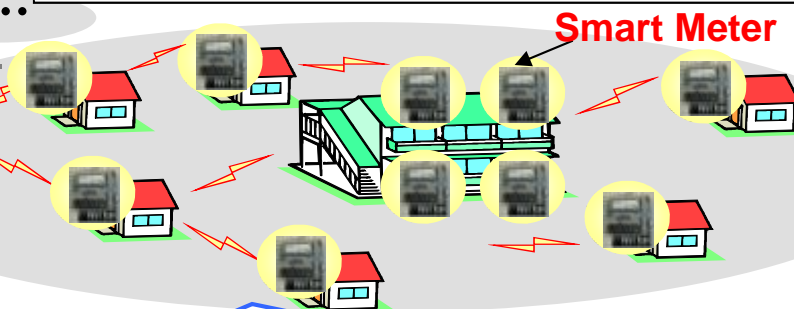
Select appropriate  
communication system  
based on the WHM  
installation environment

## Remote meter reading

- Improving operational efficiency.
- Reducing injury accident risk for meter readers
- Solving hard-to-access meter problem

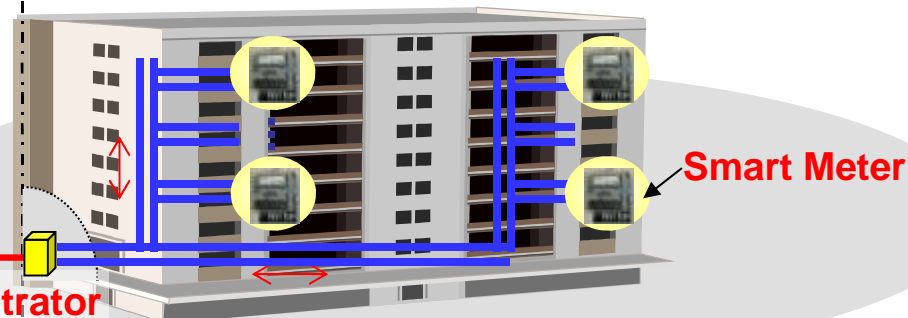
### Wireless (for detached houses)

**Concentrator**



- Charge-free communication network
- Automatically configured ad-hoc network

**Concentrator**



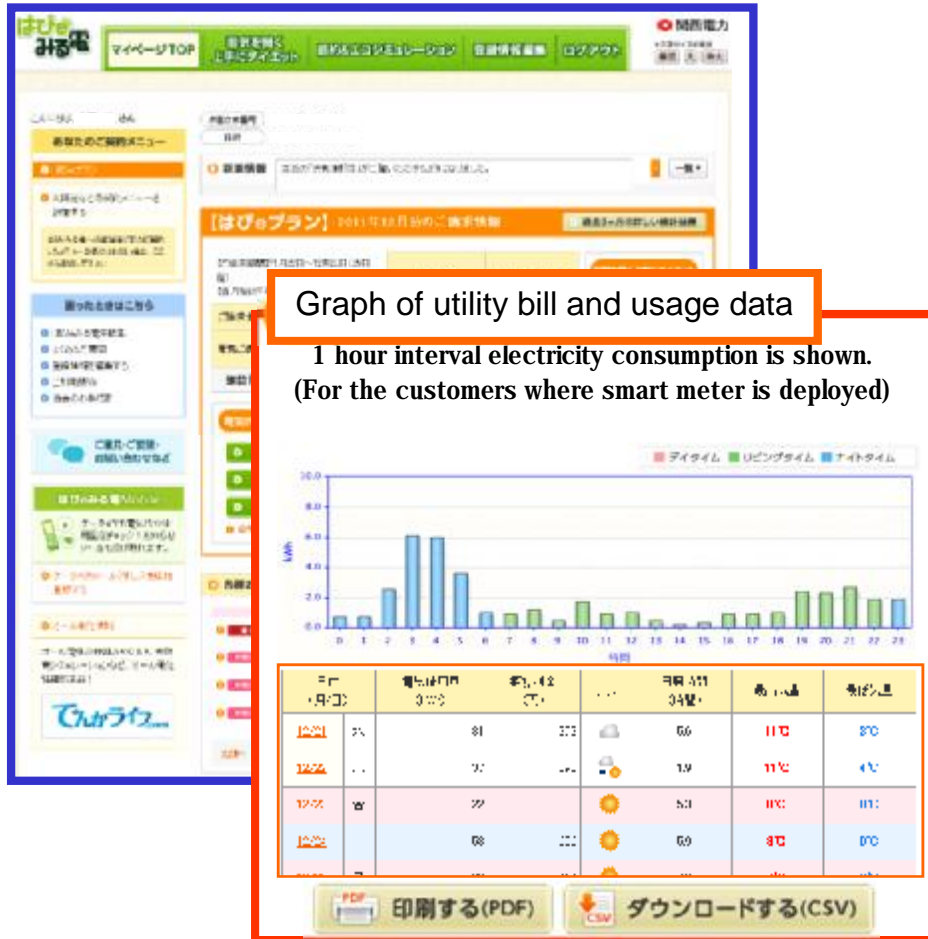
### PLC (for multi dwelling building)

**Fiber optics**



**KEPCO's own network**

- [Purpose] ◆ Send utility bills to our customers (not posting)  
◆ Support energy saving for our customers

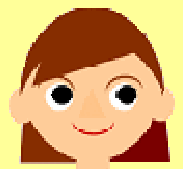


- ◆ Customers can check the bill anytime, anywhere.
  - Charge information will be sent.
  - Able to access via PC or Cell Phone
  - Able to check the purchase rate generated by Solar Panel.
  - Able to check last 24 months data.
  - Able to compare with the bill (last month, last year)
- ◆ Compare with the bill with the others
  - Show CO2 emission
- ◆ Show the simulation result of energy saving
- ◆ Make the power saving target, and record
- ◆ Able to download the usage data (.csv, .pdf)

**740,000 Customers joined  
(2014.3)**

[Customer's Voice] (Woman, 40s)

“This service is very useful and we are happy we can check our utility bill and interval usage data via internet.”





## Show utility bill and energy usage (in ranking format)

Based on Type of House, Number of Rooms, Number of Family members)



Show the energy saving simulation result by replacing Eco-friendly home appliances (such as refrigerator, air-conditioner,...)



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- n Demonstration Project of Next Generation Energy and Society System
  - n Energy utilization including electricity, heat and unused energy
  - n Demonstration and combination of local transportation system modernization and citizen's lifestyle innovation

## Kei-han-na Science City

("Kei"=Kyoto, "han"=Osaka, "na"=Nara)

<Kansai EP joined>:

Demonstration of 700 houses in a normal residential area.

(Demand Response (DR) using Smart Meter)

## Kitakyushu City:

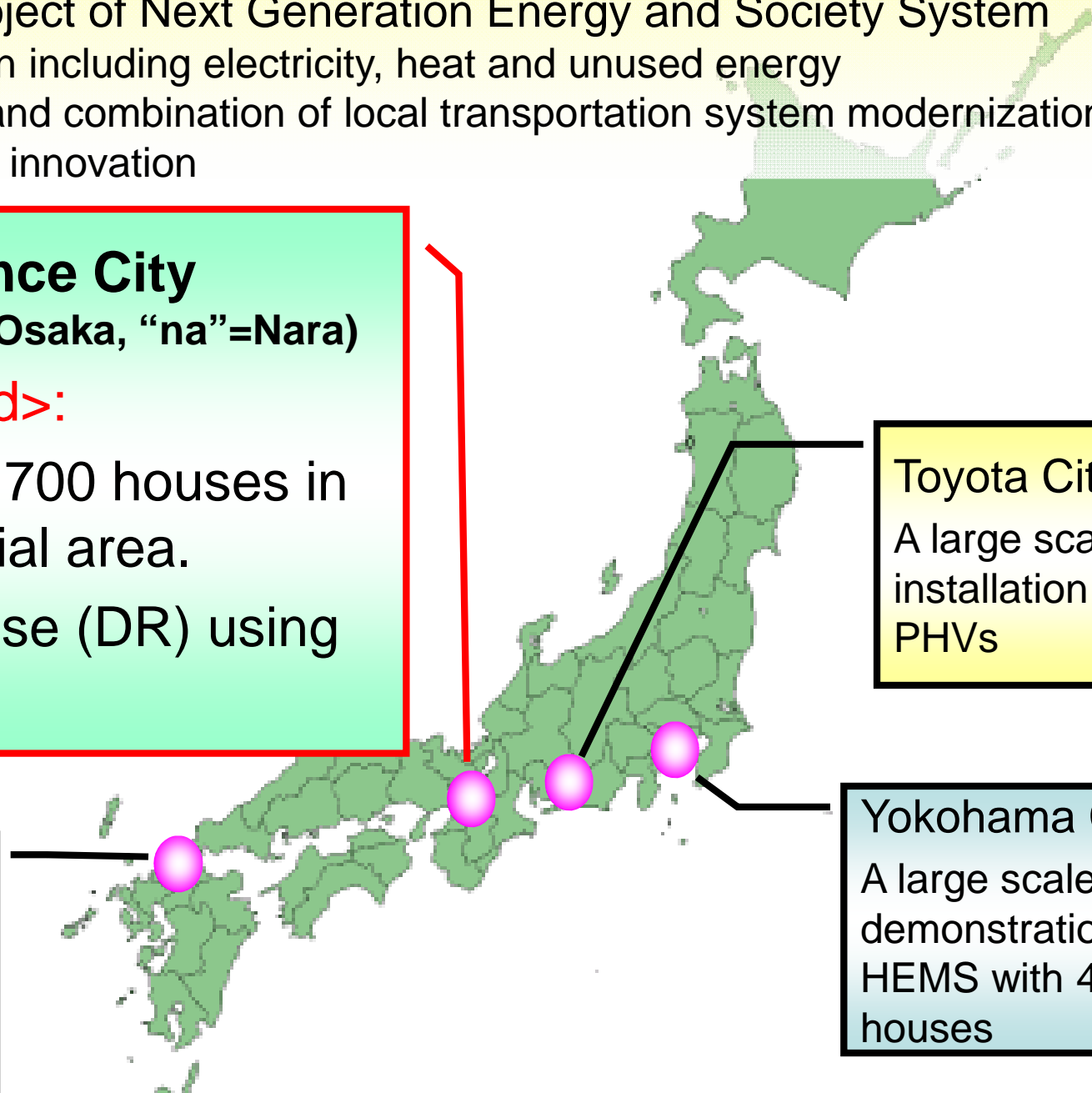
Demonstration of dynamic pricing model in a local grid

## Toyota City:

A large scale installation of 4,000 PHVs

## Yokohama City:

A large scale demonstration of HEMS with 4,000 houses





Home



Power consumption



Notice of dates for CPP



Remaining points

Tablet



WLAN



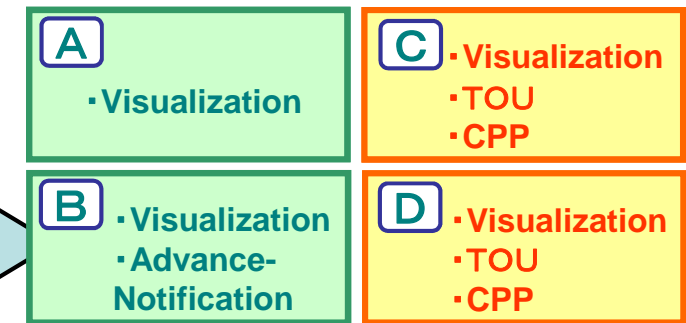
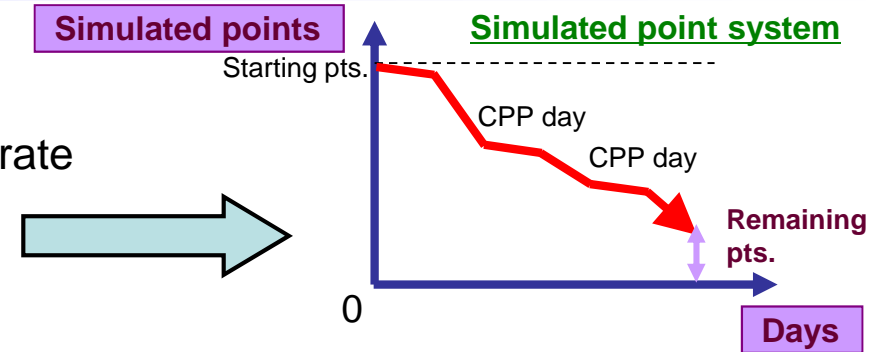
30-min  
usage data



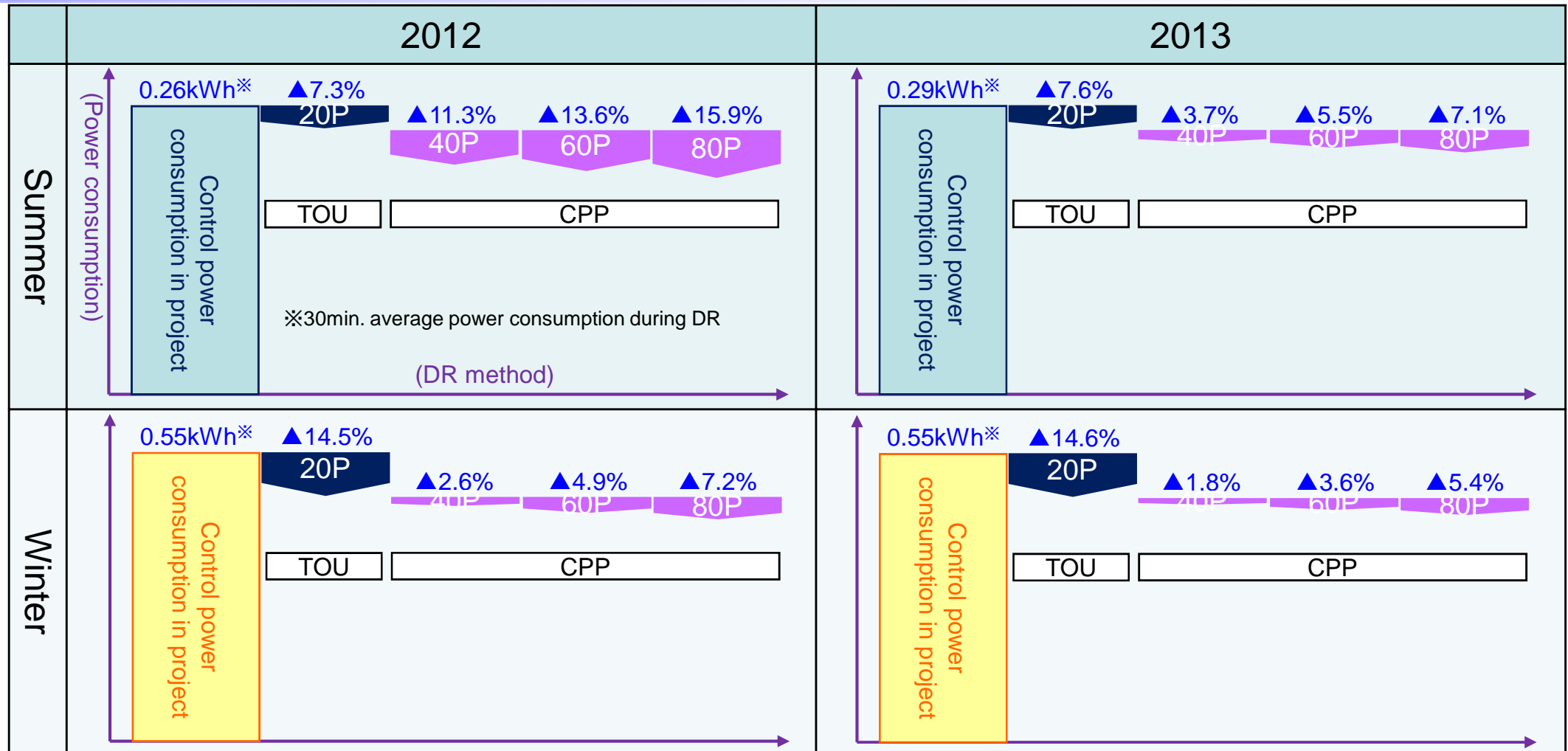
Smart meter

## CPP(Critical Peak Pricing) Method

- ◆ A simulated point system instead of the regular contracted rate
- ◆ Simulated point system ( C D )
  - ✓ All participating residents were given points at the start.
  - ✓ When customers consumed power during peak hours, points were deducted at a rate as follows:
    - On normal days : 20 P / kWh. ( TOU )
    - On CPP days : 2x(40P/kWh), 3x(60P/kWh), 4x(80P/kWh)
- ◆ Participating household were divided into four groups, with each group being subject to specific DR measures.



	Summer	Winter
Peak hours	Weekday 1 p.m. - 4 p.m. (3hours)	Weekday 6 p.m. - 9 p.m. (3hours)
Term	[2012] Jul.23 - Sep.28 [2013] Jul. 8 - Sep.18 (46 Weekdays)	[2012] Dec.17 - Feb.28 [2013] Dec. 2 - Feb.13 (46 Weekdays)
Requirement	maximum temperature $\geq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$	maximum temperature $\leq 14^{\circ}\text{C}$
Repeat	15 - 16 (40P, 60P, 80P x 5 - 6 each)	21 - 24 (40P, 60P, 80P x 7 - 8 each)
Starting Pts.	7,000 P	16,000 P



Effect	2012 to 2013 (Summer)	2012 to 2013 (Winter)	Winter to Summer
TOU	$2013 \div 2012$	$2013 \div 2012$	<u>Winter <math>\div</math> Summer x 2</u>
CPP	<u>2013 <math>\div</math> 2012 x 1/3 or 1/2</u>	<u>2013 &lt; 2012</u>	<u>Winter &lt;&lt; Summer</u>

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- **S (Safety) + 3E (Energy security, Economy, Environment) will continue to be the priority mission in pursuing the best energy policy in the future.**

**We the KEPCO will also advance our Smart Grid construction with S+3E as the premise.**

- **As we pursue the road toward the Smart Grid, the following points must be emphasized:**
  - ① **That our grid will accommodate large-scale renewable energy generators; and**
  - ② **That our energy conservation methods do not sacrifice our customers' conveniences.**

**Thank you for your kind attention**