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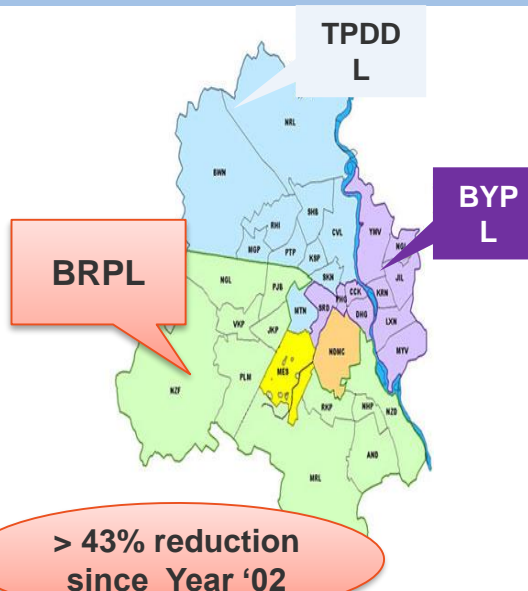
Distribution Planning and Analysis for Distribution Feeders in Delhi, India

Abhishek Ranjan, BRPL, and Dr. Adarsh Nagarajan, NREL



BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. – A Profile

Distribution Area	750 sq. Km
No. of customers	2.55 Mln.
Customer Density	3400 /sq Km
Max Demand met (Till Date)	3211 MW
Annual Billed energy FY19	12,194 MU
AT&C Loss FY19	8.06 %

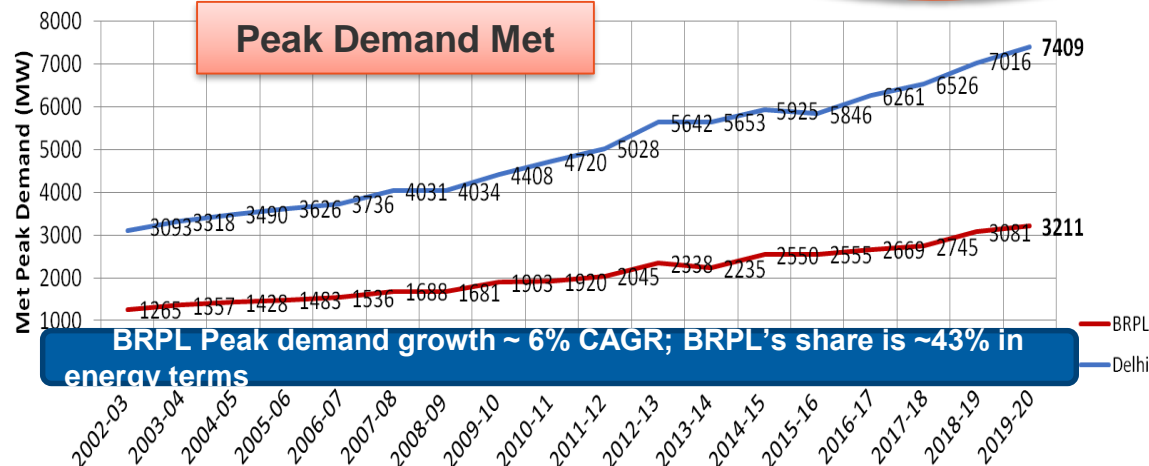


Consumer Mix

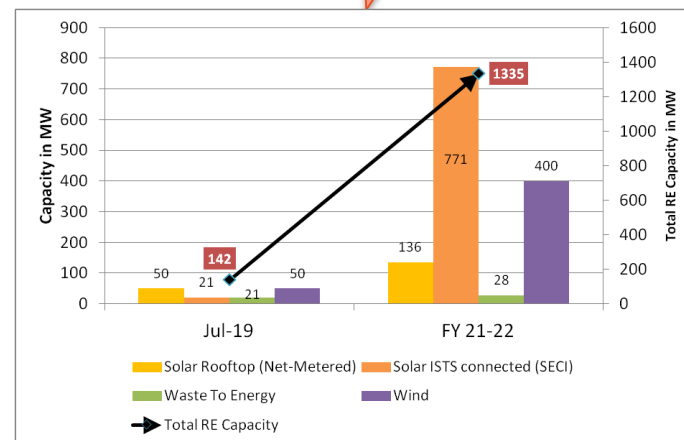
About 86% residential contributing to ~70% consumption

RE ~ 29% of portfolio (1300MW+) by '21-22

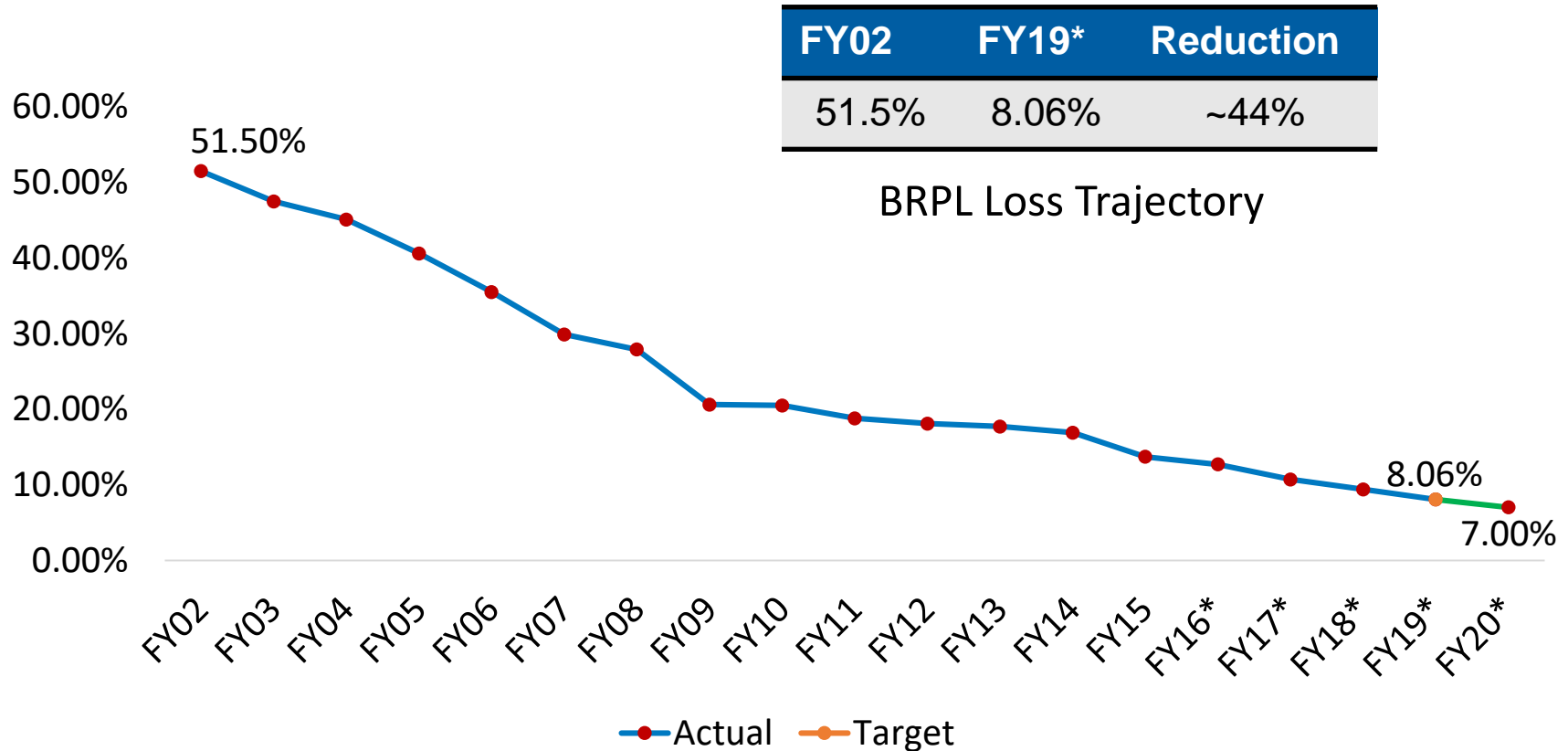
Peak Demand Met



BRPL Peak demand growth ~ 6% CAGR; BRPL's share is ~43% in energy terms



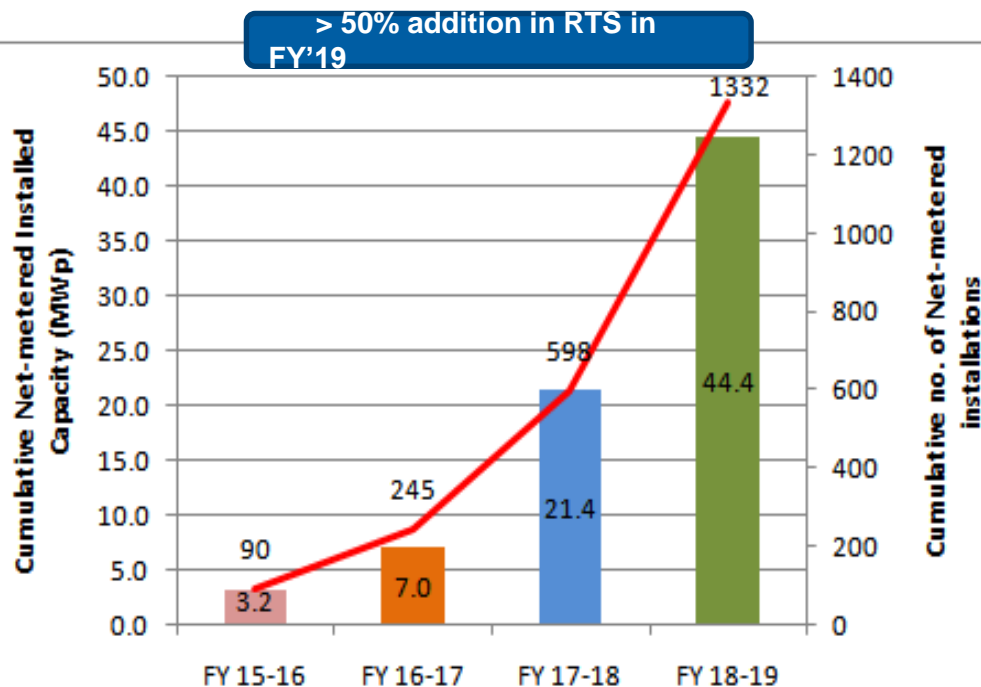
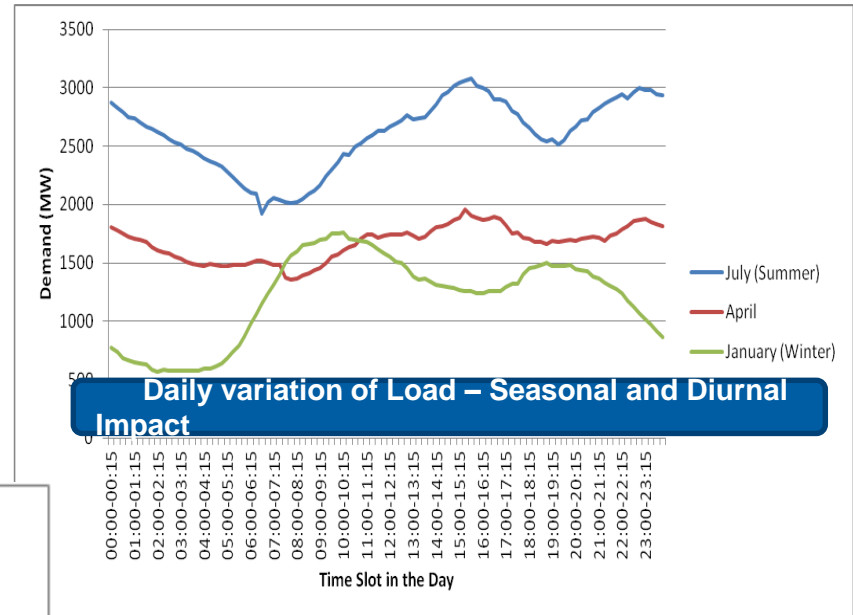
Steep Loss reduction post- privatization



~44% reduction in losses post takeover against 20% rise in a decade up-to privatization

Power Portfolio & Network Landscape (1/2)

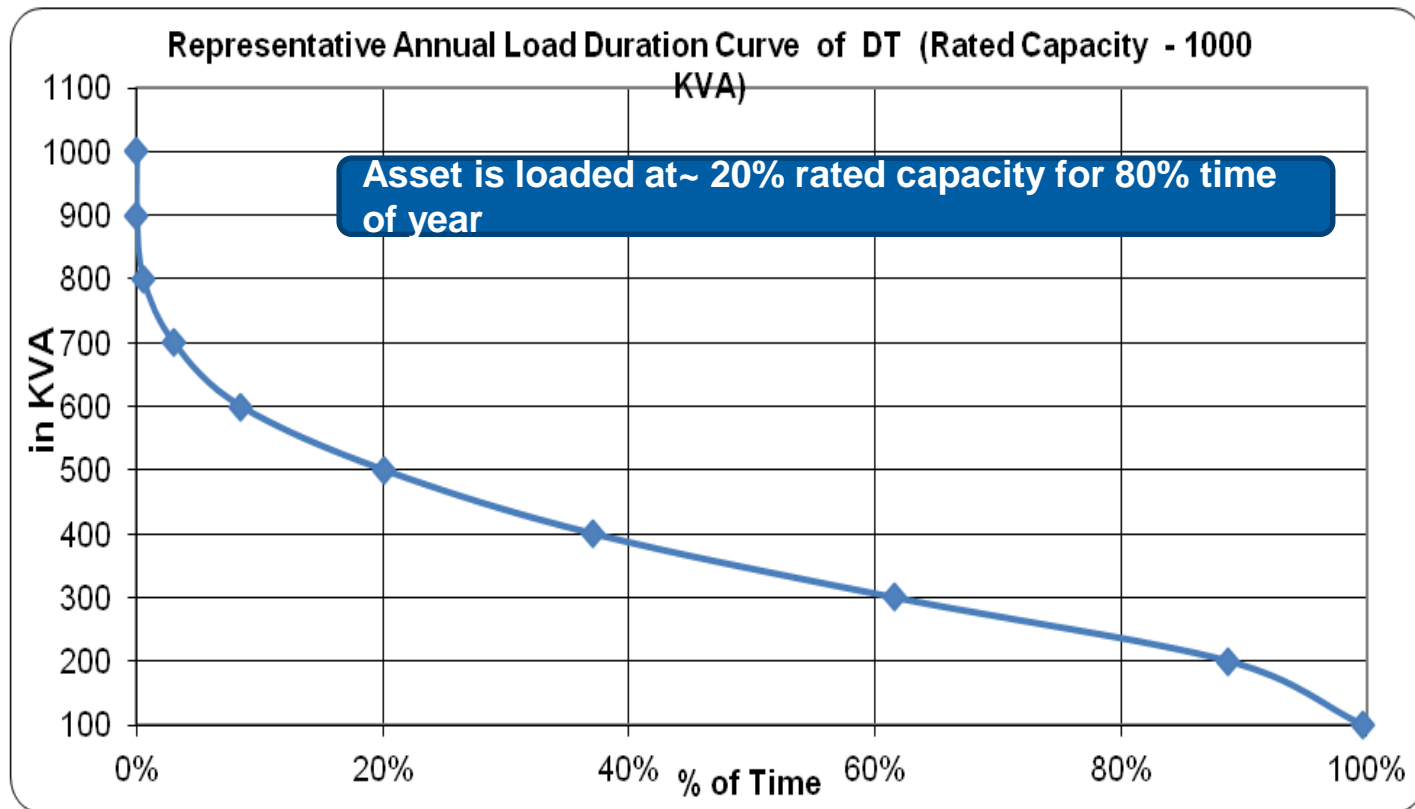
- Large seasonal and diurnal variation in demand and hence loading of assets
- High RE share including robust growth in Roof Top Solar



Daily variation in load

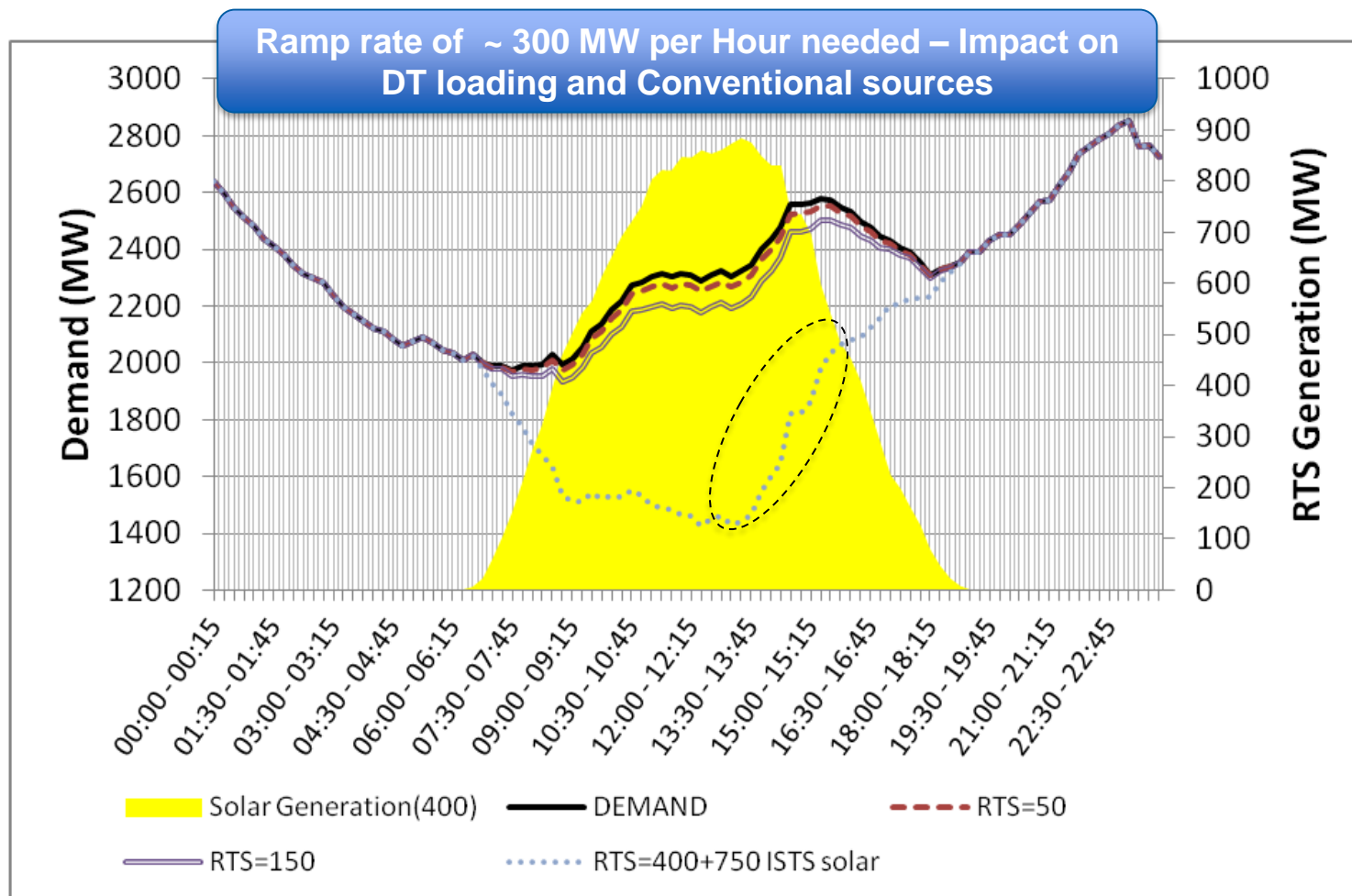
Summer (Jul)	~1160 MW
Winter (Jan)	~1200 MW
Fall/Spring (Oct/ Apr)	~600 MW

Power Portfolio & Network Landscape (2/2)



- Space constraints for network upgradation
- Overall lower utilization of assets
- Rooftop Solar can help reduce day peak loading of assets

Impact of RTS and ISTS Solar on Demand



NREL at a Glance

1,850

Employees,
plus more than
600
early-career
researchers and
visiting scientists



World-class
facilities,
renowned
technology
experts

over
800

Partnerships
with industry,
academia, and
government

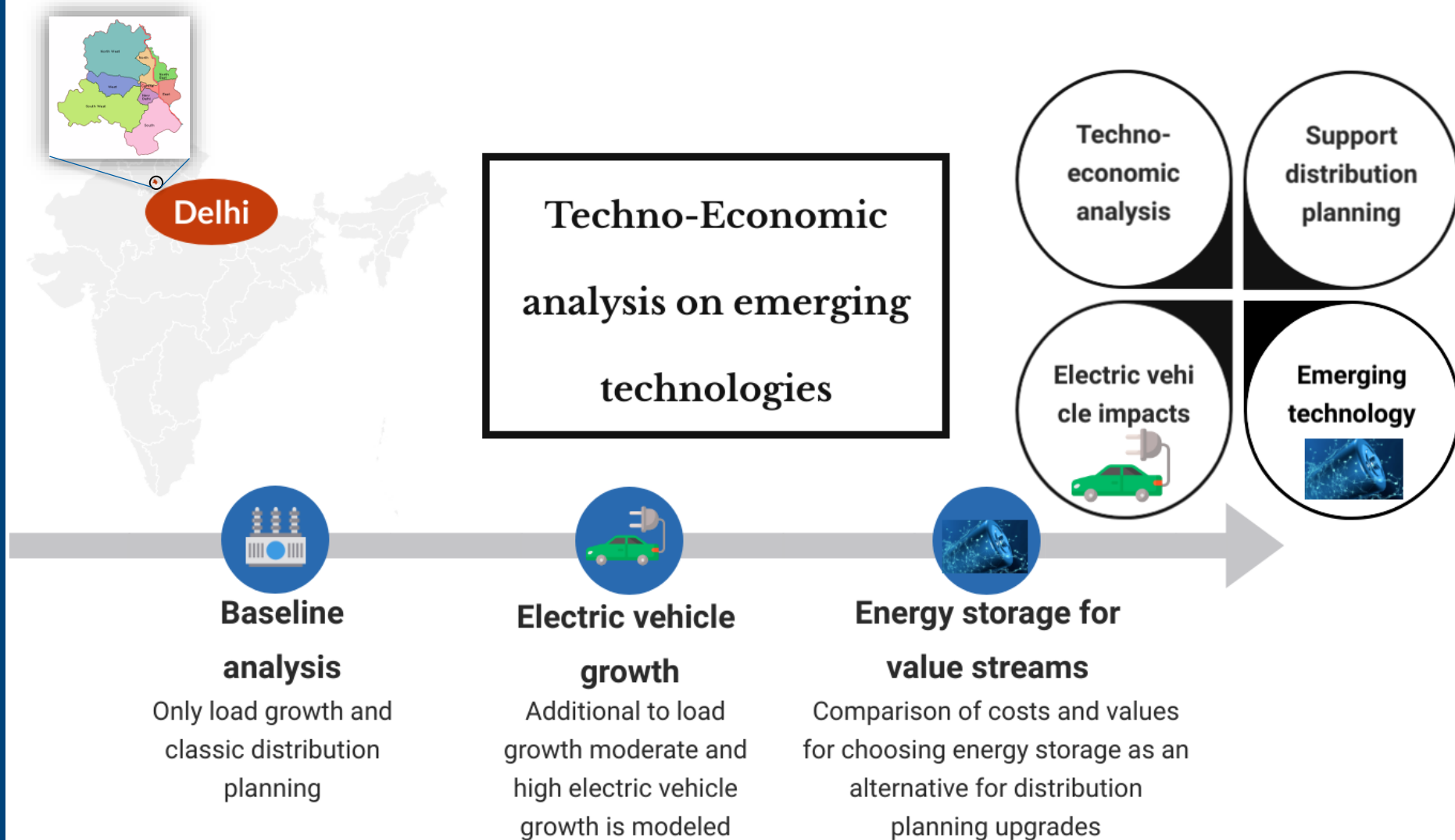


Campus
operates as a
living laboratory

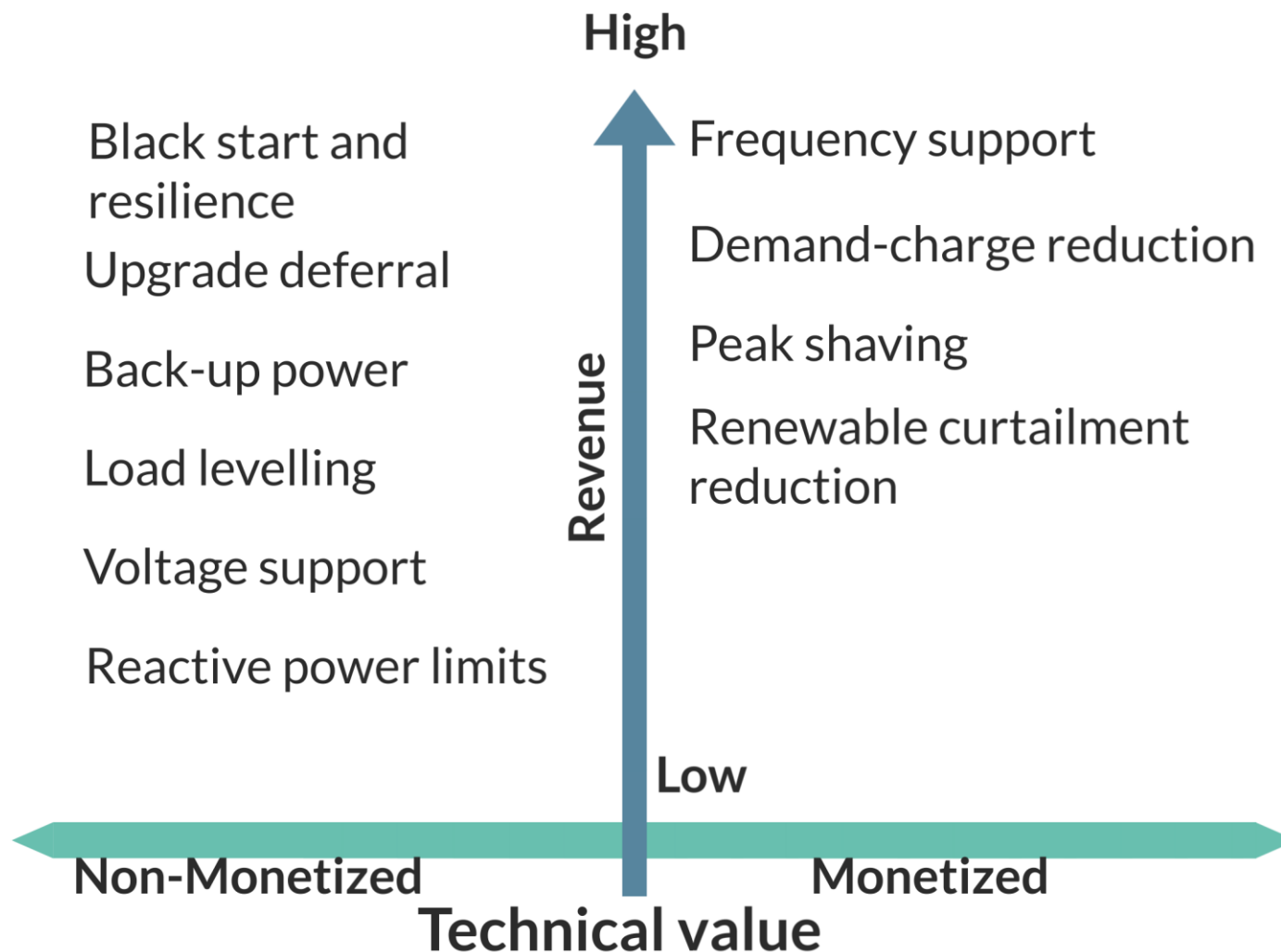
\$490 M

2019
Business
volume

Techno-economic analysis

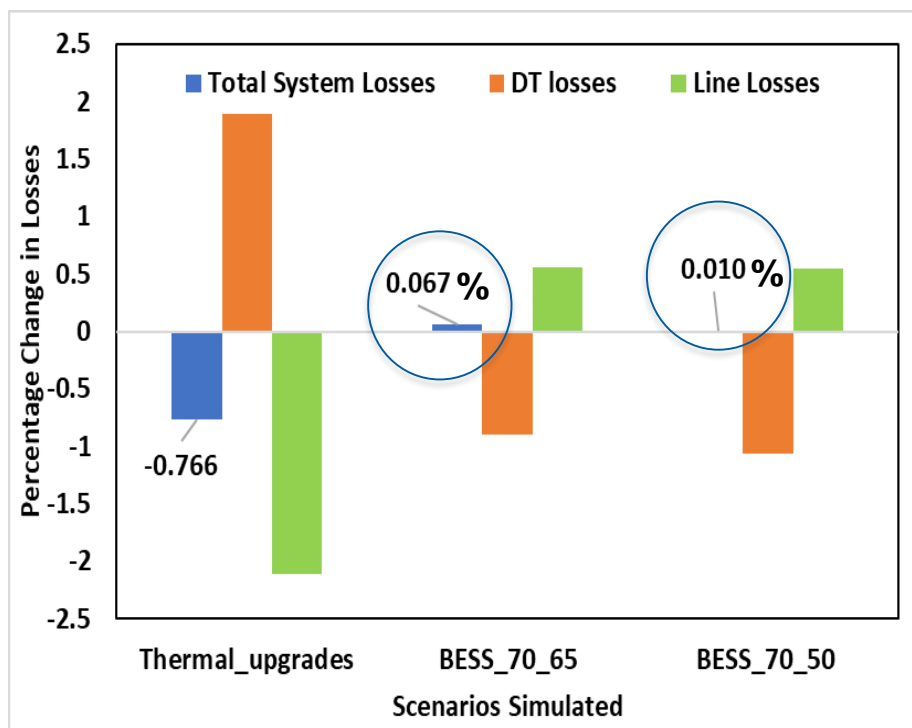
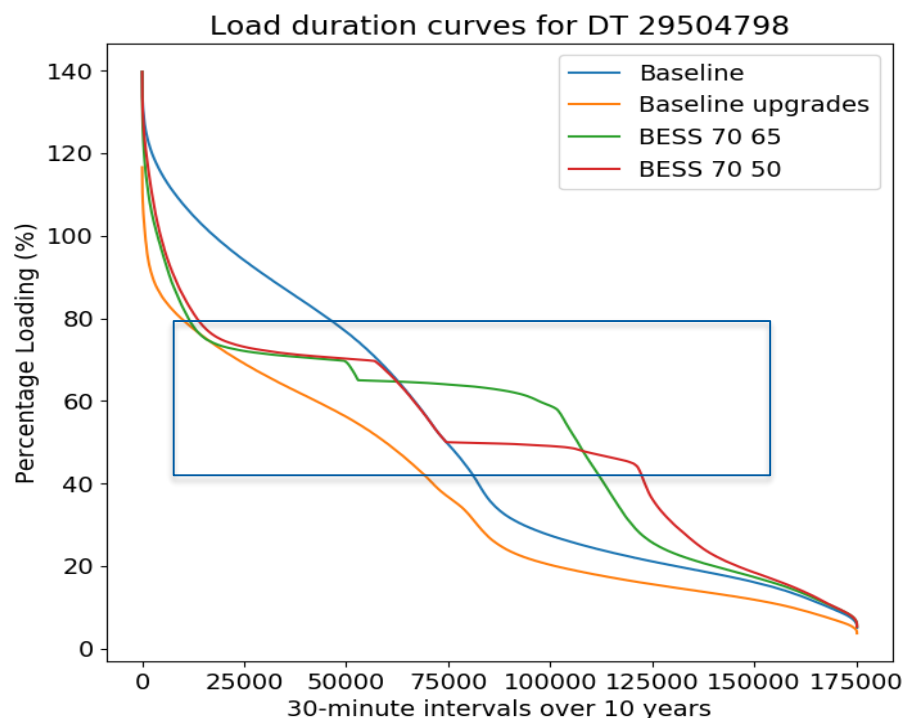


Monetized and non-monetized grid services



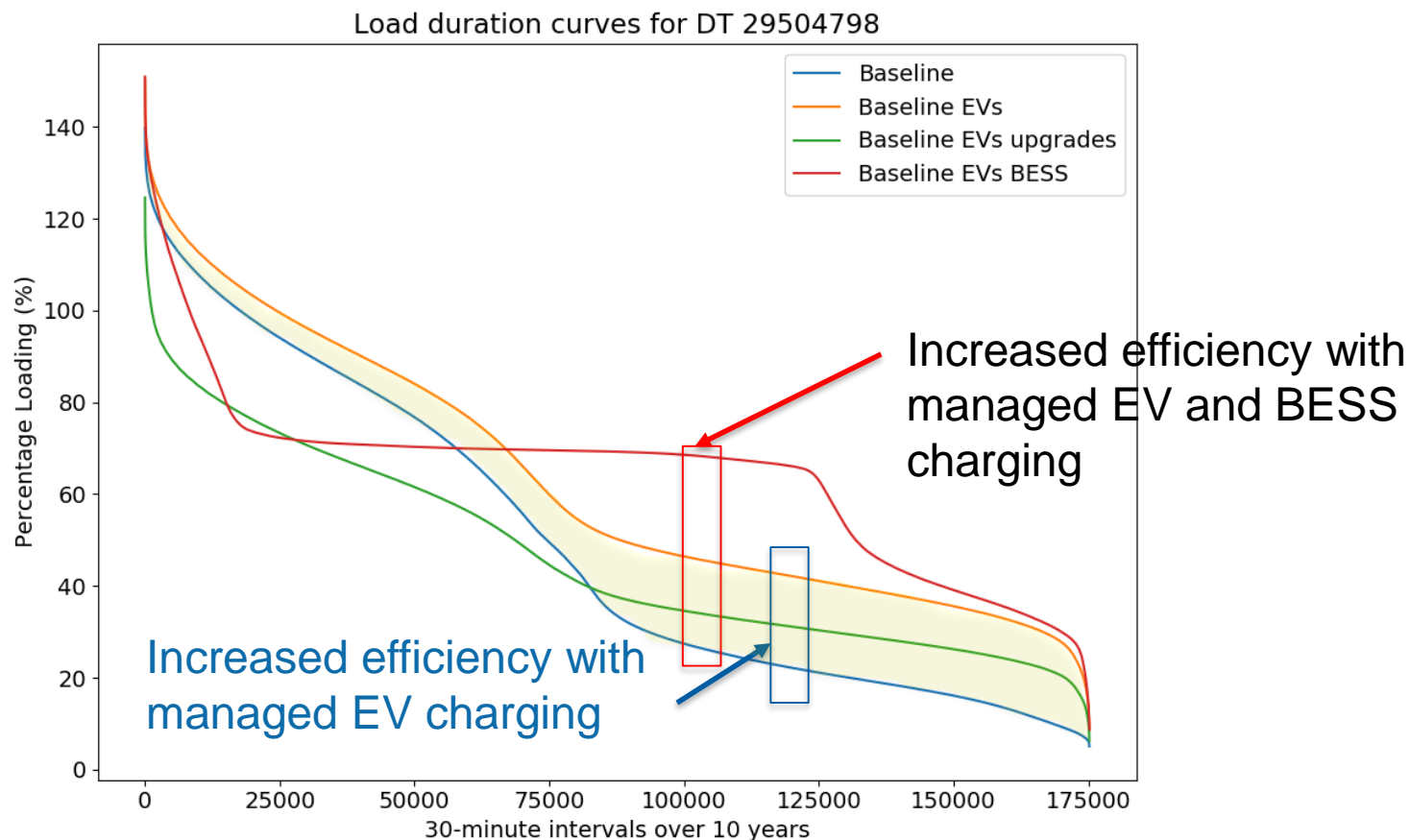
Impact of storage on losses are insignificant

- Due to operation in higher efficiency region DTs with storage generally experience reduction in losses compared with the baseline values.



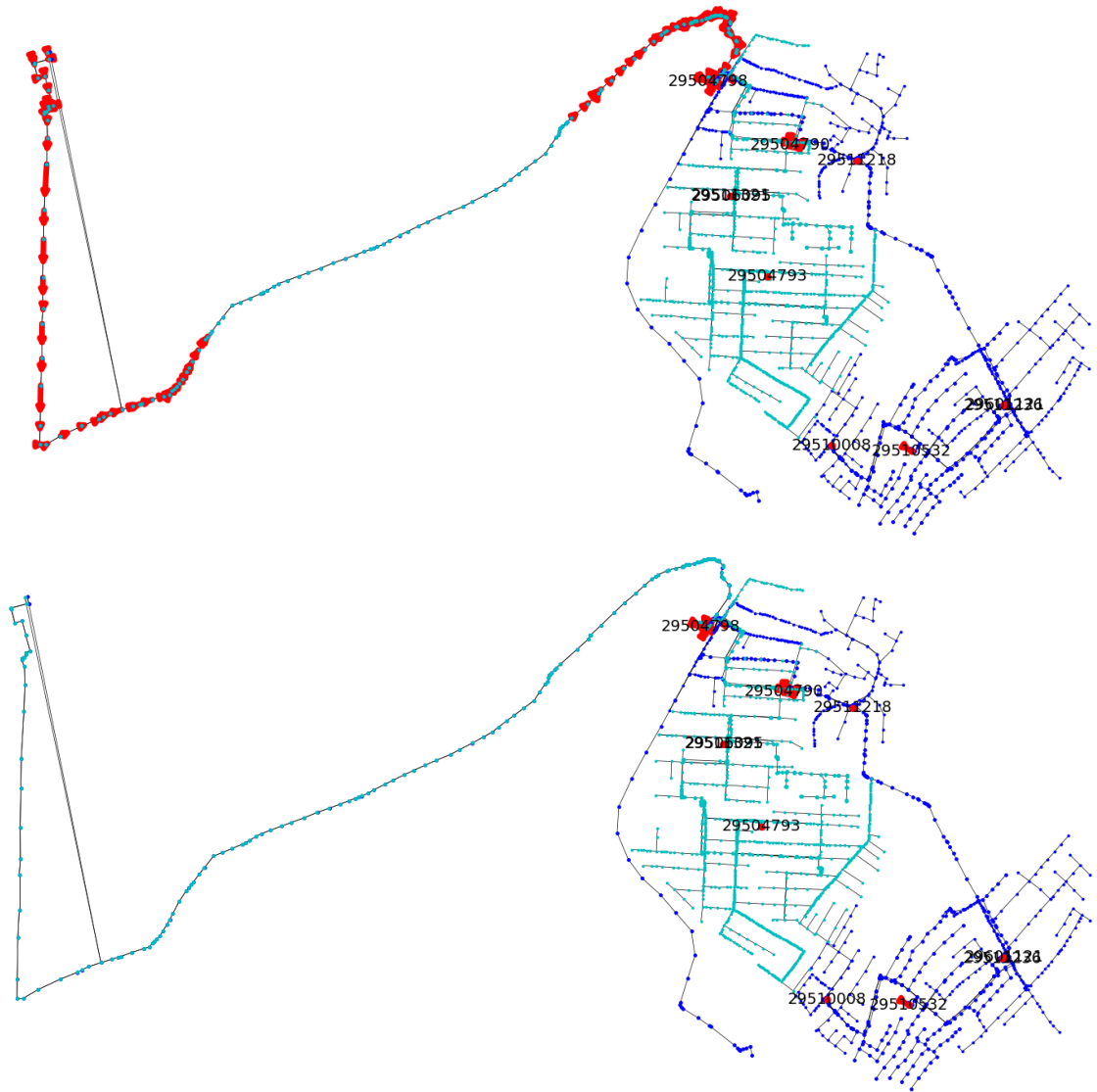
EV + Energy storage to avoid coincidental peaks

- EVs and BESS fill DT valleys and push operation in higher efficiency region.
- 28% more energy flows through this DT due to EVs



EV + Energy storage to help reduce distribution upgrade

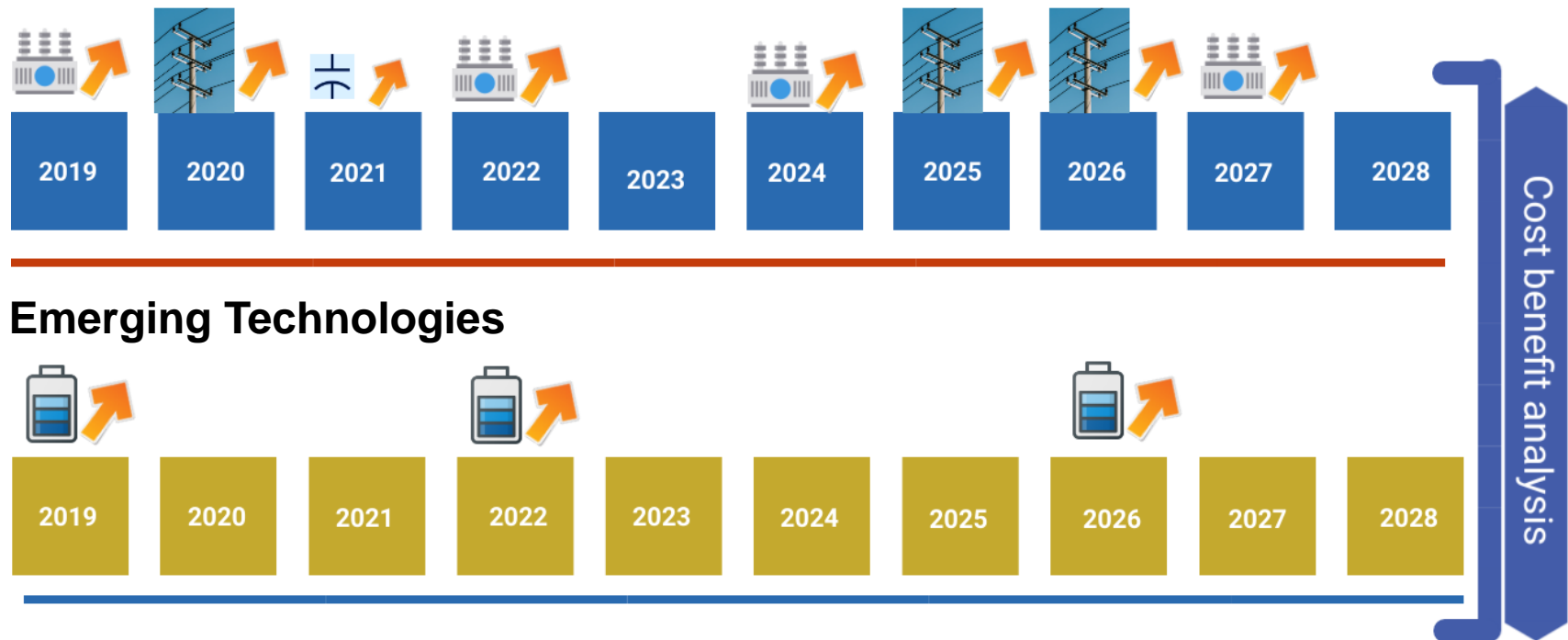
- With EVs 126 line segments experienced greater than 100% overloading.
- BESS reduced line violations to just 19 line segments, an **85% reduction in violations.**



Long Term Distribution Planning Options

- Baseline violations can be corrected by **replacing existing equipment** with higher rating equipment or by operating multiple devices in parallel.
- The other option is to **use emerging technologies** such as battery storage systems to reduce equipment loading.
- **Both options were compared in the simulations.**

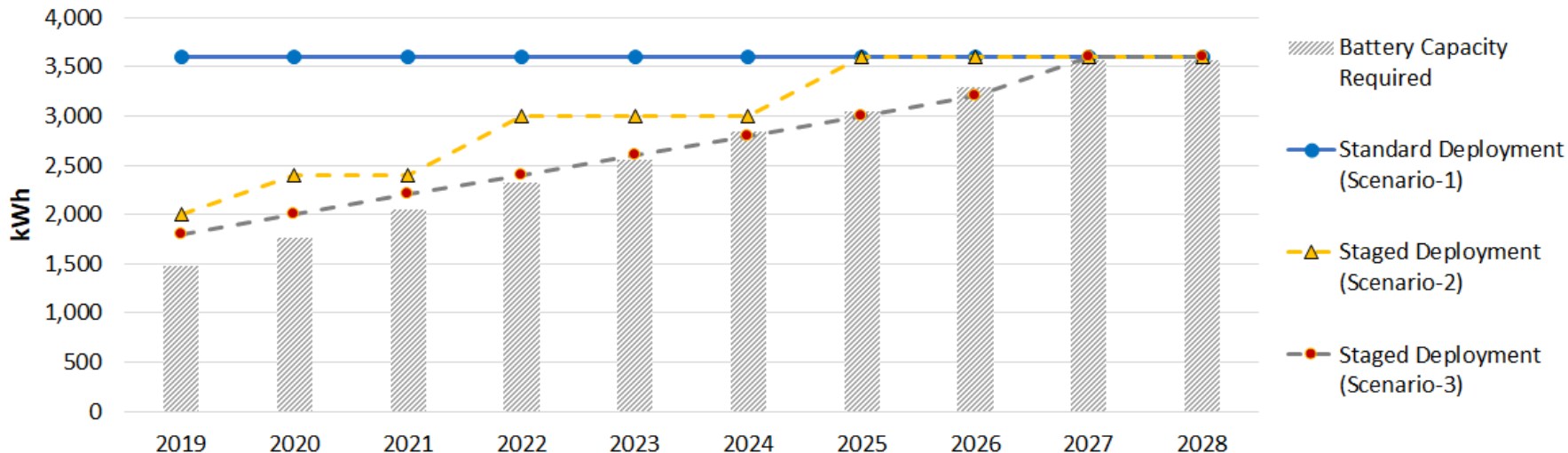
Traditional Approach



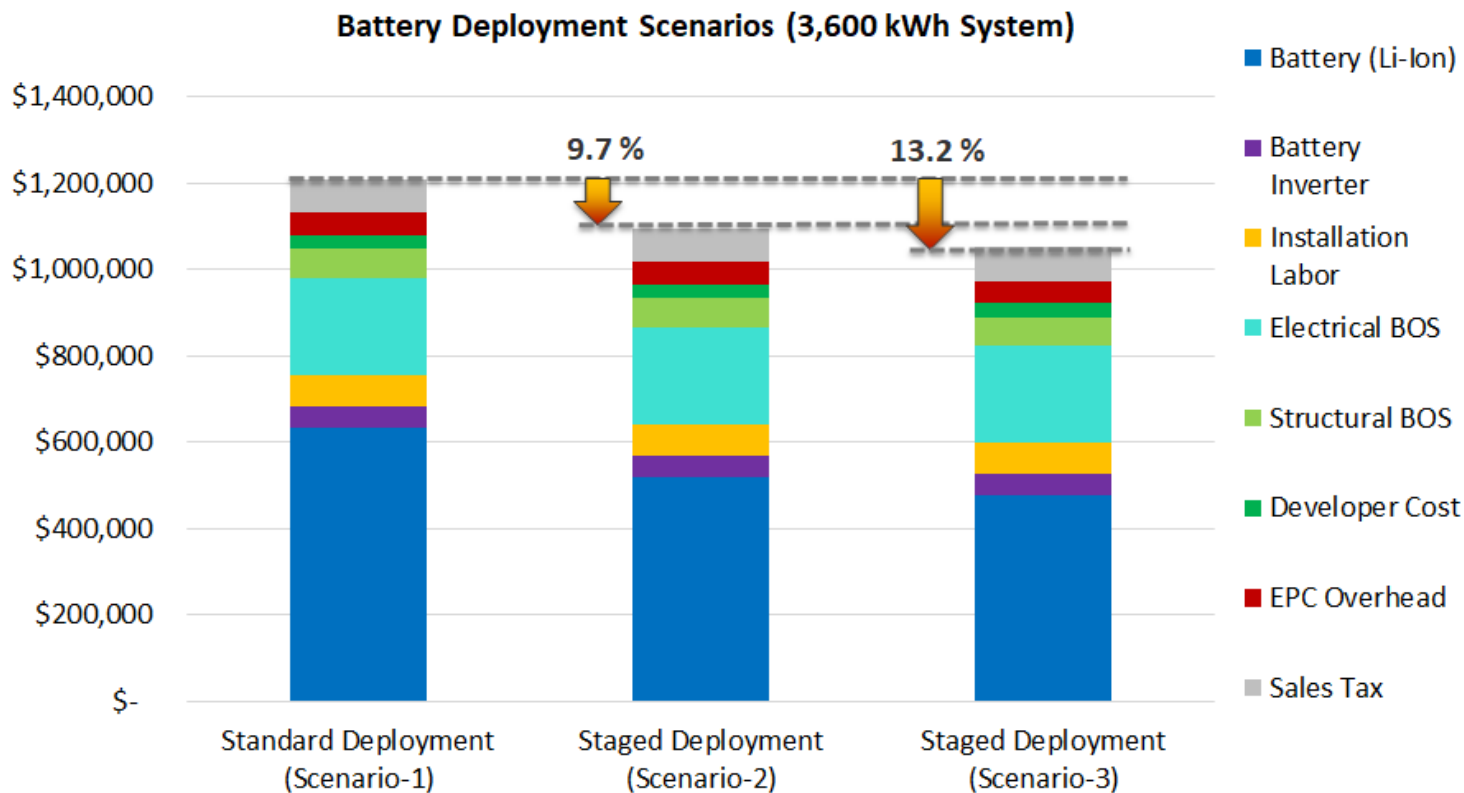
Standard vs Staged Deployment Scenarios

The staged deployment is designed for meeting the capacity requirements from the feeder line / transformer

Total Battery Capacity (kWh)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Standard Deployment (Scenario-1)	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
Staged Deployment (Scenario-2)	2,000	2,400	2,400	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
Staged Deployment (Scenario-3)	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800	3,000	3,200	3,600	3,600
Battery Capacity Required (kWh)	1,474	1,760	2,055	2,329	2,556	2,840	3,054	3,287	3,560	3,560



Standard vs Staged Deployment Scenarios



Present Value of Li-Ion Battery System Costs

Key Takeaways

- Managed EV charging for avoiding coincidental peaks
- Storage can bring device upgrade deferrals and yet enables EV penetration
- Staged deployment scenario results in additional cost savings
 - 13.2% savings was shown with a specified deployment scenario
 - This scenario allows for flexibility to the upgrade

Thank you!



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Comparison of BNEF and NREL SAM LCOE Forecast for India

Standard Deployment Model Scenario

