

India Smart Grid Forum



# Session: RE, EV AND GRID STABILITY AND CHALLENGES OF 10 MILLION ROOFTOP SOLAR PV SYSTEMS

Challenges in Scaling up of Rooftop PV in DISCOMs

#### Presented By

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Distribution Utility Meet | 14 - 15 November 2024 | www.dumindia.in











## Context – National Solar Mission and Target



**Total installed capacity – 453 GW** 

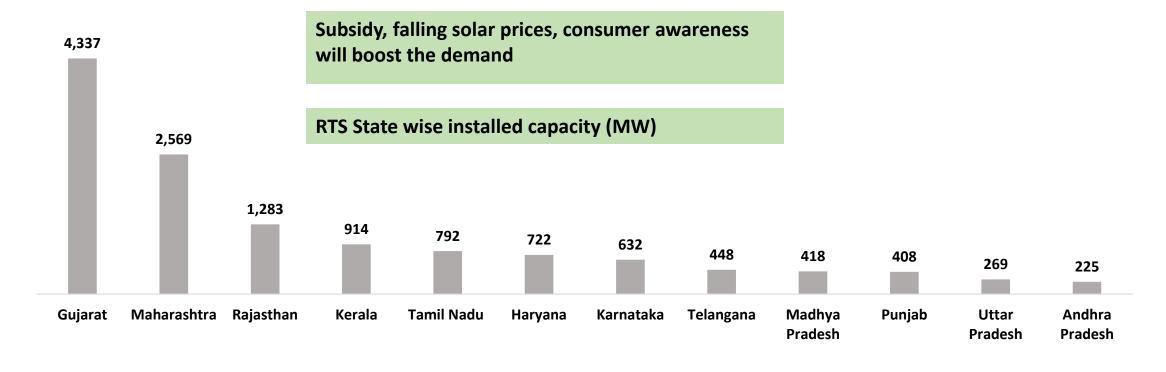
**Total installed RE capacity – 201 GW** 

**Total installed Solar Capacity – 91 GW** 

National Solar Mission Target – 40 GW

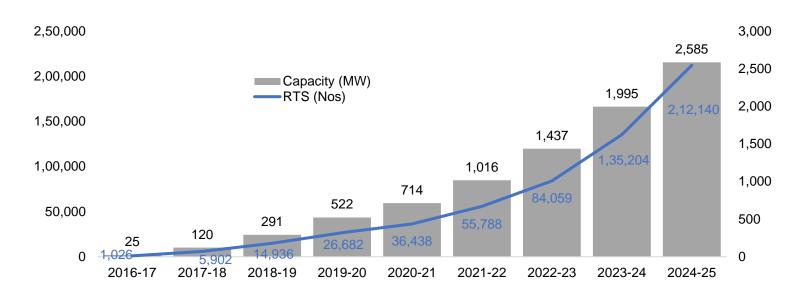
**Total installed RTS capacity – 14 GW** 

1cr RTS installations on Households throughout The Country by FY 2026-27



## Roof top solar progress in Maharashtra





Financial Year	PM Surya Ghar Scheme (Nos)	Capacity in MW	
2023-24	607	2.73	
2024-25	59,790	237.82	

Category	Total Consumers (Nos Crore)	Total RTS Installed (Nos)	Capacity (in MW)	% w.r.t the total Category
Residential	2.27	1,73,035	917	0.76
Commercial	0.22	23,383	379	1.05
Industrial	0.04	6,732	957	1.6
Other	0.52	8,990	332	0.17
<b>Grand Total</b>	3.05	2,12,140	2585	0.69

- Cumulative progress so far ~ 0.69 %
- Upward trend in RTS progress
- PM Suryaghar Yojna will attract at large residential consumers
- DISCOMs need to address challenges of grid security and revenue management while promoting RTS as high value consumers are opting for RTS

as of November 2024

#### MSEDCL target of RTS installations & achievement



- MSEDCL set target of installing RTS on 20 lakh household i.e. around 9% of residential consumers.
- The progress of RTS in MSEDCL, Maharashtra 212140 nos & RE capacity 2585.36 MW upto Nov-24
- PM Surya Ghar: MBY progress 59790 nos & RE capacity 237.82 MW achieved upto Nov-24.
- Cumulative progress so far achieved 0.76 % considering all schemes.
- 100% Solarization of 100 villages: Saur Gram Yojana

## Challenges in scaling up of rooftop solar



- 1 Creating awareness among the consumer
- 2 Creating large vendor database to reach last consumer
- 3 Training to vendors to develop skills among them
- 4 Making available low interest rate loan with the help of bank to needful consumer
- Making web portal & mobile app user friendly
- 6 Adoption of simplified procedure for RTS application to commissioning of RTS plant
- **Remove bottleneck** affecting progress of RTS

### Planning and strategy for Creating awareness



- Celebrated 15<sup>th</sup> August as SAUR GRAM DIN under state of Maharashtra.
- Selected 100 villages throughout all circle offices under MSEDCL for 100% solarization
- Manyachi Wadi & Tekwade village declared as Solar Village.
- Explore all possibilities for 100% solarization such as:
  - DPDC fund from local bodies.
  - CSR funds from Companies under MSEDCL.
  - Campaign with Bank officials to make available loan @ low interest rate.





#### Planning and strategy for issuing new rooftop PV connections



- Total 1,800 vendors empaneled on National Portal for Maharashtra
- Training schedule in co-ordination with MITCON Institute appointed by MNRE
- In-Charge of Small Training centers trained to train MSEDCL's staff
- All changes as per MoP guidelines implemented such as:
  - Deemed approval to RTS having PV capacity up to 10 KW & Deemed approval for 10 KW above, if no action within 15 days
  - Auto creation of RTS & additional load applications and processing thereof further
  - Real time updating of additional load and Change of name
  - One time payment of Registration Fees, additional load estimate charges etc.
  - Complete Integration with National portal by implementing bidirectional API
  - Solar Net Meter provided by MSEDCL
  - Bulk testing / on site testing of Generation meter for minimizing delay implemented

Apart from above implemented "Faceless & Paperless" initiative to accelerate RTS progress under PMSGMBY



#### **Process for RTS Application by Consumer & Commissioning**



- Time taken for the complete process : 30-35 days
- Time for WCR submission to RTS commissioning: 10-15 days.
- The physical movement of documents incurred above delay.

Vendor & Employee portal deployed which reduced the time for RTS installation up to only 3 days

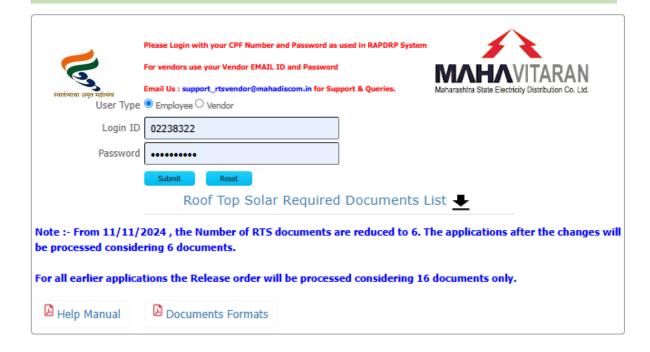
#### Faceless & Paperless Initiative by deploying RTS Vendor & Employee Portal



#### **Modality of RTS Vendor & Employee Portal**

- Separate login credential created for empaneled vendors on Utility Portal
- Vendor uploads the documents as per prescribed format on portal
- Verifying officer will check and approve/reject documents (with reasons)
- Re-check by the approving officer to approve/reject documents
- System generated release order for RTS commissioning forwarded to Section Officer, Consumer, Vendor and Solar net meter providing agency (AMISP)
- Real time updates on the portal for the vendor & employee regarding progress of individual application
- Time stamping observed for both of Employee & Vendor

#### **RTS Vendor & Employee Portal**



#### Key takeaways / recommendations



Reducing process time for energization of RTS is possible through IT interventions

Simplified process will help in proliferation of RTS systems

Innovative solutions required to meet the ambitious target

#### Impact on the grid and managing voltage on LT feeders



#### **IMPACTS**

- **Voltage quality**: Increased penetration of rooftop solar panels can cause voltage fluctuations, voltage unbalance, and overvoltage.
- **Power quality**: Variations in power factor, harmonics, and system frequency can affect power quality.
- Reverse power flow: High penetration of rooftop solar panels can cause reverse power flow.
- Inverter disconnections: Voltage limit violations can cause inverter disconnections.
- PV curtailments: PV curtailments can cause significant financial loss.
- Fault current: A 10% penetration of PV can increase fault current in the grid by 20%.
- Non-solar customers are also affected by the high rooftop solar PV penetration because of the solar customers in the same feeder.

#### Impact on the grid and managing voltage on LT feeders



#### Remedy

Modernize and expand grid infrastructure

Upgrading transmission lines and distribution networks can help manage solar output variability and prevent voltage fluctuations.

Use smart grid technologies

Smart grids use advanced communication and control systems to monitor and optimize electricity flow in real time.

Enhance grid resiliency

Invest in grid hardening measures, deploy micro grids, and develop contingency plans for disaster recovery.

Use innovative control methods

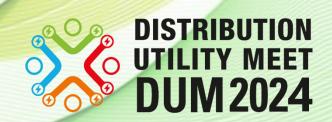
Use innovative methods to control on-load tap changers (OLTCs) to plan active power management, reduce energy consumption, or keep the voltage within certain limits.

Use a static synchronous stabilizer (STATCOM)

Use a STATCOM to control the reactive power in the mains and regulate the voltage.

Use of IGBT technique for PF Control





## **THANK YOU**

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### **BACKUP SLIDES**

#### Scheme wise RTS released as on 11.11.2024

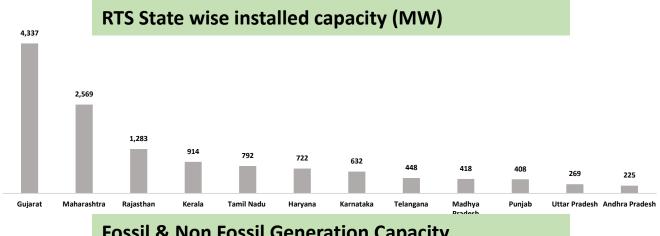


Sr. No.	Category	Nos	RE Capacity (MW)
1	PM-Suryaghar Muft Bijli Yojna	59,790	238
2	National Portal	38,933	188
3	MNRE-RTS-Phase -II-subsidy-25 MW	651	3
4	MNRE-RTS-Phase -II- subsidy - 50 MW	6,874	32
5	Subsidized total (1 to 4)	1,06,248	461
6	Regular non subsidize	1,05,892	2,125
7	Grand total (5+6)	2,12,140	2,585

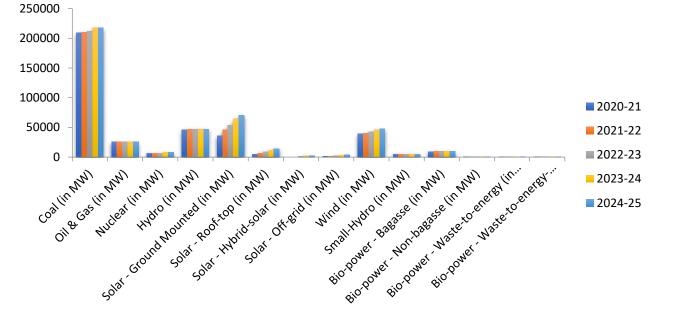


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Subsidy, falling solar prices, consumer awareness will boost the demand

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