



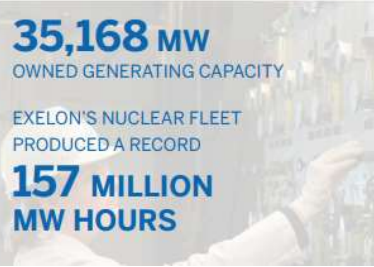
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Impact of Recent Changes in Smart Grid / Metering Technologies on Reliability

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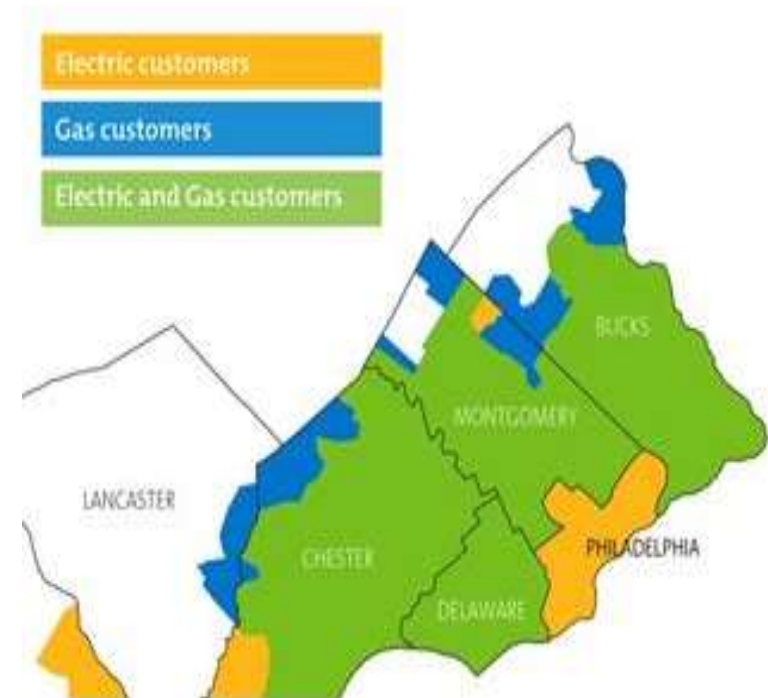
Exelon at a Glance

ABOUT EXELON

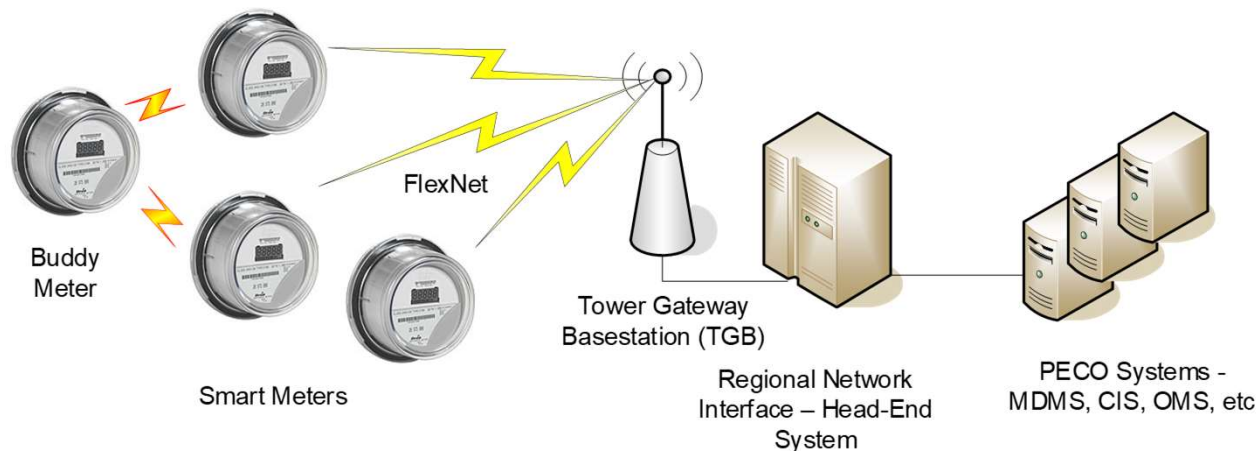


PECO – About Us

- The Largest Electric and Natural Gas Utility in Pennsylvania
 - More than 1.6M electric customers, 8,983 megawatt peak load
 - More than 530K natural gas customers
- Serving the greater Philadelphia area for more than 100 years
- 2,100 square miles (5,400 km²) service territory – 6 Counties
- 449 Primary and Unit Substations
- 2,242 Distribution Circuits covering 21,362 miles (34,378 km)
 - 4, 13, and 34 kV Distribution Lines



PECO's AMI System



- Sensus' FlexNet System is a point-to-point solution that leverages three key elements: Endpoints (meters), Tower Gateway Base station, and Regional Network Interface (RNI)
 - Meters are designed to directly communicate directly to the TGB's
 - The TGB Network is designed so that each meter can “see” between 3 and 7 TGB's
 - When a meter cannot directly reach a TGB, a buddy mode can be used to use near-by meters to relay the data back to a TGB
- FlexNet uses 2-watt transmitters on Federally licensed exclusive-use frequencies

AMI Smart Meter Capabilities

INTERVAL VOLTAGE DATA

High resolution & precision

TEMPERATURE SENSING

Multiple sensors & thresholds

POWER QUALITY ALERTS

Voltage, Current, Brownout, etc.

OPERATING ALERTS

Neutral, Arcing, Tilt & others

RECORDER MODE

Metrology data capture, send later

MULTIPLE DATA SETS

Separate channels & intervals

DYNAMIC CONFIGURATION

Managed + deployed over the air



Voltage Importance & Measurement

A primary benefit of Smart Meters derives from their ability to monitor voltage at every delivery point, providing enhanced situational awareness & enabling myriad programs such as Power Quality

Why is Voltage important?

- Tariff requirement to maintain $\pm 5\%$ of nominal Voltage
- Direct and/or inferential indicator for power quality issues, DER, electrification, grid stability & other domains of concern

How is Voltage measured?

- Instantaneous = sampled at the time of data transmission
- RMS = averaged over time & usually at regular intervals
- **Precision & Resolution are important to maximize**

Voltage Measurement Design

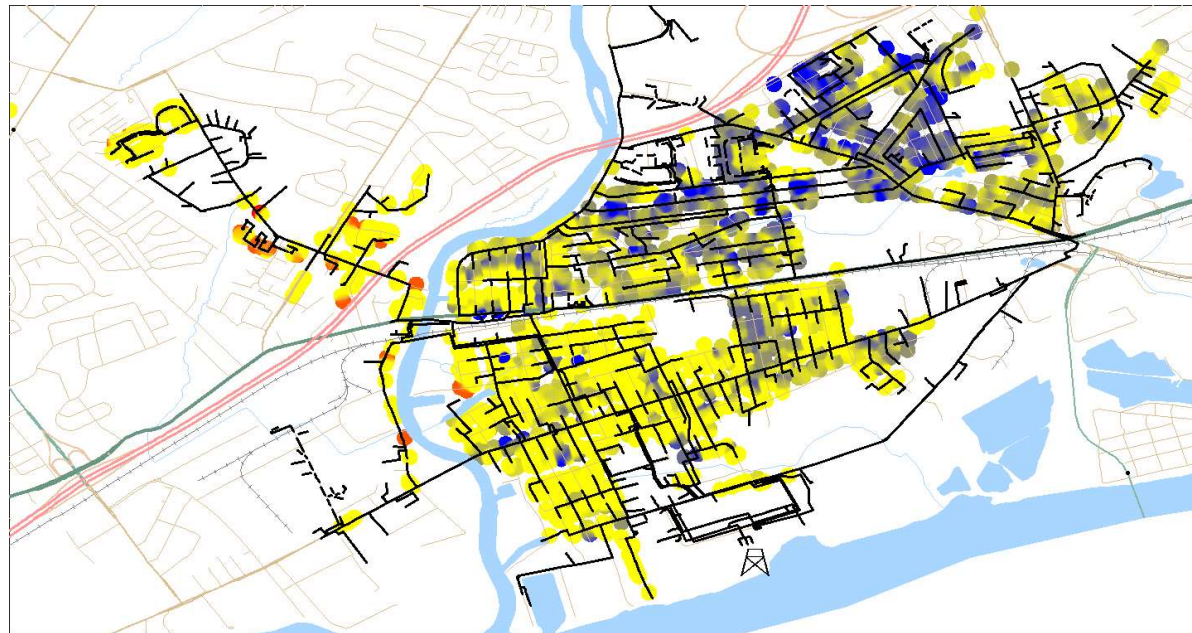
- AMI systems have many data delivery mechanisms
 - On-Demand Requests and Polling mechanisms
 - Automatic Alarms and Alert Messages
 - Regular meter reading transmissions, voltage may be included with the billing information
 - Specialty routines for delivering data on unique intervals
- Data format options
 - Resolution & Format - NNN.NN
 - Precision - +/- 0.02%
- Voltage is non–revenue data, available in head end system user interface & communicated in batches to downstream systems
- Voltage data consumed by Meter Data Repository, Data Lake, Analytics & potentially other systems in the future

Representative Use Cases for Voltage Data

- **Feeder Voltage Profiles** — Identifying high load/low voltage conditions at ends of a feeder & similar opportunities
- **Voltage Optimization** — Enabling instrumentation & data collection for these programs
- **Fault Prediction** — Voltage investigations from customer complaints & high/low voltage alarms
- **Generation Avoidance** — Construction scenarios that may include local outages & limited supply

Feeder Voltage Profiles

Distribution Circuits are designed to account for system losses to ensure that all customers on a circuit have acceptable voltage.



While the voltage profile is within the Tariff guidelines, voltages range from red/orange = $>240\text{v}$ to blue/gray = $< 240\text{v}$

Volt/VAR Optimization & Conservation Voltage Reduction

- Volt/VAR and Conservation Voltage Reduction programs are designed to help managing system voltage and introduce new means of energy efficiency programs
- Many such systems use voltage readings from existing SCADA endpoints as input into the analysis engine
- Smart Meters enable the voltage at each customer to be monitored to ensure the tariff requirements are met



Fault Prediction

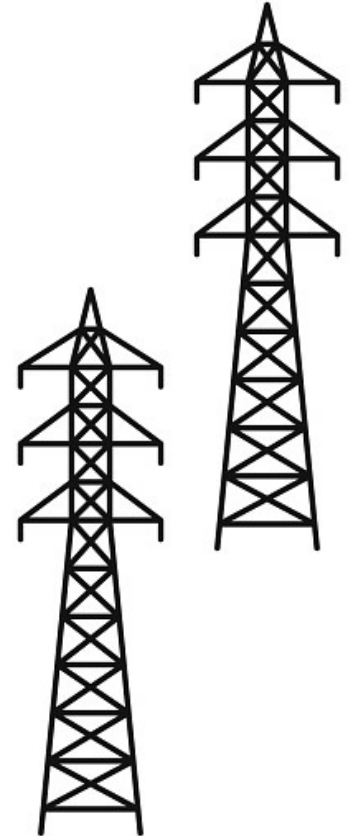
- Low voltage & flickering lights calls are often the first sign of trouble, especially on urban underground networks
- AMI Meters are able to actively monitor and alarm on adverse conditions, often before customers report trouble
 - High/Low Voltage Alarms
 - Momentary Outage Counters
- When such conditions are observed, crews can be quickly dispatched and addressed before significant damage is done. In many cases outages can be avoided
- Common events include:
 - Equipment Failure – Insulation breakdown
 - Vegetation ingrowth
 - Undersized equipment



Generation Avoidance

SCENARIO — Install a second transmission feed to connect two substations BMO to increase capacity

- A 25-day outage at both the source and destination subs was required with the temporary reconfiguration of over 50 distribution circuits affecting ~33,000 customers
- Engineering studies predicted low-voltage conditions during peak periods with hot weather. These areas needed to be closely monitored to ensure that voltage is maintained within the established tariff limits
- Standby generation was strategically placed at points of concern
- The AMI system was used to monitor voltage in these areas
- The AMI meter data actively measured the customer voltage to avoid running the standby generation, thereby saving over \$1M (USD) in fuel costs



Slide 12

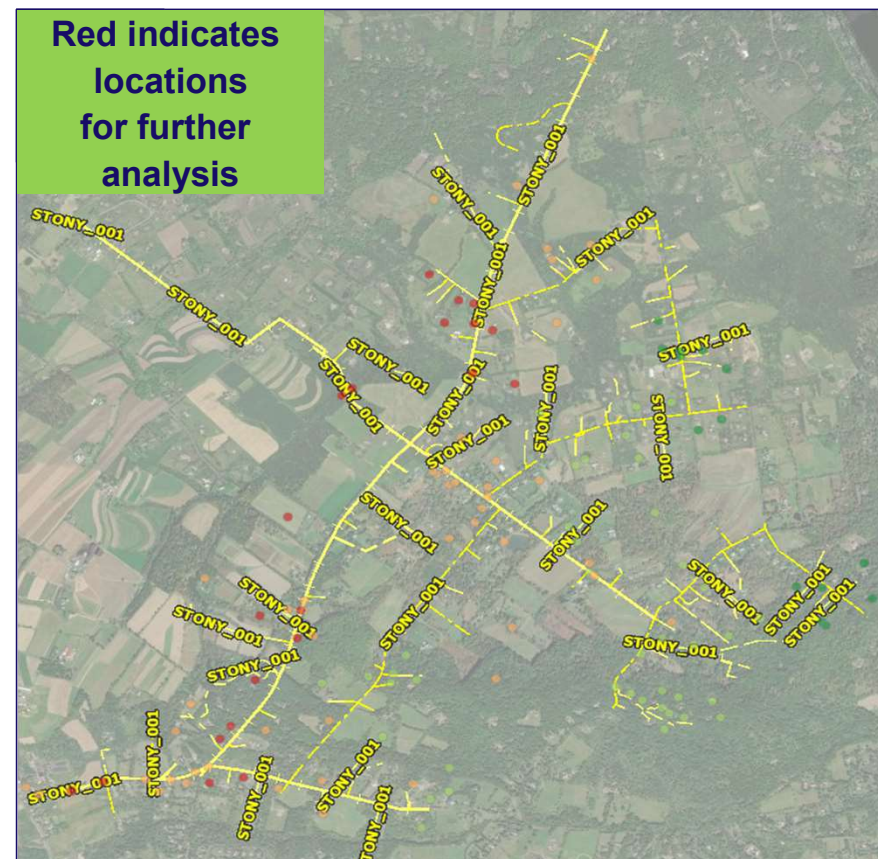
- BM0** Was the transmission line operating over rated capacity? i.e. why was voltage being monitored during this work?
Bourrie, Marc:(PECO), 2023-04-21T14:48:49.975
- PGA0 0** No, this was a capacity addition project, hence the new parallel line. The need for voltage monitoring was due to the extended outages at the source & destination subs, the reconfiguration of the existing circuits into very long 34kv lines and the potential hot weather during the work.
Pritchard, Glenn A:(PECO), 2023-04-23T17:52:49.327
- PGA0 1** By the engineering studies predicted low voltage at several locations. Stand-by generators were ordered for voltage support. The voltage monitoring led us to avoid starting up the generators, thereby saving huge fuel amounts/costs.
Pritchard, Glenn A:(PECO), 2023-04-23T17:54:32.130

Other Potential Use Cases for Voltage Data

- **Solar Variance Impact** — Voltage dips due to output variations from clouds and other intermittent shadows
- **DER Planning** — Constraints on expanding DER due to voltage conditions requiring circuit modification or voltage management

Example PECO Voltage Measurement Deployment

- Targeted service points with known EV usage, solar generation, and grid segments with voltage alerts
- Provided direct monitoring at EV/solar service points as well as strategic circuit locations (e.g., beginning & ending)
- Supplemented with instantaneous voltage from other locations as comparison to interval voltage & acting as control groups



Initial Findings

- Identified grid locations for further monitoring & analysis
- Identified changes to IT integrations & systems to handle additional data
- Developing analytics to support trending analysis & correlate voltage data with sources such as Transformers, Distribution Automation devices
- Established foundation for additional rich data capture & utilization such as Temperature, Current & others

Conclusions

- Interval Voltage data can provide significant value to grid operations & CX
- AMI smart meters are viable grid instrumentation assets
- Meters can act as complements or replacements for traditional recorders
- Requires configuration management for different instrumentation scenarios



Thank You

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