



Smart Grid Overview

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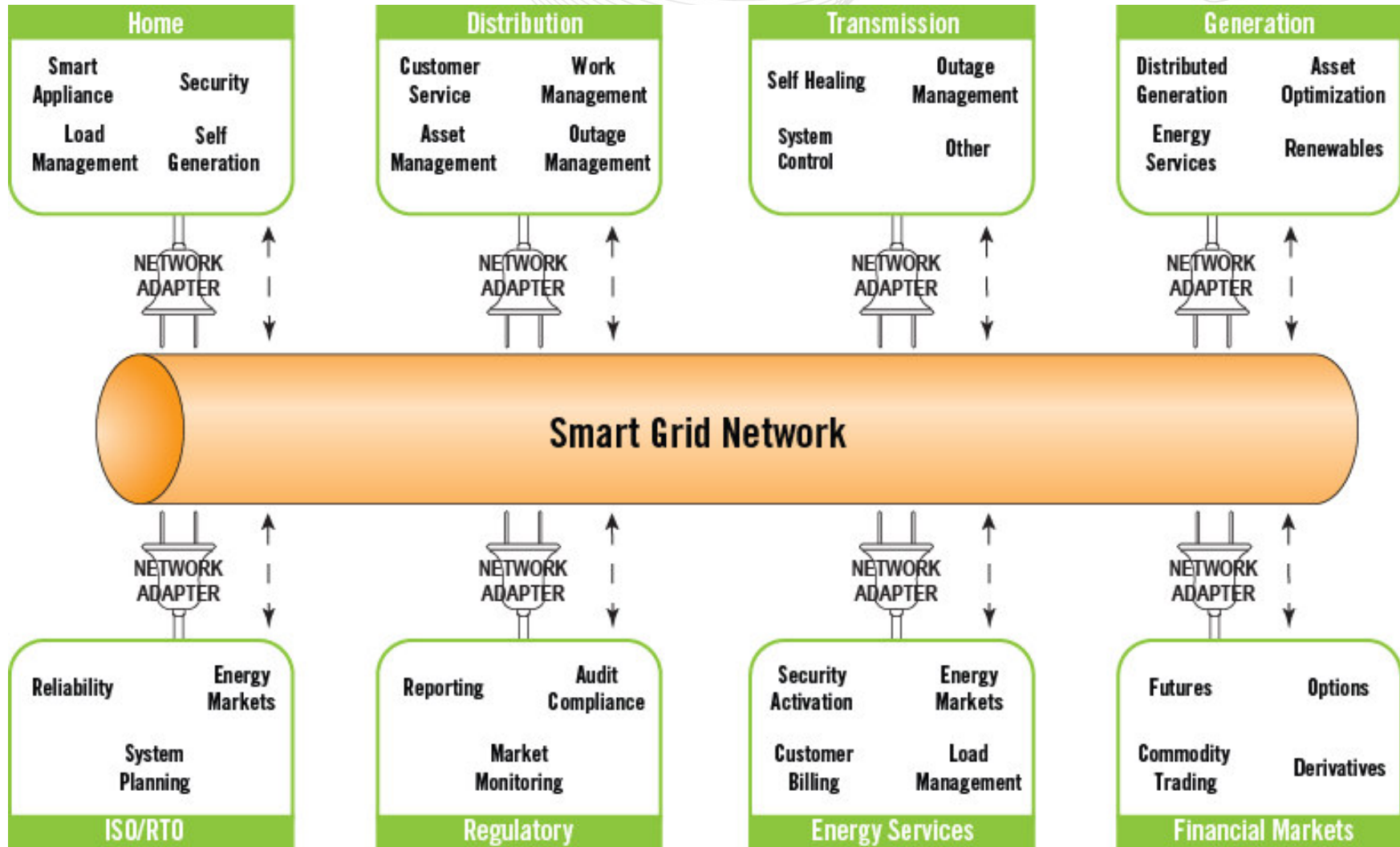
Dimensions of the Smarter Grid

20th Century Grid

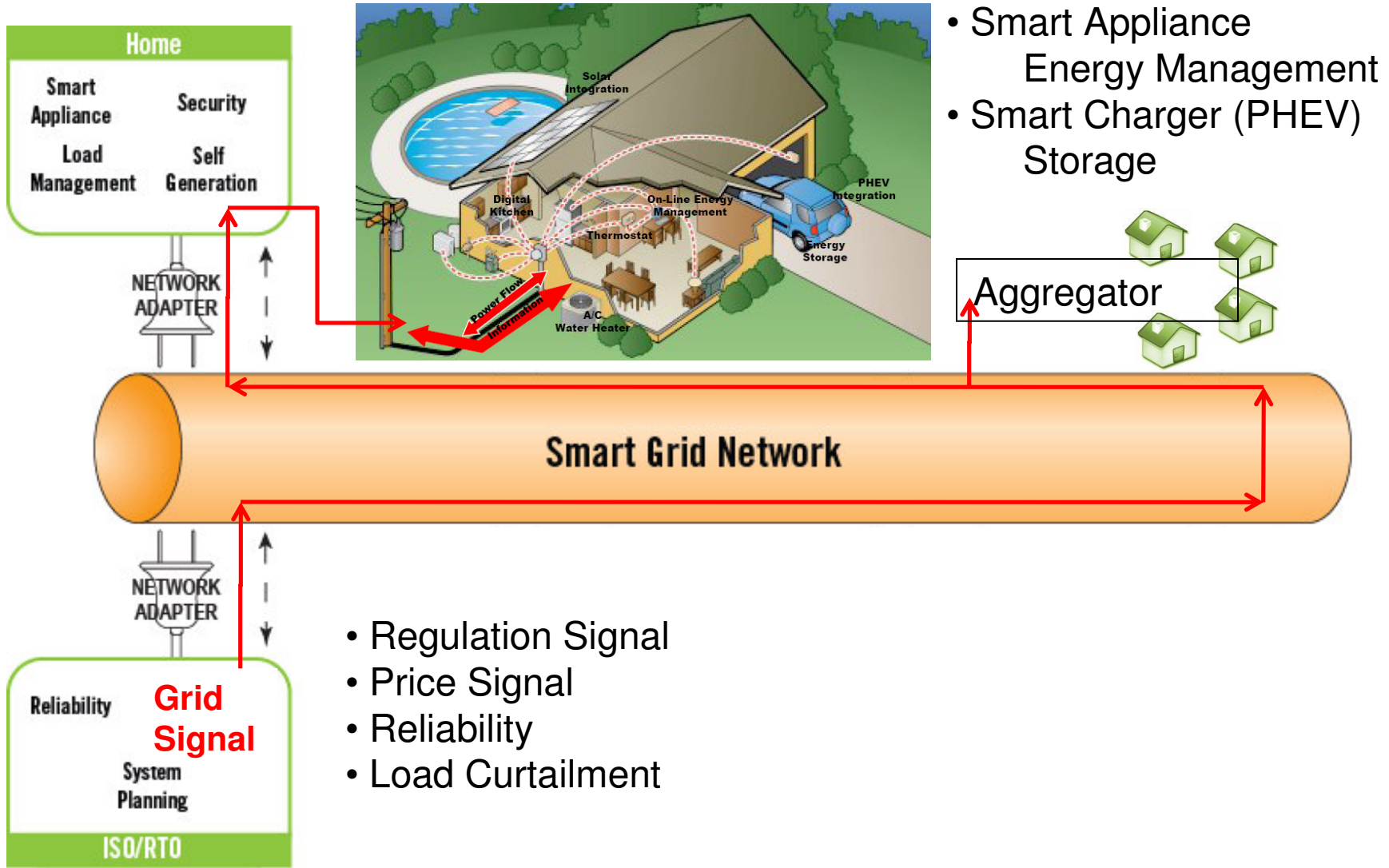
Electromechanical/Analog
One-way communications (if any)
Built for centralized generation
Radial topology
Few sensors
"Blind"
Manual restoration
Prone to failures and blackouts
Check equipment manually
Emergency decisions by committee and phone
Limited control over power flows
Limited price information
Few consumer choices

21st Century Grid

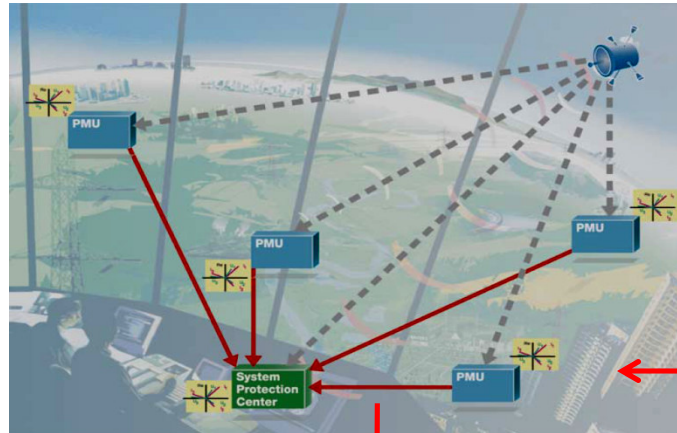
Digital
Two-way communications
Accommodates distributed generation
Network topology
Monitors and sensors throughout
Self-monitoring
Semi-automated restoration and eventually, self-healing
Adaptive protection and islanding
Check equipment remotely
Decision support systems, predictive reliability
Pervasive control systems
Full price information
Many consumer choices



Smart Grid Network - Smart Home



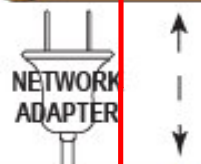
Smart Grid Network – Grid Reliability



- Synchrophasors
- Measuring voltages and currents
 - Outputting accurately GPS time-stamped voltage and current phasors



Smart Grid Network



1-2 years

- Angle / Frequency Monitoring
- Disturbance Analysis
- Voltage Stability Analysis

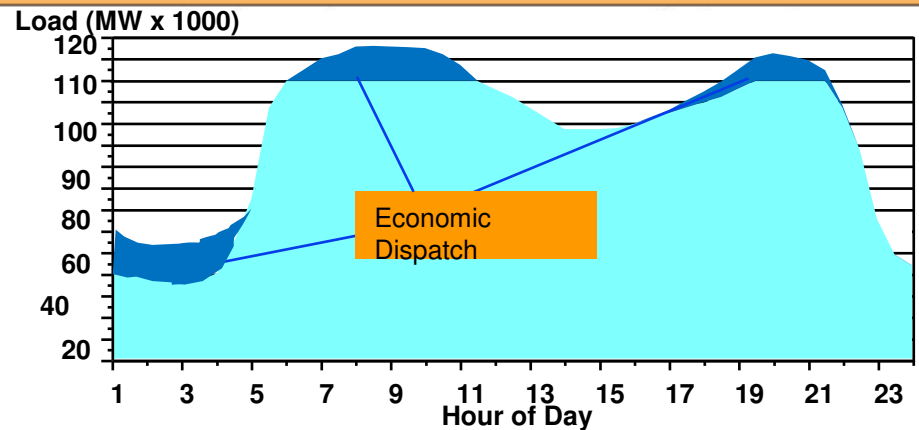
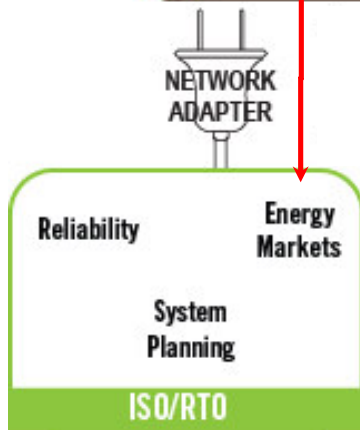
3-5 years

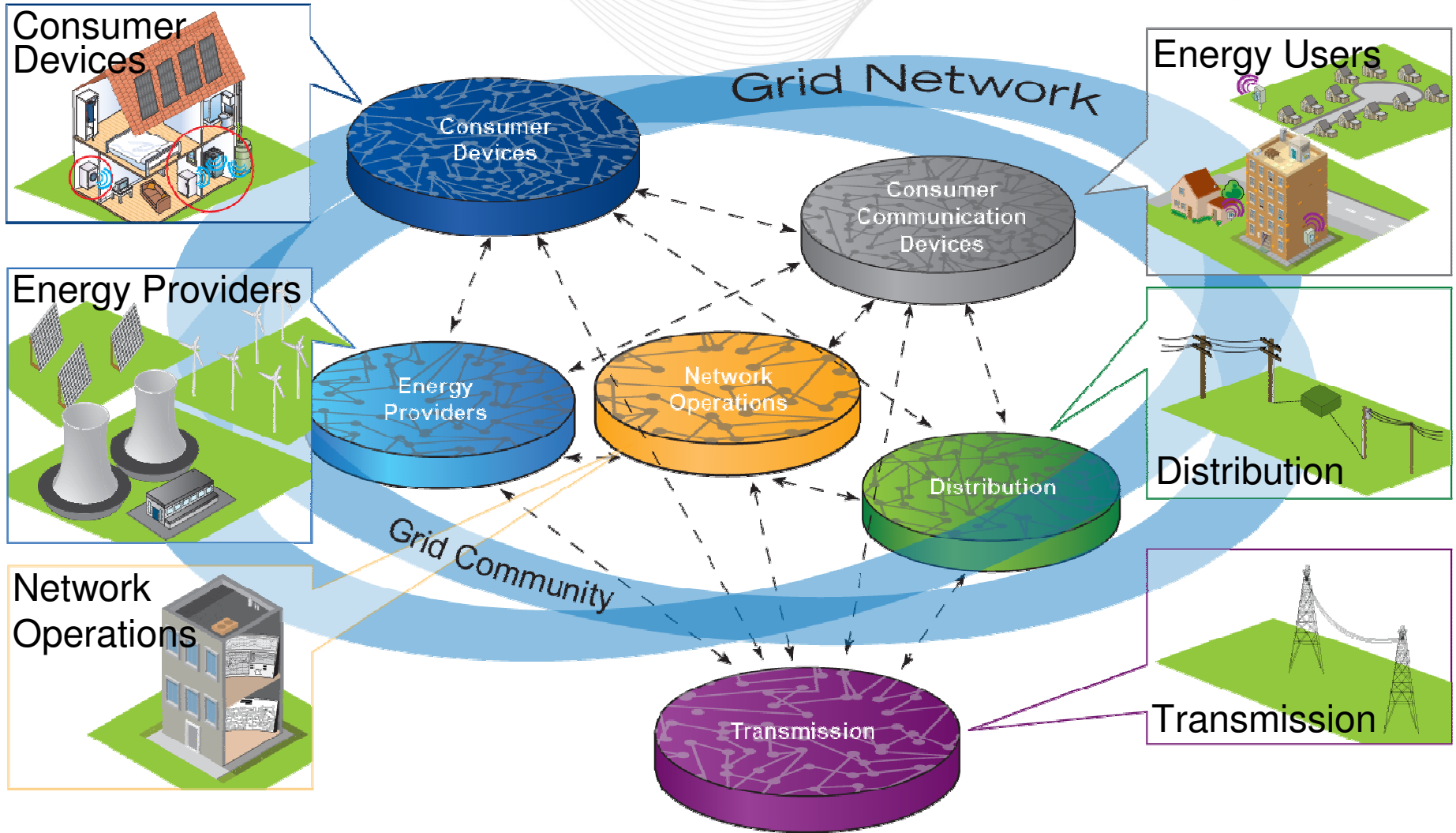
- Improved State Estimation (Boundary conditions)
- Rapid Restoration

The Future

- Real-Time Control
- Early Cascade Detection

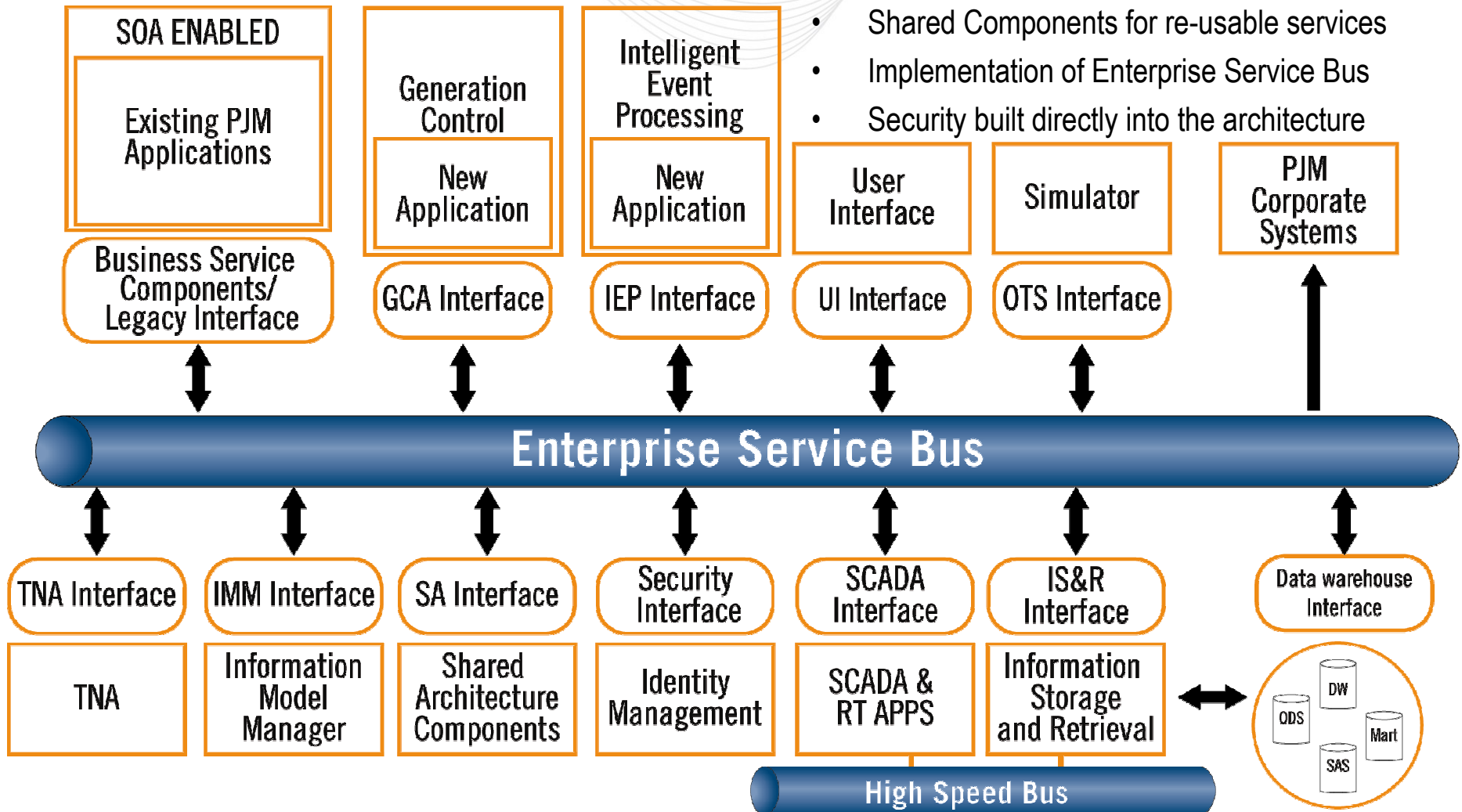
Smart Grid Network Alternative Generation / Demand Response



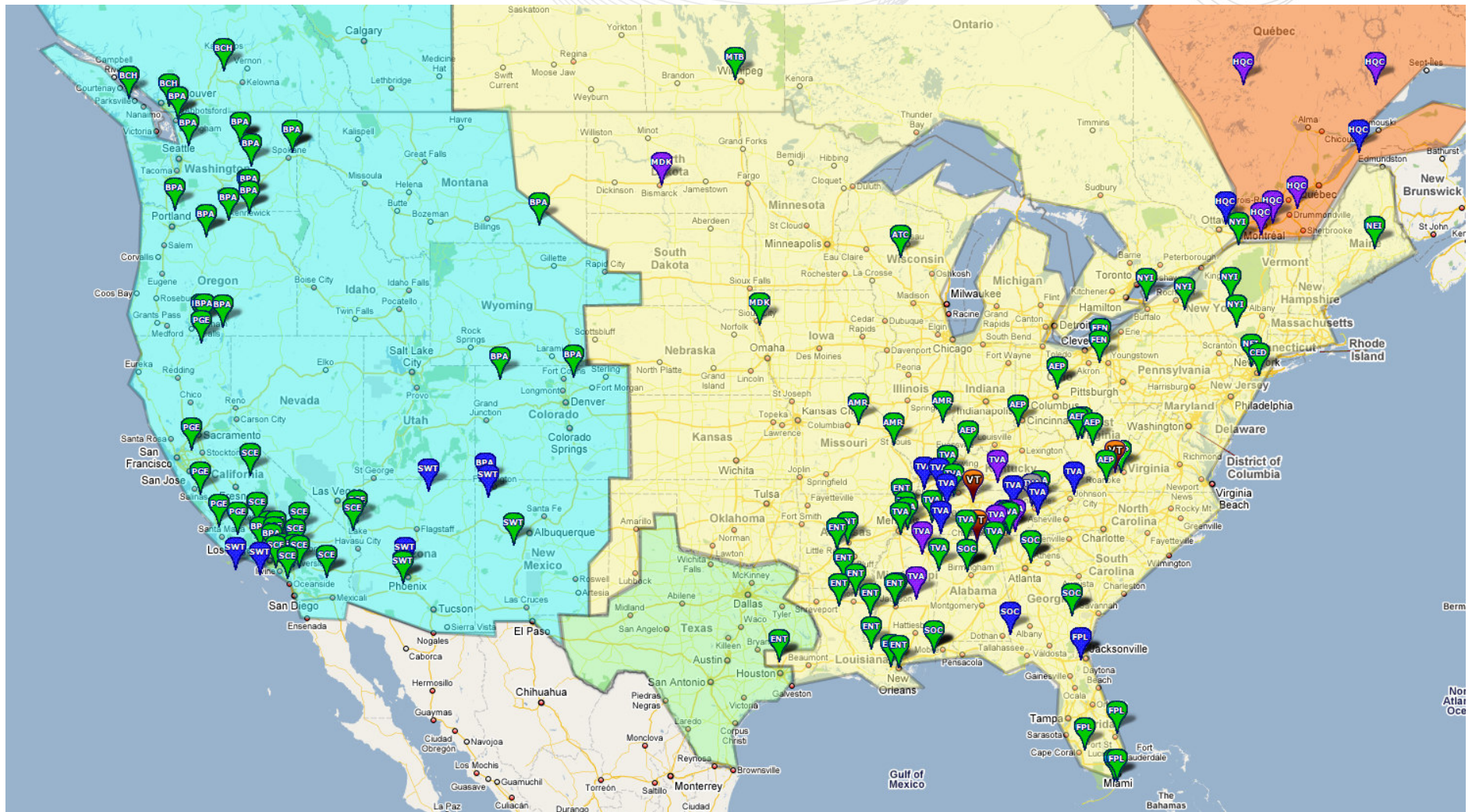


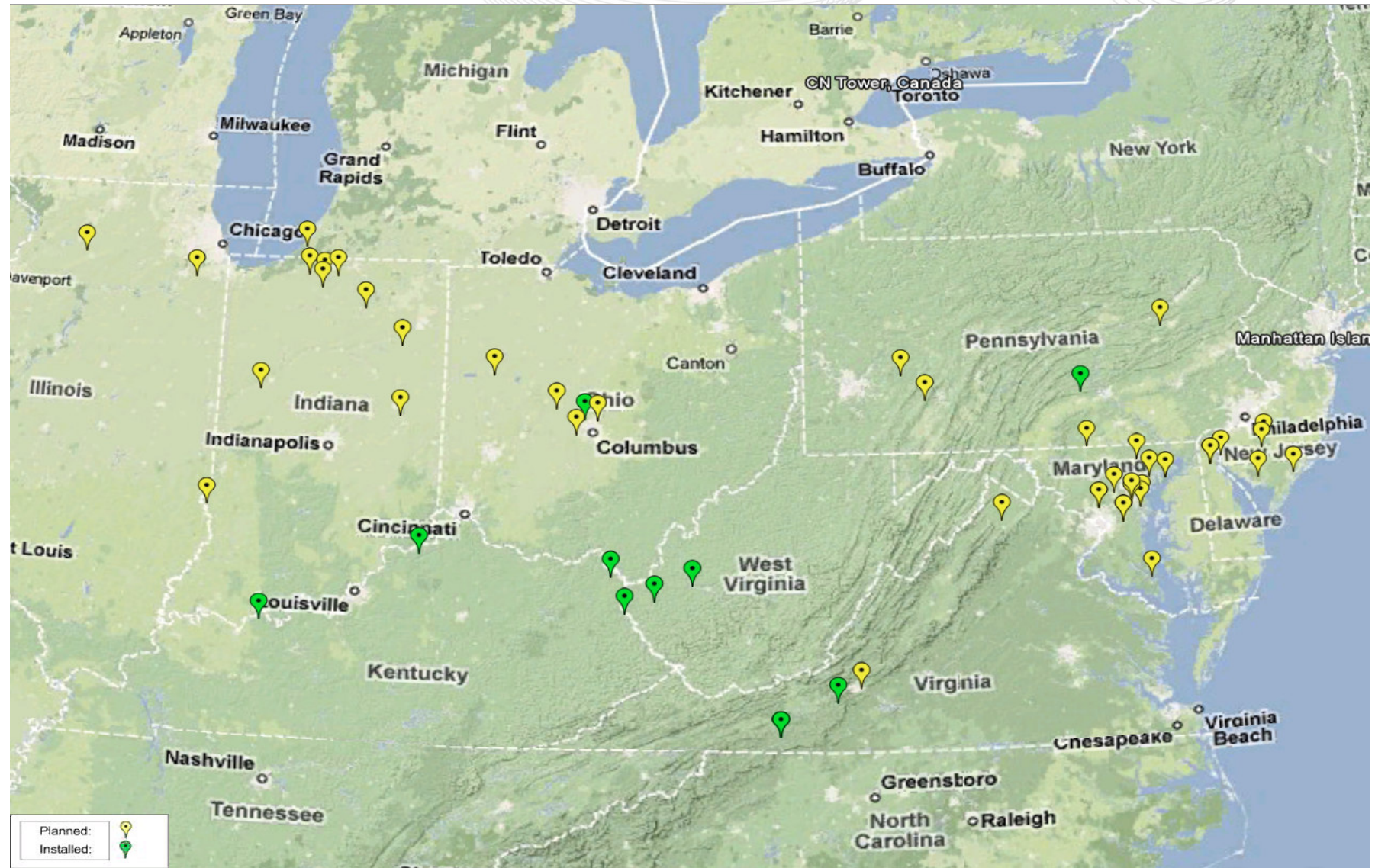
AC² Service Oriented Architecture

- Development of Industry standard messaging architecture
- Shared Components for re-usable services
- Implementation of Enterprise Service Bus
- Security built directly into the architecture



- Regional Transmission Expansion Planning Process (RTEPP)
- Transmission Owner Responsibilities / Siting
- Cost Allocation
- Integration of Economic Projects
- Inter-Regional Processes
- New Calls for Interconnection-wide Planning Agency





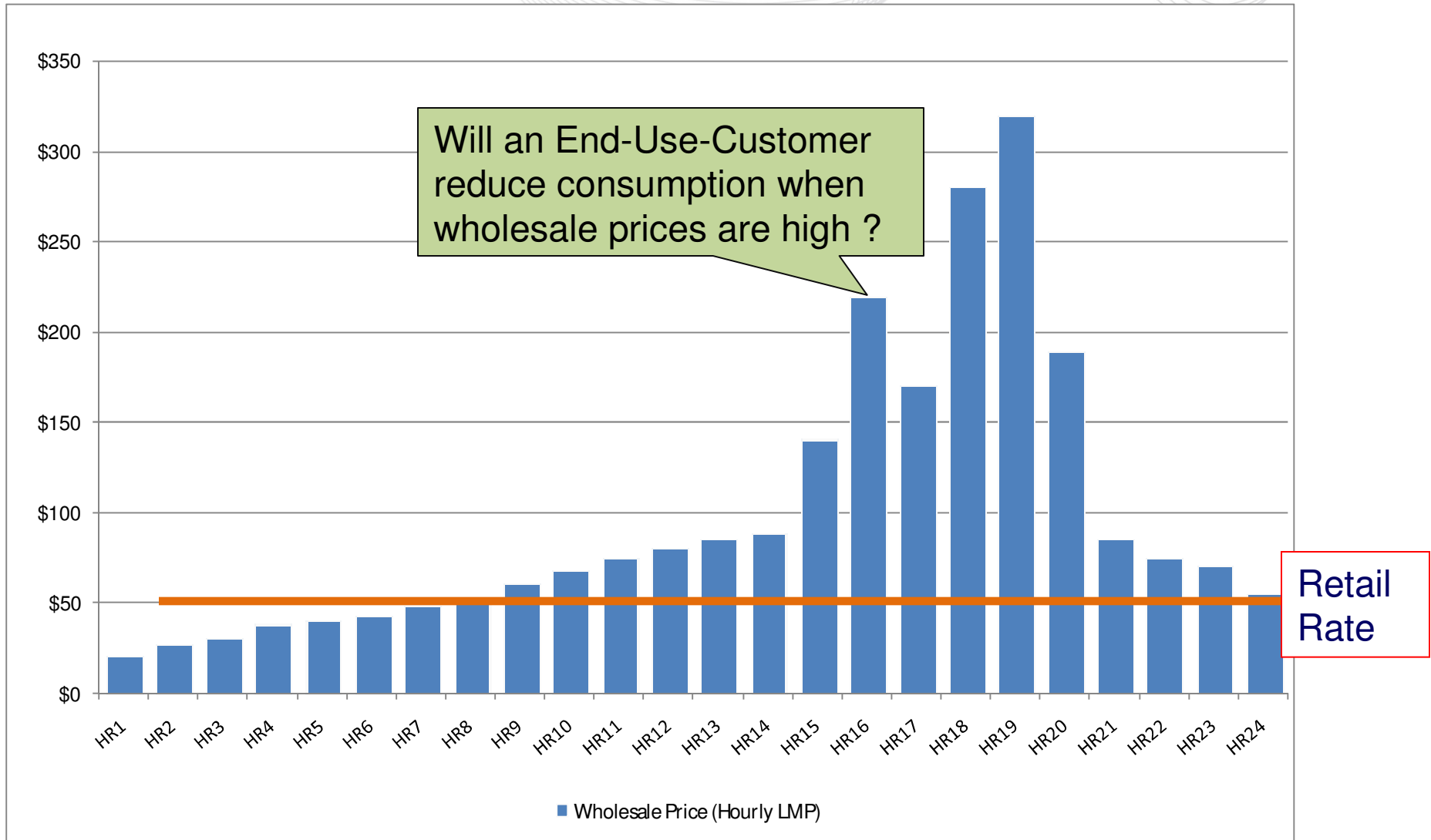
Integrate SMART Grid/Price Responsive Demand

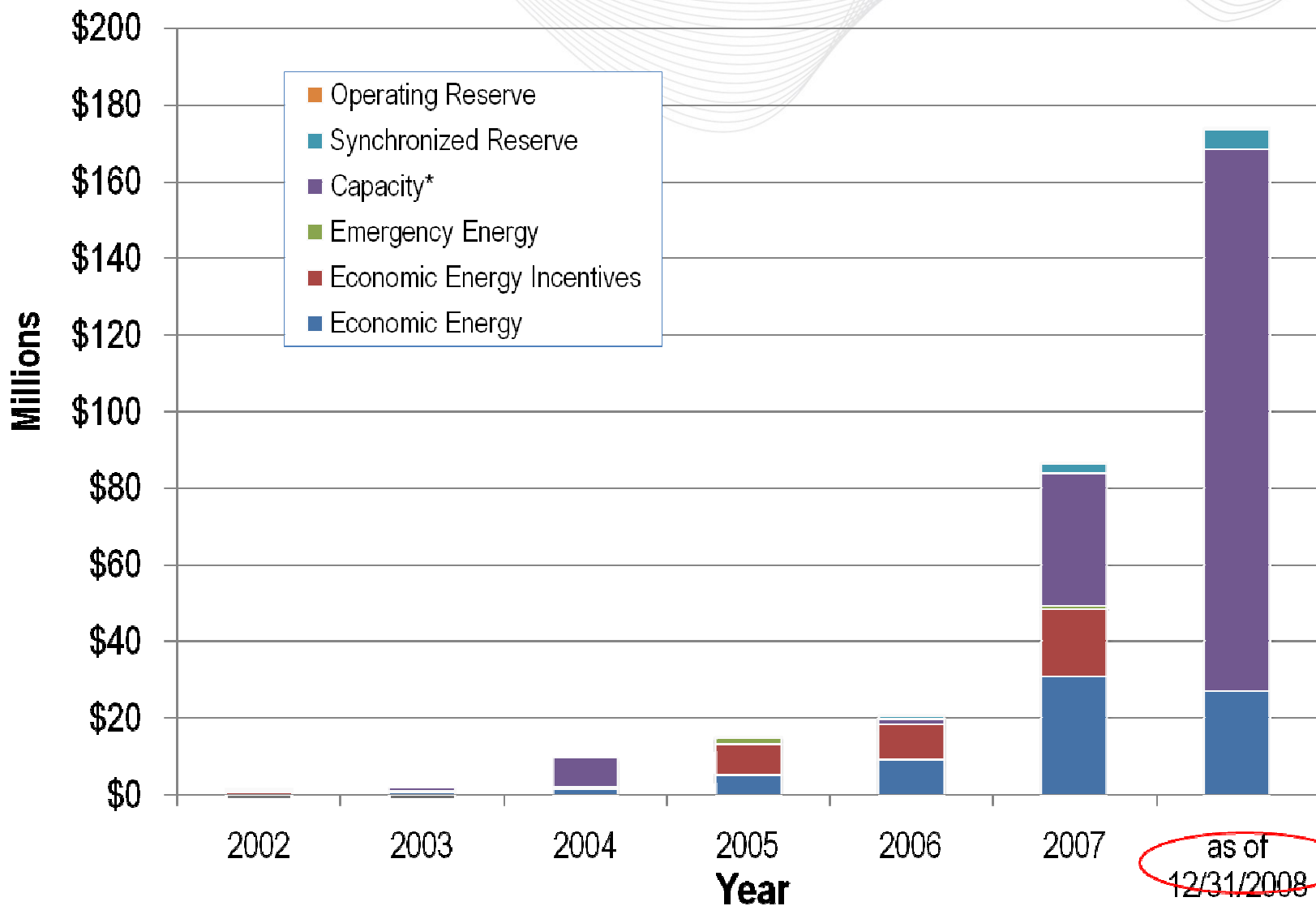
- Enable greater penetration of Price Responsive Demand through coordination with state retail tariff innovation and SMART Grid initiatives
- Develop real-time forecasting techniques to enable real-time recognition of Price Responsive Demand
- Develop real-time operational tools to enable real-time recognition of Price Responsive Demand
- Relationship between Price Responsive Demand development and Plug-in Hybrid Vehicle development.



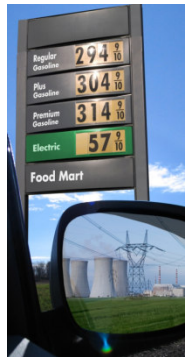
- Provide the opportunity for consumers, including residential and small commercial customers, to voluntarily reduce their consumption when prices rise in the regional wholesale electricity market
- Enabled through AMI and dynamic retail rate structures
- Aggregate response of many small customers
- Not directly dispatchable, but response to price can be measured and deployed through intelligent load forecast.
- Not necessarily offered as a resource into wholesale market, benefit achieved through reduction in energy use and capacity obligation

- Dynamic or time-based retail rate
- Advanced Meter Infrastructure
- Wholesale / retail coordination in setting scarcity price /curtailment price triggers
- Develop intelligent load forecast in short term grid operations
- Recognize price responsive load forecast in transmission planning
- Recognize price responsive load reduction in capacity obligation





Integrate SMART Grid with PHEVs



57¢ (PJM Off-peak Price)
~~75¢~~ per "Gallon"



- Develop Vehicle to grid / Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) protocol
- Participate in Mid-Atlantic Grid Aware Car (MAGIC) consortium – electric companies, research institutes, and vehicle manufacturers
- Test storage batteries in regulation markets

- Enable greater penetration of PHEVs through coordination with state SMART Grid and retail tariff innovation initiatives
- Develop infrastructure to support non-traditional demand based regulation resources
- Develop operational tools and forecasting techniques to enable PHEV deployment





Operational Details

- Power: 1 MW for 15 minutes
- Energy: 300 kWh
- Efficiency: 90% round trip

Attributes

- Life expectancy ~20 years
- No capacity decreases over life.
- No overcharge and over-discharge
- Rapid charging — minutes

Price of 1 MW System = \$1,500 K

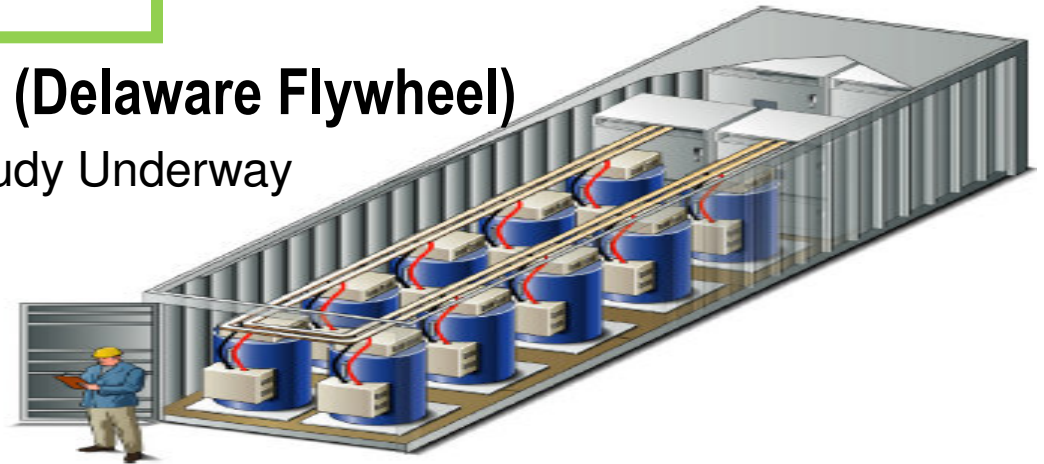
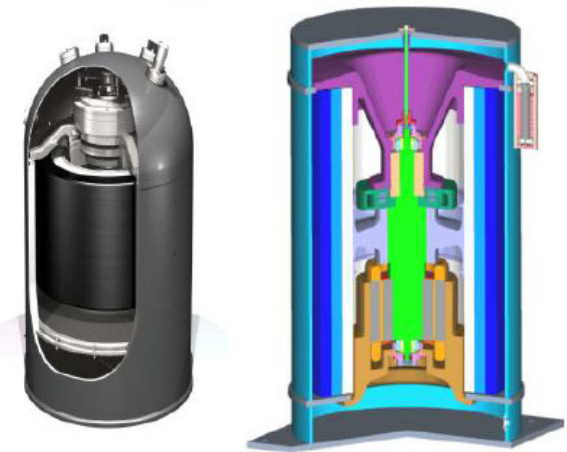
Return on Investment = 23%

(assumes average regulation price of

\$40/MWh)

Status in PJM Generation Queue (Delaware Flywheel)

– T187: Reybold 20 MW - Impact Study Underway



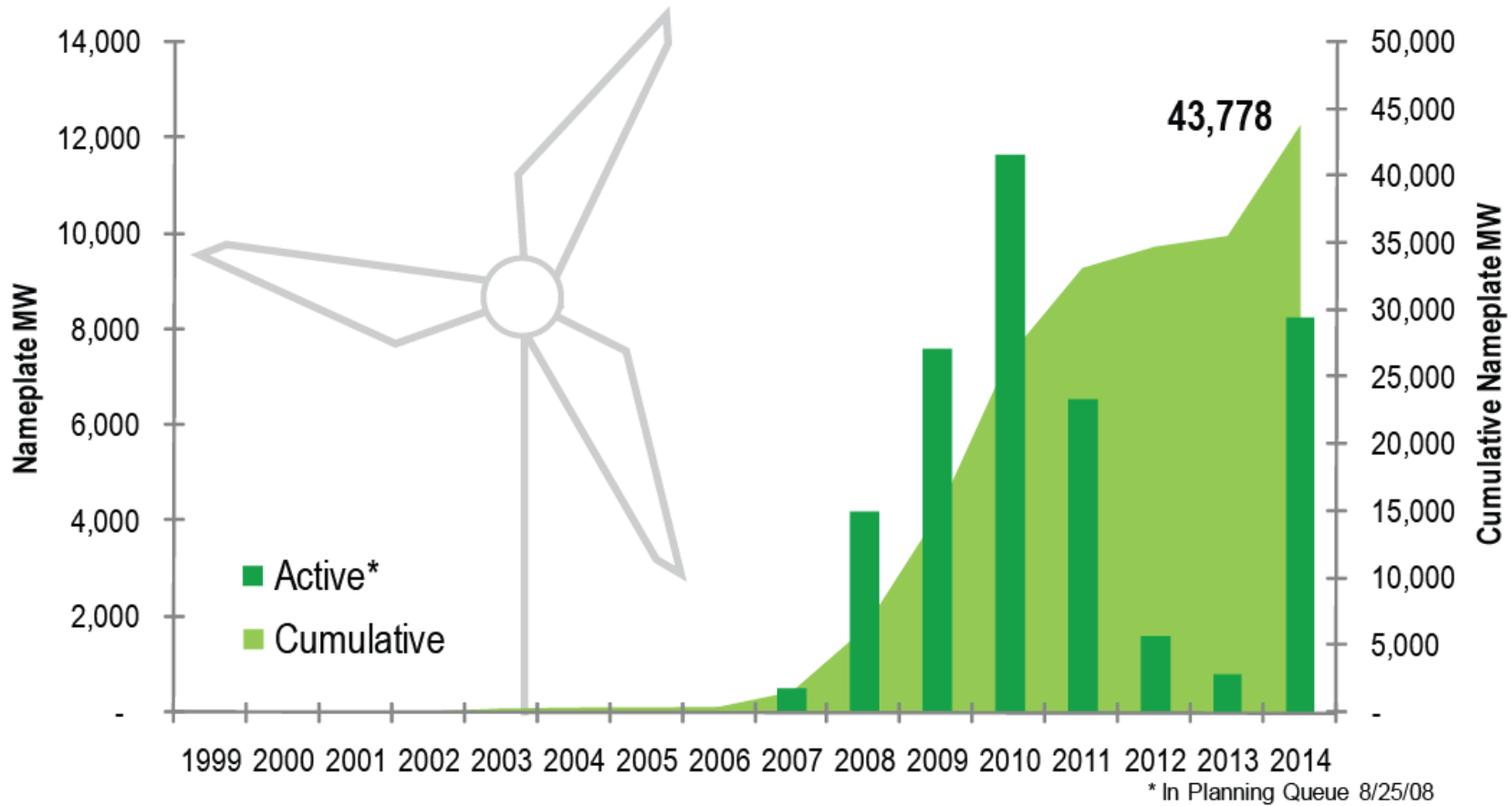
- Provide opportunity for Energy Efficiency and Renewables supply resources
- Incorporate Energy Efficiency as a resource in capacity markets
- Develop measurement and verification standards to ensure reliable integration
- Obtain an agreement among States and FERC on the term of capacity payments



... Integrate Energy Efficiency into PJM Markets

Wind Generation in PJM Queue

Wind Generation in PJM
Operational and Proposed



In Conclusion: Smarter Grid Technology....Two Way Communications....Intelligence

	Today	Future	Enabled by
Transmission	Monitor via State Estimation	Monitor via State Measurement	Synchrophasors
	Monitor local control area	Monitor wide area including neighbors	Communications and enhanced data exchange standards
Distribution	Traditional / Centralized Generation Mix	Distributed & Emerging Generation / Demand Response	Storage Technology MicroGrids Distribution Automation
	Traditional Residence	Smarter Home	Two-way communications Advanced Meter Infrastructure Smart PHEV Charging

Industry Will Move at the Speed of Value and Standards

Supporting the PJM members in their Smart Grid Activities

- Wind Generation
- Demand Response
- Pepco Holdings and Comverge --- MAGICC Vehicle-to-Grid
- AES Corporation --- 1 MW Battery
- Allegheny Power --- Consumer Household Pilot
- Vision Power Systems --- Flywheel
- Transmission Owners – Phasor Working Group

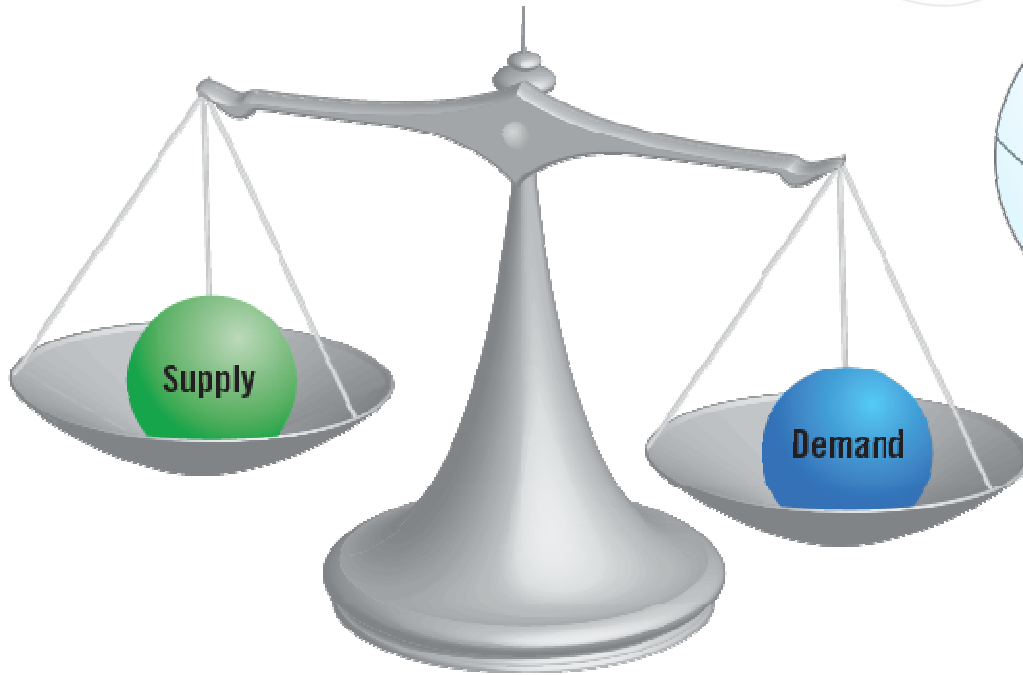
To Avoid This !



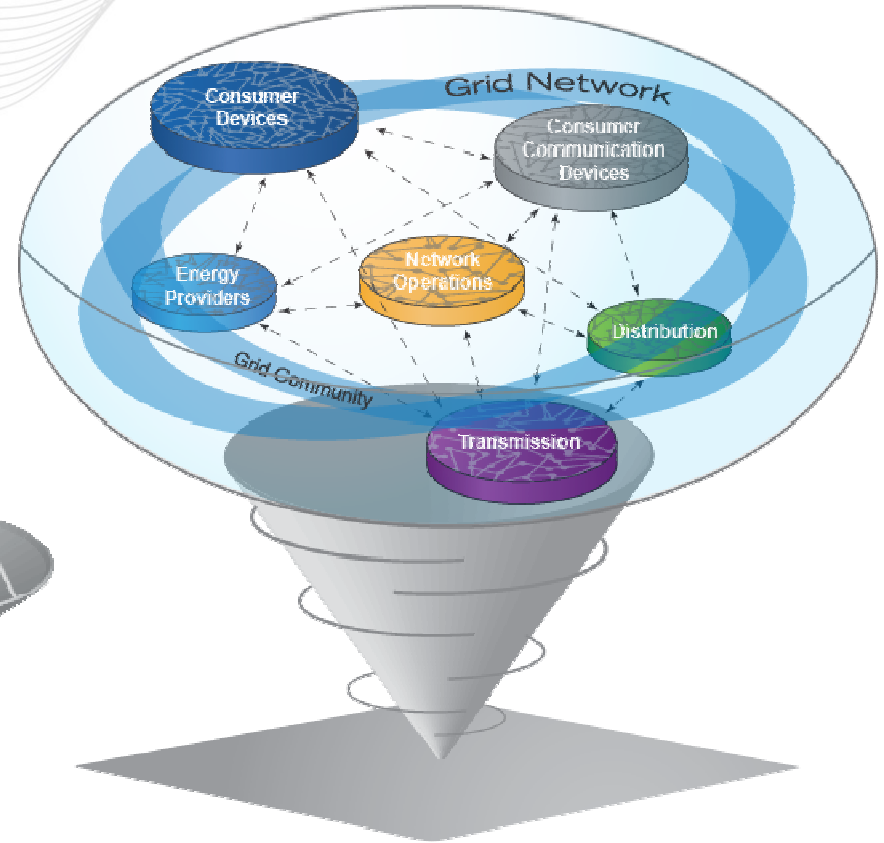
- Expand the Grid
- Smart Grid
- New Technologies
 - Storage/PHEV
 - Wide-Area View
 - Controllability/smart wires

We Can't Afford To Foreclose On any Option

Reliability is Maintained by Keeping Power in Balance



Reliability in
Historic Grid Operations



Reliability in
Future Grid Operations