

Smart Grid

A Journey For Discoms



Regulatory Landscape - Chronicle



- Indian Electricity Act 1910 Only private players were allowed
- The Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 Birth of SEBs
- The Electricity Regulatory Commission's (ERC) Act 1998 Birth of CERC / State Electricity Regulatory Commission
- Finally, to consolidate The Electricity Act (EA) 2003 was notified and enacted.
 - EA is consolidation of all the above three therefore replacing all the prevailing Acts
 - Trifurcation of State Electricity Board viz. Generation, Transmission and Distribution
 - Multi Year Tariff Framework and Rationalization of Tariff

EESL, being funded by various State Discoms, was the first to produce and deploy Smar Meter in UP under Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) model in 2015

What is Amended in Electricity Act 2003



While there are many changes have been suggested, below are related to Smart Grid.

- Smart meters to be provided for measurement of consumption and metering of electricity for proper Energy Accounting from Generation to consumer end
- Ancillary Services: Services necessary to support Power System or Grid Operation for maintaining
- Power Quality, Reliability and Security
- Commission to promote Smart Grid, Net Metering, Ancillary Services. And for this a cell shall be instigated.
- 24/7 Power supply

Major amendment proposed are multiple Supply Licensees for supply business along with the mandatory provisions of one Govt. Supply company.

Smart Grid Projects in India – Current State



• As per 12th (2012-17) Economic Plan related to Smart Grid, 14 pilot projects were undertaken of total INR 611 Crs comprising 13 DISCOMS.



- ✓ Covered approx. 5 lakhs consumers
- ✓ Major Technologies
 - AMI I/R
 - Peak Load Management (PLM)
 - Outage Management System (OMS)
 - Demand Service Management (DSM)
 - Demand Response (DR)

Source: National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) India Smart Grid Forum (ISGF)

Key Components of Smart Grid





Benefits of Smart Grid



Key Drivers for Smart Grids for different stakeholders

Utilities

- Reduction in AT&C Loss
- Peak Load Management and Demand Response
- Self-healing grid- faster restoration of electricity after fault or disturbances
- Lowering of Power Purchase Cost and ARC
- Better Grid Visibility
- Superior Asset Management

Customers

- Improved quality of supply no more voltage stabilizers
- 24x7 Power for All
- "Prosumer" enablement can produce own electricity and consume or sell
- Options to save money by shifting loads from peak hours to off-peak periods
- Increased choice for customers including green power

Government and Regulators

- Satisfied Customers
- Tariff neutral system upgrade and modernization
- Financially sound utilities
- Reduction in emission intensity

Smart Meter – Maturity Model





Using Smart Grid Data for Analytics





Difficulty

Collecting Smart Grid Data for Business





Smart Grid: Key Forecasts



Smart Grid Market to reach INR 50,000 Cr by 2022

Total 35 lakhs Smart Meters need to be installed by 2019

Govt to invest INR 990 Crs till March 2020 under NSGM

> All 32 States and UTs shall comply National Tariff Policy (2016) by 2020

> > AT &C Loss to below 15% by FY 19 ACS – ARR to become zero by FY 20

• Smart Meter Installation Status

- Between 200 kW and 500 kW -Only 1% have been achieved.
- Greater than 500 KW Only *3%* have been achieved.
- In India, around 41% of Total Distribution Transformer (DT) are 'un-metered'!!
- Total AT&C Loss Still above 20%
- Interoperability Issues Integration Related

Govt. is planning to set up National Electricity Distribution Company (NEDC).

Source: Economic Times ISGF Annual Report 2017 Ministry of Power, Government of India Various Websites

Challenges in Implementation



Lack of Standardization across MDAS - Interoperability

Cheaper mode of Communication GPRS, RF Mesh, LPWAN, Others..

Retrofitting of IoT / Smart Meters to the existing Assets



