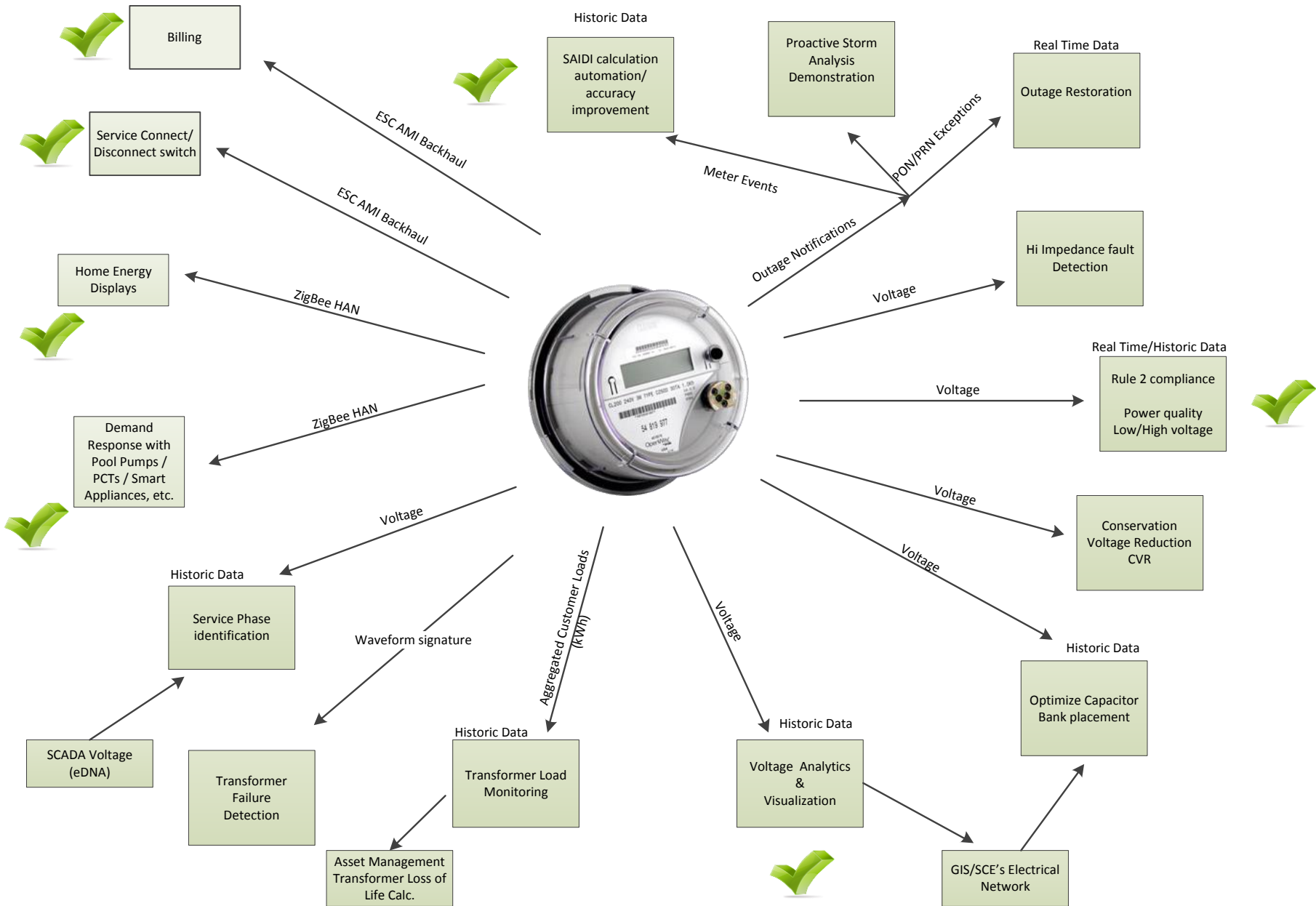


APEC

SmartMeters – Beyond Billing
Marshall Parsons
Southern California Edison
March, 2016



Smart Meter - Beyond Billing



Home Area Network: What We Thought Would Happen



Home Area Network: What We Thought Would Happen

- Retail Market for ZigBee Smart Energy Profile (SEP) HAN devices
- Customers purchase Home Area Network (HAN) devices that can be leveraged by utility programs
- Meter connection required for access to energy information and to signal Demand Response Events
- SEP 2.0 would improve functionality, security, etc.
- Smart meters would be upgraded to SEP 2.0
- Customers would purchase devices that showed energy consumption information



Home Area Network: What Actually Happened



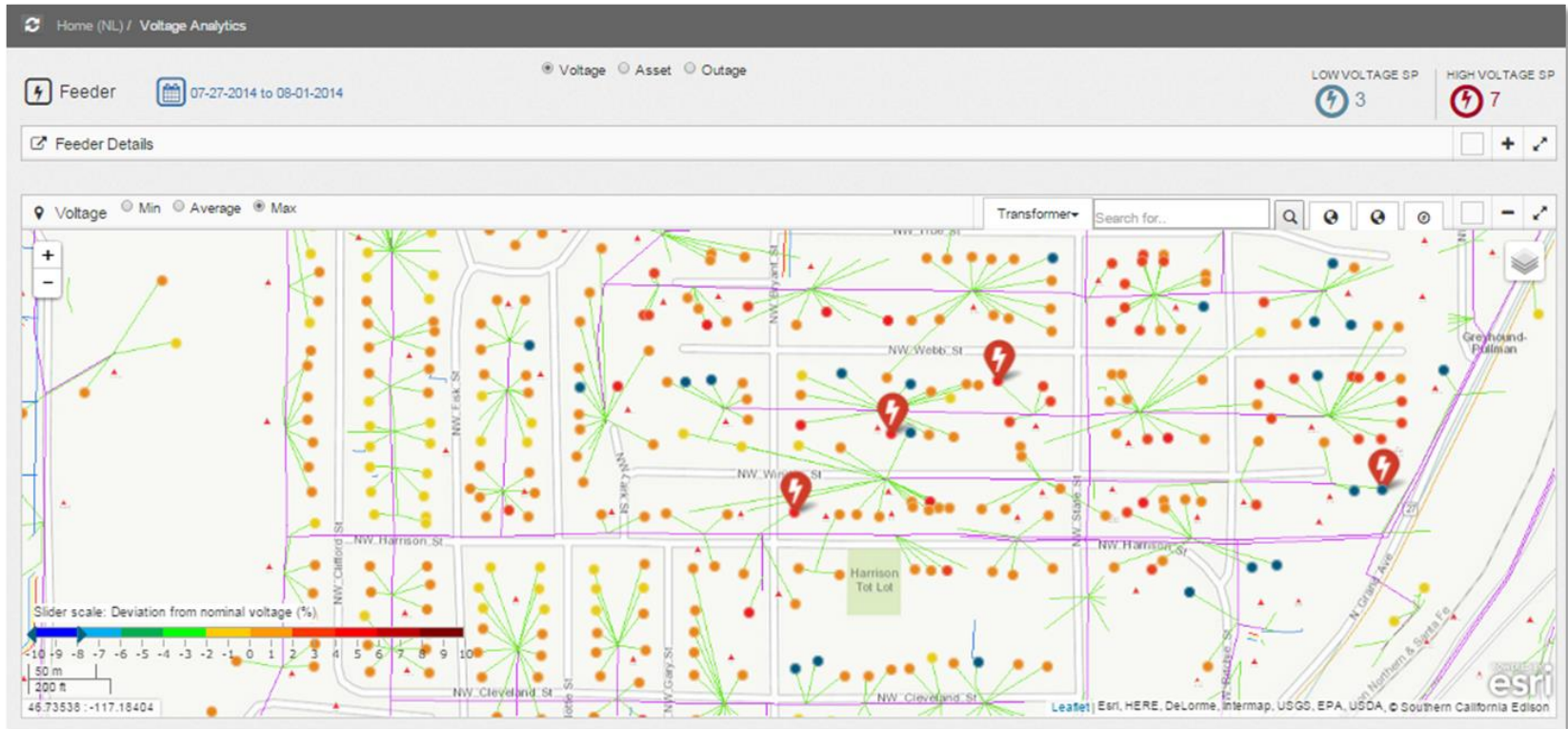
Home Area Network: What Actually Happened

- HAN retail market did not develop as anticipated
- A retail market of Internet connected thermostats and home automation systems developed
- Although a connection to the meter is required for energy information, there are alternatives such as the Internet for signalling DR events
- SEP 2.0 took longer than anticipated to be finalized and has yet to gain traction in the consumer market
- SCE smart meters will not be upgraded to SEP 2.0
- Energy only devices don't seem to be compelling to customers, but energy may be a potential add-on



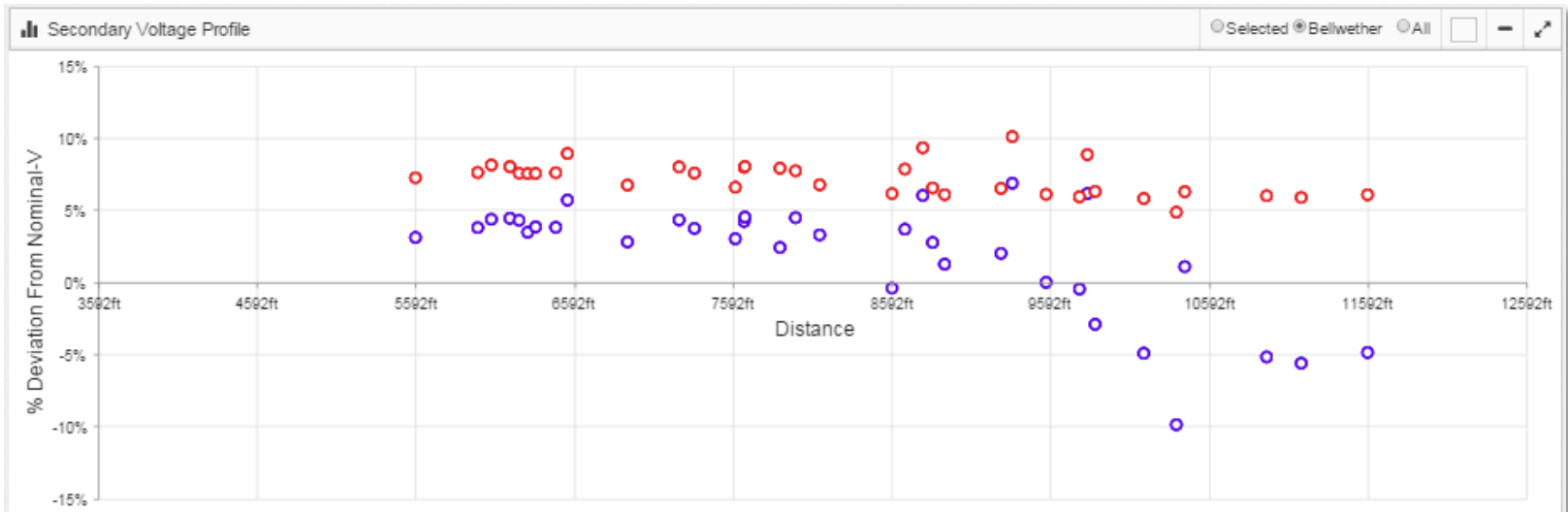
Voltage Management

View of system voltage fluctuations and assets outside of voltage limits

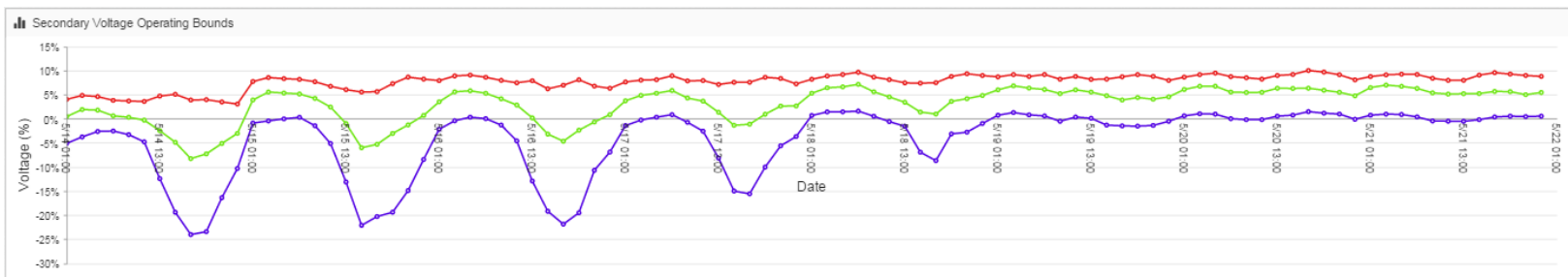


Secondary Voltage Profiles

- View voltage profile along distribution circuit



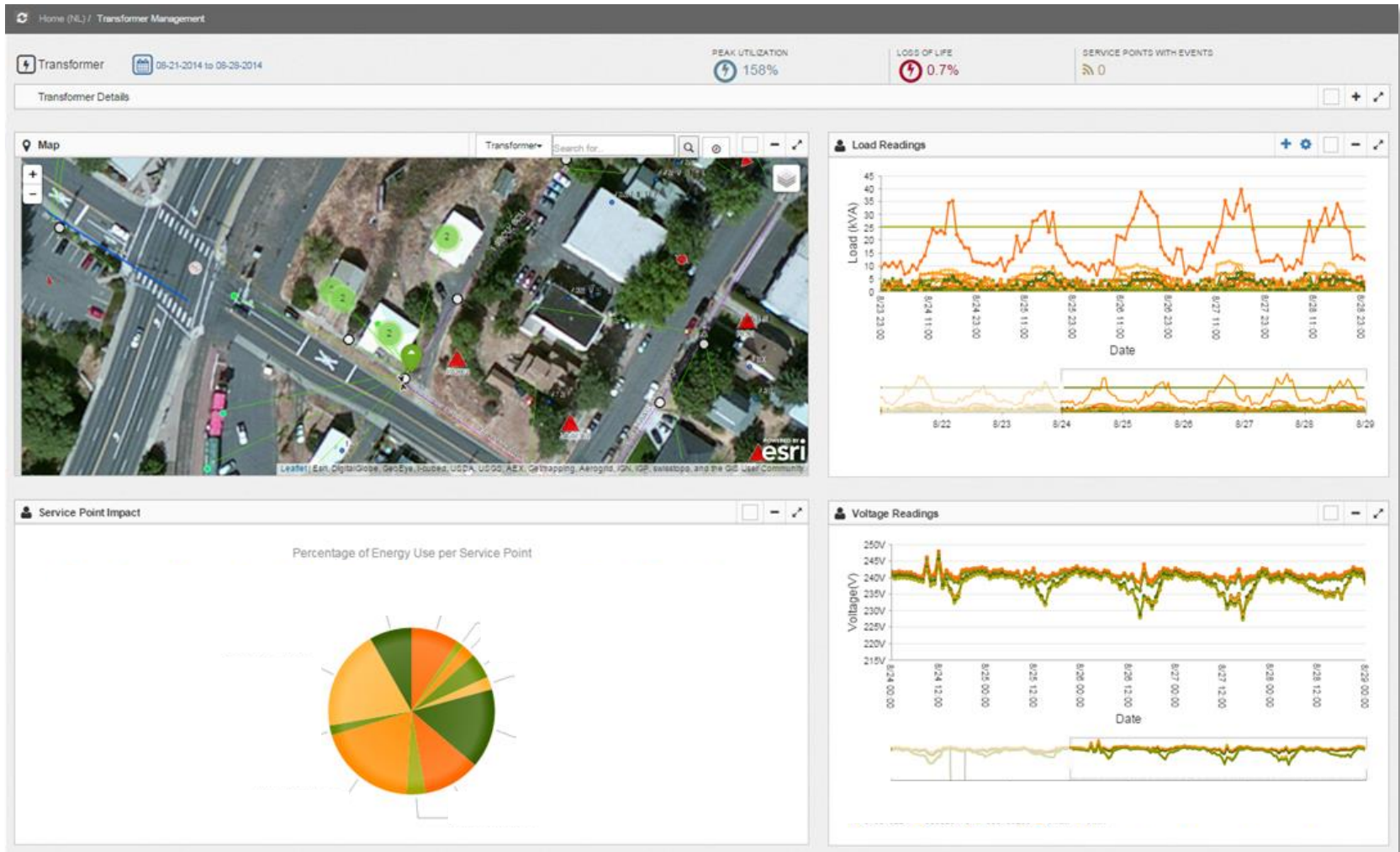
Voltage drop vs. circuit distance from substation



Hourly secondary voltage bounds on circuit (min/avg/max)

Transformer Loading

Evaluate peak load, loss of life and load allocations



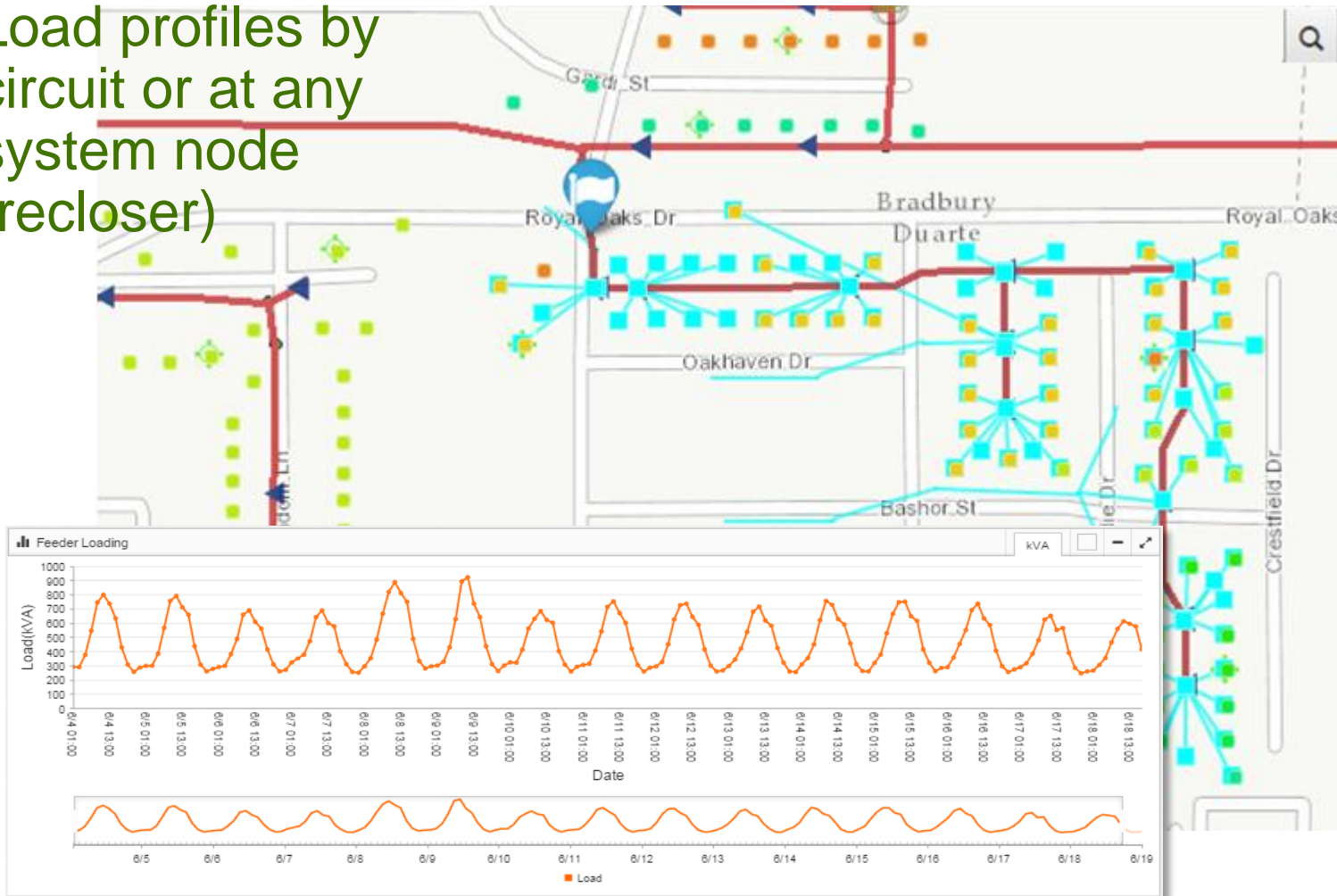
Transformer Overloads

- View area wide heat map of asset loading and at-risk transformers



Load Aggregation

- Load profiles by circuit or at any system node (recloser)



Load profile downstream of selected recloser



SAIDI/SAIFI Feasibility Study

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia:

The **System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)** is commonly used as a reliability indicator by electric power utilities.

SAIDI is the average outage duration for each customer served and is calculated as:

$$\text{SAIDI} = \frac{\text{sum of all customer interruption durations}}{\text{total number of customers served}}$$

Outage
Duration



Outage
Start
Meter “event”
and “exception”



Outage
End
Meter “event”
and “exception”



Meter to Transformer connectivity

- Using Smart Meter Outage Events
- Using Voltage Signatures

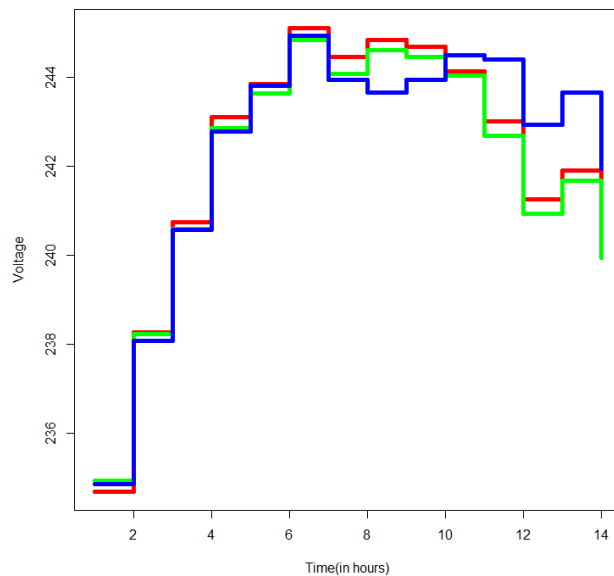


Meter to Transformer connectivity

- Using Voltage Signatures
 - Based upon 1 hour average voltage readings
 - Uses the Kendall's Tau correlation

$$\tau = \frac{(\text{number of concordant pairs}) - (\text{number of discordant pairs})}{\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)}$$

- Applies a radial distance limit to filter outliers



	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13
M1	1	0.98	0.63	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.96	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
M2	0.98	1	0.63	1	0.99	1	0.97	0.99	1	0.99	1	0.99	0.99
M3	0.63	0.63	1	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
M4	0.98	1	0.63	1	0.99	0.99	0.96	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
M5	0.99	0.99	0.63	0.99	1	1	0.97	1	0.99	1	0.99	1	1
M6	0.99	1	0.63	0.99	1	1	0.97	1	1	1	1	1	1
M7	0.96	0.97	0.62	0.96	0.97	0.97	1	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98
M8	0.99	0.99	0.63	0.99	1	1	0.98	1	1	1	1	1	1
M9	0.99	1	0.63	0.99	0.99	1	0.97	1	1	1	1	0.99	1
M10	0.99	0.99	0.63	0.99	1	1	0.98	1	1	1	1	1	1
M11	0.99	1	0.63	0.99	0.99	1	0.98	1	1	1	1	0.99	1
M12	0.99	0.99	0.63	0.99	1	1	0.97	1	0.99	1	0.99	1	1
M13	0.99	0.99	0.63	0.99	1	1	0.98	1	1	1	1	1	1



Transformer Monitoring (using Smart Meter technology)

