



Intra-Grid Sensors and ATI for Distribution Transformers

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What is an Intra-Grid Sensor?

A sensor used to provide detailed information about conditions that exist between the distribution transformer and the meter.



Why do we need Intra-Grid Sensors?

Grid-edge advancements and ongoing power theft present substantial unplanned loading burdens on what may now be undersized, older, and potentially failing transformers.



Why do we need Intra-Grid Sensors?

As a result, we can expect to see increasing power outages, increasing costs, and increasing risk of catastrophic damage.



Why do we need Intra-Grid Sensors?

- April 25, 2023, EATON COUNT, MI –
“Blown transformer leads to Waverly power outage” (for 353 customers)⁸
- April 26, 2023, SAN FRANCISCO, CA –
“Underground transformer catches fire, knocks out power for thousands in San Francisco”⁹
- April 28, 2023, ROCHESTER, NY –
“Transformer malfunction causes power outage at Rochester General Hospital”¹⁰
- May 12, 2023, SACRAMENTO, CA –
“Nearly 3,000 households are without power in West Sacramento due to a transformer blowing out”¹¹
- May 15, 2023, Wilmington, NC –
“More than 1,500 customers without power after transformer blows near the State Port”¹²

Aging Assets

According to the US Department of Energy, the average age of existing distribution grid transformer is presently in the range of around 32-36 years.

The average projected life span of transformers is typically 25 years so many transformers have already out lived their intended life span, yet we demand more performance, reliability, and various unintended service capabilities.



Aging Assets

Distribution Transformer Monitors (DTMs) proactively reveal overburdened and failing transformer assets allowing utilities to effectively employ preventive maintenance efforts.

This allows utilities to transition away from the costly and disruptive, reactive management practices and become proactive.



Distributed Energy Resources (DER)

Through solar and wind renewables, we are introducing Reverse Energy onto the distribution grids.

The millions of existing transformers were not designed to handle this impact.

While renewables are beneficial, Reverse Energy can produce unstable, and unsafe grid conditions.



Distributed Energy Resources (DER)

Distribution Transformer Monitors accurately measure and report Reverse Energy, and its impacts on the grid.

Utilities without AMI, or “smart meters” need intra-grid sensors to understand the Reverse Energy impacts inside their grid.

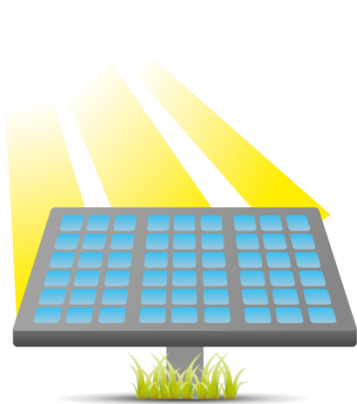
Utilities with AMI need Distribution Transformer Monitors to understand Reverse Energy impacts and the impacts of EV charging on transformers.



Distributed Energy Resources (DER)

The reality is that AMI generated Reverse Energy data does not accurately indicate impacts on transformers or the resulting grid impacts.

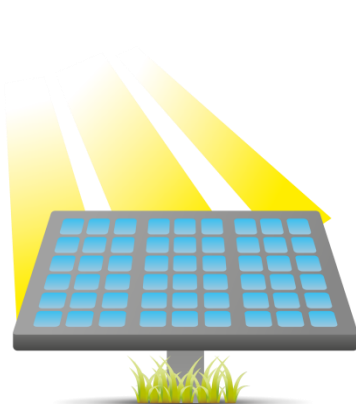
AMI data is typically not accurately aligned to the upstream transformers due to pervasive GIS mapping errors, thus causing aggregated AMI data to be unreliable.



Reverse Energy

Reverse Energy creates new instances of unknown and unplanned voltage fluctuations/conditions. This contributes to potentially unstable and unsafe grid conditions.

Safety for the public at-large is important, but so is the safety of utility linemen who are increasingly at risk due to the unanticipated voltage levels being created by Distributed Energy Resources (DER).



Electric Vehicles

- To date, over **5 million** EV's have been sold in the **US**.
- By 2030, **annual sales** are expected to reach **4.7 million EV's**.

US EVs (BEV & PHEV) Sales & Sales Share Forecast: 2021-2030



Historical Sales Data: GoodCarBadCar.net, InsideEVs, IHS Markit / Auto Manufacturers Alliance, Advanced Technology Sales Dashboard | Research & Chart: Loren McDonald/EVAdoption

Electric Vehicles

Electric Vehicle charging stations create a new, unplanned load on transformers. Each charging station has the capability of adding up to one additional homes' worth of power load on a transformer.

This unplanned loading impacts transformers and may exceed a transformer's designed capacity causing major problems.



Illegal Marijuana Production

Illegal marijuana grow houses commonly steal significant levels of power from the grid.

Theft occurs simply by tapping power lines in front of the meters.

No endpoint meter (including AMI smart meters) can effectively detect pre-meter power theft.

This means thieves steal as much power as they want, and they steal it indefinitely without fear of detection.



Legalized Marijuana

When jurisdictions legalize marijuana, significant unplanned loading hits the respective transformers and the grid.

Legalization permits, in some ways encourages residents to grow marijuana using power-intense hydroponic resources. This unanticipated reality then causes additional strain on the existing transformers and the grid.



Power Theft

Despite significant Smart Meter penetration, power theft is a perpetual problem. Industry experts suggest that U.S. power theft is in excess of \$6 Billion per year.

The locations of power theft is typically a mystery. If the affected overburdened transformers finally fail, utility operators may then learn where the theft is occurring.



Power Theft

Smart Meters claim to lessen power theft but the reality is that power theft has increased.

Thieves have discovered that since utility personnel are no longer coming onto their property, they can tap power lines ahead of the meter and the diversion will go undetected indefinitely.



Meter Programming Issues

An incorrectly programmed meter can result in significant errors.

For example: a meter programmed for a 200:5 transformer but has a 400:5 transformer will significantly misreport usage.



Line Loss

According to US Energy Information Administration reports, nearly 200 Billion unmetered kWh's are 'leaked' from US distribution grids annually.

This loss represents nearly \$21 Billion that was unmetered but was amortized as electricity cost across US rate payer's bills.

All of this while our government, utilities, and rate payers have invested billions of dollars in 'smart meters', and other energy efficiency efforts.



The Next Step in Grid Modernization

Advanced Transformer Infrastructure (ATI)

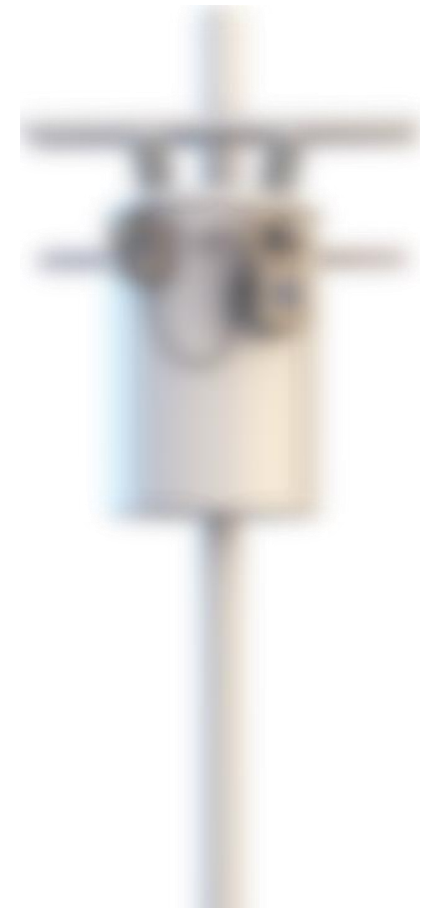
Reliability Improvements

DER & EV Integration

Fire Mitigation

Outage Notification

Voltage Optimization



Advanced Transformer Infrastructure

ATI Data Value: HECO User Groups

ATI Head-End



GUI

Graphical User Interface

API

Application Programming Interface

Presently Available API Calls:

1. Transformer Asset Information
2. Transformer Historic Data
3. Outage Notification Data
4. Active Alerts Data
5. Critical Alerts Data



**Hawaiian
Electric**

1. Operations Planning
2. Customer Service – small accounts
3. Customer Service – large accounts
4. Systems Operations
5. Asset Management
6. Distribution Planning
7. T&D Engineering
8. Primary Trouble Calls
9. Standards & Conceptual Engineering



Advanced Transformer Infrastructure

Forward & Reverse Energy Impacts

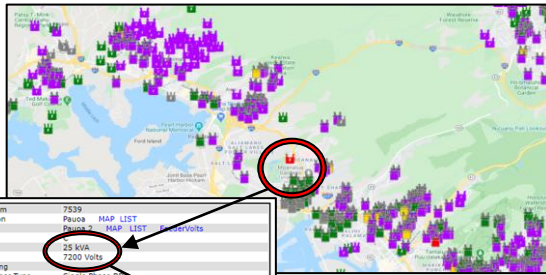
The combination of excessive Delivered & Received Energy can cause Transformer Overload and Premature Failure (i.e., accelerated End of Life & potential Asset Fires)

ATI Systems can also deliver:

Transformer Overload Awareness = Preventive Intervention

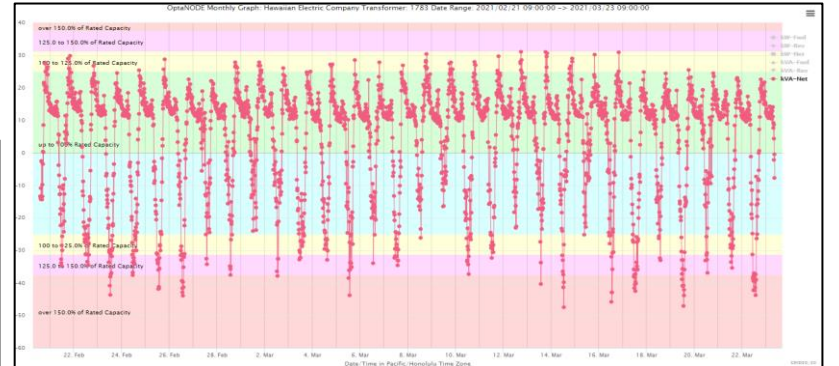
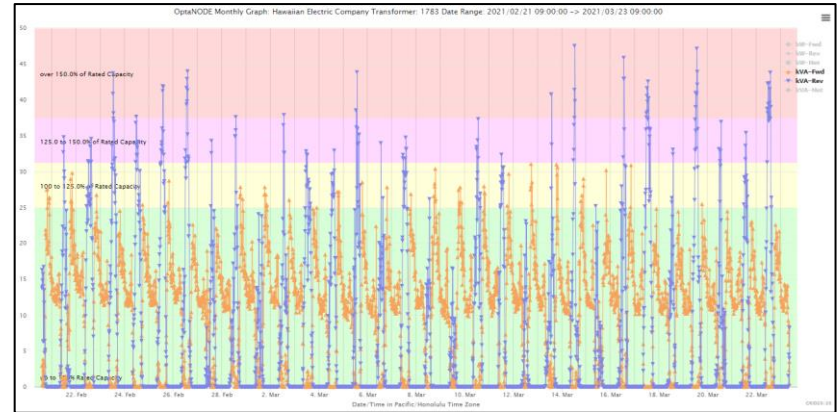
Asset Fires/Wildfires Prevention = Reduces Liability Risk

Improved Lineman & Public Safety = Reduces Liability Risk



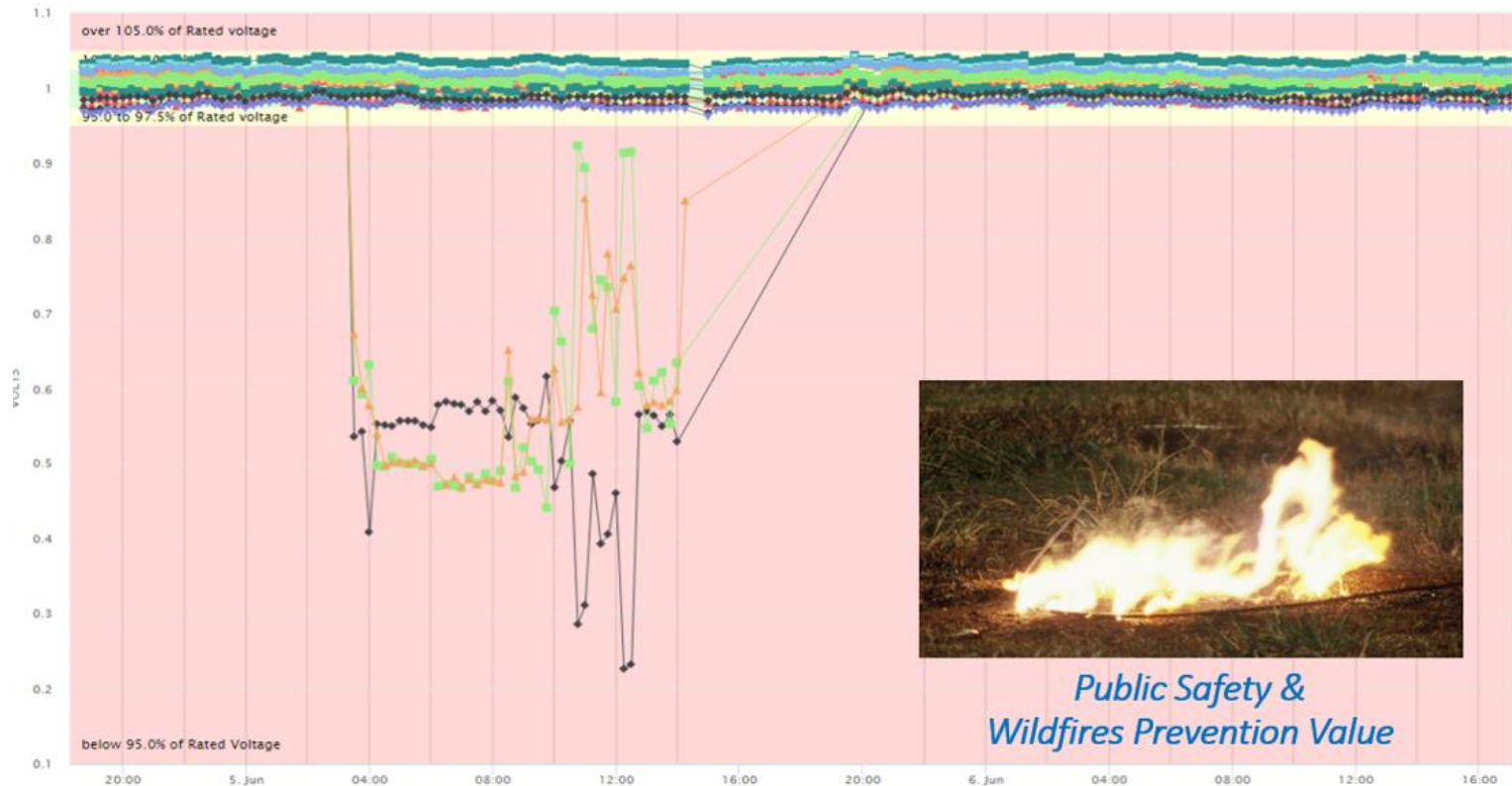
Serial Num	7539	Day: 206.133 KWH	Month: 6090.666 KWH
Substation	Paoua	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Feeder	Paoua	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Phase	Primary	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Capacity	25 KVA	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Rated	7200 Volts	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Tap Setting	Single Phase 0	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Transformer Type	Split/Single Phase	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Subtype	240 Volts Phase to Phase	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Mount Type	Pole Mount	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Priority Outage	Unsupported	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
OptaNODE DTM	DTH500010111500201	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH

Interval Peak Demand	Now: 9.548 KW	Day: 206.133 KWH	Month: 6090.666 KWH
Apparent Power	Register Total: 465163.111 KVAH	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Interval Consumption	Now: 3.113 KVAH	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Interval Peak Demand	Now: 12.452 KVA	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Real Power Reverse	Register Total: 200201.950 KWH-REV	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Interval Consumption	Now: 0.000 KWH-REV	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Interval Peak Demand	Now: 0.000 KW-REV	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Apparent Power Reverse	Register Total: 214727.607 KVAH-REV	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Interval Consumption	Now: 0.000 KVAH-REV	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Interval Peak Demand	Now: 0.000 KVA-REV	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Reactive Power	Now: 1.998 KVARH	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Interval Peak Demand	Now: 7.993 KVAR	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Power Factor	Now: 0.767	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Average Voltage	241.9 V	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Maximum Voltage	Now: 242.4 V	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Minimum Voltage	Now: 241.4 V	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Average Current	51.2 A	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Maximum Current	Now: 63.1 A	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Minimum Current	Now: 41.4 A	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Temperature	33 °C / 91.4 °F	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Frequency	59.952Hz	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH
Power Failures	0 over the past 30 days	Day: 22.024 KWH	Month: 30,236 KWH

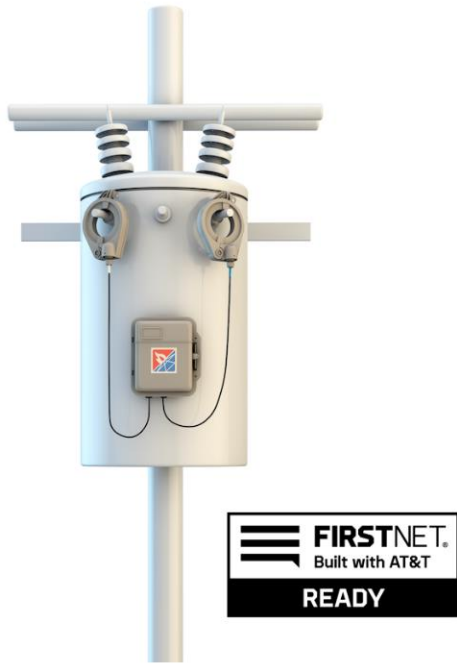


Advanced Transformer Infrastructure

Primary-side **Downed Conductor Detection**



Advanced Transformer Infrastructure



Flames



Smoke/Gas

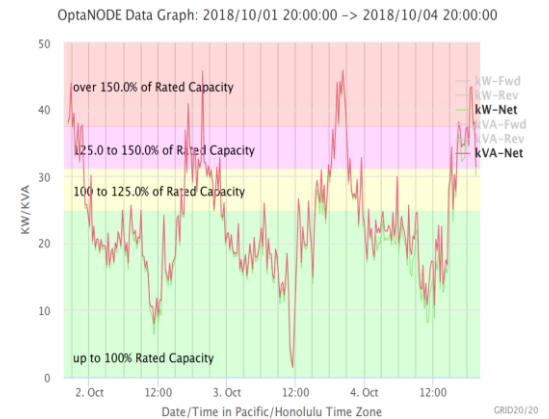
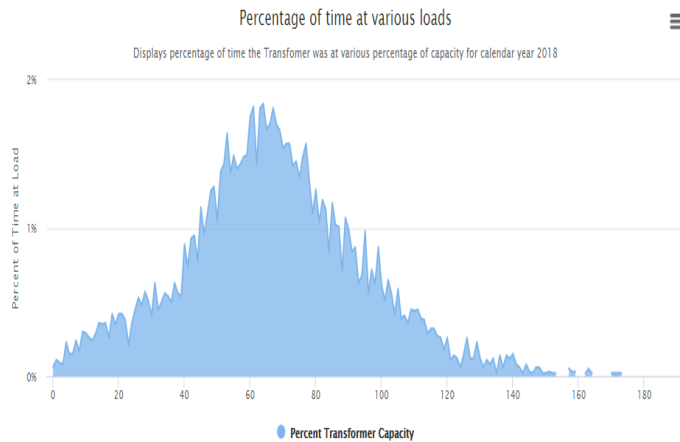
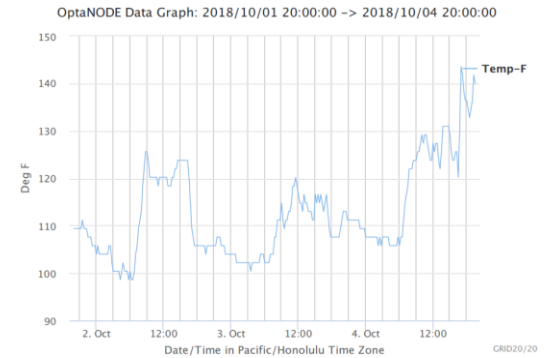
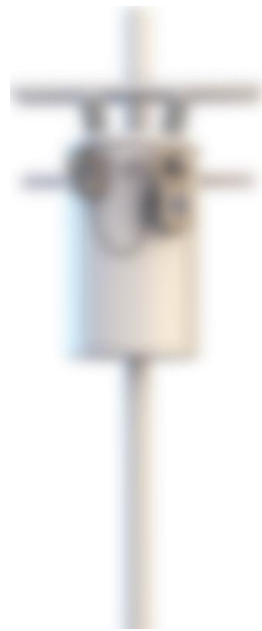


Temperature



Humidity

Advanced Transformer Infrastructure



Advanced Transformer Infrastructure



- * **Achieve Reliability Improvement**
- * Provide Outage Notifications to Accelerate Restoration
- * **Reveal Unplanned Loading/Overloading**
- * Facilitate Improved Fire/Wildfire Mitigation
- * **Identify Downed Conductor Events**
- * Proactively Identify Failing Assets
- * **Reveal DER-Induced Voltage Fluctuations**
- * Reveal & Document Reverse Energy Entering the Grid
- * **Facilitate Conservation Voltage Reduction**
- * Identify Power Theft, Meter Inaccuracies & Bad Multipliers
- * **Facilitate Safe EV Charging Station & DER Adoption**
- * Identify Improper Tap Settings

Advanced Transformer Infrastructure

- *Identify Harmful Phase Imbalances
- *Identify Energy Inefficiencies
- *Assist with Clean Energy/Battery Storage Planning
- *Reveal GIS Mapping Errors
- *Provide Automated Alerts = Hands Free Remote Grid Monitoring
- *Support API Calls
- *Enhance Microgrids Monitoring
- *Facilitate Clean Energy Mandates = Reduce GHG Emissions
- *Reduce Corporate Liability Risk



Questions?



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