THE IMPACT OF FUTURE POWER MONITORING SYSTEMS ON ELECTRICAL UTILITY CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

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Power Quality

- A complex situation combining electrical, electronic, financial and electromechanical disciplines that impacts every user of electrical power worldwide
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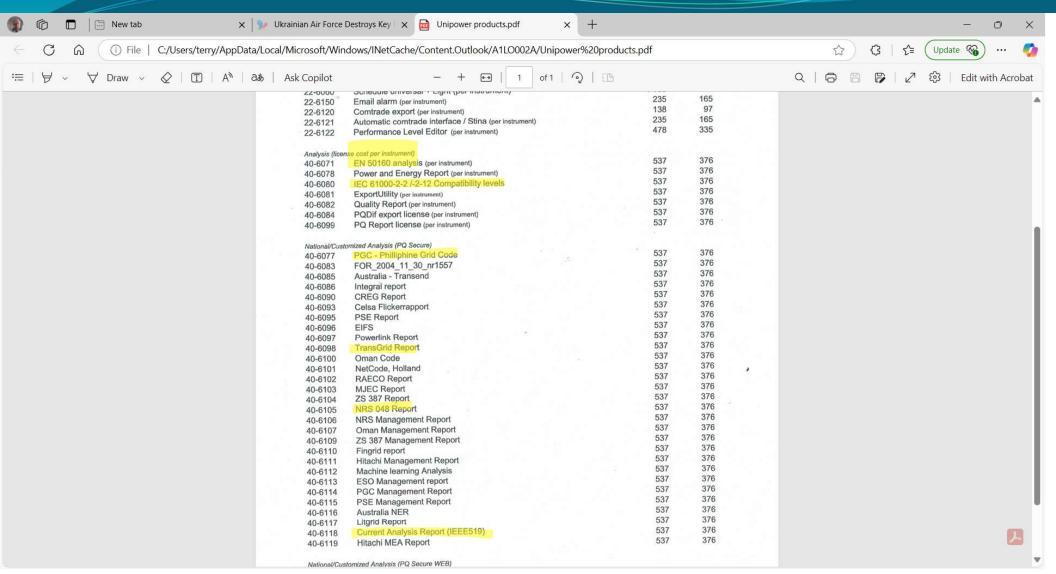
3 Business models for Electrical supplier customer satisfaction

- Contractual with Quality of Supply contracts
 - France, South Africa, USA (very few)
- Cooperative effort between utility and customer (most utilities)
- Legislative by the government or regulator
 - Meet standards set by legislation
 - Norway , Philippines, Columbia, India (2018) harmonic regulation

QOS contracts examples

Quality assurance of	EDF	Escom	Detroit Edison (Michigan)	San Diego Gas &
electricity deliveries	(France)	(South Africa)		Electric
74		7.0		(California)
Benchmarking				500 No.
against own network	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
against regional level	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
against national level	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
methodology	Own	EPRI RBM	EPRI RBM	EPRI RBM
Index	Interuptions, dips	Interuptions, dips	Interuptions, dips	Interuptions, dips
Measurement	41			4
Systematic	Yes	Yes	when necessary	when necessary
Ad hoc	No	No	No	No
interruptions, at PCC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
interruptions, at customer	Emeraude	On request	Acc. to agreement SMC	Acc. to agreement
Voltage dips	Emeraude	NRS 048	Acc. to agreement SMC	Yes
Harmonics	EN / IEC	Yes	IEEE	IEEE
Flicker	IEC	IEC	IEEE	IEEE
Guarantees	ð r			
Restore time	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
number of interruptions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
number of voltage dips	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Acc. tot PQ standard	No	NRS 048	No	No
Acc. tot PQ agreement	Emeraude	Yes	SMC	Yes

PQ Secure automatic report writer "custom"



Data dependent

- All three situations are dependent on accurate, timely, continuous and reliable data on the quality and reliability of the voltage supplied to the customer.
- Continuous data is required because the customer loads are constantly changing and the utility is constantly changing the network

Power Quality Monitoring Challenges

- No single international standard covers all aspects of PQ and Power Reliability.
- Customers have varying requirements for PQ levels and different internal investment rules
- Very different from Kwatt hours revenue metering
- Customers have limited understanding of PQ issues and which are from utility and which are generated internally
- Many variables, simplistic approach doesn't work
- Metering to a Power contract is unique to each customer and utility situation

PQ (PR) parameters (2008) utility / /user

- Outage
- Voltage Stability
- Voltage sags (#1 issue)
- Voltage distortion
- Flicker
- Current distortion from users
- Lightning damage or sags

- Outage
- Voltage sags
- Voltage distortion
- Voltage Stability
- Flicker
- Voltage transients
- Grounding issues
- Current distortion
- Apparent PQ issues

Measurement to standards IEC 61000-4-30

Class A. ED 3 Required for contractual applications

- Class B not recognized for use in Contractual applications but suitable for troubleshooting.
- Note: Class B removed in 20xx, Now Class A edition 3

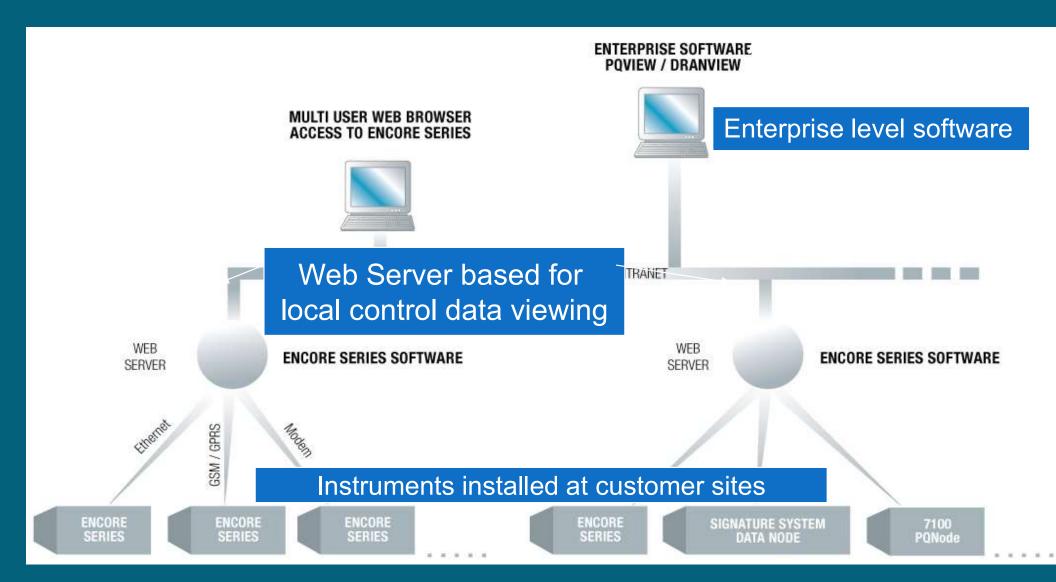
Voltage dips/sag classification Guidelines and Standards

- ITIC Includes transients and long duration events.
- Semi-47 Equipment standard sags only
- CBEMA Replaced by ITIC
- NRS 048-2
- KEMA guideline for most cost effective control
- IEC 61000-4-30 A.6

Overview of NRS 048-2

- The NRS 048-2 standard is a key document used in South Africa to define and manage the quality of electricity supply.
- **Full Title**: Electricity Supply Quality of Supply Part 2: Voltage characteristics, compatibility levels, limits and assessment methods
- **Issued By**: Technology Standardization (TSD), Eskom, on behalf of the South African Electricity Supply Industry (ESI)
- Regulatory Role: Used by utilities, customers, and the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) to ensure consistent power quality.

Old technology Power Quality monitoring systems



Power Monitoring system advances

- IEC 61000-4-30 <u>Class A</u> ED3 defines the measurements and techniques in detail.
- Instruments can now monitor multiple simultaneous feeders. (lower costs)
- Network speeds allow near real time alarms and notification.
- PQ Analysis Software systems can prepare complex reports directly related to the contract automatically reducing engineering costs

Conclusions Customer Satisfaction

- Government Legislative actions are forcing more reporting of actual PQ and QOS conditions at customer site.
- Cooperative efforts appear to be the most successful when there is high quality data available
- Customers are only satisfied with QOS when they production is not impacted by electrical supply.
- Communication of actual power delivered is the most important part of improving customer satisfaction.

Next Gen Power Monitoring systems can improve Customer Satisfaction

- Automatic monthly reports showing level of PQ/QOS delivered compared to a standard or contract
- Continuous, accurate and timely data. What happened, when (exactly)it happened and will it happen again?
- Utility communicates that is responsive to customers by regular communications on corrective or preventative action
- Trends are identified, evaluated and changes to prevent unexpected events, failures etc

QOS VS PQ (Except Harmonic distortion)

- Quality of supply is determined by monitoring all PQ parameters of the Power Quality at the Point of Common Coupling (PCC as defined by IEEE 519 2023) compared to International standards or local regulation.
- Power Quality is determined by the impact of existing power quality at an internal node at user voltage level (VS power supplier voltage level) The impact of PQ "situations" determines the acceptability of the PQ.
- IE if a PQ situation (event) impacts production the user has the responsibility of determining the source and most cost effective method of mitigation

Does Al influence PQ/QOS monitoring systems? Should it?

- AI has had a presence in the PQ data collection for more than 30 years???
 - 1. Locating faults on electrical networks?
 - 2. Determining the location of the fault upstream or downstream? What is the accuracy/reliability?
 - How could the location information be improved?
- Other possibilities for AI
 - ??

Al contributions to automatic reports for QOS monitor reports

- Document the voltage level of the root cause fault report
- Store and report the frequency of occurrence
- Suggestions?



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