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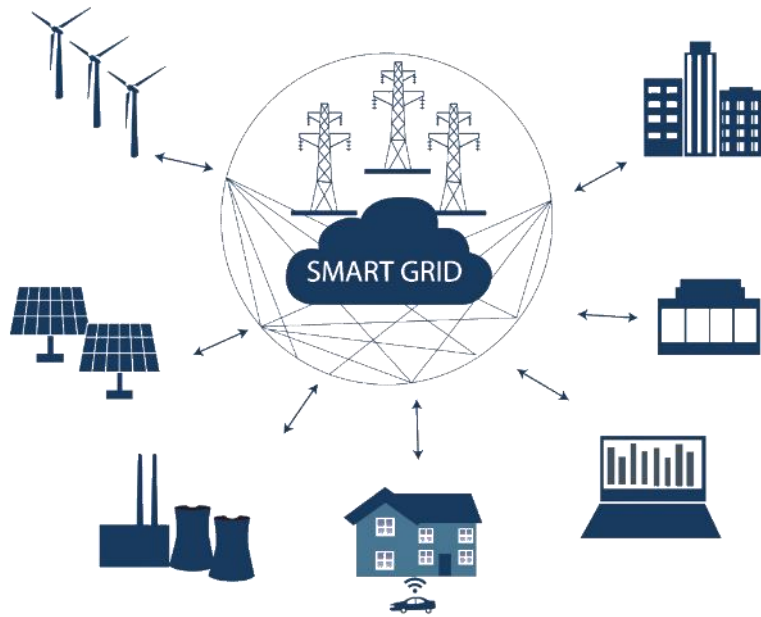
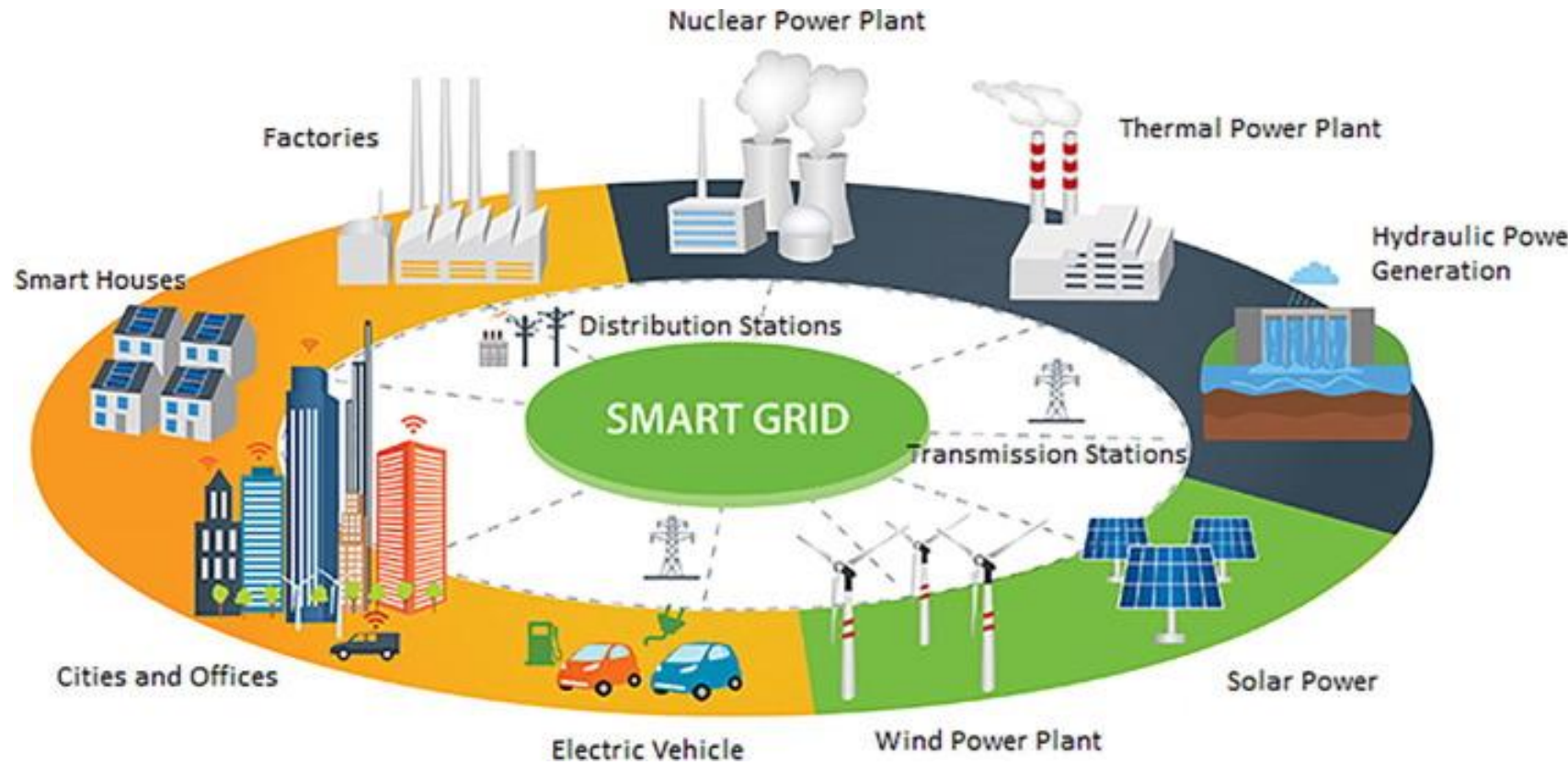
Role of Smart Grid in Facilitating the Integration of Renewables

Outline



- 01** What is a Smart Grid?
- 02** Motivation for a Smart Grid
- 03** Difference Between a Normal / Smart Grid
- 04** Smart Grid Building Blocks
- 05** Evolution of the Grid
- 06** Merging Power Flow with Information Flow
- 07** Changing Landscape for the Electric Utility
- 08** Wind / Solar Energy
- 09** The Smart Grid Ecosystem
- 10** Intelligent Interconnected Microgrids

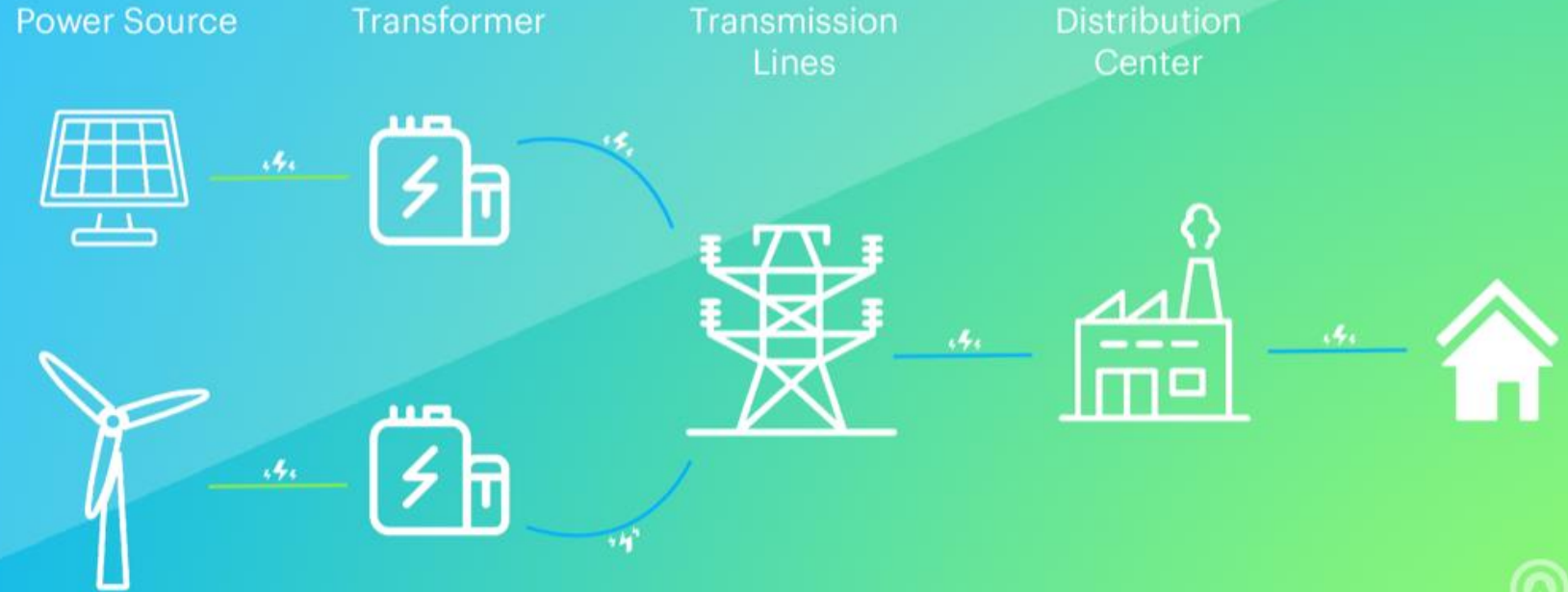
What is a Smart Grid



"Smart grid" is a concept with many elements where monitoring and control of each element in the chain of **generation, transmission, distribution and end-use** allow the electricity delivery and use to be more efficient.

Electric Power Grid

How the Electrical Grid Works



<https://blog.arcadia.com/understanding-the-electrical-grid/>

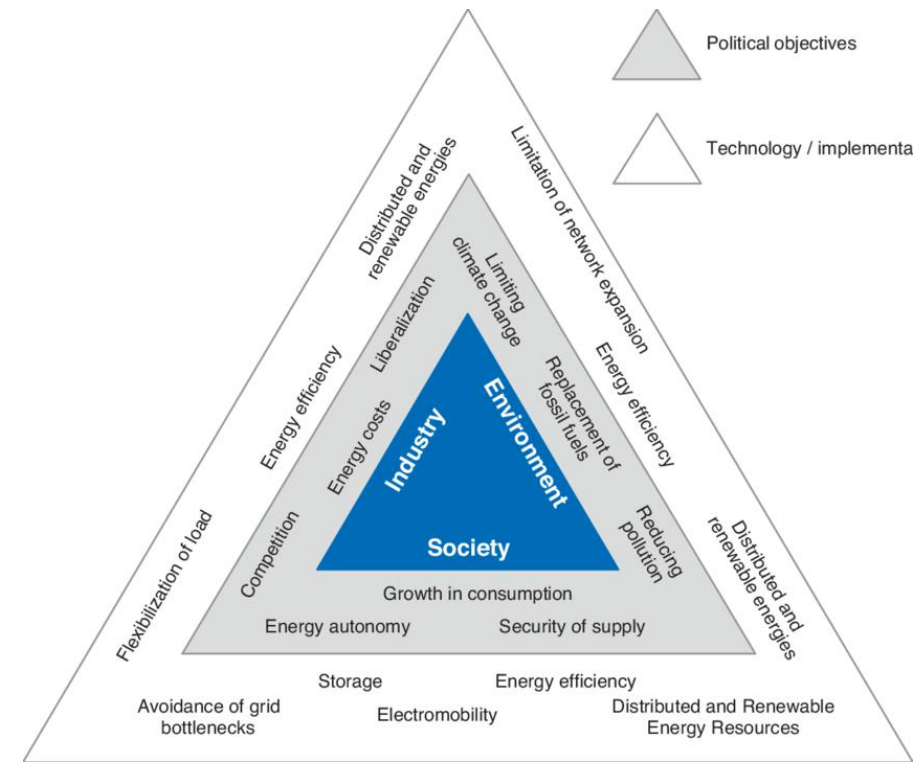


How Does the Electrical Grid Work?

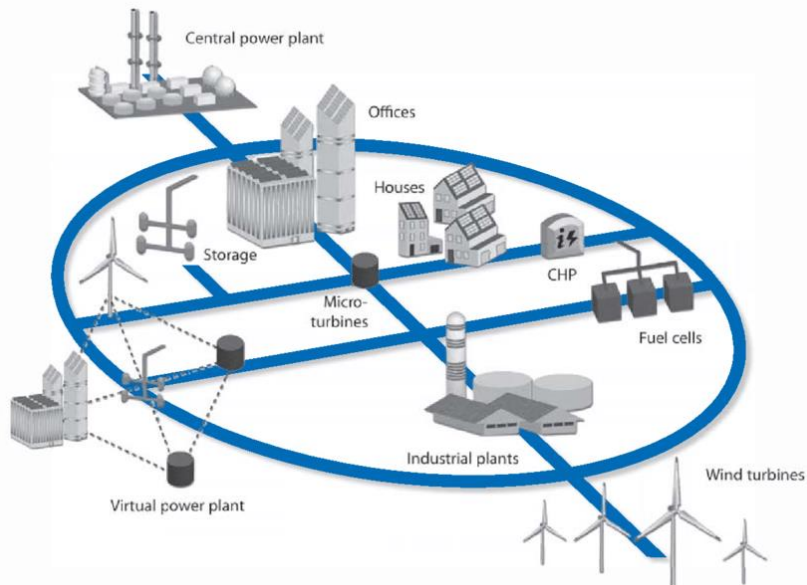
- Power Sources
- Transformers
- Transmission lines
- Distribution centers

Motivation for a Smart Grid

Motivation for a Smart Grid on the basis of the energy management triangle - political objectives and technical implementation.



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Motivation-for-a-Smart-Grid-on-the-basis-of-the-energy-management-triangle-political_fig1_263264024



Desire to make the grid smarter, safer, reliable and more cost-effective using advanced sensors, communication technologies and distributed computing.

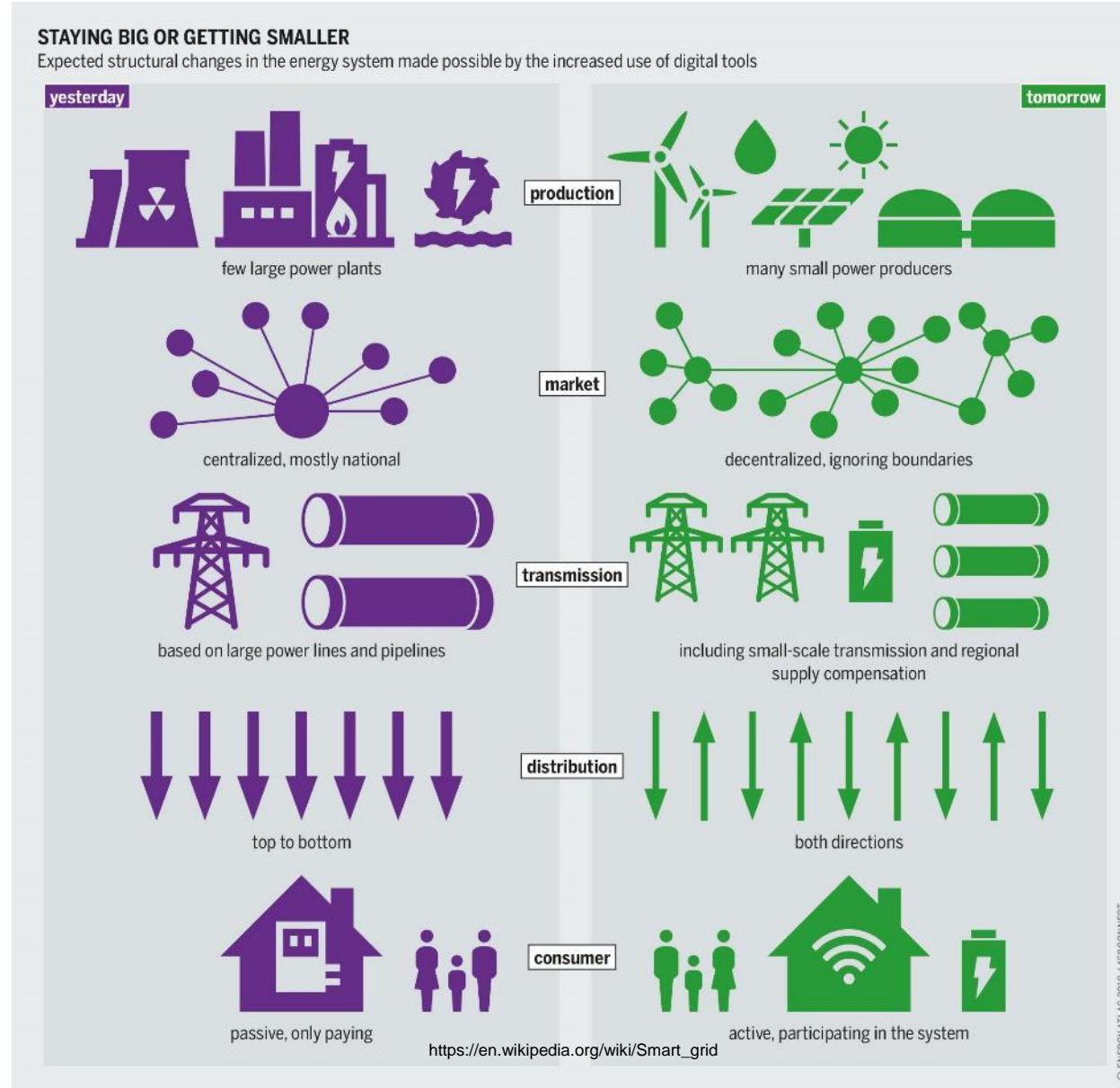
Difference Between a Normal Grid And a Smart Grid



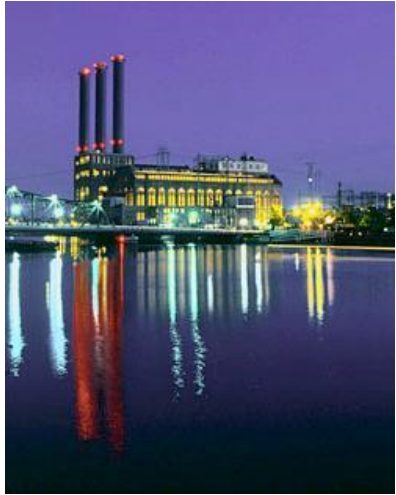
Normal Phone



Smart Phone



Starting and End Points of a Smart Grid



Power Plant



Transmission



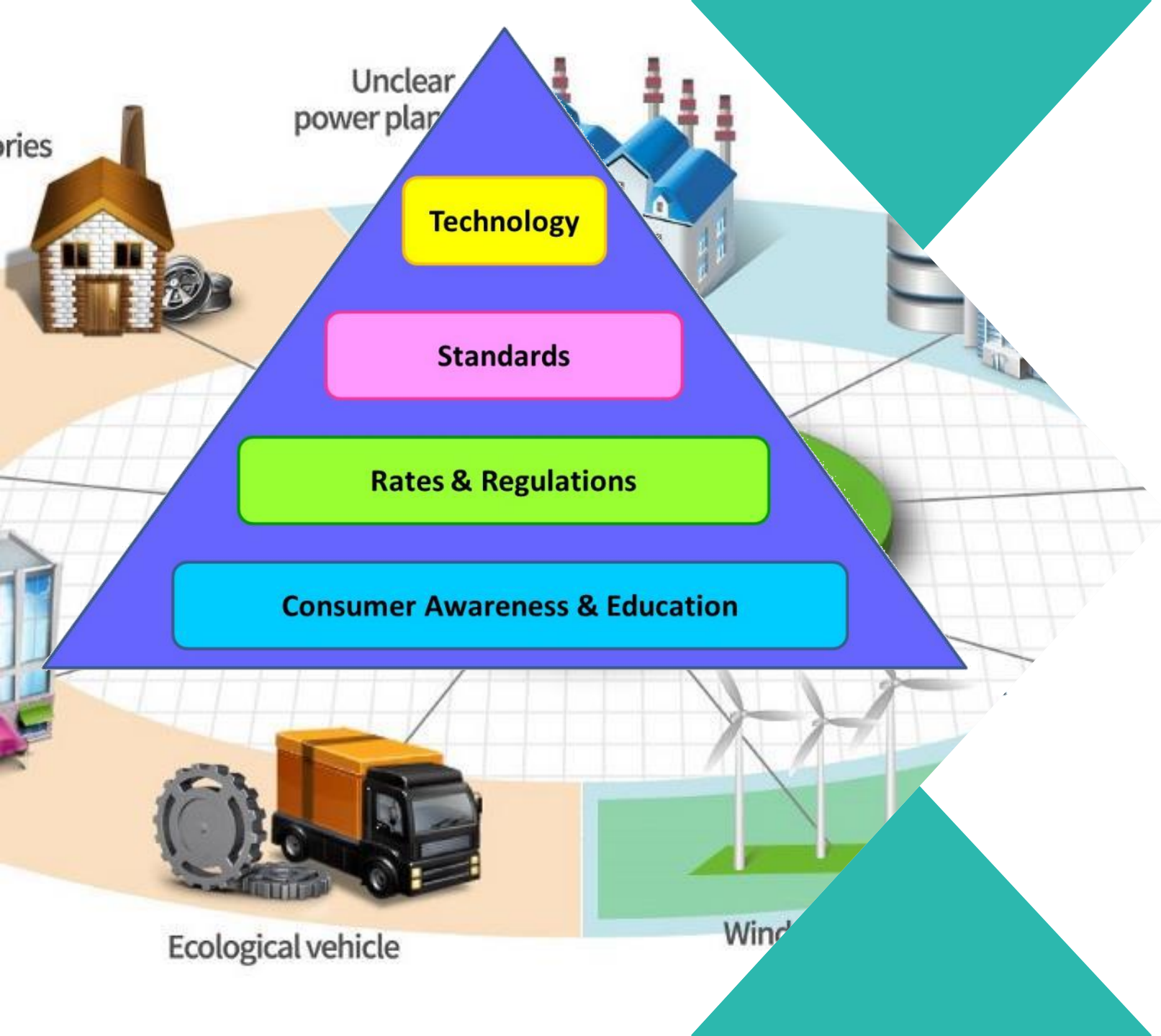
Distribution



Home Business



End-use Appliances



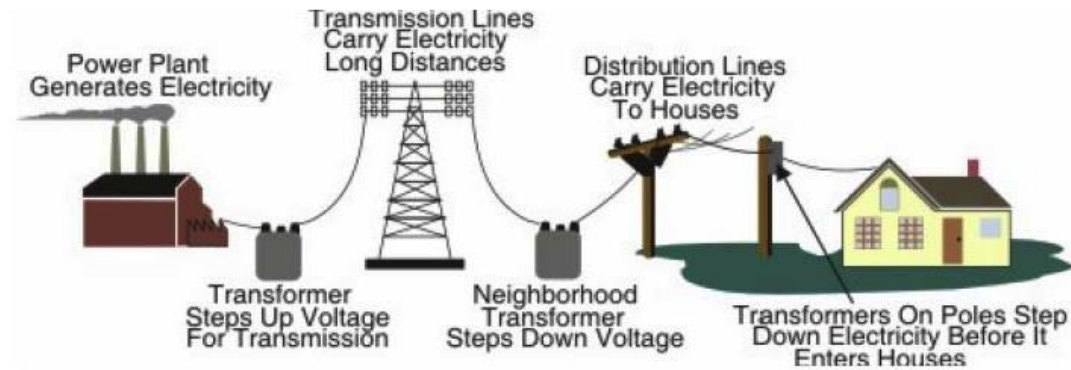
Smart Grid Building Blocks

Evolution of the Grid

Smart Grid

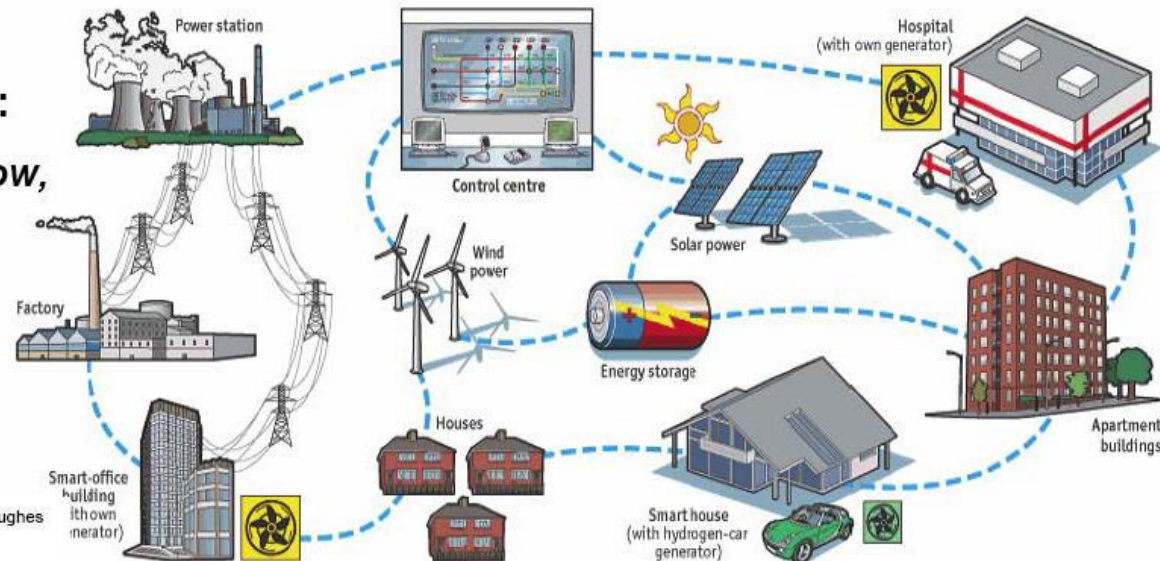
Before Smart Grid:

*One-way power flow,
simple interactions*



After Smart Grid:

*Two-way power flow,
multi-stakeholder
interactions*



Adapted from EPRI Presentation by Joe Hughes
NIST Standards Workshop
April 28, 2008

Sources: *The Economist*; ABB

Source: Altalink, Alberta, Canada

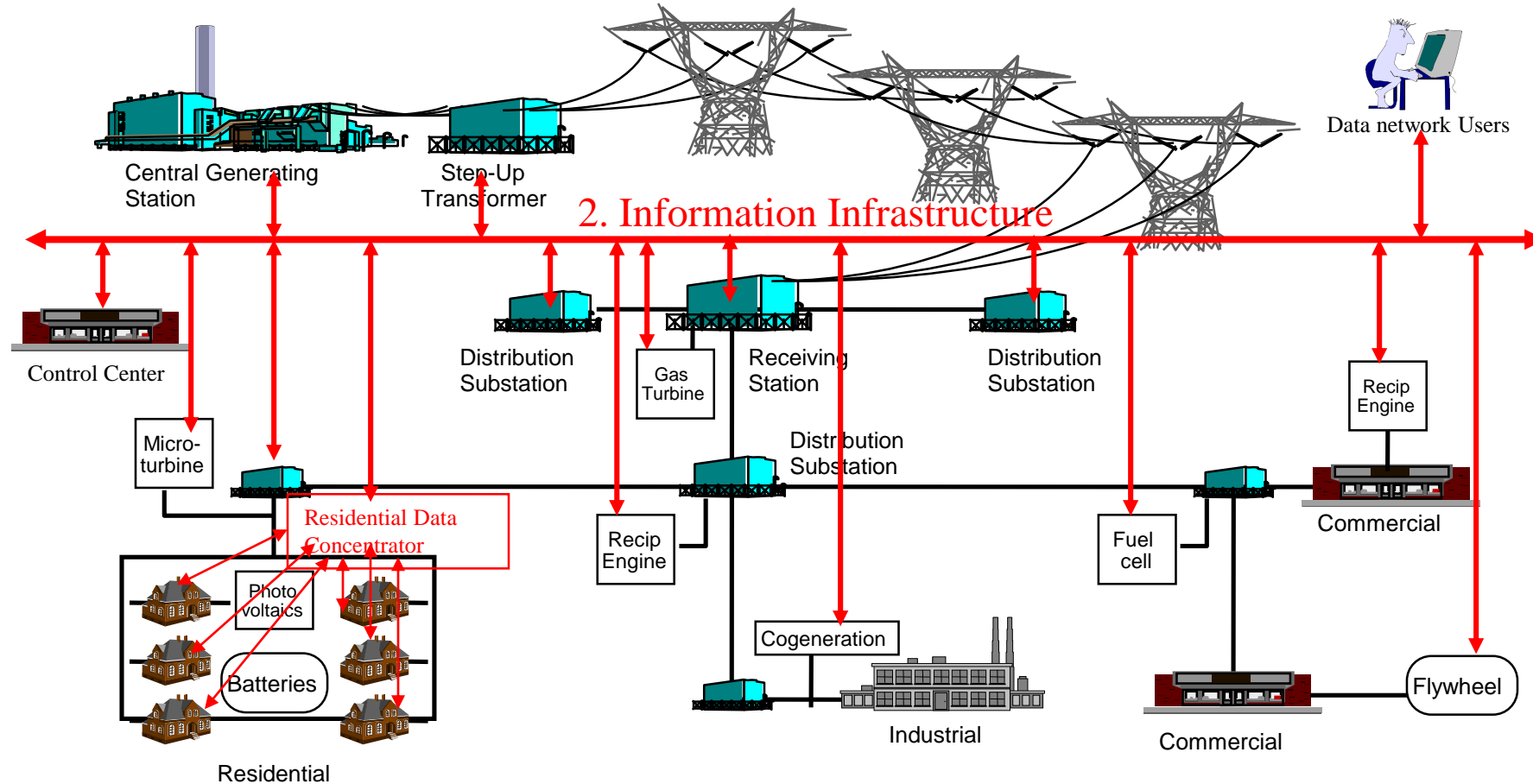


Merging Power Flow with Information Flow:

Integrated Communications

Electric Power & Communication Infrastructures

1. Power Infrastructure



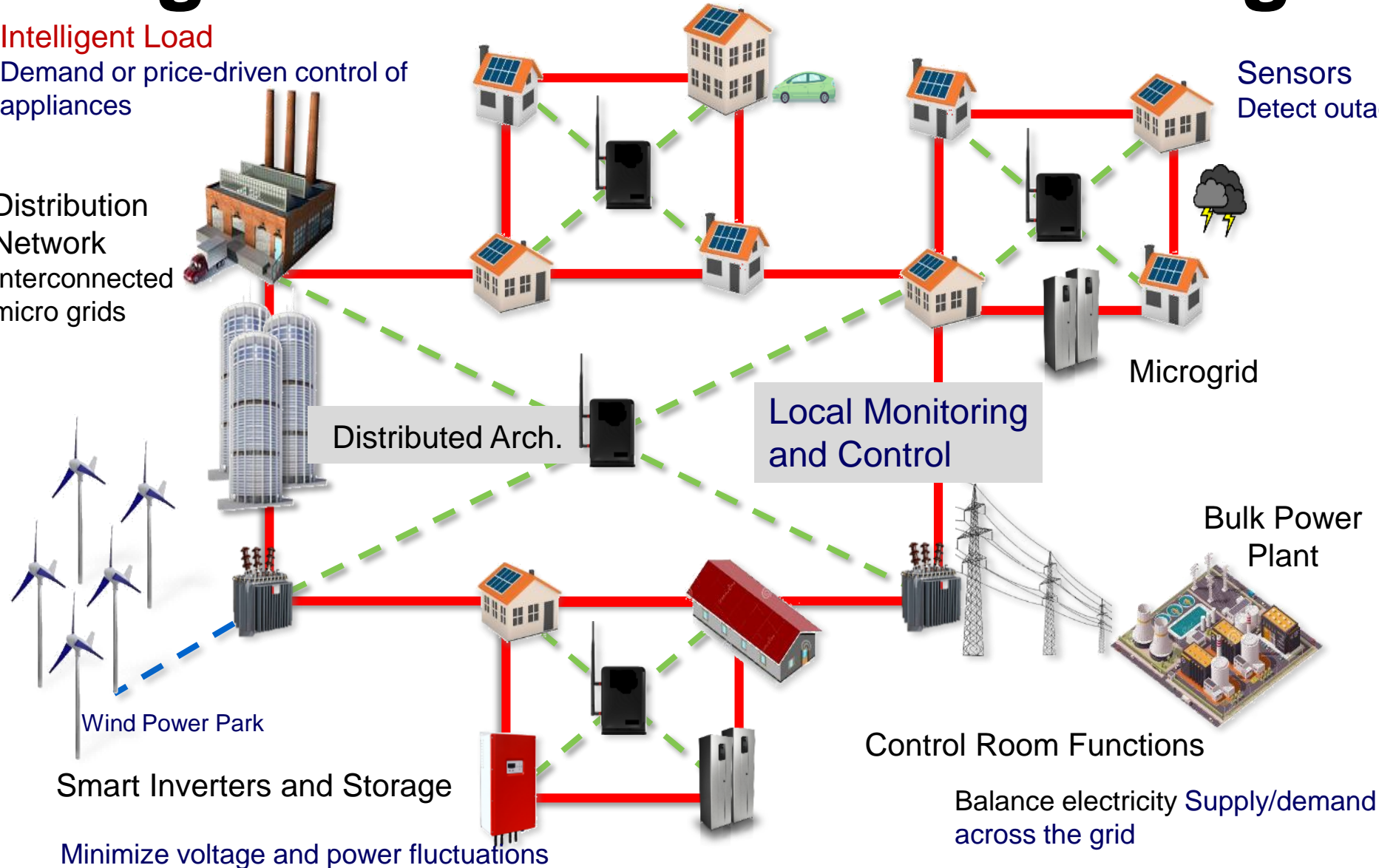
Intelligent Interconnected Microgrids

Intelligent Load

Demand or price-driven control of appliances

Distribution Network
Interconnected micro grids

Sensors
Detect outages, fluctuations,



Changing Landscape for the Electric Utility



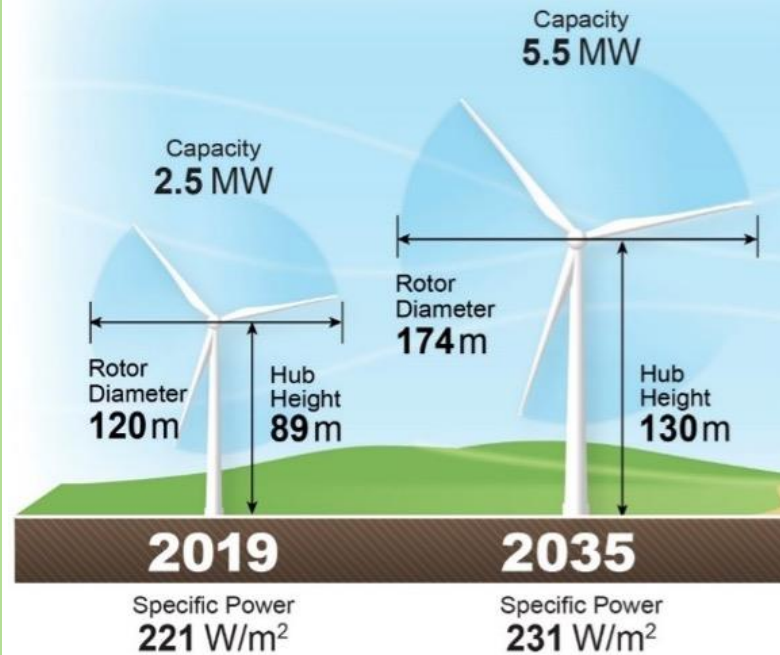
A row of white wind turbines with blue towers stands on a grassy hill overlooking the ocean under a clear blue sky. The turbines are arranged in a line that recedes into the distance. The ocean is visible in the background, and the sky is a uniform light blue.

Issues with Distributed Generation

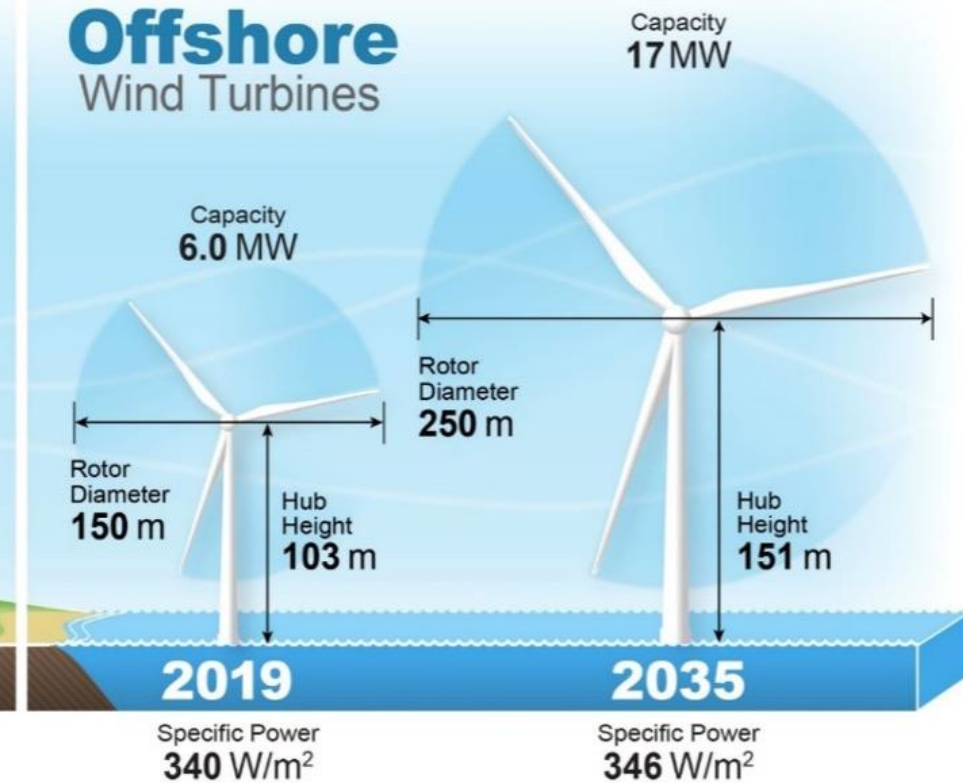
- Wind and solar are intermittent
- Hydro is space limited
- Resource is free but not always usable

Wind Energy

Onshore Wind Turbines

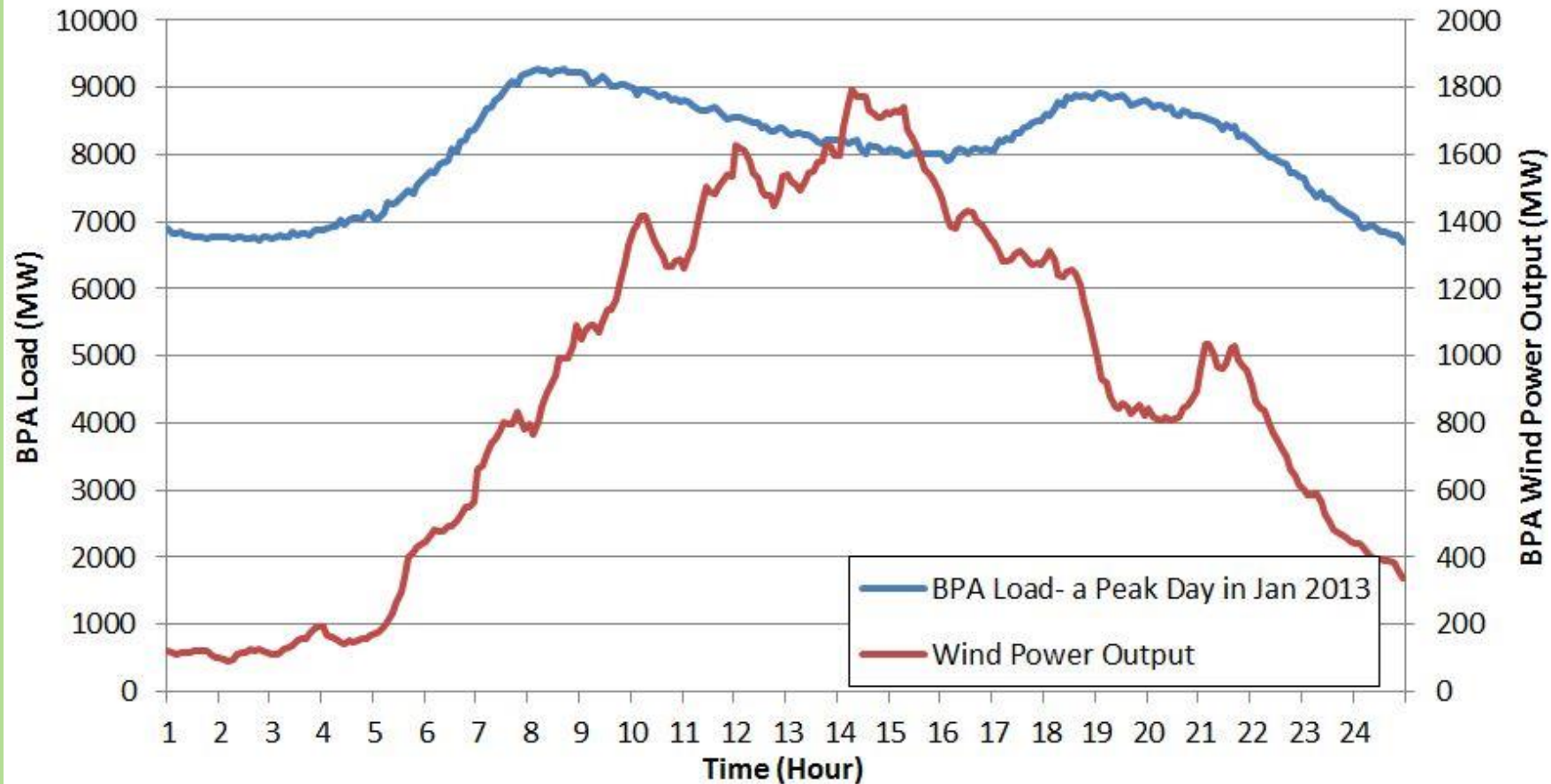


Offshore Wind Turbines

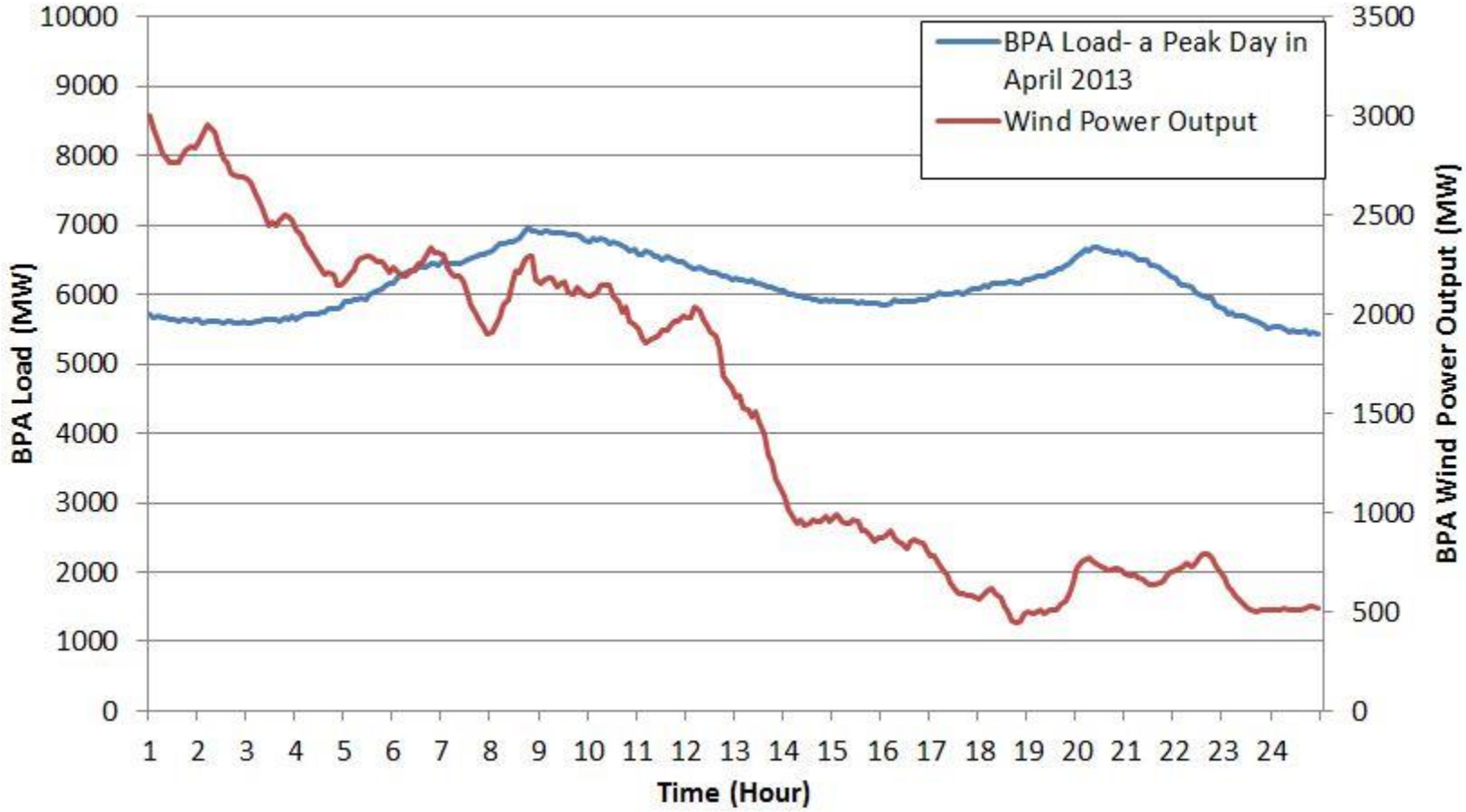


<https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/wind-power/wind-power-experts-expect-wind-energy-costs-to-decline-up-to-35-by-2035/#gref>

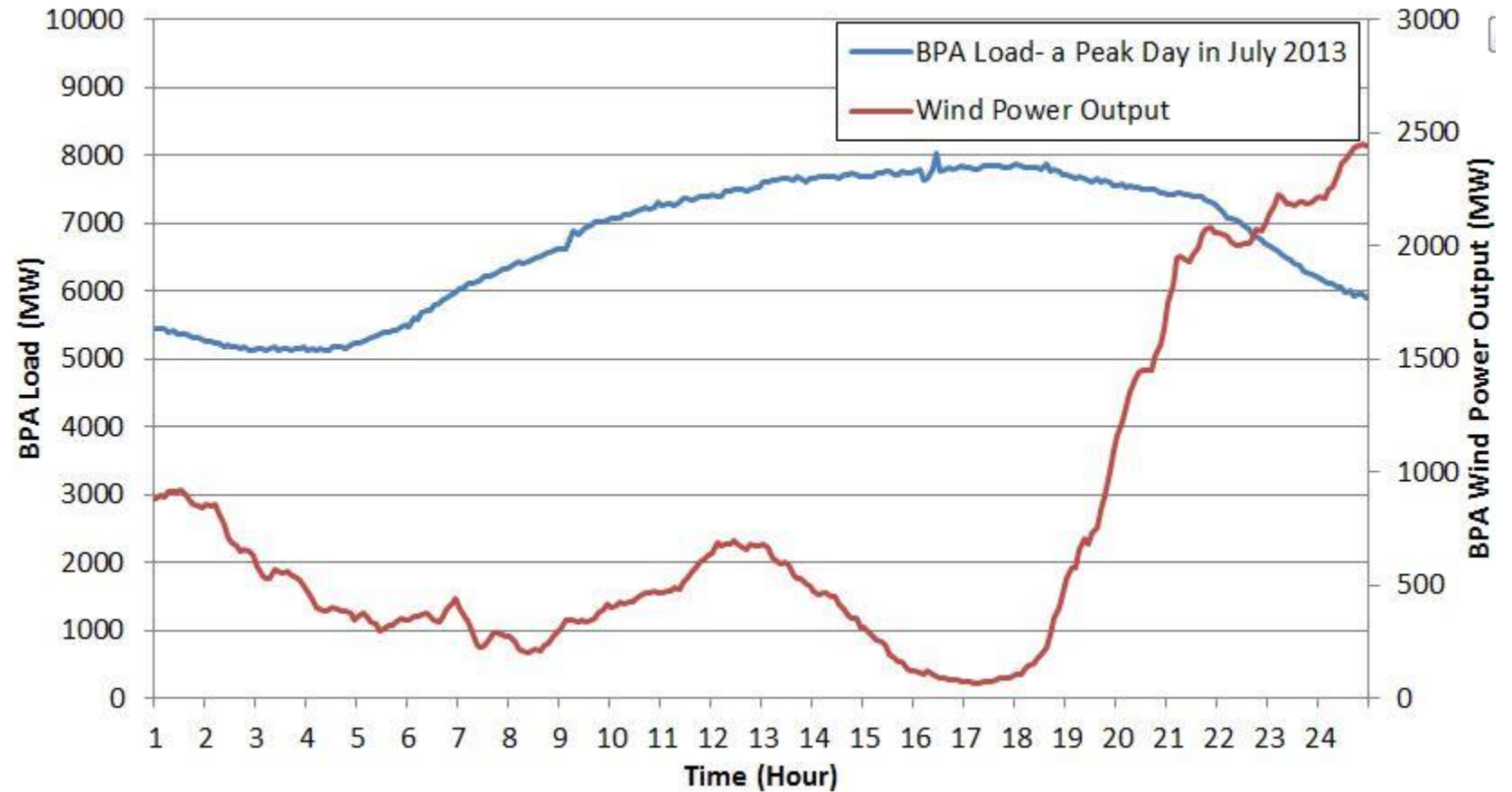
BPA Wind Output and Load Mismatch (A typical day in January)



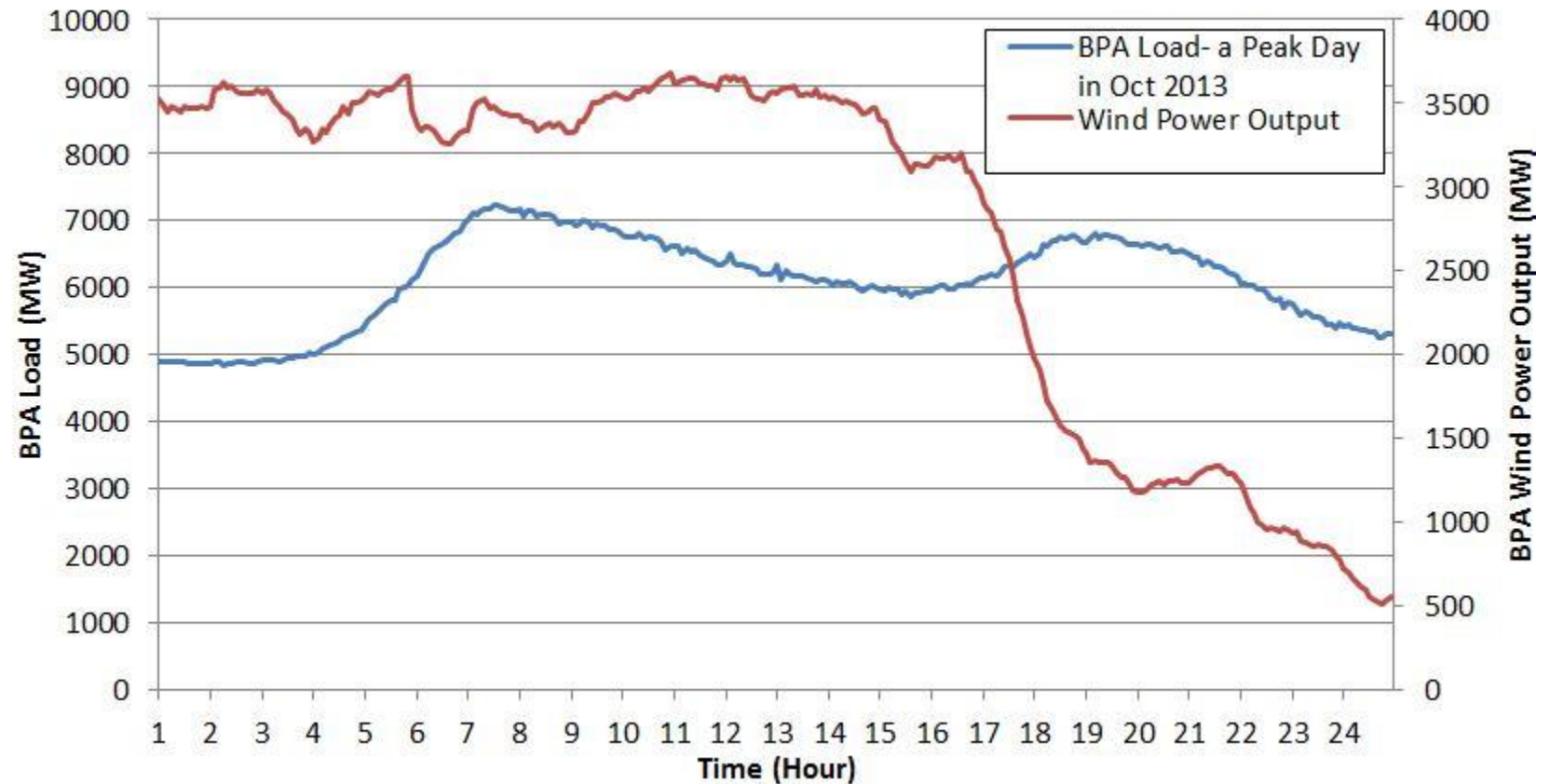
BPA Wind Output and Load Mismatch (A typical day in April)



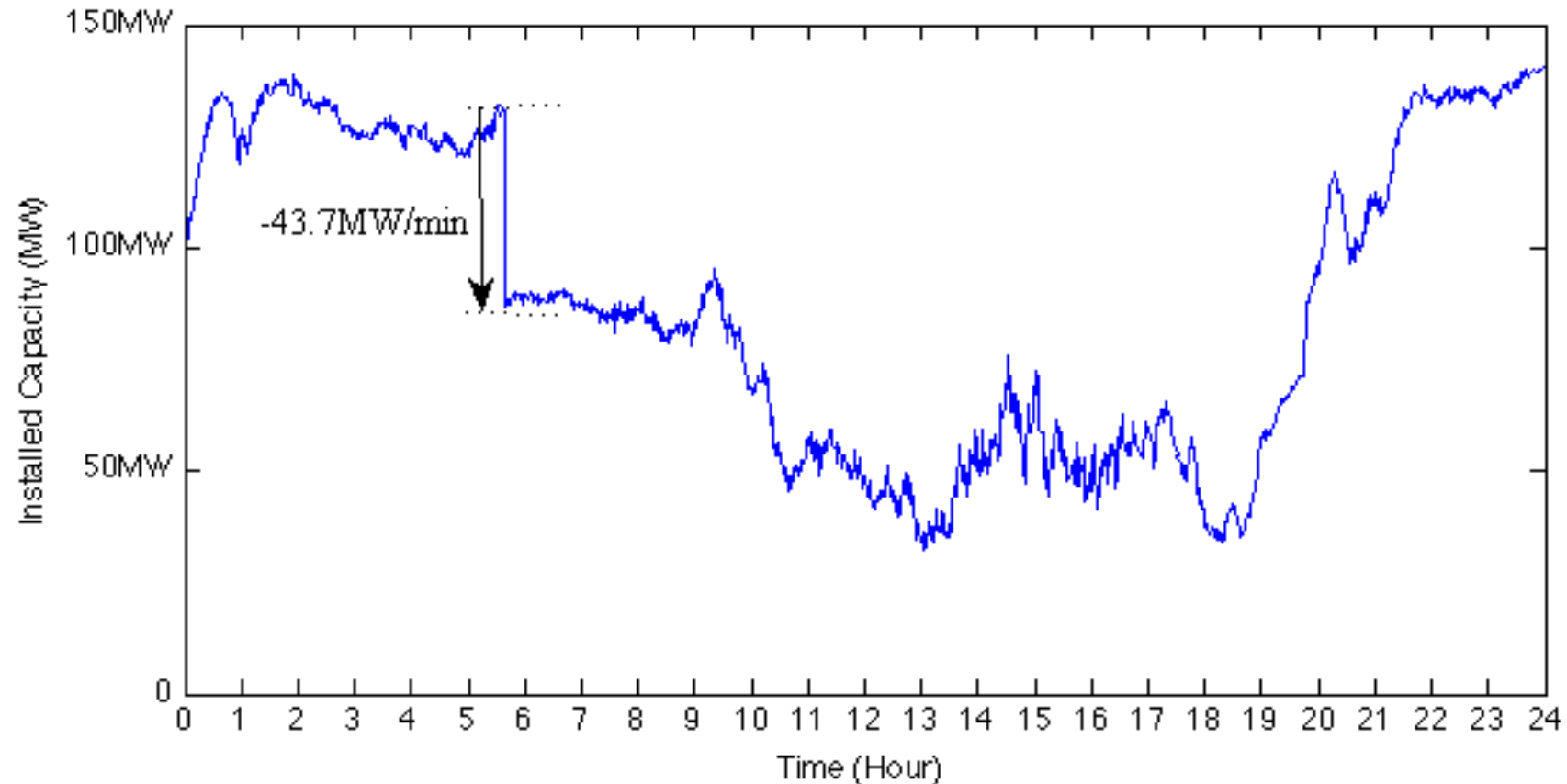
BPA Wind Output and Load Mismatch (A typical day in July)



BPA Wind Output and Load Mismatch (A typical day in October)

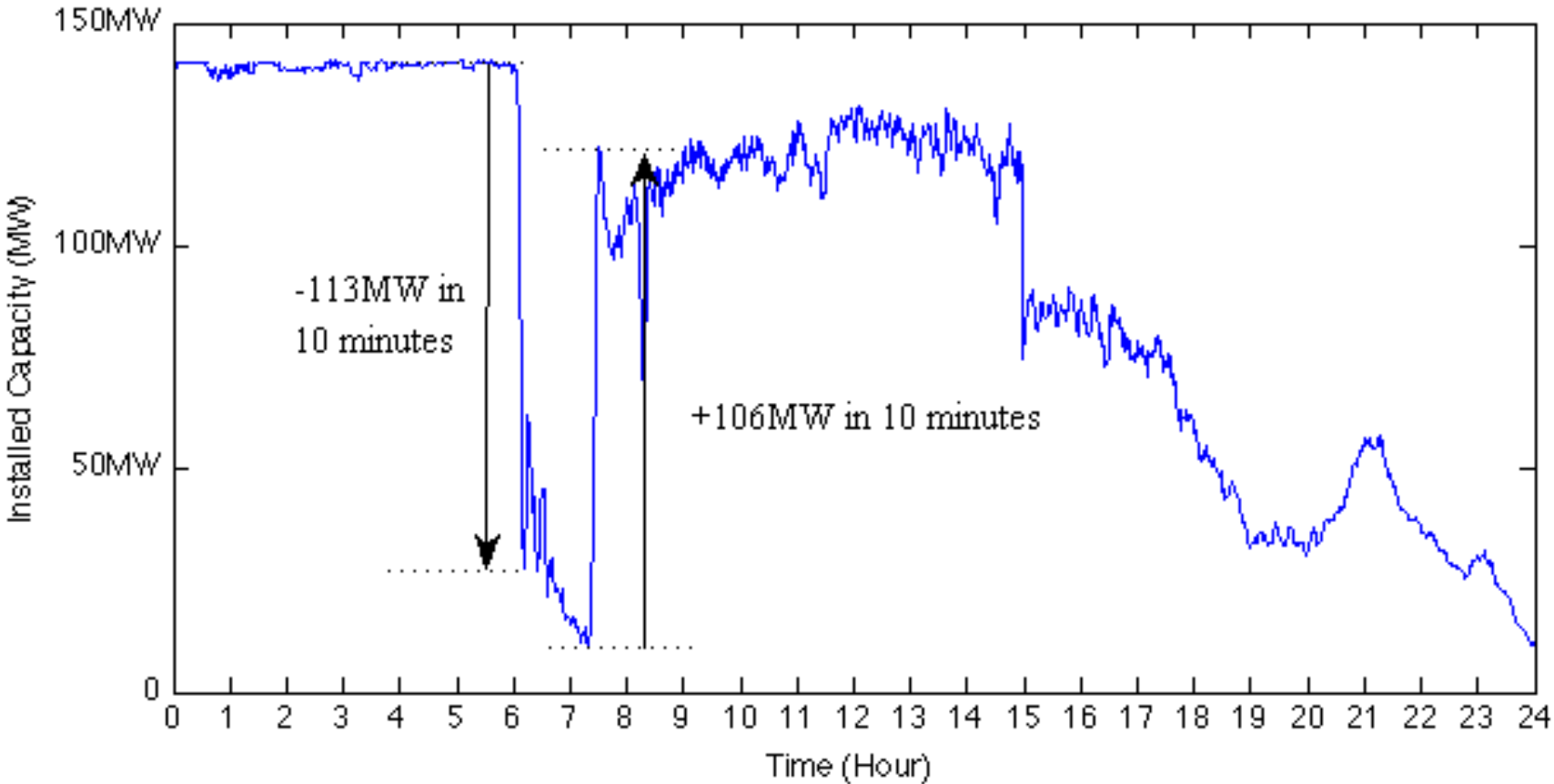


1-minute Variation of a 150MW Wind Farm Output in Texas



Wind output can drop 43.7 MW in 1 minute for a single 150-MW wind farm

10-min Variation of a 150MW Wind Farm Output in Texas



Wind output can drop 113 MW in 10 minutes, and increase 106 MW in 10 minutes

Source: NREL

Solar Energy



Roof-top Solar Photovoltaics in Virginia



Solar Panels in Winter



Intermittency Caused by Weather Events



Solar PV Project in UAE



Sand Storm in Abu Dhabi

In-depth look at Solar PV in Saudi Arabia



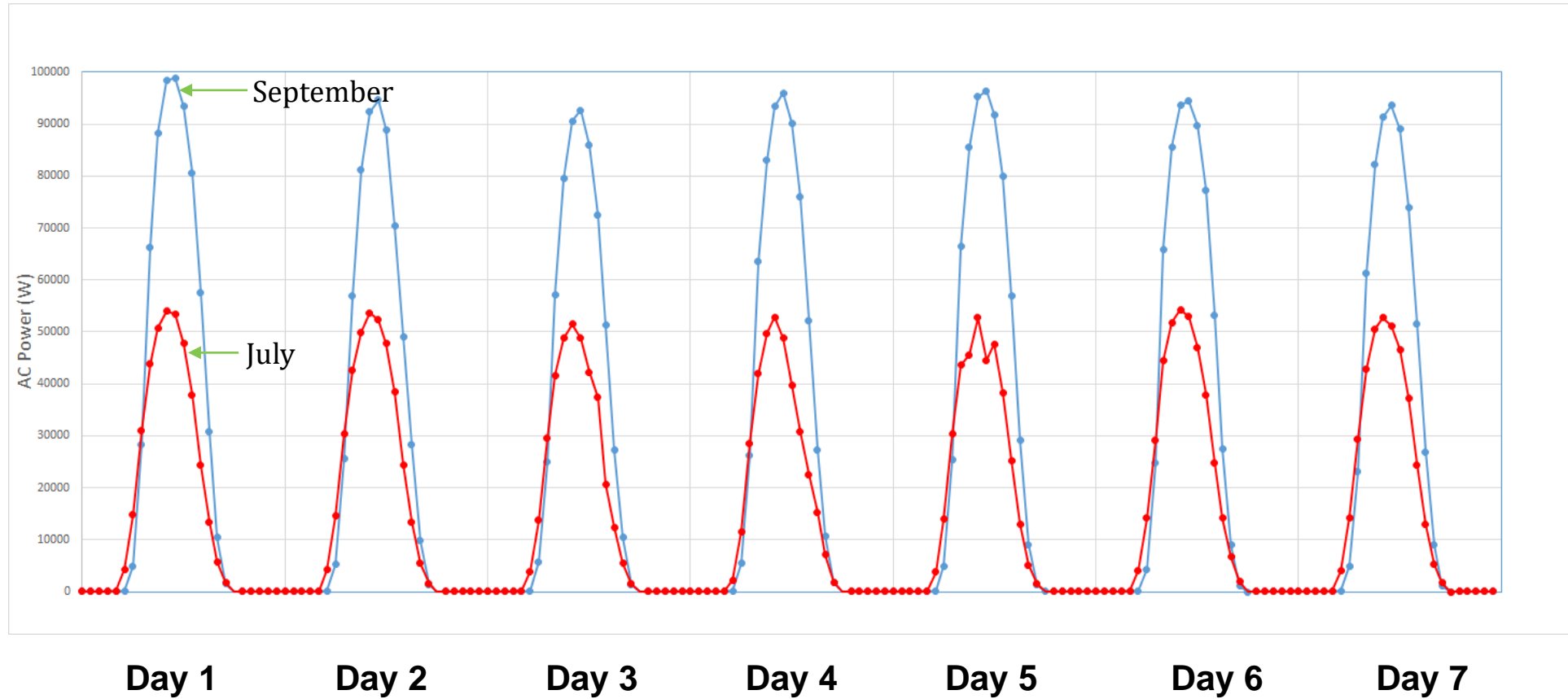
2-MW Roof-top Solar PV plant at KAUST

Solar PV Panels in Saudi Arabia



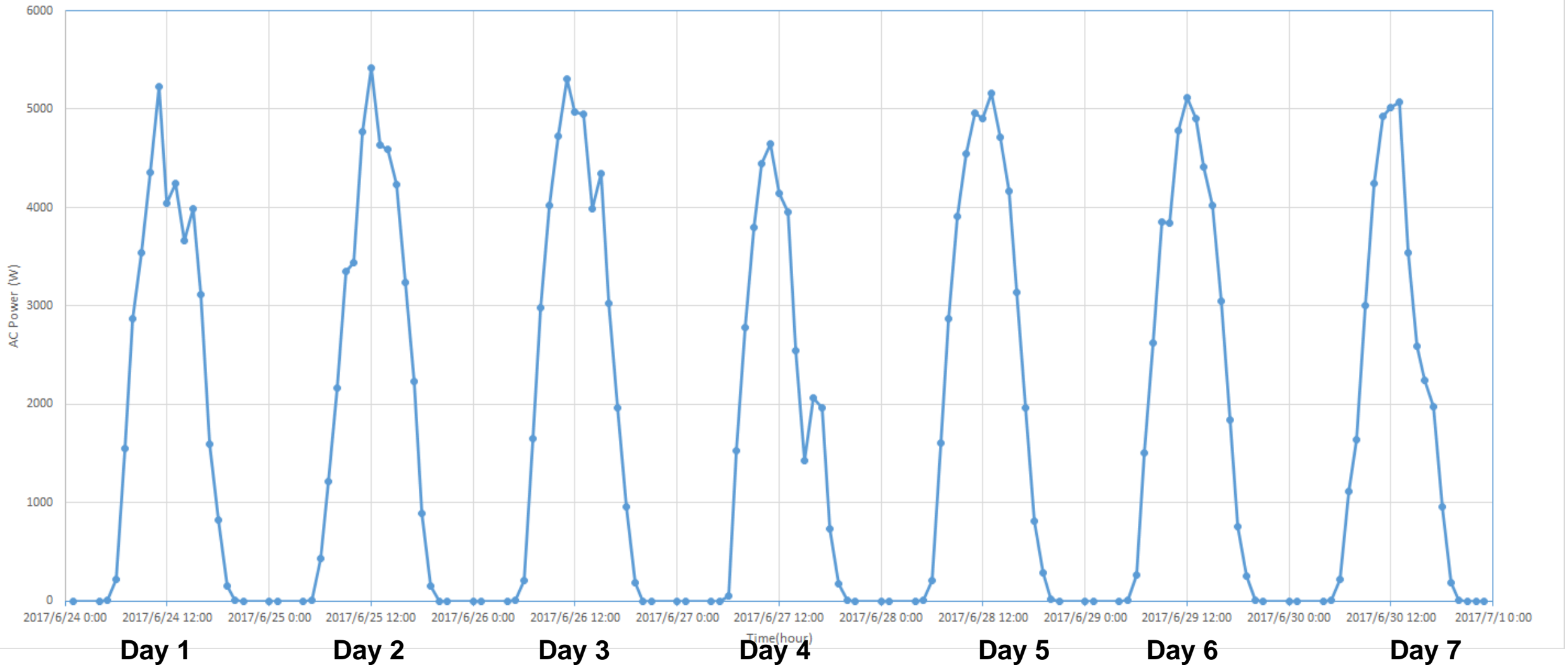
Reality Check

Solar PV Array (100kWp) Riyadh Area

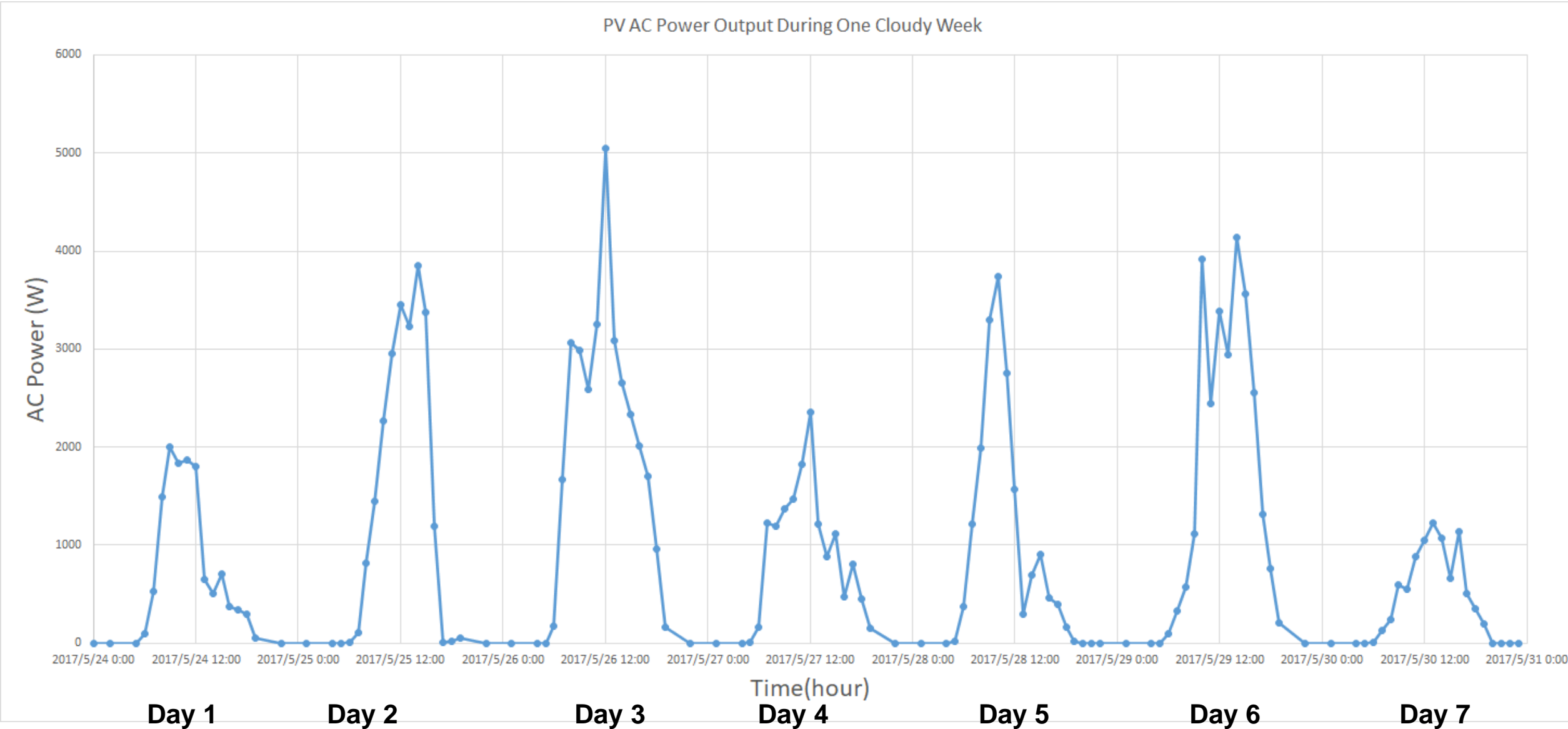


7-Day Solar PV Output (Virginia)

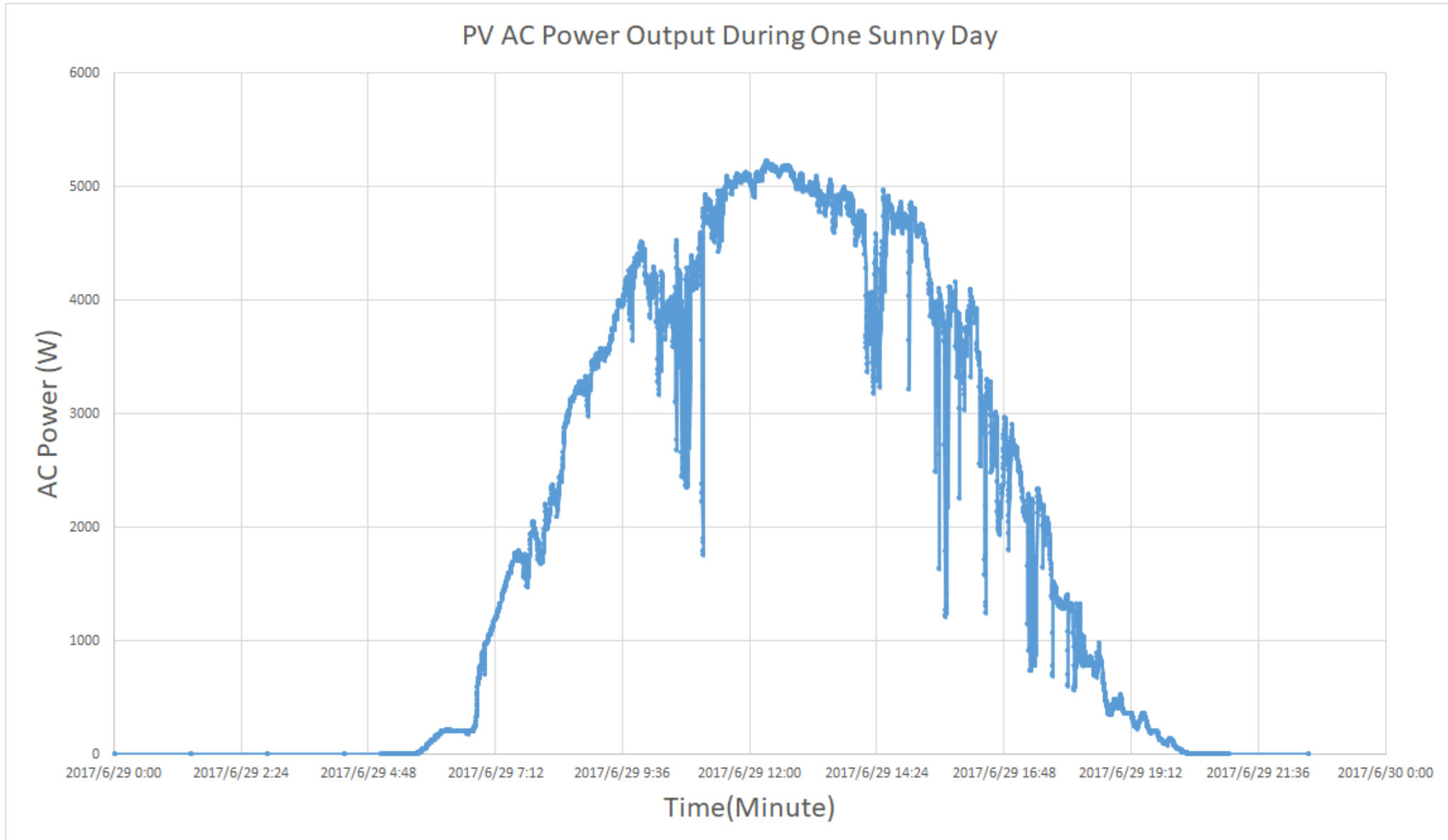
PV AC Power Output During One Sunny Week



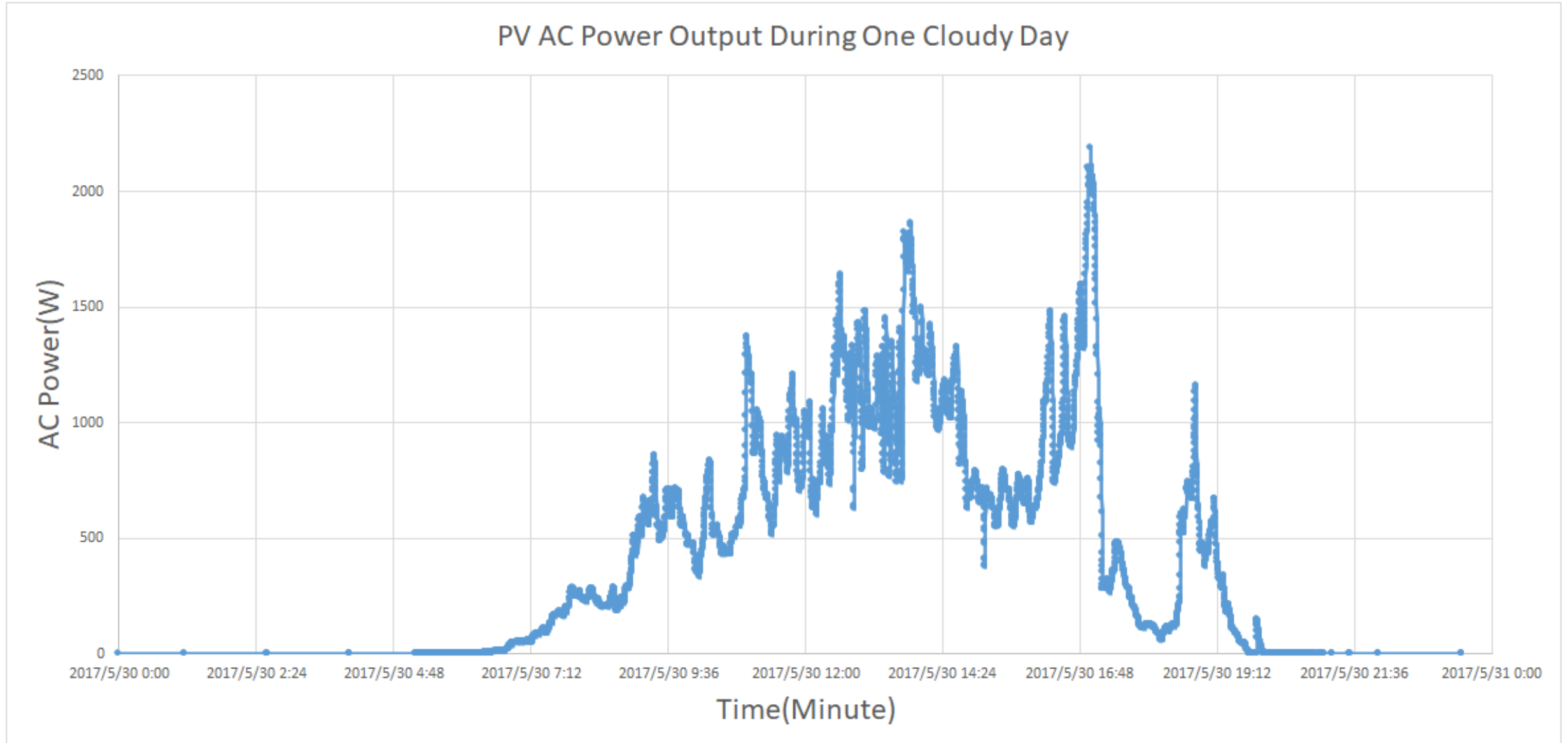
7-Day Solar PV Output (Virginia cloudy)



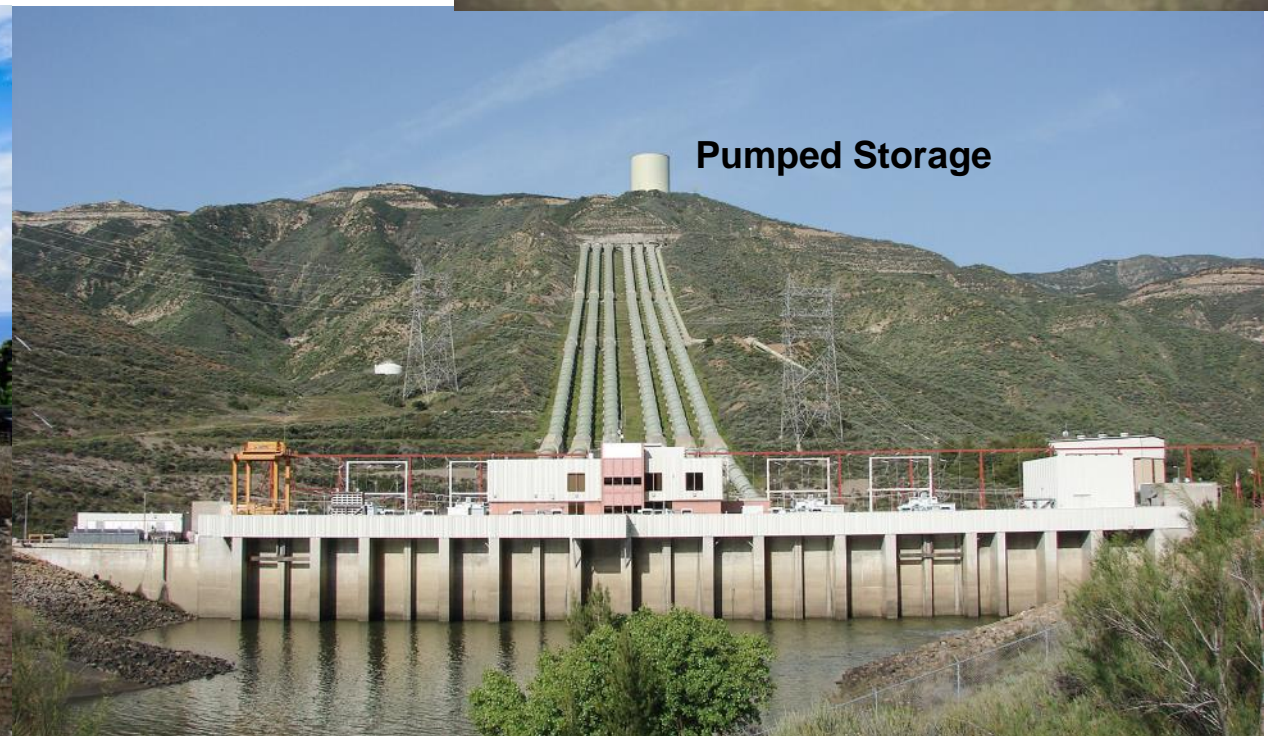
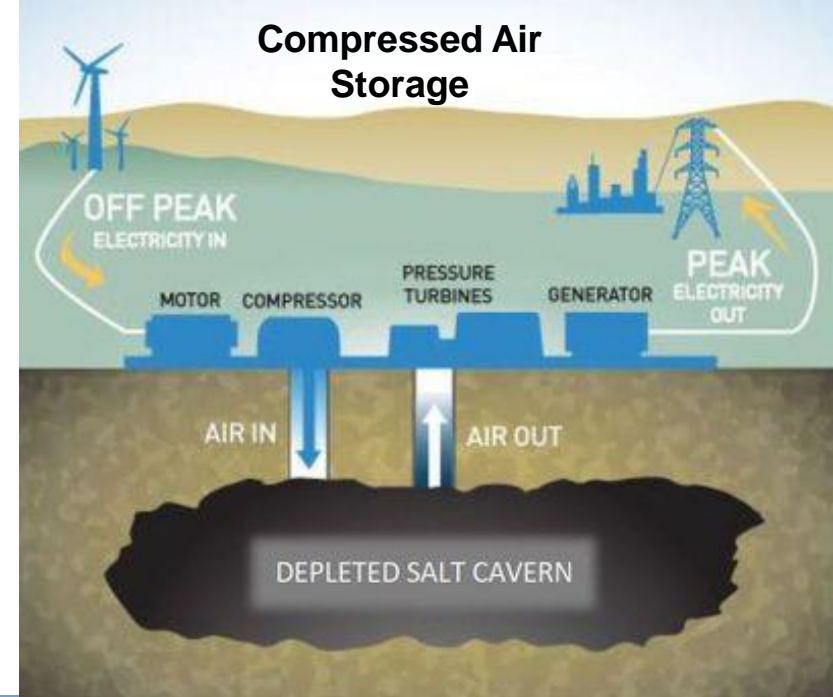
Daily PV Output (Virginia)



Daily PV Output (Virginia, intermittent)



Can the Intermittency be Absorbed by the Network?



Historically: Demand driven supply (supply responds to demand)

New Paradigm for the Electric Power System



New Reality: Supply driven demand (demand needs to adjust to meet fluctuating supply with help from storage)

THE SMART GRID ECOSYSTEM

The Smart Grid Ecosystem

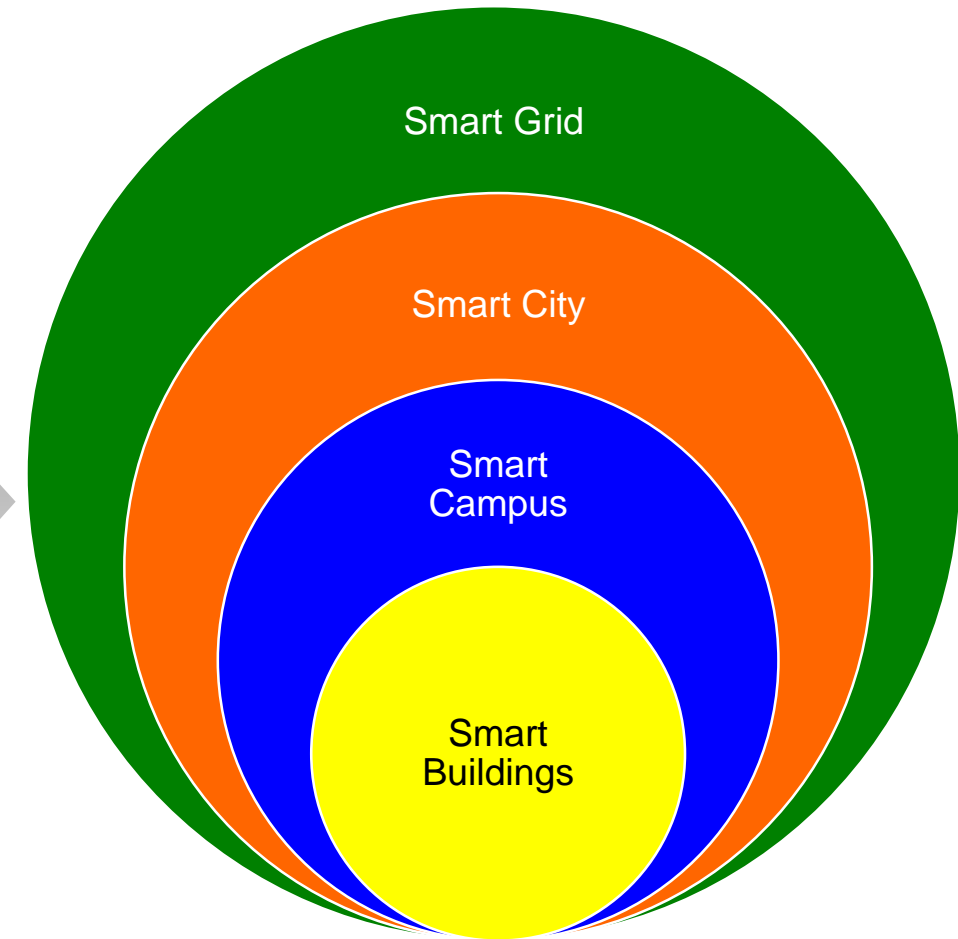
Smart grid: Bi-directional flows of energy, remote control/automation of power, integrated distributed energy...

Smart city: Complex system of interconnected infrastructures and services...

Smart Campus: A collection of buildings managed by the same facility manager...

Smart buildings: Intelligent building automation systems, smart devices, productive users, grid integration...

Ecosystem



← Supported by ICT and distributed networks of intelligent sensors, data centers/clouds →

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@SRahmanVT



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PROF. SAIFUR RAHMAN
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Thank You

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