



Utility experiences with high PV penetrations – Australian survey results

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APVI Workshop – PV and the Electricity Grid

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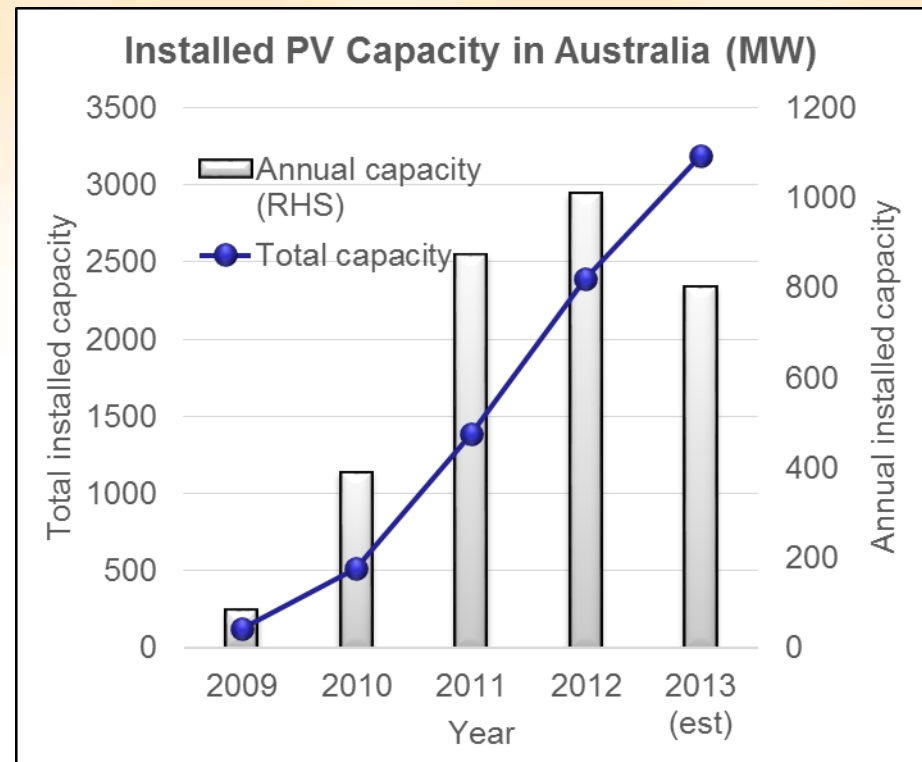


Presentation outline

- Context for solar PV and Australian distribution networks
- Survey methodology
- Preliminary findings
 - Impacts
 - Management strategies
- Discussion

Solar PV in Australia

- 3 GW (November 2013)
- Mostly since beginning of 2009
- Estimated 1.9% of total electricity consumption
- Average system size 2.6 kW, average **new** 4 kW

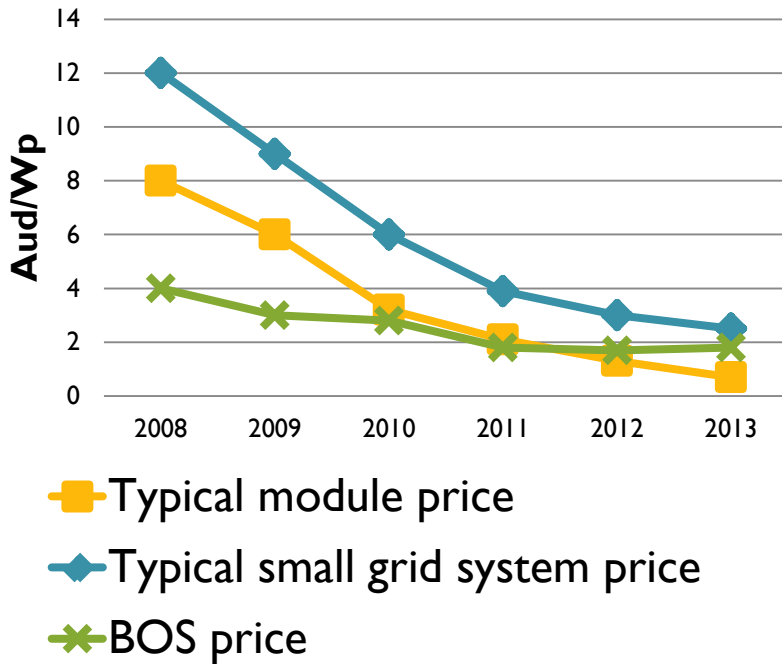


Data: (Clean Energy Regulator 2013)

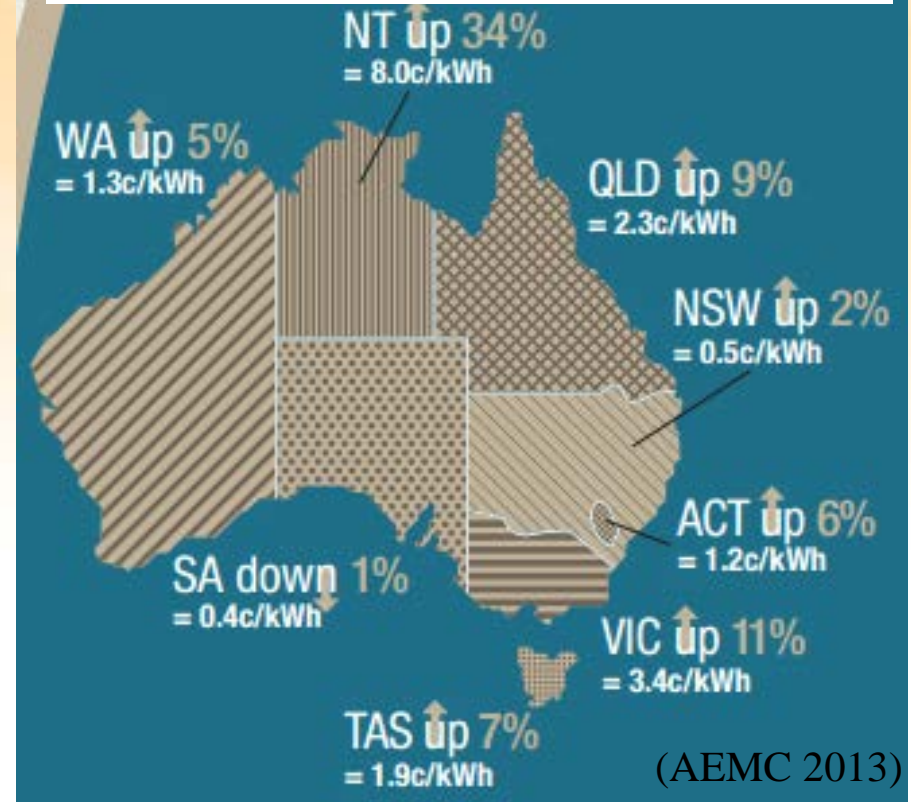
Solar PV in Australia

Retail price increase 2011-12 to 2014-15

Australian PV system price trends



(APVA 2013)



This year 2012-13



Average increase each year for next two years to 2014-15

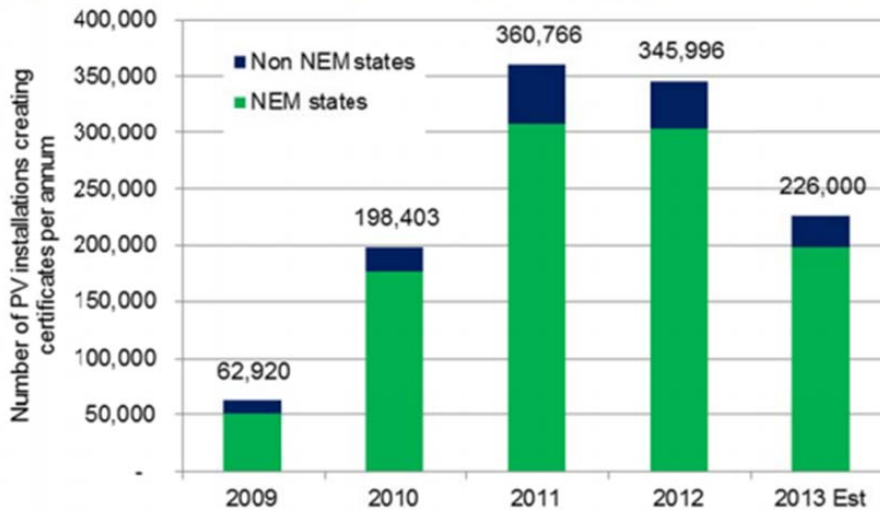


Total increase 2011-12 to 2014-15

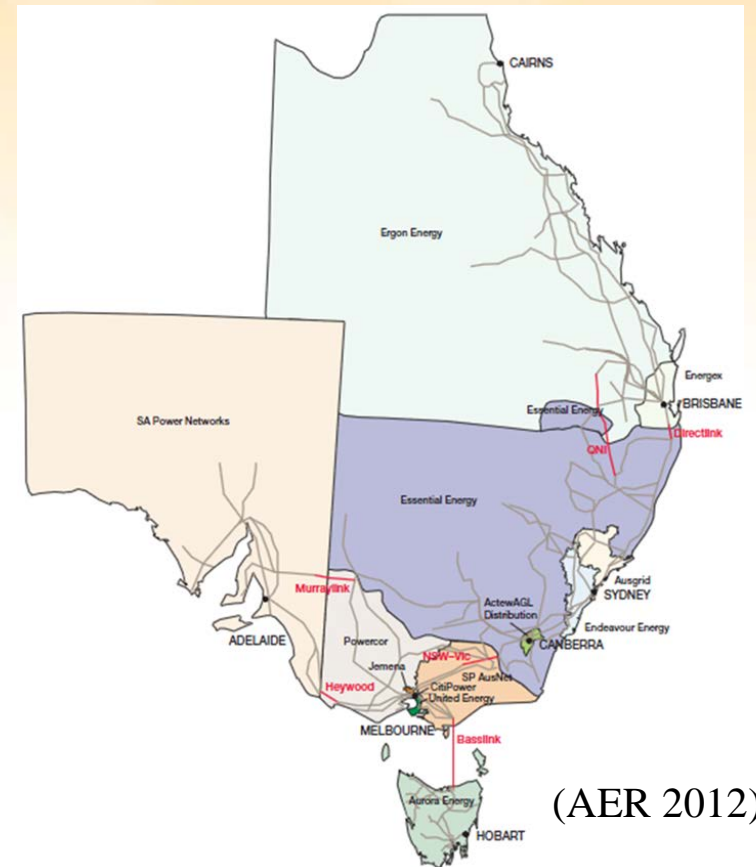
Solar PV in Australia

- 88% connected to the National Electricity Market
- 95% less than 5 kW
- 99% connected to LV network

Figure 1.2 Total PV installations creating certificates on an annual basis

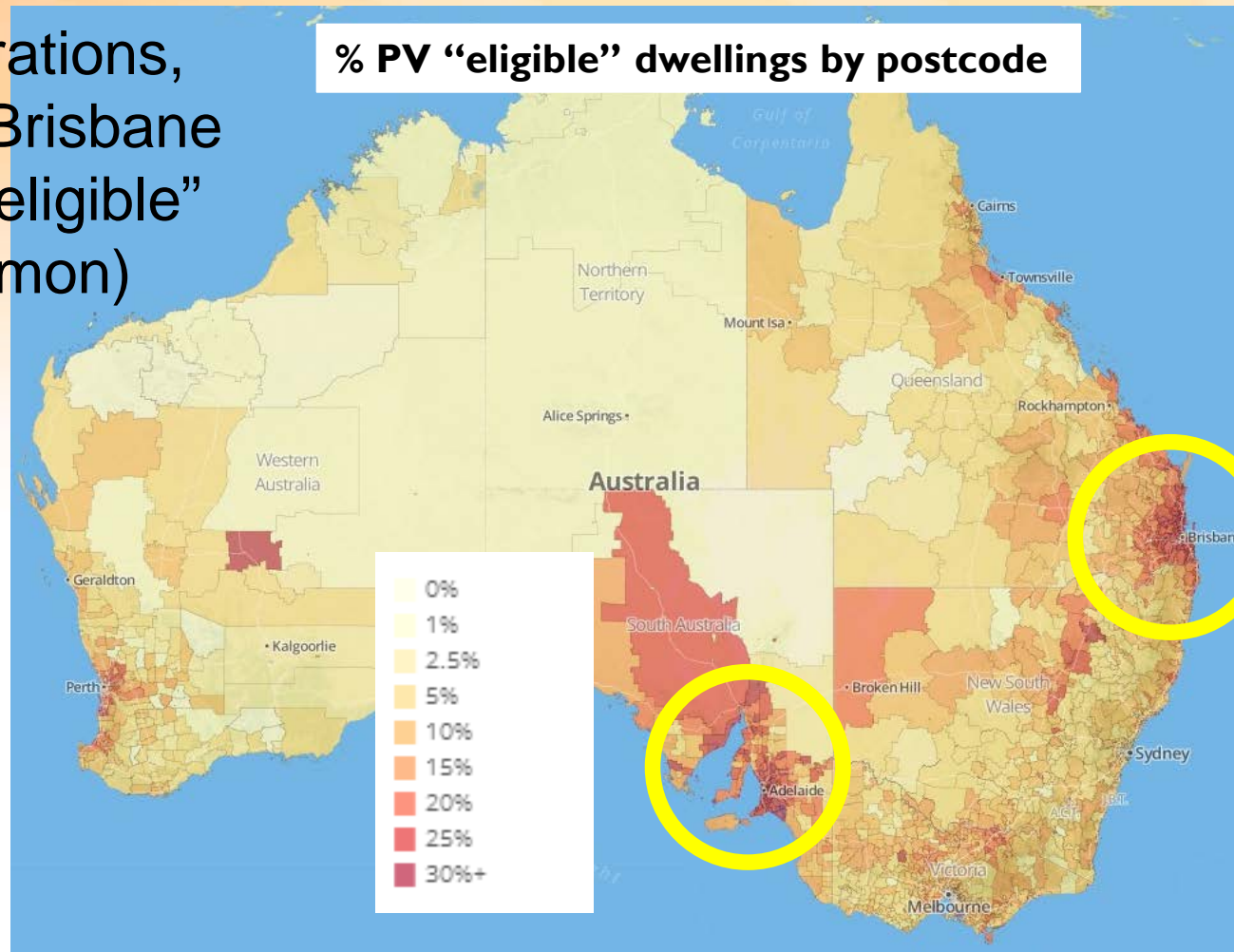


(Green Energy Markets 2013)



Solar PV in Australia

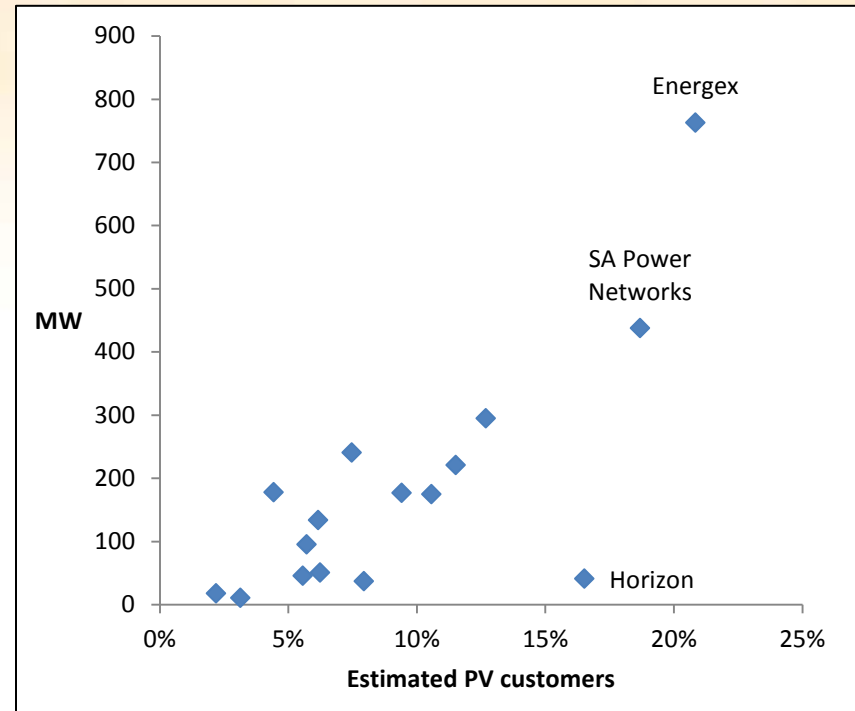
- Highest penetrations, Adelaide and Brisbane (30 – 40% of “eligible” dwellings common)
- In SA, PV can be > 20% of daytime load



DNSPs and solar PV

- 16 DNSPs, 13 in NEM. Mostly <132 kV
- 3 DNSPs with around 20% PV customers

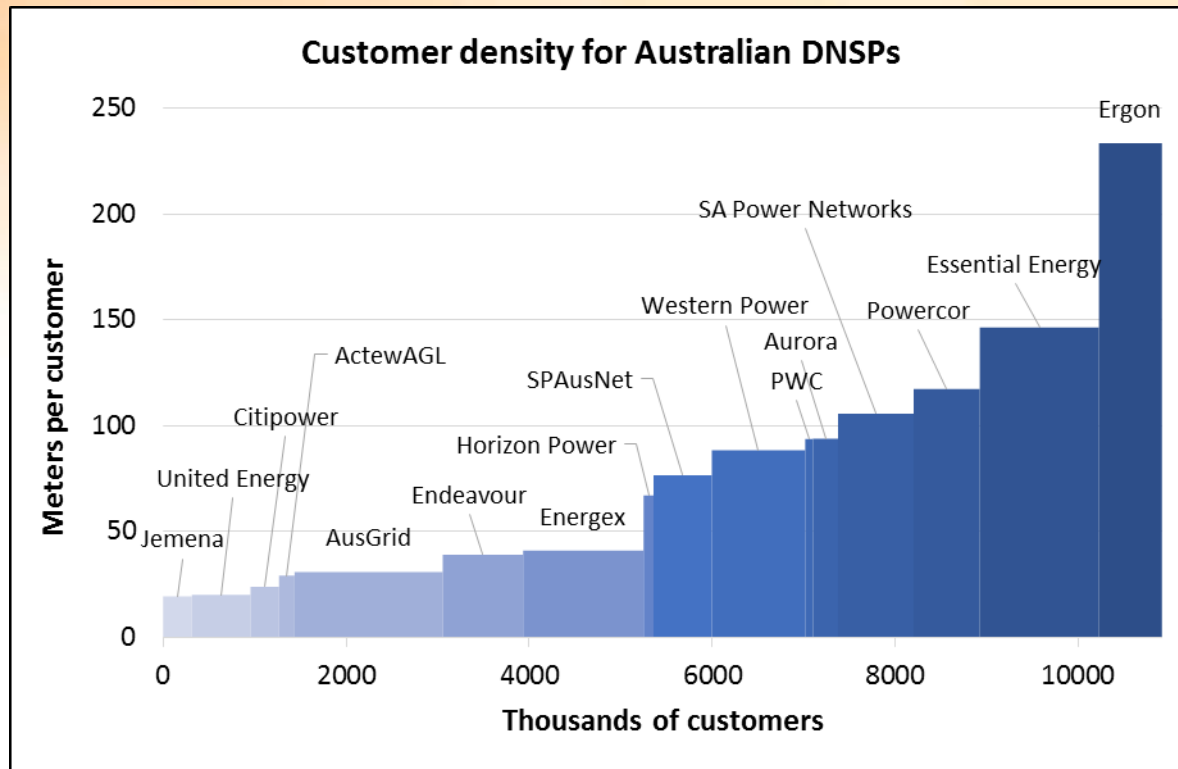
DNISP	State	Estimated PV (Nov 2013)	% PV customers
ActewAGL	ACT	37	8%
Ausgrid	NSW	177	4%
Endeavour	NSW	134	6%
Essential	NSW	240	7%
PWC	NT	10	3%
Energex	QLD	762	21%
Ergon	QLD	221	12%
SA Power Networks	SA	438	19%
Aurora	TAS	51	6%
Citipower	VIC	18	2%
Jemena	VIC	45	6%
Powercor	VIC	176	9%
SP Ausnet	VIC	175	11%
United	VIC	95	6%
Horizon	WA	41	17%
Western Power	WA	294	13%



Data: (Clean Energy Regulator 2013), (AER 2012)

DNSPs and solar PV

- Range of urban and rural networks
- 22% of line km is SWER



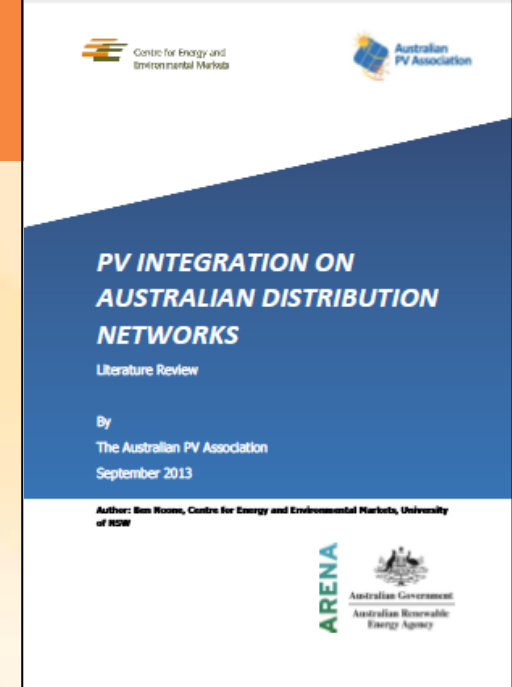
Data: (Energy Supply Association of Australia 2012), (AER 2012)

DNSP survey rationale

- PV a pressing topic for networks with unavoidable technical challenges
- New draft AS4777 standard for inverters
- Characterisation of the challenges
 - The “sea of anecdotes”
- Promote collaborative approach to PV integration
 - Emphasis on successful innovation
- APVI aim:
“to support the increased development and use of PV through targeted research, analyses and information sharing”
- **Contribute to IEA PVPS Task 14**

Survey methodology

- Literature review of publically available information
 - PV installed, Australian standards, power quality standards, and DNSP guidelines
 - Published September 2013 by APVI
- Excel workbook survey on impacts, management strategies, planning and analysis tools.
 - Based on IEA PVPS template
 - Short-answer questions, radio-button responses, further comments and references
- Final report (pending)
 - Charts presenting survey responses
 - Discussion and categorisation based on short-answer and comments



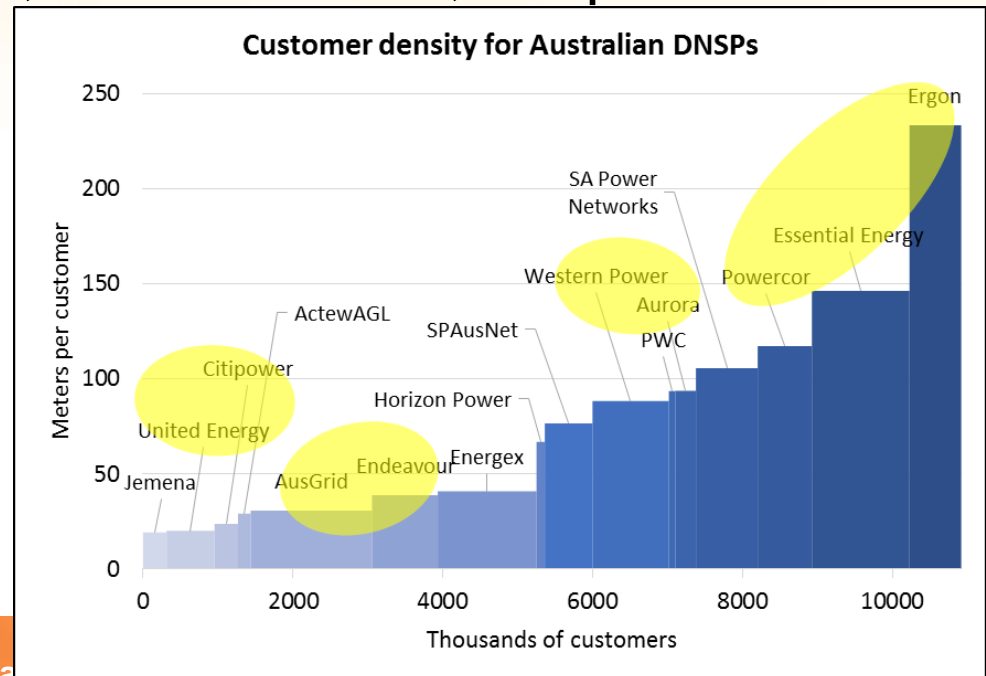
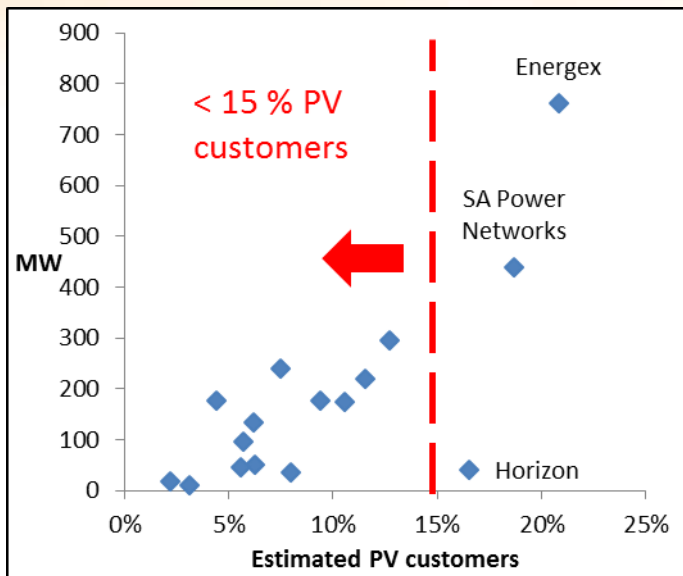
Survey methodology

- Predetermined list of possible impacts and strategies
- Impact classification, minor → major
- Option for “under consideration”

Worksheet	Options	Clarification
Impacts	Existing – Minor	Impact is isolated and / or response required is minimal
	Existing – Moderate	A greater number of customers are affected, some response is required
	Existing – Major	Impact imposes significant cost or requires significant response activity
	Anticipated	-
	Not observed	-
	Not applicable	-
Management strategies	Existing	Currently being undertaken
	Planned	Implementation anticipated in near future
	Under consideration	Measure has been considered but may or may not be implemented
	Not planned	Measure has not been considered
	Not applicable	-
Planning and Analysis Tools	Existing	As above
	Planned	As above
	Not planned	As above
	Not applicable	-

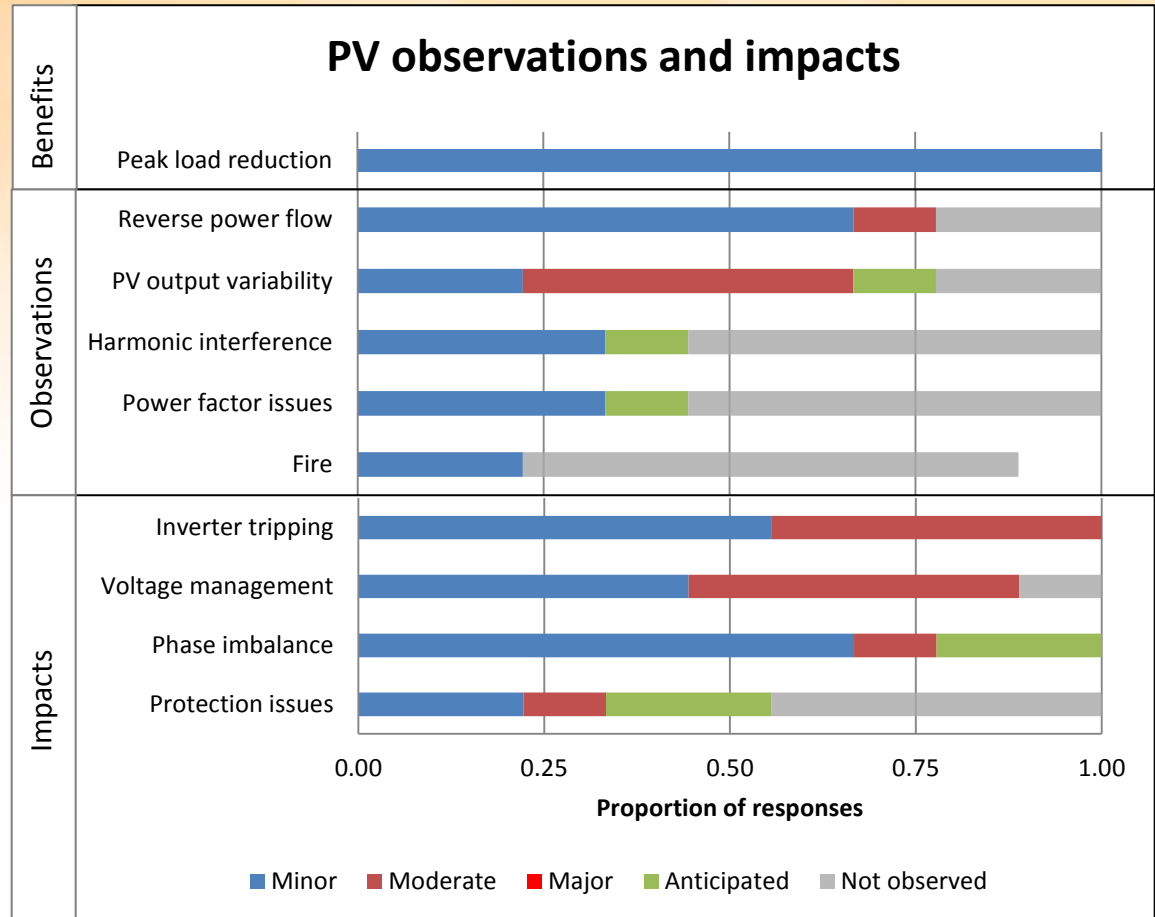
Survey response

- 9 of 16 Australian DNSPs
 - Ausgrid, Endeavour, Essential (NSW)
 - Citipower, Powercor, United (VIC)
 - Aurora (TAS), Ergon (QLD), Western Power (WA)
- 70% of customers and 50% of PV capacity
- Diverse: urban and rural; climate zones; PV penetrations










DNISP observations and impacts

- Impacts versus observations
- No “major” impacts
- Caveats..
 - different circumstances
 - interpretation
 - subjectivity
 - contradictions



Management strategies

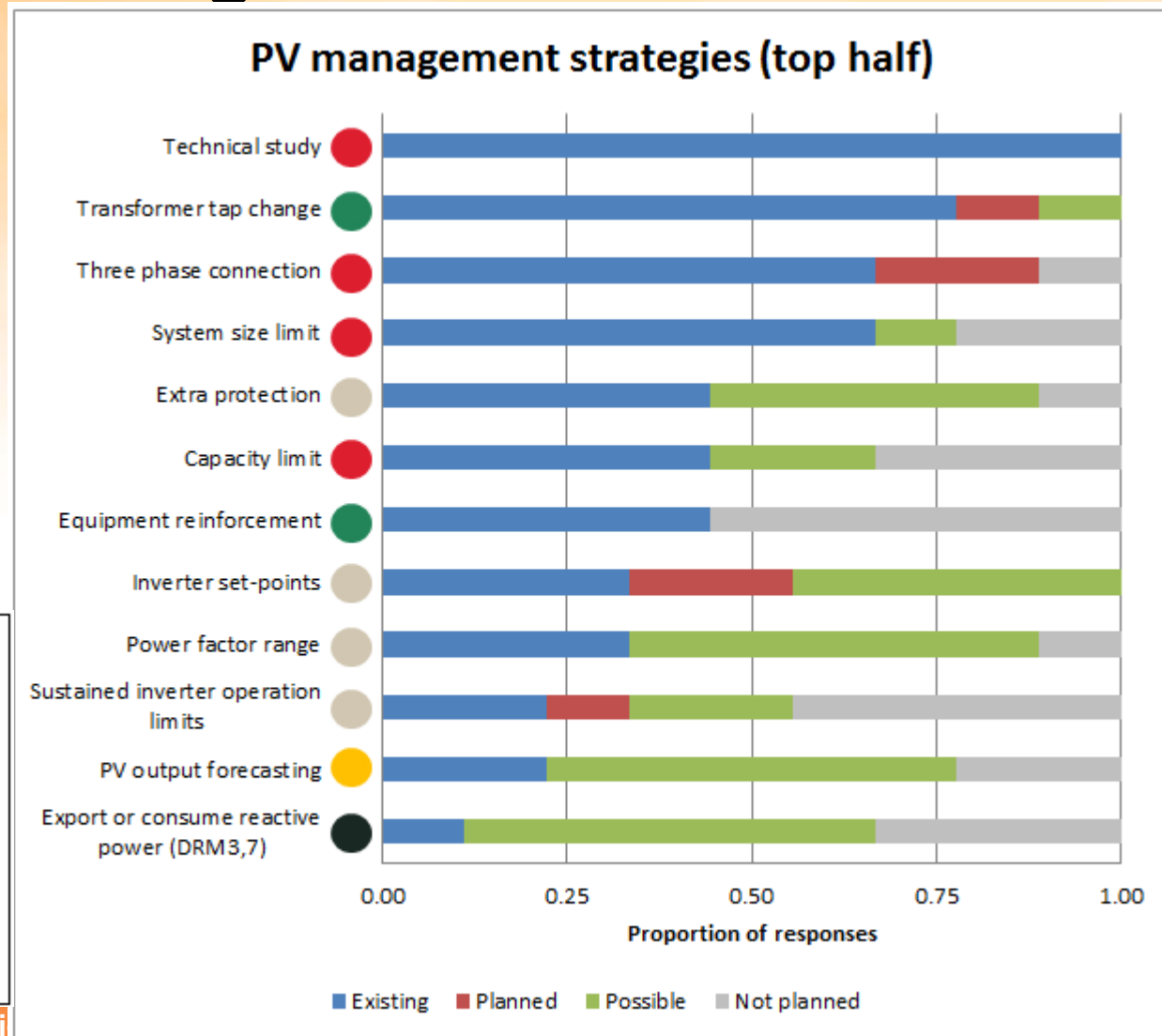
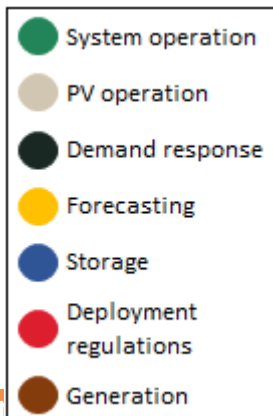
- Categorisation by management type

Category	Description
 System operation	Activities that can be undertaken by the DNSP
 PV operation	Requirements on how PV systems interact with the network
 Demand response	Relating to the proposed AS4777 demand response functions or a price signal
 Forecasting	Forecasting of PV system output
 Storage	Energy storage by either the DNSP or the customer
 Deployment regulations	Requirements pertaining to initial connection of the PV system
 Generation	Applicable to mini-grid situations only

- Warning...colourful..

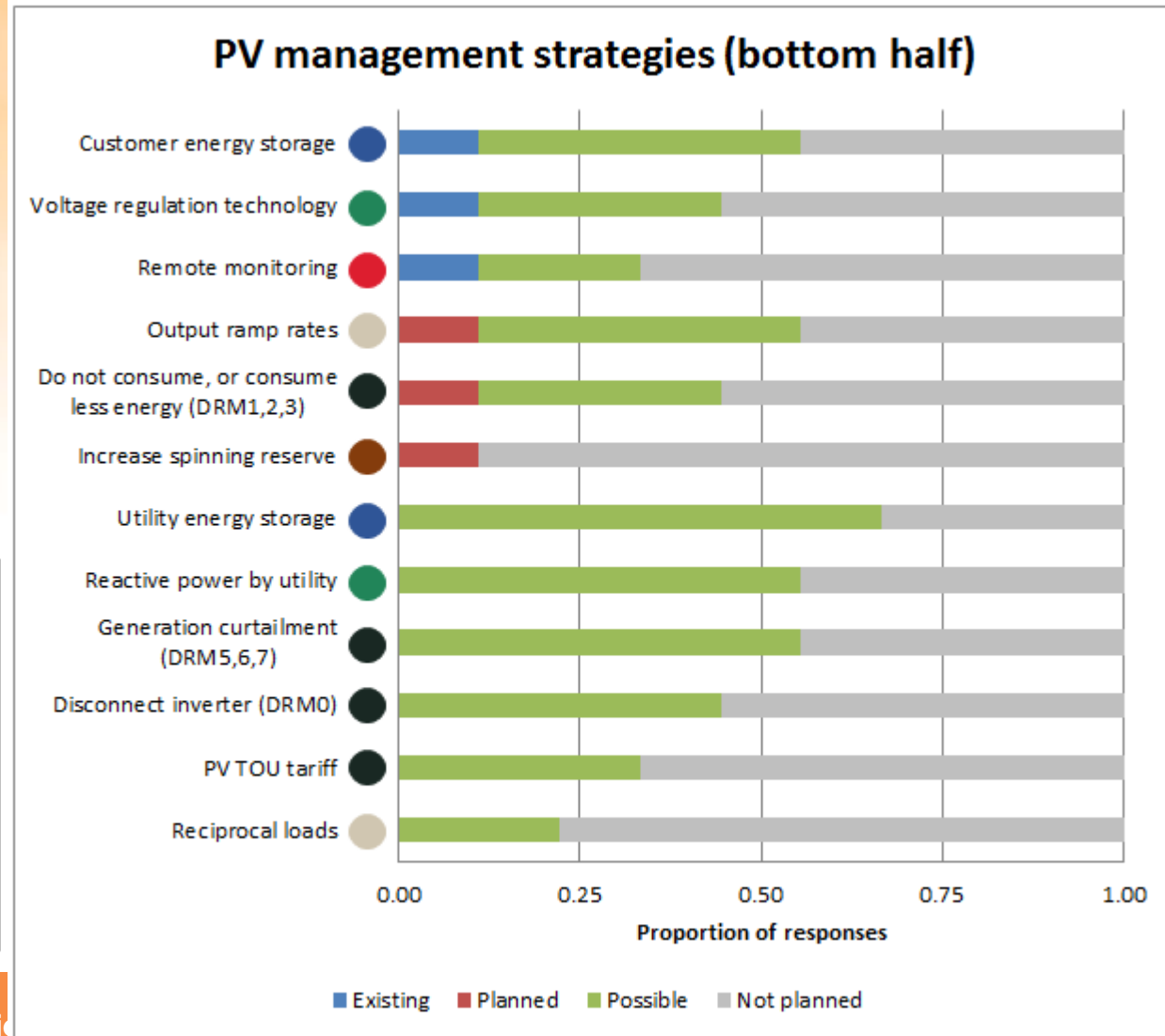
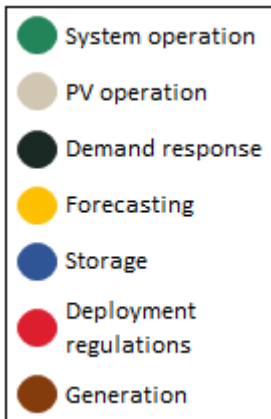
Management strategies

- Technical study used by all, but limited to larger systems
- 3 phase connections preferred, variation in allowable imbalance
- Forecasting mostly long-term



Management strategies

- More interest in storage by utility than by customer
- Reciprocal loads and remote monitoring received least interest



Discussion points

- Many data gaps
 - Some data for research, otherwise awareness through power quality investigations, and general metering
- Currently only modest interest in new inverter capabilities, demand response
- Increasing need for collective impact assessment techniques
- Trials conducted by DNSP, including utility storage and STATCOM application
- On the whole, PV unexpected, but DNSPs are coping technically (at penetrations surveyed..)

Summary

- 99% PV in Australia at distribution level, 95% <5 kW
- Penetrations of 30-40% of “eligible” households by postcode, ~20% of DNSP customers.
- DNSP survey on PV experiences – impacts, management strategies, planning and analysis.
- Response from 9 of 16 DNSPs, 70% customers, 50% PV capacity
- Preliminary results today, full report expected January 2014 on APVI website



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Thank you,
and
Questions?

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Many of our publications are available at: www.ceem.unsw.edu.au

References

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