

# Memo



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND  
**ENERGY EFFICIENCY &  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL**

**To:** Energy Efficiency & Resource Management Council  
**From:** EERMC Consultant Team  
**CC:** Becca Trietch  
**Date:** March 11, 2021  
**Subject:** EE and SRP Technical Working Group Updates

CONSULTANT TEAM

National Grid's Energy Efficiency (EE) Technical Working Group (TWG) and the Systems Reliability Procurement (SRP) TWG recently convened to discuss and gather feedback on relevant EE and SRP topics. The following intends to provide you with a high-level update regarding issues addressed in each meeting. Additional information about the TWG is on National Grid's website.<sup>1</sup>

## 1. ENERGY EFFICIENCY TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

The EE TWG met on February 25<sup>th</sup>. The meeting included one presentation:

- Demand Response within the Energy Efficiency Programs.

### Demand Response within the Energy Efficiency Programs

- National Grid ("the Company") presented an overview of Demand Response ("DR") within the Energy Efficiency Programs. The slides are attached to this memo.
- The Company's presentation included information about what DR is, why it is conducted, and the various methods and technologies used to implement it.
- The Company also offered a high-level description of its plan to expand the residential DR program by beginning to utilize customer solar inverters for power factor correction, as recommended in Navigant's 2019 report "Cost-Effectiveness of Electric Demand Response for Residential End-Uses".
- Stakeholders asked clarifying questions, and the meeting concluded early due to a conflicting Public Utilities Commission session.

## 2. SYSTEM RELIABILITY PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

The SRP TWG met on January 20<sup>th</sup> and February 17<sup>th</sup>. The meeting agenda items for this meeting included the following:

January 20<sup>th</sup>:

- Review 2020 SRP Commitments and achievement – all achieved
- Quarterly update on SRP outreach efforts
- Update on Bristol 51 Non-Wires Alternatives (NWA) RFP
  - No cost-effective bids, but 3<sup>rd</sup> party DG project may assist in load relief, need to be re-analyzed

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.nationalgridus.com/ri-energy-efficiency-technical-working-group>

February 17<sup>th</sup>:

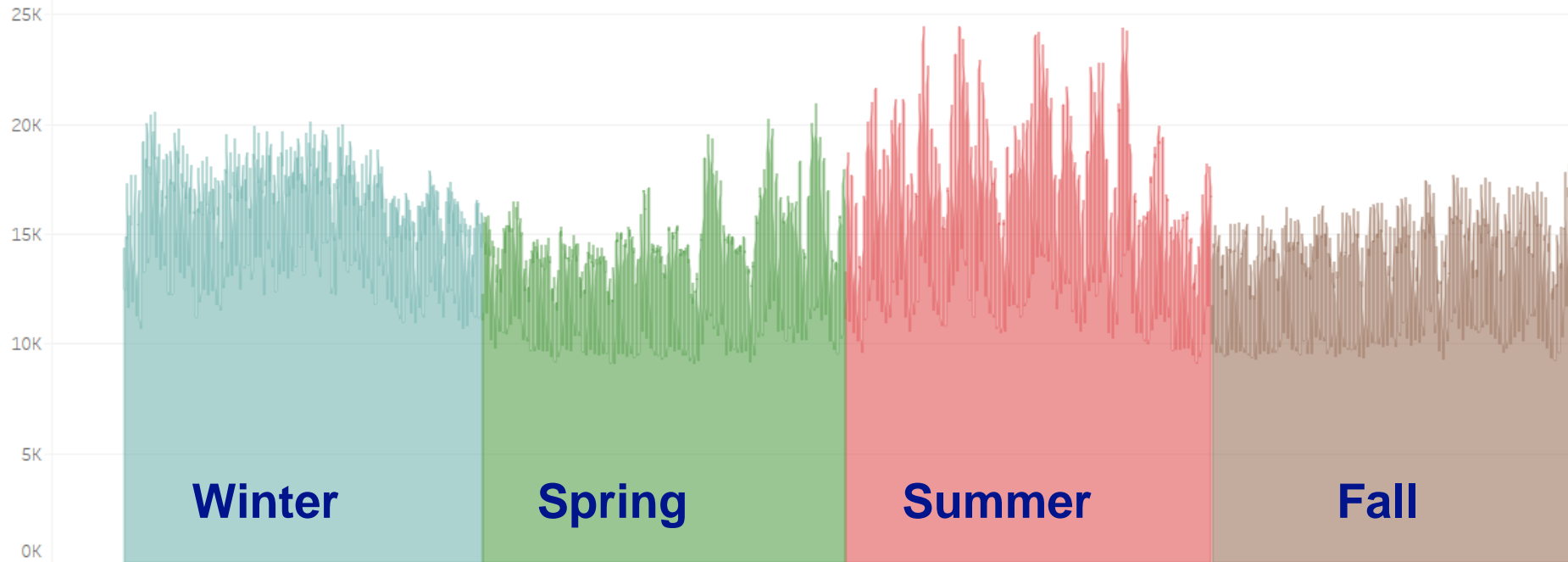
- Review of 2021 SRP commitments (7 total)
- Update on NWA learnings from New York
- Electric forecasting deep dive
  - Good discussion and opportunity for TWG member questions

The Company and the C-Team gave a joint presentation on SRP in 2020 at the January 2020 EERMC Meeting. The presentation can be found [here](#).

**Demand Response  
within the  
Energy Efficiency Programs**



# What is Demand Response and Why do We Do It?

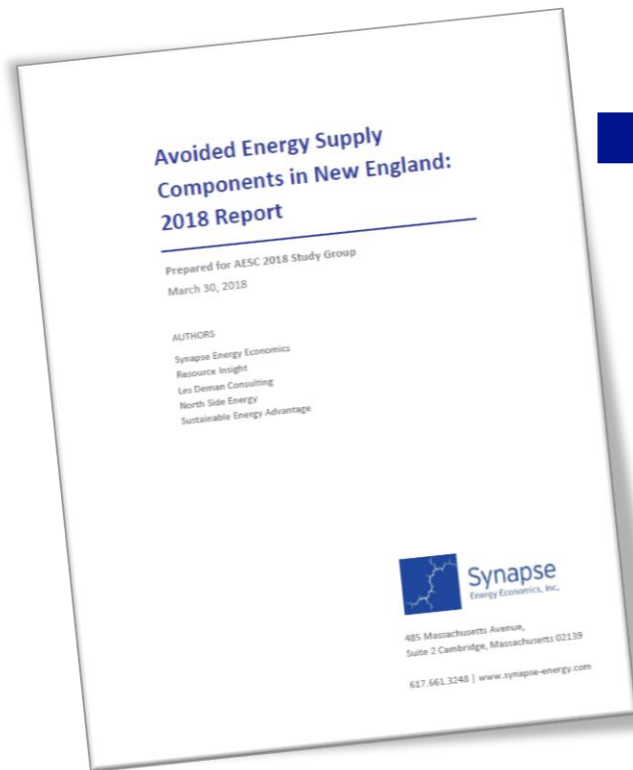


**The whole grid is sized to meet the peak.**

“The top 10% of hours during these year, on average, accounted for 40% of the annual electricity spend...”

# How is the importance of peak loads accounted for in the Energy Efficiency Programs?

...like other benefits... Through the Avoided Cost Study

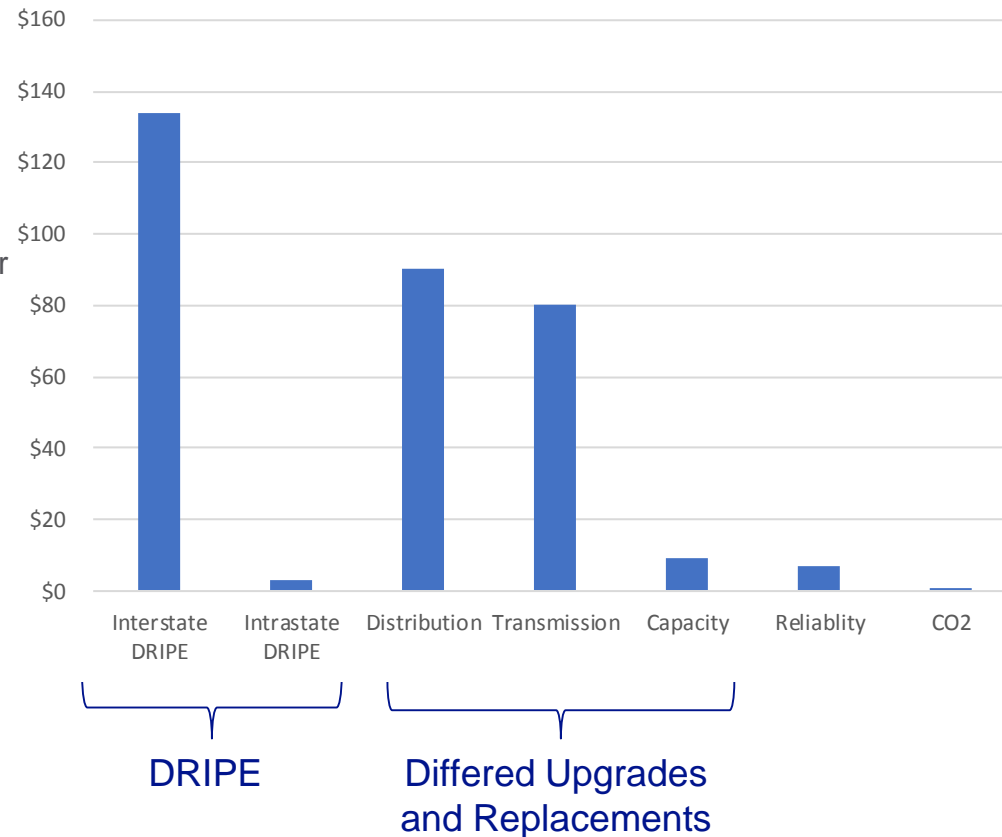


<https://www.synapse-energy.com/sites/default/files/AESC-2018-17-080-June-Release.pdf>

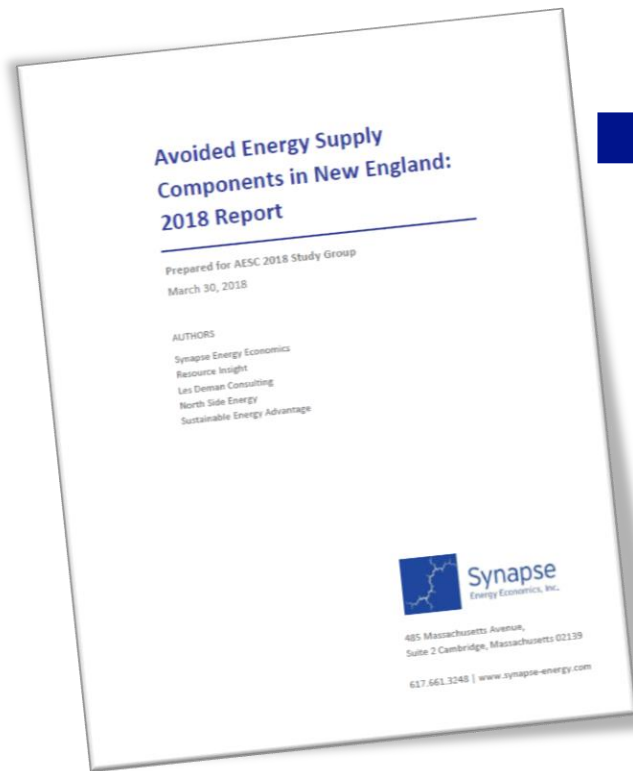


\$/kW-year

### Relative Size of System Benefits Caused by Demand Response



# Hitting More Summer Peaks Causes More System Benefits



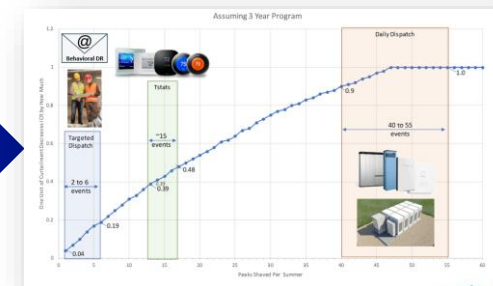
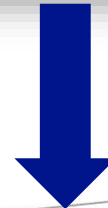
<https://www.synapse-energy.com/sites/default/files/AESC-2018-17-080-June-Release.pdf>



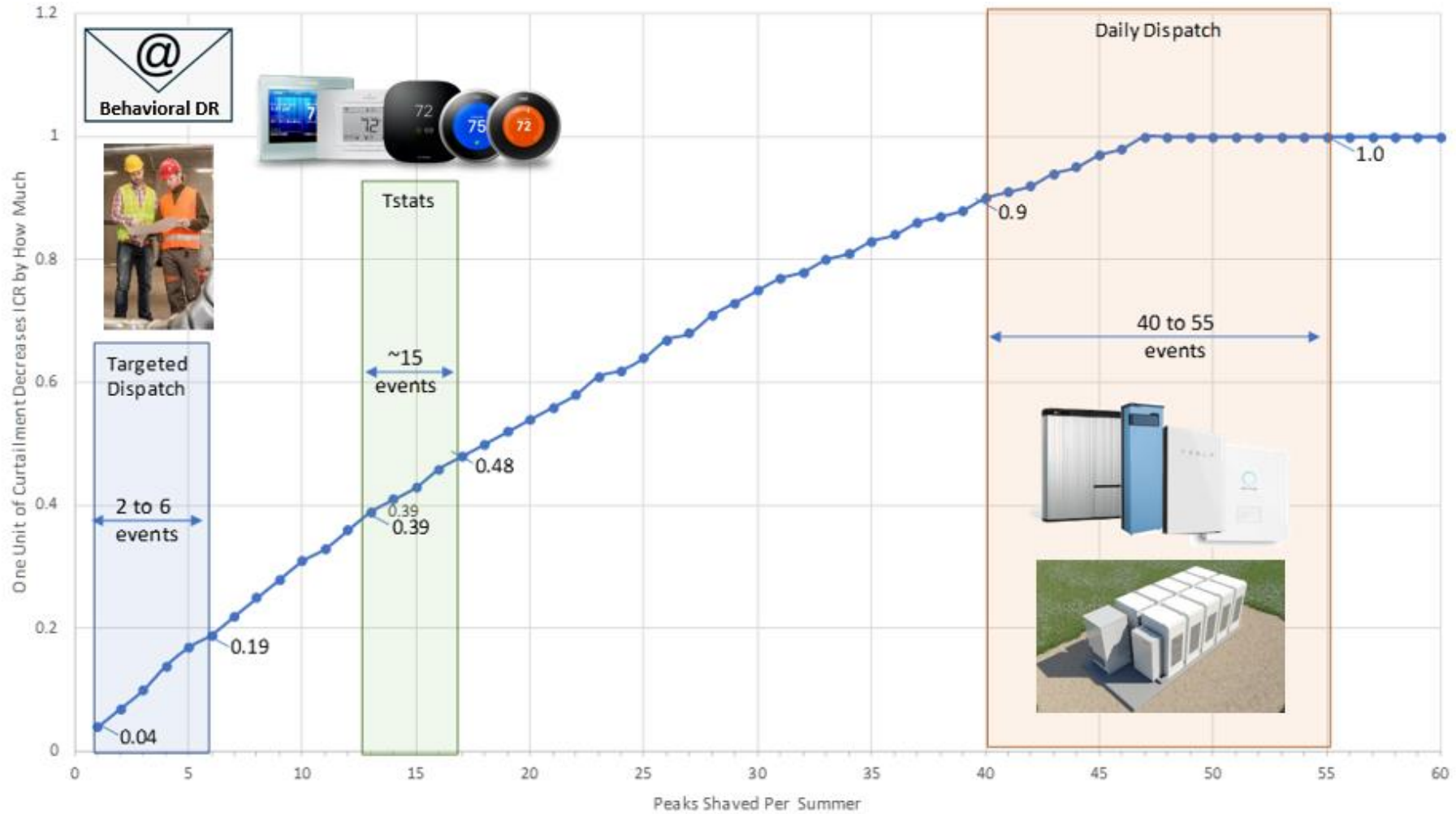
and that effect would decline each year and reach zero in 2028. For a three-year reduction in 2018 to 2020, about 30 percent of the load reduction would be reflected in 2023/24, rising to 70 percent in

107 On the other hand, a PA may theoretically claim additional savings if it can demonstrate that its summer DR program reduces load every day during the July/August summer peak forecast period.

Synapse Energy Economics, Inc. Amended AESC 2018 105



# Portfolio of Demand Response Maximizes Benefits



# Connected Solutions

## Curtailment Service Providers

## Direct Load Control

### Commercial and Industrial Customers

### Residential Customers

#### Targeted Dispatch (Summer Peak Shaving)



#### Daily Dispatch (Batteries)



**Technology and Vendor Agnostic Approach includes:**  
*Manual curtailment, HVAC, lighting controls, building management systems, process loads, combined heat and power, batteries, generators, fuel cells, batteries, etc.*

#### Participating Curtailment Service Providers



National Grid

**165 Customer Accounts**  
**28 MW of Curtailment**

#### NY&NE Thermostats

1. Alarm.com
2. Ecobee
3. Emerson Sensi
4. Honeywell
5. Lux
6. Nest
7. Radio Thermostat
8. Vivint



#### NE - Battery -Inverters

1. Generac
2. Outback
3. SolarEdge
4. Tesla



#### NE - EVs



#### NE - Solar Inverters



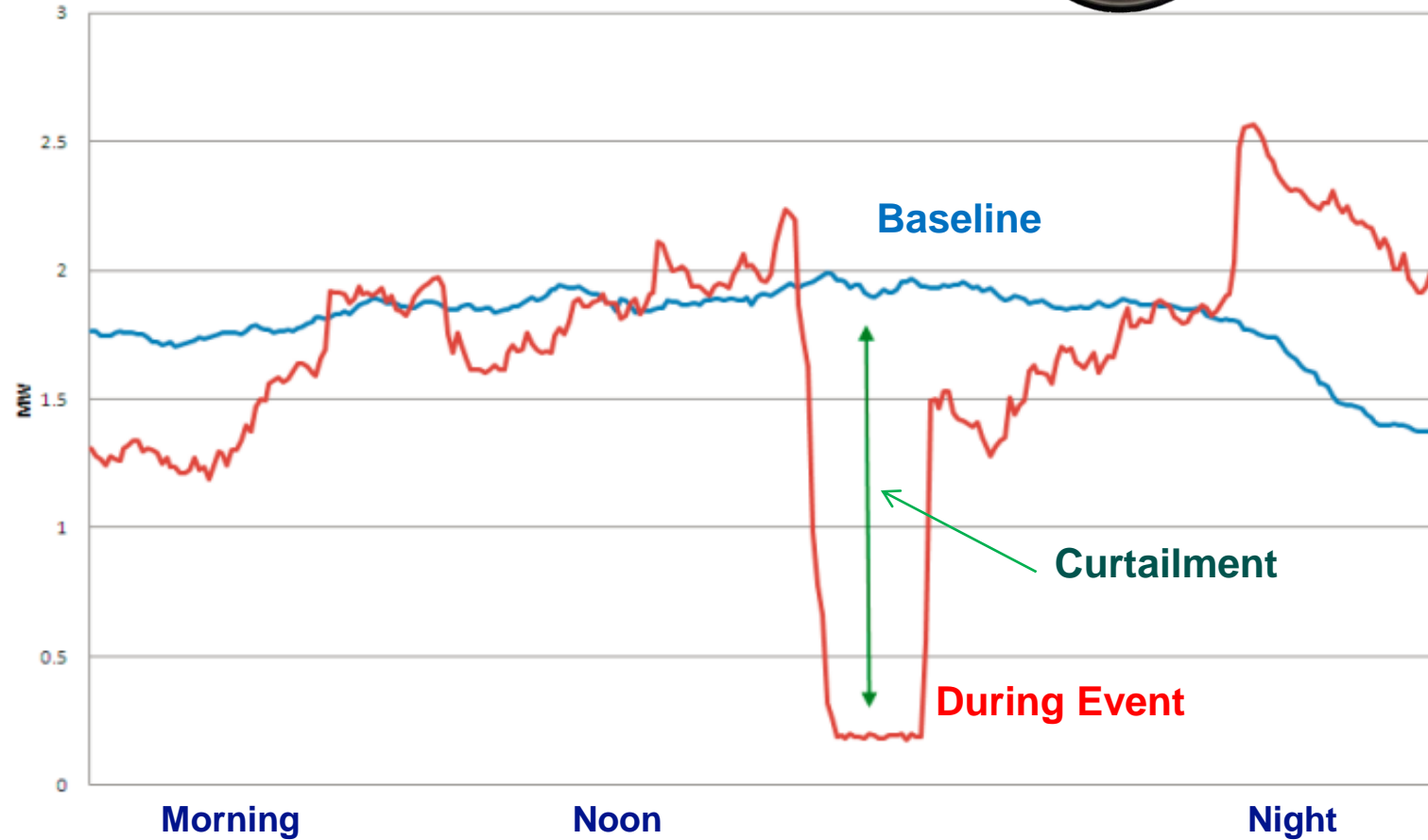
**4,500 Customer Devices**  
**4 MW of Curtailment**



# 3 Options to Curtail

	Program Parameters	Typical Application
Targeted Dispatch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 3 - 8 events per summer</li><li>• 3 hours per event</li><li>• <b>\$35/kW-summer</b></li></ul>	
Daily Dispatch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 30 - 60 events per summer, 5 events per winter</li><li>• 2 - 3 hours per event</li><li>• <b>MA: \$200/kW-summer</b></li><li>• <b>RI: \$300/kW-summer</b></li></ul>	
Winter Dispatch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 5 events per winter</li><li>• 3 hours per event</li><li>• <b>\$25/kW-winter</b></li><li>• <b>MA Only</b></li></ul>	

# Measuring Performance



# How Demand Response is Implemented

Targeted Dispatch	Daily Dispatch	Winter Dispatch
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Usually Manual</li><li>• Temperature setback ~3F</li><li>• VFD speed limiting</li><li>• Early setback</li><li>• Process Changes</li><li>• Rarely Lighting</li><li>• Generators</li><li>• Combined Heat and Power</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Usually Automatic</li><li>• Batteries</li><li>• Flywheels</li><li>• Thermal Storage</li><li>• Industrial Freezers</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Usually Manual</li><li>• Snowmaking</li><li>• Industrial Processes</li><li>• Generators</li></ul>

**TECHNOLOGY AGNOSTIC**

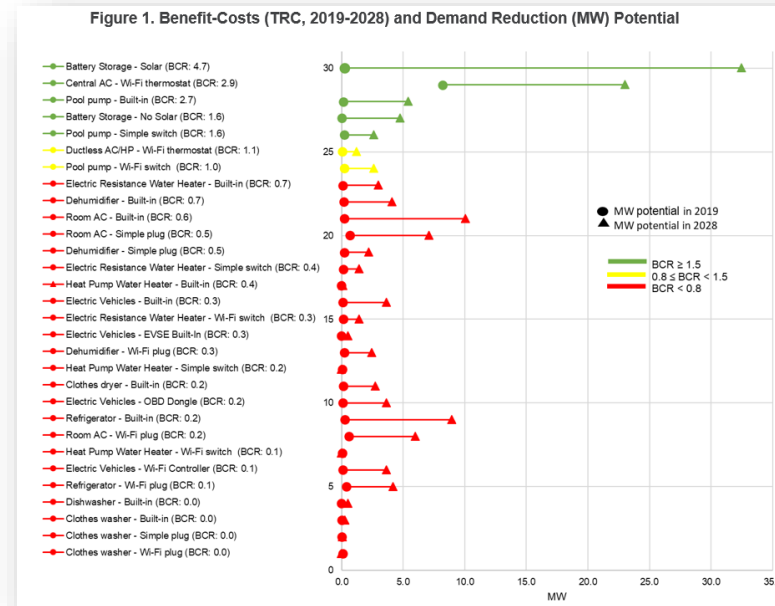
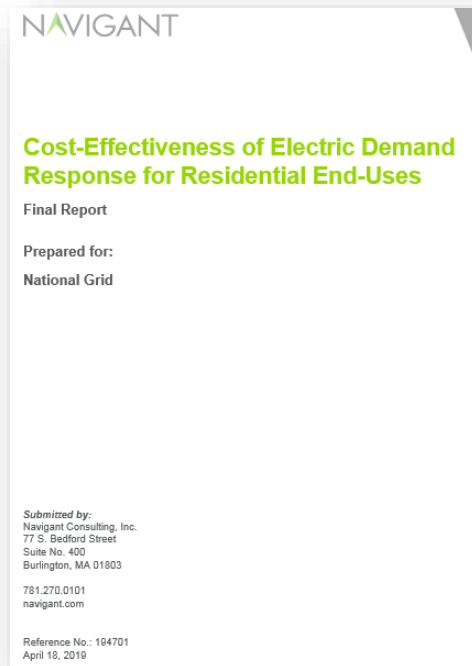
# Roadmap to Expand the DR Residential Programs

## 1. Commercial and Industrial Customers –

Reduce obstacles for battery storage (upfront cost)

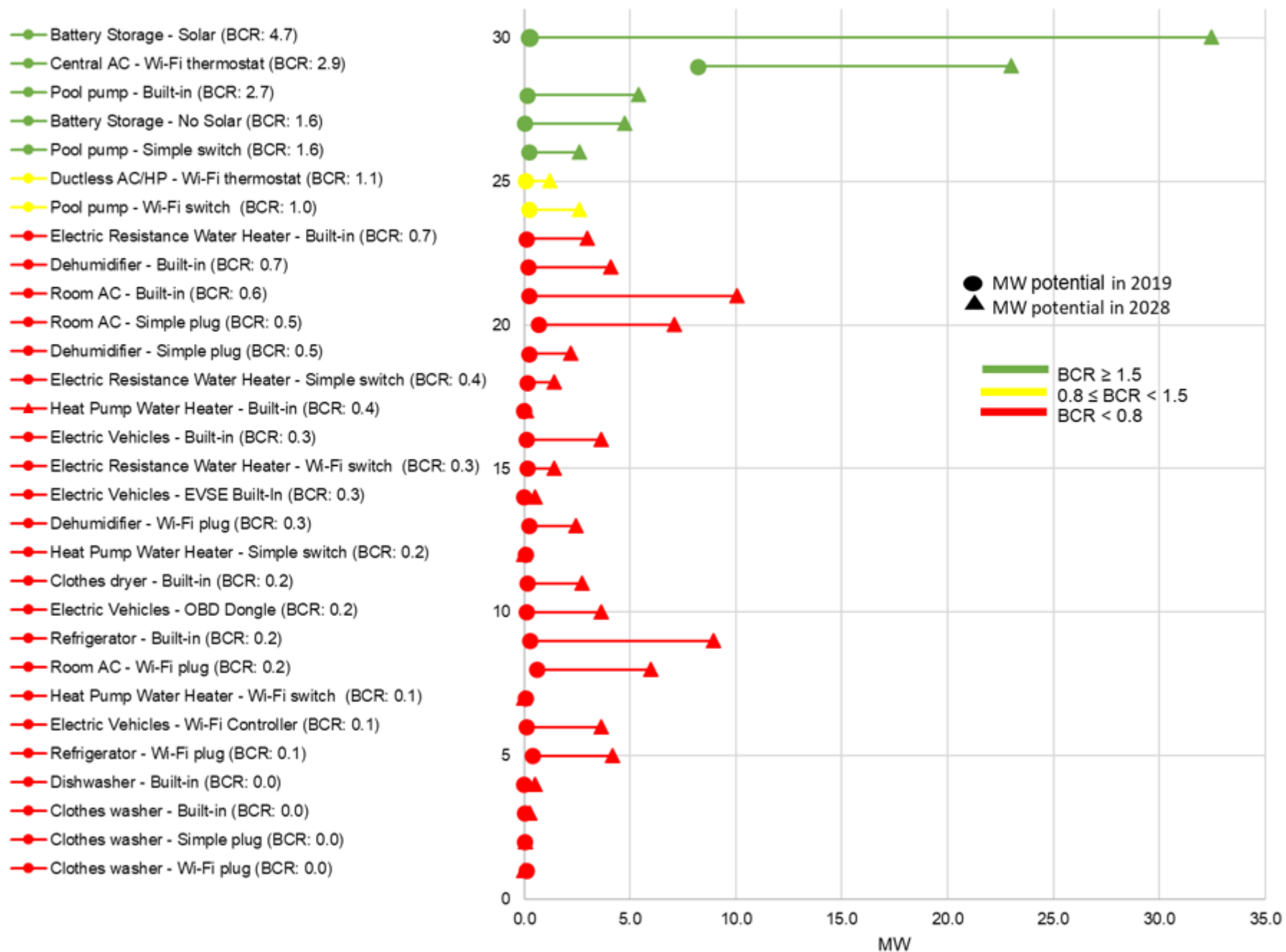
## 2. Residential Customers

Prioritize new devices according to Navigant Study

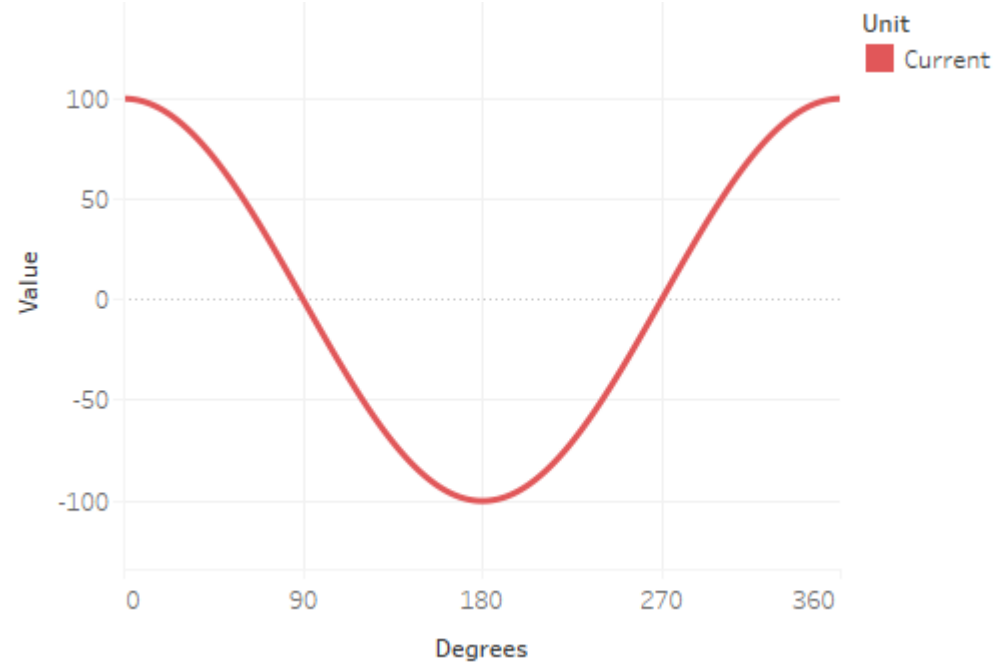


<http://ma-eeac.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/Cost-Effectiveness-of-DR-for-Residential-End-Uses-Final-Report-2019-04-18.pdf>

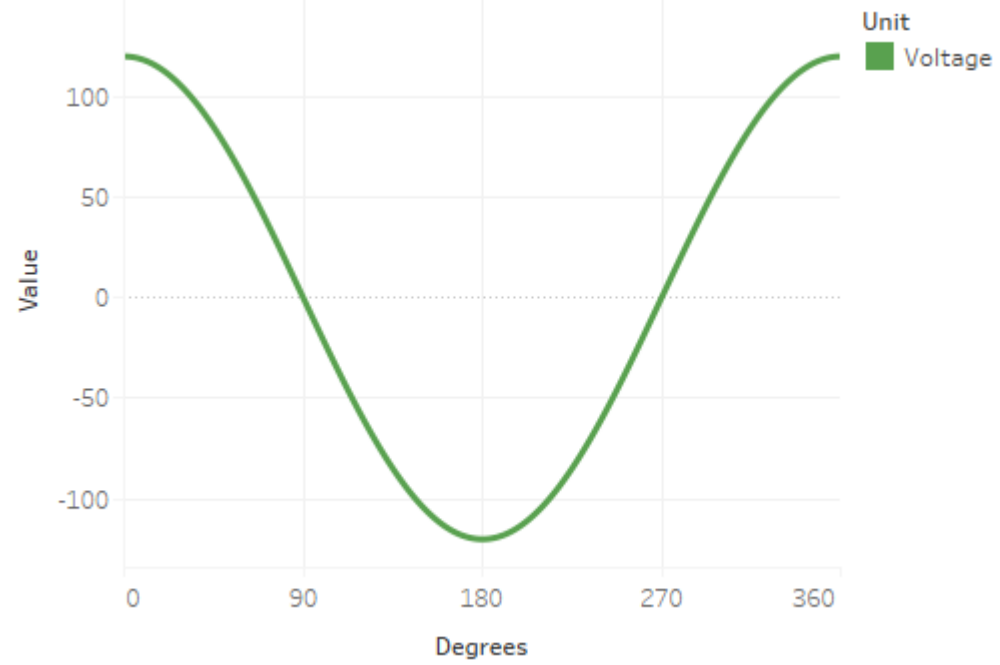
Figure 1: Benefit-Costs (TRC, 2019-2028) and Demand Reduction (MW) Potential



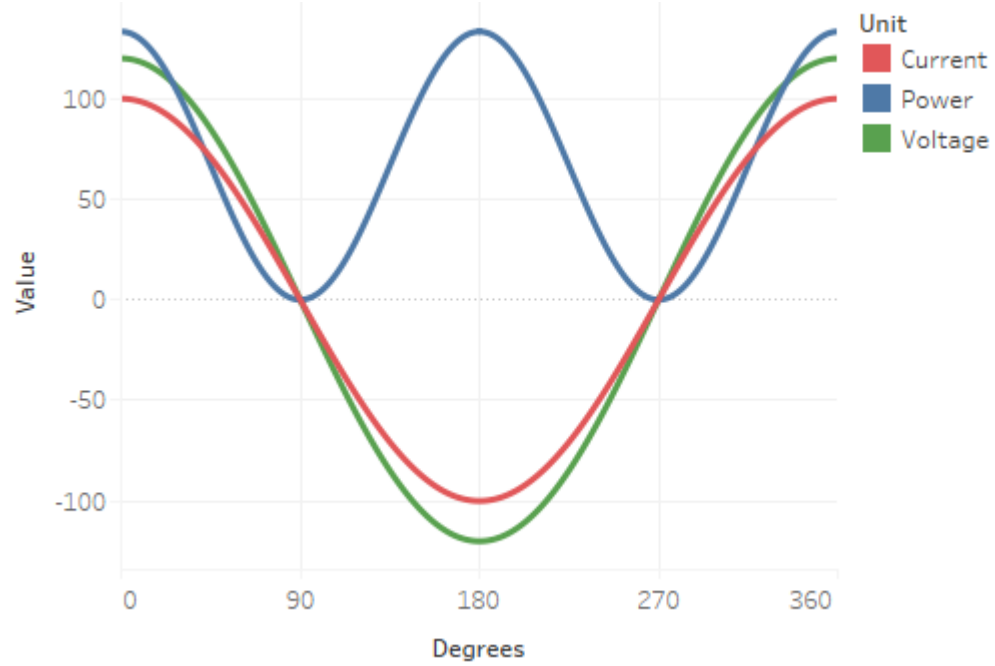
# What is Power Factor?



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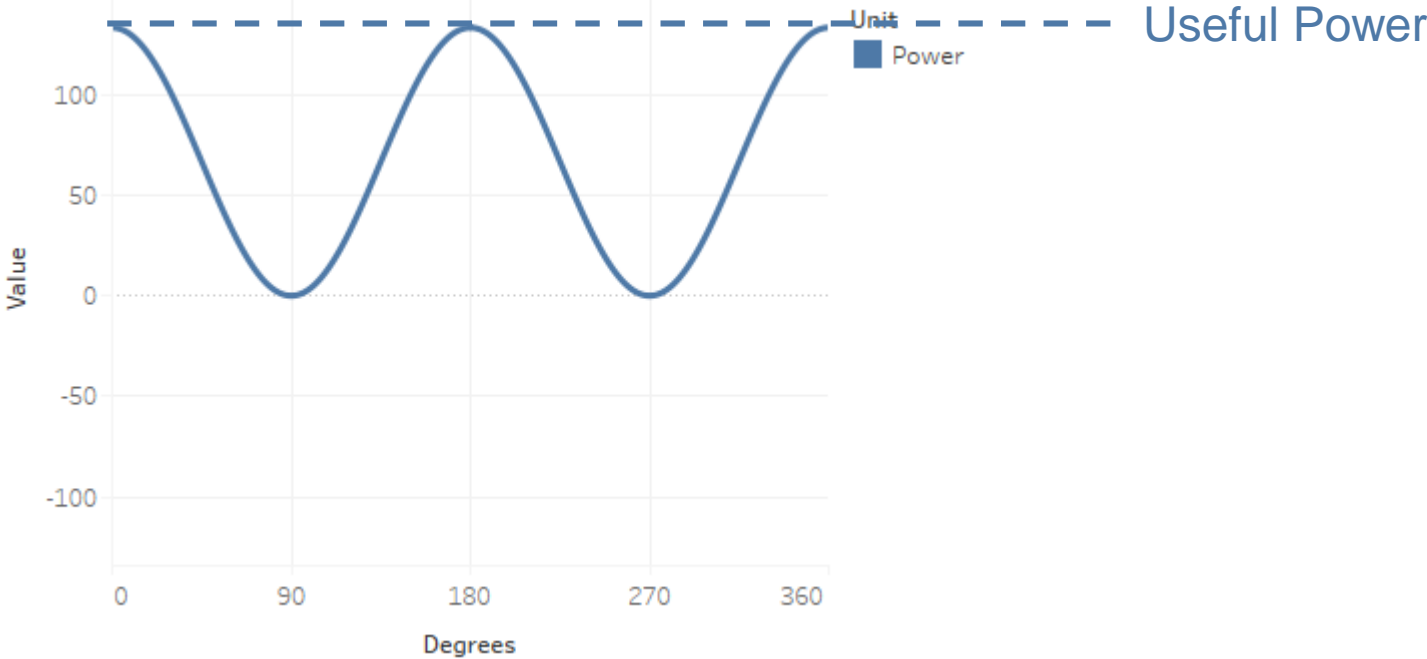


Power = Voltage x Current

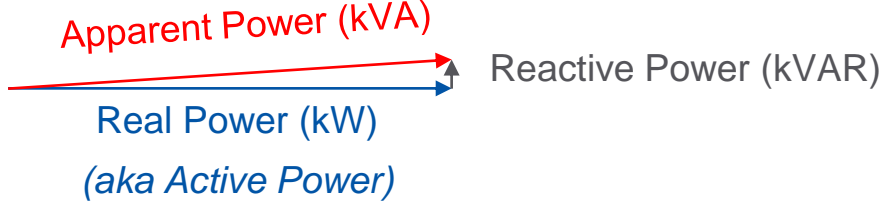
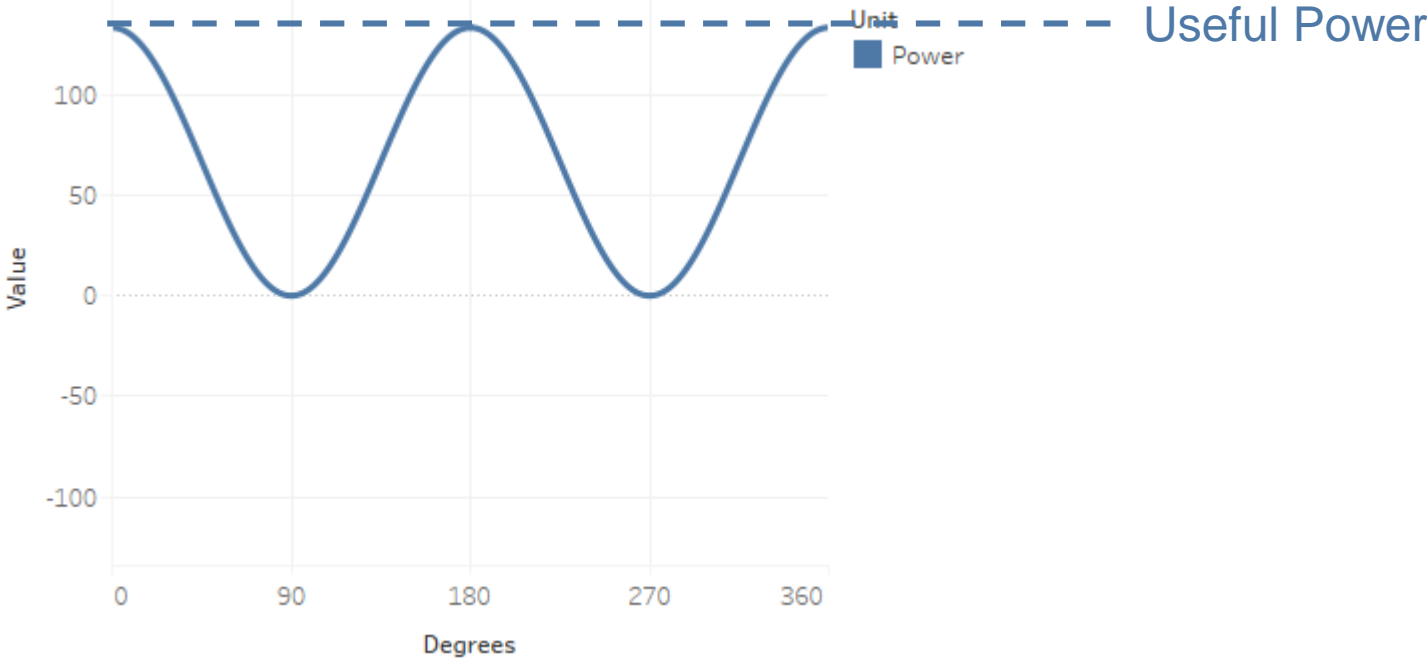
$$[\text{kW}] = [\text{V}] \times [\text{A}]$$



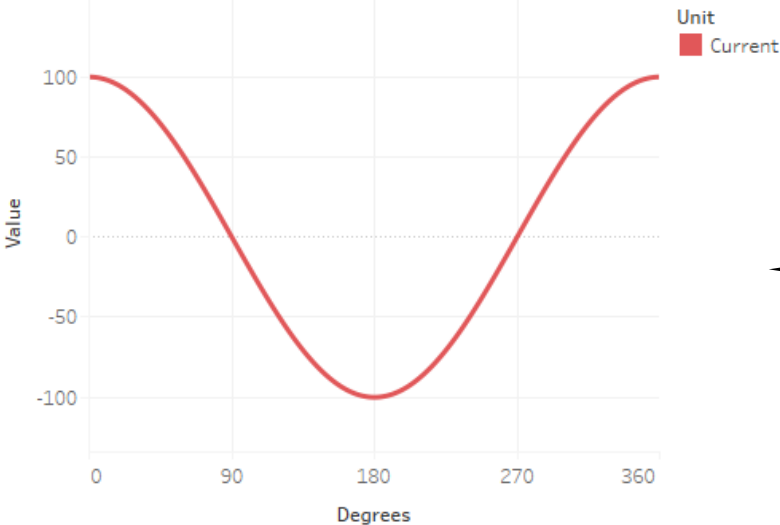
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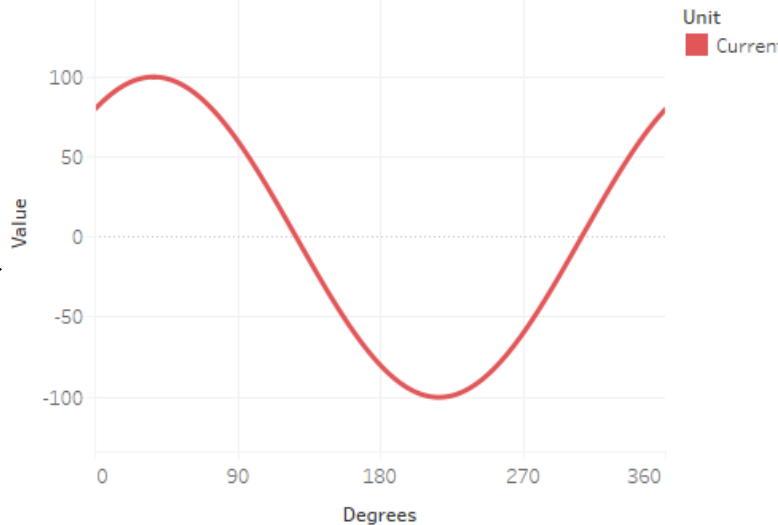
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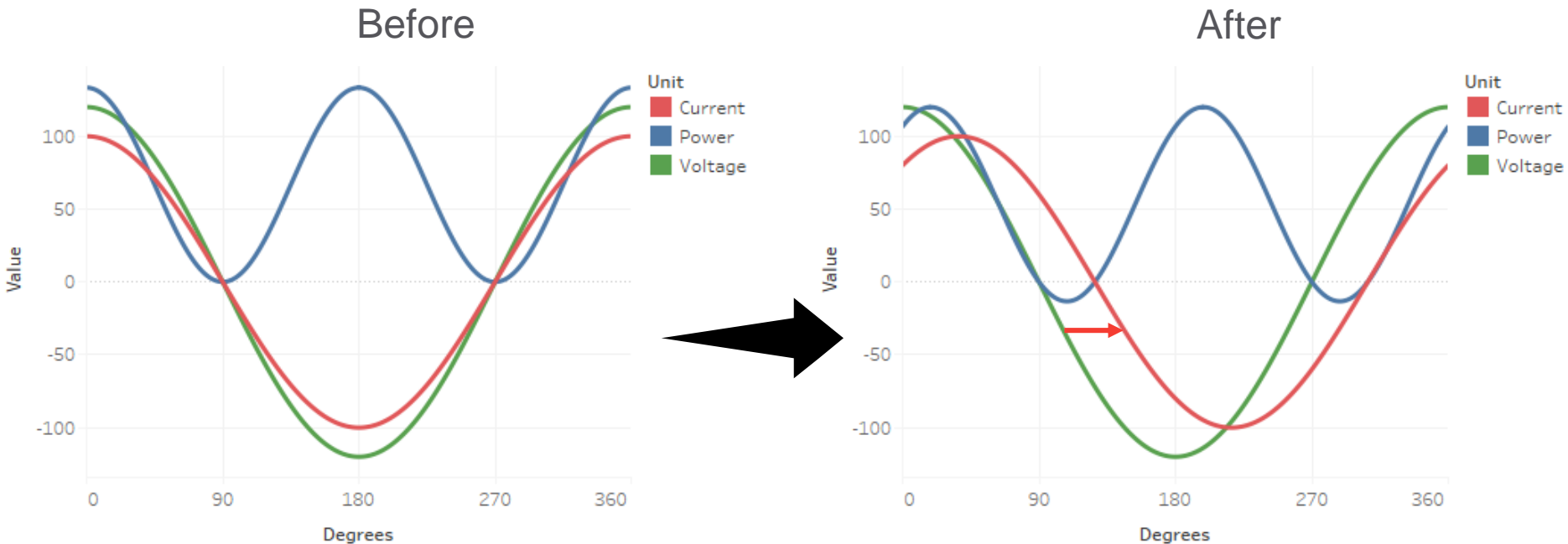
Before



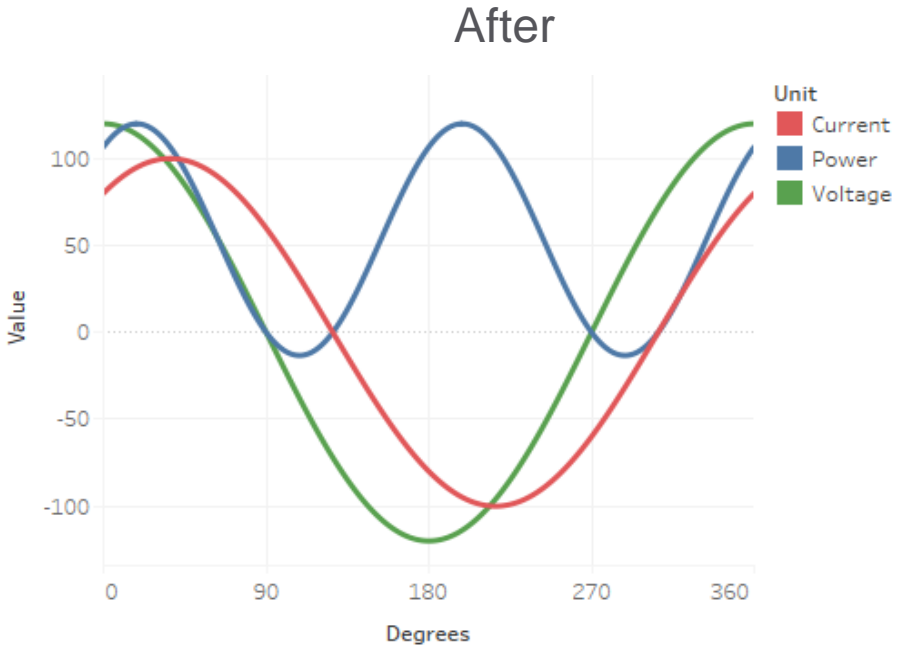
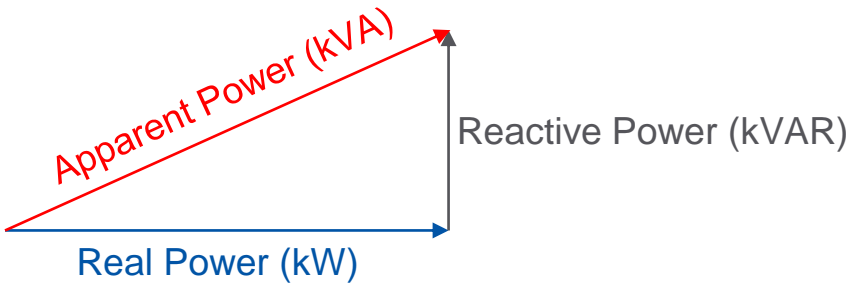
After



# What is Power Factor?



# What is Power Factor?



# The Solutions

## Traditional Solutions



Increase  
power  
production



Power Factor  
Correction with  
Utility Capacitor  
Banks



Power Factor  
Correction with  
Customer Solar  
Inverters

# How Savings are Measured



Apparent Power Without  
PF Correction  
*(Counterfactual)*

Apparent Power With  
PF Correction  
*(Actual)*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Apparent Power Saved} &= \sqrt{\left(\text{Real Power}\right)^2 + \left(\text{Reactive Power Before} - \text{Reactive Power Injected}\right)^2} - \sqrt{\left(\text{Real Power}\right)^2 + \left(\text{Reactive Power Before}\right)^2} \\
 \text{Apparent Power Saved (kVA)} &= \sqrt{(5\text{MW})^2 + (1\text{MVAR} - (-0.1\text{MVAR}))^2} - \sqrt{(5\text{MW})^2 + (1\text{MVAR})^2} \\
 &= 5.12 \text{ MVA} - 5.10 \text{ MVA} \\
 &= 0.02 \text{ MVA}
 \end{aligned}$$



Apparent Power Saved (kVA) =  $\sqrt{(5\text{MW})^2 + (1\text{MVAR})^2} - \sqrt{(5\text{MW})^2 + (-0.1\text{MVAR})^2} - \sqrt{(5\text{MW})^2 + (1\text{MVAR})^2}$



