

**Great Lakes Symposium
September 23, 2014**



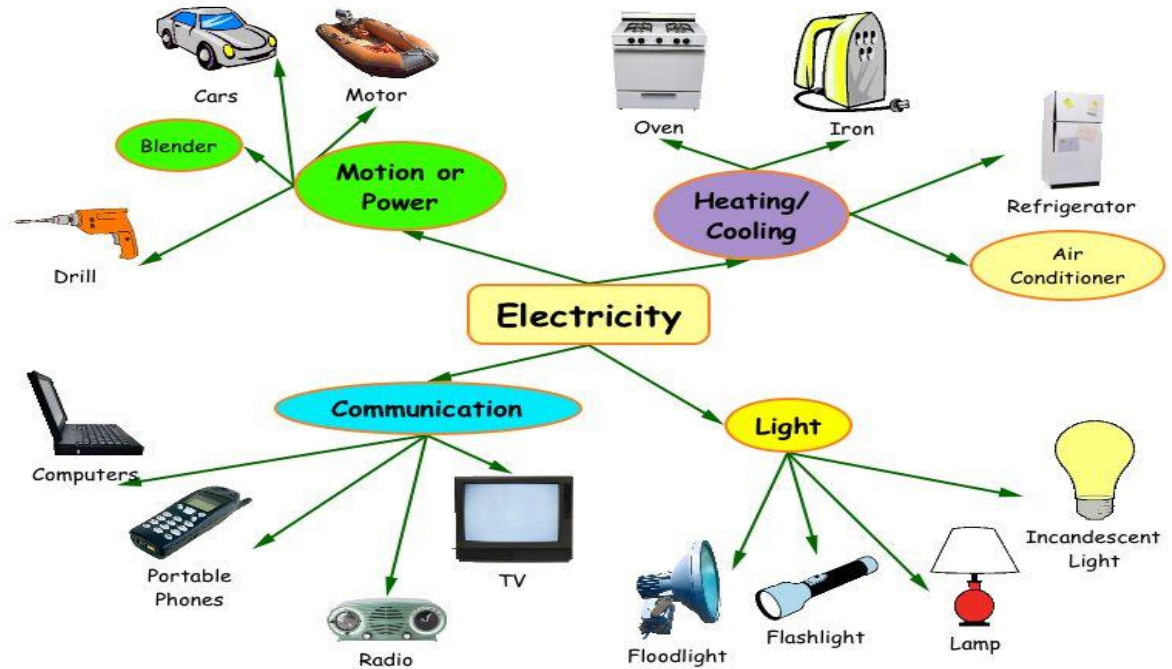
**“Return on Investment for Resilient
Renewable Energy Grids”**

**John Mueller, Owner
G&W Electric**

Life's Essentials

Uses Of Electricity In Our Daily Life

- Clean Air
- Clean Water
- Safe Food
- Shelter



- **Electricity** – Resilient 24/7 supply
achieved by automation

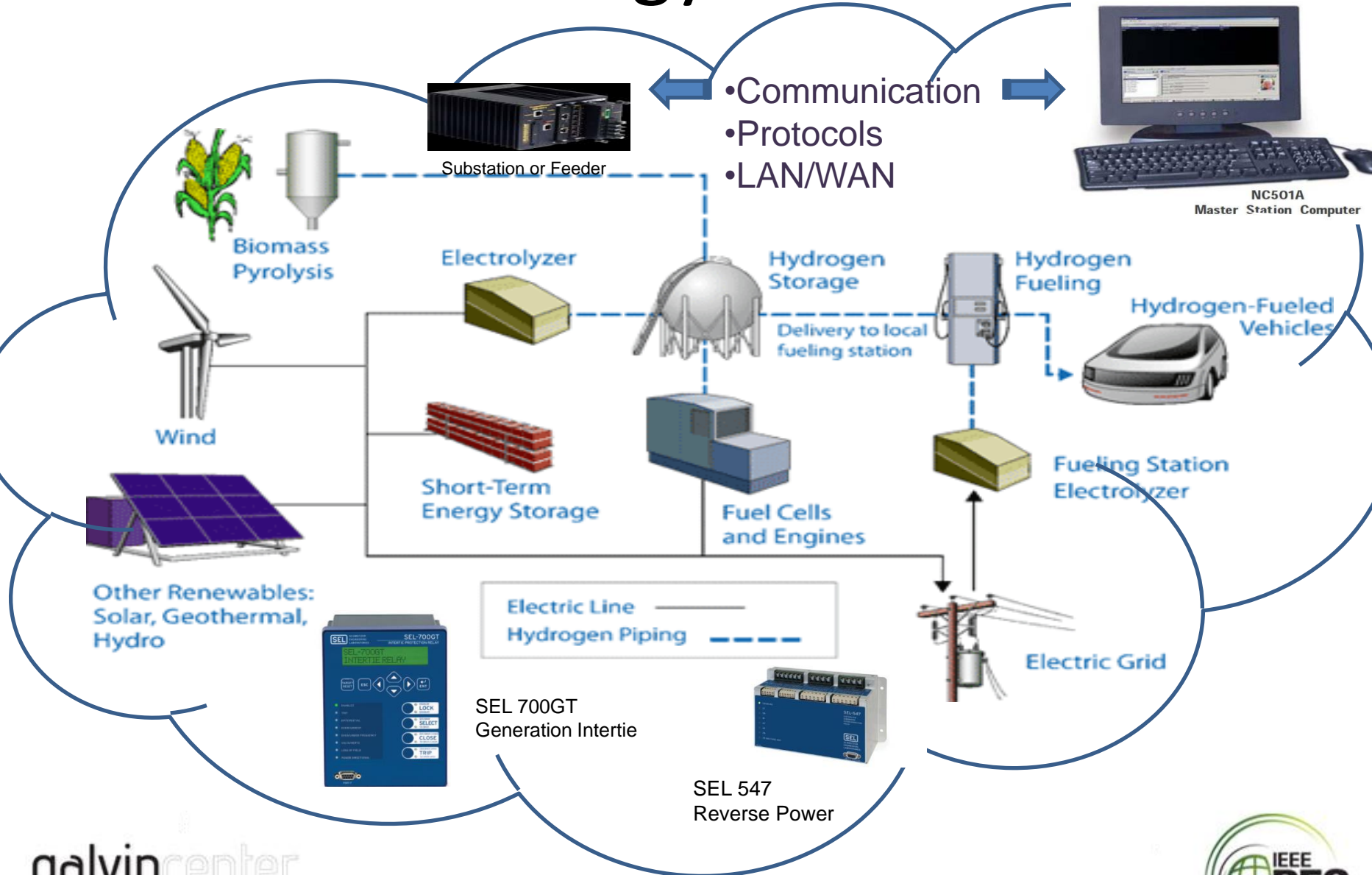
Company Profile



- 107 Years of industry experience
- Scalable automation
 - Reclosers
 - Switchgear
 - pad mount
 - vault
- Current Limiting Protectors (CLIP)
- Cable Accessories

- 50 Years of Industry Experience
- SCADA and DMS software
- DMS software
- Advanced solution modules
 - FDIR
 - CVR
 - Load flow

Renewable Energy Automation



Renewable Energy Solutions

Tower Switchgear

Collector System Switchgear



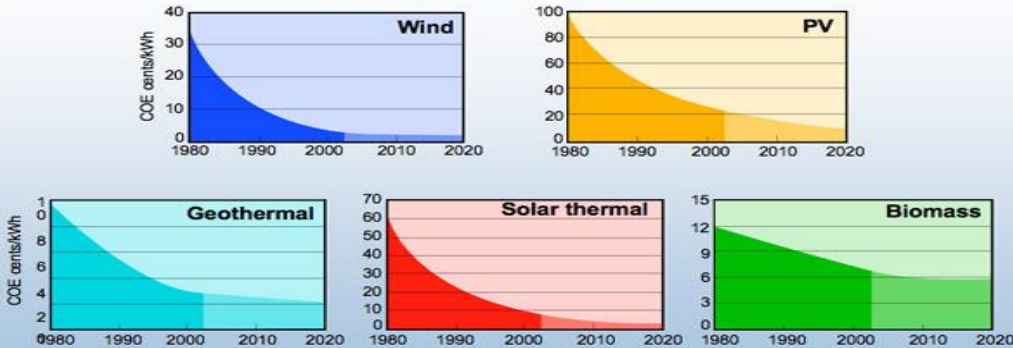
Current Limiting Protectors (CLiP)



Declining Cost of Renewable Energy

Renewable Energy Cost Trends

Levelized cents/kWh in constant \$2000¹



Source: NREL Energy Analysis Office (www.nrel.gov/analysis/docs/cost_curves_2002.ppt)
¹These graphs are reflections of historical cost trends NOT precise annual historical data.
 Updated: October 2002

EAO Energy Analysis Office
 Understanding Energy Issues

NREL National Renewable Energy Laboratory

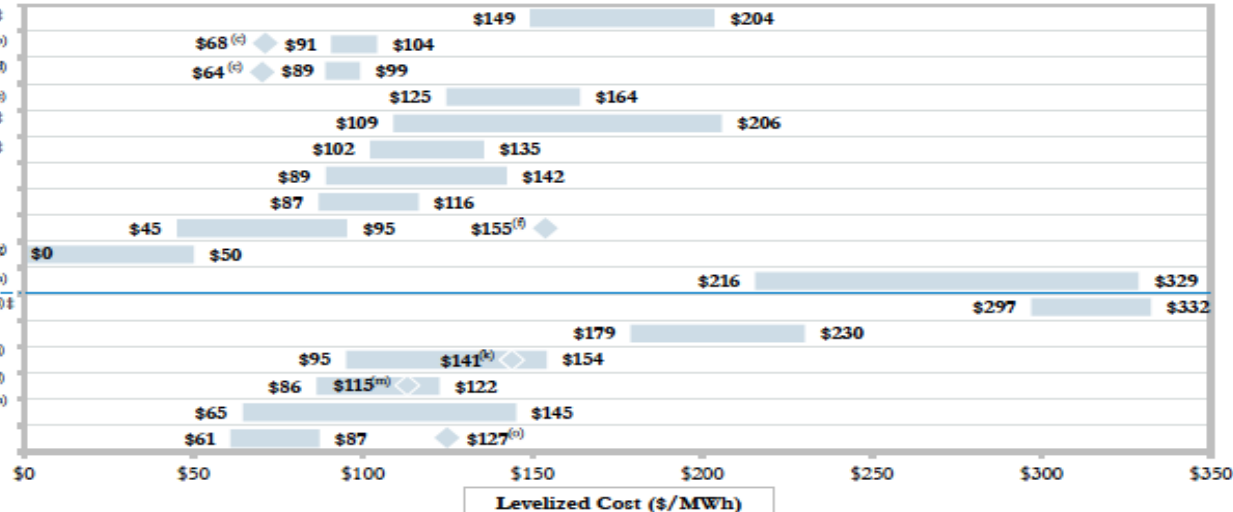
Comparison of New Sources

Source	¢ kWh	Renewable Energy
Natural Gas	6.3	No
Hydroelectric	8.6	Yes
Conventional Coal	9.5	No
Wind	9.7	Yes
Geothermal	10.2	Yes
Biomass	11	Yes
Nuclear	11.4	No
Solar PV	21	Yes

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY^(*)

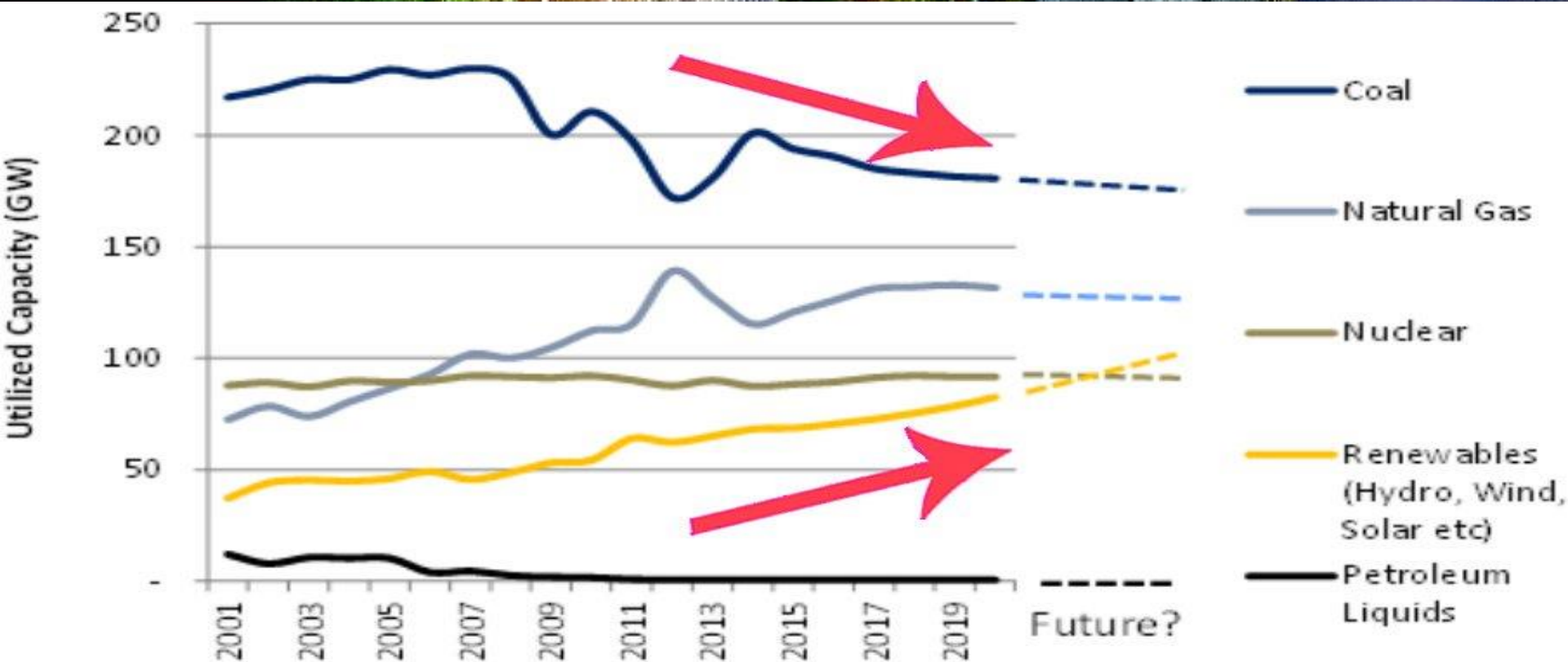
CONVENTIONAL

- Solar PV—Crystalline Rooftop †
- Solar PV—Crystalline Utility Scale †(b)
- Solar PV—Thin-film Utility Scale †(d)
- Solar Thermal †(e)
- Fuel Cell †
- Microturbine †
- Geothermal
- Biomass Direct
- Wind
- Energy Efficiency †(g)
- Battery Storage †(h)
- Diesel Generator †(i) ‡
- Gas Peaking
- IGCC †(j)
- Nuclear †(k)
- Coal †(l)
- Gas Combined Cycle

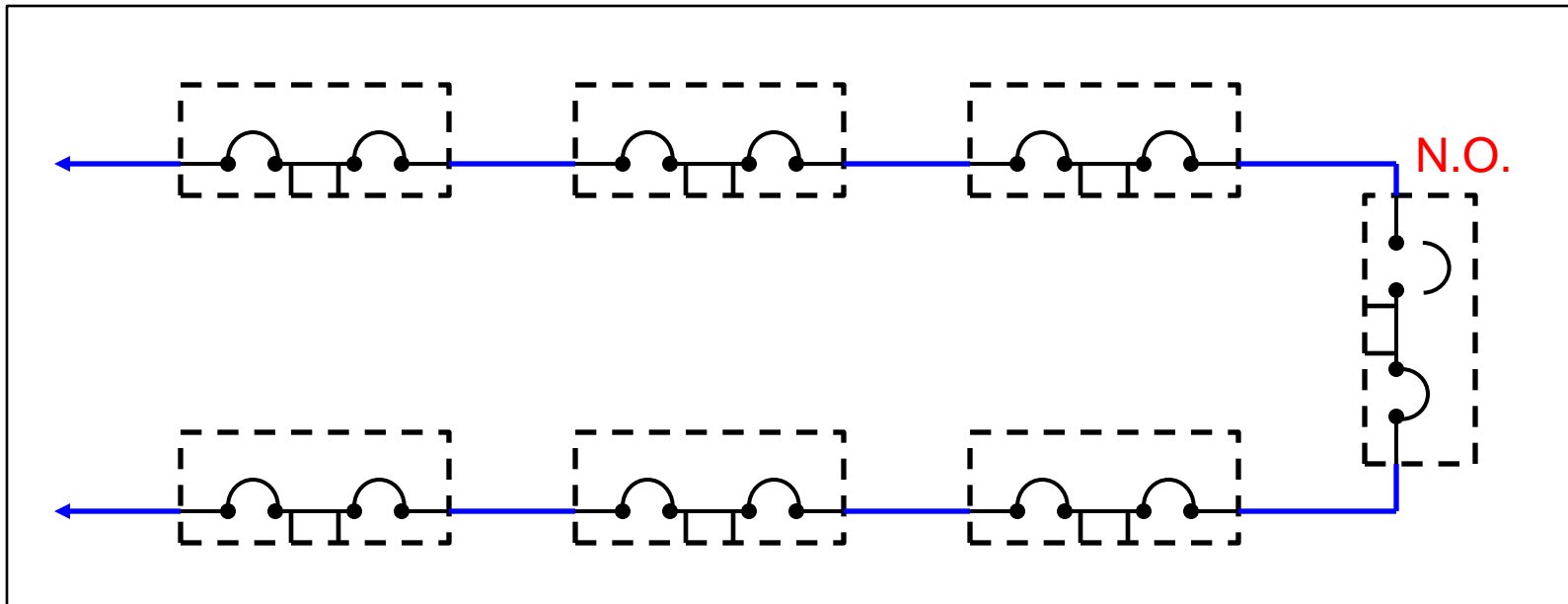


Source: Lazard estimates.

Increasing Use of Renewables



Open Loop Scheme ROI Example



- Two sources connected in parallel
- Switchgear units are fault interrupting with one normally open point
- Closest fault interrupter opens to clear fault
 - Next fault interrupter in loop opens to isolate and N.O point closes to restore power
- Peer to peer communication assisted protection for high speed tripping
 - Directional and instantaneous elements – primary
 - Timed overcurrent - secondary

Customer Outage Cost

Average Cost

	Large C&I (> 1MW)	Small C&I (<1 MW)	Residential
Voltage sag	\$15,601	\$203	\$
1-2 seconds	\$23,097	\$1,230	\$5.84
1 minute	\$12,944	\$543	\$
15 minutes	\$18,245	\$831	\$
30 minutes	\$70,238	\$2,367	\$5.81
4 hour	\$119,715	\$4,220	\$7.14
8 hours	\$88,224	\$7,361	\$5.15
Average	\$70,634	\$2,735	\$6.59

Information from **A Framework and Review of Customer Outage Costs: Integration and Analysis of Electric Utility Outage Cost Surveys (November 2003)** – written by Leora Lawton, Michael Sullivan, Kent Van Liere, and Aaron Katz (Population Research Systems, LLC) for US Department of Energy

Automated Open Loop Scheme ROI

Metrics and Reliability/Resilience

- Interruption time can be measured in seconds
- Reduces initial outage time to less than 1 minute (would actually be closer to 5-10 seconds)

Financial

Example – 5 large industrial customers on loop

- Assume a premium of \$45k per switch or \$450k total
- Assume worst case reduction of outage to 10 seconds at cost of \$10,786 for 5 customers

Outage	Average	1 Minute	30 Minutes	4 Hours
Savings / Event	\$342,384	\$53,934	\$340,404	\$587,789

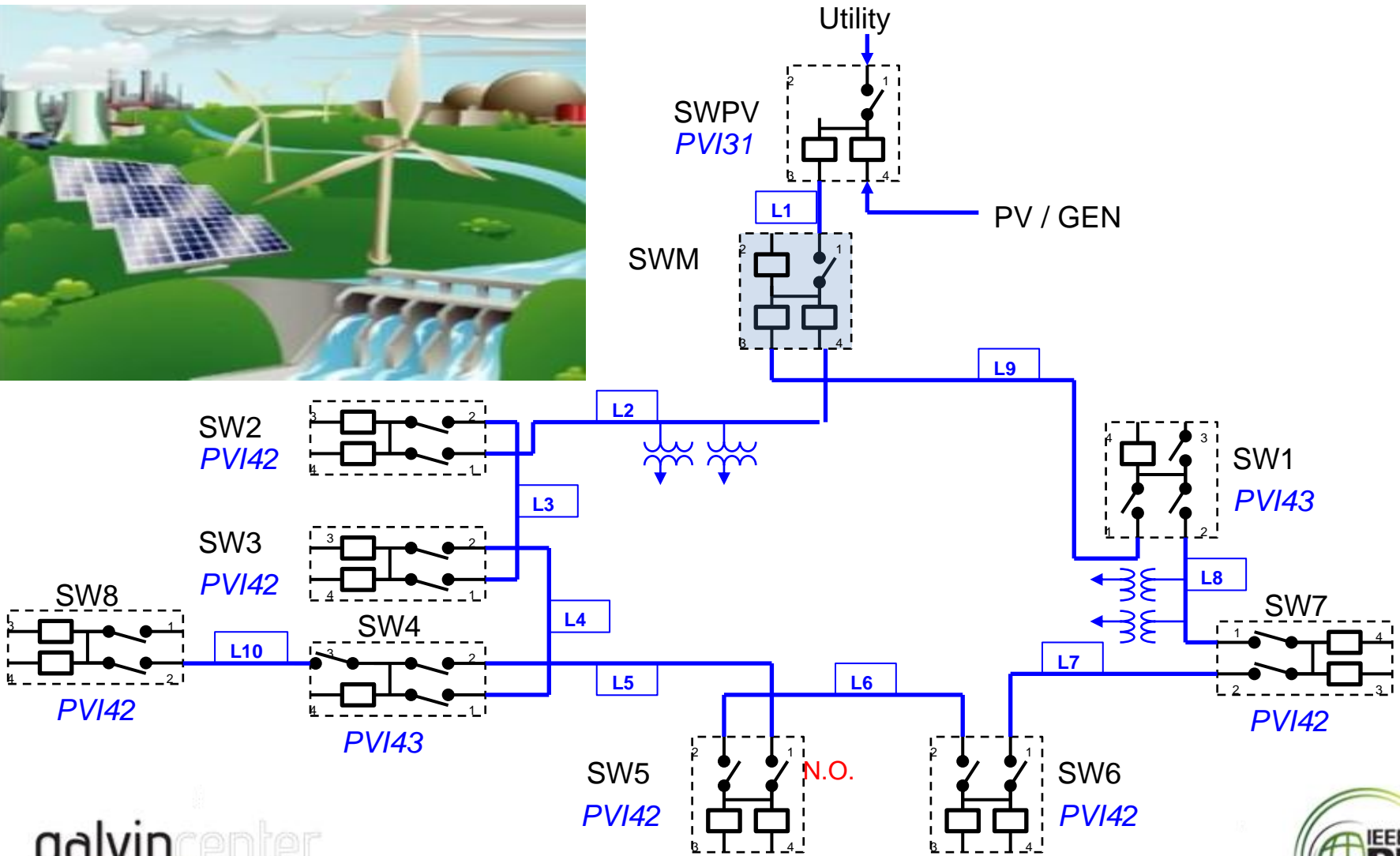
Annual Return on Investment

1 event x (30 min) – 76%

Payback Period

1 event x (30 min) – 1.3 years

Resilient Microgrid Example



Questions?

What city scored the highest of 34 cities for energy efficiency according to the American Council for an energy efficient economy?



BOSTON!