



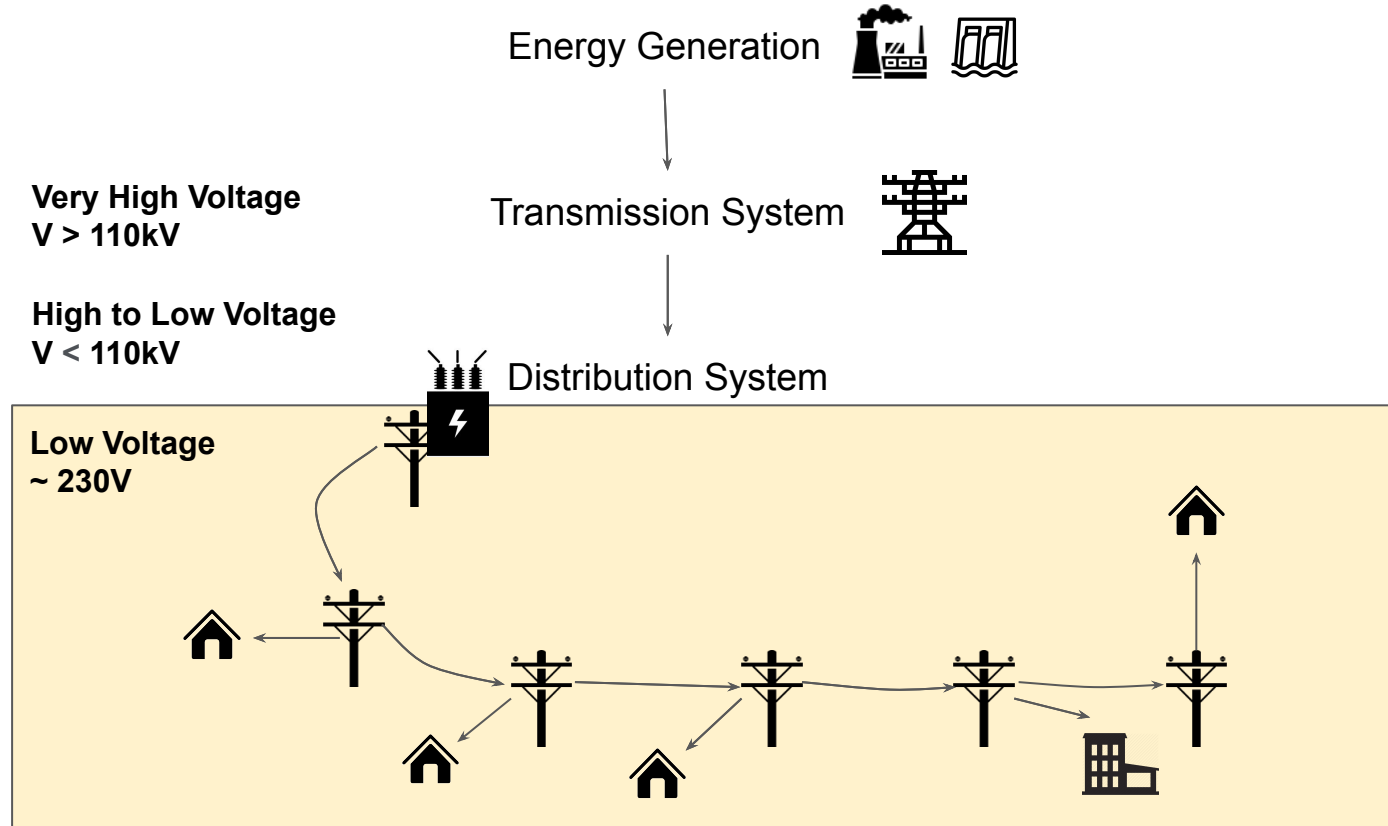
ENEIDA.IO

Road to ZEN

Zero Emission Neighbourhoods

CHALLENGES OF THE LOW VOLTAGE GRID

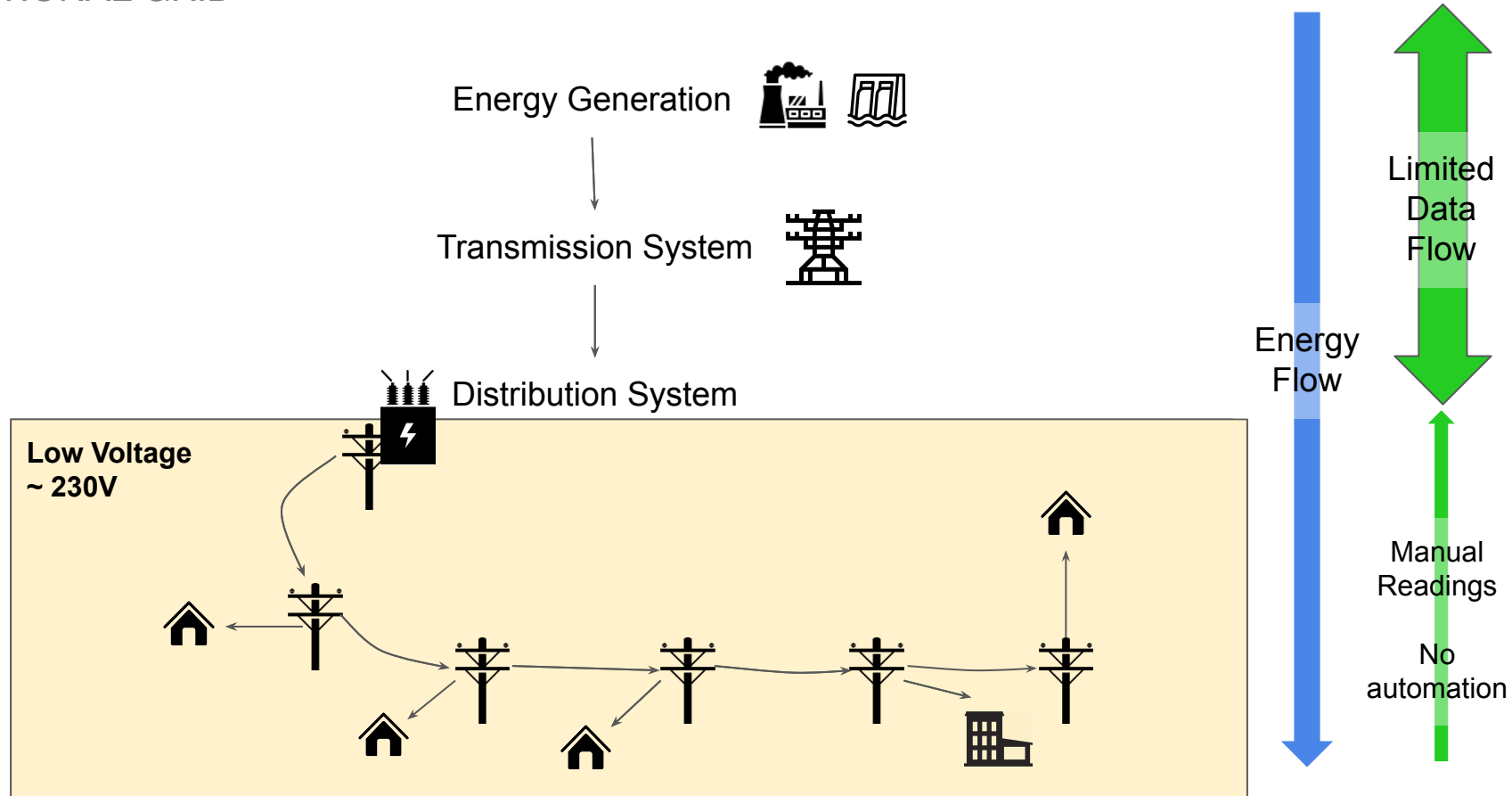
TRADITIONAL GRID



CHALLENGES OF THE LOW VOLTAGE GRID

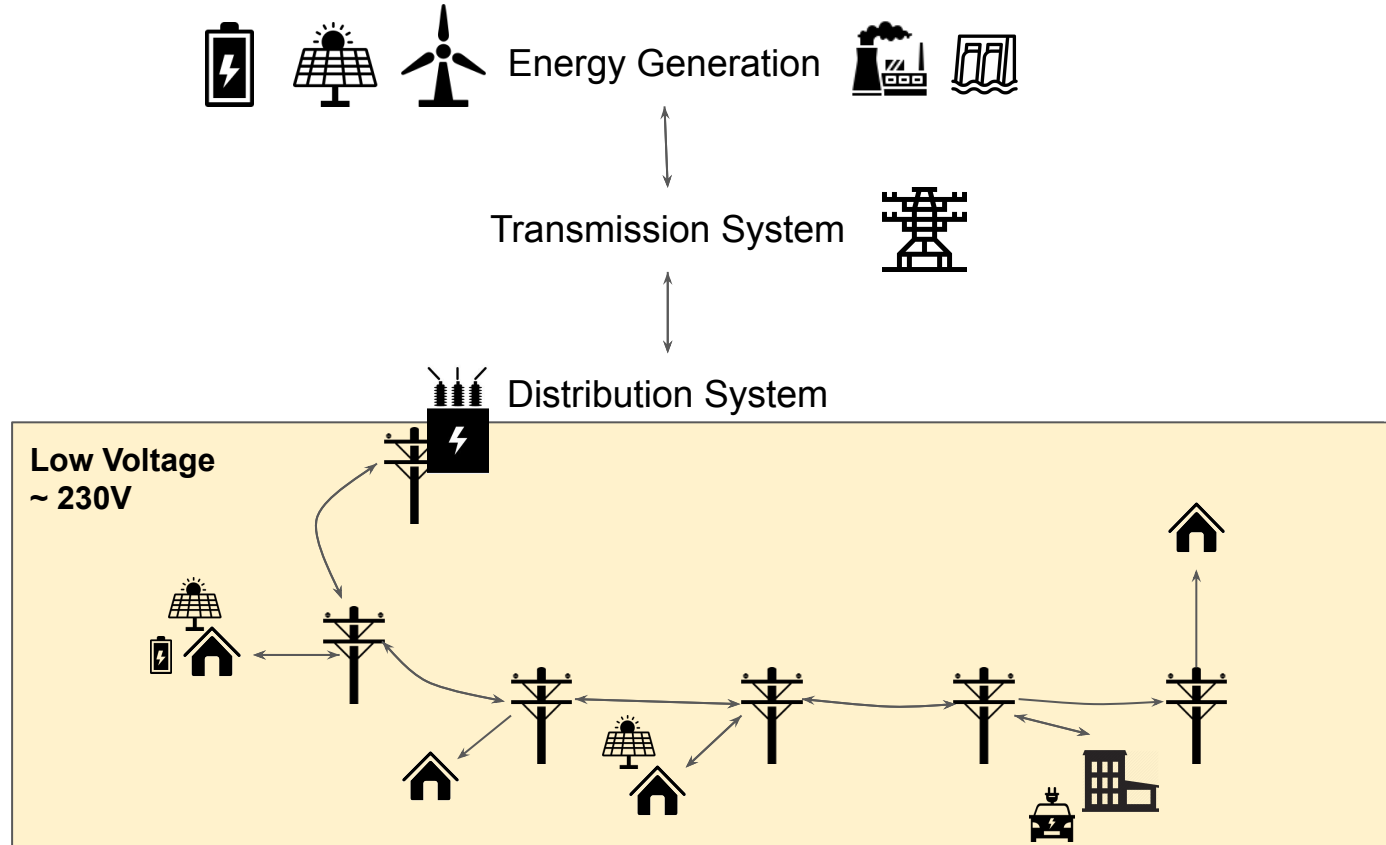
TRADITIONAL GRID

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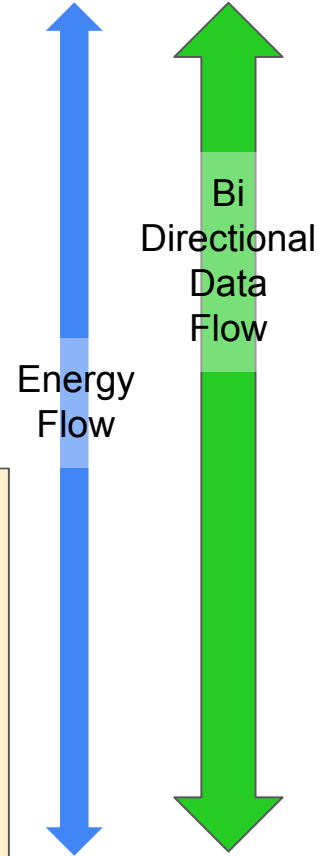


CHALLENGES OF THE LOW VOLTAGE GRID

TRADITIONAL GRID

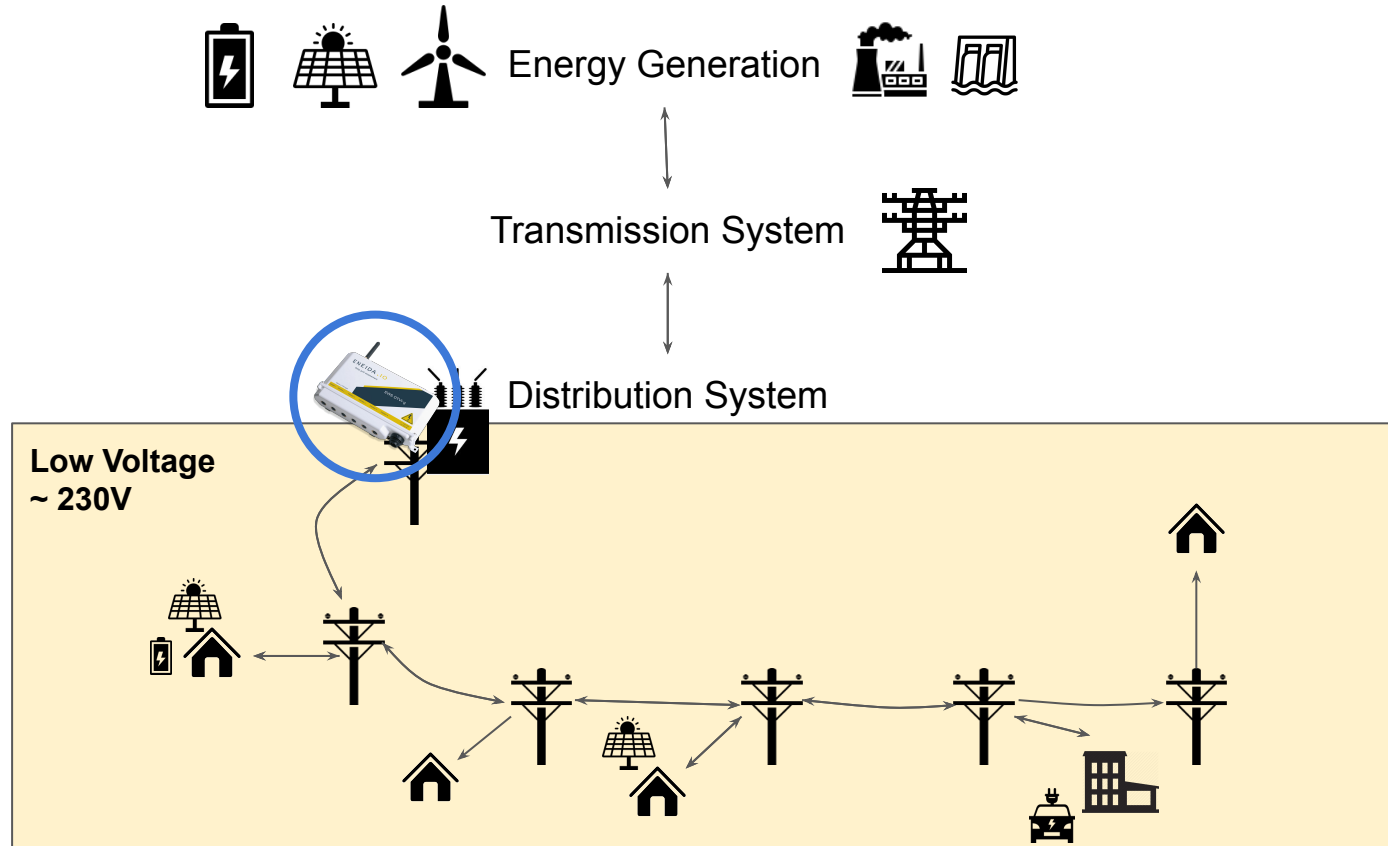


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CHALLENGES OF THE LOW VOLTAGE GRID

TRADITIONAL GRID



GOAL: Monitor and optimize Low Voltage Grids



SOLUTION

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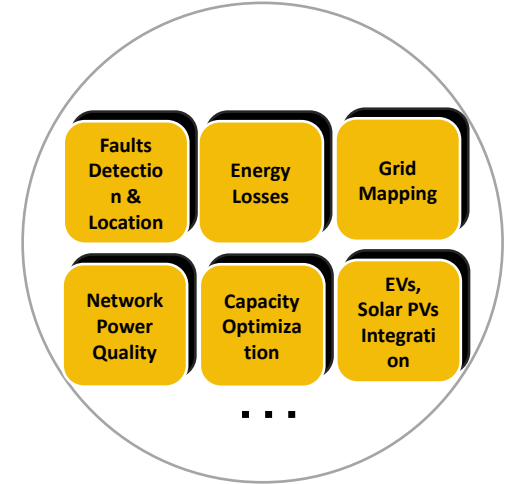
VISIBILITY, CONTROL E INTELLIGENCE OF THE LOW VOLTAGE GRID



eneida DeepGrid®
EdgeSense



eneida DeepGrid®
Discovery

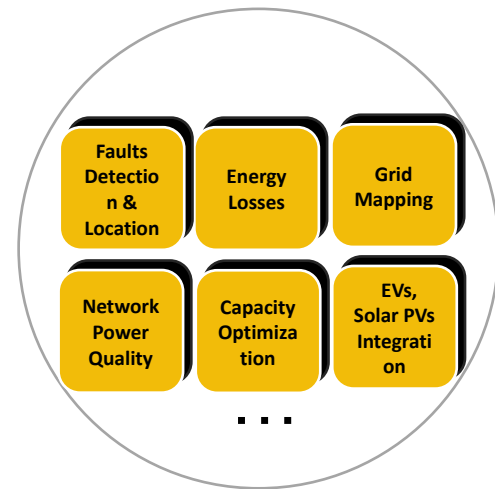
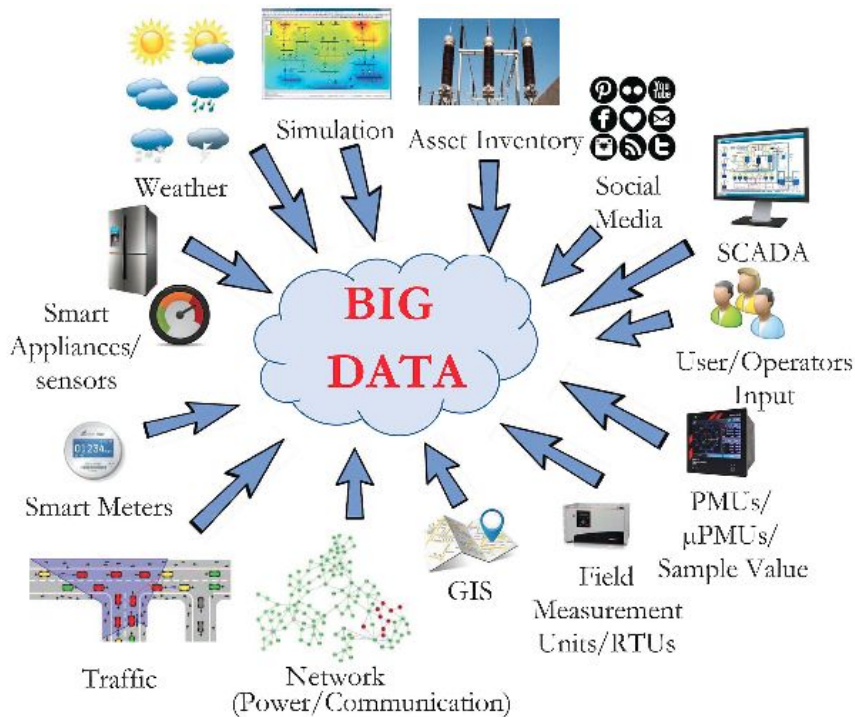


eneida DeepGrid®
Analytics Apps

SOLUTION

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VISIBILITY, CONTROL E INTELLIGENCE OF THE LOW VOLTAGE GRID



eneida DeepGrid®
Analytics Apps

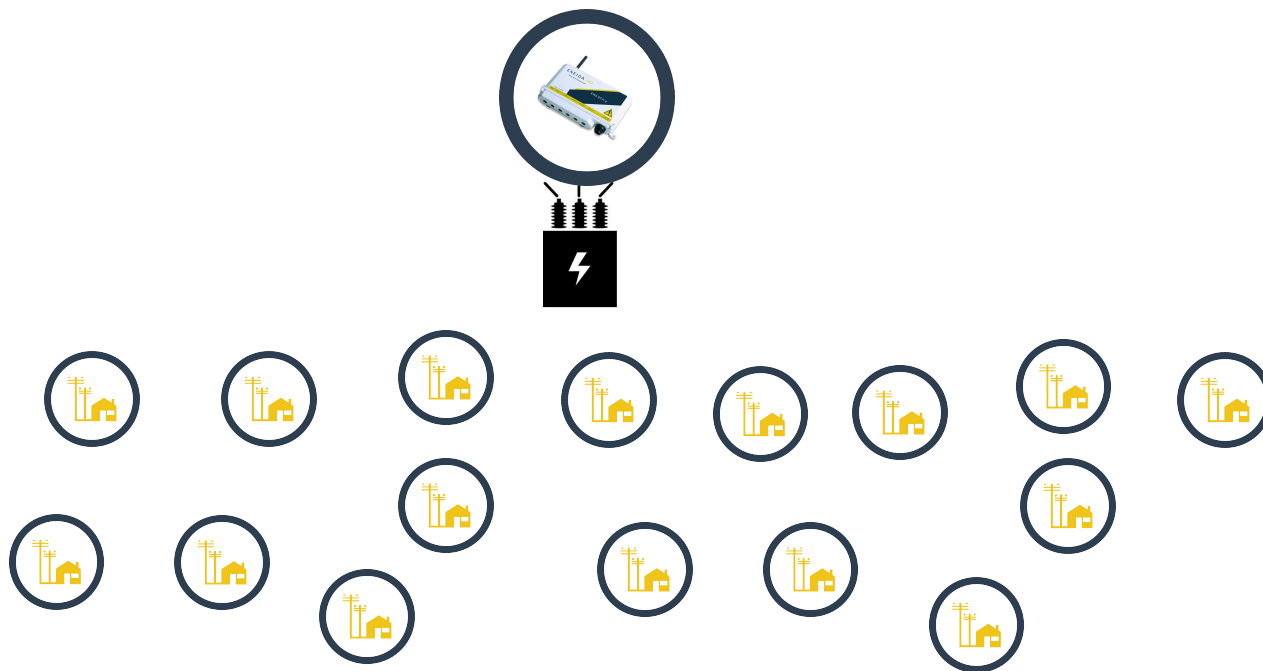
Meter Mapping

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Deep grid assessment

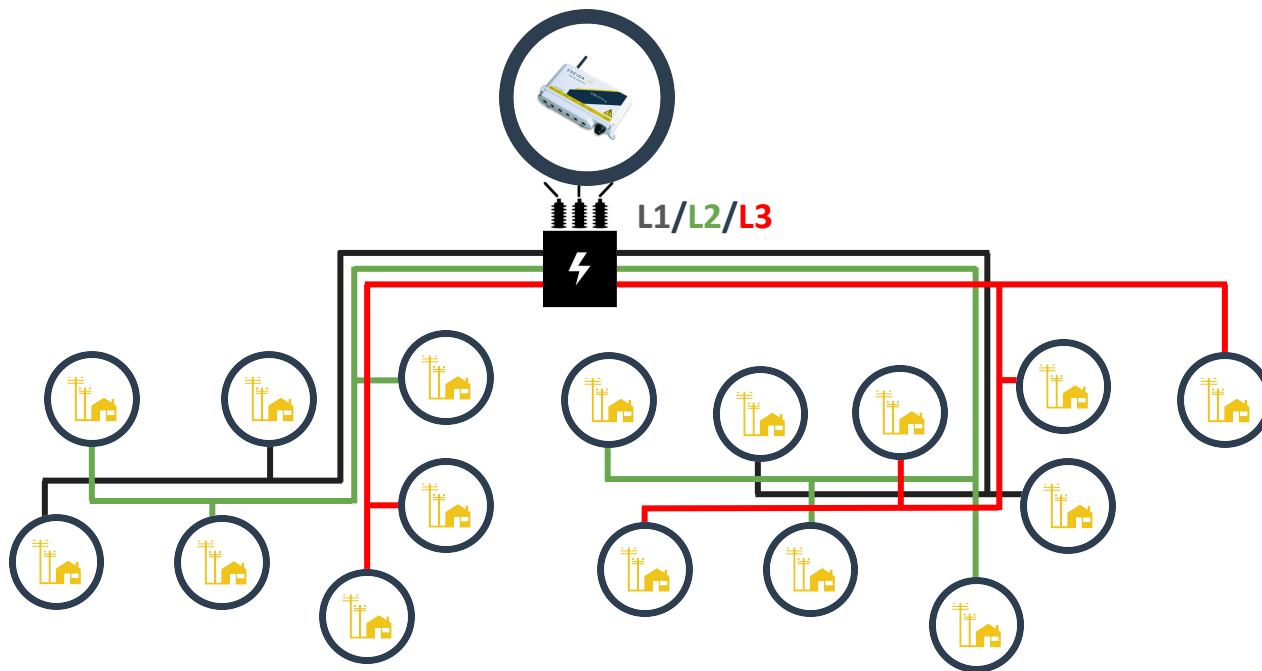
The Problem

Phase/Circuit at each location is unknown



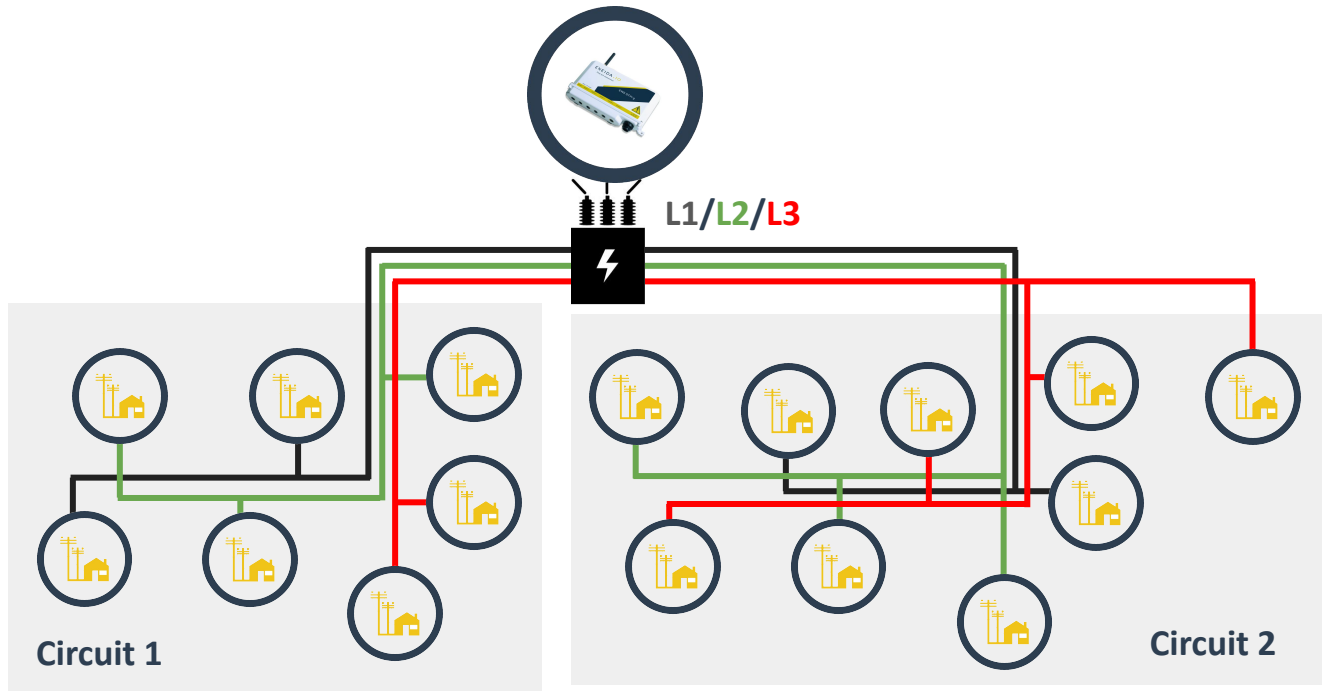
The Problem

Phase/Circuit at each location is unknown



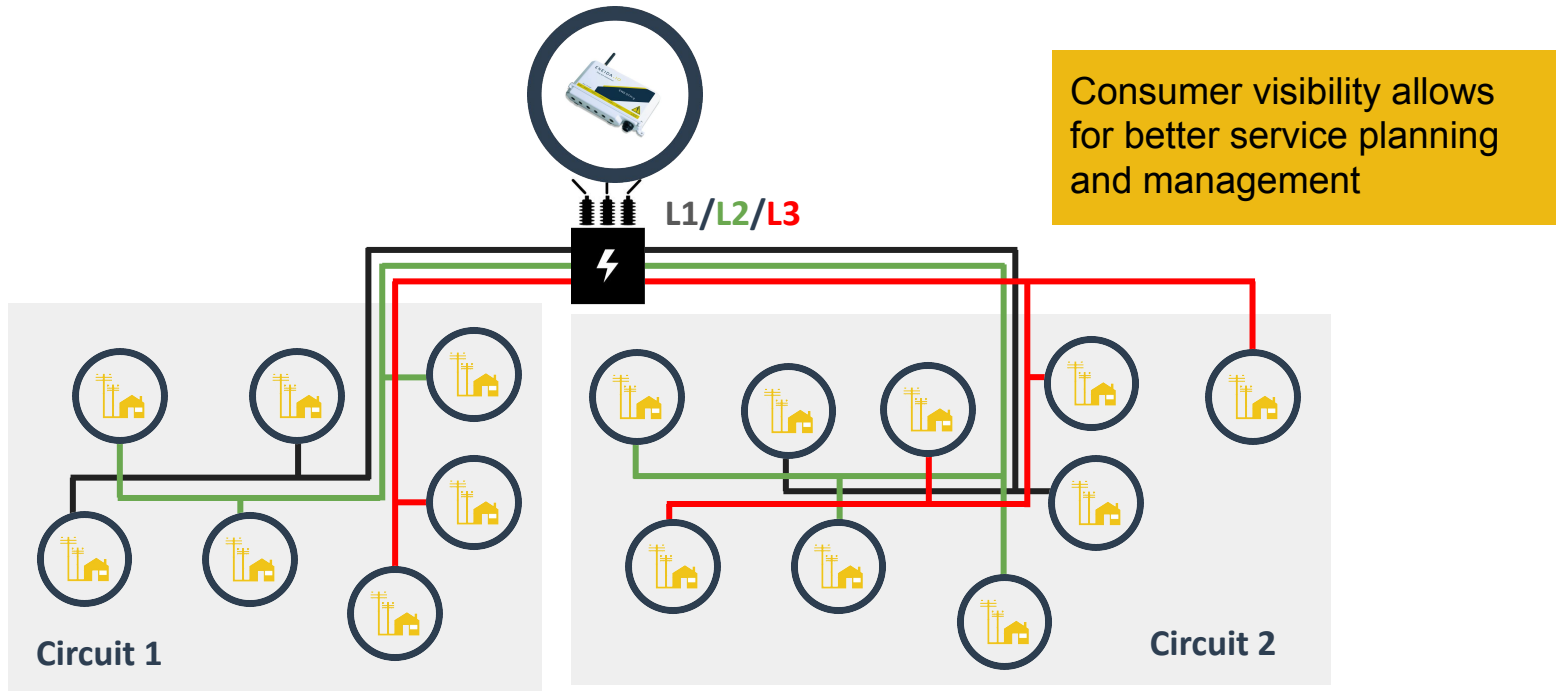
The Problem

Phase/Circuit at each location is unknown

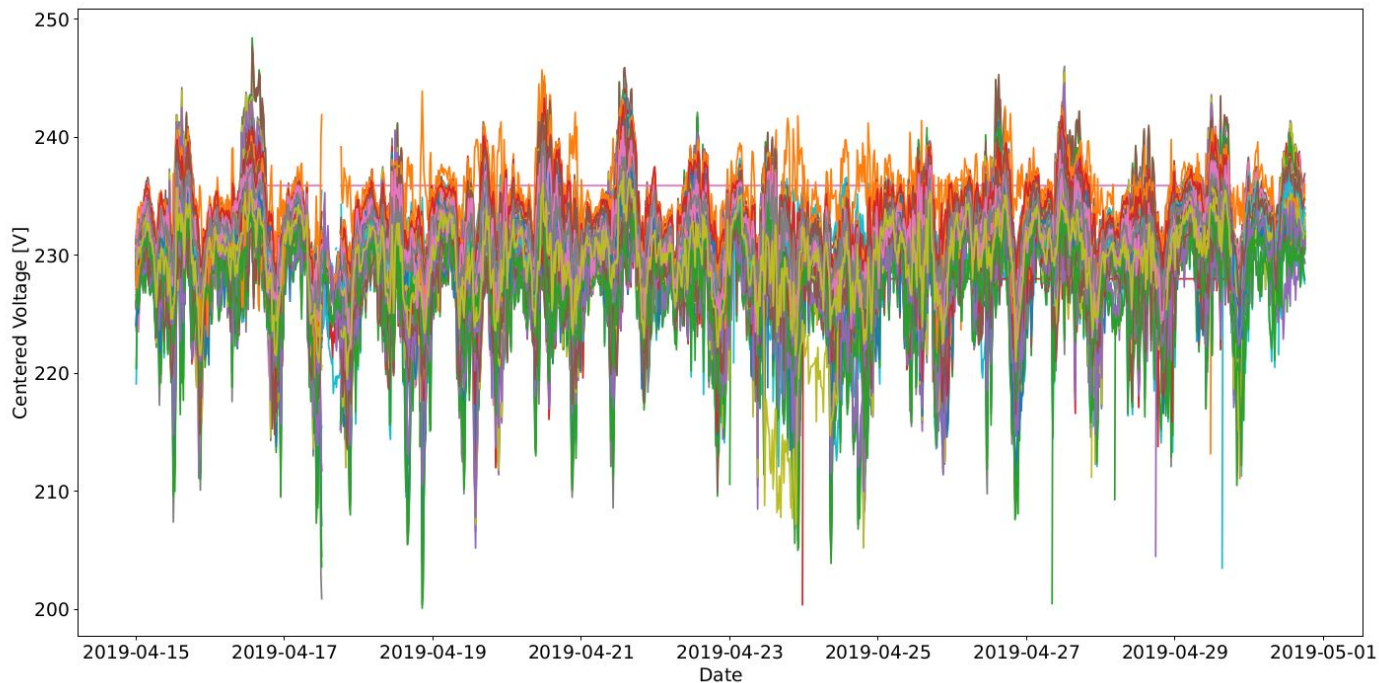


The Problem

Phase/Circuit at each location is unknown



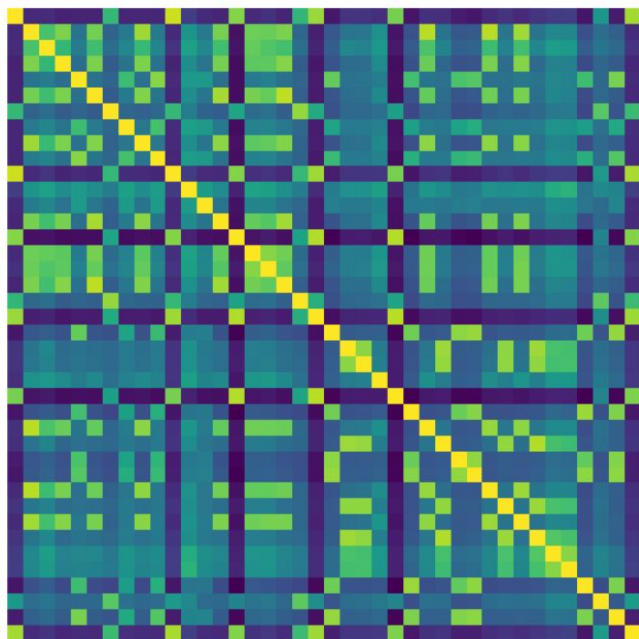
The Problem



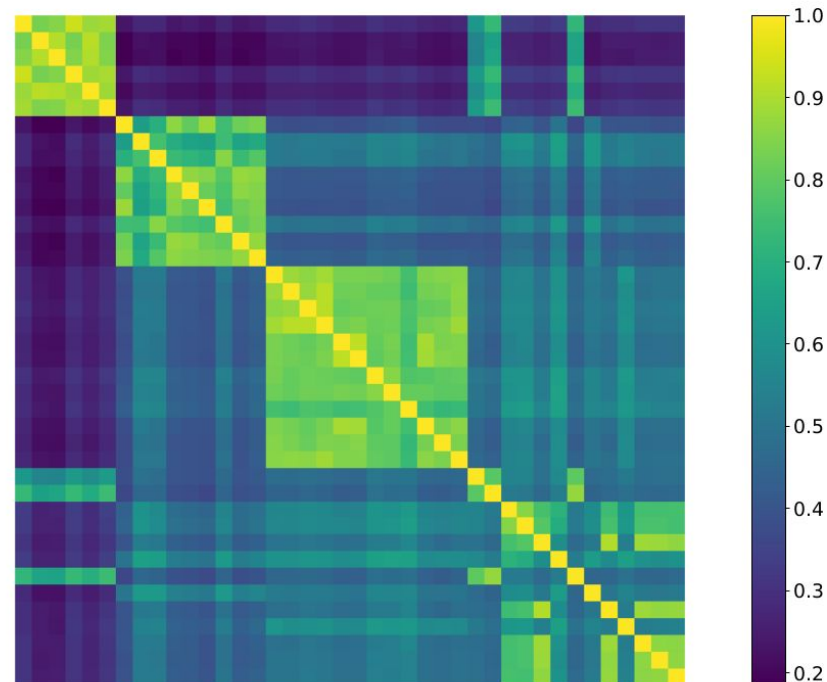
Household **meters** in the same neighborhood measure very **similar Voltages**

Co-Clustering: Circuit Attribution

Before coclustering: PT 1 - L1

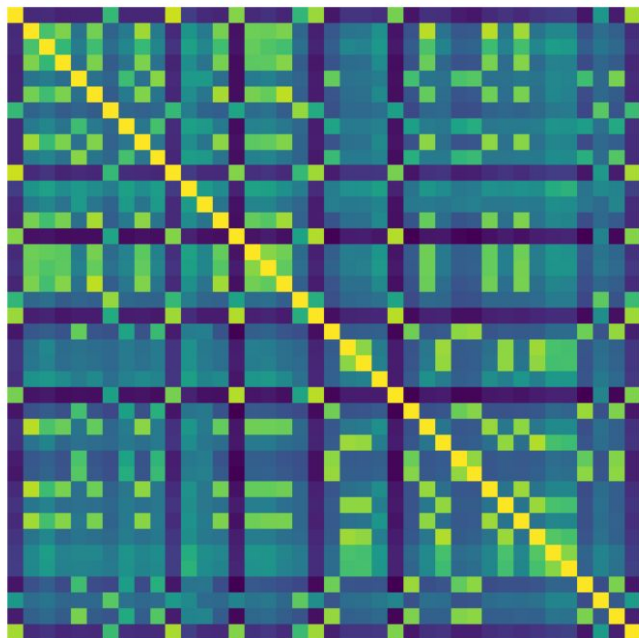


After coclustering: PT 1 - L1

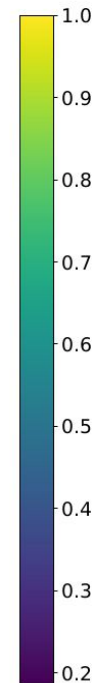
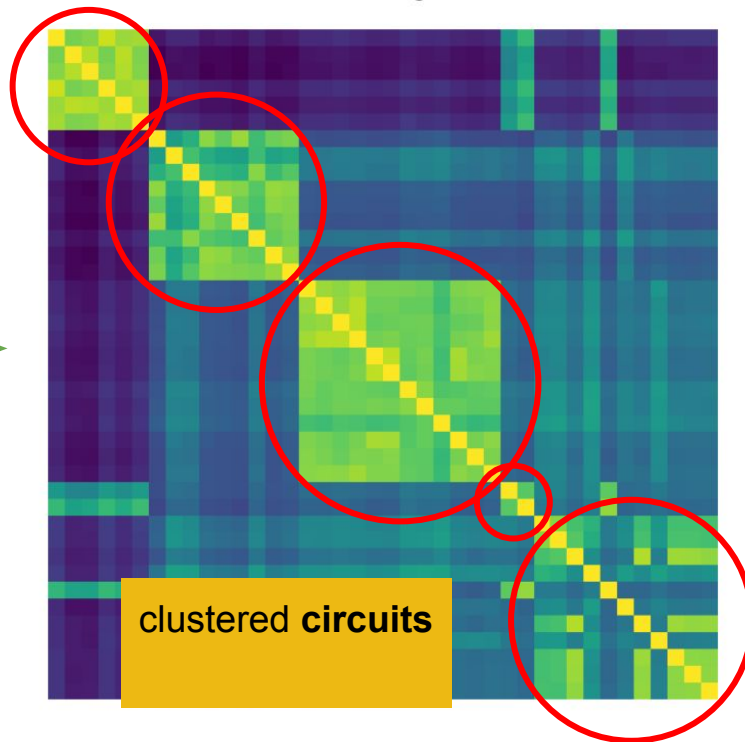


Co-Clustering: Circuit Attribution

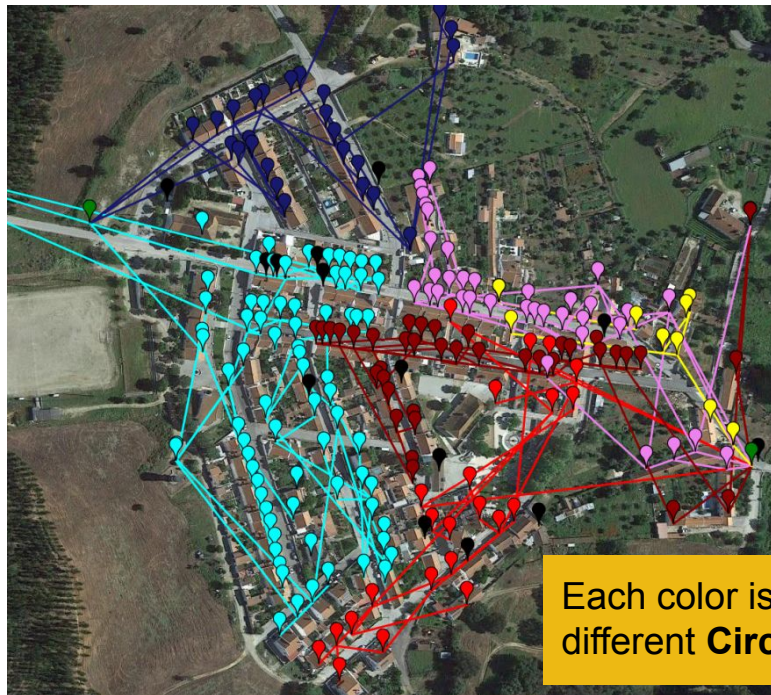
Before coclustering: PT 1 - L1



After coclustering: PT 1 - L1



Circuit assignment

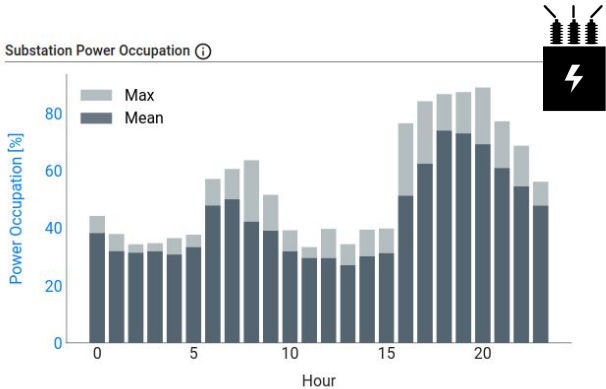
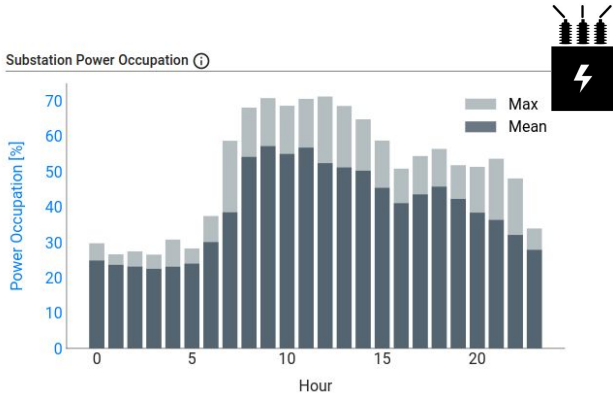
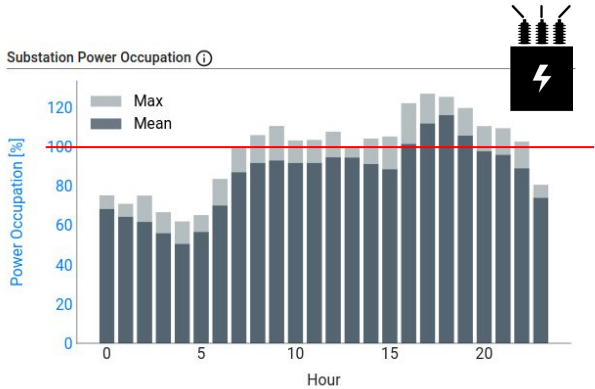


Series Forecast

ENEIDA.IO

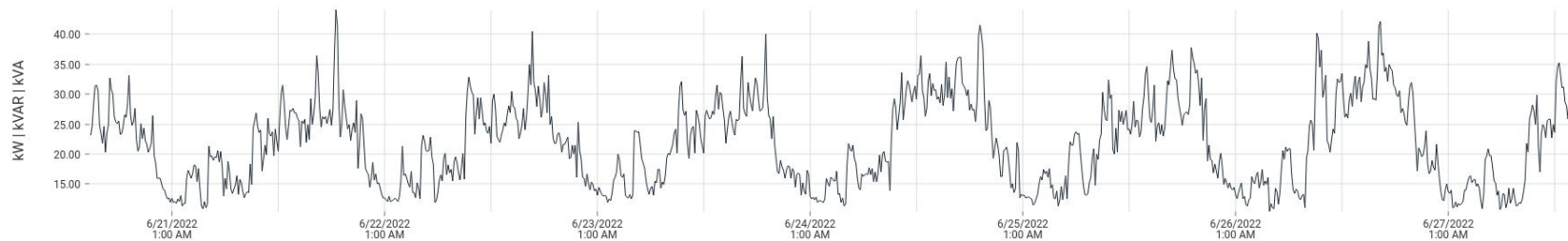
Deep grid assessment

The Problem



The operator wants to know when a given **transformer** will not meet the demand

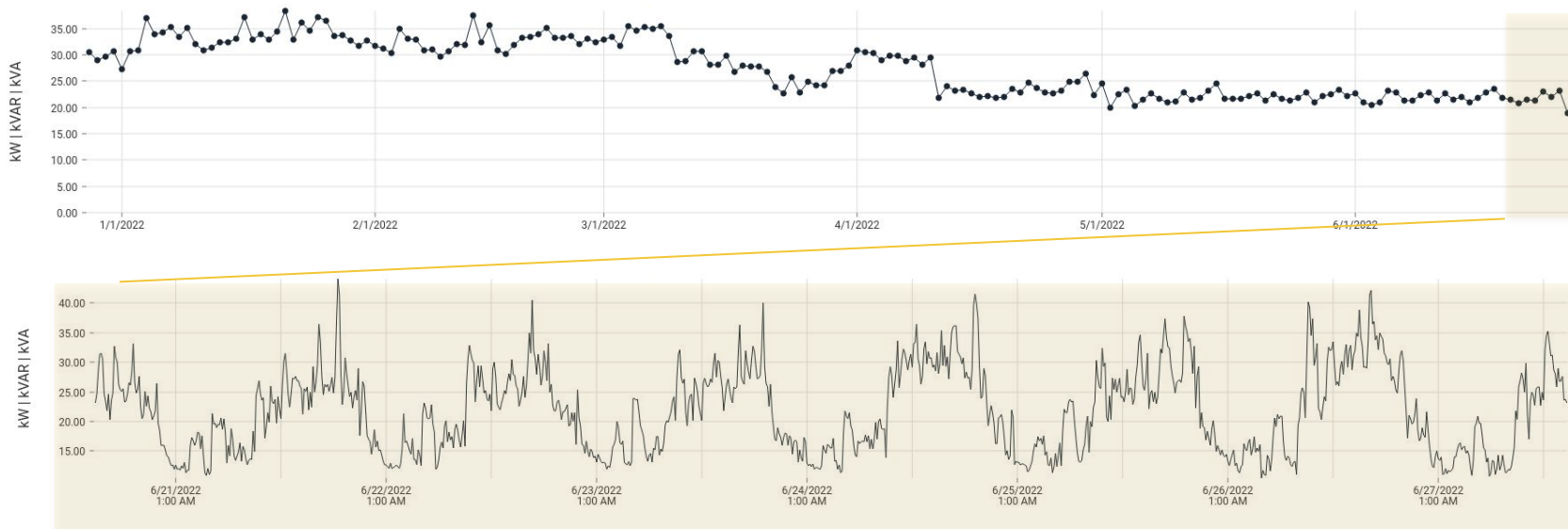
The Problem



?



The Problem



?

Method

$$y(t) = g(t) + s(t) + h(t) + E$$

The diagram illustrates the components of the series forecast equation $y(t) = g(t) + s(t) + h(t) + E$. Each term is enclosed in a yellow box. Arrows point from descriptive text to each term:
- From $g(t)$ to "trend or non periodic changes"
- From $s(t)$ to "periodic changes (daily/weekly profiles)"
- From $h(t)$ to "specific events (eg holidays)"
- From E to "error term to account for unusual changes"

trend or non periodic changes

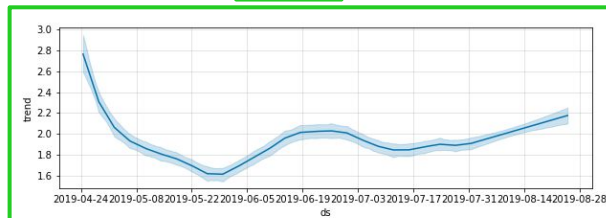
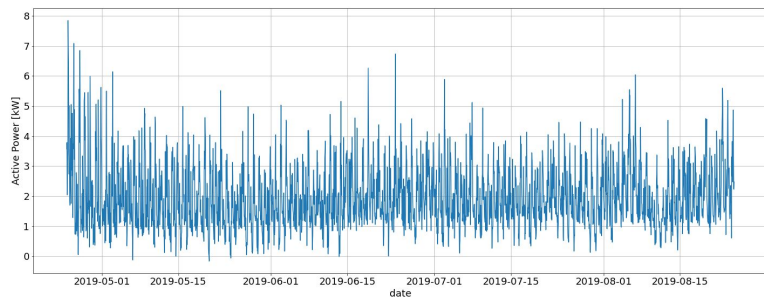
periodic changes (daily/weekly profiles)

specific events (eg holidays)

error term to account for unusual changes

Method

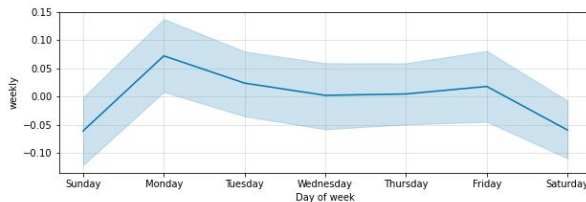
$$y(t) = g(t) + s(t) + h(t) + E$$



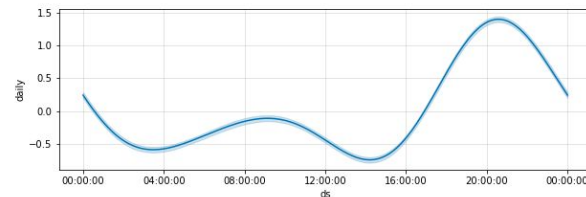
trend



events



periodic series

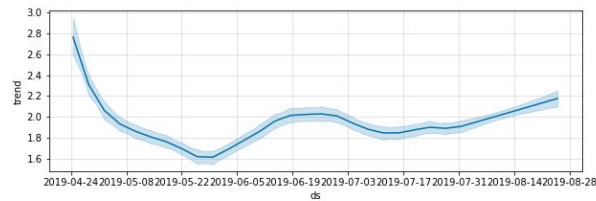
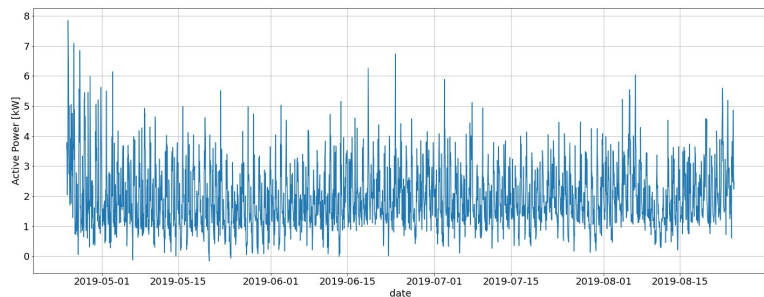


Series Forecast

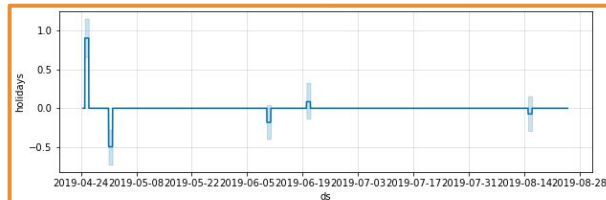
ENEIDA.IO

Method

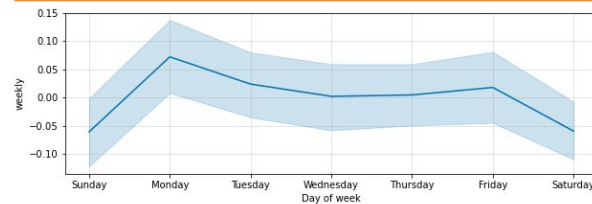
$$y(t) = g(t) + s(t) + \boxed{h(t)} + E$$



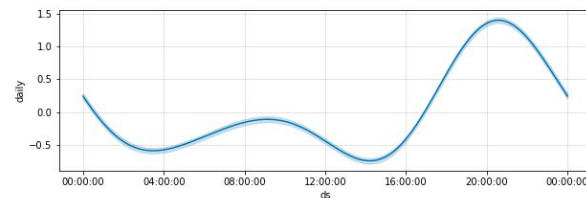
trend



events

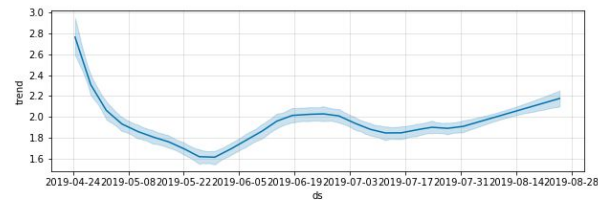
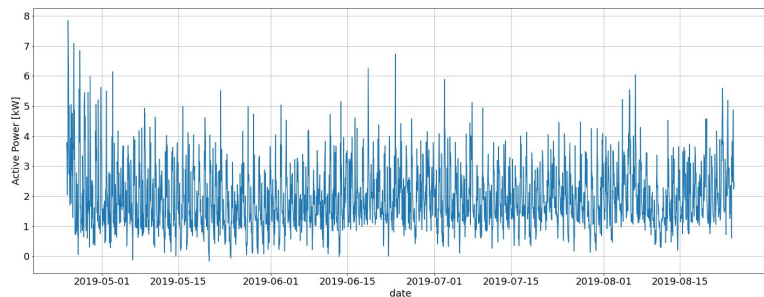


periodic series

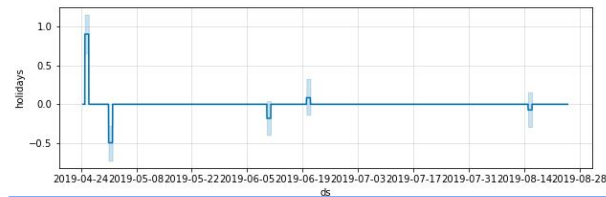


Method

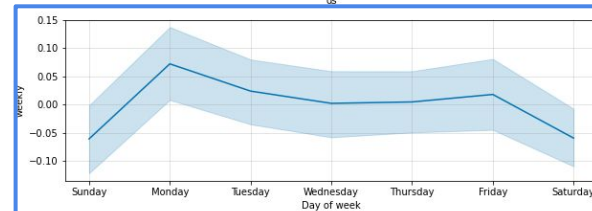
$$y(t) = g(t) + \boxed{s(t)} + h(t) + E$$



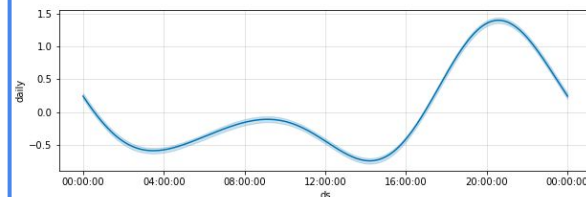
trend



events

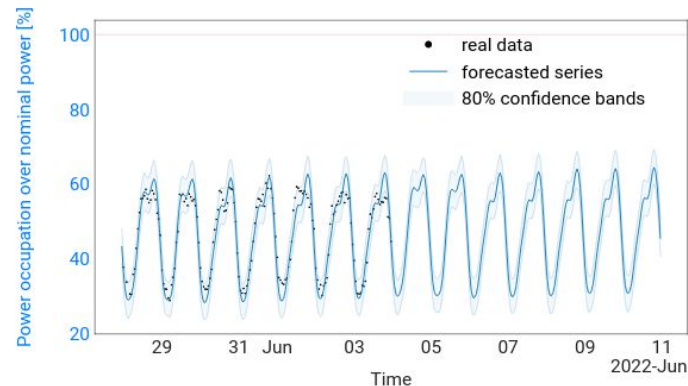


periodic
series

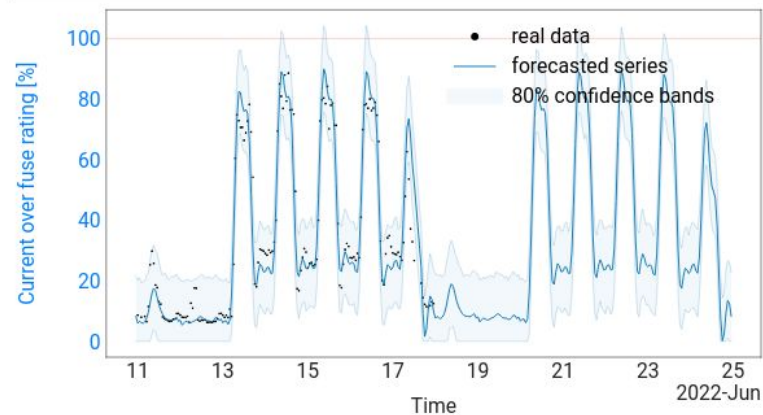


Result

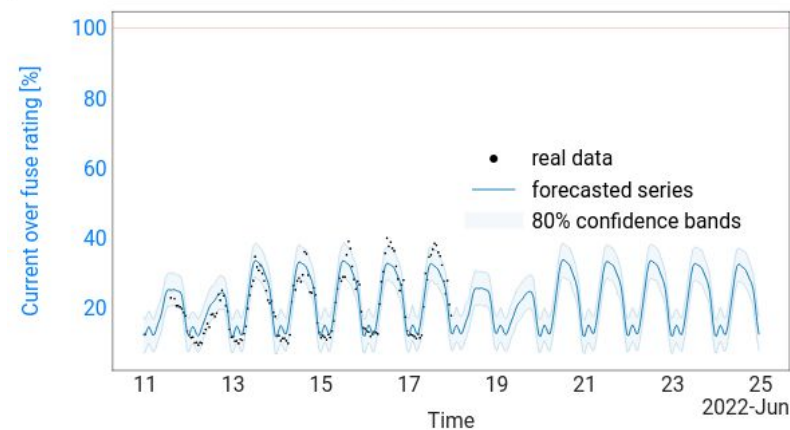
Substation Power Occupation Forecast ⓘ



L3 - Feeder/phase Overcurrent Forecast ⓘ



L3 - Feeder/phase Overcurrent Forecast ⓘ

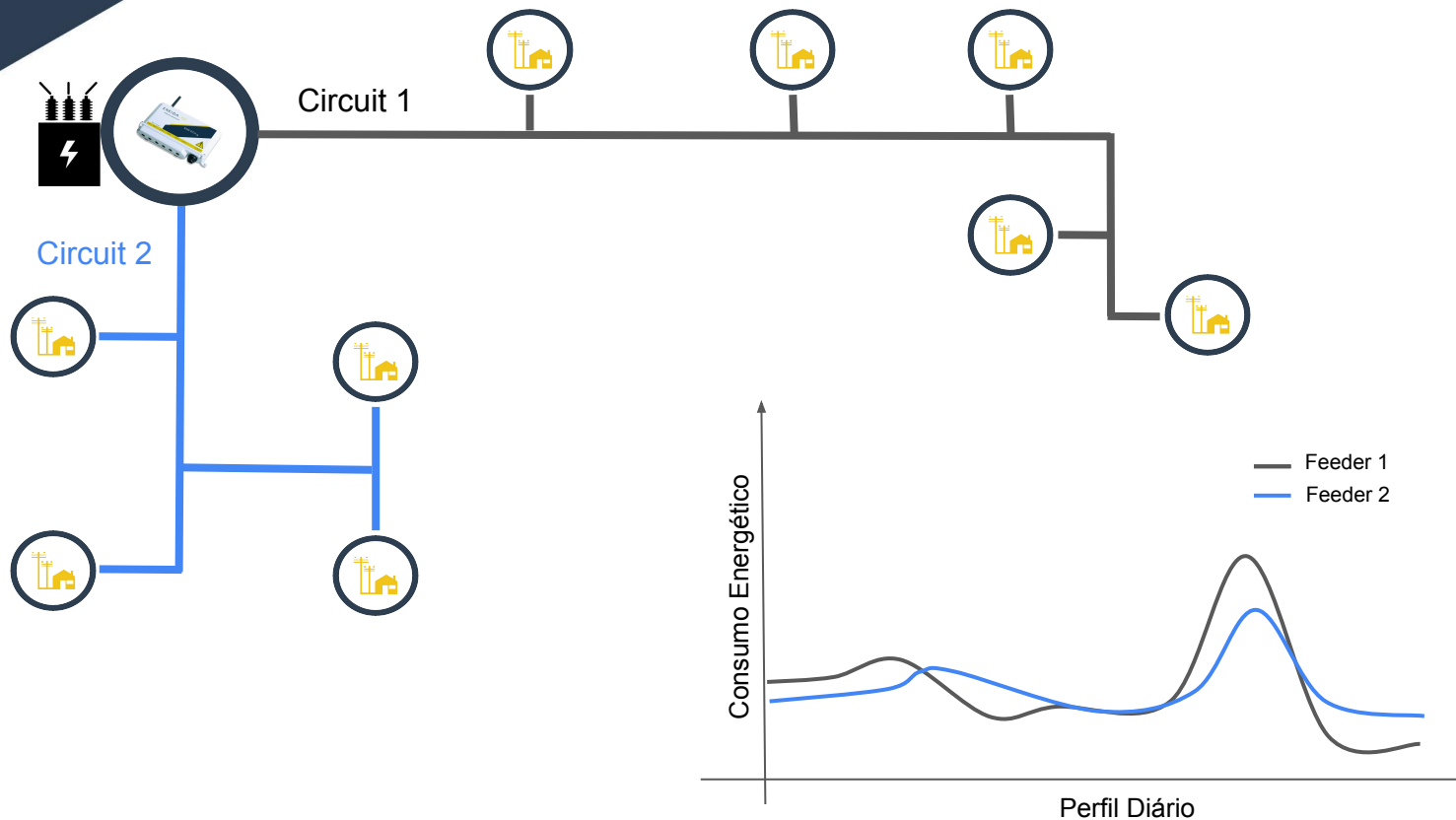


Injection Decoupling

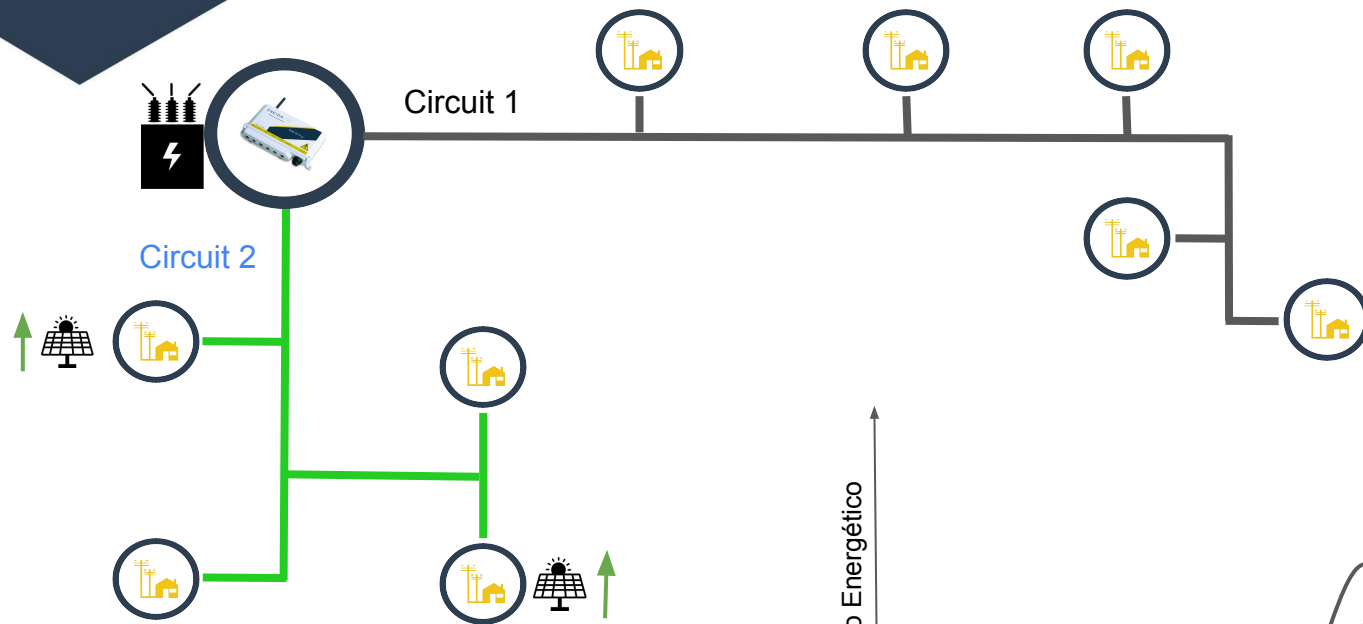
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Deep grid assessment

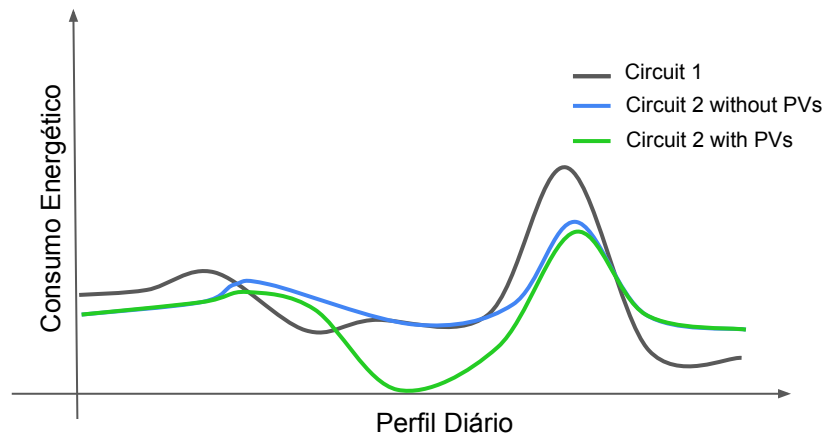
The Problem



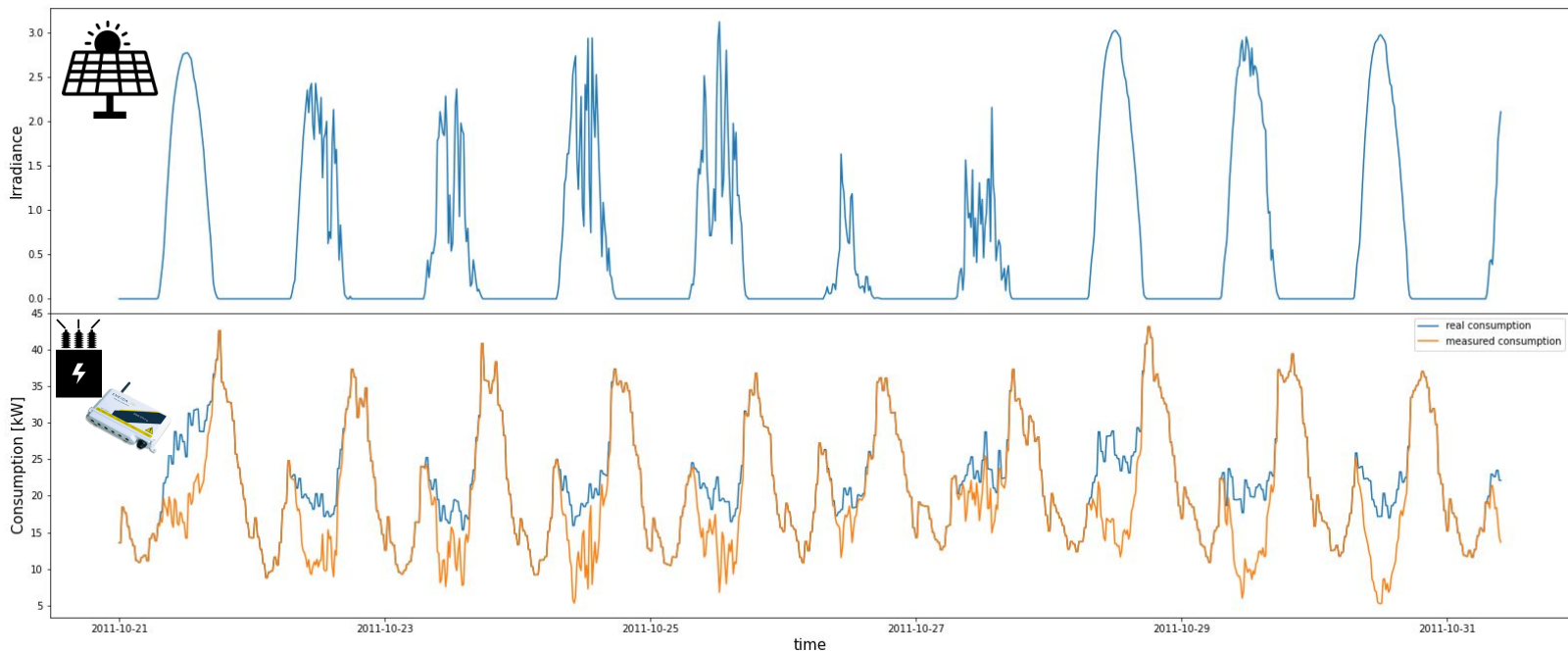
The Problem



- PV usage impacts what we perceive as the total consumption since a **transformer** with **low consumption in sunny days can be overloaded in cloudy days**.
- It also has voltage impacts in the neighborhood.

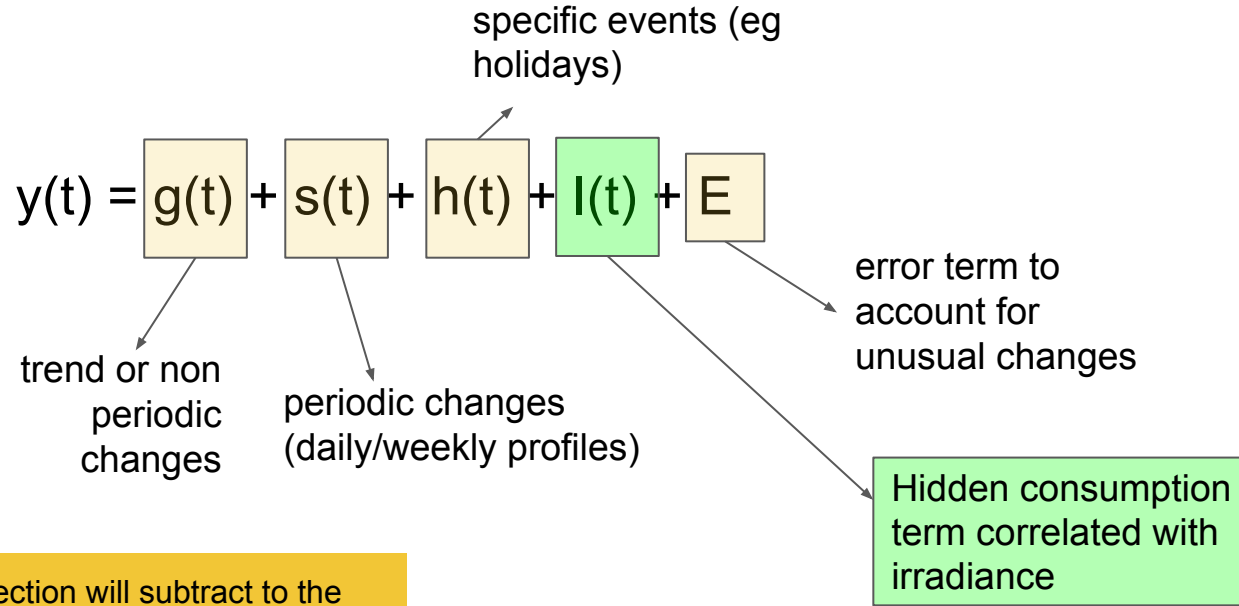


The Problem



We are interested in the **real** (bottom blue) **consumption** so that we can know the **transformer** peak demand

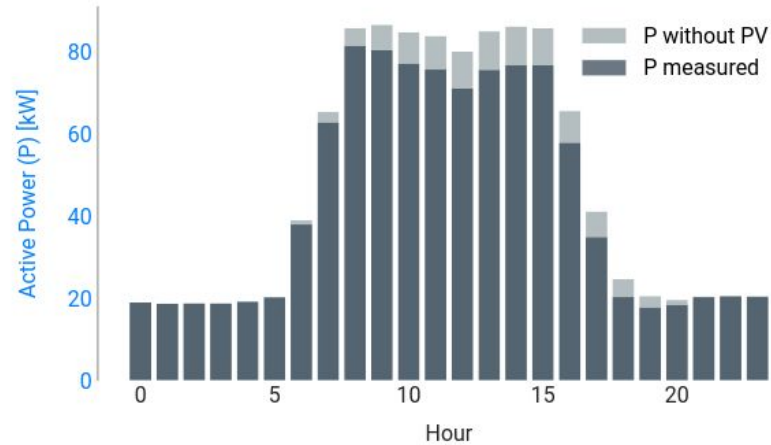
Method



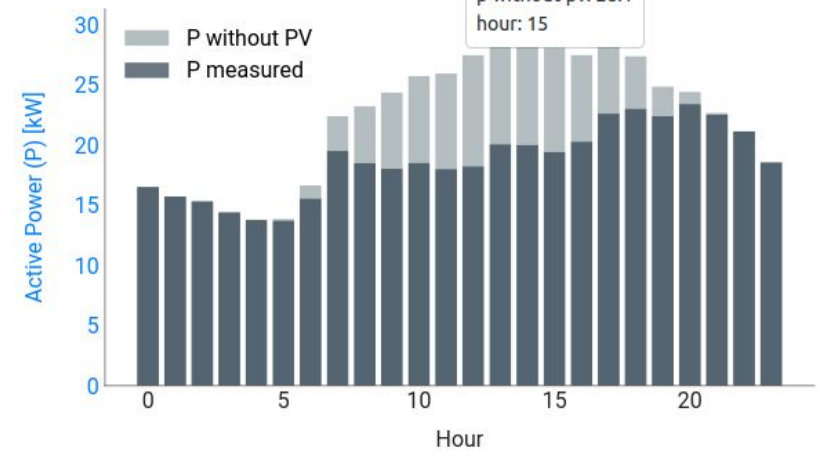
The component from PV injection will subtract to the consumption series (consumers will use own produced energy) and will be invisible for outside measurement

Result

L3 - Phase Active Power (P) ⓘ



L1 - Feeder/phase Active Power (P) ⓘ



Photovoltaic Panels: imaging approach

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Deep grid assessment

The Problem

- instead of looking to the consumption series to find hidden consumption from injection we look at satellite imagery to find the PVs directly
- The amount of injection (hidden consumption) in the grid will be proportional to the PV area

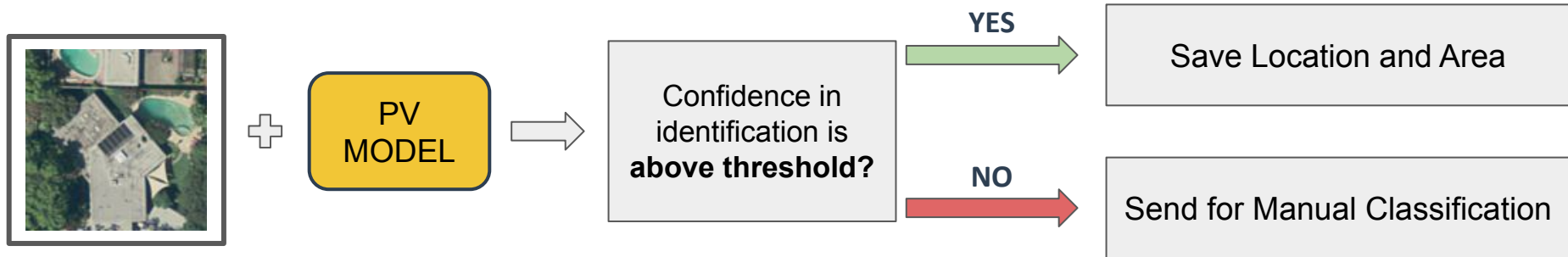


Method

TRAINING:



PREDICTION:



Manual Classification

Manual classification

delete current shape

delete all shapes |

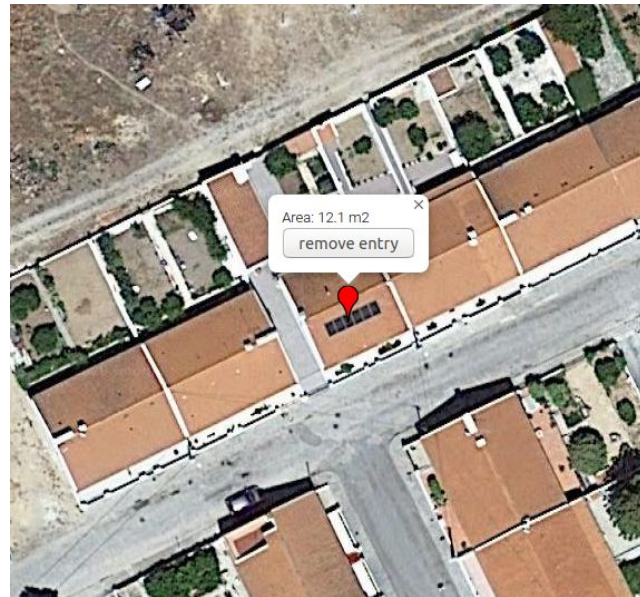
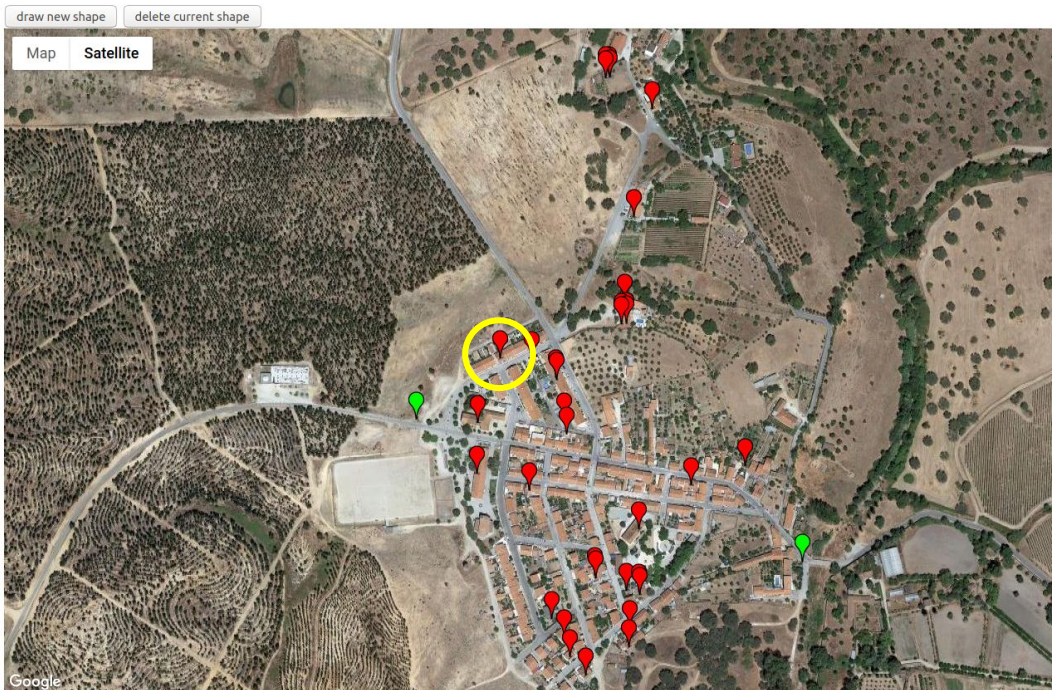
User can **validate** identified PVs, **remove** wrong ids and **delineate** missing PVs.

Valid PV locations will be added to endpoint and images added to training database.



Results

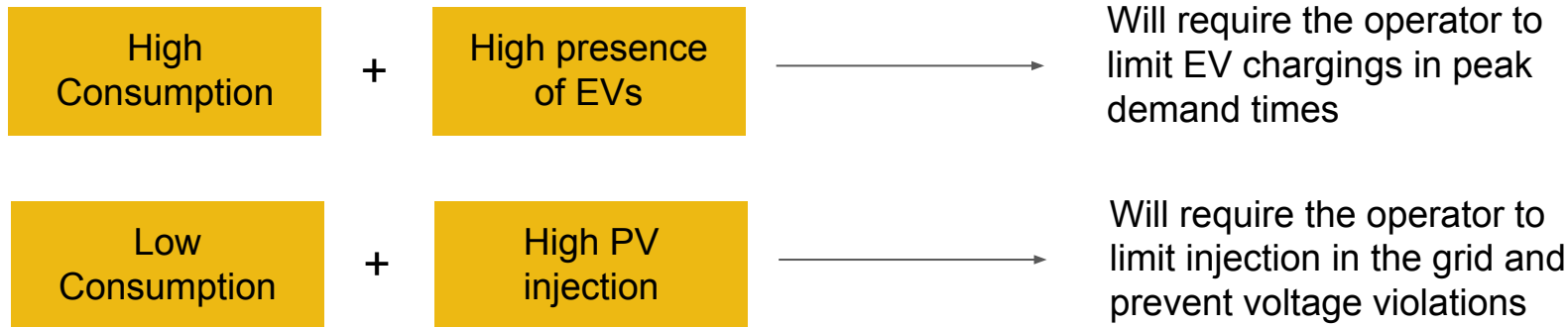
PV Finder



CONCLUSION

MORE LV GRID CHALLENGES

In the near future the outputs of these apps (and others) will be used to act directly on the grid. For example:



Other applications being developed inhouse:

- Fault detection and location
- Prediction of faults before they happen
- Energy theft detection and location
- EV charging detection and location

ENEIDA.IO

Road to ZEN

Zero Emission

Neighbourhoods

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