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Community Solar and The Grid

The Impact of Community Solar on the Electricity Network

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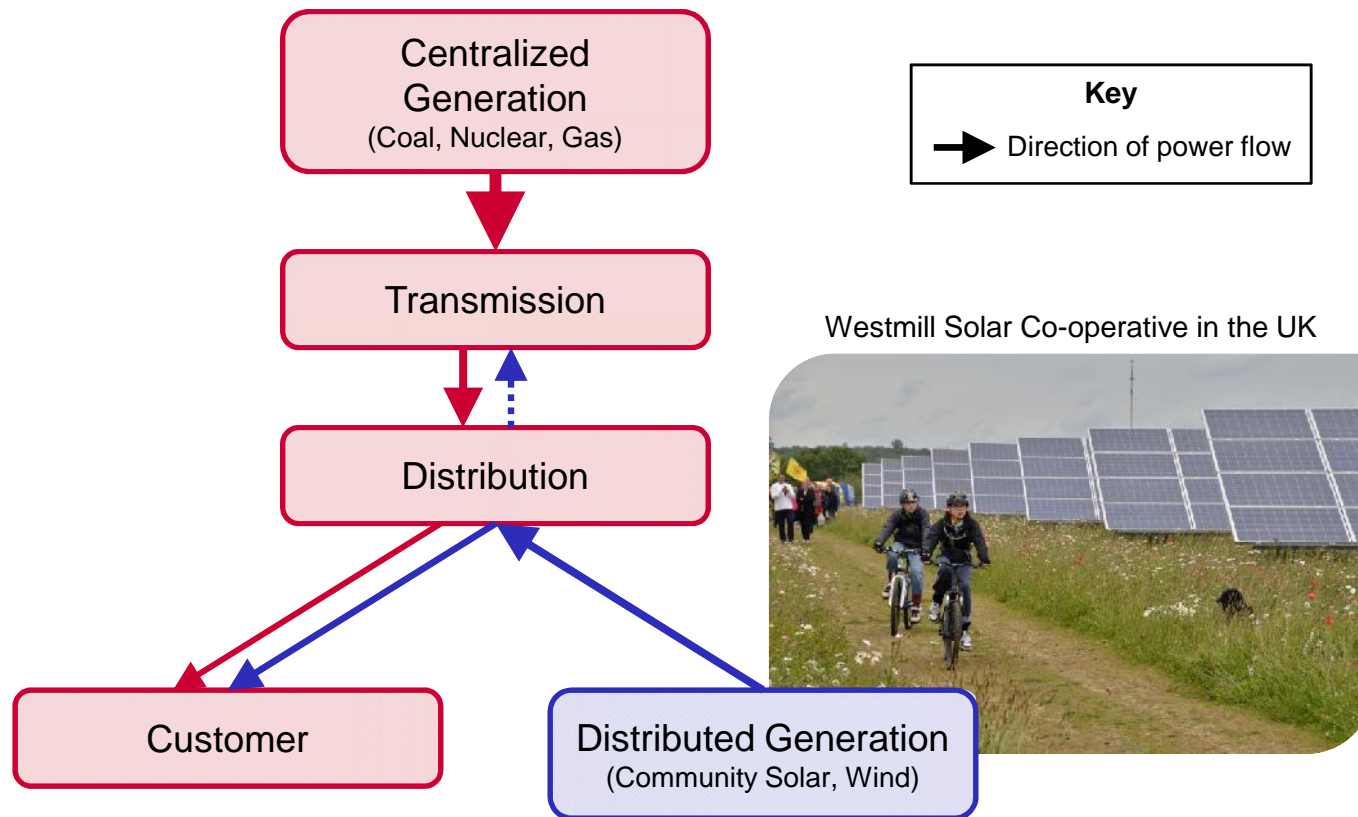
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- Introduction
- Challenges
- Understanding the Impact
- Interconnection Process
- Additional Benefits

Introduction

- Traditionally electricity has operated with one-way power flow
- Distributed generation like community solar is changing this



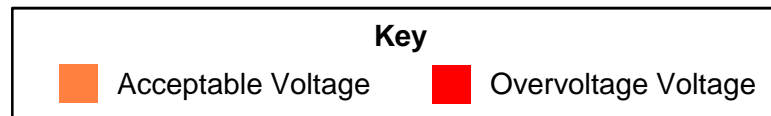
- Network has predominantly been designed for one-way power flow
- To a certain point network can accommodate distributed generation
 - This limitation is known as Hosting Capacity
 - Every feeder is unique and will have a different hosting capacity
- Beyond this network performance is negatively impacted and mitigation measures may be required

| | |
|------------|----------------------------|
| Voltage | Overvoltage |
| | Voltage regulation |
| | Phase imbalance |
| Loading | Equipment overload |
| Protection | Loss of coordination |
| | Higher short-circuit level |
| | Anti-islanding |

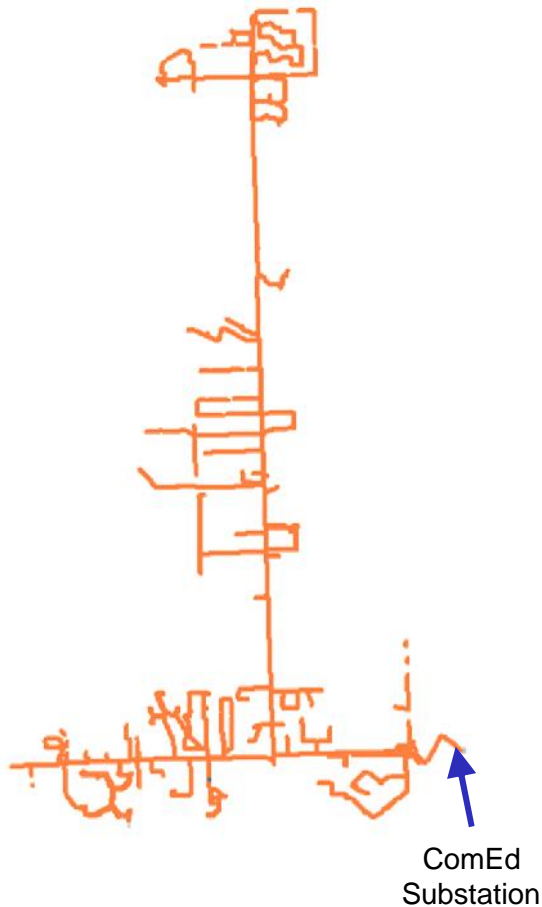
Important to consider **location** on network and **size** (MVA) of distributed generation

Understanding the Impact

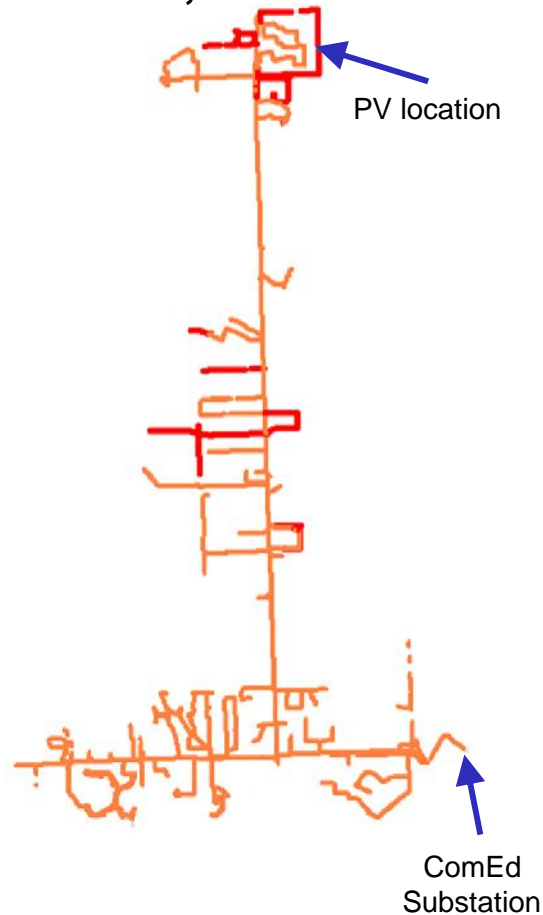
- Demonstrating the importance of size and location



Base Case



1.5 MW, end of feeder

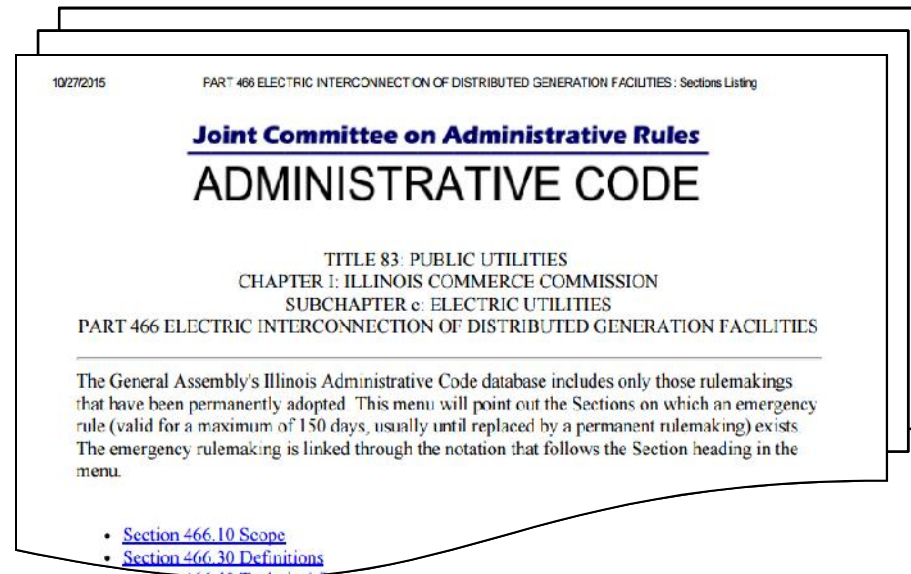


1.5 MW, start of feeder



Interconnection Process (I/II)

- Existing interconnection process designed to expedite assessment process while minimizing the impact of distributed generation on network
- See *ICC Standard 466: Electric Interconnection of Distributed Generation Facilities*
 - Builds on *FERC Order 2006: Standardization of Small Generation Interconnection Agreements and Procedures*



ICC Standard 466 defines the process ComEd required to follow in assessing interconnection requests:

- Level 1 – connections < 10kVA (Expedited Review)
- Level 2 – connections < 2MVA (Expedited Review)
- Level 3 – connections < 10MVA (Expedited Review)
- Level 4 – connections <10MVA (Special Cases)

Feasibility study would cover (at a minimum):

- Protection device capabilities
 - Short circuit capability, protection reach / coordination, grounding requirements etc.
- Possible thermal overloading of equipment
- Voltage impacts (overvoltage, regulation, flicker)
- Impacts on system operation and stability
- Impacts of reverse power flow

Additional Benefits

- If sized and located correctly, distributed generation can actually benefit performance of network
 - Reduction of network loading (if midday peak)
 - Voltage regulation (with smart inverters)
 - Reduced losses (generation closer to customer)
 - Increased diversity in generation resources (enabler for microgrids)
- Using modelling techniques it is possible to understand the impact of distributed generation size and location on a specific feeder
 - Enables calculation of optimal location and size of distributed generation to minimize impact on network

Note: Achievable benefits are feeder specific

- Impact of distributed generation on the network is largely dependent on size and location
 - This is something that can be modelled and understood to provide optimal sizing and location of distributed generation
- If distributed generation is well sized and located it can also provide additional benefits to the network, community and consumers



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Questions?