

## Dynamic Line Ratings: Scaling Up for the Whole Grid

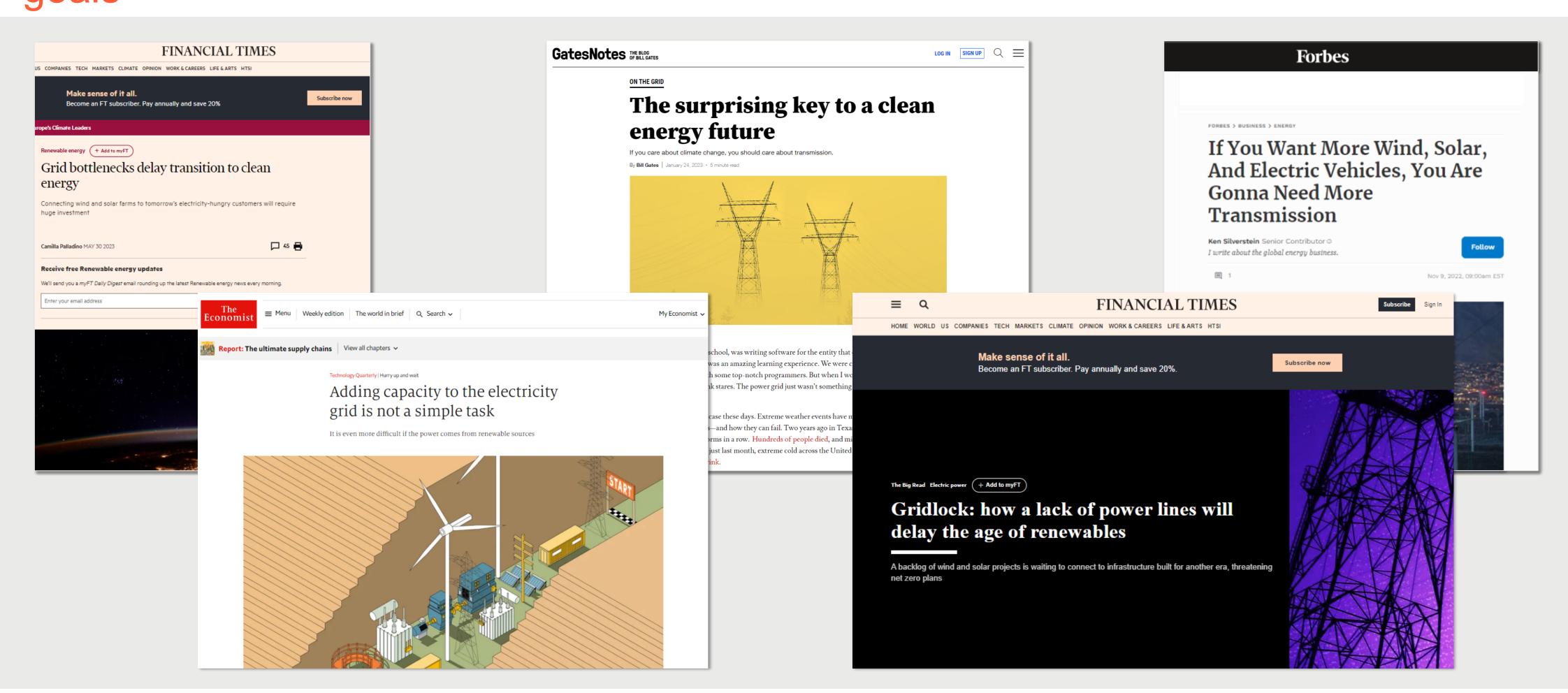
September 24, 2024







Key to reaching renewable portfolio standards and other economic and reliability goals



# The grid is the backbone of the energy transition...



Efficient utilization of existing and new grid is key to reach net zero

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You want net zero? You need the grid. You want offshore wind? You need the grid. You want electric cars? You need the grid.

Keith Anderson, CEO of Scottish Power

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

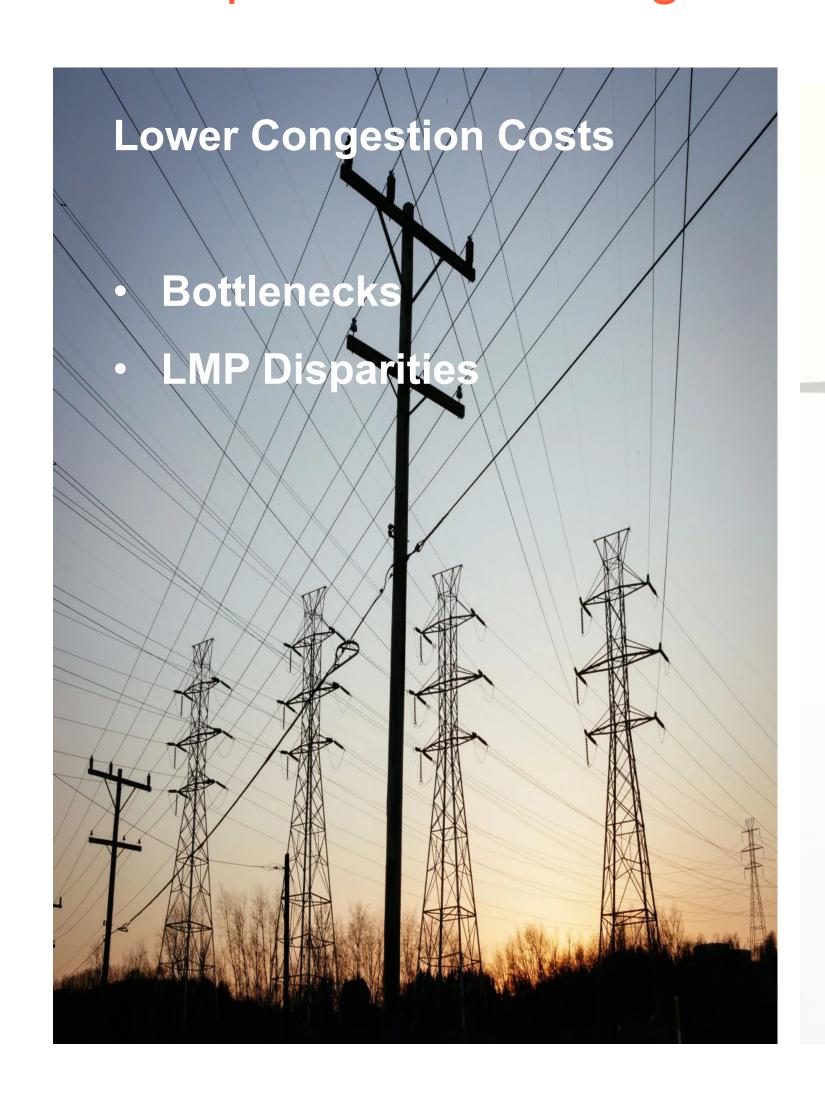
\$70

needed in grid investments on avg. for every \$100 spent on wind and solar assets towards 2050

### Financial reasons are real



Grid operators need digital tools to accommodate renewables and electrification



Limit Curtailments during peak production or demand

- Renewables
- Contracts

Avoid Switching off of the Secure Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED)

- Outages
- Maintenance
- Emergencies



# Focusing on Congestion alone

Can we address one line at a time?

### Short term and Unpredictable..



Markets /
Bidding /
Contracts

...Markets change daily, hourly, by the minute



#### Load / Demand

...recent years have shown unpredicted changes load growth and demand patterns



## **Available Generation**

...variable renewable generation and smaller peakers replacing traditional large fossil generation

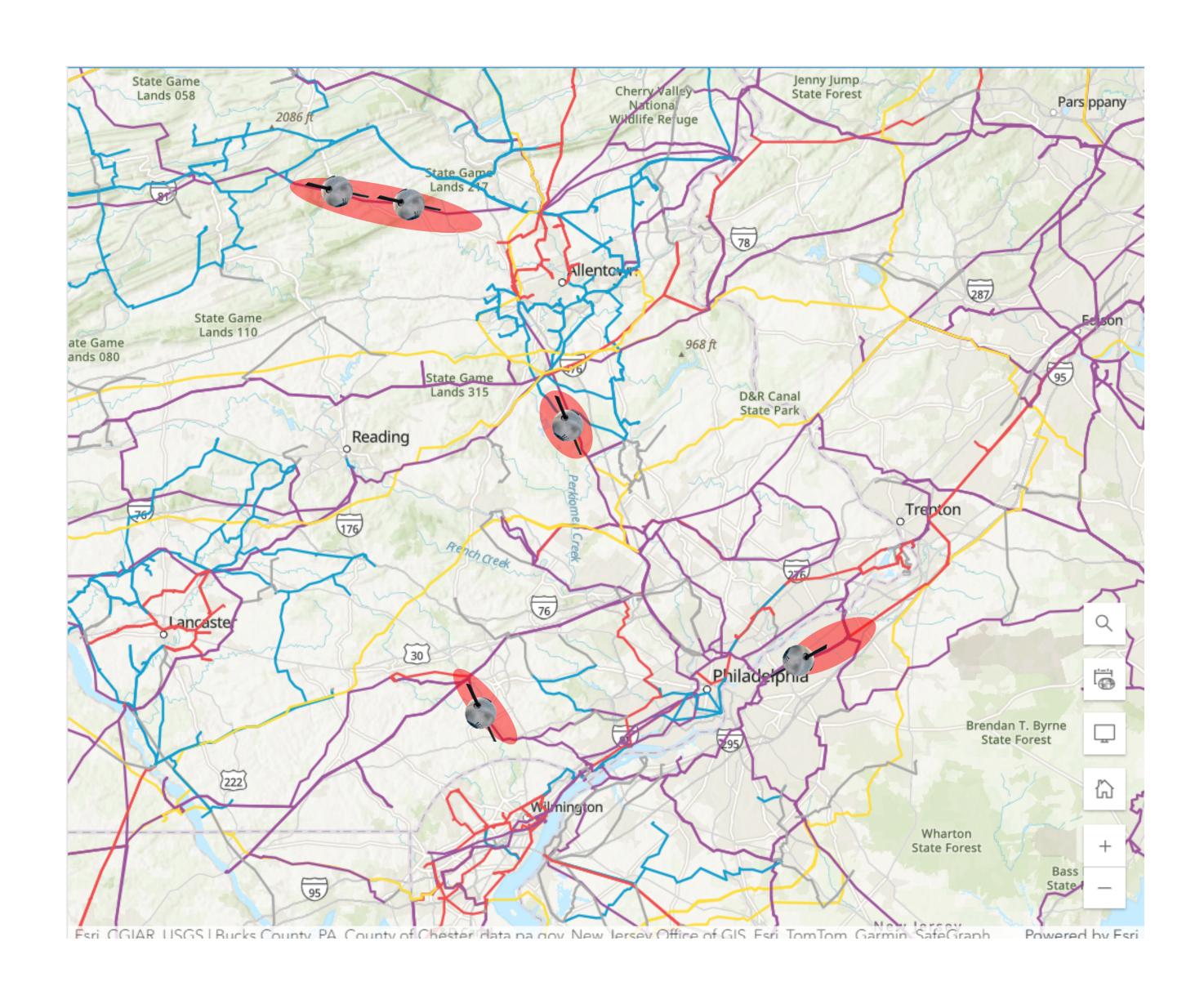


#### **Outages**

...aged grid requiring more construction and repair. Extreme weather causing larger outages.

# Congestion: How can this be addressed today?



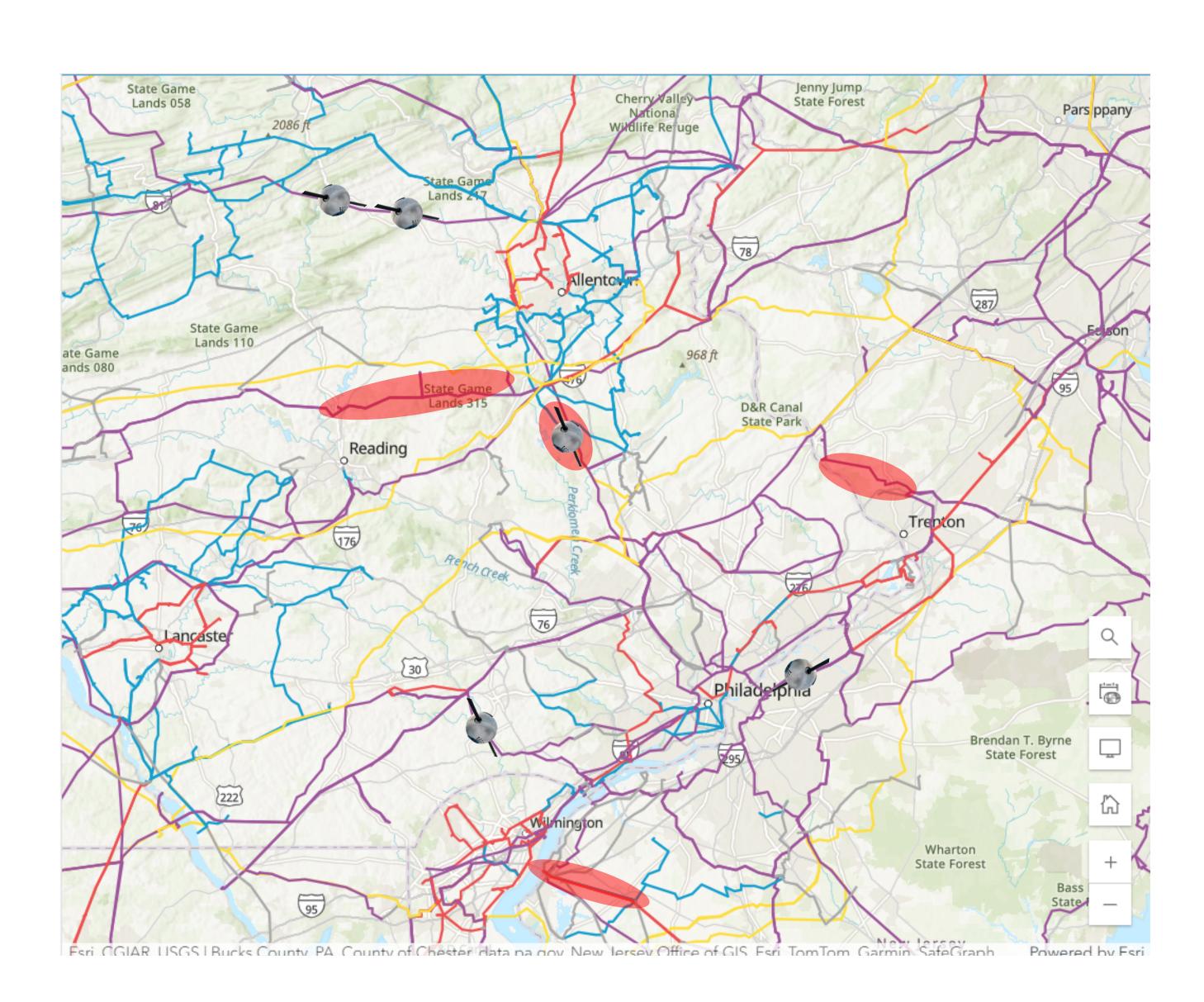


### Add more aluminium?

- Long Term SolutionDeploy DLR?
- Immediate
- Where?

# How can this be addressed the next day?





Next time period – New congestion patterns

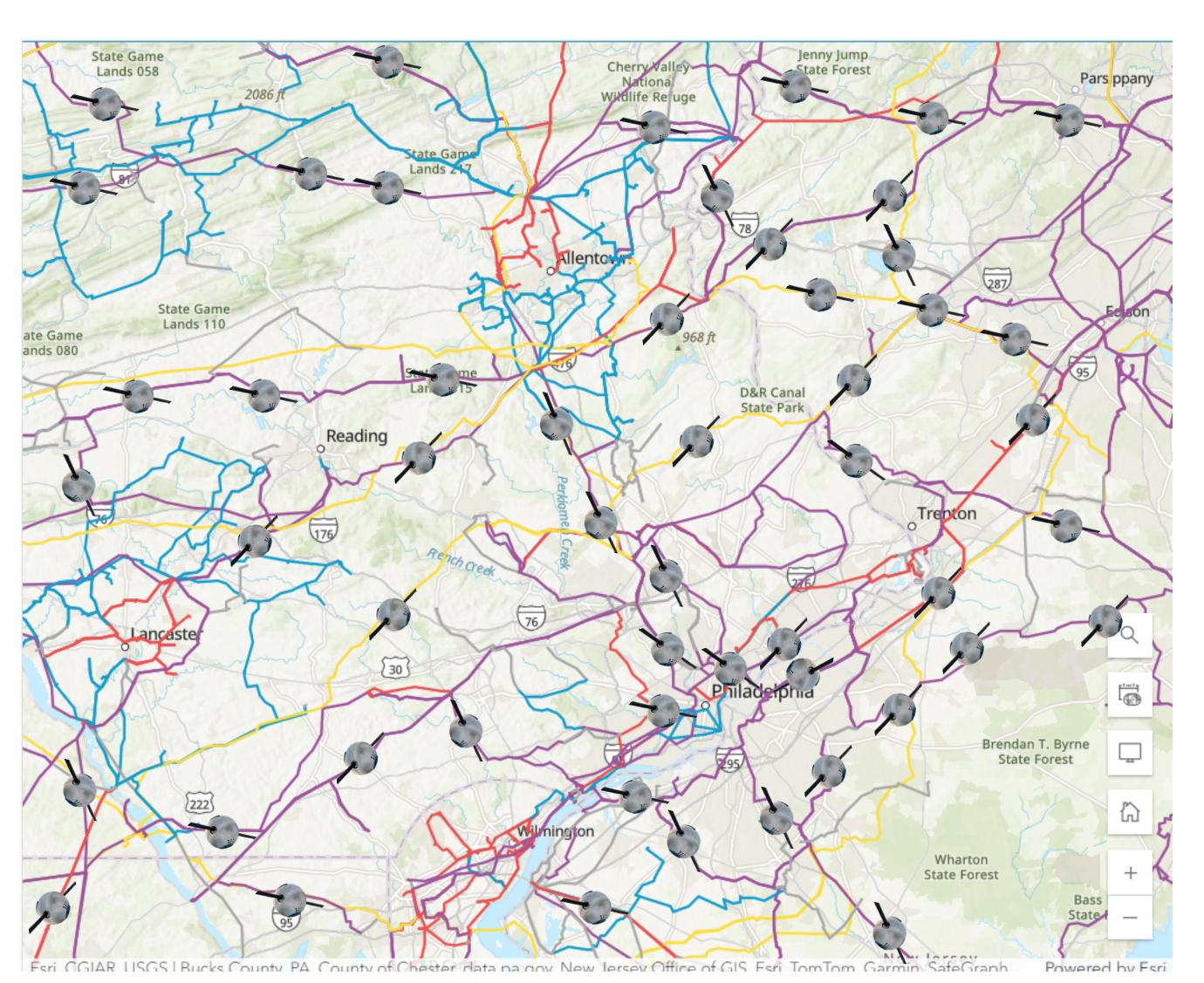
Chasing Congestion can be difficult

However, even a couple hours of congestion can cost millions \$\$

Is there a better way?

# A new possibility?





In the last 10 years...



- Technology
- **Economies of Scale**
- Competition

Cost of Transmission Construction 100%



20,000 miles of DLR < 30 miles of new construction



## How is wide scale possible now?



### What has changed in the last 5 or 10 years?

#### **Hardware Technology**



Scalable for Grid Wide Deployment
Lower Costs
Better Reliability, Accuracy, Safety



#### **Software Technology**

#### **Sensor Technologies**



**Smarter** 

**Onboard Processing** 

More Standard features, measurements, and applications

Better Powering Options

#### Communications



Cellular Technology

**Satellite Comms** 

Radio / Mesh Radio

**Blue Tooth** 

#### **Drone Technology**



**Quick Installation** 

Installed on any span anywhere on the grid

Live Line Installation now the norm

#### **Software**



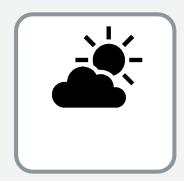
Powerful Cloud Server Technology

Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning

Complex Modelling and Forecasting

Cyber Security / NERC-CIP

#### **Weather Modeling**



More Expert Services with more deployed stations

Precision modeling down to the corridor

**Better Forecasting** 

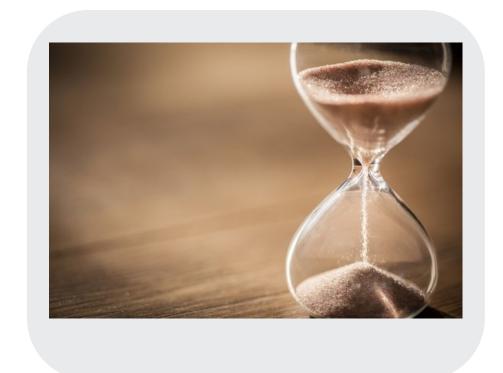
### Wide scale DLR: What are the benefits?



### How does this impact FERC Order 1920?

#### Time

- Time to meet new planning and approval requirements
- Time to better schedule projects



#### **Flexibility**

- Flexibility to adjust priorities and schedules in a 20-year planning window
- Flexibility to manage grid for new construction



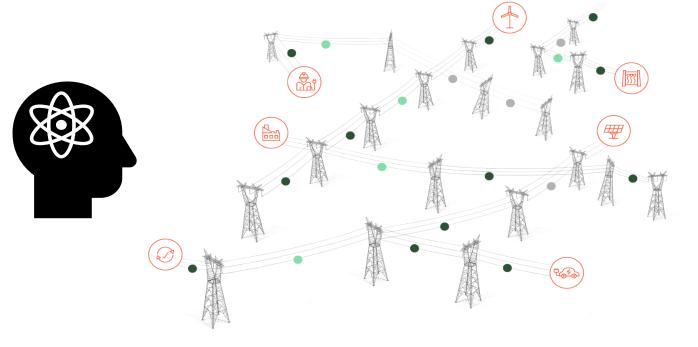
#### **Reliability & Safety**

Maintain Grid Reliability and Safety as planning margins narrow and requirements for transmission projects get stricter.



# **Complete Grid Awareness**

- Complete vision of the entire grid in real time
- Documentation to meet all requirements of FERC Order 1920



Use technology to manage the uncertainty of a 20-year planning window

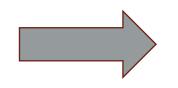
### Wide scale DLR: what are the benefits?



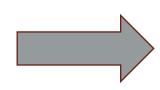
How does this impact FERC Order 1920?

Requirements of FERC Order 1920	DLR
1: Avoiding or deferring reliability transmission infrastructure replacement	
2: Reducing loss of load probability or planning reserve margin	
3: Increasing production cost savings	
4: Reducing transmission energy losses	
5: Reducing congestion due to transmission outages	
6: Mitigating of extreme weather events and unexpected system conditions	
7: Increasing capacity cost benefits by reducing peak energy losses	

Wide Scale DLR



Complete Grid Knowledge



**Optimal Planning** 

