



# CONNECTIVITY

JANUARY 10 - 21

#WEP2021 VIRTUAL



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## Invited Talk

# Connectivity in the Smart Grid for the Integration of Renewables in Saudi Arabia

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"**Smart grid**" is a concept with many elements where monitoring and control of each element in the chain of **generation, transmission, distribution and end-use** allow the electricity delivery and use to be more efficient.

# Motivations for a Smart Grid

Desire to make the grid smarter,  
safer, reliable and more cost-  
effective using advanced sensors,  
communication technologies and  
distributed computing.

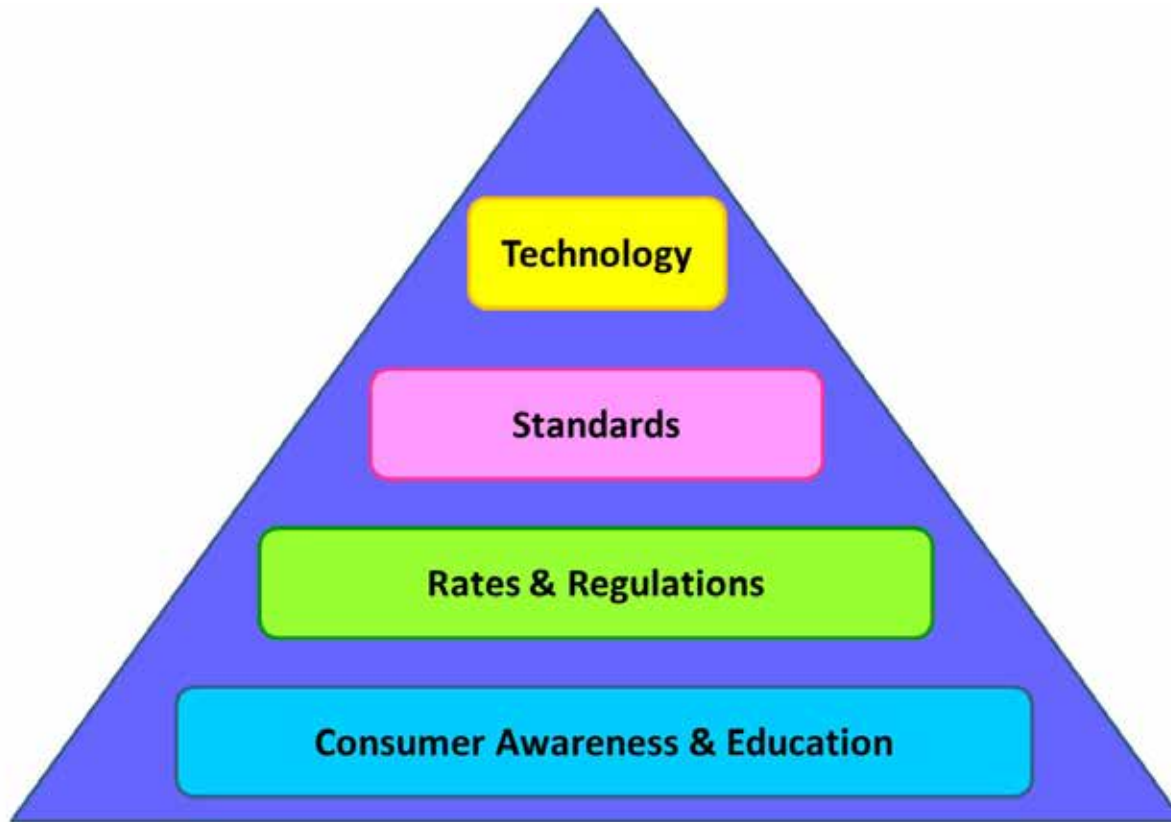


## Difference Between a Normal Grid and a Smart Grid

## Starting and Ending Points of a Smart Grid



From Generator to Refrigerator



# Smart Grid Building Blocks

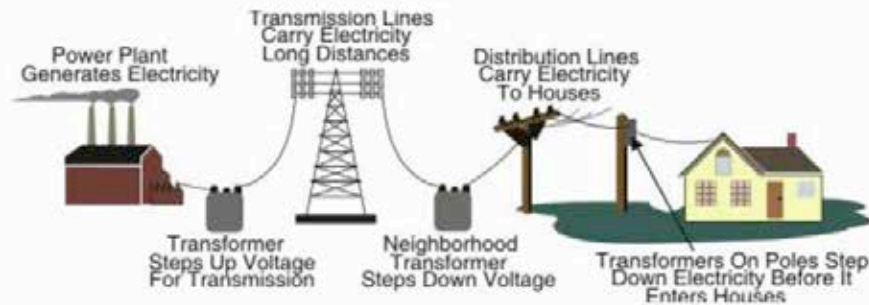


# Evolution of the GRID

## Smart Grid

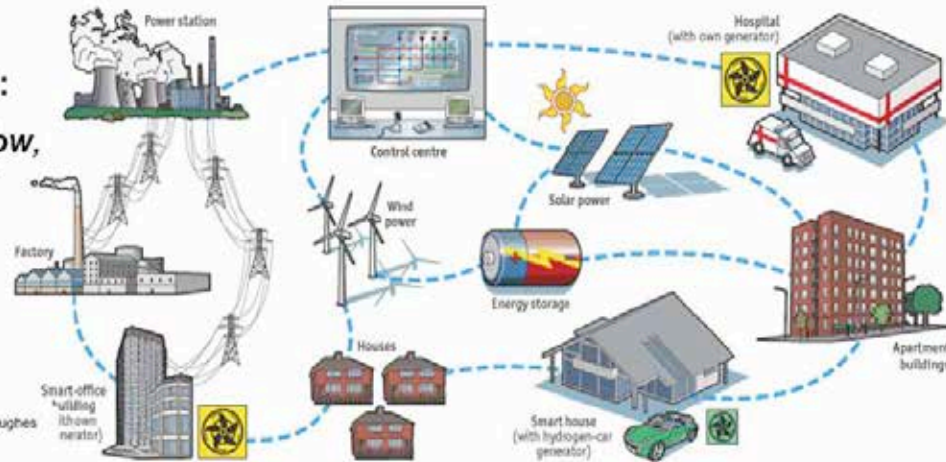
### Before Smart Grid:

*One-way power flow,  
simple interactions*



### After Smart Grid:

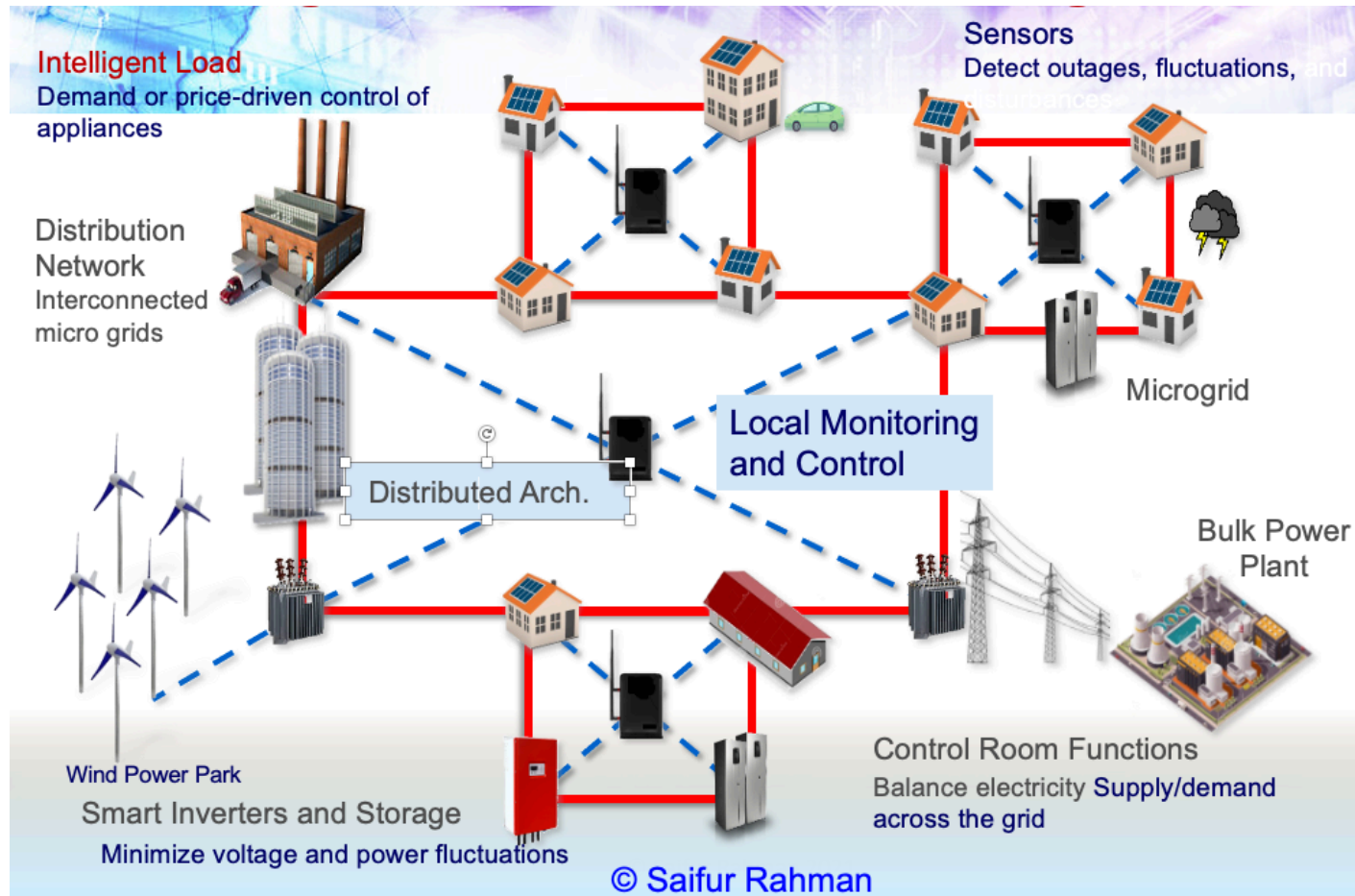
*Two-way power flow,  
multi-stakeholder  
interactions*



Adapted from EPRI Presentation by Joe Hughes  
NIST Standards Workshop  
April 28, 2008

Sources: The Economist ABB

# Intelligent Interconnected Microgrids



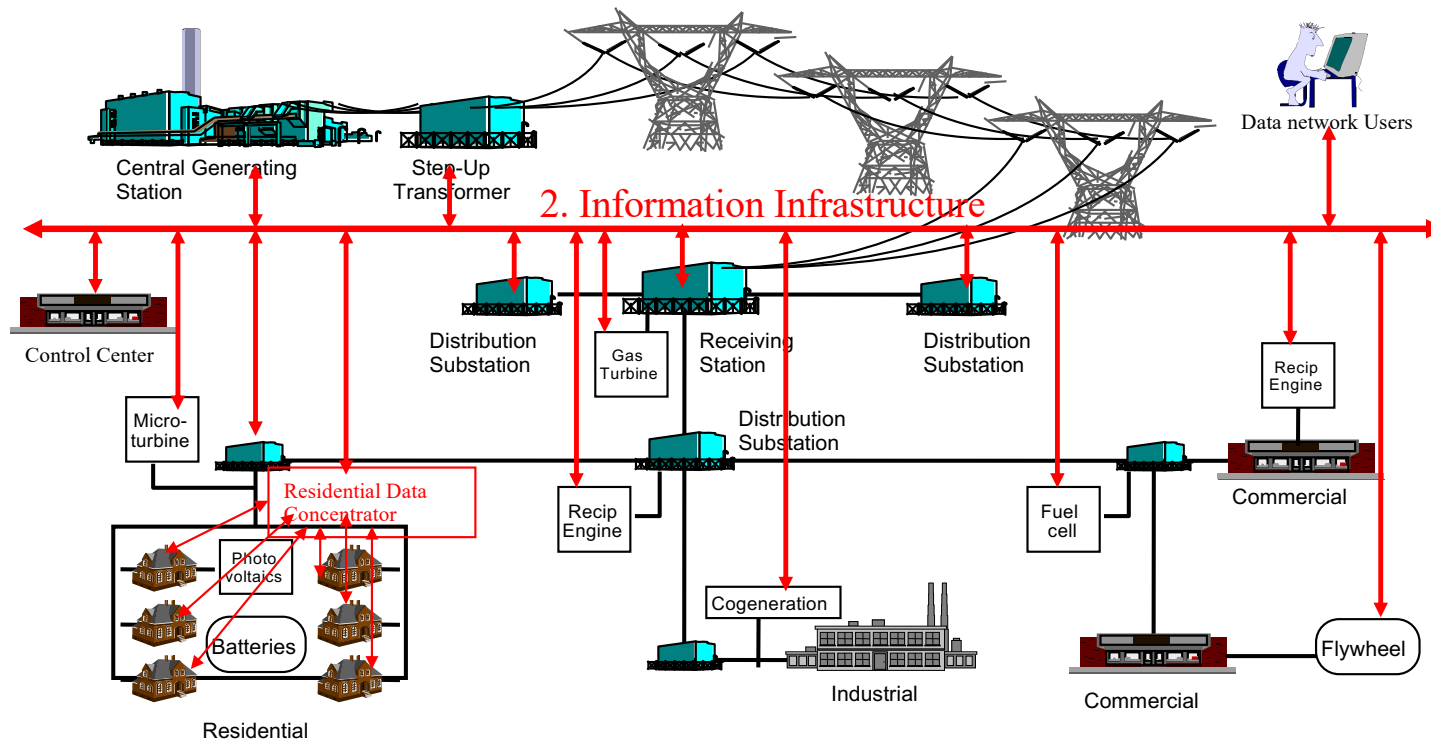


# Merging Power Flow with Information Flow

## Integrated Communications

# Electric Power & Communication Infrastructures

## 1. Power Infrastructure



Source: EPRI

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# Issues in Smart Grid Deployment

- Regulatory
- Business
- Technical
- Security and Privacy

# Regulatory Issues

- Time varying rates
- Who pays the upfront costs
- Who owns the data

## **Business Issues**

- Return on investment
- Customer acceptance
- Trained manpower

# Security and Privacy Issues

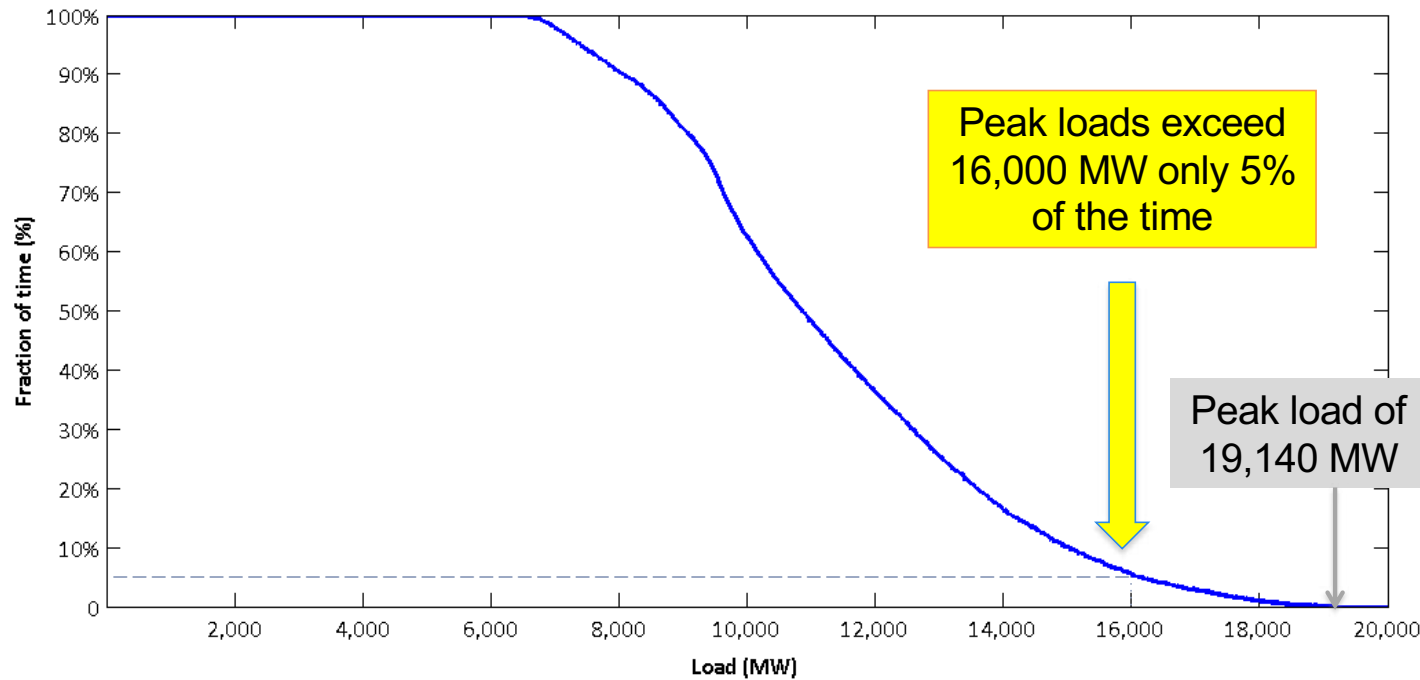
- Data transmission over the public internet
- Data sharing by multiple parties
- Ownership of the data



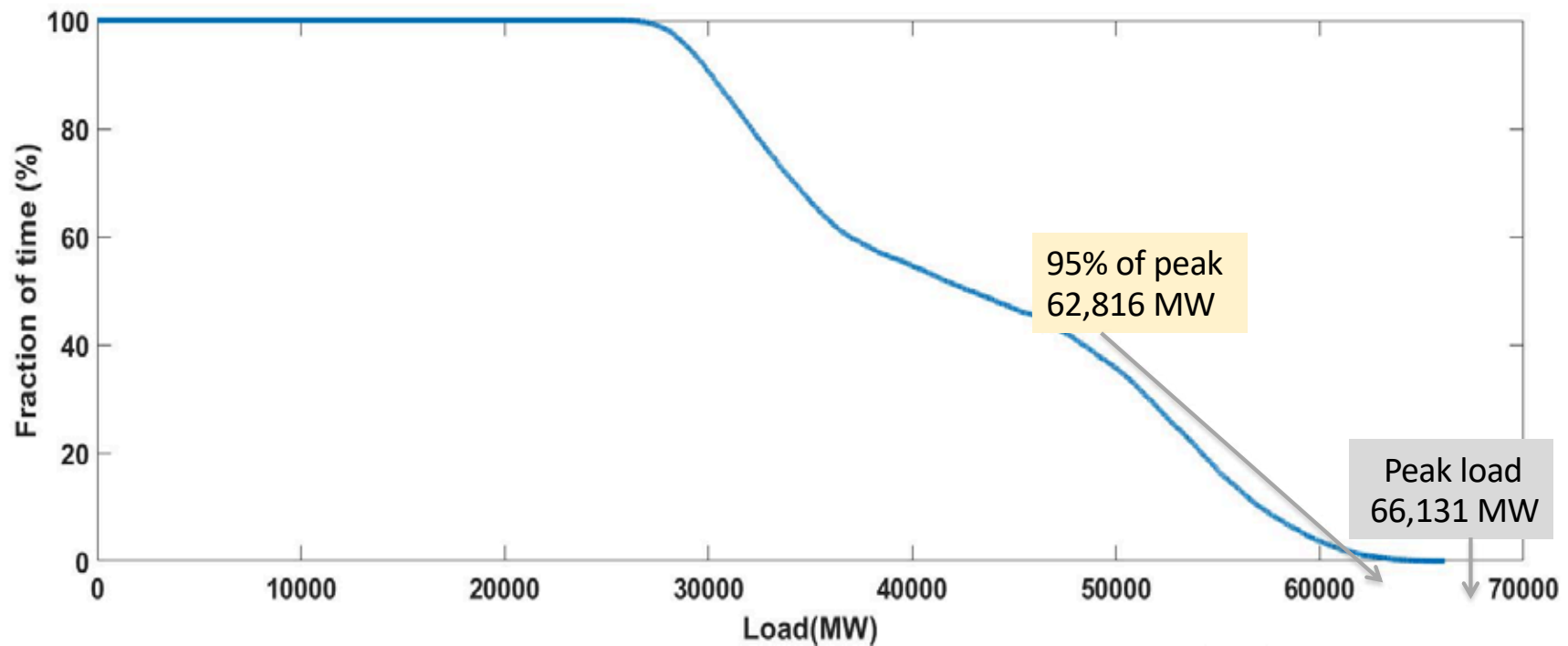
# Technical Issues

- Service monitoring and recovery
- Remote meter reading & billing
- Transformer/Switchgear loading
- Peak load reduction
- Renewables integration
- Demand response application

# Electrical Load Profile in Virginia, USA



# Electrical Load Profile in KSA in 2016



## Peak Load and its Duration

- In the **US** highest 20% of the load happens **5%** of the time
- In **Australia** highest 15% of the load happens **1%** of the time
- In **Egypt** highest 15% of the load happens **1%** of the time
- In **Saudi Arabia** highest 5% of the load happens **0.75%** of the time

# Changing Landscape for the Electric Utility



# In-depth Look at Solar PV in KSA



## 2-MW Roof-top Solar PV plant at KAUST

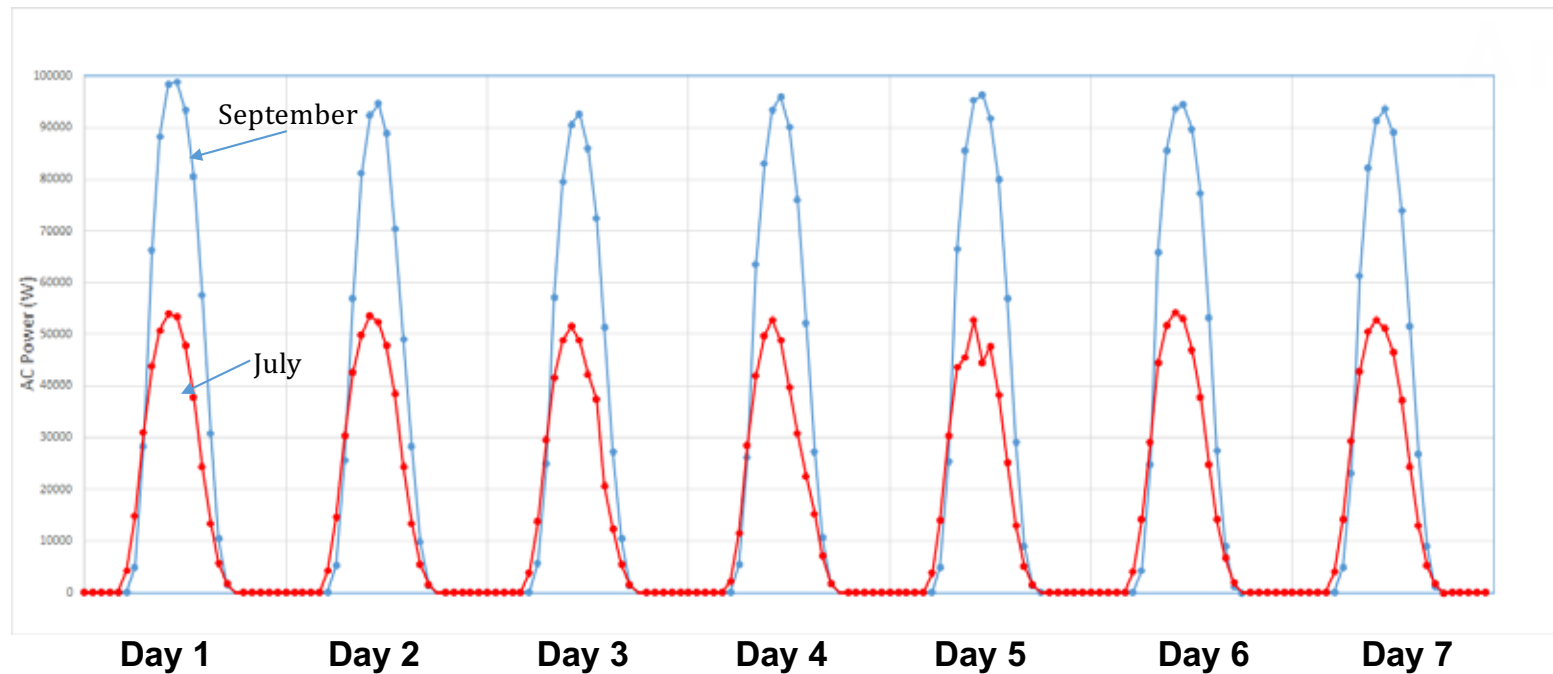


# Solar PV Panels in Saudi Arabia



Reality Check

# Solar PV Array (100kWp) in Riyadh ea



# Solar PV Panel Cleaning Cost and Frequency



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# How Can the Smart Grid Help

It helps to integrate intermittent sources of generation into the electric power grid.



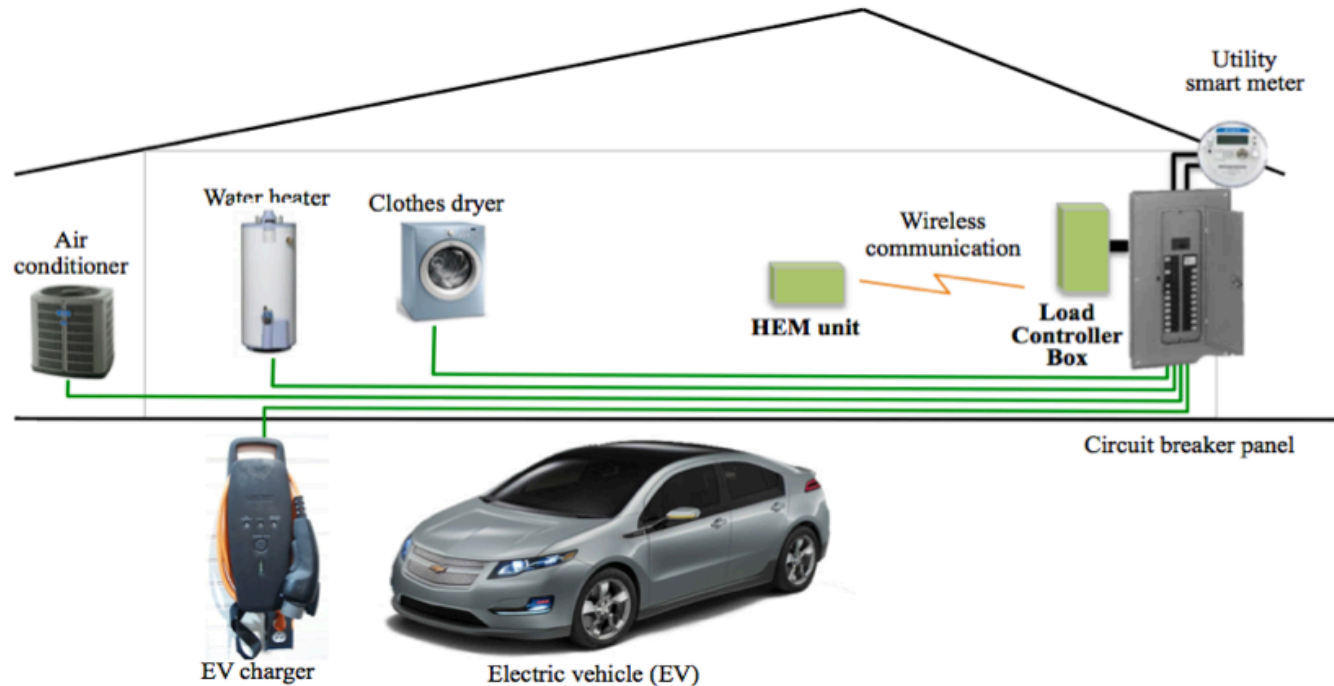
Short term load control for a large number of end-use devices through **demand response** makes it possible to get quick load relief to match fluctuations in generation.

# Demand Response

Demand Response is a customer action to control load to meet a certain target. Here the customer chooses what load to control and for how long.

# Selective Control of Appliances

Two components: 1) HEM unit and 2) load controller box

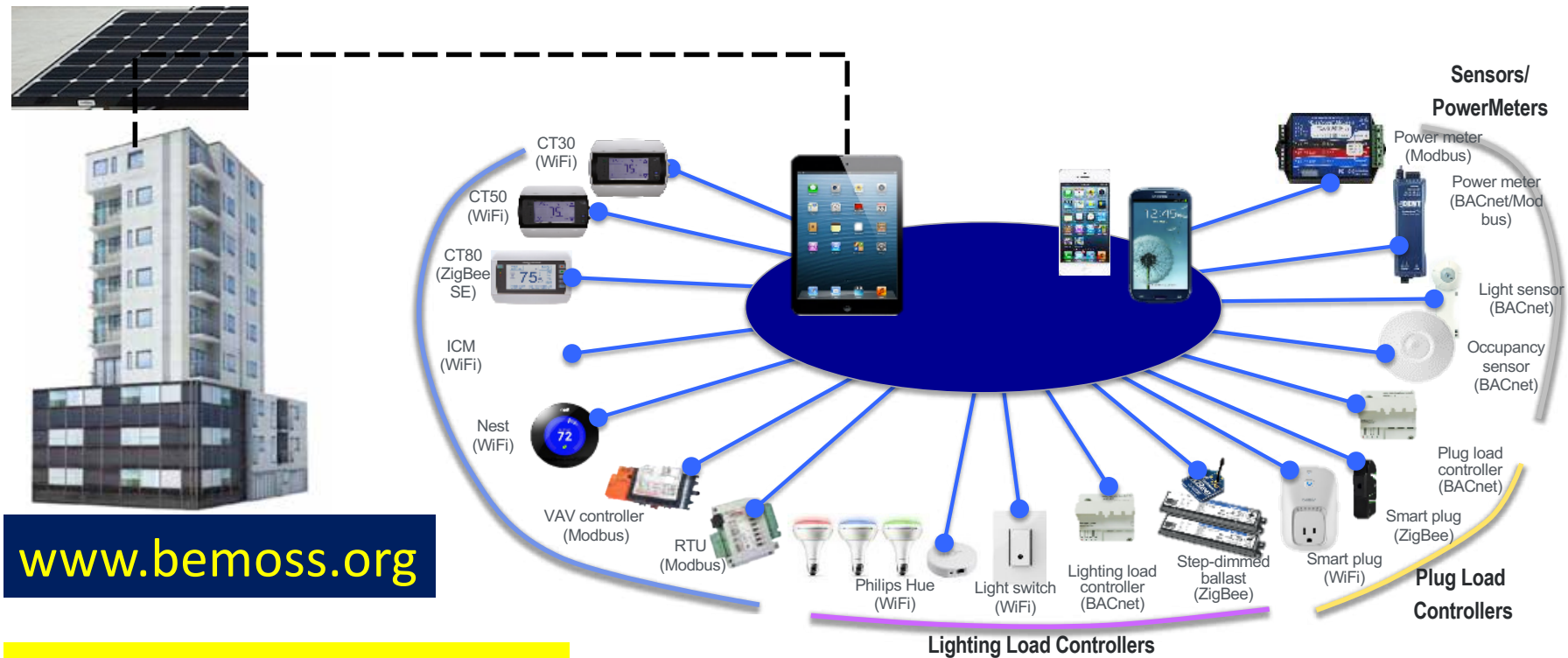




# IoT-based Building Automation Systems

- In KSA the roof-top solar is gaining popularity
- Roof-top solar helps with mitigating peak loads
- Building Automation Systems (BAS) help to maintain comfortable/healthy indoor environment
- Low-cost customizable BAS systems is needed

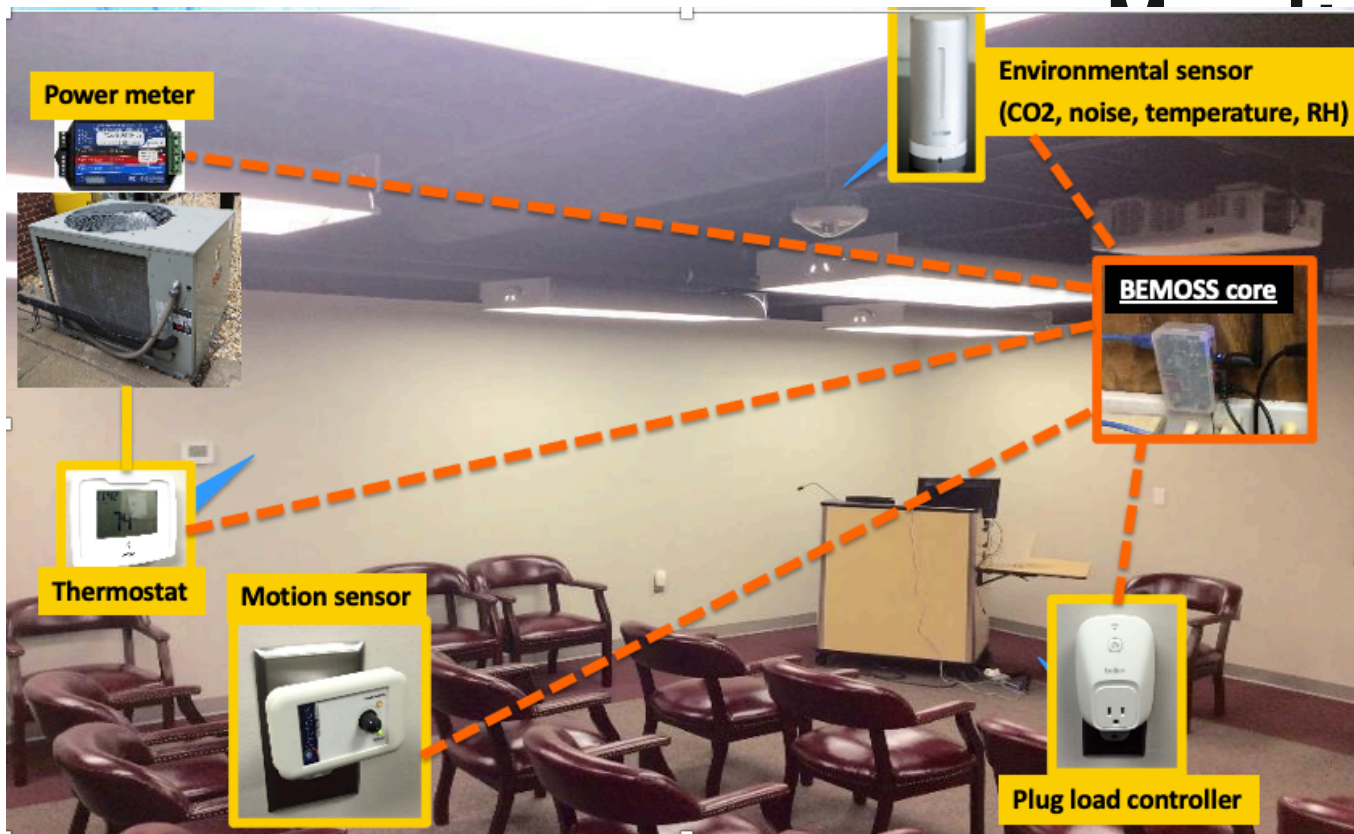
# IoT Device Integration for Building Automation System (BAS)



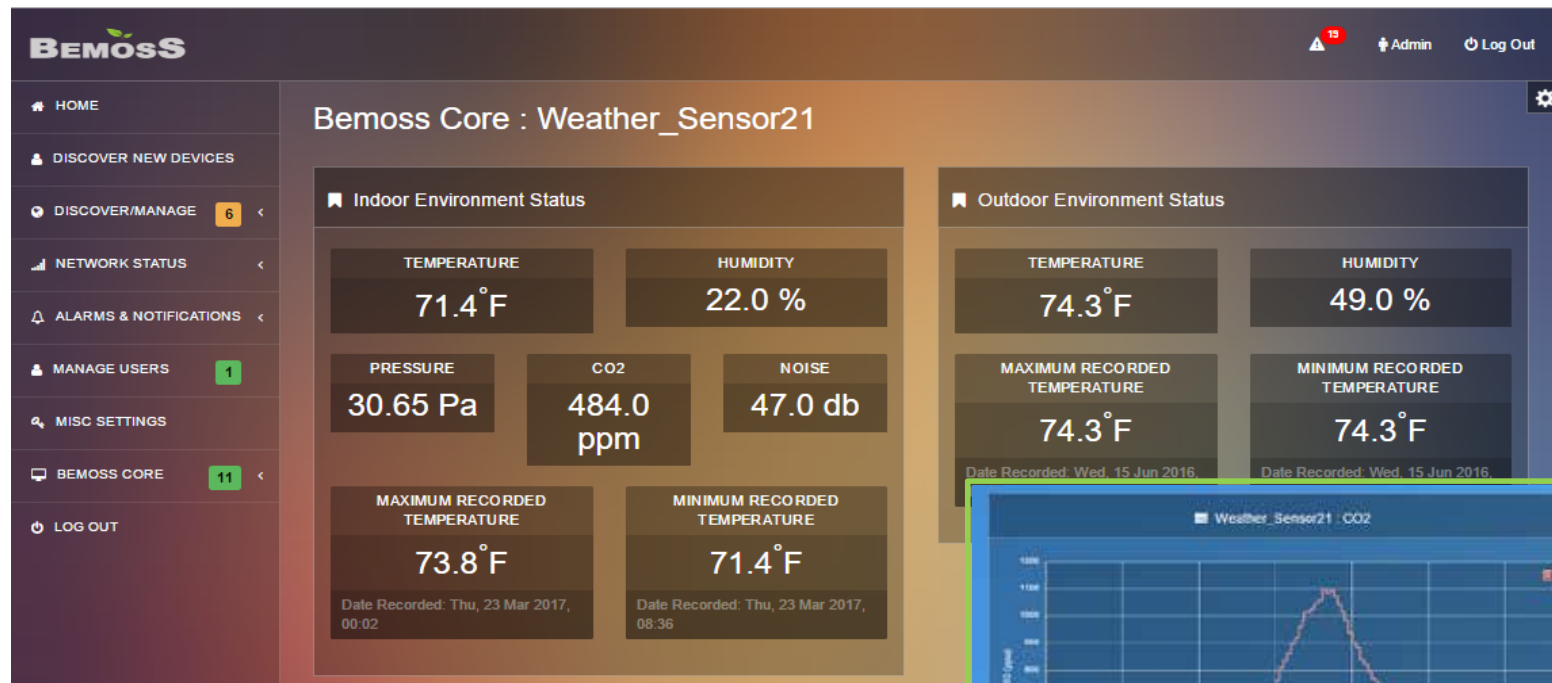
[www.bemoss.org](http://www.bemoss.org)

[www.bemcontrols.com](http://www.bemcontrols.com)

# VT Classroom under Real-time Monitoring



# Indoor Envrvionmental Monitoring





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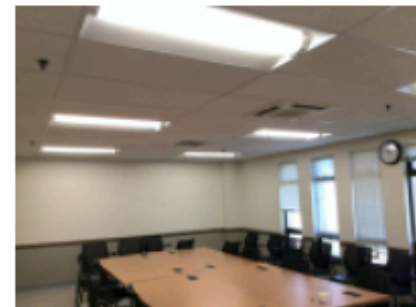
# Energy Savings from Lighting Control

**Location:** Arlington, Virginia

**Area:** 5,000 sq ft

## Deployed Devices

- 3 Lighting controllers
- 1 Power meter



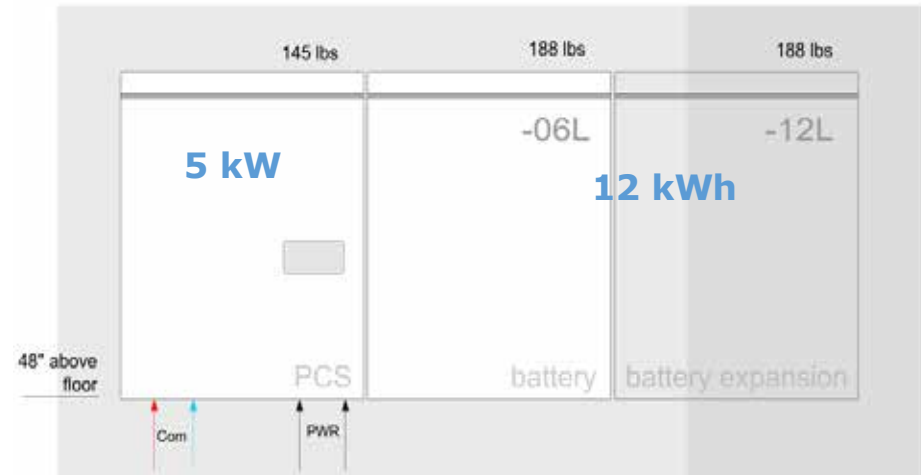
**An average energy savings of 35% was achieved through dimming control**

Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	AVERAGE
33.7%	33.9%	34.4%	33.4%	35.9%	36.2%	35.0%	36.0%	36.3%	34.5% 31

# Managing Battery Storage from a BAS Platform



Battery Cells





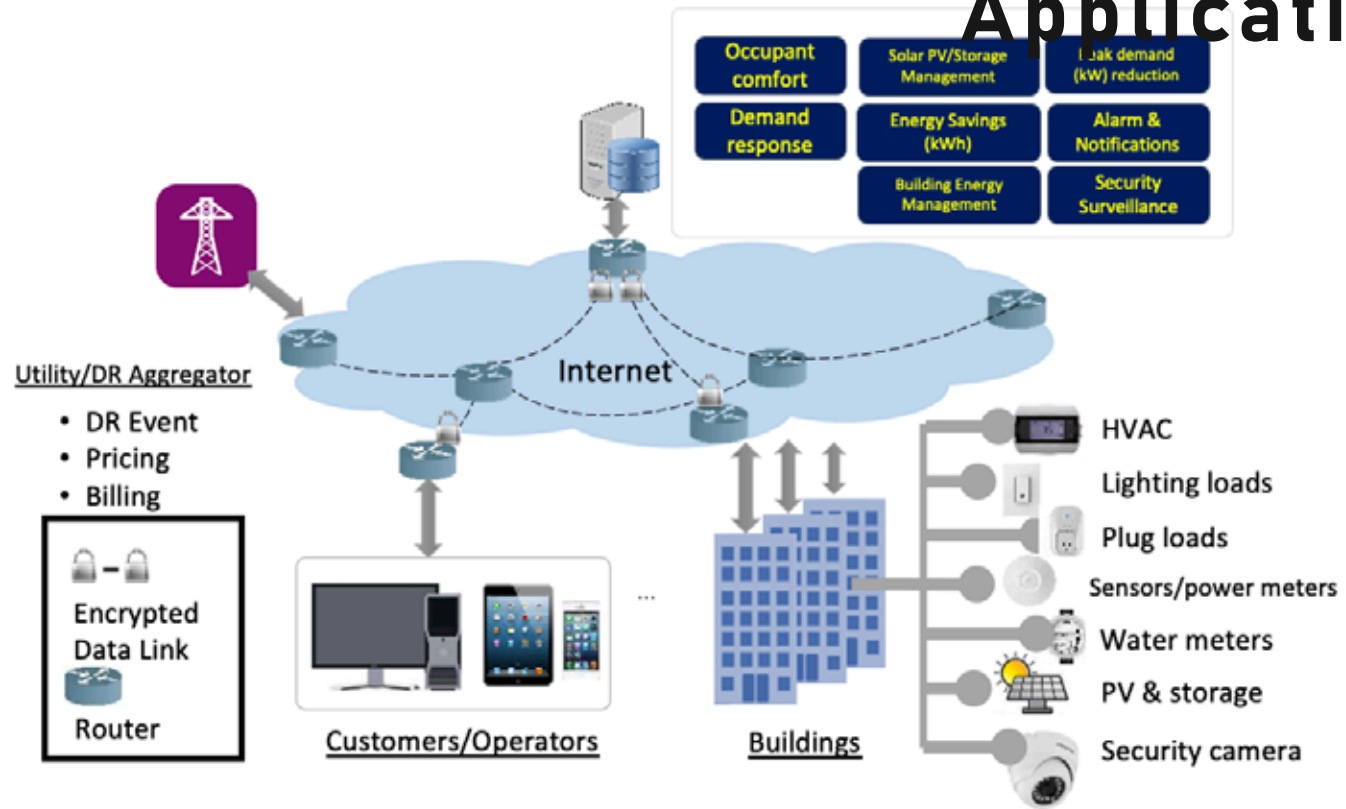
# Battery Storage Data Access from a BAS Network



# Roof-top Solar Photovoltaics at Virginia Tech



# BAS for a Campus-wide Application

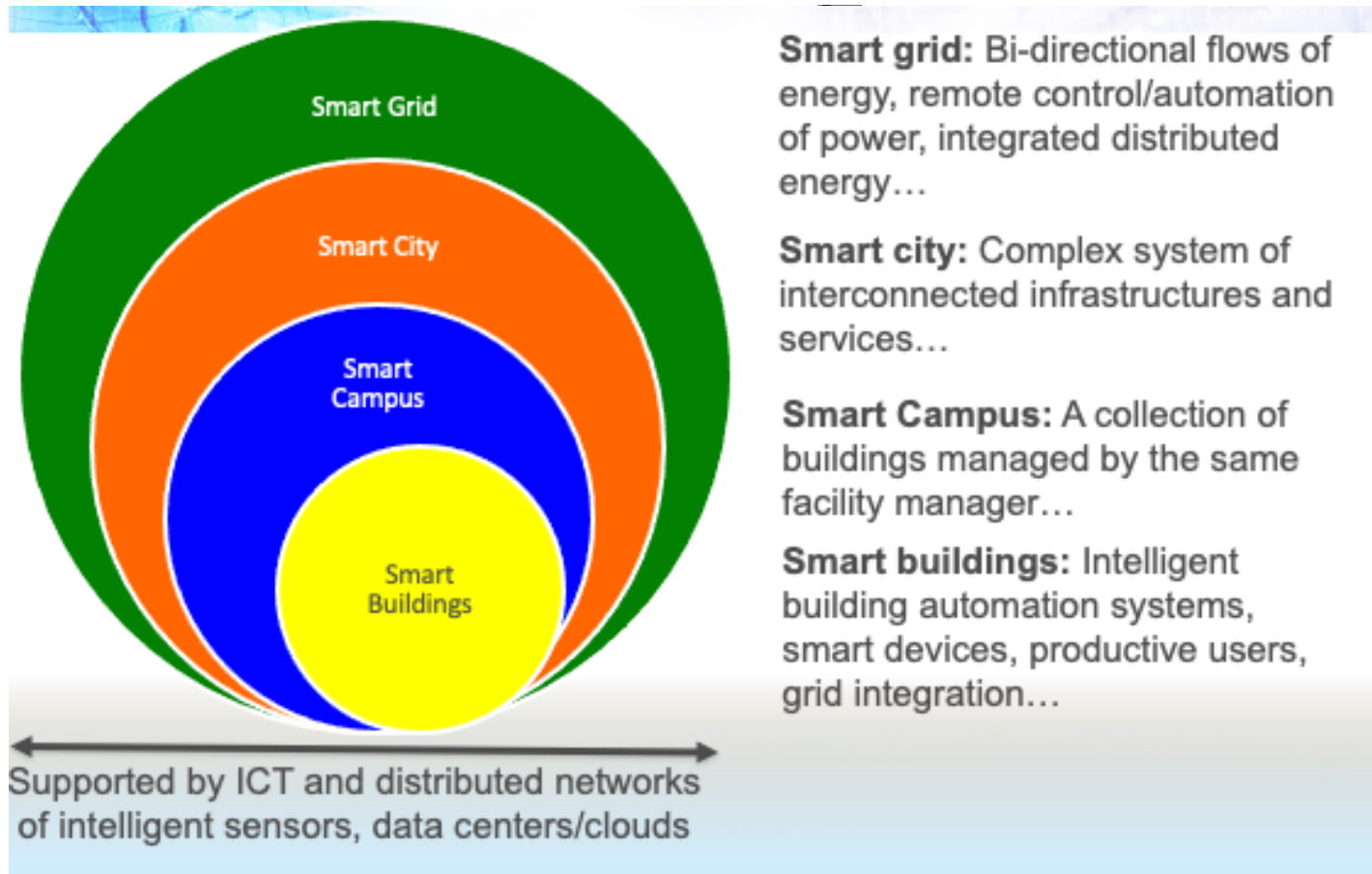


# New Paradigm for the Power System

- Historically: Demand driven supply (supply responds to demand)
- New Reality: Supply driven demand  
(demand needs to adjust to meet fluctuating supply with help from storage)

THE SMART GRID ECOSYSTEM

# The Smart Grid



# THANK YOU

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