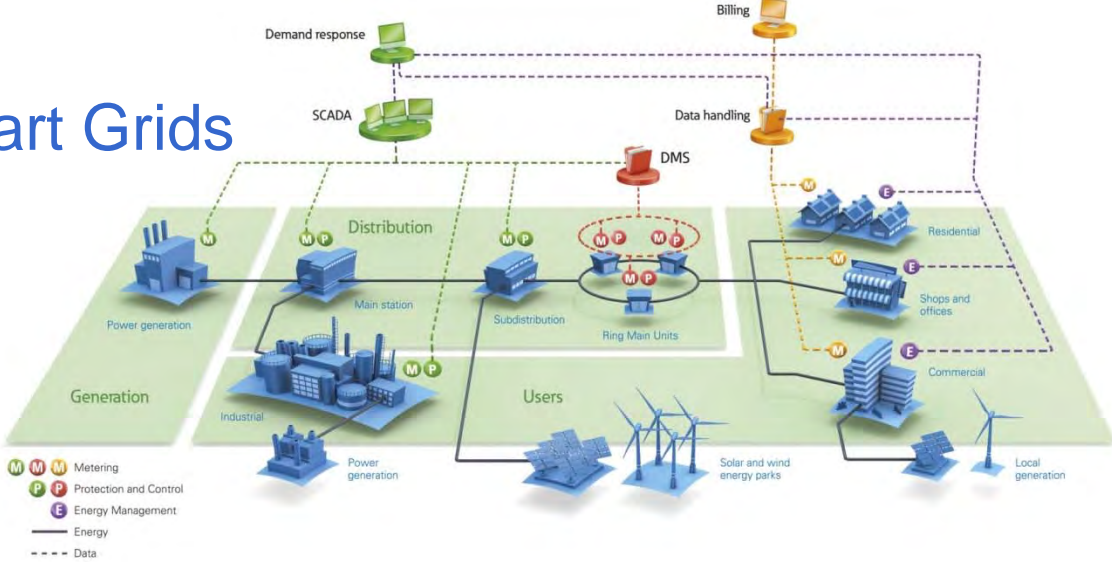


Smart Design for Smart Grids

Marcel Buckner
 October 2018



An aerial night view of a city, likely Paris, showing a river (the Seine) winding through the urban landscape. The city is illuminated with warm lights, and the sky is a deep blue with some clouds. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent dark blue box in the upper left quadrant.

dedicated to improving people's
lives and the environment.

Providing power management technologies
that are more **reliable, efficient and safe.**

Power for Africa

Possible Game Changers for Africa

- Hydroelectric power
- Capacity potential of renewable energy such as solar, geothermal and wind
- Gas to power
- Political will and spend
- Growth in consumer demand as population increases
- Advances in technology

Internet of Things supporting micro grids

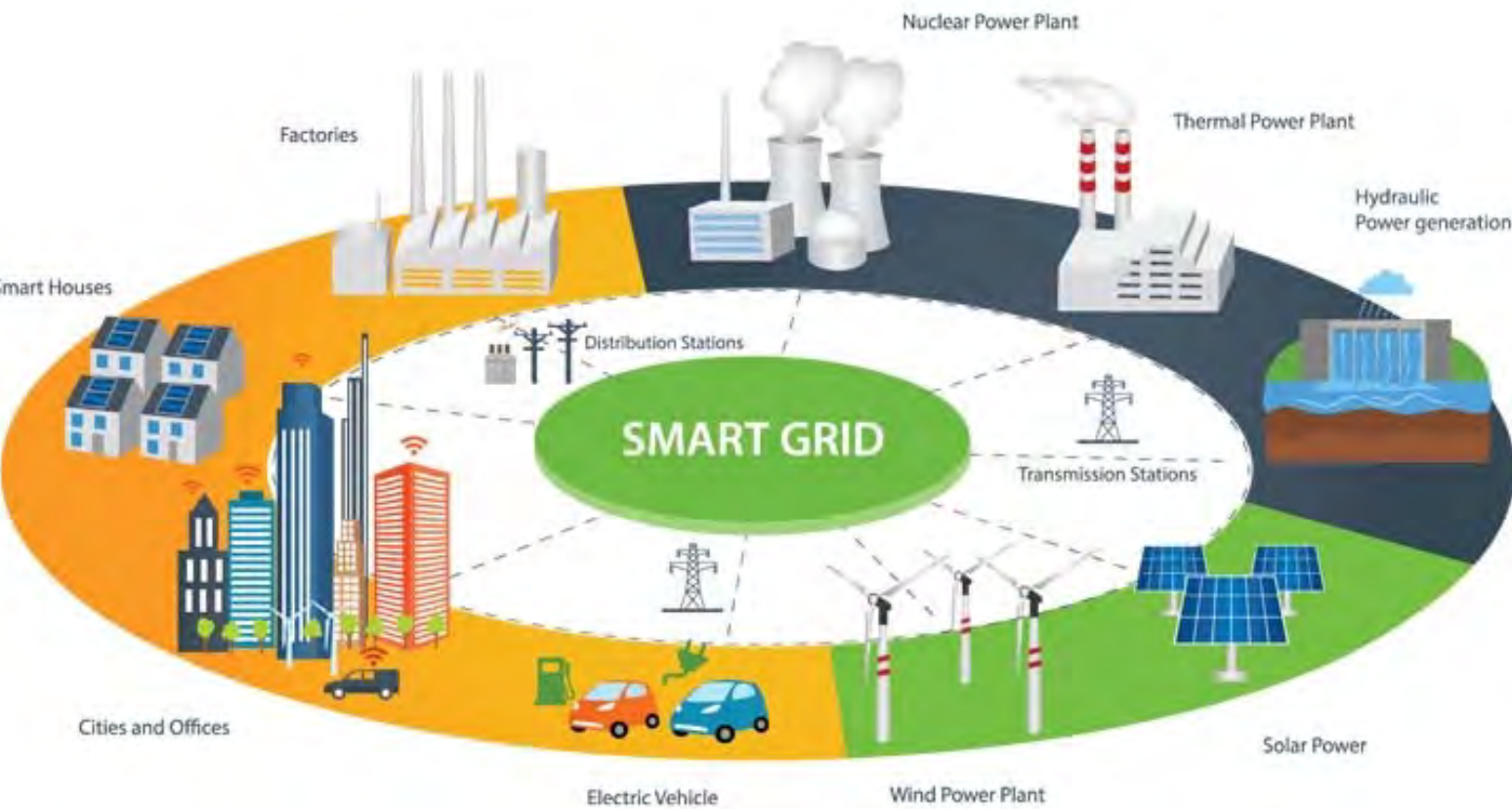
Africa has opportunity to 'leapfrog' traditional developmental milestones

Key Challenges for Utilities

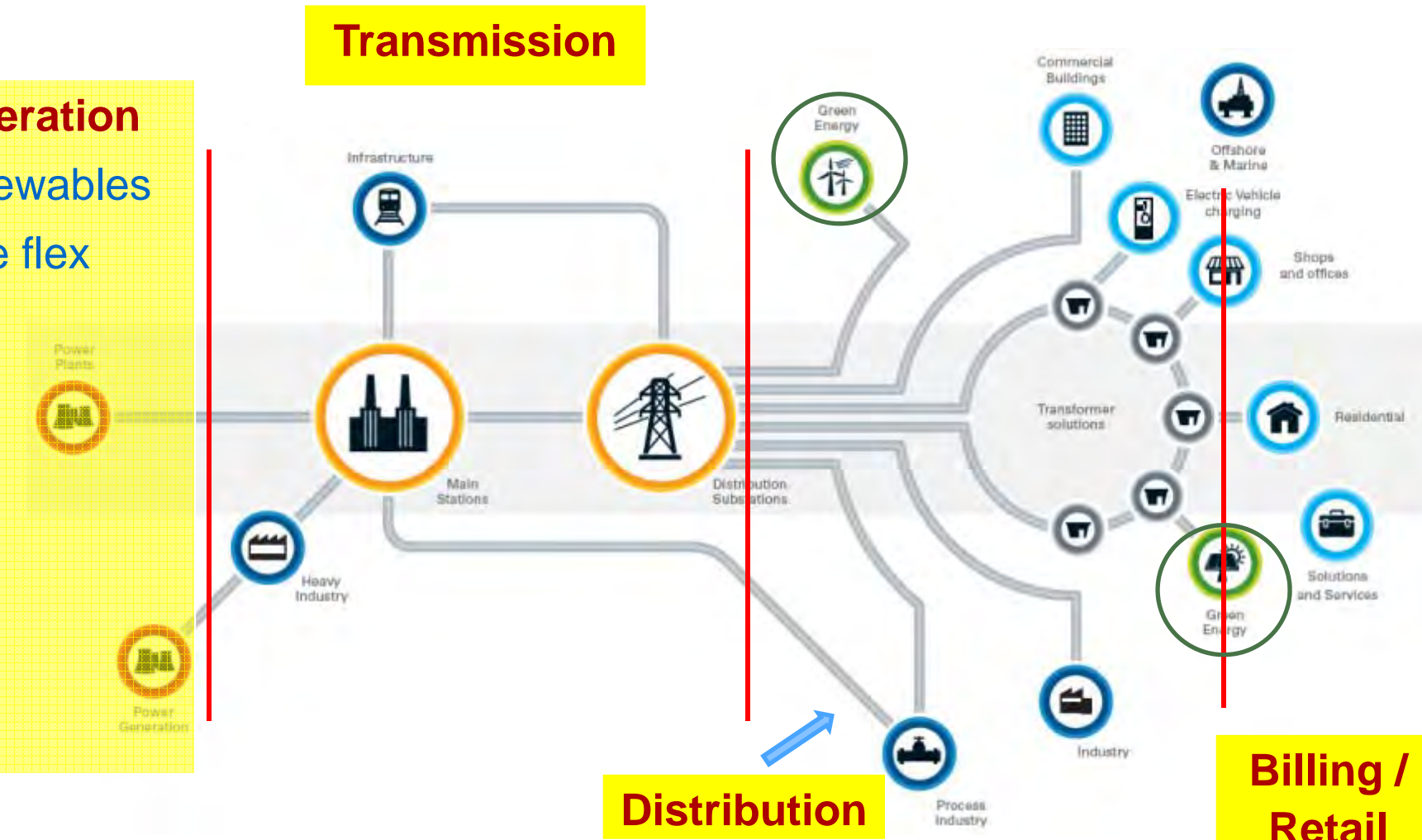
- Ever increasing public need for **reliable power**
- Aging **infrastructure** leading to high downtime, and/or need for high maintenance
- Distributed, varying renewable power increasing
- **Risk** of cyber (and other) attack / breakdowns
- Lack of skilled labor / aging **workforces**
- **Financial** - How to get paid for energy delivered
- **Financial** – How to fund required investments



What does a smart grid look like?



Utility Grid Construction - tomorrow



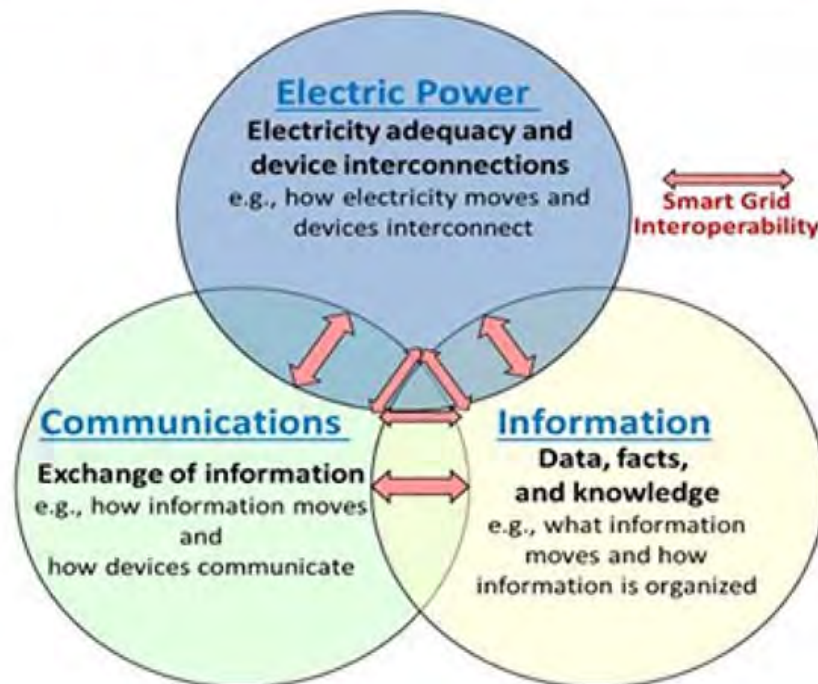
Smart grid characteristics

- Allows for economic growth
- Increase in quality of human life
- Access to real time power-grid information
- Real-time control of electricity spend
- High-load and peak time energy management
- Allows integration of all energy sources into grid, i.e. coal, solar, wind
- Accommodates connection of large numbers of micro grids, widely distributed
- Decentralised power supply
- Bi- and multi-directional directional power generation

Smart Grid Interoperability

Smart Grid Interoperability

Smart Grid: the integration of power, communications, and information technologies for an improved electric power infrastructure serving loads while providing for an ongoing evolution of end-use applications. (Std 2030)



Interoperability: the capability of two or more networks, systems, devices, applications, or components to **externally exchange and readily use information securely & effectively**. (Std 2030)



SUCCESS STORY

Complete electrical supply system Stedin Utility, The Netherlands

Customer challenge

Dutch regional network operator Stedin was faced with a 50-year old infrastructure:

- 2,200 bays of switchgear based on minimum-oil circuit breakers in its HV substations
- 3,200 similarly equipped bays in distribution cabinets.

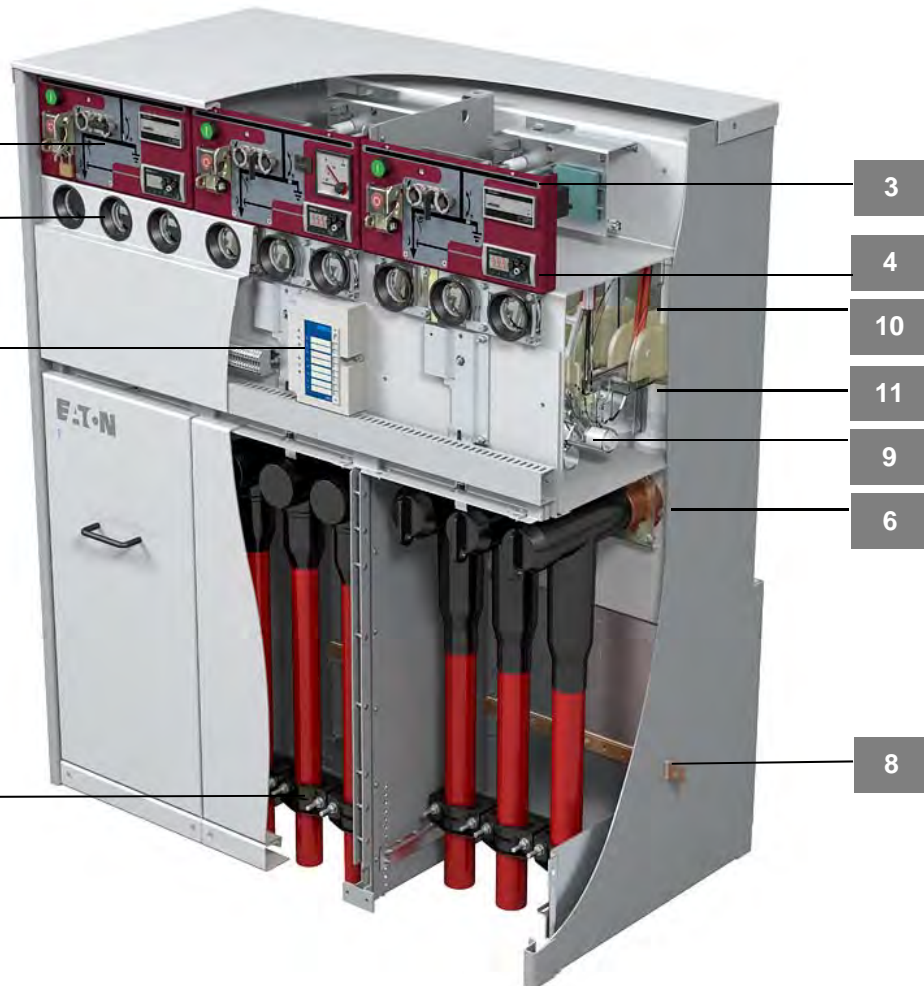
Eaton solution

Stedin and Eaton devised a two-fold approach to minimize risk and impact on the company's core business. The switchgear would all be replaced within 20 years. Throughout this period Eaton and Stedin would work together to conserve the old equipment prior to replacement.

Business outcome

Both Stedin and Eaton are confident that the safety and security of the substations and distribution cabinets that use obsolete breakers can be maintained until the replacement program is completed in 2032.

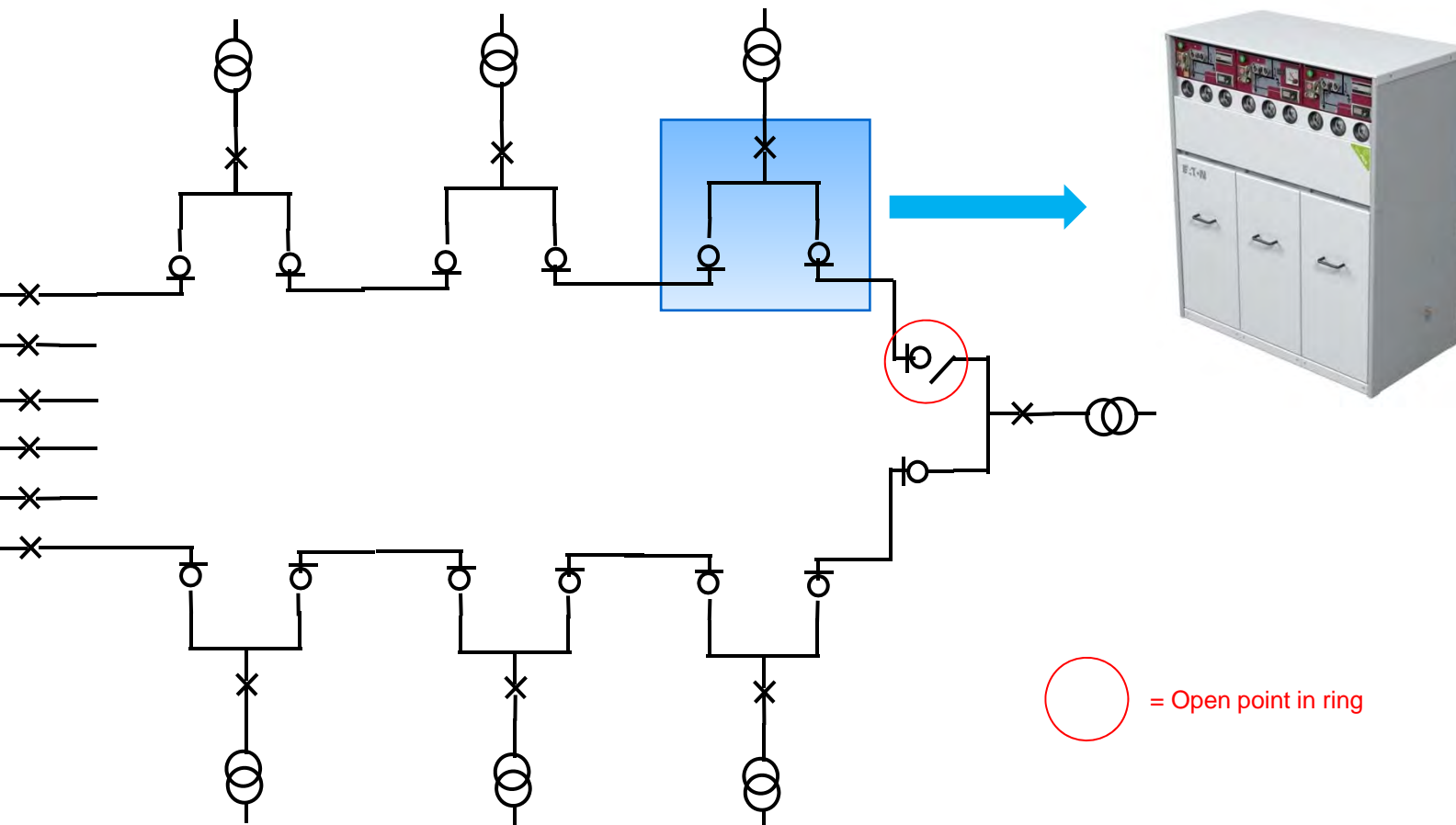
Typical RMU – Basic Design-for ring applications (*LBS-CB-LBS*)



1. Protection relay
2. Control panel
3. Mimic diagram
4. Voltage detection system
5. Inspection window
6. Cable cones
7. Cable clamps
8. Earth bar
9. Busbar
10. Change-over switch
11. Vacuum interrupter

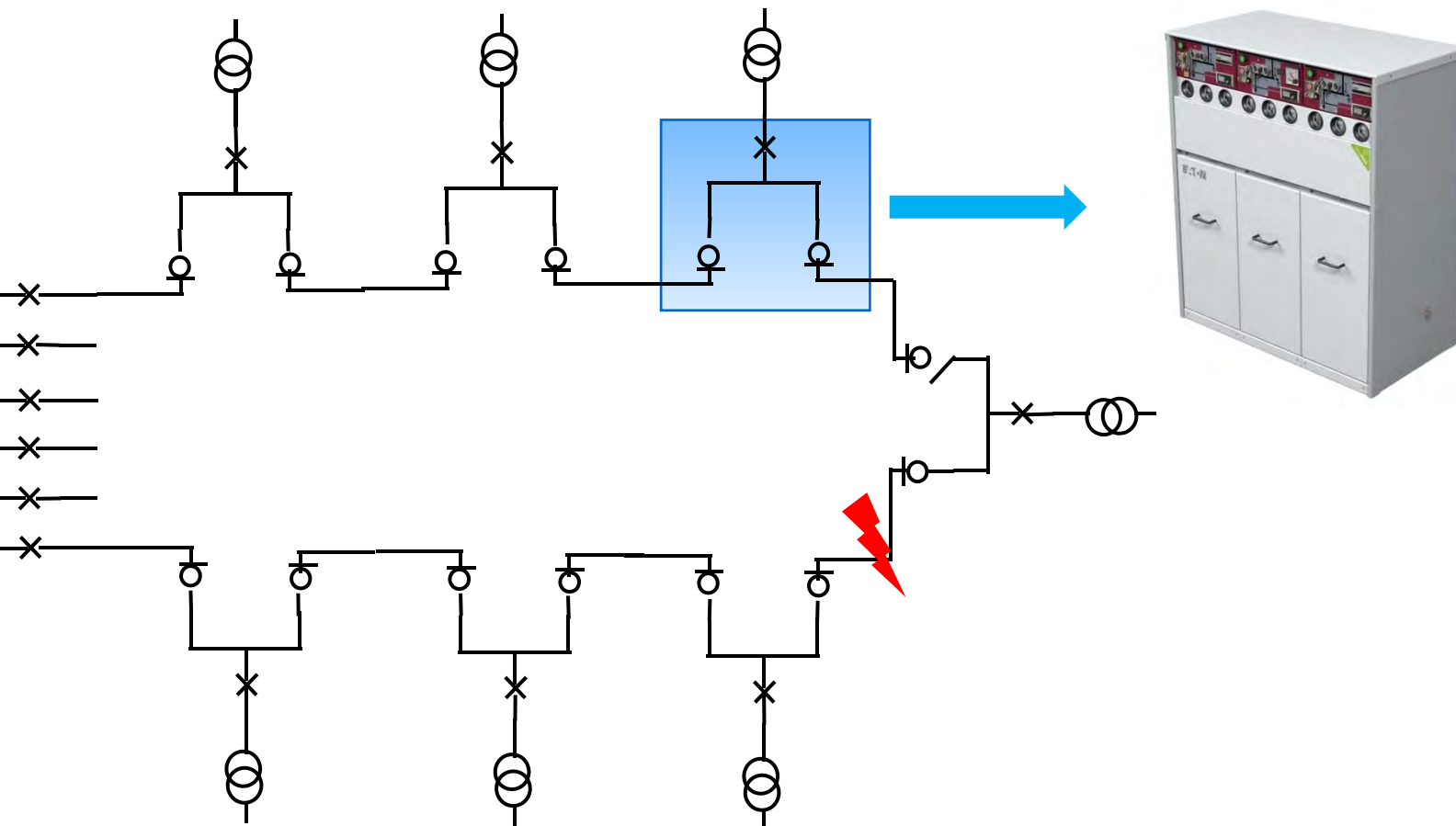
LBS = Load-break switch
CB = Circuit-breaker

Typical application of RMU (LBS-CB-LBS) Configuration in Distribution Ring



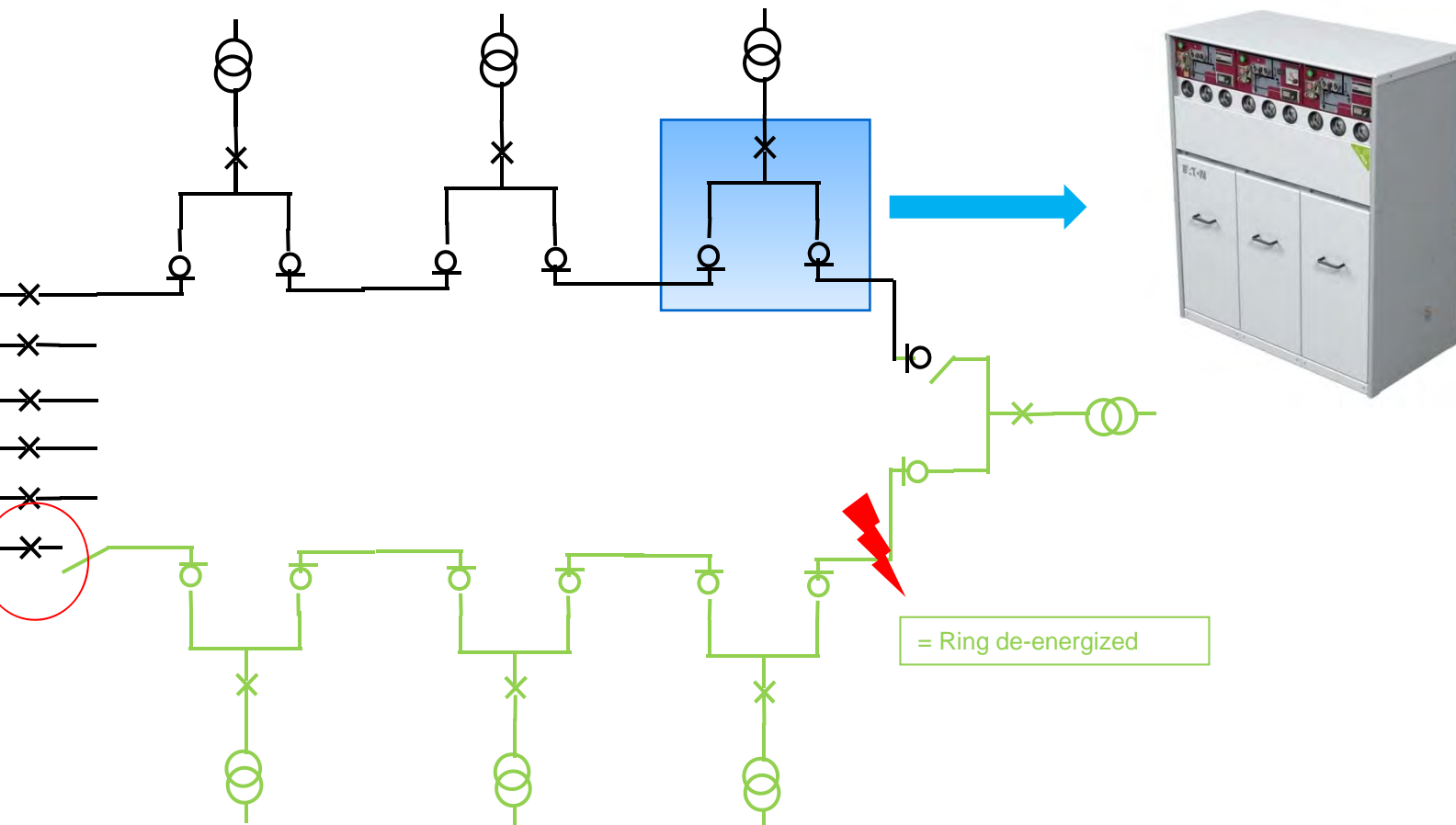
Typical application of RMU (LBS-CB-LBS)

Switching behavior – *Step 1: Cable fault*



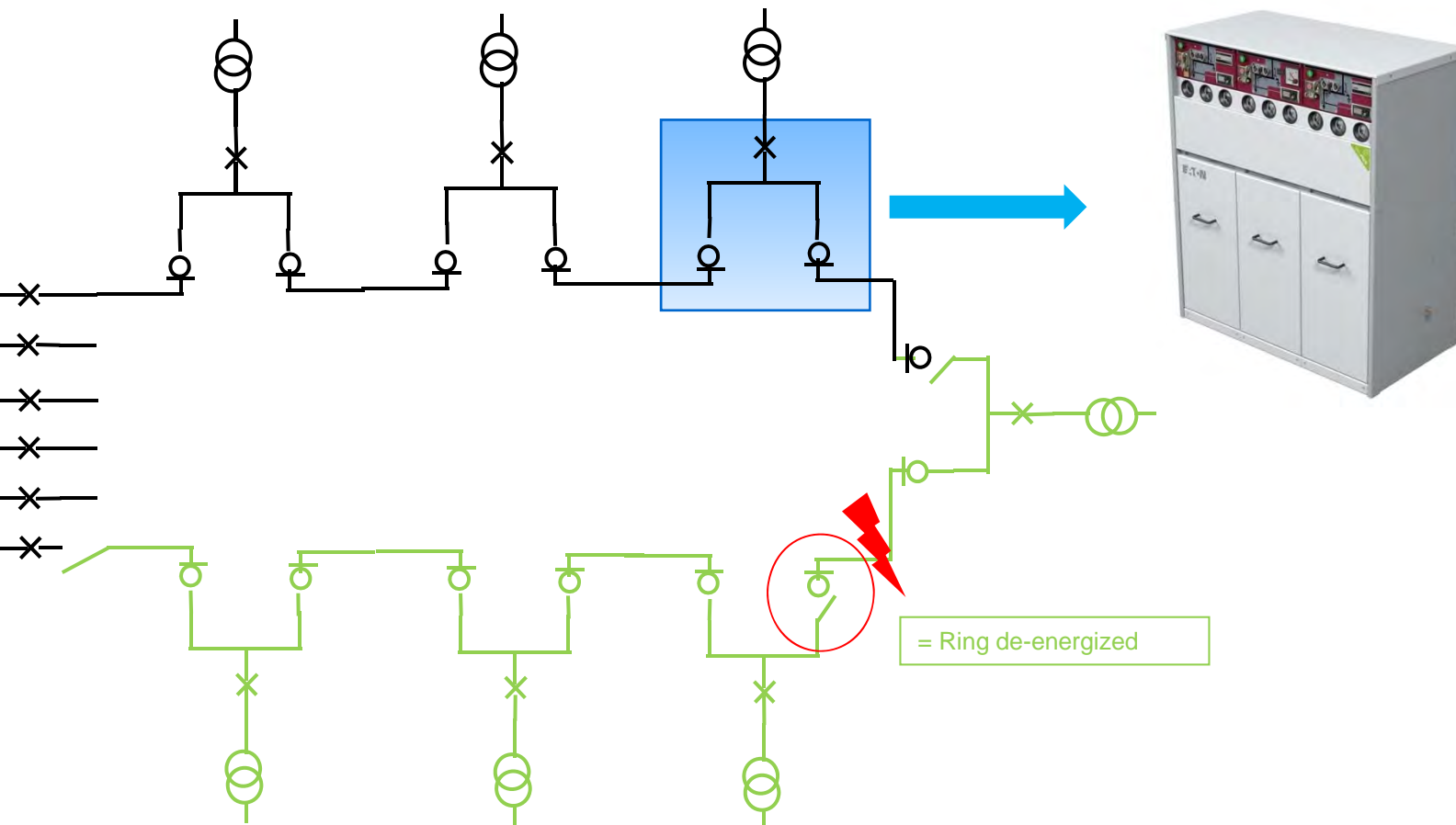
Typical application of RMU (LBS-CB-LBS)

Switching behavior – *Step 2: Tripping of Circuit-breaker*



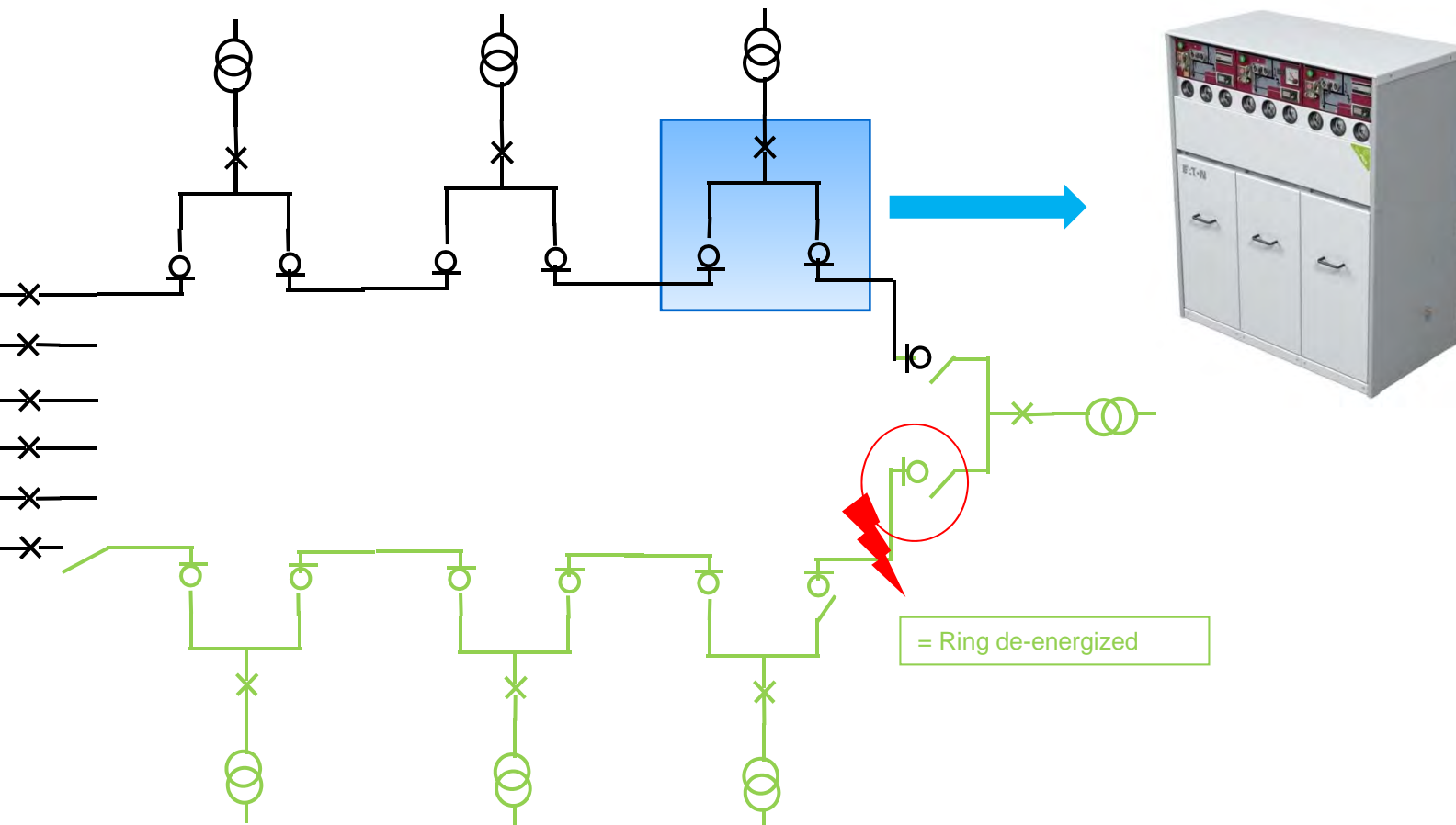
Typical application of RMU (LBS-CB-LBS)

Switching behavior – *Step 3: Opening of load-break switch*



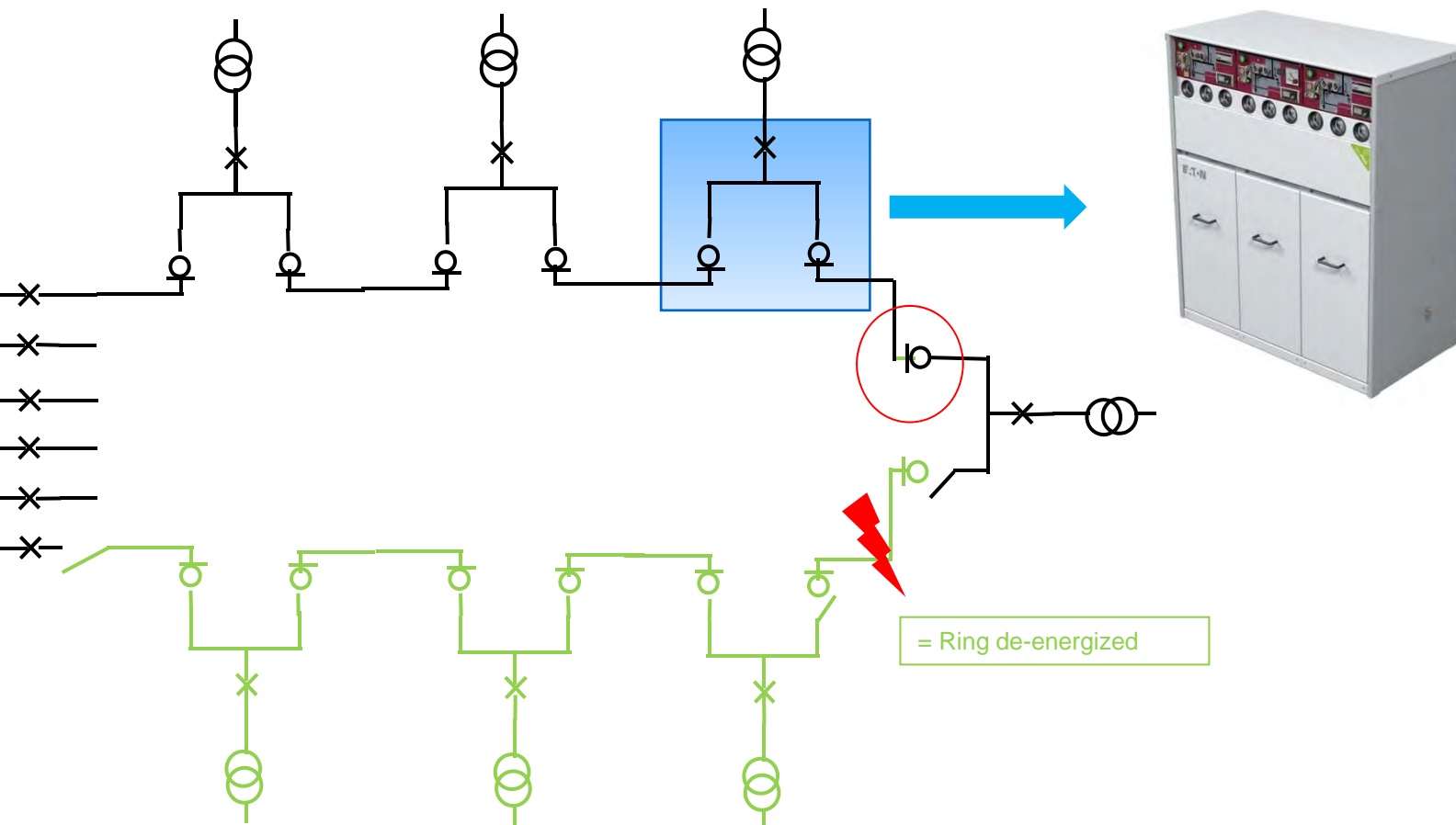
Typical application of RMU (LBS-CB-LBS)

Switching behavior – *Step 4: Opening of load-break switch*



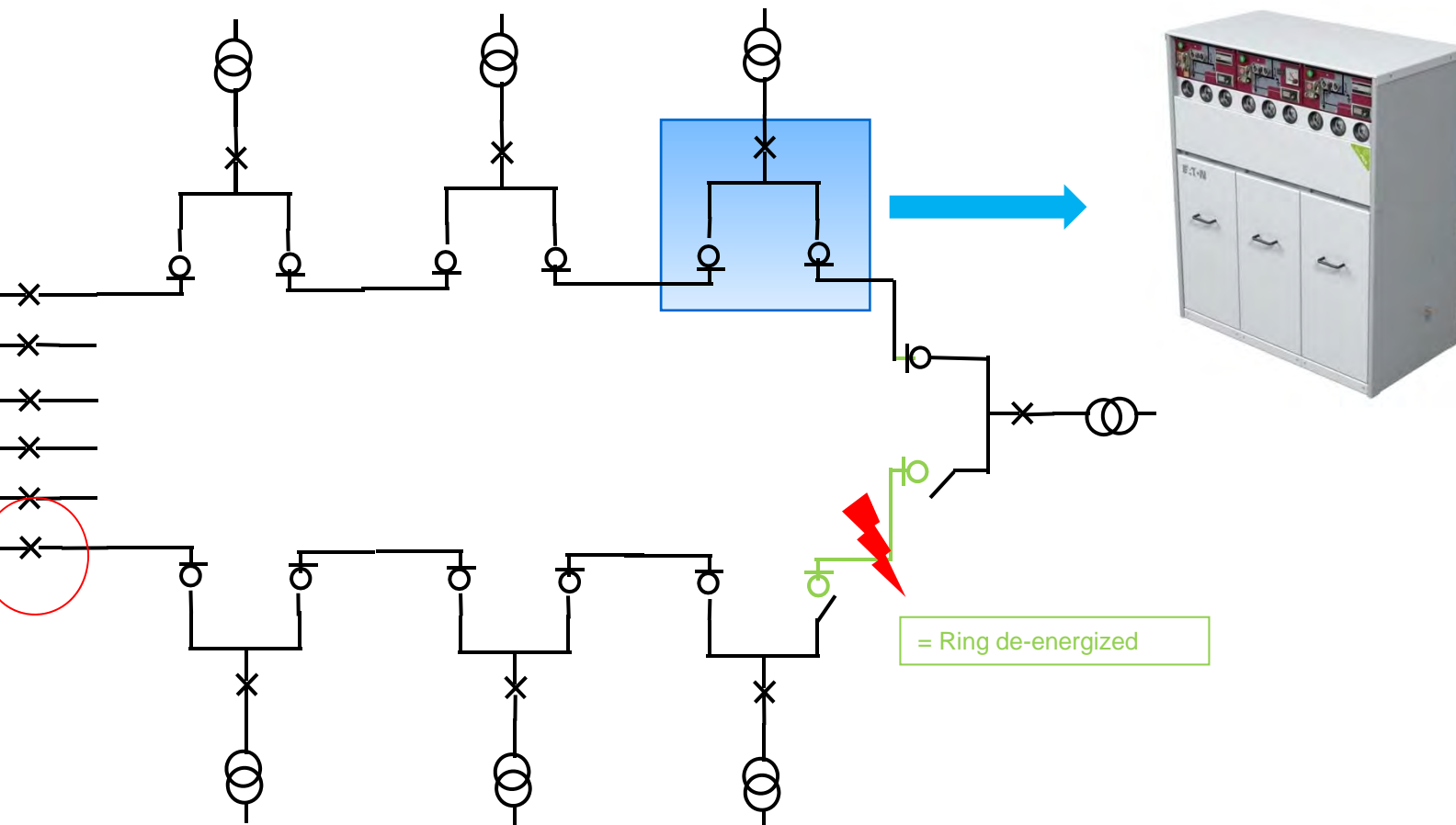
Typical application of RMU (LBS-CB-LBS)

Switching behavior – *Step 5: Closing of load-break switch*



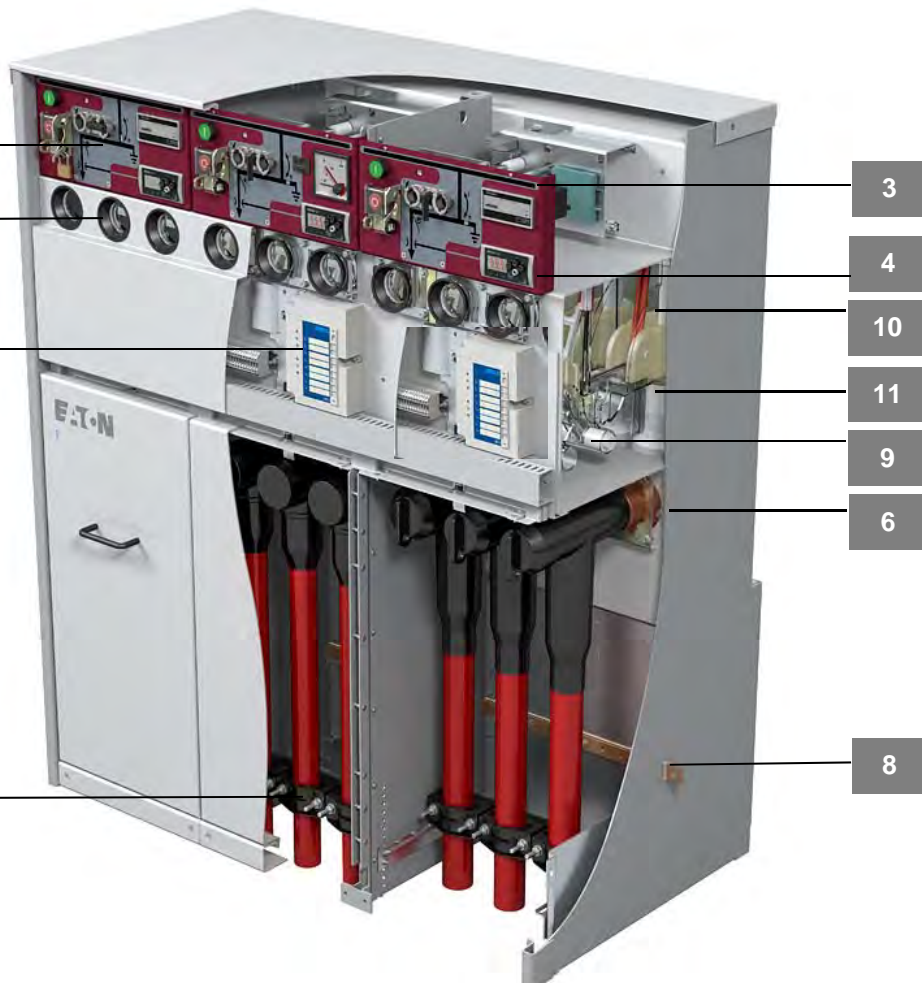
Typical application of RMU (LBS-CB-LBS)

Switching behavior – Step 6: Closing of circuit-breaker



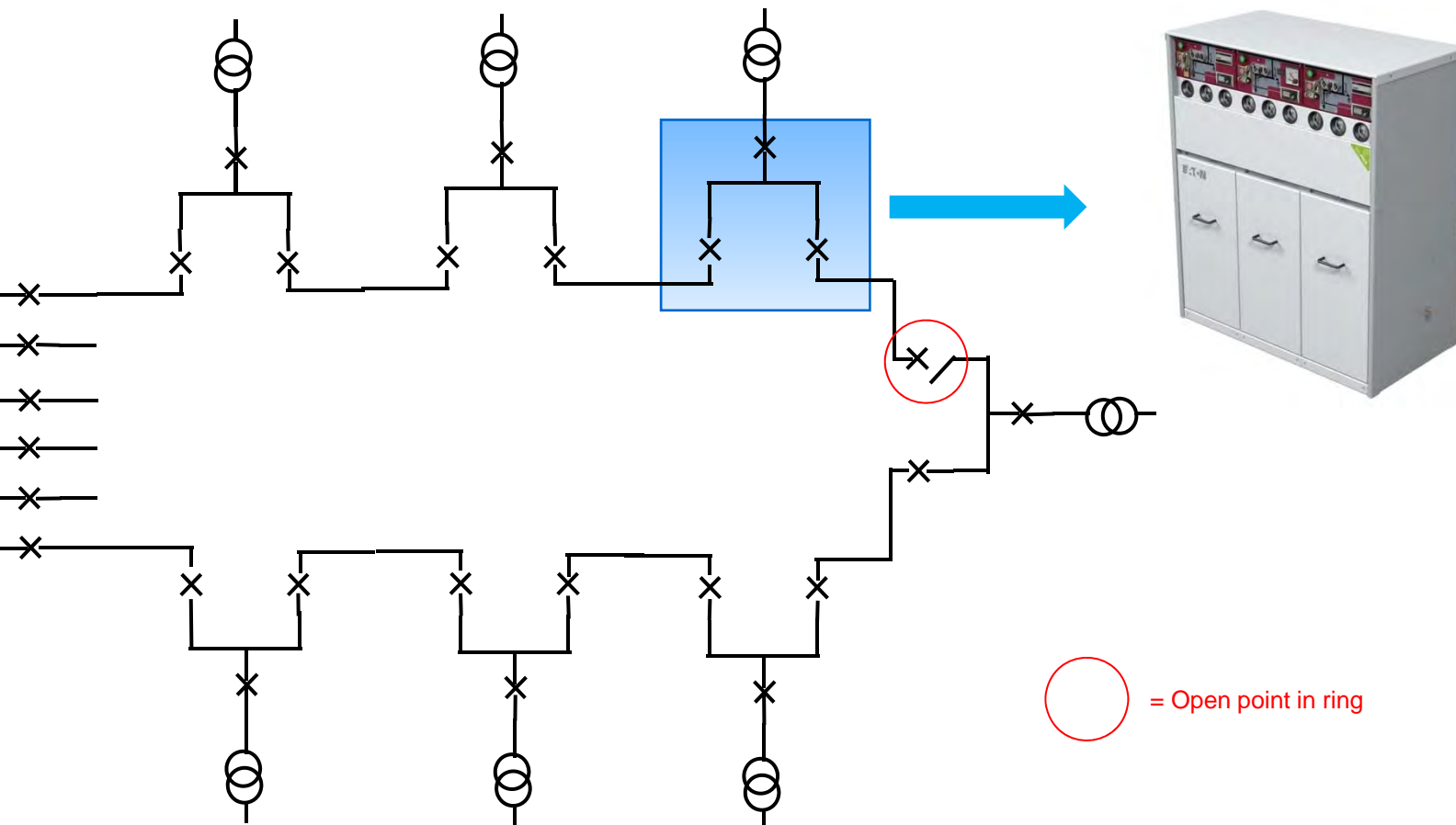
Modern block version – Smart Design

CB-CB-CB configuration



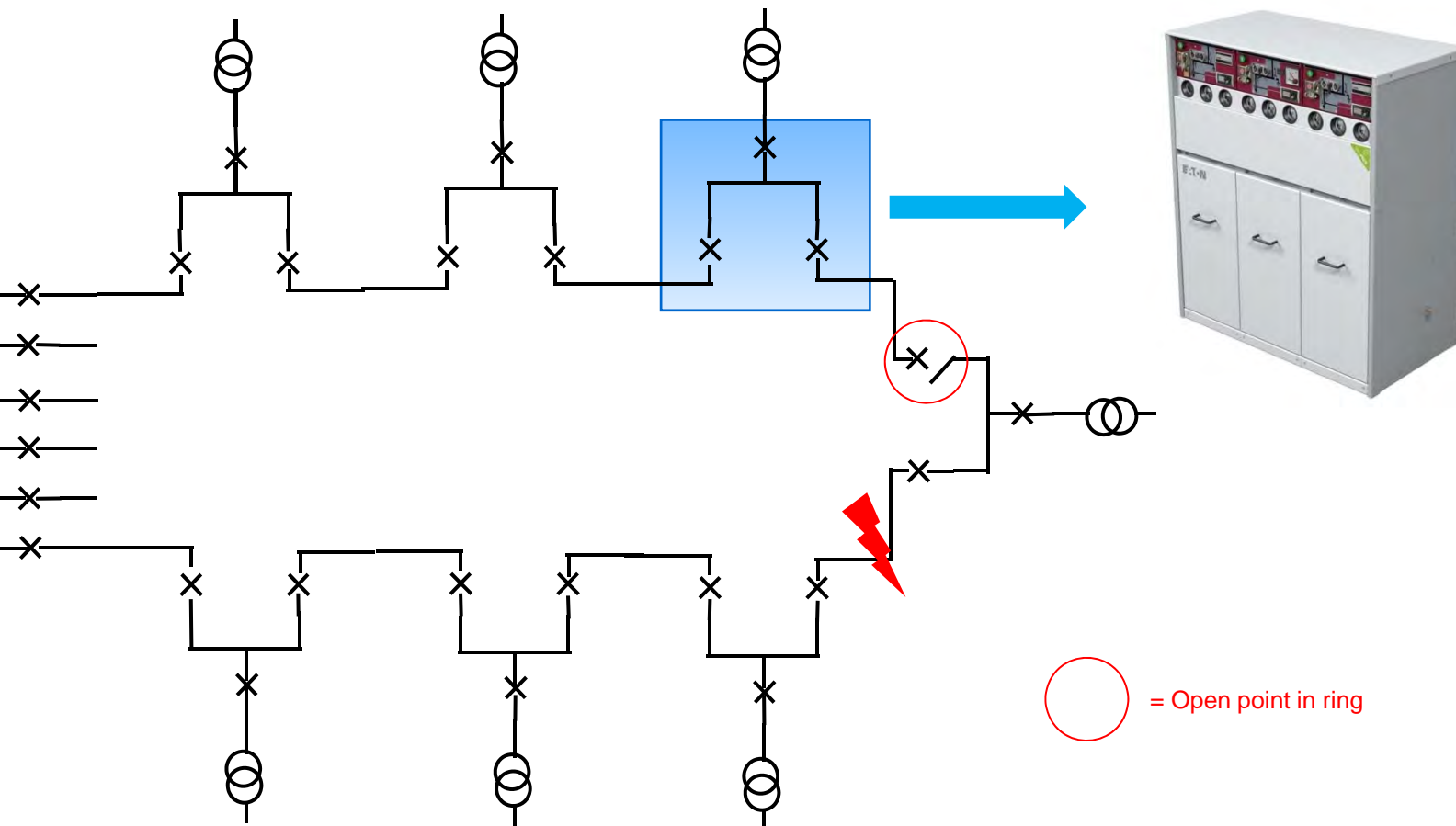
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Modern application of RMU (CB-CB-CB) *Configuration in Distribution Ring*



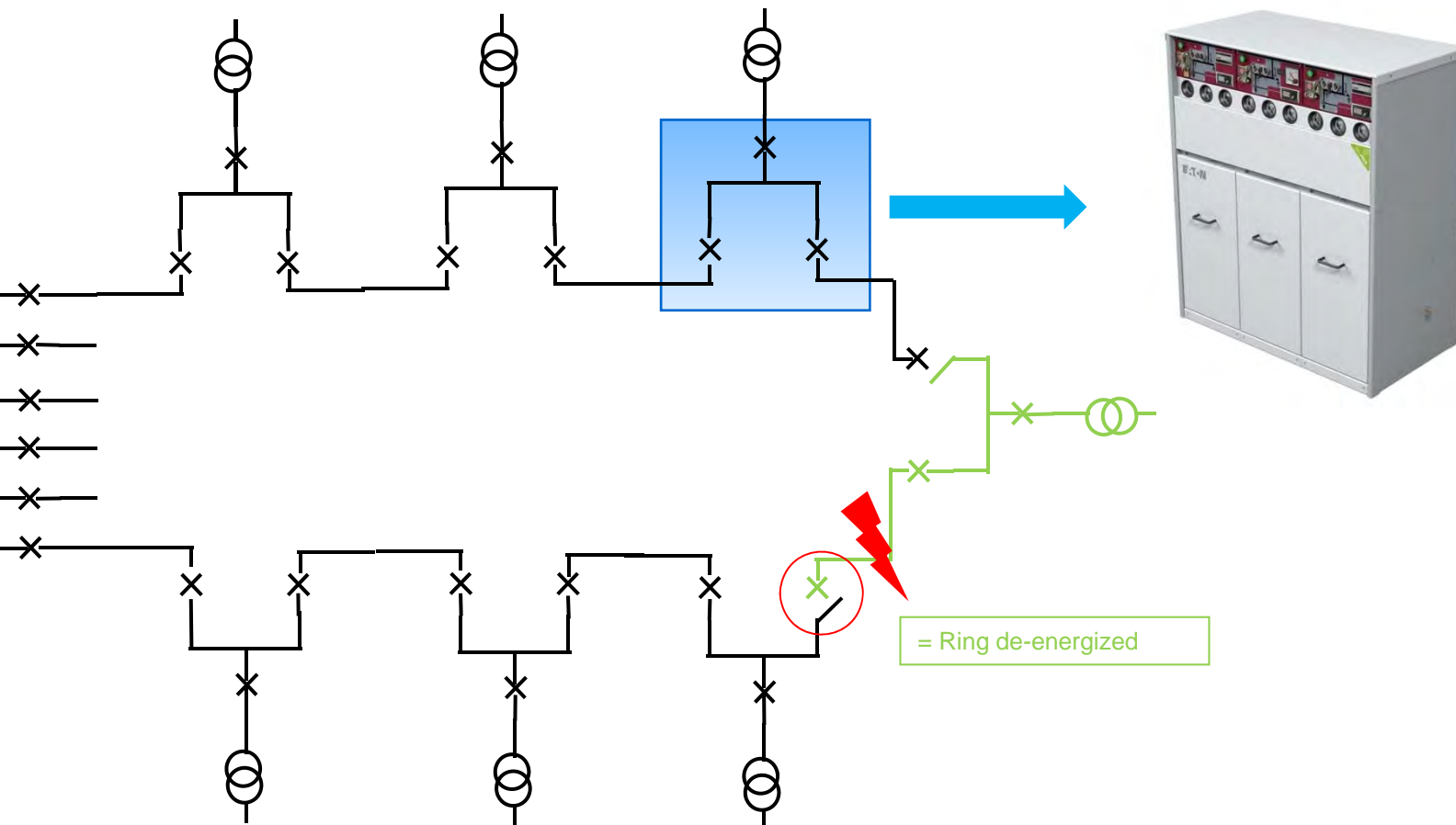
Modern application of RMU (CB-CB-CB)

Switching behavior – *Step 1: Cable fault*



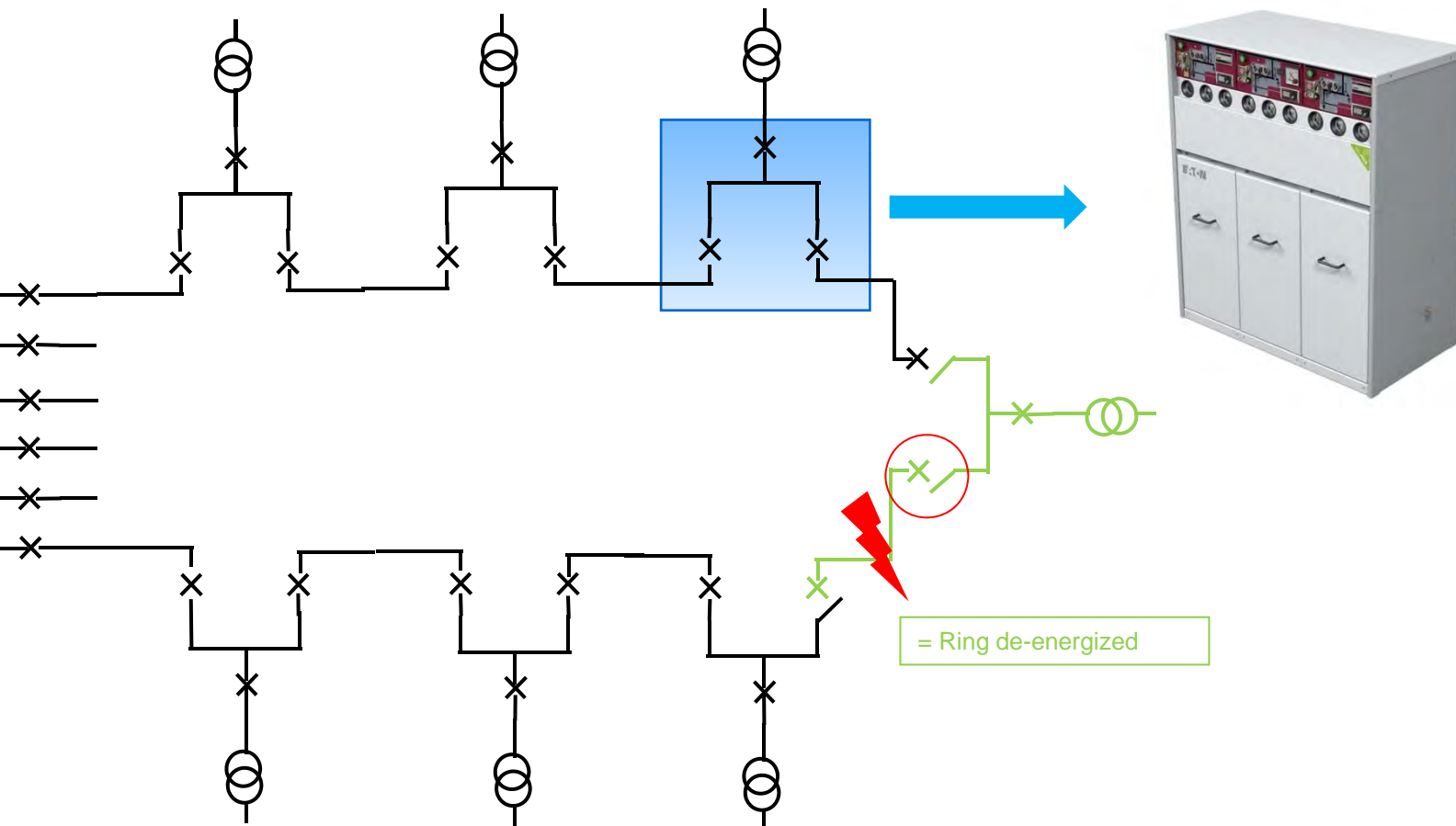
Modern application of RMU (CB-CB-CB)

Switching behavior – Step 2: Opening of circuit-breaker



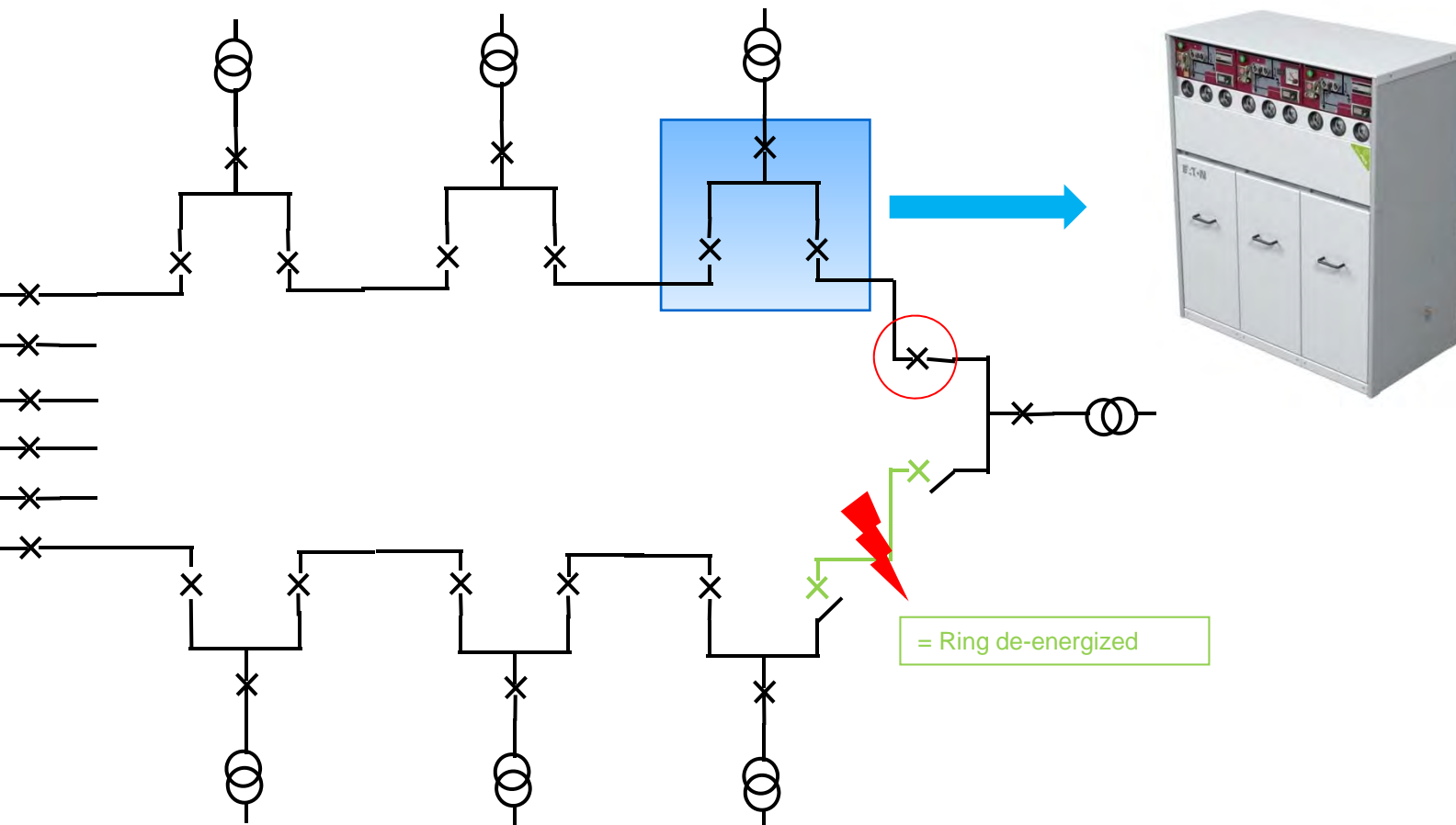
Modern application of RMU (CB-CB-CB)

Switching behavior – Step 3: Opening of circuit-breaker



Modern application of RMU (CB-CB-CB)

Switching behavior – *Step 4: Closing of circuit-breaker*



Typical LBS-CB-LBS vs Modern CB-CB-CB



LBS-CB-LBS

- **Low initial purchase cost**
- **Higher total cost of ownership**
- **Higher downtime**
- **Switching bigger part of the ring**



CB-CB-CB

- **Higher initial purchase cost**
- **Lower total cost of ownership**
- **Lower downtime**
- **Switching smaller part of the ring**



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Recognition as a leader among S&P 500 companies on the *CDP's Climate Disclosure Leadership Index*

Named one of *Corporate Responsibility* magazine's "100 Best Corporate Citizens"

Inclusion in the *FTSE4Good Index Series*, designed to measure the performance of companies demonstrating strong *Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)* practices

EATON

Powering Business Worldwide