

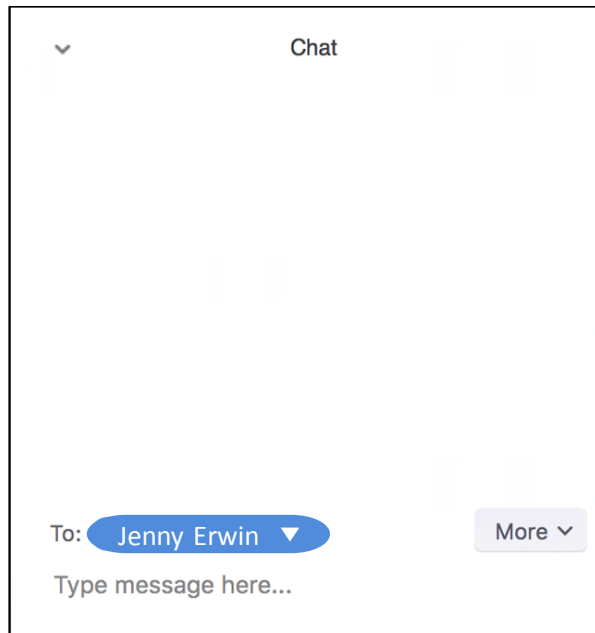


# Cost Benefit Analysis of SmartValve™ Projects

17 April 2020

# Announcements

## QUESTIONS



## NEXT WEBINAR – EN ESPAÑOL

*Transmission planning with  
SmartValve technology in  
PowerFactory*

**Thursday, April 30**

**Mario Patiño**

Customer Solutions Engineer,  
Latin America

**Alejandro Duque**

Power Systems Engineer

# Today's presenters



**Mark Norton**

VP, European Business Development

[Mark.norton@smartwires.com](mailto:Mark.norton@smartwires.com)



**Mario Patiño**

Customer Solutions Engineer, Latin America

[Mario.Patino@smartwires.com](mailto:Mario.Patino@smartwires.com)



# Agenda



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## Technology overview

2

## Cost Benefit Analysis

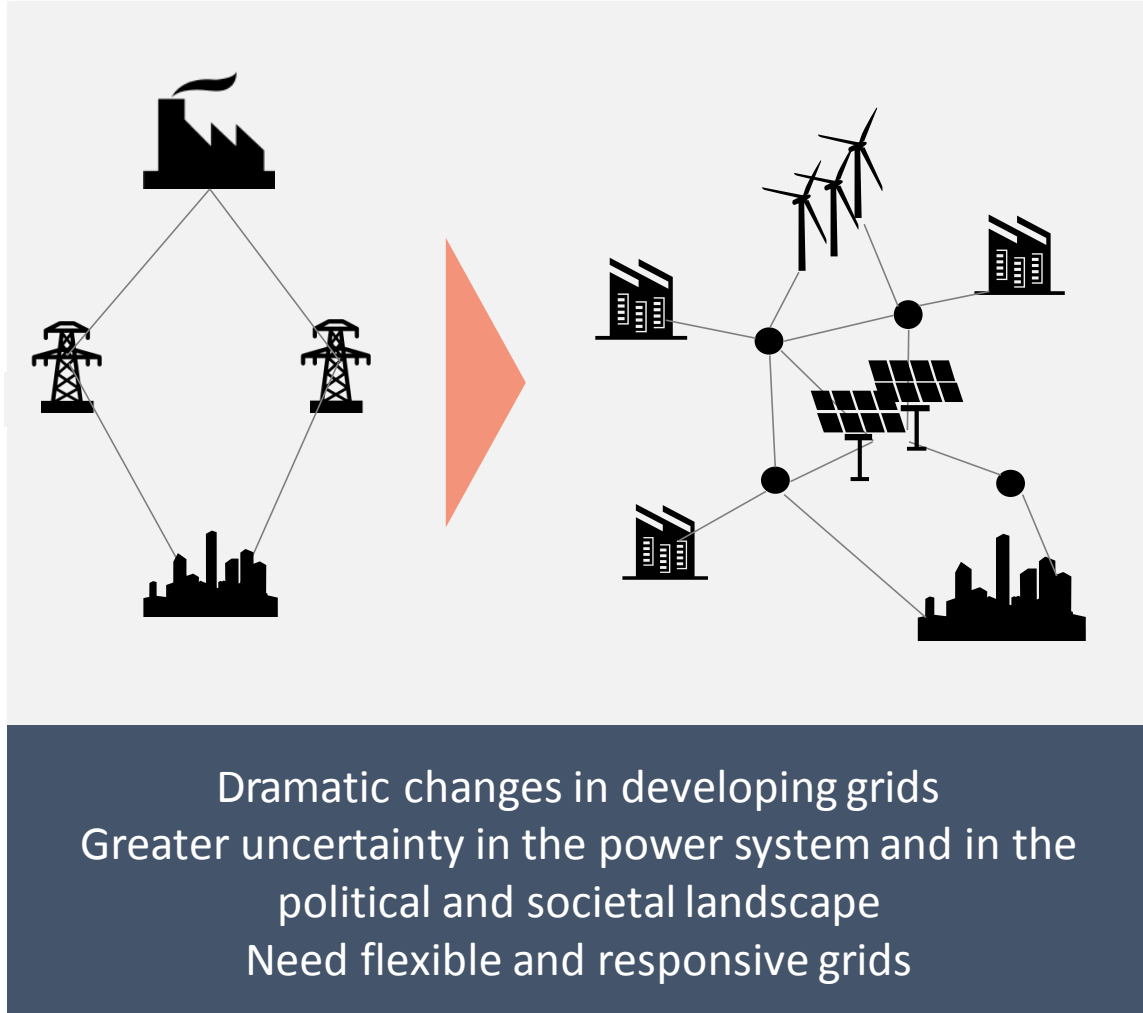
- A. Key considerations
- B. Scalability and deferred investment
- C. Redeployability
- D. Speed of deployment
- E. Security of supply

3

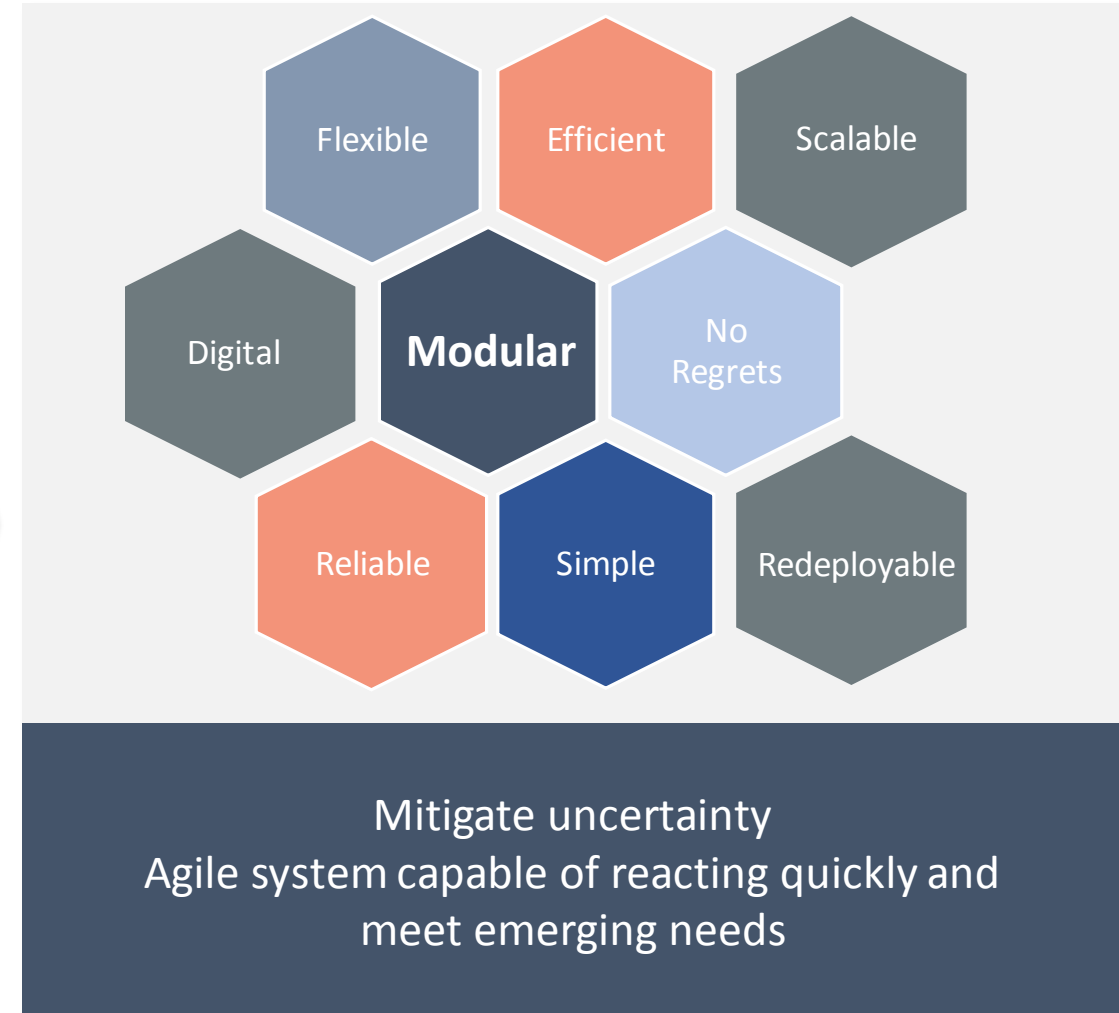
## Key takeaways

# Enabling a new paradigm for planning & operating the grid

## Challenges



## Benefits

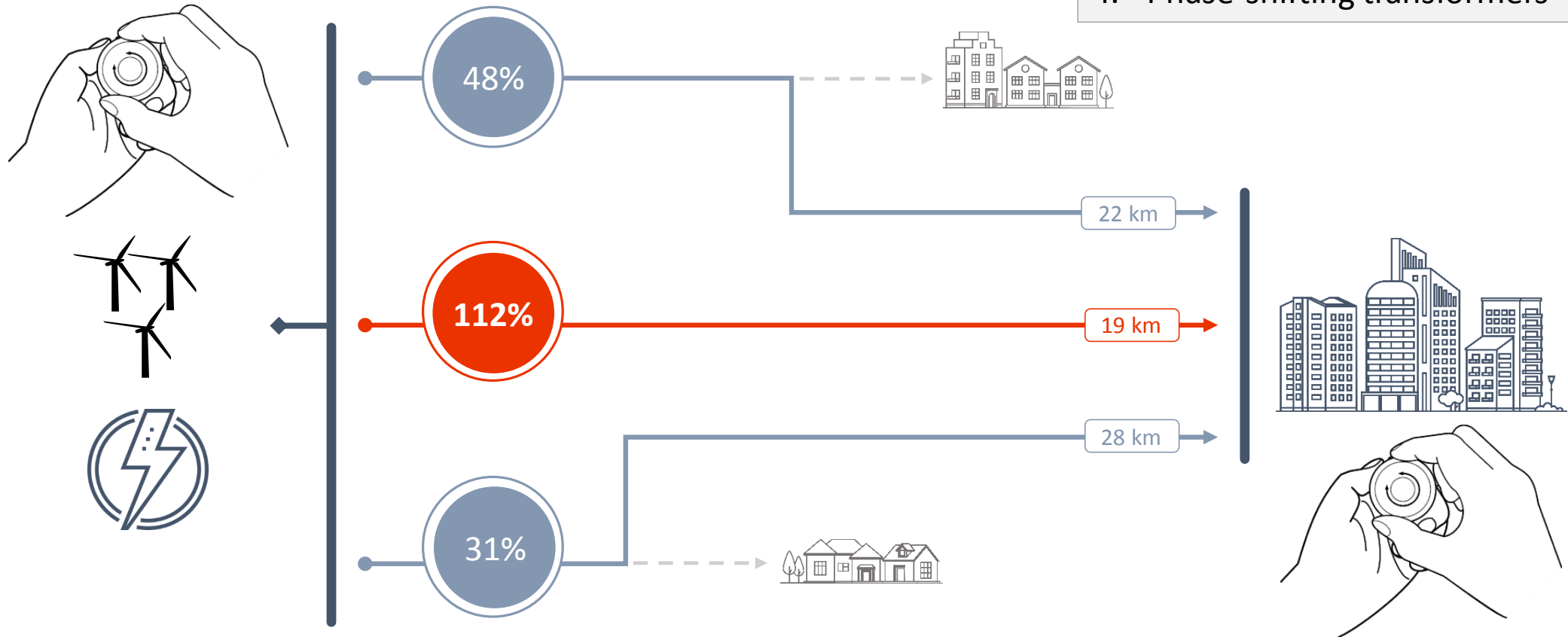


# Before Smart Wires

Simplified planning scenario predicts network constraint

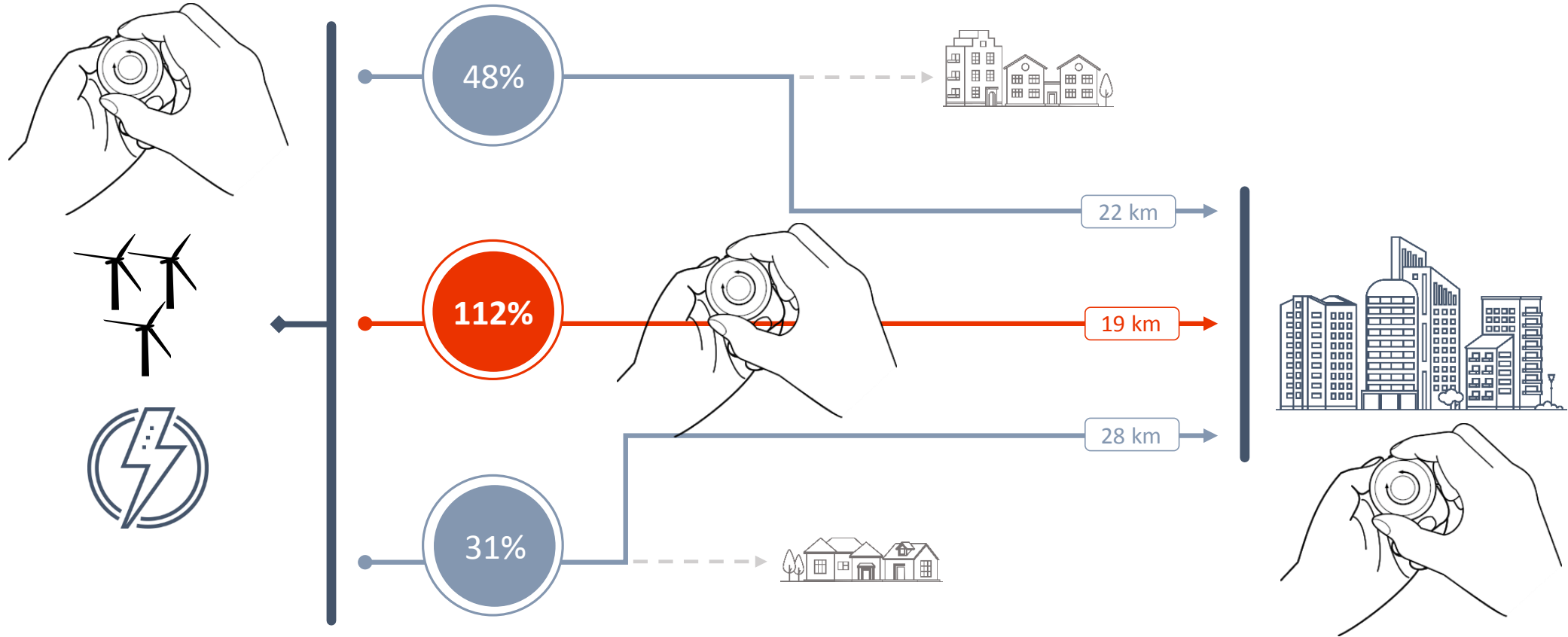
## Traditional solutions include:

1. Redispatch generation
2. Reconductor constraining element
3. Construction of a new parallel circuit
4. Phase-shifting transformers



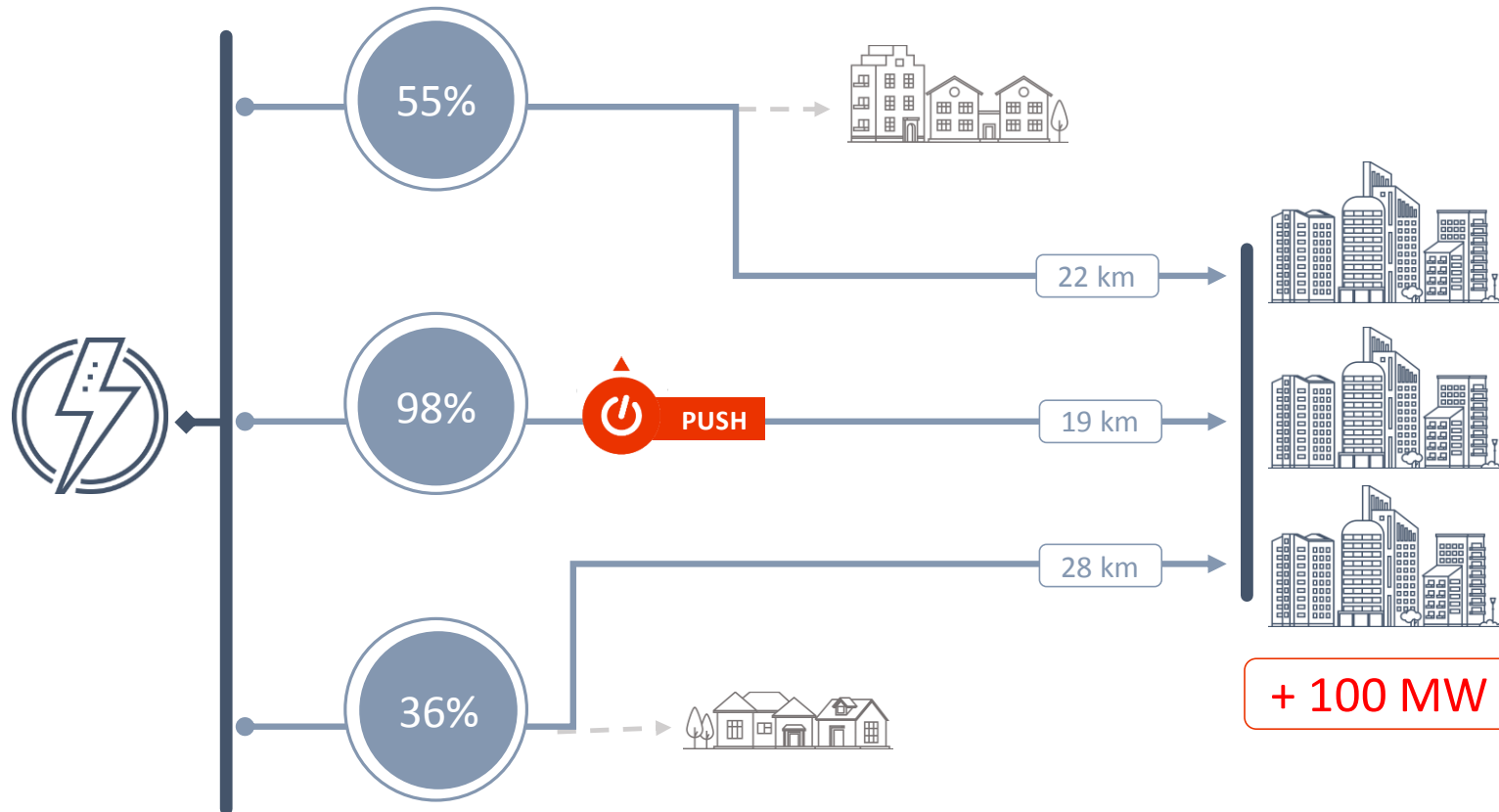
# With Smart Wires

Adding a third degree of freedom and fully utilizing existing grid capacity



# With Smart Wires in push-mode

Power can be PUSHED to alternate lines with spare capacity



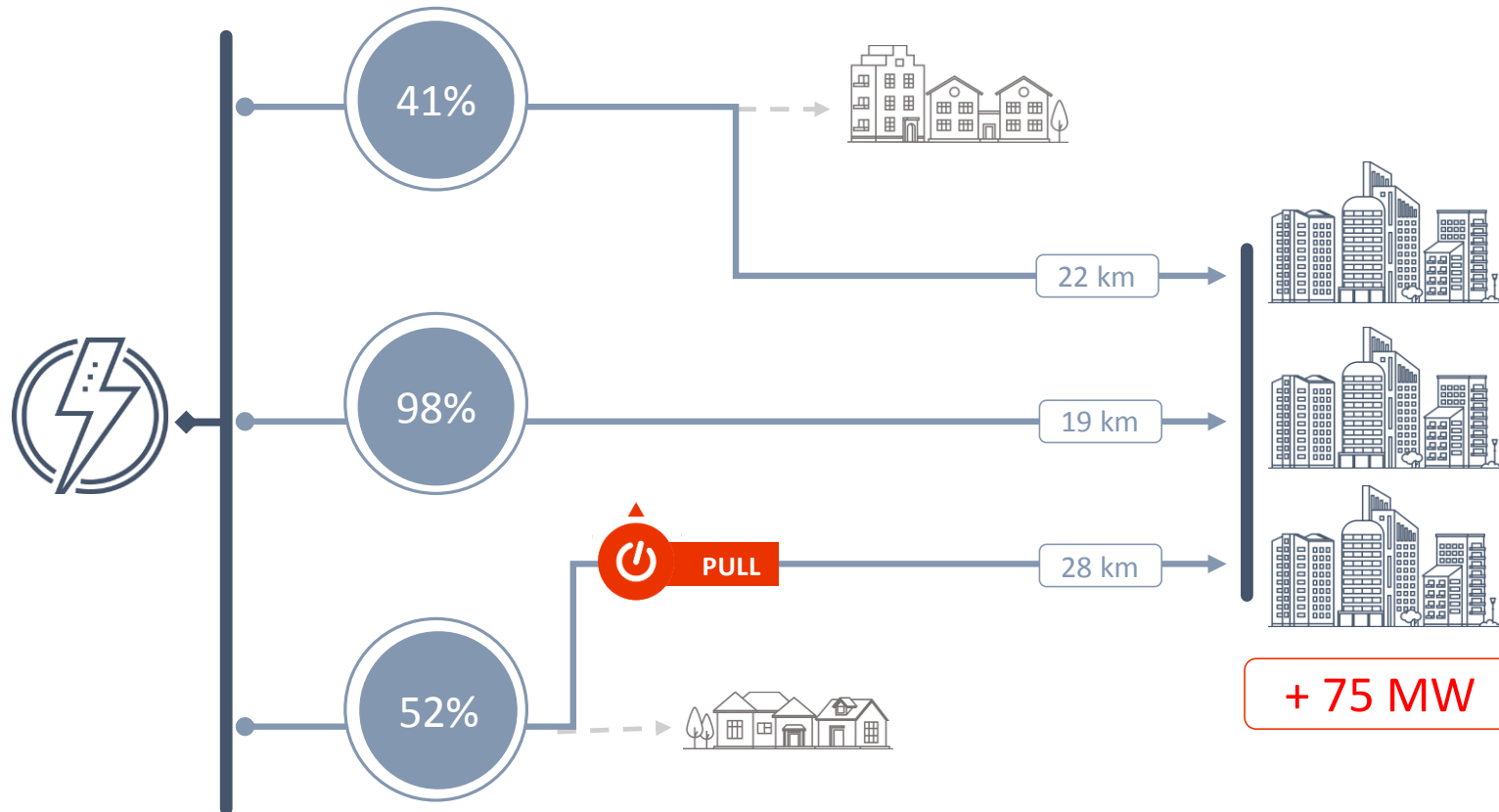
## Smart Wires solution

- Utilizes unused capacity already existing on the grid
- Modular Static Synchronous Series Compensator (SSSC)
- Controls power flow through voltage injection
- Creates an effective impedance change on the line



# With Smart Wires in pull-mode

Power can be PULLED to alternate lines with spare capacity

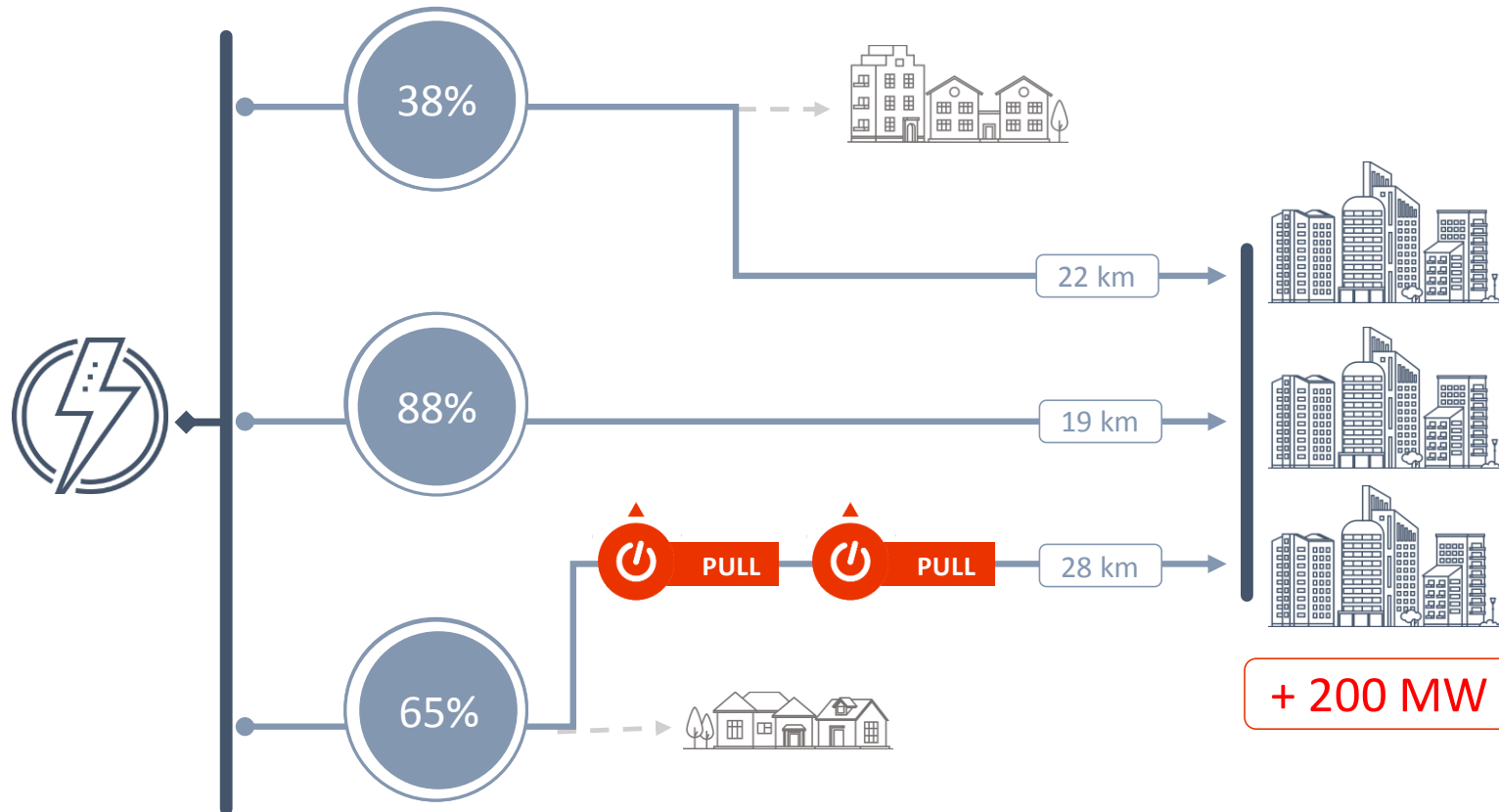


## Smart Wires capabilities

- SmartValve voltage injection allows for:
  - Full range of control
  - Both inductive (push) and capacitive (pull) injection
- Quickly re-deploy to address problems on other facilities
- Voltage agnostic – Deploy/Re-deploy on any line up to 550kV
- Avoids risk of other power flow control devices, such as SSR, VAR consumption, maintenance

# Adjust solution based on changing network needs

Solution can be easily and quickly expanded (or contracted) to adjust topology



## Benefits of modular design

- Modular design allows utility to quickly scale the solution to match system needs
- Using standardized equipment, the utility is allowed to build a custom solution
  - Fast lead time (<9 months)
  - Straight-forward design and installation
  - Flexibility in design and installation

# SmartValve deployment methods

Tower-based



Ground-based



Mobile Unit





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**Cost Benefit Analysis**

- A. **Key considerations**
- B. Scalability and deferred investment
- C. Redeployability
- D. Speed of deployment
- E. Security of supply

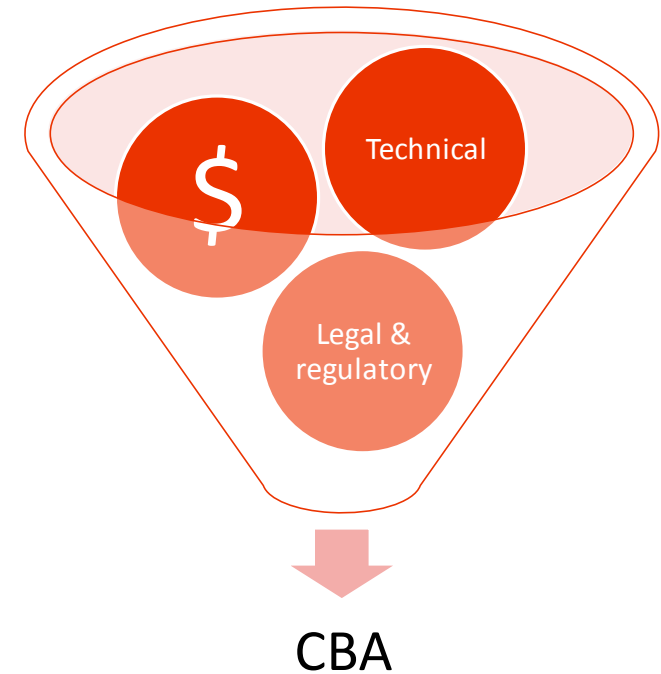
3

Key takeaways



# General overview – cost benefit analysis (CBA)

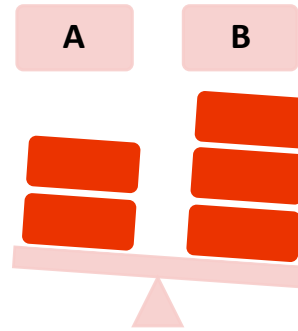
- Multi-criteria assessment method for decision-making
- No single approach, but some best practices
- Not restricted to monetary values
- Includes all relevant criteria



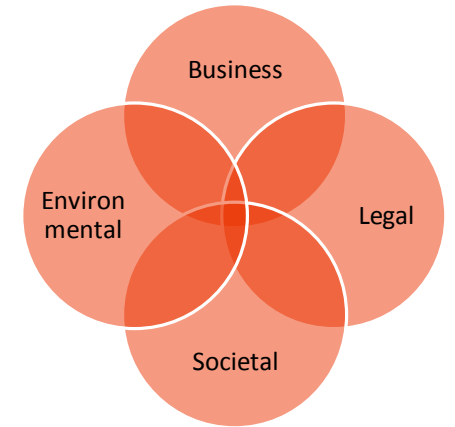
# Evaluating infrastructure projects with CBA



Is a project required to resolve an identified need?



Which of the alternative options for a project should be selected?



Assess impacts

# Assessment tools for CBA

- Benefits and costs across the life of the project
  - Easier to monetize costs
- Most common tool: Net Present Value (NPV)
  - Only consider costs and benefits that can be monetized



# Assumptions used for all NPVs that follow

## Assuming

- All values for simplicity are converted to a PU cost
- Modular SmartValve and Alternative solutions capex costs are the same at 1.0PU
- Benefits are applied proportionate to capacity and the capex of 1.0PU
- O&M per annum nominally 2% of capital cost
- Discount rate is 4%

## Excel NPV Formula used:

= *NPV(Discount Rate, Range of Values)*

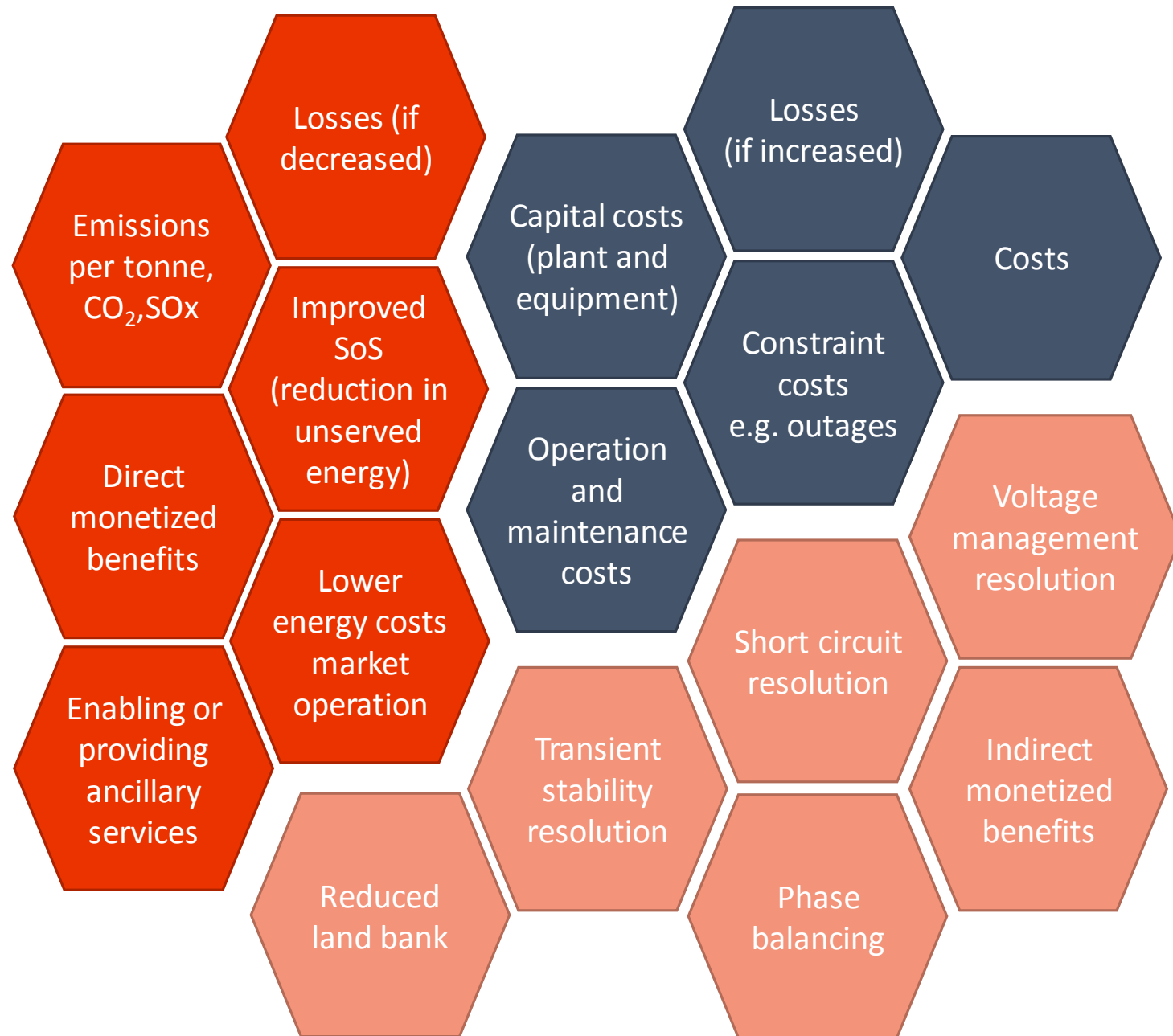
= *NPV(0.04, B3: B76) -> Modular Solution*

= *NPV(0.04, C3: C76) -> Alternative Solution*



# Parameters to consider

- Three categories
- Monetized costs and benefits
- Benefits of modularity providing more than one service
- Opportunity cost of smaller footprint



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**Cost Benefit Analysis**

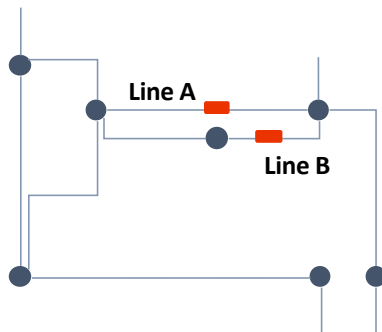
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Key takeaways

# Maximizing a flexible solution

Simplified System Diagram



● Substation    ■ SmartValve deployment    — 230 kV

| Scenario         | Line A      |                  | Line B      |                  |
|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
|                  | Loading (%) | SmartValve Count | Loading (%) | SmartValve Count |
| 2019 Winter Peak | 106         | 6                | 98          | 0                |
| 2022 Winter Peak | 109         | 9                | 101         | 3                |
| 2027 Winter Peak | 113         | 15               | 103         | 6                |

## Challenge

- A reliability assessment identified that without sufficient local generation, **thermal overloads** will occur in 2019, 2022 and 2027 in several **different study scenarios**
- Worst-case planning would lead the utility to pursue a **\$125 M reconductor project**
- The **exact magnitude and timing of the overload is highly uncertain** and it is quite possible the full extent of the overload condition may never occur

## Smart Wires Solution

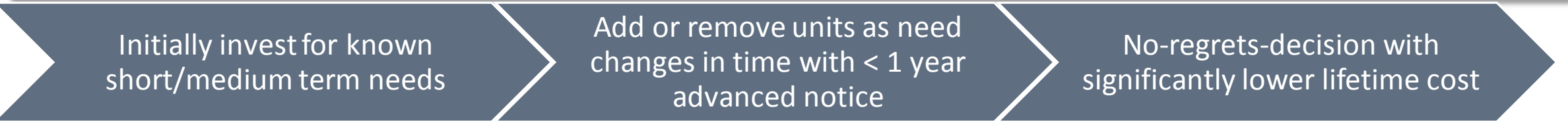
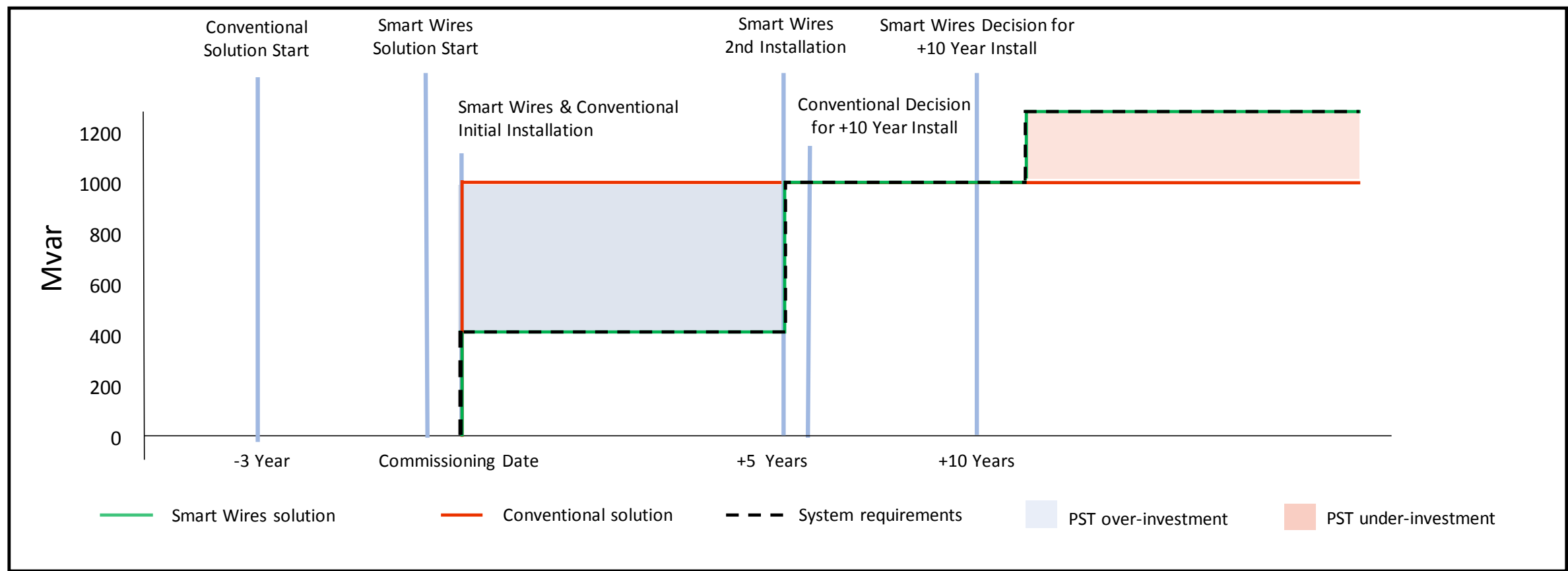
- Smart Wires developed a solution involving **two multi-staged SmartValve deployments** that resolve the anticipated thermal overloads
- This solution allows the utility to **solve the known near-term need and scale the solution up** (by adding additional devices) if the need grows in the future

## Impact

- This modular solution can be installed in less than a year. This ensures the utility **addresses the near-term reliability violation** and allows them to **quickly procure additional power flow control in the future**.
- SmartValve deployments are a **cost-effective** option that provide considerable savings to customers by **deferring the high-cost reconductor**
- **If the utility decides to pursue the reconductor in the future, the SmartValves are a “no regrets” investment that can be easily redeployed elsewhere on the grid**

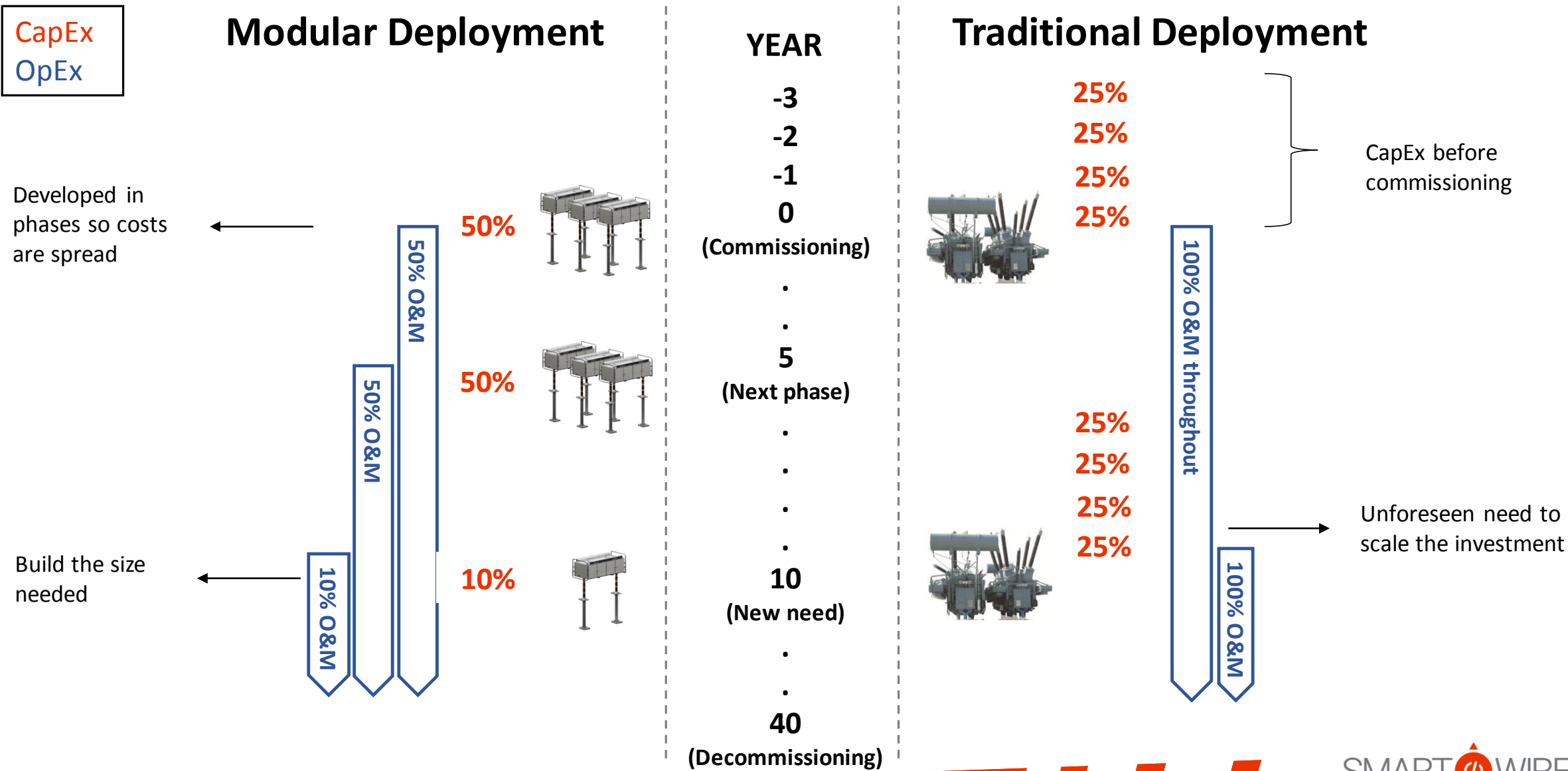
# Reflecting impacts from uncertainty

## Scalability and deferred investment



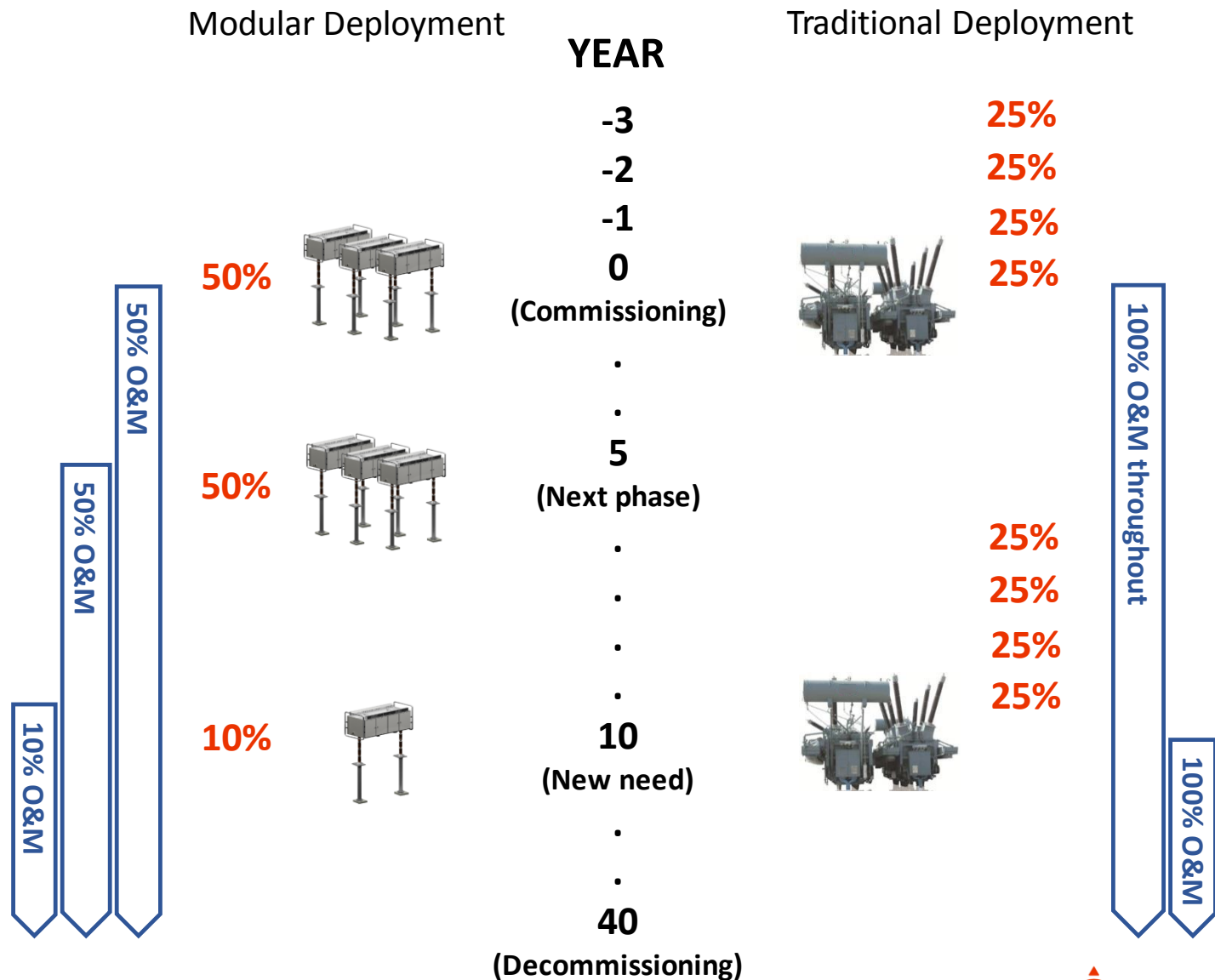


# Scalability and deferred investment



# Scalability and deferred investment

| A            | B             | C             |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Year         | Costs in PU   |               |
|              | Modular       | Alternative   |
| 2017         | 0             | - 0.25        |
| 2018         | 0             | - 0.25        |
| 2019         | 0             | - 0.25        |
| 2020         | - 0.5         | - 0.25        |
| 2021         | - 0.01        | - 0.02        |
| 2022         | - 0.01        | - 0.02        |
| 2023         | - 0.01        | - 0.02        |
| 2024         | - 0.01        | - 0.02        |
| 2025         | - 0.51        | - 0.02        |
| 2026         | - 0.02        | - 0.02        |
| 2027         | - 0.02        | - 0.27        |
| 2028         | - 0.02        | - 0.27        |
| 2029         | - 0.02        | - 0.27        |
| 2030         | - 0.12        | - 0.27        |
| 2031         | - 0.022       | - 0.04        |
| 2032         | - 0.022       | - 0.04        |
| ....         | - 0.022       | - 0.04        |
| 2059         | - 0.022       | - 0.04        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>-1.199</b> | <b>-2.134</b> |
| <b>In %</b>  | <b>56%</b>    | <b>100%</b>   |



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**Cost Benefit Analysis**

- A. Key considerations
- B. Scalability and deferred investment
- C. Redeployability**
- D. Speed of deployment
- E. Security of supply

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Key takeaways

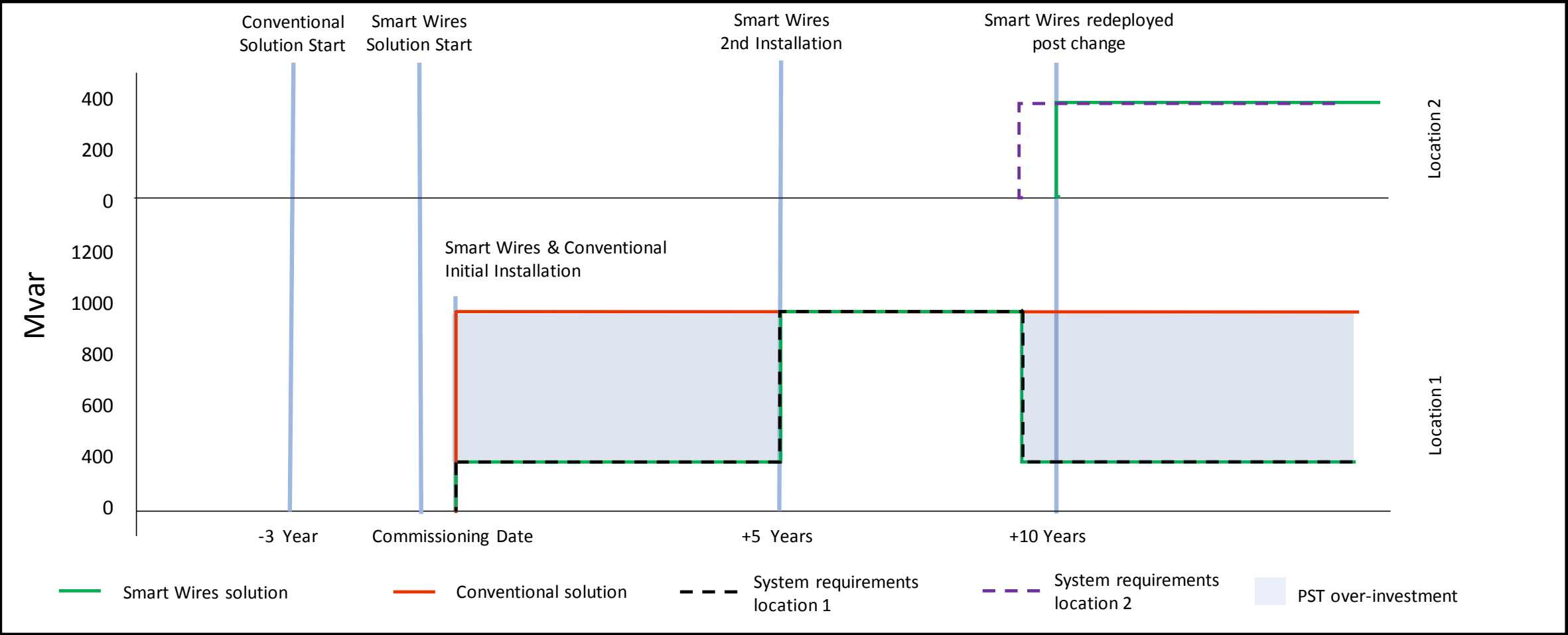
# Enable and accelerate wind integration

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>Before Smart Wires</b></p> <p>Large load center → New additional power flow</p> <p>● Substation      ■ SmartValve deployment</p> | <p><b>Challenge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A utility has over <b>1 GW of wind generation</b> seeking firm network connection</li><li>• Substation A acts as a <b>bottleneck</b> and <b>prevents this generation</b> from achieving firm access to the market, delaying the connection of a number of wind farms</li><li>• A full renovation of Substation A would eliminate the system constraints, but <b>the project was delayed until 2025 due to challenges securing the necessary construction outages</b></li></ul> |
| <p><b>With Smart Wires</b></p> <p>Large load center → New additional power flow</p> <p>● Substation      ■ SmartValve deployment</p>   | <p><b>Smart Wires Solution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A SmartValve solution can be installed in less than 1 year</li><li>• This redirects power onto parallel lines and <b>allows up to 50% of the wind generation to connect immediately</b></li><li>• The <b>utility can add more SmartValves</b> to the deployment, <b>scaling the solution</b> as wind developers confirm their investments and connect to the network</li></ul>  |
|  | <p><b>Impact</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Smart Wires solution enables the immediate firm connection of 550 MW of new wind generation capacity</li><li>• <b>Once the problem is permanently solved by the substation upgrade in 2025, the utility can redeploy the SmartValves to other parts of the grid</b></li></ul>   |



# Reflecting impacts from uncertainty

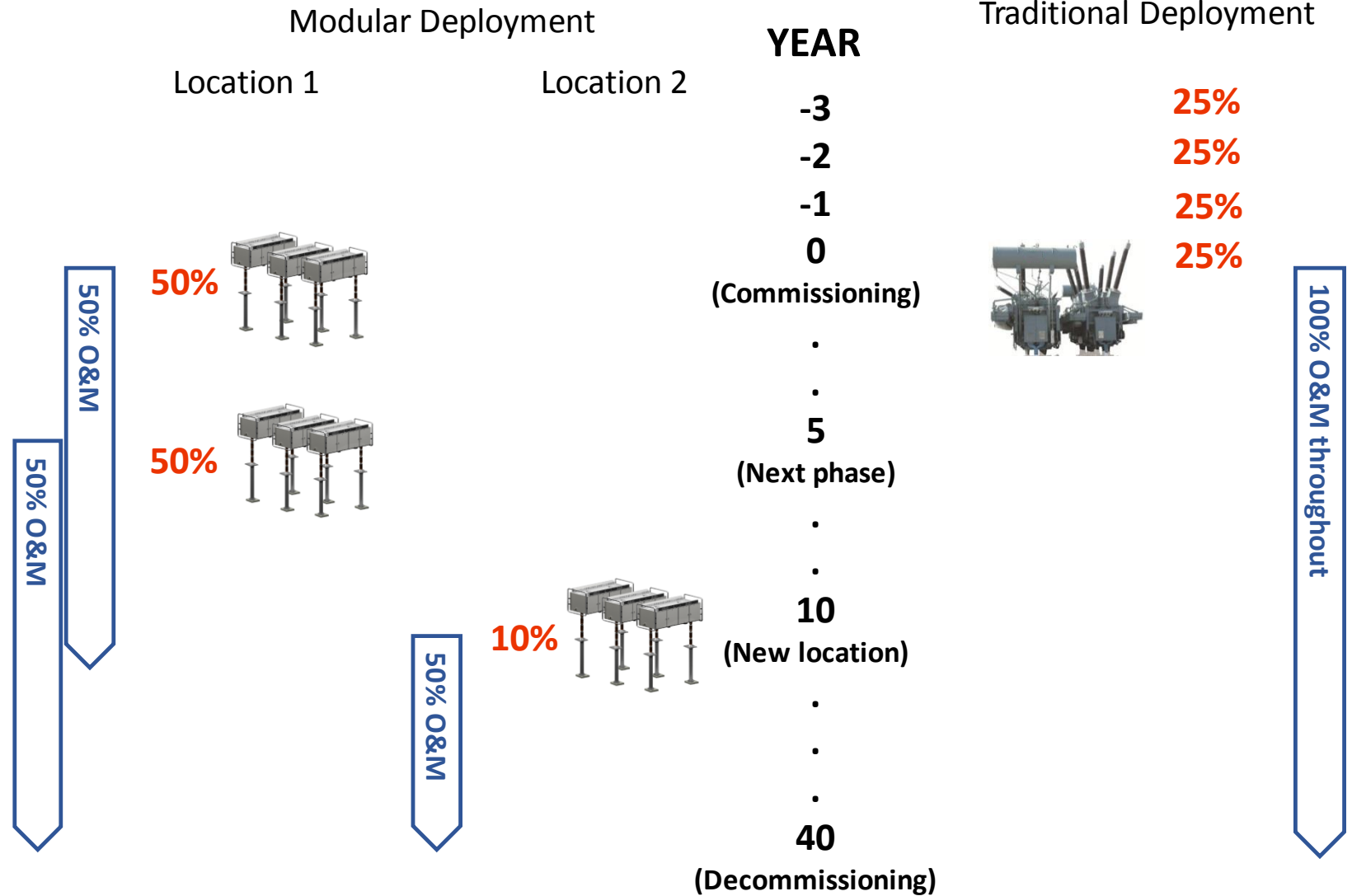
## Redeployability



# Redeployability - Costs

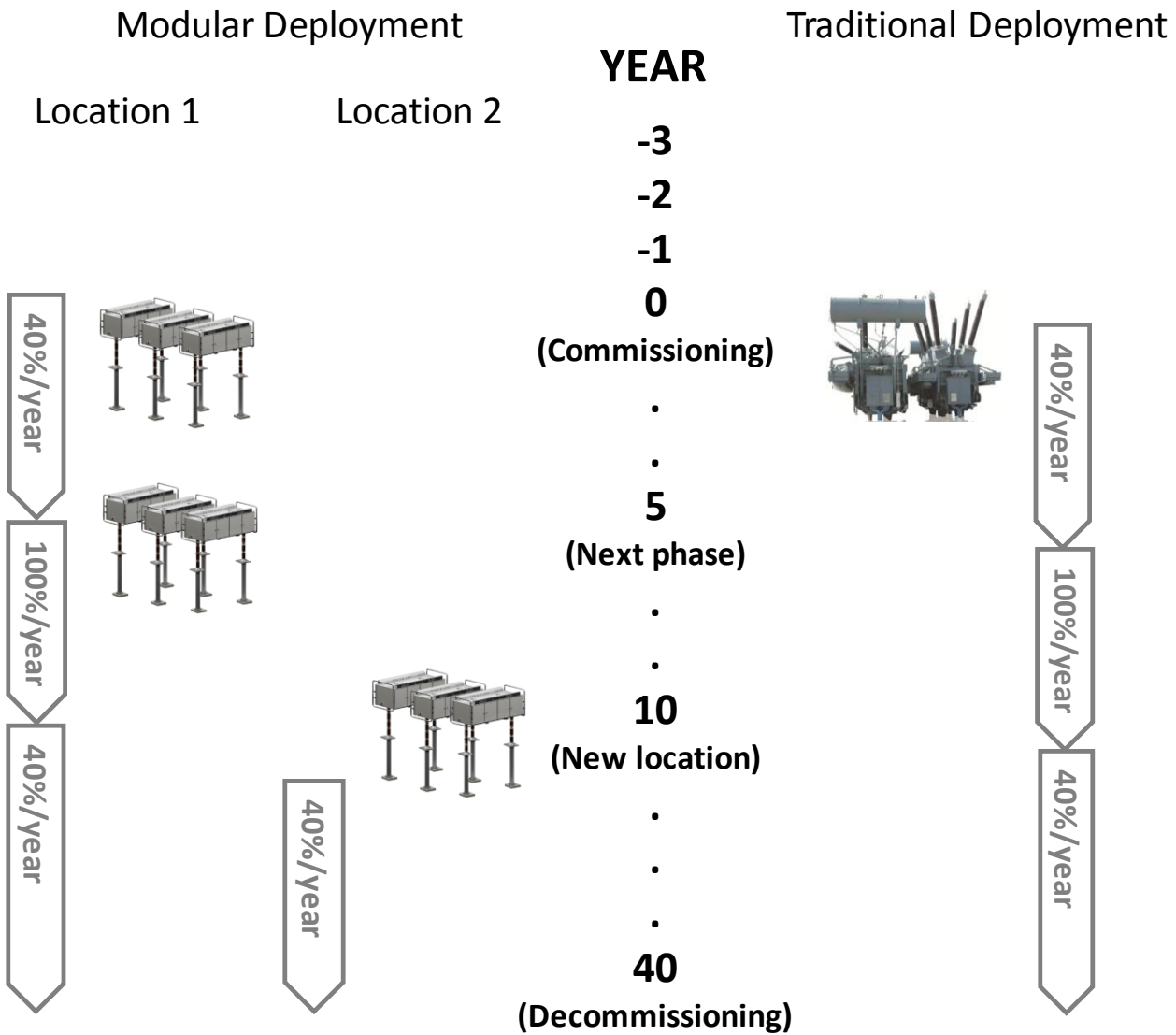
CapEx  
OpEx

| A            | B             | C             |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Year         | Costs in PU   |               |
|              | Modular       | Alternative   |
| 2017         | 0             | - 0.25        |
| 2018         | 0             | - 0.25        |
| 2019         | 0             | - 0.25        |
| 2020         | - 0.5         | - 0.25        |
| 2021         | - 0.01        | - 0.02        |
| 2022         | - 0.01        | - 0.02        |
| 2023         | - 0.01        | - 0.02        |
| 2024         | - 0.01        | - 0.02        |
| 2025         | - 0.51        | - 0.02        |
| 2026         | - 0.02        | - 0.02        |
| 2027         | - 0.02        | - 0.02        |
| 2028         | - 0.02        | - 0.02        |
| 2029         | - 0.02        | - 0.02        |
| 2030         | - 0.12        | - 0.02        |
| 2031         | - 0.022       | - 0.02        |
| 2032         | - 0.022       | - 0.02        |
| ....         | - 0.022       | - 0.02        |
| 2059         | - 0.022       | - 0.02        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>-1.199</b> | <b>-1.292</b> |
| <b>In %</b>  | <b>93%</b>    | <b>100%</b>   |



# Redeployability – Costs & benefits

| A         | B            | C               | D                | E                   |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Year      | Values in PU |                 |                  |                     |
|           | Modular Cost | Modular Benefit | Alternative Cost | Alternative Benefit |
| 2017      | 0            | 0               | - 0.25           | 0                   |
| 2018      | 0            | 0               | - 0.25           | 0                   |
| 2019      | 0            | 0               | - 0.25           | 0                   |
| 2020      | - 0.5        | 0               | - 0.25           | 0                   |
| 2021      | - 0.01       | 0.4             | - 0.02           | 0.4                 |
| 2022      | - 0.01       | 0.4             | - 0.02           | 0.4                 |
| 2023      | - 0.01       | 0.4             | - 0.02           | 0.4                 |
| 2024      | - 0.01       | 0.4             | - 0.02           | 0.4                 |
| 2025      | - 0.51       | 0.4             | - 0.02           | 0.4                 |
| 2026      | - 0.02       | 1.0             | - 0.02           | 1.0                 |
| 2027      | - 0.02       | 1.0             | - 0.02           | 1.0                 |
| 2028      | - 0.02       | 1.0             | - 0.02           | 1.0                 |
| 2029      | - 0.02       | 1.0             | - 0.02           | 1.0                 |
| 2030      | - 0.12       | 0.4             | - 0.02           | 0.4                 |
| 2031      | - 0.022      | 0.8             | - 0.02           | 0.4                 |
| 2032      | - 0.022      | 0.8             | - 0.02           | 0.4                 |
| ....      | - 0.022      | 0.8             | - 0.02           | 0.4                 |
| 2059      | - 0.022      | 0.8             | - 0.02           | 0.4                 |
| Total     | -1.199       | 12.64           | -1.292           | 8.56                |
| B+C       | 11.44        |                 | 7.26             |                     |
| B/C Ratio | 10.54        |                 | 6.62             |                     |



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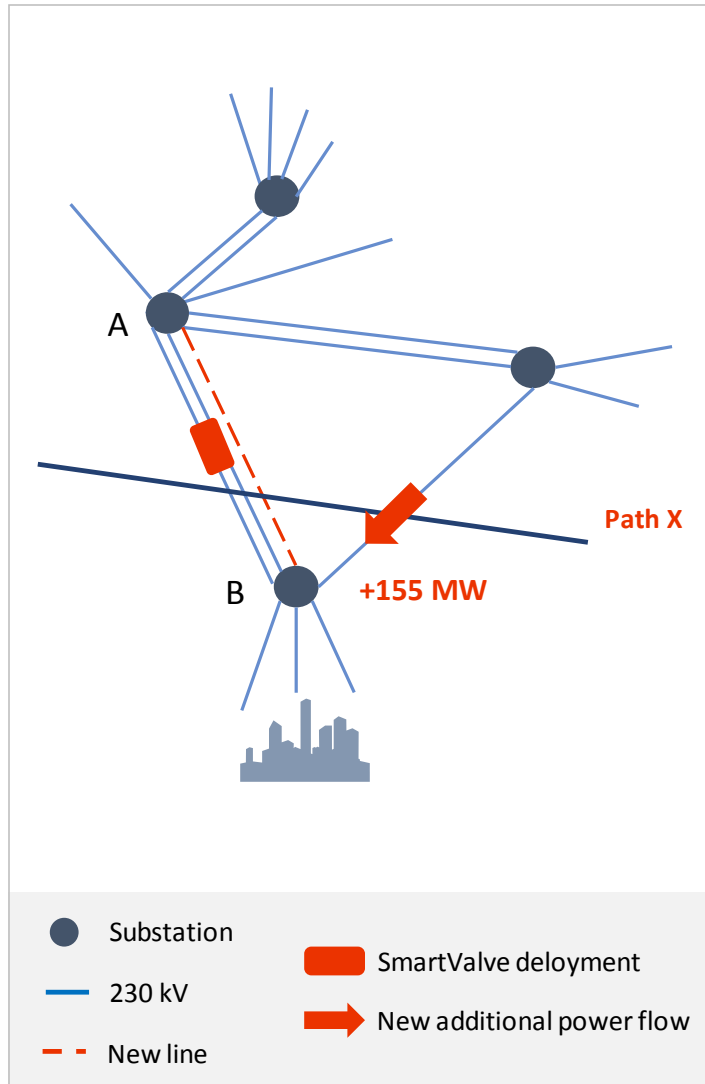
**Cost Benefit Analysis**

- A. Key considerations
- B. Scalability and deferred investment
- C. Redeployability
- D. Speed of deployment**
- E. Security of supply

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Key takeaways

# Bridge Solutions Solving Near-Term Needs



## Challenge

- A utility **plans to build a 3rd line from A to B**. This will add 400 MW of transfer capacity across Path X and **serve the load center's growing demand**
- However, the **new line** faces major **political opposition** and will take at least 5 years to acquire requisite permits and approvals
- Today, **the growing load is already causing frequent overloads** and will pose a reliability risk in the near-term (1-2 years) leaving the utility with limited options to solve the problem

## Smart Wires Solution

- **A deployment of SmartValves can be installed within 9 to 12 months**. This will add 155 MW of transfer capacity to the Path.
- The **variable reactance of the solution can resolve all post-contingency overloads**, solving the near-term reliability problems
- **Once the new line is built, the SmartValves can be redeployed to solve other problems on the network**

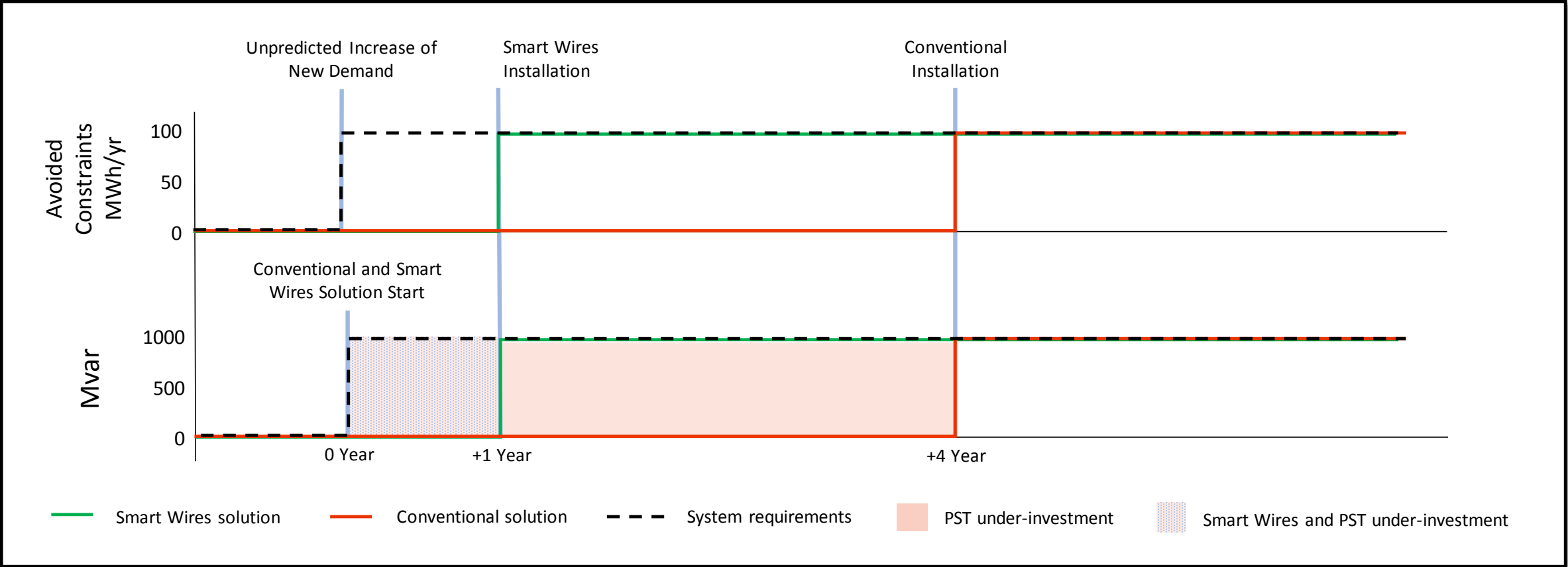
## Impact

- **The utility can solve the near-term reliability issues in a quick and cost-efficient way**, while still pursuing the long-term regional investment plan
- This bridge **solution increases transfer capacity today** and also avoids 5 years of congestion costs
- This solution provides a **high degree of operational flexibility** which allows the utility to vary the line reactance and protect the system under all post-contingency scenarios



# Reflecting impacts from uncertainty

Speed of deployment



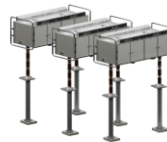
# Speed of deployment

CapEx  
OpEx  
Benefits

| A                | B             | C               | D                | E                   |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Year             | Values in PU  |                 |                  |                     |
|                  | Modular Cost  | Modular Benefit | Alternative Cost | Alternative Benefit |
| 2020             | 0             | 0               | - 0.25           | 0                   |
| 2021             | -1            | 0               | - 0.25           | 0                   |
| 2022             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.25           | 0                   |
| 2023             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.25           | 0                   |
| 2024             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.02           | 0.1                 |
| 2025             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.02           | 0.1                 |
| 2026             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.02           | 0.1                 |
| 2027             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.02           | 0.1                 |
| 2028             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.02           | 0.1                 |
| 2029             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.02           | 0.1                 |
| 2030             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.02           | 0.1                 |
| 2031             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.02           | 0.1                 |
| 2032             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.02           | 0.1                 |
| 2033             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.02           | 0.1                 |
| 2034             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.02           | 0.1                 |
| 2035             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.02           | 0.1                 |
| ....             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.02           | 0.1                 |
| 2060             | - 0.02        | 0.1             | - 0.02           | 0.1                 |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>-1.338</b> | <b>1.88</b>     | <b>-1.284</b>    | <b>1.70</b>         |
| <b>B+C</b>       | <b>0.54</b>   |                 | <b>0.42</b>      |                     |
| <b>B/C Ratio</b> | <b>1.41</b>   |                 | <b>1.33</b>      |                     |

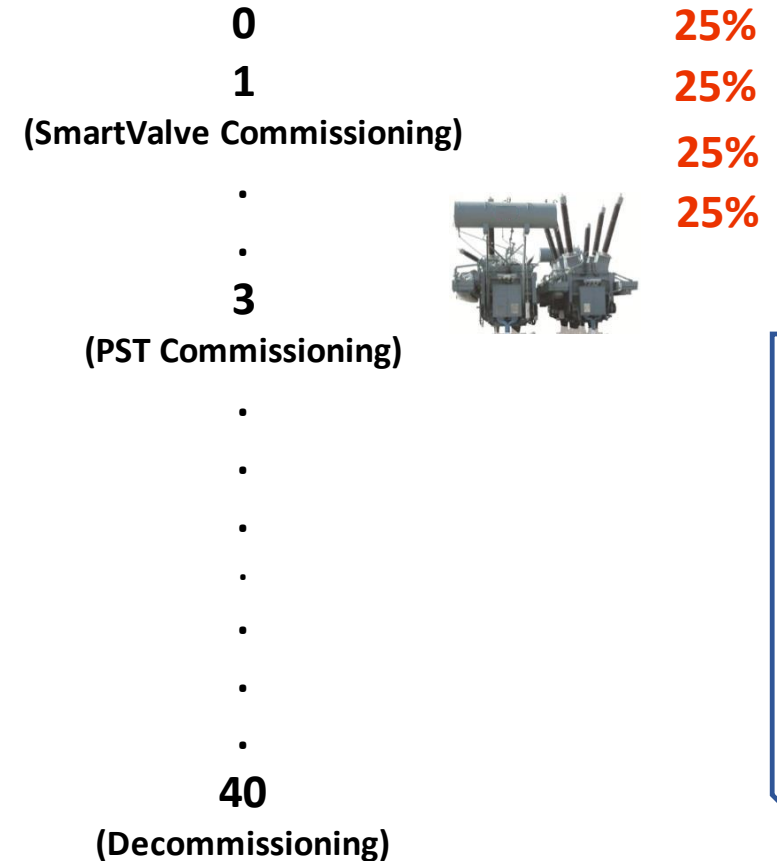
Modular Deployment

100%



100% O&M  
100% Avoided Congestion

YEAR



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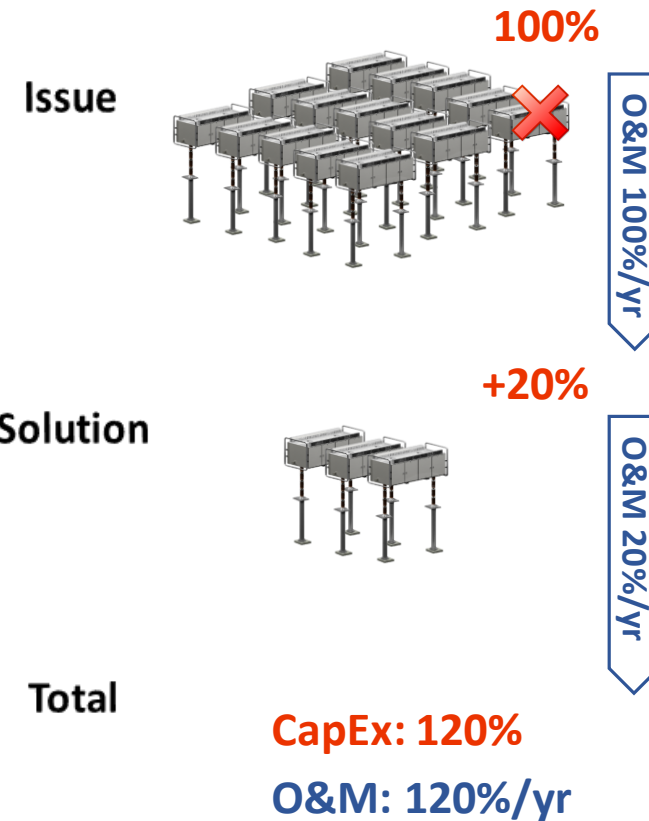
Key takeaways

# Security of supply

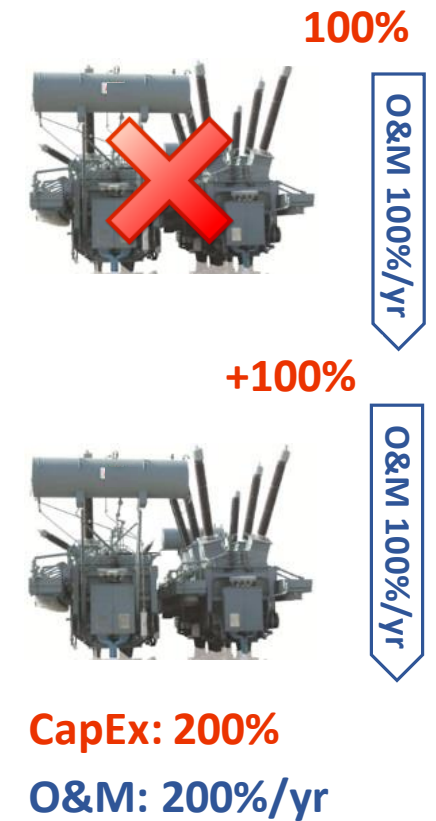
CapEx  
OpEx

- Planning criteria sets that N-1 must be maintained
- PST: loss of one component is loss of entire PST
- SmartValve: loss of one component is loss of 1 SmartValve per phase
- Solution: add a second PST, but need only one additional SmartValve per phase
- Reduction in:
  - Footprint
  - Capital and operational costs
  - Losses

## Modular Deployment



## Traditional Deployment

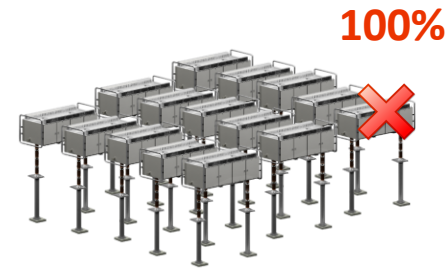


# Security of supply

| A            | B             | C                |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| Year         | Costs in PU   |                  |
|              | Modular Cost  | Alternative Cost |
| 2017         | 0             | - 0.5            |
| 2018         | 0             | - 0.5            |
| 2019         | 0             | - 0.5            |
| 2020         | - 1.2         | - 0.5            |
| 2021         | - 0.024       | - 0.04           |
| 2022         | - 0.024       | - 0.04           |
| 2023         | - 0.024       | - 0.04           |
| 2024         | - 0.024       | - 0.04           |
| 2025         | - 0.024       | - 0.04           |
| 2026         | - 0.024       | - 0.04           |
| 2027         | - 0.024       | - 0.04           |
| 2028         | - 0.024       | - 0.04           |
| 2029         | - 0.024       | - 0.04           |
| 2030         | - 0.024       | - 0.04           |
| 2031         | - 0.024       | - 0.04           |
| 2032         | - 0.024       | - 0.04           |
| ....         | - 0.024       | - 0.04           |
| 2059         | - 0.024       | - 0.04           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>-1.485</b> | <b>-2.584</b>    |
| <b>In %</b>  | <b>57%</b>    | <b>100%</b>      |

## Modular Deployment

Issue



100%

O&M 100%/yr

Solution



+20%

O&M 20%/yr

Total

CapEx: 120%

O&M: 120%/yr

## Traditional Deployment

100%



O&M 100%/yr

+100%



O&M 100%/yr

CapEx: 200%

O&M: 200%/yr



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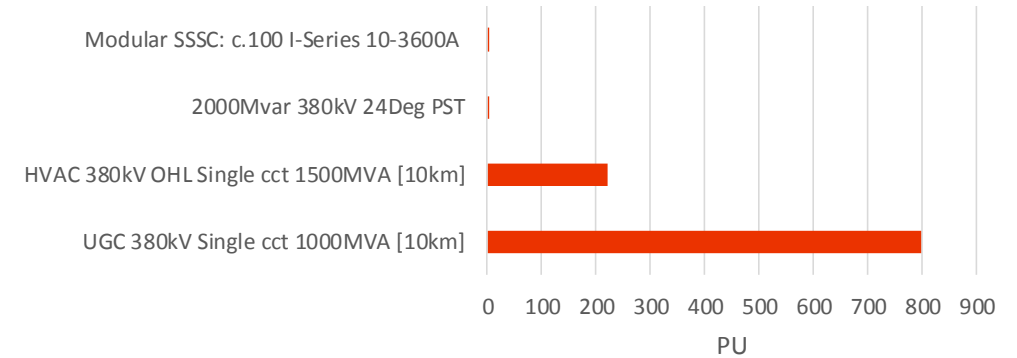
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Key takeaways

# NPV precision considerations

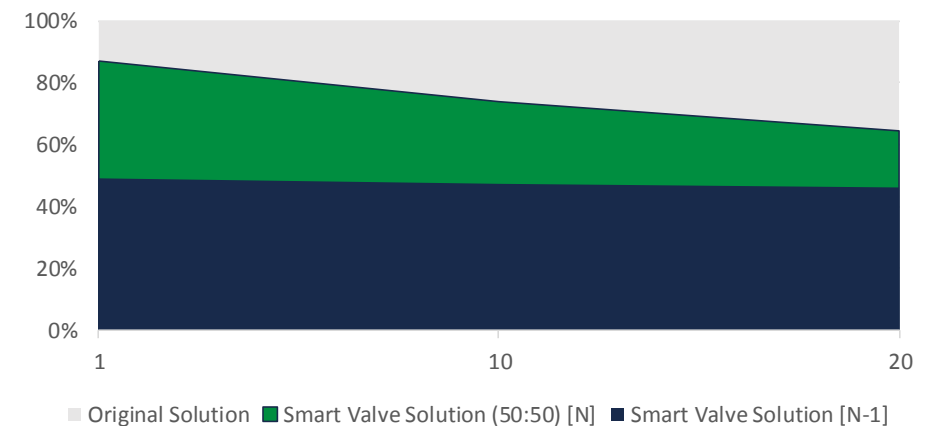
- NPV generally answers two questions:
  - Is a project required to resolve an identified need?
  - Which of the alternative options for a project should be selected?
- Is the NPV greater than not doing a project or the alternatives?
- A reduced NPV CBA assessment can often provide an robust answer without considering all costs and benefits, for example:
  - When operational costs are known to be low and the variation in capital costs are dominant
  - Where the benefits are the same only costs need be considered
  - A comparable total capex modular project split into phases will always be cheaper

## Comparison of common alternative technologies

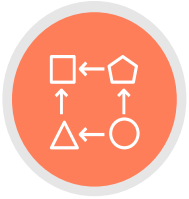


Source: EC Realisegrid project report 3.2.2

## Impact on solutions - capex delay



# Smart Wires: the right economic decision



Solution is right-sized for need and can be easily expanded (or contracted) as need changes.



Redeployment increases investment value as system requirements change



Short lead times with low risk: 9 – 12 months from order to commissioning.



Modular nature reduces security risk.

