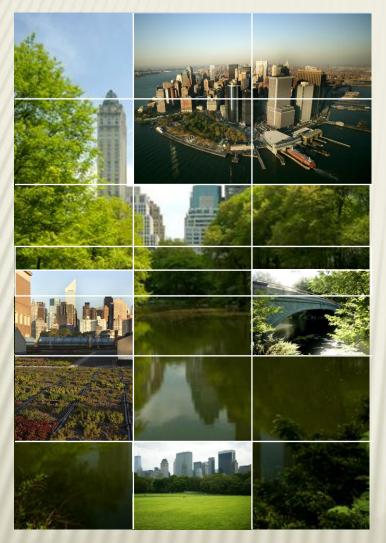
#### **Smart Grid-Strategies for Integrated Urban Infrastructure Management**



**Arthur Kressner**New York University - Polytechnic Institute



W-SMART 2011 International Workshop

May 11 – 14, 2011 - The Hague







#### CON EDISON'S ELECTRIC SYSTEM IN NEW YORK CITY



- 3.2 million customers, 14-16 million people
- 36,000 miles of overhead lines
- 94,000 miles of underground lines
- 80 local distribution networks



#### THE SYSTEM

#### **Substations**

Transmission 37

Sub-Transmission (Area) 60

Distribution Transformer Vaults 78,700

#### System Voltages

Transmission 345kV, 500kV

Sub-Transmission 138kV, 69kV

Primary Distribution 33kV, 27kV, 13kV, 4kV

Secondary Distribution 120/208V, 460V

#### **Distribution Design Criteria**

N-2 in high density

N-1 minimum throughout entire system

Low voltage distributed grid and spot networks



**Area Substation** 



## UNDER THE STREETS



## Why a Smart Grid

- Existing facilities are aging and change is a challengeold and new facilities need to capable of change
- Resources are getting more varied, costly and scarce
- The resource is increasingly vital to personal, economic and societal well being
- The systems need to provide a high level of physical and cyber security
- Uncertainty about future technologies and other challenges, require flexible and adaptable strategies

#### Objectives of a Smart Grid

- Smart Grid needs to make sense economically and provide real economic feasibility
- Implementation over many years, needs to be scalable and compatible with legacy
- Federal and regional policies need to be aligned

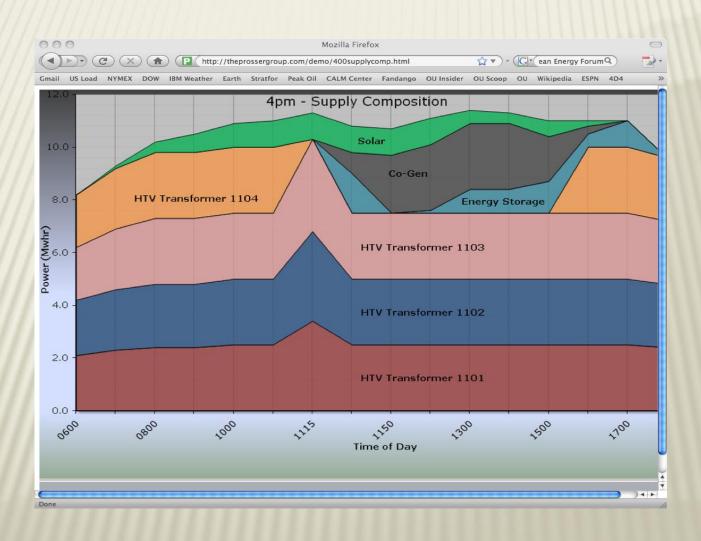
## TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC CHALLENGES NEED TO BE TESTED AND VALIDATED





- Equipment
- Systems and Software

## Multi-supply, Multi-use



### Interdependent

# System Ops Console Contingency Ops Console Maintenance Ops Console PENDEZMOSE ZEGURE

#### The Smart Grid is Multi-Discipline

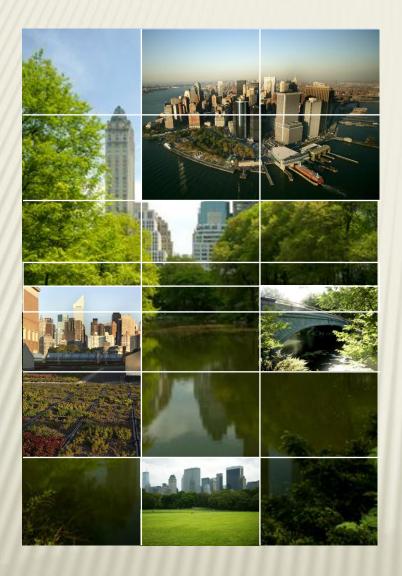
- Many complex systems need to work together with a high degree of reliability and transparency, including with the customer or end-user
  - Electricity
  - Water
  - Transportation
  - Communications
  - Municipalities and Agencies The Public

### Transparency, Access



### Technical Requirements of a Smart Grid

- Open standards
- Secure
- Modular
- Scalable
- Shared data
- Adaptive
- Automated



Thank You!





