

### **Smart Metering in Germany – A Smart Solution?**

Some thoughts to consider

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Agenda

A vision of the future - technical challenges of renewable power supply

Smart-Metering – cost-benefit-study

Data security

**Evaluation** 



## *Future residual load in Germany retains above 5.000 hours where renewable production will be insufficient to meet demand*



1 Base year 2012, factor 5 represent five times to renewable load of the base year matching current political expansion plans Source: feed in data ÜNBs, Entso-E, Transparency.eex.com, Analysis Theron



## Future grid management will have to deal with significantly higher load gradients which require precise management while under the constraint of the existing grid

**LOAD GRADIENTS OF CONVENTIONAL AND RENEWABLE SUPPLY** Extrapolated load development on "June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2050"





## Extreme load fluctuations within a single household do not correspond with local grid load – leading to significant challenges in any central management scheme



Source: Local measured loads from a specific distribution grid in Germany



## With rising PV installations and growing amounts of EVs, local voltage will surpass acceptable levels in rising amounts of cases

Voltage local distribution grid – unmanaged 12 PV-installations, 12 EVs, grid loop length 740m, 28 households with normal loads 0h 6h 12h 18h 24h April Mai June July August September October November December January February March 2014 2015 +10% \_ilac dark +8%-10% Lilac ligth >2.000 events p.a. Green radient -8%-10% Yellow -10-15% Drange Source: Project MASimBA <-15% Red



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## The German cost benefit analyses (CBA) suggested a forced smart-meter roll out with integrated management systems as the only profitable solution

		EU- scenario	Continuity- scenario	Continuity- scenario +	Rollout	Rollout+
NPV 2016-2032	bn.€	-0,1	-0,6	-1,0	-1,1	1,5
# intelligent measuring- systems 2022 (in %)	mill.	38,5 (80%)	10,9 (23%)	31,6 (66%)	11,9	32,6
Investment measuring systems	bn €	8,5	3,7	6,8	3,9	7,0
Annual operating costs	bn €	12,3	5,2	6,3	5,5	6,7
Costs per measuring system / customer p.a.	€/a	89	109	57	107	58
Operating costs incl. estimated efficiency gains	bn €	5,9	3,1	3,3	3,3	3,3
System cost contribution for all end customers p.a.	€/a	29	14	20	15	21

Comparison scenarios E&Y/BMWi cost-benefit-analyses

Source: BMWI (E&Y) Kosten-Nutzen-Analyse für einen flächendeckenden Einsatz intelligenter Zähler 2013; Analyses Theron;



### The only scenario with a positive NPV is very aggressive with its rollout

Key elements of "Scenario Rollout+"

- Until 2022 ~68% of households switched to Smart-Meters (2/3) and measuring systems incl. gateways (1/3)
- 100% penetration until 2029
- Benefit evaluation integrates successful capture of positive cost effects from central direct management of consumer aggregates and renewable production units
- Evaluation limited to 16 years

The true base case, the status quo without smart meter, was never looked at.



### The current metering system is very cheap

#### **CURRENT METERING STRUCTURE**





### The simple current system is turned into a highly complex system with lots of potential points of failure – and additional power consumption





## The proposed management system consumes more power than it is going to save





### Smart-Meter command twice the price but have a life expectancy of half or less compared to conventional metering systems



Ferraris Meter vs. Smart-Meter

Source: E&Y; Theron research



## For all normal households the legally defined price levels translate in a massive price increase for measuring electricity consumption

Actual cost contribution per consumption level for measuring 2015 versus price permission after digitalization after 2017 In €/a



Source: BNetzA Monitoring report electricity 2015; Gesetz zur Digitalisierung der Energiewende



## Taking the new digitalization of the energy system law into account there still remains a significant increase in energy costs for each household

Evaluation of resulting cost for an average household with the new energy digitalization law €/a



\*\* investment and energy consumption of additional communication devices & IT systems

Source: BNetzA; Gesetz zur Digitalisierung der Energiewende; Analyses Theron



### The current energy system is managed with less than 1.000 players involved

### SYSTEM MANAGEMENT TASK – STATUS QUO





## Considering just Germany, the amount of units to be managed will rise above 100 million

#### FUTURE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT TASK





### Extension of the hierarchical, central management of every unit

### **PROPOSED GRID MANAGEMENT APPROACH** 4 ÜNB > 100.000.000 units Call of control power Grid Virtual operators power plants Voltage management Large Small Households Producer Storage consumers producer

Source: Theron



QUESTION

# A good idea?



No one would get the idea to manage traffic centrally with each individual car. Why do it in a case of even higher complexity like the power grid?

### **PROBLEM DIMENSION - COMPLEXITY**





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## ANY option to break into an IT-system will be used – usually bypassing encryption security measures instead of compromising them

### **Smart Grid - Security**



Source: University of Auckland, 2014, 0955\_Perter\_Gutman.pdf; Theron; (a 95 page in-depth analyses regarding Network- and Data-Security);



## Quarter hours energy value are sufficient to create very detailed personal profiles of individual households





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## Smart-Meter based management of energy grids is a really bad idea – incompatible to the envisioned tasks

#### **Evaluation smart-meter based management approach**

Criteria	Smart Meter based (de)central management	
Cost	Investment and operating costs for smart-meter, management systems and actors for devices are significantly higher than status quo	
Power consumption	Higher than saving potential by ø-households. Increased base load of management system incompatible to volatile renewable energy supply	-
Data security	External collection of highly personal data. Safe protection impossible to achieve with existing IT systems	-
Complexity of management task	Complexity prohibitively high for optimization	-
Communication load	Danger of overloading the communication grid in any critical power grid situation	-
Local grid limitations	Even if done locally, for any centralized structure a complexity, communication load and reaction speed problem	-
Availability	In case of communication network failure no management possible. Current typical reliability of communication networks at 97-99%	-
Resilience & robustness	None	-

- Different & smarter solutions mandatory
- Legal enforcement of a none working technical solution is without peers or precedent



### Provocative: A nuclear accident might be better?

The risk

What happens, if a large amount of remote controlled, distributed units is switched on or off simultaneously, e.g. through a successful cyber attack or mal function/wrong decision of a (de)central management system? => Physical damage to the grid is a realistic potential risk...

TAB Report on risks of a large scale power outage in Germany:

"A long lasting (>1 week), large area (one+ federal state) power outage in Germany will in all likelihood lead to the break-down of the society" (page 3) "Diese (nationale Katastrophe) wäre selbst durch eine Mobilisierung aller internen und externen Kräfte und Ressourcen nicht »beherrschbar«, allenfalls zu mildern." (page 27)



## While smart metering will proof to be a complete failure in the long run, alternative technological solutions are under development

#### Lessons learned

- Mostly, the right questions are not even being asked
- The real technical-economic challenges of a power system based on fluctuating renewable energy sources and changing demand patterns are not understood
- Smart metering (German version) will aggravate not abate the challenges and risks
- For consumers smart metering has no benefits, yet they will be forced to use them
- For some suppliers smart metering is a jackpot multiplying their market potential and/or eliminating price sensitivity of demand through regulatory protective walls
- There are technical solutions under development, which will solve the technical challenges at a fraction of the cost of smart metering
- At current estimate, they will be ready for broad market introduction in 2-3 years



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#### **Smart Metering**

http://www.theron.com/wpcontent/uploads/2016/09/42-Theron-Smart-Meter-Artikel.pdf

#### **Views on E-Mobility**

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