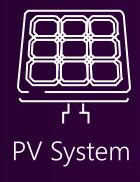


Five Different DER Technologies





Charging

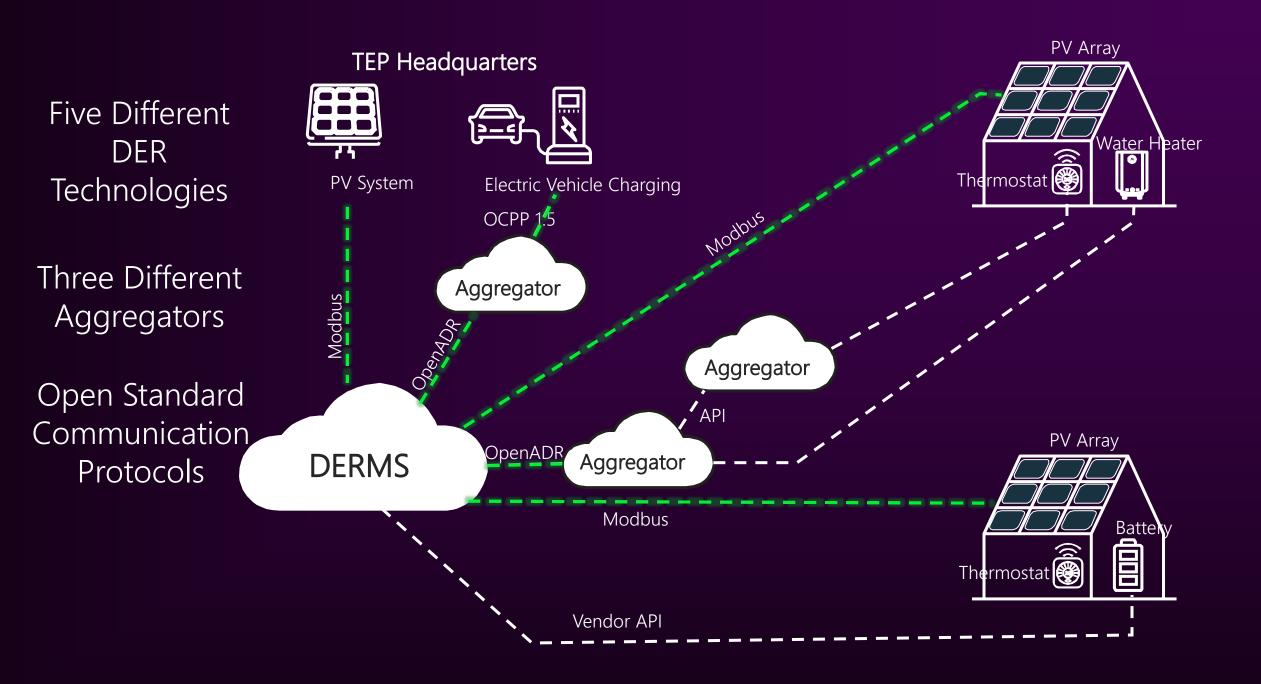


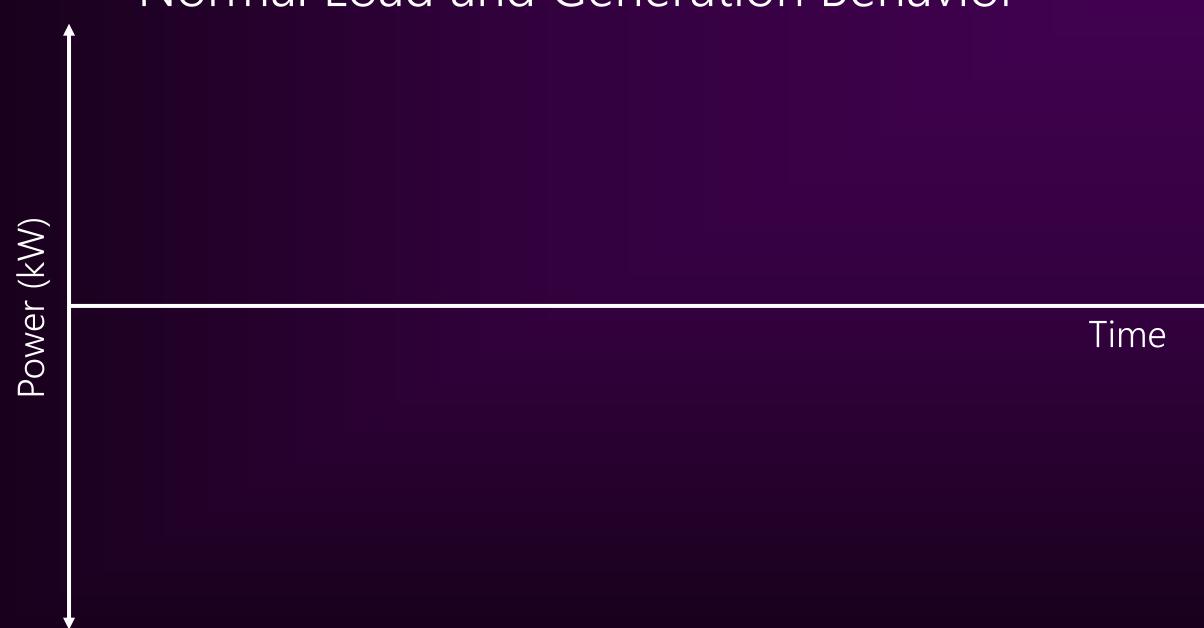




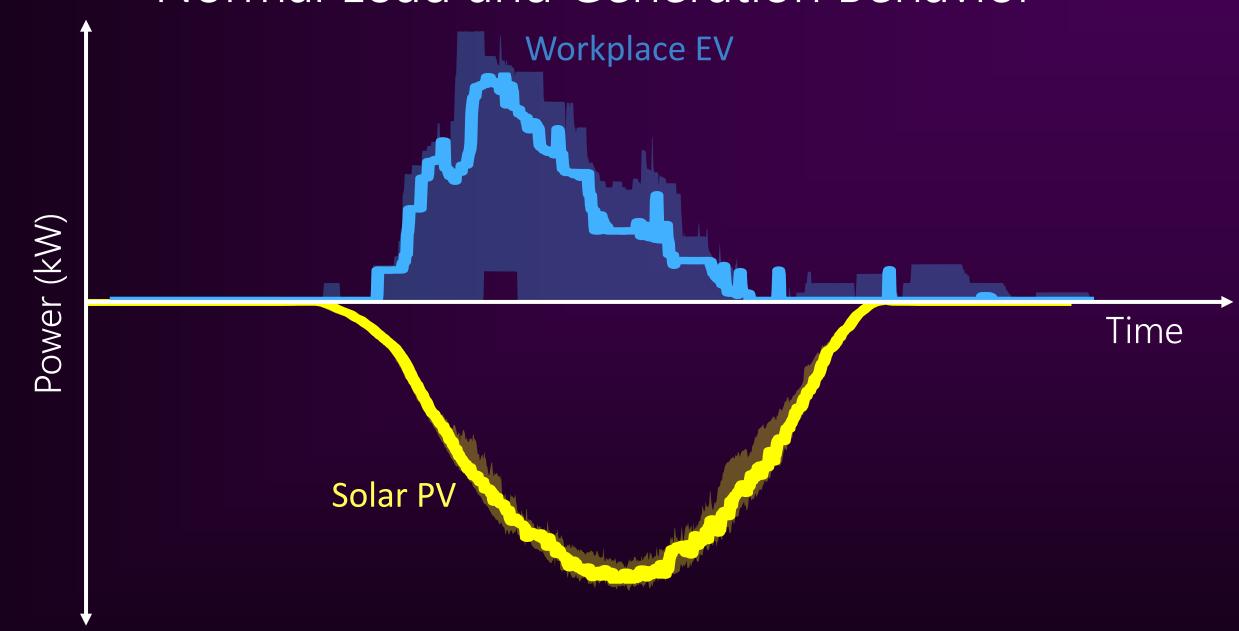
Battery Thermostat

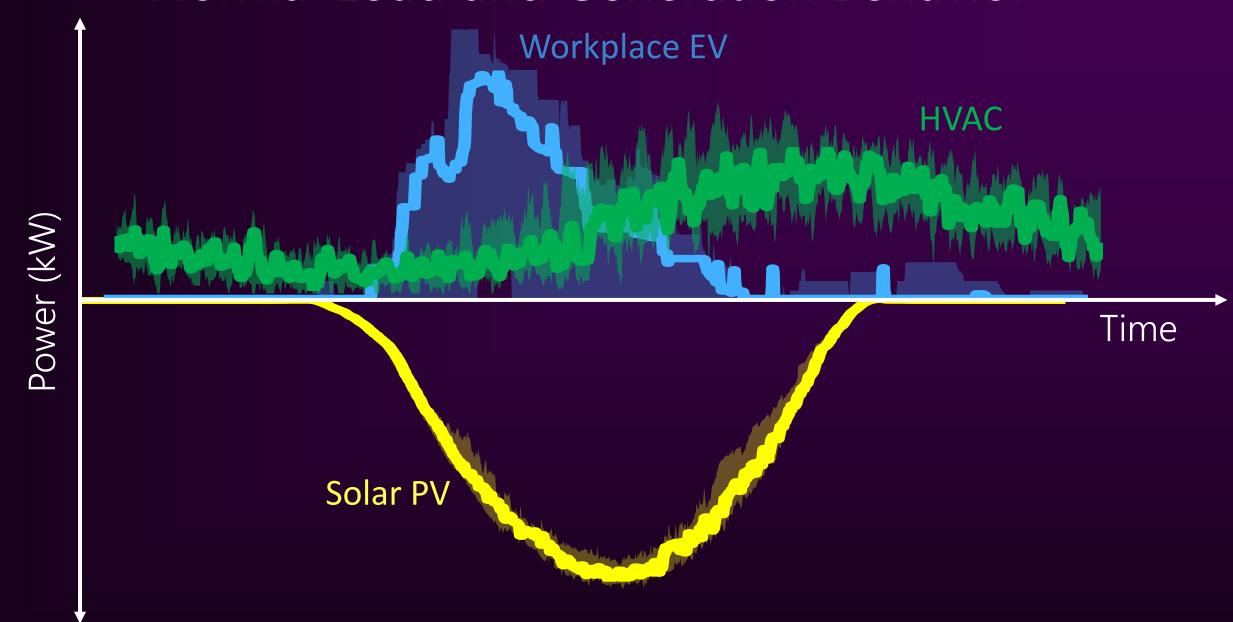
Heater

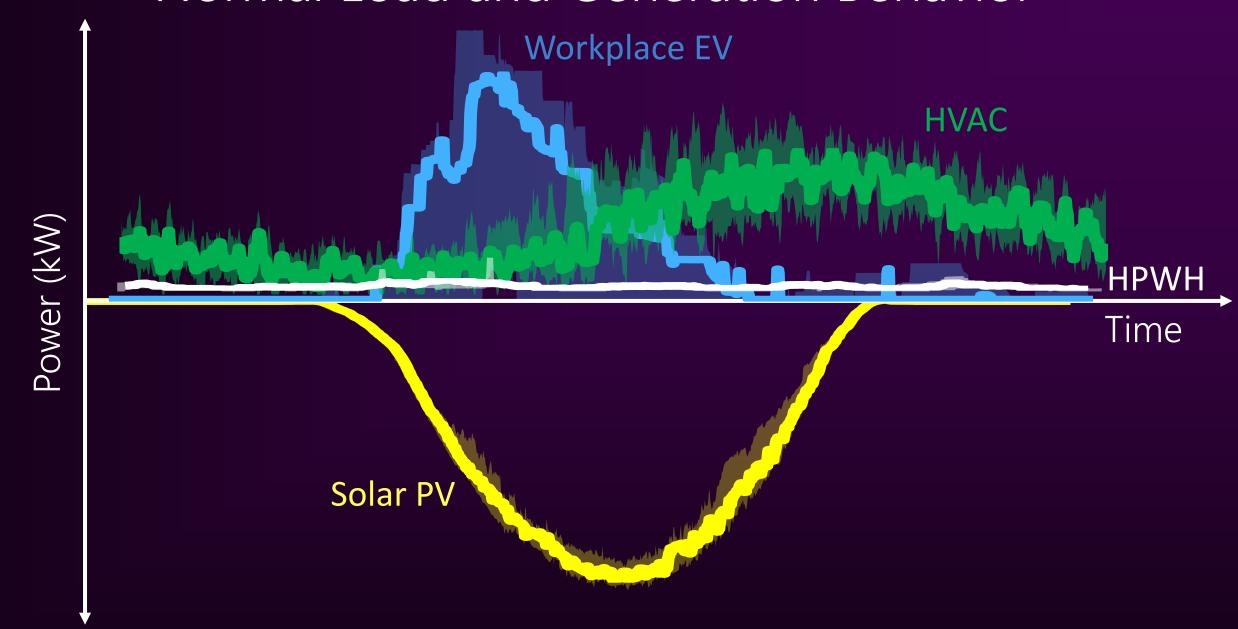




# Normal Load and Generation Behavior Power (kW) Time Solar PV

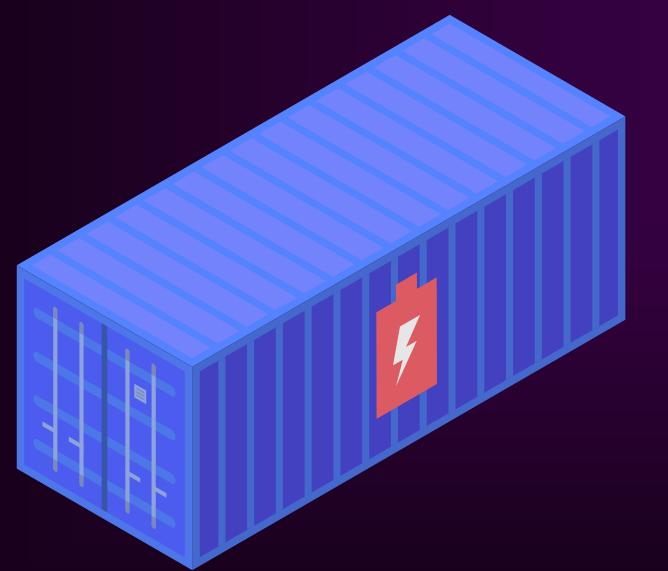






## Device Characteristics

## Battery Energy Storage System





Can be dispatched in either direction or any time

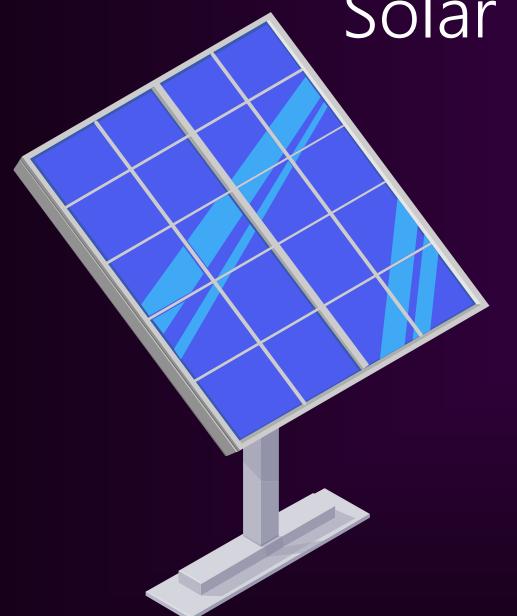


Minimal comfort impact



Must be aware of state of charge

## Solar Photovoltaics





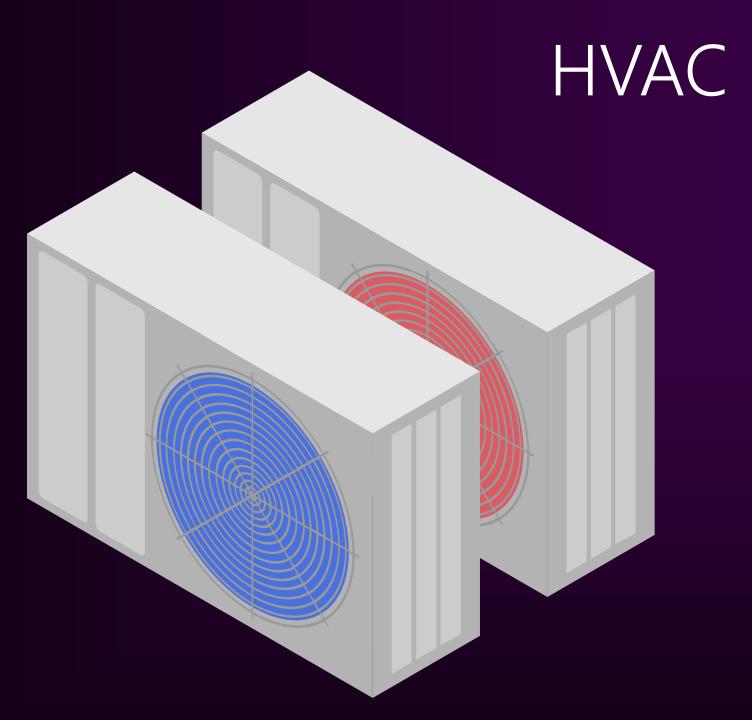
No comfort impact



Can only curtail (increasing load)



Peak does not correlate with utility peak





40% of customer load on average



Peak HVAC correlates with peak utility load

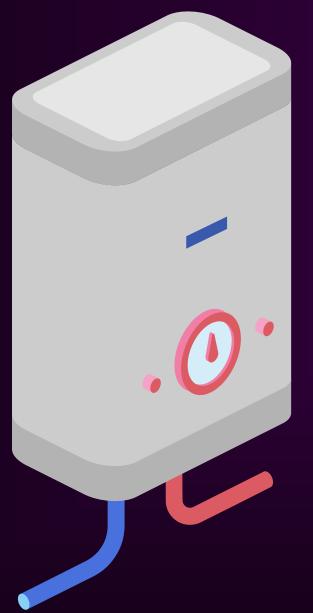


High customer impact



Impact fades as degree target reached

## Heat Pump Water Heater





Minimal comfort impact



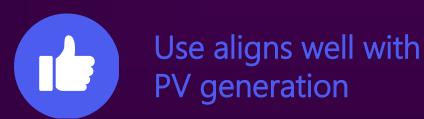
Unpredictable usage pattern

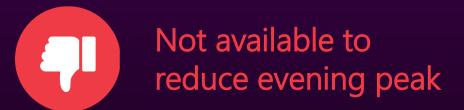


2.5% of customer's load on average

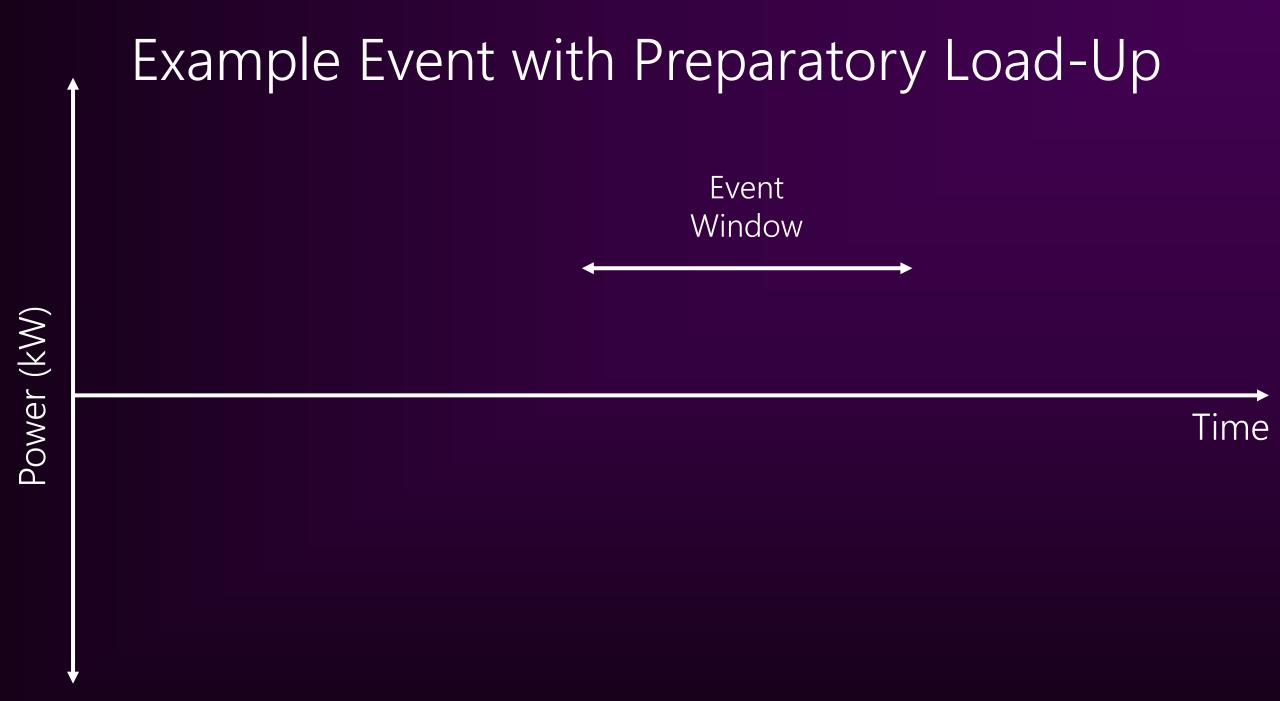
## Workplace EV Charging Station

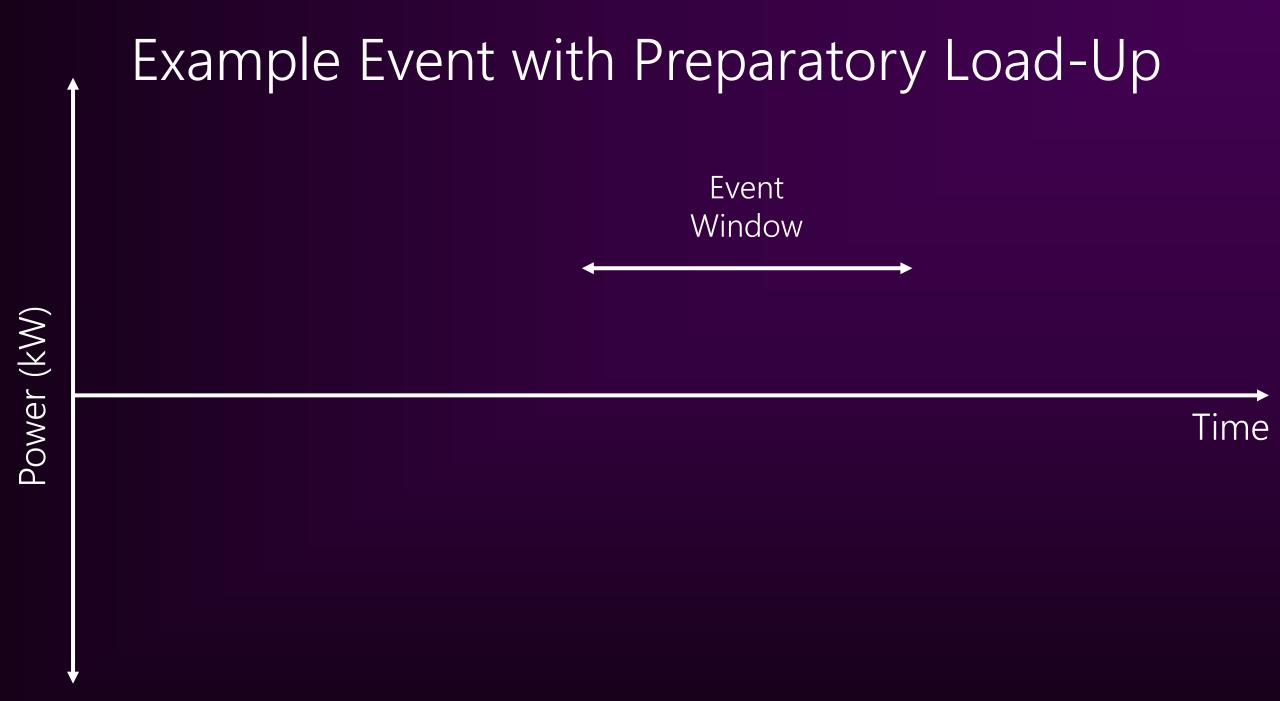




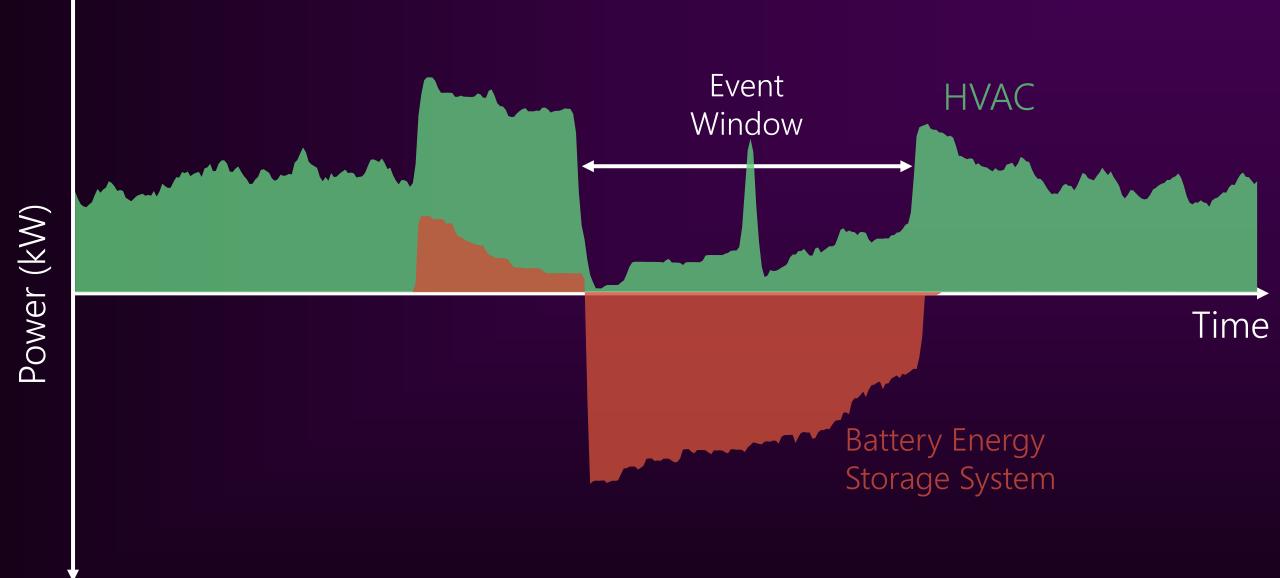


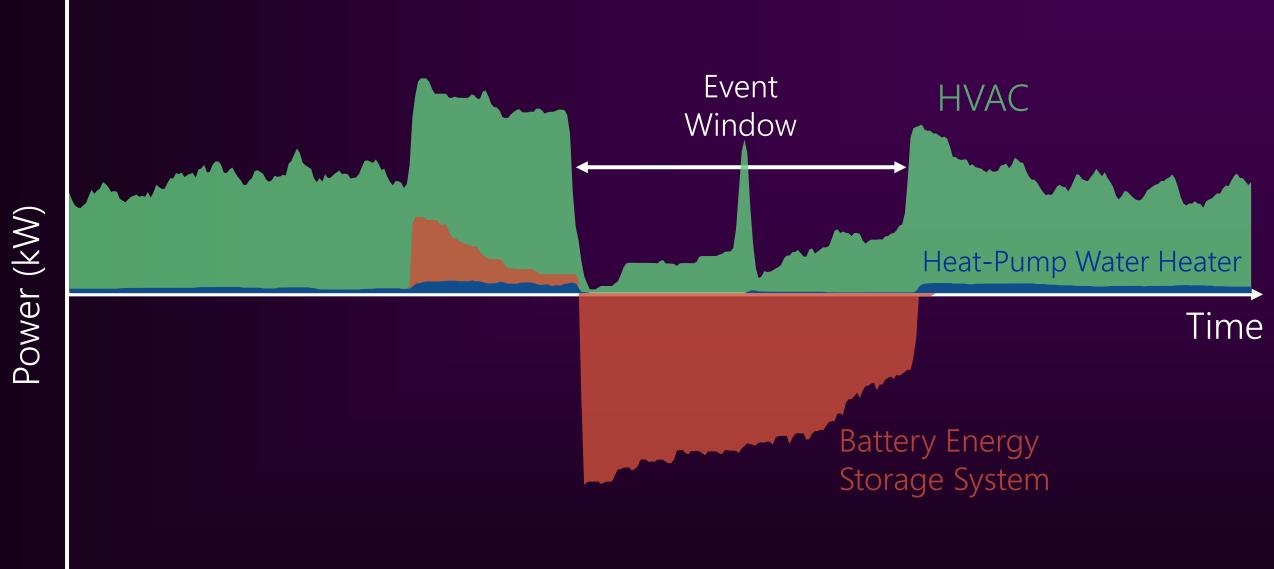
	Increase Load	Decrease Load		
	Load Up	Shed	Critical Shed	Grid Emergency
BESS	Charge at 60%	Discharge 30%	Discharge 60%	Discharge 100%
PV	Curtail to 50%	Full 100% production		
HVAC	Lower setpoint 6°F	Relax setpoint 3 °F	Relax setpoint 6 °F	Turn off HVAC
Water Heater	Max water temp	Maintain lower water temp	Maintain min. water temp	Turn off water heater
EV Charger	Charge Normally	Limit charge rate to 60%	Limit charge rate to 30%	Stop charging

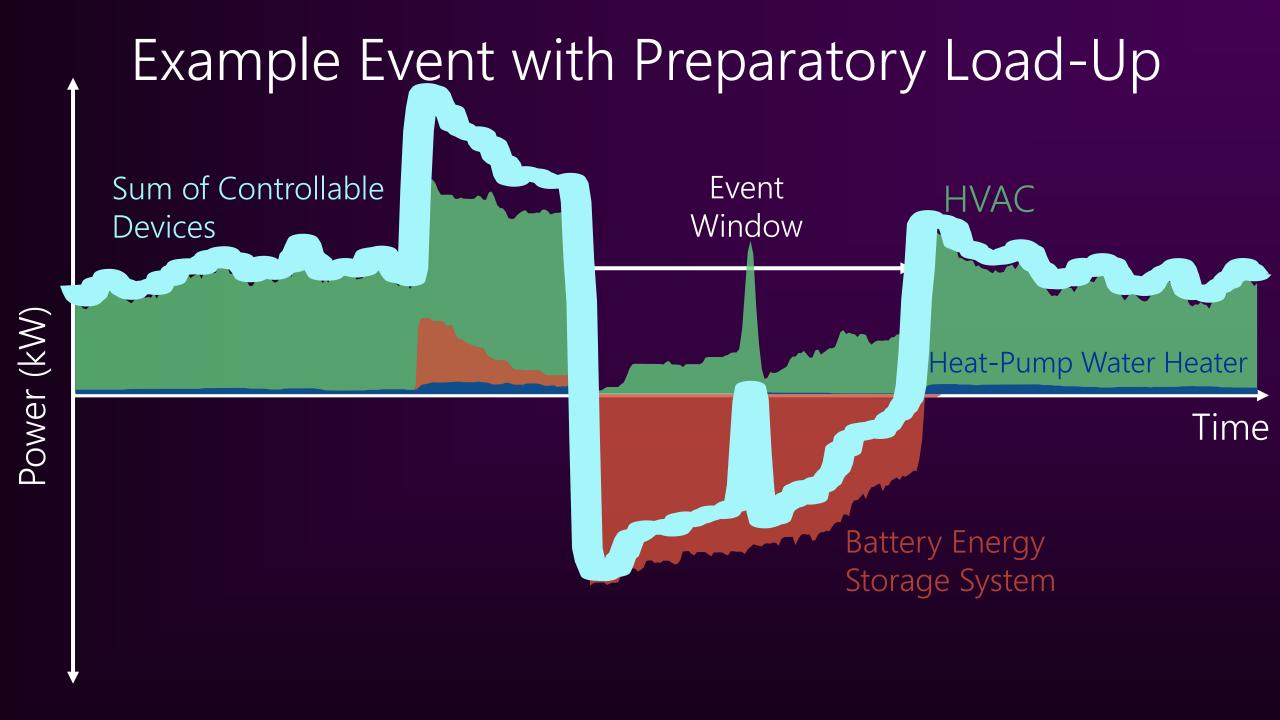












## Philosophical Gaps

Utility Obligations



Aggregator





Customer Convenience



System

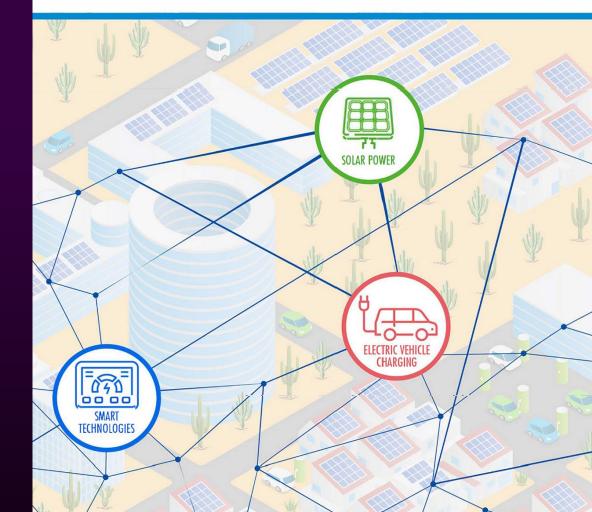
Operations

Customer Comfort

## Tech Transfer



# TUCSON ELECTRIC POWER PROJECT RAIN FINAL UPDATE - OCTOBER 2019



Tech Transfer

October 2018 Update



February 2019 Update



October 2019 Final Update



