



*Power For India – Efficient, Cost
effective and Clean*



- Introduction
- Projected Power Supply Position in INDIA
- Current Installed Capacity from Various Sources
- What is Clean Energy?
- Important factors for Clean Energy
 - Harmonics (Cause of Dirty Power)
 - Power Factor
- Way forward



Business Snapshot

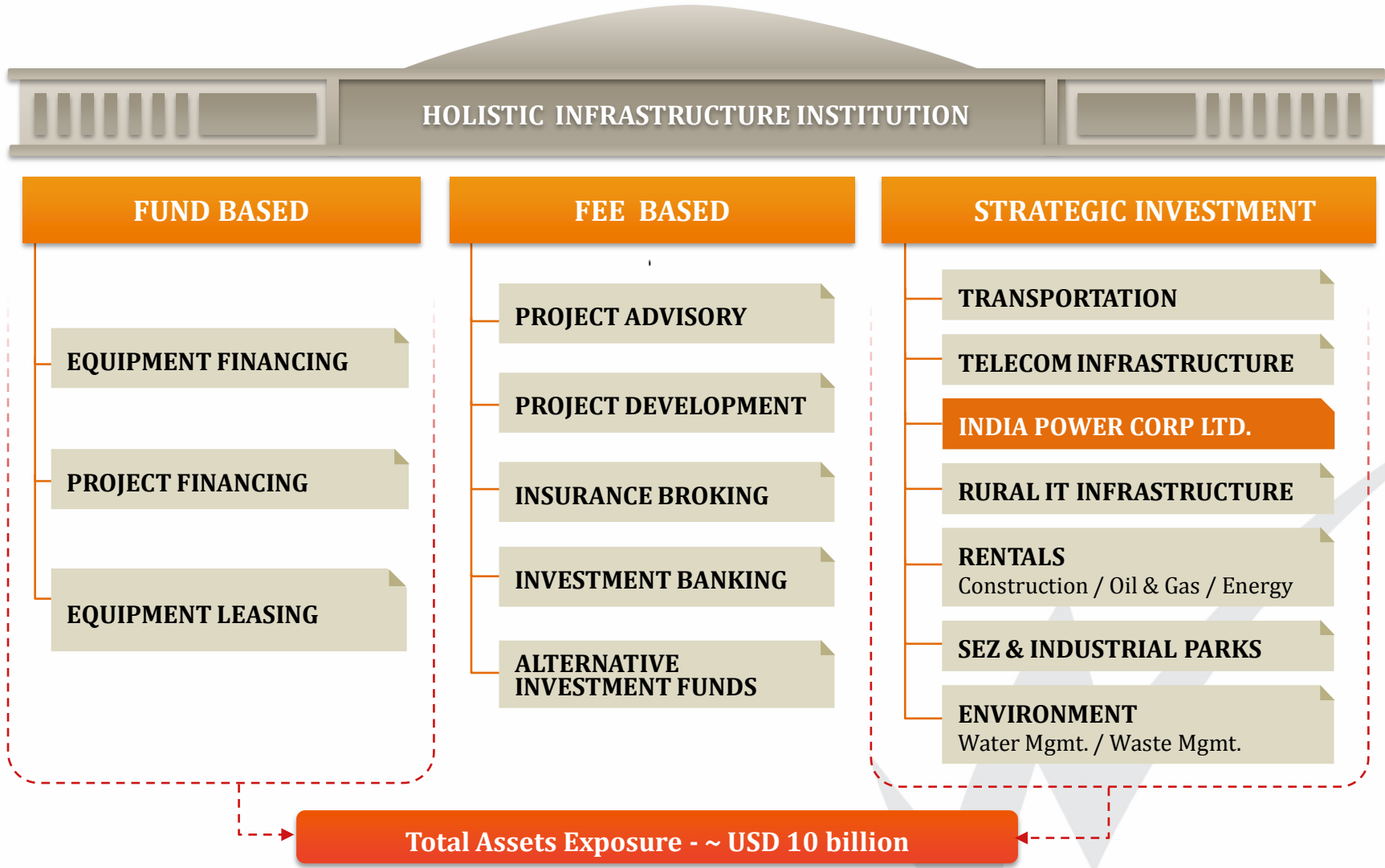


**Kanoria
Foundation**
WORK WITH DEVOTION



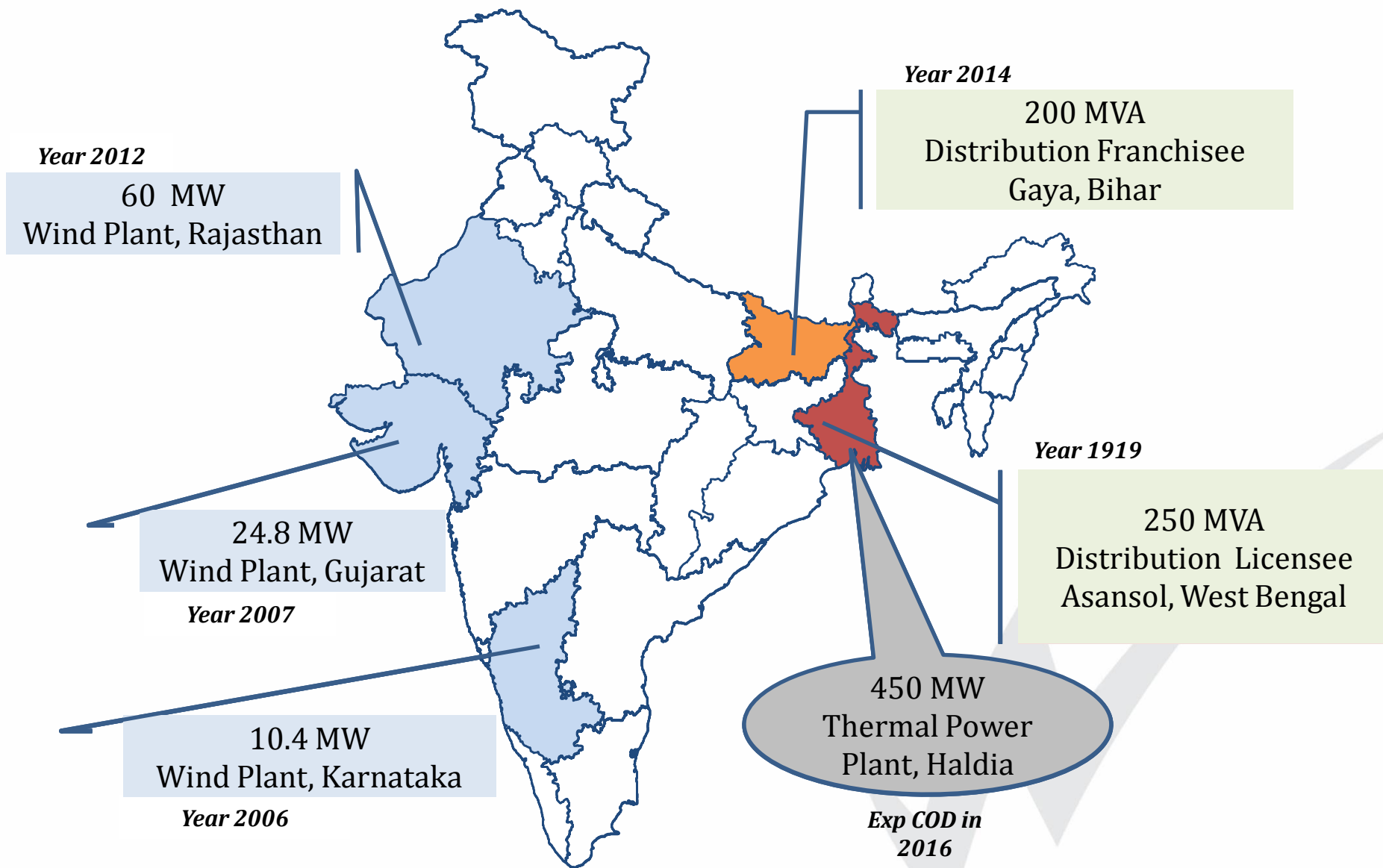


SREI Group: India's leading financial institution in Infrastructure sector





Evolution of India Power Corporation Ltd.



Portfolio

- 12 MW embedded TPP
- 450 MW TPP in Haldia, West Bengal –
 - expected COD within 2015
- 540 MW TPP in West Bengal - Planned

Capabilities

- Operation and maintenance of power plants handled by in-house team
- In-house project development and implementation team
- Fuel sourcing and intermediation handled by group company – **Swyambhu Natural Resources Ltd.**

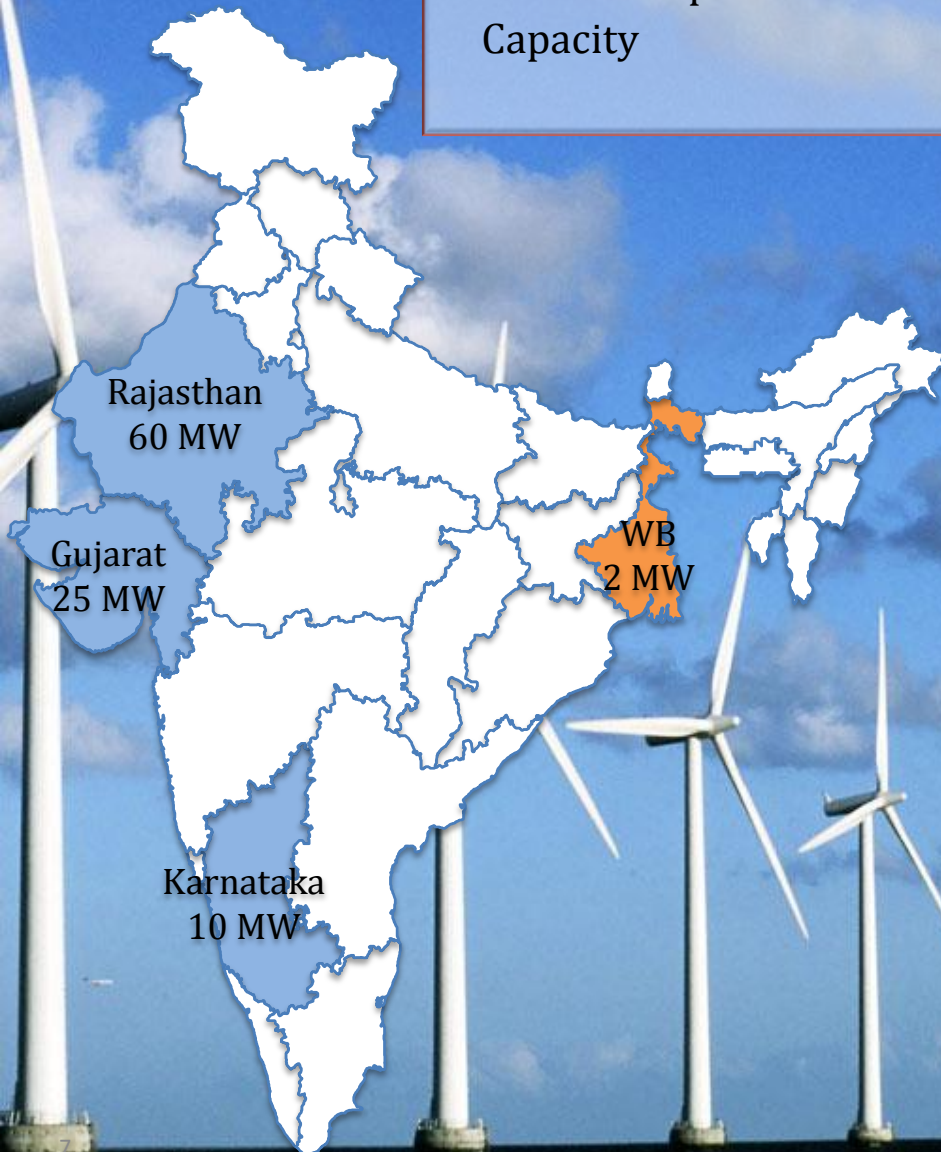


Portfolio

- 95 MW of operational Wind Capacity

Capabilities

- In-house project development team
- Operation and maintenance coordinated by internal teams
- Ensures high machine availability and PLFs



Distribution License Area

- In operations since 1919
- Geographic Area:
 - Asansol –Durgapur- Raniganj area in Burdwan District of West Bengal.
- Licence area - 618 sq. km
- Connected Load of 250 MVA
- Input Energy > 1000 GWh

Distribution Franchisee Area

- In operations since 01 June 2014
- Geographic Area –
 - Includes Gaya, Bodh Gaya (hub for Buddhist Pilgrimage), Manpur and their adjoining areas.
- Franchise Area – 1500 sq. km
- Connected Load of 200 MVA
- Input Energy > 600 GWh





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Achievements

- T&D Loss levels <2.7% (One of the lowest in India)
- Grid reliability >99.8% (One of the highest in India)
- Multiple power feeds to ensure supply stability
- Advanced grid with smart grid initiatives – auto FPIs, Automated Meter Reading, integrated Metering, Billing and Collection





Key Statistics as on 1st June 2014 (prior to takeover)

No of Consumers	1,00,000
Connected Load	200 MVA
Input Energy (Annual)	600 MU
AT&C Losses	71%
<u>Collection Efficiency</u>	<u>84%</u>

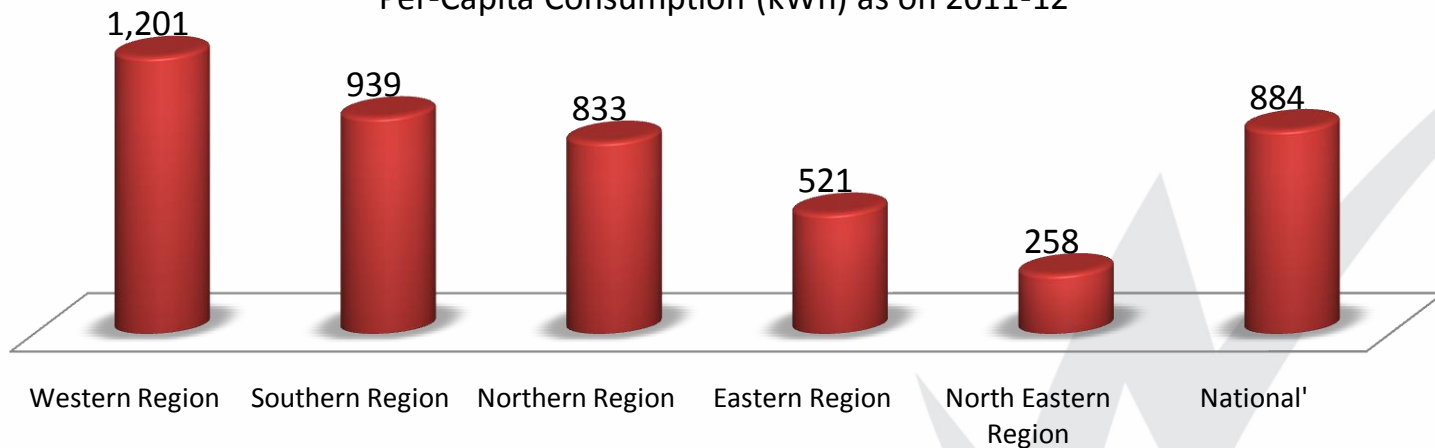
DISTRIBUTION FRANCHISE (DF) – GAYA, BIHAR

- IPCL awarded Distribution Franchisee of Gaya town and adjoining area of about 1500 sq kms.
- Taken over operations from 01st June 2014
- IPCL procures power at “Input Rate” and supplies power to consumers at tariff fixed by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (ERC) “Regulated Tariff”.
- Average Power availability increased from 14 hours to 22 hours in a day
- 10% - AT&C loss reduction

All India Power Supply Position in Fy 2015-16

Region	Requirement in MU	Availability in MU	Surplus/Deficit
Northern	3,55,794	3,54,540	-0.40%
Western	3,53,068	3,64,826	3.30%
Southern	3,13,248	2,77,979	-11.30%
Eastern	1,24,610	1,27,066	2.00%
North-Eastern	15,703	13,934	-11.30%
Total	11,62,423	11,38,345	-2.10%

Per-Capita Consumption (kWh) as on 2011-12

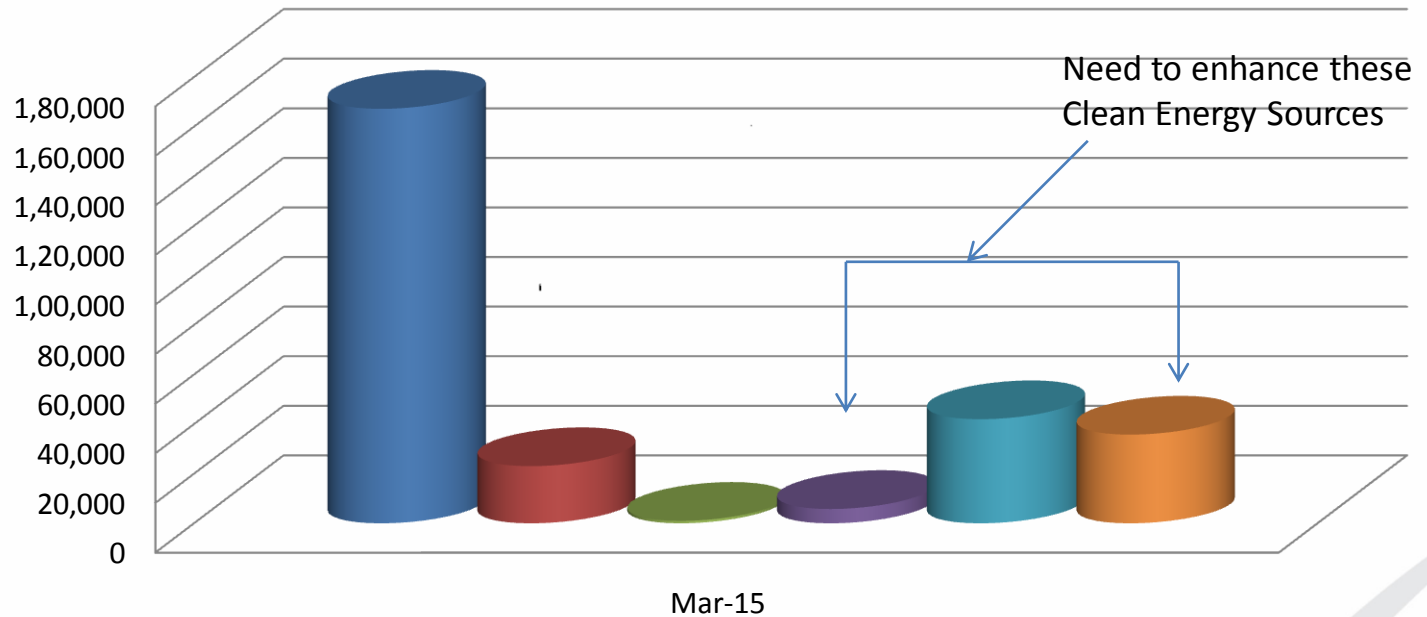


❑ All DISCOMs accumulated losses are more than ~Rs. 2,50,000 Crore

*Source as per PFC report Mar-13



All India Installed Capacity in MW



	Mar-15
Coal	1,67,208
Gas	23,062
Diesel	994
Nuclear	5,780
Hydel	41,997
Renewable Energy	35,777

- 'Clean Energy' is normally synonymous with 'Renewable Energy' (i.e. wind energy, solar energy, hydro energy, and geothermal energy), it also relates to Clean & Quality Power
- Since, ultimate requirement is to get **24*7 Quality Power** with **Reasonable Cost** in an **Environment Friendly** system for Sustainable Growth
- It can be achieved from renewable source as well as conventional source with little bit of efforts for better Energy security,

Some strategies to enhance Energy Security:

- Improving the efficiency of extraction of fossil fuels
- Improving Fuel efficiency of new coal fired power plants
- Adopting energy efficiency & demand side management
- Controlling Harmonics in Power System
- Improvement of Power Factor & voltage regulation
- Developing Renewable energy Sources like Solar, Wind etc

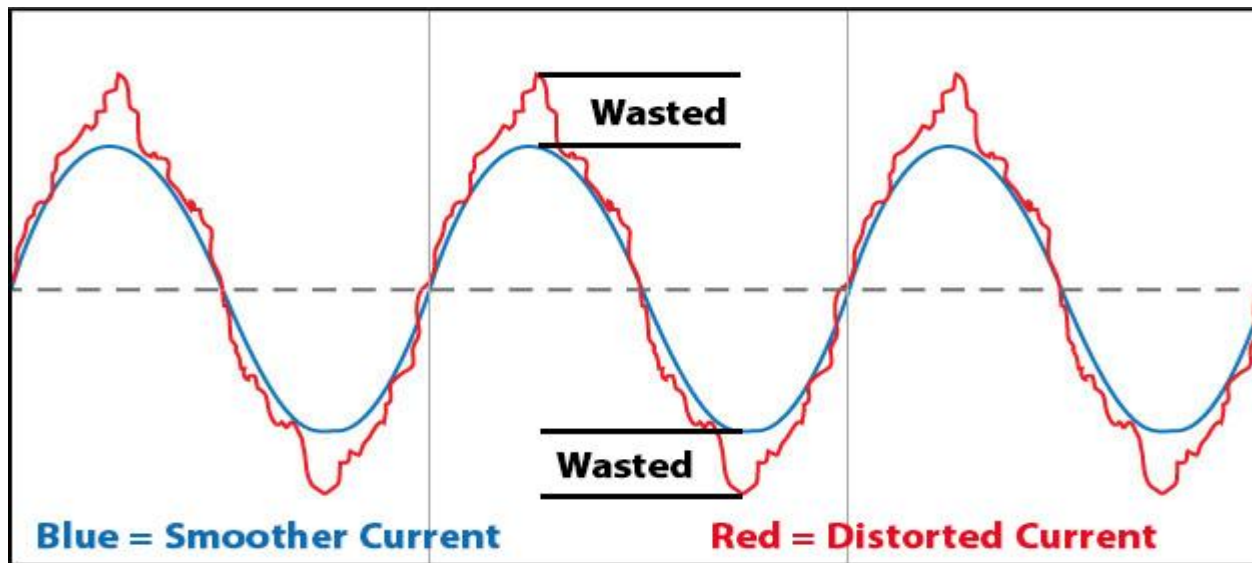


Important Factors for Clean Energy - Quality Power

- ***Harmonics*** *(Cause of “Dirty Power”)*
- ***Power Factor***

What is Harmonics?

- Harmonics are multiples of fundamental frequency of an “Electrical Power system”
- Harmonics in power systems result in *increased heating in the equipment and conductors*, misfiring in variable speed drives, and torque pulsations in motors
- Total Harmonic Distortion expresses the amount of harmonics in the system, presence of harmonics is the cause of *‘Dirty Power’*



$$THD (\%) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum P_{Harmonics}}{P_{Fundamental}}} \times 100$$

Major Causes of Harmonics

Devices that draw non-sinusoidal current when sinusoidal voltage is applied creates harmonics

▪ **Electronic Switching Converters**

- Computers, UPS, Solid state rectifiers
- Electronic process control equipments, PLC's,
- Lighting ballast, including light dimmer

▪ **Arcing Devices**

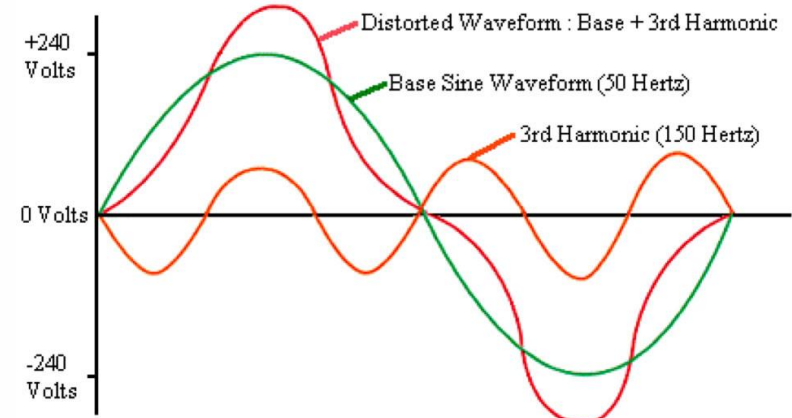
- Discharge Lighting like Sodium & Mercury Vapors
- Arc Furnace, Welding Equipments
- Electrical Traction system

▪ **Ferromagnetic Devices**

- Transformers operating near saturation level,
- Magnetic ballast (Saturated iron Core)
- Induction heating equipments, chokes, motors

▪ **Appliances**

- TV Sets, Air Conditioners, Washing Machines, Microwave Ovens
- Fax Machines, Photocopies, Printers



To Overcome Harmonics

Tuned Harmonic Fillers – Capacitor Bank & Reactor in series are adopted to suppress harmonics

What is Power Factor?

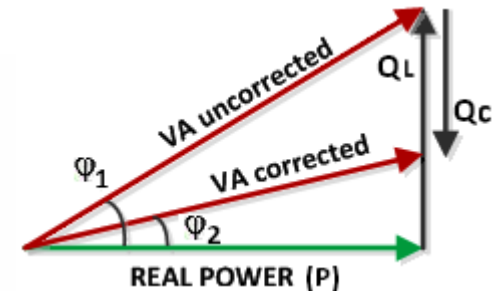
- **Power Factor (PF)** is defined as the ratio of the 'Active power' (kW) flowing to the load to the 'Apparent Power' (kVA) in the circuit, which is always *less than or equal to 'unity'*
- Theoretically Unity PF means transfer of *maximum power for the same distribution system capacity*

Cause of Low Power Factor

- **Inductive Load** is the major cause of Low PF

How to Improve?

- Reactive power compensation by putting suitable '**Capacitor Banks**'
- Capacitor Bank should be installed near the load



Advantage of PF Improvement

- Reactive component of total current in the system from source is reduced
- Power losses are reduced in the system
- Voltage level at the load end is improved
- kVA loading on the source & network is reduced – resulting improvement of system capacity

- To Achieve 24*7 'Energy Security' with Quality Power in Reasonable Cost in an Environment Friendly system for Sustainable Growth
 - Better Voltage Regulation
 - Improved Power Factor
 - Harmonics Free System
 - Maintaining Rated Frequency
 - Improving the Energy Efficiency of the system by reducing Techno-Commercial Losses



Thank You

