

FORTIS UNUM (Stronger As One) Clustering Mini Grid Networks to Widen Energy Access and Enhance Utility Network Resilience Project

**Summaries of project team presentations at the 6th Africa Mini Grids Summit
Virtual Meeting, Feb 2021**

Compiled by the Energy and Climate Change Division (ECCD)
Faculty of Engineering and Physical Sciences
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Preface

FORTIS UNUM (Stronger As One): Clustering Mini-Grid Networks to Widen Energy Access and Enhance Utility Network Resilience research addresses in-situ mini grid system and networks connectivity and simulations in (i) isolated mini grid networks, (ii) mini grid networks connected to the national grid and (iii) multiple mini grid networks connected together and working jointly (clustered) and connected to the national grid. The project funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) was awarded to the Energy and Climate Change Division (ECCD), University of Southampton, Kenya Power Institute of Energy Studies and Research, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology and Kyambogo University to undertake work on clustering mini-grid networks to widen energy access and enhance utility network resilience.

This document provides the summaries of the presentations given at the [6th Africa Mini Grid Summit](#) held virtually from the 25th—26th February 2021 by the Energy & Climate Change Division and Sustainable Energy Research Group (SERG) as part of the Fortis Unum project. The summaries provide a snapshot of the papers which are being produced by the academics and researchers within the University of Southampton (UK), Kyambogo University (Uganda), Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (Kenya) and the Institute of Energy Studies and Research (Kenya).

About ECCD

The [Energy and Climate Change Division](#) (ECCD) is part of the Faculty of Engineering and Physical Sciences at the University of Southampton. It comprises the Sustainable Energy Research Group (SERG) and the Coastal and Climate Research Group, established and led by Prof AbuBakr Bahaj since 1990. ECCD/SERG research profiles addresses the University's mission focusing on fundamental understanding applicable to renewable energy studies, energy efficiency and energy for development. ECCD/SERG research [supports the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#) with fundamental and applied research across our six research themes. These encompass (i) Renewable Energy, (ii) Energy Access, (iii) Cities & Infrastructure, (iv) Buildings & Communities, (v) Behaviour & Modelling and (vi) Climate & Emissions. Please check our website www.energy.soton.ac.uk for further information.

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Summaries of Project Team Presentations

Modelling a Mini Grid Connected to Utility Network to Enhance Network Resilience

Daniel Nyandera¹, Patrick Karimi¹, Charles Ndung'u¹, Oscar Avukuse¹, Adrian Onsare¹, Evans Makori¹, AbuBakr S. Bahaj²

¹Kenya Power, Institute of Energy Studies and Research, Kenya

²Energy and Climate Change Division, University of Southampton, UK

Kitonyoni solar mini-grid was constructed in 2012 to supply electricity to a grid isolated rural village located in Wote, Makueni County. The mini-grid network directly links about sixty customers consisting of a dispensary, a school, business premises, and homes distributed around the rural village market area. Since its construction, the village has flourished economically with a myriad of activities and services presently being offered at the market centre creating convenience to the larger village population. Recently, the power utility company also constructed a medium voltage power network within the vicinity of the mini-grid area. A robust design for interconnecting this mini-grid to the national grid network has been developed. The recommended architecture guarantees the resilience of the wider power network.



Figure 1. Grid meets the mini-grid: a 13.5 KWp mini-grid is being connected to the MV network at Kitonyoni market

Technical analysis conducted to explore how the mini-grid could be effectively integrated into the national grid network focused on the scrutiny on the quality of power generated by the mini-grid to check conformity to the grid code requirements for integrating such small-scale renewable energy systems into the power distribution networks. Monitoring of the power parameters was done using data loggers. The developed interconnection architecture for this mini-grid was tested using power systems design and simulation software. Predictive analytic techniques were also employed to determine short-term power generation forecasts for the mini-grid.

The mini-grid network has a surplus generation capacity which can be exported to the national grid. The power parameters measured from the mini-grid network and those derived from the simulation were within acceptable limits for grid integration into the power distribution network as outlined in the grid code.

A Comparison of the Electricity Utilization of Three Rural Mini Grids in Kenya Using the Multi-Tier Framework

Keren K. Kabarere¹, Samson N. Njoroge¹, AbuBakr S. Bahaj²

¹Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya

²Energy and Climate Change Division, University of Southampton, UK

Kenya has an electrification rate of

75% mainly driven by the Last Mile Connectivity Program of the main distribution utility, Kenya Power. Many rural communities are served through standalone Solar Home Systems and solar mini grids. Under the Energy for Development (e4D) program, three mini grids were established in Kenya; Kitonyoni in 2012 and Oloika and Shompole in 2015. World Bank's Multi-Tier Framework describes the level of access to electricity in five tiers linked to the type of appliances used by the electricity consumers, level of service derived from the appliances as well as their energy consumption level. In this study, a comparison was made of the electricity utilization by the consumers in the three e4D mini grids during a typical weekday, based on an energy segregation model from appliances in use. The data used was based on surveys of different classes of consumers. A comparison was then done of the 3 different criteria of evaluating the level of energy access across the 3 mini grids using the Multi-Tier Framework. Customer surveys were in each sites to establish the type of appliances in use as well as the period of use. The load profiles of individual customers were developed and used to classify the customers across the 5 Tiers based on their appliances use. A breakdown of the surveyed customers is given in Table 1 for each mini grid.

From each customer's classification under each criteria, an aggregate tier classification was calculated based on their lowest score under the three criteria. The distribution of the customers in each mini grid was obtained. A comparison of the percentage distribution of customers across the 3 mini grids taking into consideration the number of customers interviewed as well as total customers active in each mini grid is shown in Figure 2.

Kitonyoni mini grid has 59% of the customers in Tier 1 while Shompole has 60% in Tier 2. Oloika mini grid has 71% of customers in Tier 2 and above. Overall, Oloika Mini grid has the highest overall level of access with an overall score of 41% access level with Shompole second at 37% and Kitonyoni third at 32% access.

Table 1. Customers interviewed

Mini Grid	Active Customers	Customers Interviewed	Customers Interviewed (%)
Kitonyoni	39	22	56.4 %
Oloika	63	28	44.4 %
Shompole	29	15	51.7 %

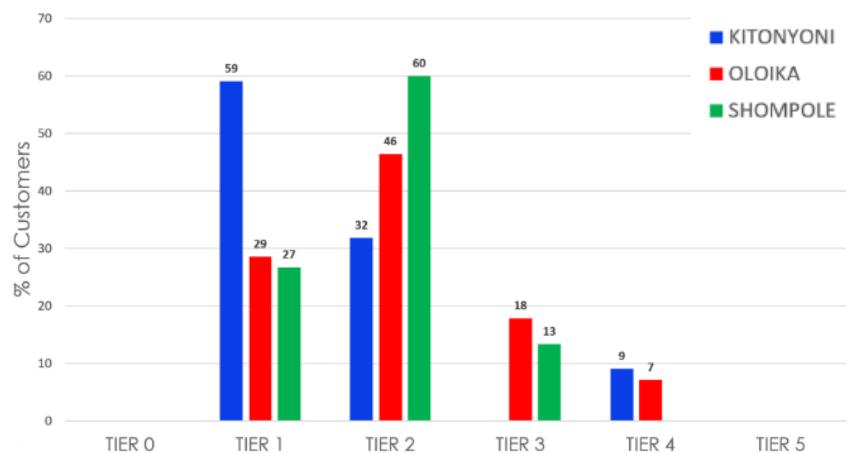


Figure 2. Aggregate MTF classification for e4D mini grids

Appliance-Use Based Demand Modelling for Mini Grids in Kenya Using Demand Segregation

Keren K. Kabarere¹, Samson N. Njoroge¹, AbuBakr S. Bahaj²

¹Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya

²Energy and Climate Change Division, University of Southampton, UK

Load modelling is one of the challenging aspects in mini grid design, and it affects the tariff setting process within the mini grid. Prior to implement a mini grid project, it is imperative to model future demand based on current demand trends for expansion purposes or in the case of a need for tariff adjustment. While modern smart grid technologies provide an easy solution to the monitoring of individual consumers by using Non Invasive Load Monitoring (NILM) devices, rural mini grids present a challenge since the costs associated with installing smart meters for each individual consumer within a mini grid would exceed the actual energy cost borne by the consumer.

In this study, an appliance based demand disaggregation approach was adopted to model individual customer demand based on appliance time of use for 3 customers (a Pub, General Shop and Tailoring Shop) within Kitonyoni mini grid. The demand model was constructed based on individual consumer surveys conducted in February 2019 in Kitonyoni mini grid. Validation of the customers' demand models was done by monitoring the load profile of the 3 individual customers for a two-week period in May – June 2019 using a novel load monitoring device developed by the University of Southampton. A comparison was then made of the modelled demand versus the logged demand from the monitoring devices (Figure 3-5).

While the error in the Pub and Shop models was relatively small, the substantial error in the tailoring shop arose from the unique use pattern of an iron box, a relatively high power appliance. Future studies to generate appliance archetypes should take this into consideration and generate appropriate Demand Factors for large loads.

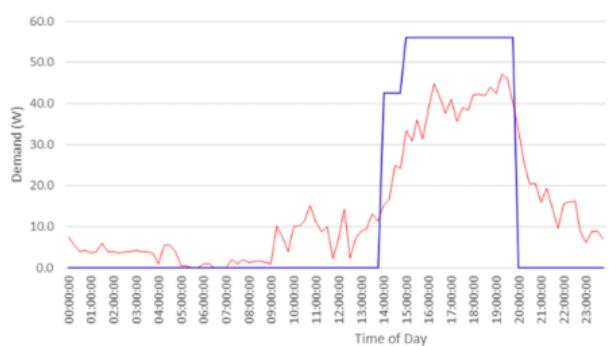


Figure 3. Pub demand model

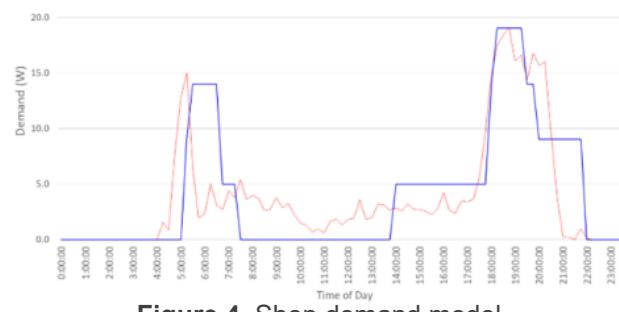


Figure 4. Shop demand model

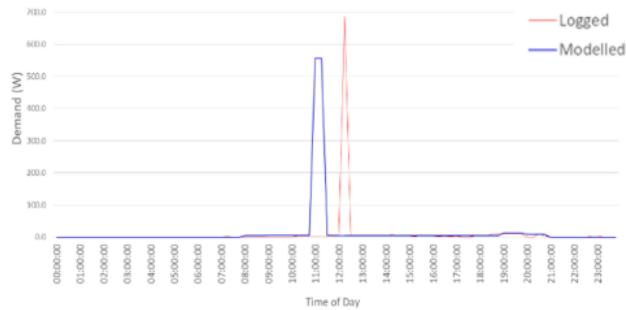


Figure 5. Tailoring shop demand model

Price Sensitivity Assessment of Mini-grid Electricity Consumers: Application of a Naïve Price Sensitivity Meter (PSM) Method

Al-Mas Sendegeya¹, Prossy Mutesi¹, AbuBakr S. Bahaj²

¹Kyambogo University, Uganda

²Energy and Climate Change Division, University of Southampton, UK

Continuous rural electrification in the developing nations requires setting socially acceptable and affordable electricity tariffs without compromising economic sustainability of the systems. However, most of the consumers change their consumption in response to changes in prices. Understanding the way electricity users respond to tariff/price changes is vital for utilities and regulators. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the system operators to understand the way customers respond to price changes. Quantitative assessment of price sensitivity of newly connected electricity consumers may be challenging due to lack of long-term historical data. This research illustrates the application of price sensitivity measurement (PSM) method to analyse electricity consumers' tariff perceptions, attitudes and acceptance to tariff changes. Hence, the consumers' willingness to pay and price sensitivity are evaluated qualitatively.

The Price Sensitivity Measurement (PSM) methodology is based on four questions which are related to the respondents' expectation and to check their perception whether to consider the product in four categories: too expensive, too inexpensive, expensive and inexpensive. The paper assesses consumers' tariff perceptions, attitude to tariff changes and general acceptance of tariffs. The assessment is based on field survey data obtained from low demand consumers (households and small businesses) in a case study rural community using solar photovoltaic mini-grid in western Uganda.

The results indicate that the tariff currently offered is within the range of tariffs possibly expected and likely to be accepted by consumers, and close to the tariffs which consumers consider to be worthy. Though the PSM is a naïve methodology, the information obtained can be used by power system operators to make a preliminary assessment of consumers' expectations and/or acceptance levels of a certain range of tariffs during tariff review. The results from the PSM analysis can be used to estimate the possible range of tariffs where consumers are likely to reject using electricity. The measure of stress can guide in assessing consumers' price sensitivity and to investigate the possibility of using tariff as a variable for classifying consumers, e.g. into high- and low-tariff segments.



Figure 6. Topping up a prepayment meter at a mini-grid in Kyenjojo District, Uganda jointly developed by ECCD and REA Uganda

Productive use of Electricity: PV Powered Cooling: Milk Centres in Rwanda

Majbaul Alam¹, AbuBakr S. Bahaj¹, Patrick James¹, Luke Blunden¹, Victoria Aragon¹, Philip Turner¹

¹Energy and Climate Change Division, University of Southampton, UK

Globally about 789 million people have no access to electricity, most of which are in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Universal access to affordable and reliable electricity by 2030 (SDG7) remains a tough target. This research investigates how an agricultural anchor base load can be used to attain techno-economic sustainability for renewable energy technology while enhancing energy access in the local community as well as delivering socio-economic benefits through multiplier effects. Two existing off-grid milk collection centres (MCC) in Rwanda which are powered by diesel generators (DG) have been used as the case study to displace DGs with solar PV systems.

Our analysis based on the observed milk processing and energy consumption data collected from the selected MCCs indicate that appropriately designed PV systems can also support other community loads alongside the cooling loads. Four different combinations of daily electrical loads were considered and analysed which are, (i) cooling only (47.3kWh), (ii) cooling (47.3kWh) and hot water for wash (8.7kWh): total 56kWh, (iii) cooling (47.3kWh), hot water (8.7kWh) and smaller community load (5kWh): total 61kWh, and (iv) cooling (47.3kWh), hot water (8.7kWh) and bigger community load (14.5kWh): total 70.5kWh (Figure 1).

Results show that with the bigger electrical load of 70.5kWh/d a PV-battery system comprised of 45kWp PV and 102kWh Li-ion battery delivers electricity at USD 0.24/kWh considering no capacity shortage compared to USD 0.68/kWh from diesel generator. This PV system also presents about 43,000kWh/y of excess or unused electricity. However, further analysis of the PV-battery system hybridisation with an occasional use diesel generator presents much better economic value and system resilience. The earlier mentioned bigger electrical load of 70.5kWh/d can be served with a hybrid system comprised of 30kWp PV, 70kWh Li-ion battery and 20kW diesel generator. This hybrid system has a lower CAPEX compared to the PV-battery system and delivers electricity at USD 0.18/kWh, and the generator only needs estimated 62 starts with 250 hours of runtime a year. Cheaper supply of electricity from the proposed PV-battery or the PV-hybrid system allow the milk collection cooperatives to save operational costs and thus opportunity for adding more value to local dairy value chain. This would help the local community to boost their income. We are working on a suitable business delivery model for transitioning of diesel powered MCCS to PV systems that can be used in all other off-grid sites in Rwanda as well as other neighbouring countries. We also understand that, to obtain the optimum socio-economic benefit of such electrification a holistic approach including micro-financing, training and supportive policy framework is needed.

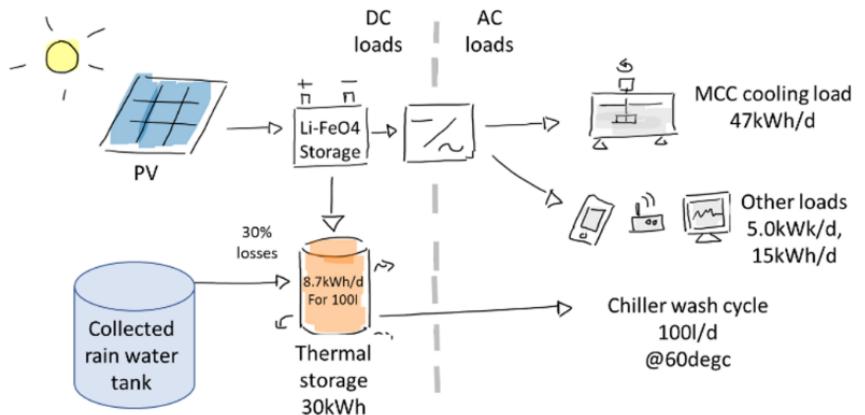


Figure 7. Different combinations of daily electrical load scenarios considered for analysis

Load Growth in Existing Mini Grids and Future Challenges

Luke Bluden¹, AbuBakr S. Bahaj¹, Patrick James¹, Majbaul Alam¹, Victoria Aragon¹, Philip Turner¹

¹Energy and Climate Change Division, University of Southampton, UK

PV-based mini-grids are inherently constrained in capacity due to the requirement for and expense of energy storage. If the demand for electricity in the mini-grid increases over time at a higher rate than expected, the strain on components may lead to early failure and expensive remedial work. On the other hand, if demand grows more slowly than expected, the revenue generated by the project may not cover its costs and a smaller system would have been more appropriate (Figure 8).

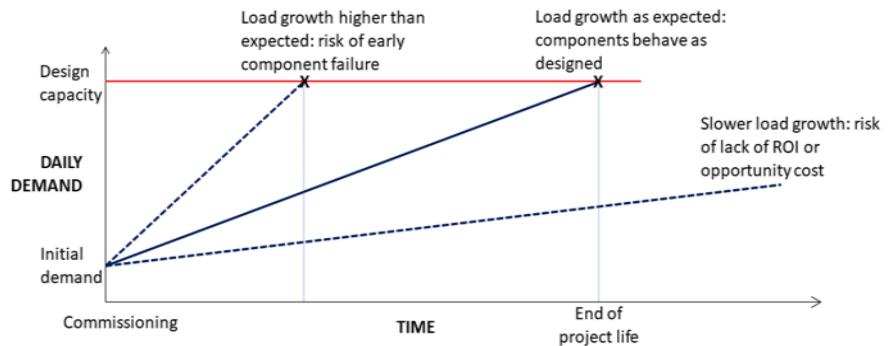


Figure 8. A simple model of demand growth in a mini grid

In the first case, funds for remedial work and capacity upgrades may not be readily available years after the initial capital investment. In the second case, increasing the tariff or increasing the duration of the project may simply not be acceptable to funders, regulators or customers. Therefore, predicting the rate of demand growth is of critical importance in specifying the design of a PV-based mini-grid. However, there are few published studies on the rate of growth of demand. The work presented here introduces a simple model for demand growth in mini-grids. The model is compared with the values calculated for five mini-grids in East Africa. Although there are presently few data points, the agreement is promising and the model deserves to be tested on larger datasets as they become available.



Energy and Climate Change Division
 University of Southampton
 Southampton, United Kingdom
www.energy.soton.ac.uk
 @EnergySoton
serg@soton.ac.uk



Kenya Power
 Institute of Energy Studies and Research
 Nairobi, Kenya
www.iesr.ac.ke



Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
 Nairobi, Kenya
www.jkuat.ac.ke



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