

2011 ComEd Distribution System Loss Factor Study

Commonwealth Edison Company

August 6, 2012

Summary

An engineering analysis of distribution system losses using 12 months ending December 31, 2011 (Study Period) customer hourly load data and distribution system equipment information was conducted to determine the Distribution Loss Factors for various customer categories. Distribution losses are determined by subtracting energy delivered to retail and wholesale customers plus transmission losses from the ComEd Zone Load plus energy purchased by ComEd from retail customers under Rider POG. The ComEd Zone Load is the summation of the net output of all generators within the ComEd Zone plus net transmission interchange.

Study Approach

Distribution losses were calculated using a simplified resistance model of the elements that are used to deliver energy from the transmission system to consumers. The calculated losses are used to allocate total distribution losses to each customer category. All abbreviated terms used in the document are provided in the Abbreviated Terms section below.

Customer Categories

An hourly load profile for each customer category was developed using appropriate sample data, as described in a document with the title "E-7 Load Research Results and Supporting Materials", submitted in this docket which is similar to the data required in a general rate case filing pursuant to Section 285.5120 of 83 Illinois Administrative Code Part 285, the standard information requirements for public utilities. Each profile represents electricity deliveries to a category of customers during the Study Period. The categories are used to represent those in Rate RDS – Retail Delivery Service and to wholesale resale municipalities. In some cases, the customer categories used for the loss factor analysis are identical to the delivery classes in Rate RDS. In other cases, the loss category is comprised of customers that receive service using similar distribution system facilities. Some of the Rate RDS delivery classes are comprised of more than one loss study customer category. Electricity deliveries to all ComEd retail customers (i.e., those taking ComEd bundled service as well as those taking delivery service from ComEd and unbundled supply service either from a Retail Electric Supplier or from ComEd under the Power Purchase Option) are included in the load profiles by customer category. A description of the customer categories used for this distribution loss factor determination is listed in Appendix A. Hourly loads for each applicable customer category were increased to include service provided without charge (also known as free service) and ComEd company use in that customer category. The load for the high voltage customer category in this distribution loss factor determination is for the portion of the load receiving service at 69 kV or higher voltage excluding the loads metered at 138kV or higher where there are no step-down transformers between the transmission system and the meter location. There are no material distribution energy losses for this type of load. In addition, the load for the D-D Lighting category in this study includes loads for both the Dusk to Dawn Lighting and the Fixture-Included Lighting Delivery Classes.

Loss Model

The simplified resistance model of the distribution system is used to account for load and no-load losses in loss causing elements. A diagram of the simplified resistance model is shown

in Appendix B. An allocation factor for each element defines the portion of the energy for each customer category that flows through that element. Allocation factors were determined from review of the equipment configuration typically used to serve customers of that category. The allocation factors are listed in Appendix C. Utilizing these allocation factors and the customer category loads at the system peak hour for the Study Period (hour ending 5 p.m. on July 20, 2011, which is the 2011 system peak hour), load dependent and non-load dependent losses are calculated for each element. Per unit load and no-load loss factors for each element are based on system average values and are listed in Appendix D. System peak hour losses are determined for each customer category and each element. Peak hour losses and losses as a percent of load for each element are listed in Appendix E.

Element Loss Calculation

Losses in the elements consist of both load losses and no-load losses. Load losses occur in each element and vary with the square of the load (I^2R).

Load Losses:

- Feeder and line load loss is calculated as the sum of the allocated category loads squared, multiplied by element percent load loss, all divided by the coincident load.
- Load loss for substation transformers that serve many customers in multiple customer category (Appendix D, loss code = 1) is calculated as the sum of the loads for all categories squared, multiplied by the element percent load loss, divided by the nameplate MVA of the transformers in that category.
- Load loss for transformers used to serve customers of the same category (Appendix D, loss code = 2) is calculated as the sum for each load category of the category load squared, divided by the total category-coincident load, summation quantity multiplied by the element percent load loss.

No-Load (core) Losses:

- Transformer element no-load loss is calculated from installed MVA of transformer capacity multiplied by the percent core loss for that category of transformer.

Some transformers are located at 138-69, 138-34, 138-12, 69-12, 34-12, 34-4 and 12-4 kV substations. Other transformers are used to reduce primary feeder voltages to the customer delivery voltage. No-load losses are constant at all load levels. The distribution loss model does not model transmission system losses.

Non-coincident Category Peak Loads

For customer categories with a non-coincident peak significantly different from the load at the system peak hour, the peak load and no-load losses are based on losses for an hour representative of that category. For the dusk to dawn lighting category, the non-coincident peak hour (hour ending 9 p.m. on July 20, 2011) was used. For both the residential single family and multifamily electric space heat categories, the average of the load at the 2011 system peak hour and the load at the respective category 2011 winter peak hour on February 10, 2011 was used. The category-to-element allocation factors are used to allocate element losses to category loads to determine the peak hour losses by customer category.

Annual Energy Losses

Hourly load losses for each category for each hour are then calculated using the square of the ratio of the hourly category load for the hour to the category load at the peak hour multiplied by the load loss at the peak hour.

$$\text{Hourly Load Loss} = \text{Peak Load Loss} * (\text{Hourly Load}/\text{Peak Load}) ^2$$

No-load losses determined for the peak hour remain constant for all hours. The annual loss factor for each category is determined from the ratio of total load and no-load losses for the category to the annual energy deliveries for that category. A summary of losses on an annual basis for each category is listed in Appendix G.

Secondary and Service Losses

Using the methodology described in “ComEd Secondary and Service Loss Study” dated July 30, 2012, a weighted average of secondary losses and service losses for each class at peak load was calculated by using sample customer load data and accompanying models of various types of secondary and service delivery per class. The peak secondary and service loss by customer category is shown in Appendix C.

Transmission Losses

Annual transmission energy losses were calculated using the results of a study of transmission losses for year 2010 by Siemens PTI dated December 14, 2011. Transmission losses in the 2011 study were determined to be 1.78% of the Zone energy plus net export interchange energy. Transmission system losses were 1.87% at minimum load levels and 1.96% at peak load levels.

Changes from the Previous Loss Study (ICC Docket No. 11-1104 ComEd Ex. 7.1 Year 2010)

- Substation and distribution transformer quantities were updated.
- Calendar year 2011 zone and delivery loads were used
- Energy purchased from retail customers under Rider POG is added to ComEd Zone energy in the energy balance to determine losses
- Exported energy interchange was added to the volume of energy used to determine transmission losses
- Utilized “ComEd Secondary and Service Loss Study” dated August 6, 2012 as the basis for separating secondary and service conductor losses

Reconciliation of Peak Hour Losses

The sum of the calculated transmission and distribution losses for all delivery system users plus total energy delivered was compared to the ComEd Zone load at the system coincident peak hour. The ComEd Zone load is a measurement of the net output of generating stations within ComEd service territory plus net interchange into the ComEd transmission system. The calculated load plus losses was 884 MW (approximately 4.28% of the load) less than the ComEd Zone load. The load core and transmission losses for each category were proportionally increased by this amount to fully allocate peak hour losses. Peak hour load

(I²R) and no-load (core) losses and loads by category following this adjustment are listed in Appendix F.

Reconciliation with ComEd Zone Energy for the Study Period

Total distribution energy loss for each category is determined by summing the load and non-load losses for all hours by category. As a final check, category energy deliveries, distribution losses by category and transmission losses were totaled for comparison to the ComEd Zone energy for the Study Period. The ComEd Zone energy was approximately 0.9672 of the deliveries plus losses. A final adjustment to distribution losses was applied so that load plus losses equals the ComEd Zone Load. Appendix G contains the total energy delivered and calculated annual distribution energy losses by category.

Abbreviated Terms

AC	Alternating Current
ACNW	Alternating Current Network
DC	Distribution Center
DRYTR	Dry Type Transformer
ESS	Electric Service Station
FDR	Feeder
HV	High Voltage
kV	Kilovolt
kVA	Kilovolt Ampere
kW	Kilowatt
MVA	Megavolt Ampere
SECTDC	Secondary Transmission Distribution Center
TDCTR, TRANF	Transmission Distribution Center Transformer
TR, TRANFTSS	Transformer Transmission Substation
TSS	Transmission Substation

Appendix A

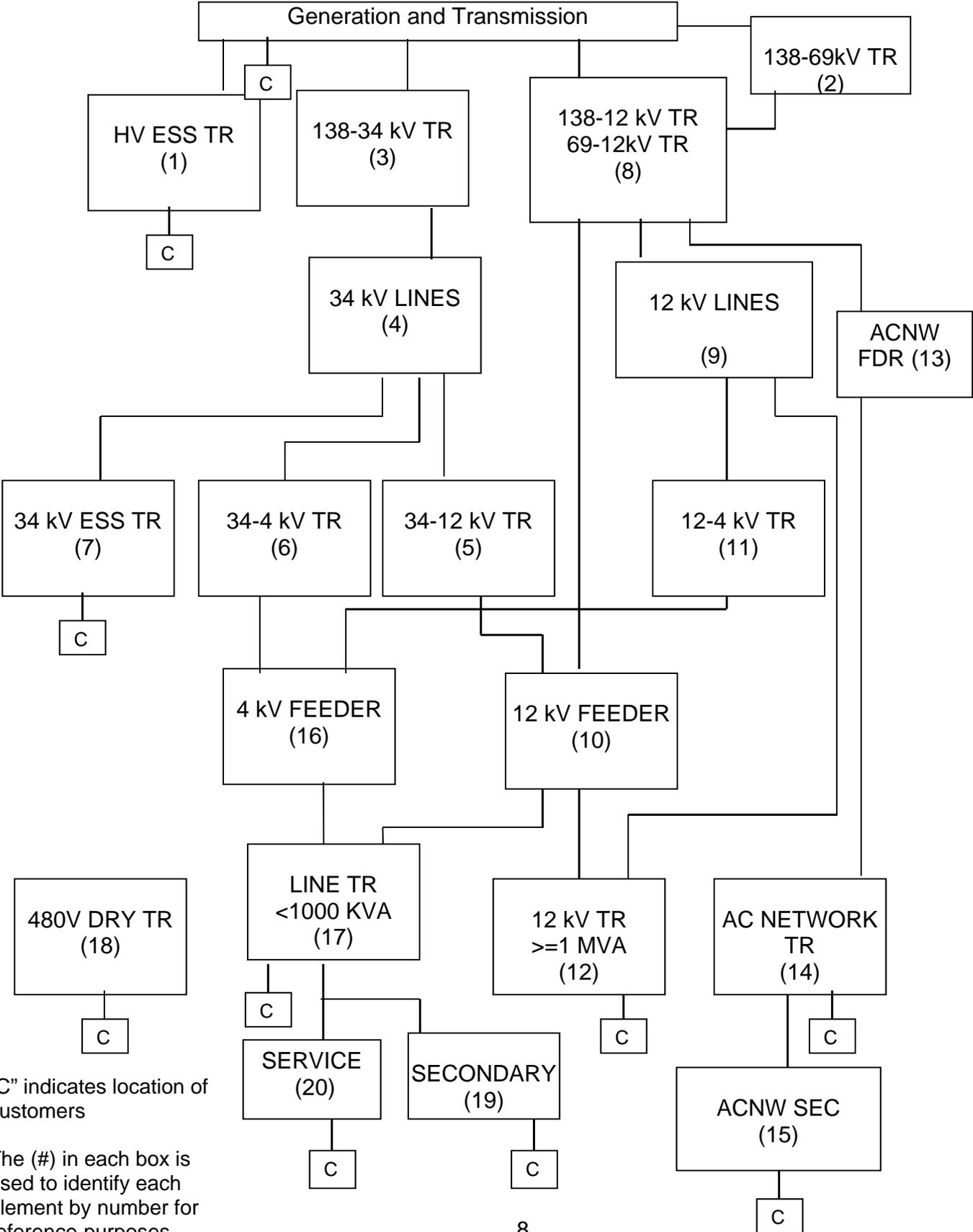
2011 Distribution System Loss Factors - Customer Categories

2011 Loss Factors – Customer Categories ⁽¹⁾	
Abbreviation	Description
SF	Single Family Without Electric Space Heat
MF	Multi Family Without Electric Space Heat
SF_SH	Single Family With Electric Space Heat
MF_SH	Multi Family With Electric Space Heat
WH	Watt-Hour
0-100 kW	Small Load (0 to 100 kW)
100-400 kW	Medium Load (100 to 400 kW)
400-1,000 kW	Large Load (400 to 1,000 kW)
1-10 MW	Very Large Load (1,000 to 10,000 kW) ⁽²⁾
>10 MW	Extra Large Load (Over 10,000 kW) ⁽²⁾
HV > = 69 kV	Receiving service at 69 kV and higher voltage ⁽²⁾
HV DLF=0	Metered at 138kV and higher with no loss elements between the transmission system and meter location
Railroad	Railroad (using electric traction power)
D-D Lighting	Dusk to Dawn Lighting and Fixture-Included Lighting
Gen Lighting	General Lighting
Muni	Wholesale Municipal ⁽³⁾
Primary Voltage	Customers taking delivery at a voltage of 2.4 kV or higher but less than 69 kV

Notes:

- (1) Hourly loads for comparable categories have been increased to account for electricity delivered for:
 - Service provided without charge
 - ComEd company use
- (2) For the determination of distribution losses, the portions of load that are receiving service at voltages below 69 kV but at or above 2.4 kV to customers in the Small Load Delivery Class through the High Voltage Delivery Class are included in the Primary Voltage loss category. The portions of load receiving service at voltages below 2.4 kV to customers with up to 10,000 kW of load and to customers with Over 10,000 kW of load in the High Voltage Delivery Class are included in the Very Large Load (1,000 kW to 10,000 kW) and the Extra Large Load loss categories, respectively. The portion that is receiving service at 69 kV and higher voltage to customers in the High Voltage Delivery Class is included in the “HV >= 69 kV” loss category.
- (3) Wholesale municipal load include all deliveries to Naperville, St. Charles, Batavia, Geneva, Winnetka, Rock Falls, and Rochelle.

2011 Loss Factors - Simplified System Resistance Model



“C” indicates location of customers

The (#) in each box is used to identify each element by number for reference purposes only

2011 Loss Factors - Percent of Category Load Through Elements

Element		SF	MF	SF_SH	MF_SH	WH	0-100 kW	100-400 kW	400-1,000 kW	1-10 MW	>10 MW	HV >= 69 kV	Railroad	D-D Lighting	Gen Lighting	Muni	Primary Voltage
(#)	Description																
1	HV ESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	13	0
2	138-69 TSS	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	5	4	4	0	2
3	138-34 TSS	17	16	17	16	17	17	20	20	25	25	0	3	17	17	34	60
4	34KV LINES	17	16	17	16	17	17	20	20	25	25	0	3	17	17	34	60
5	34-12KV DC	13	13	12	13	13	13	10	6	0	0	0	3	13	13	0	0
6	34-4KV DC	4	3	5	3	4	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
7	34KV ESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	13	25	25	0	0	0	0	5	60
8	138/69-12 TDC	83	84	83	84	83	83	80	80	75	75	0	97	83	83	0	40
9	12KV LINES	5	5	5	5	5	7	8	11	35	35	0	85	10	10	0	0
10	12KV FDR	78	77	78	77	73	71	67	64	40	40	0	12	71	71	0	40
11	12-4KV DC	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
12	12KV ESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	25	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	ACNW FDR	0	2	0	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
14	ACNW TRANF	0	2	0	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	ACNW SEC	0	2	0	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
16	4KV FDR	9	8	10	8	9	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
17	LINE TRANF	100	98	100	98	95	95	80	57	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	0
18	480V DRYTR	0	10	0	10	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Secondary and Service Losses in Percent of Peak Load by Customer Class

Class	SF	MF	SF_SH	MF_SH	WH	0-100 kW	100-400 kW	400-1,000 kW	> 1-10 MW	> 10 MW	HV Load w_losses	Railroad	Gen Lighting	Muni	Primary Class
Sec %	1.56%	0.85%	1.62%	0%	1.17%	0.81%	0.22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.22%	0%	0%
Serv%	0.59%	0.84%	0.79%	0.74%	0.96%	1.21%	0.60%	0.09%	0.12%	0.18%	0%	0%	0.51%	0%	0%
Total %	2.15%	1.69%	2.41%	0.74%	2.13%	2.02%	0.82%	0.09%	0.12%	0.18%	0%	0%	0.74%	0%	0%

2011 Loss Factors - Element Loss Parameters

Element losses at nameplate load for transformers or at system peak for lines

#	Element		Core loss%	I ² R loss%	Base MVA	Loss Code (See Note 1)
	Description					
1	HV ESS		0.07	0.55	3800	2
2	138-69 TSS		0.08	0.39	2122	1
3	138-34 TSS		0.2	0.7	6163	1
4	34KV LINES		0	3	4324	1
5	34-12KV DC		0.2	0.8	3918	1
6	34-4KV DC		0.3	0.8	1143	1
7	34KV ESS		0.3	0.8	2954	2
8	138/69-12 TDC		0.2	1	22800	1
9	12KV LINES		0	2	2037	1
10	12KV FDR		0	4	12978	1
11	12-4KV DC		0.3	0.8	1097	1
12	12KV ESS		0.3	0.8	16587	2
13	ACNW FDR		0	0.8	356	1
14	ACNW TRANF		0.3	1	2101	1
15	ACNW SEC		0	0.5	356	1
16	4KV FDR		0	5	1225	1
17	LINE TRANF		0.4	1.4	33555	2
18	480V DRYTR		0.7	1.4	569	2

Note 1: Loss Code – I² R losses proportional to:

1. square of the sum of the load
2. sum of the squares of the load

Appendix E

2011 Peak Hour Distribution Model Losses (in MWs, unless otherwise indicated)

Element		I ² R Loss	Core Losses	Total Losses	Allocated Category load	% Loss (load)
(#)	Description					
1	HV ESS	3.5	2.7	6.2	709.1	0.87
2	138-69 TSS	1.2	1.7	2.9	819.7	0.36
3	138-34 TSS	22.9	12.3	35.3	4323.6	0.82
4	34KV LINES	132.0	0.0	132.0	4323.6	3.05
5	34-12KV DC	6.9	7.8	14.8	1840.7	0.80
6	34-4KV DC	2.3	3.4	5.7	574.2	1.00
7	34KV ESS	8.0	8.9	16.8	1685.1	1.00
8	138/69-12 TDC	120.1	45.6	165.7	15372.0	1.08
9	12KV LINES	41.0	0.0	41.0	2037.5	2.01
10	12KV FDR	545.0	0.0	545.0	12978.4	4.20
11	12-4KV DC	3.1	3.3	6.4	650.3	0.98
12	12KV ESS	20.4	49.8	70.2	2683.5	2.62
13	ACNW FDR	3.0	0.0	3.0	356.1	0.84
14	ACNW TRANF	0.6	6.3	6.9	356.1	1.94
15	ACNW SEC	1.8	0.0	1.8	356.1	0.50
16	4KV FDR	61.2	0.0	61.2	1224.5	5.00
17	LINE TRANF	184.7	134.2	319.0	14227.4	2.24
18	480V DRYTR	2.8	4.0	6.8	228.6	2.97
19	SECONDARY	152.9	0.0	152.9	9448.4	1.62
20	SERVICE	106.3	0.0	106.3	8824.5	1.21

Losses by Element is unadjusted for difference between the addition of ComEd Zone Load+ QF Generation and load plus losses. Upstream element loads increased to include losses in downstream elements.

2011 Peak Hour Losses By Category, Adjusted to Allocate Zone Peak (MWs)

Category	SF	MF	SF_SH	MF_SH	WH	0-100 kW	100-400 kW	400-1,000 kW	> 1-10 MW	> 10 MW	HV Load	RR	D-D Lighting	Gen Lighting	Muni	Primary Voltage	Total
I**2 R Loss D	939.8	190.2	15.8	22.5	14.9	312.8	211.6	144.2	172.3	22.8	4.7	4.5	18.5	1.6	15.4	71.7	2144.8
Core Losses D	147.3	35.8	2.4	4.8	2.6	54.0	44.8	39.2	67.2	8.8	3.6	0.5	3.6	0.3	2.0	9.9	426.7
Total Losses D	1087.1	226.0	18.2	27.3	17.6	366.8	256.4	183.4	239.4	31.6	8.3	4.9	22.2	2.0	17.4	81.6	2571.5
Load	7153.3	1527.5	116.1	204.3	115.9	2481.2	2032.7	1724.1	2416.0	316.2	608.8	94.7	0.0	15.3	771.3	1062.8	20640.3
% Loss D (load)	15.2	14.8	15.7	13.3	15.2	14.8	12.6	10.6	9.9	10.0	1.4	5.2	0.0	12.8	2.3	7.7	12.5

Residual Losses	Zone Load + QF Generation	Category Load	HV DLF=0	I**2 R Loss	Core Loss	T Loss
0.0	23798	20640	78	2145	421	509

2011 Adjusted loads and losses for space heating categories (MWs)

Category	SF_SH ⁽²⁾	MF_SH ⁽²⁾
I**2 R Loss D	25.3	39.5
Core Losses D	3.8	8.4
Total Losses D	29.1	47.9
Load	188.0	363.5

Notes:

- (1) Loads and losses for the D-D Lighting categories are based on the non-coincident peak of the loss category.
- (2) Loads and losses for the Space Heating categories are based on the average of the coincident and noncoincident peaks of the loss categories.

Appendix G

2011 Annual Energy Loss By Customer Loss Category⁽¹⁾

Category	Category Peak	Load Factor	Energy Delivered	D Losses	2011 Loss Factor
SF	7,303	0.34	21,790,391	1,454,574	6.68%
MF	1,656	0.33	4,792,365	335,912	7.01%
SF_SH	260	0.34	775,326	57,927	7.47%
MF_SH	523	0.36	1,652,223	114,790	6.95%
WH	128	0.46	512,052	35,792	6.99%
0-100 kW ⁽²⁾	2,701	0.50	11,764,980	802,233	6.82%
100-400 kW ⁽²⁾	2,236	0.54	10,664,227	663,607	6.22%
400-1,000 kW ⁽²⁾	1,842	0.59	9,482,550	522,535	5.51%
>1-10 MW ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2,517	0.64	14,047,599	772,705	5.50%
>10 MW ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	331	0.70	2,028,041	112,355	5.54%
HV >= 69 kV w_losses ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	690	0.76	4,576,678	37,754	0.82%
HV DLF=0	187	0.46	761,369	0	0.00%
Railroad	134	0.44	519,902	13,087	2.52%
D-D Lighting	173	0.47	717,520	64,091	8.93%
Gen Lighting	15	1.00	133,949	10,345	7.72%
Muni	772	0.50	3,385,918	32,146	0.95%
Primary Voltage ⁽²⁾	1,153	0.68	6,891,997	263,949	3.83%
Total Deliveries	20,825	0.52	94,497,089	5,293,803	5.60%

Notes:

- (1) As explained in the Customer Categories section of this document, customer categories are not identical to the Delivery Classes in Rate RDS. Hourly loads for comparable categories have been increased to account for energy delivered for:
 - Service provided without charge
 - ComEd company use
- (2) The portions of load that are receiving service at voltages below 69 kV but at or above 2.4 kV to customers in the Small Load Delivery Class through the High Voltage Delivery Class are included in the Primary Voltage category. The portions of load receiving service at voltages below 2.4 kV with up to 10,000 kW of load and to customers with Over 10,000 kW of load in the High Voltage Delivery Class are included in the Very Large (1,000 to 10,000 kW) and Extra Large (Over 10,000 kW) customer categories respectively. The "HV>=69 kV w_Losses" customer category includes the portion of load receiving service at 69 kV or higher voltage to customers in the High Voltage Delivery Class.
- (3) The Distribution Loss Factors for the Up to 10,000 kW, the Over 10,000 kW subclasses of the High Voltage and No Zero Distribution Loss Customers shown in ComEd Ex. 10.10 are different than the Distribution Loss Factor for the "HV>=69 kV" customer class shown here is because a portion of the loads delivered to customers in these subclasses is at voltages below 69 kV.