# IEEE Santa Clara Valley IAS/PES SVP Electric Service to New Stadium





May 15, 2013

**Orville Plum** 

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### Silicon Valley Power (City of Santa Clara)





### <u>AGENDA</u>

- Overview of Silicon Valley Power
- SVP System Design
- Serving the Levi's ® Stadium (49'ers) Challenges
- Customer Requirements
- Circuit Arrangement / Design
- Operating Procedures
- Questions

Objective of Discussion: To provide an overview of how SVP is providing reliable electric service to the new Levi's ® Stadium (49'ers).

## **SVP Electric Facilities (In-City)**





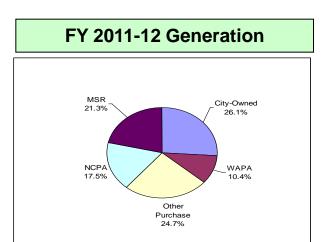
- 1-230 kV and 5-115 kV Transmission Ties to PG&E
- In-City Generating Plants
  - Donald Von Raesfeld, Gianera, CoGeneration
- 26 Substations
  - 4 Receiving / Switching
  - 13 General Distribution (60kV to 12kV)
  - 7 Single Customer (60kV)
  - 2 Generation Substation (In-City)
- 54 Miles of Transmission Line (60kV, 115kV & 230kV)
- 342 Miles of Underground Distribution Line (12kV)
- 188 Miles of Overhead Distribution Line (12kV)
- 5,700 transformers, switches and other devices
- 10,500 poles and 8,000 streetlights
- 52,000 meters

#### **SVP Power Resource Portfolio**

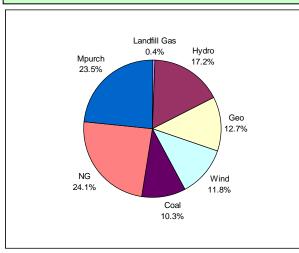




#### The City's power resource portfolio is well diversified



#### **Generation by Source**





# **SVP Standard System Design**





#### **Substations**

- Substations are fed from 60kV transmission loops
- 60kV transmission loops can carry the full loop load
- Substation transformers are loaded so they can pick up adjacent transformers within the Substation. (Approximately 50% of capacity)

#### **Distribution Feeders (12kV)**

- Design load is approximately 50% of maximum capacity (4.5 MVA vs 9.0 MVA capacity)
- Designed to be able to pick-up a failed feeder from adjacent circuits through minimal field switching.

#### **Challenges & Issues in Serving the Stadium**





- > Schedule >>>> Schedule >>>> Schedule
- ➤ Physical Space due to location and presence of other facilities
- ➤ Power Demand Estimates Connected load vs Created Demand
- ➤ Peak "Game Day" Demand vs "Normal Daily" Demand
- ➤SVP had to Build a new Substation and Remove an Existing Substation to meet stadium construction schedules.

#### SVP Substations Serving the Stadium Area



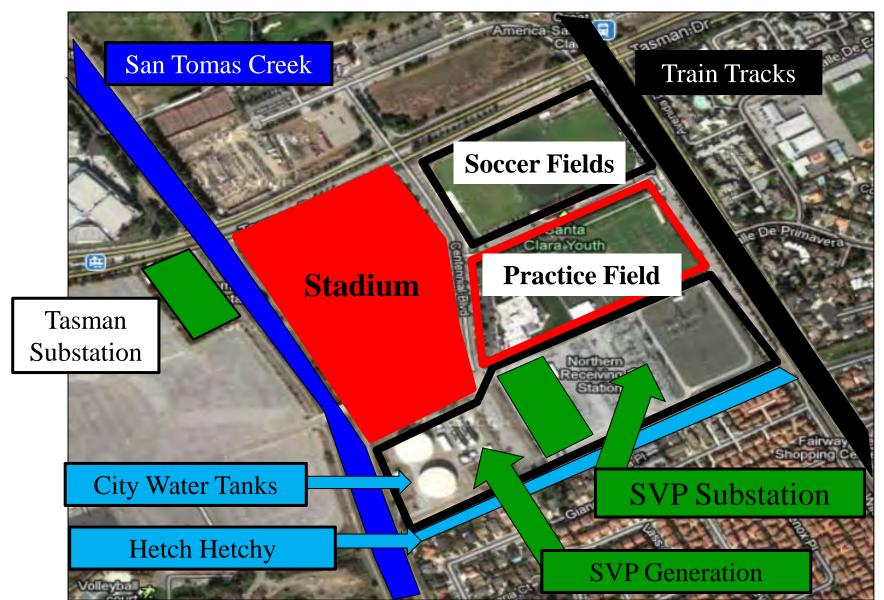




### Tight Spacing for Stadium







#### **SVP Mission Substation & Transmission**







<<<< <u>Mission Substation</u>

60kV Riser Poles >>>>

#### **Customer Requirements**





- Agreed upon maximum peak demand of 12 MW with expected demand to be closer to 7 to 8 MWs. Normal demand will be approximately 2 MW. Load factor is less than 20%.
- Agreed upon number of feeders two (2) 12kV circuits @ 600 amps each.....Dedicated for the stadium on event days.
- Customer requested transfer capability between circuits. Each feeder will be able to carry the full peak demand.
- > Stadium will have Emergency / Standby Generation
- > Stadium will have some level of solar.... Planned solar energy generation will offset energy use on NFL game days (in aggregate). Parallel interconnection of solar will be required.

#### **Circuit Arrangement and Design**



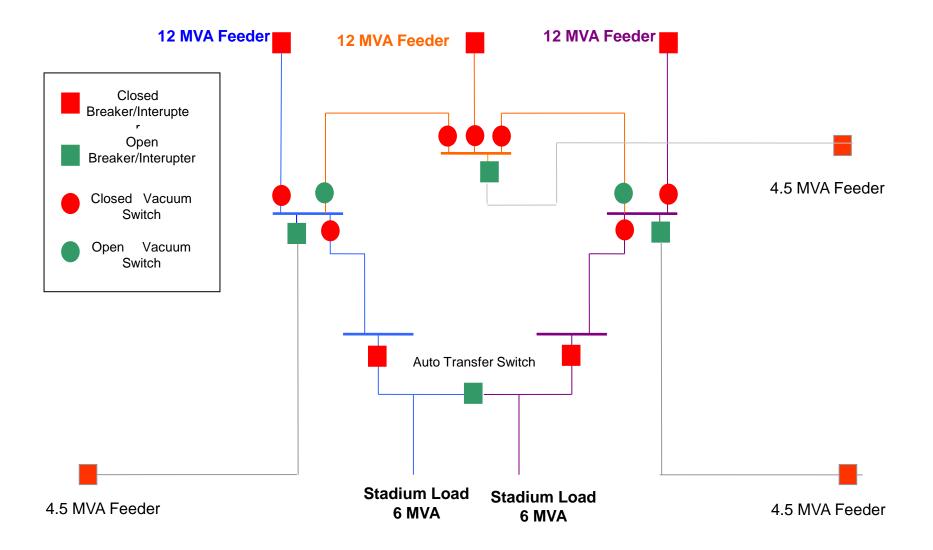


- > Circuit Feeders will come from different Stations
- Each Feeder will have 12 MW of capacity (600 amps @ 12kV)
- ➤ Cable design will have high thermal capability and fault duty capability.
- ➤ Circuit protection set up to provide maximum coordination with Stadium main switchgear/protective relays.
- ➤ Circuits will terminate on SCADA controlled switches prior to termination at the Stadium switchgear. New Padmounted Switchgear.
- ➤ Circuits will have the ability to serve other load beyond the stadium service point on non-event days.
- ➤ Third circuit feeder is installed to provide SVP with operating flexibility.

# **Circuit Arrangement / Design**







#### **Operating Procedure Coordination**





- ➤ Circuit protection will be coordinated between Substation Circuit Breaker and Stadium switchgear.
- > SVP will provide additional protection for feeder beyond the Stadium service point.
- > Stadium will have the ability to transfer loads between service feeders via internal switching and interlocks to prevent parallel operation of systems.
- > SVP will monitor circuit load on non-event days so that it can be used if needed for operational clearances or emergency restoration of other circuits.
- > Circuits will be express / dedicated feeders on event day activities.
- Standby personnel for event days yet to be determined.





# Thank you, Questions?





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