

Australian Grid Voltage Survey

Voltage Optimisation (VO) is an energy-saving solution for regulating and optimising the voltage supplied to electrical equipment to the optimal level for efficient operation. The purpose of VO is to reduce energy consumption, lower electricity bills, and decrease carbon emissions by ensuring that electrical devices operate at their most efficient voltage level.

Australian Grid Voltage Survey by the Energy Security Board

The Australian Energy Security Board (ESB) conducted a comprehensive grid voltage survey to analyse voltage levels across the National Electricity Market (NEM). The survey provides insights into the current state of grid voltage management and its implications for energy efficiency, power quality, and regulatory compliance.

Purpose of the Survey

The ESB conducted the grid voltage survey to assess the voltage levels across the NEM and understand their impact on energy consumption, equipment performance, and compliance with Australian standards.

The survey aims to provide data-driven insights to guide policymakers, regulators, and industry stakeholders in improving voltage management practices and optimising grid performance.

Key Findings

Finding	Description
Voltage Levels Exceeding Standard Limits	<p>The survey found that voltage levels at various points in the grid often exceed the recommended limits set by the Australian Standard AS 61000.3.100, which specifies a nominal voltage of 230V with an allowable range of +10% to -6% (216V to 253V).</p> <p>Many regions recorded voltages consistently above 240V, leading to increased energy consumption and potential stress on electrical equipment.</p>
Regional Variations in Voltage Levels	<p>Voltage levels vary significantly across different regions within the NEM, with some areas consistently maintaining higher voltage levels than others. Urban areas tend to have more stable voltages, while rural and remote regions experience greater variability due to long transmission distances and lower network strength.</p>
Impact on Energy Efficiency	<p>Higher-than-optimal voltage levels can lead to increased energy consumption by resistive loads (e.g., lighting, heating), resulting in higher electricity bills for consumers. Voltage optimisation could potentially reduce energy use by up to 10% in some areas.</p>

Finding	Description
Implications for Renewable Integration	The increasing penetration of distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar has contributed to voltage fluctuations. Inverters connected to DERs can cause voltage rise in low-load conditions, requiring better management and coordination with grid voltage levels.
Power Quality and Equipment Longevity	High voltage levels can lead to equipment degradation, reducing the lifespan of appliances and machinery. The survey highlights the importance of maintaining voltage within standard limits to ensure optimal equipment performance and minimise wear and tear.

Recommendations

Recommendation	Description
Implement Voltage Management Strategies	The ESB recommends the adoption of voltage management strategies such as voltage optimisation, advanced tap changers, dynamic voltage regulation, and network augmentation to maintain voltage levels within the optimal range.
Enhance Monitoring and Reporting	There is a need for more granular and real-time monitoring of voltage levels across the grid. The ESB suggests increasing the deployment of smart meters and voltage monitoring devices to improve visibility and facilitate prompt corrective actions.
Policy and Regulatory Reforms	The survey calls for updates to the regulatory framework to encourage more stringent compliance with voltage standards and incentivise distribution network service providers (DNSPs) to actively manage voltage levels.
Support for Distributed Energy Resources (DERs)	To address the voltage rise caused by high DER penetration, the ESB recommends better coordination between DNSPs and DER owners, including advanced inverter settings and dynamic export limits to manage voltage impacts effectively.
Consumer Awareness and Engagement	The ESB emphasises the need to educate consumers about the benefits of optimal voltage levels, potential energy savings, and the role of voltage management in improving power quality.

Impact on Future Energy Policy

The findings of the grid voltage survey have implications for future energy policy in Australia, particularly in areas such as energy efficiency, grid modernisation, and renewable energy integration.

The ESB's recommendations could shape future regulations that focus on enhancing grid stability, reducing energy consumption, and supporting the transition to a more decentralised and sustainable energy system.

Conclusion

The Australian grid voltage survey conducted by the ESB highlights the need for improved voltage management to enhance energy efficiency, ensure power quality, and support the integration of renewable energy. By implementing the recommended strategies, stakeholders can achieve a more resilient and efficient electricity grid that benefits consumers and supports the broader goals of the energy transition.

Voltage Optimisation offers both immediate and long-term financial benefits while aligning with broader strategic goals related to sustainability, operational efficiency, and risk management. These benefits make VO an attractive proposition for businesses looking to reduce energy costs, enhance their environmental credentials, and improve their overall competitiveness.

Voltage Optimisation can provide a very useful contribution to a company's plans to meet its Carbon emission targets, as well as reporting requirements. Voltage Optimisation provides the right voltage to electrical equipment, ensuring efficiency, cost savings, environmental benefits and performance reporting while maintaining equipment performance and longevity.

Reference

Energy Security Board. (2023). *Voltage Analysis of the LV Distribution Network in the Australian National Electricity Market*. Energy Security Board, Australia.

The report is available at:

<https://www.energy.gov.au/government-priorities/energy-security-board/publications>.