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# Bitcoin mining

March 8, 2023 Khalil Matar - EE





**A) City of Rocky Mount is currently working to serve what likely will be our largest commercial customer, a bitcoin mining operation.**

**Technical aspects of serving this customer:**

- 1) Definition of bitcoin mining & POD,
- 2) Pictures of site development & Project Progress,
- 3) Customer equipment specifications,
- 4) Load type,
- 5) POD arrangements and load staging,



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## Summary of Presentation

- 6) Feeder design,
- 7) Transformer needs, and
- 8) Load Management considerations.



## **B) Precautions and technical concerns for investors & for utilities when serving crypto currency mining operation:**

- 1) Customer equipment and non-standard voltage solutions (e.g., voltage control),
- 2) Harmonic effects on utility equipment and other customers,
- 3) Impact of PF leading on feeder voltage, and
- 4) Environmental concerns,
- 5) Public Concerns/Audible sound level.

## **C) Q/A**



## Bitcoin mining:

- Process to validate Bitcoin transactions on the network & to add the results to the blockchain ledger.
- Validation is done by solving complex cryptographic hash puzzles to verify blocks of transactions that are updated on the decentralized blockchain ledger.
- In return, miners are awarded a certain number of bitcoins per block.



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# Bitcoin Mining POD

## Bitcoin Mining POD

- POD = “Proof of delivery” container,
- Powerful computers, Fast & high-capacity RAMs,
- Air filters on both sides
- Cool air in POD from the sides,
- Hot air out of POD from Hood.







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## Site before project – October 2022

Original site in October  
2022







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## Site Clearance - October 2022

Tree removals







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Site December 2022

December 2022





## Customer's equipment specifications:

1. Powerful computers.
2. Fast & high-capacity RAMs.
3. Voltage: 255 Volts AC - LG (as requested by customer)
4. Power: 3250 watts / unit.
5. Not all units have the same capacity & specs.
6. Equipment manufactured outside the USA.
7. Nowadays one of the greatest nonlinear consumers of electricity is equipment for cryptocurrency mining.



## Load type/characteristics:

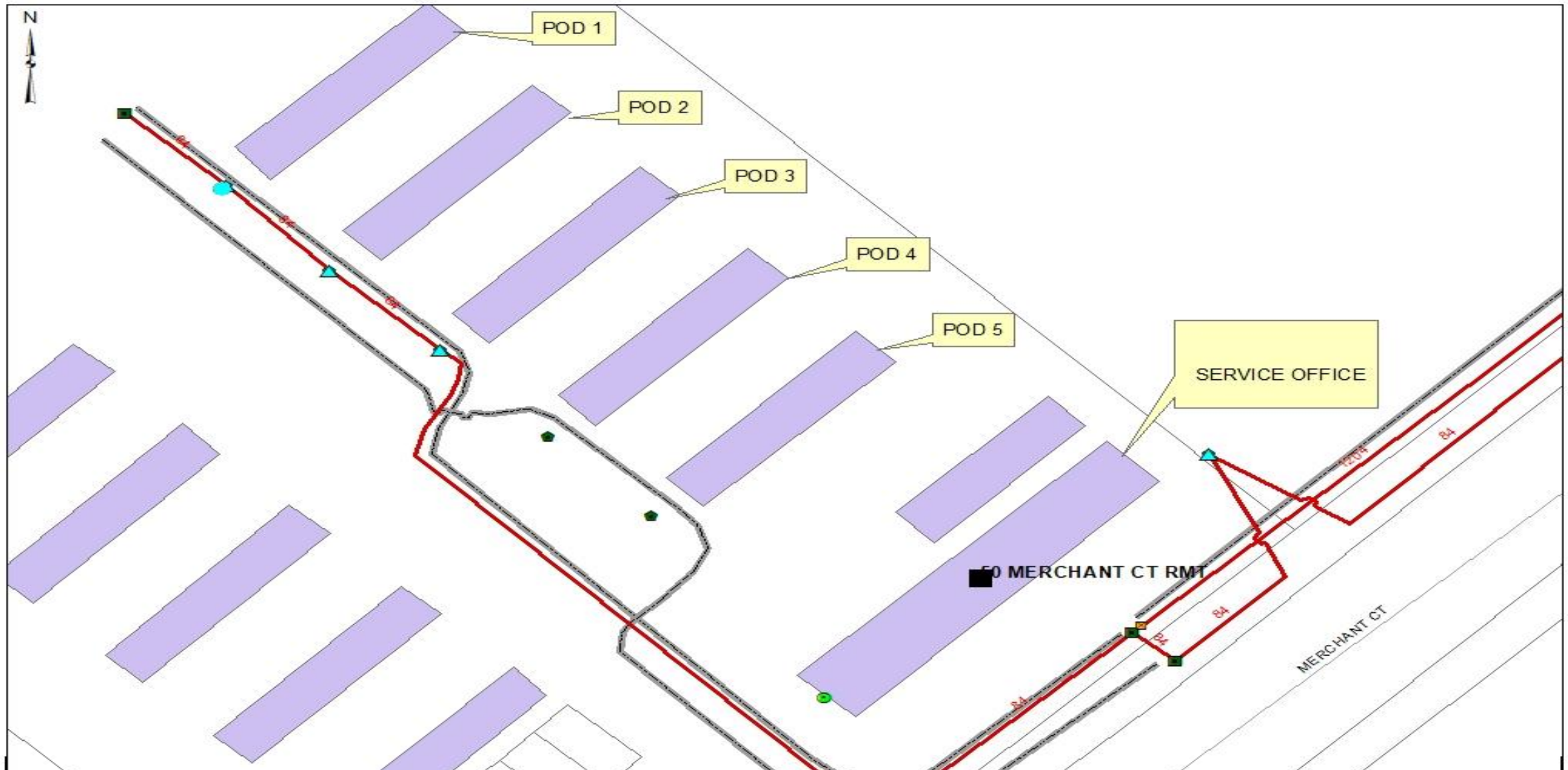
1. 2 MW/POD (depending on number of units & specs in each POD).
2. Non-linear load.
3. Capacitive load/Leading PF.
4. 24/7 operation (no cooling time for utility facilities).
5. Max demand varies depending on cooling fans on units.
6. Customer committed to remove units in case of overload on transformers.





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## POD arrangements & load staging





## Feeder design

- 1) **Feeders:** City extended 2 existing distribution feeders and made minor modifications to provide the required electric service,
- 2) **First stage:** 1 feeder for 3 PODs and another feeder for 2 PODs,
- 3) **Transformers:** 2500KVA, 277/480V (GND Y/GND Y) for each POD (Transformer tap was set to 105% to lower service voltage in order to meet the customer's voltage requirement) (5% voltage reduction on transformers),
- 4) **Derated “non-K rated” Transformers** to 80% of their capacity (to be monitored in summer time in case of overheating),
- 5) **Customer wanted** Delta/Y distribution transformer for suppression of harmonics.



**6) Voltage regulators:** Voltage regulator bank was installed near the customer's site.

**Settings:** 118.5V, BW=2 volts on 120V base. Regulators settings were changed to 119.5V based on Customer's request, (Avg. voltage on customer's side = 259V LG),

**7) Ramp up / down:** Customer has the capacity to ramp up / down his load within the same POD to avoid voltage flicker/spike during load management,

**8) Meters:** One secondary meter/Transformer (No primary meter)/Large general service agreement. No KVAR consumption on meter (capacitive load), and

**9) Customer's future plan:** To add 5 more PODs (this will require an express feeder or most likely a substation).

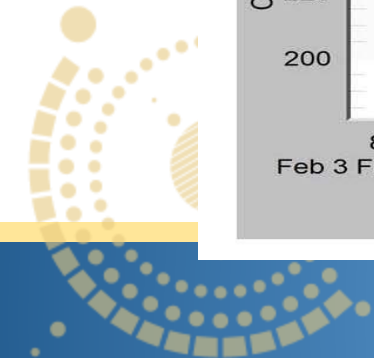
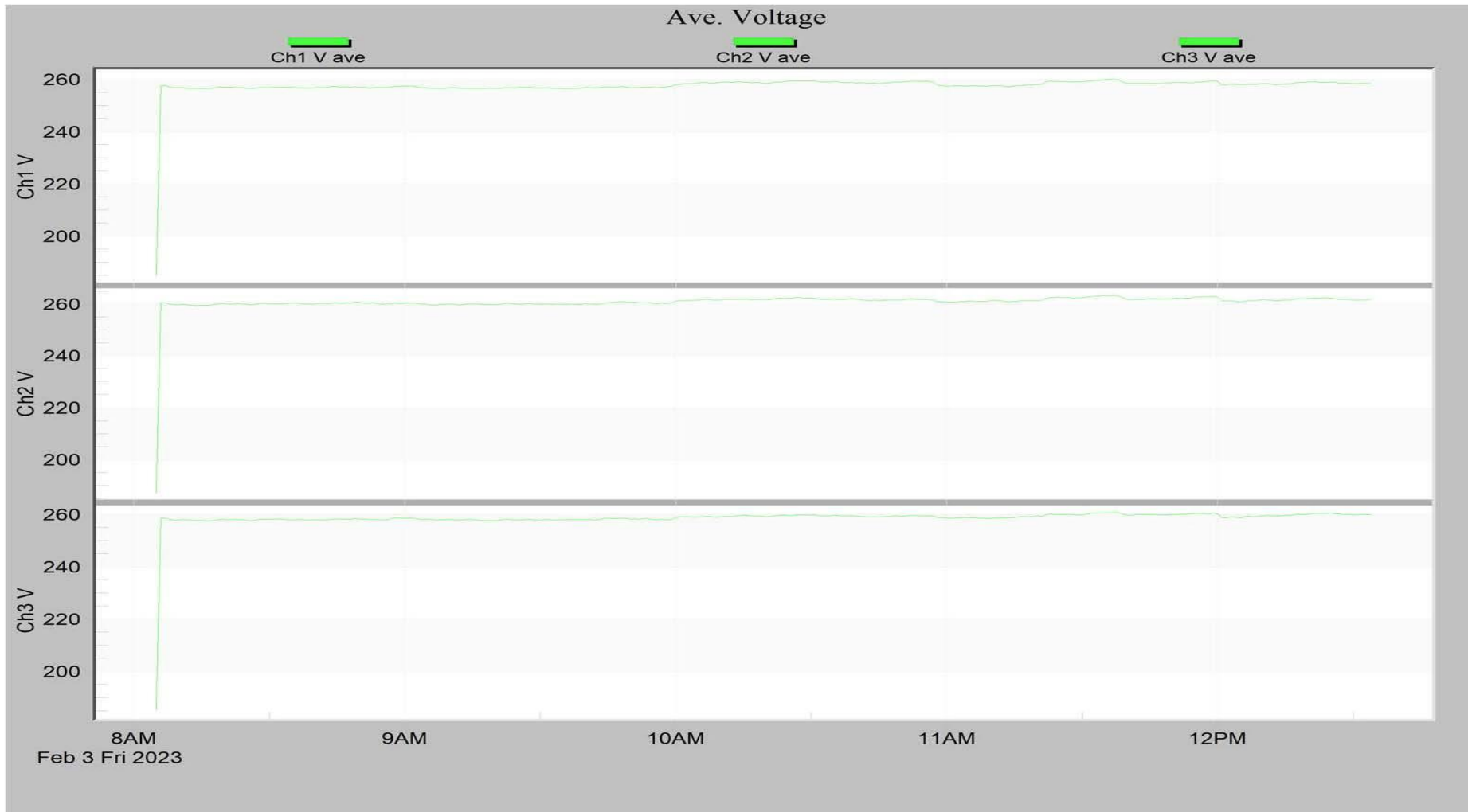




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# Voltage at Transformer

V LG= 258-260V

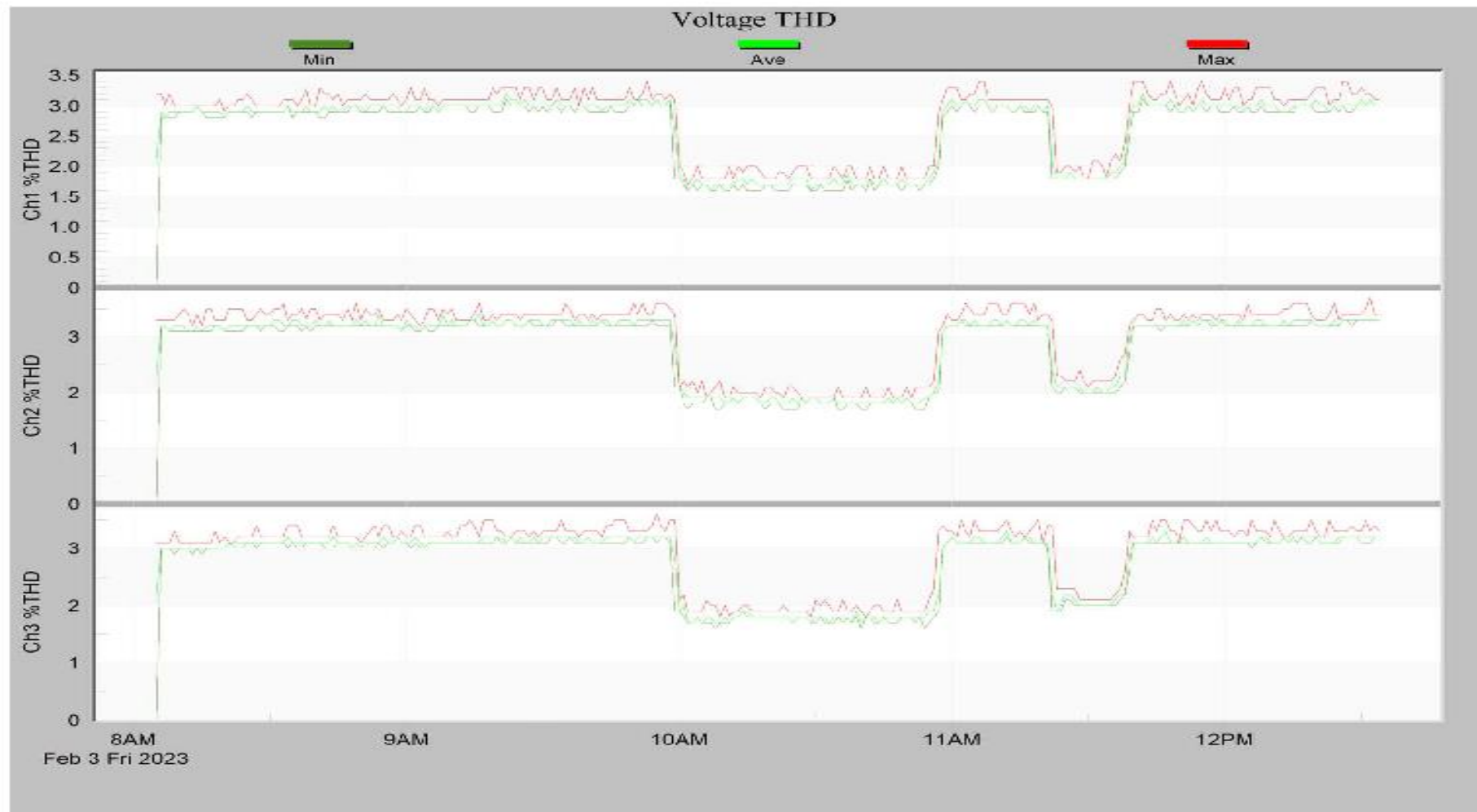




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# Voltage THD

Avg. 3.1% / 800KW





## Primary current

POD 1 Transformer 1 2500 KVA	Primary Amps			
	A	B	C	Neutral
Load : 242 Machines 800 KW Date: 1/31/2023	35.4	36.0	36.4	9.6 (26.6% of phase)
Load : 380 Machines 1,235 KW Date: 2/9/2023	56.5	56.1	57.5	15.1 (26.6% of phase)





## IEEE 519-2022 Voltage harmonic limits

Bus voltage V at point of common coupling	Individual harmonic (%)	Total harmonic distortion THD (%)
$V \leq 1.0$ kV (at secondary/800KW) (at secondary/1,333KW) At POD 1 Transformer	5.0 (measured=---) (measured=---)	8.0 (Avg. measured=3.1)* (Avg. measured=4.4)

(\*) POD 2 Transformer: Average measured THD of 2.4% on secondary side at no load.





## IEEE 519-2022 Current distortion limits (system rated 277V-LG)

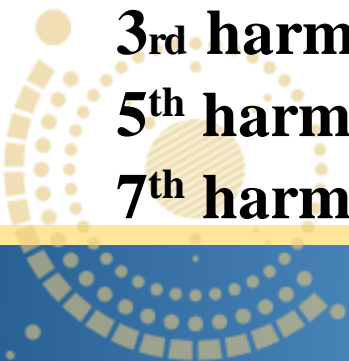
ISC/IL at PCC	Harmonic limits $2 \leq h < 11$	TDD
<20 1,333KW	4.0 (Avg. Measured= ---)	5.0% (Avg. Measured= 1.0%)

Avg. measured THD current %: 11.27 %

3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic measured current: 180 A

5<sup>th</sup> harmonic measured current: 56 A

7<sup>th</sup> harmonic measured current: 20 A





## Load Management considerations:

- 1) Customer agreed to apply load management when the City request that,
- 2) City send a signal to customer to apply load management,
- 3) Customer has the capability to apply load management locally/remotely, and
- 4) Customer ramps up/down the loads within same POD & one POD at a time.







### Precautions & technical concerns:

- 1) Customer's equipment and non-standard voltage solutions (e.g., voltage control),
- 2) Harmonic effects on electric utility equipment and other customers,
- 3) Impact of leading PF on feeder voltage, and
- 4) Environmental/Public concerns.



- 1) **Customer's equipment and non-standard voltage solutions (e.g., voltage control):**
  - a) Use voltage regulators & Transformer taps to regulate the voltage.
  - b) US manufacturers entered the crypto mining chip business,
  - c) US chips are 1000 times faster, more energy efficient than those manufactured outside USA, and
  - d) US made chips/processors meet US standards,



### **2) Harmonic effects on utility equipment and other customers:**

- a) Current harmonics come from the load, causing increased eddy current and hysteresis losses in transformers resulting in losses and over-heating, and overloading the neutral conductor,
- b) Current distortion causes overheating in facilities and shortens lifetime of equipment (such as transformers),
- c) Current distortion causes voltage distortion,
- d) Voltage distortion causes mis-operation/disruption of equipment, and
- e) Problem of harmonic distortion depends on magnitude of distortion.



### IEEE 519-2022 Voltage distortion limits

Bus voltage V at point of common coupling	Individual harmonic (%)	Total harmonic distortion THD (%)
$V \leq 1.0 \text{ kV}$	5.0	8.0
$1 \text{ kV} < V \leq 69 \text{ kV}$	3.0	5.0
$69 \text{ kV} < V \leq 161 \text{ kV}$	1.5	2.5
$161 \text{ kV} < V$	1.0	1.5





### IEEE 519-2022 Current distortion limits (up to 69KV)

ISC/IL at PCC	Harmonic limits $2 \leq h < 11$	Harmonic limits $11 \leq h < 17$	Harmonic limits $17 \leq h < 23$	Harmonic limits $23 \leq h < 35$	Harmonic limits $35 \leq h \leq 50$	TDD
<20	4.0	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.3	5.0
20<50	7.0	3.5	2.5	1.0	0.5	8.0
50<100	10.0	4.5	4.0	1.5	0.7	12.0
100<1000	12.0	5.5	5.0	2.0	1.0	15.0
>1000	15.0	7.0	6.0	2.5	1.4	20.0



### 3) Impact of leading PF on feeder voltage:

- a) No impact
- b) PF = 99 % leading



### 4) Environmental/Public concerns:

- a) **Tree removals:** clearing the site for construction,
- b) **Heat from POD:** processors create a lot of heat sometimes temperature inside PODs reaches very high degrees, and
- c) **Public disturbance/Audible noise from fans.**



### 4C) Environmental/public concerns:

#### Audible noise levels:

- 1) **At entrance of site:** 41 Db at 5:30AM - before bitcoin mining operation started.
- 2) **With 242 machines operating at POD 1:**
  - a) 44.4 Db at entrance of site
  - b) 70.4 Db at left front side of POD 1
  - c) 68.8 Db at right front side of POD 1
  - d) 60.4 Db at back side of POD 1





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## Precautions & technical concerns

44.4 Db at entrance of site (242 Machines)





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## Precautions & technical concerns



left & right front side of POD 1 (242 Machines)







# Recommendations

## 1) **Investors:**

- a) Buy American made processors to meet US standards/efficiency,
- b) Select a large site that is far enough from residential, commercial or industrial areas to avoid public disturbance. Even if zone allows,
- c) Change method of cooling to reduce audible noise, and
- d) Use Isolation/soundproof walls to reduce audible noise.



### 2) Utilities:

a) Use dedicated feeders or dedicated substations for large operations to avoid harmonic distortion and service quality problems, and

### b) Transformers:

- \* Use Delta/Wye transformers for suppression of harmonics,
- \* De-rate “non K-Factor Transformer”: de-rated power transformers to 70%,
- \* Use “K-Factor transformer”: Standard IEEE C.57.110 - 2018, and
- \* **K-Factor transformers** include: neutral design up to 200% neutral connections, design windings/core/insulation to lower all current losses, (test it thru independent certified agency).





### **3) Rules/Regulations:**

- a) Issue standards/rules/regulations on crypto mining operations especially their impact on customers/residents.



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Q/A

## C) Questions/Answers?

**Thank you**



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## Connections Summit Breakout Session #3 Feedback

