GE Grid Solutions

Grid Modernization: Technological Advancements Beyond Smart Grid

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Smart Grid Business Development Leader

IEEE Life Fellow
IEEE PES Substations Committee Chair (2001-2002)
IEEE PES President (2006-2007)
IEEE Division VII Director (2008-2009)
IEEE-SA Board of Governors (2010-2011)
IEEE PES Distinguished Lecturer (since 1999)
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IEEE PES/PELS East Tennessee Chapter
May 12, 2020

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Brief Background

BSEE (1973), MSEE (Power Engineering) (1974) - Purdue University

MBA (Finance) (1978) – University of California-Berkeley

46 years full-time work experience in electric power system automation (i.e., Smart Grid)

Worked for four automation system suppliers and 2 international consultants (12 years at GE)

Written 150+ papers and articles, co-authored five books

49 years IEEE and IEEE PES membership (IEEE Life Fellow)

Teach Smart Grid courses for GE, Georgia Tech and IEEE PES

Mentor young professionals; reverse mentored for 3 years

Eagle Scout; Atlanta Area Council Boy Scouts of America (AAC BSA) Board Member

AAC BSA Explorer Post at GE on STEM (high school boys and girls)

Married 40 years, two children, two grandchildren

Work out with personal trainer for 10 years; run 5K races regularly

Agenda

- Key Industry/Societal Trends
- Smart Grid Concepts
- Holistic Solutions
- Integration of Microgrids and Distributed Generation
- ADMS Software Applications
- Types of Data
- Big Data, Analytics and Enterprise Data Management
- Smart Grid Standards and Interoperability
- Smart Grid Deployments Lessons Learned

Key Industry/Societal Trends

Key Industry/Societal Trends

- ✓ Transitioning from Devices/Systems to Holistic Solutions
- ✓ Success = Technology, Standards, Policy
- ✓ Grid Flexibility + Self Healing + Reconfigurable
- ✓ Electrical Power Distribution Infrastructures Resiliency
- ✓ Big Data, the Cloud and Use of Social Media
- ✓ Convergence of IT and OT to Support Enterprise Data Management

Smart Grid Concepts

Grid Modernization => IT/OT Convergence

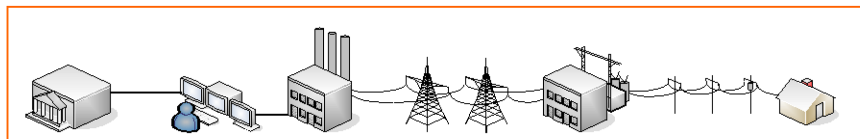
The integration of electrical and information infrastructures, and the incorporation of automation and information technologies with our existing electrical network.

Comprehensive solutions that:

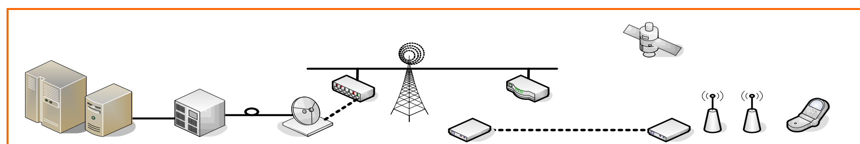
- ✓ Improve the utility's power reliability, operational performance and overall productivity
- ✓ Deliver increases in energy efficiencies and decreases in carbon emissions
- ✓ Empower consumers to manage their energy usage and save money without compromising their lifestyle
- ✓ Optimize renewable energy integration and enabling broader penetration

That deliver meaningful, measurable and sustainable benefits to the utility, the consumer, the economy and the Environment.

More Focus on the Distribution System

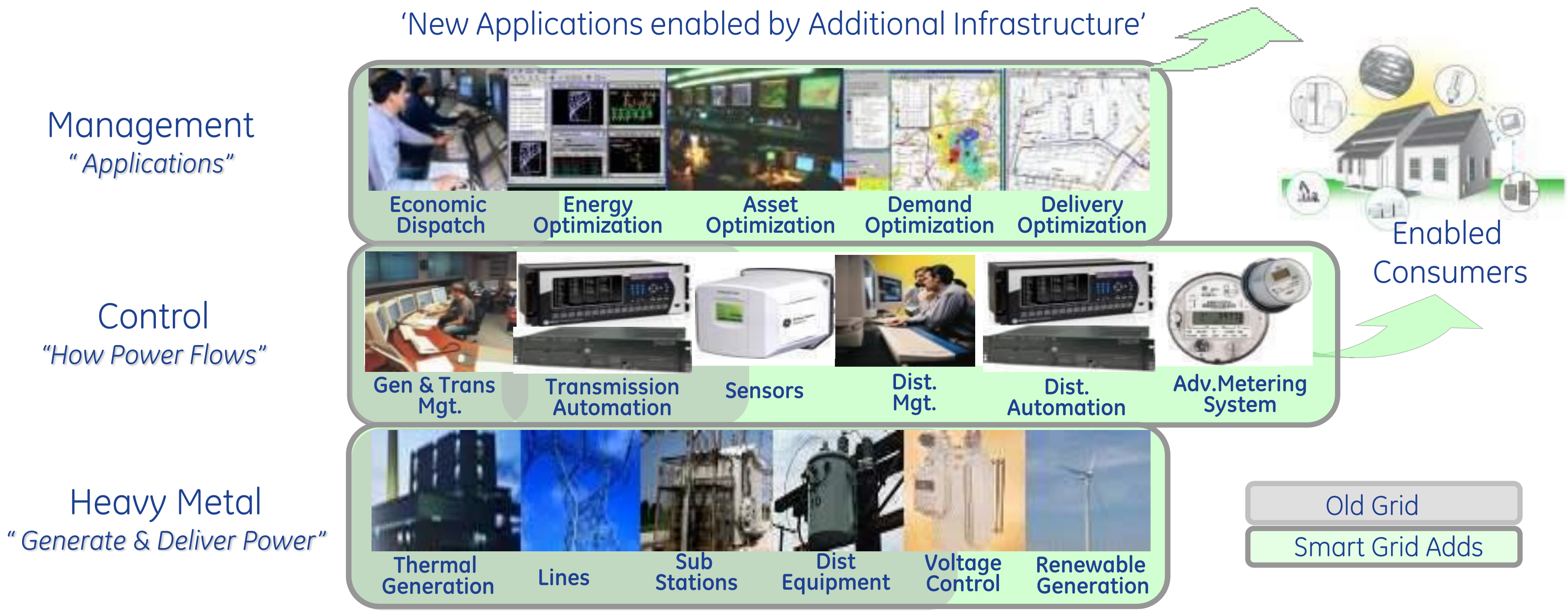


Electrical infrastructure



Information infrastructure

A "Smarter" Grid



Old Grid

- You call when the power goes out.
- Utility pays whatever it takes to meet peak demand.
- Difficult to manage high Wind and Solar penetration
- Cannot manage distributed generation safely.
- ~10% power loss in T&D

Smart Grid

- Utility knows power is out and usually restores it automatically.
- Utility suppresses demand at peak. Lowers cost. Reduces CAPEX.
- No problem with higher wind and solar penetration.
- Can manage distributed generation safely.
- Power Loss reduced by 2+%... lowers emissions & customer bills.

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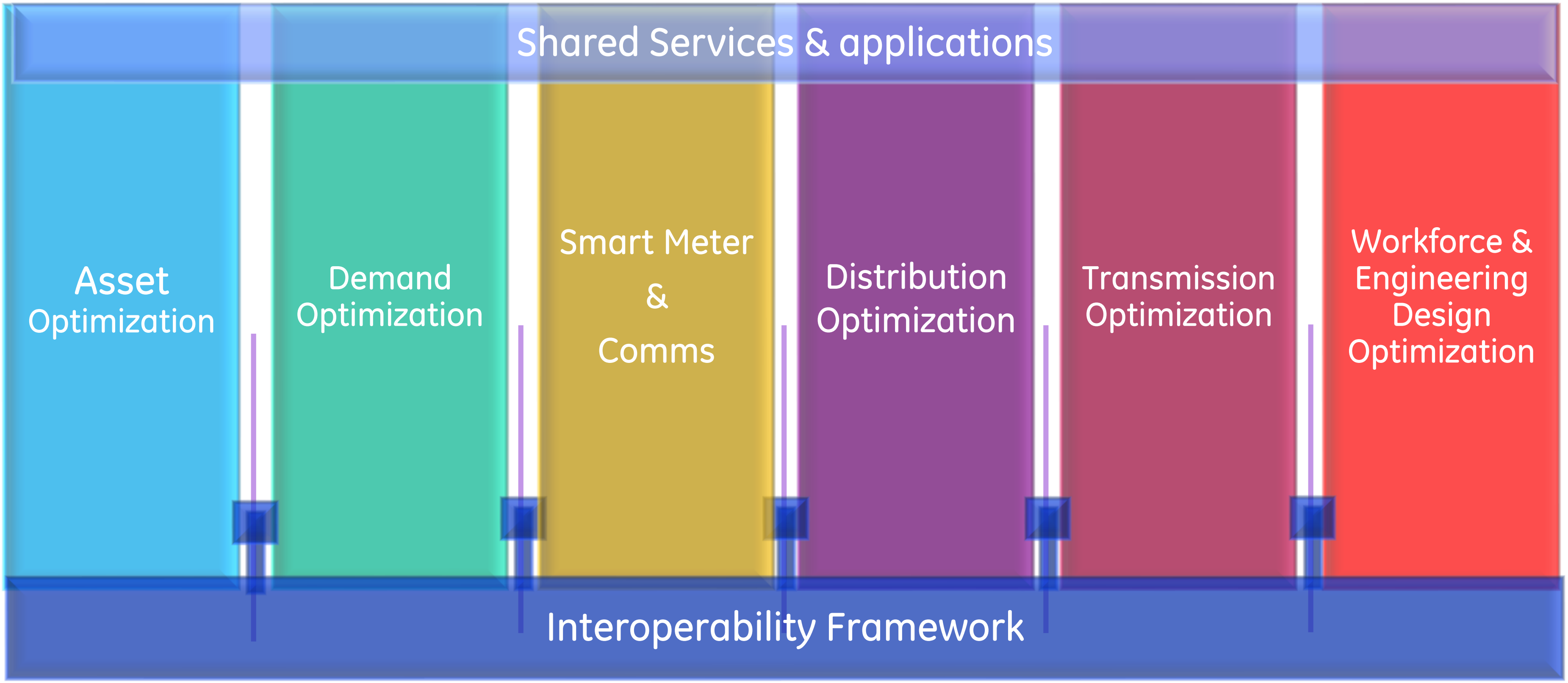
Holistic Solutions

Smart Grid Holistic Solutions



Transitioning from products/systems to holistic solutions

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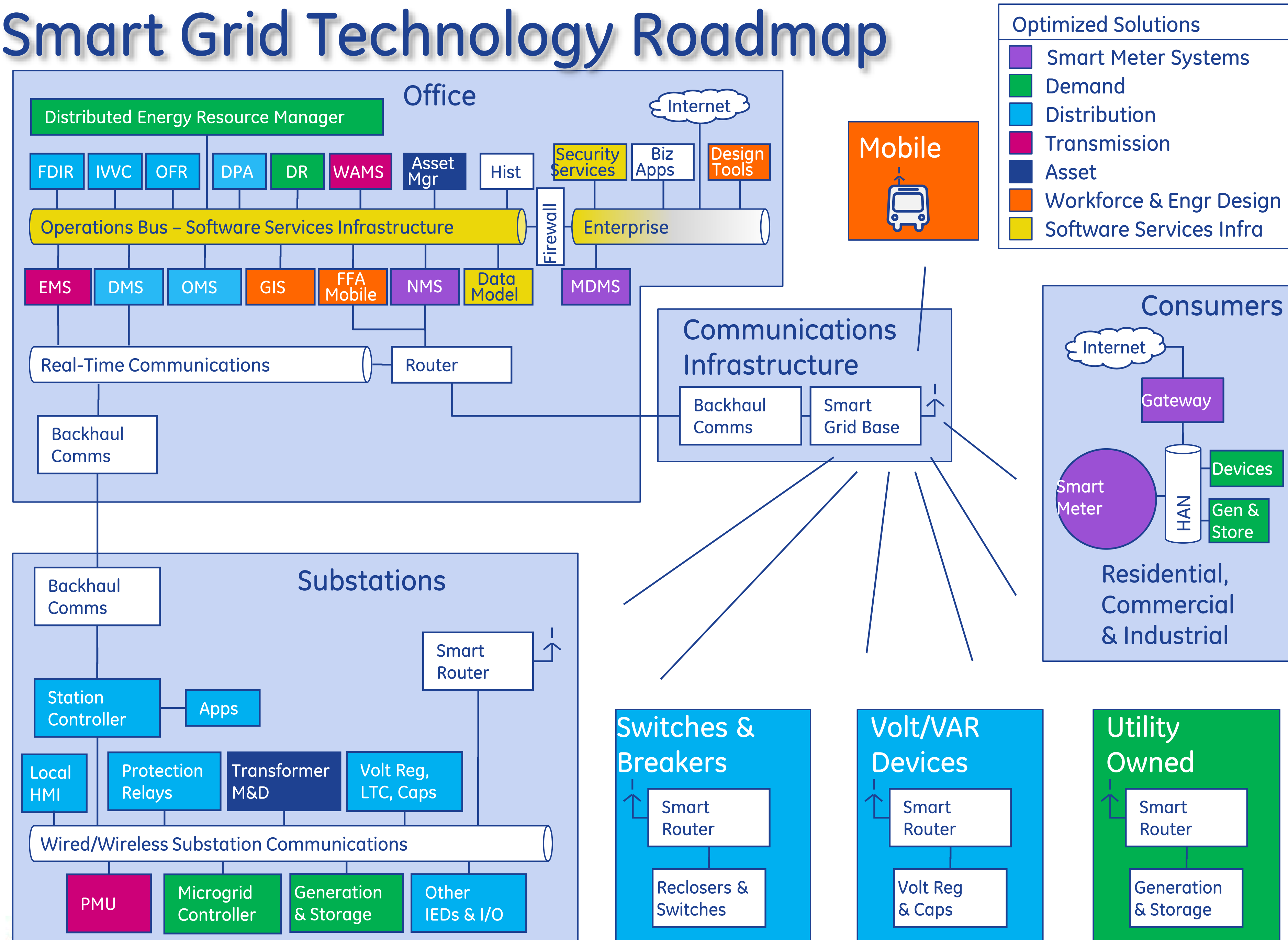
Smart Grid Technology Roadmap



Smart Meters/AMI Integration with GIS, OMS and DMS

Smart Meters/AMI

- Meter Readings
- Voltage => DMS
- Last Gasp Communication => OMS

GIS

- Network Model Information => OMS, DMS

DMS

- Status Changes => OMS

Customers

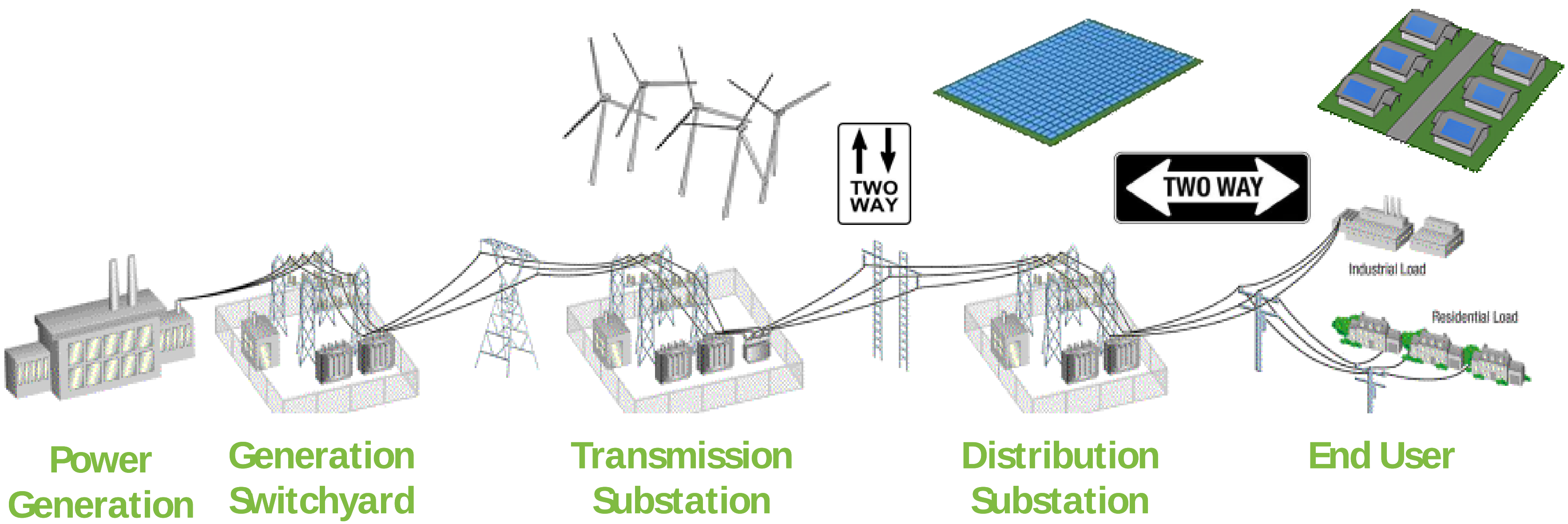
- Phone Calls => OMS
- Social Media => OMS

Integration of Microgrids and Distributed Generation

Distributed Generation

Industry Challenge

A wide array of DG is creating unique challenges in the grid: two-way power flow, voltage regulation concerns.



Distribution controls and protection traditionally take advantage of and are designed only for uni-directional power flow

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Distributed Generation

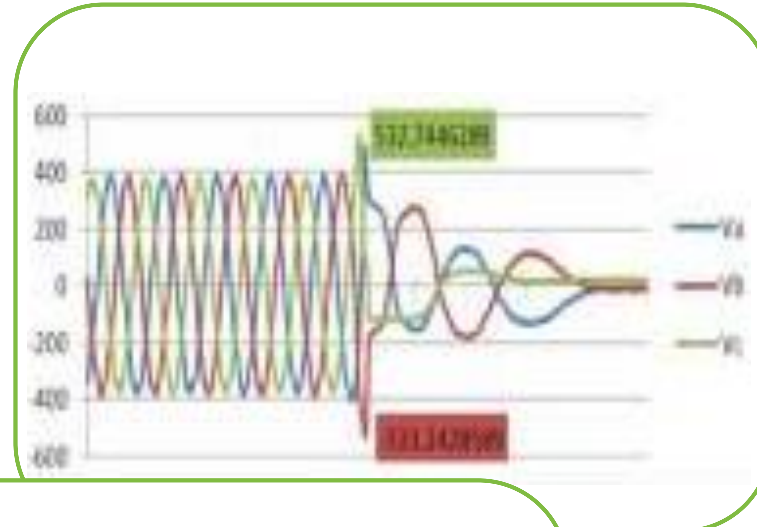
Industry Challenge

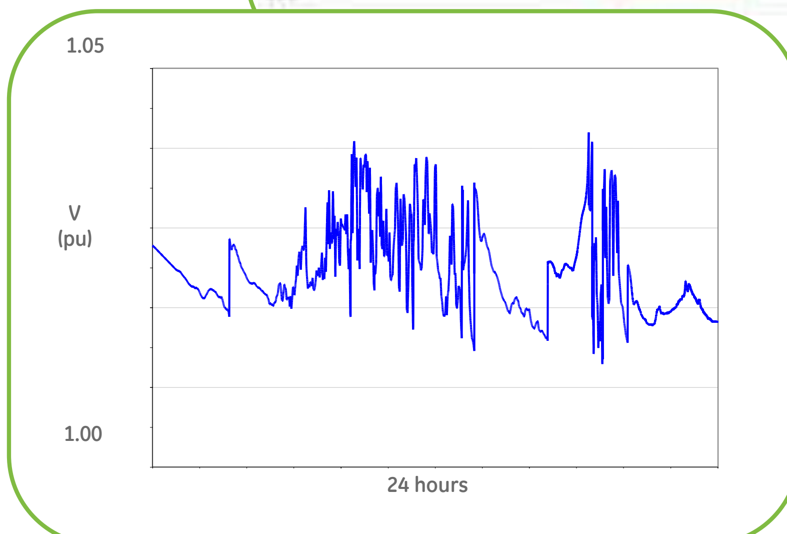
Open circuit over-voltage due to unintentional islanding

Protection ratings not matched to fault currents

Varying Fault Currents due to DG

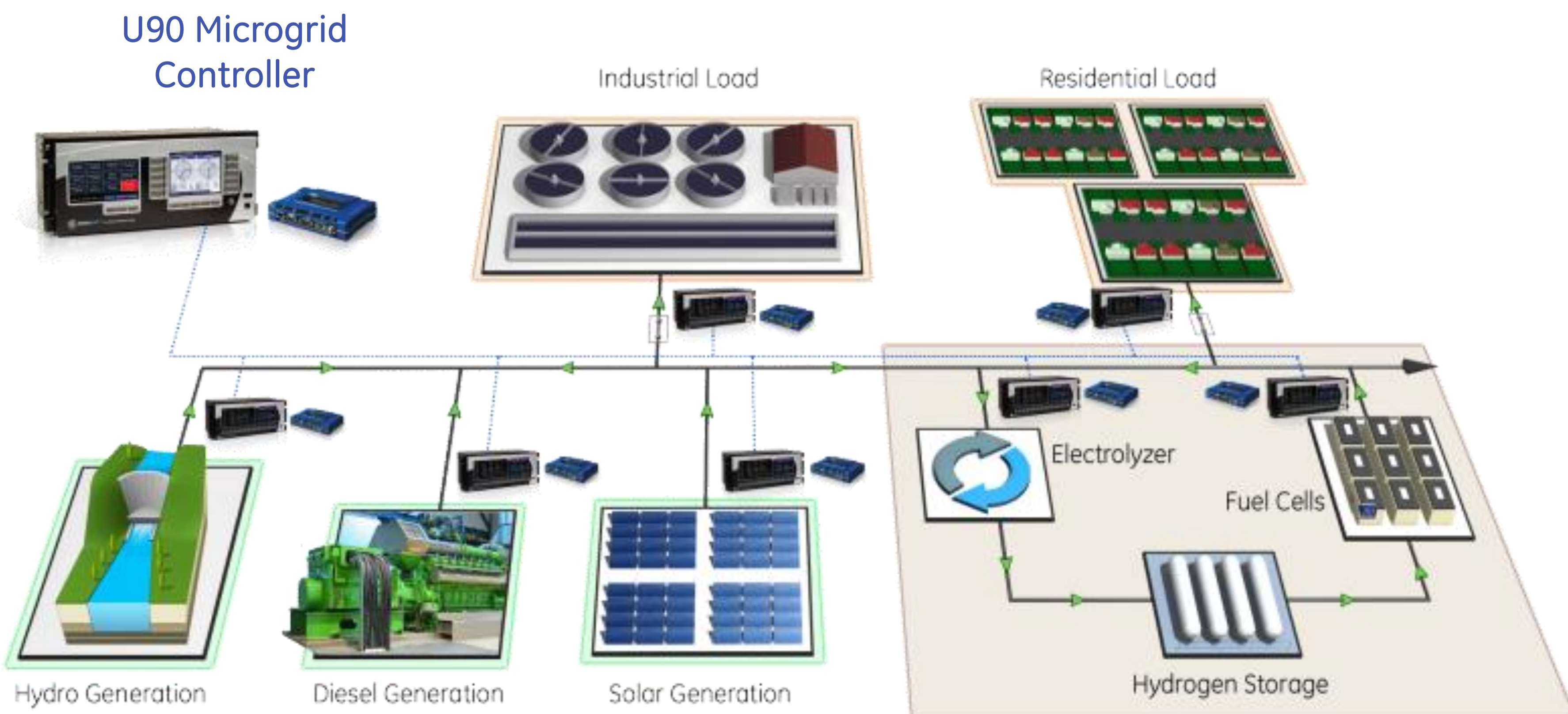
Stress on Voltage Regulation equipment





Distributed Generation Integration

Technology Solution   Optimal dispatch of complex energy resources



Smart control system to optimize and manage generators, energy storage and loads featuring:

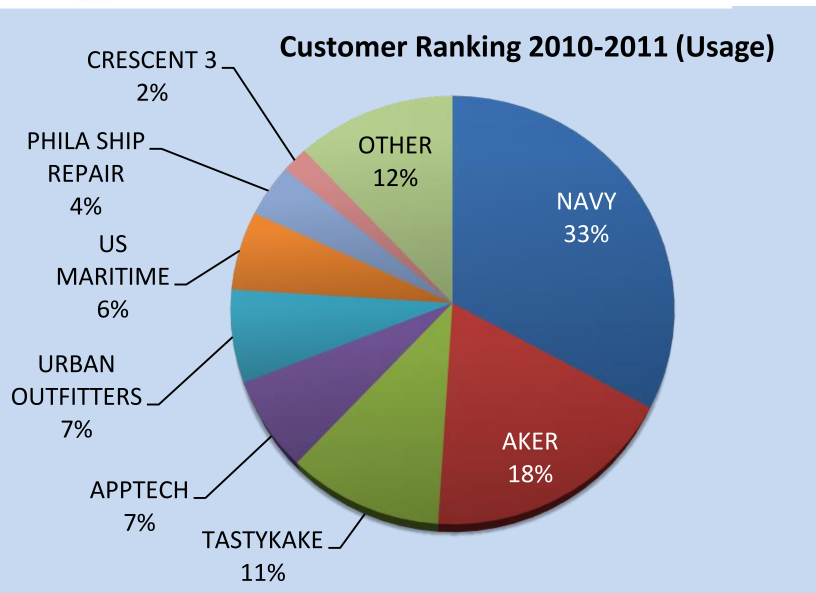
- Optimal Dispatch
- Supervisory Controls
- Islanding/Tie-Line Controls

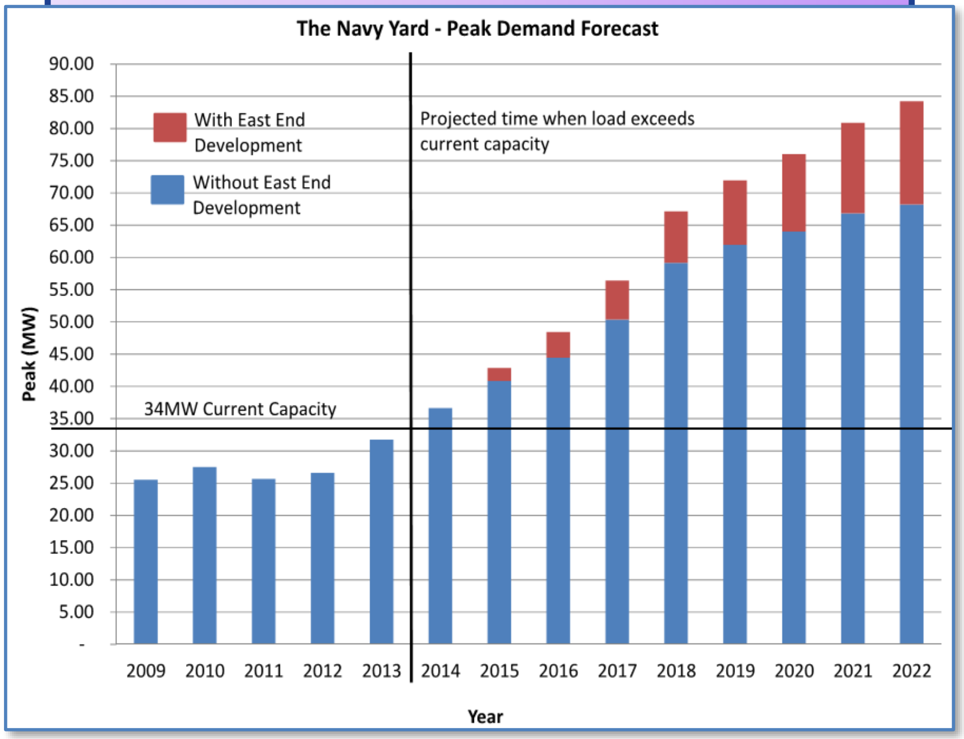
GE's Advanced Microgrid Control System

PIDC's Philadelphia Navy Yard

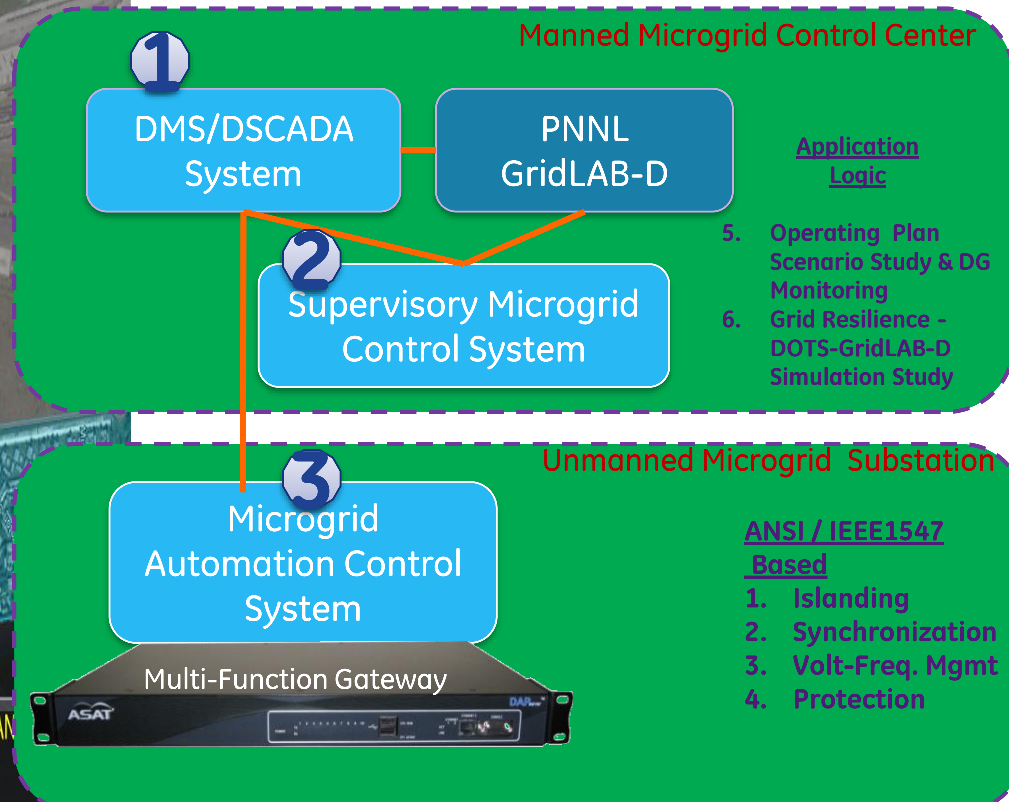
PIDC (Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation) - Overview

- **Rapid Growth**
- **Vintage 1930s – 2 primary substations**
- **PJM → PECO → 13.2 KV Supply**
- **Current - 25 MW Peak Load**
- **Ambition of 10+ MW DER with 50+ MW**





GE's Advanced Microgrid Control System
Philadelphia Navy Yard

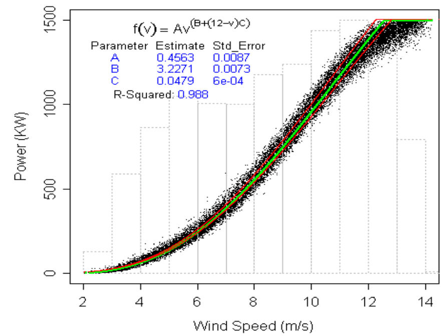


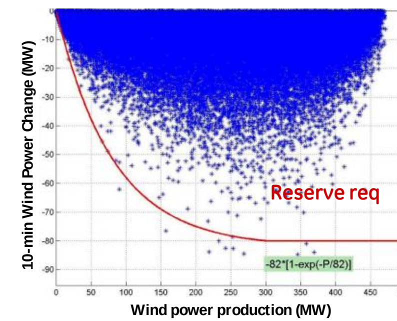
Distributed Generation Integration

Technology Solutions

Optimize conventional generation dispatch

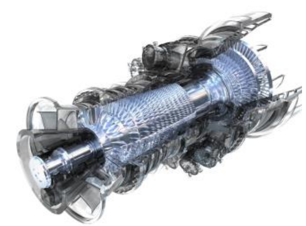
- Leverage production forecasting in optimal dispatch
- Intelligent unit commitment and use of reserves





Compensate for variability when needed

- Use of fast-start thermal generation
- *Bridging* storage (if needed)
- Demand response

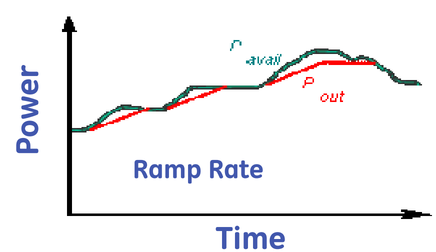


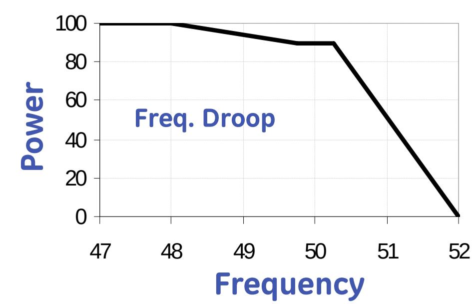
FlexEfficiency 60

GEMx Battery

Leverage full capabilities of the renewables

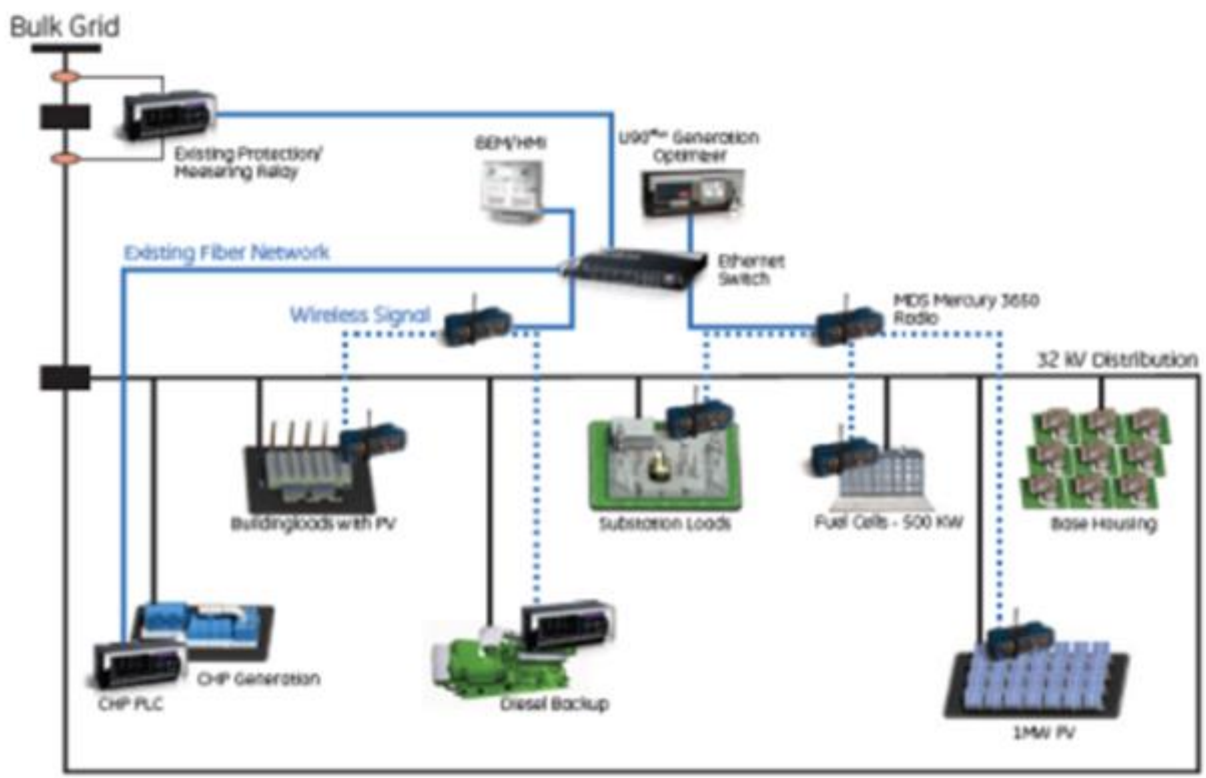
- Fault ride-through
- Volt/VAr regulation
- Ramp-rate controls
- Curtailment
- Inertial response





Grid Edge Controllers and Microgrids

Edge of grid transforming into Microgrids



Impact of High Penetration of Rooftop Solar PV on the Distribution System

New Applications of Power Electronics (my Power Electronics magazine article – August 22, 2013 issue)

- Substation Transformer On-line Tap Changer
- Low Voltage Network Dynamic Grid Edge Controllers
- Increased capability from Inverters

The Death Spiral (Intelligent Utility magazine article – November /December 2013 issue)

- Impact of High Penetration of Rooftop Solar PV in the State of Queensland, Australia

Lessons Learned…

Impediments

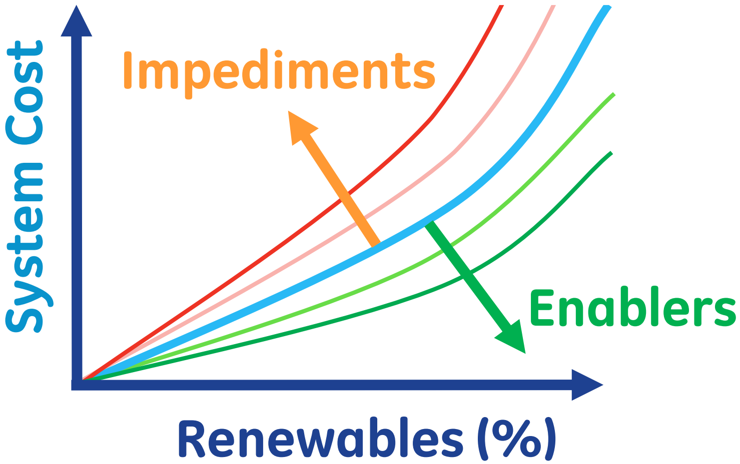
- Lack of transmission
- Lack of control area cooperation
- Inflexibility due to market rules and contracts
- Unobservable DGs – behind the fence
- Inflexible operation strategies during light load & high risk periods

Enablers

- Forecasting
- Thermal fleet
  - Higher quick starts
  - Deeper turn-down
  - Faster ramps
- More spatial diversity
- Renewable + DG + Demand A/S
- Grid-friendly renewables

System cost

- Unserved Energy
- RPS miss
- Higher COE
- Higher Emission
- Higher O&M



Policy and power market structures … key to successful integration of wind and other renewables

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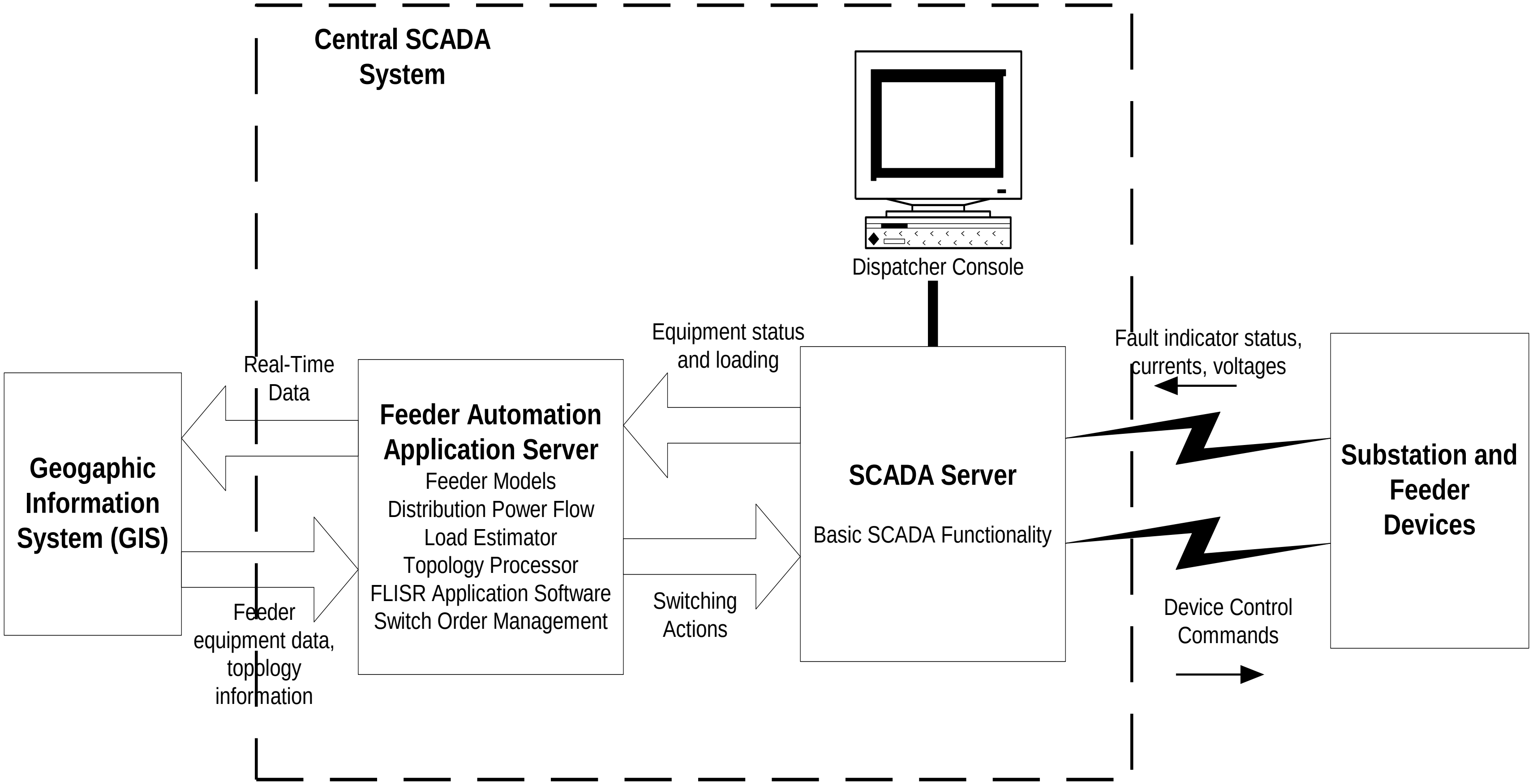
- WWSIS - 3: Western Frequency Response and Transient Stability Study

  Final report http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62906.pdf

  Executive summary http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62906-ES.pdf

ADMS Software Applications

Feeder Automation – Centralized Control



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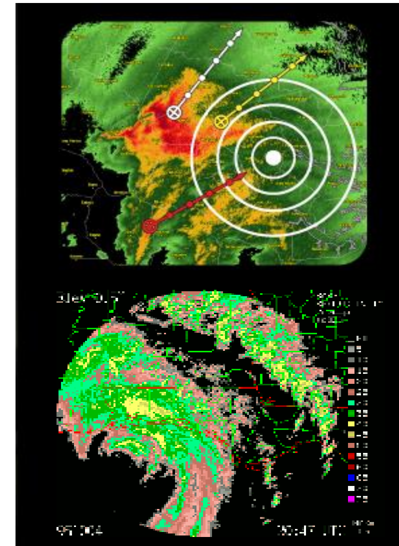
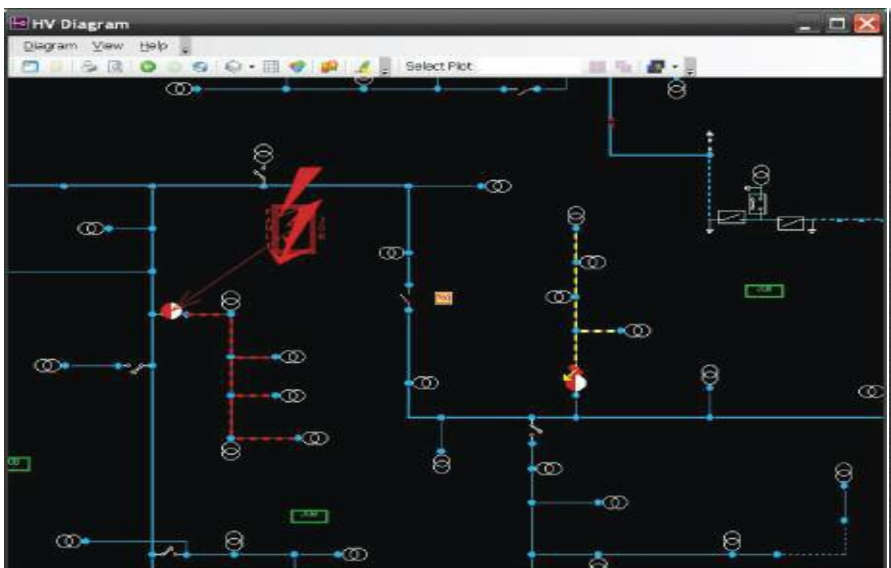
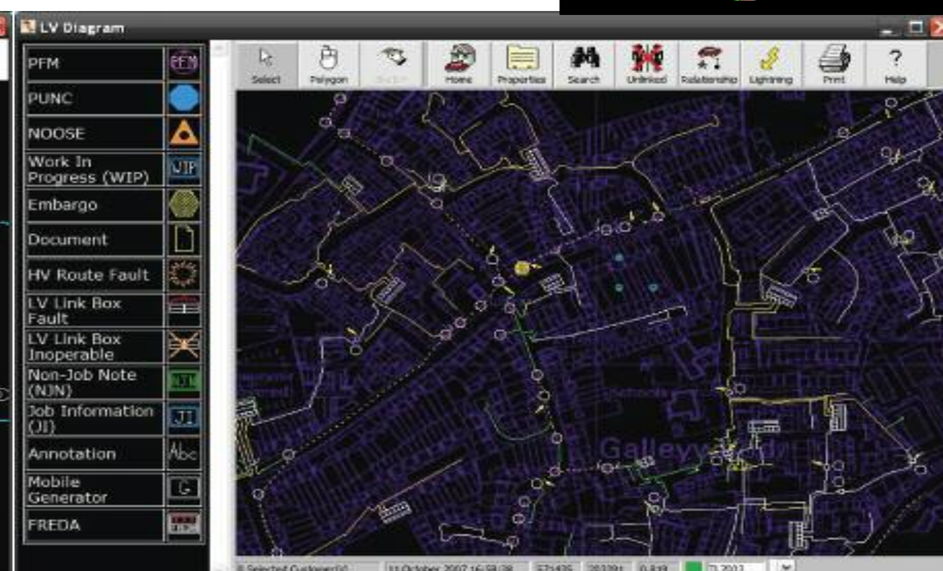
Advanced Real Time DMS Applications

- Topology Processor (TP)
- Integrated Volt/VAR Control (IVVC)
- Fault Detection, Isolation, Restoration (FDIR)
- State Estimation (SE)
- Load Estimation (LE)

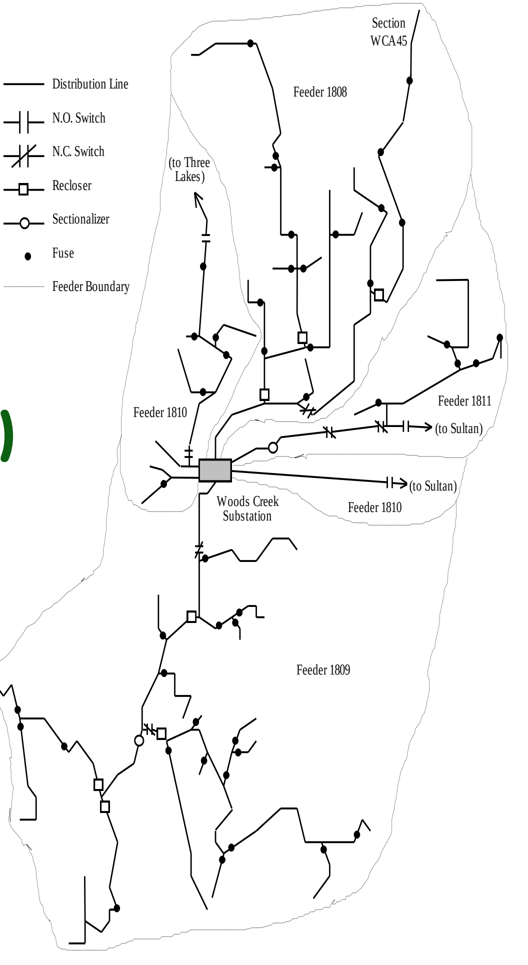






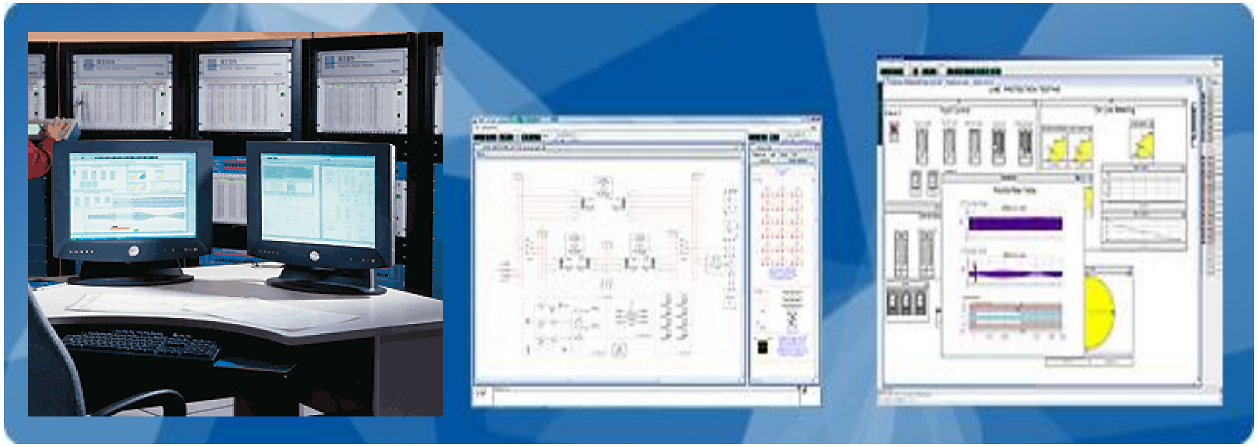
Advanced Analytical DMS Applications

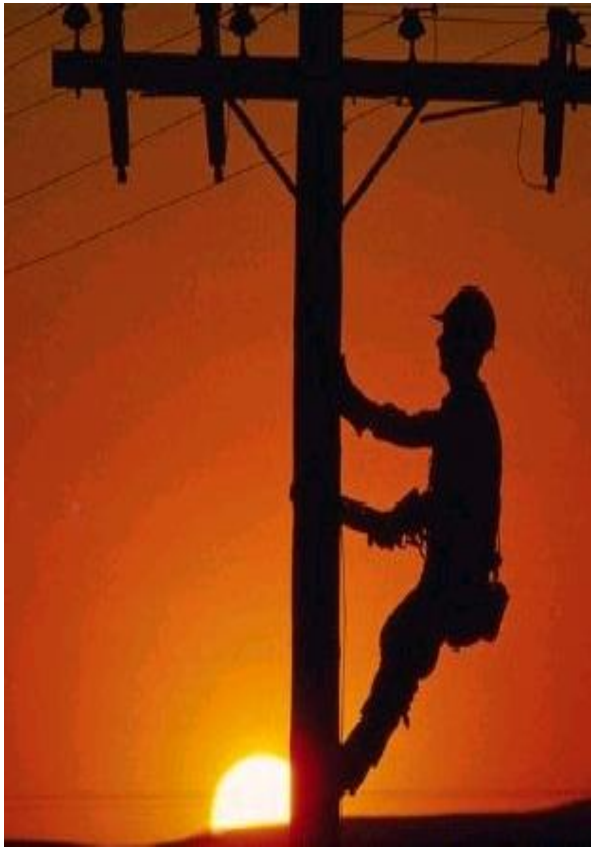
- Distribution Power Flow (DPF)
- Short Circuit Analysis (SCA)
- Optimal Feeder Reconfiguration (OFR)
- Optimal Capacitor Placement (OCP)
- Feeder Relay Protection Coordination (RPC)



Advanced Ancillary DMS Applications

- Maintenance & Outage Planning (M&OP)
- Power Quality Analysis (PQA)
- Retail Power Marketing (RPM)
- Coordination with adjacent systems
- Distribution Simulation
- .....





What are the Specific Sets of Feeder Upgrades? For FDIR . . .

- Network Optimization and Utilization
- Asset Performance Management, Outage Analytics
- Distribution Automation w/Power Flow Analysis (FISR, VVO, etc.)
- Network Visualization Tools
- Outage Management Prediction Analysis
- Remote Control and Monitoring (SCADA)
- Customer Status – Trouble Calls / AMI
- Circuit Reclosers
- Manually operate network (Switching Orders, interaction with crews)
- Static View of Network Configuration (Map-board, paper maps, etc.)

Digitally Enabled

Automation and Visualization

Big positive step over manual

Manual control and legacy methods

* Compared to base, from outage duration model

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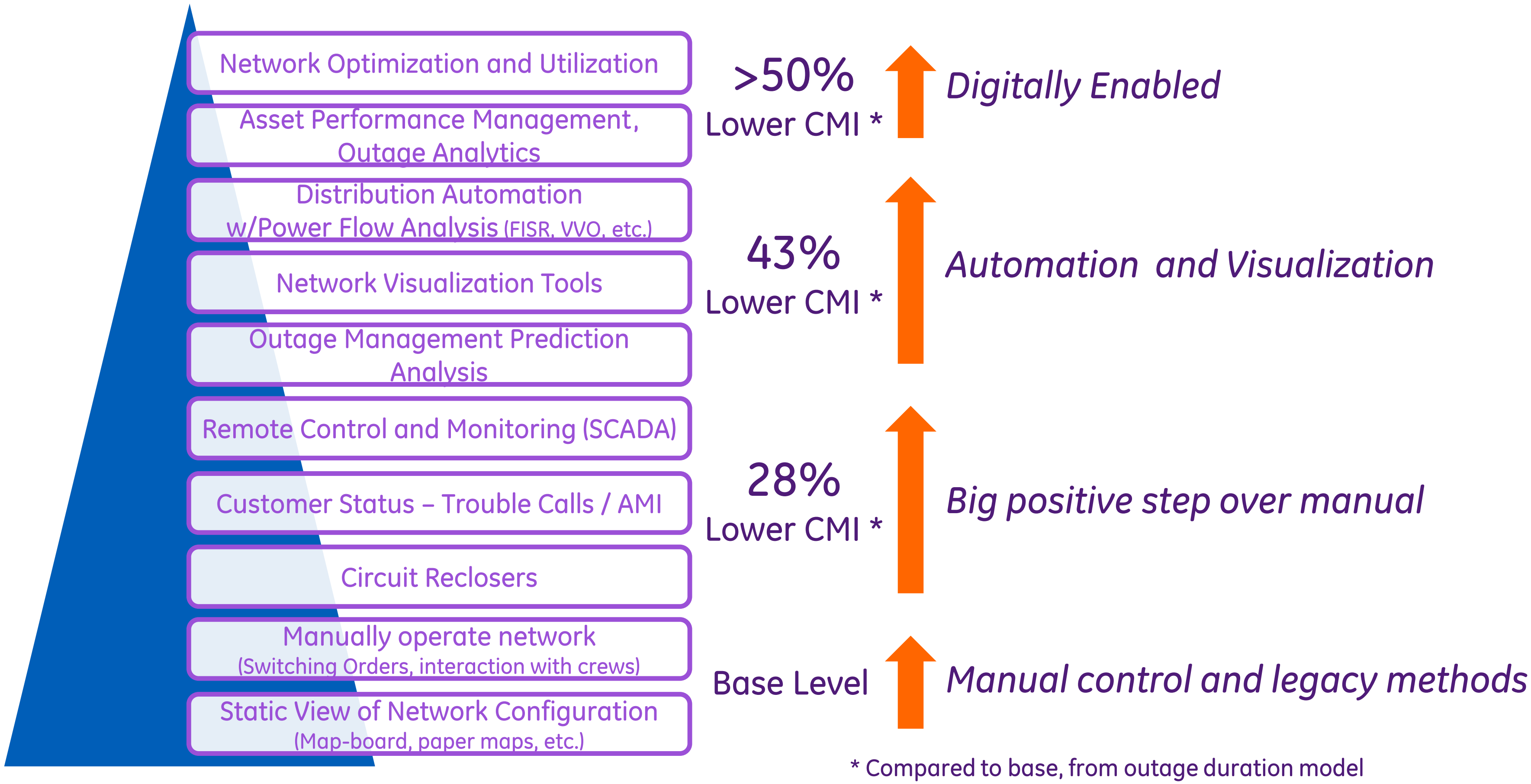
What are the Benefits to the Customer from each Upgrade? For FDIR . . .



* Compared to base, from outage duration model

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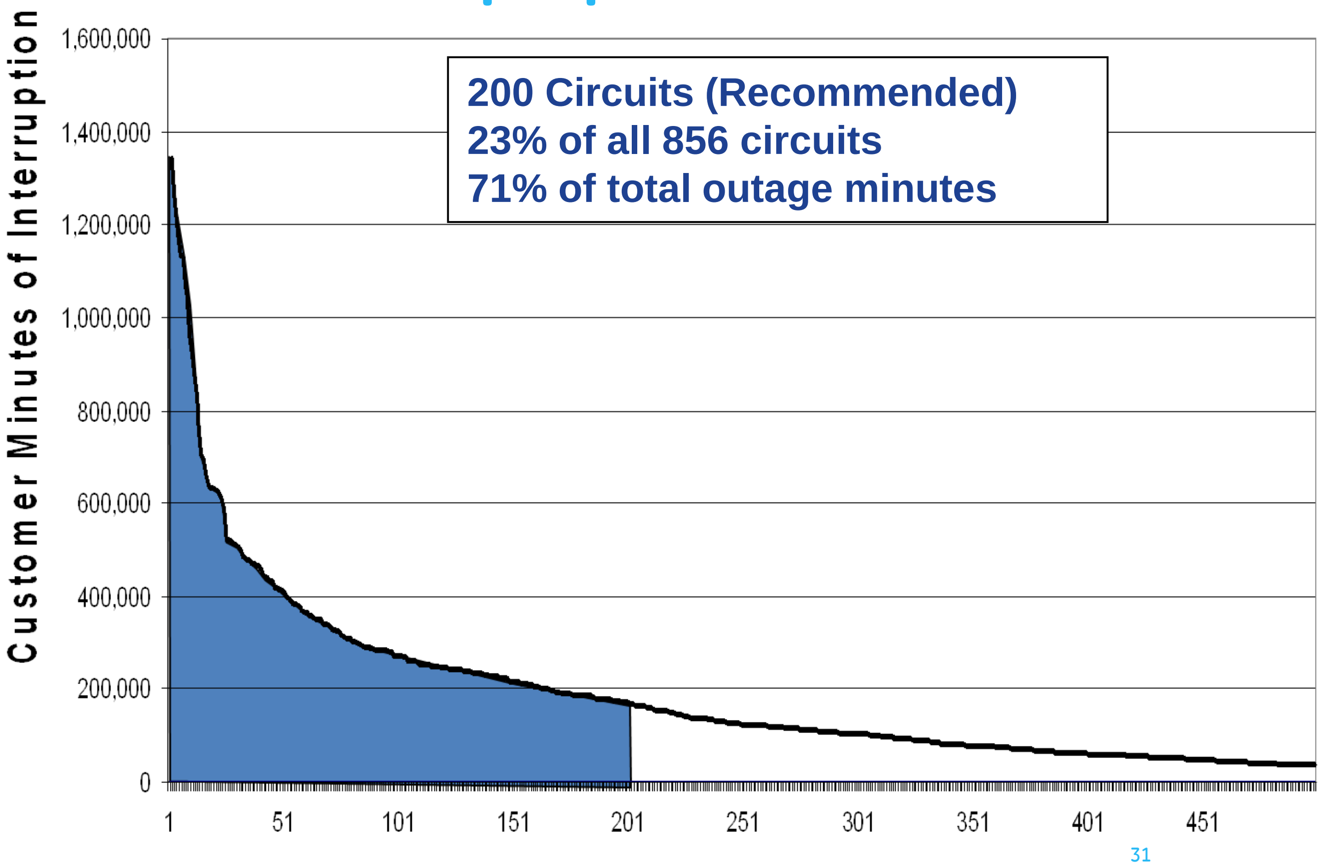
Are these Specific to Certain Circuits?

Yes – example prioritized based on SAIDI



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Types of Data

Managing Data => "Operational" Data

Data that represents the **real-time status, performance, and loading** of power system equipment

This is the **fundamental information used by system operators** to monitor and control the power system

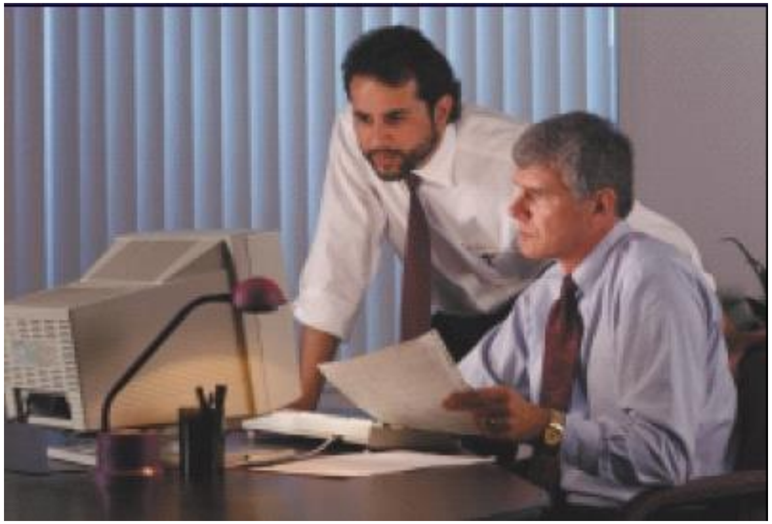
Examples:

- Circuit breaker open/closed status
- Line current (amperes)
- Bus voltages
- Transformer loading (real and reactive power)
- Substation alarms (high temperature, low pressure, intrusion)

Managing Data => "Non-Operational" Data

Data items for which the **primary user is someone other than the system operators** (engineering, maintenance, etc.)

Note that operators are usually interested in some data that is classified as non-operational



Examples of "Non-Operational" data:

- Digital fault recorder records (waveforms) (protection engineer)
- Circuit breaker contact wear indicator (maintenance)
- Dissolved gas/moisture content in oil (maintenance)

Characteristics of Operational and Non-Operational Data

Characteristic	*Operational Data*	*Non-Operational Data*
Data Format	Usually limited to **individual time sequenced data items**	**Usually a data file** that consists of a collection of related data elements
Real Time vs Historical	Usually consists of **real-time or near real-time** quantities	Mostly **historical** data: trends over time
Data Integration	Easily transportable by conventional SCADA RTUs using **standard (non-proprietary) protocols**	Typically use **vendor specific (proprietary) formats** that are not easily transported by SCADA communication protocols

Big Data, Analytics and Enterprise Data Management

Internet of Things (IoT)

Drive the next productivity revolution by connecting intelligent machines with people at work

The “II” Connects…

1. Intelligent Machines

Leverage technology & communication to cost-effectively connect machines

+2. Big Data & Analytics

Combine the power of big data, big analytics, and industry physics

+ 3. People at Work

Connecting people any place, any way, and any time for intelligent operations

= A world that works better, faster, safer, cleaner and cheaper

Energy Value:

Global Energy Capex $1.9T/year	→	The first 1% annual savings equals $300B over 15 years

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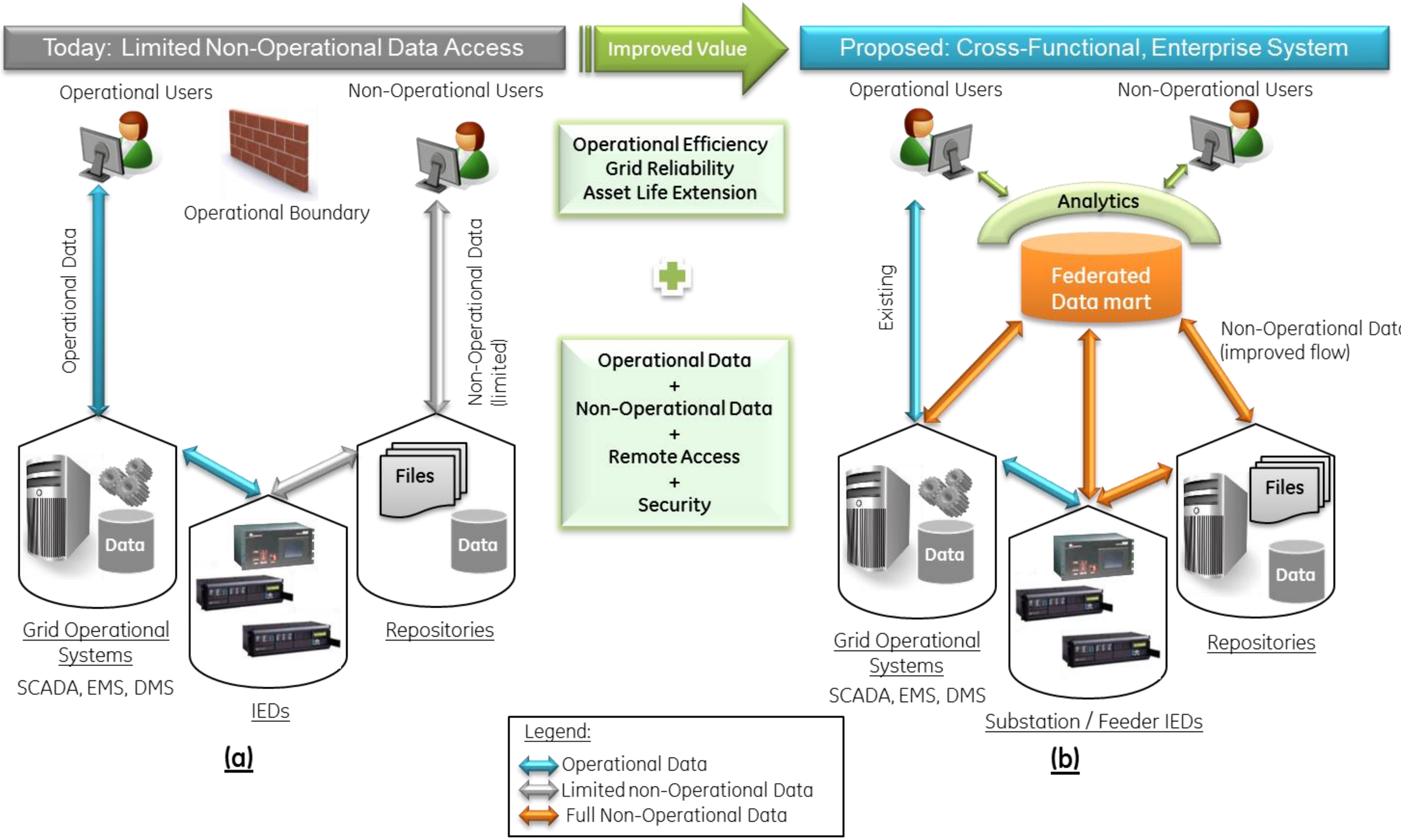
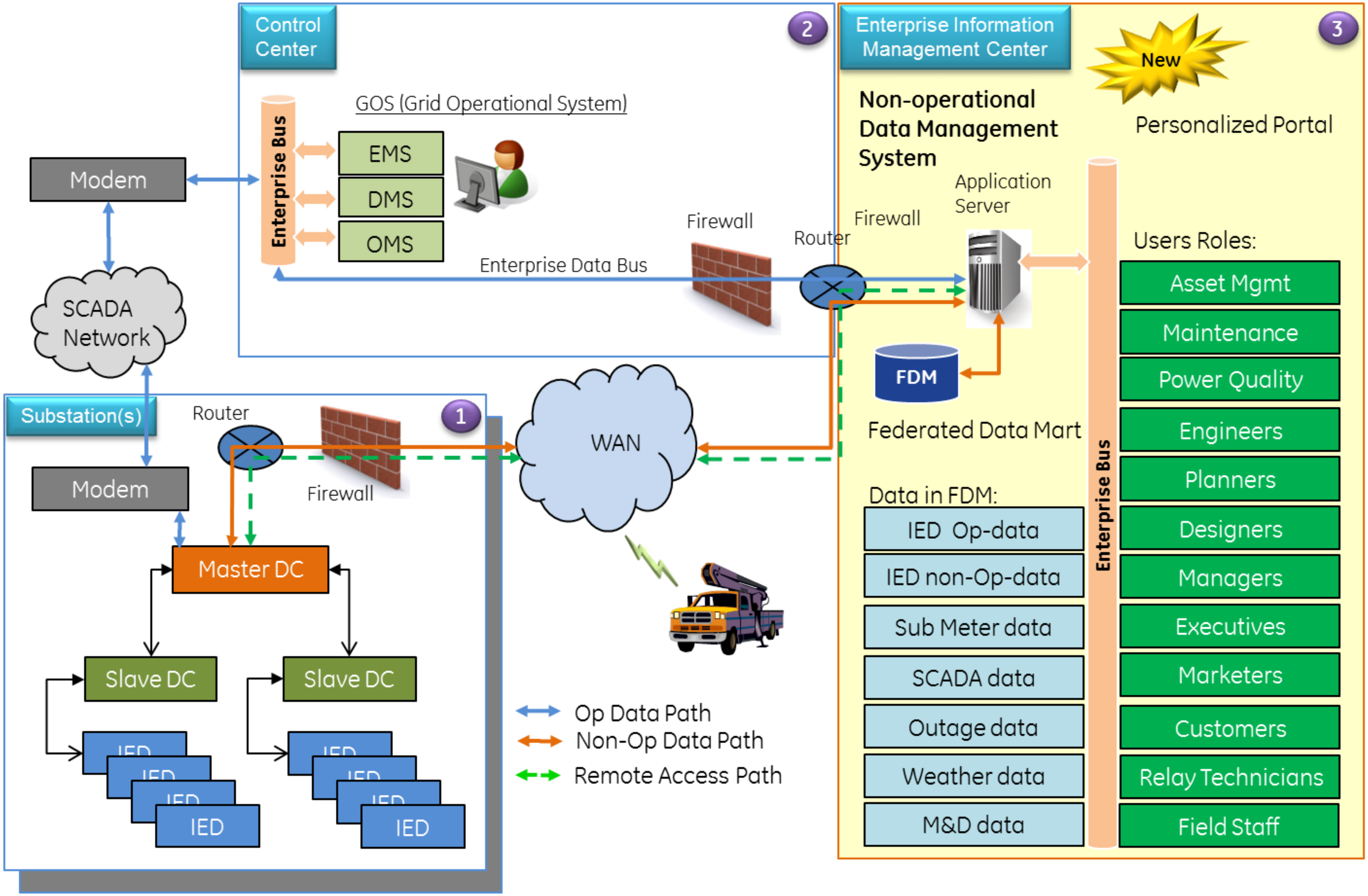
IT/OT Convergence and Data Access



Realizing Greater Value From Data



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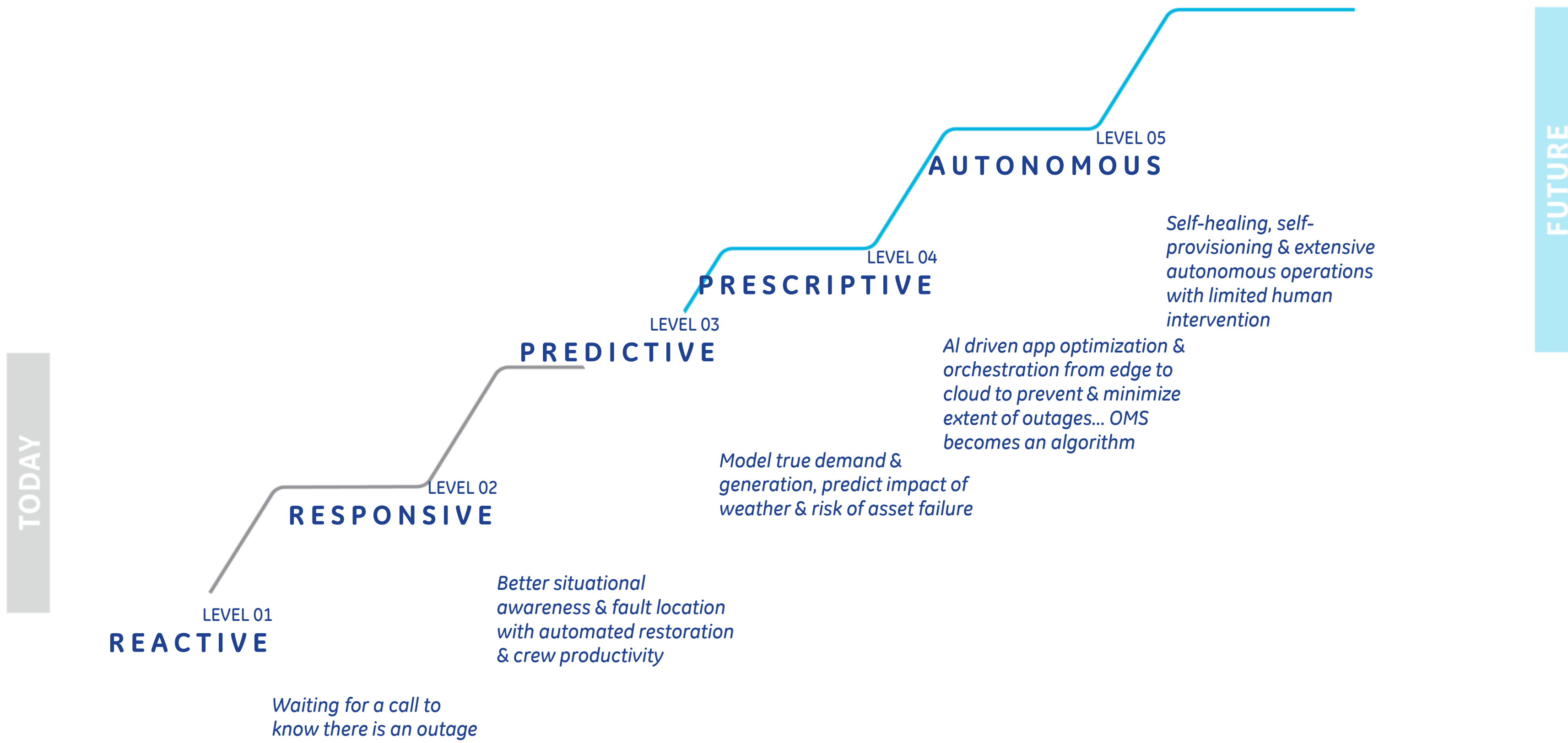
The Journey to Digital Transformation



How to continue transforming network operations with predictive, prescriptive and, ultimately, autonomous solutions?

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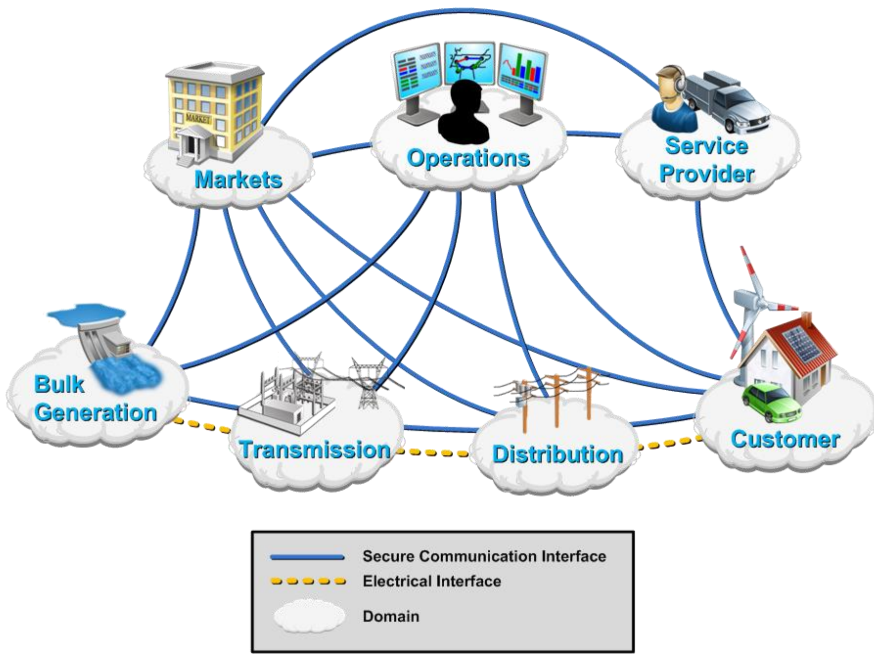
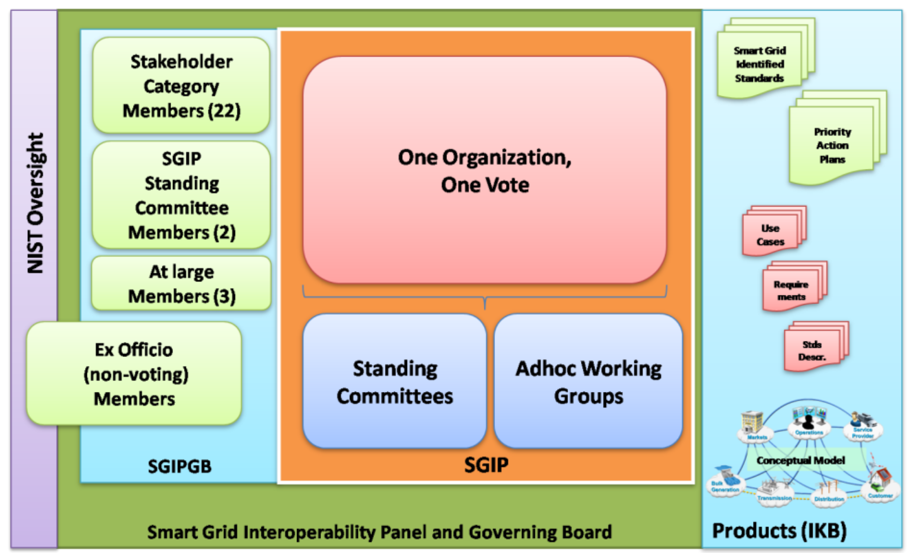
Smart Grid Standards and Interoperability

Example: Standards Framework

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

… Smart Grid Conceptual Reference Model
… Smart Grid Interoperability Panel Organizational Structure





SmartGrid

NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology

NIST- Recognized Standards Release 1.0

Following the April 28-29 Smart Grid Interoperability workshop, NIST deemed that sufficient consensus has been achieved on 16 initial standards

On May 8, NIST announced intention to recognize these standards following 30 day comment period

NIST's announcement recognized that some of these standards will require further development and many additional standards will be needed.

NIST will recognize additional standards as consensus is achieved

Standard	Application
AMI-SEC System Security Requirements	Advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) and Smart Grid end-to-end security
ANSI C12.19/MC1219	Revenue metering information model
BACnet ANSI ASHRAE 135-2008/ISO 16484-5	Building automation
DNP3	Substation and feeder device automation
IEC 60870-6 / TASE.2	Inter-control center communications
IEC 61850	Substation automation and protection
IEC 61968/61970	Application level energy management system interfaces
IEC 62351 Parts 1-8	Information security for power system control operations
IEEE C37.118	Phasor measurement unit (PMU) communications
IEEE 1547	Physical and electrical interconnections between utility and distributed generation (DG)
IEEE 1686-2007	Security for intelligent electronic devices (IEDs)
NERC CIP 002-009	Cyber security standards for the bulk power system
NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-53, NIST SP 800-82	Cyber security standards and guidelines for federal information systems, including those for the bulk power system
Open Automated Demand Response (Open ADR)	Price responsive and direct load control
OpenHAN	Home Area Network device communication, measurement, and control
ZigBee/HomePlug Smart Energy Profile	Home Area Network (HAN) Device Communications and Information Model

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Communication Protocols

Control Center to Control Center

- IEC 60870-6/TASE.2 – Inter-control Center Communications Protocol (ICCP)

Control Center to Field Equipment

- IEEE 1815 (DNP3) – North American Suppliers
- IEC 60870-5 – European Suppliers
  - 101 – serial communications
  - 103 – protection devices
  - 104 – TCP/IP (network communications)

Field Equipment

- IEC 61850 – substation automation and protection
- IEEE 1815 (DNP3) – substation and feeder device automation

Smart Grid Deployments

Lessons Learned

Smart Grid Lessons Learned

Technology:

- Challenge: “Hype” versus “Reality”
  - Utility expectations were that basic SG solutions were “shovel–ready”
  - Reality - Component technology was not as mature as advertised when combined to create a Smart Grid Solution
  - In many cases components were field re-engineered or upgraded to meet objectives and expectations
- Challenge: Integration / Interoperability
  - Integrating multiple supplier products to create a SG solution
  - Lesson Learned: adopt and insist on standards and open architecture methodology – drive for plug and play solutions
- Test, Test, Test
  - Lesson Learned: Extensive lab testing for “SG Solutions” is mandatory prior to implementation – understand the capabilities
  - Re-do’s are expensive and time consuming!

Smart Grid Lessons Learned

Implementation & Deployment:

- Challenge: Coordinating multiple suppliers
  - Managing equipment, shipments & delivery – pieces and parts along with assembly required for implementation (e.g., radio, controller, AMI network, substation equipment with software)
  - Coordinating software functionality with multi-supplier hardware and AMI
  - Lesson Learned: Minimize niche suppliers – prefer alliance suppliers with strong engineering and solution teams
- Challenge: Coordinating multiple internal departments
  - Managing Substation and Distribution Engineering, Protection and Control, Communications and Construction
  - Lesson Learned: Engage 1 Project Manager for each Smart Grid solution with multi-discipline authority
- Prefer packaged solutions from fewer suppliers – minimize the finger-pointing

Smart Grid Lessons Learned

Project Management:

- Establish Program Management Office
  - Multiple Project Managers reporting to the Program Manager
  - Adhere to PM guidelines such as Communication, Status Reporting, Risk Management, etc.
  - Build an "A" team with project and technical members – there will be challenges to collectively solve
- Establish Corporate Steering Committee
  - Key status meetings with Utility Executives and Alliance Suppliers
  - Escalation and Risk Mitigation in timely manner is critical
- Build Strategic Alliances with Key Suppliers
  - Define, Engineer and Build the Smart Grid solutions collectively
  - Alliance Supplier provides "On-site" management and technical support

Smart Grid Lessons Learned

Change Management:

- Smart Grid solutions involve multiple stakeholders (actors)
  - Residential / Commercial customers are now a "Major Stakeholder"
  - For example: PCT's, In-home devices, utility incentivized customer programs, 2-way communication with the Utility
- Define and develop "Use-Cases" for each component of Smart Grid
  - Use-Cases provide – a scenario description, defines the benefits, actors, functional requirements, and business rules and assumptions
  - Lesson Learned: Use-cases form the basis for the benefits achieved, functional requirements, development, and training
  - Smart Grid actors require "Significant Training" on the operation and maintenance of the deployed system (i.e., Operations Center, Communications, Customer Call Center, Engineering, Field Crews, etc.)

Thank You!