



Managing metered data from multiple data sources

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Principal Planner – IT Operations Systems



Agenda

- About ElectraNet
- Where did all the data come from?
- Integrating Multiple Data Sources
- Our Approach
- The User Interface
- Early Considerations

About ElectraNet



- Principal Transmission Network Service Provider (TNSP) for South Australia
- Owns and manages the SA regulated high-voltage electricity transmission network, and operates in Australia's National Electricity Market (NEM)
- Specialist in transmission of electricity over long distances and to remote areas
- Asset value ~\$2.5bn
- Turnover >\$350m pa
- Employs ~ 280
- >5,600 route kilometres of transmission line
- 28 route kilometres of underground cable
- 89 high-voltage substations
- Centralised monitoring, controlling and switching facility



ElectraNet's Transmission Network...

Transport of Electricity

Traditional and renewable power plants generate electricity

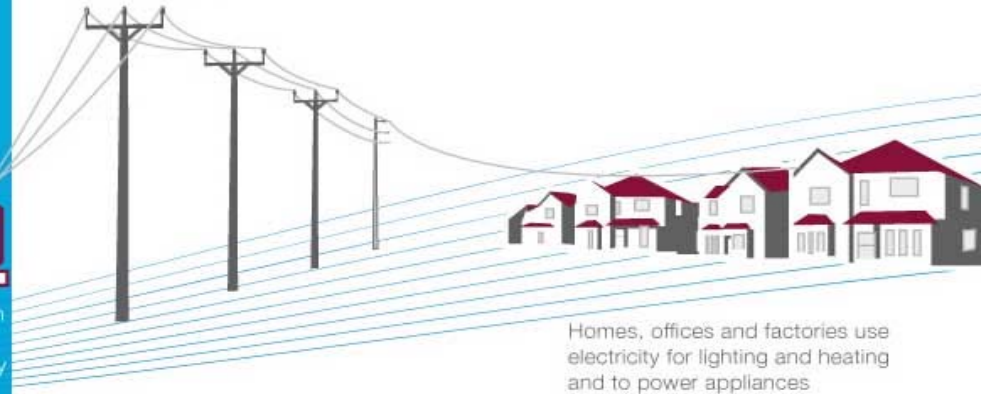
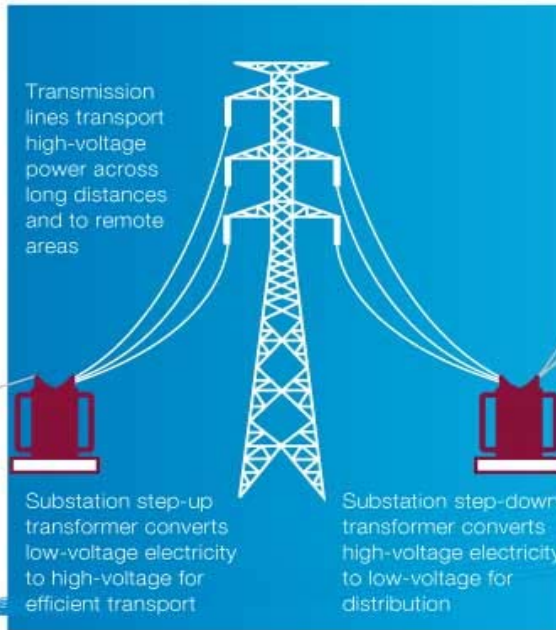
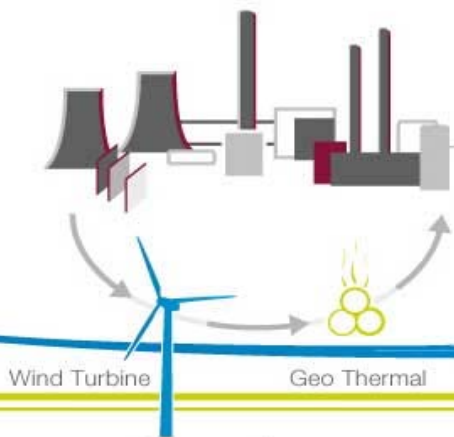
Transmission lines transport high-voltage power across long distances and to remote areas

Distribution lines carry low-voltage electricity to consumers

Substation step-up transformer converts low-voltage electricity to high-voltage for efficient transport

Substation step-down transformer converts high-voltage electricity to low-voltage for distribution

Homes, offices and factories use electricity for lighting and heating and to power appliances



Generation
eg. Torrens Island
Power Station

Transmission
ElectraNet

Distribution
SA Power Networks

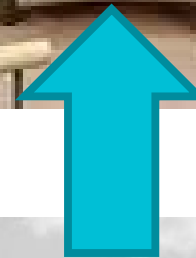
Retail
eg. Origin Energy
AGL



Metered Data Sources

1990

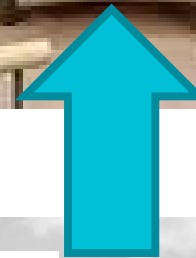
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Metered Data Sources

1995



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Metered Data Sources

1998

NEMMCO



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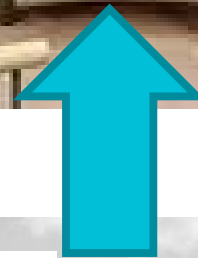
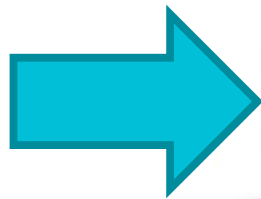
Metered Data Sources

2003

NEMMCO



Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology



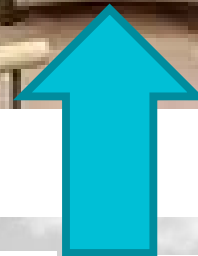
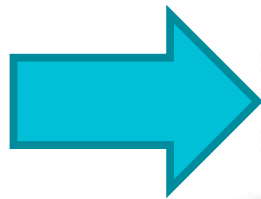
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Metered Data Sources

2009



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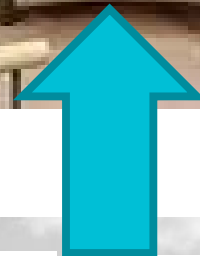
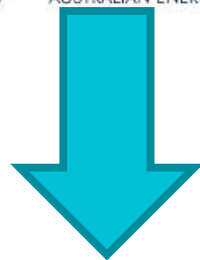
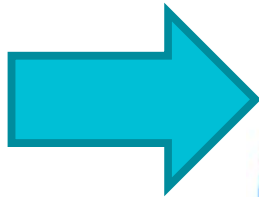
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Metered Data Sources

2011



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Managing Assets from multiple sources

- Vendor systems may have different constraints on naming
- Some vendor systems allocate asset names dynamically
- Some vendor systems build asset names based on the hierarchy of how assets are interconnected
- Some business units call an asset differently to another business unit

The Common Information Model (CIM)

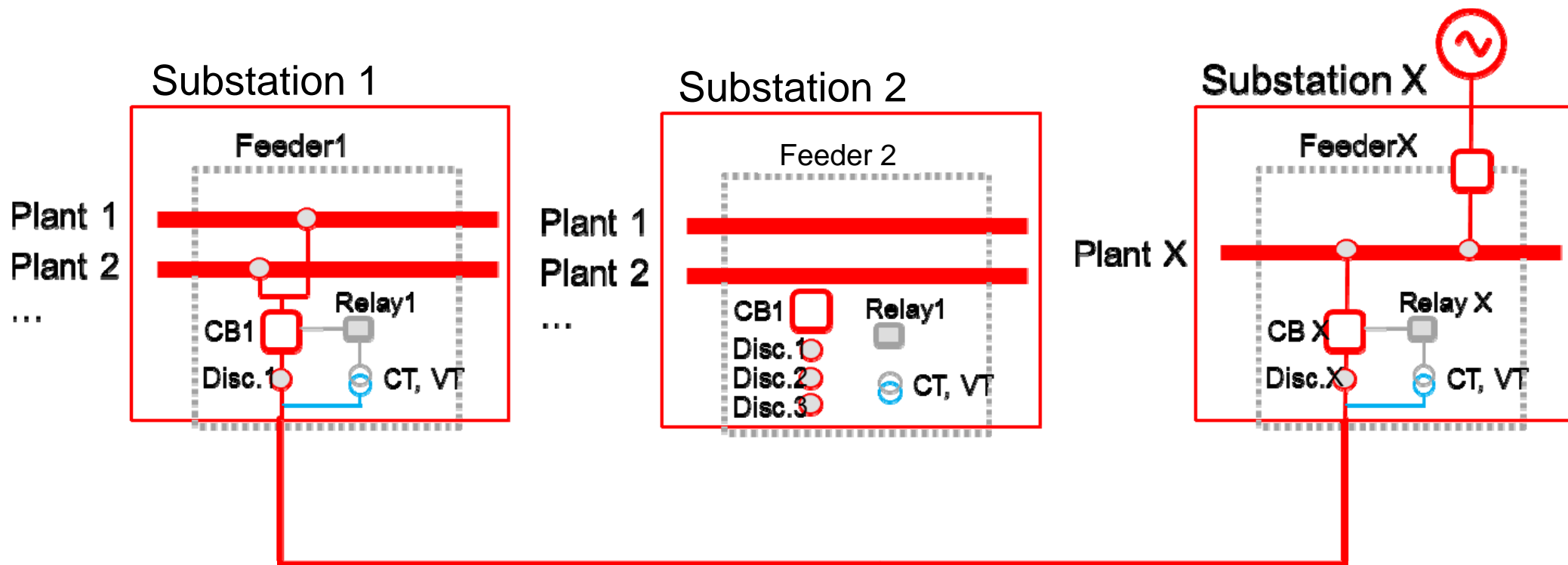
- An open standard (IEC61970/61968);
- It defines how managed elements in a utility are represented
- It provides a common set of objects and relationships between them

Why CIM?

- Vendors are supporting CIM
- CIM can support planning, operations and asset management
- Ability to model detailed assets information such as line segments and outage elements
- A network model can be validated based on connectivity
- CIM has already been validated by numerous other utilities and vendors
- It can be easily adapted to work within a services frameworks

Physical versus Electrical representation

CIM enables assets and network connectivity



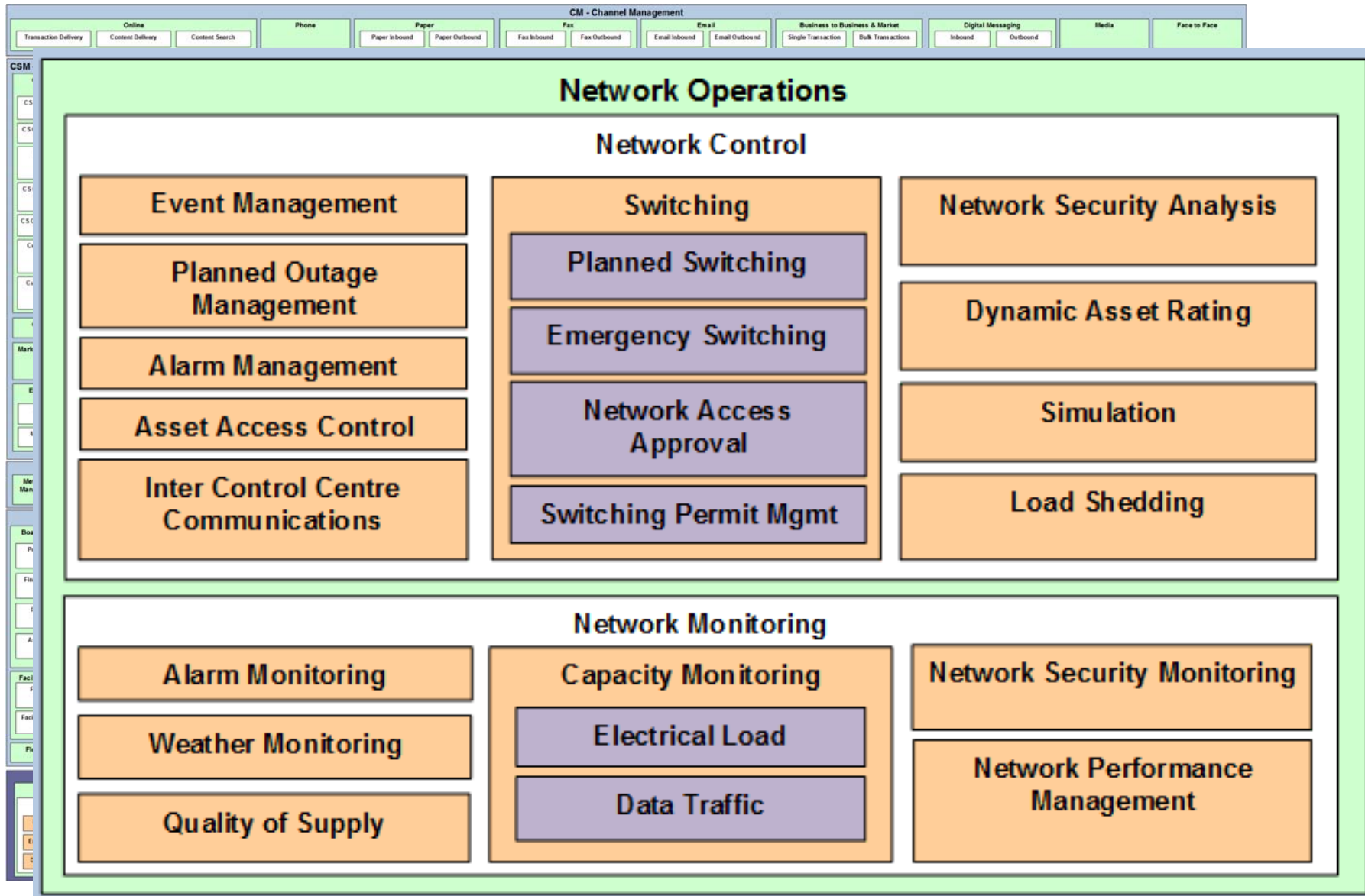
So just use CIM within AF?

- It's a huge data model
- Standards can be too big to chew

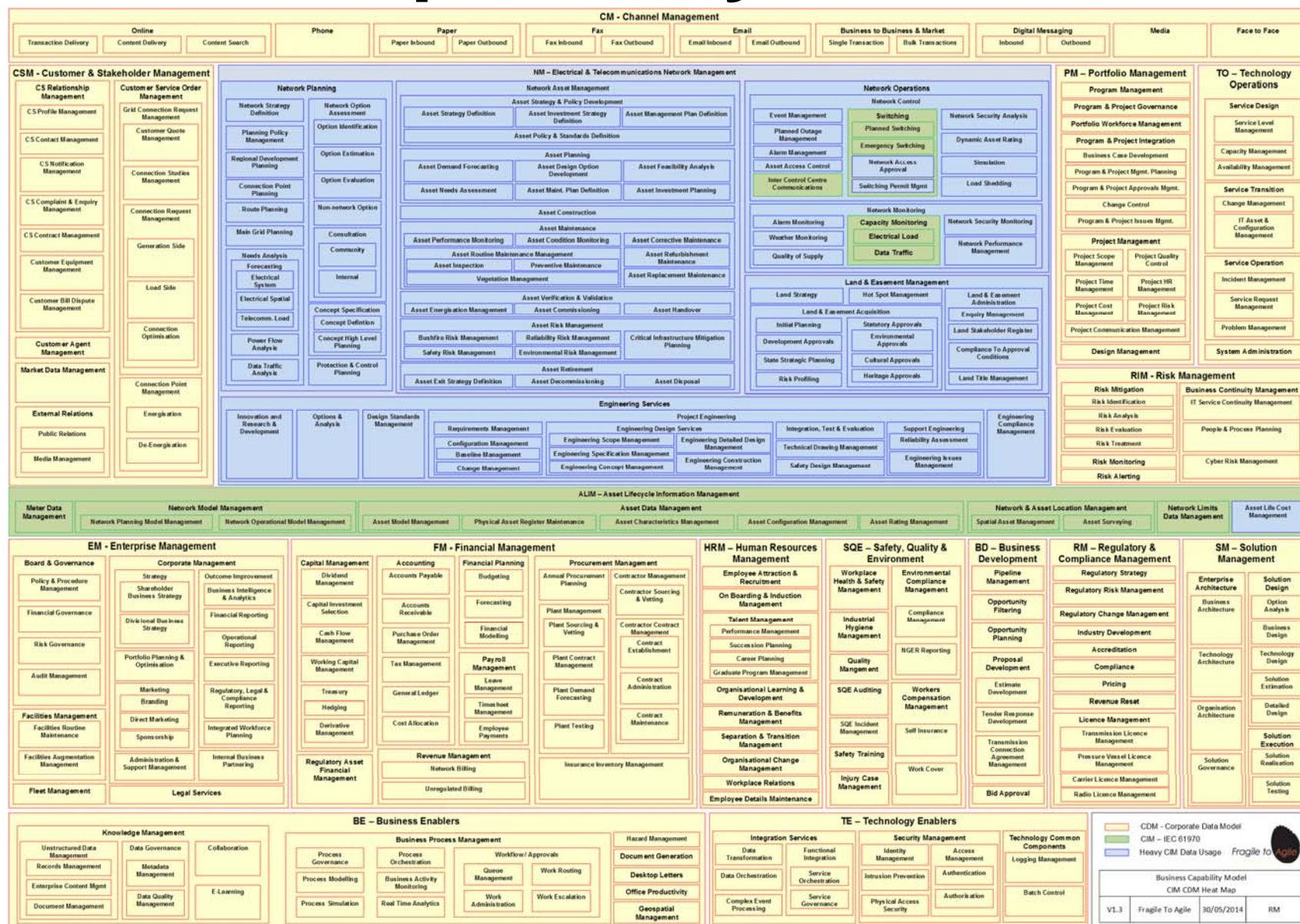
Our Approach

1. Develop a Business Capability Model (BCM)
2. Identify the data model across the BCM
3. Identify where data models can be aligned to CIM

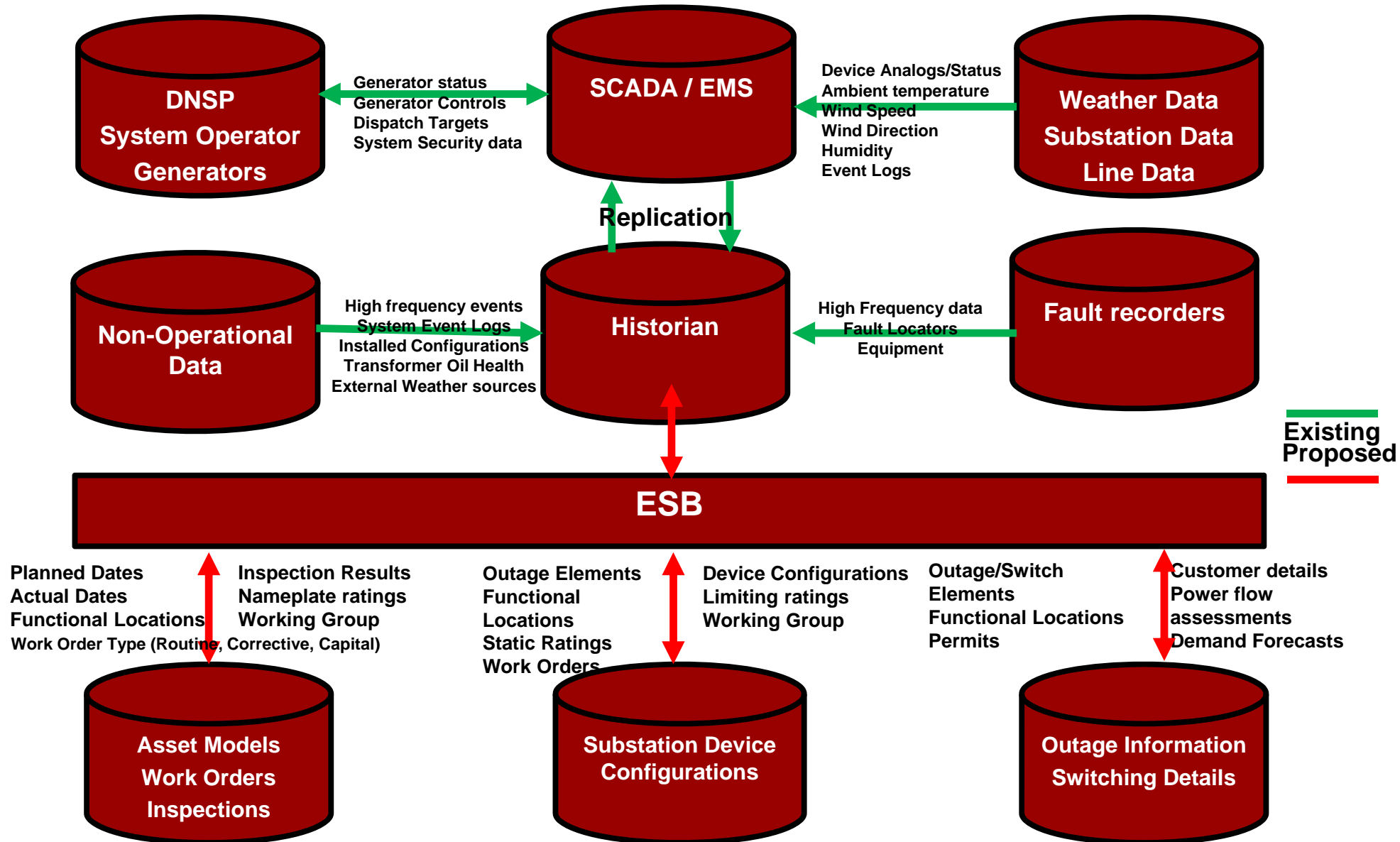
Business Capability Model



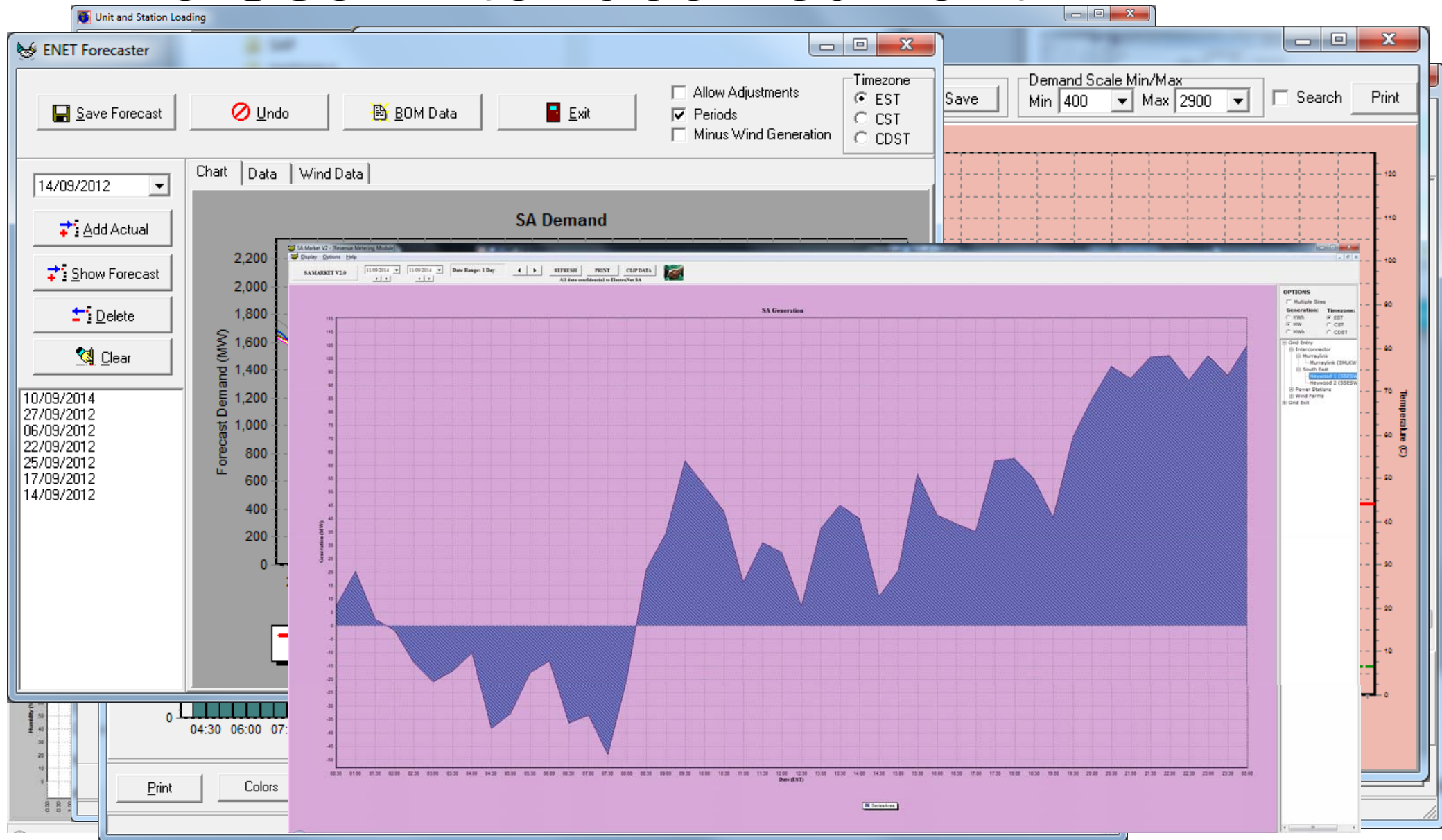
CIM Heat Map overlay on the BCM



Systems Data Flow Map



The User Interface - current



The User Interface - requirements

Early Considerations

- Executive buy-in
- Master Data Management (Ownership/Stewardship)
- Information Management Policies and Procedures
- Vendor Roadmaps
- Integration capability of systems
- High Availability Requirements

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