

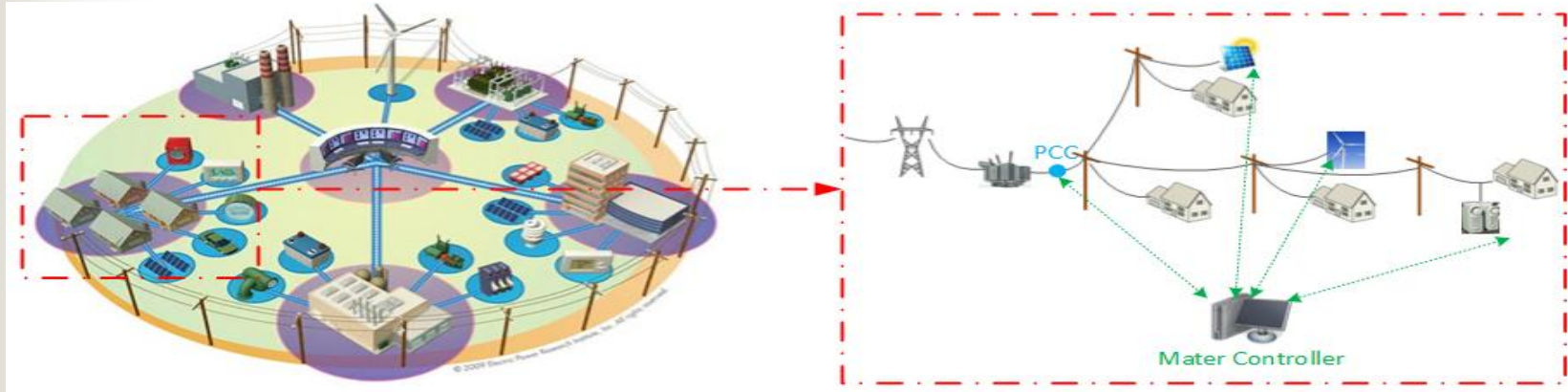


DOE/ComEd Microgrid Project at Illinois Institute of Technology

Presented by Mohammad Shahidehpour,
Illinois Institute of Technology;
Chuck Wells, OSIsoft, LLC



Building Block of Smart Grid: Microgrids



- Protect critical infrastructure from power losses in the event of physical or cyber disruptions to the bulk electric grid.
- Locally integrate renewables and other distributed generation sources and provide reliable power to customers.
- Ensure that critical operations can be sustained during prolonged utility power outages.
- Power grid will be the “grid of grids” in the future.

DOE Project Objectives

- Demonstrate higher reliability introduced by the microgrid system at IIT
- Demonstrate the economics of microgrid operations
 - Demonstrate value of ancillary services to the grid
- Allow for a decrease of fifty percent (50%) of grid electricity load via internally generated power
- Create a permanent twenty percent (20%) decrease in peak load from 2007 level
- Defer planned substation through load reduction
- Offer a distributed system design that can be replicated in urban communities.

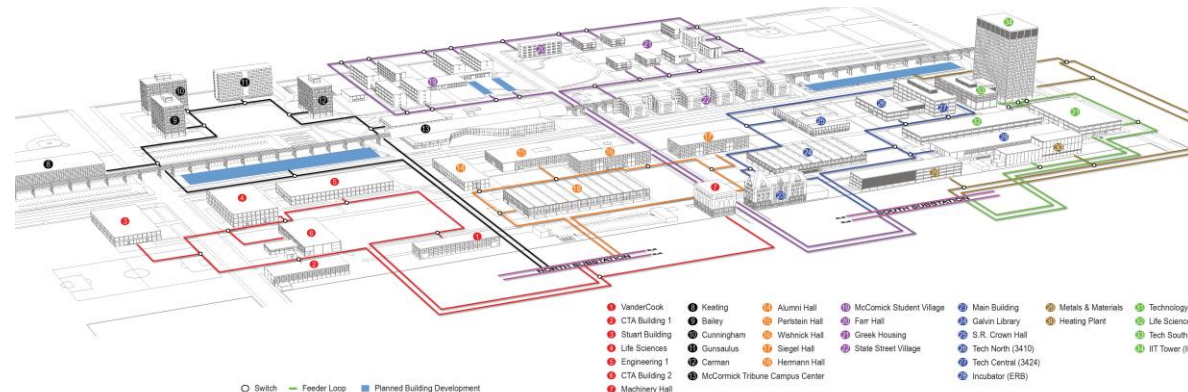
Boundaries of IIT Microgrid



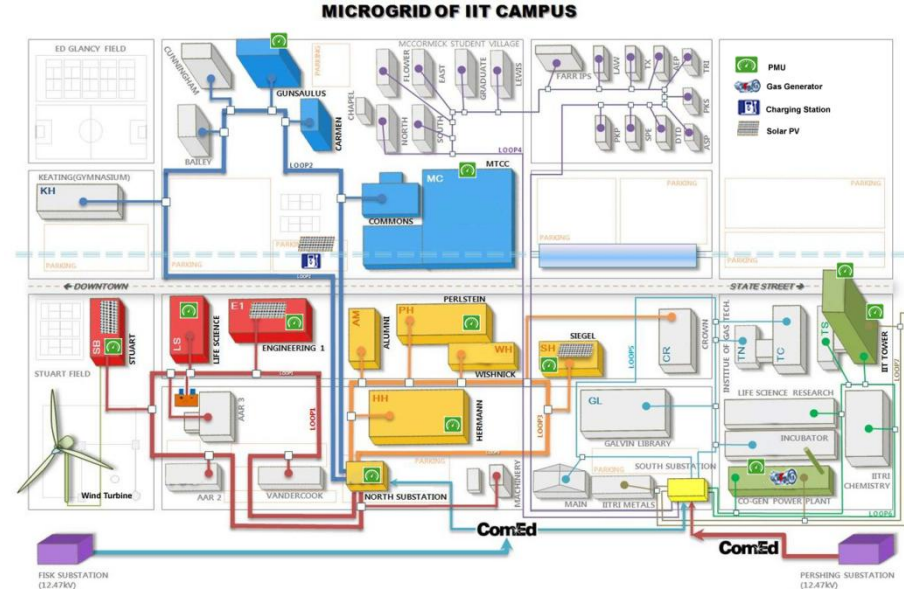
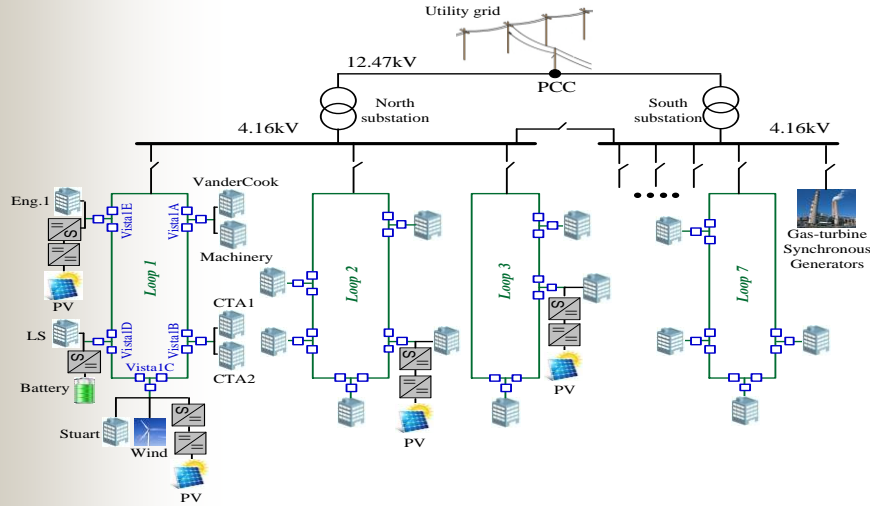
IIT Microgrid is located 2.5 miles south of downtown of Chicago and is bounded by major streets, highways, and railroads.

- Funded by the Department of Energy
- Located at IIT
- Involves the entire campus

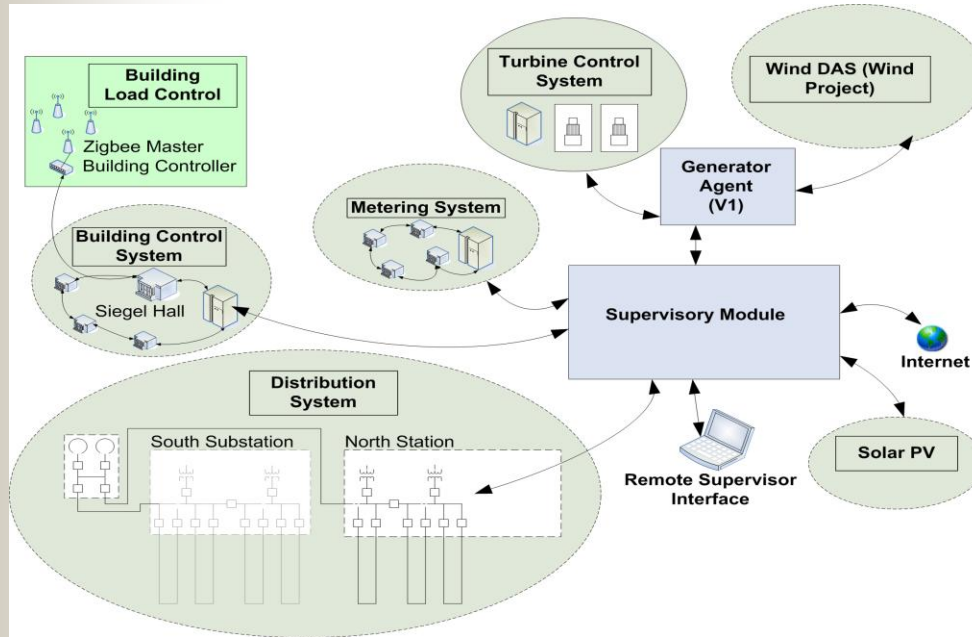
“The perfect power system will ensure absolute and universal availability of energy in the quantity and quality necessary to meet every consumer’s needs. **It is a system that never fails the consumer.**” *Bob Galvin*



IIT Microgrid Overview



IIT Microgrid Control

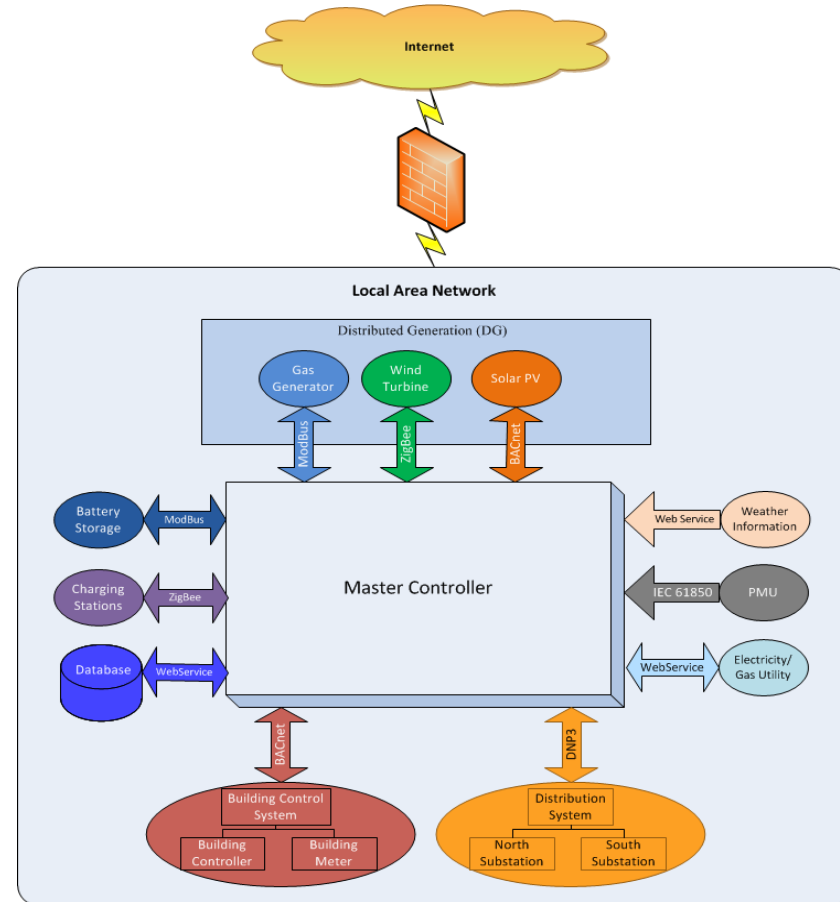


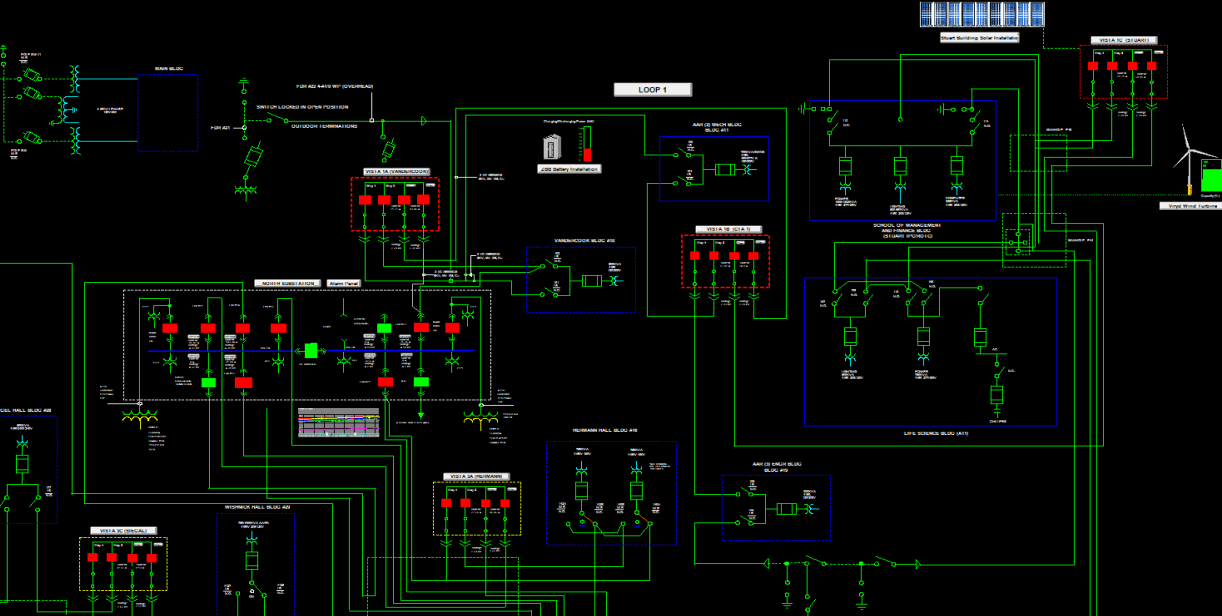
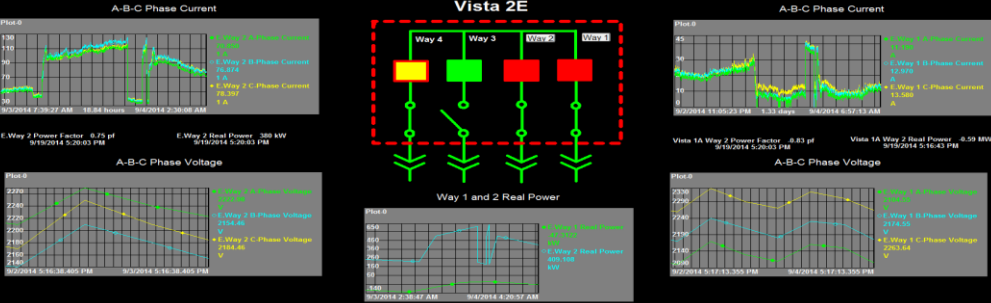
- A firewall separates the subnet that includes master controller and all the devices from the outside internet.

- Monitoring signals provided to the master controller indicate the status of DER and distribution components.
- Master controller signals provide set points for DER units and building controllers.
- Master controller communicates with microgrid field devices through protocols like Modbus, BACnet, DNP3, etc.
- Building controllers communicate with sub-building controllers through a Zigbee wireless control and monitoring system to achieve a device level rapid load management.

Microgrid Communication

- Complex communication (i.e. multiple protocols) means more potential vulnerabilities and unintentional errors.
- Linking to the Internet may introduce common vulnerabilities..
- Wireless communication (e.g. Zigbee) may incur more potential vulnerabilities.
- More network nodes means more exploitable entry points and vectors.
- Extensive data gathering and two-way information flows may broaden potential for compromises of data confidentiality.

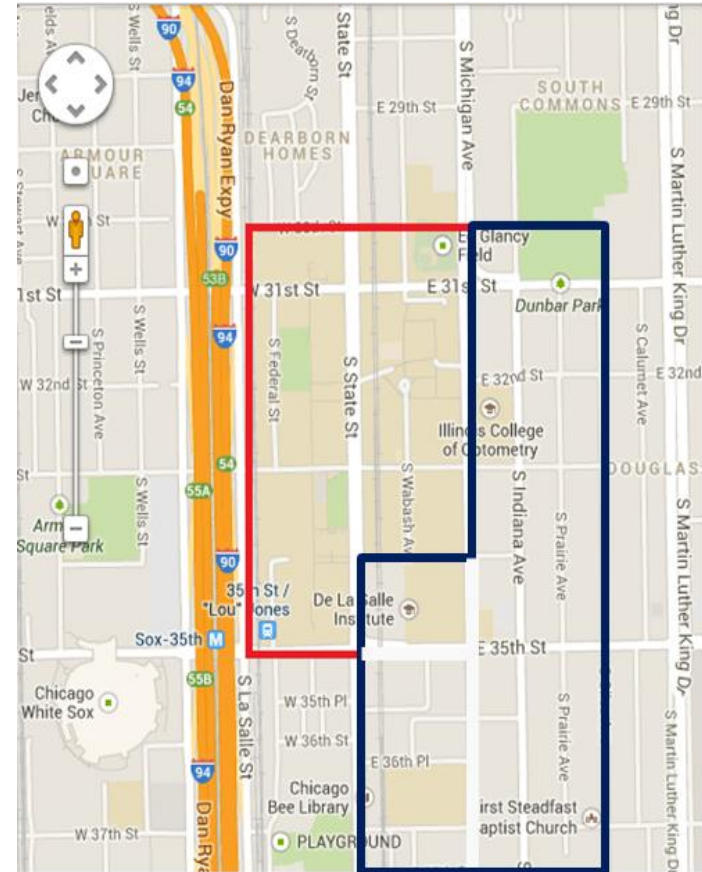
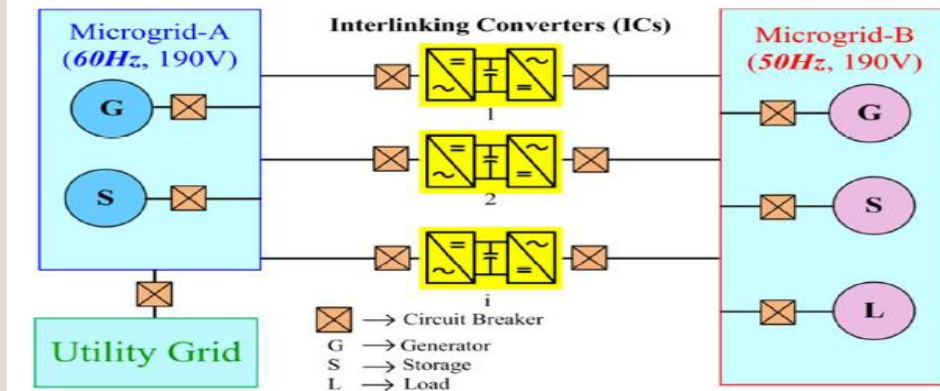
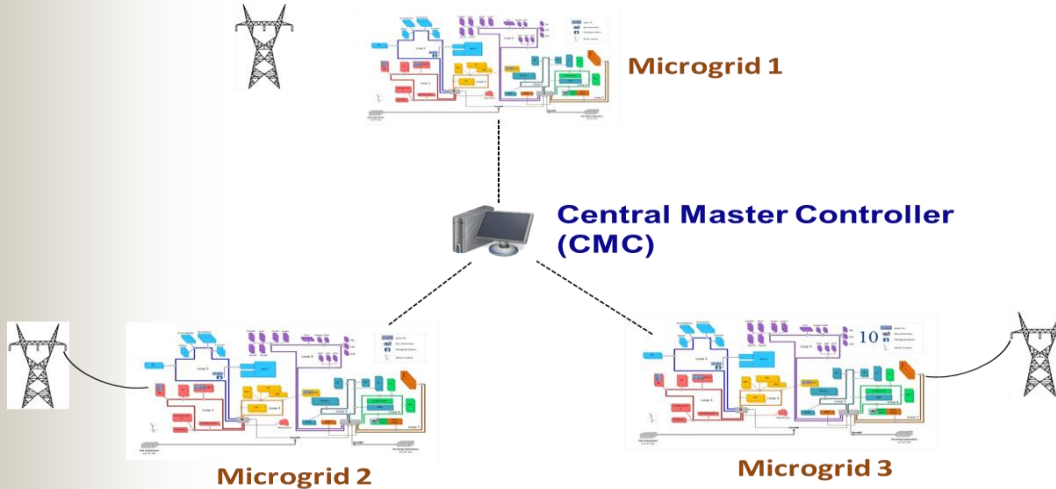




Cost of the IIT Microgrid

- Total project cost: \$13.6M
 - ✓ \$7.6M from DOE, \$6M Cost Share
 - ✓ \$9.5M Implementation, \$4.1M Research and Development
- Deferred Investment Cost at IIT Microgrid
 - ✓ The IIT Microgrid project has deferred \$7,000,000.
- Reduction in total annual marginal CO2 emissions (%) =
 - ✓ $1 - (49,078,224.44/52,536,042.84) = 6.58\%$
- The total annual saving at IIT Microgrid is \$1,171,878.60.

Community Microgrid

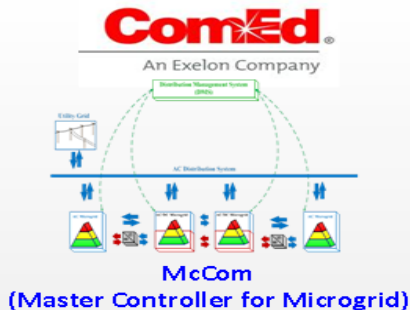


Community Microgrid at IIT

Technology Product and Testing Providers



Project Lead & Electric Utility Key Technology: Microgrid Controller



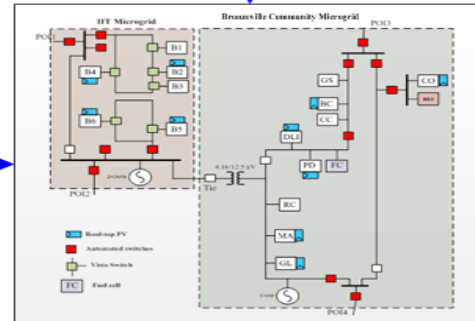
Technology Developers



Bronzeville Community Microgrid
(BCM Physical System)

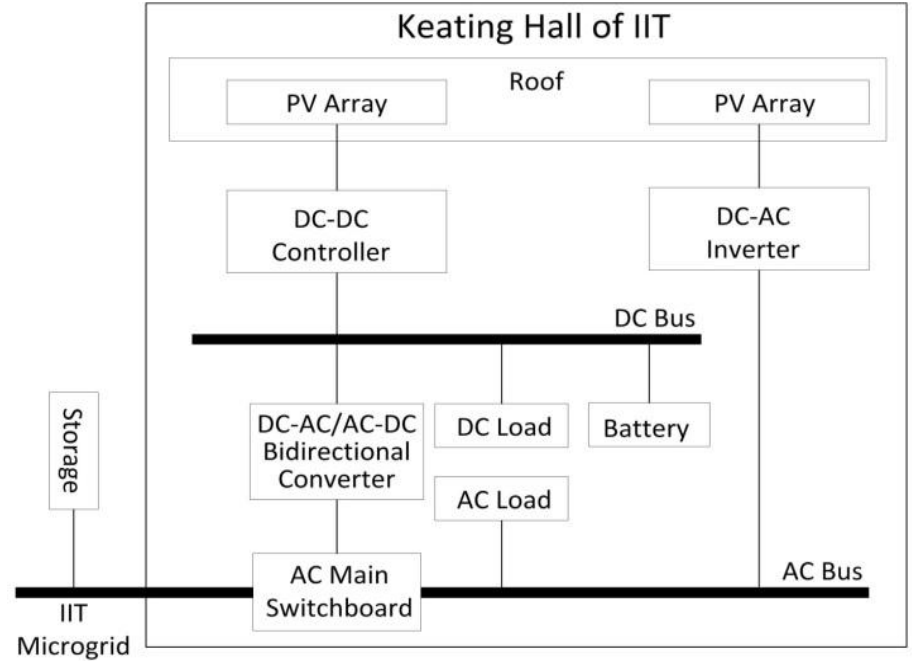
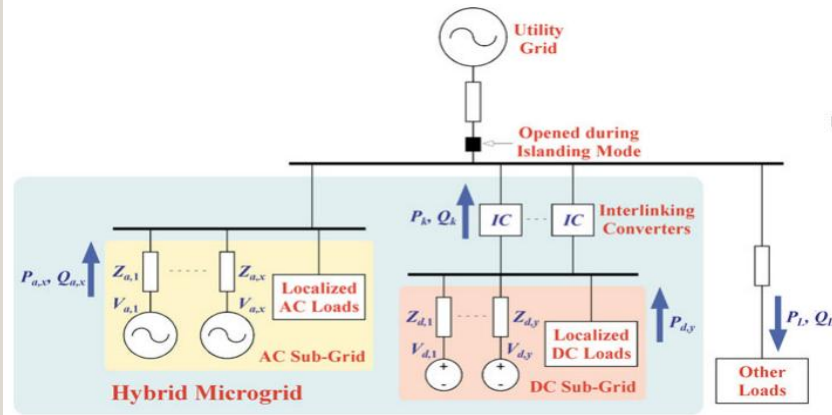


Database and Solution Platform
Providers



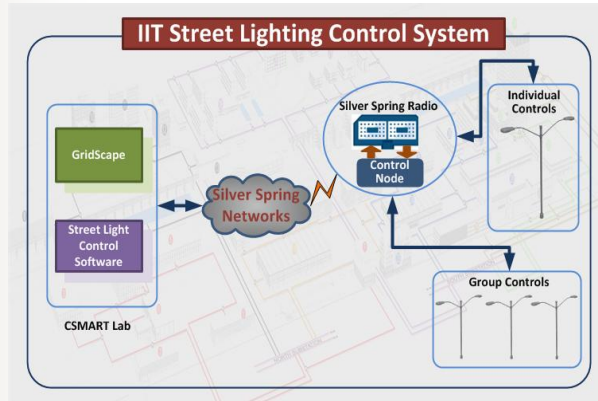
Bronzeville Community Microgrid
(BCM Design Model)

DC Microgrid at IIT



CSMART:

(Center for Smart-Grid Applications, Research, and Technology)



Project Objectives

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A commercial grade replicable microgrid system

■ Key attributes:

- Easy to configure
- Easy to maintain
- Integration with any network flow model
- Easy for new users to understand
- Able to control frequency and voltage in both connected and island mode
- Seamlessly connect and disconnect from the grid
- Able to control direction of power internally for Conservation Voltage Reduction
- Able to sell ancillary services to the connected grid (fast regulation, curtailment, etc.)
- Able to provide uninterruptable power to critical loads inside the microgrid

Why Standards and Standards-based Models?

- Avoid “spaghetti” software between applications
 - Avoid multiple copies of same data in multiple formats from different vendors
 - Use a single copy of the data that is compatible with all applications

CIM and IEC 61850 are global standards that provide 90% of what is required for a microgrid information model

- Need a highly detailed model of the power system
- Standard file format
- A model that power system software vendors will adopt

CIM and IEC 61850 provide standard mechanisms for expansion, thereby allowing the microgrid solution to be developed and commercialized.

How does the IEC Modeling Process Work?



Recognized Process

- Model maintenance tooling chosen by IEC
- File formats are standard
- Creates documentation as model is maintained
- CIM Adapter translates model information into AF



Edit the model in standard UML and start from base model from IEC



Choose the appropriate subset



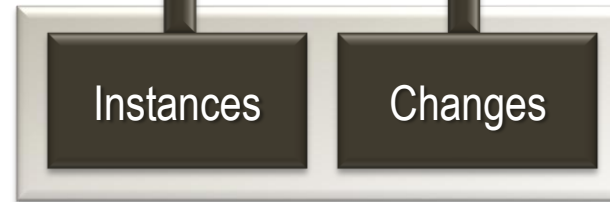
Creates and manages AF Library



Manages AF Elements and Relationships



Standardized XML File Formats



OSIsoft, LLC Common Information Model

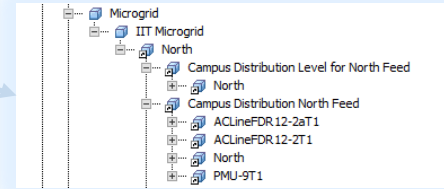
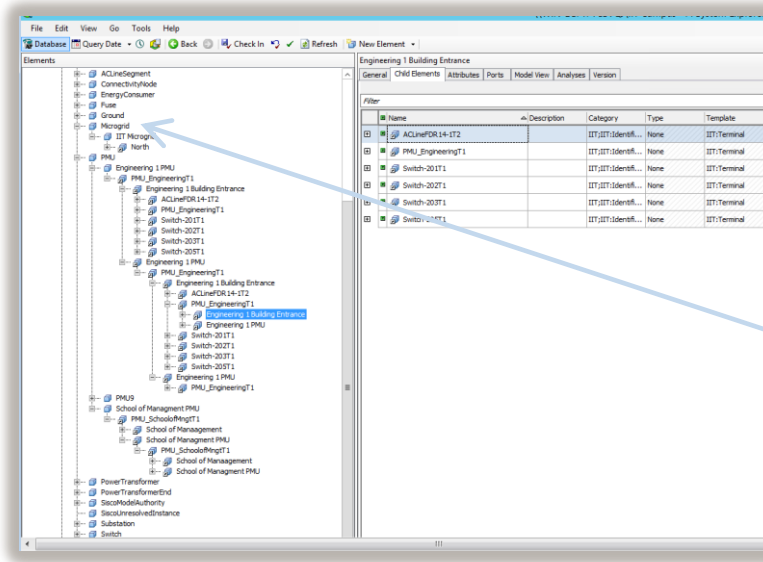
■ Objectives:

- Low cost method of configuring AF database
- Efficient method to configure the network flow model
- Ease of migration to other microgrids
- Automatic tagname creation per IEC 61850 standard
- Automatic tag configuration using OSIsoft 61850 “connector”
- Easy to modify and maintain via CIM incremental updates
- CIM messages to the network model
- Interoperable with any network model accepting CIM XML
- Share information with other microgrids and the area electric power system

Microgrid Extensions to IEC 61970 CIM standard

- Microgrid
- PMU
- AC lines with PMU
- Breakers/switches with PMU
- Transformers with PMU
- DERs (PV, Battery, EV charging with PMUs)
- CHP with PMU
- Caps and reactors with PMUs

MicroGrid Specific AF Templates



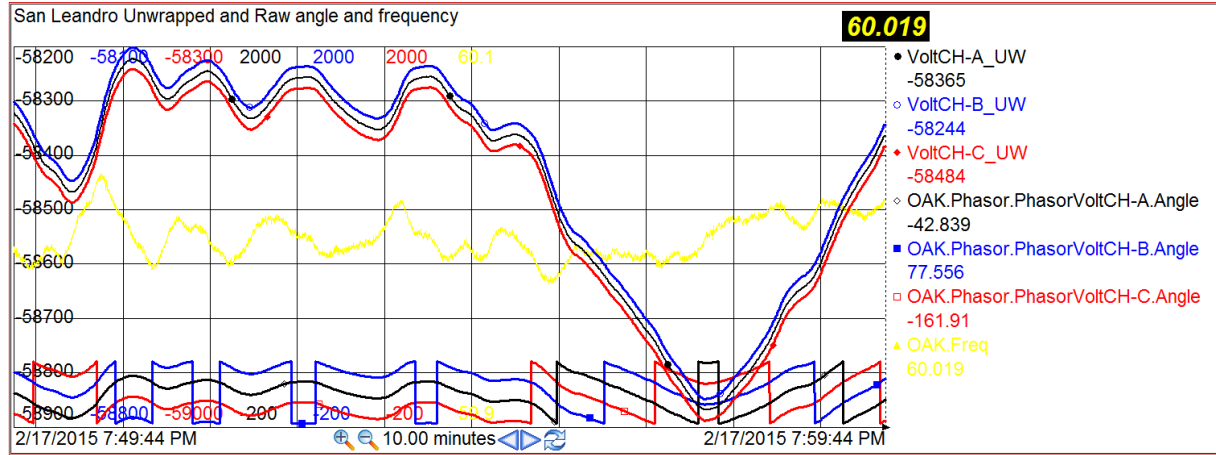
MicroGrid data structure AF Templates

Filter			
Name	Description	Default Value	
PMU.LPHD	DT:PMU_L...		
PMU.LPHD.DC.PhyNam.altitude	Per IEC 61...	0	
PMU.LPHD.DC.PhyNam.latitude	Per IEC 61...	0	
PMU.LPHD.DC.PhyNam.longitude	Per IEC 61...	0	
PMU.LPHD.DC.PhyNam.model	Type of EV...		
PMU.LPHD.DC.PhyNam.mrid	Master reso...		
PMU.LPHD.DC.PhyNam.vendor	Name of th...		
PMU.MMXU1	DT:MMXU_...		
PMU.MMXU1.DC.NamPit_confRev	Configurati...	0	
PMU.MMXU1.MX.A.phsB.instCVal.ang.f	Phase B a...	0	
PMU.MMXU1.MX.A.phsA.instCVal.mag.f	Phase A a...	0	
PMU.MMXU1.MX.A.phsC.instCVal.mag.f	Phase A a...	0	
PMU.MMXU1.MX.ROCOF.mag.f	Per IEC 61...	0	
PMU.MMXU1.MX.TotPF.cVal.mag.f	From IEC 6...	0	
PMU.MMXU1.MX.TotW.cVal.mag.f	From IEC 6...	0	
PMU.MMXU1.MX_A.phsA.instCVal.ang.f	Phase A a...	0	
PMU.MMXU1.MX_A.phsA.instCVal.mag.f	Phase A a...	0	
PMU.MMXU1.MX_A.phsB.instCVal.ang.f	Phase B a...	0	
PMU.MMXU1.MX_A.phsB.instCVal.mag.f	Phase B a...	0	
PMU.MMXU1.MX_A.phsC.instCVal.ang.f	Phase C a...	0	
PMU.MMXU1.MX_Hz.instMag.f	Frequency	0	
PMU.MMXU1.MX_PhV.phsA.instCVal.ang.f	Phase A Vol...	0	

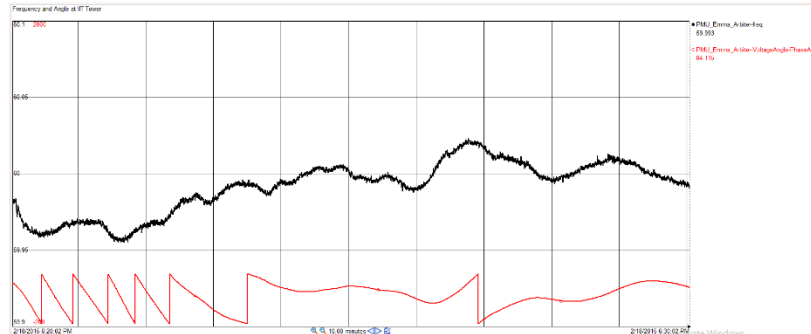
Added AF Templates

- Unwrapped angle
- Angle differences
- Event detection
- Grid Failure detection
 - FFT
- System model identification (Realization)

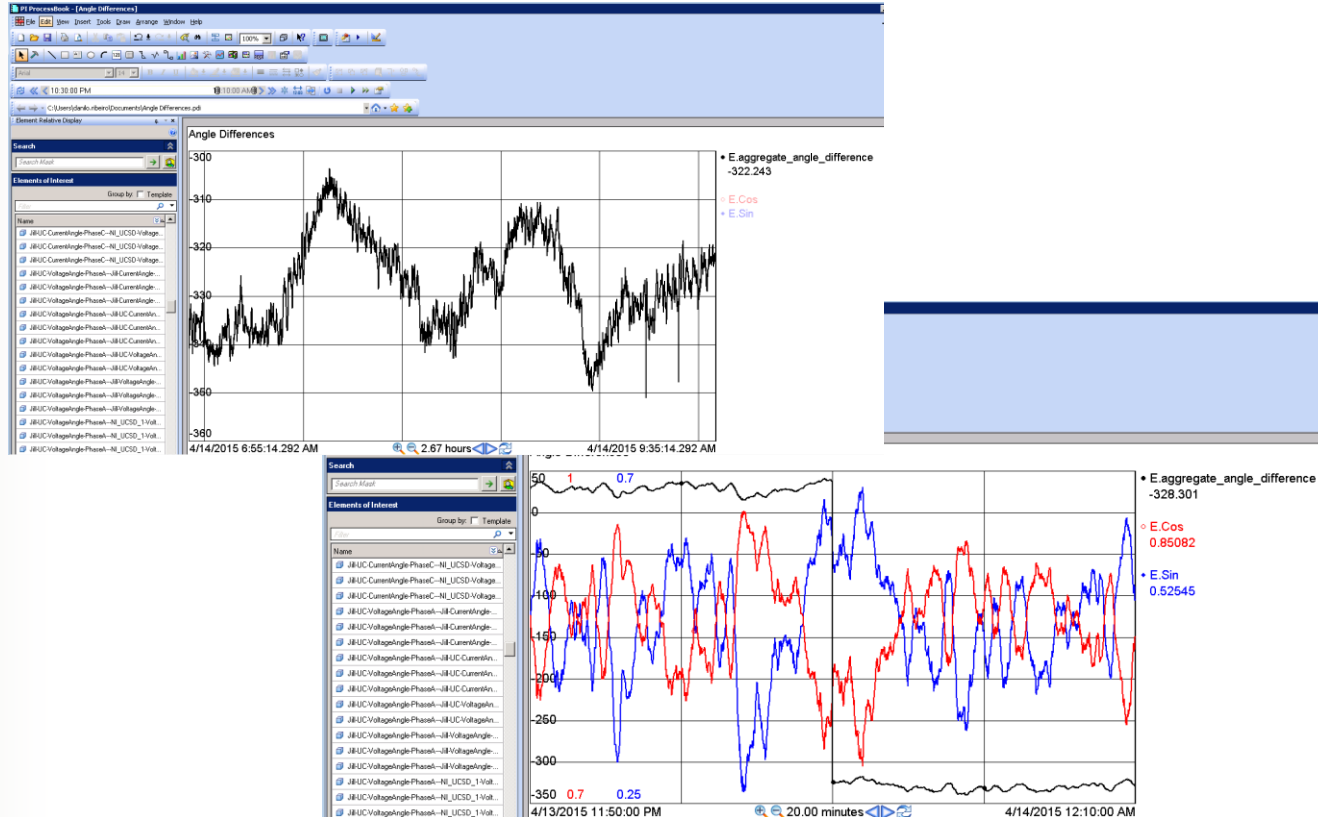
Example of Unwrapping Angles



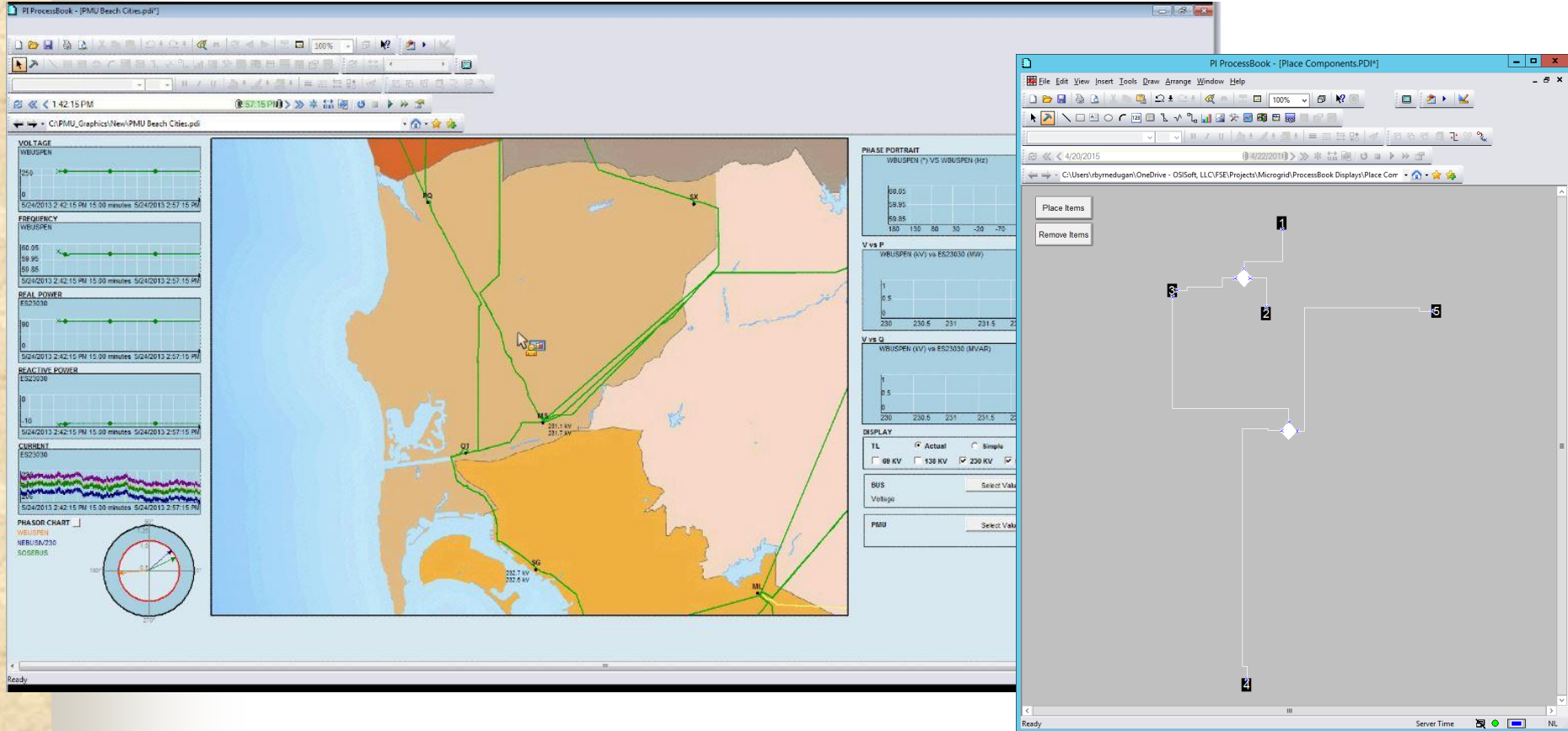
Angles at IIT Microgrid



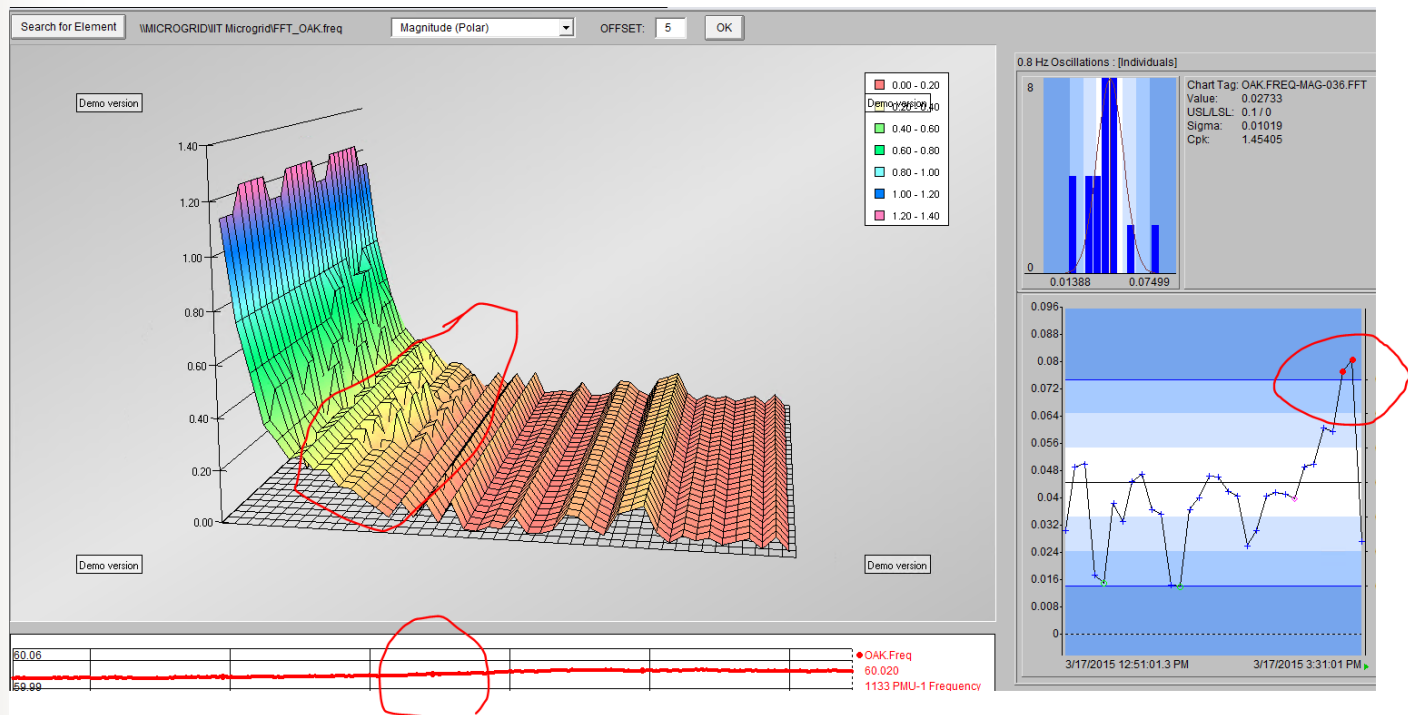
Angle differences, using Element Relative displays



PI ProcessBook automatic GIS display from AF



Example Waterfall chart for the FFT

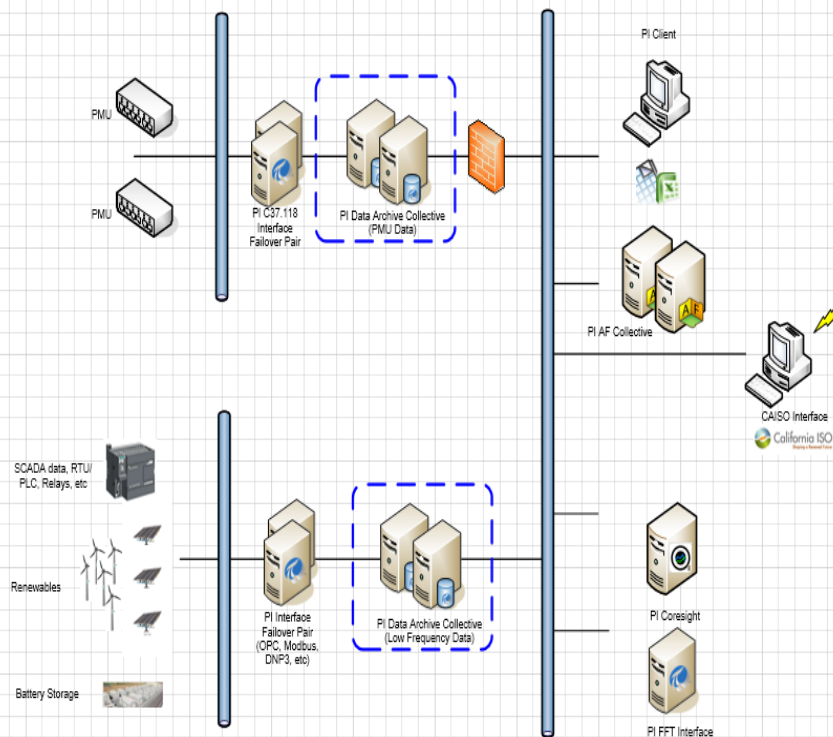


Cyber Secure Synchrophasor Platform (CSSP)

- HA running on two SEL 3355 substation hardened servers
- Hot failover interfaces (IEC 61850, C37.118, Modbus, DNP3, OPC)
- PI FFT for grid failure detection
- Configuration tested at Idaho National Laboratory

CSSP Architecture for Microgrids

Microgrid PI Architecture



PI System Products	Description
PI Data Archive 1 (PMU)	PI Collective for storing High Frequency Data
PI Data Archive 2 (Low Frequency)	PI Collective for storing Low Frequency Data
PI AF Server	PI Asset Framework (AF) Collective for data organization. Includes configurable analytics and PI Event Frames
PI C37.118 Interface	Collection node of Phasor Measurement Units Data (C37.118 Protocol)
PI Interfaces (Other)	Collection nodes for low frequency data (DNP3, Modbus, OPC, meters, renewables, etc).
PI FFT	PI Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) allows for calculation of real time FFTs
PI Coresight Server	iPad and web-based tool to perform ad hoc analysis on PI System Data
PI Clients	PI Processbook (dynamic interactive process displays), PI Datalink (create reports and detailed calculations with PI System data in Excel), PI Coresight (perform ad hoc analysis)

Notes:	
Operating Systems	Machines may be physical or virtual. Please consult the Virtualization and The PI System White Paper
CAISO Interface	Communication node to CAISO. A few PI technologies may be used for data transfer, namely: PI Cloud Connect, PI to PI, direct PI connection, among others

SEL 3355 Substation hardened PCs – Microgrid Controller



Operating System:

Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 I (64-bit)

Chassis and Mounting:

3U Horizontal Rack-Mount

Processor:

Intel i7-3612QE Quad Core 2.1 GHz

Temperature Range:

-40° to +60° C

Expansion Slots:

5 Slots: 1 PCI, 2 PCIe-x1, 2 PCIe-x4

Power Supply A:

High Voltage: 125/250 Vdc or 120/240 Vac

Power Supply B:

High Voltage: 125/250 Vdc or 120/240 Vac

RAM Slot 1:

8 GB DDR3 1333 MHz ECC Mini-UDIMM

RAM Slot 2:

8 GB DDR3 1333 MHz ECC Mini-UDIMM

SSD Slot 1:

120 GB Industrial-Grade SLC SSD

SSD Slot 2:

120 GB Industrial-Grade SLC SSD

List price = \$8085

Dynamic Event Triggering and Power Oscillation Modeling from Phasor Data



Raymond A. de Callafon (UCSD) & Charles H. Wells (OSIsoft)

callafon@ucsd.edu



System Identification
and Control Laboratory

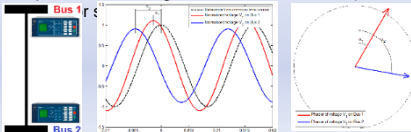
cwells@osisoft.com



Phasor Measurement Unit

Detailed Information on Power Flow

PMU: device which measures waveforms of alternating current (AC) electricity in a phasor representation using a common time source (GPS)



Synchronized and real-time measurements of:

- Phase angle (for power flow)
- Frequency [Hz]
- Real Power [W] and Reactive Power [VAR]



- **Dynamic behavior of power flow**
- Fast sampling (60 or even 120Hz) of many signals
- Demand on data/storage
- Data management

Dynamic Event Triggering

Mark Events in PMU Data in Real-Time

Single PMU can produce more than a dozen signals at 60Hz

Contribution:

automatically detect an event

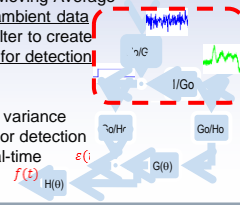
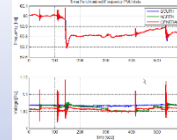
(identify **timing & trigger**)

Approach:

- Auto Regressive Moving Average (ARMA) filter for ambient data
- Rate-of-Change filter to create FROc signal $f(t)$ for detection

End Result:

- $f(t)$ has minimum variance
- $f(t)$ can be used for detection
- $f(t)$ computed real-time



Power Oscillation Modeling

Formulate Dynamic Models from Event Data

When event occurs, one must identify event and dynamics.

Contribution:

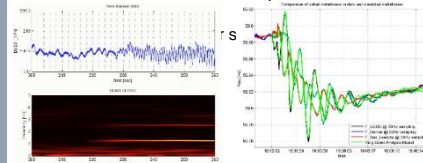
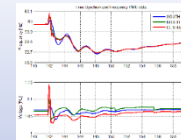
automatically characterize an event
(identify **dynamics**)

Approach:

- For **sustained oscillations**: fixed length Parallel FFT (PFFT) on downsampled data for high freq. resolution
- For **damped oscillations**: estimation of linear finite order model with automatic realization algorithm

End Result:

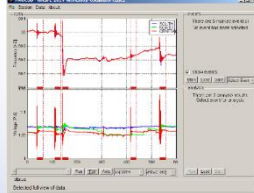
- Heat plots for observing change in frequency
- Linear finite order models for power flow



Software Development and Results

A preliminary of active management

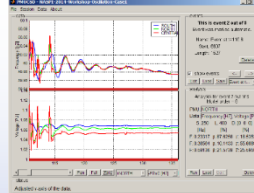
Data management of synchronized PMU data in OSIsoft PI server and interface to Matlab GUI for analysis, plotting, event detection and dynamic modeling



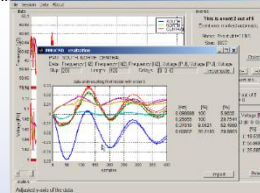
Main Matlab GUI

Automatic event detection implemented in Matlab GUI

Real-time event detection development PI template Dynamic model



Event Detection and Analysis



Modeling with Realization

Summary

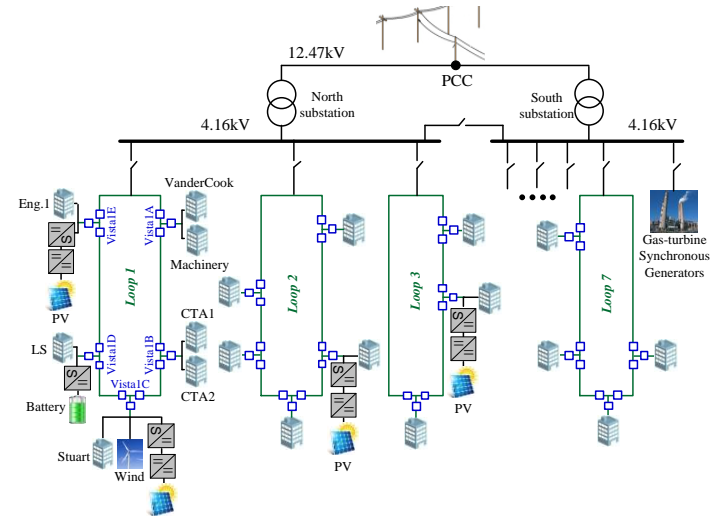
Detection of events via Filtered Rate of Change (FROc)
Allows for automatic real-time event detection

Modeling of events via Parallel FFT and Realization
Allows for

- Real-time visual conformation of event and
- Formulation of linear low order dynamic models

Commercial microgrid Summary

The US Department of Energy selected ComEd/IIT/OSIsoft to demonstrate commercial grade microgrid controllers in a highly competitive bidding process.



Business Challenges

- A. Provide uninterruptable power to critical loads
- B. Rapid restoration after storms or disasters
- C. Lower carbon emissions

Solution(s)

- A. Build a standards based solution
- B. Implement in AF
- C. Application of advanced decoupled control with PMUs as measurement devices

Results and Benefits

- Income from sales of ancillary services
- Income from carbon credits
- Allows Utility to integrate more renewable
- Lower cost of distribution inside grid

Argonne Labs, University of Denver, S&C, AlstomGrid, and Schneider Electric are also involved

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Principal Investigator
ComEd/IIT

Chuck Wells

cwells@osisoft.com

Industry Principal
OSIsoft, LLC

Questions

Please wait for the **microphone**
before asking your questions

State your
name & company





THANK YOU