



Distribution System Analysis for Smart Grid

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Webcast

Feb 8, 2011

EPRI Power Systems Modeling/Analysis Group

- Resource group -- systems modeling, simulation, analysis
- Consulting services from generation to end-use
- Resource support for R&D collaborative efforts
 - Transmission planning
 - Operations
 - Distribution planning and operations
 - Substation design
 - Power quality

The Smart Grid

- SG is different things to different people
 - Communications and control
 - Typically not represented in DSA (at present)
 - Distributed Resources
 - Generation, Storage, Demand Response
 - Test Feeders WG has done large induction machines
 - Monitoring
 - Protection
 - Energy Efficiency

Smart Grid Features

- Distributed Resources
 - Generation
 - Renewable Generation
 - Variable sources
 - Energy Storage
 - Demand Response

Smart Grid Features, cont'd

- Communications and Control
 - AMI deployed throughout the system
 - High-speed communications to Metering and Controls
 - State Estimation

Impact of SG on Distribution System Analysis?

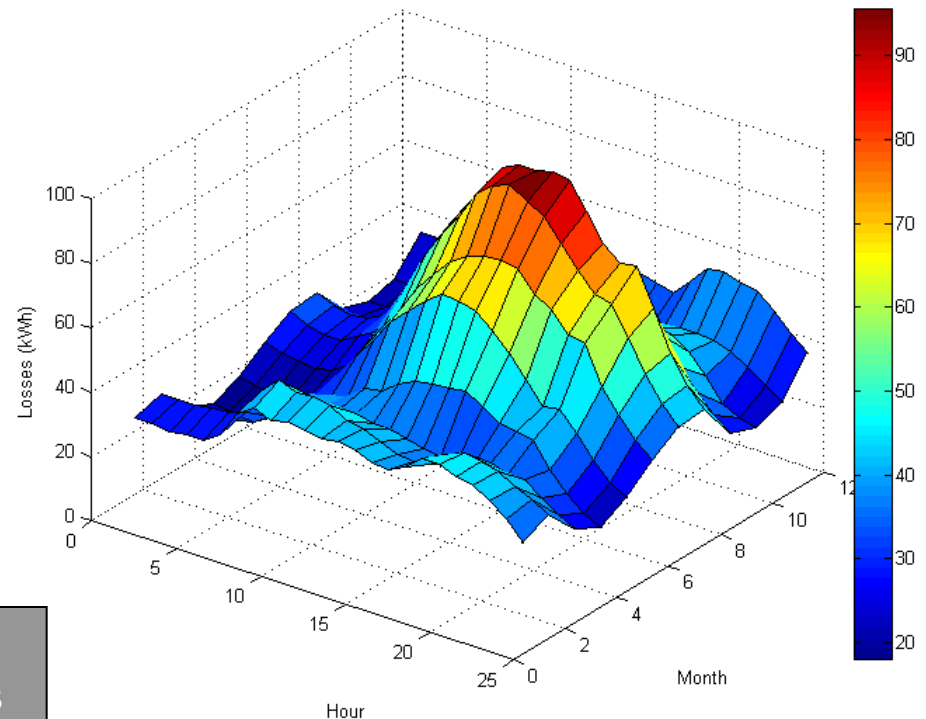
- What DSA framework is needed to support all features of the SG?
- Will there be a need for DSA if everything is monitored thoroughly?
- What could we do if we know more about the system?
- How will merging of planning, monitoring and DSE change DSA tools?

Role of Distribution System Analysis

- Distribution state estimation
- Emergency reconfiguration
 - Account for missing data, failed comm
- EPRI vision
 - Planning and DMS will converge into one set of tools
(Real time and planning will merge)
- Continued need for DSA tools
 - Different form and more capabilities

Advanced Simulation Platform -- OpenDSS

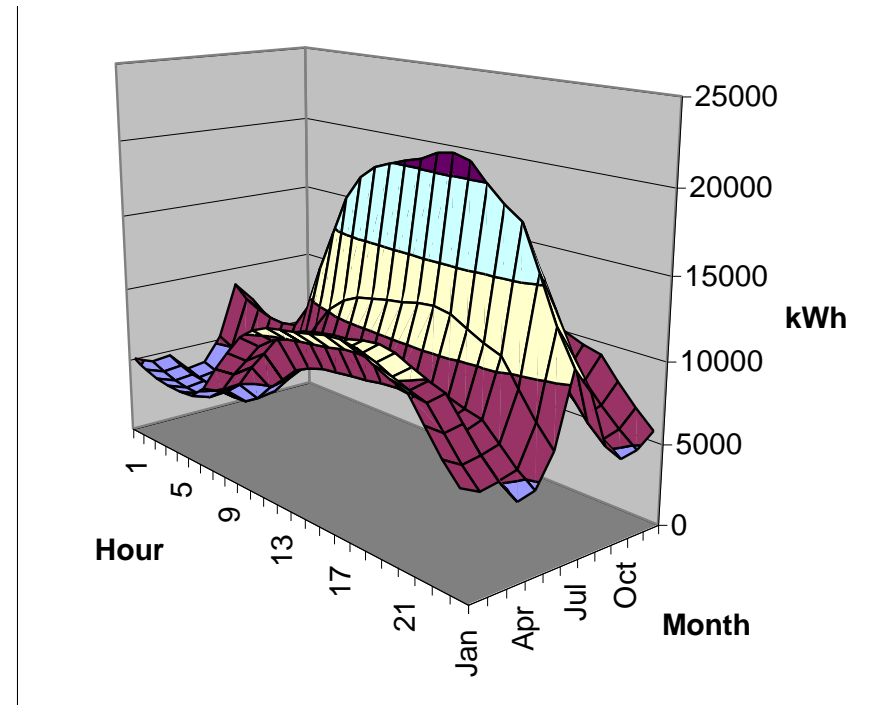
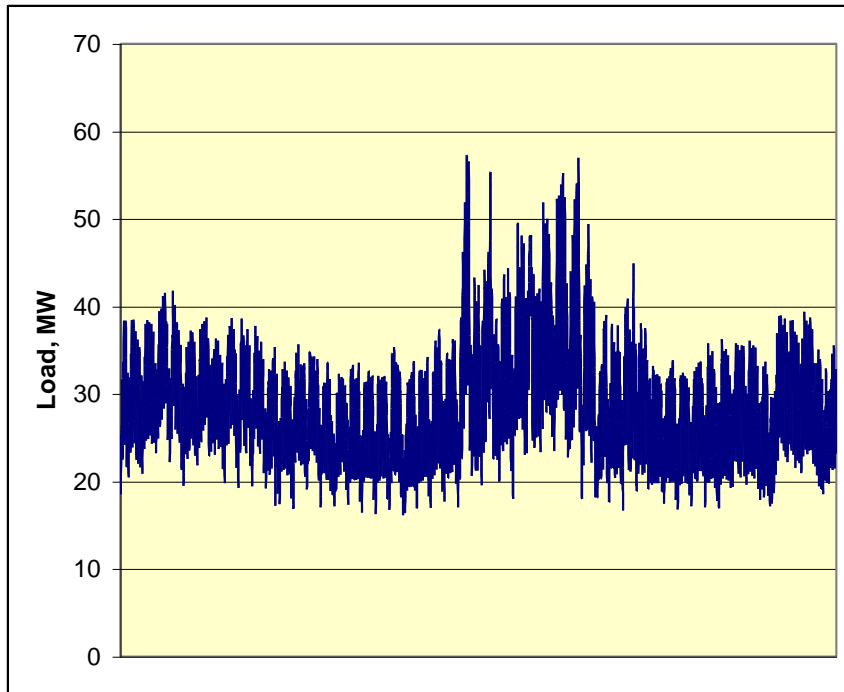
- Open source of EPRI's Distribution System Simulator (DSS)
 - developed in 1997
 - open sourced in 2008 to collaborate with other research projects
- OpenDSS designed to capture
 - Time-specific benefits **and**
 - Location-specific benefits
- Differentiating features
 - full multiphase model
 - numerous solution modes
 - “dynamic” power flow
 - system controls
 - flexible load models
- Needed for analysis of
 - DG/renewables
 - energy efficiency
 - PHEV/EV
 - non-typical loadshapes



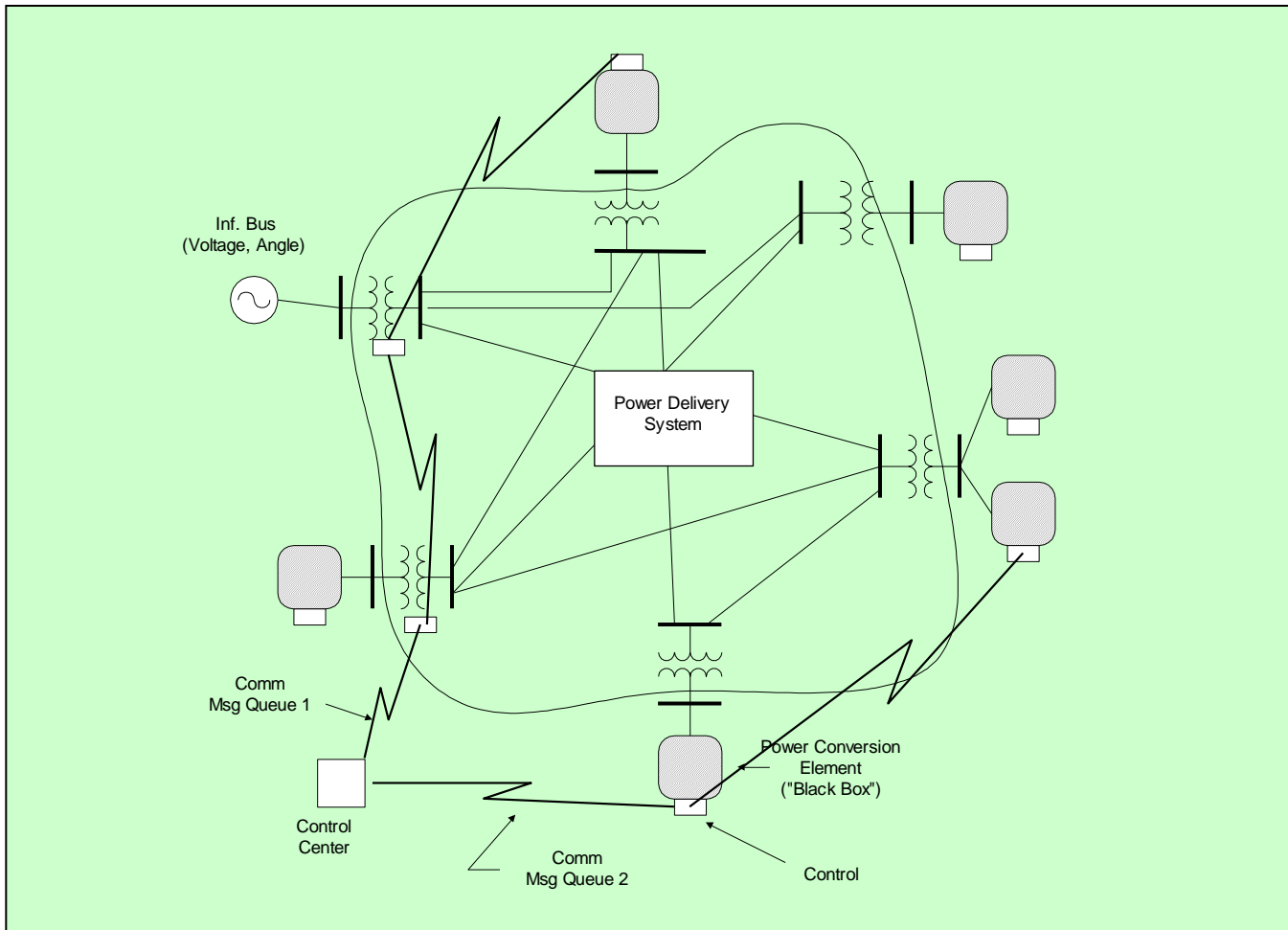
Download for free from
<http://sourceforge.net/projects/electricdss>

Computing Annual Losses

Peak load losses are not necessarily indicative of annual losses



Overall Model Concept



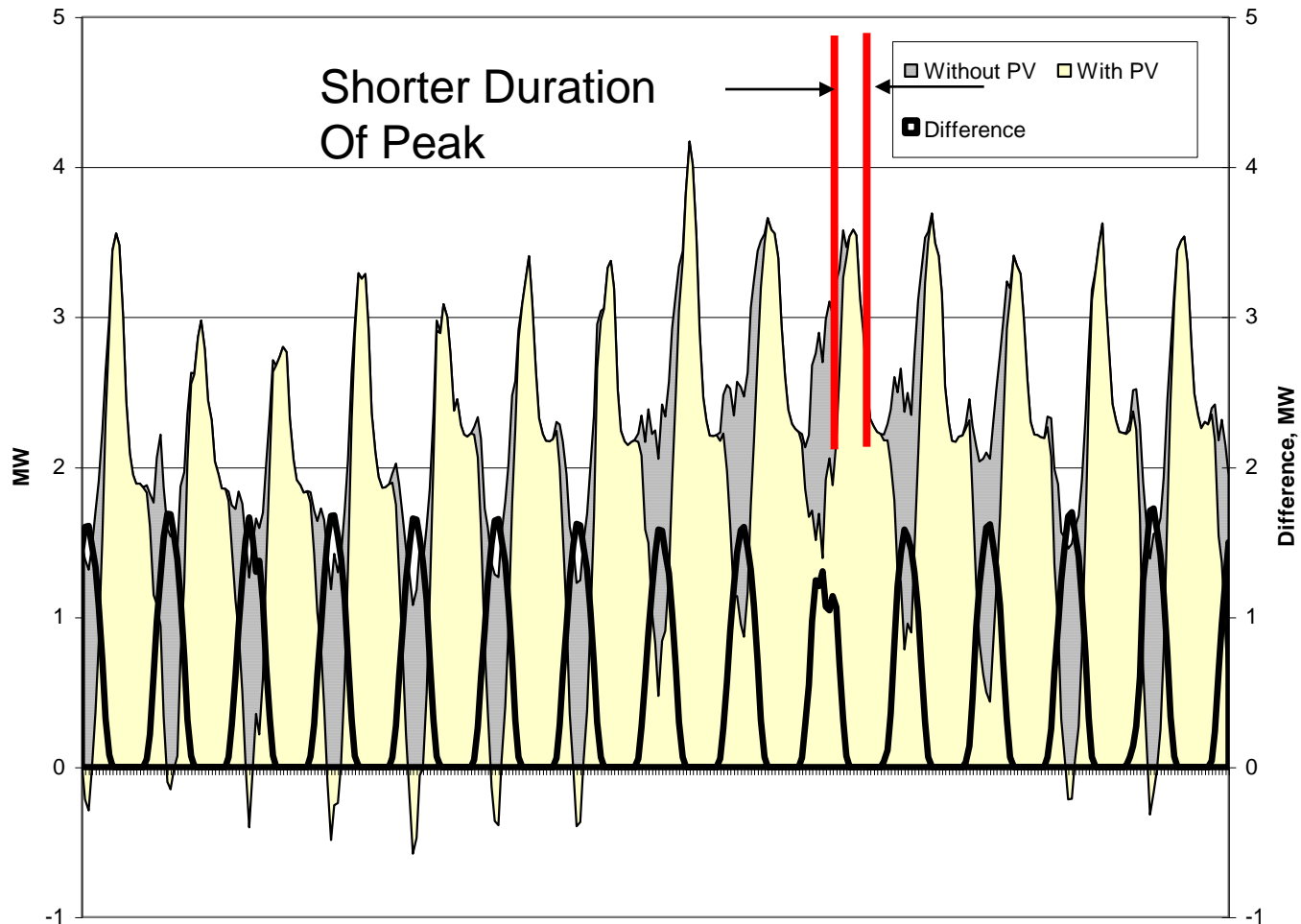
Supporting Renewables

Solar PV Simulation 1-hr Intervals

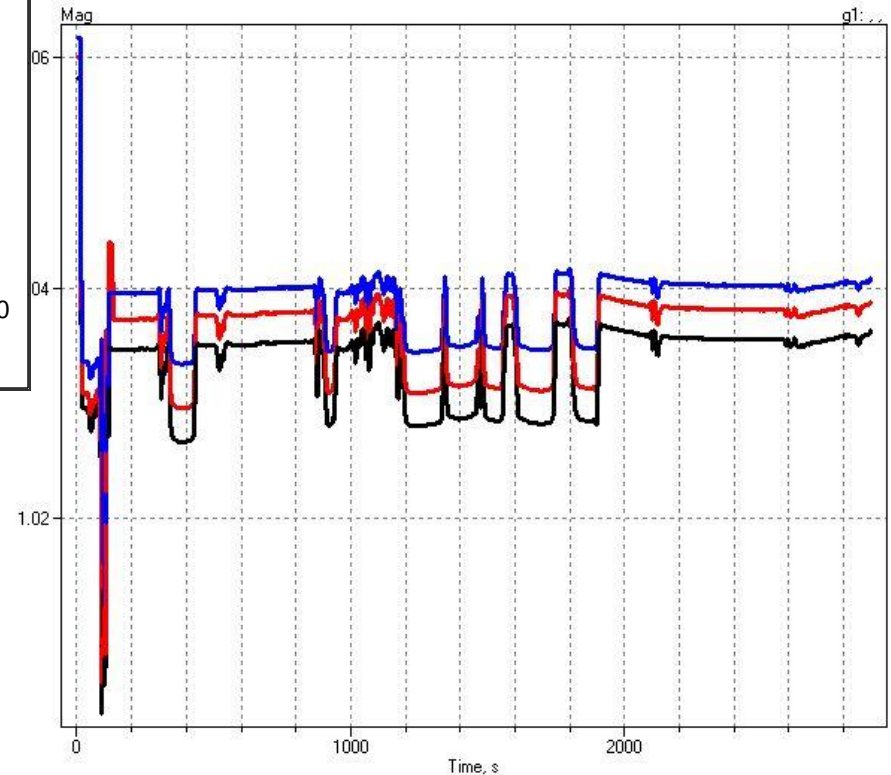
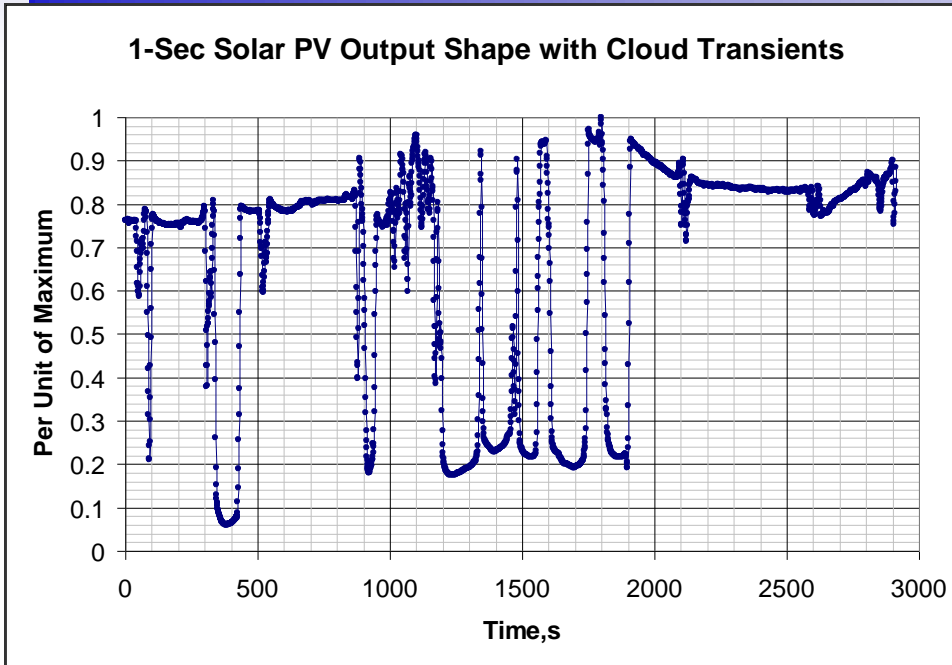
What is the Capacity Gain?



Can DMS Enable Increased Capacity?

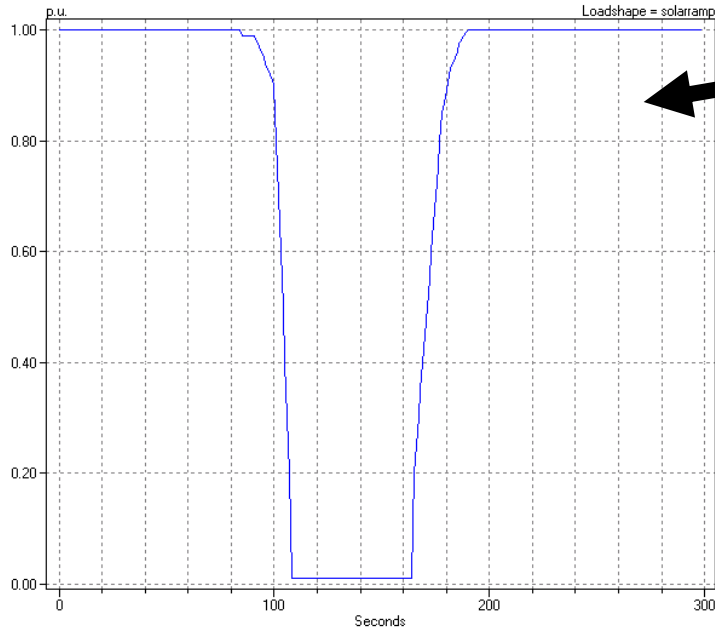


Cloud Transients: 1-sec Interval



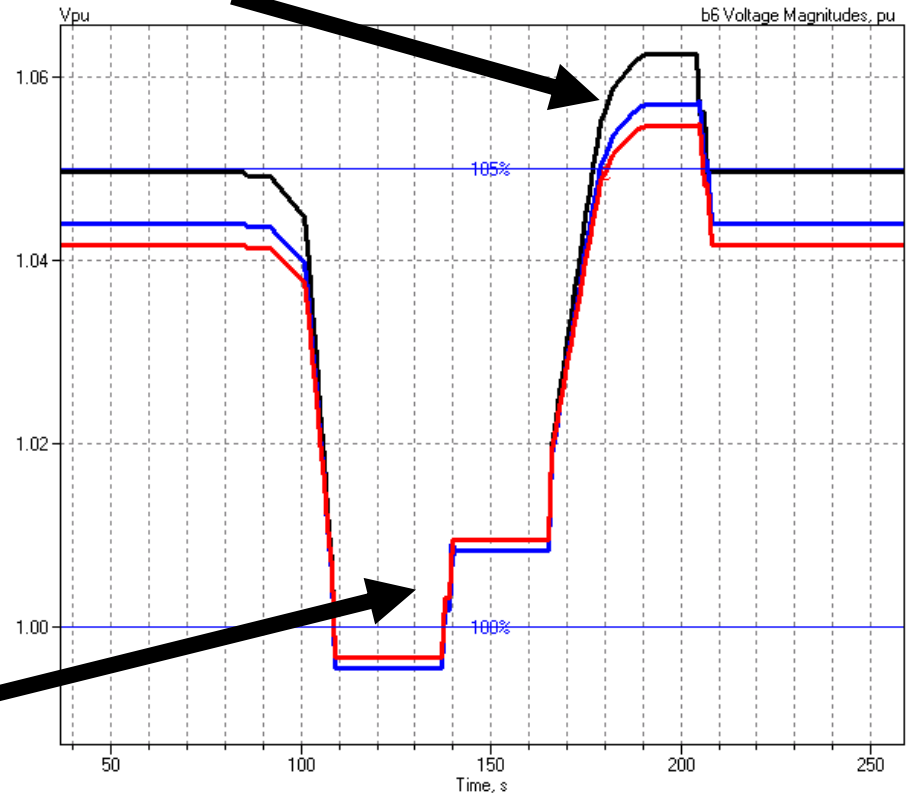
Impact on Feeder Voltage

Solar Ramping



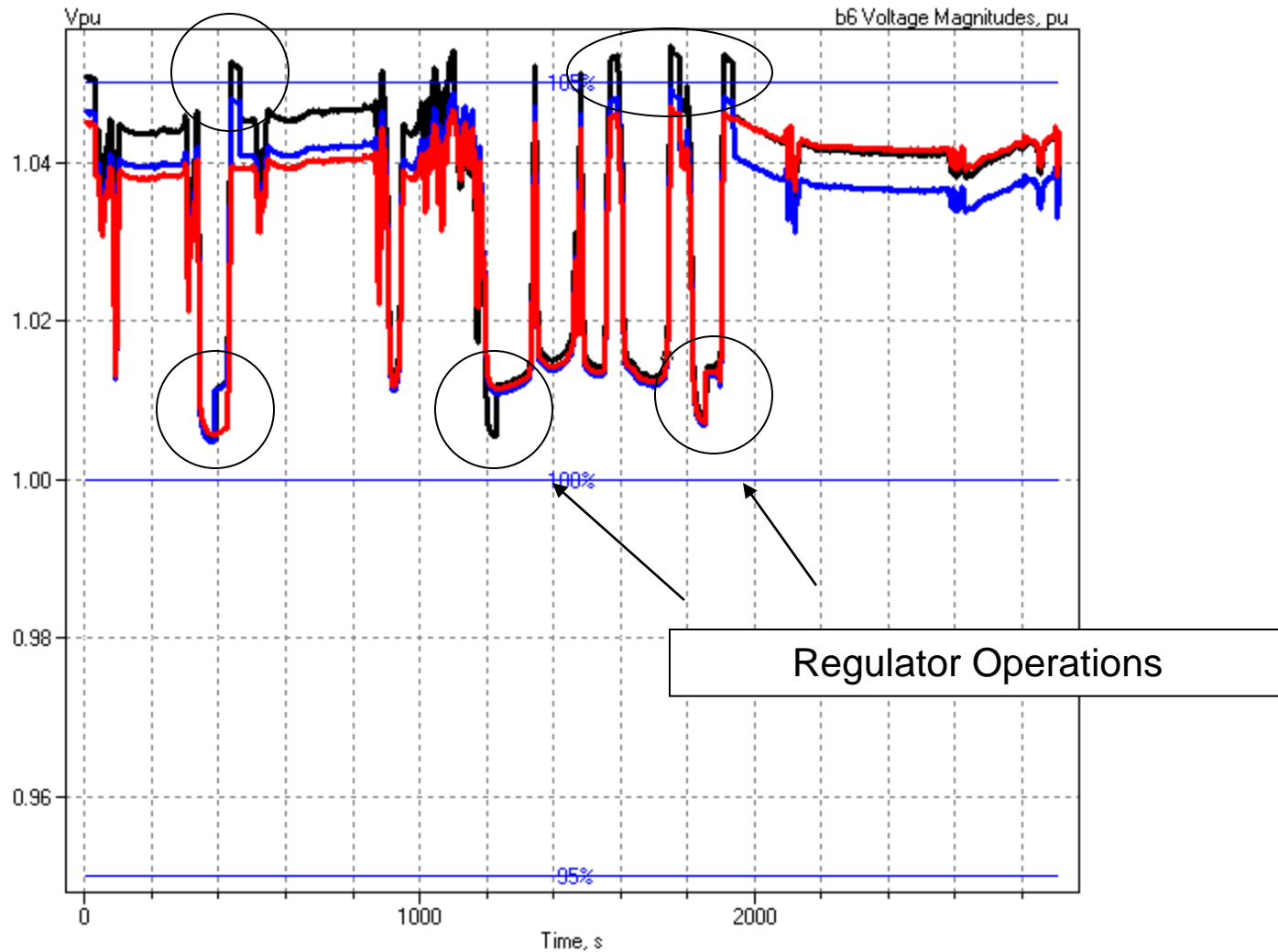
Basic Solar Ramp Function

Voltage Pushed over limit on recovery

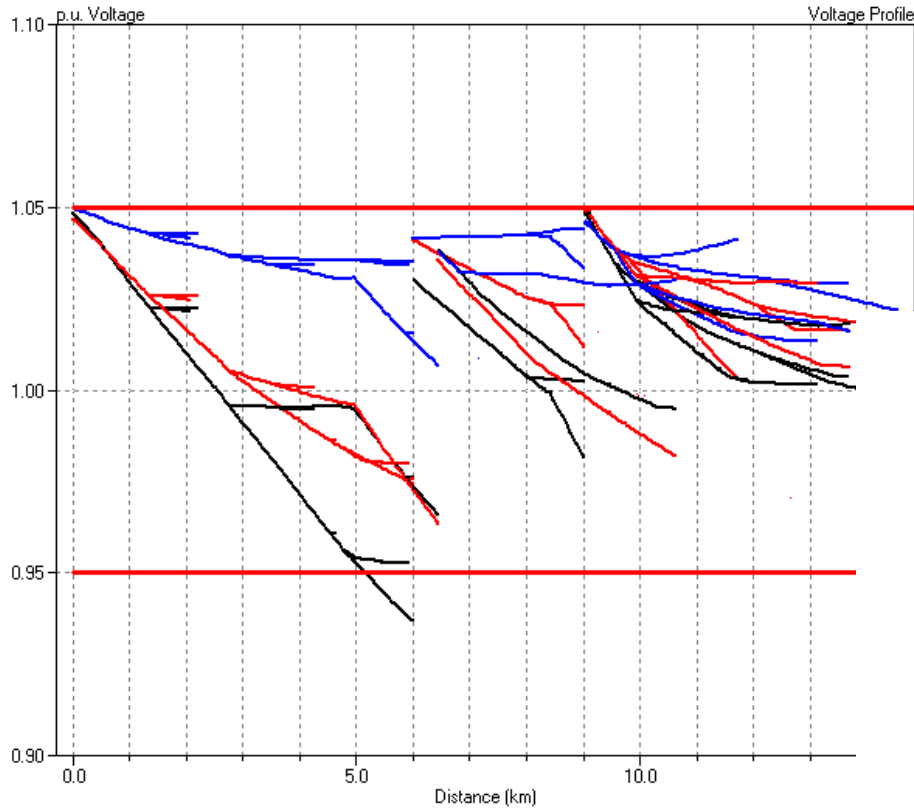


Regulators compensate for drop

Regulator Response for Series of Cloud Transients

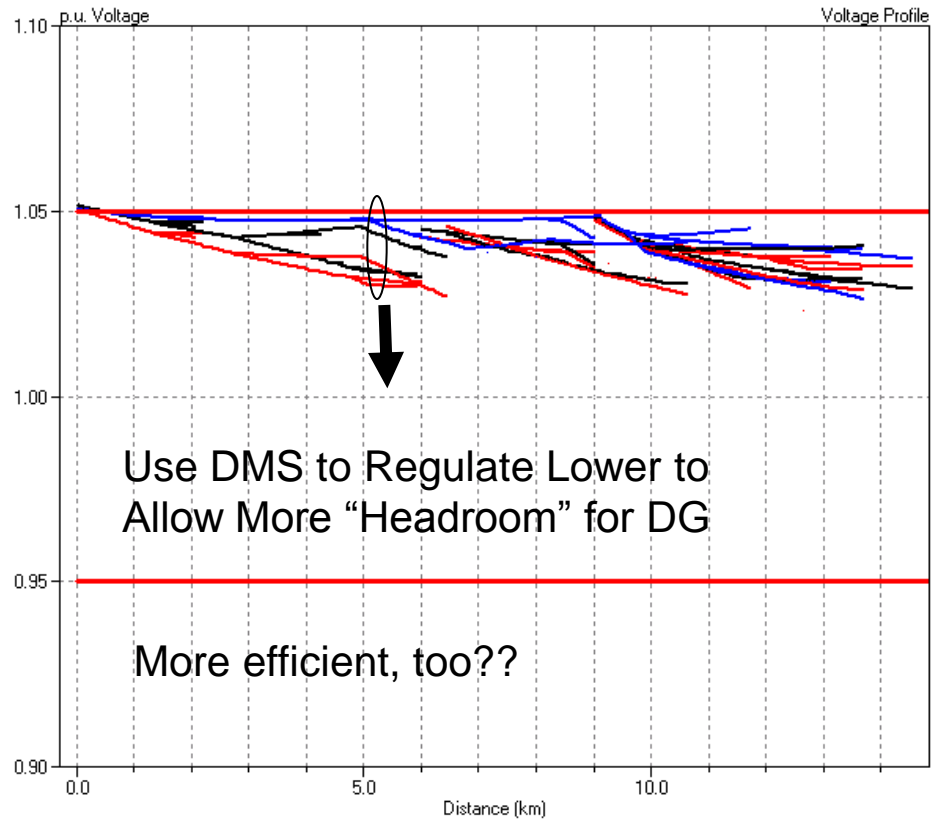


“Headroom” for PV



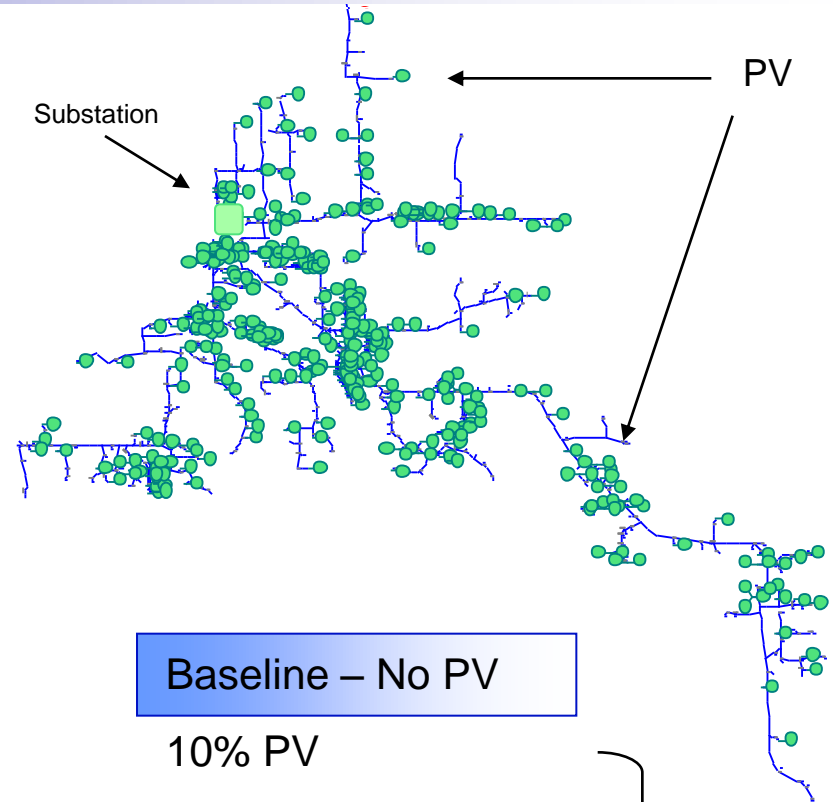
Voltage Profile for 100% Load

Voltage Profile for 40% Load

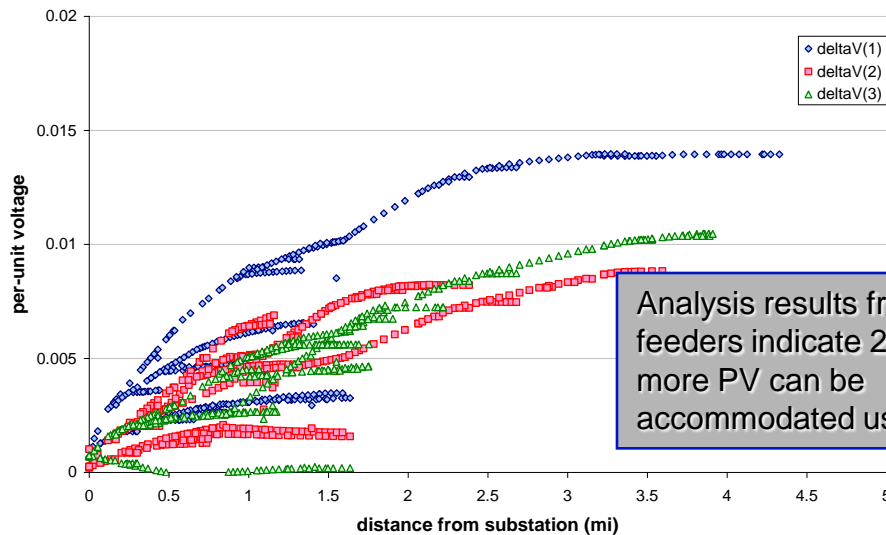


Steady-State Voltage

- Maximum change in voltage
- PV at increased penetration until limit exceeded
- Use of volt/var control accommodates added PV before violations occur



20% PV with VVC
Voltage Change



Analysis results from other feeders indicate 25%-100% more PV can be accommodated using VVC

Baseline – No PV

10% PV

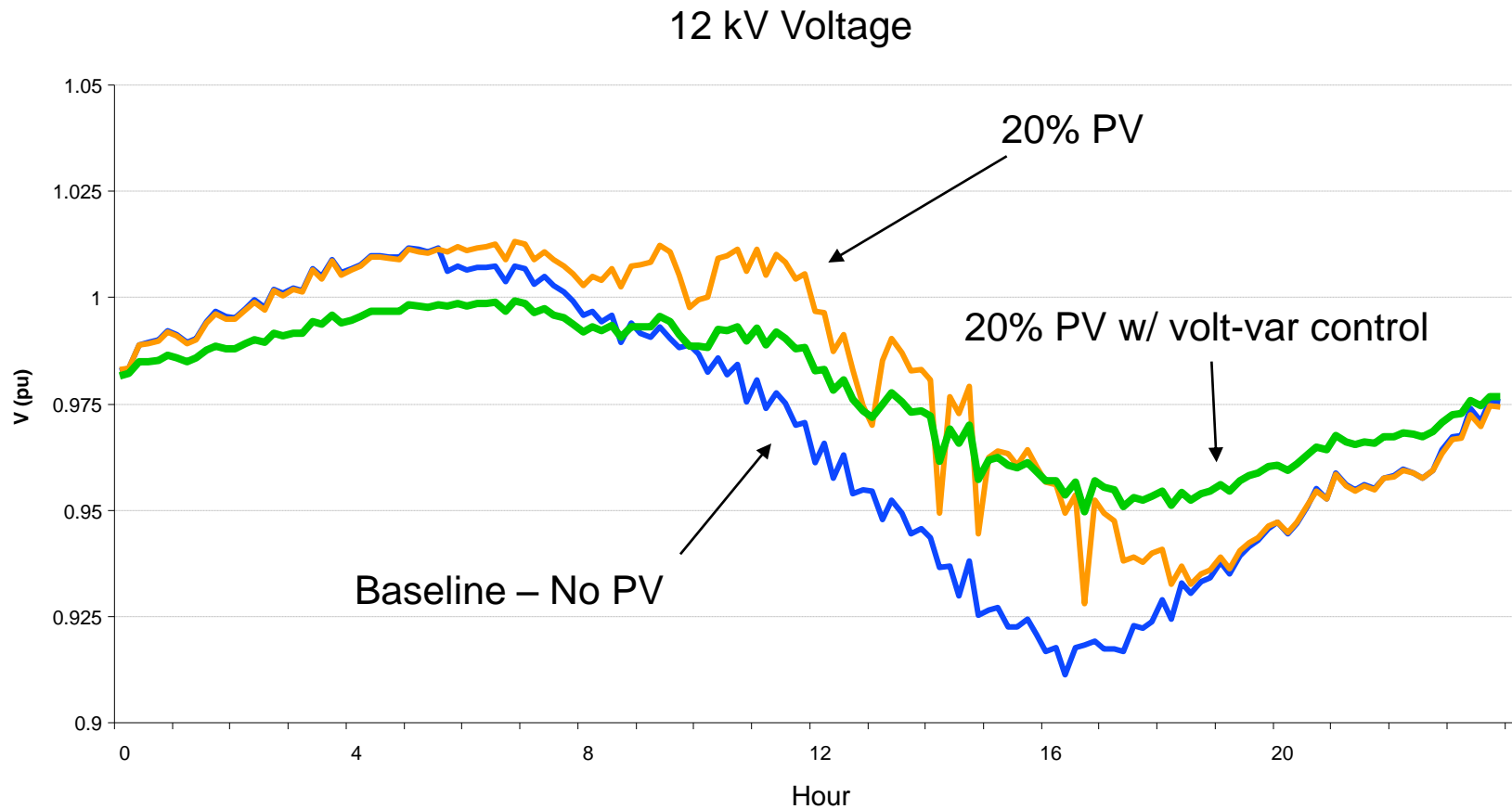
15% PV

20% PV

20% PV and VVC

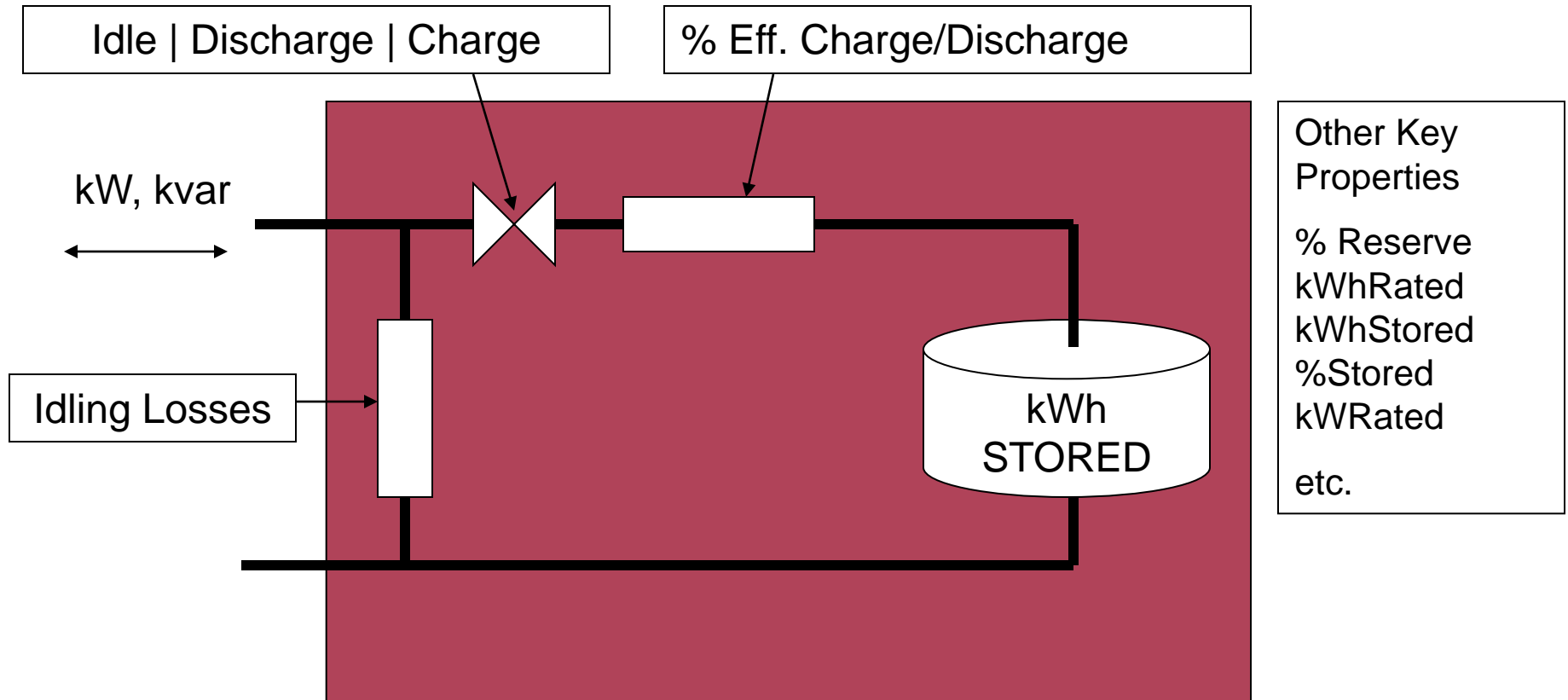
ΔV

Primary Voltage Response with Volt/Var Control

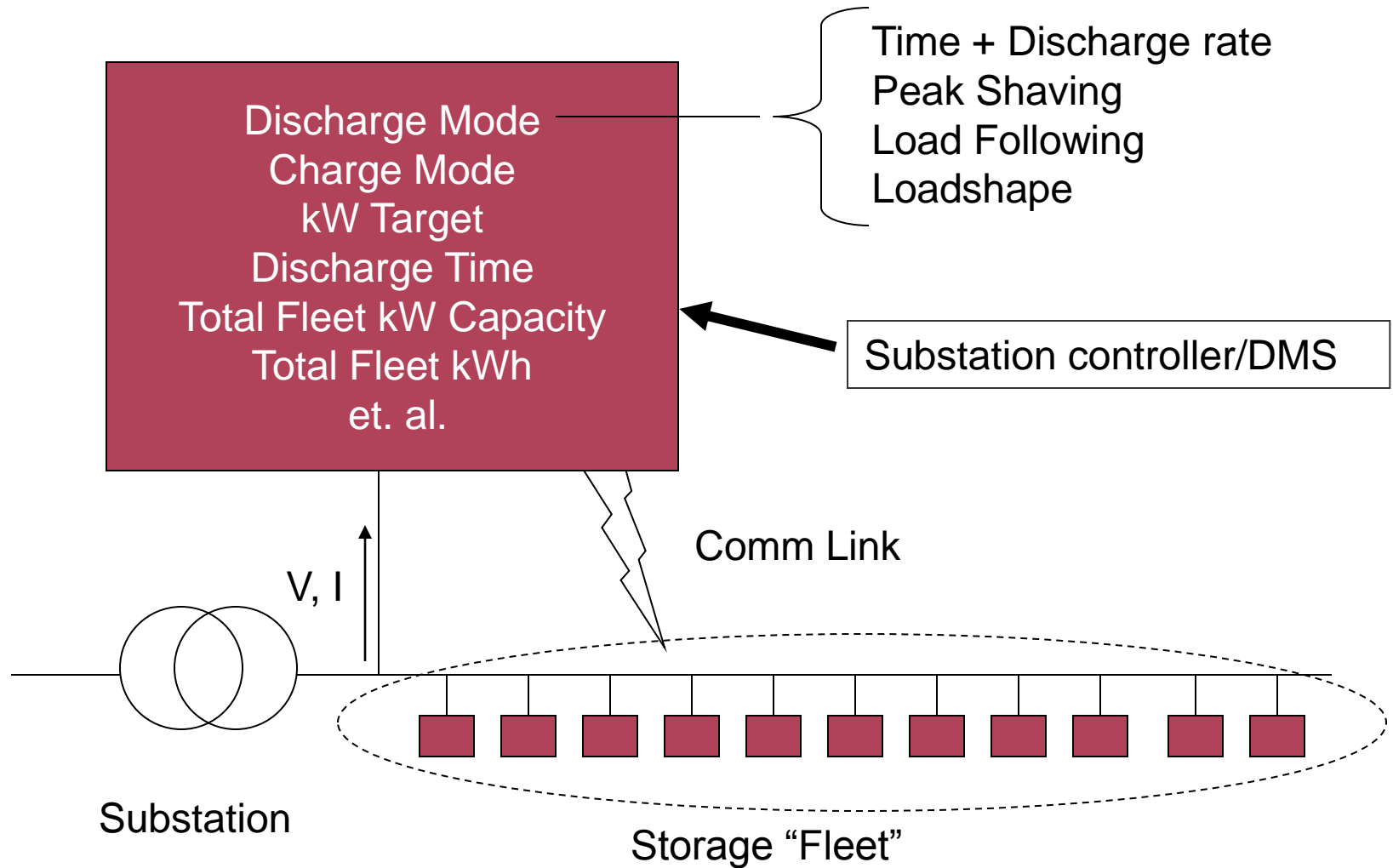


Storage

Generic Storage Element Model (OpenDSS Model)

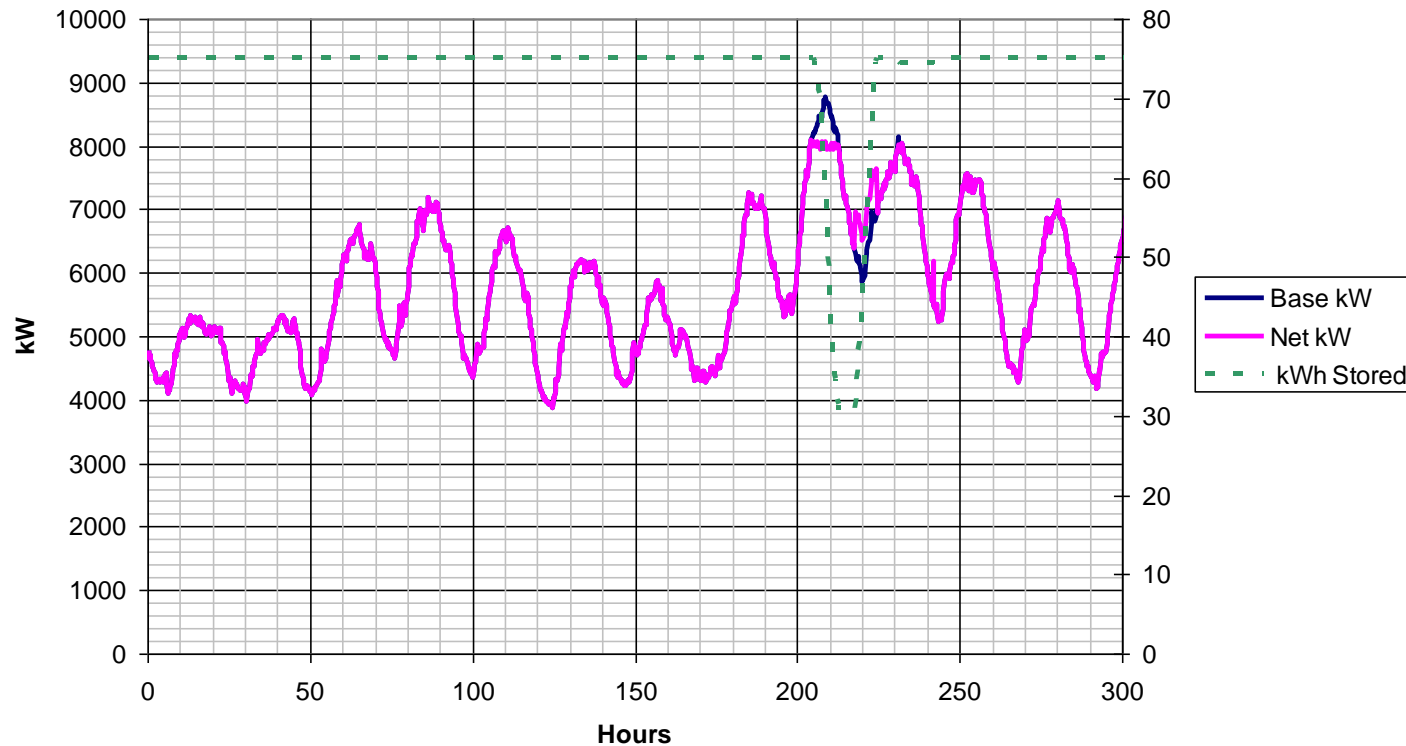


Controlling Storage from DMS



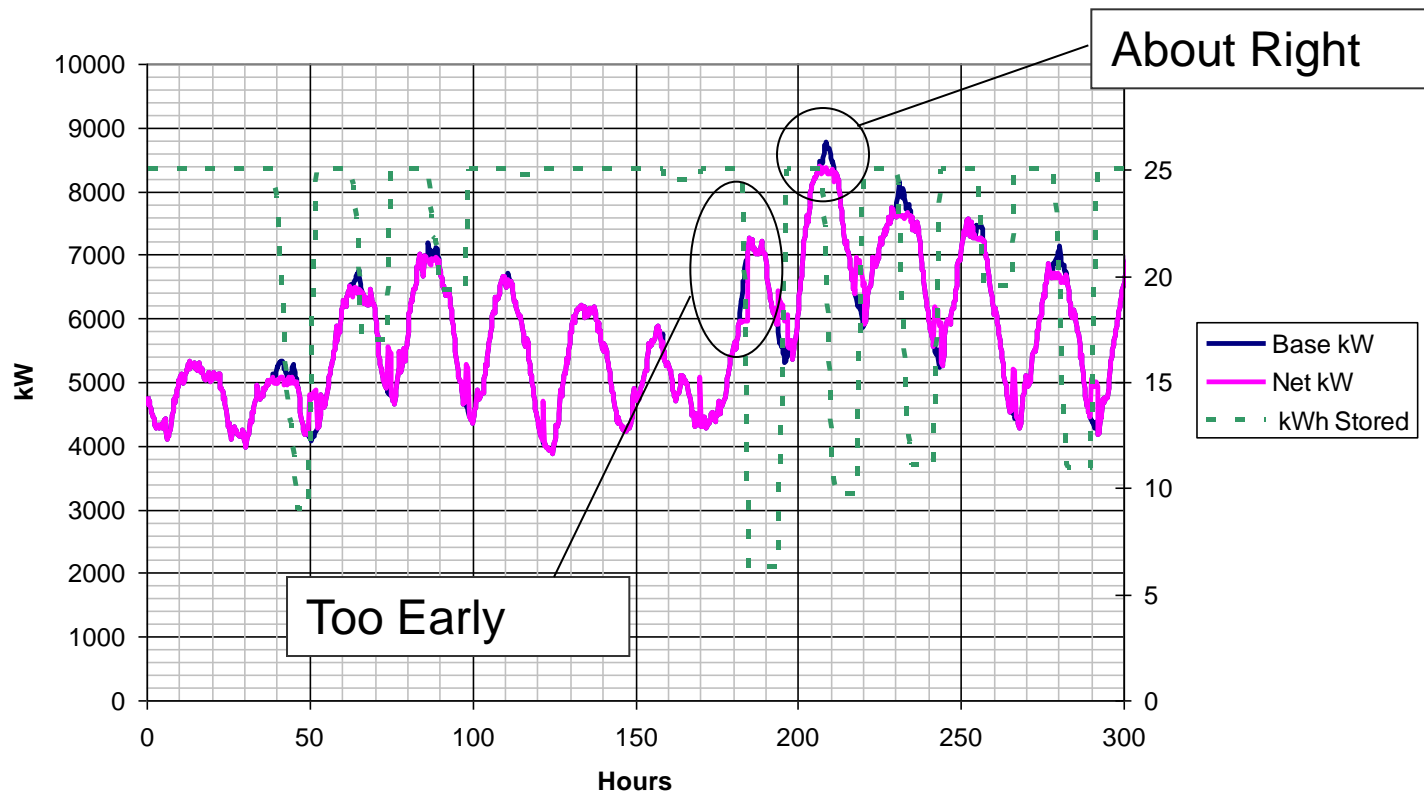
Simple Substation Peak Shaving

Load Shapes With and Without Storage
Mode=Peak Shave, Target=8000 kW, Storage=75 kWh
Charge=2:00 @ 30%



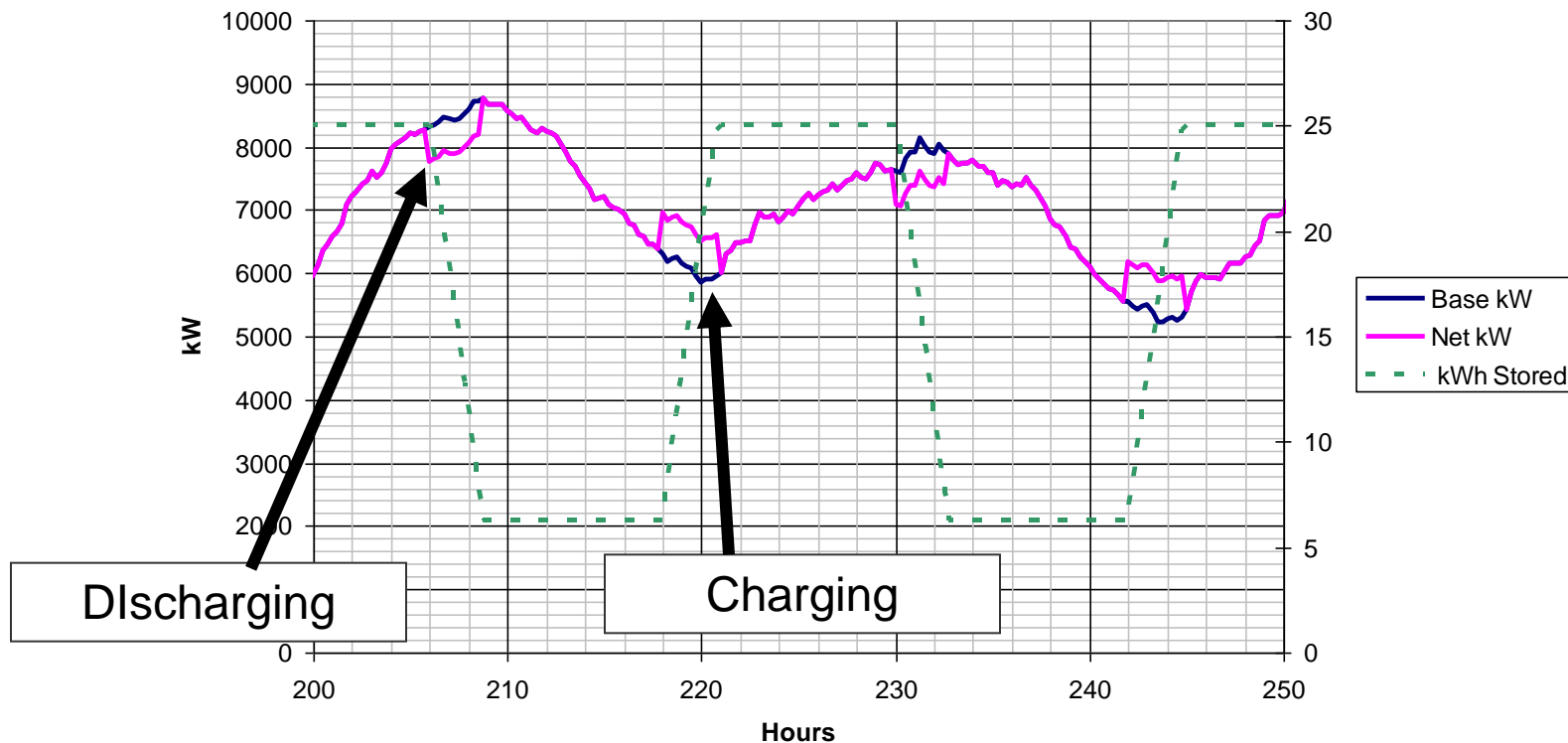
Attempting Peak Shave Every Day

Load Shapes With and Without Storage
Mode=Load Follow, Time=14:00, Storage=25 kWh
Charge=2:00 @ 30%



Accounting for Storage Losses

Load Shapes With and Without Storage
Mode=Time + fixed rate, Time=14:00 @ 25% Storage=25 kWh
Charge=2:00 @ 30%



Charging energy > Discharging energy (compare areas)

OPENSIG-SIMSWG Feb 2011

Key Distribution Modeling Capabilities for Smart Grid

- Distributed generation modeling
- Time series simulations
- Efficiency studies
- Meshed networks
- Large systems
- Parallel computing
- Distribution state estimation
- Protective relay simulation
- AMI Load data
- Modeling controllers
- Modeling comm
- Work flow integration

Key Challenges

- Merging Planning and Real-Time Analysis
- Very Large System Models
- Systems Communications Simulations
- Large Volume of AMI Data
- AMI-based Decision Making
- Time Series Simulations
- Distribution State Estimation

Key Challenges, Cont'd

- Detailed LV Modeling
- Including multiple feeders, transmission
- DG Integration and Protection
- Generator and Inverter Models
- Meshed (Looped) Network Systems
- Regulatory Time Pressures

Reference

- R.C. Dugan, R. F. Arritt, T. E. McDermott, S. M. Brahma, K. P. Schneider, “Distribution System Analysis To Support the Smart Grid”, presented at 2010 IEEE PES General Meeting, Minneapolis, MN

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