

# NERC

NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC  
RELIABILITY CORPORATION

## NERC Reliability Initiatives and Smart Grid

IEEE PES

Late Breaking News

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to ensure  
the reliability of the  
bulk power system



# System Protection and Control Performance Improvement Initiative

## Protection & Controls Initiative

- Announced at February Board meeting
- Letter to industry to come out shortly
- NERC Board recognition of the importance of system protection to reliability
- Goal: Improve BES reliability
- Purpose: Improve the performance of power system Protection Systems through fostering technical excellence in protection and control system design, coordination, and practices.

- Elevate System Protection and Control Task Force to Subcommittee status
  - Increased emphasis on the importance of protection
- Collaborative efforts with:
  - IEEE Power & Energy Society
  - IEEE Power System Relay Committee
  - Bridge between IEEE standards and NERC system performance requirements (in NERC standards)
- Coordinate Protection Standards Philosophies and Standards Work
  - Reduce discrepancies
  - Technical basis for all protection standards changes

# Initial Targeted Areas

- PRC Standards Technical Support
  - SPCS to provide technical SME support to Standards process
- Relay Loadability
  - Standard PRC-023 – Relay Loadability passed by NERC Board, awaiting FERC approval
- Protection System Reliability (redundancy)
  - SPCS Technical Reference Document & SAR
    - Posted for comments 1/20 – 2/18
- Generator Frequency and Voltage Protective Relay Coordination
  - Standards Project 2007-09 – Generator Verification
  - Drafting of Standard PRC-024-1 — Generator Frequency and Voltage Protective Relay Settings

# Initial Targeted Areas

- **Transmission and Generation Protection System Misoperations**
  - Technical review of PRC-004 -- Analysis and Mitigation of Transmission and Generation Protection System Misoperations
  - Includes NERC-wide definition of protection misoperations for NERC reporting and system performance metrics
  
- **Protection System Maintenance**
  - SPCTF 2007 Technical Reference Standards on Protection System maintenance
  - Project 2007-17 – Transmission and Generation Protection System Maintenance and Testing, PRC-005 in re-drafting phase

# Initial Targeted Areas

- Protection System Coordination
  - Transmission Protection Coordination
    - Support for revisions to PRC-001
  - Trans & Gen Protection Coordination – IEEE collaboration
    - SPCS Technical Reference – Power Plant and Transmission System Protection Coordination – support for revisions to PRC-001
  
- BES System Performance & Protection Coordination with Generator Controls
  - Improved modeling of governors and other generator controls
  - New control models need to be applied
  - Model validation to actual system performance essential

# Initial Targeted Areas

- **BES System Performance & Protection  
Coordination with Turbine/Boiler Controls**
  - Response to leading trend in system disturbances
  - Largely uncharted area for modeling by planners
  - Discussions with industry experts and turbine control manufacturers on appropriate level of modeling (detailed modeling not appropriate)



# System Modeling Improvement Initiative

- Purpose – to improve powerflow and dynamics modeling across North America
  - Planning models
  - As-built models for operations planning
  - Forensic analysis models
- Improve MOD series of standards
- Cross-program model flexibility
  - Problems with user-models
  - Validate dynamics models for new equipment

- Improve quality of system modeling data and data exchange practices
  - NERC Recommendation 14
  - US-Canada TF Recommendation 24
- Generation and Transmission Performance Report Recommendations
  - Background of original recommendations
  - Strengthened recommendations

# TR-4 – Powerflow Modeling

- A. Modeling Groups should reinvestigate feasibility of a CIM capable powerflow creation database
- B. NERC should create initiative to improve overall powerflow modeling techniques
- C. Powerflow cases should be periodically benchmarked to actual system conditions at various load levels
- D. All generators should be periodically tested to ensure that their claimed MW and Mvar ratings are accurate and realizable
  - Testing should also be done to confirm the performance of generator dynamic controls and that their respective models in the System Dynamics Databases are accurate.

## TR-12– Improve & Validate Dynamic Models

- A. Create a feedback loop in modeling process – CIM compatible
- B. Initiate dynamic model validation in EI for generators and dynamic responsive equipment
- C. Codify (with IEEE) new standard for powerflow and dynamics data formats
- D. Provide forum for ongoing development, testing, and validation of new and improved dynamic models
- E. Improve load modeling for more accurate powerflow and dynamics analysis

# Modeling Issues

- If something is not modeled, how can you predict system behavior or interaction????

## Dynamics Modeling Issues

- Missing models
- Data errors
- Models may not match field equipment and settings
- Issue of “proprietary models”
- Modeling of wind farms
  - Common-mode failures – same make and model
  - Registrations issues – not collecting all needed data
  - Proprietary models

# Need for New Modeling

- Turbine / boiler control models needed
  - Units may remain stable, but ramp to zero and trip
- Far more complex dynamic load models needed to analyze and predict FIDVR (Fault-Induced Delayed Voltage Recovery) behavior
  - More load composition data needed to do this
- Better governor models
- Better SPS/RAS models
- Models for new power electronic devices



# Intelligent Integration of Electronically-Coupled Resources and Demand

# Smart Grids – a Reliability Perspective

## Defined from a Reliability Perspective

- Two-way flow of energy and communications enabling new technologies to supply, deliver and consume electricity.
- Functions
  - Enhanced flexibility and control
  - Balancing variable demand & resources
  - Demand Response
  - Large deployment of sensor & automation technologies
  - etc.



# Smart Grid Integration

- Reliability Considerations to *Plan* a System that Operators can Reliably Operate
  - Design Large-Scale, Non-Linear Control (new tools?)
  - Large & Small Signal Stability maintained (new tools?)
  - Coordination of controls (centralized/decentralized)
  - Device interconnection standards dependent on function
  - System sensitivity analyses **must** be expanded
  - Cyber security considerations in planning, design and operations
  - Operations will change (new tools?)

# Renewables and Smart Grid

- ***Intelligently*** integrate renewable resources
- ***Intelligent*** integration of smart grid technologies to take advantage of tremendous potentials while maintaining reliability

## **Overall Reliability Concerns**

- System inertia – maintaining system stability
- Ability to maintain voltage and frequency control
- Interactions of myriad of control systems

# Electronically-Coupled Demand Issues

- Modeling
  - Information on harmonics – power quality concerns
  - Frequency response – behavior during off-nominal frequency conditions
  - Controls and protection characteristics
  - Schizophrenic load behavior (human reaction-based)
- Disturbance ride-through
  - Potential for wide-spread common-mode disconnections
  - Intelligent reconnection (i.e., do not automatically reconnect if under-frequency or under-voltage conditions exist)
  - Avoid motor stalling

# Electronically-Coupled Resource Issues

- Disturbance ride-through
  - Stay connected through off-nominal frequency (over- and under-frequency) events, including coordination with utilities' Under-Frequency Load Shedding programs
  - Stay connected through off-nominal voltage events, including coordination with utilities' Under-Voltage Load Shedding program
  - Potential common-mode failures
  - Intelligent reconnection (i.e., do not automatically restart/reconnect if over-frequency or over-voltage conditions exist)

# Electronically-Coupled Resource Issues

- Voltage Stability
  - Provide primary voltage control for transient stability
  - Provide secondary voltage control for post-transient stability
  - Carry (or have a linkage to) reactive reserves
- Be capable of a two-quadrant operation, delivering leading and lagging power factor through the entire power output range

# Electronically-Coupled Resource Issues

- Frequency Control
  - Primary frequency control for arresting system frequency deviations
  - Secondary frequency control, participation in AGC
  - Ability to dispatch and follow power schedule
  - Ability to carry Frequency Responsive Reserves
- Oscillation Damping
- Contribute to positive damping of power oscillatory modes

# Electronically-Coupled Resource Issues

- **Additional requirements**
  - Make generic powerflow and dynamic models, and associated data sets available for power system studies prior to interconnection. These must be validated by measured performance in operation
  - Provide self-protection and control parameters for power system studies – necessary for evaluation of potential common-mode failures based on controls or performance parameters
  - Disturbance data recorders – 30+ samples per second, time synchronized – needed to validate performance and models
  - Participate in monitoring systems, remedial action schemes, and other reliability schemes as identified in regional planning process

# Smart Grid Integration Task Force

## NERC Staff Proposal:

- Task Force formed to evaluate reliability considerations to integrate Smart Grids in Planning, Design and Operations
  - Coordinated Effort between PC/OC/CIP, lead by PC
  - Evaluate Changes in Planning, Design & Operations
  - Make Recommendations for next steps
- Complete Report by December 2009

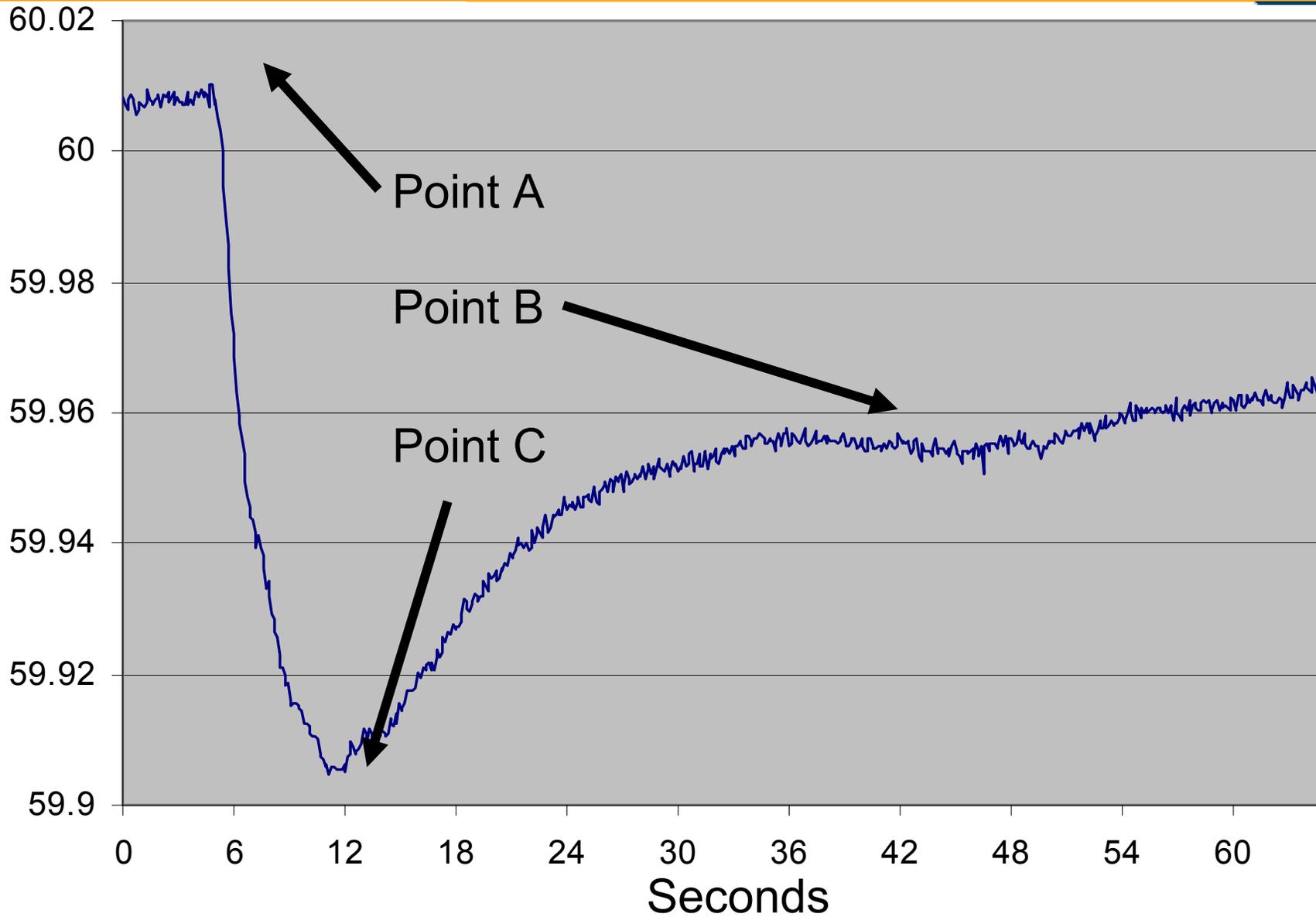


# Frequency Response Initiative

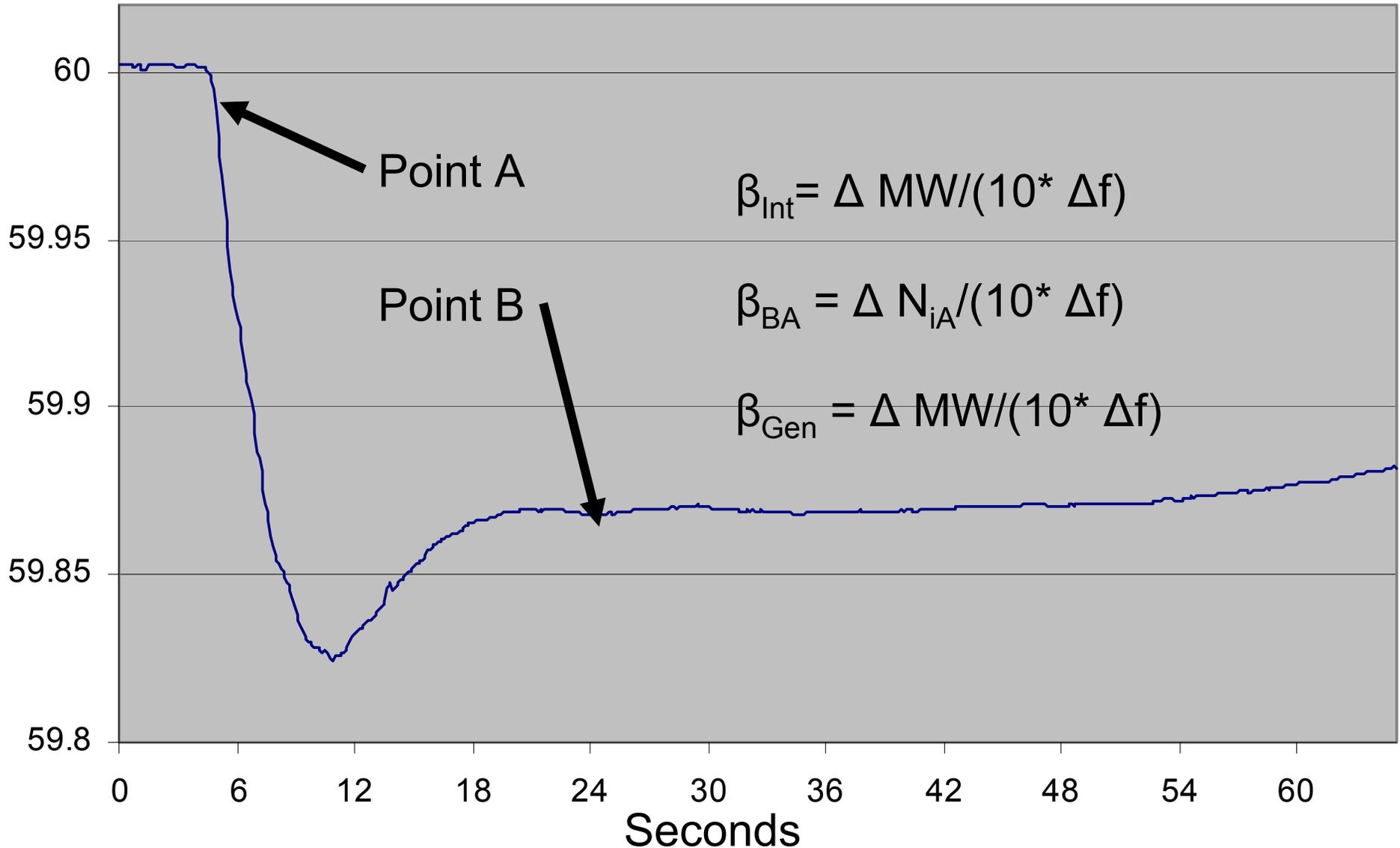
# Frequency Response Basics

- Frequency Response, termed beta ( $\beta$ ), is
  - a fundamental reliability service
  - a combination of governor and load response
  - Inversely related to frequency excursions
- Frequency Response is declining
  - Should be increasing with load & generation growth
  - Part of the decrease may be better measurement
- Performance-based standards quite possibly on the horizon (FERC Order No. 693)

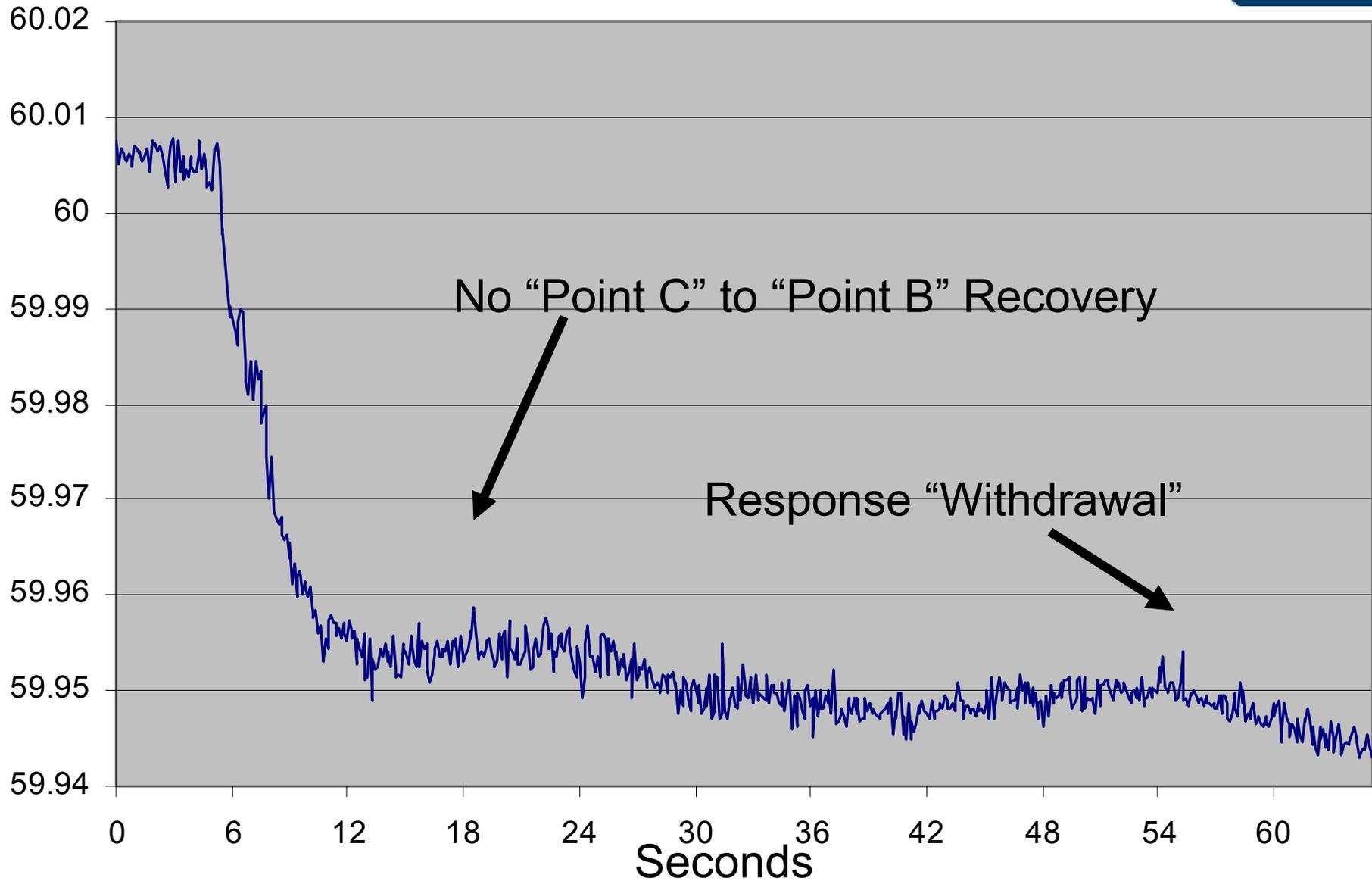
# Typical WECC Frequency Excursion



# Typical ERCOT Frequency Excursion

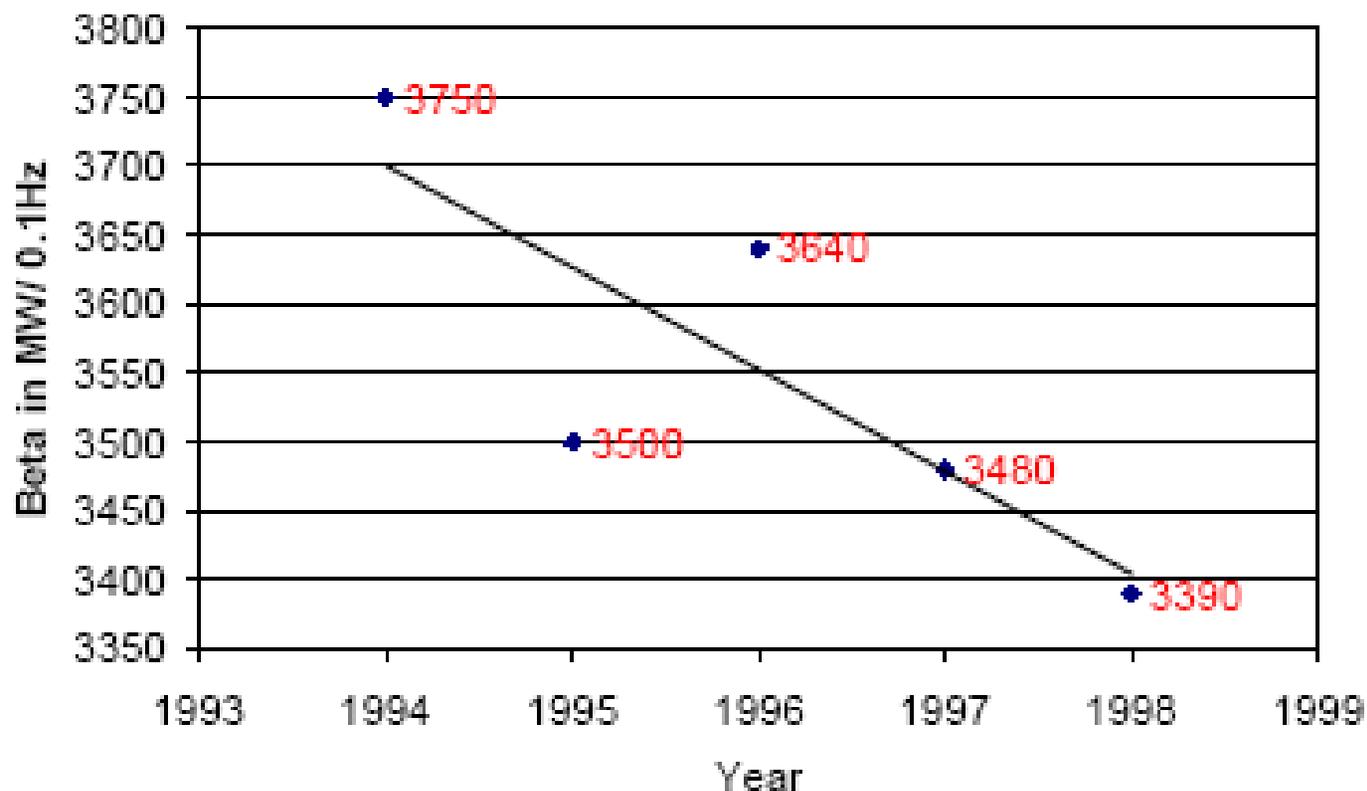


# Typical Eastern Interconnection Frequency Excursion



# Eastern Interconnection Frequency Response Trend

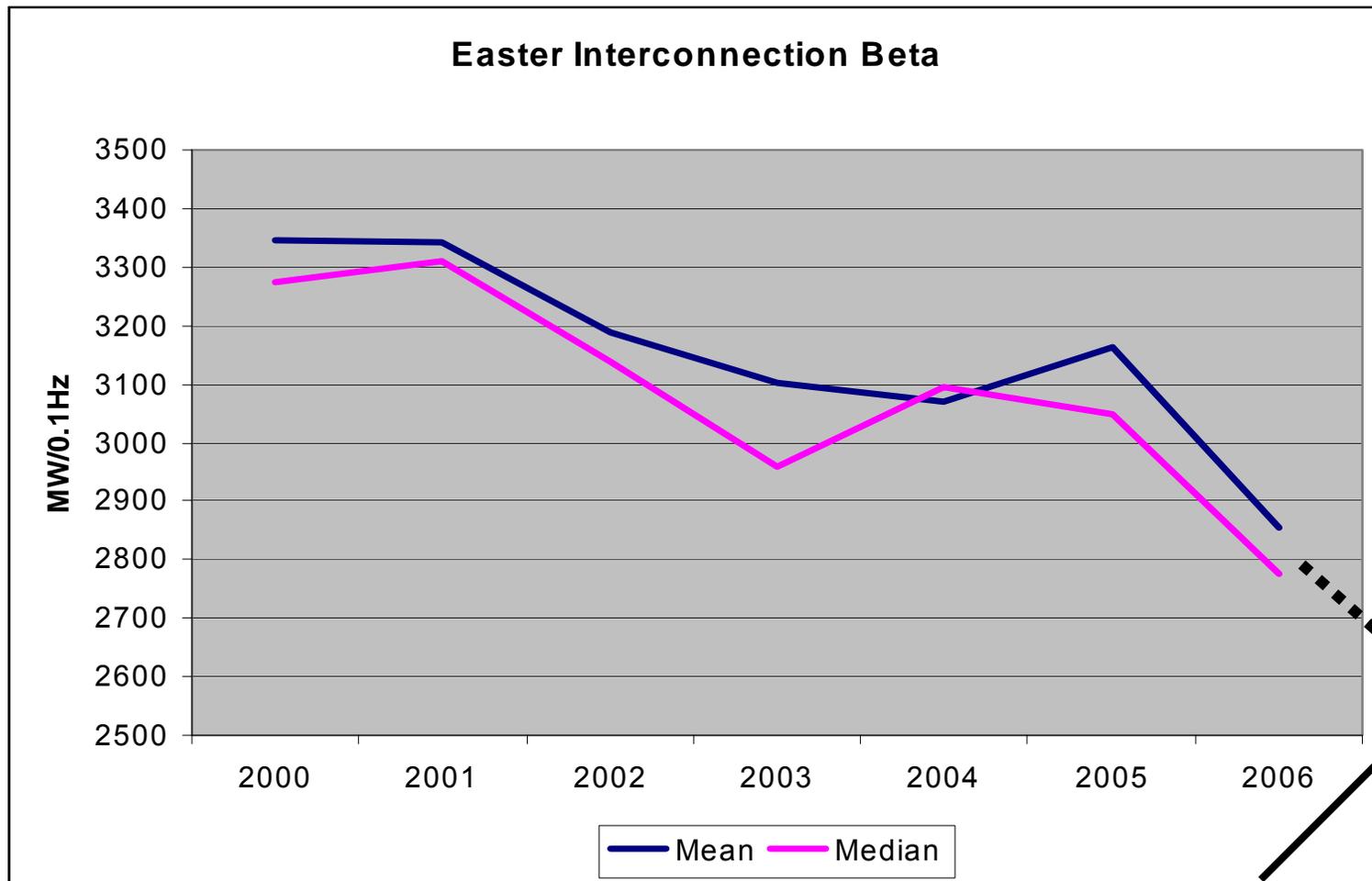
Decline in Beta Over 5 Year Period



**Decline of 72MW/0.1Hz/year**

*\* Ingleson and Nagle Study*

# Recent Frequency Response



**2007-2008 Response = -2550MW/0.1Hz**

*\* Ingleson and Ellis/NERC Resources Subcommittee/Virginia Tech*

## Small Excursions (>28mHz)

- Follows a seasonal pattern, # are increasing
- 28mHz represented loss of about 1000MW in 1994
- Change believed to be primarily due to decline in frequency response (70 MW per 0.1Hz /year since '94)
- Pumped storage and interchange schedule changes now causing excursions of this size
- Small excursions are a symptom, not necessarily a problem themselves
- Patterns give a clue to sampling techniques needed to objectively calculate Balancing Authority and Generator Frequency Response

# Frequency Response Initiative

- Employ Frequency Monitoring and Analysis tool to look at all FTL excursions
  - Sample events being used for shakedown
- NERC Advisory Alert to be issued on maintaining better frequency response
- One target – to improve modeling of actual response in studies
- Stay Tuned...still being developed!



Questions?