

# Distribution Automation & Substation Modernization

Benefits & Steps to a Successful Implementation

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## Benefits of Distribution Automation (DA)

DA Program Types	Improved Reliability	Improved Performance Indices	Increased Profit	Reduce Losses	Improved Asset Life
Smart Switching					
Conservation Voltage Reduction (CVR)					
Power Factor Improvement (VAR)					
Real-time Fault Indicators			•		



- Voltage Sags: Can cause under-voltages that can disrupt manufacturing processes.
- Harmonics: Decrease equipment life; increase line losses.
- **Spikes**: Severe over-voltage for very short periods can damage electronic equipments.
- **Phase Imbalances**: Increase system wide losses, damage equipments and machinery.

## Customer Outage Metrics

SAIDI	Sys. Avg. Interruption Duration Index	<b>Duration</b> of all interruption in sys / # customers
SAIFI	Sys. Avg. Interruption Frequency Index	Number of interruptions in sys / # customers
CAIDI	Cust. Avg. Interruption Duration Index	Average outage time (SAIDI/SAIFI)
MAIFI	Mom. Avg. Interruption Frequency Index	Number of <b>blinks</b> in sys / # customers

### Utilities are serving the needs of digital society.

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# Volt/VAR Benefits

- Utilities face these issues every day ullet
- A solid Volt/VAR scheme can improve or alleviate many of these. •

Pain Points	Cause	Severity		VAR	CVR
PF Penalties	G&T charges for Lagging Power	\$\$	Penalties	$\checkmark\checkmark$	
Lost Capacity	Excess current due to inductive loads uses up line capacity.	\$	5-10% Excess Current	$\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Line Losses	Resistance in wire uses Real power	\$	10-20% Excess Line Losses	$\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Voltage Drop	Excess current and line loss leads to excess voltage drop	\$	5-10% Excess Voltage Drop	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Lost Generation	Customers charged for W but Generation covers VA	\$\$\$	Unbilled Generation	$\checkmark\checkmark$	
Peak Penalties	Excess energy usage during coincident peak periods	\$\$\$	Peak Rates	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark\checkmark$

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# CVR Case Study: Cost/ Benefit Analysis

- Midwest Suburban Co-op
- 140,000 Customers (270 C&I, 10 large industrial)
- 40 substations, 400MW avg.
- Winter & Summer peak charge 20
   6 coincident peaks/year 10

## **Program Results**

- 16 Substation Pilot (178MW Peak)
  3.2MW (1.8%) reduction: VAR (flattening) & CVR (peaks only)
- 24 Substations Remaining (414MW Peak)
  3.7MW (0.9%) conservative estimate: not all feeders,

## Net Present Value (15 years)

- \$2.7M investment, \$370,000 annual benefit
- Positive present value of more than \$725,000 over 15 years

#### Wholesale monthly charge for peak demand Winter Spring Summer Fall Winter \$15,790 \$21,002 \$15,790 487,415 KW Peak Aug 3, hour ending 1900 400,000 ≩ 300,000 TGE 200,000





# Voltage Control Program

- Components
  - Regulation (Substation & Feeder)
  - Measurement (Meters & Regulators
  - Control (SCADA or Integrated Volt/VAR Application)
- Considerations
  - Objectives: CVR, Voltage Optimization
  - Seasonal / Daily Load changes
  - Metering latency
  - Dynamic network



Power System Engineering, Inc. Switching Program • Implementation Options – Central / Distributed Control - Central visibility in real time • Simplistic Switching – Automatic Transfer • Complexities – Maintaining communications – Restore to normal state after repair – Modeling a dynamic load - Switching voltage control

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# Feeder Switching Example

Reliability is primary benefit (not simply cost justified)

## **Example Utility Profile:**

- 10,000 customers
- 40MW Demand
- 15 Substations
- 50 Feeders

## **Assumptions:**

- 2 Outages/Year (3 hours each)
- \$50,000 cost to C&I / outage
- 50% outage reduction with feeder switching

	Category	Item	Total
Cost	Equipment Cost	\$75,000	\$140,000
	Engineering & Labor	\$65,000	
Benefit	Customer Benefit	\$25,000	~\$25,000
	Revenue Recovered	Small	
	Fewer Truck Rolls	Small	



# Modern SCADA Architecture

- Intelligent devices remotely accessible
- Bi-directional data flow
- High level of redundancy





# Modern SCADA Systems

Database & screen design, site testing

## **SCADA System Components**

- Software: License (features) & Maintenance
- Hardware: Servers, workstations, network, security •
- Engineering:

•

Training: User, upgrade and modification

## <u>Representative Cost Break-down</u> <u>Features to consider:</u>



- Redundant modular hardware
- Firewalls for secure remote access
- Open database for 3<sup>rd</sup> party integration
- Historian, Trending & Graphing
- Tagging for secure lockout
- User Authentication for access levels
- Web Access for infrequent users
- ICCP, MultiSpeak & protocol interfaces
- Security Logging for NERC CIP
- Advanced applications



# Benefit to Many Departments

• Modern Substation Architecture is key to a well automated distribution system.

Function	Legacy Systems	Modern SCADA	Difference
Operations	• Customer reported issues	<ul><li>Continuous monitoring</li><li>Detect before fault</li></ul>	• Better customer service
Routine Inspections	<ul><li>Travel to every site</li><li>No info between visits</li></ul>	<ul><li>Gather remotely</li><li>Travel when needed</li></ul>	<ul><li>Less drive time</li><li>More information</li></ul>
System Protection Optimization	• Multiple trips to gather data, analyze and optimize	<ul><li>Obtain data remotely</li><li>Monitor changes</li></ul>	<ul><li>More efficient analysis</li><li>Better follow-up</li></ul>
Equipment Failure	• Dispatch, assess, get equipment, return, fix	<ul><li>Remotely analyze</li><li>First trip to fix</li></ul>	• Faster repair time
System Engineering	<ul><li>Limited system data</li><li>Tough to gather data</li></ul>	• Real-time historical information & settings.	<ul> <li>Better timely data</li> <li>Better decisions &amp; design updates</li> </ul>



# Role of the RTU

#### Legacy

- **Capture signals** (analog & digital) from transducers.
- **Data gathering** without decision making.
- Vendor specific protocols
- Gather data from serial devices.
- Constrained by limited communications.
- Limited history, sequence of events.

#### Modern

- One of many intelligent devices.
- Data gathering blended with decision making.
- Standard (DNP3, 61850) protocols.
- Gather data from legacy transducers & devices.
- Enabled by improved communications.
- Greater history, sequence of events.





# **Stages of Automation**

## **SCADA Master**

- Powerful server
- Separate workstation(s) •
- Monitoring and Control •
- Alarm management, historian • & trending

## **Substation Automation**

- Ethernet connectivity •
- Bandwidth to SCADA master •
- IED Reclosers: feeder outage • notification, demand profile, control, sequence of events data
- Revenue meter: substation • MVA, MW, PF, power quality data
- Standard RTU



## Role of Security in Modernization

- Prepare for Future, Apply best practices today
- Security essential for remote intelligence
  - Perimeter, Authentication, Encryption, Integrity)
  - Scale solutions, start with secure base



NERC CIP	Purpose
Version 3	Address fundamental Critical Cyber Assets
Version 4	Greatly expand the number of Bulk Electric System assets
Version 5	Complete coverage of FERC Order 706

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## Multi-Tier Infrastructure

Tier		Description	Speed	Coverage	Redundancy
1	Backbone	Connect offices and most substations	High speed	Ring	Critical
			10-100+ Mbps		
2	Backbone	Connects remote substations	Medium speed	Point to Point	Preferable
	Extension		10+ Mbps		
3	DA Network	Connect field DA equipment to each other and to a	Lower speed	Wide-area	Preferable
		collection point to the SCADA system.	30 kbps to 1 Mbps		
4	AMI Network	Connect meters to each other and to a collection point.	Lower speed	Wide-area	Preferable
			<500kbps to 1Mbps		



# Technology & Tier Comparison

- Each technology has its own strengths.
- Best solution is to use multiple technologies across tiers, matching the strengths with the requirements



Technology	Characteristics	Tiers			
		1	2	3	4
Fiber	Speeds to 10+ Gbps,	$\checkmark\checkmark$			
	Ring network supporting redundancy				
Licensed Broadband Wireless	Speeds ~ 10 to 150 Mbps	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark\checkmark$		
(6, 11 and 18GHz)	Point to point links,				
Unlicensed Wireless	Speeds 1-10Mbps, Point to multipoint		✓	$\checkmark\checkmark$	
	coverage, non-dedicated channels				
Licensed Wireless	Speed ~10kbps			$\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark\checkmark$
(220, 450 & 900MHz)	Very good wide area coverage				
Power Line Carrier	Speeds ~10kbps			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Cellular	Speeds 1+Mbps, generally good coverage,			✓	$\checkmark$
	uncontrolled reliability				
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