



The Vision and Pathway for Grid, Microgrid and Emerging Grid Development

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Outline

- **Microgrids: Definition, Types, Size**
- **The Navy Yard Microgrid**
- **DOE-Microgrid RD&D Project**
- **Project Objectives**
- **Vision and Pathway for Future Microgrids**

Definition of Microgrid

- DOE Definition of Microgrid:

“A group of interconnected loads and distributed energy resources (DER) with clearly defined electrical boundaries that acts as a single controllable entity with respect to the grid and can connect and disconnect from the grid to enable it to operate in both grid connected or island mode.”

- The goal is to enhance reliability and **resiliency**

Types of Microgrid by Purpose

- **Customer microgrids or true microgrids (μ grids)**
 - are self-governed, and usually downstream of a single point of common coupling (PCC).
- **Utility or community microgrids or milligrids (mgrids)**
 - involve a segment of the regulated grid.
- **Virtual microgrids (vgrids)**
 - cover DER at multiple sites but are coordinated such that they can be presented to the grid as a single controlled entity.
- **Remote power systems (rgrids)**
 - not able to operate grid-connected, isolated power systems involve similar technology and are closely related.
- ©2015 Microgrids at Berkeley Lab

Types of Microgrid by Size

- **Megagrid:**

- Microgrid at transmission level: 100s of MVA (above 120-kV)
 - Ex: Large windfarm with storage

- **Minigrid or Milligrid:**

- Microgrid at primary or medium voltage distribution level: 10s of MVA (15 to 25 kV)
 - Ex: Distribution substation

- **Microgrid:**

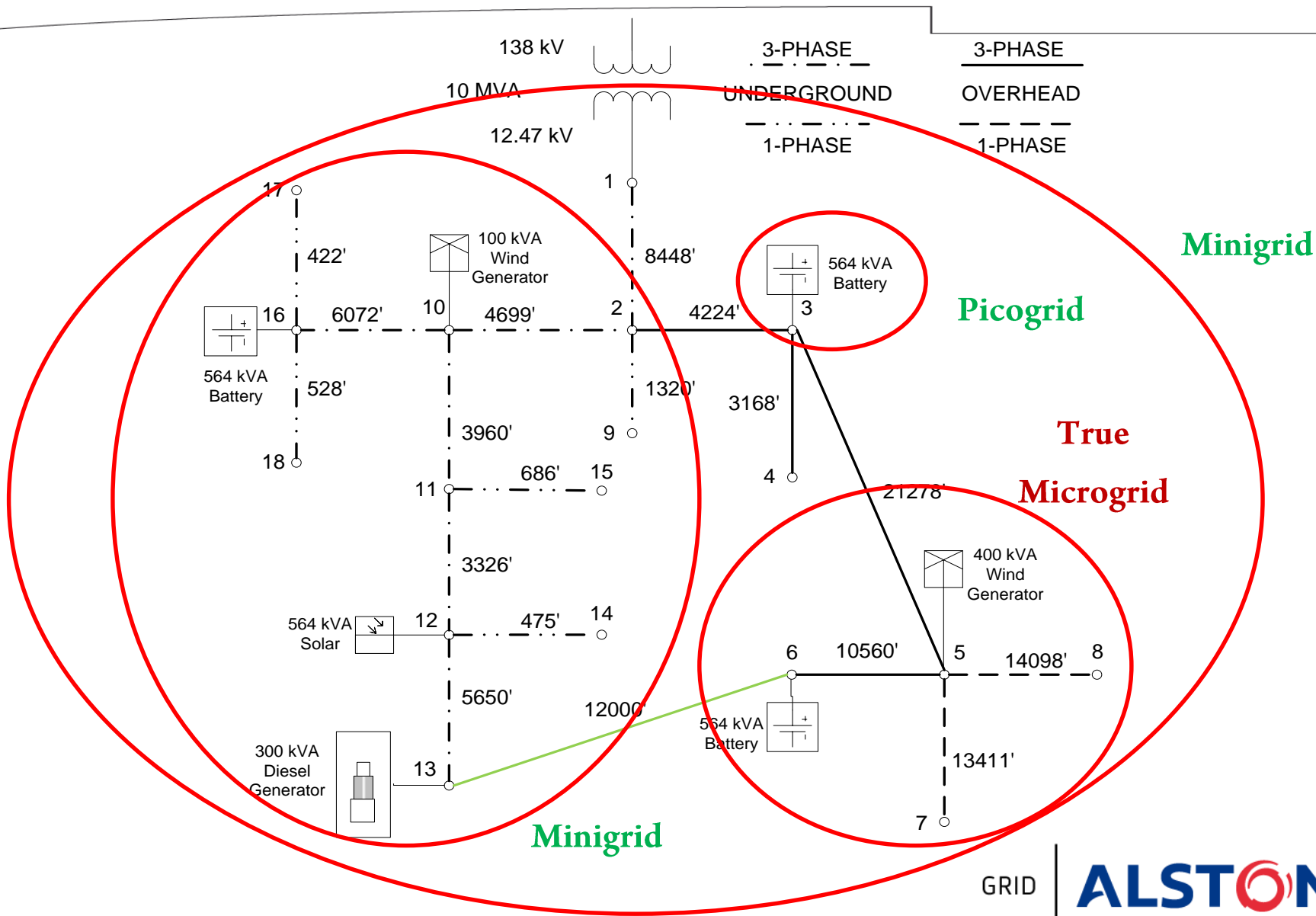
- Microgrid at secondary or low voltage level: 1 MVA and less
 - Ex: Feeder segment serving a small commercial and/or large group of residential customers

- **Picogrid:**

- Microgrid at secondary or low voltage level: 100 KVA or less
 - Ex: Feeder segment (lateral) serving small group of customers

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Example: 18-Bus Radial/Looped Microgrid (Potential Islands)



DOE – The TNY RD&D and Testing for PIDC

- The Navy Yard is (TNY) is located in Philadelphia
- It is managed and operated by the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC)
- Attract small commercial and industrial and commercial customers
- It is classified as an independent utility
- It can operate either as an autonomous microgrid or as interconnected microgrid with PECO
- Three major goals:
 - Smart meters/ AMI
 - Smart Grid NOC
 - Substation Automation

The TNY RD&D and Testing for PIDC

Project Overview - Background

Project Prime Community Partner PIDC - Overview

Optimized Scenario & Business Plan

Business as Usual – 100% Utility Fed

- All PECO supply
- No On-site generation (DG)
- No proactive EE or DR effort

Utility Demand - 82 MW

Grid
Capacity
Upgrades
\$35M

On-Site DG

Grid Programs:

- Natural gas DG
 - 6 MW Peak Reduction
 - 3 MW CHP (data center)
- 1 MW Solar PV
- 600 KW Fuel Cell

Utility Demand - 72 MW

Stand Alone
Energy
Projects
\$25M

SG Infrastructure / Priority Repairs / Demand Response & Energy Efficiency

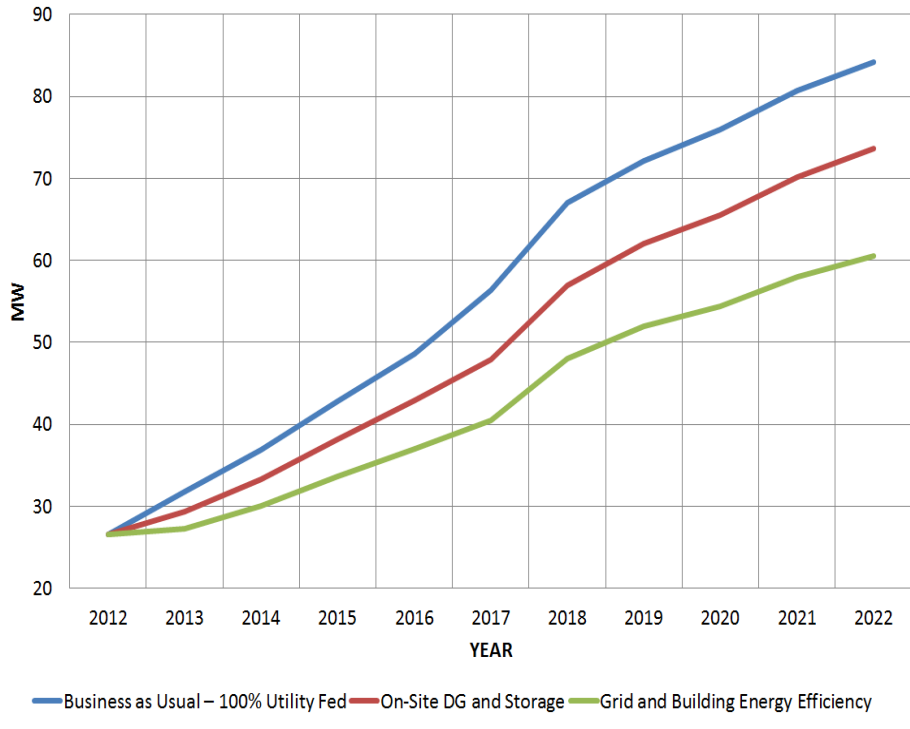
Customer programs:

- 20% EE goal by 2022
- Navy DOD mandates
- B-T-M Demand Reduction

Utility Demand - 60 MW

Smart Grid
& Operation
Infrastructure
\$35M

Demand Growth Scenarios



Cumulative Usage decrease – over 61,000 MWh

GRID



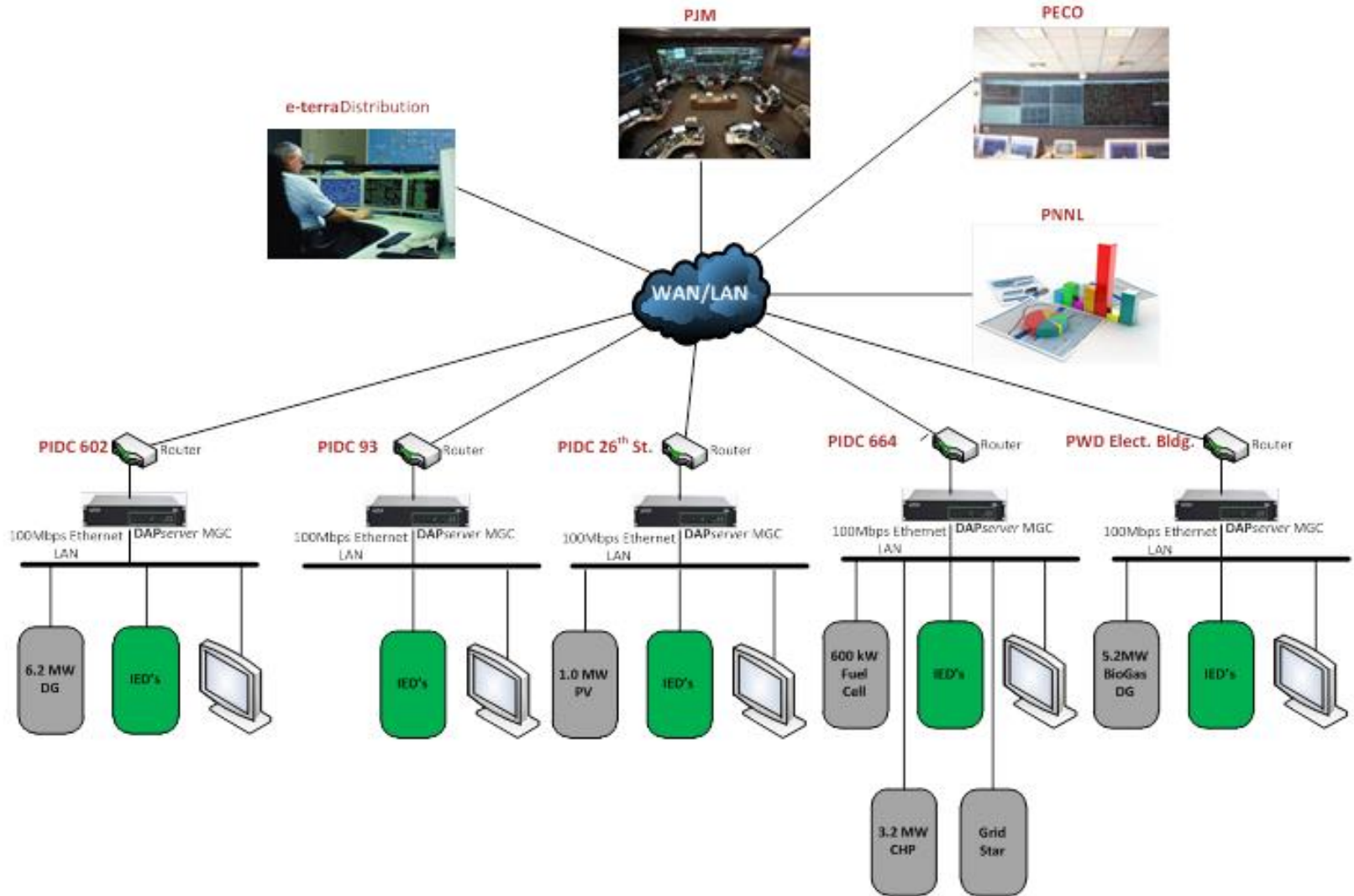
The TNY RD&D and Testing for PIDC

Four Potential Microgrids



The TNY RD&D and Testing for PIDC

Vision and Pathway



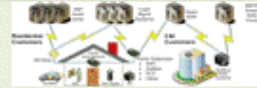


GRID

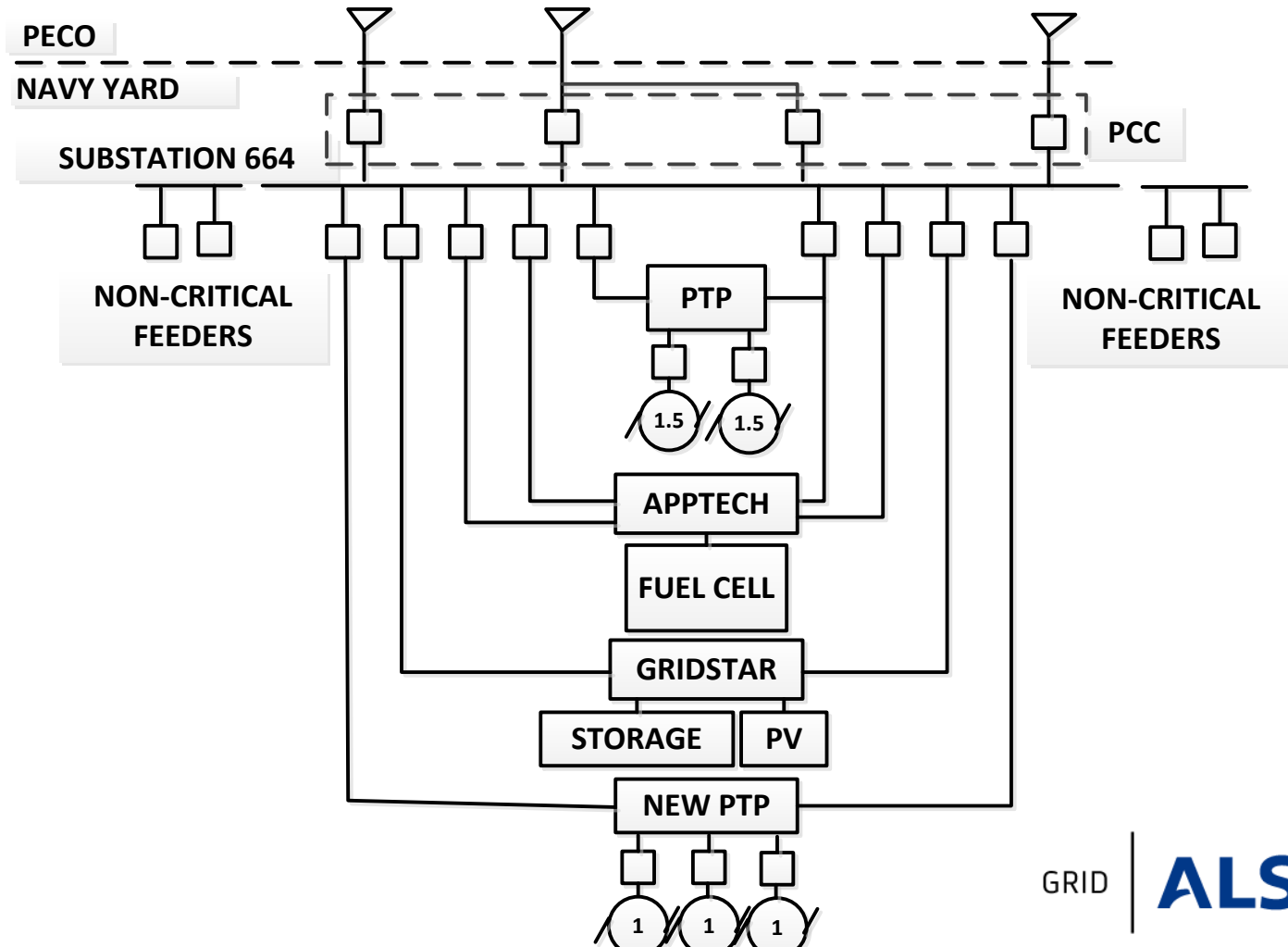
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The TNY RD&D and Testing for PIDC

DOE Objectives

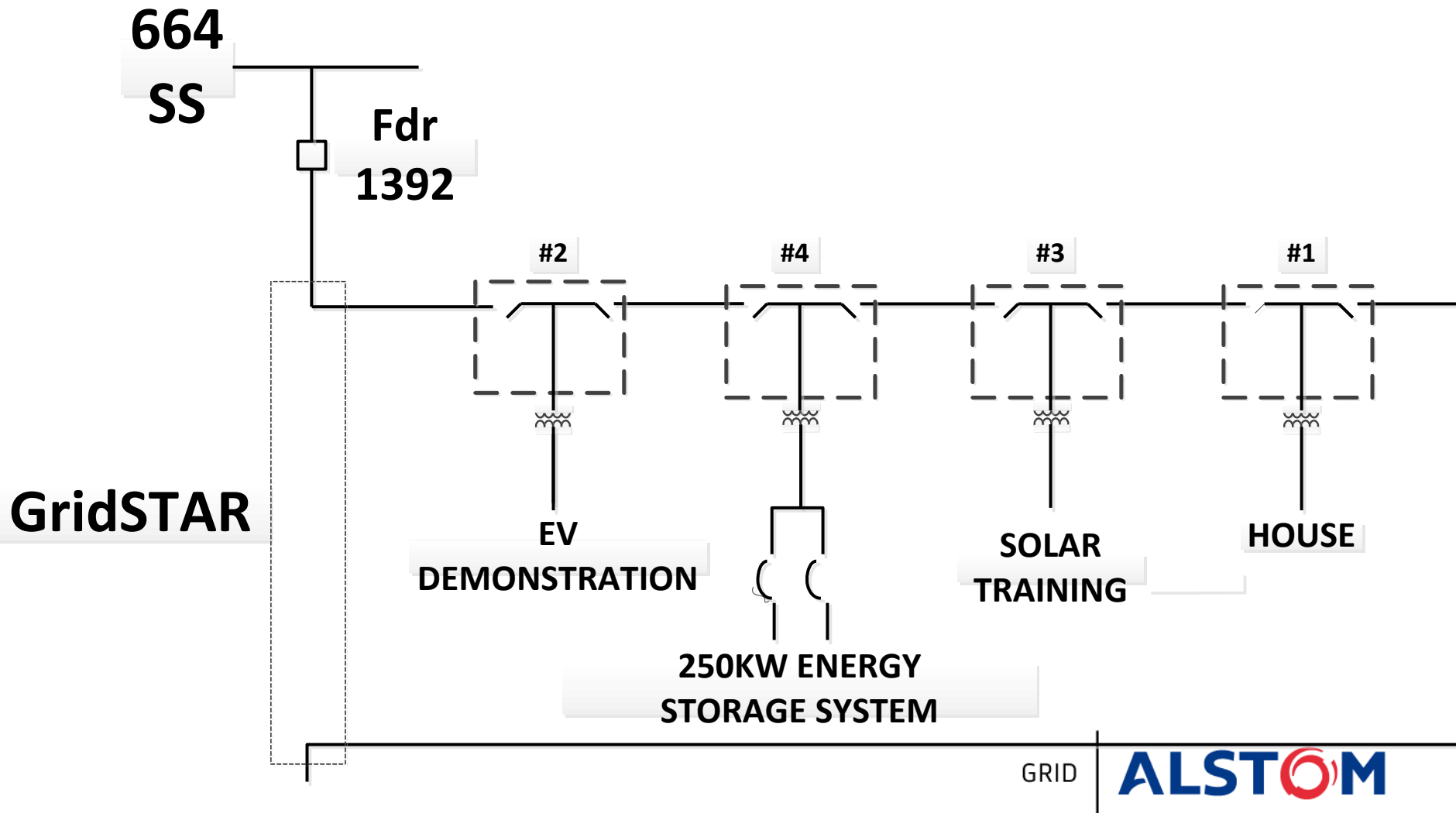
<u>Project / Community Objective</u>	<u>DOE Objective</u>	<u>Project Methodology and RD&SD scope of work</u>	
<p><u>PIDC service reliability objective</u> support agreement for 100% guaranteed supply to URBAN (3MW load) a C&I Client</p> <p><u>PWD service reliability objective</u> 100% guaranteed supply to waste water plant</p>	<p><u>DOE (98%)</u> <u>Grid Resilience</u></p> 	<p><u>PIDC</u> -Network 6MW DG and 1 MW solar /storage and support islanded operation</p> <p><u>PWD</u> - Network CHP & BIO-Gas Plant and support islanded operation</p>	<p>RDSD for MG Ops-Planning, Islanding Reconnection Protection Dispatch</p>
<p><u>PIDC and PWD Sustainability Objective</u> Develop renewable portfolio for <u>local generation and storage</u> as economical viable alternative</p>	<p><u>DOE (20%)</u> <u>Emission Reduction</u></p> 	<p><u>PIDC</u> –Operate 1 MW community solar / 300 KW storage in the community microgrid</p> <p><u>PWD</u> – Operate Biogas plant together with CHP</p>	<p>RD&D for MG Ops-Planning, Portfolio Dispatch Ops & Control</p>
<p><u>PIDC Capacity Expansion Objective</u> Develop 20% of local generation as economical viable alternative to meet capacity needs per Energy Master Plan</p>	<p><u>DOE (20%)</u> <u>System Energy Efficiency</u></p> 	<p><u>PIDC</u> – Optimize import and local generation consisting of 6MW DG, 1 MW solar , 600 KW Fuel cell, 300KW storage, and 3 KW CHP</p>	<p>RD&D for MG Ops-Planning, Portfolio Dispatch Ops & Control</p>

The TNY RD&D and Testing for PIDC RD&D System: Substation 664 Microgrid



The TNY RD&D and Testing for PIDC Field Test System: GridSTAR Picogrid

PIDC – The Navy Yard Microgrid System Design



The TNY RD&D and Testing for PIDC

Project Objectives

C1: MG Islanding Management Module Based on Voltage & Frequency Ranges

Voltage (V) range in per unit (pu)	Maximum islanding time in seconds (s)	Frequency (f) range in Hertz (Hz)	Maximum islanding time (s)
$V < 0.5$	0.16	$f > 60.5$	0.16
$0.5 \leq V < 0.8$	2	$f < \{59.8-57.0\}$ (adjustable set point)	Adjustable 0.16 to 300
$1.1 \leq V < 1.2$	1	$f < 57.0$	0.16
$V \geq 1.2$	0.16		

C2: MG Resynch & Reconnection Management Module Based on ANSI/NEMA/IEEE 1547

Microgrid rating (MVA)	Frequency difference (Δf , Hz)	Voltage difference (ΔV , %)	Phase angle difference ($\Delta \theta$, °)
1.5-10	0.1	3	10

C3: Frequency and Voltage Management Module (Islanded Ops) Based on ANSI 84.1-2006

C4: Microgrid Protection Management Module (Islanded Ops) Based on IEEE1547

- Adaptive Protection for Islanding Ops
- Fault Detection & Clearing Islanding Ops

C5: Microgrid Portfolio Optimization & Dispatch Management

C6: Microgrid – System Simulation - Utility Interface & Grid Resiliency Management

My Vision and Pathway for Microgrid Development

- **New Types of microgrid:**
 - DC microgrid
 - Hybrid microgrid
- **Automation**
 - Sensing: New IEDs (Ex: PMUs and μ PMUs)
 - Control (Ex: Distributed and coordinated control)
 - Protection(Ex: Advanced architecture,
- **New materials development and attendant technologies development will make the difference**
- **If recent past is any indication, the future will be brighter**
- **I am very optimistic though I may not live to see them**

Conclusion on Workshop

- **Fundamental and long-term research is critically needed if Smart grid development in general and DERMS in particular to succeed**
- **It is gratifying to note that three basic science and technology agencies: NSF, JST, DFG and RCN from four powerful countries is a great continuing effort.**
- **Hopefully, more countries will follow suit in joining this cooperative effort for promoting basic R & D.**

Summary

- **The focus of my presentation is on “microgrid”**
- **Covered the definition and different types of microgrid**
- **The Navy Yard: A unique microgrid**
- **DOE sponsored project on The TNY microgrid RD&D and Testing**
- **My Vision and Pathway for microgrid development**
- **Conclusion: My dream for Smart, emerging distribution microgrid and grid development will come true!**
- **The international cooperation is like four microgrids becoming one large microgrid !!**

Thank You !

What questions Do You Have?

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