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Developing New Solutions For Smart Grid

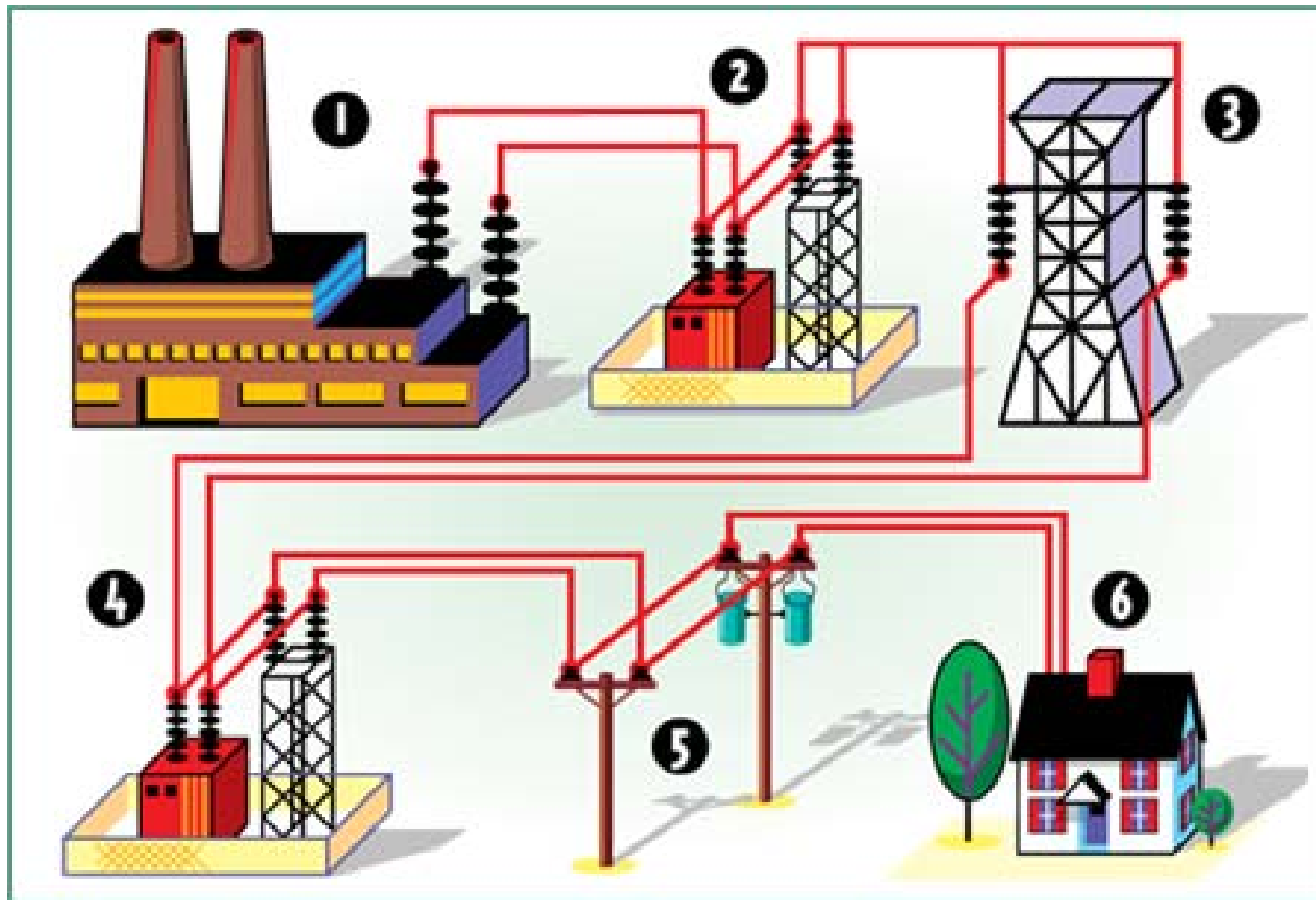
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Background: Power System



1: Power plant, 2: Step-up substation, 3 : Transmission. 4: Step Down Station, 5 Distribution. 6: Consumption

Figure Source: http://www.mnpower.com/about_electricity

Traditional Energy System

Main functions: controls supply and demand process (Updwn Direction)

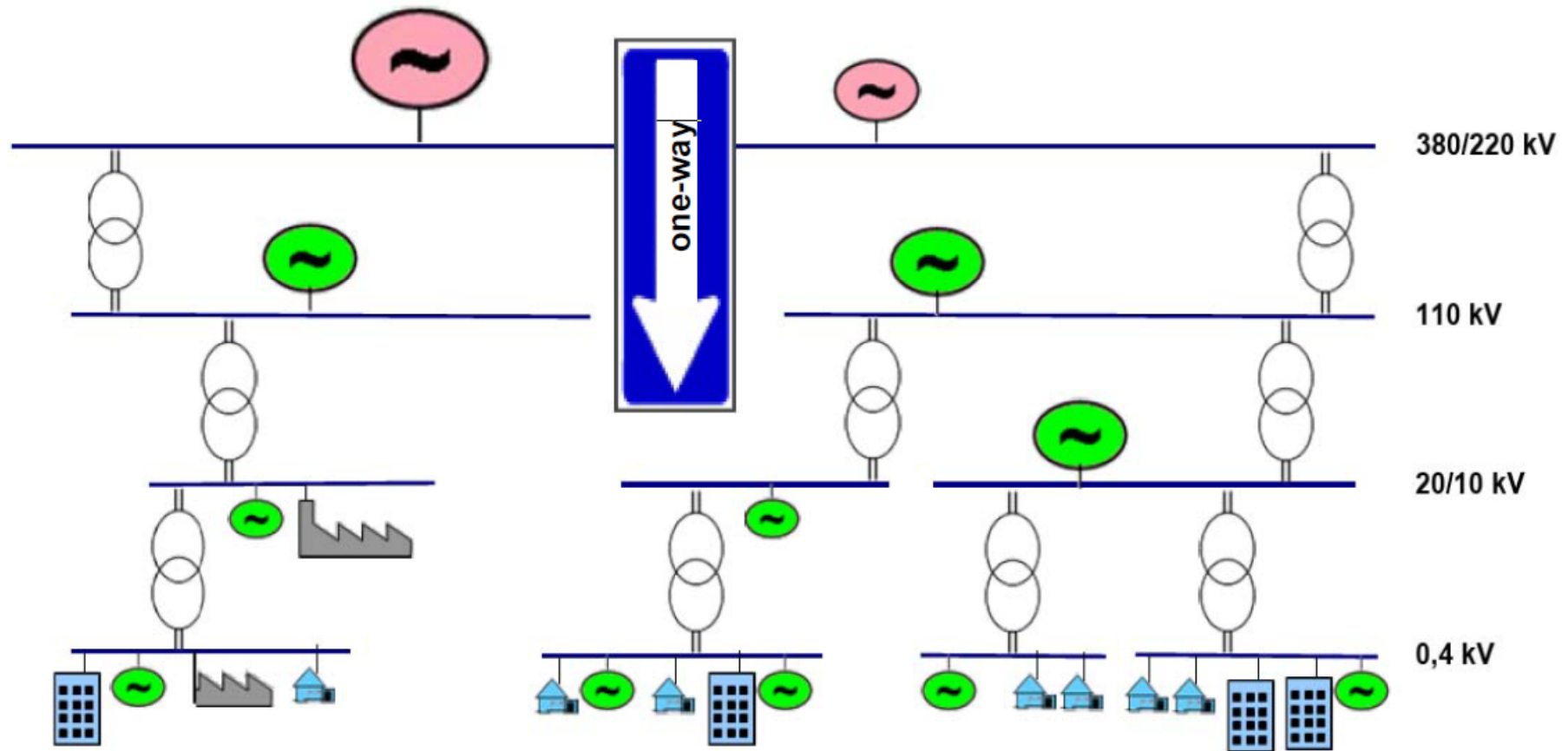
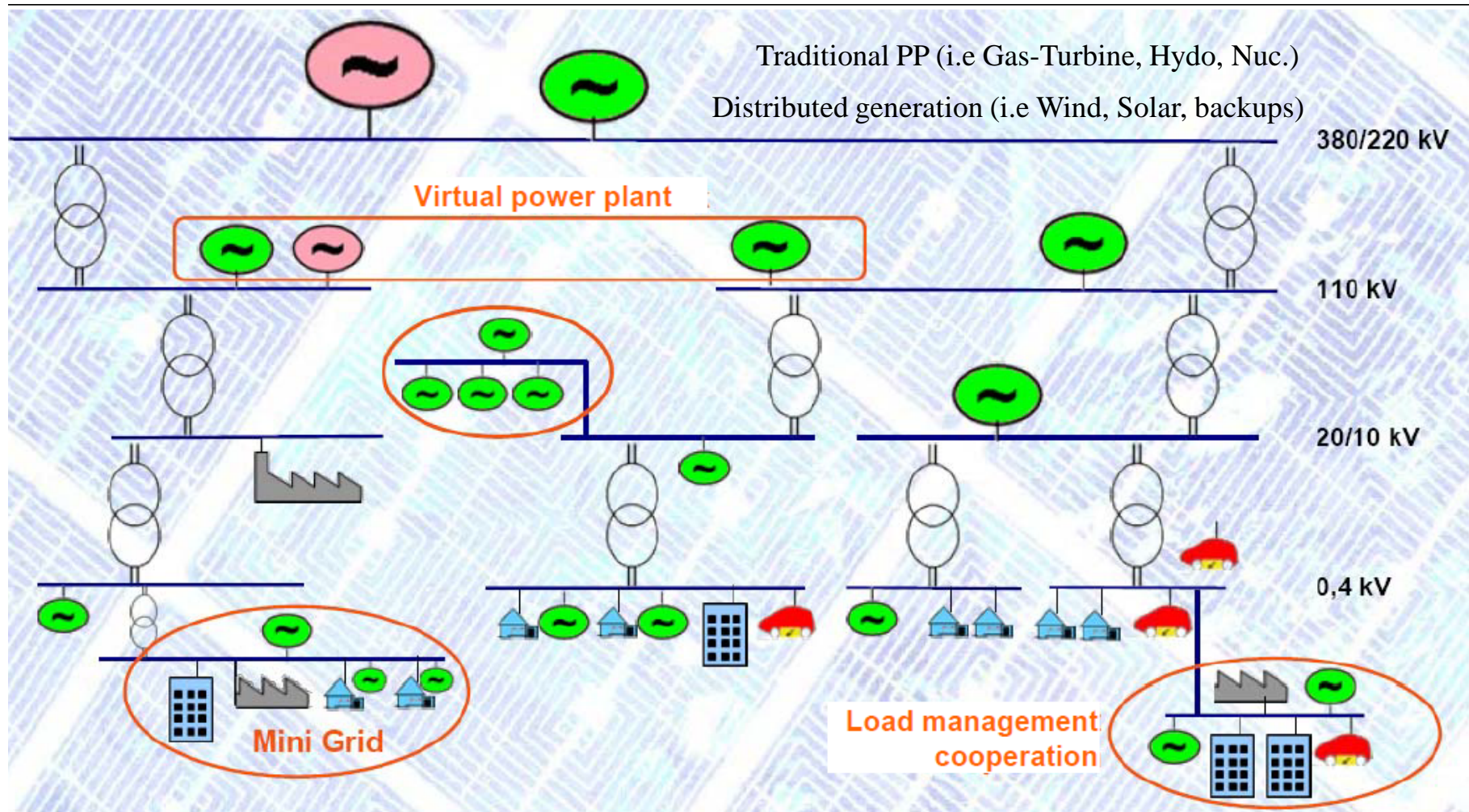


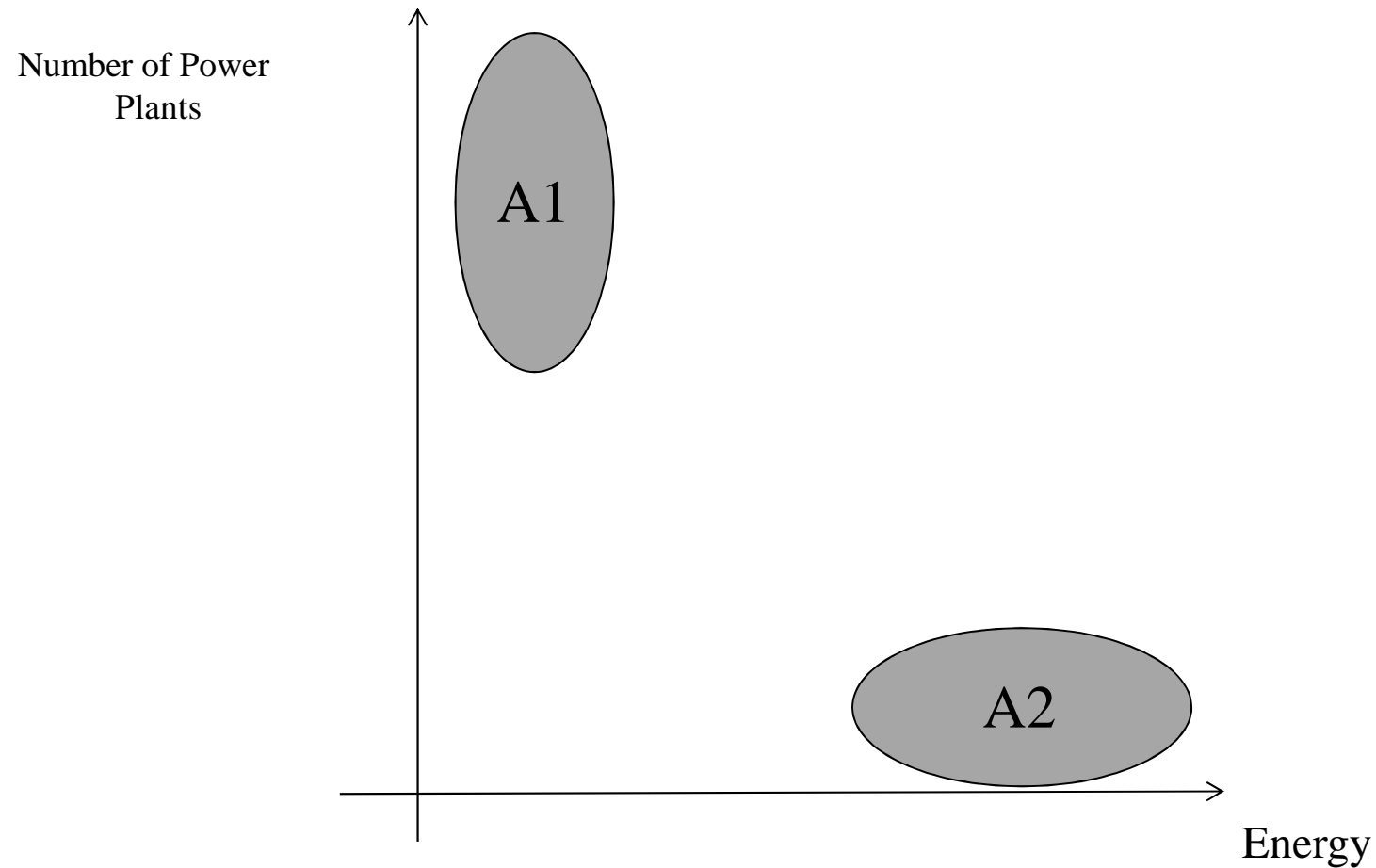
Figure source: Joachim Schyer, Remote Control for Smart Grid, 2010

Energy System of the Future (Multi Direction)

Multi-energy sources from both the supply and distribution side



Distribution of energy supply (Challenges)



Challenges of the Future Network

- ▶ Efficient Transmission
- ▶ Faster Fault location
- ▶ Faster Reaction to peaks
- ▶ Better Balance
- ▶ Protection for distributed grids with decentralised power generation
- ▶ Faster Load manipulation
- ▶ Managing net flow back into the network (backups)
- ▶ **Interfacing (SA-DC/LV-MV) è Communication**
- ▶ Managing Carbon emissions
- ▶ ..etc

The needs and solutions

- ▶ Reliable Communication and IT systems
- ▶ Data acquisition and control:
 - MV source-Grid
 - MV Source-Load
 - MV to LV

Intelligent Substation

- Ø **Monitoring low voltage stations**
- Ø **Monitoring consumer appliances**
- Ø

Intelligent Metering

But must be implemented into the existing electrical network

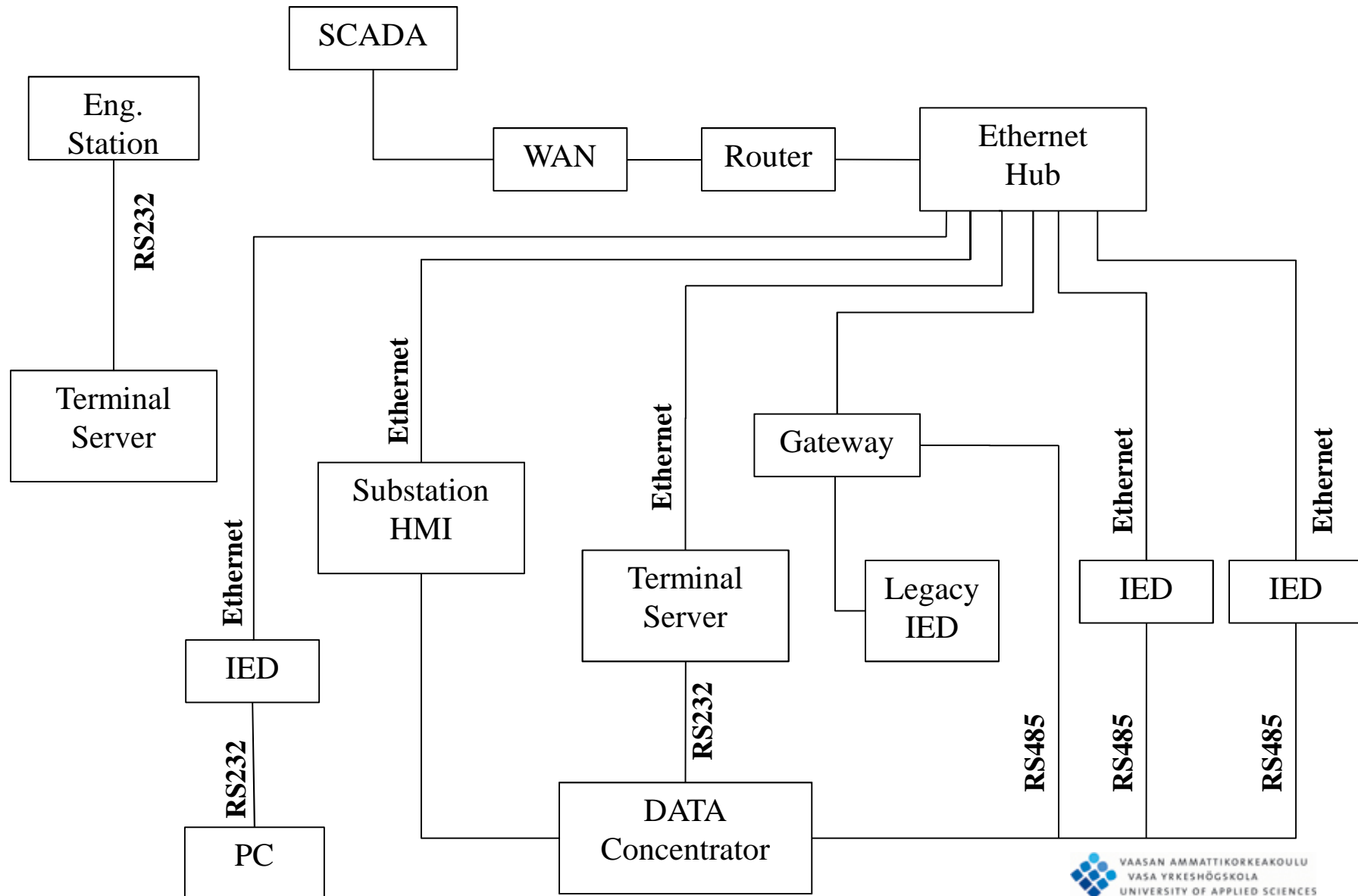
Present Grid vs. Future

- q Manual restoration of Customers
- q One way Communication
- q RTU
- q Sensors for specific requirements
- q System failure and outages
- q Manual network components diagnostics
- q Meter for billing
- q Complete automated restoration
- q Two way communication
- q IDE
- q Sensors installed at strategic network point
- q Adaptive restoration
- q Fully automated and remote interrogation
- q Smart Meter for complete control

These are more true at the Distribution Network. Since DN are relatively passive. Transmission Networks already employs high levels of system monitoring and Intelligent Control

The key in DN to be intelligent is the Smart Meter

Communication in Distribution SA



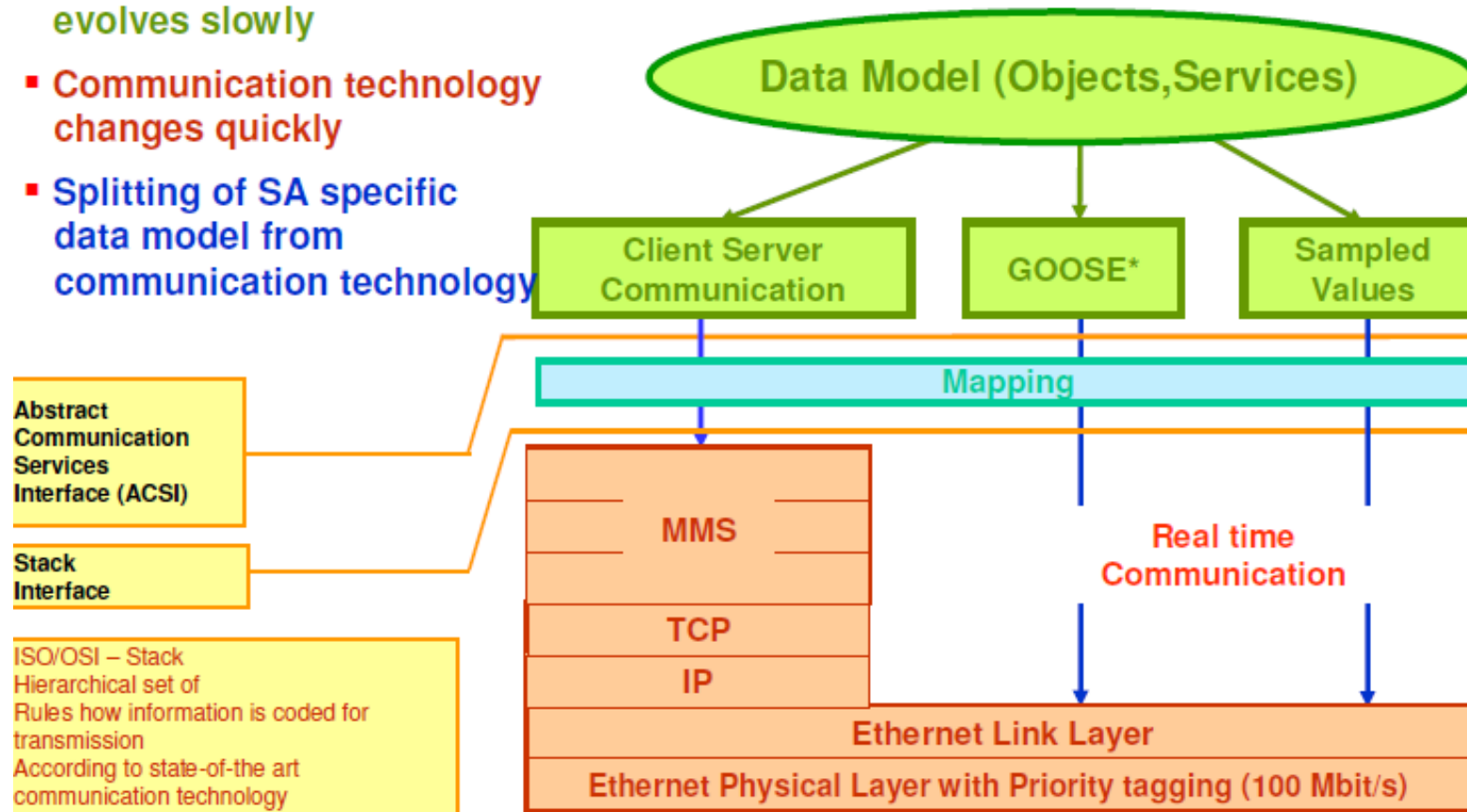
Best possible solution for the SA is the IEC 61850

- SA specific data model evolves slowly

- Communication technology changes quickly

- Splitting of SA specific data model from communication technology

- Model according to state-of-the-art SA technology



* Generic Object Oriented Substation Event

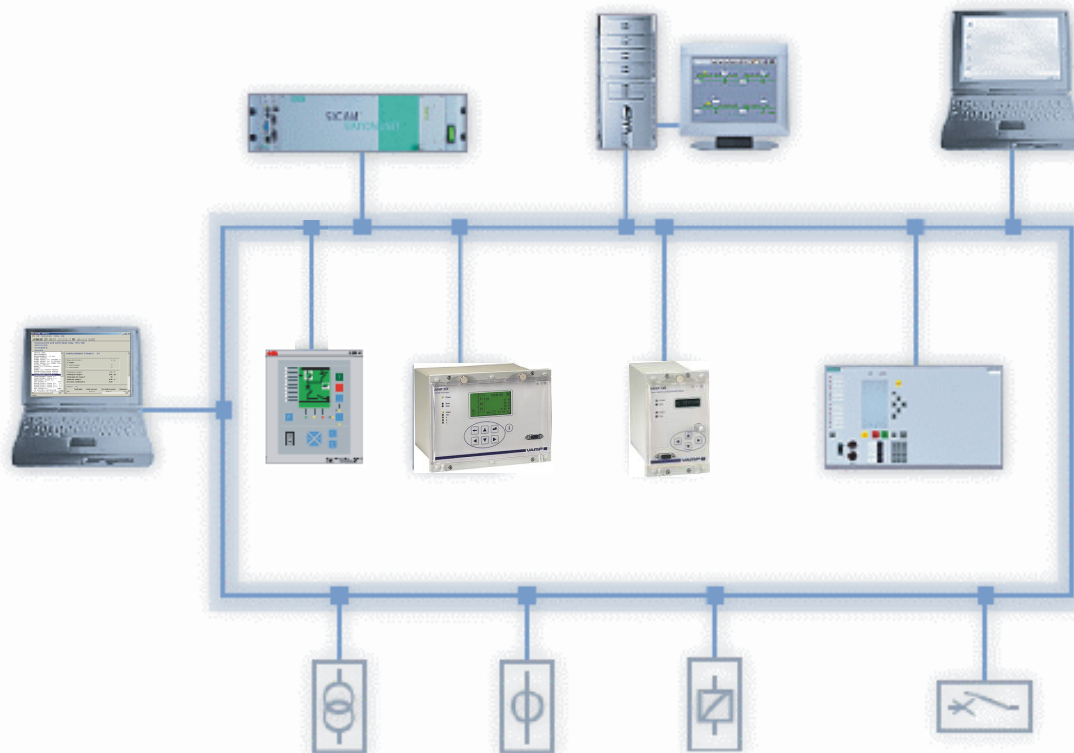
- Stack selection according to the state-of-the-art Communication technology

Figure source: Klaus Peter Brand , ABB Power Technologies AB

MMS: Manufacturing Message Specification

IEC 61850 Interoperability

- ▶ Different SA elements can exchange data .



**IEC 61850 is used for grid integration
And SA communication for all
Transmission and Distribution**

Figure source: <http://www.vamp.fi>

Smart Meter Overview

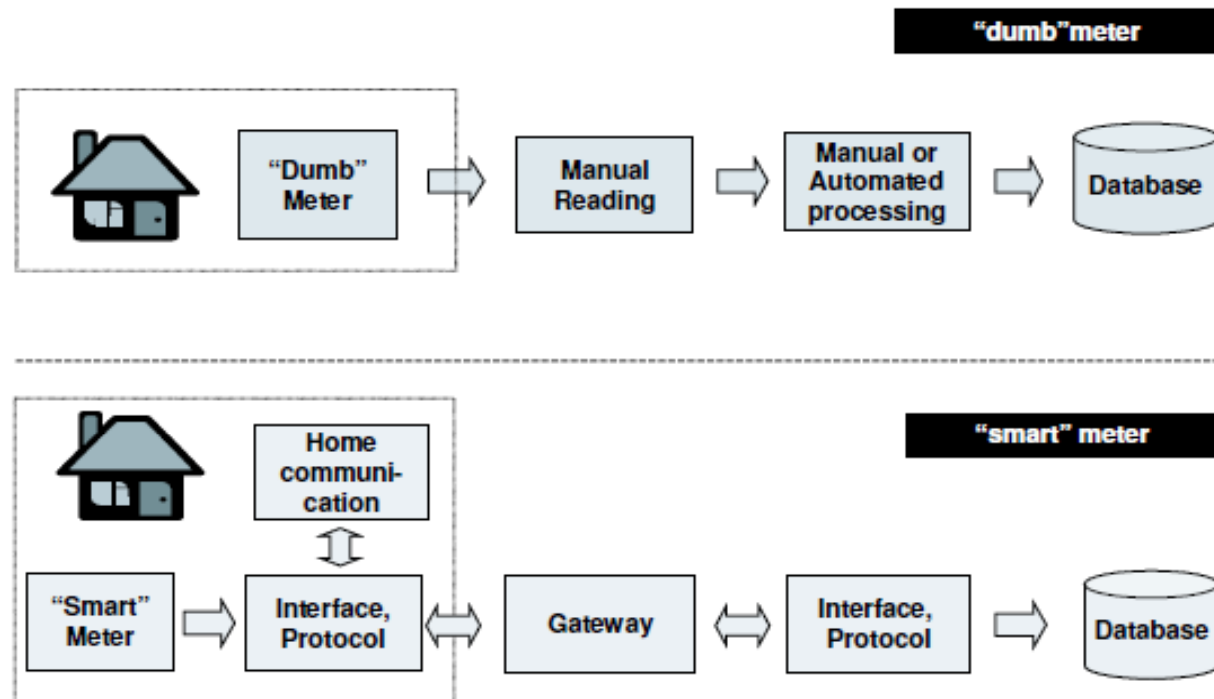


Figure source: Rob van Gerwen, Saskia Jaarsma and Rob Wilhite .Smart Metering by, KEMA, The Netherlands, July 2006

Smart Meter Overview

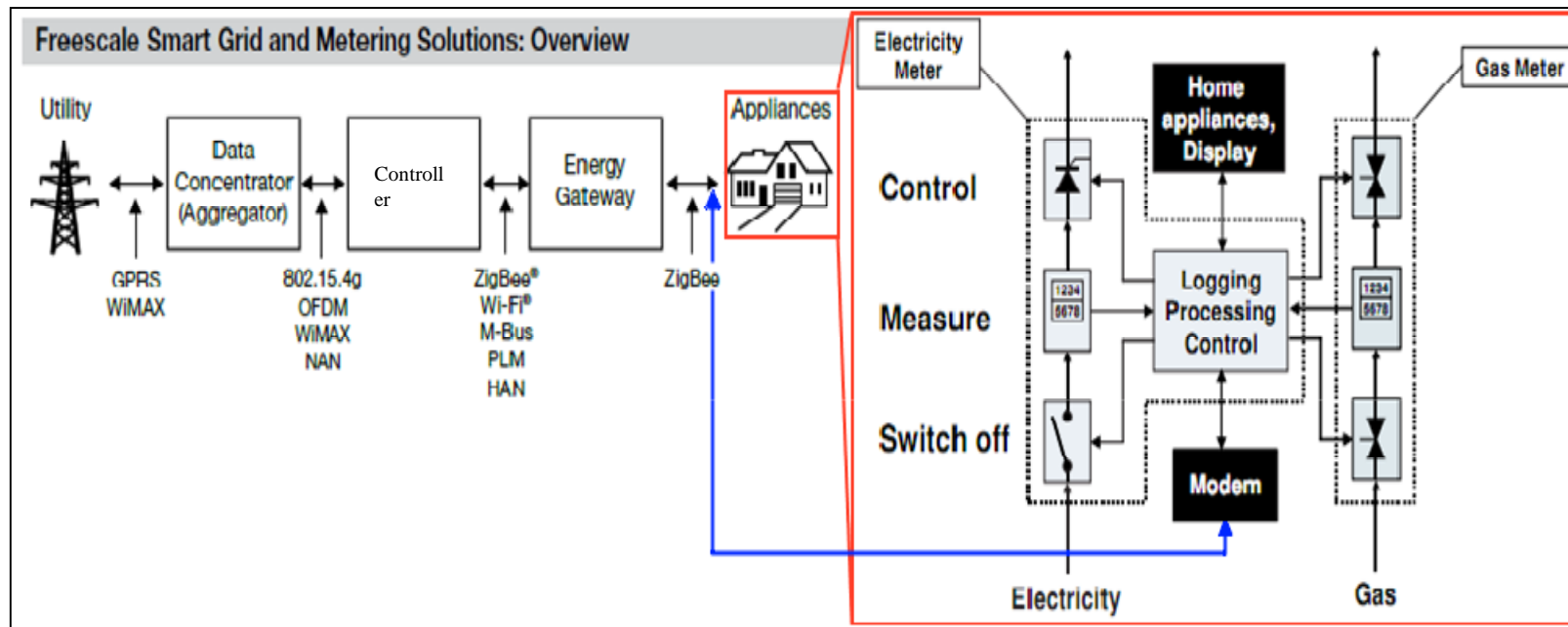
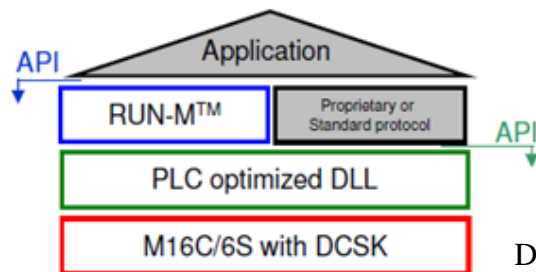
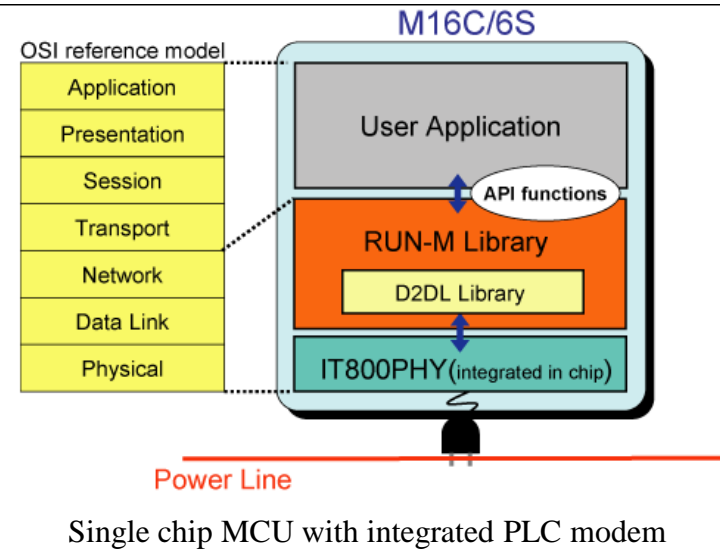
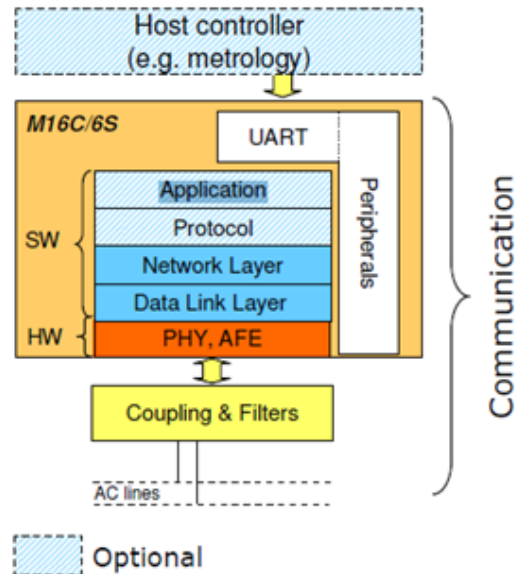


Figure source: Smart Metering by Rob van Gerwen et al, 2006

PLC (Power Line Carrier)

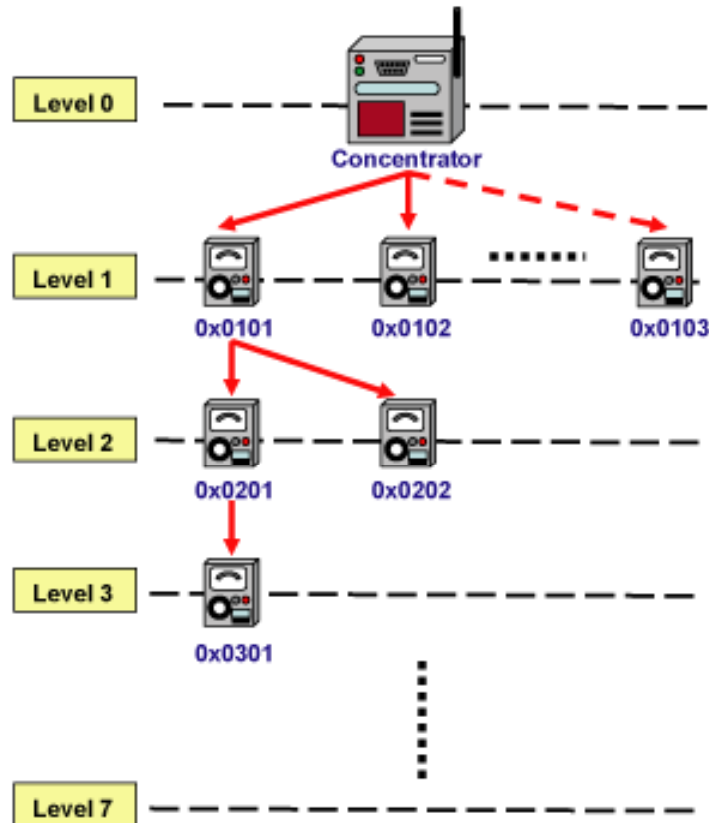


DCSK: Differential Code Shift Keying Modulation (Robust against powerline noise)

RUN-M: RENESAS Ubiquitous Network Layer for Metering Applications.

- Intelligent join procedure and self healing.
- Dynamic reconfiguration
- Intelligent Repeating mechanism

RUN-M Network Structure



The features of the RUN-M network are described as follows:

- ü Tree network structure
- ü Up to 7 levels tree depth
- ü Up to 255 nodes in each level
- ü Allows 1785 network participants
- ü Network is controlled by a main device (Concentrator)
- ü Concentrator is the only device located on level 0

Multiple Message Types

- Unicast: Message to a particular node
- Levelcast: Message to all nodes on a particular level
- Multicast: Message to entire network

RUN-M Network Structure

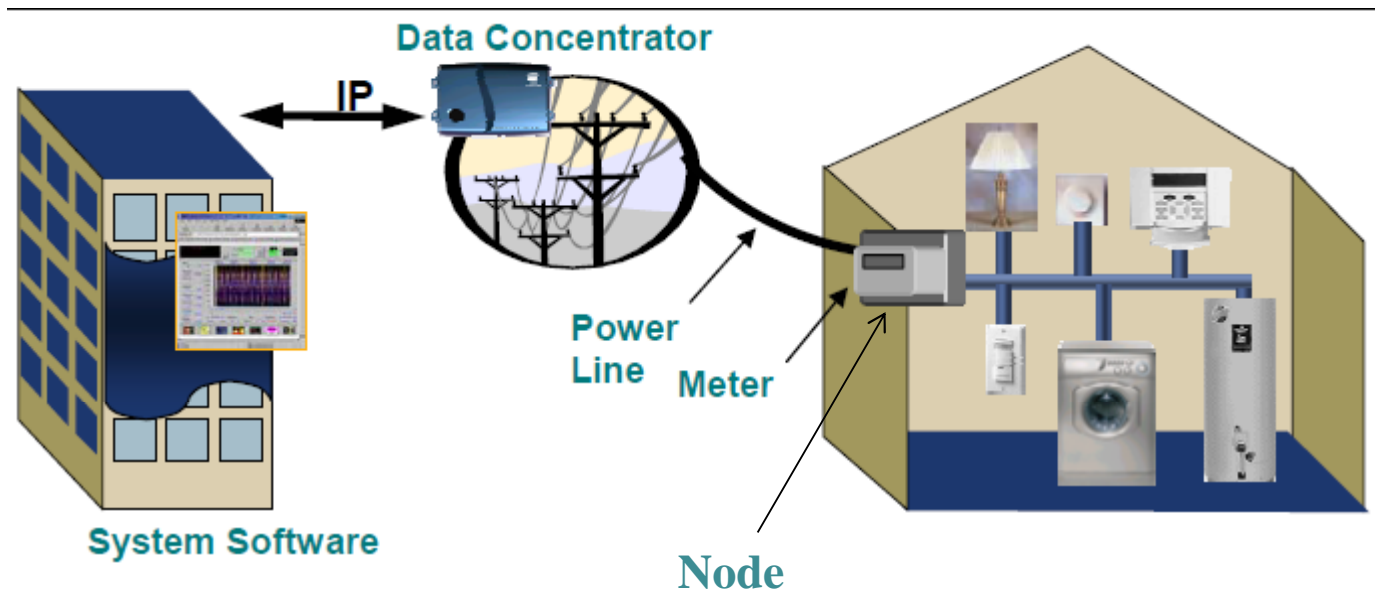
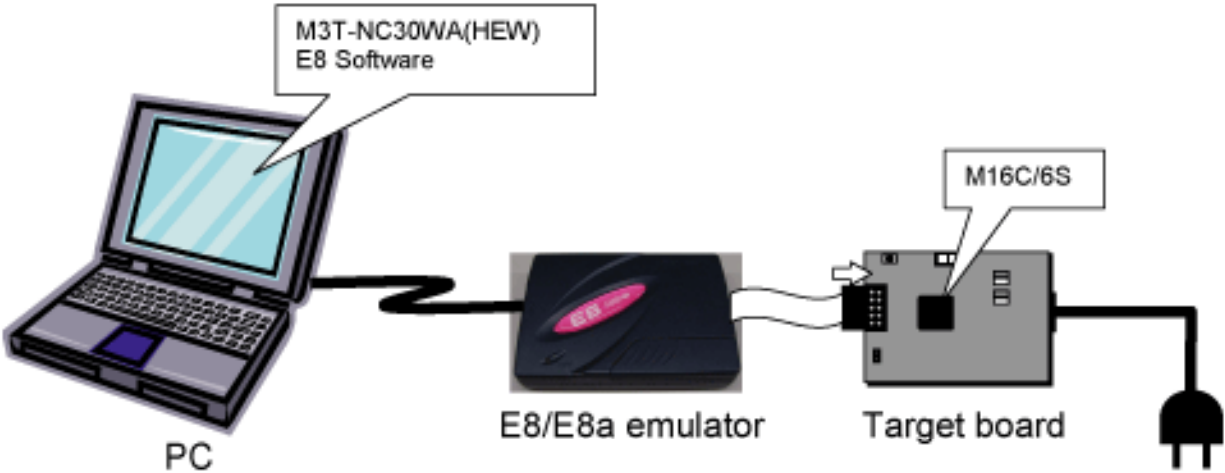
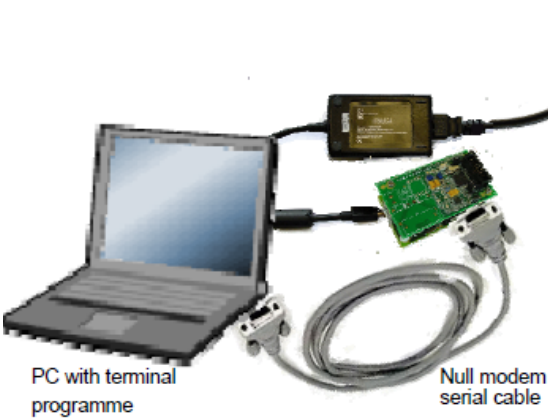


Figure source: Open PLC European Research Aliances OPERA

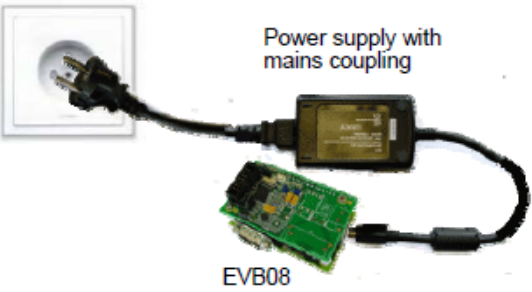
Development Environment for SM



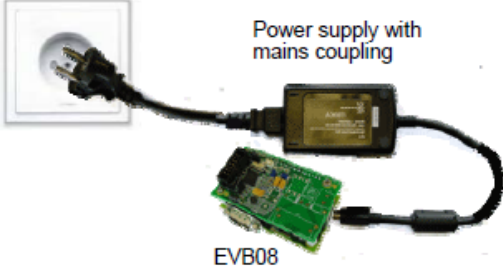
Development Environment for SM



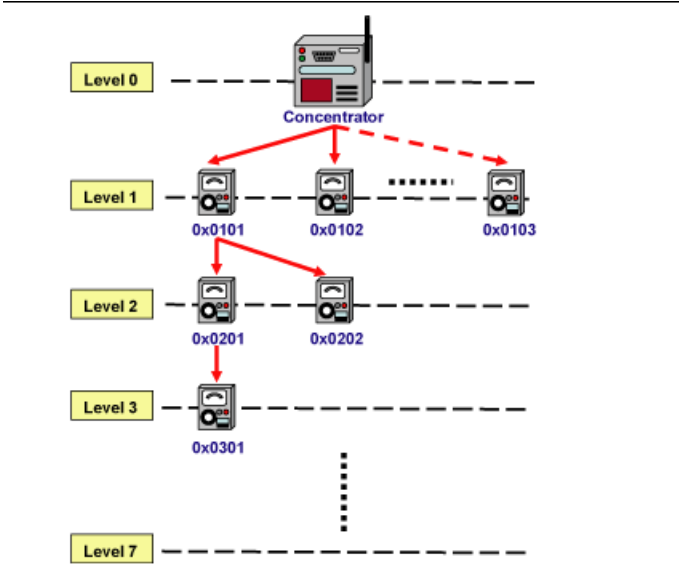
Concentrator set up



Node setup



Node setup



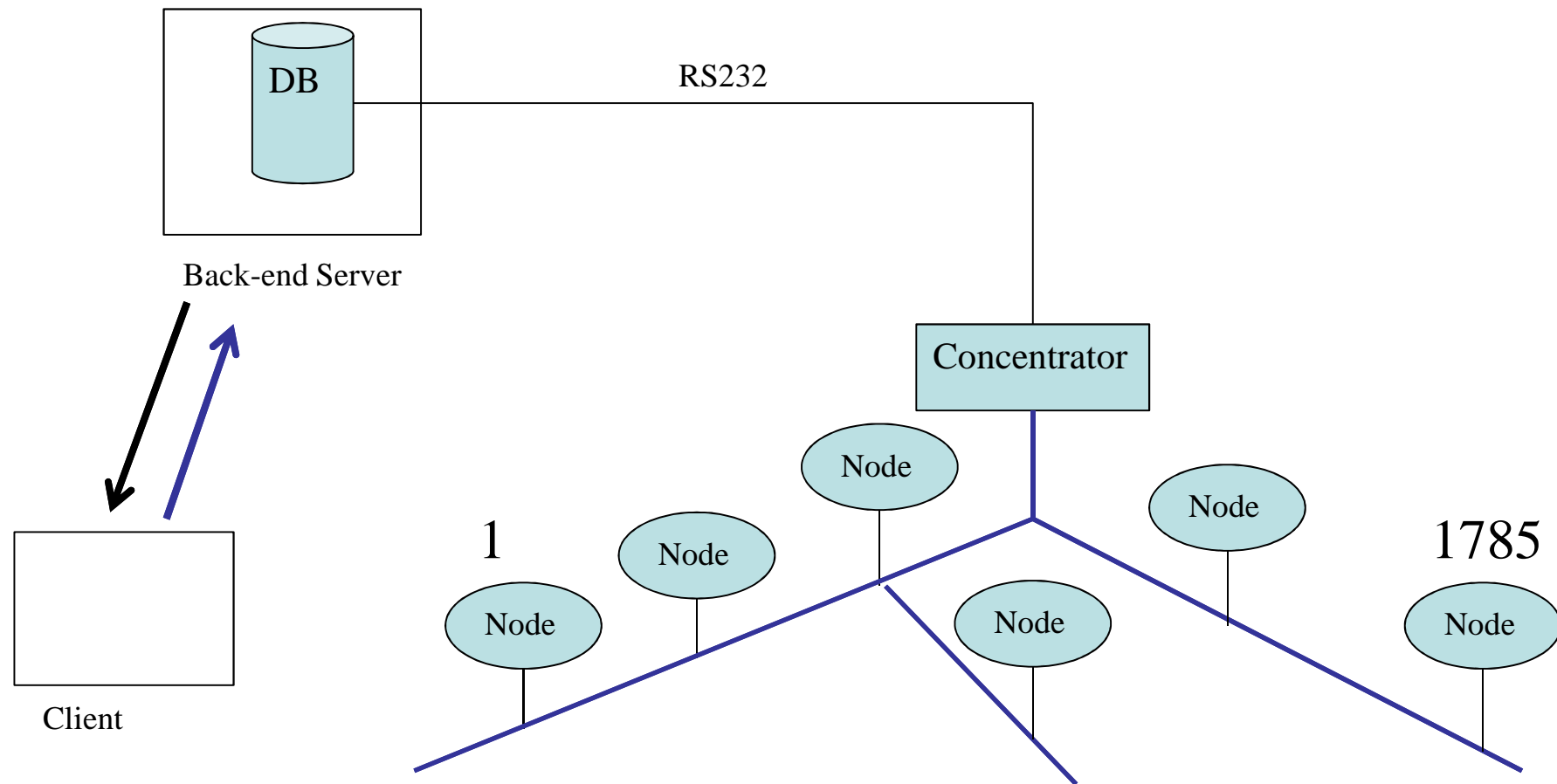
New Functions added

- ▶ **RTC (Real Time Clock)**: To be used in every application that require date
- ▶ **Send auto-request**: Use RTC to request data on from each node at regular period of the day/week/month/year
- ▶ **Send auto-response**: Similar to the request function, but with options to select which data will be sent.
- ▶ **Tariff**: Set the price per kWh
- ▶ **Send messages**: Send messages to selected node
- ▶ **High usage Alarm**: When customers uses more energy than predicted, the data concentrator sends a warning
- ▶ **Store data of a node**: The concentrator stores data temporary before sending to database
- ▶ **Ping a node**: To describes the status of the nodes

In Red: not implemented yet

```
DSN: 0x00000000   Network Id: 0x0142
1 - Basic device set up
2 - Send data to a node
3 - Send a leave request to a node
4 - Send a force leave
5 - Send a line quality request to a node
6 - Print child table
7 - Warm start
8 - Cold start
9 - Cold start and reset of all parameters
10 - Set the number of max. accepted children
11 - Get management table value
12 - Set management table value
13 - Remote get management table value
14 - Remote set management table value
15 - Send new tariff
16 - Send CNC message
17 - View time
18 - Set time
19 - Send message
```

NES (Network Energy Service)



Back-end applications

Priority	Description	Dependencies
1	Data export & import.	Communications (TCP/IP, USB...)
2	Instant kWh view. A live view of energy usage expressed in kWh.	Current power reading Memory access (for storing readings)
3	Daily/Weekly/Monthly/Yearly view. A historic view of average energy usage.	Memory access (retrieval of readings)
4	User input screen for settings regarding cost of energy (what prices at what times) and usage alarm threshold.	Input (buttons) Memory access (saving/retrieval settings)
5	High use warning alarm	Current power reading Access to settings Communications (optional)
6	Instant Cents/hr. view	Instant kWh view Input Access to settings
7	Usage graph.	Daily/Weekly... view Access to memory
8	Remote interfaces	TCP/IP Communications

Conclusion

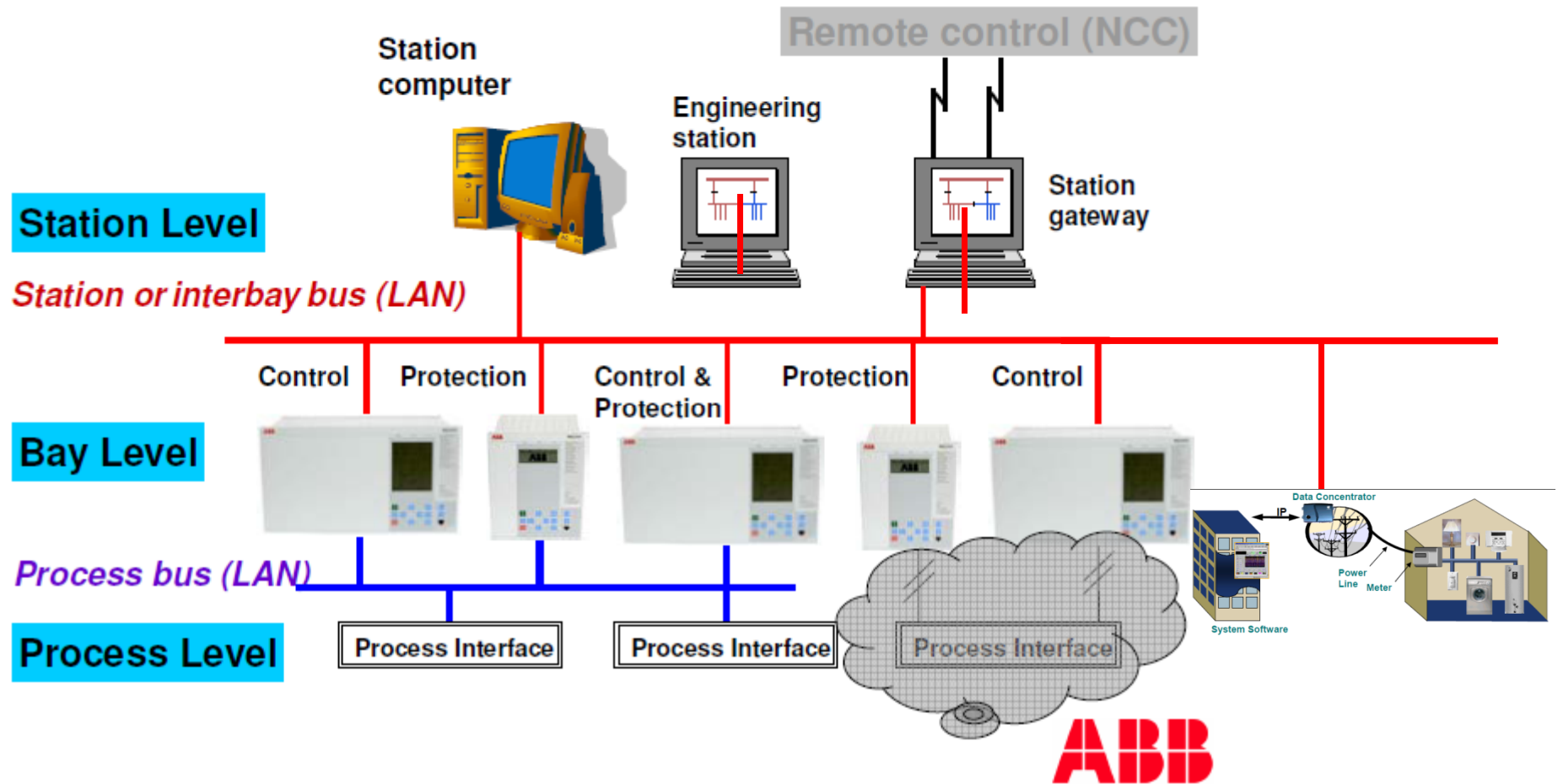


Figure source: Zoran Kajic, ABB Power Technologies AB