

Advances in Power Grid Research in the Pacific Northwest

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I will talk about the contributions of three major projects at PNNL to the power grid in the Pacific Northwest:

- ▶ Pacific Northwest Smart Grid Demonstration Project
- ▶ PNNL Future Power Grid Initiative
- ▶ Multifaceted Mathematics for Complex Energy Systems (M2ACS)

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Pacific Northwest Demonstration Project



- **What:**

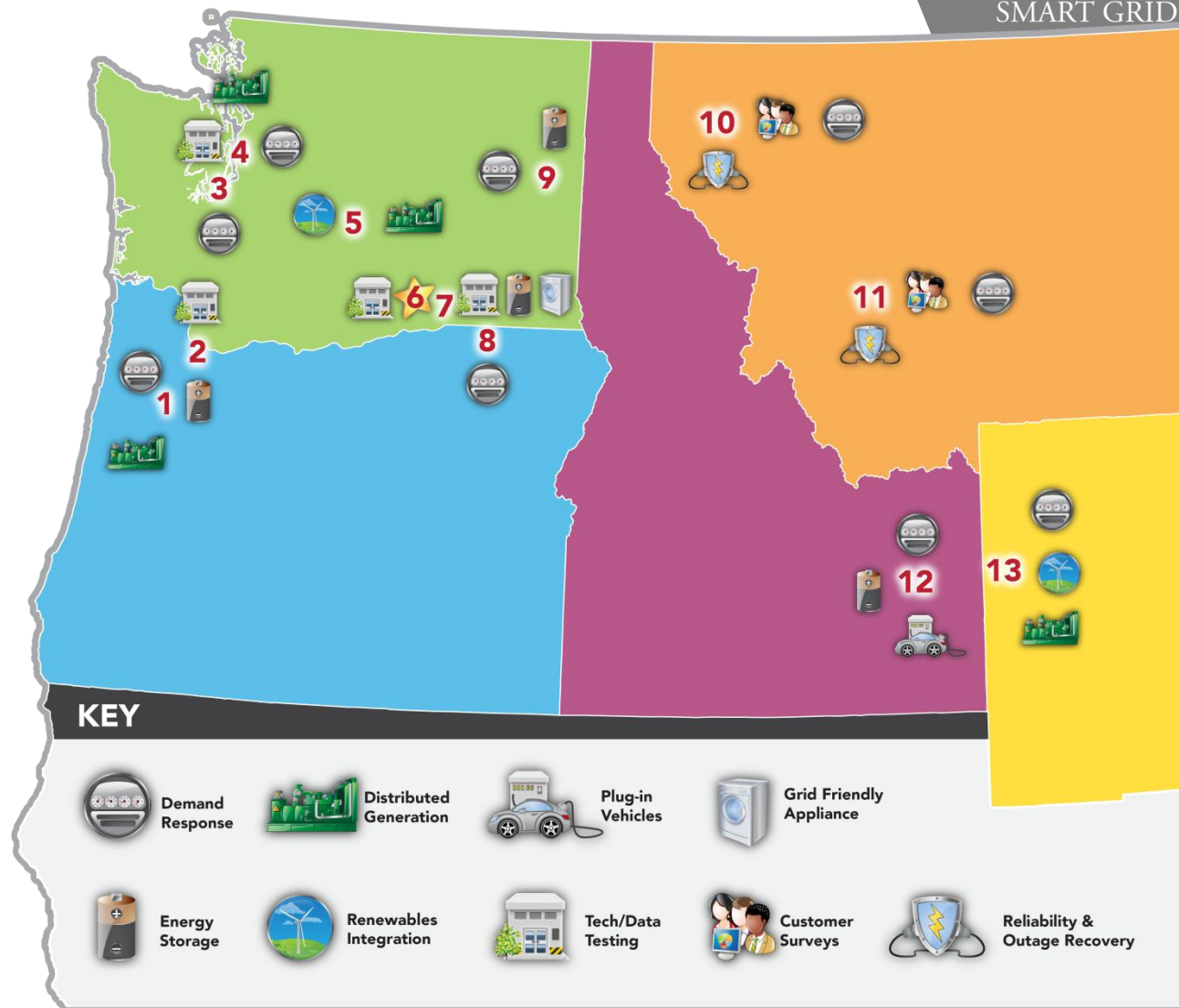
- \$178M (\$89M private, \$89M ARRA-funded), 5-year demonstration
- 60,000 metered customers in 5 states

- **Why:**

- Quantify costs and benefits
- Develop communications protocol
- Develop standards
- Facilitate integration of wind and other renewables

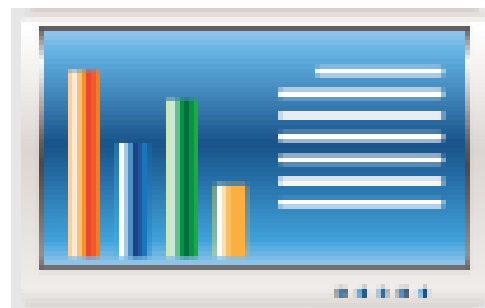
- **Who:**

- Led by Battelle and partners including BPA, 11 utilities, 2 universities, and 5 vendors



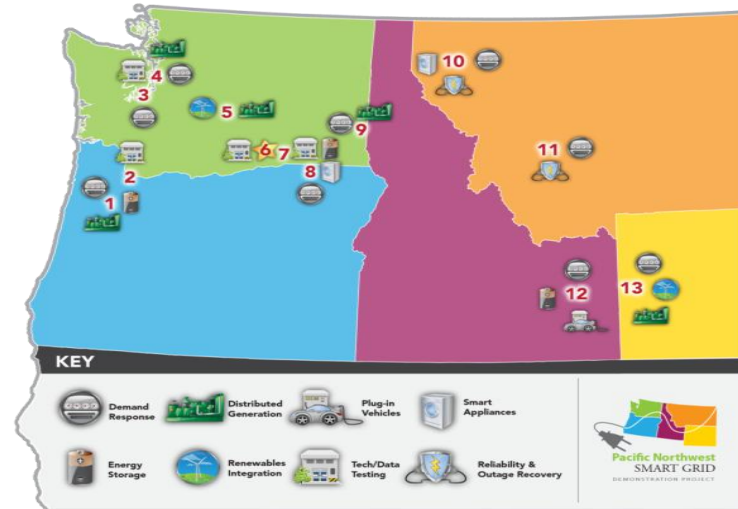
How?

- Testing technology which ...
 - Informs when energy is cheaper
 - Sends signals to distribute decision making
 - Integrates renewable energy
- In order to ...
 - Keep costs down
 - Save energy
 - Boost reliability
 - Shorten outages



PNWSG Demo Status Update

- Viewed by DOE as top tier performer and strategic
- Utility install lagged schedule; data still adequate for core analytics
- Gathered 300M records to date in EIOC
- BPA PNW SG business case drafted, positive
- Preliminary Observations:
 - Avista saw 3x higher benefits from AMI and DA
 - Fox Island leverage for cable outage
 - BPA key events detected by transactive model



Post-FY15 Completion

- ~\$77M of smart grid assets installed and in use in participating regional utilities
- Transactive control technology developed, documented and tested
- Transactive control theory – development needed
- Operational use of transactive control – specific monetized operational use yet to be defined
- IP captured – commercialization is critical for utility adoption

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The Grid Challenge

- ▶ Over the next 15 years, we expect
 - 15% of electricity coming from intermittent renewable power
 - Generation changing from centralized to distributed, two way model
 - Millions of smart meters and sensors, plug-in hybrid vehicles, and electricity storage coming online



- ▶ New challenges
 - How can we manage large-scale data in real time?
 - How do we safeguard high reliability and security?
 - How will we run such a complex grid?

➔ We need new concepts and tools that transform grid operation and planning

Data and Computational Complexity

	Today – SCADA data	Tomorrow – Phasor data	Improvement
Variety	voltage + current	+ phase angle	more information
Velocity	1 sample/4 seconds	30-120 samples/second	~200x faster
Volume	8 terabytes/year	1.5 petabytes/year	~200x more data*
Veracity	unseen ms-oscillations	oscillations seen at ~10ms	greater accuracy

* Transmission level only

	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-10 years +
Model Size	10⁴ (major transmission elements)	10⁵ (+ major renewable and major loads)	10⁶ (+ renewable, loads, DGs)
Simulation Time to Solution	2-4 minutes	2-4 seconds	10 msec – 1 sec
• State Estimation	100 MFLOPS	10 GFLOPS	10 ExaFLOPS
• Contingency Analysis	100 MFLOPS	1 TFLOPS	10 PFLOPS
• Dynamic Simulation	1 MFLOPS (10x slower than real-time)	100 GFLOPS (10x faster than real-time)	10 TFLOPS (10x faster than real-time)
• Small Signal Stability	10 GFLOPS	100 TFLOPS	1 ExaFLOPS

Our answer - Future Power Grid Initiative

► The Future Power Grid Initiative (FPGI)

- A multi year, multi million dollar, interdisciplinary initiative
- Funded through PNNL's Laboratory Directed Research and Development Program
- Led by Henry Huang, Ph.D., P.E., and Jeff Dagle, P.E.

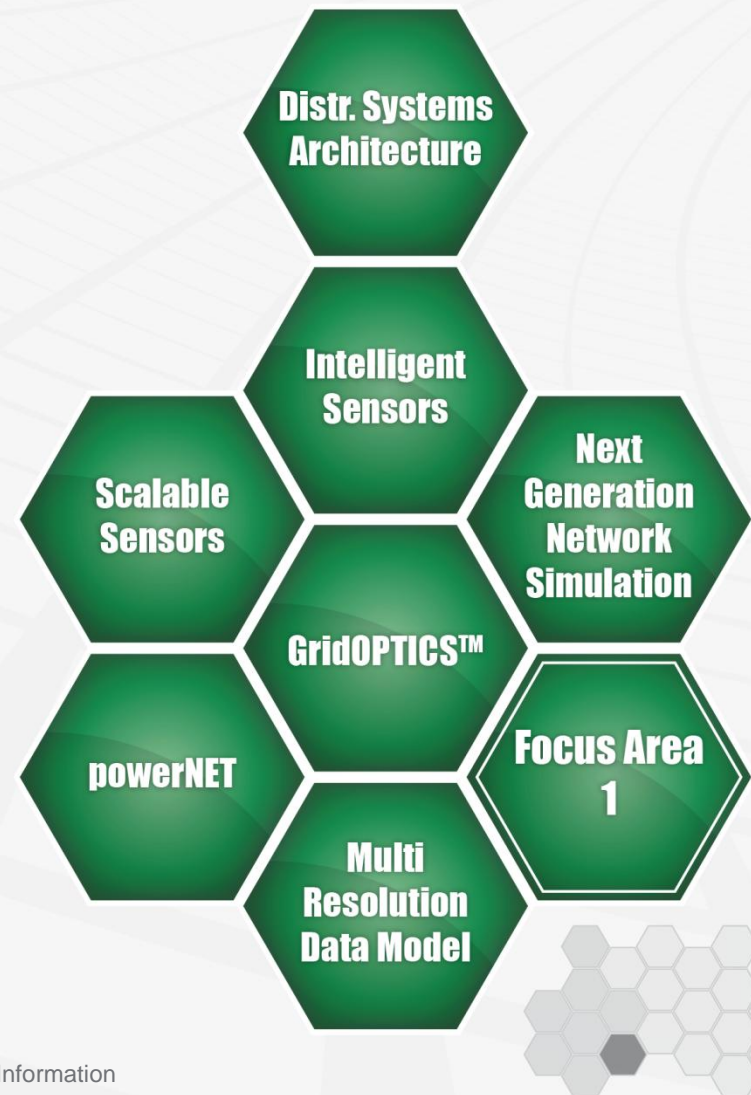


► Approach

- Combining PNNL's distinctive capabilities in power systems, data-intensive high-performance computing and visual analytics
 - Designing computational approaches to deliver a new class of real-time tools for grid modeling and simulation
 - Expanding power grid networking to support large scale and secure real-time data flow
 - Advancing state-of-the-art visual analytics to convert very large volumes of multi-domain real-time data into actionable information¹⁰

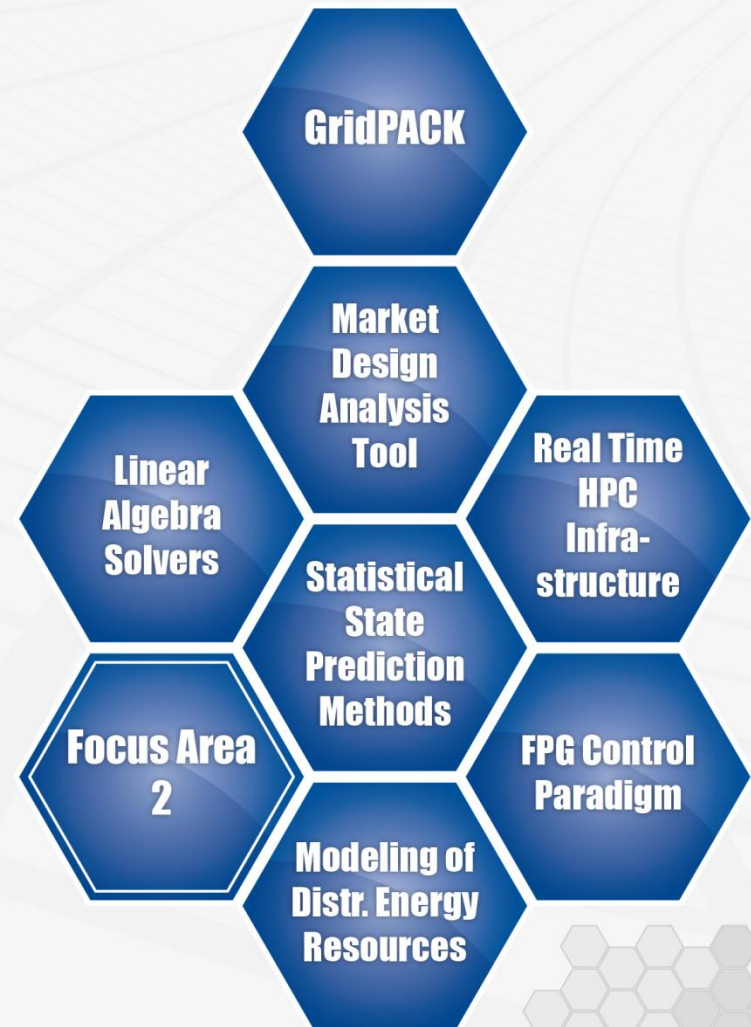
Focus Area 1 – Networking and Data Management

- ▶ Identify, filter, and reduce data to ensure real-time performance
- ▶ Enable large-scale information network modeling and simulation environments
- ▶ Develop operational sensor prototypes that allow adaptive autonomous operation supporting new distributed control paradigms



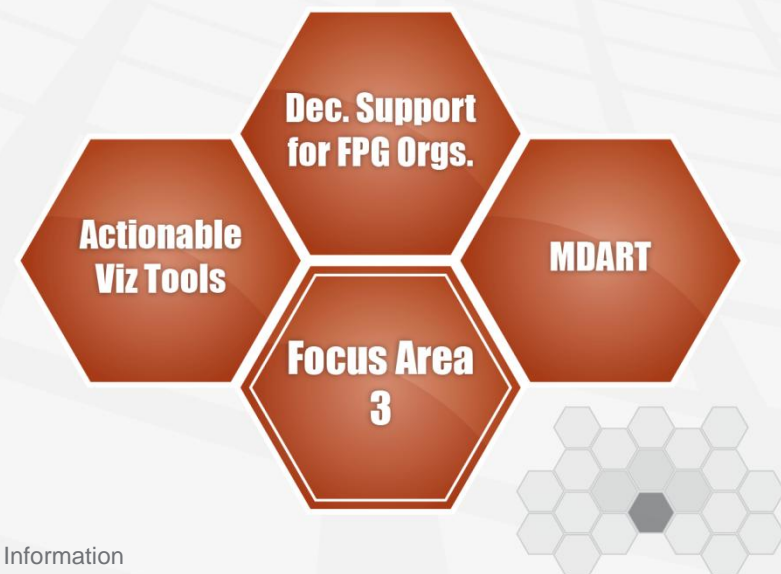
Focus Area 2 – Modeling, Simulation, and Analysis

- ▶ Expand power grid models to include smart consumer devices and intermittent energy sources
- ▶ Develop new modeling approaches for integrated, multi-scale transmission and distribution analysis
- ▶ Develop new algorithms and computational platforms for real-time power grid analysis
- ▶ Design computational tools for power grid planning



Focus Area 3 – Visualization and Decision Support

- ▶ Visualization and Decision Support projects focus on creating computational methods and software tools to aid human-in-the-loop analysis and decision making for grid operations and strategic planning.
- ▶ Research directed towards *the interface* between the operators, planners and policy-makers and the future power grid.



FPGI (journey) leads to GridOPTICS™ (product)



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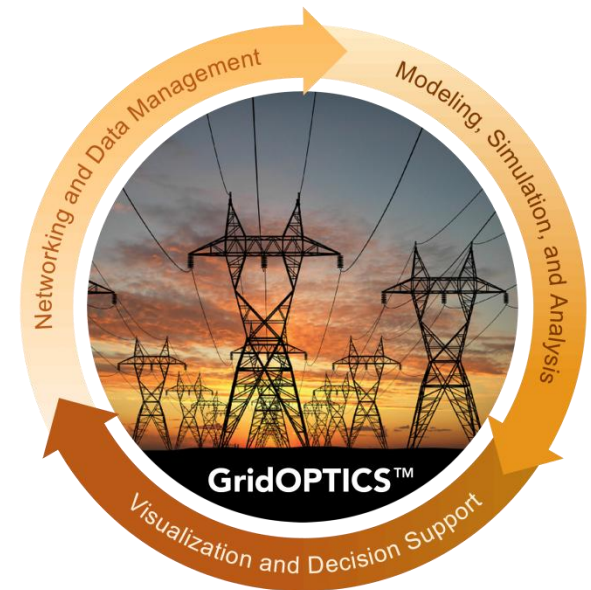
Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965

Integrated view of FPGI elements



GridOPTICS™

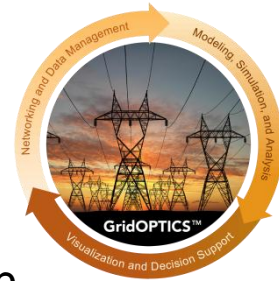
Grid Operation and Planning Technology
Integrated Capabilities Suite



Our end-goal – product of the FPGI

GridOPTICS™ – a suite of tools to enable three fusions:

- ▶ Bridging **operation** and **planning** to enable more seamless grid management and control
 - Remove overhead involved in communication between operation and planning
 - Improve response when facing emergency situations
- ▶ Integrating **transmission** and **distribution** in end-to-end grid modeling and simulation capable of handling 10^9 devices with uncertainty
 - Understand the emerging behaviors in the power grid due to smarter loads, mobile consumption, and intermittent generation
- ▶ Managing interdependency between power **grid** and **data** network (a test lab for power grid data networking is being set up)
 - Enable “all-hazard” analysis
 - Prepare grid operators and planners with the knowledge of data network impact on the power grid



Progress highlights

► Capabilities Developed

- Launched powerNET, a research laboratory and testbed for power grid data networking, equipment, and technology
- Developed models for large number of distributed energy resources

► Technical Leadership

- More than 30 papers, one book chapter published
- Four patent applications & five copyrights and open source licenses
- Hosted the first HPC power grid workshop in conjunction with SC11 and SC12, ICSE Workshop in Zurich and organized SC13 workshop in Denver, Colorado.

► Impact Examples

- Early success of the Initiative resulted in DOE and DHS funding support to further develop the technology
- Strengthened relationships with national and regional power grid organizations. Major ISO stated FPGL's approach to Decision Support was "changing the paradigm of the power industry."



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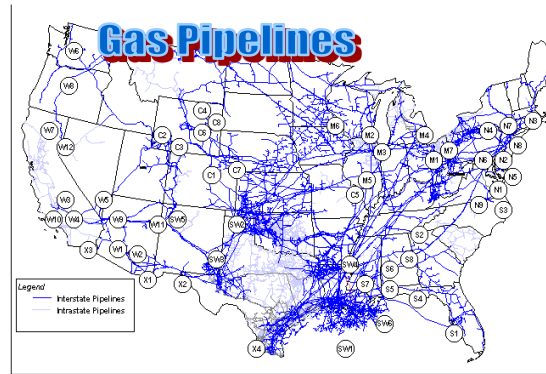
Complex energy systems share common challenges that motivate new math



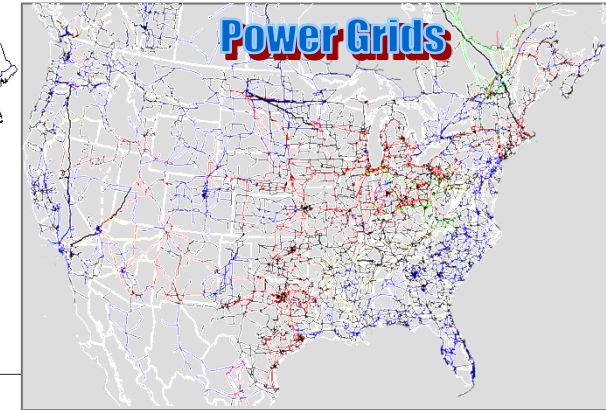
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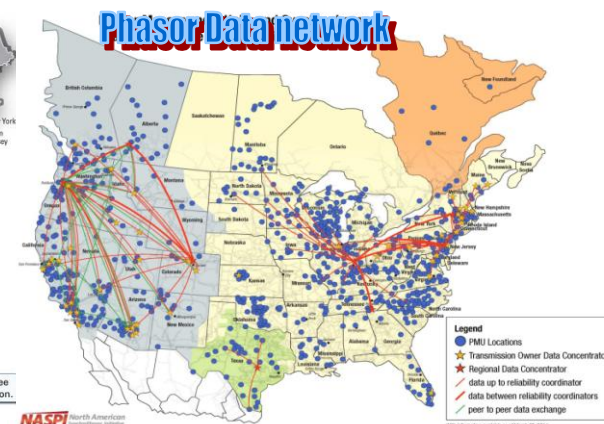
- ▶ Complex graphs
- ▶ Unique Randomness
- ▶ Multi-spatial-temporal-scale modeling
- ▶ Model vs. observations: neither is perfect
- ▶ Many possible futures: a control challenge
- ▶ Interdependency: gas bubble, cyber security, ...



Source: Energy Information Administration, Gas Trans. Gas Transportation Information System, Natural Gas Pipeline Construction Database



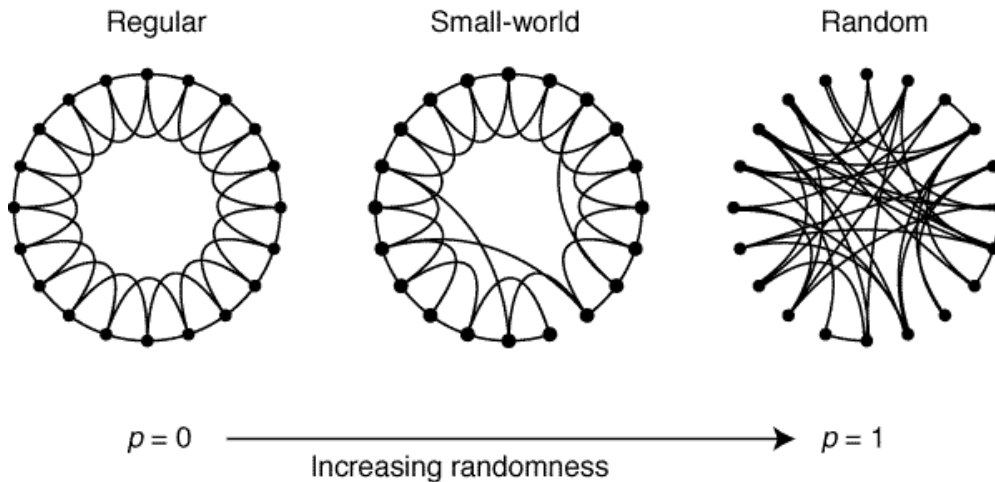
Source: Time Warner Telecom



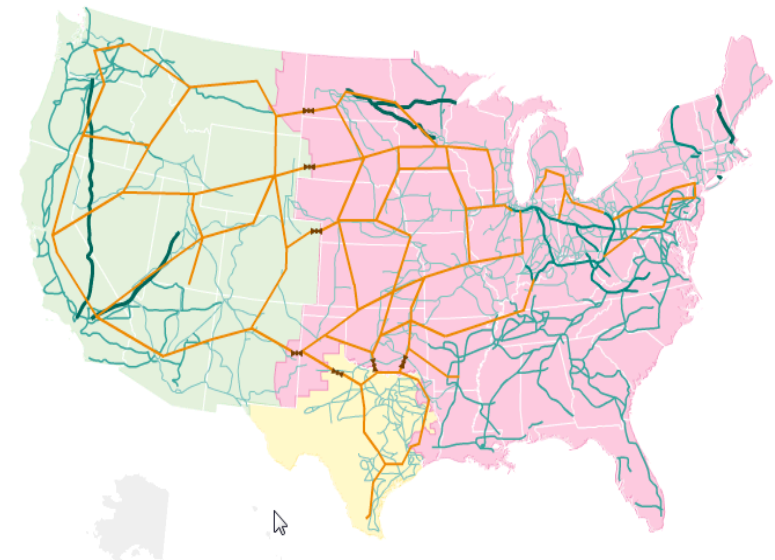
www.naspi.org

How to model graph evolution when the graph is neither random nor small-world?

- ▶ Power grids do not resemble random or small-world graphs.
- ▶ It is local clusters connected through regional and global layers.
 - It is a great challenge to capture such unique graph features.



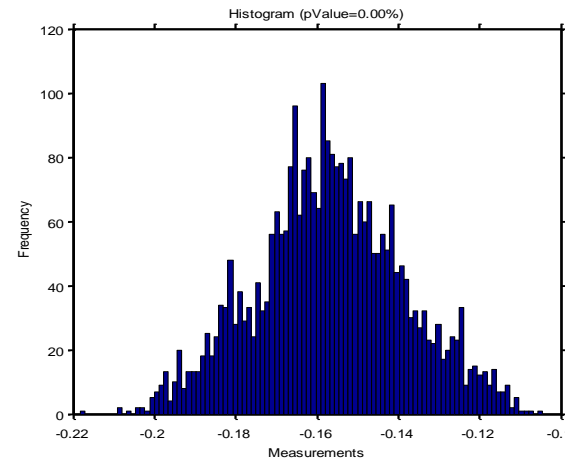
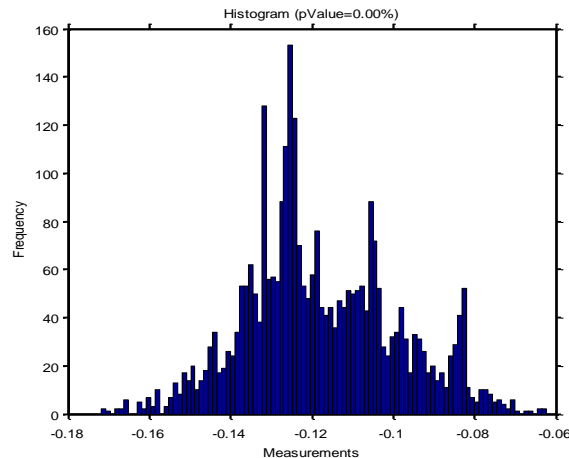
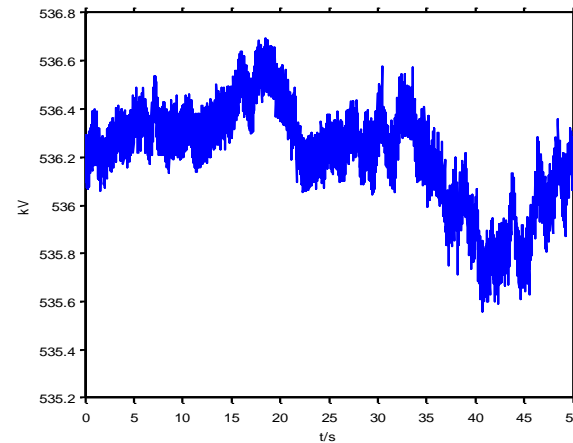
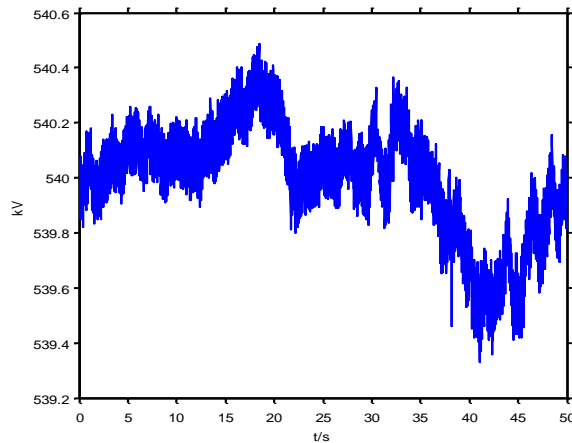
Source: Duncan J. Watts and Steven H. Strogatz, "Collective dynamics of 'small-world' networks", Nature 393, 440-442(4 June 1998)



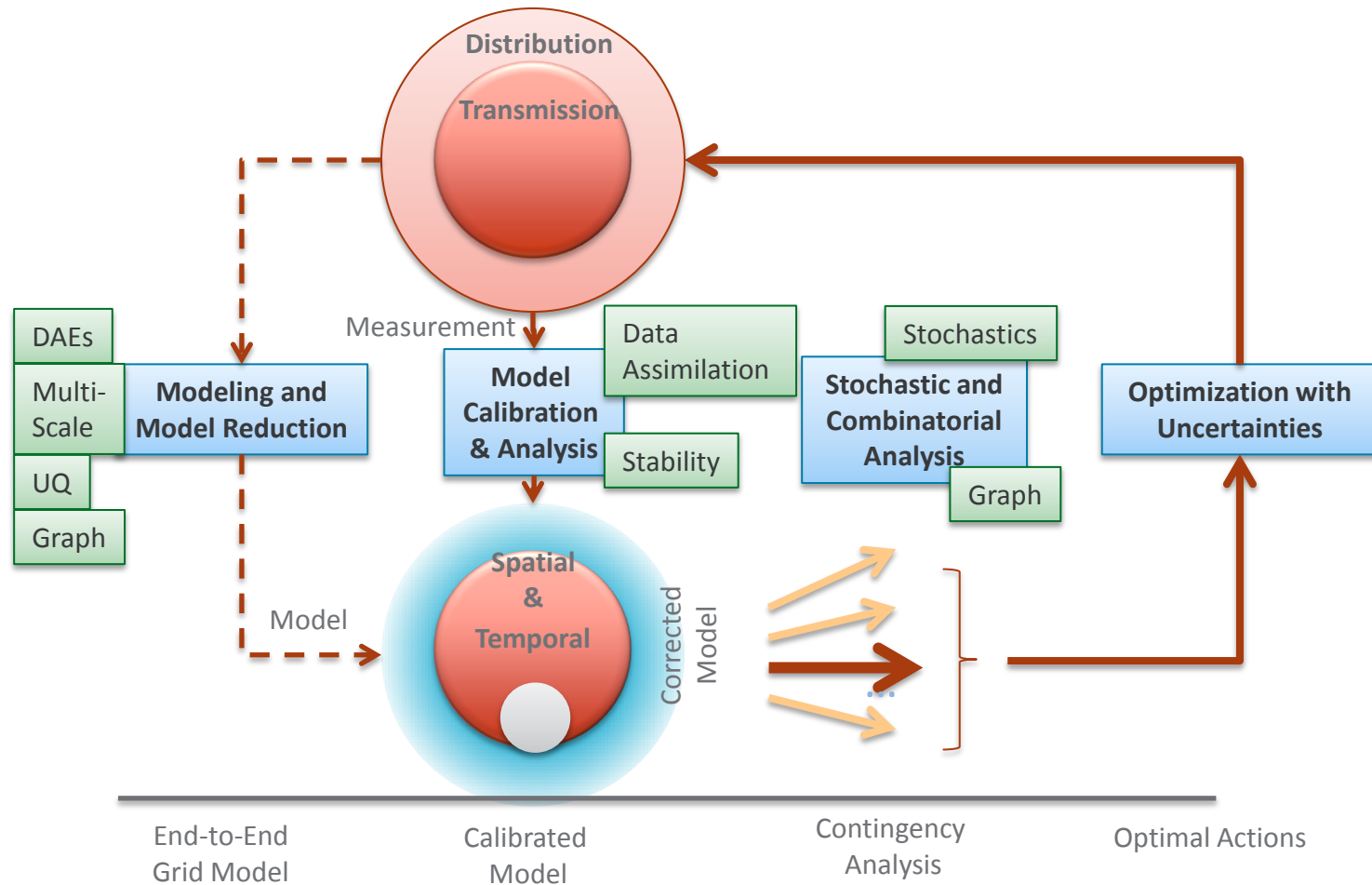
Source: NPR,
<http://www.npr.org/2009/04/24/110997398/visualizing-the-u-s-electric-grid>

How to construct data assimilation problems when noises are not Gaussian?

- ▶ Non-Gaussian noise properties determined from actual phasor measurements



Integrative math to address these challenges for better energy systems



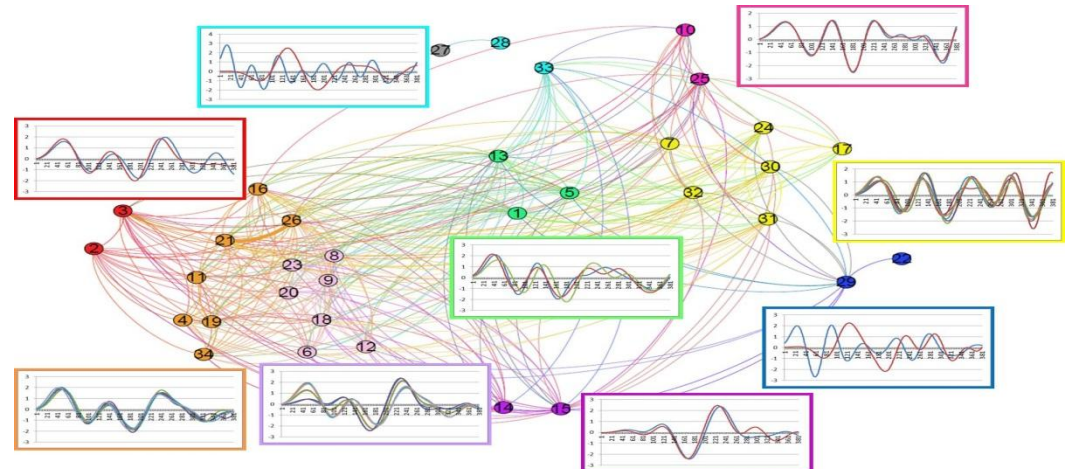
We have made great progress in building predictive modeling capabilities

- ▶ Predict uncertainty due to model reduction
- ▶ Predict uncertainty propagation
- ▶ Predict system states with measurements
- ▶ Predict future power grid topology

Predict uncertainty due to model reduction through graph theory and principle component analysis

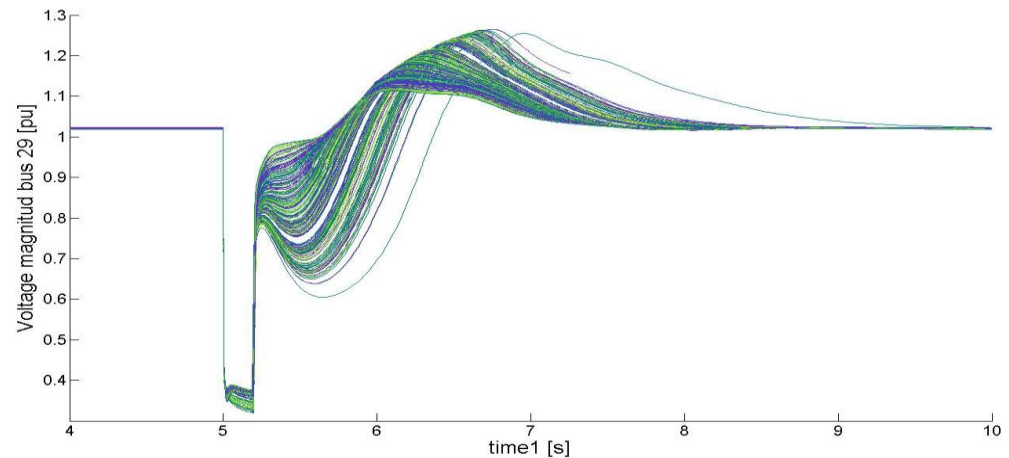
Work by Emilie Hogan, Mahantesh Halappanavar, Eduardo Cotilla-Sanchez (OSU)

- ▶ Model reduction using spectral clustering with a Fourier transform based pseudo distance



Work by Guang Lin

- ▶ Modeled effect of randomness in wind speed and direction on dynamic response of a wind farm



- Dynamic-feature Extraction, Attribution and Reconstruction (DEAR) Method for Power System Model Reduction, IEEE Transactions on Power Systems, 99:1-11, 2014.
- Dynamic Response of Large Wind Power Plant Affected by Diverse Conditions at Individual Turbines, 2014 IEEE Power & Energy Society General Meeting, National Harbor, MD, July 2014.

Predict uncertainty propagation using probability density function (PDF) method

Work by Alexandre Tartakovsky, David Barajas-Solano, Peng Wang

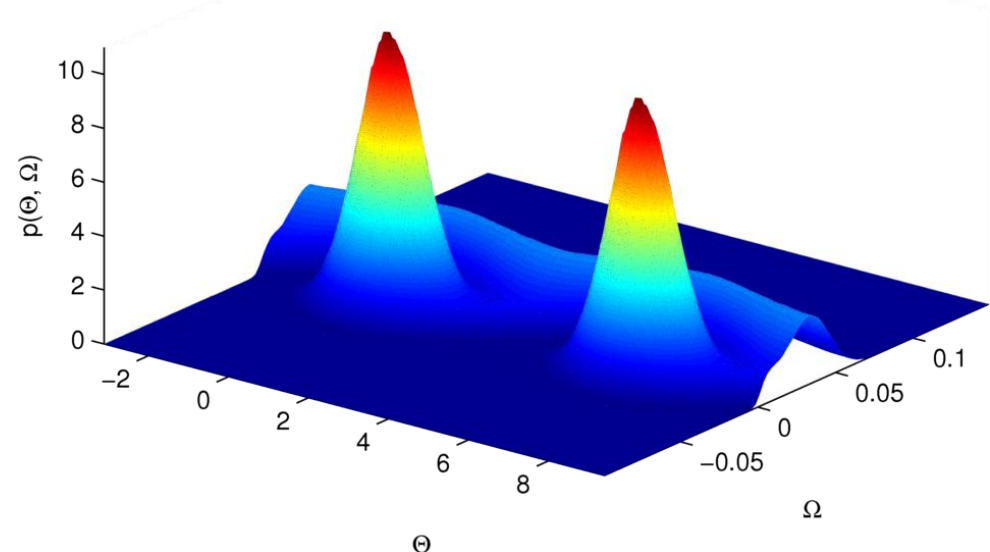
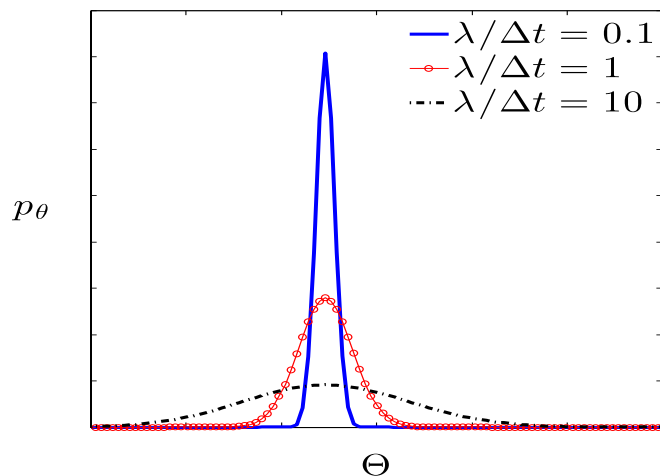
- Formulate power grid model as a set of stochastic Differential Algebraic Equations → Langevin equations with colored noise

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega_B(\omega - \omega_s),$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{\omega_s}{2H} [P_m - P_e - D(\omega - \omega_s)],$$

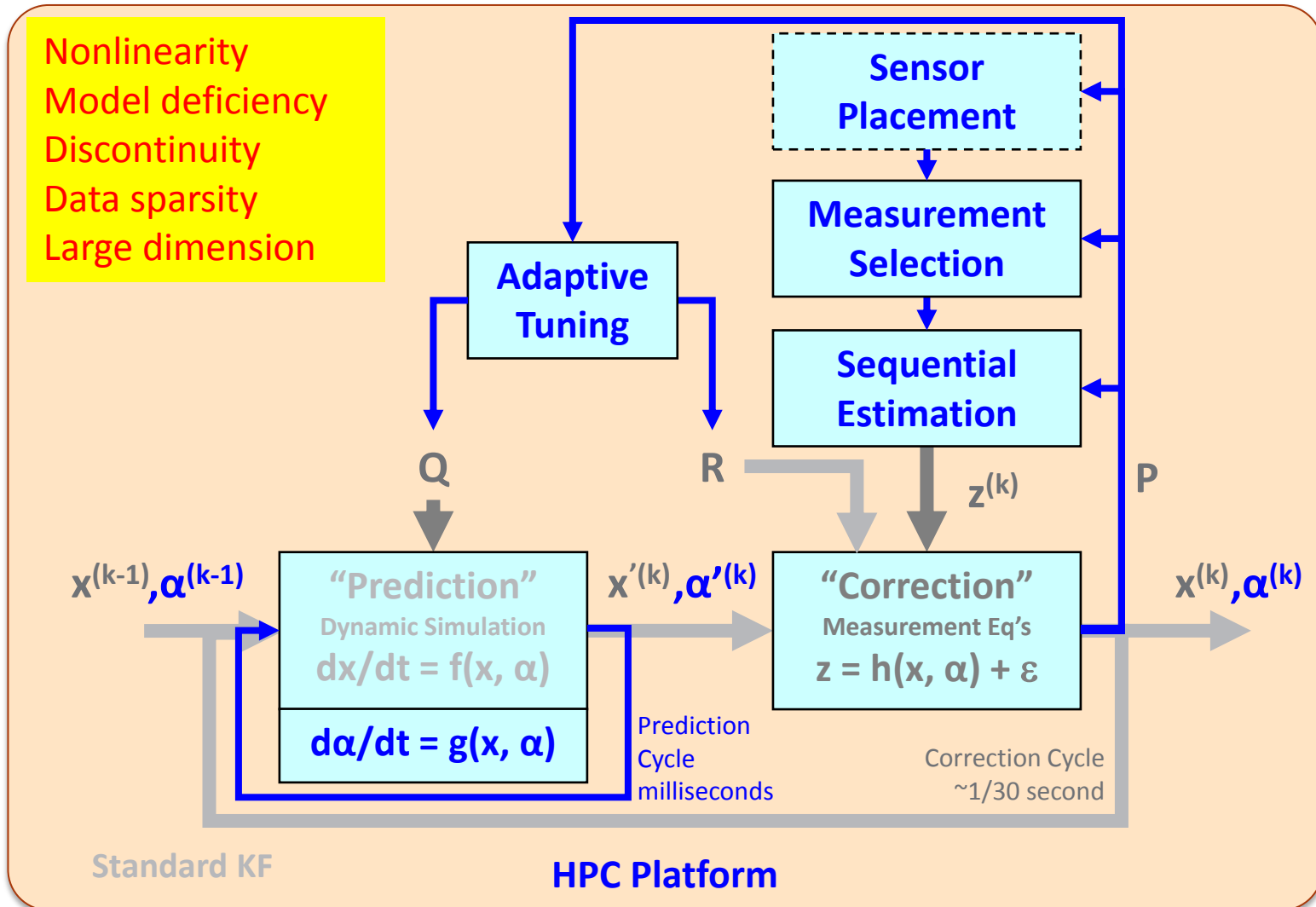
$$P_e = \frac{EV}{X} \sin \theta.$$

$$\frac{dX_i}{dt} = h_i(\mathbf{X}, t) + \sum_{j=1}^N g_{ij}(\mathbf{X}, t) \xi_j(t), \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$



Predict system states with measurements through data assimilation with non-Gaussian noises

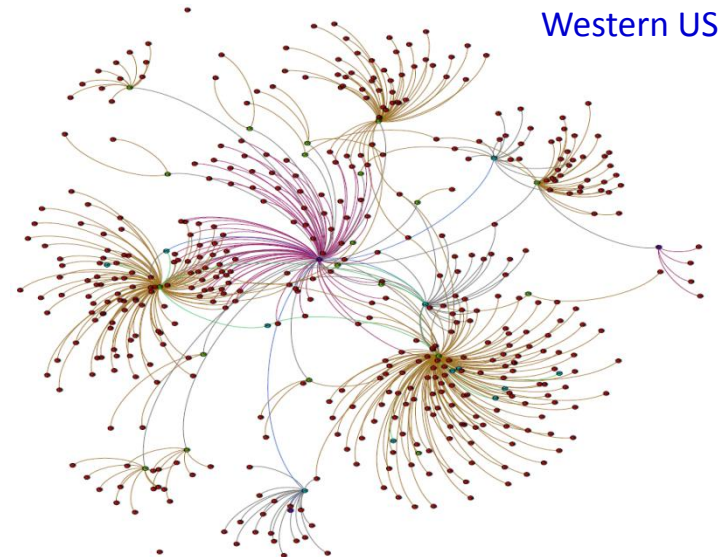
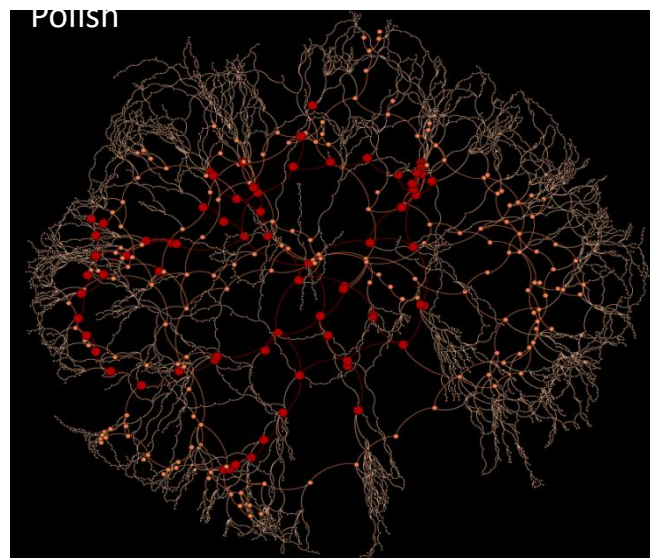
Work by Henry Huang



Predict future power grid topology using graph theory

Work by Emilie Hogan, Mahantesh Halappanavar, Eduardo Cotilla-Sanchez (OSU), Daniel Duncan (OSU), Paul Hines (U of VT)

- ▶ Projection of topology per graph properties: degree, diameter, centrality, ...
- ▶ Graph representation of the full Polish and Western US power systems, showing layered structures.



- "Towards Effective Clustering Techniques for the Analysis of Electric Power Grids", Proc. 3rd Workshop on High Performance Computing, Networking and Analytics for the Power Grid, 2013
- "Parallel heuristics for scalable community detection", Proc. International Workshop on Multithreaded Architectures and Applications (MTAAP), IPDPS Workshops, May 23, 2014, Phoenix, AZ.
- "Scaling Graph Community Detection on the Tileria Many-core Architecture". Under review (conference).
- "Parallel Heuristics for Scalable Community Detection". Under review (journal).

Math is needed to answer some of the key energy questions of national interest

- ▶ Predictive modeling enables high-fidelity real-time grid analysis for new methods to manage the emerging challenges in the power grid. It can help to answer key questions such as:
 - How much wind generation can a system afford without losing stability?
 - Is the system stable in the near future given predicted uncertainties in generation and load?
 - How to optimize the power grid to mitigate uncertainties?
 - At what level loads should be aggregated in models?
 - How to quantify the impact of stochastic distributed energy resources on grid reliability?
 - How would the power grid and other energy system evolve? And what is the policy implications of such evolution?

- ▶ PNNL is a major player in many research projects for advancement of power grid technologies
- ▶ In the **SmartGrid Demonstration Project** we are helping to advance technologies allowing for consumer-in-the-loop interaction in order to use more renewables and keep costs down
- ▶ The **Future Power Grid Initiative** is making strides in real-time analysis and visualization of power grid data
- ▶ The **M2ACS** project is focused on technical research questions in the area of mathematics which are inspired by real power grid problems
 - Significant math development is required in order to understand and manage emerging behaviors in complex energy systems.
 - Such math development leverages other domain's work but also has unique aspects that requires new math.
- ▶ At PNNL, we have a great opportunity to link the fundamental math development with applied research – a necessary pathway to make real impact.

Questions?

