

Microgrid Controls

SPIDERS Industry Day

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Evolution to the Smart Grid



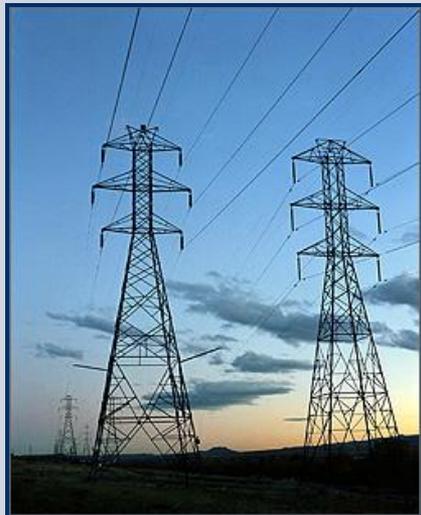
In telephony, private branch exchanges (PBXs) duplicated functions of large, remote central office switches



Distributed Intelligence and Autonomy

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Innovation in Technologies, Services, and Business Models



In power delivery, microgrids will dramatically reshape today's grids and service providers

Brittle Infrastructure
Significant Human Interaction
Massive Fuel Storage, Significant Transport
Random Loads

vs.

Flexible Infrastructure
Minimal Human Interaction
Onsite Energy Storage, Reduced Transport
Demand-Adjusted Capacity



Energy Surety = Electrical Resilience + Security

Two major aspects of Microgrids deliver elements of Energy Surety
Safety, Security, Reliability, Recoverability, Sustainability

Electrical

- Source vs. load optimization
- Prioritized load-shedding
- Modularity, flexibility
- Critical loads met 100%
- Stable power, ancillary services, power quality
- Improved integration of renewables

Security

- Protected data
- Intrusion protection
- Best practices
- Information Assurance controls
- Device and OS hardening
- Network security

***Evaluating and testing microgrid functionality is fairly straight forward.
How to secure microgrids remains elusive.***

Microgrid Design Drivers

Key Driving Requirements

Plug-and-Play Capability
(automatic reconfiguration)
Logistically sustainable (less
manpower, resources)
Do no harm

Priorities

Reliable
Cyber Secure
User-Friendly
Interface with broad
range of equipment
Fuel Efficiency

Design Drivers

Constraints

Materials
Existing Equipment
Physical Requirements (weight, size)
Communications
Usage Climate (temp. range)
Cost competitive (first cost and life cycle)

Assumptions

Efficiency through energy
sharing
Systems perspective

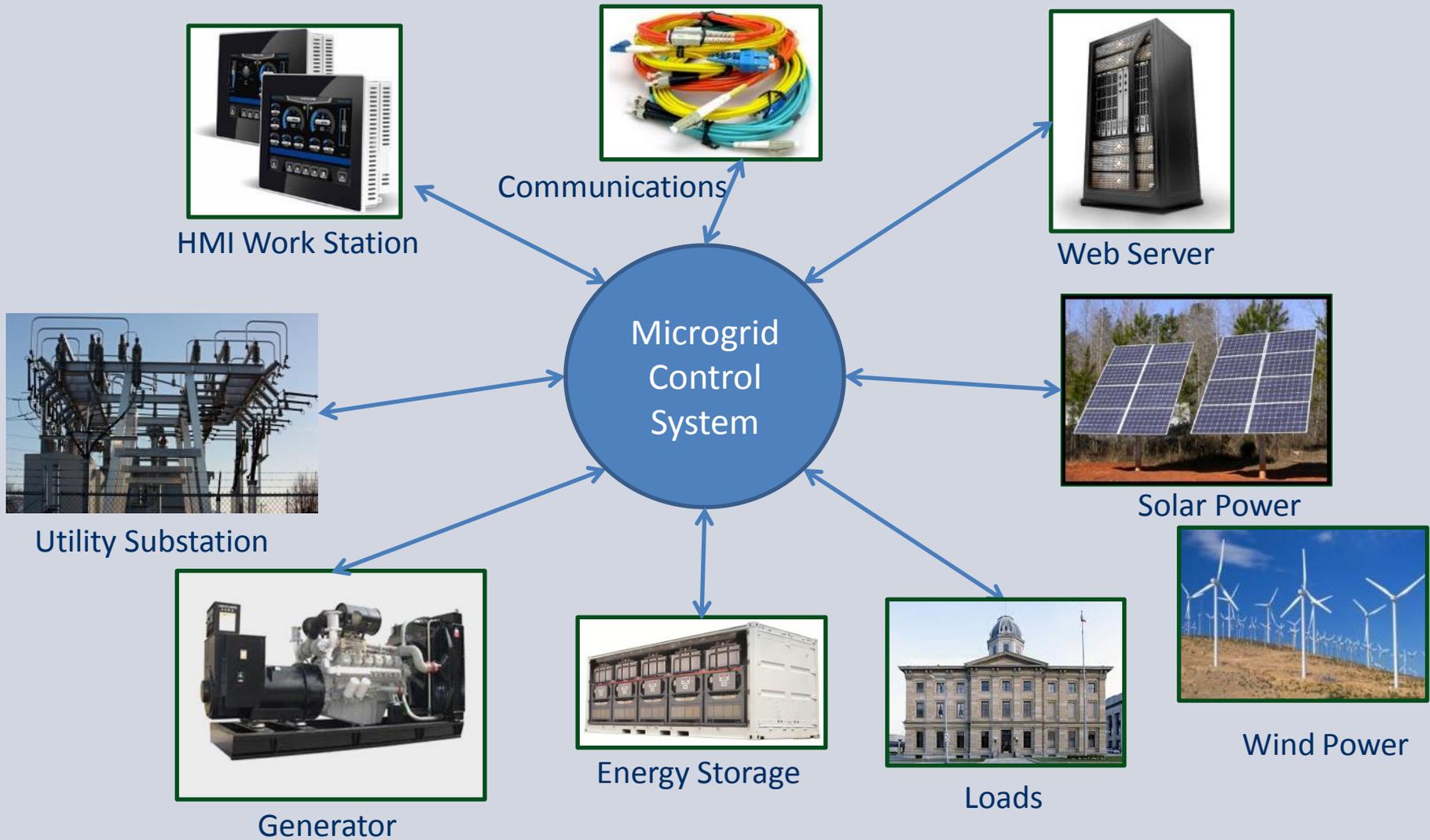
Control Hierarchy Requirements

- Policy decisions set by operational commander (What are goals? Who gets priority?)
- Contingency scenarios
- Environmental constraints (emissions, fuel source, etc.)
- Supervisory control and optimization
 - Physical layers
 - Data acquisition layer
 - Communications layer
- Laws of physics (frequency and voltage compatibility)



Controls must manage a variety of different decisions at different times

System Interface Considerations



Sample Graphical User Interface

The screenshot displays the IPERC graphical user interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with options like Home, User Admin, Downloads, Group Profiles, and Log Out. The main area is dominated by a large 'Main Schematic' showing a complex electrical diagram with various components and connections. On the right side, there are several vertical panels: a 'Factory Emergency' panel with a tree view of system components, a 'System Control' panel with buttons for 'Start' and 'Stop', and a 'System Status' panel with 'Total Mode' indicators and buttons. At the bottom, a 'Message' table displays system alerts.

Main Schematic

Widgets to trigger administrative commands

Display for messages (info, warning, alert)

Widgets to trigger commands and display for system status

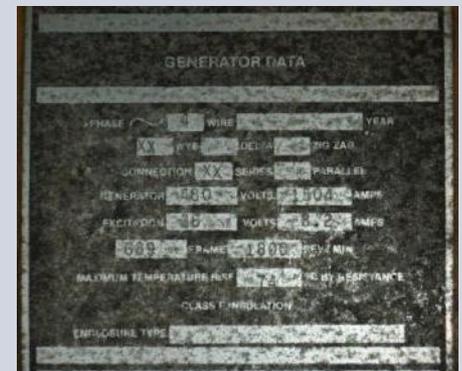
Time	Msg	Category	Message
10/11/2010 10:11:30	INFO	INFO	System is up and running.
10/11/2010 10:11:30	WARNING	WARNING	System is in warning state.
10/11/2010 10:11:30	ALERT	ALERT	System is in alert state.

Legacy Systems / Equipment Considerations

- With limited resources, what upgrades are most mission critical?
- Examine opportunities for making existing legacy equipment “smart”
- Identify tradeoffs between modifying legacy equipment and investing in new
 - Legacy equipment works in legacy mode
 - Modifications to existing systems often cost effective
 - Sometimes replacement best option



Analog control panel



Incomplete information on equipment label

You can either work with existing infrastructure or you can't. When you can't, it costs money!

Microgrid Controller Specification Considerations

- Determine control system features which best meet the overall objectives
- Identify key nodes of controller
- Identify fail safe considerations (computer, communications or hardware)
- Device drivers and protocols
- User interface
- Life-cycle performance (cost, durability, configurability)
- Scalability
- Cyber vulnerabilities
- Information Assurance and best business practices
- Technical support, updates, etc.

SPIDERS Controllers

IPERC Distributed Control Architecture

Characteristics

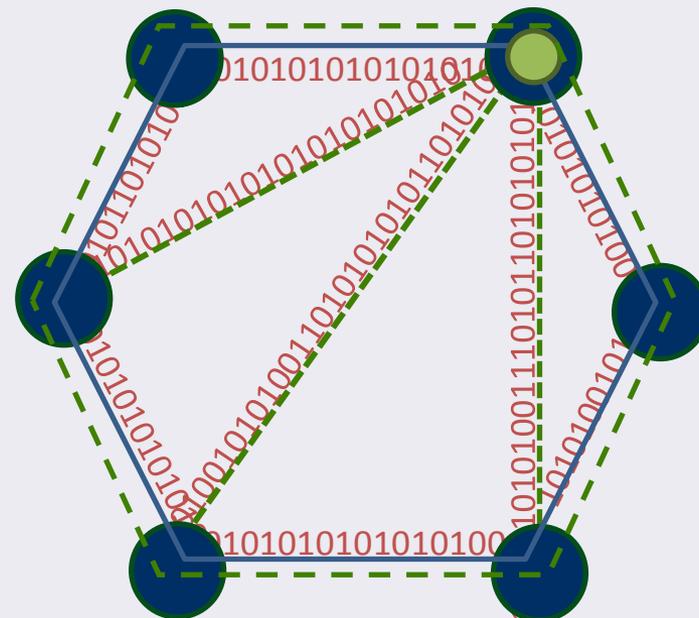
- “Smart” Distributed Agents
- Controller Flexibility
- Rapid Automatic Reconfiguration

Advantages

- Redundancy (No Single Point of Failure)
- Self Configuration/Reconfiguration
- Controllers adapt to resource behavior
- Graceful degradation
- Controllers can operate in isolation
- Lowest life-cycle cost
- Component vendor-agnostic

Disadvantages

- Design complexity
- Rapidly changing technology
- Lack of framework for how to secure

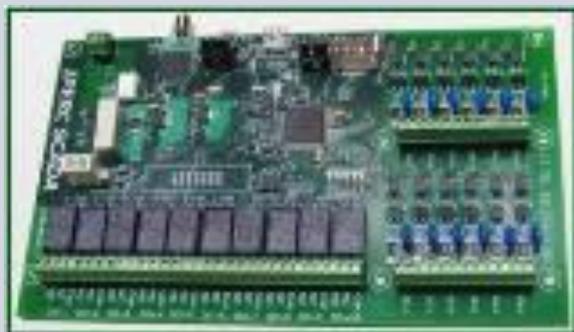


New Microgrid Functionality

- Optimized islanding from the grid
- Unlimited network nodes
- Inherently secure architecture

IPERC GridMaster™

- Single Board Computer
- Data Acquisition Board
- Environmentally hardened enclosure
- Distributed control architecture
- Cyber secured network
- Controls software



Thank You

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