

GRID ARCHITECTURE

Grid Modernization and the Discipline of Grid Architecture

10th Annual Electric Power Industry Conference

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Chief Architect for Electric Grid Transformation

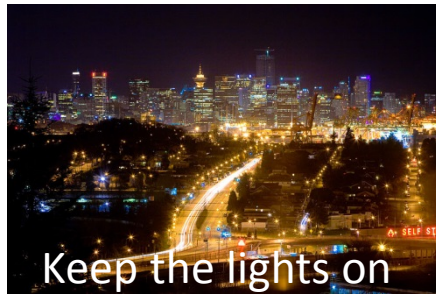
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

16-17 Nov 2015

PNNL-SA-114821

US Utility Industry in Complex Transition

20th Century Electric Utility Mission:



21st Century Electric Utility Mission:



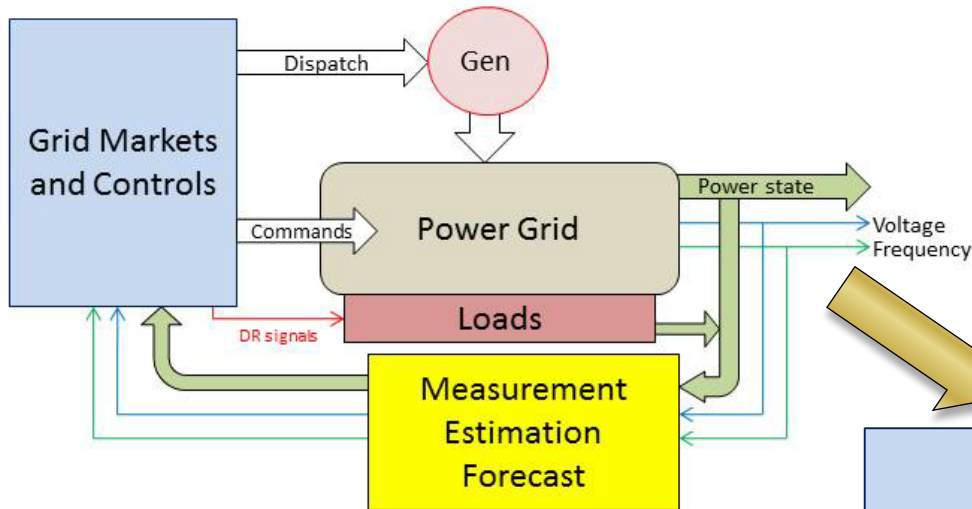
20th Century Grid Design Principles

- Generation is dispatchable
- No significant energy storage in the system
- Power must be kept in balance
- Generation follows load
- Distribution can be separated from Transmission
- Real power flows in the direction of distribution
- Voltage, reactive power, and system frequency are regulated
- Designed for reliability, not economy

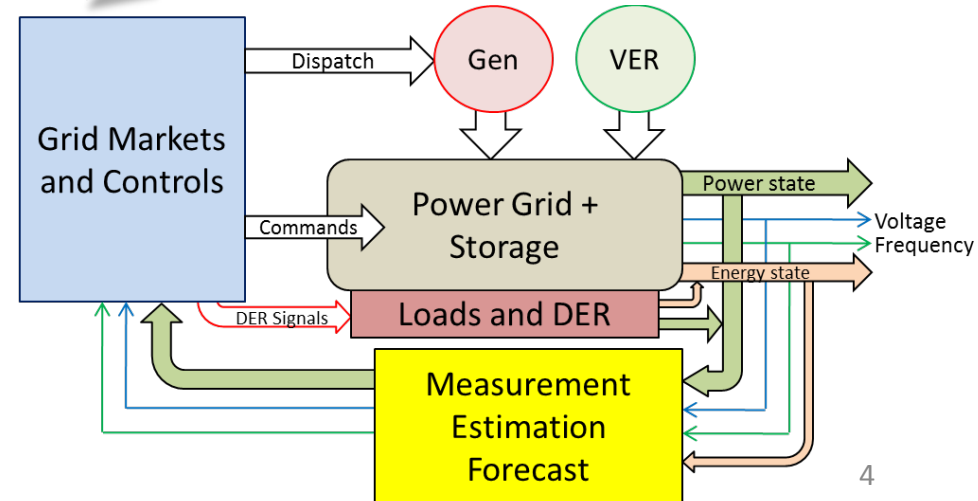
We are in the process of violating most of these principles!

The Grid Management Problem is Changing

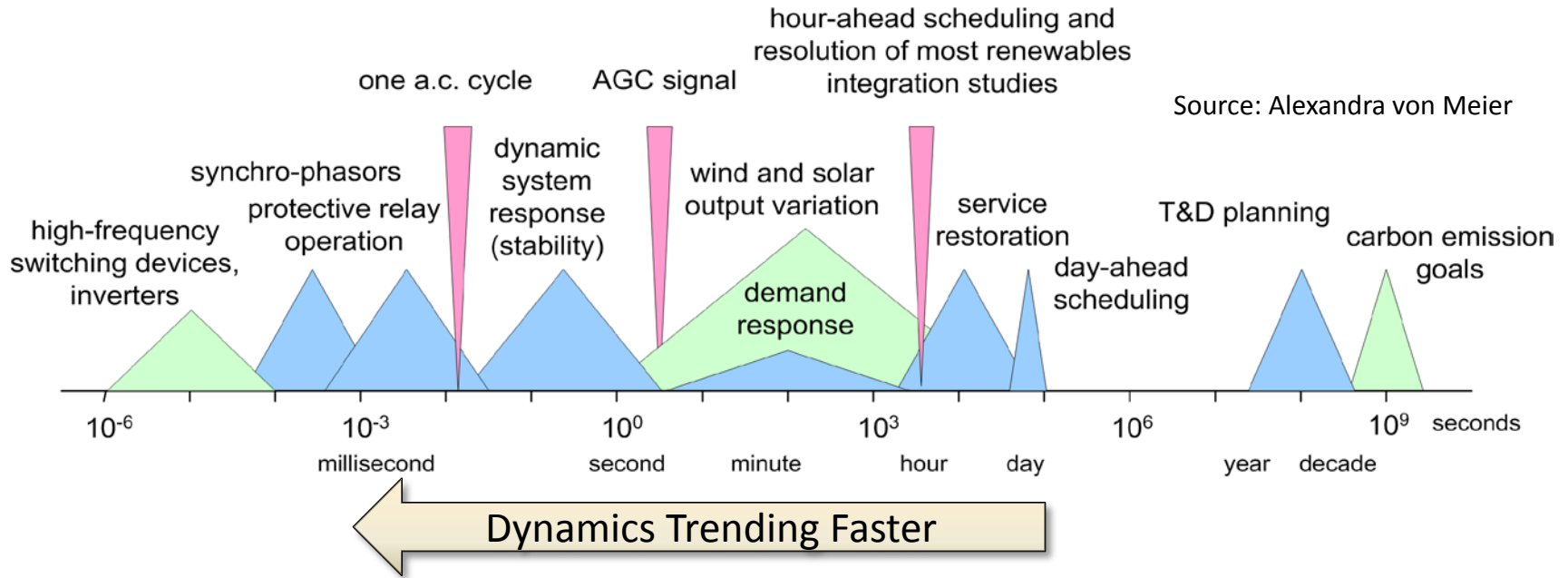
Old Model:
Power State Control
with
Constraints on Sys Frequency, Voltage



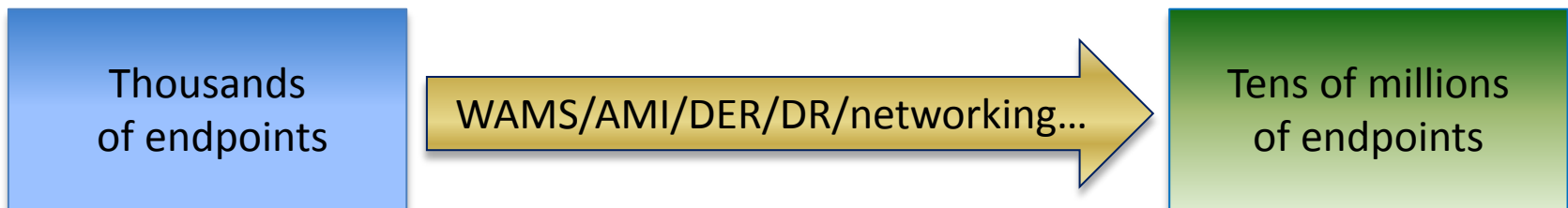
New Model:
Power State and Energy State Control
with
Constraints on Sys Frequency, Voltage



Less Time, More Data, More Endpoints

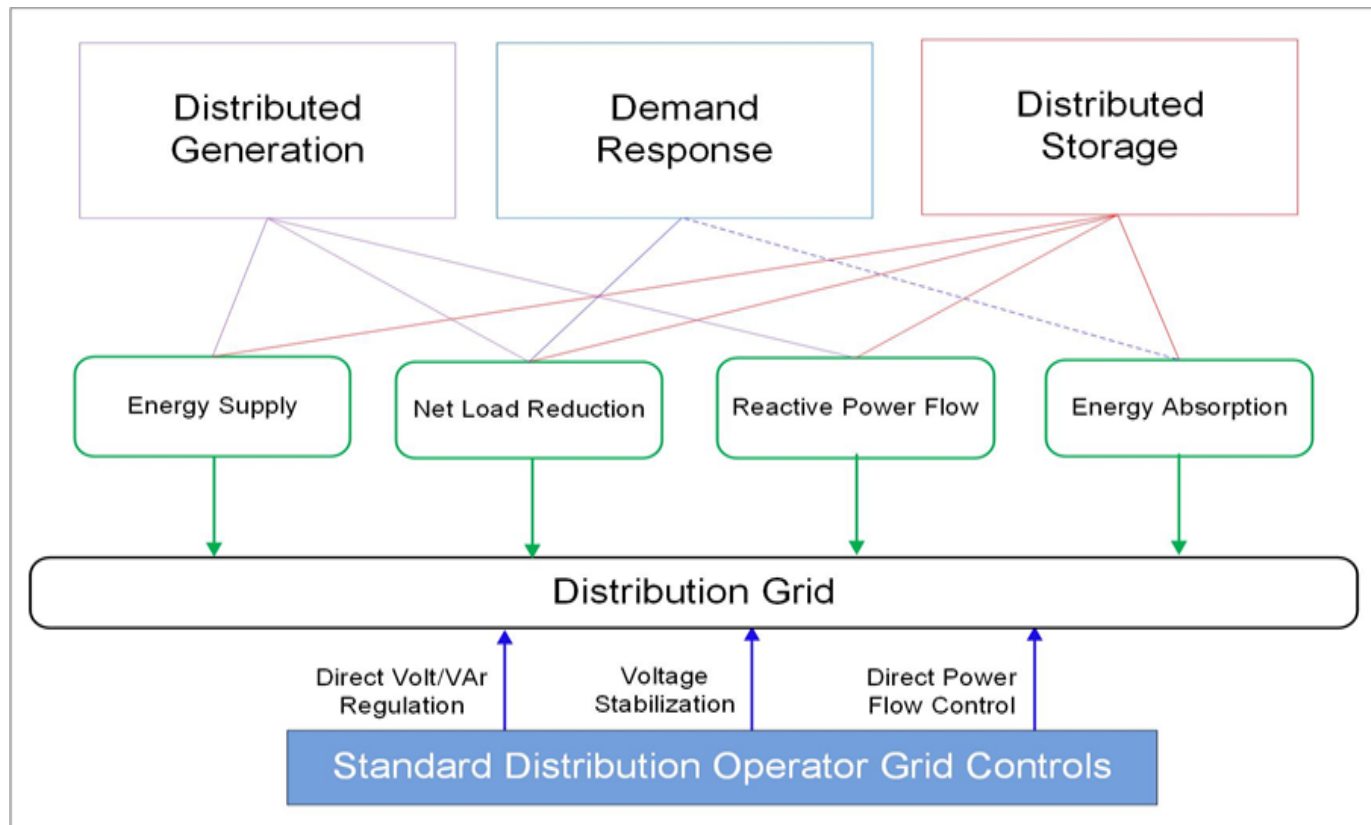


- ▶ Increasingly faster device/system dynamics
- ▶ Moving from slow data sampling to fast streaming data
- ▶ Massive numbers of sensing and control endpoints



The Mixed DER Coordination Problem

- Functional capabilities overlap for some DER
- Not all DER perform the same way
- How should mixed DER be allocated/dispatched?



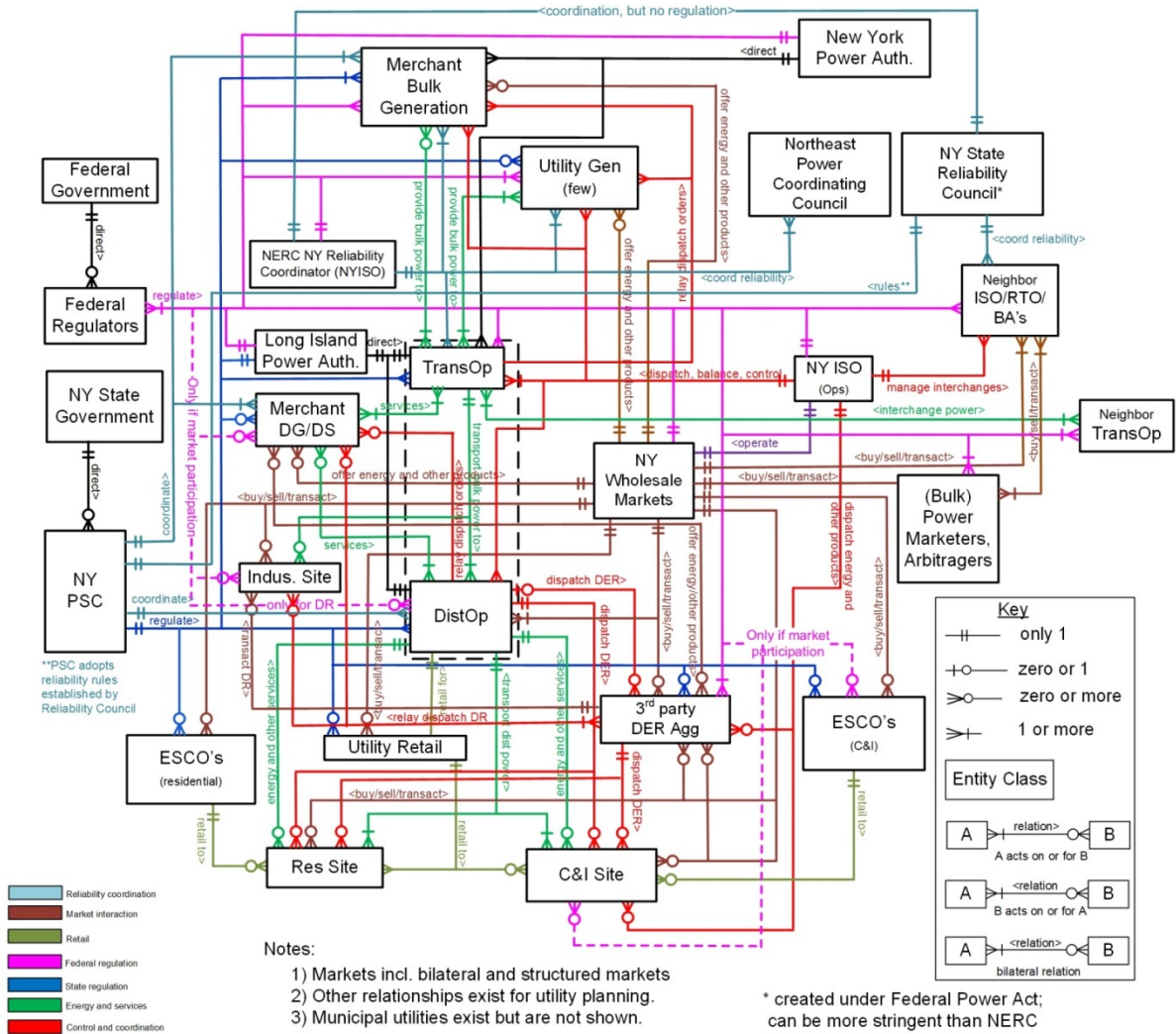
Any Grid Change Has A Context

Industry Structure Model, New York 2015 **

Any change exists in the context of the Network of Structures:

- Electric
- Industry
- Regulatory
- ICT
- Control
- Coordination
- Other convergent networks

Grid architecture principle:
The architect must be cognizant of the global system when optimizing subsystems.



So What are the Big Obstacles?

- Old view:
 - Data tsunami
 - Interoperability
 - Cost-effective technology
- Present view:
 - Future roles for utility entities
 - Exogenous structure changes and legacy limitations
 - Generation bifurcation and inertia loss
 - Complexity management

Grid Complexity



Low
Complexity

Medium
Complexity

High
Complexity

Ultra-Large Scale
Complexity

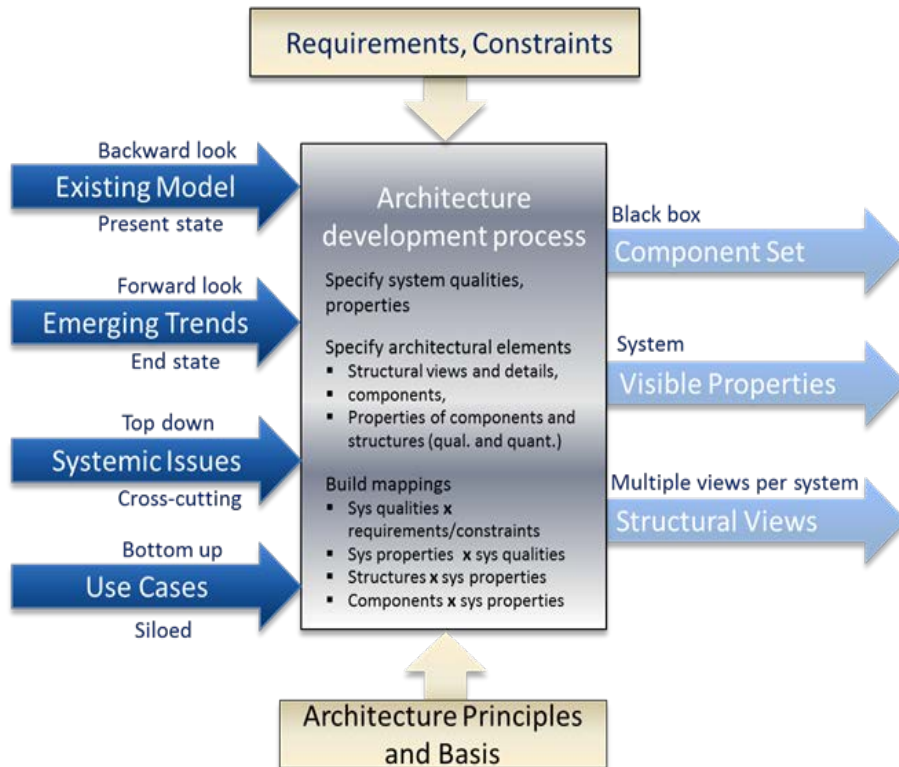
- Heterogeneous, inconsistent, and changing elements
- Geographic distribution
- Wide time scales
- “Normal” failures

- Decentralized data, development, and control
- Inherently conflicting diverse requirements
- Continuous (or at least long time scale) evolution and deployment

grid architecture

Grid Architecture Definition & Purposes

A grid architecture is the highest level depiction of the complete grid, and is a key tool to help understand and define the many complex interactions that exist in present and future grids.

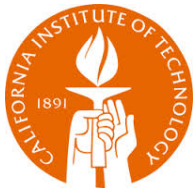


- Help manage complexity (and therefore risk)
- Assist communication among stakeholders
- Remove barriers and define essential limits
- Identify gaps in theory, technology, organization, regulation...
- Identify/define interfaces and platforms

Origins of Grid Architecture



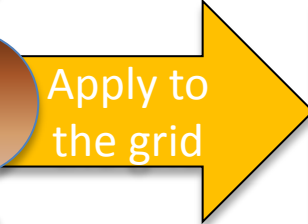
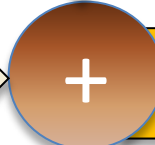
Software Engineering Institute
Carnegie Mellon



System Architecture
Software Architecture

Theory of Networks

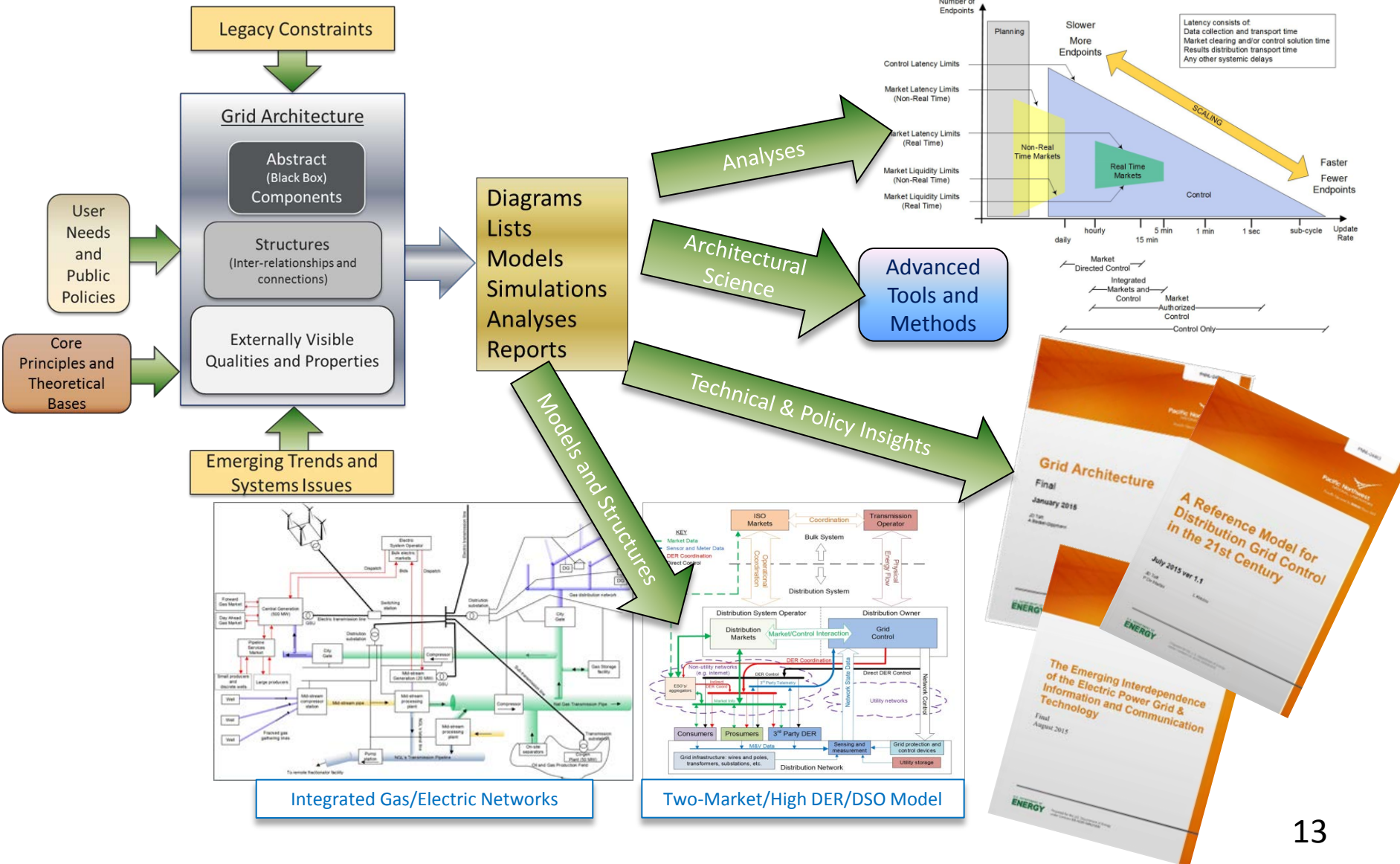
Control Engineering



Grid Architecture

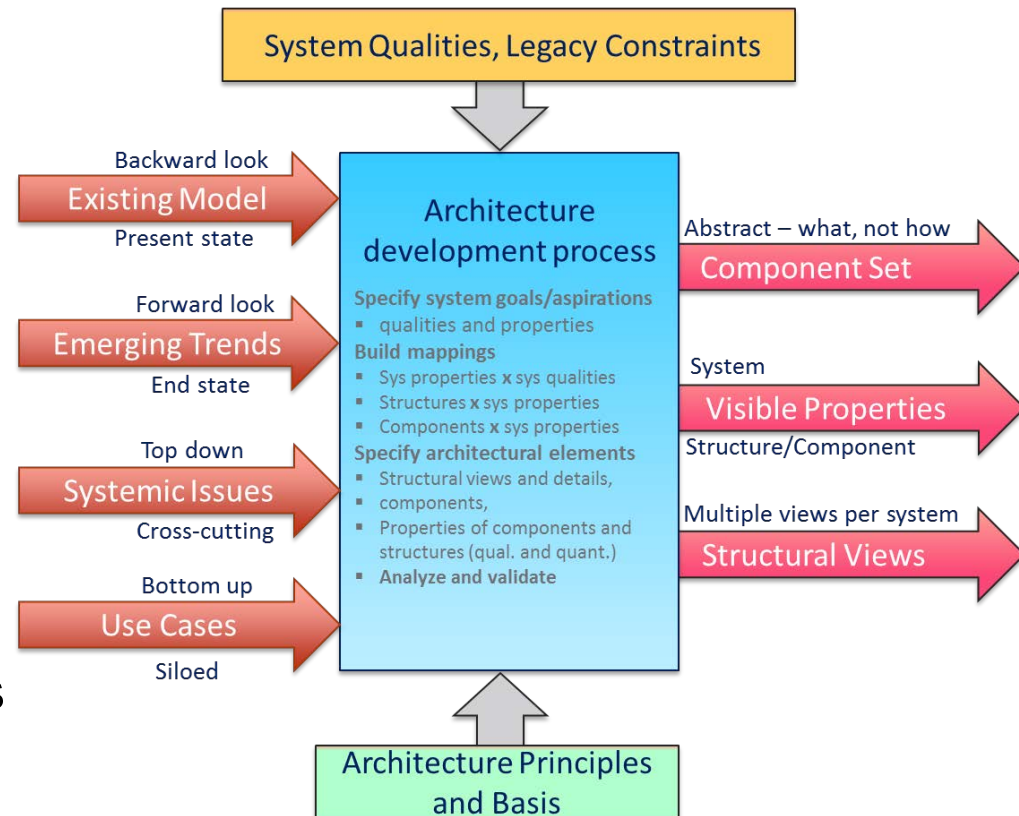


Grid Architecture Produces *Insight*



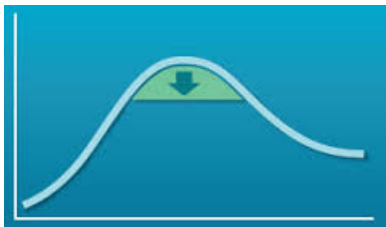
Elements of System Architecture

- Components
 - Abstract “black boxes”
 - Not concerned with internals
- Structures
 - The overall shape of the system and how components interact
 - Any complex system has multiple structures, requiring multiple views
 - Structures set essential limits
- Externally visible properties
 - of components
 - of structures
 - of the system

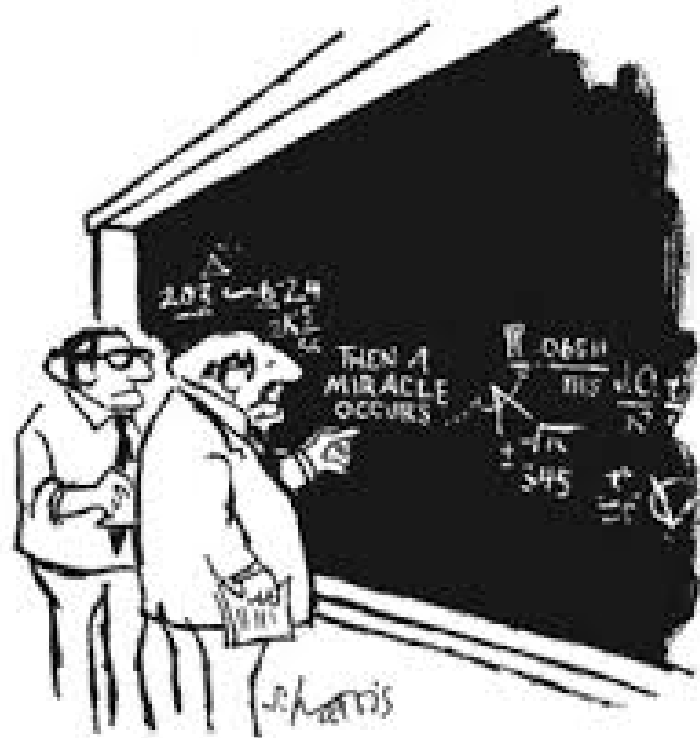


Components and Abstraction

- Components are black boxes but...
- No *relying* upon anti-gravity or magic boxes
 - but can aid gap analysis
- Beware of over-abstraction



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"I THINK YOU SHOULD BE MORE EXPLICIT HERE IN STEP TWO."

Source: Sidney Harris

Old and New Architecture Paradigms

Traditional “smart grid”

Focus on components

Structure is improvised

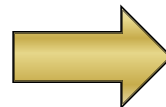
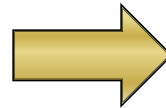
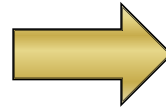
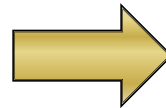
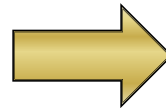
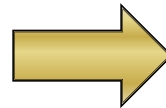
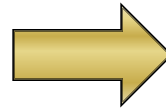
Grid is a big circuit; control is an app

System of Systems

Data tsunami

System integration

Architectural “elegance”



Advanced “grid modernization”

Focus on structures

Structure is formalized

Grid/market/control interactions

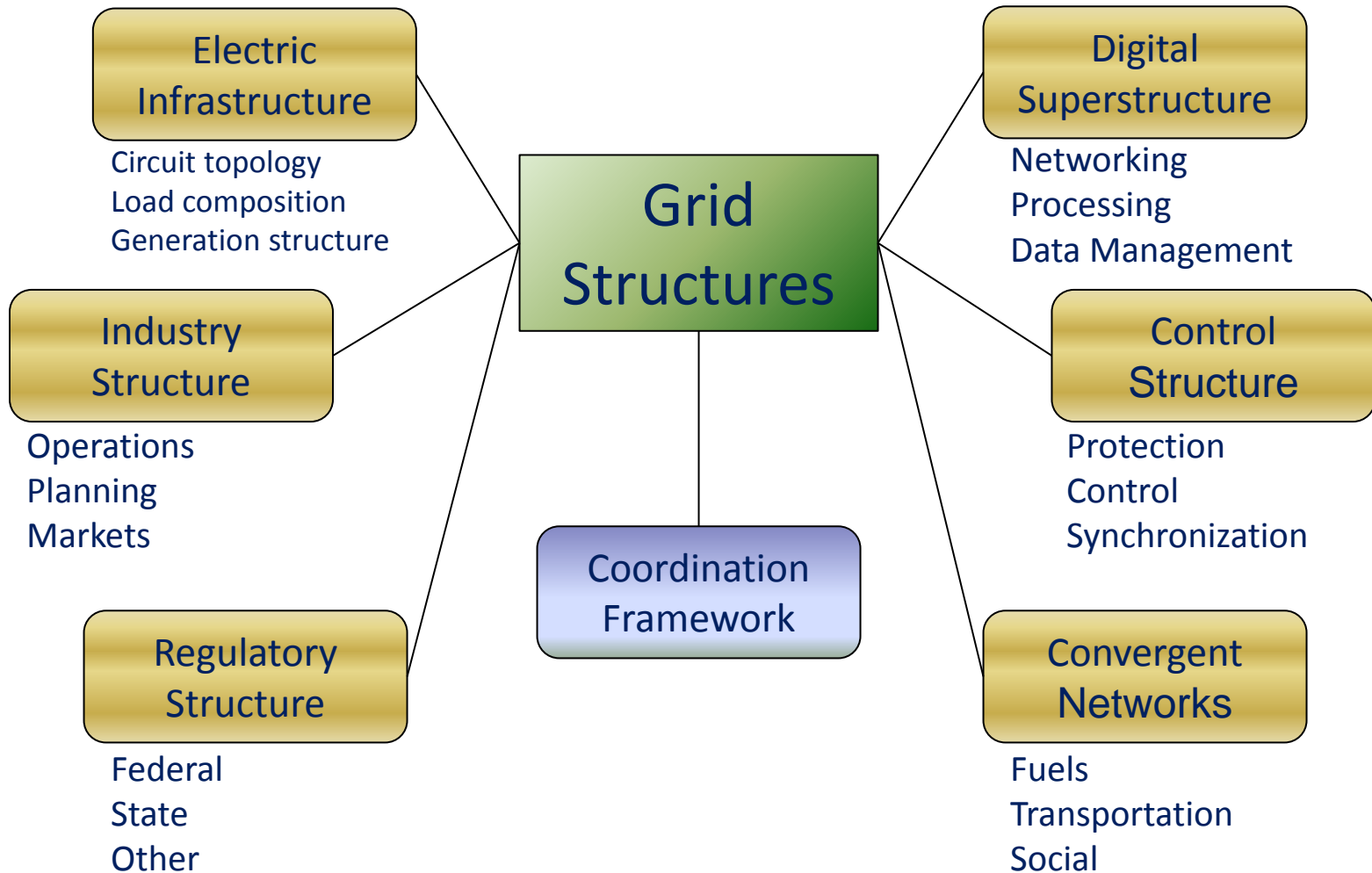
Network of Structures

Ultra-Large Scale complexity

Convergence and platforms

Architectural quantification

The Grid as a Network of Structures



Network Convergence

- System integration is the connection of various components and subsystems so that the resulting overall system can deliver some specified set of capabilities
- Convergence is the transformation of two or more networks or systems to share resources and interact synergistically via a common and seamless architecture to enable creation of new value streams
- Convergence often results in new platforms that enable the new value streams

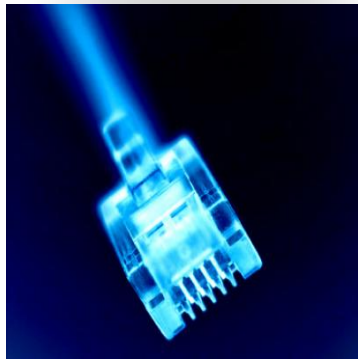
Where Does Convergence Occur?



Power Grids



Financial Networks (Markets)



Information and Communication Networks



Convergence occurs at the grid market/control systems



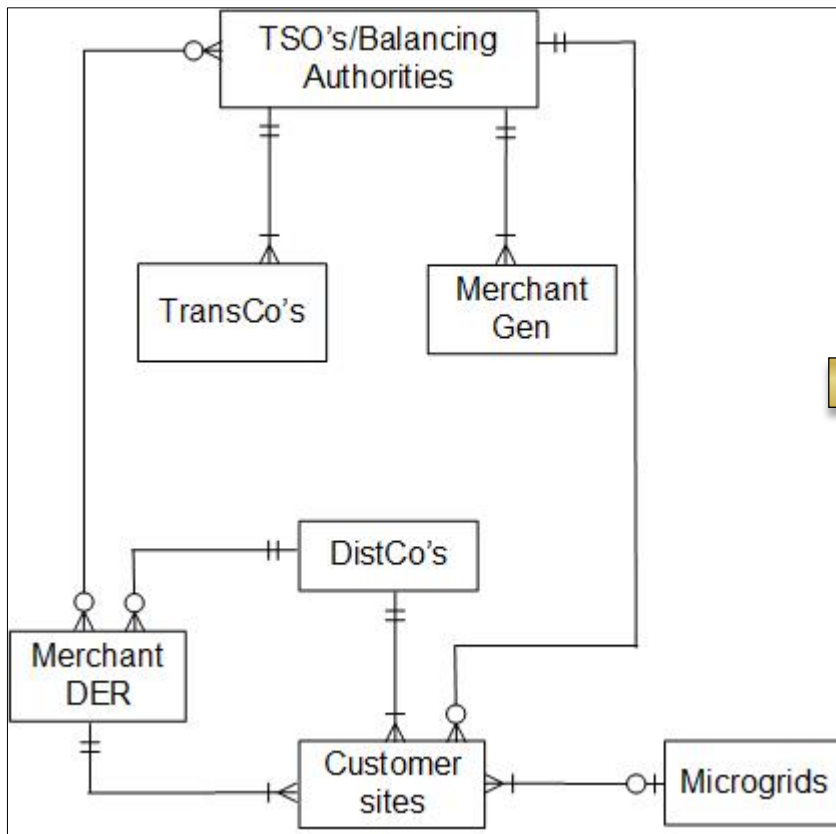
Social Networks

This is why we find ourselves focusing on grid/market/control issues so much

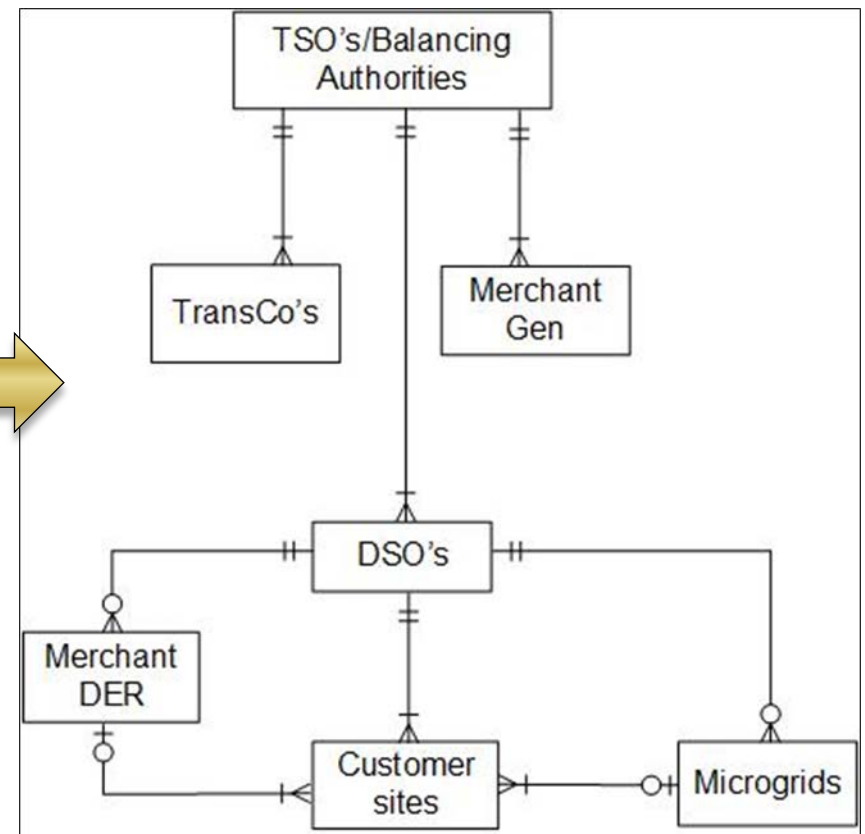
recent work

Distribution Structure Change

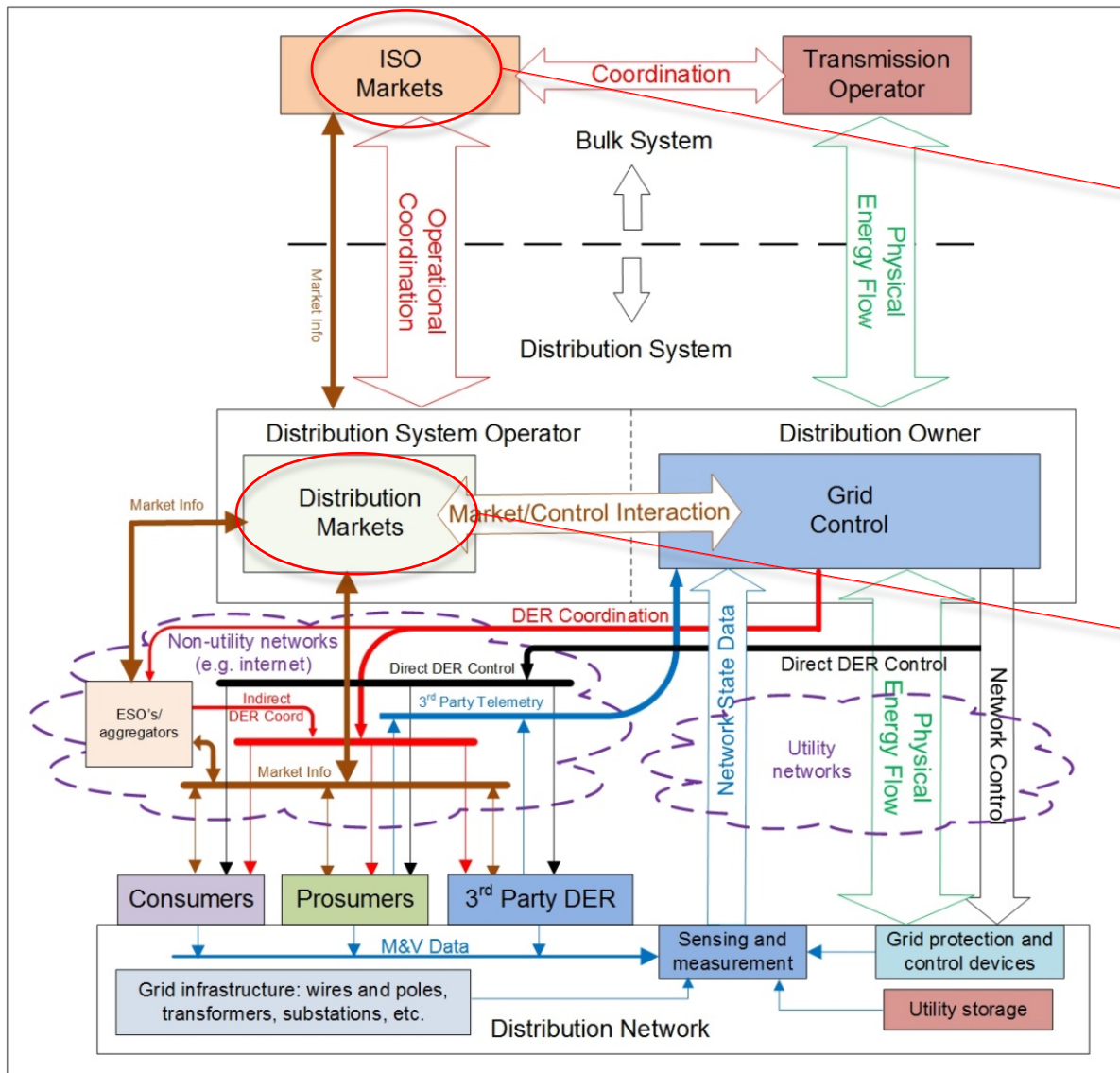
Traditional



Emerging



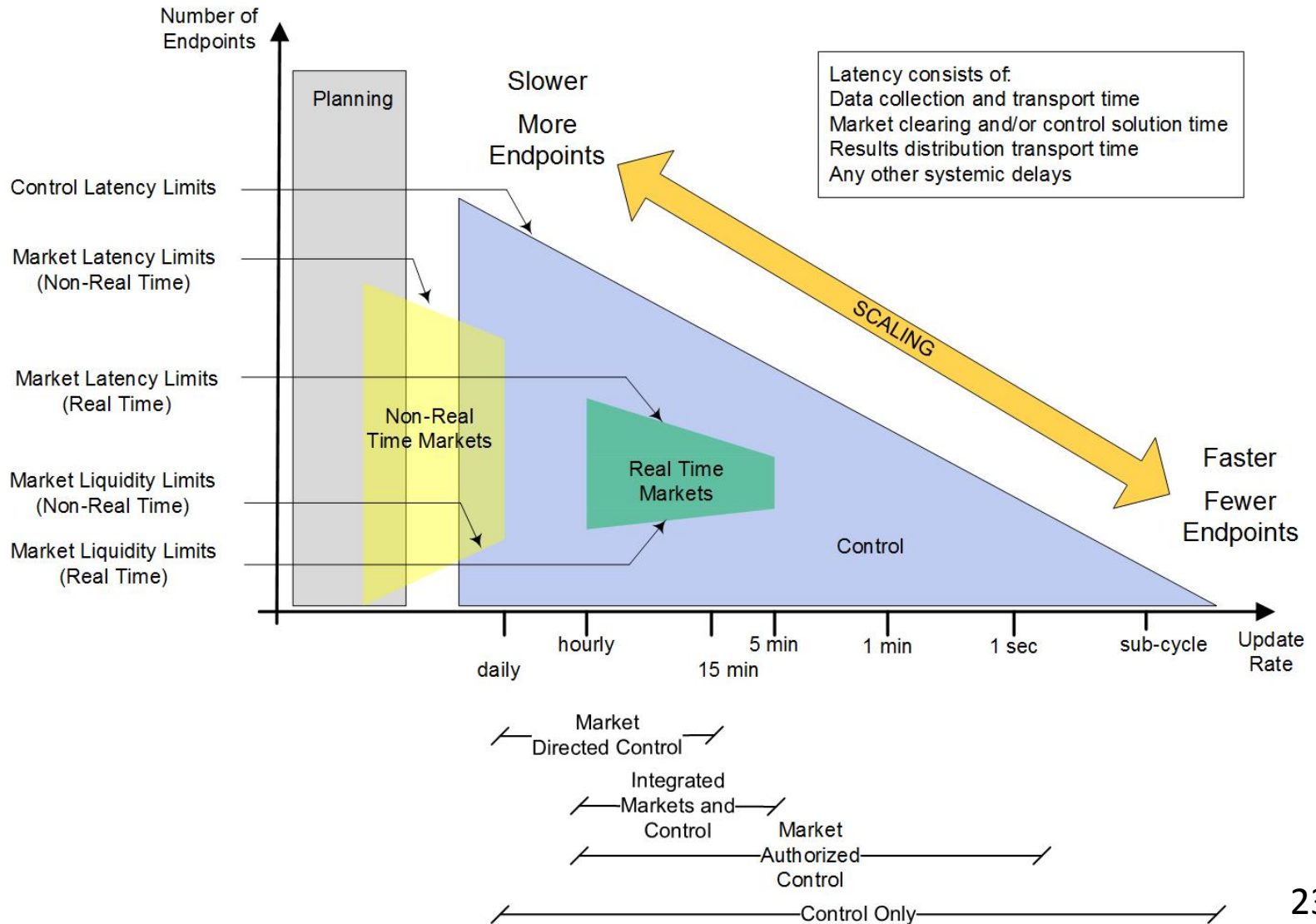
Evolution of Two-Market Systems



Existing Bulk Organized Markets

Emerging Distribution DER Markets

Market and Control Interaction Regimes



Effect of Granularity on Net DER Value*

• Bulk System

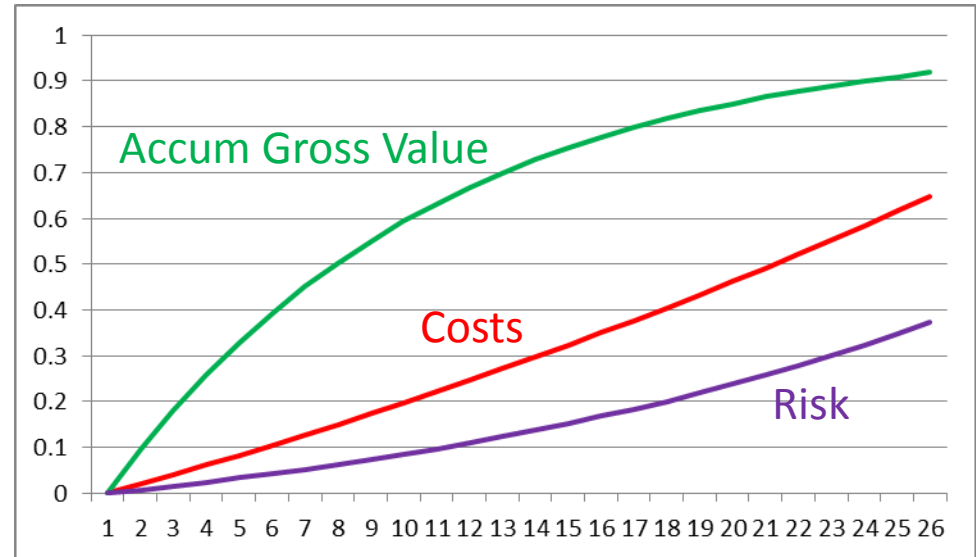
- DER location is only weakly coupled to value as seen at the bulk system level
- Granularity is barely visible

• Distribution System

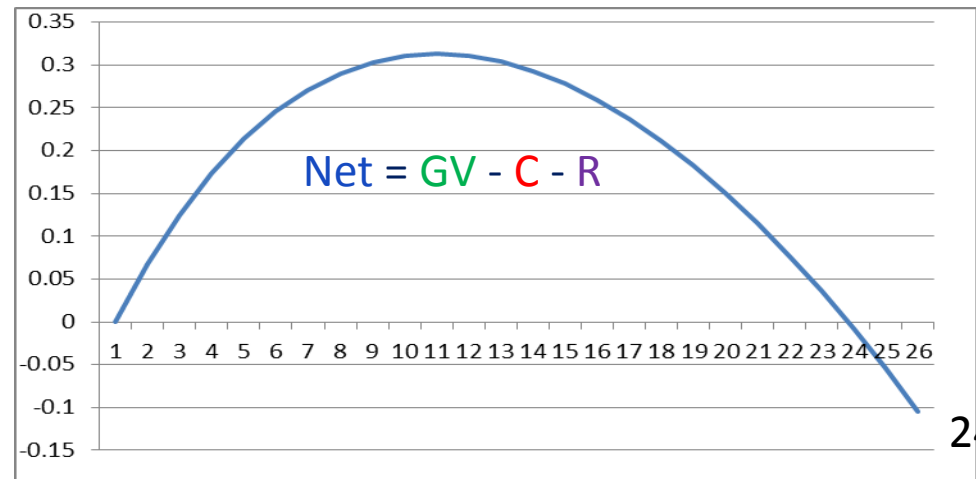
- All DER's have strong locational value components
- Granularity can be completely visible if system is so designed

* Concept source: P De Martini,
Resnick Sustainability Institute

Distribution Component Curves vs. Granularity



Net Distribution DER Value vs. Granularity



Final Comments

- Much of the change in the US electric industry is happening at the distribution level but also drives change at the bulk system level.
- Grid complexity is extensive and growing; management of the complexity of grid modernization is one of the industry's greatest challenges.
- The industry has developed an appreciation for architectural approaches that did not exist five years ago.

Thank You

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