



NREL's Advanced Distribution Management System (ADMS)

Test Bed

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ADMS Overview Webinar February 13, 2020

DOE ADMS and DERMS Core Development

Transform utility electric distribution management systems to enable the integration and management of all assets and functions across the utility enterprise regardless of vendor or technology.

Today

Closed, proprietary, vendor specific



Future

Open architecture, standardsbased data exchange



Four program areas:

Platform: Develop open-source platform; evaluate advanced applications.

Test bed: Build a vendor-neutral test bed to evaluate existing and future advanced

distribution management system (ADMS) functionalities in a realistic setting.

Applications: Develop an initial suite of ADMS applications.

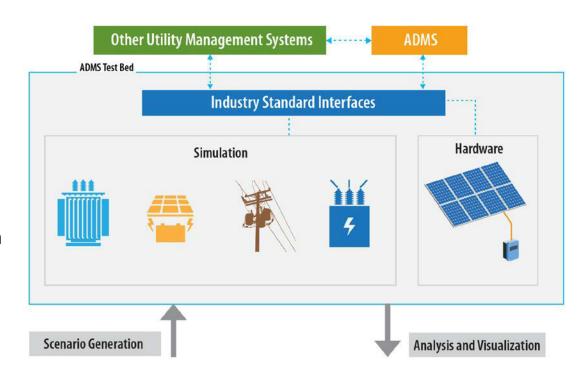
Advanced control: Develop new integrated optimization and control solutions.

ADMS Test Bed Overview



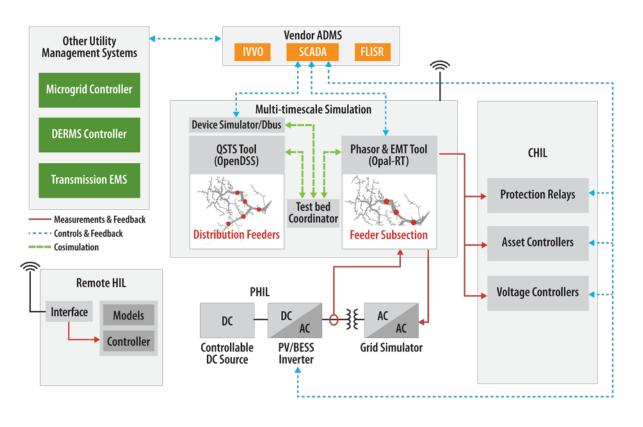
Project description:

- Model large-scale distribution systems for evaluating ADMS applications.
- Integrate distribution system
 hardware in the National
 Renewable Energy Laboratory's
 (NREL's) Energy Systems Integration
 Facility (ESIF) for hardware-in-the loop (HIL) experiments.
- Develop advanced visualization capabilities.



ADMS Test Bed Overview Cont.





Test Bed Setup

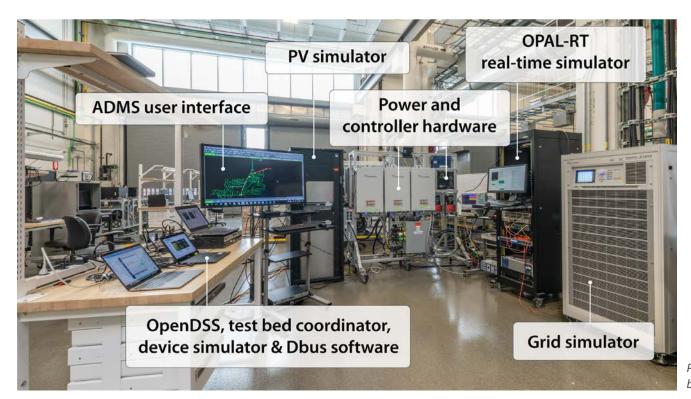
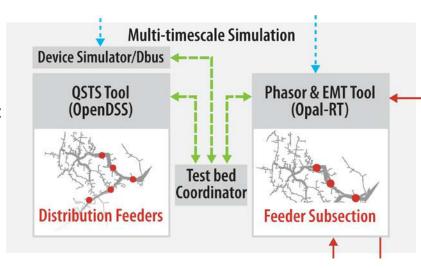


Photo by NREL

Multi-Timescale Simulation



- Can select one or more simulators to fit use case.
- Can run parts of feeder in different simulators.
- Currently using:
 - OpenDSS by Electric Power Research Institute: (EPRI)
 - Quasi-static time series (QSTS)
 - 1-s minimum time step; minutes typical.
 - ePHASORSIM by OPAL-RT:
 - Dynamic phasor
 - 1- to 10-ms time step
 - Developed load tap changer (LTC), capacitor bank, and voltage regulator models for controller-hardware-in-the-loop (CHIL)
 - Developed photovoltaic (PV) model for power-hardware-in-the-loop (PHIL).

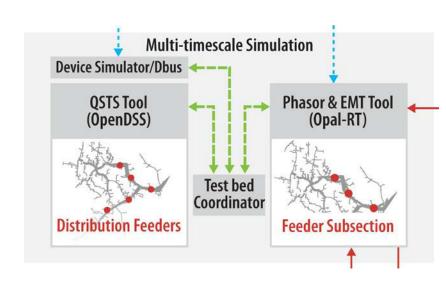


Multi-Timescale Simulation Cont.



- Orchestrated by test bed coordinator software
- Written in Python
- Uses Hierarchical Engine for Large-Scale Infrastructure Co-Simulation (HELICS) framework:
 - U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) investment through Grid Modernization Initiative
 - www.helics.org





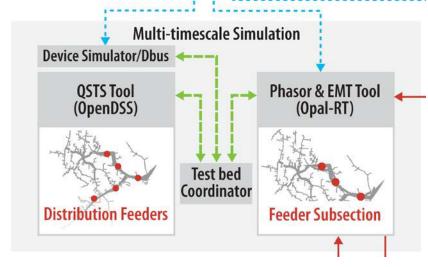
Communications Interfaces



- Uses industry-standard interfaces
- ADMS to OpenDSS:
 - Device simulator developed by EPRI to provide communications interface
 - Interfaces through Dbus, a lowoverhead data exchange based on TCP.
- ADMS to OPAL-RT:
 - DNP3 drivers available.



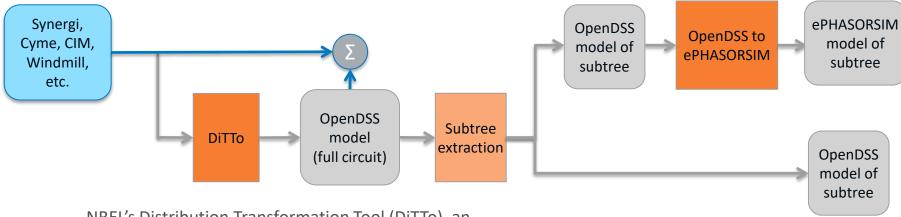
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Model Conversion Tools



https://github.com/NREL/DSS2ePHASOR



NREL's Distribution Transformation Tool (DiTTo), an open-source framework to convert various distribution system modeling formats:

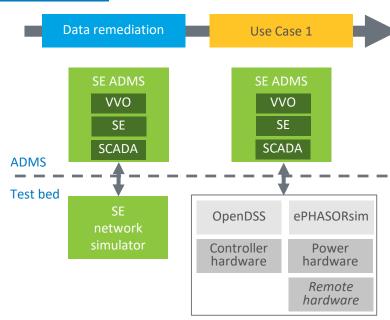
https://github.com/NREL/ditto.

Use Case 1: Objective



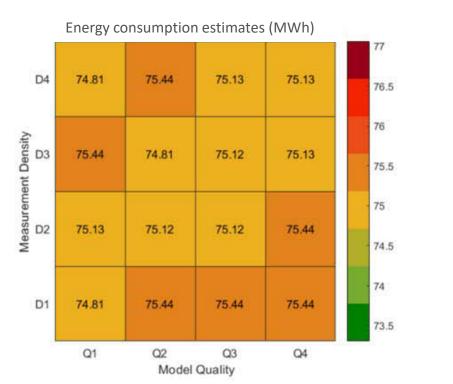
Evaluate performance of the ADMS Volt-Var optimization (VVO) application for different levels of model quality and different levels of measurement density:

- Performance improvements from accurate model
- Offset model inaccuracies with additional telemetry
- Trade-off between model quality and telemetry density.



Use Case 1: Phase 1 Simulation Results

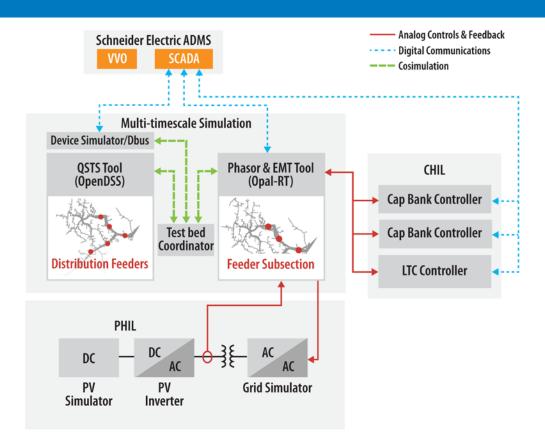
- No significant impact for this feeder
- Other Xcel Energy feeders show more change.





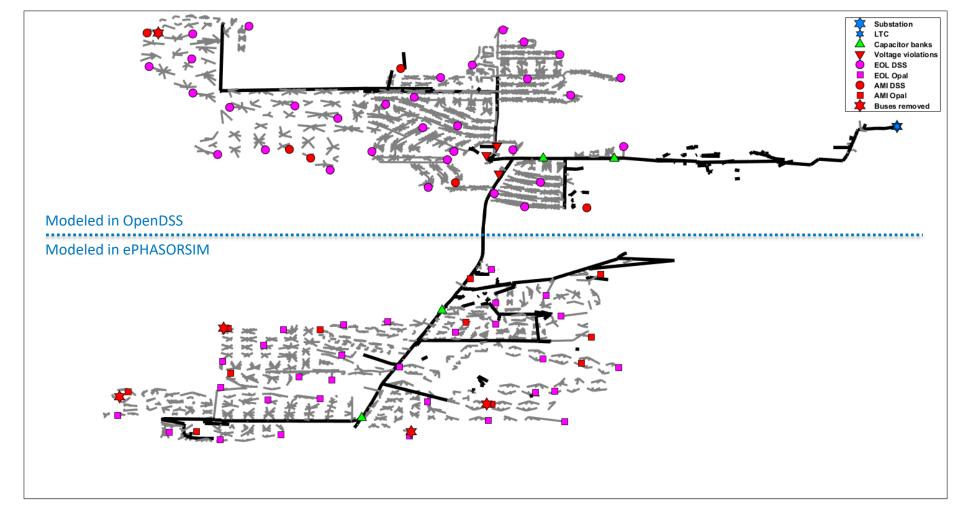
Use Case 1: Lab Setup





Partners:

Xcel Energy
Schneider Electric
PNNL
EPRI
Opal-RT

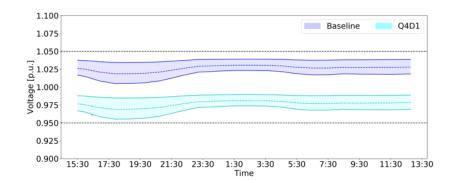


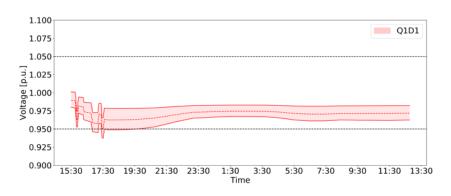
Light Load: Preliminary Results



- D1: Only feeder-head measurements
- Q1: Lowest ADMS model quality
- Q4: Highest ADMS model quality.

Pratt, A., I. Mendoza, M. U. Usman, S. Tiwari, H. Padullaparti, M. Baggu, and E. Lightner. Forthcoming. "Using an Advanced Distribution Management System Test Bed to Evaluate the Impact of Model Quality on Volt/VAR Optimization." To be presented at the 2020 IEEE Transmission and Distribution Conference and Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, April 2020.



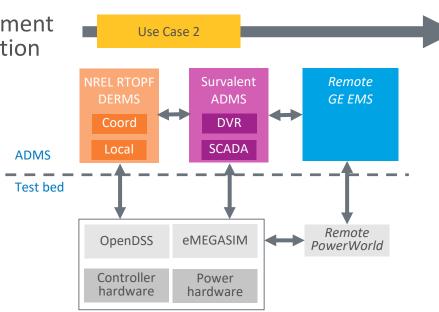


Use Case 2: Objective

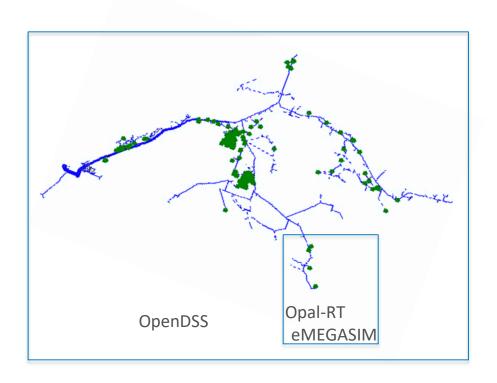


Evaluate performance of peak load management use case coordinated across ADMS, distribution energy management systems (DERMS), and energy management systems (EMS):

- Effectiveness of DERMS in complementing ADMS operations
- Communications interface between ADMS and DERMS
- Focus on municipal and cooperative utilities.



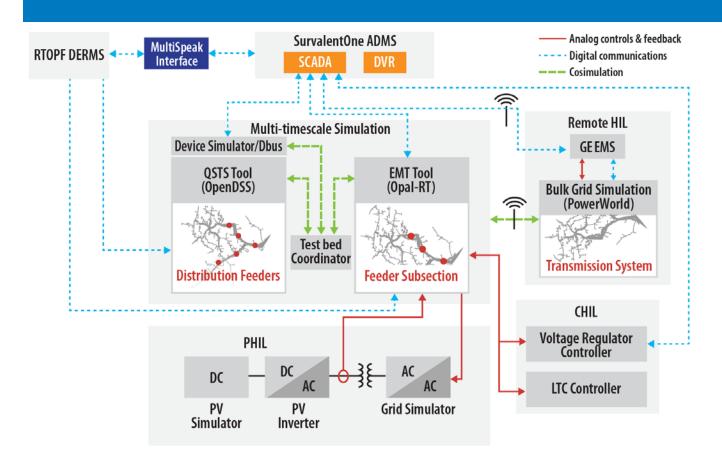
Holy Cross Energy Feeder



Selected feeder:

- 4,039 buses
- 1,137 loads,
- peak load on 2017.01.27 8–9 a.m.
- Existing photovoltaic (PV) capacity is
 - 226 kW residential at 38 locations
 - 200 kW PV power plant

Use Case 2: Lab Setup



Partners:

Holy Cross Energy Survalent

NRECA

PNNL

EPRI

Opal-RT

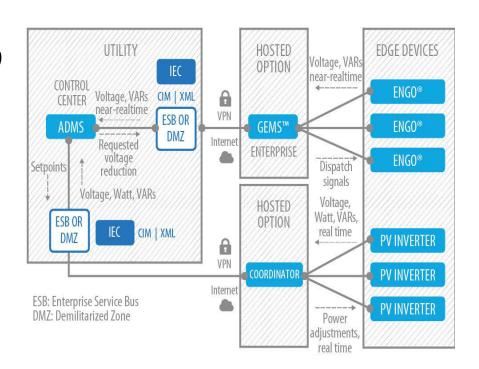


ENERGISE ECO-IDEA Project

- The project targets developing and validating a novel Data-Enhanced Hierarchical Control (DEHC) architecture for distribution grids with high PV penetration.
- The DEHC architecture represents a hybrid approach of ADMS-based centralized controls, grid-edge controls, and distributed controls for PV inverters.

DEHC features:

- **ADMS-centered operations**
- Synergistic ADMS-grid edge operations
- PV fast-regulation capabilities
- Comprehensive situational awareness
- Cybersecure and interoperable.

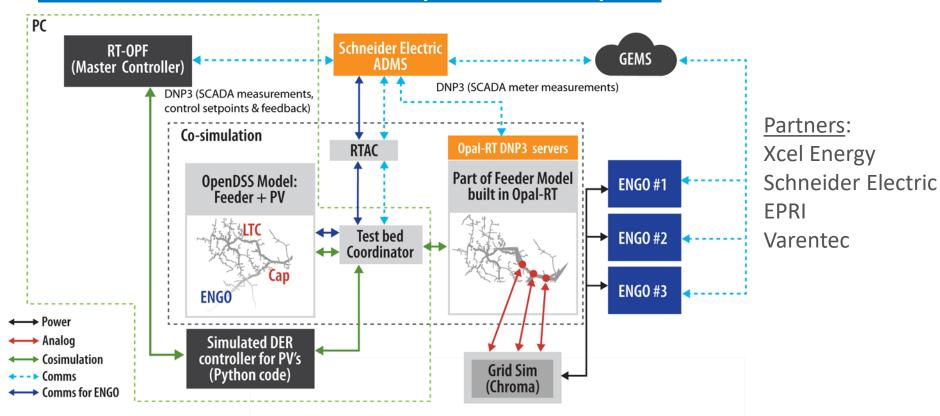






Data-Enhanced Hierarchical Hardware-in-the-Loop Test Setup



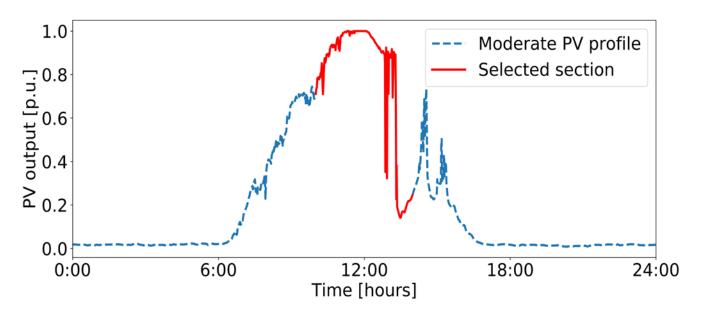


Hardware-in-the-Loop Test



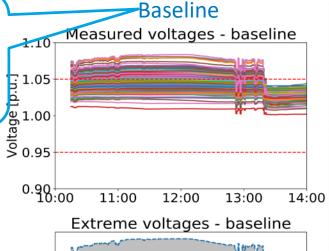
Test scenario: Evaluate DEHC functionality of coordinated controls to achieve desired voltage profile (0.95–1.05 p.u.).

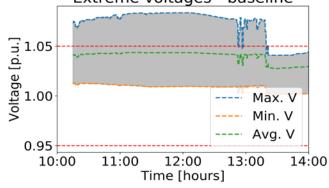
Test condition: Moderate PV profile day, from 10:00–14:00.



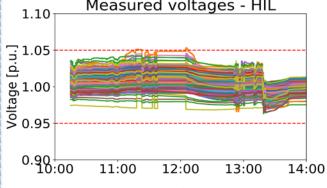


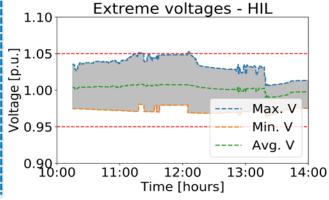




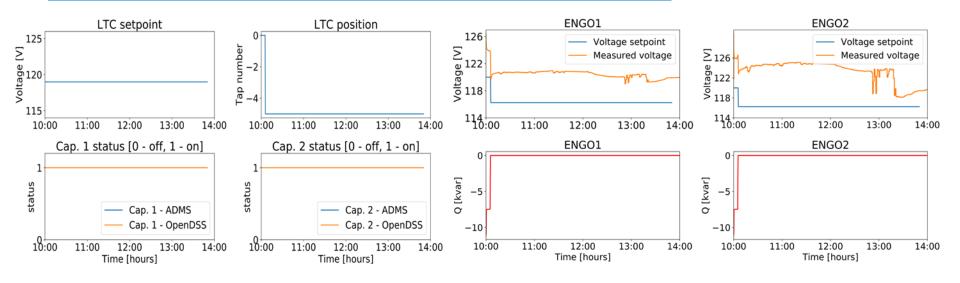










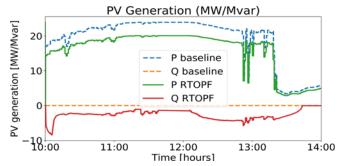


- ADMS sets the tap position of the LTC very low (-5) to reduce the system voltage.
- ADMS gives priority to the LTC to regulate the system voltage before changing commands to the capacitor banks.

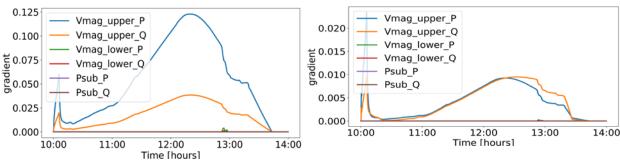
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Total PV generation

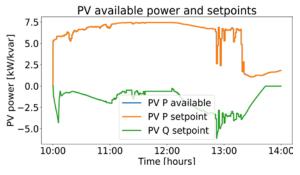


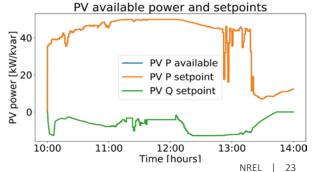
RTOPF coordinator outputs



The Real-Time Optimal Power Flow (RTOPF) algorithms (coordinator and local controllers) converge and work as expected to regulate system voltages,

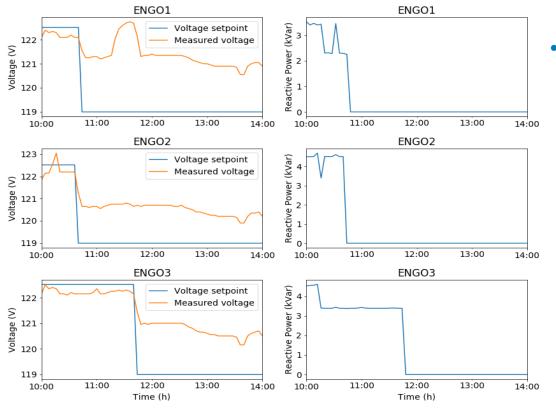
RTOPF PV local controller outputs







Hardware ENGOs



The Edge of Network **Grid Optimization units** (ENGOs) inject reactive power only when the voltage set point is higher than its measured voltage. This is as expected.

ADMS Test Bed Use Case Development



	Utility	NREL		Vendor
Define question	Determine question/ challenge to address	▶ Define use case	—	ldentify value proposition
Create test to answer question		Define test plan	-	Provide equipment capabilities
❸ Run test	Provide field data (models, load data)	Configure test bed and execute test plan	-	Provide technical support
Get answer to question	Improve operations, reduce costs, gain new insights	Results analysis	→	Product performance insights

Thank you

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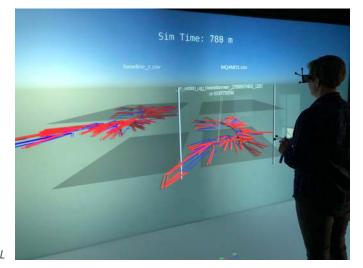


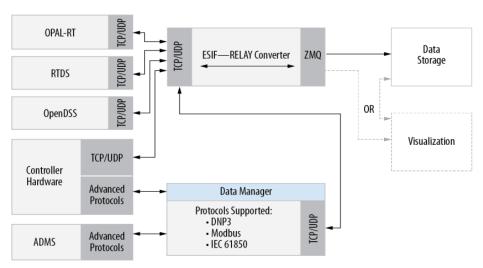
NREL is a national laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, operated by the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC.

Data Collection and Management



- Architected and implemented data management tools
- C++ code on GitHub (https://github.com/NREL/rts-data)
- 3-D visualization also developed.





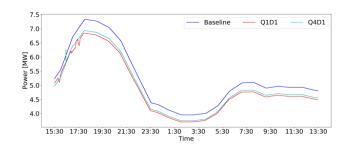
Use Case 1: ADMS Test Bed Setup Cont.

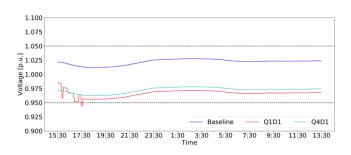


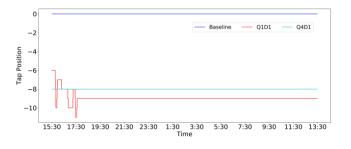
- Experiments run from 15:30 until 13:30 p.m. to allow almost 24-hour simulation and changeover time
- ADMS can control LTC and four capacitor banks:
 - LTC in OpenDSS using LTC CHIL
 - Two in OpenDSS using device simulator software
 - Two in Opal-RT, one using capacitor bank controller CHIL and one simulated in ePHASORSIM (can run second as RHIL to PNNL).

Light Load: Preliminary Results









Light Load: Metrics



	Number of Capacitor Changes	Number of LTC Tap Changes	Energy Savings (%)	Number of Voltage Violations
Baseline	0	0	N/A	0
Q4D1	0	54	6.1	1702
Q4D3	0	47	4.6	12

Levels of Model Quality



- Level 1 (Q1) Base-level data extracted from the Xcel Energy GIS adjusted just enough for power flow convergence.
- Level 2 (Q2) In addition to Level 1, field verification at select locations to obtain wire size/material (if unknown), capacitor, regulator, recloser, and step transformer attributes (locations noncontiguous).
- Level 3 (Q3) In addition to Level 2 remediation, phasing information collected through field verification at select locations.
- Level 4 (Q4) In addition to Level 3, field confirmation performed for each primary circuit to obtain distribution transformer attributes, identifying new assets not shown in the GIS data and identifying assets that no longer exist in the field.

Levels of Measurement Density



Level 1 (D1) – Feeder head and tail-end measurements.

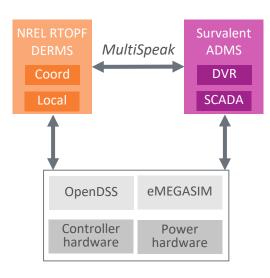
Level 2 (D2) – Measurements from Level 1, voltage regulators, capacitor banks, reclosers, and one tail-end voltage sensor (AMI sensor) per feeder with communications.

Level 3 (D3) – Measurements from Level 2 and a total of 10 AMI sensors per feeder.

Level 4 (D4) – Measurements from Level 2 and a total of 20 AMI sensors per feeder.

ADMS and DERMS Coordination with MultiSpeak

- 1. Voltages and feeder head powers
- 2. Load management request and feeder head power references
- 3. Distributed energy resource (DER) group capacity.



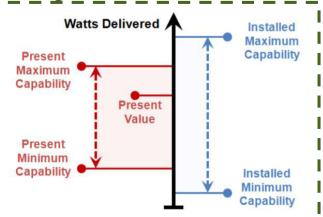
DERMS Capacity and Status Monitoring

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association has defined a method in MultiSpeak to communicate DER capacity:

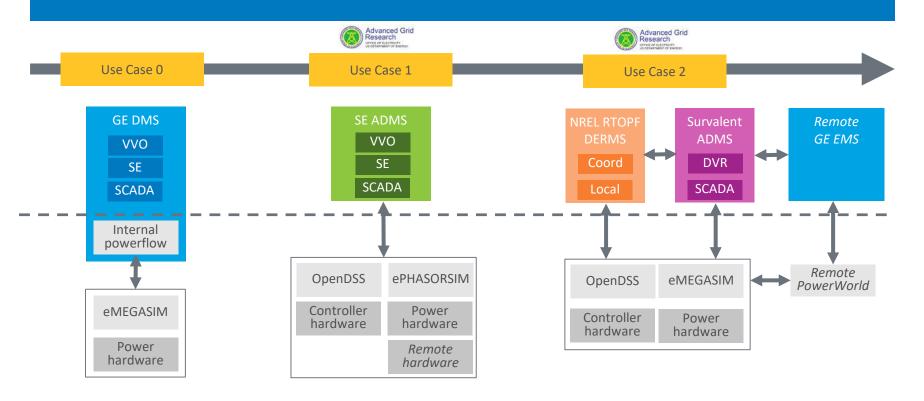
- Made available in MultiSpeak sandbox for the project
- ADMS can use this to determine DERMS power set points.
- Based on EPRI's Common Functions for DER Group Management, 3rd Ed.

The purpose of this function is to read/report the present status of a DER group:

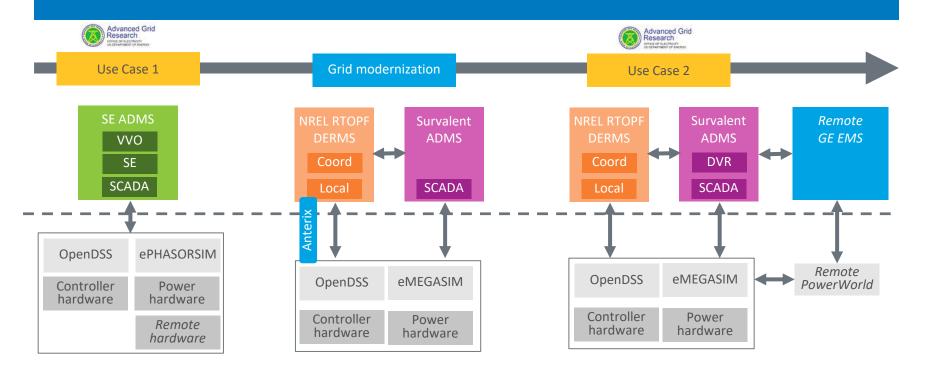
- Present value
- Maximum value to which it can presently be adjusted
- Minimum value to which it can presently be adjusted.



ADMS Test Bed Capability Development

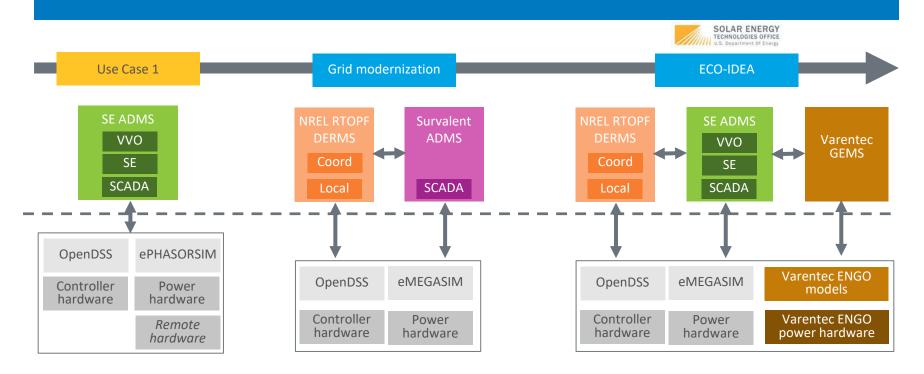


Projects Using Test Bed Capabilities



- Grid modernization via control and optimization using DERs: ADMS + DERMS
- Evaluating Anterix wireless communications system for utility applications.

Projects Using Test Bed Capabilities Cont.



- Enabling Extreme Real-Time Grid Integration of Solar Energy (ENERGISE) ECO-IDEA:
 - ADMS + DERMS for PV + Varentec devices.