

De-Risking Field Deployment of Power System Innovations Using Hardware-in-the-Loop Experiments

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Energy Systems Integration Facility

The Energy Systems Integration Facility (ESIF) is a national user facility located in Golden, Colorado, on the campus of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL).



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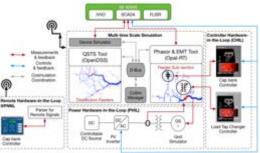
Photo by NREL

Controller- and Power-Hardware-in-the-Loop

NREL's megawatt-scale controller- and power-hardware-in-the-loop (CHIL/PHIL) capabilities allow researchers and manufacturers to test energy technologies at full power in real-time grid simulations to safely evaluate performance and reliability.



Microgrids



Cosimulation



Photos by NREL

Power system studies

Technology Readiness Levels (TRLs)

- Metric system developed to support the assessment of the maturity of a technology
- Allows for consistent comparisons of maturity among different types of technologies
- Used in the space industry
- Nine levels of maturity are identified in the original paper (Mankins 1995).

Technology Readiness Level	
TRL 1	Very low cost, idea
TRL 2	Low cost, idea
TRL 3	Moderate cost, idea to proof
TRL 4	Moderate cost, proof of concept
TRL 5	Moderate cost, proof of concept
TRL 6	Increased cost, validation
TRL 7	Increased cost, validation
TRL 8	High cost, deployment
TRL 9	Ideally market price, production stage

Technology Readiness Levels

Technology Readiness Level	
TRL 1	Basic principles observed and reported
TRL 2	Technology concept and/or application formulated
TRL 3	Analytical and experimental critical function and/or characteristic proof of concept
TRL 4	Component and/or breadboard validation in laboratory environment
TRL 5	Component and/or breadboard validation in relevant environment
TRL 6	System/subsystem model or prototype demonstration in a relevant environment (ground or space)
TRL 7	System prototype demonstration in a space environment
TRL 8	Actual system completed and "flight qualified" through test and demonstration (ground or space)
TRL 9	Actual system "flight proven" through successful mission operations

Borrowing Technology Readiness Levels for Power Systems

- What is a proof of concept?
- What is a breadboard validation in a laboratory environment?
- What is a relevant environment?
- What is a demonstration?

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- Boundaries of physics
- Electromagnetic transient (EMT) simulation
- Dynamic simulation
- Steady-state simulation
- Hardware experiments
- Software experiments
- Hardware-in-the-loop experiments
- Field deployment.

Borrowing Technology Readiness Levels for Power Systems

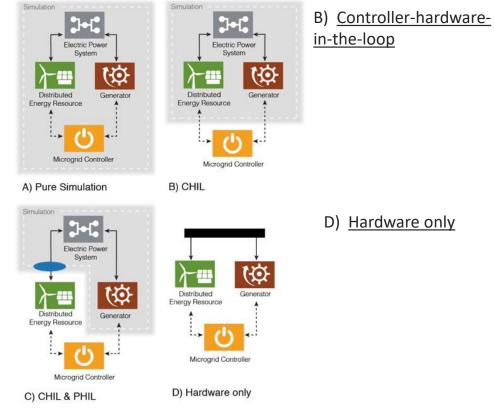
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- Boundaries of physics
- EMT simulation
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- Hardware experiments
- Software experiments
- Hardware-in-the-loop experiments
- Field deployment.

It depends

Evaluation Approaches Used in the Industry

A) <u>Pure simulation</u>



C) <u>Controller-hardware-in-the-</u> <u>loop and power-hardware-in-</u> the-loop

The Challenge

High-Pen PV/DERs

- Low fault current
- Reverse power flow
- Bottleneck for high penetrations of PV
- Fault signatures vary in microgrids.

Resiliency

- High-impact, lowfrequency events
- Damage prevention
- System recovery
- Survivability.

Traveling wave-based fault signatures to reduce roadblocks to high penetrations of PV

Speed

 Distribution network of the future needs highspeed fault detection with embedded intelligence to control power electronics switches and devices.

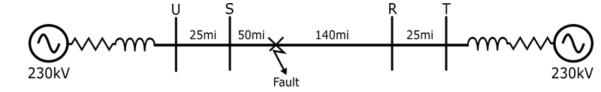


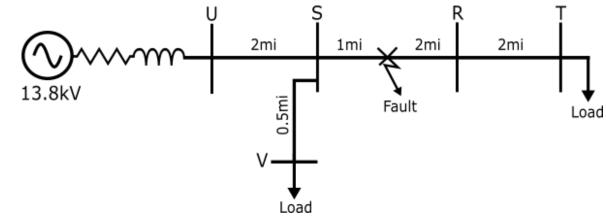
Phasor-based protection

- One full cycle observation window (slow)
- May need adaptive or multiple settings.

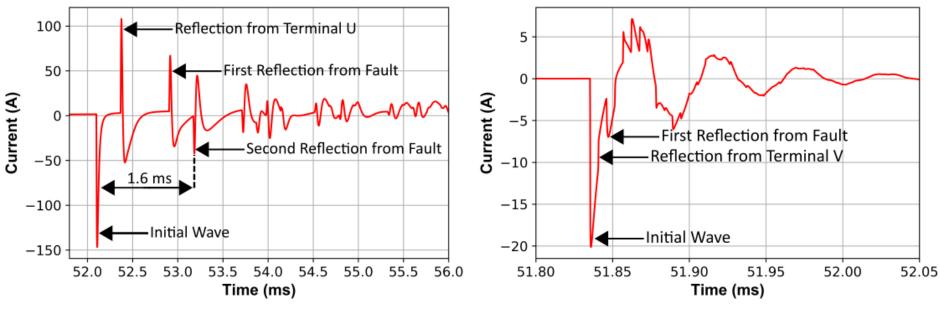
Software Simulation: Traveling Waves in Transmission and Distribution

- Transmission and distribution are modeled at 230 kV and 13.8 kV, respectively, with source impedance.
- Second-order band-pass filter from EMTP-RV is tuned at 20 kHz in transmission.
- Low TRL.





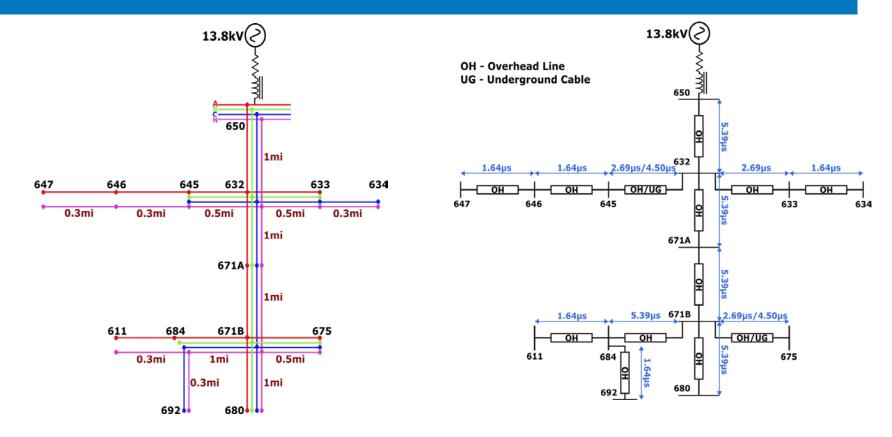
Results: Traveling Waves in Transmission and Distribution



Filtered data at terminal S in transmission system

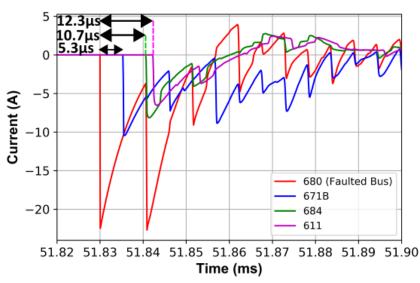
Filtered data at terminal S in distribution system

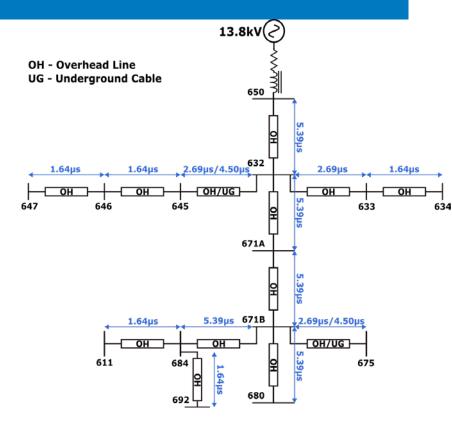
Modified IEEE 13-Bus System



Overhead Lines with Fault on Bus 680

- Initial wave times estimated at 671B, 684, and 611 are 5.39µs, 10.78µs, and 12.42µs, respectively.
- Low TRL.





Challenges in Digital **Real-Time** Simulation of Traveling Waves

- Analyzing traveling waves in digital realtime simulators (DRTS)
- Fidelity and scalability of the models
- Transmission products released in 2018
- No DRTS modeling approach is available for short transmission lines.
- We must skip CHIL and PHIL and move to power hardware experiments.

Goals of the Experiments

- Use real-world overhead and underground lines (no digital or analog emulation).
- Use real faults .
- Use off-the shelf, available, inexpensive CTs.
- Capture wide frequency data (up to ~100 MHz).
- Show traveling wave in a field experiment.
- Show capability to differentiate between noise and high-frequency waves in real time.
- Mid to high TRL.

Experimental Setup





Photos by Ismael Mendoza and Colin Tombari, NREL

Field Experiments



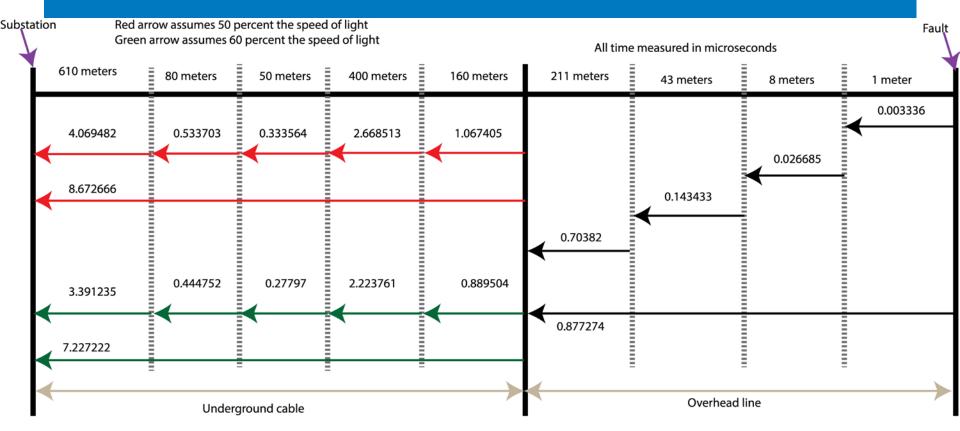
Setup for Single-Phase Faults



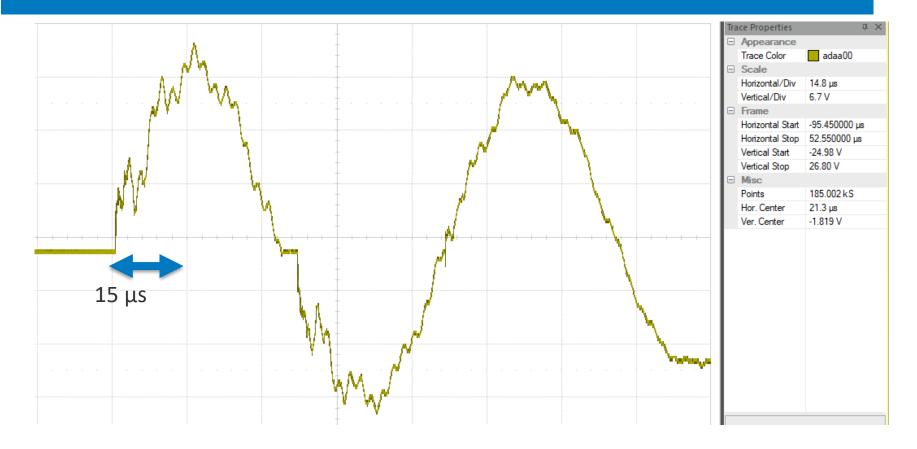


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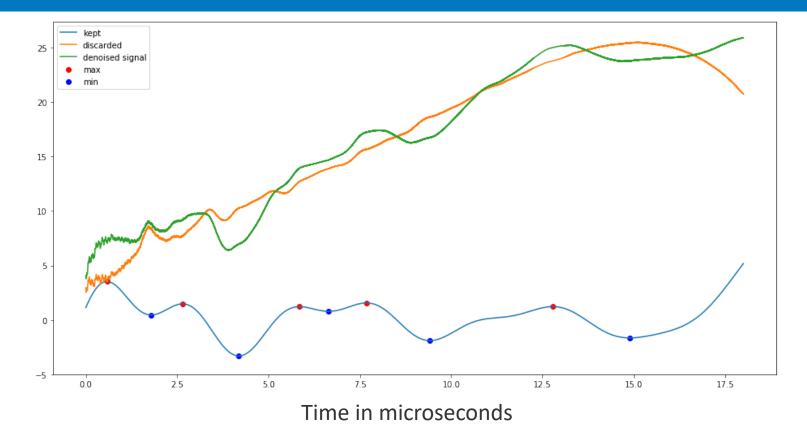
Length of the Lines and Theoretical Traveling Time



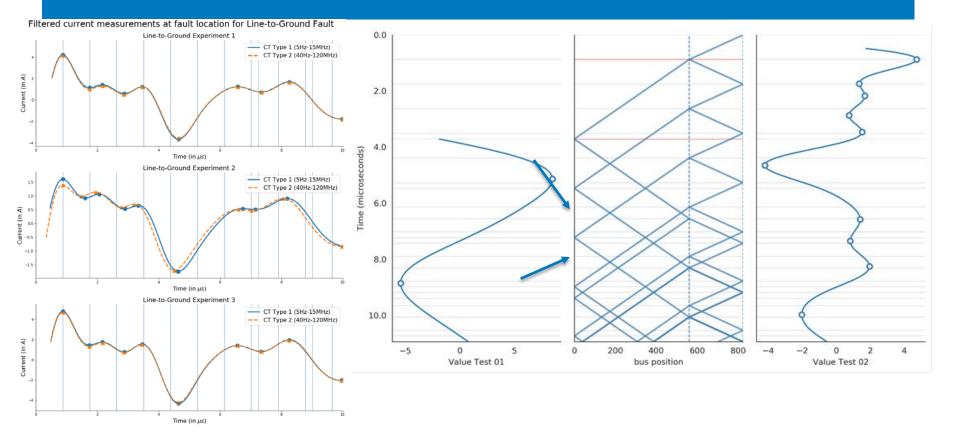
Results



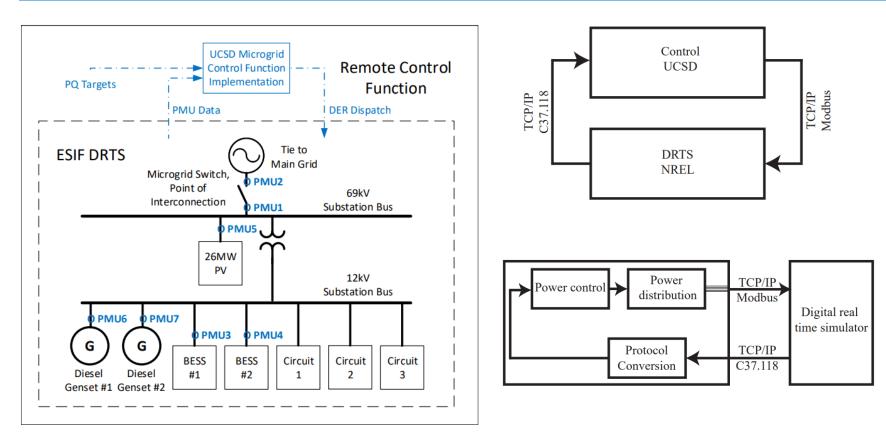
Advanced Mathematics-Based Signal Processing Result



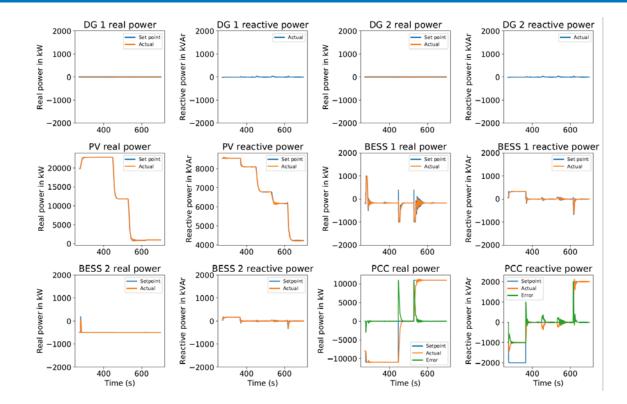
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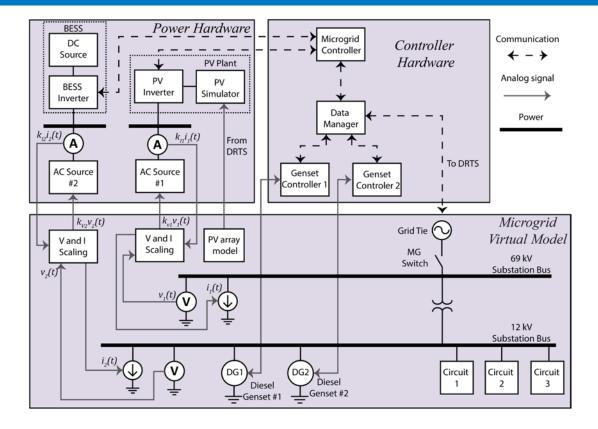
Controller-Hardware-in-the-Loop Evaluation



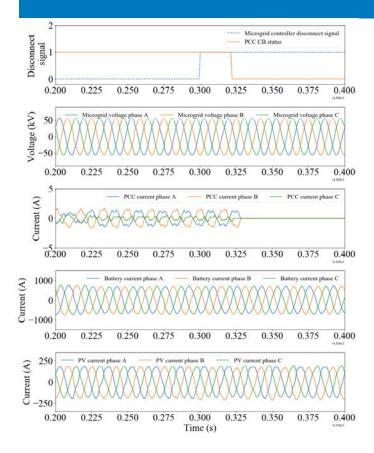
Controller-Hardware-in-the-Loop Evaluation

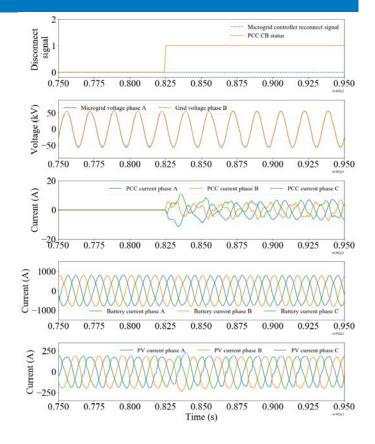


Controller-/Power-Hardware-in-the-Loop Evaluation



Controller-/Power-Hardware-in-the-Loop Evaluation





Summary

- Presented background on technology readiness levels
- Critical to understand the maturity level and for comparisons between technologies
- Presented background on software simulation, power hardware experiments, controller-hardware-in-the-loop experiments, and powerhardware-in-the-loop experiments
- Appropriate use of evaluation technologies can reduce the risk.

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Thank you

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