

ENERGISE Program Kickoff

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy



GO-Solar: Grid Optimization of Solar

Yingchen Zhang & Bryan Palmintier

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

*Topic 2:
2030 Target*

October 11, 2017
Washington, DC

Project Team

Name	Org.	Role	Main Responsibilities
Yingchen Zhang	NRE:	Co-PI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall project management Lead the technology development and HIL testing tasks
Bryan Palmintier	NREL	Co-PI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead the large-scale simulation and value analysis tasks
Andrey Bernstein	NREL	Key Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of online multi-objective optimization
Rui Yang	NREL	Key Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of predictive state estimation
Maurice Martin	HECO	Key Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead the cybersecurity and interoperability task
Colton Ching	HECO	HECO Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement
Kenneth Fong	HECO	HECO Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation/integration guidance
Marc A. Asano	HECO	HECO Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical monitoring
Ryan Kadomoto	HECO	HECO Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utility system model and data gathering



- Technology development
- Modeling and simulation
- Testing and validation
- Implementation and dissemination

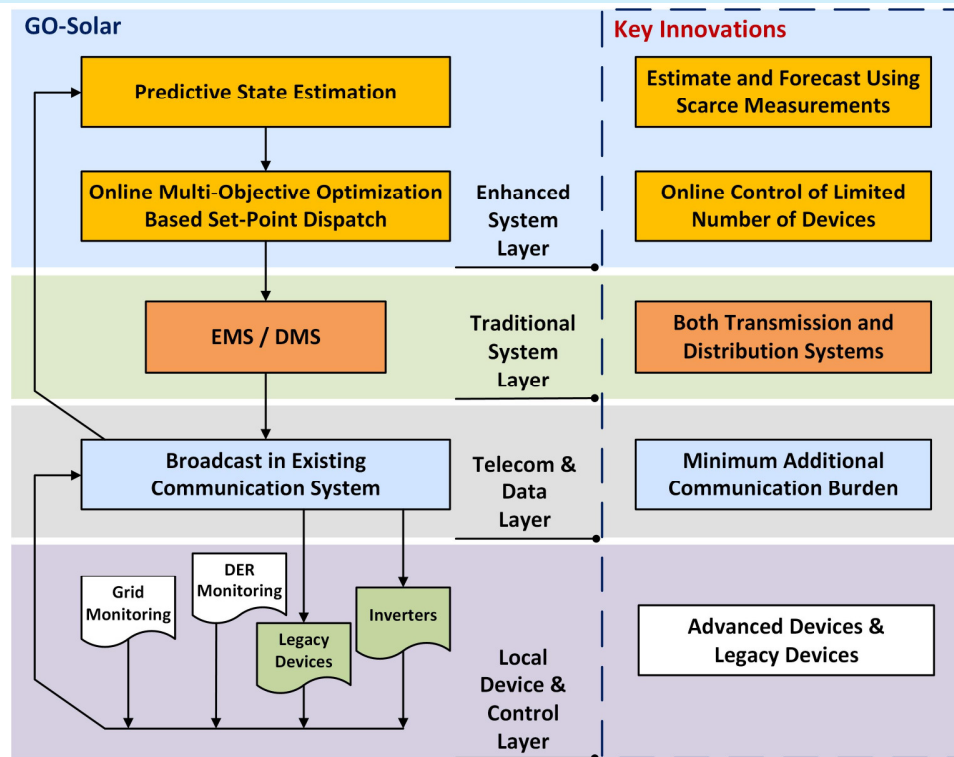


Hawaiian Electric
Maui Electric
Hawai'i Electric Light

- Data and models
- Technical monitoring
- Implementation/integration guidance
- Simulation and testing review
- Evaluation

Project Goals

Proactively manage extreme penetrations of distributed solar and other DERs using only a **few measurement points** as input through **predictive state estimation (PSE)** and a **only few outputs** through carefully selected control nodes identified and dispatched through **online multi-objective optimization (OMOO)**.



- Traditional operations cannot support extreme penetrations of distributed generation from solar PV (DGPV):
 - Unprecedented uncertainty
 - Supply-demand imbalance
 - Large reserve margins
 - Voltage management challenges
 - Interactions with existing equipment

- Difficult to communicate with and control millions of DERs:
 - Expensive communication infrastructure
 - Optimization Scalability
 - State-of-the-art EMS/DMS too slow for PV transients

- DGPV & DER Device Revolution:
 - Fast control response
 - Explosion of measurement points
 - Local automation
- Recent Algorithmic breakthroughs:
 - Machine learning
 - Decomposable optimization
 - Tight convex relaxations
- Pervasive communication systems
- Emerging transmission-distribution mutual awareness

- DGPV & DER Device Revolution:
 - Fast control response *How to access?*
 - Explosion of measurement points *Too many?*
 - Local automation *System-level support?*
- Recent Algorithmic breakthroughs
 - Machine learning *Power Systems Application?*
 - Decomposable optimization *Scalability*
 - Tight convex relaxations *Diverse & Unconsolidated*
- Pervasive communication systems
- Emerging transmission-distribution mutual awareness *How to mutually benefit?*

System awareness using only a few measurement points as input through *predictive state estimation* (PSE)

Near-optimal real & reactive dispatch using only a few outputs through *online multi-objective optimization* (OOMO).

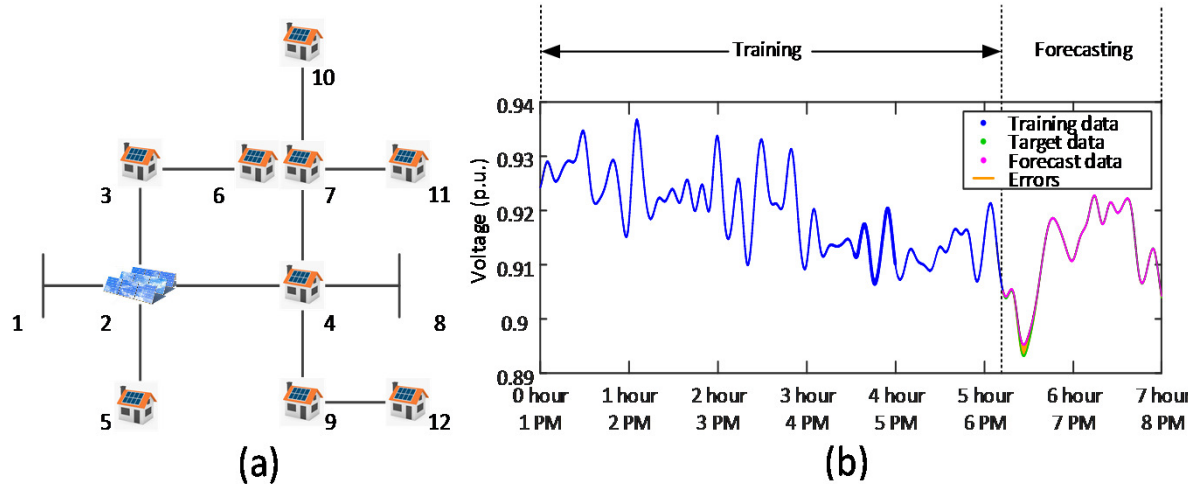
Through a software platform that empowers utilities to seamlessly dispatch **both legacy devices and DERs** and achieve system-wide performance and reliability targets

... To enable **extreme solar futures** with \gg 100% capacity

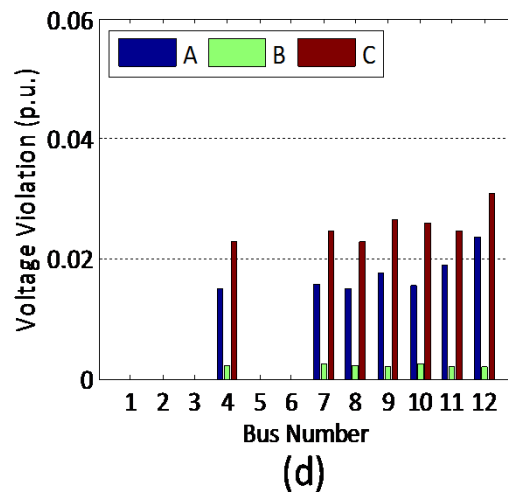
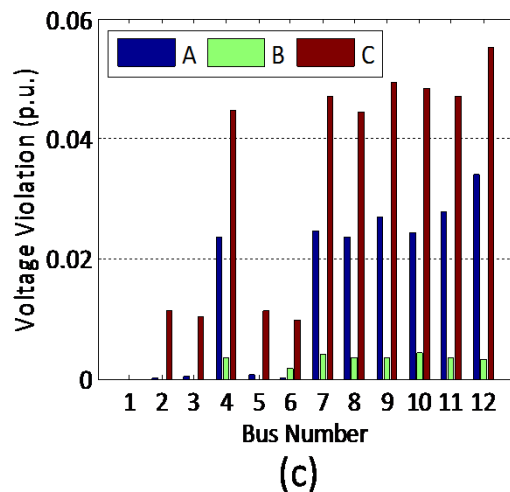
And help meet **Hawaii's 100% renewable energy** by 2045

Major Innovations: PSE Predictive State Estimation

Goal: Use machine learning to forecast near-future system states



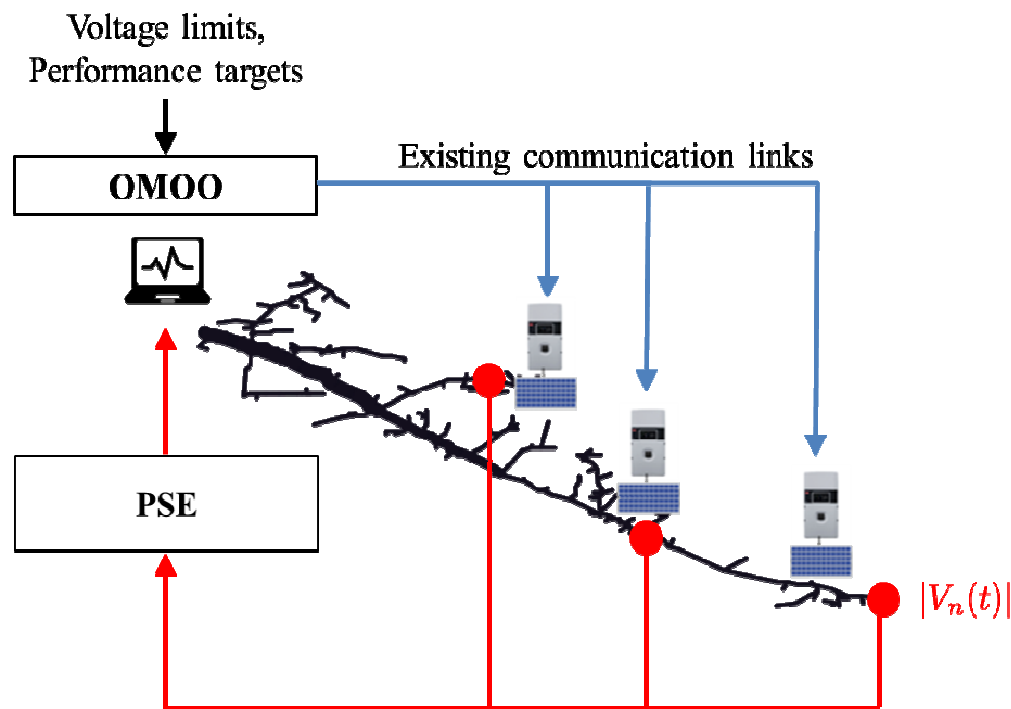
- Heterogeneous measurements
 - SCADA
 - Nonconventional
- Few measurements:
 - Incomplete observability
- Machine learning
 - Model-free
 - Deep learning
- Builds on recent NREL algorithm developments
- Enables proactive dispatch



Major Innovations: OMOO

On-line multi-objective optimization

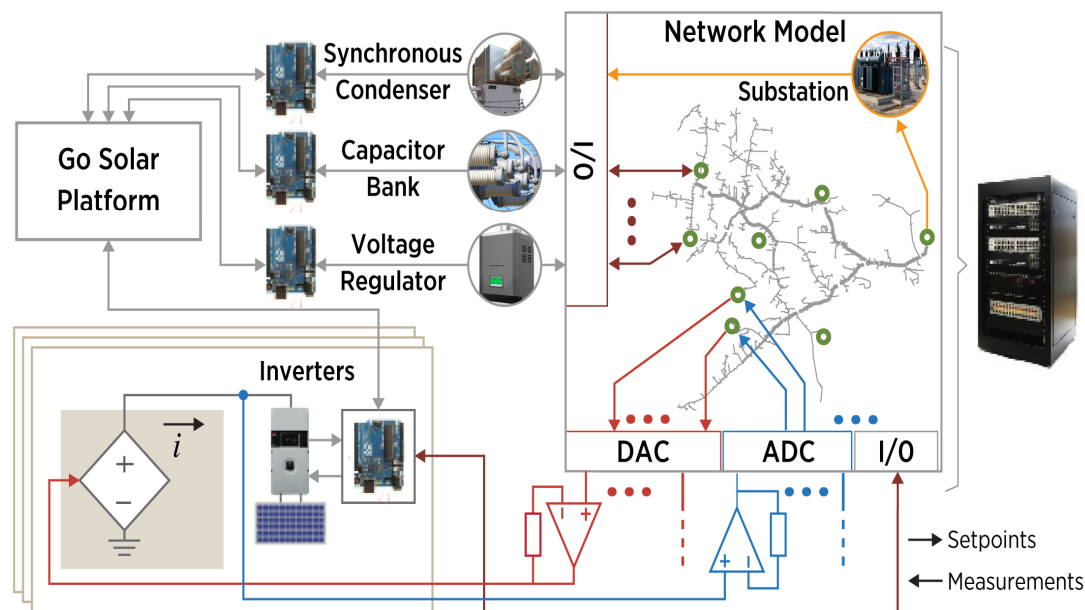
Goal: AC OPF dispatch with a small number of both legacy and fast-response devices



- Fast near-optimal AC dispatch
 - Gradient & project methods
 - System-wide
- On-line selection of subset of devices to control
 - New DER devices
 - Legacy devices
- Adaptive to grid changes
- Tunable multi-objective weighting
 - Utility
 - DERs
- Scalability
 - Parallelization
 - Decomposition

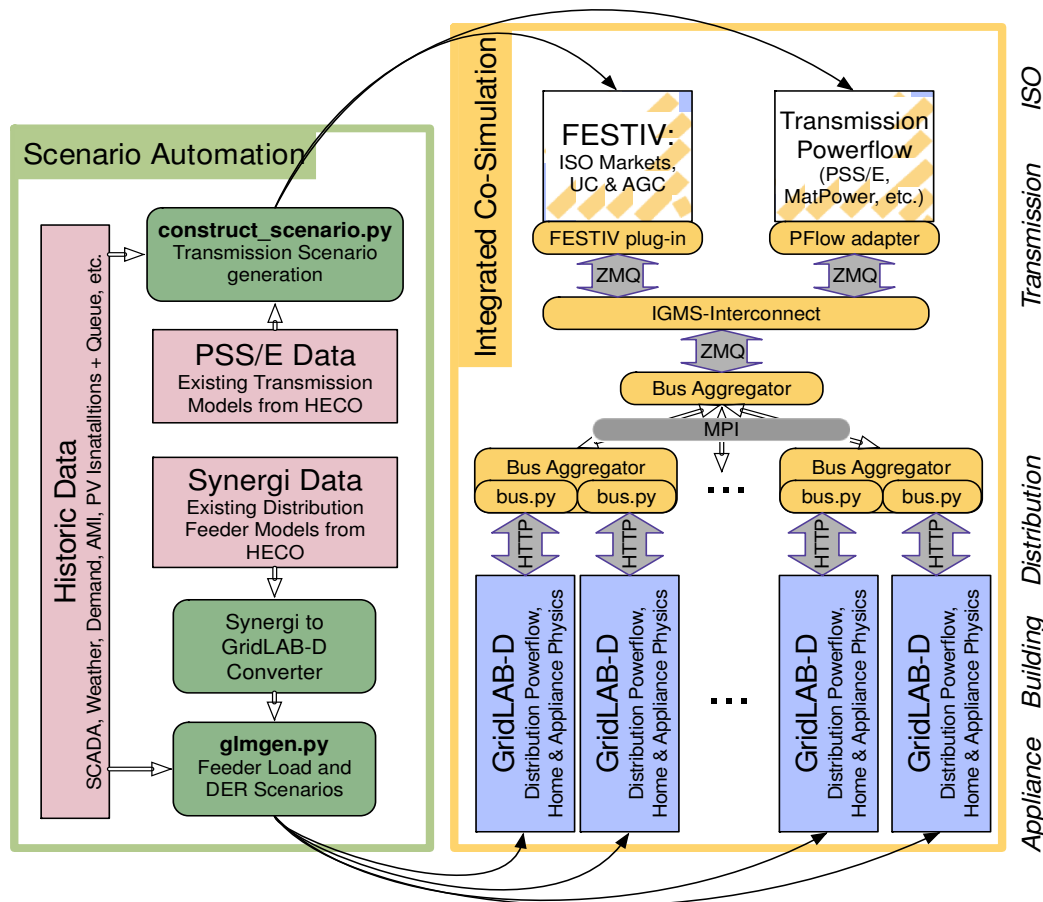
- ❖ Task 1: Initial Data Collection
 - Full T+D system data for Oahu
- ❖ Task 2: Technology Development
 - PSE + OMOO Algorithms
- ❖ Task 3: Demonstration with Hardware-in-the-Loop Testing
 - In ESIF, first CHIL, then CHIL + PHIL with 100+ devices
- ❖ Task 4: Validation with Large-Scale Simulation
 - IGMS-HELICS, ~1M node T+D+Controls QSTS simulation
- ❖ Task 5: Value Analysis
 - Cost/benefit with/without GO-Solar based on large-scale runs
- ❖ Task 6: Cybersecurity and Interoperability
- ❖ Task 7: Stakeholder Engagement and Technology to Market

Key Task: Hardware-in-the-Loop (HIL) Testing



- Full GO-Solar software with actual hardware devices
 - 100+ hardware devices
 - Mix of Power HIL (PHIL) and Controller HIL (CHIL)
 - Combined with larger power system simulation
- Multiple scenarios based on portions of actual HECO system
 - Routine, contingency, and futuristic operations
- Leverage existing NREL testbeds in ESIF

Key Task: Large-Scale Simulation

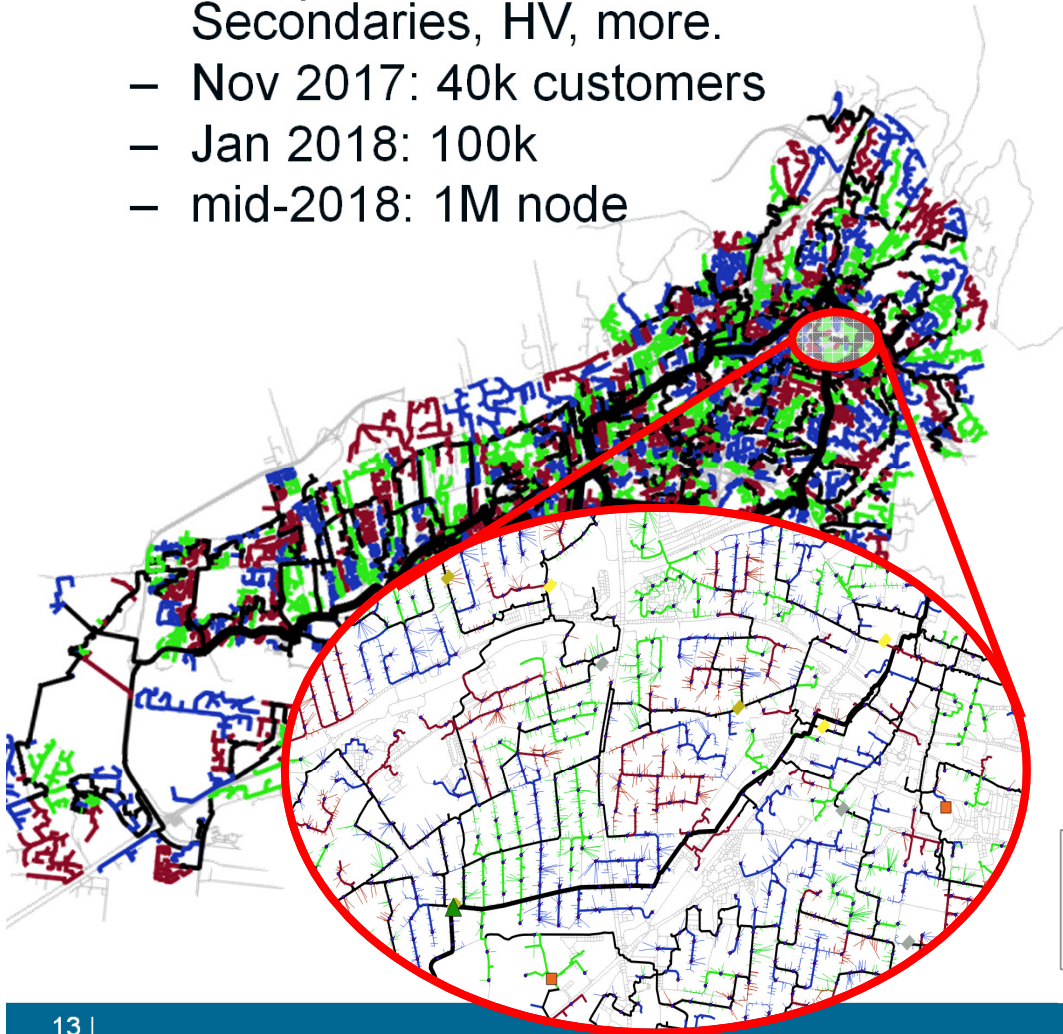


- Full-scale representation of HECO's Oahu power system
 - Integrated T&D
 - Intelligent devices
- Integrated Grid Modeling System (IGMS)
 - > 1 million nodes test systems running now
 - Upgrading to use HELICS co-simulation core (from GMLC TDC project)
- Actual HECO system model & historic EMS data
- Larger systems? Mainland?
 - Synthetic distribution models from NREL's Smart-DS project (ARPA-E GRID DATA)

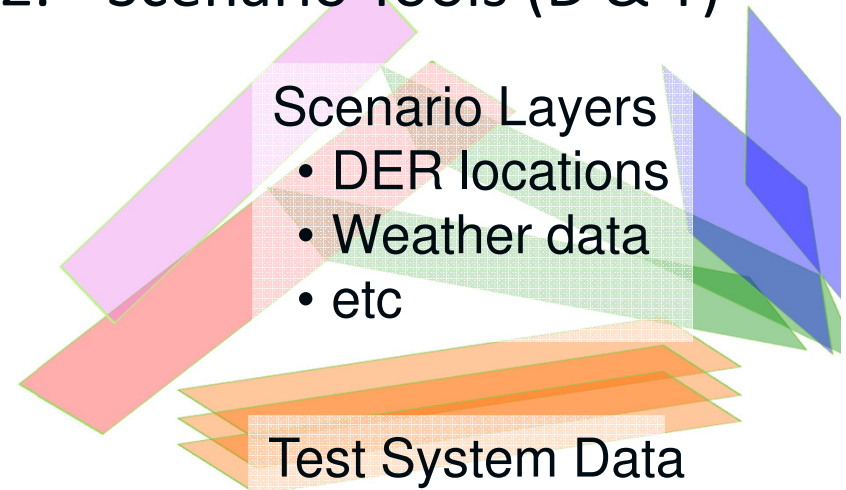
Relevant, Related Project Smart-DS (NREL's GRID DATA)

1. Large-scale Fully Synthetic Distribution (RNM-US)

- Comprehensive: Substations, Secondaries, HV, more.
- Nov 2017: 40k customers
- Jan 2018: 100k
- mid-2018: 1M node



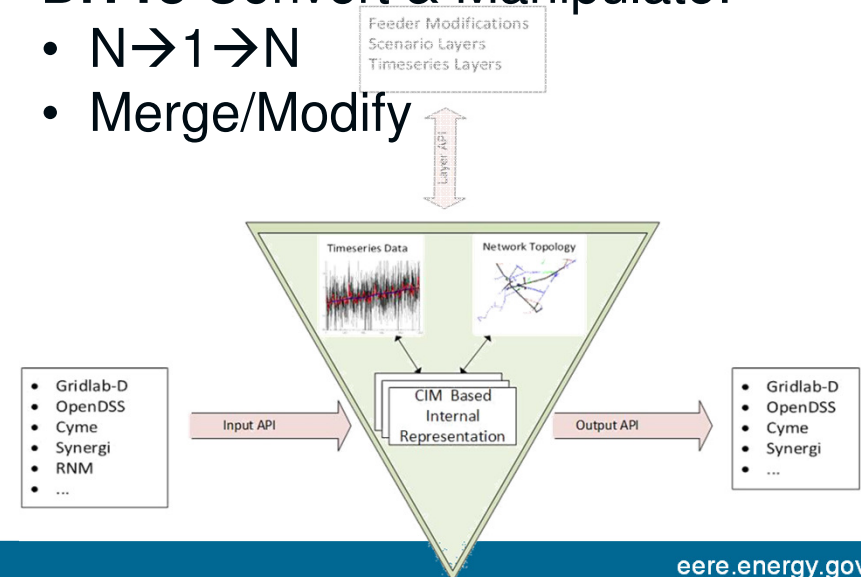
2. Scenario Tools (D & T)



DiTTo Convert & Manipulate:

- $N \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow N$

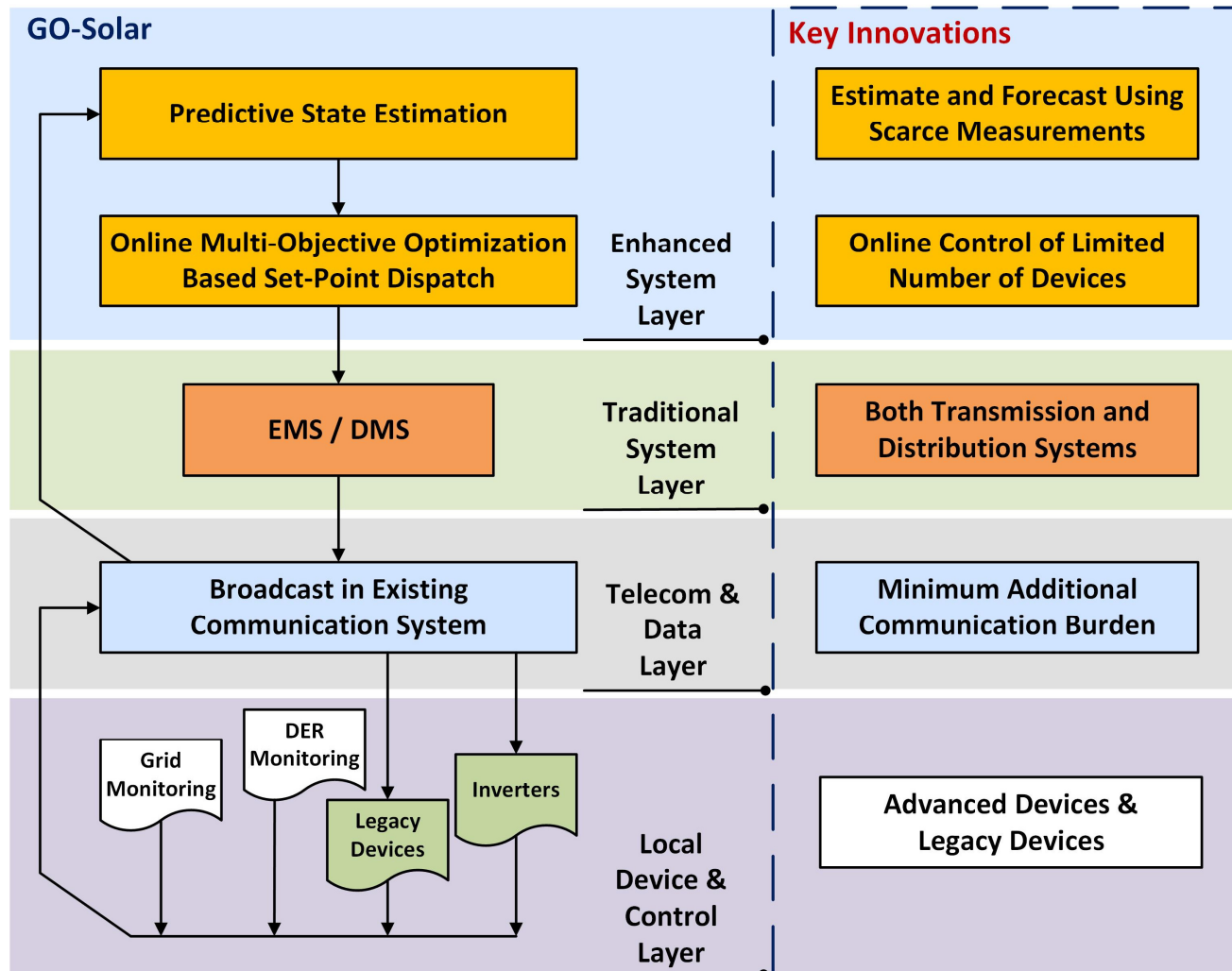
- Merge/Modify



Project Milestones/Deliverables

Task	Description	Budget Period 1				Budget Period 2				Budget Period 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Initial Data Collection												
M1.1.1	Utility transmission and initial distribution models obtained		*										
M1.1.2	1 year of historic load and generation data for T&D obtained			*									
2	Technology Development												
M1.2.1	Finish developing PSE and testing on existing test systems				*								
M1.2.2	Finish developing OMOO and testing on existing test systems					*							
M2.2.1	Test initial version of linked PSE-OMOO on reduced T&D model							*					
M3.2.1	Develop beta stand-alone GO-Solar platform											*	
3	Demonstration with Hardware-in-the-Loop Testing												
M2.3.1	Perform CHIL validation								*				
M3.3.1	Test GO-Solar platform through hybrid CHIL/PHIL testing												*
4	Validation with Large-Scale Simulation												
M1.4.1	Build a subset test model of T&D				*								
M2.4.1	IGMS simulation of subset model of T&D					*							
M2.4.2	Build a large-scale simulation model of T&D						*						
M3.4.1	Validate GO-Solar platform using T&D simulations											*	
5	Value Analysis												
M2.5.1	Formulate robust value analysis framework									*			
M3.5.1	Value analysis of GO-Solar												*
6	Cybersecurity and Interoperability												
M1.6.1	Interoperability and cybersecurity plan	*											
M2.6.1	Revised cybersecurity and interoperability plan (as needed)								*				
M3.6.1	Complete cyber-vulnerability exercise										*		
7	Stakeholder Engagement and Technology to Market												
M1.7.1	Stakeholder teams identified			*									
M2.7.1	Conduct in-person stakeholder workshop							*					
M3.7.1	Conduct stakeholder workshop												*

Project Architecture



- ❖ Focus on understanding security risks inherent in the GO-Solar platform architecture.
- ❖ Five scenarios examined:
 1. Control signal spoofing
 2. Control node compromise
 3. Sensor data spoofing
 4. Communication Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack
 5. Communication latency (to understand acceptable cyber overhead)
- ❖ **Element #1:** Multi-disciplinary panel review—both power systems and cybersecurity—to identify vulnerabilities & ID mitigation strategies
- ❖ **Element #2:** Analyze by building on large-scale simulations. This will leverage the “C”ommunication/control capabilities enabled by HELICS

**Analysis of Misuse
Cases 1:**
Threats and
Potential Impacts

Testing/Simulation:
Quantifying
Potential Impacts

**Analysis of Misuse
Cases 2:**
Vulnerabilities and
Mitigations

GO-Solar Development & Testing

Data Ingestion

- Protocol Correction*
Compensate for differences in protocol implementation
- Data Normalization*
Convert all data into one format
- Data Cleansing
Toss out errors. Part of PSE algorithms

Data Processing & Controls

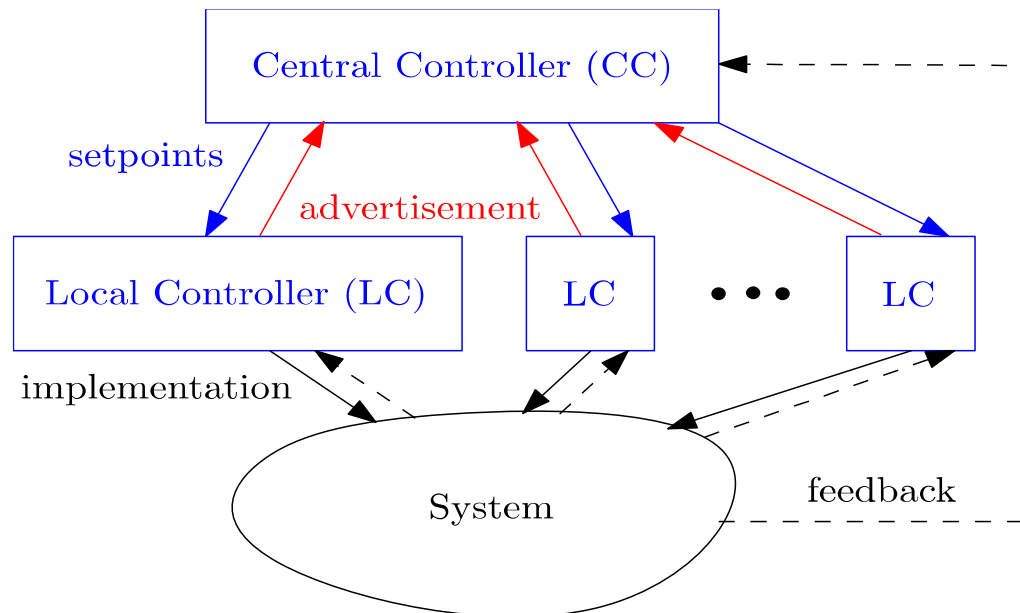
- PSE and OOMO
- Data Volume
How much data needs to be processed?
- Data Retention
How long must data be available to the PSE?
- Data Retrieval
What types of queries will the PSE need to make?

Actuation and Data Sharing

- Translating controls to physical units
- Control protocols (HIL only)
Varies by device type. Etc.
- Applications & Systems*
With whom will GO-Solar need to share data?
- Sharing Mechanism*
How might data be shared?
- Level of Effort*
Cost (in development time) to enable sharing

* Summarized in project reporting

- ❖ Centralized framework for real-time control using OMOO [1]:



- ❖ Currently developed only to work with fast reacting devices (DERs)
- ❖ Next steps: the algorithm will be extended to control legacy devices such as capacitor banks, voltage regulators, etc.

[1] Bernstein and Dall'Anese, "Bi-Level Dynamic Optimization with Feedback", in the 5th IEEE Global Conference on Signal and Information Processing (GlobalSIP 2017)

Project Summary

Technology Summary

The key innovation of GO-Solar approach is to proactively manage very large DER populations using only a few measurement points as input through predictive state estimation (PSE) and a only few outputs through carefully selected control nodes identified and dispatched through online multi-objective optimization (OMOO).

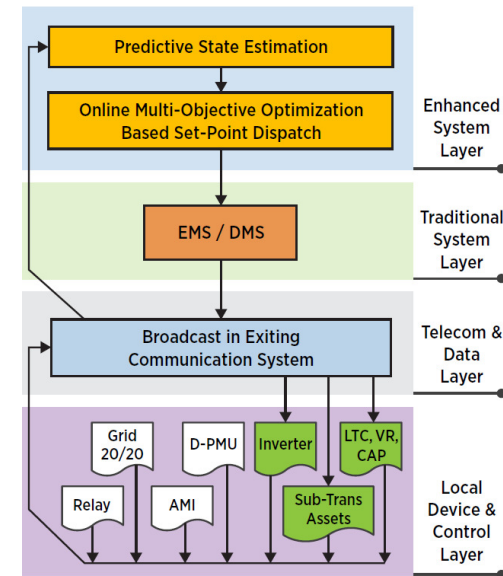
Technology Impact

Achieving more than half of the system-wide feeders at >100% (capacity) penetration of DGPV as part of Hawaii's larger renewable portfolio standard target of 40% (energy) renewables by 2030 on its way to 100% renewable energy by 2045.

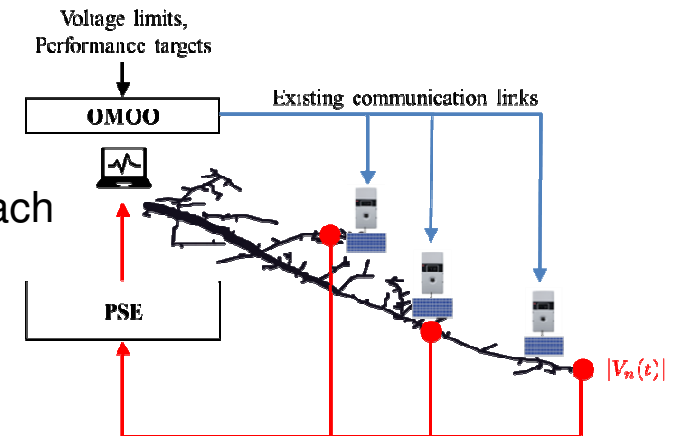
Proposed Project Goals

1. Predictive State Estimation: Voltage manitude forecast error <5%; Voltage angle forcaste error <10%
2. Online Multi-objective Optimization: Flattening the voltage profile to within 1% for no-solar baseline and maintaining $\leq 5\%$ with 100%–200% (capacity) DGPV.
3. Hosting Capacity: Achieving more than half of the system-wide feeders at >100% (capacity) penetration of DGPV as part of Hawaii's larger renewable portfolio standard target of 40% (energy) renewables by 2030 on its way to 100% renewable energy by 2045.

GO-Solar Concept



Approach



GO-Solar platform can manage > 100% DGPV (Capacity) in sub-transmission and distribution settings through fast acting, near-optimal, reliable controls

Thank you!



Bryan.Palmintier@NREL.gov