

## Solar Critical Infrastructure Energization (SOLACE) System

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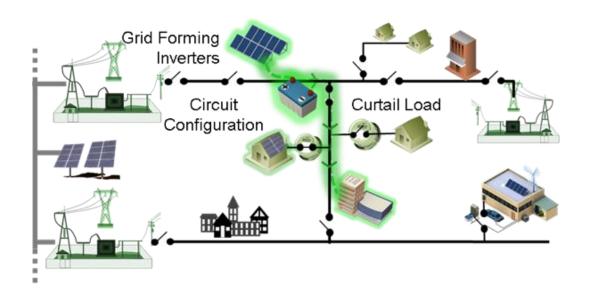
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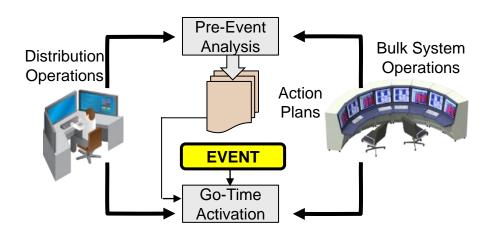
**Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)** 

DOE Resilience Workshop Virtual Meeting April 8<sup>th</sup>, 2021

### **SOLAr Critical infras Energization System (SOLACE)**

Viability planning Advanced Secure local Resilient grid controls methods communication local power





- **Pre-Event Planning methods**: Enable utilities to assess their T&D system to determine if and where existing DER and grid can be utilized for resilient local operation during time of crisis.
- **Controls & Operations:** Utilize centralized DMS functions to isolate and operate the local grids.
- **Technology Advancement:** Grid forming DER development, advanced load management, cyber-secure systems

Work with the existing grid, not replace it. Utilize existing DER to provide resilience service to critical customers. Changes lie in where the control and monitoring layers are

### Resilience Planning Methodology – PERPA

Harmonics

Grounding

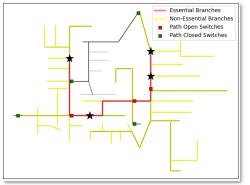
**Criteria for Normal Operation** 

Voltage Imbalance < 3%

### **Step 0 - Determine Operational and Planning Criteria**

• High-Level Operational Limits and Criteria for Different Analyses

#### **Analysis to Identify Pathways**

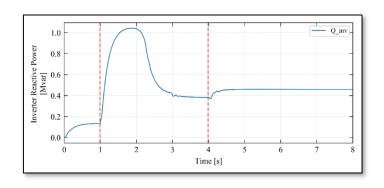


#### Step 2 - Potential Pathways Identification

- Identification of potential paths
- Initial characterization of potential paths

#### **Step 4 - Pathway Dynamics Analysis (EMT)**

- Protection Analyses
- Black-Start and Motor Start
- · Generation, Large Load and Capacitor Switching



## TOV assuming that... ... Step 1 - Critical Facility and DER Ident. and

- · Identification and Characterization of Crit. Facilities and DER
- Combinations and filtering of Crit. Facilities and DERs

Reference Standards

**ANSI C84.1** 

IEEE Std 519-1992

IEEE/ANSI C62.92

Characterization

- Preliminary Power and Energy Adequacy Assessment
- Estimation of extra resources needed (if necessary)

### **Analysis of Each Identified Pathways**

-8.3% to 4+5.8%)

#### **Step 3 - Pathway Steady-State Analysis**

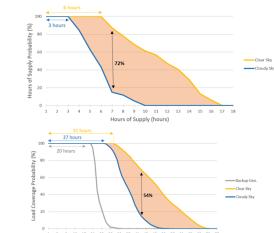
**Recommended Criteria for use in PERPA** 

Might utilize range B (Service Voltage

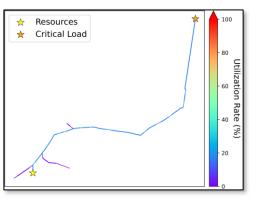
Can be relaxed up to the Dx arrested

Can be relaxed within reason

- Power-Flow
- Thermal
- Reactive Power Supply
- Voltage and Load Balance
- Etc



Outage Duration (hours)

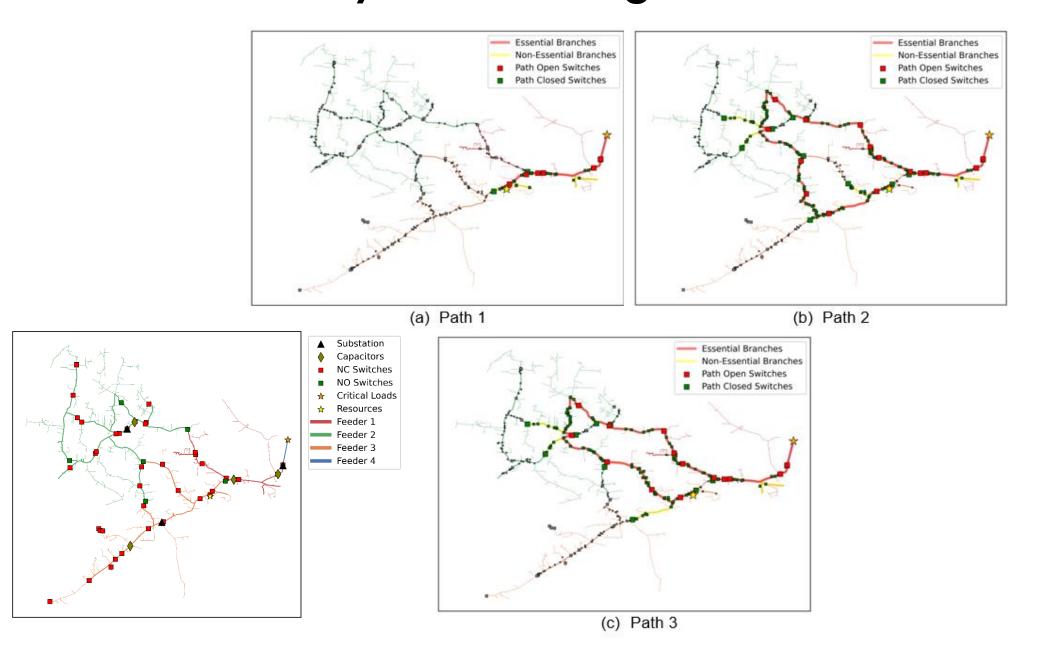


#### **Step 5 - Final Viable Plan Creation**

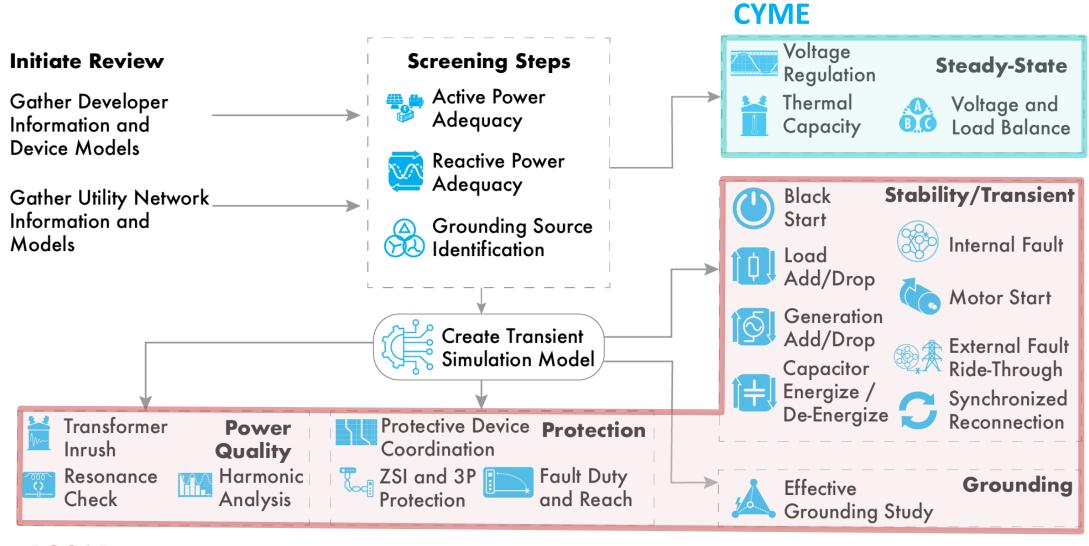
- Creation of Pathways Ranking Matrix
- Solution Paths Characterization for Go-Time Activation

Path Name	Load Coverage Probability	Total Length	Total Sequence Impedance	# of Devices to be Adjust.	Cost (\$)	Path Ranking Position
1						
2						
3						

### Potential Pathways Connecting Critical Load to Resources

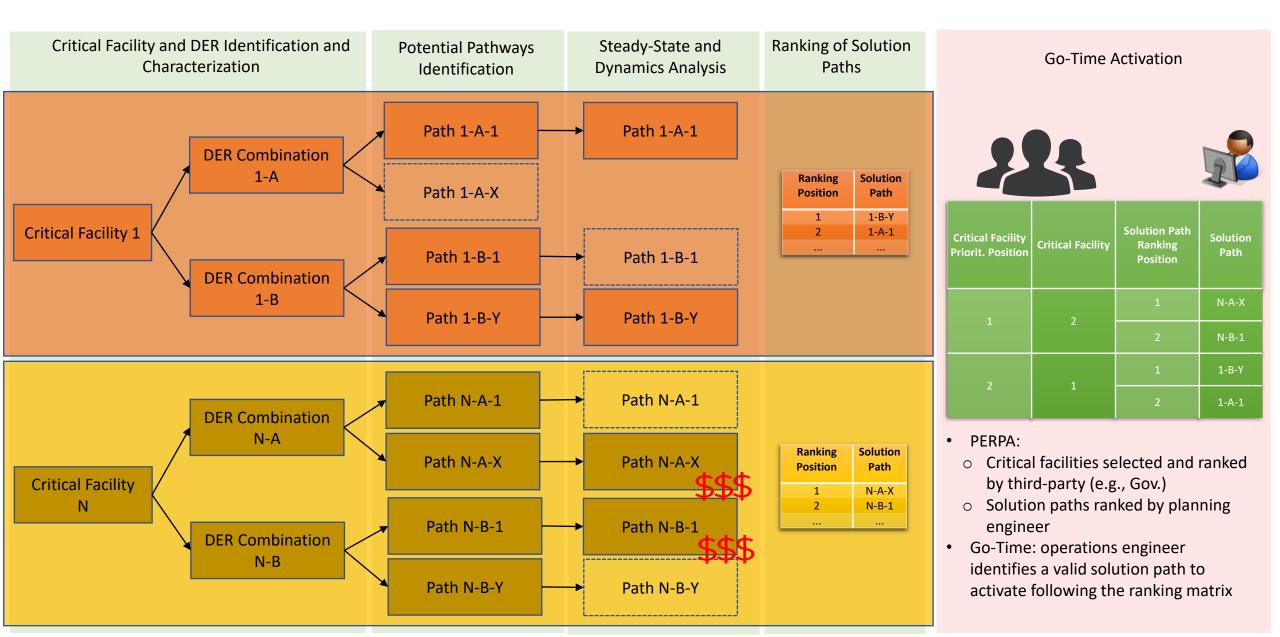


### Microgrid Interconnection Analysis Process





### Resiliency Planning Methodology – PERPA



### **GFM Inverter Control and Hardware Development**



#### Grid Following Inverter (GFL)

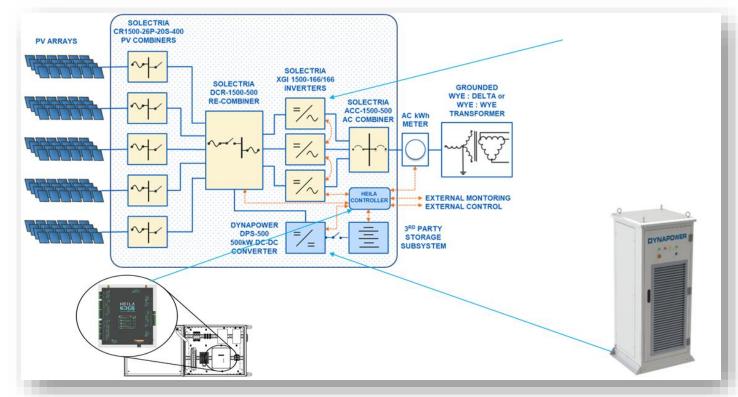
- Current source (Current control)
- PLL is required to estimate grid phase angle and voltage magnitude
- No black start capability (anti islanding protection)
- Without frequency support
- Fast response to the intermittent irradiation levels (no buffer)

## Proposed GFM Architecture: DC Coupled PV Synchronous Generator (PVSG)

- Connect an energy buffer at the DC side (hardware change)
- Change the PV inverter controller for GFM
- System acts like a synchronous generator
- Based on UT Austin PVSG Design
- Based on Solectria XGI-1500
- Upgraded control from GFL to GFM



- Voltage source (can serve as PV bus or PQ bus)
- Operates like a synchronous generator
- Has its own voltage & frequency (Swing bus)
- No PLL required
- · Black start capability
- Inertia support and primary frequency response



# **Thank You**

