Smart Grid

Smart Grid Strategic Group (SG3)

(Egyptian Group)

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International Electrotechnical Commission

IEC

Standardization roadmap

Smart Grid Strategic Group (SG3)

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International Electrotechnical Commission

Agenda

- What is Smart Grid?
- What is available today?
- What projects are municipal utilities considering?
- What is required for Smart Grid development?

OVERVIEW ABOUT STANDARDIZATION ROADMAP

Smart Grid in Power Sector

- Transmission

•Asset Management

•HVDC and UHVAC etc.

•WAMPAC using PMU

- Distribution

•Advance Metering Infrastructures

•Asset Management etc.

System Operations

Real Time operation and control using WAMPAC Technology

Smart Grid Definitions

- "Smart Grid" is today used as marketing term, rather than a technical definition. For this reason there is no well defined and commonly accepted scope of what "smart" is and what it is not.
- However smart technologies improve the observability and/or the controllability of the power system.
- Thereby Smart Grid technologies help to convert the power grid from a static infrastructure to be operated as designed, to a flexible, "living" infrastructure operated proactively.
- The Smart Grid is integrating the electrical and information technologies in between any point of generation and any point of consumption.

SG3 defines Smart Grids as the concept of modernizing the electric grid

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Identifying standardization Needs in:-

1- The national prospect

2- Providing the guideline for Strategic Standardization Activities

Identifying standardization Needs in the national prospect & Providing the guideline for Strategic Standardization Activities

- **"Smart Grid" is one of the major trends and markets which involves the whole energy conversion chain from generation to consumer.**

- **The power flow will change from a unidirectional power flow (from centralized generation via the transmission grids and distribution grids to the customers) to a bidirectional power flow.**

- **Furthermore, the way a power system is operated changes from the hierarchical top-down approach to a distributed control.**

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- **One of the main points about Smart Grid is an increased level of observability and controllability of a complex power system. This can only be achieved by an increased level of information sharing between the individual components and sub-systems of the power system.**

- **Standardization plays a key role in providing the ability of information sharing which will be required to enable the development of new applications for a future power system.**

Smart Grid deployment must include not only technology, market and commercial considerations, environmental impact, regulatory framework, standardization usage, ICT (Information & Communication Technology) and migration strategy but also societal requirements and governmental edicts.

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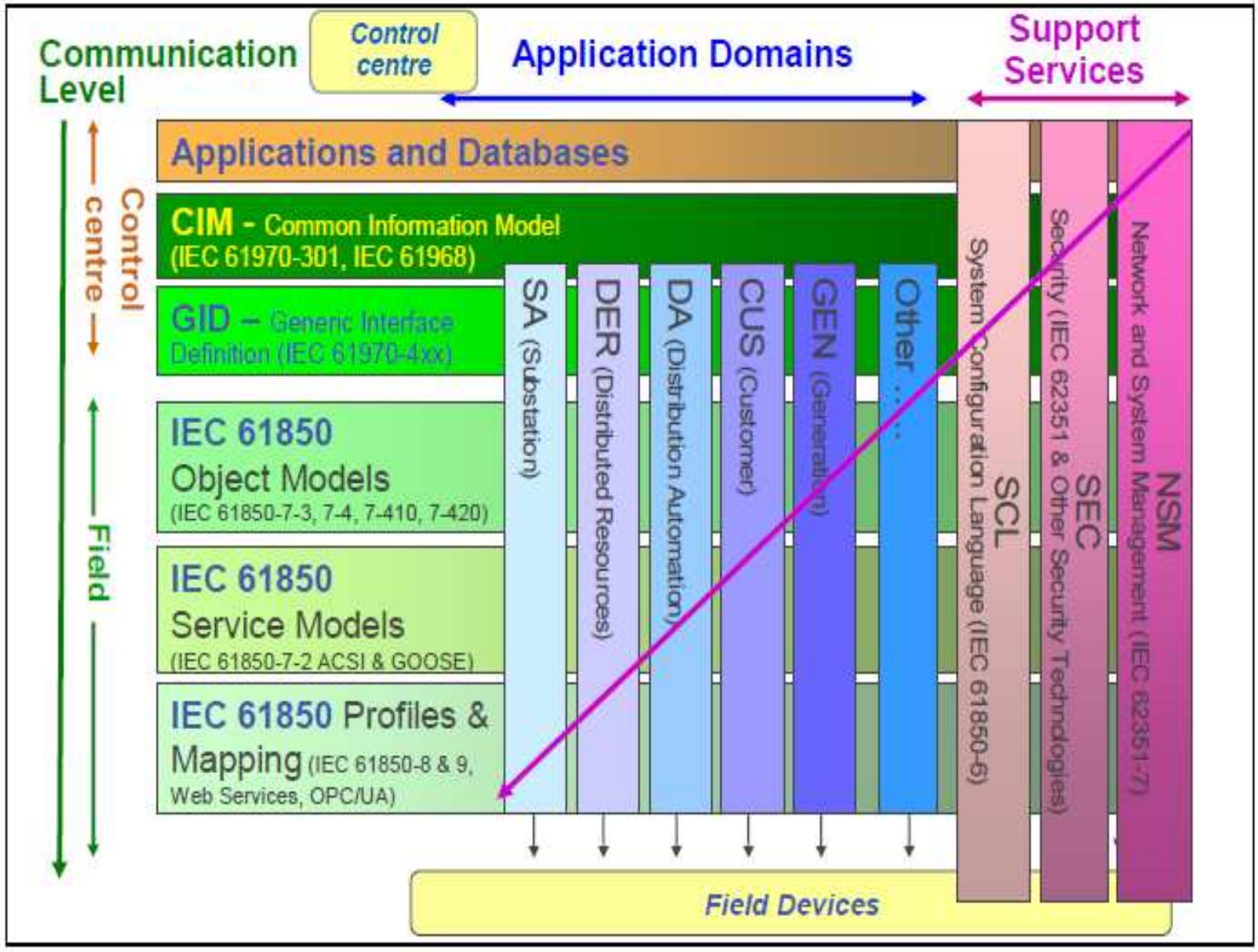
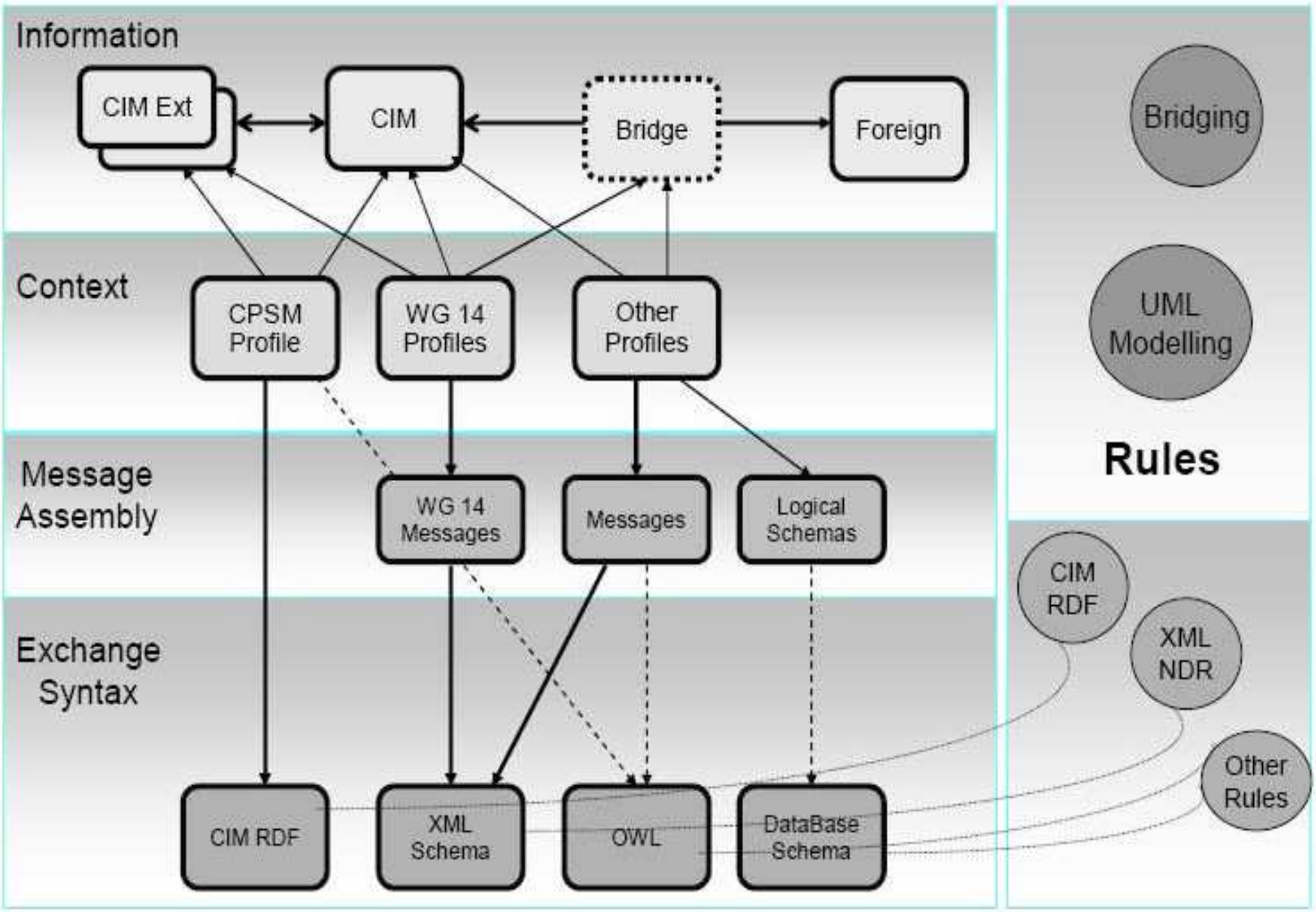


Figure 1 – IEC 61850 models and the Common Information Model (CIM)



Next-generation CIM

The future vision embraces some new concepts in a four layer architecture not currently incorporated into the CIM and related standards architecture:

1.Information Layer – This layer includes the CIM but provides for the reality that there are other sources of information as well as the CIM that need to be taken into consideration when creating CIM-based information exchanges or repositories.

2. Contextual Layer – This layer formally recognizes that only a subset of the models in the Information Layer is needed for any particular interface or message definition. The Profile standards defined in this layer:

•define a subset of the models in the Information layer needed for a particular business purpose as well as constraining those model elements to address specific business needs, and

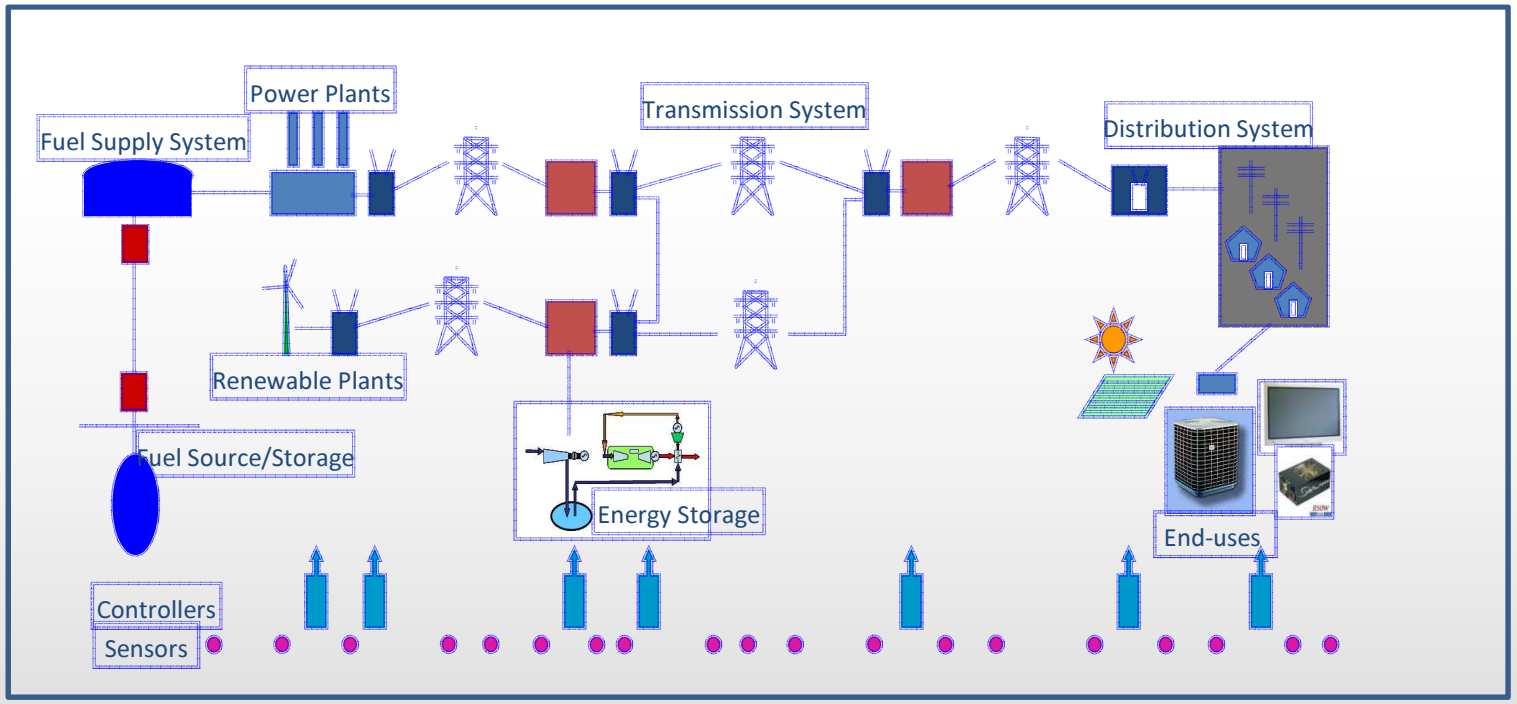
• provide a way to incorporate model elements from the different information sources in the Information layer in addition to the CIM.

3. Message Assembly Layer – This layer defines the structure of a Message that carries the Profile Information and what kind of operation should be performed with message payload.

4. Implementation Layer – or Message Syntax layer – provides for specific implementations of the Profiles defined in the Contextual layer.

Applications on:-

1. Generation
2. Transmission
3. Distribution



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SMART GRID IN GENERATION

Fully realized smart grid *(Active Network)*

SMART GRID IN TRANMISSION

Smart transmission systems, Transmission Level Applications

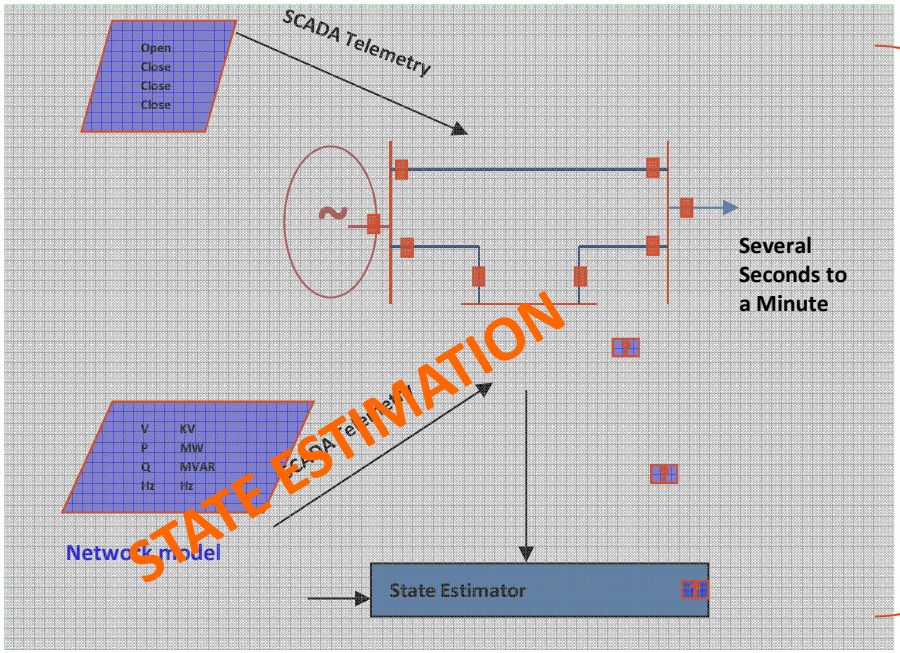
Description

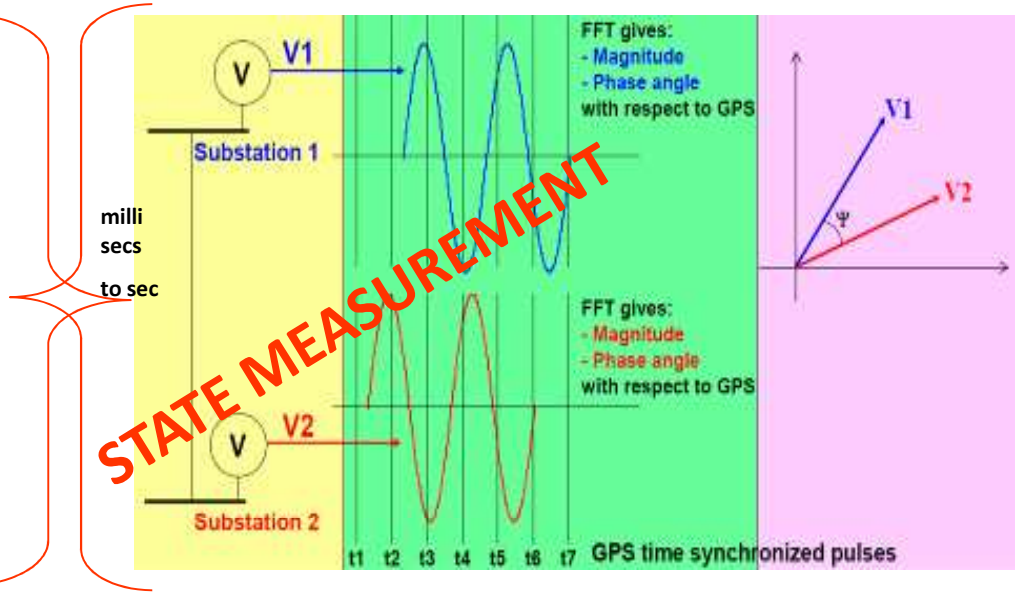
- Today's power transmission systems
  - transmitting power from point A to point B reliably, safely and efficiently.
  - No harmful to the environment.
- Typical transmission applications are
  - FACTS (Flexible AC Transmission Systems)
    - improve the performance of weak AC systems
    - to make long distance AC transmission feasible.
  - HVDC (High Voltage Direct Current).
    - (beyond approximately 600 km, considered as the break-even distance

Benefits of PMU

- Time synchronized sub-second data
- Dynamic behavior observing
- Directly provides the phase angles (State Estimation to State Measurement)
- Improve post disturbance assessment
- High data rates and low latency due to computation

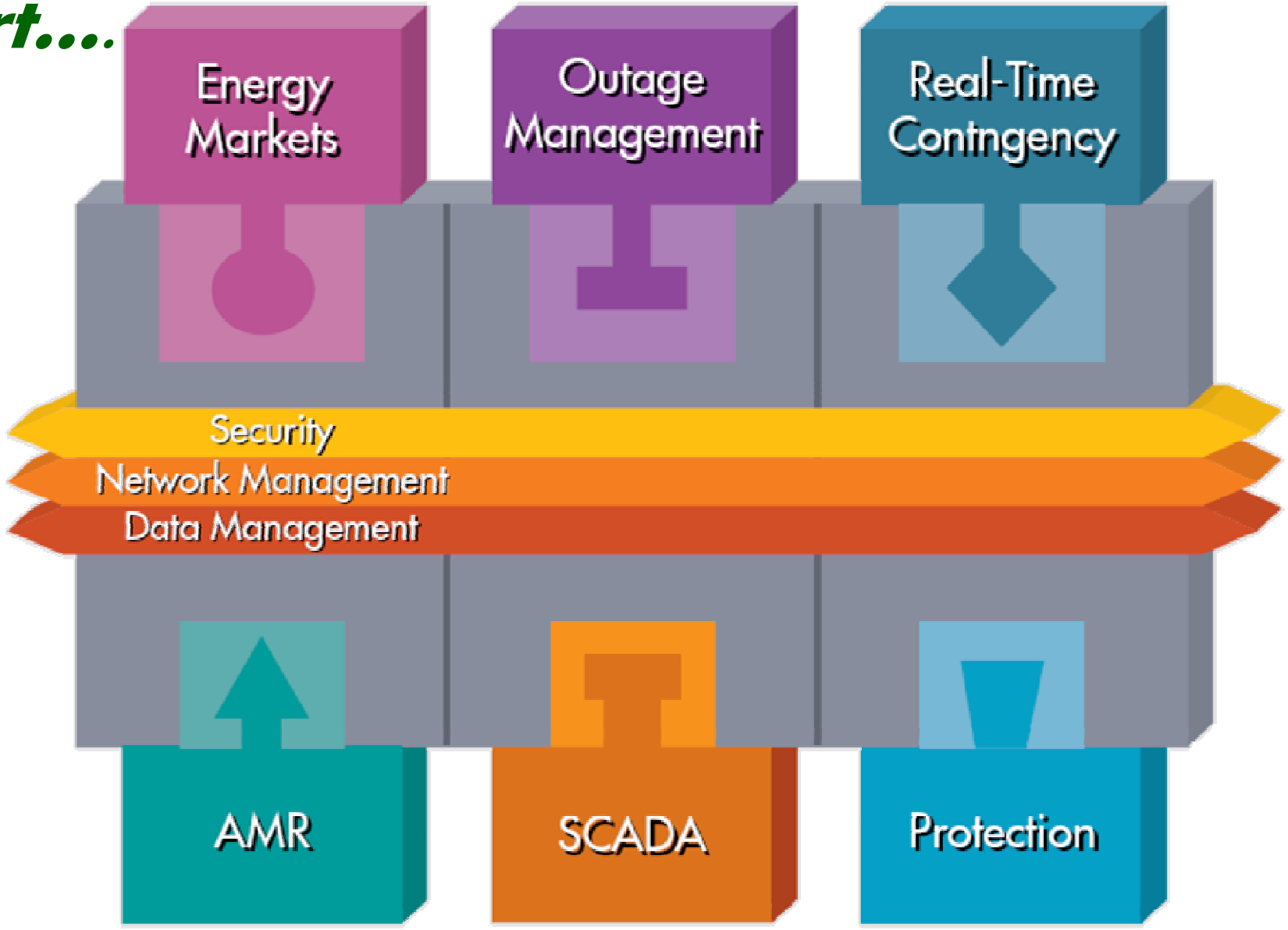
SCADA Vs PMU





- Traditionally developed for accommodating old information technology regime (Slow communication, data without time stamp)
- Made possible for all round development in technologies

Smart….



Interoperability using IEC 61850

SMART GRID IN DISTRIBUTION

- **Smart Metering –**
  - **Automatic, Time of Use, Consumer Communication & Load Control**
- **Communications : Automated Metering Infrastructure (AMI) – LAN, WAN, HAN**
- **DRMS (Demand Response Management)**
- **In Home enabling technology**
  - **Demand in three category:**
    - **Immediate, Deferrable, Storable**
  - **Customer aggregation & De-aggregation required for Peak shifting**

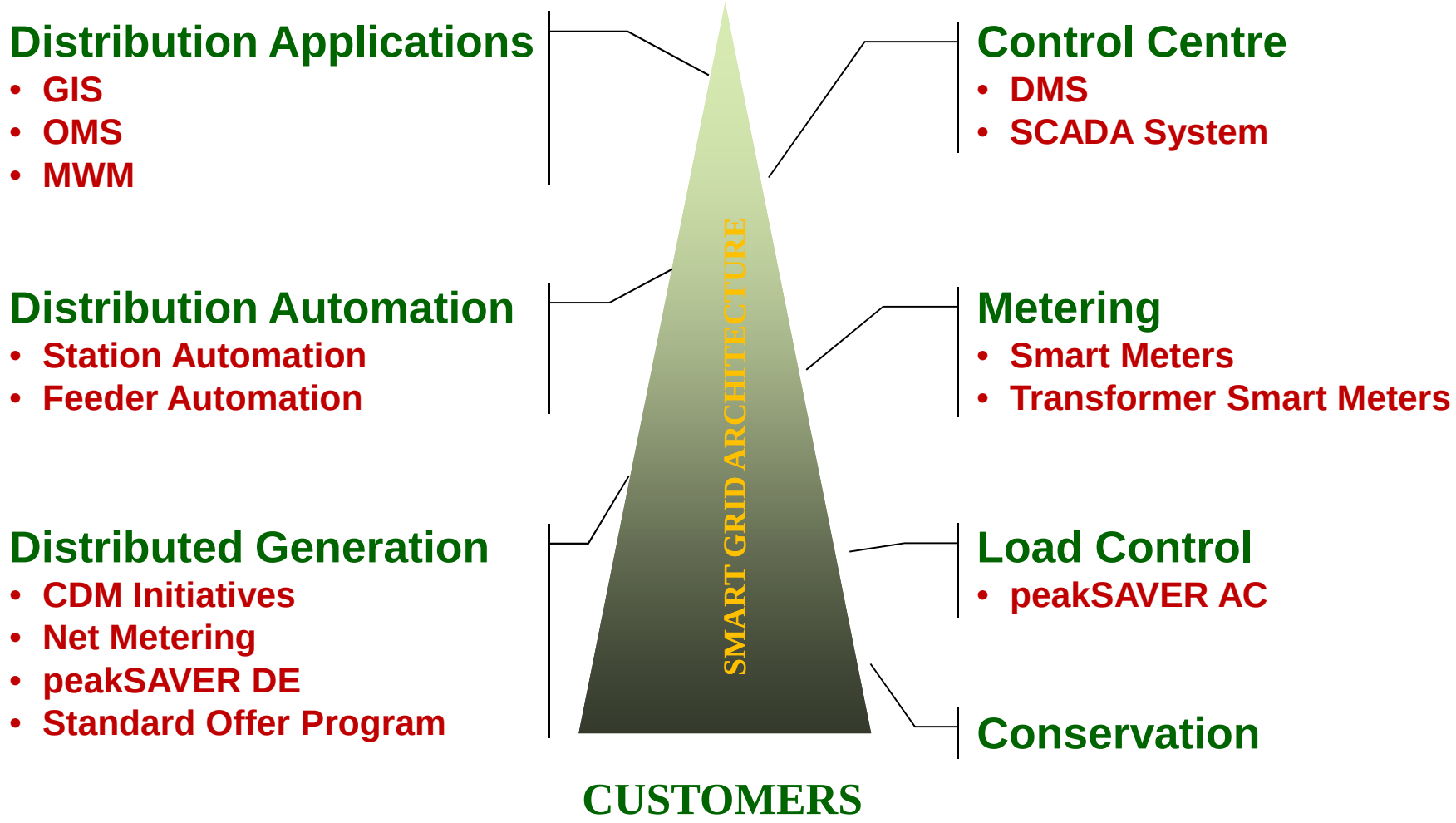
Smart Grid Application

- Distribution Substation SCADA
- Distributed Generation
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Outage Management Systems (OMS)
- Work Force Management
- Plug-In Electric Vehicls

Smart Grid Technologies Used for Distribution System Planning

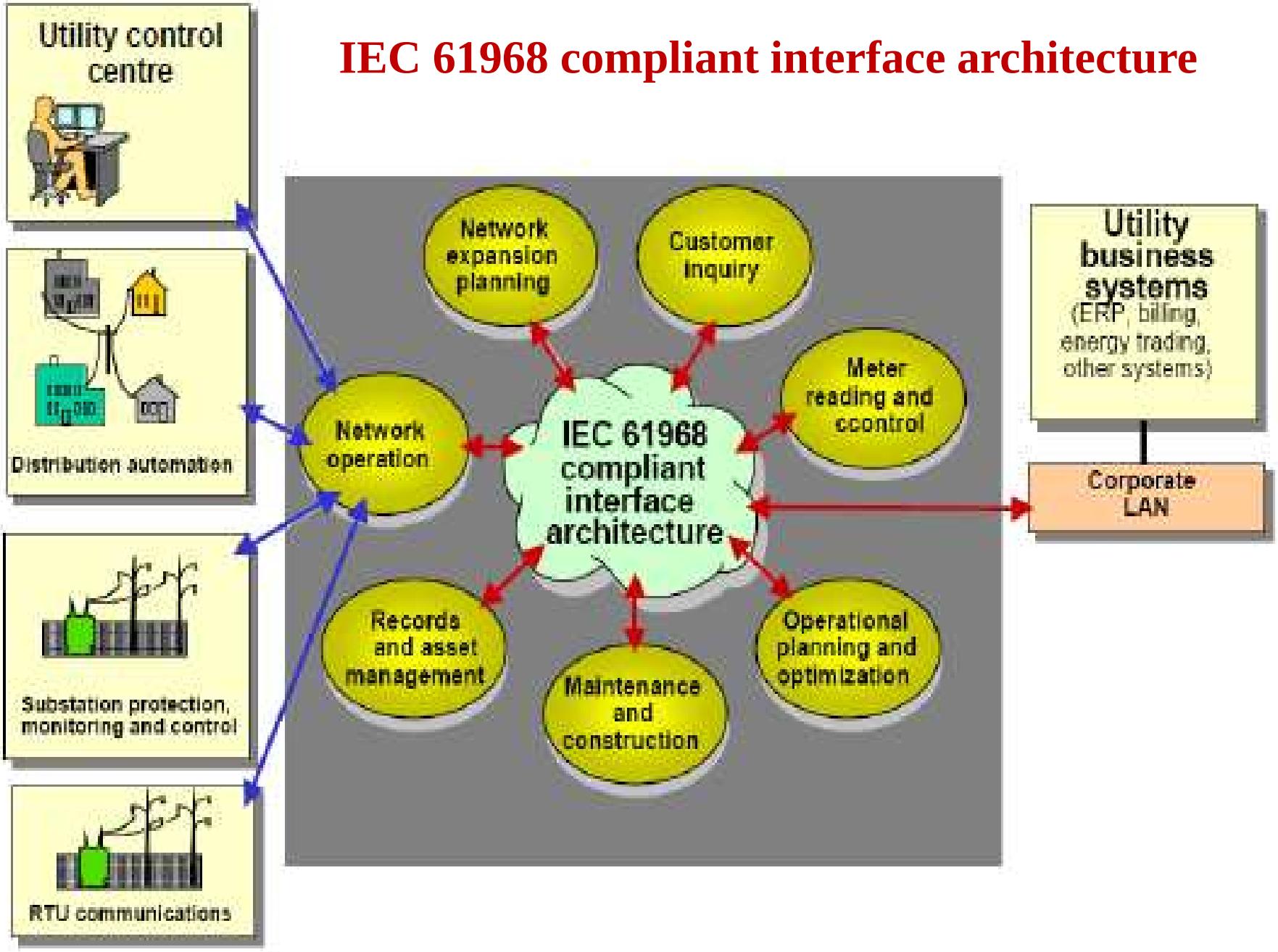
- Accurate and Real Time Load Modeling
- Accurate and Real Time Losses by Feeder
- Outage Cause Tracking
- Spatial Substation Locating
- Distributed Generation

Smart Grid Architecture

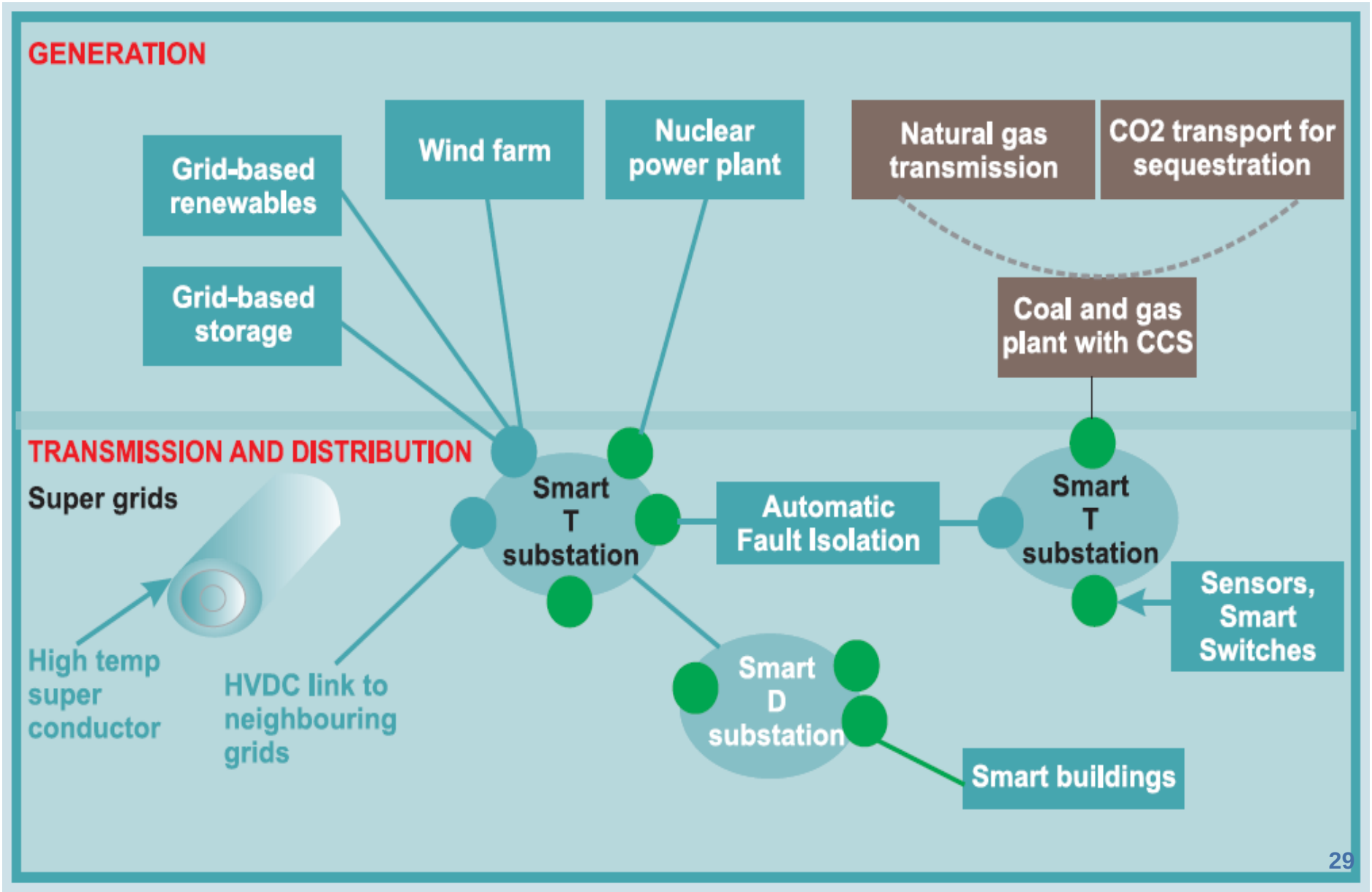


The different parts of IEC 61968 include interfaces to grid operation, asset management, planning and optimizing grid operation, expansion and maintenance of the grid and metering , as shown in the following Figure.

IEC 61968 compliant interface architecture



Overview of Smart Grid



Thank you for your attention!