



High-Penetration Photovoltaic Standards and Codes Workshop

Workshop Proceedings

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National Renewable Energy Laboratory

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*U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency
and Renewable Energy*

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Denver, Colorado
May 20, 2010

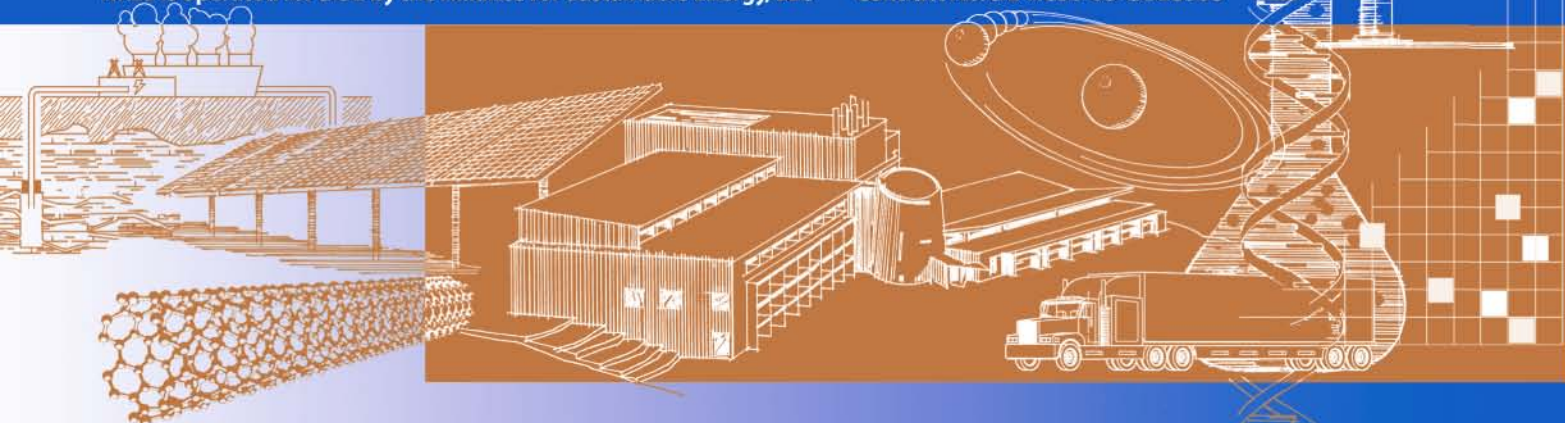
Proceedings

NREL/TP-550-48378

September 2010

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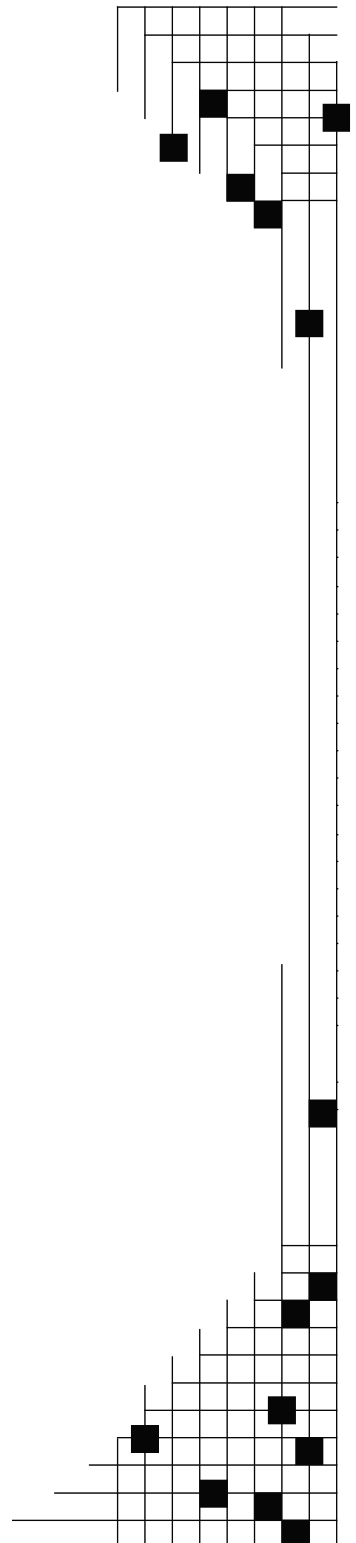
*Denver, Colorado
May 20, 2010*

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Special thanks to our session moderators Kevin Lynn, DOE; Christy Herig, SEPA; Larry Sherwood, Solar ABCs; and Benjamin Kroposki, NREL; Ward Bower, Sandia National Laboratories; and all of the workshop speakers and participants who contributed their time, knowledge, and feedback at the High Penetration PV Standards and Codes Workshop.

We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to David Glickson and Connie Komomua who were instrumental in organizing and coordinating the workshop activities, and Don Gwinner who did an excellent job recording Q&A's during the open panel discussions.

We would also like to like to thank Jessica Achtman and Michelle Allgauer from SEPA who flawlessly coordinated the logistical and operational aspects of SEPA's 2010 Utility Solar Conference that preceded this workshop and were gracious enough to stick around afterwards and help register participants of the High Penetration PV Standards and Codes Workshop.

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Introduction

Effectively interconnecting high-level penetration of photovoltaic (PV) systems requires careful technical attention to ensuring compatibility with electric power systems. Standards, codes, and implementation have been cited as major impediments to widespread use of PV within electric power systems.

On May 20, 2010, in Denver, Colorado, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), held a workshop to examine the key technical issues and barriers associated with high PV penetration levels with an emphasis on codes and standards. This workshop included building upon results of the *High Penetration of Photovoltaic (PV) Systems into the Distribution Grid* workshop held in Ontario California on February 24-25, 2009, and upon the stimulating presentations of the diverse stakeholder presentations.

Fourteen speakers spoke to the audience of over 100 participants from utility, industry, and government organizations. While the focus of the presentations covered a wide spectrum of topics, there was significant focus on how to minimize the negative impacts of PV deployment and how high penetration may support the electric distribution system. Additionally, there was significant discussion on future inverters that would be capable of staying online during grid anomalies while maintaining grid safety and reliability.

Discussions included multiple definitions of high penetration, enhanced monitoring and control opportunities, and the new IEEE P1547.8 Draft *Recommended Practice for Establishing Methods and Procedures that Provide Supplemental Support for Implementation Strategies for Expanded Use of IEEE Standard 1547* that may focus on resolution of many concerns of high-penetration PV deployment. Copies of each presentation, as well as notes on the question and answer intervals, are included in these workshop proceedings.

The meeting concluded with general consensus that additional meetings, webinars and conference calls would be desirable. There was overwhelming agreement that developing new standards and codes for high-penetration PV deployment is an extremely important goal for utilities, industry, and government.

Workshop Agenda

The workshop was comprised of four sessions, with three panelists presenting within each session. Audience members were asked to hold questions and comments until the Open Panel Discussion following the presentations. Questions and comments were to be focused toward the need for and development of new standards and codes related to high penetration photovoltaic system deployment.

High Penetration Photovoltaics Standards and Codes Workshop Denver, Colorado



The workshop is comprised of four sessions, with three panelists presenting within each session. Audience members are asked to hold questions and comments until the Open Panel Discussion following the presentations. Questions and comments should be focused toward the need for and development of new standards and codes related to high penetration photovoltaic system deployment.

AGENDA Thursday, May 20, 2010

7:30-8:00 a.m. **Registration and Continental Breakfast**
8:00-8:20 a.m. **Welcoming / Introductory Remarks / Logistics**, Kevin Lynn, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

Session 1 – High Penetration PV Concerns

8:20-8:35 a.m. **Review of High Penetration PV Issues**, Thomas Key, Electric Power Research Institute
8:35-8:50 a.m. **Defining High Penetration—Multiple Definitions and Where to Apply Them**, Phil Barker, NOVA
8:50-9:05 a.m. **Distribution System Impacts from PV on Utility Systems**, Russ Neal, Southern California Edison
9:05-10:00 a.m. **OPEN PANEL DISCUSSION**
 Panel: Key, Barker, Neal
 Moderator: Kevin Lynn

10:00-10:20 a.m. **Break**

Session 2 – Gaps in Existing Standards and Codes

10:20-10:35 a.m. **Systems Interconnection Standards and Codes-IEEE / Smart Grid**, Tom Basso, National Renewable Energy Laboratory
10:35-10:50 a.m. **Technical Criteria for High Penetration-FERC / State Screens / Penetration Criteria**, Michael Sheehan, Interstate Renewable Energy Center
10:50-11:05 a.m. **NIST Priority Action Plan Recommendations**, Al Hefner, National Institute of Standards and Technology
11:05 a.m.-12:00 p.m. **OPEN PANEL DISCUSSION**
 Panel: Basso, Sheehan, Hefner
 Moderator: Larry Sherwood, Solar ABCs

12:00-1:15 p.m. **Lunch on your own**

Session 3 – High Penetration PV Technical Solutions	
1:15-1:30 p.m.	PV Inverters with VAR Control, Low-Voltage Ride-Through, Dynamically Controlled Inverters, etc. Ray Hudson, BEW
1:30-1:45 p.m.	Energy Storage and PV Generation Integration-Utility and Manufacturers Perspectives, Charlie Vartanian, A123Systems
1:45-2:00 p.m.	Monitoring, Information, and Control: Energy Management for Tomorrow's PV Technology, Brian Seal, Electric Power Research Institute
2:00-2:50 p.m.	OPEN PANEL DISCUSSION Panel: Hudson, Vartanian, Seal Moderator: Christy Herig, SEPA
2:50-3:10 p.m.	Break

Session 4 – High Penetration PV Solutions: Modeling and Studies	
3:10-3:25 p.m.	Modeling Tools, Existing and Future Needs / Modeling PV Systems, Abraham Ellis, Sandia National Laboratory
3:25-3:40 p.m.	Anti-Islanding Assurance and Approach/ Review of Standards Focused on Island Systems, Mike Ropp, South Dakota State University
3:40-4:00 p.m.	Distribution Impact Studies / Review of IEEE P1547.7, Robert Saint, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
4:00-4:45 p.m.	OPEN PANEL DISCUSSION Panel: Ellis, Ropp, Saint Moderator: Benjamin Kroposki, NREL
4:45-5:00 p.m.	Moving Forward with HPPV Standards and Codes / Discussion of Future Workshops, Webinars & Standards Activities, Kevin Lynn, DOE

Fourteen presentations are included in this document, followed by a question and answer transcription (Q&A Transcripts) which captures many of the discussion topics and main points.

Workshop Presentations

Opening Remarks/Logistics

Michael Coddington, National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)

Michael Coddington is a Senior Engineer with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden Colorado, and came to NREL after working 20 years in the electric utility industry. Michael worked in many areas of the utility industry including electric distribution design and planning, system planning, operations, power quality and service investigation, and key account management. He also spent much of his time focusing on rate and tariff design, contract administration, system planning, secondary network engineering, electric metering, customer information services, and advanced metering infrastructure.

His work at NREL focuses on the integration of DG systems to the grid, with a focus on standards and codes. He has authored or collaborated on several technical papers focusing on interconnection to the grid with an emphasis on the customer and utility side of the Meter.

Michael received his degree in electrical engineering from Colorado State University and is also a licensed master electrician and licensed electrical contractor in the State of Colorado.



Opening Remarks & Logistics
Michael Coddington, NREL

HPPV Workshop Logistics

- Breaks & Lunch
- Moderators
 - Kevin Lynn, DOE SETP
 - Ben Kroposki, NREL
 - Christy Herig, SEPA
 - Larry Sherwood, Solar ABCs
- Four Sessions – 3-4 speakers each
 - Q&A during Open Panel Discussion

HPPV Workshop Logistics

- Focus on HPPV Standards and Codes
- Capturing the Discussion
 - Emails and feedback welcome
 - michael.coddington@nrel.gov
- Results and Presentations to be Published
- Future Workshops Possible – Please Comment

Welcoming / Introductory Remarks

Kevin Lynn, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

Kevin Lynn works for the Department of Energy in the Solar Energy Technologies Program and is the lead for the Systems Integration subprogram. Kevin manages the work in grid integration, testing and evaluation, and codes and standards. Previously Kevin worked as a support services contractor at the Department of Energy (DOE) in the Solar Energy Technologies Program (SETP). There he provided leadership for the Systems Integration subprogram and the Solar America Board for Codes and Standards, a body of experts receiving funding from DOE to address codes and standards issues. Mr. Lynn has provided leadership in programs requiring technical assistance such as the Solar America Cities program, the Solar America Showcases program, and the Government Solar Installation Program. Before working for Sentech, Mr. Lynn was a Senior Research Engineer at the Florida Solar Energy Center (FSEC) working in a faculty position from 1998 to 2007. In 2005 Kevin was the principal investigator on the Southeast Regional Experiment Station, a project with the Department of Energy focused on photovoltaic system research.



Solar Program Budget Sub-Elements

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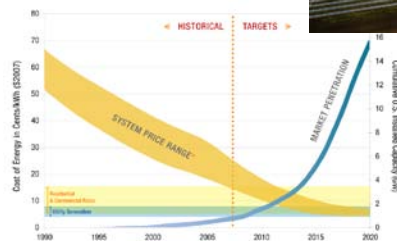
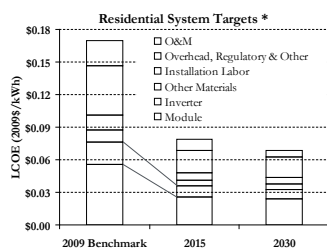
Systems Integration Sub-Program Goal

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The goal of the Systems Integration sub-program is to address

- inverter cost reduction
- other technical barriers to achieving 10-20% market penetration of solar technologies by 2030



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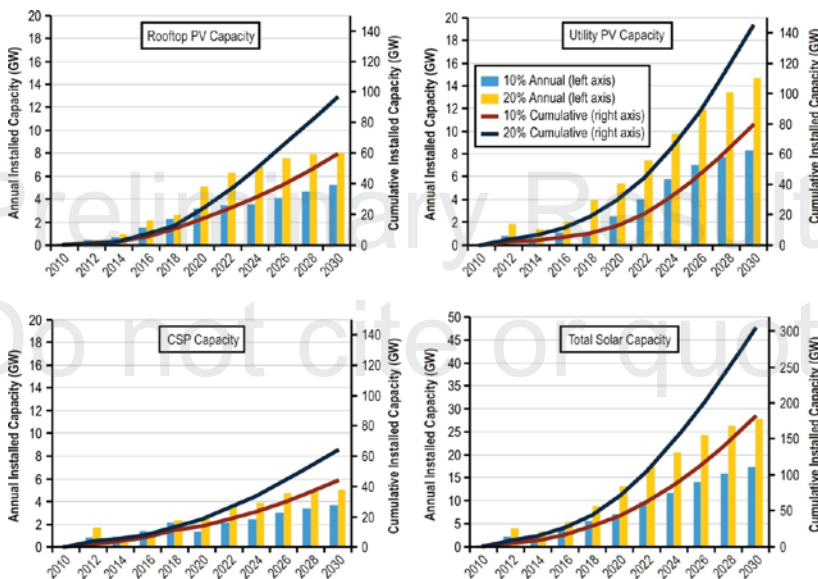
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Areas of Activity

- *The Systems Integration Area is organized into the following:*
 - *System Technology Development*
 - *Developing technologies for allowing PV systems to integrate into distribution systems at high penetrations and Smart grids (Solar Energy Grid Integration Systems – SEGIS)*
 - *System Level Technical Modeling and Analysis*
 - *Developing technical models for high penetration analysis*
 - *System Level Lab and Field Testing*
 - *Lab and field testing of high penetration scenarios*
 - *Solar Resource Characterization and Forecasting*
 - *Radiometry*
 - *Forecasting*
 - *Resource Characterization and Modeling*
 - *Systems Integration Codes and Standards*
 - *Updating standards and codes to address high penetration solar*
 - *Testing, Evaluation, and Reliability*

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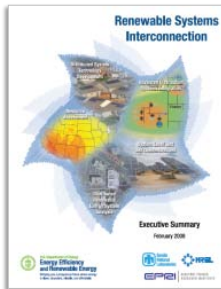
Solar Capacity Growth in 10% and 20% Scenarios



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Systems Integration Planning

- Completed *Renewable Systems Interconnection Study* in 2008
- 15 reports (over 1000 pages) discussing issues and research needs for implementing high penetration solar
- Currently codes and standards in the United States are developed around passive participation in the electric power system.
- As higher levels of PV systems are integrated into the electric power system, they will need to play an active role in the operations on the grid.
- Codes and standards will need to be adjusted to account for this fact and regulatory agencies will need to be aware of these changes.



Developed multi-year program plan for Renewable Systems Integration based on RSI Study

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Finding from High Penetration Workshops

- High Penetration Workshop in Ontario, CA
 - February 2009
 - *“There was general agreement that standards for inverter operation and performance (e.g., IEEE 1547) need to be revised and developed to enable ancillary services such as local voltage regulation. These changes in standards are expected to be near-to mid-term activities, depending on the availability of technical evidence to support changes.”*
- Solar Energy Grid Integration Systems – Energy Storage
 - June 2009
 - *Development of Standards was a major requirement in the development of smart grid capability with energy storage*

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System and Integration Issues

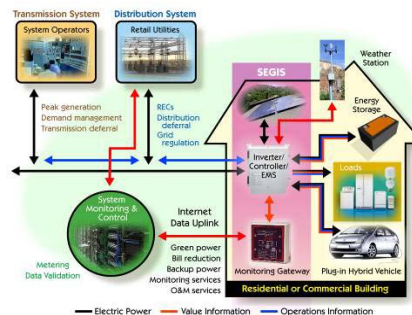
The Hawaii utilities (HECO, MECO, HELCO) are proposing to limit the total amount of distributed generation to 5% of the peak capacity. HECO is resetting the frequency cut-off from 59.3 to 57 Hz.

Island Grid	Net System Load at Peak (MW)	Existing DG (MW)	Existing Distribution Level Penetration	Proposed Action
Oahu	1,200	40.1	3.3%	Allow DG to 60MW; conduct further study over course of year to confirm ability to accommodate more.
Hawaii	194.6	9.1	4.7%	Defer additional variable DG interconnection requests including standard interconnection agreement and NEM requests, until appropriate mitigation measures are identified and employed. Defer bi-lateral PPA negotiations.
Maui	199.9	5.8	2.9%	Same as Hawaii (above)
Lanai	4.70	2.1	43.7%	Defer additional DG interconnections
Molokai	5.95	0.3	5.0%	Defer additional DG interconnections

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Technology Development Solar Energy Grid Integration Systems (SEGIS)

- **Program Scope:** Develop highly integrated, advanced inverters/controllers either with built-in energy management functions (including management of energy storage) or capable of interfacing with energy management and energy storage systems to achieve fully grid-interactive PV distribution systems.
- **Impact:** DOE involvement provides the necessary funding to create new technologies compatible with the Smart Grid.
- **Collaborations:** Industry, EPRI, NIST, OE, Universities
- **Research Category:** Advanced Component Development and Prototypes
- **TRL Level:** 6



Year	Budget
1) Scoping	\$4.7M
2) Product Development	\$21M
3) Deployment	TBD

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FSEC/Satcon: Solar Energy Grid Integration System

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Description: Creation of a 100 kW inverter that enhances yield, safety and allows for utility control.

Innovative Aspect: Uses a string level DC/DC converter, allows for utility VAR control, and allows for storage and DC loads

Goal: Commercial and Utility market LCOE targets.

TRL Level: 6

Justification: Lower LCOE costs and greater.

Company status: 23 MW being deployed in China. \$62M in revenue in 2008.

Budget status: \$1.5M DOE committed to date, \$1.2M in Stage 2

Jobs: 50+ Mostly R&D and Project Development



Dashboard	Status
Contractual	
Technical	
Financial (LCOE)	
Financial (Health)	
Management	

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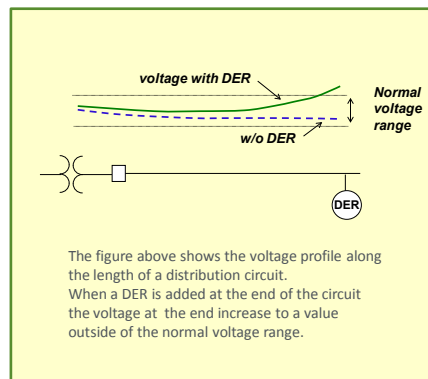
System and Integration Issues

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Issue: Command and Control

- PV inverter provide power at unity power factor and are designed to disconnect from grid very quickly on any grid disturbance
- Voltage regulation may be effected because of PV systems operating at unity power factor of conventional generation's ability to handle the ramp rates of PV at large scales.
- Utilities would like to be able to send signals that allow PV to provide regulation and off of unity power factor



SETP Work to address issue

- Solar Energy Grid Integration FOA
- Funding several inverter manufacturers to develop advanced communications and control for PV systems

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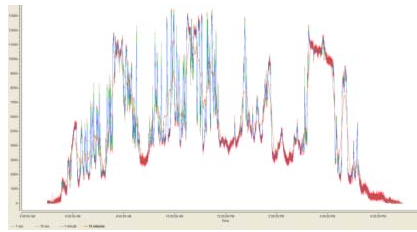
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System and Integration Issues

Issue: Solar Resource Variability

- Variability and uncertainty of solar generation (particularly PV) may make power systems operations more difficult and could increase cost
- Utilities are extracting variability of smaller systems to larger systems
- There is a concern about the ability of conventional generation's ability to handle the ramp rates of PV at large scales.
- Utilities could impose limitations on ramp rates and curtail PV system output



High Variability of PV output for a 14MW plant

Preliminary Plant Layout of SunPower 210MW PV Plant



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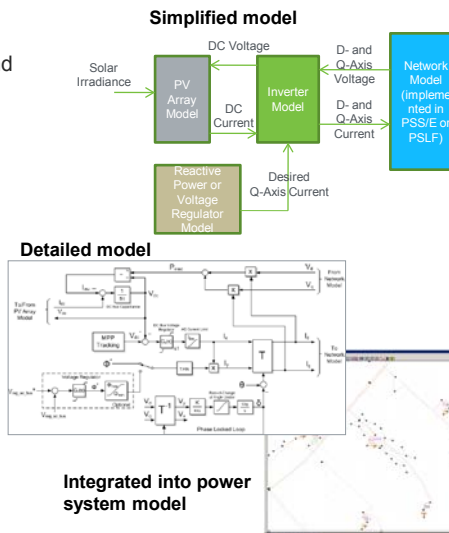
System and Integration Issues

Issue: Impact of Solar on the Grid

- There is a lack of good steady-state and dynamic models for PV inverters for studies of high penetration
- Distributed PV (generation) not accounted for in distribution modeling packages
- This hampers utilities ability to conduct impact studies quickly

SETP Work to address issue

- Funding several projects through High Penetration FOA to address modeling
- NREL and Sandia working to develop inverter models for the variety of modeling applications



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High Penetration Solar Deployment

Areas of Activity

- Topic 1: Improved Modeling Tools Development
- Topic 2: Field Verification of High-Penetration Levels of PV into the Distribution Grid
- Topic 3: Modular Power Architecture
- Topic 4: Demonstration of PV and Energy Storage for Smart Grids

Awardees

- Arizona Public Service Company
- Commonwealth Edison Company
- Florida State University
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- Sacramento Municipal Utility District
- University of California San Diego
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University



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High Penetration Award NREL/Southern California Edison

Description: SCE is installing 500MW of commercial rooftop PV systems on the distribution systems over the next 5 years.

Innovative Aspect: Very high penetration of PV on distribution system that is owned by the utility.

Goal: To monitor systems and develop models of high penetration systems on the distribution system.

TRL Level: 7

Justification: Answer questions and develop solutions to high penetration of solar on the distribution system.

Company status: One of the largest utilities (IOU) in California

Budget status: \$3.6M DOE over 5 years; Year 1

Jobs: 50 Project Development



SCE MW scale rooftop installation

Dashboard	Status*
Contractual	
Technical	
Financial (LCOE)	
Financial (Health)	
Management	

*Just Starting this Year

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Thank You

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Session 1 – High Penetration PV Concerns

Review of High Penetration PV Issues

Thomas Key, Electric Power Research Institute

Tom Key has over 30 years experience in energy related R&D with the U.S. Navy, Sandia National Laboratory, and EPRI. He currently manages EPRI's program to enable integration of distributed renewable resources. Tom is a Fellow of the IEEE and a nationally recognized leader in power system compatibility research, integration of distributed and renewable energy resources, application energy storage and power electronic technologies.

High Penetration Photovoltaics Workshop

May 20, 2010
Denver, Colorado



It's Time to Change the Rules
Thomas Key, EPRI

Review of High Penetration PV Issues

- Role of distributed PV in voltage regulation, steady state and dynamic?
- Best response to abnormal grid voltage, setting trip limits?
- Responsibility to prevent unintended islanding?
- Coordination with existing protection systems?
- Is PV a negative load or a grid asset...adapting to changing conditions?
- To use central or distributed control and communication?

We have been working on these issues for a while...

Codes and Standards

- NEC Article 690, PV System Installations, 1984
- IEEE 929 - for Utility Interface of PV Systems, 1988
- IEEE 1001 –Recommended Practice for Grid “Integration”, 1989
- IEEE 1547 and UL 1749 – Std Interconnection, 2003
- FERC Standards Connection



Tom Key, Sandia Lab, July 1987

- IEEE 2030, New Standard for High Penetration Integration with Distribution Grid, 20XX

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Voltage Response/Ride Thru Test

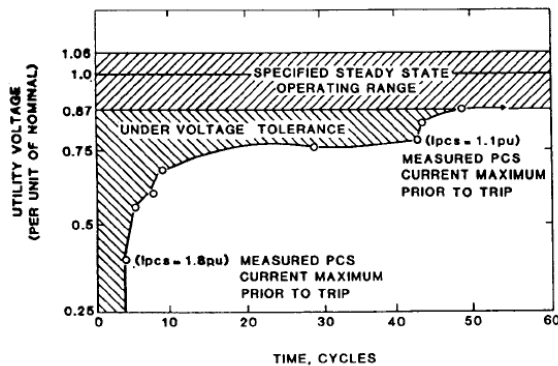
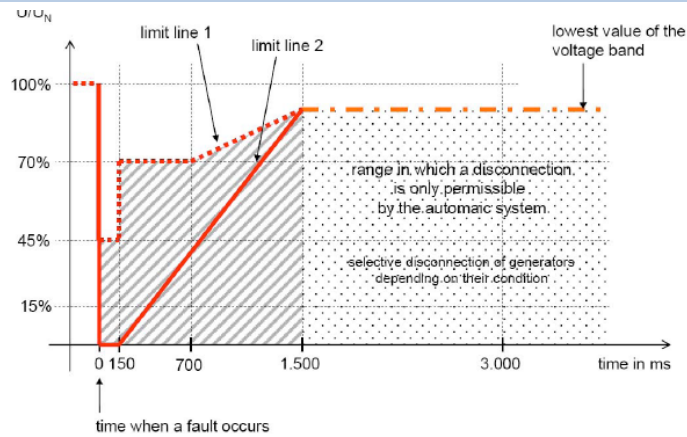


Fig. 7. Point-by-point plot of utility voltage sag versus time to PCS shutdown.

*Early Inverter
Test Results
Sandia Lab
1982-83*

4

German MV Grid Code – Ride Thru



September 18, 2008

Univ.-Prof. Dr. ir. Rik W. De Doncker, Director

F

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Utility Voltage Correction Test

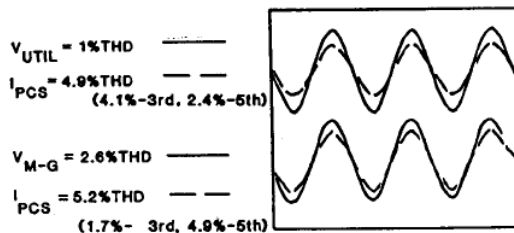
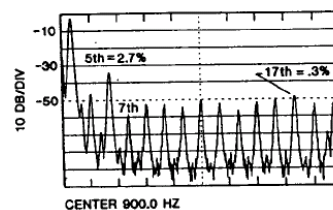


Fig. 11. Comparison of switched-mode inverter output currents with two different reference voltage sources.

**Early Inverter
Test Results
Sandia Lab
1982-83**

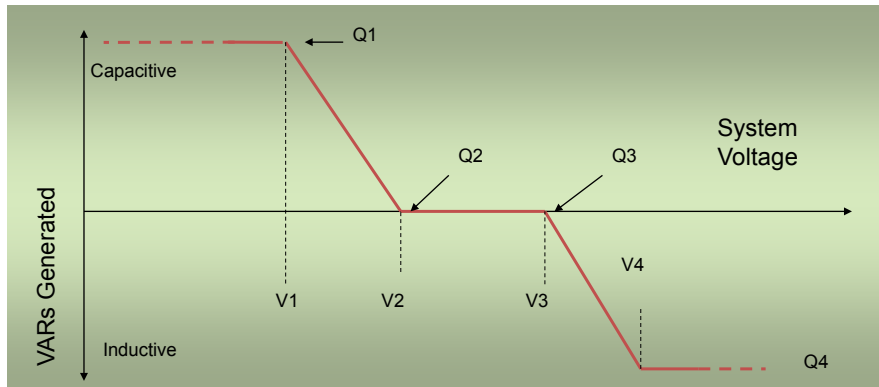
Advanced PWM inverter, very clever controls designer – *both fundamental and harmonic reactive power compensation*



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Voltage Regulation

Utility-Defined Location Dependant Response



7

Islanding Test

KEY: GRID-CONNECTED INVERTER POWER SYSTEMS

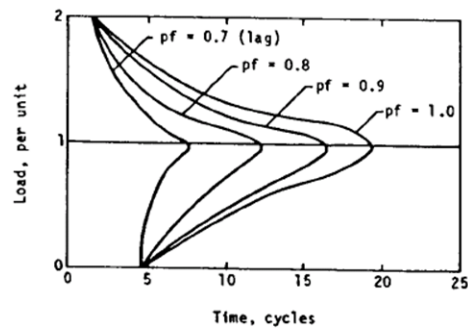
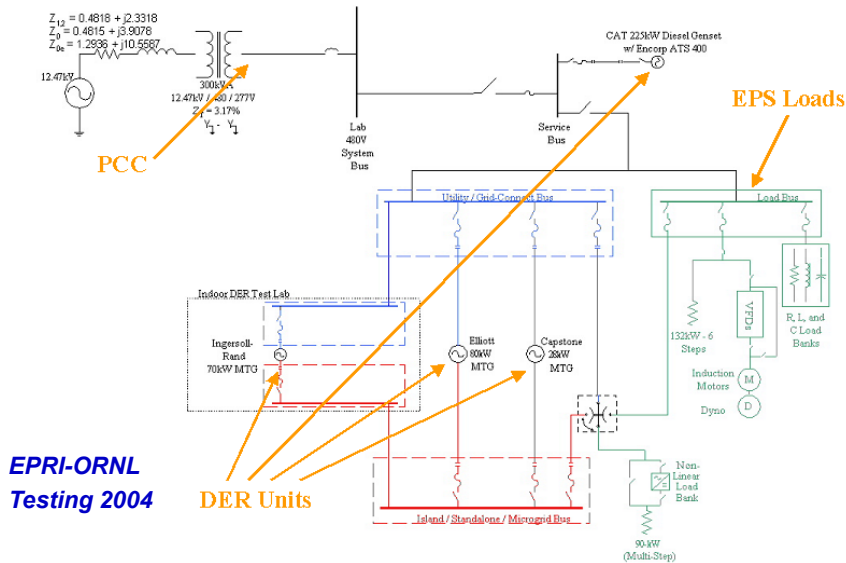


Fig. 15. Time to inverter shutdown versus local load conditions in per unit (inverter designed for unity power factor).

*Early Inverter
Test Results
Sandia Lab
1982-83*

8

Dynamic Interactions Multiple DER

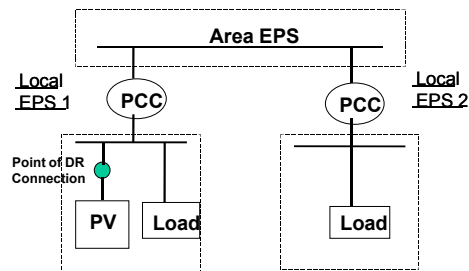


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Starting point with IEEE 1547

Significance Factors

- Connection Point
- Relative Size
- Feeder Loading
- Aggregate Total kVA
- Penetration Levels



$$\text{Contribution Ratio} = \frac{\text{Aggregate kVA}_{sc} \text{ of DR on Feeder}}{\text{System kVA}_{sc}}$$

$$\text{Penetration Factor}_{\text{total feeder load}} = \frac{\text{Aggregate DR rating on Feeder in kVA}}{\text{Peak Load on Feeder in kVA}}$$

Make a plan to change the rules

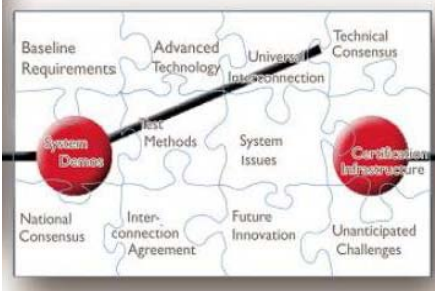
% of Generation	≤ 2%	≤ 10%	≤ 30%	100%
Grid Penetration Scenarios	I. Low-numbers and level of PV with relatively stiff grid connection	II. Moderate-level of PV with relatively soft grid connection	III. High-level of PV with capacity of grid less than the load demand	IV. PV operates part time as an island or micro-grid
PV Impact and its Role in the Grid	Very low, not significant to grid operation	Non critical, can affect distribution voltage near PV	Critical to power delivery and meeting demand	Primary power source for stand alone operation
Interconnection and Integration Objectives	Non interference, good citizen and compatible	Manage any local distribution impacts	Engage PV for system operations and control	Rely on PV for stability and regulation
Rules/Standard Operating Procedures	IEEE 1547-2003 current practice radial feeders	Modified 1547, add network and penetration limits	New rules include operation and grid support requirement	Standalone rules that are system dependent
Main Concerns with-respect-to system dynamic grid impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Voltage and current trip limits, - Response to faults - Synchronization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interfere with regulation, - Recovery times, - Islanding - Coordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability - Regulation provided - Ramping response - Interactions of machine controls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability - Load following - Voltage control - Normal and reserve capacity

.....Transitions On- and Off-Grid.....

11

Are we ready to do this thing?

“Completing the Circuit”



Tom Key

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tkey@epri.com

12

Defining High Penetration—Multiple Definitions and Where to Apply Them

Phil Barker, NOVA

Phil Barker has worked as a consulting engineer in the electric power industry for 24 years working for Power Technologies, Incorporated, EPRI's Power Electronics Applications Center, and as the leader of Nova Energy Specialists, a consulting firm he founded.

Phil has extensive experience analyzing the impacts of high penetration distributed generation on power systems, considering factors such as voltage regulation, grounding compatibility, power system losses, stability, overcurrent protection, power quality and reliability. Phil has also assisted several states in the development of first generation distributed generation interconnection requirements.

Phil is a member of ASES, a Senior Member of IEEE and was a participant in the development of IEEE 1547. He received his B.S. and M.S. degrees in Electrical Engineering from Clarkson University, and is the author of 31 technical papers and articles.

The poster features a background image of a large solar farm with rows of photovoltaic panels stretching into the distance under a blue sky with scattered clouds. At the top, there is a dark blue header bar containing three logos: NREL (National Renewable Energy Laboratory), Sandia National Laboratories, and the U.S. Department of Energy (Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy). Below the header, the title "High Penetration Photovoltaics Workshop" is written in white. The date and location "May 20, 2010" and "Denver, Colorado" are listed in white. The main topic "Defining High Penetration PV – Multiple Definitions and Where to Apply Them" is highlighted in yellow. The presenter's name "Presented by: Phil Barker" is in orange, followed by his title and contact information in white.

NREL
NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

Sandia
National
Laboratories

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY | Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

High Penetration Photovoltaics Workshop

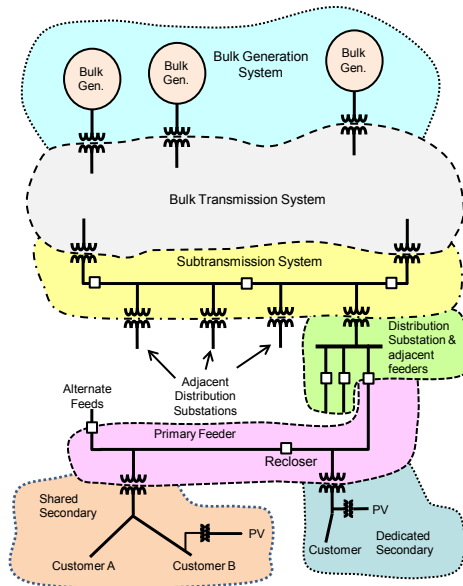
May 20, 2010
Denver, Colorado

Defining High Penetration PV – Multiple Definitions and Where to Apply Them

Presented by:
Phil Barker
Founder and Principal Engineer
Nova Energy Specialists, LLC
www.novaenergyspecialists.com
pbarker@nycap.rr.com
(518) 346-9770

How Should We Define Penetration?

- Over what total area do we measure PV penetration?
- What specific power system “levels” are considered?
- What types of measures of penetration are useful?



NREL Workshop on High Penetration PV: Defining High Penetration PV – Multiple Definitions and Where to Apply Them

Phil Barker, Nova Energy Specialists, LLC

2

Traditional Penetration Measures

- PV connected as a percent of peak load
- PV energy as a percent of power system energy consumed
- PV connected as a percent of generation capacity

The above traditional measures of penetration, while useful in certain ways, don't necessarily provide the information we need to identify locations where specific power system impacts are problematic.

Additional penetration measures are needed to generally define the ability of the power system to handle a specific level of PV at specific sites and/or sections of the system.

NREL Workshop on High Penetration PV: Defining High Penetration PV – Multiple Definitions and Where to Apply Them

Phil Barker, Nova Energy Specialists, LLC

3

Some Limitations of Traditional Peak Load PV Penetration Measures

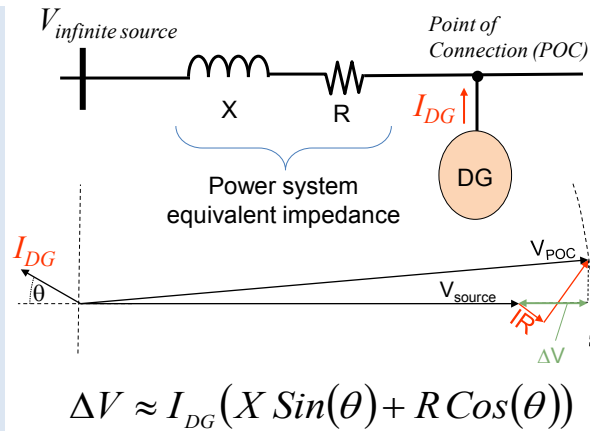
- Power system impedance and regulator settings vary greatly from site to site, so “peak load to PV power ratios” don’t necessarily tell us how much the voltage regulation will be influenced by PV on the circuit
- Peak load to PV generation ratios don’t provide a good indication of grounding compatibility or the risk of ground fault overvoltage during light load conditions
- Peak load to PV generation ratios don’t provide a good indication of the risk of islanding during light load conditions

Key Areas of Focus for Distribution and Subtransmission Impact Studies

- Voltage Regulation
(steady state conditions, fluctuating conditions [flicker], tap changer cycling issues, reverse power flow issues)
- Fault Currents and Protection Coordination
(impact on fault levels, device coordination, interrupting ratings, ground fault current detection desensitization)
- Ground Fault Overvoltages
(this is important especially for non-effectively grounded DG, of which PV devices are often configured that way)
- Islanding
(important especially in complex situations with multiple DG present or with fast reclosing present and no live-line reclose blocking)

Estimating Voltage Influence Due to DG at Feed Point Impedance

- Check using raw feed point impedance
- Check with line drop compensation and regulator settings
- Results:
 - $\Delta V < 1\%$ change then voltage issues not likely
 - $\Delta V > 1\%$ change then more detailed study and mitigation may be needed



Some Useful Penetration Ratios for Engineering Analysis

- Minimum Load to Generation Ratio
(this is the annual minimum load on the relevant power system section divided by the aggregate DG capacity on the power system section)
- Stiffness Factor (the available utility fault current divided by DG rated output current in the affected area)
- Fault Ratio Factor
(available utility fault current divided by DG fault contribution in the affected area)
- Ground Source Impedance Ratio (ratio of zero sequence impedance of DG ground source relative to utility ground source impedance)

Note: all ratios above are based on the aggregate DG sources on the system area of interest where appropriate

Ratios and Their Uses

Type of Ratio	What is it useful for? <small>(Note: these ratios are intended for distribution and subtransmission system impacts of DG listed below, and not necessarily the overall bulk system stability impacts)</small>	Suggested Penetration Level Ratios ⁽¹⁾		
		Very Low Penetration <small>(Very low probability of any issues)</small>	Moderate Penetration <small>(Low to minor probability of issues)</small>	Higher Penetration ⁽⁵⁾ <small>(Increased probability of serious issues)</small>
Minimum Load to Generation Ratio ⁽²⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground fault overvoltage analysis <i>(use ratios shown when DG is not effectively grounded)</i> Islanding analysis <i>(use ratios 2/3 of those shown)</i> 	>10 Synchronous Gen.	10 to 5 Synchronous Gen.	Less than 5 Synchronous Gen.
		>6 Inverters ⁽⁴⁾	6 to 3 Inverters	Less than 3 Inverters
Fault Ratio Factor $(I_{SCUtility}/I_{SCDG})$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overcurrent device coordination Overcurrent device ratings 	>100	100 to 20	Less than 20
Stiffness Factor $(I_{UtilitySC}/I_{RatedDG})$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voltage Regulation <small>(this ratio is a good indicator of voltage influence. Wind/PV have higher ratios due to their fluctuations. Besides this ratio, may need to check for current reversal at upstream regulator devices.)</small> 	>100 PV/Wind	100 to 50 PV/Wind	Less than 50 PV/Wind
		> 50 Steady Source	50 to 25 Steady Source	Less than 25 Steady Source
Ground Source Impedance Ratio ⁽³⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground fault desensitization Overcurrent device coordination and ratings 	>100	100 to 20	Less than 20

Notes:

1. Ratios are meant as guides for radial 4-wire multigrounded neutral distribution system DG applications and are calculated based on aggregate DG on relevant power system sections
2. "Minimum load" is the lowest annual load on the line section of interest (up to the nearest applicable protective device). Power factor of load is assumed to be 0.9 inductive.
3. Useful when DG or it's interface transformer provides a ground source contribution. Must include effect of step-up transformer if present.
4. Inverters are weaker sources than rotating machines therefore a smaller ratio is allowable
5. If DG application falls in this "higher penetration" category it means some system upgrades/adjustments are likely needed to avoid power system issues.

Concluding Remarks & Caveats

- Ratios we have discussed are only guides for establishing when distribution and subtransmission system effects of DG become "significant" to the point of requiring more detailed studies and/or potential mitigation options.
- They must be applied by knowledgeable engineers that understand the context of the situation and the exceptions where the ratios don't work
- It requires a lot more than just these slides here to do this topic justice. We have omitted a lot of details due to the short presentation format so this is just meant as a brief illustration of these issues.

Distribution System Impacts from PV on Utility Systems

Russ Neal, Southern California Edison

Russell Neal is a Strategic Program Manager for Southern California Edison, specializing in Smart Grid with an emphasis on distribution systems.

His experience includes five years as an officer in the surface nuclear Navy, seventeen years at Southern California Edison's San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, and twelve years in the Transmission and Distribution Business Unit including service in distribution apparatus engineering, and as Manager of Distribution System Engineering. Russell holds a BSEE from the U.S. Naval Academy, an MSEE from the University of Idaho, and an MBA from Azusa Pacific University. He is a registered Professional Engineer in both Electrical and Nuclear Engineering in the State of California.

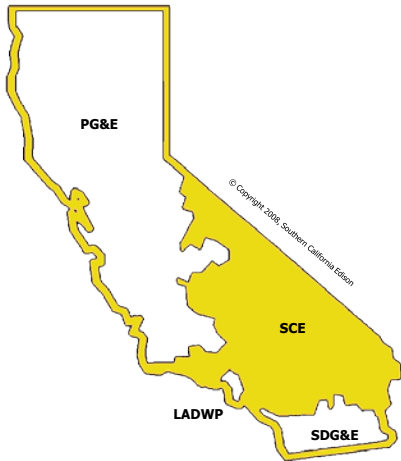


Distribution System Impacts from PV on Utility Systems

Russ Neal, Southern California Edison

Southern California Edison

An Edison International Company



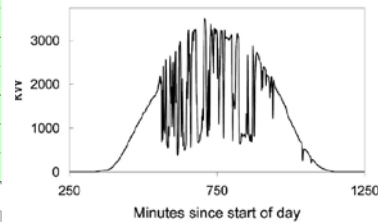
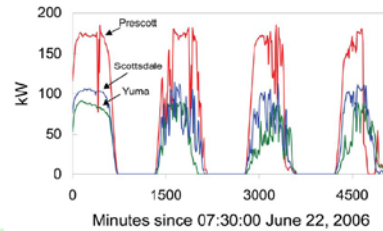
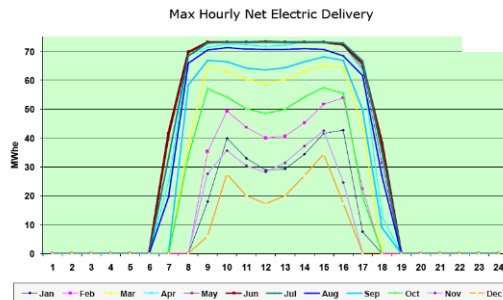
- Serve a population of about 14 million people in a 50,000-square-mile service area within central, coastal and Southern California
- 5 million electric meters
- 12,000 circuit miles of transmission lines and more than 111,500 circuit miles of distribution lines
- 5,000 MW of generating capacity from interests in nuclear, hydroelectric, and fossil-fueled power plants
- Award-winning energy efficiency & DR customer programs
- Industry leader in renewable energy, electric transportation, Smart Grid and smart metering

Presentation Content

- PV System **Impacts** on Electric Distribution
- Utility **Concerns** and Potential Problems with High Penetration
- **What are we Doing** to Address this Issue?

Impacts

- Seasonal, Daily, Minute Solar Power Fluctuating
- PV Inverter – Grid Interactions
- Low Capacity Factor < 20%
- Inaccurate forecasting
- No storage
- Reverse Power Flow



Concerns

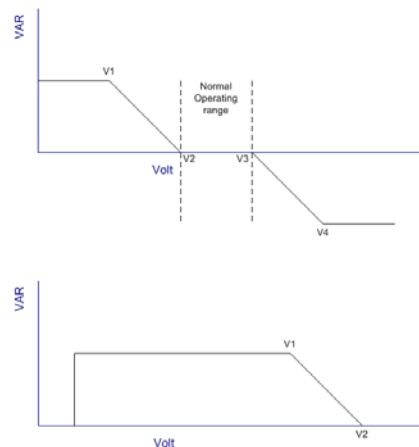
Identified Issues	Relative Priority	Identified Issues	Relative Priority
Voltage Control	High	Equipment Specs	High
Protection	High	Interconnection Handbook	Medium
System Operations	High	Rule 21 and WDAT	Medium
Power Quality	High	IEEE 1547/ UL 1741	Medium
Monitoring and Control	Medium	Application Review	High
Feeder Loading Criteria	High	Clarification of Responsibilities	High
Transmission Impact	Medium	Integration with Tariffs	Medium
Feeder Design	Medium	Coordination with Other Initiatives	Medium
Planning Models	Medium		

What we are Doing

- Inverter Specifications
 - DIFG (EPRI)
 - IEEE 1547.8
 - Inverter testing
- ISGD AVVC project
- DMS/ALCS Project
- NREL Testing
 - On SPVP impacted circuits
 - Will include inverter trials as well
- Other studies

Inverter Modes

- Normal Mode
 - Conservation Voltage
 - Supply/Draw VARs to regulate local voltage
 - “Qmax Available”
- Emergency Mode
 - Supply max available VARs to support transmission



Identified Issues With Renewable Integration – Operations

- Voltage control
 - Multiple sources on a distribution feeder
 - Intermittency
- Protection
 - Overall circuit protection coordination
 - Potential reverse power flow
 - Coordination with inverters
- System operation
 - Switching impacts resulting from large levels of DER generation
 - Don't want to limit system operations during emergency and clearances
 - Interoperability of multiple inverters from various manufacturers
- Power quality
 - Potential harmonic issues
- Monitoring and control
 - As the aggregate capacity increases, additional monitoring and control may be desired

Identified Issues – Planning and Engineering

- Feeder loading criteria and forecasting
 - How much generation can be installed on a distribution feeder
 - Load forecasting needs to consider multiple generation sources
- Feeder design
 - Future feeder design may need to consider large levels of DER generation
- Planning models
 - Models should be adjusted to reflect actual system operation with high levels of DER generation

Identified Issues – Tariffs and Standards

- Equipment specifications and standards
 - Ensure equipment such as inverters are compatible with SCE system operation
- Interconnection handbook
 - Address multiple solar DER installations on distribution circuits and aggregate generation impacts
- Rule 21 and WDAT
 - Address aggregate generation from multiple sites

Session 1 Q&A: High-Penetration PV Concerns

Note: This is not an exact transcription of the discussion during the Q&A session and is meant to be representative of the discussion during the session.

Audience Questions/Panel Answers

Q. Any problems with PV systems with high-resistance ground? Any red flags or issues?

A. In looking at commercial systems there are a lot of configurations. Often see delta to grounded Y or Grounded Y / Grounded Y distribution transformer. Embedded in the inverter is an isolation transformer (center point it not grounded) therefore, the inverter does not looking like an effective grounded source. Need to pay careful attention to effectively grounding the system.

Q. Voltage regulation (VR) is the #1 issue with high penetration. What are solutions to mitigate the problem?

A. Some utilities regulate voltage on distribution circuits with switch capacitors operating on voltage; no VAR-type control. Often times there are no load tap changers (LTCs) in our substations where there may be high-penetrations PV installed. New inverters may be available to help mediate voltage regulation. There have not been issues yet, but we have a pilot program using thyristor technology on distribution system to help stabilize voltage fluctuations.

A. Close to putting in static VAR compensator, but have not done it yet. Important things to look at:

- Rapid changes, like voltage flicker are more rapid than the voltage regulation (VR) equipment is designed to operate at (time delay of 20-30 s); not meant for rapid changes. Tap changer cycling is a big issue and can be a problem. Back off on the line drop compensation; this is a cheap fix. If you reduce more sensitive, you're degrading VR for the customer. There is a tradeoff.
- Slower steady-state issues. If DG source exporting lots of VARS, then distribution system could back off on providing VARS.

Q. Problem transitioning from steady-state to moving. What solutions for flicker?

A. One of the speakers made their own curve for PV, similar to GE flicker curve in IEEE 519, but not as sensitive. GE is based on rectangular shape, but PV is more sinusoidal shaped. Little more variation with PV and still don't see anything especially for PV, smoother. There has not yet seen a problem on any feeder that have been studied. Flicker has not been the problem. More issues/problems pertain to LTC cycling and ground-fault overvoltages.

Q. Would the utility let you open up UL1741 or IEEE 1547 constraints to allow inverter support VAR capability? Dynamic voltage compensation.

A. Nothing being done on a commercial product (at distribution level). GE has made adjustments with large wind turbines to meet FERC 661-A requirements at the transmission level.

Q. Is the PUC letting us invest in grid-interactive inverters?

A. Dynamic voltage compensation is not a PUC issue.

A. X/R ratio on system is much greater than 1 typically. More reactance than resistance. A little VAR support coming from inverter goes a long way to deal with voltage problems. Very little loss to the inverter and could be very useful.

Q. Control voltage on feeder by backing off on the tap settings in the substation? Does this include any controller communication between substation and the end of the feeder?

A. There are a variety of ways to regulate voltage, LTC control or supplementary VR bank-type control. These have a line drop compensator built into them. It is set for ideal regulation for that particular feeder. You can back off the line settings, thus reducing the sensitivity and the LTC cycling. However, you may need to increase the voltage set-point at the substation.

Q. With knowing what's going on at the end of the feeder, have you considered developing communication? Automation?

A. Smart Grid means making power system more compatible for distributed generation (DG) if communication is better. But don't get carried away, don't make grid too complicated.

Q. Can we put in some simple communication and make basic changes? (He wants to take it a step further with communication.)

A. The technology exists today off the shelf, but it doesn't solve all the problems, just on the margin.

Q. Emphasizing penetration issues, subdivide into local (voltage) and interconnection-wide (frequency) issues. Use reactive power to control voltage locally. Grid power balance is wider issue. In addition to looking at storage to mitigate PV variability, we should look at loads. When you start to balance the power system at a higher level, you get benefits of aggregation and cloud passing things don't become an issue. Morning rise and evening drop are more of an issue. It can be counterproductive to balance at local area to try to govern voltage. Reactive power is much more efficient way to do it.

GE does market a grid-interactive inverter (based on wind turbine technology) to do such a thing, but it's hard to market because of IEEE 1547 requirements. Early drafts of IEEE 1547 allowed for grid interaction, but in the end some utilities did not want this capability included. The Commission has adopted IEEE 1547 and can't deviate from 1547. It is a Catch 22. Choices that were made 10 years are becoming counterproductive.

A. Western Wind Solar Integration Study (WWSIS) coming out very soon. Good point regarding area storage with inverter. Results from WWSIS show you can control for geographical diversity. Diversity of approaches to mitigate problems. Codes and standards (C&S) trying to address 1547 problems and a new standard IEEE 1547.8 should address voltage regulation and other advanced functions. Cal ISO has system above 20 MW with variability generation control variability.

A. Storage is not cheap. Watts costs more than VARs. If you add capacity to feeder, putting storage at substation, good concept in addition to using electric vehicles with batteries and integrating them at distribution end.

Q. In deployment of large rooftop systems, have you seen systems kicking on or off due to cloud interaction between different systems? Systems fighting one another?

A. We will have 5 MW in by end of May, another 40 MW (utility owned) by end of year. Another 50 MW IPP contracts, so we are early in the process and have not seen integration issues.

A. Worst case is that we have 2 MW on a 10-MW circuit. No operational problems yet.

A. In general, you don't have active control going on. Inverter are set to trip off on utility issues. There is not reactive power control and the current systems can't fight with each other.

A. Need to engage the folks in Germany, who have tremendous amount of experience in these issues. They have 1000s of MW of PV. Numerous studies on clouds passing effects on distribution system. U.S. deals with things more loosely, less regulation. Germany has ride-through standards. We don't need to blaze new territory on these issues; Germany has done much, and we can learn from them.

Q. We should have looked further into the future when drafting 1547 so we wouldn't have to be dealing with some of these problems. We need to look at three things now:

- Reactive support from two directions, not just top down; up to transmission grid from distribution system. When we need reactive support, it would be much more efficient to supply this support from both the distribution and transmission side, instead of top down as we do now.
- Fault-induced-delay voltage recovery. Get more capacity out of our grid. Consider this when we develop new standards. Follow the Volt/VAR schedule.
- Conservation voltage reduction. Optimizing appliances to better efficiencies and more situations. We need to work with appliance manufacturers.

A. Regarding the voltage collapse issue, a little storage goes a long way.

Q. Variability issue. SunEdison has 24 systems in a specific area. On a very cloudy day, in terms of variability, the aggregate takes care of system variability. Variability of less than 5% for aggregate system, when single system has shown variability of 50%. Presentation of the data will be made during PV Specialists Conference in Hawaii.

A. You're generalizing. System leveling has an impact at the circuit level. The distribution system constraints are not going to benefit from geographical dispersion.

A. I take into account how dispersed are the PV on the feeder in my studies. If they are dispersed over several miles, it helps a lot. It's better than having 1 MW located on top of a building or something like that.

Q. Speak about investing in distribution management system (DMS).

A. DMS is in the very early stages in development. We asked for everything under the sky: integrate DG, regulate PV, etc., in talks with several potential suppliers. Another question is to minimize bandwidth burden on communications systems to have closed-loop control over the system like larger plants. Schedule of behavior or different modes of operation preloaded in DG asset. Don't want high bandwidth for these operations. Not investing large broadband. Use Internet? What if these things start to fight each other? Has anyone done any full-scale modeling? Trying to regulate voltage from various autonomous inverters? Build in some kind of delay, some randomness.

Q. Look at what happened in computer industry. Rapid changes in technology; may cause problems?

A. Doesn't see the regulatory space changing. Regulators are letting utilities do more research; this is positive. Utilities are getting more funds for research to advance the technology.

A. Hawaii is our test lab for new ideas. Utilities have put up cases for owning assets. Filing rate case for owning PV systems. Other utilities have put cases together for owning. Once the utility starts to own the asset, this will change the rules significantly. SEPA is starting to study how to file a rate case.

Q. Delayed voltage recovery after fault. Points out another issue of standards interaction and what would work best. Ride-through needs to be required. There was a study of whole western grid (8 years ago) where GE modeled the system with 20% of the inverters being UL 1741 compliant and the system was shown to have issues with stability. With ride-through capability, it withstood disturbance. UL 1741 compliance is blocking inverters with this capability from market. We need to modernize the grid.

A. Doesn't make sense to use 1741 for installing batteries. We need IEEE to write a new standard, ties it back to new functionality in IEEE 1547.8.

A. An option is to have grid inverters with multimodes. UL1741 or IEEE 1547 or grid-interactive modes. Wind ride-through disturbance is requirement now. Compound problem with not allow wind to remain on line during some fault. UL 1741 trips the inverter. Include VAR support.

A. PV has been somewhat more successful than expected; needs of bulk system vs distributed system. IEEE 1547 has accelerated the success of PV. Need to revisit the whole grid PV interaction issue.

Q. What are ways to mitigating problems. Different modes that inverters can behave differently. Inverter modes Volt/VARs control. In my modeling, I have not run into any problems with inverters fighting each other. It does not take much VARs support to help with voltage regulation.

A. We were surprised by how fast PV came on and can support the grid.

Q. Reinforcing these points. Regulatory is a real mess. What is the standard that we should certify our equipment to? Need a standard for inverter compliance.

A. IEEE is working on a new standards IEEE 1547.8 that will include testing to new functionality. That can eventually be integrated with UL 1741 to certify products.

Q. Can you use of inverters for frequency regulation?

A. Four-quadrant device, why not make it follow a Watt/Frequency schedule to help stabilize the power grid? This could also apply to refrigerators, electric car chargers. Lots of unexplored territory. We have just barely taken our first steps toward this line.

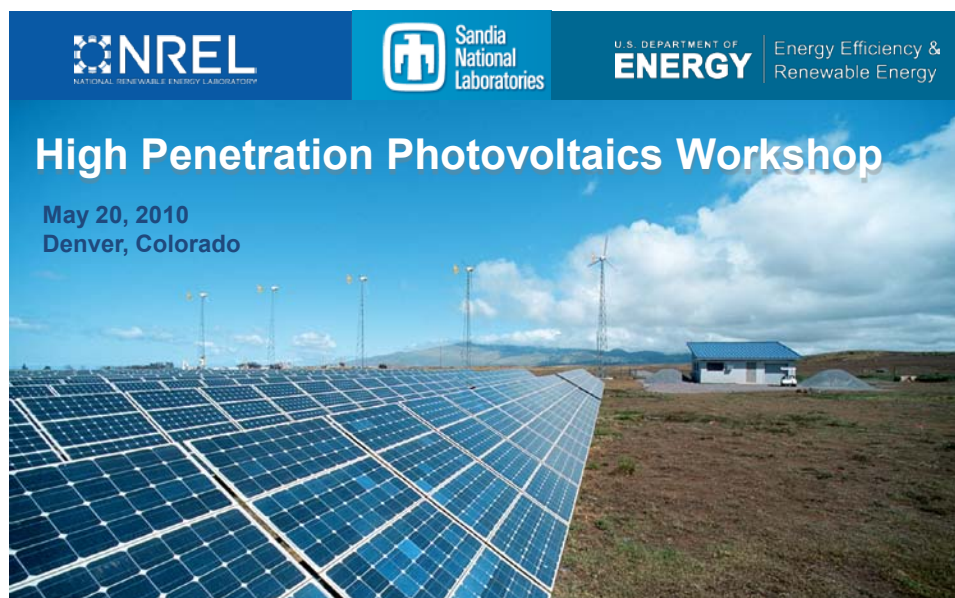
Q. Defending 1547.4, which has intentional grid-supported capability, but when do you want a grid device interactive? These are exciting times, we now have a 20-MW storage device that is 1547-compliant and meets LVTR requirement.

Session 2 – Gaps in Existing Standards and Codes

Solar ABCs

Larry Sherwood, Solar ABCs

Larry Sherwood is President of Sherwood Associates, a renewable energy consulting firm. Mr. Sherwood has nearly 30 years of experience in the renewable energy field. He is Project Administrator for the Solar America Board for Codes and Standards, Executive Director of the Small Wind Certification Council, author of the annual IREC Report, *U.S. Solar Market Trends*, and Editor of the IREC Small Wind Newsletter. Previously, Mr. Sherwood served as Executive Director of the American Solar Energy Society. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and lives in a PV-powered home in Boulder, Colorado.



Gaps in Existing Codes and Standards
Larry Sherwood

Solar America Board for Codes and Standards (Solar ABCs)

The Solar America Board for Codes and Standards (Solar ABCs) is a collaborative effort among experts to formally gather and prioritize input from the broad spectrum of solar photovoltaic stakeholders including policy makers, manufacturers, installers, and consumers resulting in coordinated recommendations to codes and standards making bodies for existing and new solar technologies. The U.S. Department of Energy funds Solar ABCs as part of its commitment to facilitate widespread adoption of safe, reliable, and cost-effective solar energy technologies.



2

Introduction to Solar ABCs

- Solar ABCs works with National Laboratories, Federal agencies, private industry, academic researchers, and public officials
- Many Solar ABCs members serve on the major solar energy-related standards and codes-making panels
- The Solar ABCs actively solicits and uses input from the whole spectrum of solar energy stakeholders
- The Solar ABCs perform targeted research leading to publication of peer-reviewed Study Reports and White Papers.



3

2010 Gap Analysis

- Highest priority topics:
 - PV Flammability Research (increase in scope for existing activity)
 - Ground Fault Protection Improvements to Prevent Fires
 - Standards for PV and Storage
 - Connection of PV to the Smart Grid
 - Guidelines for Utility Inspections
- High Priority but defer until research or work at national labs is complete
 - Inverter Qualification Standard
 - Standards for Power Conditioning and DC-DC Converters
 - Standards for Installation and Operation
 - Standards for High Penetration Solar



4

Systems Interconnection Standards and Codes-IEEE / Smart Grid

Tom Basso, NREL

Tom Basso is the NREL Principal Investigator for Smart Grid Interconnection and Interoperability Standards, and the Renewable Systems Impacts areas for DOE Office of Electricity, and the Principal Investigator for the NREL Codes and Standards area for the Solar Energy Technology Program. Tom is Vice Chairman of IEEE SCC21 which sponsors IEEE 1547 interconnection and IEEE 2030 smart grid interoperability standards development. Tom is the US Technical Advisory Group Chair and Technical Advisor for the IEC TC8 Electrical Systems group. Tom received his B.E. Engineering Science, SUNY at Stony Brook and his M.S. in Engineering Thermodynamics and Applied Analysis at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

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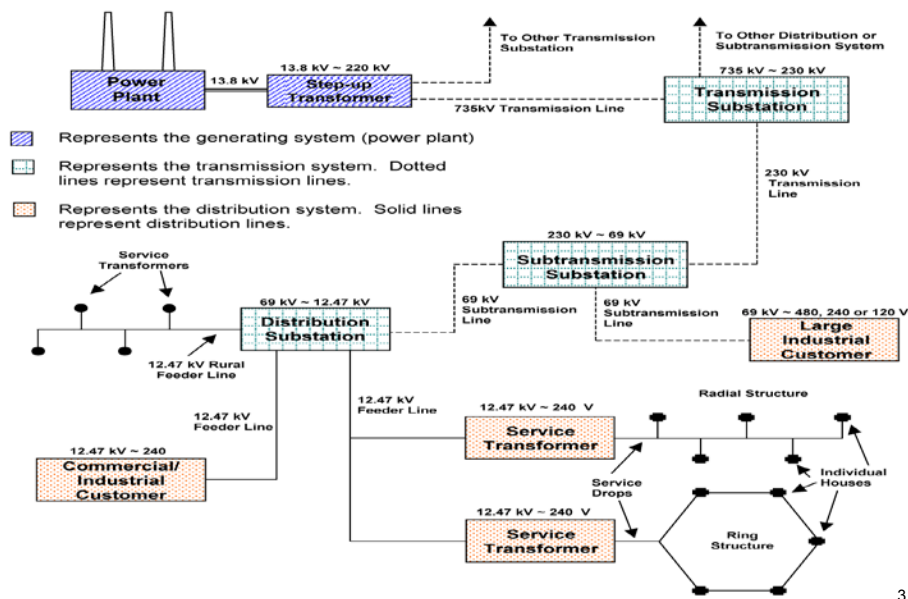


**Systems Interconnection Standards and Codes:
IEEE 1547 and P2030; Tom Basso, NREL**

Content

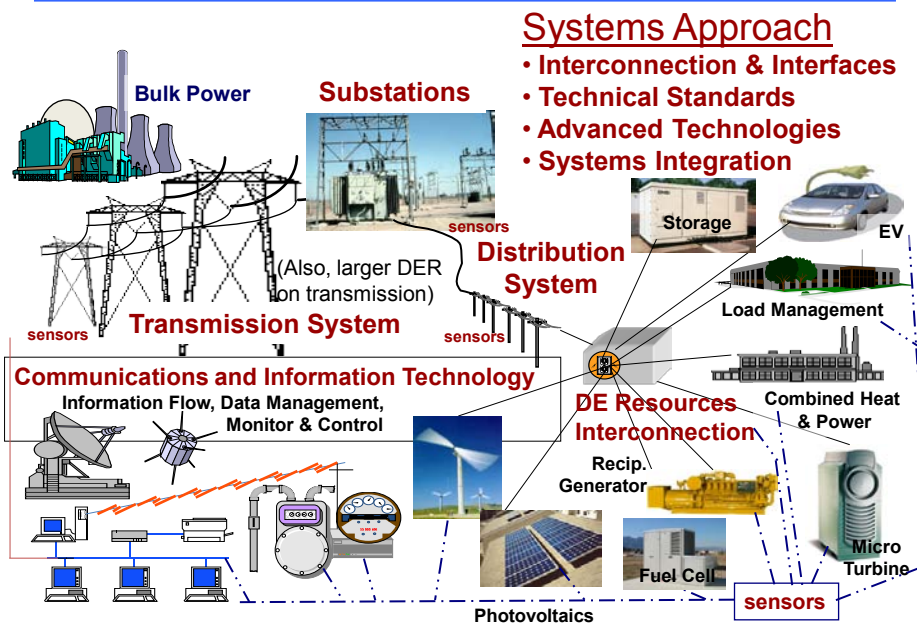
- **Background**
 - the grid;
 - DER interconnection;
 - standards and applying standards.
- **IEEE 1547 and P2030 Standards**
- **Closing Remarks**

Traditional Electric Grid in the USA



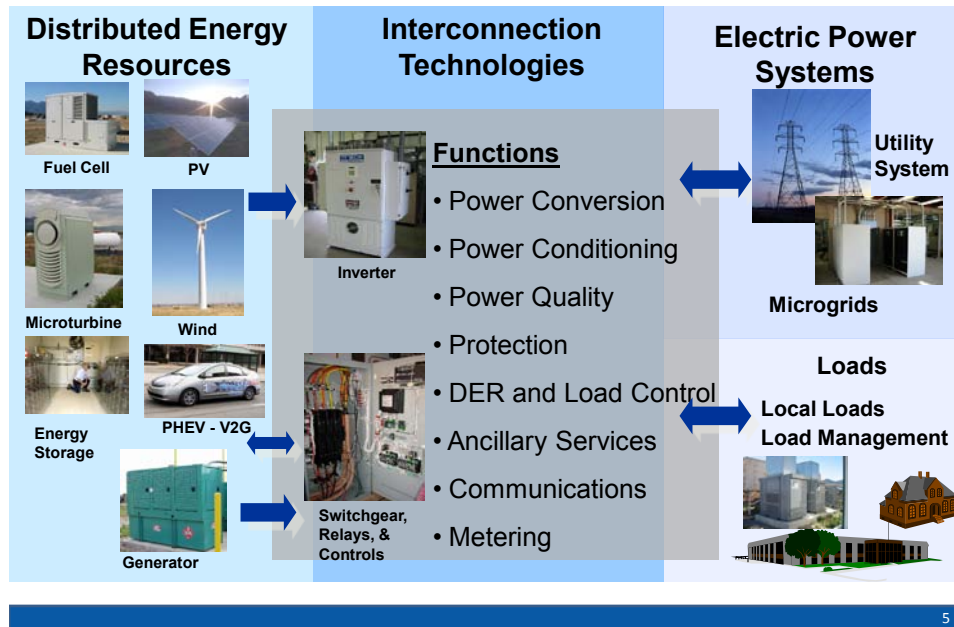
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SmartGrid: Interoperability & DER Interconnection



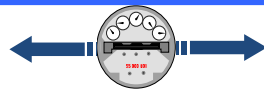
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DER Interconnection



5

Standards & Conformity Assessment



- Safeguards against hazards
- Fosters quality design and manufacture
- Increases competitiveness in industry
- Creates and expands markets
- Facilitates Trade and Commerce
- Assurance is provided when products meet quality standards, then users need not be concerned with redundant testing or evaluation of the product

- Accelerates engineering advances & implementation, interoperability, and installation
- Assists increased quality and reliability achievement
- Simplifies compliance to needs, permitting, & rules
- Promotes advanced communications; software platforms interchangeability
- Enables enhanced DE systems and grid intelligence
- Lower cost and quicker deployment for projects.

6

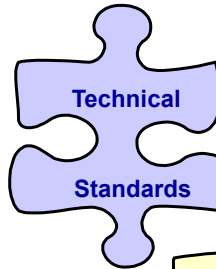
Standards, Testing, and Conformance: Putting the Pieces Together (STAC)TM

Conformance programs:

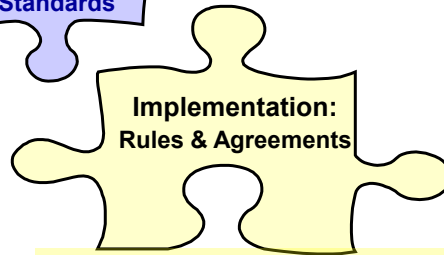
*established by stakeholders;
satisfy mandates; quality;
recognized/accepted; not
stagnant.*



Controlled/quality: processes,
facilities, equipment personnel.
Lab accreditation.
Manufacturer quality. Test @
cradle-to-grave.



**Consensus driven.
Defined scope &
purpose.
Proven/validated.
Maintained/updated.**



**Goals/purposes.
Which standards & programs?
Authority having jurisdiction.
Dispute resolution.**

7

IEEE 1547 Interconnection Standards Use: Federal, Regional, State and Local Authorities/Jurisdictions .

IEEE 1547

Interconnection System and Test Requirements

- Voltage Regulation
- Grounding
- Disconnects
- Monitoring
- Islanding
- etc.

IEEE 1547.1

Interconnection System Testing

- O/U Voltage and Frequency
- Synchronization
- EMI
- Surge Withstand
- DC injection
- Harmonics
- Islanding
- Reconnection

UL 1741*

Interconnection Equipment

- 1547.1 Tests
- Construction
- Protection against risks of injury to persons
- Rating, Marking
- Specific DR Tests for various technologies

NEC

Article 690 PV Systems;

Article 705: interconnection systems (shall be suitable per intended use per UL1741)

PJM Interconnection, Inc.

Small Generator

Interconnection Standards

FERC approved

*(0-to<10MW and 10-to-20 MW;
incorporate 1547 and 1547.1)*

* UL 1741 supplements and is to be used in conjunction with 1547 and 1547.1

8

PJM* Interconnect, Inc.

Small Generator Interconnection Standards

Summary Overview (Gen ≤ 10 MW, and, 10-20MW)

1547 Std technical requirements

1547 based test requirements

- Design Test (may be pre-certified)
- Production Test
- Installation Evaluation
- Commissioning Test
- Periodic Testing (per PJM tariff requirements)

PJM SCADA option available

Other Requirements

- e.g. PJM EPS owner voltage regulation
- e.g., PJM EPS metering
- e.g. other National / local codes

Purpose for adopting PJM-wide technical standards based on 1547:

- Limit barriers to interconnection
- Provide transparency
- Allow for pre-certification and other means to expedite interconnection process

*PJM is a regional transmission organization with over 140 GW load; 165 GW generating capacity

9

- **Energy Policy Act (2005)** Cites and Requires Consideration of IEEE 1547 Standards and Best Practices for Interconnection.
- **Energy Independence and Security Act (2007)** Established NIST as Lead to Coordinate Framework and Roadmap for Smart Grid Interoperability Standards and Protocols.



1547 & P2030 Standards Development Considerations for NIST standards framework

- Energy Storage Systems, e.g., extend for storage system specific requirements
- Distribution Grid Management Initiatives, e.g., extensions of 1547 series and/or P2030 series, including two-way communications
- Voltage Regulation, Grid Support, etc., e.g., develop specifications in P1547.x and/or P2030-series.
- Management of DER in Planned Islands
- Static and Mobile Electric Storage, including both small and large electric storage facilities.
- Plug-in Electric Vehicles.

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IEEE 1547 Interconnection Standards

1547- 2008 Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems

1547.1 - 2005 Conformance Test Procedures for Equipment Interconnecting DR with EPS

1547.2 - 2008 Application Guide for IEEE 1547 Standard for Interconnection of DR with EPS

1547.3 - 2007 Guide for Monitoring, Information Exchange and Control of DR

P1547.4 Guide for Design, Operation, & Integration of Distributed Resource Island Systems with EPS

P1547.5 Guidelines for Interconnection of EPS >10 MVA to the Power Transmission Grid

P1547.6 Recommended Practice for Interconnecting DR With EPS Distribution Secondary Networks

P1547.7 Draft Guide to Conducting Distribution Impact Studies for DR Interconnection

Current 1547 Projects

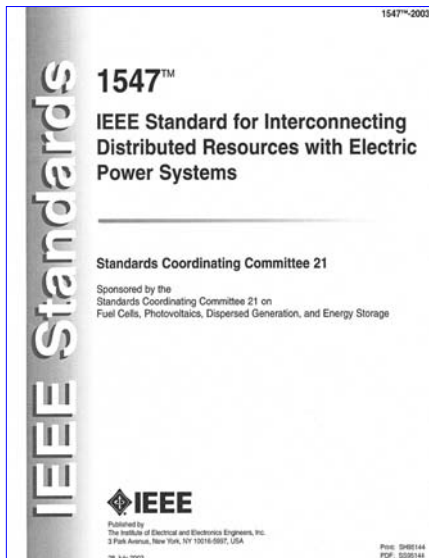
Microgrids

P1547.8 (new)
Extend use of 1547,
e.g. grid support, energy
storage, ride-thru, etc.

<http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/scc21/index.html>

12

ANSI/IEEE Standard 1547



...

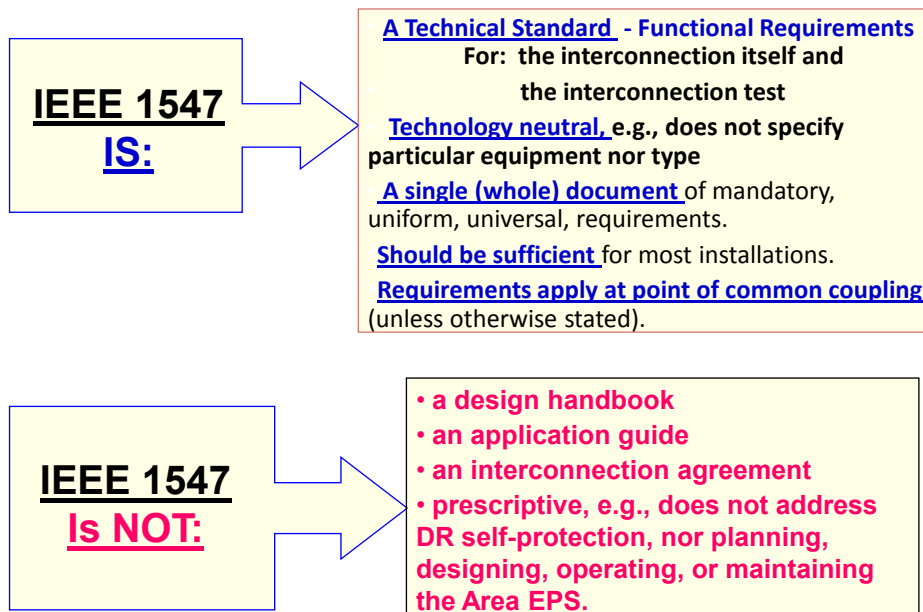
4.0 Interconnection Technical Specifications and Requirements:

- . General Requirements
- . Response to Area EPS Abnormal Conditions
- . Power Quality
- . Islanding

5.0 Test Specifications and Requirements:

- . Design Test
- . Production Tests
- . Interconnection Installation Evaluation
- . Commissioning Tests
- . Periodic Interconnection Tests

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IEEE Std 1547.1 (2005)

... **Standard for Conformance Test Procedures** ...specifies the type, production, and commissioning tests that shall be performed to demonstrate that interconnection functions and equipment of a distributed resource (DR) conform to IEEE Std 1547.

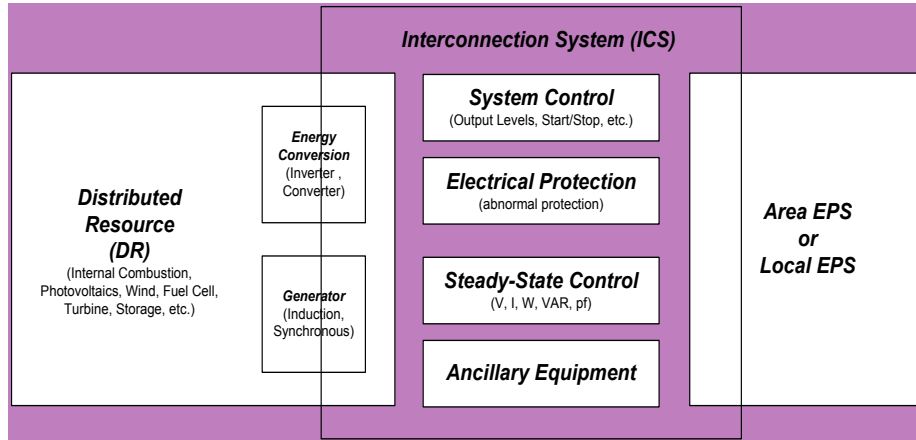
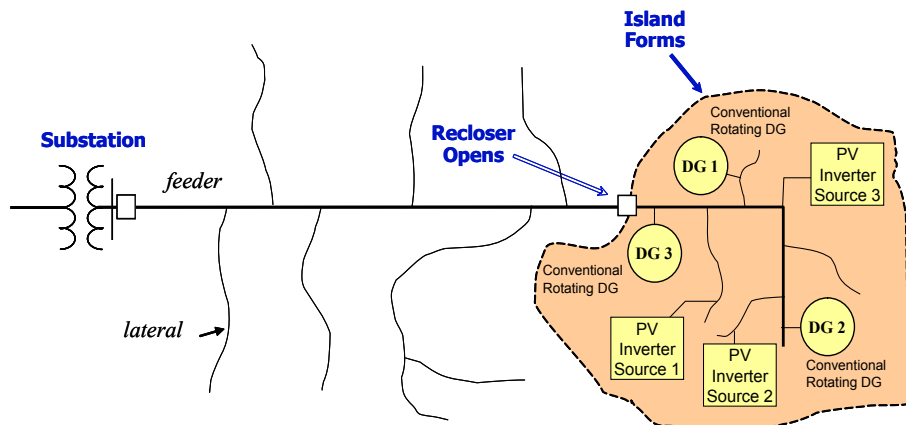


Figure 1. Boundaries between the interconnection system, the EPS and the DR.

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P1547.4 (Planned DER Islands) IEEE ballot: Apr-May 2010

E.g., DER (generation and energy storage) technologies are integrated with all others including the grid technologies to form **Micro-grids (planned islands;** includes – load management, voltage & VAR control, active participation, etc.)



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P1547.7 Guide to Conducting Impact Studies

- Describes criteria, scope, and extent for engineering studies of the impact of DR on distribution system.
- Methodology for performing engineering studies.
- Study scope and extent described as functions of identifiable characteristics of:
 - the distributed resource,
 - the area electric power system, and
 - the interconnection.
- Criteria described for determining the necessity of impact mitigation.
- Guide allows a described methodology for:
 - When impact studies are appropriate,
 - What data is required,
 - How studies are performed, and
 - How the study results are evaluated.

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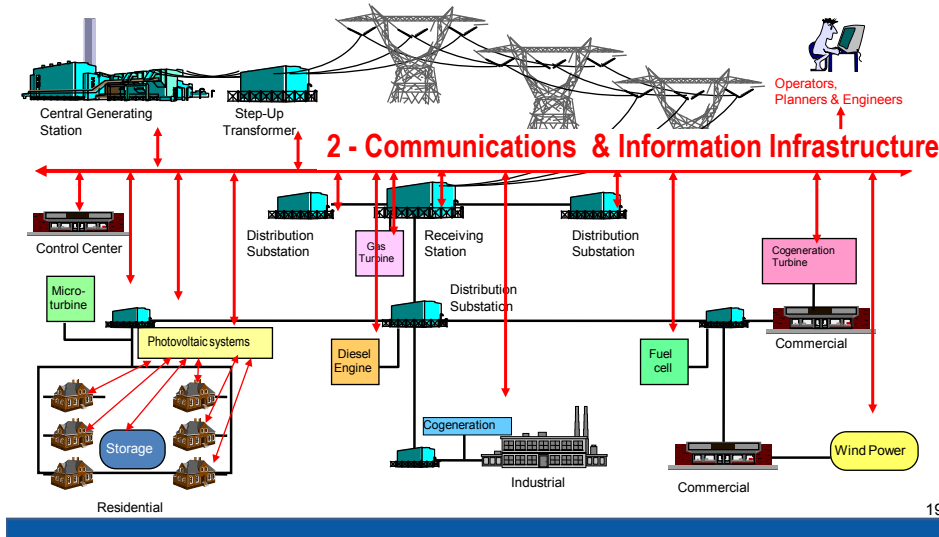
P1547.8 Recommend Practice to Extend Use of 1547

- Need for P1547.8 is to address industry driven recommendations and NIST smart grid standards framework recommendations (e.g., NIST priority action plans).
- Example considerations include: low voltage ride thru; volt-ampere reactive support; grid support; two-way communications and control; advanced/interactive grid-DR operations; high-penetration/multiple interconnections; interactive inverters; energy storage; electric vehicles; etc.

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The Smart Grid - *the Integration of: Power, & Communications and Information Technologies*

1 - Power System Infrastructure



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IEEE Std P2030 – Smart Grid Interoperability *Draft Guide for Smart Grid Interoperability of Energy Technology & Information Technology Operation with the Electric Power System (EPS) & End-Use Applications & Loads*

- Provides guidelines in understanding and defining smart grid interoperability of the EPS with end-use applications and loads
- Focus on integration of energy technology and information and communications technology
- Achieve seamless operation for electric generation, delivery, and end-use benefits to permit two way power flow with communication and control
- Address interconnection and intra-facing frameworks and strategies with design definitions
- Expand knowledge in grid architectural designs and operation to promote a more reliable and flexible electric power system.



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Closing Remarks

- IEEE 1547 and IEEE P2030 Standards development facilitate high penetration of distributed energy resources .
- IEEE P1547.4 (micro-grids/planned islands) discusses advanced DER and distribution system operations.
- IEEE P1547.7 is a guide to conducting DER impacts study
- IEEE P1547.8 establishes recommended practices to extend 1547 use (such as voltage regulation, ride-through, grid support, etc.)

Next P2030 and P1547 series meetings

- P2030 Meeting May 25 – 28
- P1547.7 Meeting August 10 – 11
- P1547.8 Meeting August 12 – 13

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Contact Information (background slides follow)

- **Dick DeBlasio, NREL Technology Manager**

NREL Distributed Energy & Electricity Reliability (DEER) Program
IEEE Board of Governors, IEEE Standards Board Liaison to DOE;
Chair IEEE SCC21, 1547 and P2030;
email: Dick.DeBlasio@nrel.gov voice: (303) 275 – 4333

- **Thomas Basso* NREL**

Vice Chair IEEE SCC21 & Sect'y
P1547.2.3.4.6.7
email: thomas.basso@nrel.gov

voice: (303) 275 - 3753

- **Ben Kroposki* NREL**

Sec'ty 1547.1 & Chair P1547.4
email: benjamin.kroposki@nrel.gov
voice: (303) 275 – 2979

* NREL DEER Distribution & Interconnection R&D
NREL <http://www.nrel.gov>

1617 Cole Blvd. MS-5202 Golden, CO 80401-3393

- **IEEE SCC21 -- IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 21** on Fuel Cells, Photovoltaics, Dispersed Generation, & Energy Storage
<http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/scc21/>

- **IEEE Std 1547™ series of standards**
http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/scc21/dr_shared/

- **IEEE Std P2030™ series of standards**
<http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/scc21/P2030/>

22

Technical Criteria for High Penetration-FERC / State Screens / Penetration Criteria

Michael Sheehan, Interstate Renewable Energy Center

Michael Sheehan is an Interstate Renewable Energy Council representative working on state level rulemaking and workshops. He is also the Vice President of Utility Development for an energy efficiency company which provides utility-grade electronic voltage regulators. Michael has worked for three electric utility companies during his career, with a focus on interconnection, distribution reliability, transmission and distribution Planning, energy efficiency, and optimization measures. Michael was an original member of the IEEE 1547 working group, is a registered Professional Engineer in the state of Washington, and a graduate of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

The banner features a photograph of a large-scale solar farm with rows of photovoltaic panels stretching into the distance under a blue sky with scattered clouds. In the background, several tall, thin towers are visible. A small white building with a blue roof is situated on the right side of the field.

NREL
NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

Sandia National Laboratories

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY | Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy

High Penetration Photovoltaics Workshop

May 20, 2010
Denver, Colorado

FERC SGIP 15% Line Section Criteria
Michael T. Sheehan, P.E. IREC

Background FERC SGIP

- **10 kW Inverter Process**
- **Fast Track Process no larger than 2 MW**
- **Study Process no larger than 20 MW**
- **ANOPR, NOPR, Rule**
- www.ferc.gov/industries/electric/indus-act/small-gen.asp

FERC SGIP Screens

- **Section 2.2.1.1-10**
 - **10 screens**
 - **15 % rule on line section**
 - **Line Section: That portion of the utility's Distribution System connected to a Customer bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices or the end of the distribution line.**
-

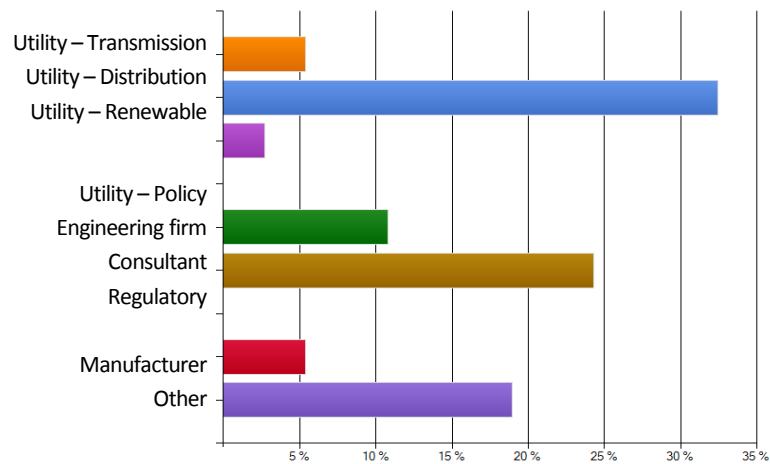
FERC SGIP Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)

- **IEEE P1547.6 Draft Recommended Practice For Interconnecting Distributed Resources With Electric Power Systems Distribution Secondary Networks**
 - **IEEE P1547.7 Draft Guide to Conducting Distribution Impact Studies for Distributed Resource Interconnection**
 - **DOE designated SMEs**
-

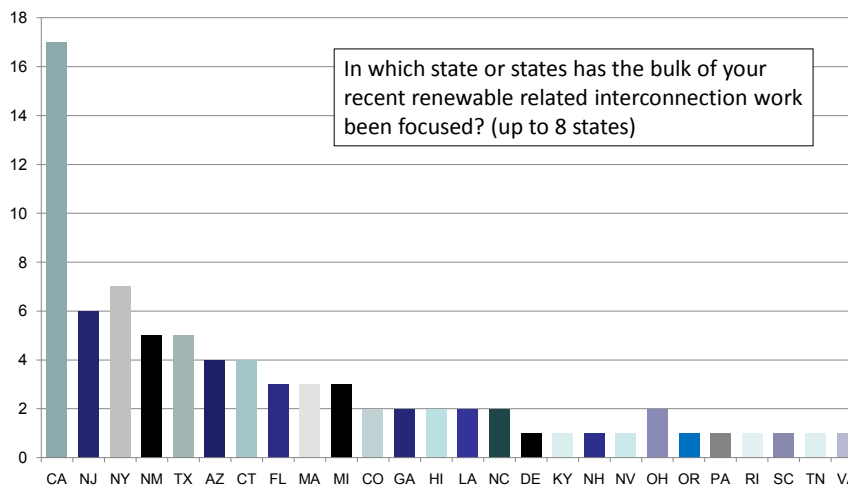
FERC SGIP Results

- **Questionnaire request sent to 157 Subject Matter Experts (SME)**
 - **37 SMEs Completed Questionnaire**
 - **12 from IEEE 1547.6 Working Group**
 - **32 from IEEE P1547.7 Working Group**
 - **5 Solar ABCs/DOE invites**
-

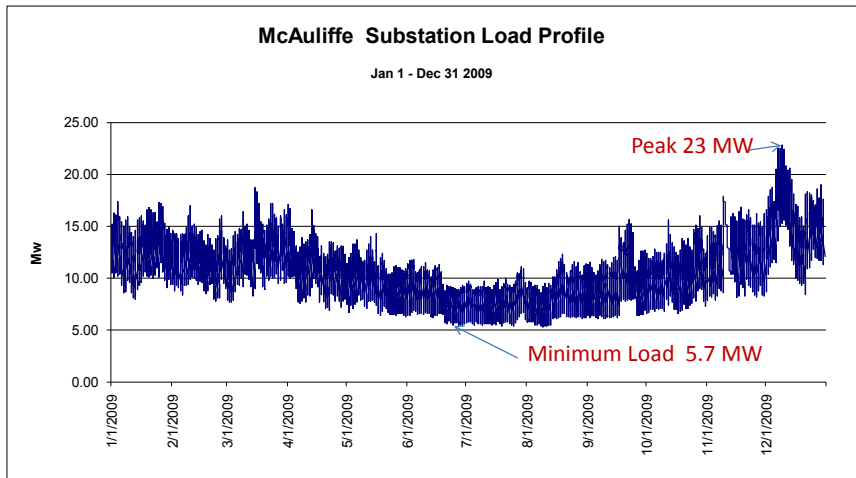
FERC SGIP Results – Who completed the questionnaire?



FERC SGIP Results – Who completed the questionnaire?

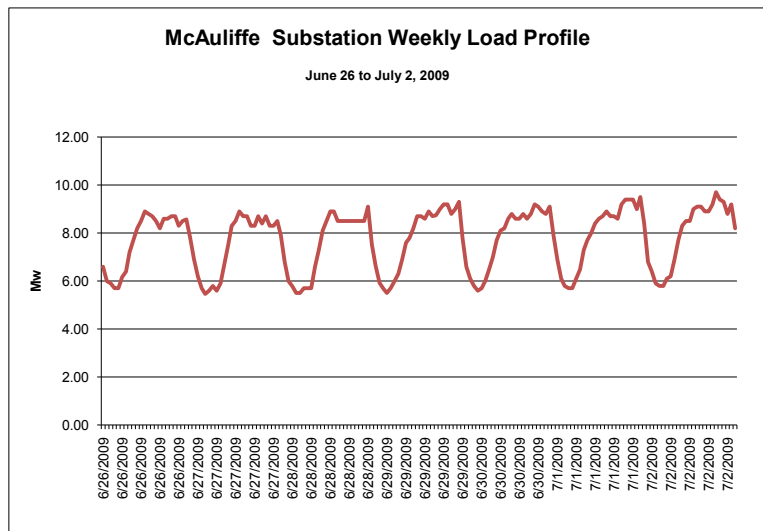


15 % Line Section



8

Weekly Load Profile

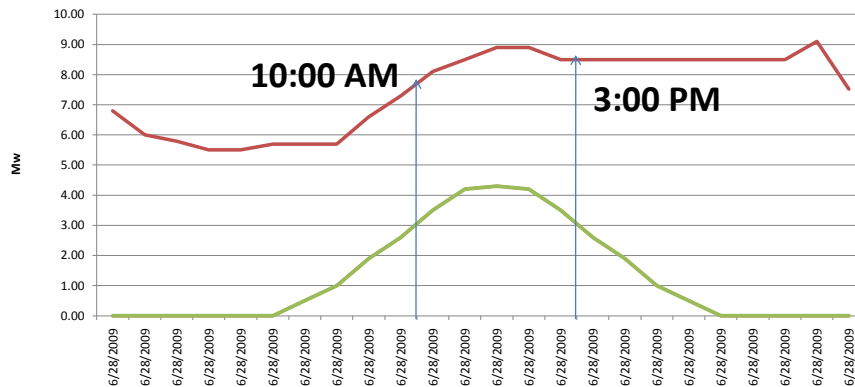


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Daily Load Profile

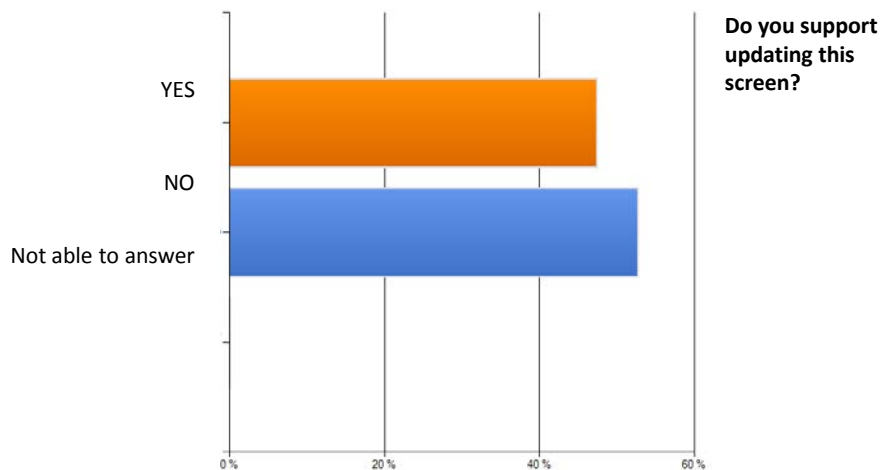
McAuliffe Substation Daily Load Profile

June 28, 2009



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FERC SGIP Results - #2: DG capacity vs. line section peak load (max 15%)



In Summary – Selected Considerations

- Three Stake holders meeting scheduled
November 2009; February 2010,
April 2010
 - Draft Report – April 30th, 2010
 - Comments – May 17th, 2010
 - Consensus – June 15th, 2010
 - Final report – July 31, 2010
-

Feedback

Michael Sheehan, PE
IREC
206.232.2493
climberlow@hotmail.com

NIST Priority Action Plan Recommendations

Al Hefner, National Institute of Standards and Technology

Allen Hefner is a member of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Smart Grid Team and is NIST's Project Leader for Power Devices and Thermal Measurements. He is currently focused on interconnection standards and power electronics technologies needed for high penetration of clean energy sources, energy storage, and plug-in vehicles. He is Chairman of the Interagency Advanced Power Group, Electrical Systems Working Group where he leads program coordination and information exchange among different federal government agencies in the area of electrical power conditioning. Dr. Hefner is an IEEE Fellow and has received a number of NIST and US Department of Commerce awards as well as a US Department of Energy Award for contributions to High-megawatt Power Conditioning System Technology for Clean Energy Systems.

The banner features a photograph of a large-scale solar farm with rows of photovoltaic panels stretching into the distance under a blue sky with scattered clouds. In the background, there are several tall, thin towers and a small building. The banner includes logos for NREL, Sandia National Laboratories, and the U.S. Department of Energy. The title 'High Penetration Photovoltaics Workshop' is prominently displayed in white text, along with the date and location 'May 20, 2010, Denver, Colorado'. At the bottom, it mentions 'Coordination and Acceleration of Smart Grid Interoperability Standards' and 'Al Hefner', with the NIST logo and 'National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce' on the right.

NREL
NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

Sandia
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY | Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

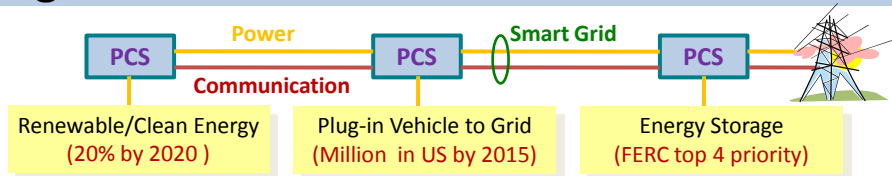
High Penetration Photovoltaics Workshop

May 20, 2010
Denver, Colorado

**Coordination and Acceleration of
Smart Grid Interoperability Standards**
Al Hefner

NIST
National Institute of
Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

High Penetration of Renewables and PEVs



- Power Conditioning Systems (PCS) convert to/from 60 Hz AC for interconnection of renewable energy, electric storage, and PEVs
- “**Smart Grid Interconnection Standards**” required for devices to be utility controlled operational asset and enable high penetration:
 - Dispatchable real and reactive power
 - Acceptable ramp-rates to mitigate renewable intermittency
 - Accommodate faults faster, without cascading area-wide events
 - Voltage/frequency control and utility controlled islanding

2

NIST's Role in Smart Grid

Energy Independence and Security Act (2007)

In cooperation with the DoE, NEMA, IEEE, GWAC, and other stakeholders, **NIST** has “primary responsibility to **coordinate development of a framework** that includes protocols and model standards for information management **to achieve interoperability of smart grid devices and systems...**”

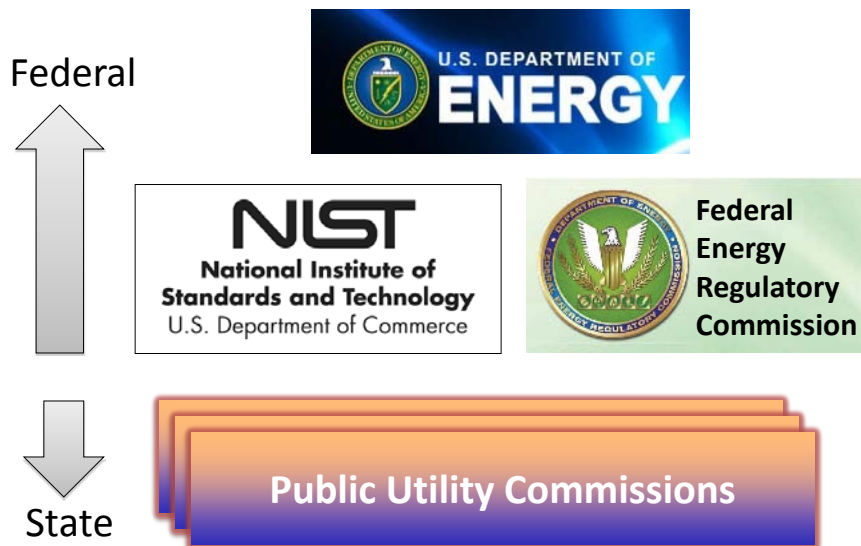


American National Standards Institute



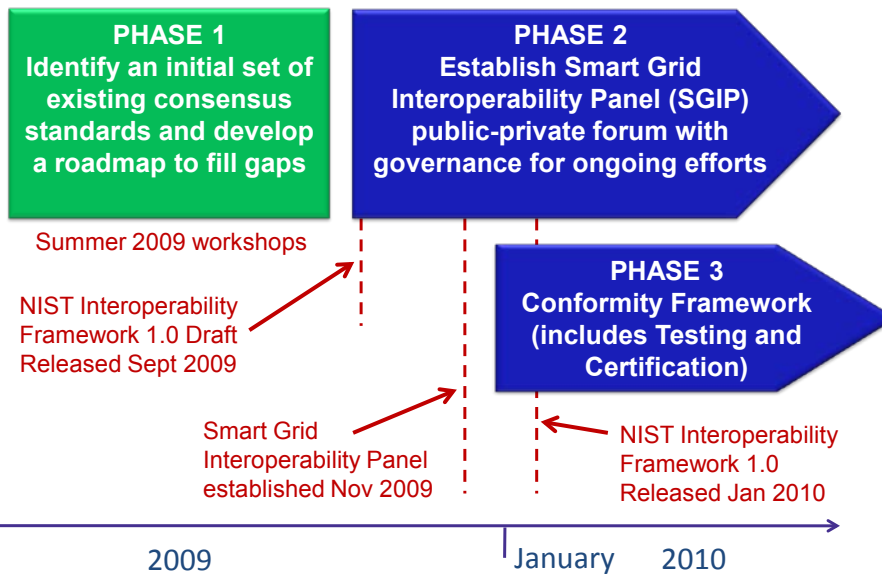
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Government Roles in Smart Grid



4

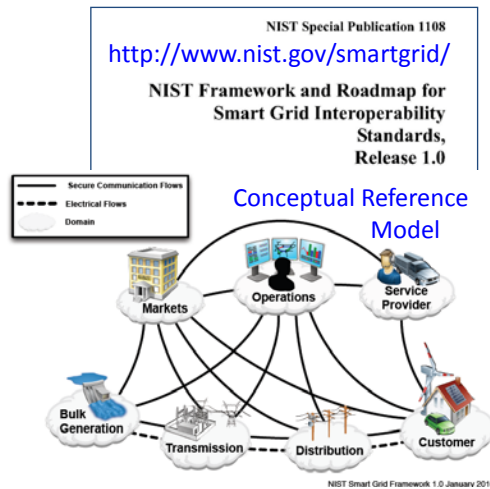
NIST's Three Phase Plan



5

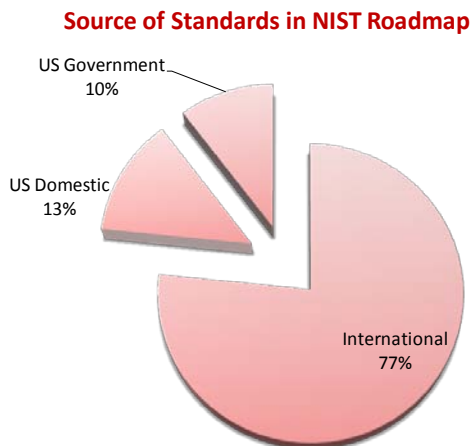
NIST Framework and Roadmap

- Revised version January 2010
- Smart Grid Vision / Model
- 75 key standards identified
 - IEC, IEEE, ...
- 16 Priority Action Plans to fill gaps:
 - One completed
 - Another added (wind plant communication)
- Cyber security strategy
 - Companion document NISTIR 7628



6

International Standards are Vital



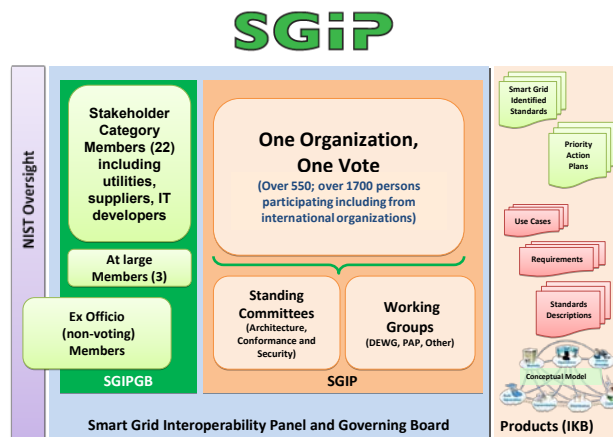
International Coordination

- Bilateral interactions
 - China, Japan, Korea, India, Brazil, France, Germany, Ireland...
- US-EU Energy Council activities
 - Smart Grids-Electric Vehicles
 - Public workshop, USG-European Commission
- Coordination with International Standards Organizations:
 - NIST Liaison to IEC-SG3
 - SGIP international participation

7

Smart Grid Interoperability Panel

- Public-private partnership, started in Nov. 2009
- Over 550 organizations, over 1700 representatives
- Supports NIST in coordinating smart grid standards
- Governing Board elected
- SGIP Chair elected
- Committees established, SGIP meetings ongoing
- Electronic collaboration tools, newsletters / communications
- Project management office
- Open, transparent process
- International participation welcome



8

Priority Action Plans

Priority Action Plans

Smart meter upgradeability standard (PAP 00, completed by NEMA in 2009)

Standard meter data profiles (PAP 05)

Develop common specification for price and product definition (PAP 03)

Develop common scheduling communication for energy transactions (PAP 04)

Standard demand response signals (PAP 09)

Customer energy use information (PAP10)

Energy storage interconnection guidelines (PAP 07)

Interoperability standards to support plug-in electric vehicles (PAP 11)

Wind Communication Standards (PAP 16)

Priority Action Plans

Guidelines for use of IP protocol suite in the Smart Grid (PAP 01)

Guidelines for the use of wireless communications (PAP 02)

Harmonize power line carrier standards for appliance communications in home (PAP15)

Develop common information model (CIM) for distribution grid management (PAP 08)

DNP3 Mapping to IEC 61850 Objects (PAP12)

Transmission and distribution power systems model mapping (PAP 14)

Harmonization of IEEE C37.118 with IEC 61850 and Precision Time Synchronization (PAP 13)

9

PAP 7: Smart Grid ES-DER Standards

SG Standards Need

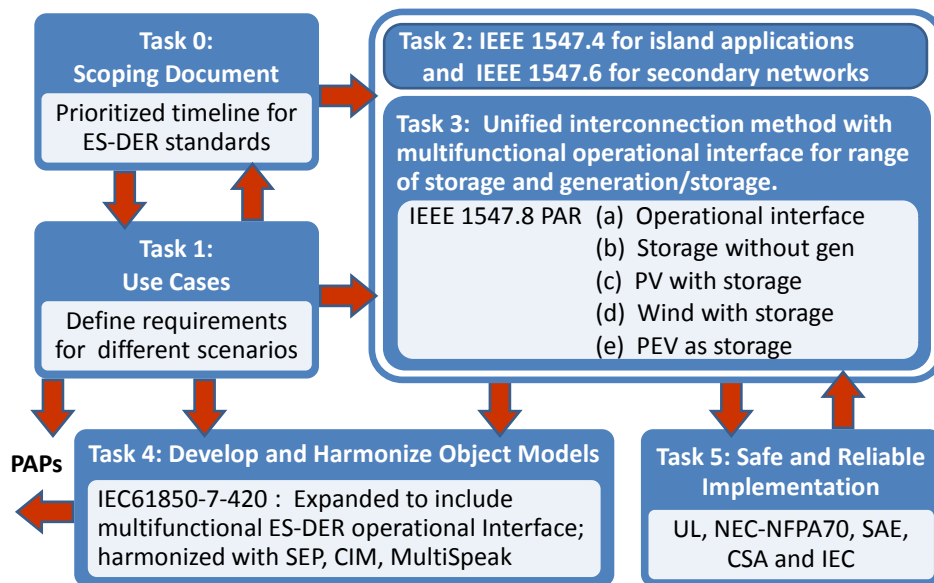
- Interconnection and object model standards needed for:
 - DER grid operational interface with dispatchable: VAR, V, F, etc.
 - support for energy storage devices (ES), including PEV
 - and hybrid generation-storage systems (ES-DER)

PAP Major Objectives

- Revised and updated consistent guidelines and standards:
 - Involve broad set of **Stakeholders**: SDOs, utilities, vendor, etc.
 - **Scoping Document** to determine priorities and timeline for standards development for spectrum of applications
 - **IEEE 1547 revisions** for urgent applications
 - Consistent **object models** for DER, ES, ES-DER in IEC 61850-7-420
 - UL, NEC-NFPA70, SAE **guidelines for safe, reliable implementation**

10

PAP 7: Task Interactions



11

Conclusion

- US energy strategy requires high penetration of
 - renewable and clean electricity generators
 - energy storage to mitigate intermittency and for grid stability
 - plug-in electric vehicles for fuel diversity and grid storage
- Power Conditioning Systems (PCS) interface DERs to grid
- Existing DER interconnection standards
 - do not take advantage of PCS value for grid operations
 - may lead to stability problems for high penetration
- **Smart Grid provides opportunity for change:**
 - communications to utilize DER as utility controlled asset
 - coordination of standards for interoperability

12

Contact Information

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Dean Prochaska

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Al Hefner

(NIST liaison to IEC SG3, NIST Lead for PAP 7 and PAP 16)
Allen.hefner@nist.gov

NIST Smart Grid Website:

<http://www.nist.gov/smartgrid/>

NIST SGIP Collaborative Twiki site:

<http://collaborate.nist.gov/twiki-sggrid/bin/view/SmartGrid/>

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Session 2 Q&A: Gaps in Existing Standards and Codes

Audience Questions/Panel Answers

Note: This is not an exact transcription of the discussion during the Q&A session and is meant to be representative of the discussion during the session.

Q. 1547 didn't worry much about NOPRs. Do we need to now?

A. Don't want regulatory lag, barriers to new technologies. Need to move at a higher level, find common ground for everyone. FERC/NARUC should work together, have a joint hearing. Uniform standards would be great, but won't happen; each state will do its own thing. It would be great to have no regulatory lag.

A. Standards dig into technical rationale that others can vet. Get engineering details in B&W for others. FERC and PUC roles are important, but I don't want them to drive engineering.

Q. Where do we go from here, for near term, for long term? Wise to set up roadmap effort to see what is possible near term, next 2 years, in next 10 years?

A. NIST scoping document identifies use cases and applications for storage and generators, and combinations, and to develop roadmap with timelines based on needs for utilities to be prepared when technology becomes commercially viable. Standards need to support a variety of solutions. The scoping document is an ongoing thing; need further input.

Q. General question about FERC and NARUC getting together. Can they also develop business case guidelines? If we supply VARS, we might get paid for it, that would be nice. Big generators already get paid for supplying VARS in some parts of the U.S. If we had a reliable business case for what VARS are worth and how much we get paid for them, this would help to move things along. DOE thinks that is in FERC's scope. FERC thinks that it's a local market issue and it's outside their scope. It looks like it's up to the state regulatory bodies to make these decisions. Who is dealing with market issues?? Folks making installation need to understand business case.

A. VAR tariff is a problem. FERC role is not going to help make a business case. VARS at different ends of the feeder have different value. Turf battles in regulatory world; they change people every 3 or 4 years. Detailed business cases are beyond our current scope.

Q. We're looking for quick fixes, fast application solutions. Standards are slow. In the implementation phase, we need to find a better way. Why don't we go in with a case on technical basis and with exceptions and argue it at FERC level? Industry needs to do this, no one else will do this for us.

A. FERC does rule making at federal level and at transmission level. PUCs are important too, at the distribution level. Legislation at the distribution level.

A. Too complicated to get quick fixes. Industry needs to get to Washington or go to the PUC.

Q. Is PV tied to storage? Ramp rates need to be controlled at the point of interconnection? Trade off between system-level approaches and at project level?

A. The initial EPRI roadmap identified gaps in standards. We need to narrow this list down. We organized it by priority. We looked at FERC's priorities: storage was high priority. Issues on ramping, intermittency, variability, we are trying to deal with unpredictability, intermittency. Can storage be used for more predictable variability, like diurnal? Trying to be consistent across all DER applications. Don't want to have to change standards if something new comes out.

Q. 1547 series basically looks at static interconnection (yes or no decision). Can we add in dynamic capabilities, allowing interconnection, but only if they are willing to be part of ongoing real-time operation, maybe with managing VARS settings?

A. Certain tariffs would help to determine this. A device that supports 1547 today can be turned on or off, can be configured through communication.

A. PJM has implemented 1547 in their interconnection requirements; they require voltage regulation on larger systems. DG proponents and the utility need to sit down and figure it out. Quick fix is to get a friendly system integrator and friendly utility and make it work. Needs to be done on case-by-case basis (because not every utility has large interconnection group).

A. In Australia, regulators have looked ahead and let utilities know how they want them to move, good signals. We have reactionary framework here. It's a different model; how do we change the paradigm?

Q. Any discussion to pursuing standards from applications or technology priority point of view? Do some issues hold up everything? Voltage ride-through, difference between how Europe does things and how we do it.

A. The standards need to be itemized to allow FERC or PUCs to select certain classes. Individually implemented, rather than waiting for another standard. We do have a prioritization process.

A. SolarABCs is supposed to listen to industry to bring back messages to SDOs.

A. IREC is funded by DOE and cannot advocate for one particular technology, cannot favor one industry over another. For all renewable energy and best practices. We capture best practice in interconnection and net metering, for example.

Q. Utilities feel like they are constrained by regulators by 1547. 1547 is non-prescriptive basically for islanding, it gives 3-4 possible solutions. UL 1741 does concentrate on one

solution (active anti-islanding). How can we make sure that test standards by independent test labs will conform to all solutions, rather than becoming prescriptive?

A. Looking back, write back for an interpretation of UL 1741 to prove you have a viable anti-islanding scheme. Looking forward, get involved. PUC meetings are open. FERC process: ANOPR, NOPR, rulemaking....so there are multiple pathways to get into process. But it is slow.

A. SGIP is another pathway, which supports NIST. Need to make recommendations on standards that are ready for use.

Q. A roadmap question follow up. Could SolarABCs take a look at it?

A. We can look at that.

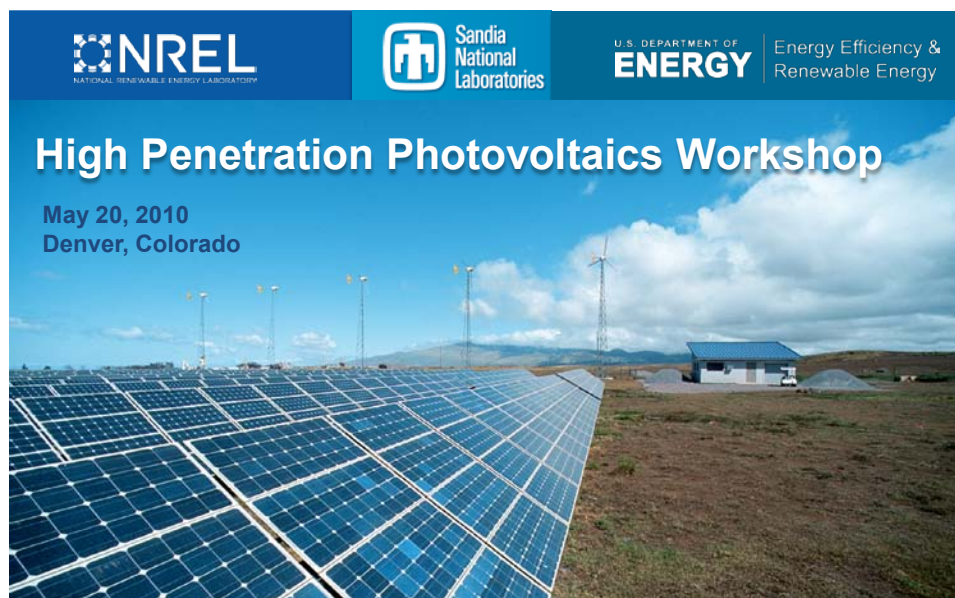
Q. Who in the audience worked on 1547? (Quite a few people in audience raised their hands). There is support for NIST and what they are doing. NIST and IEEE are well coordinated. If you want to work on IEEE standards, contact Tom Basso, to get involved.

Session 3 – High Penetration PV Technical Solutions

PV Inverters with VAR Control, Low-Voltage Ride-Through, Dynamically Controlled Inverters, etc.

Ray Hudson, BEW

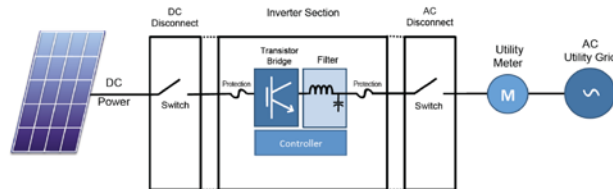
Ray Hudson is a Principal Engineer at BEW Engineering in San Ramon, California where he leads the PV group. He has worked in the area of power electronics and renewable energy systems for over 20 years including inverter designs for wind and PV systems ranging in size from 10 kW to 5 MW. Before joining BEW, he was Vice President of Advanced Technology at Xantrex and prior to that he had management and engineering roles at Trace Technologies and Kenetech Windpower. He has Bachelors and Masters Degrees in Electrical Engineering from the University of Missouri – Columbia.



PV Inverters with VAR Control, LVRT, and Dynamic Control
Ray Hudson – BEW Engineering

PV Inverter Overview

- Converts DC from PV Modules to AC into Utility Grid
- Implements Maximum Power Point Tracking
- Provides system monitoring
- Implements grid “Interactive” features



PV Utility Interactive Inverter Block Diagram

2

Present US PV Inverter Requirement Status

- Design to meet IEEE 1547
- Based on low penetration installations from California Rule 21 which is 15%
- Listed to UL-1741 (harmonized with IEEE 1547)
 - Anti-Islanding
 - Stop Operation if grid voltage goes away
 - Tight over/under voltage and frequency trip settings
 - Unity Power Factor
 - AC voltage regulation not allowed
- Purpose is to get out of the way in fault condition and let existing utility protection scheme operate

3

Utility Friendly Features

- Operate like a traditional synchronous generator
- VAR Control
 - Non-Unity Power Factor
 - Regulate PV plant voltage
- Low Voltage Ride Through
 - Stay on-line during grid Voltage dip
 - In contrast to Anti-Islanding
 - Help improve system stability
- Dynamic Control
 - Ramp rate and curtailment of real power
 - Communication allows PV to be part of the utility system
- Purpose is to help with grid stability
- Will be required in the future for high penetration levels

4

European PV Has These Features



E.ON Netz Grid Code for High and Extra High Voltage
BDEW Technische Richtlinie Erzeugungsanlagen
am Mittelspannungsnetz



Journal Officiel de la Republique Francaise DEVE0808815A



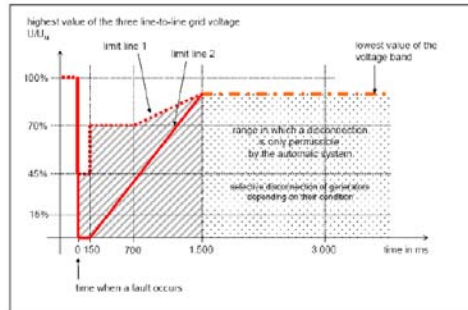
Royal Decree RD 661/2007

Similar but not standardized
Other countries as well

5

German LVRT Example E.ON

- German Utility requirement for connecting distributed generation equipment to the transmission system
- Must remain operational above red line



6

German Example E.ON

- Requires ability to control power factor to 0.95 leading or lagging to support voltage regulation
- Adjustments required to real power as a function of frequency
- Requirement to communicate with SCADA system



50MW Solar Plant in Germany with E.ON Features

7

Wind Has These Features

- First utility scale US windturbines did not
- Big windplants require it!
- Requirements standardized in FERC 661A
- Communications system for dynamic control included
- Generally more difficult to implement LVRT in a windturbine inverter compared to PV



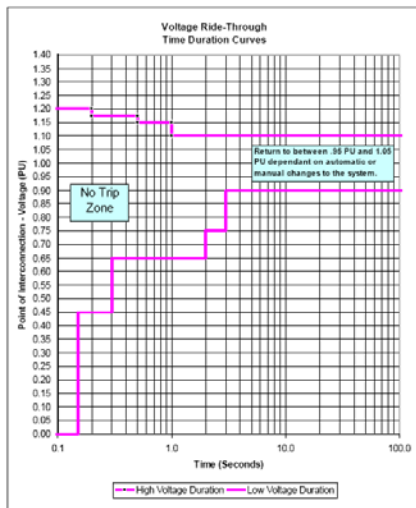
8

FERC 661A

- For windturbines - but only present standard and is applied to PV plants
- Requires LVRT
 - 9 cycles down to zero Volts at high voltage side of windplant interconnection
 - Follow recovery curve determined on a site by site basis based on the local grid characteristics and protection scheme
- Voltage control required
 - 0.95 Leading PF to 0.95 Lagging PF
- Ruling negotiated between NERC and AWEA

9

Proposed NERC LVRT Requirements



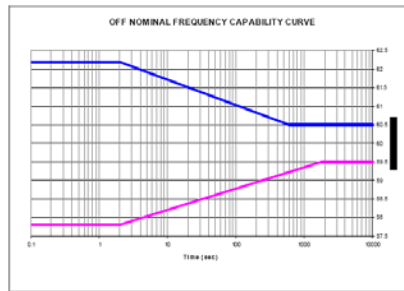
Voltage Ride-Through Requirements

NERC PRC-024-1

Proposed – may be adopted in 2010

For single generators >20MW

Aggregate systems >75MW



Frequency Ride-Through Requirements

10

Dynamic Control

- Communications to PV inverters to control operational setpoints
 - Real Power Limit
 - Curtail production!?
 - Ramp rates
 - Reactive Power Level
 - VARs
 - Power Factor
 - Voltage control
 - Trip levels
 - Over/Under Voltage
 - Over/Under Frequency
- Operate like traditional power plants

11

Technical Challenges

- Implementing VAR Control, LVRT, and Dynamic control is not highly technically challenging
- Most of the changes can be done in software
- Minor hardware changes
 - Additional Sensors
 - UPS for LVRT
 - Minimal additional cost
- Inverter will operate at higher current levels when off of unity power factor than at unity
 - Impacts efficiency and reliability

12

Going Forward

- Confusing for inverter manufacturers and PV system developers
- Utility friendly features are required for large plants and high penetration levels
- Opportunity to leverage from Wind and European experience
- Standards need to be modified, accepted, and implemented

13

Energy Storage and PV Generation Integration-Utility and Manufacturers Perspectives

Charlie Vartanian, A123Systems

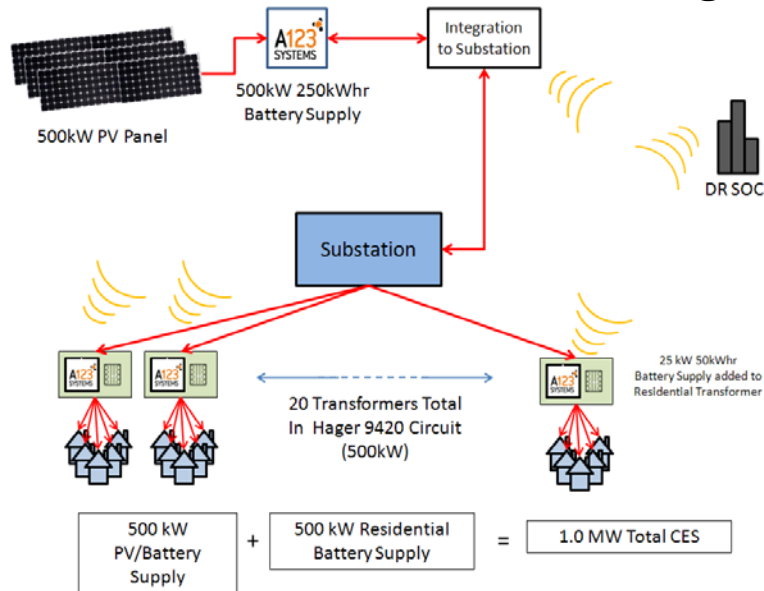
Charlie Vartanian is Director of Grid Integration at A123 Systems, which is a manufacturer of advanced Lithium-ion batteries and systems. Charlie focuses on grid application development and market access advocacy to expand the use of advanced storage technologies for grid benefit. Previously, he was Distributed Energy Resource Development Manager at Southern California Edison where he supported and participated in joint research studies with external entities working on advanced grid concepts. Other prior engagements include Southern California Edison Transmission Planning, Southern California Edison Field Engineering, California Energy Commission Staff, Enron Energy Services, and the U.S. Navy. Charlie received his MSEE from USC, and his BSEE from Cal Poly Pomona. Charlie is a licensed Professional Engineer in California, and is a member of IEEE.



Energy Storage and PV Generation Integration-Utility and Manufacturers Perspectives

Charlie Vartanian, A123 Systems

DTE/A123 Smart Grid Storage



Courtesy, DTE

2

DTE/A123 Smart Grid Storage

Demonstration Item	Side of the meter	MPSC PV	DOE CES
1. Frequency Regulation (DR-SOC dispatch, retransmit AGC from MISO)	Utility	X	X
2.A VAR Support (local control, PF management)	Customer	X	
2.B Voltage support (local control, meet utility v-schedule)	Utility		X
3.A PV output shifting (Local control, Time of day)	Customer	X	
3.B PV output leveling (local control ,ramp management)	Utility / Customer	X	X
4. Demand response			
4.A Grid support (DR-SOC dispatch, 'N-1')	Utility	X	X
4.B Distribution circuit peak shaving (DR-SOC dispatch or schedule)	Utility	X	X
4.C Customer peak shaving (local control, demand charge mngt)	Customer	X	
5. Islanding			
5. Intentional (control schema TBD)	Utility	Excluded	X

3

Challenges = Opportunities

- Voltage regulation
- Power flow control
- Preserving effectiveness of protection schemes

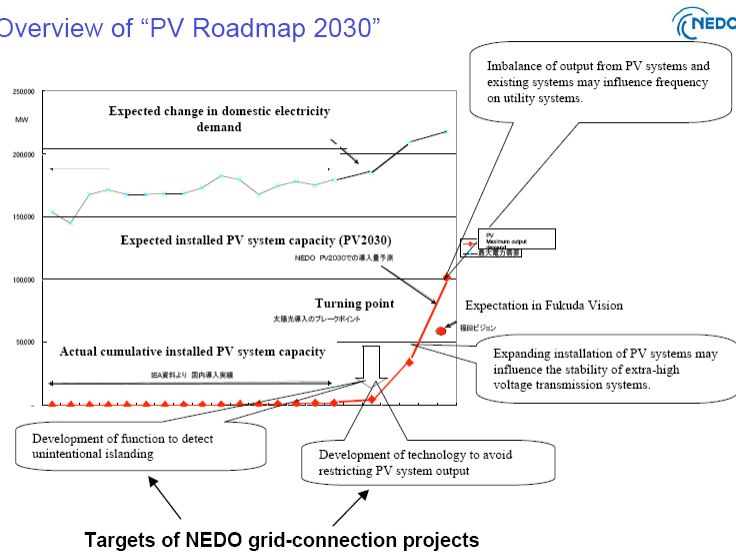
And Leverage New Assets to Extend Capability

- *Transient mitigation*
- *Power quality*
- *Reliability*
- *Interphase balancing (hidden asset capacity degrader)*
- *Active filtering (hidden asset life degrader)*

4

NEDO, Integration for Penetration

Overview of "PV Roadmap 2030"



From, "NEDO Research Related to Large-scale PV-related Grid-connection Projects", Nakama

5

NEDO, Avoiding Restriction on PV

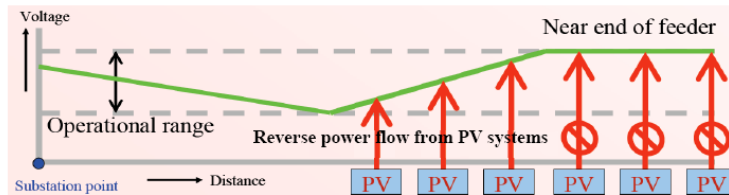
Demonstrative Project on Grid-interconnection of Clustered Photovoltaic Power Generation (FY2002-2007)



Development of technology to eliminate restrictions on PV system output

The voltage on distribution lines sometimes exceeded the maximum nominal voltage of 107V or 222V because of excessive output from PV systems.

Output of PV must be restricted to keep line voltage within operational range ($101 \pm 6V$, $202 \pm 20V$).



Several battery operating modes to reduce reverse power flow were developed in this project.

From, "NEDO Research Related to Large-scale PV-related Grid-connection Projects", Nakama

6

PV and Circuit Level Voltage, ref's

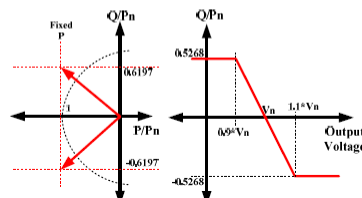
Technical discussion of the NEDO 'Ota' project

"STUDY ON THE OVER VOLTAGE PROBLEM AND BATTERY OPERATION FOR GRID-CONNECTED RESIDENTIAL PV SYSTEMS", 22nd European Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conference, 3-7 September 2007, Ueda, Y., et al

Technical characterization of the challenge

"Clustered PV Inverters in LV Networks: An Overview of Impacts and Comparison of Voltage Control Strategies", IEEE Paper, Demirok, E., et al

In the event that local PCC voltage still keeps on overvoltage situation, power curtailment strategy can be put into use [47]. In this case, additional inverter capacity is required to be able to provide reactive power flow. 17.64% over-rating extends the operation range of inverter between 0.85 lagging and 0.85 leading power factor.



7

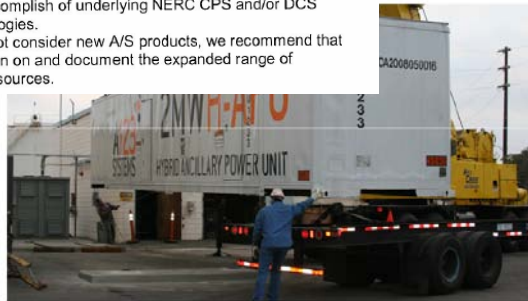
Remove Unintended/Simple Std.'s Barriers

A123 Systems' (A123) Comments on CAISO's "Issue Paper for Participation of Non-Generator Resources in California ISO Ancillary Service Markets", September 1, 2009

To the extent that the WECC definition of Spinning Reserve (as defined in WECC Standard BAL-STD-002) does preclude the full participation of non-generator resources in appropriate CAISO A/S markets, A123 supports and requests that the CAISO do take action to update the requisite WECC and/or NERC standards to enable participation of non-generator resources. Taking this action will not only support compliance with FERC Orders 719 and 890, but will also expand participation of a wider range of resource types (including demand response and energy storage) that are technically viable, can credibly compete commercially in these markets, and have performance attributes (including relatively rapid response time) that will incrementally *improve* the Balancing Areas' ability to meet NERC/WECC requirements.

A123 would like to offer the following for consideration:

- 1) In correcting definitions of services such as reserves or regulation, use non-prescriptive language that describes the capabilities required to accomplish of underlying NERC CPS and/or DCS standards, versus calling out specific technologies.
- 2) Even though this stakeholder process may not consider new A/S products, we recommend that this stakeholder process do collect information on and document the expanded range of performance capabilities of non-generator resources.



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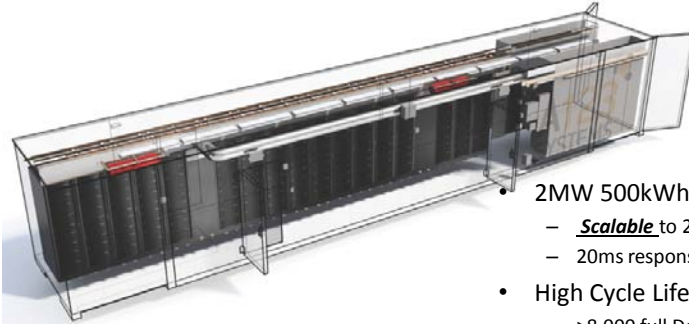
A123, Disruptive Technology Advances



9

A123, Disruptive Technology Advances

- Energy Storage Enabling New Possibilities for the Electric Grid

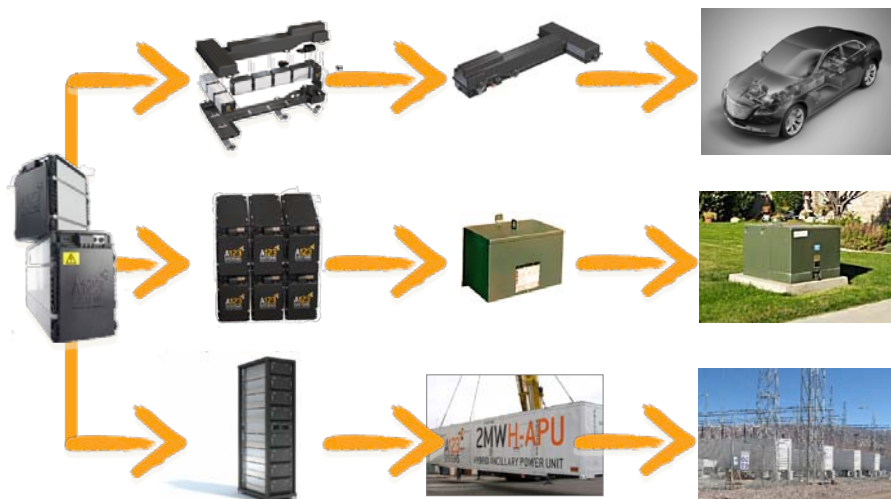


- 2MW 500kWh Modular Units
 - **Scalable** to 200MW Arrays
 - 20ms response
- High Cycle Life
 - >8,000 full DoD,
 - >500K micro-cycles to 80% capacity
- High Efficiency
 - 90% roundtrip

FLEXIBLE: Can be used for frequency regulation, spinning reserve, black start, smart grid applications, and integration of renewable sources

10

A123, Scale to Accelerate Effectiveness



11

Monitoring, Information, and Control: Energy Management for Tomorrow's PV Technology

Brian Seal, Electric Power Research Institute

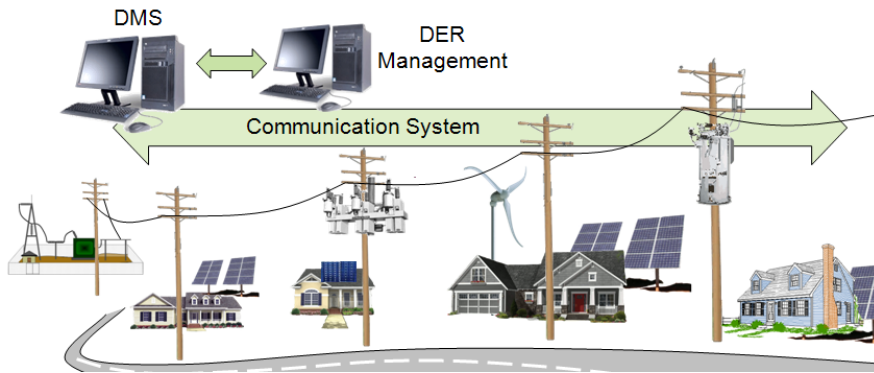
Brian Seal is a Senior Project Manager at the Electric Power Research Institute, and is responsible for identifying and managing a range of projects that enable the utility industry to move forward with Smart Grid systems in a way that is both technically and economically sound. Brian's research is centered on utility communication systems including distribution SCADA, Advanced Metering Infrastructure and In-Premise networks. Brian joined EPRI in 2008 as part of a Smart Grid group. Prior to joining EPRI, Brian worked for Cellnet and Hunt and Schlumberger in the system architecting and product development areas. He is the holder of several patents related to advanced metering and utility communication systems. Brian received his Bachelors and Masters Degrees in electrical engineering from the Georgia Institute of Technology.



Monitoring, Information, and Control: Management for Tomorrow's PV
Brian K. Seal

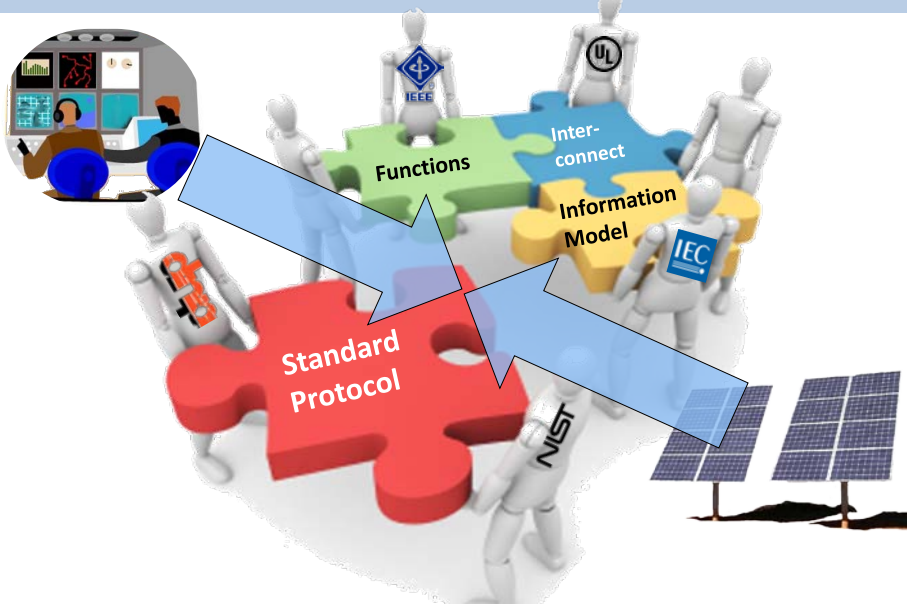
A Vision for Grid-Integrated Smart Inverters

Communication-Connected Distributed Solar and Storage Systems as **Beneficial Distribution System Assets**



2

Implementation Requires a Complete Solution



Collaborative Industry Project – June 2009

To identify a standards-based way that inverters could support a core set of grid-friendly functions

350 individuals engaged, representing:

- 40 PV & Storage equipment providers
- 60 utilities
- 12 National labs and research organizations



SEPA
solar electric power association

EPRI

ELECTRIC POWER
RESEARCH INSTITUTE



Sandia
National
Laboratories

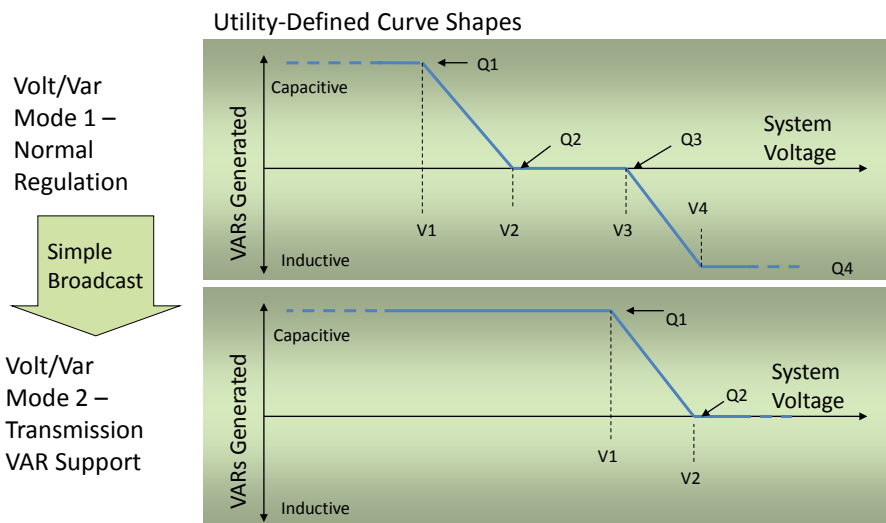
Project Approach & Activities

- ✓ • Engage a broad range of industry stakeholders
- ✓ • Select a beginning set of functions
- ✓ • Identify appropriate standards (NIST aligned)
- ✓ • **Work together to define how each function will work**
- In Process* • Map to standard communication protocols, DNP3, Smart Energy Profile, etc.
- Transfer to Standards Organizations

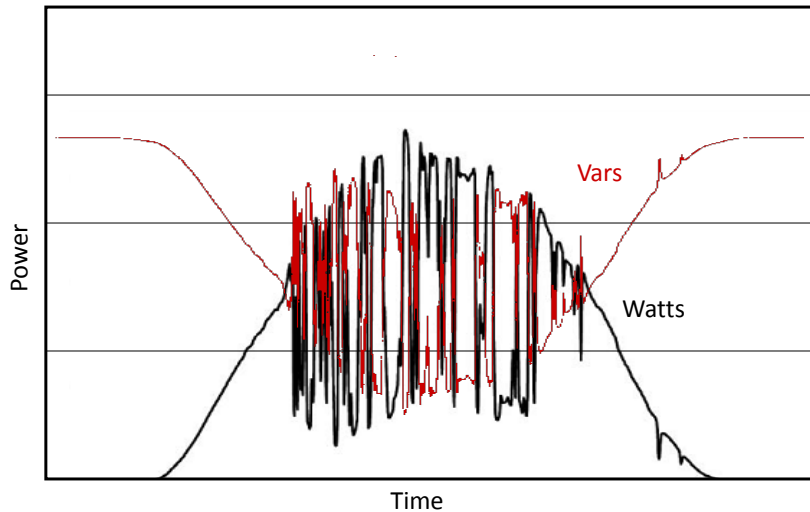
Functions Addressed in Phase 1

1. Connect / Disconnect from Grid
2. Output Power Management
3. Intelligent Volt-Var Control
4. Storage Management
5. Event/History Logging
6. Status Reporting /Reading
7. Time-sync

Advanced Volt-Var Control

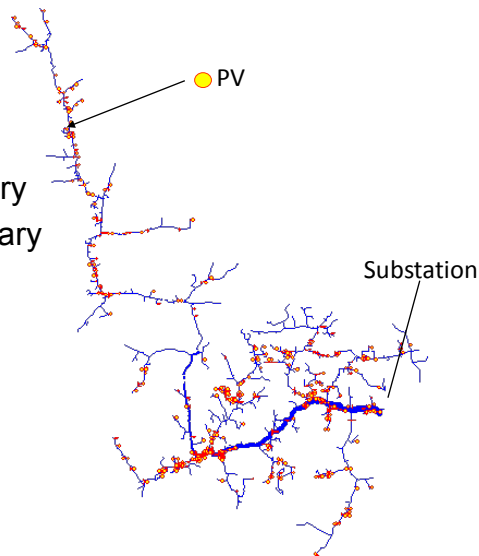


Reactive Intermittent Power Compensation

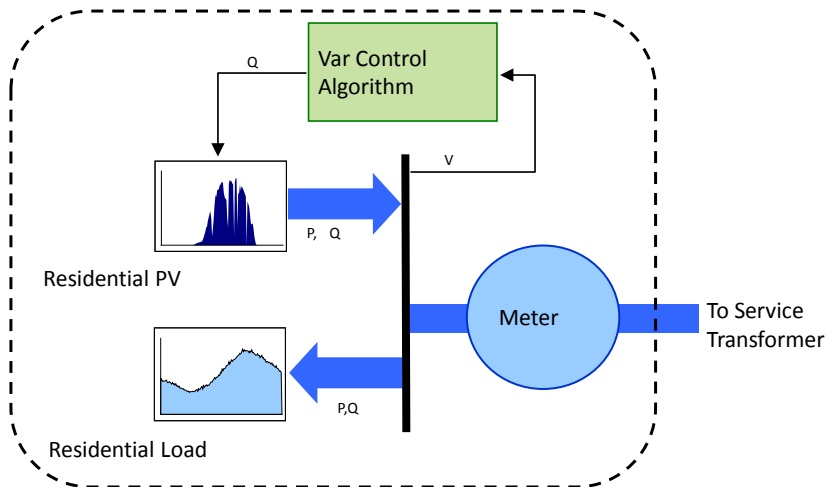


Circuit Impact Modeling

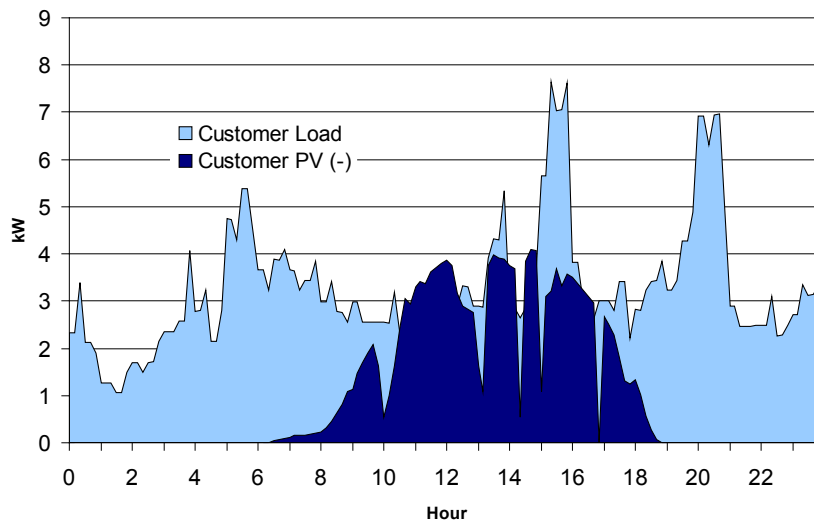
- Actual 12kV feeder
- 1800 customers
- ~10MW Peak load
- ~ 17 mi 3-phase primary
- ~ 115 mi 1-phase primary
- 20% PV penetration, customers randomly selected
- Each with 4KW PV system



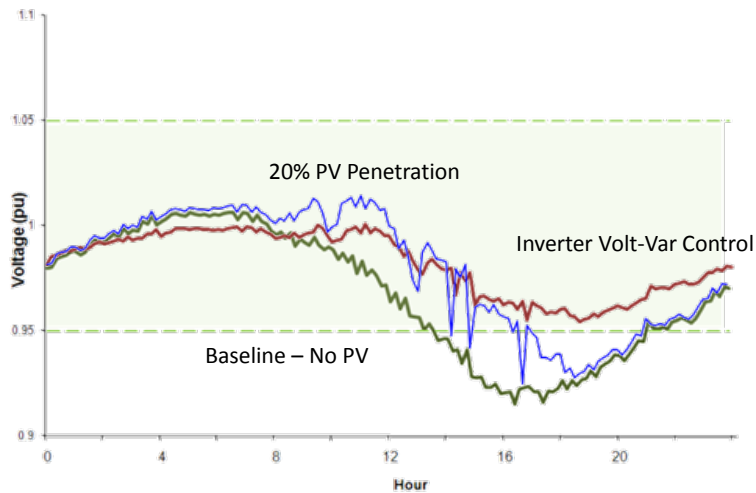
Volt-Var Inverter Simulation Model



Example PV and Customer Load Shape



Resulting Effect on Service Voltage



Coordination with Industry Activities

- ➡ Alignment with IEC 61850-7-420
- ➡ Contribution to NIST PAP 7 – Storage/PV
- ➡ Use case sharing with OpenHAN 2.0
- ➡ Planned DER Mapping to the Smart Energy Profile
- ➡ Application contribution to the DNP3 TC
- ➡ A live-application for NIST PAP12 – 61850 to DNP
- ➡ Coordination planned with IEEE P1547-8 PAR



Next Steps

- Invite New Participants
- Review Completed Work
- Model / Simulate Behavior on Feeders (OpenDSS)
- Interoperability Laboratory Testing
- **Field Test**
- Evolve
- Repeat



Questions

Contact

Brian Seal
865-218-8181
bseal@epri.com



Session 3 Q&A: High-Penetration PV Technical Solutions

Audience Questions/Panel Answers

Note: This is not an exact transcription of the discussion during the Q&A session and is meant to be representative of the discussion during the session.

Q. Interested in VAR control graphic. Constant VARs or dynamic control depending on voltage? (Brian's slide)

A. Not dynamic. The inverter configuration had the same kind of Volt/VAR characteristics.

Q. Any interaction addressing ride-through? Large PV system like Wind FERC 661A. Is it a possible pressure point with someone like AWEA to make things happen?

A. Great question. Not aware of a similar activity. Great opportunity. Will pass that on to SEIA.

A. The Utility Wind Integration Group (UWIG) is good model. UWIG has started a solar integration subgroup. Expanding to look at solar integration issues. Workshops in Cedar Rapids in October; UWIG meeting in Portland.

A. So far UWIG has concentrated on variability of PV. Not a group for pushing standards. New group formed called Solar Grid Integration Group (SolarGIG) at SEPA.

Q. Take Wind experience on LVRT. 1547.4 San Francisco—take Wind experience with ride-through and expand it to PV. There are answers. Does it need funding or research?

A. There's a bunch of research going on at NREL, Sandia, EPRI. Coordination is important. Need a forum to get feedback on access to and usability of research.

Q. If inverter is on customer side of meter is there a firewall issue. Google has all sorts of information on line, but there is all sorts of info on homes. How are we going to protect systems? Home area network type system vs. utility SCADA system?

A. Our working group has not been doing security work. Not obvious that PV would be on home area network. It's alongside the demand response application. Don't want someone to change signal going onto grid. If you solve the demand response residentially, then you solve it for renewable energy integration at the same time.

A. NERC Smart Grid task force. PV people open your horizons, start talking to NREC; they are the 800-pound gorilla you will run into. Looking at cyber security from the home to the bulk grid. There is a NERC report coming out soon.

Q. NIST cyber security work addresses home area network to the utility. NIST Cyber Security work – addresses home area network to the utility. In addition, IEC 68150 is being expanded to include cyber security (run by Annabelle Lee, NIST).

Q. In the VAR vs, Voltage behavior, why dead band in middle? Why zig zag, not linear?

A. Great question. Currently there is not a standard setting or configuration.

Q. Power system difficult to communicate to regulatory people. The system can accommodate reverse power flow, will get opposite voltage gradient but there's no reason why you can't get 10 MW of load to be able to handle 10 MW steady-state profile. To think you need storage to limit reverse power flow on feeder is unfortunate. One problem you can run into is at the feeder head voltage. Fix tap at substation and other feeder that don't have PV; a voltage regulator is a lot cheaper than storage. Solving feeder voltage problem with storage is overstated.

A. Only use storage if there is payback. You can use storage for voltage regulation.

Q. Cyber Security Working Group is a permanent group. NIST effort is closely coordinated with NERC.

Q. Could you speak further on comments that utilities don't always adhere to IEEE standards them, especially behind the fence.

A. As long as you're behind the fence, you don't need to comply with 1547. Challenge comes in educating the design engineers. You don't have a UL. What do you have? The answer is it meets UL standard minus the chapter that describes anti-islanding.

A. Some big systems are operated behind the fence using European inverters mostly design to meet 1547 with the exception required by those sites. Sometimes the pushback comes from non-technical issues—e.g., conservative banks raise the idea of risk and they are not comfortable with it. Want to follow the proven standards.

A. Utility-owned out in the field, as on warehouse roofs. Most utilities need to meet exactly same interconnection standards. The utilities do have the latitude to put in something that's not UL 1741 compliant, but it would require a study.

A. For non-standard projects for non-listed inverters, some utilities are accepting, some are not.

Q. From an inverter manufacturer perspective, where do we go to meet today's standards and what do we do looking forward? Inverters can't be developed overnight that has all the needed capabilities.

A. Talking to inverter vendors, they are interested in applications. Require VARs. Needs driven. Today's need is voltage regulation.

A. AC current drives the cost. People are saying: we'll buy your inverters, but they have to do this...Most vendors in Europe had to go through their own certification process and are

looking to come to U.S. How do we coordinate this going forward? Demand will push it forward.

There are two kinds of demand markets for inverter manufacturers:

1. Distribution market: smaller systems with UL labels
2. Transmission: big systems with other features; can use non UL listed product and be OK with it.

Q. There is a difference between interconnection requirement and the way the system operator decides to use the capability to manage the system. Europe (Ireland) requires that wind turbine be capable of frequency support on system and operates less than 100% power output. So you can have a positive response to frequency drops. This does not mean operators have to use it because of penetration levels.

Q. 1547 originally allowed for DG regulation voltage. Some believe the utility should not have any discretion. We have seen the request for utility not allowing inverters to be connected if it's not on an approved list of inverters. Lots of uncertainty in this area.

A. 1547 is very important and the industry couldn't have grown without it.

Q. PV has been very successful. Penetration has increased so much that we need to do more. Making exceptions to standards is not unusual. Just make your case to modify. PV is part of the DG community. There are ways to negotiate. IEEE 1547 can be extended but it must address reality of what you're trying to do.

A. That's what this forum is about. We need to look at what needs to be addressed and how to do it.

Q. Are inverters capable of increased VAR support today? Second, can you generate reactive power 24/7 with the inverter?

A. Yes, industry can make the jump. Pretty straightforward to modify equipment to meet needs. Second, a PV inverter is similar to a static VAR compensator...same topology. The question becomes, how do you get paid for these VARs?

Q. How many watts did you lose by implementing that strategy with that case?

A. Watts are always favored, and generate as many as you can. You're not losing any real power production, not curtailing PV to do this.

Q. Not much incentive to buy VARs. Most utility are not allowed to recover cost of VARs they supply.

A. Can you contract with a party to supply VARs from inverters, thus reducing your capital investment of supply capacitors used in substation?

A. Could be possible, but would need a guarantee for VAR delivery.

A. Had this conversation recently with PUC staffer. Said they'd be willing to take a look.

Q. An inverter can be 95% efficient on its full rating power basis. We're talking about operating the inverter at close to rated power, then adding VARs perpendicular to this as a vector so the increase of current is low. So the losses will be relatively small (99%+ efficient). You don't need many VARs; might need only 20% of the magnitude of the real power to get the net effect. If inverter is run at night when no real power is being generated, it would become a very lossy device.

Q. Third-party owner of inverters and chargers should be compensated? How do you value VARs at many locations? Value is different from watts because it's not uniform. It's more conditional. The amount of money is very marginal. Do all these things as a condition of interconnecting. It's being driven by two things: electric cars and PV.

Session 4 – High Penetration PV Solutions: Modeling and Studies

Modeling Tools, Existing and Future Needs / Modeling PV Systems

Abraham Ellis, Sandia National Laboratory

Abraham Ellis has over 10 years experience in power system analysis and simulation for bulk system planning and operations, including the Transmission Operations Department at Public Service Company of New Mexico. Abraham is technical lead for renewable systems integration at Sandia National Laboratory coordinating various projects involving testing, modeling, simulation and analysis of solar and wind generation, power conversion technology and energy storage. He serves as Chairman of the WECC Renewable Energy Modeling Task Force and the IEEE Dynamic Performance of Wind Power Generation Working Group. He is actively involved in a number of activities related to renewable energy integration and modeling, under IEEE, NERC, UWIG, IEC and WECC. He is a Senior Member of IEEE and registered Professional Engineer in the state of New Mexico. Abraham obtained his Ph.D. and Masters Degrees from New Mexico State University in Electrical Engineering with a concentration in power systems.

High Penetration Photovoltaics Workshop

May 20, 2010
Denver, Colorado



Modeling PV Systems in Bulk System Studies

Abraham Ellis, Sandia National Laboratories
aellis@sandia.gov

PV Systems Characteristics

- Different than conventional generators
 - Collector system
 - Converter interface
 - Low short circuit current
 - Zero inertia
 - Non-dispatchable, variable
- Behavior “programmable”
 - Trip thresholds
 - Reactive power
 - Active power



Why Are Models Needed?

- Generator Interconnection Studies
- Grid Planning/Expansion Studies
- Evaluation of Future Scenarios
- Key questions addressed by simulation
 - Does the system meet performance standards?
 - How does the addition new equipment affect grid reliability or stability?
 - What system upgrades are needed?



3

Type of Grid Planning Models

- Power flow
 - Overloads, static voltage stability & control
- Dynamic
 - Rotor angle stability, voltage recovery
- Short circuit
 - Breaker duty, protection design/coordination
- Detailed, high-order
 - Plant design, control interaction, harmonics, etc.

Conventional models OK for conventional CSP, but not PV

4

Desirable Characteristics of Models

- NERC Integration of Variable Generation Task Force (IVGTF) has identified the lack of industry-standard validated models as major barrier to renewable energy development

“Validated, generic, non-confidential, and standard power flow and stability (positive-sequence) models for variable generation technologies are needed. Such models should be readily and publicly available to power utilities and all other industry stakeholders. Model parameters should be provided by variable generation manufacturers and a common model validation standard across all technologies should be adopted. The NERC Planning Committee should undertake a review of the appropriate Modeling, Data and Analysis (MOD) Standards to ensure high levels of variable generation can be simulated.”

Source: NERC Special Report, Accommodating High Levels of Variable Generation, http://www.nerc.com/files/IVGTF_Report_041609.pdf

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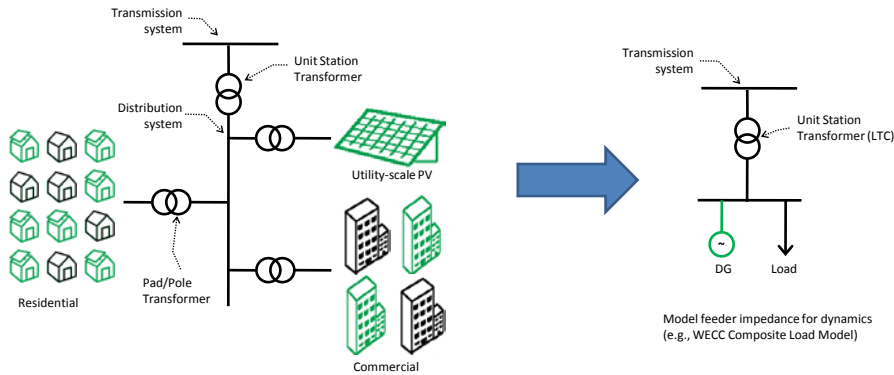
WECC REMTF

- REMTF Charter
 - Develop validated generic, non-proprietary, positive-sequence power flow and dynamic simulation models for distributed and central-station solar and wind generation for large-scale simulations
 - Issue guidelines, model documentation
 - Coordinate with stakeholders groups
- Current Participants
 - Sandia (lead), NREL, GE, Siemens, Satcon (program developers), SunPower, American Capital Energy, EPRI, NVEnergy, APS, SCE, PG&E, BEW, NPPT

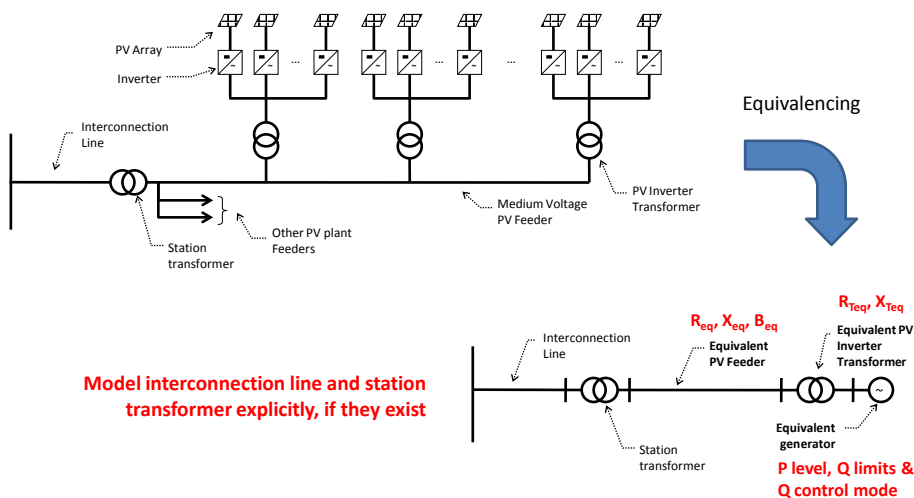
6

Load Flow Model – Distributed PV

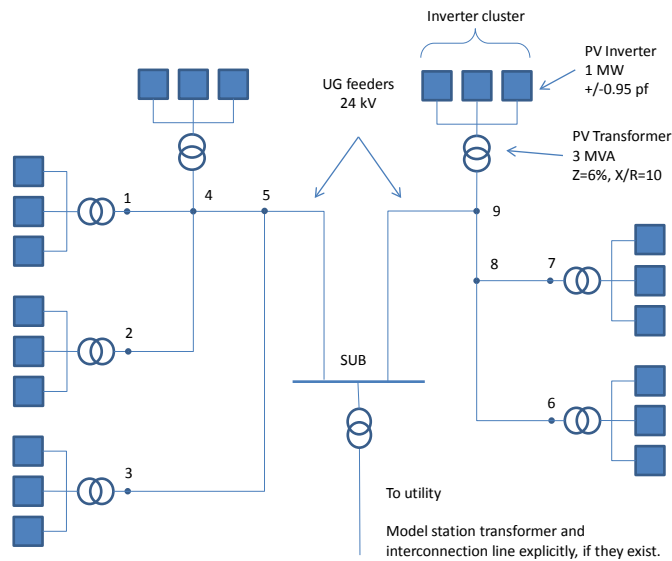
- Need to model effects of distributed PV on bulk grid
- Implement as addition to WECC composite load model



Load Flow Model – Utility-Scale PV Plants



Example – 21 MW System



Example – 21 MW System

Collector System Equivalent on 100 MVA base, 24 kV

From	To	R	X	B	n	R n ²	X n ²
1	4	0.03682	0.00701	0.000000691	3	0.33136	0.06307
2	4	0.02455	0.00467	0.000001036	3	0.22091	0.04205
4	5	0.02455	0.00467	0.000001036	9	1.98816	0.37843
3	5	0.02557	0.02116	0.000000235	3	0.23016	0.19042
5	SUB	0.02557	0.02116	0.000000235	12	3.68251	3.04673
6	8	0.03747	0.00868	0.000000561	3	0.33726	0.07809
7	8	0.02455	0.00467	0.000001036	3	0.22091	0.04205
8	9	0.02109	0.02501	0.000000199	6	0.75925	0.90025
9	SUB	0.02109	0.02501	0.000000199	9	1.70831	2.02555

RESULTS

Partial R sum	9.4788
Partial X sum	6.7666
N	21

Collector System Equivalent (Same units as R, X & B data)	
Req	0.021494 pu
Xeq	0.015344 pu
Beq	0.000005 pu

PV Transformer Equivalent

$$Z_{T_{eq}} = \frac{Z_T}{M} = \frac{0.00597 + j0.05970}{7} = 0.00085 + j0.00853 \quad \text{pu on 3 MVA base}$$

$$= 0.02843 + j0.28430 \quad \text{pu on 100 MVA base}$$

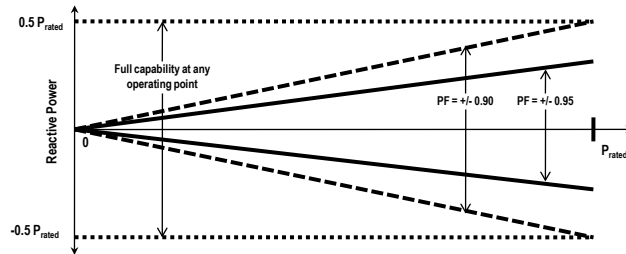
PV Generator Equivalent

$$P_{gen} = 1 \text{ MW} * 21 = 21 \text{ MW}$$

$$Q_{min} = -Q_{max} = P_{gen} \times \tan(\cos^{-1}(PF)) = 6.9 \text{ MVAR} \quad \text{Reactive control varies}$$

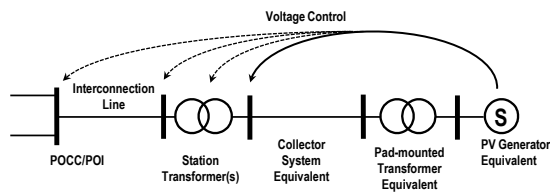
Reactive Power

Reactive Power Capability of Inverters: What is the reactive power capability? What about partial power? Check spec sheet!

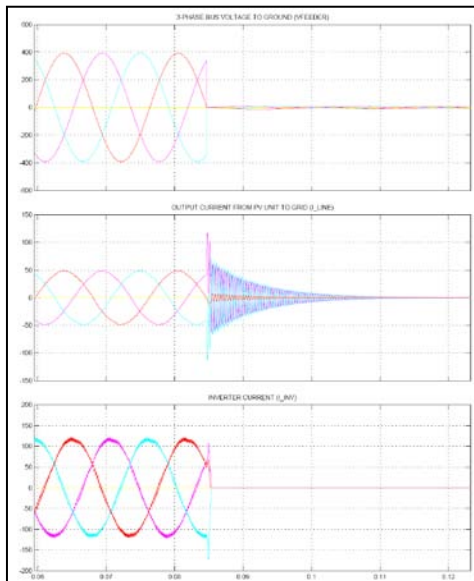


Reactive Control Options

- Fixed PF/Var
- Volt/Var droop
- Closed Loop Voltage control



Transient Behavior of PV Inverters

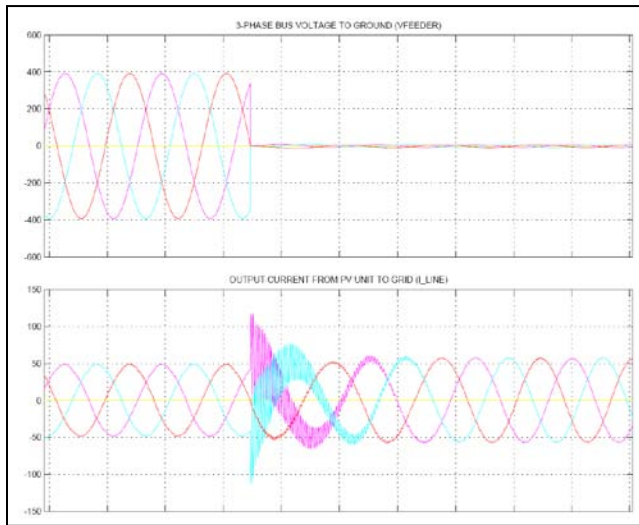


Grid Voltage Monitoring Enabled – Unit Trips During L-L-L-G Fault

In this case the AC voltage drops instantaneously and triggers an "instantaneous AC under-voltage" trip. Inverter gating stops immediately and the AC contactor releases after a few cycles. The filter capacitor rings with the grid inductance for a short time.

Source: Colin Schauder, Satcon Technology Corporation - Transient Modeling for Inverter-Based Distributed Generation, March 2, 2010

Transient Behavior of PV Inverters



Grid Voltage Monitoring Disabled to Allow Ride-Through During L-L-L-G Fault

In this case the grid voltage monitoring has been disabled so the inverter keeps running (with limited 60 Hz current output).

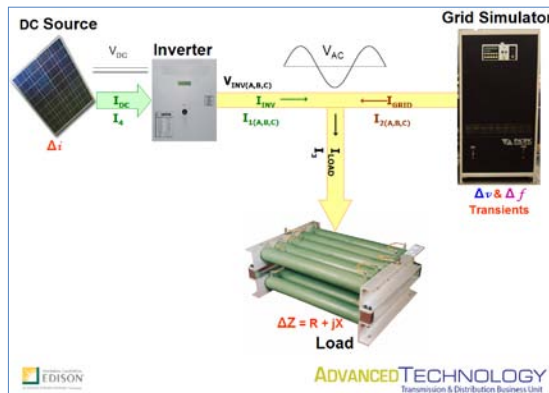
Note the high frequency resonant discharge of the filter capacitor.

If the voltage drop is not so abrupt, then much less ringing occurs.

Source: Colin Schauder, Satcon Technology Corporation - Transient Modeling for Inverter-Based Distributed Generation, March 2, 2010

Model Validation/Verification

- Laboratory testing is first step
- Also need to validate against field data



Source: Richard Bravo, SCE, 3-phase solar inverter test procedures (Draft)

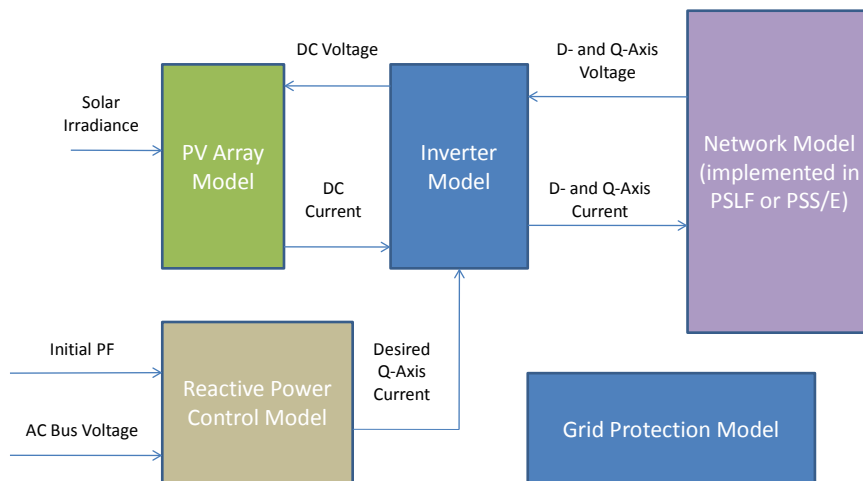
REMTF working with SCE/NREL inverter characterization project

Dynamic Models – Basic Specs

- Approximate aggregate dynamic response for entire PV plant
- Suitable for simulation of grid events
 - 3-ph (up to 9 cycles) & 1-ph faults (up to 30 cycles) faults, frequency events, oscillatory events (up to 10 Hz bandwidth)
 - Assume constant irradiance during electrical disturbance
 - Model extension should handle irradiance input (user beware!)
 - Protection module to mimic “LVRT” curve (piecewise linear)
- Numerically stable with time steps of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cycle
 - Faster internal integration may be needed for some important controls
- Include existing and emerging control options & capabilities
 - LVRT, Volt/Var control options, power control (ramp rate), behavior during/after fault, frequency support??
- Initializes from power flow without special scripts

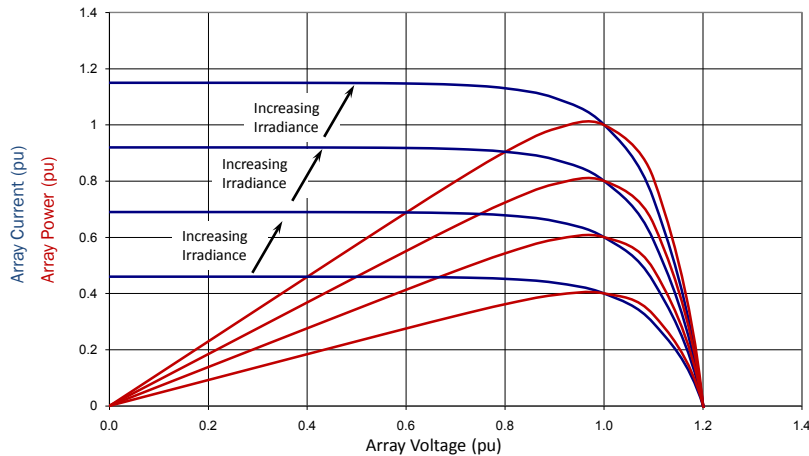


Model Connectivity



Source: Mike Behnke, BEW Engineering – Proposal for Generic PV System Model, March 2, 2010

PV Array Model



Source: Mike Behnke, BEW Engineering – Proposal for Generic PV System Model, March 2, 2010

Summary

- PV systems are different than conventional generation in key respects
 - Low short circuit current, no inertia, collector system
 - Inverter dynamic behavior can be “programmed”
- Need to make progress on PV system models to make solar “mainstream”
- WECC REMTF working on model development and guidelines
 - Goal is to meet NERC definition of adequate models
 - Wide industry participation

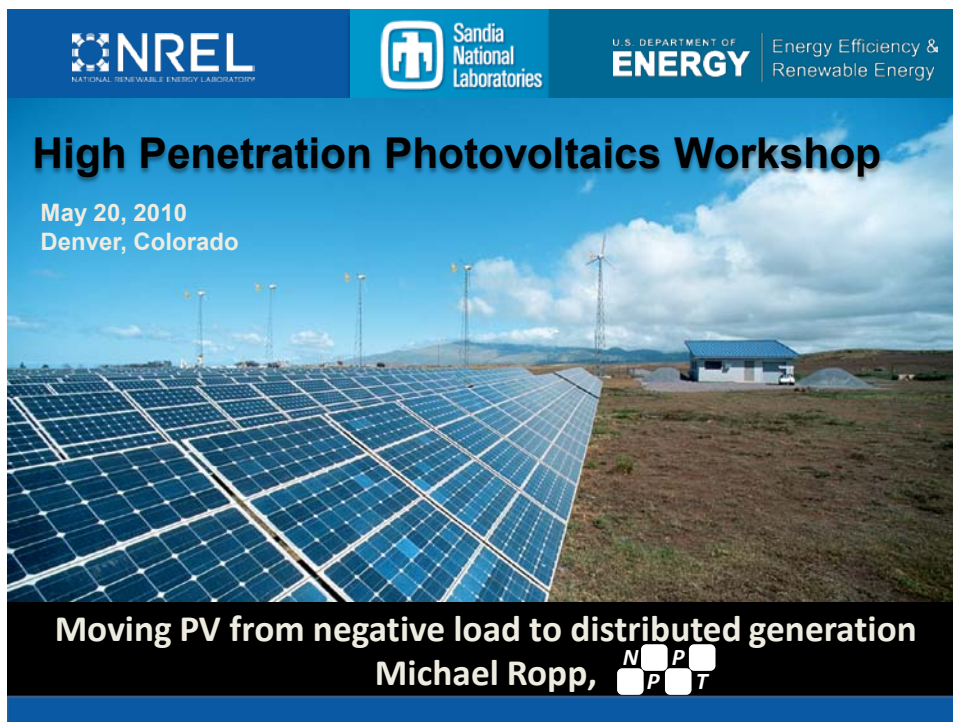
Anti-Islanding Assurance and Approach/ Review of Standards Focused on Island Systems

Mike Ropp, South Dakota State University

Michael Ropp was born in Rapid City, SD in 1967. He survived being the middle of three brothers and went on to earn a Bachelor's degree in Music from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in 1991, playing low brass and low strings, and the Masters and Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

Michael was a Professor of Electrical Engineering at South Dakota State University from 1999 to 2010, and is now the founder and President of Northern Plains Power Technologies, an engineering services firm headquartered in Brookings, SD.

Michael's experience is in photovoltaics; integration of distributed energy resources such as PV and electric vehicles into power systems; computer modeling of power systems; power electronics; and electric transportation. He currently lives in Brookings with his wife Susan, a molecular biologist, and twin children Thomas and Katherine, who continually make him realize how futile any attempts at prediction can be.

The banner features logos for NREL (National Renewable Energy Laboratory), Sandia National Laboratories, and the U.S. Department of Energy (Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy). The main title is "High Penetration Photovoltaics Workshop" in large, bold, black font. Below it, the date and location are listed: "May 20, 2010" and "Denver, Colorado". The background image shows a vast field of solar panels in the foreground, with several wind turbines visible in the distance under a blue sky with scattered clouds. At the bottom, a black bar contains the text "Moving PV from negative load to distributed generation" in white, followed by the name "Michael Ropp," and a small graphic of four squares arranged in a 2x2 grid with the letters N, P, P, and T in each square.


NREL
NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

Sandia
National
Laboratories

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY | Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

High Penetration Photovoltaics Workshop

May 20, 2010
Denver, Colorado

Moving PV from negative load to distributed generation
Michael Ropp, 

Demands on PV inverters

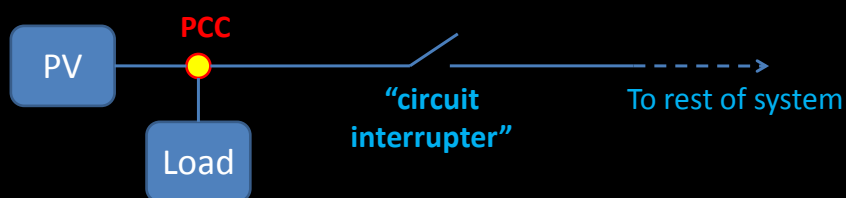
- Today: **negative load**
 - Basically a varying negative real power demand
 - Voltage support—fixed or utility-controllable VAR supply
 - At least neutral power quality impact
- Tomorrow: **distributed generation (DG) asset**
 - Dynamic voltage support
 - LVRT/LFRT
 - System-level support functions
 - Integration into EMS and ‘smart grid’ infrastructure
 - Storage (either on-board or external)
 - Microgrid mode?



2

Loss of mains (LoM) detection

- Inverters are required to have LoM detection for safety and historical reasons, and we'll likely still need it in the “Smart Grid”.



3

PV and LoM

- Today's anti-islanding relies on:
 - Positive feedback;
 - “Perturb-and-observe”, similar to impedance detection; and
 - An assumption of a very strong grid source.
- Based on:
 - Single-inverter case
 - No other generation in the potential island
 - “Negative load” philosophy



4

PV→DG, and LoM

- Today's anti-islanding is incompatible with high PV penetration or a DG philosophy
 - Issues with multiple inverter case (?)
 - Issues when multiple generator types present
 - Incompatible with grid support functions
 - Hard to distinguish between “trip” and “ride through” events



5

Today's solution: transfer trip

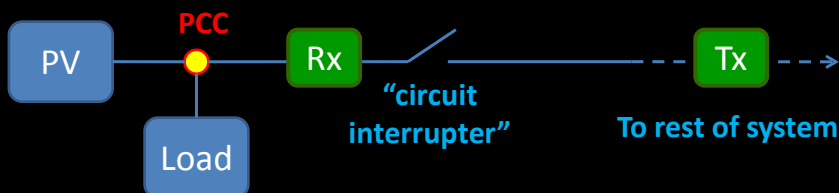
- ✓ Direct utility control over the inverter
- ✓ Transfer trip is field-proven; utilities are comfortable with it
- ✓ Can be very fast
- ✗ Moderate to high cost
 - ✗ Point-to-point solution
- ✗ Doesn't guarantee islanding prevention unless every circuit interrupting device along the feeder is instrumented



6

Tomorrow's LoM solutions

- One candidate: **power line carrier communications (PLCC)**



- ✓ Works very well for islanding prevention
- ✓ Utilities have some comfort level with it
- ✗ Can be high cost—separate Tx for each feeder
- ✗ Lack of market adoption due to limited BW
- ✗ Can do little other than anti-islanding (BW again)



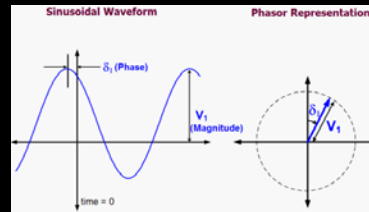
7

Tomorrow's LoM solutions

- Another candidate: methods based on

synchrophasors

- ✓ Can work well for islanding detection
- ✓ Can enable a host of additional advanced features
- ✗ Unproven (but this is changing)
- ✗ Cost uncertainty
- ✗ BW requirement uncertainty



8

Standards needs

- **Standards writers are scrambling to keep up**
- How much field adjustability?
- What ***should*** the LoM trip time be?
- From the system perspective, what feature set is desirable, and at what power or penetration levels?
- How to certify inverters with these features? (What should the tests look like?)



9



Distribution Impact Studies / Review of IEEE P1547.7

Robert Saint, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Bob Saint has been with NRECA for over 9 years and his primary role is technical advisor for the transmission and distribution Engineering Committee and works with the System Planning Subcommittee. He has worked for rural electric co-ops, primarily distribution cooperatives for over 20 years in Colorado before coming to NRECA. Bob is also the Program Manager for the MultiSpeak Software Integration Initiative.

Bob is chairman of the IEEE P1547.7 and IEEE PES Distributed Resources Integration Working Group. Bob is a member of the GridWise Architecture Council and on the Governing Board of the NIST Smart Grid Interoperability Panel. He is a Professional Engineer in Texas and Virginia and a senior member of IEEE. Bob graduated from Wichita State University with a BS in Electrical Engineering.

High Penetration Photovoltaics Workshop

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Denver, Colorado



Distribution Impact Studies/Review of IEEE P1547.7
Bob Saint

IEEE 1547 Interconnection Standards

1547- 2008 Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems

1547.1 - 2005 Conformance Test Procedures for Equipment Interconnecting DR with EPS

1547.2 - 2008 Application Guide for IEEE 1547 Standard for Interconnection of DR with EPS

1547.3 - 2007 Guide for Monitoring, Information Exchange and Control of DR

P1547.4 Guide for Design, Operation, & Integration of Distributed Resource Island Systems with EPS

P1547.5 Guidelines for Interconnection of EPS >10 MVA to the Power Transmission Grid

P1547.6 Recommended Practice for Interconnecting DR With EPS Distribution Secondary Networks

P1547.7 Draft Guide to Conducting Distribution Impact Studies for DR Interconnection

Current 1547 Projects

Microgrids

P1547.8 (new)
Extension of 1547,
e.g. grid support, energy storage, ride-thru, etc.

<http://groups.ieee.org/groups/scc21/index.html>

P1547.7 - Scope

This guide describes criteria, scope, and extent for engineering studies of the impact on area electric power systems of a distributed resource or aggregate distributed resource interconnected to an area electric power distribution system.

3

P1547.7 - Purpose

The creation of IEEE Std 1547 “Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems” has led to the increased adoption of distributed resources (DR) throughout distribution systems. This document **describes** a **methodology** for performing engineering studies of the potential impact of a distributed resource interconnected to an area electric power distribution system. **Study scope** and **extent** are described as functions of identifiable characteristics of the distributed resource, the area electric power system, and the interconnection. **Criteria are described for determining the necessity of impact mitigation.**

4

P1547.7 – Purpose (cont.)

Establishment of this guide allows distributed resource owners, interconnection contractors, area electric distribution power system owners and operators, and regulatory bodies to have a **described methodology** for **when** distribution system impact studies are appropriate, **what data** is required, **how** they are performed, and **how** the study results are **evaluated**. In the absence of such guidelines, the necessity and extent of DR interconnection impact studies has been widely and inconsistently defined and applied.

5

P1547.7 - Outline

1. Overview
 - 1.1 Scope
 - 1.2 Purpose
 - 1.3 Intended Audience
 - 1.4 Limitations
 - 1.5 Document Structure
2. References
3. Definitions, acronyms and abbreviations
 - 3.1 Definitions
 - 3.2 Acronyms and abbreviations

6

P1547.7 – Outline (cont.)

4. General Considerations

- 4.1 Potential System Impacts of DR
- 4.2 Classes of impact studies
- 4.3 Classes of tools for studying impacts
- 4.4 Reliability Perspectives Related to EPS and DR
- 4.5 DR owner perspective

7

P1547.7 – Outline (cont.)

5. Assessment Methodology

- 5.1 Assessment Sequence
- 5.2 Assessment Information
- 5.3 Preliminary Review
- 5.4 Routine Distribution Study
- 5.5 Special System Impact Study

8

P1547.7 – Outline (cont.)

6. Data Requirements

- 6.1 Proposed distributed resource
- 6.2 Existing and planned area EPS
- 6.3 Proposed interconnection equipment and system integration
- 6.4 Specialty Studies
- 6.5 General considerations

9

P1547.7 – Outline (cont.)

7. Operating and Configuration Considerations

- 7.1 DR Considerations
- 7.2 Area EPS Considerations

8. Preliminary Review

- 8.1 Study Types and Tools
- 8.2 Technical Issues

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P1547.7 – Outline (cont.)

9. Routine Distribution Studies

9.1 Study Types and Tools

9.2 Technical Issues

10. Special System Impact Studies

10.1 Study Types and Tools

10.2 Technical Issues

11

P1547.7 – Outline (cont.)

11. Using the results of impact studies

11.1 Mitigation of system protection concerns

11.2 Mitigation of steady-state performance concerns

11.3 Mitigation of power quality concerns

11.4 Mitigation of system stability concerns

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P1547.7 – Next Meeting

August 10-11, 2010 – San Francisco, CA

http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/scc21/1547.7/1547.7_index.html

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Contact Me

Bob Saint
Principal Distribution Engineer, Energy &
Environmental Policy
National Rural Electric Cooperative
Association (NRECA)

Phone: (703) 907-5863
Email: robert.saint@nreca.coop

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Session 4 Q&A: High-Penetration PV Solutions-Modeling and Studies

Audience Questions/Panel Answers

Note: This is not an exact transcription of the discussion during the Q&A session and is meant to be representative of the discussion during the session.

Q. Our utility uses 20-cycle reclosing. 2-sec IEEE standard interferes with the reclosers (which are about 1.5 sec). How are inverters affected?

A. Most inverters usually trip off at less than 2 sec.

A. The IEEE trip was meant to be “a short time,” not exactly 2 seconds.

A. 1547 has recloser coordination requirement.

A. Third requirement: Don’t cause overvoltage on feeder. Blowing off arresters in ground fault unless you get off very quickly. Need time-coordinated transfer trip.

A. With very low or high voltage, trip time should be lower than 2 seconds.

Q. We’re struggling with modeling of basic PV system, whether to allow it to interconnect. What about real-time monitoring and determining when you need to go into different modes for different situations?

A. Our models today are pretty simple. Need to get more sophisticated with models and tools.

A. We need to be able to model at many different scales. Tough problem.

Q. Rule 21 has been the most-used document over the last 10 years. Regarding the screens, what’s been working in CA? Need feedback.

A. We do have people from CA on P1547.7 project. If it passes the screens, what do we do next? That’s what we’re concentrating on.

A. Single line to ground fault and voltage excursions. Don’t permit interconnections without ground bank or voltage protection. Do we need high-speed modeling to figure out mode selection? Figuring out whether you’re approaching voltage collapse...

Q. When PV can be installed by anybody, we may not know how much PV is on the grid. Losing control, messing up modeling.

A. Yes, modeling is a complicated issue. The grid is robust. Uncertainty in modeling is accepted; we are conservative. Sensitivity studies, “what if I get it wrong?”

A. Wake-up call to utilities. They need to know who is connecting PV to the system! Make it easy to know/find out.

A. Scenario to get in our heads. We think of orderly progression to add PV to grid (not much guerilla solar). But let's say it changes, with people throwing on lots of PV. Then what?

A. Bulk system-level model. But there is a need for modeling for day-to-day distribution simulation. DOE is supporting this work.

Q. Data intensity vs. value out. Massive data requirements. Use geographic models.

A. Commercial modeling developers would like someone to come up with models that they can plug into their application.

A. Working at NREL to develop validated models that software companies can pick up and put in their packages.

A. Utilities want to know what variability could do at the local level. E.g., How cloudy is cloudy?

A. Not just models. Need whole new modeling tool. Quasi-steady-state (QSS), for example. Not available now. Write our own code to make QSS dynamic simulation around commercial software.

A. Variability of load flows. Packages don't offer that capability, but OpenDS (EPRI) does. First used for wind, now being applied to PV.

A. Transmission planning. Resistance to adopting new models. Resistance to using new software. If planners are not use to something, they don't like it. It's difficult. Make it easy to translate databases from one platform to another.

A. Simulating cloud shadowing connected to GIS data. Need to simulate the patterns. Important if we really want to get idea.

Q. Evaluating advanced module on CymeDist. Does time analysis. Single- and 3-phase. Don't need to be a programmer to enter the data.

Q. What features do we want to add to our models? Leads to chaos quickly. What are our objectives? What is the purpose of the study? Modeling is an art.

Moving Forward with HPPV Standards and Codes / Discussion of Future Workshops, Webinars & Standards Activities

Kevin Lynn, DOE

During the closing remarks, there was a discussion of the new IEEE P1547.8 Draft *Recommended Practice for Establishing Methods and Procedures that Provide Supplemental Support for Implementation Strategies for Expanded Use of IEEE Standard 1547* that may focus on resolution of many concerns of high-penetration PV deployment.

Kevin Lynn posed several questions to the audience: First step in addressing codes and standards (C&S) for HPPV. Do more workshops? Like this, or something else? Different format? Should we just focus on C&S? Just 1547? What are action items coming out of this workshop?

Audience Responses:

- Great session. We need a session with focal point, timeline, dates, what can/can't be done, reality.
- Issues are interrelated. Difficult to talk about in isolation.
- Consensus on issues. 1547.8 being a priority for moving forward. Address the issue where there is consensus.
- Some presentations on bulk power efficiency and reliability and what HPPV can have, voltage reduction, what voltage should we target.
- Learn from experience good and bad from Europe, Germany and Spain. Some interaction with them? They are farther down the road than we are. Let's not reinvent the wheel or repeat their mistakes.
- New PVPS Task 14, April 2010, High Penetration, IEA member countries. Just getting kicked off. Next meeting is in December 2010 in Denver.
- Face-to-face is better than Webinars.
- NREC, Intergeneration Task Force (IGTF), bulk generation. Discuss how this fits with our work.

The meeting concluded with general consensus that additional meetings, webinars and conference calls would be desirable. There was overwhelming agreement that developing new standards and codes for high-penetration PV deployment is an extremely important goal for utilities, industry, and government.

Appendix - List of Attendees

Andrykowski, Rory	National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)
Asgeirsson, Hawk	DTE Energy
Atkinson, Suzanne	Navarro Research and Engineering/ Golden Field Office
Atmaram, Gobind	Florida Solar Energy Center (FSEC)
Bank, Jason	NREL
Barker, Philip	Nova Energy Specialists
Bassett, David	PPL Electric Utilities
Basso, Thomas	NREL
Beach, Joe	Colorado School of Mines
Behr, Andy	Hisco
Bordine, Andrew	Consumers Energy
Borgmeyer, Kevin	Alliant Energy
Bower, Ward	Sandia National Laboratories
Bravo, Richard	Southern California Edison
Brooks, Bill	Brooks Engineering
Burman, Kari	NREL
Buttz, Diana	Equinox Solar
Carlson, Eric	SolarCity
Chakraborty, Sudipta	NREL
Christensen, Ken	Advanced Energy
Cisco, Dinah	Salt River Project
Cleveland, Frances	Xanthus Consulting International
Coddington, Michael	NREL
Collins, Forrest	juwi solar Inc.
Darie, Silviu	EDSA Micro Corporation
Davari, Asad	West Virginia University, Institute of Technology
DeBlasio, Dick	NREL
Deline, Chris	NREL
Ellis, Abraham	Sandia National Laboratories
Enbar, Nadav	EPRI
Everett, Jeff	Schneider Electric
Faruque, Omar	Center for Advanced Power Systems , FSU
Forrester, Dan	juwi solar Inc.
German, Jeff	Satcon Technology
Gilliam, Rick	SunEdison
Grant, Mike	Duke Energy
Gupta, Smita	Itron Inc.
Gwinner, Don	NREL
Hambrick, Joshua	NREL
Hamm, Julia	Solar Electric Power Association (SEPA)

Hampton, Tonja	National Science Foundation
Handy, Mark	KenJiva Energy Systems
Hefner, Al	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
Herig, Christy	SEPA
Heskin, Daryl	Renewable Technologies, Inc.
Holmes, Darell	Southern California Edison
Hudson, Raymond	BEW Engineering
Huque, Aminul	EPRI
Johnson, Lars	SunPower Corporation
Johnson, Walter	University of California, San Diego
Kalejs, Juris	American Capital Energy
Keller, Jamie	NREL
Key, Tom	EPRI
Kobusch, Andrew	Navarro Research & Engineering
Krauze, Richard	Renewable Energy Advisor
Kroposki, Ben	NREL
Kueck, John	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Kulick, John	Siemens Corporation
Kushner, Linda	Progress Energy
Kuszmaul, Scott	Sandia National Laboratories
Lenox, Carl	SunPower Corporation
Lew, Debra	NREL
Liang, Nathan	Hawaiian Electric Company
Lubkeman, David	KEMA, Inc.
Lynn, Kevin	U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
Mander, Art	Tri-State G&T
Manjrekar, Madhav	Siemens Corporate Research
Mather, Barry	NREL
McDonnell, Chad	Denver Investments Wealth Management
McNutt, Peter	NREL
McPhail, Keith	GST
Meeker, Rick	FSU Center for Advanced Power Systems
Mensah, Adje	Petra Solar
Metzger, Thomas	Navarro Research & Engineering, Inc.
Mignogna, Richard	Colorado PUC
Miklos, Todd	Advanced Energy Industries Inc. - Solar Inverters
Muller, Matthew	NREL
Nasr, Elie	SMA
Neal, Russell	Southern California Edison
Nichols, David	Altairnano
Nicole, Kristen	Sentech
Novachek, Frank	Xcel Energy
Nowicki, Genevieve	Solar Power Partners

Nuesken, Sven	Navarro Research & Engineering
Nugent, Patricia	Dow Chemical
OBrien, Kathleen	GE Global Research
Ong, Sean	NREL
Orwig, Kirsten	NREL
Palomino, Ernie	Salt River Project
Pardington, Chris	Xcel Energy
Paylan, Andy	Semikron, USA, Inc.
Payne, Jim	DOE
Perez, Rudy	Southern California Edison
Pisklak, Stephen	Dow Chemical
Plank, William	juwi solar Inc.
Raffaelle, Ryne	NREL
Reedy, Robert	FSEC/University of Central Florida
Rever, Bill	BP Solar
Rice, Brent	NREL
Roesch, Jeff	Advanced Energy Industries Inc.
Ropp, Michael	Northern Plains Power Technologies
Saint, Robert	National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
Sanchez, Manuel	Public Service Company of New Mexico
Schmitt, Bob	SMA America
Scholl, Kent	Xcel Energy
Seal, Brian	EPRI
Sedghisigarchi, Kourosh	West Virginia University Institute of Technology
Sheaffer, Paul	Resource Dynamics Corporation
Sheehan, Michael	Interstate Renewable Energy Center (IREC)
Sherwood, Larry	Solar America Board for Codes & Standards (Solar ABCs)
Small, Forrest	Navigant Consulting
Stafford, Byron	NREL
Starrs, Tom	SunPower Corporation
Suryanarayanan, Sid	Colorado School of Mines
Tatsumi, Haruhiko	SANYO North America Corporation
Taylor, Mike	SEPA
Thomas, Holly	DOE
Toe, Sylvester	Georgia Power Company
Tuttle, Julie	NREL
Van Geet, Otto	NREL
Vartanian, Charles	A123 Systems
Walker, Michael	ArgusON
Walling, Reigh	GE Energy
Washom, Byron	University of California San Diego, Strategic Energy Initiative
Welch, Robert	KEMA, Inc.
Williams, Lucius	Tennessee Valley Authority

Worrell , Lynn
Yohn, Thomas

Xcel Energy
Xcel Energy

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14. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 Words) Effectively interconnecting high-level penetration of photovoltaic (PV) systems requires careful technical attention to ensuring compatibility with electric power systems. Standards, codes, and implementation have been cited as major impediments to widespread use of PV within electric power systems. On May 20, 2010, in Denver, Colorado, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), held a workshop to examine the key technical issues and barriers associated with high PV penetration levels with an emphasis on codes and standards. This workshop included building upon results of the High Penetration of Photovoltaic (PV) Systems into the Distribution Grid workshop held in Ontario California on February 24-25, 2009, and upon the stimulating presentations of the diverse stakeholder presentations.						
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