

ESIG SUMMER WORKSHOP 2026 • DAY 2 OPENING SESSION

# Developer Perspective: Load Modeling & Validation Challenges

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01

SECTION

**Who We Are**

# Introduction to Diode Ventures

*A wholly owned subsidiary of Black & Veatch*



## What We Do

01

### Site & Resources

De-risks land, power, and water.

02

### Site Selection

End-to-end zoning and entitlements.

03

### Community

Engagement and incentive structuring.

04

### Hyperscale Delivery

Land delivered to major operators.

05

### EPC History

Backed by Black & Veatch's century of EPC expertise.



## Grid Strategy Focus

1

### Interconnection Requests

Active across ERCOT, PJM, MISO, SPP, SERC, WECC.

2

### Load Models

Delivered for the interconnection process.

3

### TSP / ISO / OEM Coordination

Study scope and data collection.

4

### Standards Engagement

NERC, ESIG, and ISO large-load workstreams.

5

### EPC Baseline

Standardized B&V design for modeling assumptions.

# We Work Between Three Parties With Different Priorities And Timelines



## The end customer

Hyperscale & AI tenants focused on IT load, PUE, and ramp profiles; not historically on grid reliability.



## The OEM

UPS, switchgear, VFDs, BESS, cooling from multiple OEMs. Datasheets shared, but firmware is proprietary and can change mid-build.



## The TSP / ISO

Verified PSPD & EMT site model, ride-through performance, protection settings, and current model revisions.

## What the developer is responsible for



### Model quality

Meet ISO/TSP model-quality requirements



### Keep model current

Update as design and requirements evolve



### OEM coordination

Validate equipment response under operating conditions



### Stakeholder alignment

Close coordination from application through commissioning

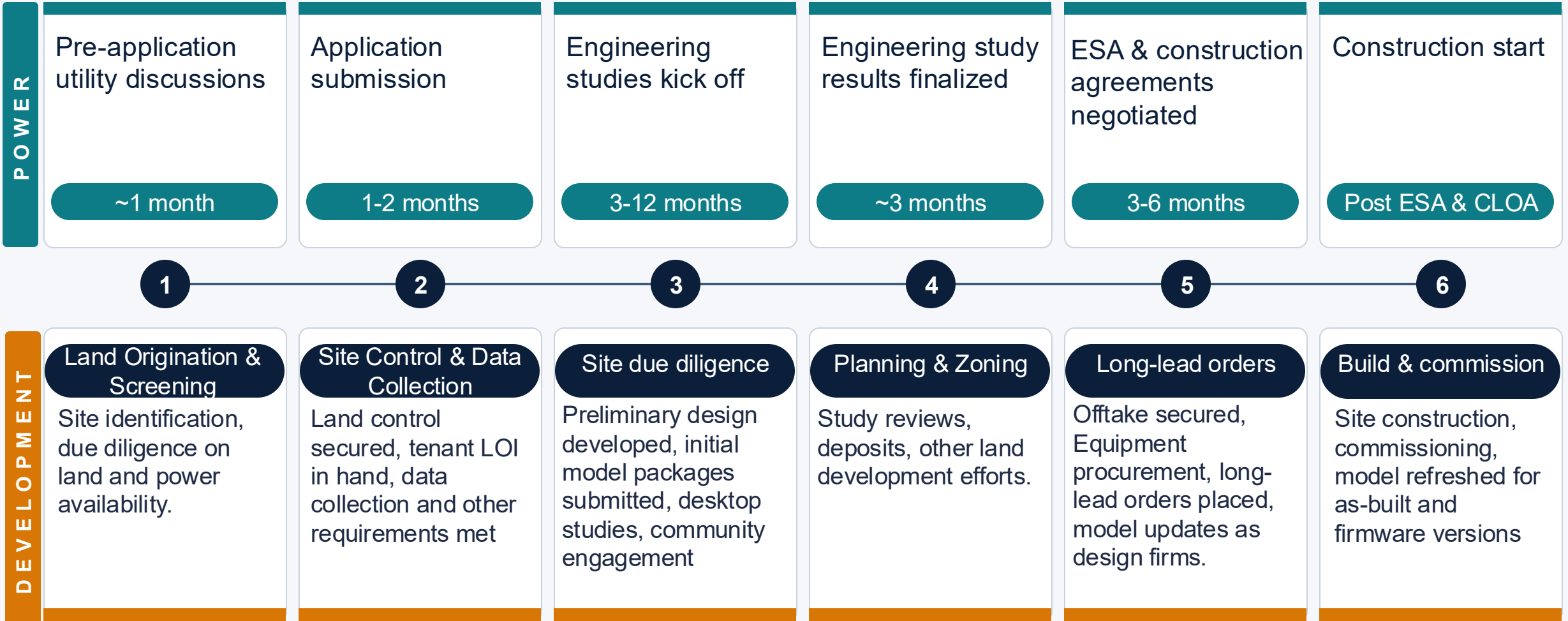
02

SECTION

**Interconnection  
Process**

# Interconnection Process Vs. Development Process

Both clocks run in parallel, and delays in one impact progress in the other.



# Design Control Across the Interconnection Process

	Pre-App	Application	Study	Build	Commission	Operate
<b>Powered Land Developer</b> Delivers powered land to end user	Full	Full	High	Low	None	None
<b>Powered Shell Developer</b> Builds shell; tenant fits out IT	Full	Full	Full	High	Medium	Low
<b>Hyperscaler / Operator</b> Owns design, build, and ops end-to-end	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full

Design control:  Full  High  Medium  Low  None / handed over

# Different Developer Profiles, Different Challenges

Interconnection and modeling challenges for each developer type

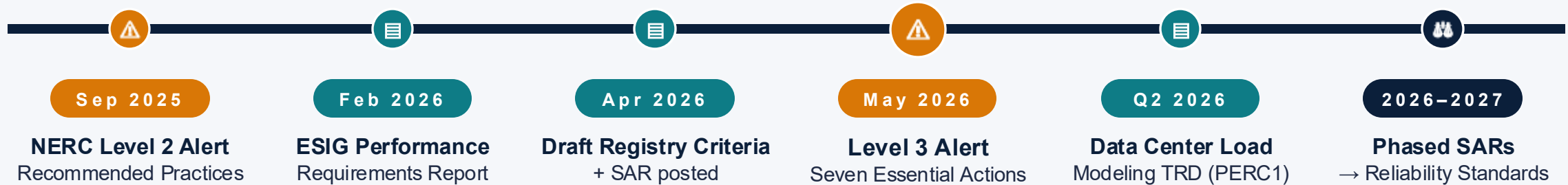
DEVELOPER TYPE	INTERCONNECTION CHALLENGES	MODELING CHALLENGES
<p><b>Powered Land Developer</b> Merchant; delivers powered land to an end user.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Owns interconnection</b> up to powered-land delivery.</li> <li>▶ Tenant and equipment selection still unknown at filing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Initial model</b> built on a standardized EPC reference design.</li> <li>▶ No “as built” until tenant IT load and OEM choices firm up.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Powered Shell Developer</b> Builds the shell; tenant fits out IT.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Utility study results</b> wanted ASAP</li> <li>▶ Ride-through specs apply to an unknown tenant</li> <li>▶ Ability to confirm equipment spec. dependent on operator offtake.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Aggregated site model</b> evolves as tenants and OEMs come online.</li> <li>▶ Validation ownership between shell developer and tenant unclear.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Hyperscaler / Operator</b> Owns design, build, and operations end-to-end.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Strong utility relationships</b> across regions.</li> <li>▶ Interconnection limited by capacity constraints and long-lead items.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Strong in-house modeling teams.</b></li> <li>▶ Rapid AI cluster and firmware churn complicate the energization load profile sharing.</li> </ul>

03

SECTION

**Regulatory  
Landscape**

# The Regulatory Landscape – Alerts to Standards



ON THE SYSTEM TODAY

## What we're seeing

- ▶ **Sudden load reductions and oscillations** observed across multiple interconnections.
- ▶ **Summer peak demand projected to grow significantly** over the next 10 years with data centers driving most of it.

NERC L3 ACTION AREAS

## Seven Essential Actions

Modeling · Studies · Instrumentation · Commissioning ·  
Operations · Protection · Control

# NERC L3 Alert: 7 Essential Actions for Computational Loads

REPORT Aug 3, 2026

EA 1 · TP / PC + TO (shared)  
Modeling data set (PERC1)

EA 2 · TP / PC  
System SOL & contingency studies

EA 3 · PC  
Update qualified change rule

EA 5 · TP / PC + TO (shared)  
Ride-through & protection coordination

NERC L3 ALERT  
7 Essential Actions  
≥20 MW · ≥60 kV

EA 4 · TO  
Commissioning & model verification

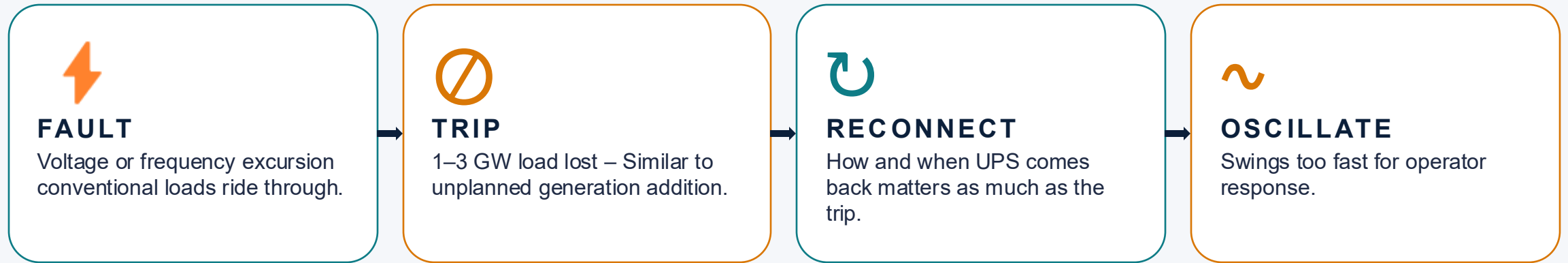
EA 6 · TO (+ RC coord.)  
Dynamic fault recording

EA 7 · TOP / RC / BA  
Operator & load communications

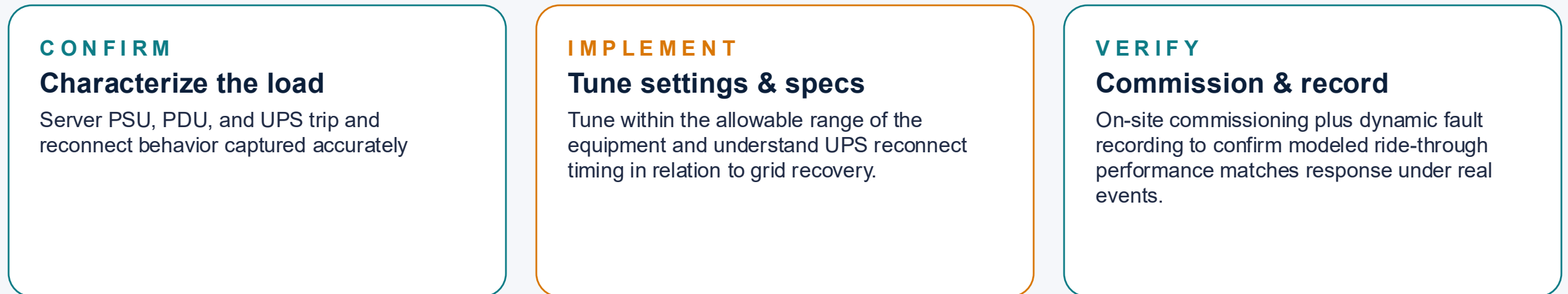
BASELINE MODEL · PERC1

# L3 Alert's Seven Actions Relate to Disturbance Performance

## DISTURBANCE EVENT SEQUENCE



## WORK TO CONFIRM, IMPLEMENT & VERIFY RIDE-THROUGH



# 04

SECTION

## Modeling & Validation Challenges

# RMS / PSPD And EMT Answer Different Questions

## RMS / PSPD

PSS®E · PowerWorld · TSAT

**Positive-sequence,**  
Fundamental frequency ·  $\Delta t \sim 1\text{--}10\text{ ms}$

**Bulk system planning**  
Transient & voltage stability, regional cases

**Scales to thousands of buses**  
Standard models actively improving and being tested  
Primarily utilized by planners for studies today

**Cannot resolve converter-driven dynamics**  
UPS ride-through approximated · standard library models immature

## EMT

PSCAD/EMTDC · EMTP

**Three-phase instantaneous values**  
 $\Delta t \sim 5\text{--}50\ \mu\text{s}$

**Converter stability & harmonics**  
Fault response · sub-synchronous interaction

**Captures UPS / VFD / BESS converter physics**  
Better at capturing data center load behavior

**Time-consuming to build and run**  
Black-box IP models · generic models need validation

DOMAIN

USE CASES

STRENGTHS

WATCH-OUTS

**BOTH ARE REQUIRED** · RMS / PSPD for system-wide scale · EMT for converter-driven dynamics

# Three Activities Make A Large Load Model Trustworthy

## Parameter verification

- ▶ **Match as-built.** Control gains, time constants, protection settings vs. installed equipment.
- ▶ **1:1 parameters first.** Trip thresholds matched to HMI data and OEM documentation.
- ▶ **OEM attestation** where direct checks are not feasible.

## Model validation

- ▶ **Simulated vs. measured.** Staged tests and disturbance recordings.
- ▶ **Realistic behavior** across operating conditions and disturbances.
- ▶ **High-resolution data** at the point of interconnection.

## Model quality testing

- ▶ **Structured test set.** Voltage steps, frequency changes, ride-through.
- ▶ **Numerical stability** and control response before acceptance.
- ▶ **Early-stage** interconnection requirement.

Well established for generators through the interconnection process, but still largely undefined for large loads.

Source: ESIG, *Large Load Modeling for Dynamic Studies* (2026)

# Validating Large Load Models



PRE-ENERGIZATION  
**Greenfield Challenges**

- ▶ **No field data** exists pre-energization.
- ▶ **Bench tests cover converters** in isolation, not the whole site.
- ▶ **Few events available** for benchmarking
- ▶ **HIL provides higher value** with as-built design and OEMs confirmed.



THE BENCHMARK  
**What “Validated” Means**

- ▶ **Documented lab-test match** for each major piece of equipment.
- ▶ **Reproduces benchmark events** within  $\pm 5\%$  P,  $\pm 5\text{ms}$  timing.
- ▶ **Playback** vs. real grid data once energized.
- ▶ **Versioned models** tied to firmware and equipment.
- ▶ **Written scope statement** of what the model does NOT cover.



POST-ENERGIZATION  
**Ongoing Cycle**

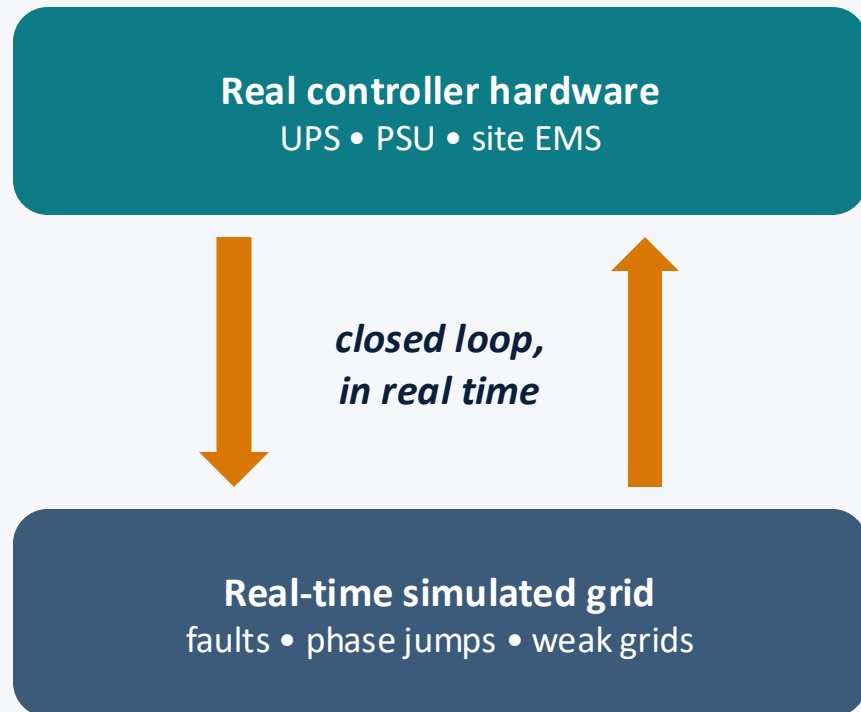
- ▶ **High-resolution recording** with PMU / DFR.
- ▶ **Simulated vs. measured** across test bed and real events.
- ▶ **Tolerance bands**; re-engage OEM on persistent errors.
- ▶ **Periodic review** at utility defined intervals.
- ▶ **Mandated updates** per validation outcomes.
- ▶ **Benchmark PSPD vs. EMT** when both submitted; document differences.

05

SECTION

**Solutions**

# Testing The Facility Before It Exists



- **Evaluate dynamic load behavior before construction.** Simulating different grid conditions, such as faults, phase jumps, and weak-grid cases.
- **Control & Protection Validation.** Tune and validate the parameters without exposing vendor IP or tenant data.
- **Observe control interactions early.** UPS, BESS, and site controls can be tested together under disturbance conditions before any installation.
- **Inverter-based resources (IBR).** Megawatt-scale lab testing of data center equipment, including on-site storage and generators with grid-forming / following converters.

*Examples: NLR Agora LL Grid Integration Test Bed • EdgeTunePower AI Load Simulator*

*It is the most practical way to learn how a facility behaves before it is energized.*

# How Developers Can Credibly Build and Maintain the Compliance Record

1

## 1. HIL Test bed

OEM/HIL lab tests of UPS, VFD, and BESS converters against published ride-through and other reliability standards.

2

## 2. Site simulation

RMS and EMT modeling, benchmarking, and simulations to represent onsite equipment performance under various conditions.

3

## 3. Commissioning

On-site staged tests: block load pickup, transfer scheme exercises, and intentional UPS mode transitions under monitoring.

4

## 4. Measure, Study, & Address

Replay actual grid disturbances through the model post-energization; benchmark model response against site data and address any shortcomings.

5

## 5. Ongoing Model Updates

Versioned model updates and studies triggered by firmware changes, capacity additions, load profile changes, or observed events. Tied to the ISO model update process.

# Reframing The Modeling Conversation

## FROM

“The developer knows everything, and we need that information.”

“I know what to expect from the data center because I have conducted the studies up front.”

Exact values requested before design decisions are made.

“I will wait for the utility industry to tell me what they need via process updates and standards.”



## TO

“Let’s define what is known, and when.”

Data center design, load profile, and other characteristics will change.

Ensure that the interconnection process, including material modification, is well-defined to support the restudy of dynamic behavior.

Get involved early in process/standards development. Review draft proposals and actively engage in learning grid reliability concerns.

**“Standards written without developer input *still apply to developers.*”**

THANK YOU

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# Questions & Discussion

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