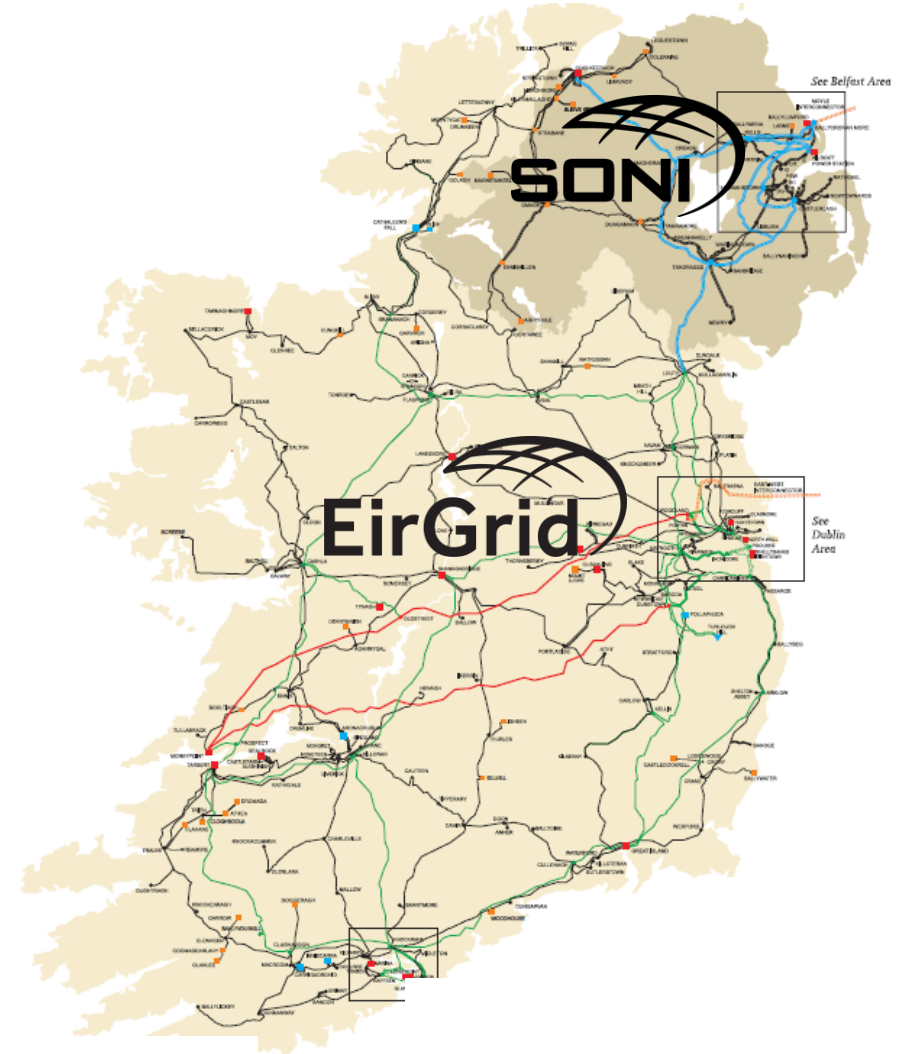
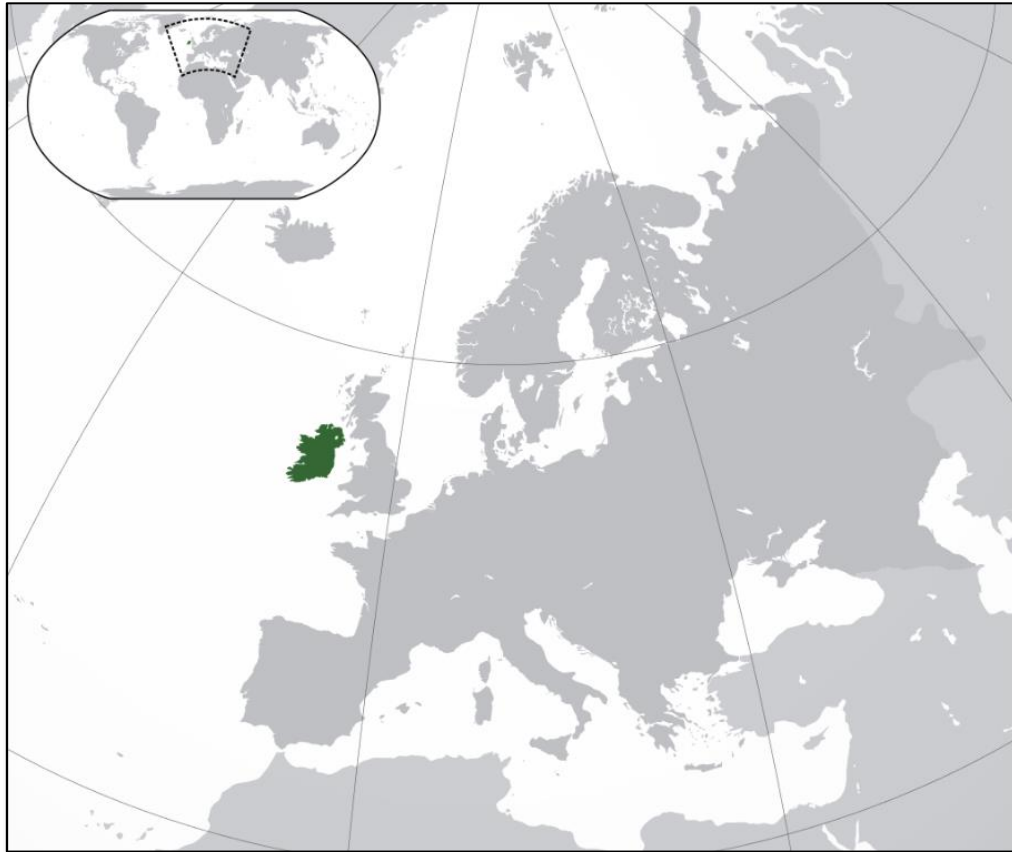


# Look Ahead Security Assessments: Operations radar to navigate high IBR waters in the journey to Net Zero

Marta Val Escudero, EirGrid  
ESIG Webinar, 25/07/2023

# Background to the Ireland & Northern Ireland Power System

# The TSOs of Ireland and Northern Ireland





# Background: All-Island Power System Overview

## System

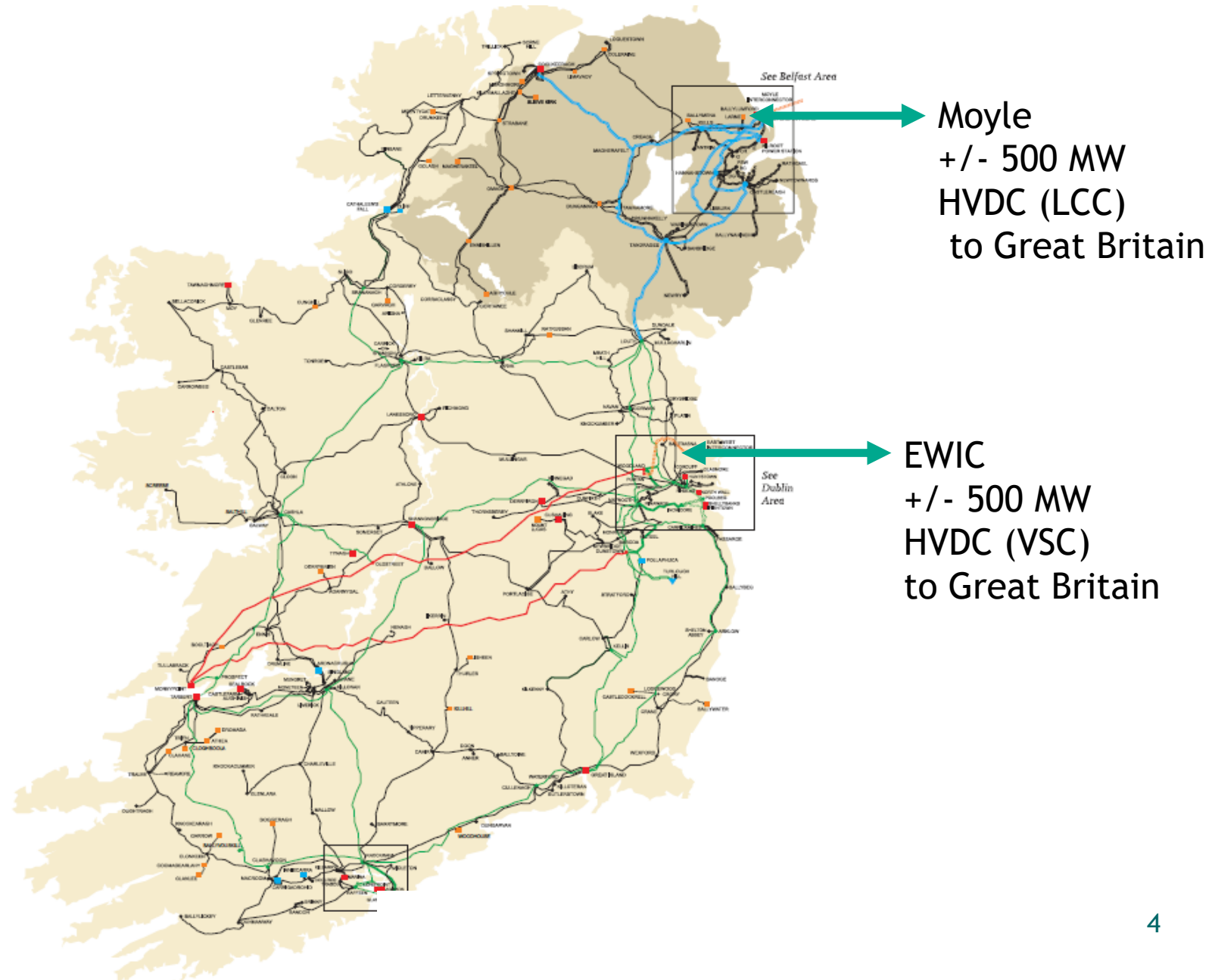
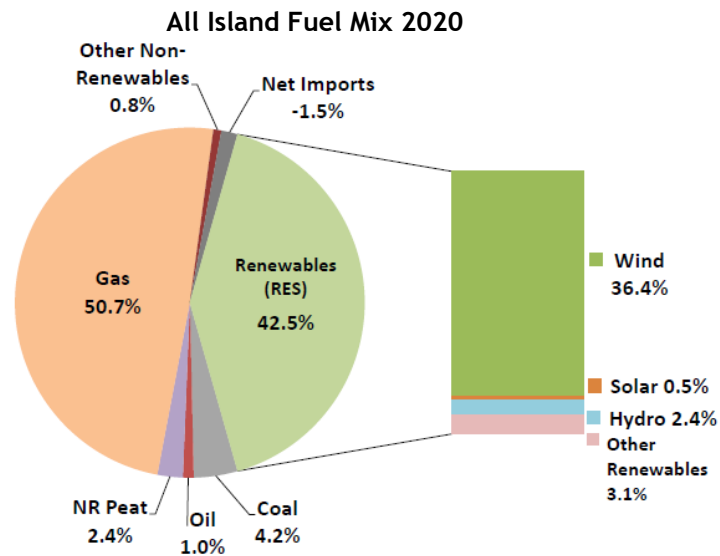
- Transmission: 110/220/275/400kV
- Single Synchronous Area & Market
- Two Jurisdictions / TSOs
- Jurisdictional Transmission Control
- All-Island Scheduling and Dispatch

## Demand

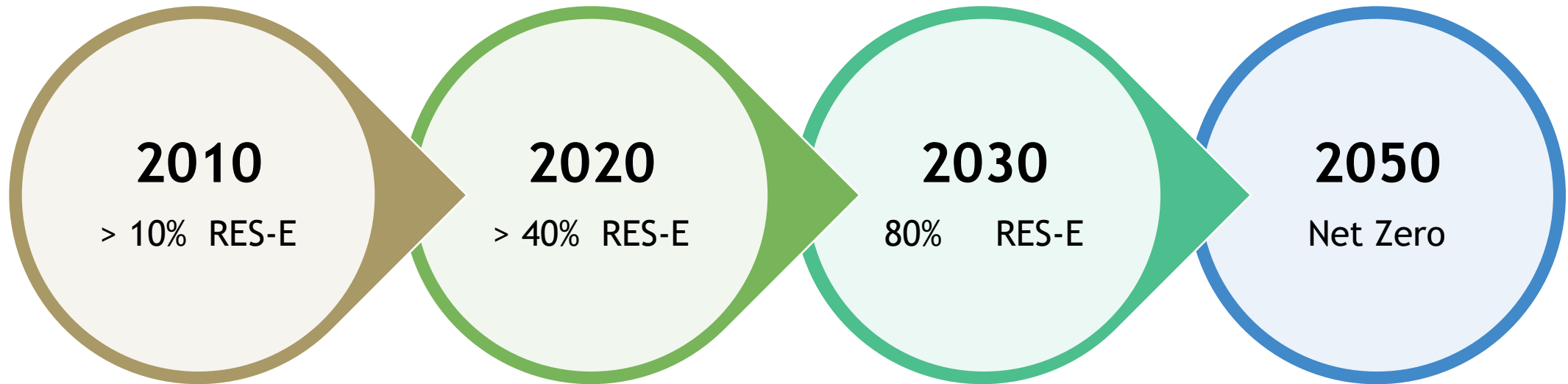
- Peak Demand: 7.0 GW
- Valley Demand: <2.5 GW

## Generation

- Installed Wind: 5.9 GW
- Peak Wind: 4.6 GW (Feb 2022)



# RENEWABLES REVOLUTION

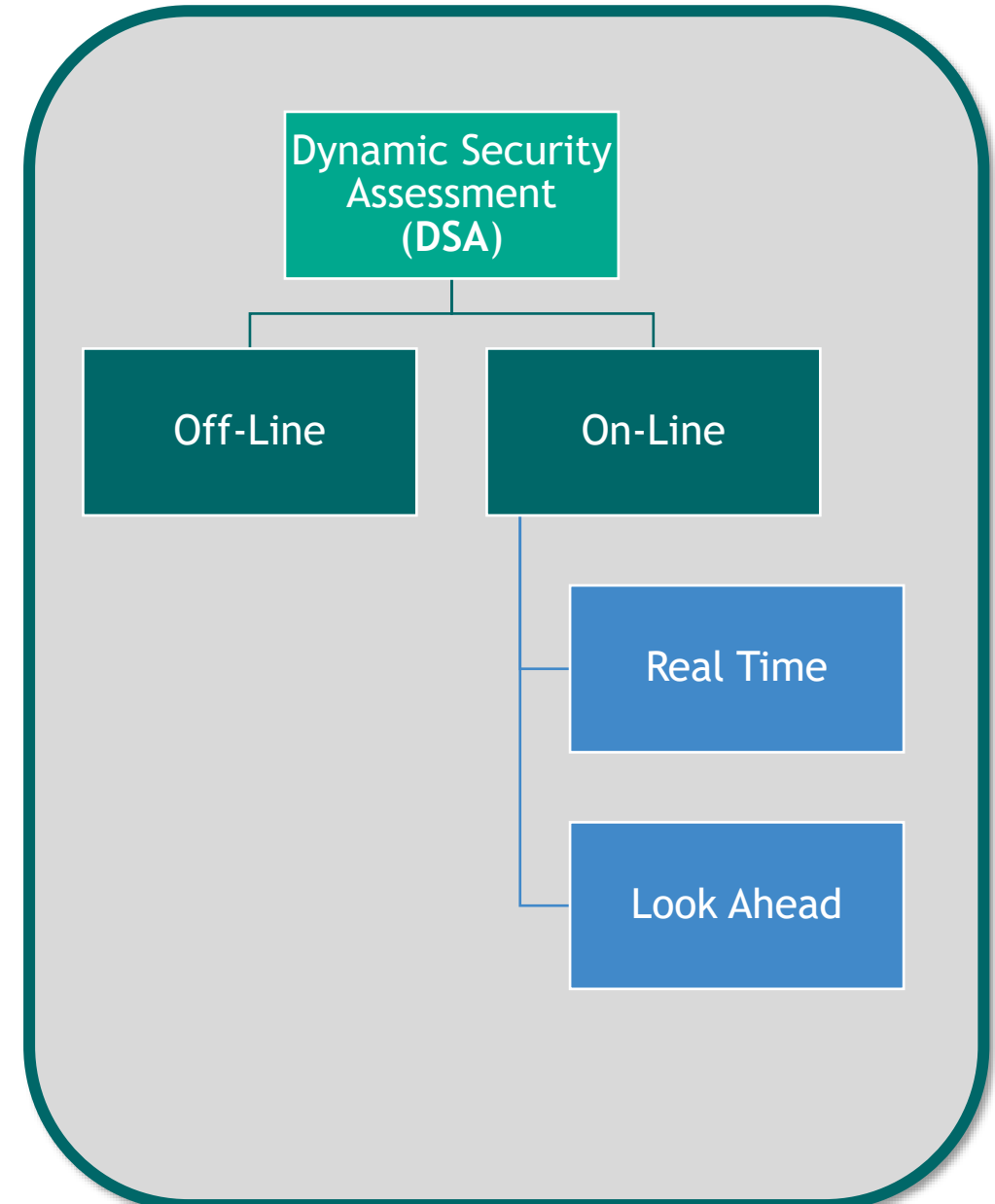
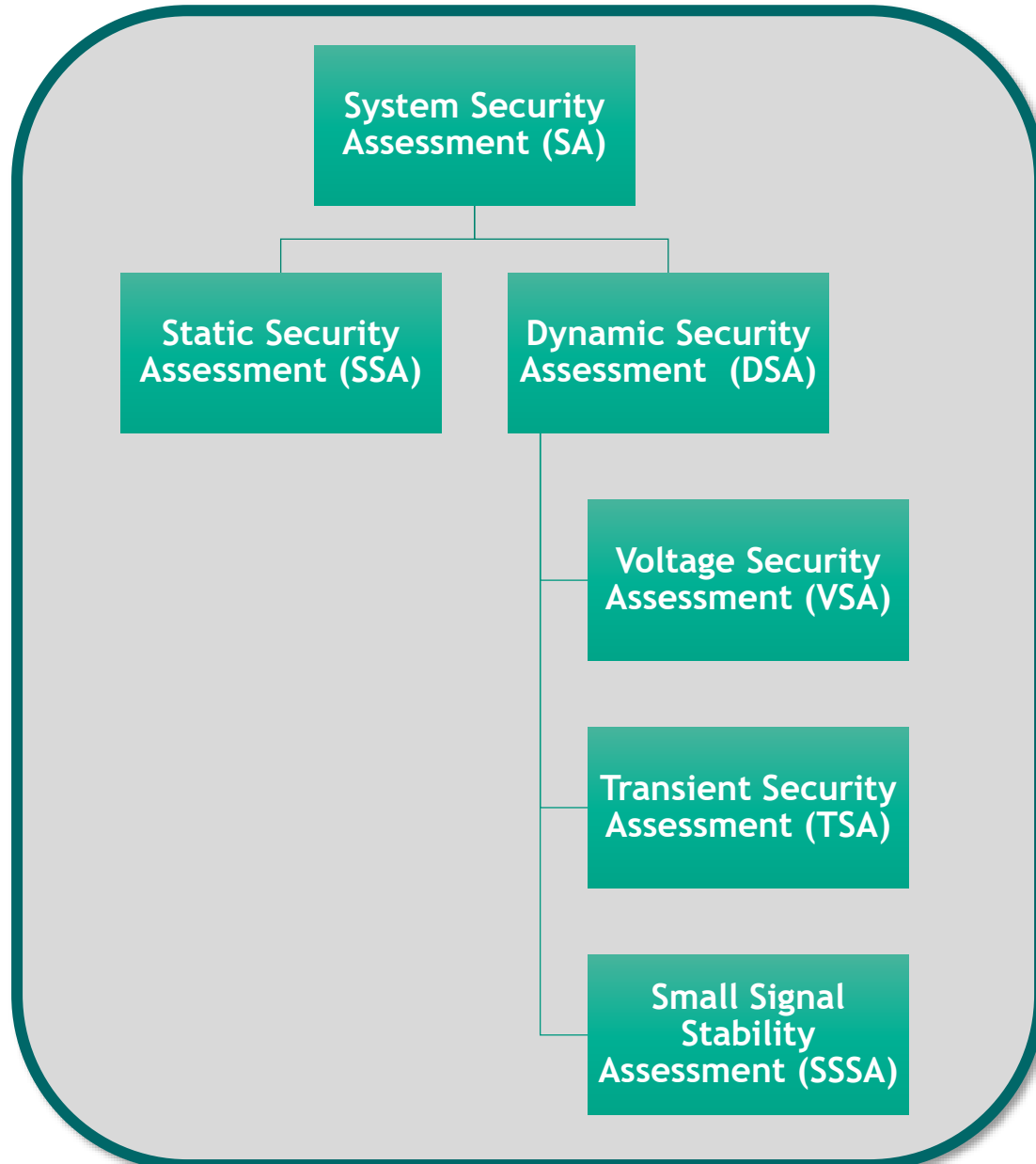


Clear decarbonisation agenda backed up by legislation

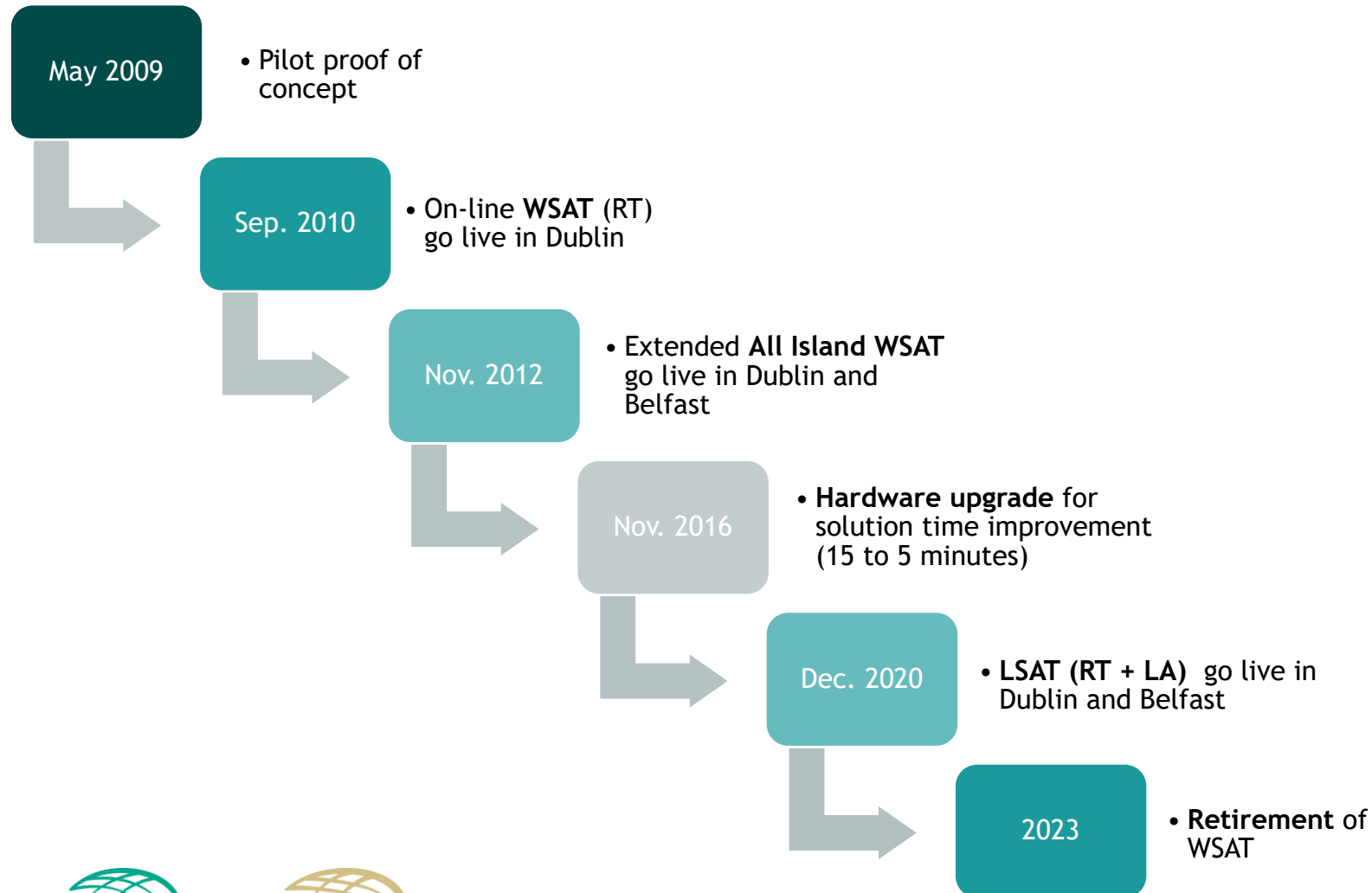
# ON-LINE DYNAMIC SECURITY ASSESSMENT: REAL TIME AND LOOK AHEAD



# Terminology



# Our DSA journey







# Why Look-Ahead DSA?

- Real Time DSA capabilities have supported integration of high levels of wind generation, up to 65% SNSP
- Operational complexity increases with level of non-synchronous renewables
- Forward looking DSA capabilities were identified as a requirement to increase SNSP above 65%
- Currently, we are operating at 75% SNSP
- Look Ahead provides adequate advance visibility of insecurities and allows implementation of effective correction actions in a timely manner

System Non-Synchronous Penetration

$$\text{SNSP} = \frac{\text{Wind} + \text{Solar} + \text{HVDC Imports}}{\text{Demand} + \text{HVDC Exports}}$$

# LSAT in a nutshell

Look-ahead Security Assessment Tool (LSAT) is an on-line application to monitor **voltage security** and **transient security** of the transmission system in both **Real-Time** and **Look-Ahead** time frames

## Key features:

- Full integration of EMS (GE E-terra) and DSA (Powertech DSATools) applications
- Interfaces with other applications:
  - Market Management System (MMS)
  - Outage Management System (OMS)

## Critical requirements:

- **Availability** → redundancy in DSA servers and data transfers
- **Speed** → high performance servers and distributed processing
- **Accuracy** → regular monitoring and validation against system incidents
- **Visualization** → clear presentation of results in dashboard
- **Archiving** → results are archived and available for off-line analysis and auditing at any time



# LSAT Functionality

## On-Line Real-Time

- Automatic process
- 5 minutes cycle
- Start from EMS State Estimator Solution

## On-Line Look-Ahead

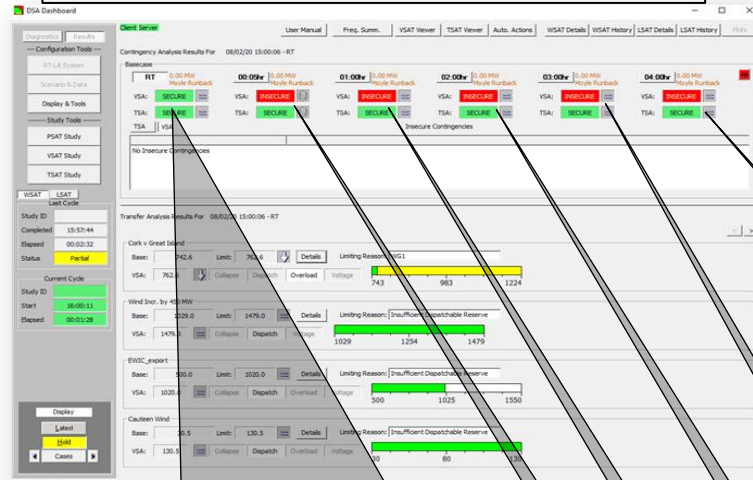
- Automatic process
- User selectable frequency and period of analysis
- Look-ahead time-points
- Based on Market Schedules and Outage Plans

## Off-Line Study

- Manually triggered
- User selectable period of analysis
- Look-ahead time-points
- User defined generation schedule and planned outage input data



# ON-LINE LSAT



RT

LA

Immediate Past

Future

-5 mins

Now

Market Trade periods

Day+1



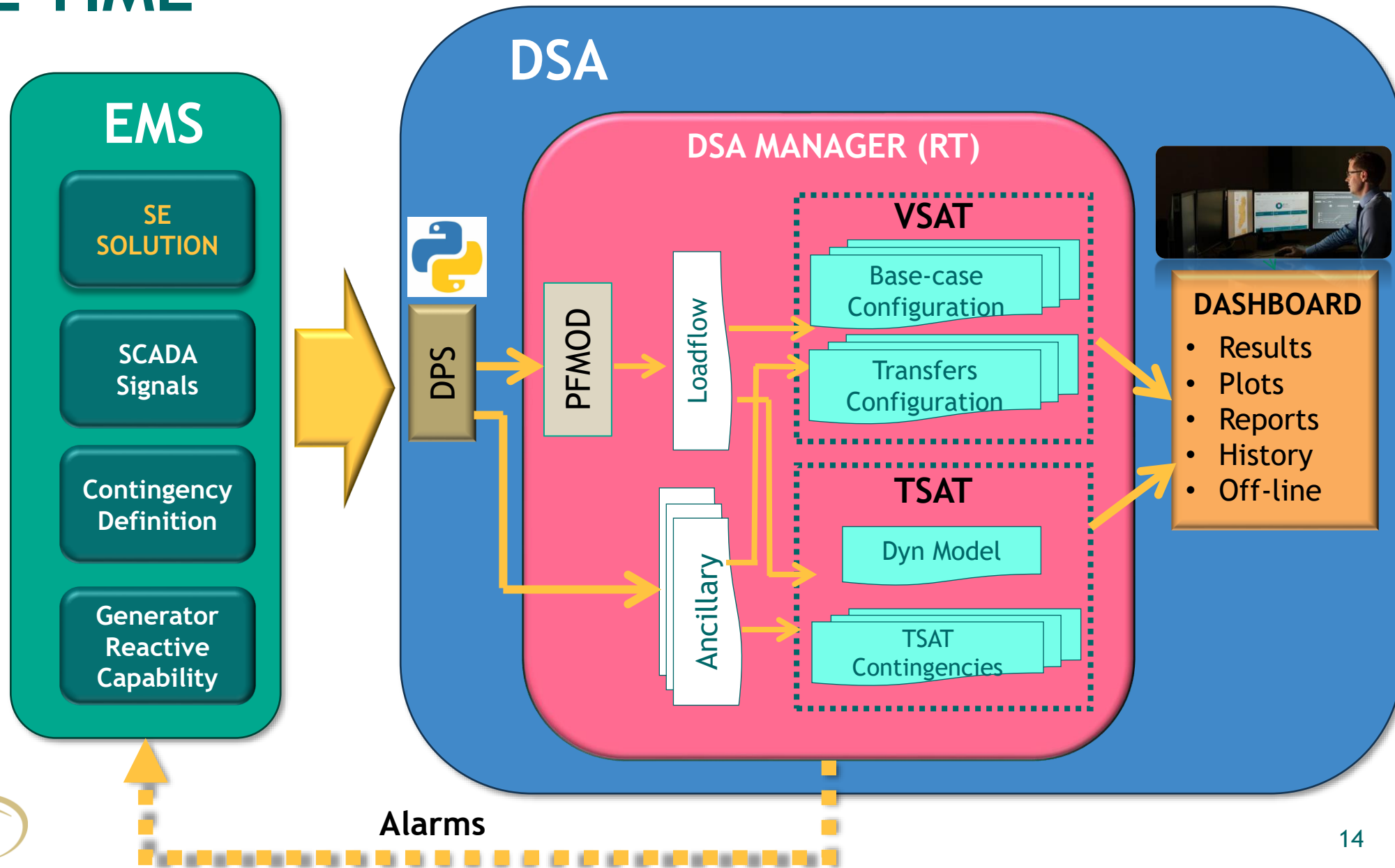
# Performance

## Model size

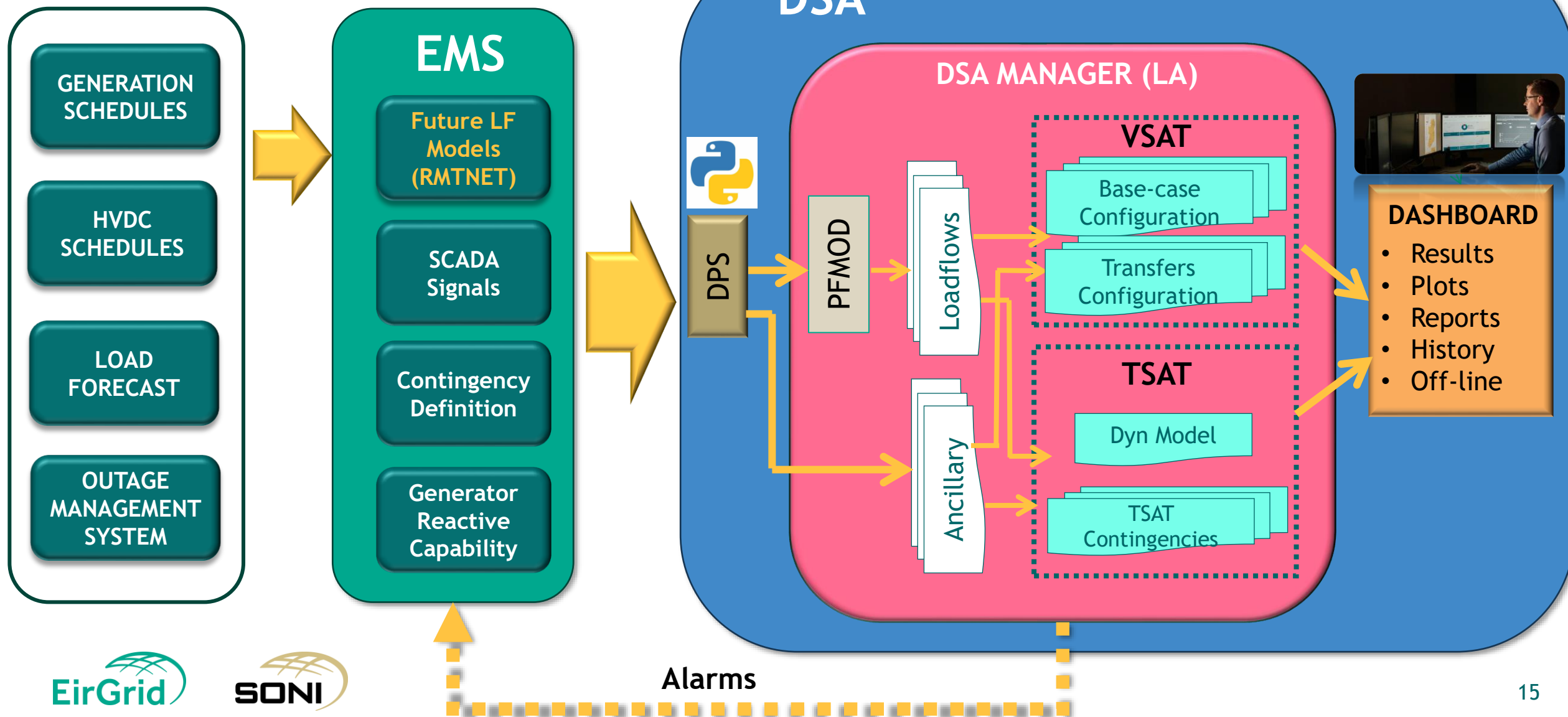
Component	number
Bus	1500
Generator	420
Line	850
Transformer	900
Load	650
HVDC LCC	1
HVDC VSC	1

- **Real-Time**
  - 5 minutes per cycle
- **Look-Ahead**
  - 3 minutes per cycle

# LSAT REAL TIME

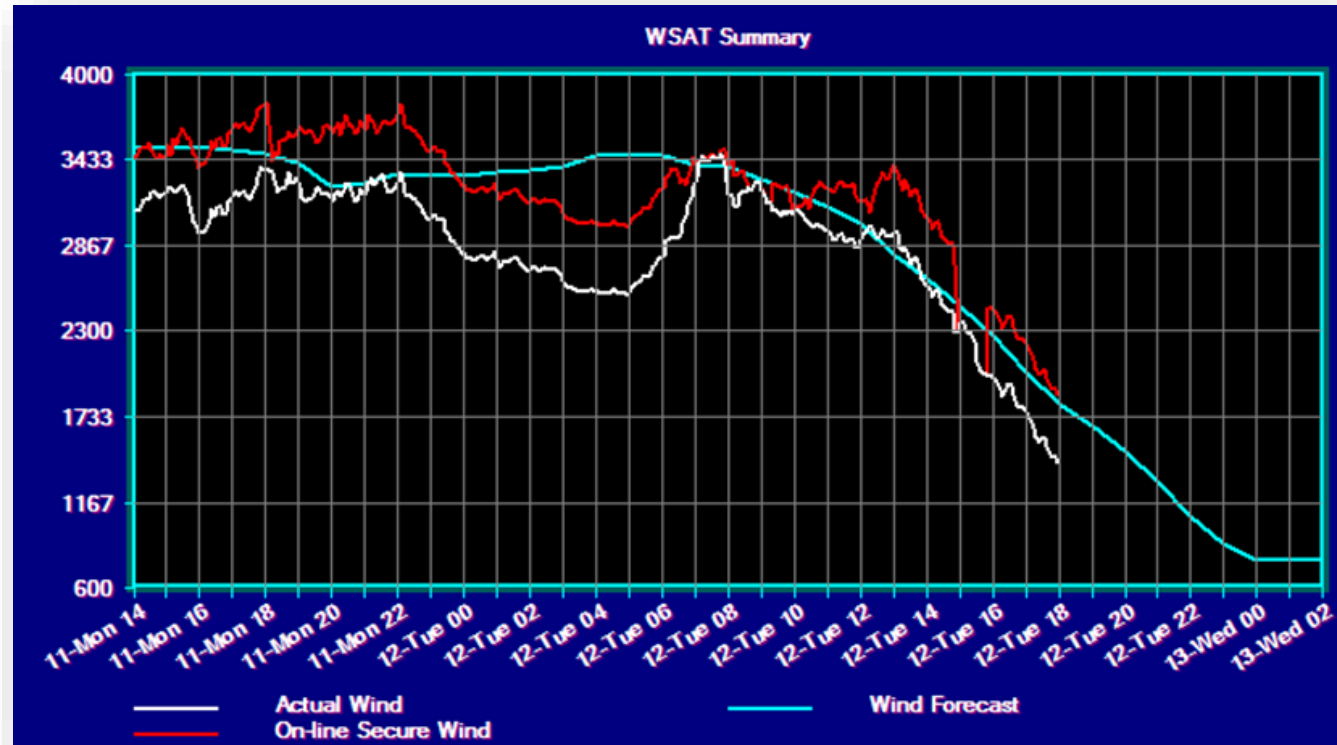


# LSAT LOOK AHEAD



# Voltage Security Assessments (VSAT)

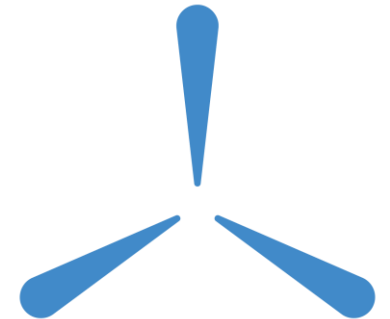
- Load-flow simulations
- Base case and Transfer analysis
- Contingency list imported from EMS at each cycle (~ 900 ctg)
- Generator reactive capability limits adjusted during transfers
- Special Protection Schemes are represented
- We want to know:
  - Is base-case secure?
  - Distance to insecurity?
  - Secure level of wind?





# Transient Security Assessments (TSAT)

- Phasor-Domain simulations
- Combination of generic and UDM models
- Over **800** pre-defined contingencies running to 15 seconds
- Early termination feature for secure contingencies
- Post contingency we want to know:
  - Are all synchronous machines still synchronized?
  - Does system frequency stay within limits?
- In Rotor-Angle insecure scenarios, Preventative Control Measures (PCM) are suggested



# Frequency Summary Display

Freq. Summ. VSAT Viewer TSAT Viewer Powerflow Regulation RT Details RT History LA Details LA History Plots

Contingency Analysis Results For: 27/10/2022 23:56:28 - RT

RT/LA detailed results & analysis tools

REAL TIME

LOOK AHEAD

Offline Study Tools

Display & Tools

Study Tools

PSAT Study

VSAT Study

TSAT Study

RT LA

Last Cycle

Study ID

Completed 17:06:23

Elapsed 00:04:24

Status Completed

Current Cycle

Study ID

Start 17:06:45

Elapsed 00:02:11

Display

Latest

Hold

Cases

Basecase

Moyle

Runback:

VSA:

TSA:

RT

0 MW

SECURE

SECURE

00:00hr

0 MW

SECURE

SECURE

01:00hr

141 MW

SECURE

SECURE

02:00hr

200 MW

SECURE

SECURE

03:00hr

221 MW

SECURE

INSECURE

04:00hr

164 MW

SECURE

SECURE

05:00hr

129 MW

SECURE

SECURE

06:00hr

0 MW

SECURE

SECURE

07:00hr

0 MW

SECURE

SECURE

Insecure Contingencies

No Insecure Contingencies

Basecase analysis summary

Case Date & Time

Look-Ahead Input Data Files:

lf.csv 2022/10/27 22:03:32 un.csv 2022/10/27 22:03:50

hvd.csv 2022/10/27 22:03:32 os.csv 2022/10/27 20:15:51

Transfer Analysis Results For: 27/10/2022 23:56:28 - RT

Transfer analysis summary

Corderry Wind

Base:

44.9

Limit:

84.9

Details

Limiting Reason: FLA2SRA1NFDR

84.9

Collapse

Dispatch

Overload

Voltage

84.9

Cork v Great Island

Base:

401.4

Limit:

861.4

Details

Limiting Reason: KLN1SNG1NFDR

861.4

Collapse

Dispatch

Overload

Voltage

SPS

401 812 1224

Wind Incr. by 450 MW

Base:

1567.5

Limit:

2017.5

Details

Limiting Reason:

2017.5

Collapse

Dispatch

Voltage

SPS

1567 1792 2017

Load Incr. by 400 MW

Base:

4022.6

Limit:

4422.6

Details

Limiting Reason:

4422.6

Collapse

Dispatch

Voltage

SPS

4023 4223 4423

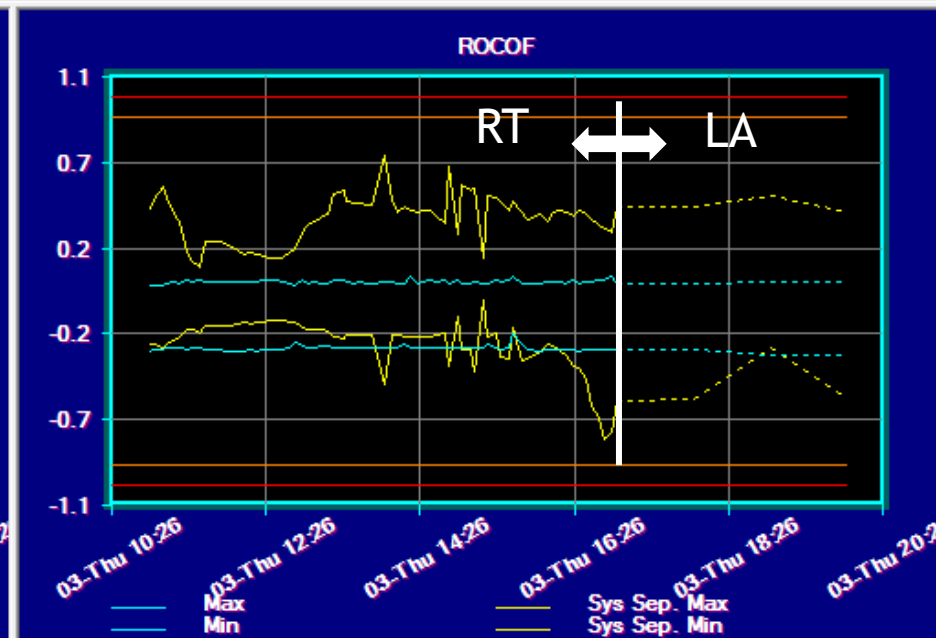
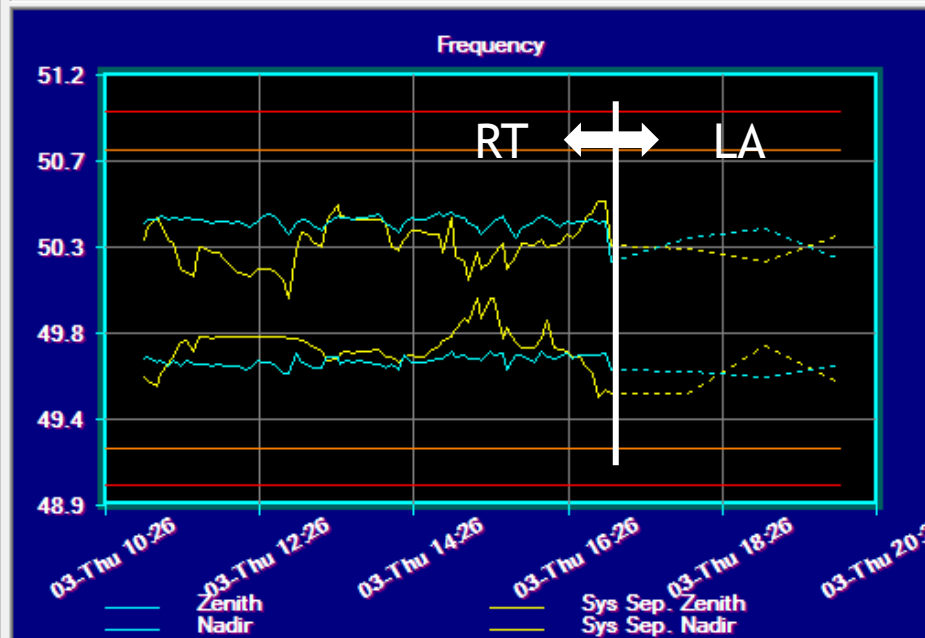
RT/LA case browser

File

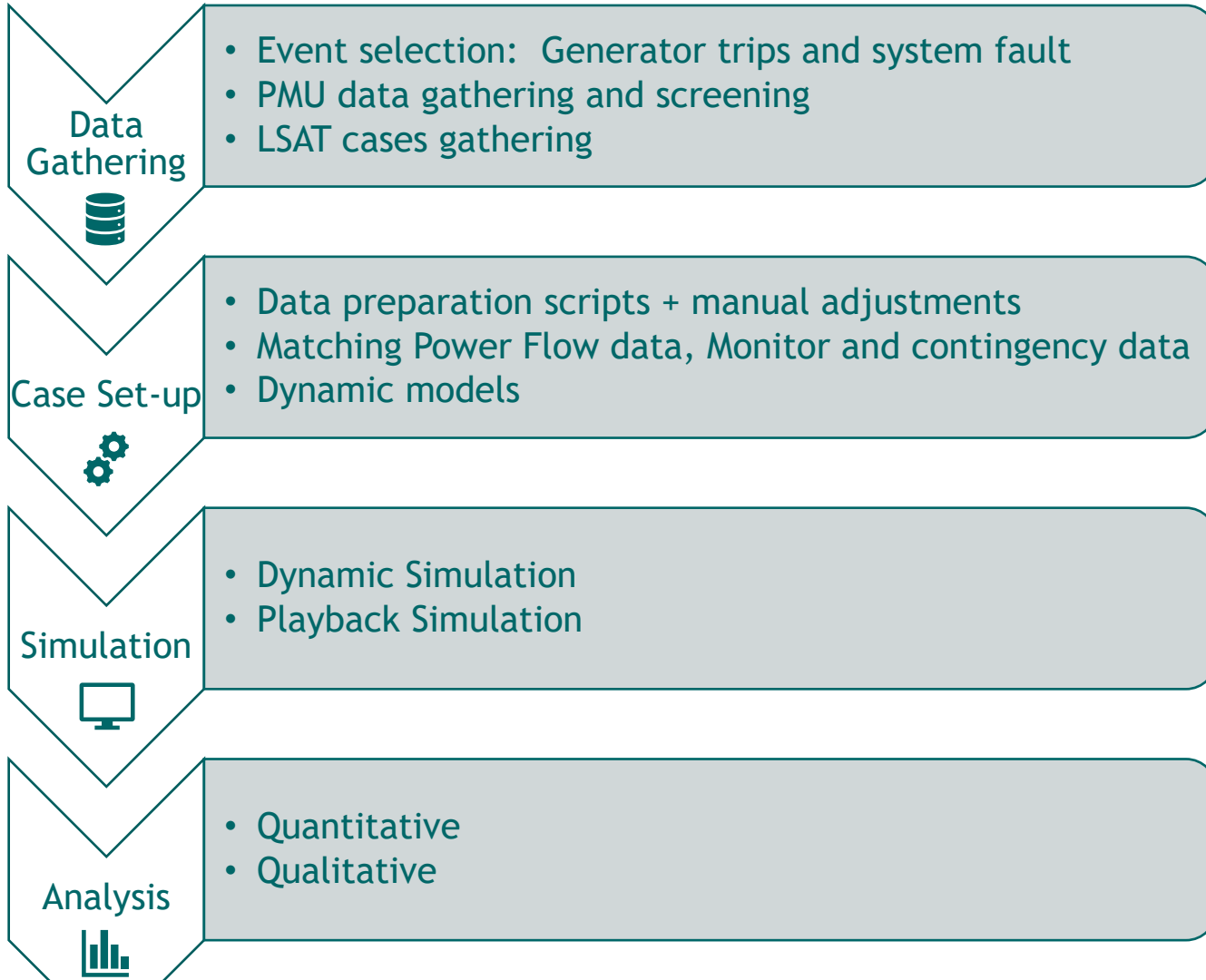
Time	Nadir (Hz)	Nadir Contingency	Zenith (Hz)	Zenith Contingency	Negative COF (Hz/s)	Negative Contingency	Positive COF (Hz/s)	Positive Contingency	Sys. Sep Nadir (Hz)	Sys. Sep Zenith (Hz)	Sys. Sep COF (Hz/s)	Sys. Sep COF (Hz/s)
03/11/202...	49.65	GTISLAND GI	50.21	BPS 30-KEL	-0.334	GTISLAND GI	0.056	GLANAGOW	49.54	50.35	-0.557	0.411
03/11/202...	49.58	GTISLAND GI	50.38	LOUTH-WOC	-0.329	GTISLAND GI	0.049	GLANAGOW	49.75	50.20	-0.295	0.488
03/11/202...	49.61	GTISLAND GI	50.33	BALTRS10-C	-0.307	AGHADA AD_	0.043	AGHADA AD_	49.49	50.26	-0.556	0.434
03/11/202...	49.62	GTISLAND GI	50.20	BPS 30-KEL	-0.306	AGHADA AD_	0.044	AGHADA AD_	49.49	50.29	-0.564	0.440
03/11/202...	49.71	GTISLAND GI	50.42	BLAKET90-M	-0.307	AGHADA AD_	0.076	POOLBEG PB	49.51	50.53	-0.726	0.306
03/11/202...	49.70	GTISLAND GI	50.41	BLAKET90-M	-0.305	GTISLAND GI	0.061	POOLBEG PB	49.47	50.52	-0.766	0.325
03/11/202...	49.70	GTISLAND GI	50.42	BLAKET90-M	-0.307	GTISLAND GI	0.059	POOLBEG PB	49.60	50.46	-0.650	0.344
03/11/202...	49.70	GTISLAND GI	50.42	BLAKET90-M	-0.307	GTISLAND GI	0.055	POOLBEG PB	49.64	50.44	-0.597	0.366
03/11/202...	49.70	GTISLAND GI	50.42	BLAKET90-M	-0.307	GTISLAND GI	0.054	POOLBEG PB	49.69	50.37	-0.451	0.395
03/11/202...	49.68	GTISLAND GI	50.41	BLAKET90-M	-0.312	GTISLAND GI	0.044	GTISLAND GI	49.70	50.33	-0.399	0.417

RT

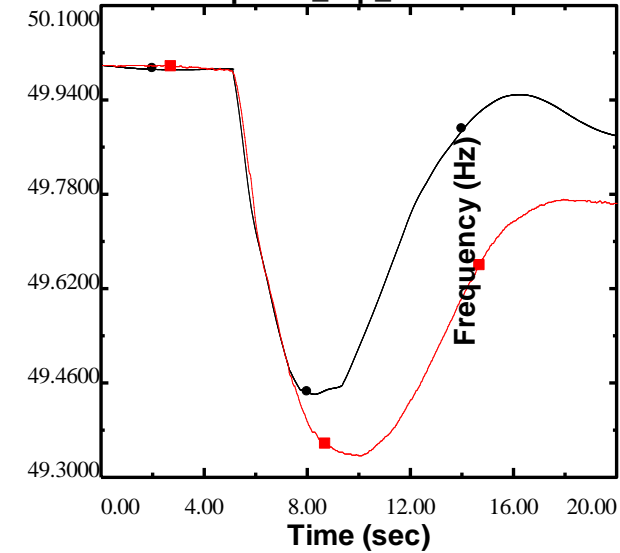
LA



# Dynamic Model Validation

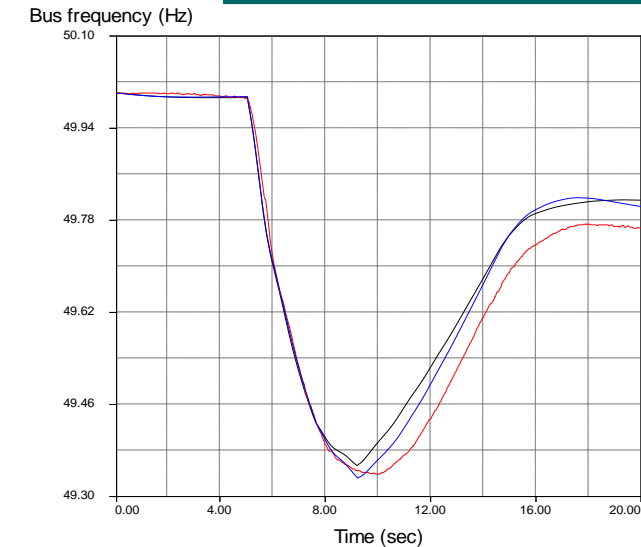


Original model



Simulation results  
PMU data

Tuned model parameters



Simulation results  
(1)  
Simulation results  
(2)  
PMU data



# Sharing our experience (i)

- DSA assessments are as good as the starting loadflow case
  - RT: SE solution. Generally good.
  - LA: RMTNET solution can be challenging. Highly dependent on the voltage regulation settings and the outage definition. Continuous improvements.
- Arming SPS and other model parameters
  - RT: use SCADA signals
  - LA: logic implemented in python dynamically updating model parameters
- Model upkeep
  - Consistency in bus/equipment naming between EMS and DSA files
  - Adding dynamic models for new equipment in synch with EMS
  - Regular review and update of SPSs and TSAT contingencies
  - Pre-production testing environment with live data feeds
  - Continuous monitoring and updating by dedicated team → do not underestimate the effort required!!



# Sharing our experience (ii)

- Over 12 years of DSA operation 24/7. Improvements introduced over the years.
- LSAT Project delivered during covid-19 lockdown
  - Fully remote
  - Multi-disciplinary skills and cross-functional project team
  - Project team geographically dispersed across multiple time zones
  - Complex new interfaces required
  - Step-change in computing power requirements
  - Excellent vendors support
- Operator experience
  - Training: before roll out and periodic refreshers
  - Continuous feedback
  - Confidence built over time
  - Actions taken in Control Rooms based on LSAT outcomes



# Proven Benefits

LSAT provides **radar-like** guidance on how to operate the power system in a safe and secure manner while minimizing wind curtailment.

It helps maintain power system security **under all conditions**, including abnormal scenarios that may not have been captured in off-line studies supporting operational constraints.

It has become a critical decision support tool that allows **pushing the operational boundaries** to integrate more renewables in Real Time operations with confidence. Currently, operating at **75% SNSP, 1 Hz/sec** and running a trial with reduced number of synchronous units online.

Key contributor for **meeting government renewable targets**.





A wide-angle photograph of an offshore wind farm. Numerous white wind turbines with three blades each are spaced out across a calm, greyish-blue sea. The sky is a pale, hazy blue, suggesting an overcast day. The perspective is from a low angle, looking across the water towards the turbines in the distance.

Thanks for your  
attention

