

Interoperation of Transactive Energy and Other Smart Grid Standards

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Agenda

- Characteristics of Transactive Energy Systems
- Interoperating with Smart Grid Standards
 - Input Standards
 - Output Standards
 - Signaling Standards
- Interface Mapping Methodology
- Conclusions



CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANSACTIVE ENERGY SYSTEMS



Transactive Energy Definition

Transactive energy approaches use economic or market based constructs to manage the generation, consumption or flow of electric power within an electric power system while considering grid reliability constraints.

Transactive control & coordination

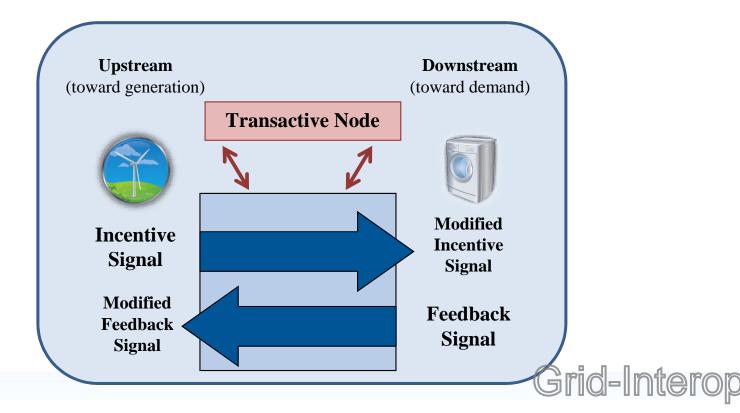
- Coordinates operation of distributed assets to meet multiple generation, transmission, & distribution objectives
- Manages controllable assets at the distribution level to mitigate load and supply variability



Transactive Energy 101

What is it?

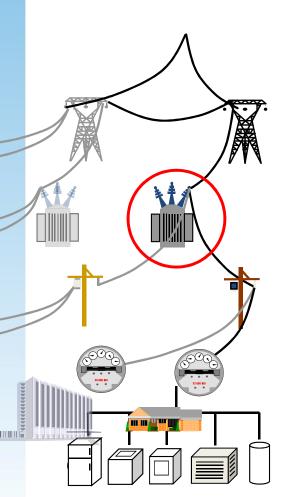
- Transactive control is a distributed method for coordinating responsive grid assets wherever they may reside in the power system.
- Two-way communication: Incentive and feedback signals
 - The incentive signal is an economic forecast to electricity assets
 - The feedback signal is a consumption pattern in response to the incentive.

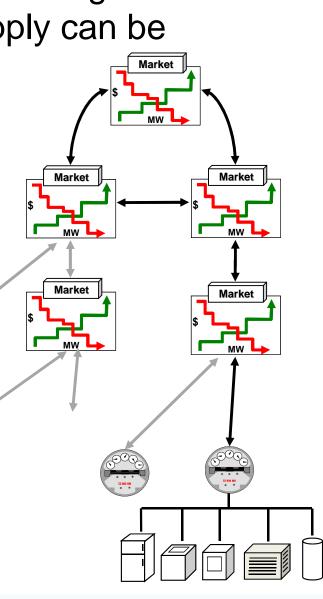




Transactive Nodes Parallel the Grid Infrastructure

Node: any point in the grid where flow of load or supply can be managed





Node Functionality:

- Inform the nodes supplying it about future power needs – forecast
- "Offer" power to the nodes it supplies
- Resolve imbalances through a value - e.g, price discovery process
 - market clearing, for example
- Implement internal (local) value-responsive controls



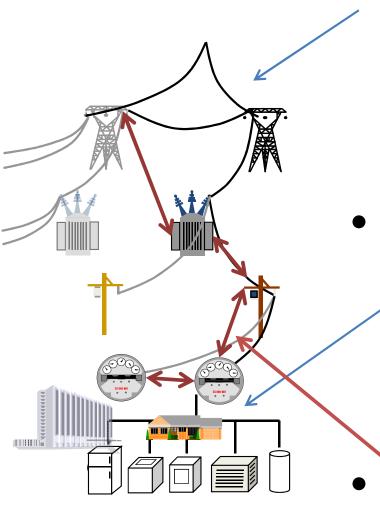
- Use <u>local conditions</u> & <u>global information</u> to optimize operation of assets and collections of assets
- Indicate their response to the network node(s) serving them
 - to an incentive signal from the node(s) serving them
 - as a feedback signal forecasting their projected net flow of electricity (production, delivery, or consumption)
- Set incentive signal for nodes it serves to obtain the precise response from them, based on their feedback signals
- <u>Response is voluntary</u> (set by the node owner)
- <u>Response</u> is typically <u>automated</u> (and reflected in the feedback signal)



INTEROPERATION WITH OTHER STANDARDS



Information Interfaces

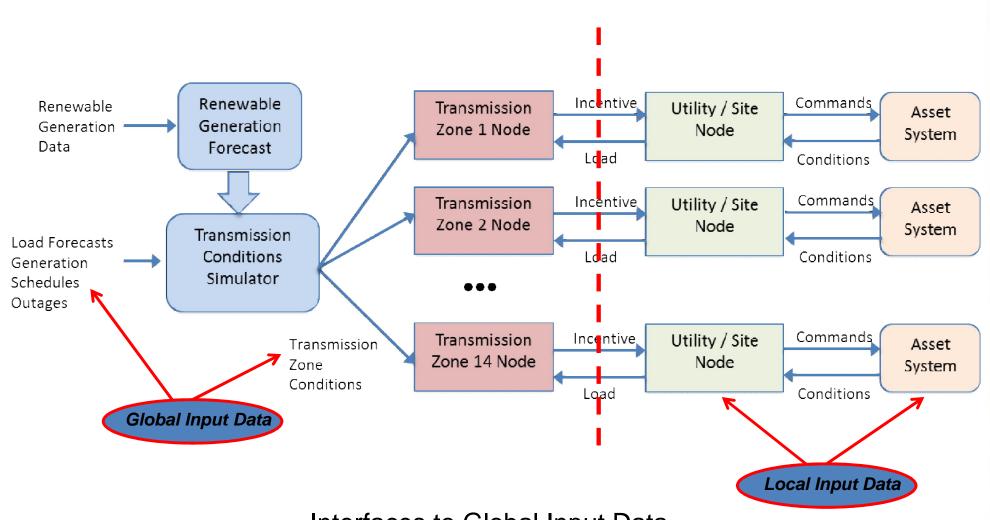


- Wide-Area Information
 - Generation schedules
 - Transmission constraints
 - Utility scale renewables
 - Regional cost/value/price
- Local information
 - Load forecast
 - DER forecast
 - Demand shaping capacity

- Local cost/value/price
- Signaling between nodes



Input Data Interface Standards



Interfaces to Global Input Data



Potential Data Inputs

Global Level

- Forecasted Wind
- Hydro Schedule
- Price of Fuel
- Regional Load Forecasts
- Power Market Indices
- Generation Schedule
- Transmission Topology
- Availability of Wind
- Extra-Regional Transfers
- Interchange Schedule
- Solar Availability
- Solar Forecast
- Non-Power Constraints
- Available Transfer Capability

- Generation Outage Schedule
- Transmission Outage Schedule
- Transmission Schedule
- Station Control Error
- Area Control Area
- Power Tariffs
- Historical System Load Data

Local Level

- Local Node Measurement
- DER Forecast
- Current Local Weather
- Forecasted Local Weather

- Automated Metering
- Historic Local Load



Global Information Standards

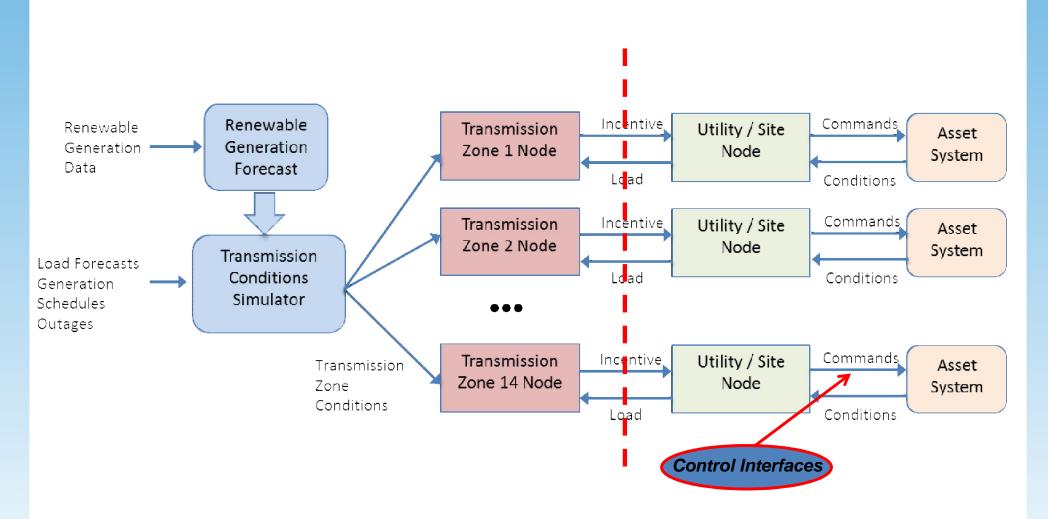
- Examples:
 - ICCP (Inter-Control Center Protocol) TASE.2 IEC
 - EIDE (Energy Information Data Exchange)
 - METAR (aviation routine weather report)
 - Multispeak (proposed IEC 61968-14 mapping)
 - ISO 19115 (GIS meta-data)

Interoperability Input & Output Standards





Output Control Interface Standards



Control Output Interfaces



Local Transactive Assets Types

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Transactive Asset Type

Distributed Generation

Distributed Storage

Consumer Usage Information Portal

Smart Meters/AMI

Smart Appliances

Smart Thermostat

DR Direct Load Control Module

PHEV/EV

Commercial/Industrial DR

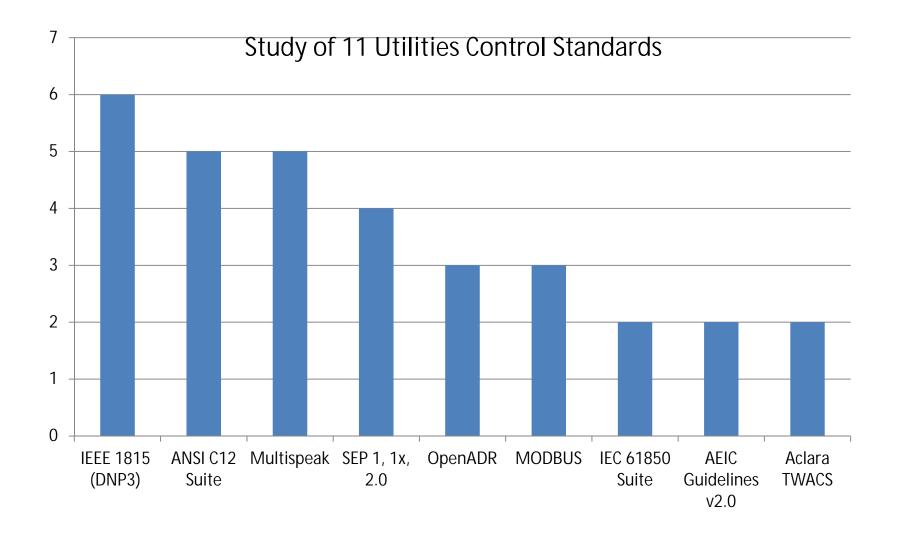
Smart Transformers/Fault Indicators

IVVC, CVR, VO/ Voltage Regulators

Microgrid



Control Standards Study





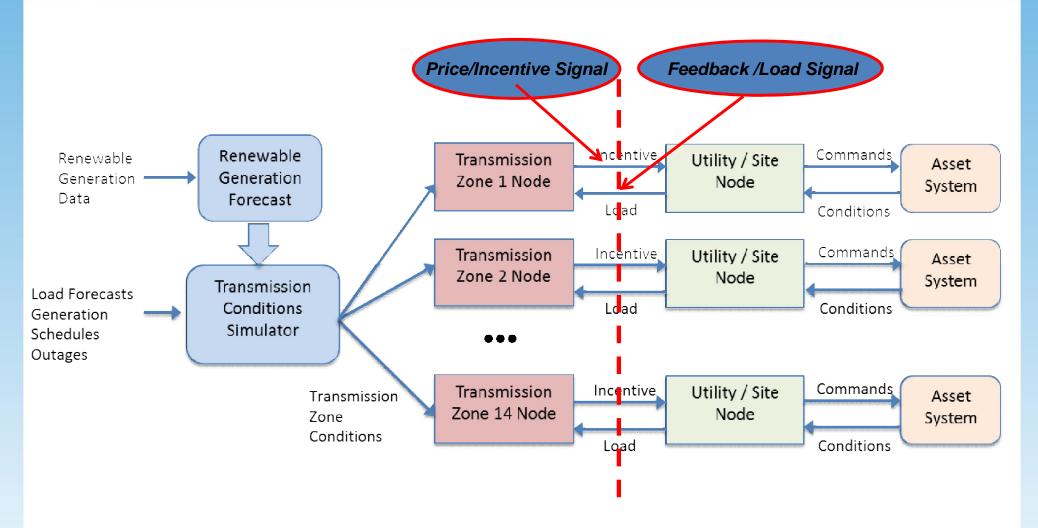
Emerging Control Standards

- For future Transactive Energy interface standards:
 - OpenADR Version 2
 - SEP Version 2
 - Green Button/ESPI
 - IEC CIM
 - IEC 61850
 - Others TBD





Wide-Area Information Flow



Transactive Signal Interfaces between Participants



Signaling Standards Research

- Standards identified in the NIST Framework and Roadmap V1.0
- Expanded to include standards being considered for inclusion in the Roadmap and SGIP
- SGIP Priority Action Plans (PAPs), especially PAP 3 (price), PAP 4 (scheduling), and PAP 9 (DR, DER, markets)
- Determine if there were standards the Project should borrow from



Signaling Standards

Requirement/Interface	Standard	Comments	
Incentive/Load Fields Syntax, Semantics	eMIX V1.0	Potential Signal Protocol	
Incentive/Load Fields Syntax, Semantics	SEP 2.0	Potential Signal Protocol	
Incentive/Load Fields Syntax, Semantics	ISO 18012	Interoperability Framework	
Incentive/Load Fields Syntax, Semantics	ISO/IEC 15067-3	DR Application Interface Model	
Incentive/Load Fields Syntax, Semantics	ISO/IEC 15045	Companion to 18012	
Incentive/Load Fields Syntax, Semantics	IEC 61850	Potential Signal Protocol	
Incentive/Load Fields Syntax, Semantics	CIM, 61970	Potential Signal Protocol	
Identification of universal object ID Node description	CIM with 61850 identifiers.	Potential Signal Protocol	
Signal interval Start Time	WS-Calendar	Potential Signal Protocol	



MAPPING METHODOLOGY



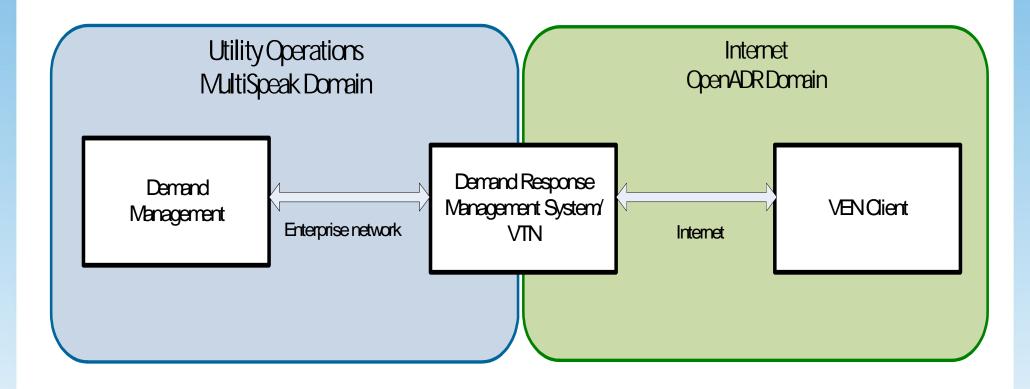


Methodology

- Start with business cases for interoperation of two standards – what information needs to be exchanged and why?
- Develop Use Cases specific to interaction
- Map data elements and functions between standards
- Develop adapter technology to implement
- Develop test tools to validate



Example: MultiSpeak to OpenADR





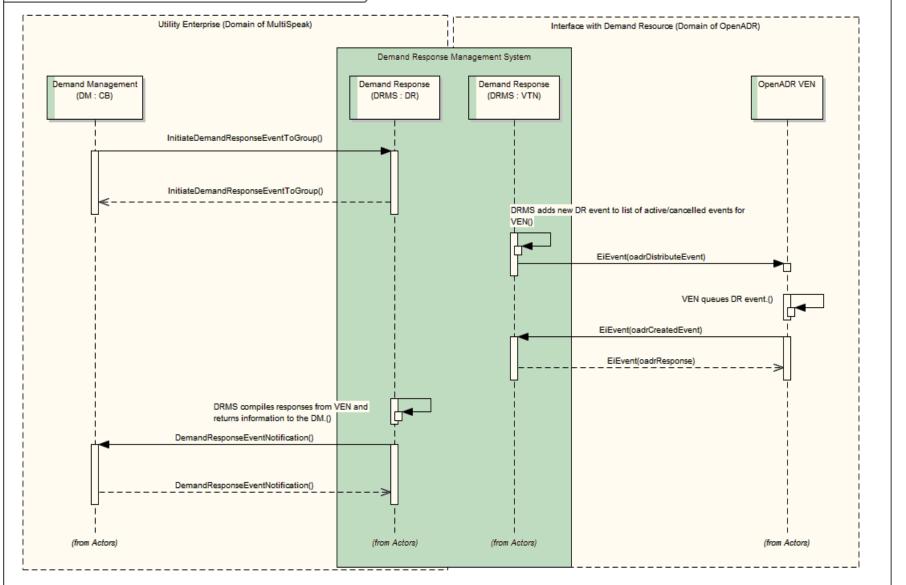
- Utility manages demand response event to customer demand response resource(s).
 - Utility issues demand response event to customer demand response resource(s) (PUSH Method)
 - Utility cancels active or future demand response event (PUSH Method)
 - Utility modifies demand response event (PUSH Method)
 - VEN requests list of active events (PULL model)



Example Sequence Diagram

Driving to Grid 2020

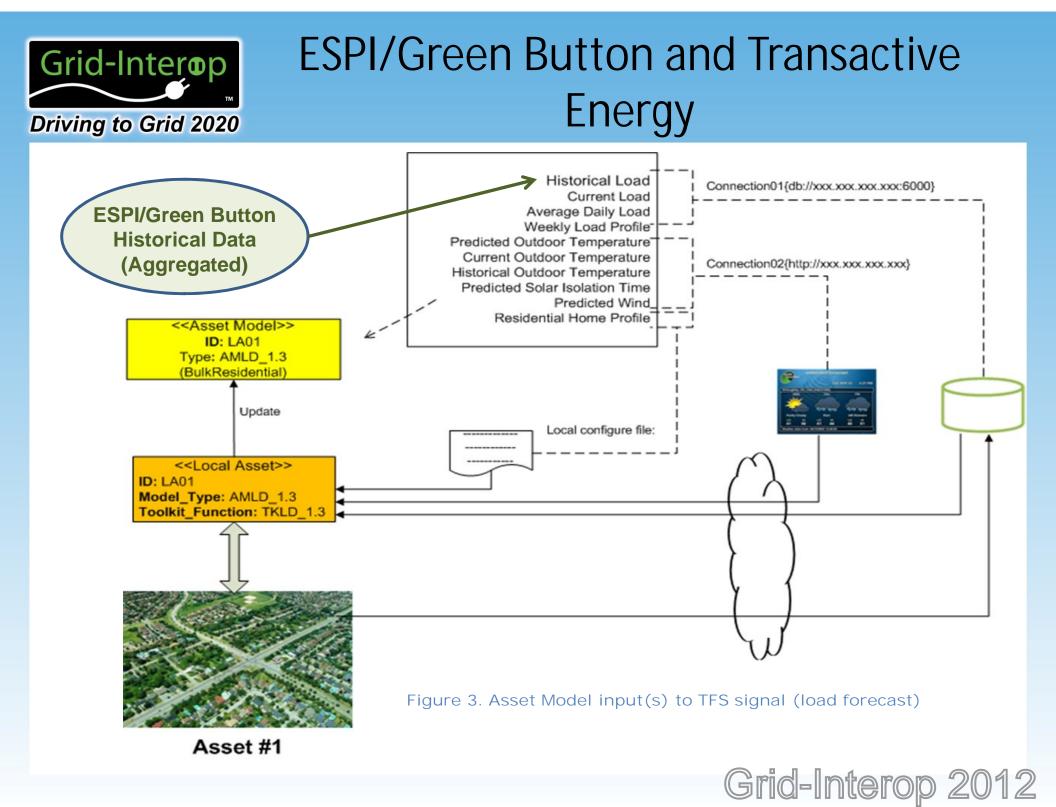






Example Mapping Table

MultiSpeak		Mapping	OpenADR 2.0a Profile Object: oadrDistributeEvent.oadrEvent.eiEvent.eiActivePeriod	
Methods: Initiate/Cancel Message Object: demandResponseEvent				
Element	Description		Element	Description
<eventstarttime></eventstarttime>	Start time for the DR event, if not specified, then the start time is now	Direct	<properties.dtstart></properties.dtstart>	Start time of the event
<eventduration></eventduration>	Duration of the DR event, if not specified, then the duration is forever	Direct	<properties.durati on></properties.durati 	Duration of the event, if the attribute is 0, then the event goes forever
		NA	<properties.toleran ce.startbefore></properties.toleran 	This allows the definition of a random start time, and is ignored by VENs in 2.0a
<randomizeevents tart></randomizeevents 	Apply a randomized dither to the start of an event (a Boolean value)	Derived: use a default value if the element is set to "true"	<properties.toleran ce.startafter></properties.toleran 	This allows definition of a random start time after the beginning of an event
		Derived: Default to 0	<properties.x- einotification.durat ion></properties.x- 	Length of time for notification of the event (possibly no functional effect in 2.0a)
		ExtGap2	<properties.x- eiRampUp></properties.x- 	Ramp up period and is used in 2.0a profile to determine when the event status transitions from "far" to "near"
		ExtGap2	<properties.x- eiRecovery></properties.x- 	Event recovery period
		NA	<components></components>	Placeholder to maintain schema conformance with Energy Interop

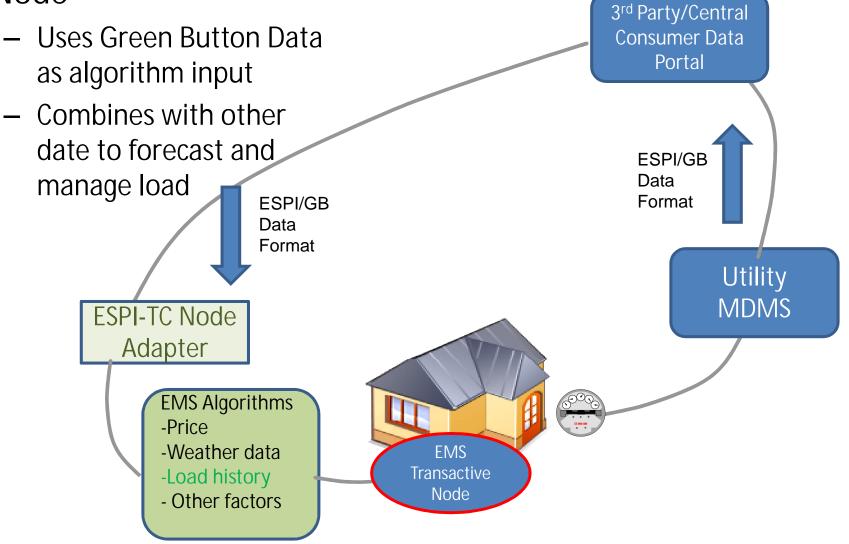




Transactive Energy to Green Button Use Case

Grid-Interop 2

Home EMS Transactive
Node





SUMMARY





In Summary

- Transactive Energy requires interoperation with numerous standard interfaces
- An initial set of interoperability mappings has been identified based on research
- A mapping methodology has been developed

