



# Smart Transmission Grids Operation and Control

Kick-off Meeting

Helsinki,

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Kjetil Uhlen

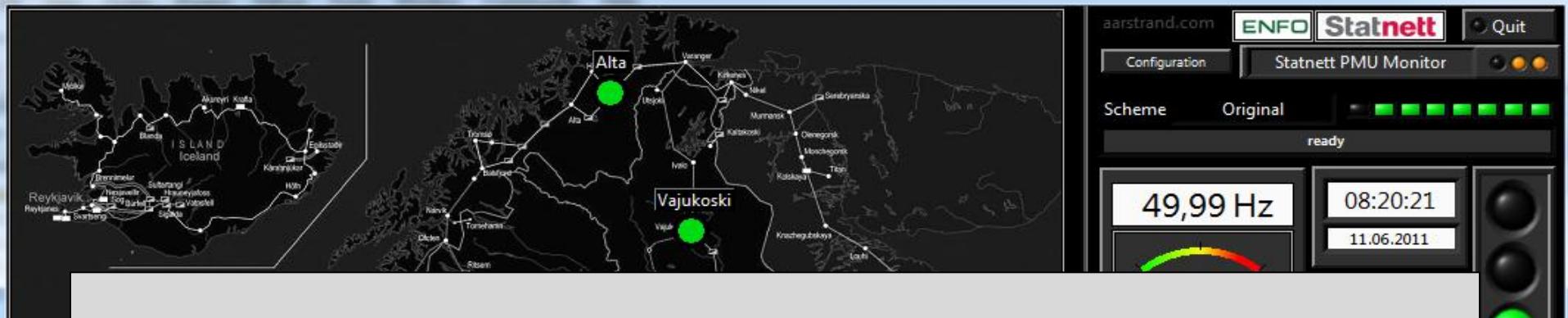


# Outline

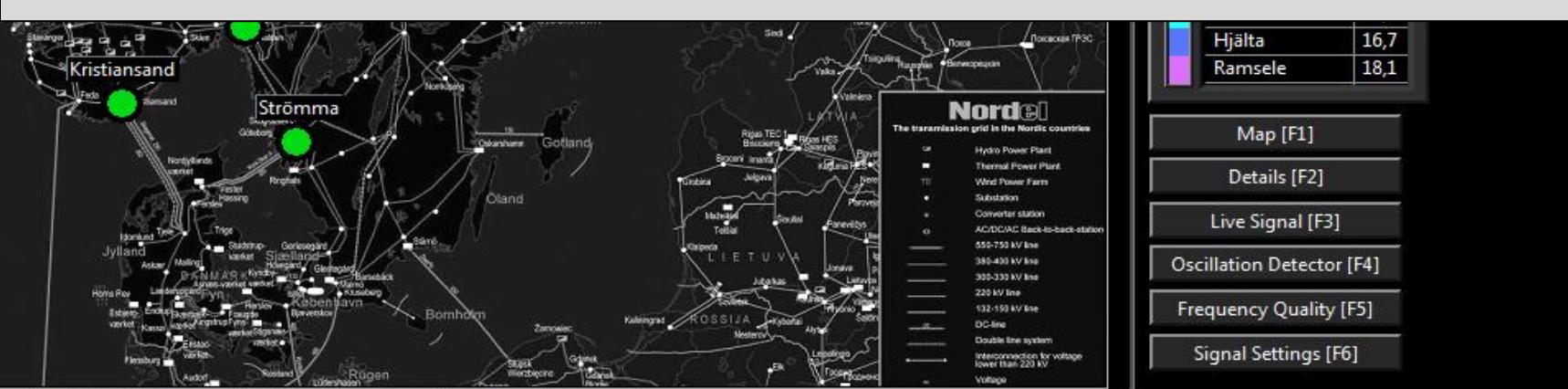
- Challenges
- Objectives
- Goals

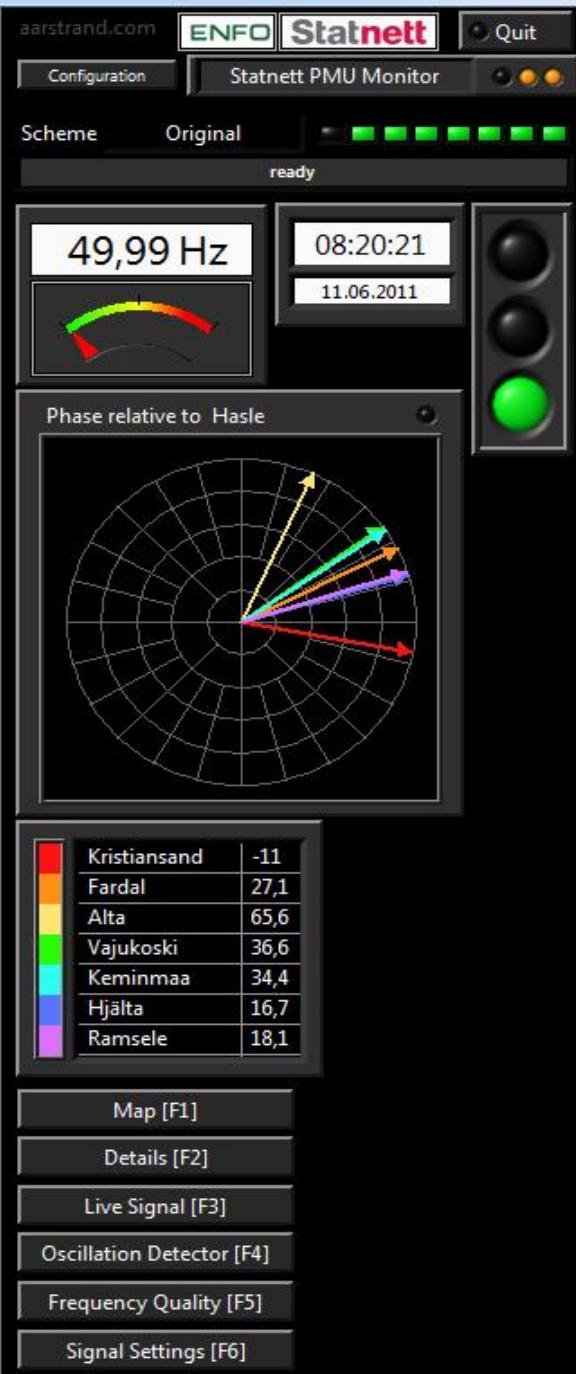
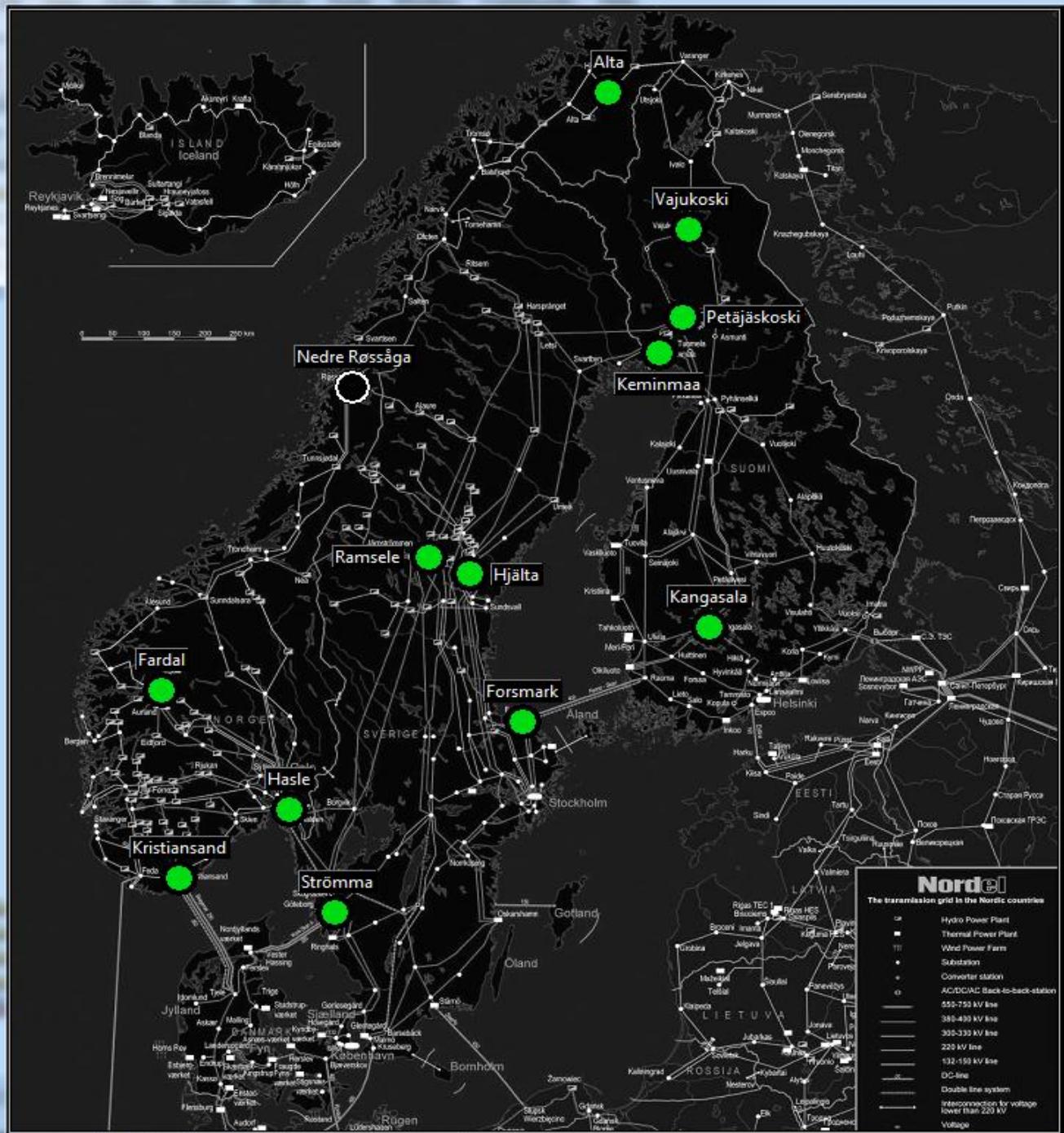
# Challenges

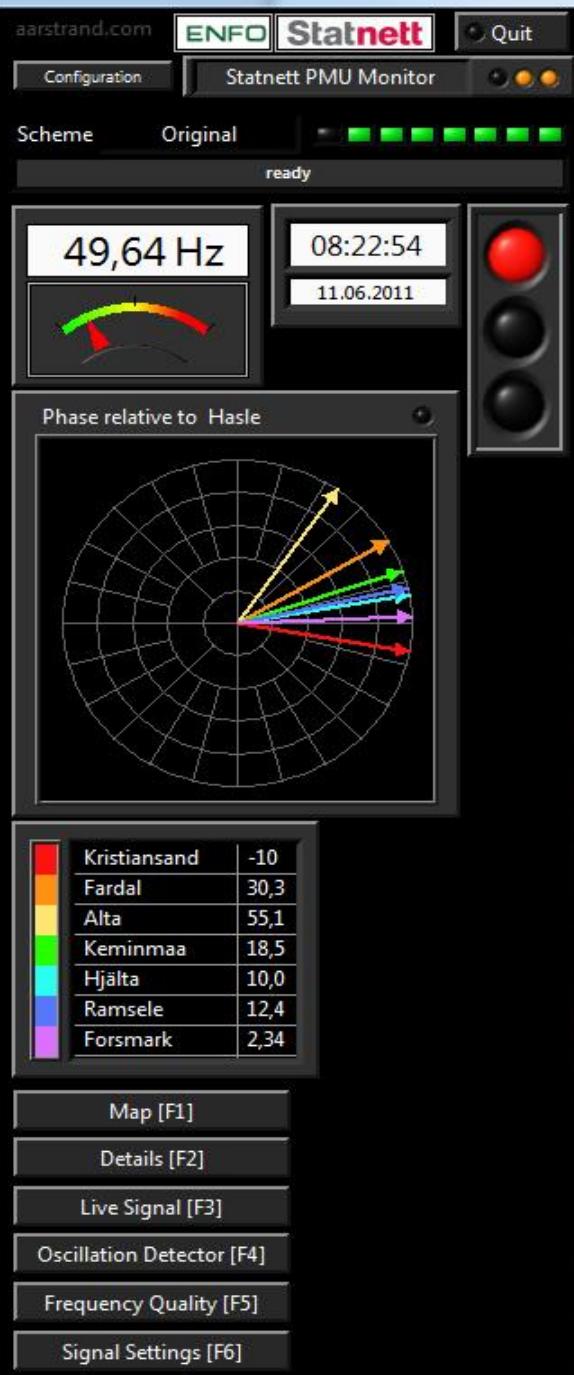
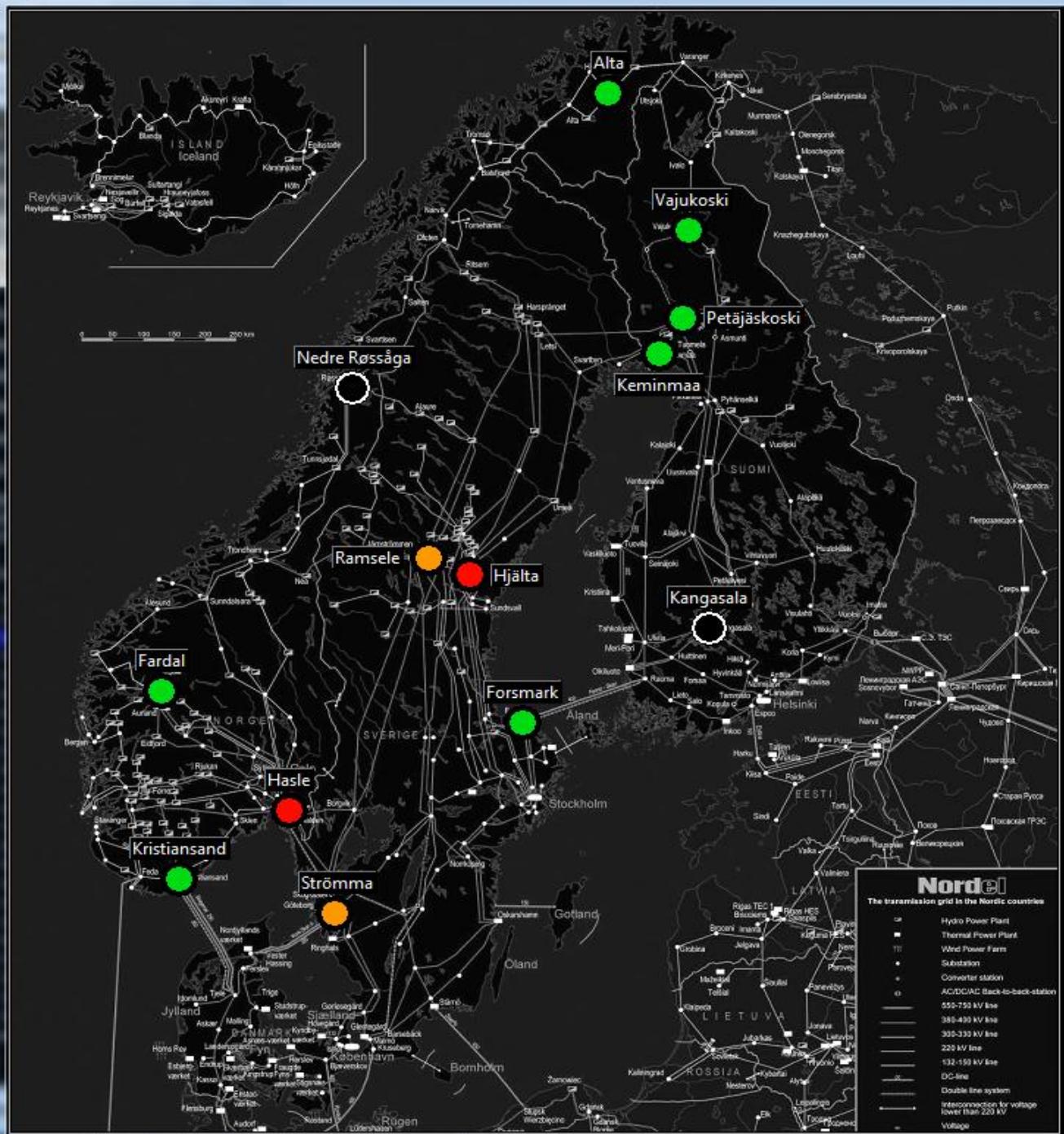
- **Paradigm shift:**
  - Variable generation will be a main part of the base power
  - Fossil fuel (previously “conventional”) generation becomes peaking units
- **Increasing need for power transmission and energy storage**
  - Generation further away from load centres and increasing variations in power flow
  - Stronger integration of power markets
- **Large capacity (multi-GW) connections will be more common**
  - These will challenge present security standards (n-1 and similar)
- **Flexibility becomes increasingly important**
  - Creates possibilities for “smart solutions” in distribution and transmission



- Dynamic issues increasingly important for system operation
- New possibilities with Wide Area Monitoring and Control System



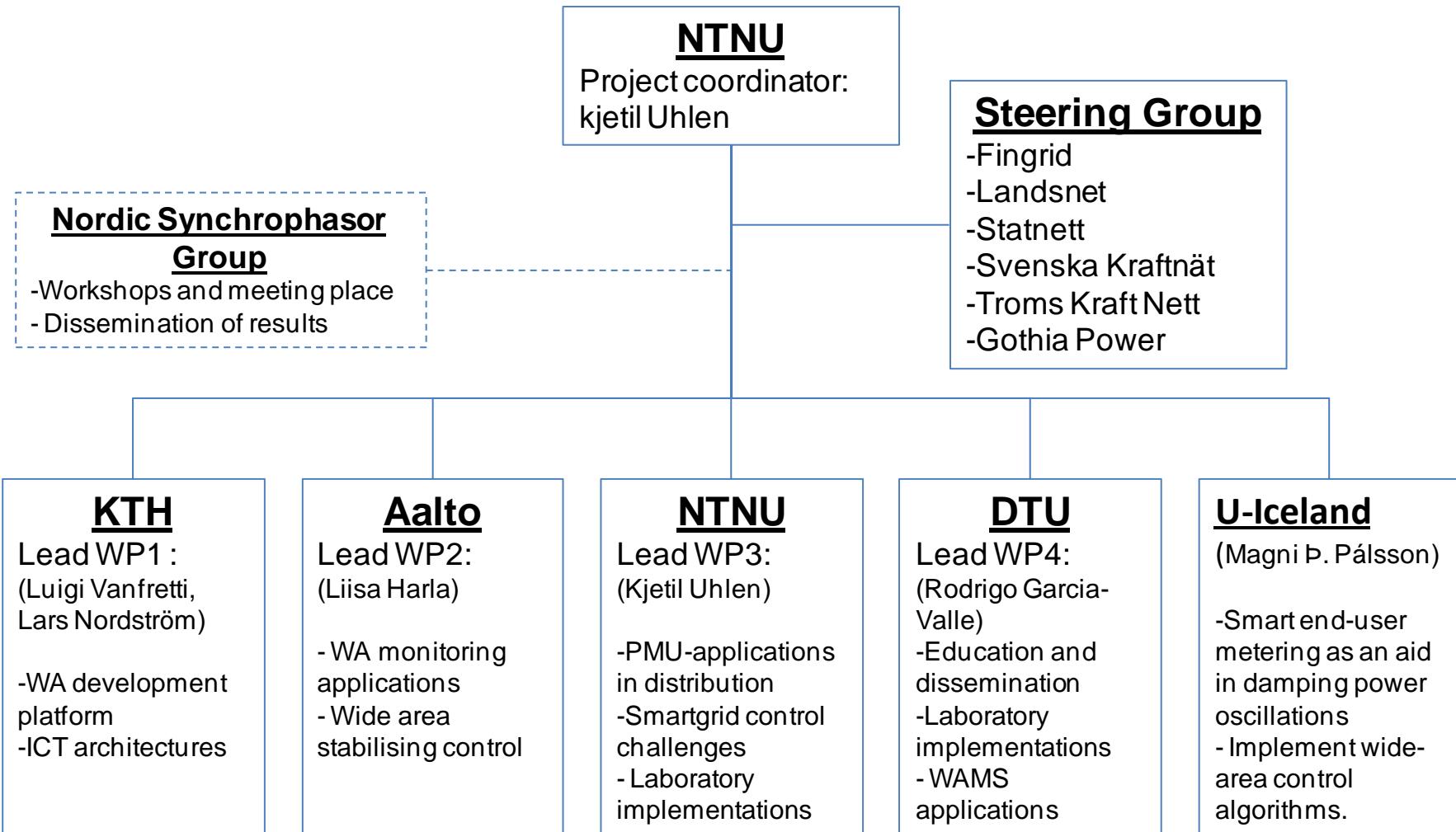




# Objectives

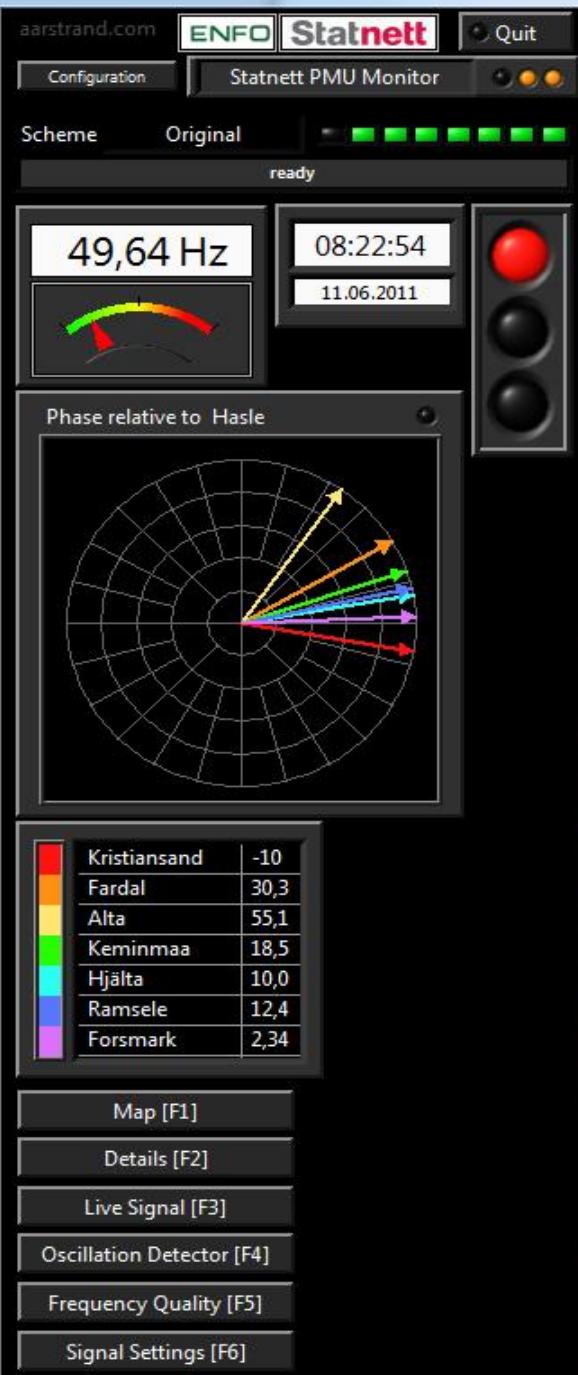
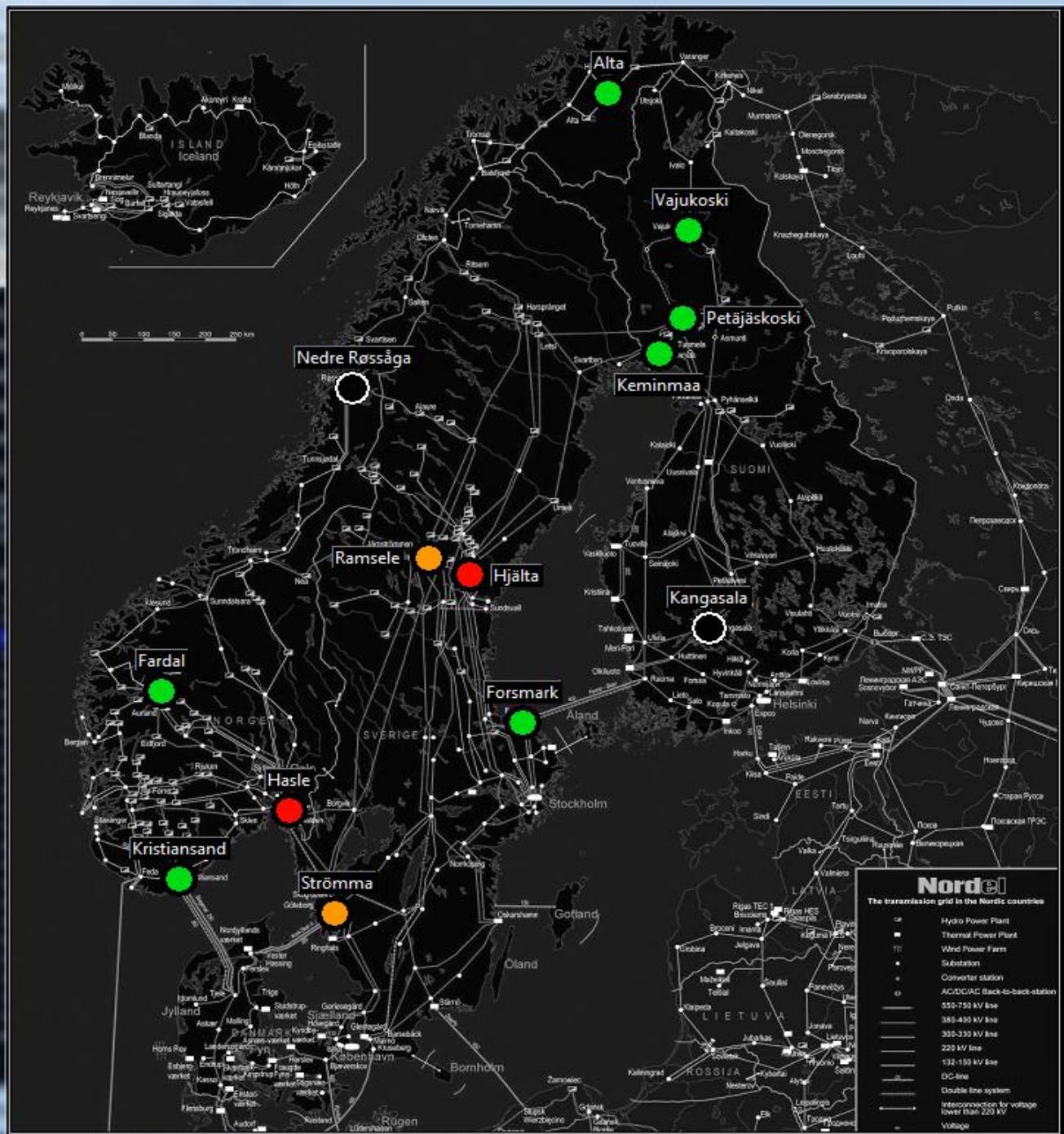
- Address the challenges that the secure and reliable operation of the power grids will face in the future.
- We seek to establish an interdisciplinary theoretical and experimental foundation for research and development
- Support the development of better tools for planning, operation and control of power grids
  - at various voltage levels (Distribution ↔ Transmission)
  - interconnected across traditional national boundaries (supergrid level)

# Project organisation and main responsibilities



# Goals

- Create innovative applications that will enable operation and control of the Nordic power grid more reliably and with better information about security margins.
- Develop a research platform comprised by a power systems emulator (software and hardware labs), PMUs, PDCs and specialized software.
- Develop a set of software interfaces allowing PMU-data application development, and implementation.



Chart

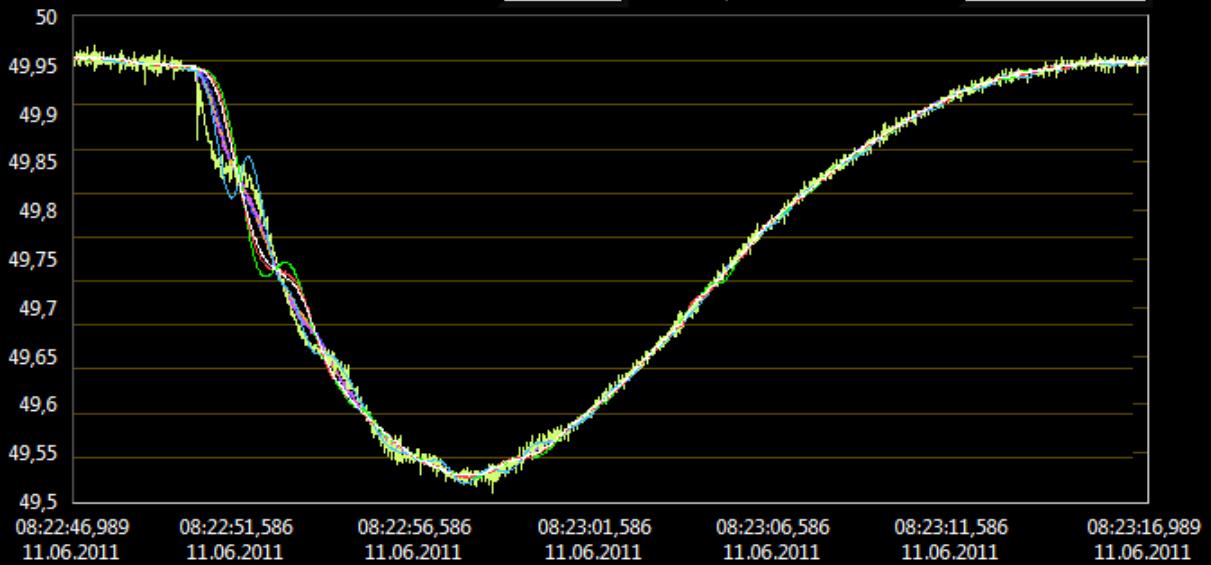
 Resample

20 ms

Snapshot

Timespan

30 seconds



## Channels

Hjälta->Moliden (Voltage) [kV]  
Hjälta->Stornorrfors (Voltage) [kV]  
Hjälta->Nysäter (Voltage) [kV]  
Ramsele->Storforsen (Voltage) [kV]  
Forsmark->Tuna (Voltage) [kV]  
Strömma->Ringhalsverket (Voltage) [kV]  
Strömma->Lindome (Voltage) [kV]  
Kangasala->Petäjäskoski (Voltage) [kV]

Hasle (Frequency) [Hz]  
Kristiansand (Frequency) [Hz]  
Fardal (Frequency) [Hz]  
Alta (Frequency) [Hz]  
Keminmaa (Frequency) [Hz]  
Hjälta (Frequency) [Hz]  
Ramsele (Frequency) [Hz]  
Forsmark (Frequency) [Hz]  
Kristiansand (Phase Relative to Hasle) [deg]  
Fardal (Phase Relative to Hasle) [deg]  
Alta (Phase Relative to Hasle) [deg]  
Keminmaa (Phase Relative to Hasle) [deg]  
Hjälta (Phase Relative to Hasle) [deg]  
Ramsele (Phase Relative to Hasle) [deg]  
Forsmark (Phase Relative to Hasle) [deg]

Hasle (Frequency) [Hz]   
Kristiansand (Frequency) [Hz]   
Fardal (Frequency) [Hz]   
Alta (Frequency) [Hz]   
Keminmaa (Frequency) [Hz]   
Hjälta (Frequency) [Hz]   
Ramsele (Frequency) [Hz]   
Forsmark (Frequency) [Hz]

Live Update Rate

5 Hz

aarstrand.com

ENFO

Statnett

Quit

Configuration

Statnett PMU Monitor

Scheme

Original

ready

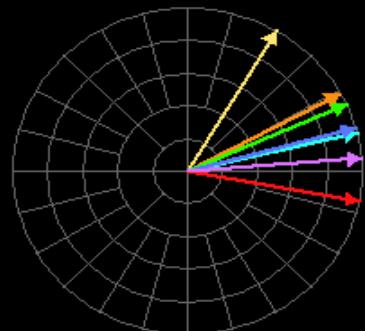
49,95 Hz

08:23:16

11.06.2011



Phase relative to Hasle



|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| Kristiansand | -10  |
| Fardal       | 28,5 |
| Alta         | 59,3 |
| Keminmaa     | 24,2 |
| Hjälta       | 13,4 |
| Ramsele      | 15,6 |
| Forsmark     | 4,60 |

Map [F1]

Details [F2]

Live Signal [F3]

Oscillation Detector [F4]

Frequency Quality [F5]

Signal Settings [F6]