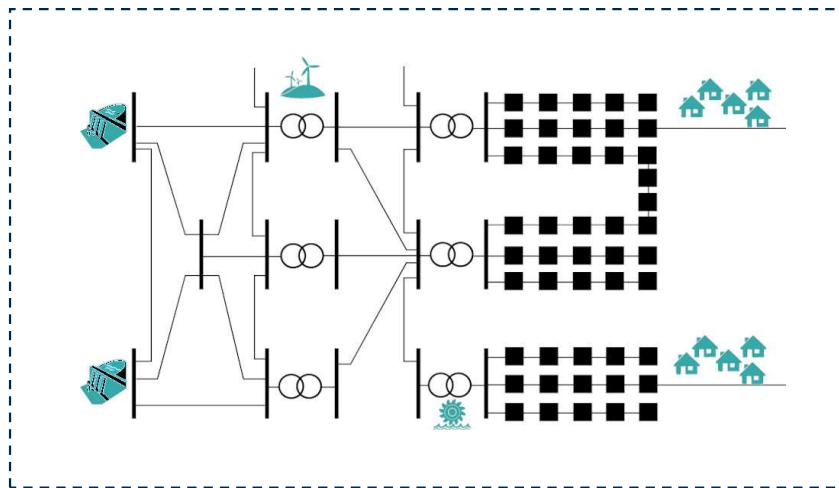


# Fremtidens nettdrift - testing i smartgridlab av ny funksjonalitet med smarte målere

Trondheim, 6. november 2024  
Hermund Slaatsveen, Henning Taxt

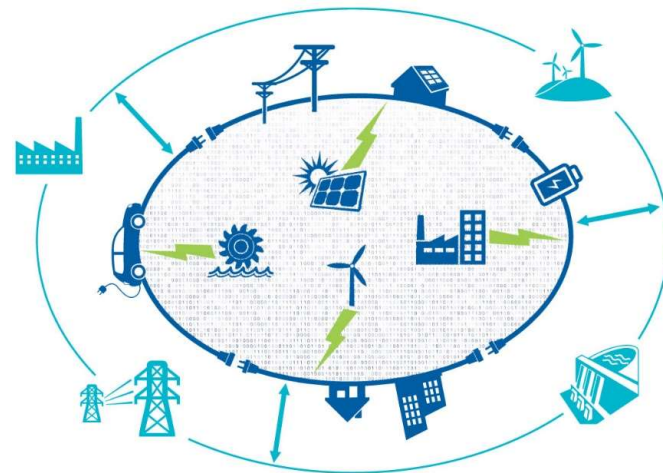
# Store endringer – nye behov i nettdriften

Dagens kraftsystem



Effektflyt

Fremtidens kraftsystem



Effektflyt





# National Smartgrid Laboratory (NSGL)

- Driftet av NTNU og SINTEF
- Fleksibelt og kontrollerbart miljø for forskning og utvikling innen smartgrid-teknologi
- Kapabilitet for testing av hard-ware, styringsalgoritmer og kommunikasjon



# Cyber-Physical Distribution Power System for Assessing Voltage Regulation with State Estimator and Topology Identification in the Loop

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**Abstract**—The continue evolution of complex power systems requires new tools and experimental setups to verify in a practical form the development of advance management systems. This work shows the different cyber-physical layers of power systems and multiple applications necessary to keep the voltage of a distribution grid inside the safe operating limits. Moreover, this paper demonstrates the integration of a voltage regulation (VR) method in an emulated distribution system operator's (DSO) control centre (CC). The voltage regulator is based on control of photovoltaic generators production. Measurement data obtained in a real time simulator arrives to CC with the support of 5G communications. Hence, data can be stored in the DSO's database. Finally, topology identification and state estimator are performed to feed information into the voltage regulation application. Hardware-in-the-loop validation has been developed to validate the VR approach.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Ensuring that system frequency and voltage levels remain within specific acceptable limits is a fundamental requirement for the secure and reliable operation of any distribution system [1]. The modernization of the distribution network, driven by the increasing penetration of renewable energy sources (RES) and their intermittent nature e.g. PV systems, has resulted in more frequent voltage fluctuations throughout the grid, thereby intensifying the complexity of maintaining voltage stability [2]. Consequently, to prevent voltage stability from becoming a critical bottleneck, developing and implementing advanced technologies for effective voltage control is imperative [3]. Traditional voltage regulation issues, often relying on on-load tap changers (OLTCs), may not be sufficient or efficient for managing the rapid and localized voltage variations caused by RESs such as PV systems [4]. The voltage regulation in modern distribution grids will require real-time knowledge about the state and structure of the distribution grid itself (e.g. grid topology, unmeasured voltages and currents, loads variations, etc) and provide the corresponding real-time inputs (e.g. set-points for PV systems) for proper operation [5]. Although the integration of Advanced Distribution Management Systems (ADMS) has seen significant advancement, for

instance, information such as bus voltages, line currents, feeder and line switches status is more available at the DSO's control centre with the growing implementation of IEC61850 standard in the medium voltage system substations [6]. However still there is upgrading process to follow up in current distribution power systems due to the lack of real-time knowledge about the system state, and the high expense of real-time state measurement [5] [7].

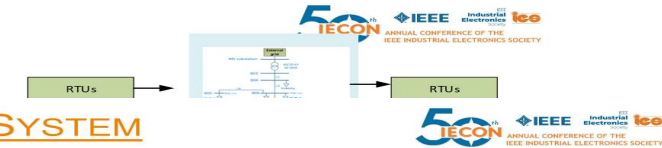
As more active elements dominate distribution grids, e.g. more prosumers, optimal power flow can emerge as a tool for addressing voltage regulation issues [5]. Optimal Power Flow (OPF) algorithms can be used to determine the optimal settings for various voltage control devices, such as distributed energy resources (DERs), to maintain voltage levels within acceptable limits while minimizing power losses and operational costs [8]. However, most OPF methodologies proposed for distribution grids in the literature assume complete and accurate knowledge of system states (voltage, current and powers) to implement various optimal control strategies [9]. However, this assumption often does not hold in practical scenarios. In reality, system states must be estimated using a monitoring system that relies on noisy measurements, a process that presents significant challenges. These challenges are exacerbated by the increasingly complex nature of modern distribution networks, characterized by their extremely large scale, nonlinear behavior, and time-varying properties due to the integrating of more dynamic generators and loads and the increasing digitalization.

The integration of several ADMS, e.g. state estimation with OPF, for voltage regulation in power distribution grids presents significant challenges in testing and validation [5]. One of the primary difficulties lies in accurately simulating the complex environment, with the dynamic nature of modern distribution networks, which are characterized by the penetration of DERs together with the communication layer that contains measurement noise, communication delays, and potential cyber-physical system vulnerabilities that can complicate the testing process [10]. Additionally, little research has been done on

# Cyber-fysisk test-oppsett

## OBJECTIVE

To develop and validate a platform for testing distribution power systems functionalities and service **CYBER-PHYSICAL POWER SYSTEM**



Advanced  
 PV bas

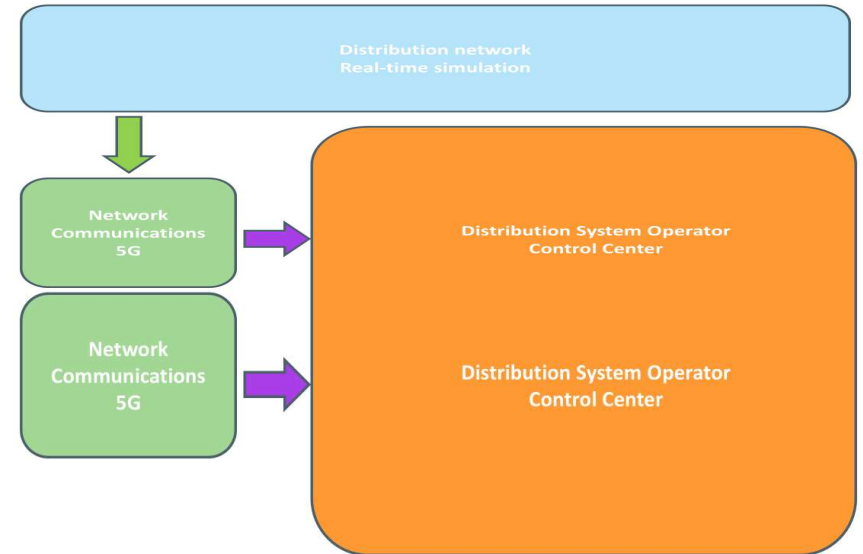
• State  
 Topo  
 PV bas

• State  
 Topo



Layers involve:

- (i) The decision-making layer
  - (ii) The information, and communication layer
  - (iii) The physical power layer
- and communication layer
- (iii) The physical power layer



CINELDI

# Cyber-fysisk test-oppsett

## Cyber-Physical Distribution Power System for Assessing and Testing

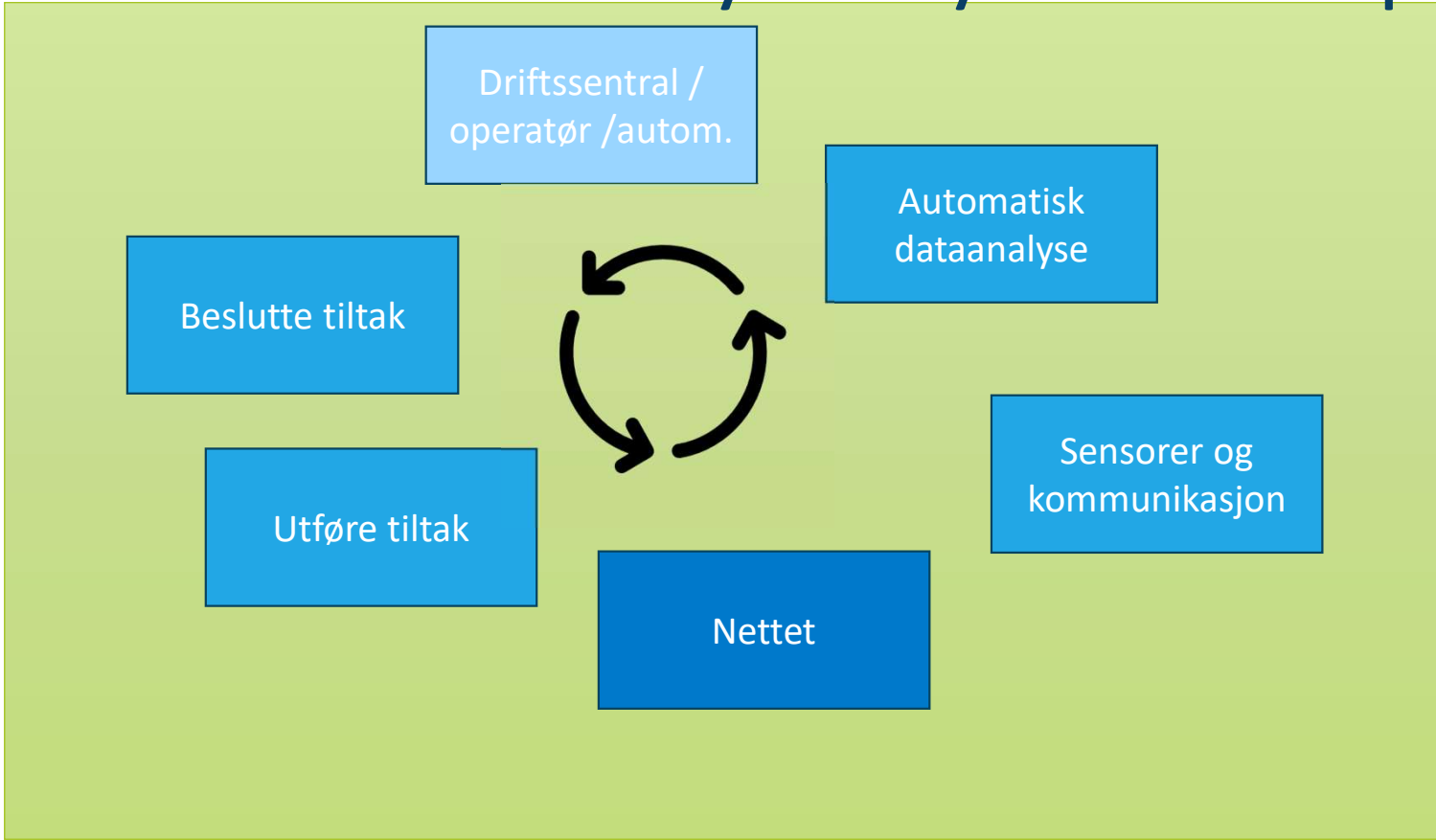
Santiago Sanchez-Testafaye  
Dep. of Systems

{santiago.sanchez, raym...

**Abstract**—The continue evolution of power systems requires new tools and experiments. This work shows the development of a cyber-physical distribution power system for testing and multiple applications inside the safe distribution grid. Inside the safe distribution grid, the integrated method in an emulated distribution control centre (CC). The voltage photovoltaic generators produce in a real time simulator with support of 5G communication the DSO's database. Finally, estimation are performed to regulate application. Hardware developed to validate the VR:

### I. INTRODUCTION

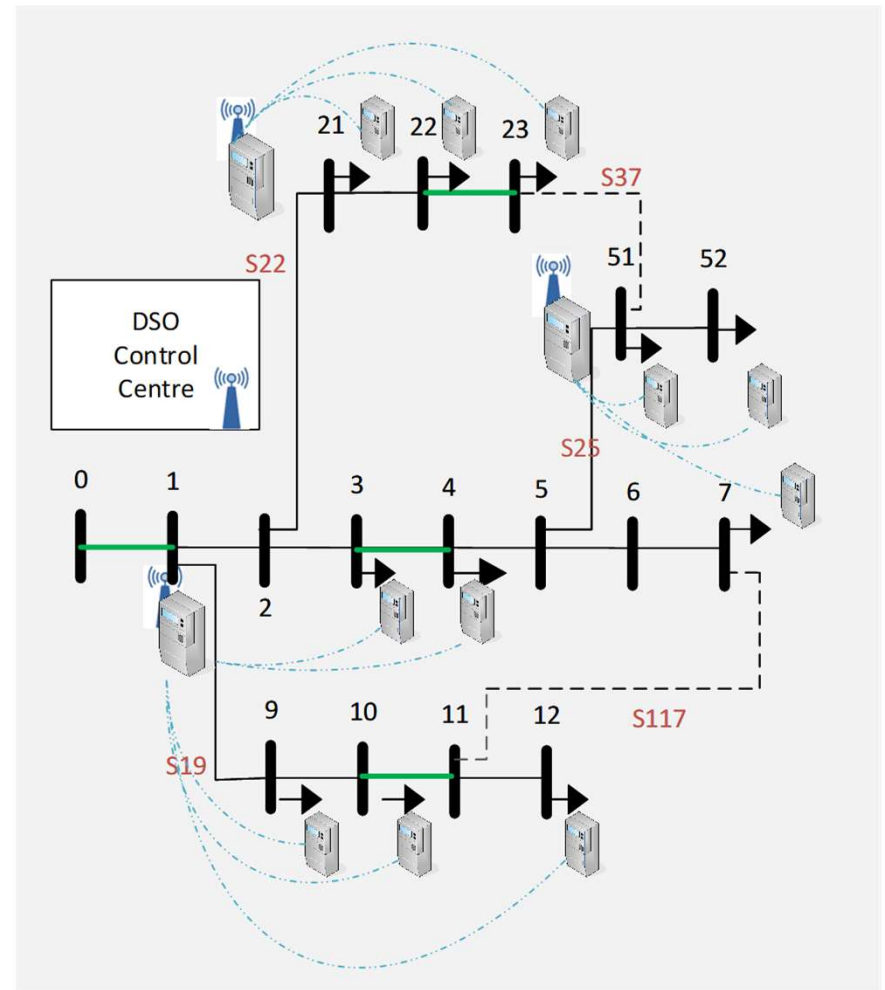
Ensuring that system frequency within specific acceptable limits for the secure and reliable operation [1]. The modernization of the increasing penetration of and their intermittent nature, more frequent voltage fluctuations intensifying the complexity [2]. Consequently, to prevent a critical bottleneck, develop technologies for effective voltage Traditional voltage regulation tap changers (OLTCs), may managing the rapid and local by RESs such as PV system modern distribution grids with about the state and structure (e.g. grid topology, unmeasured variations, etc) and provide them (e.g. set-points for PV system). Although the integration of Advanced Distribution Management Systems (ADMS) has s





# Framtidens nettdrift - datakilder

- AMS gir tilgang til målinger av strøm og spenning i alle målepunkt
- Denne informasjonen kan brukes til:
  - Bestemme nettbildet
  - Oppdage avvik
  - Estimere flyten i hele nettet
    - Det vil si, sette sammen data fra SCADA og AMS
  - Flyten må formuleres konsistent for å automatisere



## CINELDI sluttkonferanse

Samarbeid gir resultater! Et eksempel.



*Makes sense.*

## Økt nytteverdi av AMS leveransene i det norske markedet

**Ledende** leverandør av AMS målere i det norske markedet

Case: Analysere jordfeil og automatisere feilretting.

Men det var noen utfordringer:

- Jordfeil i IT nett er et særnorsk fenomen!
- Testing krevde ekspertise i teori og praksis hvordan IT-nettverket fungerer!



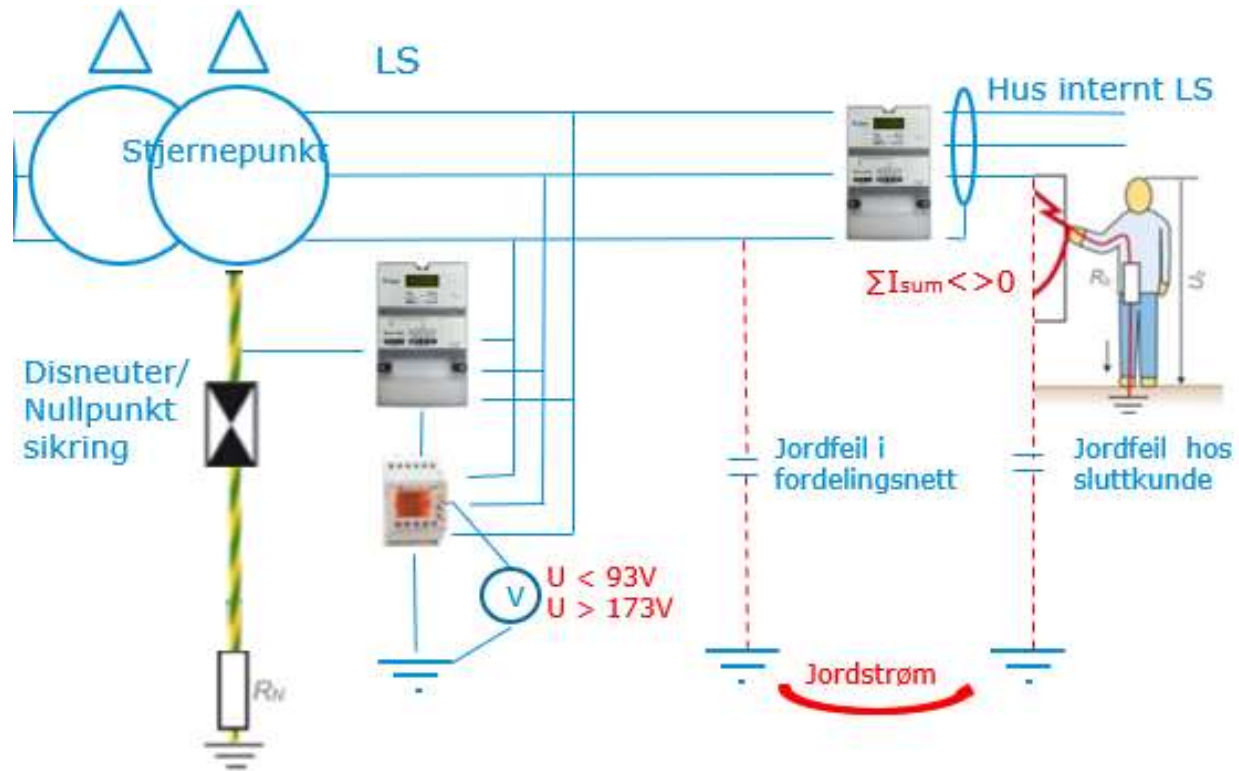


## Slide 8

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- HS0** Illustration of A market leader  
Hermund Slaatsveen, 2024-10-31T12:02:11.335
- HS1** Illustration of A challenge  
Hermund Slaatsveen, 2024-10-31T12:04:34.744

## Jordfeil i IT nett - Et særnorskt fenomen!



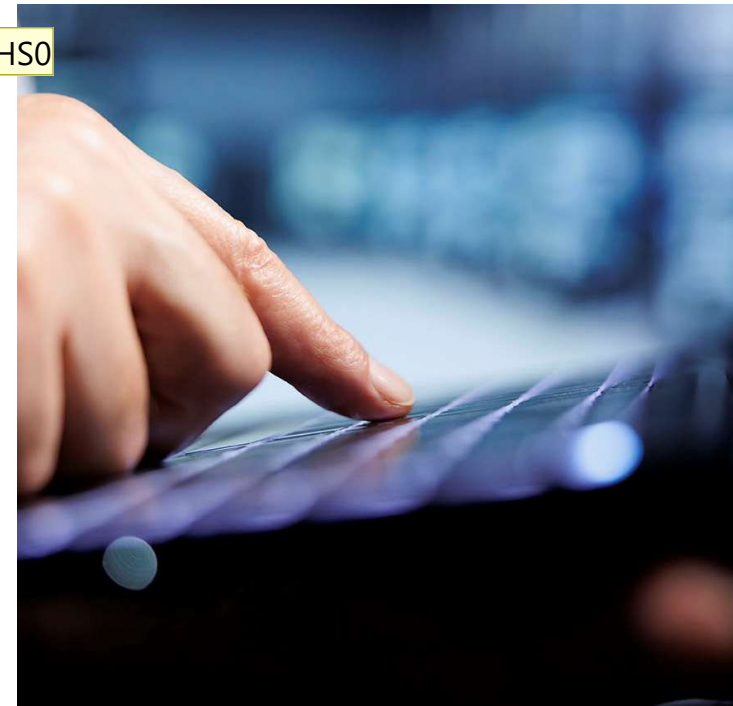
## Innovasjonen: Avansert jordfeilsdeteksjon i IT nett

CINELDI/Smartgrid lab tilbød et utmerket sted å ha testingen:

- Velprøvd nettverkssimuleringsevne for å lage IT-nettverksmiljø for testing
- Mulighet for å gjøre variasjoner i nettverk og simulere typiske situasjoner i det virkelige liv
- Mulig å gjøre trinnvise endringer i ulike variabler

Ekspertisen på høyt nivå bidro til at vi fikk et godt datagrunnlag for å utvikle løsningen.

HS0



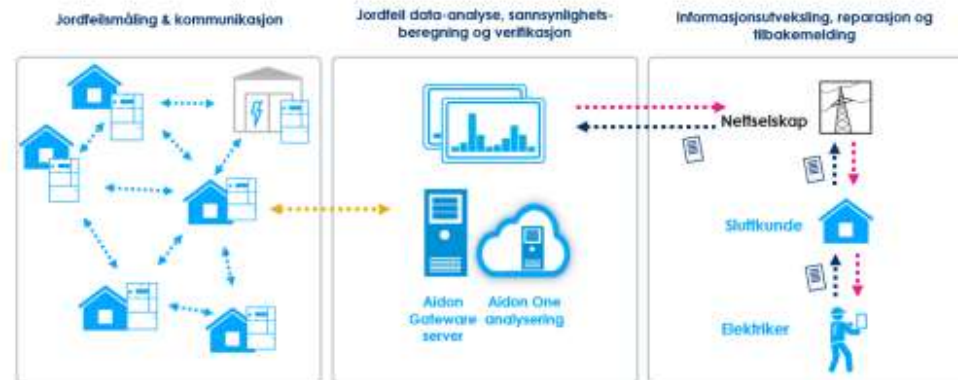


HSO

Illustration of Testing

Hermund Slaatsveen, 2024-10-31T12:08:56.511

## Resultatet: Automatisert jordfeilshåndtering



## Suksessfaktorer ved deltakelse i en FME som CINELDI

- Forstå fremtidsrender og scenarier
- Øke innovasjonsevnen
- Utvikle rett ting til rett tid
- Redusere risiko i utviklingen
- Få tilgang til Smart Grid miljøer, reelle nettdata, og Smart Grid laboratorier
- Tilføre verdi til levert AMS plattform over levetiden
- Øke investeringsavkastningen på AMS investeringen for våre kunder og oss selv
- Publisitet rundt resultatene
- Skape konkrete resultater i samarbeid med nettselskap, akademia og industrielle aktører





## Hvilke erfaringer har vi gjort oss?

- Grundig fremtidsscenario definisjoner er viktig!
- Usecase metodikk fungerer meget bra.
- Sammensatte løsninger krever godt samspill mellom flere fagmiljøer
- Åpen innovasjon kan være en utfordring for kommersielle aktører!



# Samarbeid gir resultater!

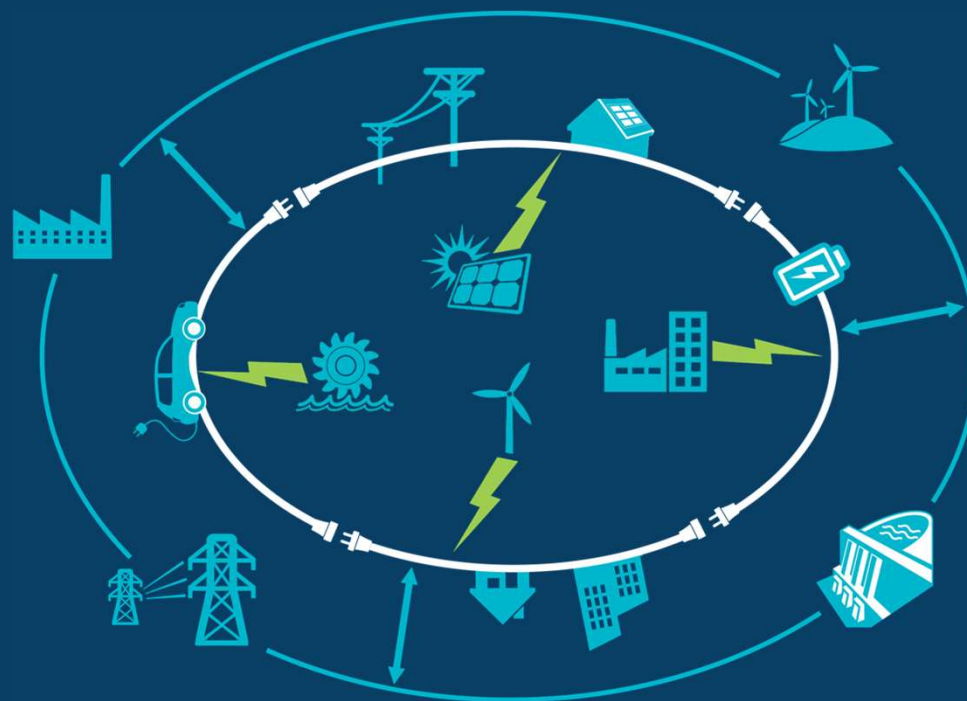


# CINELDI

Centre for intelligent electricity distribution  
- to empower the future Smart Grid



Norwegian Centre for  
Environment-friendly  
Energy Research



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