# NRECA's DER Interconnection Work for Cooperatives Open Modeling Framework and others

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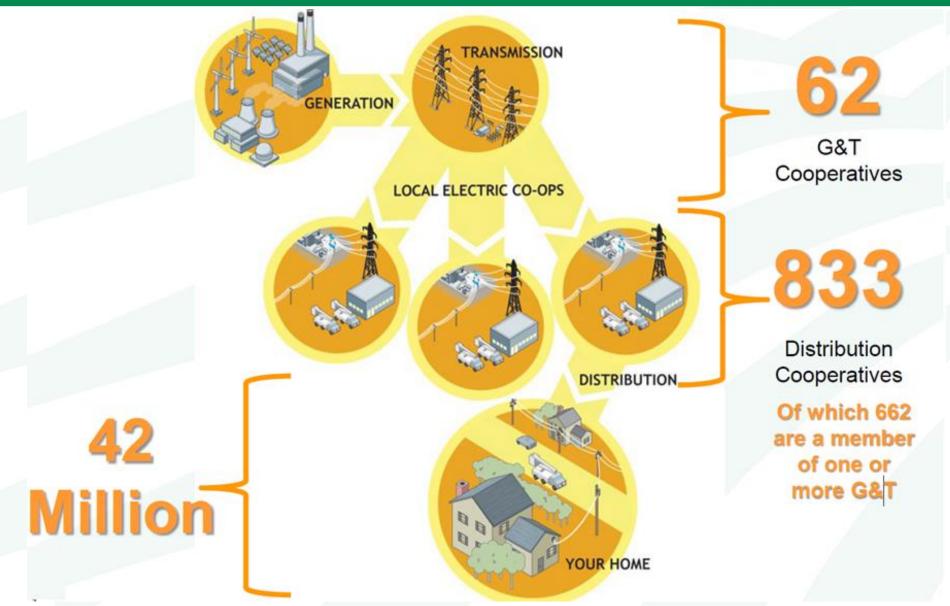


### **Outline**

- Our team (NRECA and BTS)
- DER growth among the cooperatives (co-ops)
- NRECA offerings to co-ops in the DER space
- Open Modeling Framework (OMF)
- DER interconnection applications
  - Completed
    - DER Interconnection in omf.coop
    - Rapid Solar Interconnection automation model (R3IT)
  - Being finalized
    - Model-free Hosting Capacity Analysis (MOHCA)
    - Microgrid Planning Utilizing OMF (Microgrid-UP)
  - Smart Inverters field studies
  - DG Toolkit

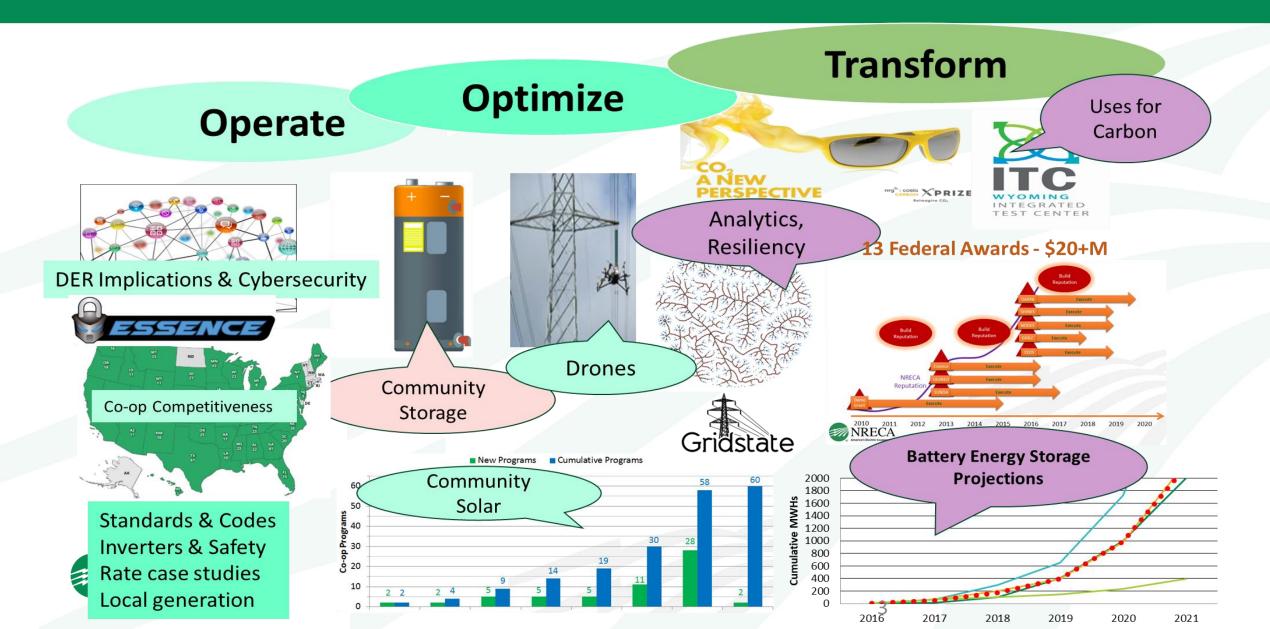


# National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA)





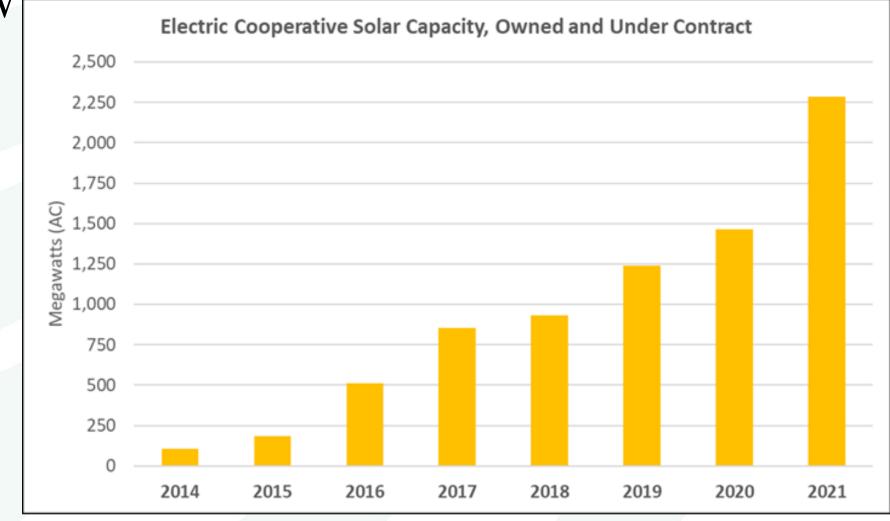
# NRECA's BTS Applied Research & Development



# Solar Growth in co-ops territories

• As end of 2021, co-ops solar capacity (owned & contracted)

more than 2.2 GW





### **NRECA DER Interconnection Efforts**

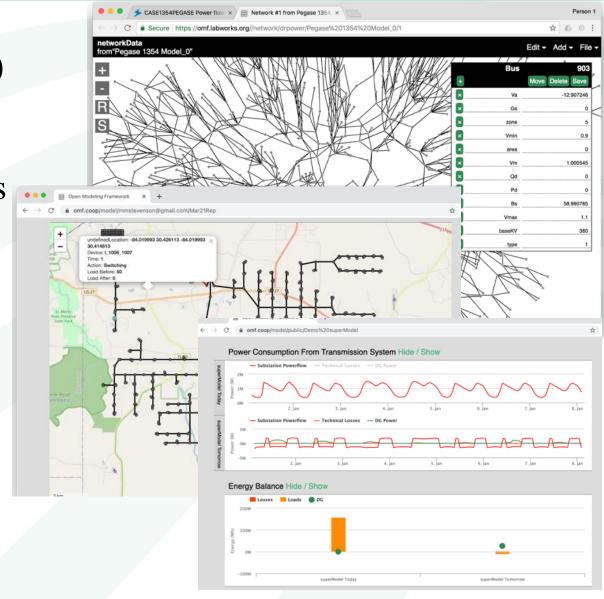
- NRECA offers tools and resources to help distribution and G&T co-ops nationwide with influx of DER interconnections
- These resources are in form of:
  - Educational materials to DER interconnection standard IEEE 1547
  - <u>DG toolkit</u> (set of documents to handle DG interconnection requests)
  - Software tools to help co-ops process DER interconnection faster and easier
    - DER Interconnection in omf.coop
    - R3IT
    - MOHCA
    - Microgrid UP
  - Smart Inverters alternative settings for voltage regulations <u>here</u>



## **DER Interconnection Tools**

### Open Modeling Framework (OMF)

- Web-based modeling platform
   OMF.coop allows utility access to
   advanced algorithms and modeling tools
   via easy graphical interface
- Visualization, data conversion, and model management tools in place
- 100+ utilities active on the platform



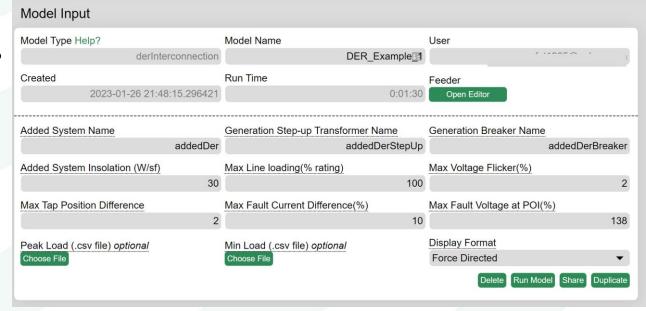


# Open Modeling Framework DER Interconnection Model

# • DER Interconnection Model in OMF

- carries out key modelling and analysis steps involved in DER impact study including
  - Load Flow computations
  - Short Circuit Analysis
  - Effective Grounding Screenings
- analysis presented in a static point-ofview of a 24-hr simulation period (not time series analysis)
- We will walk through an example together towards the end of this session

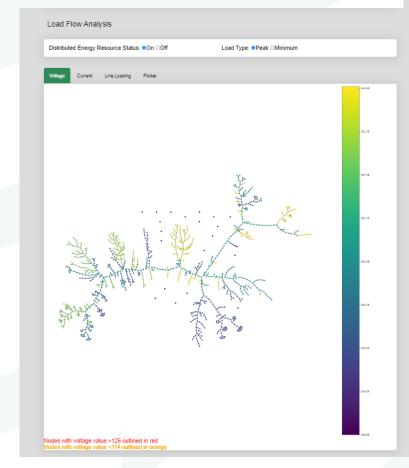
#### **Model Inputs**





# Open Modeling Framework DER Interconnection Model

- DER Interconnection Model in OMF
  - Some Outputs



#### Maximum and Minimum Voltages

| DER Status | Load Condition | Max Voltage |                           | Min Voltage |                                 |
|------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
|            |                | V           | Location                  | V           | Location                        |
| On         | Peak           | 7320.39     | nodeT624621692451<br>7038 | 120.55      | node62462225428T6<br>2462224580 |
| On         | Min            | 7309.85     | nodeT624621692451<br>7038 | 120.75      | node62474204371T6<br>2474204354 |
| Off        | Peak           | 7325.79     | node18410F7423            | 120.37      | node62462058558T6<br>2462057585 |
| Off        | Min            | 7314.53     | nodeT624621692451<br>7038 | 120.73      | node62474204371T6<br>2474204354 |

Maximum Voltage Flicker when DER is turned off

#### Regulator Power Flow

| Location • •    | Power • • | DER Status         |  |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|--|
| regulator171929 | 504.39    | Peak Load, DER On  |  |
| regulator171929 | 542.74    | Peak Load, DER Off |  |
| regulator171929 | 325.78    | Min Load, DER On   |  |
| regulator171929 | 350.81    | Min Load, DER Off  |  |

Reverse power flow violations displayed in red

#### Tap Changes

| Load Condition A T Location A T |                      | Tap Position DER On | Tap Position DER Off | Difference ▲ ▼ |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Peak                            | regulator171929 tapA | 2                   | 2                    | 0              |
| Peak                            | regulator171929 tapB | 1                   | 1                    | 0              |
| Peak                            | regulator171929 tapC | 1                   | 1                    | 0              |
| Min                             | regulator171929 tapA | 2                   | 2                    | 0              |
| Min                             | regulator171929 tapB | 1                   | 1                    | 0              |
| Min                             | regulator171929 tapC | 1                   | 1                    | 0              |

Tap change differences greater or equal to the input max tap change difference are displayed in

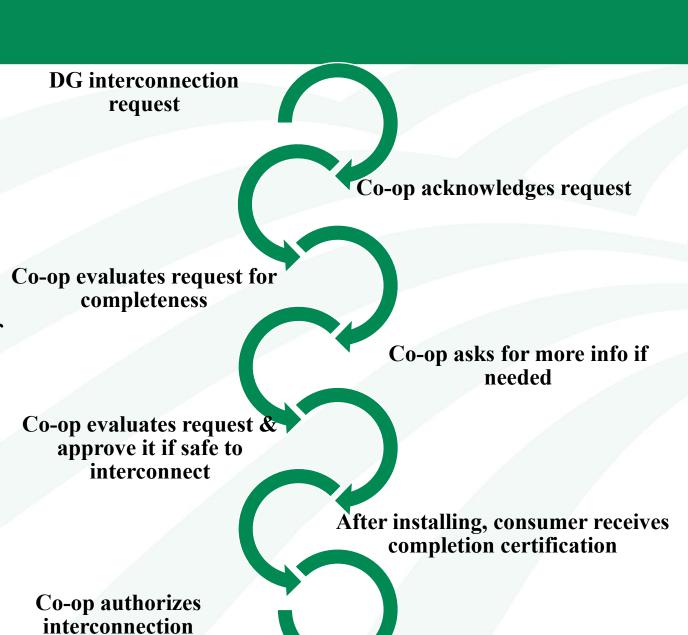


### R3IT

• Traditional interconnection workflow steps for 10 kW system or less →

- NRECA developed a software application that automates the steps of the utility interconnection workflow (R3IT)
- This software available for installation as a free, open-source application



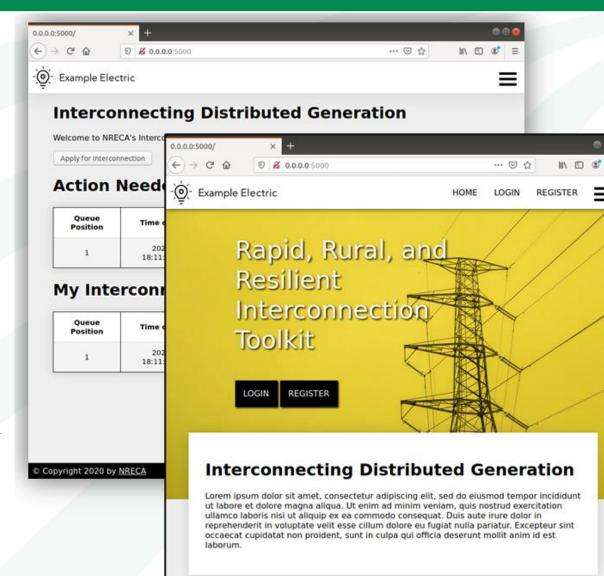


### R3IT

#### Production Release Overview

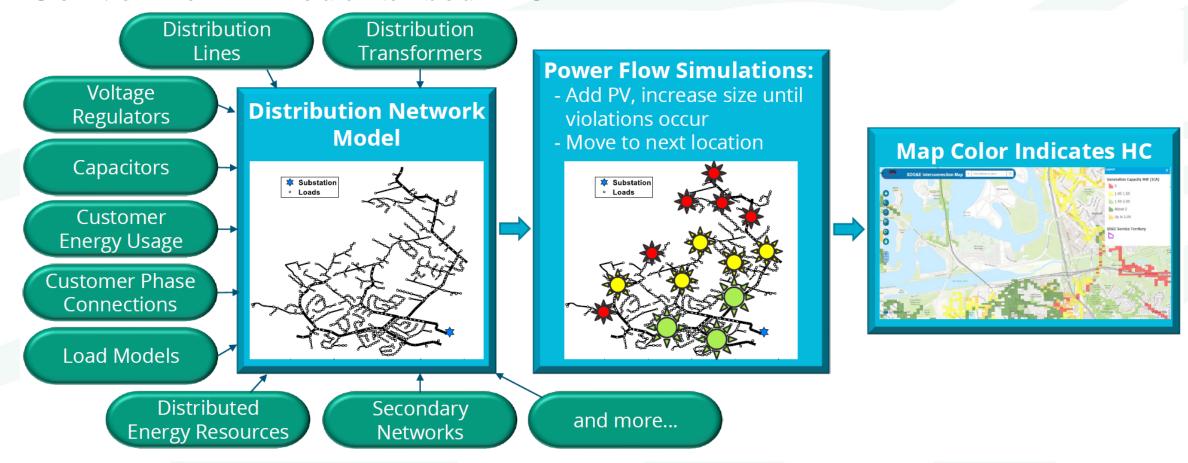
- Features:
  - Online application and document submission
  - Payment and signature collection
  - Interconnection lifecycle management
  - Email notifications
  - Automated engineering screening
  - Configurable through single file
  - Can be Cloud hosted or deployed locally
- Try it out!
  - https://demo.r3it.ghw.io
  - Register with your email to see the consumer workflow
  - Login with username "engineer@electric.coop" and password
- Want to install? See the open-source release:
  - https://github.com/dpinney/r3it





# Tools Being Finalized MOHCA (NRECA-Sandia-GTech)

Conventional model-based HCA





Source: Sandia

# Tools Being Finalized MOHCA (NRECA-Sandia-GTech)

### Objectives

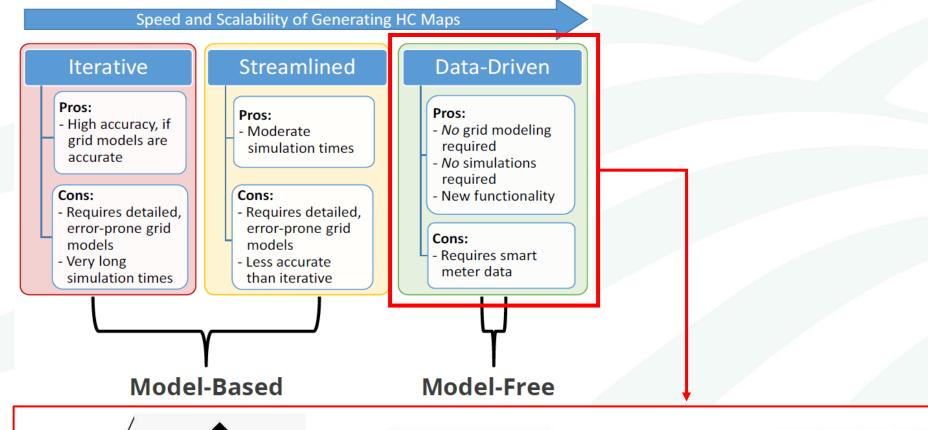
- Develop scalable algorithms for estimating the voltage and thermal-constrained HC at smart meter locations
- Algorithms for identifying optimal inverter settings
- Evaluating hosting capacity as a time-series, instead of considering a handful of worst-case scenarios that may underestimate HC

#### Motivation

- Co-ops already have the smart meter infrastructure and data, but maybe not models/tools/time
- Help drive down the cost of solar, improving access to affordable clean energy
- Providing energy justice by facilitating the siting of Community Solar projects that benefit low-income areas



# Tools Being Finalized MOHCA (NRECA-Sandia-GTech)









Smart Meter Data

Data-Driven Algorithms Calculate HC







# Tools Being Finalized Microgrid UP

#### Core problem is installation resilience

- Critical installations require electric power to operate at full strength, as is reflected in for 14 days of islanded operation
- Majority of electric power outages were due to disruptions to the bulk grid

### • Microgrids offer resilience but planning them is challenging:

- Deployment incurs large planning costs (20-40% of total costs)
- Complex environment of legacy generators and infrastructure are not interconnected
- Planning requires engineering planning, damage modeling, and characterization of critical loads

#### Current approach:

- No shared approach across the utility industry, especially for multi-building sites
- No comprehensive planning tools (unlike for e.g. distribution design)



# Tools Being Finalized Microgrid UP

#### Objectives

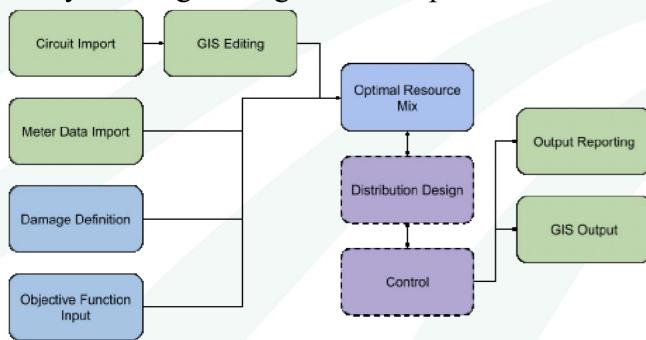
• Develop a common microgrid planning methodology including standardization of assumptions and data requirements

• Implement an open-source tool that solves the key computational problems in large installation microgrid design (optimal distribution design and generation mix)

• Field-validate the process and tool by creating microgrid roadmaps for 4 diverse

military installations

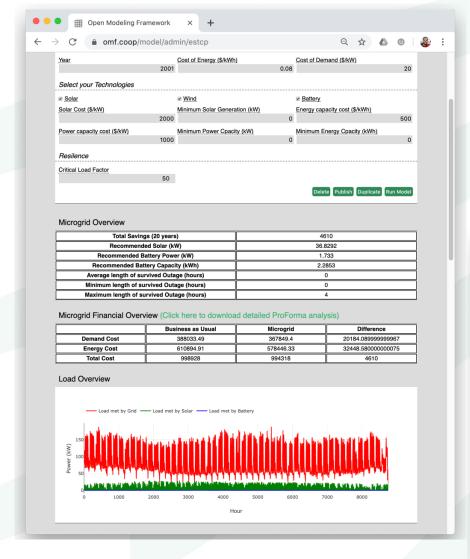
• System architecture



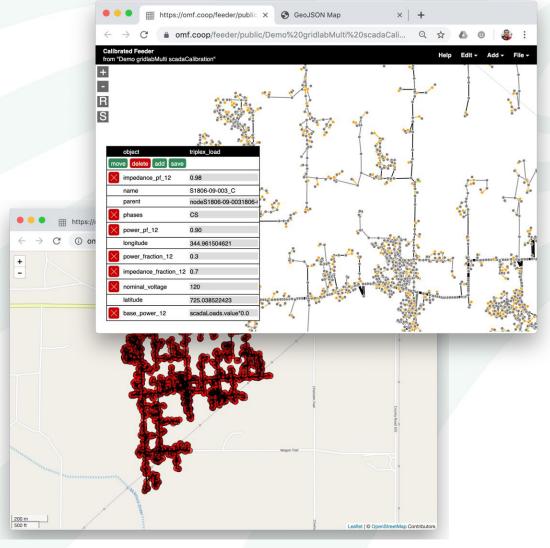


# Tools Being Finalized Microgrid UP

Generation mix



Data Ingest





# **Smart Inverter Demo Project – Voltage Regulation**

#### Simulation Studies

- Objective of simulation studies determine alternative settings for studied solar PV sites
- Study the impact of changing the settings on inverters operations and distribution feeder
- Used actual load and solar datasets from sites
- We use circuit models and run QSTS using NRECA's OMF & OpenDSS
- It considers the unique characteristics of rural distribution feeders

#### **Step 1: Pre-test data collection**

- Circuit model (e.g., WindMil, CYME)
- Hourly/sub-hourly solar generation
- Hourly/sub-hourly load data at substation, and at individual meters

#### **Step 2: Simulation studies (alternative settings)**

- Base Case (Unity PF/No voltage regulations)
- Case-I (Fixed non-unity PF)
- Case-II (Volt-Var) or (Volt-Watt) curves

#### Step 3: Test plan and field test

- Implementing different simulated VR settings
- Circuit response and collecting data of covariates impacting results

#### **Step 4: Post-test data collection & analyses**

- Substation data (Voltage, load, regulators operation)
- Point of Interconnection (POC) data (Voltage, power, etc.)
- AMI readings at different parts of the system



# **Smart Inverter Demo Project – Voltage Regulation**

#### Simulation Studies

- Base Case (Default Settings)
  - Unity PF/Set and forget
  - No Voltage Regulation required (older versions IEEE 1547)

#### Case-I

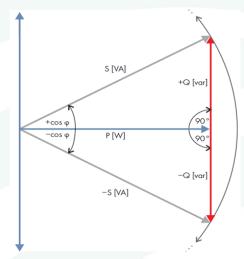
- Fixed PF Inductive/Capacitive
- Considering CAT-I & CAT-II

#### Case-II

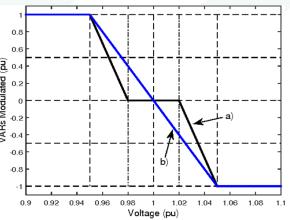
- Volt-Var Curve (with and without deadband)
- Volt-Watt if available
- Considering CAT-I & CAT-II



#### Case-I: Fixed PF





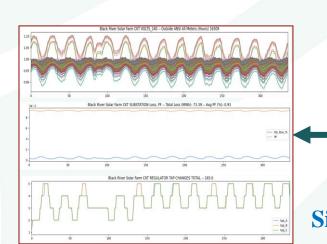


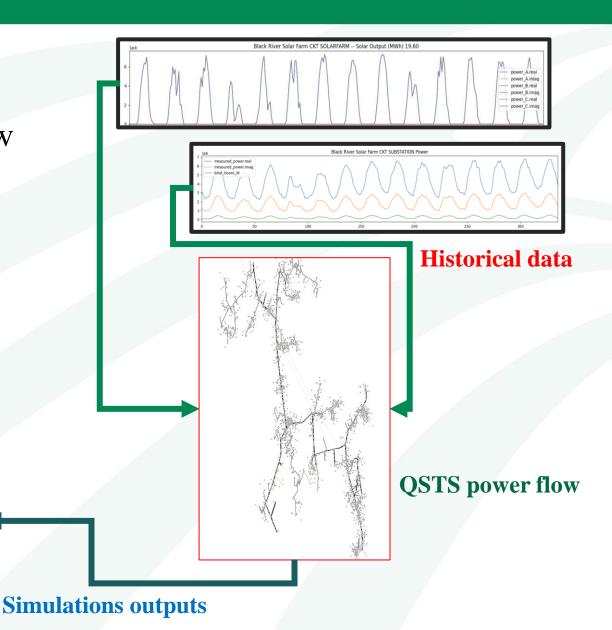
Considering different slopes, with and without dead-band curves

# **Smart Inverter Demo Project – Voltage Regulation**

### Simulation Studies Outputs

- Voltage profile along the feeder and how it relates to the distance from solar PV system and the substation
- Impact on losses
- Impact on voltage regulating devices operations
- Power Factor at the substation







# Distributed Generation Toolkit Update

- <u>DG Toolkit</u> consists of forms and procedures to help co-ops with DER interconnection
- For all sizes of DG: A model distribution cooperative agreement for interconnection and operation of distributed generation
- Small size applications:
  - Small size DG model interconnection application
  - Shortened small size DG application for residential members (only Solar and/or Storage)
- Medium size DG model interconnection application
- Large size DG model interconnection application
- Extra-Large applications:
  - Extra Large DER fast-tack document
  - Extra Large Generator Interconnection (GI) Study Data Sheets for all types (PV, wind, synchronous)

# Thank you

### **Questions?**

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