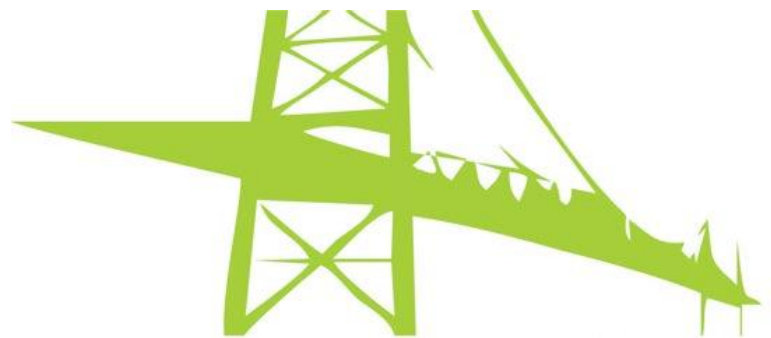


# Medição Fasorial em Smart Grid



Sérgio Luiz Zimath  
Reason Tecnologia S.A.



## ENERGYSHOW

Encontro de soluções tecnológicas para o setor energético

# O que é Medição Fasorial ?

- Tecnologia de medição de fasores sincronizados
  - Ângulos podem ser comparados
  - Referência é o Sistema GPS
- Possibilita o desenvolvimento de uma série de novas aplicações
  1. Automação de sistemas elétricos
  2. Alívio de carga inteligente, (controle de demanda)
  3. Aumentar a confiabilidade de sistemas elétricos, detectando faltas incipientes e isolando-as ou redespachando o sistema
  4. Aumentar a qualidade da energia, corrigindo fontes de degradação
  5. Medição e controle de todo sistema simultaneamente

# O que é Smart Grid ?

- Pode ser qualquer coisa!
- Definições Wikipedia:
  - Sistema elétrico usando tecnologia digital
  - Controlar cargas remotamente
  - Medição bidirecional com tarifação diferenciada -> Fontes renováveis
  - Redução do pico de consumo

# Medição fasorial em SmartGrid

Medição Fasorial	Smart Grid
Automação de sistemas	Redução do pico de carga, tarifação bidirecional
Alívio de Carga	Controlar cargas remotamente
Aumento de confiabilidade	?
Aumentar Qualidade	?
Medição e controle do Sistema	Redução do pico de carga

## 8 Technology

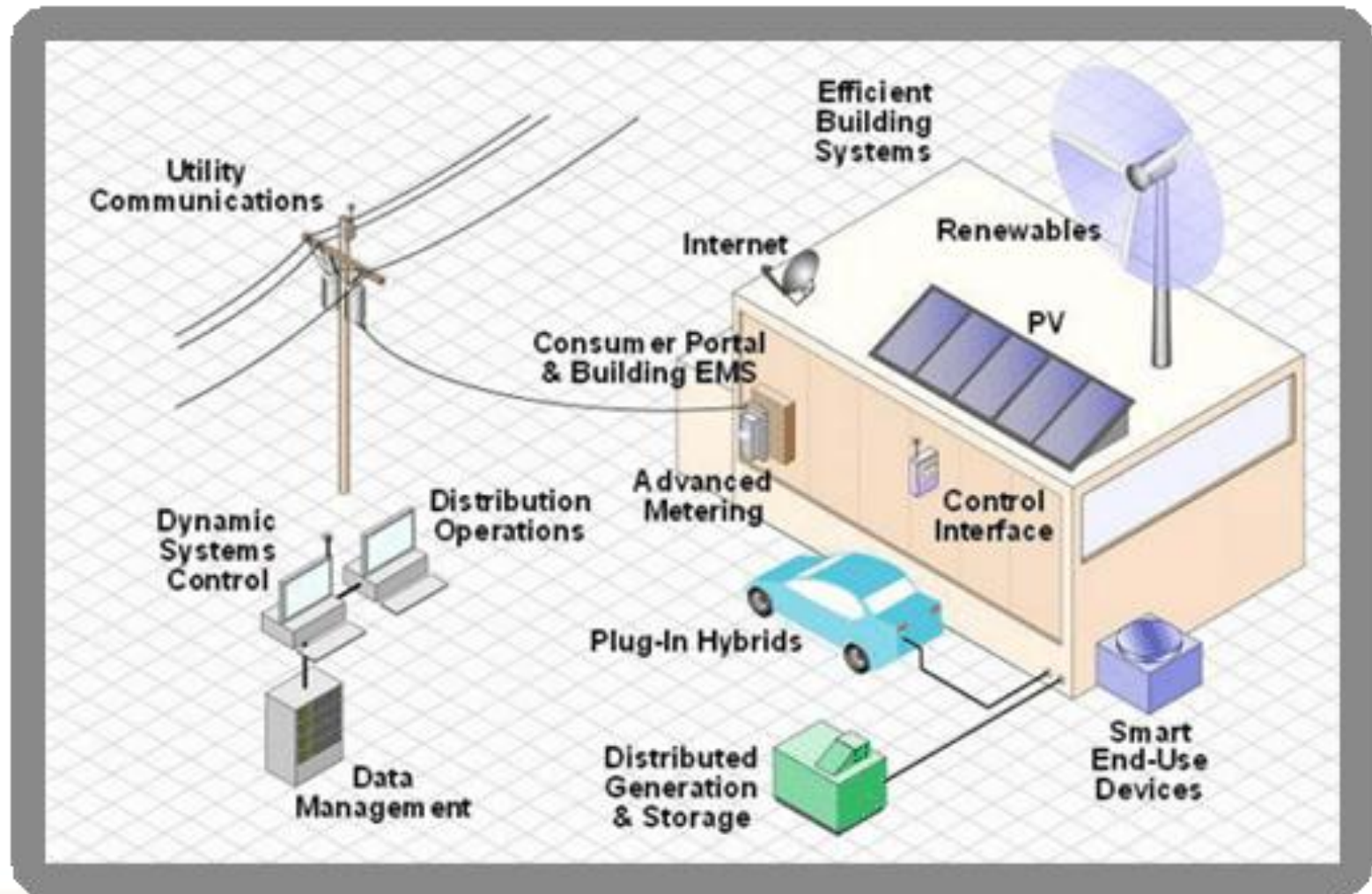
### 8.1 Integrated communications

### 8.2 Sensing and measurement

#### 8.2.1 Smart meters

#### 8.2.2 Phasor measurement units

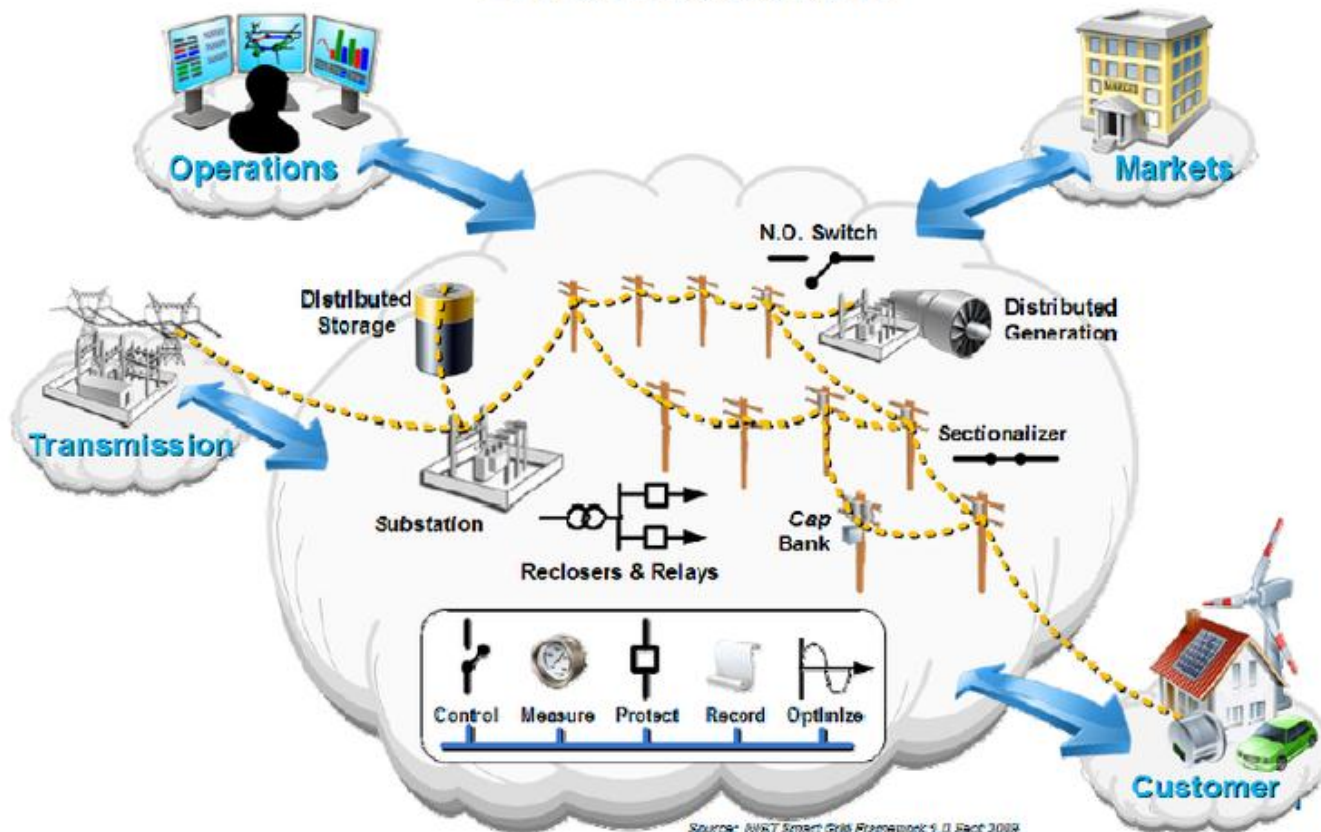
# SmartGrid



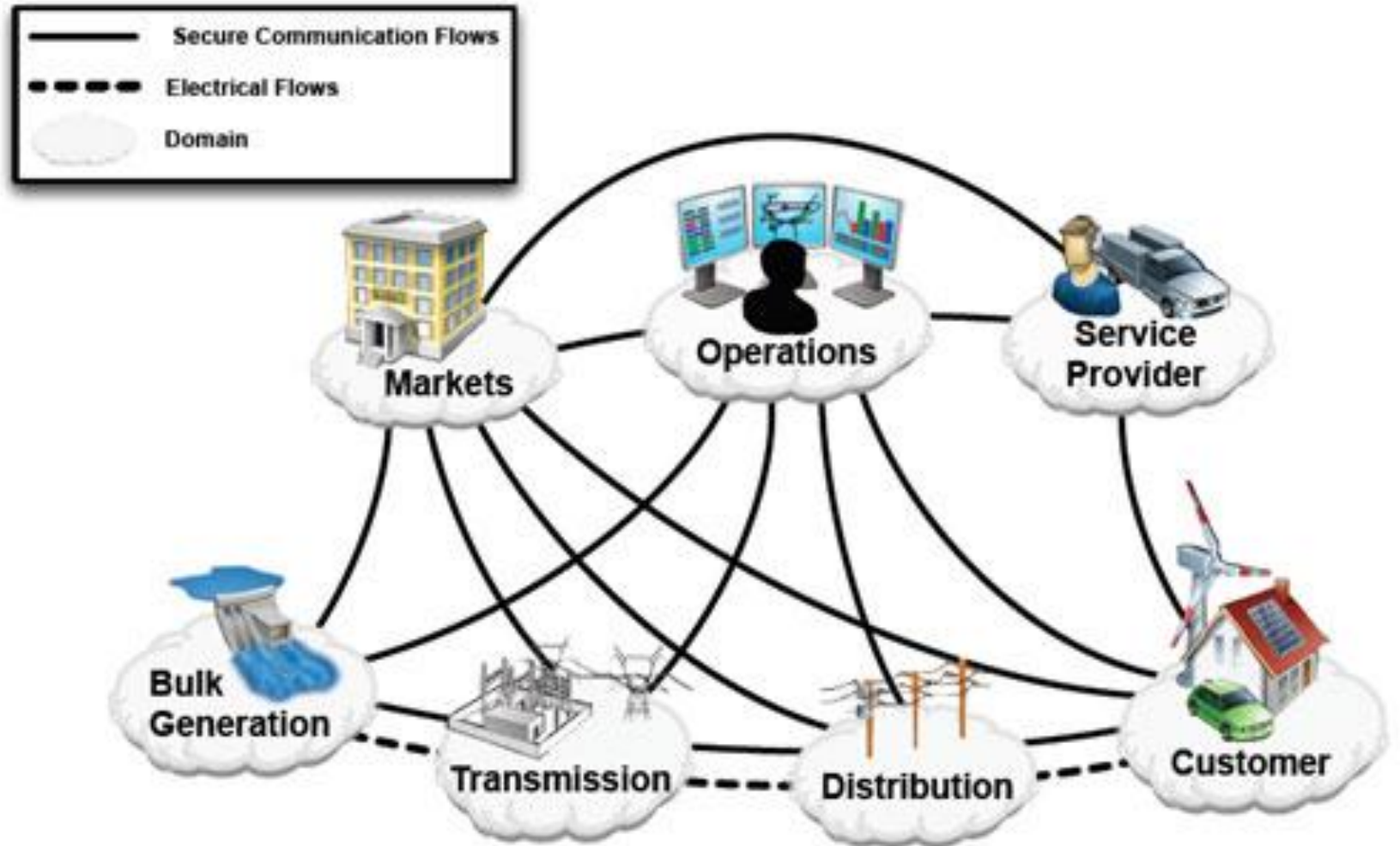


# SmartGrid

## Distribution



# Exemplo Americano



# SmartGrid nos EUA

## 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act

- Define SmartGrid nos EUA
- NIST coordenará as normas
- Objetivo:
  - Diminuir dependência americana do petróleo
  - Preparar o sistema elétrico para geração distribuída
  - Aumentar a segurança do sistema



# SmartGrid nos EUA

2009 Federal Energy Regulation Commission  
identifica 4 prioridades do SmartGrid

1. Wide Area Situational Awareness
2. Demand Response
3. Electricity Storage
4. Electric Vehicles

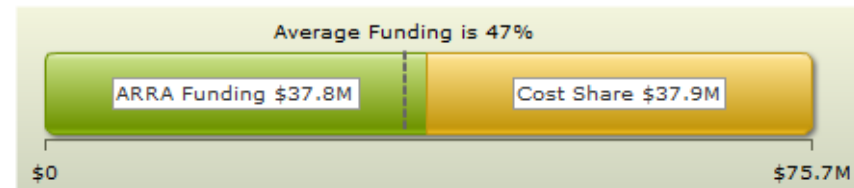
E duas aplicações:

1. Distribution Grid Management Initiatives
2. Advanced Metering Infrastructure

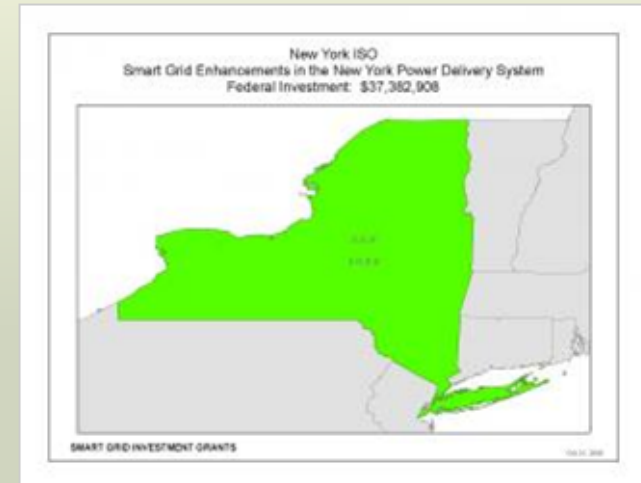
# Stimulus Money

## New York Independent System Operator, Inc. Smart Grid Project

Awardee	New York Independent System Operator, Inc.
Award Negotiation Status	Awarded
Headquarters Location for Lead Applicant	Rensselaer, New York
Recovery Act Funding Awarded	\$37,828,825
Total Project Value Including Cost Share	\$75,710,733
ARRA Funding Percentage	50.0%



### Coverage Map



(Click on map to zoom)

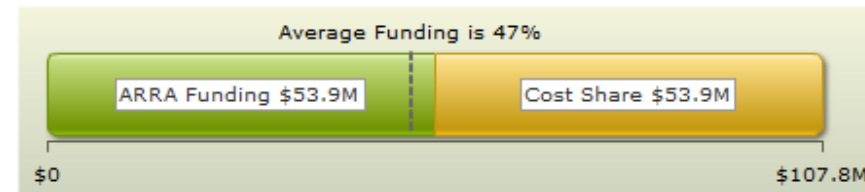
### Company Overview

New York Independent System Operator, Inc., located in Rensselaer, New York, will receive \$37 million in funding to develop a smarter energy grid. The U.S. Department of Energy selected New York Independent as one of 100 companies to receive federal stimulus funds as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The stimulus funds will be used to deploy a range of smart grid technologies, including 35 new phasor measurement units and 19 phasor data concentrators, across NY to allow area-wide control, and an open, flexible, interoperable, secure, and expandable communications system that will work in concert with the existing control and monitoring systems.

# Stimulus Money

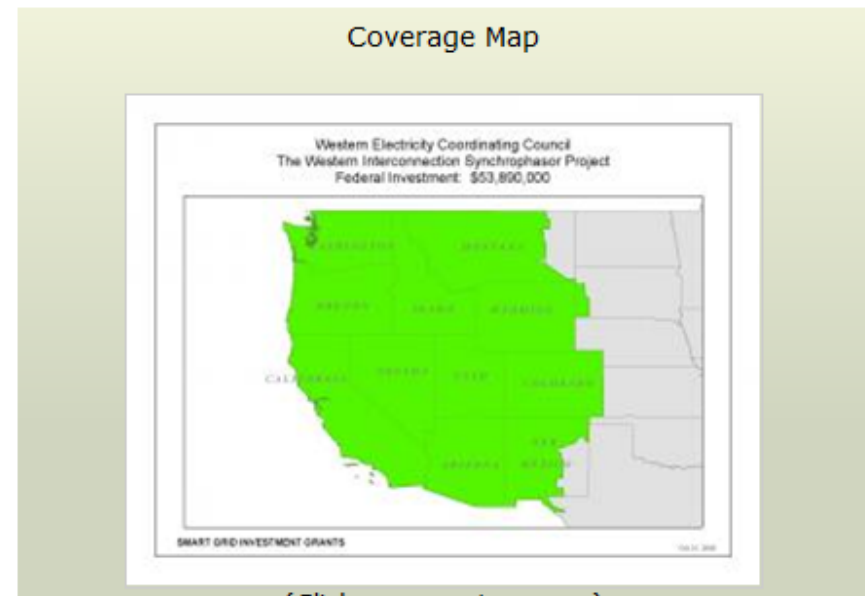
## Western Electricity Coordinating Council Smart Grid Project

Awardee	Western Electricity Coordinating Council
Award Negotiation Status	Awarded
Headquarters Location for Lead Applicant	Salt Lake City, Utah
Recovery Act Funding Awarded	\$53,890,000
Total Project Value Including Cost Share	\$107,780,000
ARRA Funding Percentage	50.0%



### Company Overview

Western Electricity Coordinating Council, located in Salt Lake City, Utah, will receive \$53.9 million in funding to develop a smarter energy grid. The U.S. Department of Energy selected Western Electricity Coordinating Council as one of 100 companies to receive federal stimulus funds as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The stimulus funds will be used to install over 250 phasor measurement units across the Western Interconnection and create a communications system to collect data for real-time situational awareness. Improve integrated systems operation across 11 utility organizations and in all or part of 14 western states, enhancing reliability and reducing energy loss.



(Click on map to zoom)

# Problemas abordados

- Entrada de geração distribuída em larga escala
  - Geração distribuída intermitente
  - Como controlar um sistema assim?
- Entrada de carros elétricos no sistema
  - Como atender esta demanda?
- Solução:
  - Geração distribuída + carros elétricos

# Atualização de normas NIST

Meter Upgradeability Standard	Role of IP in the Smart Grid
Wireless Communications for the Smart Grid	Common Price Communication Model
Common Schedule Communication Mechanism	Standard Meter Data Profiles
Common Semantic Model for Meter Data Tables	Electric Storage Interconnection Guidelines
CIM for Distribution Grid Management	Standard DR and DER Signals
Standard Energy Usage Information	Common Object Models for Electric Transportation
IEC 61850 Objects/DNP3 Mapping	Time Synchronization, IEC 61850 Objects/IEEE C37.118 Harmonization
Transmission and Distribution Power Systems Model Mapping	Harmonize Power Line Carrier Standards for Appliance Communications in the Home
Wind Plant Communications	Facility Smart Grid Information Standard



# IEC61850 e armazenamento

## 4.3 IEC 61850 Function Commands

4.3.1 IEC 61850 Models for PC1: Connect/Disconnect

4.3.2 IEC 61850 Models for PC2: Adjust Maximum Generation Level Up/Down

4.3.3 IEC 61850 Models for PC3: Adjust Power Factor Angle

## 4.4 IEC 61850 PV/Storage Functions

4.4.1 IEC 61850 Models for PC4a: Charge/Discharge Storage

4.4.2 IEC 61850 Models for PC4b: Pricing Signal for PV/Storage

4.4.3 IEC 61850 Models for PC4c: Modify PV/Storage Settings

## 4.5 IEC 61850 Reporting Commands

4.5.1 IEC 61850 Models for PC5: Event/History Logging 61850 Models

4.5.2 IEC 61850 Models for PC6: Status Reporting

## 4.6 IEC 61850 Var Modes

4.6.1 Types of Var Modes

4.6.2 IEC 61850 Volt/Var Array Settings

## 4.7 IEC 61850 Scheduling

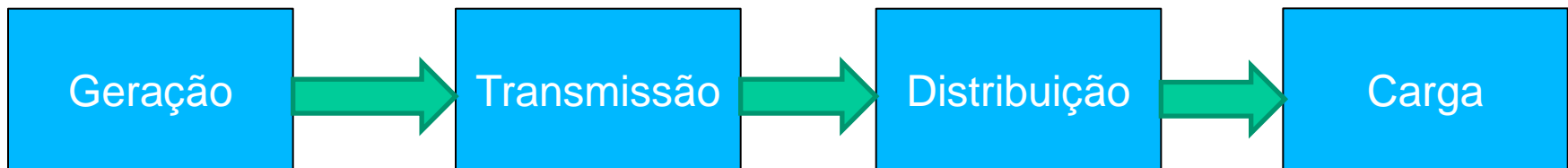
4.7.1 Types of Schedules

4.7.2 IEC 61850 Scheduling Settings

# Balanço carga geração



# Fluxo tradicional de potência

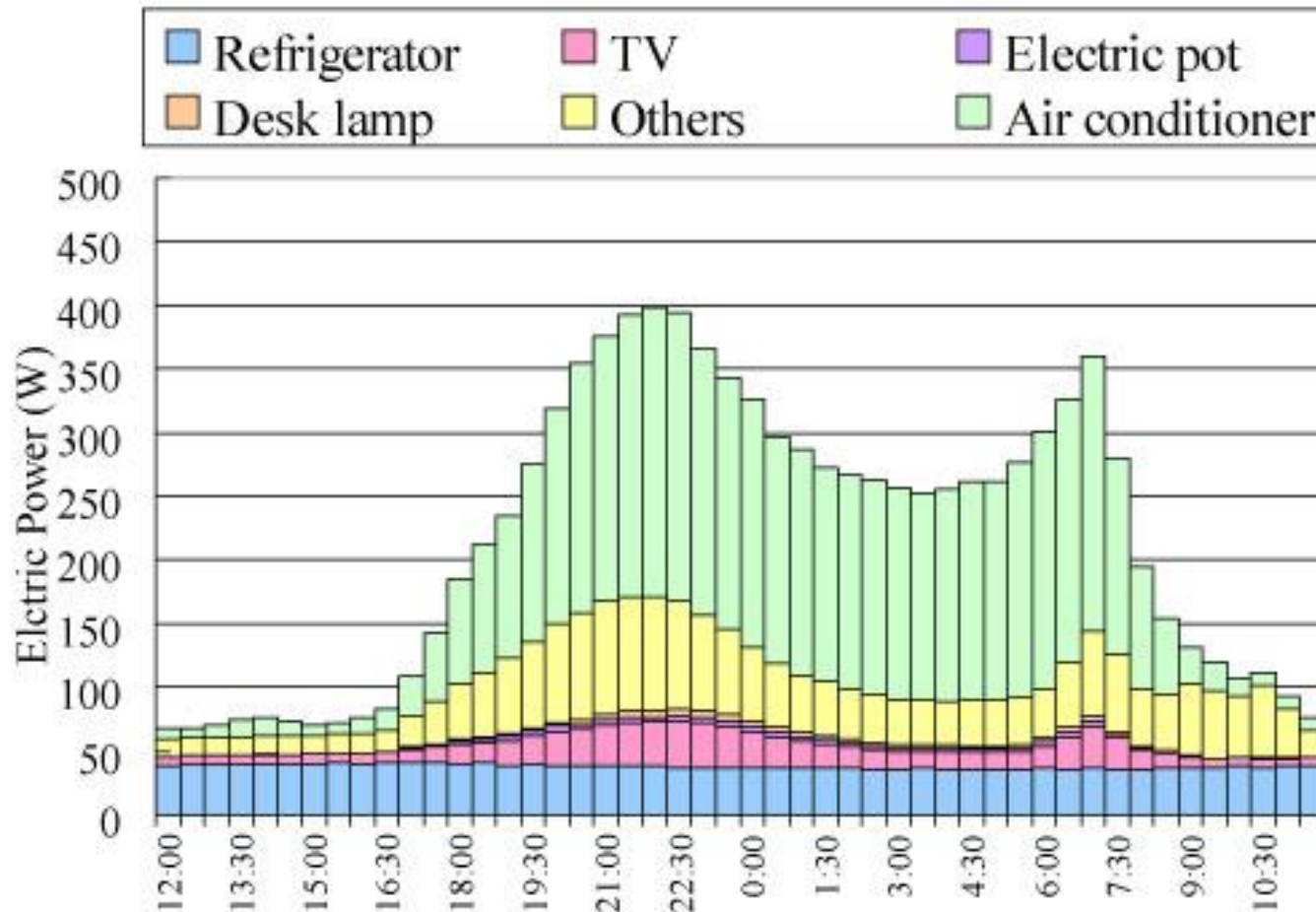


# Usinas de bombeamento

- Ffestiniog Pumped Storage
- 1963
- 0 a 360MW em 60s

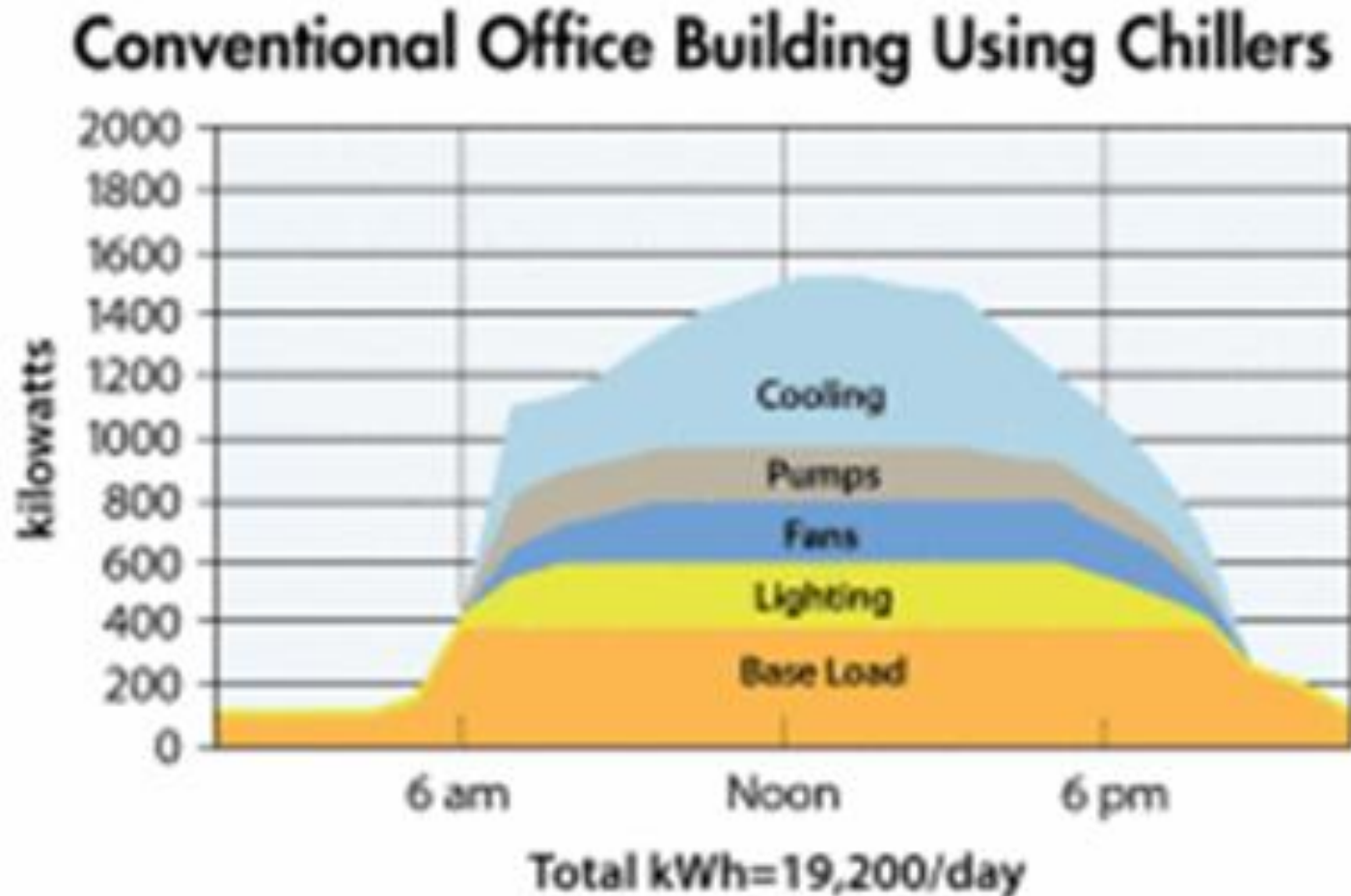


# Curva de carga tradicional

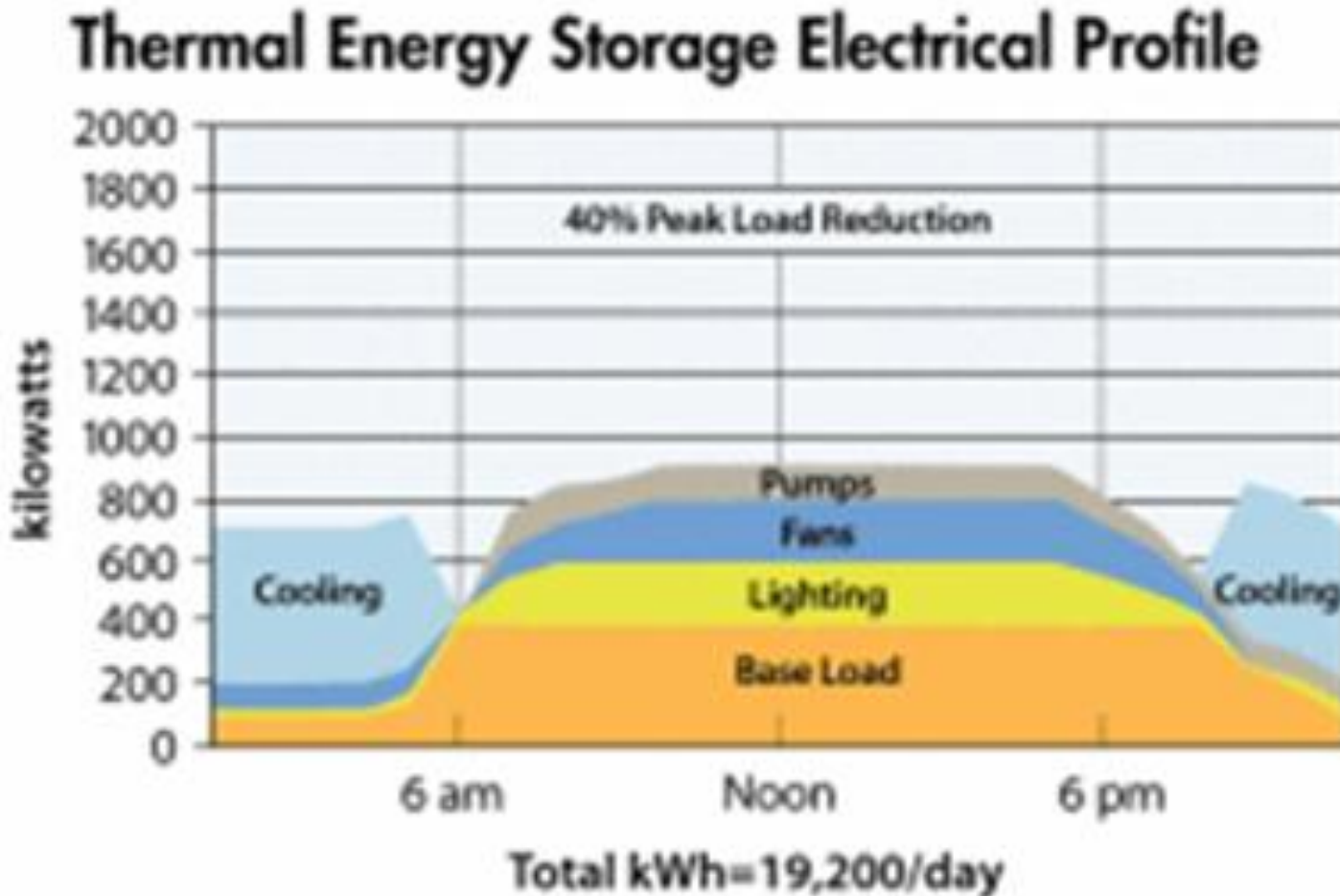




# Armazenamento de energia



# Armazenamento de energia



# Geração distribuída

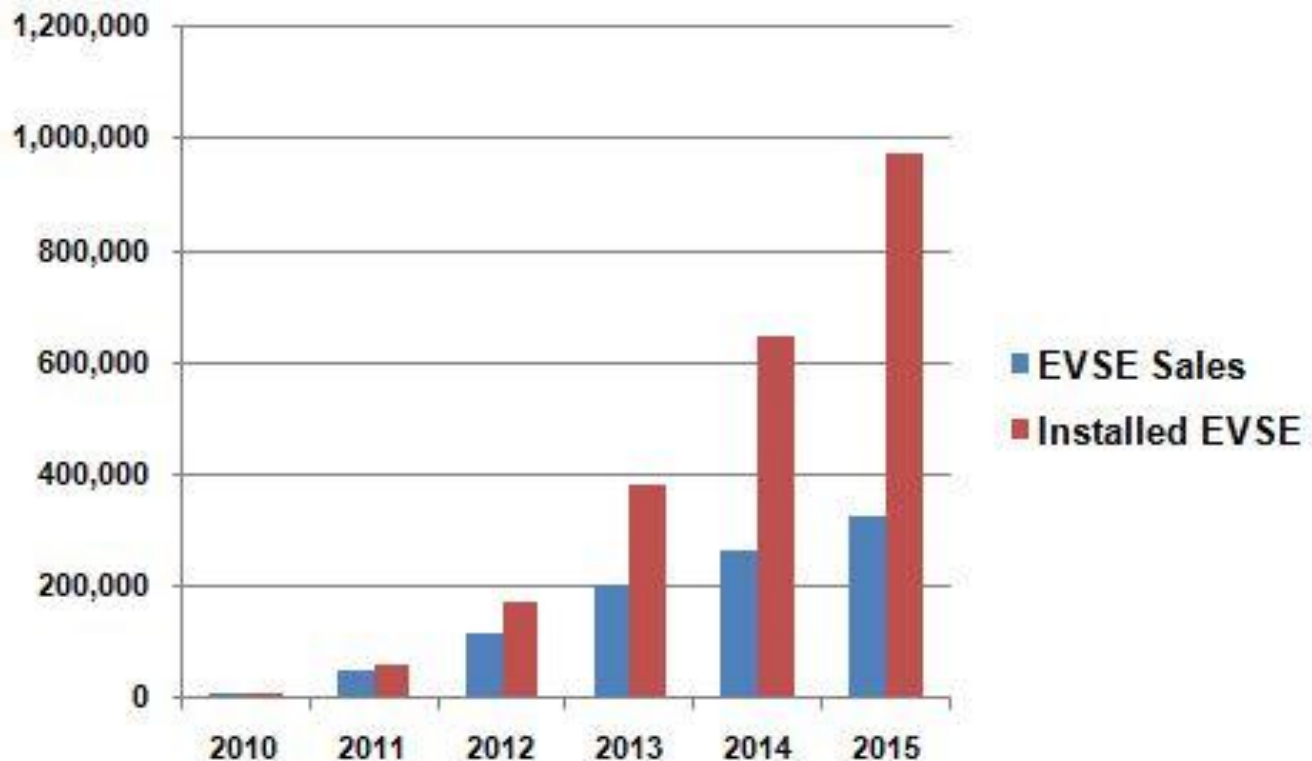


# Carga-geração em SmartGrid



# Demanda de carros elétricos

*EV Charging Equipment Sales, United States: 2010-2015*













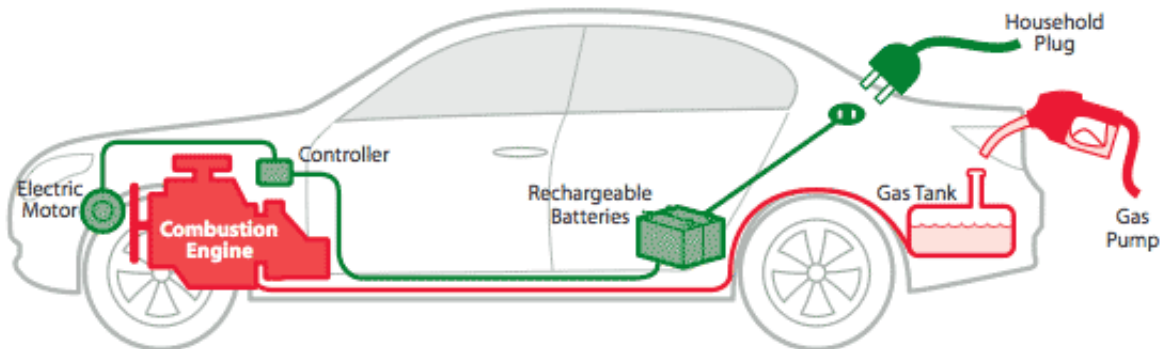
(Source: Pike Research)



# Elétrico x Gasolina

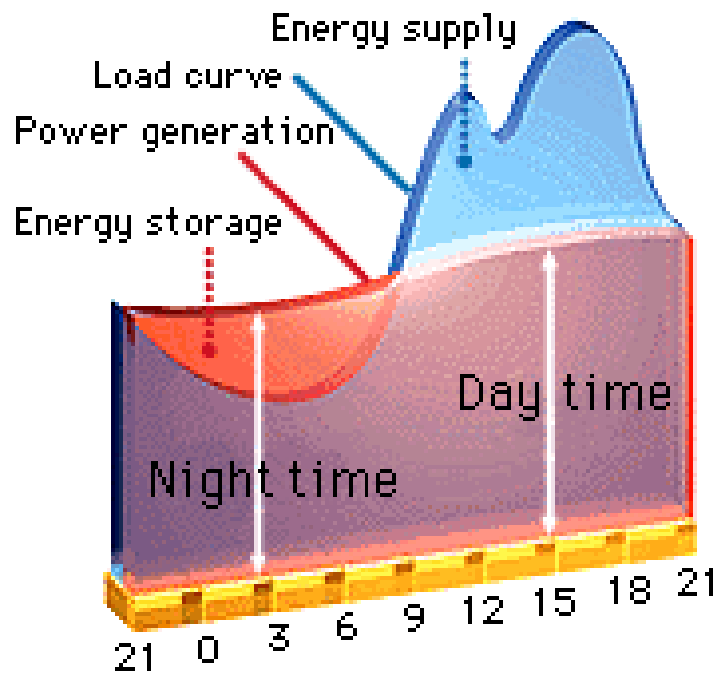
## Electric vs. Gasoline

No Tailpipe Emissions 	 Greenhouse Gases/Pollution
Utility Company 	 OPEC
100+/- Mile Range 	 300+ Mile Range
Hours to Recharge 	 Minutes to Refuel
2 cents per mile 	 12 cents+ per mile

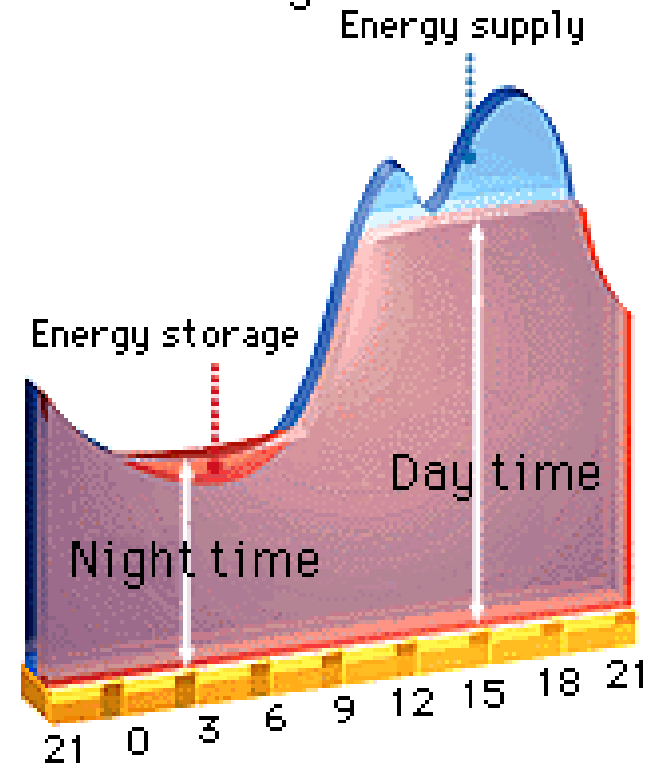


# Carros elétricos em larga escala

## ● Load leveling



## ● Peak saving



# Vai pegar mesmo ?

## Compare Cars

Select up to  
three vehicles  
to compare  
side-by-side

	Ford Fusion Hybrid 	Toyota Camry Hybrid 	Toyota Prius 
			
	<a href="#">▶ Free price quote!</a>	<a href="#">▶ Free price quote!</a>	<a href="#">▶ Free price quote!</a>
<b>Price (base MSRP)</b>	\$28,800	\$26,600	\$22,800
<b>Fuel Economy</b>	41 / 36 MPG 5.74 / 6.53 L/100km	33 / 34 MPG 7.13 / 6.92 L/100km	51 / 48 MPG 4.7 / 4.9 L/100km
<b>Estimated annual fuel cost</b> 	\$923.08	\$1,090.91	\$720.00
<b>Estimated annual fuel use</b> 	308 gallons a year	364 gallons a year	240 gallons a year
<b>Estimated annual greenhouse gas emissions</b> 	5,846 pounds a year	6,909 pounds a year	4,560 pounds a year

# 500 mil híbridos em 2011!

## March 2011 Hybrid Car Sales Numbers

Hybrids sold in the US (March 2011): **34,082**

Hybrid Take-Rate: **2.74%**

### US hybrid sales for March 2011

Model	Units	vs. last month	vs. March 2010	CYTD	vs. CYTD 2010
Toyota Prius	18,605	↑ 37.4%	↑ 57.9%	42,779	↑ 51.5%
Honda Insight	2,782	↑ 61.6%	↑ 68.4%	6,058	↑ 21.8%
Lexus CT 200h	2,199	n/a	n/a	2,199	n/a
Honda CR-Z	1,685	↑ 54.4%	n/a	3,670	n/a
Ford Fusion	1,466	↑ 6.3%	↓ -12.2%	3,814	↓ -4.6%
Lexus RX450h	1,438	↑ 43.9%	↑ 14.9%	3,349	↑ 6.3%
Toyota Camry	1,437	↑ 44.7%	↓ -7.2%	3,290	↓ -4.0%
Ford Escape	1,195	↑ 50.3%	↑ 2.3%	2,510	↑ 0.0%

# Vendas de elétricos

## March 2011 Plug-in Electric Car Sales Numbers

Plug-in cars sold in the US (March 2011): **906**

Plug-in Take-Rate: **0.07%**

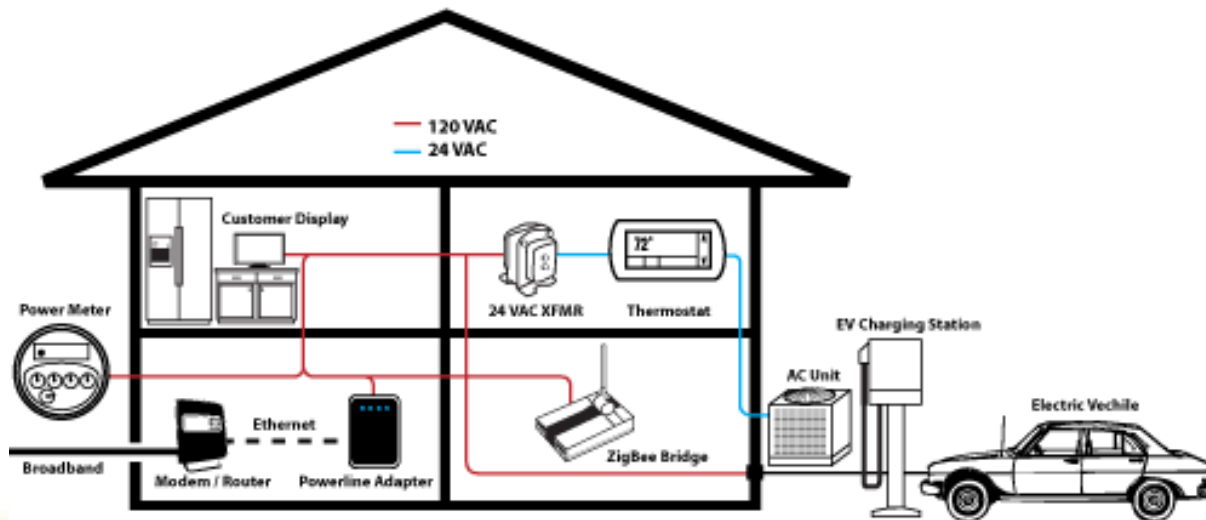
### US plug-in electric sales for March 2011

Model	Units	vs. last month	vs. March 2010	CYTD	vs. CYTD 2010
<b>Chevrolet Volt</b>	608	↑ 116.4%	n/a	1,210	n/a
<b>Nissan LEAF</b>	298	↑ 344.8%	n/a	452	n/a
<b>Smart ED</b>	0	100.0%	n/a	32	n/a
<b>All plug-in cars</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>↑ 146.9%</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>All vehicles</b>	<b>1,241,951</b>	<b>↑ 25.5%</b>	<b>↑ 16.8%</b>	<b>3,048,632</b>	<b>↑ 20.1%</b>

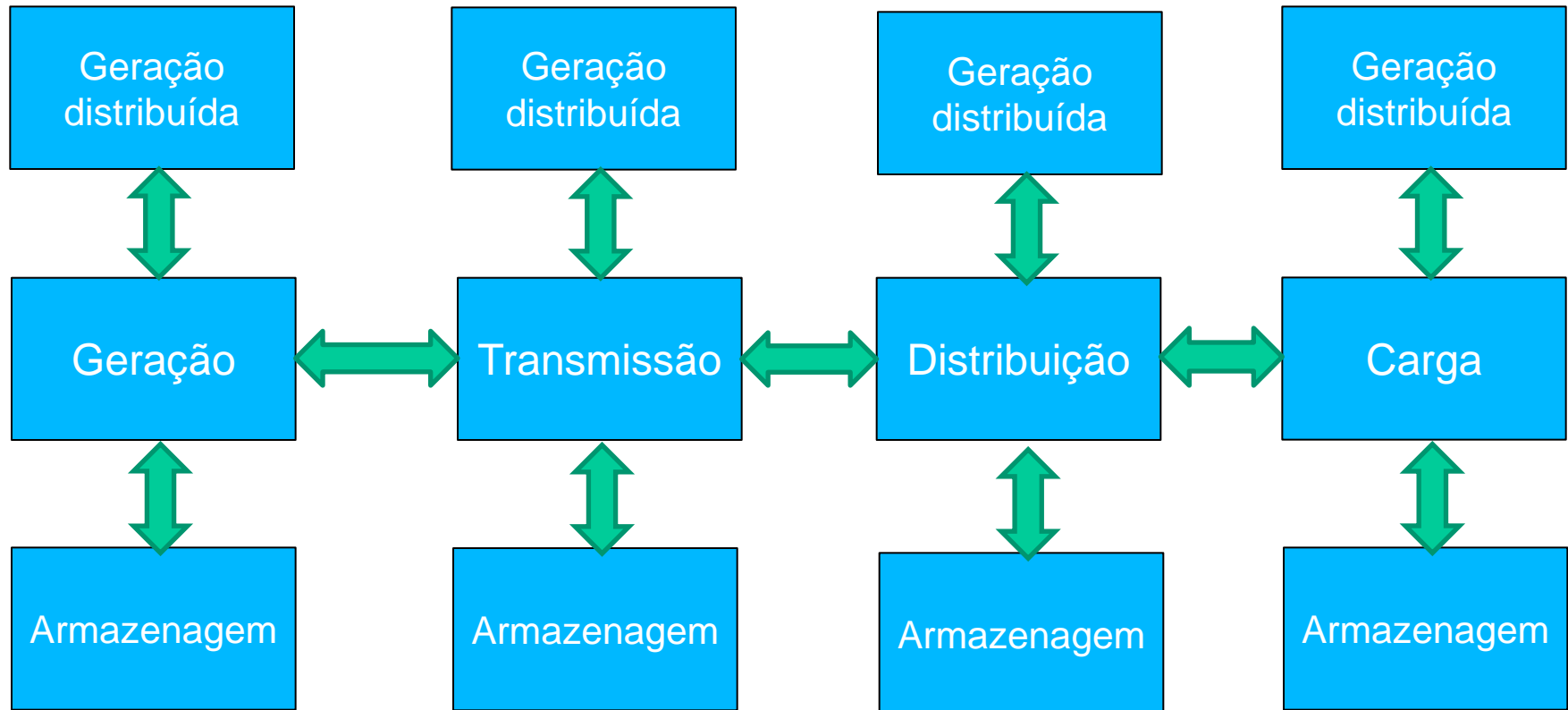


# HomePlug Smart Appliance

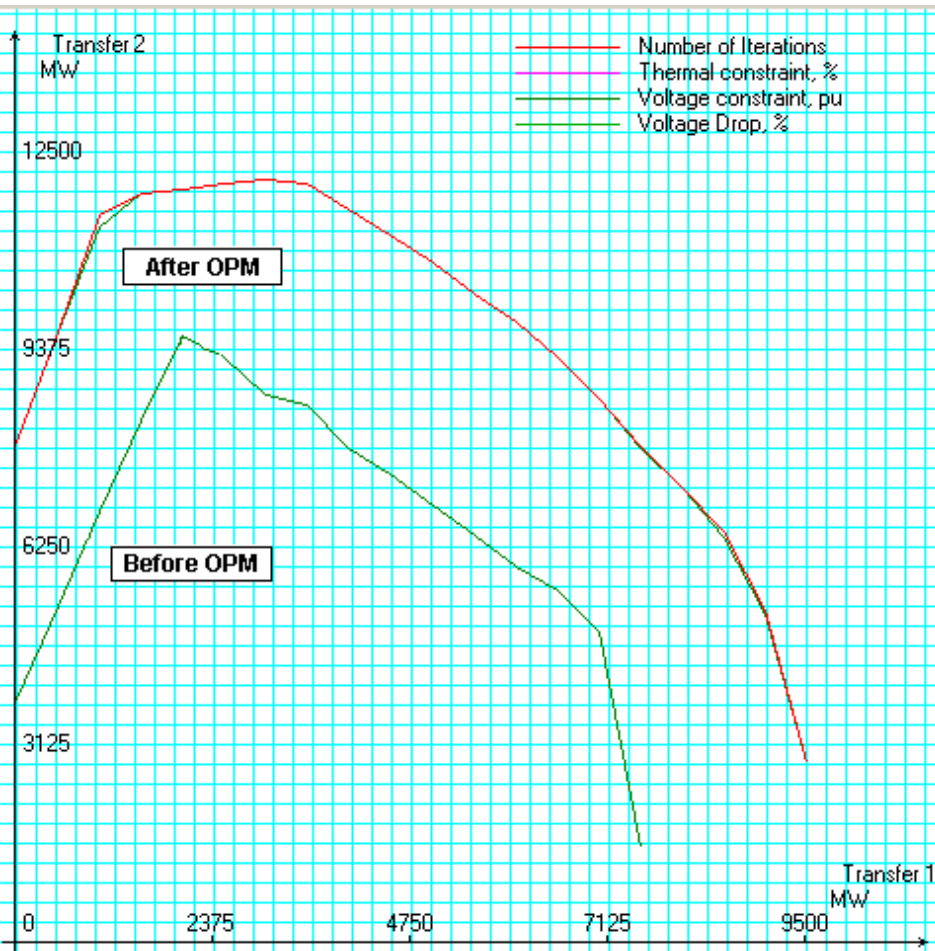
- Equipamentos inteligentes
  - Lavadora
  - Aquecedor
- Podem ser controlados pelo Operador



# Novo fluxo de potência

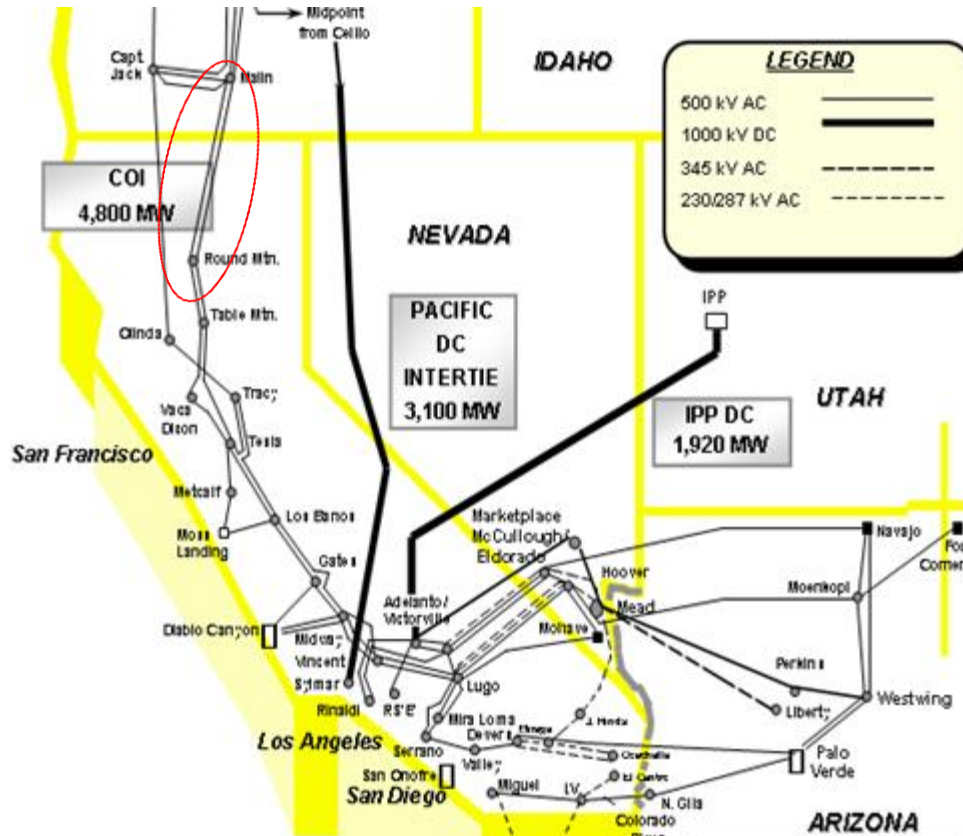


# Novas ferramentas de operação



- MW dispatch
- MVAR dispatch
- Capacitor and reactor switching
- Operation of FACTS devices
- Transformer tap changes
- Line switching
- Adjustment of phase shifter settings
- Load curtailment
- Defined operating procedures
- Switching not-affected lines

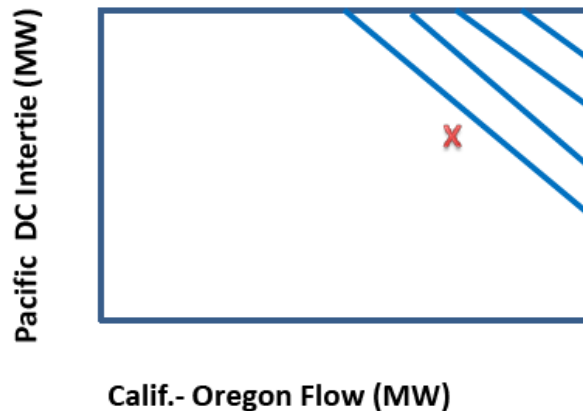
# Exemplo na California



# Limite transmissão dinâmico

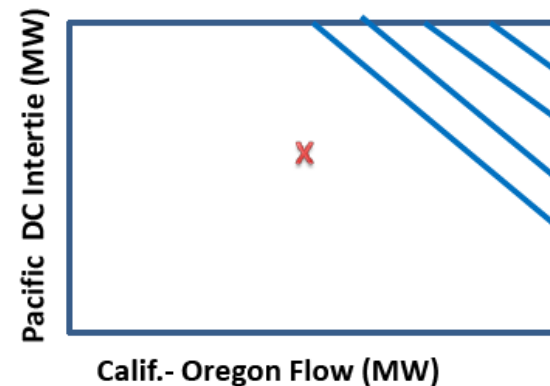
## Static Nomograms

- Based on seasonal studies
- Transmission Owners' worst case scenarios; Preserve path ratings
- Assumptions may not reflect reality
- Operating zone is at best a conservative estimate



## Dynamic Nomograms

- Validate Static Nomograms
- Monitor and track the actual path capability
- Help define margins accurately or lack of margin
- Dynamic Nomograms will allow operators to work with real margins instead of extra cautious assumptions



100MW = US\$ 30 milhões



# Onde entra Medição Fasorial

- Melhor conhecimento do sistema elétrico
- Futuras ações automáticas
- Controle automático de micro-grids (ilhamento)
- Despacho automático