Electricity Distribution Resilience Framework through West Coast Alpine Fault Scenario

Nirmal Nair (PI), Andrew Austin (AI), Farrukh Latif (ME, Chorus), **Duncan Maina (PhD)**, Samad Shirzadi (PhD), Safa-Al Sachit (PhD), Rodger Griffiths (Westpower), Cosmin Cosma (Westpower)

Nov 2017 to May 2018 — *Seismic Hazard mapping to Infrastructure Impact*

Apr 2018 to Mar 2019 — *Communication Infrastructure Provisions*

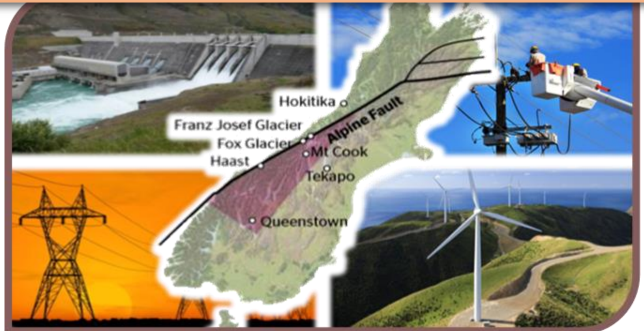
Jun 2017 to June 2019 — *Simulation, Design and Testing for Micro-grid operation of West Coast*

May 2018 to July 2020 — *Resilient energy-communication Utility Service Framework (**Informs/Continues with RNC2-Wellington & SI Projects 2019-24**)*

Allied Work:

2010-2011 Canterbury Earthquake Sequence Impact on 11KV Underground Cables Scenario: Ebad Rehman (PhD), Peter Elliot (Orion), Nirmal Nair (UoA)

Distribution system seismic resilience characterization toolbox: Yang Liu (Post-doc), Nirmal Nair (UoA), Liam Wotherspoon (RNC-1 DI, Lead)



RESILIENCE TO NATURE'S CHALLENGES | Kia manawaroa – Ngā Ākina o Te Ao Tūroa

National Science Challenges

infrastructure

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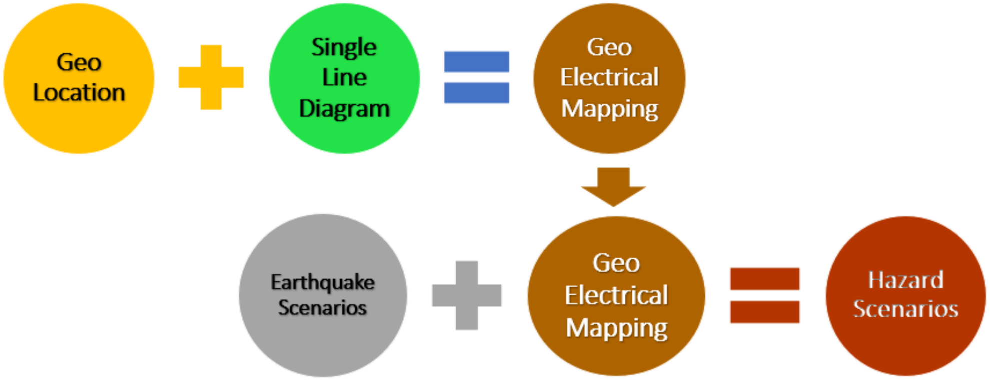
QuakeCoRE NZ Centre for Earthquake Resilience

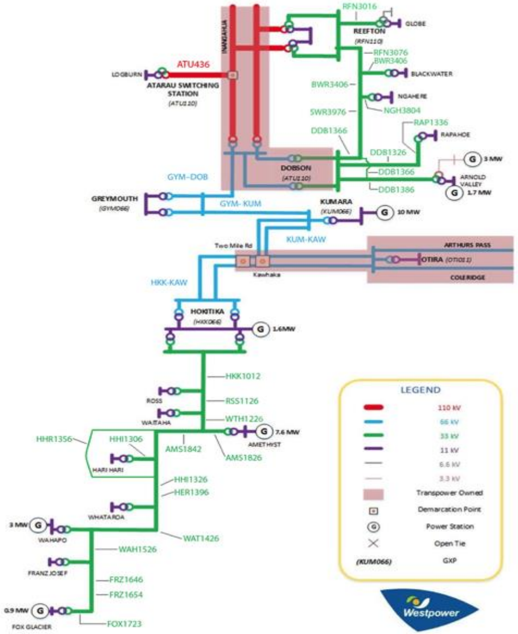
Westpower

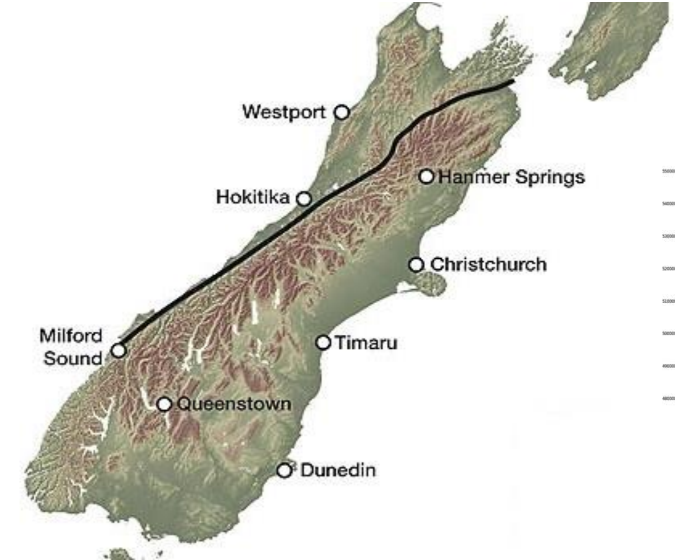
Orion

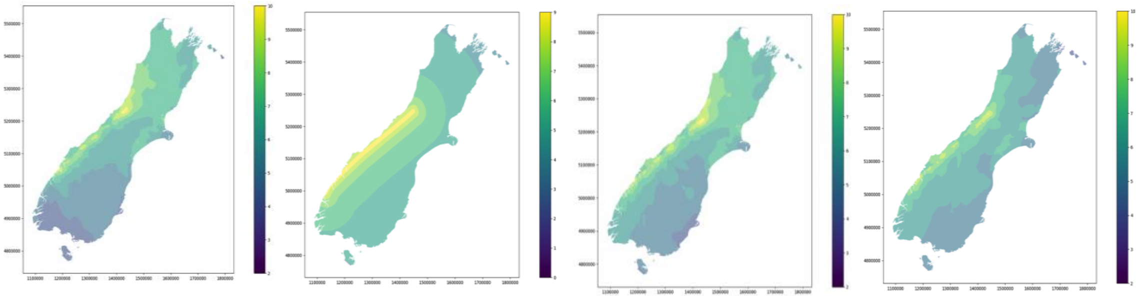
CHORUS

Milestone 1-Siesmic Hazard Mapping





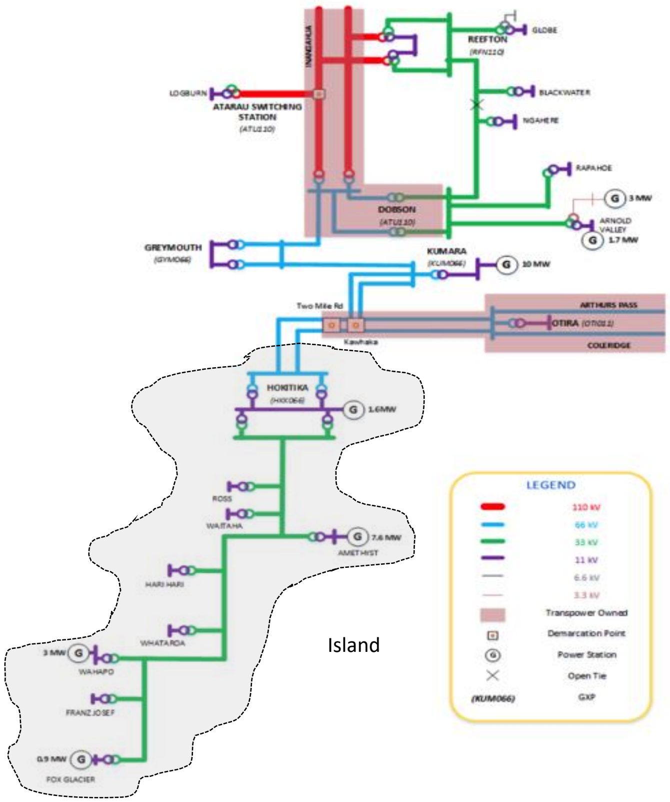


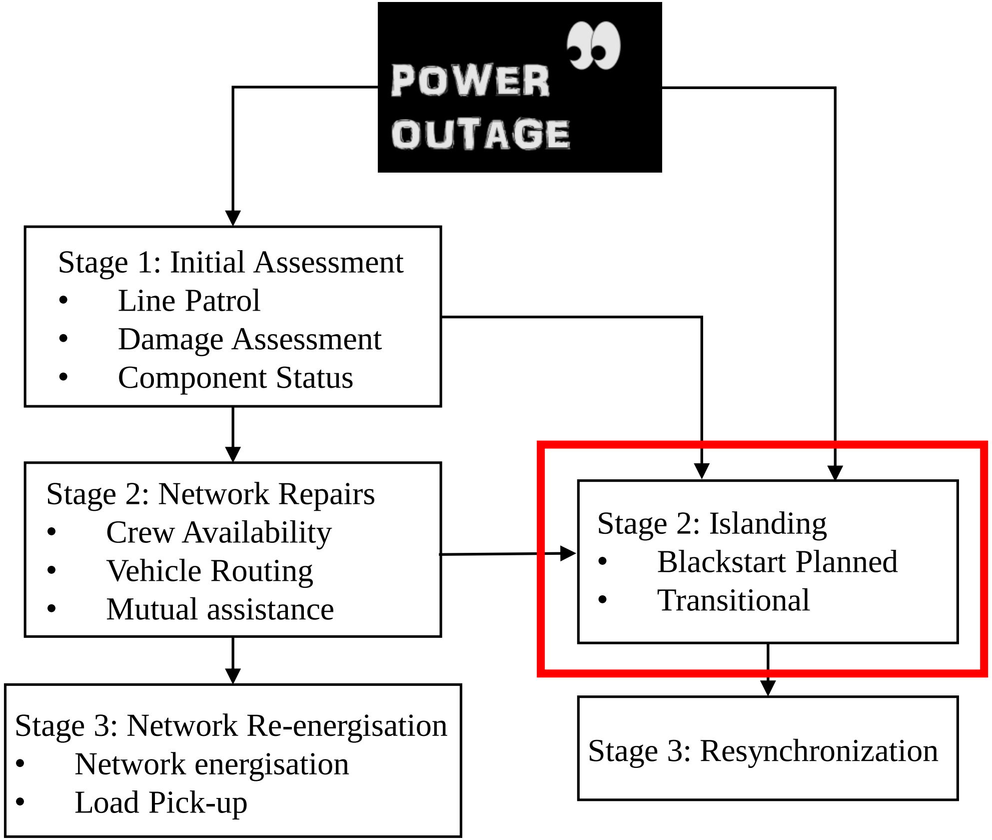


Central Hypocenter | Empirical S. Hypocenter | Northern Hypocenter | Southern Hypocenter

MMI 5, MMI 6, MMI 7,MMI 8,MMI 9

Milestone 1: Agreed Scenario





Milestone 3 – Microgrid analysis

Earthquake scenarios:
- Central Hypocenter
- Northern Hypocenter
- Southern Hypocenter
- Empirical Southern Hypocenter

Westcoast Electricity Network Resilience

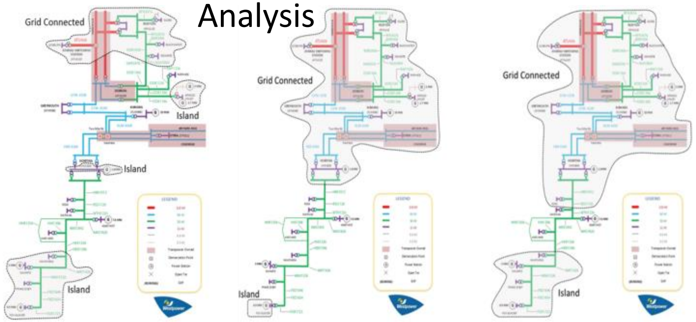
Detailed Modelling

Blackstart Study

Transition to Islanded mode

Protection Assessment

Electrical Analysis



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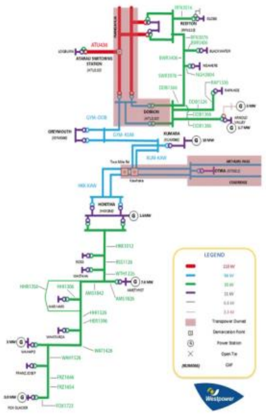
Hazard Mapping



Resilience Framework

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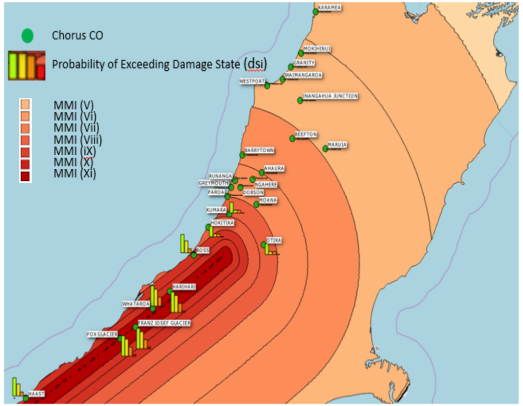
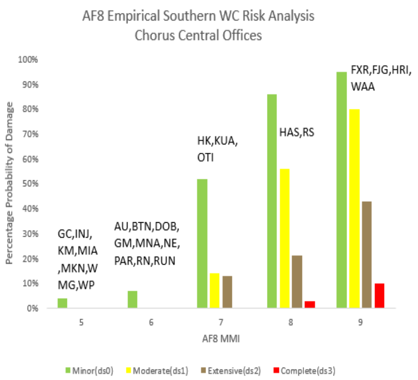
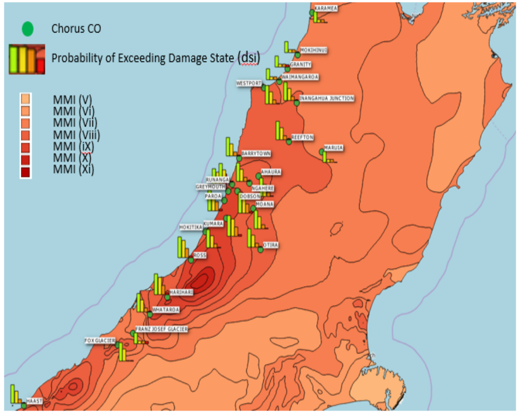
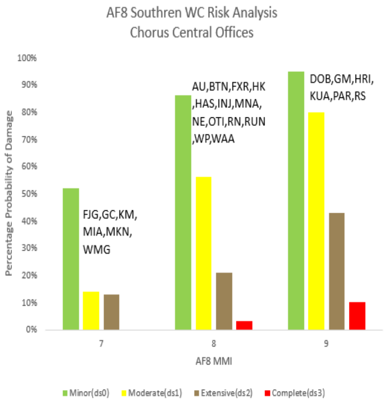
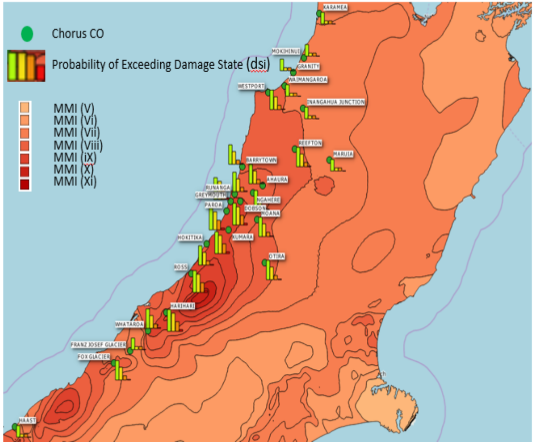
Milestone 2 – Communication Infrastructure

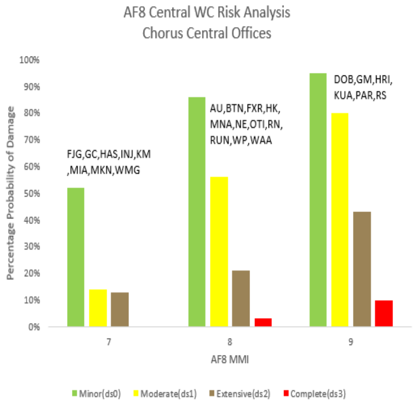


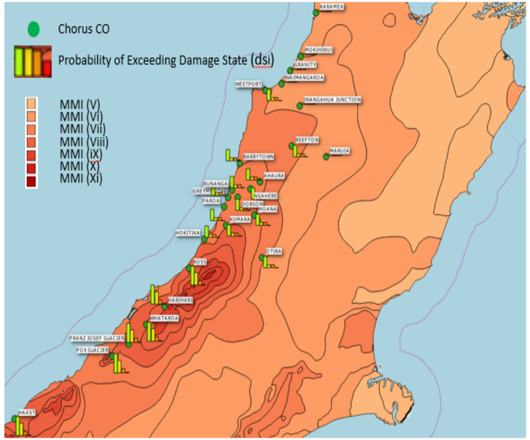


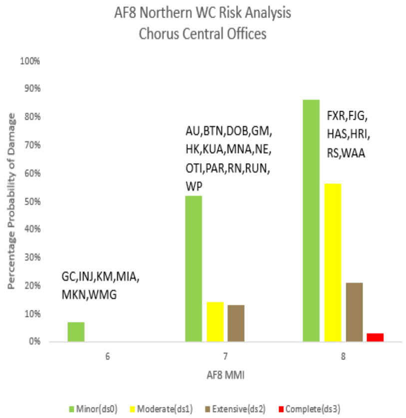












General Findings

- Proper modelling of the different network components

- Possible switching sequences to be determined depending on the location of the blackstart generators

- Need to investigate different island detection techniques dependent on the specific network topology.

- Need to assess communication infrastructure and mutual dependency activities.

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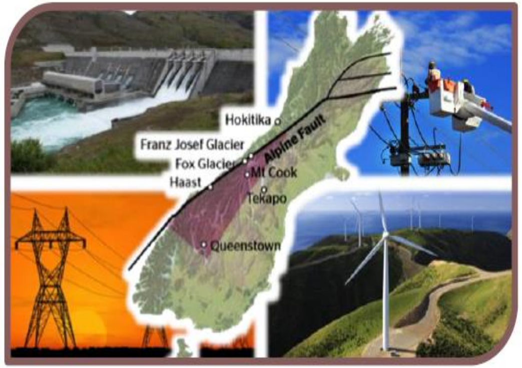
NZ Electricity Distribution Network Resilience Assessment and Restoration Models following Major Natural Disturbance



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DOCUMENTATION SUMMARY

This report presents collaborative work of members from the Power Systems Group of the University of Auckland for the project titled "NZ Electricity Distribution Network Resilience Assessment and Restoration Models following Major Natural Disturbance". The contributors to this report are Duncan Kaniaru Maina, Samad Shirzadi Deh Kohneh, Safa Al-Sachit, Leo Yang Liu and Nirmal Nair.

Document:

NZ Electricity Distribution Network Resilience Assessment and Restoration Models following Major Natural Disturbance

Prepared for:

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, New Zealand

Consolidated by:

Duncan Kaniaru Maina
Samad Shirzadi Deh Kohneh
Safa Al-Sachit
Leo Yang Liu
Power Systems Group, University of Auckland

Revision	Date	Submission	Reviewer	Reviewer 's Feedback
1	September 2018	Milestone 1 Report	Daniel Blake (University of Canterbury)	Corrections on methodology explanation
2	July 2019	Milestone 3 Report	Rodger Griffiths (Westpower)	Corrections on network components descriptions

DOCUMENTATION SUMMARY

This report presents collaborative work of members from the Power and Communication Systems Group of the University of Auckland for the project titled "Functionality Assessment of West Coast NZ Fixed Communication Infrastructure following Major Earthquake". The contributors to this report are Farrukh Latif, Andrew Austin and Nirmal Nair.

Document:

Functionality Assessment of West Coast NZ Fixed Communication Infrastructure following Major Earthquake

Prepared for:

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, New Zealand

Consolidated by:

Farrukh Latif
RNC1 Group, University of Auckland

Revision	Date	Submission	Reviewer 's Feedback
1	June 2019	Communication Infrastructure Assessment Report	Initial Draft
2	July 2019	Communication Infrastructure Assessment Report	Andrew Austin
3	Aug 2019	Communication Infrastructure Assessment Report	Liam Wotherspoon

NETWORK COMPONENT MODELLING FOR BLACKSTART PLANNED ISLANDING

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Fault Detection in Transmission Lines — A Novel Voltage-Based Scheme for Differential Protection

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Abstract—**Current-based protection schemes such as distance, overcurrent, and differential relays are usually used to protect transmission lines (TL) in power systems where the high fault current plays a key role in detecting faults. The continuous development in the power network and emerging new technologies have made the power grid more complicated and soon will start to affect the reliability of the existing protection schemes. Issues like current transformer saturation, the effect of the mutual coupling impedance of the TL and emerging new power electronic-based technologies have become major challenges in power systems from a protection perspective. To avoid all the current-based problems this paper proposes a new voltage-based relay principle for TL protection to indicate fault occurrences in transmission networks. The proposed scheme is tested under all fault events to show that it is highly accurate when it comes to rapid trip activation during any of the tested cases.**

Keywords: Differential relay, negative sequence voltage, relay modeling, symmetrical components, transmission line protection, unbalanced fault.

I. INTRODUCTION

Transmission lines are subject to many events that might cause small or bulk damage to them and to the other parts of the system. Events which might affect TL include current transformer (CT) saturation issue, zero current mutual coupling, fault current limitations of power electronic based devices (PED), and grid code obligations. As a result, a sensitive, reliable and fast protection scheme is required to reduce expected damage. Many protection strategies have been suggested for TL in high, medium and low voltage parts ...

scheme depends on measuring the impedance of the protected TL to identify the faulted zone. However, [2] recognized that distance relays have some obstacles regarding the phase shift between voltage and current, fault resistance and third zone maloperation [3]. The CT saturation effect appears prominently in the transmission network using distance protection schemes; hence it results in excessive tripping delay time [4-6]. The high fault current in some cases prevents CTs from sending the actual current value to the relay, and the relay will receive only a relatively low current at the secondary side during severe faults. However, distance protection is recommended for distribution networks due to it having a directional element that increases its ability to deal with meshed networks. The high cost of this scheme might be an obstacle since it requires both voltage and current transformers. However, it is only suitable for a small range of considerations and the correct settings may be more difficult to determine compared to the OCR [1].

Differential relays have also gained a wide recognition because it is a protection scheme rated as highly sensitive, selective, fast and insensitive to the bi-directional flow of current when compared to the distance and overcurrent schemes [1], [7]. The differential relay operational concept is based on calculating currents from the connected CTs across the protected section according to Kirchhoff's law. Differential relays face some issues due to the fault location discrimination besides the effect of CT saturation and CT mismatch on the relay operation [8]. Communication failures because of limited bandwidth channels over long distances also play a major role in reducing the effectiveness of this scheme. However, compared to distance relays it can be

2018 IEEE PES Asia-Pacific Power and Energy Engineering Conference (APPEEC)

Power system resilience through microgrids: A comprehensive review

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Abstract—**This paper reviews the role of microgrids in power system resilience improvement. Different definitions of system resilience that are addressed in different works are analyzed and summarized. Framework and metrics in power system resilience improvement and assessment are discussed and reviewed. Finally different microgrid based solutions for system resilience improvements are categorized and discussed.**

Keywords—microgrid, power system resilience, reconfiguration, operation, control, protection, hybrid microgrids

resilience. Third section explains the powe... framework, resilience metrics and haza... characterization. Fourth section covers the role of ... in power system resilience improvement and si... provides a conclusion.

Blackstart of DFIG-based Windfarm

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Abstract— **Increased penetration of DFIG-based windfarms demand their use not only in normal operating conditions but also in restorative conditions, if wind is forecasted to be available. This paper explores the possibility of starting DFIG-based windfarms in preparation of network restoration. Analysis of DFIG starting with the help of a diesel generator set is provided. The windfarm substation is assumed to be composed of a diesel gen-set, synchronous condenser and a dump load. Pitch control, different from the one used during high wind speeds, is modeled and incorporated in this scheme to control speed of rotor during switching on of RSC and stator resynchronisation to the grid. Results, from simulation in MATLAB/SIMULINK, show successful starting of DFIG windfarm by use of a standby diesel generator set. Also, the speed of rotor is controlled to achieve the required speed at any stage of the starting process.**

Index Terms— **Autonomous Operation, Blackstart, DFIG, Pitch Control**

I. Introduction

Many countries are gearing up towards 100% renewables by 2030. The generation portfolio is foreseen to be majorly composed of hydro, wind and solar. Whilst this is ongoing, there has been an increase in power blackouts, either due to natural disasters, increased grid interconnectivity or the changing trend in supply and demand that is leading to increased strain on the already ageing network. Restoration with high penetration of non-hydro renewables is thus an important aspect to be considered when preparing policies with regards to integration of renewables.

There are three stages of restoration: unit blackstart, network re-energization and load restoration. Conventionally, considering only renewable energy sources, large hydro power plants, due to their blackstart capability, have been used to re-energize the network [1]. In a 100% renewable generation portfolio, it is necessary to review and explore the restoration function of non-hydro renewable generation. This study will focus on windfarms as their penetration is higher, and in large scale, as compared to the other non-hydro renewable generation. Their usage during restoration has been restricted to the third stage of restoration (load restoration) after the core grid is stable. This is due to

type of wind energy conversion system (WECS) and its associated dynamics during starting. Research on the use of VSC-HVDC connected windfarms in the earlier stages of restoration, taking advantage of self-restoring capabilities of VSC-HVDC and also enhanced voltage and frequency control, has been discussed in [7, 8]. Blackstart of windfarms have been reviewed in [9] with focus on the available patented techniques of wind turbine blackstart and subsequent windfarm energization. Analysis has not been provided with respect to the blackstart process.

This work seeks to examine the starting process [10] of DFIG-based windfarm and its effect when started using a standby diesel gen-set. Energization using different sources of power has been explored by the same author in [11]. In this study, the DFIGs have been energized simultaneously to speed up the restoration process. Pitch control during start has been designed and implemented to ensure the correct rotor speed during the starting process. The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: Section II defines the models used in the study. Section III describes the step by step process of DFIG starting with different pitch control modes being applied at different stages to ensure smooth starting process under variable wind conditions. Results are discussed in section IV while the conclusion and future works is briefly provided in section V.

II. TEST SYSTEM MODEL DESCRIPTION

The system under study is shown in Fig. 1.

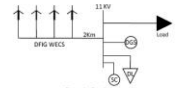

Figure 1. Test System

HOW DO YOU ASSESS AND QUANTIFY RESILIENCE FOR DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS?

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Duncan Kaniaru Maina
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3. Leo Yang Li, B.E. degree (with first class Hons.) and PhD in Electrical Engineering from the University of Auckland in 2012 and 2016 respectively. He is currently a resear... fellow at the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Aucklan...

INVESTIGATING TRAVELLING WAVE FAULT LOCATION TECHNIQUES FOR DISTRIBUTION ASSETS

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Recovery Plan for Electric Distribution Networks under Major Impacts

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Abstract—**Power distribution system recovery after typical failures which hardly result in long lasting outages is a common practice. However, network recovery after a major impact such as extreme weather or other natural hazards can be much more complicated and time-consuming. Such events can easily cause costumers to experience an extended power outage which is associate... explores ... and expla... evolved a... of inform...**

Outage management and network ... task if the blackout is associated w... This situation which is mainly ca... results in an extended outage. A stati... [2] shows an increase in the numbe...

VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF SMALL HYDRO POWER PLANT IN GRID CONNECTED AND ISLANDED MODE

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Abstract— **Hydro-based power is gaining more interests as the penetration level of small-scale hydro power plants are being ...**

operation is reviewed in [6]. General distributed generation islanding techniques are first discussed after which a review of ...

EFFICIENT DISTRIBUTION NETWORK RECOVERY FOLLOW... DISASTERS: NEW ZEALAND CASE STUDIES

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Negative Sequence-Based Schemes for Power System Protection - Review and Challenges

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Abstract—**This paper presents a review of the negative sequence-based protection relays development and their applications on electrical power networks and discusses the related challenges. Recent power system requires selective, reliable, rapid fault detection and clearance mechanisms especially for the transmission line networks, which are highly exposed to environmental incidents. Most of the negative sequence protection techniques and recent challenges are ...**

especially line-line faults which are considered common events in power systems, in addition t... advantages will be reviewed later in this paper.

II. NEGATIVE SEQUENCE PROTECTION OVERV...

Negative sequence Protection (NSP) is a pro... scheme used to protect the power system element by ... of negative sequence component. It was first introd...

DFIG-based Windfarm Starting Connected to a Weak Power Grid

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[1]Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand
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Abstract - **Starting and energization of windfarms has always been done under strong grid conditions. With the increase in blackouts and desire to run parts of the system in island mode, it is necessary to examine the starting of windfarms under different system conditions. This work provides an analysis into the starting of DFIG based windfarms under weak grid conditions including using a diesel gen-set and a hydropower plant. The starting procedure of the DFIG based wind turbine has been explored afterwhich multiple wind turbines have been started simultaneously. It is assumed that the windfarm substation will have a dump load to absorb excess power produced by**

synchronization has been proposed and discussed in [11, 12]. [13] proposes the use of pre-charging resistors and separate rectifier circuit in charging the dc link capacitor. All of the above analysis into DFIG starting and energisation has only been provided under normal grid conditions. Limited work so far has provided analysis on DFIG windfarm starting under different system conditions, other than the normal grid condition. This analysis is important especially in understanding the restoration function of DFIG windfarms after a wide scale blackout.

The proposed work, through analysis of individual

IEEE ISGT-ASIA 2017

CIGRE AUCKLAND 2017

EEA 2019

EEA 2018

CIGRE NZ FORUM 2019

AUPEC 2018

Ongoing and up to 2028: UoA, RNC 1, RNC 2 and QuakeCoRE 2

UoA

- High resolution regional and urban interdependency resilience assessment models for energy-transport
- Seismic Resilience Methods and Analysis for futuristic tightly coupled networks - Zero-carbon Grid 2.0 (Generation/Transmission/Distribution/Prosumer), Communication (5G, IoT), Data (Edge-Fog-Cloud, Deep-learning) and Transportation (low-carbon fuels, highly automated)

RNC 1: Infrastructure and Built Environment Solution : Electricity Distribution Resilience Framework Project

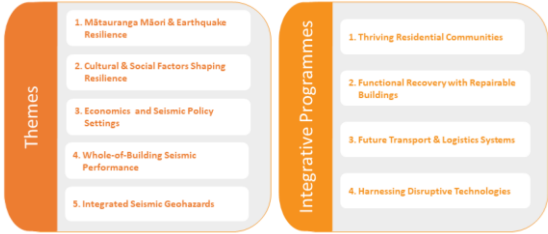
- WC Communication Resilience **(Chorus)**
- WC Electricity Distribution Resilience **(Westpower)**
- Electricity Cable Fragility, Criticality & Resilience **(Orion)**

RNC 2: Built Environment Theme : Horizontal Infrastructure Projects

- Telecommunications Resilience - telecommunications and electricity linkages: Wellington Scenario **(TBC: MBIE, Chorus)**
- Assessment of electricity system impacts and management strategies pre- and post- HIW events: Wellington Scenario **(TBC: Transpower, Wellington Electricity, Meridian Energy)**

QuakeCoRE 2: Integrative Programmes (IP)

- A Resilient New Zealand Transport System (IP3)
- Harnessing Disruptive Technologies (IP4)



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