
Case Study: Inglewood Distribution Automation



April 5th, 2018 NWESS

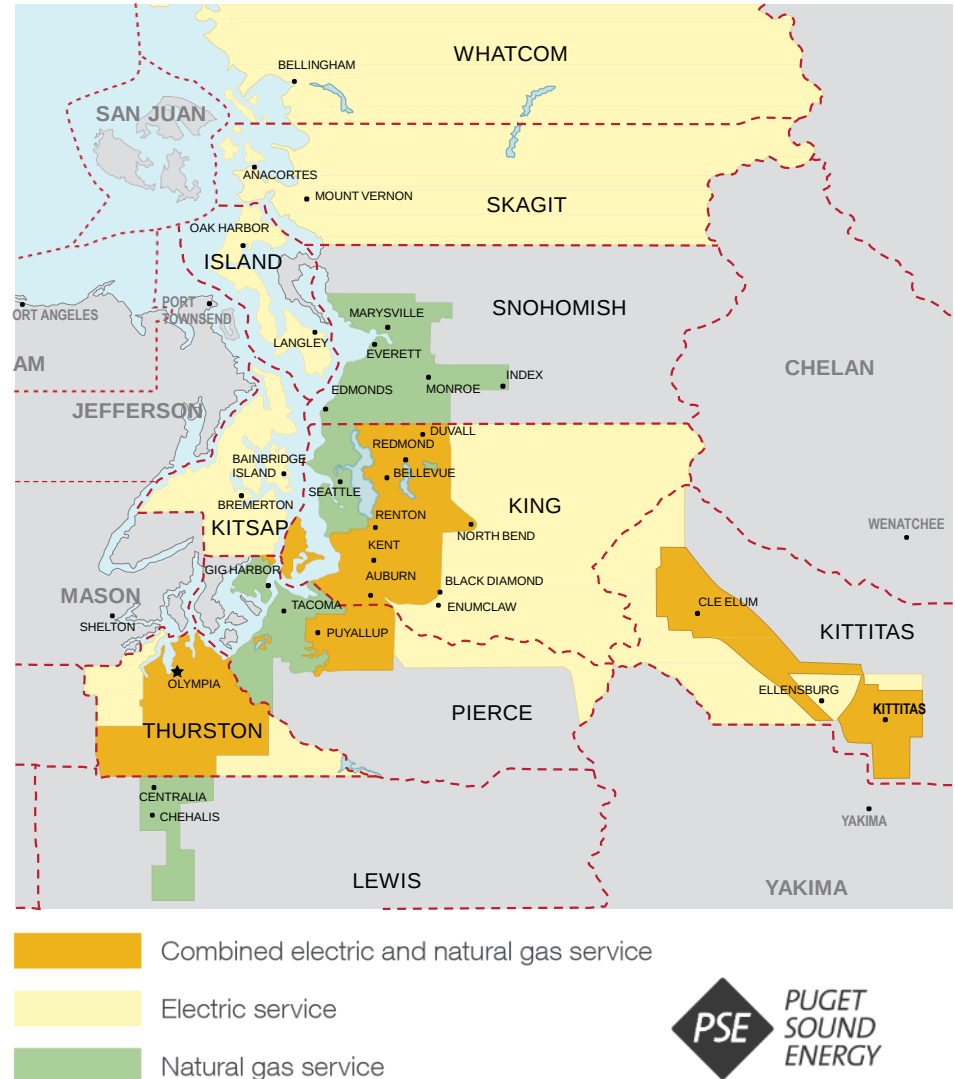
Outline

- Introduction to Puget Sound Energy (PSE)
- Distribution Automation Overview
- Project Implementation
 - DA Scheme Example
 - Adaptive Setting Groups
 - Device Coordination
- Design Challenges
 - Standardizing Equipment
 - Special Considerations



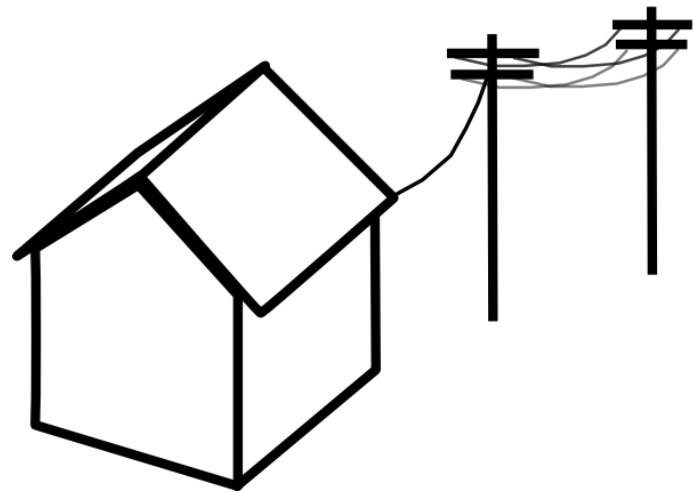
Puget Sound Energy (PSE)

- PSE is Washington State's oldest and largest utility
- Served the Puget Sound Region for over 135 years
- 1.1 million electric customers
- 400+ substations
 - 300+ distribution
- 1200+ substation feeder circuits
- Primarily a distribution focused electric utility



Distribution Automation Overview

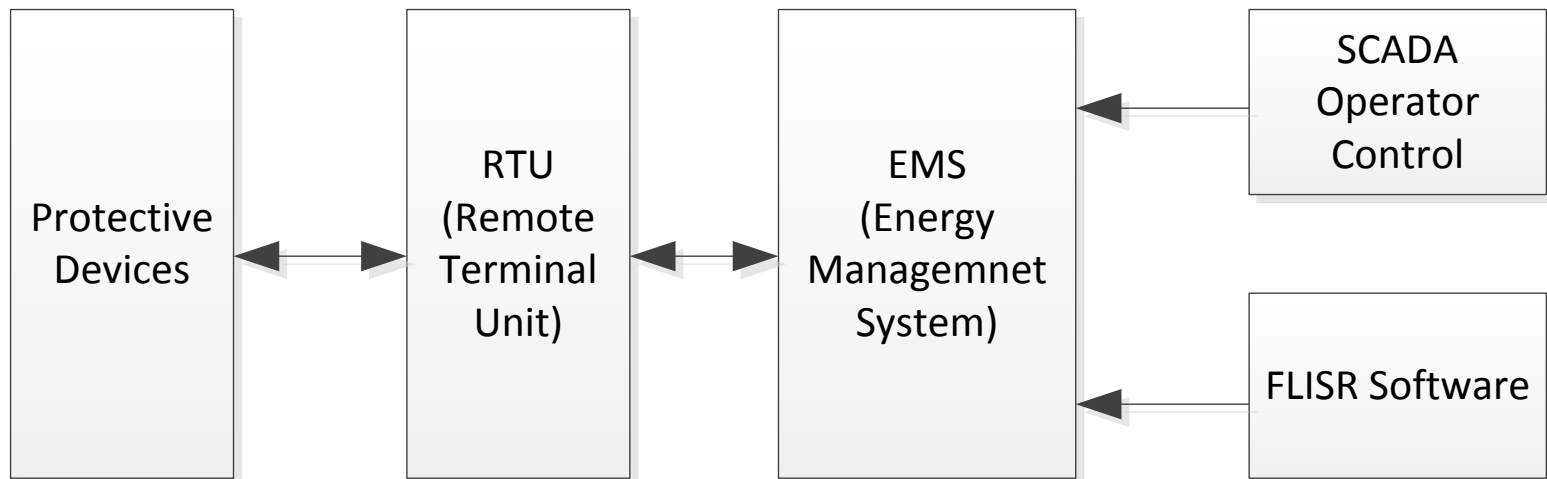
- PSE Formed a task force in 2015 for vendor proposals
- Project benefits estimated at 20x their initial cost
- Per Project reliability benefits
 - 5,000 Customer Interruptions reduced
 - 700,000 Customer Minutes of Interruption reduced



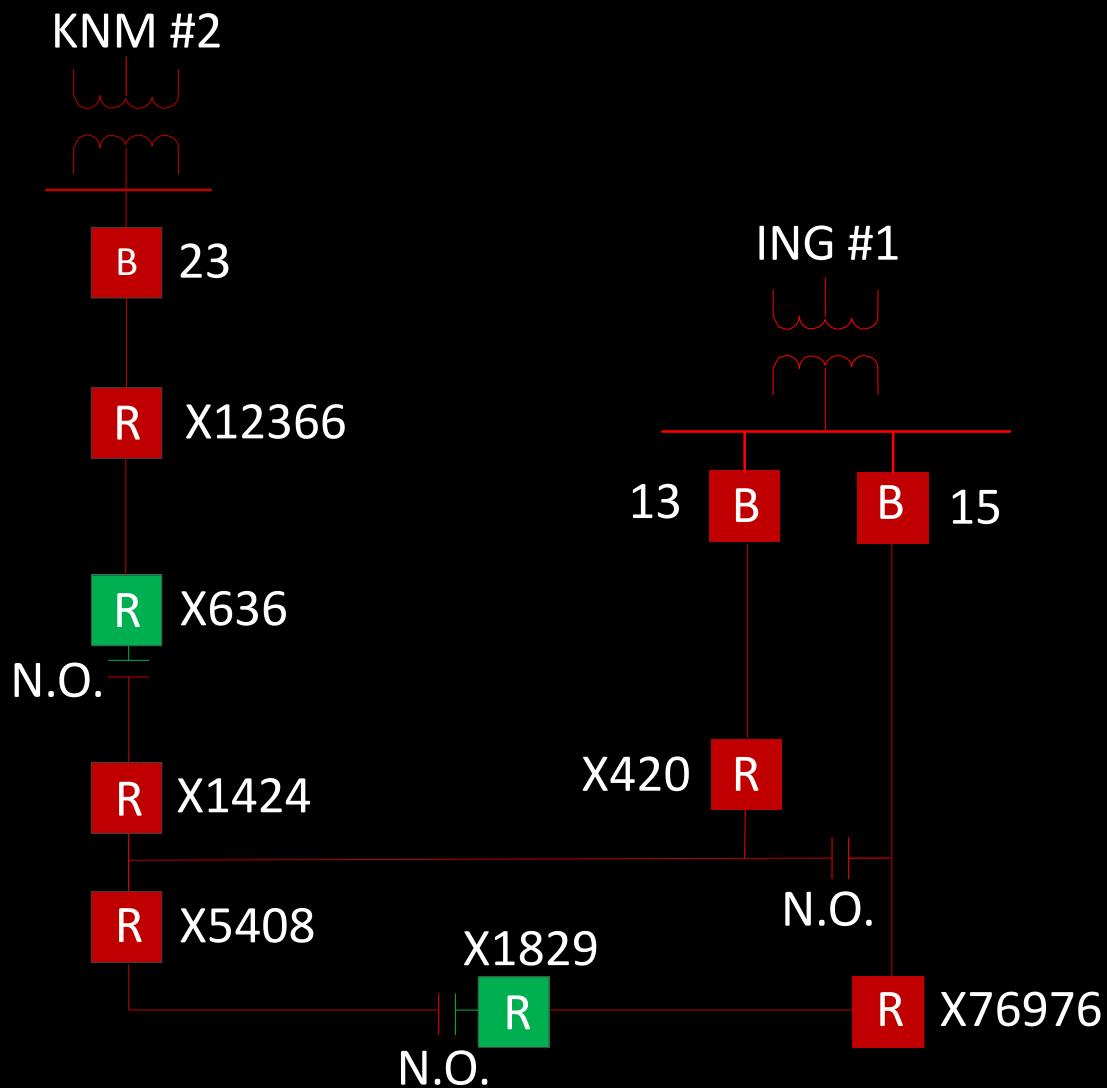
Approaches to Distribution Automation

- Several Different Approaches to DA
 - Fault Targeting Only Switches
 - Exposes Entire Feeder to momentary outages
 - Little to no coordination study
 - High Speed Communications
 - GOOSE
 - Cost Prohibitive
 - Requires new equipment
 - PSE's Hybrid Approach
 - Designing the DA scheme around protection requirements and fundamentals

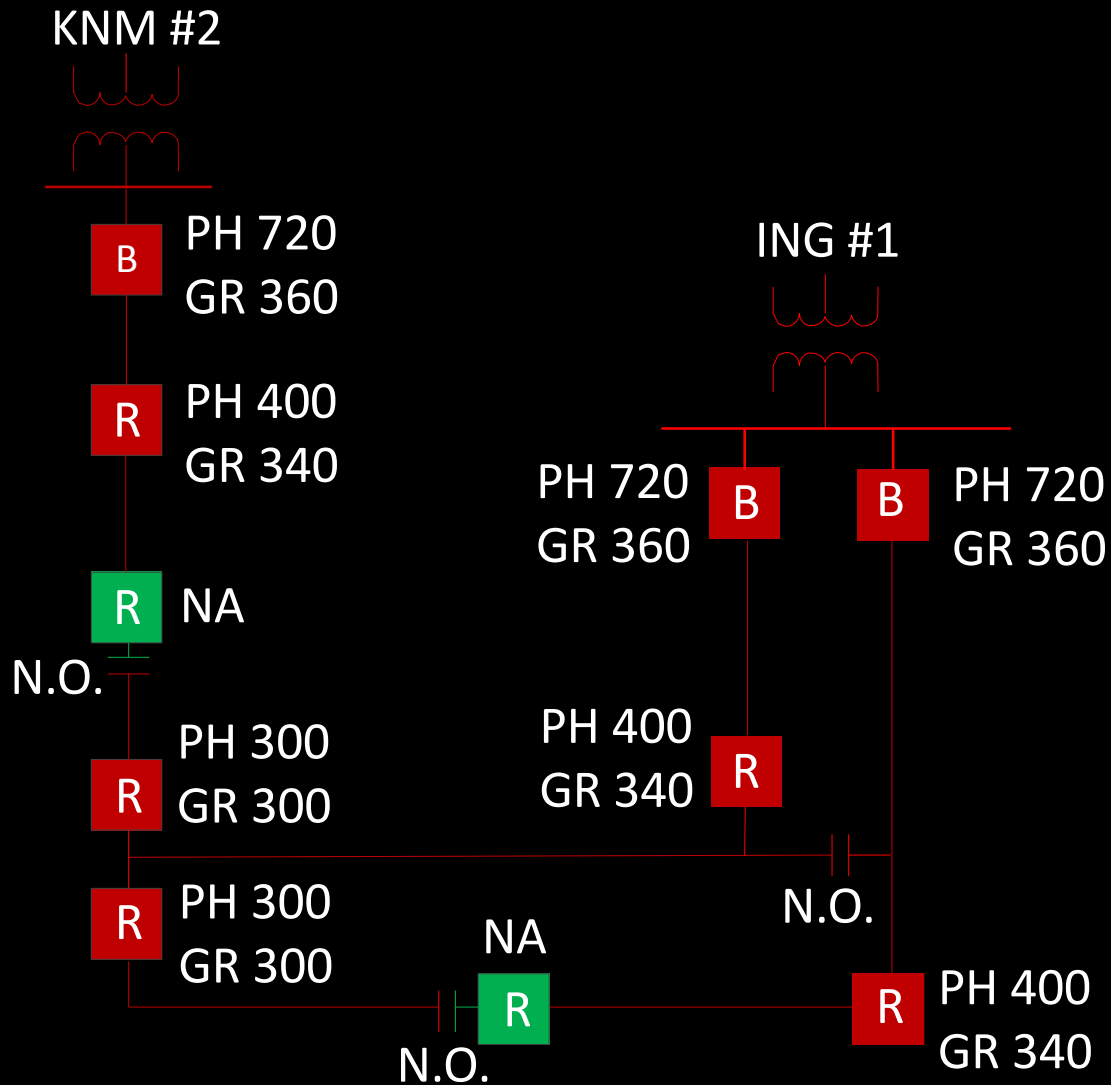
FLISR Installation @ PSE



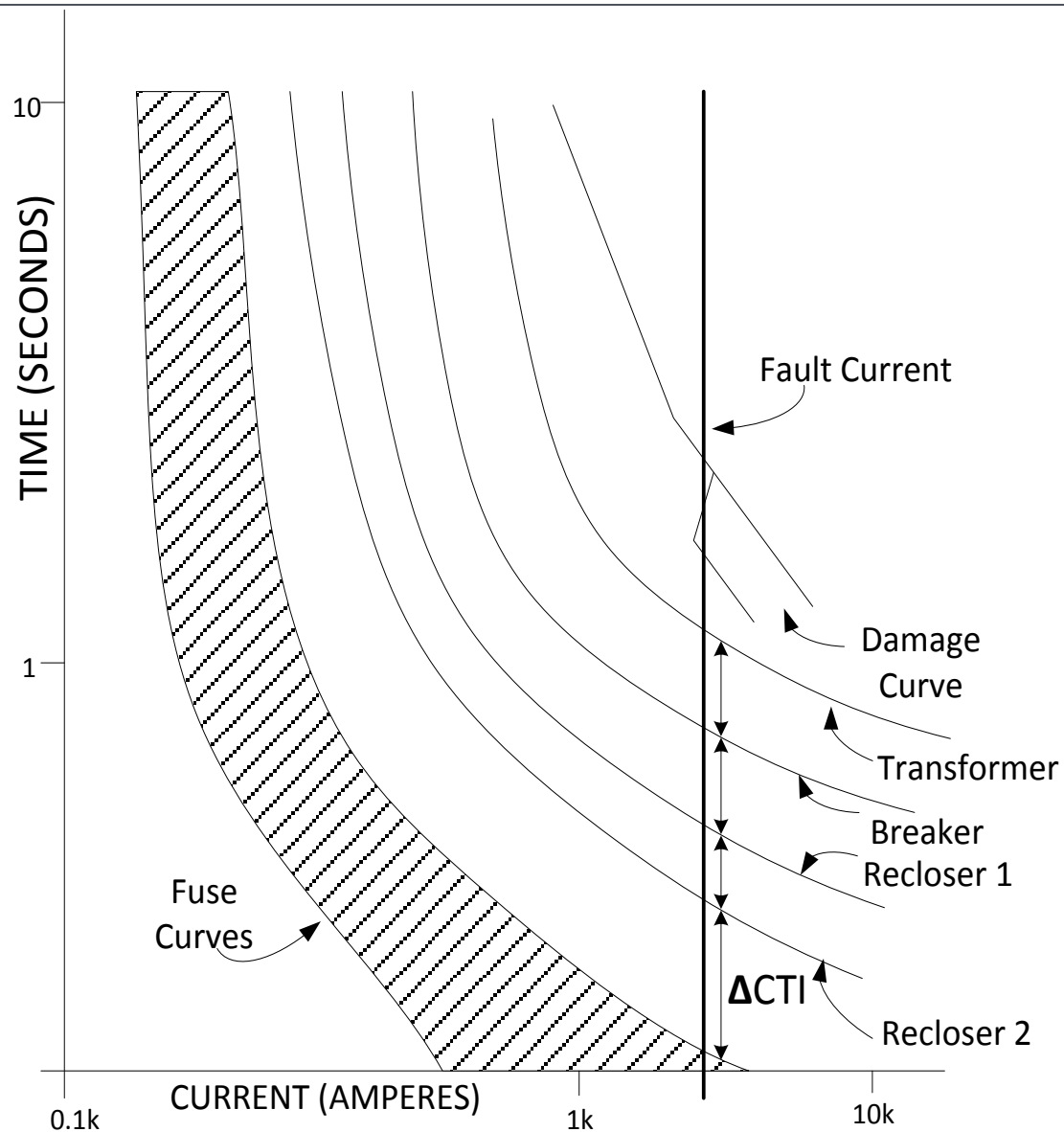
System One Line



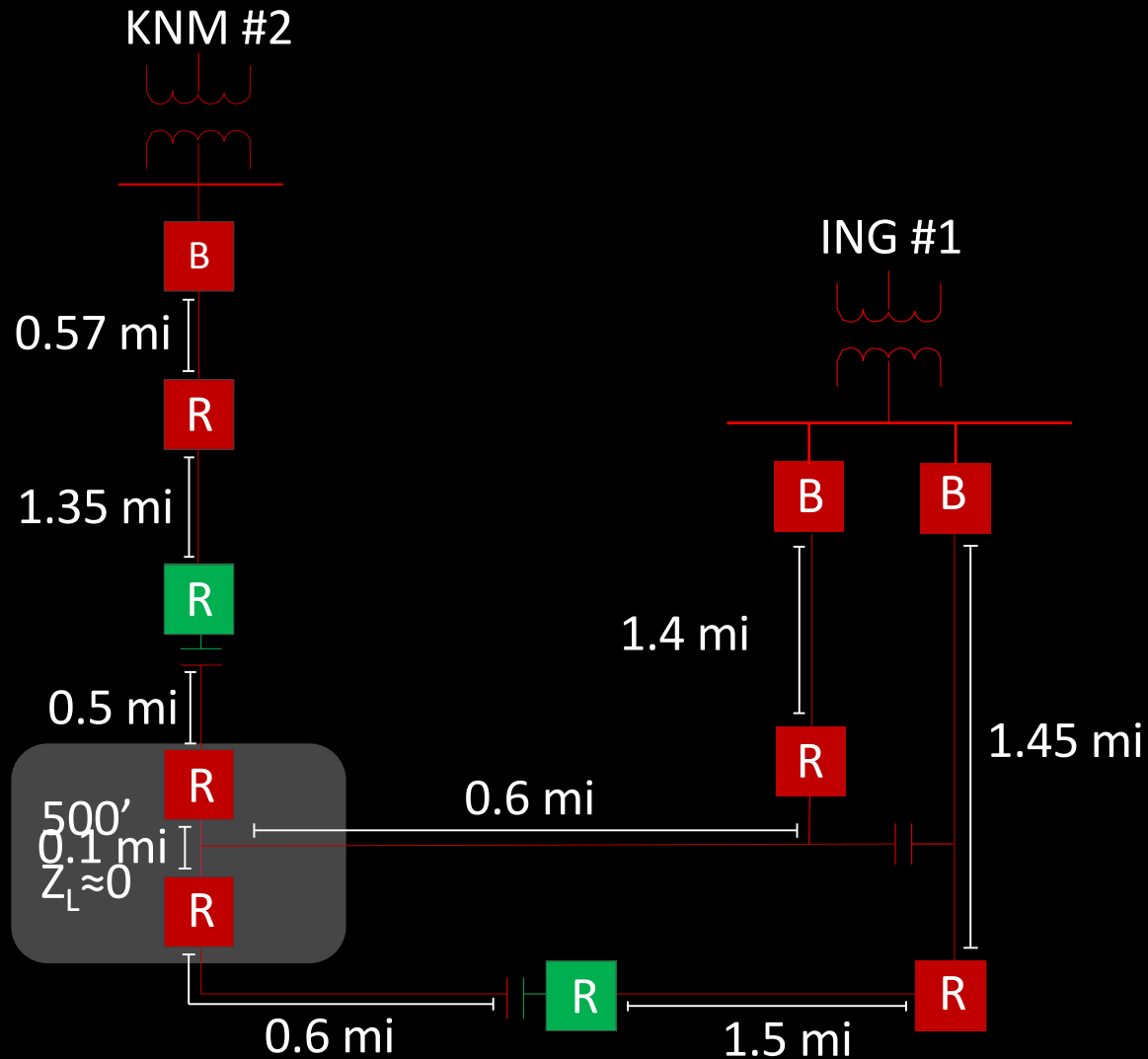
51P/51G PU Levels



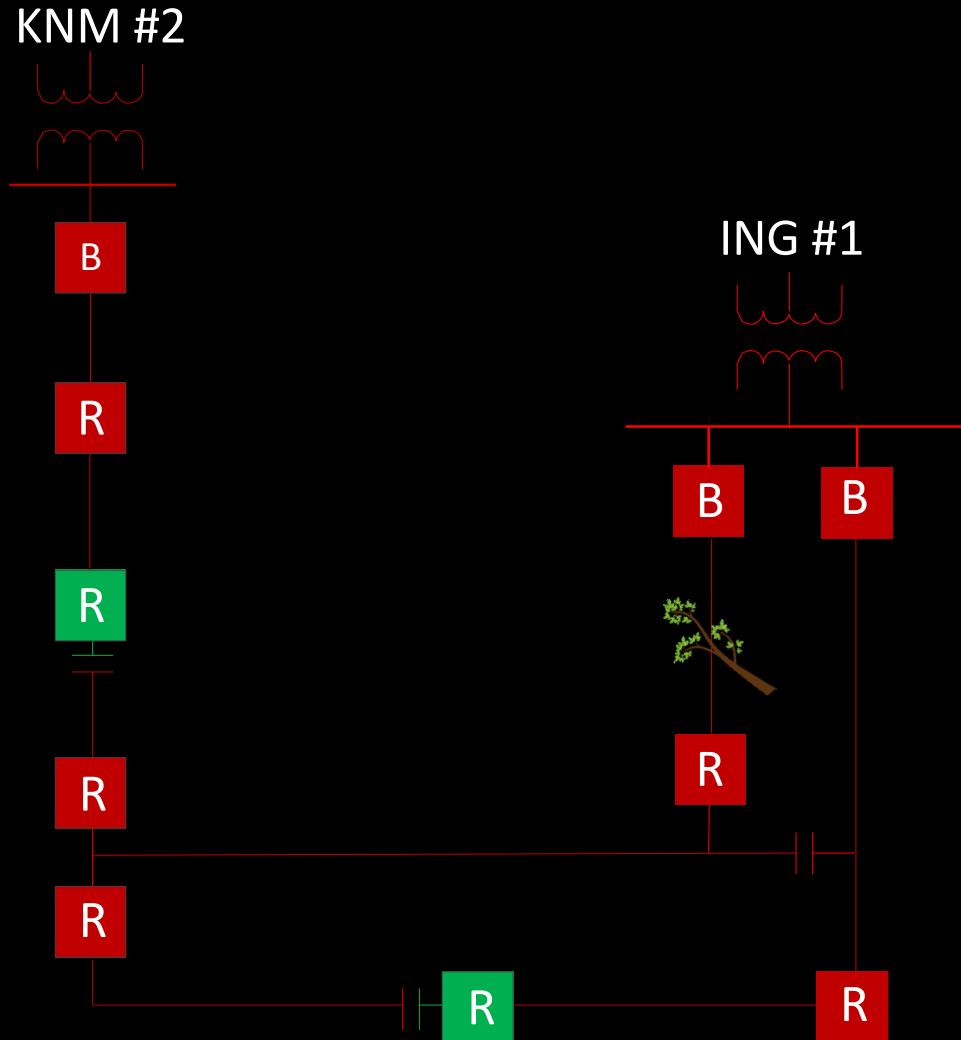
Typical Distribution Time Current Curves



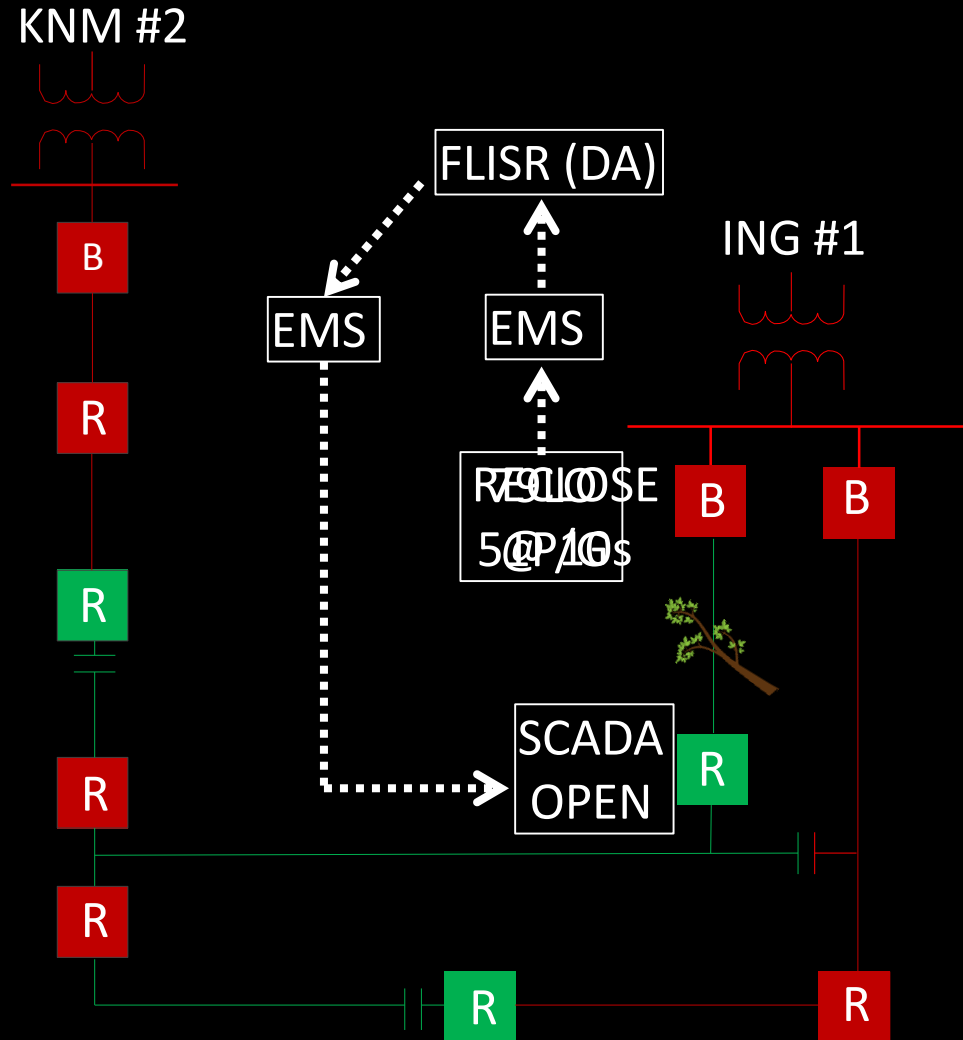
Line Lengths



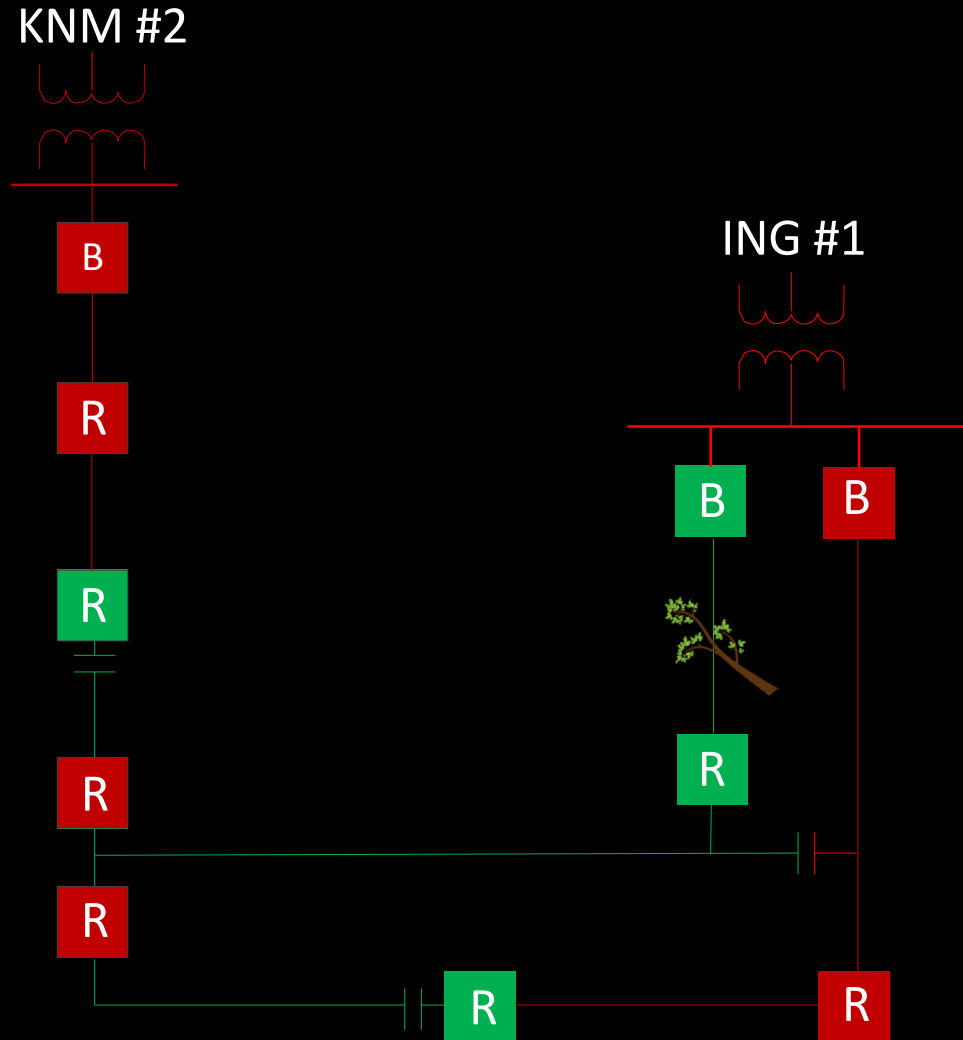
Adaptive Setting Group Example - Fault



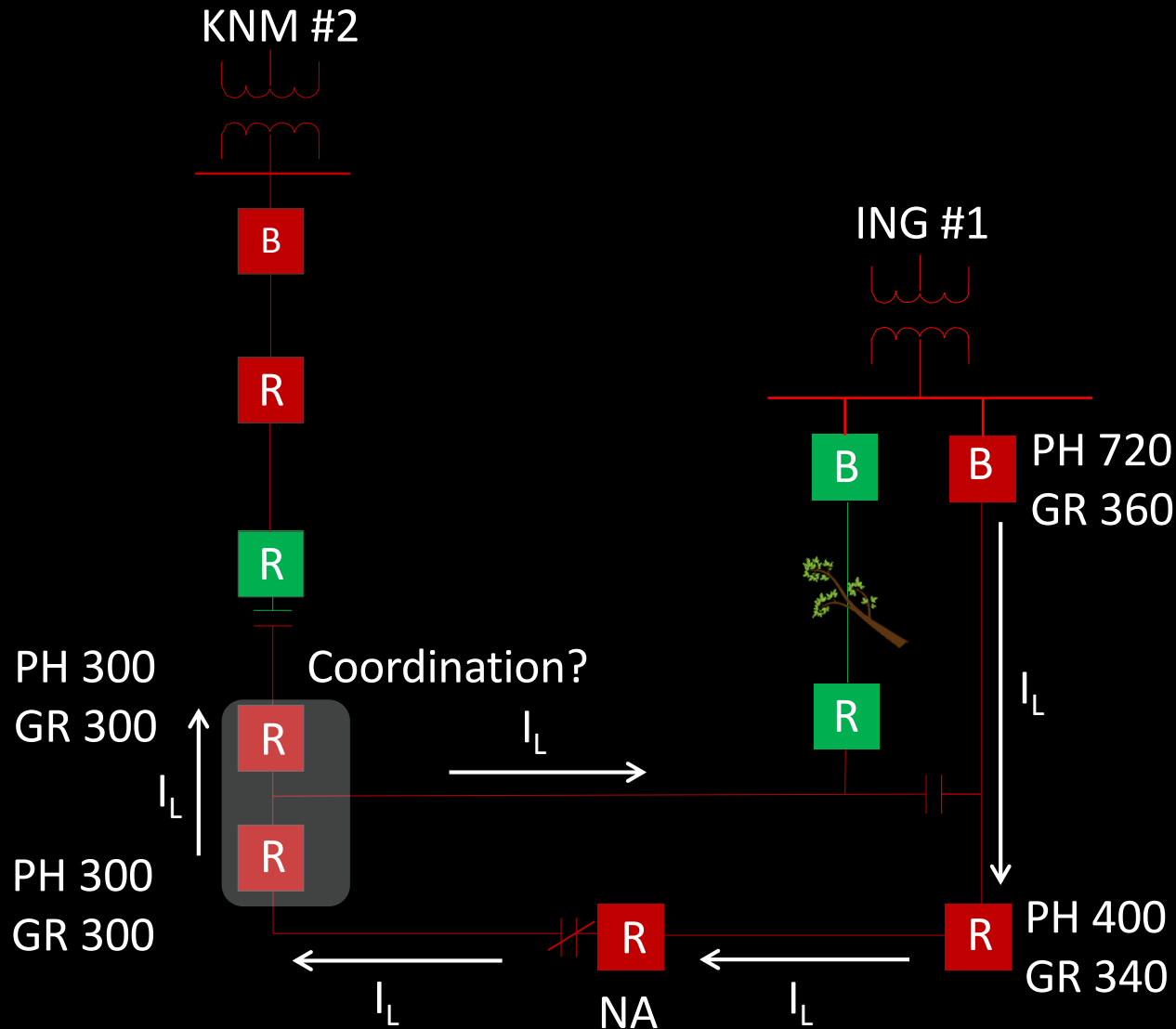
Adaptive Setting Group Example - Fault



Adaptive Setting Group Example - Restoration



Adaptive Setting Group Example - Restoration



Coordination Options

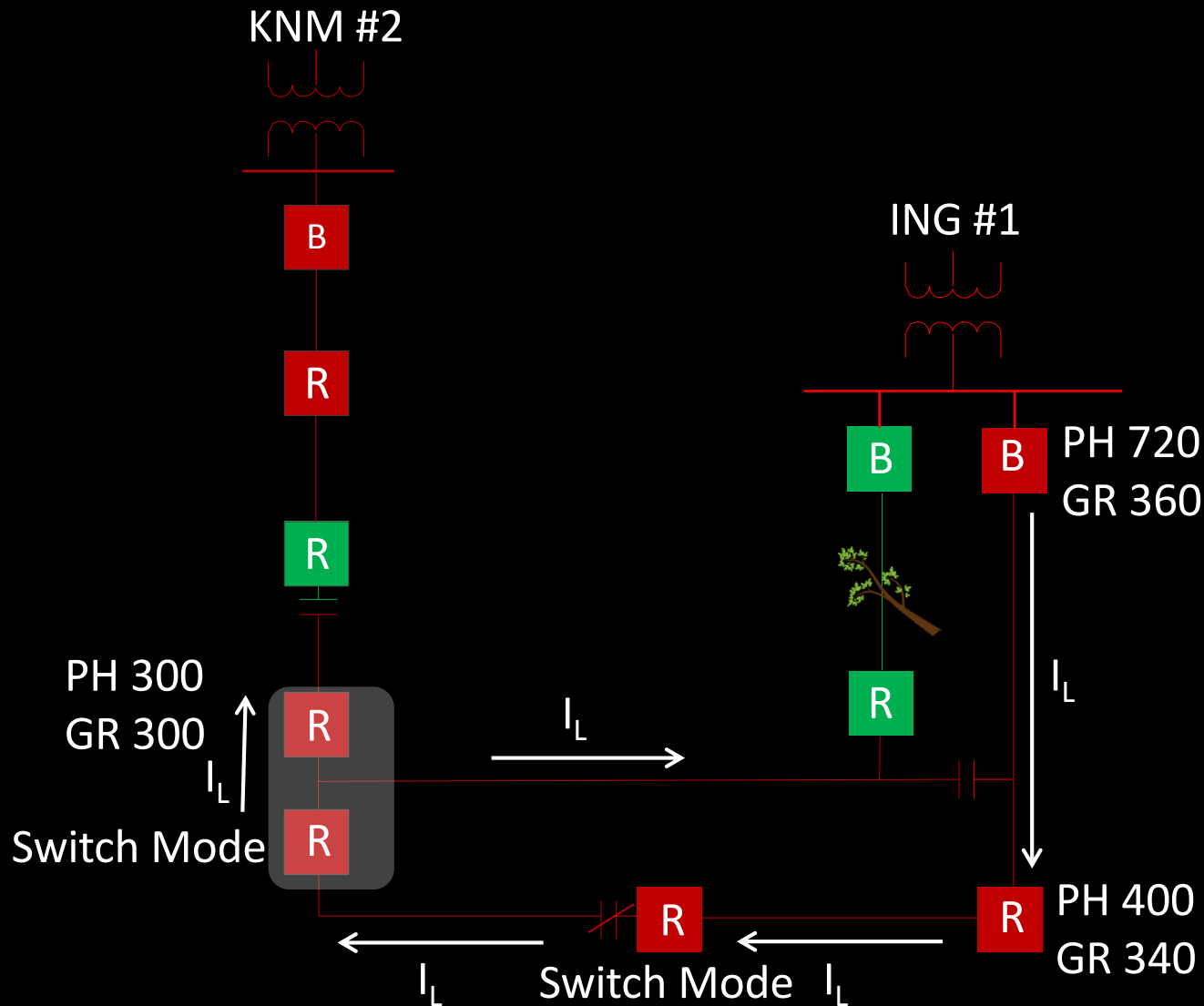
- Let the devices miscoordinate
 - DA software can detect this
 - Event analysis and troubleshooting
 - What happens if DA scheme is off?
- High Speed Communications
 - GOOSE
 - Existing infrastructure does not support GOOSE
 - Expensive to implement
- Turn all devices into “smart” switches
 - Exposes all customers to fault
 - No ability to sectionalize system if DA scheme is off



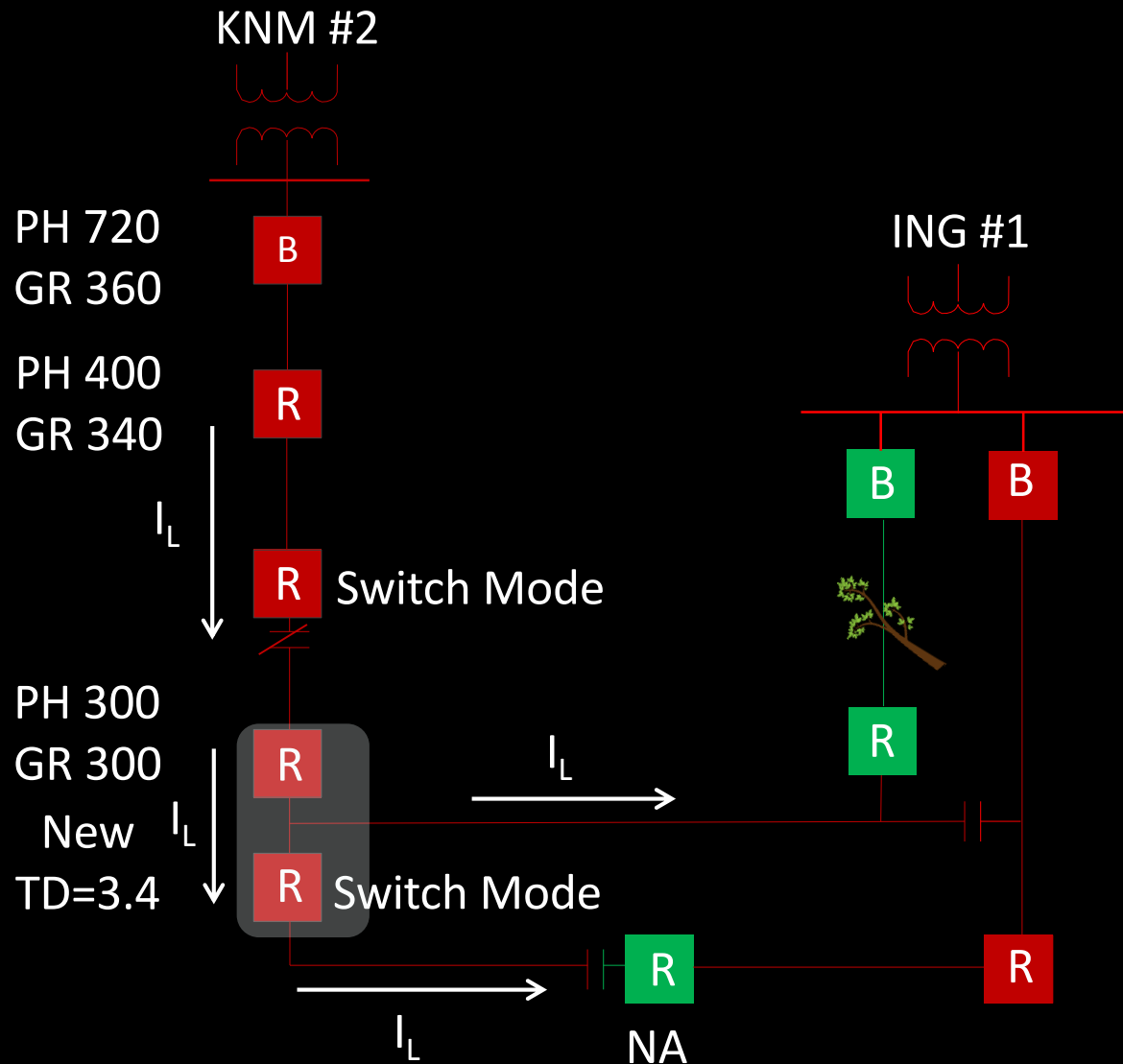
PSE's Hybrid Approach to DA schemes

- Design protection system as normal
- Any devices that cannot be coordinated are turned into automated fault targeting switches
- Take each feeder contingency separately
- Fault Tripping Off Mode
 - Program separate setting groups into reclosers
 - Setting the 51P and 51G elements
 - Removing the 51P1T and 51G1T elements from the trip equation
 - DA system enables setting group during feeder reconfiguration
 - Greater Flexibility in choosing which devices operate for faults
- Directionality can still be used for separate feeder pickups in the forward or reverse direction (requires voltage sensing)

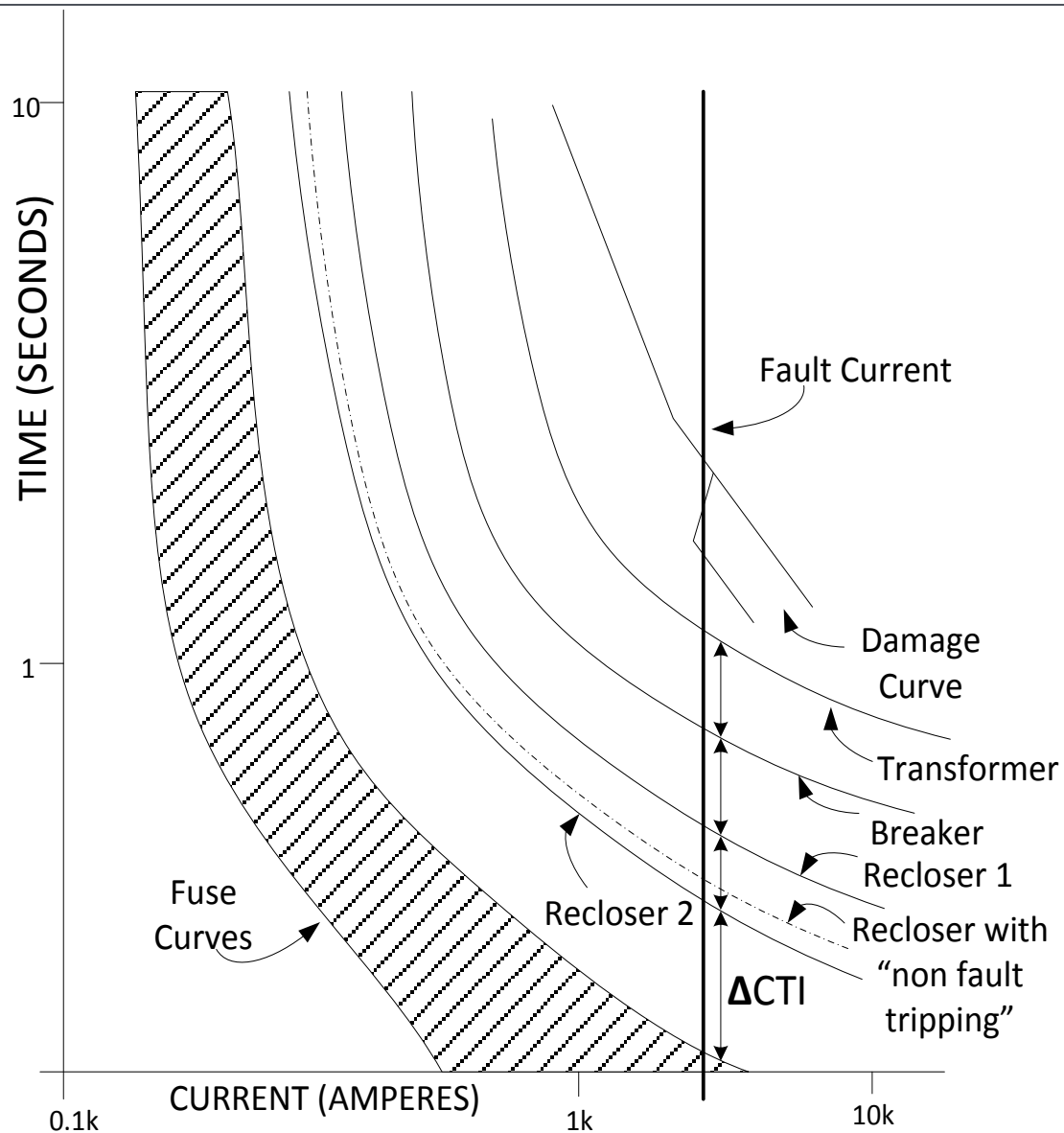
Adaptive Setting Group Example – SG2



Alternate Feed – Distinct PU/TD



“Non Fault Tripping” Mode



Design Challenges

- Integrating DA scheme into existing infrastructure
- Documentation
- Maintaining Protection Standards
 - Proper CTI Margins Between Devices
 - Ensure EOL clearing criteria is met
 - Increased load limits, while maintaining sensitivity
- Standardizing Future Equipment
 - Minimum requirements for device to be included in DA
 - 51T, 52A, Amps, HLWS
 - Recloser Controllers



Microprocessor Based Feeder Breaker

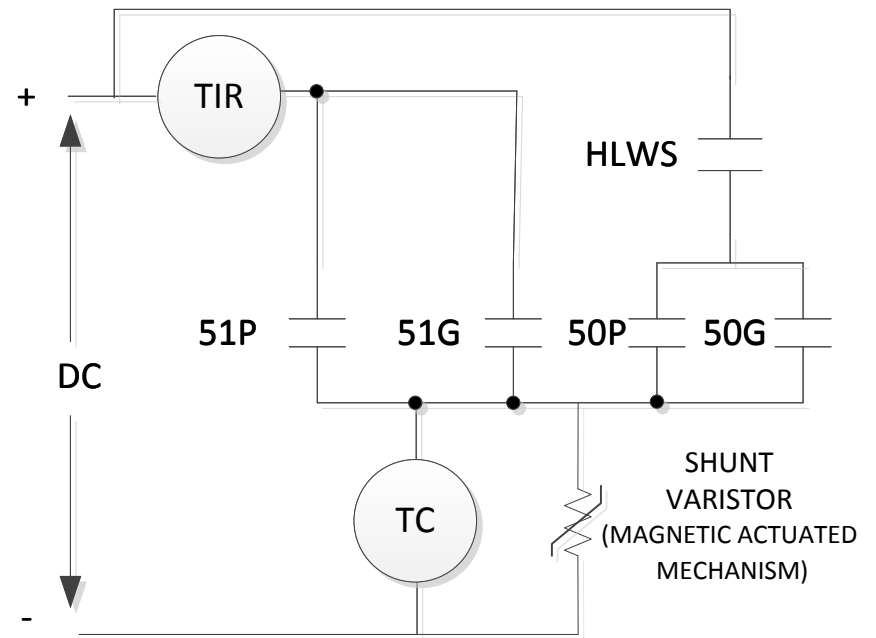
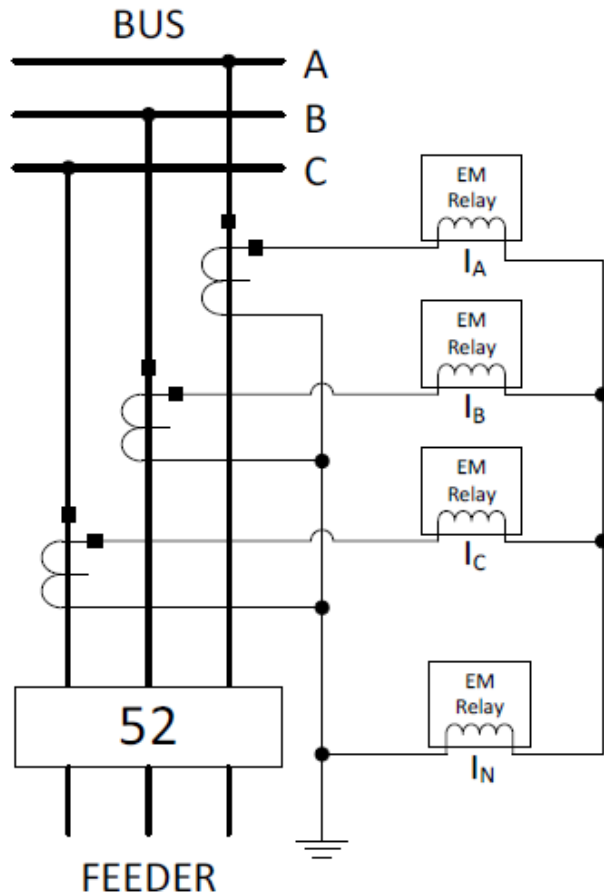


Can you automate this please?

- Older Electromechanical based design
- PSE has over 1,260 Feeder Breaker relay Set
 - 10% Modern Day microprocessor based relay sets
 - 20% First Generation Microprocessor based relay sets
 - 70% Electromechanical relay packages



Trip Indication Relays



Trip Indication Relays



Documentation

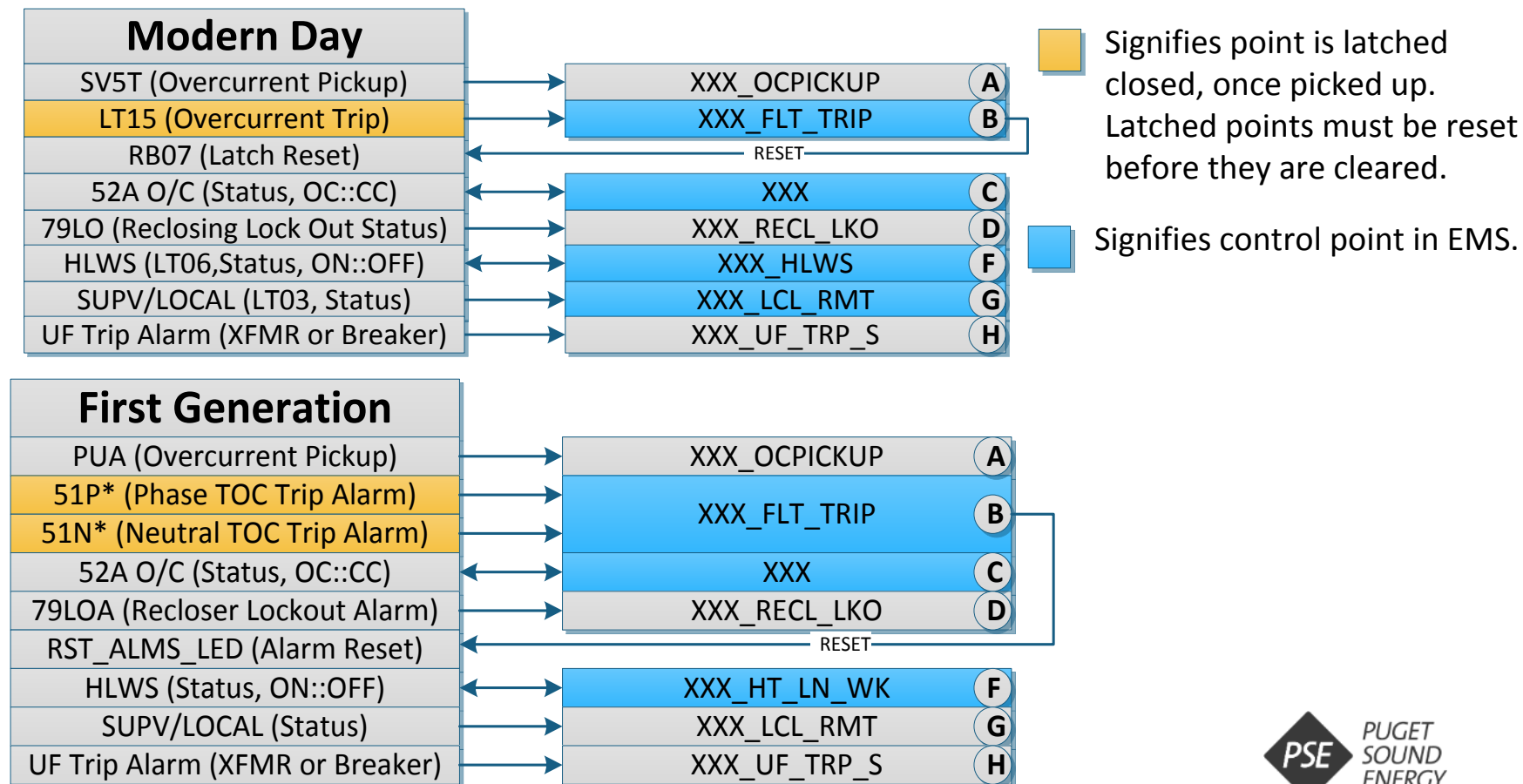
- Standardize on minimum requirement for relay to be integrated into DA Scheme
 - Device Type
 - Generation of Device
 - Voltage Sensing
- What DNP points were available
- How were these points going to be mapped into the SCADA/EMS system
- Setting group documentation for planners and operators



IED-EMS Maps for DA

IED

RTU/EMS

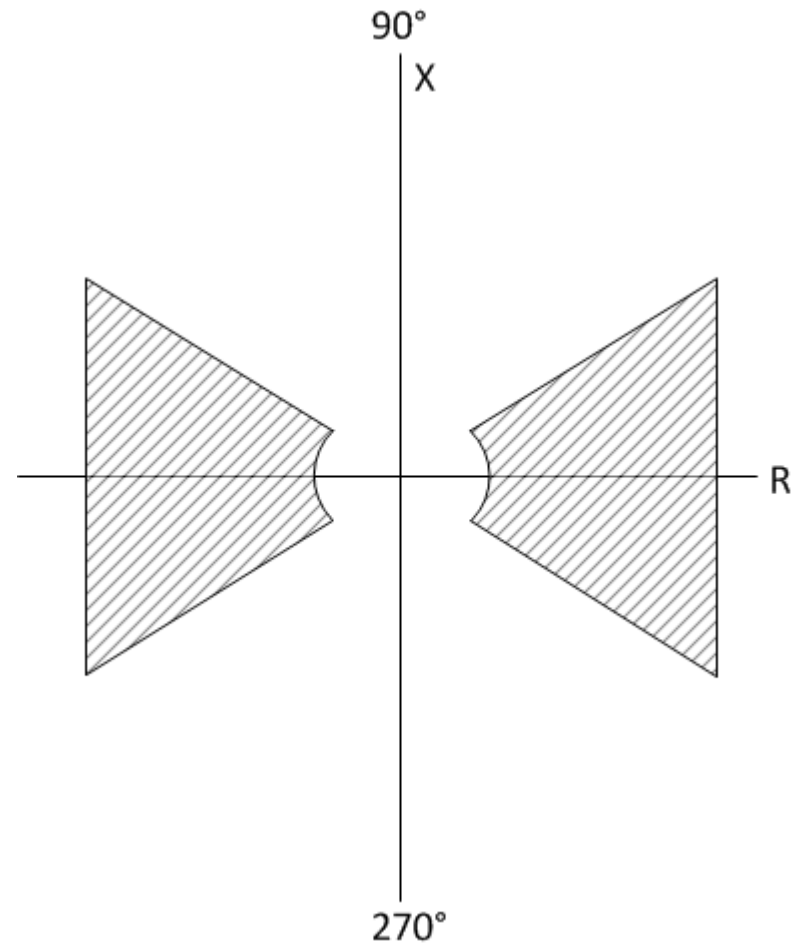


Setting Group Tables for Reconfiguration

NAME	IED	LOAD LIMIT (A)	SETTING GROUP FOR RECONFIGURATION		
			KNM-23	ING-13	ING-15
KNM-23 X636	XXX	###	2	2	2
ING-13 X1424	XXX	###	1	1	1
ING-13 X5408	XXX	###	2	1	2
ING-15 X1829	XXX	###	2	2	2
ING-15 X420	XXX	###	2	1	2
ING-15 X76976	XXX	###	2	2	1
ING-13	EM	###	-	-	-
ING-15	EM	###	-	-	-
KNM-23	EM	###	-	-	-
SETTING GROUP 1 – RECLOSER WILL TRIP FOR FAULTS DOWNSTREAM					
SETTING GROUP 2 – RECLOSER WILL SIGNAL AND TARGET ONLY FOR FAULTS DOWNSTREAM					

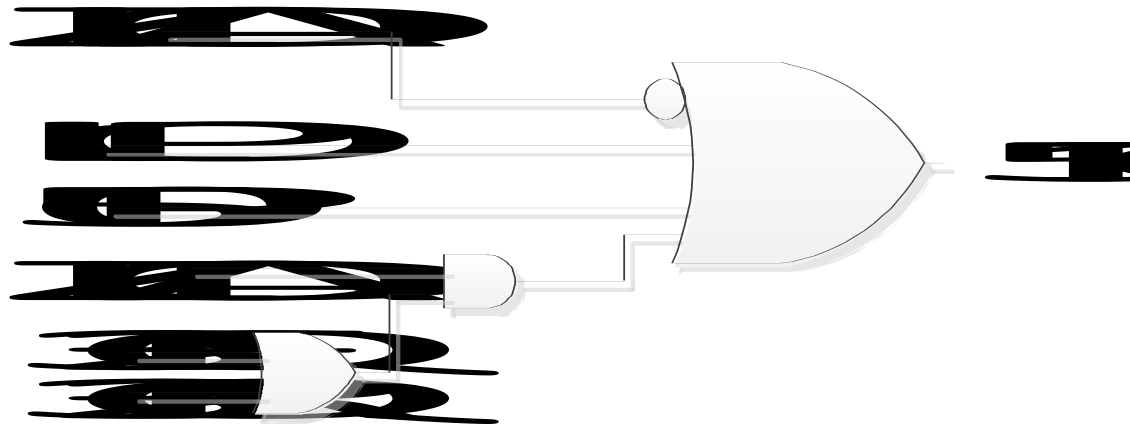
Load Encroachment on non-directional elements

- PSE has a protection design standard of ensuring bolted end of line (EOL) faults cover 150% of the phase and ground pickups
- Maintains standard pickup values for reclosers down the feeder
- Allows higher load limit of circuit than 51P set point



Load Encroachment on a non-directional element

- Proper Supervision is required
 - Operates purely off Positive Sequence
 - Susceptible to assertion during unbalanced faults
 - Unbalanced faults contain all three sequence components
 - 32QR & 32QF – set above highest normal imbalance of the system
 - 50P – set higher than load limit, absolutely a fault



Future Topics and Discussions

- Distributed Generation applications in DA schemes
- Sectionalizer mode for reclosers
- Event Analysis
- DMS system integration
- Staffing Support



Questions?



Extra Slides – Curve Shaving

