

# Background



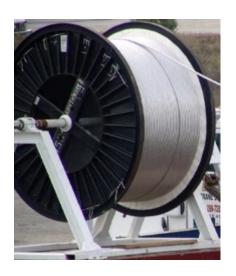
\$23.5 Million in annual congestion costs projected in 2025 Harwood to Susquehanna #1 & #2 | 230 kV | ACSS | Juniata to Cumberland | 230 kV | ACSR |

2020/21 RTEP Market Efficiency Window Eligible Energy Market Congestion Drivers* (Posted 03-05-2021)					ME Base Case (Annual Congestion \$million)			ME Base Case (Hours Binding)	
FG#	Constraint	FROM AREA	TO AREA	Si	2025 imulated Year	Si	2028 mulated Year	2025 Simulated Year	2028 Simulated Year
ME-1	Kammer North to Natrium 138 kV	AEP	AEP	\$	2.02	\$	6.56	69	167
ME-3	Junction to French's Mill 138 kV	APS	APS	\$	9.18	\$	11.97	276	301
ME-4	Yukon to AA2-161 Tap 138 kV	APS	APS	\$	4.36	\$	5.16	1742	1958
ME-5	Charlottesville to Proffit Rd Del Pt 230 kV	DOM	DOM	\$	3.76	\$	4.96	121	124
ME-6	Plymouth Meeting to Whitpain 230 kV	PECO	PECO	\$	3.33	\$	4.09	111	101
ME-7	Cumberland to Juniata 230 kV***	PLGRP	PLGRP	\$	9.00	\$	6.61	213	179
ME-8	Harwood to Susquehanna 230 kV***	PLGRP	PLGRP	\$	14.49	\$	8.69	830	501

## **Solutions Considered**



Reconductor



Rebuild



Dynamic Line Rating



Time to Implement	2 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	~1 Year
Downtime	Extended Outages	Extended Outages	No Outages
Cost	\$0.5 M per mile	\$2 - 3 M per mile	< \$1 M
Est Capacity Benefit	+ 34%	+ 106%	+ 10 – 30%

#### What is DLR?



DLR is a system of installed line sensors used to measure conductor and environmental real time data to determine a real time rating instead of assumed condition values.

#### **Existing Line Ratings**

#### **Assumes:**

- Wind speed
- Ambient Temp
- Solar Radiation

2 Seasons (Summer & Winter) (Planning)

**Ambient Adjusted (Operations)** 

Conservatively Calculates Ratings

#### **Dynamic Line Ratings**

#### Measures:

- Wind Speed
- Ambient Temp
- Conductor Temp
- Conductor Sag

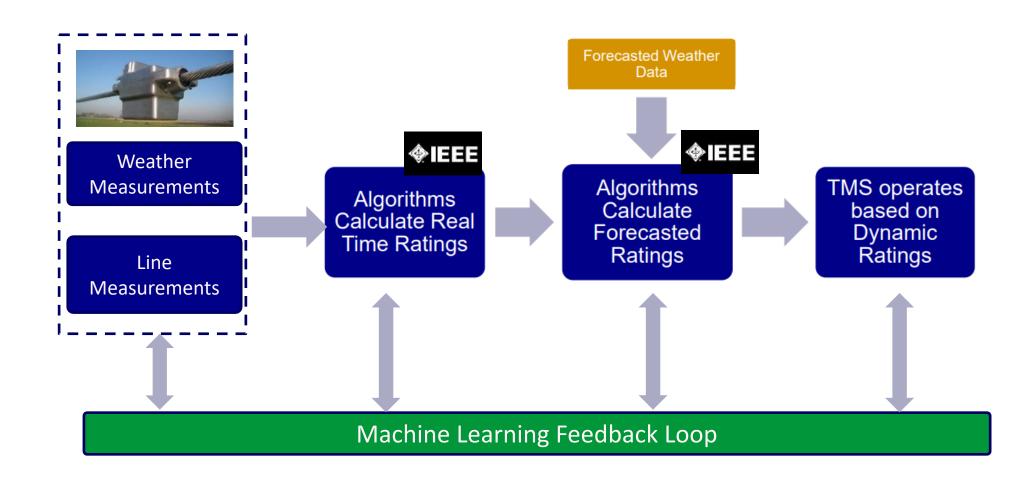
Provides Accurate Real Time Ratings

Allows for Forecasted Rating

Measures Conductor Health

### **Dynamic Line Ratings Process**

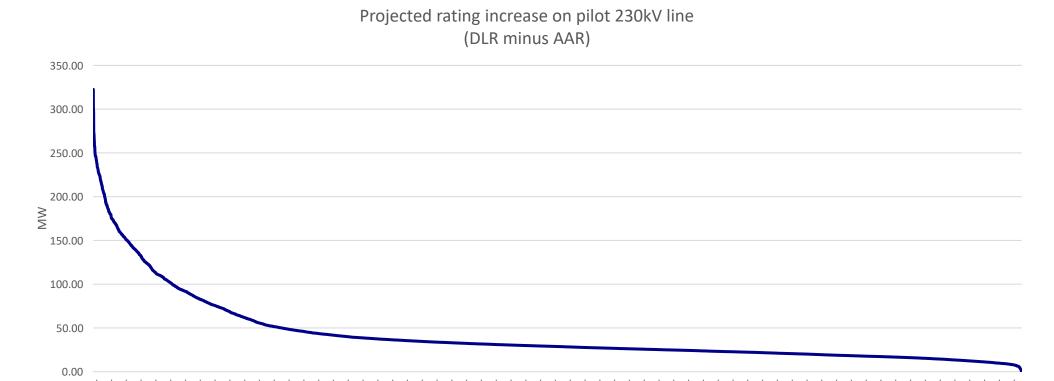




#### **DLR Simulation Results**



#### Steady-State DLR at Emergency Rating Temperature



5% average gain relative to emergency ambient adjusted rating

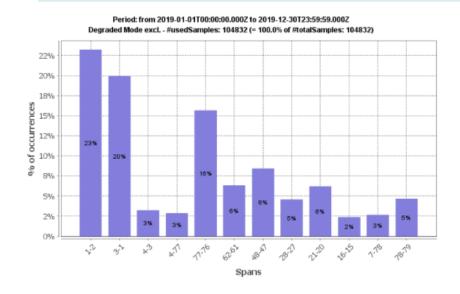
Hour

#### **Target Span Identification**



1

# Critical Span Distribution From DLR Simulation



2

#### **Required Span Selection Rules**

- Orientation between spans changes more than 15°
  - → To capture variability in wind direction
- Distance is greater than 10 km
- Conductor or number of sub-conductor change
- Span safety concerns
- Utility span data identifies high risk span(s)

3 Final Span Selection



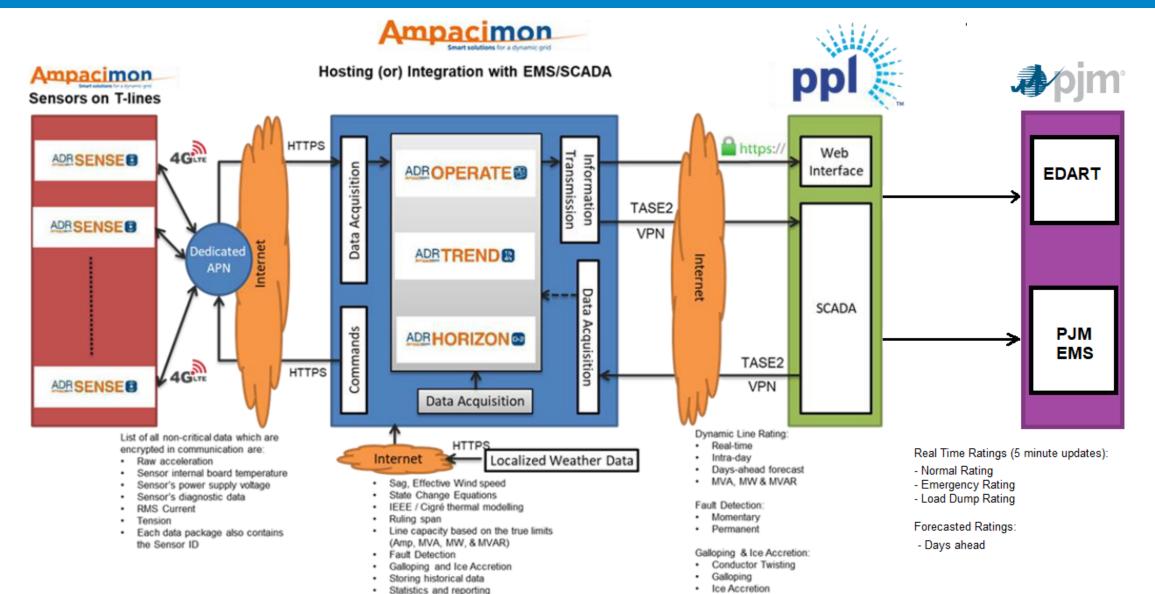
4 Installation

- One phase per identified span
- Sensor mounted 5 10% of the total span length from either tower
- Live Line Installation Via Helicopter and from ground
- Mounting procedure is 5 10 minutes per sensor



#### **System Overview**

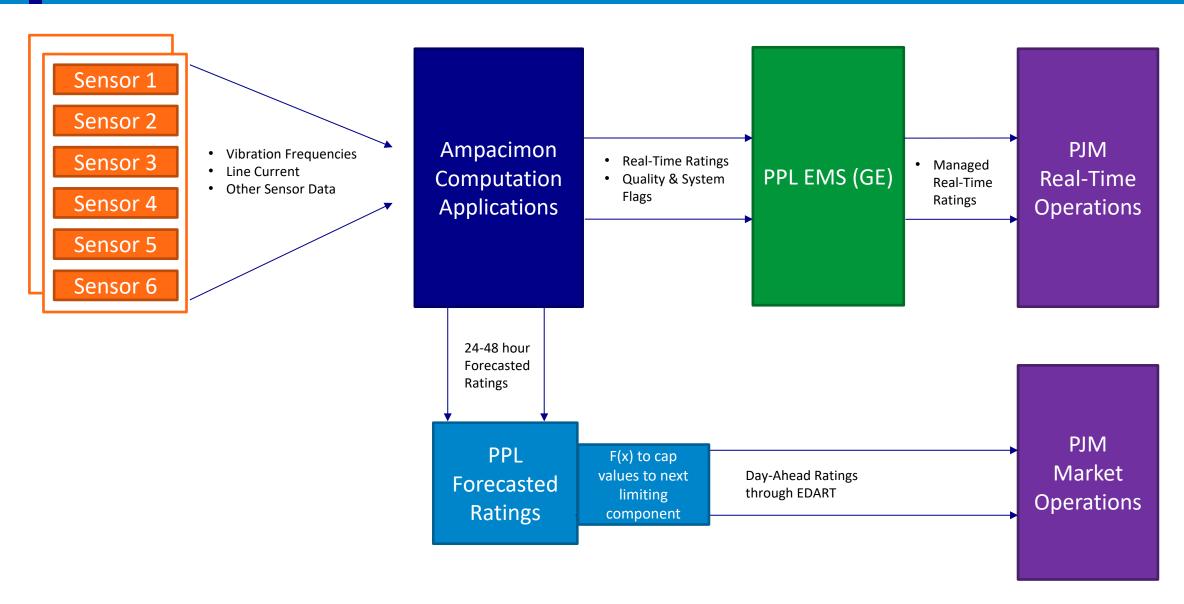




Forecasting applications

### **Ratings Data Flow**





#### **NERC Standards Considerations**



#### **CIP Standards:**

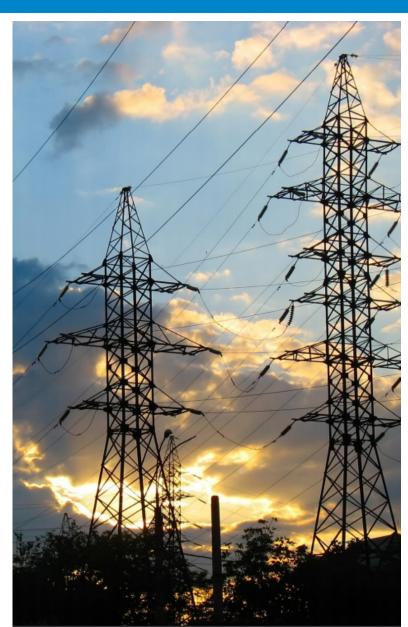
• CIP-002: System Categorization

• CIP-005: Electronic Security Perimeters

CIP-006: Physical Security

PRC-023 – Relay Loadability

FAC-008 – Ratings Methodology



#### **FAC-008 Operations Considerations**



# **Facility Rating Database**

Typical Line Facility in Rating Database

**JUNI-CUMB** 

Circuit Breakers

**Switches** 

Bay Conductor

Line Conductor

DLR Sensor CT Limits

**DLR JUNI-CUMB** 

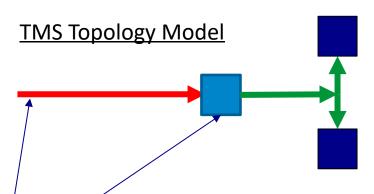
New DLR Line Facility in Rating Database

Circuit Breakers

**Switches** 

Bay Conductor

DLR Sensor CT Limits A duplicated line facility is created when DLR is applied to a line. The line conductor ratings are removed in this facility since the line conductor's rating will be dynamic.

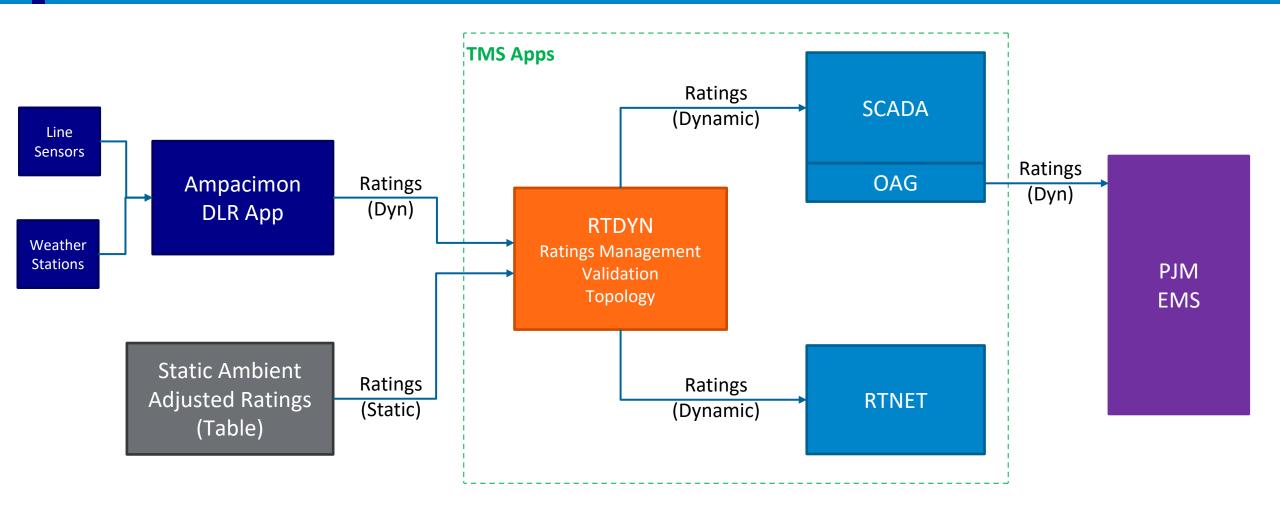


These are used as next most limiting component ratings to limit any ratings received from DLR.

These ratings are used as backup ratings in case DLR fails.

### TMS Functionality Overview



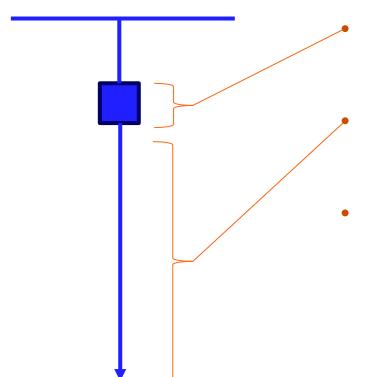


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Business, Use

# TMS Topology Modeling





**Substation Bay Equipment** 

Line Segment

Topology in RTDYN selects most limiting rating

### **DLR Telemetry Fallback Process**



Full DLR Ratings

 DLR ratings calculated to conductor sag and temperature limits from realtime line sensor data Live Ratings From Ampacimon Application

Loss of 2+ line sensor data streams or other inputs

DLR Degraded Ratings

 Ratings calculated by DLR system to conductor limits based on ambient temperature from weather and conductor measurements

**Future capability** 

Loss of DLR system/telemetry into TMS

GE Ambient Adjusted Ratings

 Ratings calculated by TMS, based on local ambient temperature measurements from local weather feeds to TMS

Loss of DLR system and weather input

PPL EU Ambient Adjusted Ratings

Static Ratings From TMS Tables

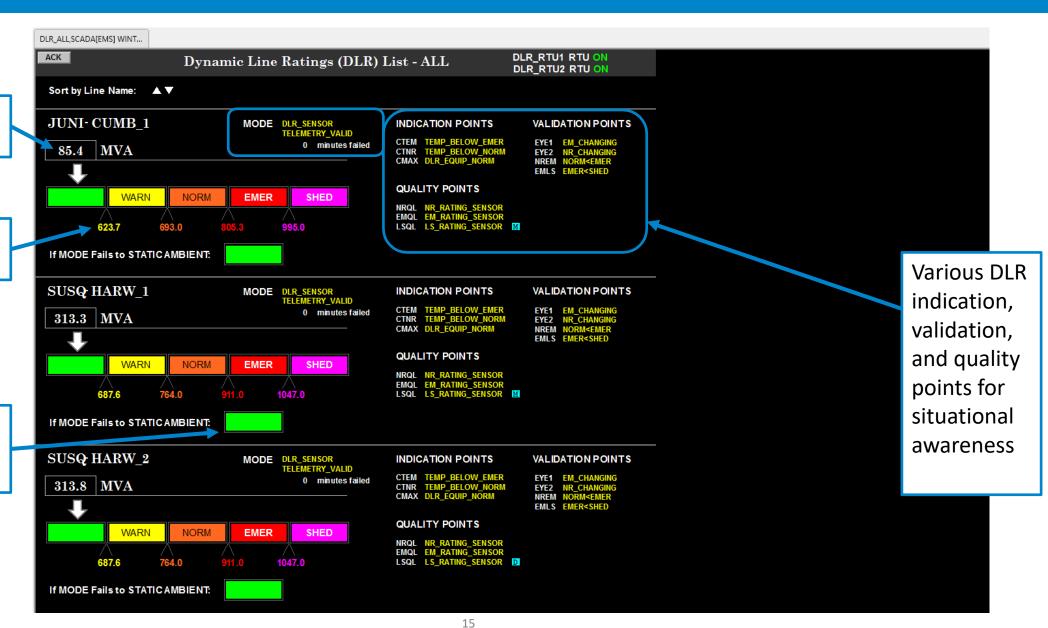
#### TMS Operator Display



Current line loading

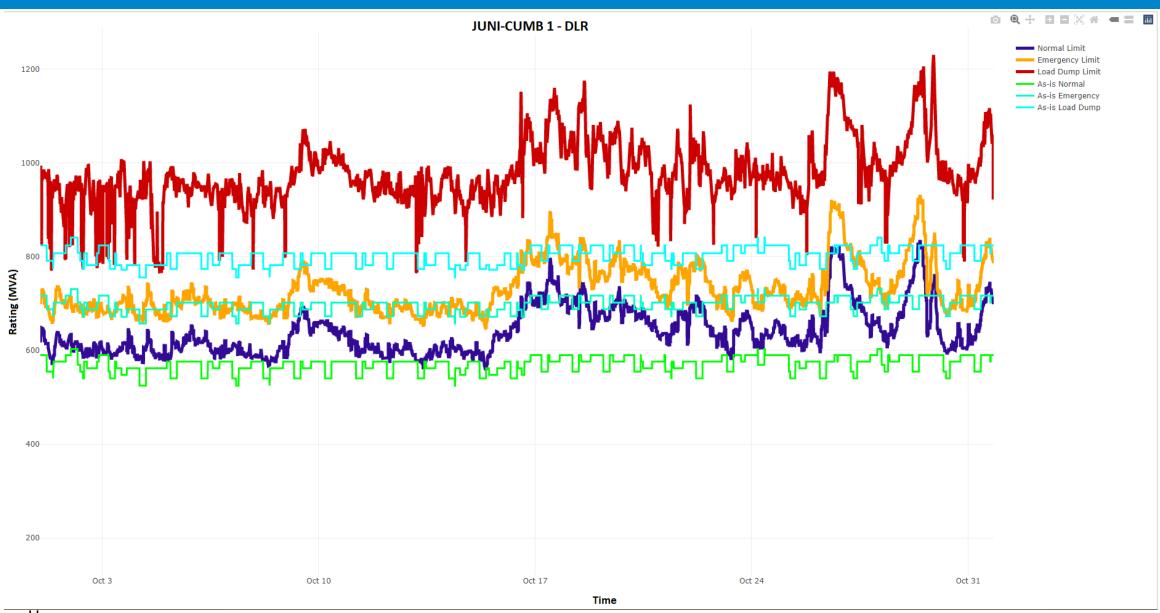
Current realtime ratings

Rating Zone if DLR goes down



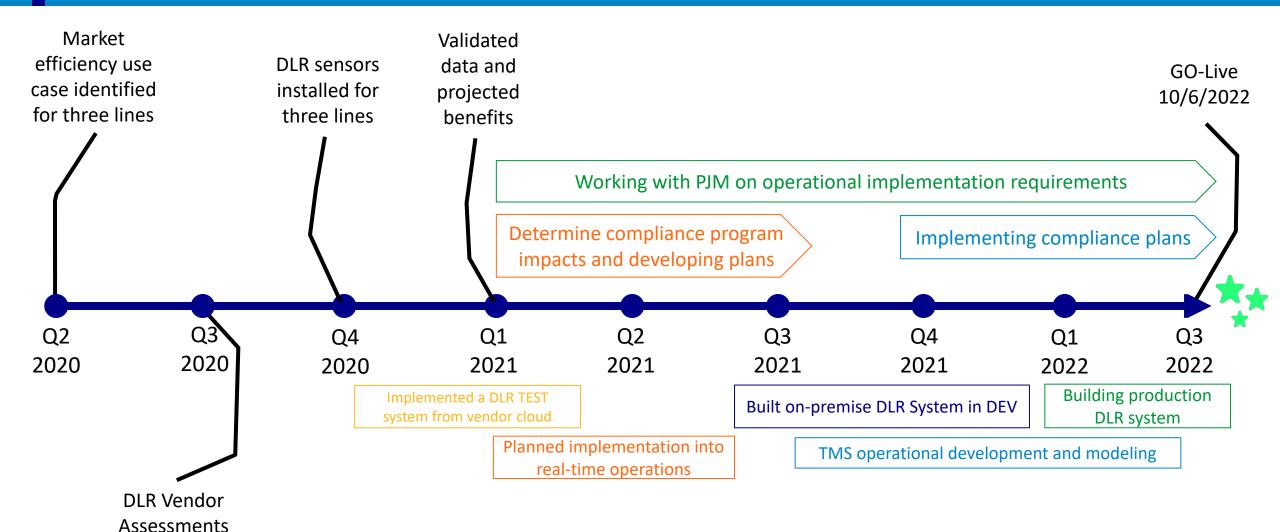
# Sample DLR Data





# Our Roadmap So Far...





### Challenges: Solved and Ongoing



- NERC standards impacts and processes
- Ratings management:
  - Failure contingency
  - Honoring next most limiting component
- Regional transmission operator and stakeholder coordination
- Best practices for ratings validation
- Ratings methodologies industry best practices:
  - Real-time
  - Long-term forecasts
- Large scale system considerations, risks and mitigations

## Questions?





Photo of some of the DLR integration team members: from left, Andrew Henry, Horst Lehman, Bill Elko, and Eric Rosenberger

