



SMART GRID DL SGWD



WHY A SMART GRID?

Since the early 21st century, opportunities to take advantage of improvements in electronic communication technology to resolve the limitations and costs of the electrical grid have become apparent.

Technological limitations on metering no longer force peak power prices to be averaged out and passed on to all consumers equally.

In parallel, growing concerns over environmental damage from fossil fuel-fired power stations has led to a desire to use large amounts of renewable energy.

Dominant forms such as wind power and solar power are highly variable, and so the need for more sophisticated control systems became apparent, to facilitate the connection of sources to the otherwise highly controllable grid. Power from photovoltaic cells (and to a lesser extent wind turbines) has also, significantly, called into question the imperative for large, centralised power stations.

The rapidly falling costs point to a major change from the centralised grid topology to one that is highly distributed, with power being both generated and consumed right at the limits of the grid.

Finally, growing concern over terrorist attack in some countries has led to calls for a more robust energy grid that is less dependent on centralised power stations that were perceived to be potential attack targets.



SMART GRID



WHAT IS A SMART GRID?

The Smart Grid is a system for an "intelligent distribution" of electricity, able to know the consumption of the various end users and to manage the generation and distribution of electricity according to demand.

Simply put, if in a given area we have a potential overload of energy, the excess energy can be redistributed to other areas that need it, based on the actual requests from end users.

Furthermore, the software that runs the Smart Grid monitors the electrical flow of the system, integrates renewable energy into the network and activates / suspends the industrial or domestic processes during periods when electricity costs less / more.

The smart grid knows our requirement of power consumption. When the demand for electricity is at its maximum, the smart grid automatically adapts to the demand by picking up excess energy from many sources to avoid overload problems or interruptions of power.

It has, therefore, the function of sharing the electricity that is generated from various sources, both public and private, traditional and renewable, and ensuring that electrical devices use electricity as efficiently as possible.

WHAT IS A SCADA SOFTWARE?

The **SCADA** (Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition) is an industrial control system that performs the following functions:

- acquisition of the physical quantities that are needed for the control and the supervision of the system;
- control, by means of actuators, of its operation;
- supervision, to visually monitor, through the so termed synoptic diagrams, the operating status of the system, the alarms, etc., also in remote control.

SCADA systems supervise, control, optimize and manage the systems for the generation and transmission of electrical energy as well as the distribution networks.

They allow to collect, store and analyze data from hundreds of thousands of data points in national or regional networks, to model networks, to simulate operations, highlight faults, prevent them and finally participate in the energy markets.

They are a vital part of modern networks and enable the development of the smart grids that must handle enormous amounts of energy from renewable sources produced by generators of large and small scale, to maintain stability in the network despite the intermittency of these sources and the bidirectionality of the energy flow.



DE LORENZO SOLUTION

The smart grid system developed by De Lorenzo can be organized in **eight subsystems**, each comprised of several modules. The first four subsystems are simulations of energy sources; the first one is the main power supply of the grid with a three-phase supply unit that represents a coal plant.

The other three subsystems correspond to alternative sources of energy: wind, hydroelectric and solar. The wind plant simulation is made with a three-phase induction motor acting as a generator while the hydroelectric plant simulation is made with a three-phase synchronous machine, additionally with a generator synchronizing relay module to make possible the connection to the grid. Finally, the solar energy part of the system is generated with a solar panel and four dimmable lamps simulating the sun, which is connected to an inverter module that allows the energy generated to be transferred to the grid.

A fifth subsystem in the smart grid consists of modules for fault protection; the modules are a feeder manager relay that measures in real time voltages and currents to detect faults in the grid and four power circuit breakers controlled by the previous module to disconnect faulty lines.

The sixth subsystem refers to modules for measuring; it has three maximum demand meters that measure AC voltages, currents, frequencies, active power, reactive power, apparent power, power factor and THD for each of the three available phases in the grid and two electrical power digital measuring units that, besides measuring the same as the previous module, make measurements of DC voltage, current, power and energy.

The seventh subsystem is for power factor control with 2 modules, the first one is a switchable capacitor battery with four different values of capacitors and the second one is a reactive power controller that activates the capacitors of the previous module to make a power factor correction.

The last subsystem is composed of passive elements; three modules with different kind of loads (capacitive, inductive, resistive) that simulate the loads in a house or factory and two modules with impedances simulating the losses generated in transmission lines, specifically in lines of 10 and 100 km length.

A **SCADA** software provides to the acquisition and storage of the data coming from the measurement instruments and to the control of the actuators for an “intelligent” management of the whole electrical system. The SCADA software can also be supplied on request in an OPEN version, so that the teacher can implement his own project and select modes and procedure for visualizing the parameters and controlling the actuators.

The system described above represents the basic configuration of our laboratory (DL SGWD).

Optionally, it is also possible to add an additional wind energy small scale generation system, with a real wind turbine connected to an inverter module to make possible the connection to the grid.



Special configuration prepared for the Worlddidac Exhibition

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

The Smart Grid trainer can be considered a **multidisciplinary laboratory**, because it allows studying and exercising different technical subjects, that are then integrated in a full Smart Grid system setup.

Actually, the Smart Grid trainer is an integrated laboratory that can be useful for a huge number of undergraduate and graduate courses in the engineering school. The laboratory equipment can be configured to create different exercises, which reinforce basic and advanced concepts in electric energy. The equipment can be interconnected to form **a full smart grid system**. However, as you can see from the list of experiments in the next paragraph, conventional topics, such as electric machines, distribution systems and so on could be covered by the Smart Grid trainer; this innovative laboratory can include class demonstrations and laboratory experiments under regular laboratory classes.

There are fundamental topics that are needed for understanding the smart grid concept and they have to be connected with real life situations, yet a set of different topics could be added in order to get a special curricula. The **core topics** include: electric circuits, electric machinery, hydroelectricity, wind energy, photovoltaic solar energy, renewable energies, power transmission, power distribution.

Furthermore, **additional courses** can benefit from the smart grid trainer, such as, for example: power system engineering & analysis, electric machines, linear control systems, electrical distribution engineering and smart grids automation, power generation operation and control, power electronics, cost and construction of electrical supply, power system stability, optimization methods, stochastic processes, embedded systems.

The smart grid system can be used by mechanical and electrical engineering students as a longtime project as it comprises enough elements to cover most of the topics listed above.



Electric circuits' particular subjects can be studied through load modules, enabling the full understanding of resistive, capacitive and inductive loads, fed by AC or DC supply. A protected equipment permits the application of domestic and industrial rated electric magnitudes as well as their instrumentation. Particular effects of inductive loads and power factor correction are issues which can also be addressed.

The study of AC electric machinery can also be complemented with the practical insight provided by the induction and synchronous generators used to emulate a wind and a hydro-electrical power plant respectively.

Synchronization methods, power and instrumentation transformers, and the inner physical phenomena can be measured and studied as individual elements or as part of the whole power distribution system.

The entire system can be tested under many considerations as it is configurable, so different experiments can be driven based on the same principles. When analyzing distribution systems and fault schemes, the instrumentation and logical equipment can provide enough flexibility to understand the process between power generation and usage, together with abnormal events and their respective protective relaying issues. In this way, the topics added in the curricula which regard power management and distribution can also find room in the integrated long-term smart grid project, which can be also evaluated under efficiency concerns depending on load conditions or particular generators' states.

In this way, the smart grid as a set of individual modules or as a whole, enables the student to move towards a single objective necessarily going through each individual area, making possible the full understanding of smart grid theory, application, and capabilities, as well as the concerning steps of its integration.

The Smart Grid trainer also allows to understand **advanced topics** like energy production in wind plants that are connected to the main electric grid or they can be isolated as micro-grids, so the students can comprehend real problems in engineering which are imperative in the energy progress; thus, the basic and advanced courses can be combined in the wind turbine system. For example, wind generators include a pitch controller that increases the energy efficiency and the energy generated is sent to the central electric grid; hence, the students have to use several topics such as control systems, digital control, electric machines, and so on.

As an additional example, a combination of 3 energy sources can be studied when they are providing energy to the load. If the conventional source is combined with a wind and hydro energy, the student will be able to understand in a clear manner the process of providing energy to the load by alternative energy. Moreover, environmental questions can be included in the exercise (carbon footprint).

The number of exercises and topics can be expanded and the student is able to propose novel ideas about how to solve problems that affect the society; hence, the motivation of student can be increased.

In conclusion, engineering courses need to cover experimental concepts that increment the engineering knowledge of students but it is not easy to find experimental systems that allow to combine those concepts.



Although Smart Grid is a quite complex problem that is impacting electrical energy, it could be used for leaning basic concepts like electric circuits; hence, this system includes all the elements for providing a real experience in the mechanical and electrical engineering curricula and impact the advanced and basic topics in the curricula. Smart Grid is a perfect system for teaching and involving students in experimental engineering problems. Besides, the student can deal with ecological and economical problems. The experimental use of solar and wind energy provides information about how the alternative sources of electrical energy can be used in large scale and low scale.

Our proposal includes exercises with the Smart Grid in different topics; thus, this system is the conductor for connecting theoretical and practical concepts.

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS

HYDROELECTRICAL SYSTEM

- Brushless
- Generator no load characteristic
- Generator load characteristic
- Regulation performances characteristics
- Automatic synchronization
- Overcurrent protection
- Over-voltage or under-voltage protection
- Over-frequency or under-frequency protection

WIND SYSTEM

- Relation between a pitch control system and wind
- Analysis of the mechanical parameters within an induction generator
- Analysis of electrical parameters within an induction generator

PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM

- Characterization of a photovoltaic panel without a load
- Characterization of a photovoltaic panel with a load
- Connecting a photovoltaic system to the real network by using an inverter grid system mono phase.

TRANSFORMER

- Vector group
- No load performance
- Load performance
- Asymmetrical performance
- Regulation performance



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TRANSMISSION

No-load performances

Matched-load performances

Ohmic-inductive load

Ohmic-capacitive load

Automatic compensator

Transmission line radial network

Transmission line meshed network

Transmission line: fault-to-earth and protection

Transmission line: earth fault protection

Transmission line: under voltage protection

Transmission line: over voltage protection

SMART GRID

SMART GRID

Contribution of solar energy

Contribution of hydropower

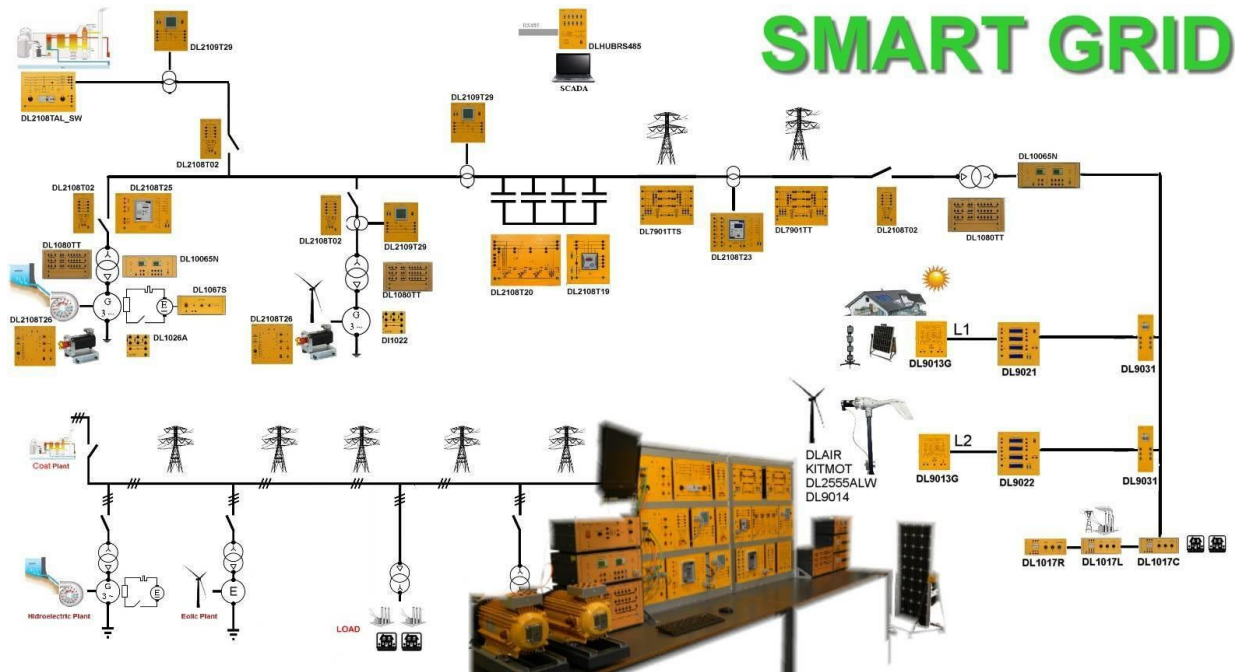
Contribution of wind plant



SMART GRID



SMART GRID DIAGRAM





MANUALS

The system includes an experiment manual with a detailed description of the 22 experiments that we suggest for the system.

Furthermore, the system is supplied complete with the 300 page book “EXPERIMENTAL CONCEPTS OF SMART GRID TECHNOLOGY BASED ON DELORENZO SMART GRID”, written by Dr. Pedro Ponce and Dr. Arturo Molina, from the Tecnológico de Monterrey (Mexico).

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10 APPENDIX 1: Smart grid components



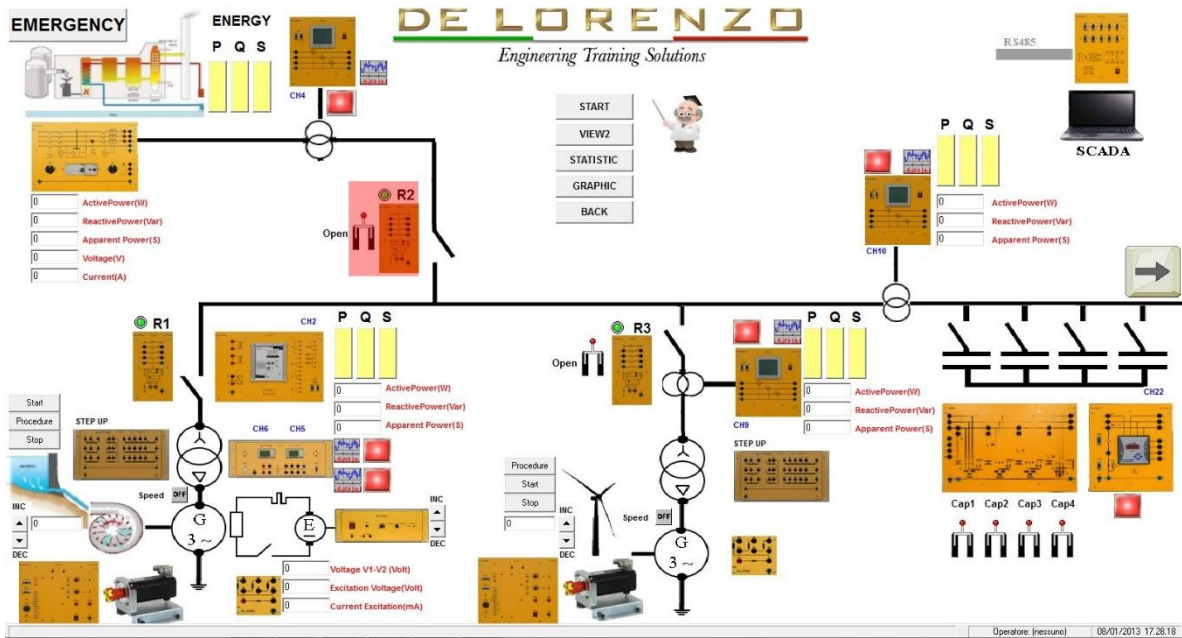
SAMPLE EXERCISE

CONTRIBUTION OF SOLAR ENERGY

Assume that there is demand for energy from a distant point and there is solar energy to be able to be exploited. In this exercise, the student will intervene by reducing the consumption of energy from a plant of old generation, using the surplus energy produced by solar photovoltaic systems.

The reduction of even a minimum absorbed energy will certainly have an impact on the environmental pollution produced by a plant of the old generation.

1. Set the load DL 1017R to position 2 and close the relay R2 to supply energy coming from the coal plant.



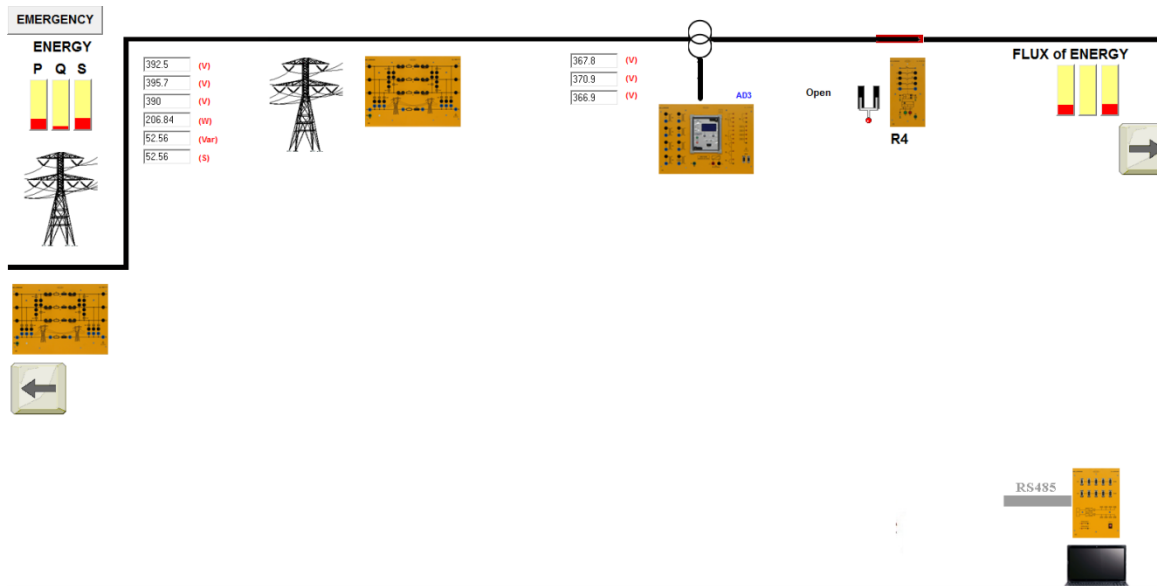
2. Close the relay R4 to transfer energy coming from the plant to the load and observe the power consumption on the module DL 2109T29.

DL 1017R Position	Active power [W]	Reactive power [VAR]
2	207.64	52.32
3	310.00	101.00

In this situation you can see the active power required from the resistive load (DL 1017R) and a few of reactive power required from the primary of the step down transformer.



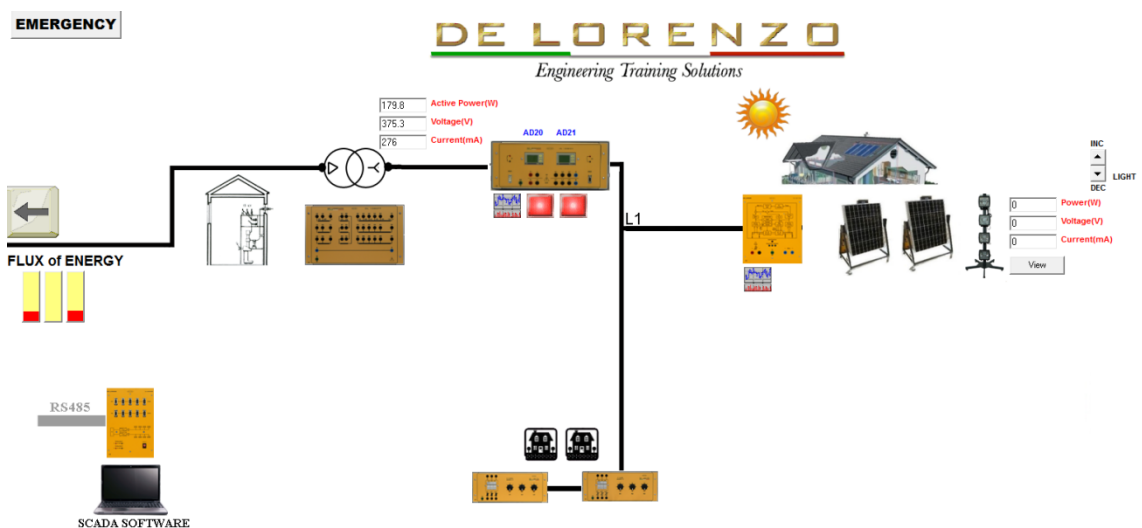
SMART GRID



- Observe the active power consumption indicated by the red arrow after the step down secondary transformer.

DL 1017R Position	Active power [W]
2	179.9
3	275.1

In this situation, the total energy coming from the coal plant and directed to the load, crossing the long distance, produces a power loss in the transmission line.





SMART GRID



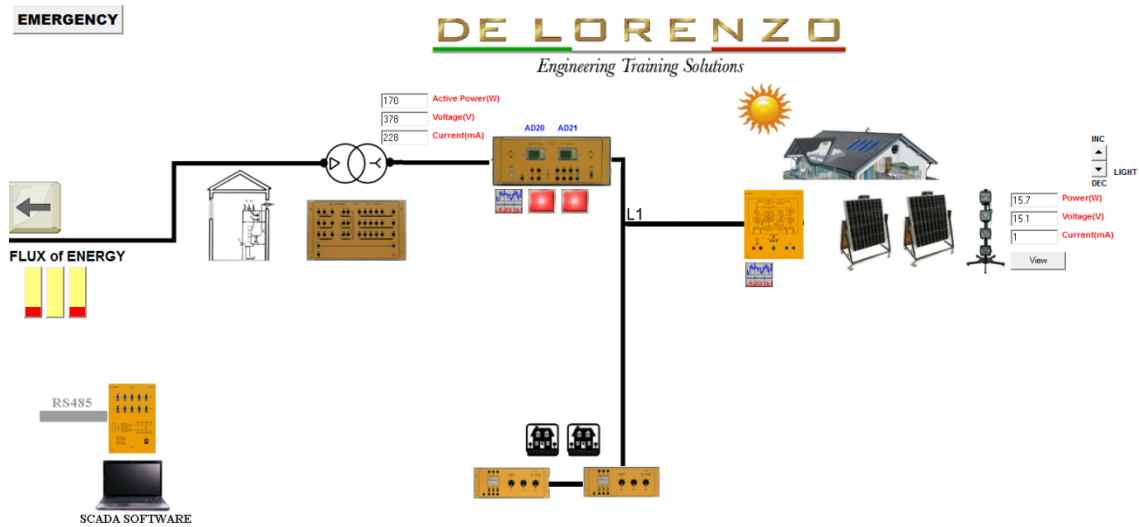
4. Increment the sun energy and check the contribution of energy coming from the photovoltaic system plant.

DL 1017R Position	Active power [W]
2	15.7
3	12.3

(with light at 100% and panel in 90°)

The active power coming from the coal plant is going to be reduced and as well then the reduction of pollution in terms of CO₂. If you convert the reduction of power in reduction of pollution in large scale, we can give a big contribution to environment.

The reduction of the power energy is less if you use the artificial lights, but if you orient the photovoltaic panel to the real sun the contribution would be higher.





LIST OF MODULES

DL 2108T26	Brushless Controller With Motor	2
DL 1021/4	Three-Phase Asynchronous Motor	1
DL 1013A	Base	2
DL 1026P4	Three-Phase Synchronous Machine	1
DL 1017R	Resistive Load	1
DL 1017L	Inductive Load	1
DL 1017C	Capacitive Load	1
DL 2108TAL-CP	Three Phase Supply Unit	1
DL 1067S	Motor Driven Power Supply	1
DL 7901TT	Overhead Line Model – 360 Km	1
DL 7901TTS	Overhead Line Model – 110 Km	1
DL 10065N	Electrical Power Digital Measuring Unit	2
DL 2109T29	Three-Phase Power Meter	3
DL 2108T25	Generator Synchronizing Relay	1
DL 2108T23	Feeder Manager Relay	1
DL 2108T02	Power Circuit Breaker	3
DL 2108T02A	Power Circuit Breaker	1
DL 2108T19	Reactive Power Controller	1
DL 2108T20	Switchable Capacitor Battery	1
DL 9031	Circuit Breaker	1
DL 9013G	Inverter Grid	1
PFS-85	Photovoltaic Solar Panel	1
DL SIMSUN	Lamps For The Photovoltaic Solar Panel	1
DL WINDSIM	Wind Simulator	1
DL HUBRS485F	Modbus Communication Hub	1
DL SCADA3+	Software Scada	1
DL 1080TT	Three-Phase Transformer	3
DL 1155SGWD	Kit Of Connecting Leads	1
DL T12090	120x90 Working Bench	3
DL T06090	60x90 Working Bench	1
DL A120-3M-LED	Frame	3
DL PCGRID	All-In-One Personal Computer	1
DL 2100TTI	Three-Phase Transformer	1
DL 1196	Holder For Leads	1

Options:

- **Wind energy grid connection.** It allows adding a wind energy system in parallel to the photovoltaic solar system in the utilization section of the system – **ordering code:**
DL SGWD-W (which includes the DL SGWD and the DL WIND-A1G option).