CIGRE Grid of the Future 2017

A Non-Contact Sensing Approach for the Measurement of Overhead Conductor Parameters and Dynamic Line Ratings

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Oak Ridge National Lab - Dynamic Line Rating Project

AEP, PJM, and Genscape conducted a research project per Oak Ridge National Lab Subcontract 4000148565 to quantify the potential economic impacts of Dynamic Line Ratings.



GENSCAPE®





Engineering & Field Support

LineVision DLR
System & Installation

Analysis of DLR's Economic Impact

Funding, Project Guidance

Project Overview:

AEP's Cook-Olive 345kV transmission line selected

Genscape LineVision™ installed under three (3) spans along the circuit

Line monitoring data was collected between November 2016 – August 2017

PJM is conducting an economic analysis to determine the potential improvements in system and market efficiency by using DLR in operations

Project Overview: AEP/Genscape/PJM/ORNL Line Monitoring Study

Project Timeline: October 2016-September 2017

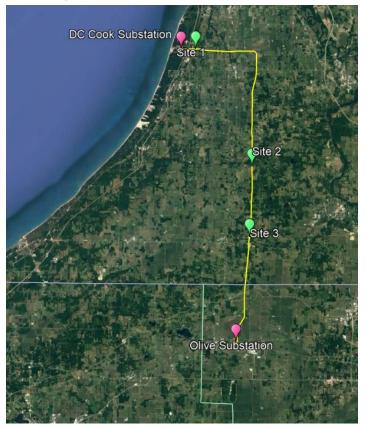
Monitored Line: Cook-Olive 345kV

Location: Michigan, Indiana (USA)

No. of Monitored Sites:

Approx. Line Length: 25 miles





Site Details

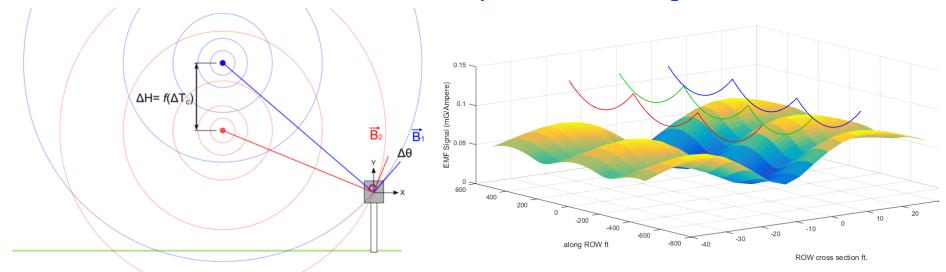


LineVision monitor array at installation Site 1 of 3



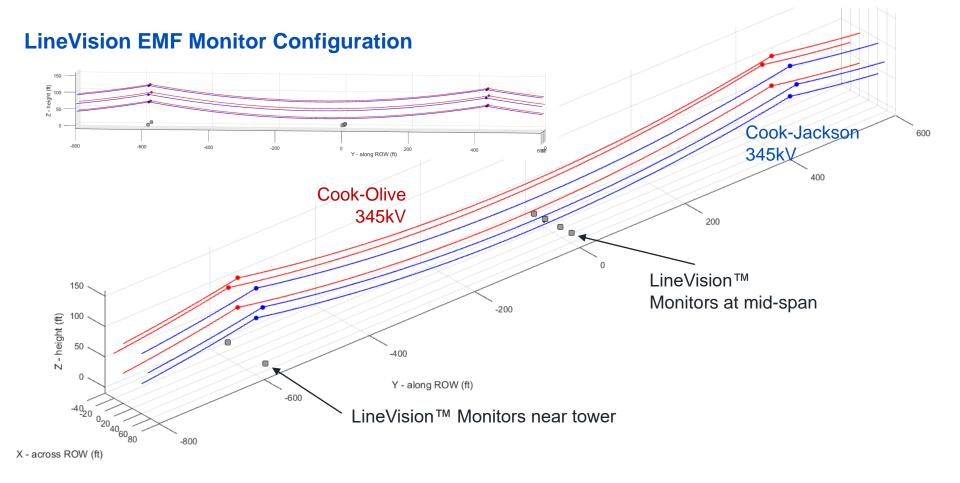
LineVision monitor array at installation Site 3 of 3

LineVision™: Non-Contact Clearance and Temperature Monitoring



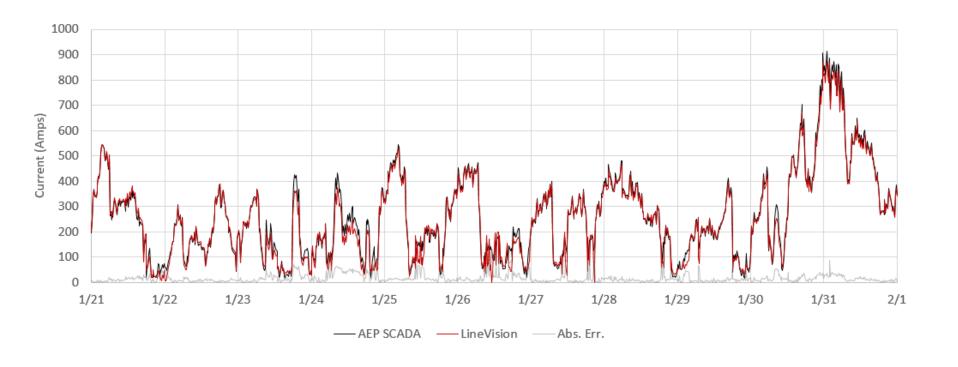
Principle of Operation:

- Measure AC magnetic (B) field amplitude, phase and vector orientation in several locations
- Determine conductor clearance/sag by adjusting circuit-geometry EMF model to agree with sensor data
- Determine conductor temperature based on sag/temperature analysis
- Over time: Adjust sag/temperature coefficients based on as-built observations



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LineVision EMF Monitoring: Monitored Loading/Current vs. SCADA



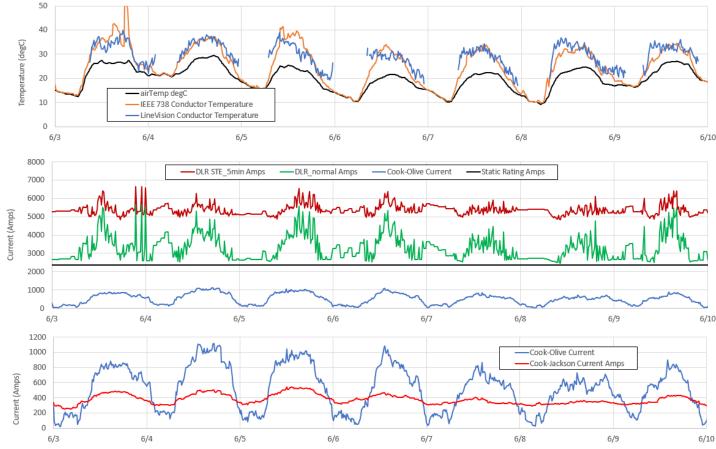
Line Monitoring from the Real-Time Operations perspective

When current loading is high on Cook-Olive, LineVision provides an accurate reading of conductor clearance and temperature.

When loading is low, especially relative to Cook-Jackson, the conductor clearance is difficult to resolve.

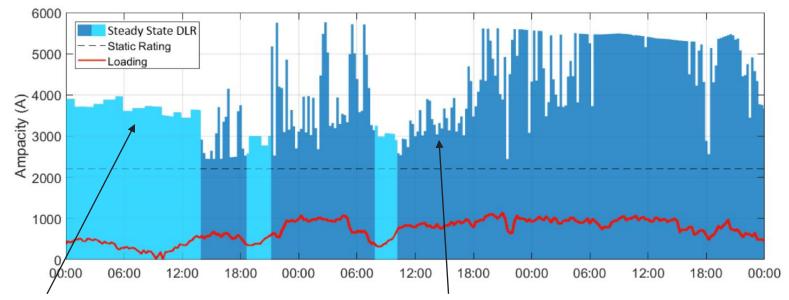
Dynamic Line Ratings are calculated in either case.

DLRs are very favorable relative to static ratings, and 5-min STE ratings are even higher.



Weather Model Backup Operation

When EMF sensor data is insufficient to determine sag/temperature, NOAA-based weather data is used to compute an adjusted rating based on interpolated wind speed, temperature, sunlight, etc.



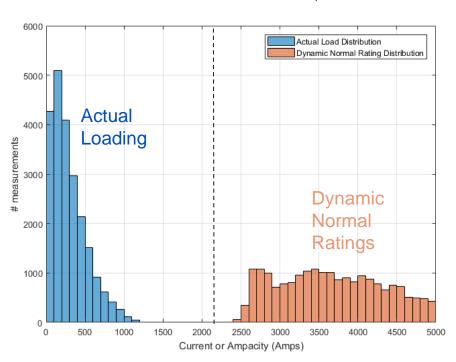
Light blue: weather databased rating

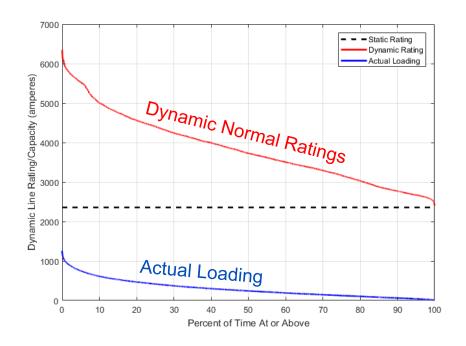
Dark blue: Sensor-data based rating

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Dynamic Line Rating Distributions

(same data, two different views)





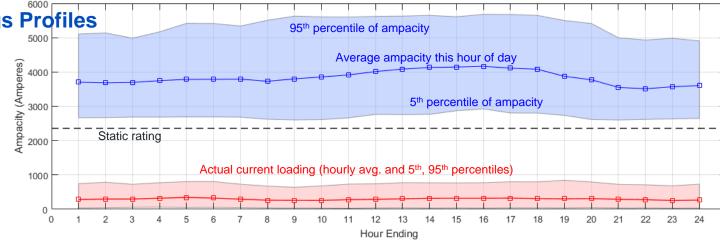
Time-of-Day Ratings Profiles

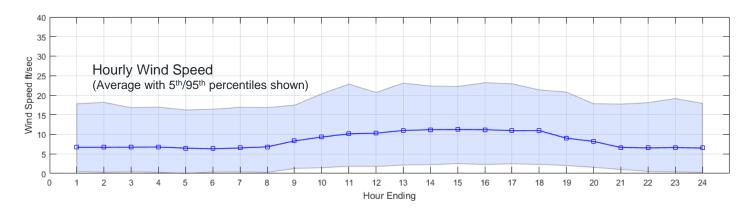
DLRs typically peak in mid-afternoon.

DLRs are lowest in early AM hours.

DLR hourly trends reflect average wind speed distributions:

- -Calm in the early AM
- -Windy in the afternoon





Conclusions and Future Work

- Line monitoring data reveals significant additional current capacity on monitored lines, similar results are expected for all lines in similar geographic areas.
- Consistent low loading on Cook-Olive 345kV has consequences for monitoring/DLR:
 - Few temperature extremes; conductor is near ambient temperature much of the time
 - Little potential economic benefit from DLR; AEP's 345kV network is not congested
- Non-contact monitoring allows for rapid installation with no outages or live-line work.

Next steps:

- PJM to perform economic analysis using scaled DLRs to evaluate market impacts of monitoring on a more-congested line
- Second monitoring phase on a lower-voltage, more heavily-loaded line

Questions?

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