

Development trends in Substation Design

on behalf of SC B3

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« Substation concepts and development »

Agenda

- Evolution of primary equipment and design
- Trends for substations in urban areas
- UHV see a renaissance
- IEC 61850 for secondary systems
- Future developments “around the corner”

Primary design principles

- Historically AIS S/S were designed for CB maintenance, since circuit breakers needed maintenance very frequently
- Single line configuration where accordingly built up with CB's "surrounded" by DS

Evolution of CB's and DS's

420 kV Air blast CB



420 kV Oil minimum CB

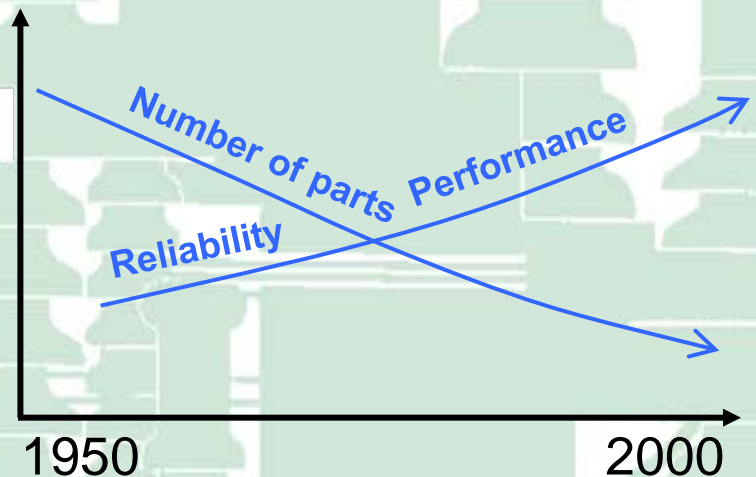
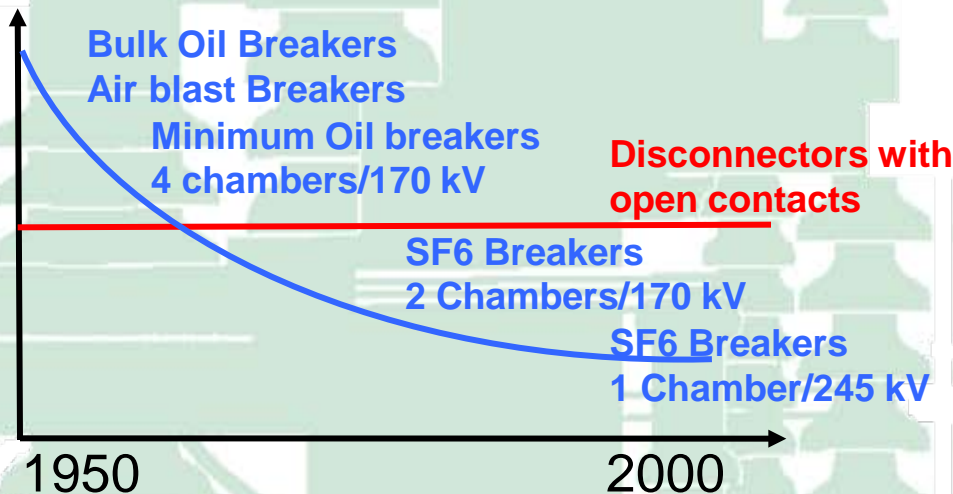


420 kV SF6 CB



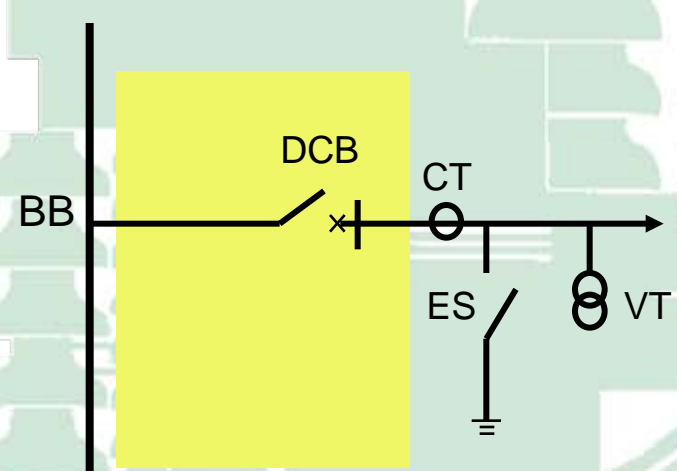
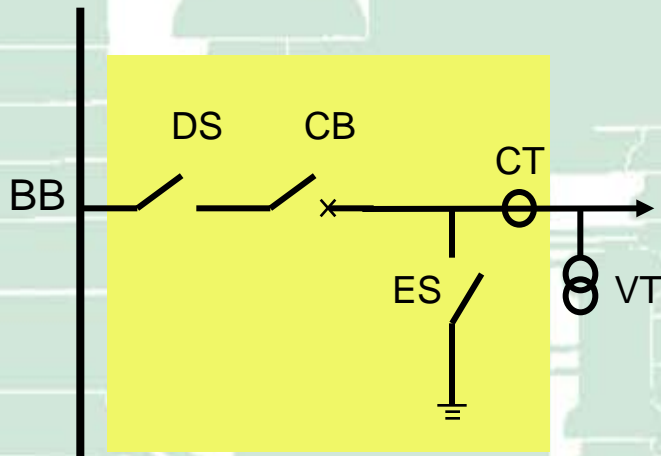
- Modern CB's require maintenance 15 years+, however open air DS's unchanged

Maintenance Rate (primary system)



Primary design principles cont.

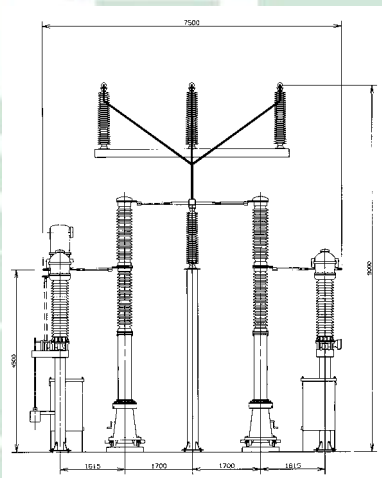
- Disconnecting function today more needed for maintenance of OH-lines, Power Transformers, Reactors etc.
 - New designs with disconnecting function “together” with CB, instead of separate, has evolved
 - Hybrid
 - Disconnecting CB
 - Rotating CB
 - Withdrawable CB
- } Main Stream
(SF6 encl. contacts)
- } Niche products





Rotating CB

Withdrawable CB



Primary design principles

- Installing the disconnecting function together with CB
 - Reduce footprint
 - Extends maintenance intervals, for the solutions having all primary contacts in SF6
 - Resulting in an overall higher availability

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Utility challenges

Environment

- Reduce outlet of (CO₂,...)
- Sound, visual impact,
- Interior (Personell safety)
- Exterior (Third party safety)

Electrical dependence

- Increased customer services
- Reliability
- Political pressure
- Investment decision

Utility

Profitability

- Reduce maintenance costs
- Reduce outages
- Minimize penalties
- Image

Legislation

- Report inventory of SF₆
- SF₆ leakage limited by law (California)

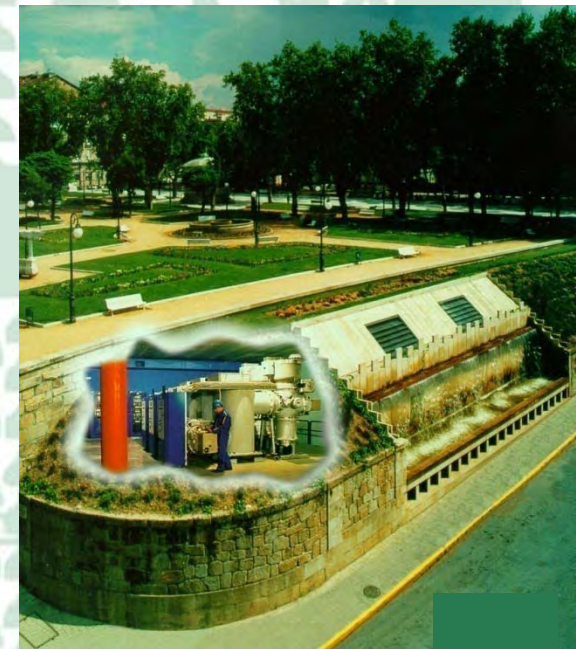
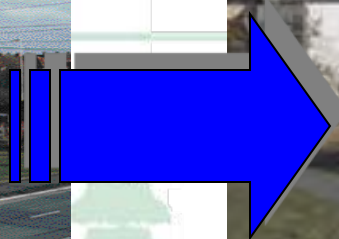


Problem with Urban substations

- Originally outskirts of city, now surrounded by residential buildings, offices, shopping centers, hotels etc.
- Usually open air substation, with not so nice aesthetic, society want power without seeing it
- Third party safety has become an issue
- Evolution driven by permitting and siting issues that have become the “long lead time” item, external (visual) view very important
- Making substation “invisible” makes it easier to get acceptance by the society



Urban substations visual view



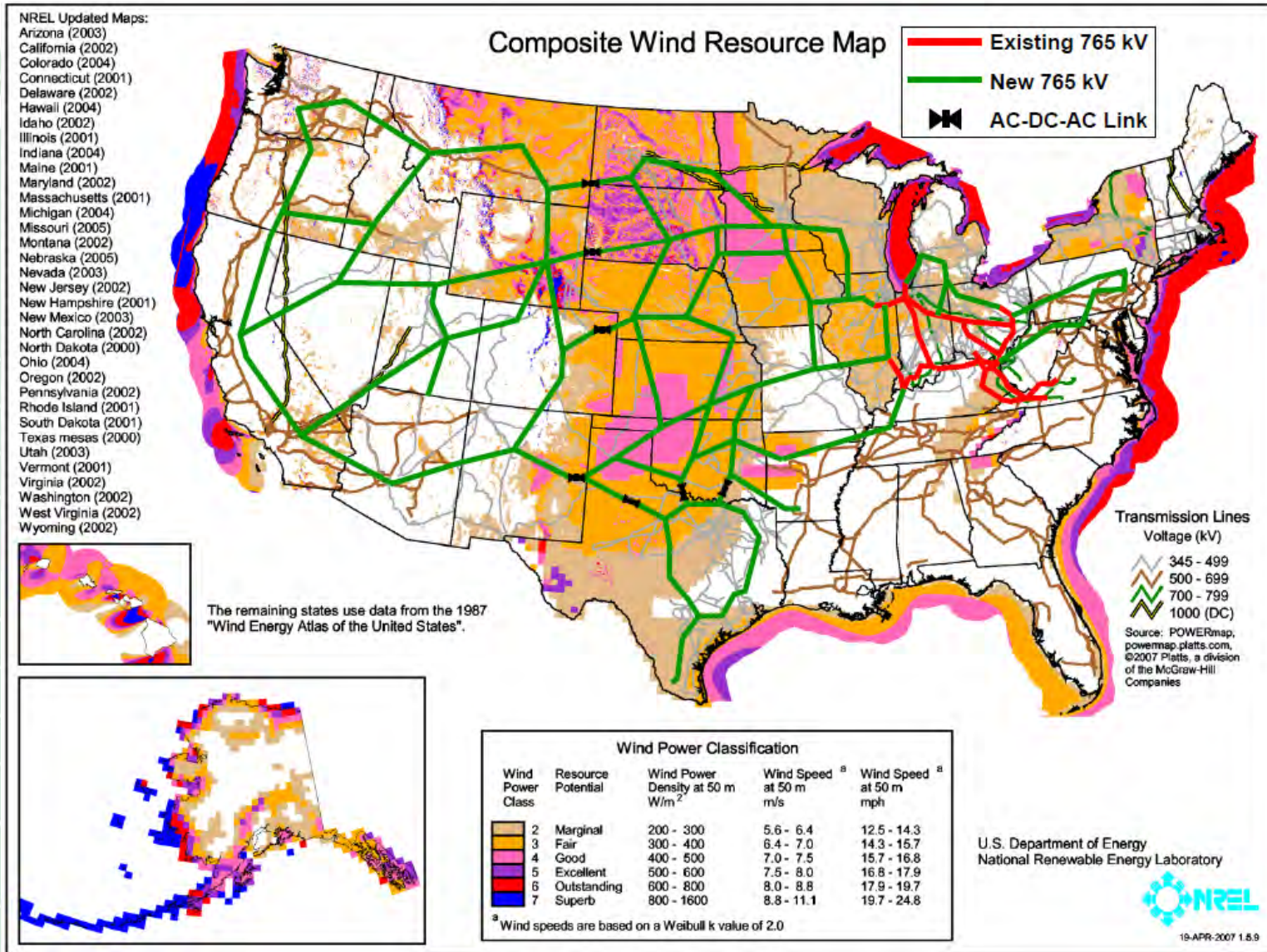
Pros with “invisible” solutions

- No substation fence and yard, building itself give the “shell” protection and third party safety
- Station modularized and as much as possible pre-manufactured
- Can be located close to the consumers, virtually “invisible” in building or truly invisible underground
- Site work as little and short as possible, saves cost, shorten overall delivery time and minimize disturbance to neighbors during site activities

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Existing and planned US 765 kV



AEP's Vision Of An Interstate Transmission Grid

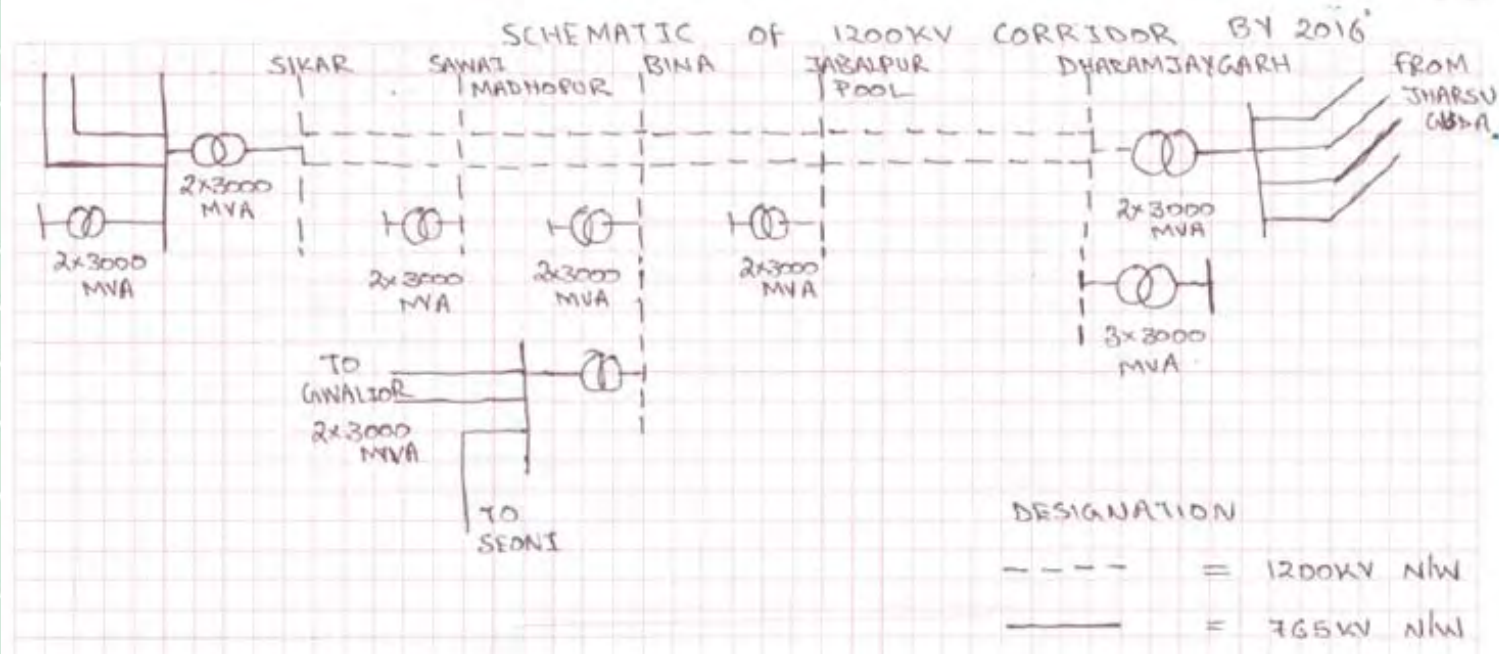
- President Eisenhower envisioned a modern interstate highway system for the US economy and national security in 1956
 - Imagine our economy today without the interstate highway system
- Similarly, AEP envisions an interstate electric transmission grid for the US economy and national security
- AEP collaborated with the American Wind Energy Association to create a interstate electric transmission grid to enable 350 GW of wind capacity

The AEP Advantage: 100 years of transmission leadership experience in the United States

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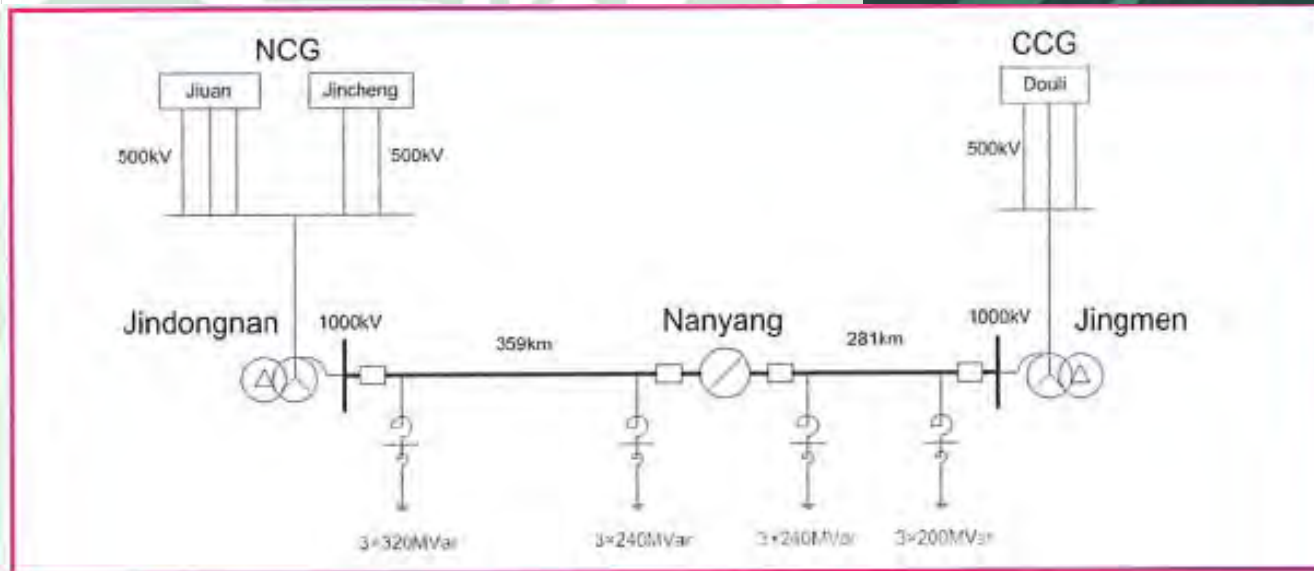
India 800/1200 kV AC-system

- Started to build a 800 kV network, first S/S in 2004, as a backbone for their system
- Planning for a 1200 kV system as a backbone to the backbone. (2016)



China 1100 kV AC-system

- South-North connection, in service January 2009
Transmission capacity 2800 MW
- Number of large DC-connections West-East
up to +/- 800 kV, 6400 MW



Project scheme



China 1100 kV AC-system

- Hybrid or GIS solutions



Japan 1100 kV AC-system

- Has been discussed since the 90-ies
- Upgrading existing 500 kV to 1100 kV
- Some lines already prepared for 1100 kV
- First stations about to be energized



CIGRE UHV-activities

- WG A3.22 Technical requirements for substation equipment exceeding 800 kV, TB 362 Dec. 2008
- WG B3.22 Technical requirements for substations exceeding 800 kV, TB 362 Dec. 2009
- WG A3.28 Switching phenomena and testing req. for UHV & EHV equipment, May 2010
- WGB3.29 Field tests technology on UHV substation during constr. and operation, May 2010
- Common CIGRE/IEC Colloquia
 - Beijing, July 2007
 - New Delhi, Jan 2009
 - ...

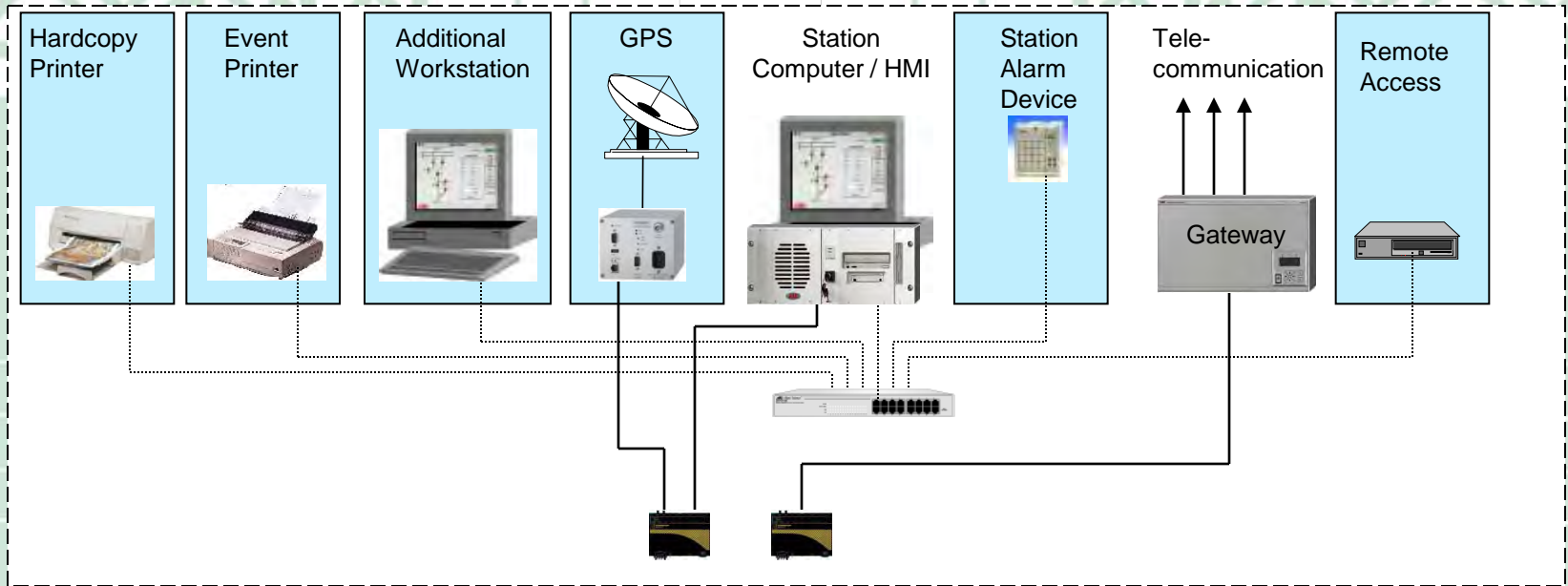
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- **IEC 61850 for secondary systems**
- Future developments

Station bus IEC 61850-8-1

- Almost all customers use IEC 61850-8-1 protocol today, very fast transition from proprietary protocols
- Make it possible to use Intelligent Electronic devices (IEDs) from different manufacturers connected to the same station bus
- IEC 61850-8-1 also enable splitting between function and physical location

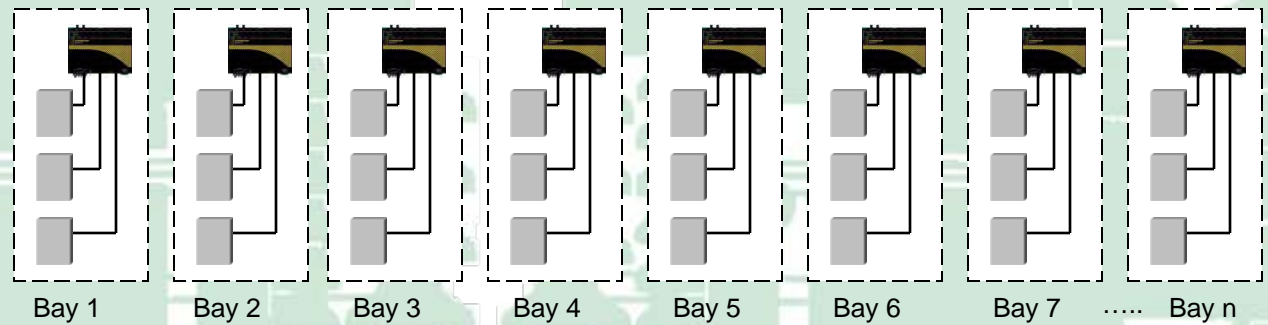
Station bus changes



Fibre

Proprietary protocols -> IEC61850-8-1

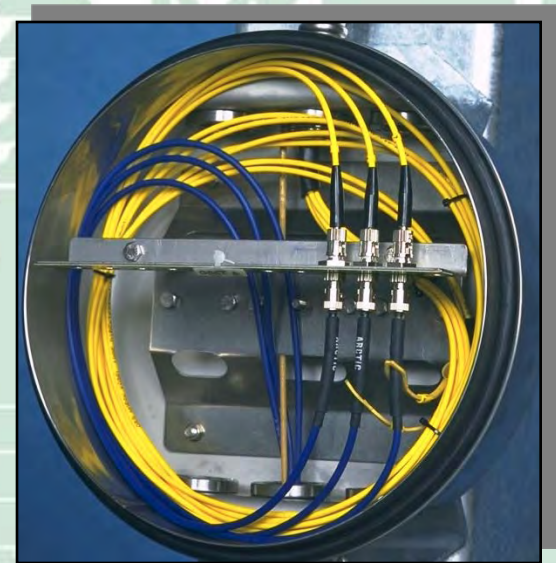
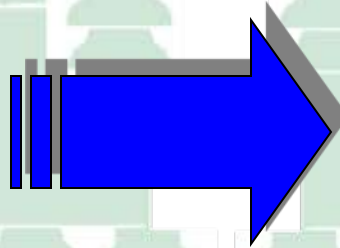
Copper



Process bus IEC 61850-9-2

- This is next step and a more revolutionary change, going from 1A/110 V -> fiber optic
- Will make it possible to exchange all copper cable, except for power feeding, to fiber optics
- Many pilots installed around the world
- First commercial delivery under way (Australia)
- Enabler for introduction of Non Conventional Instrument Transformers (NCIT)

Process bus introduction



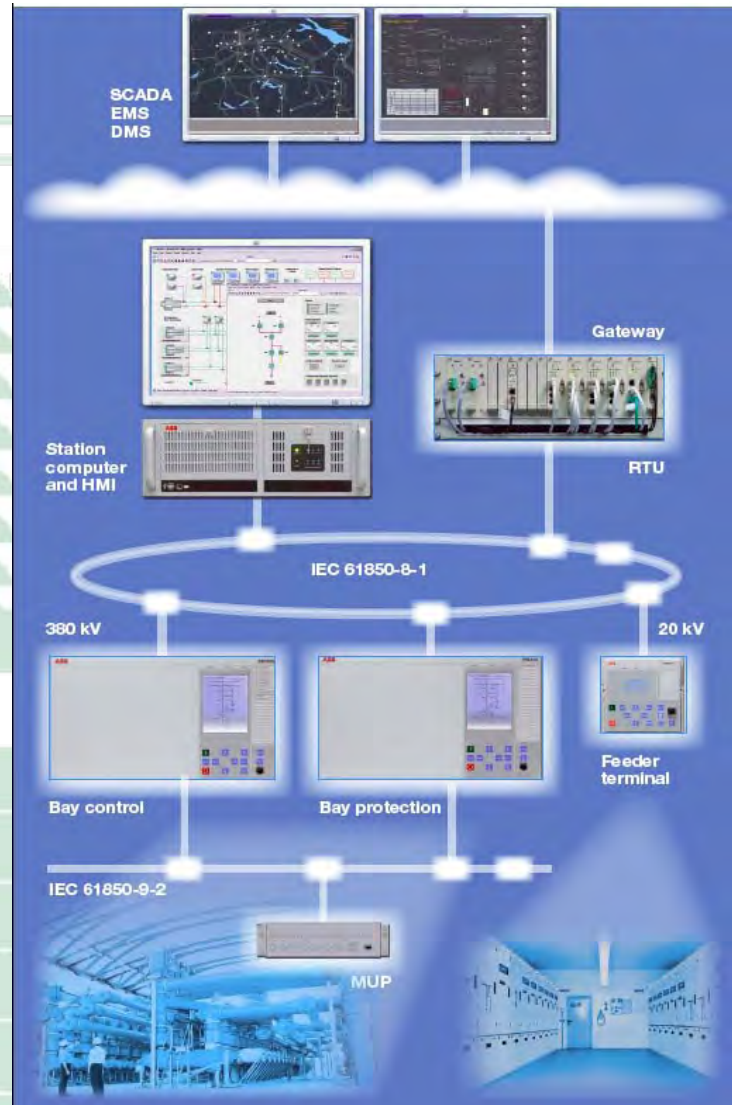
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- Process bus, IEC 61850-9-2
 - Will enable introduction of NCIT using fiber optics sensors
 - Environmental friendly no copper, steel, iron, concrete, insulation material, etc.
 - NCIT will be possible to integrate in other high voltage apparatus and further reduce the footprint of substation
 - Merging units on NCIT transfer sensor signals to 9-2 protocol

Future Substation

- IEC 61850-9-2 implemented
- Non conventional sensors for current and voltage
- Fiber optic cables throughout, except power feeding



Summary

- “Switching machines” with reduced maintenance (all primary contacts in SF6)
 - maintenance focus -> fault tolerant focus, 1 ½-CB, 2-CB
- Invisible substations for urban areas
 - Virtual invisible in buildings similar to surrounding
 - Truly invisible underground for city centers.
- UHV solutions renaissance in many countries
- IEC 61850 moving very fast
 - 8-1 station bus is already the preferred standard
 - 9-2 process bus in the doorstep
- NCITs around the corner, linked to 9-2 introduction

**Thank you
for your attention!**