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IEEE Substations Committee Meeting Substation Concepts for the Future

Reminder

- *Anything that is in the world when you're born is normal and ordinary and is just a natural part of the way the world works.*
- *Anything that's invented between when you're fifteen and thirty-five is new and exciting and revolutionary and you can probably get a career in it.*
- *Anything invented after you're thirty-five is against the natural order of things.*

From the "Salmon of Doubt", by Douglas Adams

Customer Challenges

Environment

- Reduce emission of (CO2,...)
- Surroundings (Sound, visual impact, ..)
- Interior (Personnel 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

Vision

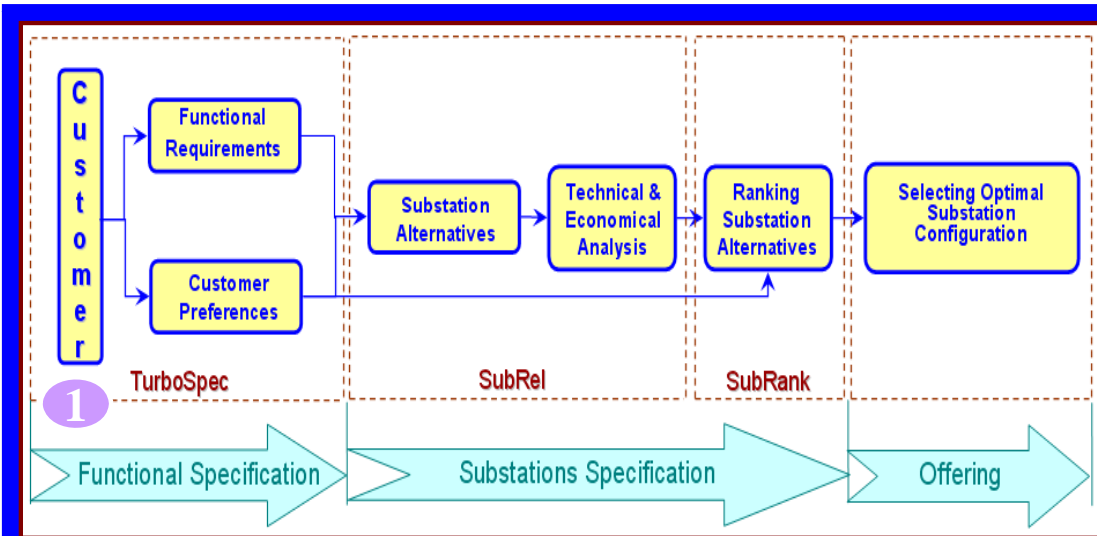
Support end-users rebuilding and reshaping the North American grid for the future, with present and future technologies in mind, based on:

- **Safety**
 - Less exposed energized (live) equipment
 - More equipment in “dead-front” enclosures
- **Reliability & Availability**
 - Less “Ad Hoc” reliability estimations
 - More sophisticated reliability analysis, incl. economic evaluations
 - Increased drive towards Total Cost / Life Cycle Cost (LCC) of ownership
- **Reduced Maintenance**
 - High performance equipment with minimum maintenance
 - Greater withstand against environmental impact
 - Reduction of number of components
- **Aesthetic & Environmental Impact**
 - Continued environmental concerns
 - More pressure on the aesthetics aspects
- **Modularity**
 - Factory assembly & testing
 - Reduced time on site
- **Minimum footprint**
 - Continued drive towards smaller & compact substations
- **Cost effectiveness**

Safety - Dead front enclosure – AIS S/S

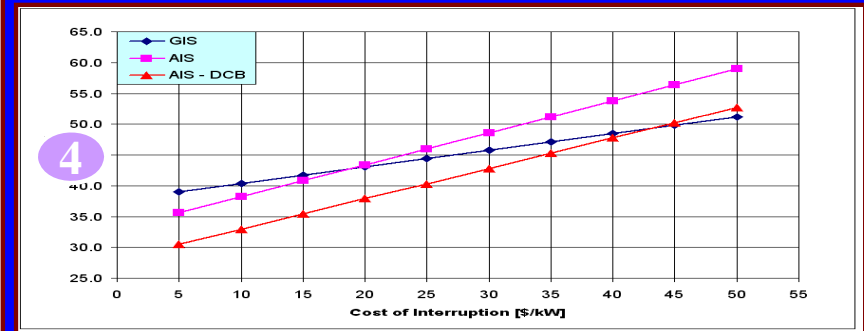
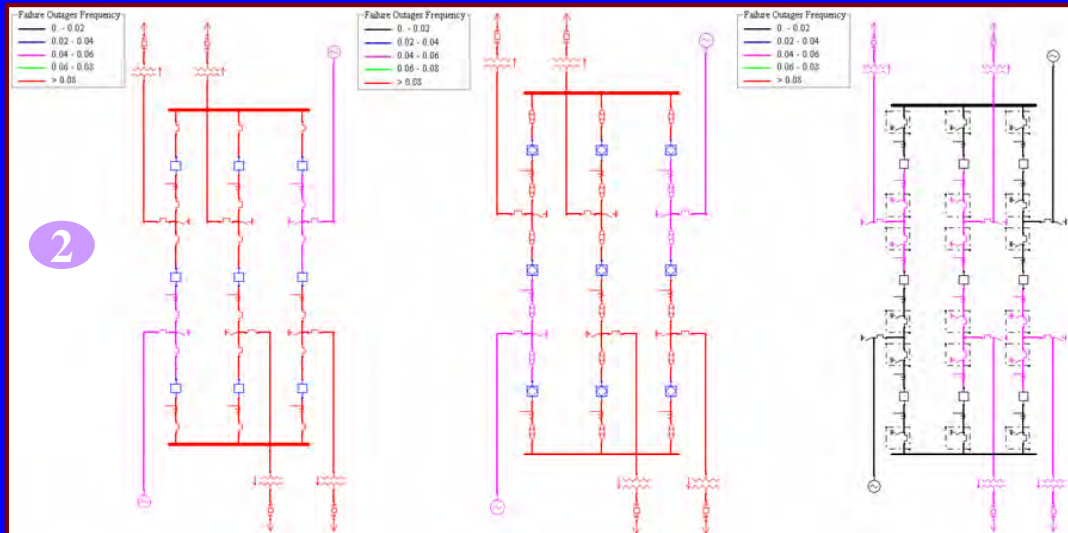


Reliability – Selecting Optimal Substation Solutions

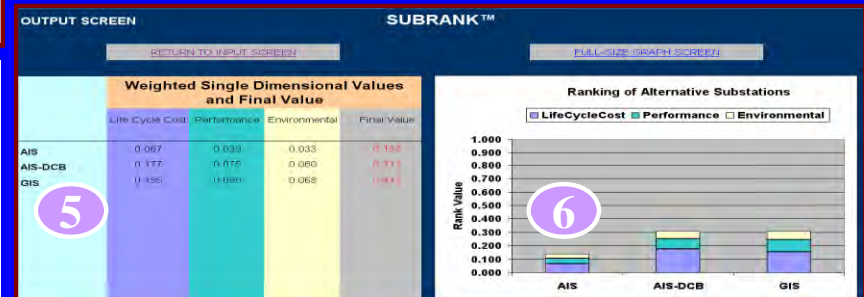


Methodology Major Pillars

- 1 Collecting S/S Functional Requirements
- 2 Identifying S/S Alternatives
- 3 Reliability Analysis
- 4 Economic Analysis
- 5 Ranking S/S Alternatives
- 6 Selecting Optimal S/S Solution

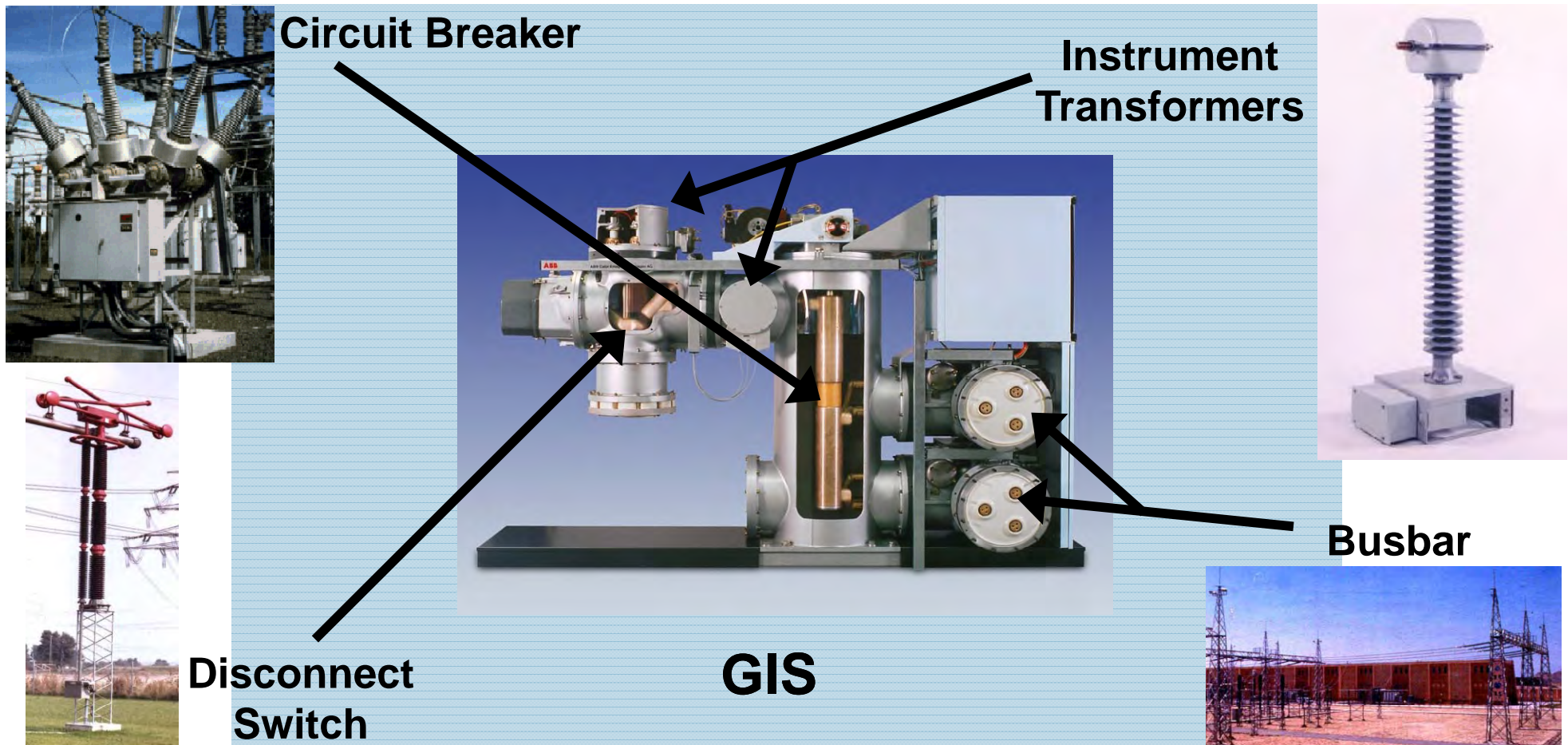


Configuration Type	Total OF /yr	Total OD hr/yr	Failure OF /yr	Failure OD hr/yr	Maint. OF /yr	Maint. OD hr/yr
3 AIS	0.94748	14.57	0.09748	3.17	0.85	11.40
AIS-DCB	0.54136	13.01	0.09136	3.21	0.45	9.80
GIS	0.36770	12.69	0.05100	3.16	0.32	9.53



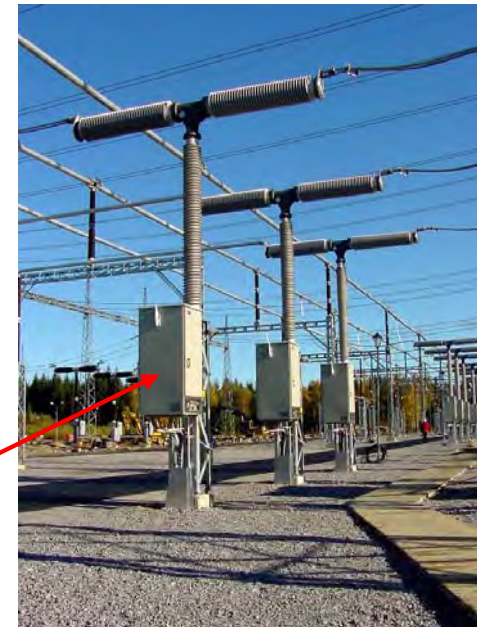
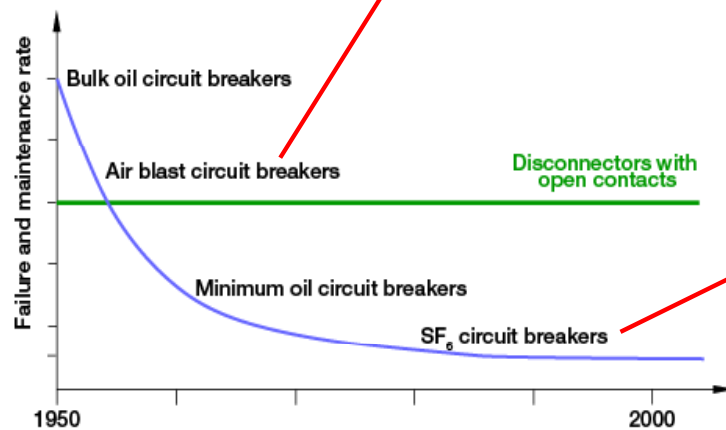
Reduced Maintenance – Change the Component Environment

- Gas Insulated Switchgear
 - No exposed components => Inherently safer & less maintenance
 - Fewer components => higher reliability & less maintenance



Reduced Maintenance – Reduce / Eliminate Components

- Magnetic Actuators vs. Spring Drive Mechanism
 - 7 vs. 100+ moving parts => less maintenance
 - 100,000 vs. 10,000 operations => longer life
- Elimination of AIS Disconnect Switches
 - Less components => higher reliability & less maintenance



Minimum Footprint

- Continuous drive towards compact substations:
 - Space savings / utilize available space
 - Cost reductions
 - Minimized aesthetic impact
 - Enabling future relocation

Compact Substation – GIS vs. Conventional AIS



Modular Approach

- Pre-Engineered, Pre-Fabricated and Factory Tested “Modules” with well defined interfaces.
 - Containerized approach, HV (GIS) and MV equipment
 - “Kiosk” approach for protection, control & monitoring systems
 - Benefits:
 - Reduced time on site for construction, installation & testing
 - Factory tested => Reduction of mistakes on site
 - Coincides with “Plug-and-Play” advances in SA
 - Potential for future relocation

“Kiosk” approach for Substation Automation system



Optimizes:

- Design
- Implementation
- Testing of P&C schemes
- while improving reliability

Facilitates:

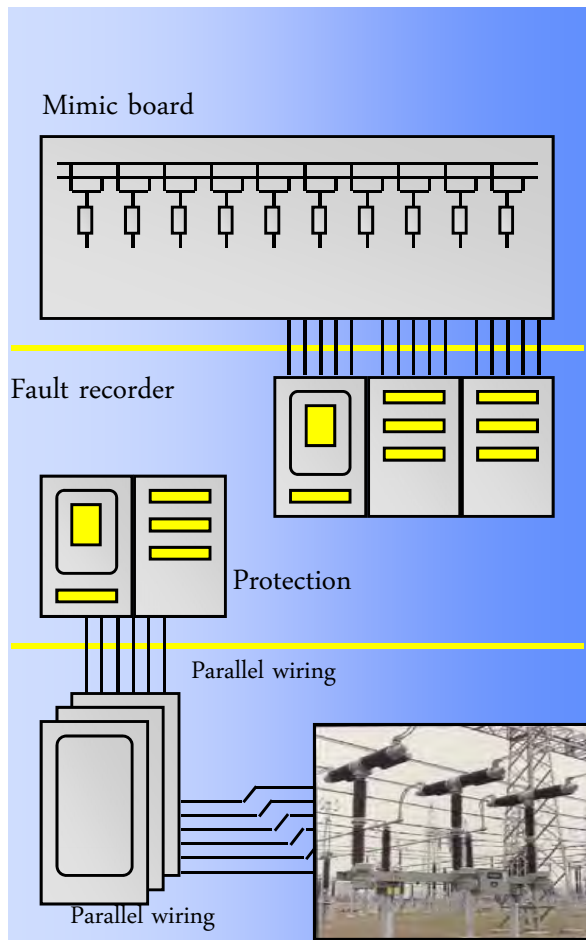
- All intra-panel wiring intact
- Comprehensive FAT process
- SA system tested in the factory
- Transport to site
- Improves delivery quality



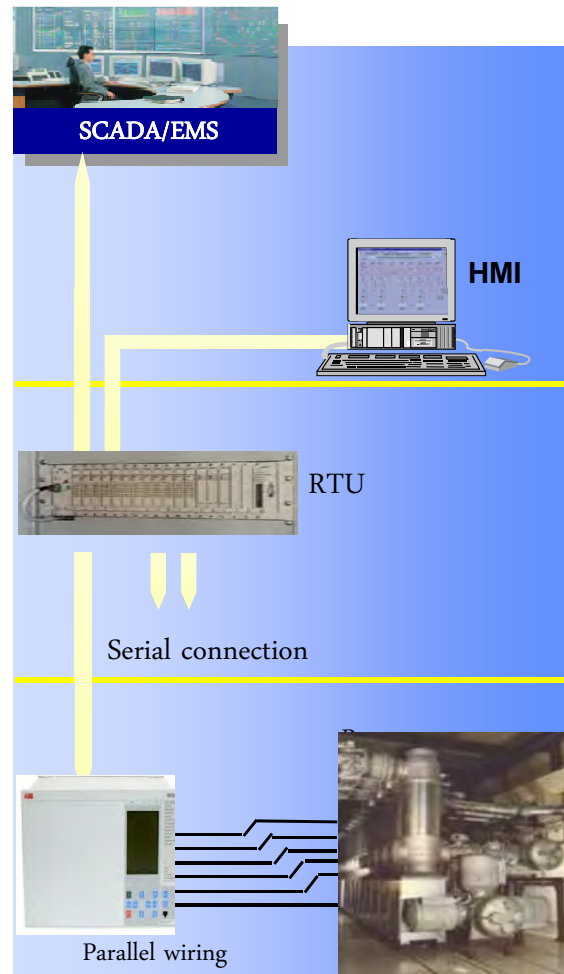
Monitoring and Control

■ Substation Automation vs. SCADA system

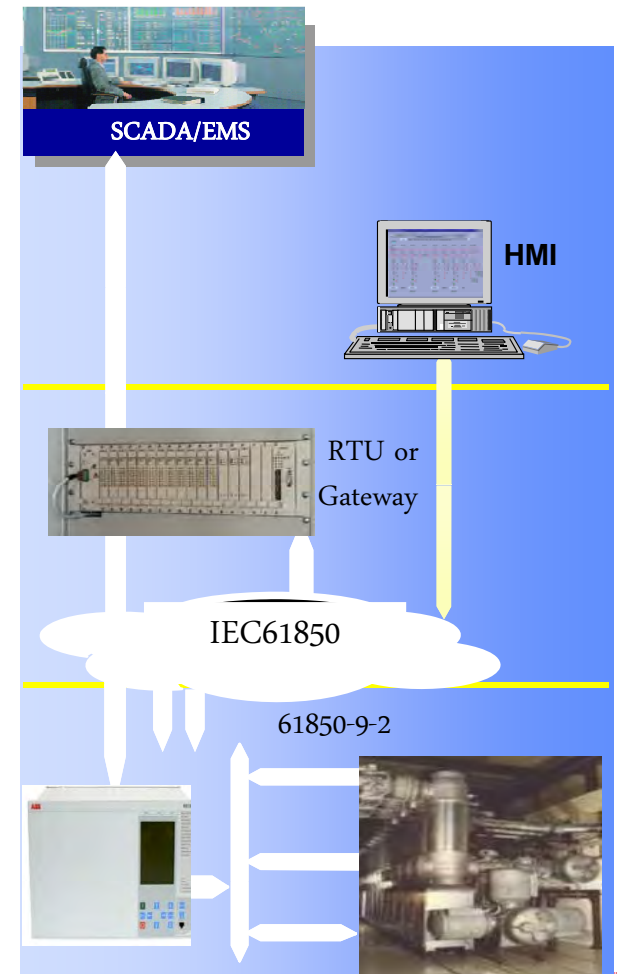
Conventional



Modern



Smart



Alternative Technologies

- Compact Indoor AIS Substations
- Disconnecting Circuit Breaker (DCB)
- GIS
- Hybrid Solutions

Pre-Manufactured Indoor AIS Substation

- High availability (equip. indoor)
- Suitable up to 72 kV
- Small footprint
 - ~100 m² (1/3 of traditional)
 - Land preparation minimized, all equipment pre-fabricated
- Short time on site (~2 weeks)
 - 5 days for installation
 - connection to network
 - commissioning
- Low maintenance cost
- Can easily be relocated
- Environmentally friendly
- Personnel and third party safe



Disconnecting Circuit Breaker (DCB)

- **What is the purpose of a disconnect switch?**
 - Disconnect switches are traditionally used for:
 - Isolating the breaker for maintenance of the breaker itself
 - Isolation of lines, transformers, etc., for operational or maintenance purposes

In short - a disconnect switch is used to enable maintenance!



Disconnecting Circuit Breaker (DCB)

- **Disconnect switches can be operated by mistake due to**
 - **Fault in the interlocking logics**
 - **Fault in CB auxiliary contacts**
 - **Personnel fault**
 - By-pass of interlocking system
 - No interlocking system provided
 - **Mechanical problems**
- **Inadvertent opening will cause arcing, which will not be detected until it strikes to ground or another phase.**
 - This can lead to serious primary faults, e.g. faults between bus 1 and bus 2, which will shut down the whole substation
 - This can lead to major trouble for the network and in the worst case a black-out of part or the entire network



Disconnecting Circuit Breaker (DCB) - Operation

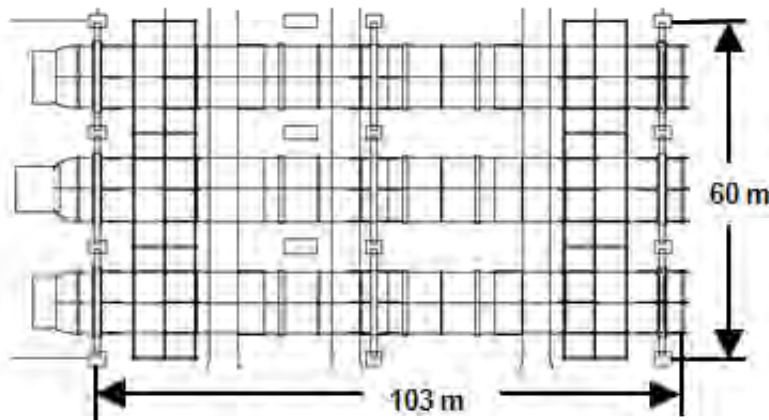
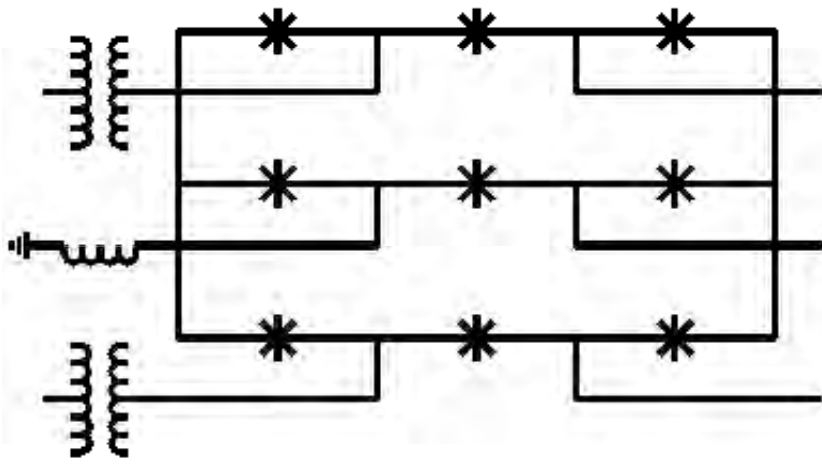
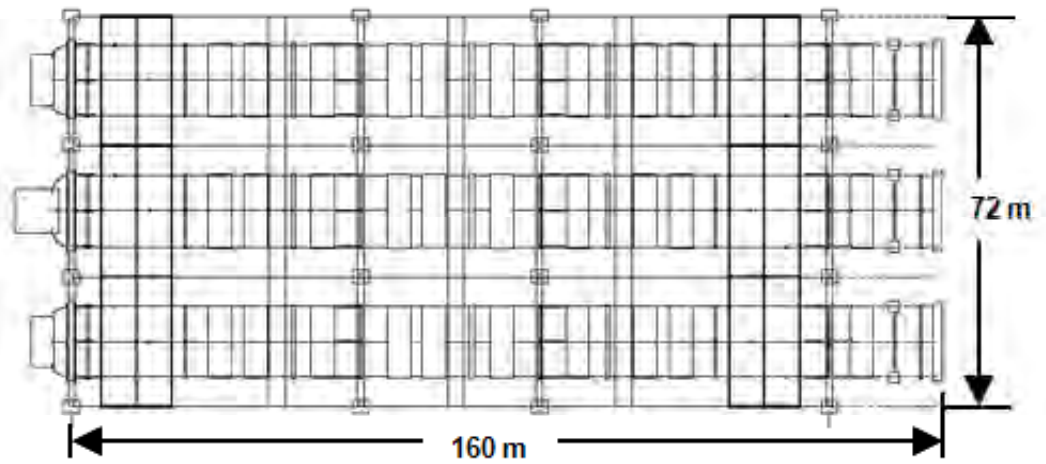
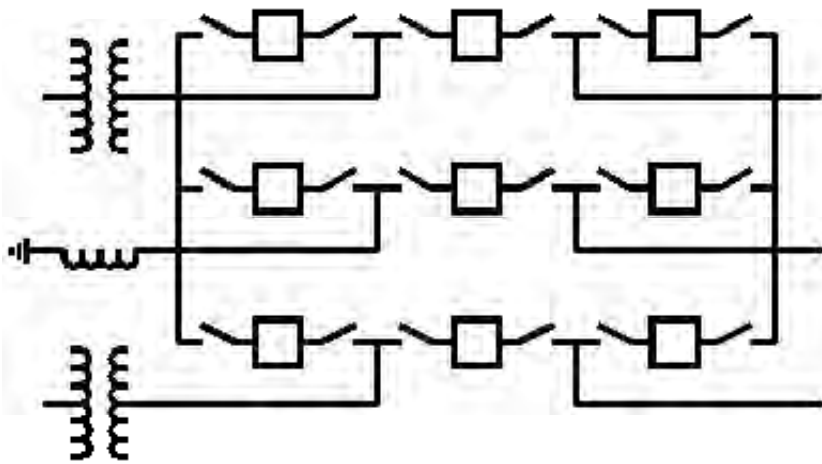
- Four different service positions:
 - Closed (as normal circuit breaker)
 - Open (as normal circuit breaker)
 - Disconnected (mechanical block of operating rod and electrical interlock of breaker mechanism)
 - Grounded
- Visual indication by position of the grounding switch



- Safe operating procedures
- Adaptable to local regulations

Disconnecting Circuit Breaker (DCB) - Savings

400-500 kV: DCB reduce space with ~50%



* = Disconnecting Circuit Breaker

Disconnecting Circuit Breaker (DCB) - Summary



- **Reduced capital investment cost**
Differs from case to case, up to about 10% lower compared to traditional solution
- **Reduced cost for equipment maintenance**
Over 50% (disconnect switches require most maintenance)
- **Increased availability, all primary contacts encapsulated in SF6**
Unavailability due to maintenance appr. 85-90% less
Unavailability due to primary faults 43-50% less
This saves outage costs during S/S lifetime and reduce the risk of blackouts.
- **Reduced space**
About 30-50% space reduction depending on the S/S configuration. Reduced cost for land and land preparation for greenfield S/S and enables easier rehabilitation of existing S/S.
- **Reduced environmental impact**
Less concrete, copper, steel and small materials

GIS and Hybrid AIS / GIS Solutions

Functional Integration of SF6 technology

Overall description

Price ↑

LTB

- Circuit Breaker



DTB

- Circuit Breaker
- Current Transformer



Hybrid Modules

- Circuit Breaker
- Current Transformer
- Voltage Transformer
- Disconnecter
- Earthing Switch



GIS

- Circuit Breaker
- Current Transformer
- Voltage Transformer
- Disconnecter
- Earthing Switch
- Busbar / Busducts

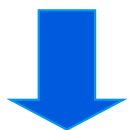


Functional Integration →

High Voltage SF6 Insulated Substations

Why using SF6 insulated Technology

COMPACT



- Small footprint
- Easy Installation
- Installed in buildings
- Solution for remote and special locations
- Higher system efficiency



ENCAPSULATED



- Safe
- Reliable
- Flexible location
- Easy SS extension

- High Security
- Low Visual Impact
- Easy M&O

SF6 Hybrid Solution Mixed Technology System - MTS



- Combination of AIS Substation with enclosed technology
- Up to 60% space saving
- Available from 46 kV to 1100 kV with up to 63 kA and 4000 A
- Gas segregation between circuit breaker and other compartments
- Based on well proven technology
- Realization of all common SLD's such as SBB, DBB, Ring, 1 ½ ...
- Circuit breaker tested for LTB-requirement
 - No LTG capacitance required for 63 kA / 60 Hz
 - Tested according class C2 (very low restrike probability) and M2 (10'000 CO operations)

Benefits of MTS



- Combination of the advantages from **GIS (high reliability)** with those of **AIS (short repair time)**
 - Repair of “major failures” within 24 h
 - Replacement with a pre-tested spare-pole
 - High reliability due to encapsulated technology
 - High degree of safety
- Substation easy to extend during the whole life-cycle
- Easy combination of Hybrid GIS from different manufactures.
- Combination of Hybrid GIS with other single apparatus (AIS) is possible

Benefits of MTS



- High Availability and low life-cycle cost for 40-50 year life-time
- All switching equipment within protected and sealed SF6 gas compartment.
- Significant reduction of air-insulated insulators
- No necessity of manual grounding
- Use of composite silicon rubber insulators
- All components are completely factory-tested as one pole assembly
 - Reduced installation time
 - Commissioning time can be reduced to a minimum
- Extremely short project execution time

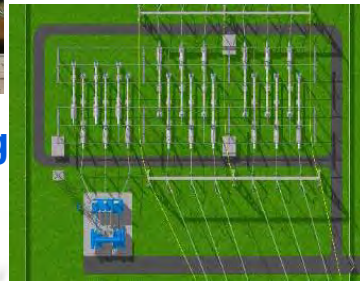
Benefits of MTS

Space Reduction and Environmental Friendliness

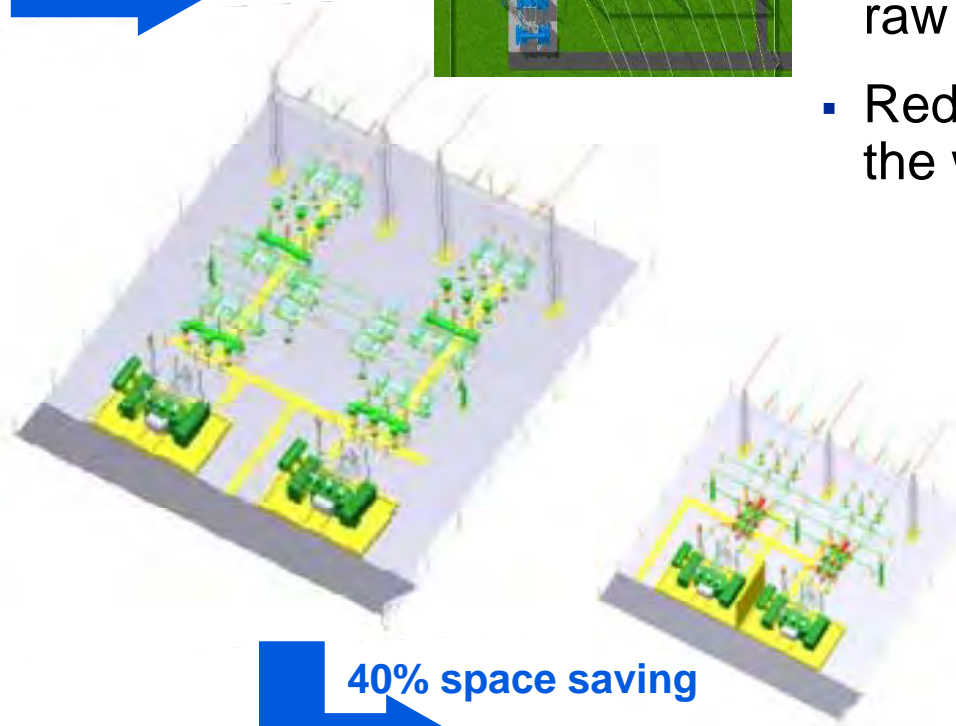
420 kV Substation Robbi, CH:
In-Line Configuration



60% space saving

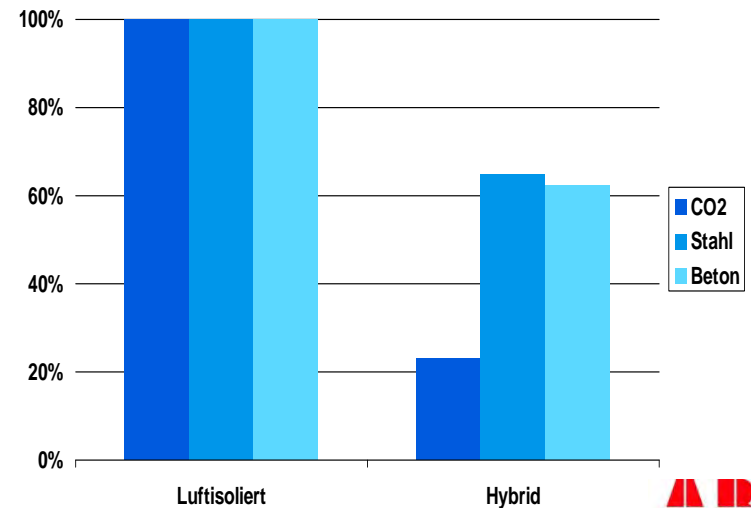


110 kV Substation
H-Configuration



40% space saving

- Significant space reduction of up to 60% to conventional AIS substation layout
- Use of In-line configuration or U-configuration (OHL)
- Significant reduction of resources, raw material and energy
- Reduction of CO2 emission during the whole life-cycle process by 77%



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