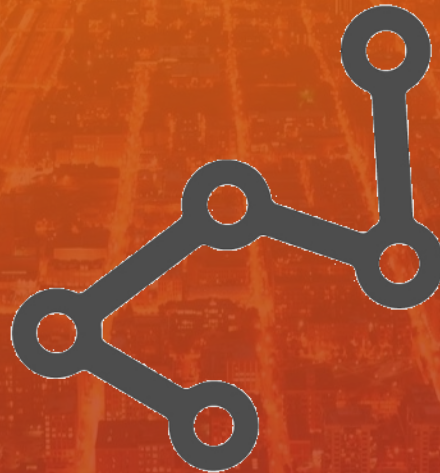


Connecting the Dots:

How inverters have, can, and should be used for ancillary services

Donny Zimmanck
Principal Engineer
Enphase Energy



History of Inverter Participation

**Sparse grid connected systems seen as negligible.
Interconnection rules designed to enforce non-participation.**

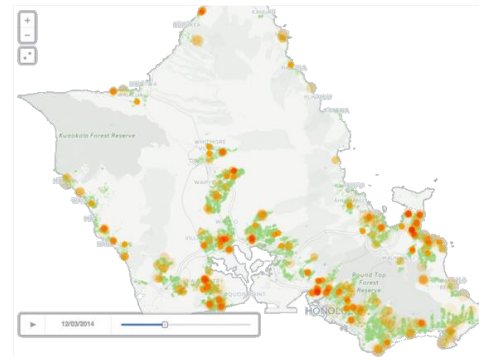


History of Inverter Participation

Rapidly falling costs acceleration adoption. Issues begin to be observed on high penetration circuits.

**UL 1741
P1547 Initiated**

IEEE 1547 Approved
Underlying jurisdiction
for Interconnections



1999 2001 2003 2005 2011 2012 2014 2015 2016 2017

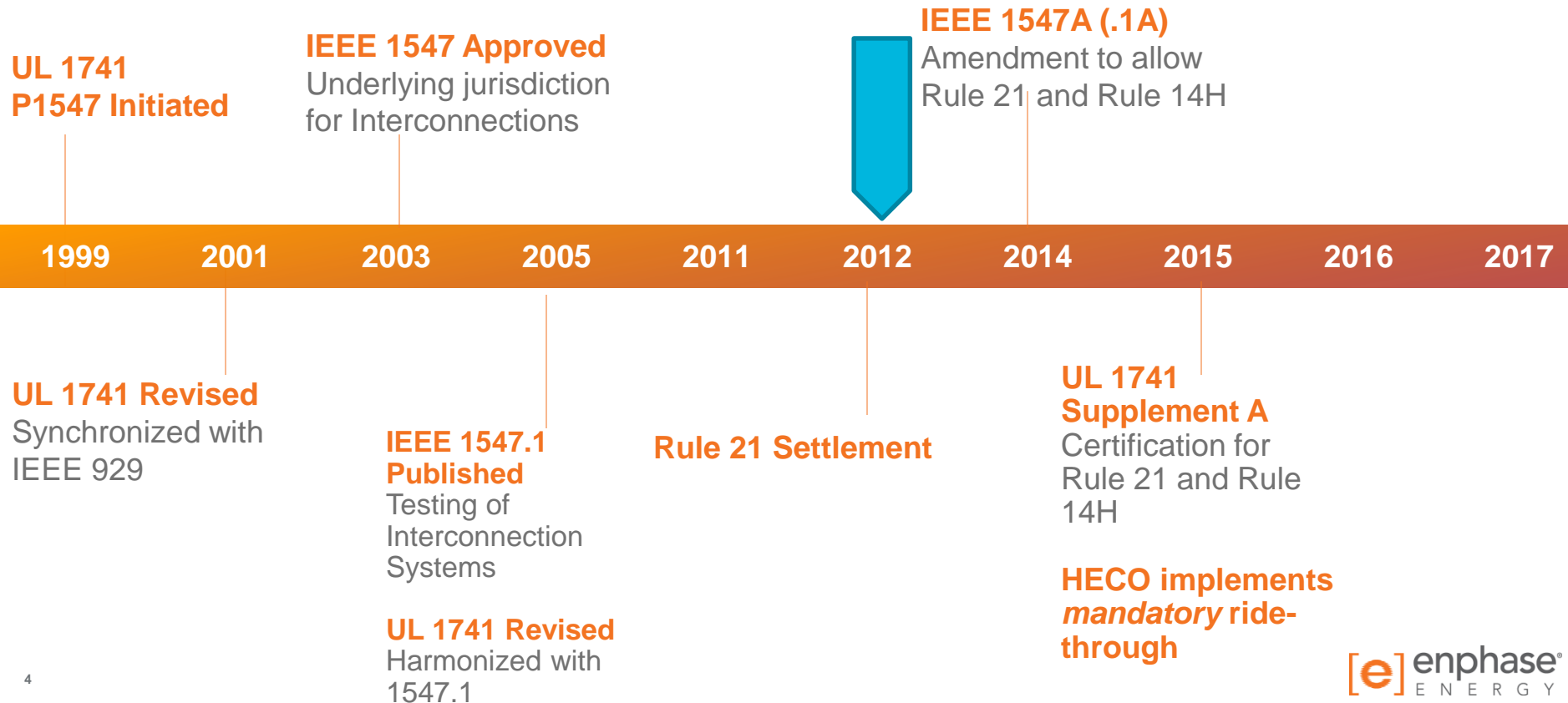
UL 1741 Revised
Synchronized with
IEEE 929

**IEEE 1547.1
Published**
Testing of
Interconnection
Systems

UL 1741 Revised
Harmonized with
1547.1

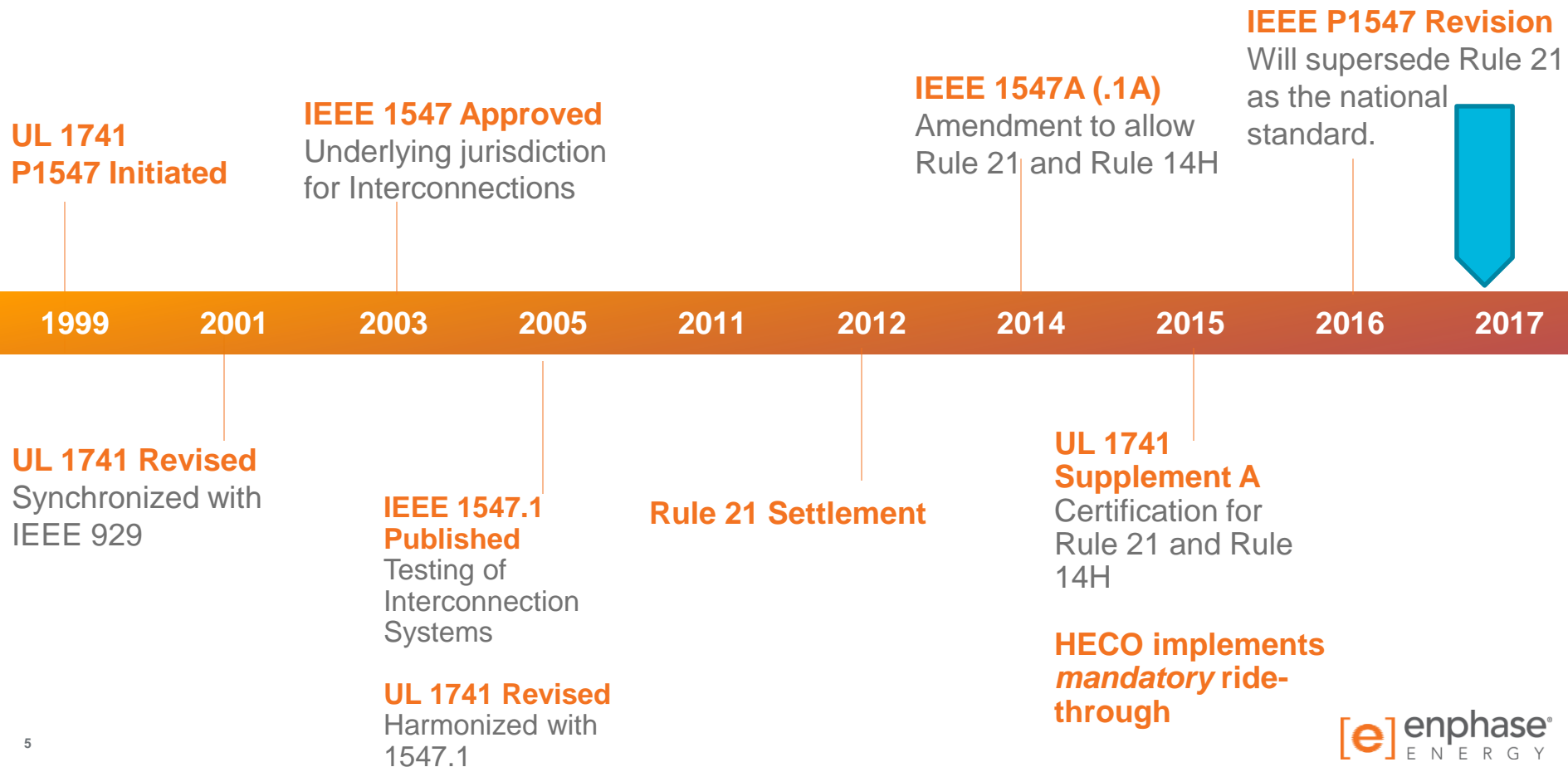
History of Inverter Participation

Industry responds by developing new interconnection behaviors. The “smart inverter” is born.



History of Inverter Participation

Communication and interoperability standards to enable coordinated DER participation in grid regulation and control.



Smart Inverter Functions



Good Citizen Behaviors

- Grid Entry Fee
- Outside ANSI limits
- Functions
 - voltage ride through
 - frequency ride through
 - return-to-service ramp-rate
 - freq-watt with ANSI dead-band
 - volt-var with ANSI dead-band
 - volt-watt with ANSI dead-band



Ancillary Functions

- Historically non-free service
- Within ANSI limits
- More dependence on communication
- Functions
 - commanded var
 - commanded power limiting
 - freq-watt within ANSI limits
 - volt-var within ANSI limits
 - volt-watt within ANSI limits

Fixed power factor = grey area
Reduces inverter power rating

Hurdles to Adoption

1. Standardization

- Manufacturers can't support everything and the kitchen sink

2. Certification

- Interoperability and performance verification

3. Communication (Security)

- New attack surfaces

4. Scalability

- Exponential node increase

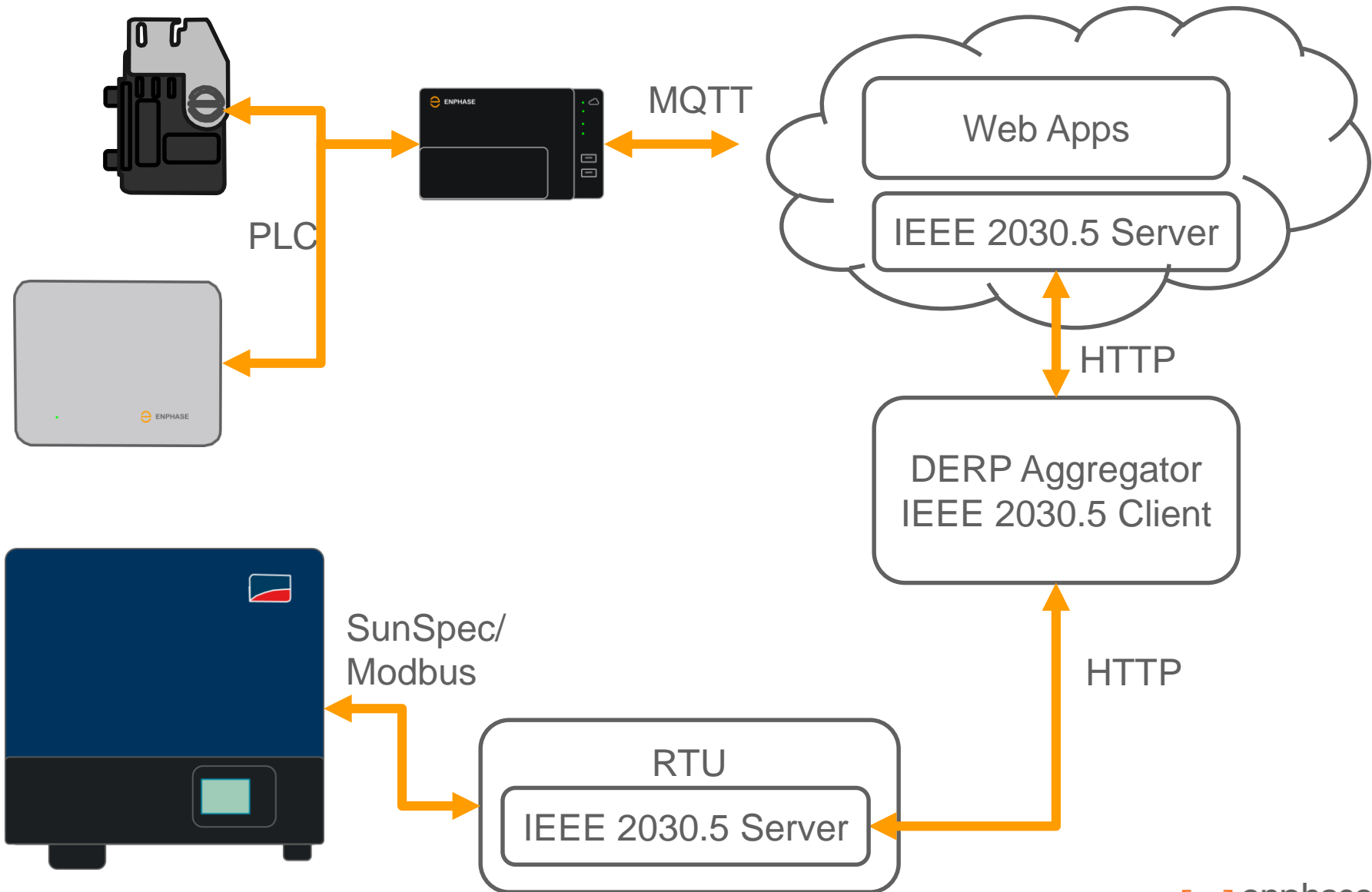
5. Compensation

- How to implement appropriate incentives

Standardization

- **(currently) P1547 outlines 1 or 5 protocols be used**
 1. IEEE 2030.5 (SEP 2.0) – REST, HTTP, **IEC 61968/61850**, XML
 2. IEEE 1815 – DNP3
 3. Sunspec Modbus – **IEC 61850**, security?
 4. **IEC 61850**-8-1 over MMS
 5. **IEC 61850**-8-2 over XMPP
 - ❖ Alternatives allowed under mutual agreement
- **Issues**
 1. No MQTT or CoAP - Emerging stars of the IoT space
 - Persistent, low latency, low bandwidth connections with millions of nodes
 - Flexibility vs. interoperability tradeoff
 - TLS not as well established as HTTP(S)
 2. Plugging security holes in option 3 may *create* interoperability issues
 - Sunspec more suited to site-level communications
 - 2030.5 designed to be run on-top of Sunspec

Idea: Cloud level compliance



Certification and Compliance

- **UL1741 is just a product certification**
 - Product safety
 - Compliance with IEEE1547 allows grid connection
- **How are systems approved for ancillary services?**
 - 2030.5 (SEP 2.0) cert program for interoperability
 - P1547 does add interoperability (will be tested by 1741)
 - System level certification testing
 - Performance verification tests?
 - Self testing

Communication

- **Network Media Options**

- ECN
- Public Internet
- Cellular
- Smart Meter Network

- **DER Media Options**

- Ethernet
- WiFi (IEEE 802.11)
- Zigbee/Thread (IEEE 802.15.4)
- Bluetooth (802.12)
- Cellular
- PLC
- RS232
- CANbus

- **DER Protocols**

- Modbus/Sunspec
- AllJoyn/IoTivity
- REST API



Gateways as Area Controllers

1.5.3 Utility interactions directly with inverters or indirectly via a customer EMS

Utilities/ESPs can interact with inverter-based DER systems using different architectures. They may issue requests or commands directly to the DER systems either one-on-one or via broadcast/multicast communications.

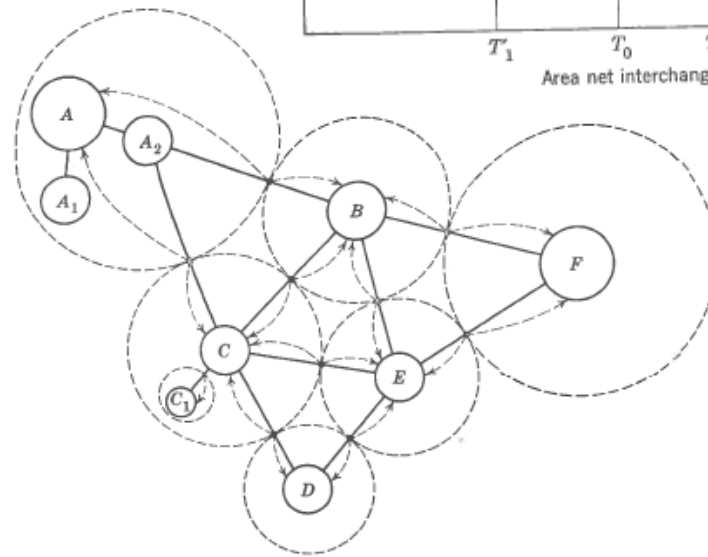
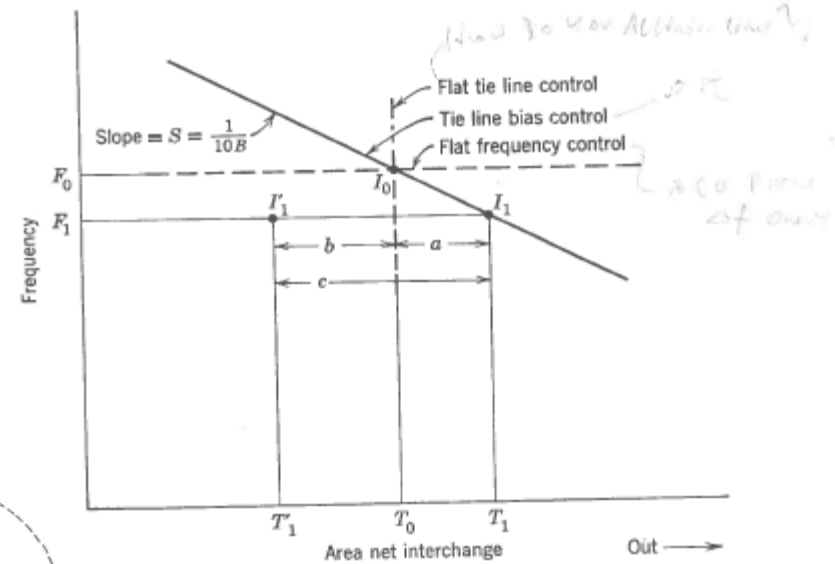
Alternatively, a customer EMS can help manage inverter-based DER system responses to the broadcast utility request, with the idea that this customer EMS will possibly be managing multiple inverter-based DER systems, customer appliances, other types of distributed generators and storage devices, and plug-in electric vehicles.

- **Local Energy Management Systems have some key advantages**
 - Access to local data, such as voltage, load, and resource constraints
 - Aggregation of data
 - Aggregation of commands
 - Better area economy through distribution
 - Communication Advantages
 - Secure internet connection with firewall
 - Bridging of communications protocols



Scalability– Tie Line Bias Control

- The “United Pool” solved this problem in the 1940’s!
- Tie Line Bias Control
 - Grid broken into “Areas”
 - Each Area has a “controller”
 - Meet “area requirement” by minimizing ACE
 - Matched bias setting
 - Optimize “area economy”
 - Manage resources
 - Generation
 - Sub-areas
 - Recursion!



Cohn, N. *Control of Generation and Power Flow on Interconnected Systems* New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1966. Print.

Compensation

- **Utility driven pricing only techniques**
 - Time-Of-Use Pricing
 - Real-Time Pricing
 - Dynamic Pricing
- **Aggregator driven technologies**
 - Distribution System Operators
 - Virtual Power Plants
 - Transactive Energy and the Block-chain

```
var message = "Thank You!"
```

```
function _offer(uint energyUnits, int price, address seller)
private returns (bool success, bytes32 offerId) {
    if (energyUnits > 0) {
        offerId = sha3(energyUnits, price, seller, block.number);

        Offer offer = offers[offerId];
        offer.energyUnits = energyUnits;
        offer.price = price;
        offer.seller = seller;
        success = true;
    } else {
        success = false;
        offerId = "";
    }
}

/*
 * @notice Only the offer seller is able to cancel the offer
 * @param offerId Id of the offer
 */
function cancel(bytes32 offerId) returns (bool success) {
```

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