



# GE WAMS

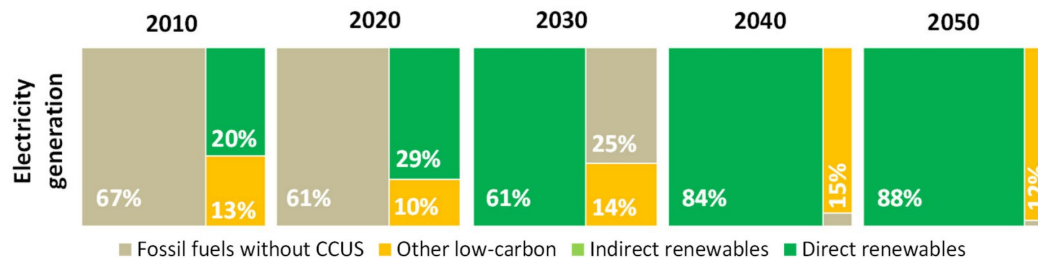


# Key Industry Drivers



## Fast Renewable Integration

- ✓ Need for higher resolution visibility and faster agility to monitor and manage the grid
- ✓ Greater and regional variability in frequency (due to reduced/sparse inertia)
- ✓ Grid operating closer to its stability limits (frequency and voltage)



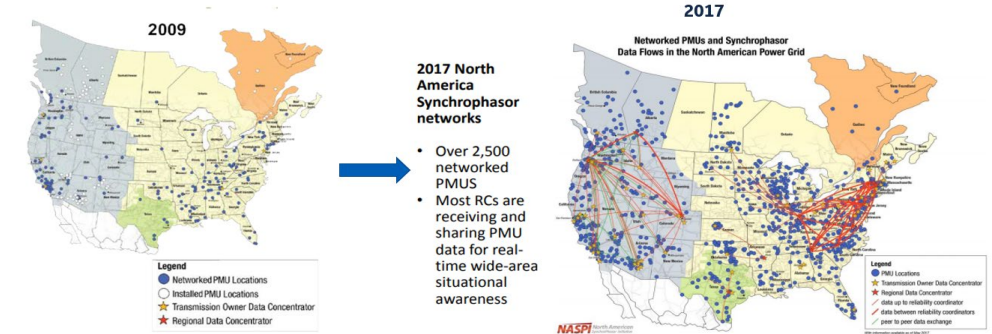
Source: Net Zero by 2050 International Energy Agency

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## Accelerated Adoption of WAMS sensors

- ✓ Customer field installations growing from 100s to 1000s (e.g. ONS, Brazil 1000+; PowerGrid, India 2500+)
- ✓ Multifunctional IEDs (such as Relays & Fault Records) capable of providing WAMS data.

### Changing Landscape



200 Sensors → 2500+ Networked Capable Devices

## Future-Proof

## Scalable

## High Performance

## Integrated

- ✓ Scale to manage the torrent of data
- ✓ Composable, bring together views, functions and data that may not be traditionally combined

- ✓ Cloud-native, on-prem and hybrid
- ✓ Ready to be integrated to Energy Management and Distribution Management Systems



GE Digital

# Digital Energy

## Smaller Total Cost of Ownership

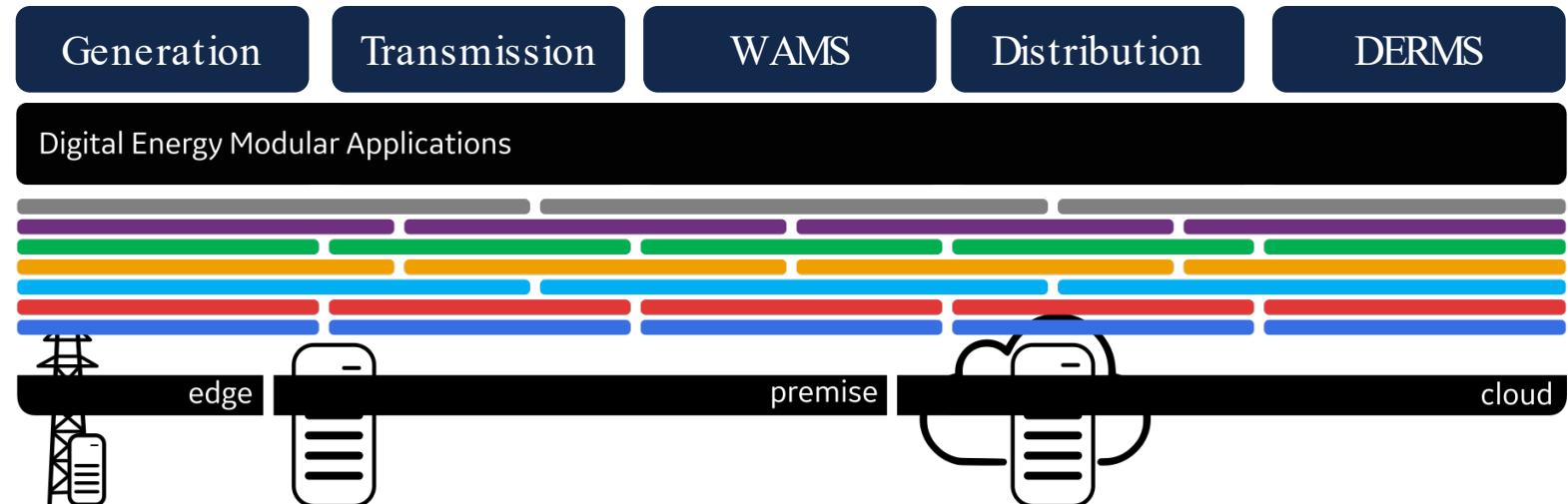
- Leverages Continuous Integration & Continuous Deployment
- Full Test Automation

## Just the right bits

- Natively modular solution

## Future proof

- Cluster based. Vertical and Horizontally scalable
- On-Prem; Hybrid or Cloud. Your choice



# Digital Energy

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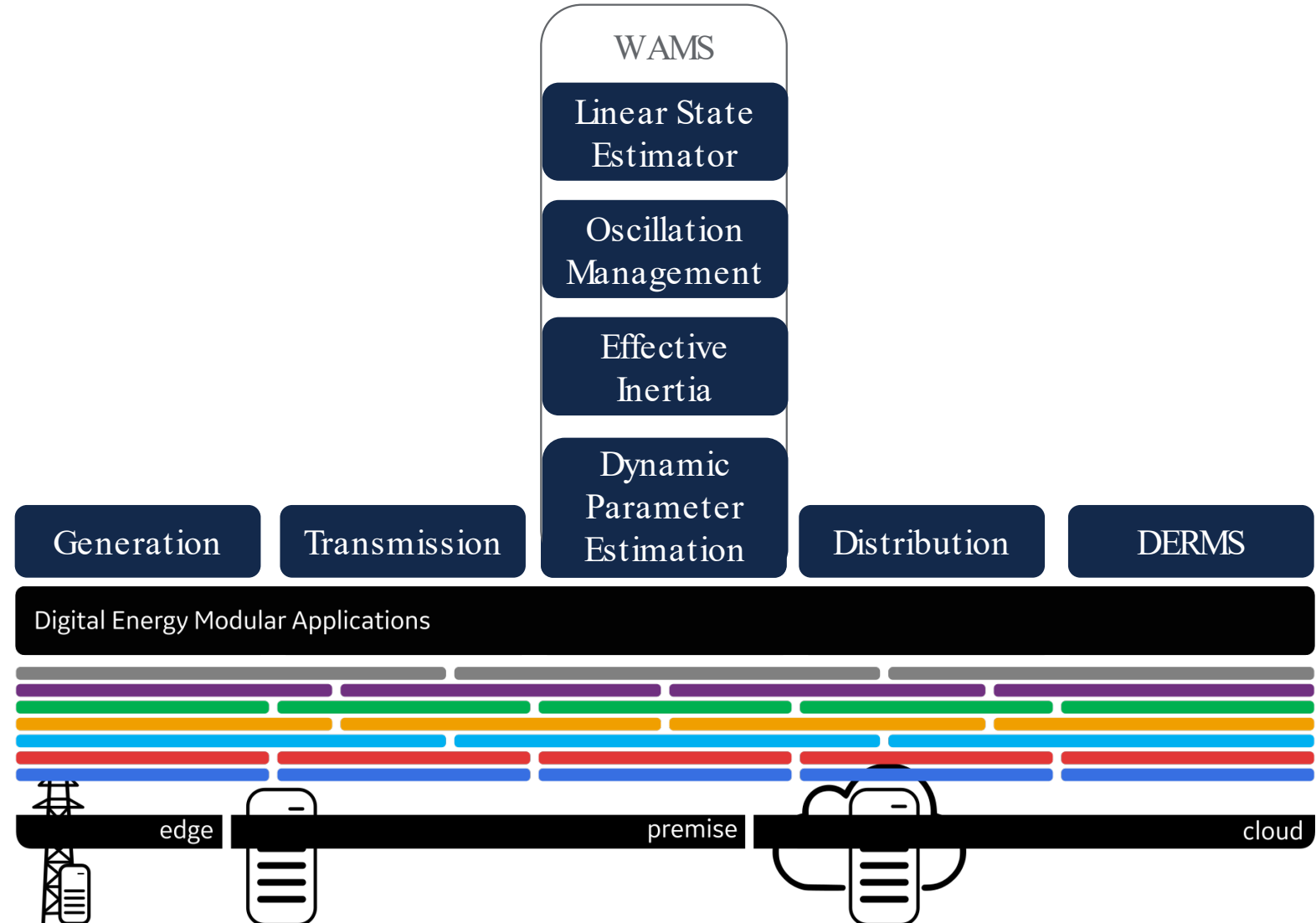
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# Digital Energy

## User Interfaces and Experience

Reusable components across use-cases

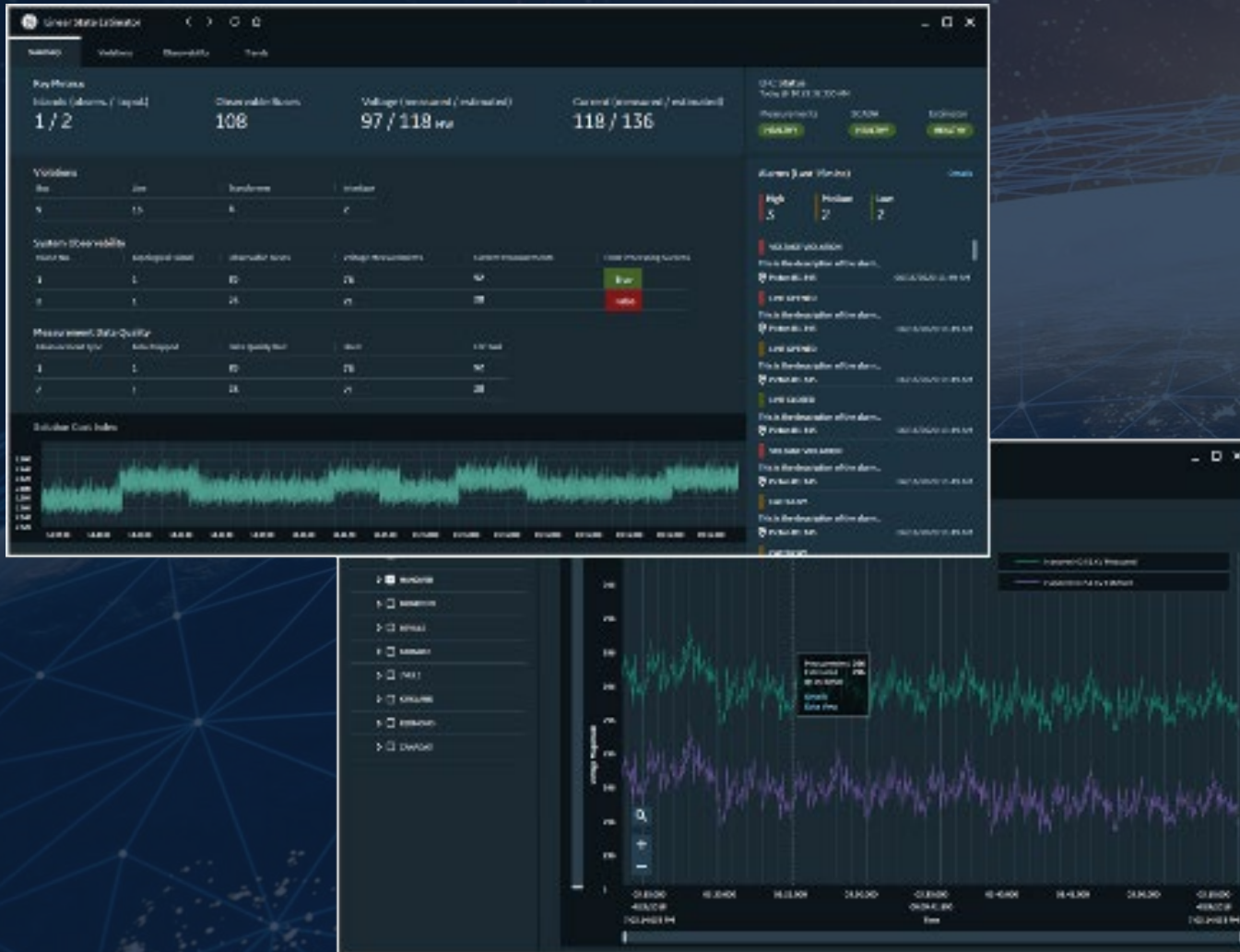
Consistent and uniform experience

Optimized workflows





# Linear State Estimator



## Solution Highlights

Comply with NERC IRG008-2 R4 and TOP-001-4 R13 as back-up to existing EMS State Estimation.

Tertiary real-time assessment solution

Leveraging WAMS ➤ Independent of data from EMS

Solves at incoming WAMS data rate; built-in error processing to ensure solution robustness

Extends WAMS observability beyond existing infrastructure

Detect and correct for erroneous/missing WAMS data

Modular, IEC CIM based, state of the art UI/UX  
cybersecure, HA, interoperable



# Oscillation Stability Management



Reducing system inertia

Area inertia effects

Reducing synchronous generator PSS

Reducing System Strength

Resonances: Series Capacitor–Shafts – VSC/HVDC

0.002Hz

Governor Frequency Control

0.2Hz

Rotor Angle Stability

4Hz

Control Modes

12Hz

Sub-Synchronous Oscillation

50/60Hz

## What's New in OSM:

- **Extended Frequency Range** for Oscillation monitoring (up to 46Hz/54Hz)
- Oscillatory Monitoring also extending to **Voltage and MVAR measurements**
- **Oscillation Source Location** to identify source of Oscillation.

**2021 IEEE NASPI Oscillation Source Location Contest - GE 1st Place Winner!**

A Worldwide Contest! –60+ teams registered



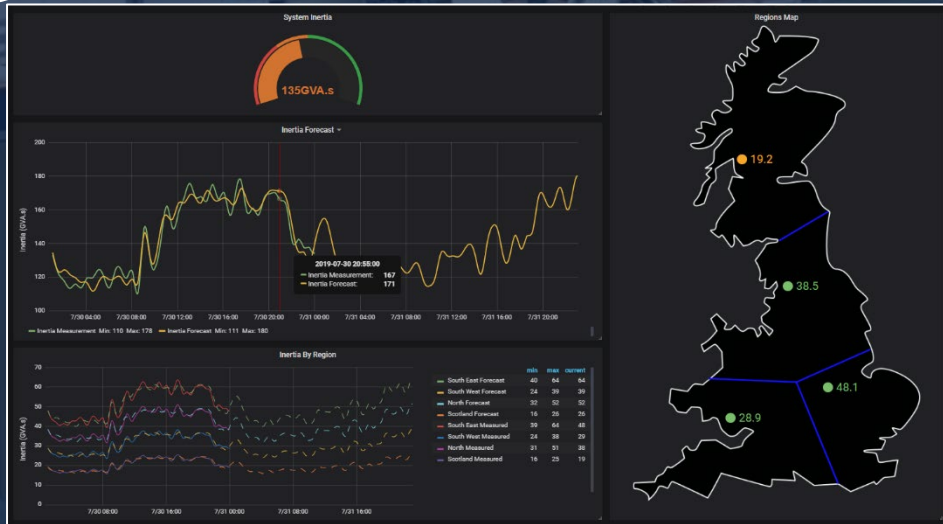
# Effective Inertia



The Inertia Challenges

Measuring Area-Inertia with WAMS

Forecasting area-inertia by machine learning



Inertia Measurement and Forecast

## Solution Highlights

### Outcome

- Enable higher penetration of low inertia renewable generation
- Reduce curtailment fees and penalties
- Lower frequency response services
- Increase network resilience; minimize risk of system separation

### Effective Inertia

- Nonintrusive metering of “effective” inertia
- No expensive hardware required; leverages existing WAMS investment
- Regional and global real time inertia measurements.
- Inertia forecast from AI/ML analytics
- EMS and PMU/PDC agnostic

**Meter and Forecast to Master  
High Renewable Integration**





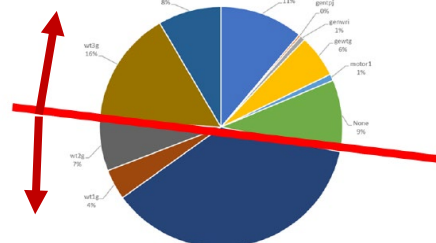
## Challenges:

- **Inaccurate Dynamic & IBR Models** leading to inability to predict grid conditions.
- **Small Disturbance Testing not Sufficient** as this does not capture the large disturbance behavior.



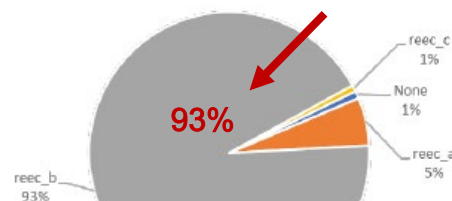
*(WECC Base Case Review, August 2020)*

*Everything above the line has incorrect, obsolete or no model...*



*Where using appropriate model default parameters widely used...*

*Everything in grey is "not acceptable" per WECC modeling list..*



## Solar PV Models

## Non-Invasive & Data-Driven Approach that is:

- Cost-effective method for TOs and GOs to satisfy **NERC Reliability Standards**
- More accurate models for stability analysis => **Improved Reliability**
- More accurate calculation of system operating limits => **Better Asset Utilization**
- Works for **Conventional/Renewable Gens, Composite Load, System External Equivalent Network**

*Compliance with NERC M001-27 requiring transmission planners & operators to verify generator models (turbine & excitation controls) on a periodic basis*



Thank you

