

Timing & Synch for Utilities Are you ready?

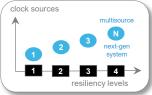
Rick Knea Business Development Manager June 2, 2024

Oscilloquartz - 75 years of know-how in network sync



- #1 Industry's first supplier of sync solutions
- #1 The leader in resilient & assured PNT & packet-based timing
- **#1** Leading-edge technologies in defense-in-depth PNT cyberthreat protection, including multilayer detection, zero-trust multisource backup & multilevel fault-tolerant mitigation, aligned with these industry standards:





- #1 The leader in field-proven, vendor-agnostic & intelligent sync network management
- #1 Industry's best complete portfolio of trusted sync services, from network design to installation to commissioning

Longest continuously-serving synchronization vendor in the world



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Distributed control requires tight synchronization

- Steadily increasing timing requirements
 - Upgrades to packet-based solutions
- Outages of synchronization networks can have a catastrophic impact
 - While not immediate, extended outages will impact
- Currently applied sync solutions do not meet actual demand of new digital sub-stations



Power utilities need to improve their synchronization architecture



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It is Happening!

Anyone – ANYONE – who is relying on GPS today needs a resilient backup solution

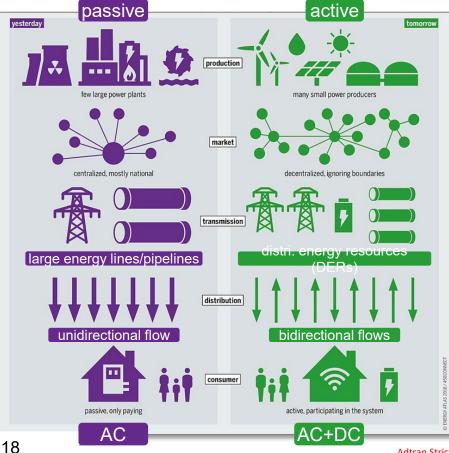
So much GPS jamming in Norway that airlines are no longer reporting it (2024)



ight show of o jamming event

(July 2024)

Tighter NTP-to-PTP data timestamping accuracy requirements



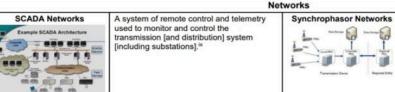
Grid applications	Timing requirements (min reporting resolution & accuracy relative to UTC)		
Advanced time-of-use meters	15, 30, and 60 minute intervals are commonly specified (ANSI C12.1)		
Non-TOU meters	Ongoing, with monthly reads or estimates		
SCADA	Every 4-6 seconds reporting rate		
Sequence of events recorder	50 µs to 2 ms		
Digital fault recorder	50 µs to 1 ms		
Protective relays	1 ms or better		
Synchrophasor/phasor measurement unit (30 - 120 samples/second)	Better than 1 µs 30 to 120 Hz		
Traveling wave fault location	100 ns		
Micro-PMUs (sample at 512 samples/cycle)	Better than 1 µs		
Substation	communications protocols		
Substation local area network communication protocols (IEC 61850 GOOSE)	100 μs to 1 ms synchronization		
Substation LANs (IEC 61850 Sample Values)	1 μs		

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Power Grid Hardware

	Equ	ipment	
Transmission Line Fault Detection	Equipment that determines the location on the transmission system of a fault, namely an event such as a short circuit, a broken wire, or an intermittent connectioni.	Frequency Measurement	Equipment that measures the frequency, or rate of change of frequency, of the power grid. Also equipment that computes the median of all the Frequency Response observations reported annually by Balancing Authorities or Frequency Response Sharing Groups for frequency events specified by the ERO. This will be calculated as MW/0.1Hz. ⁱⁱ
Synchrophasors/Phasor Measurement Units	Measures the electrical parameters of an electricity grid with respect to universal time (UTC) such as phase angle, amplitude, and frequency to determine the state of the system ^{ill.}	Internet-based Market Transactions (OASIS, NTP, SNTP)	IP-based workstations, networks, and websites that use the network timing protocol (NTP) or simple network timing protocol (SNTP) to enable access to wide area energy market operation systems providing high-level market signals for transmission and distribution companies (ISO/RTO, Utility Operations). ^{Iv}
Substation Control/ Re- Synchronization	A type of control system at a transmission or distribution substation that transmits individual device status, manages energy consumption by controlling compliant devices, and allows operators to directly control power system equipment. Re- synchronization is the process of synchronizing an energized substation to the power grid. ^v	Disturbance Monitoring Event Recorders	Devices capable of monitoring and recording system data pertaining to a Disturbance. Such devices include the following categories of recorders: Sequence of event recorders Fault recorders Dynamic Disturbance Recorders (DDRs) ^{vi}
Protective Relays	A protective relay is an electromechanical or micro-processor controlled electronic system that senses an abnormal or fault condition and sends a trip to a circuit breaker in order to protect generators, transformers, and lines. ^{vii}	Bulk Metering	Equipment that records the amount of power used in a particular area or sent down a particular line for power flow measurement and billing purposes. ^{viii}

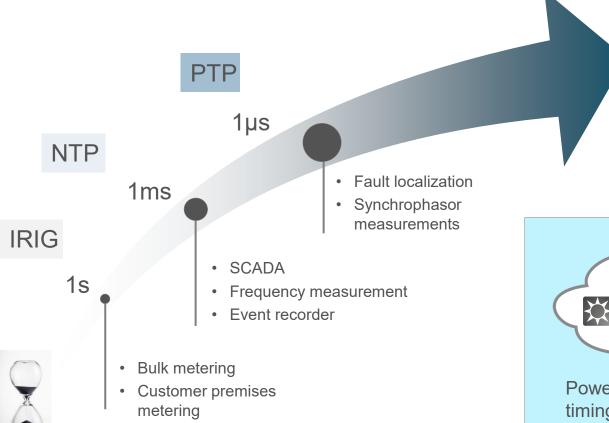


PMUs that are networked and synchronized to a single coordinated time source like GPS. Refers to a set of PMUs that all transmit data to a Phasor Data Concentrator. ^x



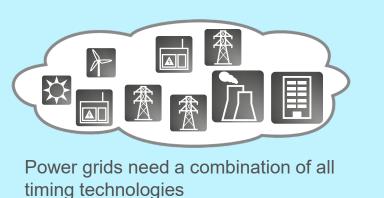
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Synchronization accuracy requirements



IEEE C37.238 2011 and 2017 "IEEE standard profile for use of IEEE 1588™ precision time protocol in power system applications"

IEC PAS 61850-9-3 "Precision time protocol profile for power utility automation"



Substation synchronization - today

IRIG and PPS provide time information

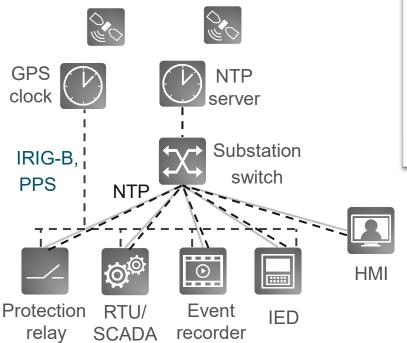
GNSS as "highly accurate" local time reference

to Ethernet

Migration

Network Time Protocol (NTP) provides msec precision to appliances

GNSS time reference





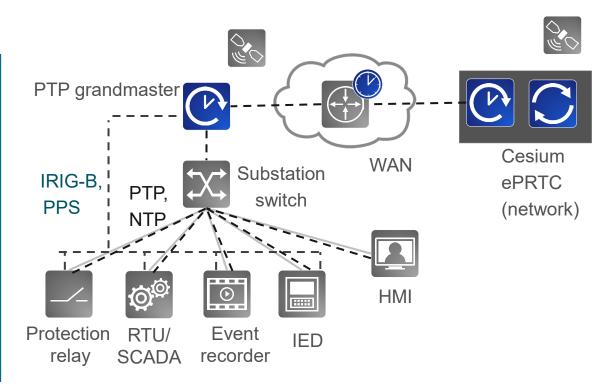
Presently applied solutions neither meet accuracy nor availability requirements



Modern Substation Synchronization

Precision time protocol for **sub-µs timing accuracy** Converging PTP, NTP and IRIG-B into **single solution** Mitigating GNSS outages with network-based backup for **highest availability**

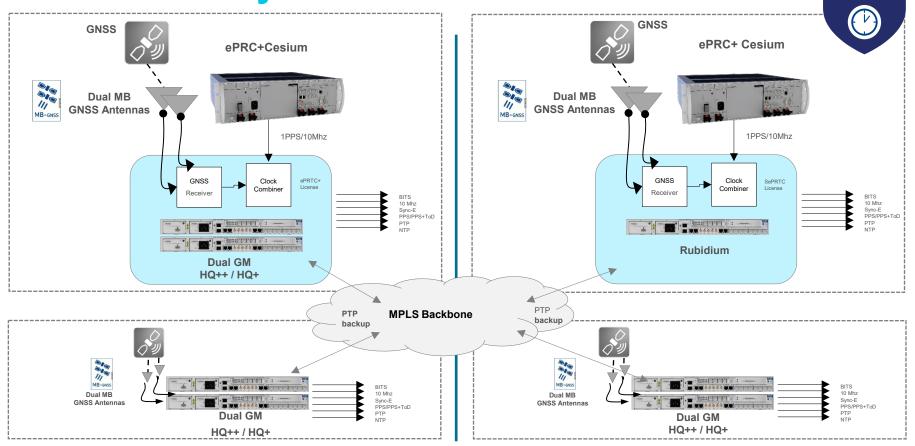
Assuring business continuity by **monitoring sync quality**



Highest accuracy and best availability with satellite and network-based timing



IOU Case Study



aPNT+™

OSCILLOQUARTZ

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Thank you!!

"Does anybody really know what time it is?"

Yes...OSA does!

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