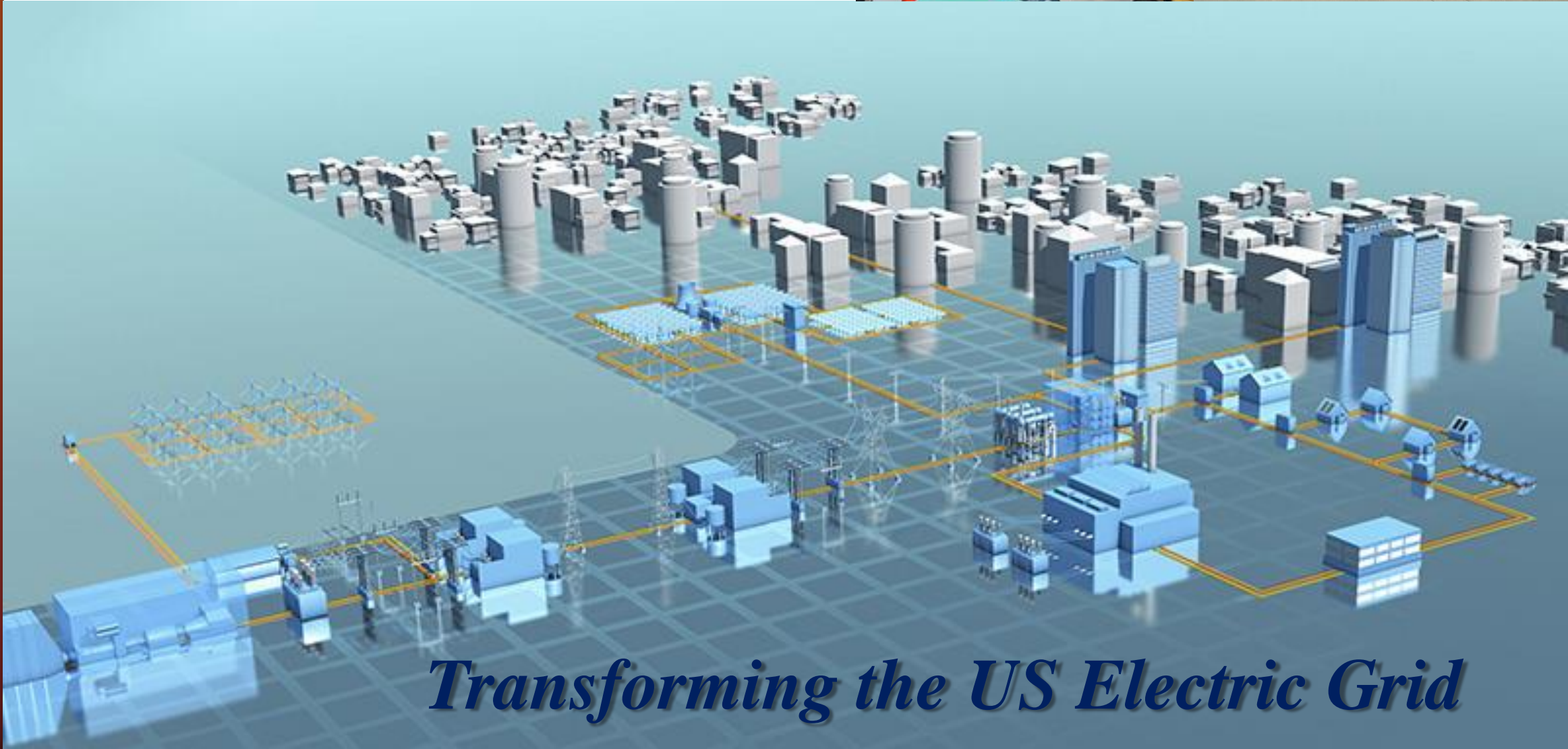


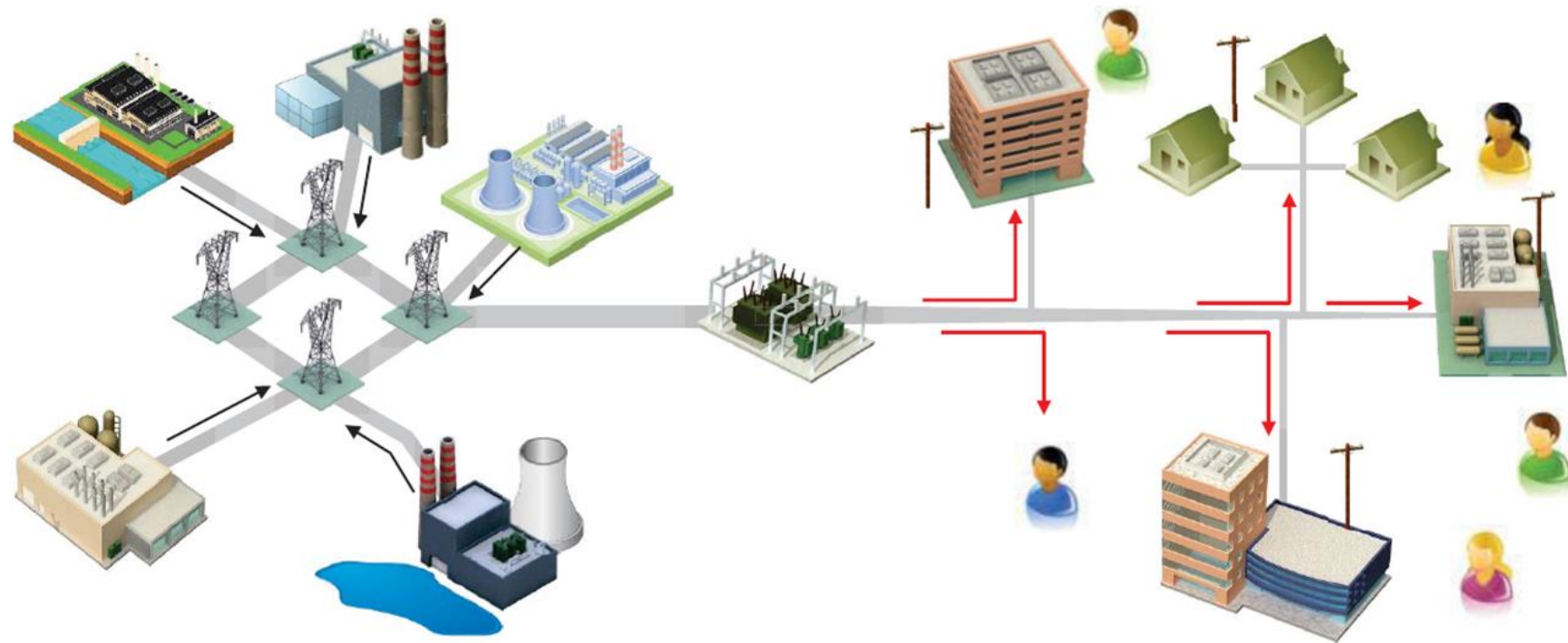
Driving economic growth, innovation,
and workforce development



Transforming the US Electric Grid



Today's Electrical System in the United States



Generation

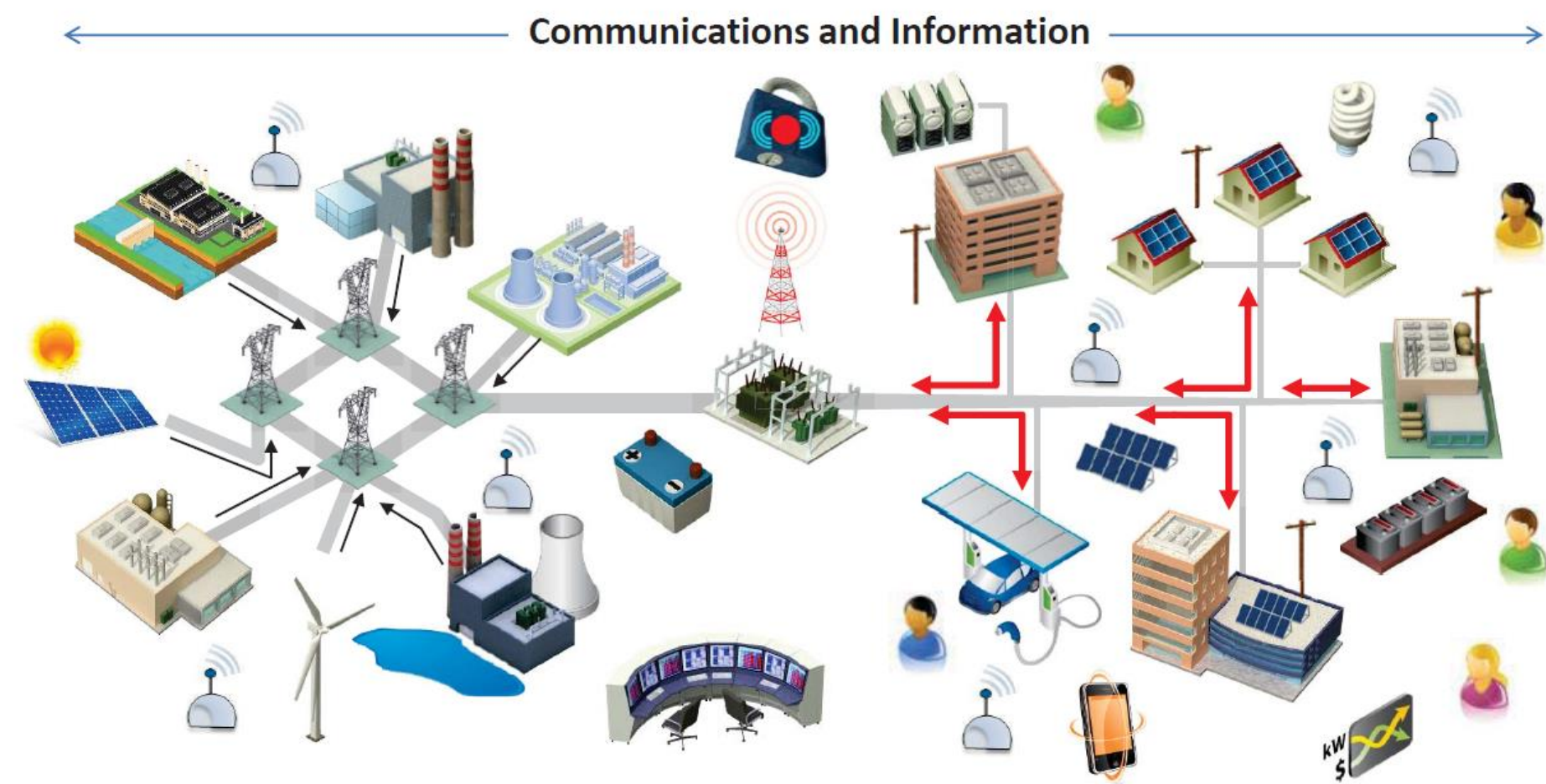
Delivery

Customer





Future Electrical System in the United States



A Highly Interconnected Power System that Optimizes Energy Resources



The Grid of the Future ('Smart Grid') will consist of New Operational, Information and Telecommunication Technologies



Traditional Generation (Coal, Gas, Nuclear, Hydro)

Solar

Wind

Biomass

Energy Storage

Geothermal



Challenges:

New technology risks

Minimal Experience

Intermittency

Costs (Financing, Operational)



The Grid of the Future ('Smart Grid') will consist of New Operational, Information and Telecommunication Technologies



Operational Technologies (Sensor, Controls)
Telecommunications (wired, wireless)
Software (Information Technology)



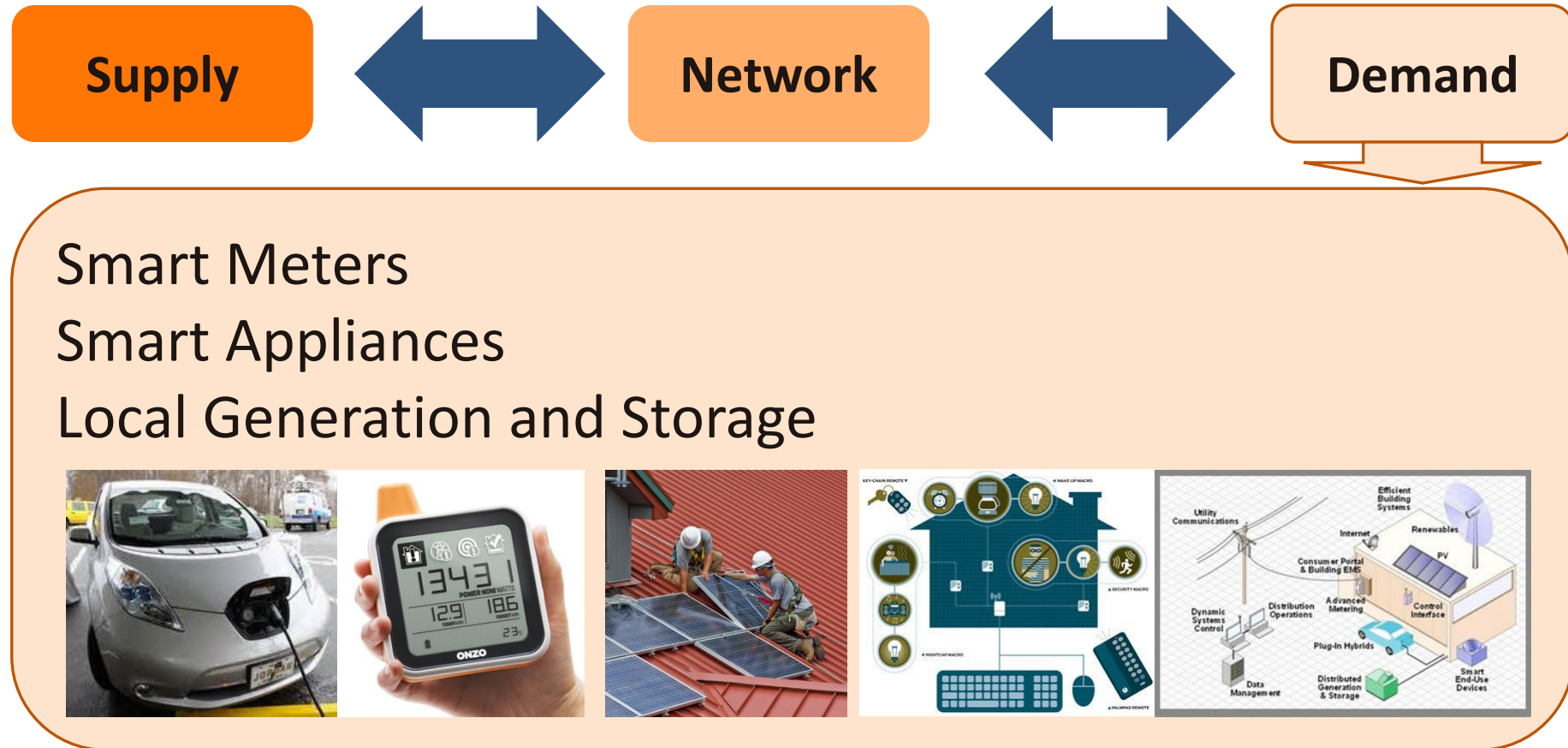
Challenges:

New technology risks
Minimal Experience

Security
Big Data Management



The Grid of the Future ('Smart Grid') will consist of New Operational, Information and Telecommunication Technologies



Challenges:

New technology risks
Minimal Experience

Security
Entrenched Culture



Key Challenges to Modernizing the Grid

- Massive existing infrastructure requires new technologies to be seamlessly integrated into the existing system.
- Existing policies, codes and regulations do not support utility needs to ensure performance of devices during transient conditions.
- Test platforms for new technologies are limited and tend to be on the smaller scale limiting testing of larger multi-megawatt devices.
- Utility operators have had minimal experience operating a bi-directional system.
- New platforms are needed to handle massive data and information to make real-time decisions on system.
- Distributed generators are intermittent and current system is not optimized to handle intermittency.
- Grid security.
- Established culture amongst customers on the use of electrical power.



Modernizing the electrical grid into an energy efficient, reliable and secure network requires:

- new technologies that must play a significant role in power system stability.
- the ability to replicate a complex dynamic system like the electrical grid for testing purposes.
- extensive testing of hardware and software to meet safety and quality assurance requirements through ***‘fully integrated’*** system testing.
- parallel model verification and validation of physical hardware to ensure higher reliability and stability once deployed on the electrical grid.

Advanced Testing Lowers the Risks and Costs of New Technology Introduction into the Market





Clemson University through public/private partnership designed and built a grid integration test lab:

Duke Energy

Electric

Grid

Research

Innovation and

Development

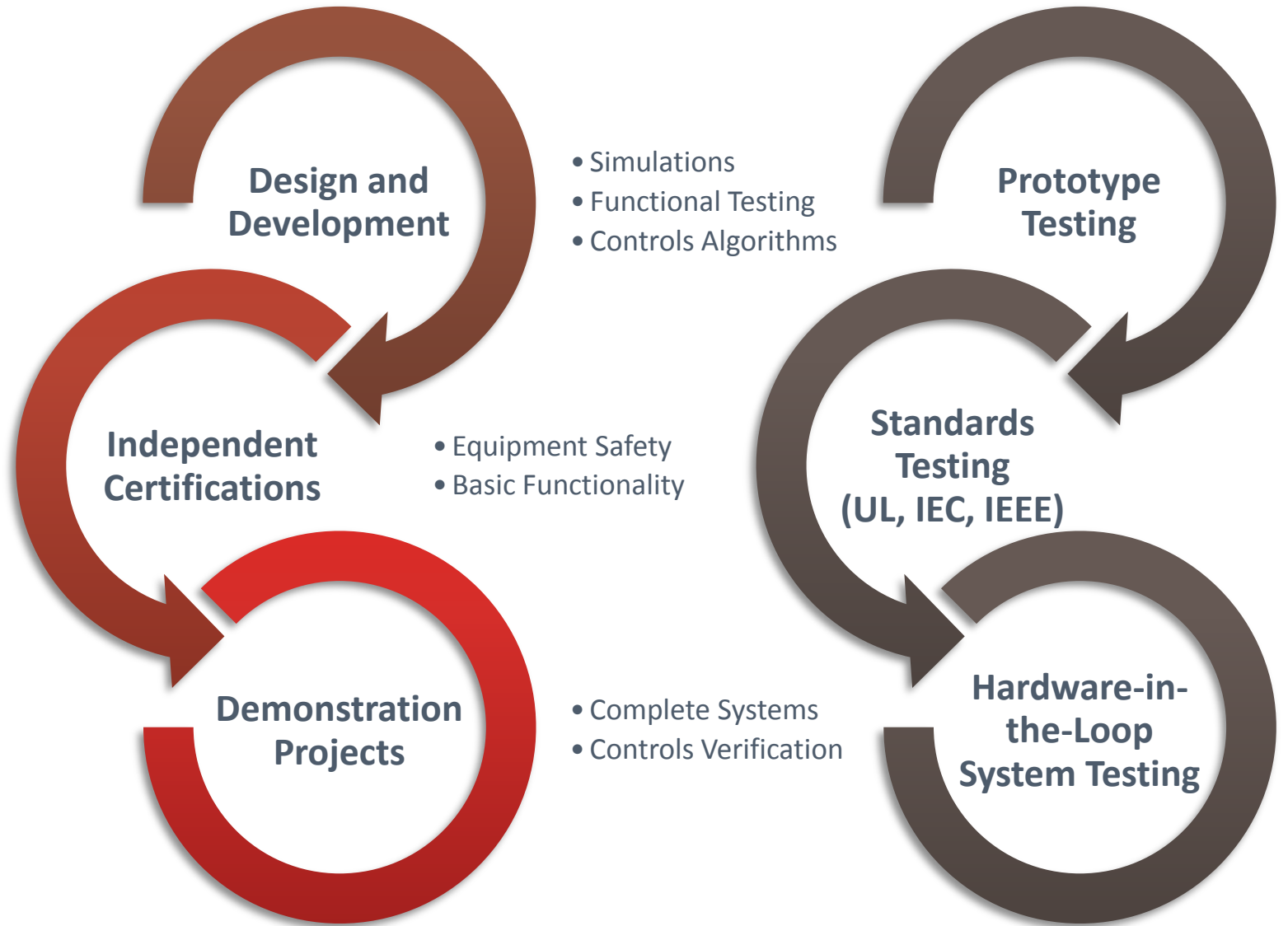
“eGRID is a world-class, 20 MVA utility-scale electric power laboratory combining real time grid simulation capabilities with a highly configurable, multi-megawatt, medium voltage three phase experimental grid.”



Public/Private partnership to develop new technologies, accelerate them to the market and educate the workforce of the future.

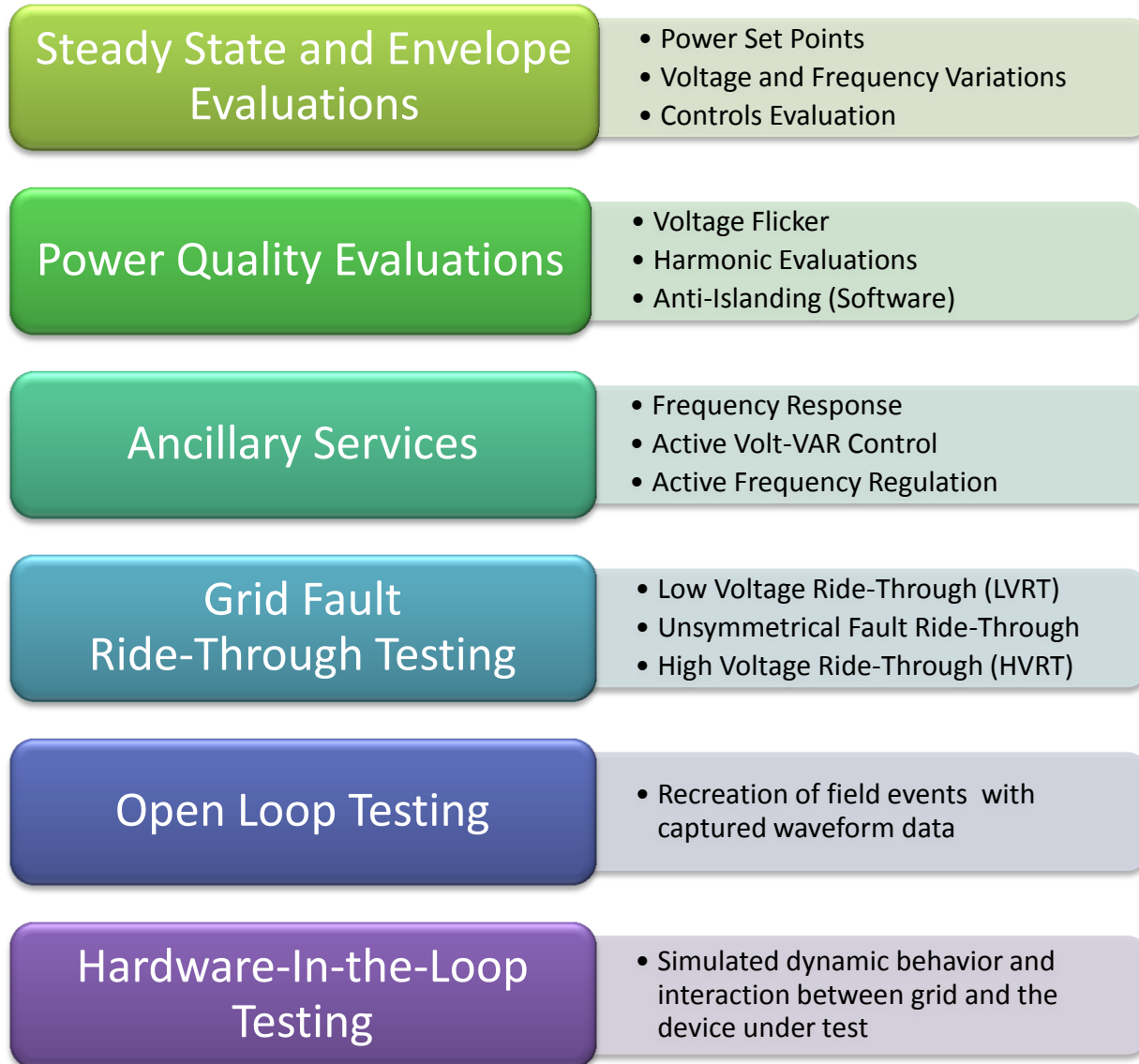


How the EGRID center fits into the technology development cycle





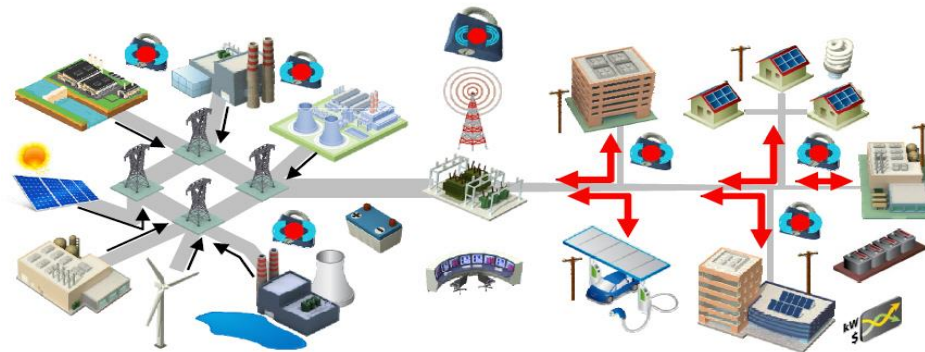
Grid Integration Studies





How the EGRID can aid in development and demonstration?

- ❑ Advanced Hardware-in-the-Loop testing can simulate power system events with full scale devices attached to the simulated power system
 - ❑ Distributed control hardware, software and communication elements can be deployed on the simulated power system
 - ❑ Cyber attacks, communication losses and equipment disruptions can be evaluated on the distributed control devices integrated with the HIL power system simulations
- ❑ Decrease the risk of new technology introduction.



Tomorrow's Power System: A Smart Grid

Figure Source:
EPRI



Thank You