



NYPA Experience with Dynamic Line Rating Technology

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NYPA Technology & Innovation

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New York Power Authority History and Charter

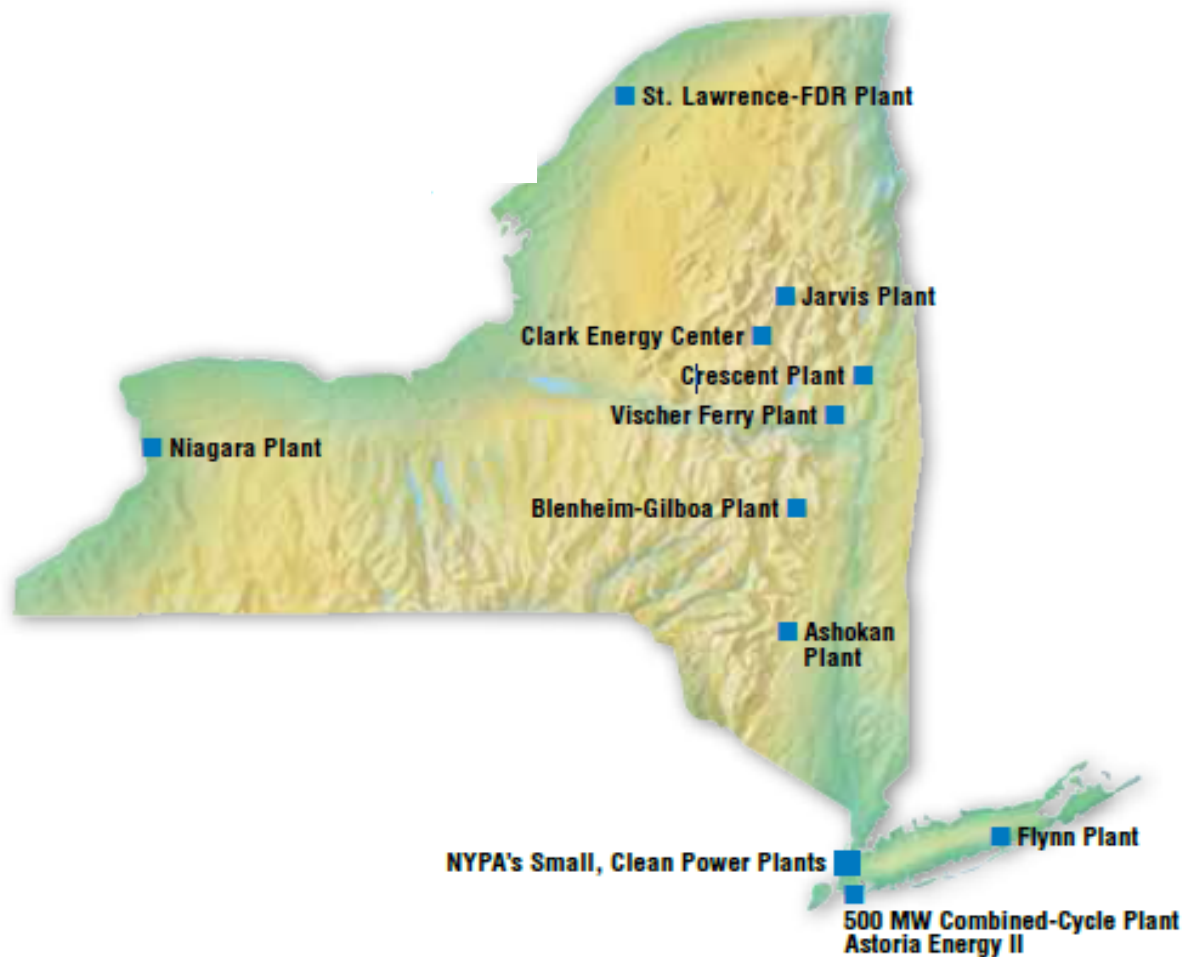
- Established by the NY State Legislature in 1931.
- Largest state public electric utility in the United States.
- Wholesale power supplier throughout New York State and neighboring states as required by law.
- Provides, with generation and power purchases, about 25% of New York State's electricity. No Distribution System
- 2018 Net Generation: 30.1 million MWh; 70% hydro; 30% gas/oil
- Transmission lines: 1,400+ circuit miles; 115kV, 230kV, 345kV & 765kV
- New York State Canals is a subsidiary
- Non-profit energy corporation, does not use tax revenues or state credits, finances projects through bond sales and cash from operations
- Model for TVA

New York Power Authority Transmission



- 765 kV Transmission ~**155 circuit miles**
- 345 kV Transmission, ~**928 circuit miles**
- 230 kV Transmission, ~**338 circuit miles**
- 115 kV Transmission, ~**35 circuit miles**
- Total Transmission, ~**1,456 circuit miles**
- Bulk Transmission Substations
21 substations
- Portion of Bulk NYS Grid
~**13% (>115kV)**
~**34% (>230kV)**

New York Power Authority Generation

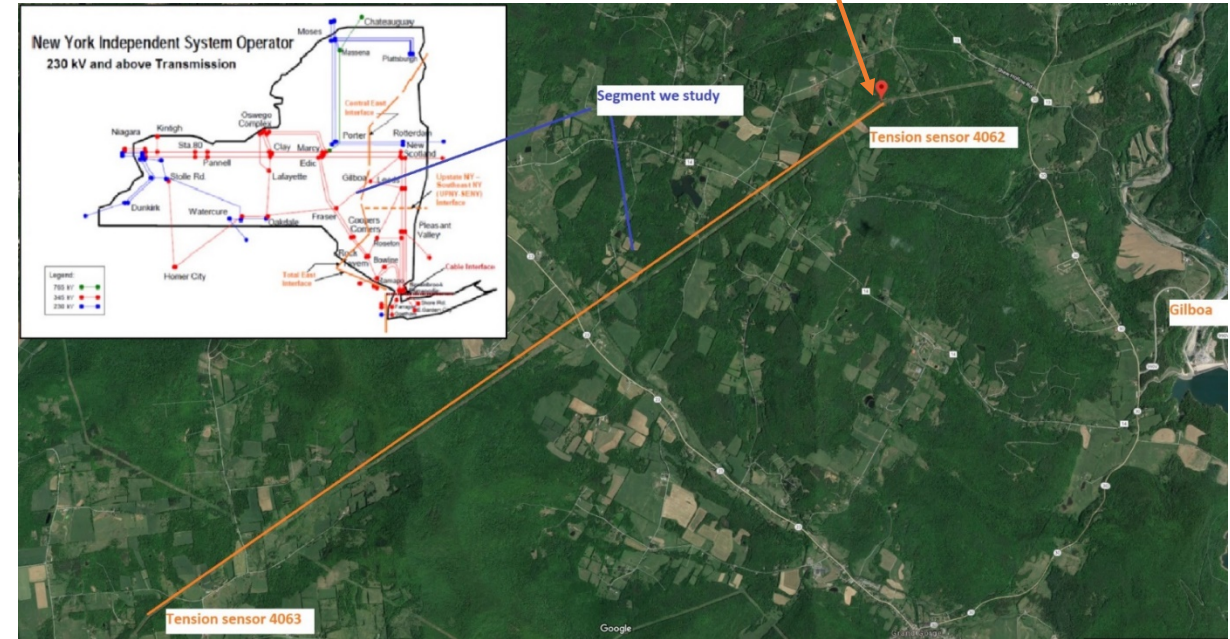
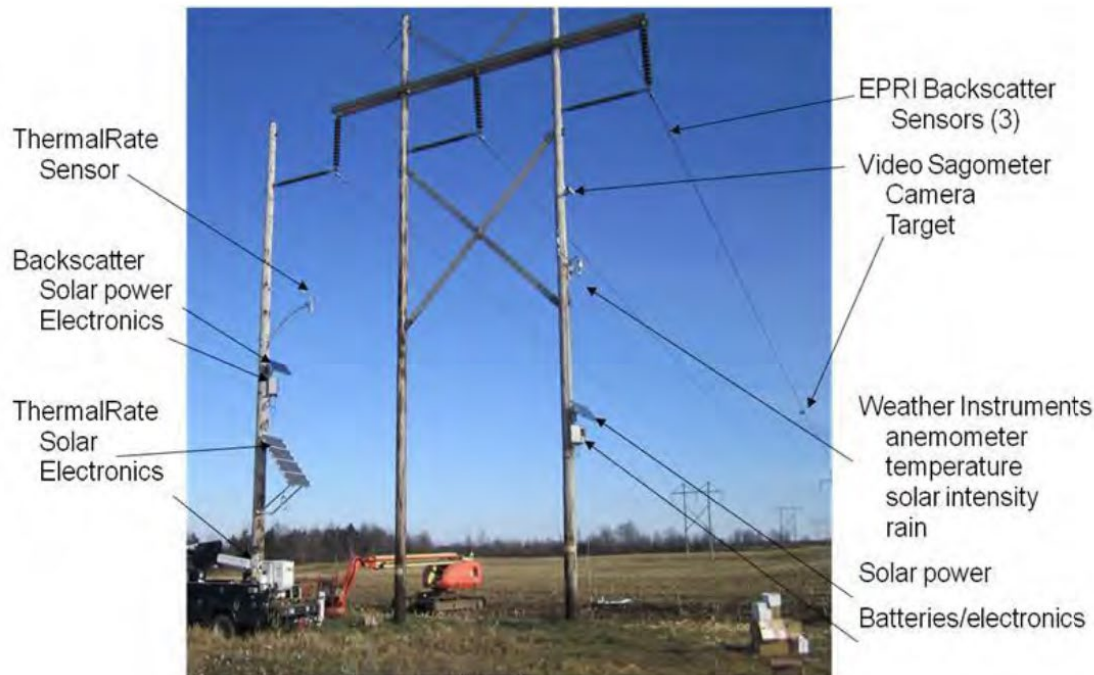


- ❑ Niagara Power Project **~2,675 MW**
- ❑ St. Lawrence Power Project, **~800 MW**
- ❑ Blenheim-Gilboa, **~1,160 MW**
- ❑ Flynn Power Plant, **~167 MW**
- ❑ Astoria CC Plant, **~500 MW**
- ❑ Small Hydro Plants, **~83 MW**
- ❑ Small Clean Power Plants, **~461 MW**

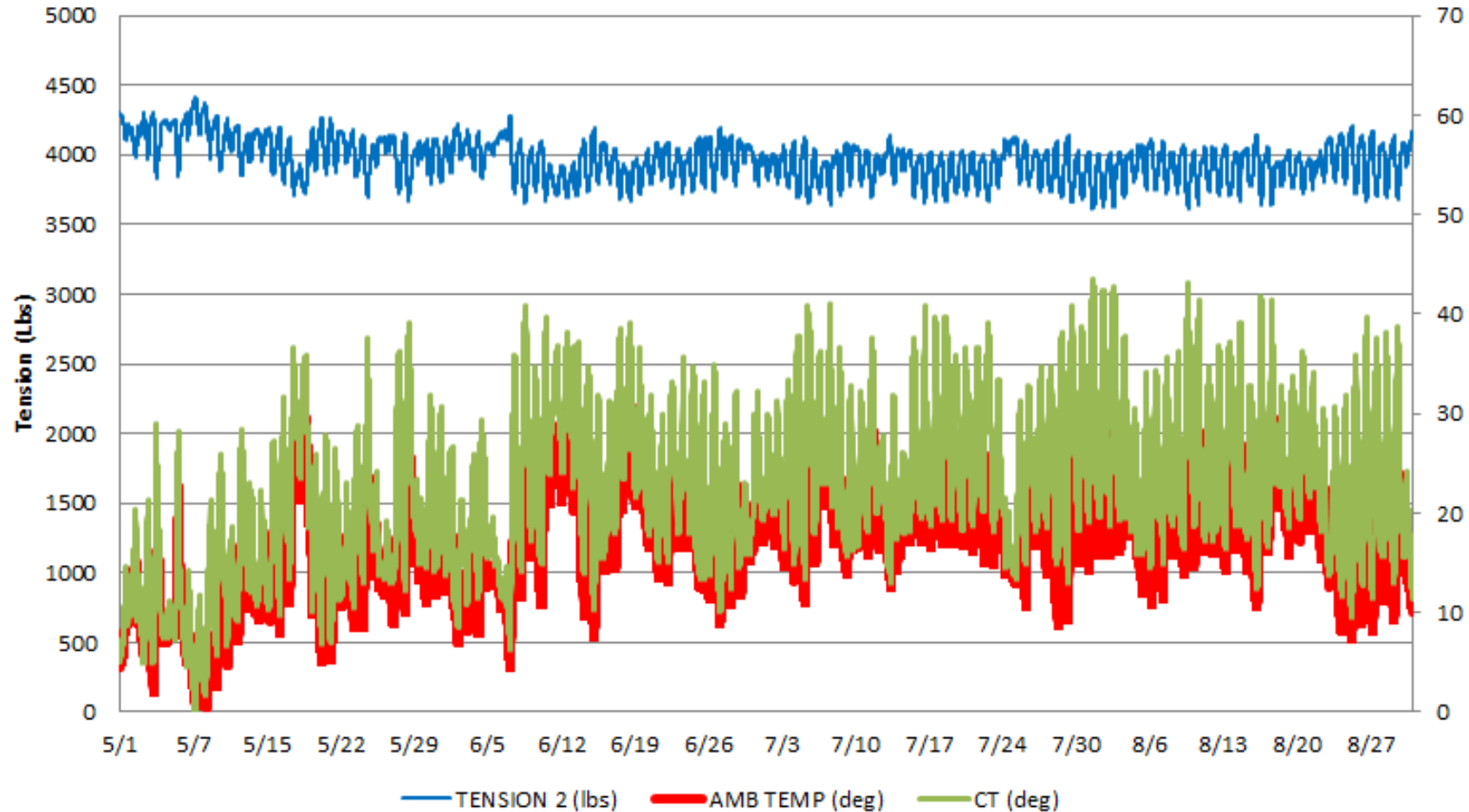
What we have done for OH Line DLRs: different technologies tried

Technologies we have tried:

- Video Sagometer;
- Backscatter Sensor;
- Weather Station;
- ThermalRate;
- CAT



Some field data: measured tension, ambient temperature and derived conductor temperature data. Conductor temperature is derived using the conductor temperature/tension equation based on the initial field calibration.

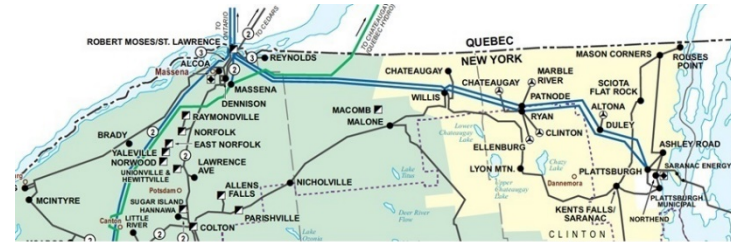


What we are doing for OH DLRs: A Forecast DLR Demo Project

- ▶ Project goals:
 - Demonstration and evaluation of an AI Big data based forecast Dynamic Line Rating (DLR) technology and assess its real-time, ambient adjusted and full forecast ratings
- ▶ Project tasks:
 - Install weather sensors at NYPA lines: the 70.81 miles 230 kV NYPA Moses-Wills-Plattsburgh transmission lines
 - Install and evaluate a DLR system
 - Training and technology transfer
- ▶ Project durations: 3 years (2019-2022)
- ▶ Project budget:
 - \$1.02M – Project classified as R&D project
 - NYSERDA will co-fund 50% of the project (up to \$0.51M)

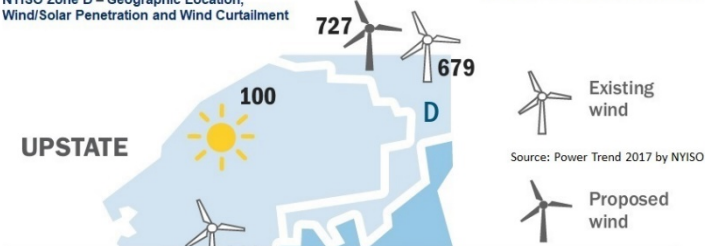
What we are doing for OH Line DLR: The Demo site and forecast DLR technology

- The site starts from NYPA Moses-St. Lawrence Power Plant, passes by NYPA Willis Substation and ends at NYPA Plattsburgh Substation;
- Statistically correlate the results of weather forecast models and real-time measurements to improve the weather forecast model;
- Increase the weather forecast spatial resolution using higher resolution models with a price of large amounts of computing time;
- Apply the computation Fluid Dynamics models to refine the forecast results- First 3-dimensional CFD flow models are created from Geographic Information System (GIS) data bases;
- Span-by-span ratings.

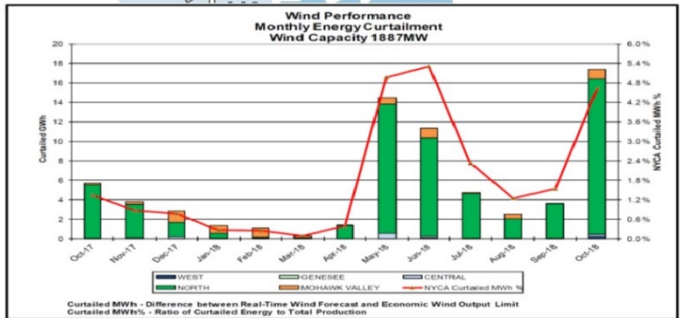


NYISO Zone D – Geographic Location, Wind/Solar Penetration and Wind Curtailment

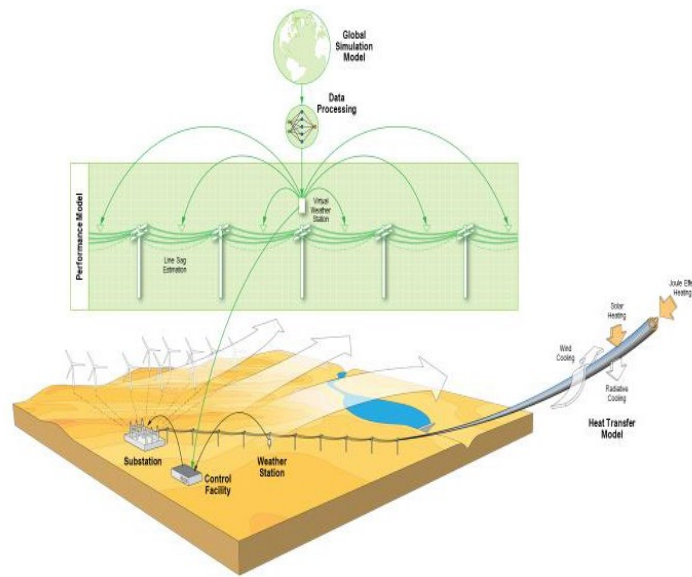
Source: NYISO Electric System Map 2015



Source: Power Trend 2017 by NYISO

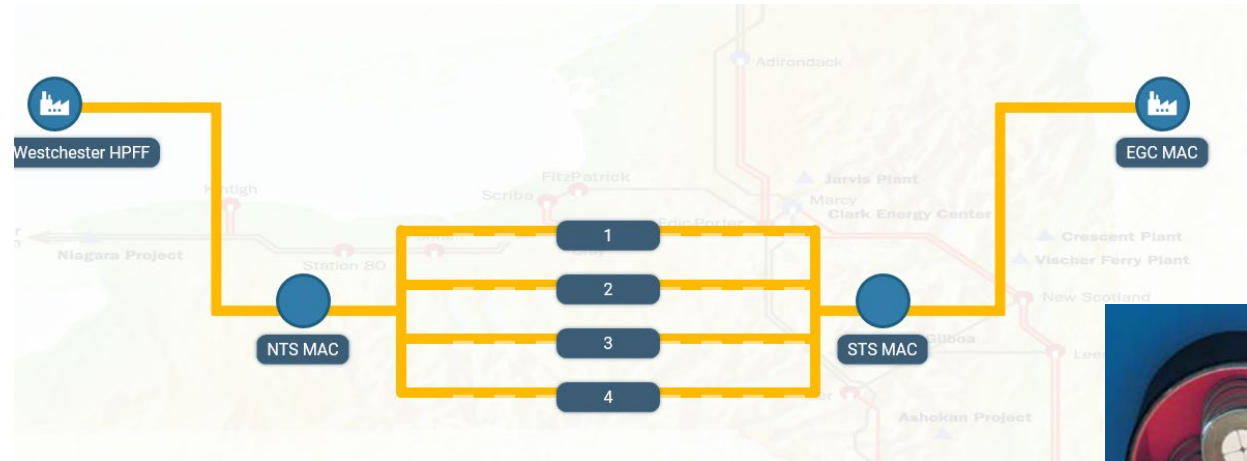


Source: Operations Performance Metrics Monthly Report by NYISO, Oct 2018



What we are doing for UG cable DLRs: Assessing the technology

- Unlike real-time Overhead (OH) DLRs which can change significantly in minutes, UG real-time DLRs vary slowly normally in hours making them more usable.
- A careful and complete data verification process (6 months-12 months) is necessary before implementing UG DLRs;



Feeder Ratings				
	Circ OFF Dynamic	Circ OFF Book	Circ ON Dynamic	Circ ON Book
Normal	954	942	1132	1095
3 hr	1575	1390	1759	1514
20 min	2532	2229	3027	2297

Display Unit

Amp

MW

Projected Ratings with

SBK Reactor 1 IN

SBK Reactor 2 IN

STS Reactor IN

Lessons Learned and Challenges Faced

1. Real-time OH Line DLRs can vary a lot in a short period of time making them difficult to use;
2. DLR equipment reliability needs improvement;
3. Ambient adjusted ratings get more accepted but implementing the technology needs involvement of different parties and utility companies take the risk for implementing the technology;
4. Due to its nature, UG cable real-time DLRs change much slower than real-time OH line DLRs, making them easier to use. But assessment and verification need to be conducted carefully before utilizing the technology.