

# CIM University

## Review of IEC 61970-456

### SSH

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# Overview

- IEC 61970-456
- Use Cases
- CIM Canonical Model and Profile
- Bus-branch & Node breaker topology
- UML of all SSH data

# CIM Profiles Overview

- Data with slow change rate
  - Equipment IEC 61970-452 / CGMES EQ
  - Diagram layout IEC 61970-453 / CGMES DL
  - Dynamics data IEC 61970-457 / CGMES DY
  - Geographical location CGMES GL
  - CGMES Extensions IEC 61970-600 / CGMES
- Data with medium change rate
  - Topology and Switch statuses IEC 61970-456 / CGMES TP
- Data with high change rate
  - Steady State Hypothesis IEC 61970-456 / CGMES SSH
  - Power flow solved state variables IEC 61970-456 / CGMES SV
- Serialization format, CIMXML IEC 61970-552

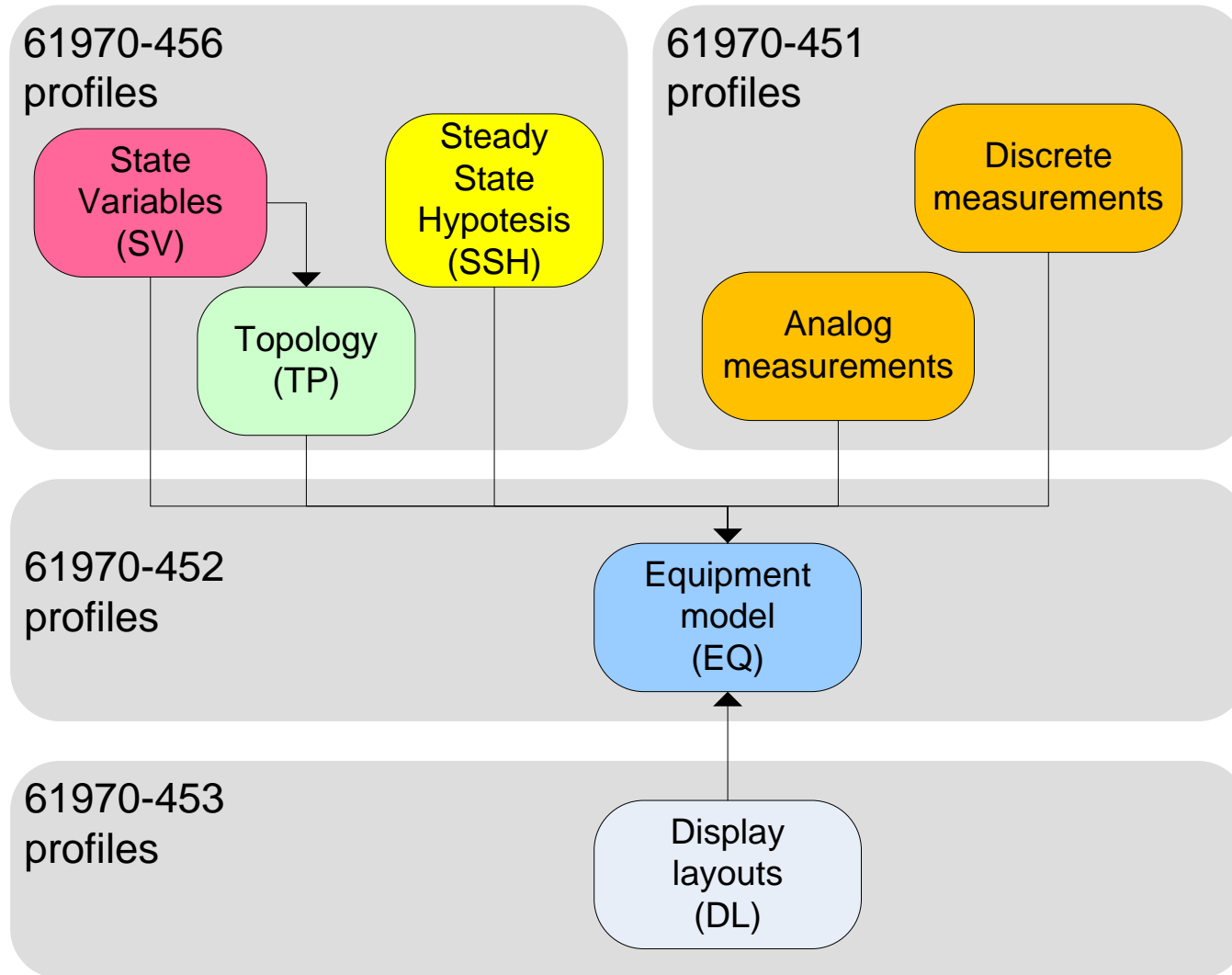
# IEC 61970-456 Editions

- Ed1 based on CIM14
  - Topology (TP) and State Variables (SV)
- Ed1Am1 based on CIM15
  - Small but important documentation changes
- Ed2 based on CIM16
  - SSH added
    - Equipment injections
    - Regulation targets (voltage, flow...) and control settings
    - Limit values
- All profiles
  - HVDC

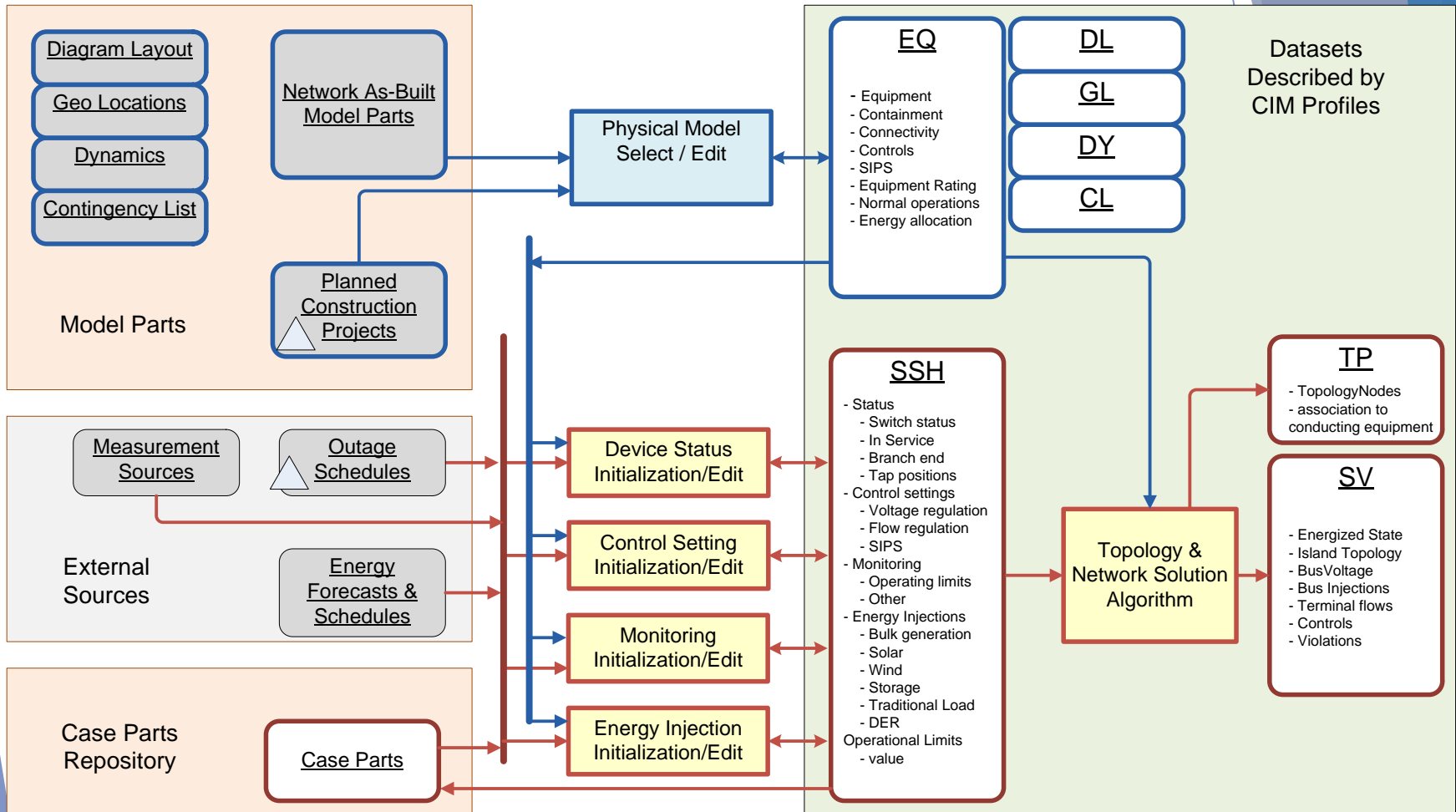
# Why Steady State Hypothesis

- Initially Topology and State Variables used both for
  - Output
  - Input
- Didn't work, Power Flow solutions drifted
  - Need to remember starting conditions and target values
- Steady State Hypothesis solved this and..
  - It only depends on EQ so it works with
    - Bus-branch models
    - Node-breaker models

# CIM Profile Dependency Relationships



# Power Flow Inputs



# Creation of IEC 61970-456 Data

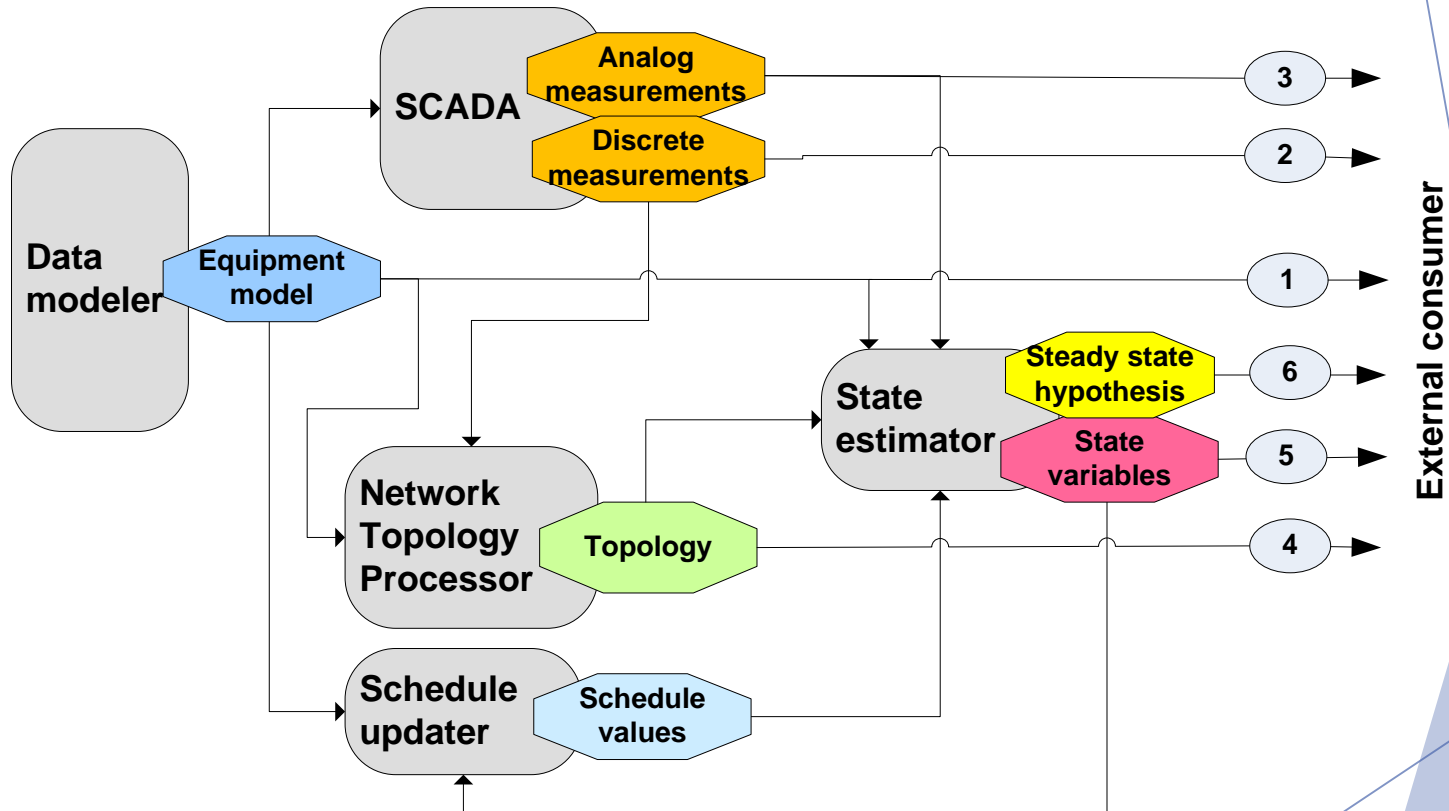
- IEC 61970-456 describes one point in time
- Schedule and forecast time steps become 456 data
- Mapping schedule and forecast entities to injections
  - Area load forecast to load points (e.g. EnergyConsumer)
  - Area production schedules to unit injections
  - Renewable production
    - Forecasted if not in a market
    - Scheduled if part in a market
    - May result in back feed if resource behind a load point



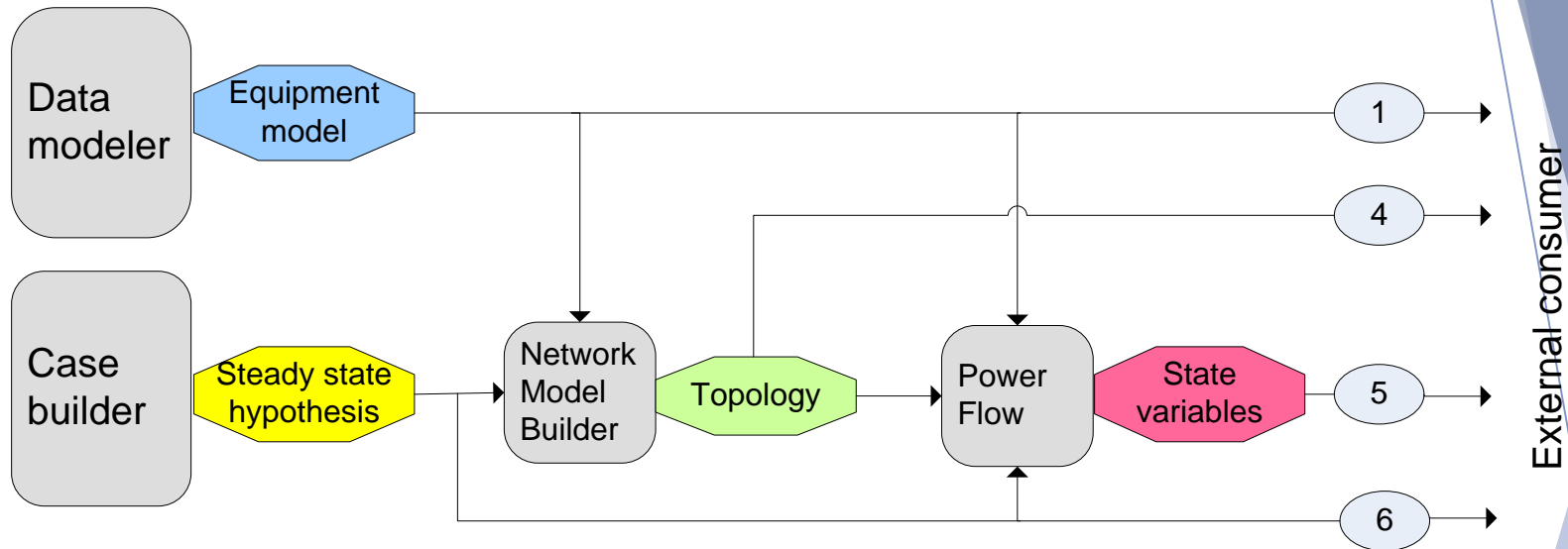
# Two Levels of Detail in Modeling

- Bus-branch has
  - Powerflow buses (cim:TopologicalNode)
  - Impedance branches and shunts
  - Retained switches possible
- Node-breaker has
  - Nodes (cim:ConnectivityNode)
  - Switches (including non-retained) (cim:Switch and specializations)
  - Bus name markers (could be partially specified with Bus-branch model)
  - Schedule Data
- Steady State Hypothesis works with both!
  - So do Measurements (if not on non-retained switch terminals)

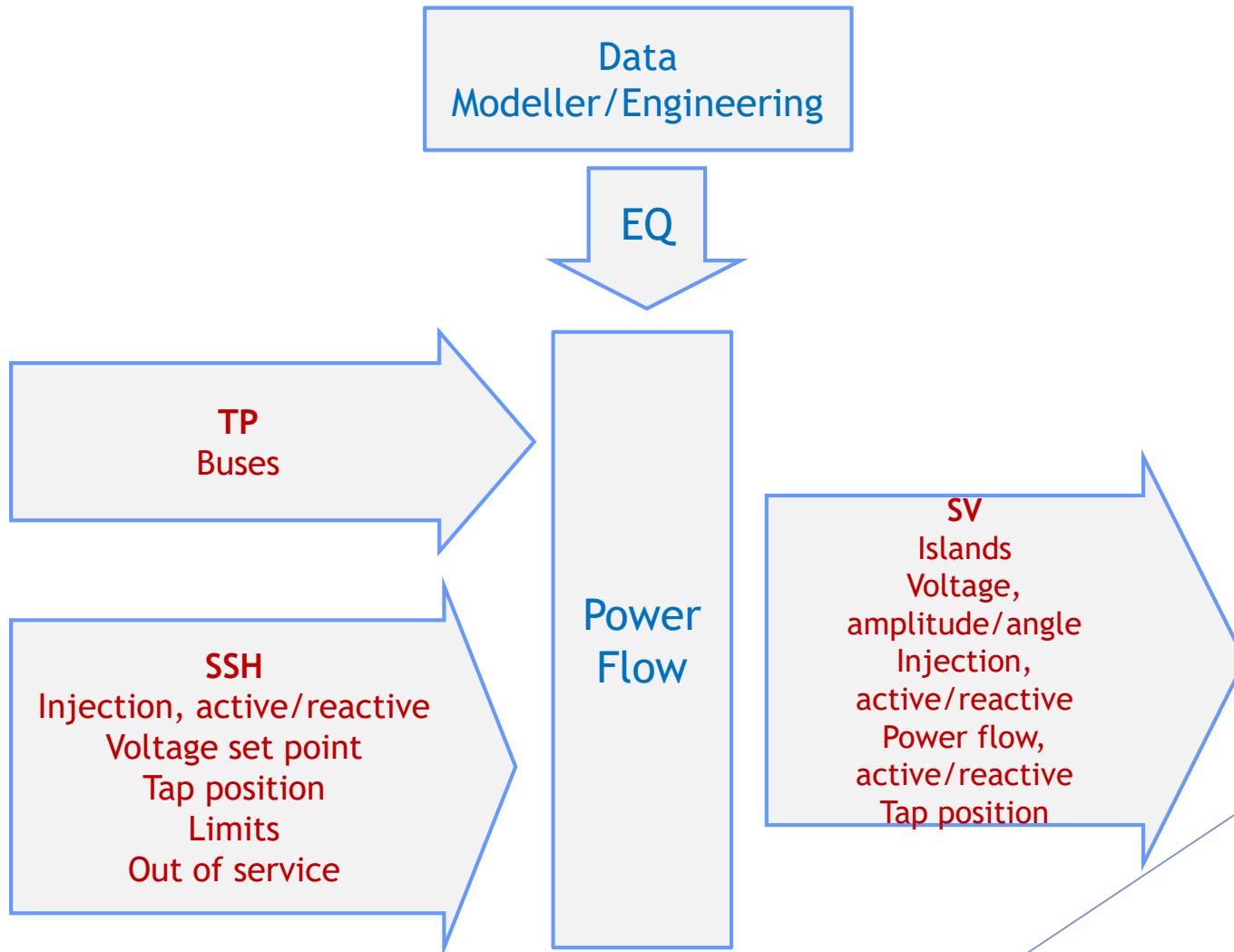
# Node-breaker State Estimator Use Case



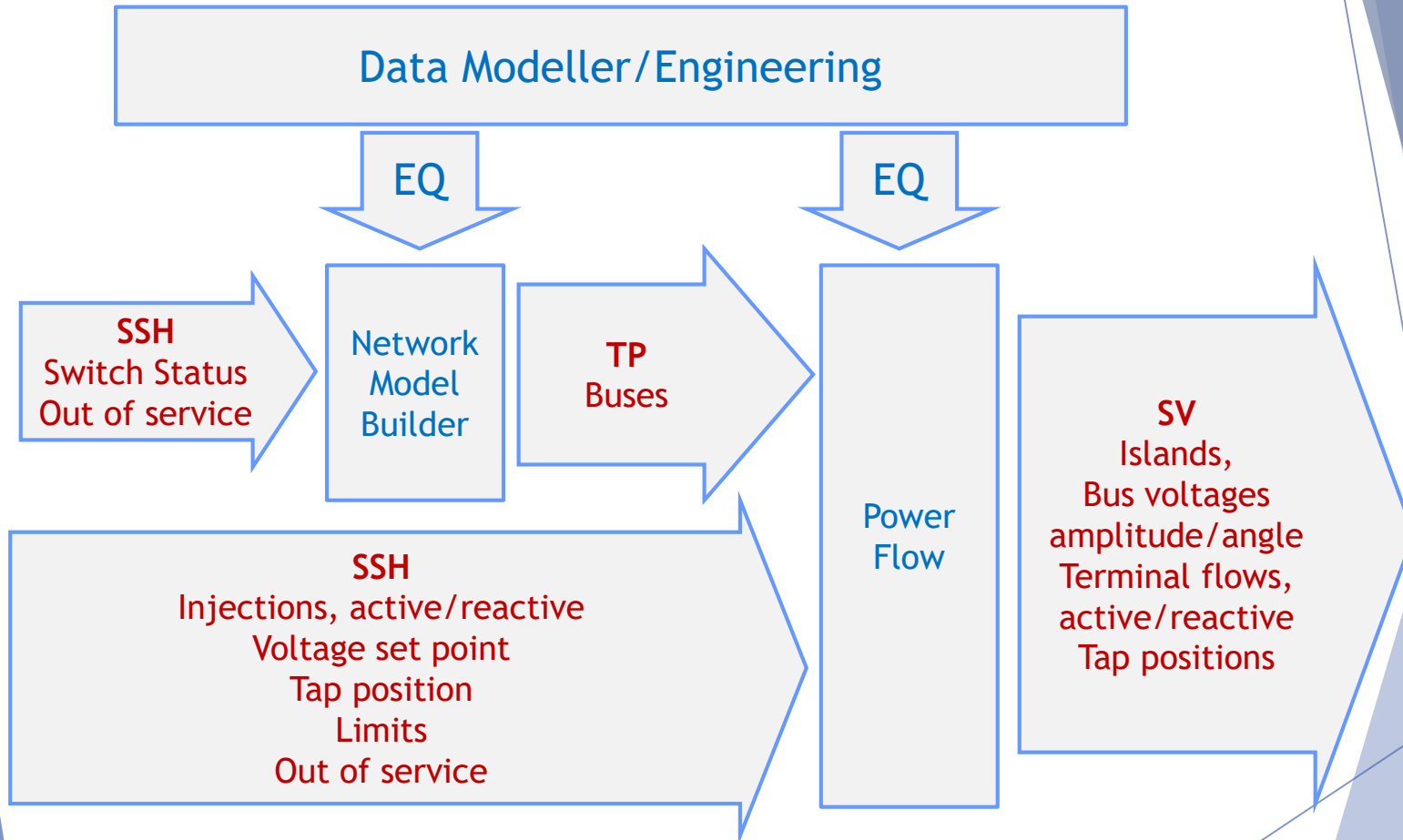
# Node-Breaker Power Flow Use Case



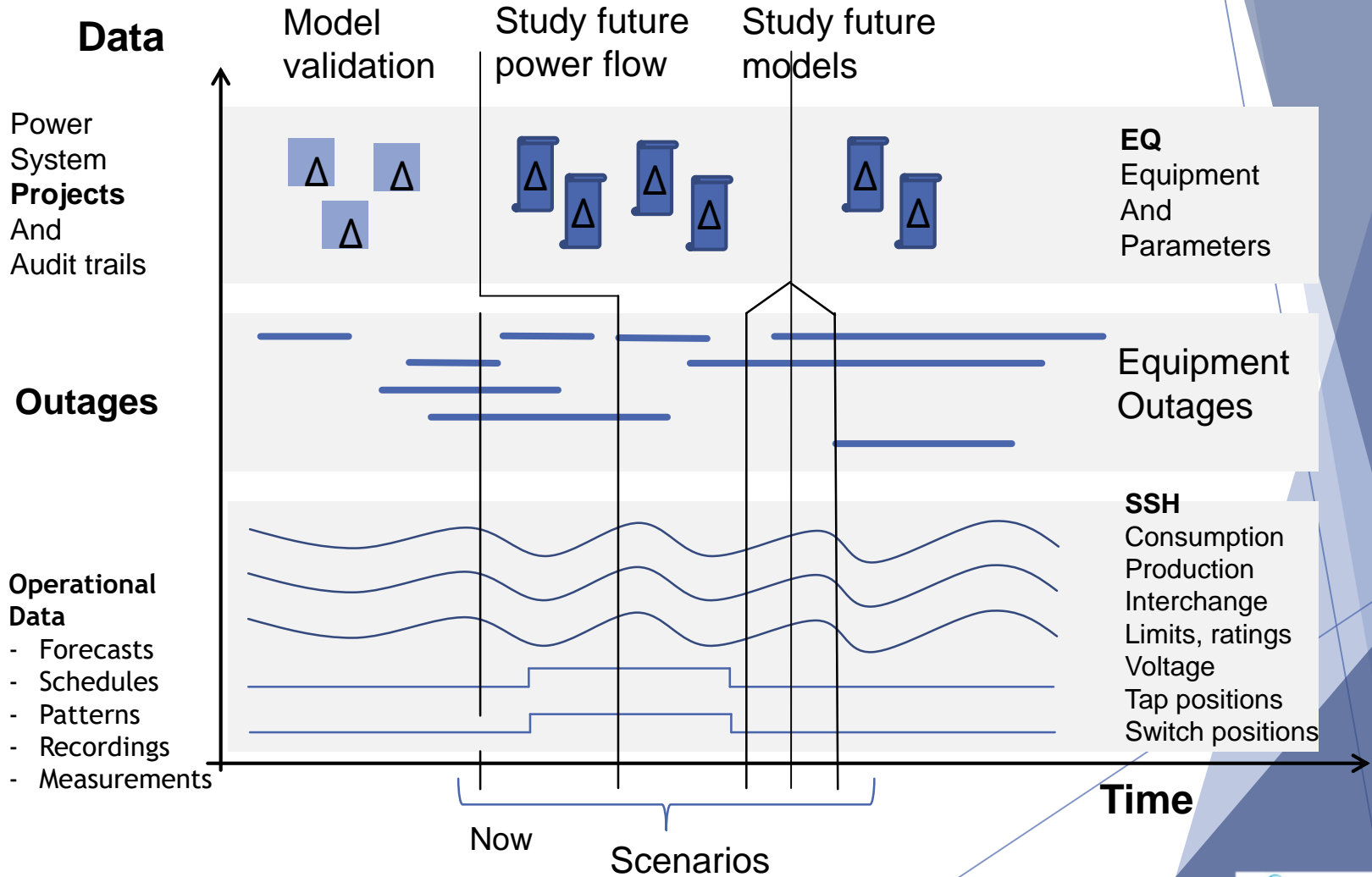
# Node-Breaker Power Flow Use Case



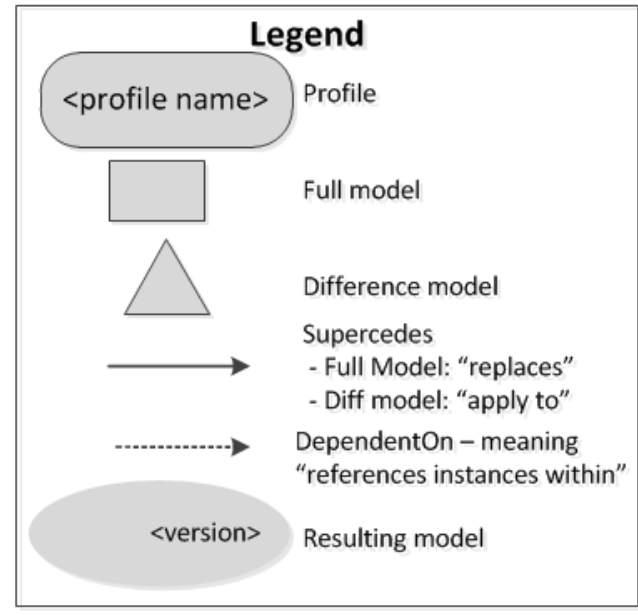
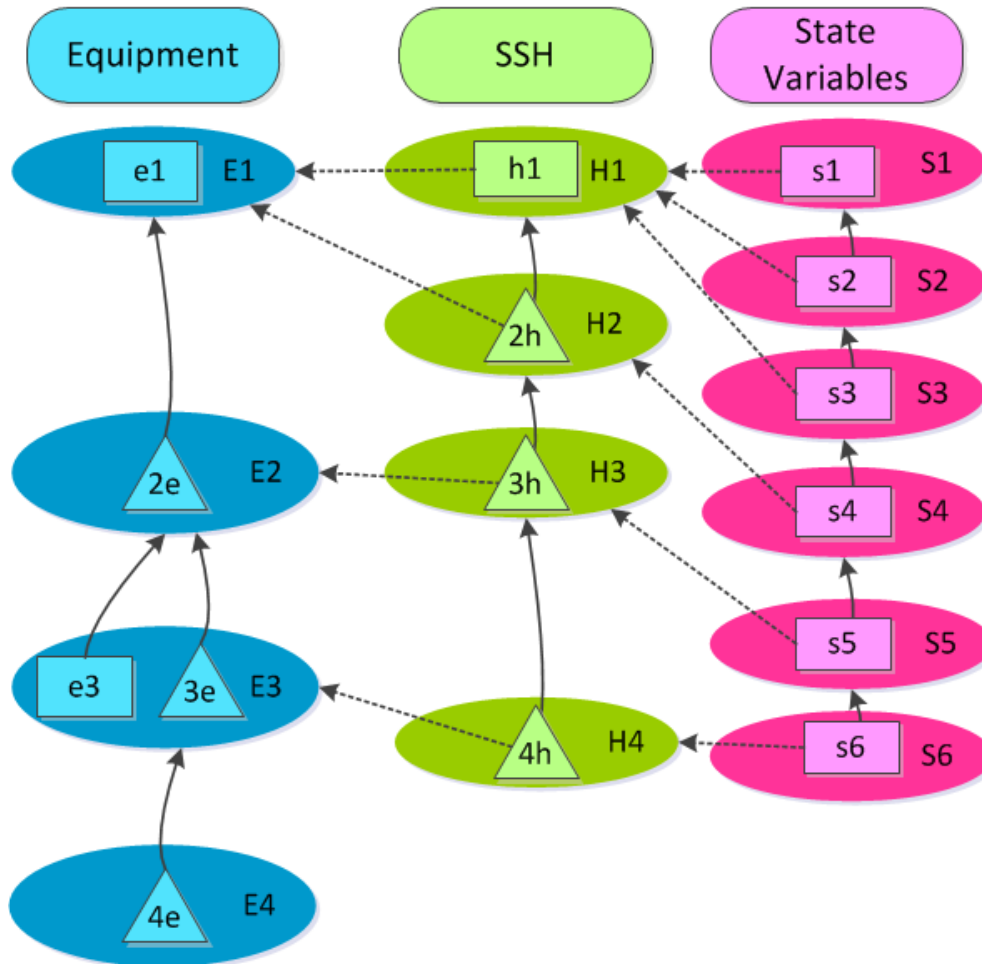
# Node-Breaker Power Flow Inputs and Outputs



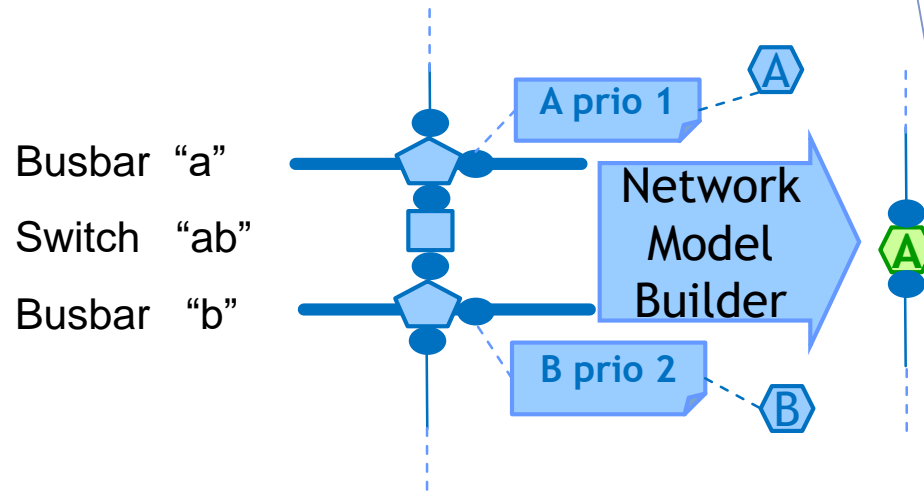
# Case Building



# Model Part Headers

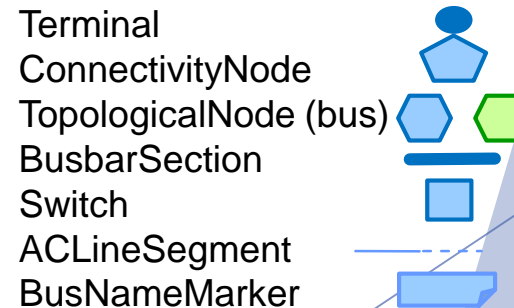


# SSH Bus Split Example



Switch "ab" is a bus coupler or tie switch cases

- "ab" closed
  - busbars "a" and "b" one bus "A"
- "ab" open,
  - Busbar "a" forms bus "A"
  - Busbar "b" forms bus "B"

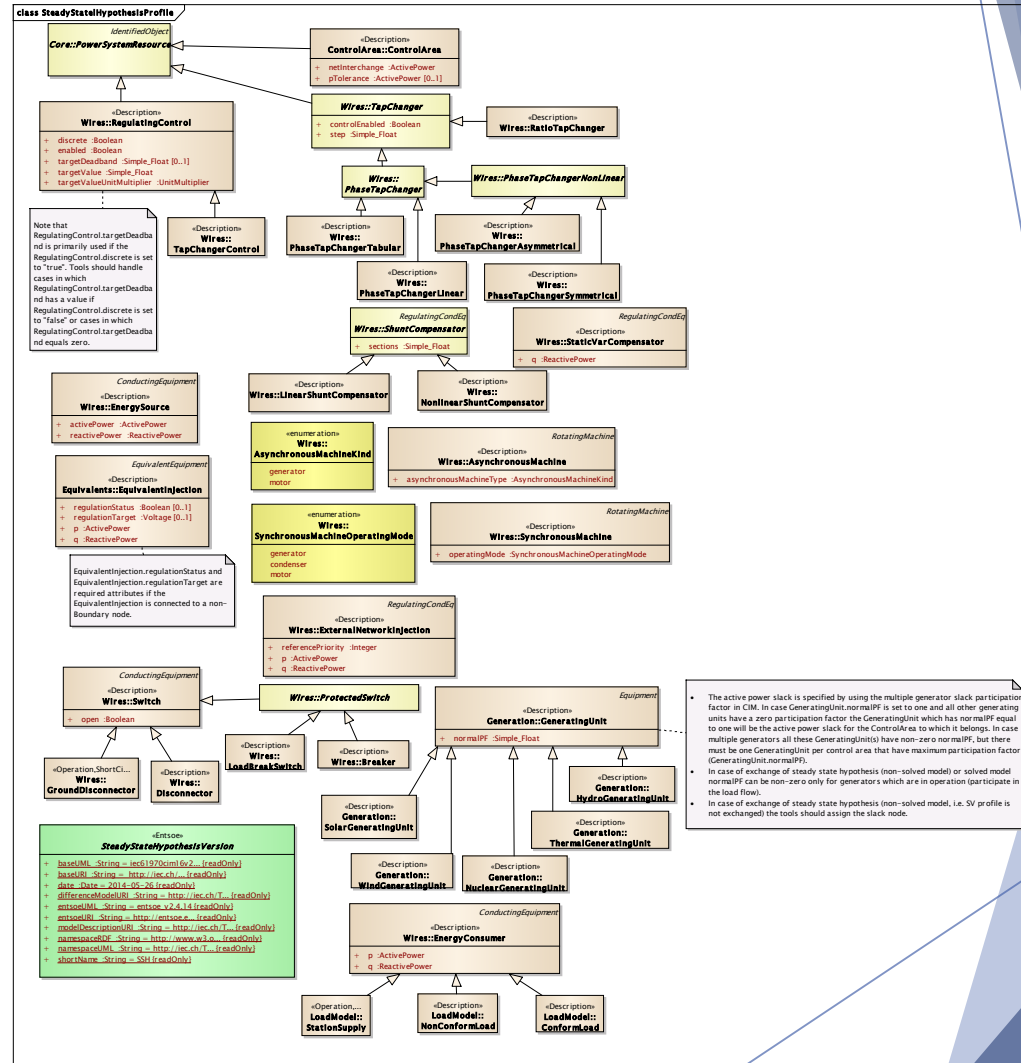




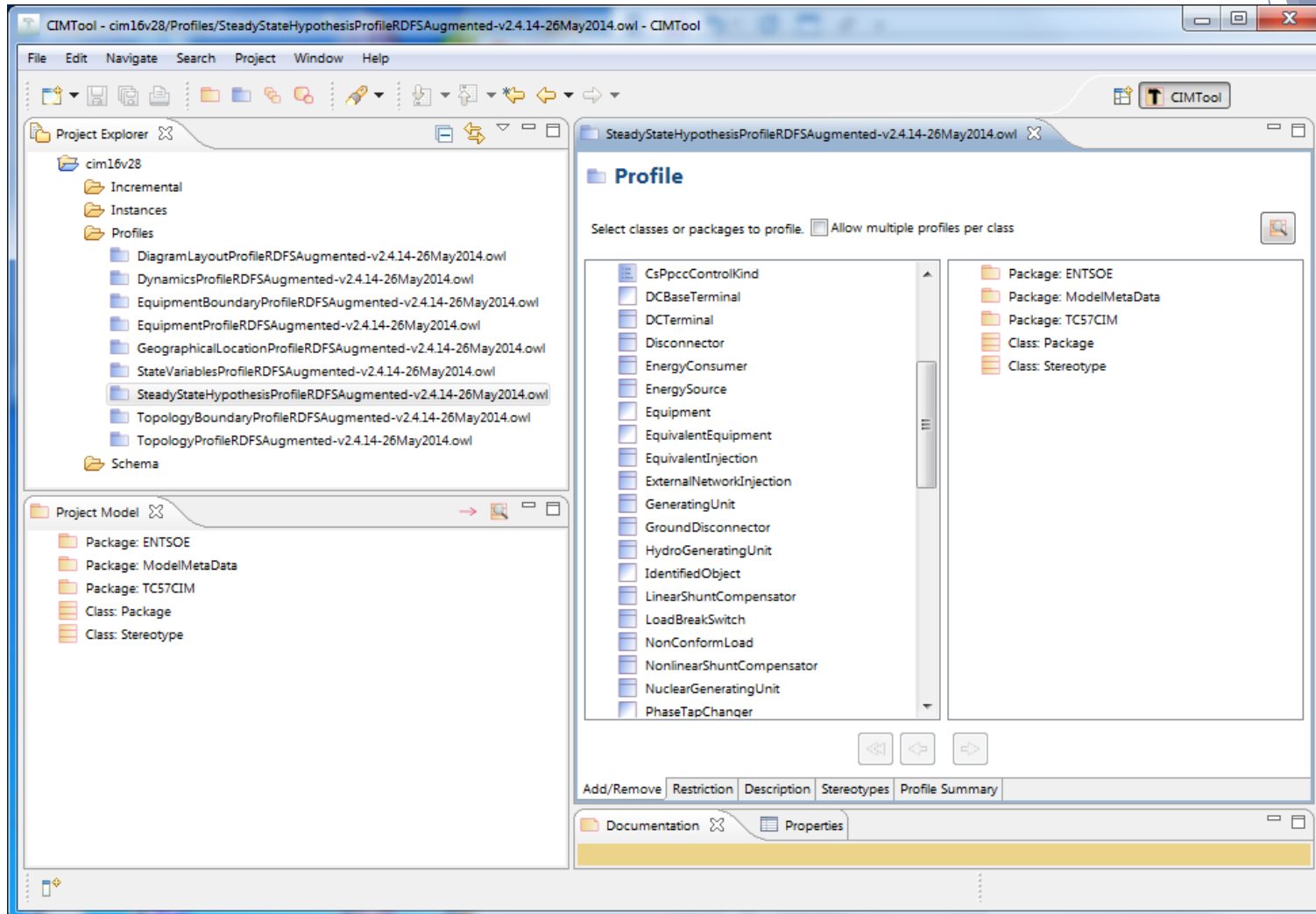
# Steady State Hypothesis Profile in UML

1) SSH attributes on existing equipment

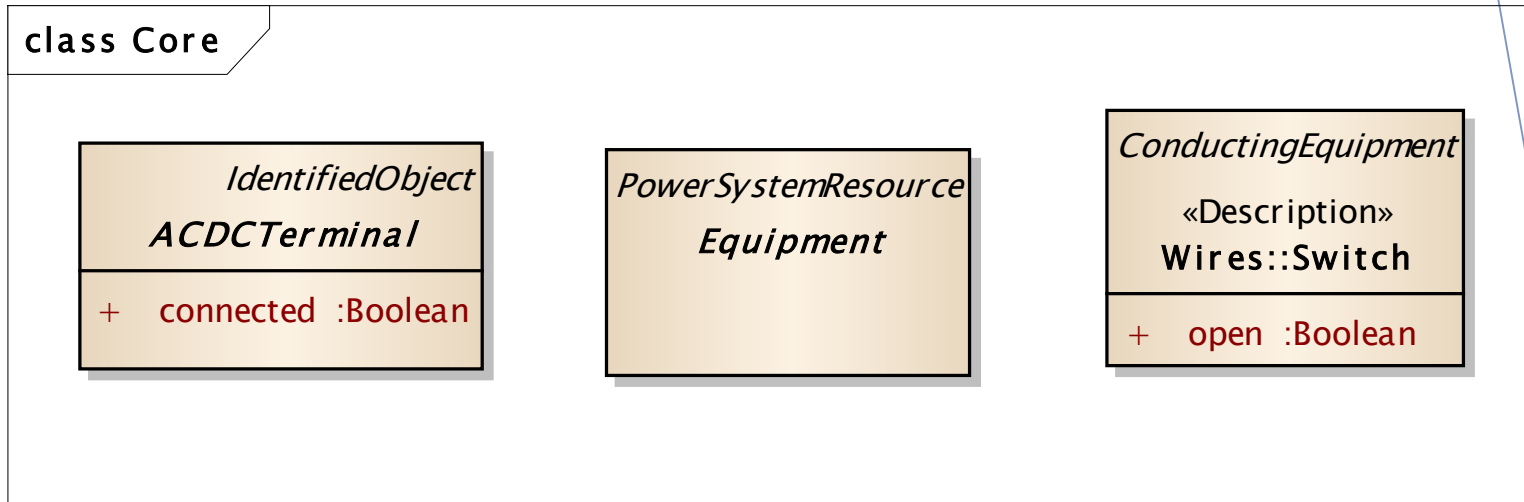
2) No new SSH classes (different from SV)



# Steady State Hypothesis Profile in CIMTool

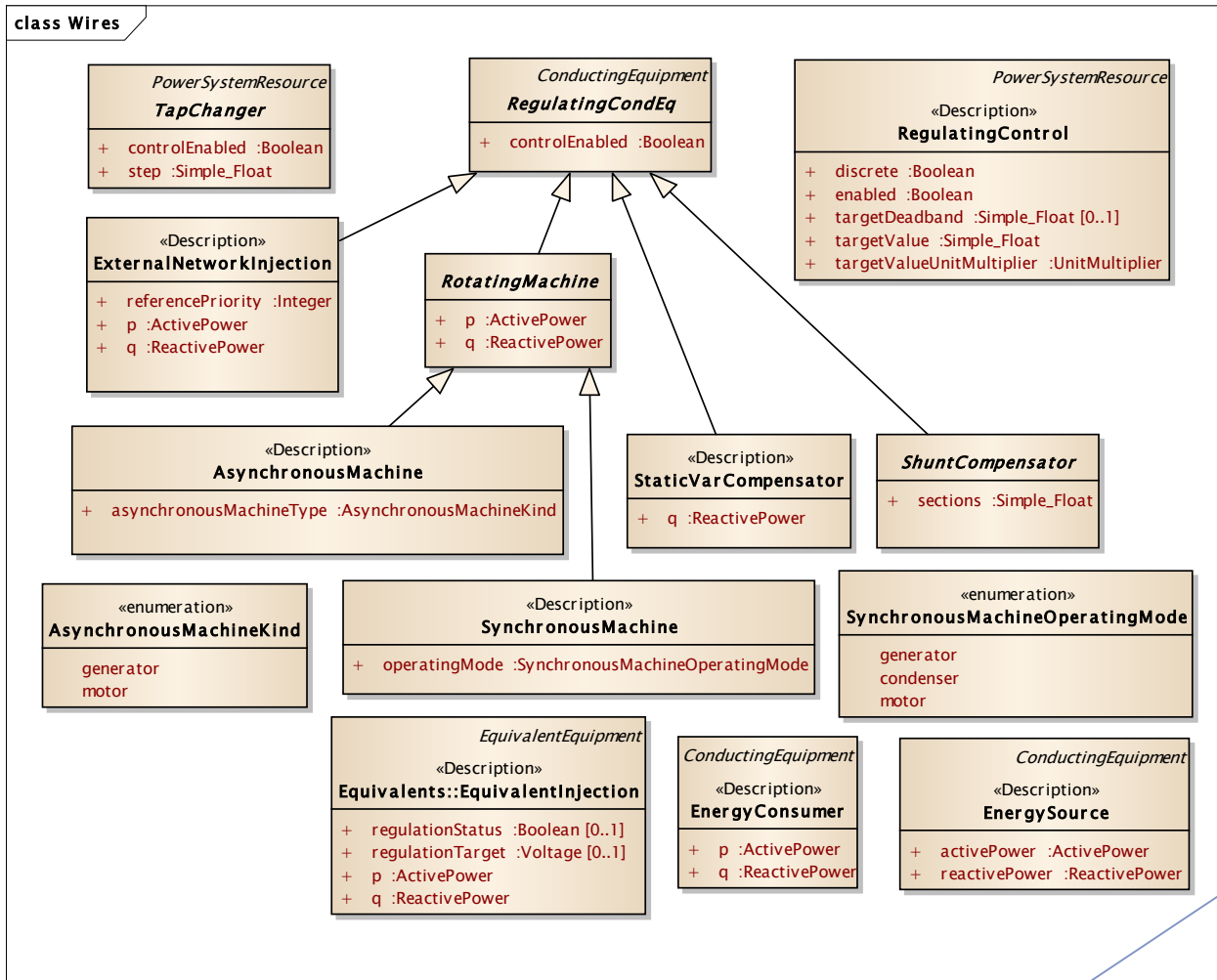


# SSH Profile - Topology detail in UML



- ENTSO-E added inService.Equipment attribute
- IEC 61970-456 does not contain inService.Equipment attribute yet

# SSH Profile - Injections, Voltages, and Controls



# SSH Profile - Active power slack distribution

class Active power

*Equipment*

«Description»  
**GeneratingUnit**

+ normalPF :Simple\_Float

*PowerSystemResource*

«Description»  
**ControlArea::ControlArea**

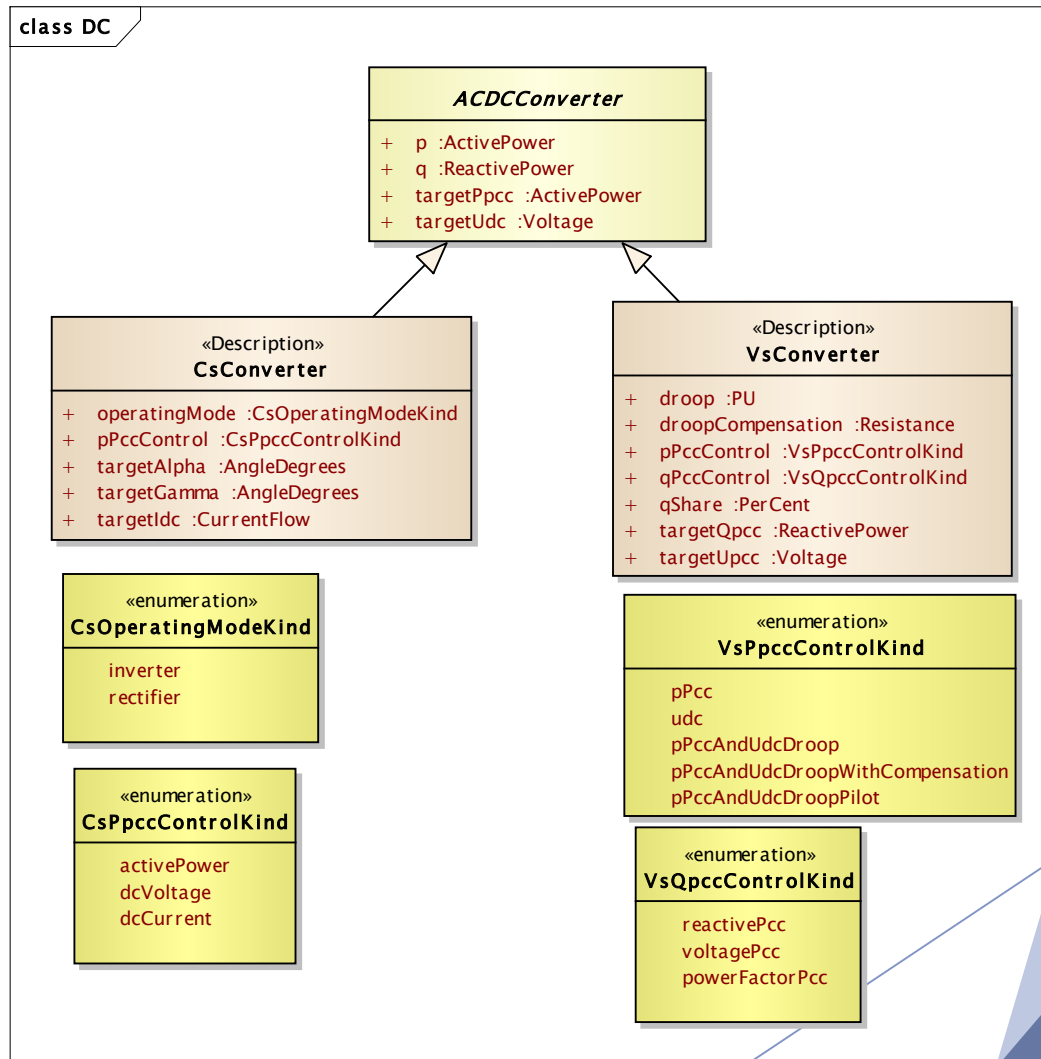
+ netInterchange :ActivePower  
+ pTolerance :ActivePower [0..1]

# SSH Profile - DC

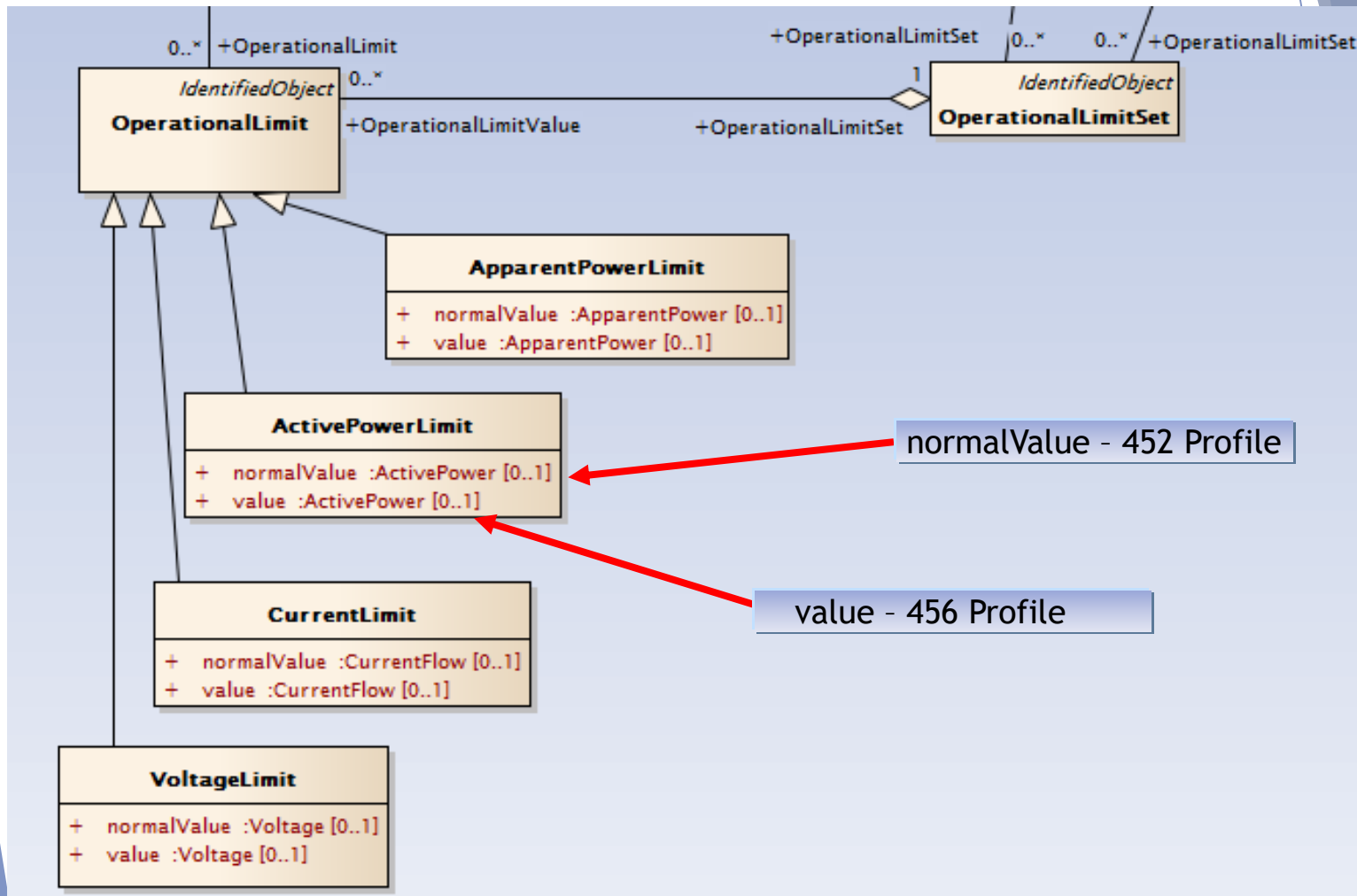
Two levels of detail:

1) Power flow injection model

2) Detailed converter



# SSH Profile - Operational Limits



# Voltage/Reactive Power Control

- Field device responsiveness
  - Fast: Synchronous Machines, SVC ...
  - Slow: Tap changers, switched devices ...
- Control schemes
  - Slow devices on schedule
  - Move fast devices to optimal point using slow devices
  - Minimize excessive operation of slow devices
  - Balance reactive flow between parallel devices
- Power flow algorithms
- No CIM standard for control schemes
- Power flow programs differ -> solutions differs



# IEC 61970-456 Summary Points - Take Away

- Enables modularized case construction
  - Operational planning
- Long term and extension planning
- The UML model is stable
- But ENTSO-E conformity process showed different interpretation possible
- ENTSO-E and IEC standards converging on interpretation

# Thanks!



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