

IEC 61850 ENGINEERING PROCESS IN OFFSHORE WIND FARMS



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DONG
energy

IEC 61850



About Dong Energy

- Main Business Units



Bioenergy & Thermal Power

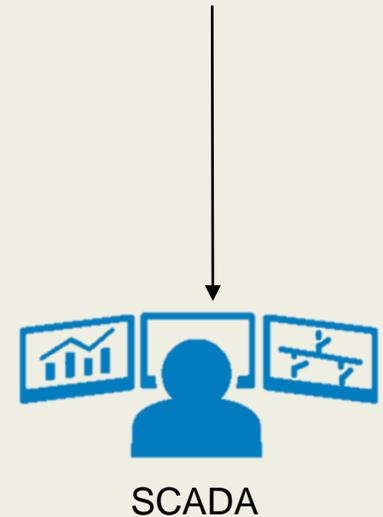


Distribution & Customer Solutions



Wind Power

- Headquartered in Denmark
- Market Leader in Offshore Wind Power
 - 3.8 GW in operation
 - 3.6 GW under construction



DONG Energy activities

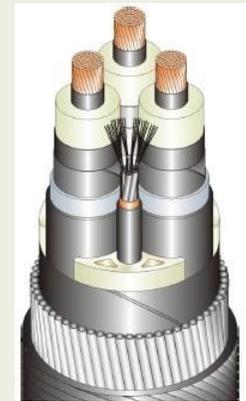


Offshore Wind Farm



IEC61850 in Dong Energy Offshore Wind Farms – Part 1

- Different components: Bay Controller Units, Protection Relays, RTUs, SCADA Servers
 - Multi Vendor Multi Edition
 - Between Substations: Onshore Substation and Offshore Substation(s)
 - Between different entities: Generating System Owner and Offshore Transmission System Owner
-
- Foundation of Communication: Optical Fibres in Export cables and Line of Sight (as backup)



Ref.: ABB.com

IEC61850 in Dong Energy Offshore Wind Farms – Part 2

- GOOSE applications
 - Only for Non-critical processes e.g.
 - Circuit Breaker Failure Protection
 - Cascade Tripping
 - Operational Tripping System
 - Fault Recorder Initiation
 - CB Close Lockout
- WHY only non-critical?
 - Proven reliability by hardwire signals
 - Less dependent on O&M skills/knowledge



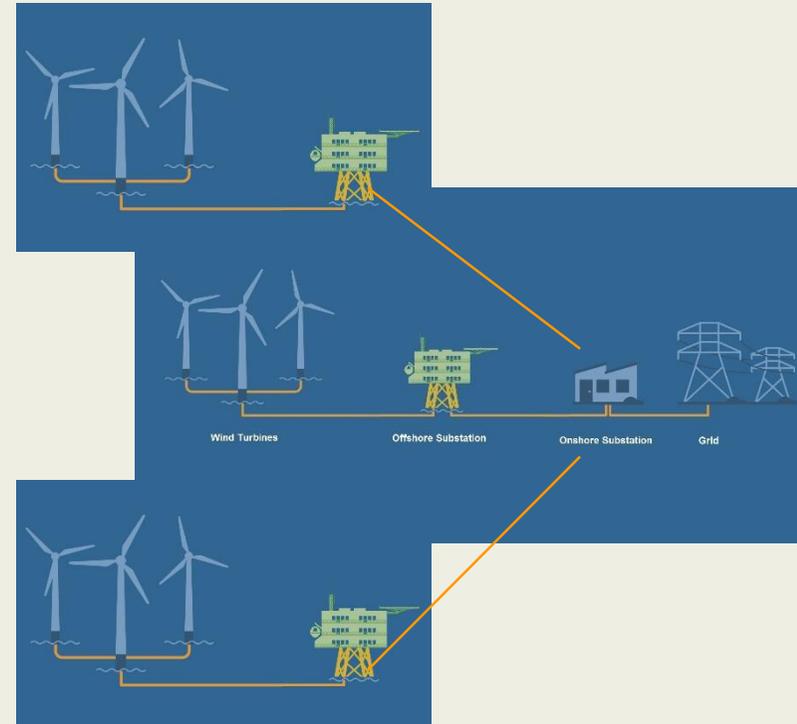
Design Issues – Two Entities in One Substation

- Two entities: Generating System Owner (GEN) and Offshore Transmission System Owner (OFTO)
- Requires two separate Substation Automation Systems (SAS) and two separate networks
- Means no GOOSE between OFTO and GEN or
Using special switches/gateways to communicate ONLY GOOSE



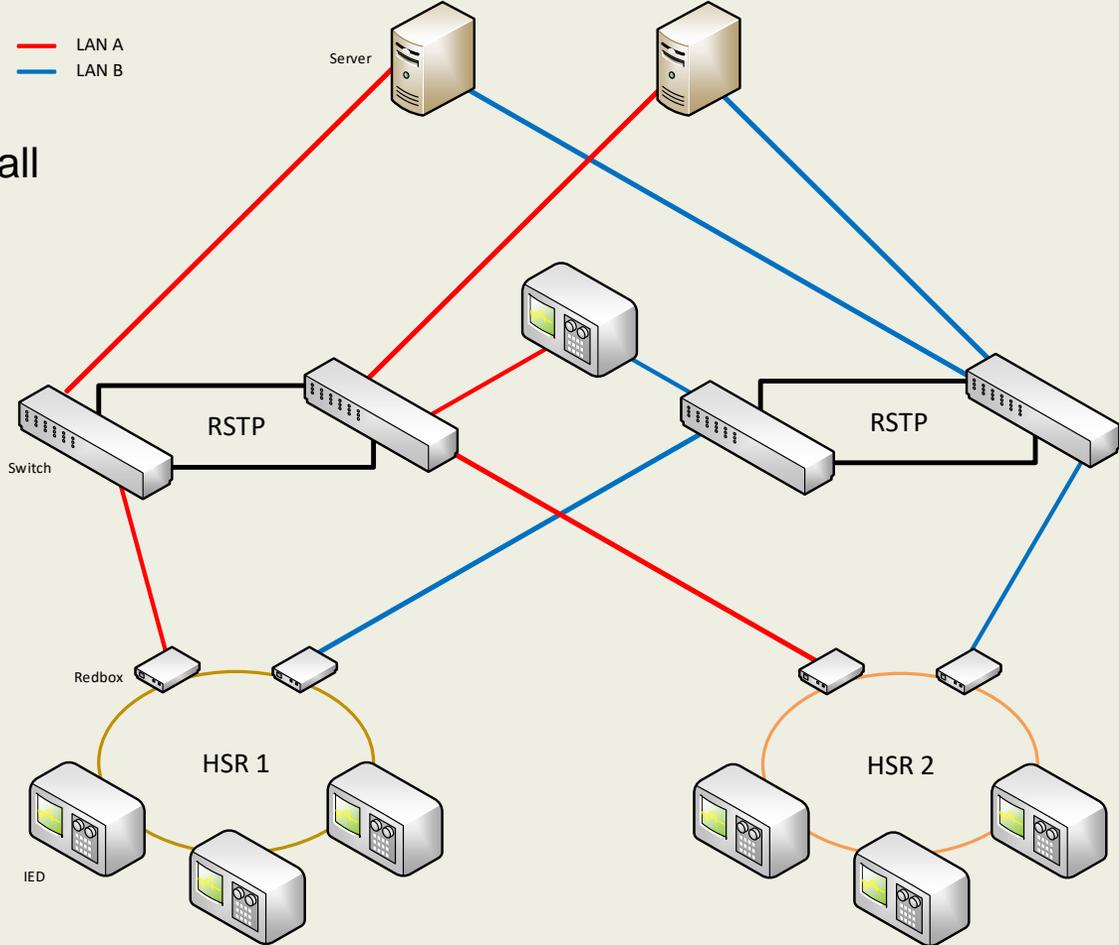
Design Issues – One system covering several Substations

- Two or more substations in each wind farm
- Requires two or more SAS because
 - Independency between substations
 - Possibility for different divestment scenarios in future
- Results in two or more separate networks between substations
- Means no GOOSE between substations or using Routable GOOSE



Design Issues – Network Architecture: RSTP, HSR or PRP

- Preferred architecture is the combination of all



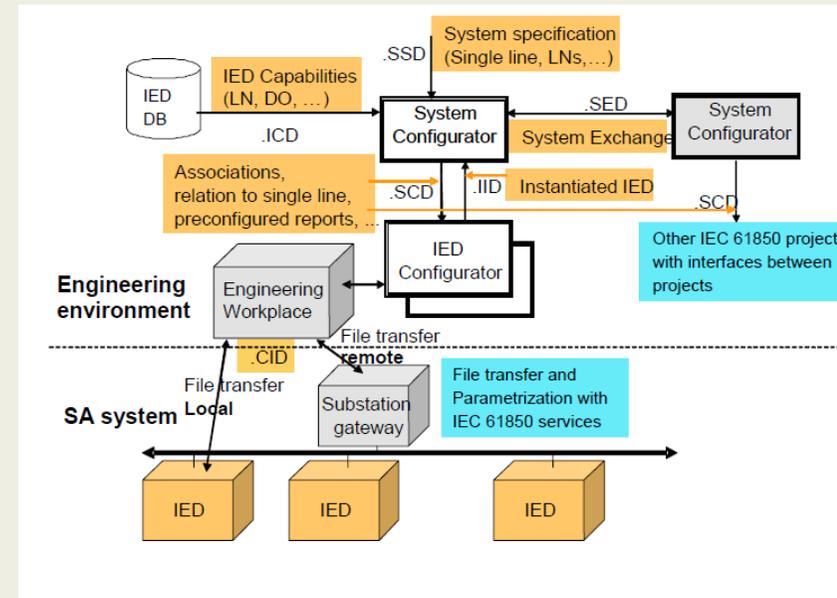
Design Issues – Remote Monitoring

- Remote connection or Web client
- Cyber security requirements
 - DMZ
 - Jump Host
 - VPN
 - User Management
 - ...



Design Issues – Engineering Process

- Making a System Specification (= .SSD file) in text format
- Procurement
- Detail design in IED level and producing .IID files
- Integrating the IEDs in SAS using .IID files and a signal list
- Integration tests at one of the suppliers' factory
- Modifications based on .IID files



Ref.: IEC 61850 - 6

Design Issues – Engineering Process (Bottom-Up Approach)

- Advantage
 - Possibility of late design freeze
 - More flexibility to work in parallel
 - No need for deep in-house knowledge
 - best practice (so far)
- Disadvantage
 - Higher probability for Interoperability problems
 - Specification in high level and not deep in details,
 - more dependency on vendors engineering knowledge,
 - more efforts in the interface management
- More freedom for Vendors!



Design Issues – Engineering Process (Top-Down Approach)

- Advantage
 - Lower probability for Interoperability problems
 - Specification in details,
 - Vendor independent engineering
 - Easier interface management
 - Easier information exchange between projects
- Disadvantage
 - Lack of knowledge in vendors execution team
 - Deeper in-house knowledge is required (both in execution team and O&M team)
 - Immaturity in the market to understand the standard



The Way Forward...

- More training for vendors project teams
 - To understand the standard
 - To use the standard properly (e.g. right LNs instead of GGIO)
 - To accept .SCD file as input

- More training for O&M teams
 - To understand the standard
 - To understand the alarms
 - To be able to conduct a proper service and maintenance