

Visualizing Energy Resources Dynamically on Earth

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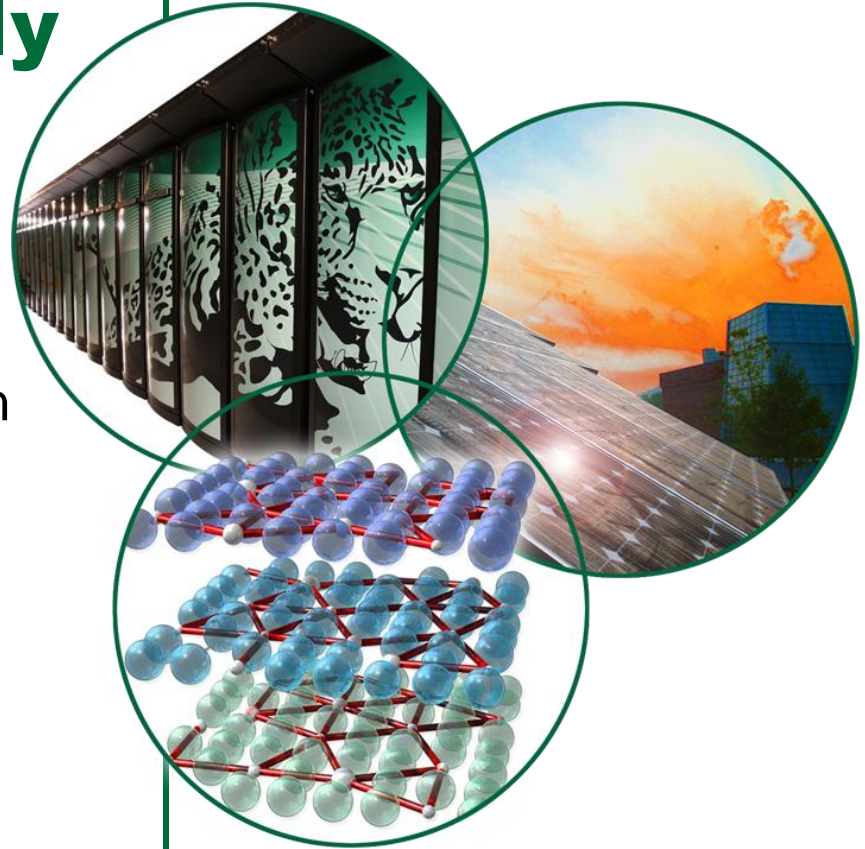
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Outline

- Background
- Application and use
 - Information layers for energy status awareness
 - Mash-ups to enable decision support
- Data layers: sources, sharing, and analysis
 - Spatio-temporal data-sharing
 - Analysis

Background

Lesson learned from August 14th, 2003 Blackout and Hurricane Katrina

- A key missing ingredient was a high level view of the system
- Even though SCADA measurements were available somewhere, PJM, IMO, NYISO, ISONE, MISO, etc. did not have a good all-encompassing view of what was happening on the grid, particularly outside of their areas of control/oversight

Electric Grid and Energy Infrastructure Situational Awareness

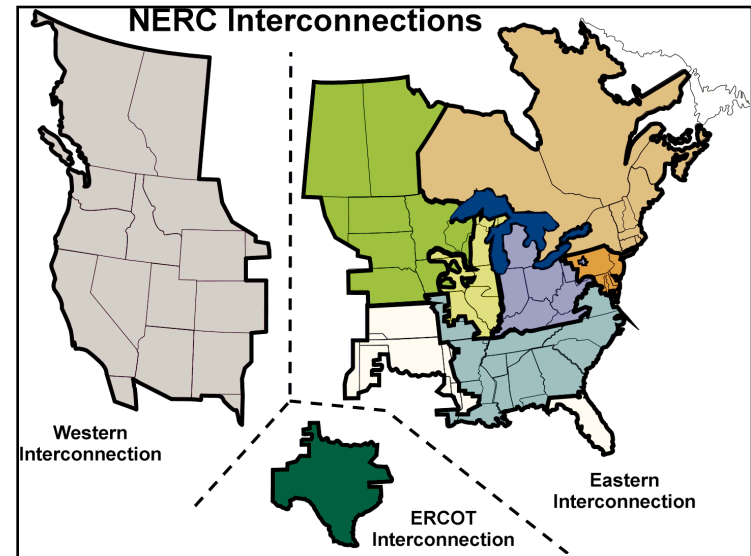
- U.S. DOE Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability sponsored effort
- Coordinate federal response to natural disasters or major events
- ORNL, in partnership with TVA, developed situational awareness visualization tool
- Initially assess status of transmission lines in the Southeast



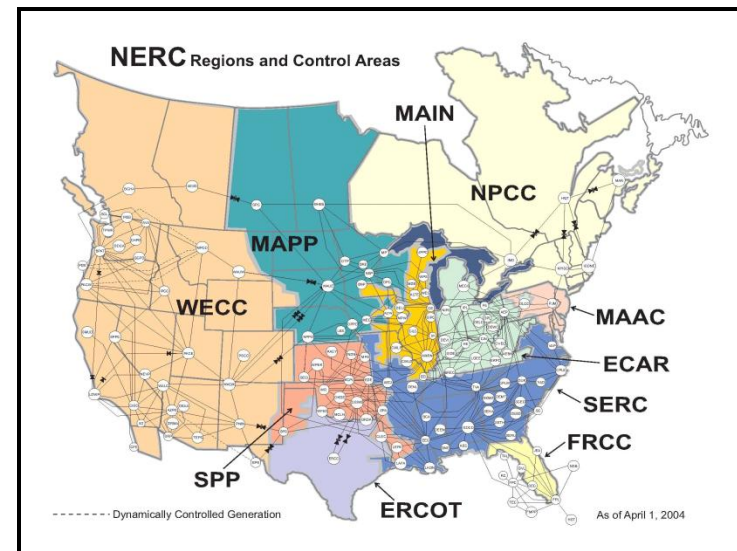
Not Exactly a Clean Slate

- Electric Grid is a 20th century marvel but still a legacy system
 - Much works well
 - Significant data collection infrastructure exists
 - Crucial to understand the existing system interactions before we can improve them

3 Interconnections, 139 Control Areas (105 in the East), 18 Reliability Coordinators, & 10 Regions

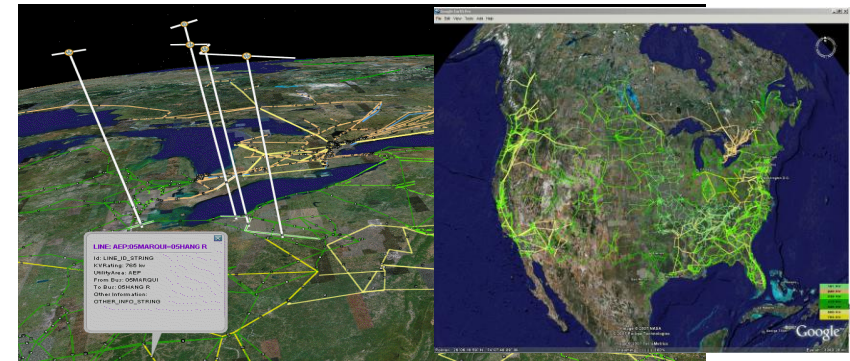


Moving to a scale beyond anything currently available



VERDE: Visualizing Energy Resources Dynamically on Earth

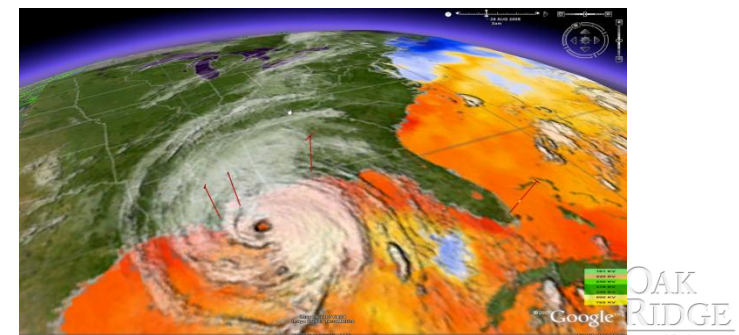
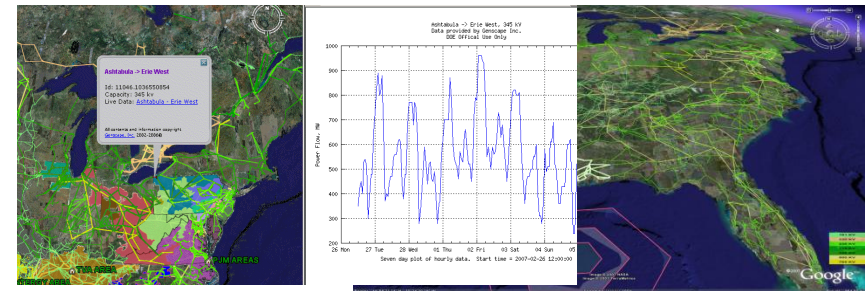
- Platform provides wide area visualization capability
- Situational awareness of transmission in partnership with TVA
- Real-time weather overlays
- Predictive impact models & Animated replay
- Data analysis
- Energy infrastructure interdependencies:
 - Coal delivery and rail lines
 - Refinery and oil wells
 - Natural gas pipelines
 - Transportation and evacuation routes



Wide-Area Power Grid Situational Awareness

Streaming Analysis

Impact Models



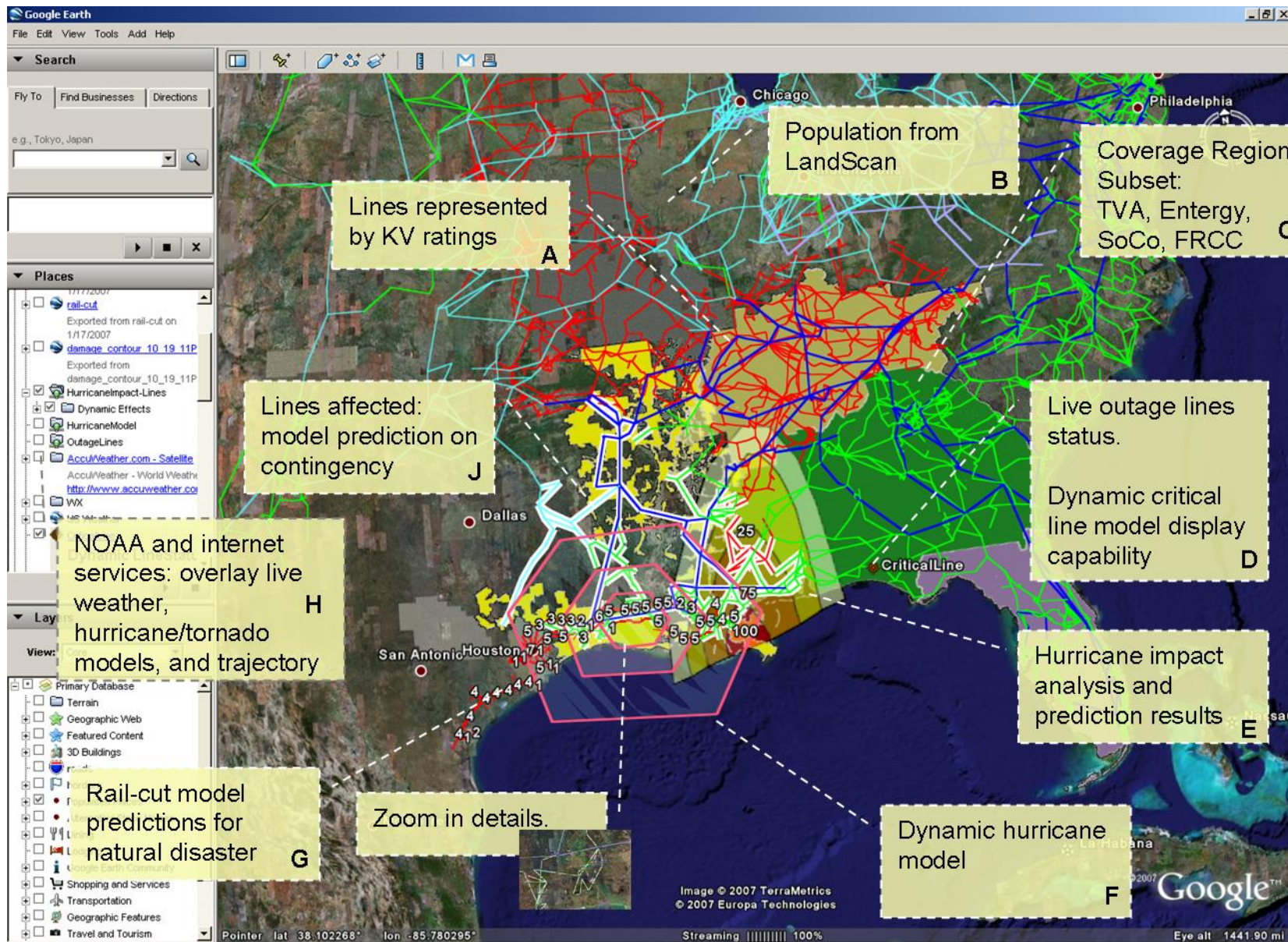
Real-time Weather Overlays

Uses and Mashups of Data-Layers for Energy Awareness

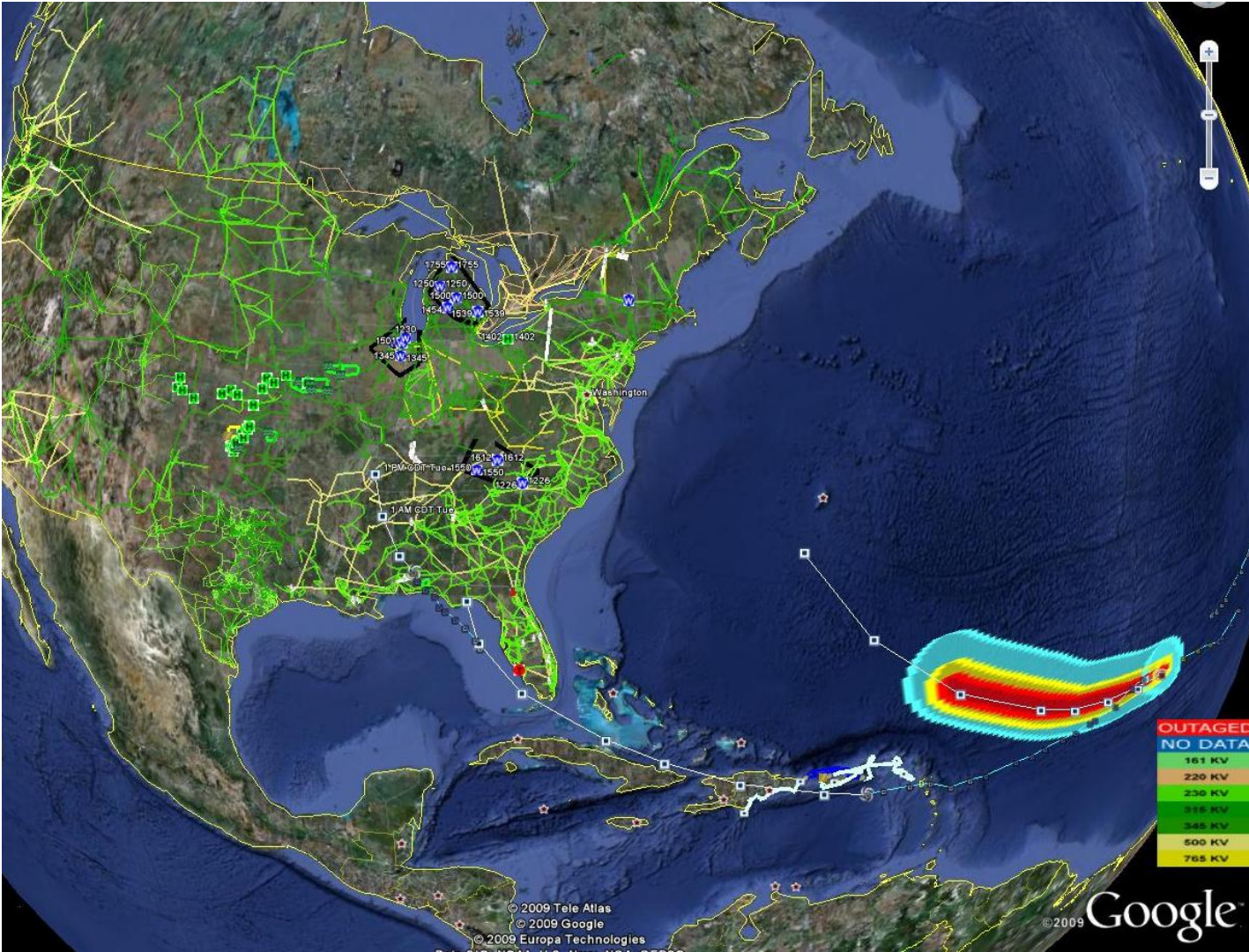
Wide-Area Views (Video)



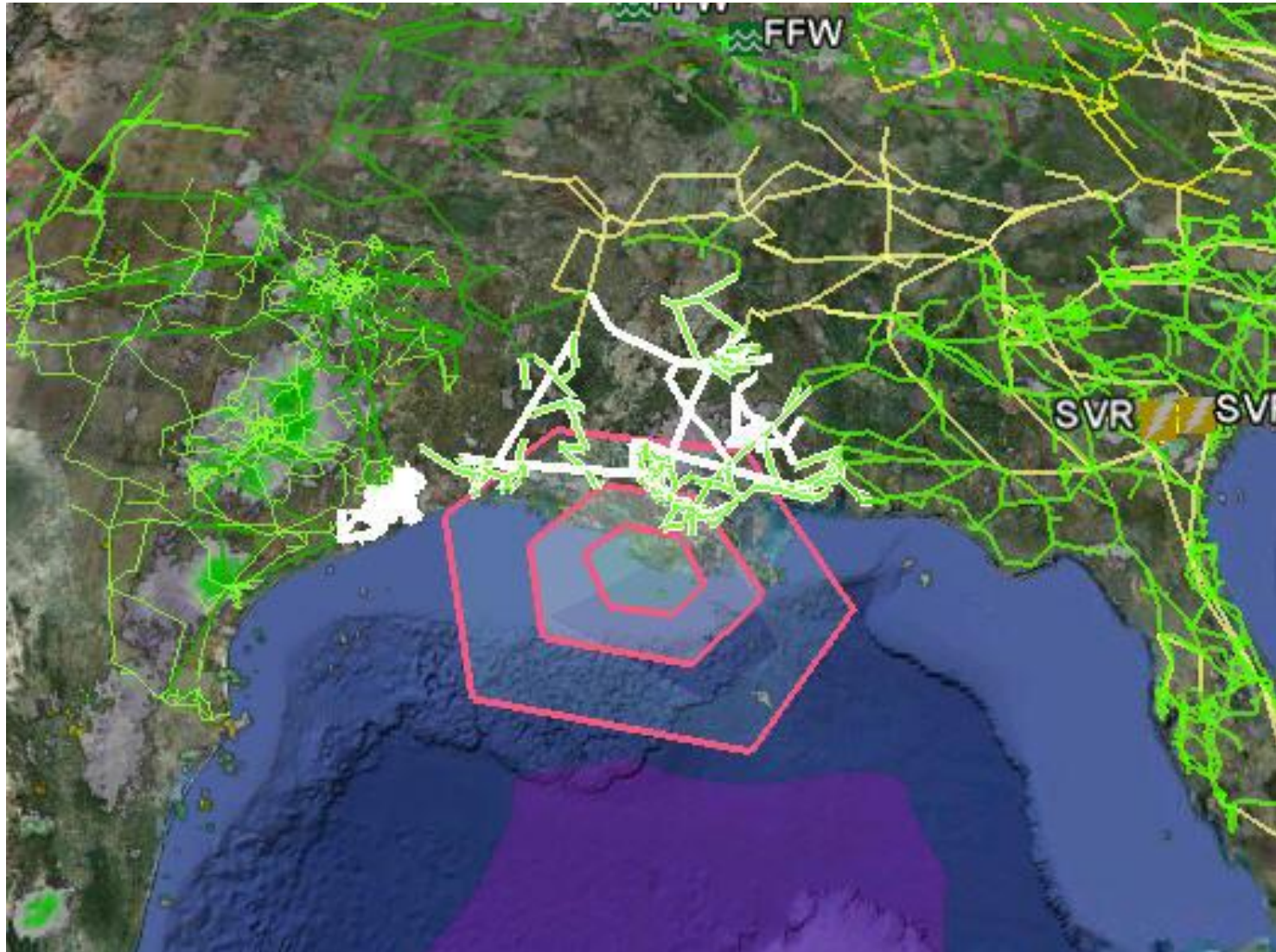
Wide-Area Views (Capability Layers)



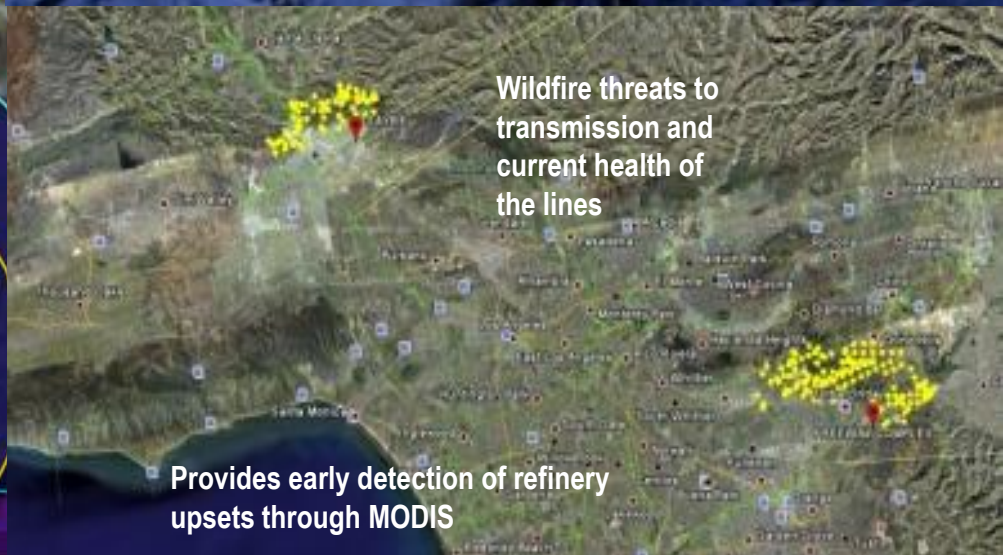
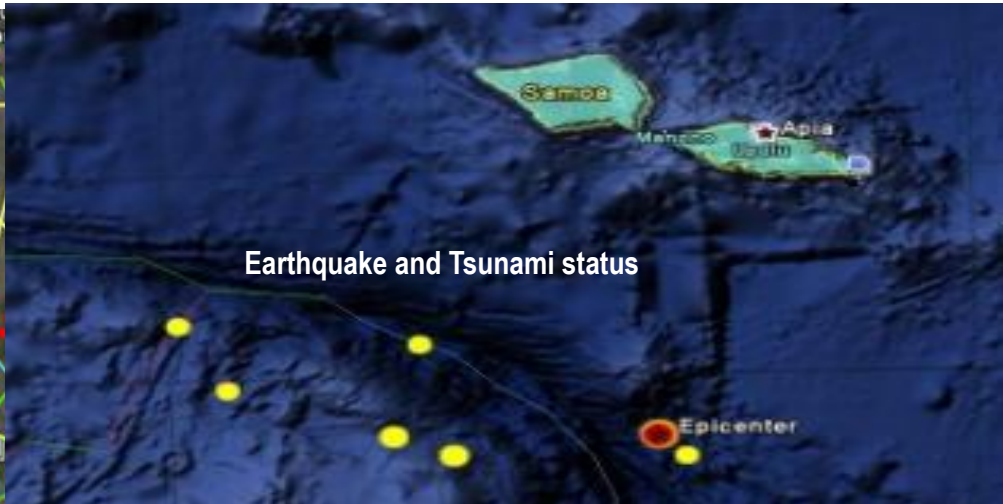
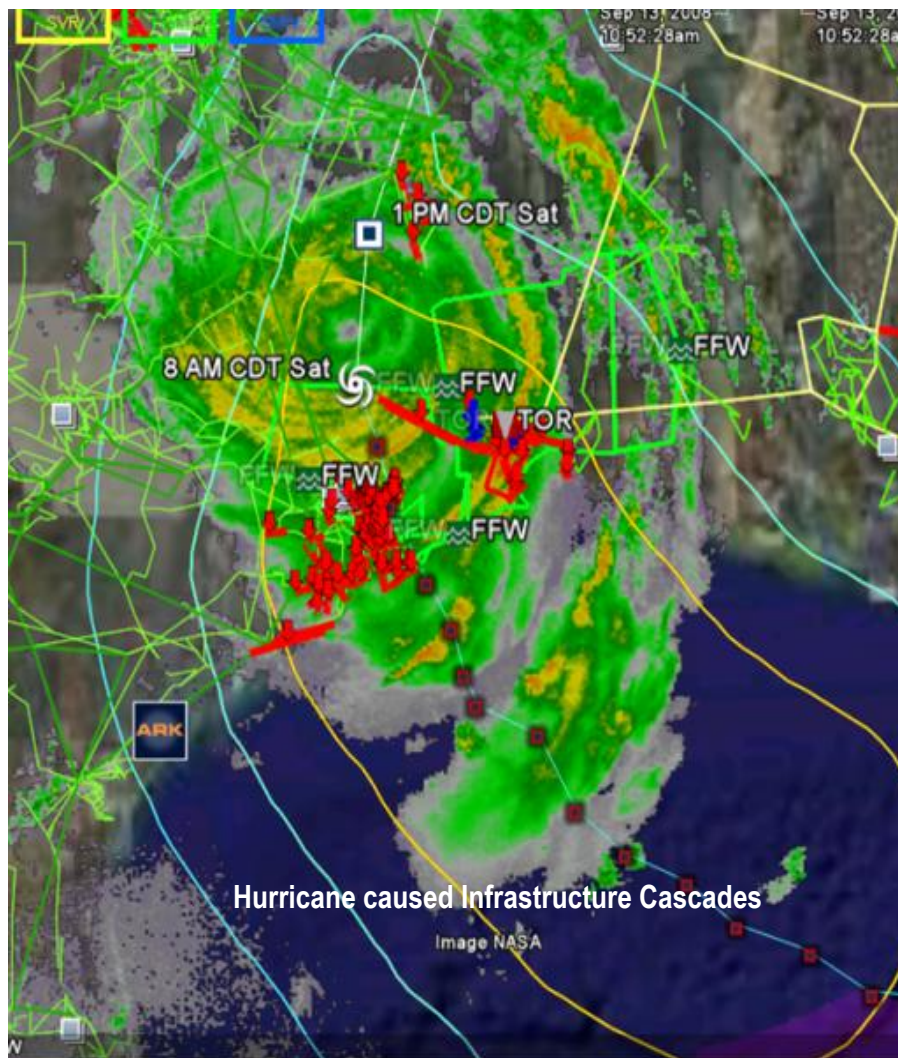
Example Impacts and Causes



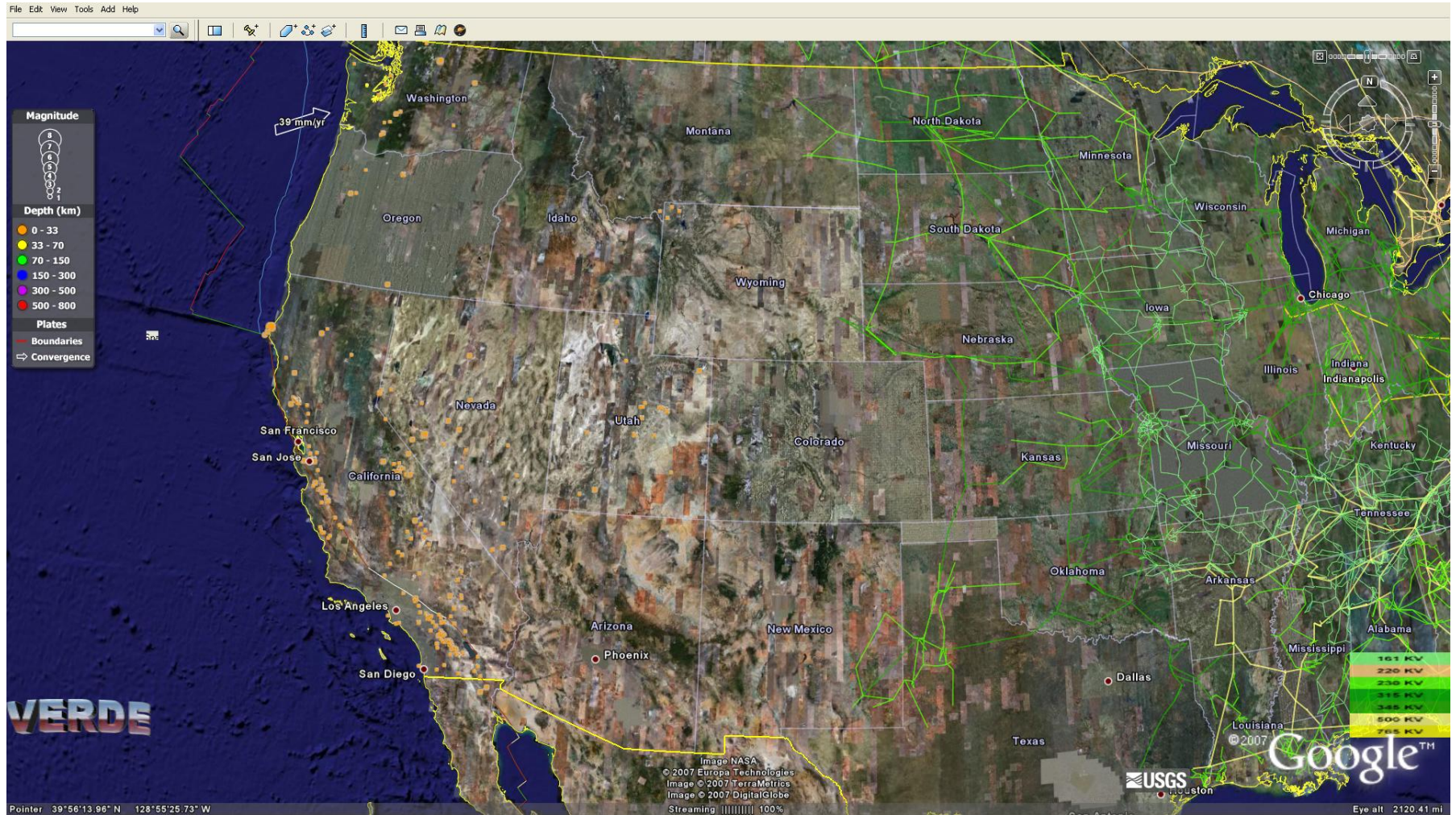
Predictive Capabilities



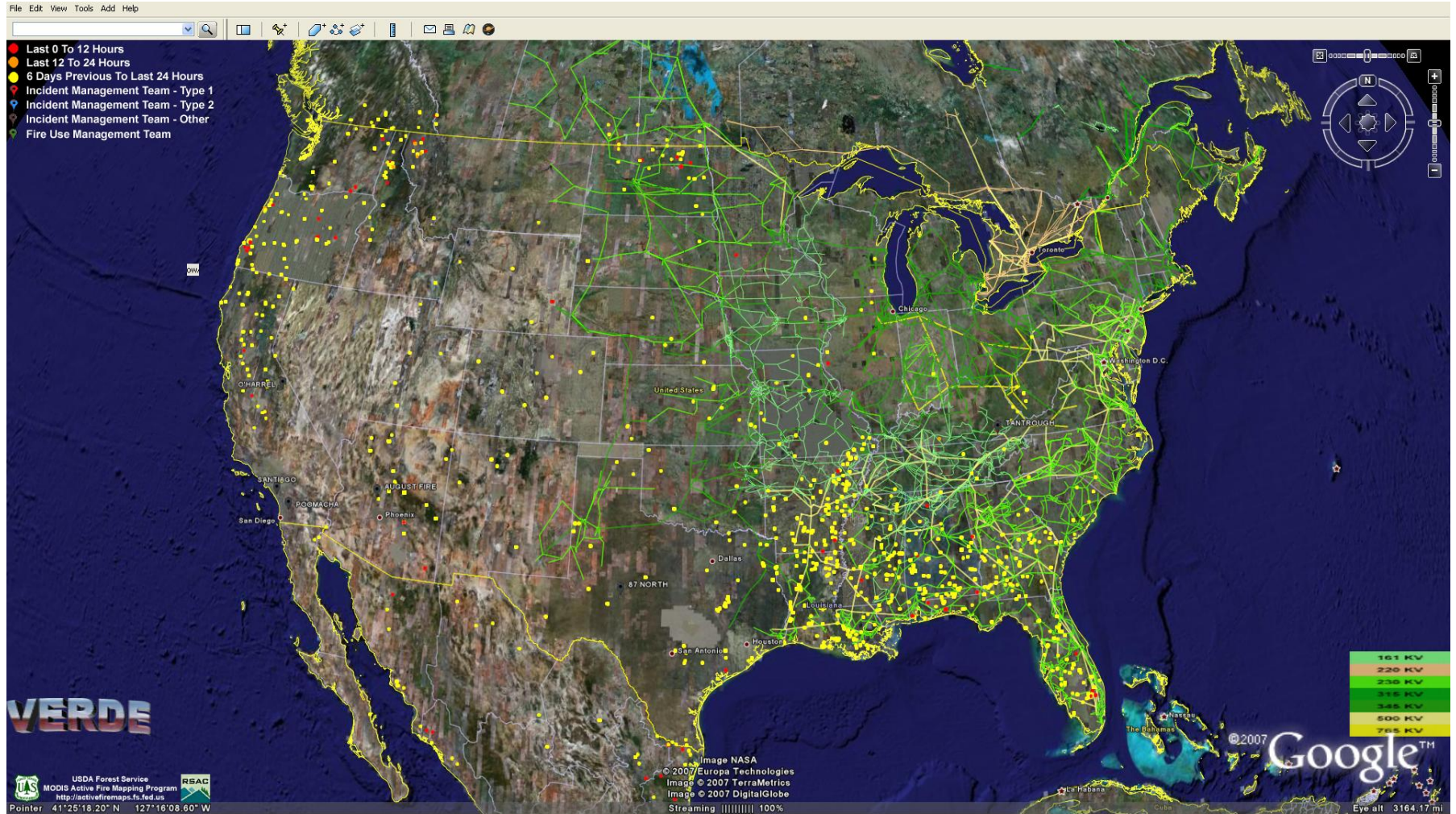
All Hazard Damage Forecast



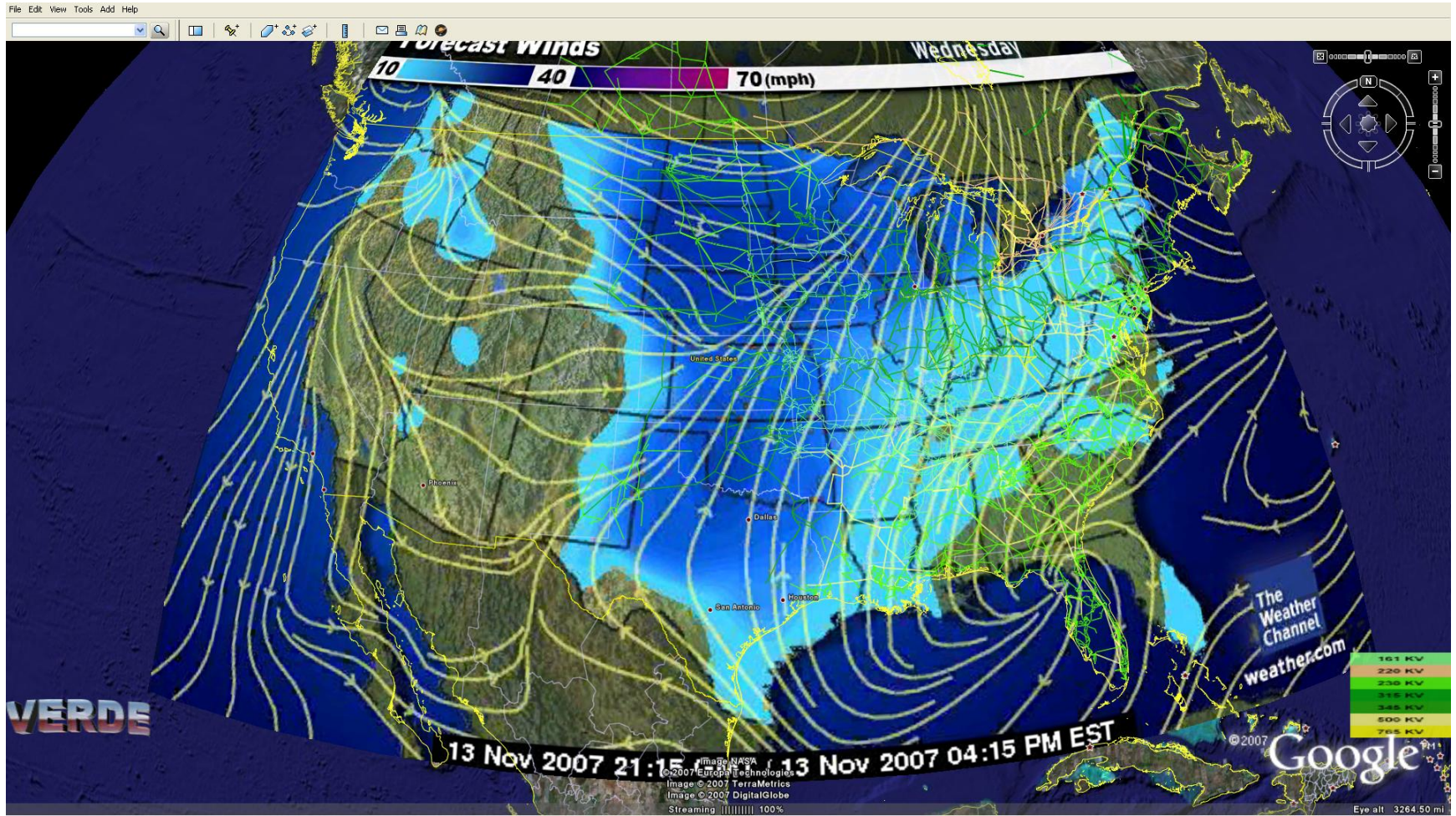
Earthquake Data (from USGS)



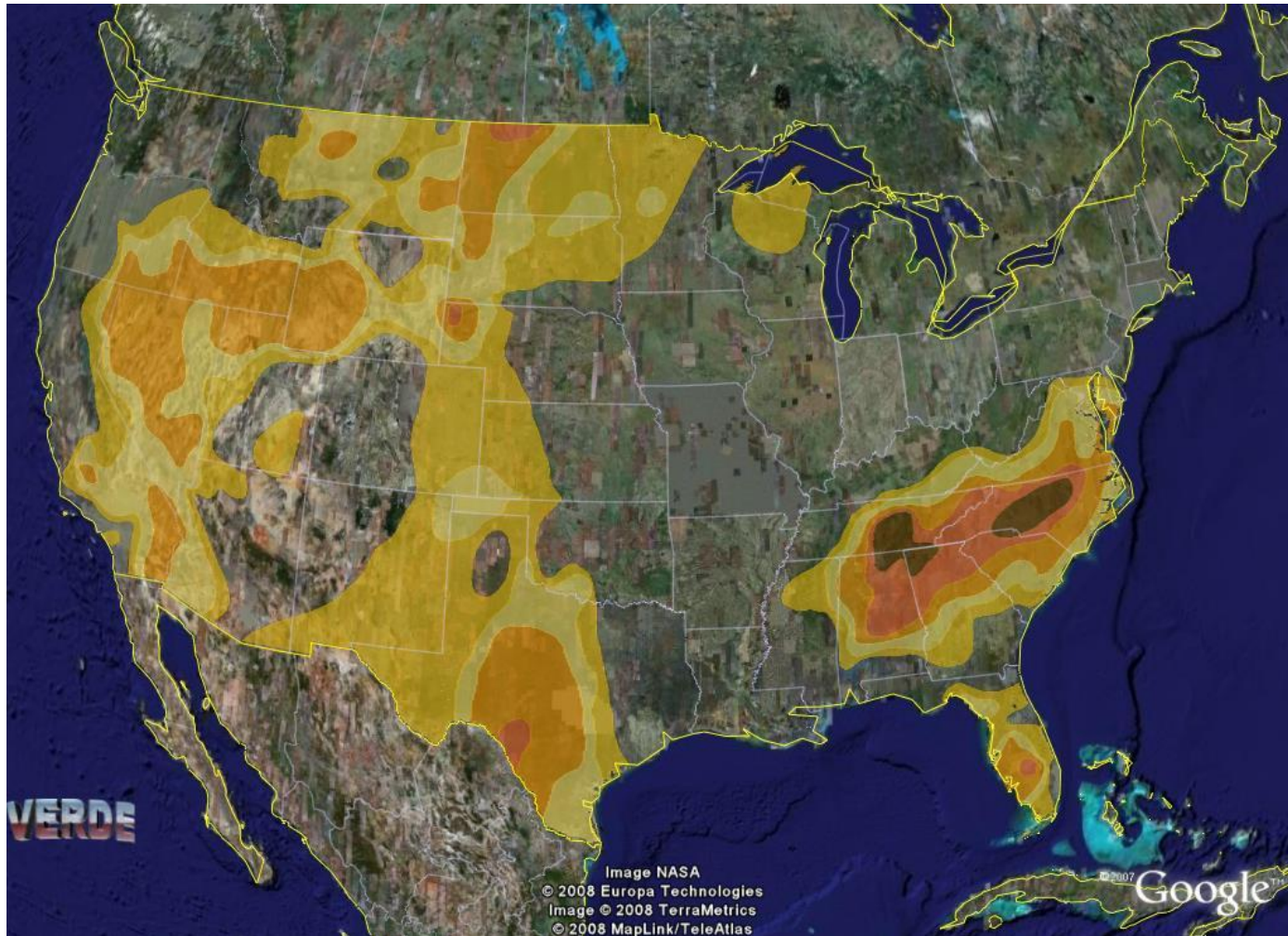
Forest Fires (from USGS)



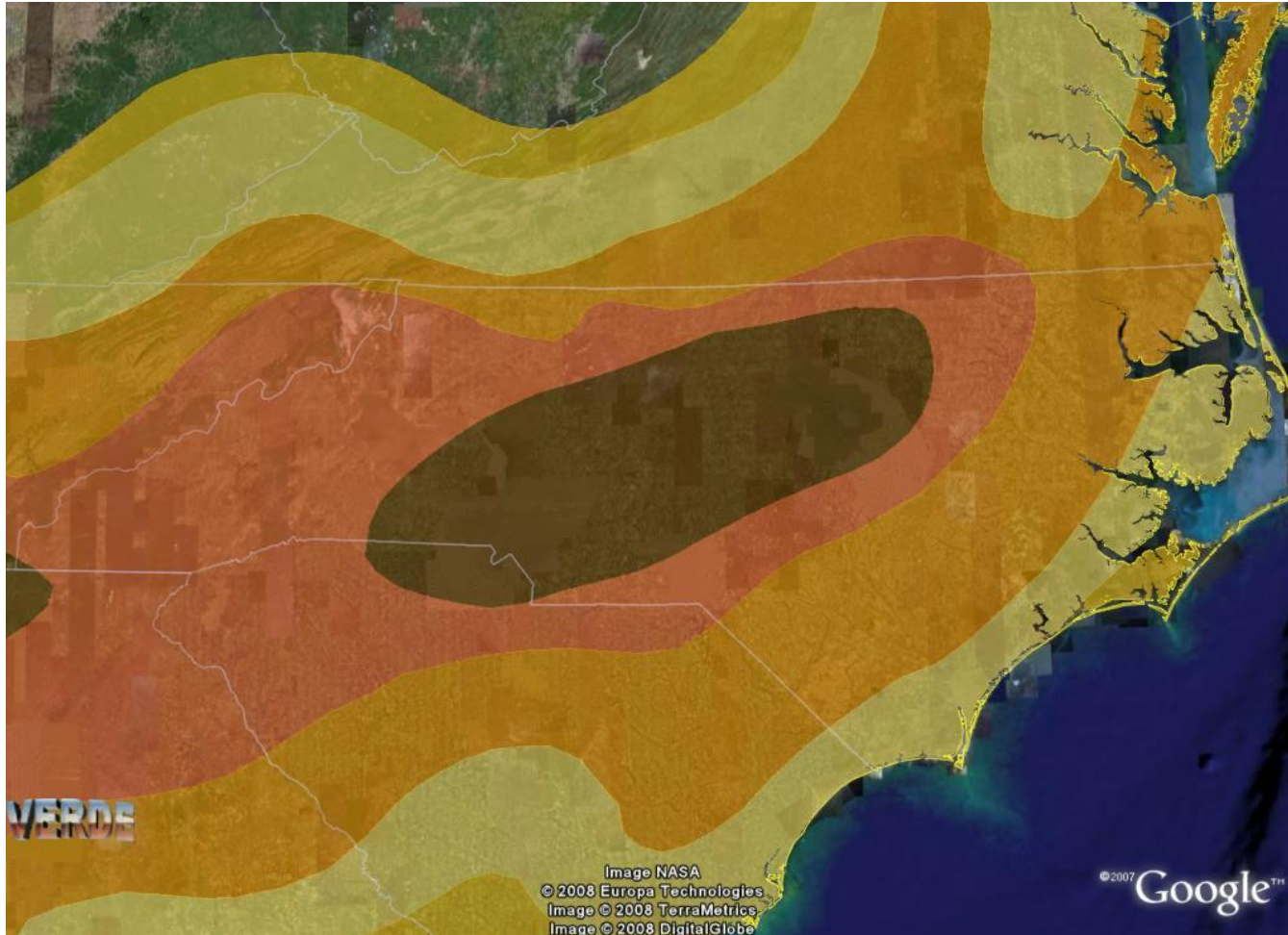
Wind Data



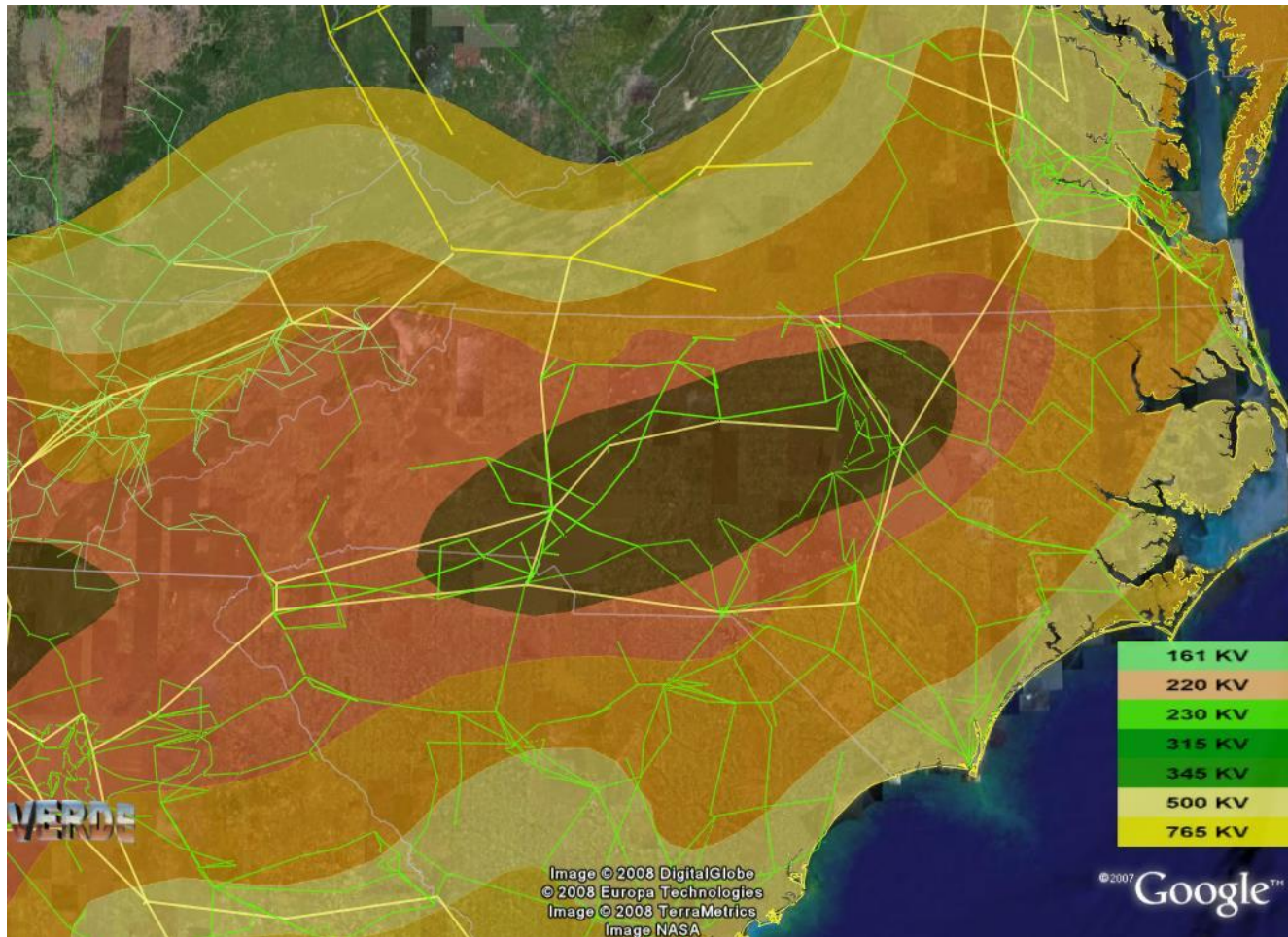
U.S. Drought Monitor



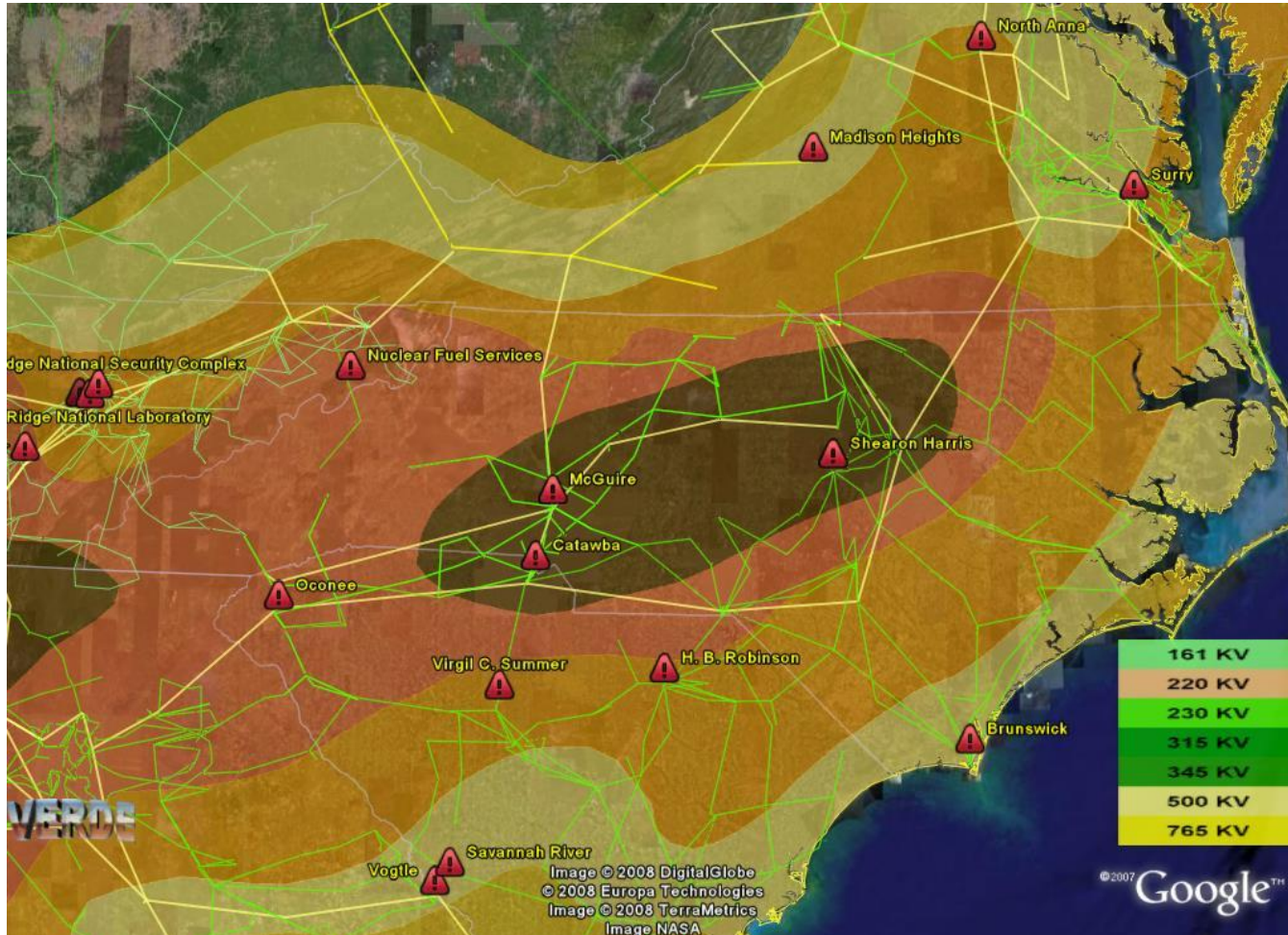
Zoom to North Carolina Drought Conditions



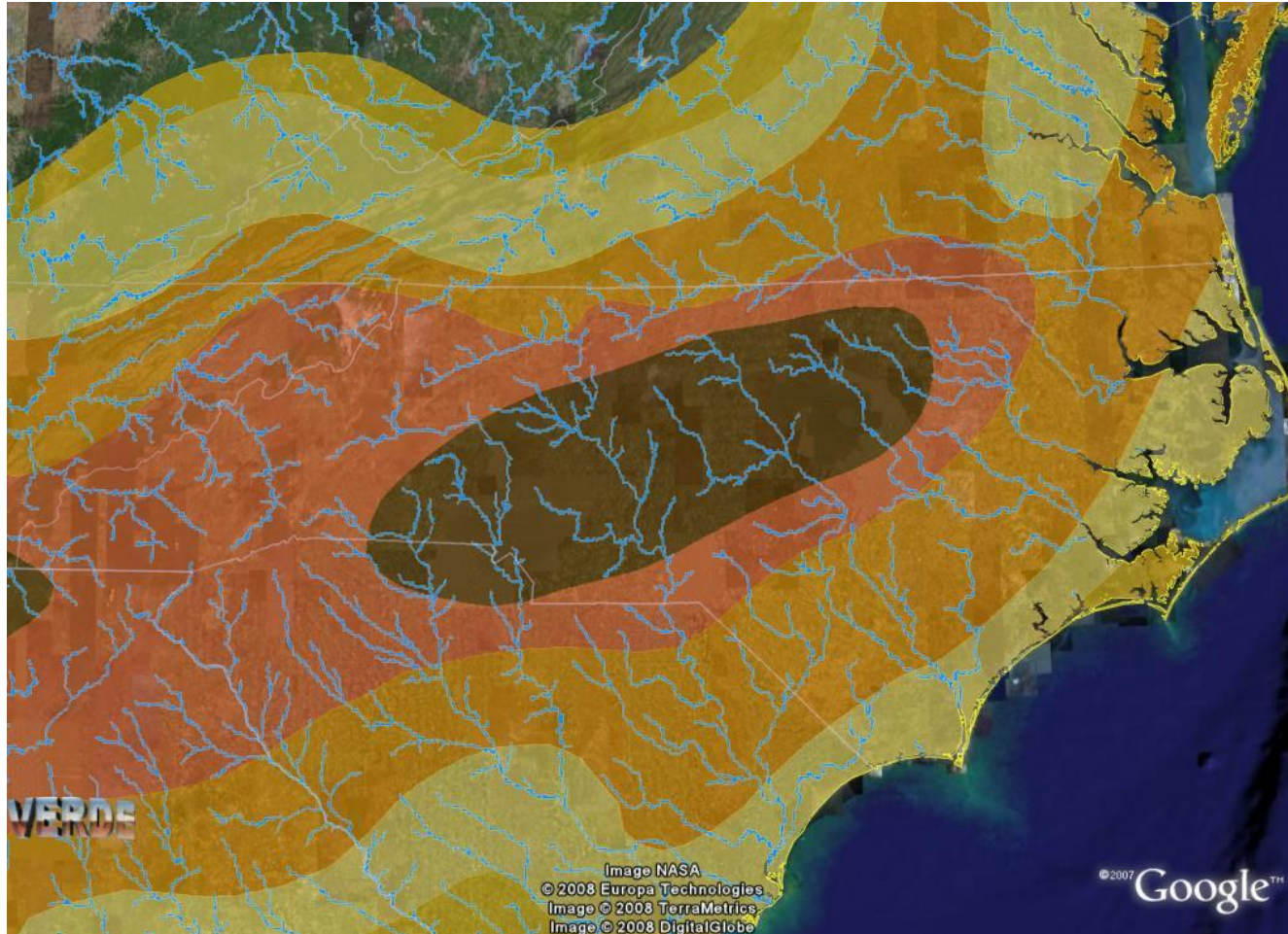
Transmission Lines in NC



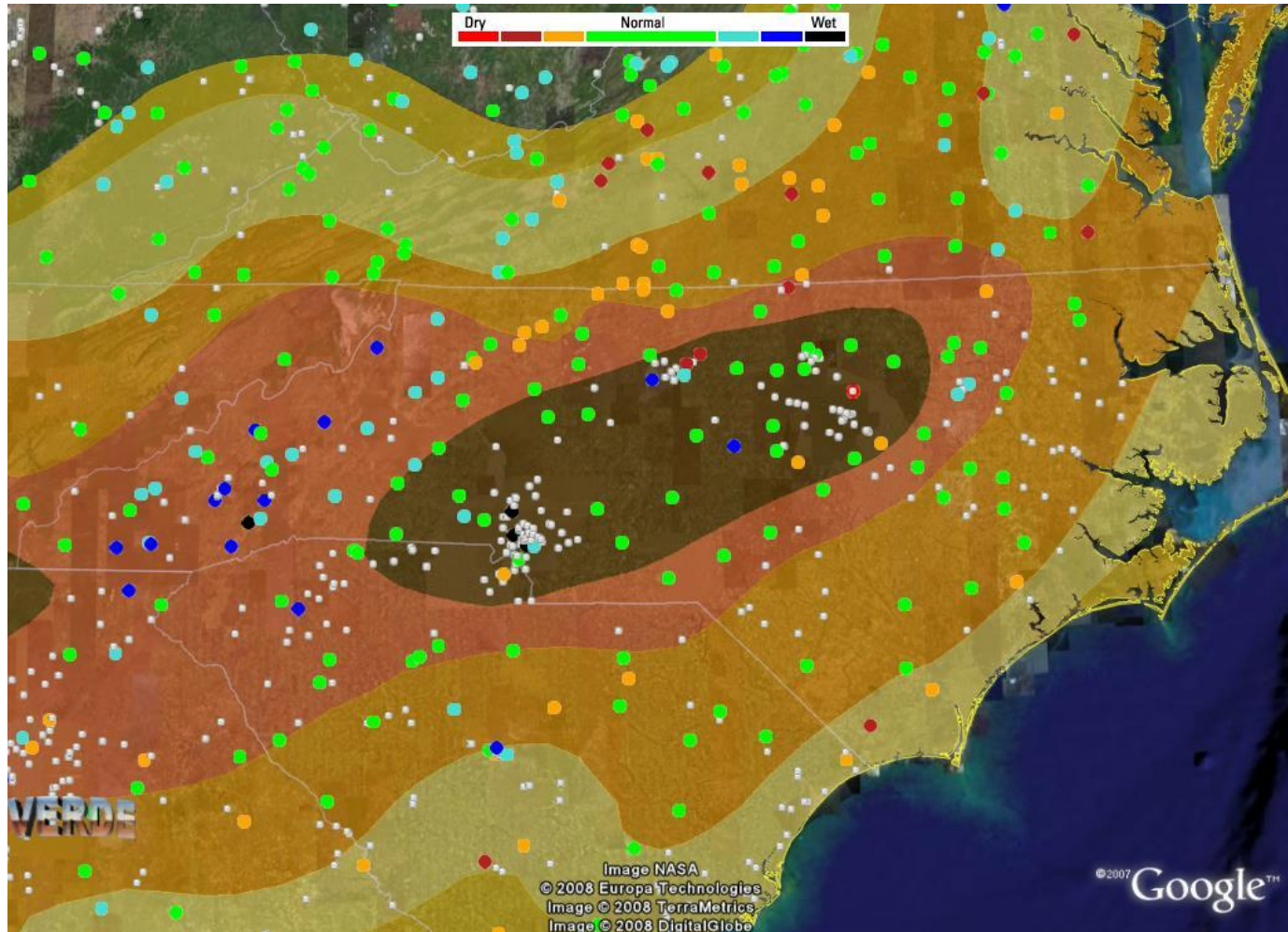
Overlay Nuclear Facilities



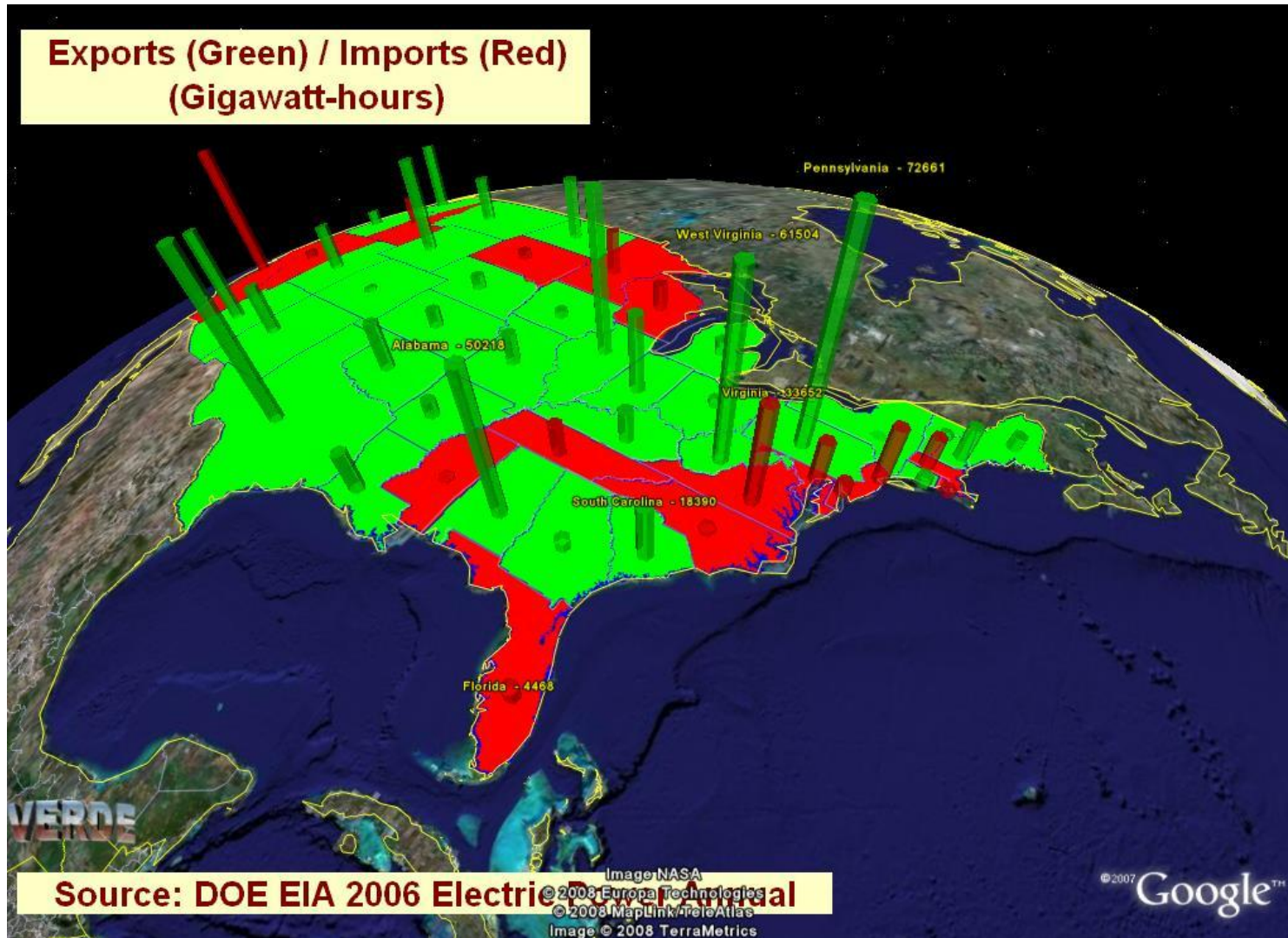
USGS - National Hydrography Dataset



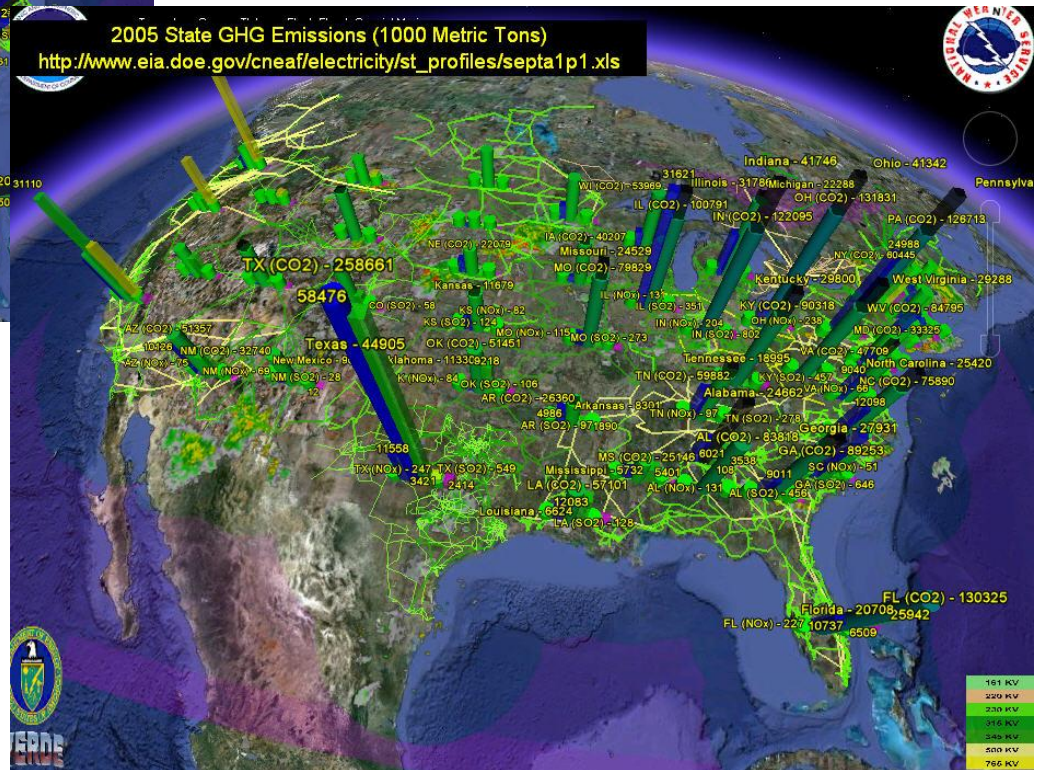
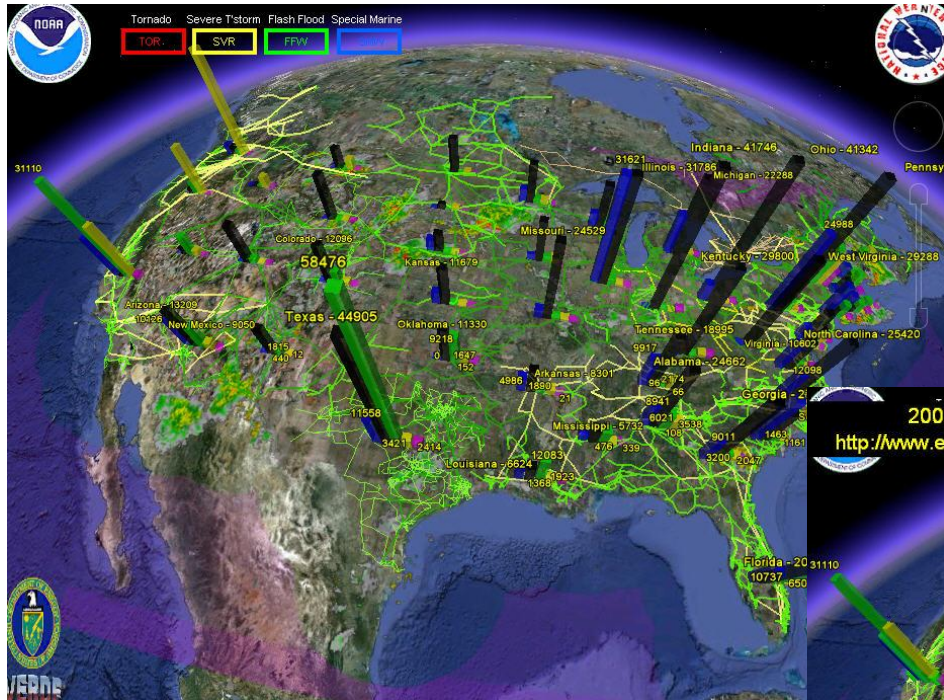
Stream Gauges



State Energy Imports and Exports



State Energy Generation and GHG Emissions



Data-Layers: Sources, Sharing, and Analysis

Open and Proprietary Data

- Open Data Examples
 - For transparency in trading and status. Example: PJM's OASIS (Open Access Same-time Information System).
 - Aggregate status for customers. Example: Customer outages.
 - Innovative non-utility data: UTK/VT Frequency Data Recorders
- Proprietary Data Examples
 - Intranet data. Example: SCADA data.
 - Extranet data. Example: NERC-net ICCP (Inter-Control-Center Protocol).
 - Innovative non-utility data: Genscape standoff recorders.

VERDE flow example: Evaluation of forest fire hazard

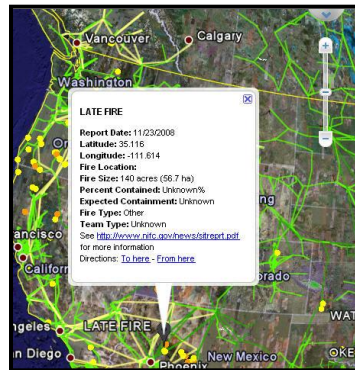
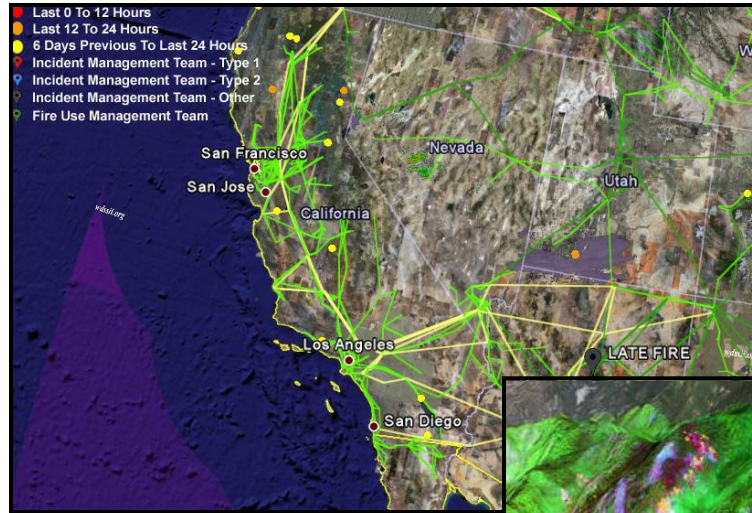
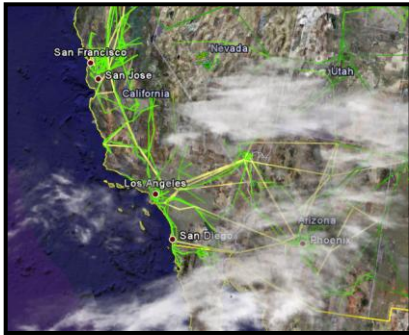
VERDE Data Feeds



Model Inputs



Model Outputs



National Fire Activity (Weekly T...)

Initial attack activity: 0 (0)
 New large fires: 0
 Large fires contained: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 3
 Area Command Teams committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 BMTs committed: 0
 Type 2 BMTs committed: 0
 Fire Use Teams committed: 0

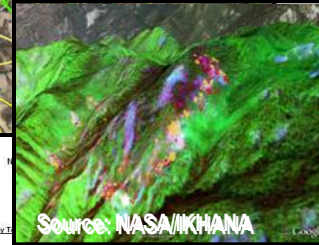
Uncontained large fires do not include wnr or suppression incidents. **
[Link to Geographic Area daily reports.](#)

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 432
 New large fires: 4
 Uncontained large fires: 1

Okechobee Lake, Okmulgee Field Office, BIA. Started on private land six mile northeast of Okemah, OK. Hardwood
 fire. Moderate fire behavior.

Incident Name	SL	Unit	Size 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pct	Per Ctn	OW	Eng	Met	Site Lost	SS CTD	Origin Own	
Okechobee Lake	OK	OKM	400	---	80	121	22	---	0	0	0	1	NR	PR
Barracuda	MS	MNF	2,800	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	NR	FS	FS
Lispick	MS	MNF	2,300	---	100	---	0	0	0	0	0	AC	FS	FS
Fire Report	Unit	Unit	Size	---	100	---	11	---	0	0	0	0	NR	NR

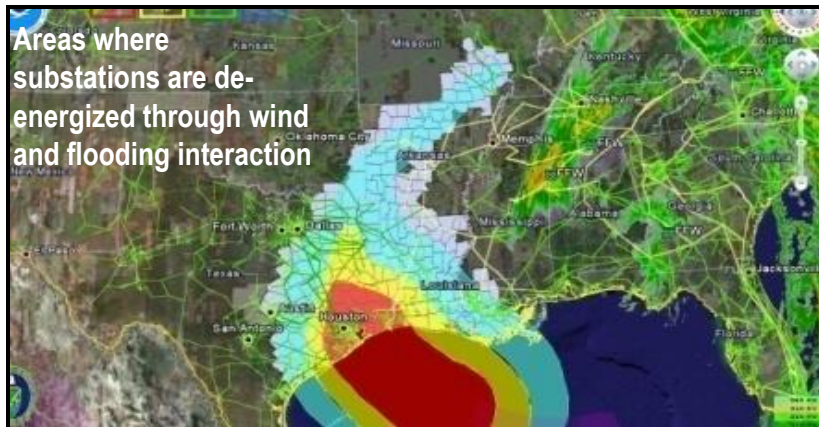


- Impact estimate
- Contingency alerting

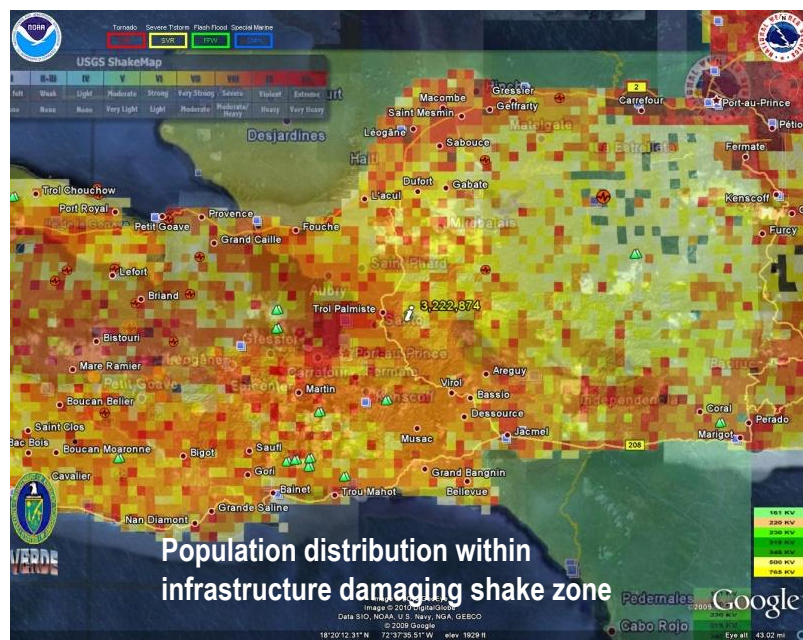
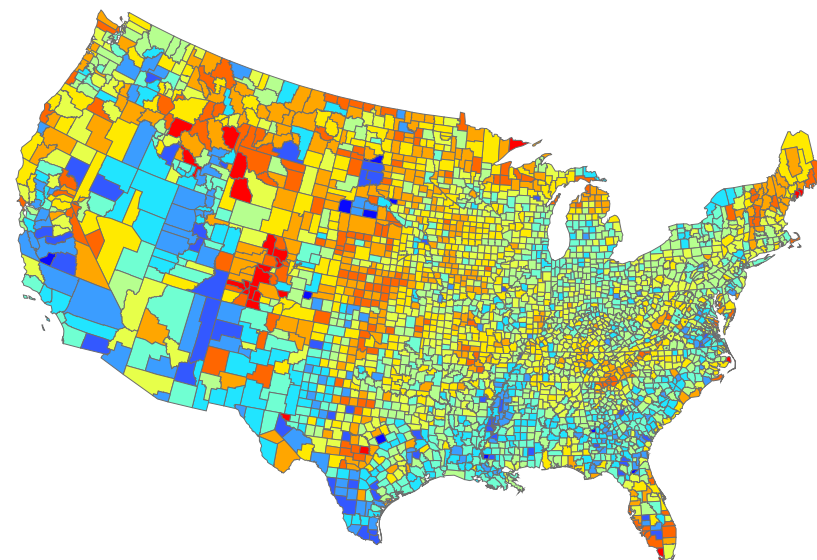
- Sample inputs
 - Wind
 - Temp./R.H.

- Status and infrastructure overlays
- NICC outputs

Estimates of Power Customers and Population at Risk



Value by County of the Population to Power Customer Conversion Factor



Policy Module

Policy landscape for renewable energy

Renewable Technology



Solar



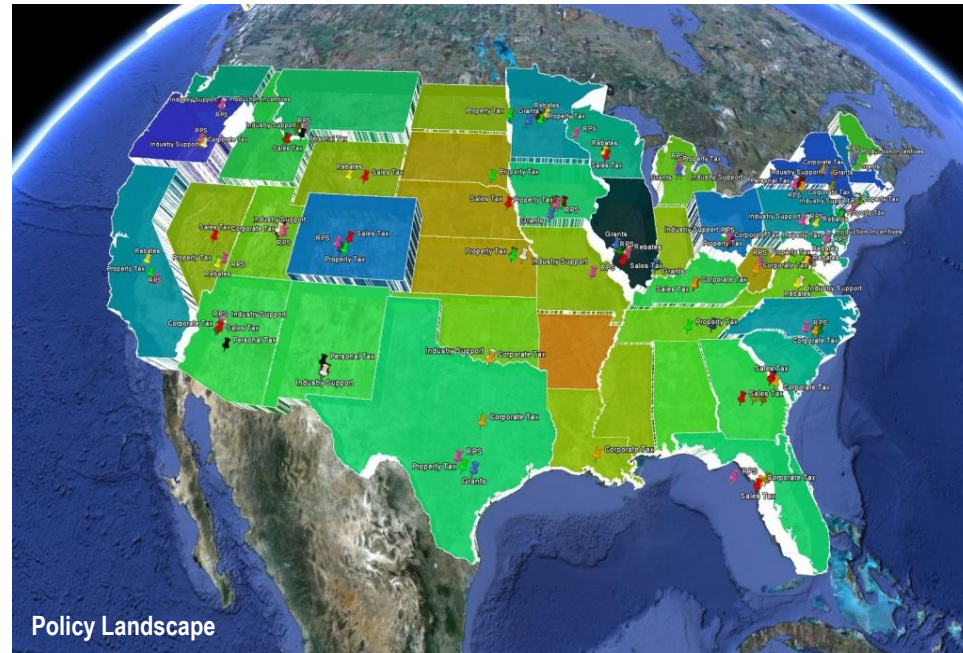
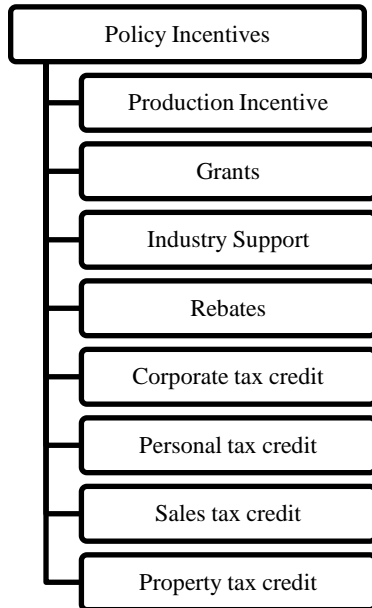
Bio-energy



Wind

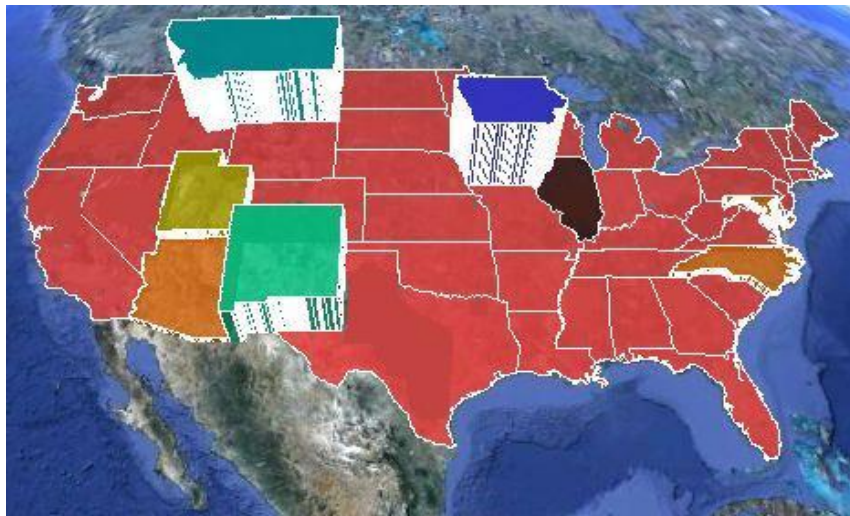


Other

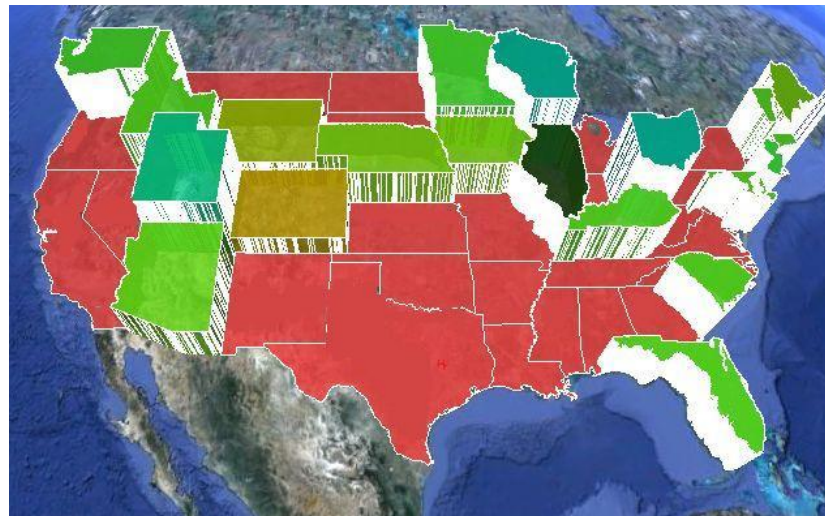


Policy module : Results and Analysis

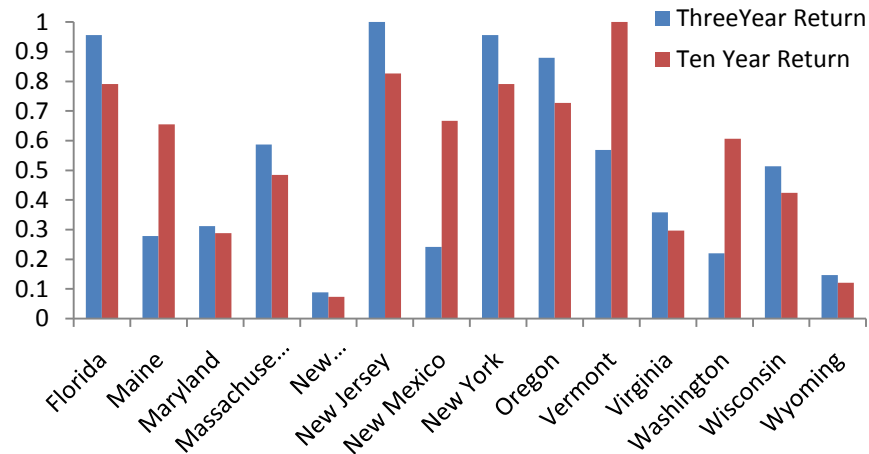
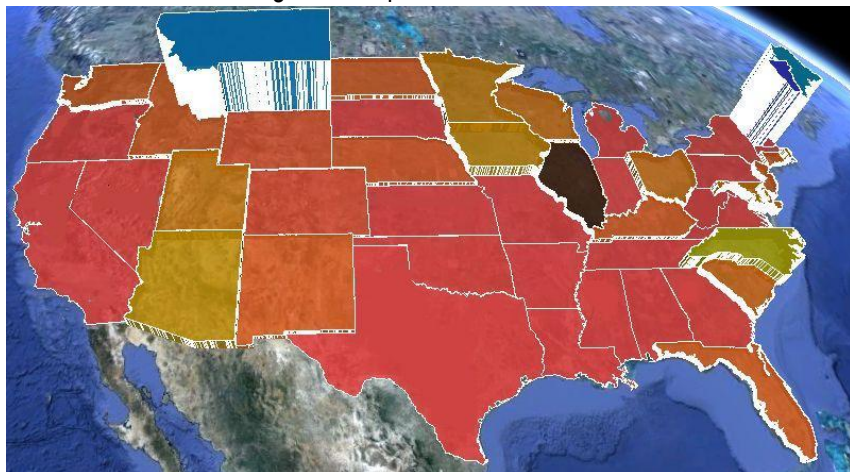
Personal Tax incentives for \$5M investment



Sales Tax incentives for \$5M investment



Incentives for 50MW of generated power



Summary

- **Situational-awareness energy data landscape:**
 - Actionable information is increasingly available: visualizing data-layers - a useful first step.
 - Multiple streams of data (mashups) fill in the composite picture of the interdependent system.
 - Live spatio-temporal information is critical for decision/policy-makers context
- **Energy data analysis:**
 - Source data layers are value-added with analysis layers
 - Toolkits must be informed by diverse constituent components because of cross-cutting socio-infrastructural dimensions

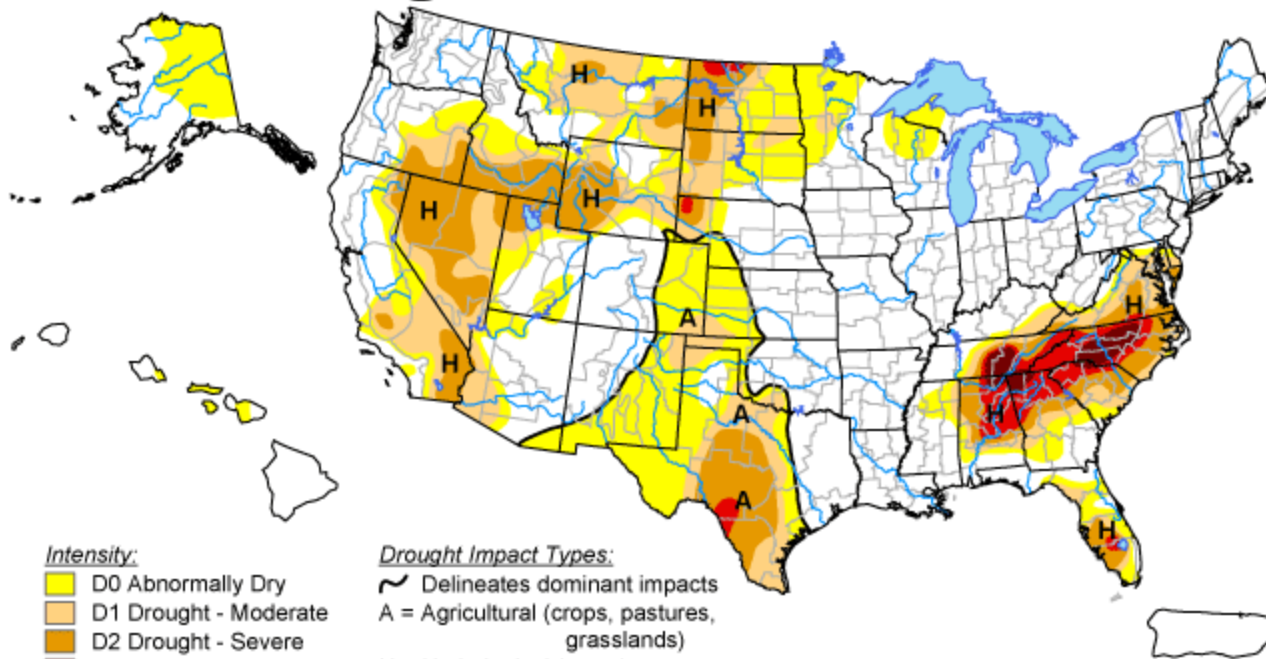
Thank You! Questions?

The Palmer Drought Severity Index






U.S. Drought Monitor

March 4, 2008


Valid 7 a.m. EST



Intensity:

-  D0 Abnormally Dry
-  D1 Drought - Moderate
-  D2 Drought - Severe
-  D3 Drought - Extreme
-  D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

-  Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



Released Thursday, March 6, 2008

Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center