



IPERC

Maximizing Microgrids

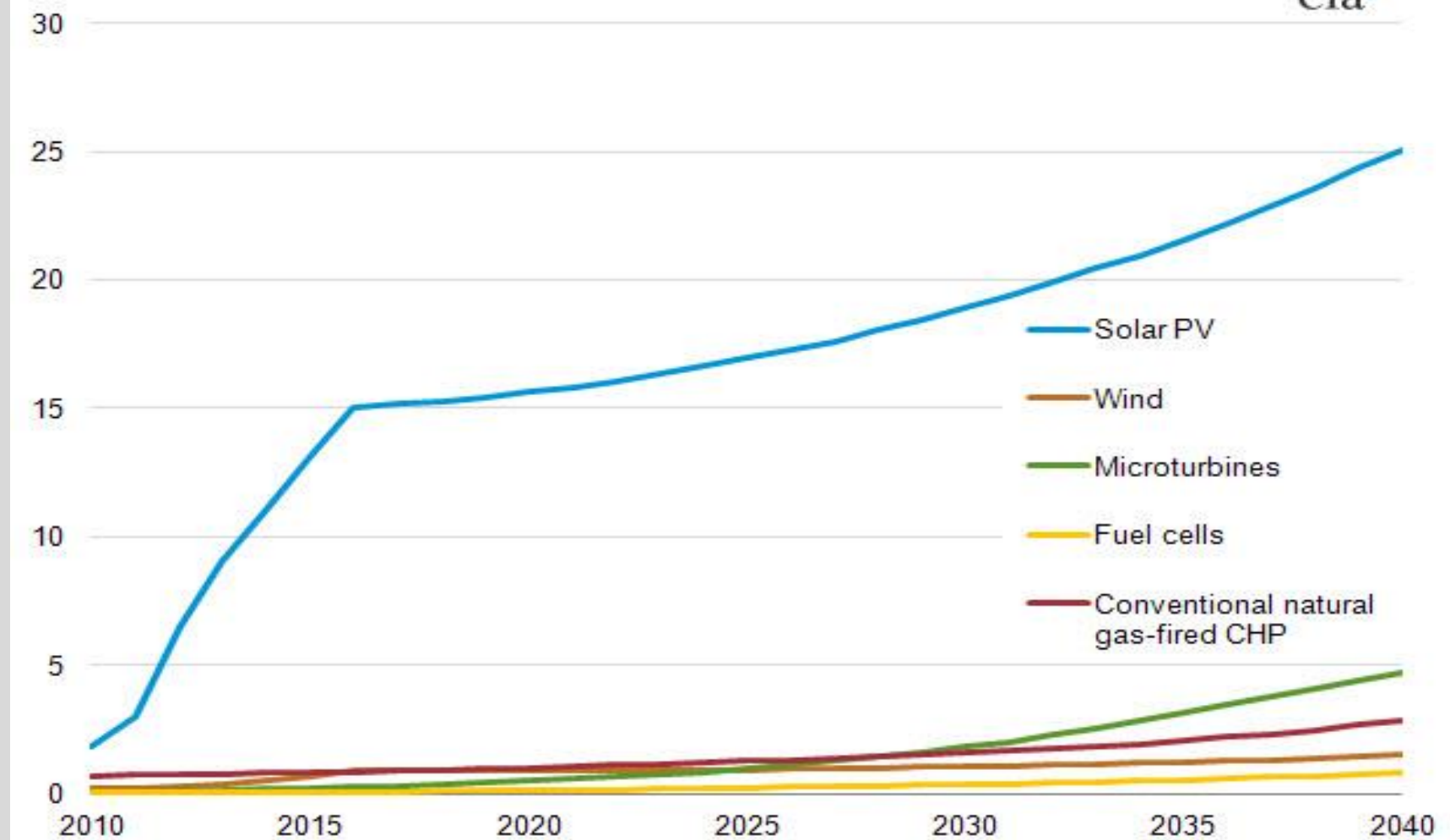
The Top Issues Facing Development of the Ideal Microgrid

ID # IDEA2016-37

John M. Carroll

Why Microgrids Now? Maximizing DER

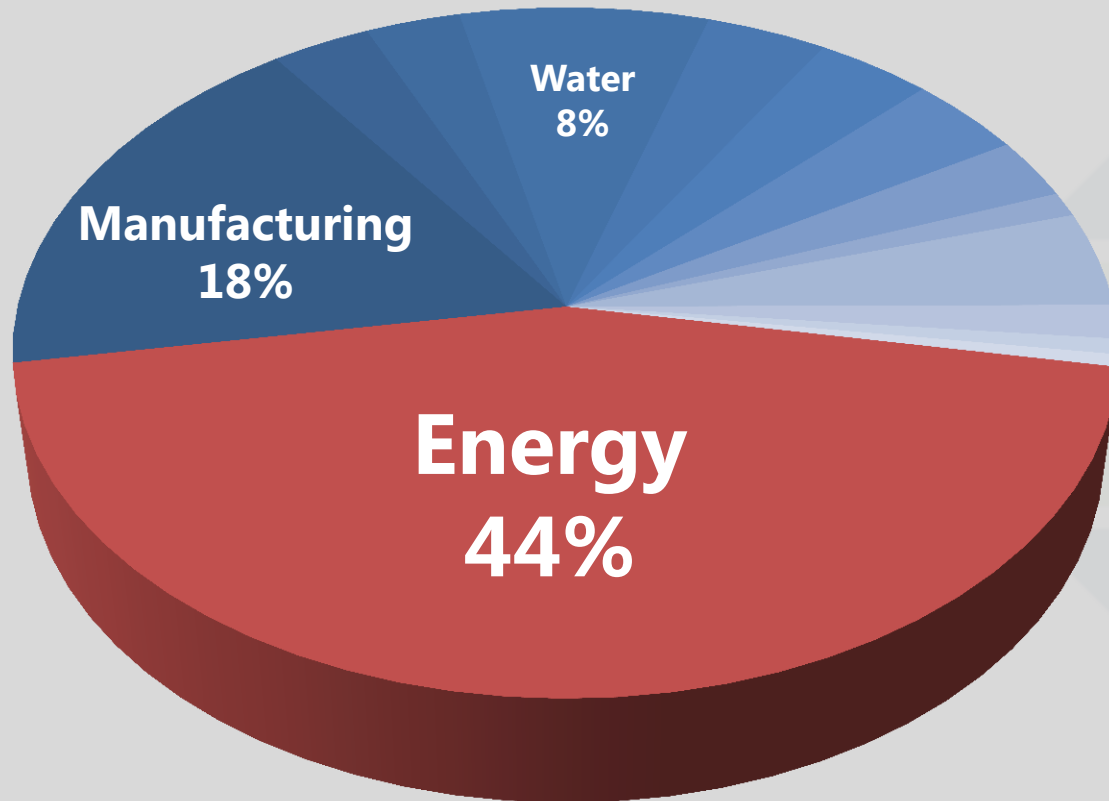
Figure 1: Installed buildings sector DG capacity in AEO2013 Reference case (gigawatts)



* Courtesy of U.S. Energy Information Administration

Why Microgrids Now? Cybersecurity

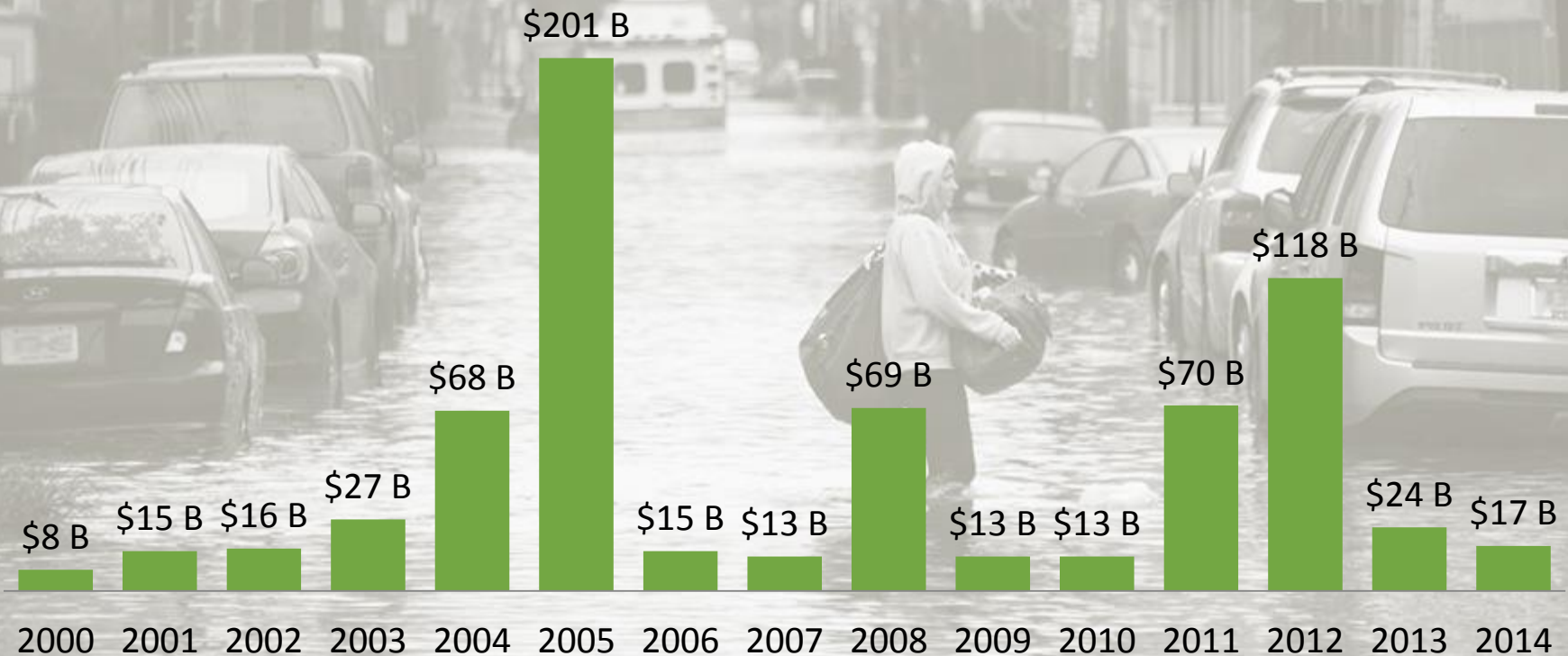
Cyber Incidents Targeting Critical Infrastructure, 2012-14



Voluntarily Reported. Source: ICS-CERT Monitor, October-December 2012; October-December 2013; October-December 2014

Not Once in a Century, but Twice a Decade

Cost of Billion-Dollar Weather Events and Major Contributing Storms



Microgrid: Dept. of Energy Definition

“A group of interconnected **loads** and **distributed energy resources** with clearly defined electrical boundaries that acts as a **single controllable entity** with respect to the grid and can connect and disconnect from the grid to enable it to **operate in both grid-connected or island mode.**”

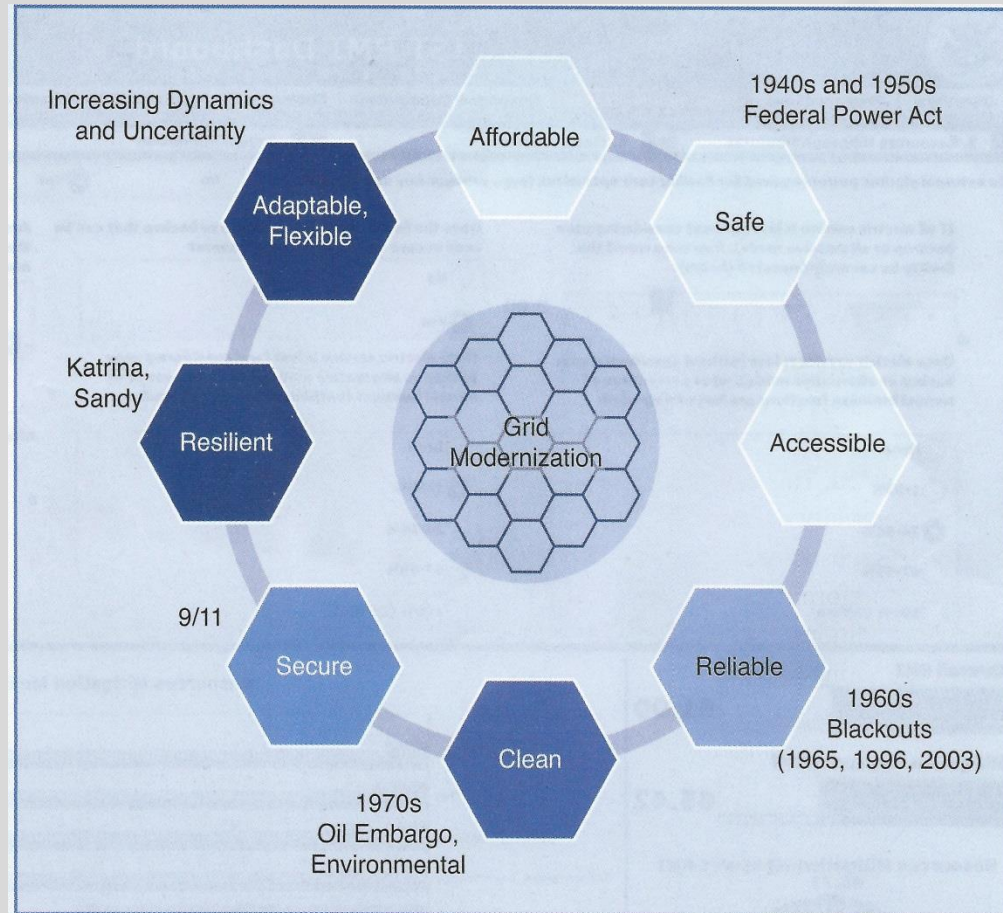
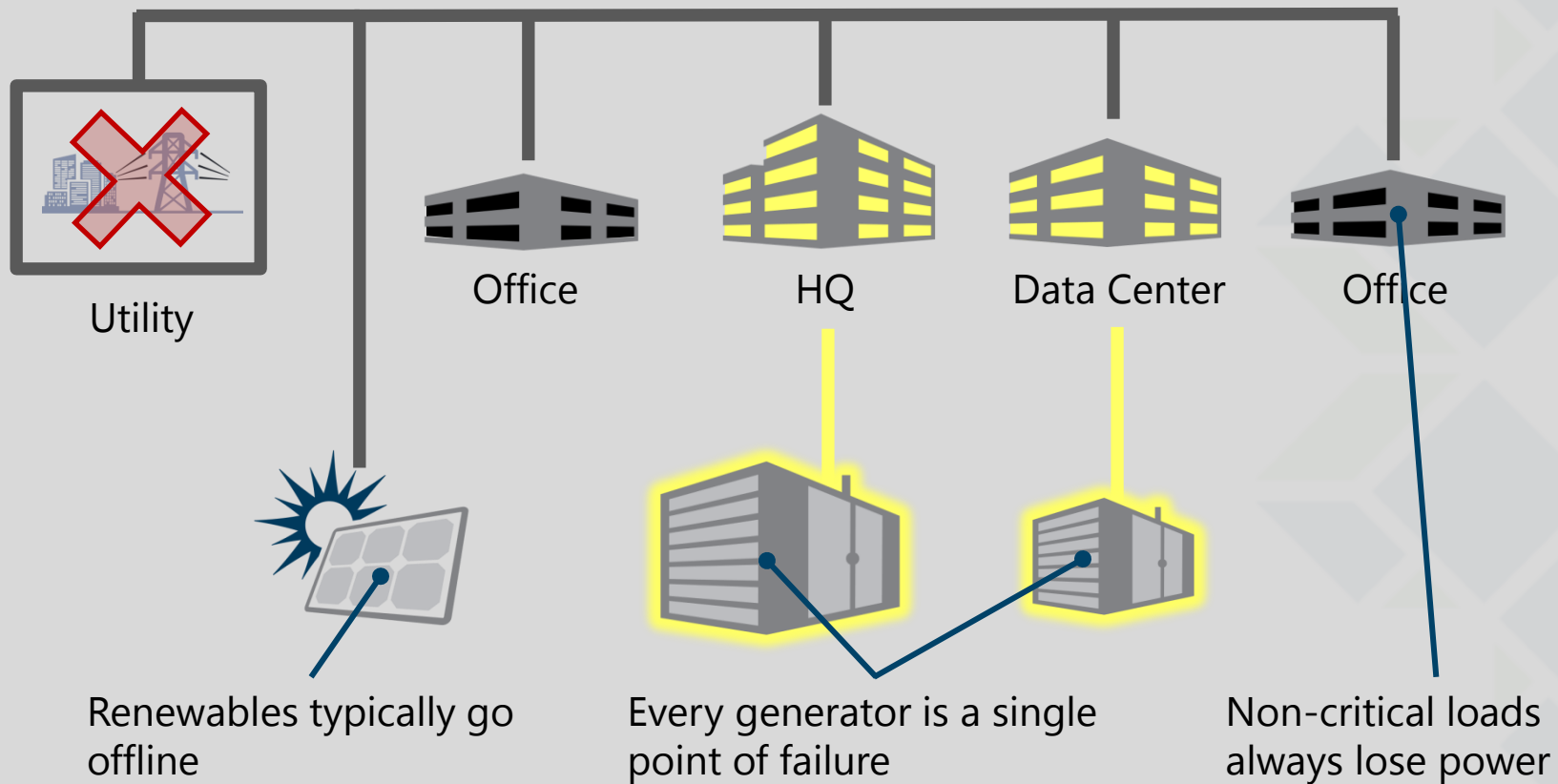


figure 3. The eight key attributes of a future electricity system, defined by the DOE GTT.

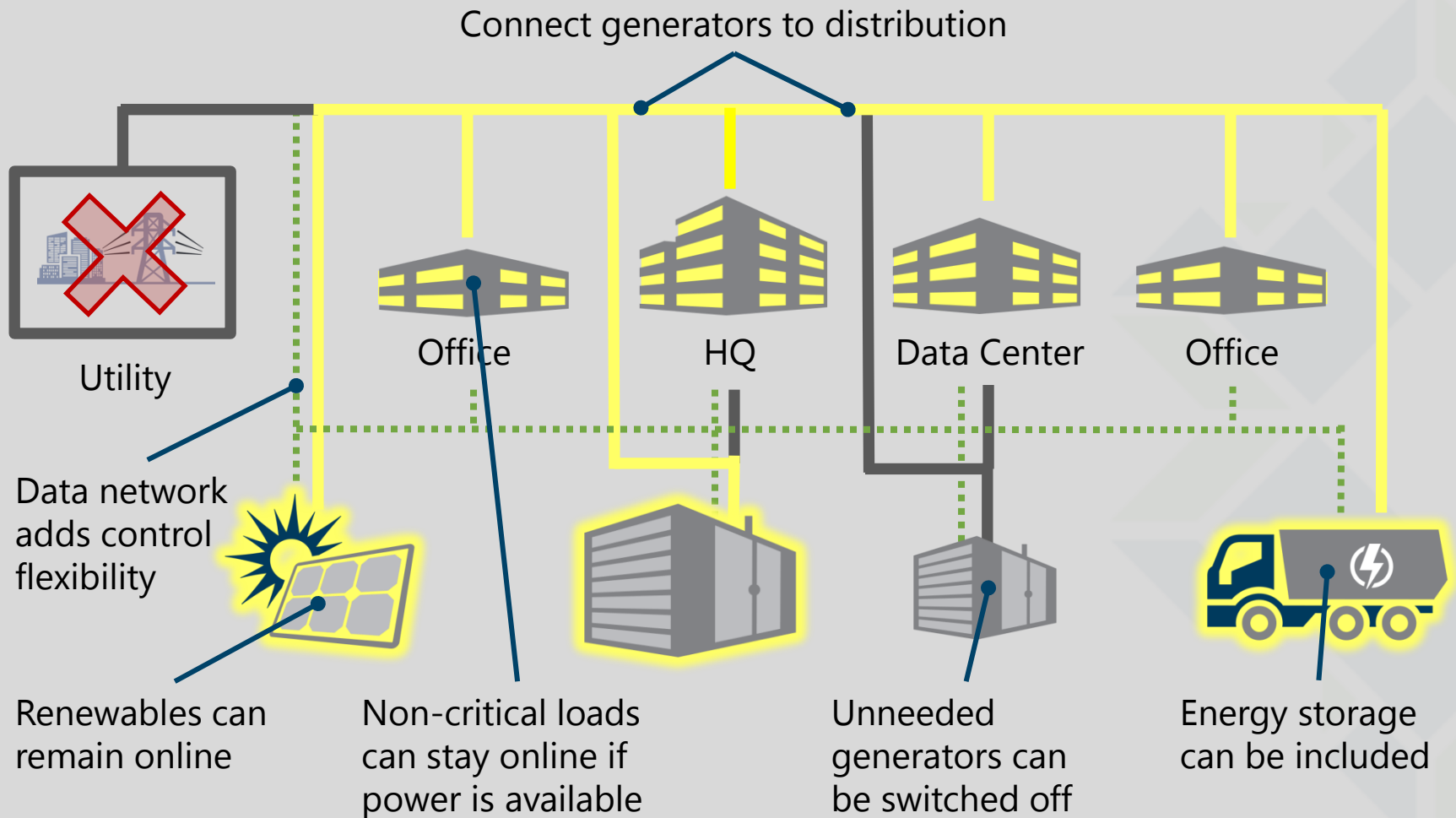
Traditional Back-up Power Has Weaknesses



Why Microgrids?

- Centralized power vulnerability
- Increased deployment of DERs
- Power for autonomous, intelligent communities
- Power resiliency under all circumstances
- Existing and Emerging threats (weather, cyber, etc.)
- 24/7/365 support for emergency services
- Increased energy efficiency and cost reduction

Microgrids Improve Resilience & Flexibility



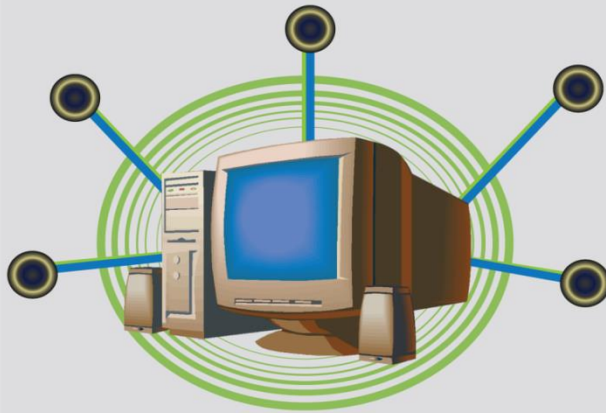
The Future of Microgrid Controls Design

Conventional

Centralized Control Mainframe Mentality

Single Point
Of Failure

Customized
Software Costly
To Engineer



Legacy Code
Vulnerable
to Attack

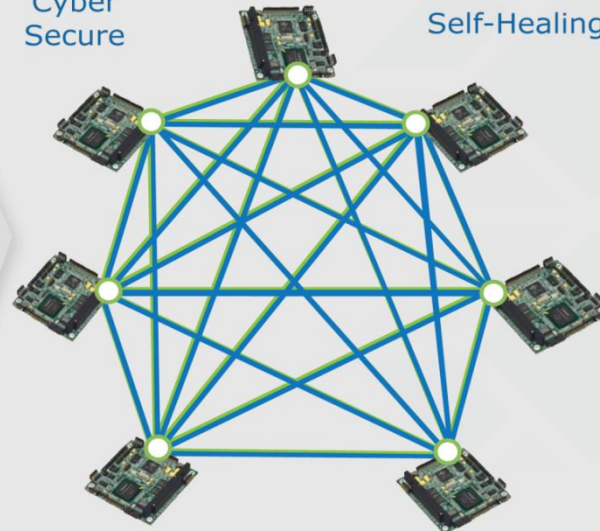
Custom
Configuration
Difficult to Scale

Microgrid

Distributed Control Internet Mentality

Cyber
Secure

Self-Healing



Automatic
Reconfiguration

Automatic
Optimization

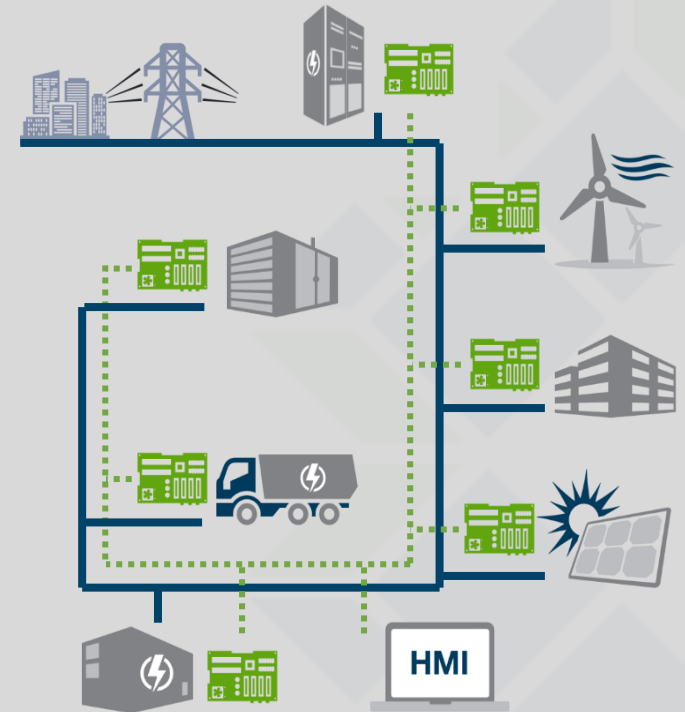
GridMaster™ Microgrid Control System

- **Characteristics**

- Intelligent distributed controls
- Peer-to-peer architecture; No master-slave
- Automatic self-healing and configuration
- Autonomous balancing of generation and loads

- **Advantages**

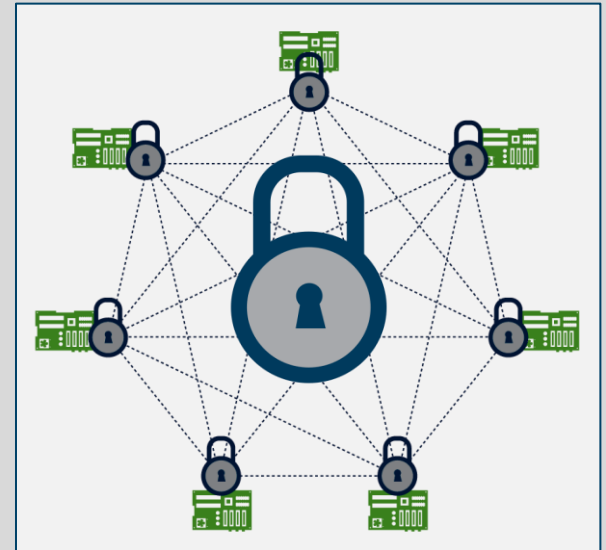
- Works with existing infrastructure and new power generation sources
- Component vendor-agnostic
- Dynamic adaptation to resource behavior
- Graceful degradation
- Components capable of isolated operation
- Allows rapid inclusion of new technologies



Distributed control means no master-slave and no single point of failure

Effective Cybersecurity = Defense in Depth

- Constantly moving target: Defenses must continually evolve
- No fixed solutions: Only robust processes for deep, multi-layered defenses
- Baseline assumption: Firewalls and intrusion detection will be defeated
- Applicable frameworks:
 - **NIST 800-82**, Guide to Industrial Control System Security
 - **NIST 800-53**, Risk Management Framework; App I Security Controls, Enhancements, and Supplemental Guidance
 - **DoDI 8500.2**, DoD IA Certification and Accreditation Process
 - **CNSSI 1253 App I**, ICS Security Overlay



The control system must function with attackers inside

Cybersecurity Defense in Depth



Policies, Procedures,
Training & Awareness



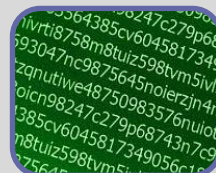
Physical Security



Perimeter Protection



Monitoring, Forensics



Encryption



Host Based Security



Access Control



Recovery, Patching

***GridMaster is the only control system with
Approval to Operate (ATO) and Type Accreditation from DoD***

Sites Seeking Microgrids for Energy Assurance



Electric
Utilities



Military



Municipalities



Airports &
Mass Transit



Water
Treatment



Medical &
Laboratory



Commercial &
Industrial
Campuses



Islands &
Developing
World

Challenges Facing Microgrid Growth

- Microgrids are inherently complex
- Users want resilient power, but hesitate to build, own, operate
- Buyers don't have a microgrid mentality (yet)
- Limited experienced system integration vendors
- Business model definition for utilities & ownership
- Policy/regulatory restrictions

Take-Aways

- Communities require rapid response & automatic optimization
- Redundancy increases resiliency; Self-healing mitigates contingencies
- Optimizing energy sharing saves cost & improves efficiency (when grid connected & islanded)
- Distributed architecture provides highest degree of scalability & flexibility
- Controls technology must support multiple generation types
- Communication flexibility is key! Fiber, ethernet, wireless, PLC, etc.
- Cybersecurity? Investment in critical infrastructure...why not secure it?

The value add of backup generation is measured in risk mitigation



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THANK YOU

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ADVANCING *THE POWER OF ENERGY*