

New Power – Challenges and Lessons Learned from PSE's Lower Baker Unit 4 Powerhouse

2014 Northwest Hydro
Operator's Forum
Spokane, Wa

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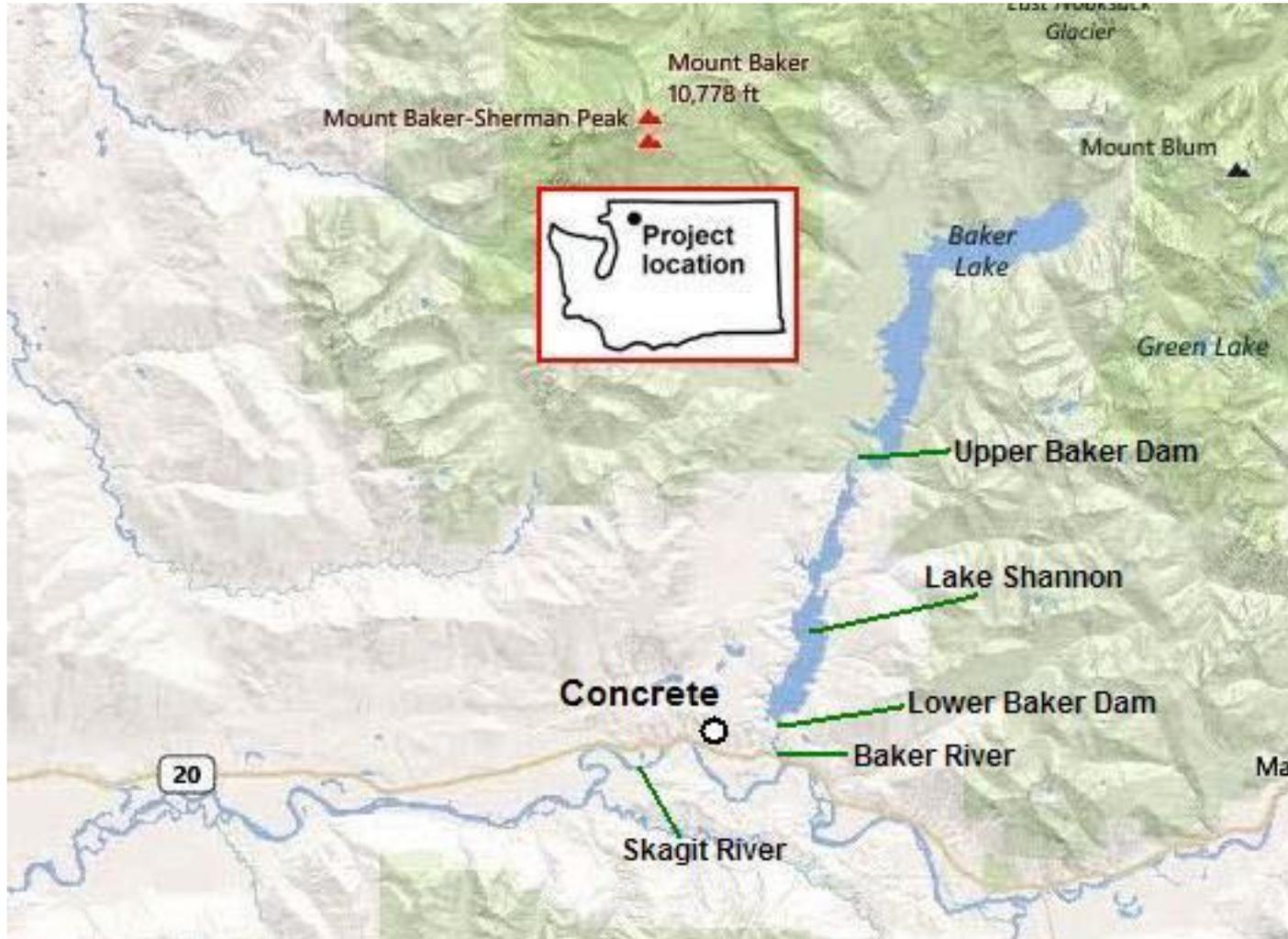
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PSE Lower Baker Unit 4 Powerhouse

Presentation Overview

- Introduction
- Lower Baker History and Features
- FERC License
- New Powerhouse Project Scope
- Unit 4 Principal Features
- New Control System Objectives/Features
- Challenges, Considerations, and Lessons Learned

Lower Baker, Concrete, Wa



Lower Baker's Lake Shannon



Gravity-Arch Dam 285 ft high



Lower Baker Dam

550 ft long



Original Powerhouse, Units 1, 2, and 3



Rebuilt Powerhouse, Unit 3



Unit 3 Generation Components

- 22 ft ID, Concrete-Lined Penstock from Reservoir to Surge Chamber
- 16 ft ID, Steel-Lined Penstock from Surge Chamber to U3 Powerhouse; 4550 cfs
- Vertical Francis Turbine, 80 MW - 13.8kV Generator
- Woodward Hydro-mechanical Cabinet Governor

FERC Re-Licensing

- The original FERC license to expire in April 2006
- License renewal process began in 2001
- A Settlement Agreement with 23 other parties completed in 2004; new license issued in 2008

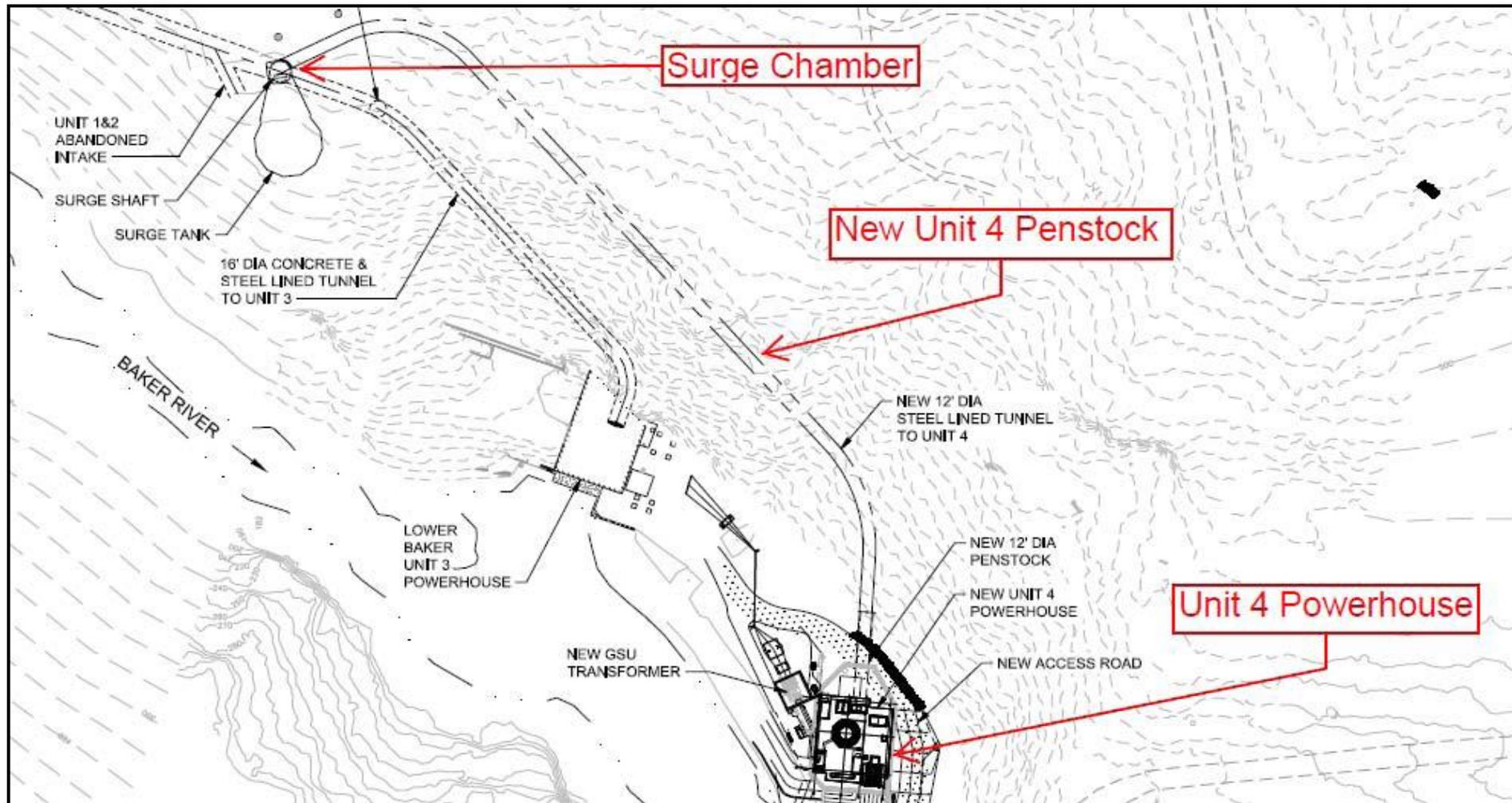
License included Stringent Constraints

- New Licensing Constraints Added:
 - Reservoir Elevation Requirements
 - Maximum Generation Flow Constraints
 - Minimum Inflow Requirements (MIF)
 - Tightly Constrained Downramping Rates

MIF Drives New Powerhouse Option

- The MIF requirement increased from 80 to 1,200 cfs
- Lower Baker Facility water conveyance capacity allowed extra 1500 cfs (previous Units 1 and 2)
- 1500 cfs allows for 30 MW Generator size
- “Lower Baker Unit 4” conceived

New Powerhouse Project Scope

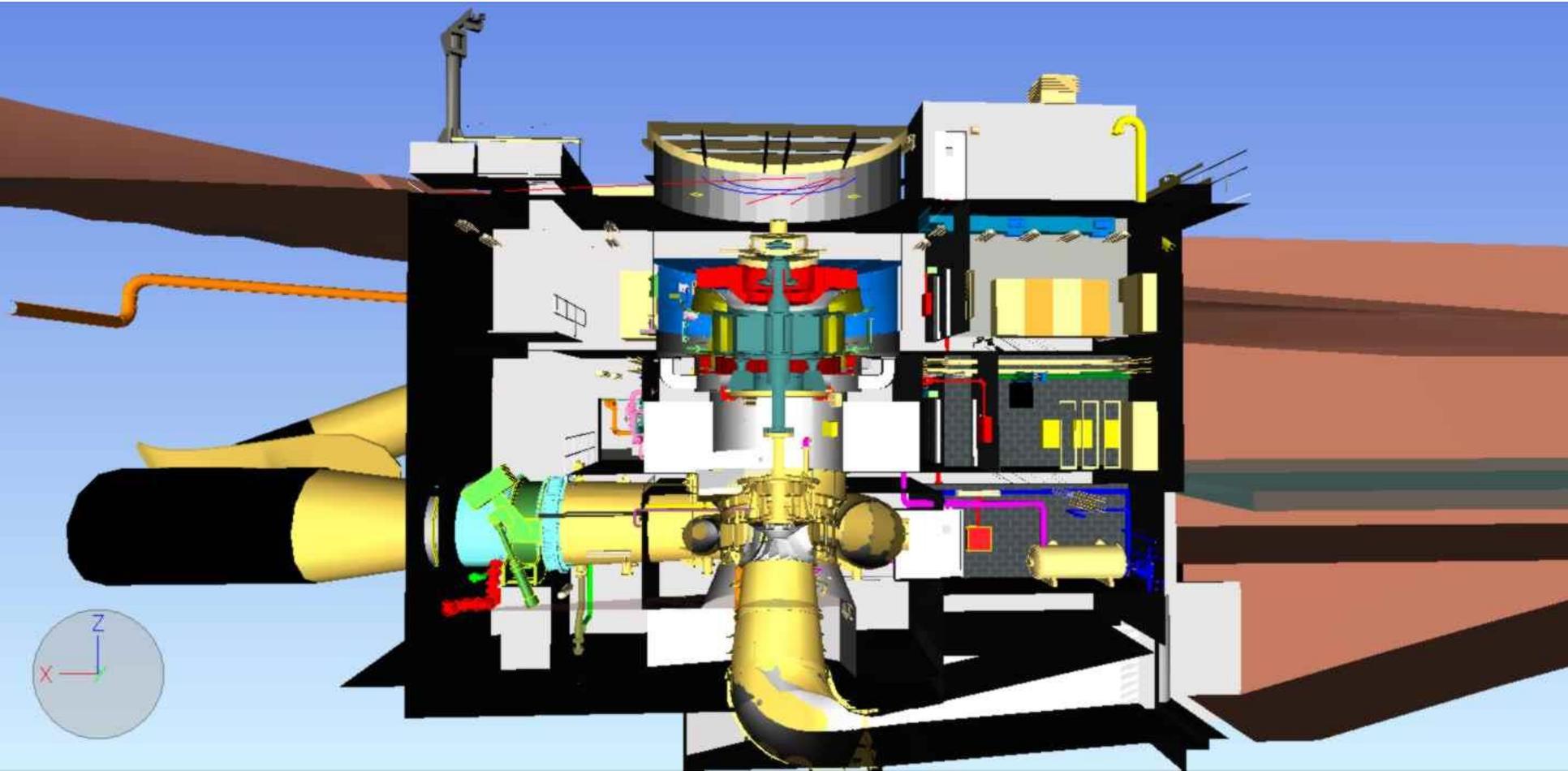


New Powerhouse Project Scope

- 1000 ft tunnel bored to surge tank
- 12 ft dia steel-lined penstock installed



New U4 Powerhouse Cross-section

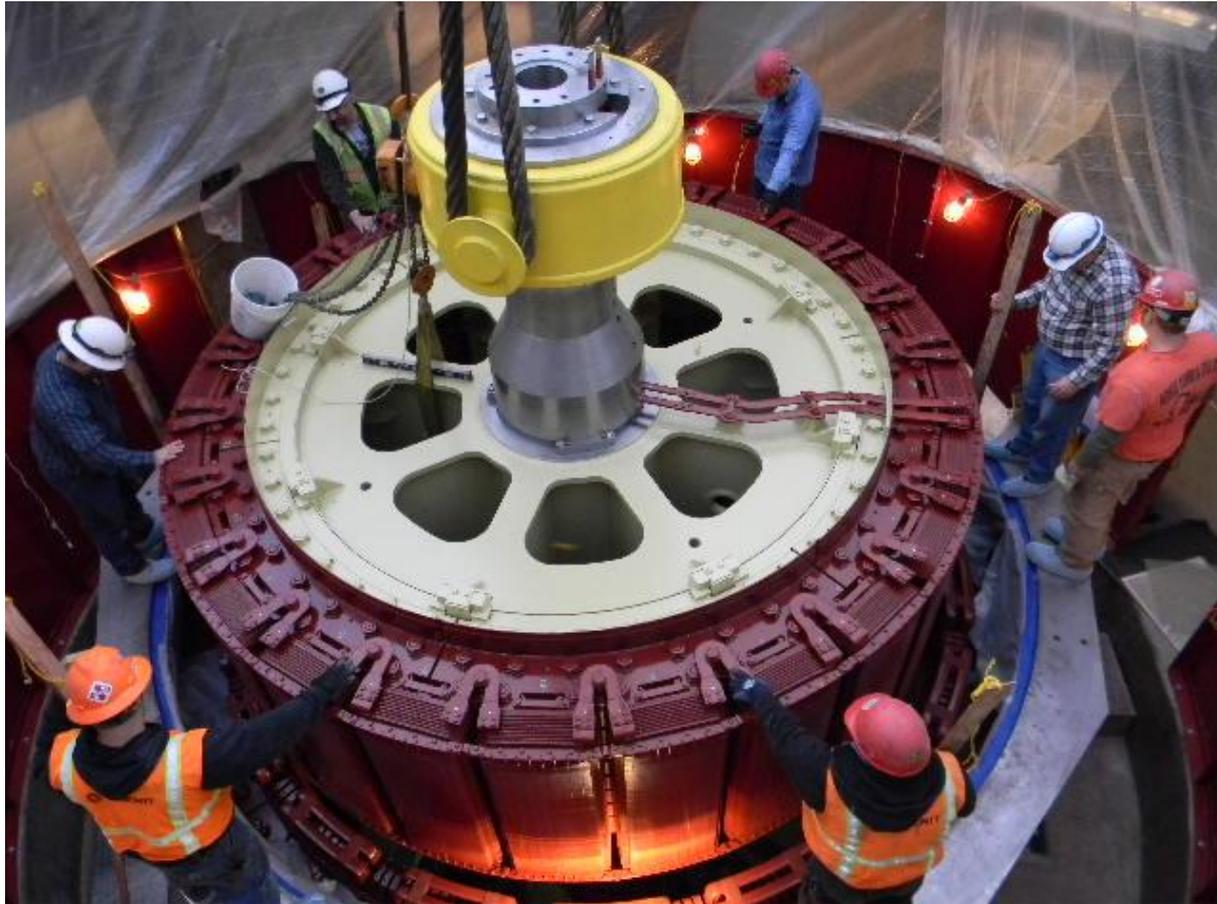


Unit 4 Turbine

- 30 MW Vertical Francis Turbine
- Litostroj Power, Ljubljana, Slovenia
- Nominal 1500 cfs Capacity



Unit 4 Generator



24-Pole, 300 RPM

34 MVA at 0.95 pf

Končar Generators
Zagreb, Croatia

Assuring 1200 cfs MIF Capability

- 5-ft dia, 1500 cfs energy-dissipating bypass valve



Completed Unit 4 Powerhouse



Unit 3 and Control System Additions

- New Licensing Constraints Added:
 - Reservoir Elevation Requirements
 - Maximum Generation Flow Constraints
 - Minimum Inflow Requirements (MIF)
 - **Tightly Constrained Downramping Rates**

More Automation Needed!

	Original license	Interim license (IPP)	New license
	Minimum Instream Flows (cfs)		
August 1- October 20	80	80	1000
October 21-July 31	80	80	1200
	Maximum Generating Flows (cfs)		
September 10 – October 20	no limit	Best Effort	3200
April 1 – May 31, August 1 – September 9, October 21 – December 31	no limit	no limit	3600
January 1 – March 31, June 1 – July 31	no limit	no limit	5600
	Downramping Rates		
February 16 – June 15	no limit	<2000 cfs / hr	0 day, 2 night (in/hr)
June 16 – October 31	no limit	<2000 cfs / hr	1 day and night (in/hr)
November 1 – February 15	no limit	<2000 cfs / hr	2 day and night (in/hr)

Table 1: Lower Baker license operation constraints (past to present)

Digital Control Components Added

- Unit 3 Digital Control System Upgrade (UCS, Governor)
- Unit 4 Digital Control System (UCS, Digital Governor)
- Facility Controller (FCS PLC), Operator Work Stations (OWS)



Control System Objectives

- Automated Downramping to meet added constraint
- Integrated Facility Operation to Meet new MIF
- Bypass Valve (SBV) Control Designed to insure MIF
- License Compliance Monitoring / Alarming
- Economic Unit Dispatching
- Unit Dispatching to Avoid 'Rough Load Zones'

Operating Modes - Who and Where?

Manual Mode: Local Control at GCP

Auto Modes:

- OWS in Control Rooms
- Remote operation at Load Office

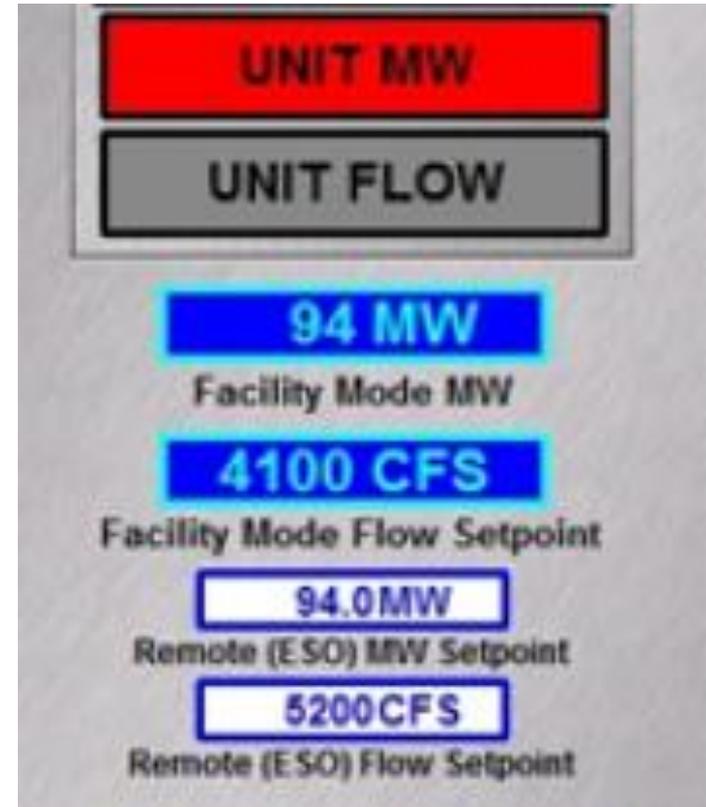


Control Modes – What should be controlled?

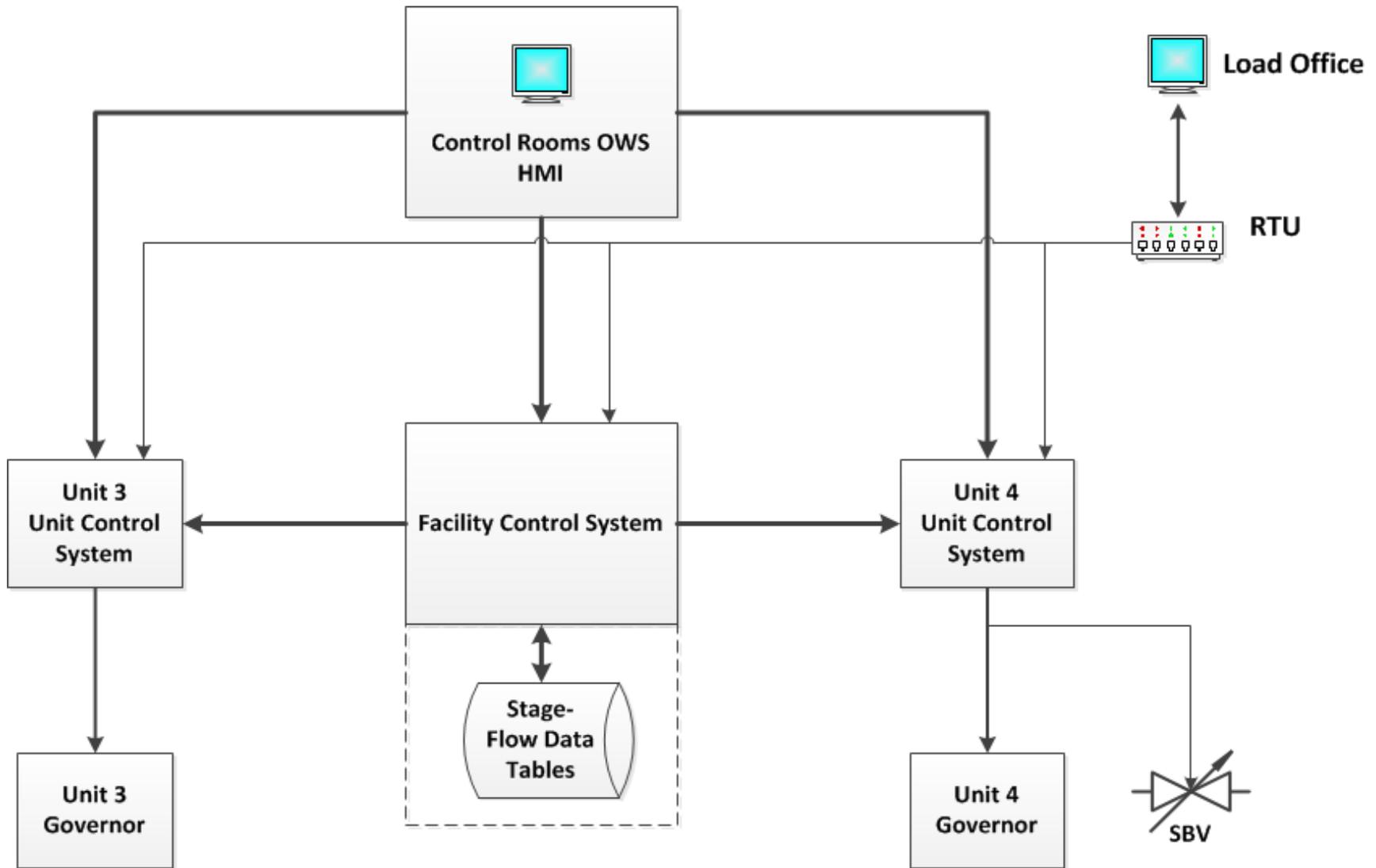
- Unit Flow (CFS)
- Unit Load (MW)

- Facility Flow (CFS)
- Facility Load (MW)

- U4 Synchronous Condense



Control Hierarchy



OWS Control Mode Graphic

UNIT 3 Generator: 8

Unit 4 Cooling System: 0

UNIT 4 Generator: 8

Power Systems: 3

Water Conveyance: 3

BOP Mechanical: 0

SCADA Network: 8

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7/19/2013

Unit 3: 78.8 MW, 0 MVAR, 4225 CFS

Unit 4: 0.0 MW, 0 MVAR, 6 CFS

Station: 78.6 MW, 4231 CFS, 0 CFS

Baker Total Power, Baker Total Discharge, Sync Bypass Flow

Unit 3 Control

163 RPM

43CS/03

Auto Start Auto Stop

78.8 MW
Auto Unit Mode MW Setpoint

4225 CFS
Auto Unit Mode Flow Setpoint

79.0 MW
Remote (ESO) MW Setpoint

3000 CFS
Remote (ESO) Flow Setpoint

SCADA OWS E-Stop

Governor Control
Local/Remote Control Mode

Remote MW Mode

Facility Control

Units 3 & 4 Control Mode

FACILITY MODE NOT AVAILABLE

UNIT MW

UNIT FLOW

94 MW
Facility Mode MW

4100 CFS
Facility Mode Flow Setpoint

94.0 MW
Remote (ESO) MW Setpoint

5200 CFS
Remote (ESO) Flow Setpoint

DOWNRAMPING NOT REQUIRED

Downramp Graphic

Temporary Unit 4 Governor Mode Select

Unit 4 MW

Unit 4 Flow

Unit 4 Gate

Unit 4 Control

-0 RPM

43CS/04

Auto Start Auto Stop

2.0 MW
Auto Unit Mode MW Setpoint

6 CFS
Auto Unit Mode Flow Setpoint

20.0 MW
Remote (ESO) MW Setpoint

0 CFS
Remote (ESO) Flow Setpoint

Start Sync Condense

Transfer to Power Gen

Sync Condense OFF

Governor Control
Local/Remote Control Mode

Remote MW Mode

SBV Control

SBV Not in Auto

0.0 %
SBV Position Setpoint

0.0 %
Actual SBV Position

0 CFS
SBV Flow Setpoint

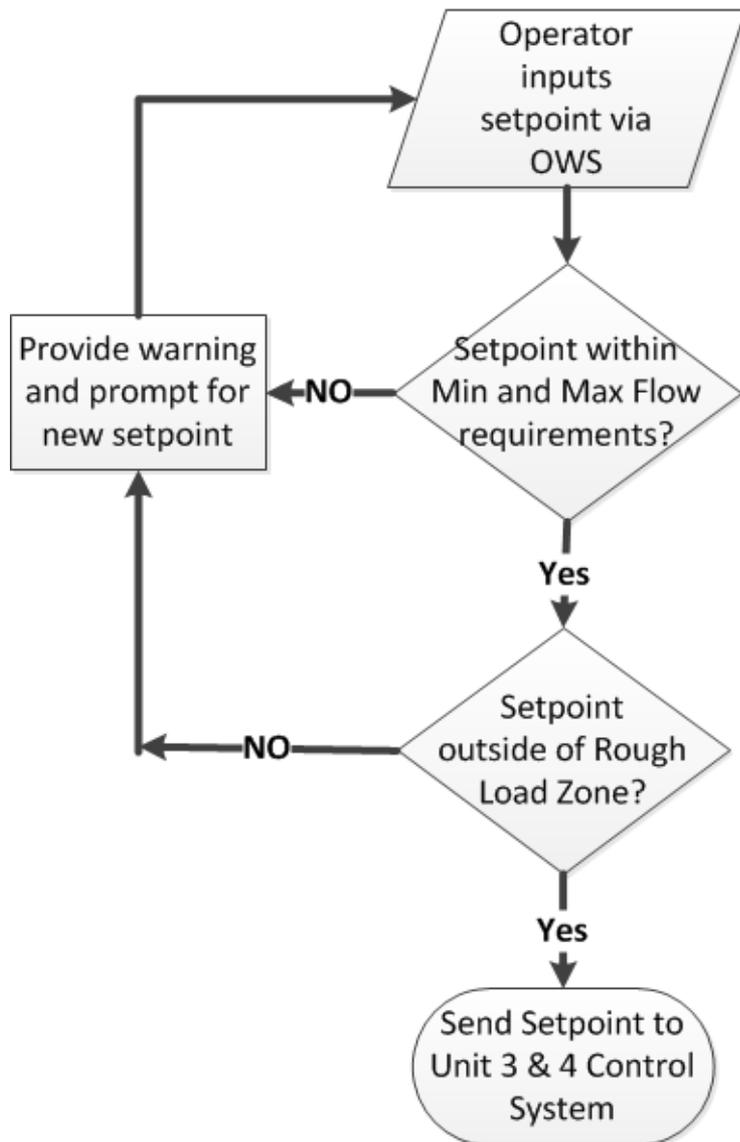
6 CFS
Unit 4 Power Tunnel Flow

0 CFS
SBV Calculated Flow

0 CFS
Remote (ESO) Flow Setpoint

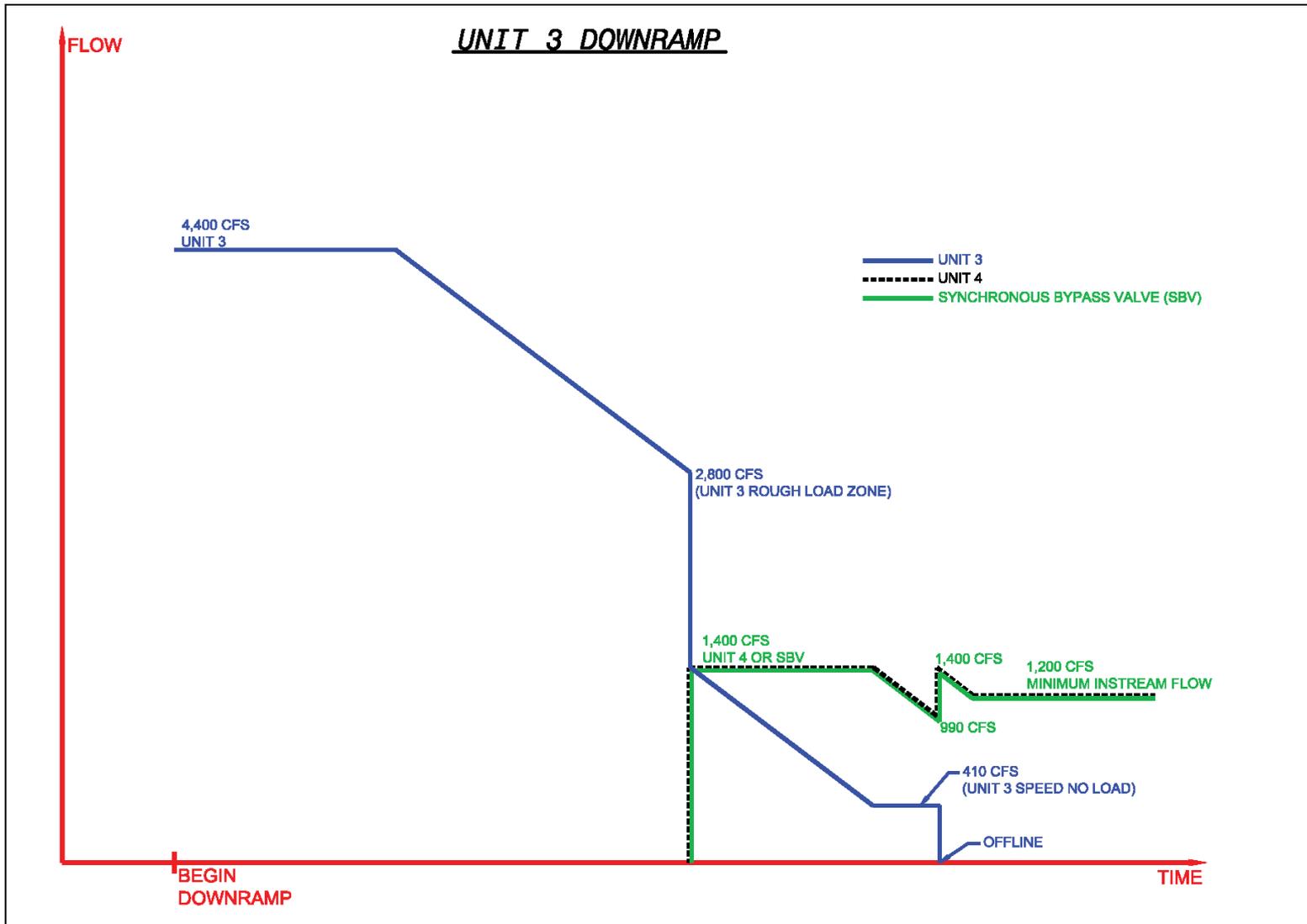
Ack	Time In	Date In	Tagname	Status	Description	Alarm Extension Field1

Operator Setpoint Validation



The Control System provides validation for operator requested setpoints

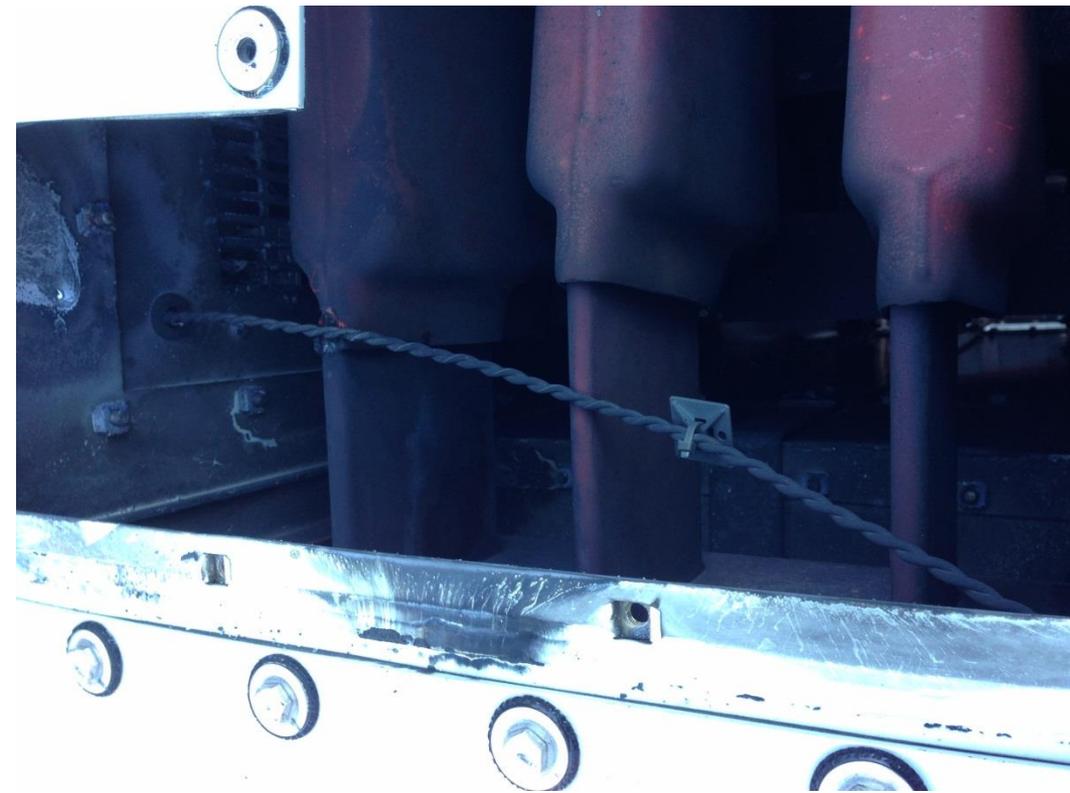
Automatic Downramp Control



Challenges - Vibration

- During commissioning the turbine experienced wicket gate vibration – a resonance caused by vortex shedding forming downstream of stay vanes above 27MW
- Provider re-shaped the stay vanes to reduce the vortex formation. The attempt was unsuccessful, shifting the start of the vibration down to 23MW (75% gate position)
- Provider is designing new runner/vane components to correct problem in early spring 2015 (following new CFD modeling and flow scale tests)

Challenges – Bus Ground Fault



- Improperly installed bus duct heater wiring caused ground fault on 13.8 KV bus leading to GSU
- Duct work was cleaned-up and sheet metal repaired under warranty

Challenges – Control System Testing

- The vibration issue, bus fault, along with follow-up outages and lake level considerations have restricted the amount of operational testing possible on the FCS logic
- Controls provider will be brought in to correct several punch-list items associated with Communications, FCS, and UCS programming

Lessons Learned from this Project

- Computer Modeling doesn't guarantee proper machine behavior
- Control System Testing and Debugging can be delayed by mechanical and operational issues
- Don't economize on Instrumentation – buy the best!
- A New Hydro Powerhouse is a once-in-a-career event – budget and schedule for more Engineering involvement

Why choose redundancy of PLC CPU Modules?

- Allen-Bradley PLC Processor Modules estimated at > 500,000 hrs MTBF
- Is Facility Controller PLC the place to provide redundant processors?
- What about I/O? Instrumentation? Software?

Let's Talk about Redundancy!

- Computer Redundancy is an old concept going back many years



Triple Modular Redundancy (TMR – 2/3 voting)

Saturn V moon rocket used both TMR and Simplex computer systems on-board

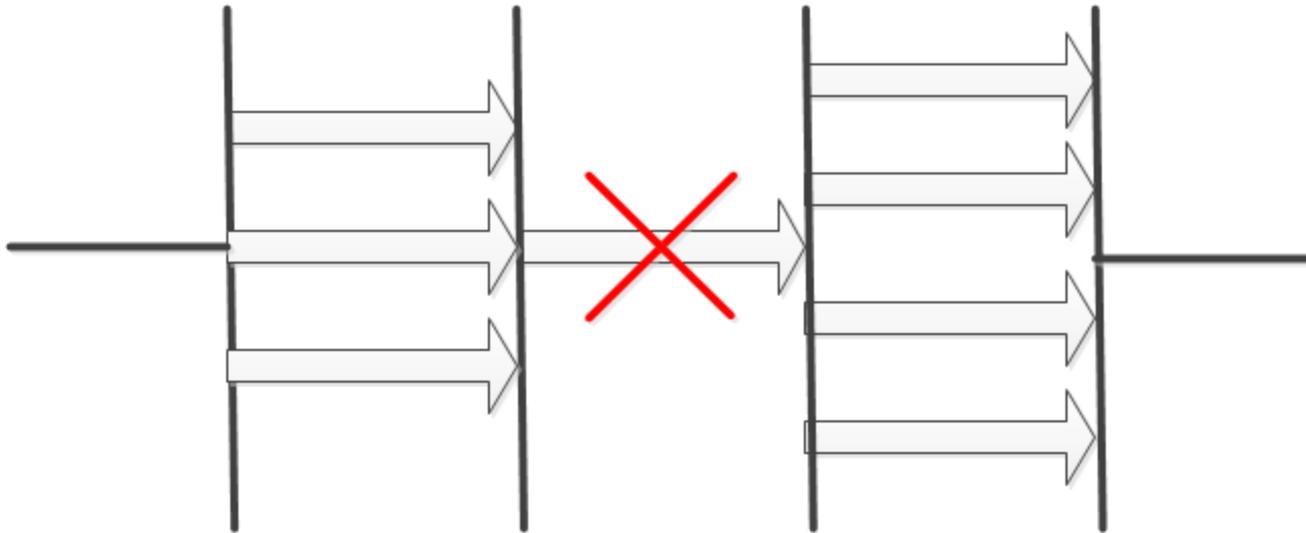
What could be done in one case couldn't be done in another!

TMR Processing requires TMR measurements!



Redundancy Protection Choices

The 60-cent fuse will blow to protect the \$100 picture tube!



Redundant Hardware, Bad Software:

- Software Faults means synchronized Dual-Redundant Processors will fault together
- Bad logic means synchronized Dual Redundant Processors will both redundantly give wrong answers
- Independently implemented Hardware and Software provide a means to greater non-common redundancy

Control System Considerations

Desirable Notions of:

- Simplicity
- Reliability
- Maintainability

Simplicity – *nothing left to remove*

- What is meant by “Simplicity”? KISS?

Characteristics:

- Discoverable – Your people have access
- Transparent – Straightforward solutions
- Leverage – Doing a lot with little; reusable
- Clarity - Create useful mental models

Who does the Maintaining?

DIY → MIY Ownership

1. *“Do It Yourself”* means easier *“Maintain It Yourself”*
2. *“Who are you going to rely on?”* *“Who owns it?”*
3. *Great opportunity to correct and update the drawings*

Questions?