

AEMO Operations Technology Roadmap

Executive Summary Document
June 2022



Important Notice

Purpose

AEMO publishes this document for information purposes in connection with its Australian electricity system and market operation functions. The operational capability needs identified in this document are based on projections of power system development consistent with AEMO's most recent forecasting and planning reports prior to the time of publication.

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Introduction



Setting the Context for the Operations Technology Roadmap

The Australian electricity sector is unique in its current status leading the world in terms of renewable and distributed renewable integration while also projecting radical and transformative levels of growth in renewable energy in the decade ahead.

The roadmap identifies the system and market operations capability needs to enable this transformative change while maintaining electricity system reliability, security and resilience.

Acknowledgements

AEMO and CSIRO acknowledge the input and contribution from a wide range of internal and external industry stakeholders in developing the 2022 Operations Technology Roadmap, in particular:

- EPRI including supporting partners Strategen, GridOptimize and Hoffman Power Consulting.
- System Operators from the Global Power System Transformation Consortium: ERCOT, Energinet, California ISO, Eirgrid and National Grid ESO.

All acronyms are defined at the end of this report.

OTR Project Scope, Team, Structure and Engagement



In late 2021 AEMO and CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) engaged EPRI (Electric Power Research Institute) and a team of consultants from Strategen, GridOptimize and Hoffman Power Consulting to work with a dedicated AEMO National Electricity Market (NEM) and Wholesale Electricity Market (WEM) project team to develop an Operations Technology Roadmap for AEMO. The roadmap is intended to build on work carried out by EPRI and Strategen for CSIRO in 2021 as part of the Global Power System Transformation (G-PST) initiative. The project team sought and received input from the founding system operators of the G-PST to ensure the proposals were aligned with international best practices.

The project was split into five workstreams, structured around the EPRI control room of the future framework. An engagement plan was developed around a broad workshop in December 2021 with the full range of AEMO stakeholders, followed by targeted follow up engagements with individual subject matter experts (SMEs).

The OTR is required to uplift operational capability to allow AEMO manage the complex system of the future. It is tied in directly to ongoing AEMO initiatives, in particular, the Engineering Framework (EF), by linking the EF gaps to OTR gaps (WS1), as well as the AEMO future state architecture project, by collaborating on a business capability model (WS2). The project team also collaborated extensively with the AEMO NEM2025 and WA Market Reform teams and experts.

The OTR is an expansive and ambitious vision and guideline for the future of operations technology in AEMO. Due to the uncertainty in future trajectory, it may evolve or diverge in the years ahead to meet the future system requirements and decisions made about the operating model in the Australian electricity sector. The OTR should be routinely reviewed and be refined as the needs change.



WS1 – Current Status, Vision for OTR



WS2 – Business Capability Model and Architecture



WS3 – Data and OT Software Applications



WS4 – Facilities Hardware and Human Factors



WS5 – Technical and Executive Summary Report and Presentation

Vision Statement



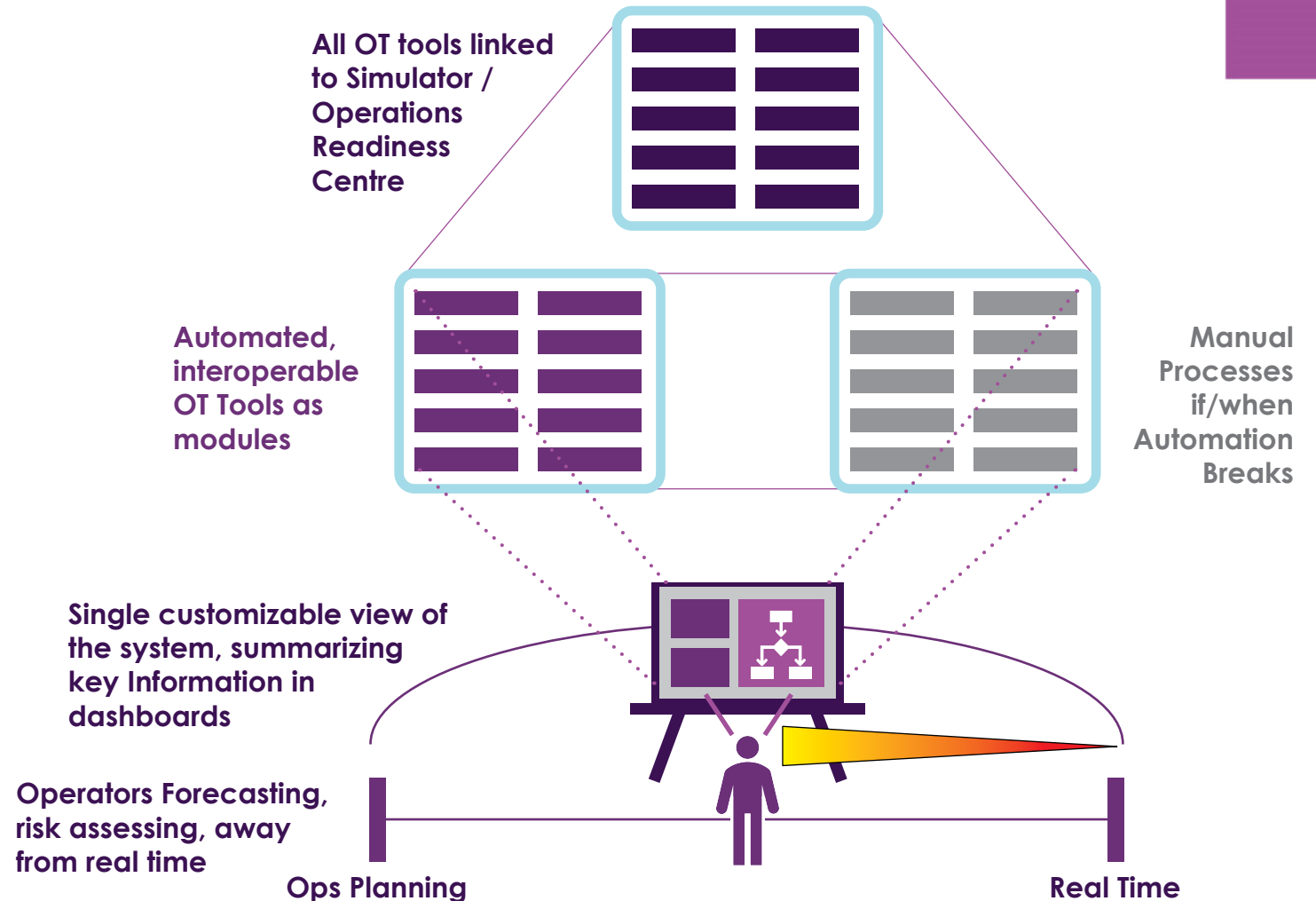
“A secure, flexible, adaptable, space where systems are integrated, interoperable and automated. All resources are maximised, and personnel are highly trained in simulators to make data-driven decisions based on accurate forecasts.”



EPRI Control Room of the Future Framework

EPRI has an established methodology and framework when developing roadmaps and research associated with transmission system control rooms of the future (CROF). This is a complex, interconnected model, with four foundations and eleven pillars all supporting the purpose and vision for the CROF. This was developed in consultation with key stakeholders during the development process.

The framework establishes a pathway to develop a future system operations vision, shown right. In this vision of future operations, operators engage with OT tools via a streamlined interface. They act further from real time, risk assessing the system trajectory based on forecasts. The OT tools are interoperable and while automated processes dominate, manual backup is available at all times. All OT tools are mirrored in a training simulator or operations readiness centre environment.



Operators Forecasting, risk assessing, away from real time

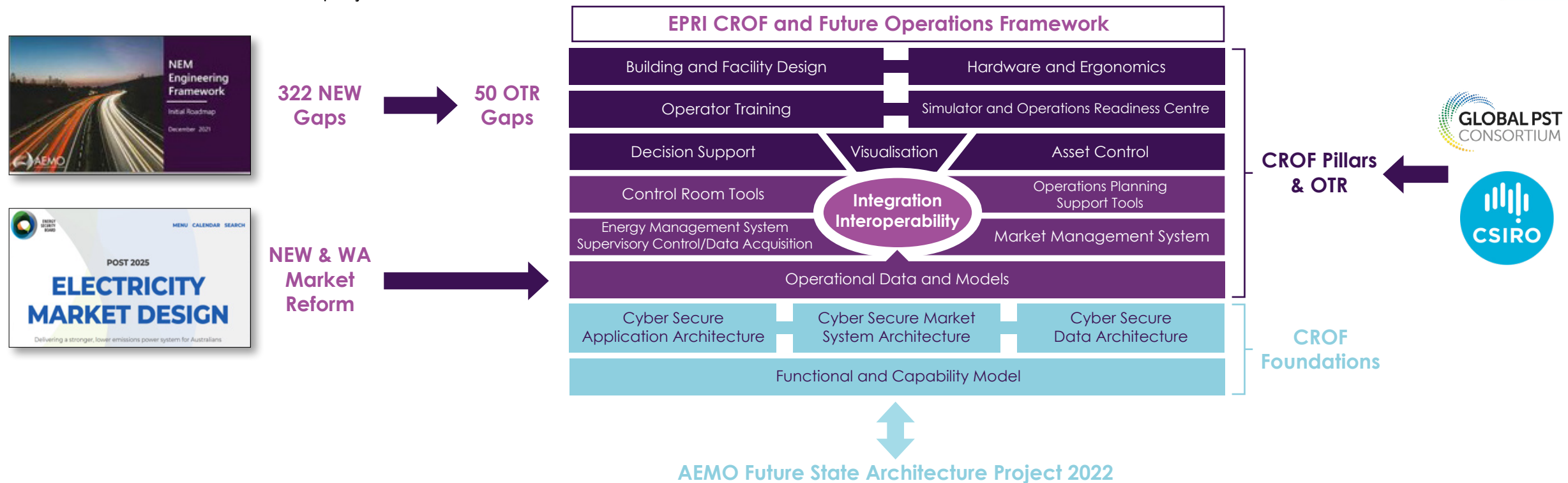
Ops Planning

Real Time

OTR Gaps Mapped to Control Room of the Future Foundations and Pillars

Having a well-structured framework and vision for future control room operations and the operations planning function is helpful for mapping the gaps identified. The OTR can be developed in a structured manner, where the OTR gaps can be linked to foundations or pillars of the framework. A framework for the study of the future control room needs in the Australian context was developed by EPRI for CSIRO in 2021 and aligns with the G-PST initiative. The framework is shown below.

The OTR project was structured on the CROF framework with the foundations (capability model and architecture) the data and OT tools and the building, hardware and human factors. Key inputs include the engineering framework, ongoing market reform initiatives in NEM and WEM and the AEMO future state architecture project.



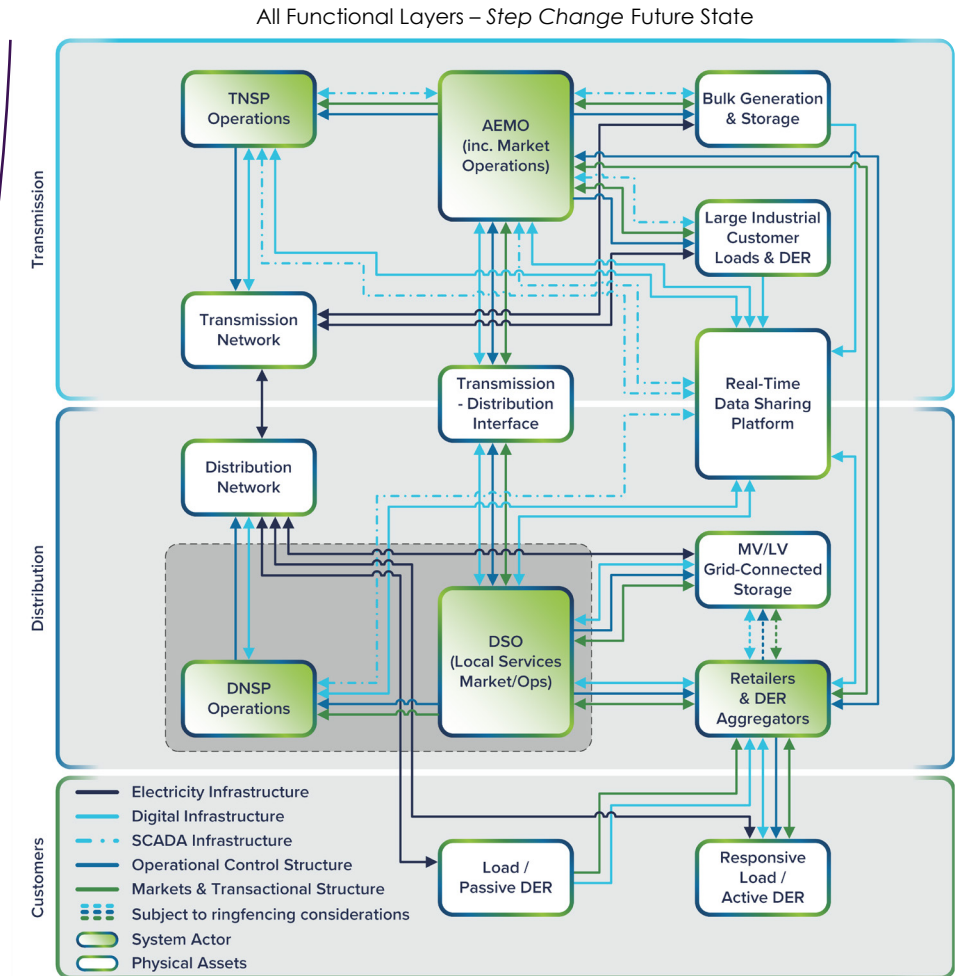
Illustrative Step Change Architecture

A power system with very high levels of variable renewable energy is more dynamic and complex. AEMO's *Step Change* scenario describes such a future and would require shifts in the system architecture. The 'Network of Structures' architecture diagram (right) illustrates how the many interdependent links between the various subsystems and actors may evolve for the needs of 2030+.

Important to Note - This diagram is illustrative only.

- It is not intended to be prescriptive or provide a single vision of the 2030+ future.
- It primarily illustrates the deep interdependencies of the many subsystems and actors in a modern power system and the importance of considering the entire 'Network of Structures' in any future system design.
- This particular illustration is informed by the 'hybrid model' currently being demonstrated and tested in Project Symphony and Project Edge.
- It also highlights the anticipated need for a real-time data sharing platform, for SCADA and market data, that can be accessed by AEMO and NSPs under any future architecture option (but does not detail all data categories shared).
- The actual enduring DER orchestration and Australian electricity sector operating models will be decided by regulators and stakeholders in the years ahead.
- The link between DNSP operations and a potential future DSO, which may be the same entity, is also highlighted (although its enduring architecture is yet to be determined).
- Illustrative architectures developed by Strategen build on the CSIRO G-PST Australian Research Roadmap - Phase 1 (2021) and further detail is expected to be developed in subsequent phases.

System Design Complexity



Copyright 2022, Strategen Consulting (Australia) Pty Ltd - Illustrative systems architecture option for AEMO Step Change future state.

2022

- Current State Architecture

2025

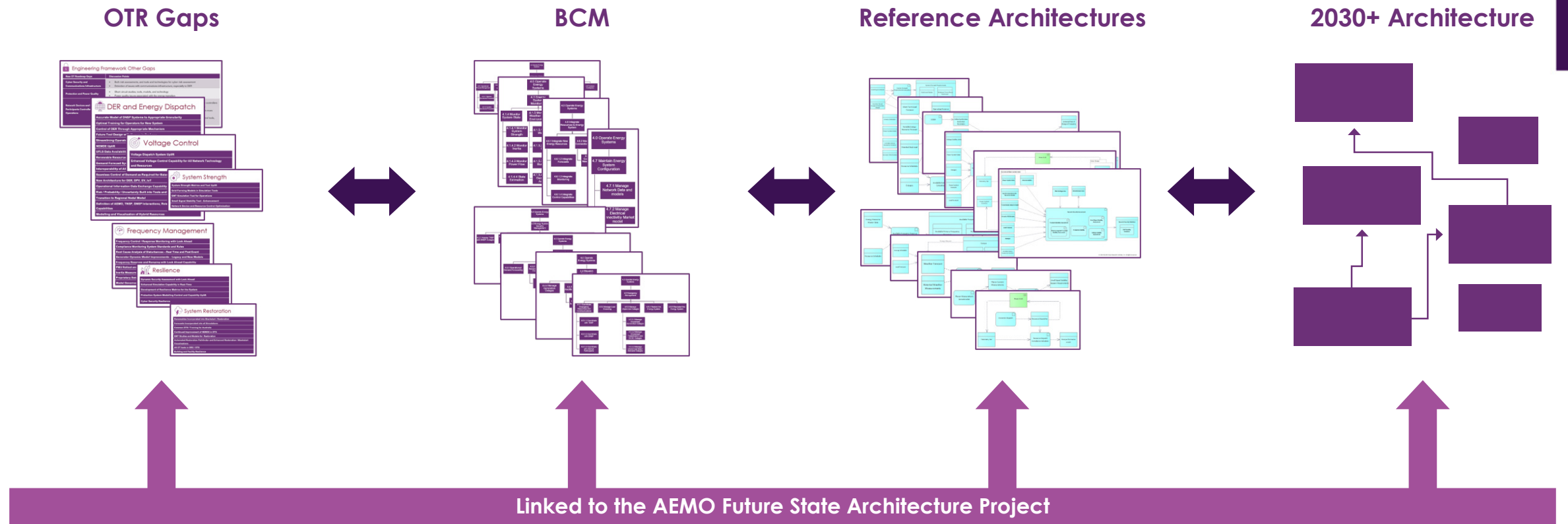
- NEM and WEM Reform State
- Future State Architecture Project
- Hybrid Model for DER Orchestration

2030

- *Step Change* Scenario
- Illustrative Network of Structures Architecture

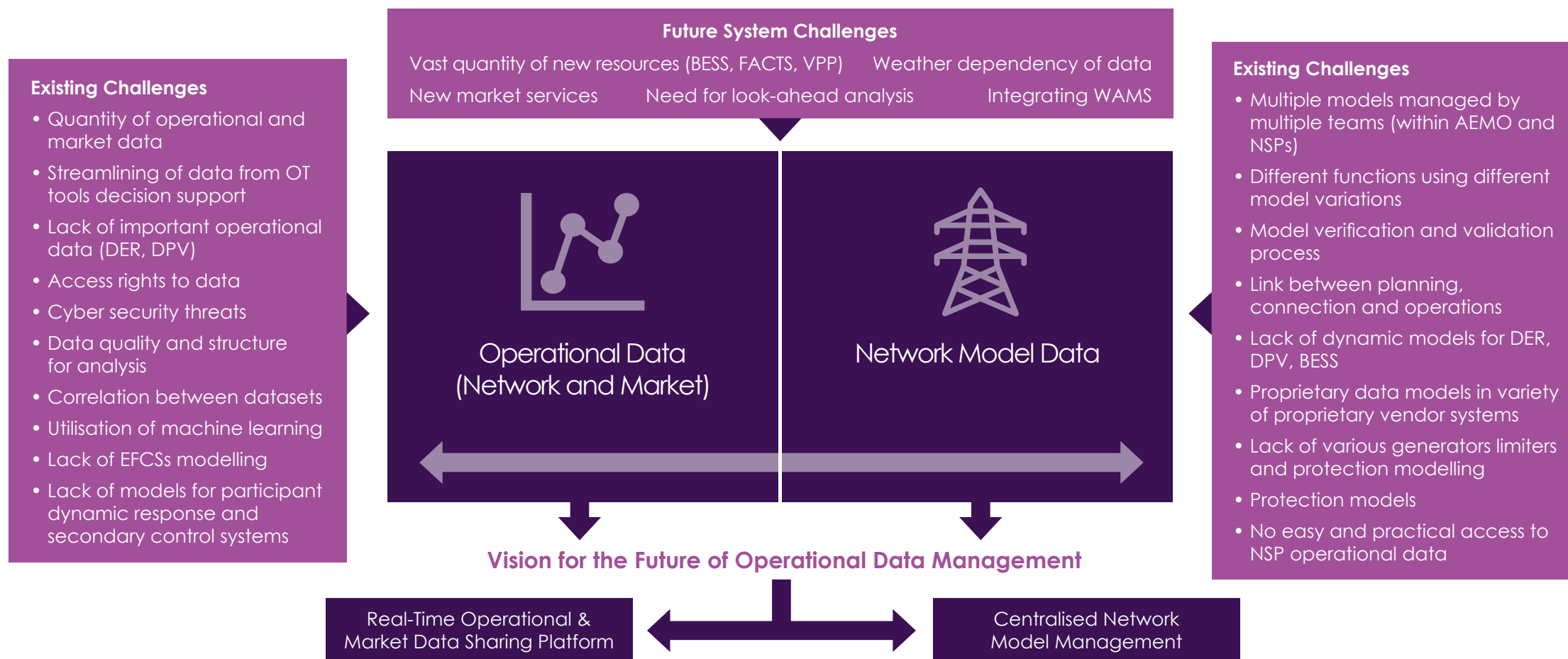
Linking System Architecture Initiatives

Identifying the OT gaps at an early stage allowed a detailed business capability model for AEMO network operations to be developed in partnership with the AEMO future state architecture project team. This foundational work will be the basis for establishing the OT tool requirements needed to meet the capabilities for the system of the future. A set of reference architectures for the OT tools can be utilised as OT tools are specified. Additionally, a 2030+ illustrative architecture, using the network of structures concept, shows how the systems may evolve beyond 2025 towards 2030+ to deliver the projected *Step Change* scenario.

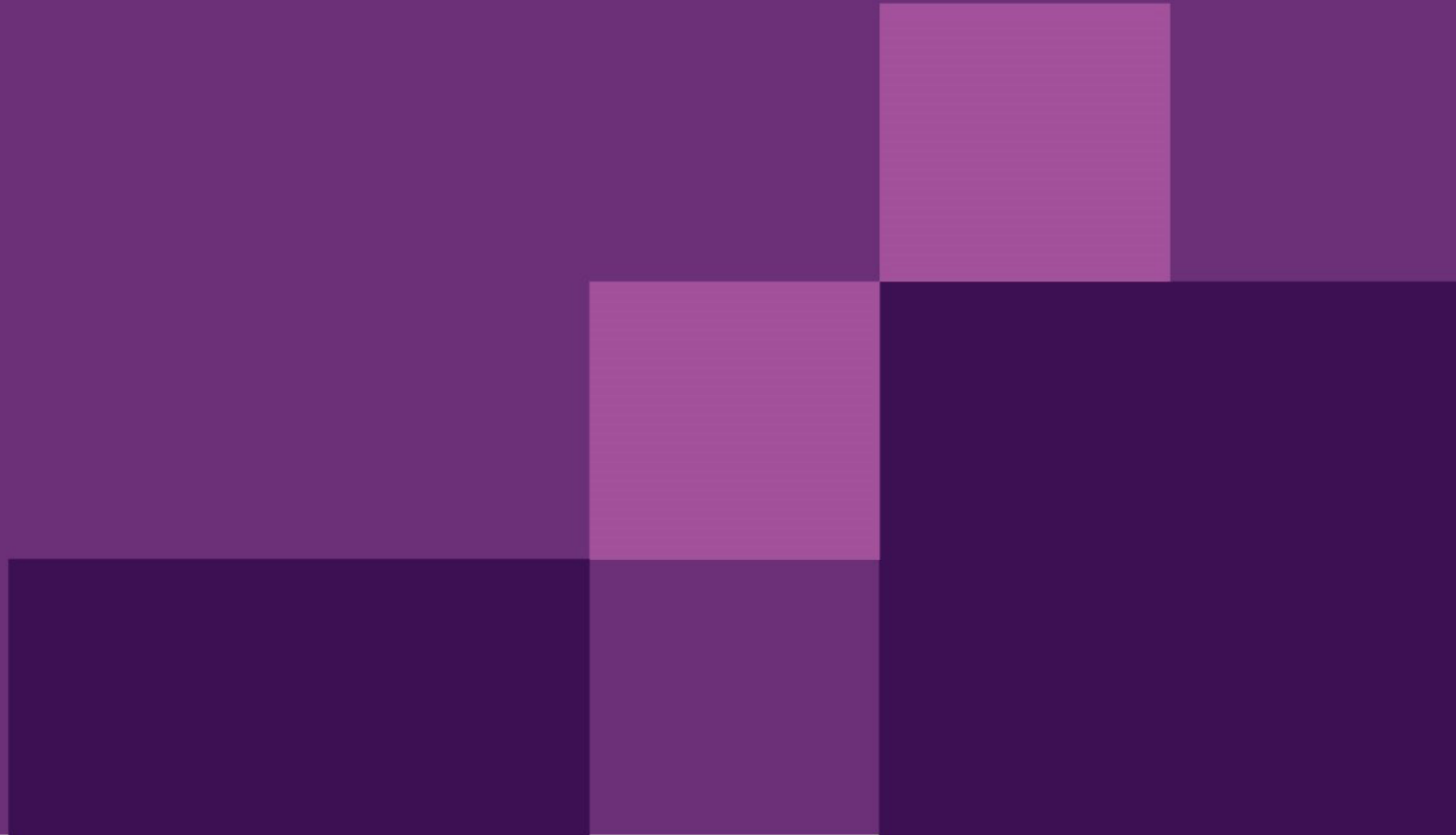


Current Data Process and Flow

Given the exponential growth in resources and observable data points, the operational data domain faces multiple challenges today and for the future. To address this, it is proposed that the first step on the roadmap for data is to develop a vision for the future of data management for AEMO operations. This vision should completely map the operational and model dataflows and the modelling needs across AEMO while addressing legacy model issues. It should assess the future needs, with exploration of a real-time operational market data sharing platform and a centralised model management process, platform or system.





































Operations Technology Tools



OT Tools Proposed Projects and Initiatives, Including Important Existing Projects

Key: New Tool/Process Enhanced  Enhanced Existing Tool  Existing Process/Project 

OT Tool	2022	2025	Review	2030+
EMS SCADA and Monitoring		 EMS Upgrade		 Real-Time Data Sharing Platform AEMO, TNSP, DNSP
Constraints and DSA	 ← EMS and WAMS Continuous Development and Integration →	 VSA, TSA, FSA suite of tools with look-ahead capability	 Constraints and DSA with mitigation actions interoperable with EMMS	 Towards automated control actions for constraints
Voltage and Reactive Power Management	 Resource models, Q limits, contingencies collated, validated	 Voltage reactive power management tool with look ahead capability	 Voltage constraints with mitigation actions interoperable with EMMS	 Towards automated control actions for voltage
System Strength and EMT	 Hyper-sim model migration. System strength metrics defined. WEM EMT model development	 System strength automatically studied in control room RTS	 System strength studies incorporate forecasts	 Mitigation actions, EMMS Integration
Protection, Control, Blackstart, Restoration		 SPS and Protection wide area coordination study tool. Control actions consolidated	 Blackstart optimisation using VRE and DER  Restoration optimisation using VRE and DER	 Machine learning for control optimisation
Outage Planning and Reporting		 Automated logging system, integrated with all OT tools.		 Voice activated reporting and data entry
Frequency Management Control, Ramping and Inertia	 Enduring inertia assessment tool and RTFS enhancement in WEM. UFLS, RoCoF metrics and visualisation	 Ramping assessment tool  DER and demand control architecture and implementation		 Ramping and inertia constraints interoperable with EEMS
EMMS		 ST-PASA and EMMS Uplift for NEW2025 and WEM Market Reforms		 Co-optimised electricity, gas, water markets
Compliance Monitoring	 ← Continuous dynamic model improvement process →		 Automatic event root cause analysis and decision support tool	
Operational Forecasting		 Implementation of Fusion platform for ops forecasting	 Integrate ops forecasting with OT tools	 Integration of weather forecasts in OT tools
Operational Data and Models	 AEMO operational and model data flow, process, standards mapping, vision	 Modelling and operational metadata governance and management system		 NMM framework and system for ops, markets, planning, connections

Note: A number of tools will be introduced into WEM operations as part of WEM reform in the coming years.

OT Tools Project Cost Ranges

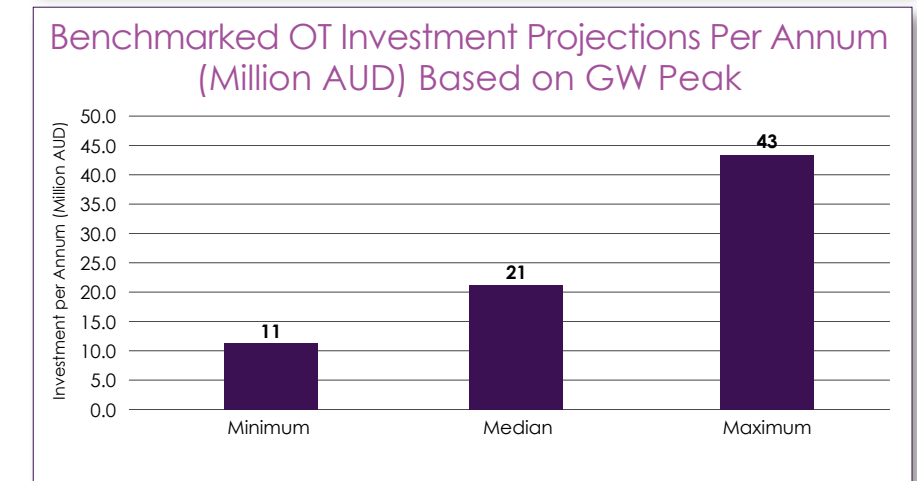
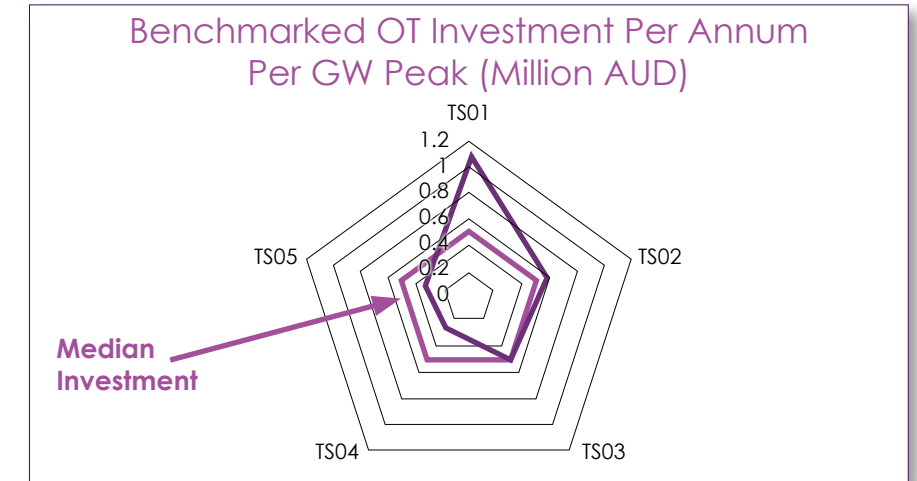
Developing Cost estimates or ranges for delivery of the complex program of tools, process improvements and systems is inherently challenging, especially when developing a long duration roadmap. The reasons why include:

- Lack of access to vendor cost data for commercial reasons.
- Lack of information sharing between similar operator entities on costs of tools, even if they are of equivalent size.
- Combination of large monolithic vendor systems and smaller niche software system and platforms.
- Some tools developed in-house with smaller capital outlay and larger human resource investment for development.
- Scope of tools is visionary in nature and in some cases may not be possible without the box solutions, so its difficult to precisely cost at the outset.

All system and market operators, regardless of their location or functions, are undergoing similar radical shifts in their model of operation and are performing similar exercises to project ahead where architecture, data and tools will be required to operate the system of the future.

The OTR team developed estimates by comparing publicly available projected investment in control room and operational tools by five major system operators in the years ahead and baselining off their peak demand served or the transmission network footprint under control.

Investment includes business as usual costs, and human and capital resources, such as EMS, MMS upgrades, and should be read as a guideline.



Among five major TSOs, the median investment in OT tools is 0.53 Million AUD per GW peak per annum. Applying to AEMO NEM and WEM gives a range of 11-43 Million AUD per Annum, with a median estimate at 21.2 Million AUD. Among five major TSOs, the median investment in OT tools is 0.32 Million AUD per 1000 km of network per annum.

Summary



The Australian power system is likely to undergo radical transformation to at least 2030 due to decarbonisation and decentralisation. The AEMO operations core capabilities will need to be equipped with the tools to manage the system in these scenarios.



The OTR was developed to address gaps identified by internal AEMO stakeholders (workshops and briefings) and external stakeholder input (AEMO's Engineering Framework). This gap analysis process can be replicated in the years ahead, as the OTR gets reviewed.



The OTR was developed with the best available information from early 2022. In the years ahead the OTR is flexible enough to evolve and adjust to regulatory changes, new roles and responsibilities. The OTR should be regularly reviewed for this purpose.



A business capability model was developed for AEMO to baseline the capabilities in operations. This work feeds into the future state architecture development and is a foundational process to identify and address needs in the years ahead.



An illustrative architecture was developed, based on the 'network of structures' concept, to illustrate how key subsystems are likely to become increasingly interlinked in the power system from 2030 onward.



An operational data and model roadmap was developed. This illustrates key needs for the future of data management in AEMO, in particular associated with operational data and network models management.



The sharing and standardisation of model and operational data will require extensive engagement between AEMO and the NSPs, to ensure the processes are streamlined and duplication of engineering effort is minimised. This will enable operators in all NSPs to have the best quality data available at all times to ensure optimal decision making.



Detailed roadmaps for 10 OT tools were developed. Each roadmap extends to 2030 and includes a future vision, drivers for change, risk assessment, high-level cost benefit, data requirements and OT tool requirements. An indicative timeline for development to 2030 is also included, with review in 2025-26.



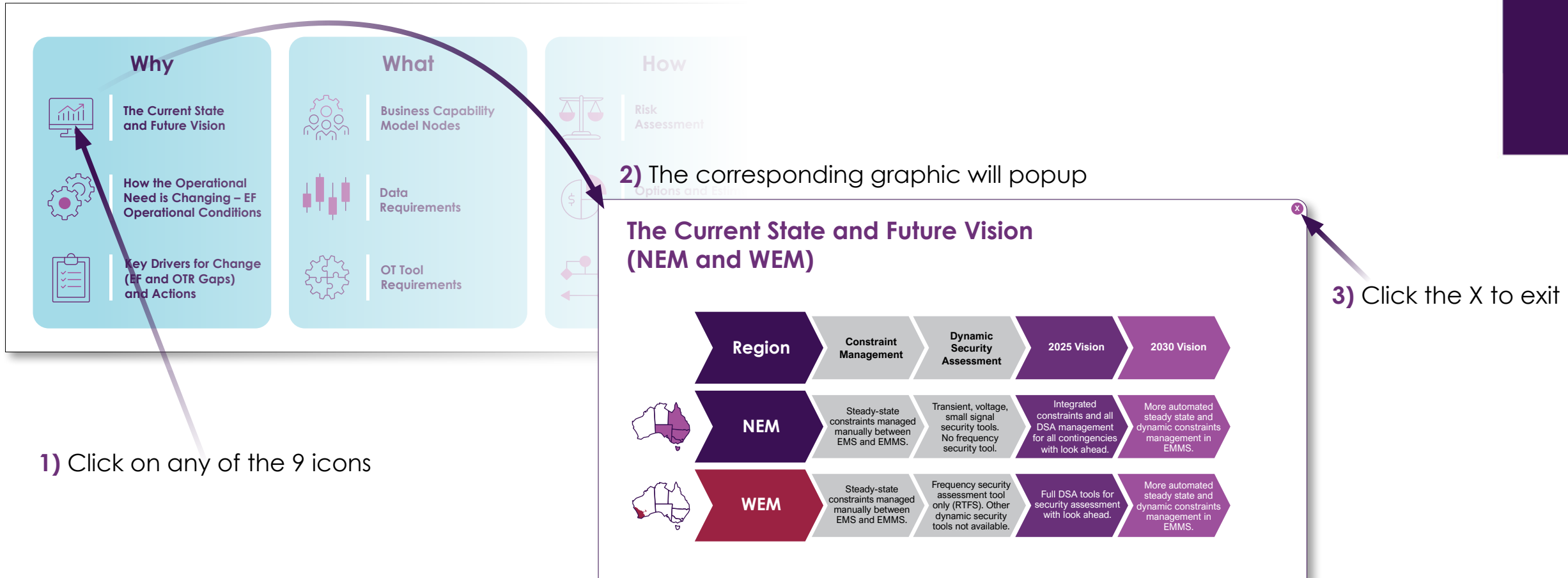
Roadmaps for aspects related to operator human factors, buildings and facility design and hardware and equipment are also developed as key components of the OTR. It is noted that AEMO currently has very advanced capability in these areas.



Important aspects of OT tool development such as cyber security, software development processes and the use of artificial intelligence are discussed with reference to the roadmaps. An indicative investment estimate is provided, based on benchmarking with equivalent system operators internationally, outlining the scale of investment required to implement the roadmaps.

How to Interact with the Roadmap

OT Tools Roadmaps are in interactive PDF format.



Operational Data and Models

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EMS SCADA and System Monitoring

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Dynamic Security Assessment and Constraints – Incorporating Transient, Voltage and Small Signal Stability

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System Strength and Electro-magnetic Transient

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Voltage and Reactive Power Management

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Protection, Control, Blackstart and Restoration

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Electricity Market Management System

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Frequency Management and Control, Ramping and Inertia

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Outage Management and Reporting

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Key Dependencies and Challenges

OT Tool	External Dependencies	Internal Project Dependencies	Challenges
EMS SCADA and Monitoring	Future DER Operating Model Decision Links to NSP operational data	P1920 High Speed Monitoring, Future State Architecture P1523 RTNET upgrade	Available vendor solutions to requirements
Constraints and DSA	Up-to-date network asset limits, generator dynamic models	P1845 SSAT Uplift	Dynamic model availability and accuracy, compute power and complexity Integration challenges
Voltage and Reactive Power Management	Links to NSP and generator operational data and models	VDS Uplift	New asset and resource capability models and data availability Integration with VSA
System Strength and EMT	TNSP data and model availability in real time, industry connections tool	EMT model and real-time simulator development	Dynamic model availability and accuracy, compute power for fast solutions Software development resources
Protection, Control, Blackstart and Restoration	TNSP data and model availability in real time	Future State Architecture Project	Available vendor solutions to requirements or software development resources Capability of DER, VRE
Outage Planning and Reporting	TNSP and generator data and model availability	P1548 NOS Improvements	Uncertainty in outage planning and system variability Resource intensive
Frequency Management Control, Ramping and Inertia	NEM2025 Reforms, Future DER Operating Model Decision	P1942 Frequency Performance Management System	Roles and responsibility definition Span of control from AEMO
EMMS	NEM2025 Reforms, Future DER Operating Model Decision	P1608 ST-PASA Uplift	Maintaining system reliability while upgrading Regular rule changes
Compliance Monitoring	Dynamic model availability	P1920 High-Speed Monitoring	Lack of high-speed recorders and PMUs
Operational Forecasting		P2046 Ops Forecasting, Fusion platform	Vendor forecast and DER data availability
Operational Data and Models	DER Operating Model Decision	Future State Architecture, Digital Strategy, CoDMaSTR	Resourcing for centralised data management initiative

Acronyms

AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator	MW	megawatt
AUD	Australian dollar	NEM	National Electricity Market
BCM	Business Capability Model	NEMDE	National Electricity Market Dispatch Engine
BESS	battery energy storage system	NMM	network model management
CROF	Control Room of the Future	NSP	network service provider
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	OT	operations technology
DER	distributed energy resource	OTR	Operations Technology Roadmap
DNSP	distribution network service provider	PASA	Projected Assessment of System Adequacy
DPV	distributed photovoltaic	PMU	phasor measurement unit
DSA	dynamic stability assessment	PSCAD	Power Systems Computer Aided Design
DSO	distribution system operator	RoCoF	rate of change of frequency
EF	Engineering Framework	RTFS	real-time frequency stability
EFCS	emergency frequency control schemes	SCADA	supervisory control and data acquisition
EMMS	Electricity Market Management System	SPS	special protection scheme
EMS	energy management system	SSAT	small-signal stability assessment
EMT	electro-magnetic transient	SWIS	Southwest Interconnected System
EPRI	Electric Research Power Institute	TNSP	transmission network service provider
ESB	Energy Security Board	TSA	transient security assessment
EV	electric vehicle	UFLS	under frequency load shedding
FACTS	flexible alternating current transmission systems	VDS	voltage dispatch system
FSA	frequency stability assessment	VPP	virtual power plant
G-PST	Global Power System Transformation	VRE	variable renewable energy
GW	gigawatt	VSA	voltage security assessment
IBR	inverter-based resource	WAMS	wide area monitoring system
LV	low voltage	WEM	Wholesale Electricity Market
MV	medium voltage	WS	workstream
MVAR	megavolt amp reactive		

Key References

- AEMO Engineering Framework: <https://aemo.com.au/en/initiatives/major-programs/engineering-framework>
- AEMO WA WEM Market Reform: <https://www.aemo.com.au/initiatives/major-programs/wem-reform-program/market-design>
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- Australia's Global Power System Transformation (G-PST) Research Roadmap: <https://www.csiro.au/en/research/technology-space/energy/g-pst-research-roadmap>



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