



Use of the National Lightning Detection Network for Transmission Interests within an Energy Company

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FirstEnergy Corp.

- Headquartered in Akron, OH
- Generate, Distribute, and Sell Power
- 6 million customers served mainly in 5 states (technically 6)
- 269,000 miles distribution lines
- 24,000 miles of Transmission (TX) lines
- 16,000 MW generation portfolio shrinking and consists of Fossil (63%), Nuclear (25%), and Renewable (12%)





Bulk Electric System (BES) and Governance Body





Southwest Power Pool, RE

Western Electricity Coordinating Council

SERC Reliability Corporation

ReliabilityFirst

Quick Lightning Refresher

Basic Lightning Types

- I. Cloud to Cloud, Cloud to Air, Cloud to Ground (CG)
- II. 25% tend to be CG

Two Polarities

- Positive (tend to be more energetic)
- Negative (tend to occur more frequently)





Other Lightning Types





Impacts of CGs on TX and Mitigation Strategies

- CG impacts are typically localized and automatically isolated by sectionalizing equipment
- More wide spread impacts with larger MCS-type systems occur (requires more resources for restoration)
- Although an outage on a key transmission wire feeding multiple substations CAN impact thousands of customers, regional blackouts like NYC in 1977 due to lightning are not likely





When CG's do cause a TX interruption...

- Every BES outage is investigated for a cause (filed to NERC)
- If weather is suspected, the time of the interruption ("trip") is matched to when damaging weather occurred (ice, wind, lightning)
- Damage assessment occurs if a strike was detected to occur at or near the location of the trip (repairs made if needed)





National Lightning Detection Network

- Operated by Vaisala since the early 90's
- Super-national coverage (24/7)
- Ground strike location accuracy generally ~200m (+/- 50m)

How the NLDN Works



U.S. NLDN consists of the latest advanced groundbased lightning sensor technology from Vaisala.



Sensors instantly detect the electromagnetic signals produced when cloud and cloud-to-ground lightning occurs.

Sensors send raw data via satellite or internet to the Network Control Center (NCC) in Tucson, Arizona.



Within seconds the NCC's central analyzers process information on location, time, type, polarity, and amplitude of each lightning event.

-3.071-3.478 -5.106 -5.0505 -10.0455 -5.7905 13.98 18 7405 - GL & THE -14 023 .21.384 7.844 -16.09!-12.709

Lightning information is sent to users across the country.



FALLS Application

- "Fault Analysis Lightning Location System"
- Vaisala-made GIS-based PC application
- Each cloud to ground strike location IS ONLY AN ESTIMATE
- The "best estimate" location is correlated to the potentially impact FE asset to establish likelihood a given fault was lightning-related







Notable FALLS Settings

	- Selected assets								
	%% (Andover Dilworth 69kV)								
TX Line									
	Properties					Equite			
	Data source				Asset name	Date & time	Before	After	
	Strokes		•	Include cloud	d	%% (Andover Dilworth 69kV)	11/07/2017 18:00:00.000	60	60
Time of Fault (Trip)	-Period range								
	Time zone	the Time (UC & Con							
	Start date & time								
	11/07/2017	▼ 17:59:00	11/07/2017	▼ 18:01:00	A	Asset name	Date T	ime	Millisec
						%% (Andover Dilworth 69kV)	▼ 11/07/2017 ▼ 1	8:00:00	÷ 0 ÷
	Amplitude range	From	Llee absolute ma	avimum k∆ filter			Precision	n Before Pr	ecision After
	Negative kA	0		0	\$	Extract	period range 60.000	\$ 60	.000 🜲
Proximity to TX line	Positive kA	0	<u> </u>	0		Outputs			
						Map lightning activity	(Discrete) Only lightning w/i fault time/precision inter 💌		
	Buffer & ellipse								
	Buffer radius	0.75	mi			Tabular reliability stats			
	Ellipse confidence	90% 🔻				Т	ìme interval		
						Time trend graphs 2	2 C Minute		
Location Confidence						In Peak current graphs 5	nterval Max.interval 5 🛟 kA 300 🔷 kA	L.	
							Hala Ousur	Due -	Canad
							Help Queue	Run	Cancel



138kV Line Trip at 2017 11 05 (07:36)





This trip <u>was</u> most likely associated with the lightning strike depicted. A patrol was dispatched to assess for damage.

(Note the .75 mi buffer in green and the 90% location confidence ellipse in yellow)

Other Analysis Capabilities: Annual Avg CG/sq-mi (1999-2017)





Lake Erie Zoom: Annual Avg CG/sq-mi (1999-2017)

Less northeast, more (2-3x) southwest

Possible event-skewed maximum north-central





% Positive Polarity Analysis: Annual Avg (1999-2017)

Generally 25% or less with relative increase east to west (max still over Lake Erie)





Quick Stats - 1999-2017



Annual Number of CGs: Super-Erie Domain 1999-2017

(Average 188K strikes/year: 4 years significantly above 19-year average)



(90% CGs are < 35-40 kA, only ~8% are positive)

Average CG Annual Distribution: Super-FE Domain 1999-2017 ~85% received May-Aug (Jul peak) ~90% annual total received by end of Aug



Annual Number of CGs: Super-FE Domain 1999-2017 (Average 2.6 million strikes/year: 5 years significantly above 19-year average)

Thank You (Q&A)

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