



VR-Augmented RTDS-Based Digital Twin for Grid Operator Training

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APPLICATIONS & TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE 2025
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.



Portions of this work are supported in part by State of Virginia's Commonwealth Cyber Initiative (CCI), in part by the National Science Foundation award CPS-1837700, and in part by ICTAS. This talk shares the work of my students in REGAL.

VT Power and Energy Center



Ali Mehrizi-Sani
Director and Professor
Whittemore 428

- Microgrid control
- Inverter-based resources
- Cybersecurity



Chen-Ching Liu
Director Emeritus
AEP Research Professor Emeritus
Whittemore 426A

- Distribution systems, cyber-power system security
- Industrial software for system restoration



Arun Phadke
Founding Director
Univ. Distinguished Res Professor

- Power system analysis
- Power system protection and control
- Synchronized measurement systems



Saifur Rahman
Joseph Loring Professor
VT Research Center 5-194 (Arlington)

- Energy efficiency and sensor integration
- DOE BEMOSS platform
- President of IEEE (2023)



Dikshita Bensal
Center Coordinator
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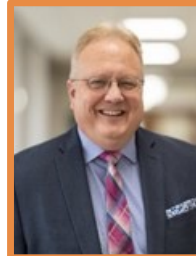
Paul Ampadu
Professor
Durham 345

- Energy Internet, Blockchain enabled for energy systems
- VLSI, Networks-on-Chip, Systems-on-Chip



Virgilio Centeno
Professor
Assistant Dept. Head
Whittemore 427

- PMU
- Instrumentation



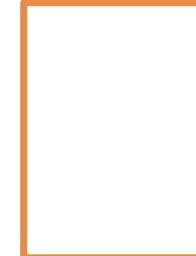
Scott Dunning
Associate Department Head, Chief of Operations
Whittemore 464

- Energy efficiency



Ming Jin
Assistant Professor
Whittemore 472

- Control, optimization, and machine learning for energy systems
- Trustworthy AI for urban infrastructures
- Cyber-physical systems security



TBN
Associate Professor



Lamine Mili
Professor and Director of NOVA Graduate Program

- Static and dynamic state estimation
- Robust power system parameter and dynamic
- State estimation w/PMUs



Jaime De La Ree
Adjunct Associate Professor

- Protection
- Machines



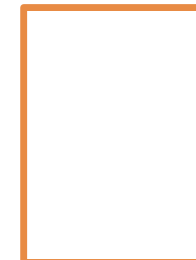
David Roop
Adjunct Professor of Practice

- Power system operations
- Resiliency hardening and recovery planning for utilities
- Utility grounding for lightning protection



Richard Zhang
Kelly Professor
VT Research Center 4-014 (Arlington)

- HVDC and FACTS
- High-power electronics



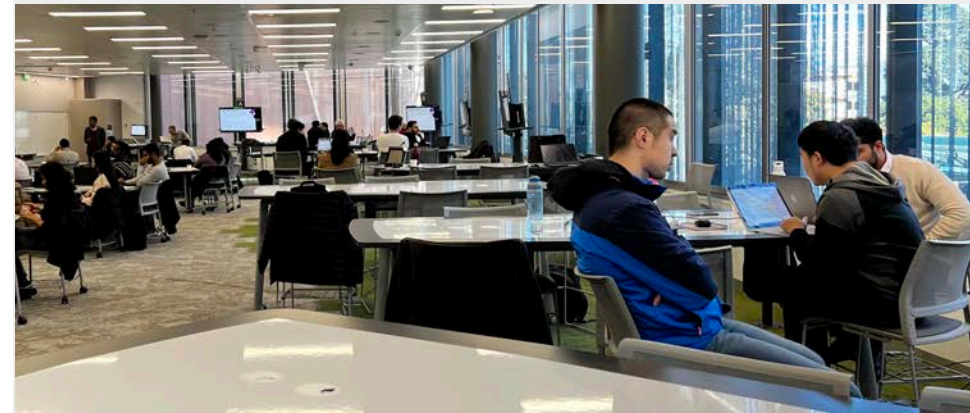
TBN
Collegiate Professor

Workforce Needs

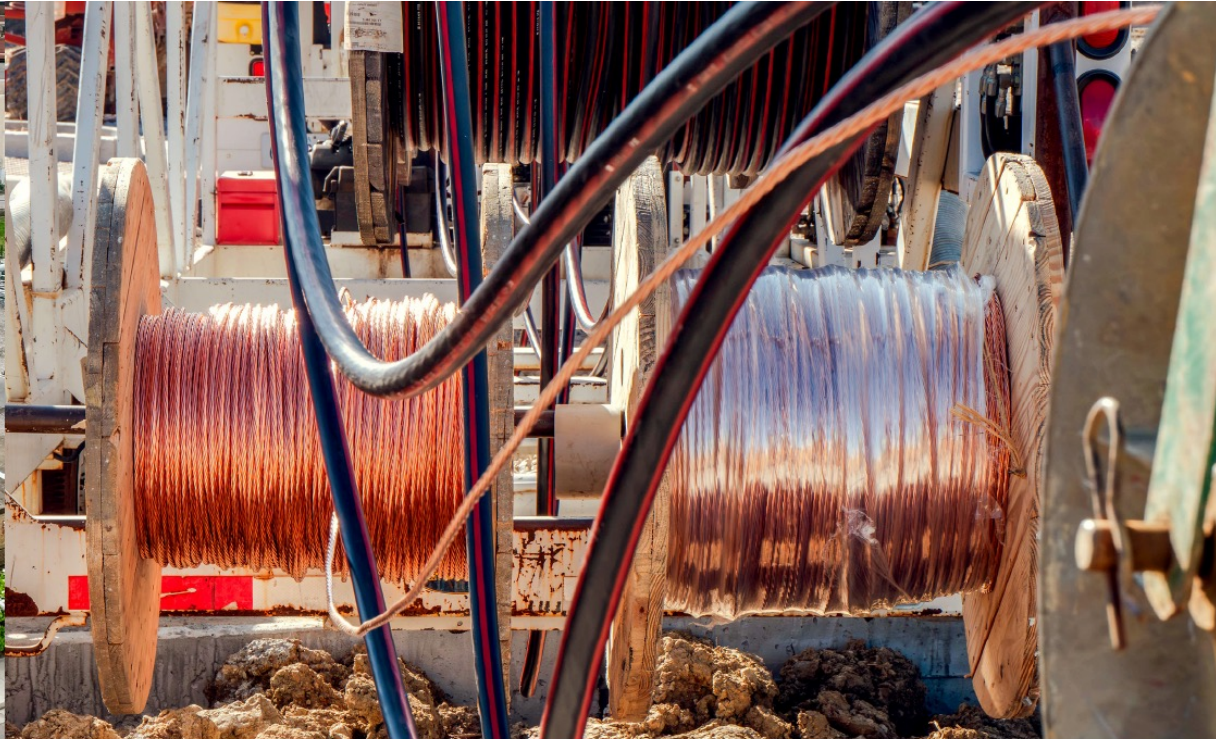
- Who is going to run the power system?
- Power system training is in significant demand specially because of the growing workforce needs:
 - Existing workforce is retiring faster than new workforce is trained, and
 - They need to be trained in new technologies that did not exist a mere few years ago.



RTDS Workshop, August 2023



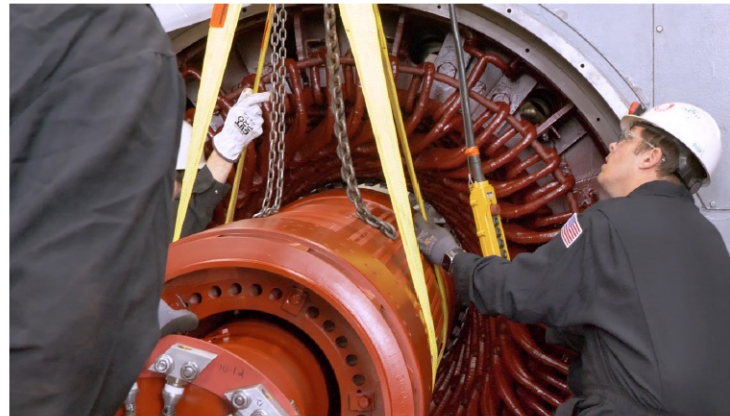
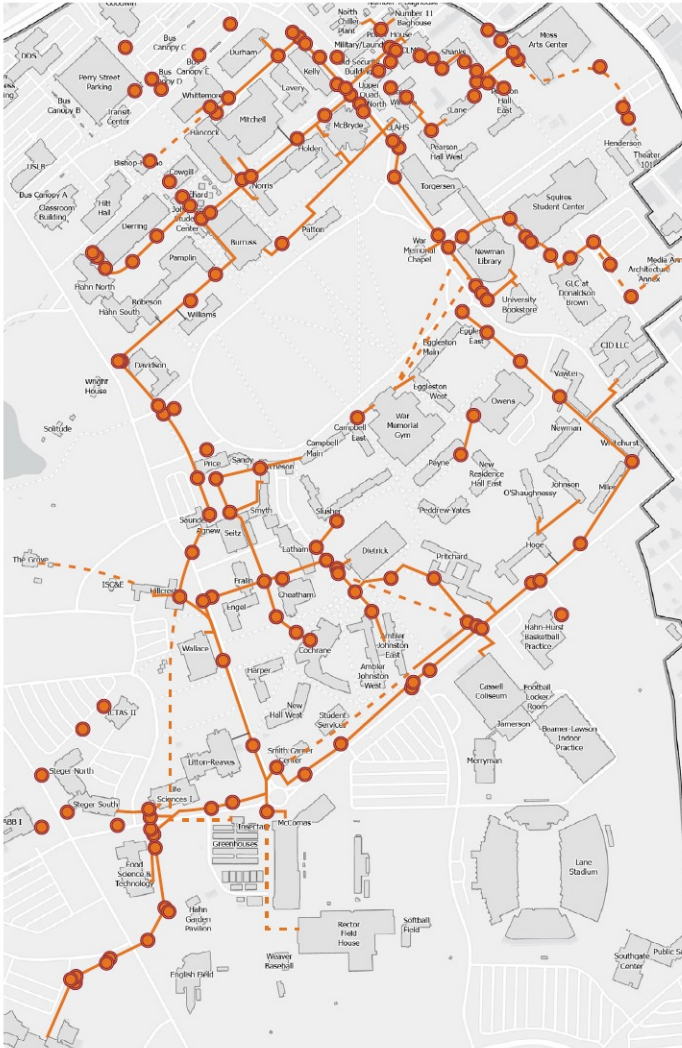
GFM Inverters + PSCAD Training
July 2023 and June 2024



Virginia Tech Electric Service (VTES)

- ▶ 69kV delivery from AEP/APCO
- ▶ Four 12.5 kV substations
- ▶ Eight substation transformers (double redundancy)
- ▶ 1,283 distribution transformers
- ▶ 138 miles of underground cables
- ▶ All time peak - 65MW
- ▶ Average daily peak - 45MW

CoGen Power Plant

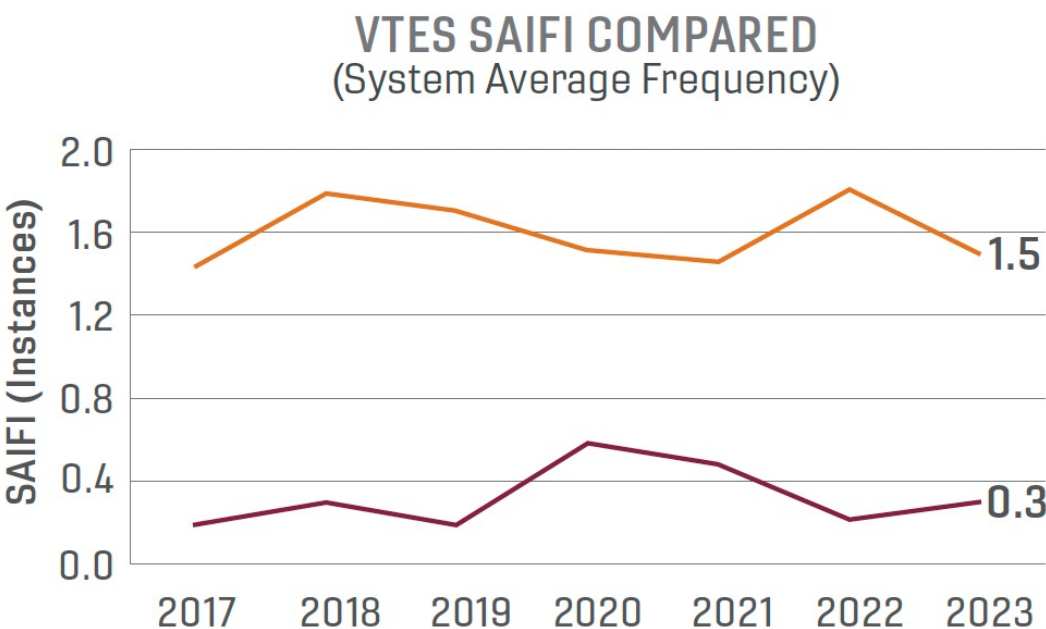


- ▶ Total 330,000 lbs/hr capacity
- ▶ Four natural gas boilers
- ▶ Two coal boilers last operated in 2020 (to be decommissioned)
- ▶ 200,000 lbs/hr avg. winter hourly steam load
- ▶ 75,000 lbs/hr avg. summer hourly steam load
- ▶ 6.25 MW turbine generator

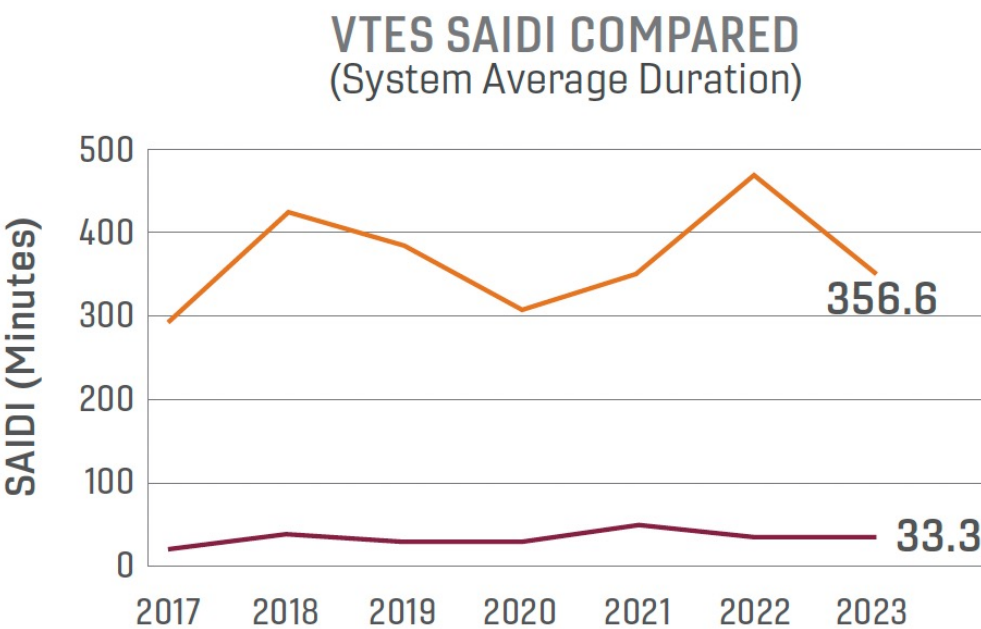
VTES Reliability Metrics



Annual average **number of times**
that a VTES customer is out of power



Annual average **minutes**
that a VTES customer is out of power



SAIFI - System Average Interruption Frequency Index

SAIDI - System Average Interruption Duration Index

Avg Large Utility VTES

Games, 3D Games



Wolfenstein 3D (1992)



Doom (1993)



Duke Nukem 3D (1996)

Three Ingredients



Need: **Workforce Development**



Enabler: **University-Owned Utility**



Idea: **Games 3D/VR**



VR-Based Grid Operator Training

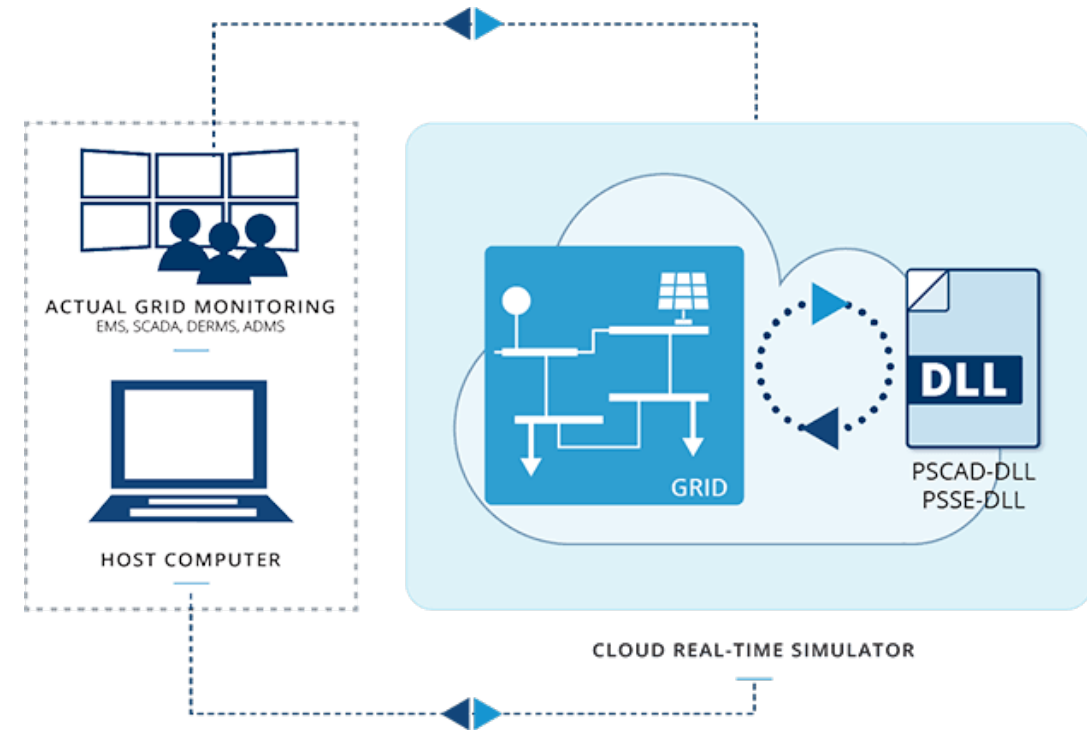
- Traditional training programs are often based on conventional methods, such as studying documentation or practical training with equipment level operation.
- Our goal is to provide experience hands-on experience in working with human-machine interface (HMI) panels of the grid- level control.
 - Monitor grid conditions
 - Control assets
 - Coordinate local resources
 - Restore service after unplanned outages



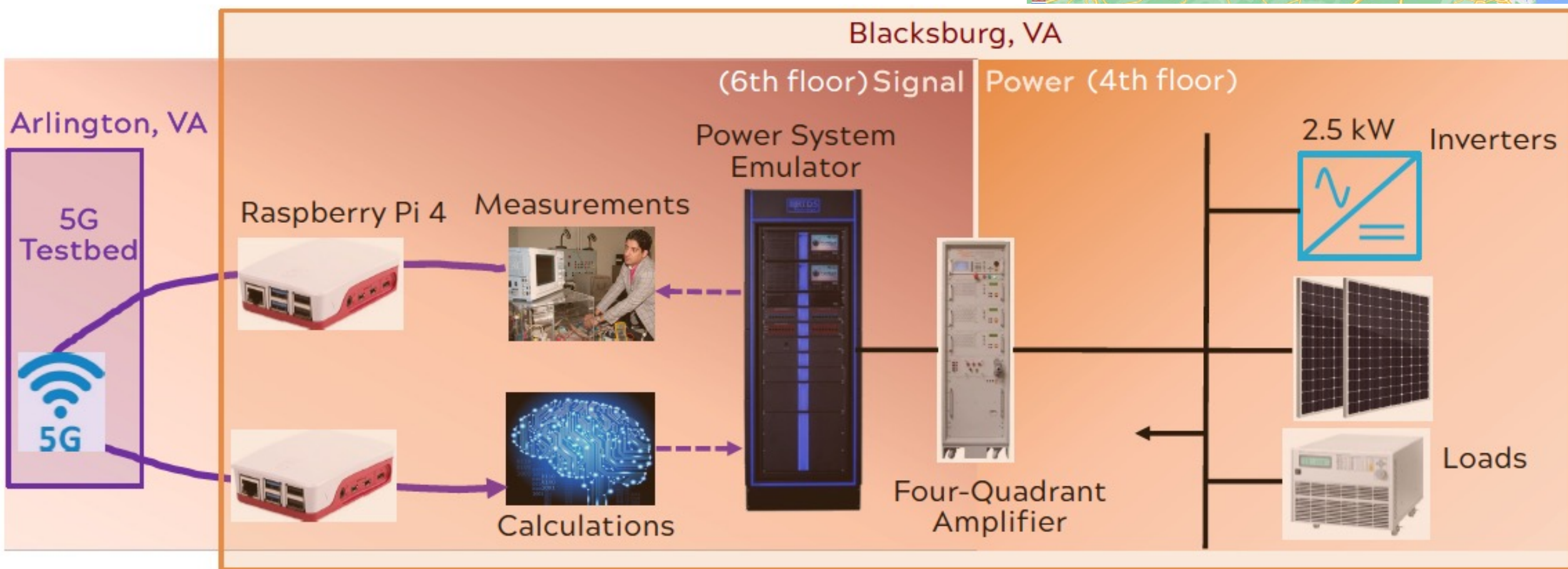
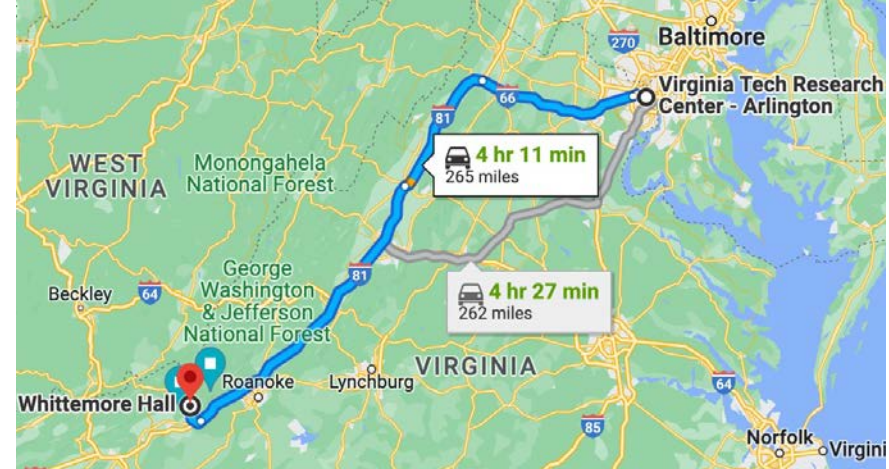
<https://www.bpa.gov/about/careers/explore-a-career-at-bpa/bpa-apprenticeship-program/substation-operators>

But First, the Digital Twin

- A **digital twin** is a virtual replica of a physical system with live data link.
- A digital twin is based on the digital simulation of the system, but instead of using **arbitrary data and inputs**, it uses **actual data** from sensors connected to the physical system. That is, it has two major components:
 - A simulator
 - Real-time data input
- In power system, a digital twin is typically (but not always) built using a real-time simulator.



VT PEC Digital Twin



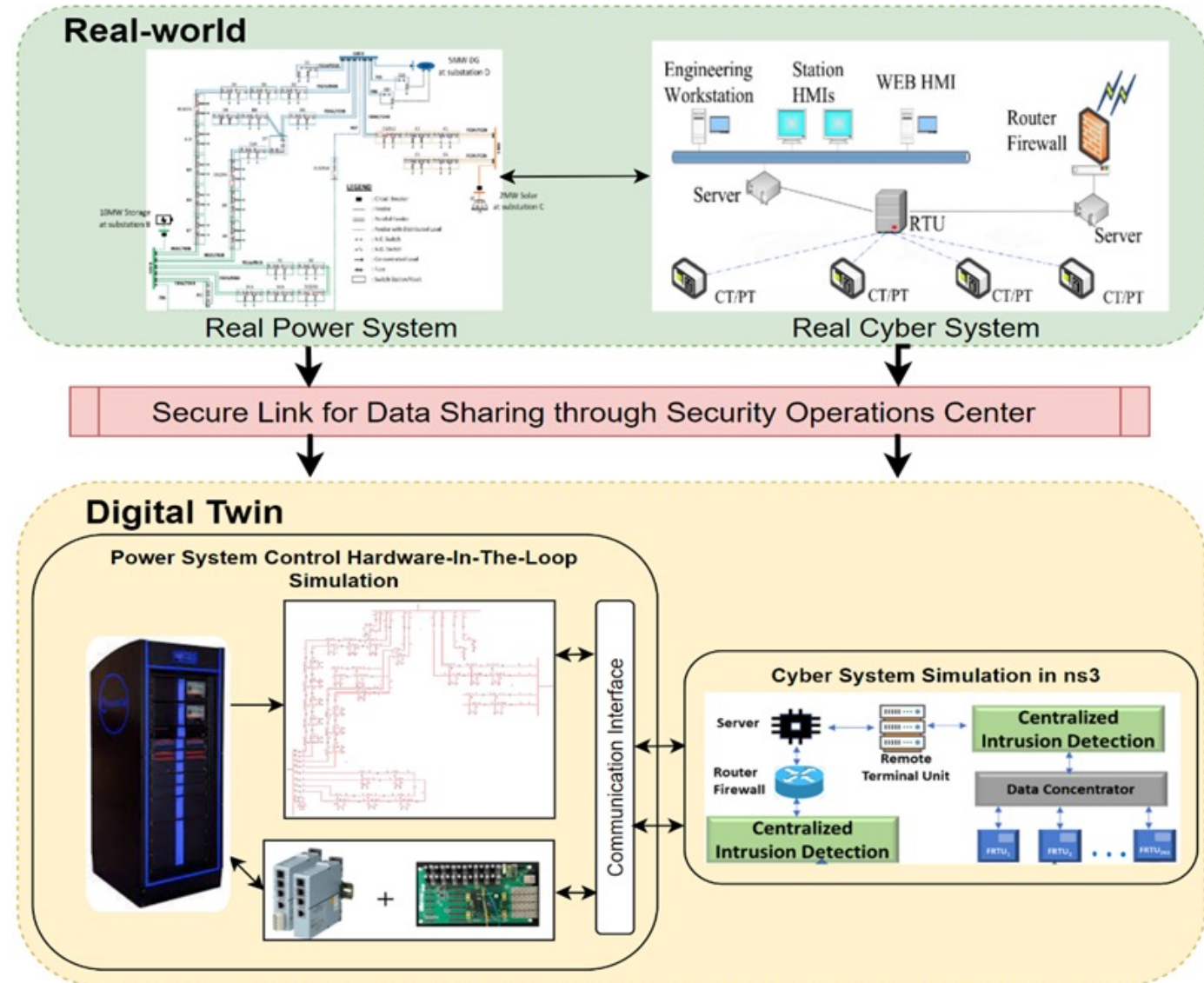
VTES Digital Twin Architecture

- **Components**

- Physical system
 - VTES system
- Virtual system
 - Cyber-power simulation testbed
- Connection
 - Secure data link with VTES control center
 - Real-time data

- **Services**

- Resilience planning
- Cybersecurity testing
- Decision support
- Workforce training



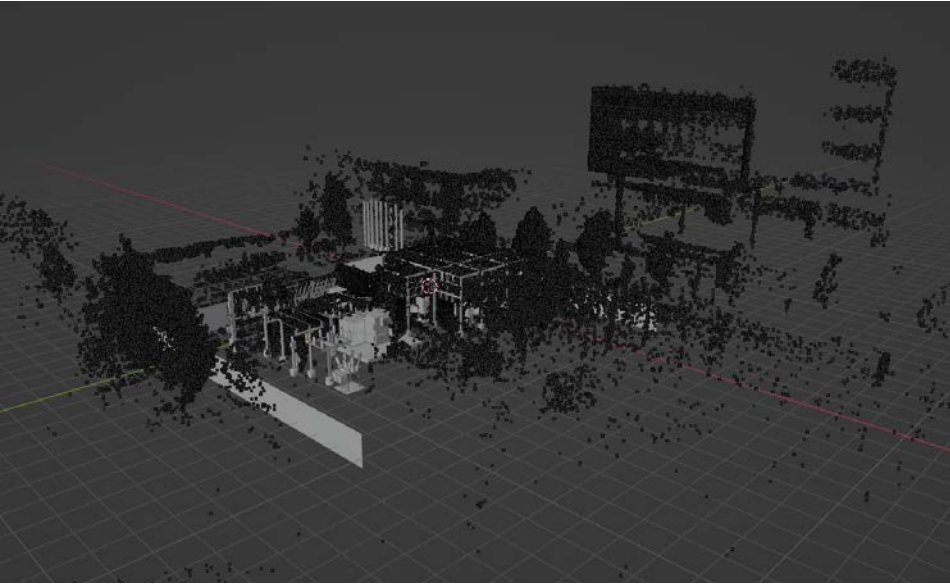
Second, the Virtual Reality Environment

- The virtual reality environment is developed using Unreal Engine 5.
- This environment offers a setting where trainees can interact and operate with substation equipment and observe the effects of their actions on the digital twin of the grid.
- A **Virginia Tech Electric Service (VTES)** substation is modeled as the basis for the virtual reality environment.

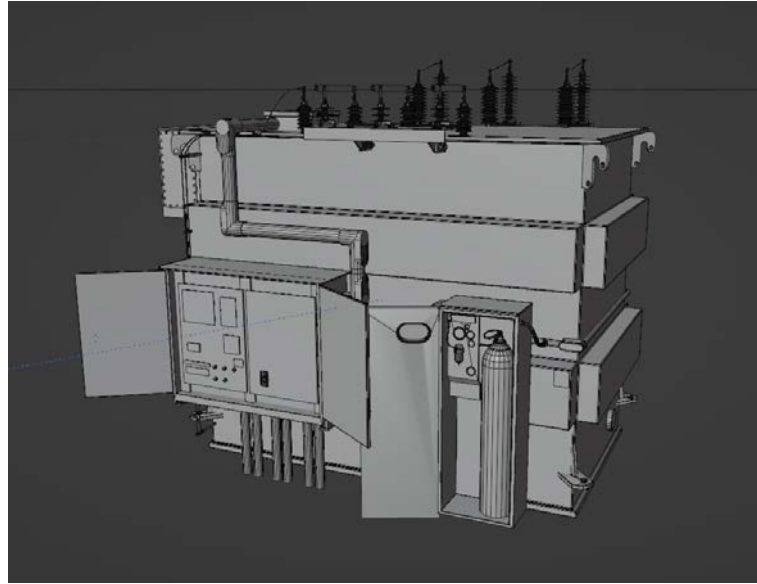


Modeled VTES substation

Creating a Virtual Substation 101



3D Scanning



3D Modeling and Texturing



Game-Like Environment

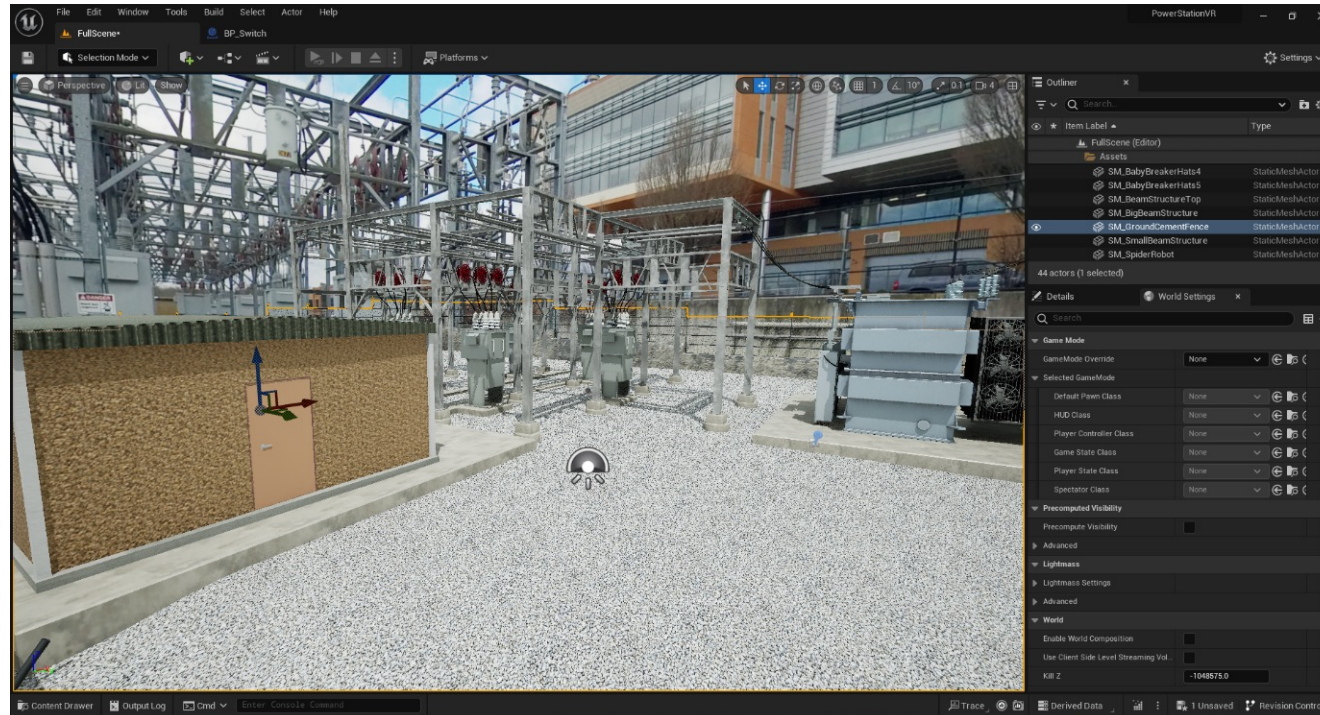


Control Room

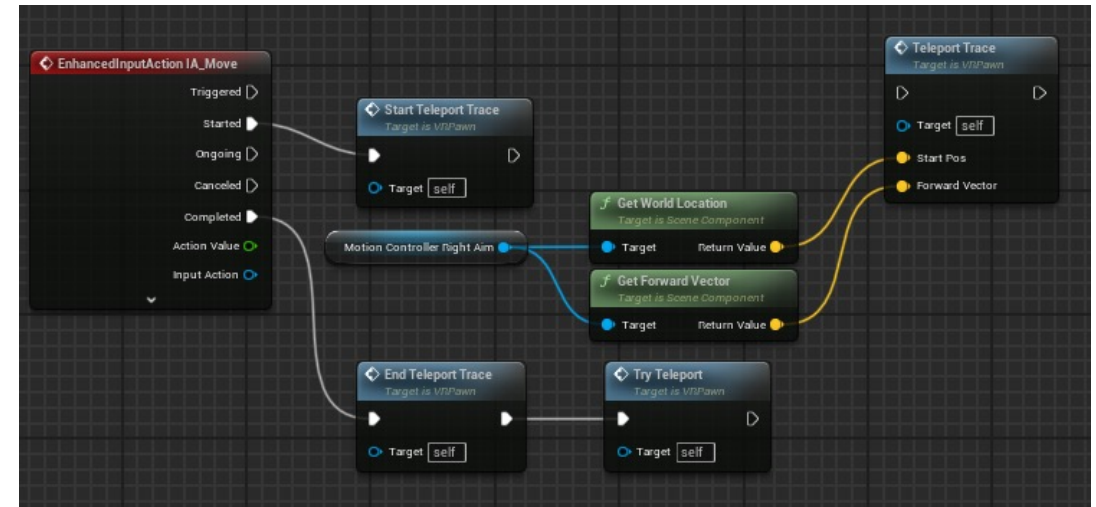


Control Room Interactions

Unreal Engine 5 Workspace

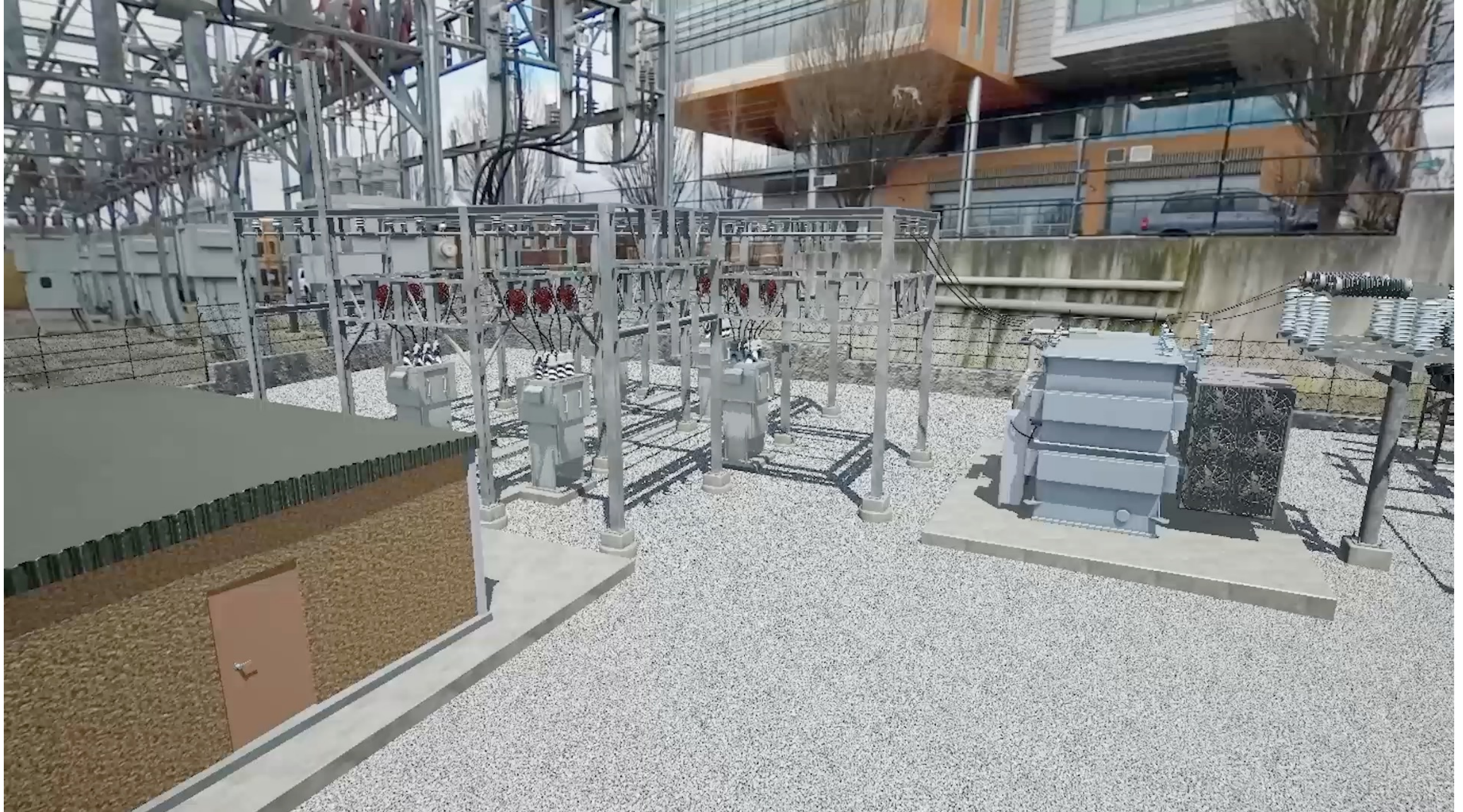


Unreal Engine 5 Level Editor



An example of Blueprint Visual Scripting

Video



Virtual vs Actual Reality

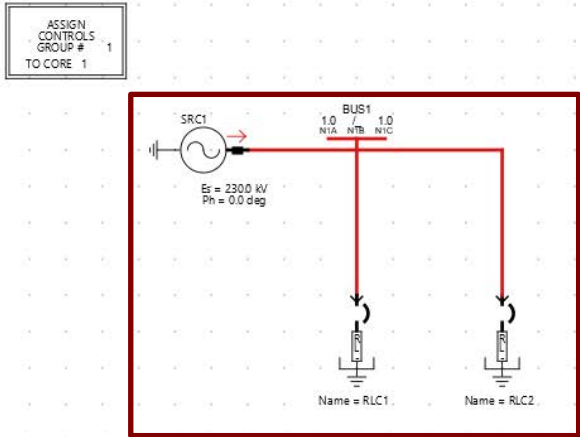
- Video (20 seconds) by Niki Hazuda
- <https://news.vt.edu/articles/2025/04/eng-ece-digital-twins-virtual-reality-workforce-training.html>

“With virtual training, we exponentially reduce restrictions and increase flexibility,” said [Nam Nguyen '88](#), executive director of [Energy and Utilities](#) at Virginia Tech. “There are more opportunities to virtually walk around the substation. Trainees can make mistakes, and we can even create outage issues. It allows our new linemen to go through the process of identifying and problem solving, all without affecting the real system or people.”

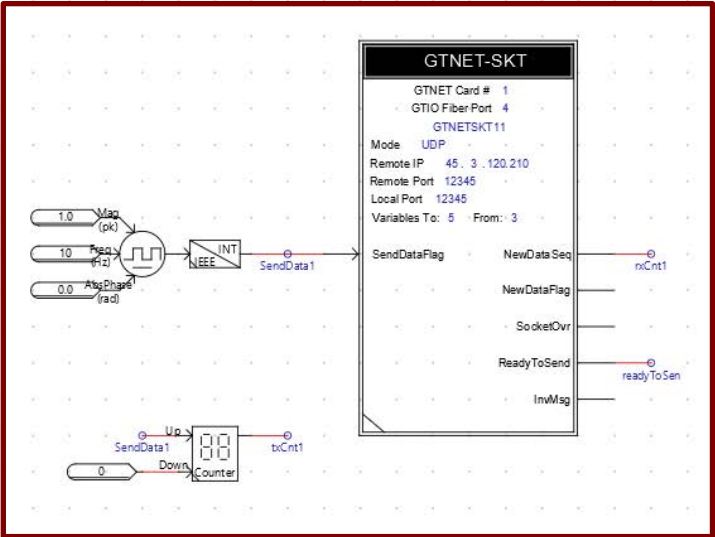
Case for Real-Time Simulation

- Grid-level control training requires trainees to interact with and operate on a functioning electricity grid.
- Inducing catastrophic unplanned outages or similar events in the power system for training purposes is unfeasible.
- Traditional simulation software do not provide practical, timely feedback to trainee actions due to the mismatch in timescales between simulated environments and the real power grid.
- To address this, we utilize the capability of RTDS real-time simulation platform to provide a cost-effective and accurate digital twin of the grid.

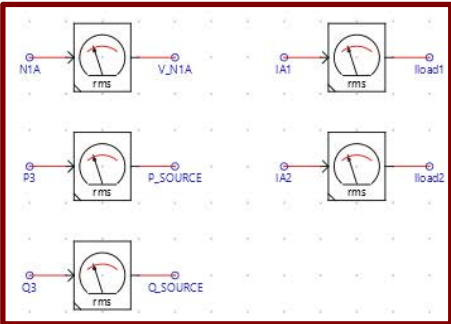
Digital Twin of the Grid (Simple Version Due to NDA)



Proof of
concept digital
twin grid



GTNET-SKT Communication
Channel

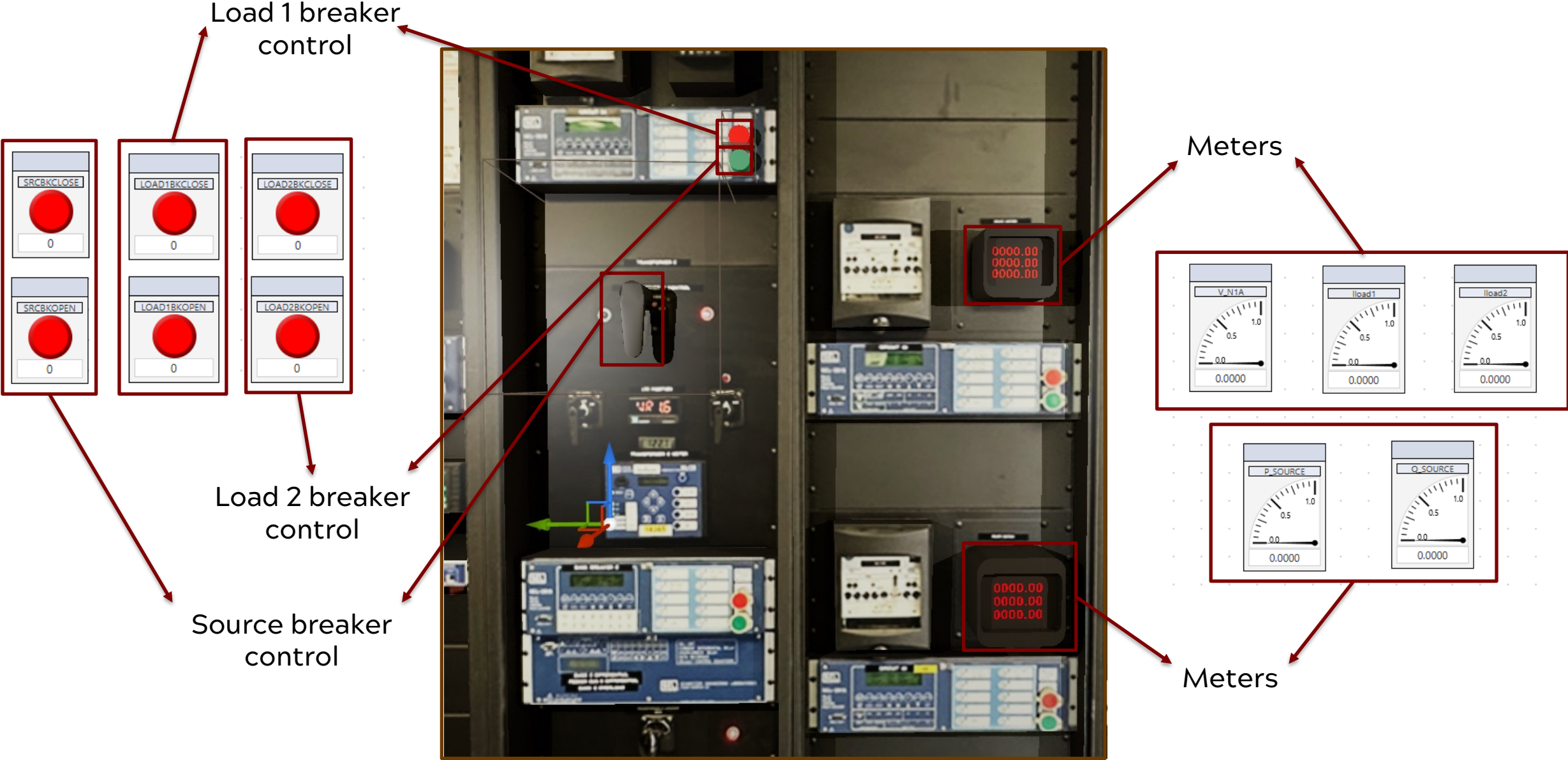


Measurements

Source Parameters	
Parameter	Value
Source Voltage	230 kV
Frequency	60 Hz

Load Parameters	
Parameter	Value
First Load Resistance	1.5 Ω
First Load Inductance	0.1 H
Second Load Resistance	10 Ω
Second Load Inductance	0.05 H

RSCAD Runtime vs VR Interface



UDP Communication Code

Initialize
measurements
and control data

```
# Initialize measurements send from RTDS
shared_data_measurements = {"Iload1": 0, "Iload2": 0, "Vbus_1": 0, "P_SOURCE": 0, "Q_SOURCE": 0,}
# Initialize control data send from UE5
shared_data_control = {"SWD1": 0, "SWD2": 0, "SBRKSOURCE": 0}
data_lock = threading.Lock()
```

Store local PC
and RTDS IP
address and port

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    # Initialize PC IP and RTDS IP
    local_ip = local_pc_ip
    local_port = 12345
    remote_ip = rtds_send_ip
    remote_port = 12345
```

Initialize and start
UDP connection
with the VR
environment

```
# Start the receiver thread for UE5
receiver_thread_UE5 = ServerThread(ip=local_ip, port=PC_SERVER_PORT)
receiver_thread_UE5.start()

# Start the sender thread for UE5
sender_thread_UE5 = ClientThread(
    ip=local_ip, port=SIM_SERVER_PORT, sim_server_ip=local_ip, sim_server_port=SIM_SERVER_PORT
)
sender_thread_UE5.start()
```

```
# Initialize UDP communication with RTDS
udp_comm = UDPCommunication(local_ip, local_port, remote_ip, remote_port)
```

Initialize and
start UDP
connection with
RTDS GTNETx2
Card

```
# Start the receiver thread for RTDS
receiver_thread_RTDS = threading.Thread(target=udp_comm.start_server)
receiver_thread_RTDS.daemon = True
receiver_thread_RTDS.start()

# Start the sender thread for RTDS
sender_thread_RTDS = threading.Thread(target=udp_comm.send_data_repeatedly, args=(SEND_INTERVAL,))
sender_thread_RTDS.daemon = True
sender_thread_RTDS.start()
```

Setup

- The setup can provide trainees with a realistic training environment for real-time station and bay level control related tasks.
- The setup consists of a Meta Quest 3 VR headset, a VR environment in Unreal Engine 5, and a digital twin running on RTDS
- The communication between the VR environment and the simulated grid is handled by an UDP-based communication channel.



Data flow diagram of the Substation VR project setup



Demo

- Video (1 min and 46 sec)

Next Steps

- Create training scenarios, lesson plans.
- Bring more of the control room equipment to “life.”
- Expand to substation yard.
- Other niche applications, e.g., training for hard-to-reach places.



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RTDS Applications & Technology Conference
Chicago, IL | May 7, 2025

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Bradley Department of ECE

POWER AND ENERGY CENTER

**Resilient Renewable Energy Grid
Adaptation Laboratory (REGAL)**

Virtual Reality-Augmented RTDS-Based Digital Twin for Substation Operator Training

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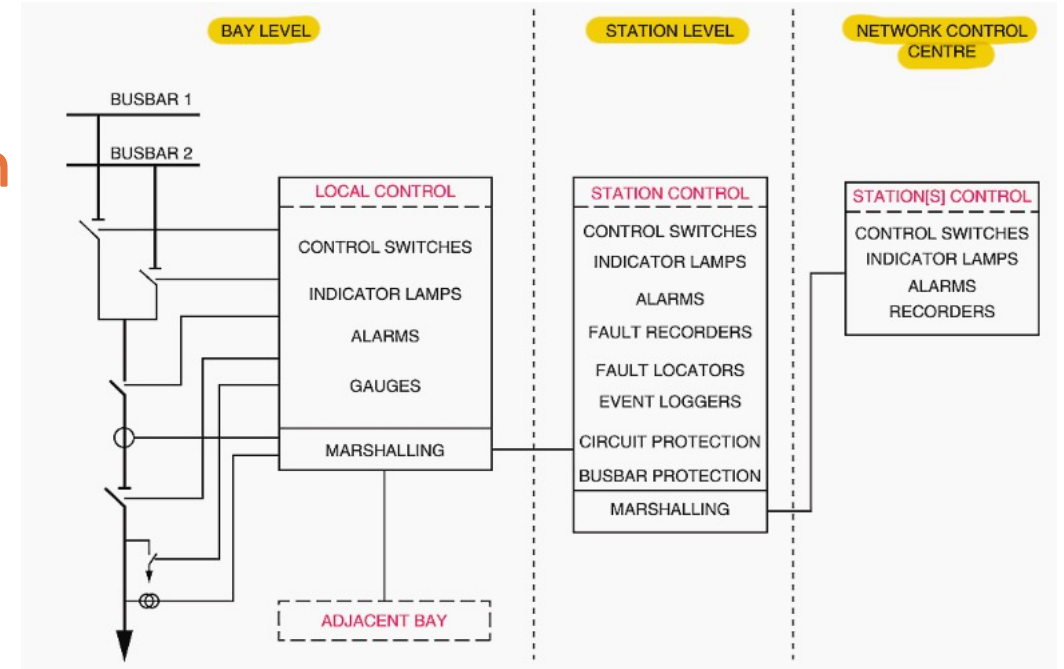


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Grid Operator Training

- Grid operator training has a **broad range** of topics.
- This project is currently focused on the **supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA)** aspects of the training.
- Grid control is typically structured into three hierarchical levels:
 - Central Network Control Center
 - **Station Control**
 - **Bay Control**



Three levels of grid control HMI

<https://electrical-engineering-portal.com/substation-control-monitoring-systems>

Significance of Grid Operator Training

- Providing **continuous** and **reliable** power to the end consumers is a key aspect of the power system.
- **Grid operators** are responsible for monitoring **grid performance**, balancing **supply** and **demand**, and guaranteeing **system security**.
- **Grid operator training** is critical for ensuring **competent personnel** in the management of electric substations.



<https://www.incsys.com/power4vets/what-is-a-system-operator/>

Types of Grid Operator

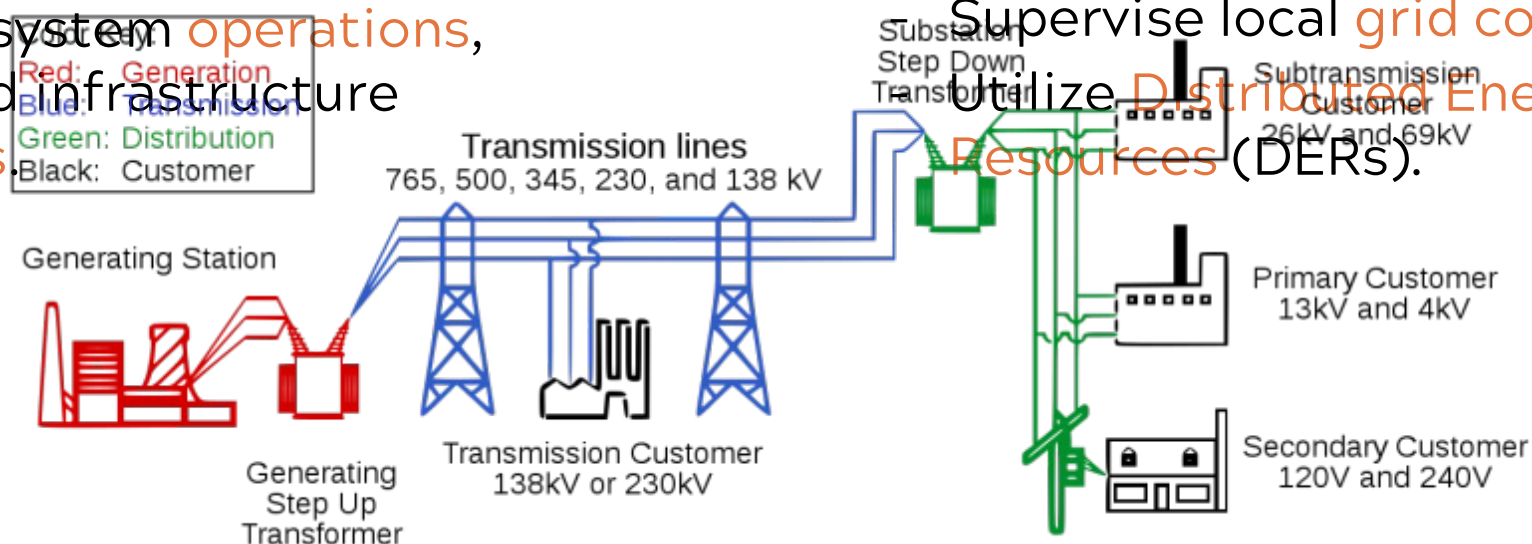
- **Transmission system operator (TSO)**

- Ensure **safe**, **reliable**, and **efficient** power transport to distribution networks.
- Connect networks with the **neighboring utilities**.
- Provide **balancing** services.
- Supervise **system operations**, **upkeep** and **infrastructure expansions**.

- **Distribution system operator (DSO)**

- Assist in real-time tasks: track **grid conditions** and deploy **local assets in real-time**.
- Coordinate local resources: **load forecasting**, **scheduling**, and **compensation**.

Supervise local **grid conditions**.
Utilize **Distributed Energy Resources (DERs)**.



Other Grid Operator Training Tools

GE Vernova HV Asset Operations and Maintenance Training



https://www.governova.com/grid-solutions/press/gepress/vr_for_hv_equipment_technical_training.htm

- **Advantages:**

- Cover HV equipment technical detail and performance extensively.
- Simulate real onsite experience.

- **Disadvantages:**

- Focused solely on operation and maintenance of Power Transformers.

Digital Engineering and Magic Electrical Substation Training Platform



<https://www.digitalengineeringmagic.com/vr-training/vr-training-hv-electrical-substation/>

- **Advantages:**

- Polished user interface.
- Great visualizations.

- **Disadvantages:**

- Cover only simple training, such as substation layout and basic equipment information.

E-Spaces VR Substation



<https://e-spaces.com/electrical-substation-vr-simulator/>

- **Advantages:**

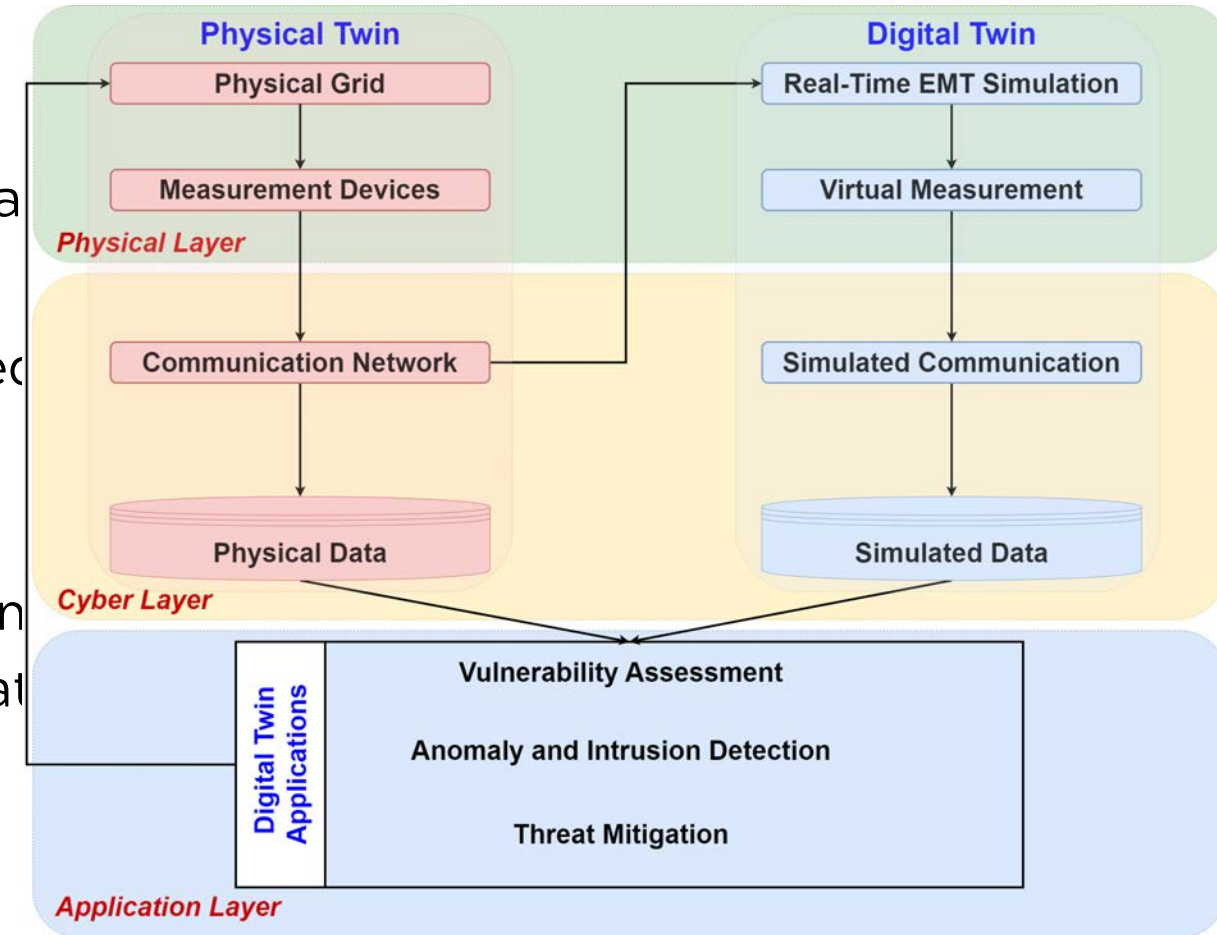
- Utilize digital twins for equipment simulation.
- Include electric field visualization.

- **Disadvantages:**

- Visualization is not realistic.
- Controls and interactions are not intuitive.
- Small grid size.

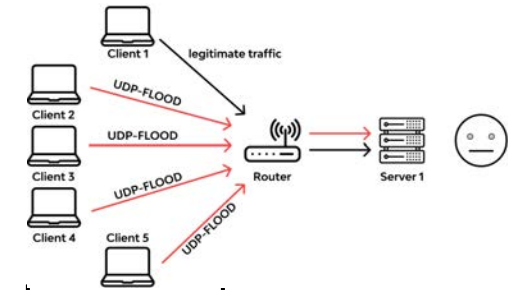
Cyber Resilience Applications of Digital Twins

- **Cyber vulnerability assessment**
 - Penetration testing.
 - Identification of potential attack vectors.
 - Analysis of the potential impact of coordination
- **Anomaly/intrusion detection (IDS)**
 - Dataset generation for training of ML-based
 - Online testing of IDS.
- **Threat mitigation**
 - Resilience planning for impact minimization
 - Development and testing of mitigation strategies



Coordinated Cyberattack Scenario

- All attacks are conducted within ns-3, and results are observed in RTDS.
- Phase 1: Direct Switching Attack against substation breakers.
- Phase 2: Denial-of-Service Attack using UDP flooding:
- Results:
 - All substations are disconnected.
 - The packet size and inter-arrival rate increase, causing legitimate packets to be discarded.



Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2.423271	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
4.482460	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
7.078369	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
11.658487	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
14.226165	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
18.708011	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
21.385479	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
26.119632	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
28.678342	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
32.023285	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
34.592636	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
39.060451	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
41.625362	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
44.993288	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
47.590919	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
52.072307	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
54.653442	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
59.460958	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
62.030657	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
65.408779	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
67.994758	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
71.374883	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
73.959202	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
78.446844	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
80.998828	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
84.370968	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
86.909404	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
90.340309	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
92.915357	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
96.287750	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
98.346421	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28

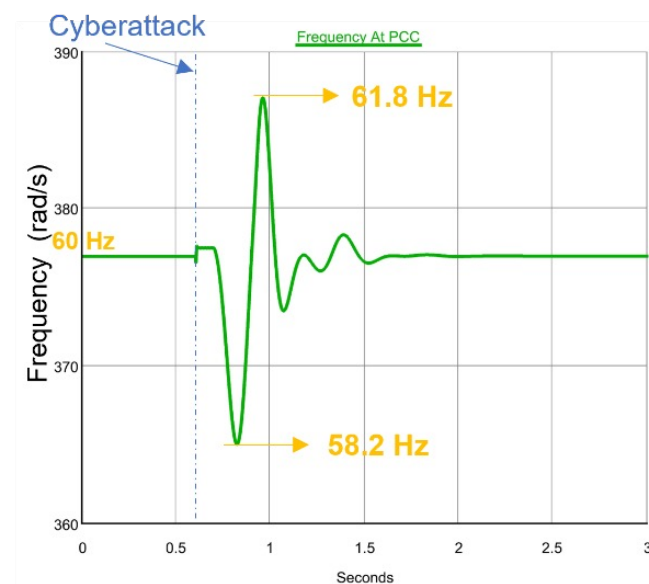
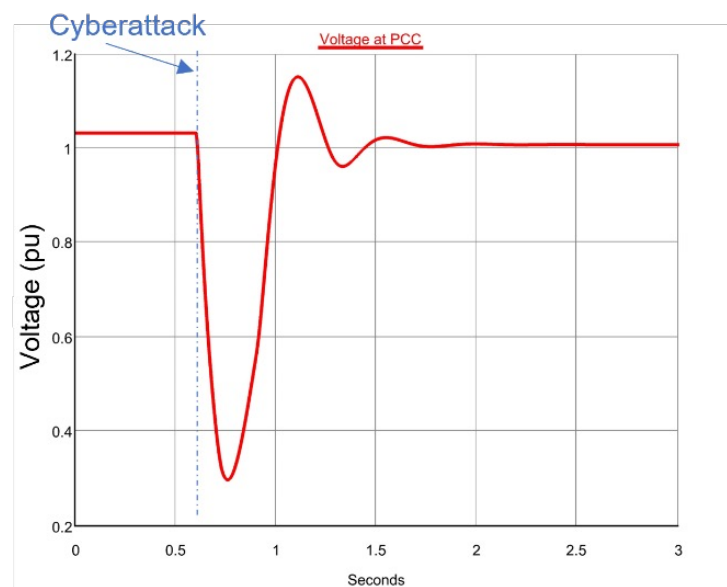
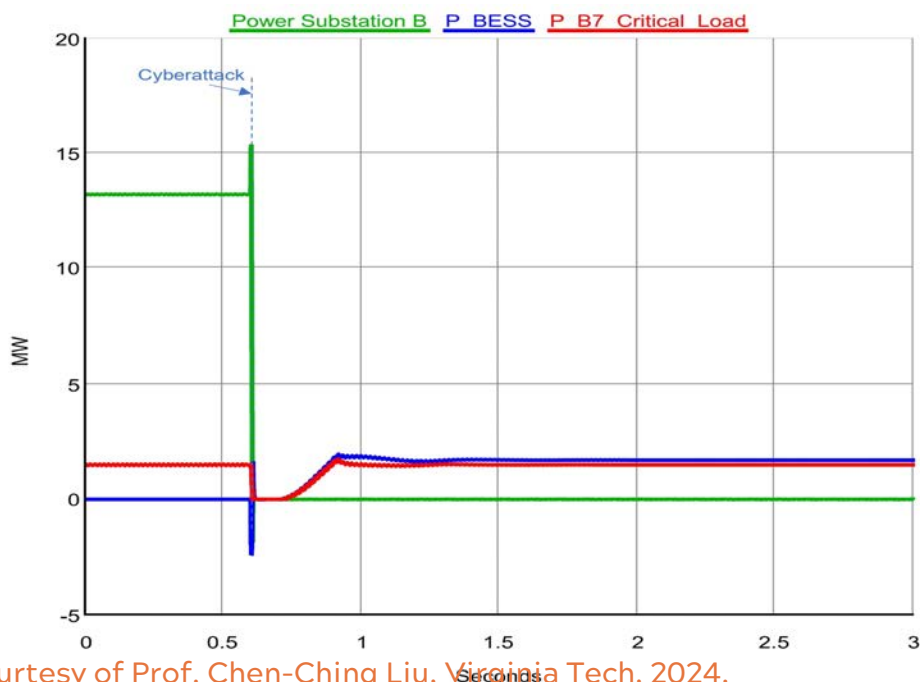
Packet Inter-Arrival Time

Packet Size

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
100.355350	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	70	7001 → 7001 Len=28
100.355339	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.355949	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.356358	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.356768	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.357177	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.357587	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.357997	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.358406	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.358816	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.359225	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.359635	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.360045	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.360454	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.360864	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.361273	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.361683	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.362093	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.362503	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
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100.364550	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.364960	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.365369	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.365779	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.366189	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.366598	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.367008	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.367417	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.367827	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.368237	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.368646	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.369056	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
100.369465	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.78	UDP	554	7001 → 7001 Len=512
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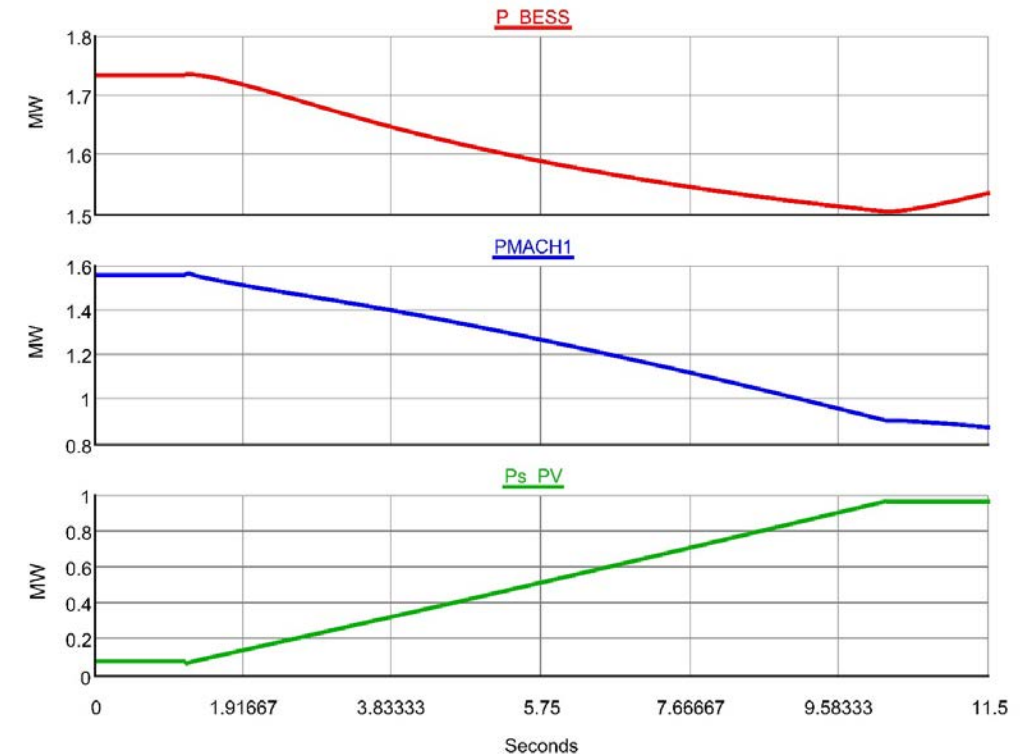
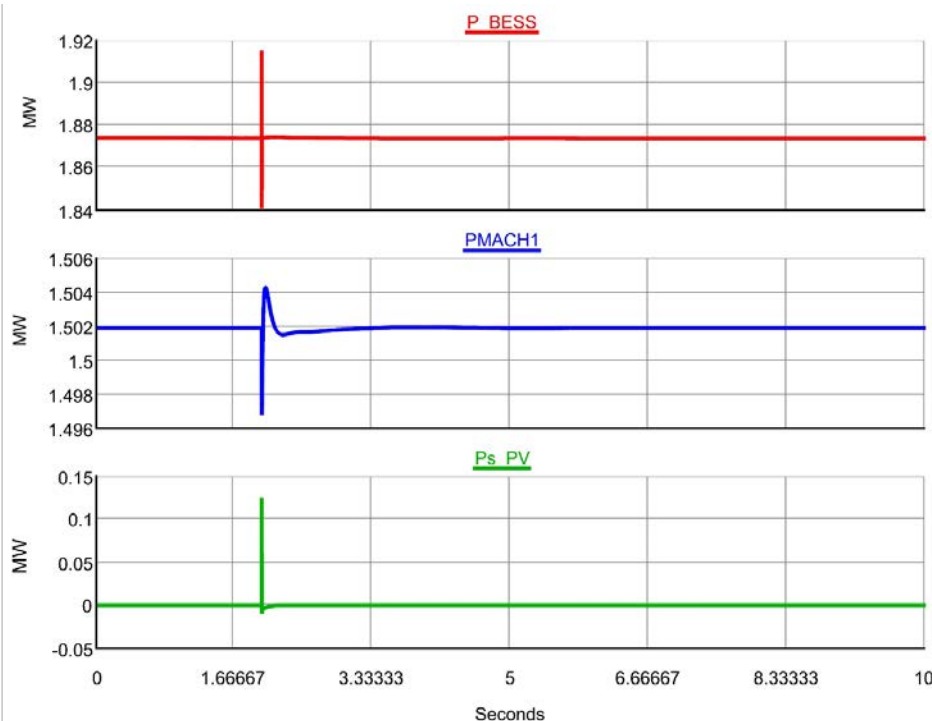
Sequence of Actions after Cyberattack

- **Sequence of actions in Zone B:**
 - Non-critical loads are disconnected.
 - The BESS inverter switches to grid-forming mode (islanded operation).
 - The BESS picks up Critical Load B7.
- **Similar actions are taken in zones D and C to pick up all critical loads while avoiding large transients.**



Resilient Operation

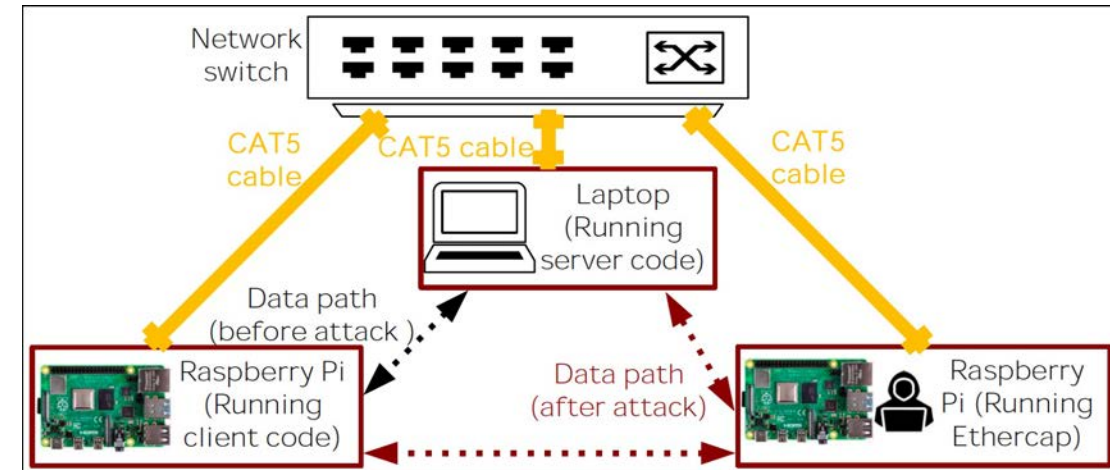
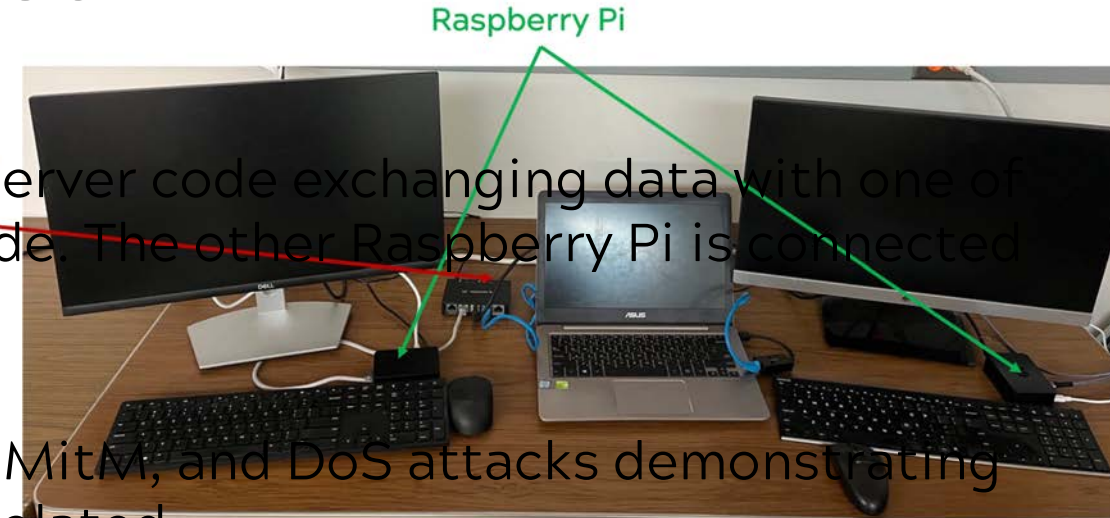
- The three electrical islands are interconnected with minimal transients.
- The PV plant uses Maximum Power Point Tracking to generate as much power as possible given weather conditions.
- The remaining load is shared between the BESS and the synchronous machine according to their droop setting.



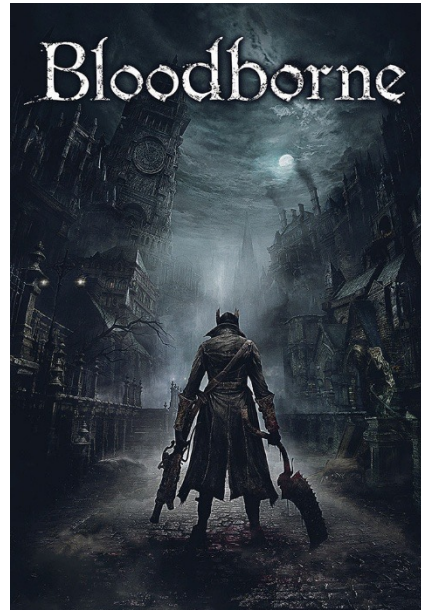
Other Components Being Added

- **Red teaming**

- Hardware implementation: The PC runs a UDP server code exchanging data with one of the Raspberry Pi units and runs a UDP client code. The other Raspberry Pi is connected to the network switch launching cyberattacks.
- We have preliminary results for *successful* FDI, MitM, and DoS attacks demonstrating the vulnerability of local networks even when isolated.



(My Student's) Favorite 3D Games



Unreal Engine 5

- Unreal Engine 5 is a **real-time 3D creation tool** developed by Epic Games.
- UE is widely used in simulation & **photorealistic visualizations**.
- It also features a Blueprint Visu

Unreal Engine 5

🌐 10 languages ▾

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Unreal Engine 5 (UE5) is the latest version of [Unreal Engine](#) developed by [Epic Games](#). It was revealed in May 2020 and officially released in April 2022. Unreal Engine 5 includes multiple upgrades and new features, including Nanite, a system that automatically adjusts the [level of detail](#) of [meshes](#), and Lumen, a dynamic [global illumination](#) and [reflections](#) system that leverages software as well as hardware accelerated [ray tracing](#).

History [[edit](#)]

Unreal Engine 5 was revealed on May 13, 2020, supporting all existing systems that could run [Unreal Engine 4](#), including the [PlayStation 5](#) and [Xbox Series X/S](#).^[4] It was released in early access on May 26, 2021,^[5] and formally launched for developers on April 5, 2022.^[1]

Epic Games worked closely with [Sony](#) to optimize Unreal Engine 5 for the PlayStation 5.^[6] To demonstrate the ease of use of the engine, both companies collaborated on a demo called "Lumen in the Land of Nanite" for the PlayStation 5 which featured a [photorealistic](#) cave setting that could be explored by players. The demo was showcased during the May 2020 reveal of the engine, and leveraged Nanite, Lumen, and assets from the Quixel library.^{[7][8]} Epic also affirmed that the Xbox Series X/S would fully support Unreal Engine 5.^[9]

Epic has used its game [Fortnite](#) as a testbed for Unreal Engine 5.^{[7][10][11]} The game

Unreal Engine 5



UNREAL ENGINE

Original author(s)	Tim Sweeney
Developer(s)	Epic Games
Initial release	5.0 / April 5, 2022; 2 years ago ^[1]
Stable release	5.5.4 / March 11, 2025; 20 days ago
Written in	C++ ^[2]
Operating system	Windows , Linux , macOS
Predecessor	Unreal Engine 4
License	Source-available commercial software with royalty model for commercial use ^[3]
Website	unrealengine.com 🌐

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unreal_Engine_5

RTDS Hardware



GTNETx2 Communication Card



RTDS RB5 (left) and NovaCor (right) racks

Station-Level Control

- **Local substation control room** located physically at the substation.
- **Typical equipment found in a station-level control room:**
 - Control Switches
 - Metering and Data Loggers
 - Indicator Lamps and Alarms
 - Fault and Circuit Protection Equipment



Station-level Control HMI panels

<https://electrical-engineering-portal.com/substation-control-monitoring-systems>

Bay-Level Control

- Low level control as a **fallback** when station and central control center is **not in service**.
- Typical equipment found in bay-level control:
 - Control Switches
 - Indicator Lamps and Alarms
 - Gauges



Bay-level Control HMI panels

<https://selinc.com/solutions/transmission/bay-control-substations/>