



# Load Monitoring & FIDVR

## *Dominion Efforts*

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**NASPI** North American  
SynchroPhasor Initiative

# What is FIDVR?

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- **FIDVR – Fault-Induced Delayed Voltage Recovery**

- “phenomenon whereby system voltage remains at significantly reduced levels for several seconds after a ... fault has been cleared.”

- NERC, “A Technical Reference Paper Fault-Induced Delayed Voltage Recovery,” June 2009

- Low voltage condition (typically  $< 0.5-0.6$  pu)
- Induction motor stalling, resulting in large reactive power draw
- Delayed voltage response (typically  $> 2$  seconds)
- Load drop due to device protection (relays, contactors, thermal)
- Possible over-voltage conditions due to load loss

# Motivation – NERC Standards

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- **NERC TPL-001-4**

- **Requirement R5:** “...For transient voltage response, the criteria shall at a minimum, specify *a low voltage level* and a *maximum length of time* that transient voltages may remain below that level.”
- **Requirement R2.4.1:** “...shall include a Load model which represents the *expected dynamic behavior of Loads* ... considering the behavior of *induction motor Loads*.”

# Beginning Stages

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- **Model vs. Actual:** Modeled dynamic load should match actual, yet expected model parameters do not match actual
  - Need to improve monitoring to understand
- **Risk of Delayed Recovery:** Is delayed recovery a reliability risk? Should there be mandatory standards specifying a recovery criteria?
  - Need detailed studies of interaction with generators, protection, etc.
- **Overvoltage:** Delayed recovery and FIDVR results in motor load tripping, which can cause severe overvoltages; yet this is rarely mentioned and not focus of reliability standards.

# Understanding the FIDVR for DVP

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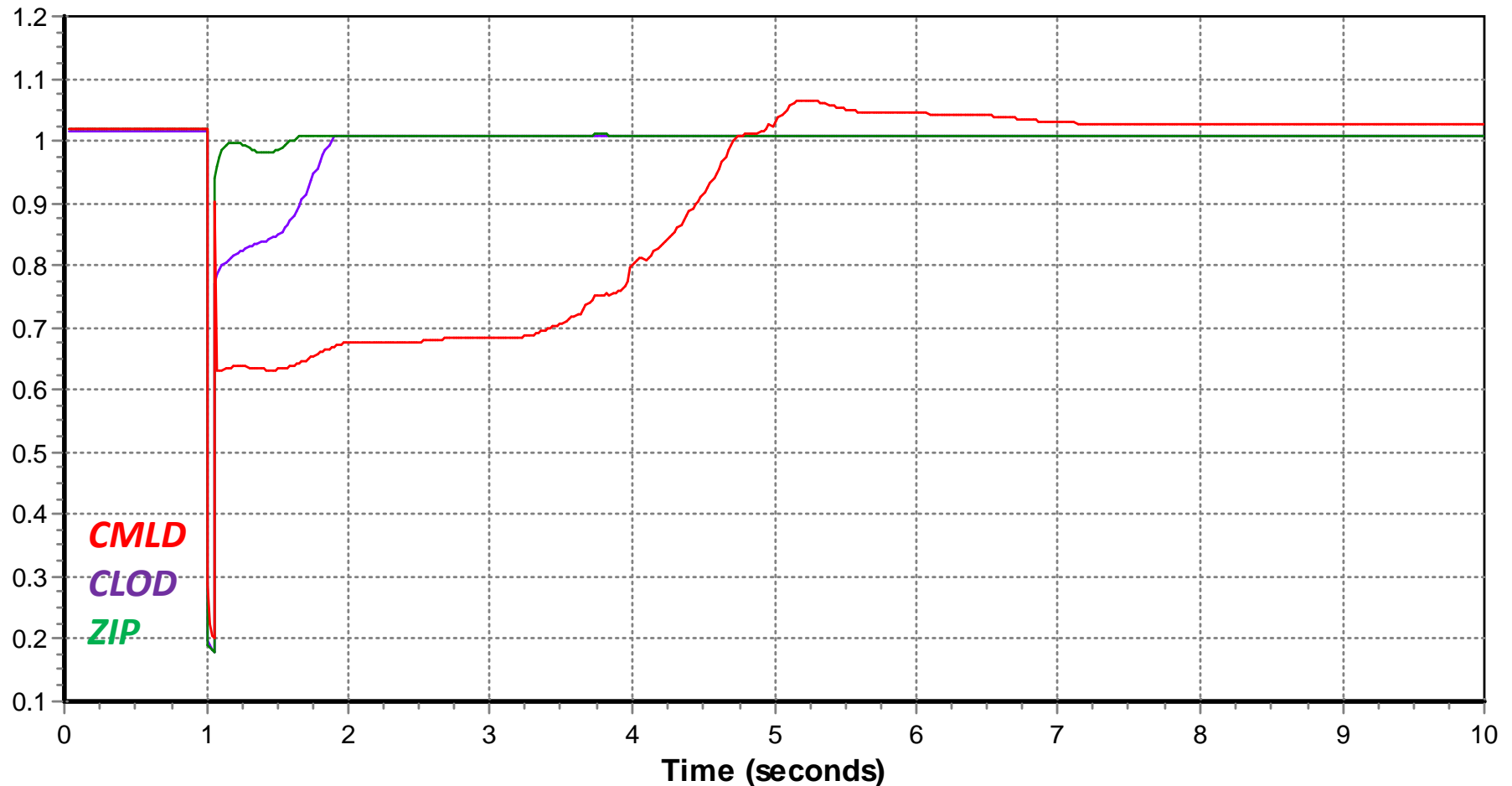
- **Observations:**

- Simulations using composite load model with expected load composition parameters show widespread FIDVR
- Transmission level monitoring shows little to no widespread FIDVR
- Distribution level monitoring shows prominent local FIDVR events
- Anecdotal evidence of distribution circuit sympathetic tripping - due to overcurrent (*motor stalling*)

- **Goal:**

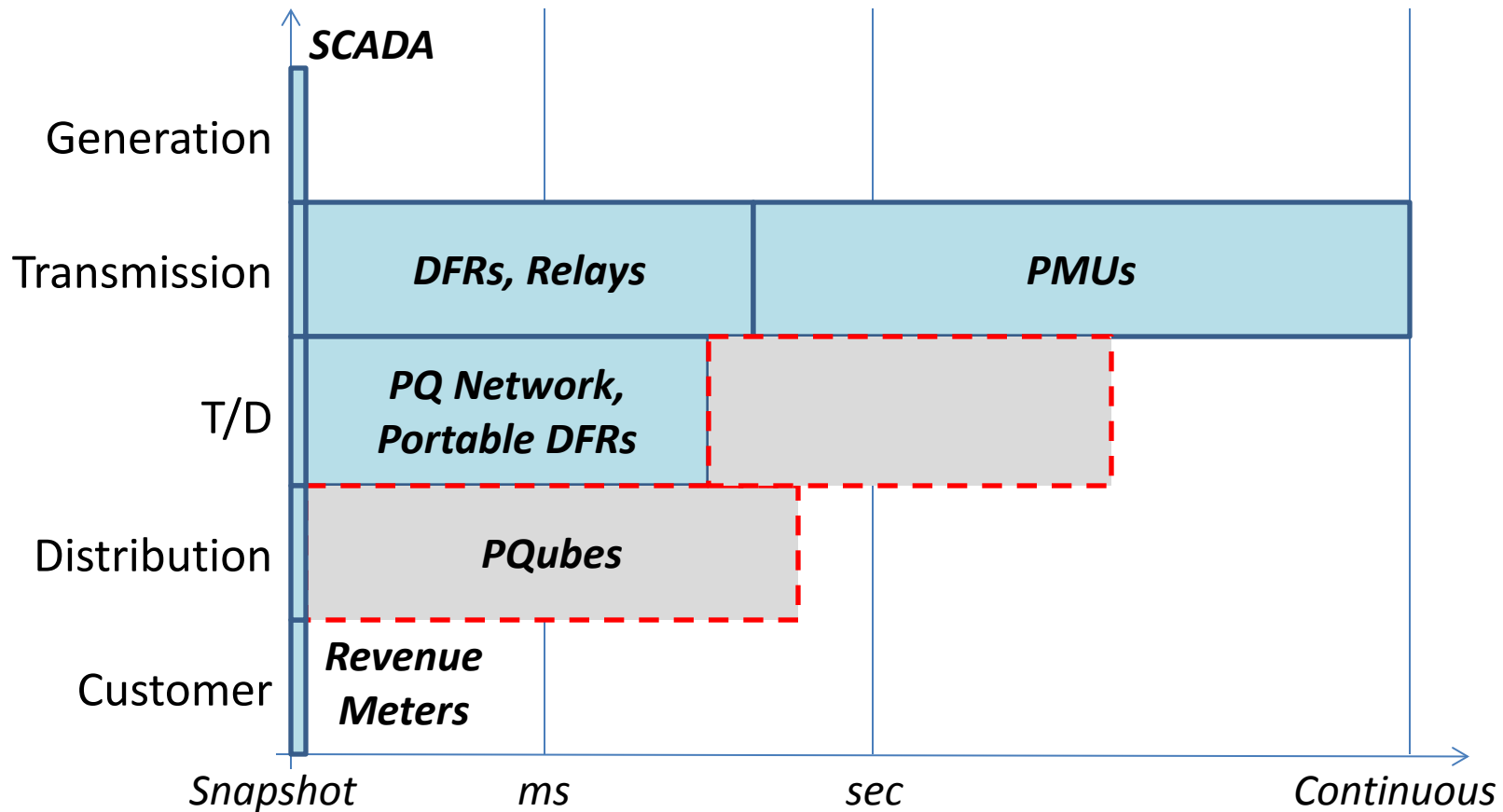
- Improve distribution level monitoring capability
- Use captured data to understand phenomena & model parameters
- Use improved model parameters to perform better informed studies

# Same System, Different Model

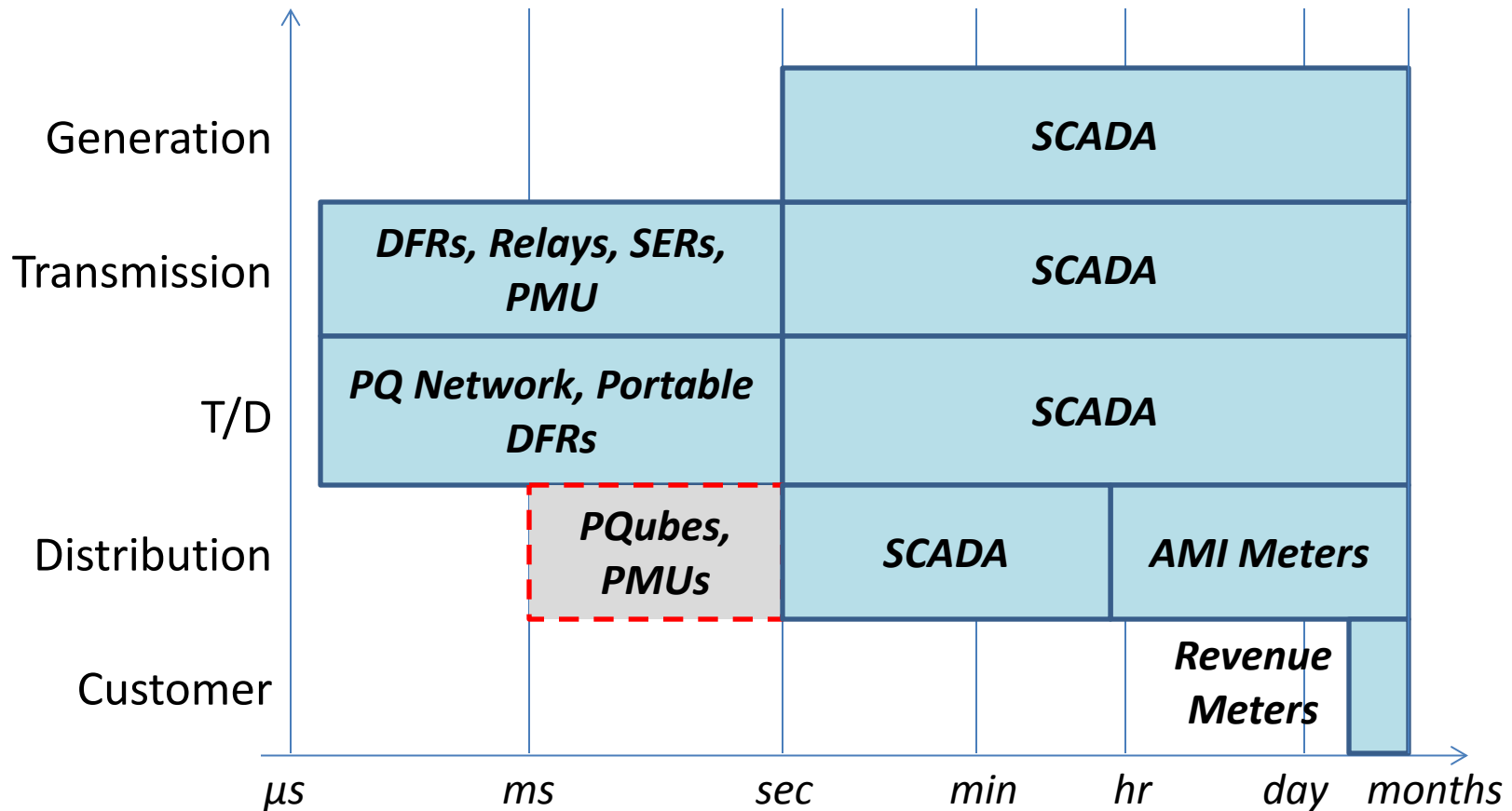


*Distribution-level monitoring can help us understand the dynamic behavior of the load as an aggregate.*

# Technology Gap – Capture Duration



# Technology Gap – Monitoring Resolution



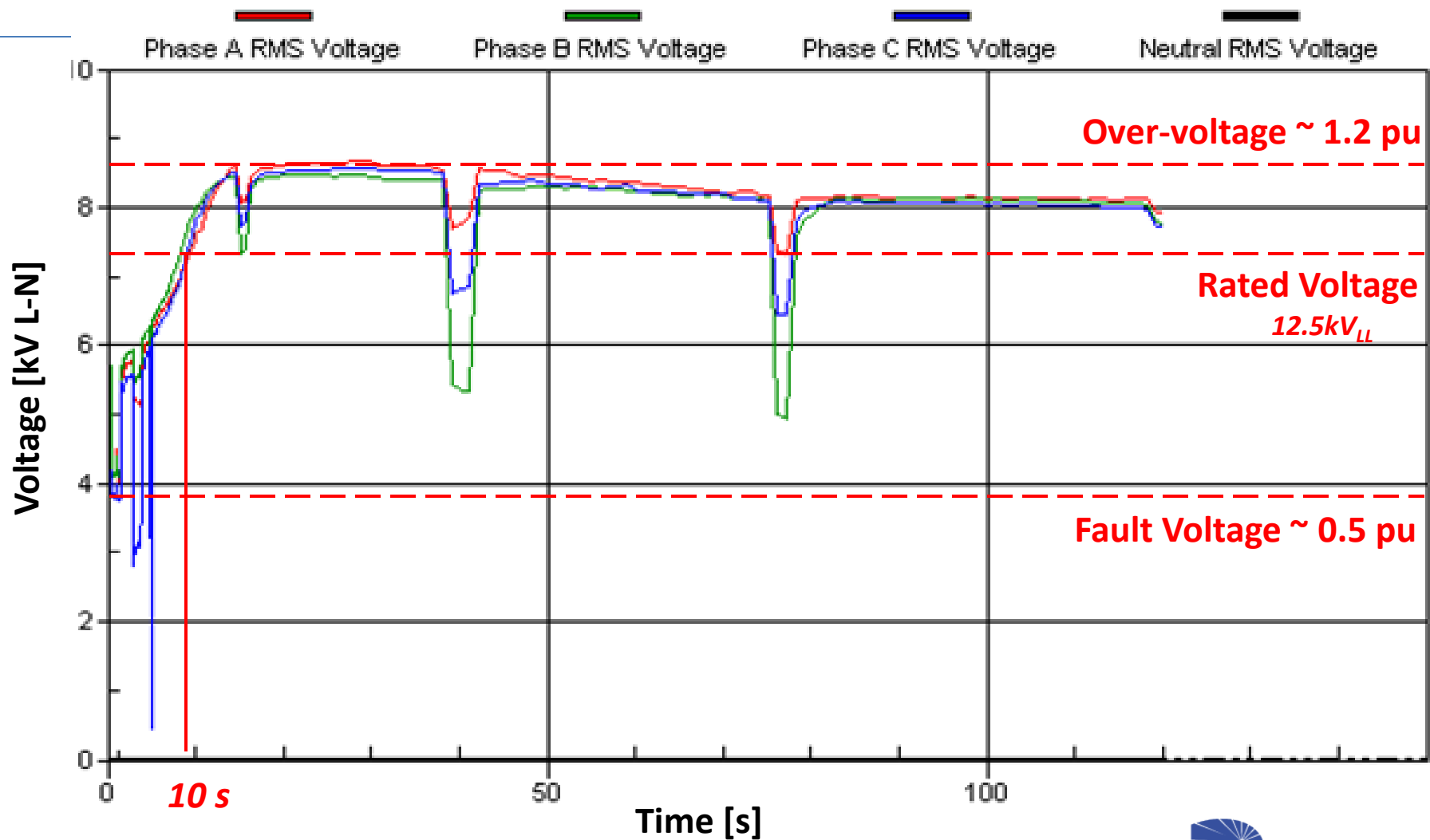


# PQ Meter Settings

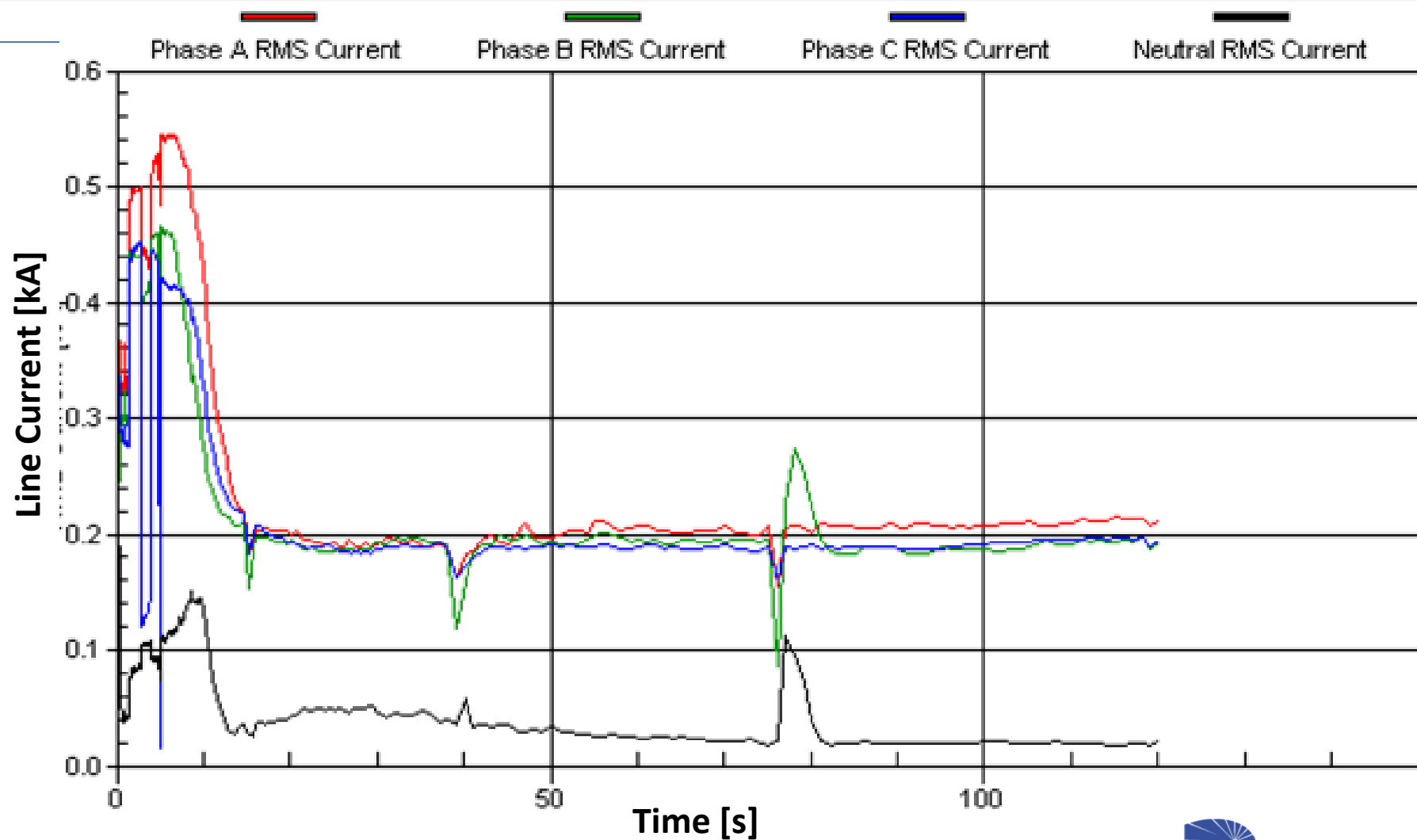
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- **Past:** Magnitude trigger with duration setting
  - Can capture longer term dynamics following faults
- **Current:** Trigger on  $V < 0.9$  pu, stop capture upon recovery back to 0.9 pu
  - Very useful for fault analysis, but not for longer dynamics such as A/C motor stalling
- We haven't seen many "FIDVR" events on the PQ meter network since the 2008-2009 timeframe.
  - "We've solved the problem?"
  - No, the meters are likely just not capturing the phenomenon

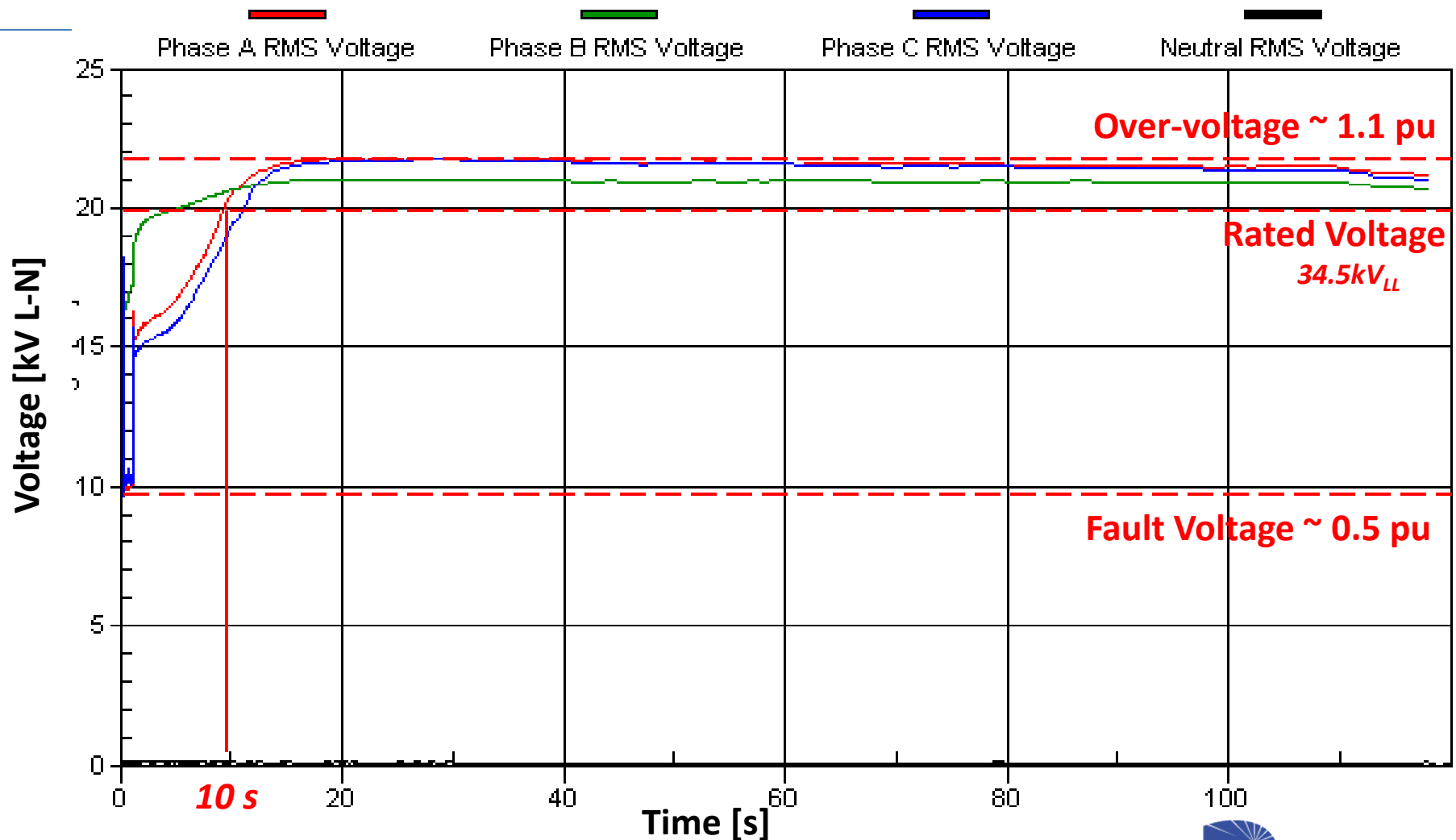
# Example 1 – July 4, 2006 15:56:19 EST



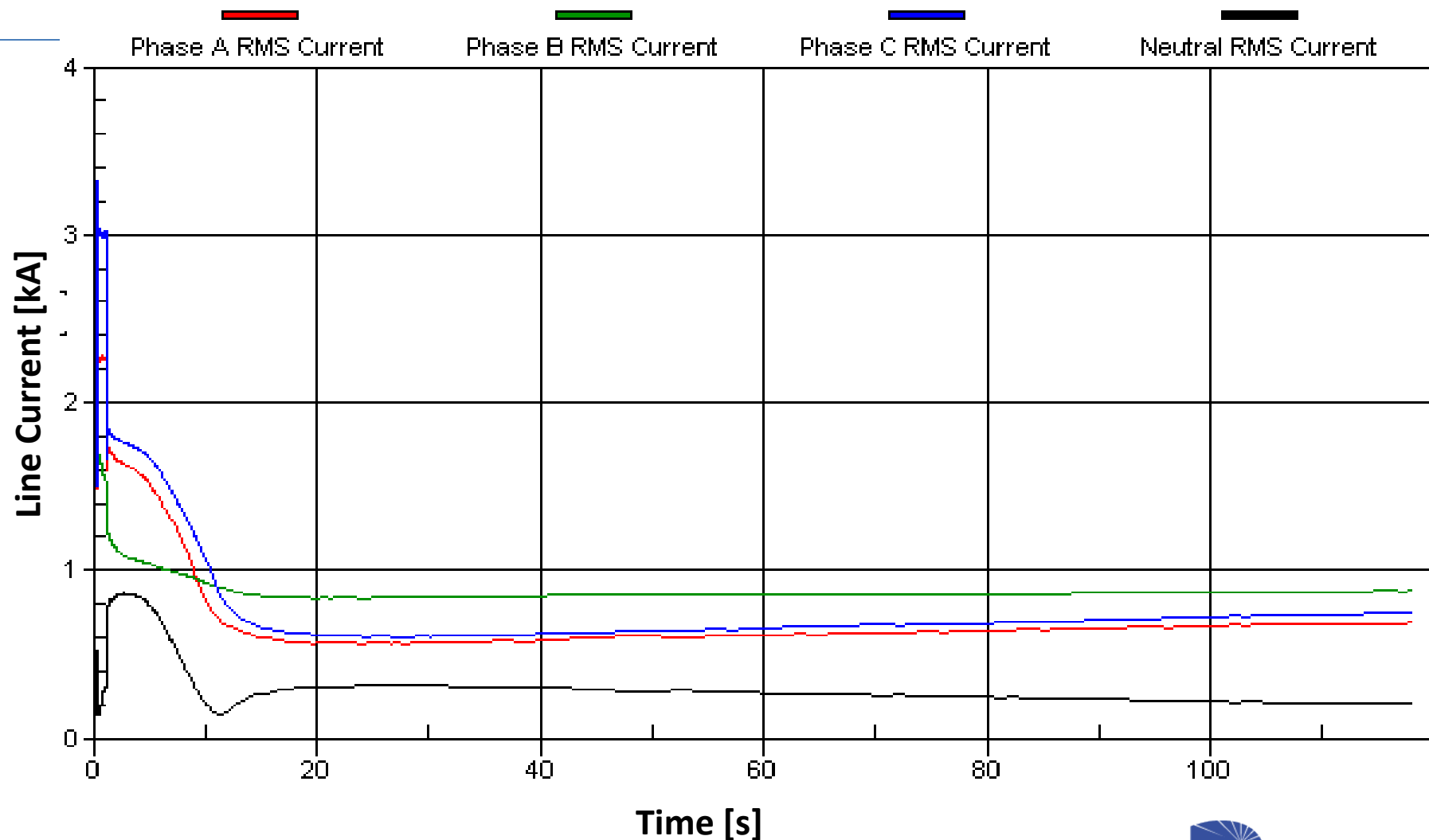
# Example 1 – July 4, 2006 15:56:19 EST



## Example 2 – August 1, 2006 18:02:49 EST



## Example 2 – August 1, 2006 18:02:49 EST



# Standardization = Proliferation

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- % of synchrophasors for Capital Expenditure = < 0.1%
  - \$1M/yr expected on PDC infrastructure & architecture
- **Transmission**– 500/230/115kV
  - 27 control houses (21 substations) with PDCs streaming
  - 43 control houses (38 substations) added but not yet networked
  - Proliferation very fast – **“300 substation by 2020”**
- **Distribution** Level – Hurdles
  - Use 300-series SEL relays (387/351) w/o PMU capability
  - Use Power Quality meters (SEL 734/735) w/o PMU capability
  - Adding PMU functionality to these devices will proliferate PMU technology into Distribution

# Moving Forward

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- **Technology Need:** PMU capability in distribution or T/D protective and monitoring equipment
- **PMU Proliferation:** PMU coverage will expand drastically on Transmission network thanks to standardization
- **Distribution Feeder Coverage:** Install PQube or PMU-type meters in distribution system to capture down-the-feeder response to system faults
- **Leverage Existing Equipment:** Reconfigure existing recording capabilities to ensure longer term dynamics are captured
- **Streamline Event Detection:** Develop automation for analyzing real-time and/or database of data

# Thank You!



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