

# Summary of EPRI Synchrophasor Related Activities

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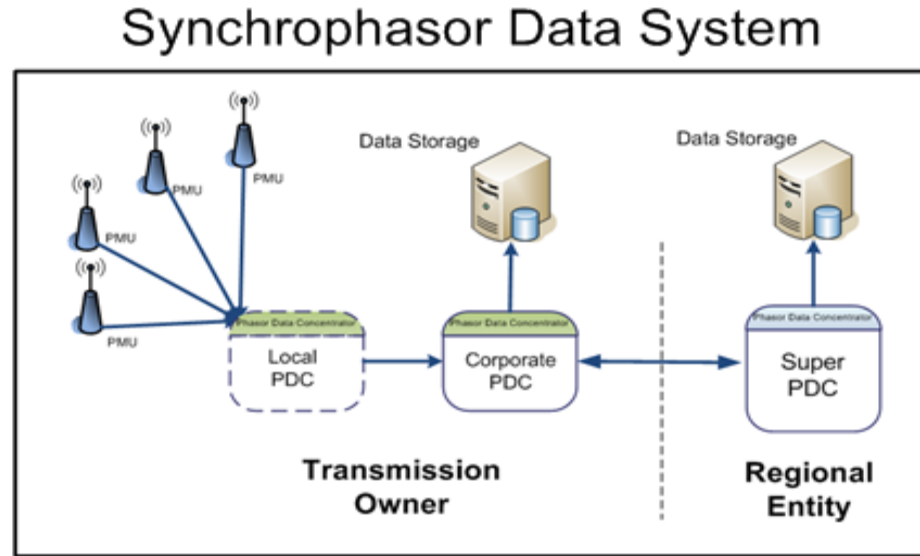
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# NASPI WG Meeting Springfield, MA September 26, 2017



# Synchrophasor Data System & Applications



## Synchrophasor Applications

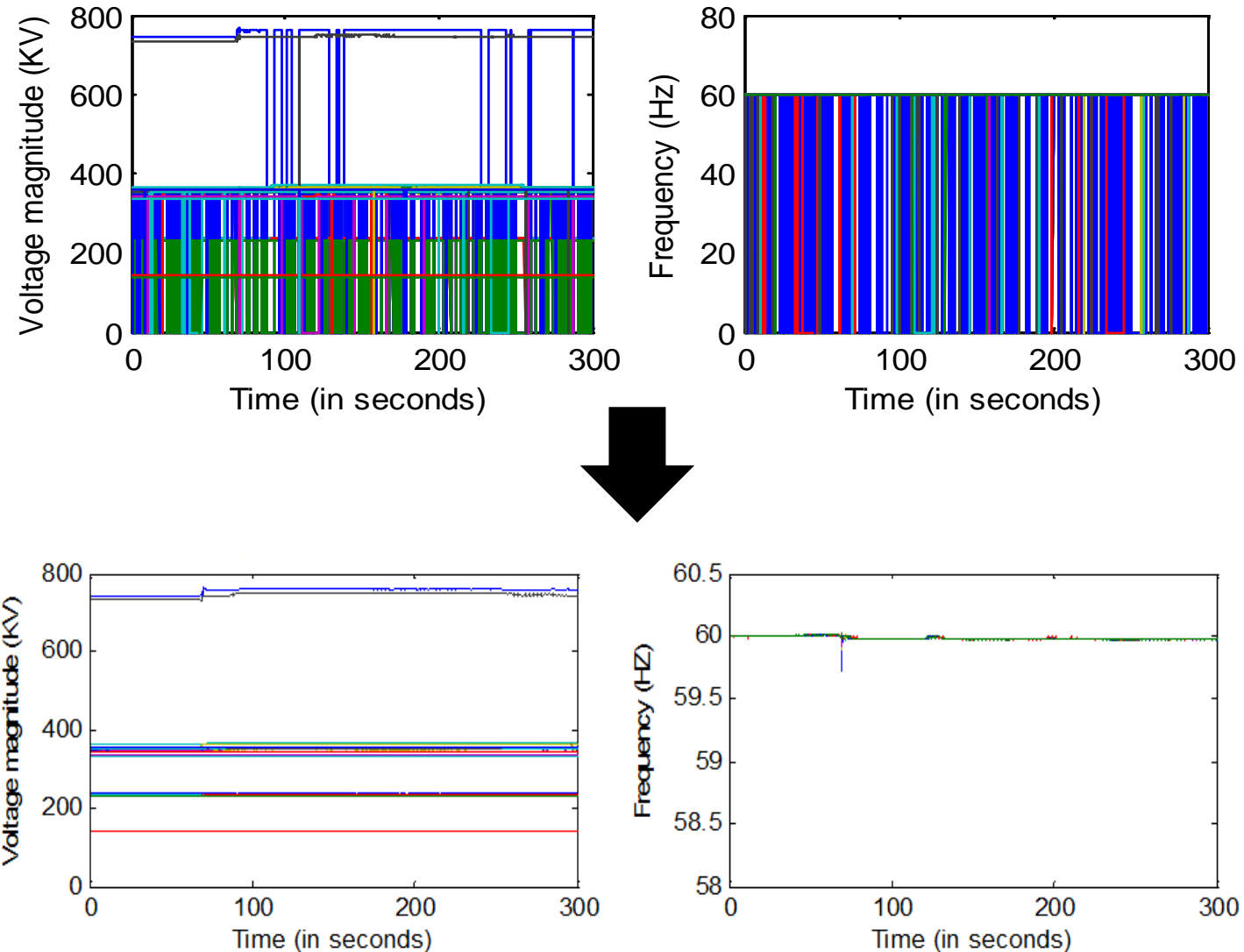
1. Streaming Data Infrastructure and Data Management
2. Data Quality Monitoring and Mitigation of Streaming Synchrophasor Measurements
3. PMU Emulator
4. Synchrophasor-Based Wide Area Oscillations Damping Controller
5. Voltage Sensitive Static ZIP Load Model Using Synchrophasor Data

# 1. Streaming Data Infrastructure and Data Management

- The program benefit is to provide operators and asset managers more time to mitigate the abnormal conditions leading to improved reliability.
  - Improve transport and management of streaming data
  - Increase knowledge of storage, usage, and archiving issues.
- Investigating Data Transfer issues
  - Coordinating with NASPnet 2.0 review
  - Supporting Grid Protection Alliance on STTP project with DOE
  - Purpose built protocol designed to transfer PMU data especially from control center
  - ASP will be purpose built for high-volume streaming data with rich data types and detailed associated metadata

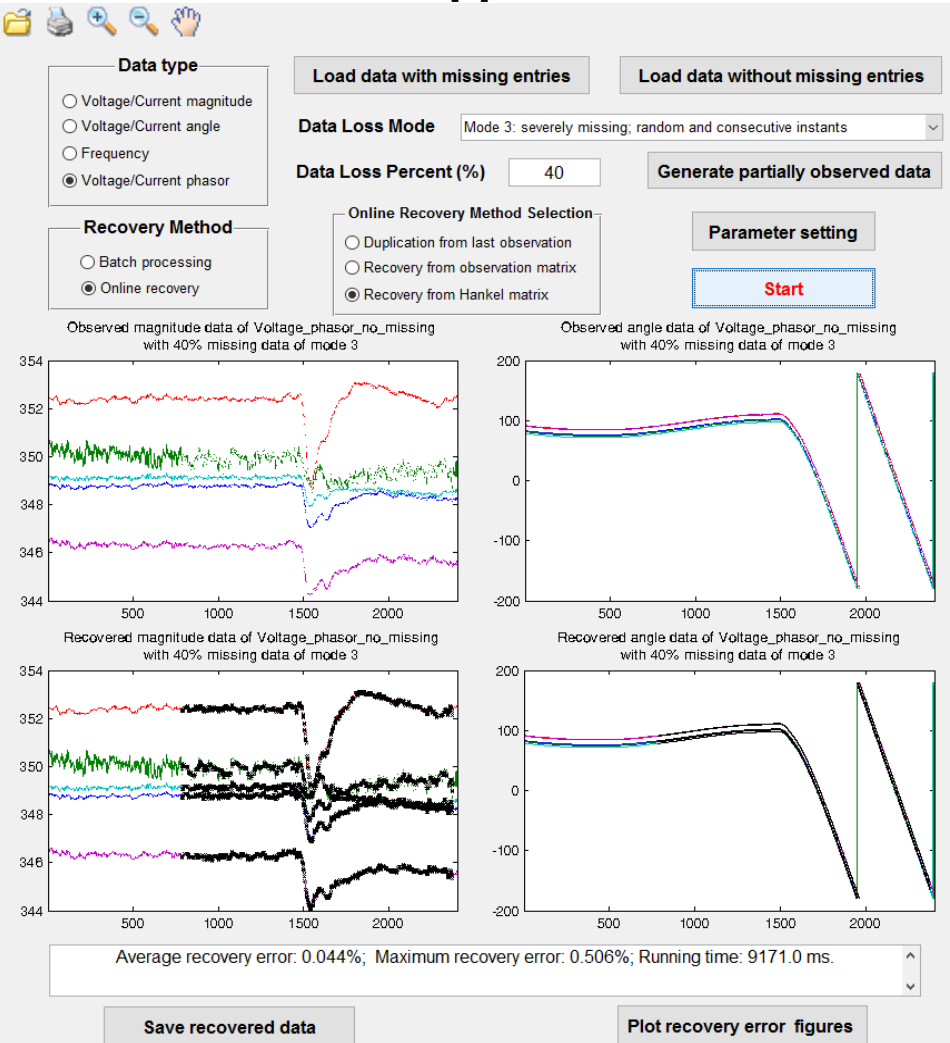
## 2. Data Quality Monitoring and Mitigation of Streaming Synchrophasor Measurements

- Goal: Improve synchrophasor data quality by estimating missing data and replacing bad data in synchrophasor streams
- Model free technique, no need for topology information or system parameters
- Computationally efficient for real-time implementation
- Performs well for simultaneous & consecutive missing data conditions



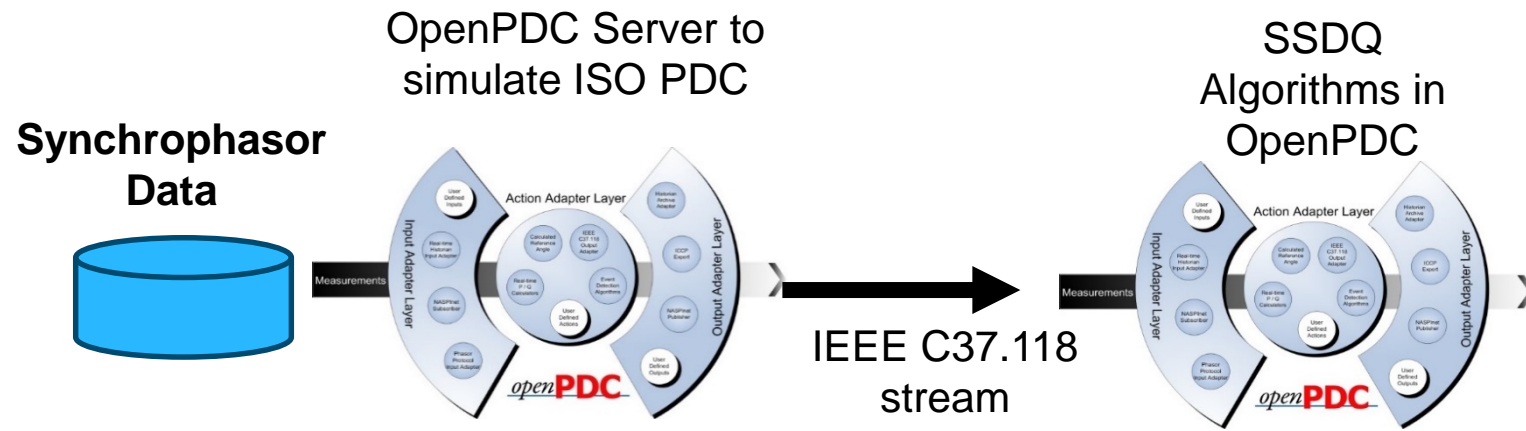
# Streaming Synchrophasor Data Quality (SSDQ) Software

## Offline Application



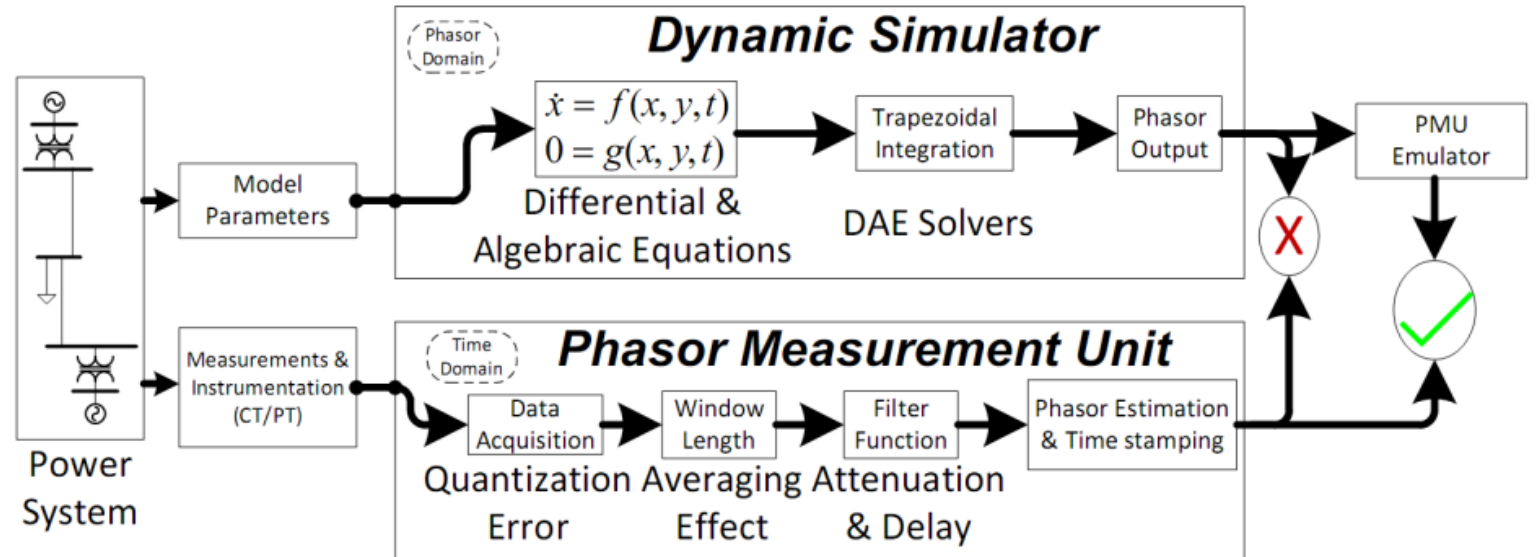
- Algorithms are being tested with recorded synchrophasor data provided by EPRI members
- Next: Demos with streaming synchrophasor data hosted by utilities/ISOs
- Next: Collaboration with vendors for implementation in commercial platforms

## Real-Time Application

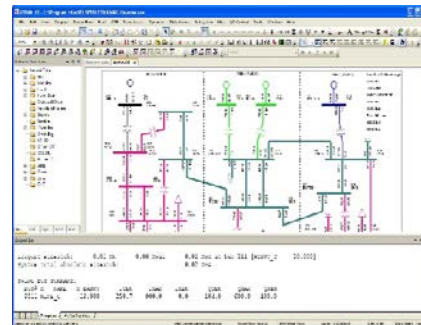


### 3. PMU Emulator

- Phasor values obtained from dynamic simulation tools may differ from synchrophasors measured by PMUs in the field
- How a PMU works:
  - Analog signal sampling - A/D Conversion
  - Digital filtering → magnitude attenuation & phase offset
  - Phasor estimation
    - algorithm e.g. DFT
    - window length - P & M class PMUs
- PMU Emulator: interfaced with power system dynamics simulators, and produces “simulated synchrophasors” taking into account PMUs internal signal processing



#### Dynamics Simulation Software (PSS/E, PSLF, TSAT etc)



Simulated Phasors

PMU Emulator

C37.118

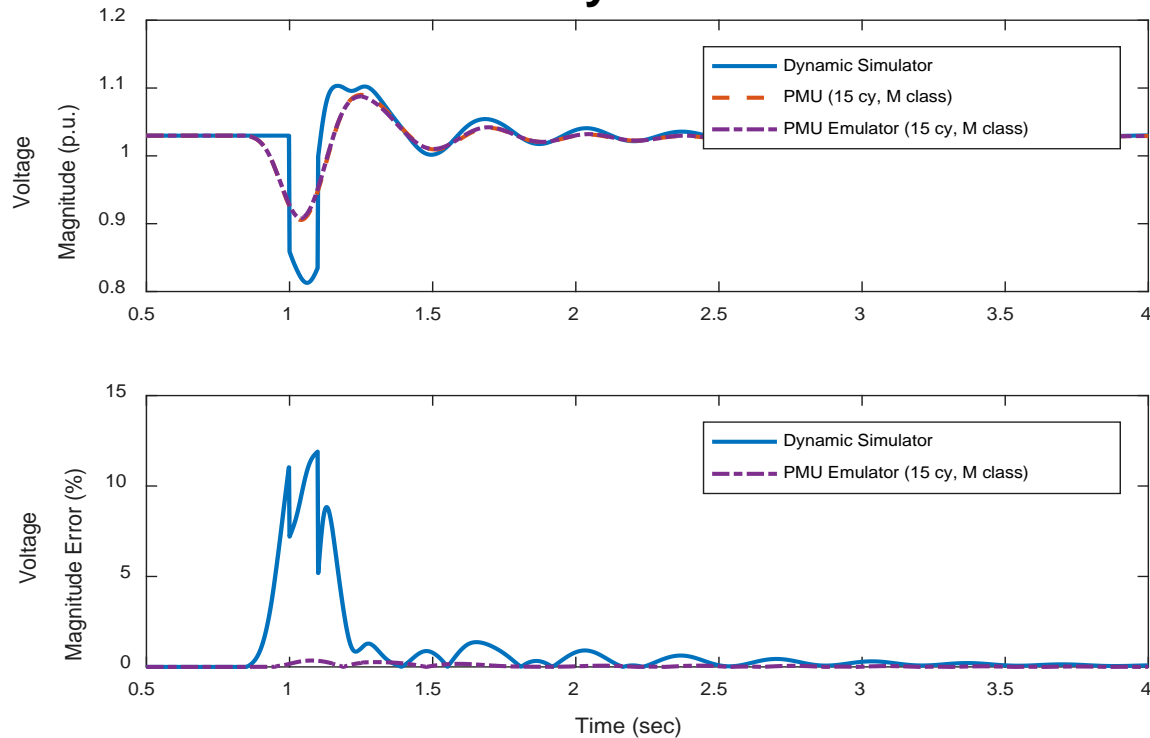
#### Synchrophasor Application



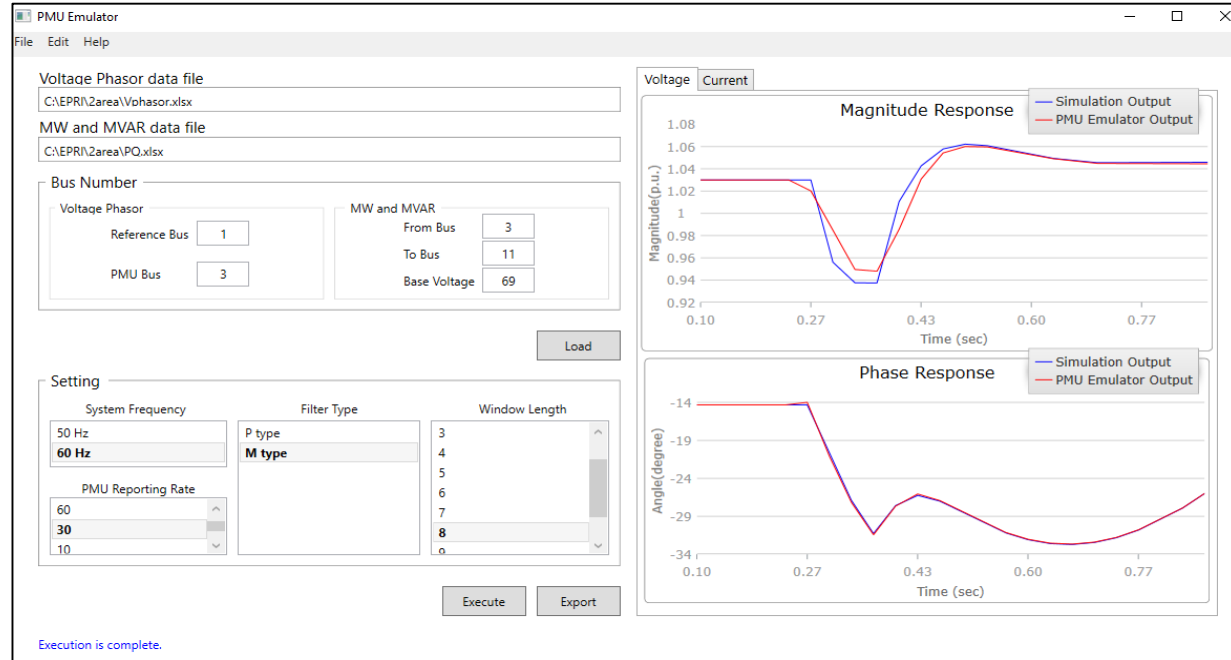


# PMU Emulator

## M-Class - 15 cycles window

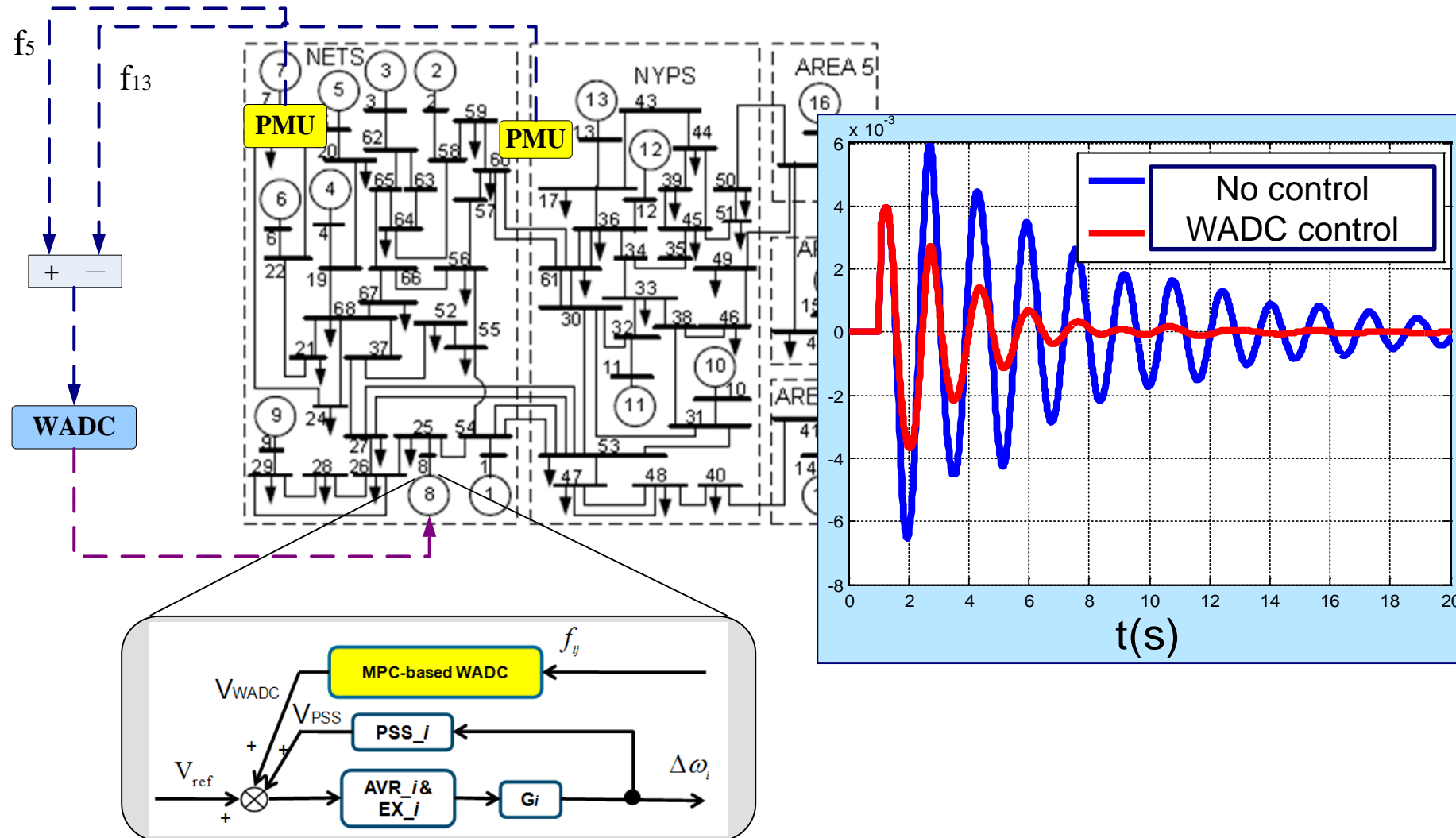


## Proof-of-concept software



- Hardware-In-the-Loop benchmarking (RTDS & hardware PMUs)
- Use cases: Model validation, synchrophasor applications offline testing (especially control applications), operator training, etc
- Vendor PMU library – NASPI may facilitate?
- Next: Collaboration with vendors for implementation in commercial platforms

# 4. Synchrophasor-Based Wide Area Oscillations Damping Controller

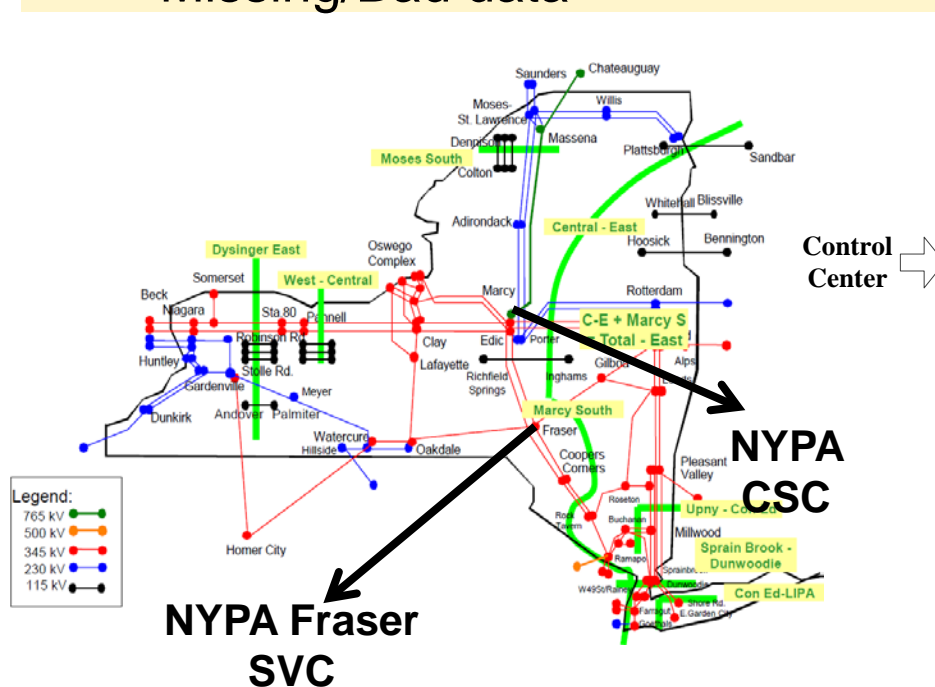


- Improved Damping of Target Inter-area/Intra-area Oscillations Mode
- Application of Synchrophasor Technology in Closed Loop Wide Area Control

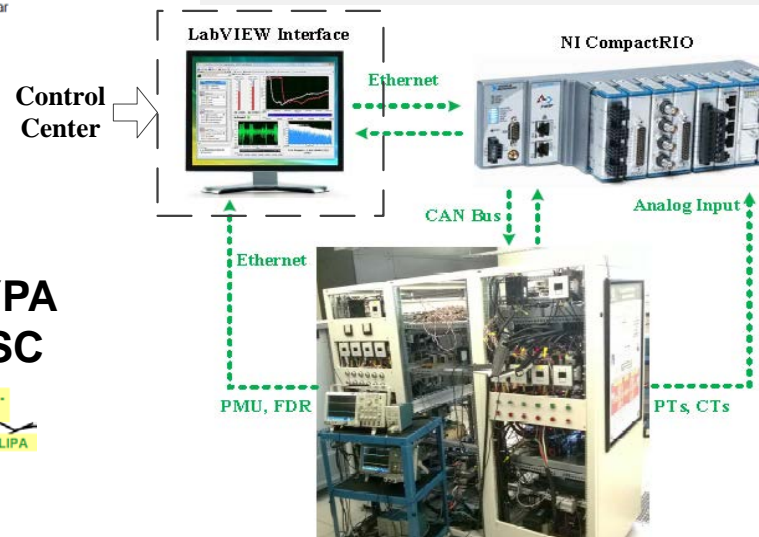


# Wide Area Oscillations Damping Controller

- WADC via additional input to generator excitation system or FACTS/HVDC controller
- Adaptive controller
  - Measurement-derived transfer function model
- Ongoing case studies with NYPA and TERN
- Hardware-In-the-Loop implementation
  - Measurement delays
  - Missing/Bad data



## CURRENT/UTK Hardware Testbed



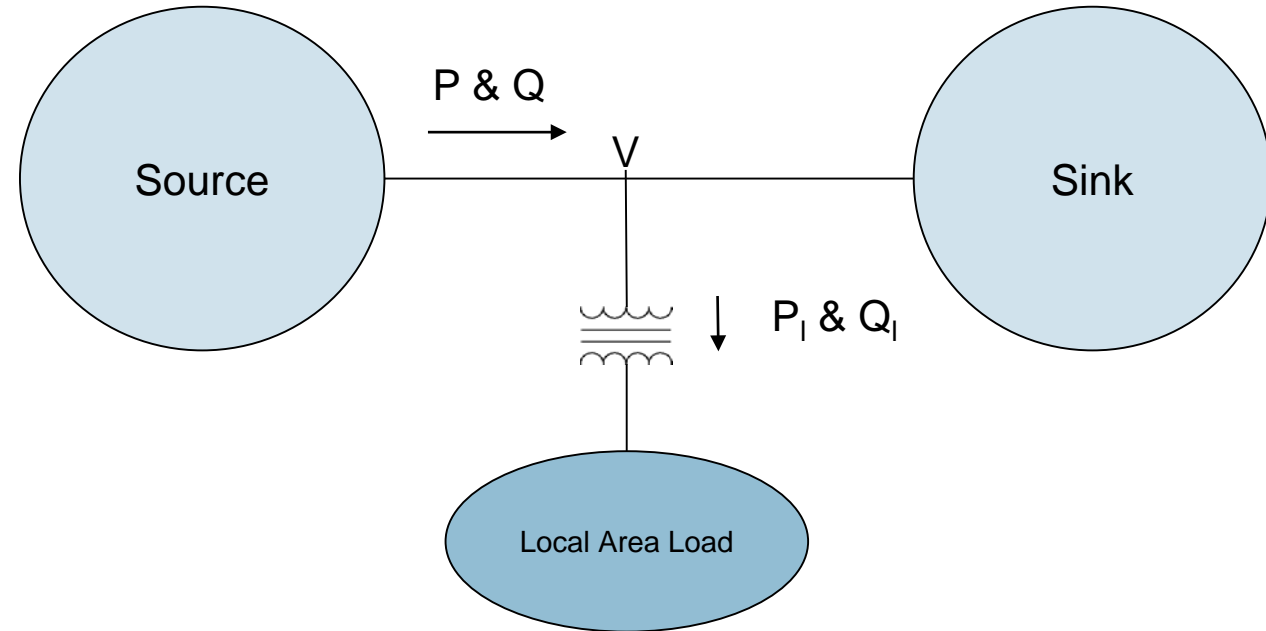
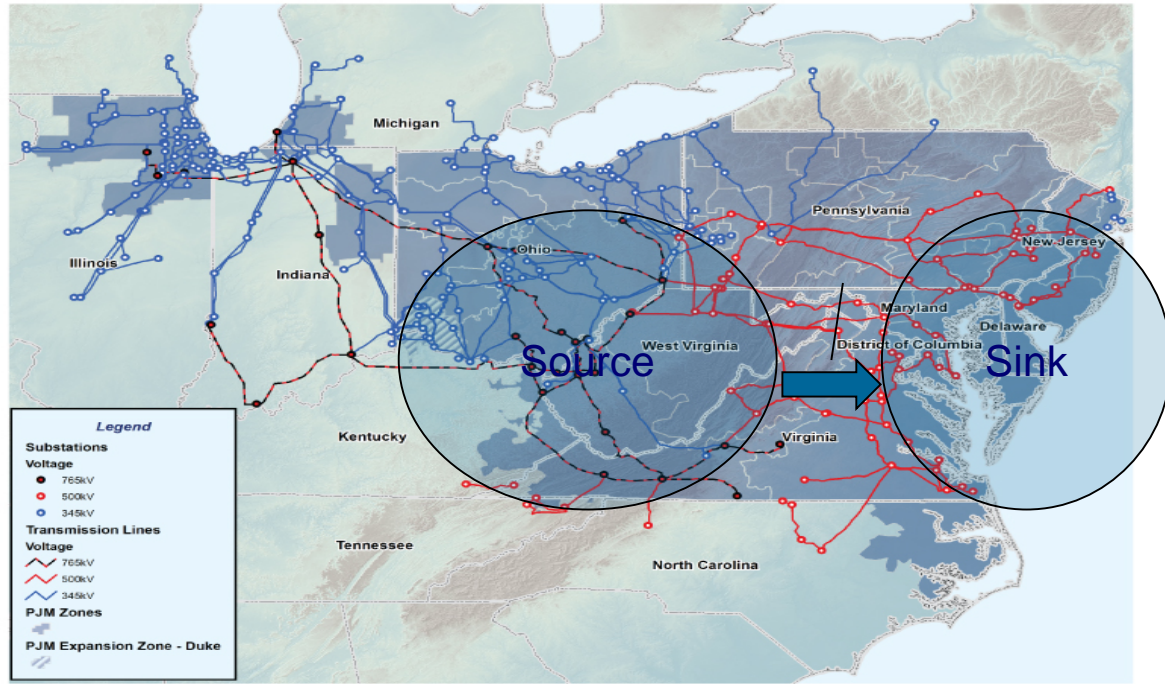
## PSS/E User Defined Model

Bus Number	Bus Name	Id	Mbase (MVA)	Generator	In Service	Type	Exciter	In Service	Type	Turbine Governor	In Service	Type	Stabilizer	In Service
1	GEN G1	20.1	900.00	GENROE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strnd	ESSTIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strnd	None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None	WADC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	GEN G2	20.1	900.00	GENROE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strnd	ESSTIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strnd	None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None	IEEEST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	GEN G3	20.1	900.00	GENROE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strnd	ESSTIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strnd	None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None	IEEEST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	GEN G4	20.1	900.00	GENROE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strnd	ESSTIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strnd	None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None	None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Can Value	Can Description
1	1.0000 No Description
2	2.0000 No Description
3	10.0000 No Description
4	10.0000 No Description
5	1.0000 No Description
6	0.3125 No Description
7	0.2040 No Description
8	100.0000 No Description
9	0.3125 No Description
10	0.2040 No Description
11	0.1000 No Description
12	-0.1000 No Description

# 5. Voltage Sensitive Static ZIP Load Model Using Synchrophasor Data



- Develop Analytical Tools to Determine Voltage Sensitivity of Local Loads
  - Use Synchrophasor data for Bus voltage & Load at the critical bus
  - Filter out random noise & bad data
  - Determine appropriate Measurement Window required
- Represent Voltage Sensitivity of Load as a ZIP Load Model

$$P_{ZIP} = P_0 [A (V/V_0)^2 + B (V/V_0) + C]$$

$$Q_{ZIP} = Q_0 [D (V/V_0)^2 + E (V/V_0) + F]$$



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