



Monitoring of Active Distribution Networks using PMU Apps Benefiting Joint T&D Operations



NASPI Work Group Meeting
Albuquerque, NM
April 24-26, 2018

Dr. Luigi Vanfretti

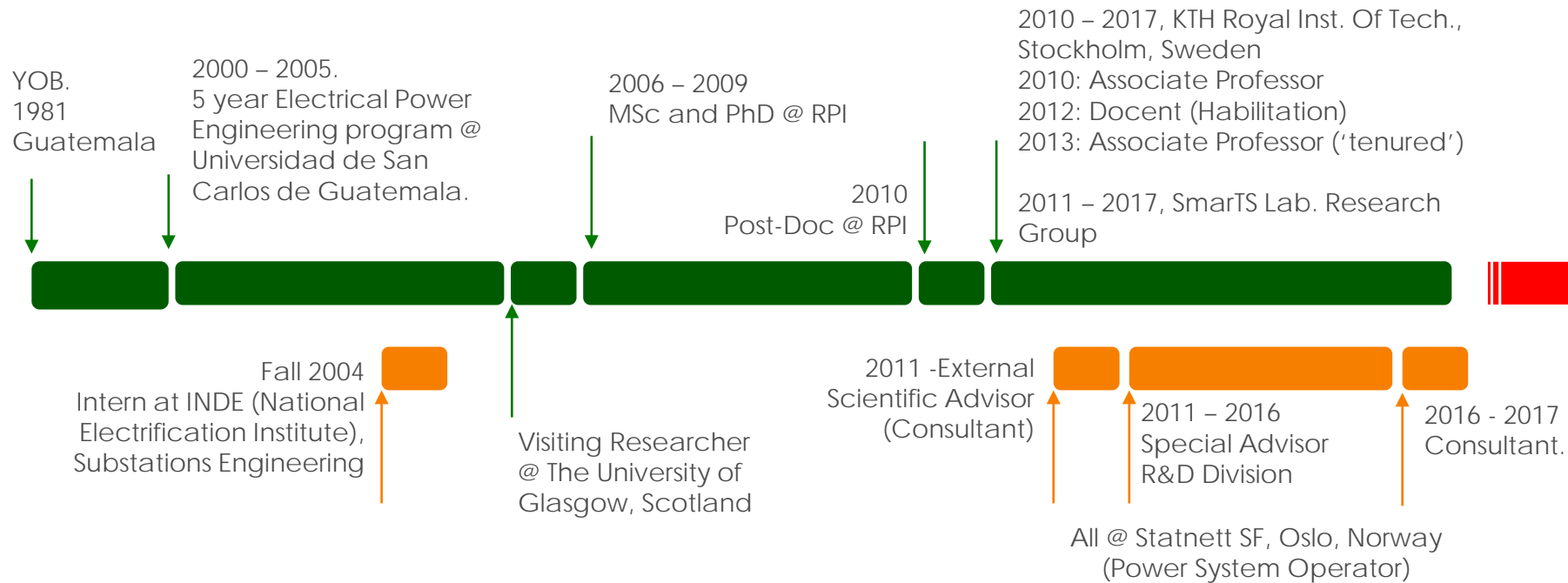
RPI
ECSE, Troy, NY, USA
Web: ALSETLab.com
Email: vanfrrl@rpi.edu
luigi.vanfretti@gmail.com



Rensselaer



About Me - <http://ALSETLab.com> - Dr. Luigi!



Rensselaer

Research Areas:

- Modeling and Simulation of cyber-physical systems in general, specializing in power systems; real-time simulation, multi-domain simulation, co-simulation.
- Synchronized phasor measurement technologies and PMU Apps for monitoring and control
- Application of System Identification Methods to cyber-physical power system modeling, monitoring and control.
- Stability, Control and Security of cyber-physical systems, specializing in power systems.
- Application of computer languages and software technologies for cyber-physical system modeling and simulation - e.g. UML, SysML, Modelica and FMI.

Outline

- Motivation and Goal
 - Needs
 - PMU technology for real-time ADN monitoring
- Tooling for Real-Time Monitoring App Prototyping:
 - The STRONgrid Library: A IEEE C37.118.2 client for synchrophasor data mediation
 - The S3DK (Smart grid Synchrophasor Software Development Toolkit)
- Modeling for Real-Time Monitoring Apps
 - Development of “**active**” grid model
- Monitoring Applications
 - App. 1:
 - Steady State Model Synthesis
 - App. 2:
 - Distribution Feeder Dynamic Line Rating
 - App. 3:
 - Decoupled voltage stability analysis
 - App. 4:
 - Distributed mode estimation
- Conclusions and Further Work



Motivation

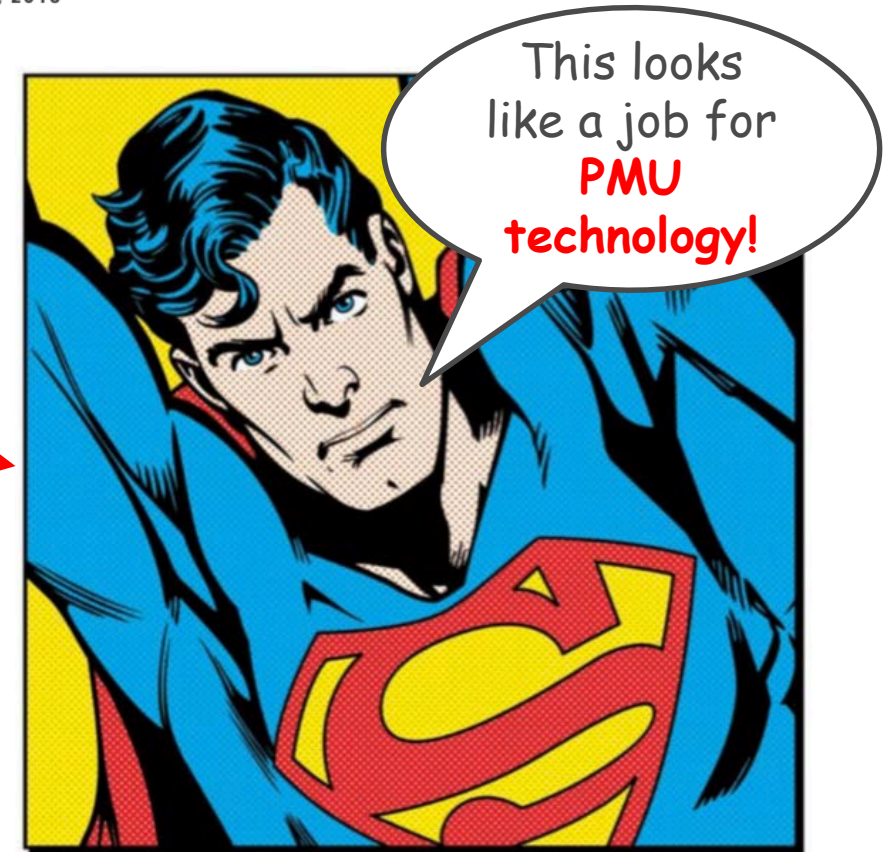
- Utilities and grid operators stressed the **need for real-time information** on distributed energy resources to a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission panel in Washington, D.C. on Wednesday (04/11/2018)
 - “**The worst thing that could happen** for distribution companies **is to not have visibility** on...that distributed energy resource,”
 - “We **need to know** where it is, the size of it, and how it’s being operated on a **real-time basis**.”
 - “**Communication** today with DER **is really low-tech**. It’s phone and it’s emails,”

REGULATION & POLICY

Utilities, Grid Operators Tell FERC They Need Real-Time Data to Better Manage DERs

It’s unclear how federal regulators will tackle the problem.

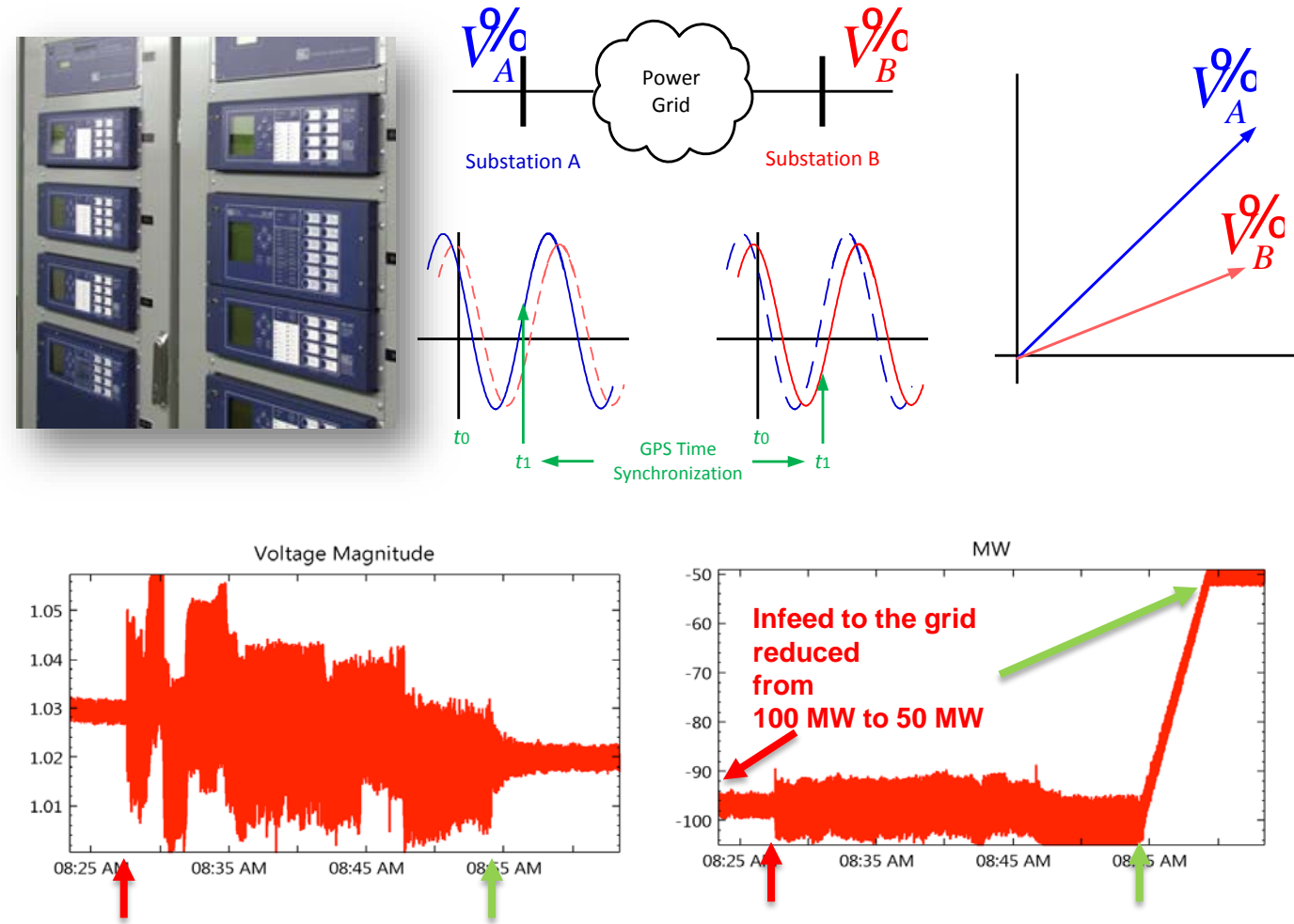
LACEY JOHNSON | APRIL 12, 2018



Motivation



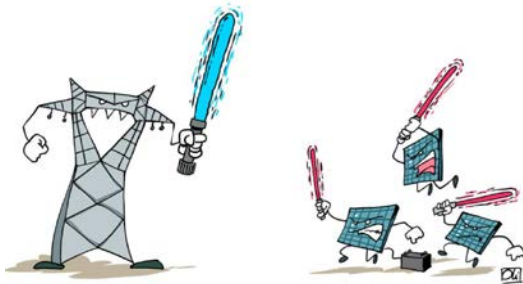
- Synchrophasor measurement units (or PMUs), provide time-synchronized measurements that can be networked into a synchrophasor system:
 - This would allow for real-time measurement data exchange between different asset owners and grid operators, using a broadly adopted standard for data transfer.
 - Higher resolution than traditional measurement systems used at SCADA/DMS/EMS: 30,50,60,120 Hz.
- With increased penetration of renewable energy sources, it will be necessary to increase observability between T&D grids:
 - Grid *dynamics becoming are becoming more active* in the system.
 - **Example:** WT curtailed due to emerging sub-synchronous control interaction dynamics that compromise grid operation.



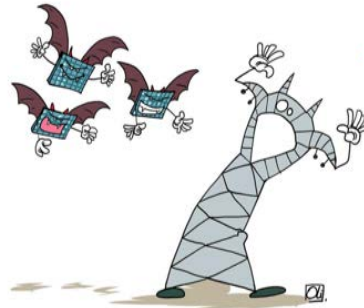
Need for “Interaction” between Active Distribution Networks (ADN) and Transmission Network Operators (TNOs)

Need for Interaction

View from the ADN



View from TNOs



As distribution networks become more “active”:

- Operational security of the overall grid **requires ADNs and TNs to interact** tightly.

Interaction begins with “Information Exchange”

Information can only be derived from measurements or models!

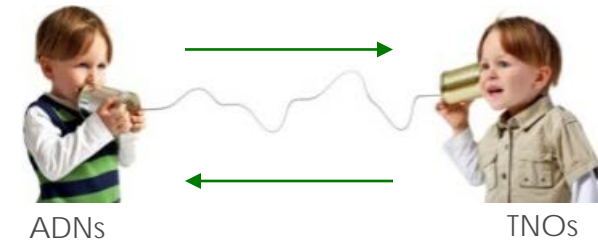
Today, DN and TN share very little information in operations.

- Litter (or non) measurement data exchanged, and without required technical features (time-synch, sampling rate, etc.)
- Outdated/limited/unavailable models or equivalents

How to Derive Information?

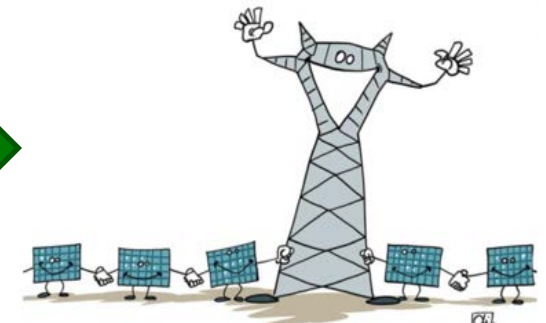
PMU Applications

Extract **operational information** to serve as as “enablers” for interaction between:



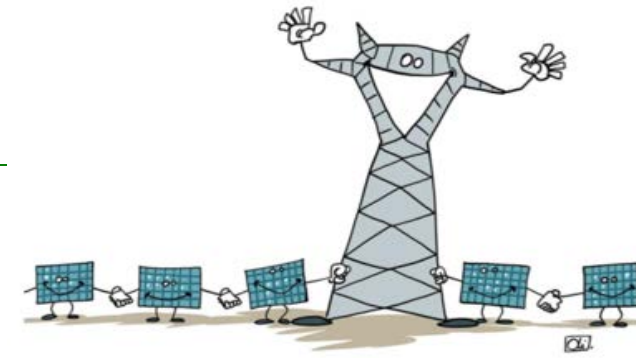
- Start with adding one or few PMUs in the ADN
- First step towards “information exchange” between ADNs and TNOs
- Extract information from PMU data across operational boundaries.

Potential
common
view

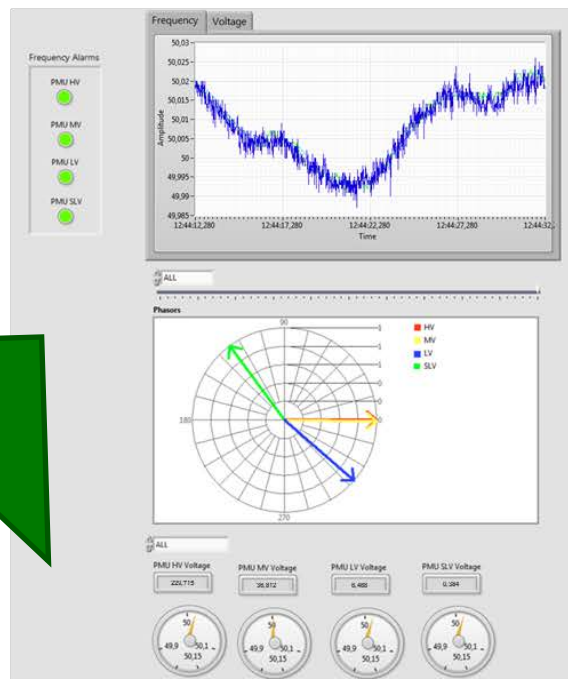


Goal

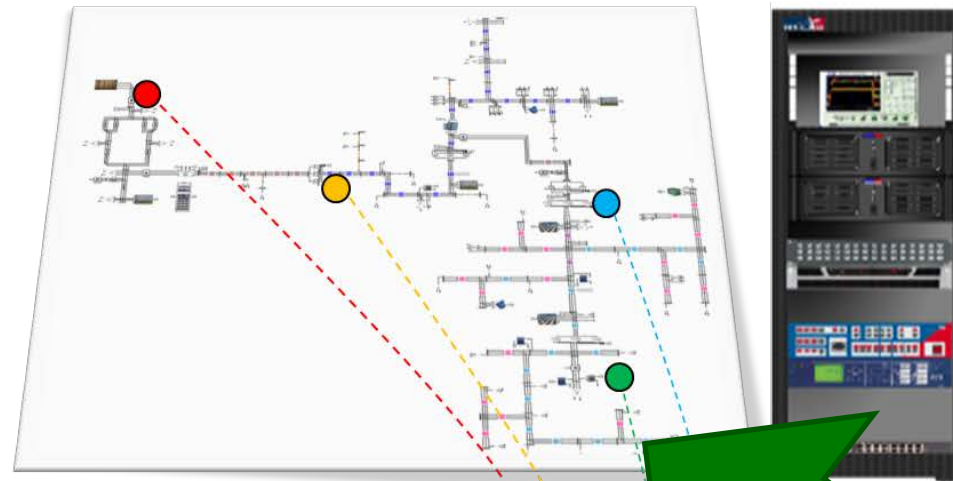
- It is possible to develop PMU-based applications to **synthesize real-time information** from PMU data to provide:
 - **Real-time monitoring, control** and protection across multiple-voltage levels, and operational boundaries of different actors → **exchanging real-time measurements and information** between transmission, distribution, DER owners, prosumers.
 - **Real-time operation** → **track**, analyze, make a diagnosis and to help taking preventive / corrective actions.
 - **Planning** → **learn** from *measurement data and synthesized information*, so to develop grid enhancements that **increase hosting capacity**.
- The **architecture of HW/SW required** for this type of applications needs to be understood.
 - **Two examples**: one partially distributed, and one partially centralized application.



PMU App Development Approach and Areas Covered in this Presentation



LabVIEW interface



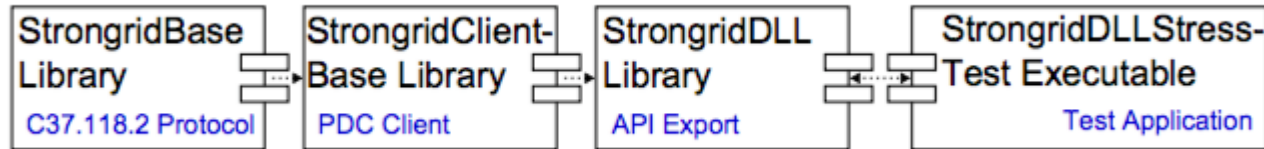
Implemented on 11 cores of OPAL-RT real-time simulator



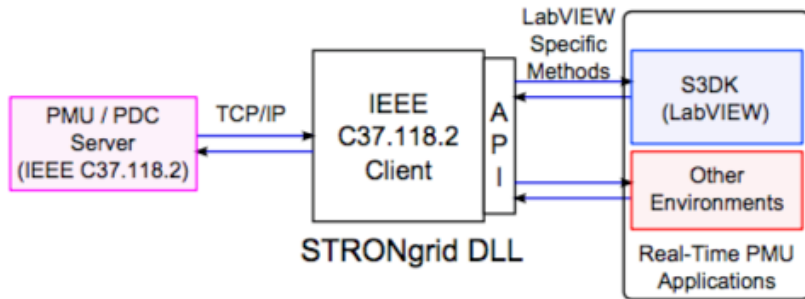
STRONgrid Library

A PMU Real-Time Data Mediator a.k.a. “DLL”

- A library in C++ was implemented with an architecture design that provides modularity and re-use.



- It provides C++ methods that can be accessed from any environment and a dedicated API for LabView:

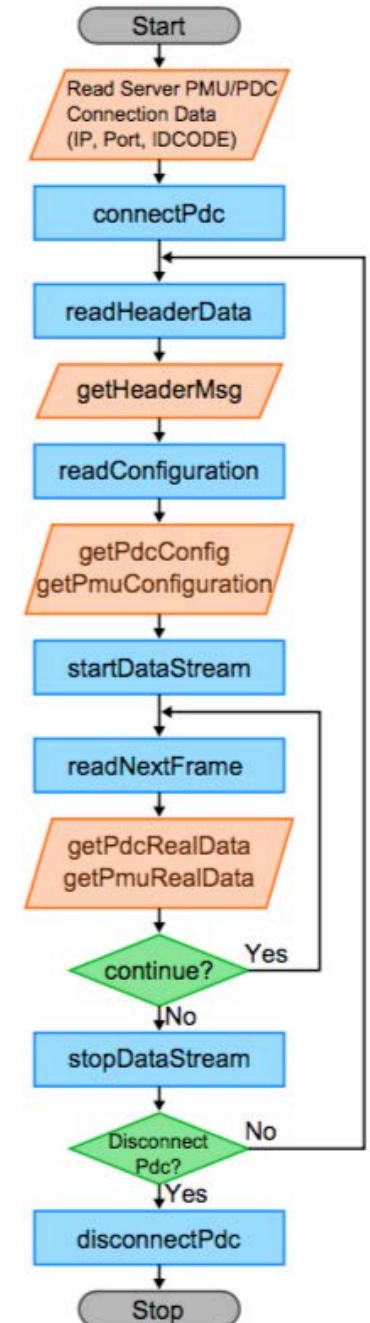


Listing 1: Source code snippets showing some of the Stronggrid DLL API methods

```
int connectPdc( char *ipAddress, int port, int32_t pdcId, int32_t* pseudoPdcId);
int disconnectPdc( int32_t pseudoPdcId);
int readHeaderData( int32_t timeoutMs, int32_t pseudoPdcId);
int readConfiguration( int32_t timeoutMs, int32_t pseudoPdcId);
int startDataStream( int32_t pseudoPdcId);
int stopDataStream( int32_t pseudoPdcId);
int readNextFrame( int32_t timeoutMs, int32_t pseudoPdcId);
int getPdcConfig( pdcConfiguration* pdcCfg, int32_t pseudoPdcId);
int getPmuConfiguration( pmuConfig* pmuconf, int32_t pseudoPdcId, int32_t pmuIndex);
int getPdcRealData( pdcDataFrame* rd, int32_t pseudoPdcId);
int getPmuRealData( pmuDataFrame* rd, PmuStatus* status, int32_t pseudoPdcId, int32_t pmuIndex);
int getHeaderMsg( char* msg, int maxMsgLength, int32_t pseudoPdcId);
```

- Includes multi-threading, and provisions to expand for other protocols.
- <https://github.com/ALSETLab/S3DK-STRONGgrid>

Get it
on
Github!

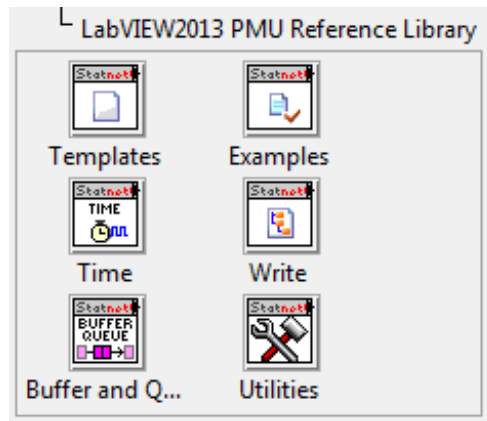


Tooling for Implementation of Real-Time PMU Apps

Get it on Github!

- Real-Time PMU Data
- S3DK: <https://github.com/ALSETLab/S3DK>
 - Open source “toolbox” for PMU application implementation in LabView.

Following RT data acquisition, all methods go through scripts implemented within LabVIEW

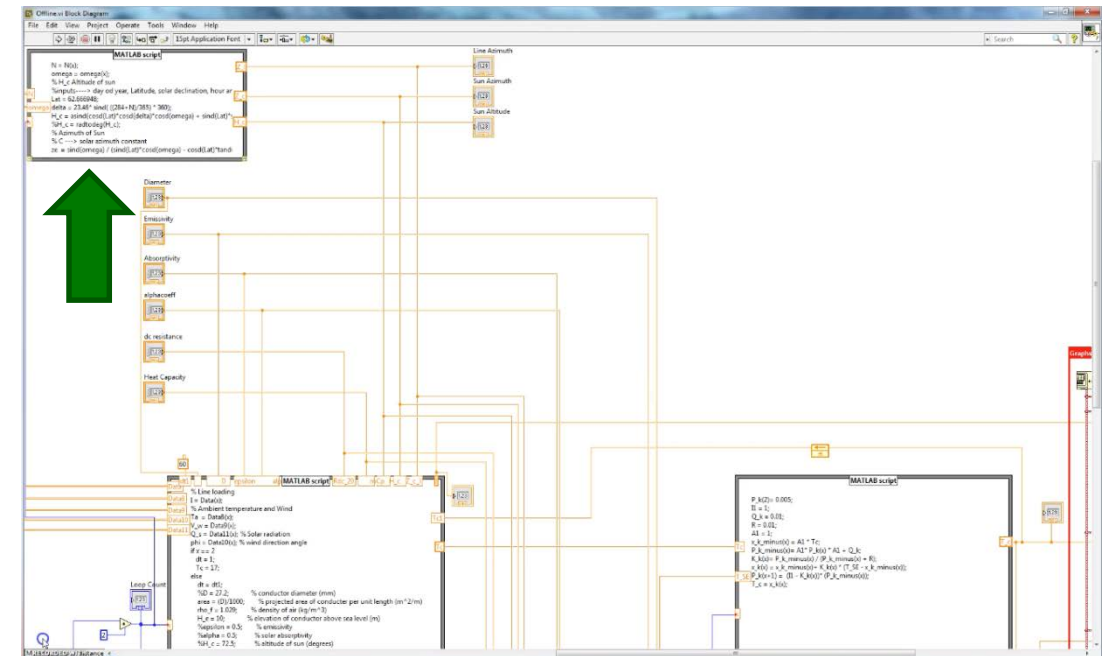
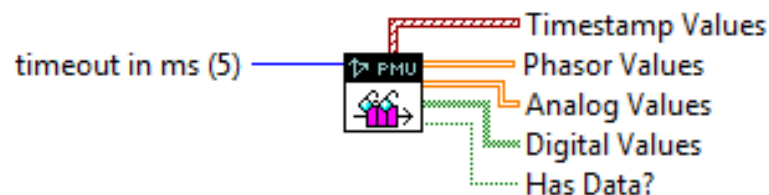


Example PDC Reader.vi

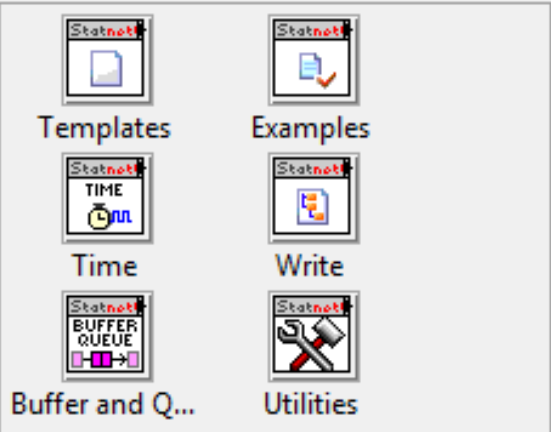


Use this template to build a producer/consumer design pattern with events to produce queue items. Use this design pattern instead of the User Interface Event Handler pattern for user interfaces when you want to execute code asynchronously in response to an event without slowing the user interface responsiveness.

PMU Reference Library.lvlib:PMU Recorder Light.lvlib:PRL Read Queue.vi



LabVIEW2013 PMU Reference Library

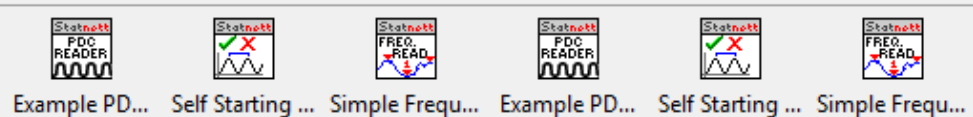


Example PDC Reader.vi

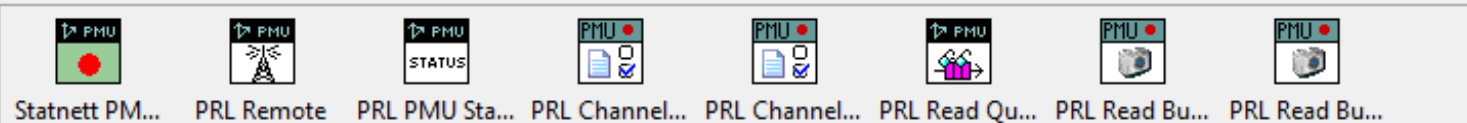


Use this template to build a producer/consumer design pattern with events to produce queue items. Use this design pattern instead of the User Interface Event Handler pattern for user interfaces when you want to execute code asynchronously in response to an event without slowing the user interface responsiveness.

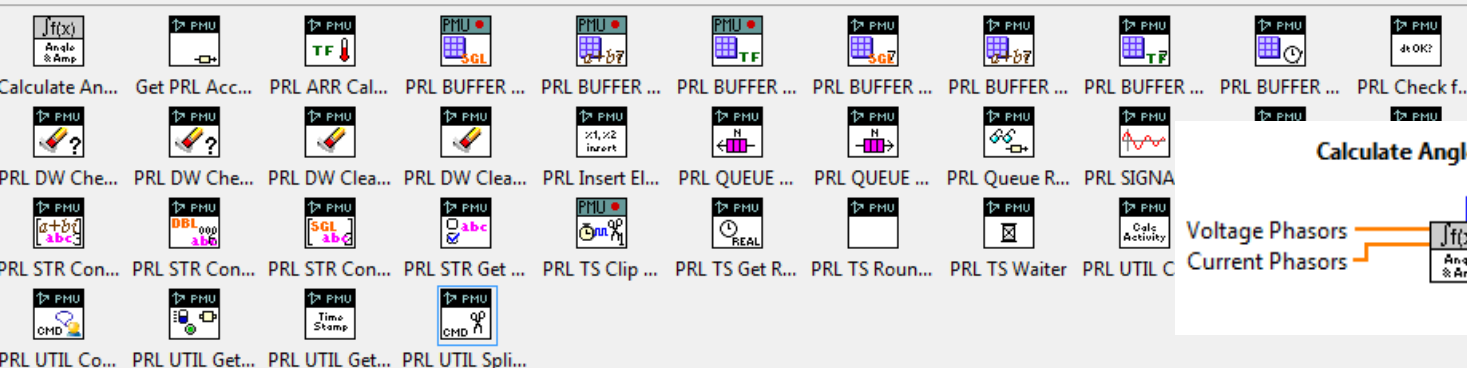
Examples



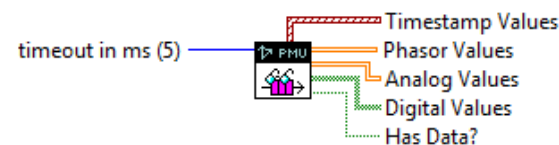
Buffer and Queues



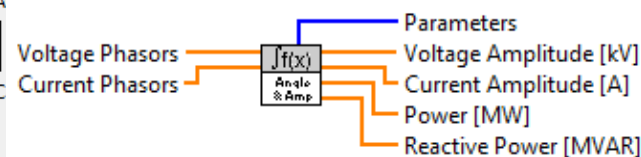
Utilities



PMU Reference Library.lvlib:PMU Recorder Light.lvlib:PRL Read Queue.vi



Calculate Angle and Amplitudes.vi

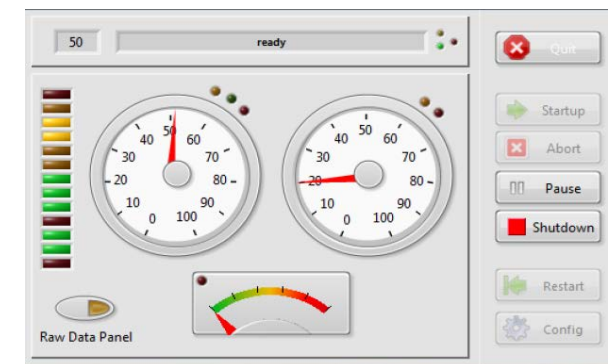
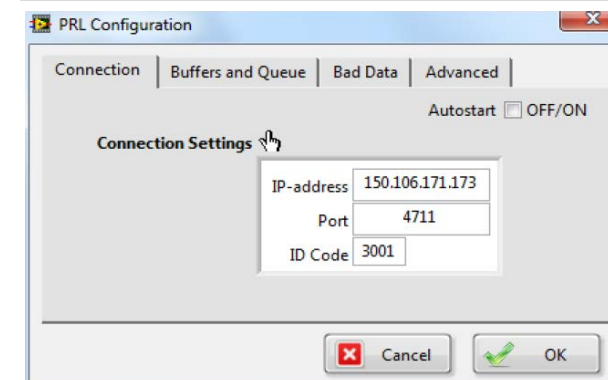


S3DK's LabVIEW

Function Library/Toolbox/Palette (aka PRL)



Communication Configuration

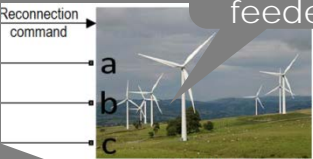
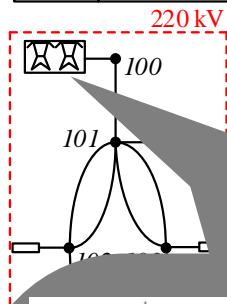


Modeling for Real-Time Apps.:

	Rated Voltage	No. of buses	Number of branches
HV	220 kV	6	7 three-phase
MV	36 kV		ree-phase, 8 single-phase
LV	6.6 kV		39 three-phase
RLV	0.4 kV		1 t

Roy Billinton
Transmission
Test System

IEEE 34
bus test
feeder



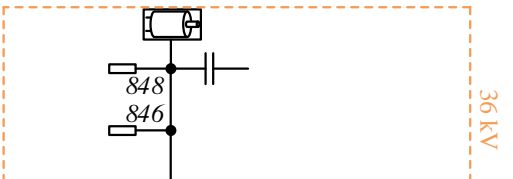
Nominal power (V)	5e6
Nominal frequency	50
Nominal voltage (V)	36E3/sqrt(3)
Rated feeder current	200
Initial tap number	-7

Nominal L-L voltage (kV)	6.6
Number of PV systems	6

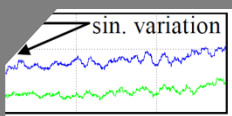
Voltage levels [Vmin2 Vmin1 Vmax1 Vmax2] (pu)	[0.5 0.88 1.1 1.3]
Trip times [V<Vmin2 Vmin2<V<Vmin1 Vmax1<V<Vmax2 Vmax2<V] (s)	[0.24 4.8 4.8 0.24]
Frequency levels [fmin fmax] (Hz)	[49.3 50.5]
Trip times [f<fmin fmax<f] (s)	[0.24 0.24]

Nominal inverter rating (kVA)	150
-------------------------------	-----

Voltage levels [Vmin2 Vmin1 Vmax1 Vmax2] (pu)	[0.5 0.88 1.1 1.3]
Trip times [V<Vmin2 Vmin2<V<Vmin1 Vmax1<V<Vmax2 Vmax2<V] (s)	[0.24 4.8 4.8 0.24]
Frequency levels [fmin fmax] (Hz)	[49.3 50.5]
Trip times [f<fmin fmax<f] (s)	[0.24 0.24]



6 kV

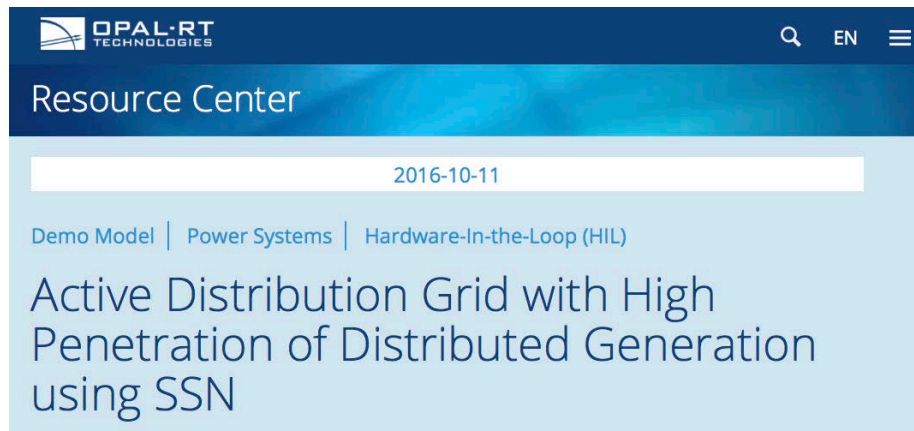


OG
d

Model Setup for Real-Time Simulation:

Get it on Github! <https://github.com/ALSETLab/ADN-RT-EMTP-Model>

- The model is included as an ARTEMiS demo in Opal-RT's RT-Lab:
- https://www.opal-rt.com/resource-center/demo/?resource=L00143_0095

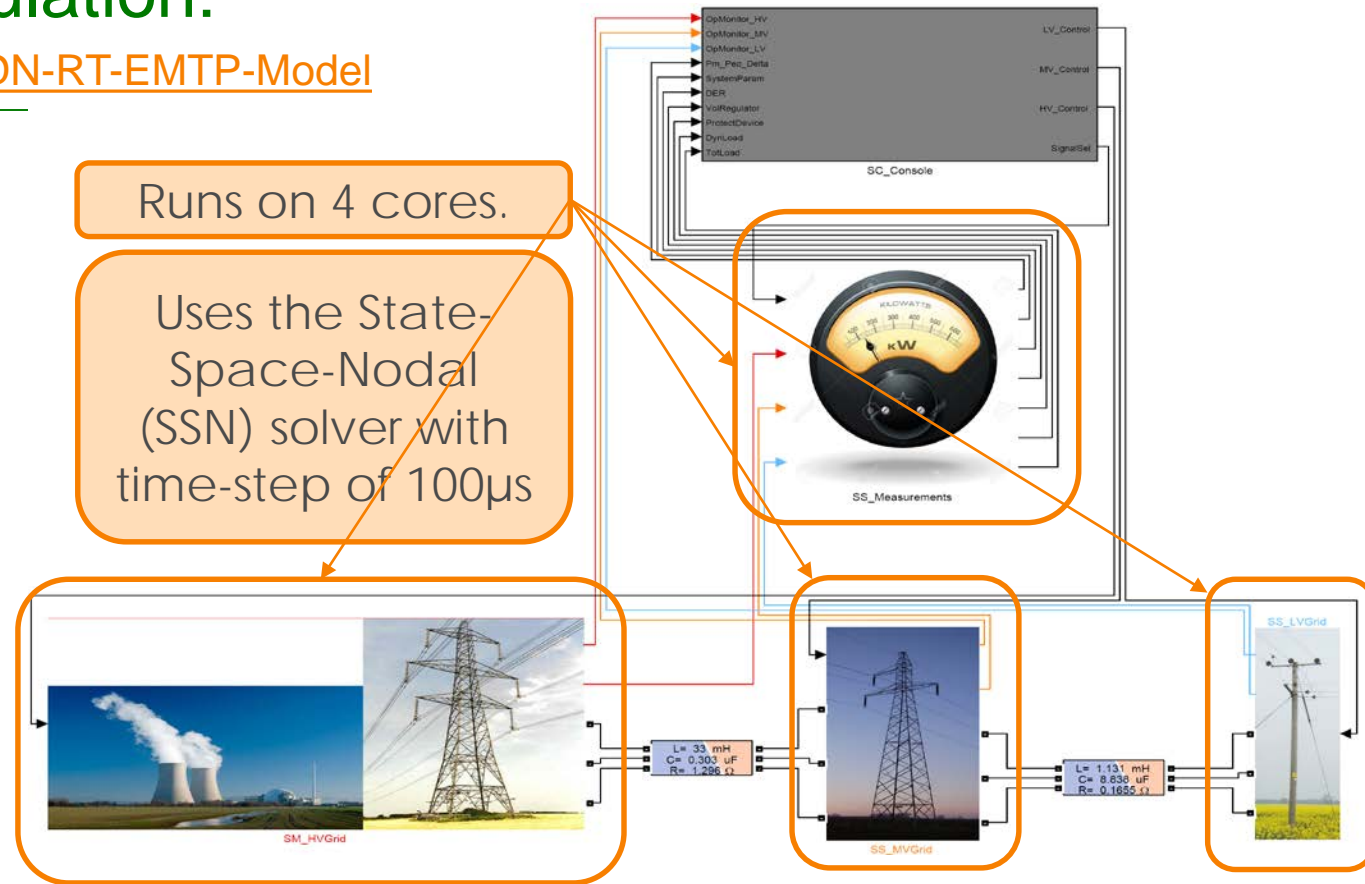
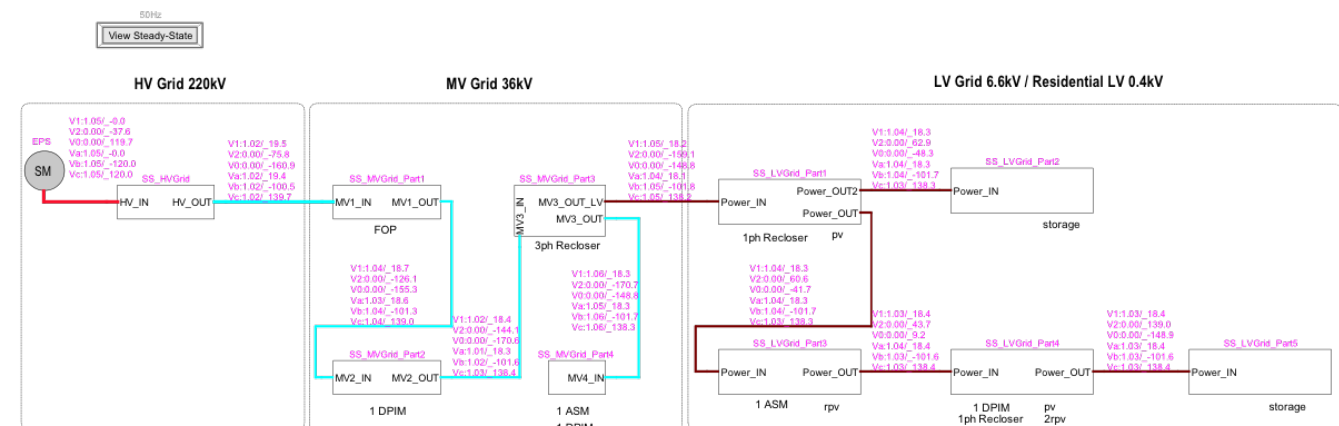


- Model also available for off-line analysis using the EMTP-RV software!



EMTP-RV

The reference for power systems transients

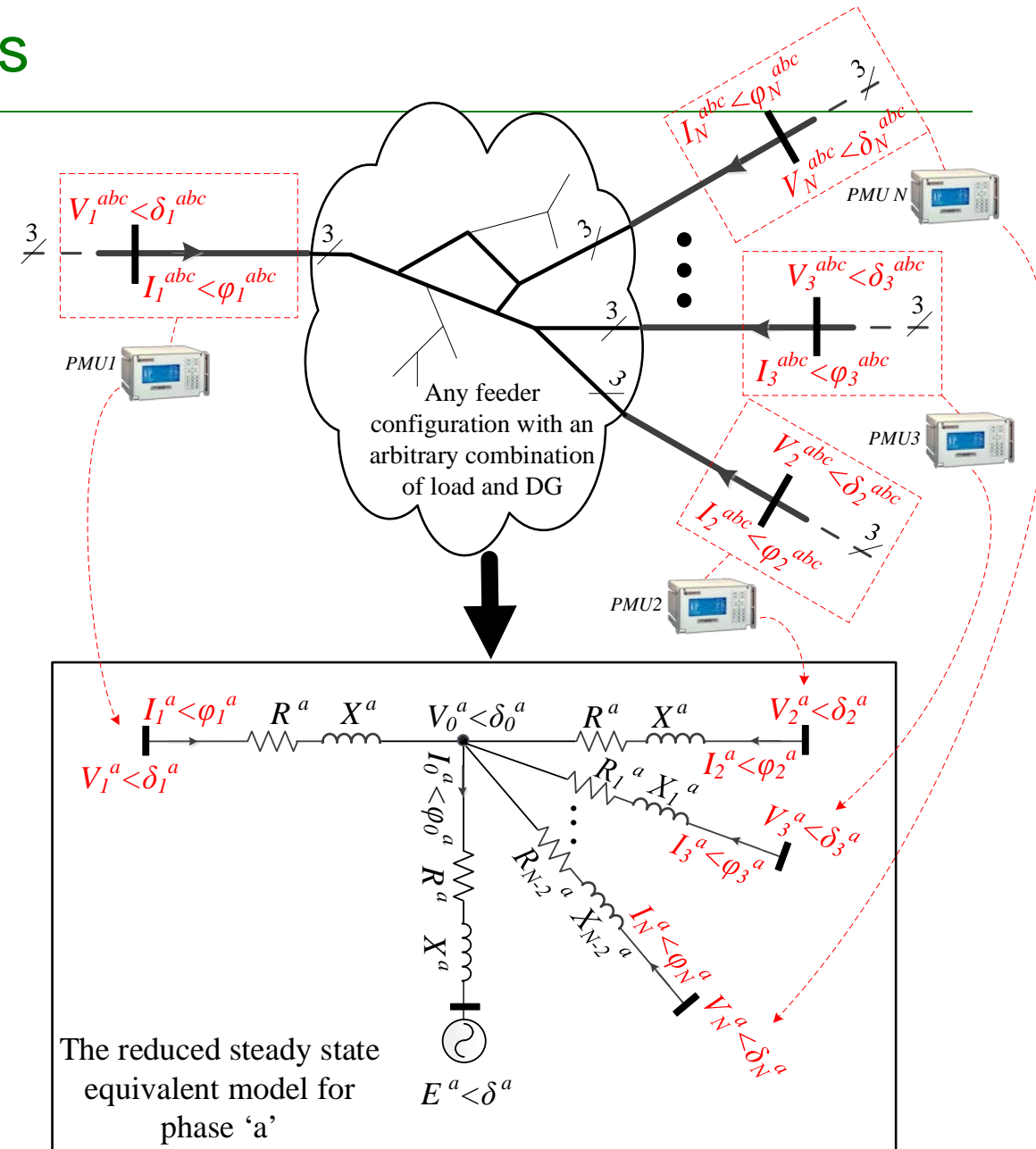


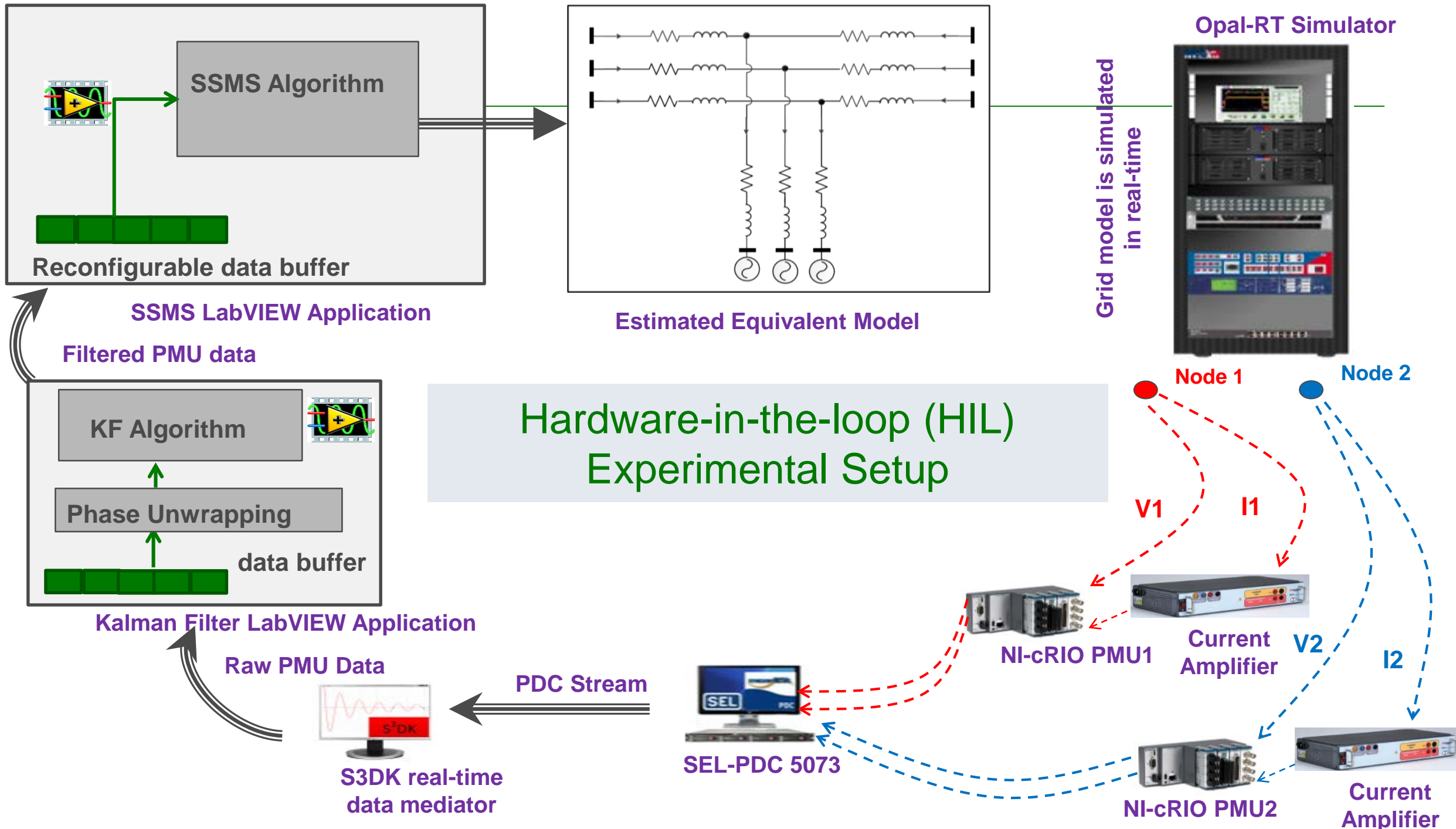
Runs on 4 cores.

Uses the State-Space-Nodal (SSN) solver with time-step of 100μs

App. 1: Steady-State Model Synthesis

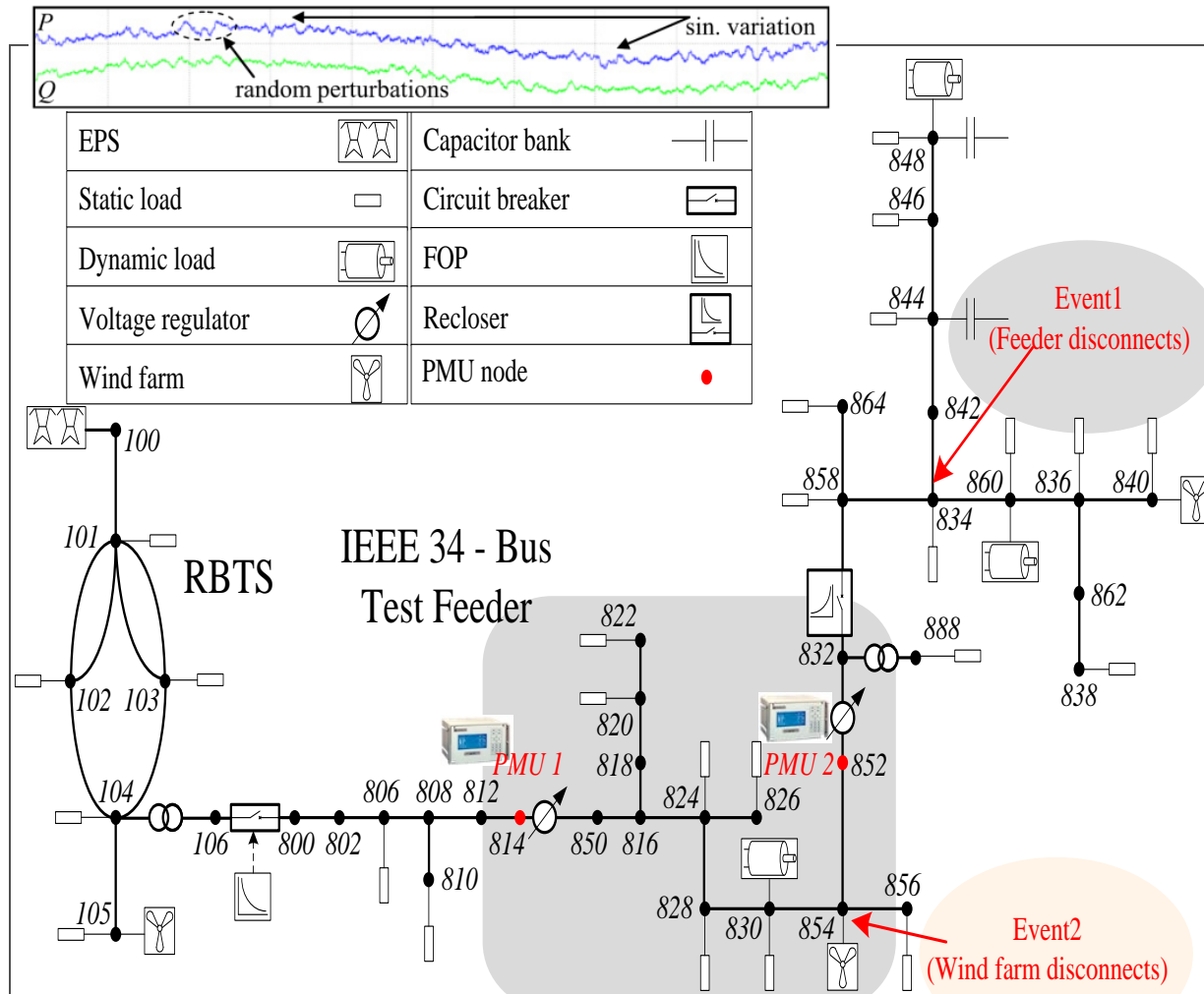
- Assumptions:
 - PMU measurements are available between two (or more) buses in a distribution network
 - They measure all *three-phase voltage and current phasors*.
- A three phase steady state equivalent model can be synthesized for the portion of the distribution network that is located between the installed PMUs.
- The model's parameters are obtained by writing KVL equations across the model branches and equate V_i 's and I_i 's to PMU measurements.



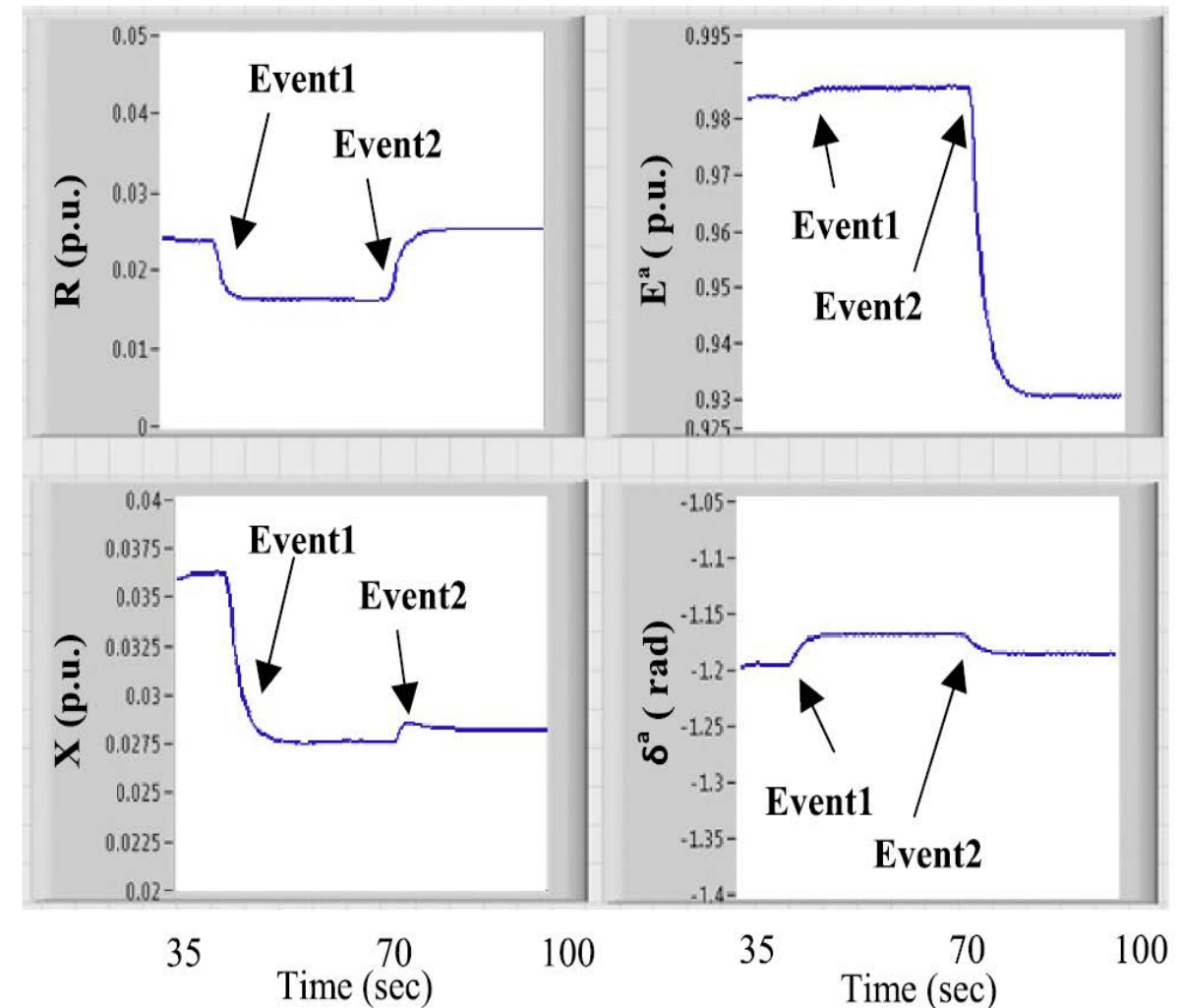


RT Testing using ADN Model

Event 1: A lateral MV feeder disconnects at Node 834 at $t = 40$ s



Event 2: A wind farm generation of 1 MW (0.2 p.u.) disconnects at Node 854 at $t = 70$ s.

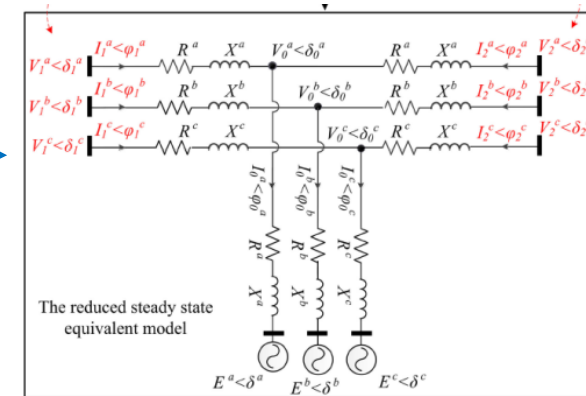
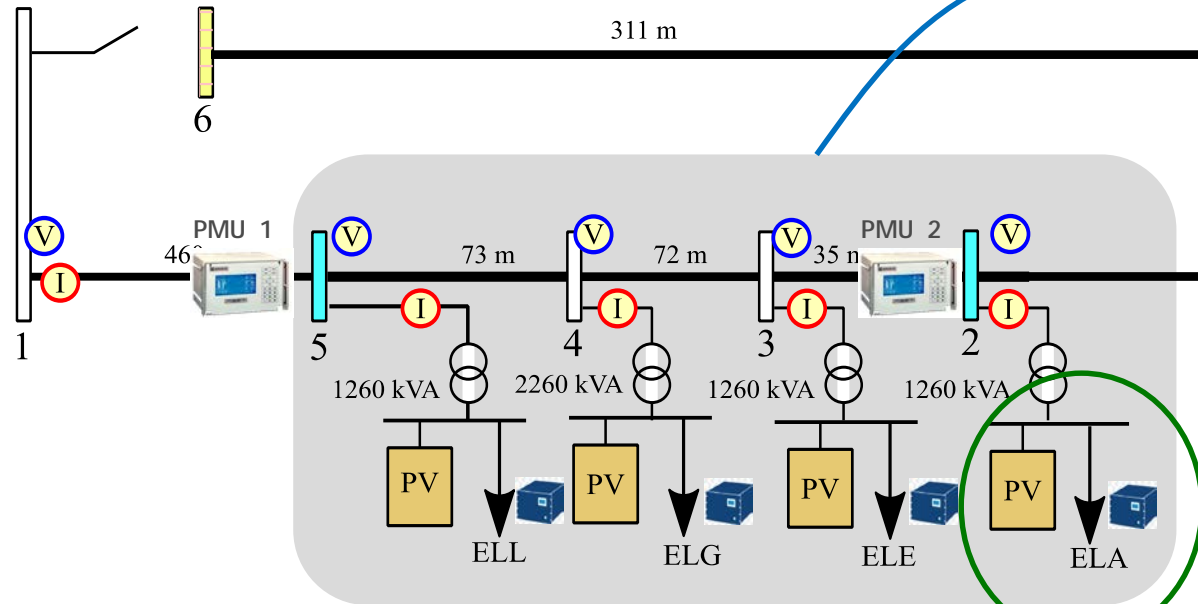
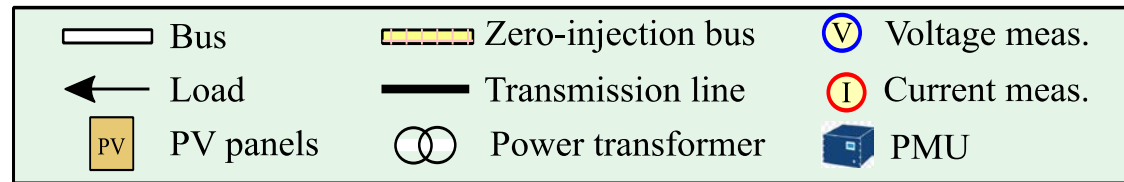
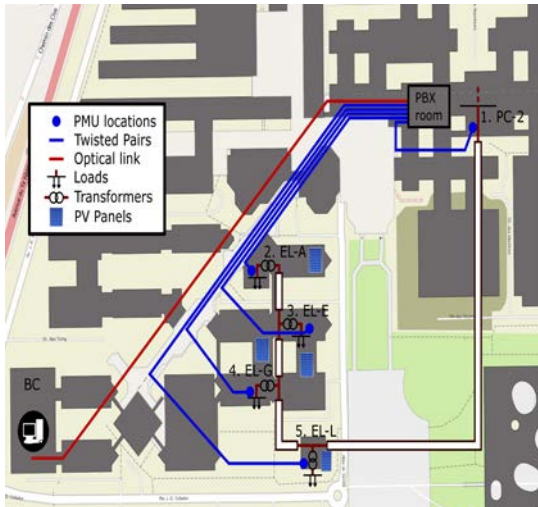


Field Testing @ EPFL Campus, Switzerland w. Prof. Mario Paolone's Group

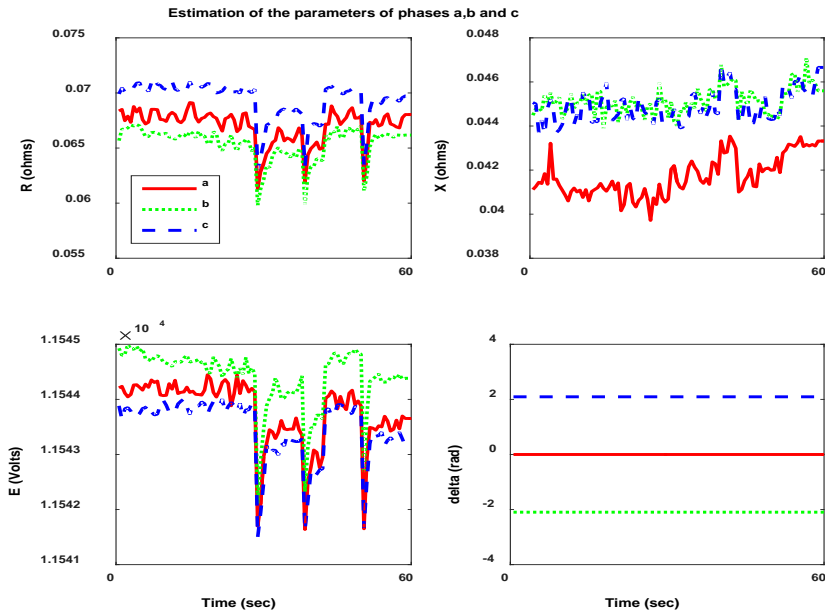
• Test Site and Conditions:

- Actual consumed power from each building is measured by a PMU.
- HV side of transformer feeding the building also measured by a PMU – includes rooftop PV impact.

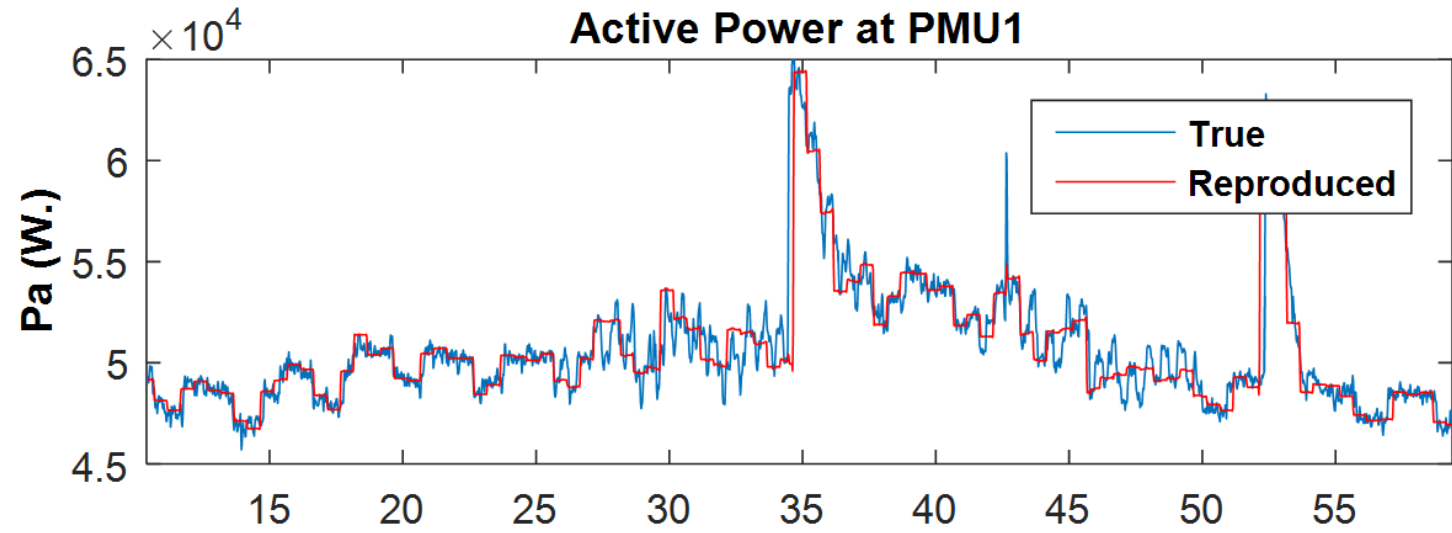
Test Site



Field Test Results

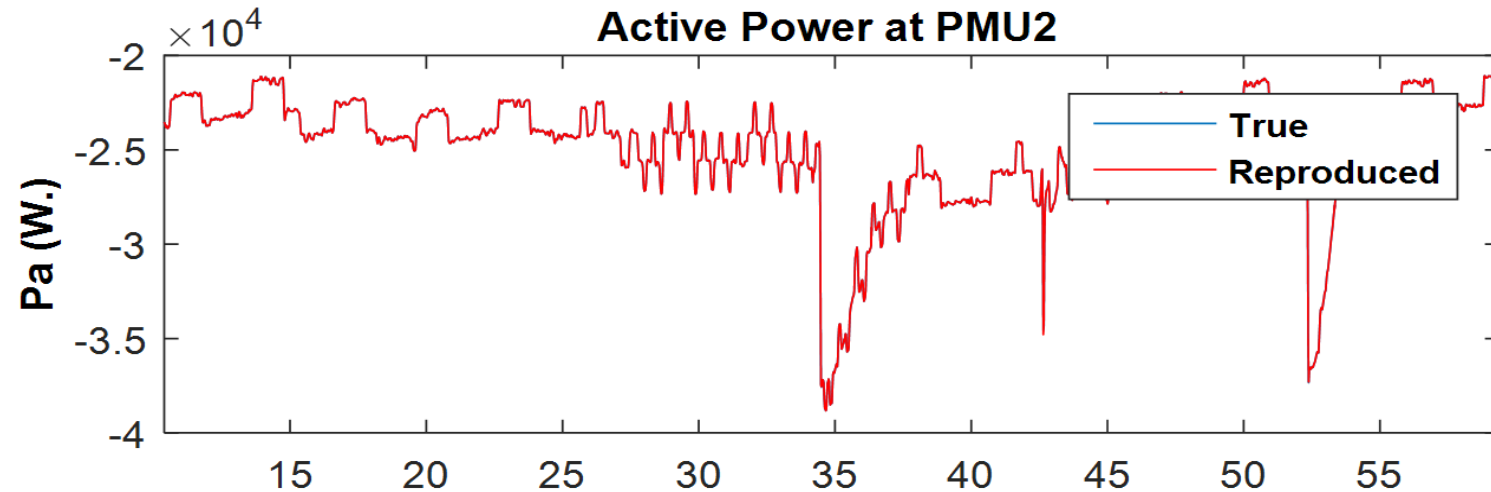


The SSMS method reproduces the active power accurately, which shows the validity of the SSMS method on a real active distribution network model using real PMU data.



Average P mismatch (W): 59.263507

Avg percentage Change = 0.160519



Average P mismatch (W): 0.276509

Avg Percentage Change = 0.001076

Dynamic Line Rating (DLR) Systems for Aerial Distribution Feeders

- Based on real time measurements from different types of techniques, and broadly used in transmission.
- Techniques and Physical Principle:
 - Temperature dependent systems
 - Tension monitoring systems
 - Sag dependent systems
- During favorable conditions line can be loaded more without exceeding maximum allowed conductor temperature
- DLR System for aerial distribution systems:
 - Why? Manage loading in bi-directional flow feeders.
 - Low-cost GPS-based positioning is becoming available, and also sag sensors based on this technology.
 - Weather data => provided by a close-by weather station.
 - Line loading => provided by PMU!
 - Real-time sag => provided by a GPS-based measurement device.

Temperature dependent system



Sag dependent system



Tension dependent system



Thermal Principle-Based DLR Computations

Mechanical Principle-Based DLR Computations



Tech Talk | Transportation | Self-Driving

Cheap Centimeter-Precision GPS For Cars, Drones, Virtual Reality

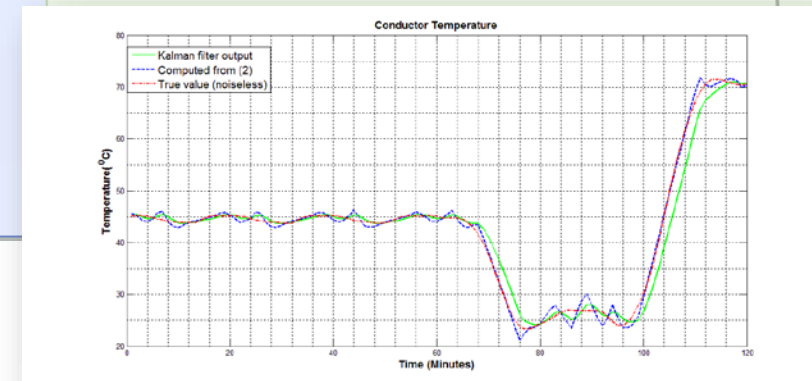
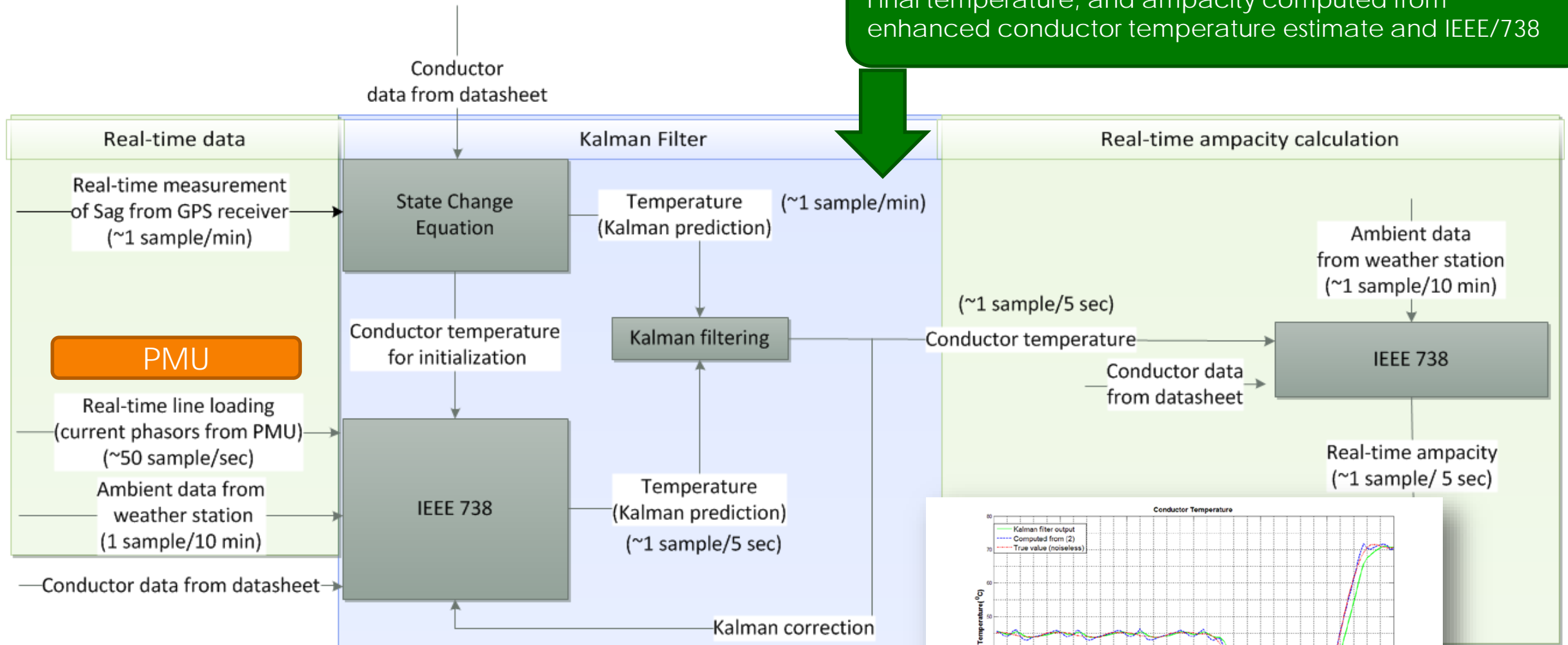
By Prachi Patel
Posted 6 May 2015 | 20:00 GMT



Enhancing conductor temperature estimates: Use both principles → Apply Kalman Filtering

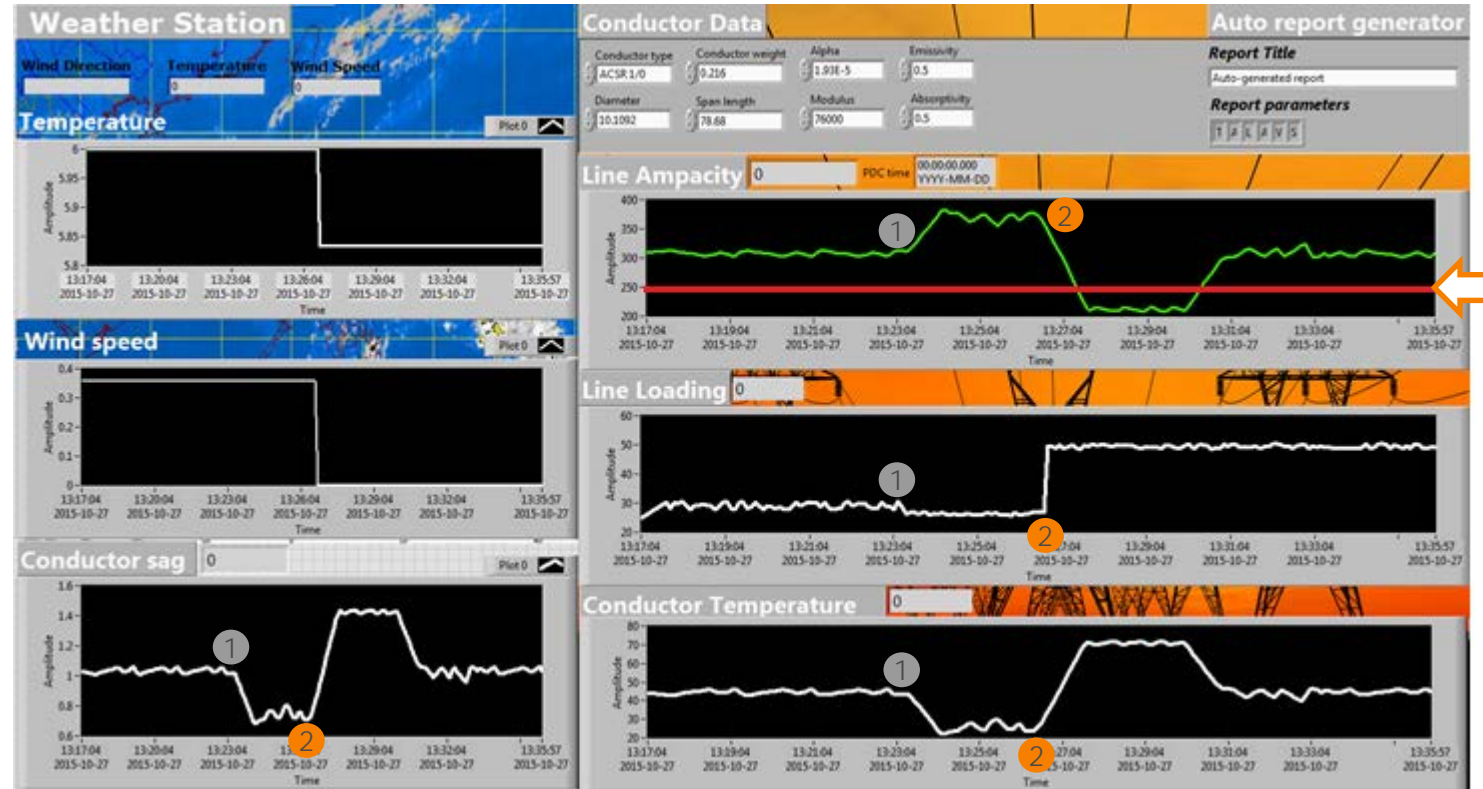
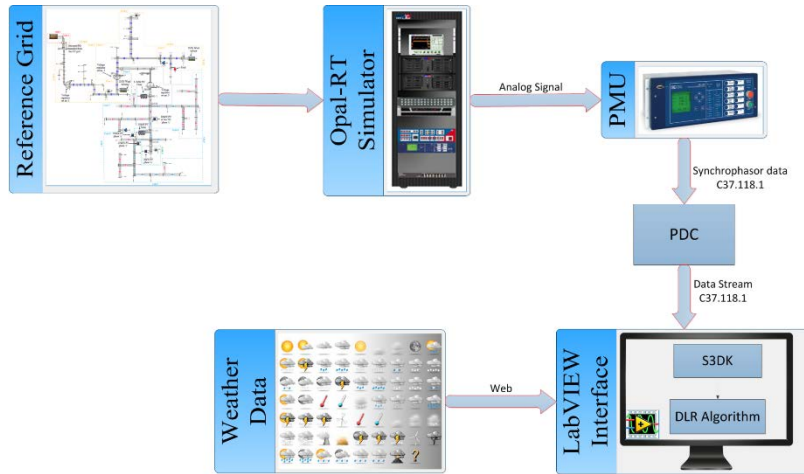
Kalman filter is used to merge the conductor temperature estimates from both methods (thermal and mechanical principles combined)

Final temperature, and ampacity computed from enhanced conductor temperature estimate and IEEE/738



Rea-Time HIL Simulation Testing

PMU Data, Weather data from weather station, sag data (pre-calculated)



Static rating

Event 1

1

Event 2

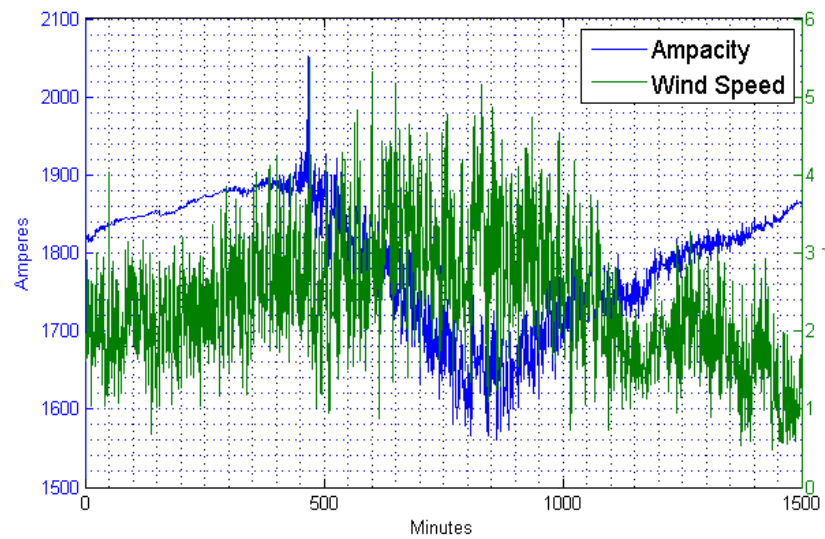
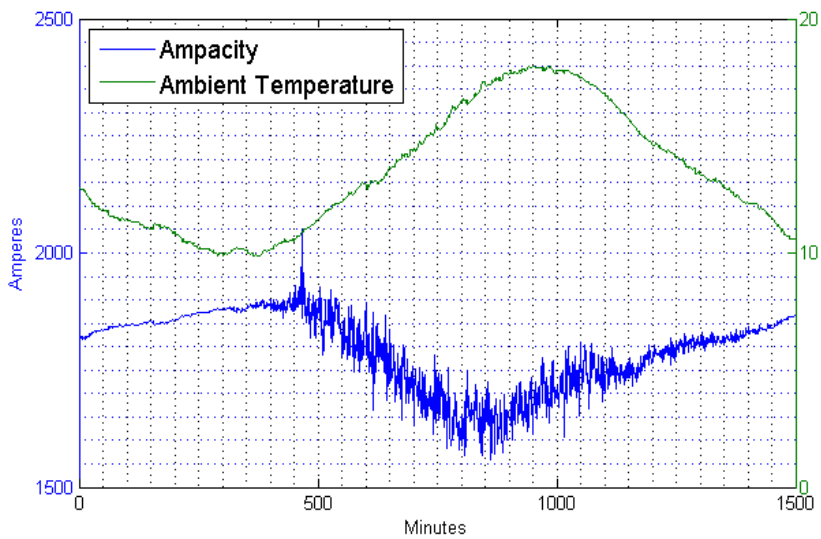
2

Event 1: Outage of a line.

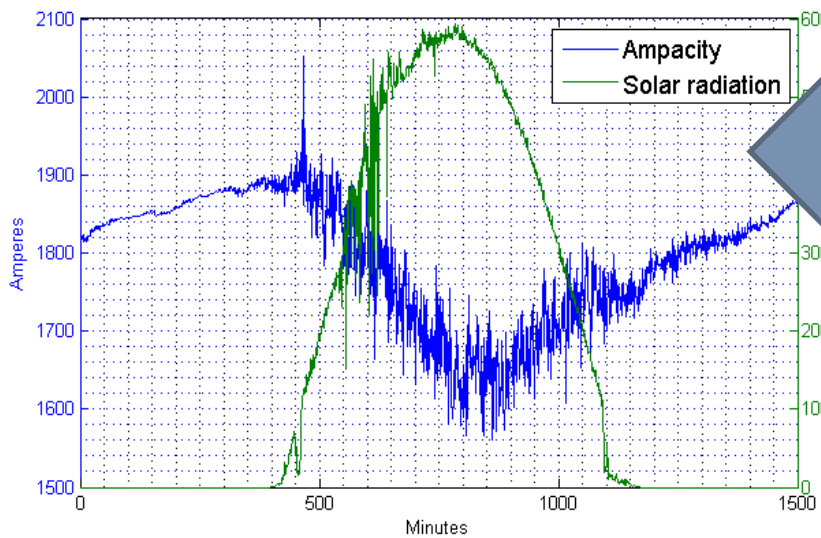
Event 2: Outage of a wind generation (more power to be drawn from the grid).

Field Data Analysis using the Proposed Method

Impact of different variables from **real** recorded sensor data, and correlation analysis



Ambient temperature correlates with Ampacity, not wind.



Solar radiation correlates with Ampacity.

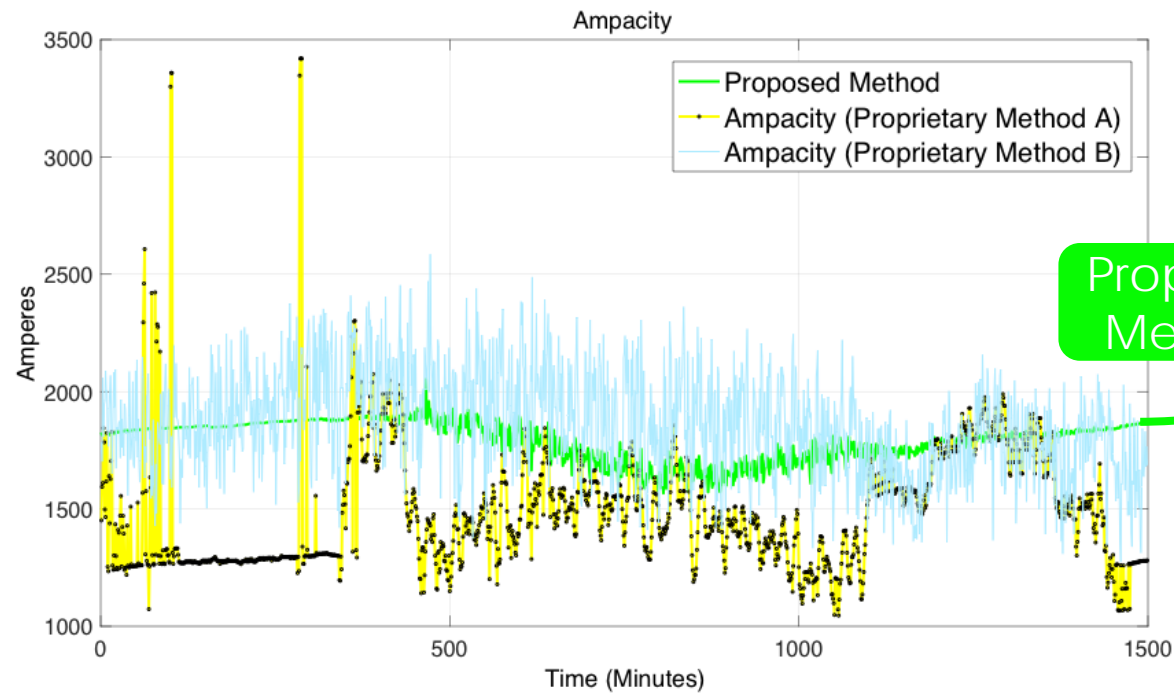
	Ampacity	Conductor.Temperature	Solar.Radiation	Ambient.temperature	Wind.Speed	Line.loading
Ampacity	1	-0.8	-0.65	-0.88	-0.09	-0.41
Conductor.Temperature	-0.8	1	0.64	0.87	0.24	0.79
Solar.Radiation	-0.65	0.64	1	0.47	0.54	0.44
Ambient.temperature	-0.88	0.87	0.47	1	0.17	0.48
Wind.Speed	-0.09	0.24	0.54	0.17	1	0.21
Line.loading	-0.41	0.79	0.44	0.48	0.21	1

Comparison with Proprietary Solutions

Kalman Filtering vs respect of two commercial solutions

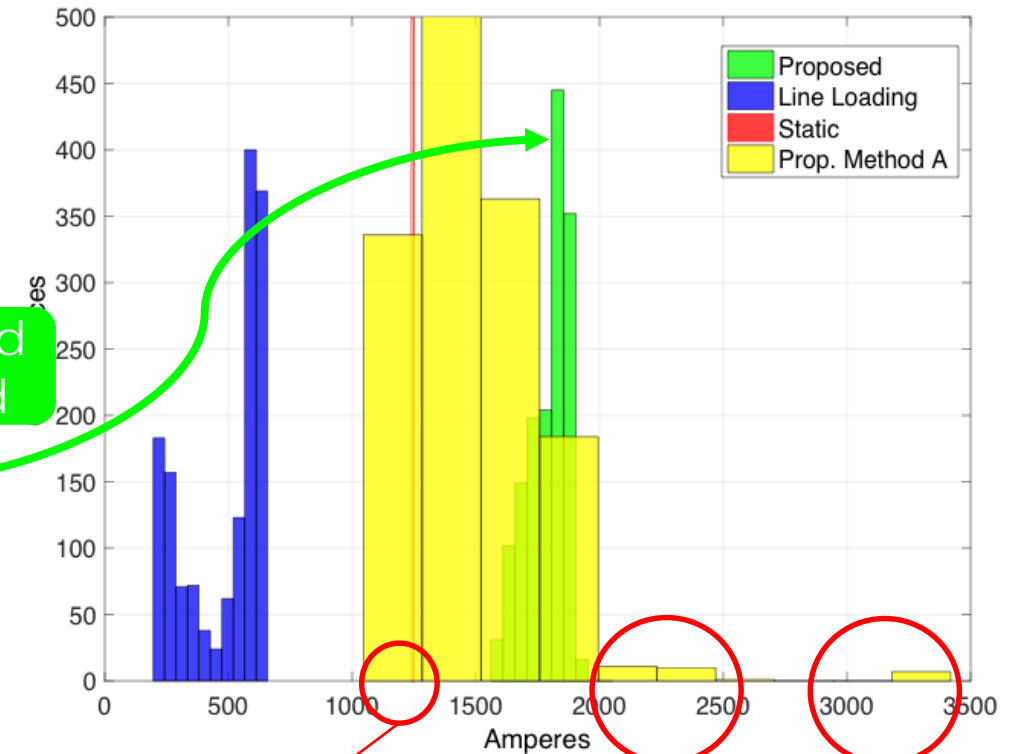
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352467717300528>

Kalman filter helps in reducing variance of output!



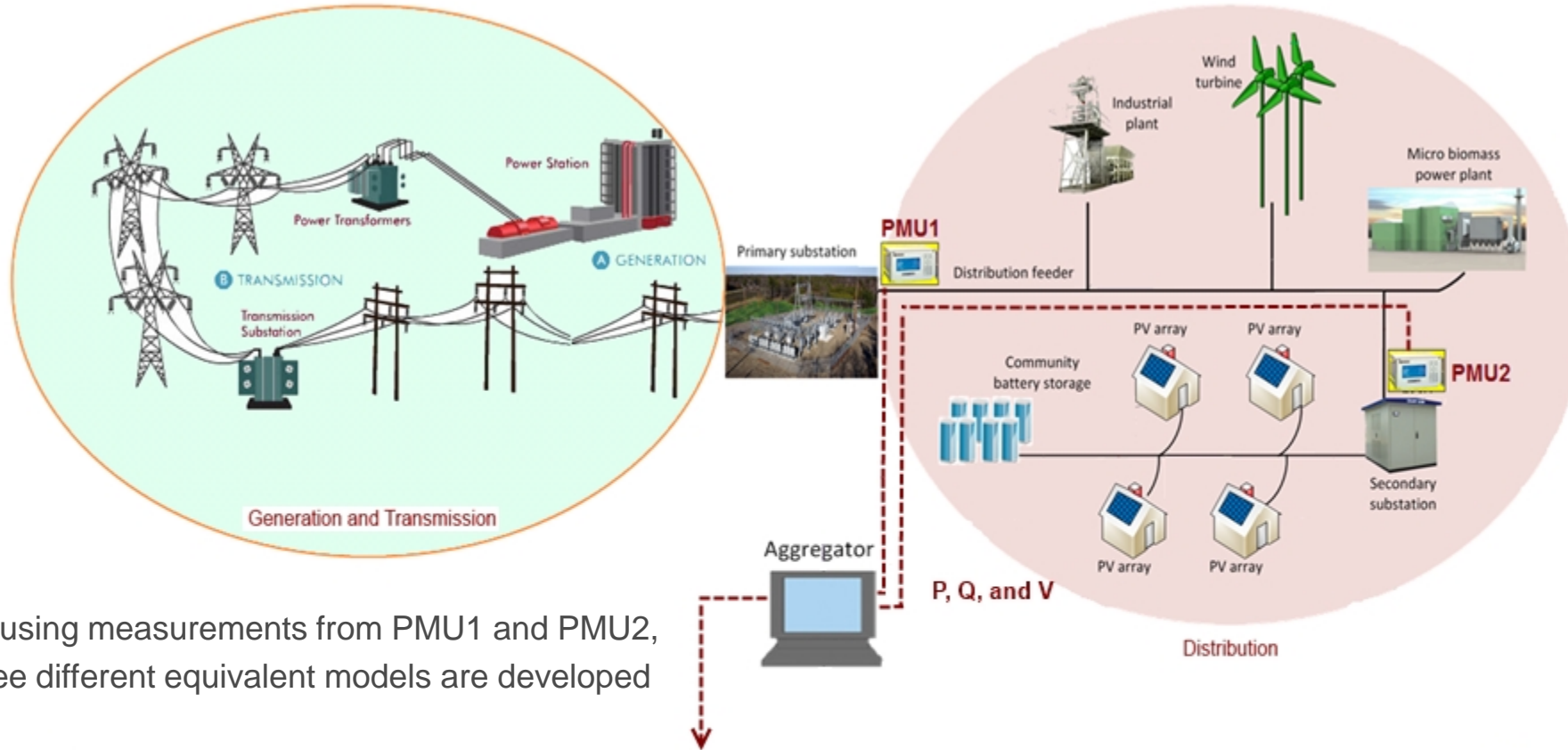
Proposed Method

Important to determine correctly the Ampacity and setting of operation limits.

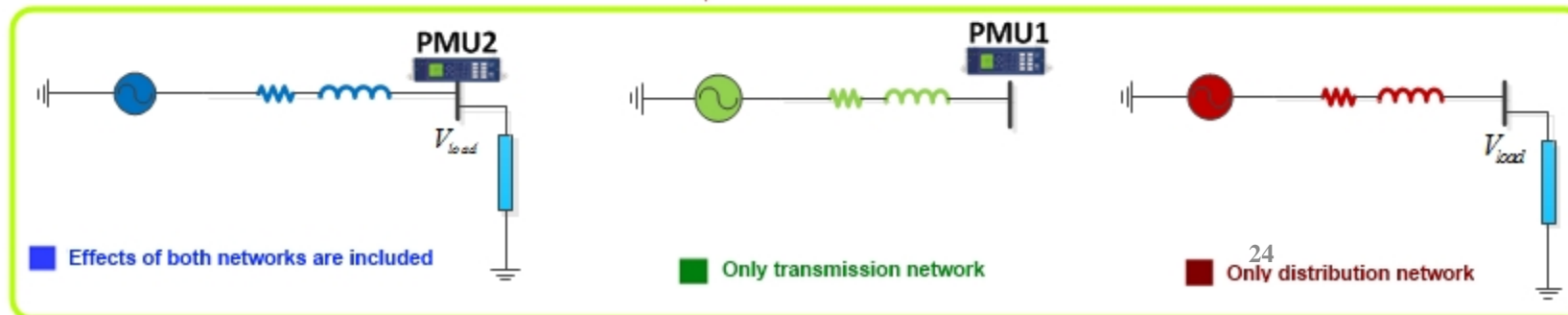


Over/Under Estimation of Proprietary Method

App. 3: Decoupled Voltage Stability Analysis of TNs and ADNs

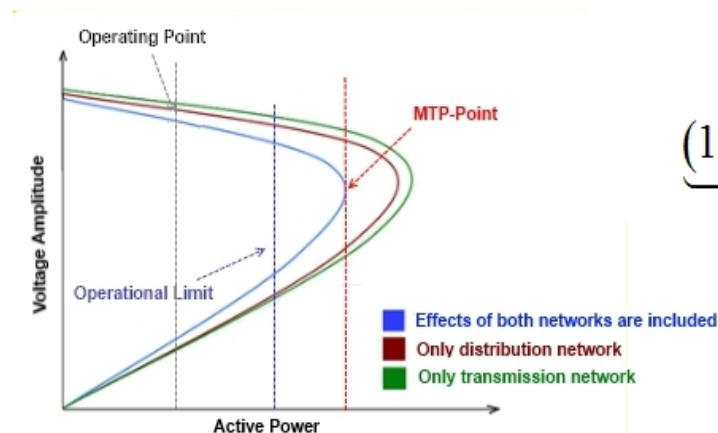
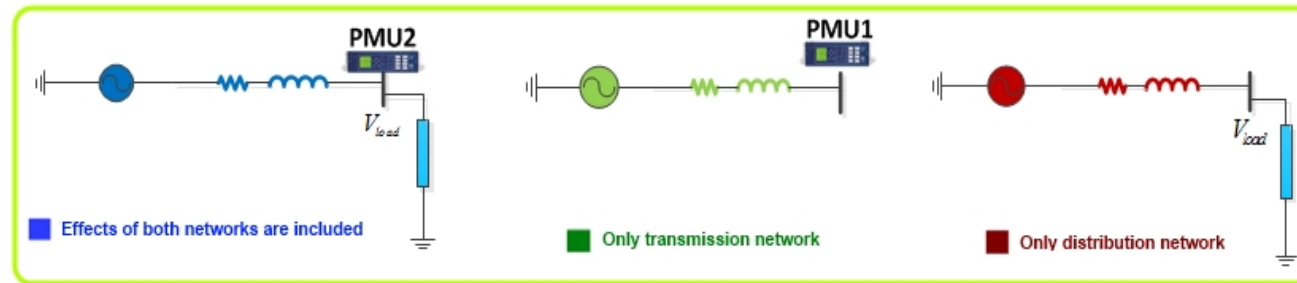


By using measurements from PMU1 and PMU2, three different equivalent models are developed



App. 3: Methodology

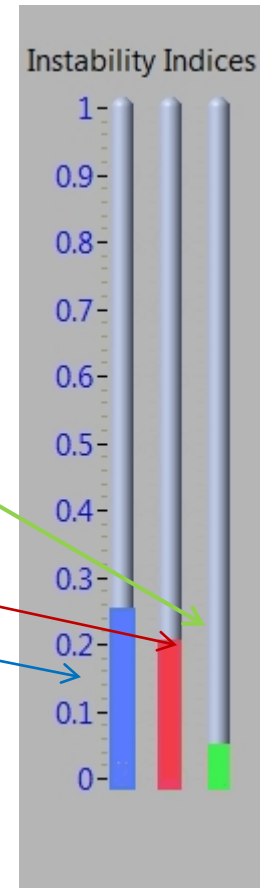
- Three different Power vs. Voltage (or PV) curves are calculated from the three models.
- The voltage stability and instability indices are calculated from these models:
 - **Can help to pin-point the contributions of two networks on the overall system voltage stability!**



$$\underbrace{(1 - VSI_{total})}_{VSI_{total}} = \underbrace{(1 - VSI_{dist.})}_{VSI_{dist.}} + \underbrace{(1 - VSI_{trans.})}_{VSI_{trans.}}$$

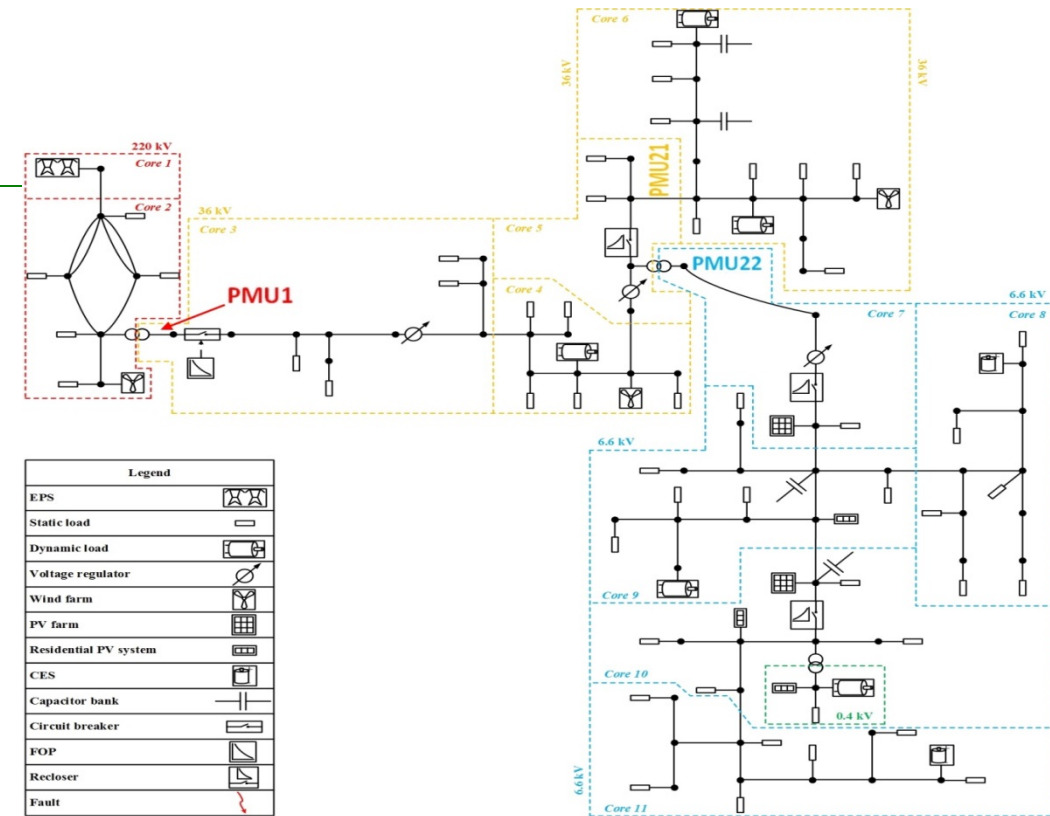
VSI = Voltage Stability Index

$VISI$ = Voltage Instability Index

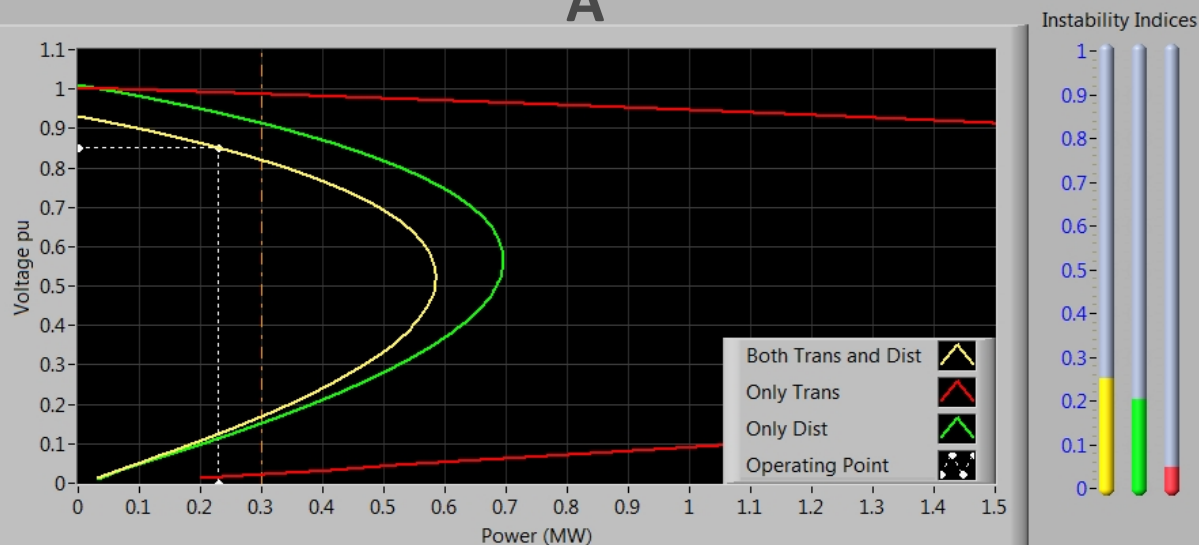


App. 3: Real-Time HIL Testing

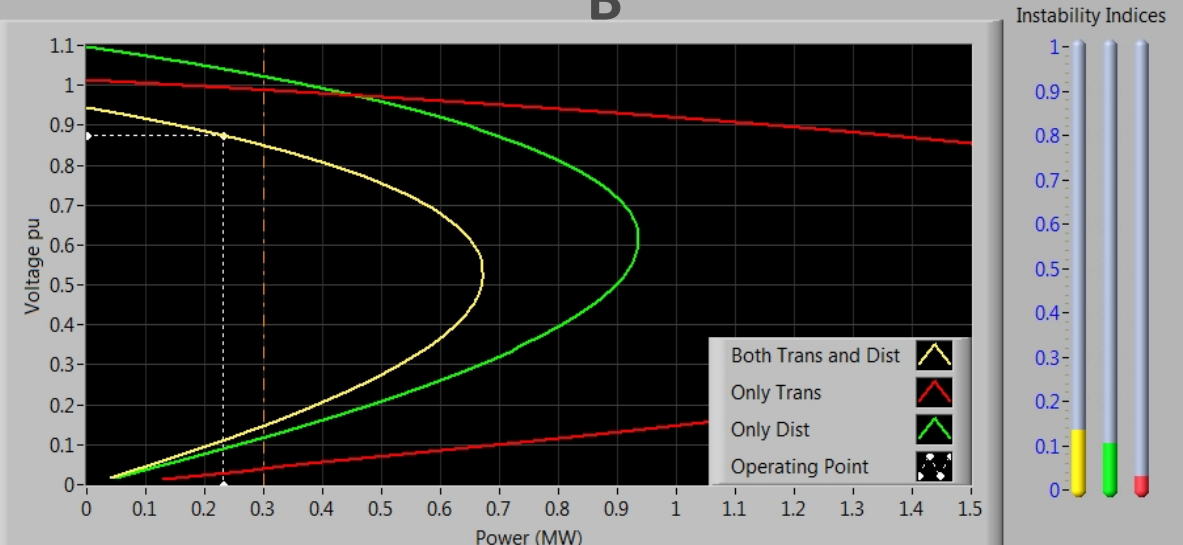
- Real-time simulations results:
 - Observation point at LV network, i.e. PV curves seen from PMU22:
- Cases:
 - All distributed generation inside MV network is disconnected
 - All distributed generation inside MV network is connected



A

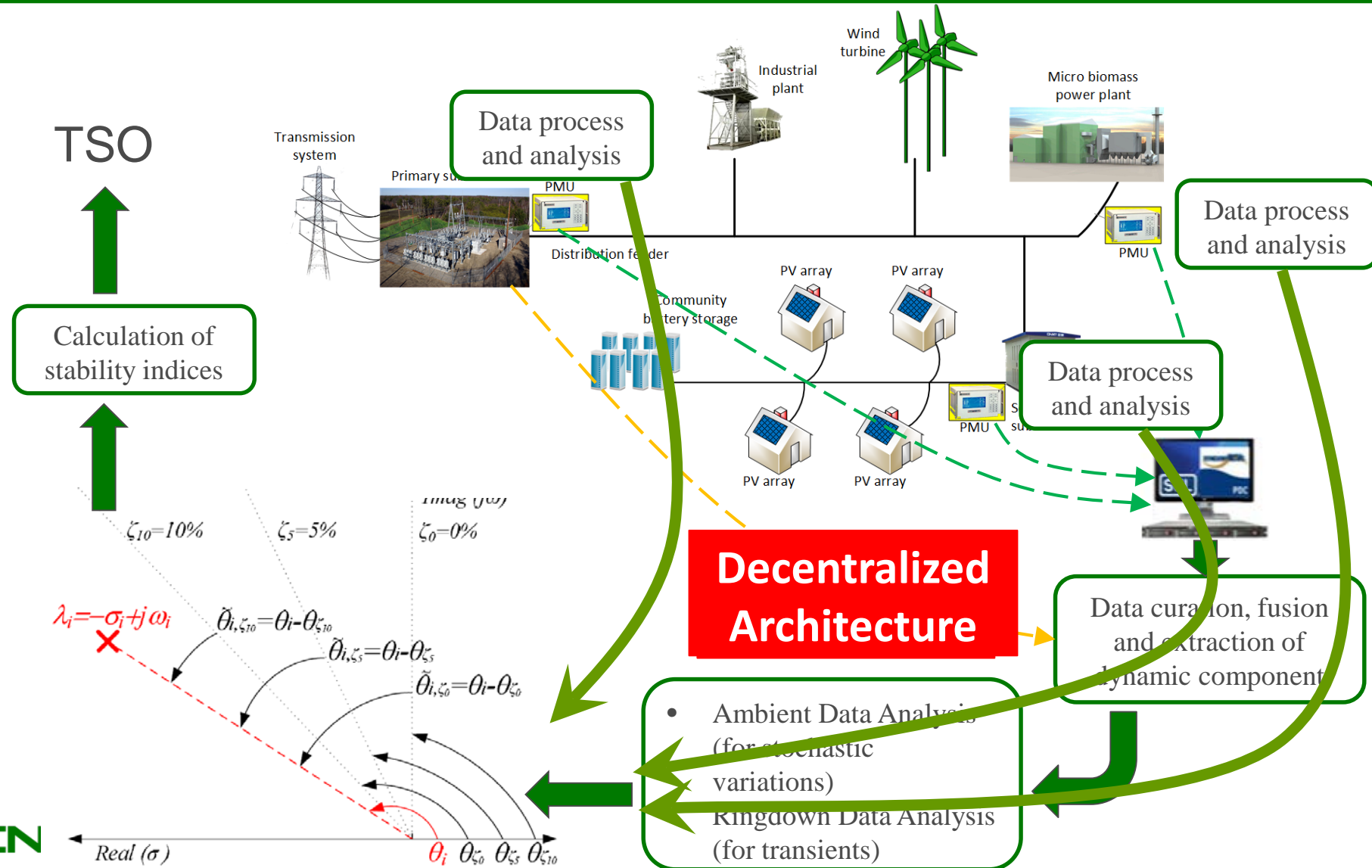


B

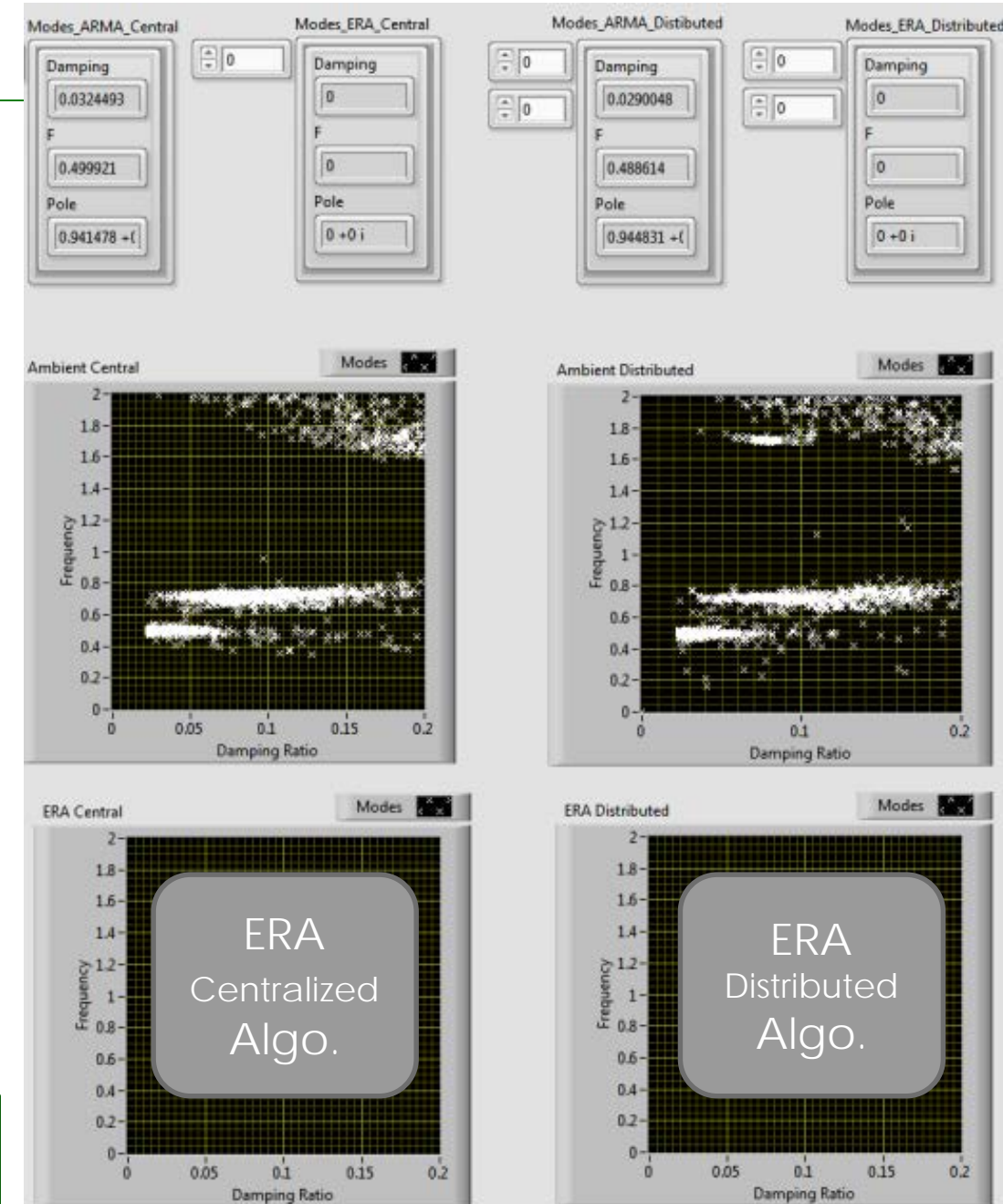
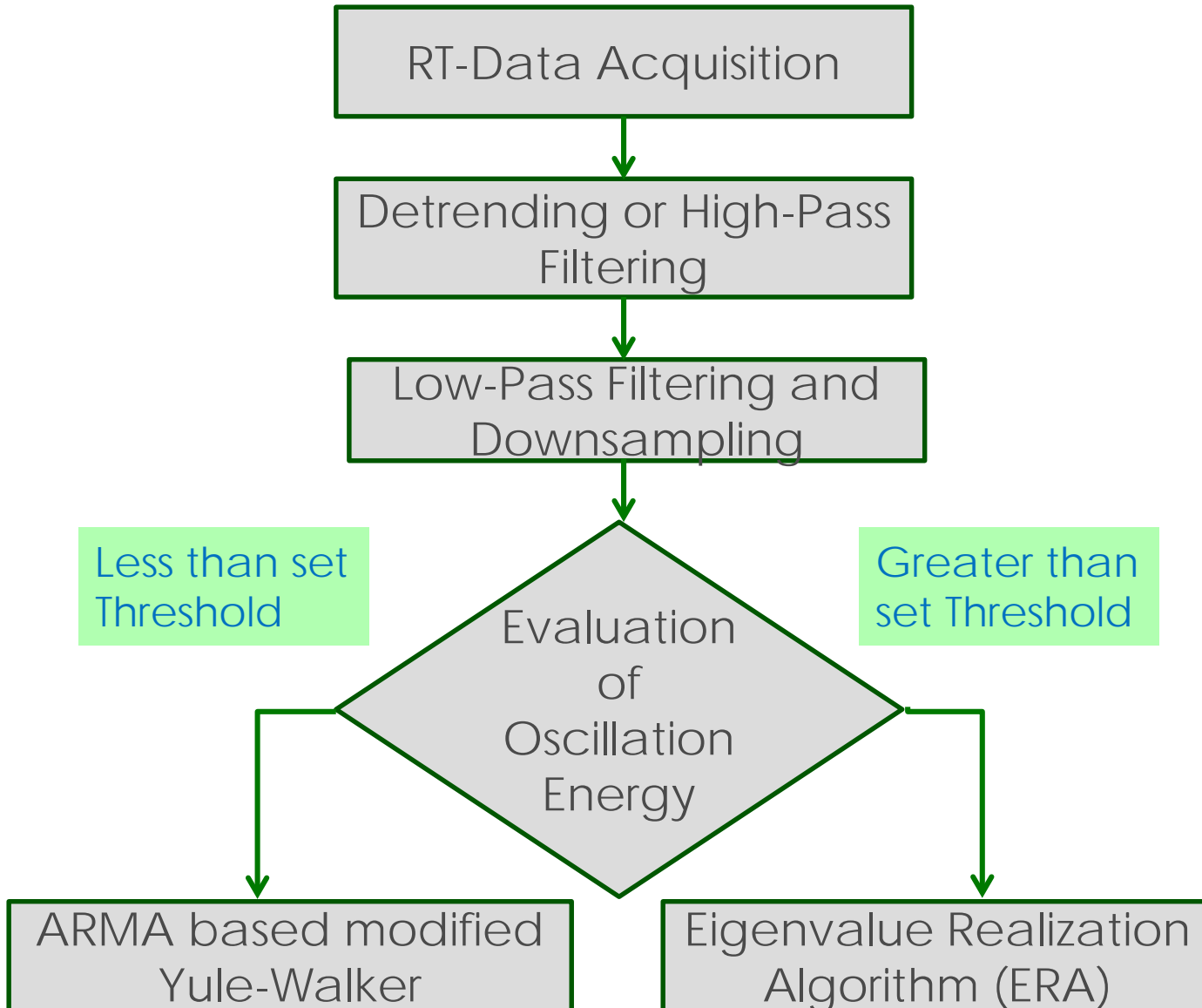


App. 4: Distributed Mode Estimation

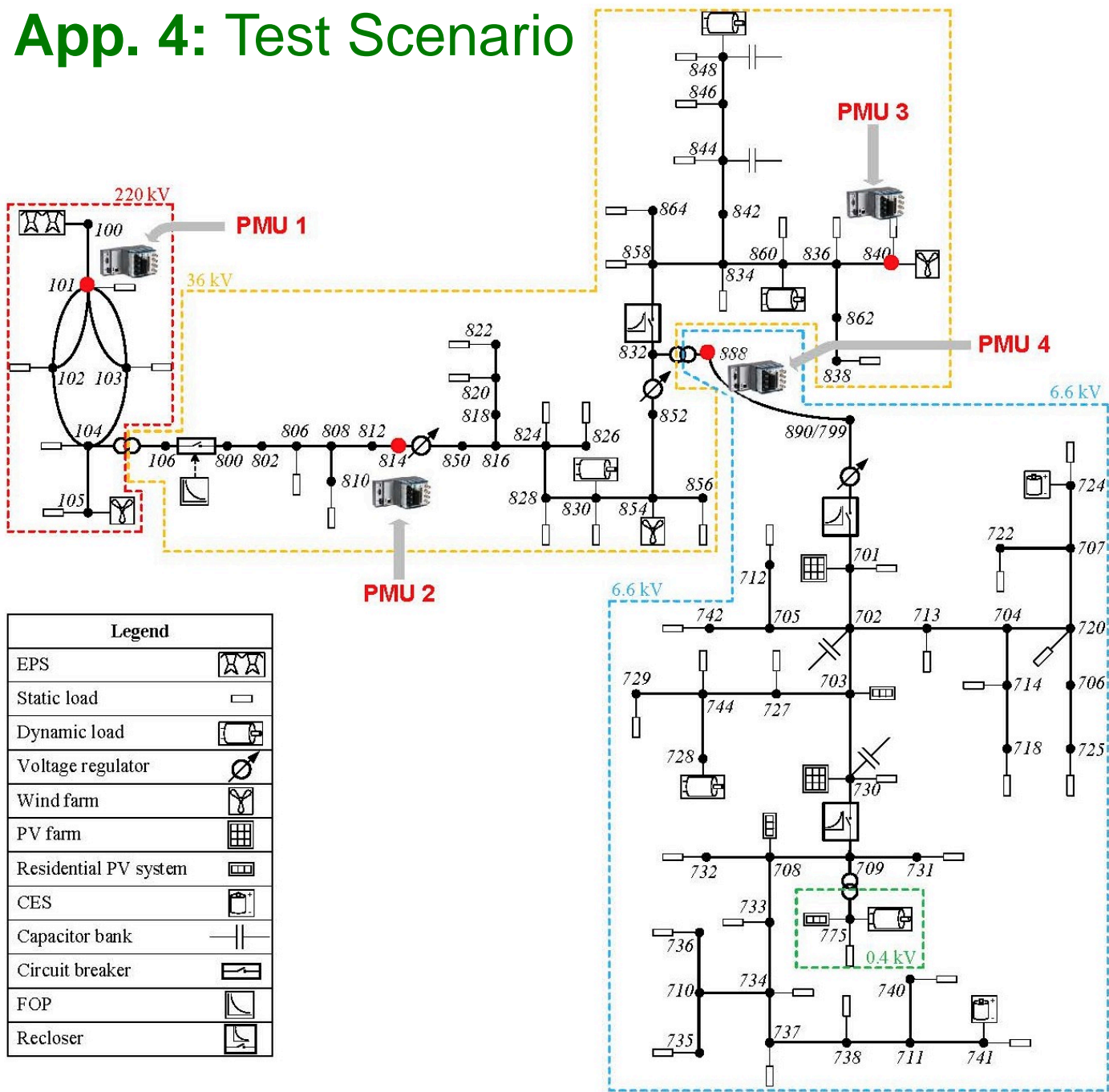
Real-Time Oscillation Detection and Monitoring in Local Active Distribution Networks



App. 4: Mode Estimation Algorithm(s) Implemented



App. 4: Test Scenario

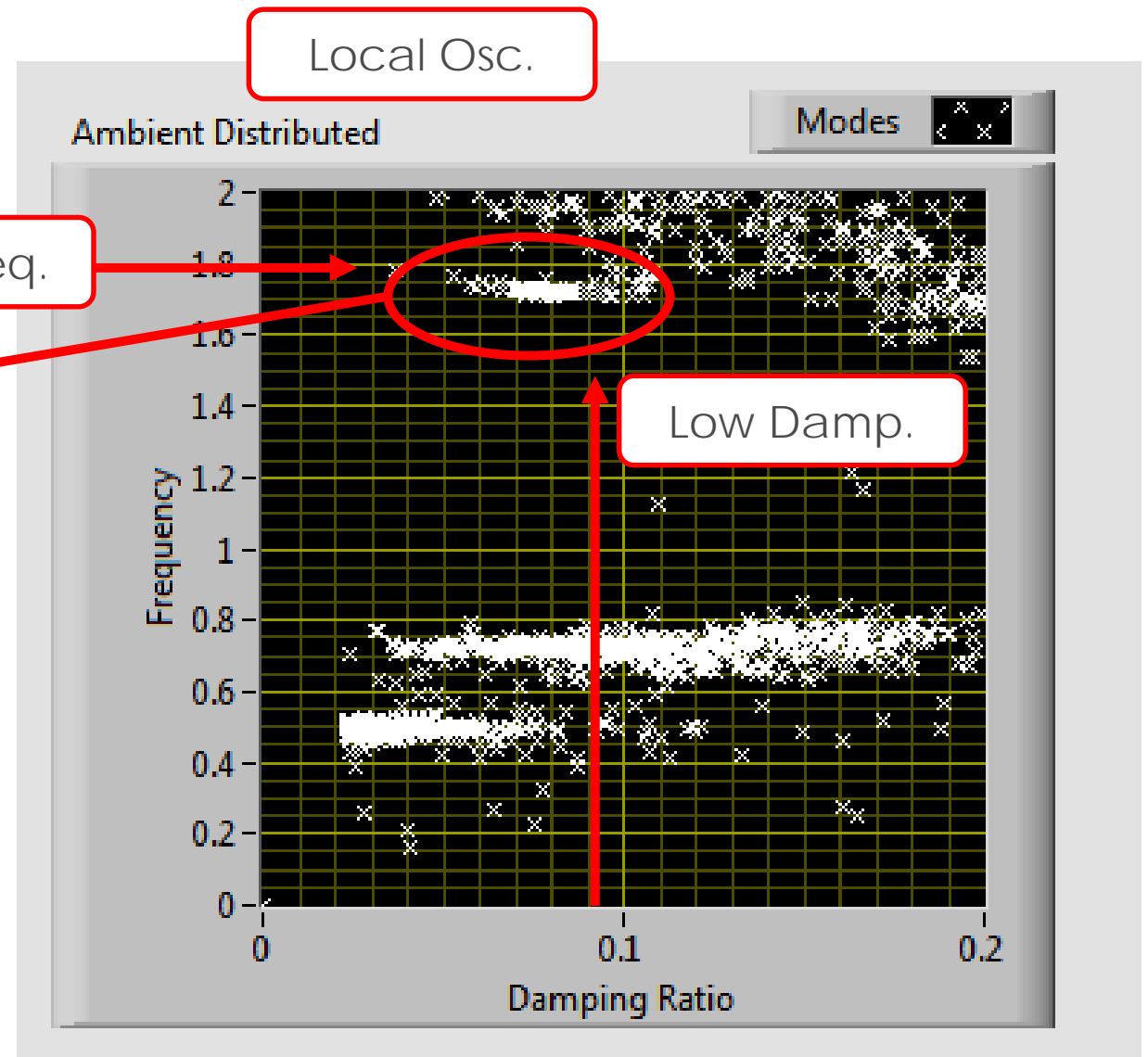
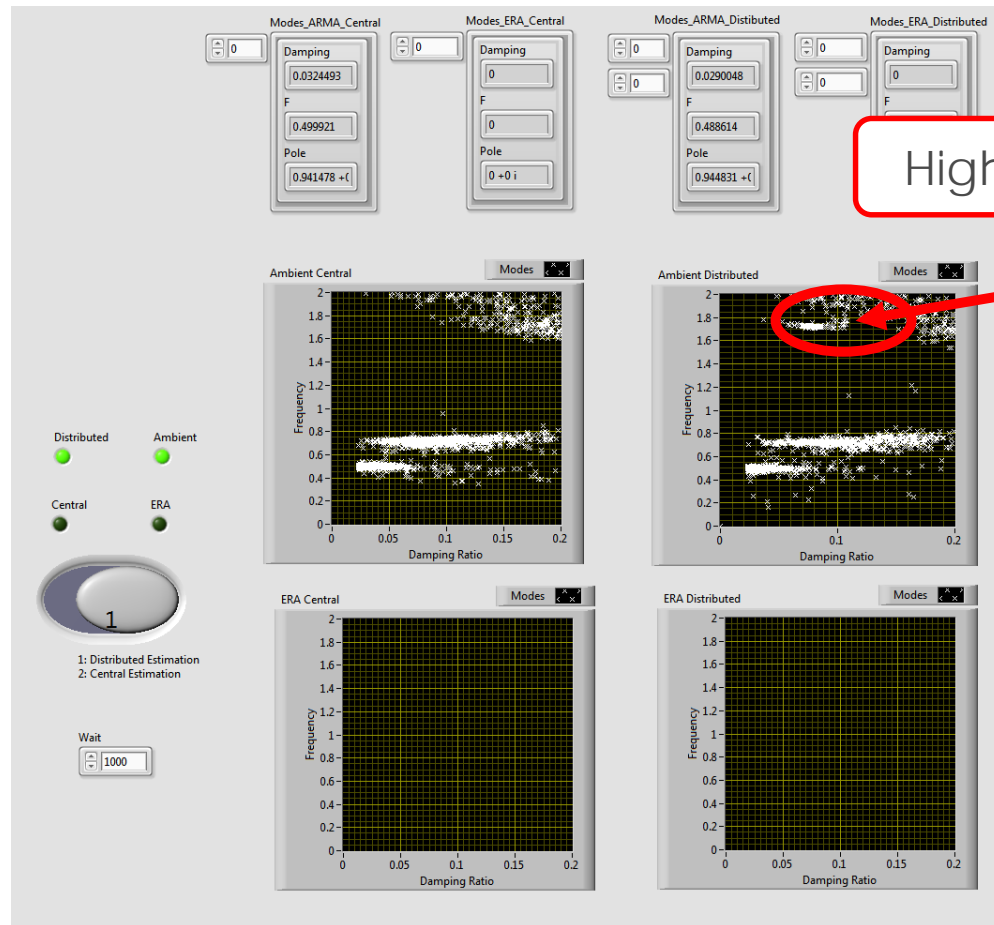


- 4 PMUs placed at nodes 101, 814, 840 and 888 (PMU1, PMU2, PMU3 and PMU4 respectively).
- Inter-Area oscillation (mode) present throughout the network. A low-level, local oscillation was forced at node 888 in the LV section.
- In decentralized architecture, Synchrophasor data is processed separately for each PMU. Each processor give mode-estimates based on individual PMU data.
- Voltage Magnitude and Voltage Angle difference Signals were used to identify the modes.

Mode	Frequency
Mode 1 (inter-area)	0.41 Hz
Mode 2 (forced local)	1.70 Hz

App. 4: RT-HIL Testing under Ambient Conditions

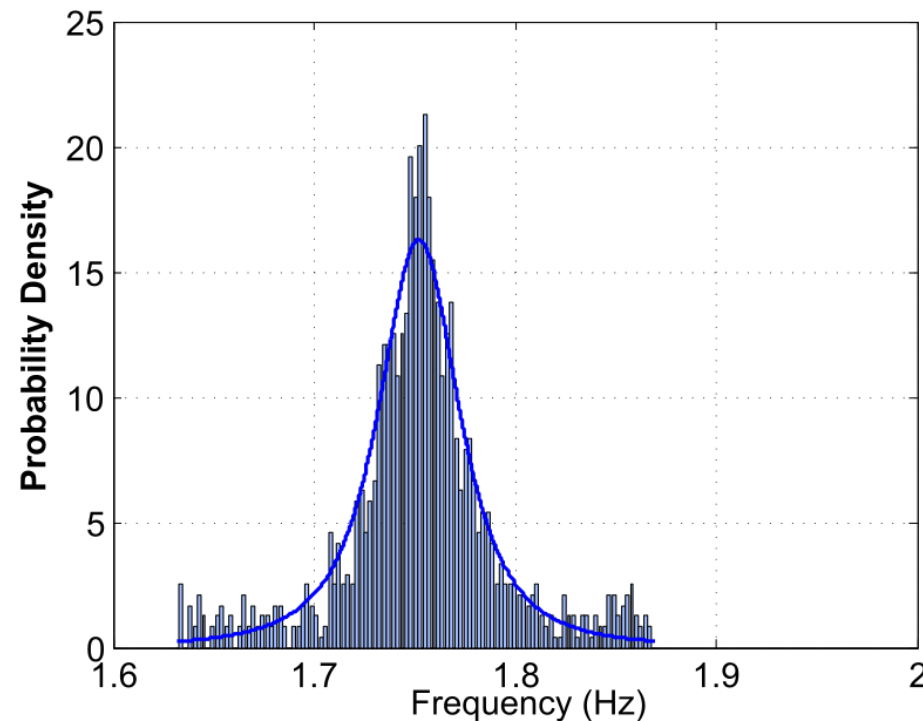
Centralized vs decentralized architecture in local mode visibility



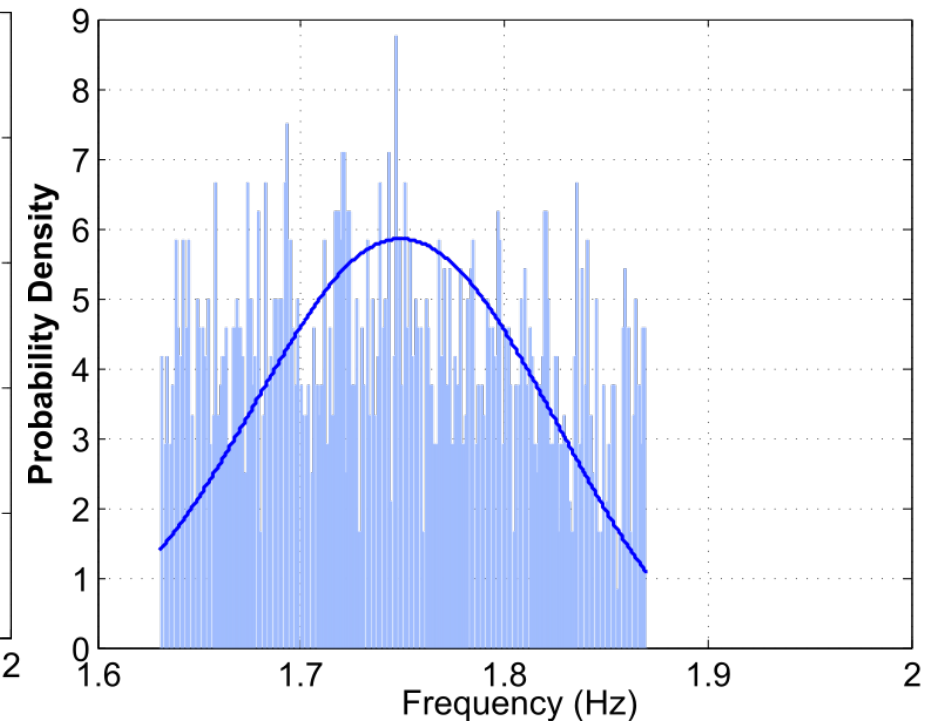
App. 4: Statistical Analysis

Decentralized Approach also provides better accuracy!

Forced local oscillatory mode detectable in decentralized architecture



Decentralized Mode Estimation (PMU ID: 4)

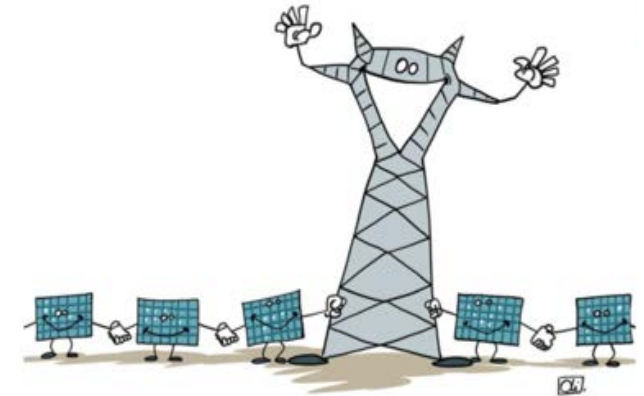


Centralized Mode Estimation (4 PMUs)

Inter-area oscillatory mode between HV section and rest of the grid

Conclusions

- The increase of intermittent renewable sources bring **technical challenges** for network operation.
- **Synchrophasor measurements have a great potential to support the technical operation of distribution networks with DER.**
- Applications can play an important role of synthesizing (extracting) key information about the operation of the grid.
- TSOs-to-DSOs interaction in operations through PMU Apps.
 - **DSOs can enhance the way they operate** by having better knowledge of the system's performance in near real-time
 - **TSOs can gain visibility of the phenomena at lower voltage levels**, and device actions
- **Real-time automatic control and protection is the next big step**
 - Existing architecture, automation and **system level technology needs (urgently) to mature...**
- **Interoperability and Standardization:**
 - Need to develop and support a truly open market of products and services – an efficient electricity market requires and efficient technological market → **we need to create competition!**
 - Open standards **and open source software with the standard implementation** would help establishing such markets by providing the basic building blocks for a **quantitative and technical** comparison.



Future Work

- We have now started to build a new real-time hardware-in-the-loop simulation lab at RPI for PMU R&D
- **ALSETLab** is being developed to solve real-world grid problems!
 - We want to work with you!
- Lab Development Status:
 - Laboratory space preparation
 - 6 work stations
 - Equipment being shipped.
 - Opal-RT Simulator in production.
 - In operation ~ Summer '18.



Racks with Commercial-Grade PMUs, Protective Relays, etc.

PMU and Controls Prototype Development Systems

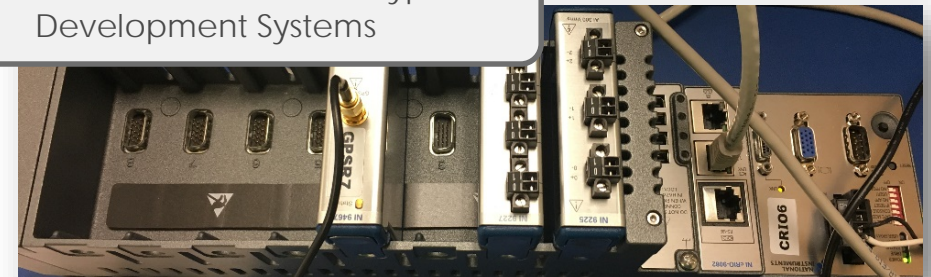
Cabinet (Front view)



Real-Time Simulators



40U Standard Cabinet
(1U = 1.75 inch)



ALSETLab

Needs your help!

Want to help?

or know someone that has \$\$\$?



& PMU/DER/Grid

DONATE



Follow our donors example!

- Platinum Contributors:



- Gold:



GE Global Research

- Silver:



GitHub

**thanks for
your support.**



References and Resources (1/2)

- Github repositories for software:
 - General: <https://github.com/ALSETLab>
 - STRONgrid Real-time PMU data mediation library: <https://github.com/ALSETLab/S3DK-STRONGgrid>
 - Toolkit for PMU applications implementation: <https://github.com/ALSETLab/S3DK>
- Work related to the motivation and goals: (Wind Turbine SSCI Interaction Detection App)
 - L. Vanfretti, M. Baudette, J. L. Domínguez-García, A. White, M. S. Almas and J. O. Gjerde, "A PMU-based fast real-time sub-synchronous oscillation detection application," *2015 IEEE 15th International Conference on Environment and Electrical Engineering (EEEIC)*, Rome, 2015, pp. 1892-1897. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1109/EEEIC.2015.7165461>
 - J. L. Domínguez-García *et al.*, "Validation experiment design of a PMU-based application for detection of sub-synchronous oscillations," *2015 IEEE 15th International Conference on Environment and Electrical Engineering (EEEIC)*, Rome, 2015, pp. 1898-1903. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1109/EEEIC.2015.7165462>
- Work related to modeling for RT Model and Tooling:
 - H. Hooshyar, F. Mahmood, L. Vanfretti, M. Baudette, Specification, implementation, and hardware-in-the-loop real-time simulation of an active distribution grid, In *Sustainable Energy, Grids and Networks*, Volume 3, 2015, Pages 36-51, ISSN 2352-4677, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.segan.2015.06.002>
 - H. Hooshyar, L. Vanfretti and C. Dufour, "Delay-free parallelization for real-time simulation of a large active distribution grid model," *IECON 2016 - 42nd Annual Conference of the IEEE Industrial Electronics Society*, Florence, 2016, pp. 6278-6284. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1109/IECON.2016.7793885>
 - L. Vanfretti, V. H. Aarstrand, M. S. Almas, V. S. Perić and J. O. Gjerde, "A software development toolkit for real-time synchrophasor applications," *PowerTech (POWERTECH)*, 2013 IEEE Grenoble, Grenoble, 2013, pp. 1-6. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1109/PTC.2013.6652191>

References and Resources (2/2)

- Apps:
 - F. Mahmood, H. Hooshyar, J. Lavenius, A. Bidadfar, P. Lund and L. Vanfretti, "Real-Time Reduced Steady-State Model Synthesis of Active Distribution Networks Using PMU Measurements," in *IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery*, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 546-555, Feb. 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TPWRD.2016.2602302>
 - F. Mahmood, L. Vanfretti, M. Pignati, F. Sossan, and M. Paolone, "Experimental Validation of a Steady State Model Synthesis Method for a Three-Phase Unbalanced Active Distribution Network Feeder," in *IEEE Access*, 2018. <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8254341/>
 - Narender Singh, Hossein Hooshyar, Luigi Vanfretti, Feeder dynamic rating application for active distribution network using synchrophasors, In *Sustainable Energy, Grids and Networks*, Volume 10, 2017, Pages 35-45, ISSN 2352-4677, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.segan.2017.02.004>
 - A. Bidadfar, H. Hooshyar, M. Monadi and L. Vanfretti, "Decoupled voltage stability assessment of distribution networks using synchrophasors," 2016 IEEE Power and Energy Society General Meeting (PESGM), Boston, MA, 2016, pp. 1-5. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1109/PESGM.2016.7741644>
 - R. S. Singh, H. Hooshyar and L. Vanfretti, "Testing and analysis of centralized and decentralized mode estimation architectures for active distribution network monitoring," 2017 IEEE Manchester PowerTech, Manchester, 2017, pp. 1-6. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1109/PTC.2017.7981163>
- Overview Papers and Architecture of Information Exchange:
 - H. Hooshyar and L. Vanfretti, "A SGAM-based architecture for synchrophasor applications facilitating TSO/DSO interactions," 2017 IEEE Power & Energy Society Innovative Smart Grid Technologies Conference (ISGT), Washington, DC, 2017, pp. 1-5. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ISGT.2017.8085977>
 - H. Hooshyar, L. Vanfretti, et al., "Synchrophasor applications facilitating interactions in transmission and distribution operations," 2017 IEEE Manchester PowerTech, Manchester, 2017, pp. 1-6. <https://doi.org/10.1109/PTC.2017.7980917>