



NASPI Work Group Virtual Meeting

Forced Oscillation Localization in ERCOT System through Synchrophasors

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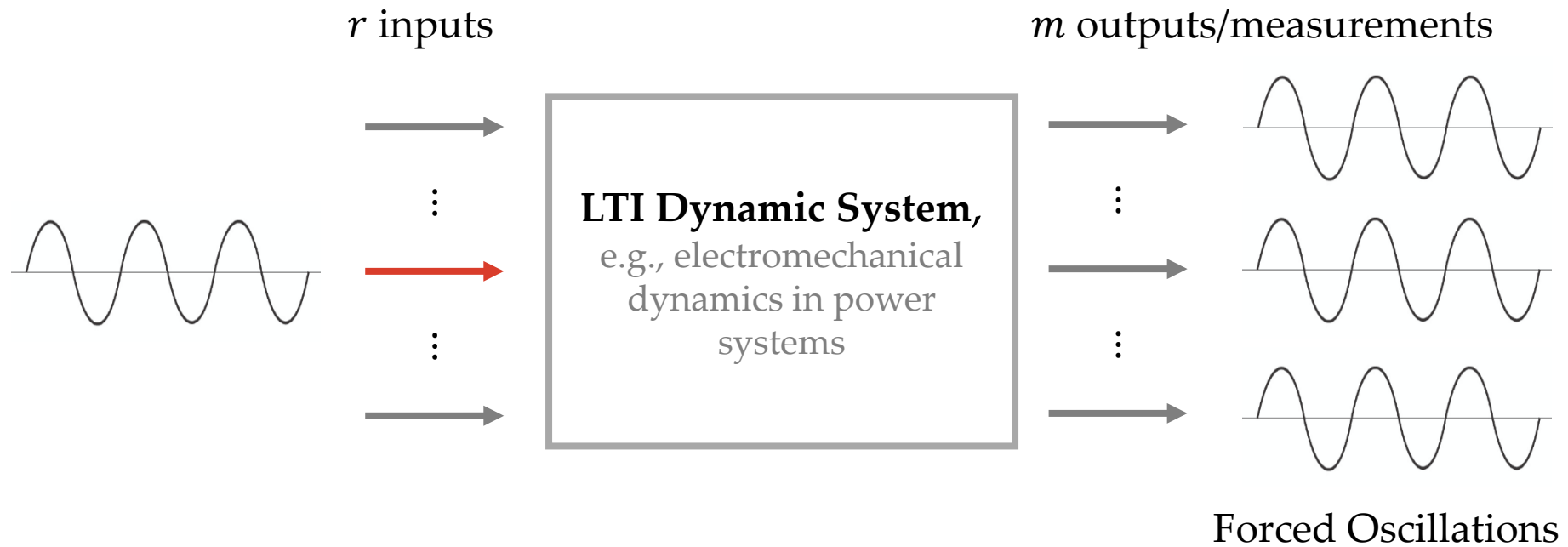
This work is supported by Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT).

Joint work with Diran Obadina, Nemica Kadel, Jian Ma, Patrick Gravois, and Prabhu Gnanam at ERCOT and Prof. Le Xie at Texas A&M

Outline

- Forced Oscillation Localization (FOL)
- FOL Challenge
- Approach: Robust Principal Component Analysis
- Case Studies
- Physical Interpretation

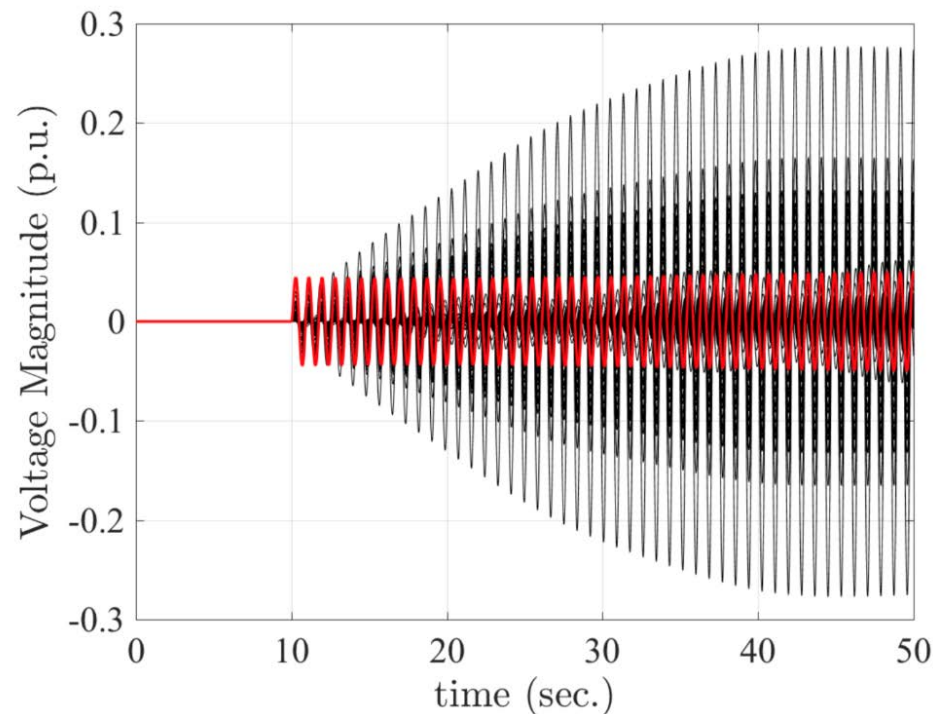
Forced Oscillation Localization



- Oscillation *source*: the input with periodic signal.
- Different measurements have different geographic locations.
- FOL: How to find the measurement near *the source* only by outputs?

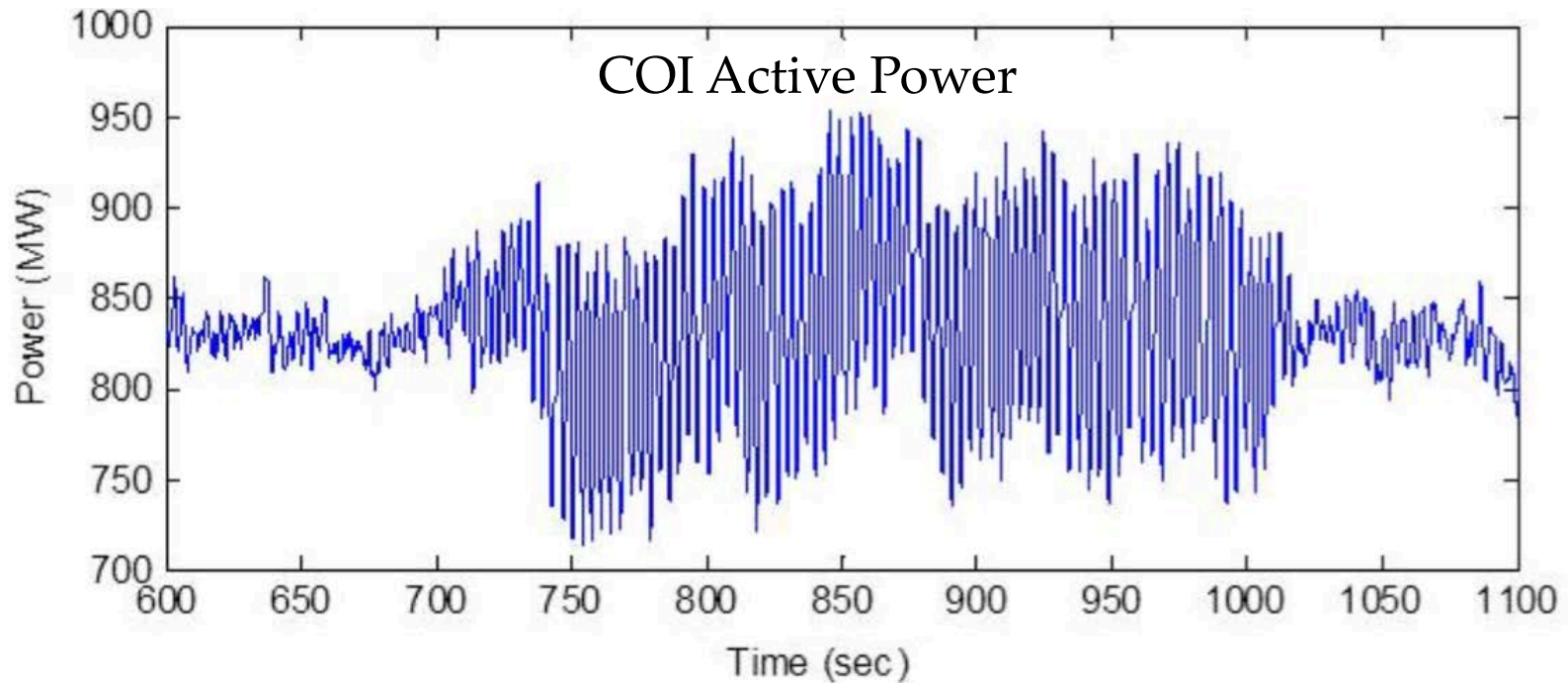
The Challenge of Source Localization

Challenges come when the injection frequency is near one of natural frequencies of the system, i.e., the resonance phenomena is triggered.



A resonance case: *source* measurement (**red**); the rest measurements (black)

Forced Oscillation under Resonance Condition in the Real-world Power System



- One power plant at Nova Joffre (source) has 20 MW (peak-to-peak) oscillations
- The California-Oregon Intertie (COI) has 200 MW oscillations, causing system islanding and blackout!
- The distance between these two places is 1100 miles

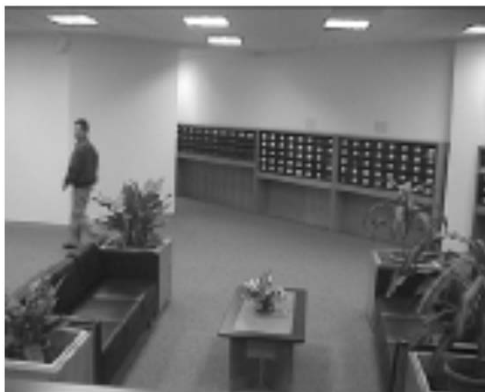
The Challenge of Source Localization

We need to develop an approach that can locate the oscillation source
even when *resonance* happens!

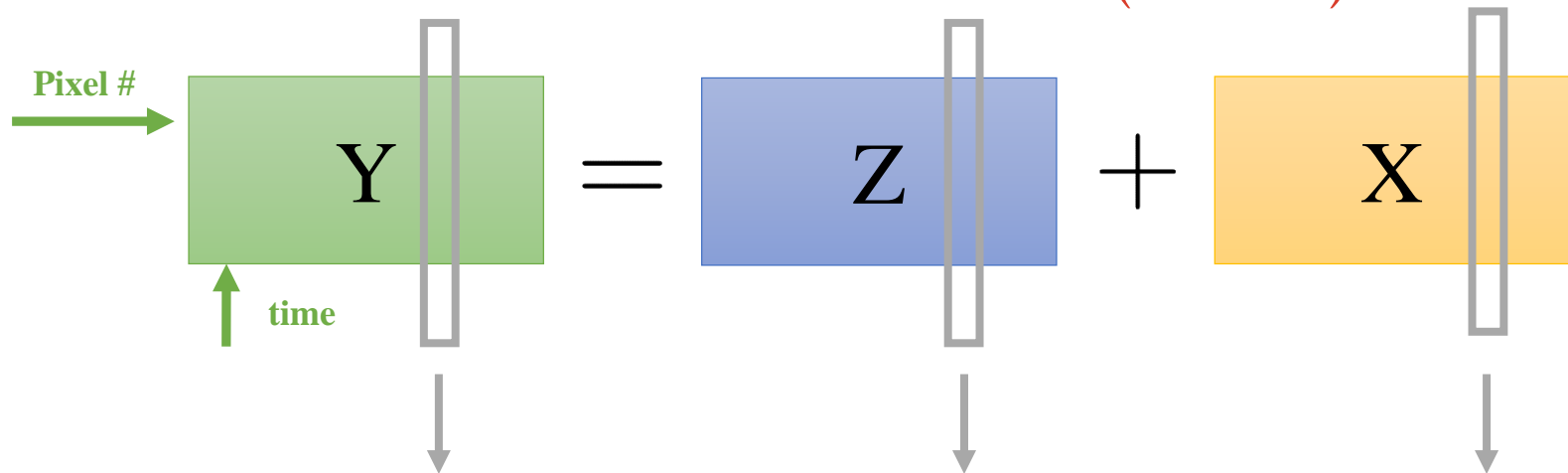
A Similar Problem: Background Modeling from Surveillance Video



A **frame** of the video



A Similar Problem: Background Modeling from Surveillance Video (Cont.)



Background



Foreground

Localization of Oscillation: Observations

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of a measurement matrix Y into a general trend Z and a deviation X . The matrix Y is represented by a green box, with a green arrow labeled "Meas.#" pointing to its top edge and another green arrow labeled "time" pointing to its bottom edge. Below the box is the text "Measurement matrix". The equation $Y = Z + X$ is shown, where Z is a blue box and X is an orange box. Below Z is the text $\text{rank } Z \leq r$ and the phrase "general trend" in red italics. Below X is the text $\|X\|_0 \leq p$ and the phrase "deviation from the general trend" in red italics.

$$Y = Z + X$$

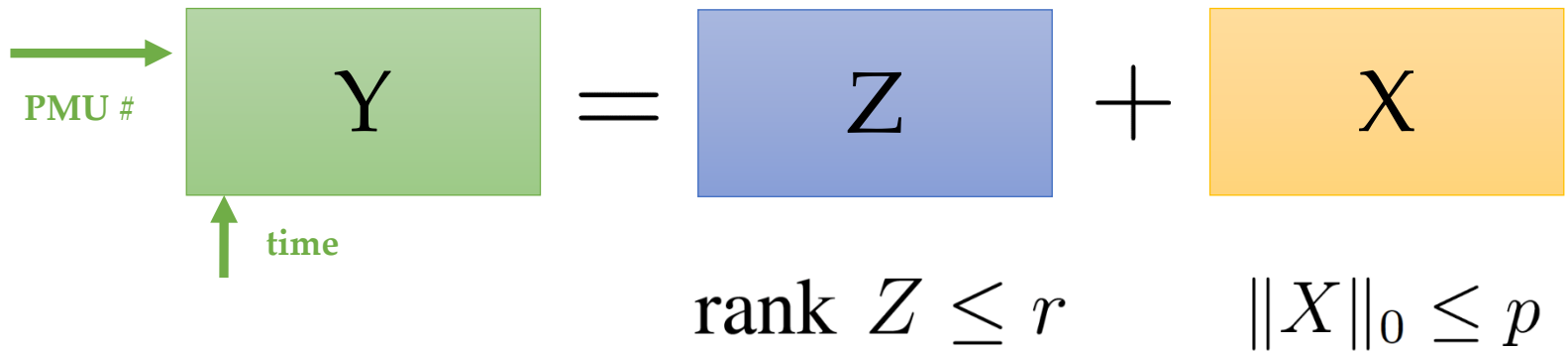
Measurement matrix $\text{rank } Z \leq r$ $\|X\|_0 \leq p$

“general trend” *deviation from the “general trend”*

- Measurements should be correlated with each other and exhibit a *“general trend”*.
- The measurement near the source should *deviate most* from the *“general trend”*.

Problem Formulation

How to decompose a **measurement** matrix Y into a *low-rank* matrix Z and a *sparse* matrix X ?



Problem Formulation: Robust PCA

How to decompose a measurement matrix Y into a *low-rank* matrix Z and a *sparse* matrix X ?

$$Y = Z + X$$

$$\text{rank } Z \leq r$$

$$\|X\|_0 \leq p$$

$$\min_X \|Y - X\|_{\star} + \lambda \|X\|_{1,1}$$

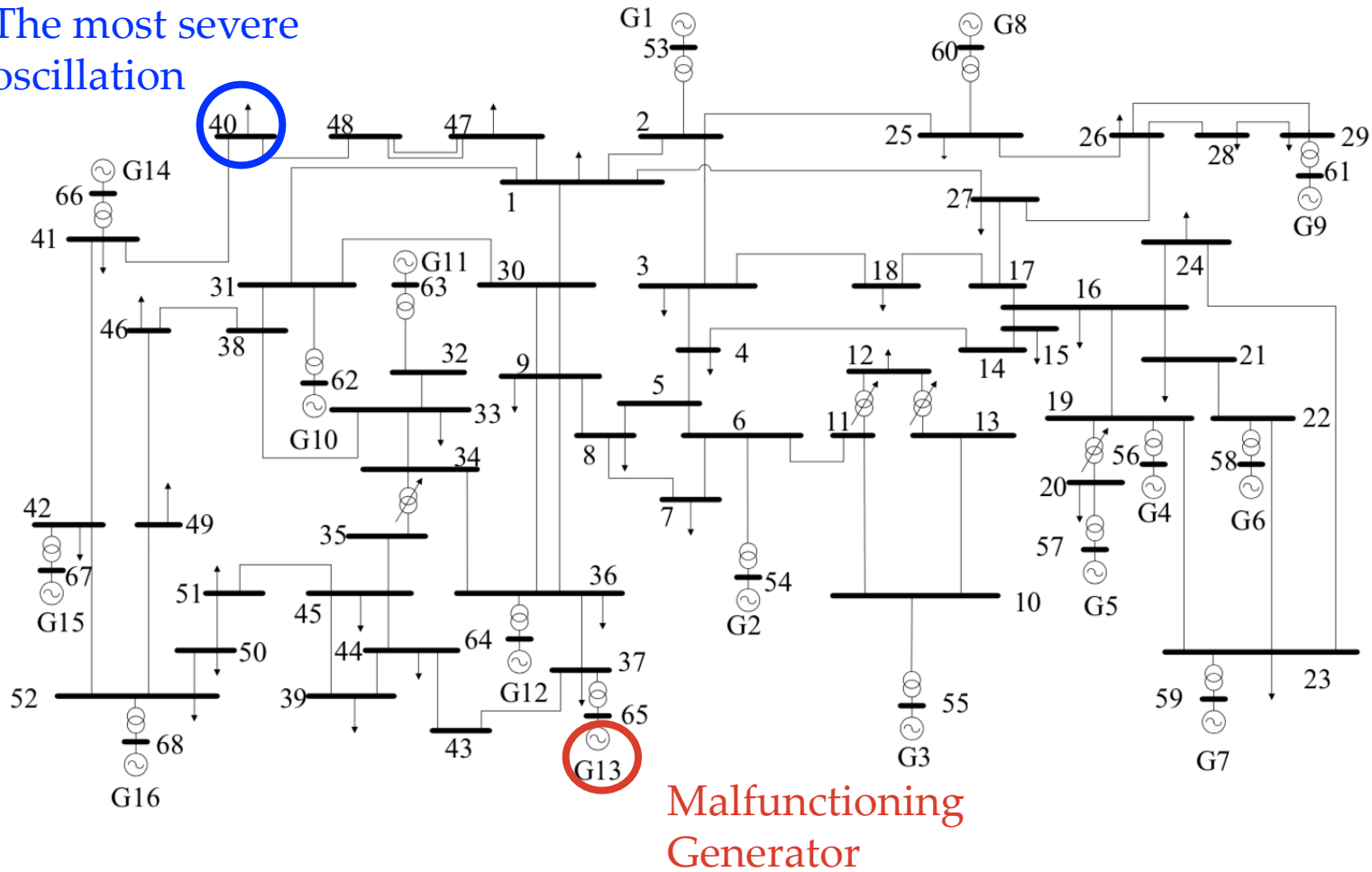
- Non-convex
- r and p are unknown
- *Convex* optimization
- No need to know r and p
- Efficient Algorithms to solve it
- $\lambda = 1/\sqrt{n_0}$, where n_0 is col. # of Y

T. Huang, N. Freris, P. R. Kumar and L. Xie, "A Synchrophasor Data-driven Method for Forced Oscillation Localization under Resonance Conditions," *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems*, 2020 (accepted).

PCA: Principal Component Analysis
Augment Lagrange Multiplier (ALM)
http://perception.csl.illinois.edu/matrix-rank/sample_code.html

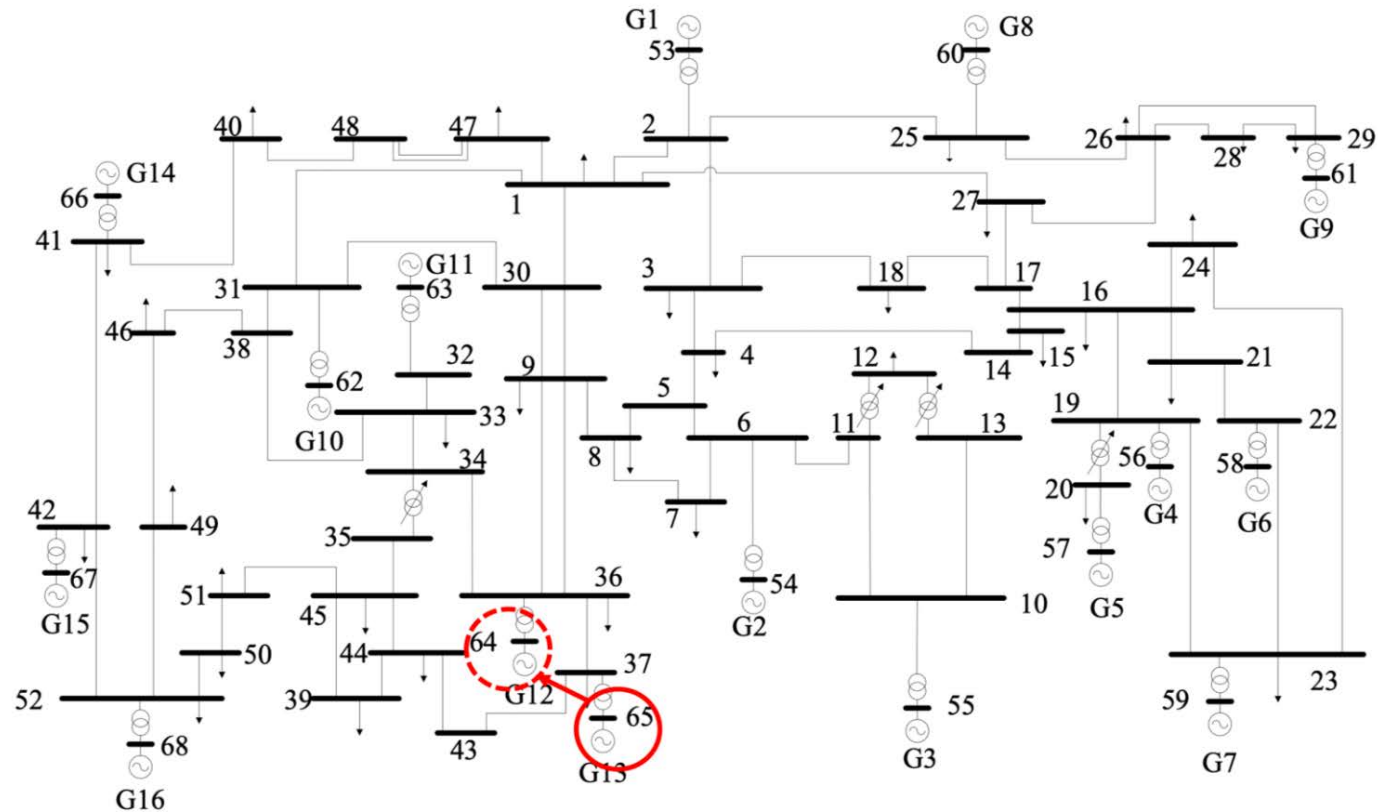
FO Localization in the Power Grid

The most severe
oscillation



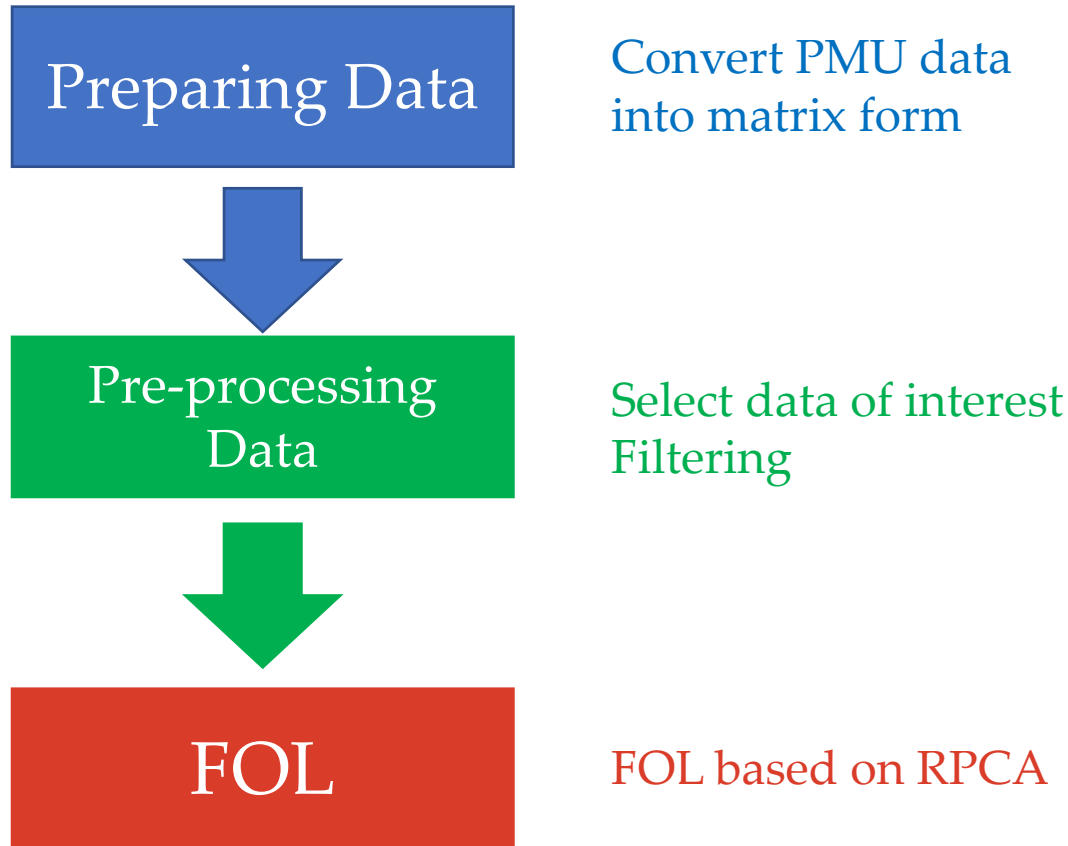
- 44 counter-intuitive cases

Performance in the 68-bus Systems

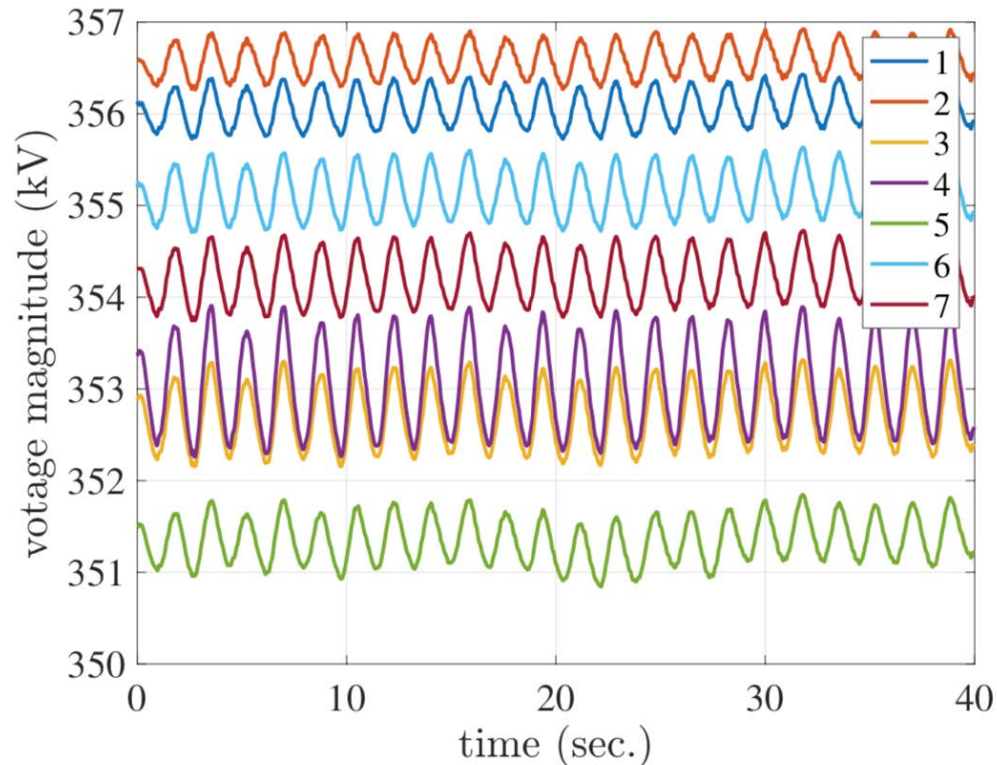


- Over **97.73%** (43/44) accuracy even under the *resonance* cases;
- The seemingly wrong results can effectively narrow the searching space.

ERCOT FOL Tool: Overview

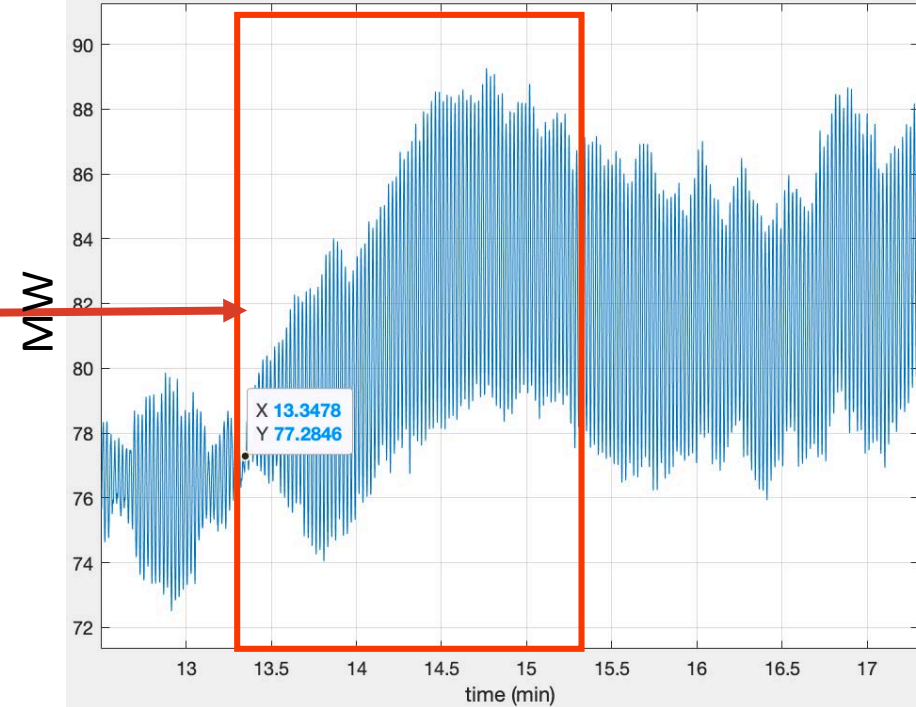
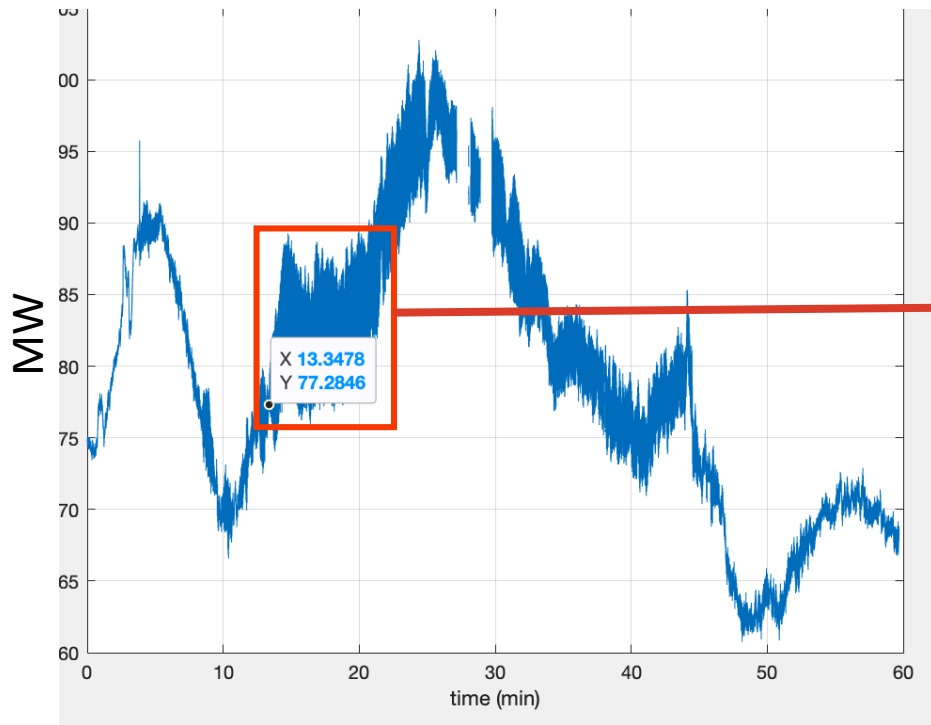


Case Study: ERCOT Event 1



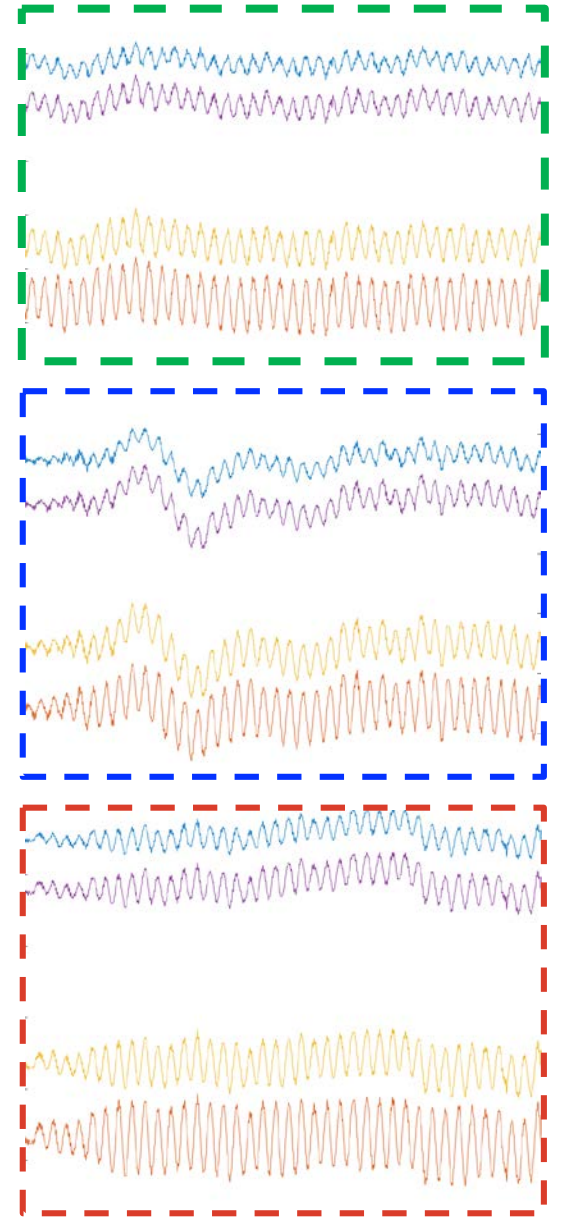
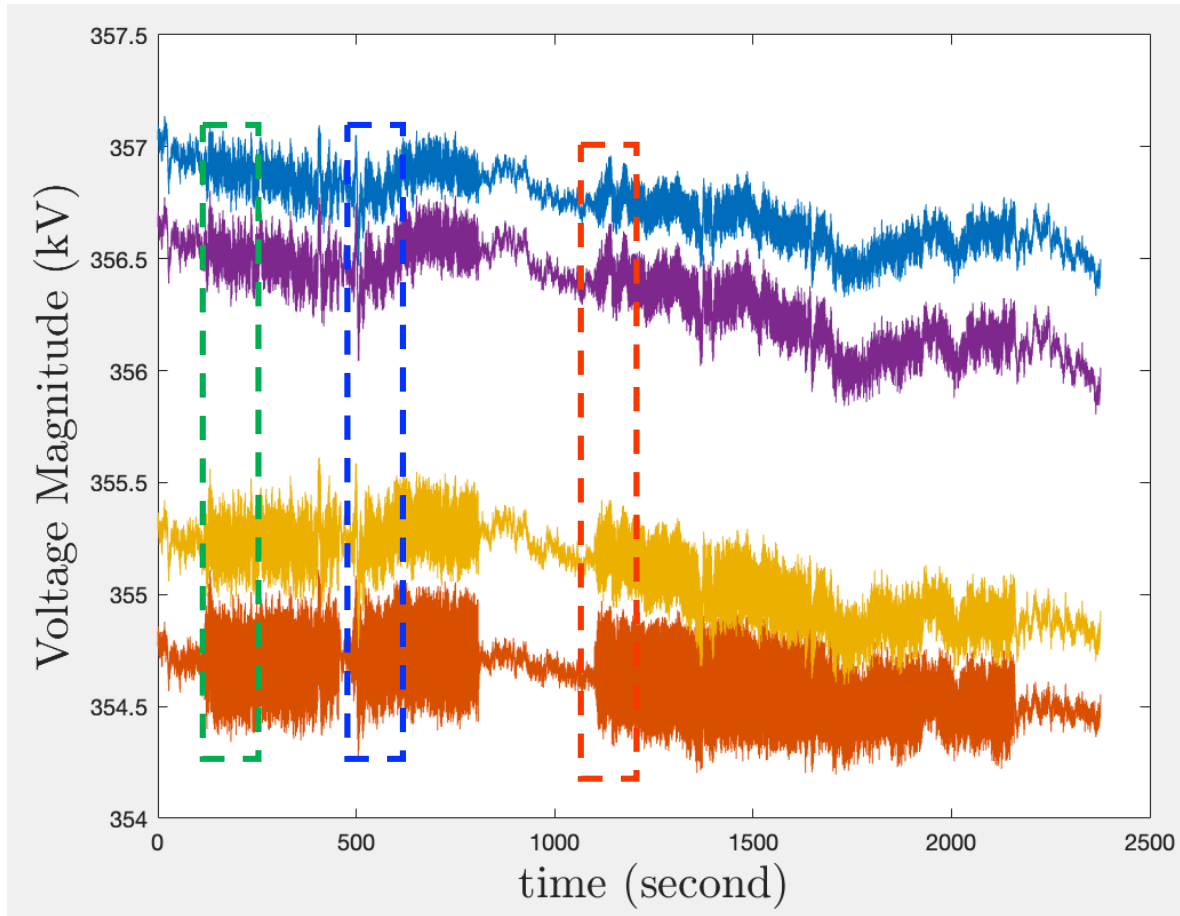
- We use a 20-second time window of raw data provided by ERCOT
- A band-pass filter (0.1-2Hz) is applied
- The algorithm suggests **PMU 4** is the one near the source

Case Study: ERCOT Event 2



- Using real power measurement from 14 PMU
- A band-pass filter (0.1-2Hz) is applied
- The algorithm can identify the source

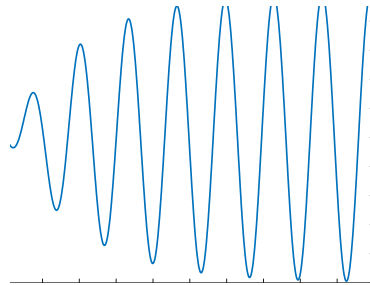
Case Study: ERCOT Event 3



FO Localization: One Possible Interpretation

Physical Analysis

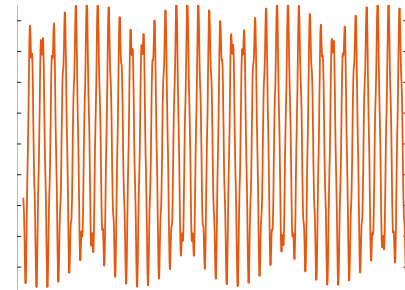
$$y_k(t) =$$



Resonance

"Rank 2"

+



Resonance-free

Source location info.

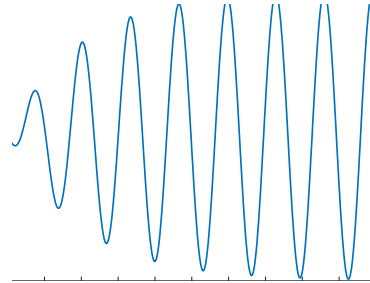
Theorem: *For a linear time-invariant dynamical system, the resonance matrix has rank 2.*

T. Huang, N. Freris, P. R. Kumar and L. Xie, "A Synchrophasor Data-driven Method for Forced Oscillation Localization under Resonance Conditions," *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems*, 2020 (accepted).

FO Localization: One Possible Interpretation

Physical Analysis

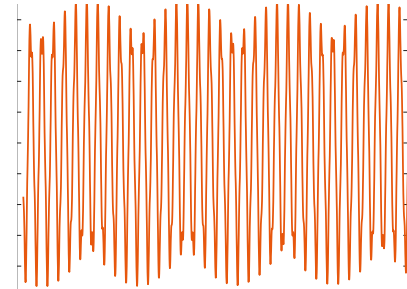
$$y_k(t) =$$



Resonance

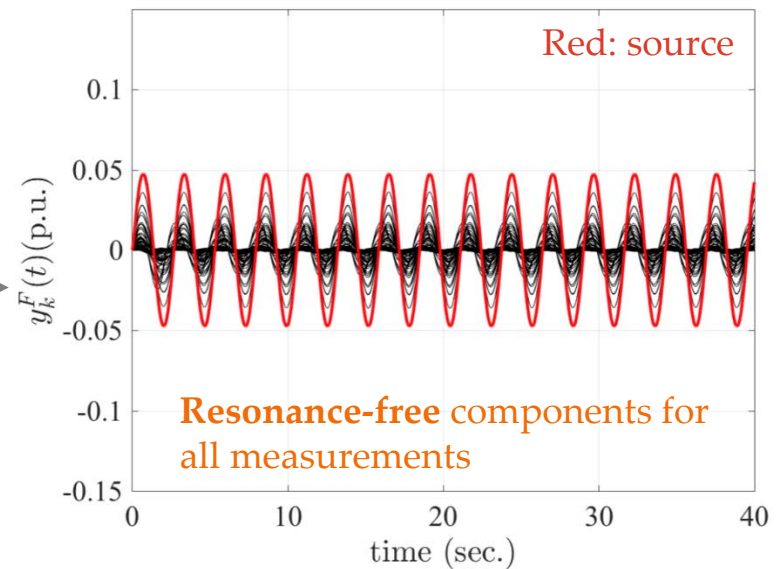
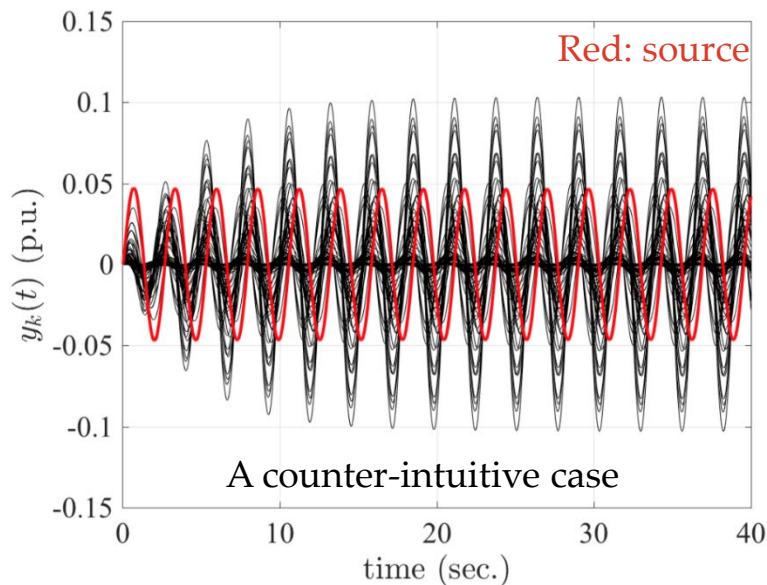
"Rank 2"

+



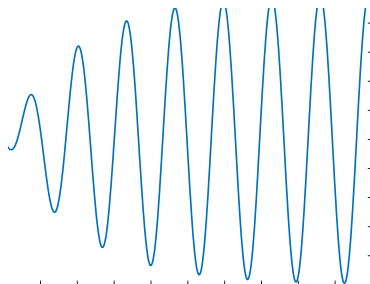
Resonance-free

Source location info.



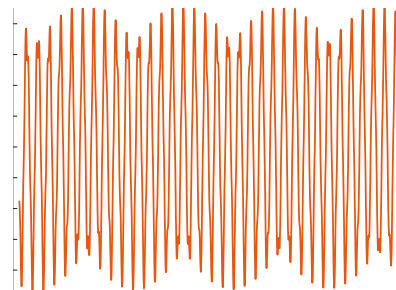
FO Localization: One Possible Interpretation

$$y_k(t) =$$



Resonance

+



Resonance-free

Source location info.

Physical Analysis

"Rank 2"

Purely Data-driven method

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{PMU \#} \rightarrow \\
 \uparrow \text{time} \\
 \boxed{Y} = \boxed{Z} + \boxed{X} \\
 \text{rank } Z \leq r \quad \quad \quad \|X\|_0 \leq p
 \end{array}$$

Conclusion

- A data-driven approach to forced oscillation localization
- FOL tool development in ERCOT
- Algorithm test using realistic events in ERCOT system
- Physical interpretation of the algorithm
- Future work will test the tool in conjunction with event detection/classification algorithms.

Acknowledgement

We would like to thank Diran Obadina, Nemica Kadel, Jian Ma, Patrick Gravois, and Prabhu Gnanam at ERCOT for offering test cases and valuable suggestions.