

Fast Oscillation Detection and Labeling via Coarse-Grained Time Series Data for ML Applications

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Engineering Analytics & Modelling
Dominion Energy

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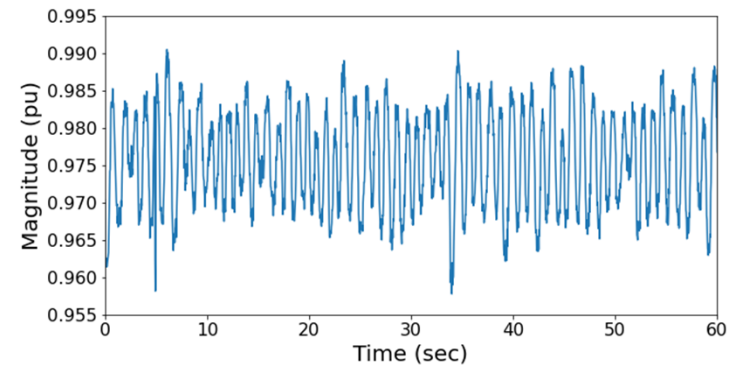
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Sean Murphy

PingThings, Inc.

Background and Motivation

- 230 kV STATCOM Oscillation observed in current magnitude
 - Disappears randomly.
 - Can we use ML to identify the quantities of interest for analysis?
- Challenges: No prelabeled data.
 - Unsupervised learning: gather the training data requires domain knowledge (on detecting oscillation).
 - Can we automate and accelerate the oscillation detection for long-term analysis (years of synchrophasor data)?



1 Hz oscillation in current magnitude

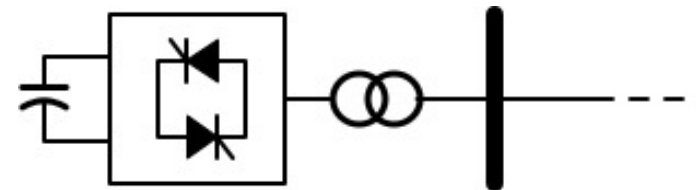
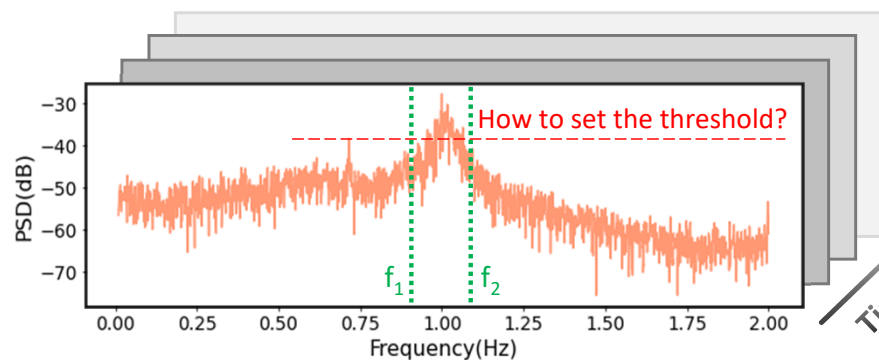


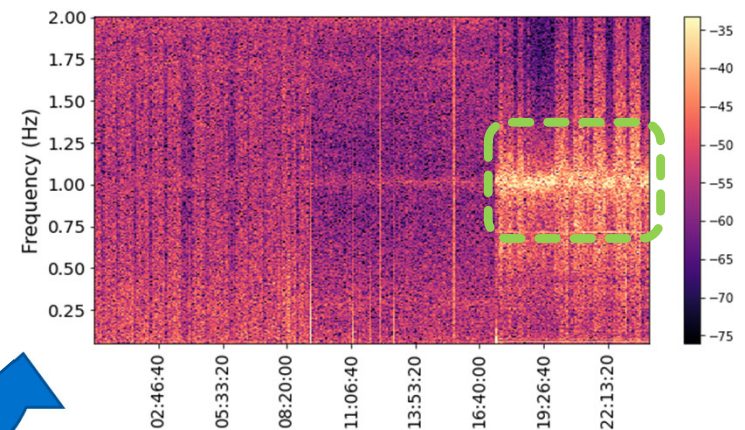
Diagram of STATCOM

Spectral Analysis Based Oscillation Detection

- Spectral analysis provides a family of tools for oscillation detection in frequency domain.
 - Power spectrum density (PSD): the distribution of power in frequency domain.
 - Spectrogram: a visual representation of the spectrum of frequencies of a signal as it varies with time.
- Idea: set threshold to detect the energy peaks.
 - Extract full resolution data is slow.
 - How to determine a proper threshold.



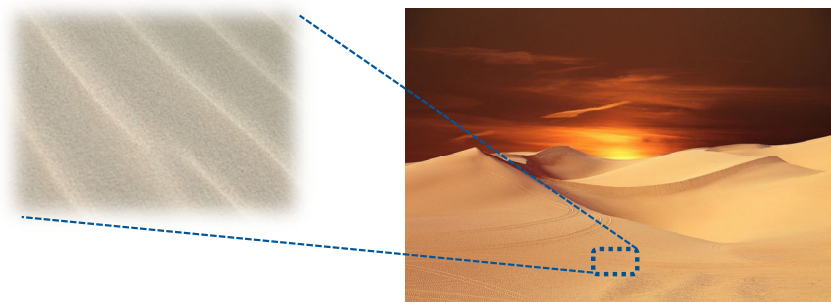
PSD and oscillation detection



Spectrogram on time-frequency domain ($f_s=30$ Hz)

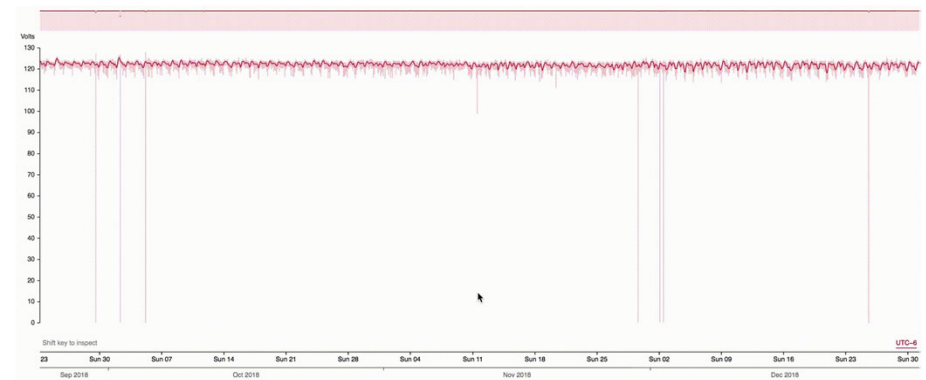
Coarse Grained Data from Berkeley Tree

- Extract full resolution data is time consuming.
- The synchrophasor data of Dominion Energy is organized in Berkeley Tree Database (BTrDB), which stores statistical averages of synchrophasor data at increasingly coarse resolutions.



Fine-Grained

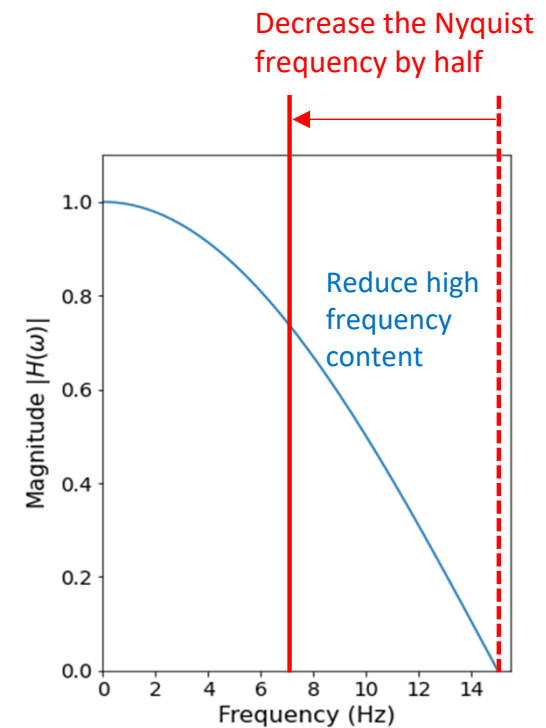
Coarse-Grained



Berkeley Tree Database (BTrDB)

Coarse Grained Data from Berkeley Tree

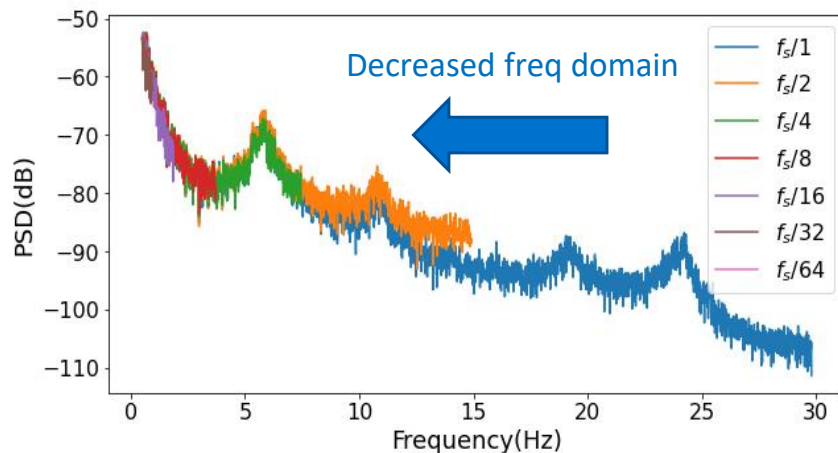
- How to get coarse grained data?
 - 2-sample moving average filter
 - Down sampling for every other sample.
- Repeat this process to get coarser data.
- Preserve the spectral peaks up to the Nyquist frequency while reducing the effect of aliasing.



Frequency response ($f_s=30$ Hz)

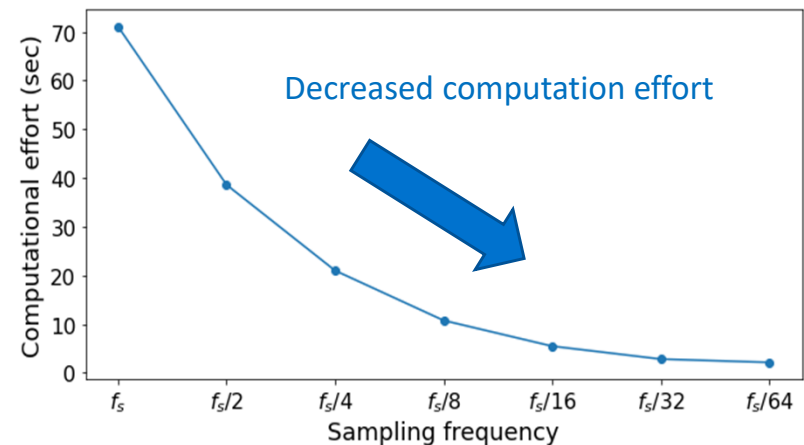
Coarse Grained Data from Berkeley Tree

- Validation:
 - Synchrophasor data from Dominion territory, sampling rate $f_s = 30$ Hz.
 - Window length: 20 mins.



Spectral analysis with coarse grained data

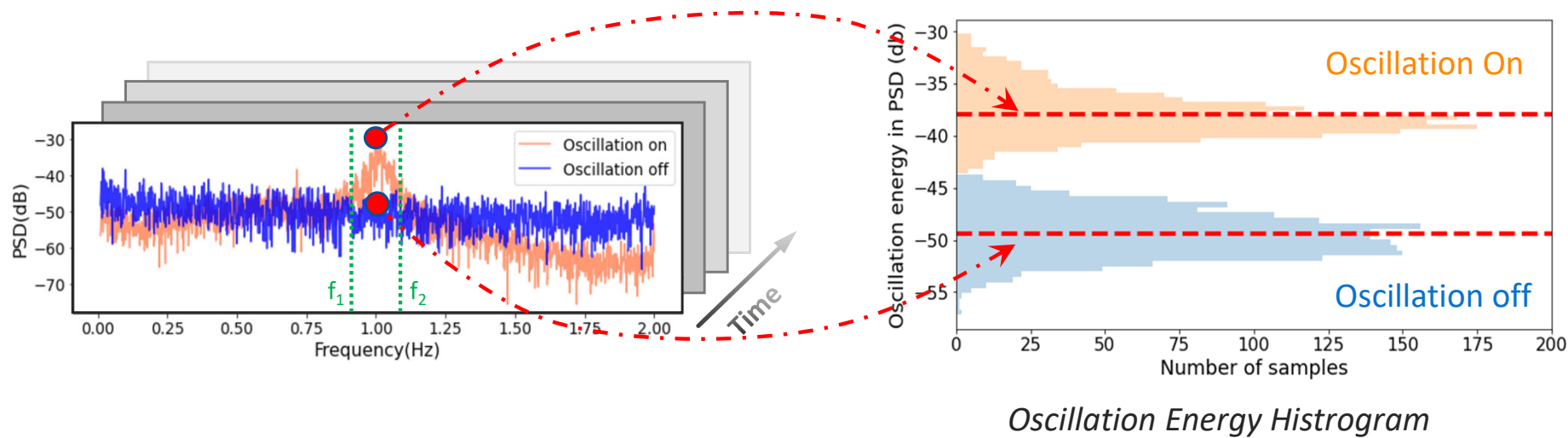
- Coarser grained data exponentially reduces the sampling rate, and also the computation effort



Computation effort

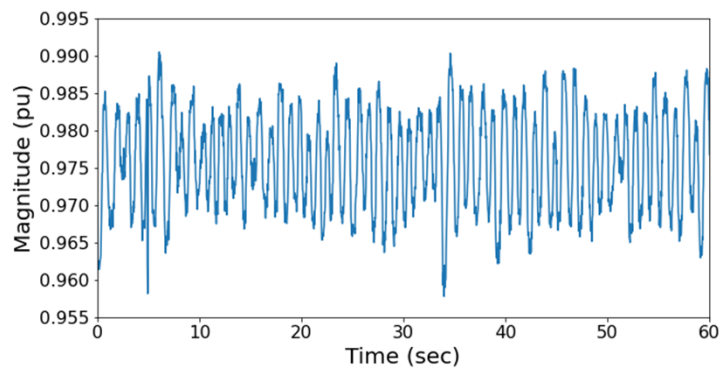
Oscillation Energy Clustering

- If detecting the energy level around the interested frequency for enough long time, we will know how the oscillation energy distributes.
- K-means clustering is used to determine the clusters in the oscillation energy data, based on which the threshold can be determined.



Case Studies

- STATCOM in Dominion Energy territory
- Sampling rate $f_s = 30$ Hz.



1 Hz oscillation in current magnitude

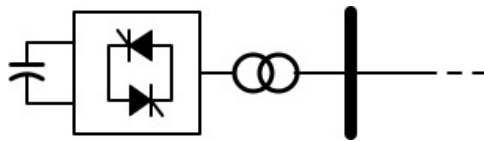
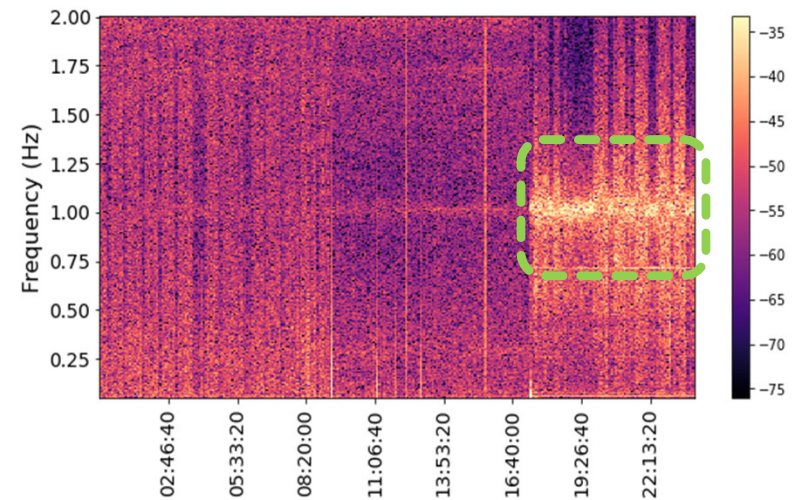


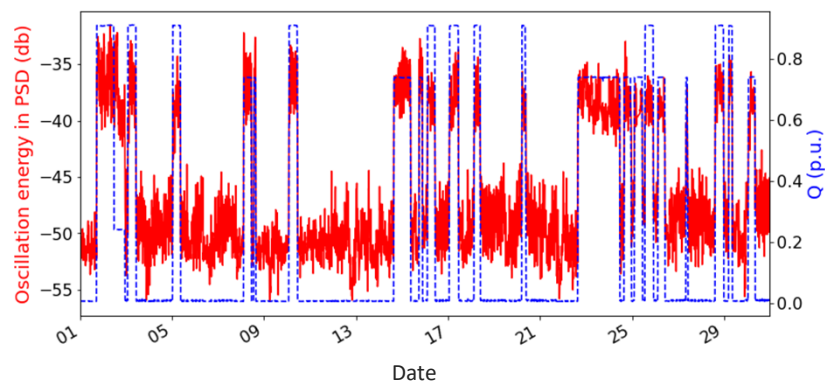
Diagram of STATCOM



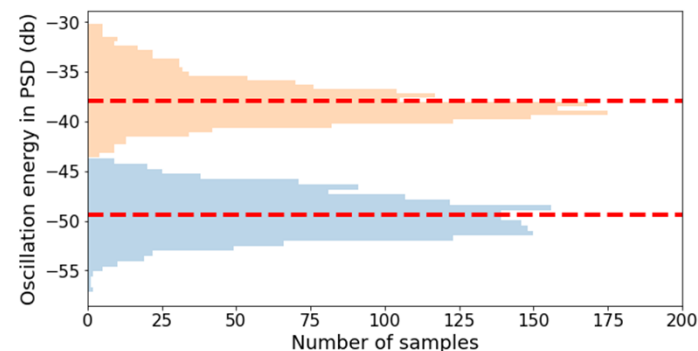
Spectrogram

Case Studies on Dominion

- Using coarse grained data, we can observe frequency contents up to 1.875 Hz.
- Oscillation energy distribution of 1 Hz mode for 30 days.



Oscillation energy distribution vs STATCOM Q



Oscillation Energy Distribution

Conclusions

- Coarse grained data and clustering method facilitate fast oscillation detection and machine learning based power system applications.
- The coarse grained data can keep the spectral peaks up to the Nyquist frequency.
- Proper use of coarse grained data can exponentially reduce the computation time, which enables fast oscillation detection.
- Clustering methods like K-means clustering can identify the cluster center oscillation energy distribution of a mode of interests.
- When excited, the 1 Hz oscillation around the STATCOM is found to be correlated to the Q output.

Publication

- Xin Xu, Chetan Mishra, Chen Wang, Kevin D. Jones, R. Matthew Gardner, Luigi Vanfretti, Sean Murphy, “**Fast Oscillation Detection and Labeling via Coarse Grained Time Series Data for ML Applications**”, IEEE PES ISGT NA 2022 (Accepted).

Thank you