

# Data Quality & Data Integrity

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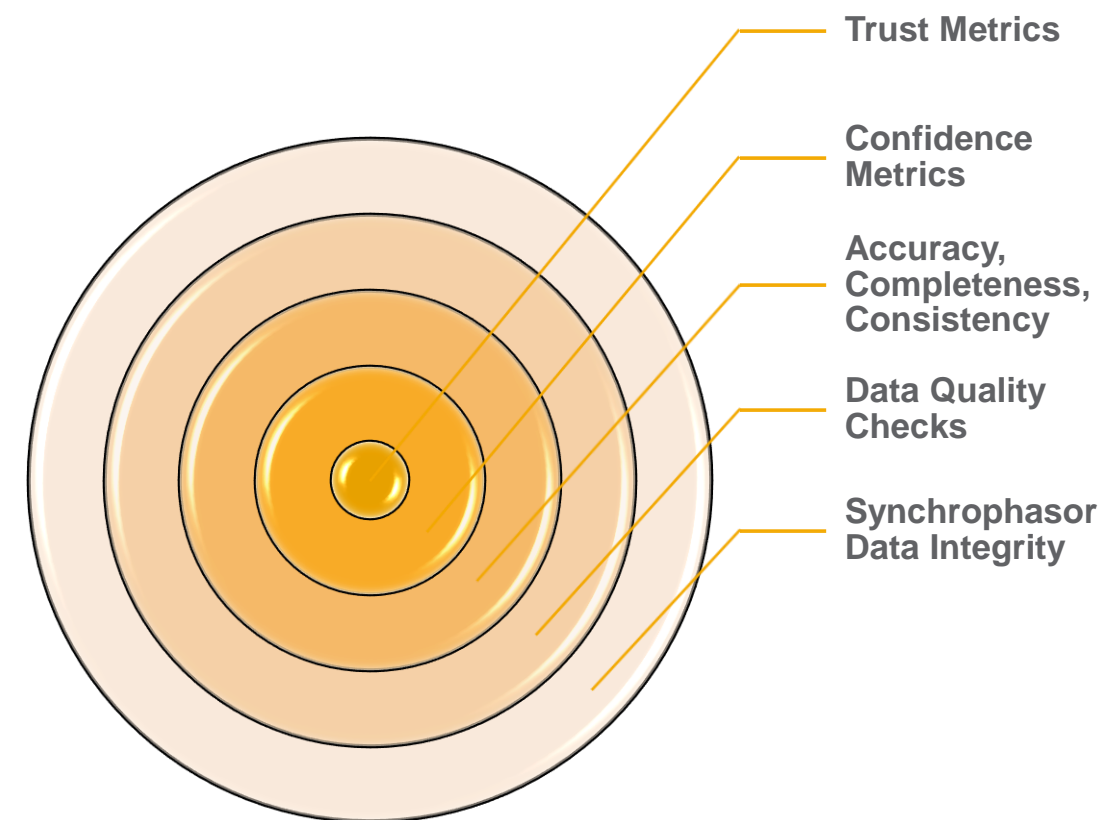


# Outline

- Data Integrity and Data Quality
- Motivation for SENTIENT
- Sample Datasets
- SENTIENT Anomaly Detection Platform (ADP)
- Workflow
- Metrics
- Results
- Introduction to SENTIENT Testbed and Noise Emulation Platform
- Summary & Future work

# Data Integrity and Data Quality

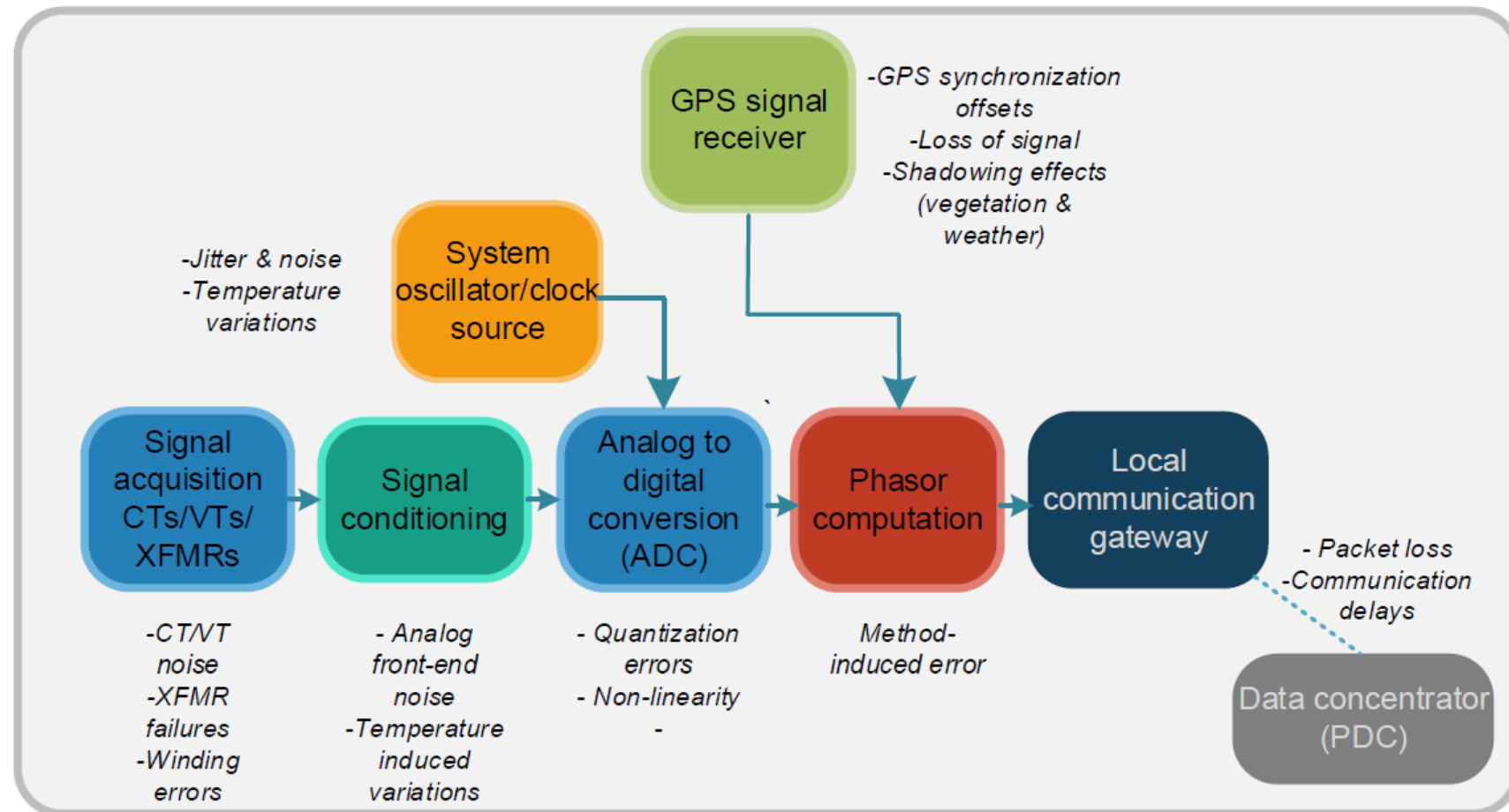
- Data integrity is the maintenance of, and the assurance of, data accuracy and consistency over its entire life-cycle and is a critical aspect to the design, implementation, and usage of any system that stores, processes, or retrieves data\*.
- Data quality is a measure of the condition of data based on factors such as accuracy, completeness, consistency, reliability and whether it's up to date. Measuring data quality levels helps identifying data errors that need to be resolved and assess whether the data is fit to serve its intended purpose.\*\*
- Data from sensors is critical for advanced applications that support efficient, reliable, and resilient electric grid operations.
- Data validation is a prerequisite for data integrity.



\*\* <https://www.techtarget.com/searchdatamanagement/definition/data-quality>

\*<https://www.talend.com/resources/what-is-data-integrity/>

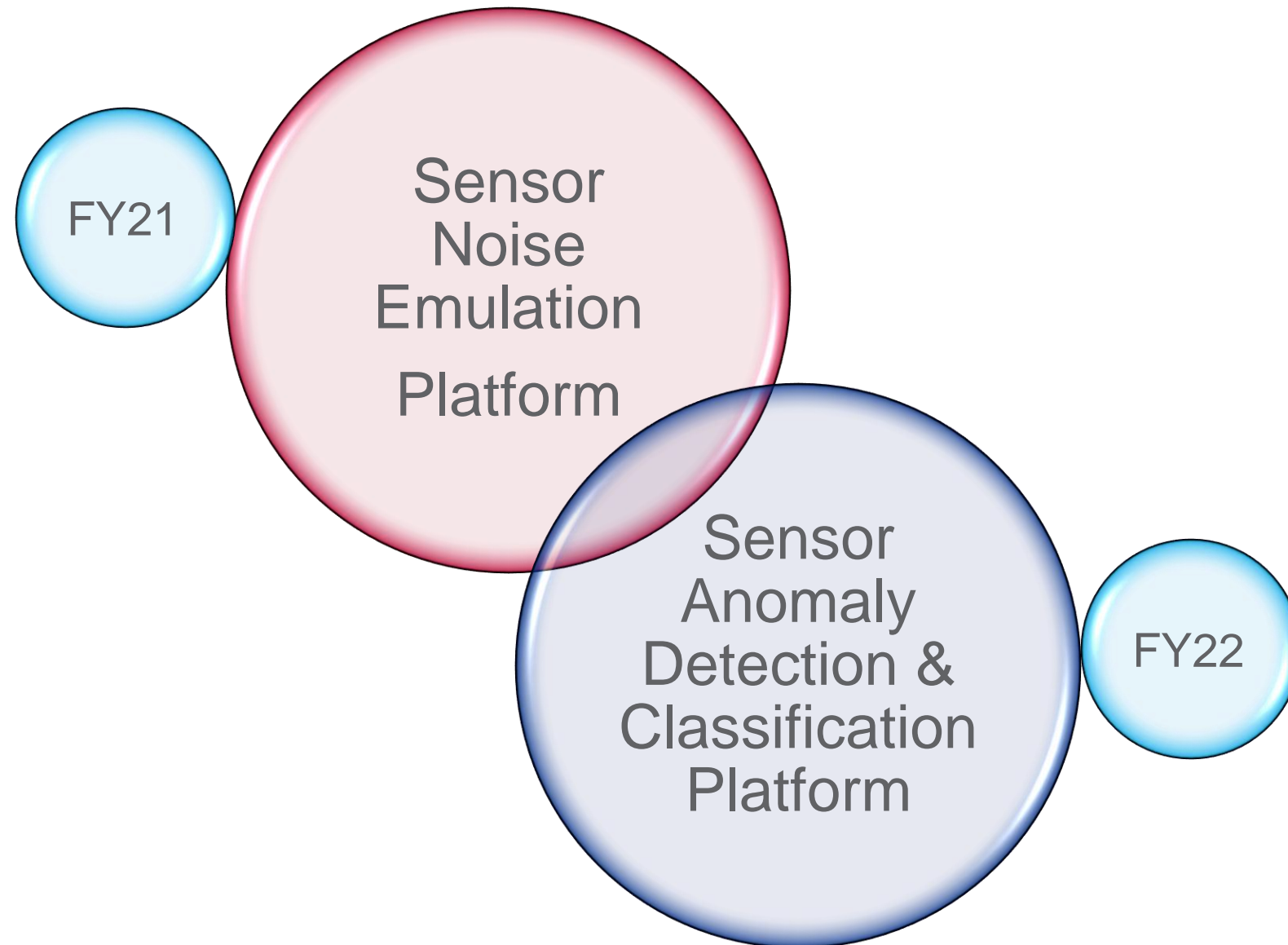
# Motivation and SENTIENT objectives



Common Sources of Error in PMU devices

- Develop advanced sensing and measurement tool with data and visual analytics
- Predict sensor behavior and detect/forecast anomalies/issues
- Demonstrate SENTIENT with realistic and accurate noise and bias models.
- Perform operational comparison to discover deviations from expected behavior.
- Facilitate physics-based data-driven means to conduct operational planning and improve grid resiliency
- Use operating conditions of sensors and discover various colors of noise and bias for accurate sensor-based grid modeling.
- Ensure the detection and data analytics capabilities of the ML engine

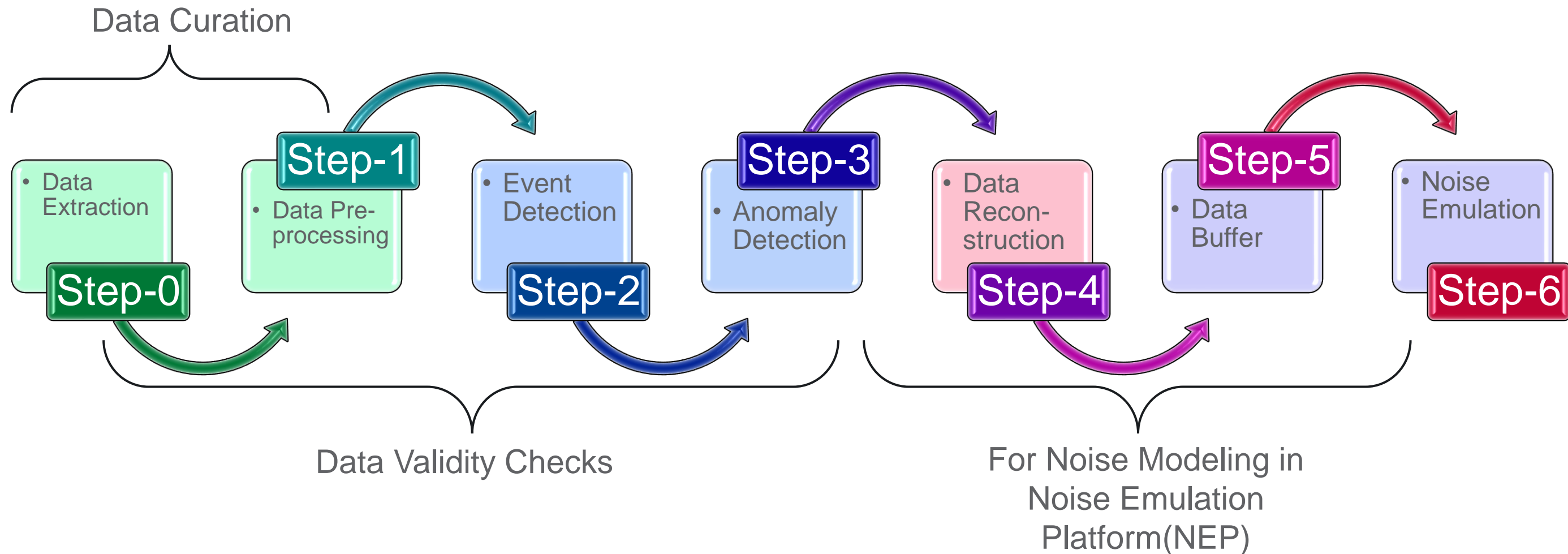
# SENTIENT Project overview



## SENTIENT tasks

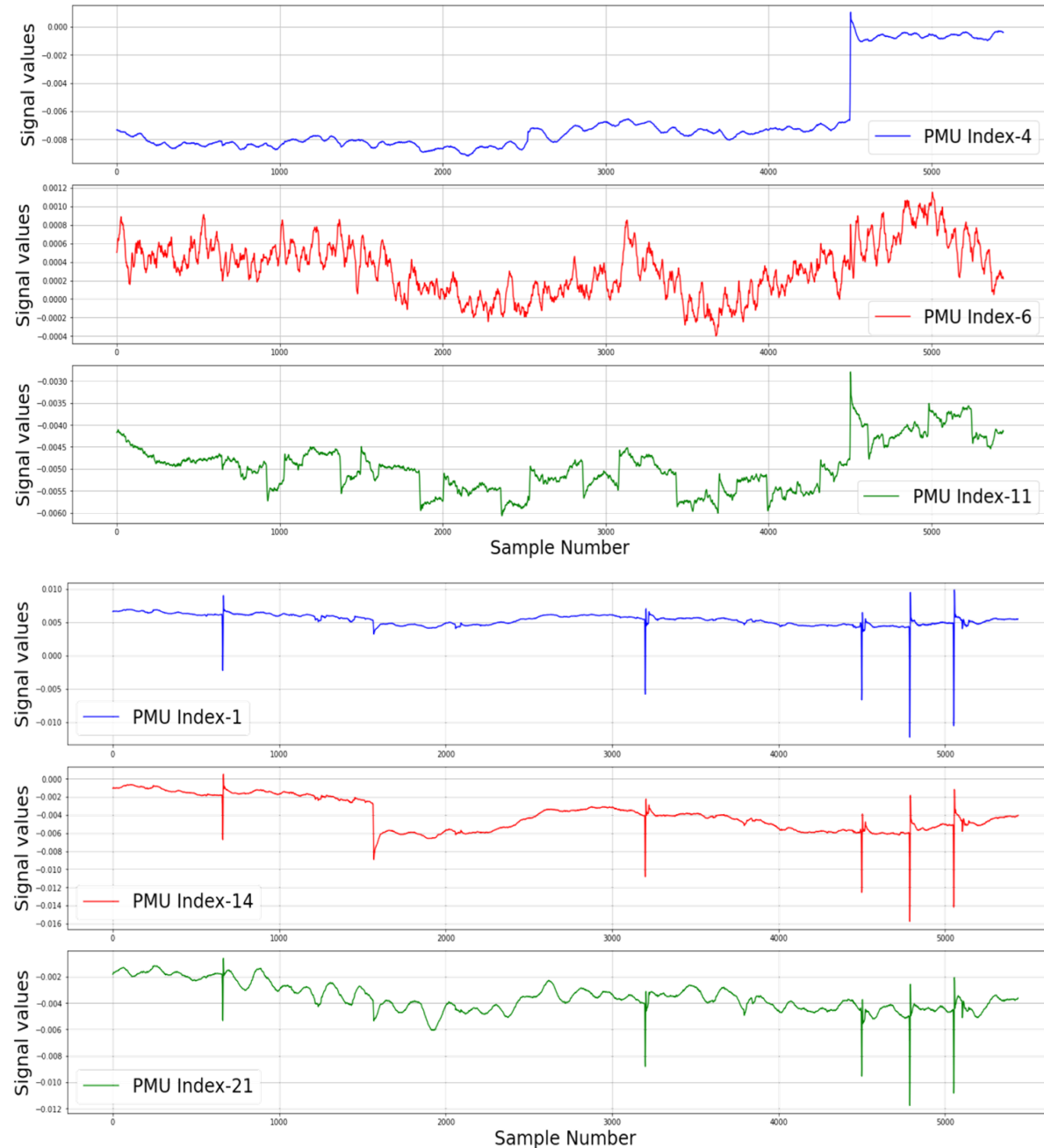
- Incorporate physics-based models with sensor system
- Discover abnormal deviations, degrading sensor performance, and Predict sensor failures
- Implement in a distributed application architecture

# SENTIENT Anomaly Detection Platform (ADP)

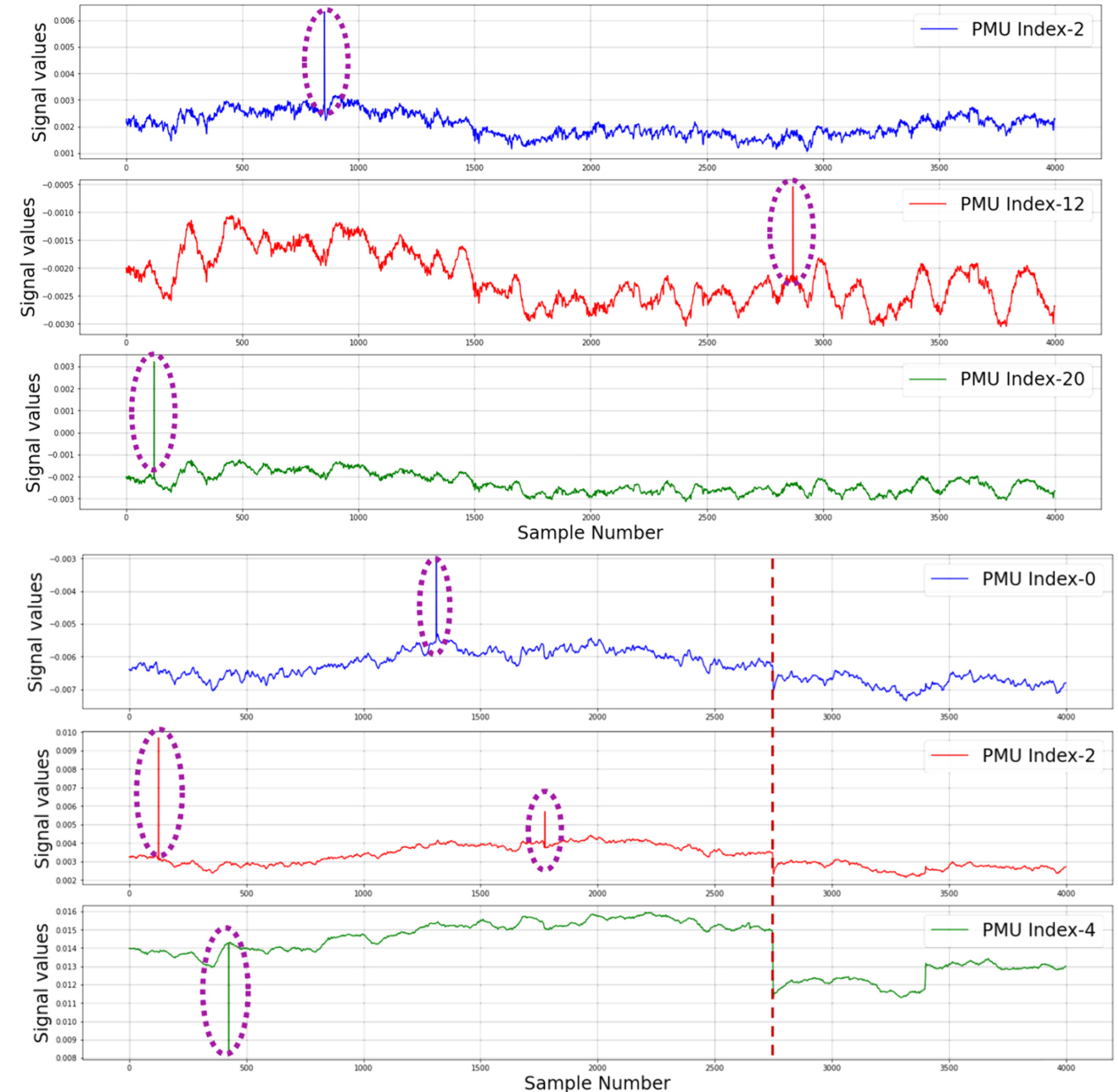


# Sample Datasets used for Training the Algorithm

## Dynamic Events



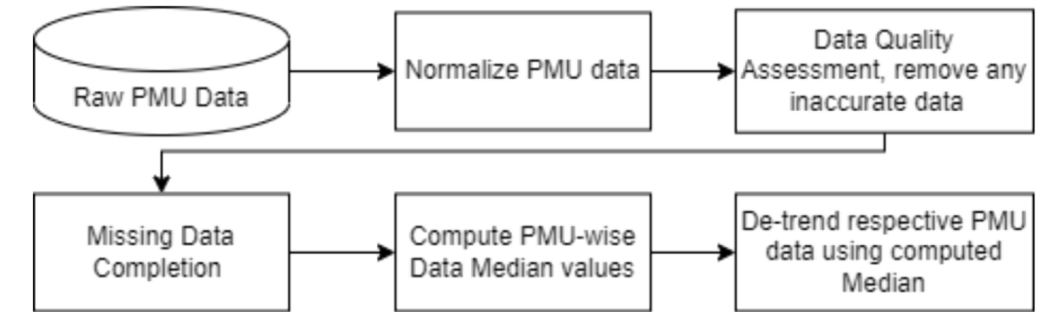
## Anomalous Events



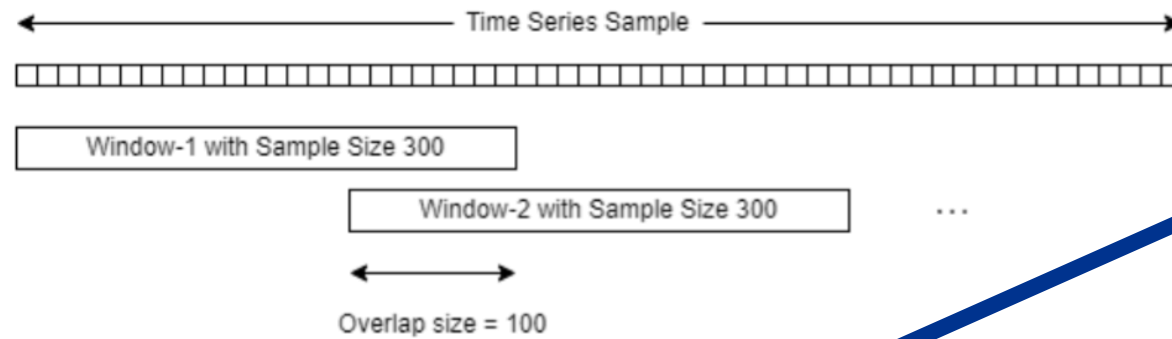
# Workflow

A total of 2340 data instances (2+mins) each containing 23 PMU data channels collected over a month

## Preprocessing

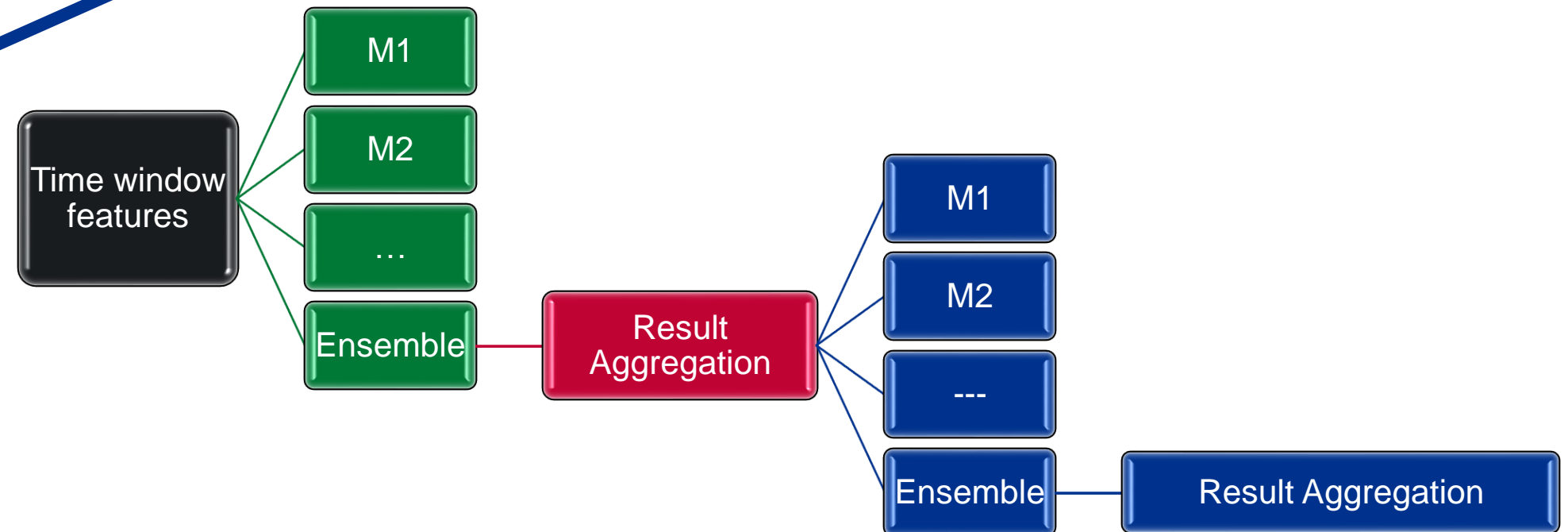


## Moving window extraction



## Ensemble Method

$M1, M2, \dots$  are  
Unsupervised Binary  
Classifiers

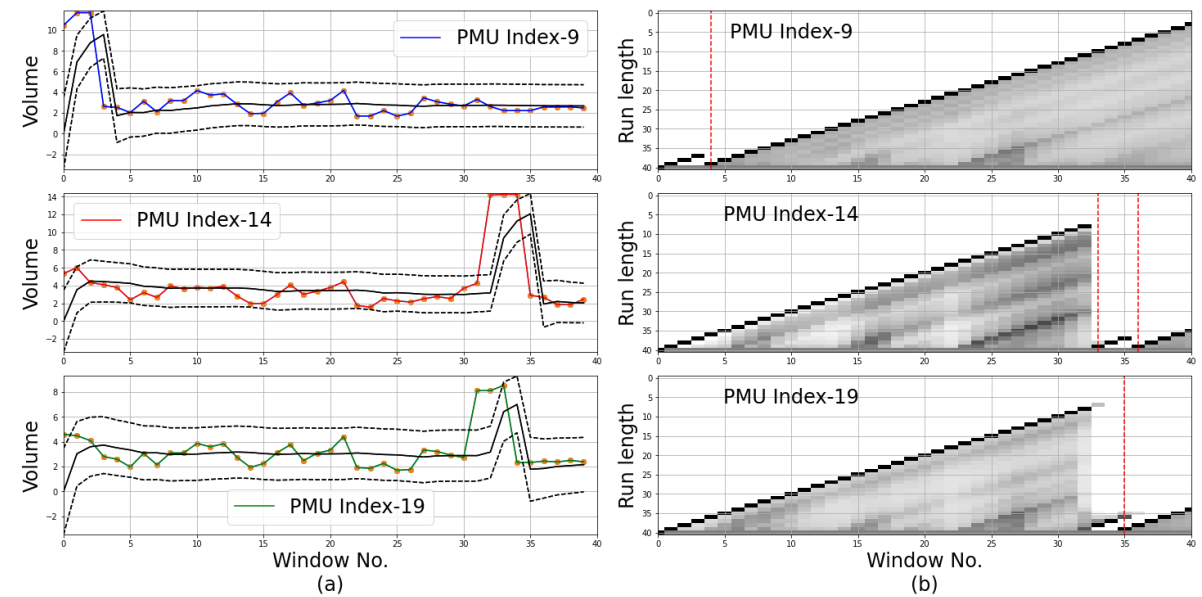
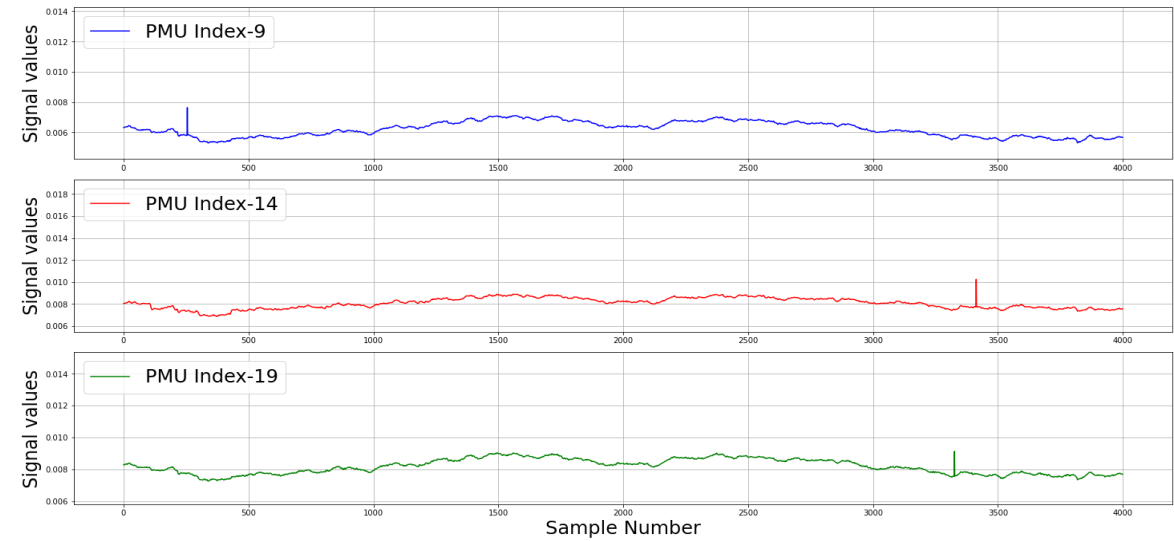
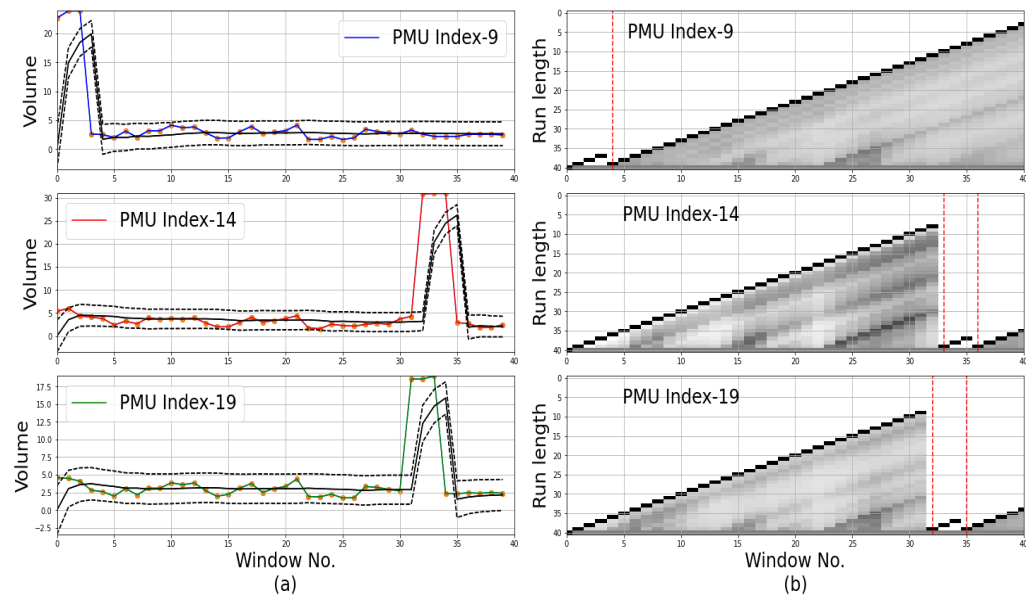
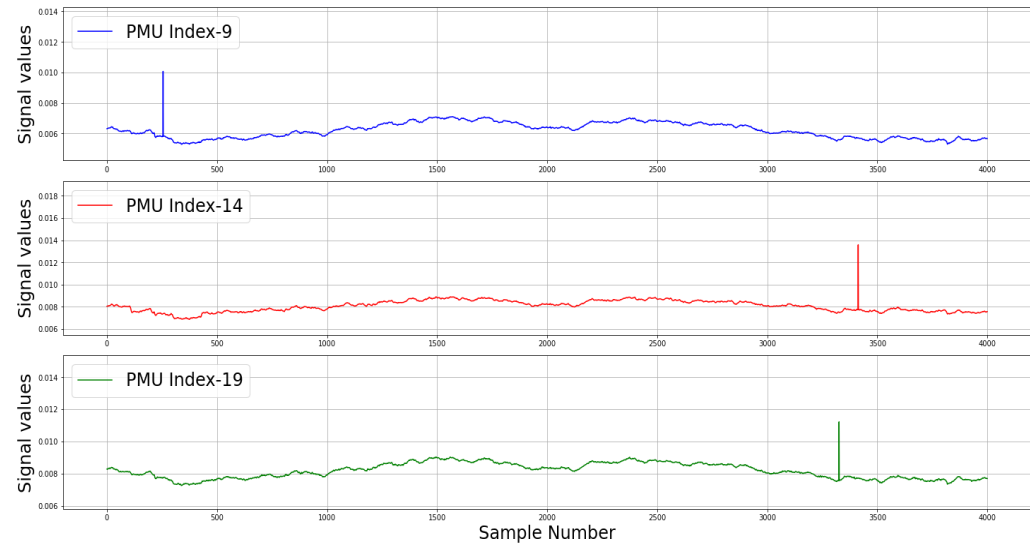


# Statistical Metrics for Event/Anomaly Detection

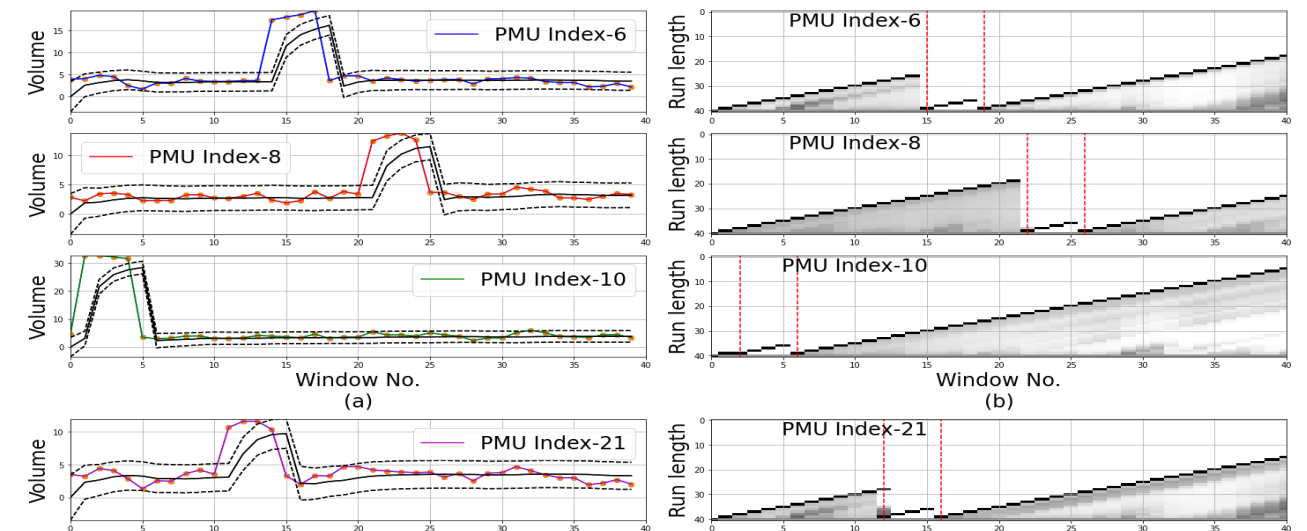
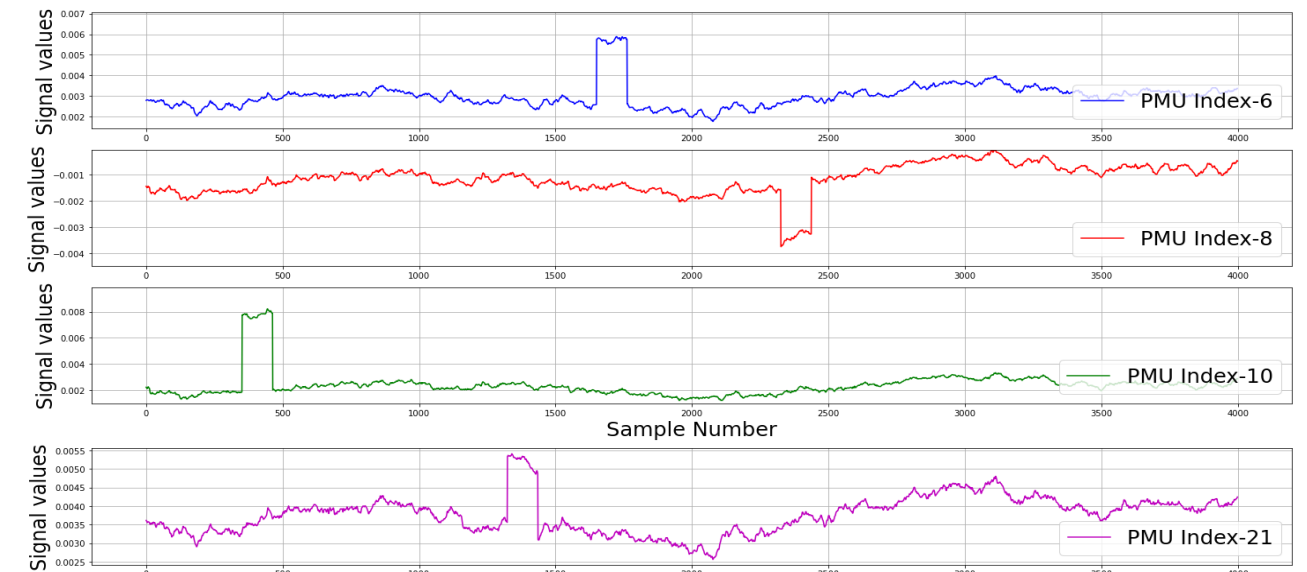
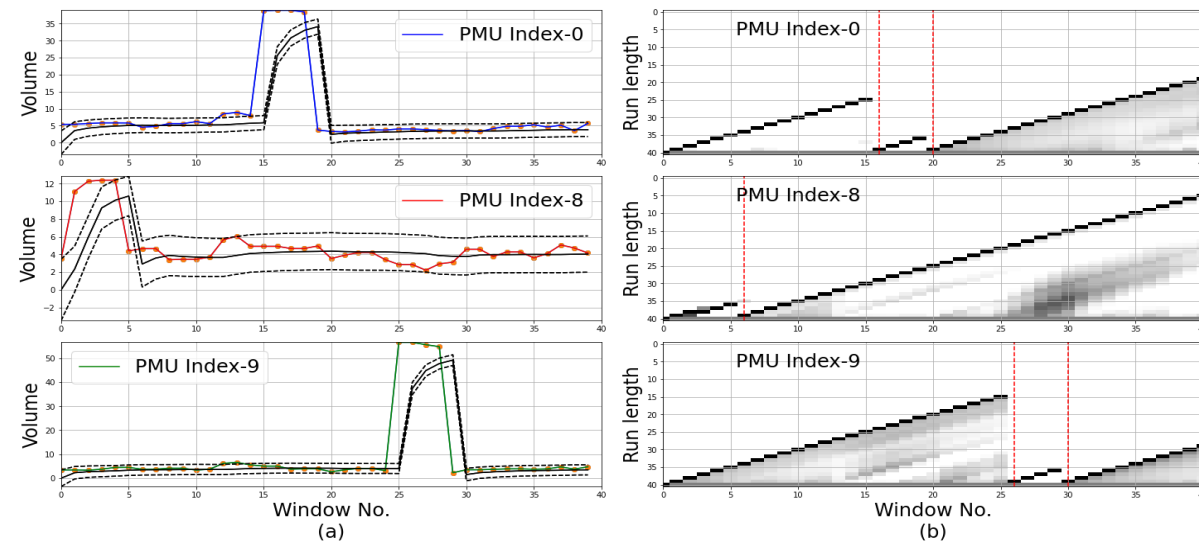
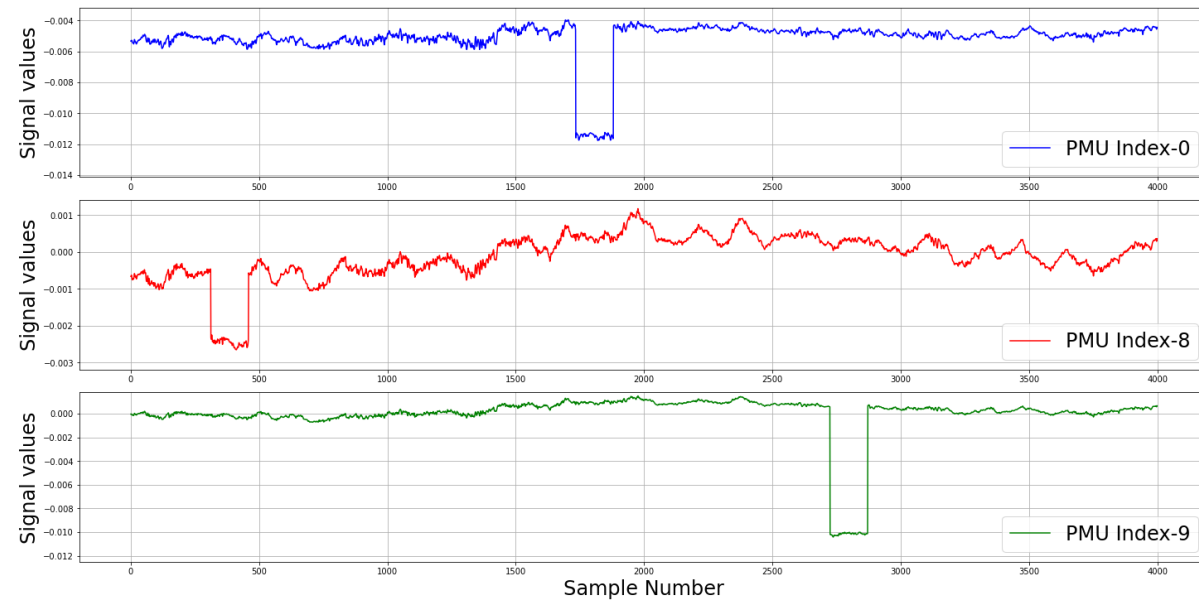
| True Label | Predictor:M1 | Predictor:M2 | ML based answer from Ensemble | Confidence on ML answer |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0          | 0            | 1            | 1                             | Low                     |
| X          | 0            | 1            | 1                             | Low                     |
| 0          | 0            | 0            | 0                             | High                    |
| 1          | 1            | 0            | 1                             | Low                     |
| X          | 1            | 0            | 1                             | Low                     |
| 1          | 1            | 1            | 1                             | High                    |

Precision, Recall, F1-Score, Confidence for no anomaly detection, Confidence for anomalies detection

# Examples



# Multiple Sample Case



*Synthetically introduced patterns representing data integrity problems*

# Results with Event Detection

| Anomaly Distribution ranges | Methods         | Precision    | Recall       | F1-score     | Confidence for no anomalies | Confidence for anomalies |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 (X 0.7)                   | M1              | 93.04        | 76.23        | 83.80        | 67.29                       | 93.04                    |
| 1 (X 0.7)                   | M2              | 90.63        | 91.47        | 91.05        | 84.11                       | 90.63                    |
| <b>1 (X 0.7)</b>            | <b>Ensemble</b> | <b>88.84</b> | <b>92.13</b> | <b>90.45</b> | <b>84.54</b>                | <b>88.84</b>             |
| 2 (X 0.3)                   | M1              | 90.90        | 62.01        | 73.73        | 56.25                       | 90.90                    |
| 2 (X 0.3)                   | M2              | 89.18        | 77.98        | 83.20        | 67.43                       | 89.18                    |
| <b>2 (X 0.3)</b>            | <b>Ensemble</b> | <b>86.80</b> | <b>79.53</b> | <b>83.00</b> | <b>67.72</b>                | <b>86.80</b>             |

# Results with Anomaly Detection

Less than 25% PMU is disturbed

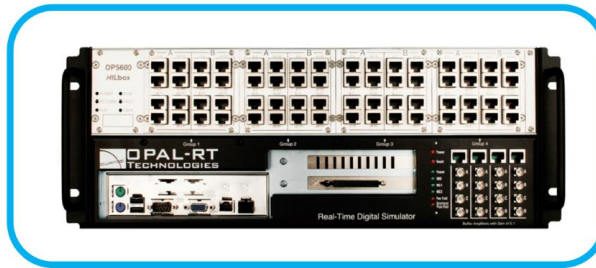
| Anomaly Distribution ranges | Methods         | Precision    | Recall       | F1-score     | Confidence for no anomalies | Confidence for anomalies |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 (X 0.7)                   | M1              | 90.67        | 64.06        | 75.08        | 66.84                       | 90.67                    |
| 1 (X 0.7)                   | M2              | 88.02        | 85.10        | 86.54        | 81.90                       | 88.02                    |
| <b>1 (X 0.7)</b>            | <b>Ensemble</b> | <b>85.60</b> | <b>87.85</b> | <b>86.71</b> | <b>84.10</b>                | <b>85.60</b>             |
| 2 (X 0.3)                   | M1              | 87.08        | 46.96        | 61.02        | 57.85                       | 87.08                    |
| 2 (X 0.3)                   | M2              | 85.99        | 68.98        | 76.55        | 68.84                       | 85.99                    |
| <b>2 (X 0.3)</b>            | <b>Ensemble</b> | <b>82.68</b> | <b>71.91</b> | <b>76.92</b> | <b>69.73</b>                | <b>82.68</b>             |

# Motivation for SENTIENT Testbed

- Multiple Sensor Anomaly pattern generation and analysis
  - Instrument transformer (CT/PT) failure
  - Saturation of CVT and CT
  - Communication noise
  - Sensor noise
  - Data drops
  - Data Lag
  - Data Latency
  - Packet content manipulation

# Sentient Testbed

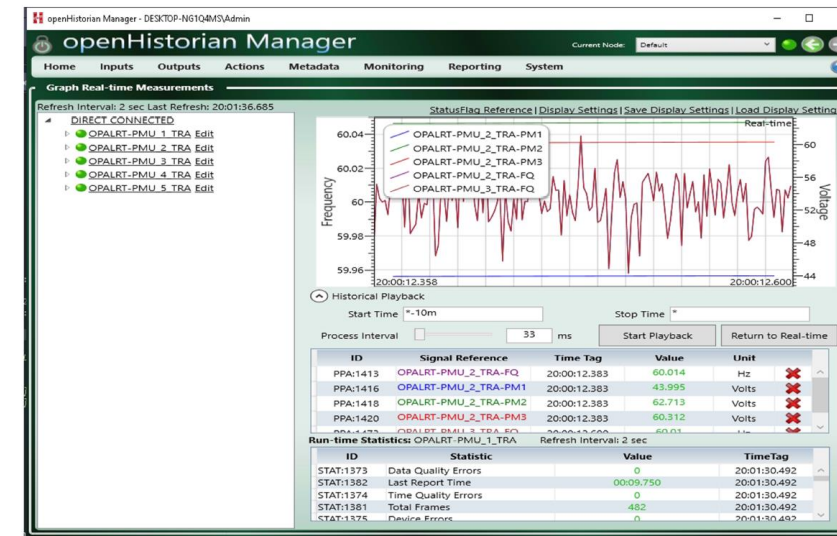
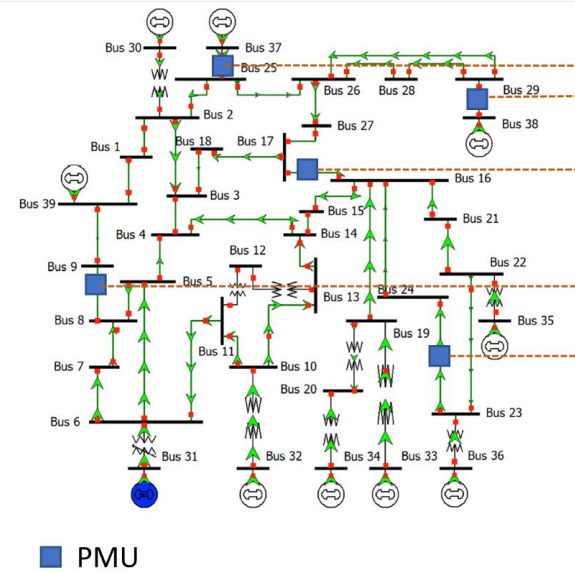
Virtual Machine (1)



Virtual Machine (2)



Communication  
Layer



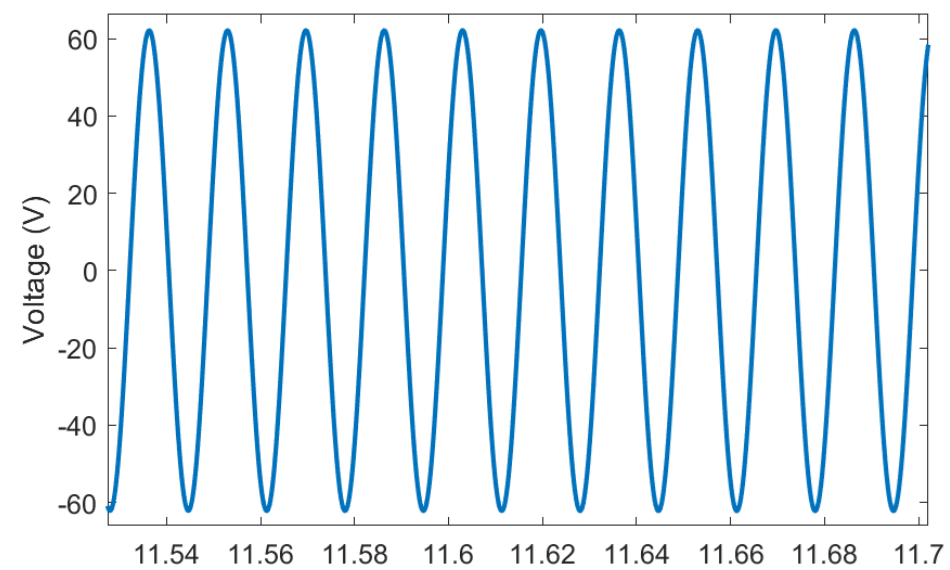
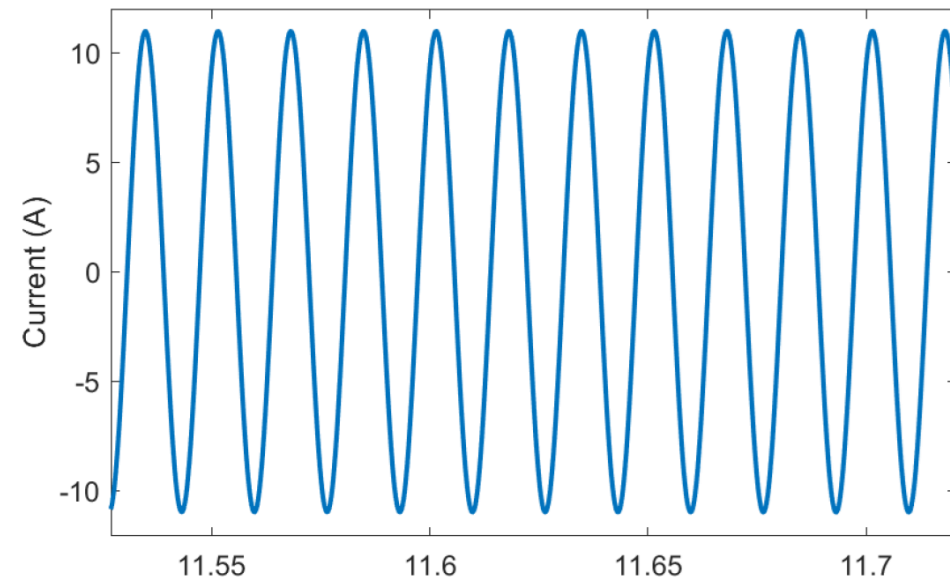
Data  
Manipulation



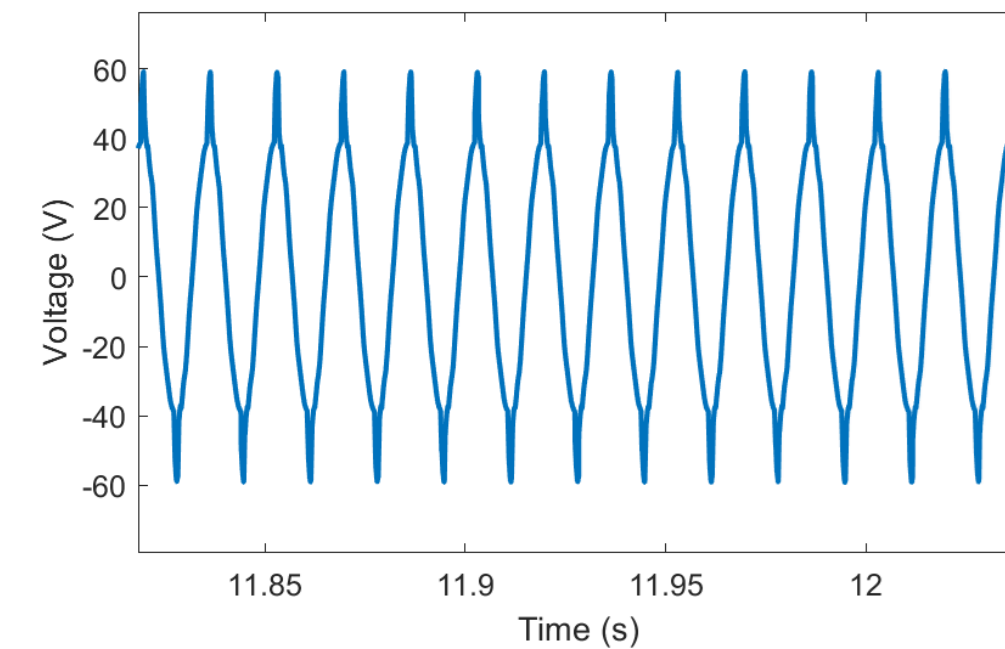
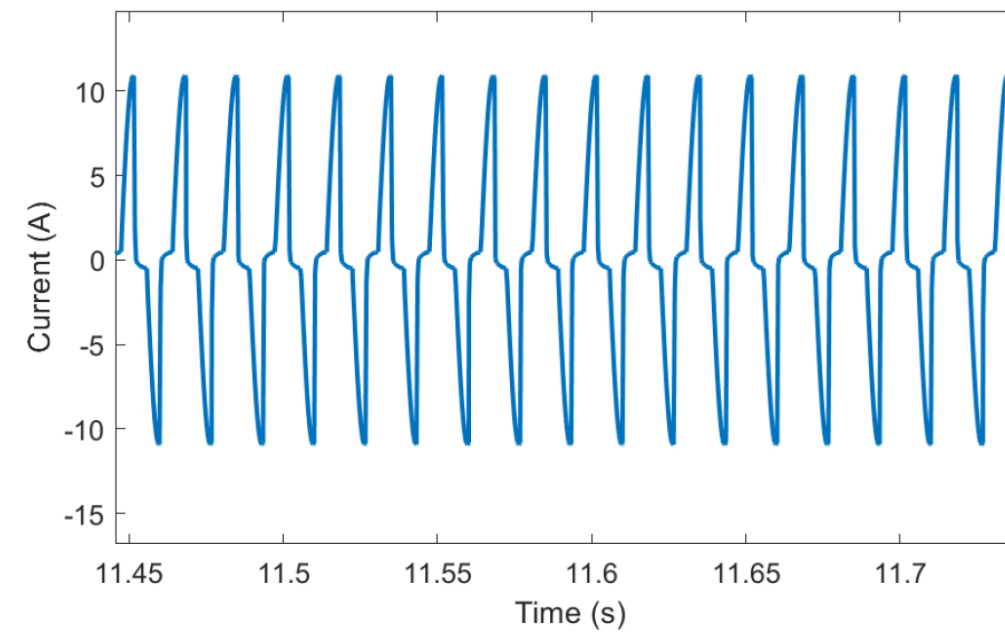
clumsy 0.2

# Testbed Saturation Dataset Sample POW – 20kHz

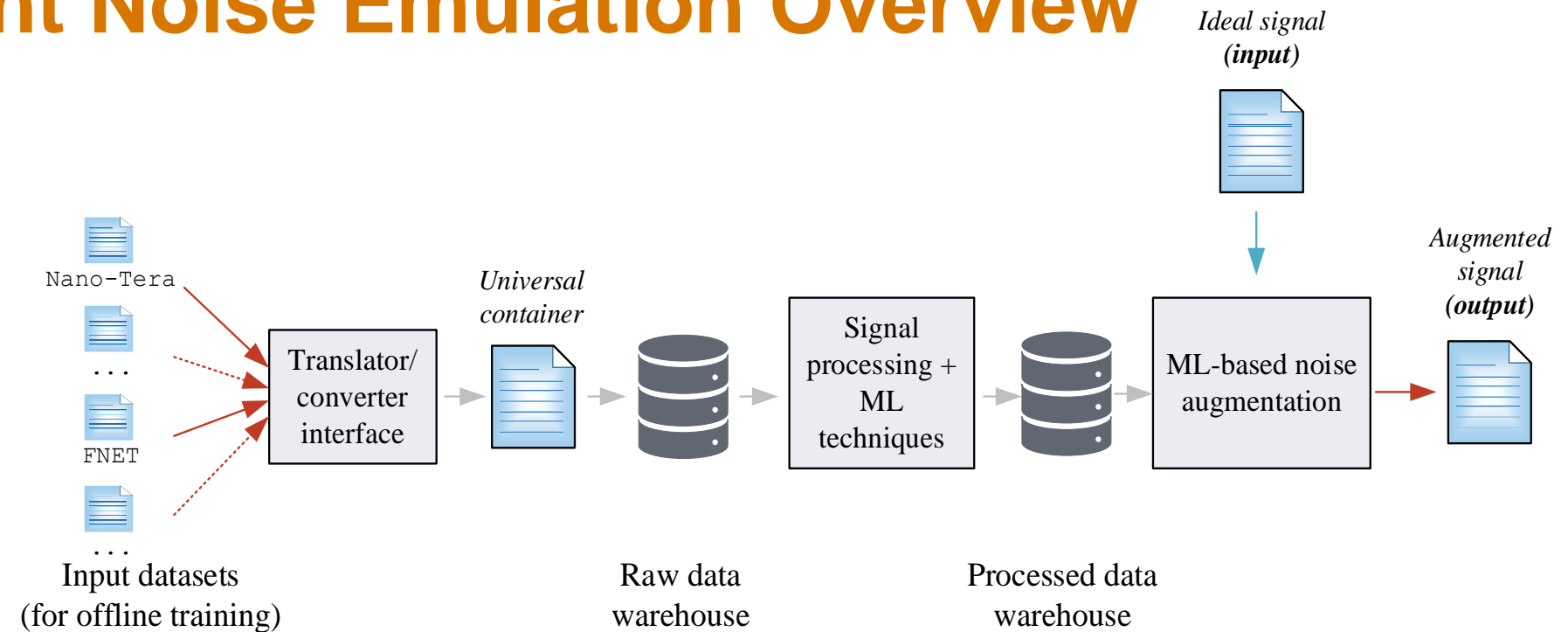
No Saturation



With Saturation



# Sentient Noise Emulation Overview

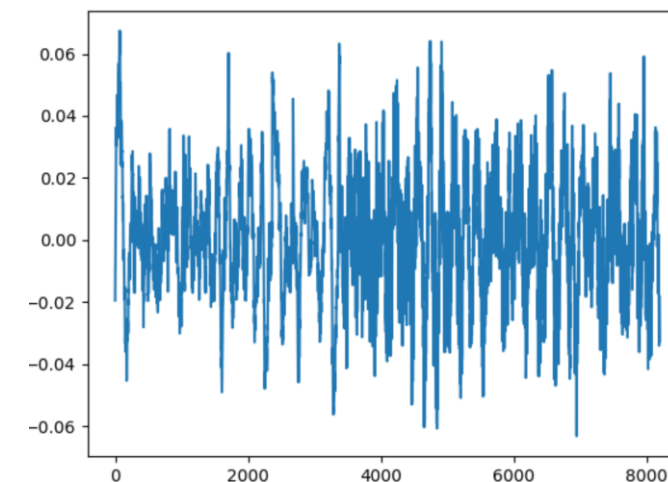
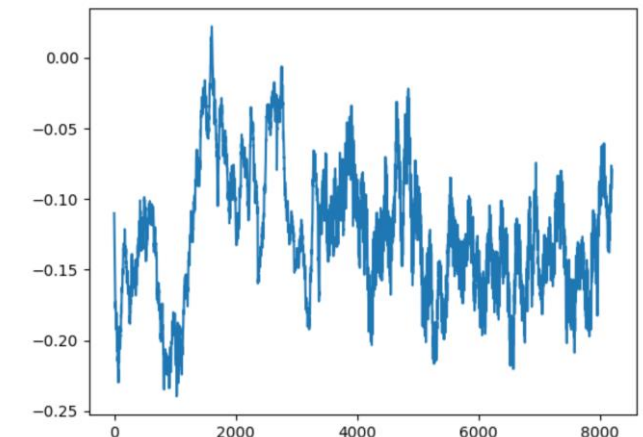
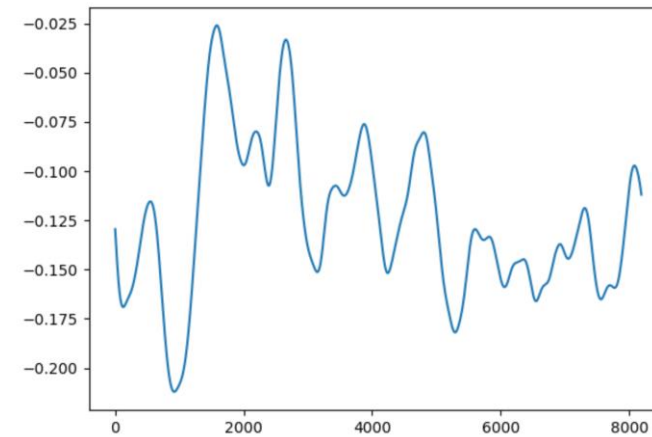


SENTENT noise emulation platform generates synthetic synchrophasor data by learning from actual data. It preforms

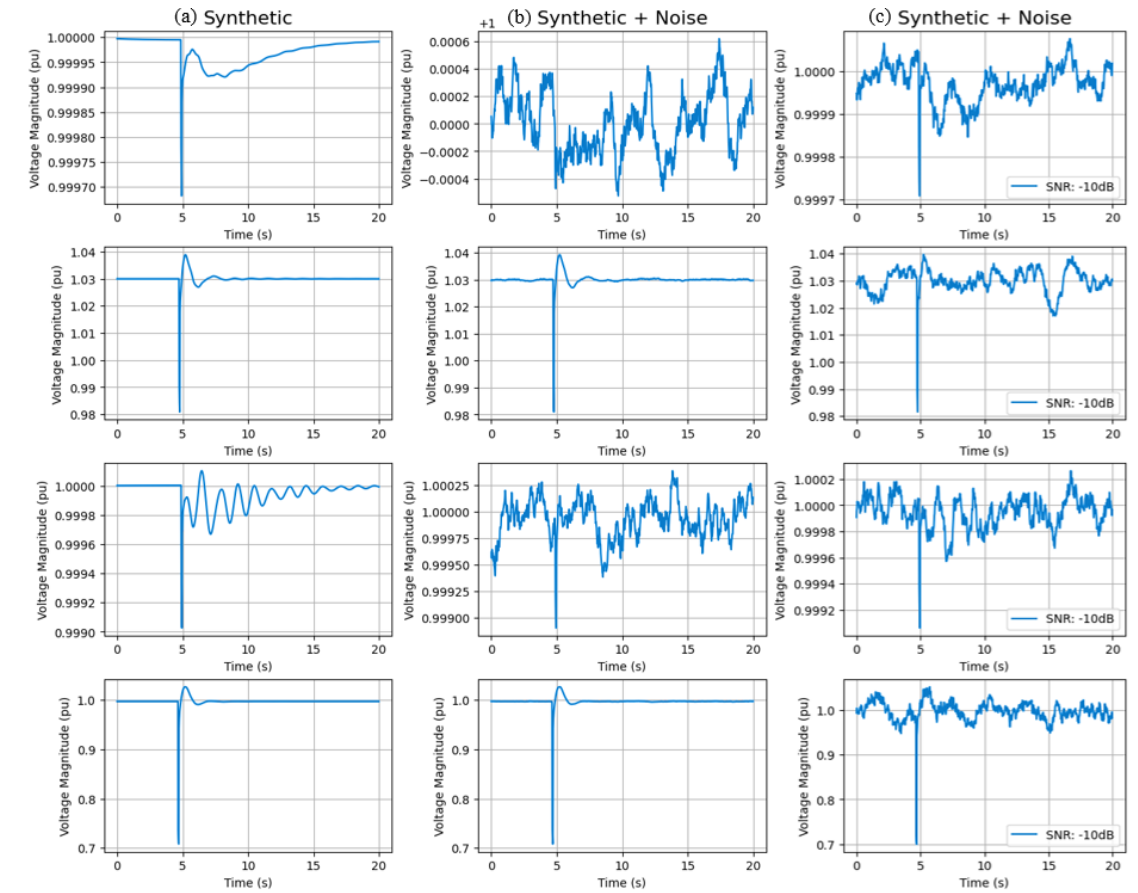
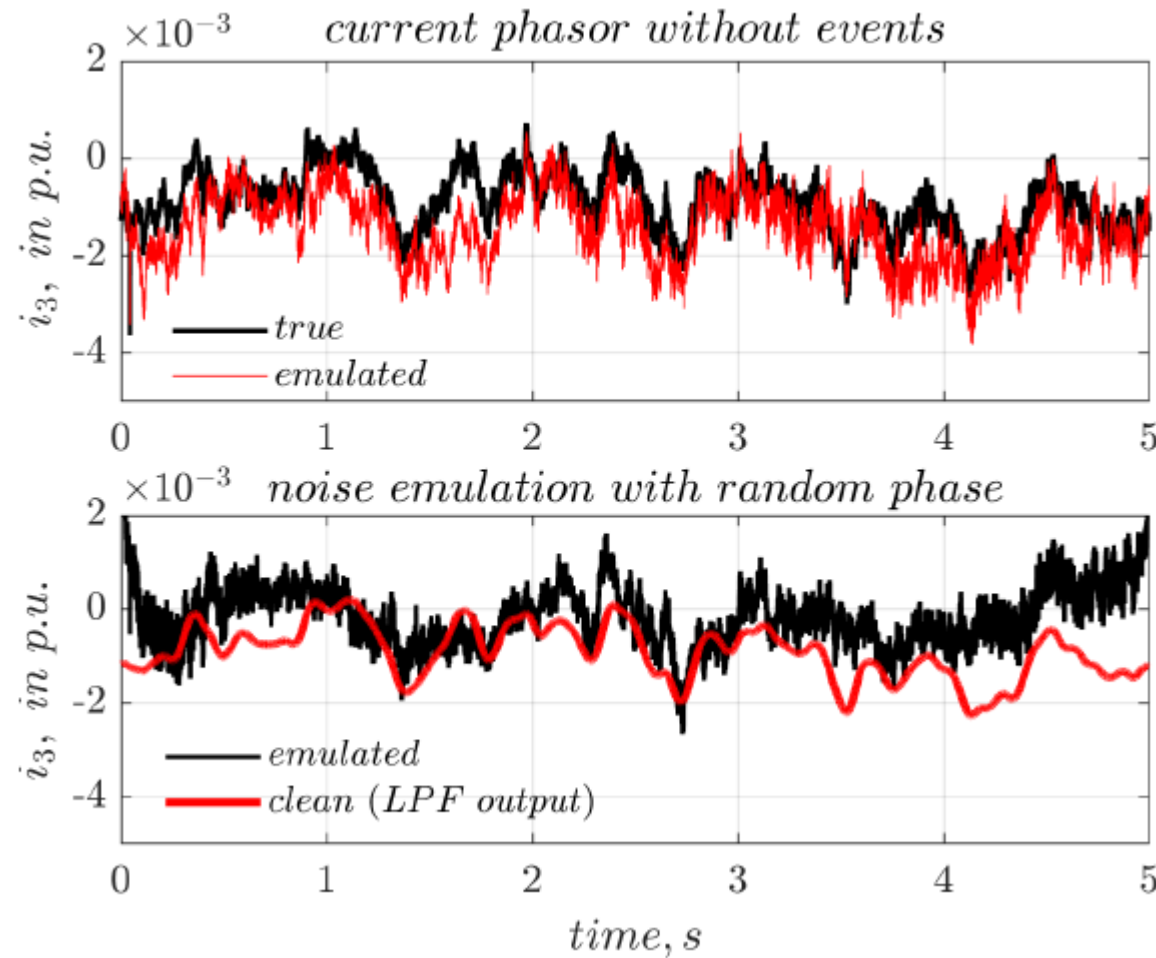
- 1) Preparing the signals according to similar metadata labels (event logs and data flow channel information)
- 2) Preprocessing to extract ambient noise components from the measurement signals (extract sensor induced information)
- 3) Characterizing the types of noise characteristics present in the data base and save the noise characteristics
- 4) Preparing ML models – GAN to emulate noise characteristics using the pre-cached noise and sensor event data

# Noise in Synthetic PMU data

- Simulated PMU data is often ideal and does not contain noise profiles, whereas real PMU data does have noise profiles.
- These noise profiles are often not as simple as white noise. They generally have underlying critical frequencies and harmonics.



# Noise Emulation Platform – Sensor Noise Modeling



## Summary

- Data integrity issues for the synchrophasors
- Ensemble based detection method is proposed for identifying any anomalous behavior in the PMU dataset which combines the results of multiple unsupervised binary classifiers approaches through confidence-based aggregation
- A two-stage anomaly detection procedure is proposed.
  - Event Detection
  - Anomaly Detection/Event Characterization
- Provide confidence on proposed predictions
- Proposed SENTIENT testbed to generate these anomalies from different layers of data acquisition
- Future work involves designing trust metrics for synchrophasor event detection process

# Thank you

