

GridSweep® - new instrument for grid stability research

An update, and an answer to the question:
“Is it really possible to measure parts-per-million
voltages on a distribution grid?”

Acknowledgements

The work presented here initiated in a completed 2-year DOE-funded project “GridSweep” via LBNL Subcontract 7516267,
Sascha von Meier PI, LBNL.

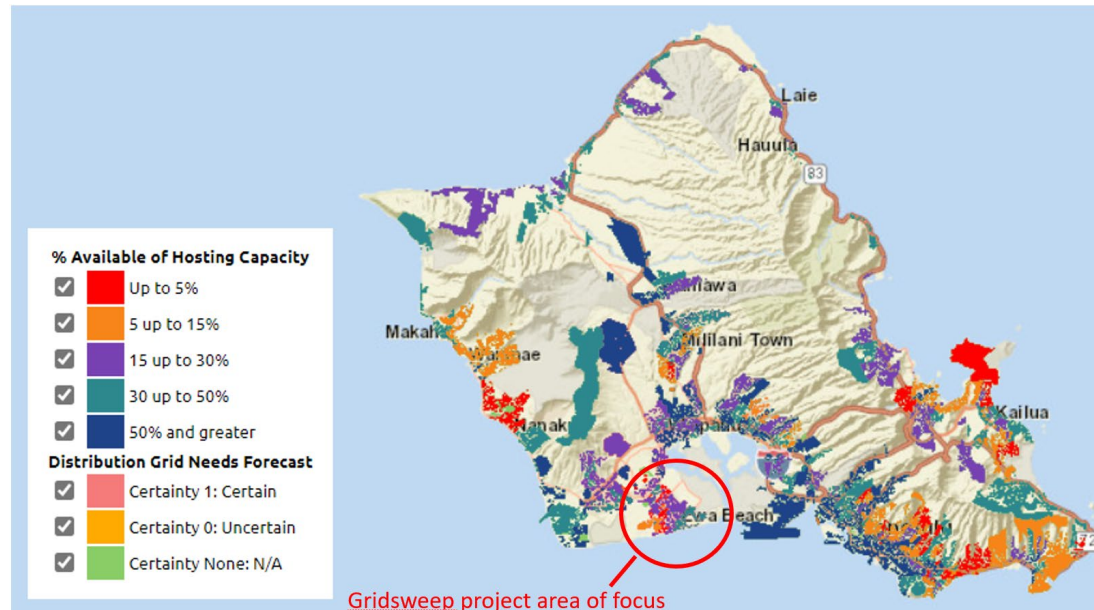
The work presented here continues in DOE-funded project “PROGRESS MATRIX” via LBNL Subcontract 7640617,
Jim Follum PI, PNNL.

Reassurance about “ppm” and “ppb”

- Power engineers can be slight uncomfortable with “Parts per Million” and “Parts per Billion”
- They’re just fractional units. They are exactly like “percent”.
 - Percent is just Parts per Hundred.
 - 0.1% is the exact same thing as 1,000 ppm.
 - 0.0001% is the exact same thing as 1 ppm, which is the same as 1,000 ppb.
 - 0.0000001% is 1 ppb.
 - The big advantage of ppm and ppb: you don’t have to count the zeros.
- (Fraction, but of what?!)

GridSweep instrument motivation

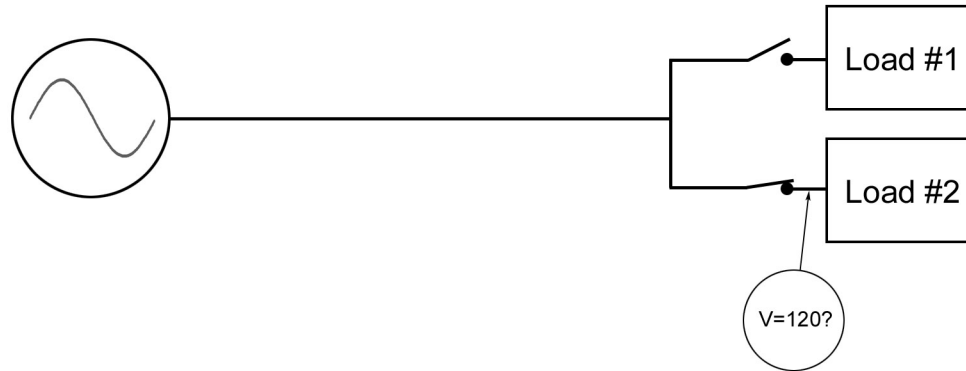
1. “Can we measure incipient instability on power grids?”
2. “Can we do it from 120-volt outlets?”



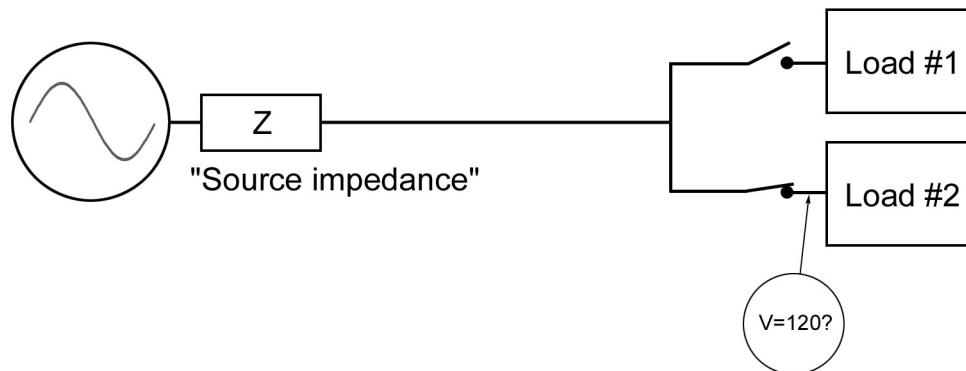
Map & photo acknowledgement: R. China, HECO



Very brief reminders about grid “source impedance”



Basic mental model...



Improved mental model...

- Z is usually considered only at 60 Hz
- For power line carrier, harmonics, and supraharmonics:
 - $Z(f)$ for $60 \text{ Hz} < f < 150 \text{ kHz}$
- **For grid stability:**
 - $Z(f)$ for $0.1 \text{ Hz} < f < 40 \text{ Hz}$

GridSweep probing concept: “Shared Thévenin Point”

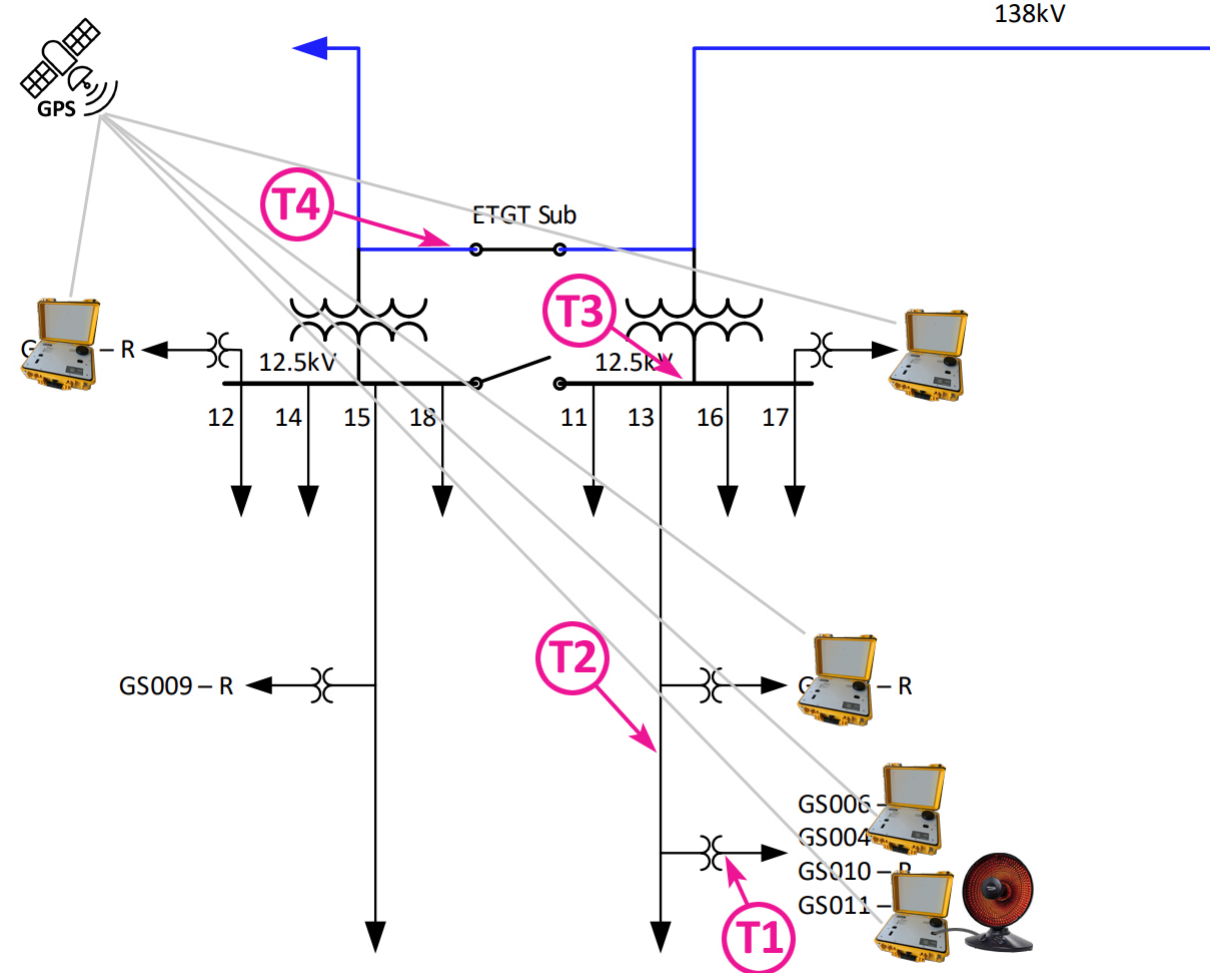
1. Inject a subsynchronous varying current (amplitude modulated 60 Hz current) at location T1.
2. Measure resulting voltage variation at various locations on the same grid.
3. Work your upstream from each location until you find the point where current injection meets voltage measurement: T1, T2, T3, T4
4. The voltage measurement tells you the grid source impedance at that meeting point, at the varying frequency.

Useful rule of thumb

Anywhere on the grid, at rated VA, the voltage decreases by 10%.

Useful rule of thumb

For small changes in VA, that voltage decrease is proportional to the small VA change.



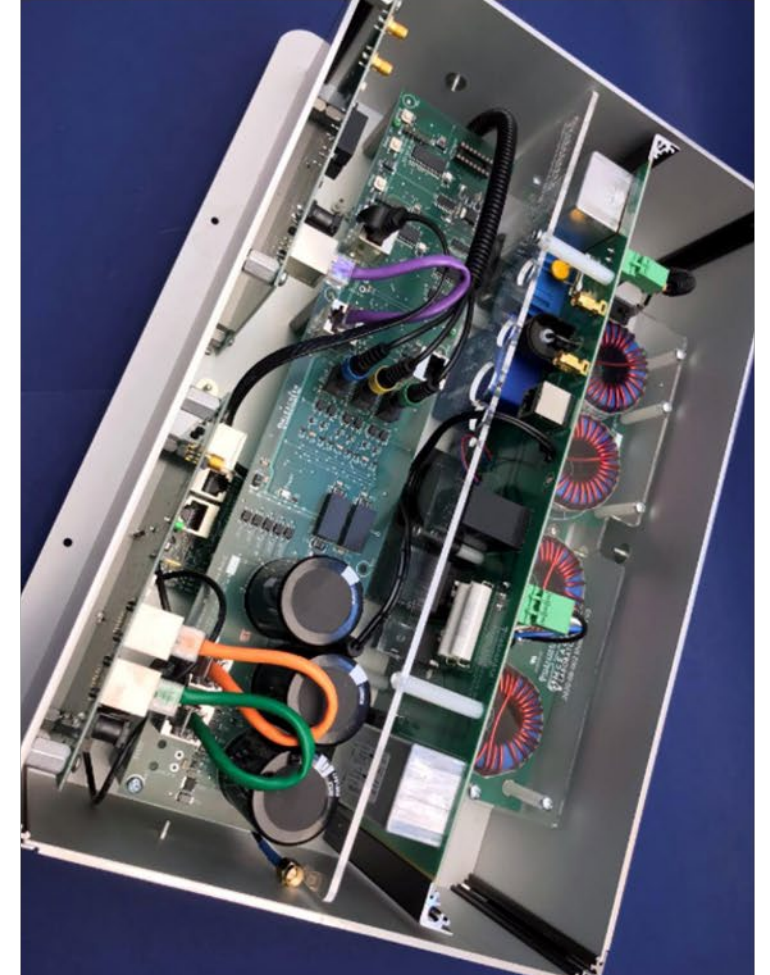
Derived from original drawing by Paul Ortmann, Idaho Power

GridSweep instrument: physical design

- Use as
GPS-synced
1.0 Hz – 40.0 Hz
1kW probe

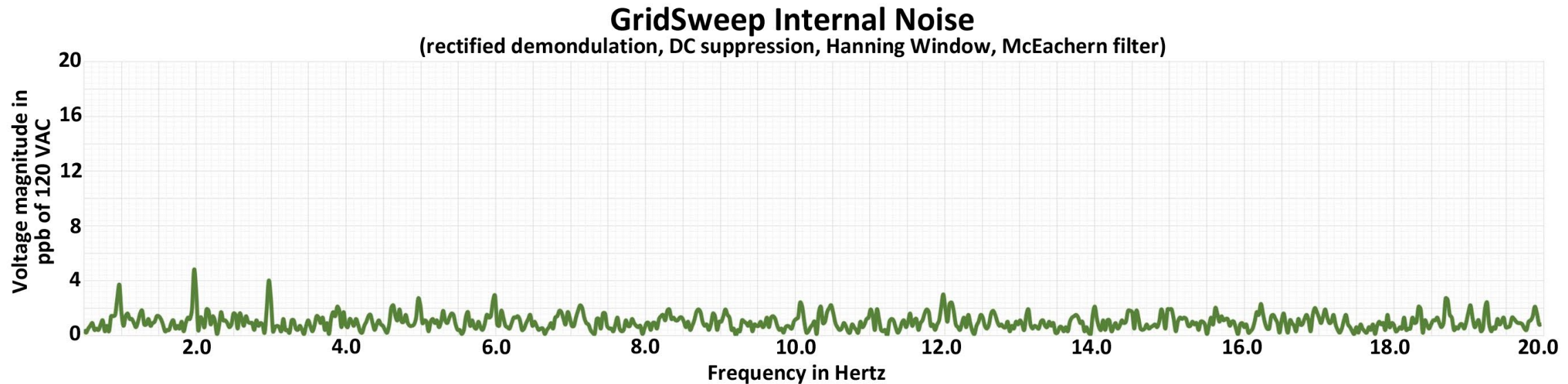
OR

- Use as
GPS-synced
10ppb
POW voltage recorder



Voltage signals will be a few PPM, or less.

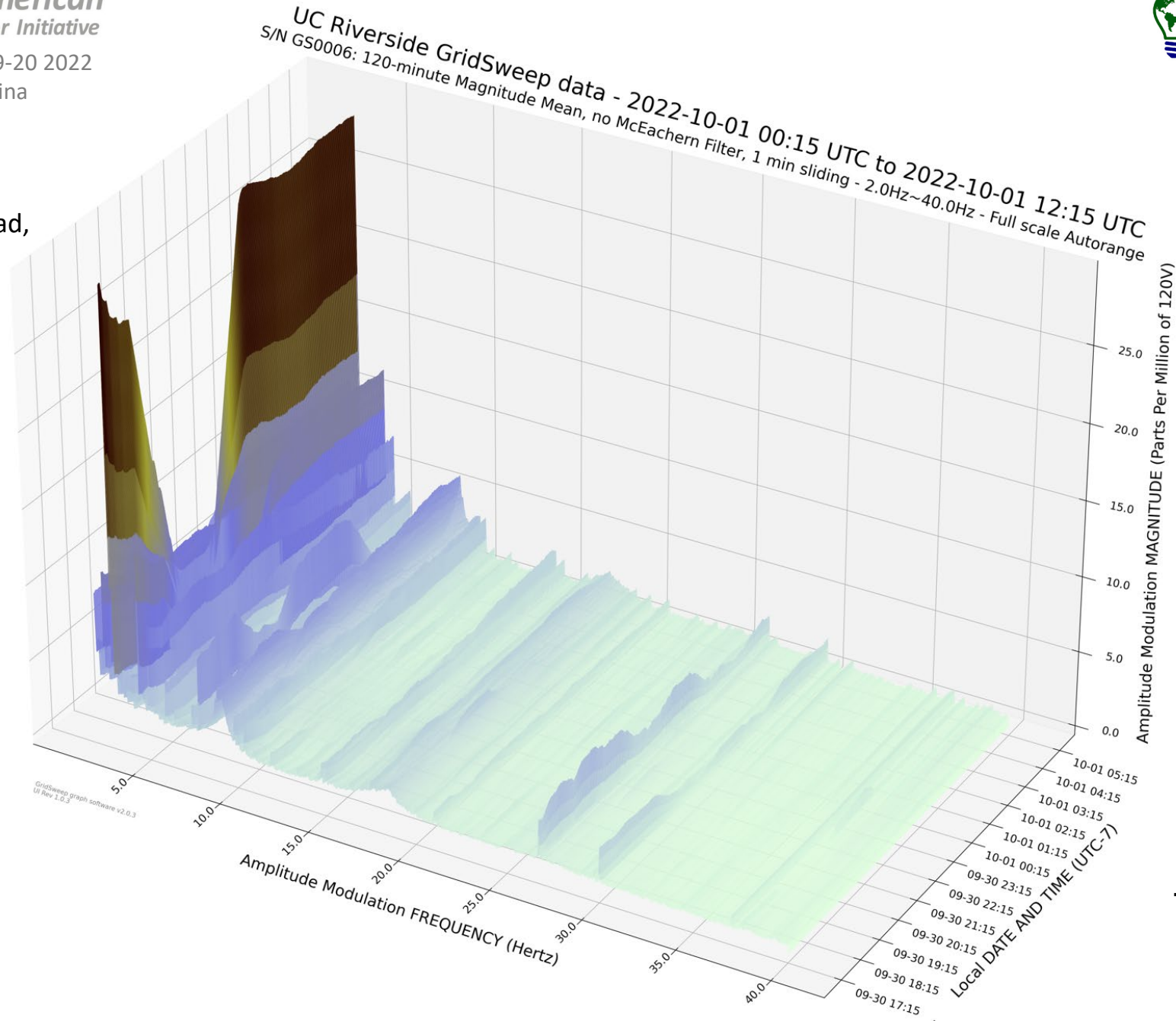
a. Is it possible to construct an instrument that has sufficiently low internal noise in the 2 Hz – 40 Hz range? **Yes.**



b. If it is possible to construct the instrument, can those 2 Hz – 40 Hz voltage signals be extracted from the background voltage noise?

Data acknowledgement:
Prof. Hamed Mohsenian-Rad,
U.C. Riverside

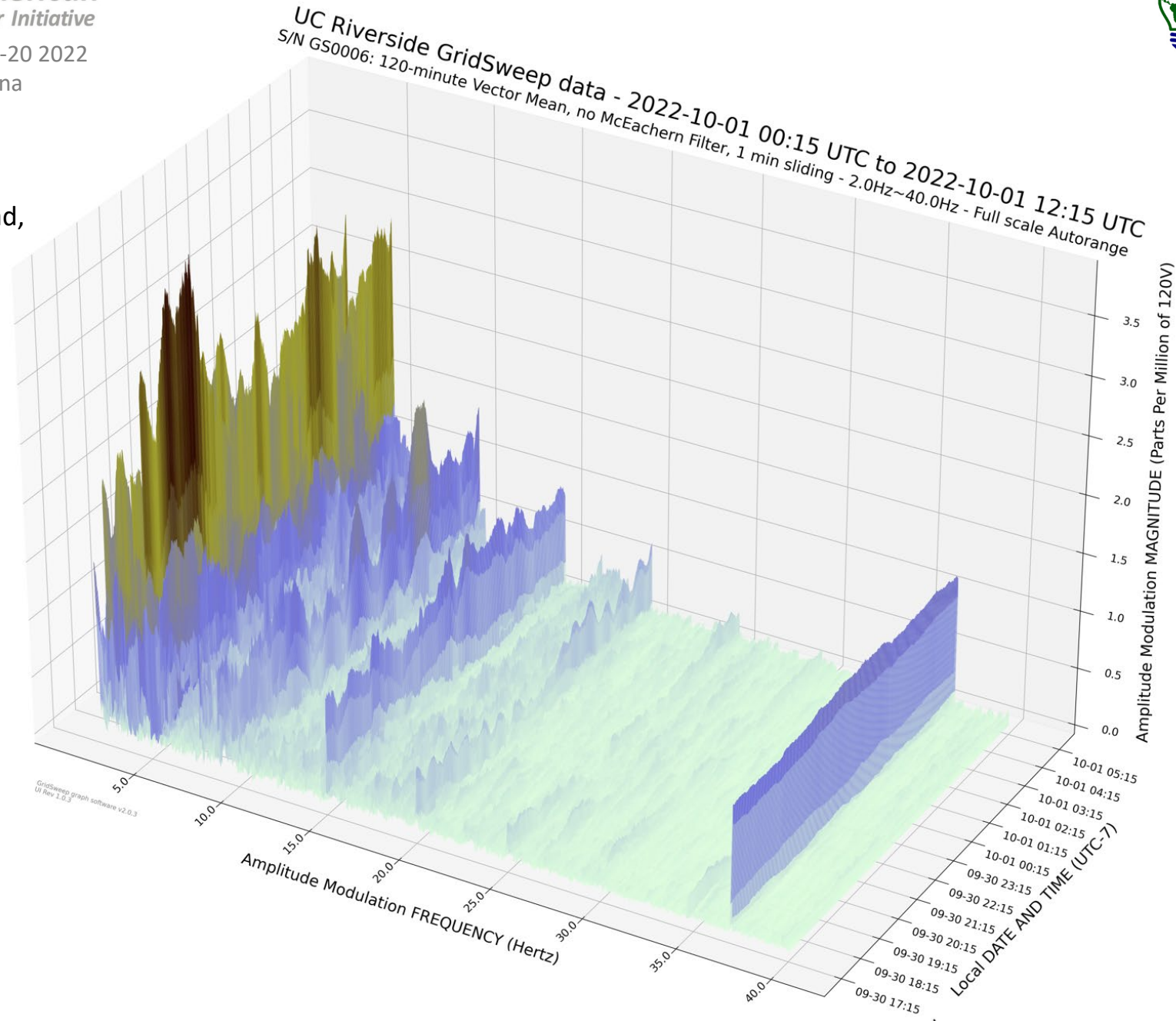
Background
Noise



Magnitude mean
30 ppm full scale

Data acknowledgement:
Prof. Hamed Mohsenian-Rad,
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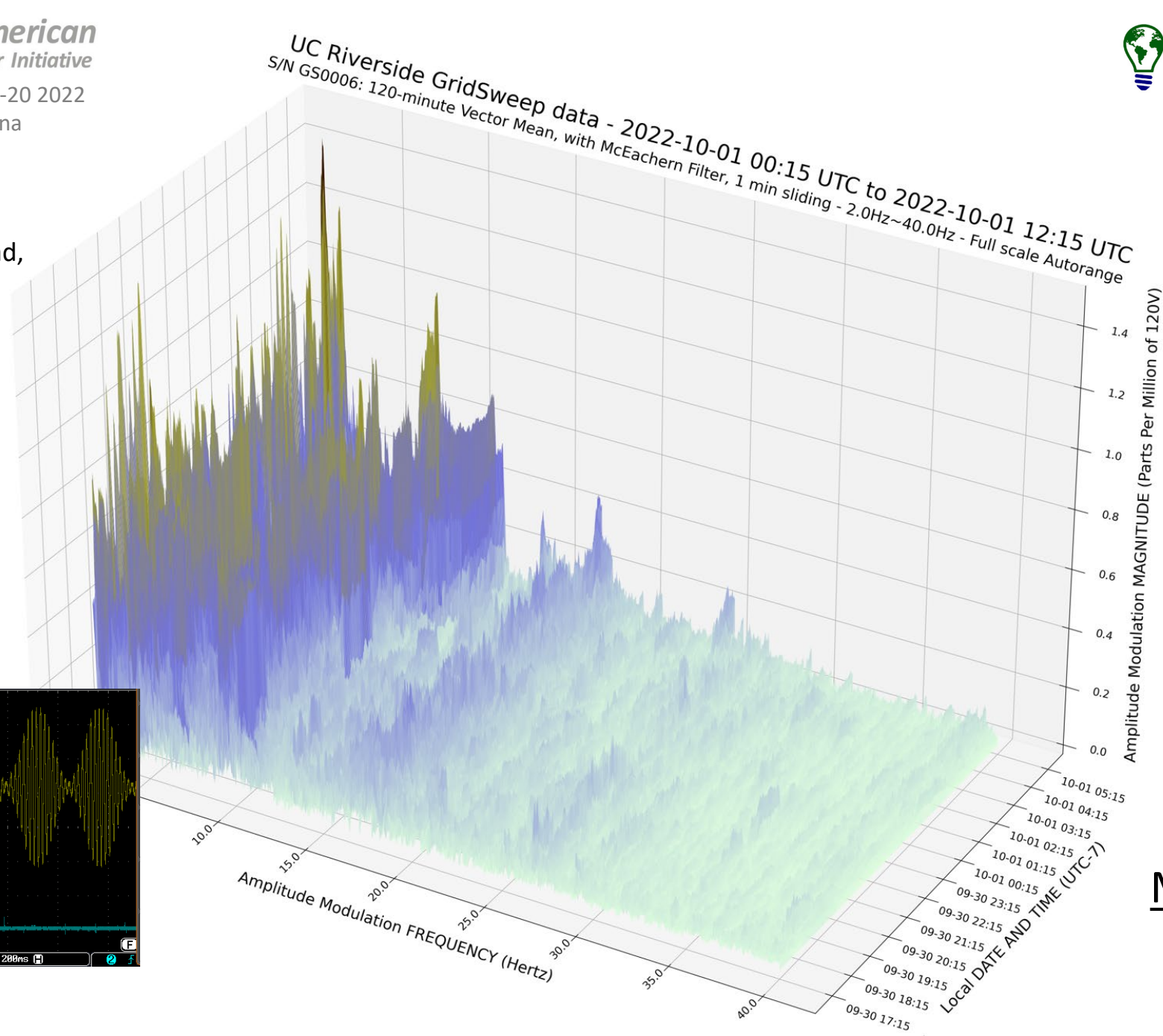
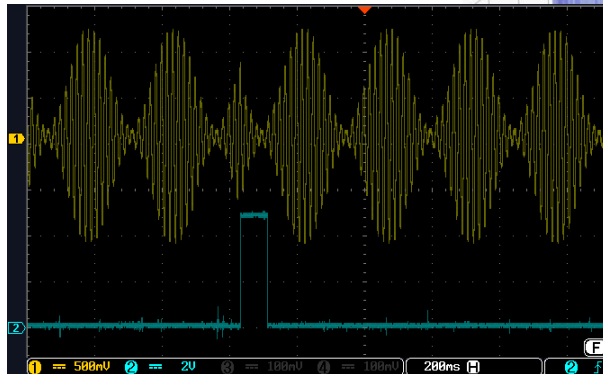
Background
Noise



Vector mean
4 ppm full scale

Data acknowledgement:
Prof. Hamed Mohsenian-Rad,
U.C. Riverside

Background Noise



McEachern filter
1.5 ppm full scale

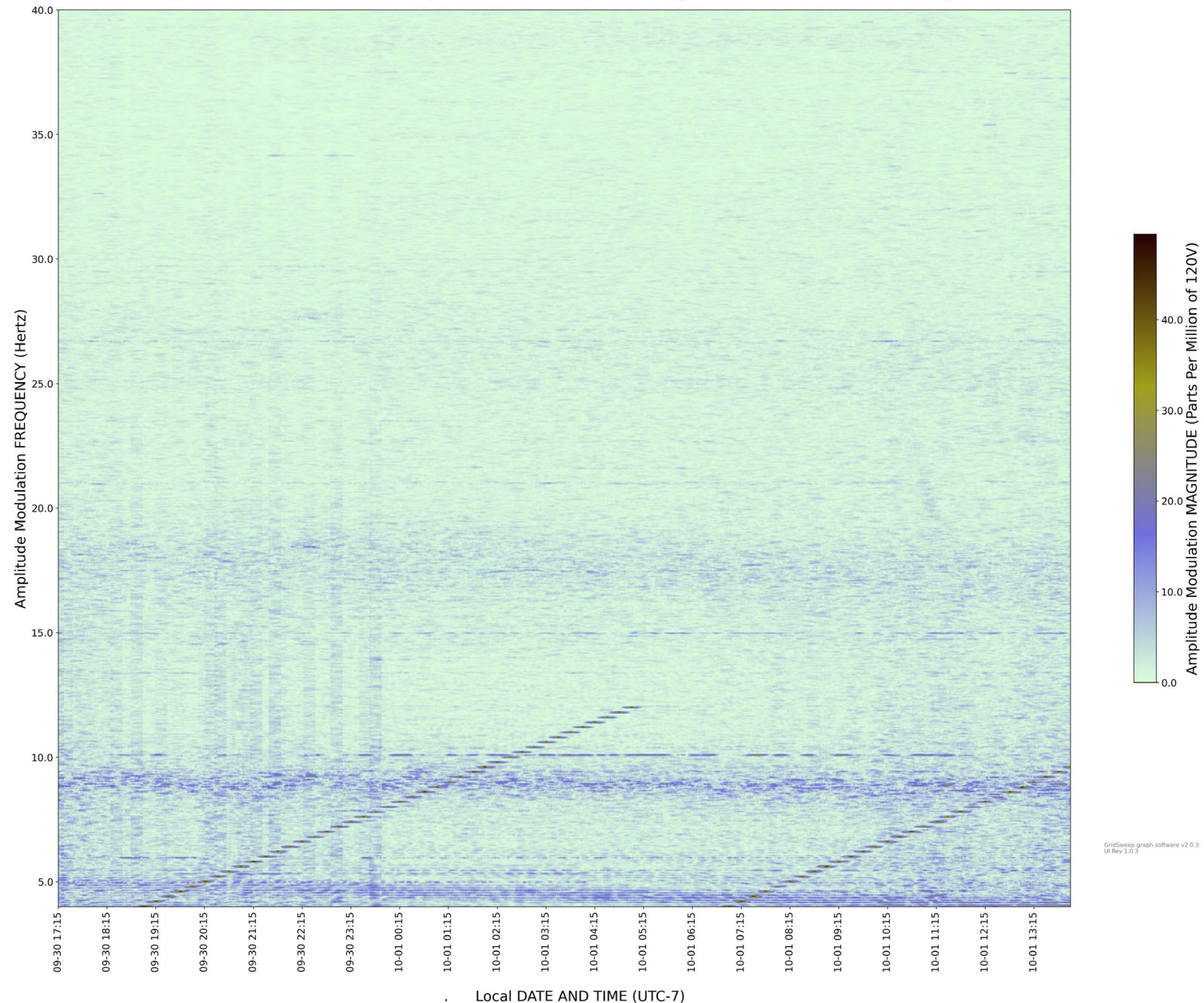
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If it is possible to construct
the instrument, can those 2
Hz – 40 Hz voltage signals
be extracted from the
background voltage noise?

Yes.

UC Riverside GridSweep data - 2022-10-01 00:15 UTC to 2022-10-01 21:00 UTC

S/N GS0011: 15-minute Vector Mean, with McEachern Filter, 1 min sliding - 4.0Hz~40.0Hz - Full scale Autorange



Next steps in the GridSweep project:

- Additional deployments beyond Alameda Power, Idaho Power, Hawaiian Electric, U.C. Riverside, Dominion
- Data analysis – converting probing + voltage measurements to impedances and stability
- Open source release of raw data
- Publication: methods, circuits, algorithms, filters

Opportunities for you?

- Small fleet of loaner GridSweep instruments at LBNL:
 - Do you have ideas for research/experiments?
 - 4.1kHz sampling, ppb resolution, continuous 1-minute GPS-synced POW voltage files.
 - Optional GPS-synced AM (amplitude modulation) of 1kW resistive heater
 - 120-volt outlet. Fully UL listed, FCC compliant, CE marked.
 - No internet connection, no IT department approval required.
- Or deployment together with LBNL GridSweep team?



Alex McEachern



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- Life Fellow, IEEE, for “contributions to power quality measurements and immunity”
- Visiting Scholar, U.C. Berkeley Dept of Electrical Engineering & Computer Science
- Affiliate, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab
- Founder & CEO/CTO:
 - Basic Measuring Instruments (1980-2000)
 - Power Standards Lab (2000-2019)
 - Grid instruments – \$300 million in cumulative revenue – 50% North America, 50% international
 - Led technical development and commercialization: **PowerScope** instrument, **PQube** instrument, **Grid Thumper** for DARPA, **μPMU** for ARPA-E
 - Close working partnership on many projects with Prof. Sascha von Meier
 - Close working partnerships globally: North America, South America, Asia (Japan, China, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore), Western Europe, most of Eastern Europe
 - Chair & Principal Author of many International Standards: IEC 6100-4-30, IEC 61000-4-11, IEC 61000-4-34, IEEE 1159.1, IEEE 519, SEMI F47
 - Sold Power Standards Lab, then “retired” in 2019. McEachern Laboratories Inc.
- 2020-2021: Developed GridSweep® instrument for DOE SETO/OE (LBNL, LLNL)
- 2022: Active in PROGRESS MATRIX follow-on project for DOE (PNLL, LBNL, NREL, ORNL)

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