# MISO - EPG DATA QUALITY INVESTIGATION

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## Outline

- Case 1 noisy frequency signal
  - Resolution limitations
- Case 2 noisy frequency signal
  - Introduced oscillation
- Case 3 data dropout with pattern
  - Communication bandwidth limitation
- Case 4 scaling error
  - Comparison with other measurements
- Case 5 timing error
  - Signal has undetected loss of sync

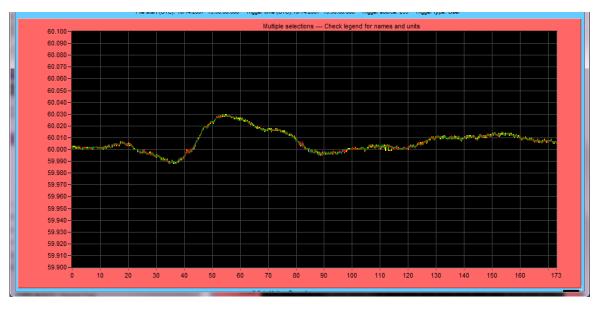






#### **Case 1: Apparent noise in frequency signal**

- Plot resolution
- With overall scale of 200 mHz, plot appears smooth
- Change resolution to 16 mHz and plot appears rough & "steppy"
- .001 Hz steps due to resolution of data
- Added "half-steps" due to plotting algorithm



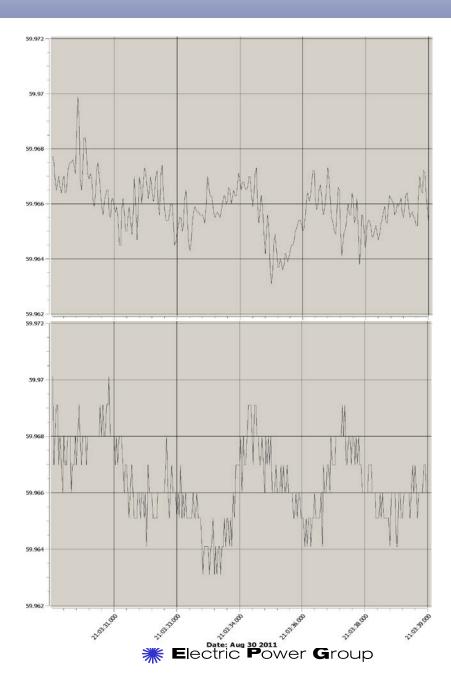


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#### **Case 1: Reporting resolution**

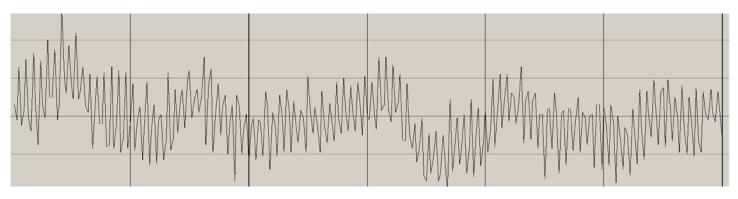
- Require floating point reporting
  - Maximum resolution
  - Avoid "steppiness"
- Report looked "steppy"
- Resolution:
  - Report from PMU is integer
  - TO PDC converts to FP
  - Final report is FP, but still has integer resolution



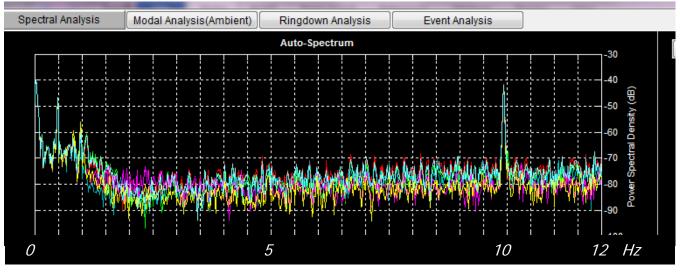


#### **Case 2: Different aspect of measurement 'noise'**

 Another "noisy" frequency signal has an obvious oscillation aspect



Modal analysis showed this to be a 10 Hz mode



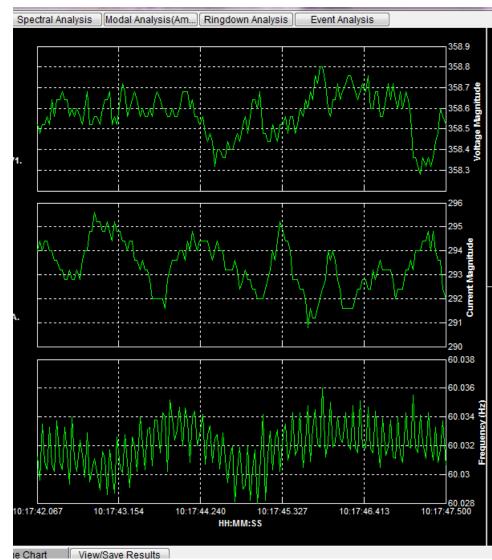






#### **Case 2: Noise investigation**

- Oscillation was in voltage & current as well as frequency
  - Only visible in frequency
- Found in several stations in the somewhat isolated transmission section
- 10 Hz is a rather high modal frequency
  - Cause would have to be a controller or resonance
  - Would typically not "travel" well, so we should be able to locate source and path
- Was not always the same amplitude in different stations, but did not show pattern as emanating at one station
- Phase angles did not correlate showing areas in-phase and areas anti-phase



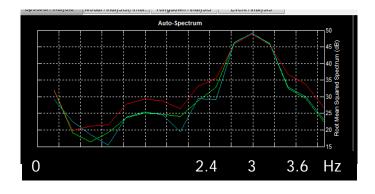




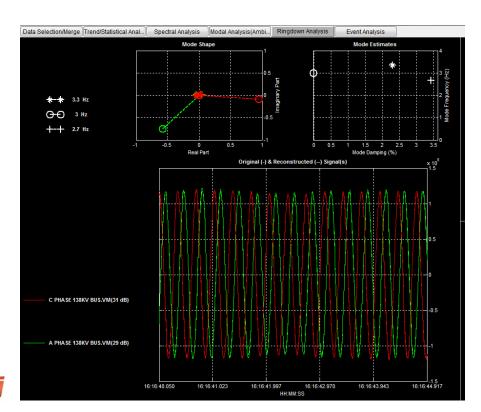
#### **Case 2: Further investigation**

- Modal data came from same kind of PMU with same settings
- Other PMUs nearby showed no mode (but were not directly connected)
- Mode was almost exactly 10 Hz with slight frequency movement correlating with change in the nominal system frequency
- DFR data from some of the same substations did not show the 10 Hz mode, but the analysis was not conclusive (record too short)

*DFR* – point on wave, 2400 s/s. For analysis rescaled by 1/20 so 60 Hz appears as 3 Hz and 10 Hz mode at  $3 \pm .5 = 2.5$  and 3.5 Hz.

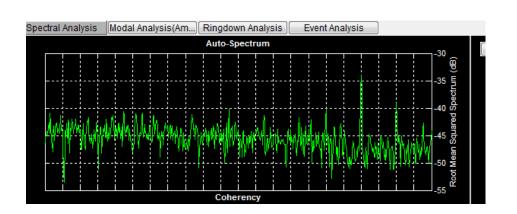


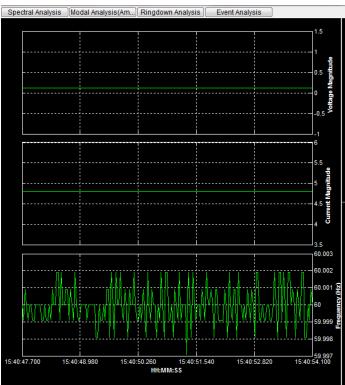




#### **Case 2: Noise investigation conclusions**

- Tested PMU with test set
  - Same settings showed 10 Hz mode
  - Other settings showed less or no 10 Hz mode
- Conclusions:
- The oscillation is from an internal process in the PMU
- It is small but big enough to be annoying
- It can be resolved by using another setting in the PMU processing



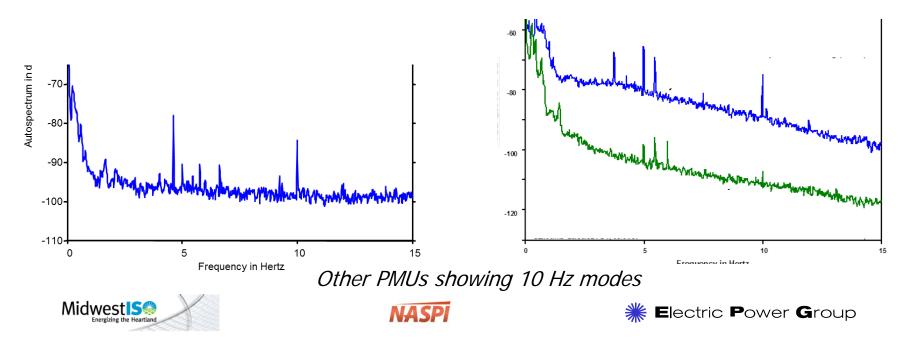






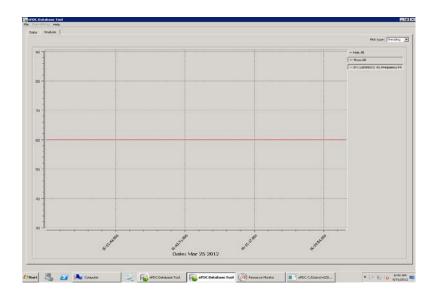
#### **Case 2: Noise investigation recommendations**

- Validate measurements that show unexpected system behavior
- If observed, carefully check for supporting evidence--
  - Data from other measurement devices
  - A source of the unusual system behavior
  - Logical interaction between other parts of the system as observed by other measurement
- Be wary of oscillations at higher frequencies, particularly even integer frequencies
- If there are no other causes located or corroborating evidence, the data is probably something from the measurement processing (PMU)

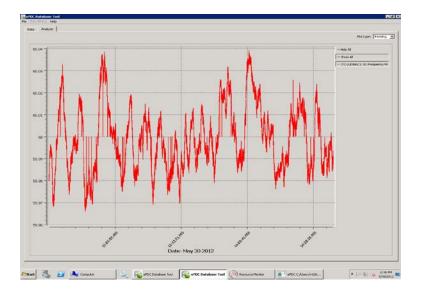


#### **Case 3: Security Camera Issue**

- In Mid-March, a Transmission Owner installed new security cameras at a site where a PMU was installed
- The communication data link to the control center overloaded (saturated)
- Both RTU and PMU traffic was effected
- Resolution managed traffic; included an implementation of QoS



While saturated, data lost & frequency flatlined



#### Saturation resolved, data & frequency good

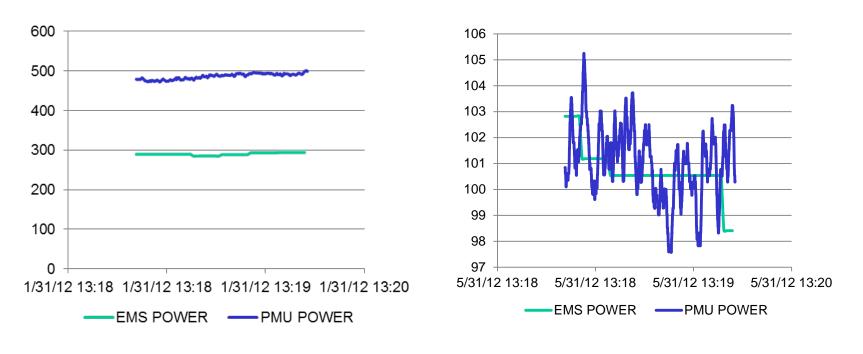






#### **Case 4: Scaling Error**

- Comparison of PMU with EMS data showed error factor ~1.73
- Investigation showed PMU current reading was mis-scaled by V3
- PMU EMS data comparisons are an important part of MISO's standard verification process









#### **Case 5: Time error problem**

- PMU receives unsync time
  - No time quality provided with time signal
- PMU reports data with bad time but sync error flag not set
- PDC synchronizes data by reported PMU time
- PDC time deviates between PMUs
  - Good data is lost
  - No way to distinguish since all times marked good







## **Case 5: Time synchronization of data**

- Data is sorted by time (data put into table by time stamp)
  - If time is in error data is displaced
- PDC must determine there is a time error
  - Flag in data warns that there is a time error
  - Time error must be large enough to detect without flag
- PDC can take action to minimize effect of time error
  - Apply local "best guess" time stamp (sort by arrival)
  - Place data in separate data store
  - Discard data

Example:

PMU1 – good time, in sync PMU2, PMU3 – not in sync, time does not match data Key-TS – time stamp provided in data Data – actual time of measurement

| Table             | PMU1            | PMU2                           | PMU3  |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|
|                   | TS 11:34:20.1   | TS 11:34:20.1                  | TS 11:34:22.5                                 |
| 11:34:20.1        | Data 11:34:20.1 | Data 11:34:18.8                | Data 11:34:20.0                               |
|                   | TS 11:34:20.2   | TS 11:34:20.2                  | TS 11:34:22.6                                 |
| 11:34:20.2        | Data 11:34:20.2 | Data 11:34:18.9                | Data 11:34:20.1                               |
|                   | TS 11:34:20.3   | TS 11:34:20.3                  | TS 11:34:22.7                                 |
| 11:34:20.3        | Data 11:34:20.3 | Data 11:34:19.0                | Data 11:34:20.2                               |
|                   | TS 11:34:20.4   | TS 11:34:20.4                  | TS 11:34:22.8                                 |
| 11:34:20.4        | Data 11:34:20.4 | Data 11:34:19.1                | Data 11:34:20.3                               |
| Table row<br>time | PMU1 in<br>sync | PMU2 unsync,<br>incorrect flag | PMU3 unsync,<br>good flag, sort<br>by arrival |

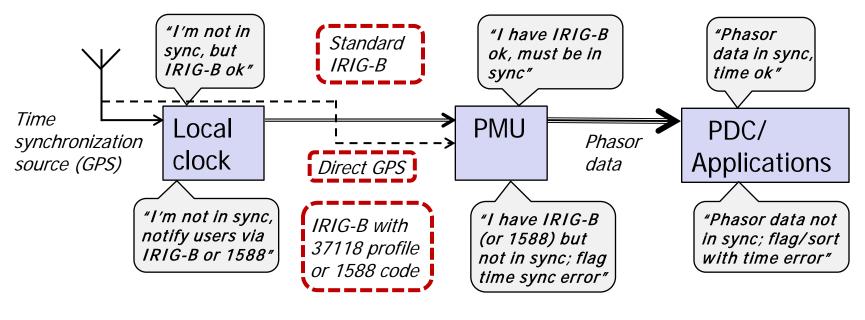






#### **Case 5: Time synchronization chain**

- The PMU needs to detect and flag time errors
  - Time directly from GPS provides time quality
  - Time indirect must include time quality
    - Eg: IRIG-B or IEEE1588
  - PMU provides sync information to PDC & applications







#### **Case 5: Time error problem resolution**

- Assure PMUs receive time quality
  - Check they report time error correctly
- Set PDC to detect time errors
  - Must be accurately and reliably timed
  - It must make allowances for reporting delays
- Check that PDC detects PMU time outliers
  - Responds correctly







#### **Questions**??







