

Chinese PMU Standard, Dynamic Testing and Future Applications

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Outlines



Motivations



Chinese PMU standard vs. IEEE C37.118.1a



PMU dynamic testing in China



Challenges for PMU technology and its applications



Conclusions

Advent of PMUs in China

- In 1994, PMUs (**ADX3000**) from Taiwan was introduced to Chinese Grid;
- From 1995, **PMU algorithms** were studied in Tsinghua University, North China Electric Power University and Hehai University, etc;
- In 2002, the first PMU (**CSS-200**) with the independent intellectual property right was invented and implemented in China.



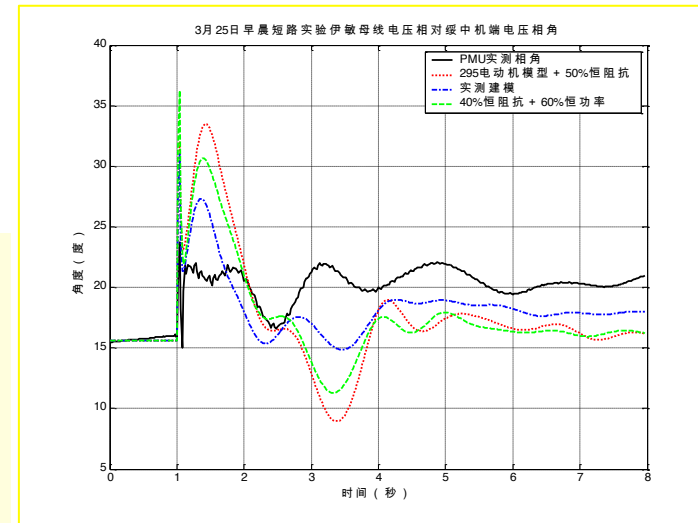
ADX3000



CSS-200

Development of PMUs in China

- In 2004, a man-made short circuit experiment is carried out at 500kV transmission line and PMUs was used for **models validation**;
- In 2005, PMUs played a major role in the **low frequency oscillation monitoring in central China**;
- In 2006, PMUs are suggested to be installed at all substations of **500kV** and above and the generators of **100MW** and above.
- Up to now, about **2500** PMUs have been commissioned in China.



Angle differences between PMU measurements and models

Chinese power system needs PMUs

Total installed capacity: 1.3 billion kW



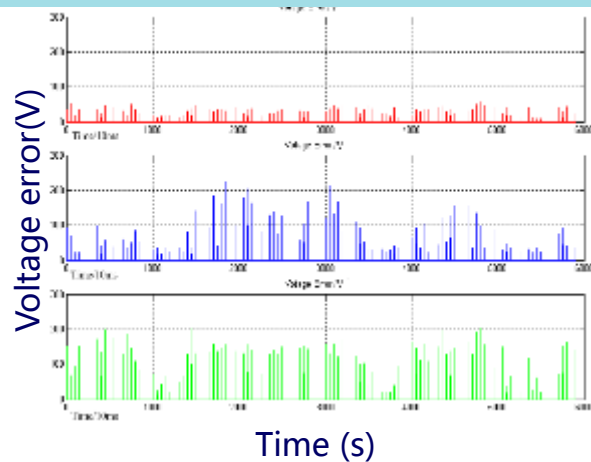
- Wind: 136 million kW
- Solar: 43 million kW
- West-East power transmission : 400 million kW
- UHV: 1000kV
- HVDC: ±800kV
- DC: 20



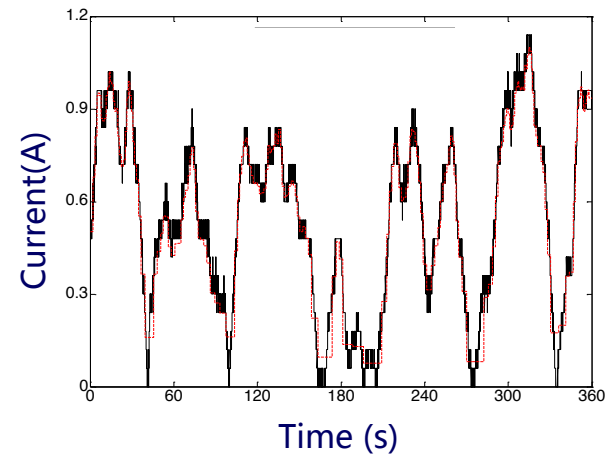
- The dynamic behavior of the power system is much more complicated;
- PMUs and PMU based closed-loop control are crucial for the power system security.

However, the data quality of PMUs

In 2006, measurements of different PMU in the same area are different



In 2014, the fake oscillation of PMU measurements in a convertor station



PMU standards under both steady and dynamic states
and PMU dynamic testing are essential for its further
application in power system.

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Profile of Chinese PMU standards

-  **Technical specifications of power system real time dynamic monitoring system, Q/GDW 131-2006**
 - Focus on steady states**
-  **Test specification for synchrophasor measurement unit for power system, GB/T 26862-2011**
 - Scratch the surface of modulation testing**
-  **Technical specifications of power system real time dynamic monitoring system, Q/GDW 1131-2014**
 - Comprehensive specifications for dynamic states**

How to make PMU standards

Test categories

Summarize the typical testing items according to the static and dynamic states of the power system.

The specifications of the testing items

- **The old version of Chinese standards;**
- **IEEE C37.118.1&IEEE C37.118.1a;**
- **The PMU testing in China.**

Measurement error indices

➤ IEEE

$$\text{TVE}(n) = \sqrt{\frac{(\hat{X}_r(n) - X_r(n))^2 + (\hat{X}_i(n) - X_i(n))^2}{(X_r(n))^2 + (X_i(n))^2}}$$

➤ China

$$\text{Magnitude measurement error}(ME) = \left| \frac{\text{measurment value} - \text{true value}}{\text{reference value}} \right| \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Phase angle measurement error}(PE) = |\text{measurment value} - \text{true value}|$$

- ME and PE do not describe the phasor measurement error directly; and they are relevant to each other;
- But the dispatchers in China get used to read the phasor in this way.

Steady-state compliance

	China			IEEE(M)
	ME(%)	PE(°)	TVE(%)	TVE(%)
Magnitude range test	0.2	0.2-1	0.42-1.76	1
Frequency range test	0.2	0.2-1	0.42-1.76	1
Harmonic distortion	0.4	0.4	0.85	1
Out-of-band test	0.5	1	1.85	1.3



Steady-state compliance

	China		IEEE(M)	
	FE(Hz)	RFE(Hz/s)	FE(Hz)	RFE(Hz/s)
Magnitude range test	0.002	0.01	0.005	0.1
Frequency range test	0.002	0.01	0.005	0.1
Harmonic distortion	0.004	0.02	0.025 /0.005	NA
Out-of-band test	0.025	NA	0.01	NA

The PMU testing results show that the requirements above can be satisfied.

Unique testing in Chinese Steady-state compliance

Power range test

-The active and reactive power measurements are important values for **the monitoring and control application** of the power system .

Input	$49\text{Hz} \leq f \leq 51\text{Hz}, 0 \leq \cos\delta \leq 1$
Active and reactive power measurement error limits	0.5%

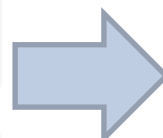
Unbalanced test

-Some algorithms are based on the **assumption** that the three phases are **balanced** to eliminate the error caused by the **frequency deviation**. Therefore, the unbalanced test is necessary.

Unbalanced	$0.0U_n \leq U_a \leq 0.5U_n$	$0.5U_n \leq U_a \leq 1.2U_n$	$0.0I_n \leq I_a \leq 0.5I_n$	$0.5I_n \leq I_a \leq 1.2I_n$
ME(%)	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
PE(°)	0.5	0.2	1	0.5
FE(Hz)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
RFE(Hz/s)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Dynamic compliance

	China			IEEE(M)
	ME(%)	PE(°)	TVE(%)	
Magnitude modulation	0.2	0.3	0.58	3
Phase angle modulation	0.2	0.5	0.91	3
Magnitude and phase angle modulation	0.2	0.5	0.91	NA
Ramp of frequency	0.2	0.5	0.91	1



Dynamic compliance

	China				IEEE(M)		
	ME(%)	PE(°)	FE (Hz)	RFE (Hz/s)	TVE (%)	FE (Hz)	RFE (Hz/s)
Magnitude modulation	0.2	0.3	0.025	0.1	3	0.12-0.3	2.3-14
Phase angle modulation	0.2	0.5	0.3	3	3	0.12-0.3	2.3-14
Magnitude and phase angle modulation	0.2	0.5	0.3	3	NA	NA	NA
Ramp of frequency	0.2	0.5	0.01	0.2	1	0.01	0.2
Step	The requirements of the response time and over shoot are the same						

Dynamic compliance

	China					IEEE(M)		
	ME(%)	PE(°)	FE (Hz)	RFE (Hz/s)	TVE (%)	FE (Hz)	RFE (Hz/s)	
Magnitude modulation	0.2	0.3	0.025	0.1	3	0.12-0.3	2.3-14	

- According to the analysis, the changing magnitude does affect the **magnitude** measurement a lot; but it **does not** affect the **phase angle**, **frequency**, and **ROCOF** measurements too much;
- Therefore, the PE, FE, and RFE limits are just **extended a little** as compared their values under steady state; the ME limit is still 0.2%, because we **follow** the requirement in the old version of Chinese standard.

Dynamic compliance


	China				TVE (%)	IEEE(M)	
	ME(%)	PE(°)	FE (Hz)	RFE (Hz/s)		FE (Hz)	RFE (Hz/s)
Phase angle modulation	0.2	0.5	0.3	3	3	0.12-0.3	2.3-14

- According to the analysis, the changing phase angle does affect **phase angle a lot**, and the frequency and ROCOF even more;
- Therefore, the PE, FE, and RFE limits are **extended**, but not as much as IEEE does.

Test results of a dynamic phasor algorithm

Fs=50Hz	ME	PE	FE	RFE	TVE
Max error	0.014372	0.019916	0.0023972	0.12227	0.036467

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-  **Motivations**
-  **Chinese PMU standard vs. IEEE C37.118.1a**
-  **PMU dynamic testing in China**
-  **Challenges for PMU technology and its applications**
-  **Conclusions**

PMU testing platform based on signal generator

The PMU test platform based on the high accurate signal generator **take the signal generator as the reference.**



The synchronization and signal precisions of the signal generator are crucial. Its performance is tested comprehensively. Based on the test results, the signals synchronizations at different frequencies are compensated.

PMU testing platform based on PMU calibrator

The PMU test platform based on the PMU calibrator **take the calibrator as the reference**. Therefore, the performance of the PMU **calibrator** is crucial.



The **acquisition and control boards** from NI are chosen to established the calibrator. The phasor algorithm **with long data window but high accuracy** is proposed and implemented.

PMU testing

- In 2010 , PMUs from the four main Chinese PMU manufactures are tested under both steady and dynamic states for **the first time** ;
- The test results show the dynamic performance of the PMUs in China at that time **cannot meet** the requirements of the monitoring and control.

PMU testing

The manufactures were allowed to update their PMU algorithm with our help during the first round test. In the final test, **all the PMUs pass the test**, which was a big progress for the Chinese PMU technology.

Dynamic testing results

PMU	F _s (Hz)	Magnitude modulation				Phase angle modulation				Magnitude and phase angle modulation				Ramp of frequency				step	
		ME	PE	FE	RFE	ME	PE	FE	RFE	ME	PE	FE	RFE	ME	PE	FE	RFE	R	O
A	25	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	50	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	100	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
B	25	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	50	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	100	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
C	25	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	50	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	100	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
D	25	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	50	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	100	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
E	25	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	50	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	100	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
F	25	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	50	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	100	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
G	25	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	50	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	100	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

S: satisfied the requirements; F: fail to meet the requirements; N: did not do the test

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PMUs for renewable sources

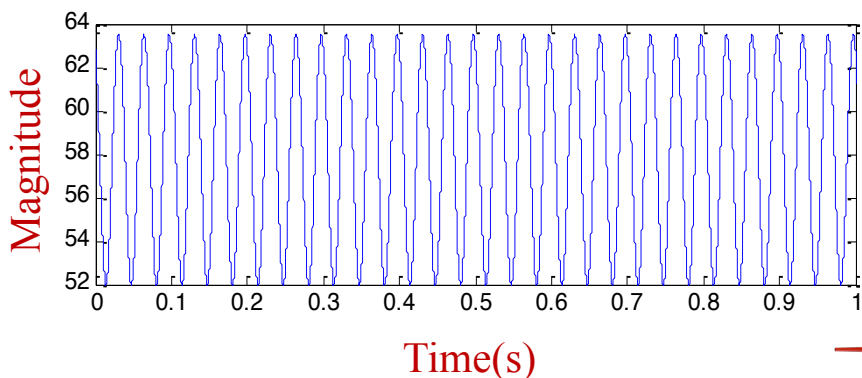
- In 2015 , the large amount of **inter harmonics** that appeared near the **wind farms** of northwest China and three 660MW generator are tripped caused by SSO.
- **PMUs for the area of renewable energies is of great importance.**

There is no PMUs installed within the wind farm, which makes it hard to find out the exact inter-harmonic source.

The PMUs installed on the high voltage transmission lines can provide the dynamic measurements that are helpful for monitoring and analysis.

PMUs For renewable sources

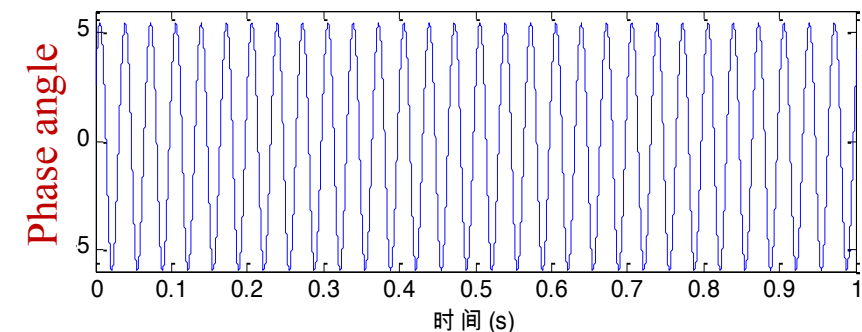
The **inter harmonics** make calculating the phasor precisely more difficulty.



The oscillation frequency is high, the frequency aliasing is easy to occur.

The phasor changes in a very fast rate, how to calculate the phasor precisely?

Is the relevant standard needed?

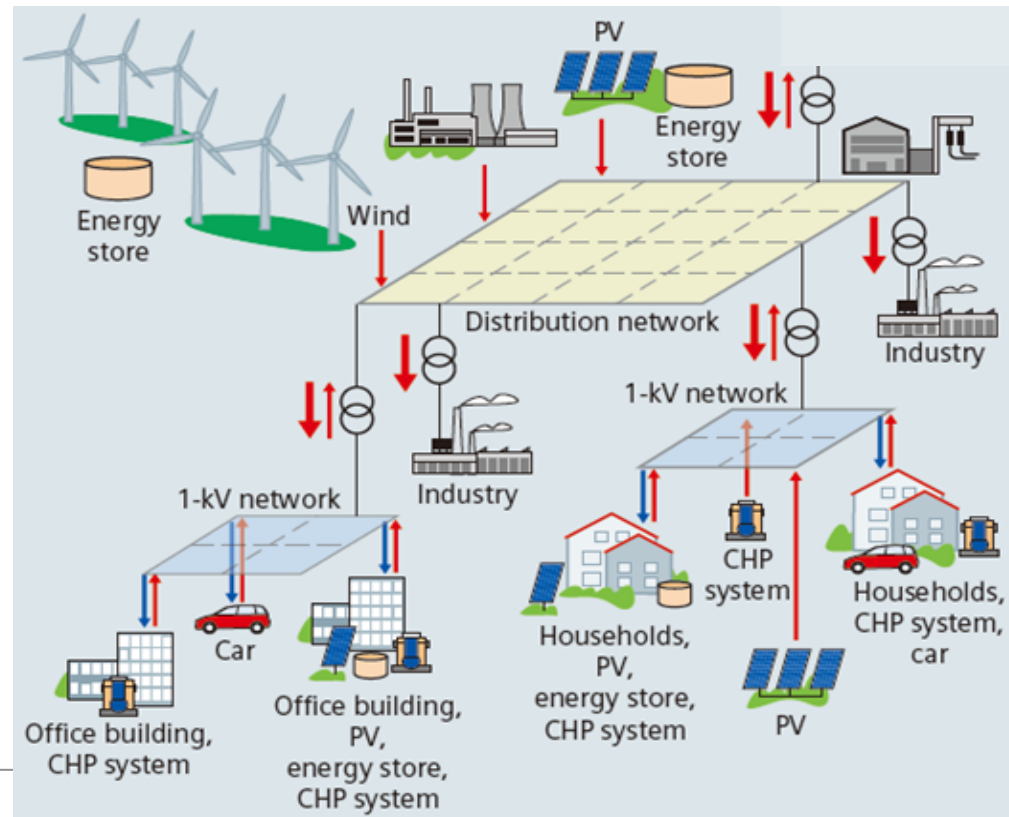


PMUs For distribution

- The **coupling** of the dynamic behavior of the transmission and distribution lines is much **closer**;
- The distributed generator, the active loads, and the large amount of the power electronic devices make the dynamic behavior more **complicated**;
- PMUs for the **distribution system** are needed.

Challenges:

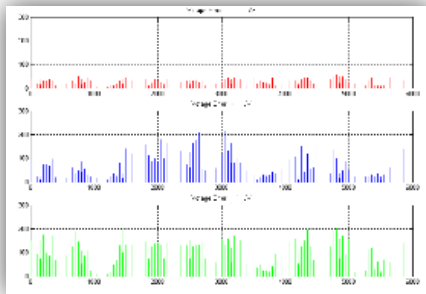
- More harmonics;
- More noises;
- Phase angle difference between the line terminals is small;
- ...



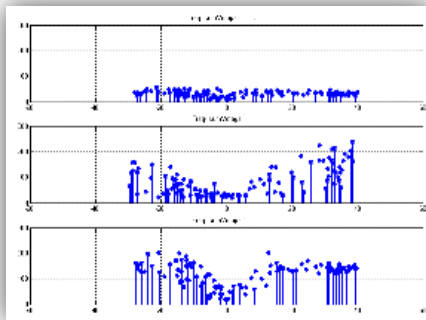
Data quality assessment & dynamic state estimation

Data quality assessment

Use the nature of the power signals to identify the bad measurements of PMU **on-line**.



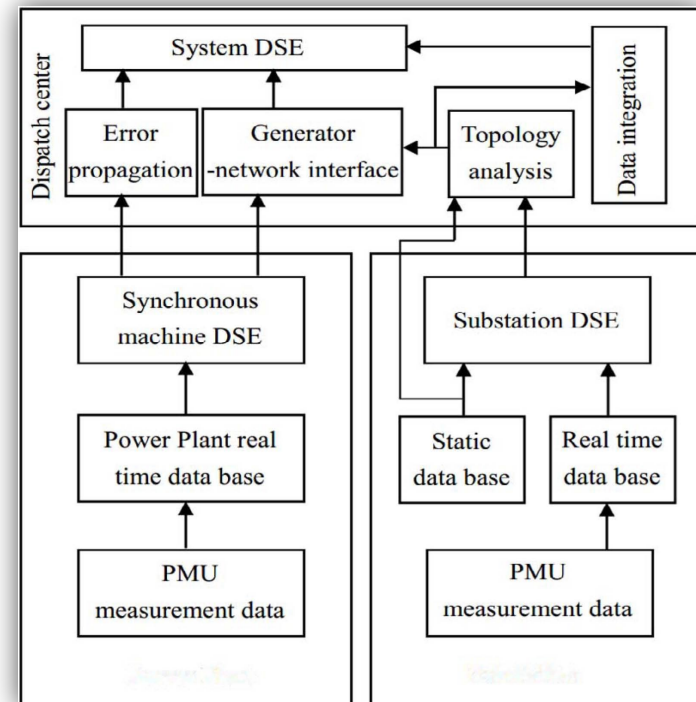
Voltage vibration



Frequency vibration

Dynamic state estimation

The **distributed dynamic state estimation** based on PMU is proposed to realize the state estimation of the whole power system.



Framework of DSE

Other applications based on PMUs



The parameters identification of the transmission lines, generators, and generator excitation based on PMUs



On-line stability assessment based on PMUs



Close-loop control based WAMS



Frequency stability assessment based on PMUs

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- PMUs play an important role for the **monitoring and control** of the power system, especially under the **dynamic** condition;
- The data **quality** of PMUs is of good concern for the dispatching center, the **PMU standards and testing** make the PMU technology in China **progress dramatically**;
- The **on-line data quality assessment** is essential for PMU-based application;
- The development of power system brings **challenges** to PMUs, future researches, such as the **further standard revision, PMUs for the renewable sources and distribution, field PMU testing, PMU-based application, are needed.**

Questions?

