Utility Evaluation of Improved Event Triangulation Using Synchrophasor Technology

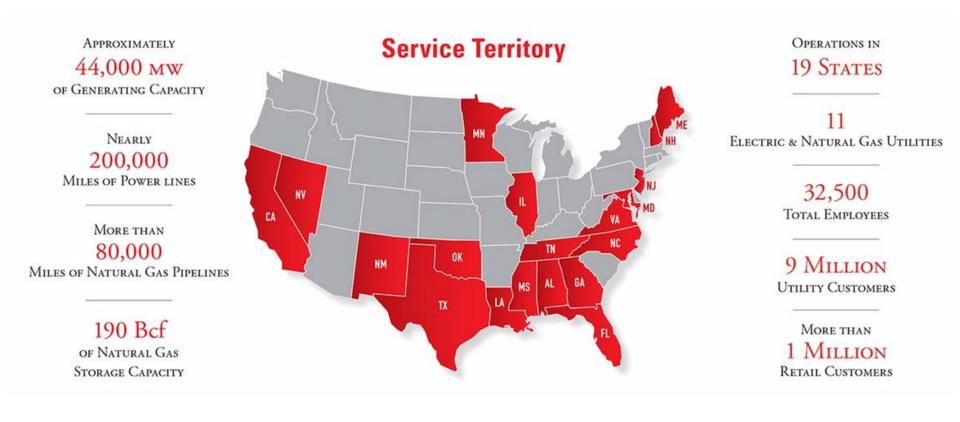
Clifton Black, Shih-Min Hsu & Ihsan Hakima Southern Company Abigail Till, Ling (Ellen) Wu & Yilu Liu UTK/ORNL







Southern Company Overview



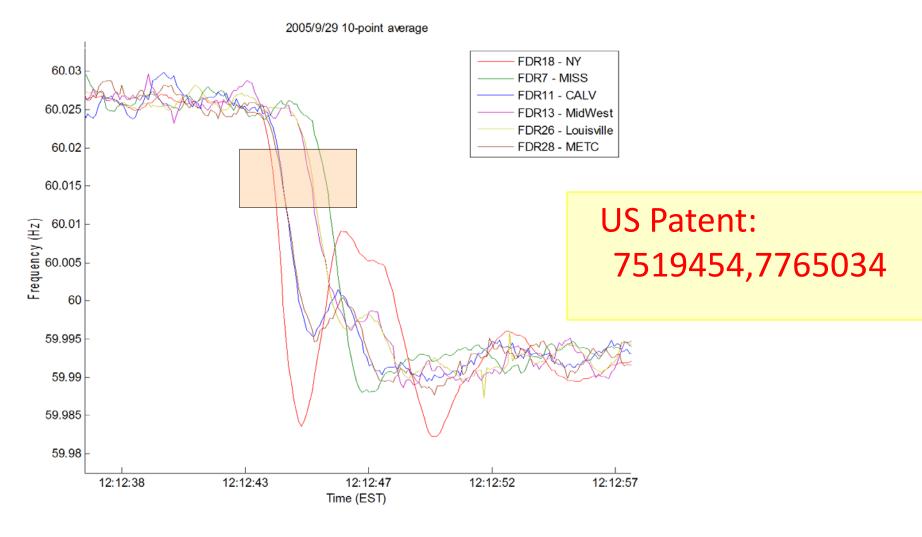




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On-line Event Location

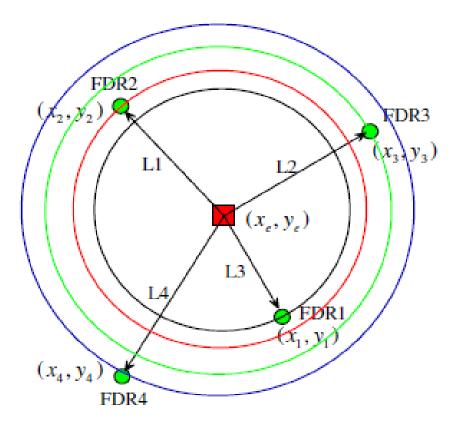








Event Location Triangulation



$$(x_{1} - x_{e})^{2} + (y_{1} - y_{e})^{2} = V^{2}(t_{1} - t_{e})^{2}$$
$$(x_{2} - x_{e})^{2} + (y_{2} - y_{e})^{2} = V^{2}(t_{2} - t_{e})^{2}$$
$$\vdots$$
$$(x_{n} - x_{e})^{2} + (y_{n} - y_{e})^{2} = V^{2}(t_{n} - t_{e})^{2}$$





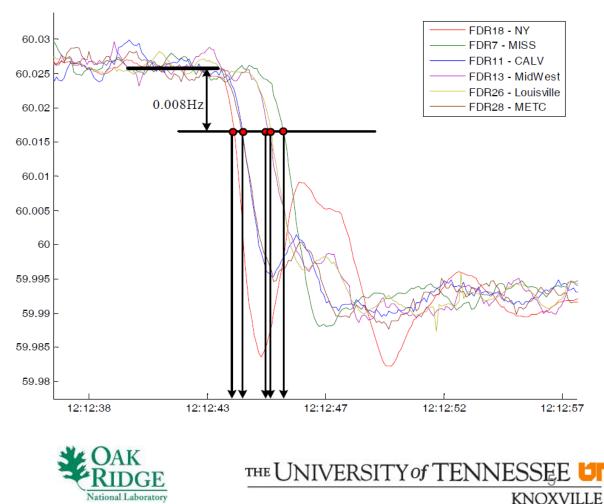


Time Delay of Arrival (TDOA)

Correct sequence of TDOAs is critical to solve the triangulation equations.

TDOAs can be derived from both frequency and phase angle measurements.

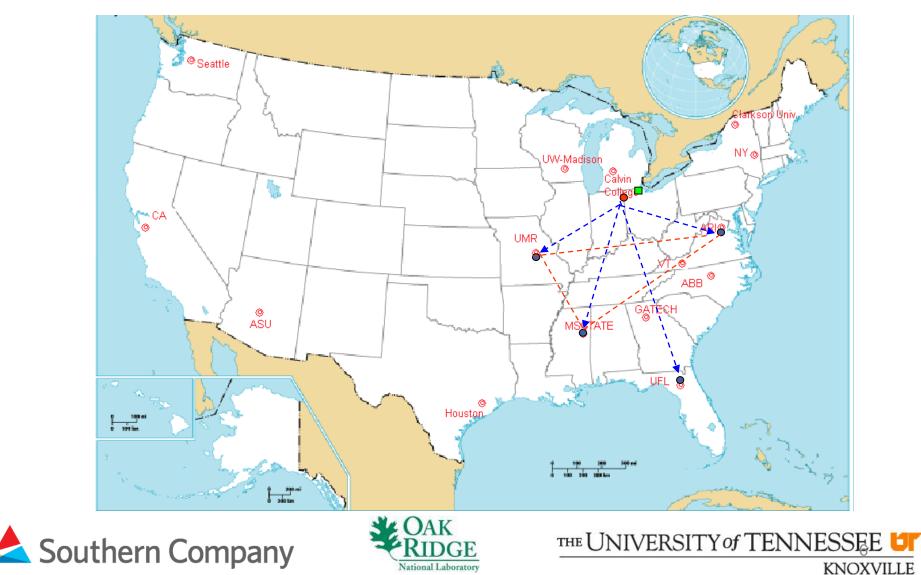
Frequency measurements directly give the TDOAs, but angle measurements need a series of process



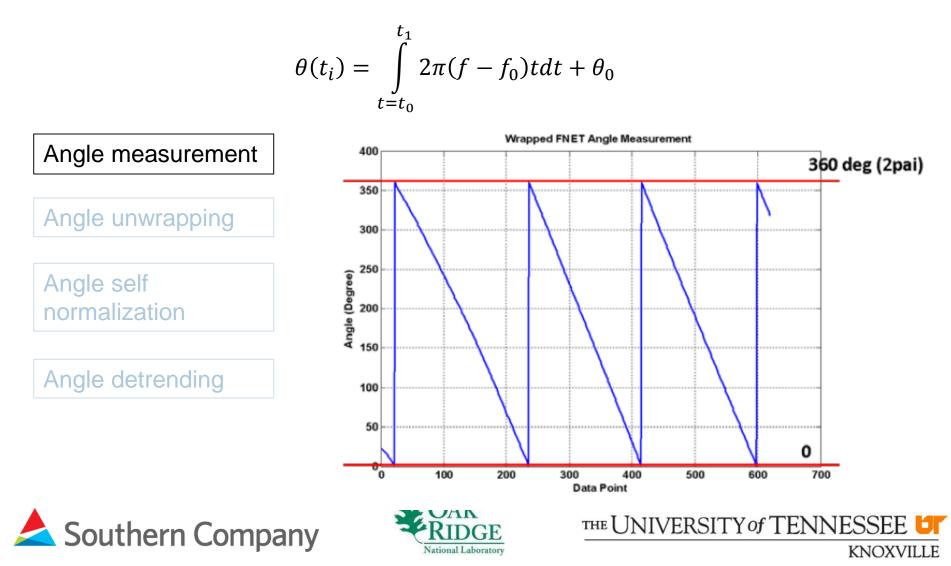


Triangulation of Event Location

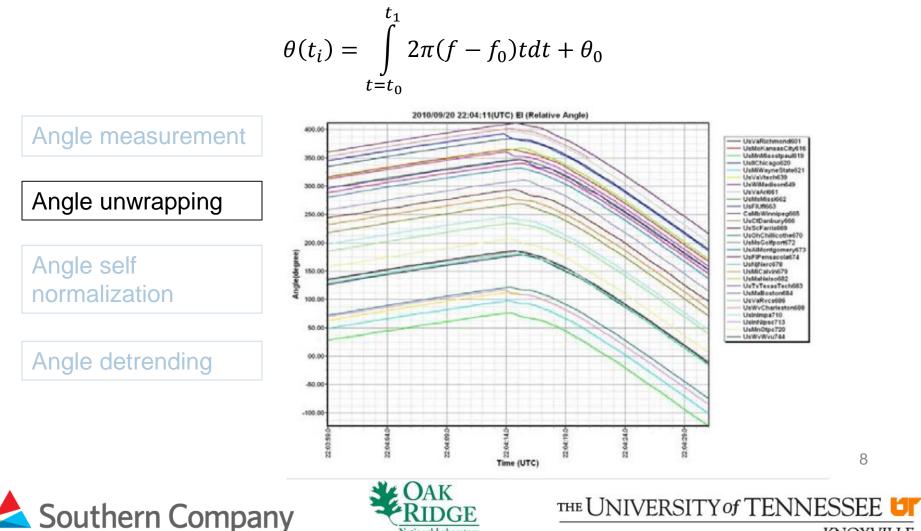
Red dot estimated location, Green square is actual location



Angle measurement is the integration of frequency measurement



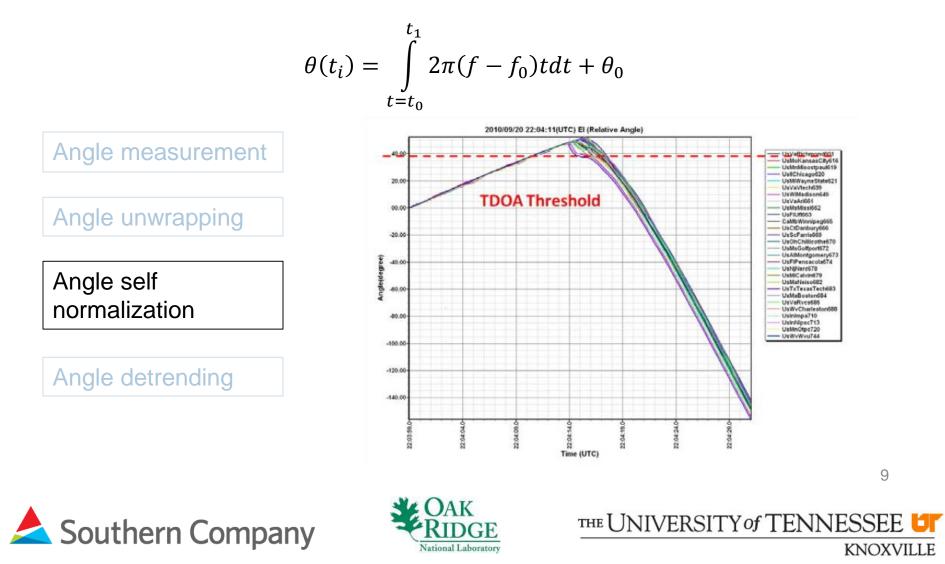
Angle measurement is the integration of frequency measurement



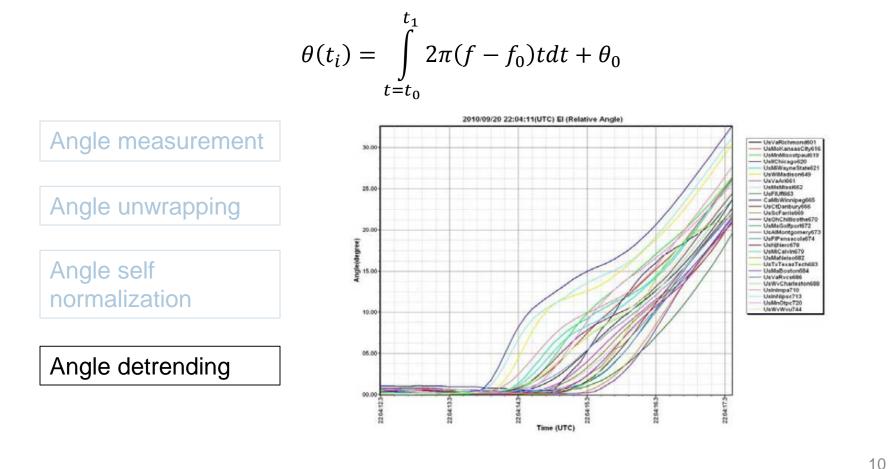
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Angle measurement is the integration of frequency measurement



Angle measurement is the integration of frequency measurement



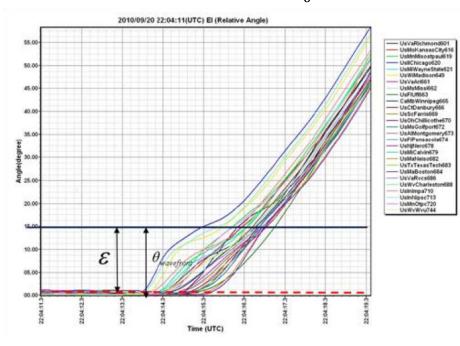




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Angle measurement is the integration of frequency measurement

$$\theta(t_i) = \int_{t=t_0}^{t_1} 2\pi (f - f_0) t dt + \theta_0$$



The sequence of TDOAs are determined by the final processed angle data.





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Angle vs. Frequency Triangulation Comparison

23 Events used for Comparison

Comparison between triangulations and correct latitude:

| | Maximum Difference (Degrees) | Maximum Difference (Miles) | Average Difference (Degrees) | Average Difference (Miles) | Number of Events with No Difference |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Angle-based Triangulation | 3.3344 | 230.07 | 1.2112 | 83.57 | 1 |
| Frequency-based Triangulation | 4.4317 | 305.79 | 1.4957 | 103.20 | 1 |

Comparison between triangulations and correct longitude:

| | Maximum Difference (Degrees) | Maximum Difference (Miles) | Average Difference (Degrees) | Average Difference (Miles) | Number of Events with No Difference |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Angle-based Triangulation | 4.7481 | 259.2463 | 1.4285 | 78.00 | 1 |
| Frequency-based Triangulation | 10.4006 | 567.8728 | 3.0195 | 164.86 | 1 |





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Angle vs. Frequency Triangulation Comparison

Number of cases with better accuracy:

| | Latitude | Longitude |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Angle-based Triangulation | 10 | 14 |
| Frequency-based Triangulation | 12 | 8 |







Angle vs. Frequency Triangulation Comparison

23 Events used for Comparison

Comparison between triangulations and correct location:

| | Maximum Difference (Miles) | Average Difference (Miles) | Number of Events with No Difference |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Angle-based Triangulation | 343.27 | 122.65 | 1 |
| Frequency-based Triangulation | 623.08 | 201.38 | 1 |

Number of cases with better accuracy:

| | Location | |
|----------------------------------|----------|--|
| Angle-based Triangulation | 13 | |
| Frequency-based Triangulation | 9 | |
| OAK | | |







Next Step: Line Trip Detection & Location Based on Phase Angle

