

# PJM Synchrophasor Data Quality

NASPI DQ Workshop, March 2016 Ryan Nice Shaun Murphy



PJM Phasor Data Quality Theory

- Our members, equipment owners, carry the most significant burden of infrastructure development and maintenance. Therefore PJM's responsibility is to support, enable and inform.
  - A. Provide intelligence that is high-value, condensed, and timesaving, derived from the exceptionally large volume of synchrophasor data.
  - B. Set data quality goals that are value orientated based on actual application requirements and use cases.
  - C. Act as a host wherever intelligence, experience and contacts are mutually beneficial among the PJM family.

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# PJM's Relation to PMUs







#### PJM Synchrophasor Performance Metrics from 2/1/2016 to 3/1/2016 – Outage Compensated

#### Summary PMU Error Rate and Latency Metrics for Each TO

то	Total Error %	Drop Error %	Data Invalid %	Transmission Error %	Synch Error %	Time Error %	Average Latency	Min Latency	Max Latency
Apple	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	67	0	3861
Tomato	0.032%	0.001%	0.015%	0.000%	0.016%	0.000%	169	72	4065
Bean	0.046%	0.003%	0.044%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	210	99	4015
Garlic	0.214%	0.001%	0.177%	0.000%	0.035%	0.000%	149	121	4093
Brussel	0.415%	0.029%	0.385%	0.000%	0.001%	0.000%	210	59	2111
Pepper	0.505%	0.000%	0.000%	0.505%	0.000%	0.000%	141	75	3627
Lettuce	1.569%	1.512%	0.000%	0.000%	0.057%	0.000%	1243	682	4047
Parsley	1.731%	1.606%	0.000%	0.125%	0.000%	0.000%	1088	1045	4124
Daisy	6.323%	0.466%	5.837%	0.000%	0.018%	0.001%	1168	223	4125
Potato	9.364%	0.000%	9.363%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	310	137	4062
Basil	22.281%	0.000%	22.245%	0.000%	0.036%	0.000%	30	10	3981
Berry	33.338%	0.002%	33.335%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	3184	3013	4098
PJM Total	2.455%	0.757%	1.642%	0.033%	0.023%	0.000%	745	466	3750

The grid above summarizes aggregate average error rates for the month for all PMUs at each TO. Error rates for all PMUs are highlighted on a green-yellow-red gradient scale relative to absolute Error %.

A similar highlighting scheme is used for latency, using a threshold of 500 milliseconds.

Detailed grids showing this data at the substation level and the PMU level are provided late in this document.





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Reporting



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**Note:** Reporting





- Facing considerable data quality challenges, at the end of 2014 PJM met with TOs to set individual synchrophasor EOY 2015 data quality goals. Most parties agreed to accept the challenge.
- Manual 01 states synchrophasor data quality requirement is +/-0.2%, or the level the PJM Phasor Data Quality Task Force has set.
- The +/-0.2% threshold is a threshold originally proposed years ago during an earlier phase of synchrophasor research and investigation.

#### PJM Synchrophasor Data Error Rate, All Time 50.000% 45.000% 40.000% 35.000% 30.000% 25.000% 20.000% 15.000% 10.000% 5.000% 0.000% 2-Nov-2013 25-Jun-2015 28-Sep-2012 16-Apr-2013 21-May-2014 7-Dec-2014

# PJM Synchrophasor Data Error Rate, All Time 50.000% 45.000% 40.000% 35.000% 30.000% 25.000% 20.000% 15.000% 10.000% 5.000% 0.000%

28-Sep-2012

21-May-2014

7-Dec-2014

25-Jun-2015

2-Nov-2013

16-Apr-2013





#### Synchrophasor Data Quality Goals

# Plans for progress, 2016:

- For highest value for effort, focus attention on specific situations that regularly, over a three month rolling average, feature an error rate worse than ±0.5%.
- All companies will continue to be monitored and are encouraged to meet the ±0.2% goal.
- Move beyond looking at data quality, and evaluate data accuracy.



#### Beyond Quality, Into Accuracy

Signal Type	Value
Status	0x0000 (Good Data)
Voltage	0 V / -120 Degree
Current	271.602 A / -1.66576 Degree
Frequency	65.536 Hz/0 Hz/s

- STAT word is zero indicating good.
- Voltage is zero, -120, default value.
- Frequency hasn't changed from 65.536 Hz for days.

In standard reporting, this PMU data would be categorized as non-error because of dependency on the STAT word derived quality.





- Voltages
  - Between 0.7 and 1.3 Per Unit
- Currents
  - Less than 100 Per Unit
  - Less than branch load dump limit
- Frequencies
  - Between under and over protection settings



## Model Based Check

- Linear State Estimation combines:
  - PMU Voltages
  - PMU Currents
  - Topology
  - Impedance

Linear State Estimation Z=Measurement Matrix H=System transfer function  $[x] = [(B^T B)^{-1} B^T][z] = [H][z]$ 



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### Linear State Estimation Improves Data Quality

- 1. Process and arrange input data
- 2. Calculate State Estimate
- 3. Calculate residual between raw value and LSE result



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# Linear State Estimation Improves Data Quality

- Process and arrange input data
- 2. Calculate State Estimate
- 3. Calculate residual between raw value and LSE result
- 4. Remove signal with largest residual, return to step 1





Linear State Estimation Approach

- Systematically remove PMU data with the highest residual value until the maximum residual is under a given tolerance (25%)
- Preserves quality of the system state
- Catalog bad data occurrences and share with PMU owner



Adding Model Validation

- LSE applies PMU data to our model and finds the state
- Current setup identifies large errors in data quality
- Model validation heavily impacts this analysis. Quantifying data quality at a higher degree of accuracy requires a highly-accurate model.



\*High residuals may be the result of an inaccurate model



#### Plans for the future...

- Model Validation
- Apply data to a time-based SE model
- Utilize a filter-based approach to state estimation
- Adding more information to our model will improve data quality detection

