Event Location Identification Using Distribution Synchrophasors

Talk at NASPI, October 2018

Hamed Mohsenian-Rad

Associate Professor, Electrical Engineering, University of California, Riverside
Associate Director, Winston Chung Global Energy Center
Director, UC-National Lab Center for Power Distribution Cyber Security

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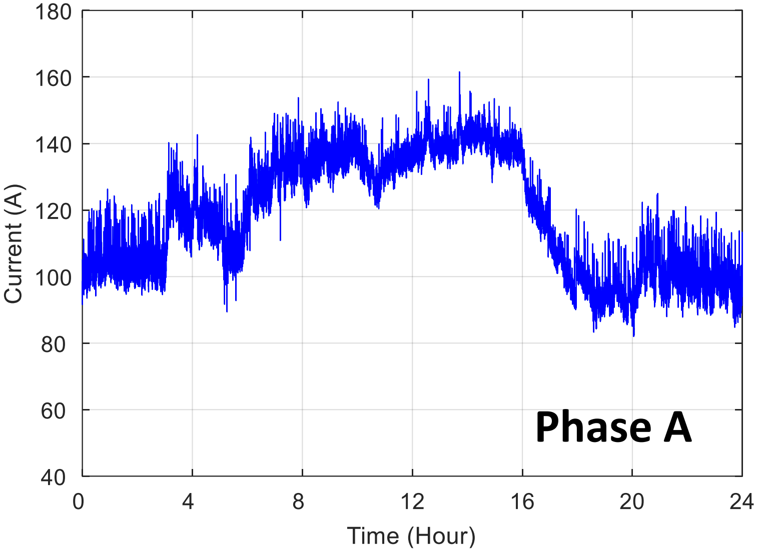
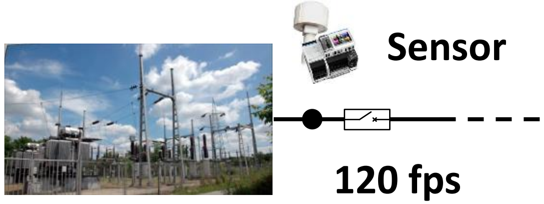
A. von-Meier, L. Alvarez, C. Roberts, F. Megala, Z. Taylor

Events in Distribution Systems



Event Detection

- Current (I)
- Voltage (V)
- Active Power (P)
- Reactive Power (Q)



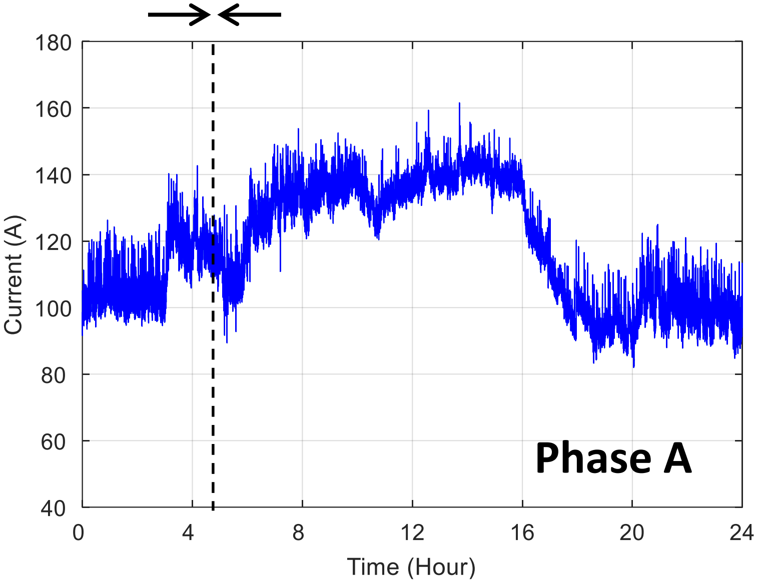
Sensor

120 fps

Micro-PMU

(Riverside, CA)

Events in Distribution Systems



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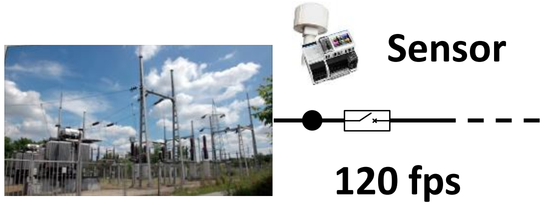

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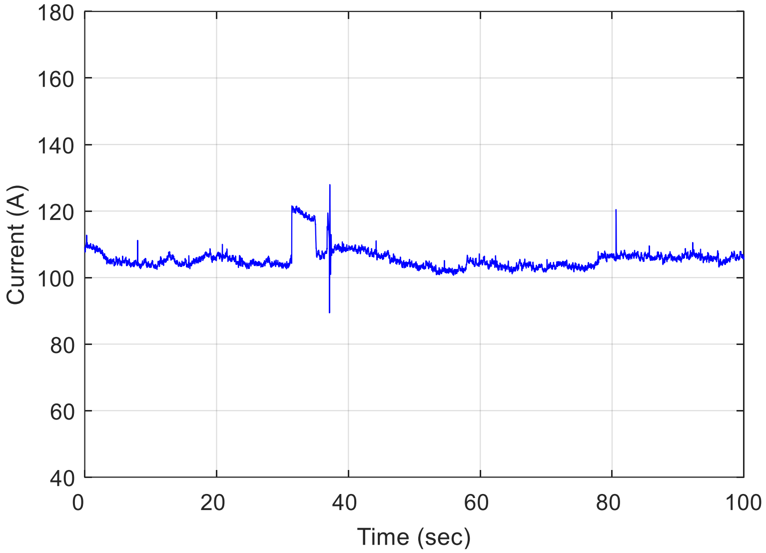

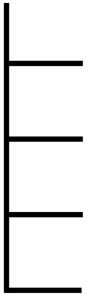

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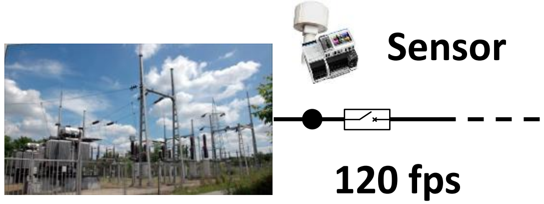

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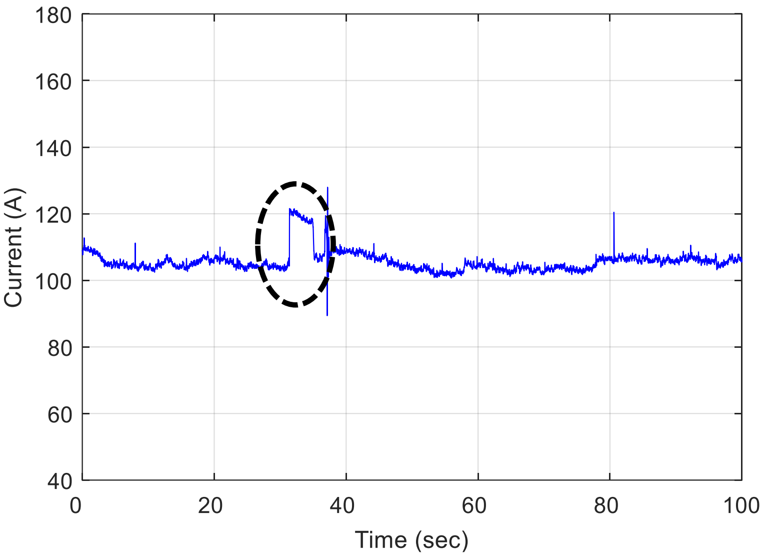

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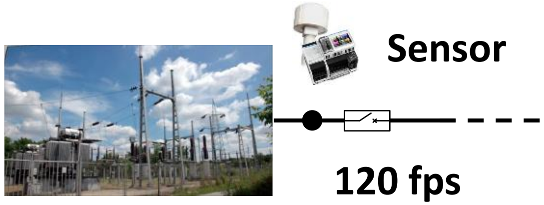

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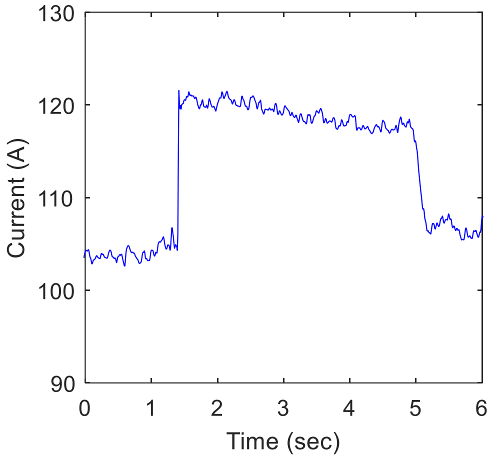
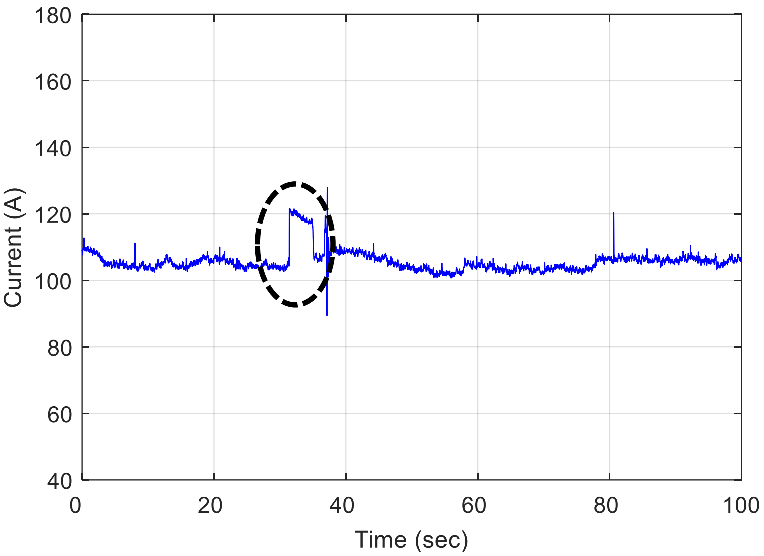
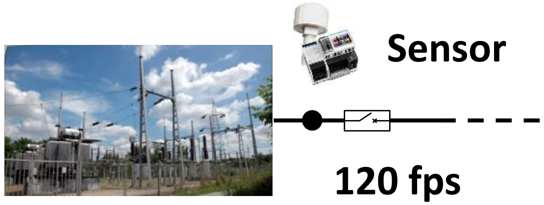


Events in Distribution Systems



On Average: 500 Events Per Day Per Feeder

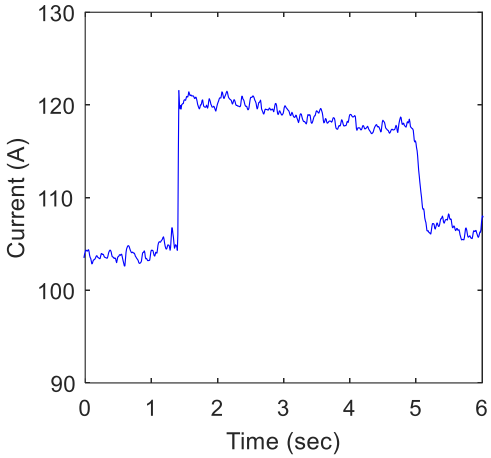


Sensor

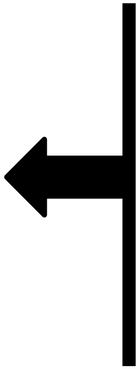
120 fps

Micro-PMU

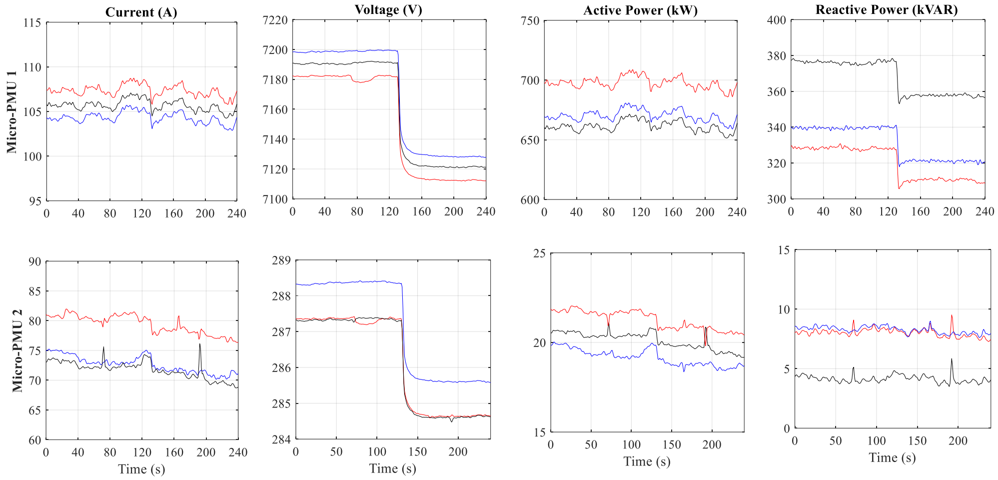
(Riverside, CA)

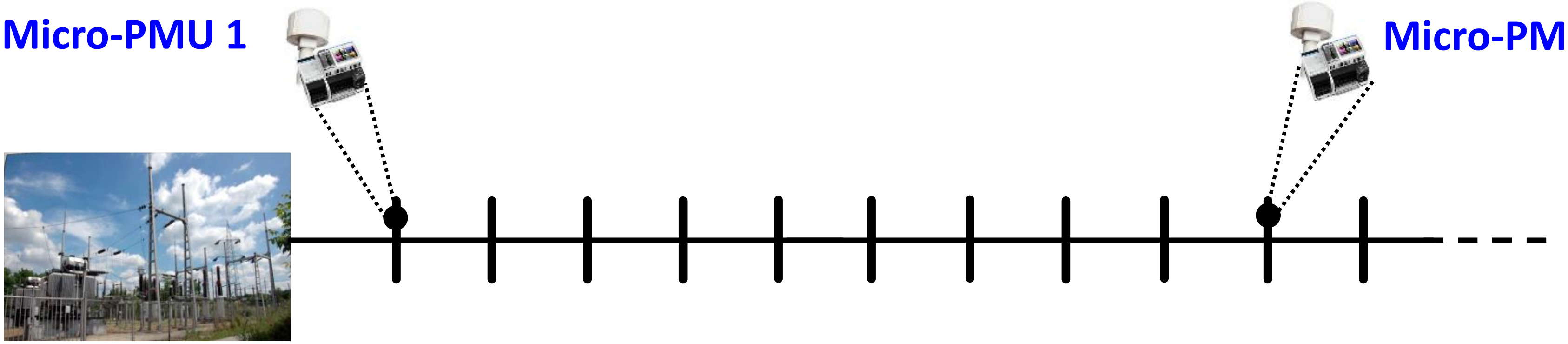


Event Classification

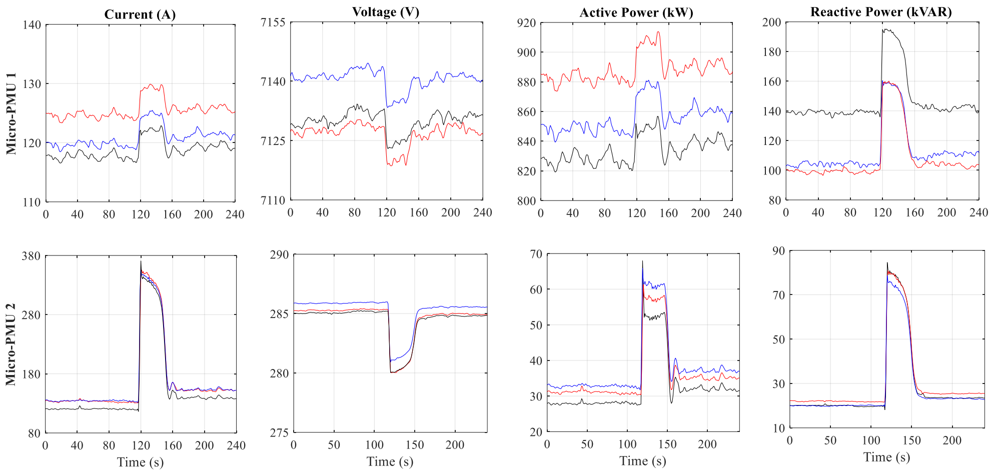


Class 1

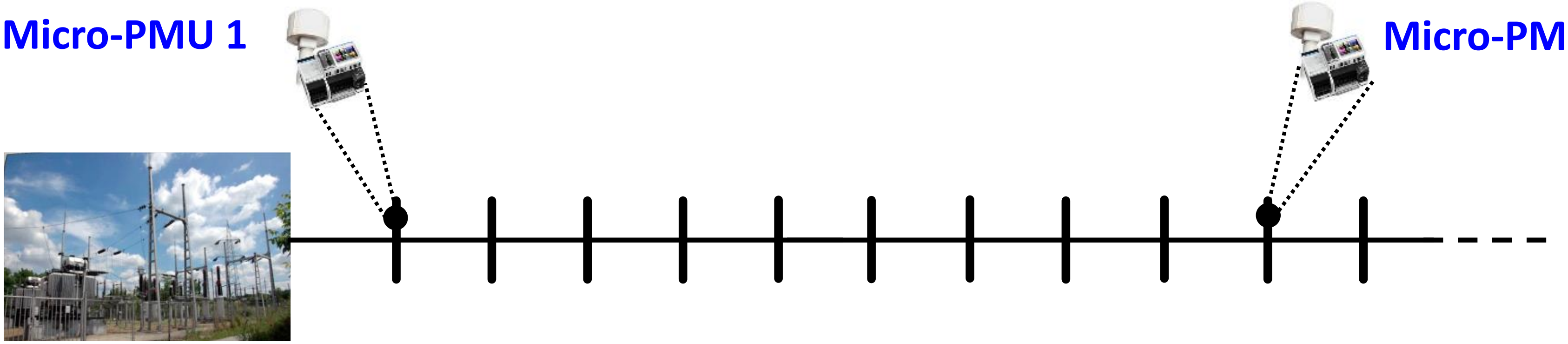




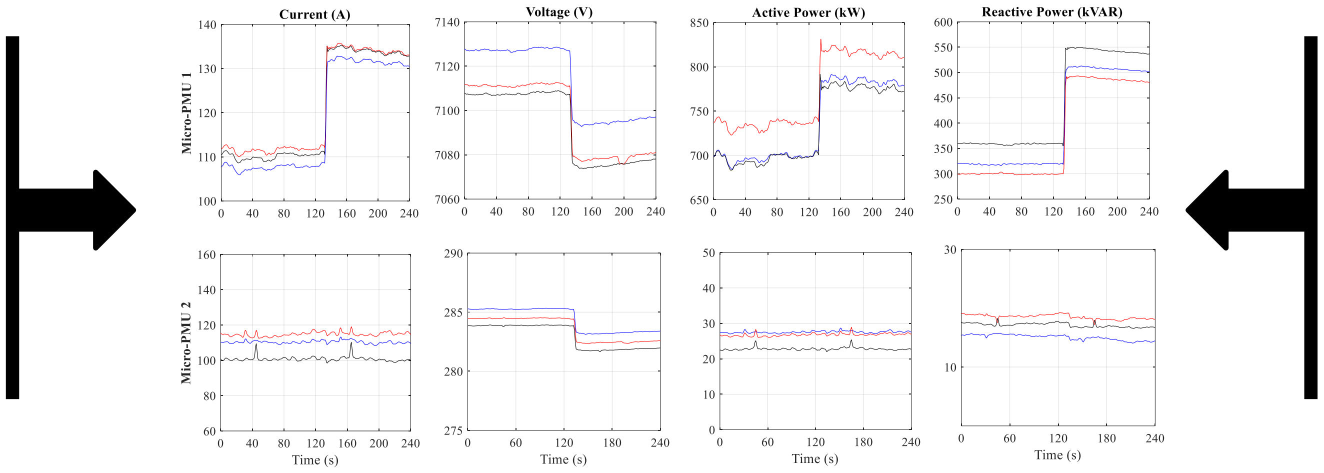
Event Classification



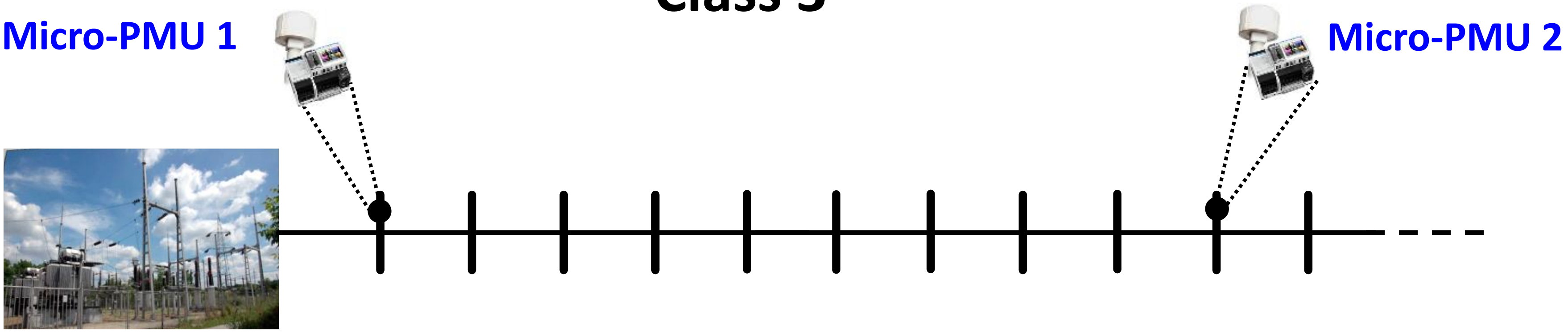
Class 2



Event Classification



Class 3

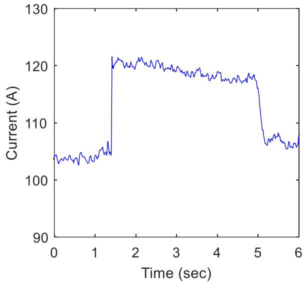


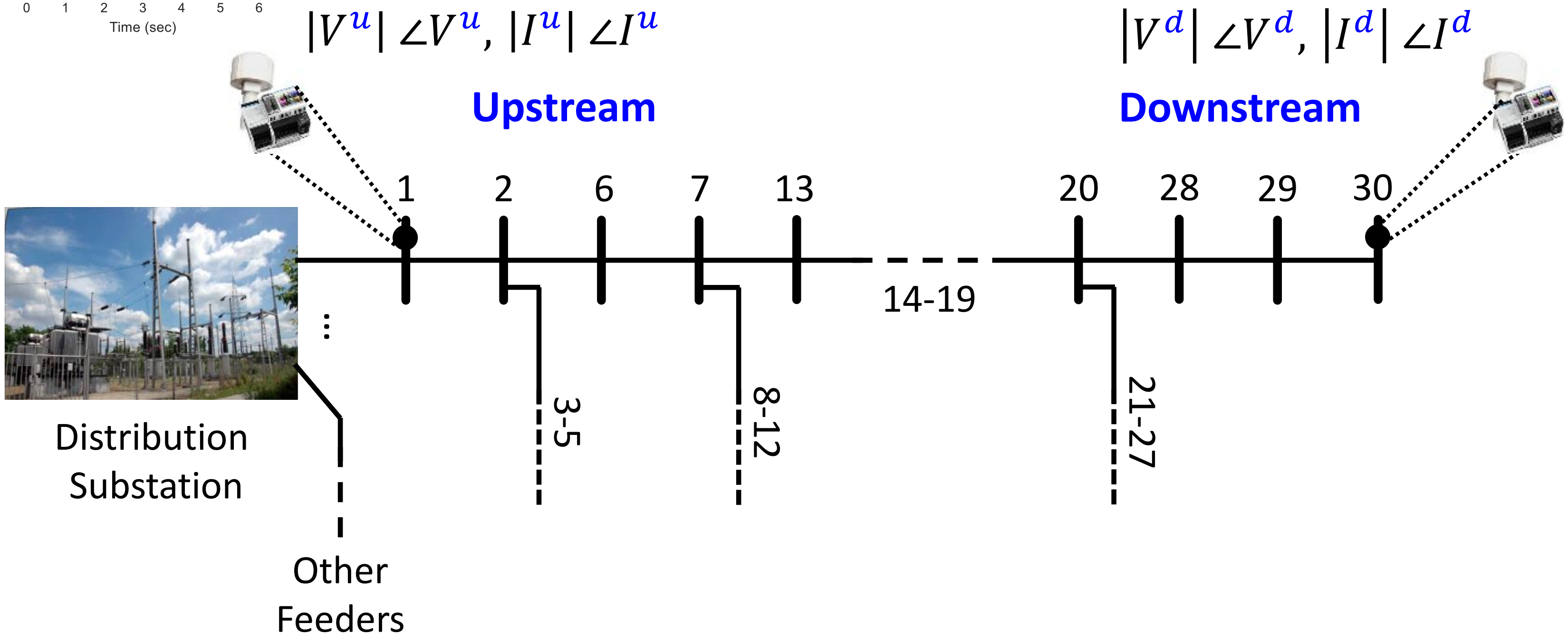
Problem Statement

Questions:

1. What is the source location of this event?
2. What can we learn from this event?

Class 3





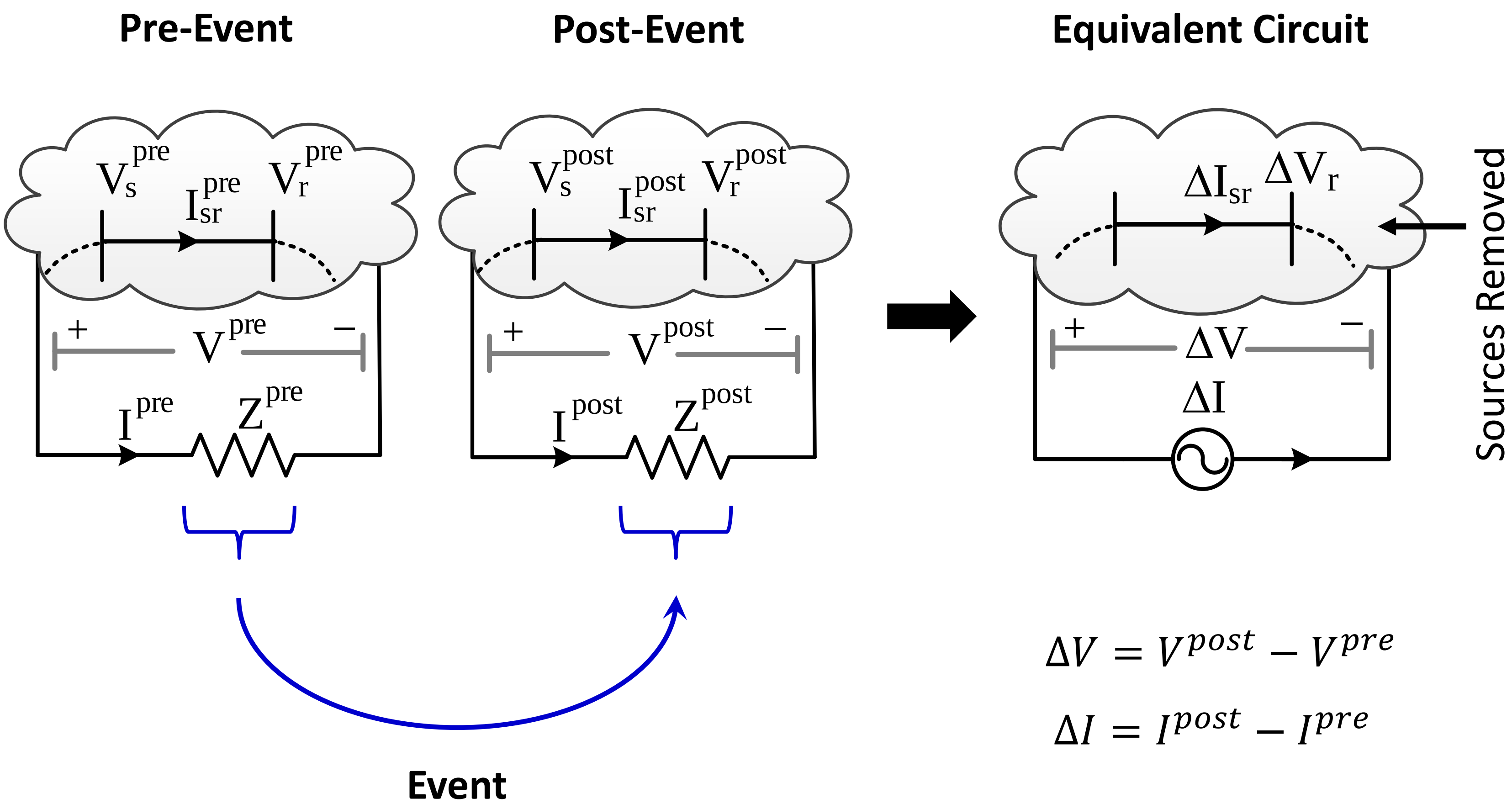
$|V^u| \angle V^u, |I^u| \angle I^u$

$|V^d| \angle V^d, |I^d| \angle I^d$

Upstream

Downstream

Background: Compensation Theory

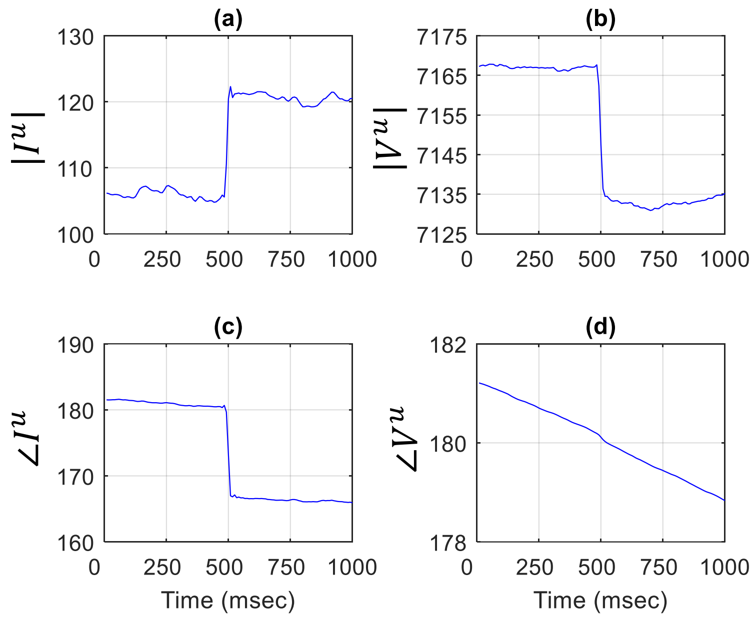


$$\Delta V = V^{post} - V^{pre}$$

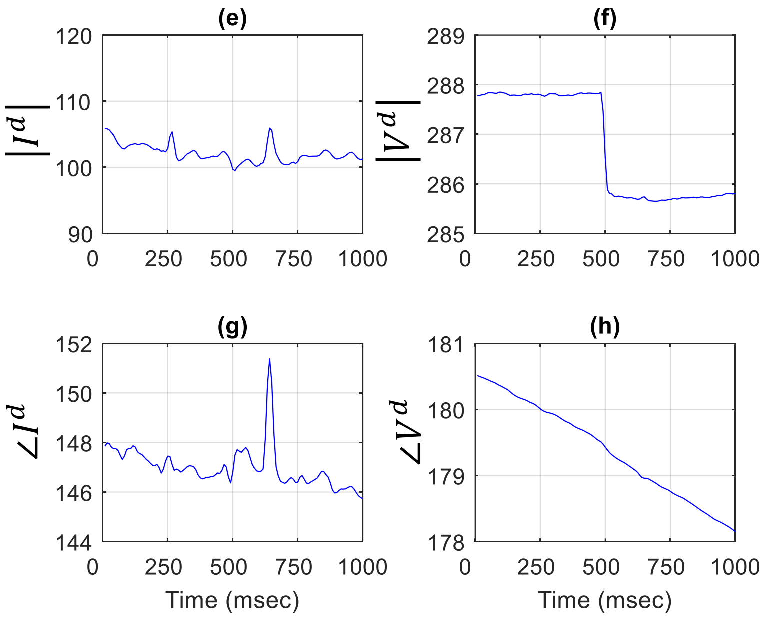
$$\Delta I = I^{post} - I^{pre}$$

Step 1: Extract Differential Synchrophasors

Upstream Sensor



Downstream Sensor



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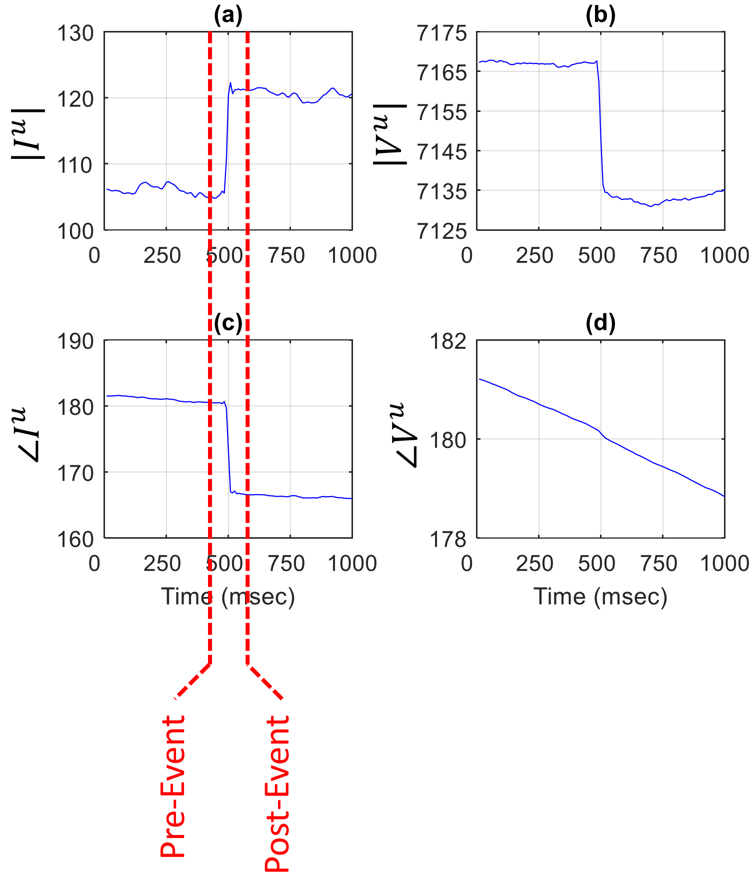
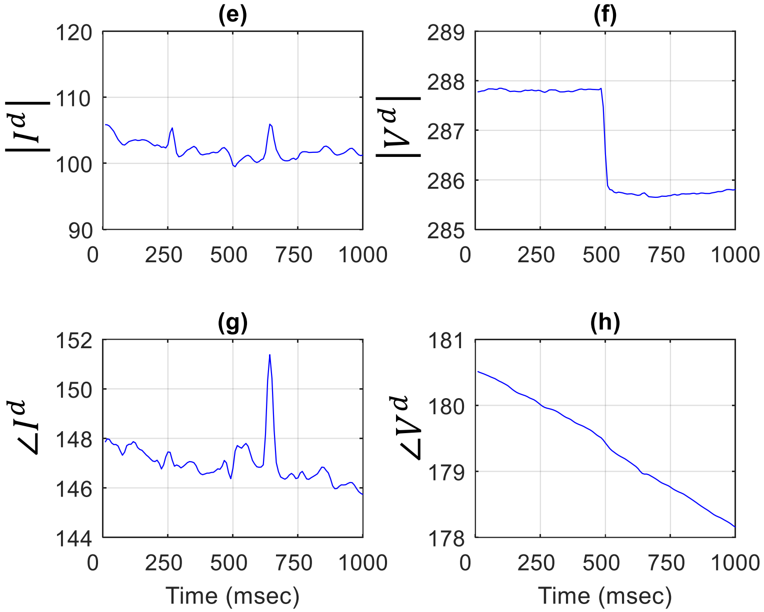


$$|\Delta I^u|\angle\Delta I^u$$

Downstream Sensor



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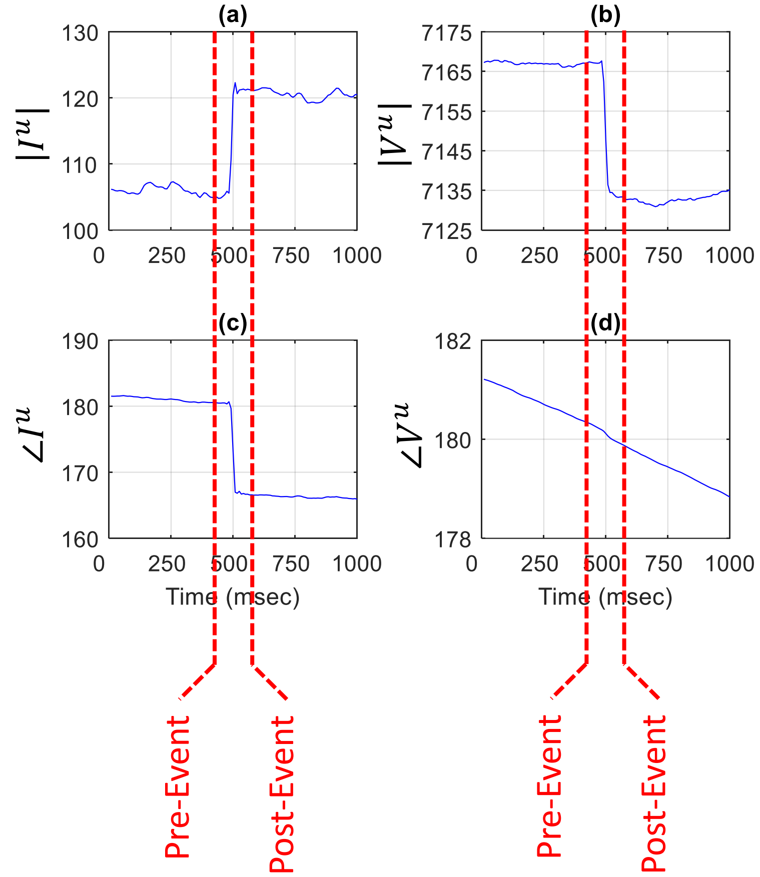
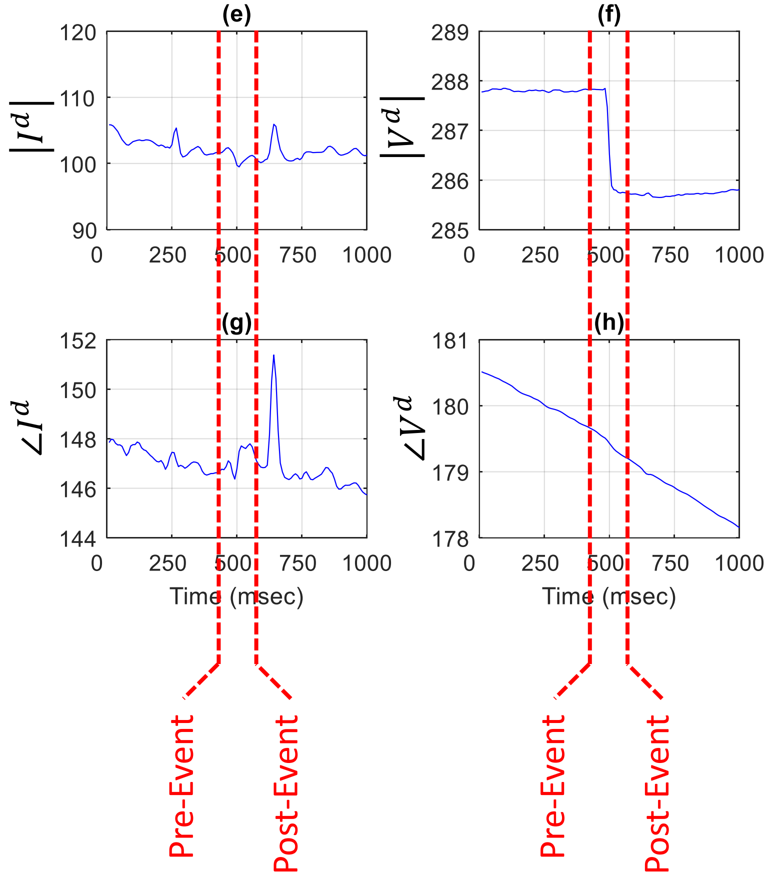


$$|\Delta I^u|\angle\Delta I^u \qquad |\Delta V^u|\angle\Delta V^u$$

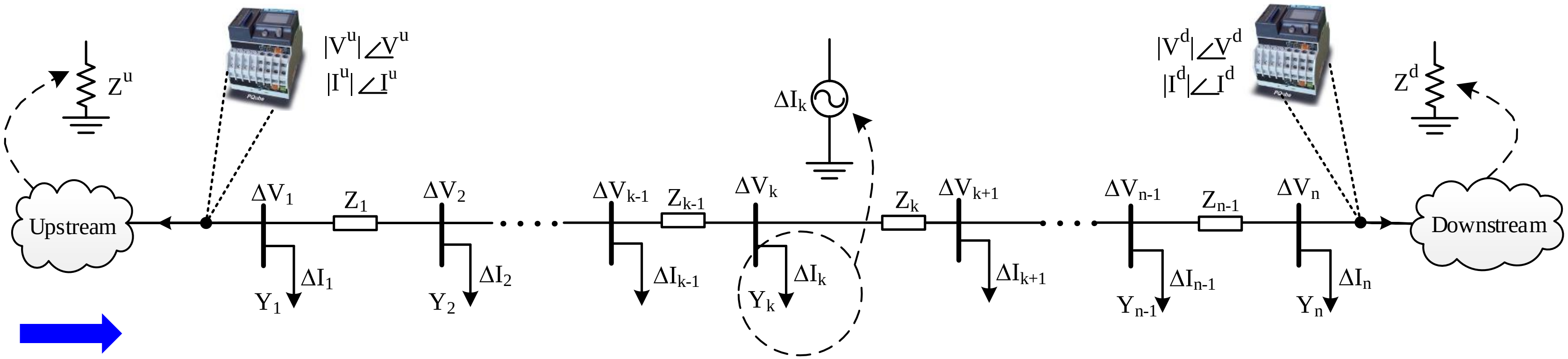
Downstream Sensor



$$\left|\Delta I^d\right|\angle\Delta I^d \qquad \left|\Delta V^d\right|\angle\Delta V^d$$

Step 2: Forward Nodal Voltage Calculation

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Delta V_1^f &= \Delta V^u \\
\Delta V_2^f &= \Delta V_1^f + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_1 \Delta V_1^f\right) Z_1 \\
&\vdots \\
\Delta V_k^f &= \Delta V_{k-1}^f + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_1 \Delta V_1^f + \cdots + Y_{k-1} \Delta V_{k-1}^f\right) Z_{k-1}
\end{aligned}
$$



Forward

k: Event Bus (Unknown)

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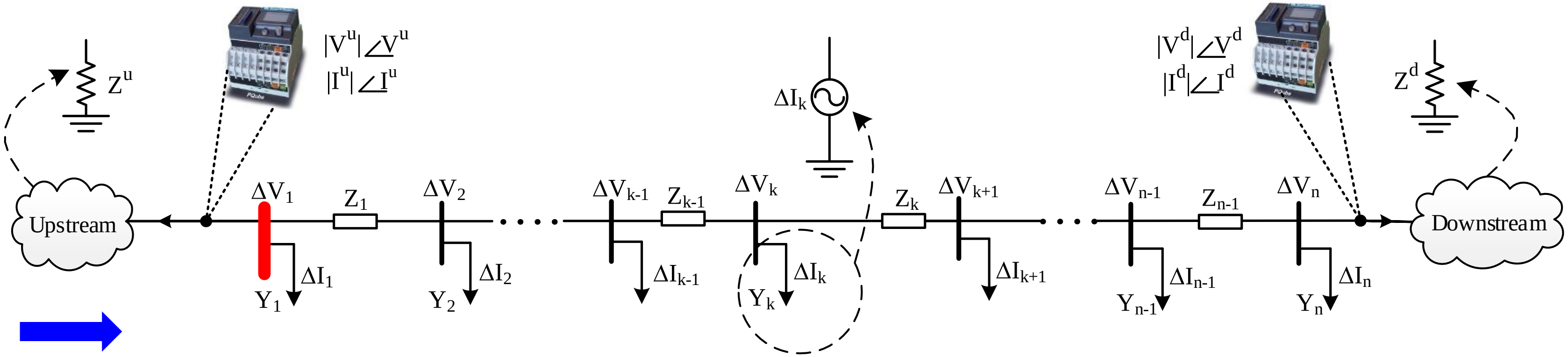

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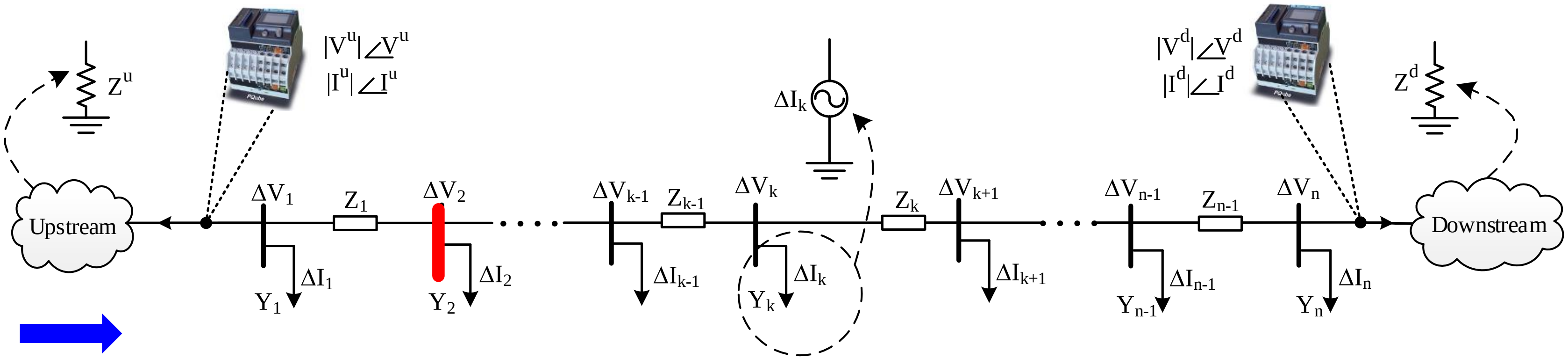

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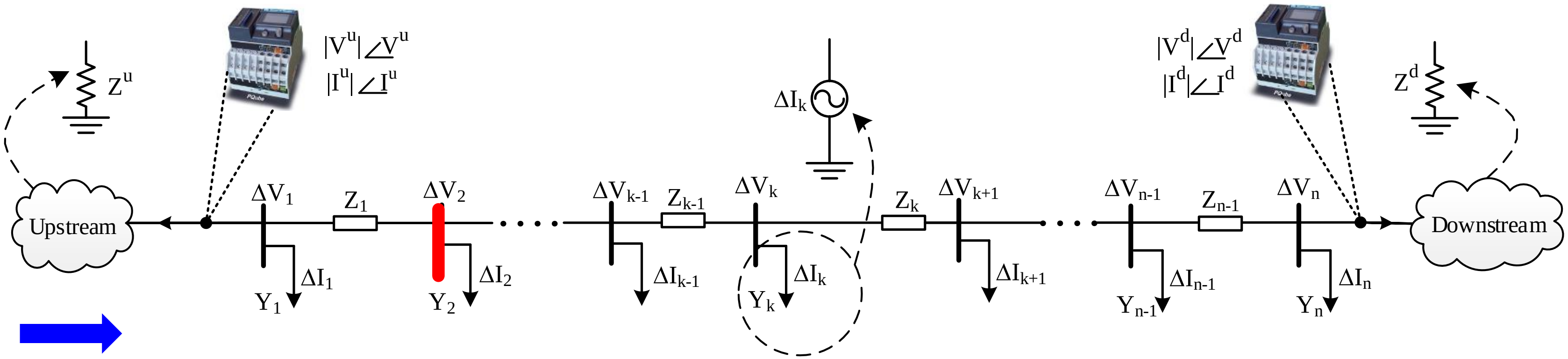
Pseudo-Measurements

(Feeder Data, Transformer Ratings)



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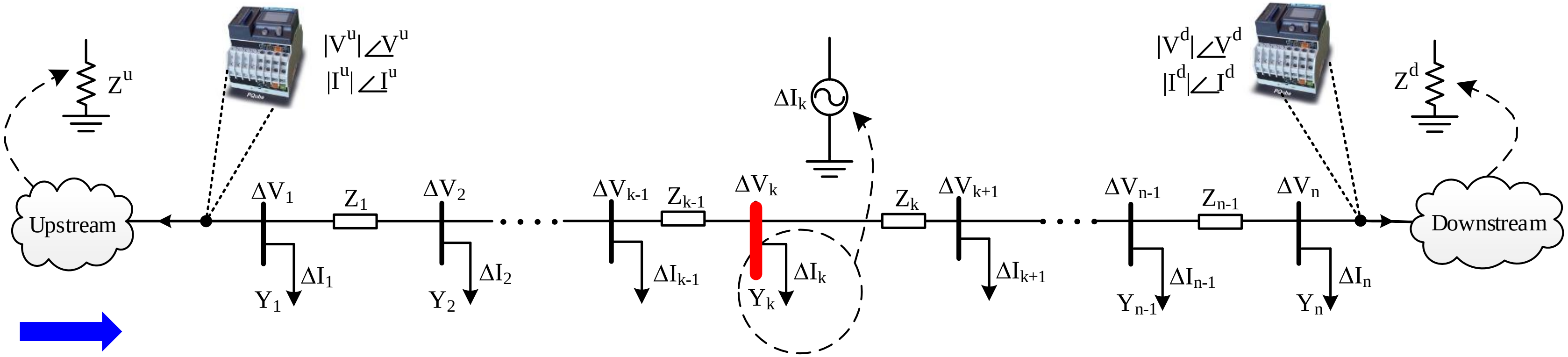

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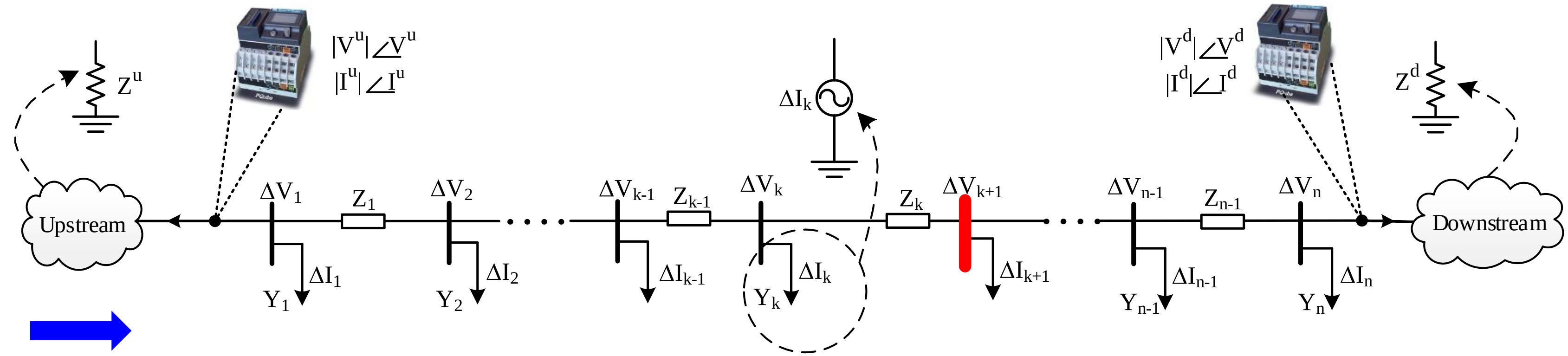
$$\Delta V_{k+1}^f = \Delta V_k^f + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_1 \Delta V_1^f + \cdots + Y_{k-1} \Delta V_{k-1}^f + \underbrace{\Delta I_k}_{\text{Event Current (Unknown)}}\right) Z_k$$



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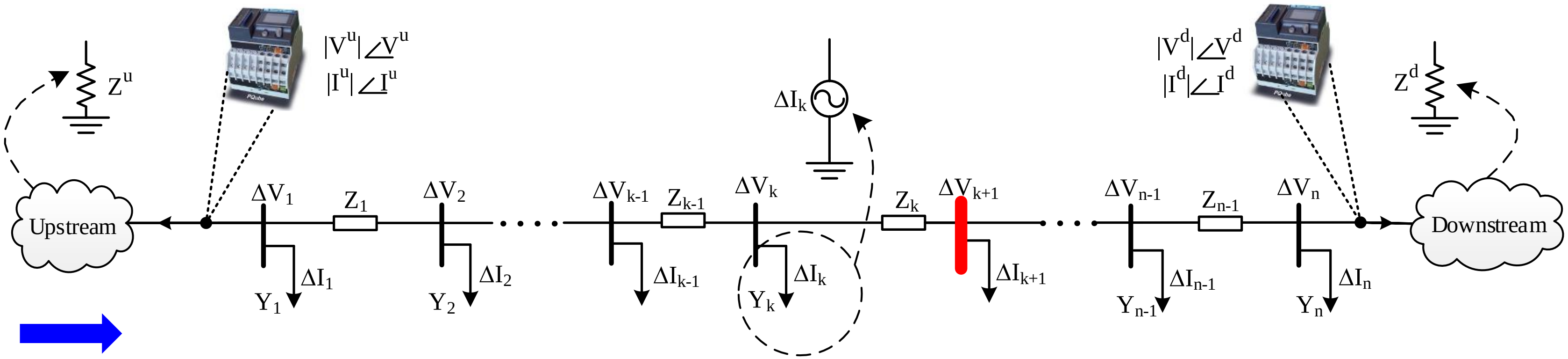
$$\rightarrow \Delta V_{k+1}^f \underset{\uparrow}{\neq} \Delta V_k^f + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_1 \Delta V_1^f + \cdots + Y_{k-1} \Delta V_{k-1}^f + \underbrace{Y_k \Delta V_k^f}_{\text{Incorrect}}\right) Z_k$$



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\Delta V_{k+1}^f &\neq \Delta V_k^f + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_1 \Delta V_1^f + \cdots + Y_{k-1} \Delta V_{k-1}^f + Y_k \Delta V_k^f\right) Z_k \\
&\vdots \\
\rightarrow \quad \Delta V_n^f &\neq \Delta V_{n-1}^f + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_1 \Delta V_1^f + \cdots + Y_{n-1} \Delta V_{n-1}^f\right) Z_{n-1}
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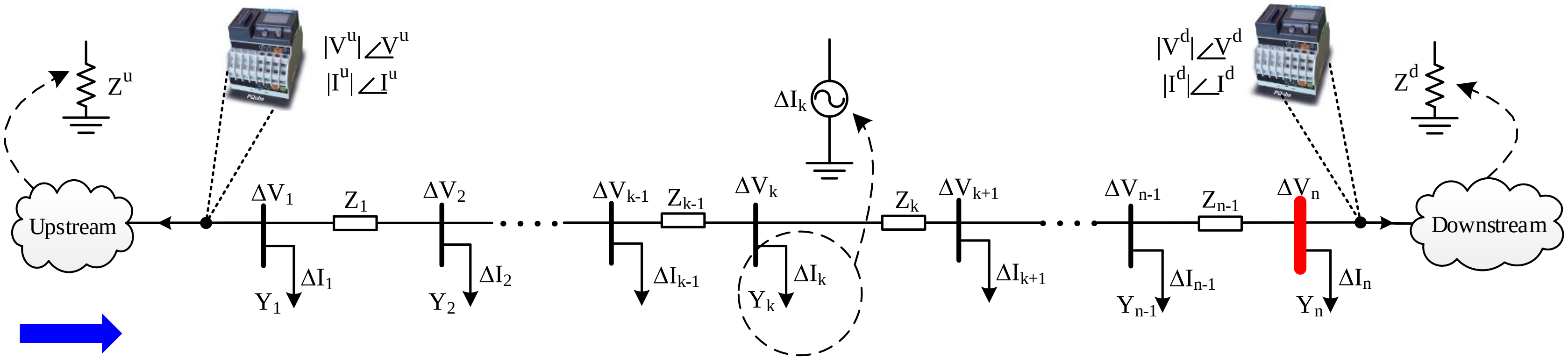

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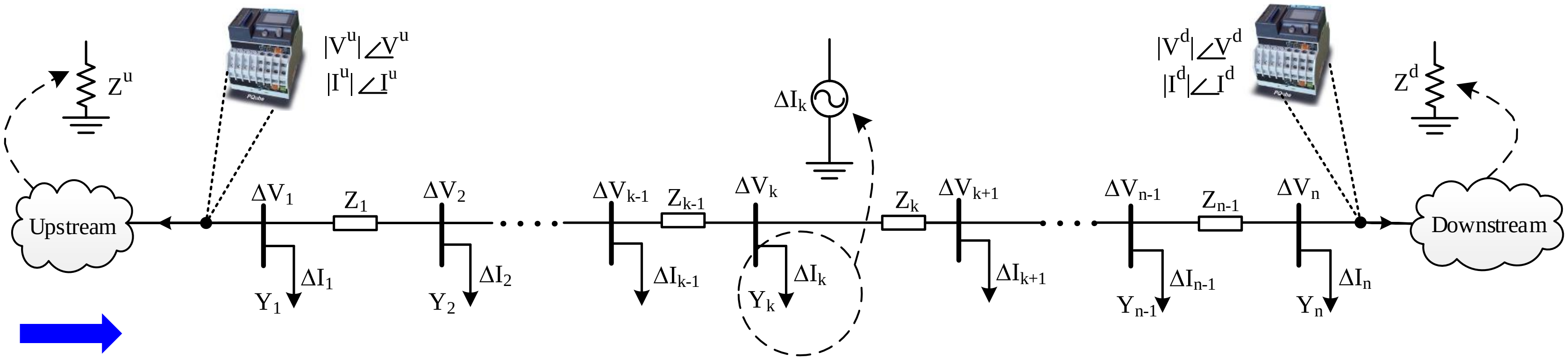
I



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Step 3: Backward Nodal Voltage Calculation

$$\Delta V_n^b = \Delta V^d$$

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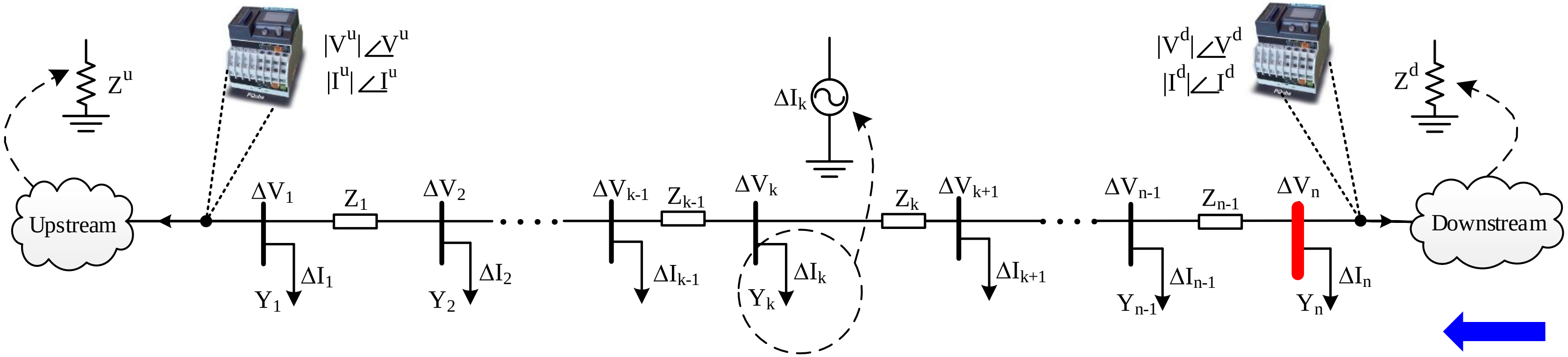

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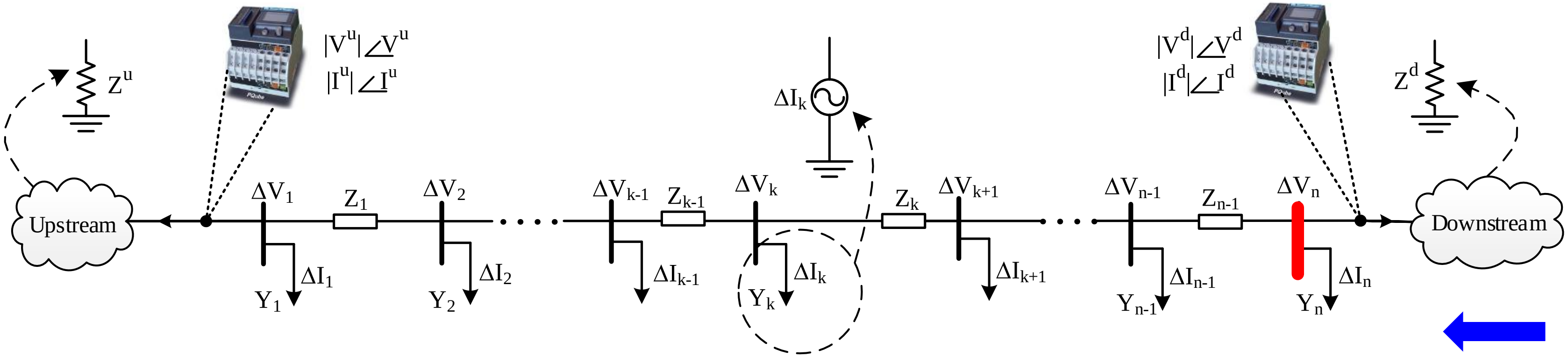

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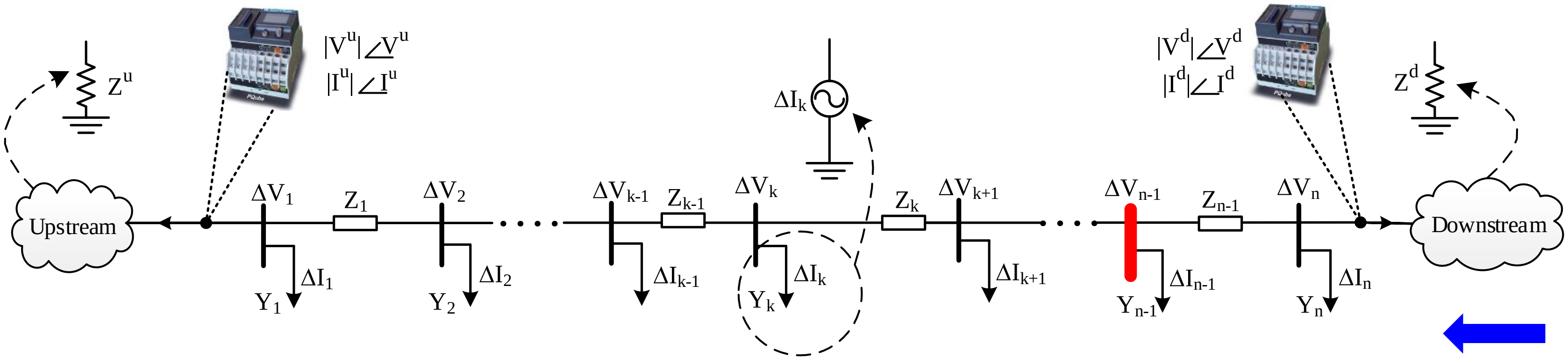

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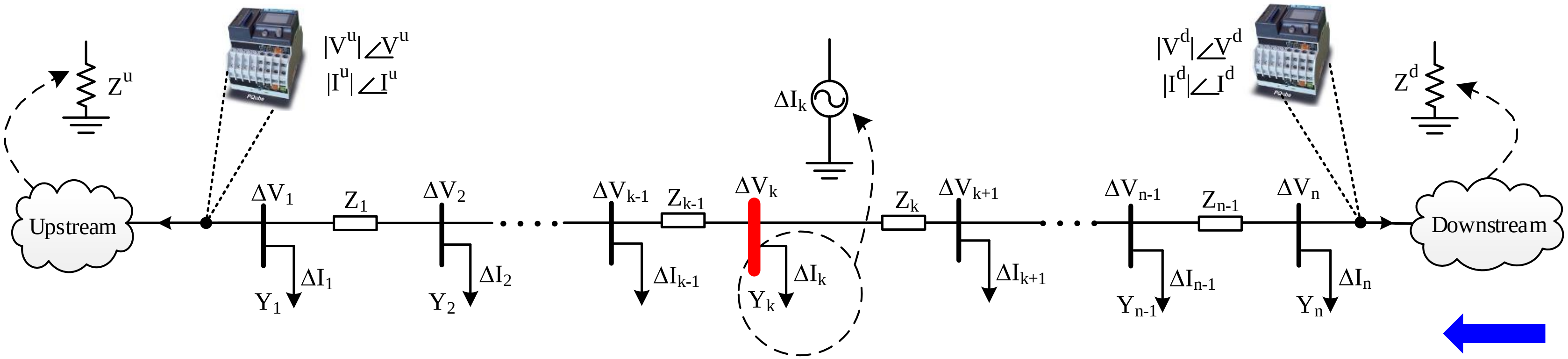

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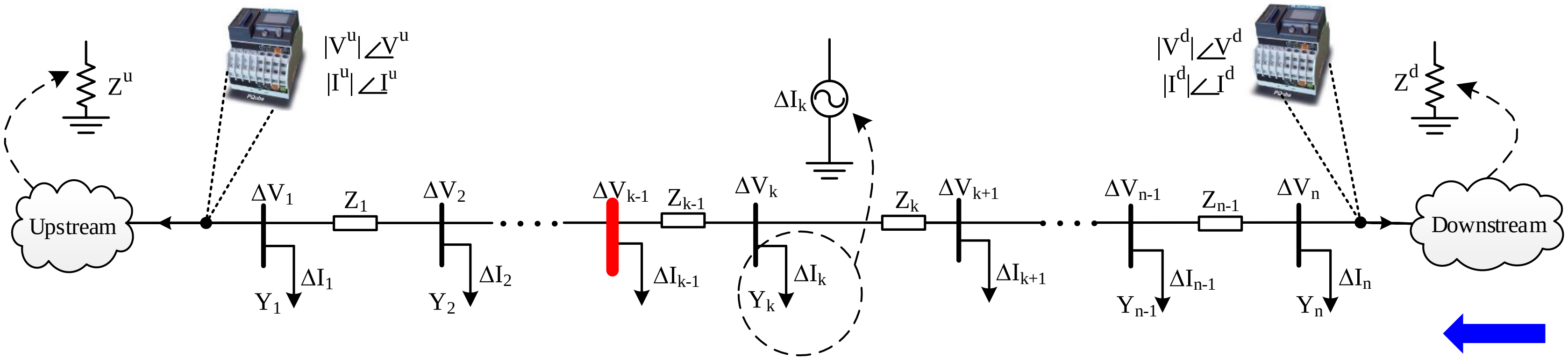
$$\Rightarrow \quad \Delta V_{k-1}^b = \Delta V_k^b + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_n \Delta V_n^b + \cdots + Y_{k+1} \Delta V_{k+1}^b + \underbrace{\Delta I_k}_{\text{Event Current (Unknown)}}\right) Z_{k-1}$$



k: Event Bus (Unknown)

Backward

Step 3: Backward Nodal Voltage Calculation

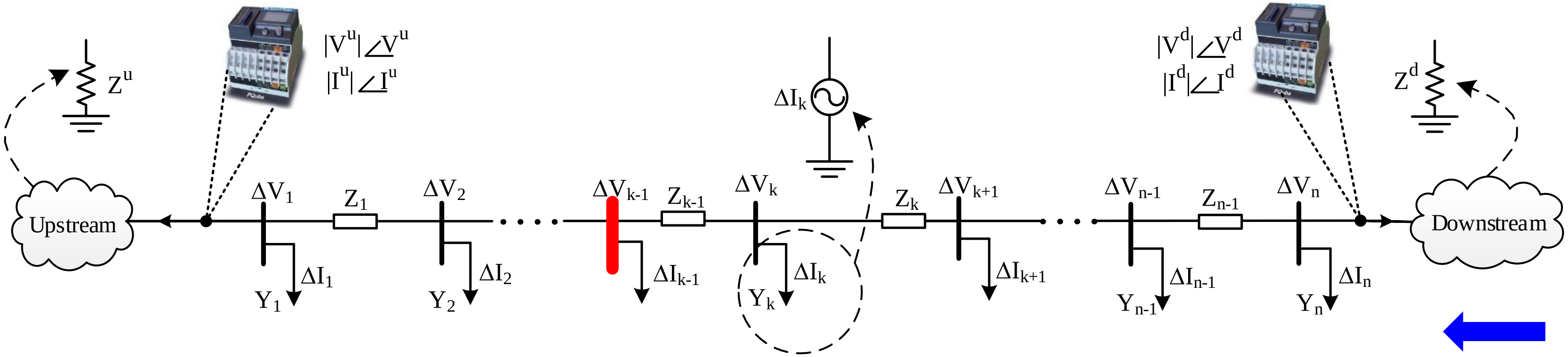
$$\Delta V_n^b = \Delta V^d$$

$$\Delta V_{n-1}^b = \Delta V_n^b + \left(\Delta I^d + Y_n \Delta V_n^b\right) Z_{n-1}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\Delta V_k^b = \Delta V_{k+1}^b + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_n \Delta V_n^b + \cdots + Y_{k+1} \Delta V_{k+1}^b\right) Z_k$$

$$\longrightarrow \Delta V_{k-1}^b \underset{\uparrow}{\neq} \Delta V_k^b + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_n \Delta V_n^b + \cdots + Y_{k+1} \Delta V_{k+1}^b + \underbrace{Y_k \Delta V_k^b}_{\text{Incorrect}}\right) Z_{k-1}$$



k: Event Bus (Unknown)

Backward

Step 3: Backward Nodal Voltage Calculation

$$\Delta V_n^b = \Delta V^d$$

$$\Delta V_{n-1}^b = \Delta V_n^b + \left(\Delta I^d + Y_n \Delta V_n^b\right) Z_{n-1}$$

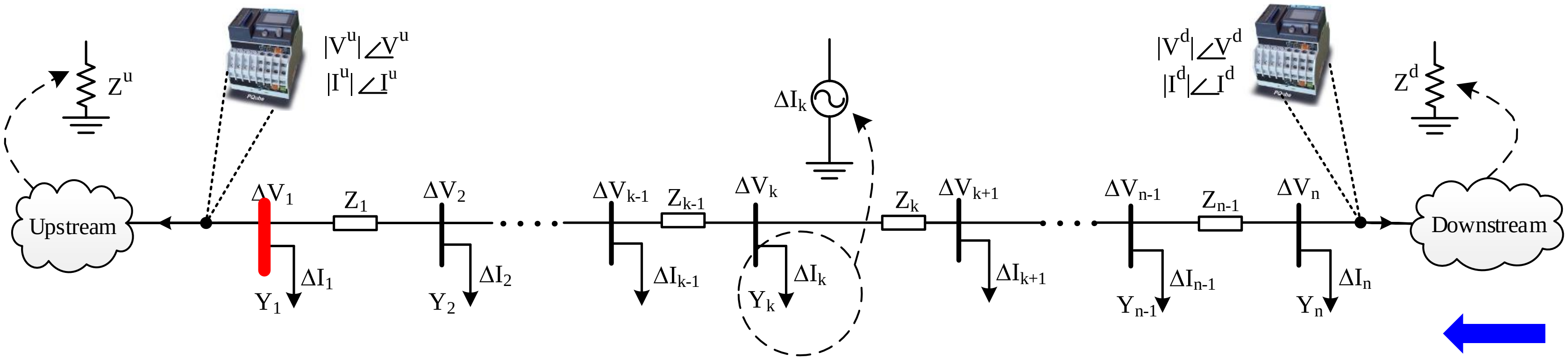
$$\vdots$$

$$\Delta V_k^b = \Delta V_{k+1}^b + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_n \Delta V_n^b + \cdots + Y_{k+1} \Delta V_{k+1}^b\right) Z_k$$

$$\Delta V_{k-1}^b \neq \Delta V_k^b + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_n \Delta V_n^b + \cdots + Y_{k+1} \Delta V_{k+1}^b + Y_k \Delta V_k^b\right) Z_{k-1}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\Delta V_1^b \neq \Delta V_2^b + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_n \Delta V_n^b + \cdots + Y_2 \Delta V_2^b\right) Z_1$$

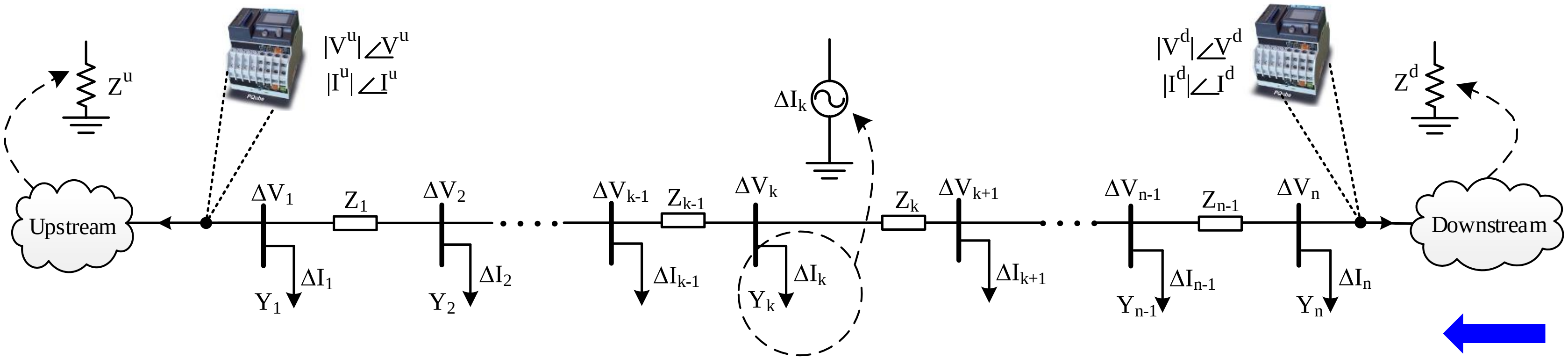


k: Event Bus (Unknown)

Backward

Step 3: Backward Nodal Voltage Calculation

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}
\Delta V_n^b &= \Delta V^d \\
\Delta V_{n-1}^b &= \Delta V_n^b + \left(\Delta I^d + Y_n \Delta V_n^b\right) Z_{n-1} \\
&\vdots \\
\Delta V_k^b &= \Delta V_{k+1}^b + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_n \Delta V_n^b + \cdots + Y_{k+1} \Delta V_{k+1}^b\right) Z_k \\
\Delta V_{k-1}^b &\neq \Delta V_k^b + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_n \Delta V_n^b + \cdots + Y_{k+1} \Delta V_{k+1}^b + Y_k \Delta V_k^b\right) Z_{k-1} \\
&\vdots \\
\Delta V_1^b &\neq \Delta V_2^b + \left(\Delta I^u + Y_n \Delta V_n^b + \cdots + Y_2 \Delta V_2^b\right) Z_1
\end{aligned}} \quad \text{(II)}$$



k: Event Bus (Unknown)

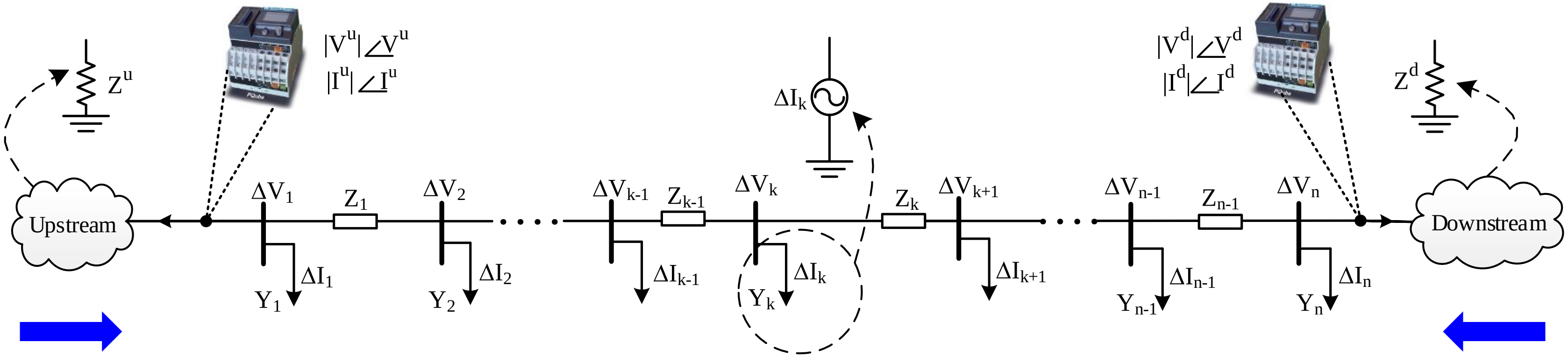
Backward

Step 4: Event Location Identification

$$\textbf{Forward:}\quad \{\underbrace{\Delta V_1^f,\cdots,\Delta V_{k-1}^f,\Delta V_k^f}_{\text{Correct}},\underbrace{\Delta V_{k+1}^f,\cdots,\Delta V_n^f}_{\text{Incorrect}}\}$$

$$\textbf{Backward:}\quad \{\underbrace{\Delta V_1^b,\cdots,\Delta V_{k-1}^b}_{\text{Incorrect}},\underbrace{\Delta V_k^b,\Delta V_{k+1}^b,\cdots,\Delta V_n^b}_{\text{Correct}}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow\quad k = \underset{i}{\operatorname{argmin}}\ \overbrace{\left|\Delta V_i^f - \Delta V_i^b\right|}^{\substack{\text{Discrepancy}\\ \Phi_i}}$$

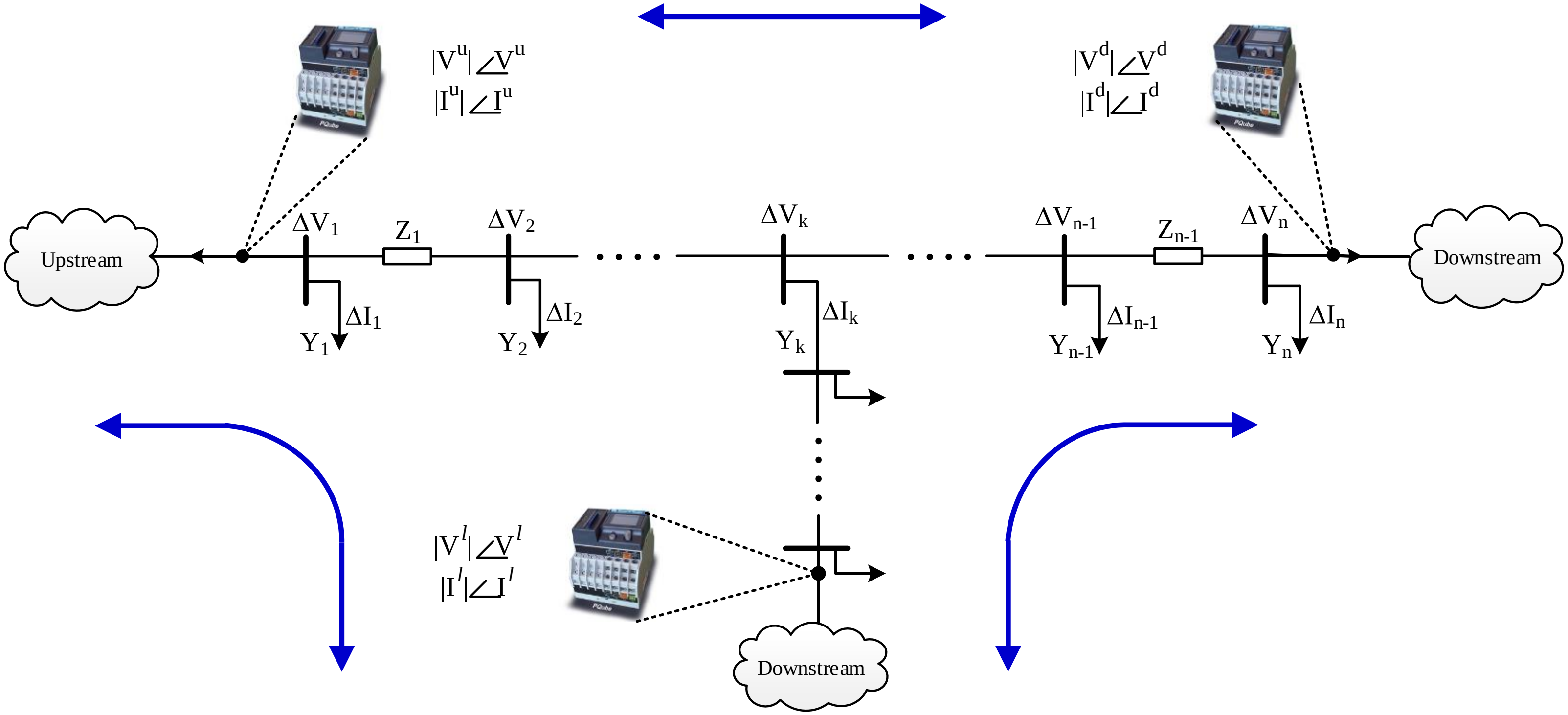


Forward

k: Event Bus (Unknown)

Backward

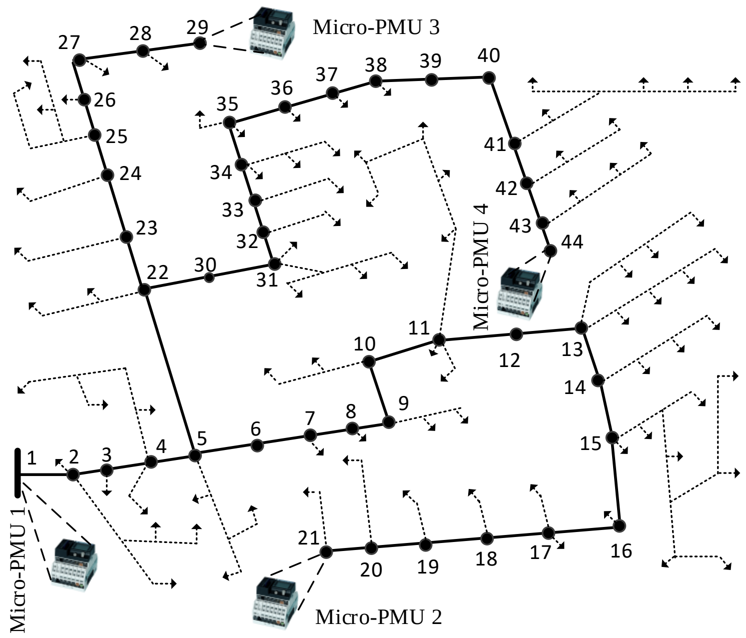
Feeder with Laterals



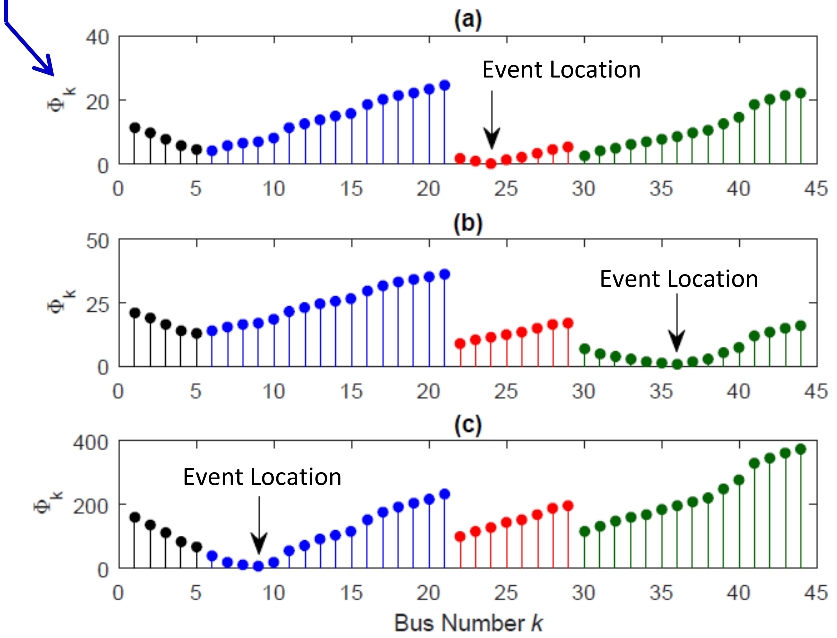
Extended Method: $$k = \underset{i}{\operatorname{argmin}} \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \sum_{s=j+1}^{m} \left| \Delta V_i^j - \Delta V_i^s \right|}_{\Phi_i}$$

Simulation Results

IEEE 123-Bus Test System



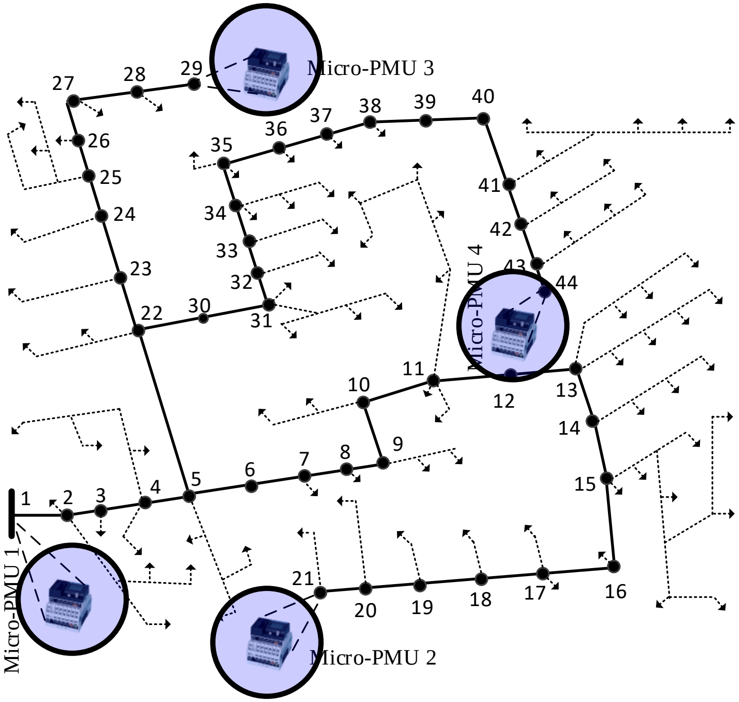
Discrepancy



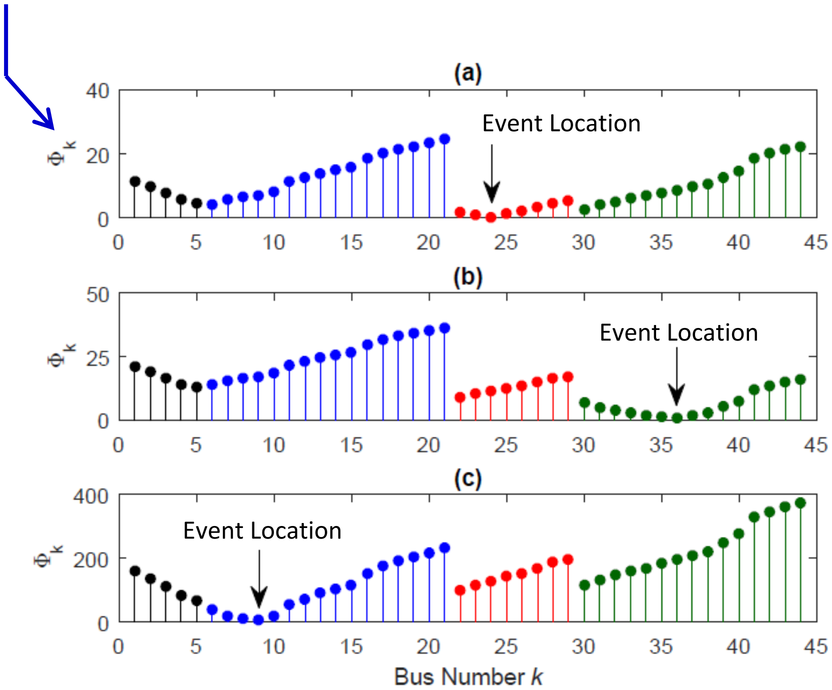
(a) Event at Bus 24; (b) Event at Bus 36; (c) Event at Bus 9

Simulation Results

IEEE 123-Bus Test System

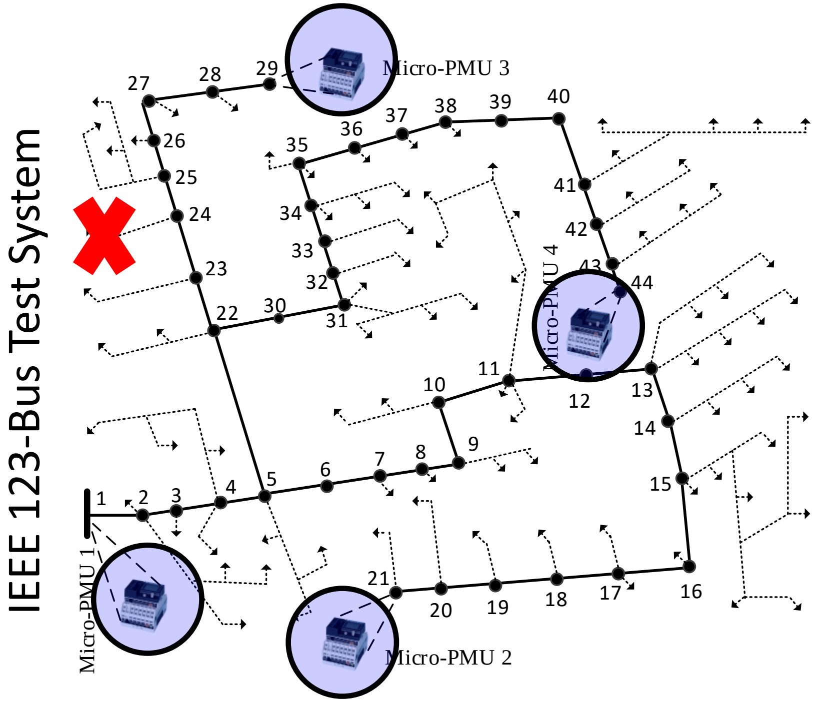


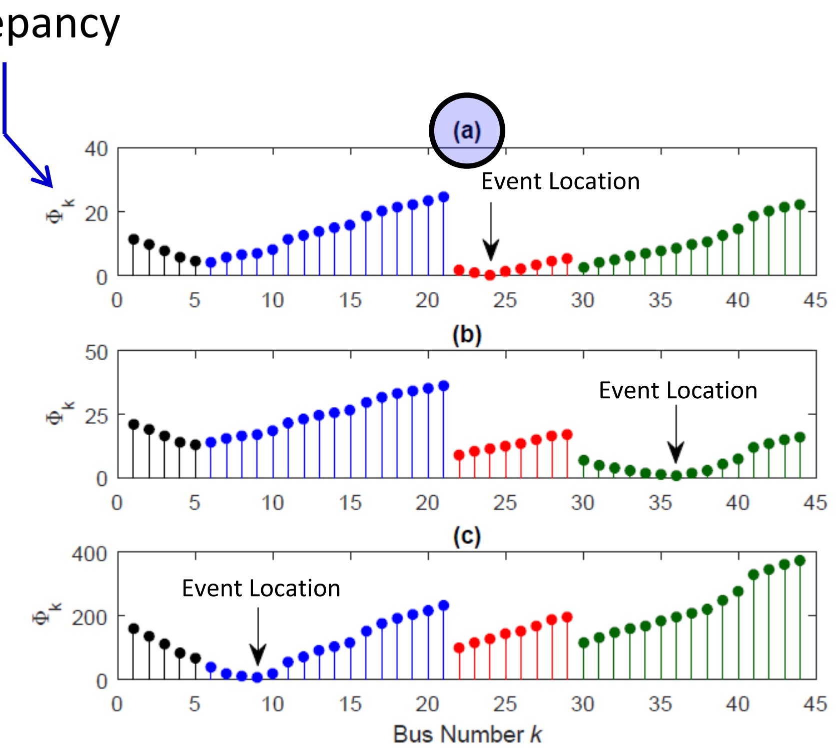
Discrepancy



(a) Event at Bus 24; (b) Event at Bus 36; (c) Event at Bus 9

Simulation Results

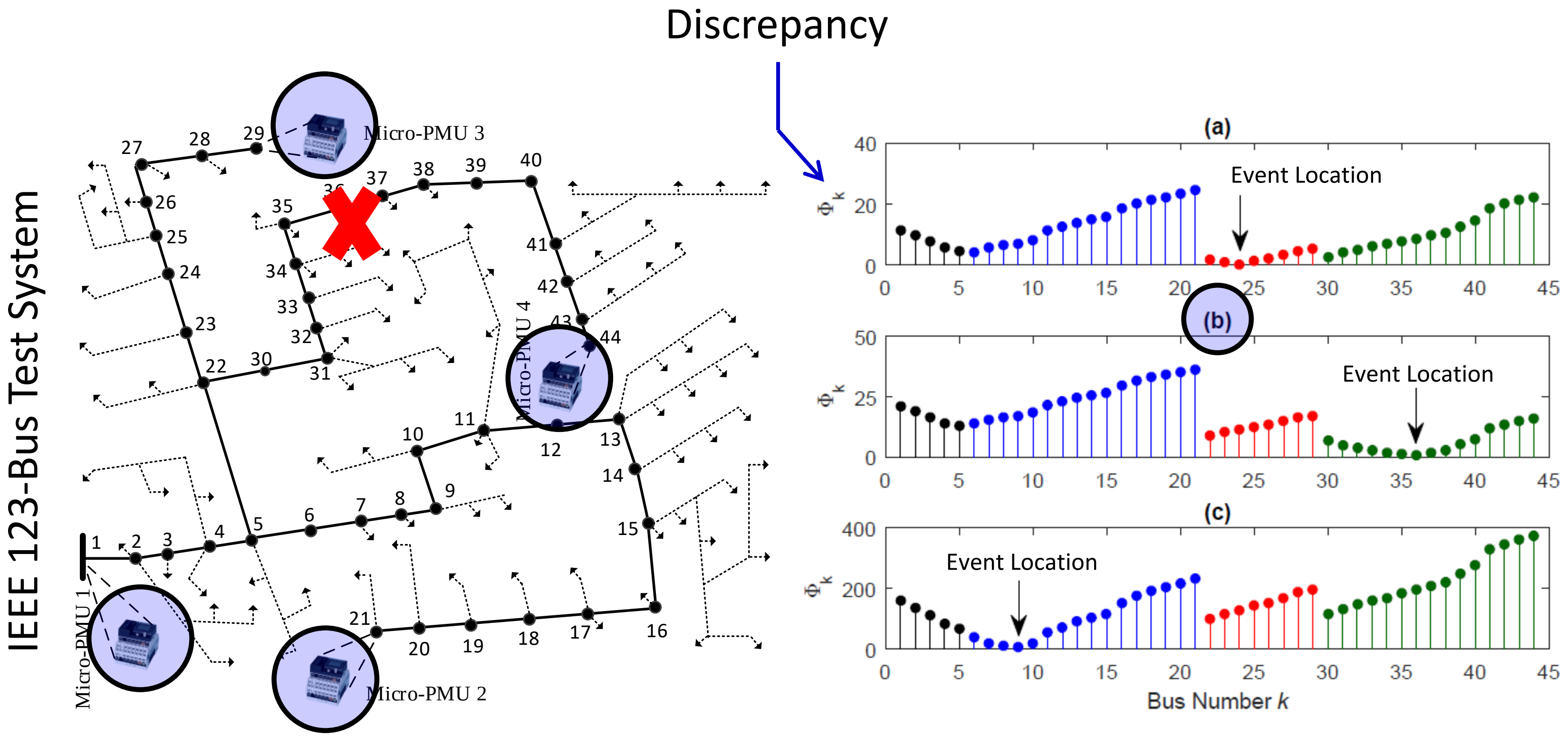




(a) Event at Bus 24; (b) Event at Bus 36; (c) Event at Bus 9

✖ **Event or Fault Location**

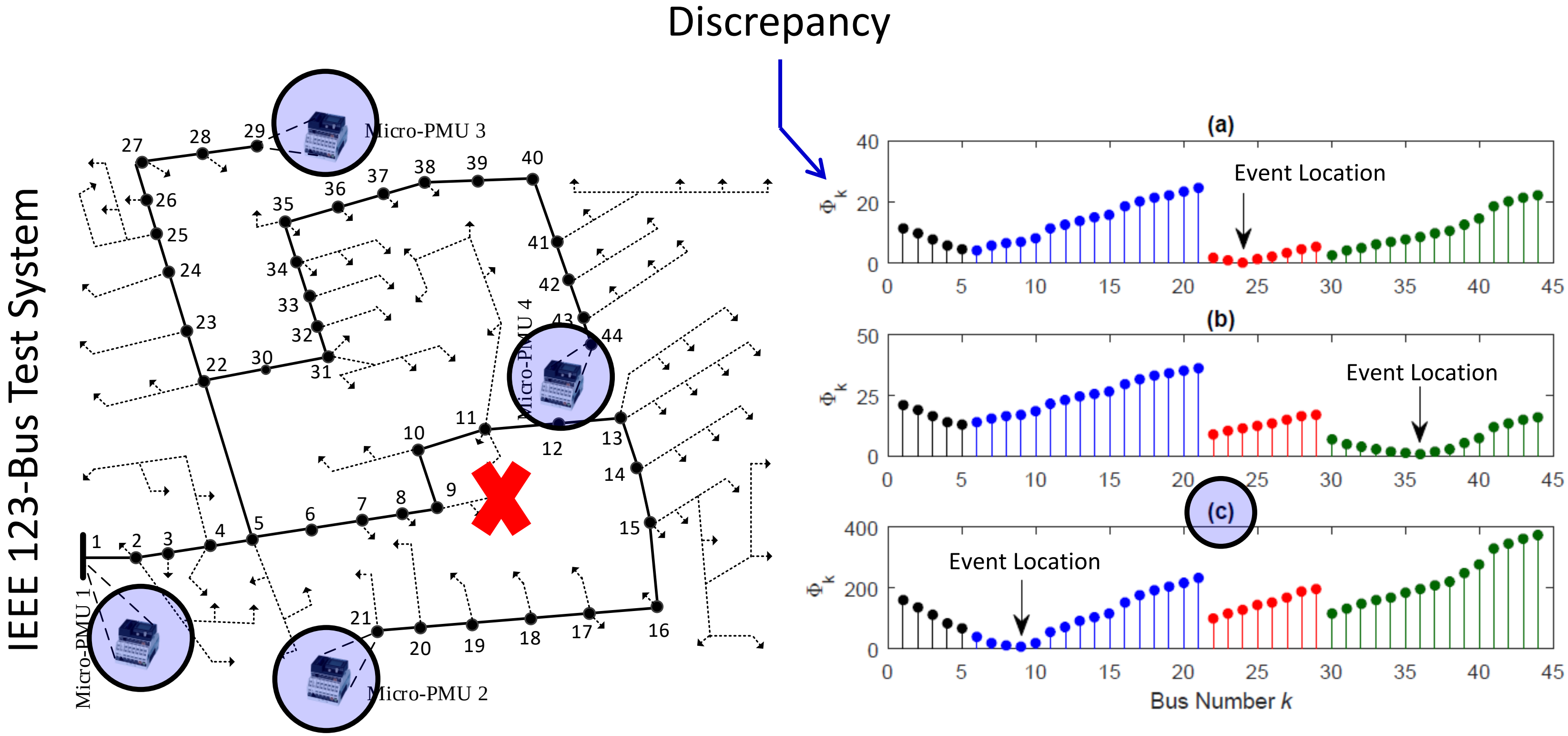
Simulation Results



(a) Event at Bus 24; (b) Event at Bus 36; (c) Event at Bus 9

✖ **Event or Fault Location**

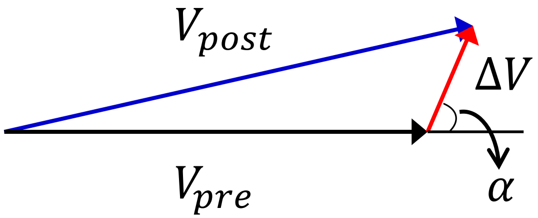
Simulation Results



(a) Event at Bus 24; (b) Event at Bus 36; (c) Event at Bus 9

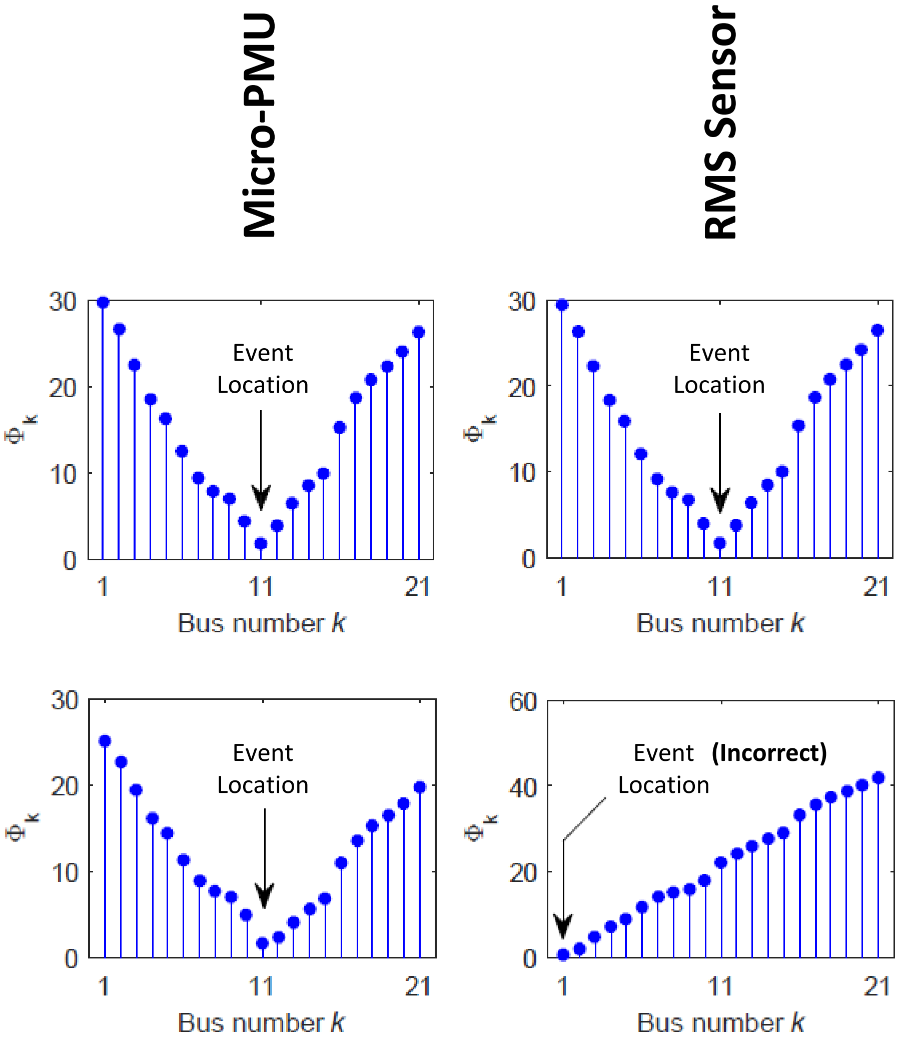
✖ **Event or Fault Location**

Importance of Measuring Phase Angle



Case A: Small α

Case B: Large α



Case Study: (Remote) Asset Monitoring

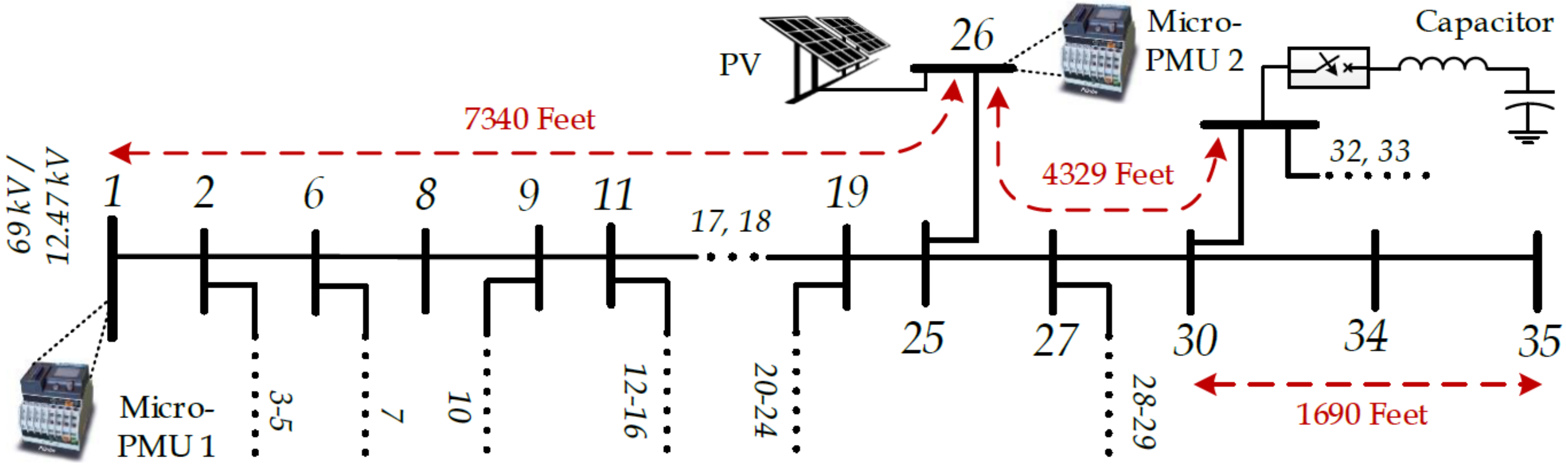
Three-Phase Switched Capacitor Bank

Rating: 3 x 300 kVAR = 900 kVAR

Volt/VAR Control

Onsite Switch On / Switch Off Controller

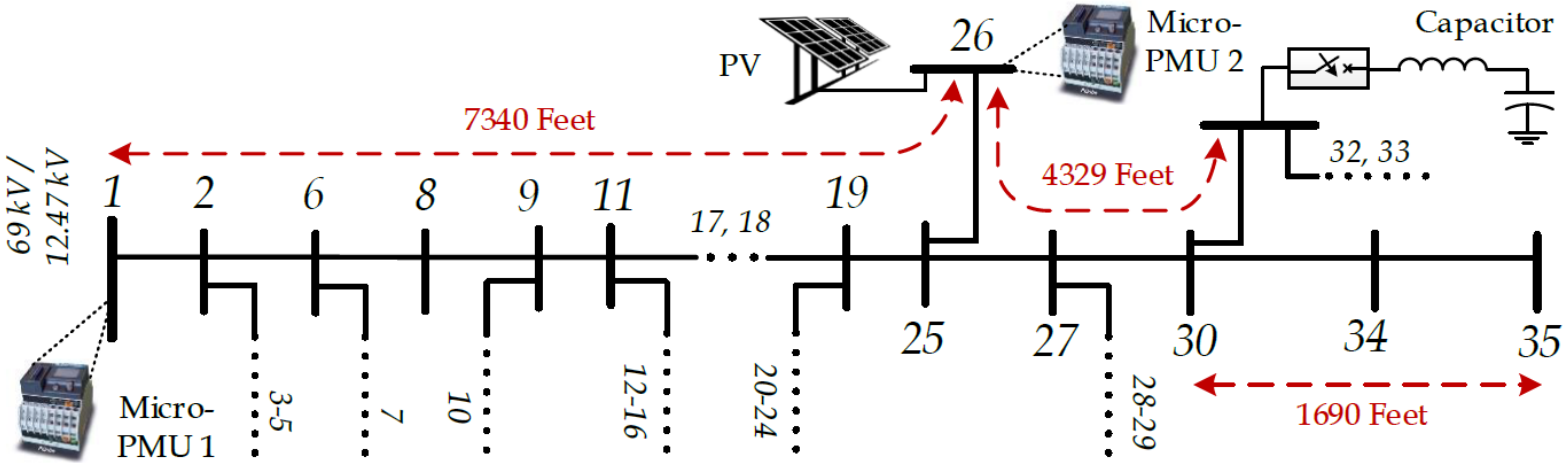
No Monitoring



Case Study: (Remote) Asset Monitoring

Typical Issues:

① Unbalanced Operation (Fuses) ② Switching Operation (Controllers)

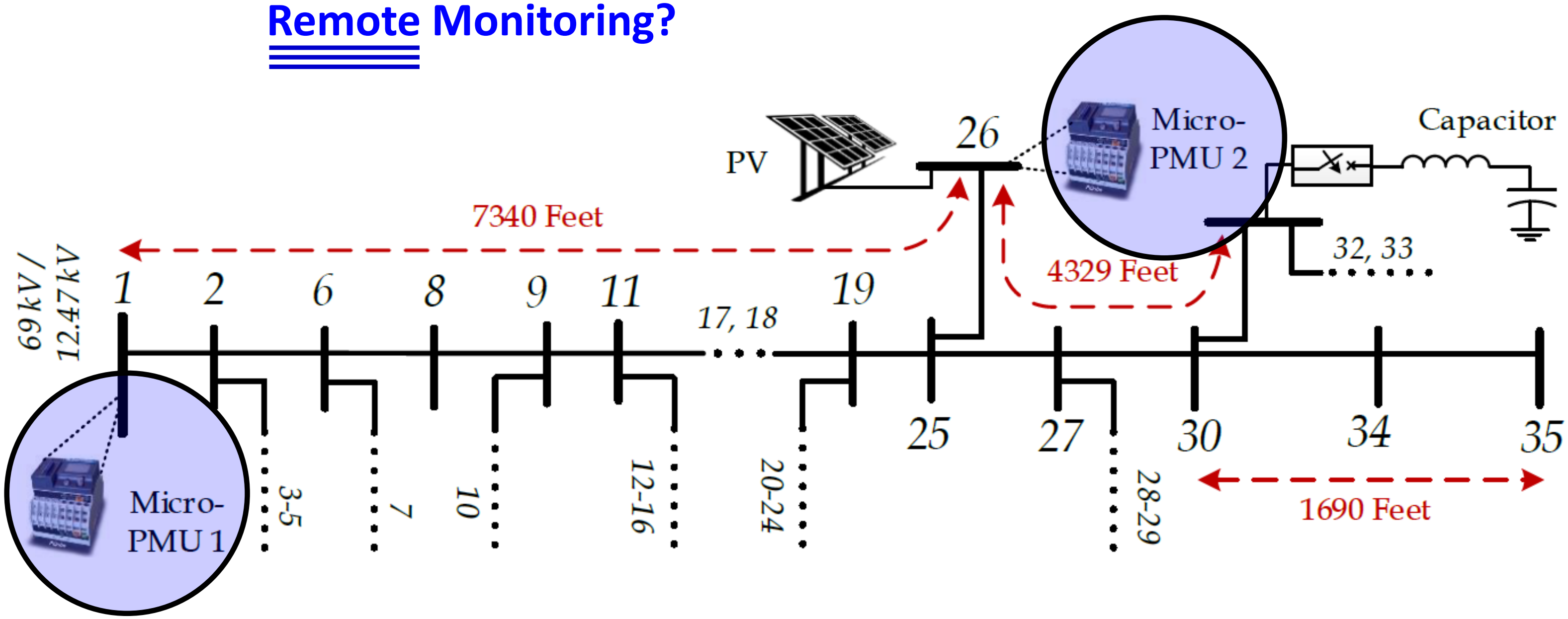


Case Study: (Remote) Asset Monitoring

Typical Issues:

① Unbalanced Operation (Fuses) ② Switching Operation (Controllers)

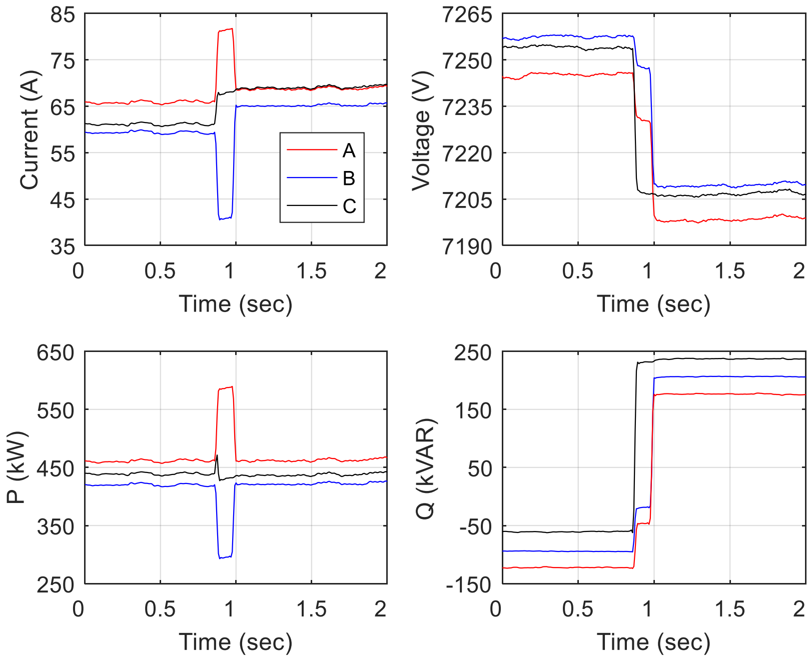
Remote Monitoring?



Case Study: (Remote) Asset Monitoring

Detection & Classification

Switch Off Event



(Micro-PMU 1)

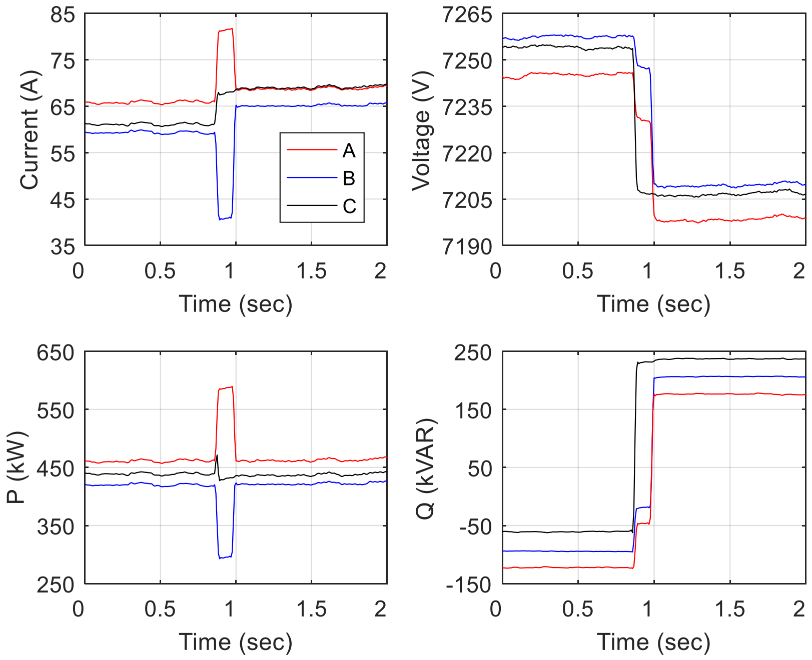
Case Study: (Remote) Asset Monitoring

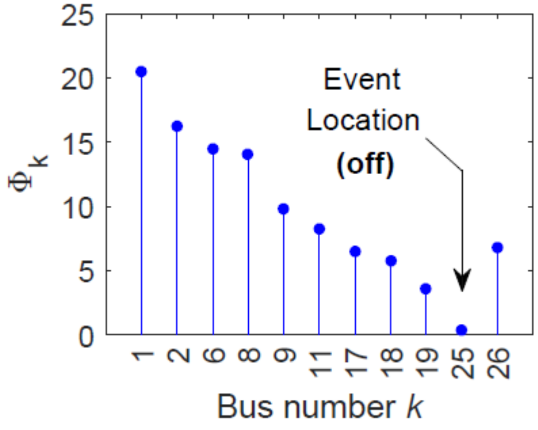
Detection & Classification

Discrepancy

Switch Off Event

Location Identification





Event Bus: 25 (Correct)

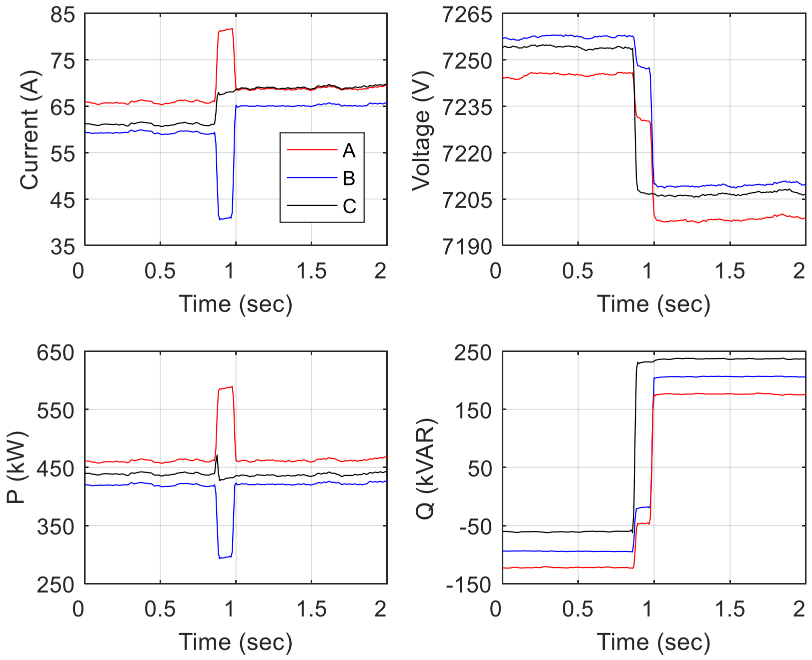
(Micro-PMU 1)

(Micro-PMU 2)

Case Study: (Remote) Asset Monitoring

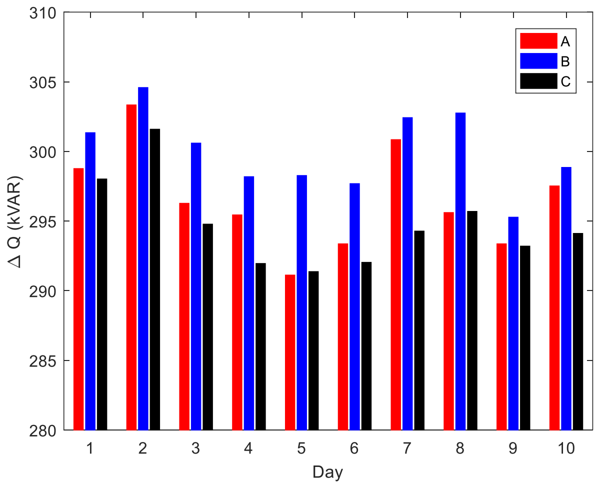
Detection & Classification

Switch Off Event



(Micro-PMU 1)

Reactive Power Support



Slightly Unbalanced Operation

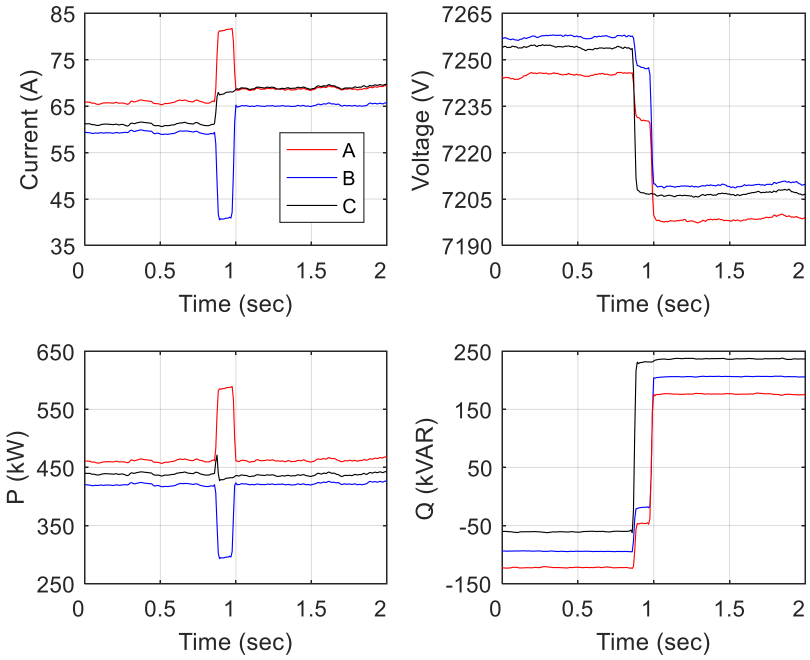
Phase B is always higher

Likely fuse blowing on C and A

Case Study: (Remote) Asset Monitoring

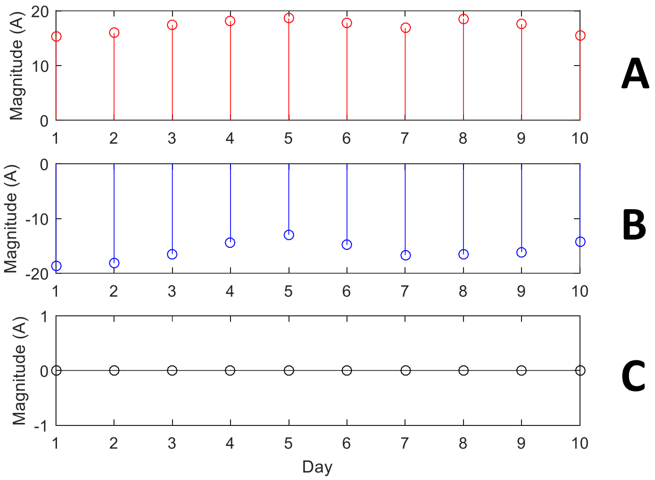
Detection & Classification

Switch Off Event



(Micro-PMU 1)

Switching Transient



Two-Step 3-Phase Switch

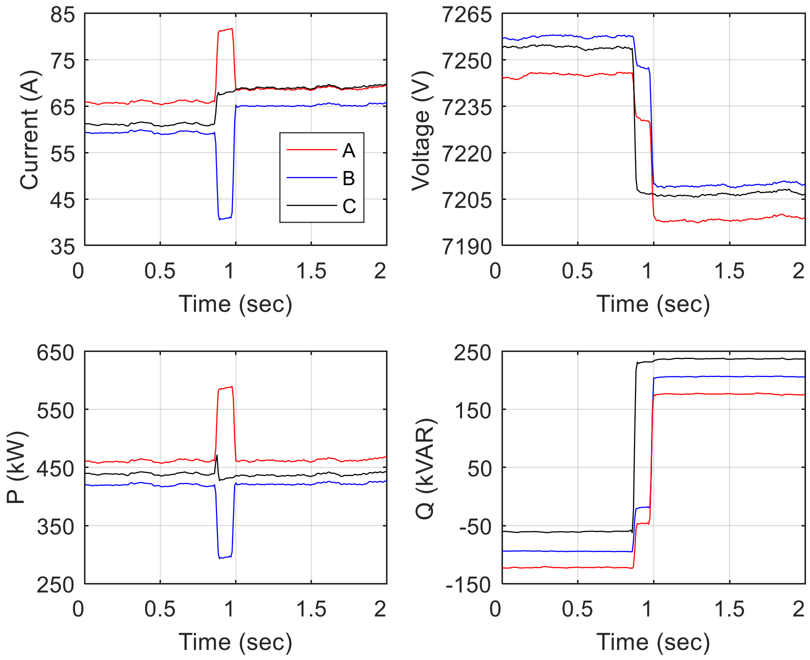
Step 1: Phase C (Zero Crossing)

Step 2: Phase A/B (Possible Malfunction)

Case Study: (Remote) Asset Monitoring

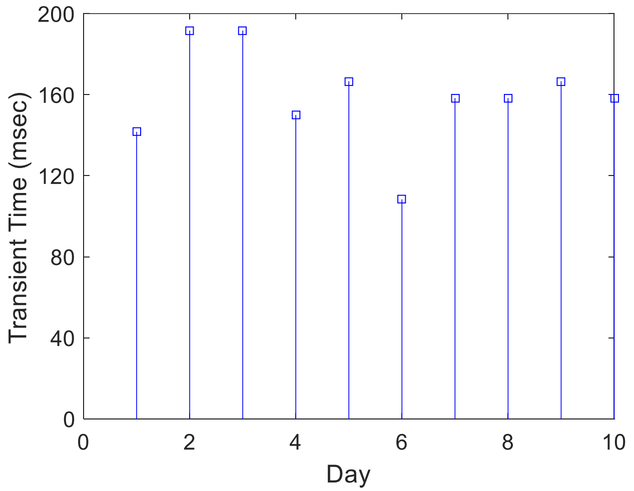
Detection & Classification

Switch Off Event



(Micro-PMU 1)

Switching Transient



C ⟼ A/B

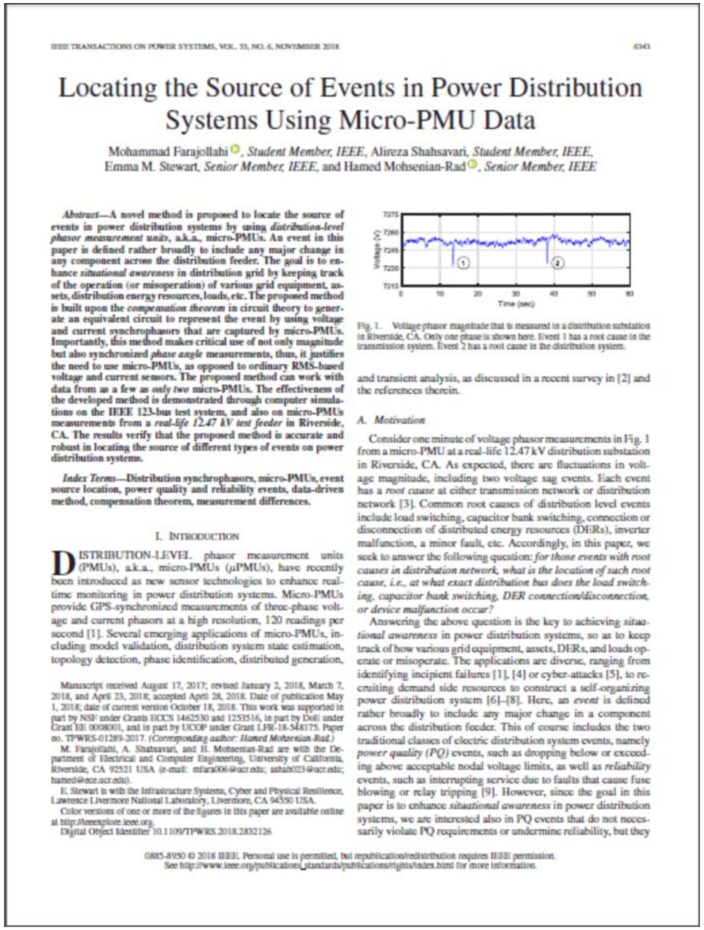
Unbalanced System

Two-Step 3-Phase Switch

Step 1: Phase C (Zero Crossing)

Step 2: Phase A/B (Possible Malfunction)

Further Reading



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Locating the Source of Events in Power Distribution Systems Using Micro-PMU Data

Mohammad Farajollahi, *Student Member, IEEE*, Alireza Shahsavari, *Student Member, IEEE*,
Emma M. Stewart, *Senior Member, IEEE*, and Hamed Mohsenian-Rad, *Senior Member, IEEE*

***Abstract*—A novel method is proposed to locate the source of events in power distribution systems by using *distribution-level phasor measurement units*, a.k.a., micro-PMUs. An event in this paper is defined rather broadly to include any major change in any component across the distribution feeder. The goal is to enhance *situational awareness* in distribution grid by keeping track of the operation (or misoperation) of various grid equipment, assets, distribution energy resources, loads, etc. The proposed method is built upon the *compensation theorem* in circuit theory to generate an equivalent circuit to represent the event by using voltage and current synchrophasors that are captured by micro-PMUs. Importantly, this method makes critical use of not only magnitude but also synchronized *phase angle* measurements, thus, it justifies the need to use micro-PMUs, as opposed to ordinary RMS-based voltage and current sensors. The proposed method can work with data from as a few as *only two* micro-PMUs. The effectiveness of the developed method is demonstrated through computer simulations on the IEEE 123-bus test system, and also on micro-PMUs measurements from a *real-life 12.47 kV test feeder* in Riverside, CA. The results verify that the proposed method is accurate and robust in locating the source of different types of events on power distribution systems.**

***Index Terms*—Distribution synchrophasors, micro-PMUs, event source location, power quality and reliability events, data-driven method, compensation theorem, measurement differences.**

I. INTRODUCTION

DISTRIBUTION-LEVEL phasor measurement units (PMUs), a.k.a., micro-PMUs (μPMUs), have recently been introduced as new sensor technologies to enhance real-time monitoring in power distribution systems. Micro-PMUs provide GPS-synchronized measurements of three-phase voltage and current phasors at a high resolution, 120 readings per second [1]. Several emerging applications of micro-PMUs, including model validation, distribution system state estimation, topology detection, phase identification, distributed generation, and transient analysis, as discussed in a recent survey in [2] and the references therein.

Fig. 1. Voltage phasor magnitude that is measured in a distribution substation in Riverside, CA. Only one phase is shown here. Event 1 has a root cause in the transmission system. Event 2 has a root cause in the distribution system.

A. Motivation

Consider one minute of voltage phasor measurements in Fig. 1 from a micro-PMU at a real-life 12.47 kV distribution substation in Riverside, CA. As expected, there are fluctuations in voltage magnitude, including two voltage sag events. Each event has a *root cause* at either transmission network or distribution network [3]. Common root causes of distribution level events include load switching, capacitor bank switching, connection or disconnection of distributed energy resources (DERs), inverter malfunction, a minor fault, etc. Accordingly, in this paper, we seek to answer the following question: *for those events with root causes in distribution network, what is the location of such root cause, i.e., at what exact distribution bus does the load switching, capacitor bank switching, DER connection/disconnection, or device malfunction occur?*

Answering the above question is the key to achieving *situational awareness* in power distribution systems, so as to keep track of how various grid equipment, assets, DERs, and loads operate or misoperate. The applications are diverse, ranging from identifying incipient failures [1], [4] or cyber-attacks [5], to recruiting demand side resources to construct a self-organizing power distribution system [6]–[8]. Here, an *event* is defined rather broadly to include any major change in a component across the distribution feeder. This of course includes the two traditional classes of electric distribution system events, namely *power quality (PQ)* events, such as dropping below or exceeding above acceptable nodal voltage limits, as well as *reliability* events, such as interrupting service due to faults that cause fuse blowing or relay tripping [9]. However, since the goal in this paper is to enhance *situational awareness* in power distribution systems, we are interested also in PQ events that do not necessarily violate PQ requirements or undermine reliability, but they

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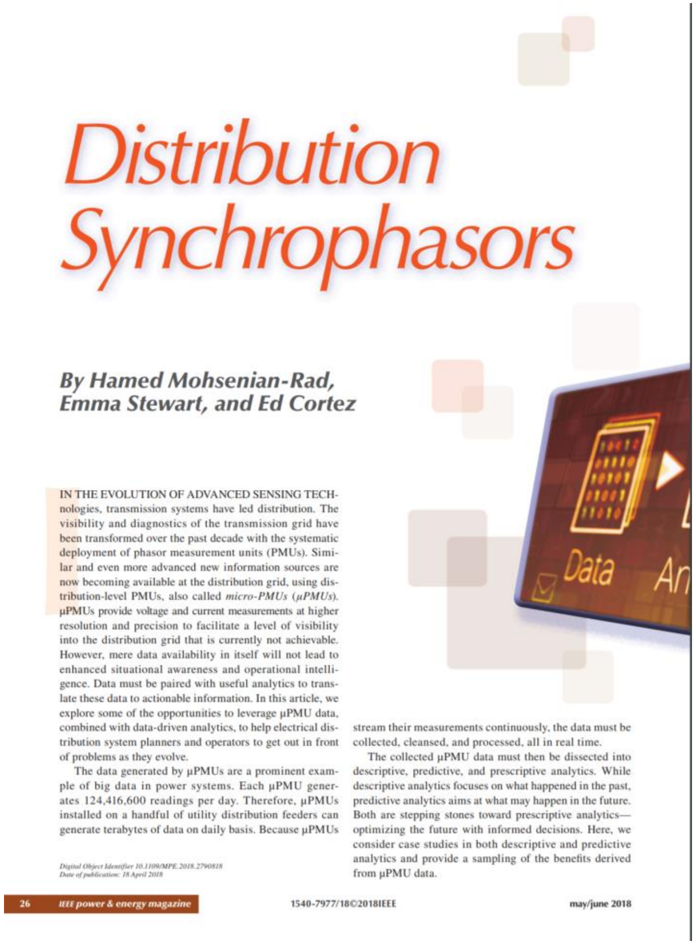
M. Farajollahi, A. Shahsavari, and H. Mohsenian-Rad are with the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521 USA (e-mail: mfara006@ucr.edu; ashah023@ucr.edu; hamed@ece.ucr.edu).

E. Stewart is with the Infrastructure Systems, Cyber and Physical Resilience, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA 94550 USA.

Color versions of one or more of the figures in this paper are available online at http://ieeexplore.ieee.org.

Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/TPWRS.2018.2832126



Distribution Synchrophasors

By Hamed Mohsenian-Rad, Emma Stewart, and Ed Cortez

IN THE EVOLUTION OF ADVANCED SENSING TECHnologies, transmission systems have led distribution. The visibility and diagnostics of the transmission grid have been transformed over the past decade with the systematic deployment of phasor measurement units (PMUs). Similar and even more advanced new information sources are now becoming available at the distribution grid, using distribution-level PMUs, also called *micro-PMUs* (*μPMUs*). μPMUs provide voltage and current measurements at higher resolution and precision to facilitate a level of visibility into the distribution grid that is currently not achievable. However, mere data availability in itself will not lead to enhanced situational awareness and operational intelligence. Data must be paired with useful analytics to translate these data to actionable information. In this article, we explore some of the opportunities to leverage μPMU data, combined with data-driven analytics, to help electrical distribution system planners and operators to get out in front of problems as they evolve.

The data generated by μPMUs are a prominent example of big data in power systems. Each μPMU generates 124,416,600 readings per day. Therefore, μPMUs installed on a handful of utility distribution feeders can generate terabytes of data on daily basis. Because μPMUs stream their measurements continuously, the data must be collected, cleansed, and processed, all in real time.

The collected μPMU data must then be dissected into descriptive, predictive, and prescriptive analytics. While descriptive analytics focuses on what happened in the past, predictive analytics aims at what may happen in the future. Both are stepping stones toward prescriptive analytics—optimizing the future with informed decisions. Here, we consider case studies in both descriptive and predictive analytics and provide a sampling of the benefits derived from μPMU data.

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