

How well does a model simulation match with system response?

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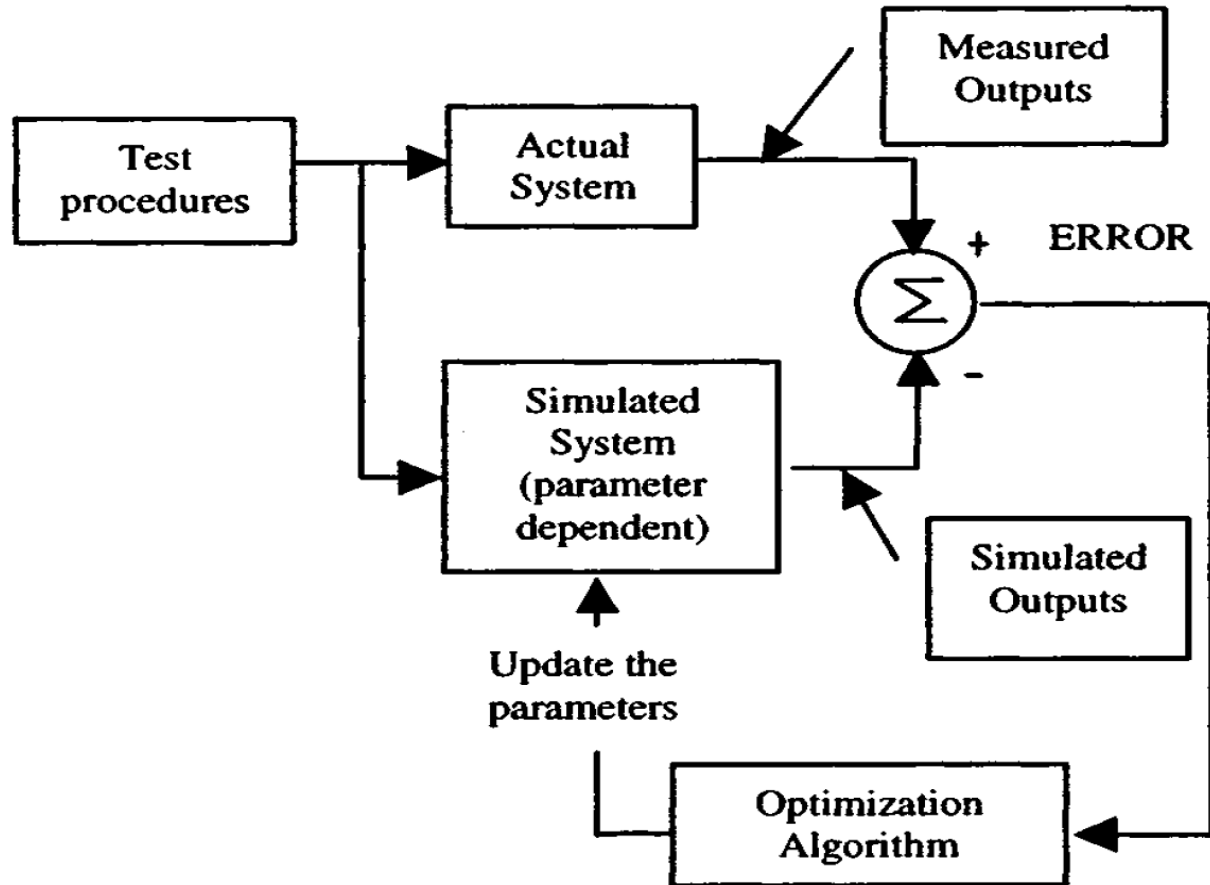
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Washington State University

Pullman WA USA

Power System Model Validation

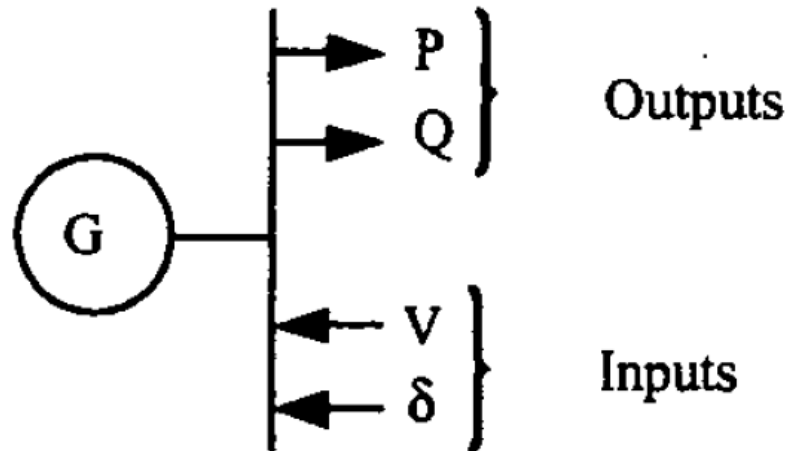
“A new framework for estimation of generator dynamic parameters”: IEEE Trans. Power Systems, 2000.



Meng Shen, PhD thesis, WSU, 2000

Power Plant Model Validation

“Decentralized estimation of power system dynamic models”: IEEE CDC 2000 paper.



$$\min_{p \in P} E(p)$$

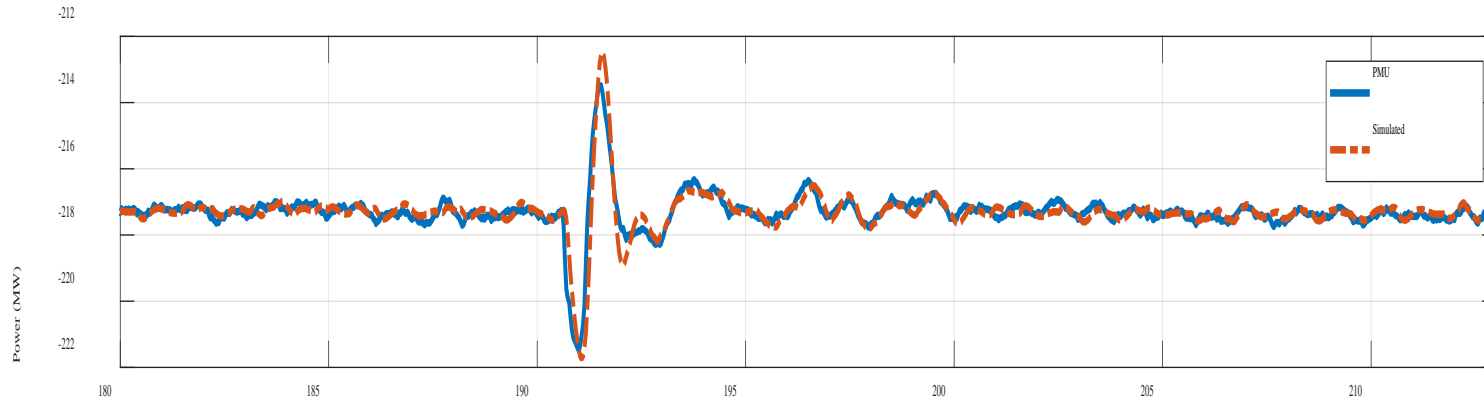
(2)

where

$$E(p) = \sum_{k=1}^n (P_m(t_k) - P_c(t_k, p))^2 + (Q_m(t_k) - Q_c(t_k, p))^2$$

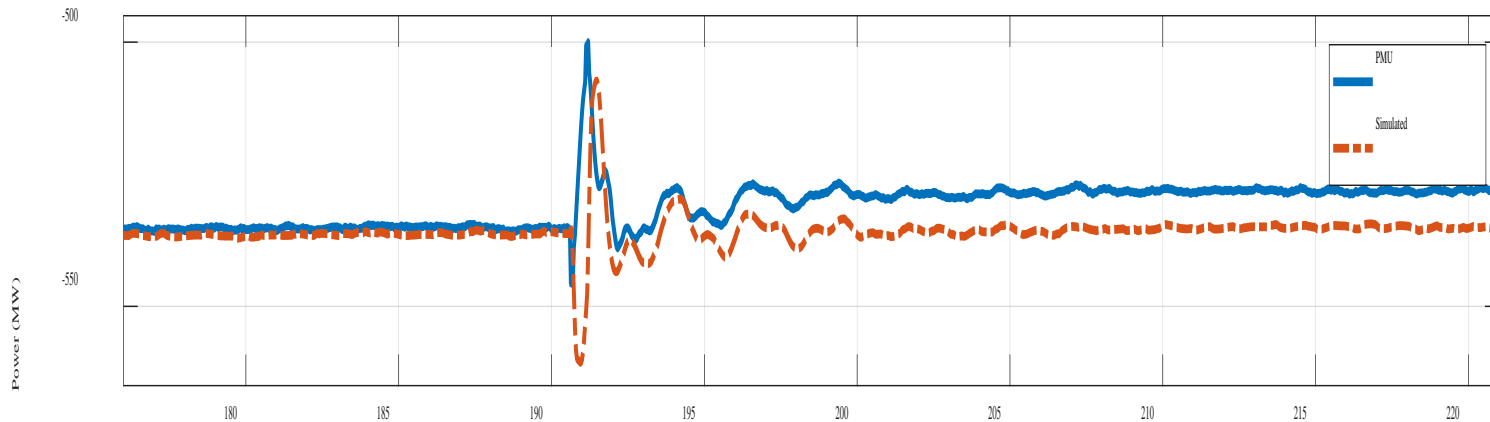
Meng Shen, PhD thesis, WSU, 2000

Power Plant Model Validation



1.5

Case 1: Reasonable match



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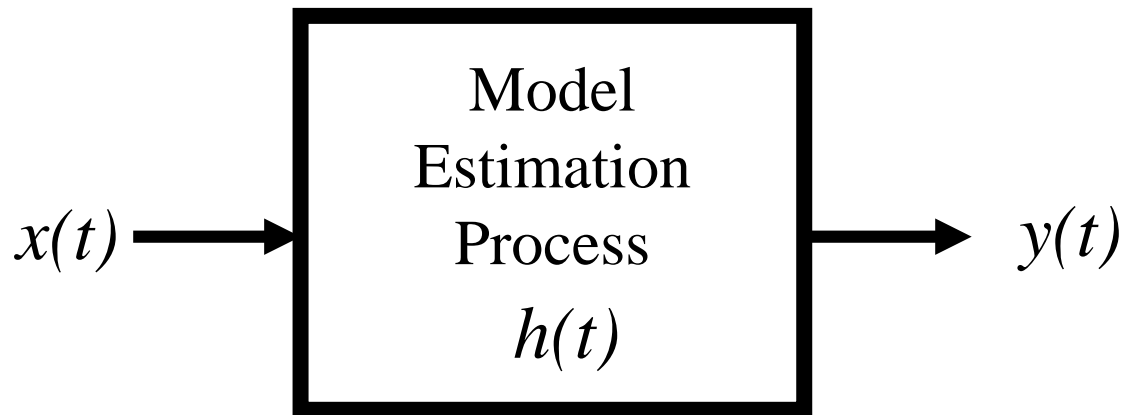
Case 3: Unacceptable match

Correlation Measure

$$Cor(x, y) = \frac{cov(x, y)}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

- Simple
- Gives general information about similarity
- **Sources of model discrepancy cannot be identified**
- Not sufficient for model validation problem

Magnitude-Shape (M-S) Similarity Measure



$$H(f) = \frac{|Y(f)|}{|X(f)|} e^{j(\phi_y(f) - \phi_x(f))}$$

$x(t)$ and $y(t)$
similar

$$|H(f)|=1$$

an

$$\phi_h^d(f)=0$$

K. Shin, "An alternative approach to measure similarity between two deterministic signals," Journal of Sound and Vibration, Mar 2016.

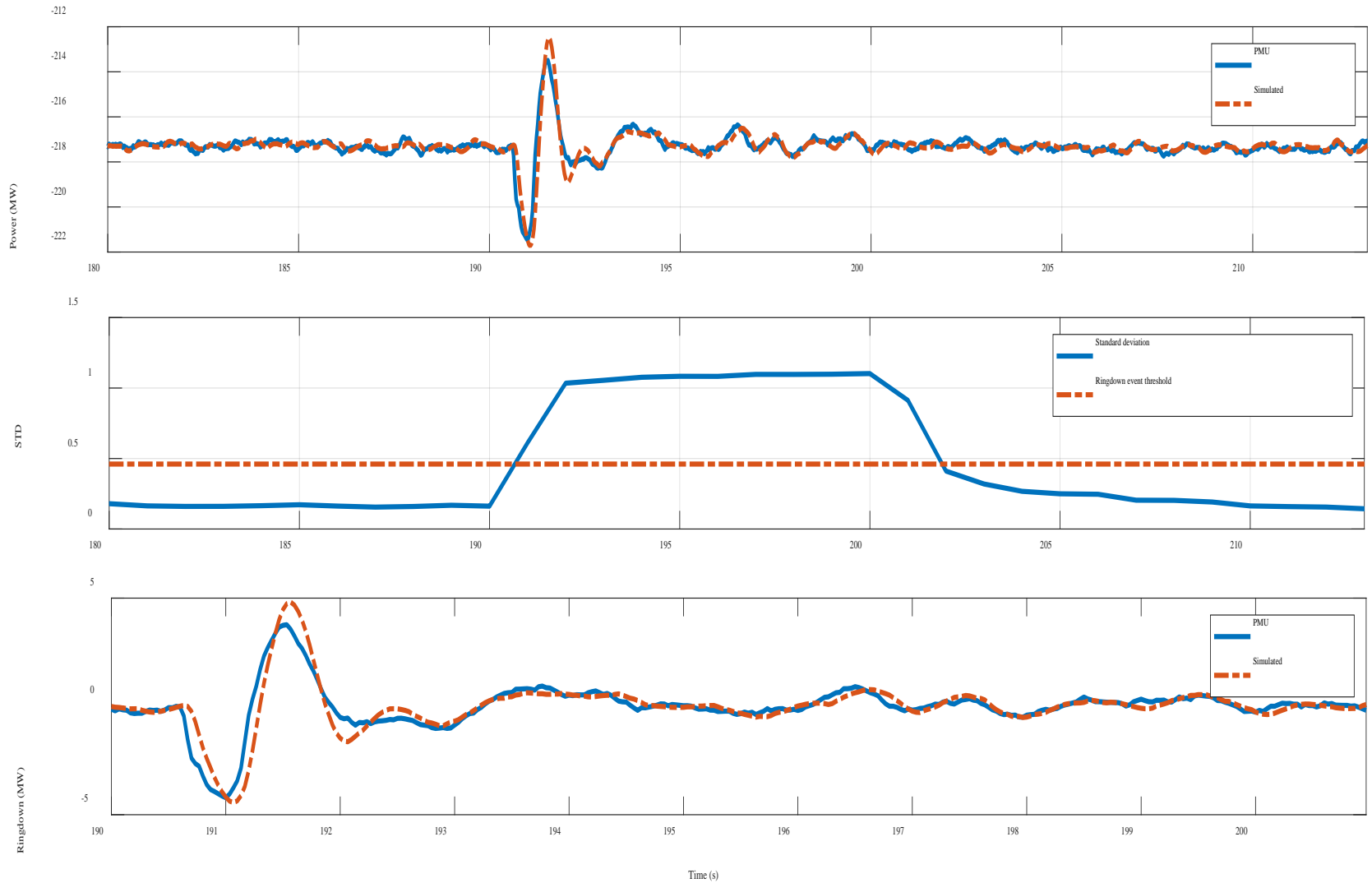
Converting the Measures to Metrics

A semi-metric function must have three properties:

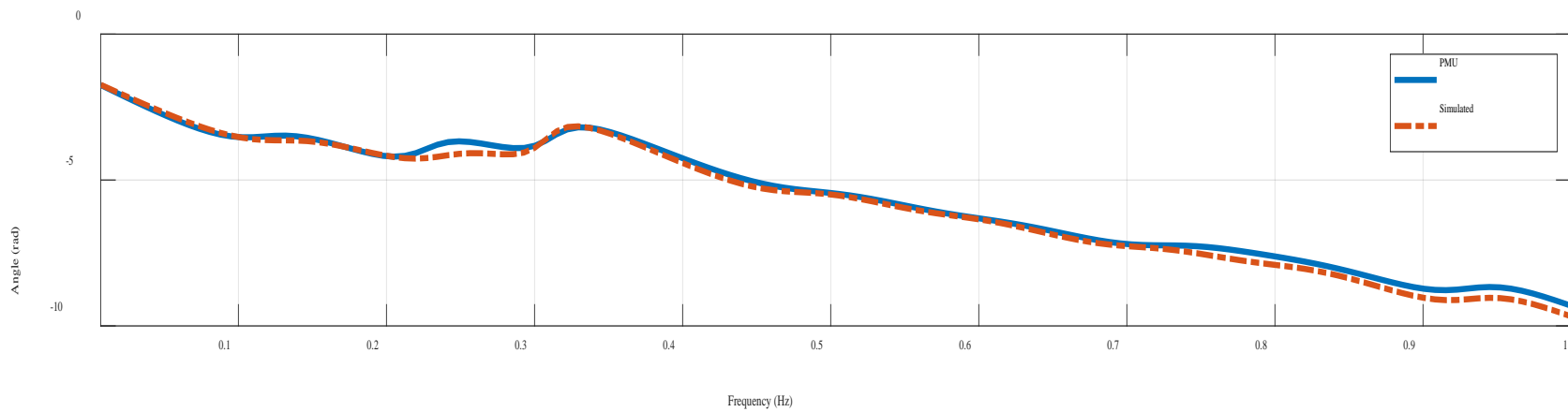
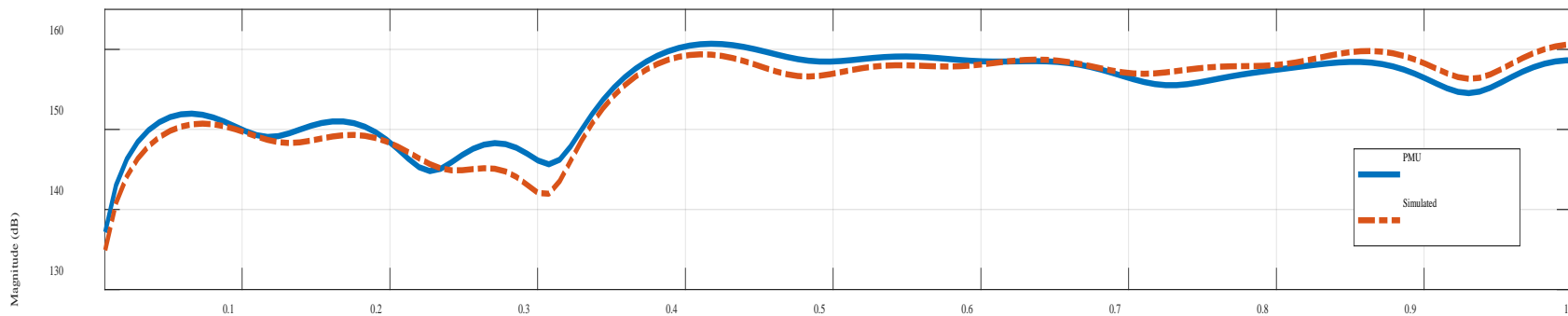
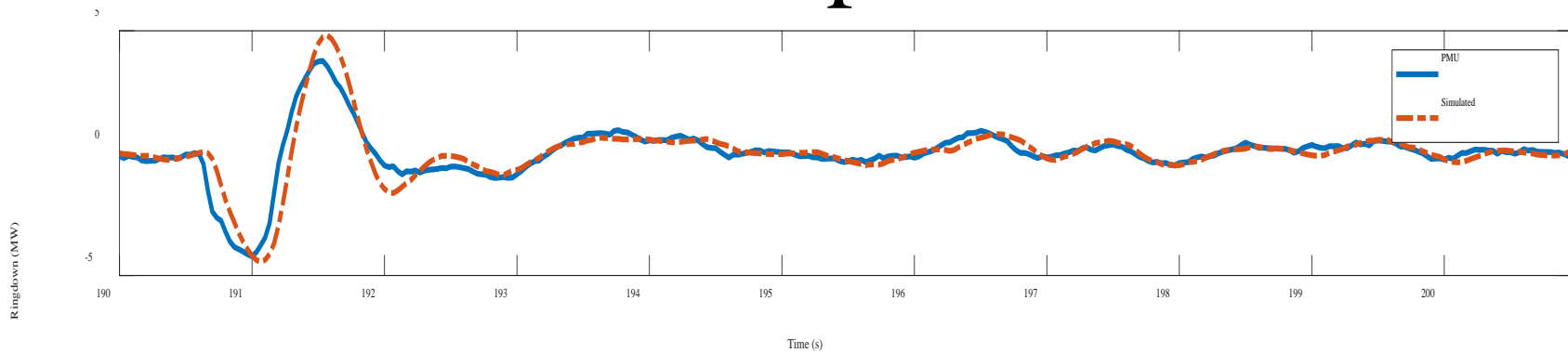
1. Non-negativity
2. Symmetry
3. Subadditivity
4. By having the property of identity of Indiscernible ($D(x, y)=0$ if and only if $x=y$), a semi-metric will also be a metric

$$\begin{aligned} D_{M,\alpha}(f) &= \tanh\left(\frac{|20\log_{10}|H(f)||}{\alpha}\right) \\ D_{A,\beta} &= \tanh\left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{|\phi_h(f)|}{\beta}\right) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} D_{M,\alpha}(f) &= \\ D_{A,\beta} &= \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{Distance measure for each frequency}$$
$$\begin{aligned} M_\alpha(f) &= 1 - D_{M,\alpha}(f) \\ A_\beta(f) &= 1 - D_{A,\beta}(f) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} M_\alpha(f) &= \\ A_\beta(f) &= \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{Similarity measure for each frequency}$$

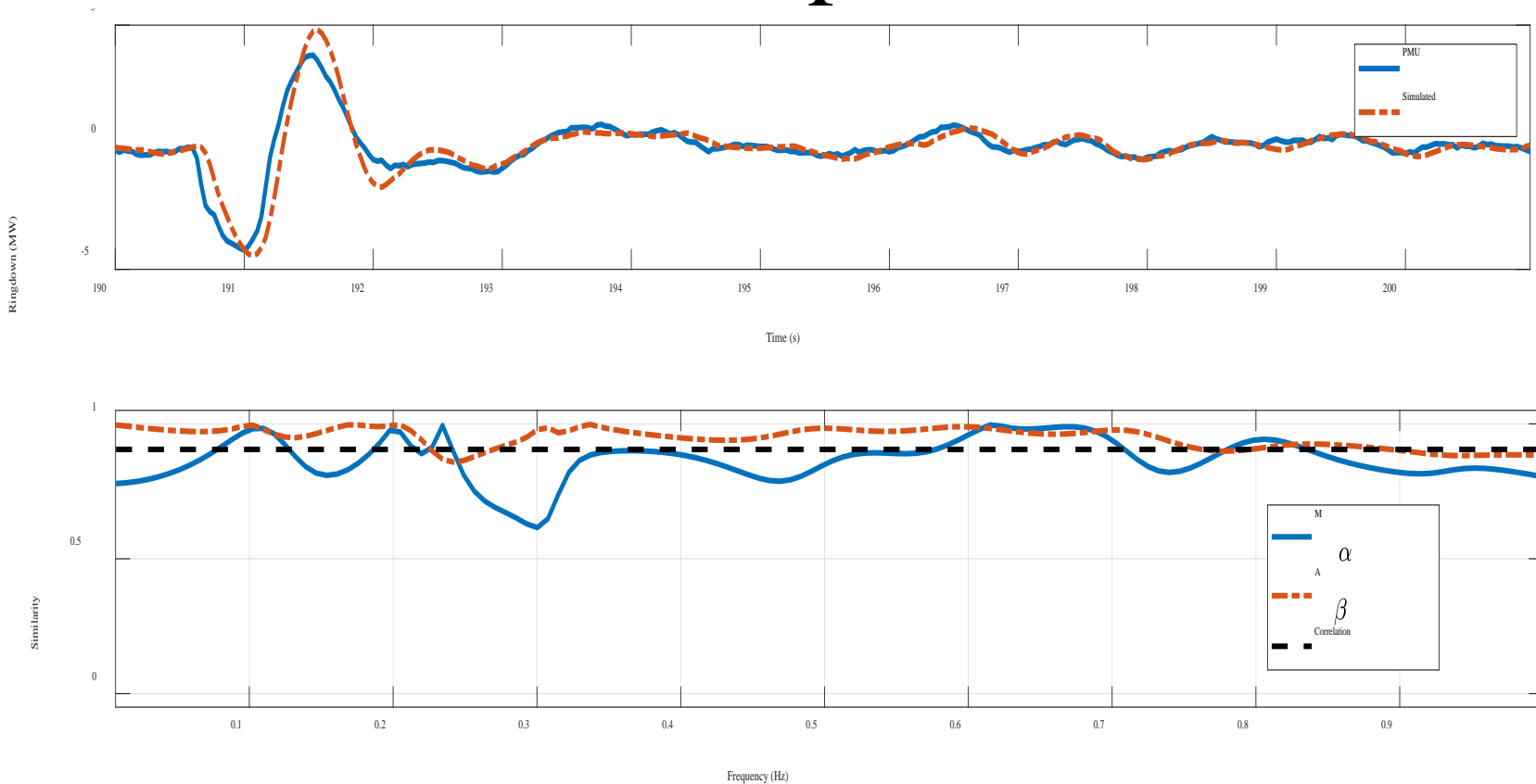
Example 1 – Power plant validation



Example 1



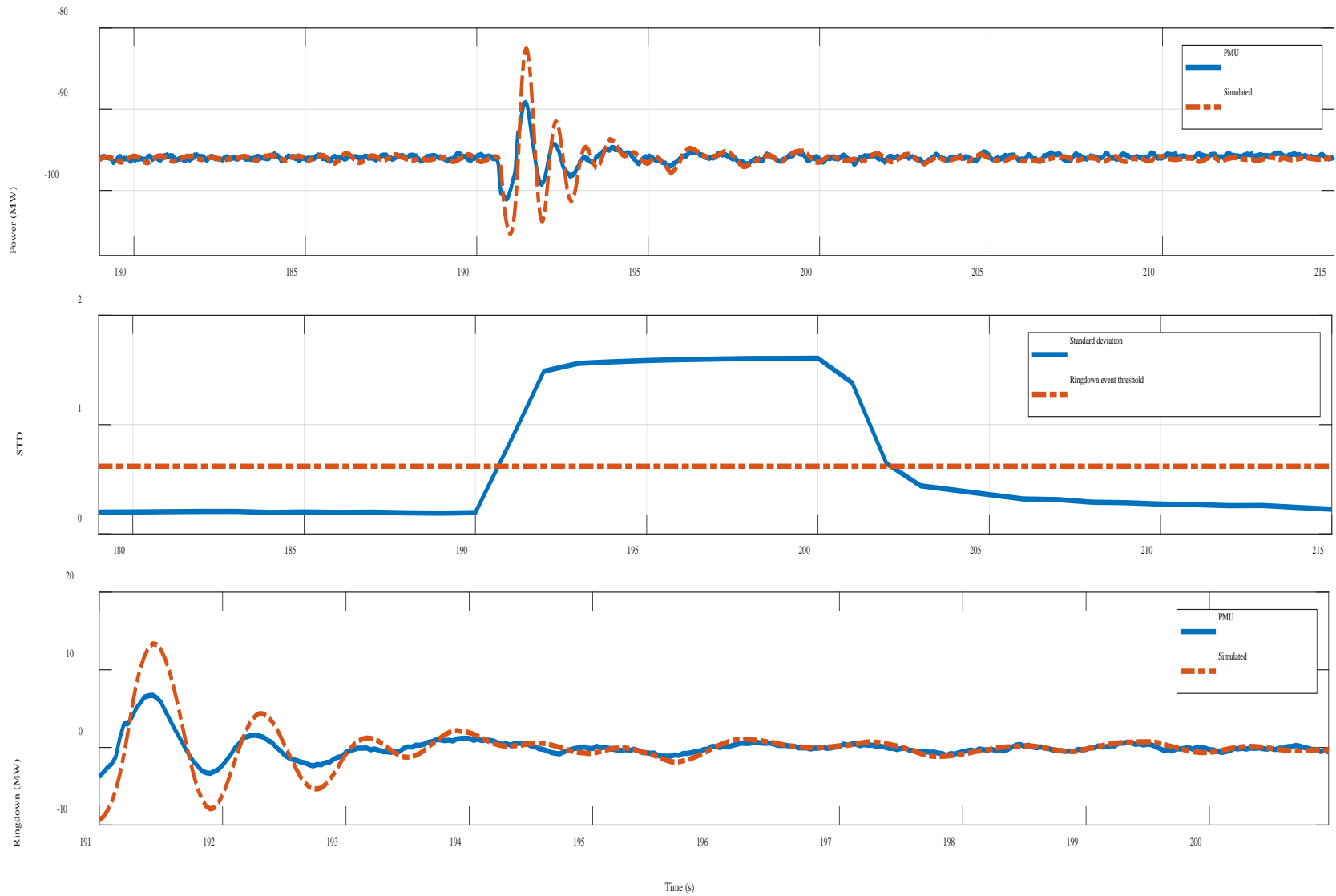
Example 1



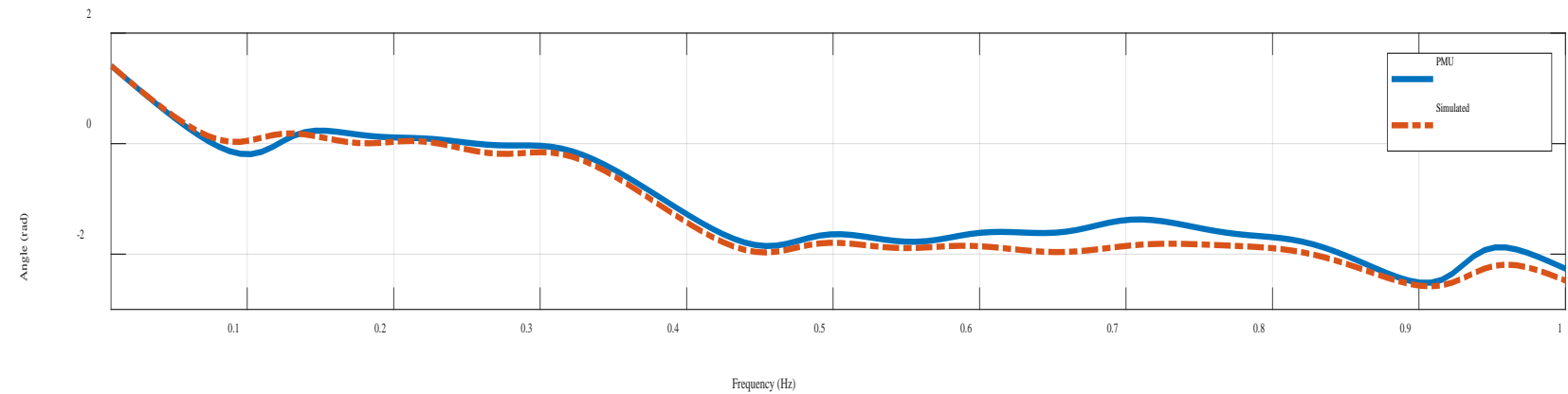
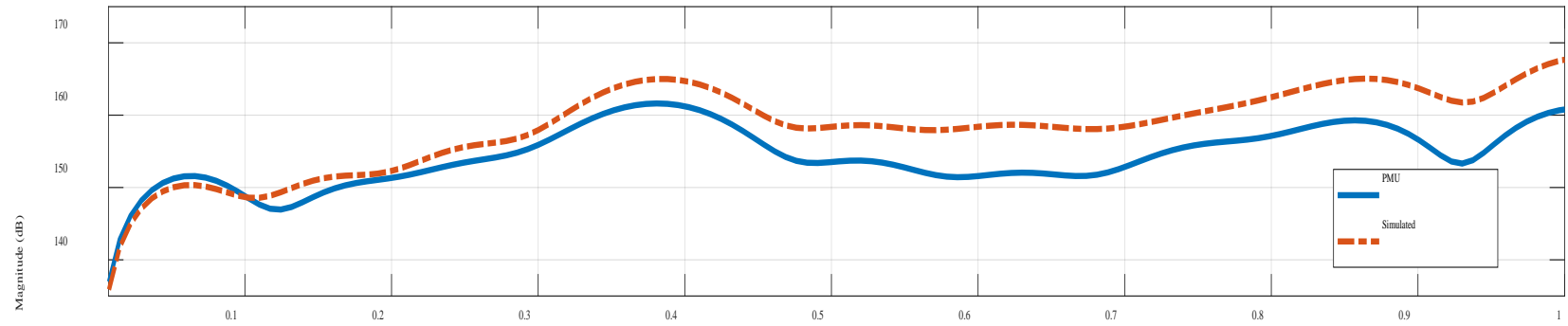
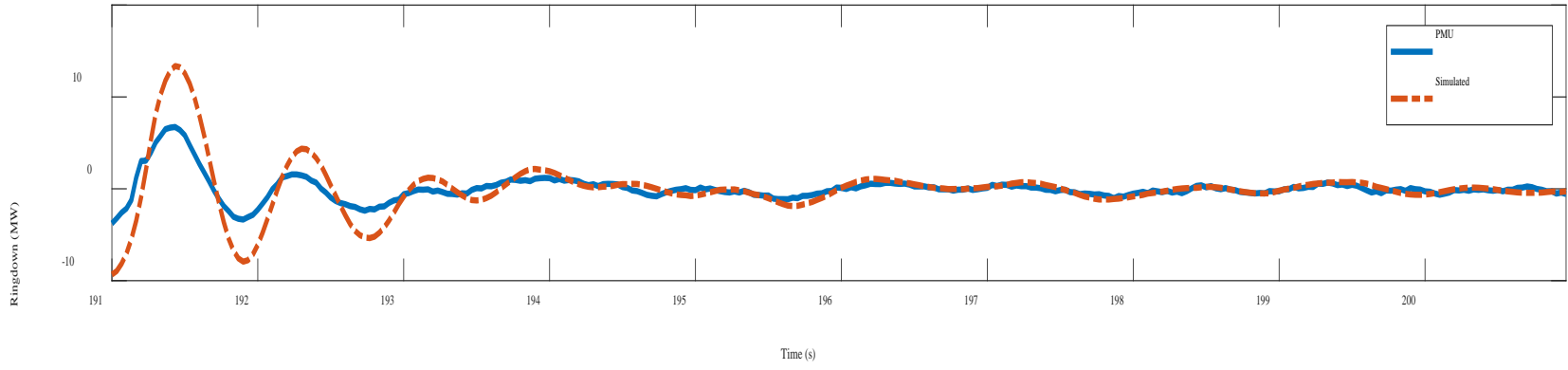
Index	Correlation	M_{α}	A_{β}	Average	Worst
Value	0.91	0.87	0.95	0.91	0.87

All three measures show strong resemblance

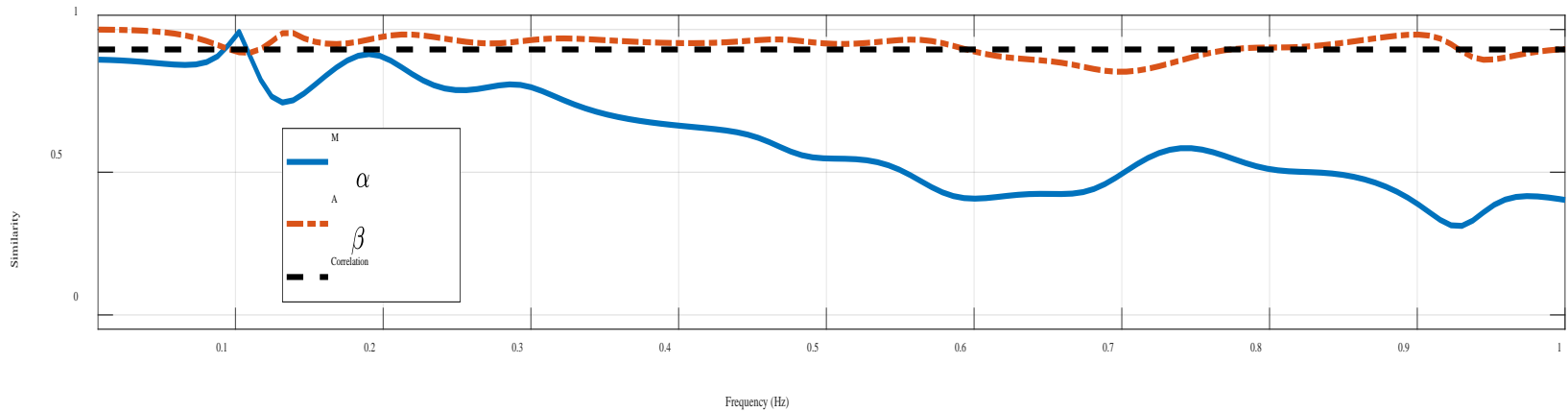
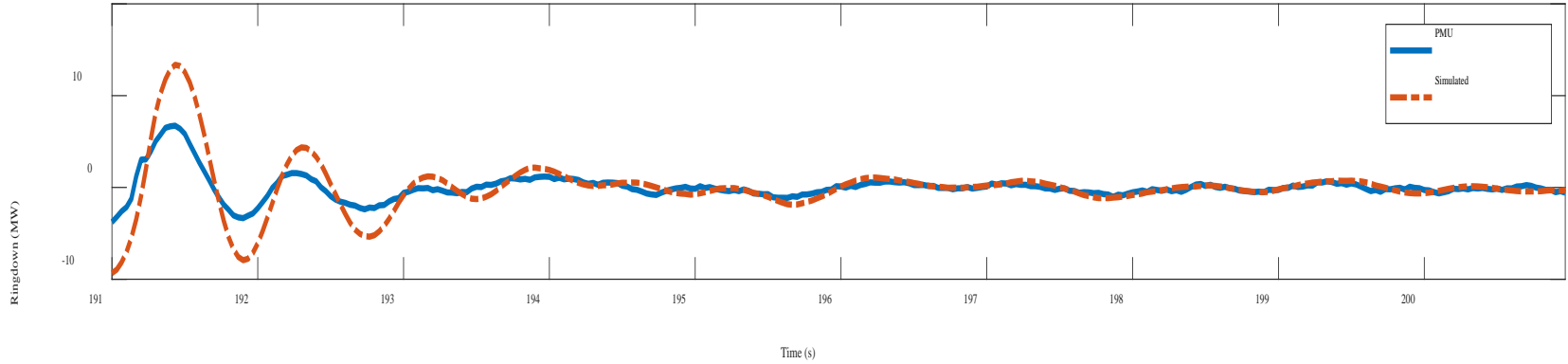
Example 2



Example 2



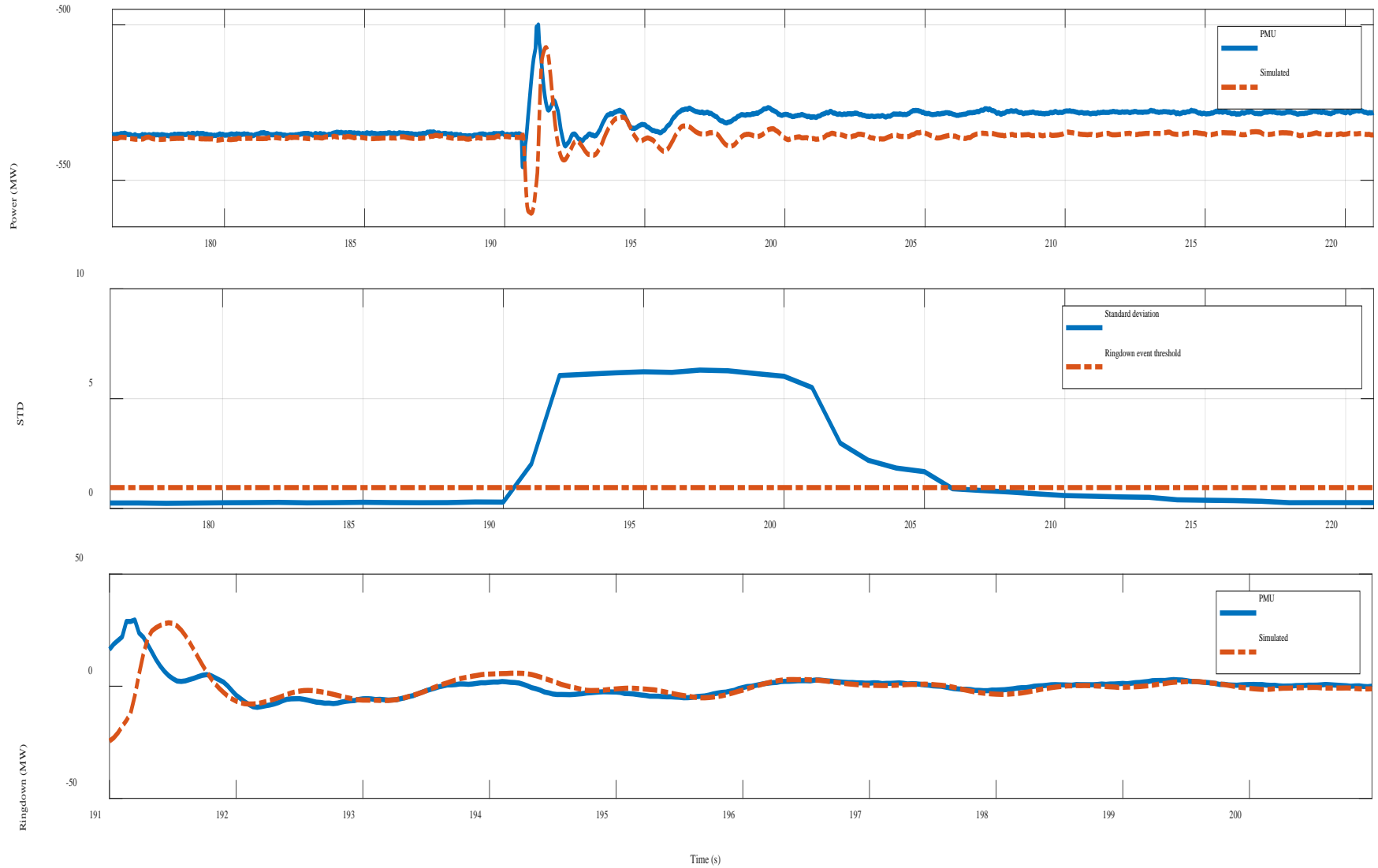
Example 2



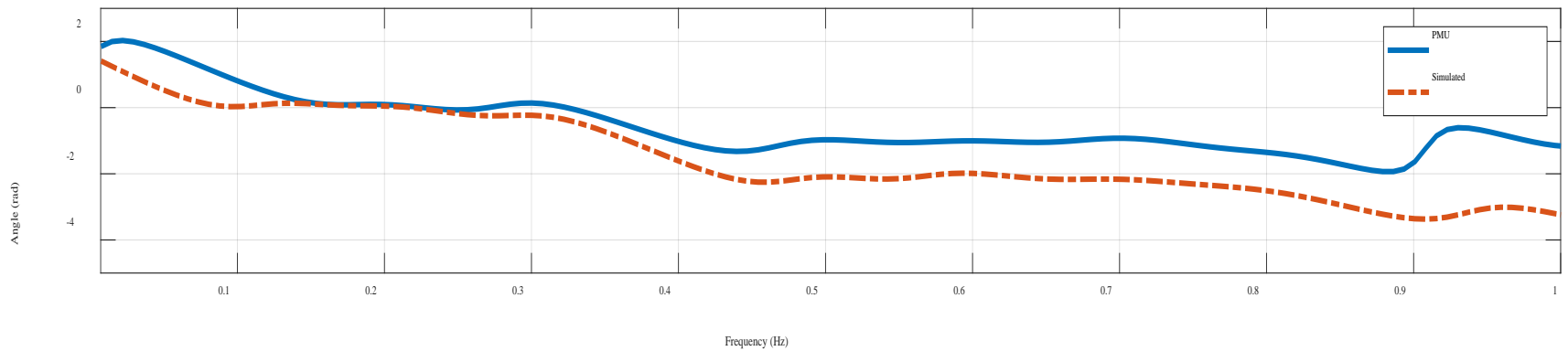
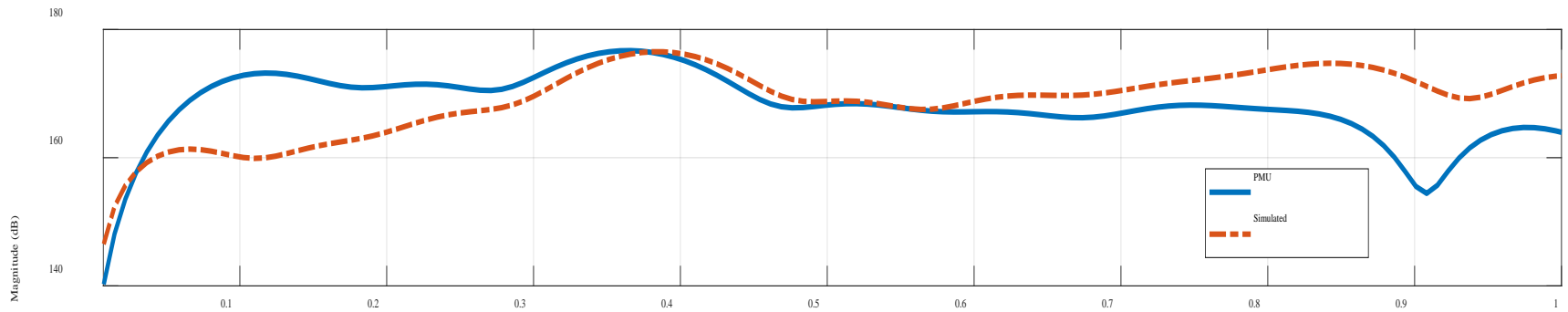
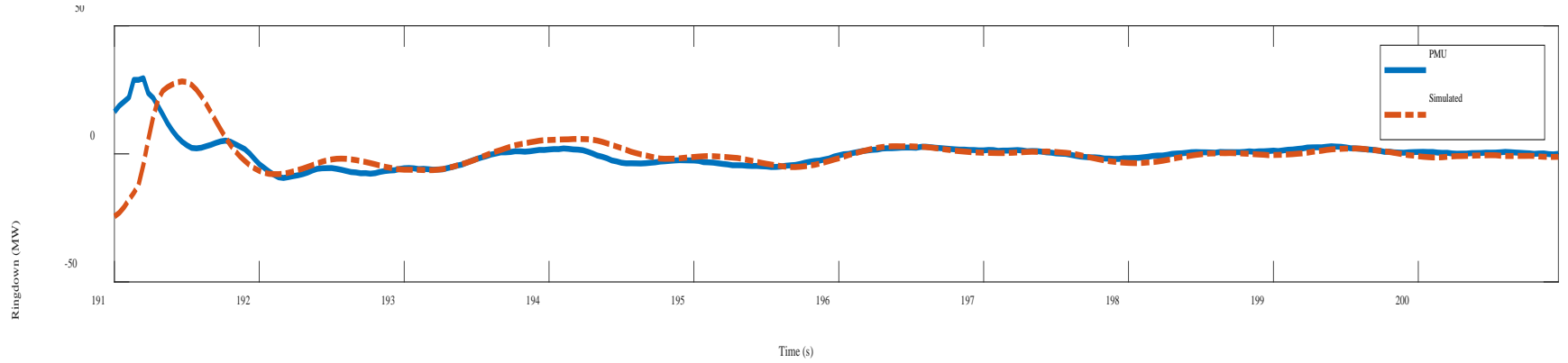
Index	Correlation	M_{α}	A_{β}	Average	Worst
Value	0.93	0.62	0.95	0.83	0.62

Poor Magnitude similarity

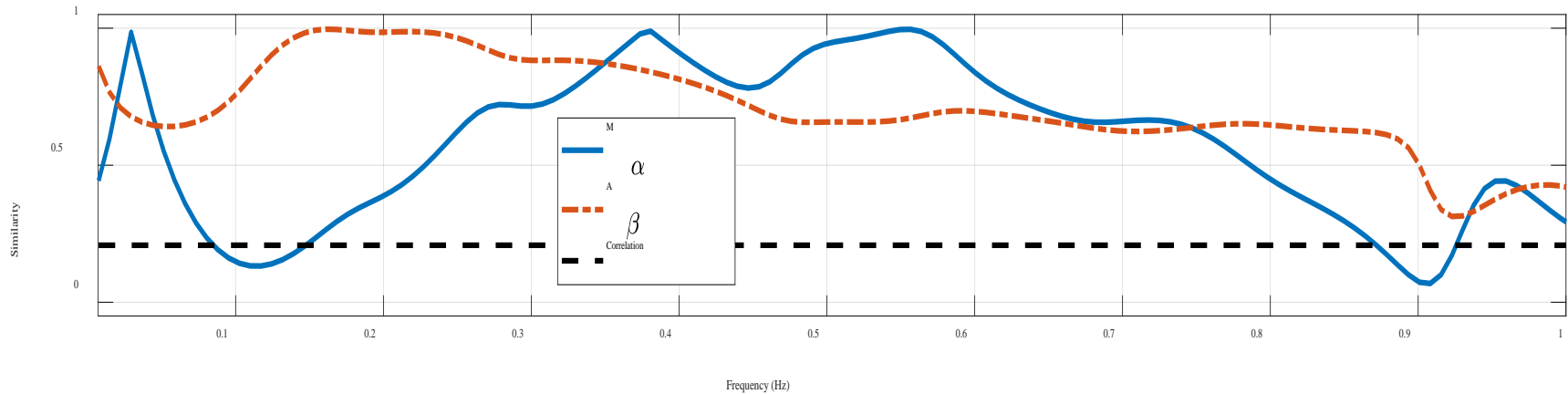
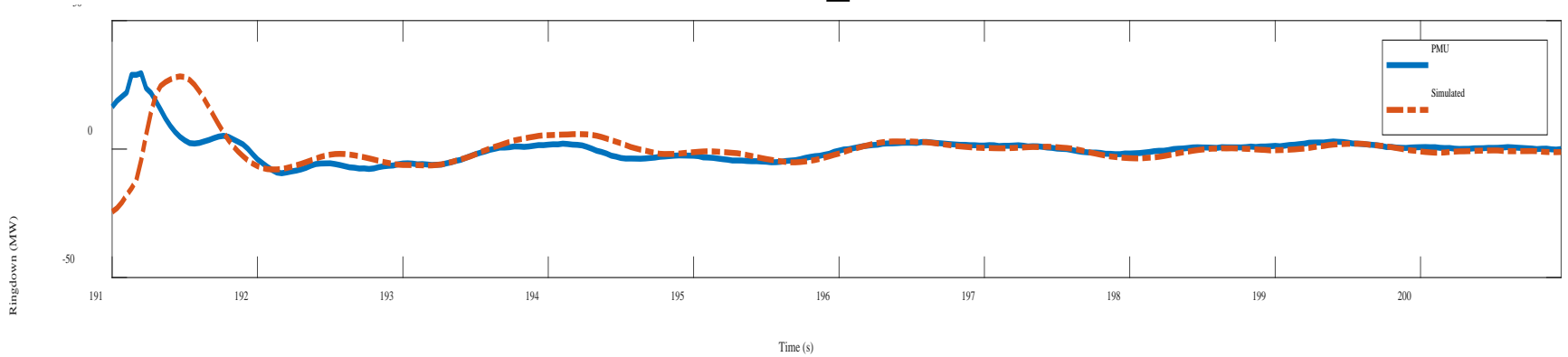
Example 3



Example 3



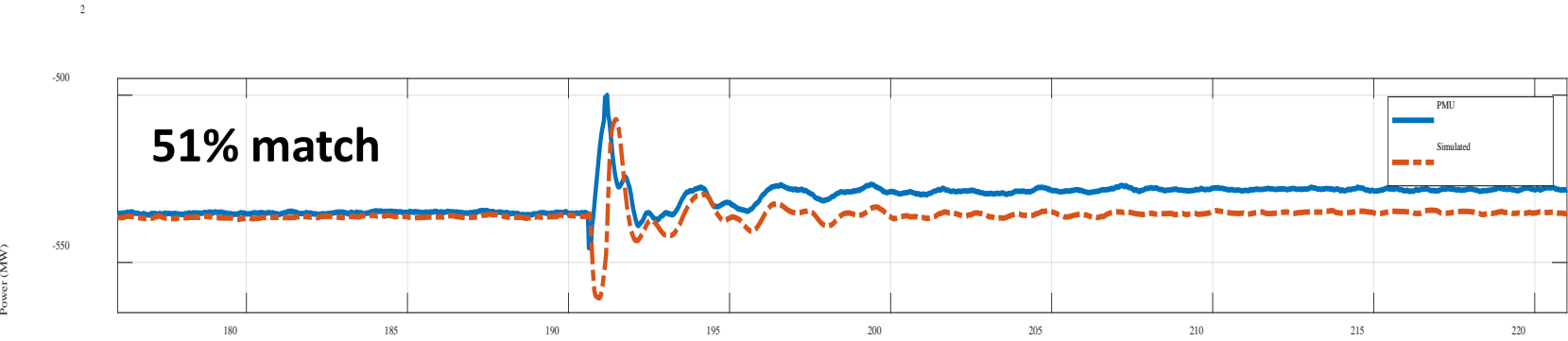
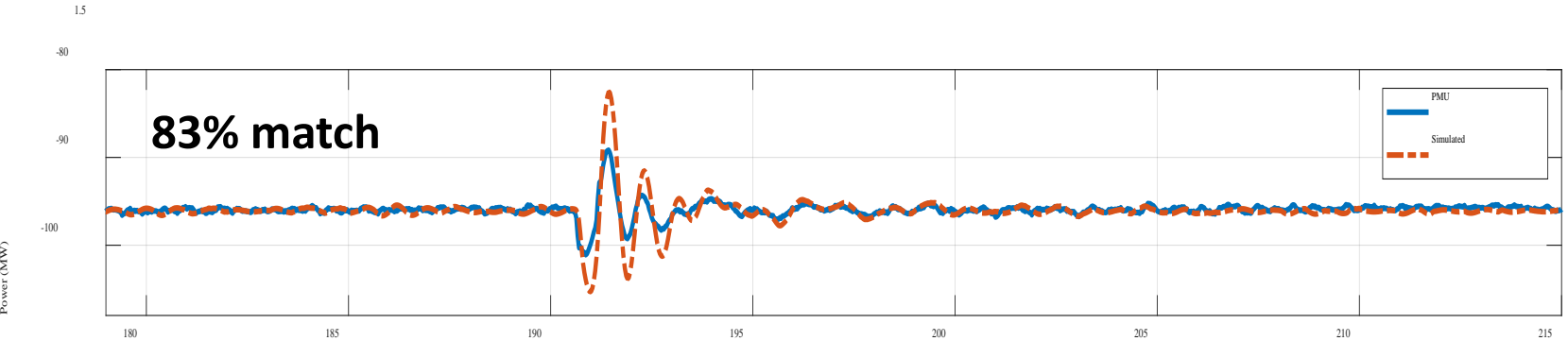
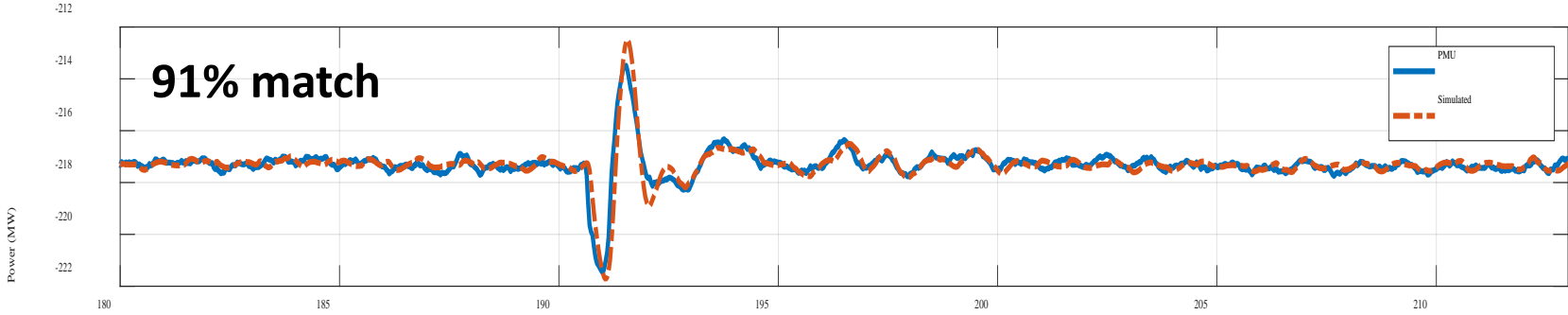
Example 3



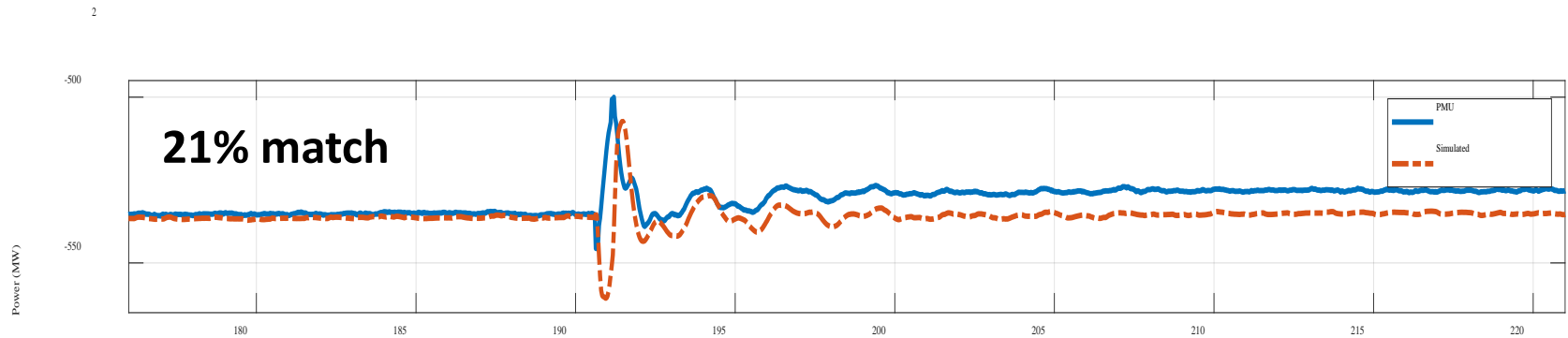
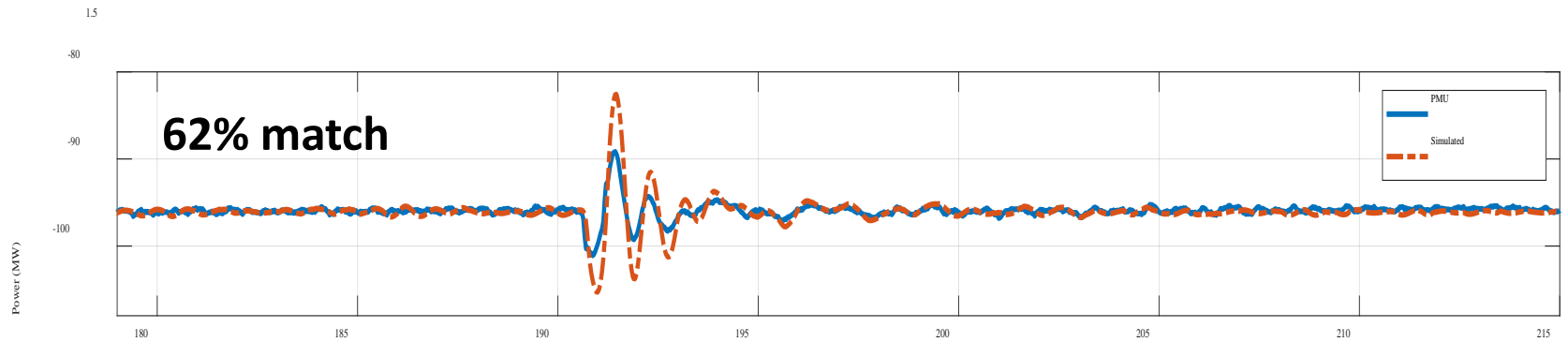
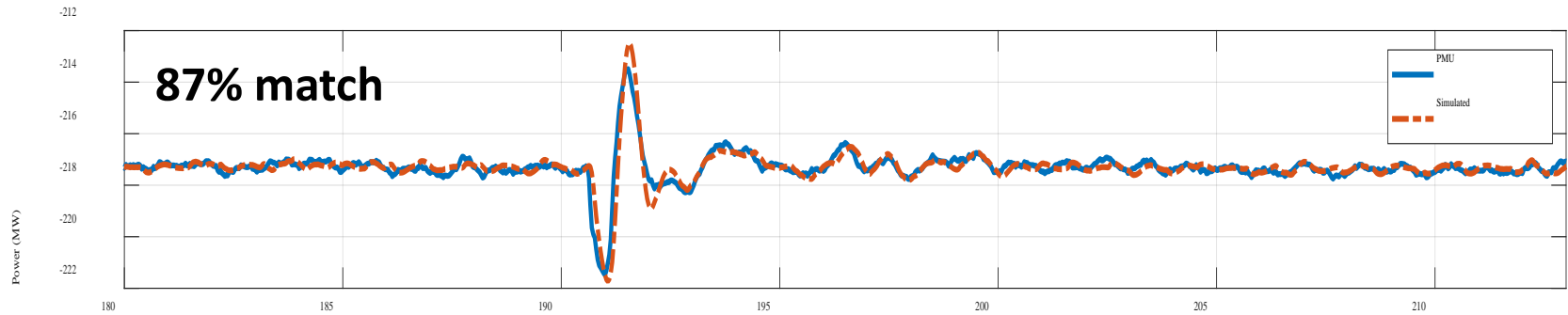
Index	Correlation	M_{α}	A_{β}	Average	Worst
Value	0.21	0.59	0.72	0.51	0.21

Poor similarity measures in all indices

Summary with Average Scores



Summary using Worst Scores



Conclusions

- **A procedure for judging how well a model simulation matches with the system response.**
- **Average score or worst score?**
- **Sensitivities of the metrics can be tuned so that a baseline for a good model can be defined.**
- **The procedure is useful for ringdown modal analysis.**