
REDDYUCCA

POWER CONSULTING LLC



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- The opinions expressed in this presentation are those of Robert W. Cummings from 45 years of experience in the electric power industry:
 - 6 years – Central Vermont Public Service (System Planning – Gen. and Transmission)
 - 8 years – Public Service Company of New Mexico (Operations Engineering and Wide Area Planning)
 - 8 years – East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement (ECAR – Manager of Transmission Services)
 - 23 years – North American Electric Reliability Corp. (NERC – retired in 2020 as Senior Director of Engineering and Reliability Initiatives)

The 2003 Blackout – Twenty Years Later What Have We Learned Since Then?

NASPI Webinar Series

Robert W. Cummings 23 August 2023

Summary of August 14 Blackout

- **Impacts**

- 8 states/2 provinces
- Over 50 million people
- 60-65,000 MW
- 30 hours to restore
- Manufacturing disrupted
- 531 generators tripped
 - 19 nuclear generators at 10 plants



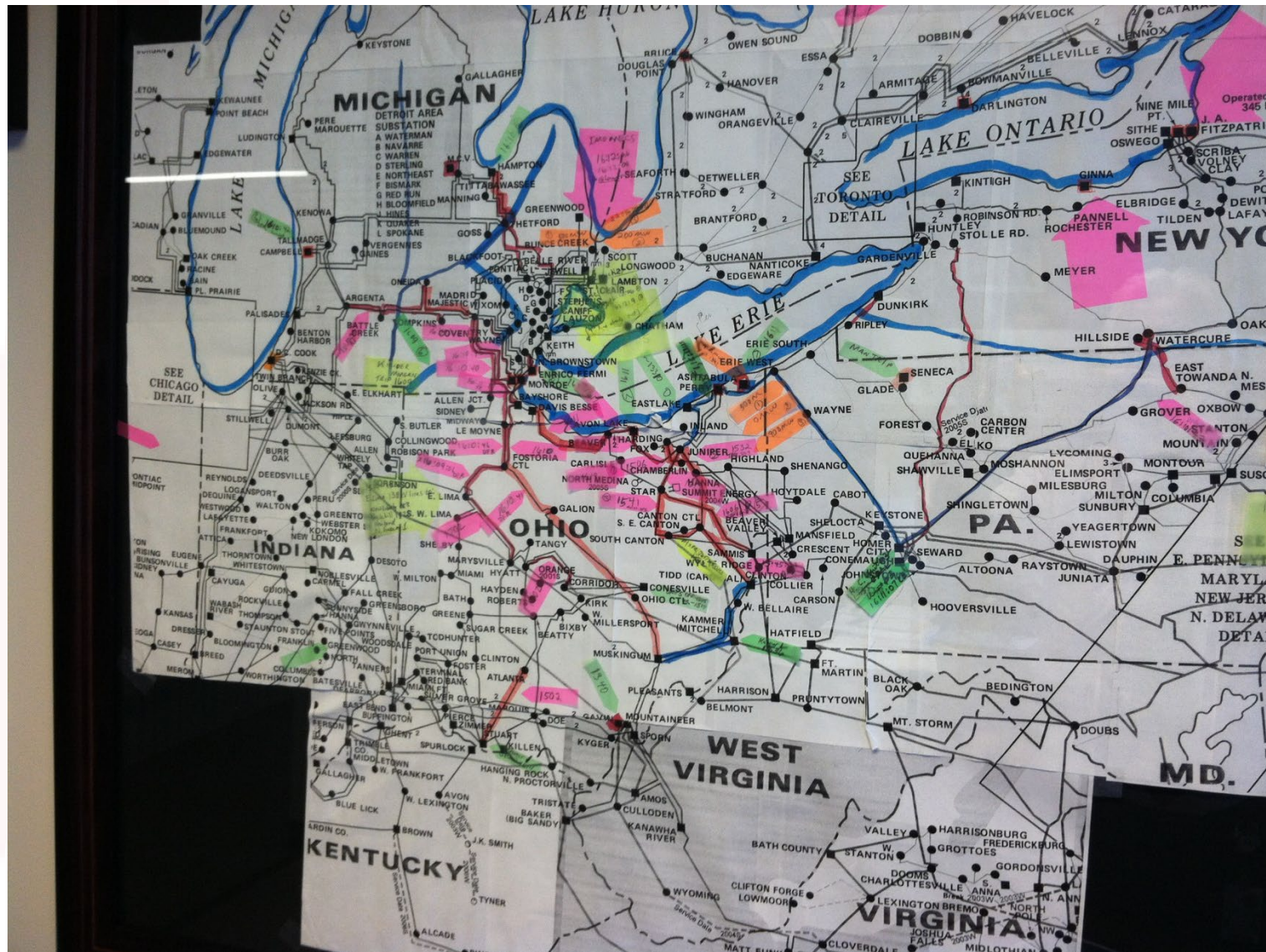
- **Statistics**

- Line trips began at 3:05 PM prior to reaching maximum temperature.
- High Speed Cascading began at 4:06 PM by Zone 3 impedance relays
- Transient Instability and cascading began at 4:10:38 PM
 - Lasted approximately 12 seconds
 - Thousands of discrete events

NERC – August 14, 2003

- About 30 employees
- Headquarters in Princeton, NJ
- Standards not mandatory
- Only 4 current employees were working for NERC
 - Can you name them?
- Everybody pressed into service
 - Handling the Press
 - Managing data
 - Analyzing data
- Coordination calls every 2 hours until restoration completed

Overnight Analysis



Blackout Analysis

- US – Canada Power System Outage Task Force formed
 - NERC
 - FERC
 - DOE
 - National Energy Board of Canada
- Over 150 people worked on the analysis
- 36 Gigabytes of data (a large amount 20 years ago)
- A room full of paper
- Interim Report issued in November 2003
- Final Report issued April 2004

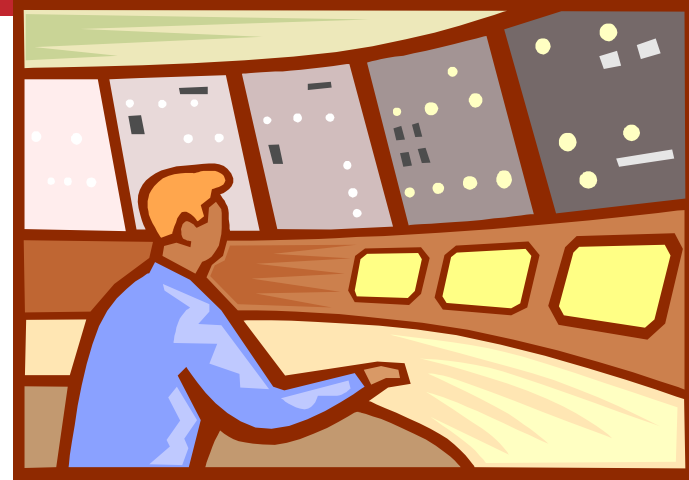
Blackout War Room

- 32 engineers, their laptops, 3 projectors
- 6-man team continued work for 2.5 years
- Not a PMU in sight!



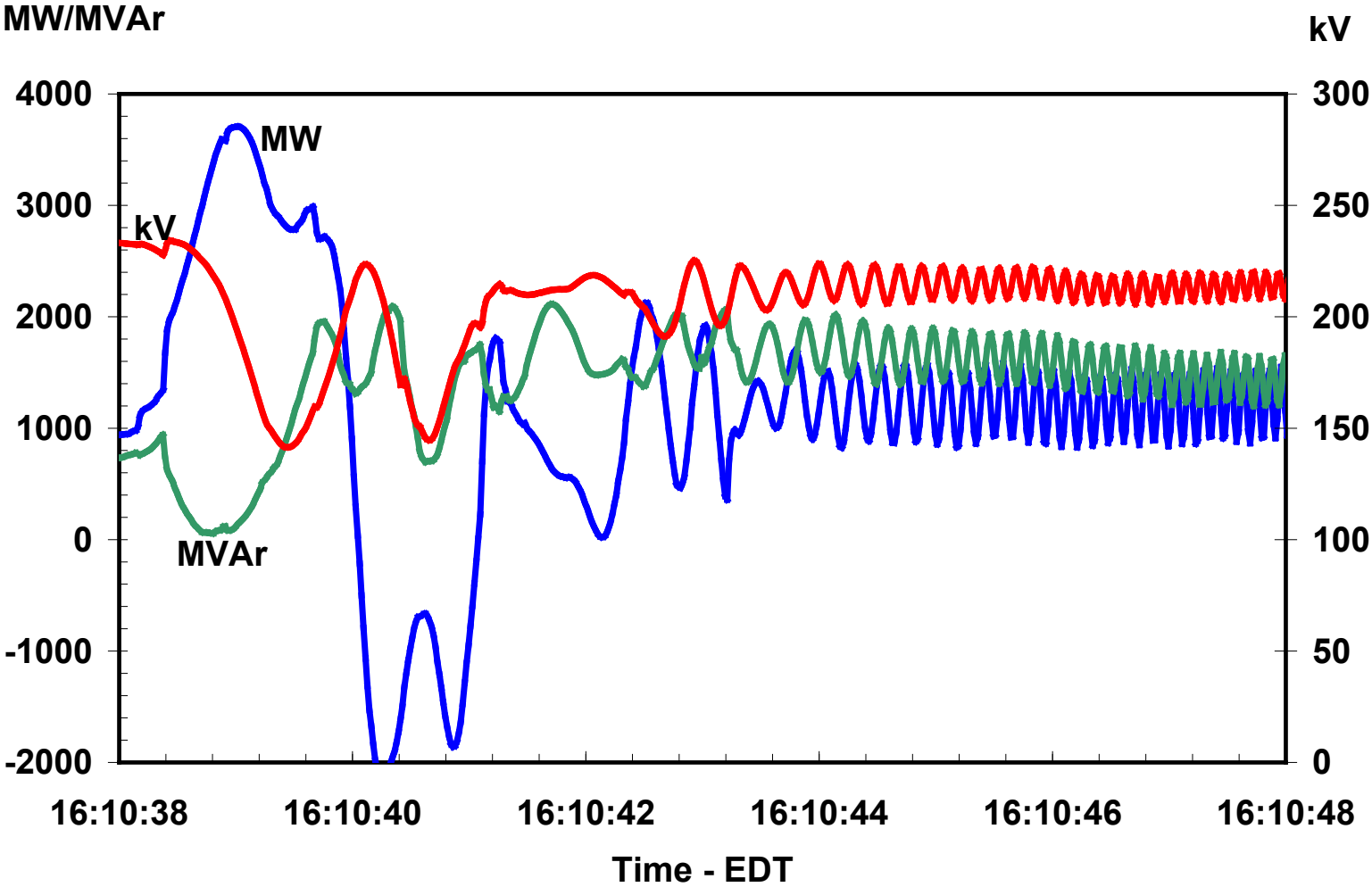
Caused by three “T’s”

- The three “T’s”
 - **Trees** – vegetation management to allow maximum conductor temperature.
 - **Tools** – for the operator to monitor and manage the system.
 - **Training** – provide training and drills to be prepared to respond to system emergencies

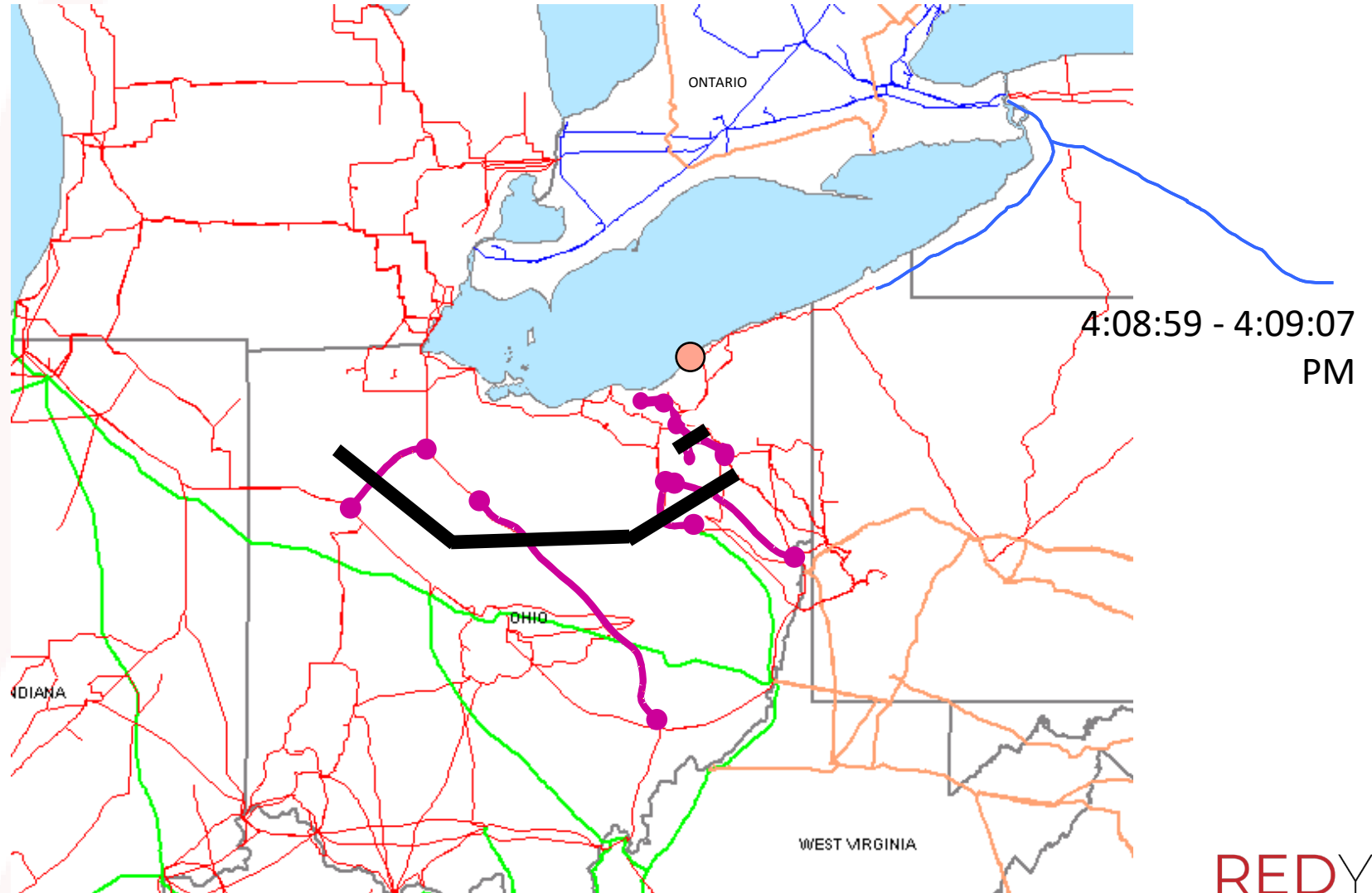


2003 Blackout Signature – Ontario (PSDRs)

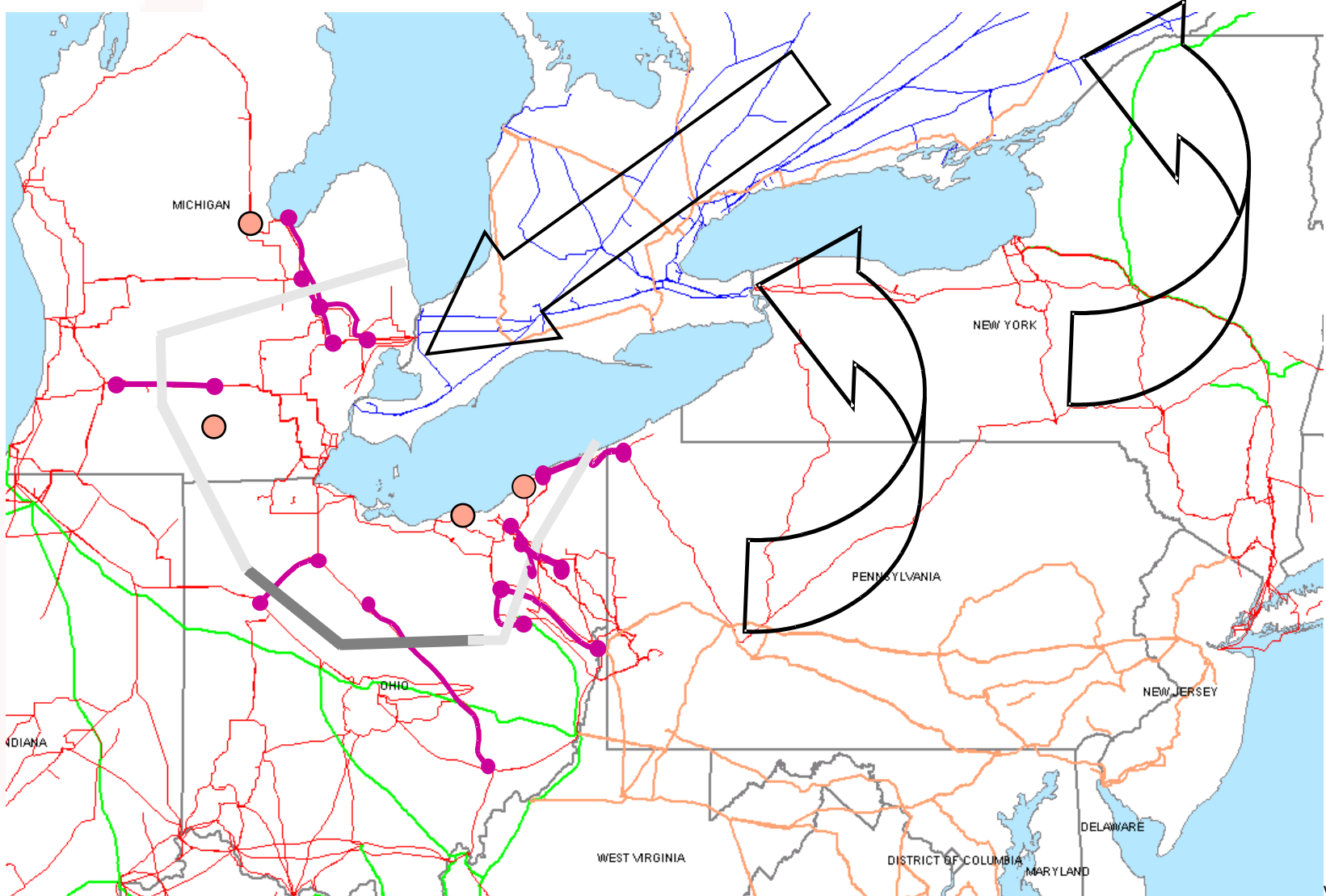
2003 Blackout Signature – Ontario (PSDRs)



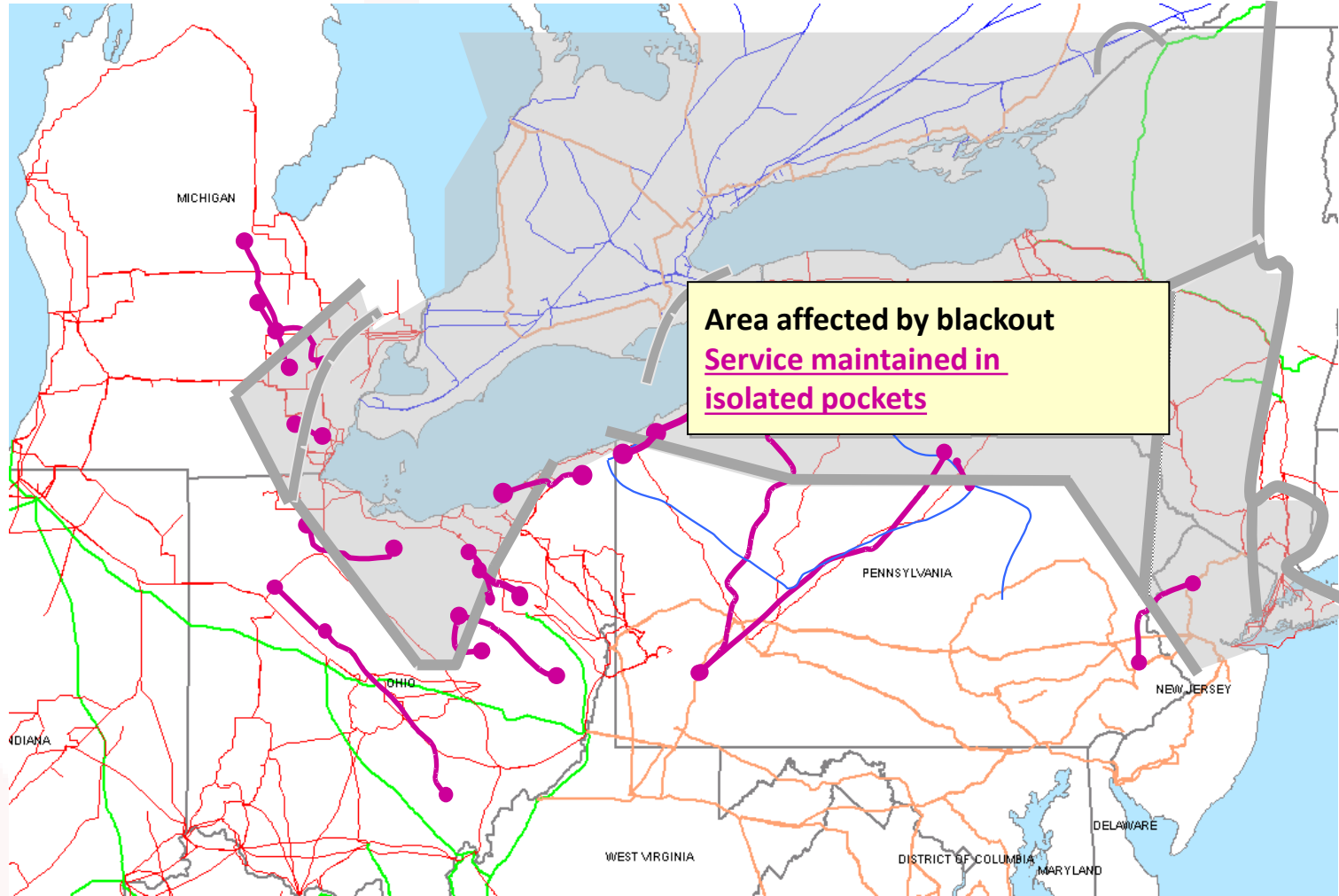
345 kV Lines Trip Across Ohio



Power Transfers Shift 4:10:38.6 PM

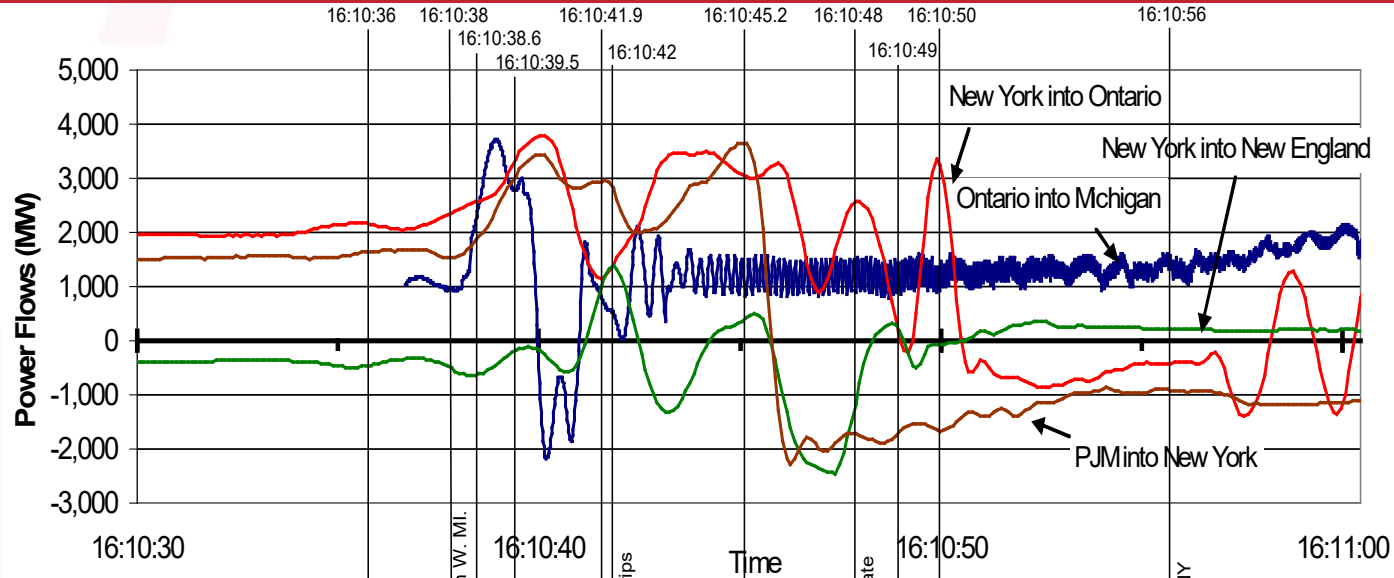


Northeast Island Separates from Eastern Interconnection

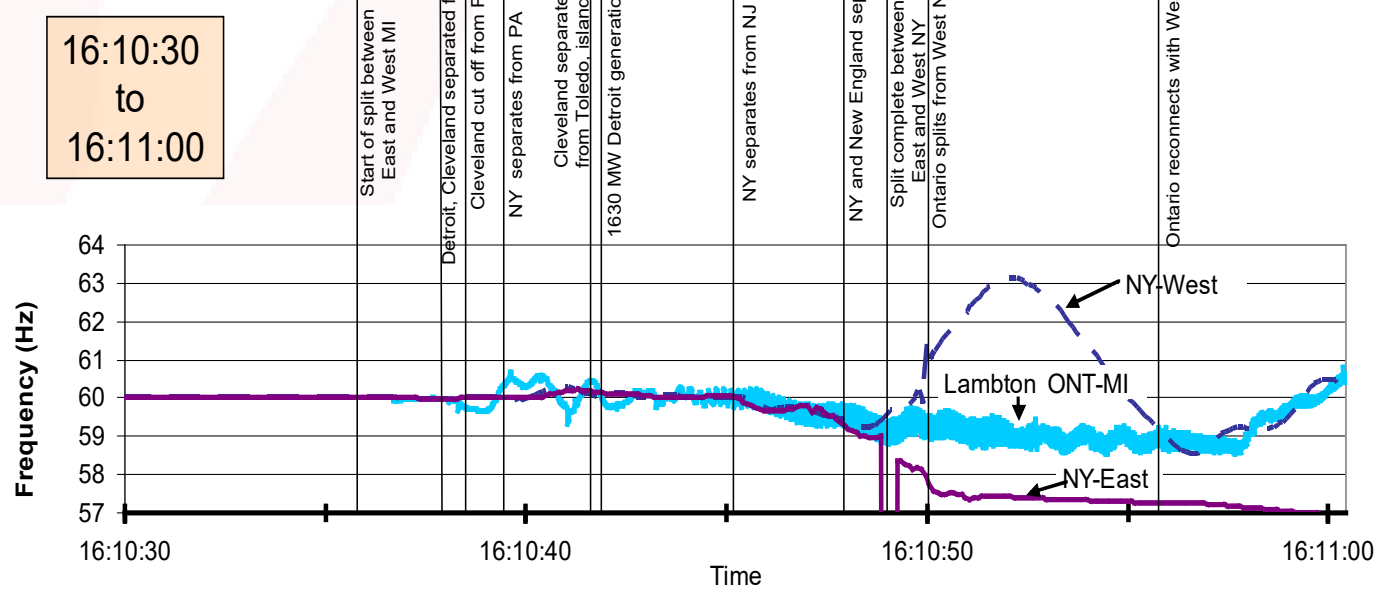


4:10:43 – 4:10:45 PM

2003 Blackout Analysis

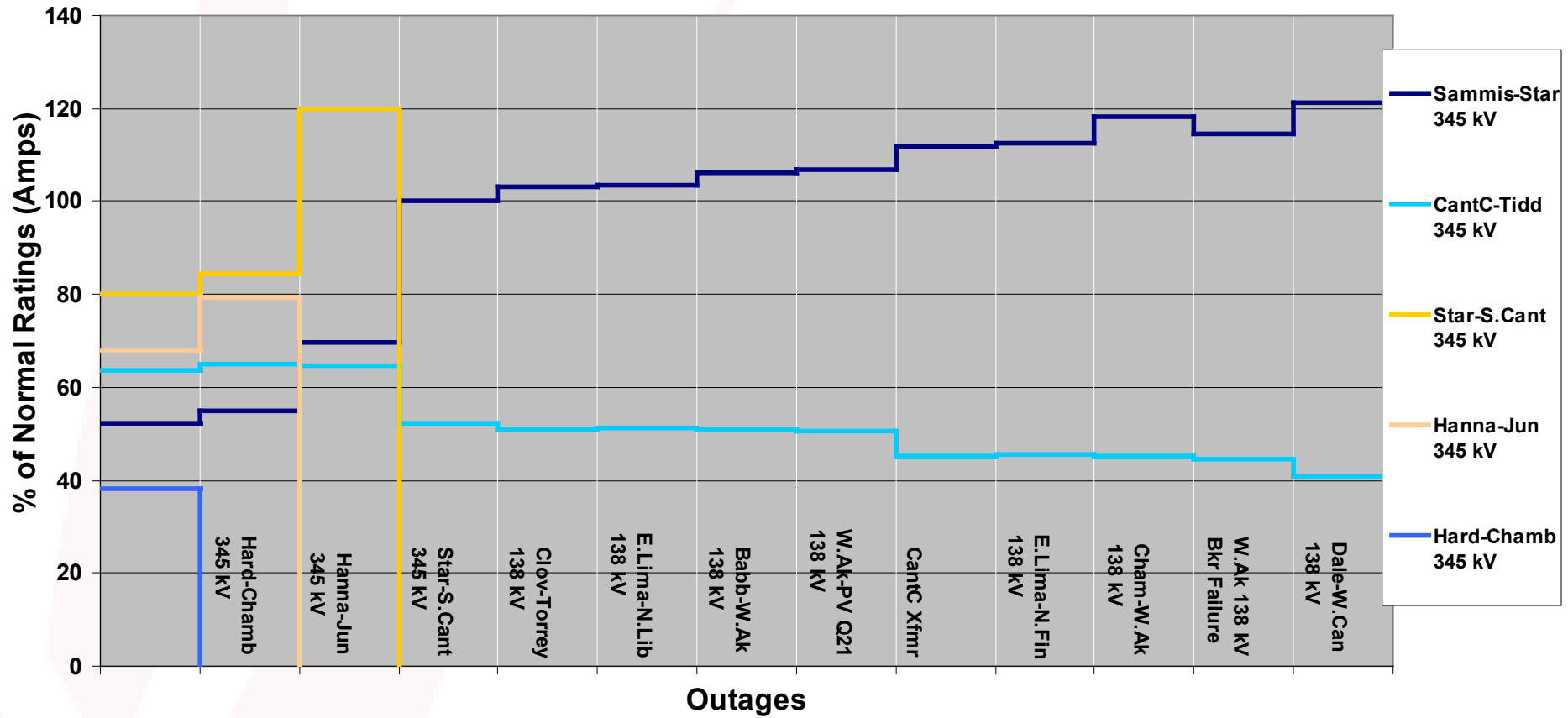


16:10:30
to
16:11:00

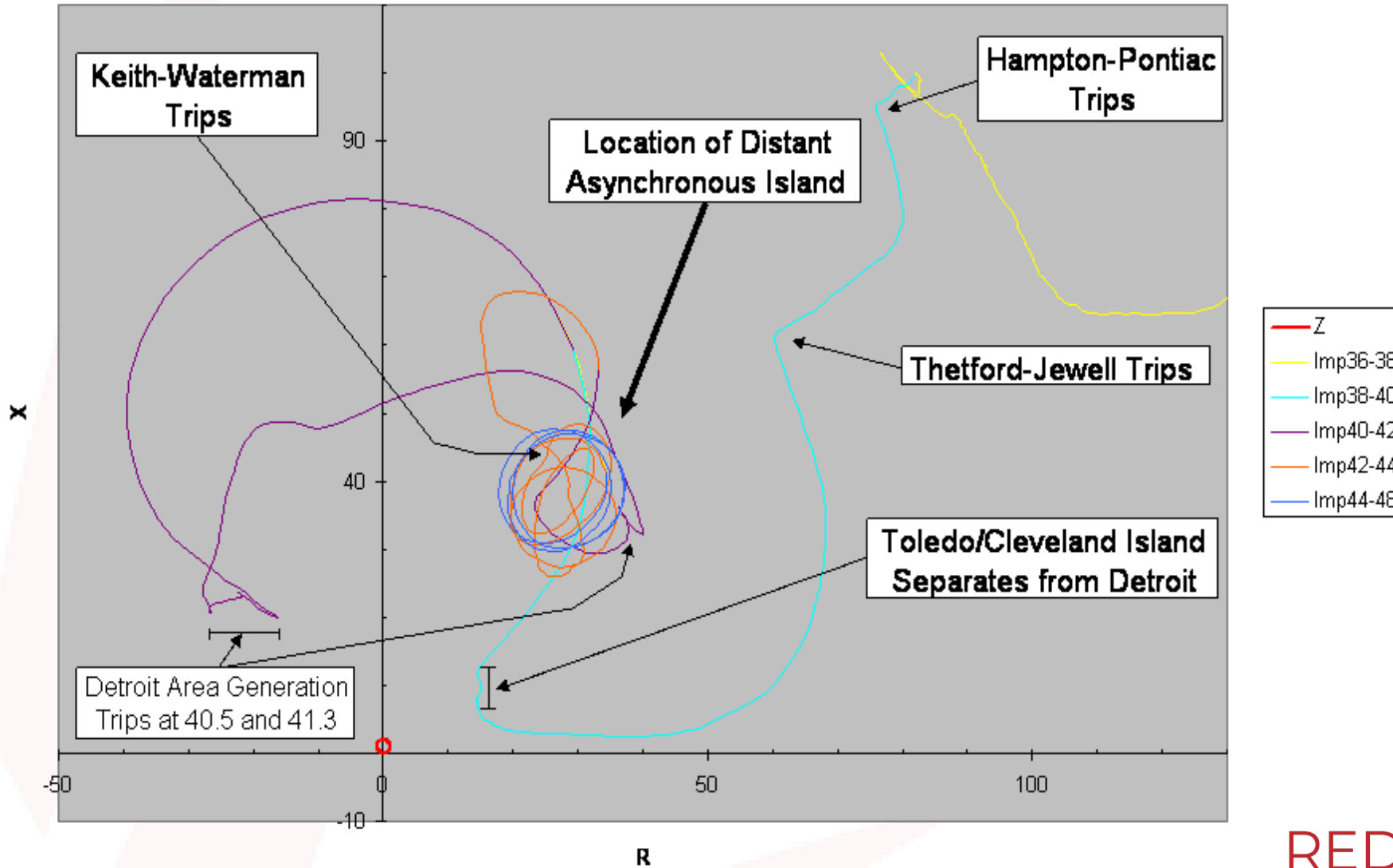


2003 Blackout Powerflow Simulations

35 engineers – took 3 Months to Build



View Into Detroit from Lambton



Time Synchronized SOE Database First Used

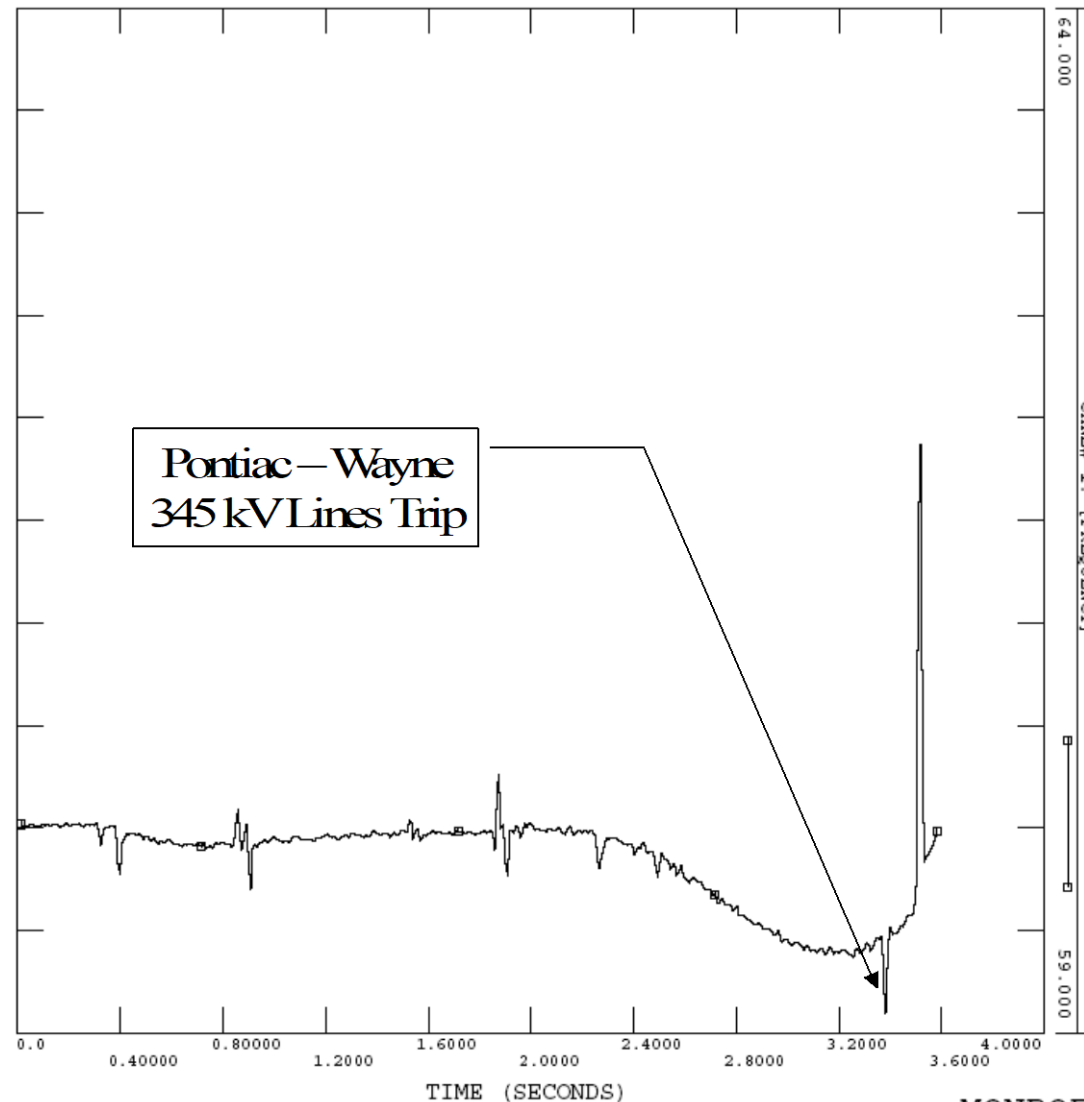
ID	Source	SourceFileName	Event Time
85	IID	Disturbance Data Form Sep08-2011-IID.	15:28:17.265
Event Coachella Valley 230/92kV Bank #1 No Longer Carrying Load			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase-Initiating Event? InfoLevel <input type="text" value="3"/> EventType <input type="text" value="Transform"/>			
DetailedEvent Coachella Valley 230kV KSNO breaker open. This breaker is a High side breaker on the 230kV Ring Bus arrangement. The other high side H10 breaker was opened at 15:28:17.264, resulting in the disconnection of Bank #1. The overcurrent tripping relay (51) recorded 843 A on the 230 kV winding at the time of trip.			
	Start	Stop	Time Zone
Raw	<input type="text" value="15:28:17"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="PDT"/>
Agreed	<input type="text" value="15:28:17"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="PDT"/>
	Agreed ms	TimeQuality	
	<input type="text" value="265"/>	<input type="text" value="NIST"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reconciled?			
HowDateWasReconciled Confirmed within 0.1 seconds by Devers 230kV PMU voltage and frequency.			
Notes Comments			
<input type="text"/>			
From Bus #	<input type="text" value="21007"/>	To Bus #	<input type="text" value="21008"/>
	<input type="text" value="COACHELV"/>		<input type="text" value="COACHELV"/>
	<input type="text" value="230"/>		<input type="text" value="92"/>
Station	<input type="text" value="Coachella Valle"/>	Circuit #	<input type="text" value="1"/>
		MVAR	<input type="text"/>

Use of Non-synchronized Data

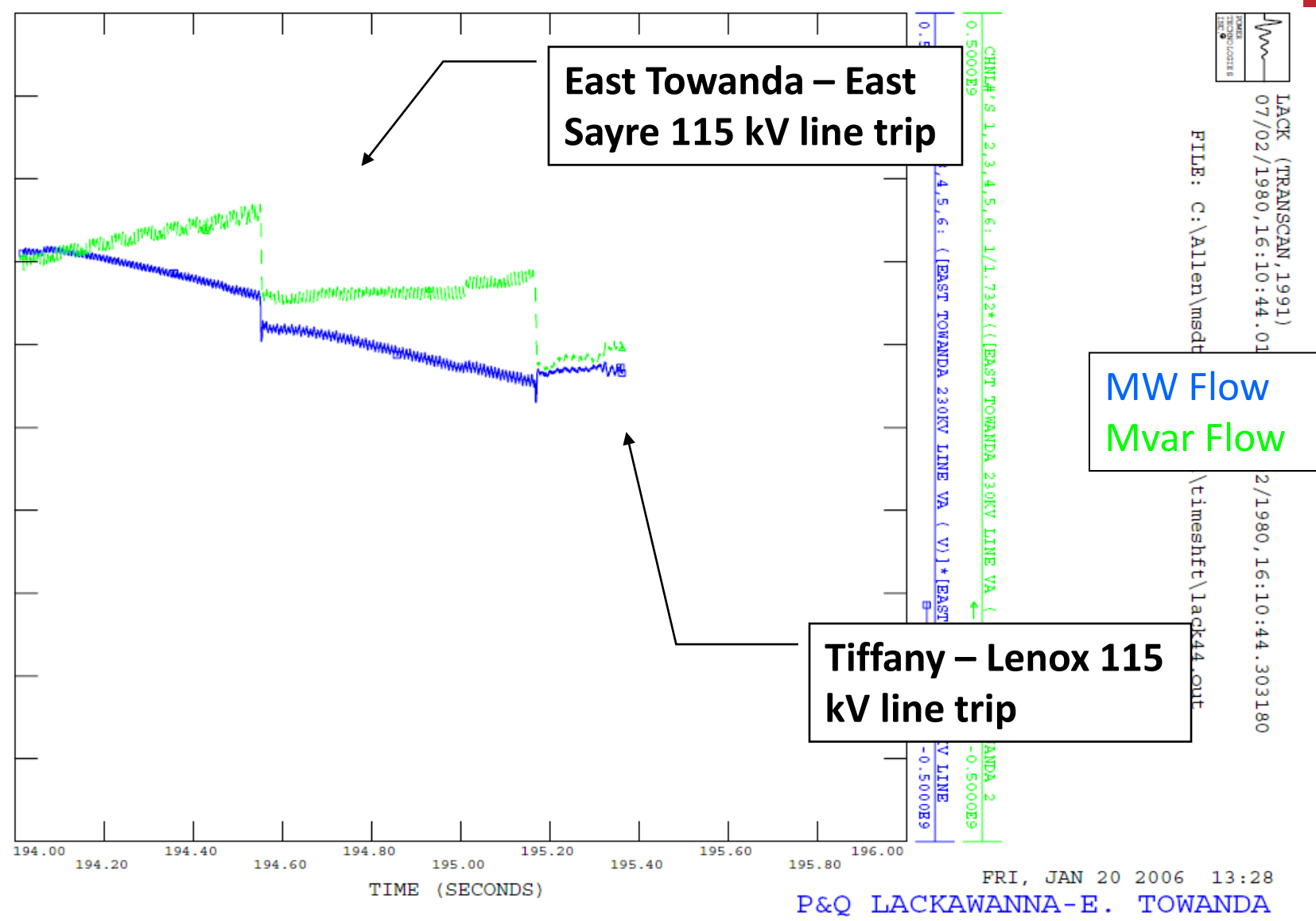
- Over 1,700 digital fault recorder records analyzed
- Frequency, frequency spikes, and step changes in voltage and current used to identify events in a synchronized data record
- These spikes and step changes then matched to non-synchronized data records to determine the skew of the non-synchronized clock
- Identification of events in recordings aided by the dynamic simulation
- “Daisy-chaining” of multiple recorders

Events Identified in Frequency Domain

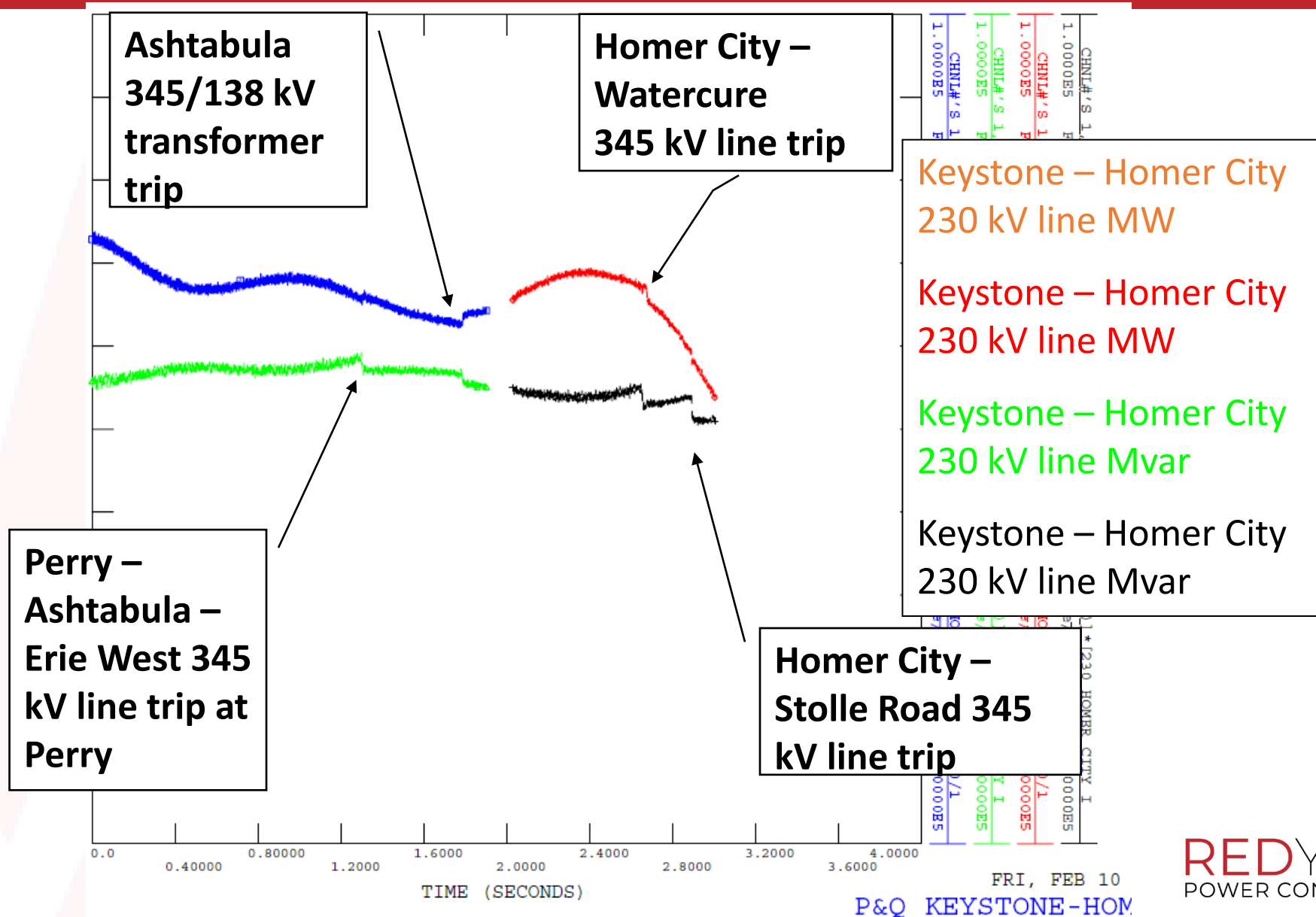
- Frequency, frequency spikes, and step changes in voltage and current used to identify events in a synchronized data record



Multiple Trips on a Single Record



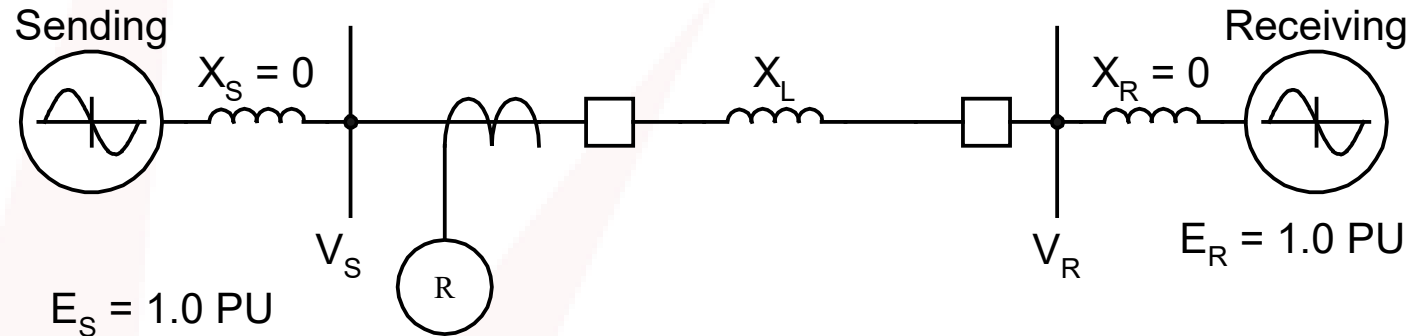
Daisy Chaining of Multiple Records



Dynamic Analysis Finding

- The 2003 Cascade could have been stopped by dropping all of Cleveland load before the Argenta – Battle Creek and the Argenta – Tompkins 345 kV lines tripped
 - **Nothing was measurable then to suggest taking such action**
 - Angular separation analysis showed potential for phasor measurements to be used for:
 - Wide area alarms
 - Triggers for future protection systems

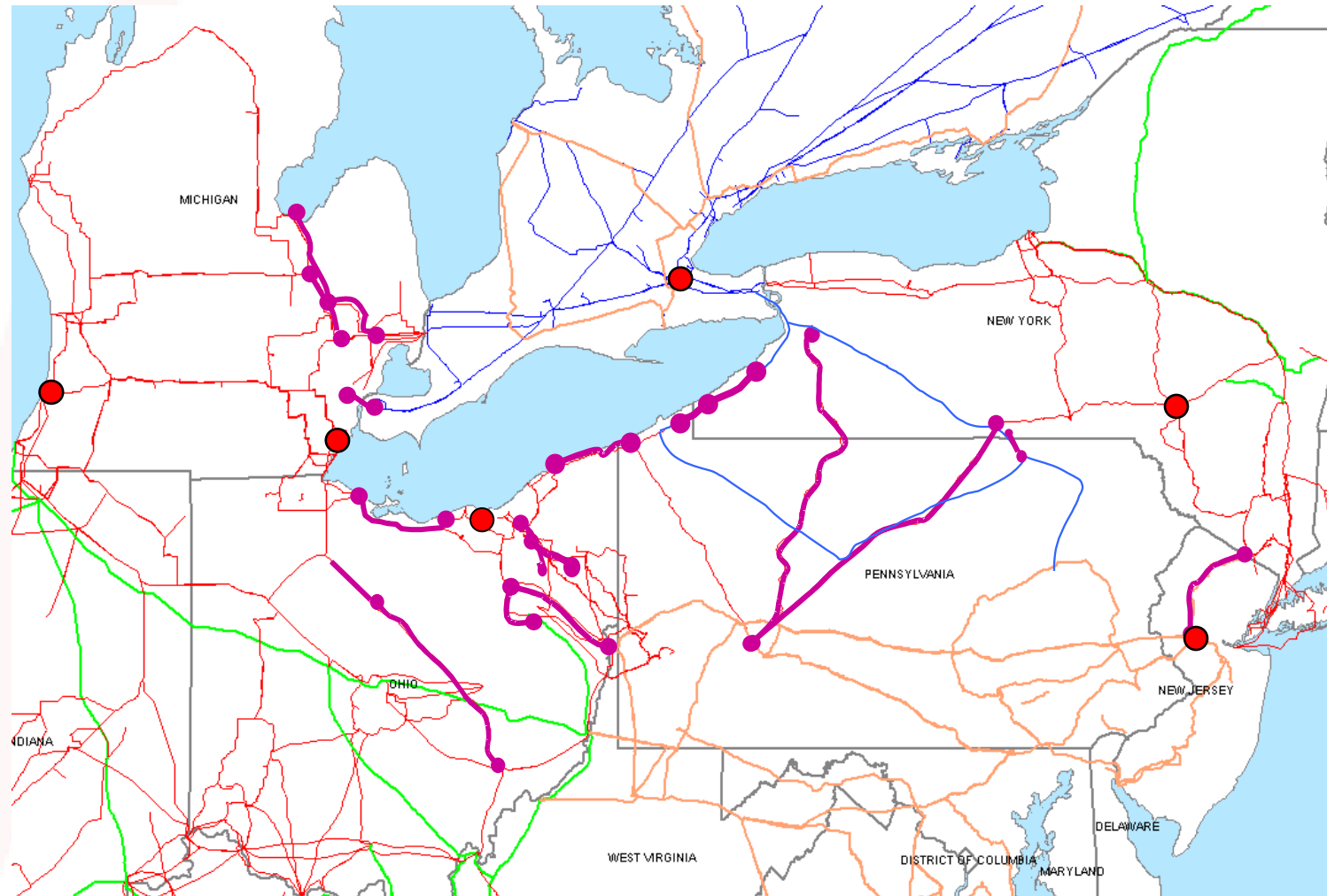
Generalize the Power Transfer Equation



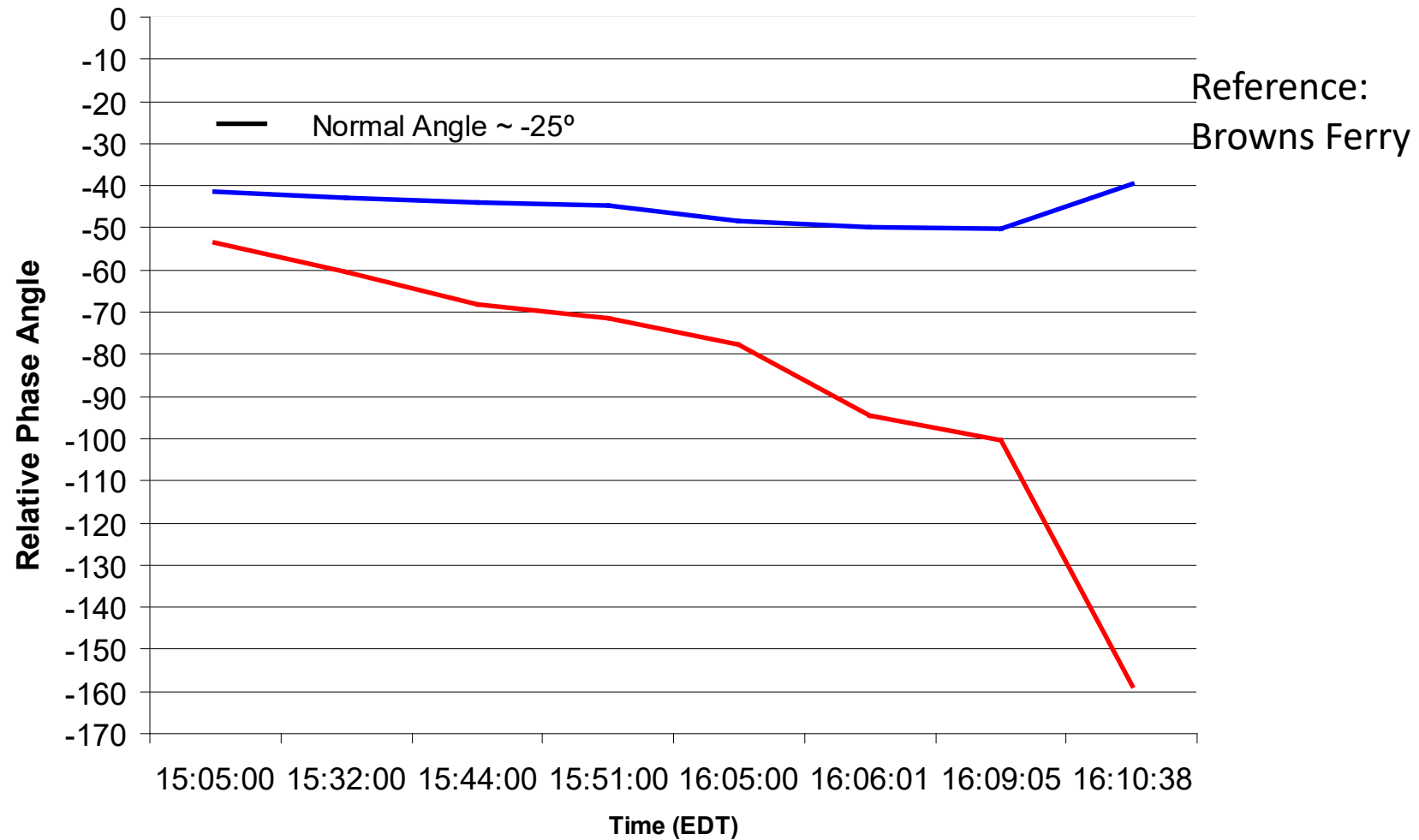
$$P = \frac{V_S \times V_R \times \sin \Theta}{X_L} \quad \Theta = \text{Arc sin} \left(\frac{X_L}{|V_S| |V_R|} \right)$$

Apply Power Transfer Equation to a Zonal Approach

Simulation Angular Measurement Points

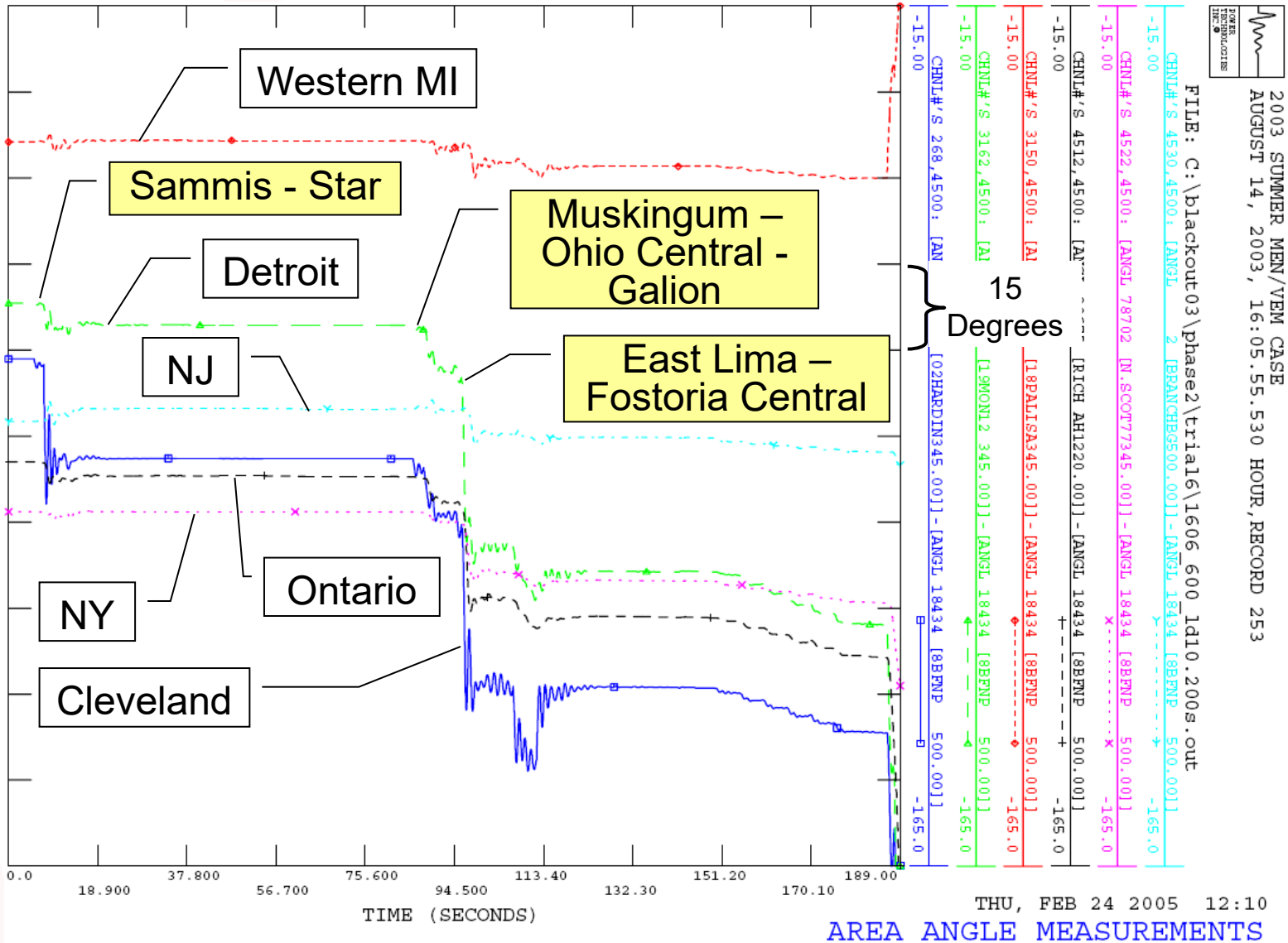


Angular Separation Theory and Analysis

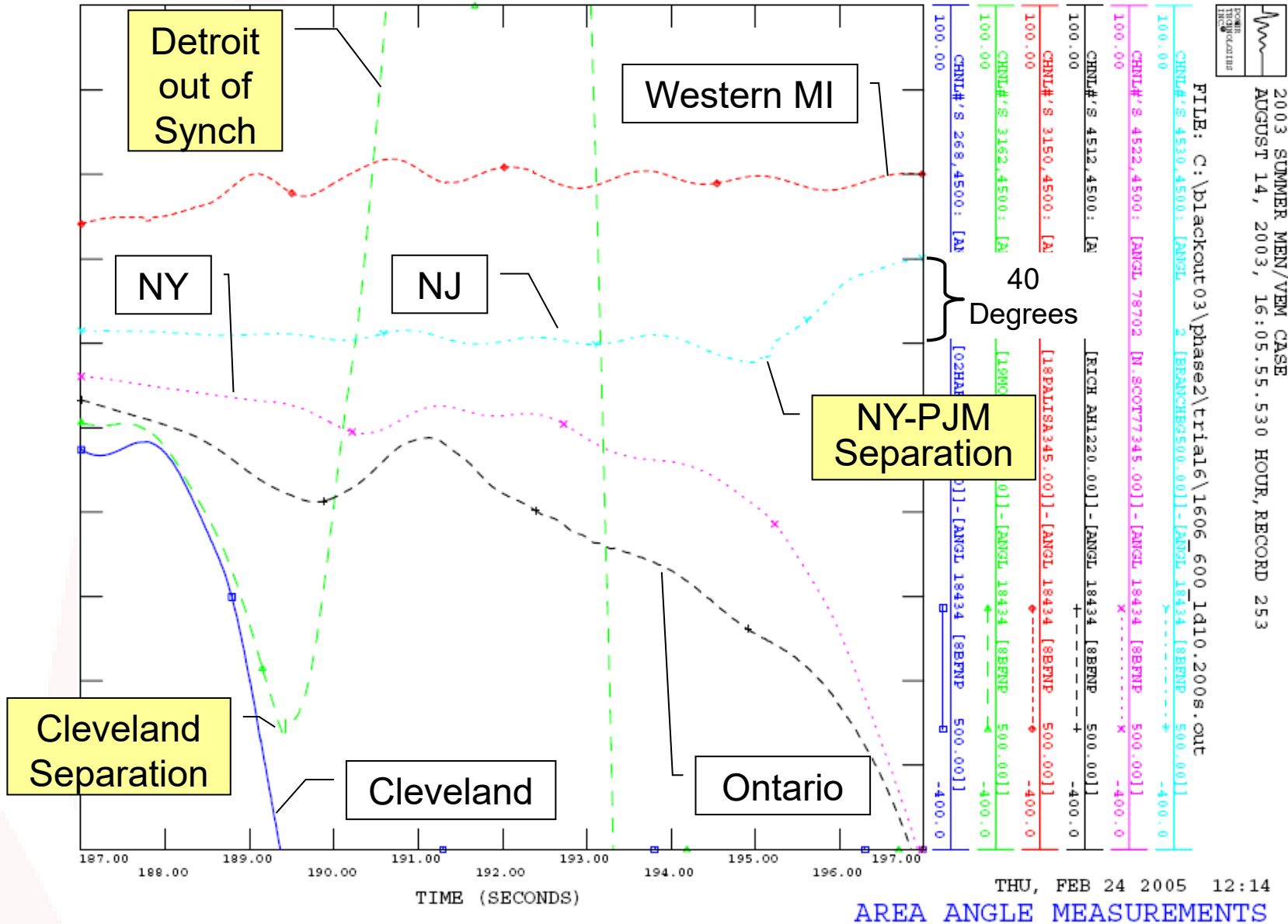


— Cleveland — West MI

16:05:50 to 16:08:52



16:08:50 to 16:10:50



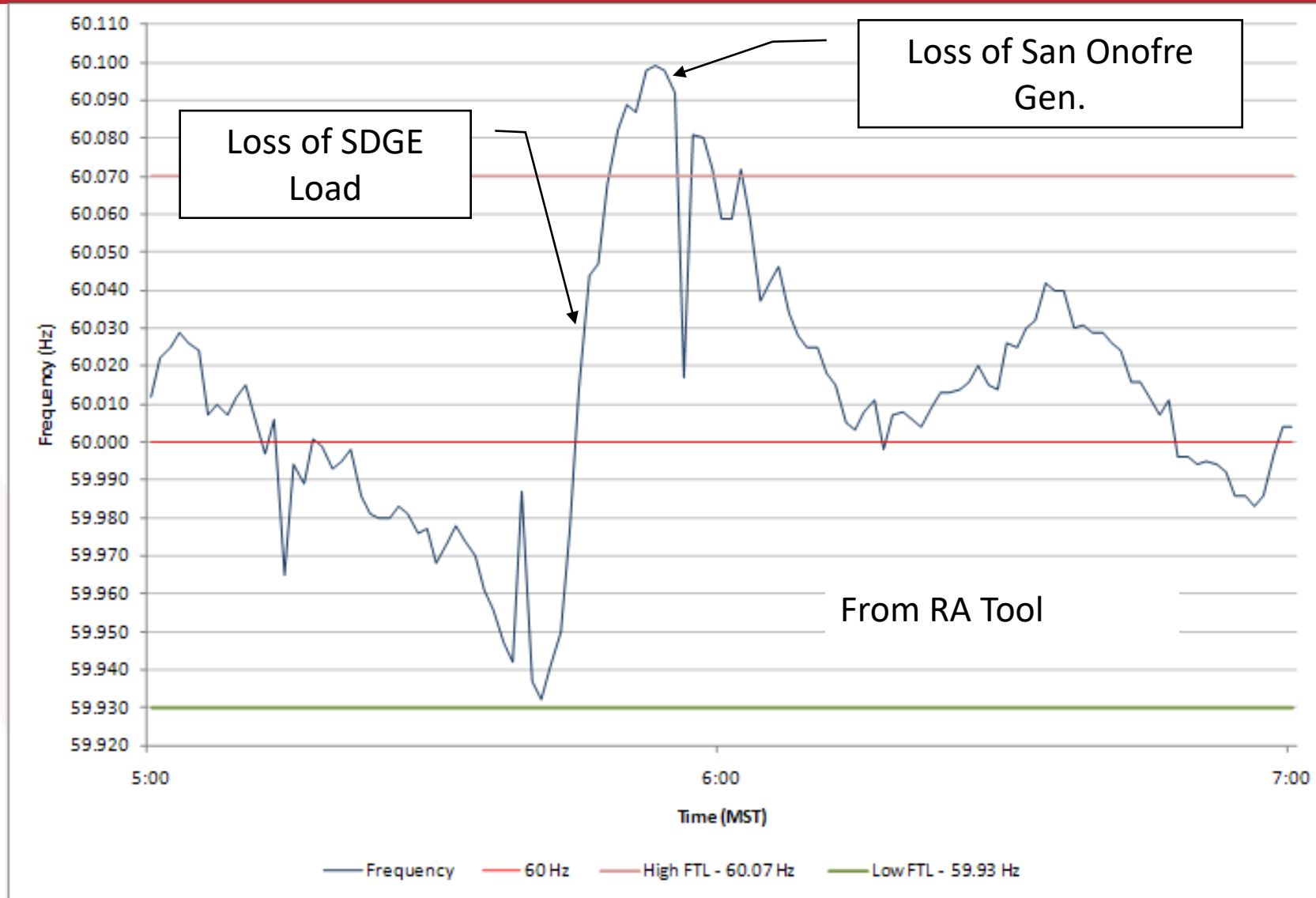
The Beginning of The Eastern Interconnection Phasor Project

- Phasor measurement units (PMUs) collect high-speed, synchronized system measurements of voltages, currents, etc.
 - As high as 120 samples per second
- Multiple PMUs connect to Phasor data concentrators (PDCs)
- PDCs networked to Super PDC
 - Data sharing
 - Wide area visibility
- Initial funding by DOE
- Managed by Consortium for Electric Reliability Technology Solutions (CERTS)
- Similar to existing Wide-Area Measurement System (WAMS) in WECC
 - Working cooperatively with EIPP

Pacific Southwest Outage Analysis

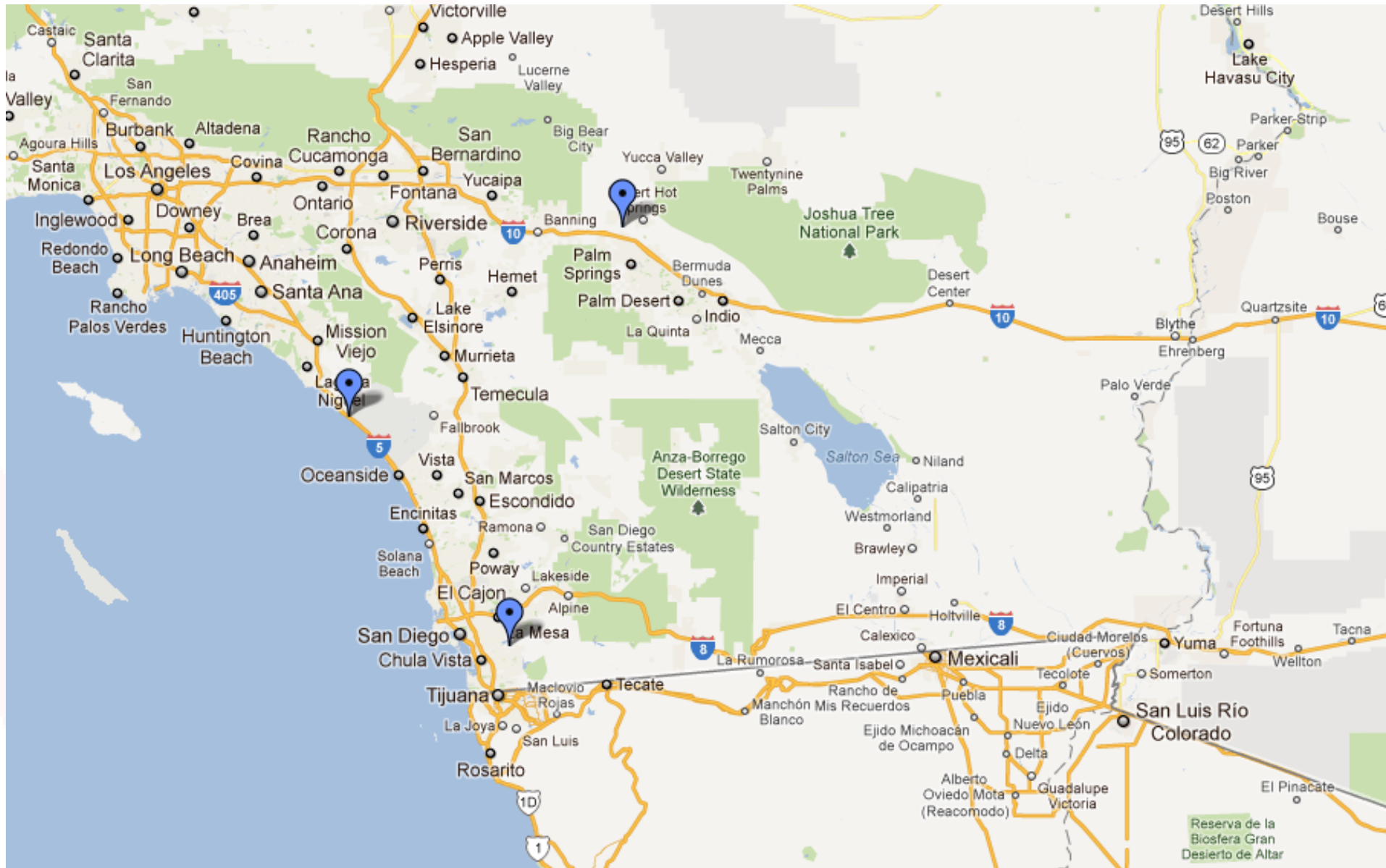
Disturbance of 8 September 2011

2011 PSW Outage Overnight Analysis



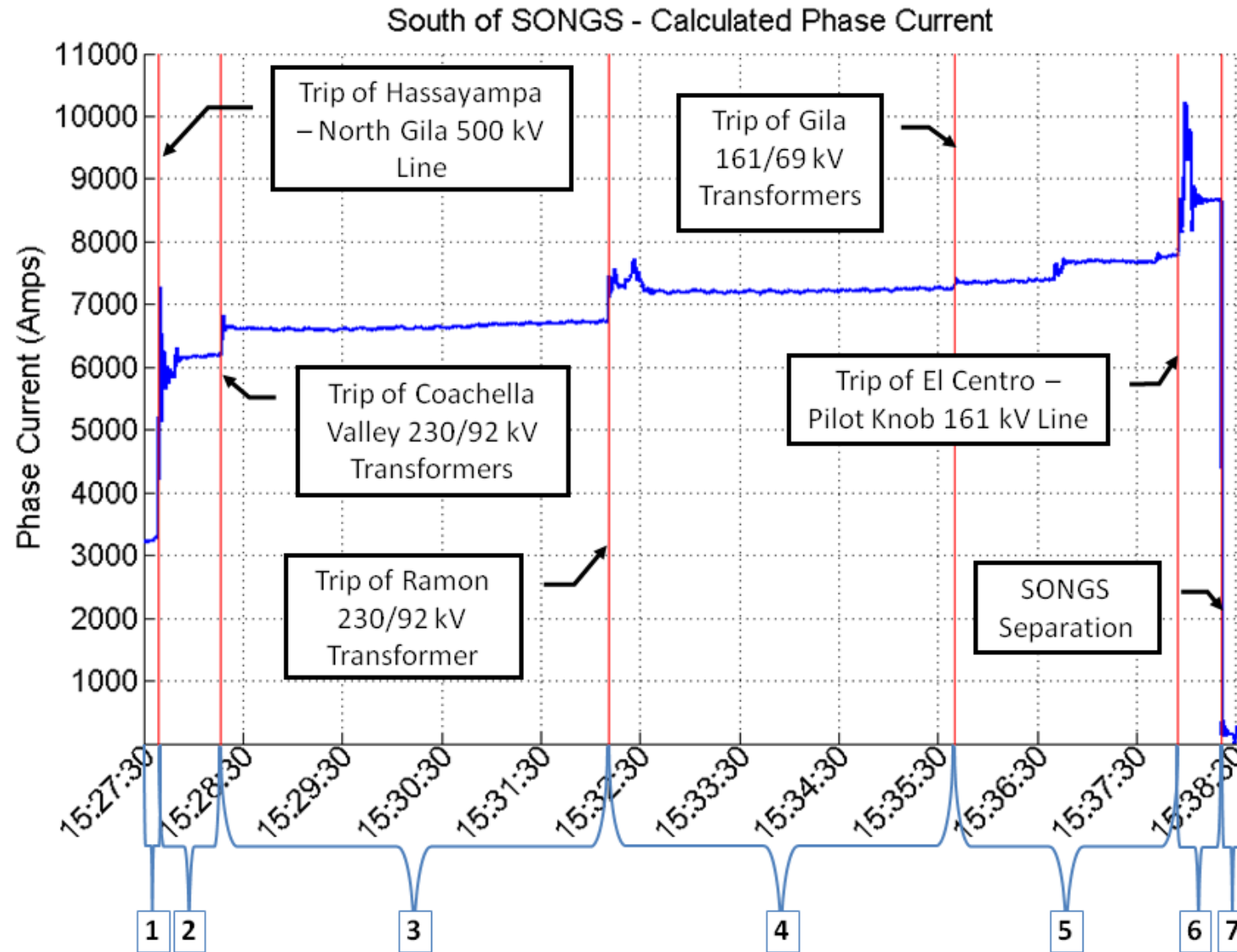
- **Loss of San Onofre generation did NOT cause the blackout of San Diego**

The Difference – Critical PMU Locations

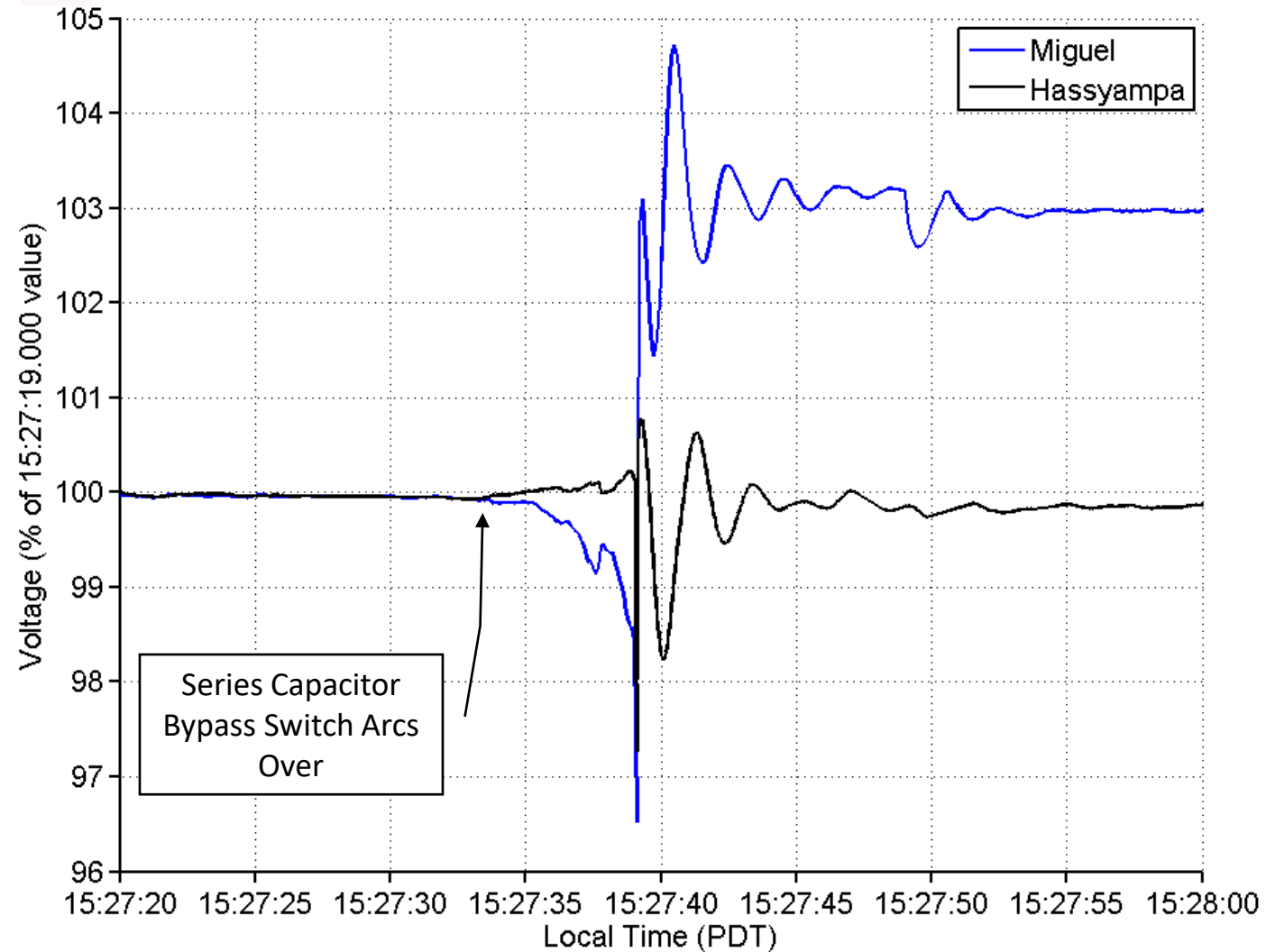


2011 PSW PMU Data

5 engineers
Took 2.5
Hours to
Build

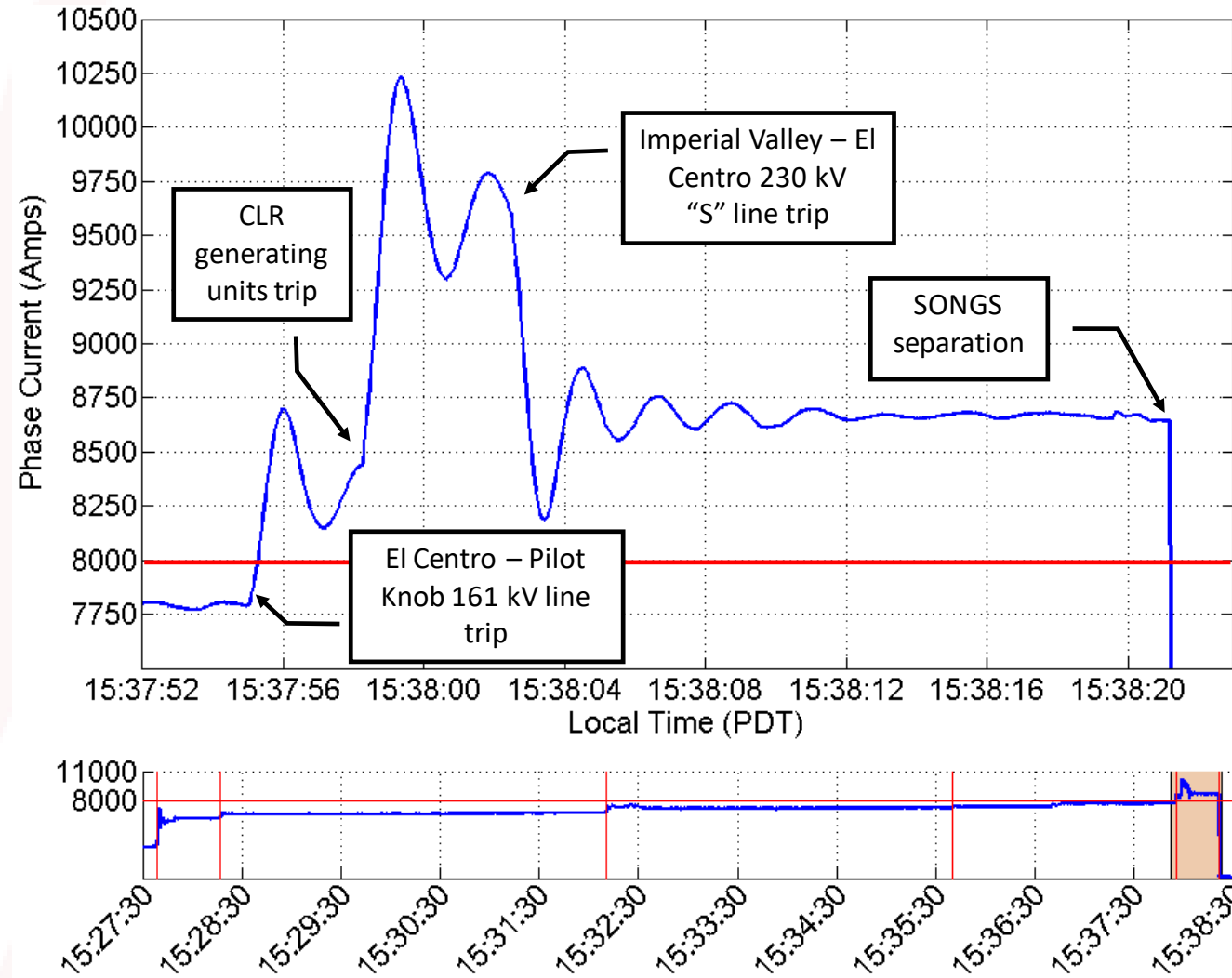


Initiating Event – Voltage Divergence Hassayampa – North Gila 500 kV Trip

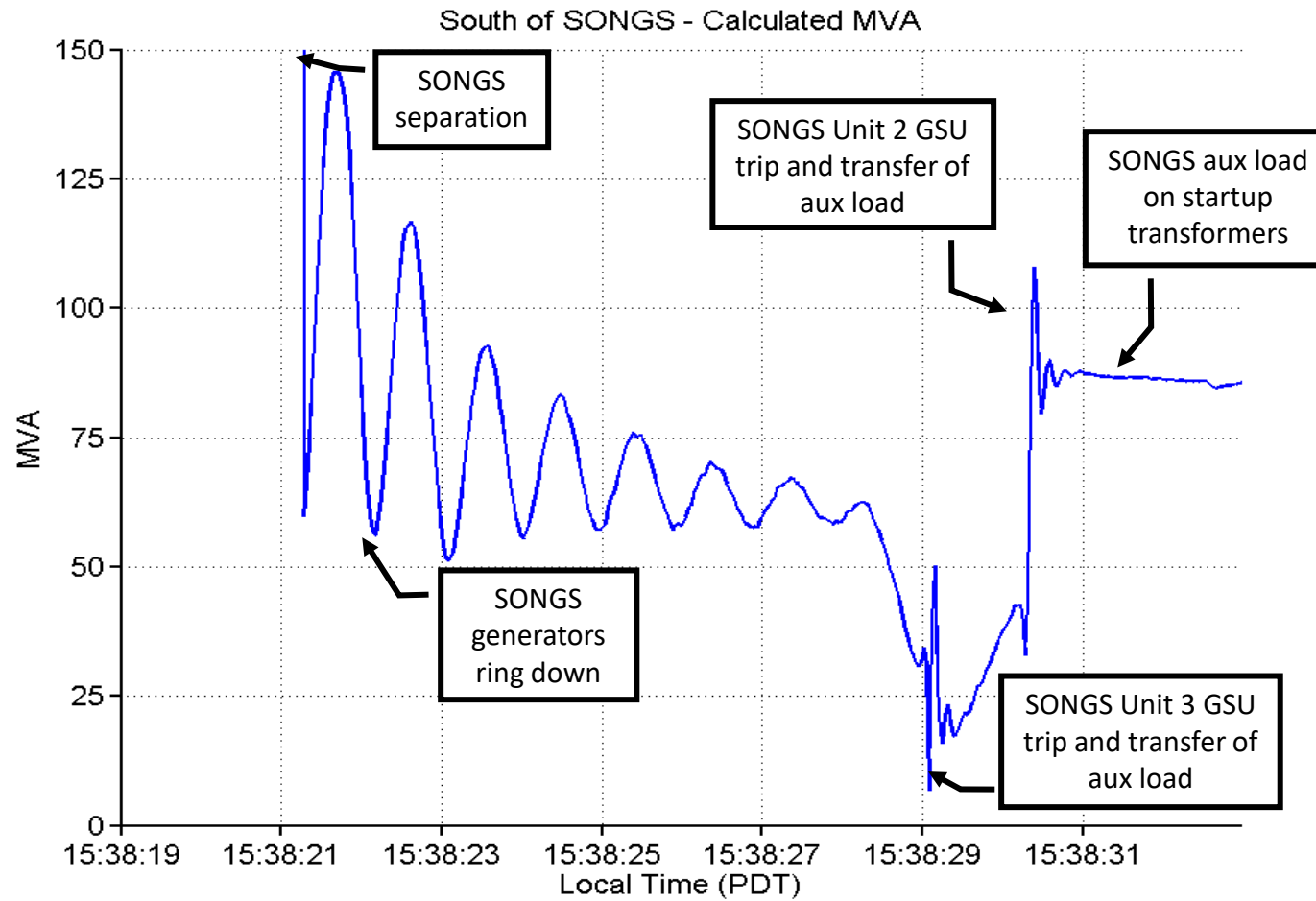


Phase 6 – High-Speed Cascade

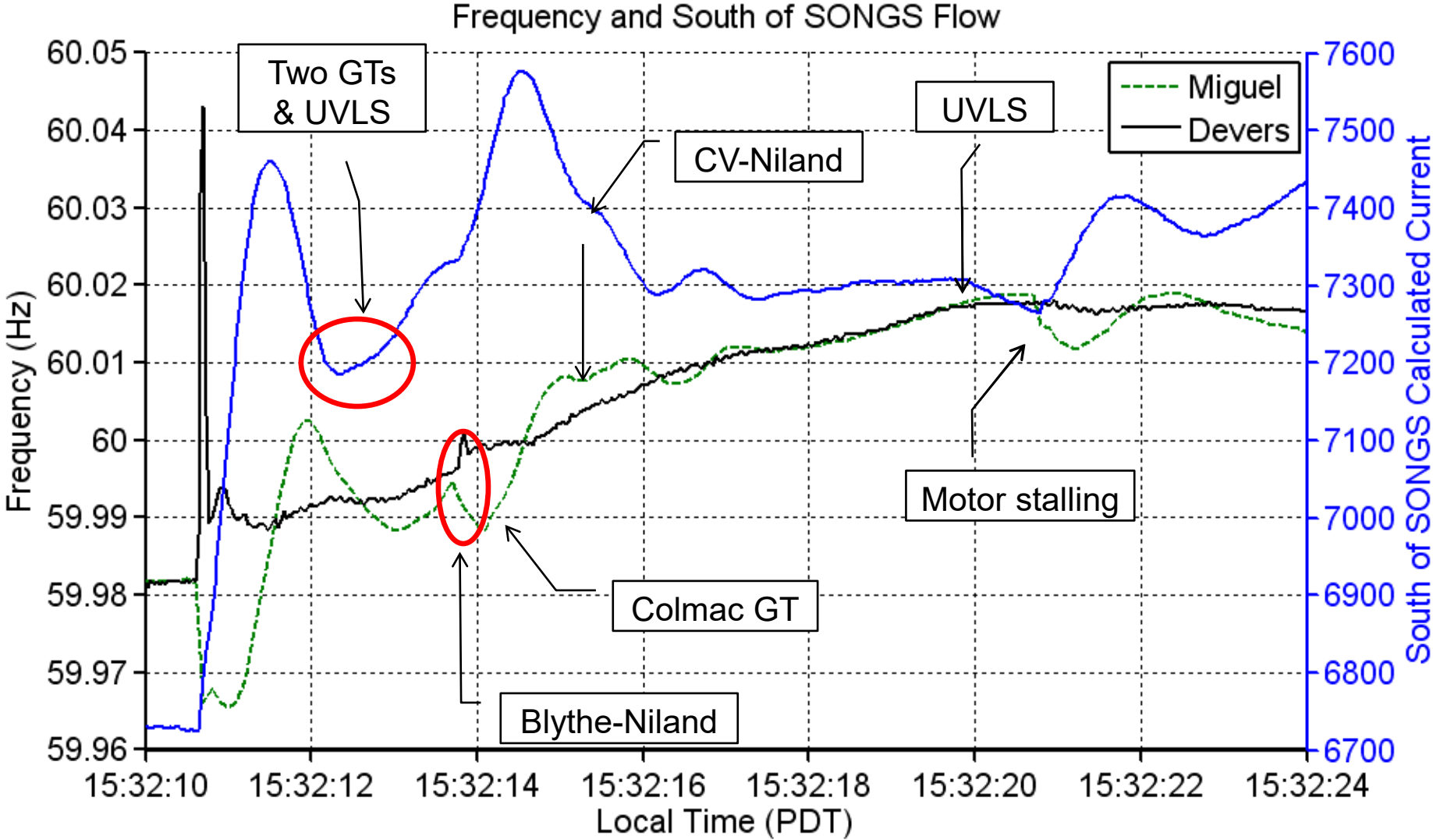
South of SONGS Current



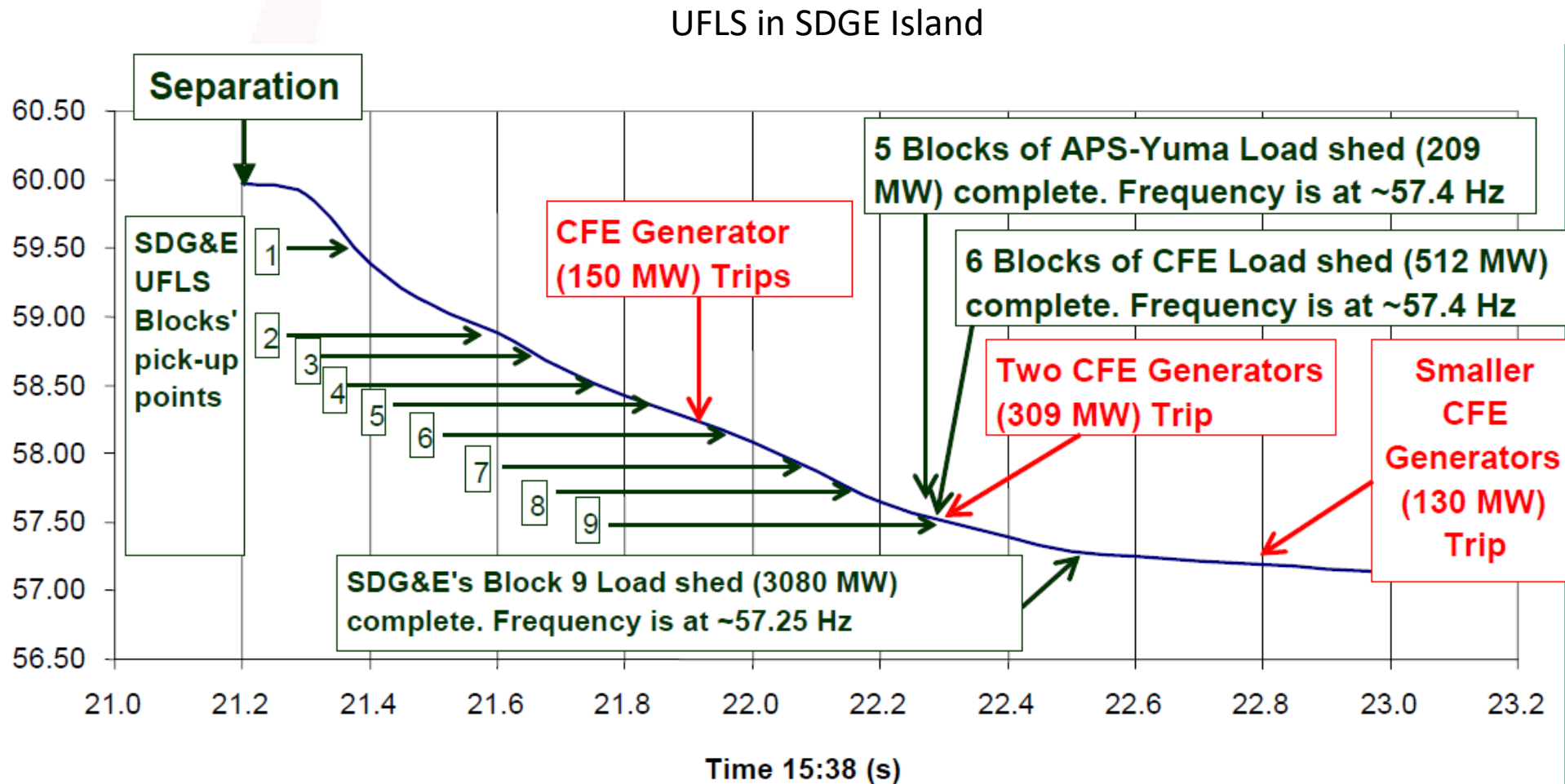
SONGS Generators Trip



Multi-Domain Analysis



Insufficient Coverage to Determine Causes of Generation Trips



What Have We Learned?

- PMUs have become ubiquitous – they are everywhere!
 - But they are not “the” silver bullet!
- They are GREAT for event detection and location in multiple domains
 - Voltage, Current, Phase angle, and Frequency
- They are wonderful for observing and monitoring inter-area oscillations
 - Help in determining Modes and Mode Shapes
- Changes to system topology and resources moved oscillations out of the familiar synchronous machine behavior – Oscillations can be at any frequency!
- We are still learning how to use them for finding sources of forced oscillations
- **BUT...They are TOO SLOW in the world of Inverter-Based Resources!!!!**
 - Point-on-wave data is needed to see the speed of IBR actions and interaction!

How Can We Put PMUs to Work for Us?

- Proven for detecting and analyzing inter-area oscillations
 - Detecting known modes and mode shapes – less effective if not looking for known frequency signatures
 - Used by several Reliability Coordinators for that purpose, but limited to their system unless data is shared
- Capable of being used for detecting forced oscillations
 - Unless Interconnection-wide data sharing is in place, limited capability
 - Proven in locating source of 0.25 Hz forced oscillation (near natural mode of the EI) on 11 January 11 2019
 - Interconnection-wide FNet frequency disturbance recorders (FDRs) showed origin to be in the Tampa FL area – source unknown to ISONE using internal PMUs only

Wide-area Means Just That!!

- Sharing PMU data real-time is the key to success!



- I had this 1969 Opal Rallye in the '70s...it had a hole in the passenger floorboard!
- Great view of the road, but it did not help me drive the car!

PMUs in an IBR World

- Blue Cut Fire IBR Disturbance – SCADA records indicated loss of about 1,200 MW
- A line-to-line 500 kV fault, cleared normally in 2.49 cycles (~0.04 sec)
- PMU transmittal/recording of 30 samples per second – one sample is about 2 cycles
- Momentary cessation blocked inverter output at several IBR plants faster than the fault cleared, some returned, some did not
- Application of Kundur equation for inertia at time of the fault indicated about 2,500 MW lost during momentary cessation

Questions??