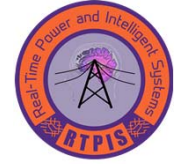


PMU Based Real-Time Oscillation Monitoring

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<http://rtpis.org>
<http://brain2grid.org>

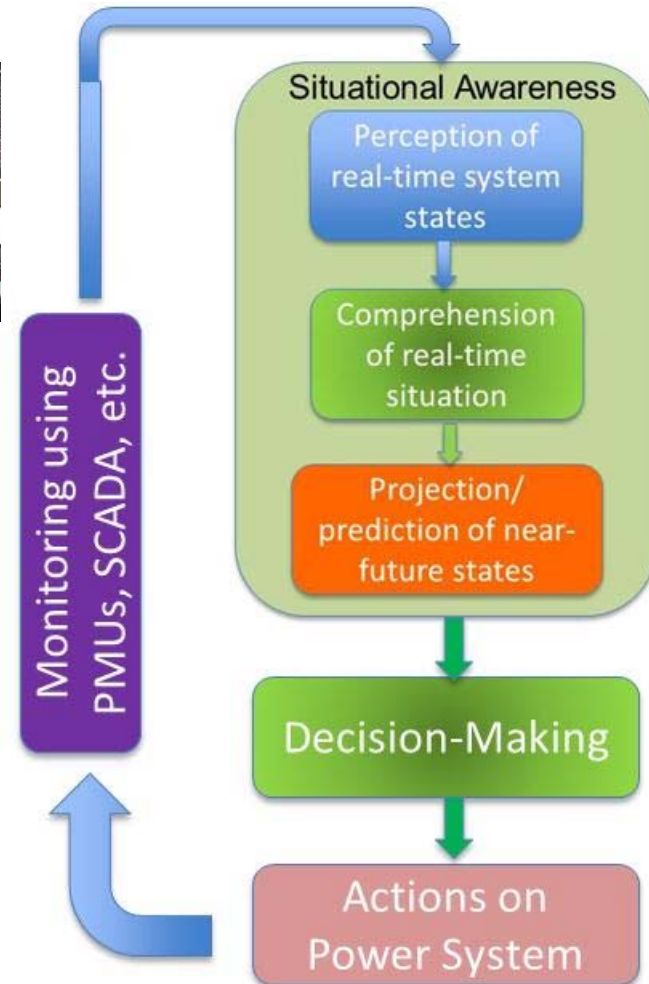
Outline



- ☐ Introduction
- ☐ Situational Intelligence
- ☐ RTPIS Lab Facility
- ☐ RT Monitoring
- ☐ Results

Situational Awareness (SA) in a Control Center

- When a disturbance happens, the operator is thinking:
 - Received a new alert!**
 - Is any limit in violation?
 - If so, how bad?
 - Problem location?**
 - What is the cause?
 - Any possible immediate corrective or mitigative action?**
 - What is the action?
 - Immediate implementation or can it wait?
 - Has the problem been addressed?**
 - Any follow up action needed?
- SA is aimed at looking into a complex system from many different perspectives in a holistic manner.
- Local regions are viewed microscopically and the entire system is viewed macroscopically.



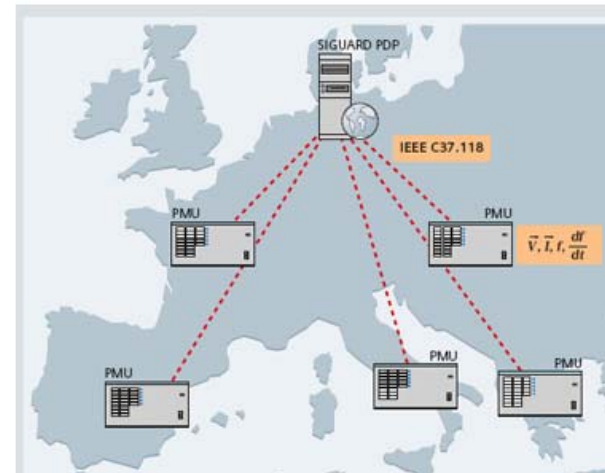
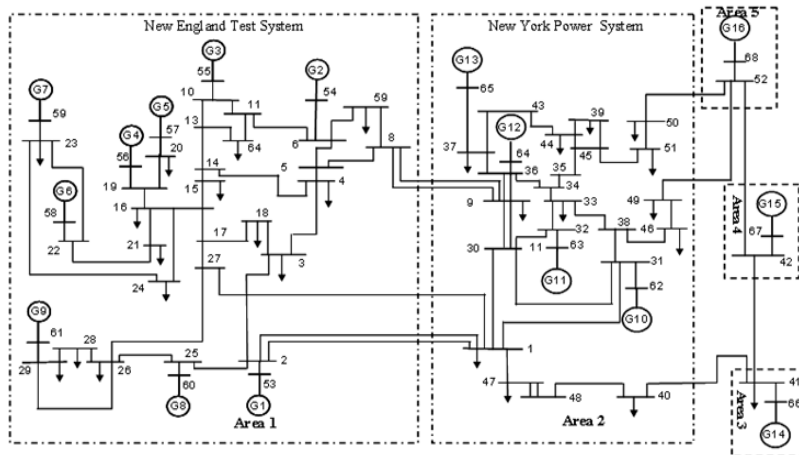
PMU Placement

- Ideally - every bus of the grid but economically not practical
- Data requirements for multiple synchrophasor applications
- Guidelines:
 - HV substations
 - Large power plants
 - Major transmission corridors
 - Remedial action schemes based substations
 - Renewable generation plants

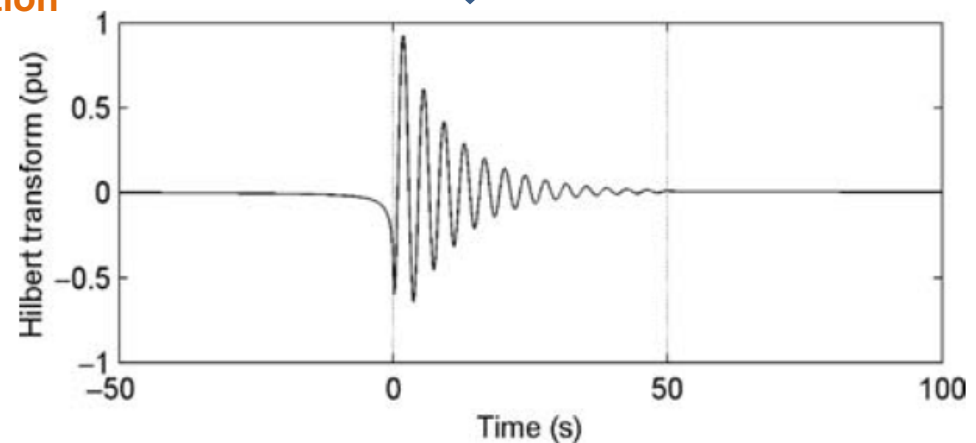
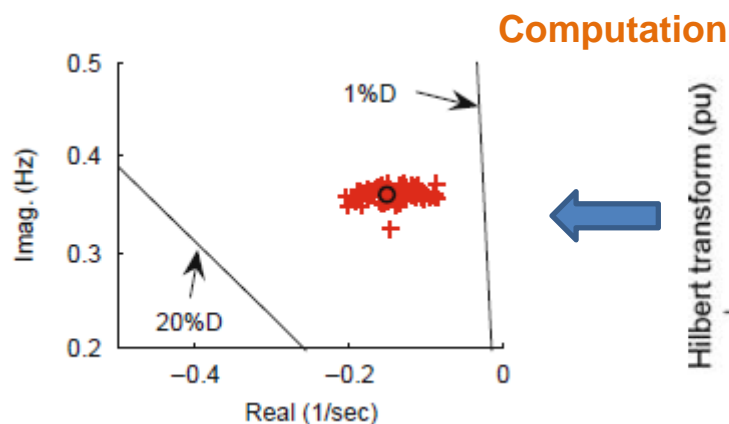
Online Oscillation Monitoring

- Due to the deregulation of the power market, the power systems have become more **stressed**.
- Large power exchanges over **long transmission lines** are major contributing factors for oscillatory instability phenomena in power systems.
- Grid integration of **large amounts of renewable sources** will affect the dynamics of the power system – leading to ‘**renewable stress**’.
- Each power system has its **own characteristic** modes, and therefore **online oscillation monitoring** is critical for the security of bulk power system.

Online Oscillation Monitoring



Continuous incoming data



Results from monitoring algorithms

Oscillation Monitoring Methods

- ☐ Prony method
- ☐ Hankel total least squares method
- ☐ Matrix pencil method
- ☐ Eigensystem realization algorithm
- ☐ Kalman filter methods (extended, unscented)
- ☐ Wavelet analysis
- ☐ Hilbert-Huang transform

Outline

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Situational Intelligence

- Integrate **historical** and **real-time** data to implement **near-future** situational awareness

*Intelligence (near-future) =
function(history, current status, some predictions)*

- Predict security and stability limits
 - RT operating conditions
 - Oscillation monitoring
 - Dynamic models
 - Forecast load
 - Predict/forecast generation
 - Contingency analysis
- Advanced visualization
 - Integrate all applications
 - Topology updates and geographical influence (PI and GIS – Google earth tools)

**Predictions
is critical for
Real-Time
Monitoring**

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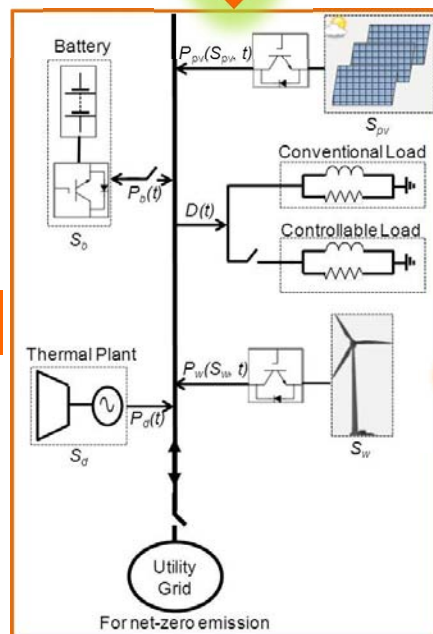
Situational Intelligence Laboratory



*Dedicated
fiber link*

*High-speed
1-10 Gbit/s
fiber
link*

Micro-grid



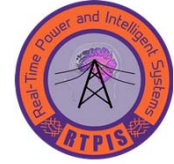
*High-speed
1-10 Gbit/s
fiber
link*

*High-speed
1-10 Gbit/s
fiber
link*



Source internet

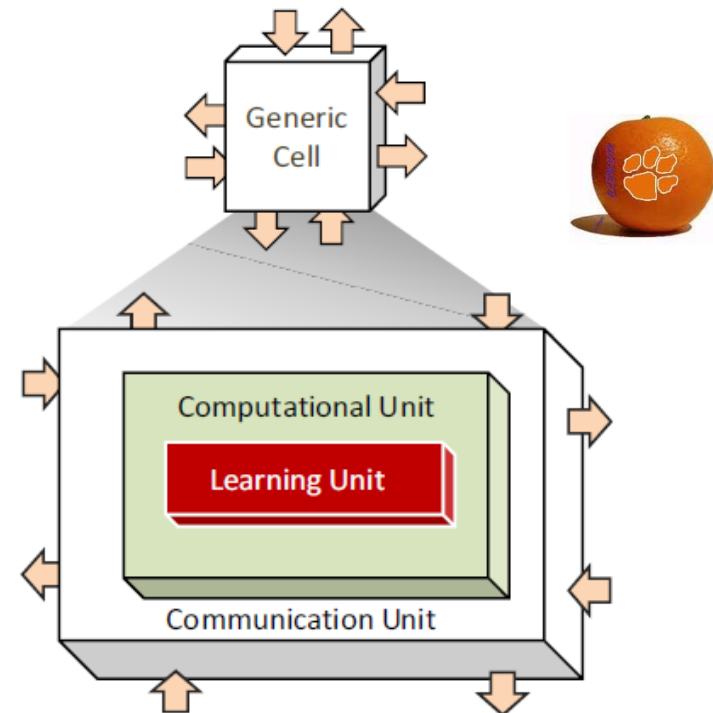
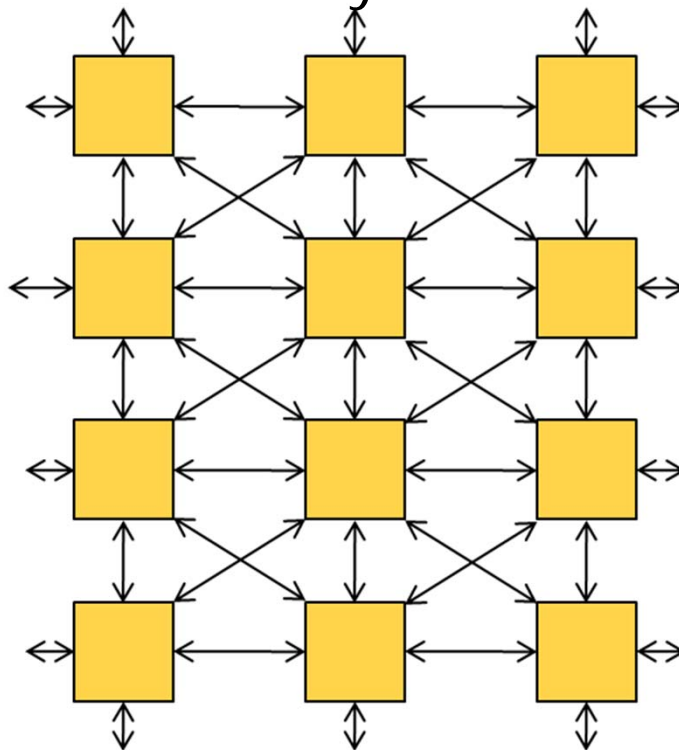
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Cellular Computational Networks

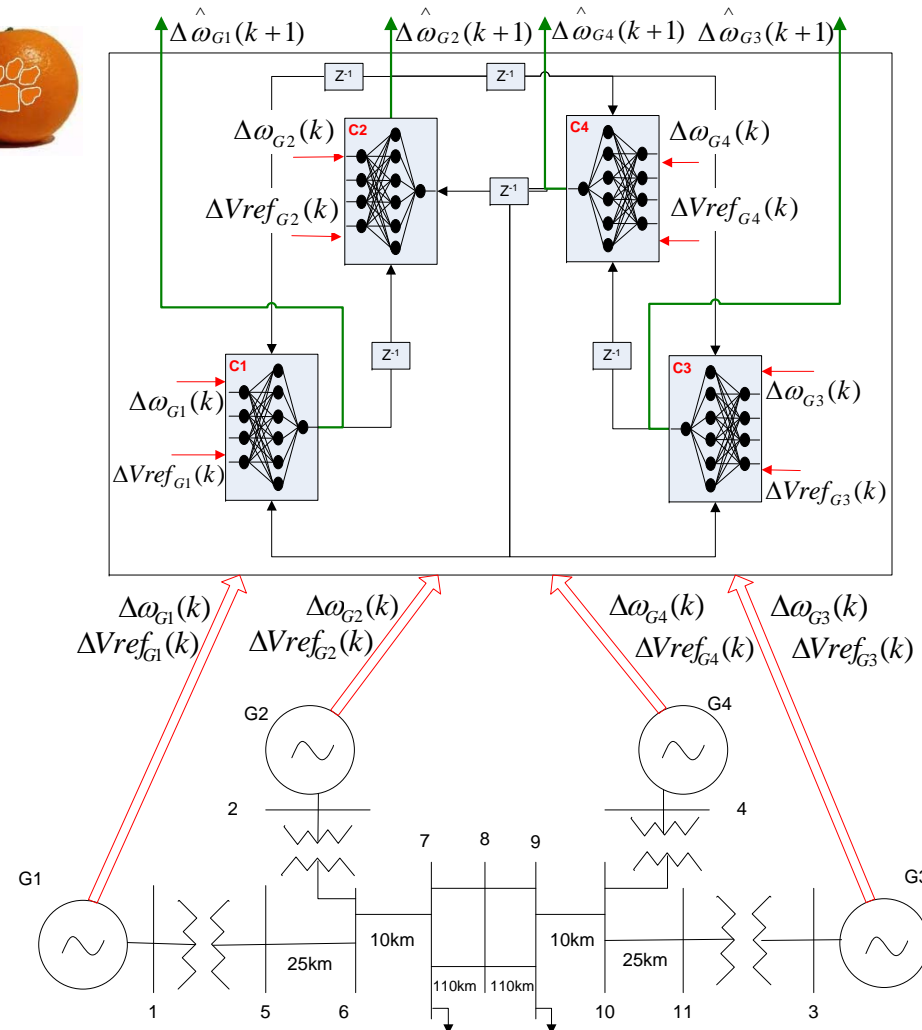
- Cellular computational networks (CCNs) generally mean computational units connected to each other.
- Cells are usually collocated and trained synchronously.



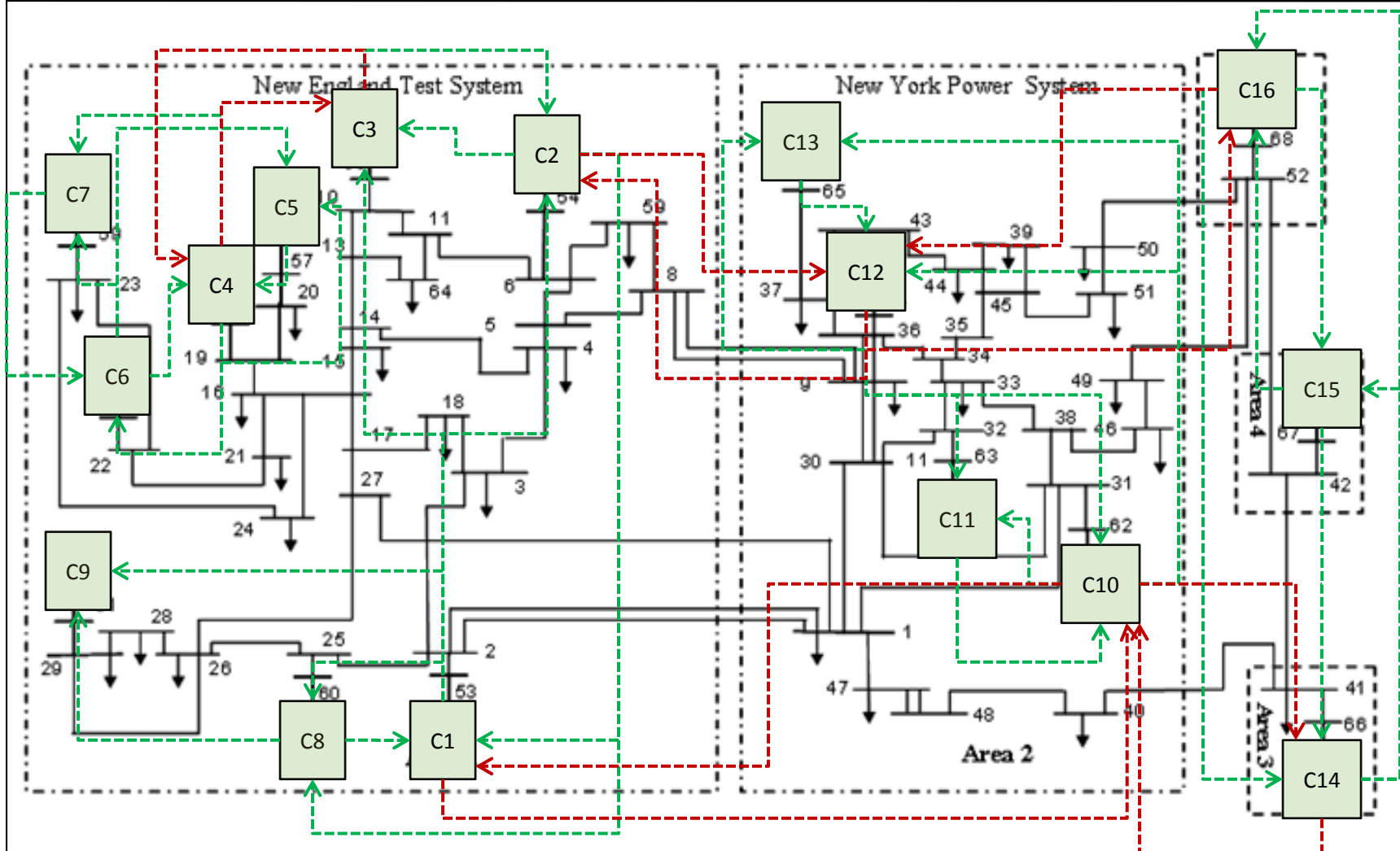
Luitel B, Venayagamoorthy GK, "Decentralized Asynchronous Learning in Cellular Neural Networks", *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks*, November 2012, vol. 23. no. 11, pp. 1755-1766,

Online Monitoring Systems Using CCN

- Each cell represents one generator of a multi-machine power system - Each cell predicts **speed deviation** of one generator
- The cells are connected to each other in the same way as the components in the physical system.
- Nearest neighbors topology is used ($n=2$) to reduce complexity.

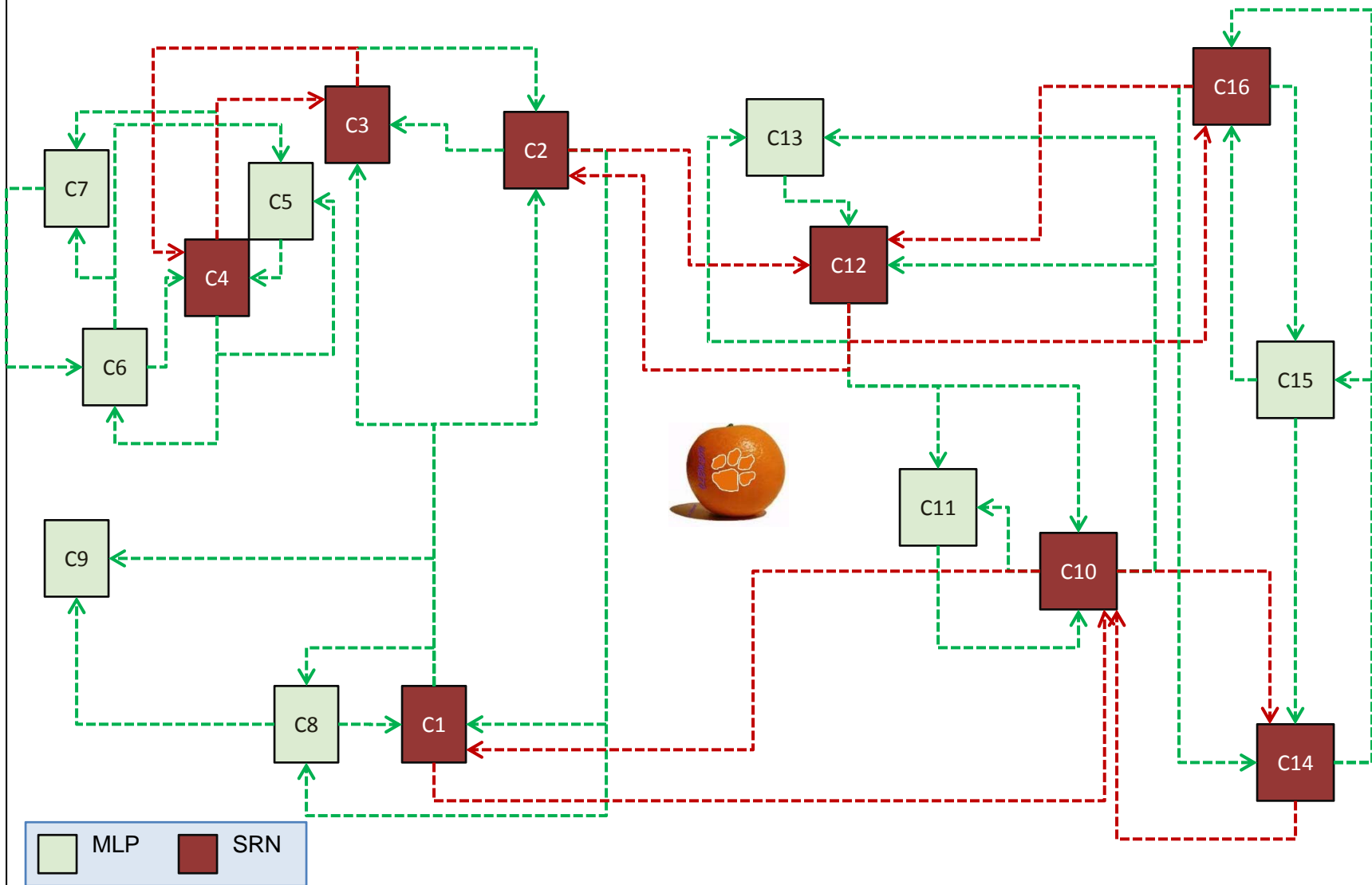


Scalable Online CCN based Monitoring Systems



Luitel B, Venayagamoorthy GK, "Decentralized Asynchronous Learning in Cellular Neural Networks", *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks*, November 2012, vol. 23. no. 11, pp. 1755-1766,

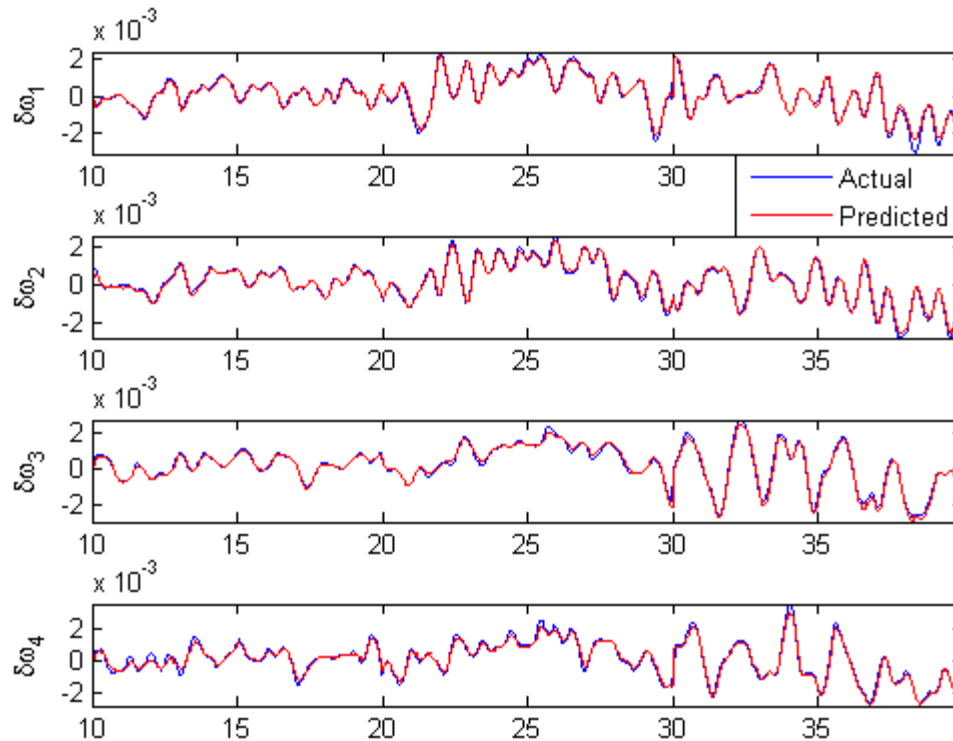
Scalable Online Monitoring Systems



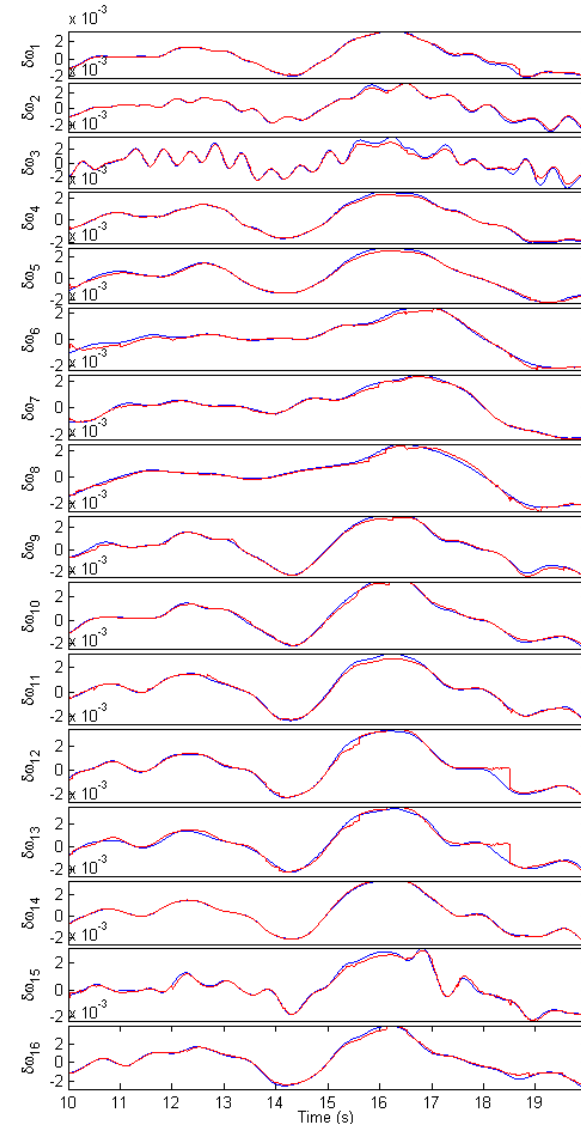
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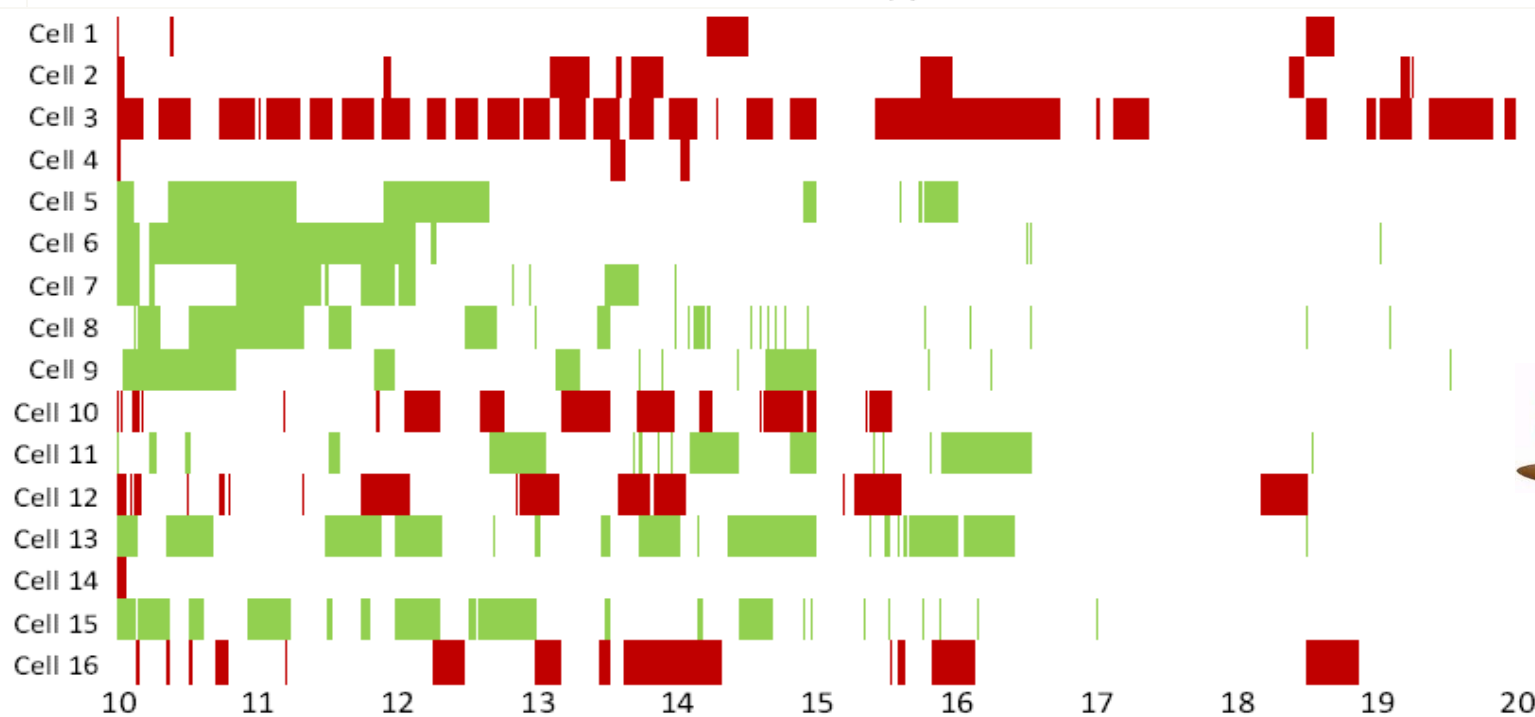
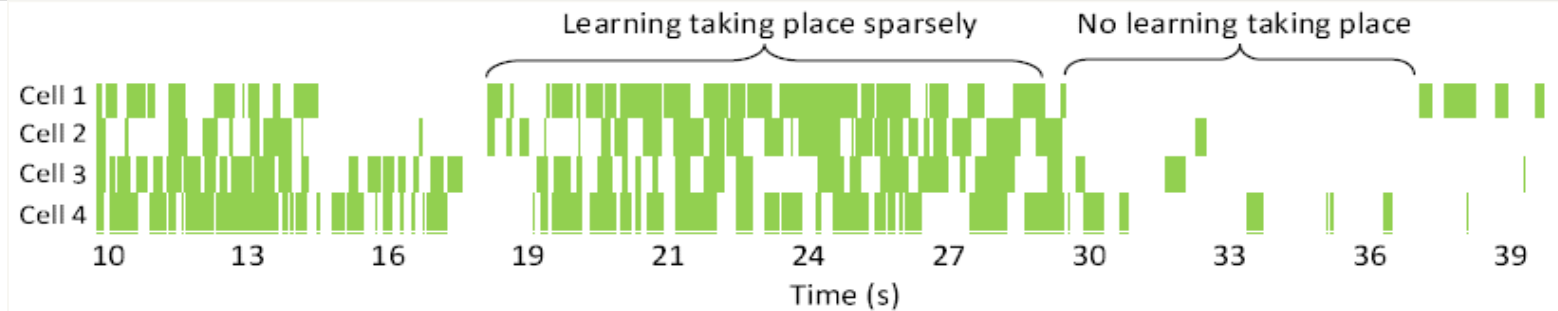
Oscillation Predictions



Luitel B, Venayagamoorthy GK, "Decentralized Asynchronous Learning in Cellular Neural Networks", *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks*, November 2012, vol. 23, no. 11, pp. 1755-1766,



Asynchronous Learning in CCNs



Luitel B, Venayagamoorthy GK, "Decentralized Asynchronous Learning in Cellular Neural Networks", *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks*, November 2012, vol. 23. no. 11, pp. 1755-1766,

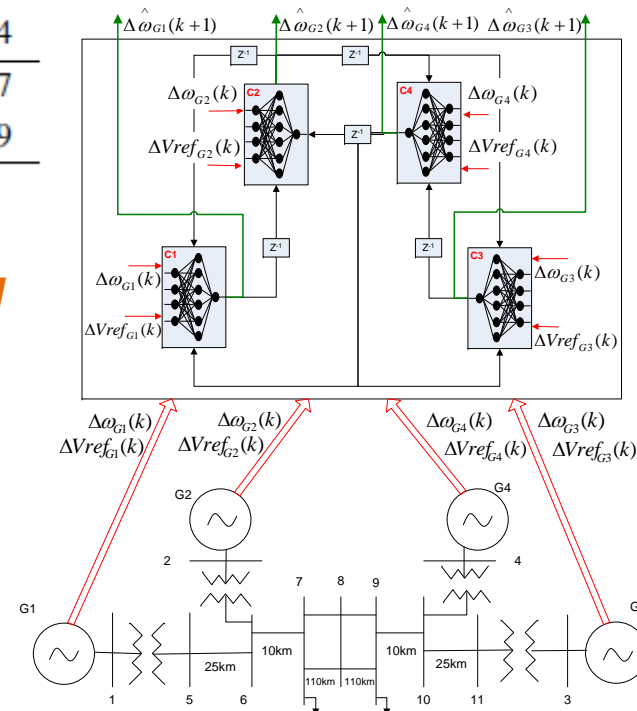
Frequency Modes from CCN Predictions

		Actual		Predicted		Error %	
		ω_N	ζ	$\hat{\omega}_N$	$\hat{\zeta}$	$E\omega_N$	$E\zeta$
G1	Mode 1	0.6023	0.1489	0.6035	0.1476	0.1992	0.13
	Mode 2	1.2075	0.1623	1.2026	0.1521	0.4058	1.02
G2	Mode 1	0.6023	0.1504	0.6039	0.1622	0.2657	1.18
	Mode 2	1.2482	0.1424	1.2298	0.1363	1.4741	0.61
G3	Mode 1	0.6036	0.1491	0.6059	0.1486	0.381	0.05
	Mode 2	1.251	0.1483	1.2311	0.1517	1.5907	0.34
G4	Mode 1	0.6036	0.1481	0.6051	0.1474	0.2485	0.07
	Mode 2	1.2196	0.1463	1.233	0.1802	1.0987	3.39

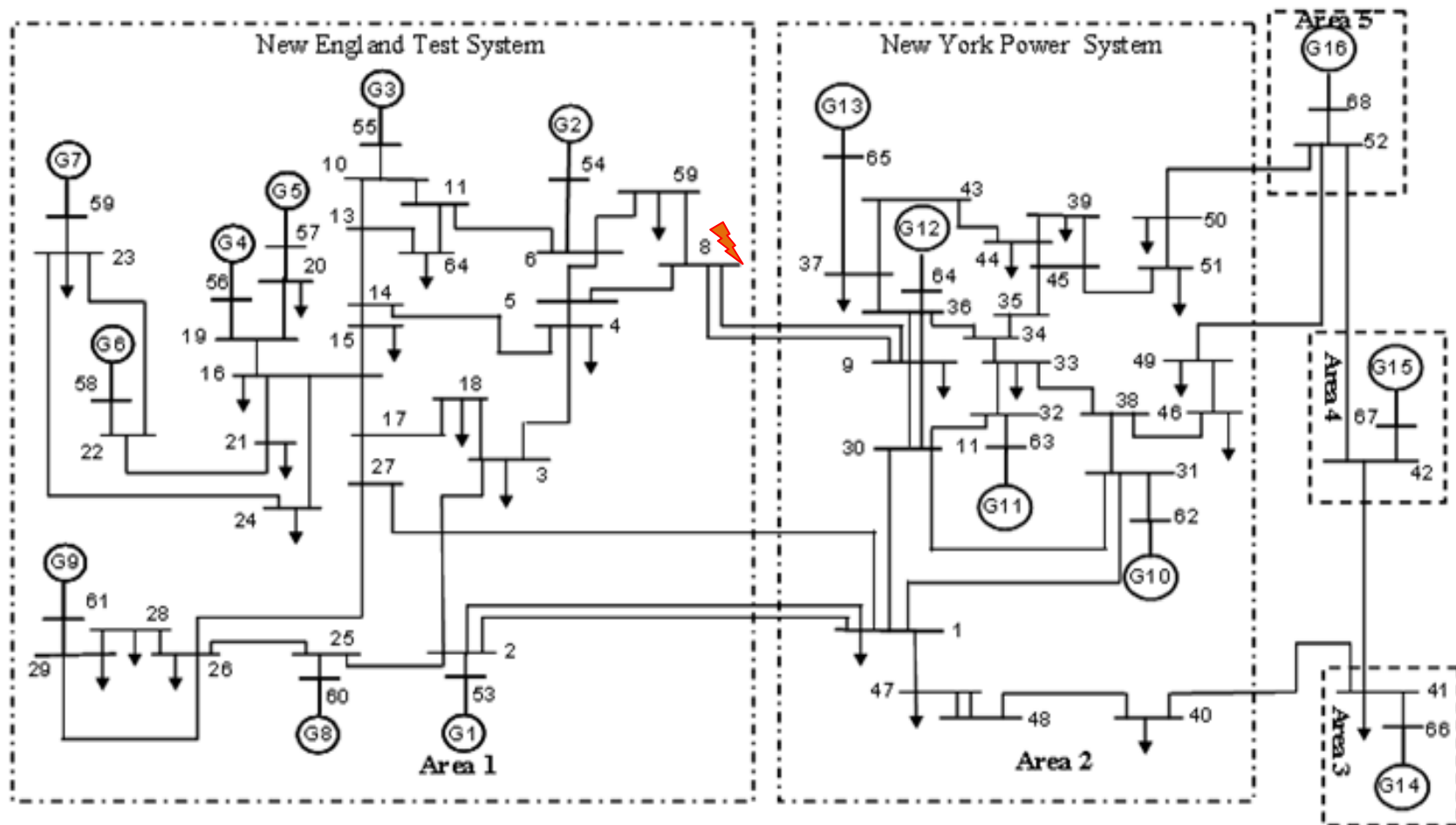


Natural frequencies and damping ratios obtained with Prony analysis on the actual generator outputs and predicted CCN outputs

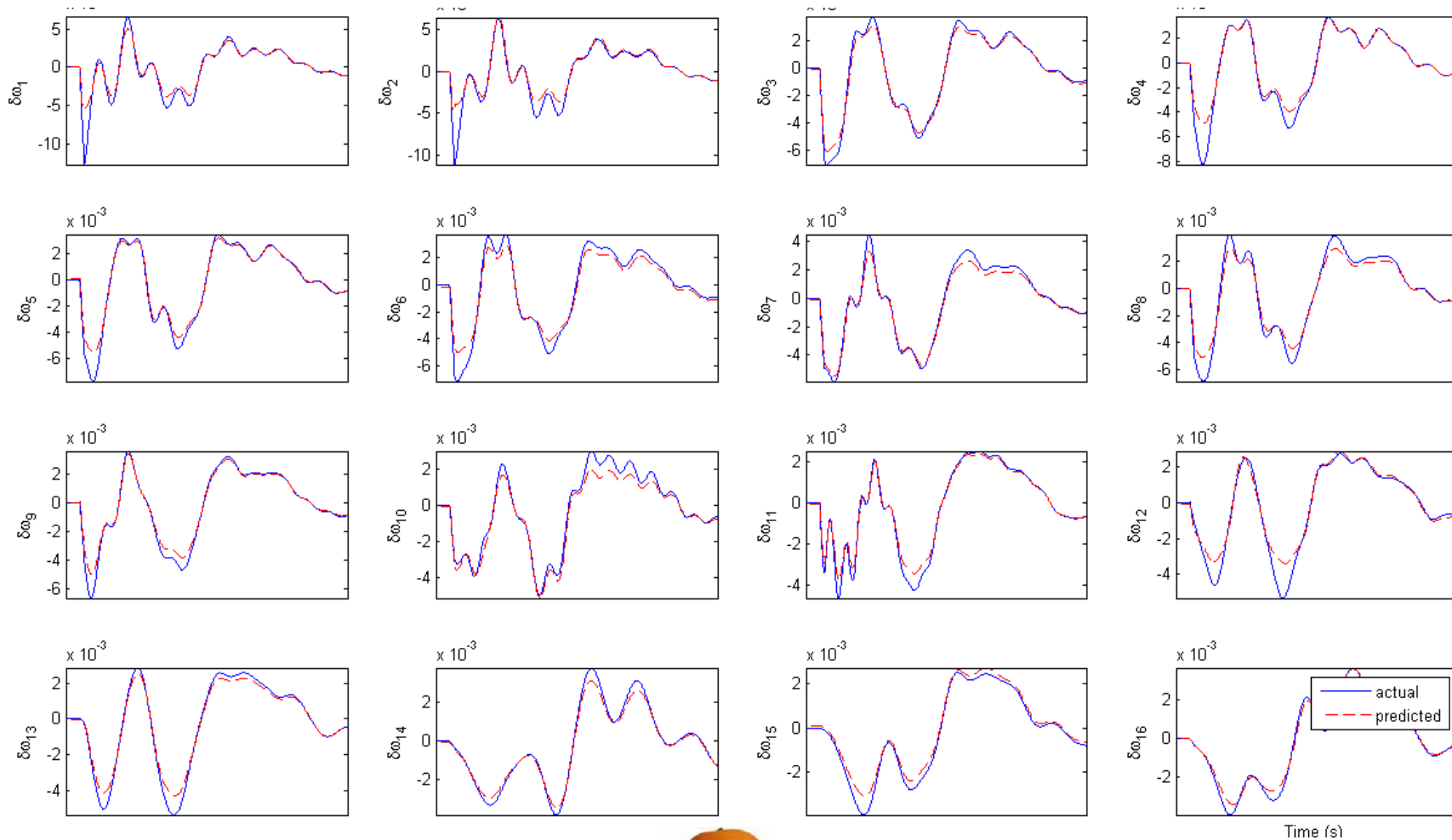
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Online CCN based Monitoring Systems



Online CCN based Monitoring Systems



Online CCN based Monitoring Systems

G3			
0.1728	1	0.1409	1
0.2594	0.0549	0.2625	0.0677
0.2594	0.0549	0.2625	0.0677
0.6659	-0.0071	0.5862	1
0.6659	-0.0071	0.6675	-0.0169
0.8357	1	0.6675	-0.0169
1.0866	0.0382	1.1102	0.0497
1.0866	0.0382	1.1102	0.0497
1.5552	0.0614	1.5753	0.0455
1.5552	0.0614	1.5753	0.0455

G4			
0.1258	1	0.1166	1
0.2671	0.0497	0.2729	0.045
0.2671	0.0497	0.2729	0.045
0.6606	0.0124	0.642	0.0191
0.6606	0.0124	0.642	0.0191
1.0977	0.0395	1.102	0.0334
1.0977	0.0395	1.102	0.0334



G12				G6				G15			
0.1626	-0.0588	0.1466	-0.3717	0.1159	1	0.1072	1	0.0891	-0.4184	0.0973	-0.4306
0.1626	-0.0588	0.1466	-0.3717	0.2678	0.0564	0.2646	0.0748	0.0891	-0.4184	0.0973	-0.4306
0.3911	0.161	0.3676	0.1189	0.2678	0.0564	0.2646	0.0748	0.4567	0.0318	0.4538	0.0203
0.3911	0.161	0.3676	0.1189	0.6478	0.0152	0.6518	-0.0026	0.4567	0.0318	0.4538	0.0203
0.8112	0.6316	0.7301	0.0779	0.6478	0.0152	0.6518	-0.0026	0.7859	0.0801	0.8494	0.0384
0.8112	0.6316	0.7301	0.0779	1.1176	0.0507	1.1395	0.0495	0.7859	0.0801	0.8494	0.0384
1.093	-0.04	1.1251	-0.0185	1.1176	0.0507	1.1395	0.0495	0.8993	0.025	0.9144	0.1537
1.093	-0.04	1.1251	-0.0185	1.6009	0.0682	1.4669	-	0.8993	0.025	0.9144	0.1537
1.2984	-0.0368	1.4635	0.0008	1.6009	0.0682	1.527	0.0462	1.2611	-0.0831	1.3902	0.0315
1.2984	-0.0368	1.4635	0.0008	1.6891	0.2584	1.527	0.0462	1.2611	-0.0831	1.3902	0.0315

Upcoming Conference

Power Systems Conference 2013

Advanced Metering, Protection, Control,
Communication, and Distributed Resources

March 12-15, 2013

Madren Conference Center, Clemson University, Clemson, SC

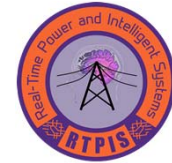
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Preferred topics include, but not limited to, the following:



Thank You!

G. Kumar Venayagamoorthy

Director and Founder of the Real-Time Power and Intelligent Systems Laboratory &
Duke Energy Distinguished Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering
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February 20, 2013