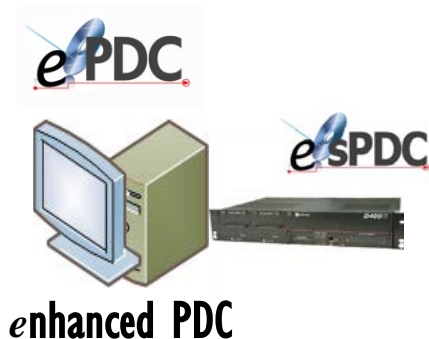


SYNCHROPHASOR 118 STANDARDS UPDATE

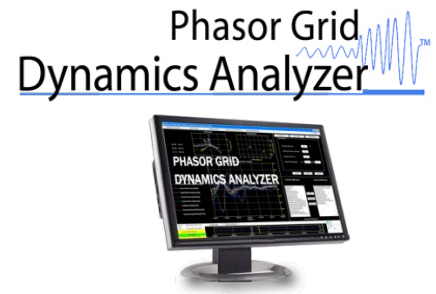
Ken Martin, Senior Principal Engineer
Electric Power Group, LLC (EPG)

Presented at NASPI Work Group Meeting

March 12, 2014



Real Time Dynamics
Monitoring System Alarming



Phasor Grid
Dynamics Analyzer

Outline

- Standards overview
- IEEE synchrophasor standards
 - IEEE C37.118.1-2011
 - IEEE C37.118.2-2011
- IEC/IEEE synchrophasor standard
 - IEC/IEEE 60255-118-1

Synchrophasor Standard History

- First standard IEEE1344-1995
 - Time sync & sampling specified
- Second standard C37.118-2005
 - TVE test & error limits, steady-state phasor only
 - Comprehensive messaging for communication
- C37.118 split into 2 standards
 - C37.118.1-2011 for measurement
 - C37.118.2 -2011 for communication
- IEC 61850-90-5 communication
 - Synchrophasor communication adapted to 61850
- IEC 60255-118-1 synchrophasor measurement

Synchrophasor Measurement Standard IEEE C37.118.1-2011

- Retains existing steady-state requirements
- Adds measurement under dynamic conditions
 - Measurement bandwidth, tracking, and response time
- Standard covers all reported measurements
 - Phasor, frequency, & Rate of Change of Frequency (ROCOF)
- M & P performance classes
- Includes a latency test

Requirements presented in 10 tables

Example: Steady-state synchrophasor performance

Influence quantity	Reference condition	Minimum range of influence quantity over which PMU shall be within given TVE limit			
		Performance Class P		Performance Class M	
		Range	Max TVE (%)	Range	Max TVE (%)
Signal frequency range – f_{dev} (test applied nominal + deviation: $f_0 \pm f_{dev}$)	$F_{nominal} (f_0)$	± 2.0 Hz Report rate independent	1	± 2.0 Hz for $F_s < 10$ $\pm F_s/5$ for $10 \leq F_s < 25$ ± 5.0 Hz for $F_s \geq 25$ Keyed to report rate	1
The Signal Frequency range tests above are to be performed over the given ranges and meet the given requirements at 3 temperatures: $T = \text{nominal} (\sim 23^\circ \text{C})$, $T = 0^\circ \text{C}$, and $T = 50^\circ \text{C}$. Test over temperature					
Signal magnitude - Voltage	100% rated	80 – 120% rated	1	10 – 120% rated	1
Signal magnitude - Current	100% rated	10 – 200% rated	1	10 – 200% rated	1
Phase angle with $ f_{in} - f_0 < 0.25$ Hz	Constant or slowly varying angle	$\pm\pi$ radians	1	$\pm\pi$ radians	1

Amendment to Standard IEEE C37.118.1

- Problems reported by developers & testing
 - Typos of significance
 - Wording with dual interpretations
 - Requirements difficult/impossible to meet
- Amendment completed in December 2013
 - Fixes all typos
 - Clarifies wording
 - Relaxes or suspends ROCOF (so it does not drive designs)
 - Improves model in annex – now meets all requirements
 - Fixes Ramp & Latency tests
 - Small changes in a few performance requirements

Synchrophasor Data Transfer Standard IEEE PC37.118.2 – 2011

- Backward compatible with C37.118-2005
 - New features extend for current developments
- Only specifies messaging
 - Describes messaging structure and contents
 - Can use any communication protocol or hardware
- Implementation has established communication
 - RS232 serial
 - Networks using IP protocol
- No changes have been needed

IEC/IEEE 60255-118-1

- Joint IEC/IEEE development
 - IEC-TC95 measuring relays (WG1)
 - IEEE Relay committee (WG H11)
- Covers synchrophasor measurements
 - Based on IEEE C37.118.1
 - Will generally follow same methods & requirements
- Intended to update/replace C37.118.1
- Expect completion in 2016
 - First meeting January 2014

Summary for C37.118 standard series

- PMU standards started with IEEE 1344-1995
- IEEE C37.118-2005 widely used, very successful
- IEEE C37.118.1-2011: measurements
 - IEEE C37.118.1a -2014 amendment corrects issues
- IEEE C37.118.2-2011: data communication
- IEC/IEEE 60255-118-1: synchrophasor measurement standard under development

Thank You!

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Dynamic Performance Tests

- Amplitude and phase angle modulation
 - Determines the bandwidth of the measurement
 - Emulates a system oscillation
- Constant ramp in frequency
 - Determines measurement tracking system
 - Emulates a system separation: power-load imbalance
- Step change of amplitude or phase
 - Determines response time measurement
 - Emulates a switch action