Real-Time Wide-Area Dynamic Monitoring Using Characteristic Ellipsoid Method

Funded by DOE through CERTS

Presented by Dr. Yuri V. Makarov on behalf of the project team

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Project Team

(in alphabetic order)

- > Mr. Jeff Dagle (P.E., Program Manager, Chief Engineer)
- Dr. Ruisheng Diao (Research Engineer, decision trees)
- > Dr. Pavel V. Etingov (Senior Research Engineer)
- > Dr. Spenser Hays (Scientist, statistics and forecasting)
- > Dr. Jian Ma, (P.E., Project Lead, Research Engineer)
- > Dr. Yuri V. Makarov (Principal Investigator, Chief Scientist)
- > Mr. Carl H. Miller (Research Engineer)
- > Mr. Mark Morgan (Manager, also has a nice voice).
- > Dr. Tony B. Nguyen (Senior Research Engineer)
- > Dr. Enrico De Tuglie (Assoc. Prof., Politecnico di Bari, Italy)
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- > Alison Silverstein, NASPI Manager
- Carl H. Imhoff, Manager, Electric Infrastructure Market Sector, PNNL
- Dale King, Product Line Manager, PNNL



Project Overview

- The objective is to develop a more informative, actionable and predictive phasor-based application.
- Support: PNNL-LDRD in 2007; and U.S. DOE's Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability through the Consortium for Electric Reliability Technology Solutions (CERTS)
- > Developed a new CELL methodology and a demonstration tool capable of:
 - Monitoring dynamic behaviors of power systems
 - Identifying system disturbances
 - Providing wide-area situation awareness far beyond a single control area
 - Supplying predictive and actionable information (in progress) DOE Peer Review recommendation
- *Field demonstration* (in progress).



The Idea of CELL (1)





The Idea of CELL (2)



The Idea of CELL (3)



Pacific Northwest

The Idea of CELL (4)



Delta B





The Idea of CELL (5)





The Idea of CELL (6)





Methodology of CELL

- > Trajectory \implies differential and algebraic equations (DAE)
- > DAE \implies single quadratic algebraic equation:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1}{dt} = F_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} = F_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \Longrightarrow a_1 y_1^2 + a_2 y_2^2 + \dots + a_n y_n^2 = c \\ \dots \\ \frac{dx_n}{dt} = F_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \end{cases}$$

- \succ Optimization procedure \implies minimize the volume of CELL
- > CELL encloses all recent points of system trajectory
- Key characteristics of CELL:
 - ♦ volume
 - eccentricity
 - orientation of axes

- derivative of the volume
- characteristic sizes
- projection of axes





CELL + DT Methodology

- Moving from CELL's characteristic to physically meaningful information
- Decision trees are employed
- Physically meaningful system events and behaviors:
 - ♦ disturbances
 - (type, location, size, etc)
 - generalized damping
 - coherency of motions



CELL+DT Results

Tested on the full WECC operational model: >

- 16,031 buses
- 3,993 transmission lines
- 3,216 generators
- 6,330 transformers
- Operating conditions
 - 2009 heavy summer base case
 - 25 operating conditions
- Simulated five type of events at various locations
 - Generator trips: 112 machines
 - Line trips: 117 transmission lines
 - Three-phase faults: 111 bus locations
 - Load loss: 34 loads
 - Shunt switching: 23 locations
 - Over 19K simulations
- Select only 12 PMUs across WECC to identify types and locations of various events

- Performance (overall average accuracy)
 - Event types (5 types): 97.48%;
 - Fault locations (9 zones): 99.01%
 - Line trip locations (9 zones): 95.21%
 - Load loss locations (3 zones): 98.24%
 - Generator trip locations (13 zones): 97.86%



Predictive CELL (1)

- Evaluate available security margin
 - Build security region represented as wide area nomograms
 - Calculate the shortest distance to security boundary
- Build probabilistic CELL
 - Statistical analysis with different confidence levels
 - Calculate CELL's probabilistic characteristic indices
- Predict future CELL trace (center, shape and orientation)
 - Violation type and probability
 - Places where possible violation may occur
 - Time remaining to violation
- Propose preventive corrective actions when needed



Virtual Reality Representation of the CELL Within the Security Region





Predictive CELL (2)

Example:

- 90% probability forecast interval.
- 1 to 10 minutes ahead.
- 9/10 actual values are found within forecast region.
- 7/10 predicted values within ±0.5 electrical degree of the actual.

Example Forecast Interval





Predictive CELL (3)



- Other than one large drop, series within bounds.
- Detected large deviations this is a signal that the system starts to move strangely or faster.

Pacific Nor

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GUI Voice + Graphics (in progress)



Publications

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Future Work



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