

Phasor Measurements in ERCOT

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NASPI Work Group Meeting June 3-4, 2009, Sacramento

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The ERCOT System

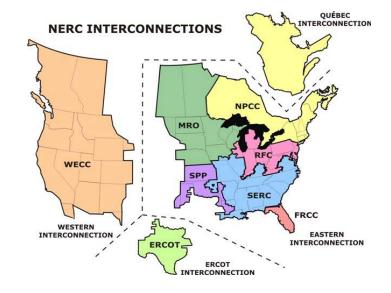
ERCOT Capacity and Demand

• One of the largest single control areas in US

- 38,000 miles of transmission
 - 8,000 Miles of 345 kV lines
 - 16,000 Miles of 138 kV lines
- 85% of Texas load
- Capacity
 - 73,820 MW Active Generation
 - Reserve Margin ~16% for 2009

All-time Peak Demand

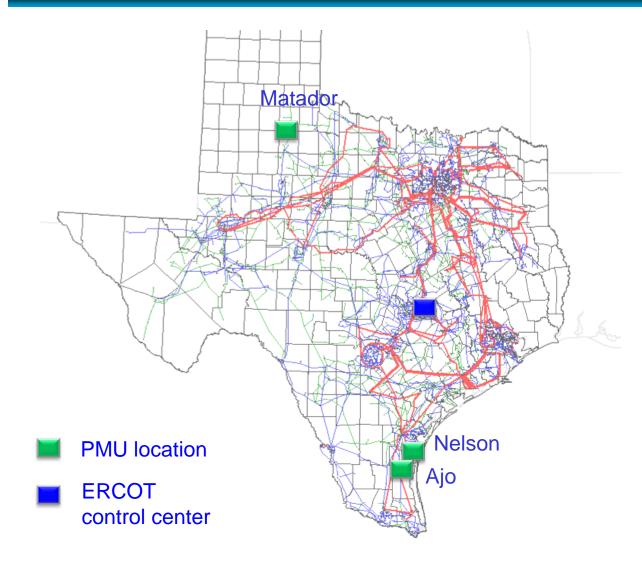
- 62,339 MW peak load (August 17, 2006)
- 6 Million Customer with right to choose
- \$30 Billion Market





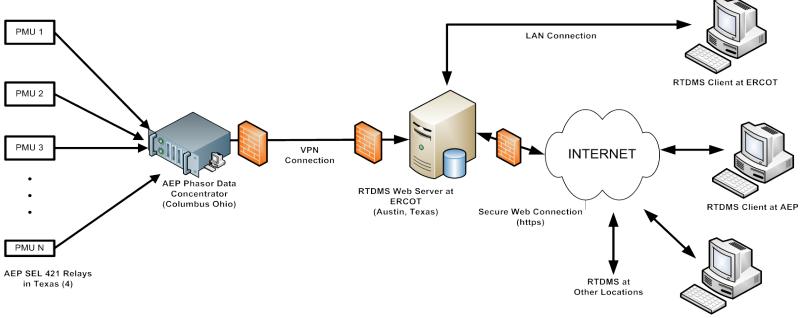


Current ERCOT Phasors





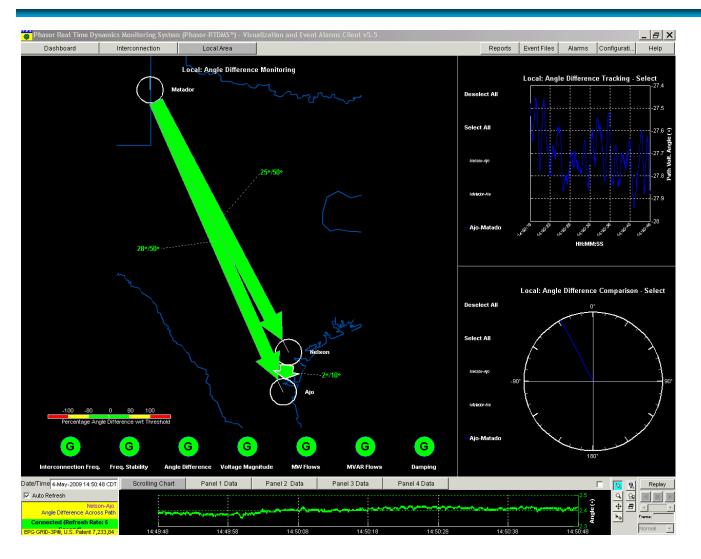
Current Architecture



RTDMS Client at Oncor

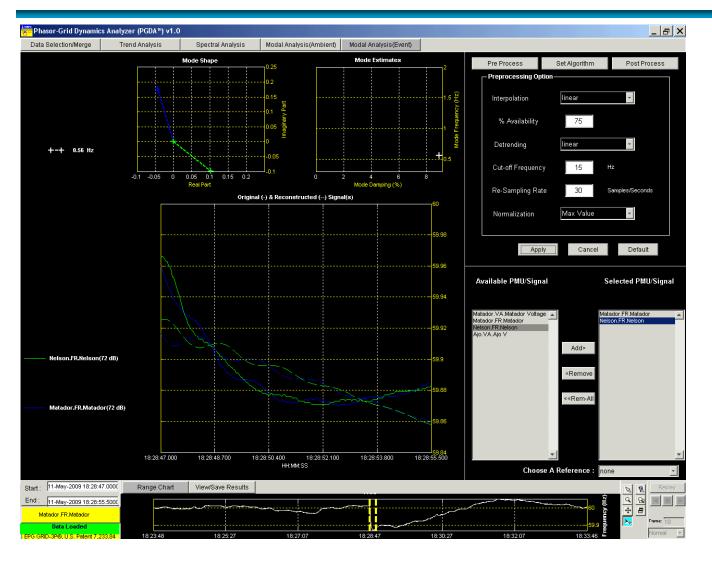


Visualization Tools - RTDMS



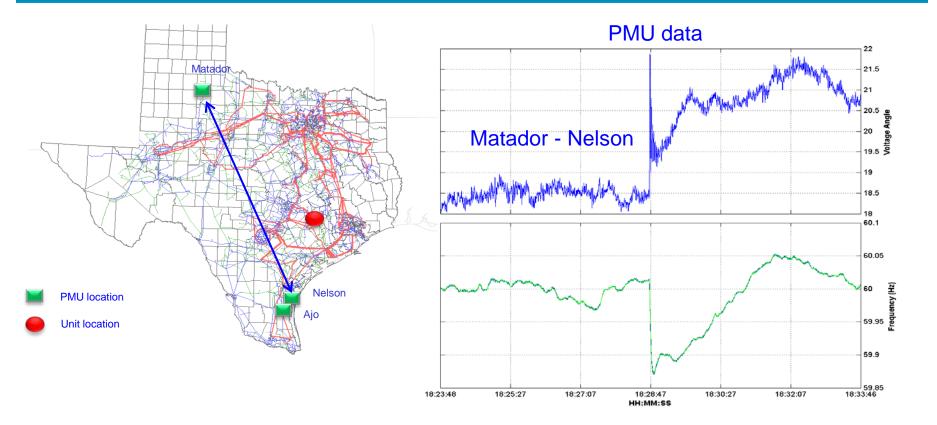


Off-line Analysis Tools - PGDA



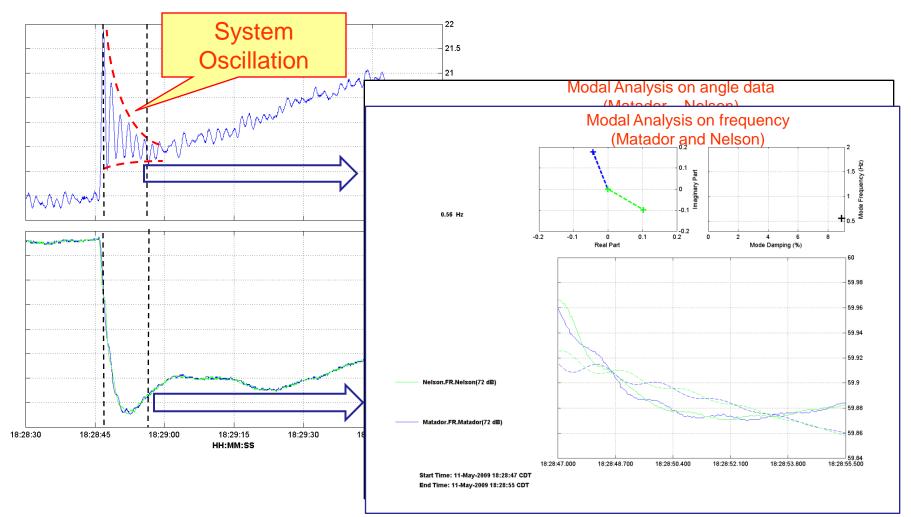


Unit Trip Event



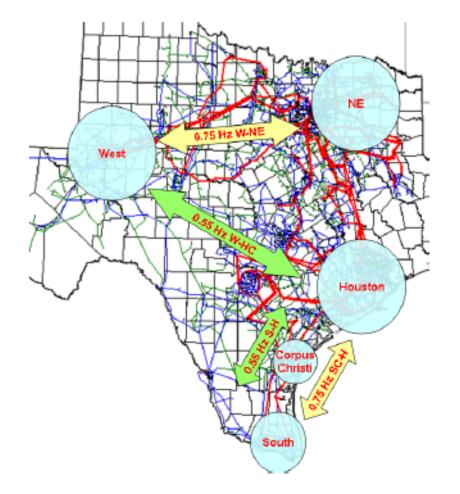


Event Analysis





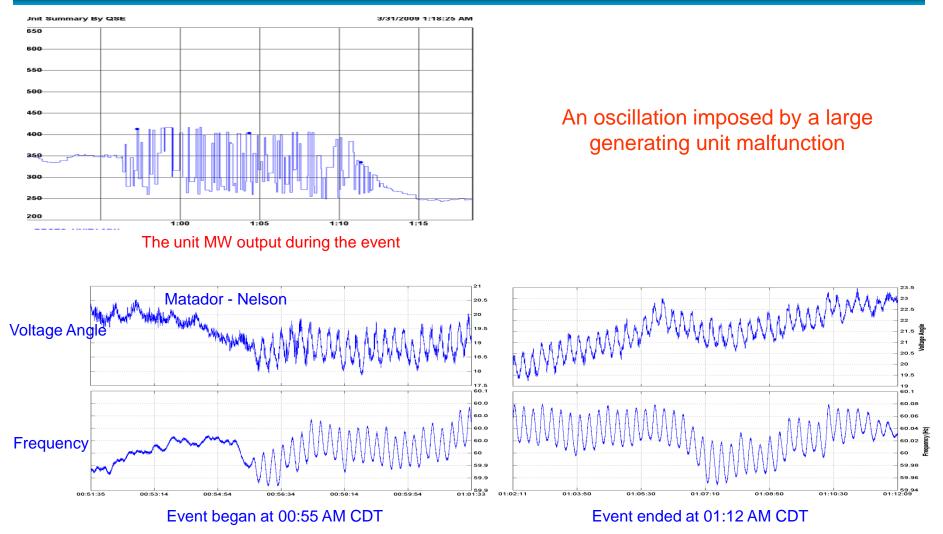
Comparing to Simulation Results



The observations during the unit trip event is very close to the results of the simulation study for dynamic stability limit.



Other Event

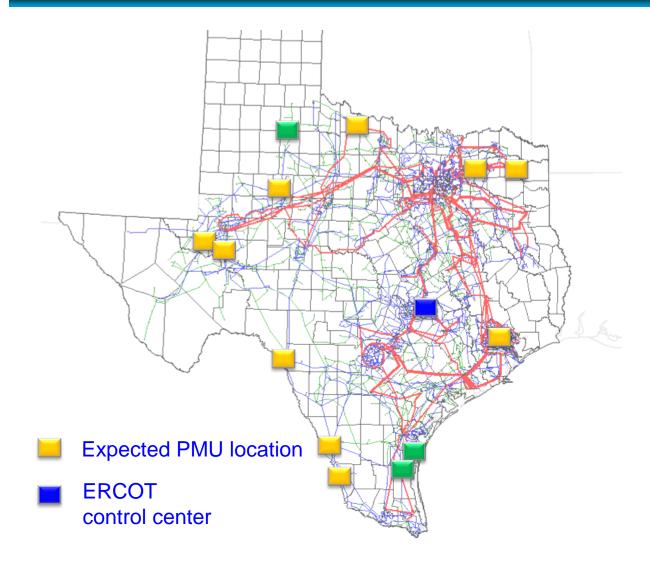




- Off-line analysis for disturbances and events
- Generation model verification study using PMU data
- Angle pattern study utilizing PMU data
- Dynamic studies to identify and establish damping limits

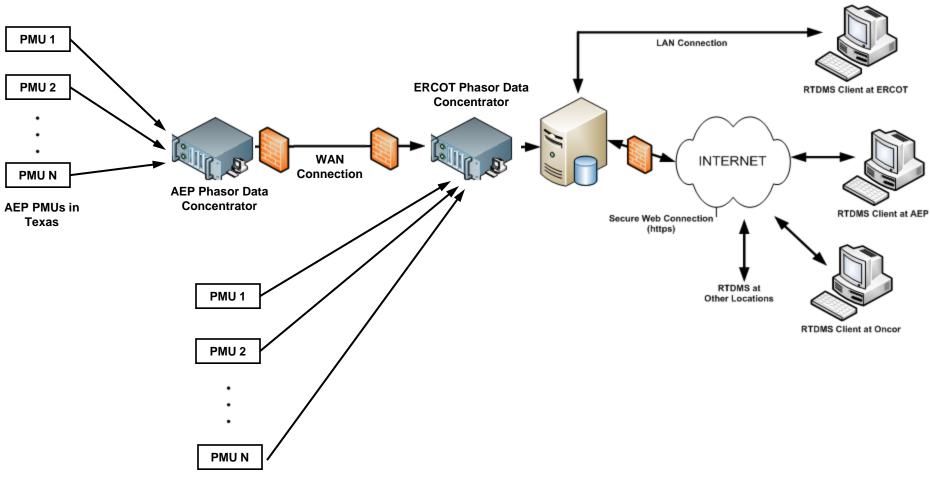


Future ERCOT Phasors





Future Architecture



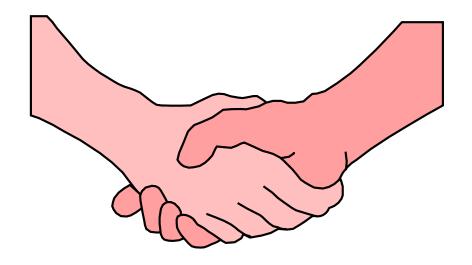
Oncor PMUs



Future Goals

- Real-time system monitoring
 - Dynamic stability monitoring
 - Voltage stability monitoring
 - System stress awareness
 - State estimation
- System analysis
 - Event and disturbance analysis
 - Generation and load model verification





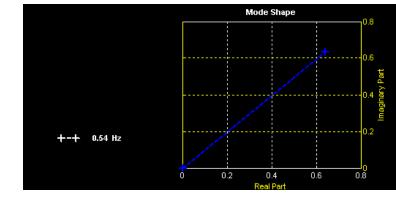




Any mode signal can be represented as a damped sinusoid

$$v = V_m e^{\sigma t} \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

The figure of mode shape provides the amplitude and phase angle in a vector form $V_{\rm m} \angle \theta$



The mode frequency is
$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

And the damping rate is $\xi = \frac{-\sigma}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \omega^2}}$