



OSCILLATION MONITORING SYSTEM AT TVA

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PROJECT TEAM



○ WSU

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○ TVA

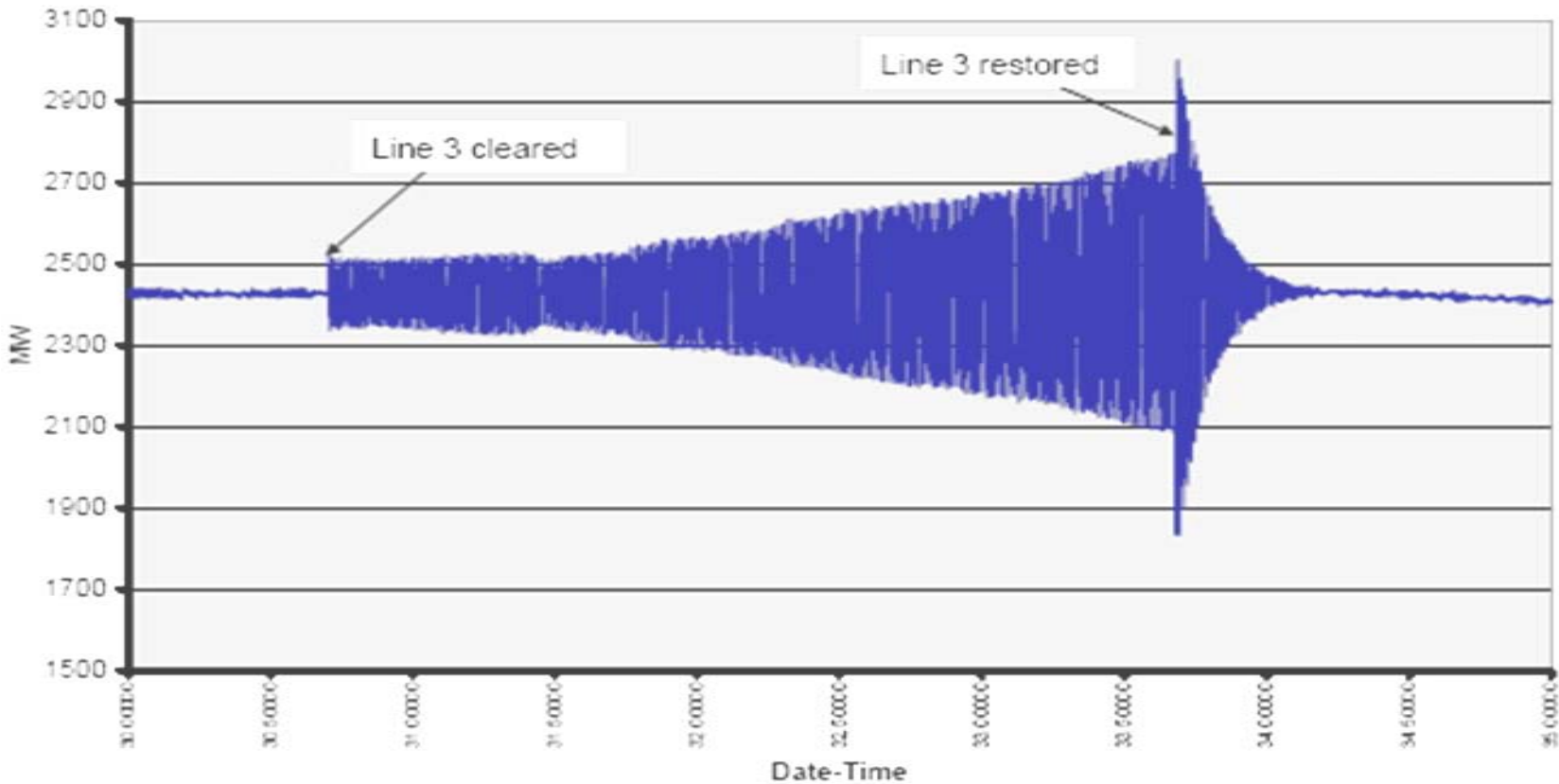
- Ritchie Carroll, Gary Kobet, Lisa Beard, Ryan Zuo, Paul Trachian, Pinal Patel, Mehulbhi Thakkar, Russell Robertson

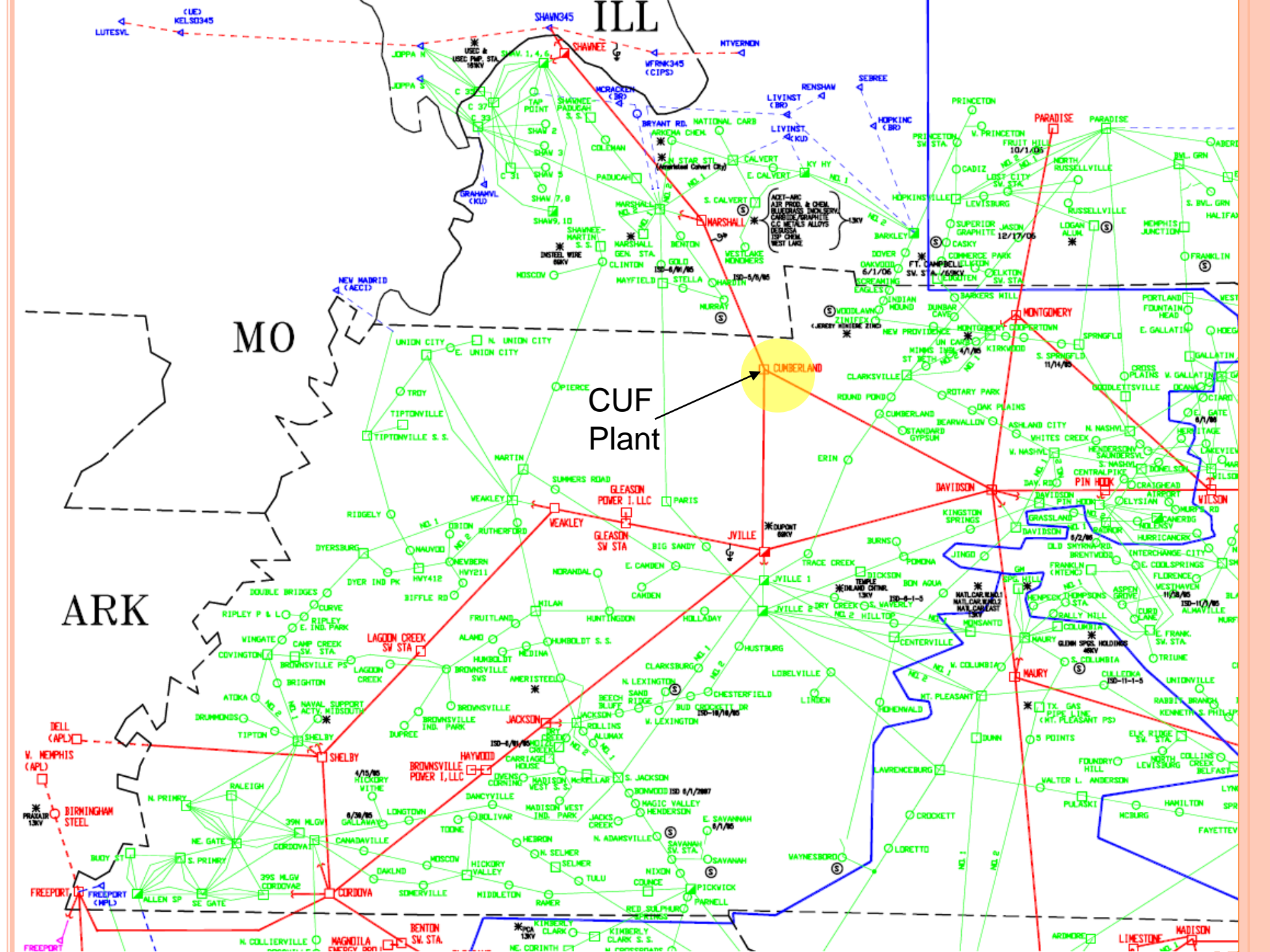
TVA CUMBERLAND EVENT(LOCAL MODE)



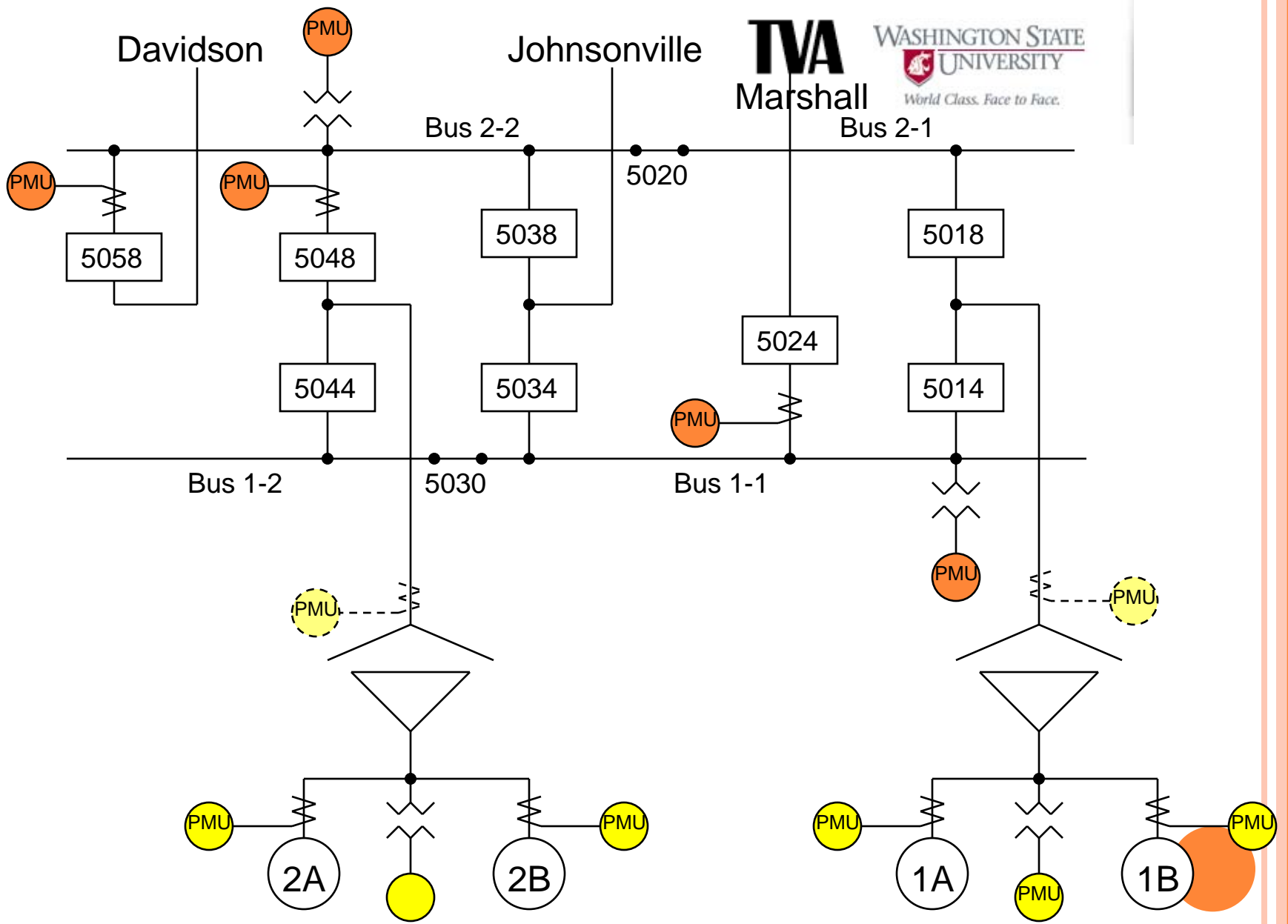
9/18/2006
MW Oscillations on Generators

— Line summation = Unit 1 + Unit 2 MW





Cumberland Fossil Plant – 500kV Switchyard



 =Existing PMU monitoring point
  =Recommended addition
  =Alternate location

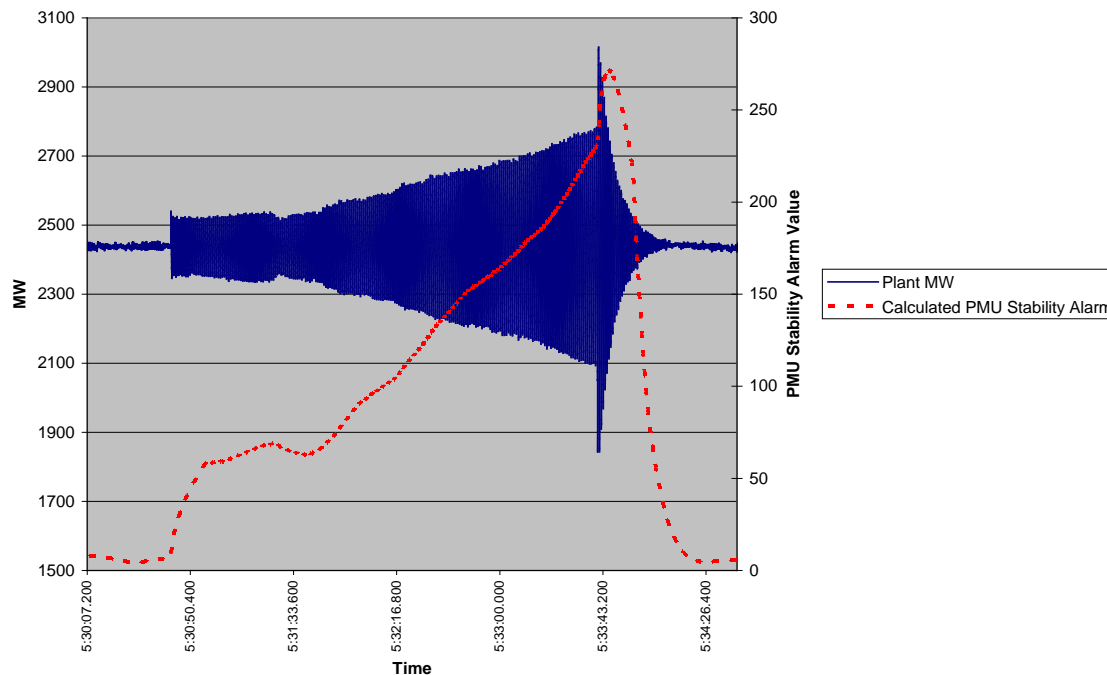
9-18-2006 EVENT



- On September 18, 2006, a preplanned 500kV line switching event in the vicinity of Cumberland Fossil Plant (CUF) initiated a dangerous undamped plant oscillation. This condition continued for almost three minutes and had steadily escalated to a 700 MW oscillation at 1.2 Hz by that time. It was only arrested after the preplanned line outage was reversed and the line placed back in service.

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CUF Plant Response for CUF-Marshall switching 9-18-2006@04:30

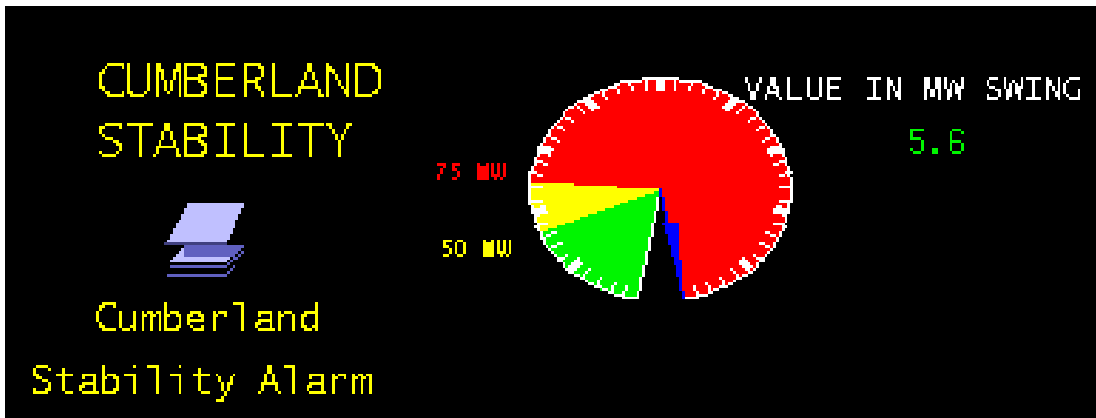


CUF STABILITY ALARM

- Developed (by Gary Bullock of TVA) within the SCADA system based on data from the PMU at CUF (sampled at 30Hz)
- Based on the standard deviation calculation of the CUF total plant MW output, which is indirectly calculated by summing the MW flows on the three 500kV lines terminated at CUF (each monitored by the PMU)
- Calculated using the previous 450 samples, or previous 15 seconds worth of data. Updated every ten (10) seconds and provides an indication of the MW oscillations occurring on the two units at CUF
- Standard deviation is a measure of how widely sampled values are dispersed from the average value (the mean) of the entire range of samples. It is calculated using the "unbiased" or "n-1" method. The f

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{(n - 1)}}$$

where \bar{x} is the sample mean AVERAGE (number1,number2,...) and n is the sample size.



10/11/2009

- High values of this stability alarm point indicate unsafe oscillations that can lead to an unstable system state. The pie chart shown on the SCADA single line display for CUF (see above) provides a visual indication of the real-time value.
- Thresholds (see table) were developed empirically by analyzing line switching and fault-clearing events within two buses of CUF

MW Swing Value	Color	Indication
Less than 50MW	Green	Safe - oscillations minimal
Between 50 and 75MW	Yellow	Warning Limit exceeded - Monitor closely
Greater than 75MW	Red	High Operating Limit exceeded - Action required

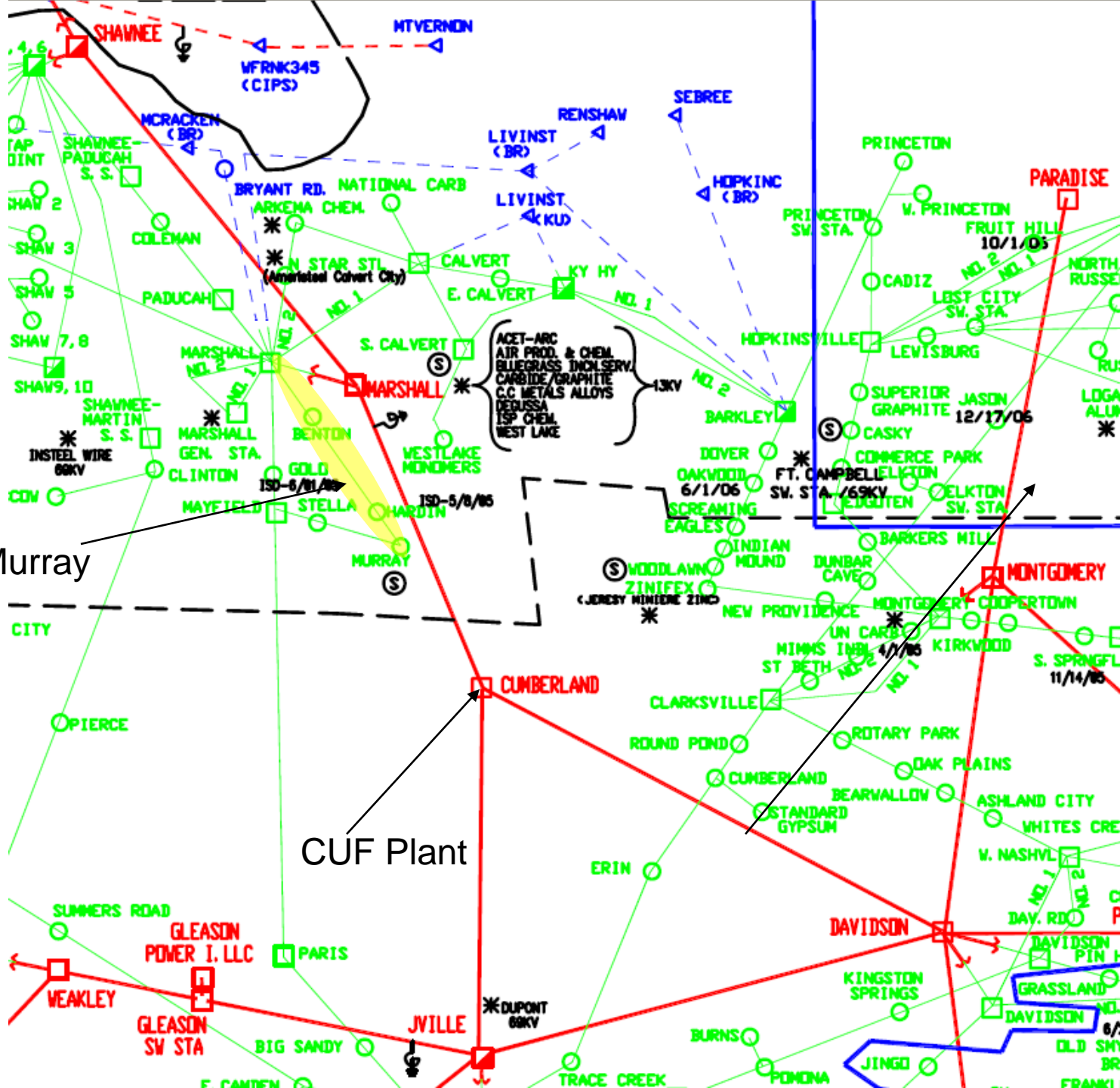
- Local plant operators and transmission operators monitor this MW swing value. Action required includes controlled derates in steps down to minimum load until the oscillations subside. If derates are not effective, one unit will be removed from service.

11-21-2007 EVENT



World Class. Face to Face.

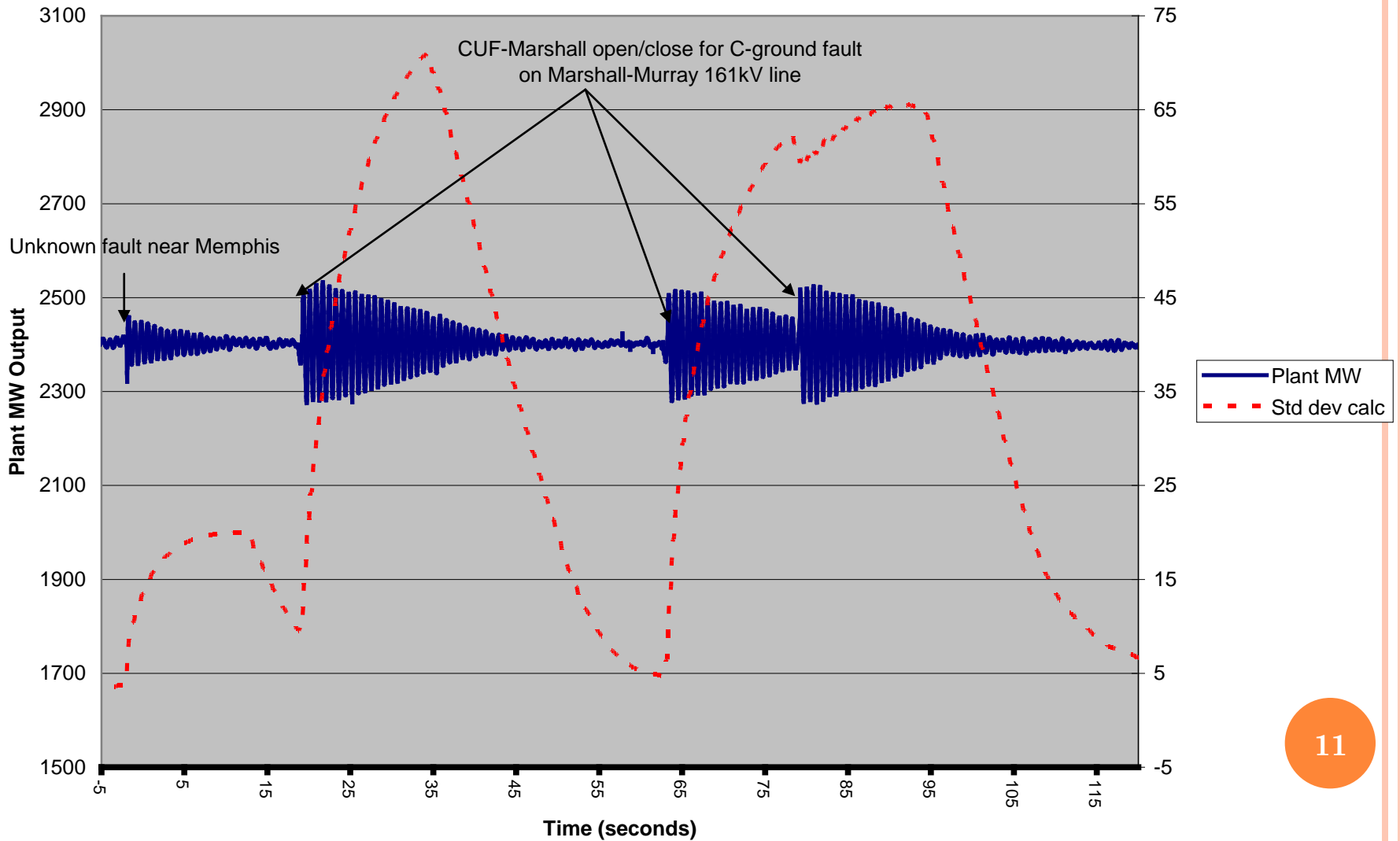
- On 11-21-2007 @ 18:51:42, 18:52:26, and 18:52:42 system time, the Cumberland-Marshall 500kV line tripped erroneously at the Marshall terminal for a C-ground fault on the Marshall-Murray 161kV line (lightning); Uniflex relays tripped for reverse fault
- High-speed (~30 cycle) sync-check reclosing on Marshall 5044/5074 successful following each erroneous trip
- CUF-Marshall line carrying ~200MW (from Marshall to CUF) pre-event
- Both CUF units on-line, total plant output ~2400MW
- Plant performance/response:
 - 1st trip/reclose: +/-125MW, std dev max 70, damped in ~30 seconds
 - 2nd trip/reclose: +/-110MW, std dev max 62, damping incomplete due to subsequent operation
 - 3rd trip/reclose: +/-125MW, std dev max 65, damped in ~30 seconds
- Unknown if power system stabilizers (PSS) have been installed/were in-service on CUF units 1 or 2
- Comparison of this event with the 9/18/2006 event (CUF-Marshall line removed for maintenance – see slide 18) showed similar response; it is probable that if high-speed sync-check reclosing had failed, the oscillations would likely have increased to the point where operator intervention (unit derating) would have been necessary
- NOTE: Prior to this at 18:51:22, CUF units responded to an A-ground fault somewhere in the Memphis area; fault lasted 5 cycles; CUF units +/-65MW, std dev max 20, damped in ~10 seconds



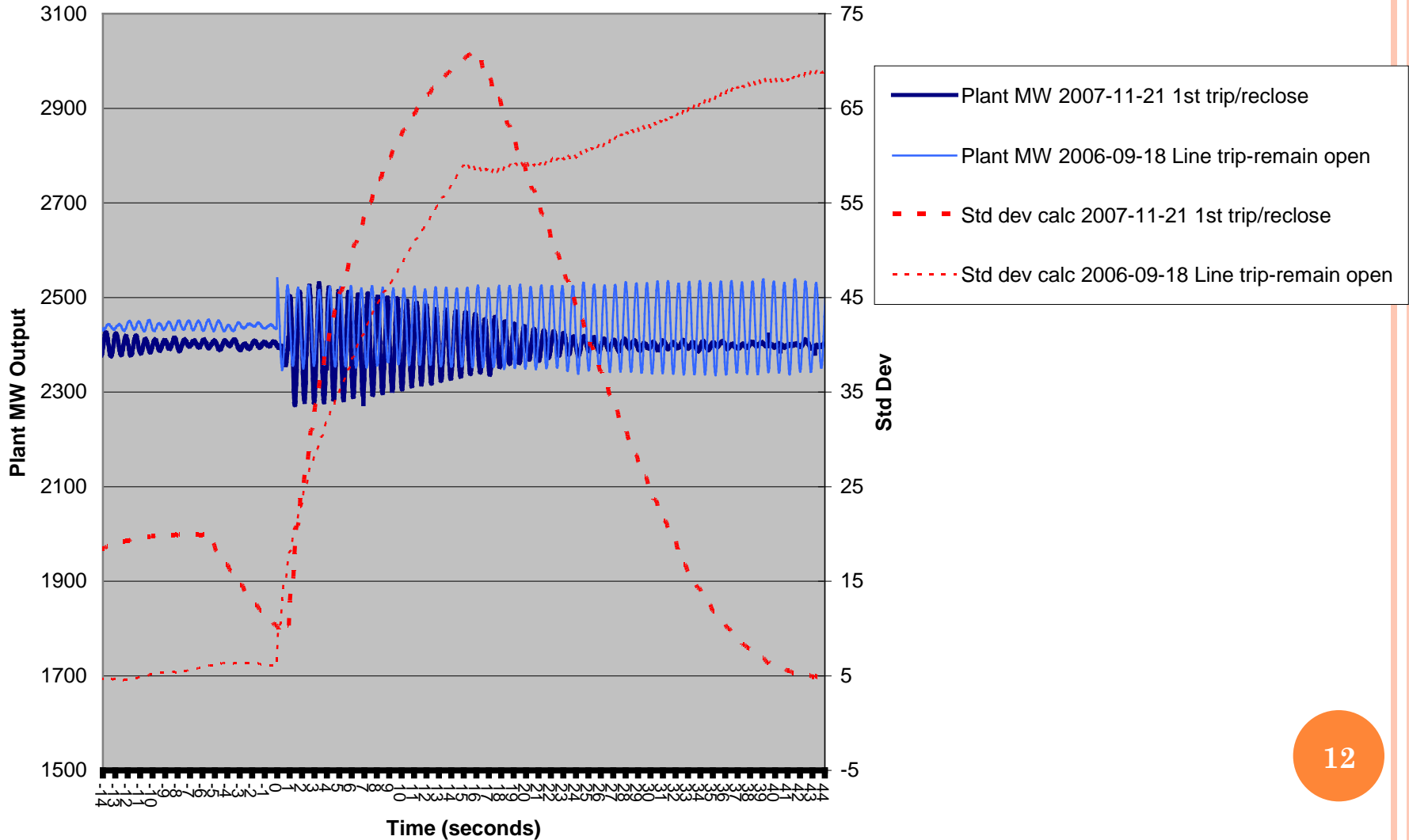
Marshall-Murray

CUF Plant

CUF-Marshall Op 20071121 @1851



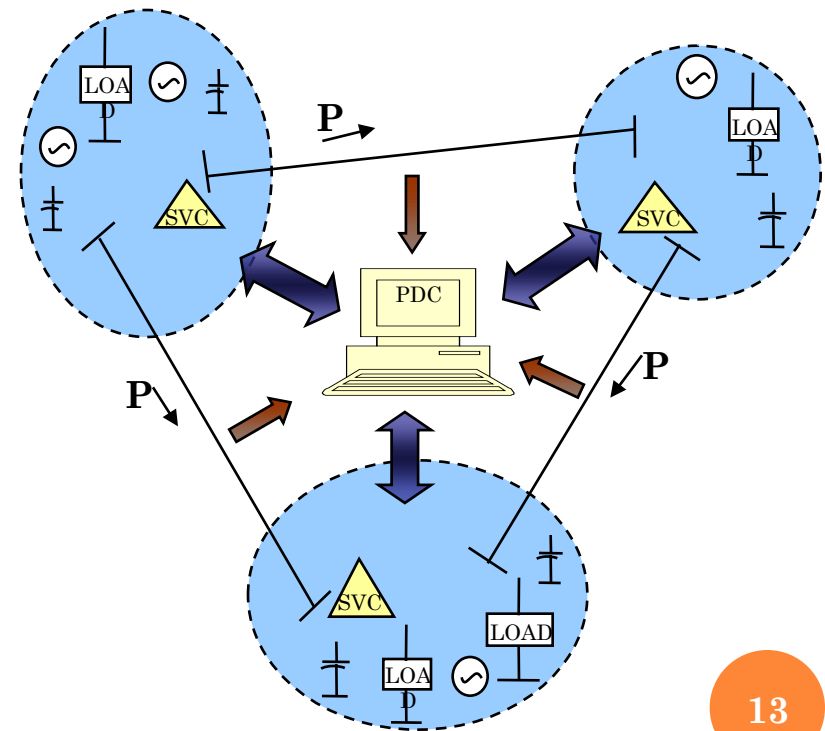
Comparison of 2007-11-21 with 2006-09-18



OSCILLATION MONITORING SYSTEM (OMS)



- **Goal of Oscillation Monitoring System (OMS)**
 - **Early detection of poorly damped oscillations as they appear**
 - **Trigger warning or control signals**
- **OMS is made possible by wide area PMU Measurements**
 - **Growing numbers of PMUs across the power grid**
 - **Real-time applications needed**
 - **Prototype implementation at TVA since 2007**
 - **Local and inter-area oscillations can be detected**



ENHANCED OSCILLATION MONITORING USING OMS



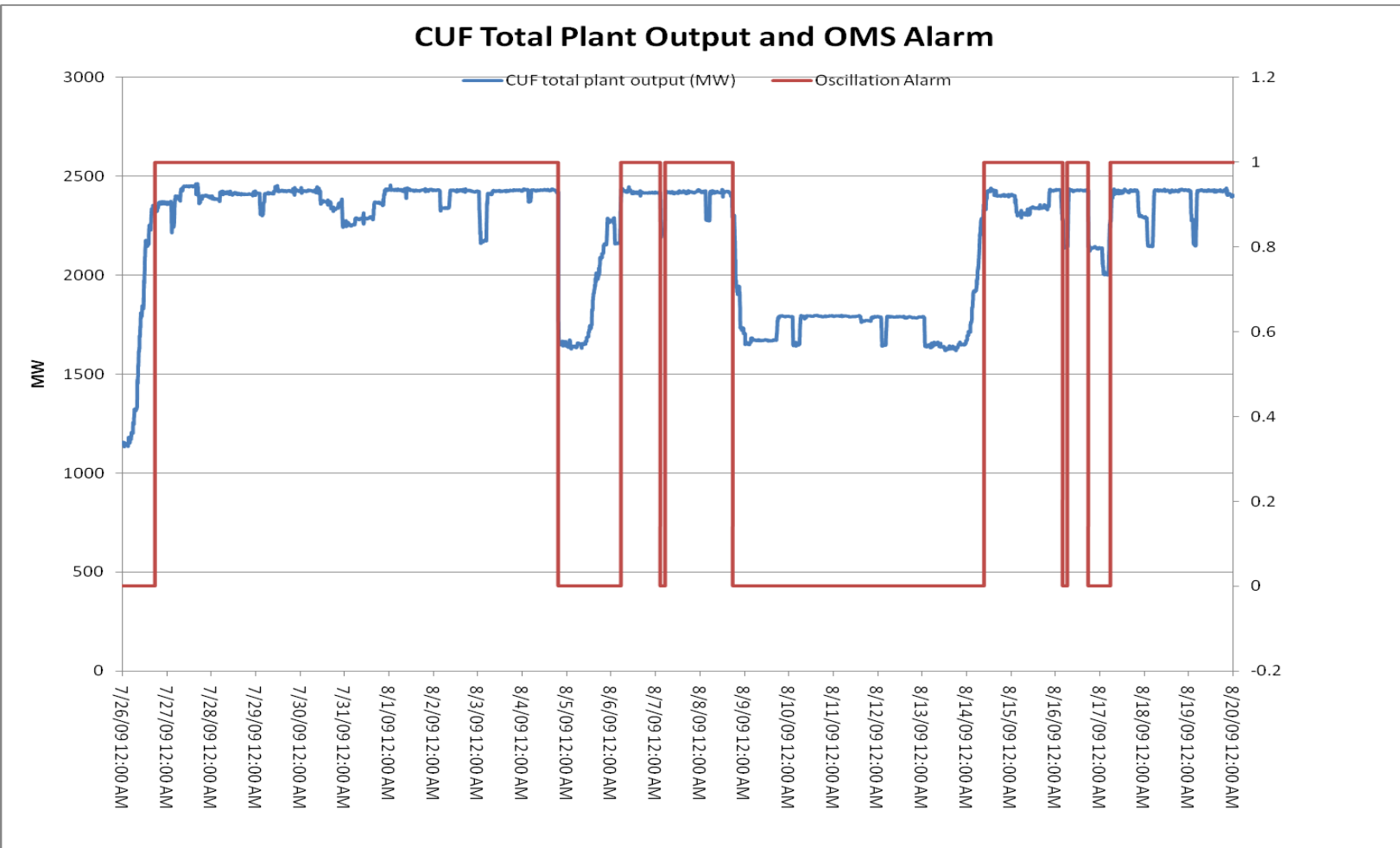
- OMS helpful in detecting when PSS went off-line at Cumberland
- OMS helpful in showing PSS not effective even when on-line. Hardware problem fixed.
- OMS helpful in showing the oscillation at Cumberland is related to the total amount of MW output. PSS may have reached a hardlimit. Still under investigation.
- OMS able to verify the local mode well-damped when Cumberland MW output lower. All recent alarms related to 0.45 Hz and 0.21 Hz eastern system inter-area modes.
- Benefits of real-time continuous monitoring from PMUs. Can detect oscillation problems early.

CUMBERLAND MODE BETWEEN 07/26 AND 08/20



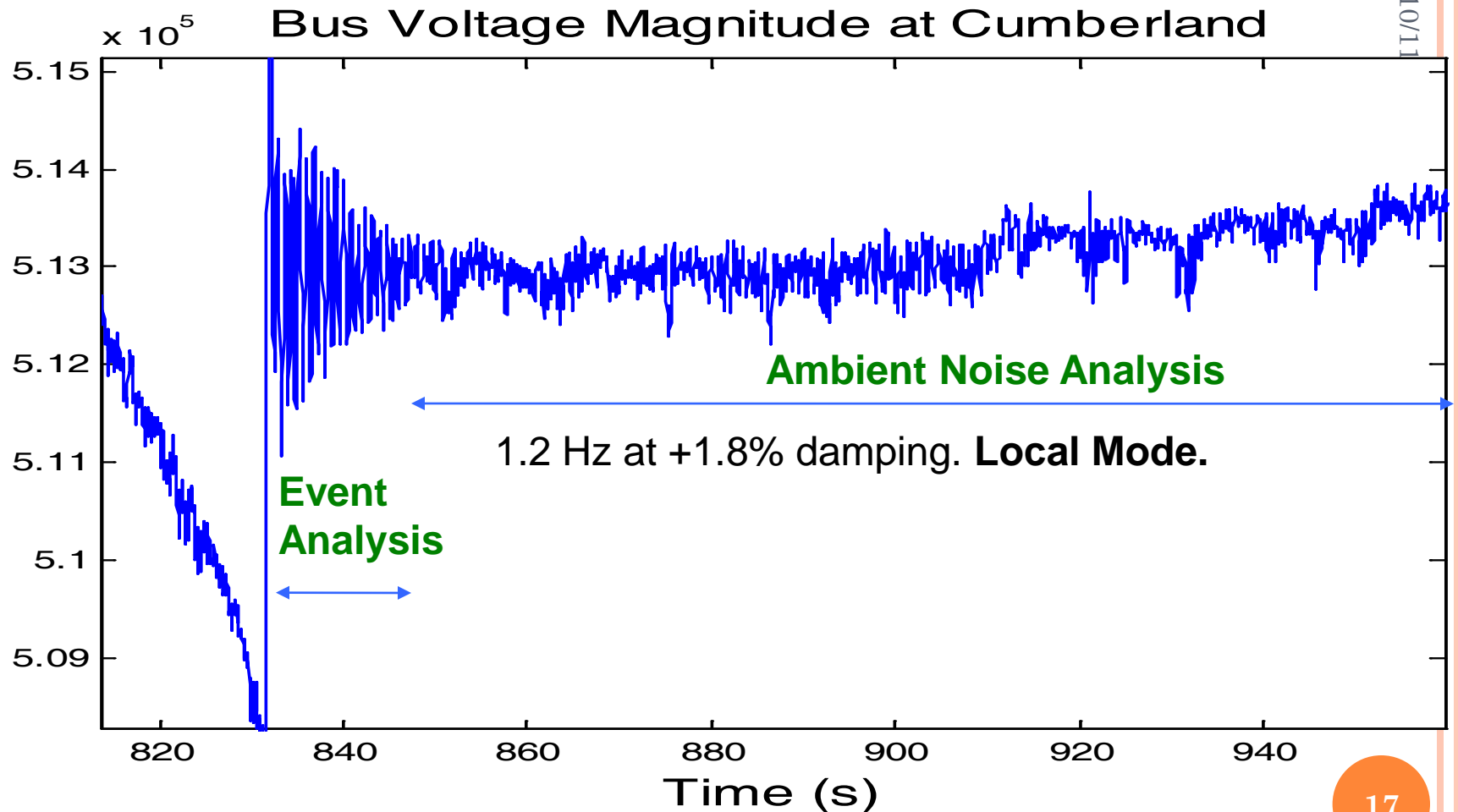
- OMS detected 1.3 Hz Cumberland Mode started from 07/26
- The Cumberland Mode disappeared on 08/05 and reappear on 08/06
- The mode disappeared again on 08/09 and reappear on 08/14
- During this period of time, the PSS is on at Cumberland plant.
- Comparing the period of time mode appearing and the total MW output shows PSS may reach its limitation when the total MW exceed the threshold of **2250** MW

CUF TOTAL PLANT OUTPUT AND OMS ALARM



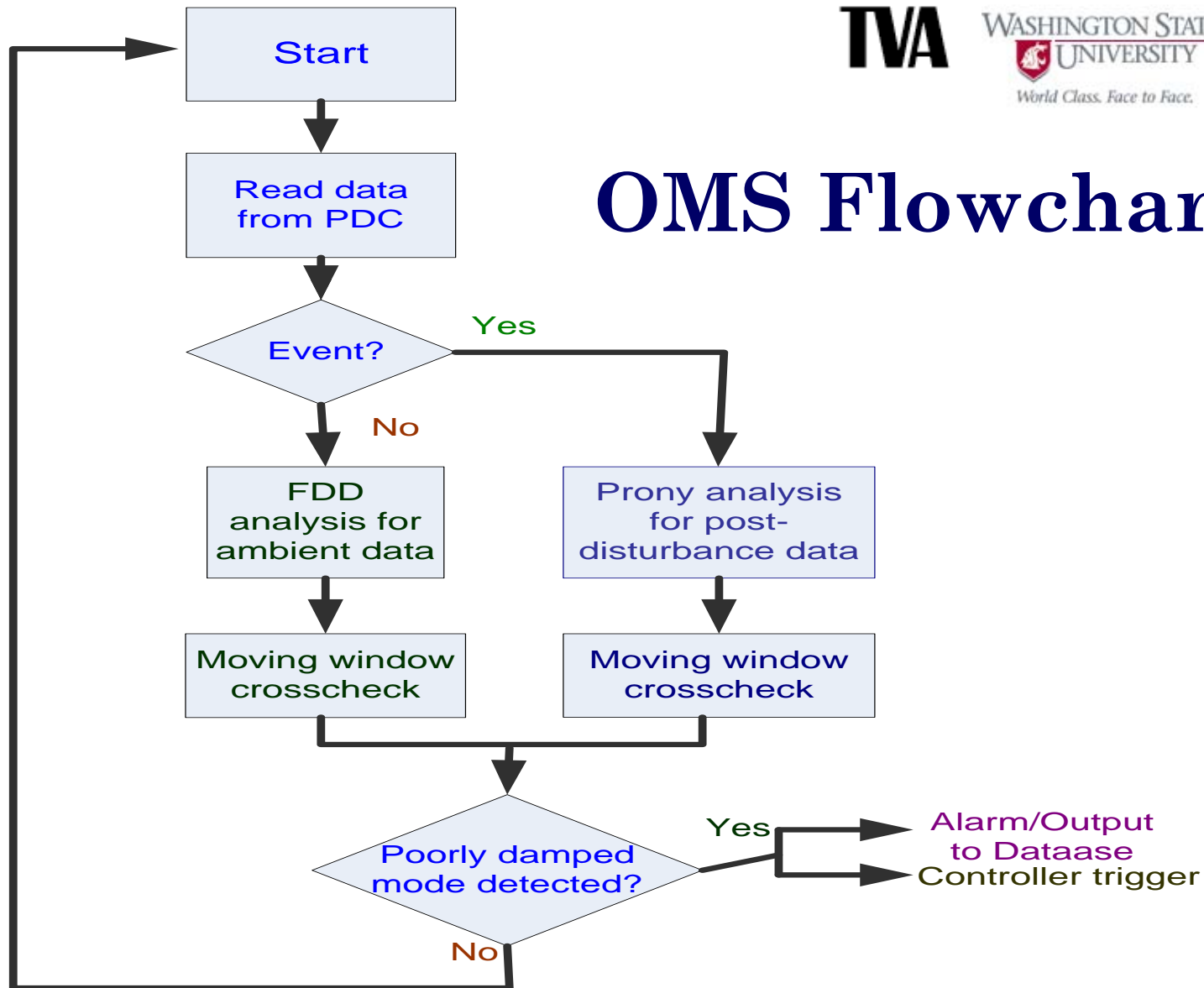
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RESULTS FROM TWO ENGINES



Nov. 29th 2007 TVA event

OMS Flowchart



NEW IMPLEMENTATION OF ENGINE



Old Engine Implementation

- C++ based 32 bits structure
- Based on C math library
- Command console and file system as output
- Hardcode configuration
- Developed by WSU (2006-2007)

New Engine Implementation

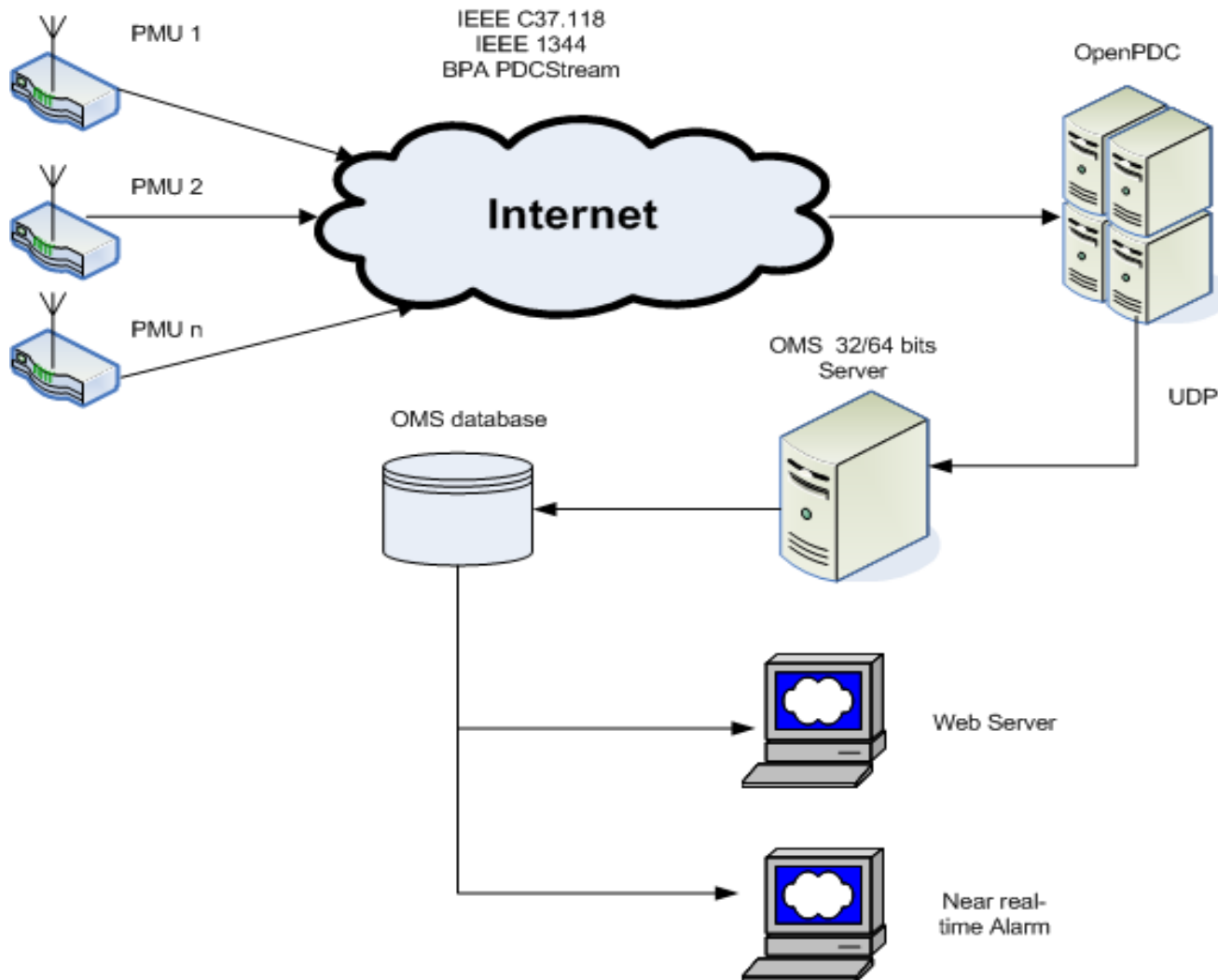
- C# .NET Based 32/64 bits structure
- Based on Optimization Extreme™ C# .Net math library
- Database interface
- XML based configuration
- Developed by TVA based on WSU prototype (2008-2009)

IMPROVEMENT OF NEW ENGINE



- Higher performance. Taking the advantage of hardware (64 bits)
- Easy to maintain and expand. C# .net math library provides Matrix function, FFT and SVD etc. math function
- Easy to configure.
- Easy to integrated with other application (Visualization etc.)

OMS INTEGRATION WITH OPENPDC

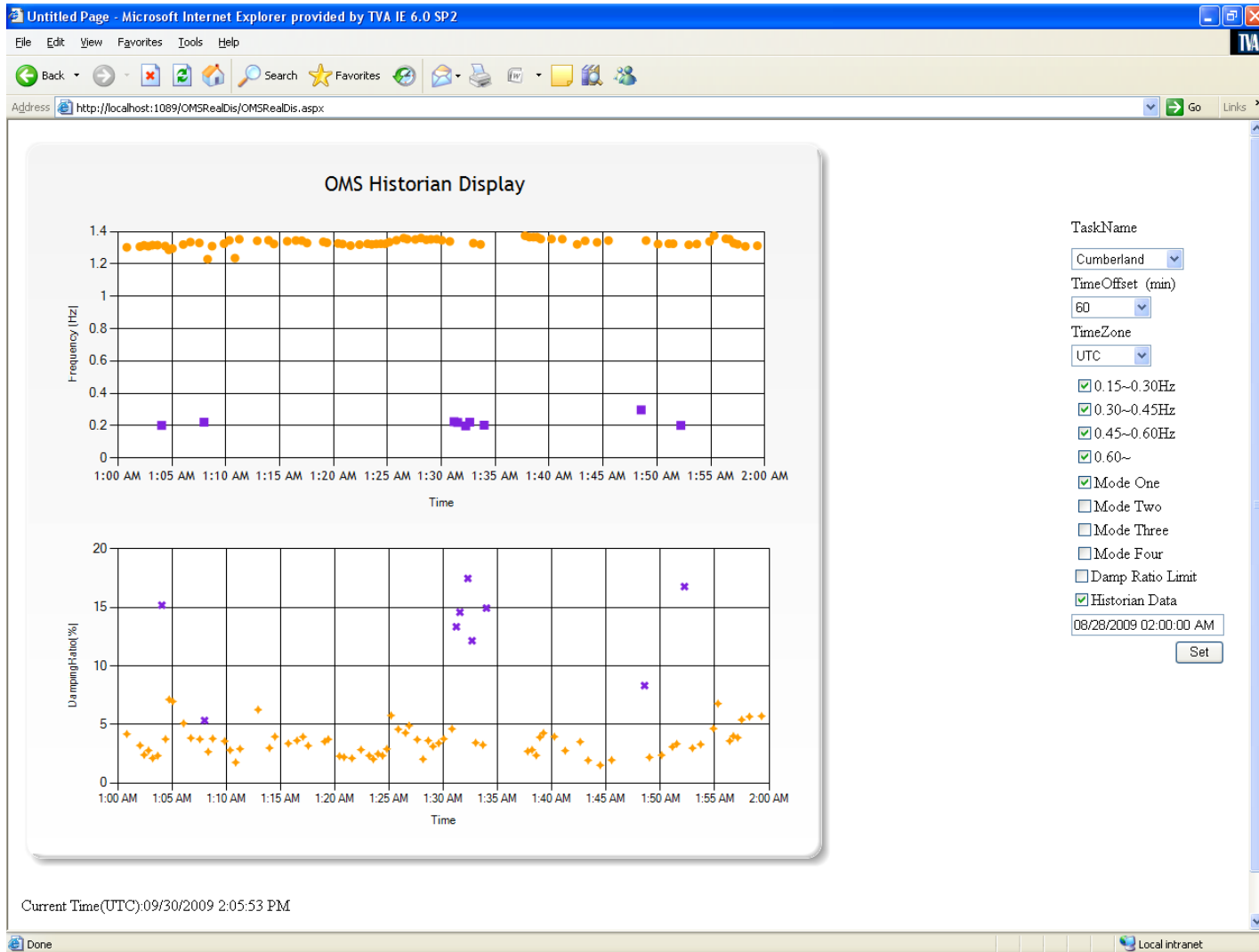


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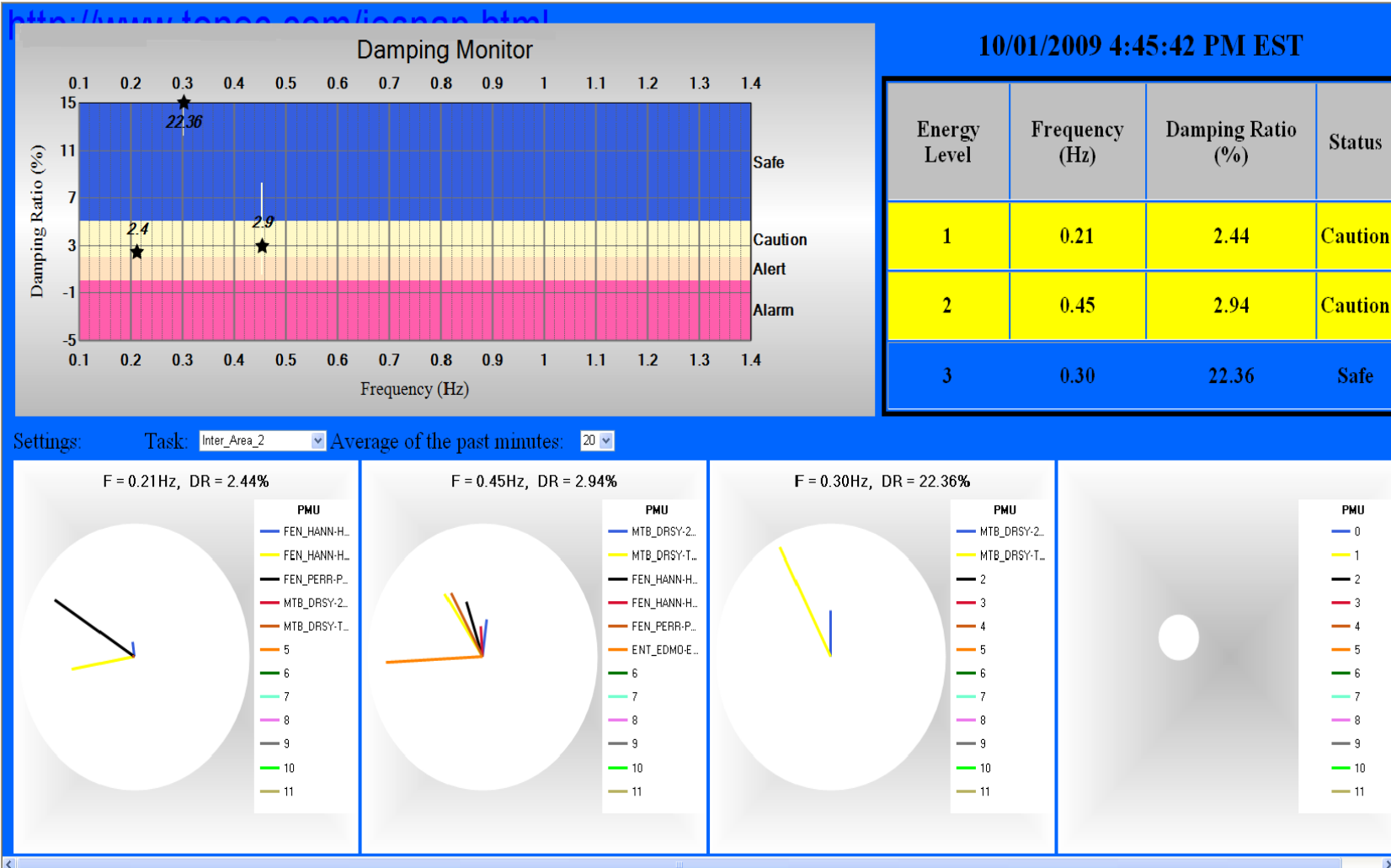
OMS HISTORIAN RESULT GUI



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OMS REAL-TIME GUI



10/11/2009

OMS STATUS

- Working on mitigating OMS from SuperPDC platform to OpenPDC platform
- Working on mitigating OMS from 32 bits hardware platform to 64 bits hardware platform
- Continuing improving GUI and prepare to deploy on protected NASPI website when it is mature.
- Continuing tuning OMS and studying Oscillation mode in TVA region and Eastern Interconnection

FUTURE WORK

- Implementation, testing and tuning at TVA
- Historical trends of mode damping from daily load changes, seasonal patterns, special events.
- OMS engines for Entergy and for Eastern Grid
- Operator alerts and alarms
- Operator Actions? Mode shape can tell between local mode, regional mode and inter-area mode. What then?
- Automatic controls