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WAMS Light and Its Applications

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Outlines



1

Why measure from LV side?

2

Brief introduction to WAMS Light

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Applications of WAMS Light

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Disturbance location with WAMS Light

5

Summary

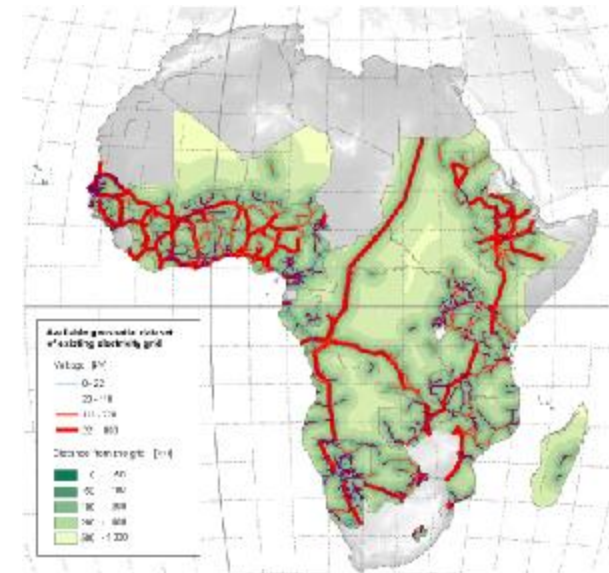
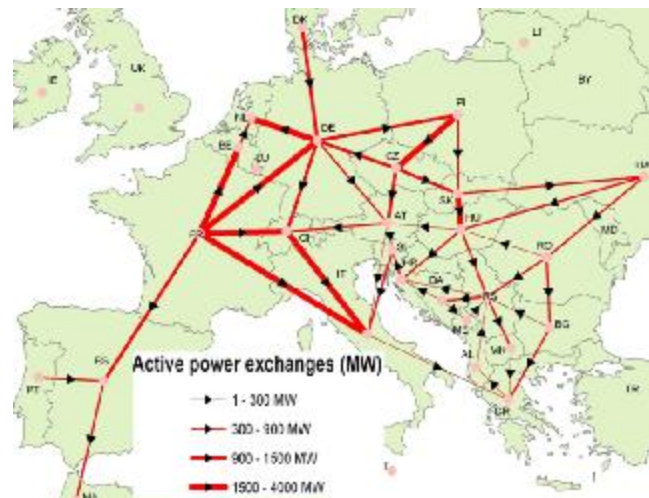
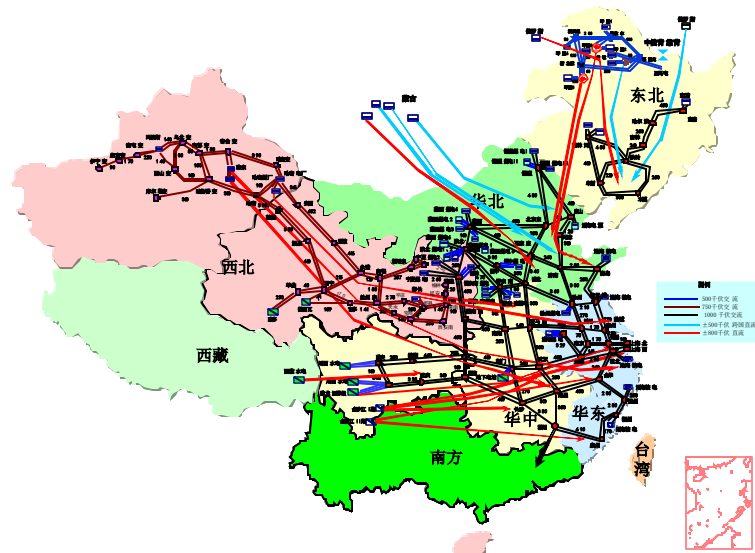
PMU and WAMS

- ◆ In 1893, Charles Proteus Steinmetz presented a paper on simplified mathematical description of the waveforms of alternating current electricity. Steinmetz called his representation a phasor.
- ◆ With the great contributions of Dr. Arun G. Phadke and Dr. James S. Thorp, the first PMU was invented in 1988 at Virginia Tech.
- ◆ WAMSs are playing a very important role in power systems operation.



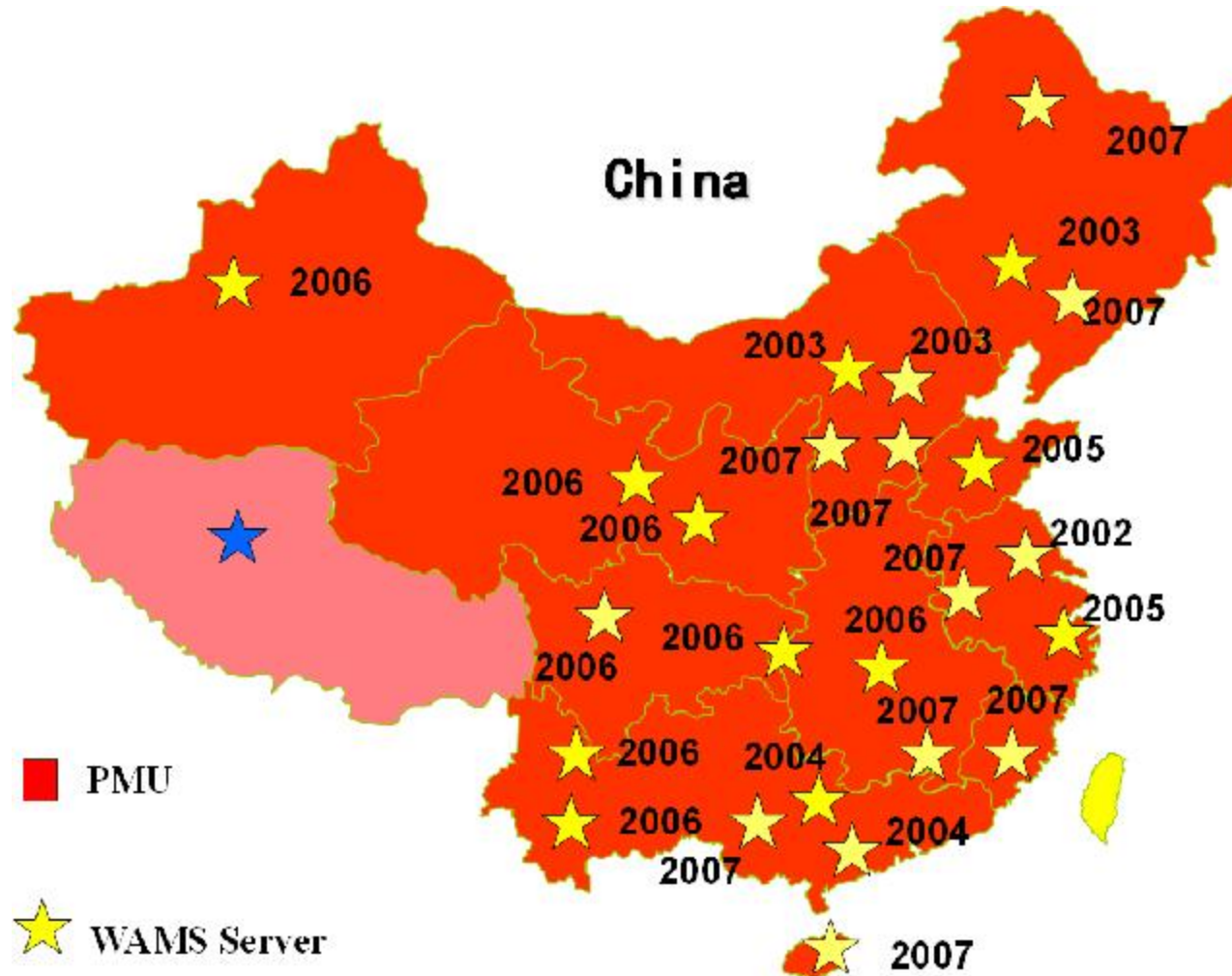
Configuration of power systems

- ◆ High voltage (HV) and large-scale power system is still playing the most important role in energy supply



WAMS deployment in China

More than 2500 PMUs installed

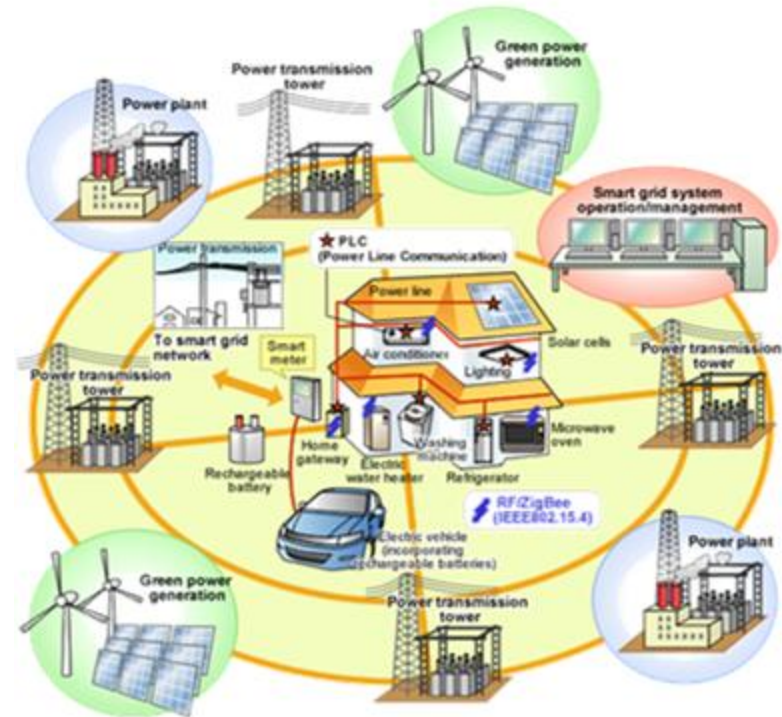


All installed at 500kV, 1000kV substations and power plants

Driven force of monitoring at LV side

◆ Measurement of LV network is required for smart grid operation and control

- Distributed generation
 - Wind, PV
- Storage
- Electric vehicles (EV)
- Demand response (DR) under market environment
- ...

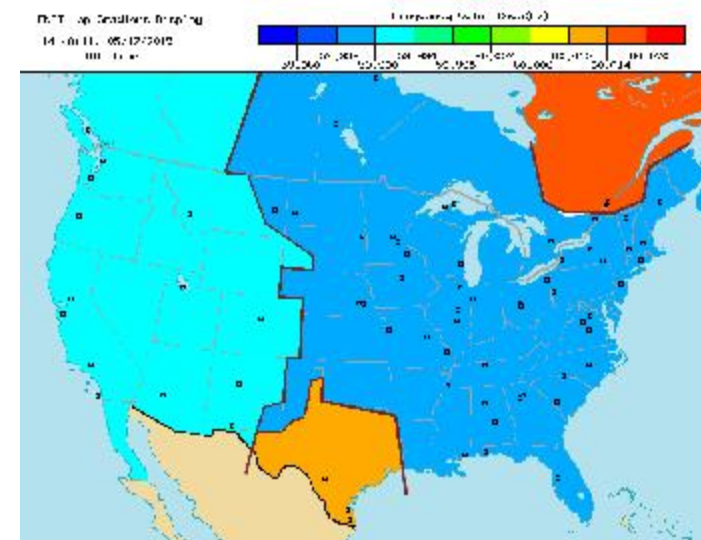


Distributed renewable generations are driving the dynamics of the LV networks to become more complex

LV monitoring in the world

Frequency monitoring NETwork(FNET)

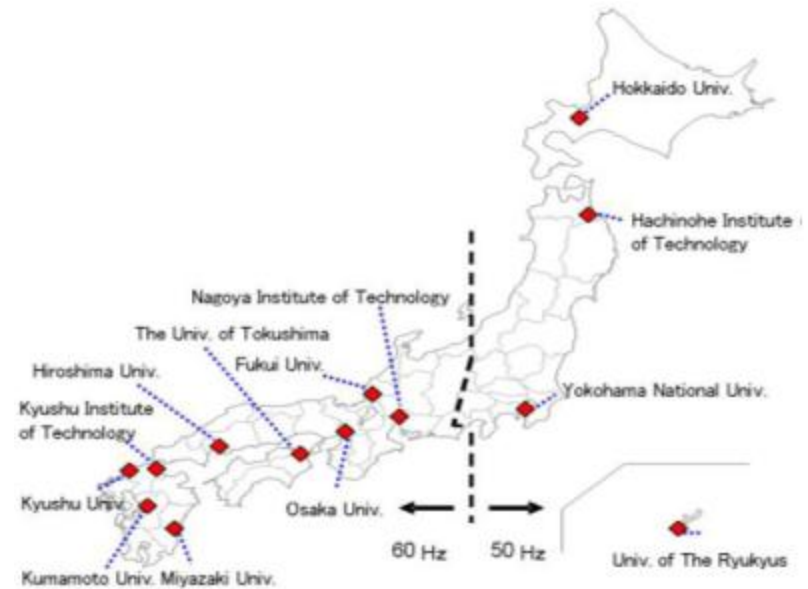
- ◆ Frequency disturbance recorder (FDR) (120V)
- ◆ installed in Korea, Japan, China, ...
- ◆ <http://fnetpublic.utk.edu/>



Other LV monitoring network

◆ Japan: Campus WAMS

- 12 universities (2014)
- commercial PMUs at 100V outlets
- Server
 - Kyushu Institute of Technology



◆ Brazil: LVPMS

- 22 universities (2015)
- Simplified DFR with PMU function
- Server
 - Federal Univ. of Santa Catarina
 - www.medfasee.ufsc.br/temporeal



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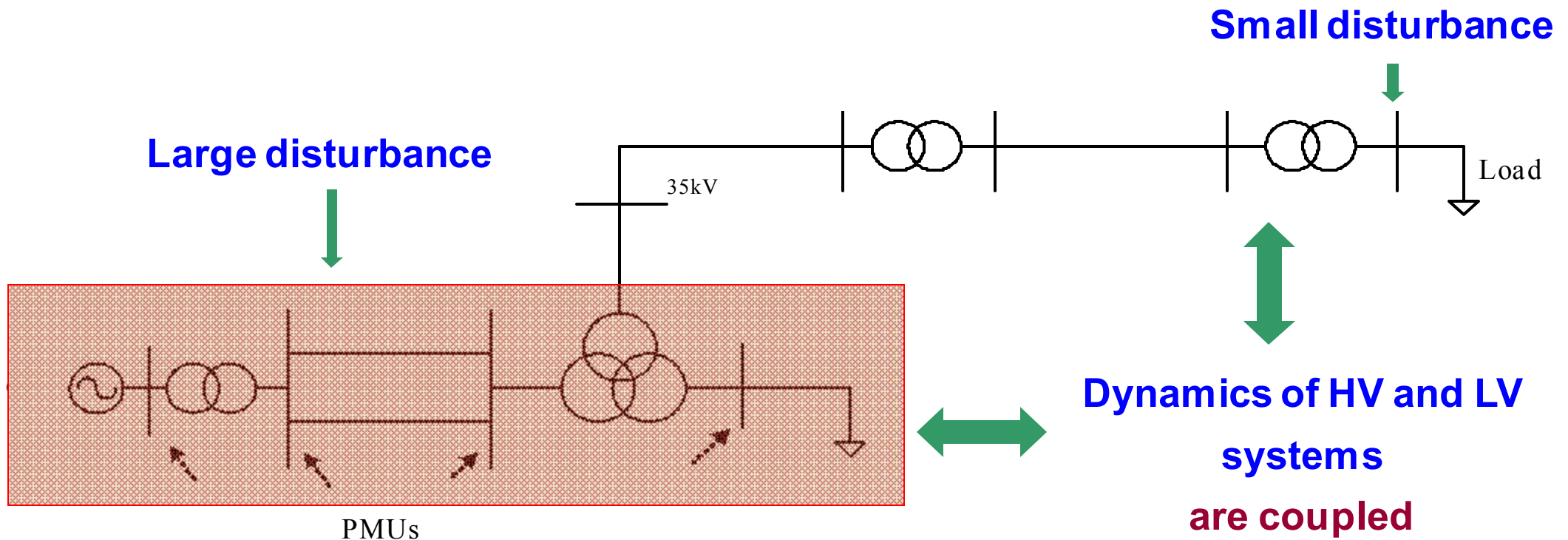
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Summary



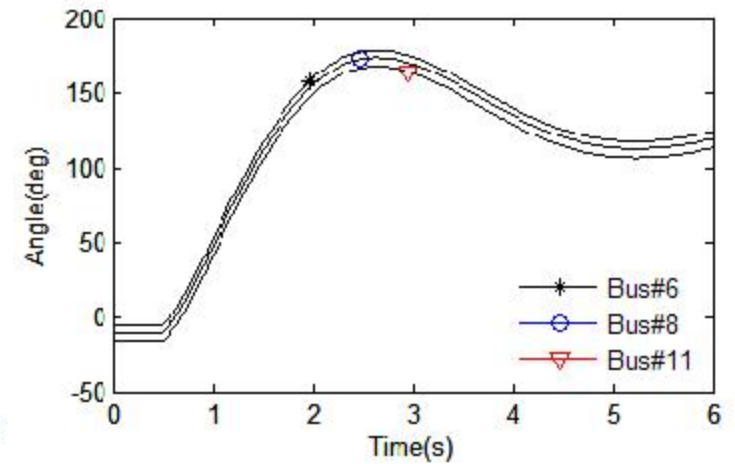
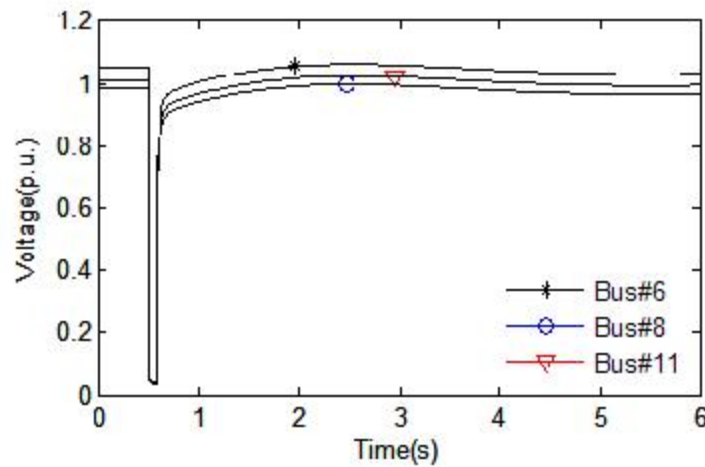
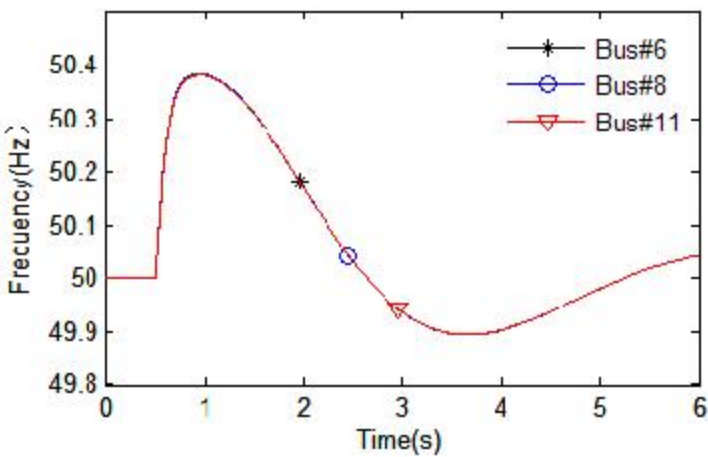
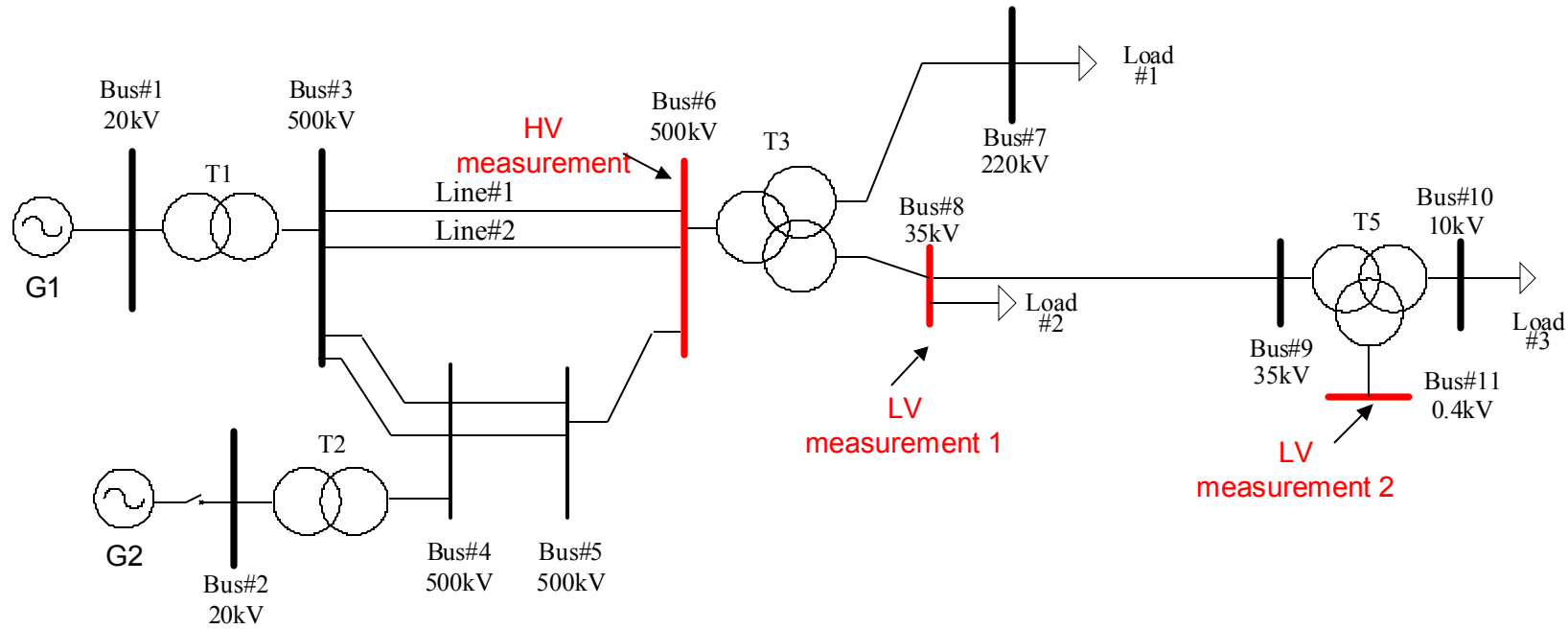
Our ponderings on LV monitoring

Coupling of HV and LV dynamics

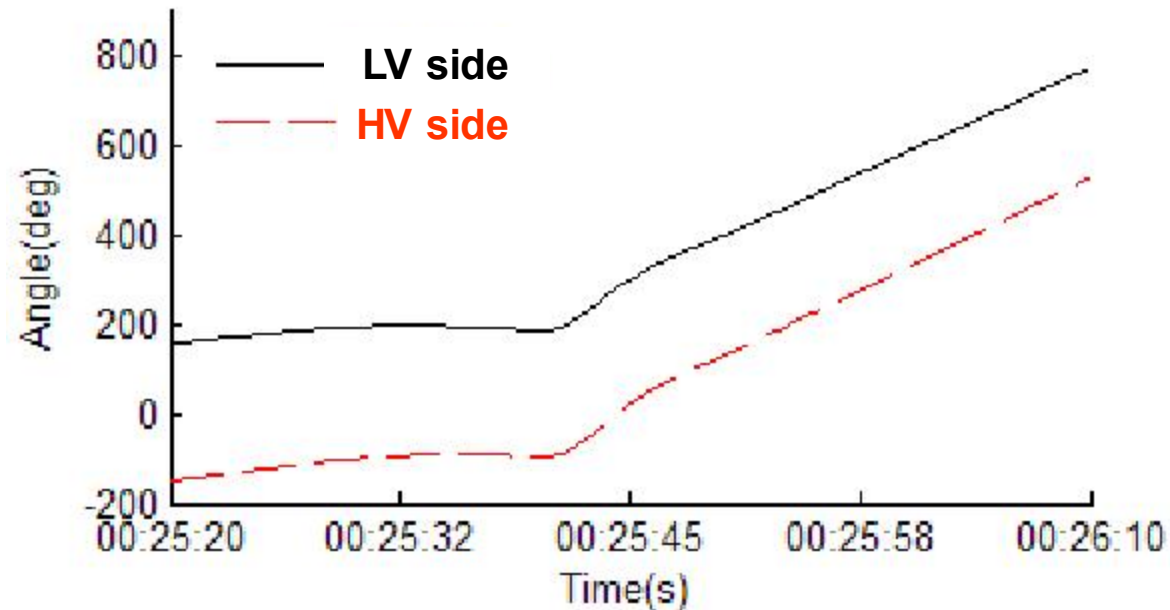
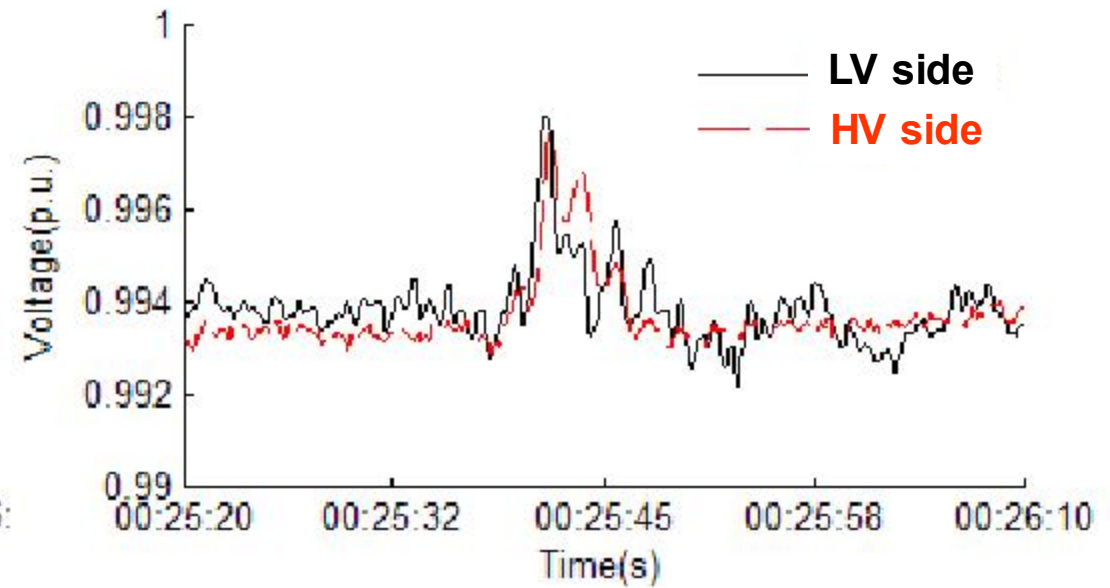
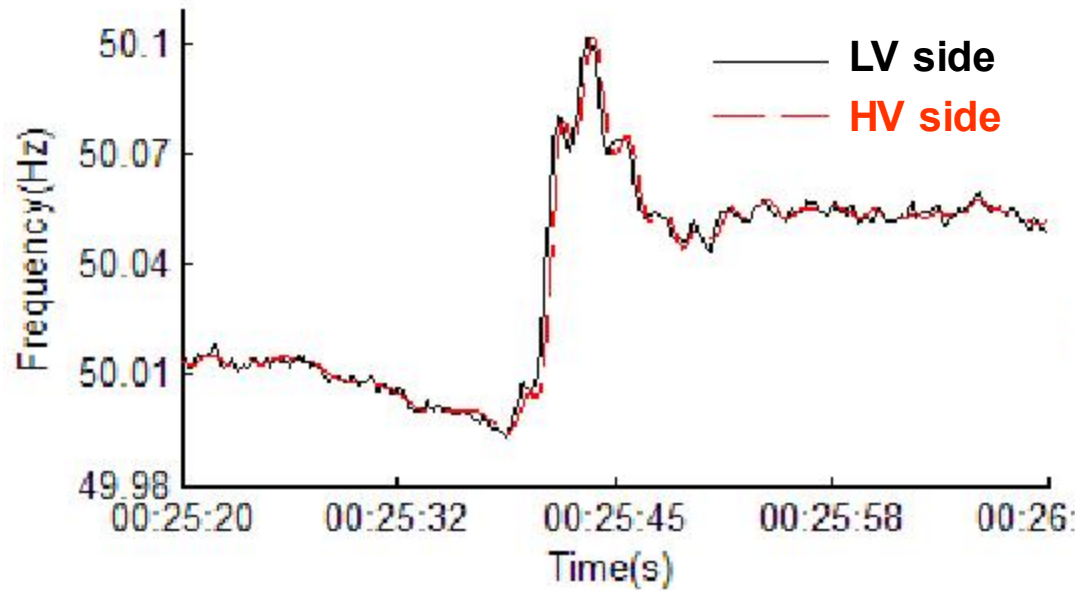


- ◆ Dynamics of HV system reflects the overall behavior of the synchronized system, and affects the LV dynamics
- ◆ Dynamics of LV system is determined by both HV system and local events

Dynamics of HV and LV sides (Simulation)



Dynamics of HV and LV sides (Measurement)



Difference between HV and LV sides

	HV	LV
Concerns	Angle, voltage, frequency stability. Oscillation	Angle stability is not a key problem, but angle trajectory can give lots of information. Voltage is of concern. Frequency monitored for grid operation in isolated mode
Signals	clean with little harmonics; not affected by local events at LV side	polluted with harmonics, noise; composite of HV dynamics and local events
Number of nodes	limited (34 500kV substations for SD)	numerous
Device	PMU (Costly) (world-widely deployed)	FDR, PMU Light 1/20-1/30
System	WAMS	FNET, WAMS Light

What's our focus?

◆ Idea

- Measure voltage phasor from LV grid
- De-noising and decoupling the dynamics of HV and LV grid
- Get system behaviors and local behaviors at the same time

◆ Solution

- Device: PMU Light (simplified PMU)
 - Measured: voltage magnitude, angle, and frequency
 - Unmeasured: rotor angle, transformer tap
- System: WAMS Light
 - for data acquisition, processing, and advanced applications based on PMU Light

Dual-mode PMU Light



◆ Measure from 220V customer side

◆ Dual-mode communication :

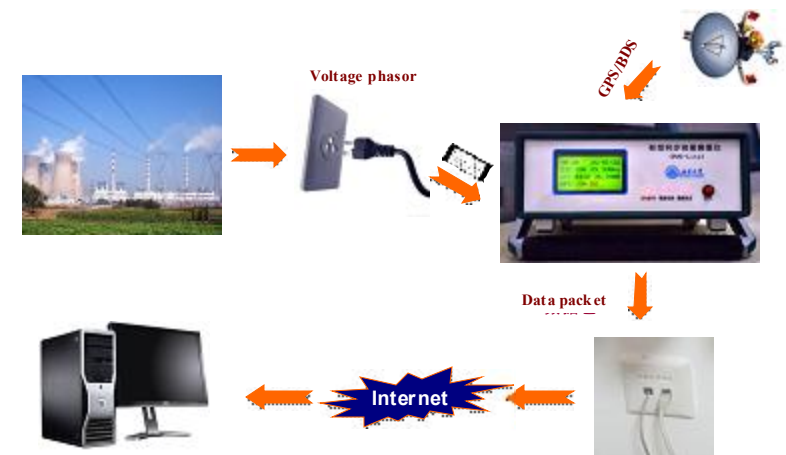
➤ Public internet cable and wireless (3G)

◆ Dual-mode timing

➤ GPS and BDS

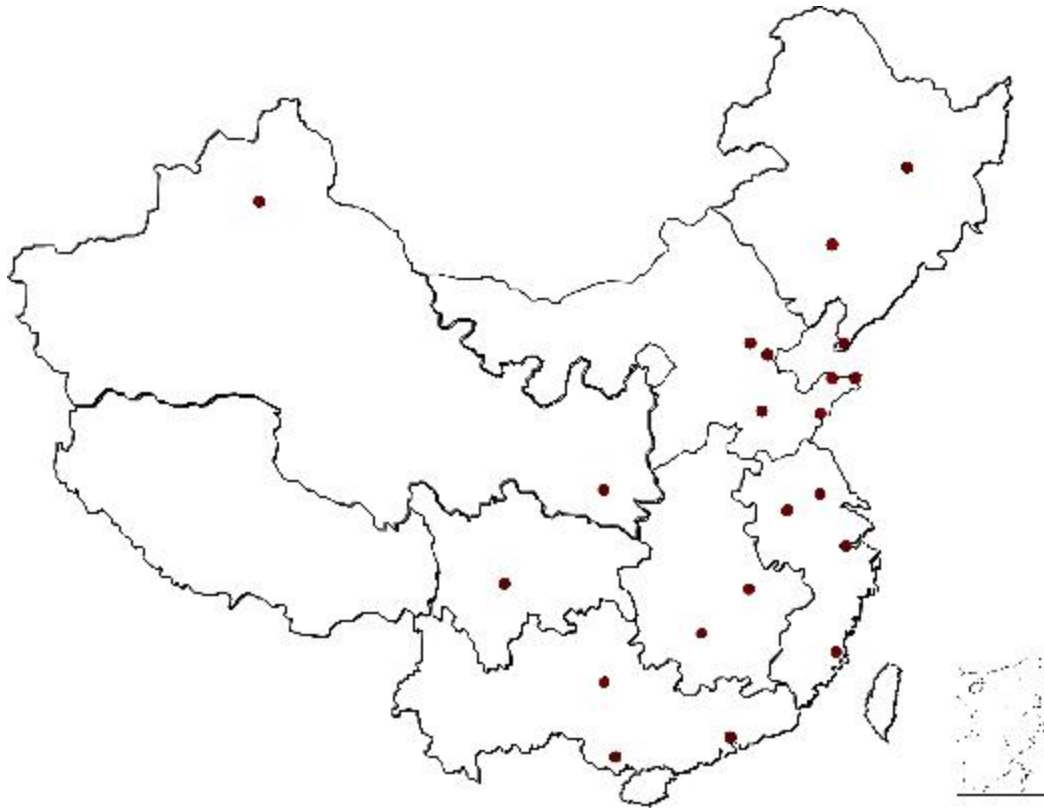
◆ Accurate time keeping when timing signal is unavailable

◆ High accuracy of frequency measurement



Ongoing Deployment of WAMS Light in China

<http://wamslight.sdu.edu.cn/>



- ◆ More PMU Light will be deployed to monitor the grid dynamics
- ◆ Demonstration with some smart grid projects

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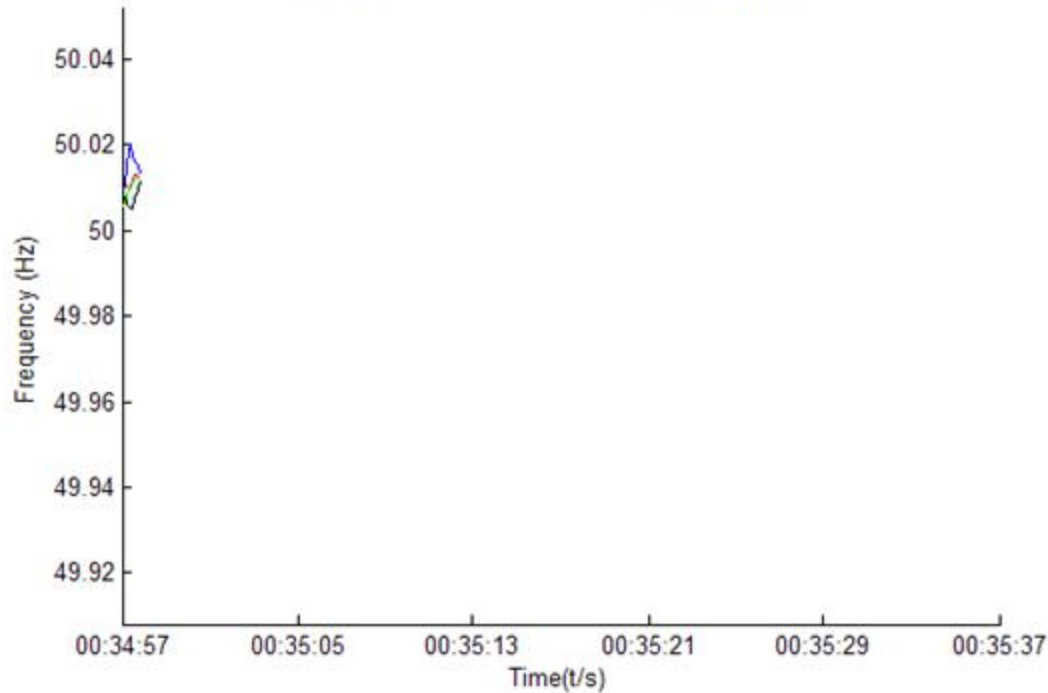
Summary



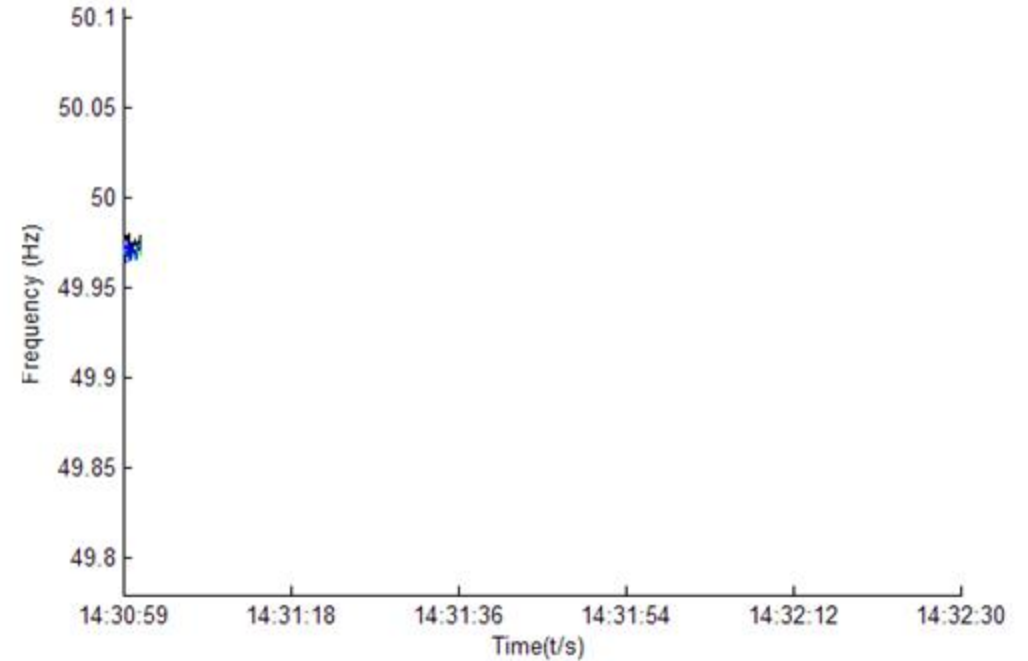
Applications of WAMS Light

◆ Monitor dynamics with major disturbances

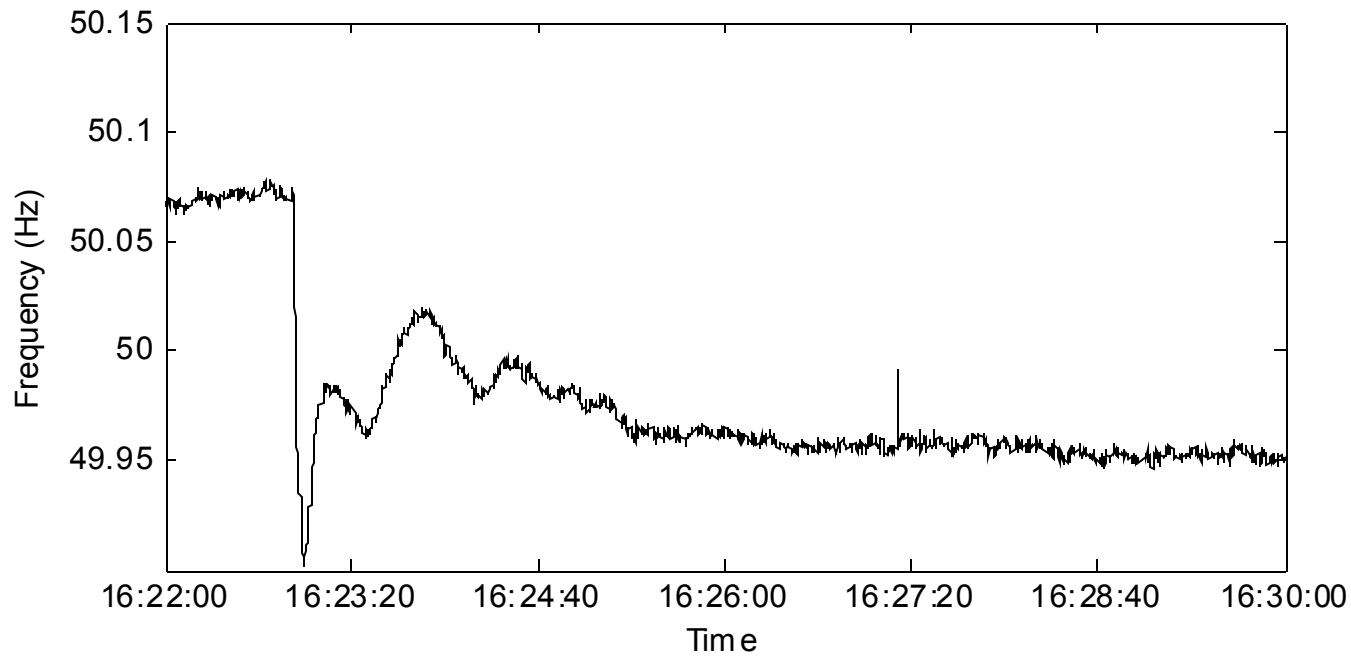
±660kV银东直流单极闭锁 (2012/04/16)



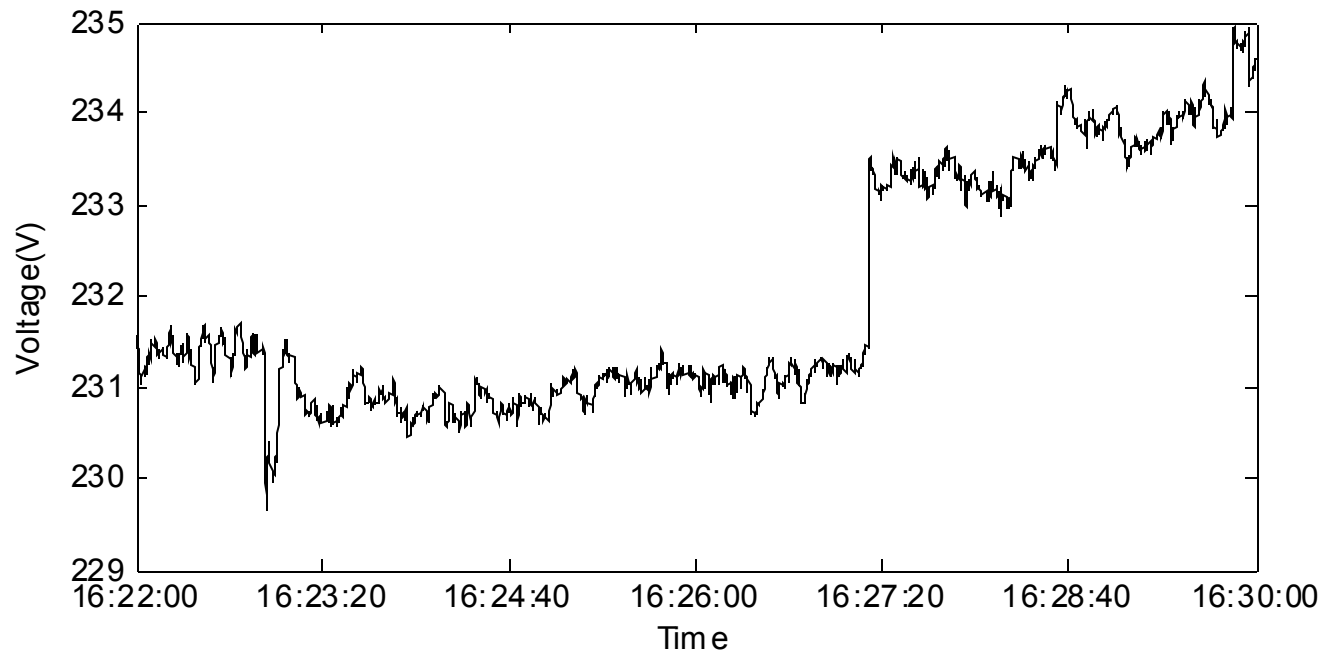
±500kV江城直流双极闭锁 (2013/08/06)



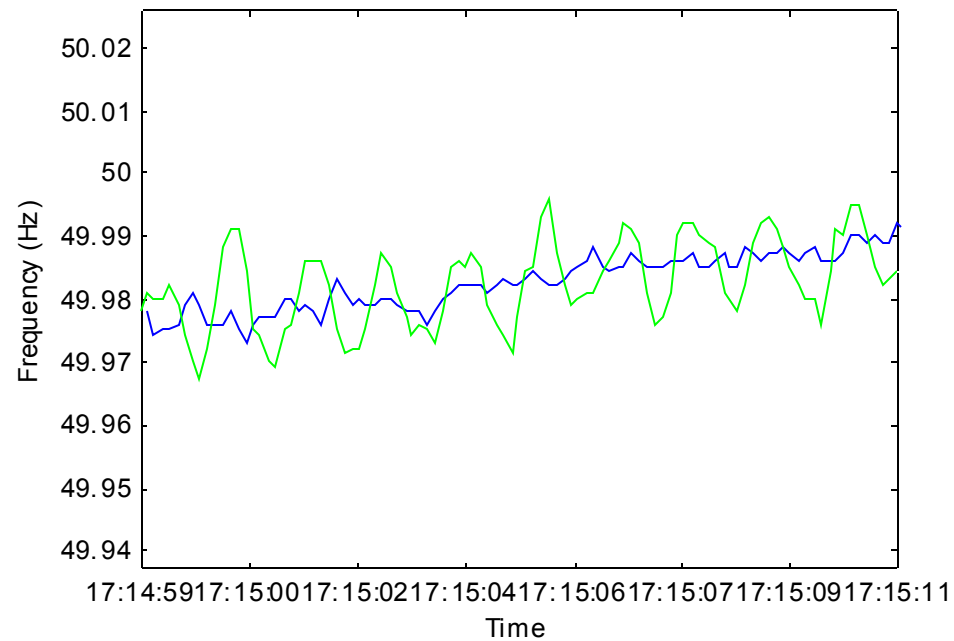
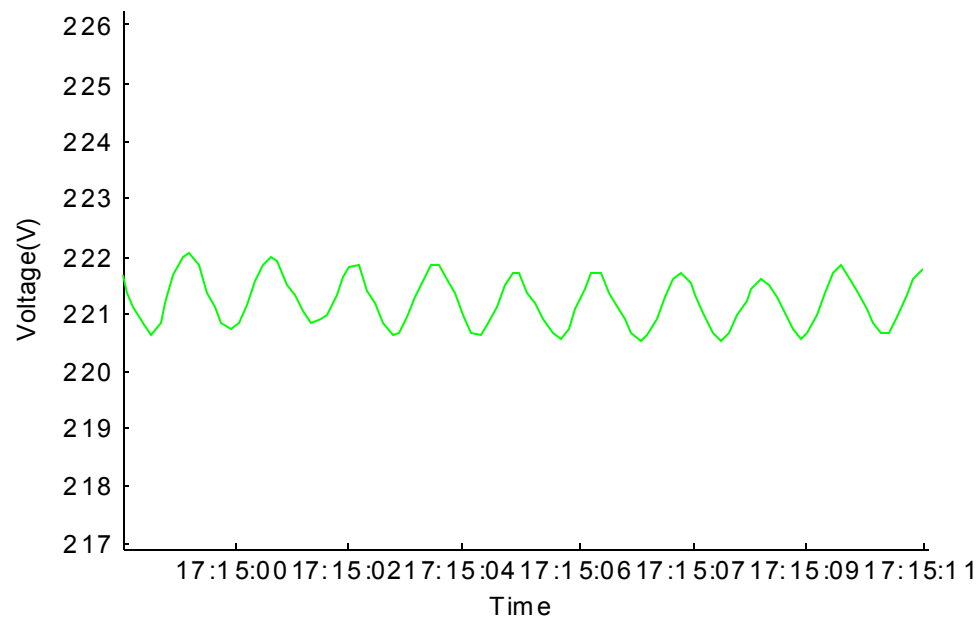
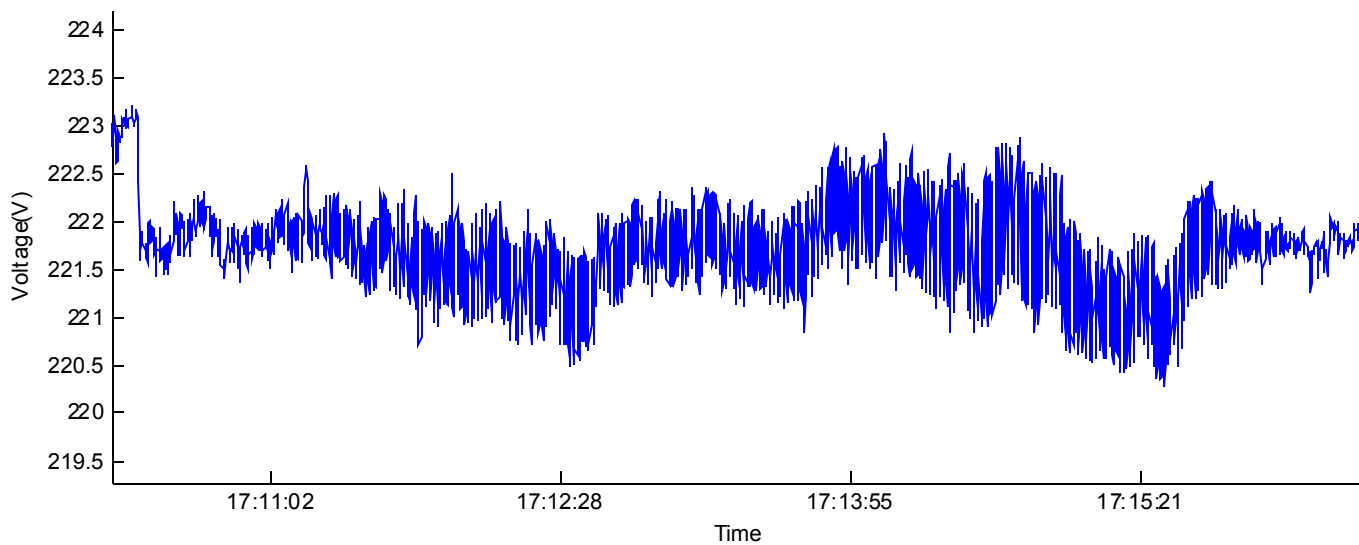
± 800 Chuxiong-Guanzhou Ultra-HVDC monopole blocking



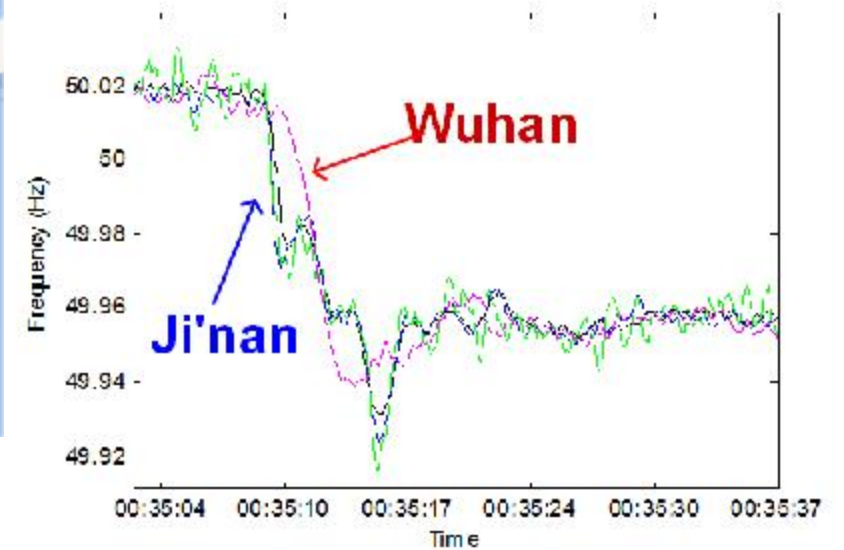
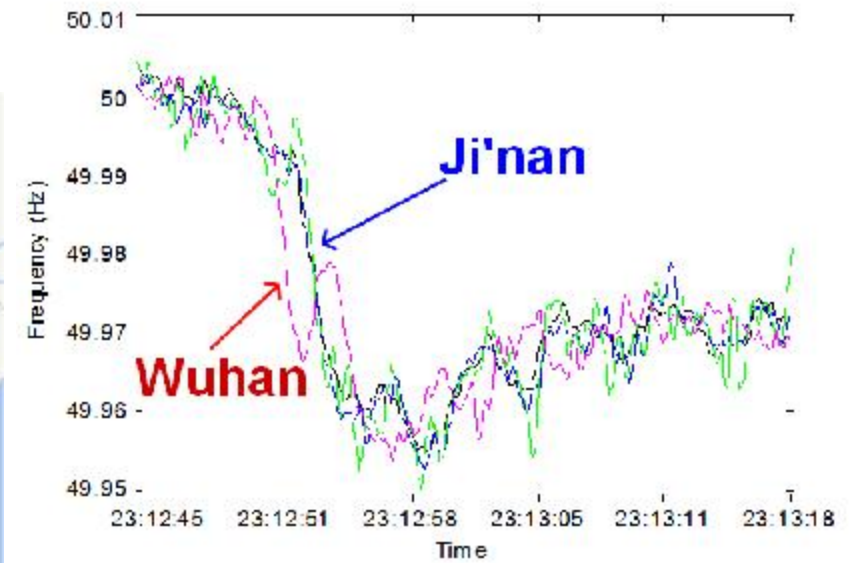
Recorded by PMU Light
in Nanning



Oscillation detection

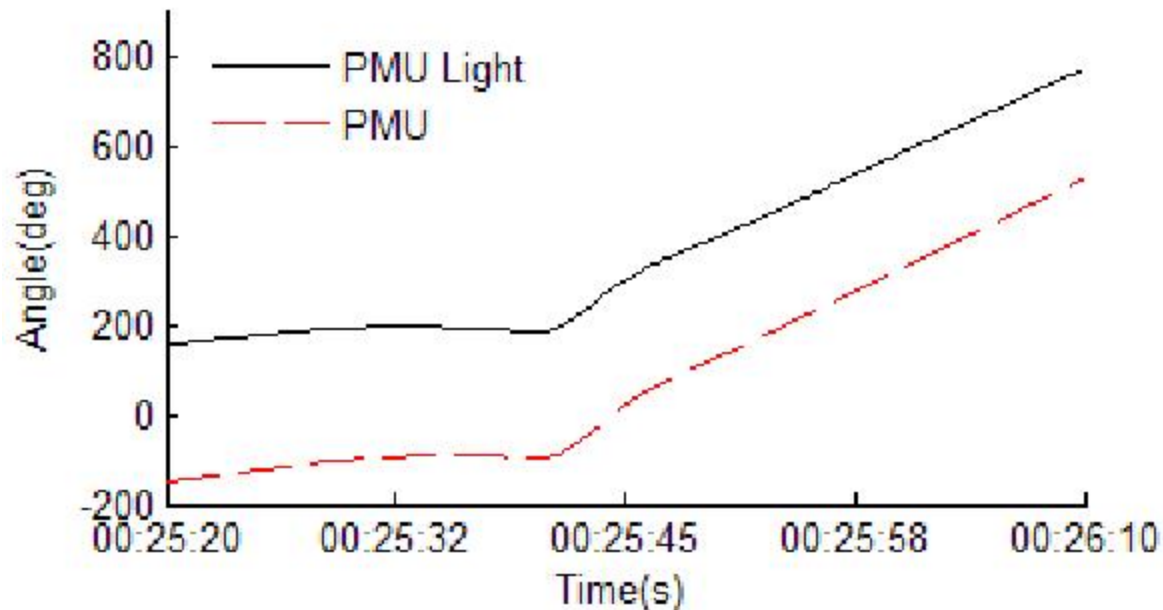
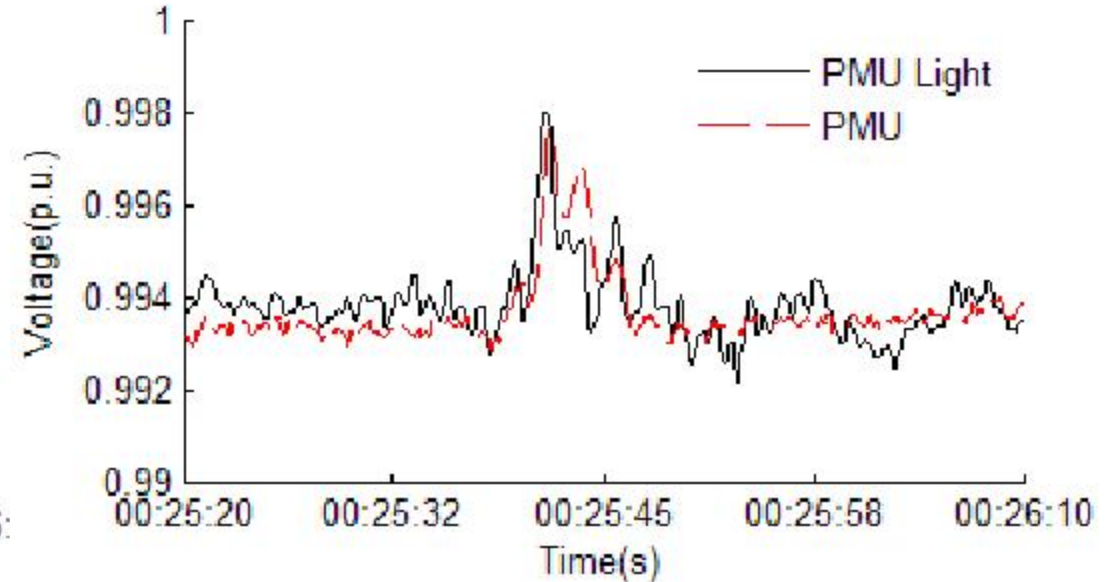
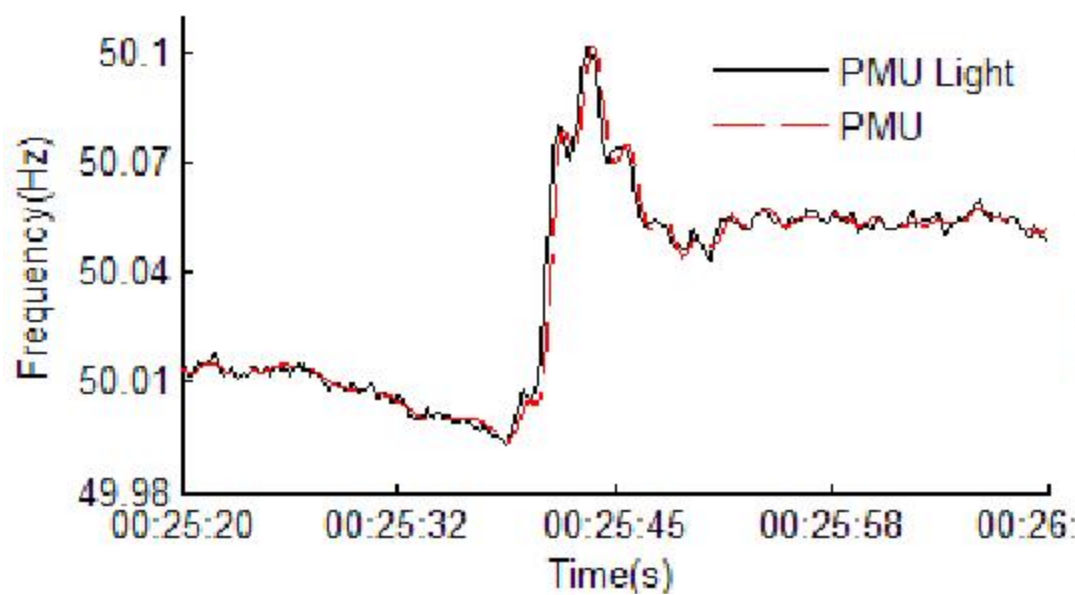


Space-time distribution of frequency dynamics

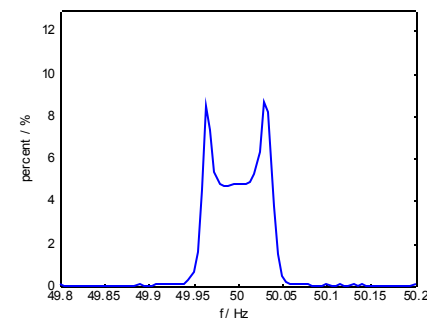
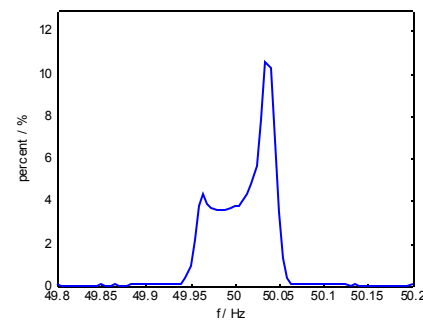
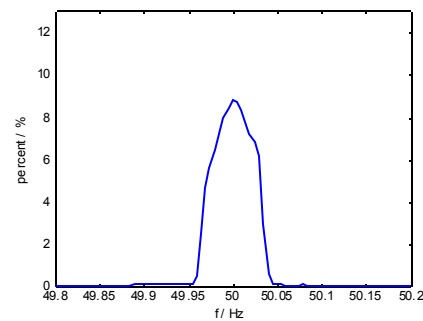
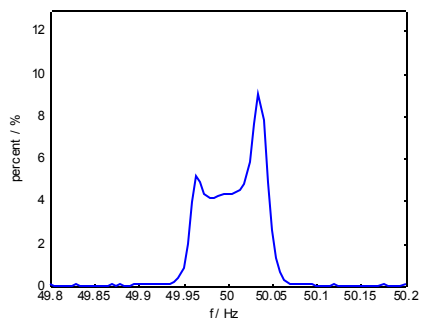
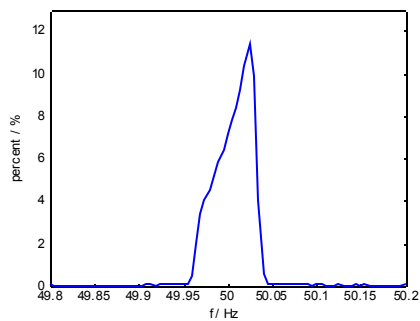
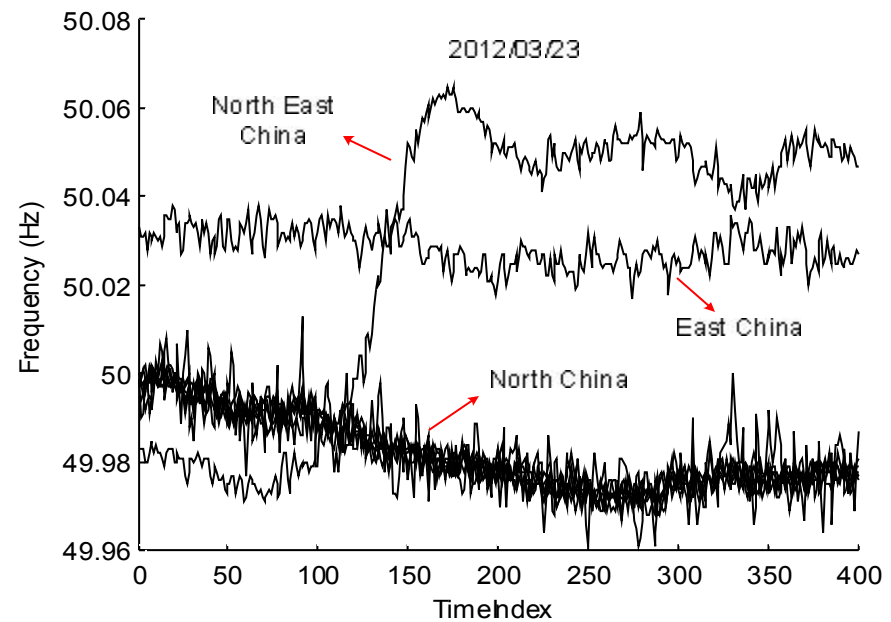
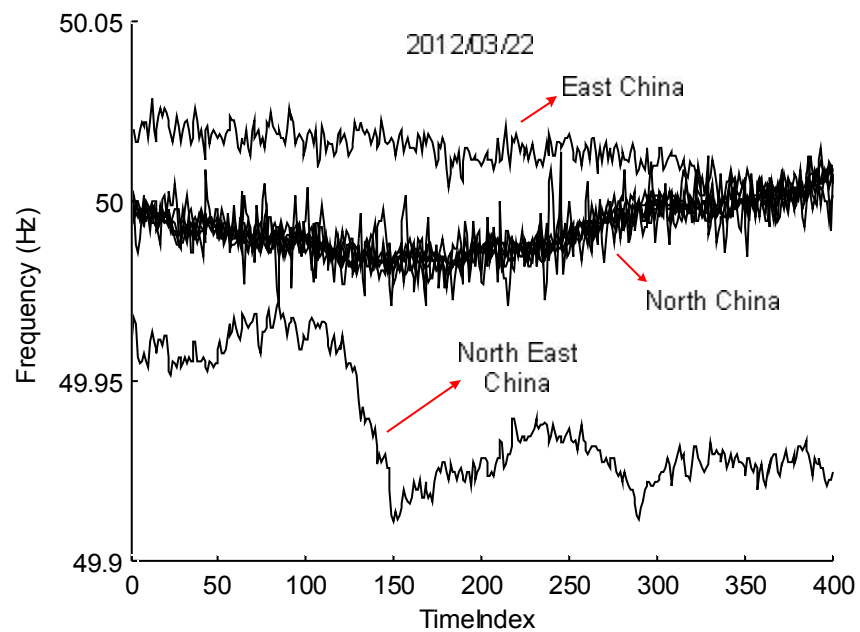


Frequency response pattern

Line trip event can be detected by PMU Light even 1000km away



Statistical analysis of frequency regulation



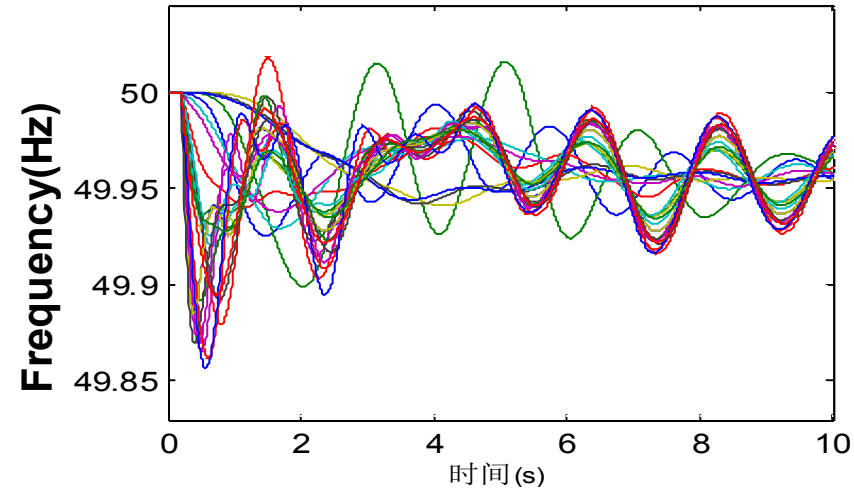
Model validation

Numerical simulation

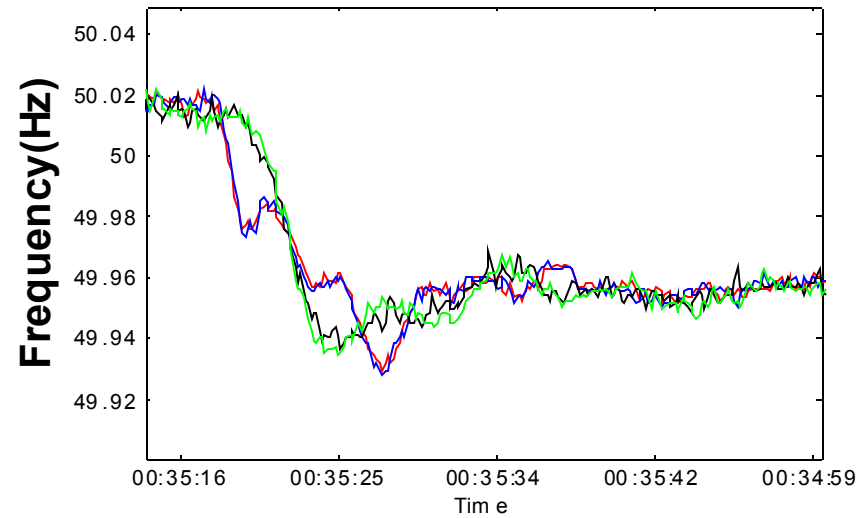
Model Validation



Measured dynamics



Simulation of monopole blocking



Measurement of monopole blocking

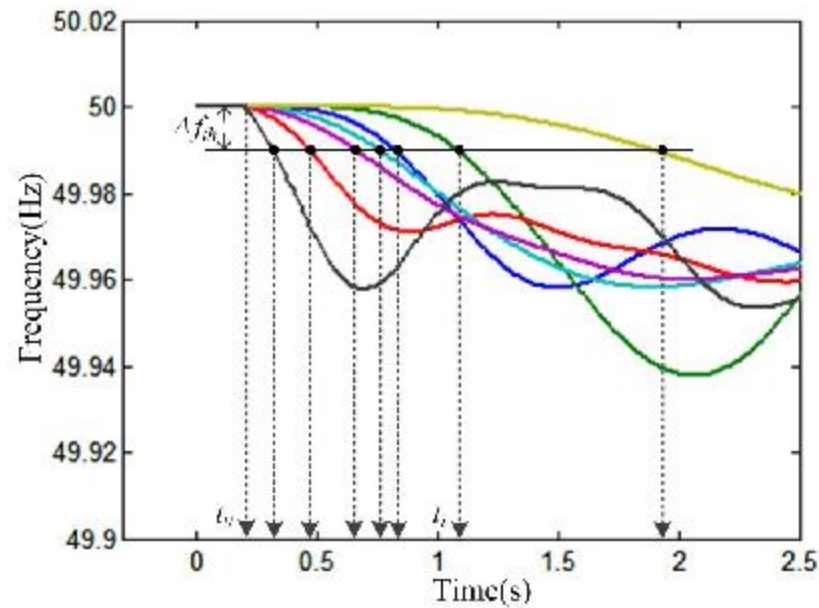
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Disturbance location problem

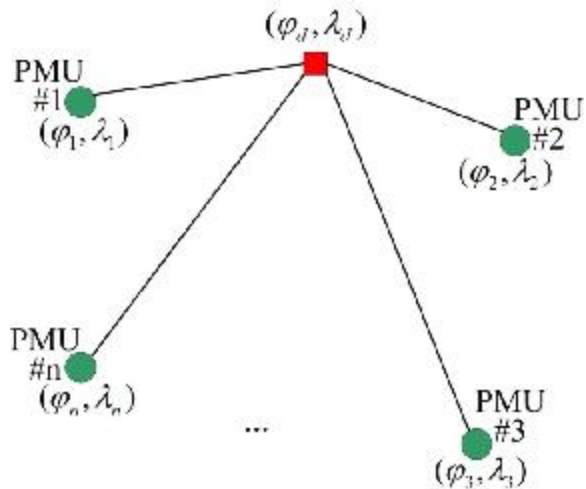
- ◆ Large disturbance in a power system can be observed system-widely, e.g., with frequency at different locations



Problem: How to estimate the disturbance location with measured frequency?

Disturbance location estimation model (Reference)

- Assumption: **uniform** frequency propagation speed



$$\begin{cases} (x_1 - x_d)^2 + (y_1 - y_d)^2 - v^2(t_1 - t_d)^2 = 0 \\ (x_2 - x_d)^2 + (y_2 - y_d)^2 - v^2(t_2 - t_d)^2 = 0 \\ \dots \\ (x_n - x_d)^2 + (y_n - y_d)^2 - v^2(t_n - t_d)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^n ((x_i - x_d)^2 + (y_i - y_d)^2 - v^2(t_i - t_d)^2)^2$$

$$s.t. \quad x_{\min} < x_d < x_{\max}$$

$$y_{\min} < y_d < y_{\max}$$

$$0 < t_d < t_i, \quad \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

- ◆ Essentially, frequency deviation propagates to different locations at **different** speeds.
- ◆ Problem: How to improve the disturbance location with the anisotropy of FPS?

Improved disturbance location estimation model

$$\begin{cases} (x_1 - x_d)^2 + (y_1 - y_d)^2 - v^2 (t_1 - t_d)^2 = 0 \\ (x_2 - x_d)^2 + (y_2 - y_d)^2 - v^2 (t_2 - t_d)^2 = 0 \\ \dots \\ (x_n - x_d)^2 + (y_n - y_d)^2 - v^2 (t_n - t_d)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} (x_1 - x_d)^2 + (y_1 - y_d)^2 - v_1^2 (t_1 - t_d)^2 = 0 \\ (x_2 - x_d)^2 + (y_2 - y_d)^2 - v_2^2 (t_2 - t_d)^2 = 0 \\ \dots \\ (x_n - x_d)^2 + (y_n - y_d)^2 - v_n^2 (t_n - t_d)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^n ((x_i - x_d)^2 + (y_i - y_d)^2 - v_i^2 (t_i - t_d)^2)^2$$

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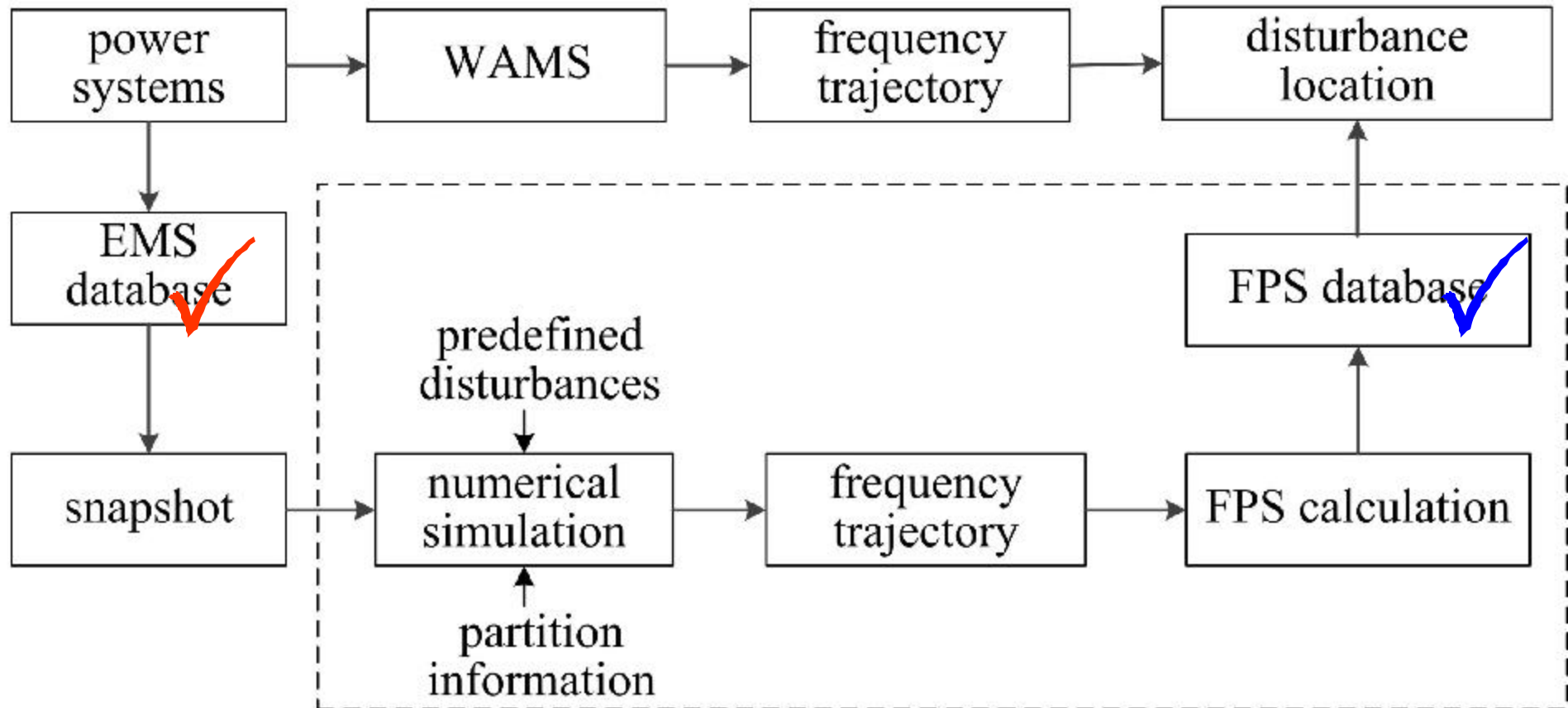
$$0 < t_d < t_i, \quad \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$



under-determined equations

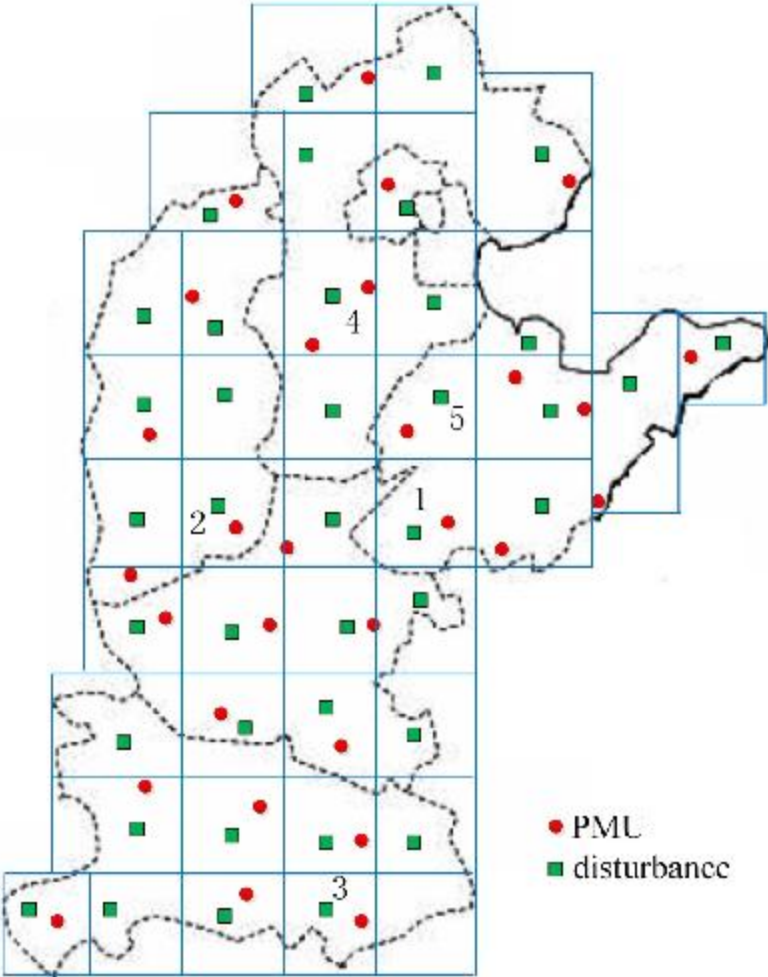
Adaptive online disturbance location

The key issue is the FPS database is changing.



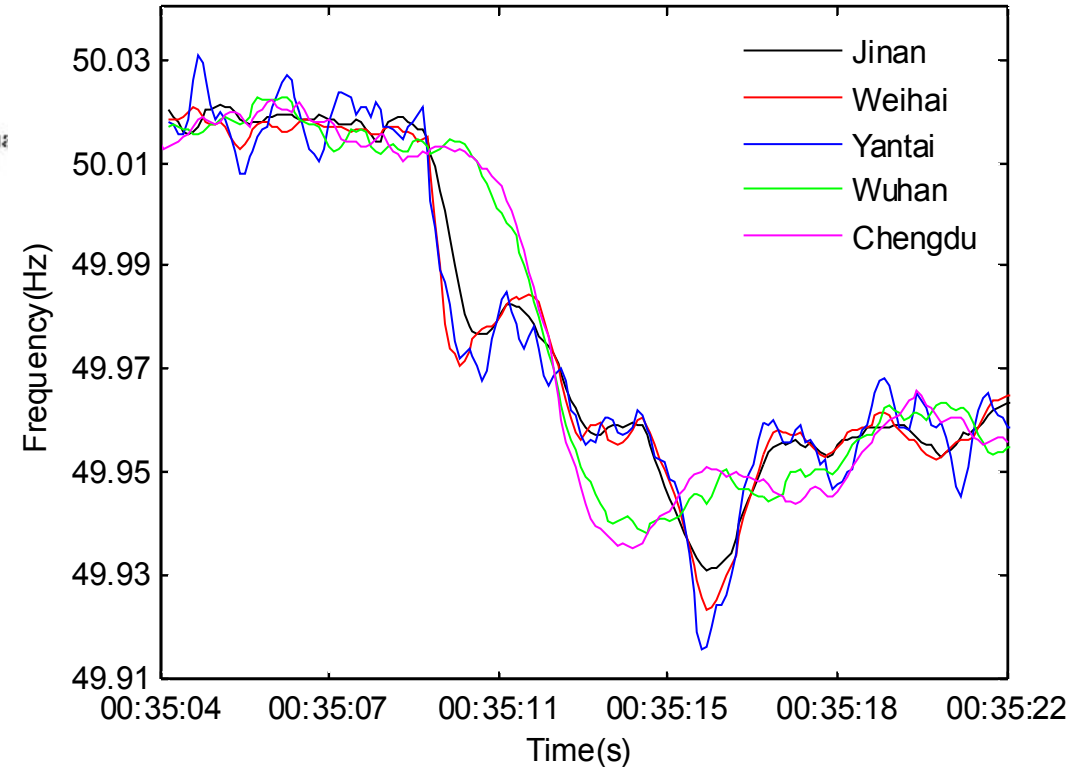
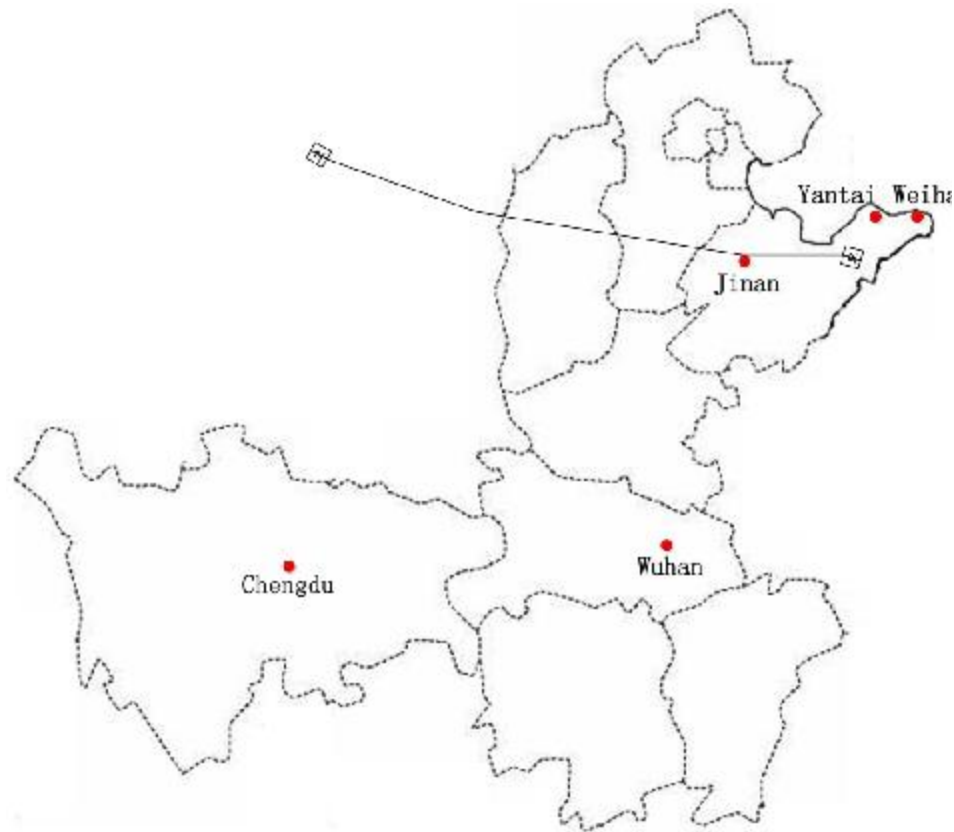
note: → represents flow of information

Simulation of North and Central China Power Grid



Case Index	Improved model		Old model	
	Location error (km)	Relative error (%)	Location error (km)	Relative error (%)
1	27.9	1.74	66.4	4.15
2	30.3	1.89	89.1	5.57
3	35.6	2.23	81.7	5.11
4	21.5	1.34	65.8	4.11
5	29.6	1.85	73.5	4.59

Measurement data of HVDC monopole blocking



Improved model		Old model	
Location error (km)	Relative error (%)	Location error (km)	Relative error (%)
45.3	2.27	131.2	6.56

For more information: [Adaptive Online Disturbance Location Considering Anisotropy of Frequency Propagation Speeds.](#)

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- ◆ With the development of smart grids, measurement from LV side is badly needed
- ◆ It is an interesting and tough task to monitor power systems from low voltage grid, lots of works need to be done.

And it can be done!

为世界提供清洁的可再生能源

Supplying clean renewable energy to the world

为自然与人民的和谐不懈努力

Fostering harmonious future for man and nature



Thanks for your attention!
Questions?