

# **1<sup>st</sup> International Symposium on Smart Grid Methods, Tools, and Technologies**

## **A Journey from Wide Area Monitoring to Wide Area Protection and Control of Future Power Systems**

**Prof Vladimir Terzija**  
**The University of Manchester, UK**

# Lecture Outline

- **160<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Nikola Tesla**
- **UK Challenges Today**
- **Wide Area Monitoring System Examples**
- **Smart Frequency Control**
- **Intentional System Islanding**
- **Conclusion**

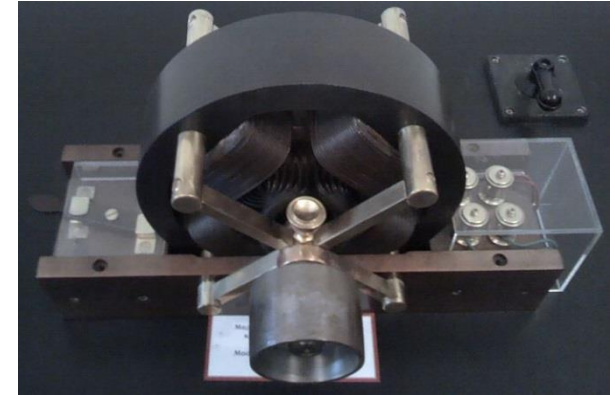
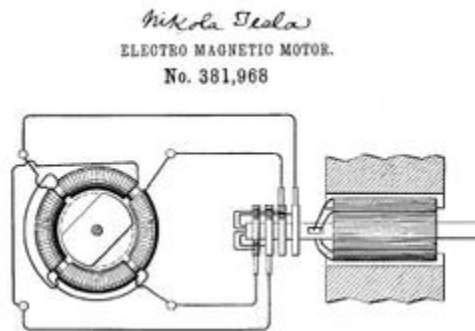
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# Nikola Tesla (1956-1943)



Tesla wearing the Serbian national costume, c.1880.



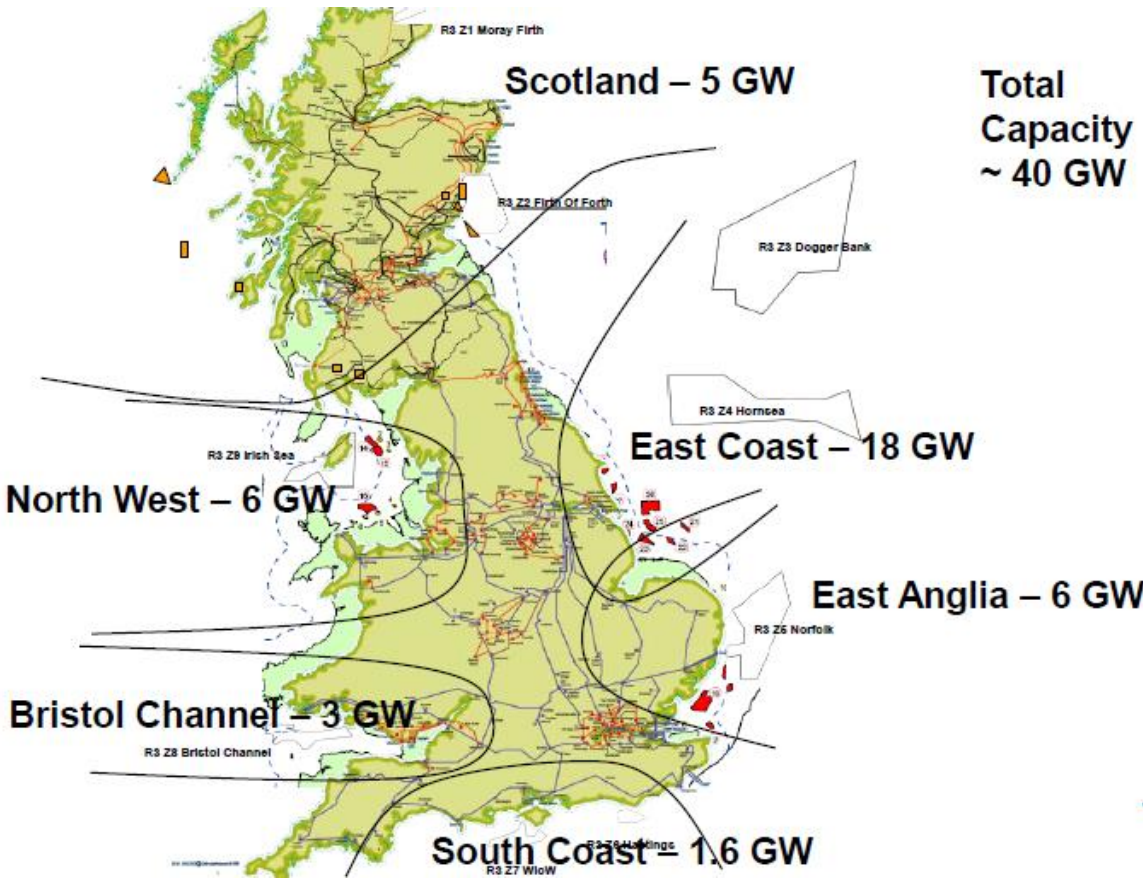
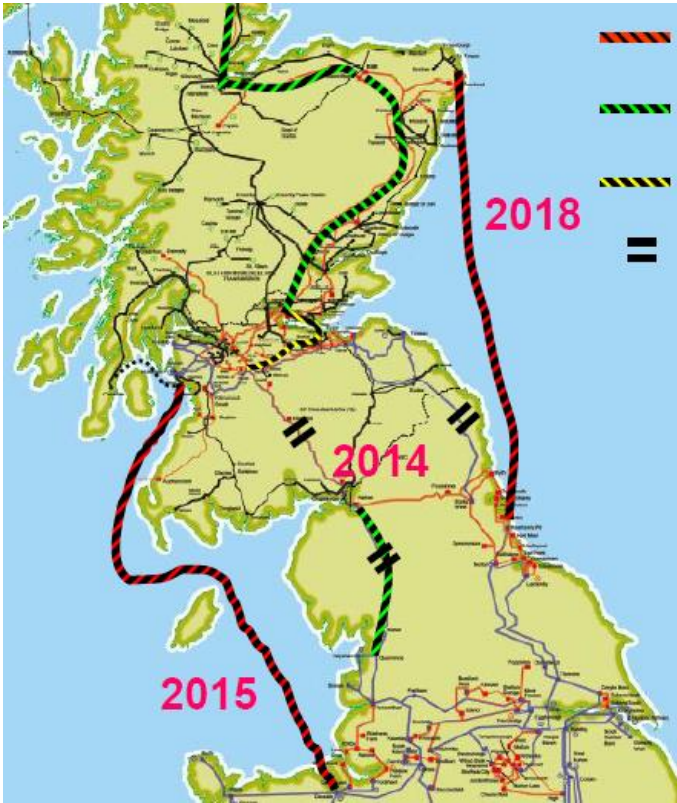
AC induction Motor  
(drawing and the original Induction Motor exposed at Imperial College London)

# Lecture Outline

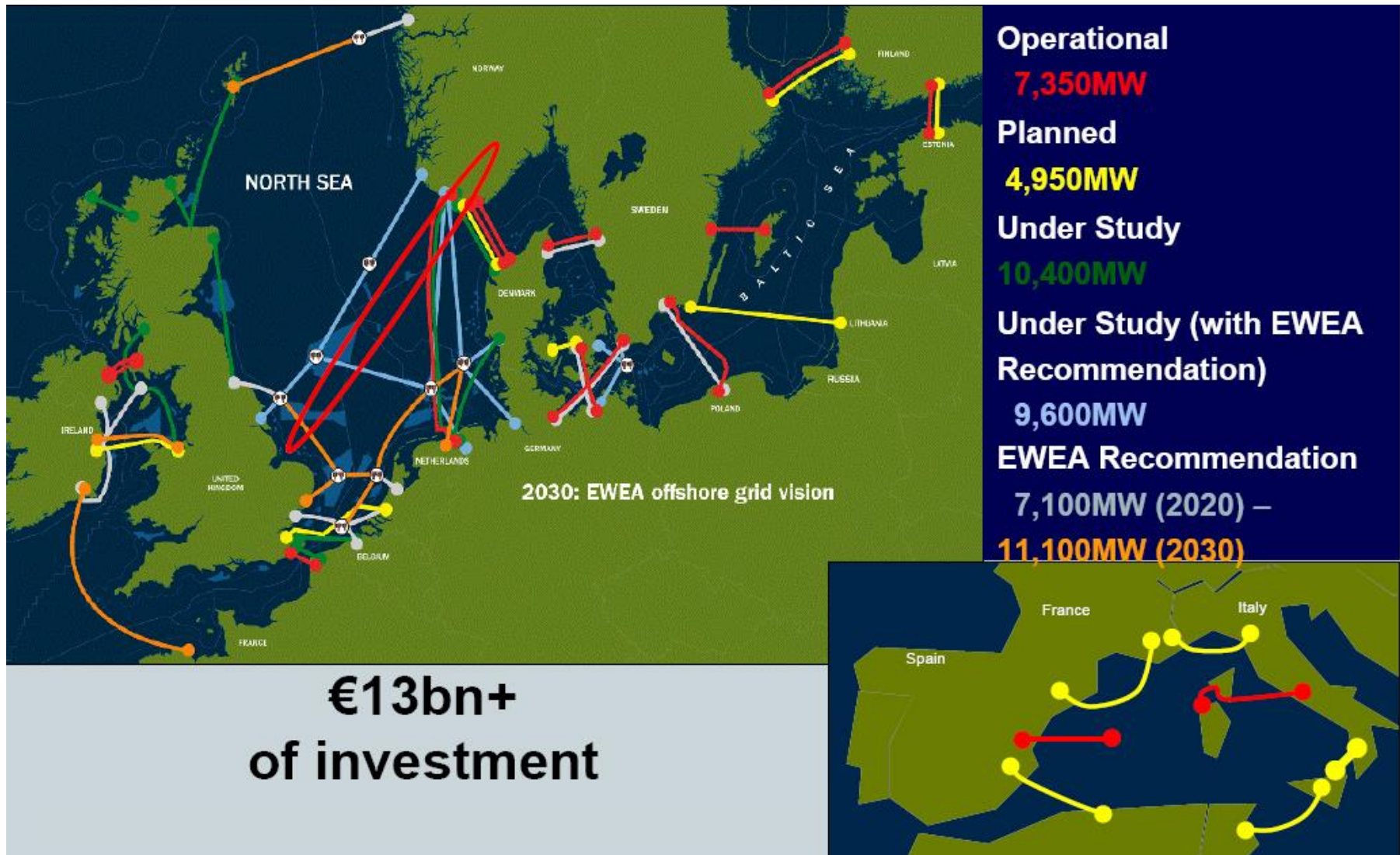
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# National Grid - UK Challenges

*Onshore investment, Off Shore Wind Farms*



# The European SUPERGRID



## Conclusion:

*In such a complex environment there is a very strong case to develop a Smart Grid based on ICT, novel sensors and new solutions.*

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# Wide Area Monitoring, Protection and Control

*V.Terzija, G.Valverde, D.Cai, P.Regulski, V.Madani, J.Fitch, S.Skok, M.Begovic, A.Phadke, "Wide Area Monitoring, Protection and Control of Future Electric Power Networks", Proceedings of IEEE, Volume: 99, Issue: 1, pp 80-93, 2011*



## Wide-Area Monitoring, Protection, and Control of Future Electric Power Networks

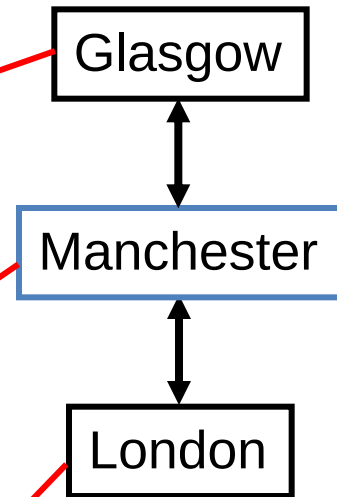
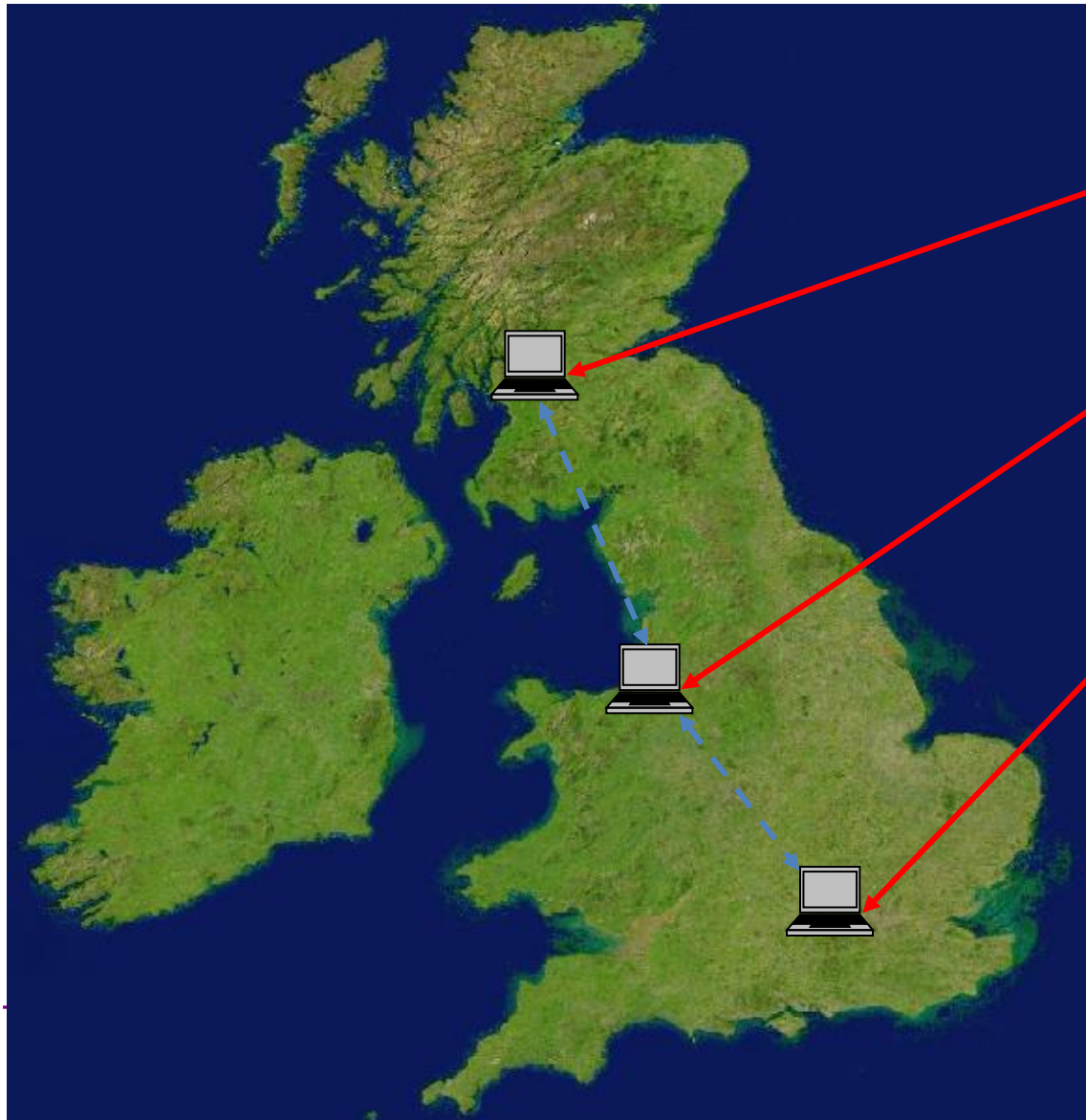
*The authors of this paper point out that data concentrators are now being designed and deployed and they explain why future networks should make use of synchronized measurement technology.*

By VLADIMIR TERZIJA, Senior Member IEEE, GUSTAVO VALVERDE, Student Member IEEE, DEYU CAI, PAWEL REGULSKI, VAHID MADANI, Fellow IEEE, JOHN FITCH, Member IEEE, SRDJAN SKOK, Member IEEE, MIROSLAV M. BEGOVIC, Fellow IEEE, AND ARUN PHADKE, Life Fellow IEEE

# Flex-Net WAMS

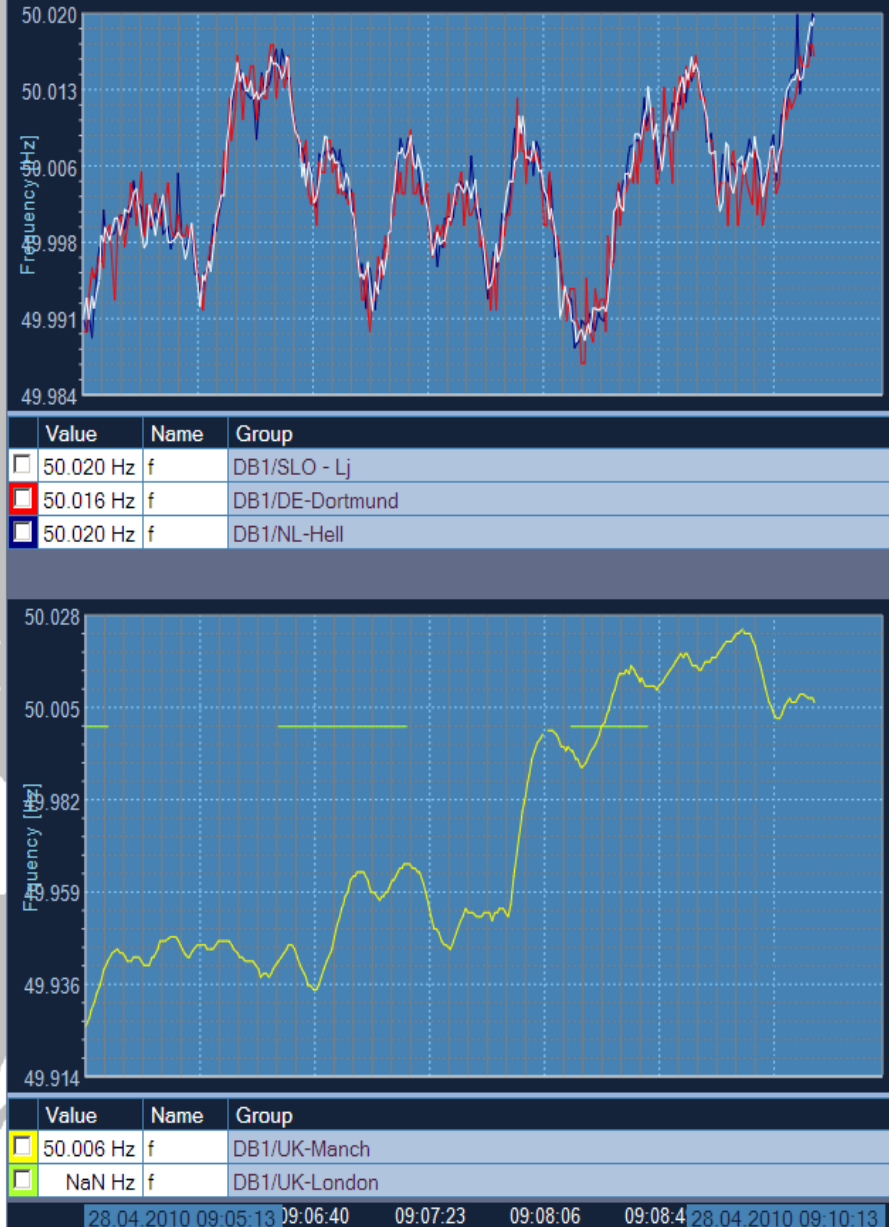
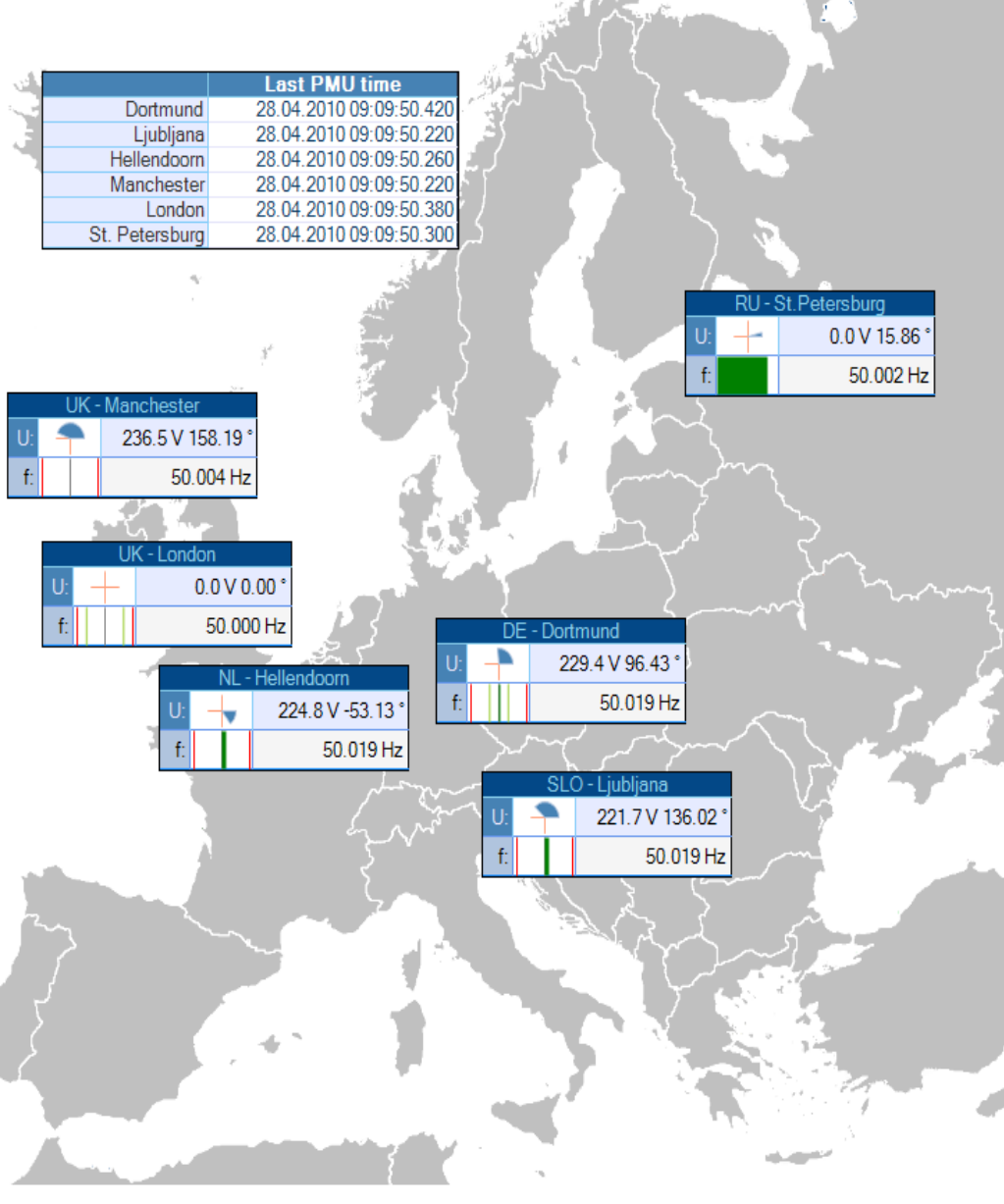
## (EPSRC Project)

# Supergen/FlexNet Research Project



# How it Works Integrated Into the FlexNet WAM System

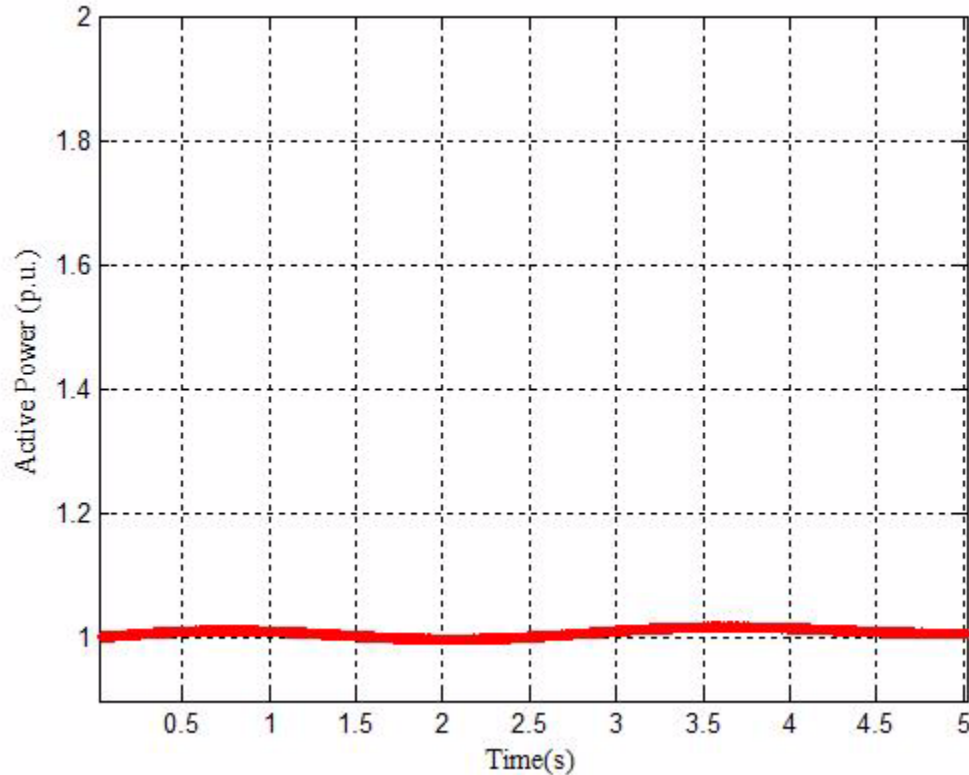
(28/4/2010)



# Wide Area Monitoring – Oscillation Monitoring Example

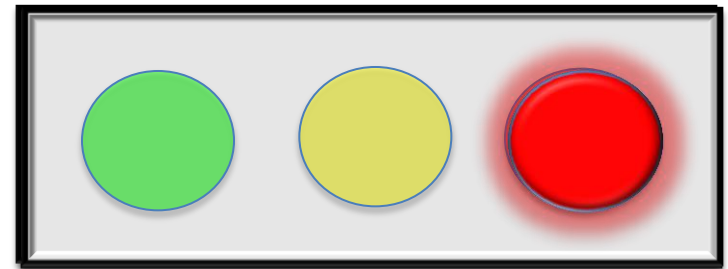
## A Matlab Simulation Example

- WAMS applications are key to exploiting this new data



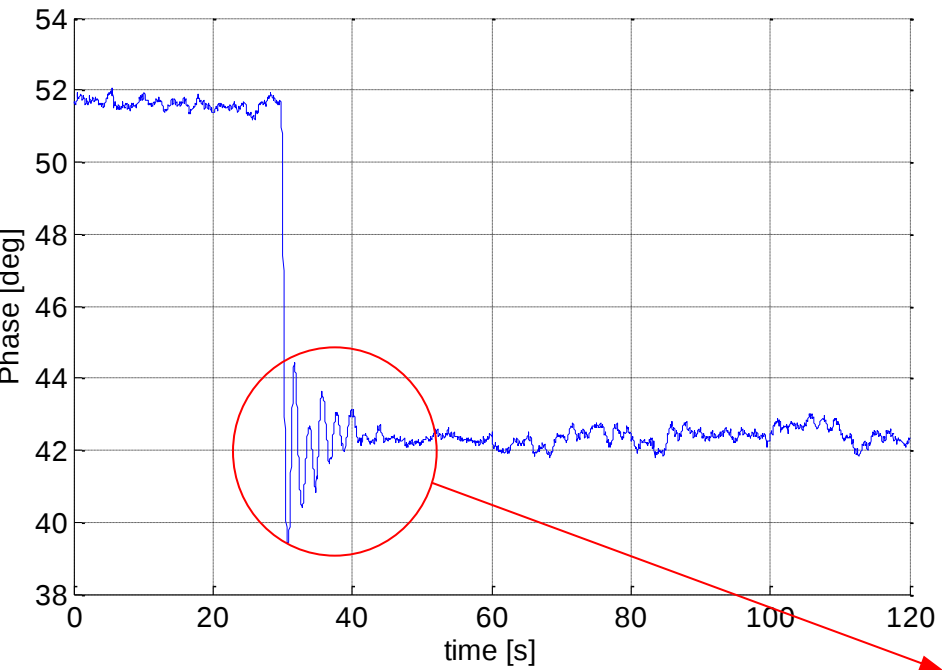
### Oscillation Monitoring

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| Frequency | 0.35 Hz    |
| Amplitude | 0.002 p.u. |
| Damping   | -3 %       |



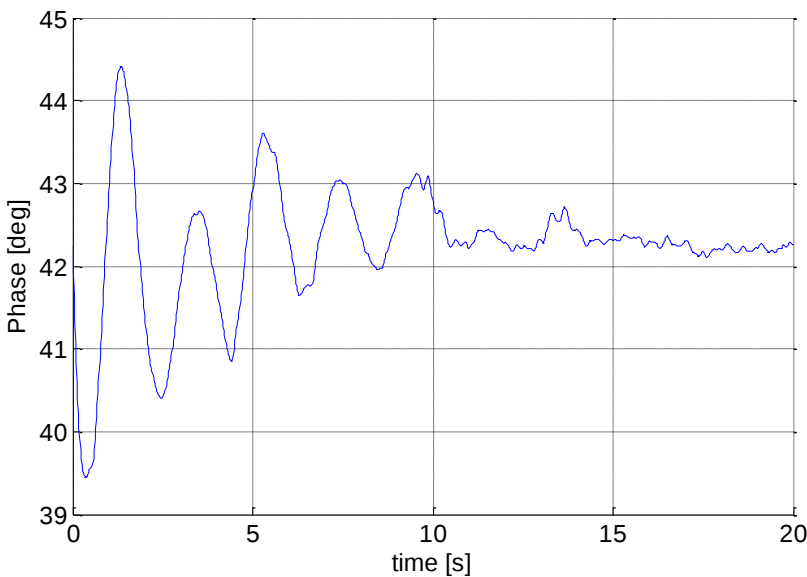
# Monitoring of Inter-Area Oscillations

*Event captured on the 2nd November 2010*



Phase angle difference between London and Glasgow

Loss of generation causing a rapid change in phase angle followed by an inter-area oscillation

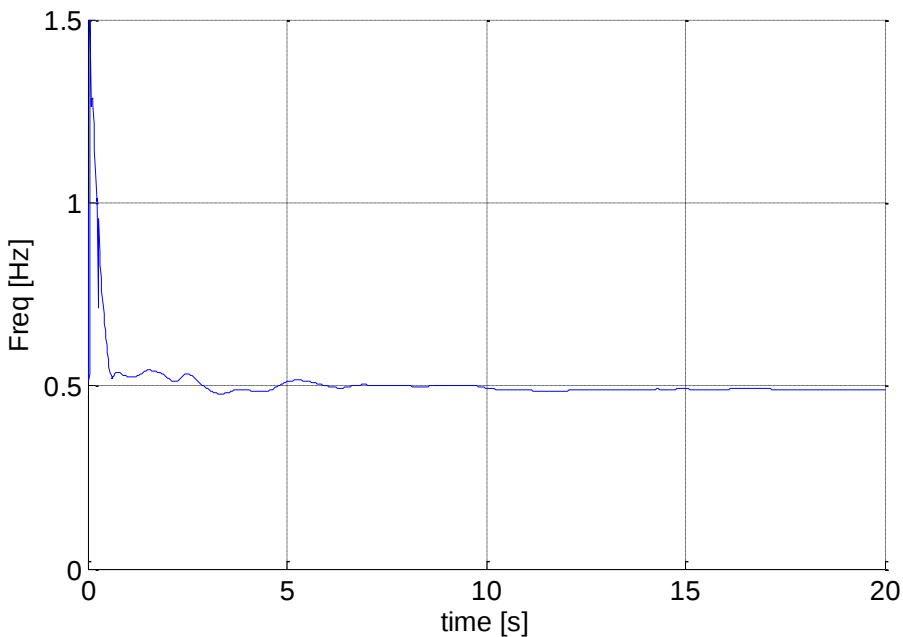


Phase angle difference between London and Glasgow (zoomed)

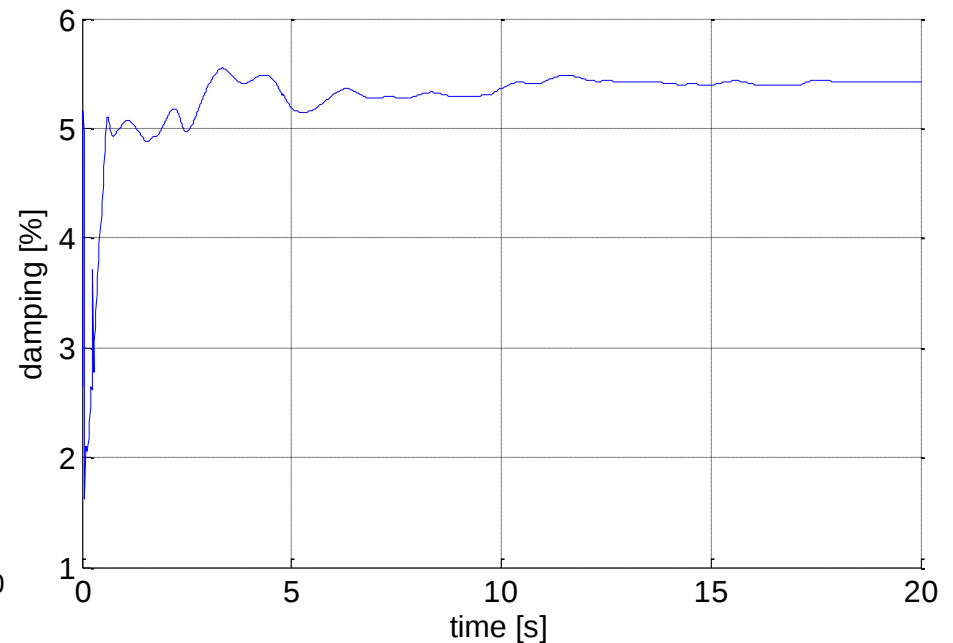
# Monitoring of Inter-Area Oscillations

*Event captured on the 2nd November 2010*

## Improved Recursive Newton Type Algorithm (IRNTA) application



Frequency of the oscillation



Damping ratio of the oscillation

# Monitoring of Load Dynamics

## (E.oN Project)

## Exponential Recovery Load Model

$$T_P \dot{z}_P = \left( \frac{V}{V_0} \right)^{\alpha_s} - z_P \left( \frac{V}{V_0} \right)^{\alpha_t}$$

$$T_Q \dot{z}_Q = \left( \frac{V}{V_0} \right)^{\beta_s} - z_Q \left( \frac{V}{V_0} \right)^{\beta_t}$$

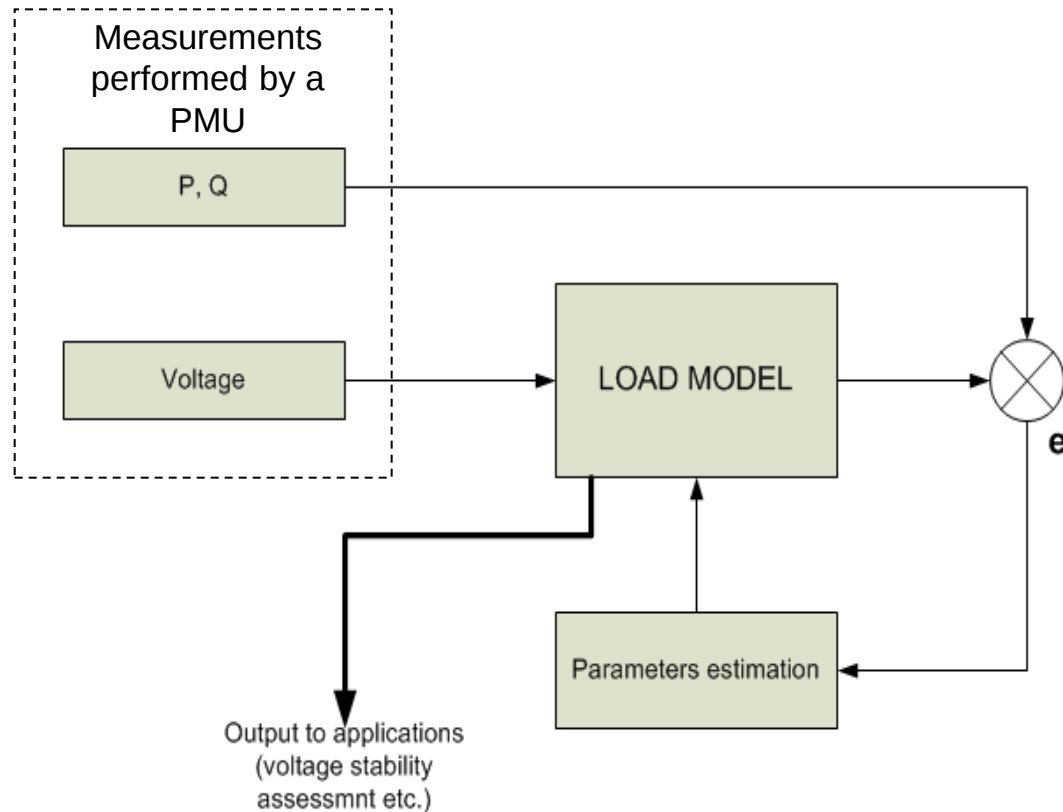
$$P_d = z_P \cdot P_0 \left( \frac{V}{V_0} \right)^{\alpha_t}$$

$$Q_d = z_Q \cdot Q_0 \left( \frac{V}{V_0} \right)^{\beta_t}$$

Active  
Power

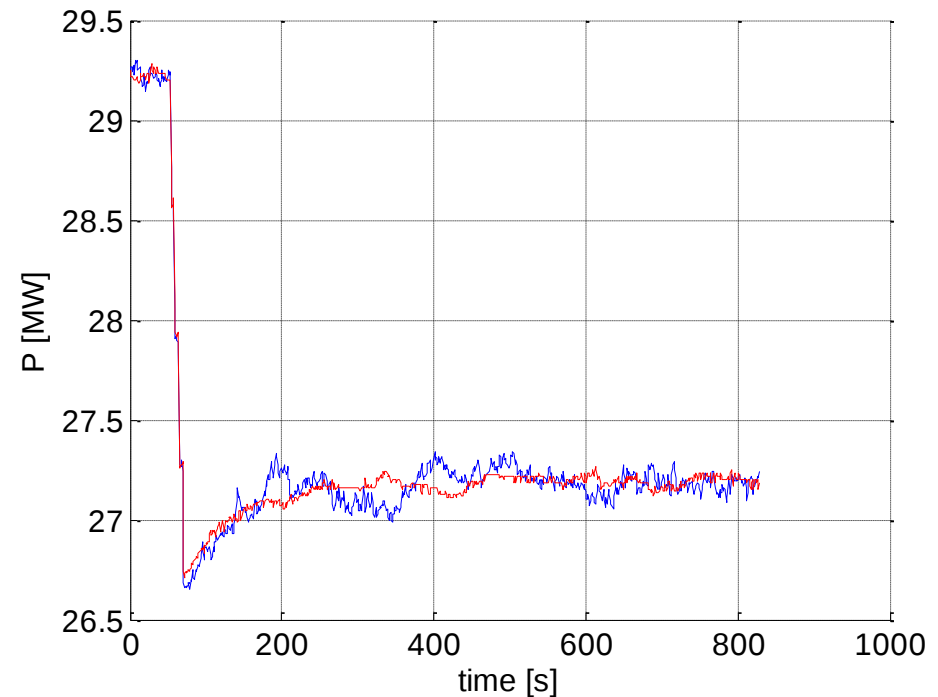
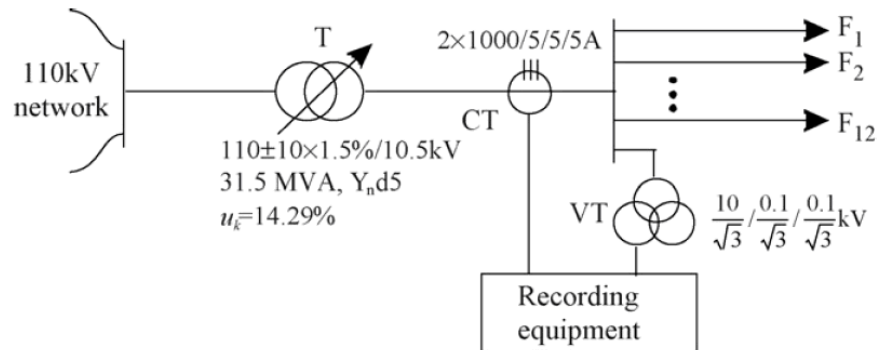
Reactive  
Power

## Estimation process



# Example of Load Model Parameters Estimation (System Measurements)

Real-life example obtained from distribution network in Serbia (step change achieved by four quick transformer tap changes)



blue – measurement  
red – estimated (GA)

# VISOR Project

*Network Innovation Competition, Ofgem UK funded project*

- **Project name: Visualisation of real time system dynamics using enhanced monitoring**
- A £7.44m Network Innovation Competition (NIC) project that is led by Scottish Power Energy Networks
- A collaborative project that includes all three GB Transmission Owners, the System Operator, researchers and suppliers.
- Began January 2014, Reporting March 2017
- Website: <http://visor-project.org.uk/>

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# The Inertia Constant, $H$

## A Matlab Simulation Example

- The Inertia Constant ( $H$ ) is defined as the stored energy in the rotating mass normalised to the Power base ( $S_n$ ), so it has units of seconds:

The diagram illustrates the derivation of the Inertia Constant  $H$ . It consists of two light blue rectangular boxes connected by a large blue arrow pointing from left to right. The left box is titled "Linear" in red text and contains the equation  $E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ . The right box is titled "Rotational" in red text and contains the equation  $H = \frac{\frac{1}{2}J\omega_n^2}{S_n}$ .

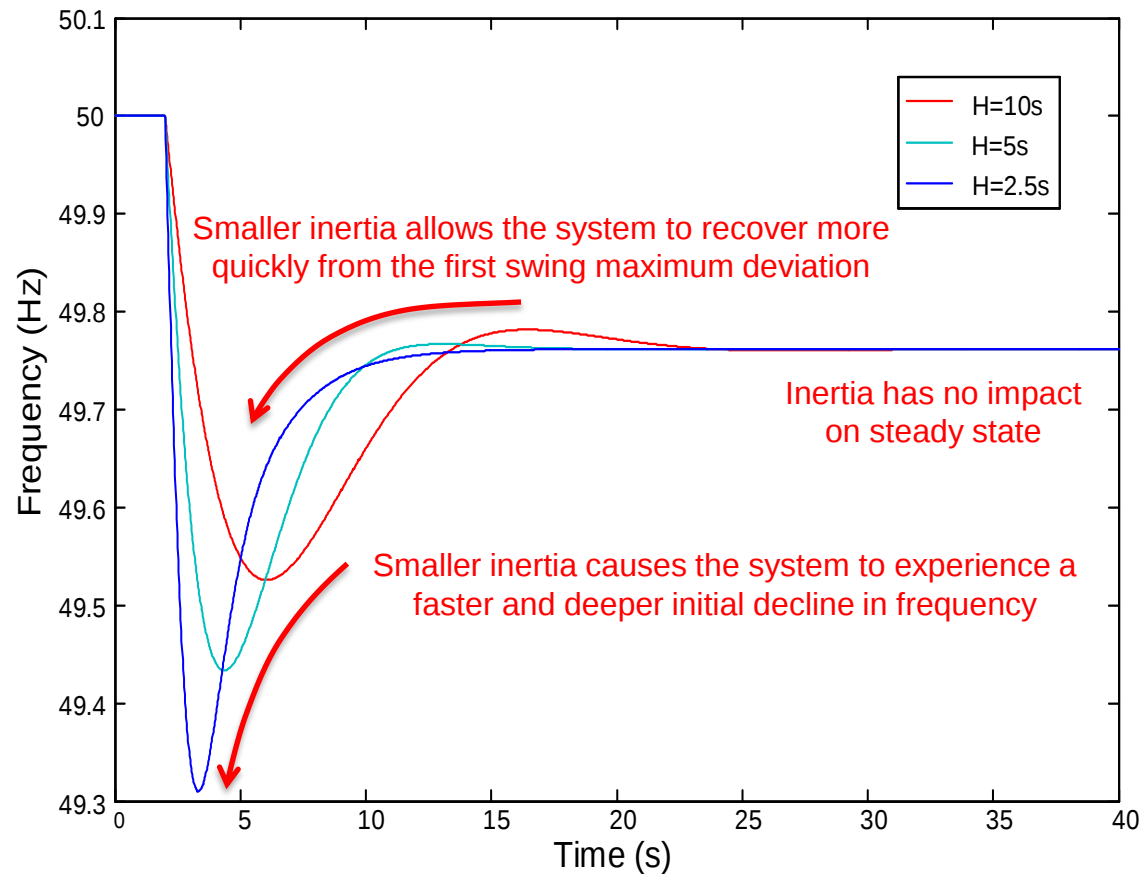
- Substituting  $H$  into the **swing equation** gives:

$$P_m - P_e = 2H \frac{df}{dt}$$

# System Frequency Response Model

*Impact of the System Inertia to Frequency Response*

## System Frequency Response Model: Reduced Inertia

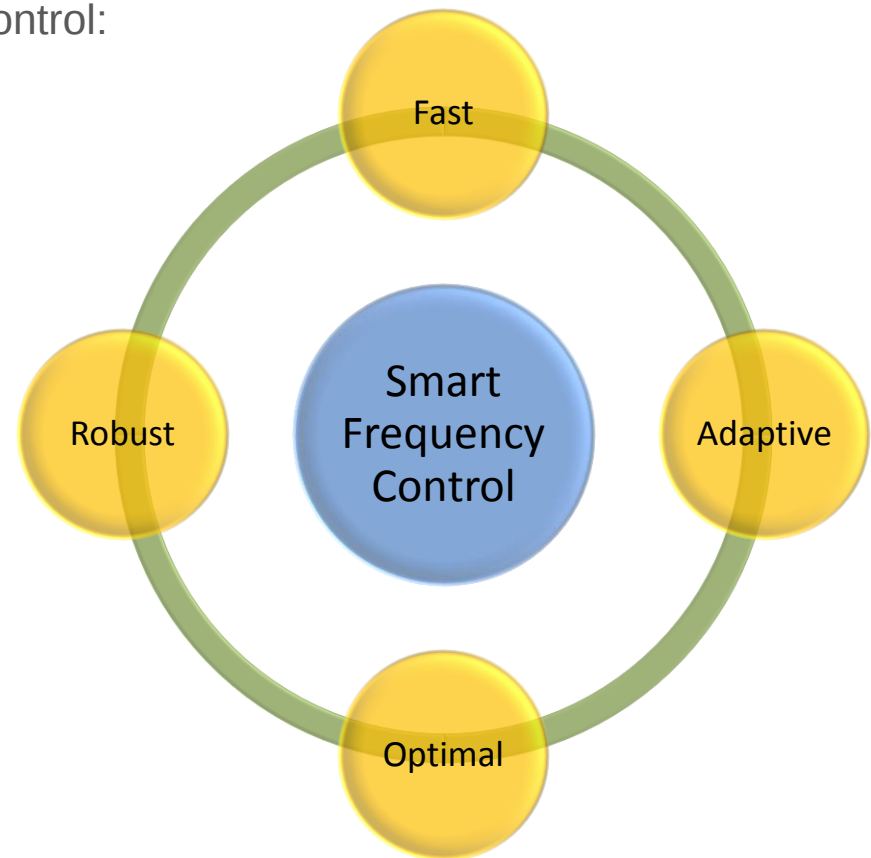


SFR Model

# Generalised view of Smart Frequency Control

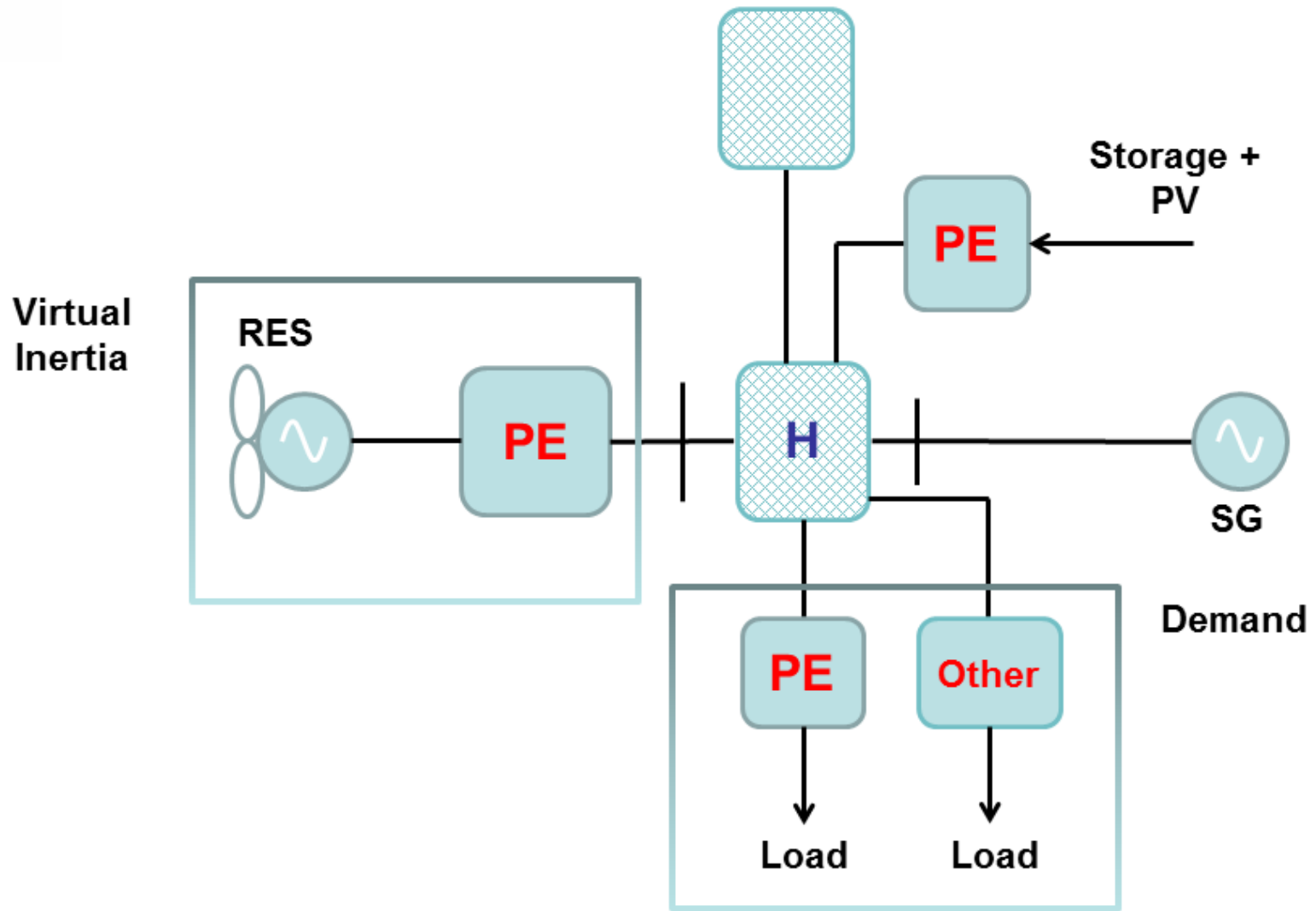
## *National Grid, UK, £9.6m Research Project*

- Need for faster and higher volume of primary response (governor) to compensate for reduced inertial response
- This can be delivered using more traditional governor response, or this can be delivered using smart frequency control:
- **Fast:** SFC must support inertial response
- **Adaptive:** Variable inertia will require a variable response or the control action could jeopardise frequency security
- **Optimal:** The cost of service provision must be limited where possible
- **Robust:** Many elements of the system controlled in a short time ( $<1s$ ), so consequences of failures will be high
- Website: [http://www.nationalgridconnecting.com/The\\_balance\\_of\\_power/](http://www.nationalgridconnecting.com/The_balance_of_power/)



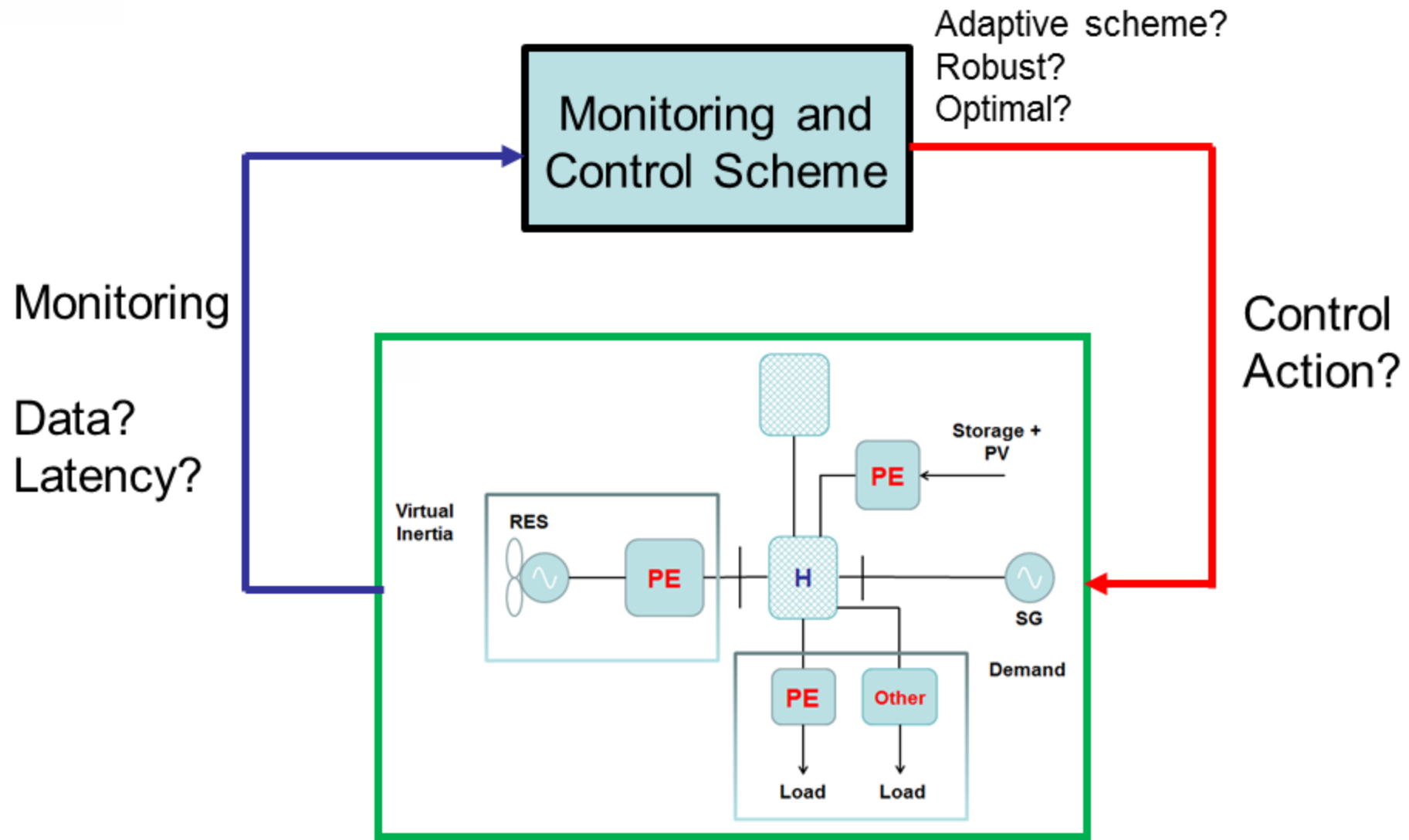
# Our Ambition

## *Enhanced Frequency Control Capabilities*



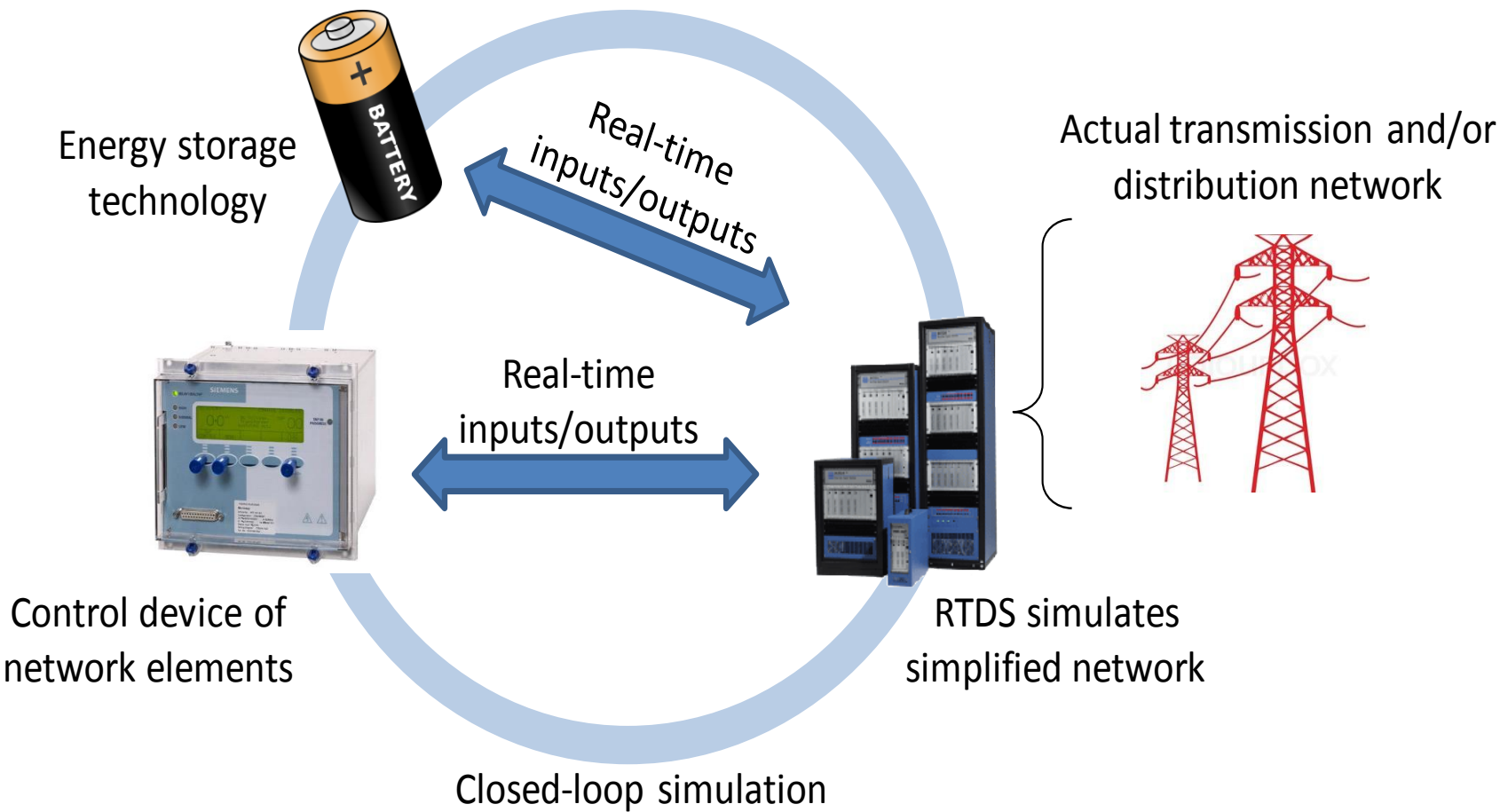
# Monitoring and Control Scheme

*Enhanced Frequency Control Capabilities*



# Hardware in the Loop Validation

*The Manchester RTDS (6 racks with 30 PB5 Processor Cards)*



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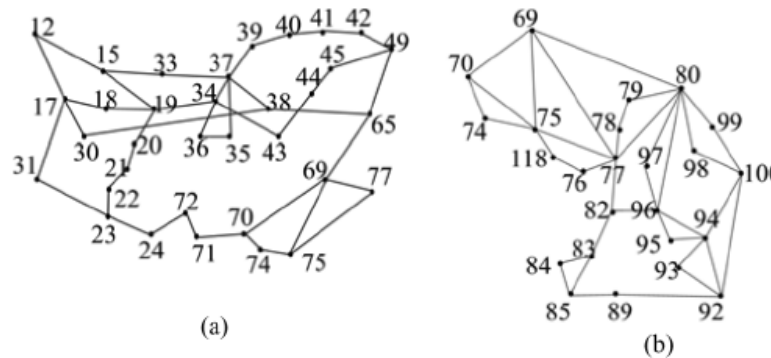
# Wide Area Monitoring, Protection and Control

*L.Ding, F.Gonzalez-Longatt, P.Wall, and V.Terzija, "Two-Step Spectral Clustering Controlled Islanding Algorithm", IEEE Trans. on Power Systems, VOL. 28, NO. 1, Feb 2013, pp. 75-84*

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON POWER SYSTEMS, VOL. 28, NO. 1, FEBRUARY 2013

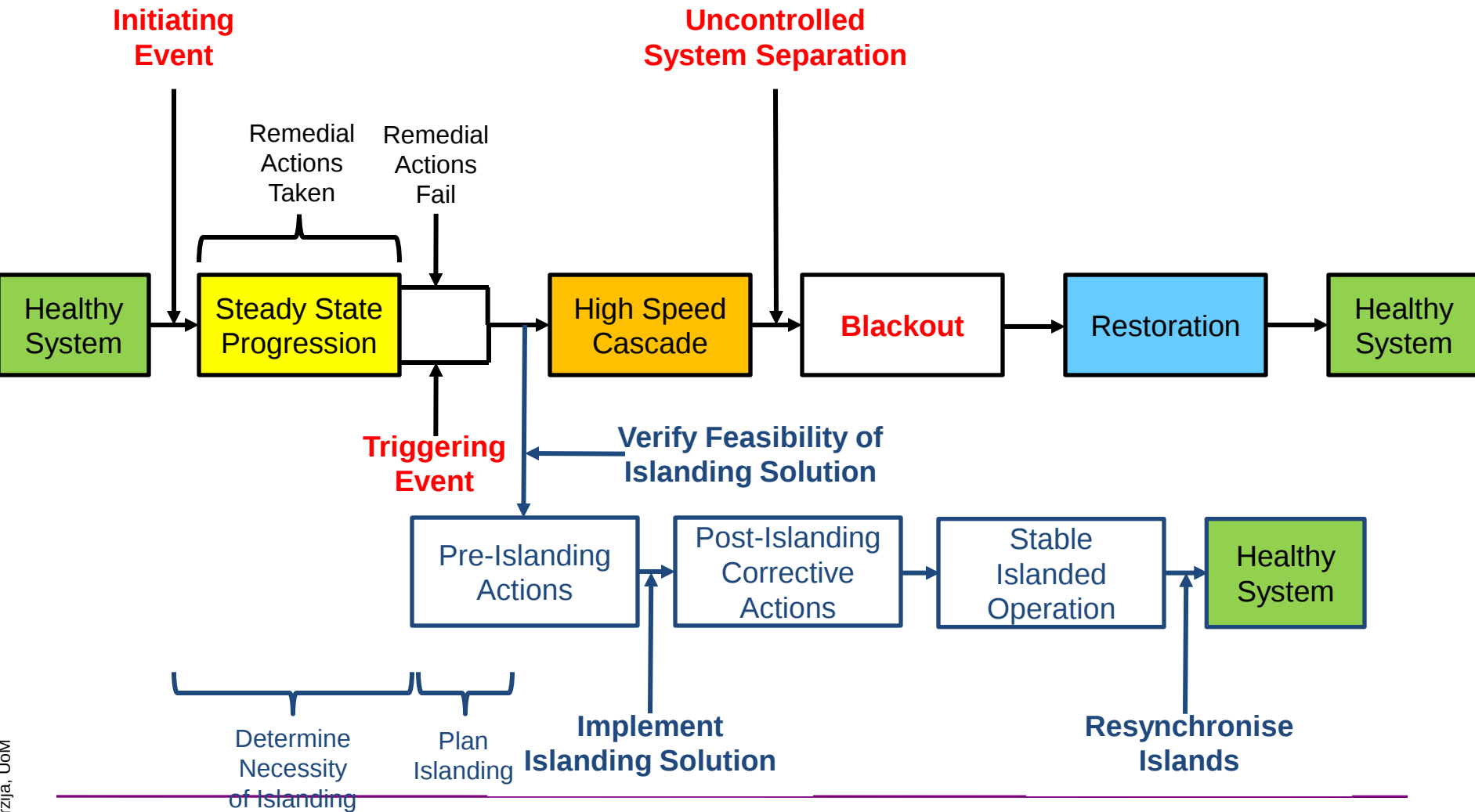
## Two-Step Spectral Clustering Controlled Islanding Algorithm

Lei Ding, *Member, IEEE*, Francisco M. Gonzalez-Longatt, *Senior Member, IEEE*, Peter Wall, and Vladimir Terzija, *Senior Member, IEEE*



# Intentional Islanding Mechanism

Discussion of Different Mechanisms



# Cascading Outages Example

1



Wind Speed  $\geq$  Cut Out Speed

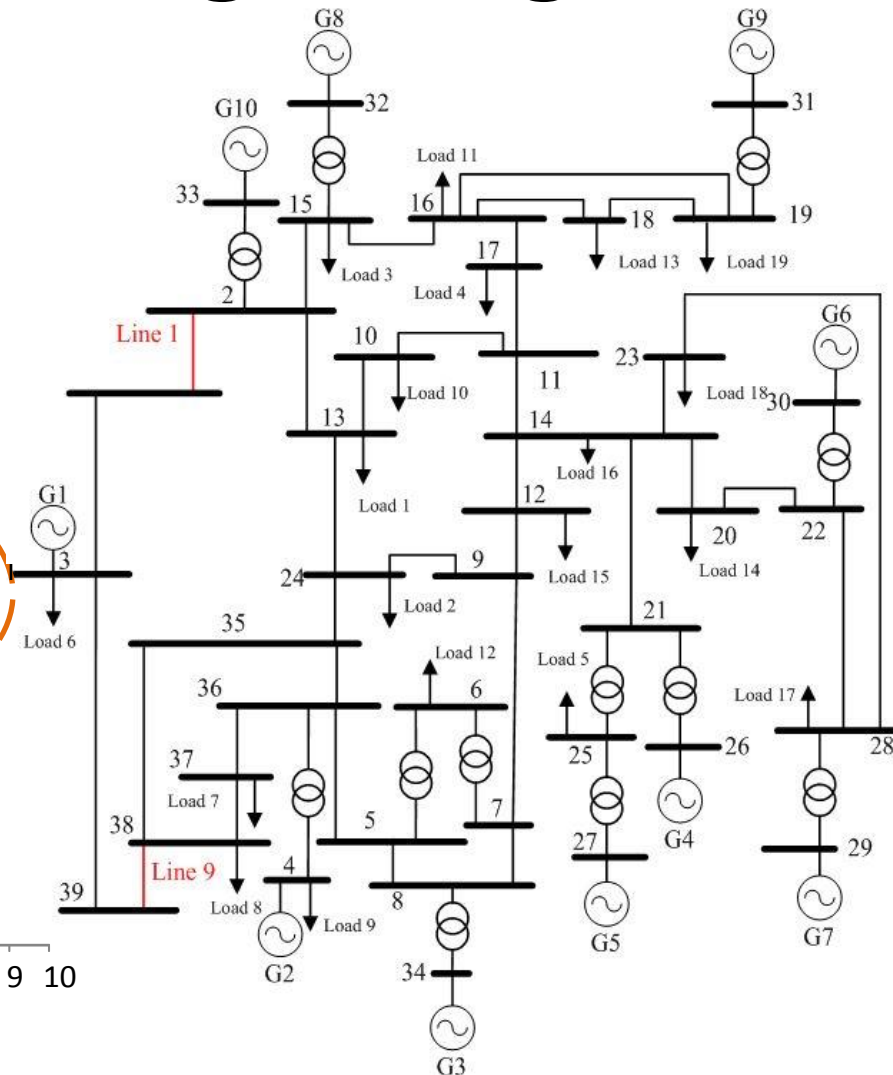


Disconnection of Wind Farms

Initiating Event

Time(s)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



# Cascading Outages Example

1



Wind Speed  $\geq$  Cut Out Speed

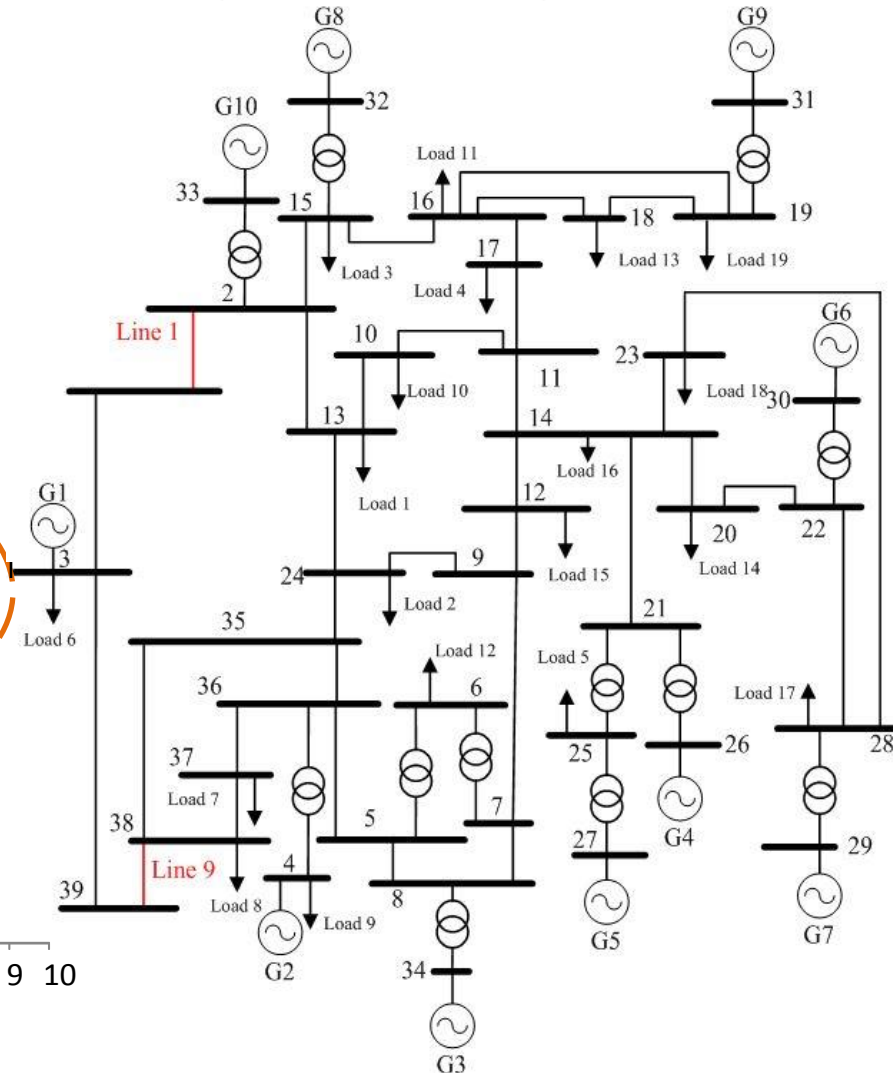


Disconnection of Wind Farms

Initiating Event

Time(s)

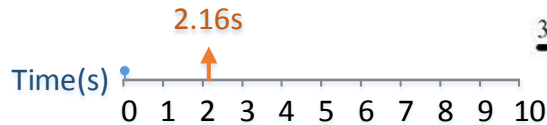
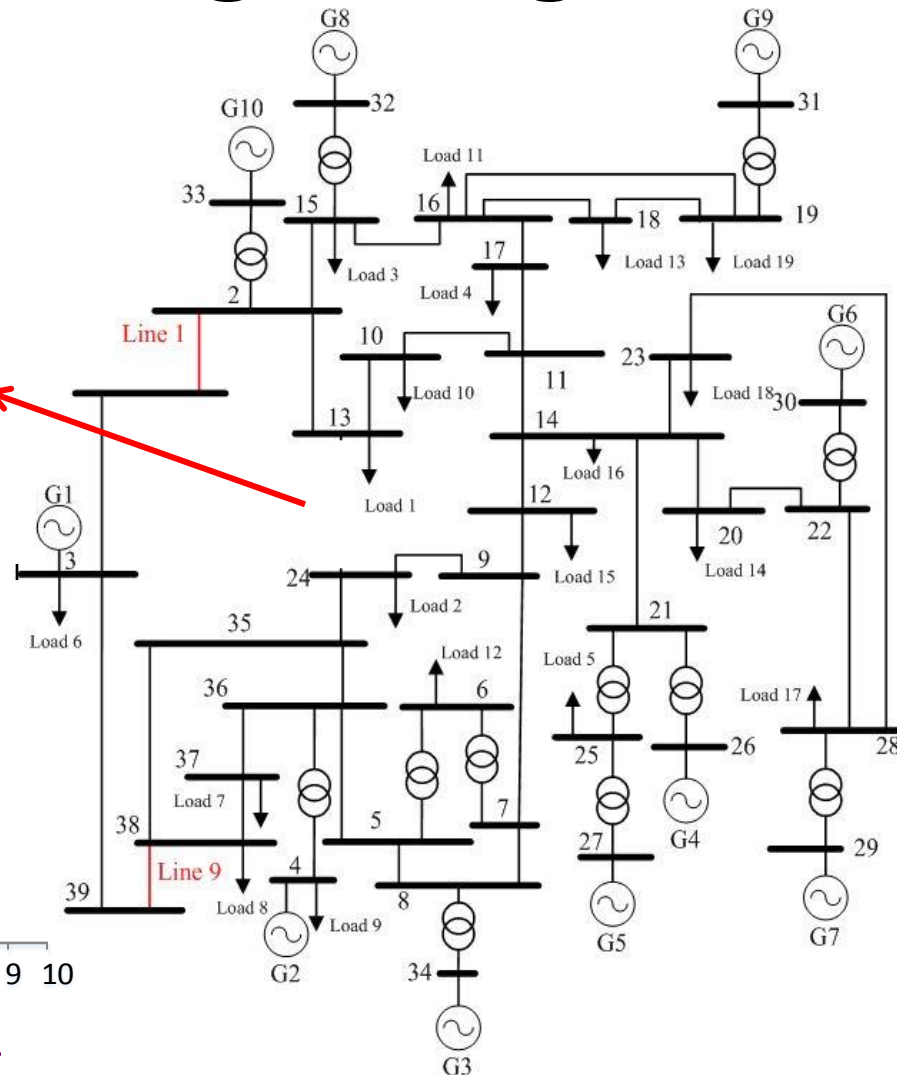
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



# Cascading Outages Example

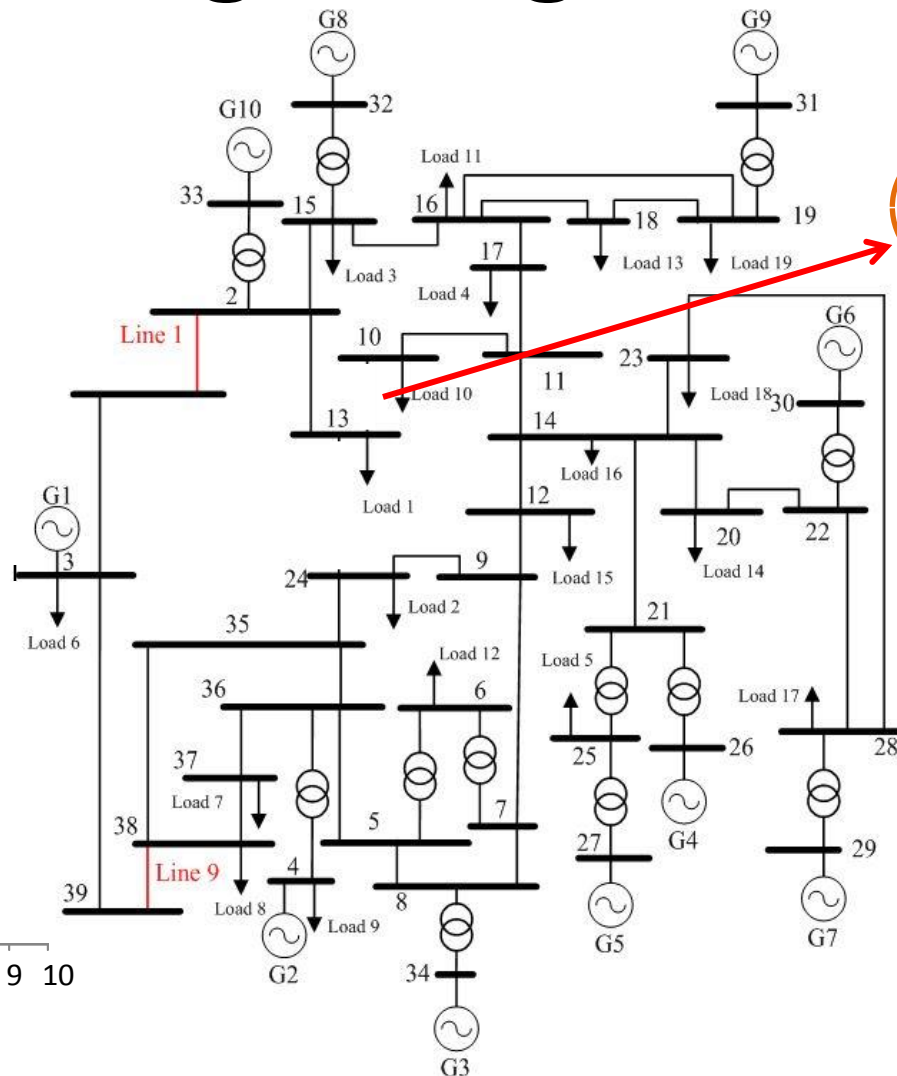
2

Line trips due to overload

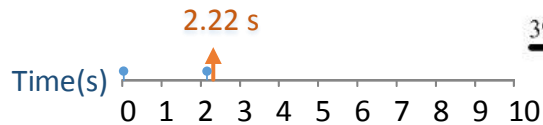


# Cascading Outages Example

3



Line trips due to overload



# Cascading Outages Example

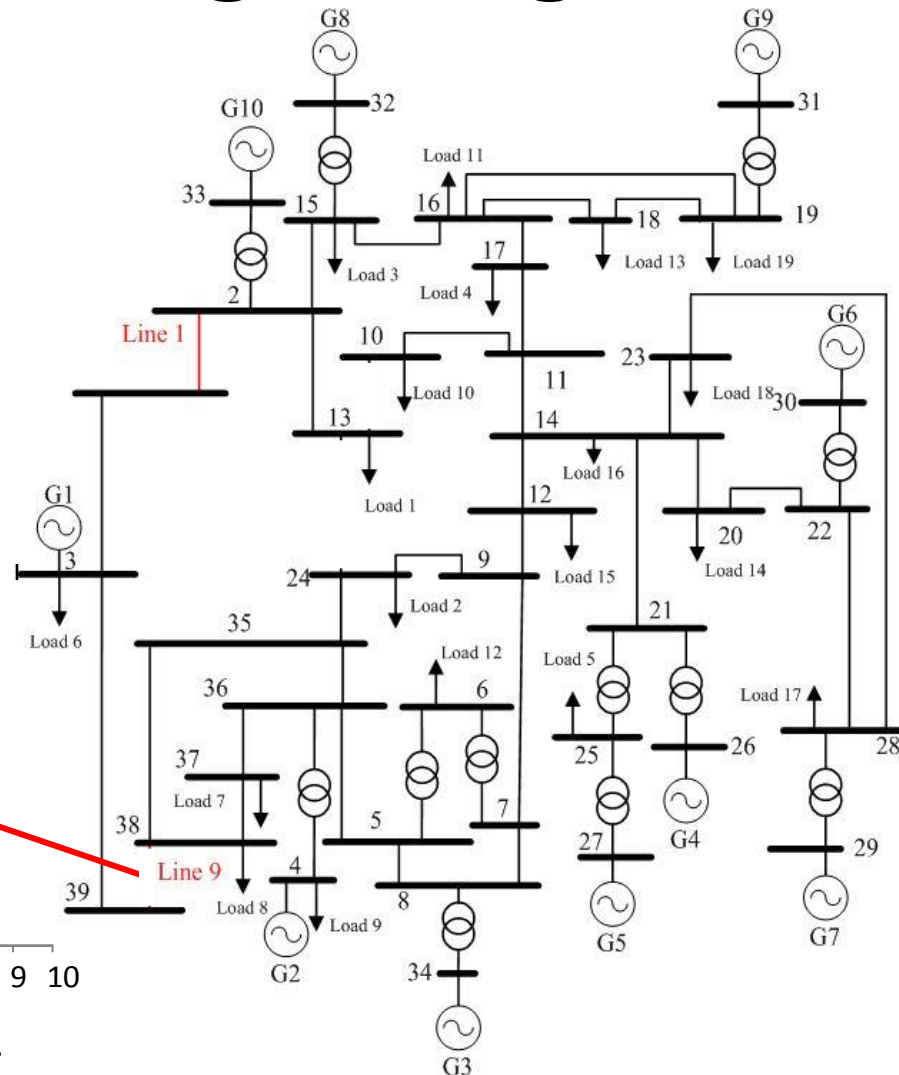
4

Line trips due to overload

2.29 s

Time(s)

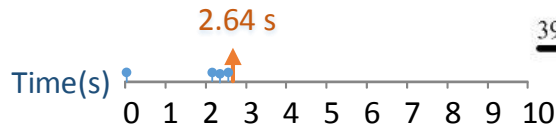
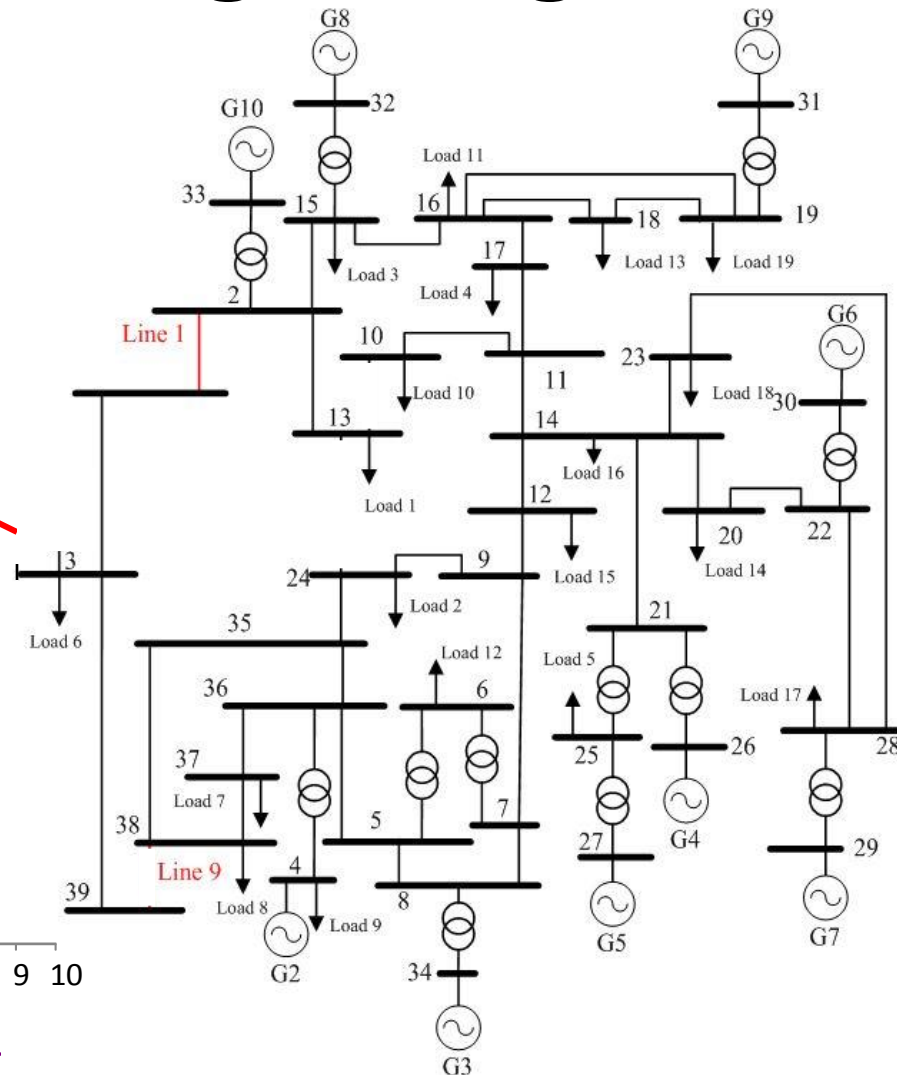
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



# Cascading Outages Example

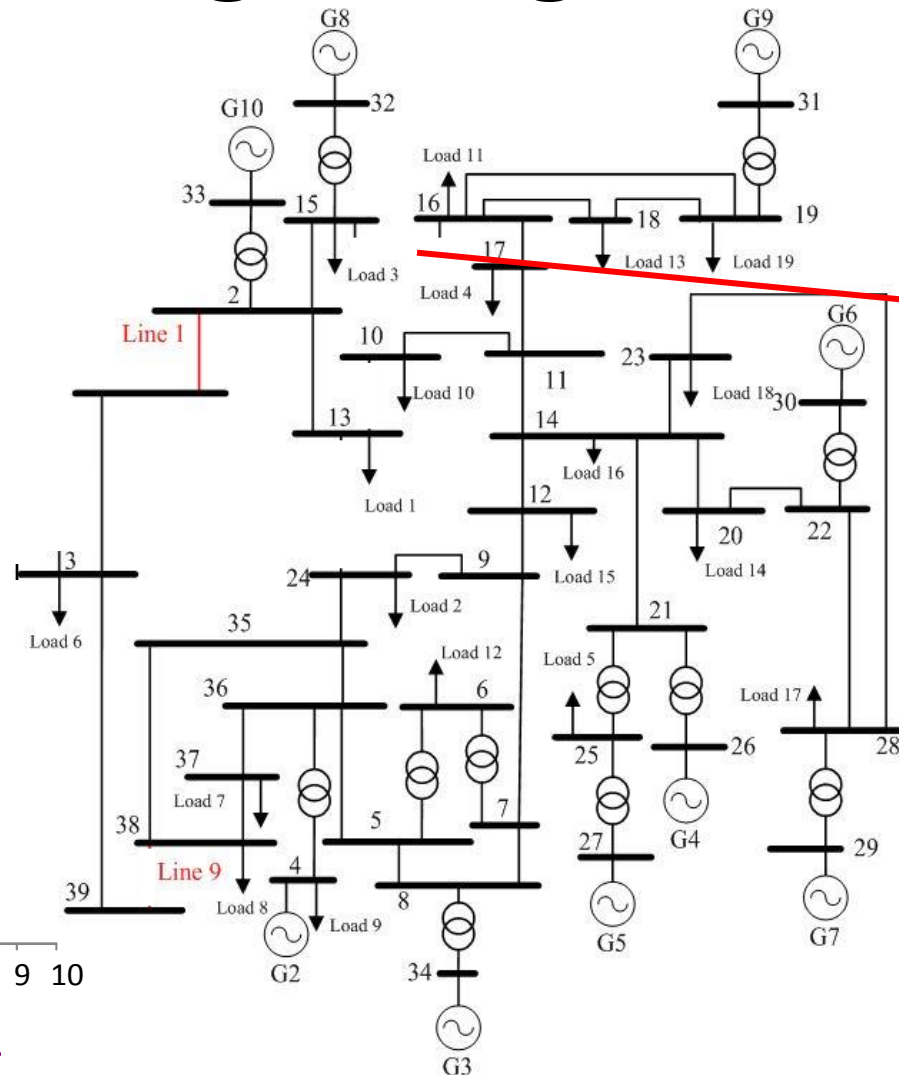
5

Generator trips  
due to out of  
step operation

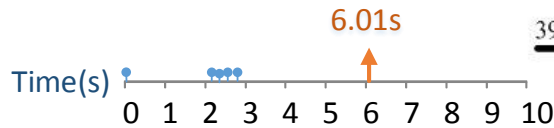


# Cascading Outages Example

6

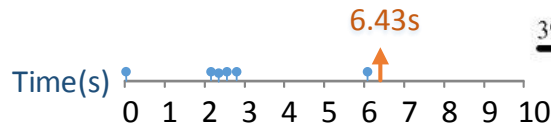
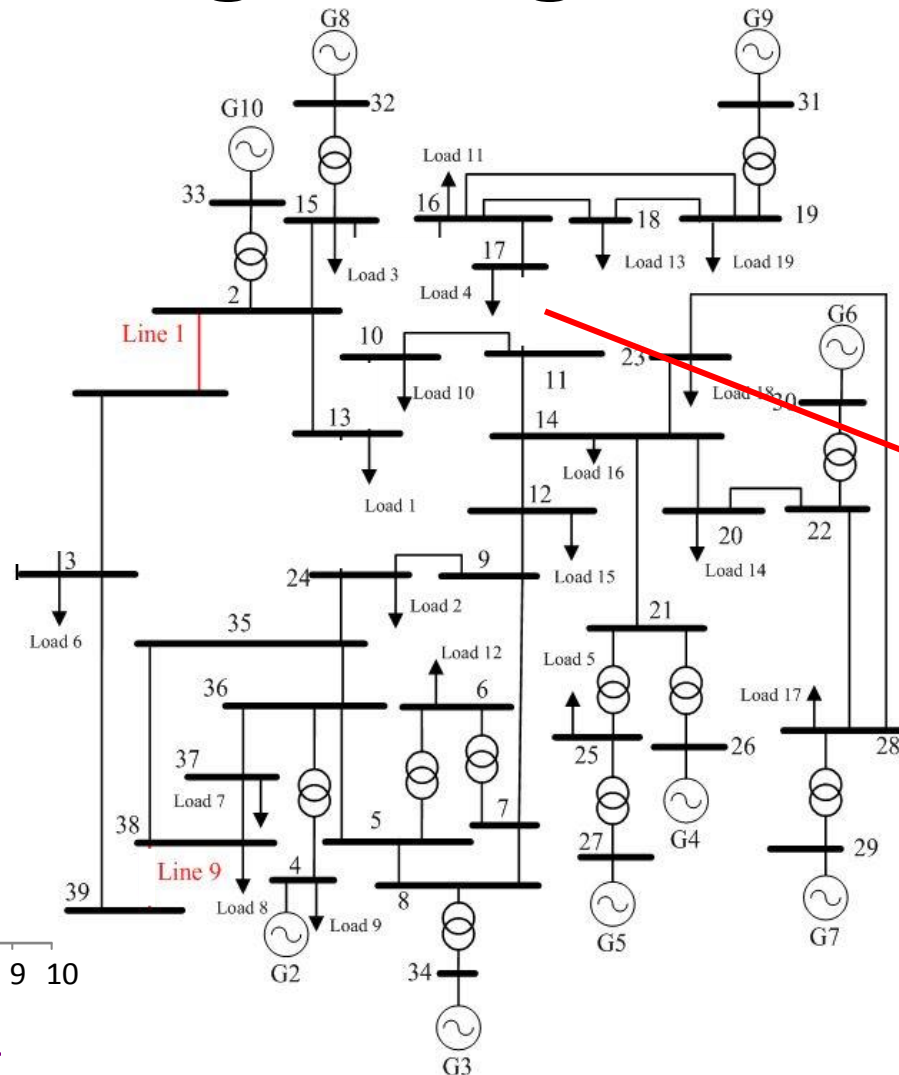


Line trips due to overload



# Cascading Outages Example

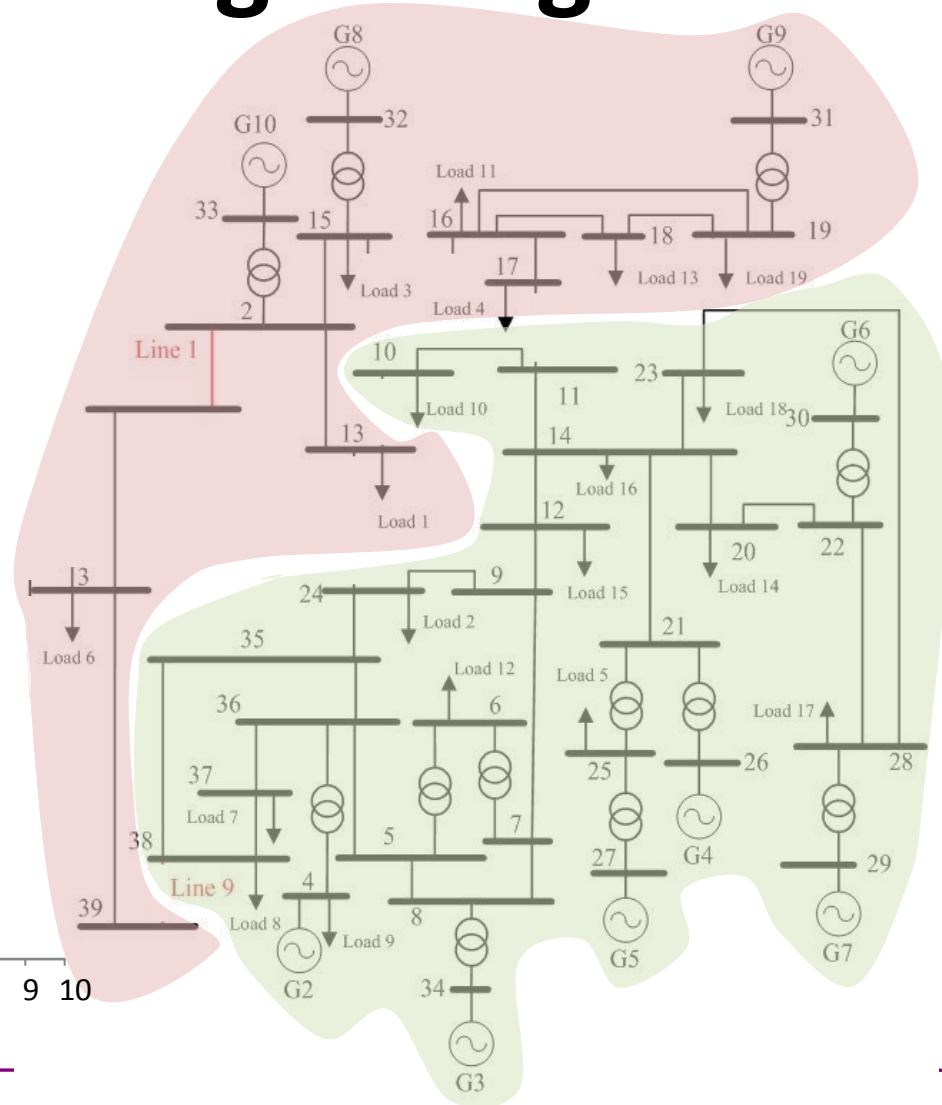
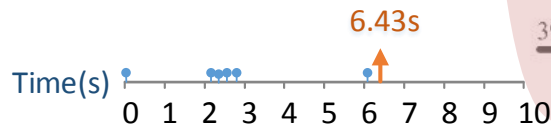
7



# Cascading Outages Example

7

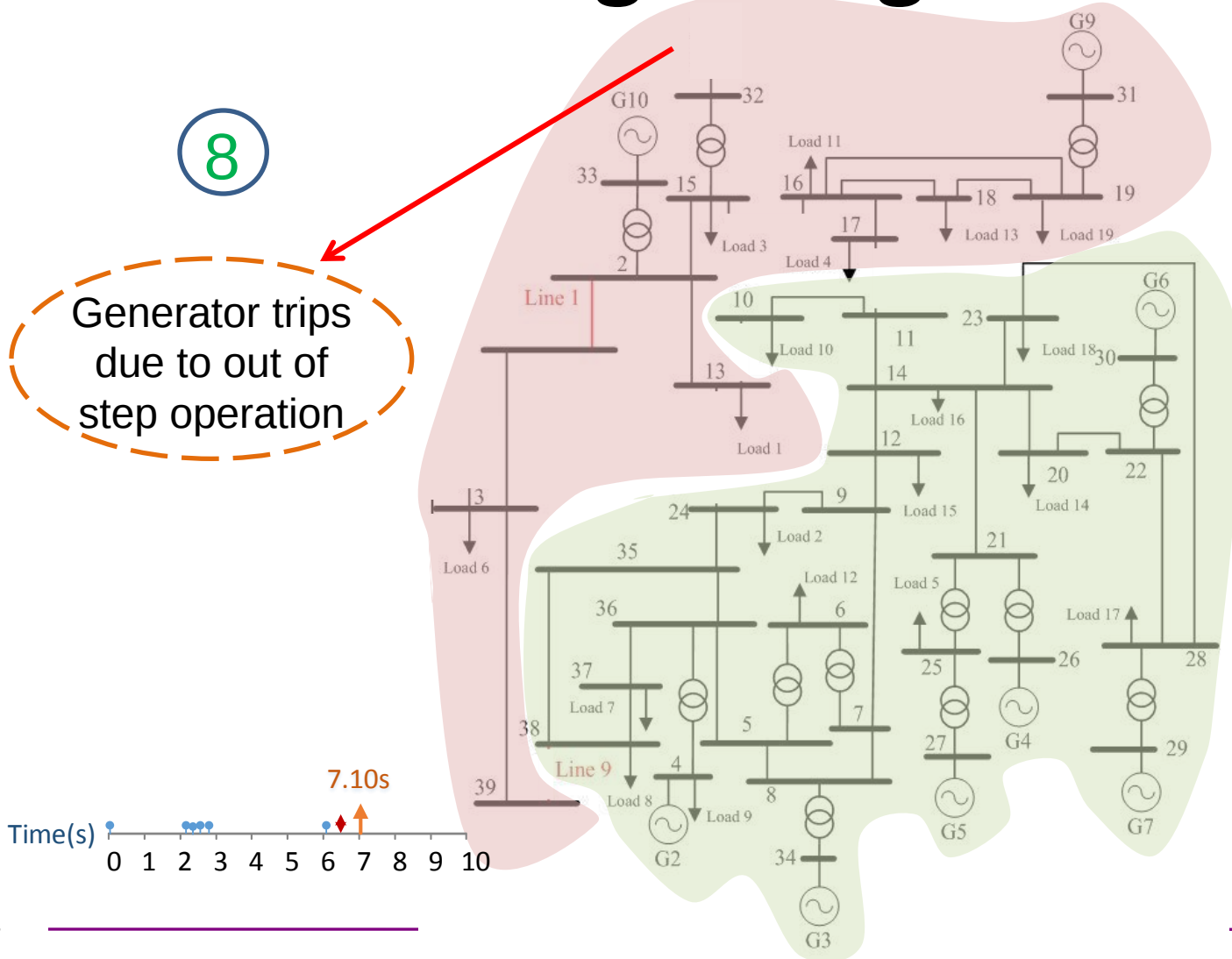
**Unintentional  
Island Formation**



# Cascading Outages Example

8

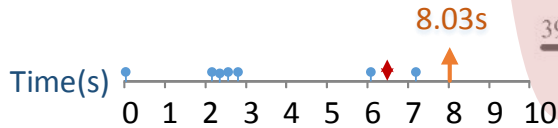
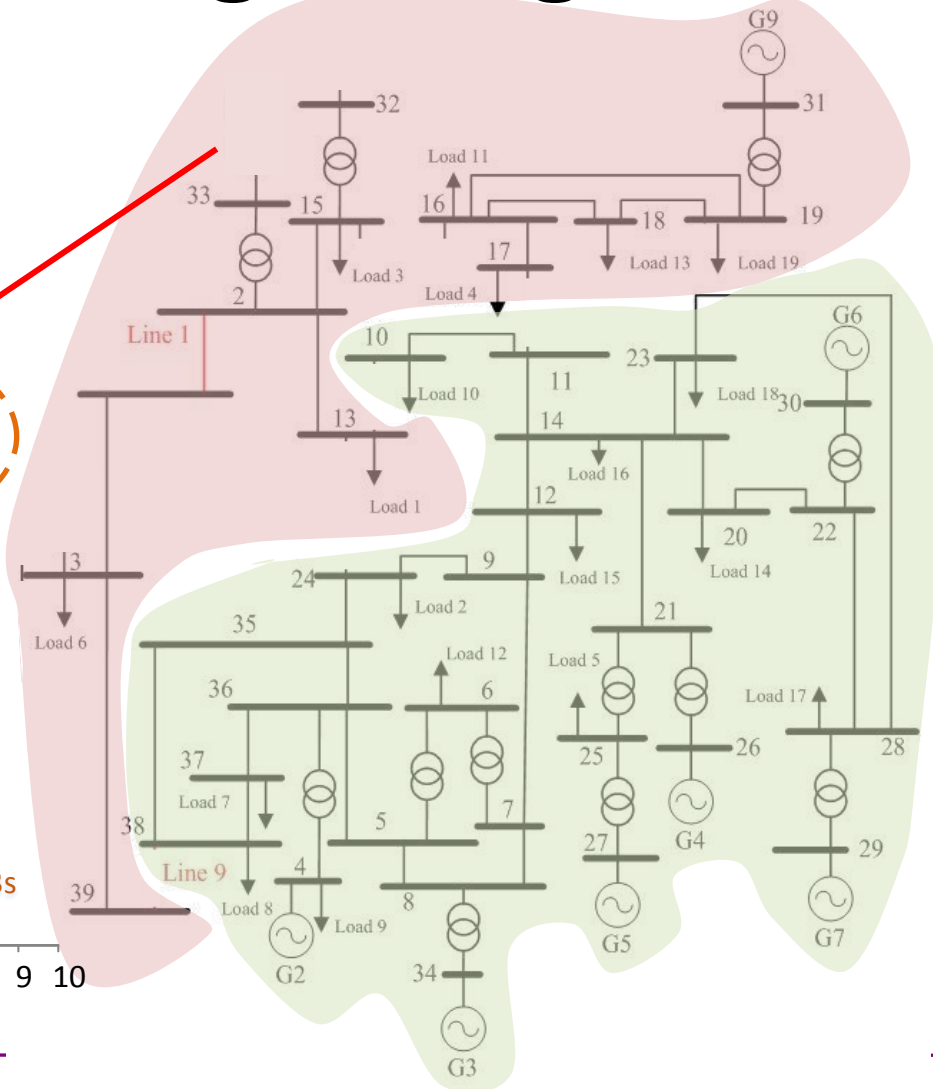
Generator trips  
due to out of  
step operation



# Cascading Outages Example

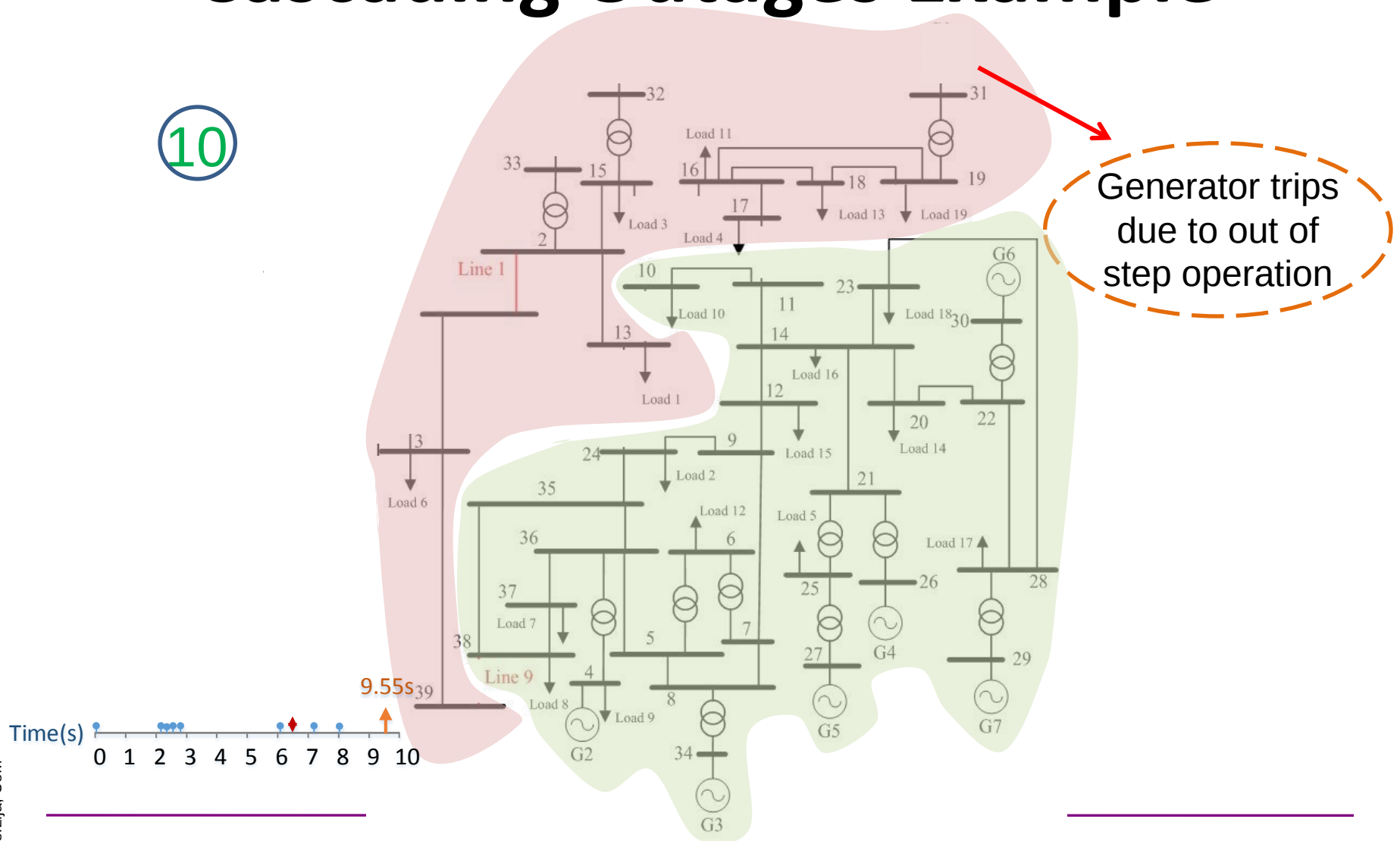
9

Generator trips  
due to out of  
step operation



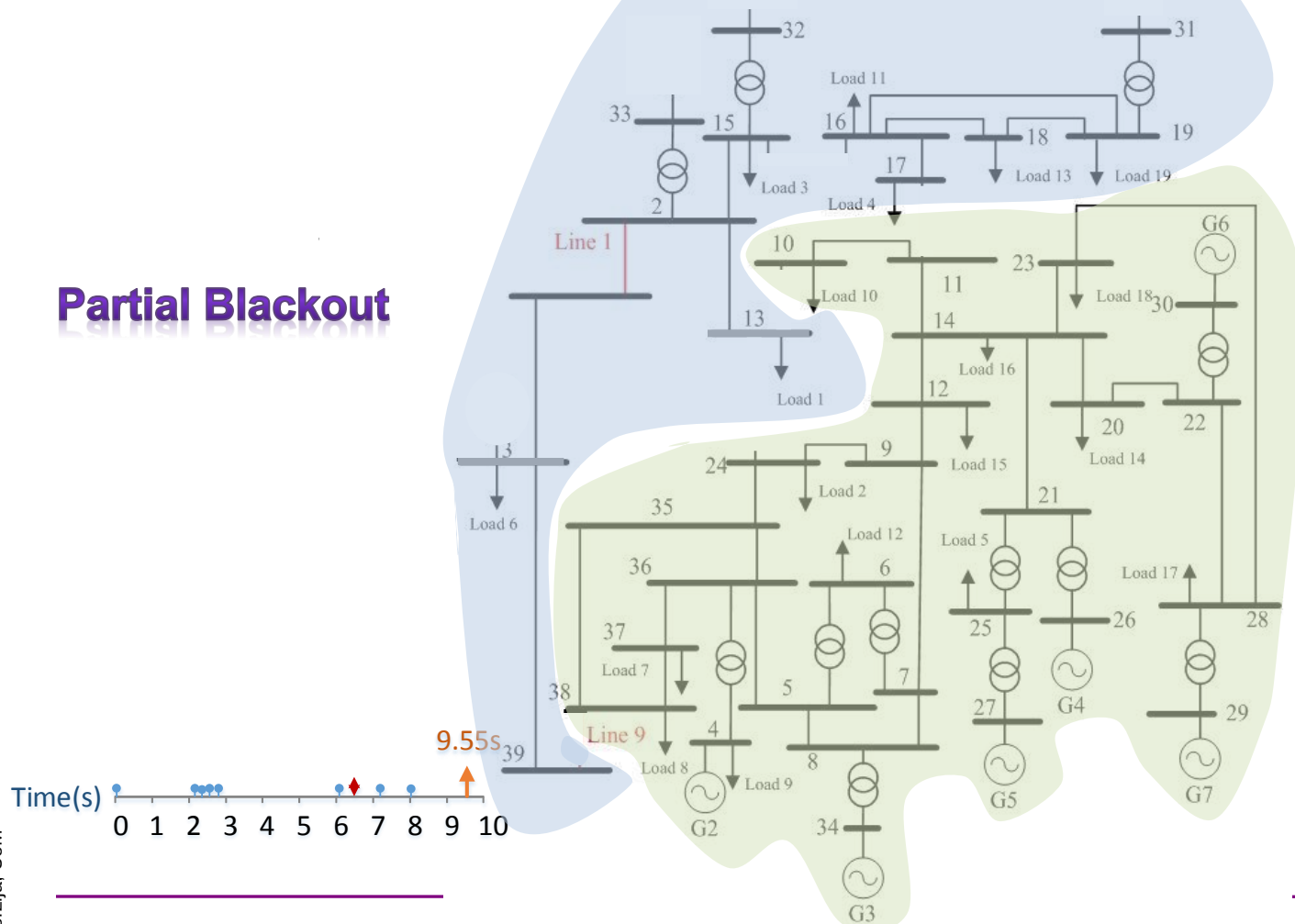
# Cascading Outages Example

10

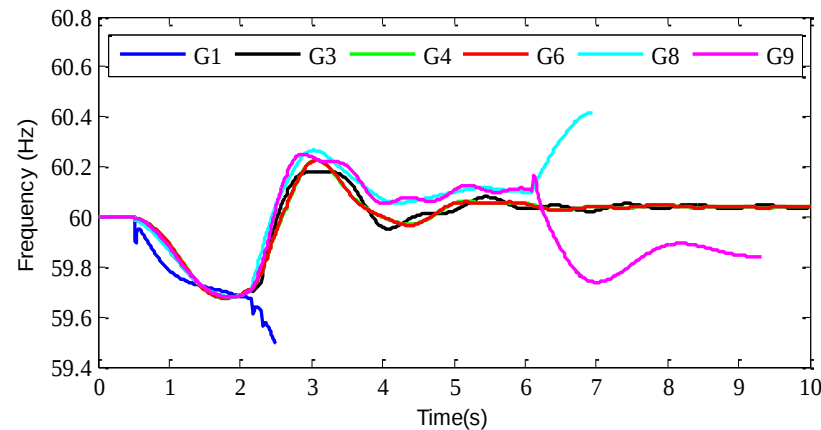
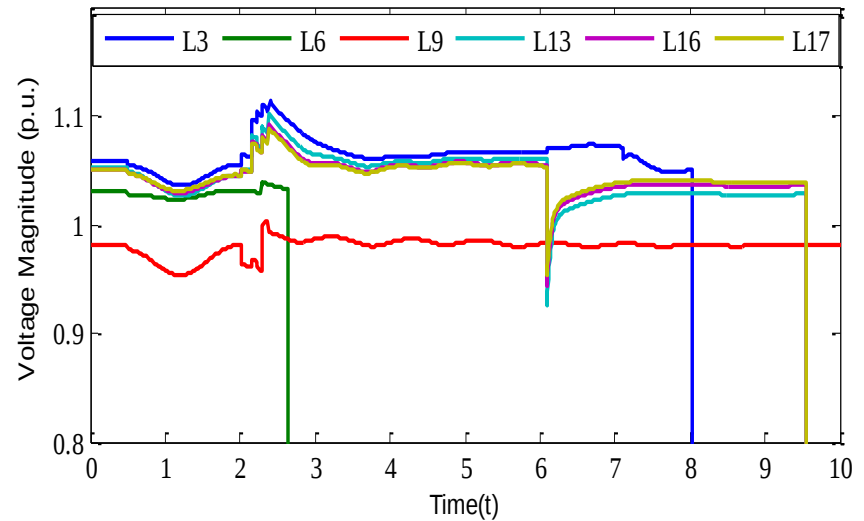
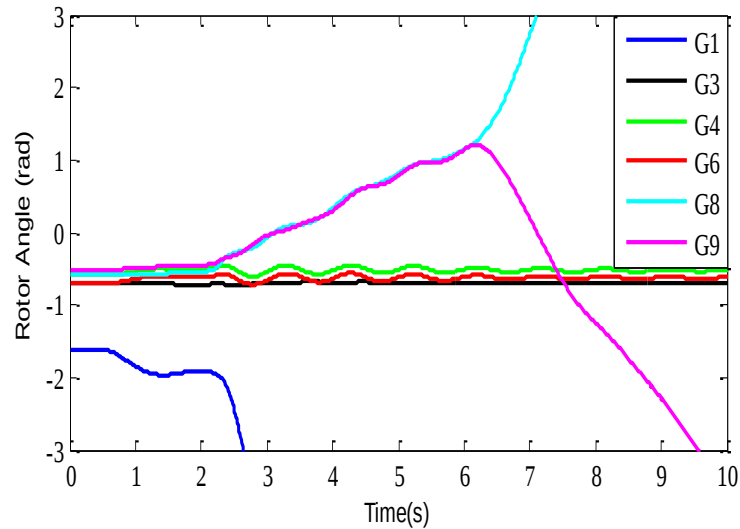


# Cascading Outages Example

## Partial Blackout



# Cascading Outage Example



# Controlled Islanding Example

1



Wind Speed  $\geq$  Cut Out Speed

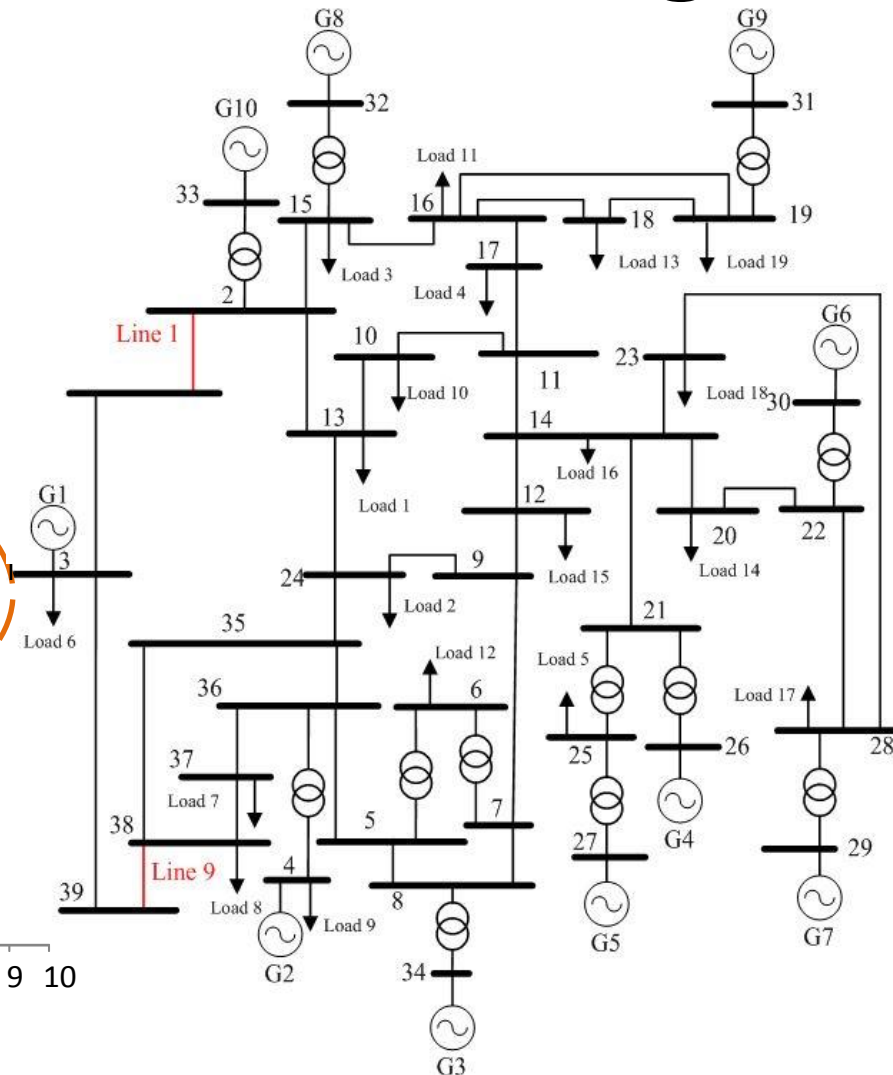


Disconnection of Wind Farms

Initiating Event

Time(s)

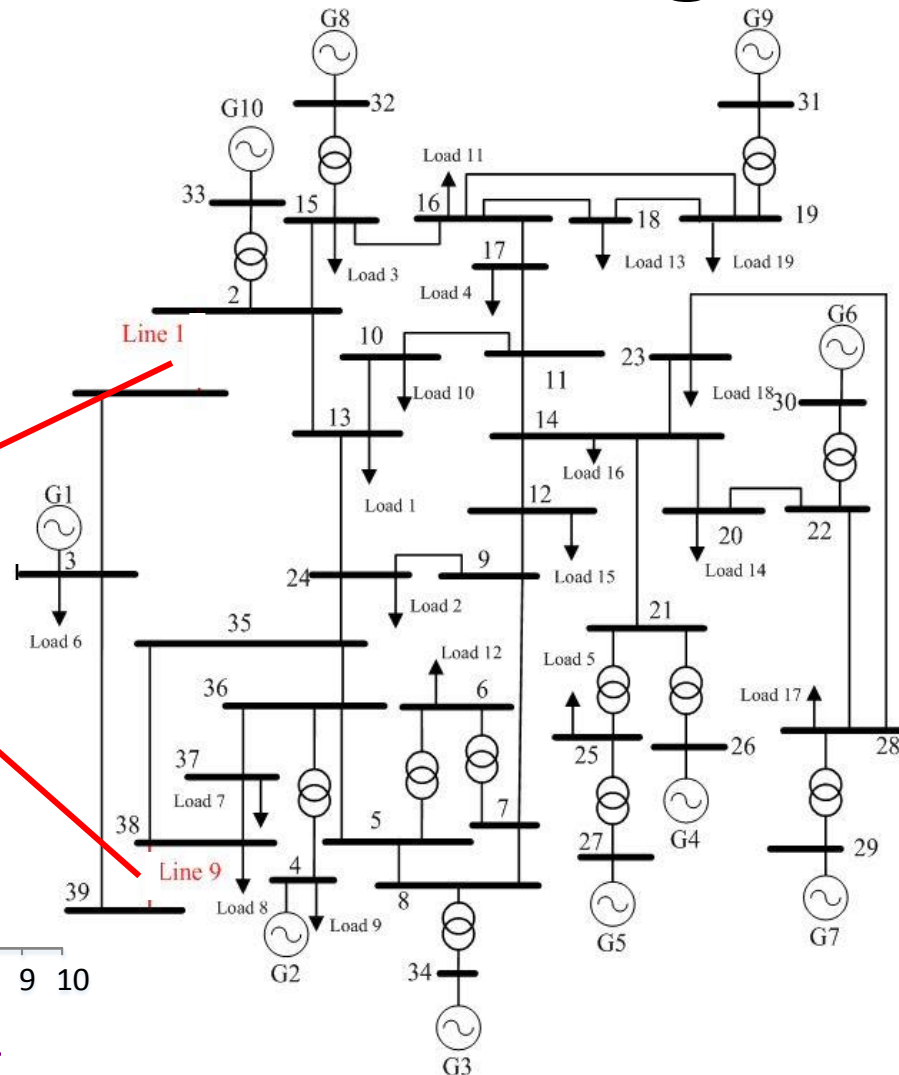
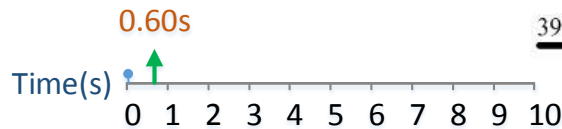
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



# Controlled Islanding Example

2

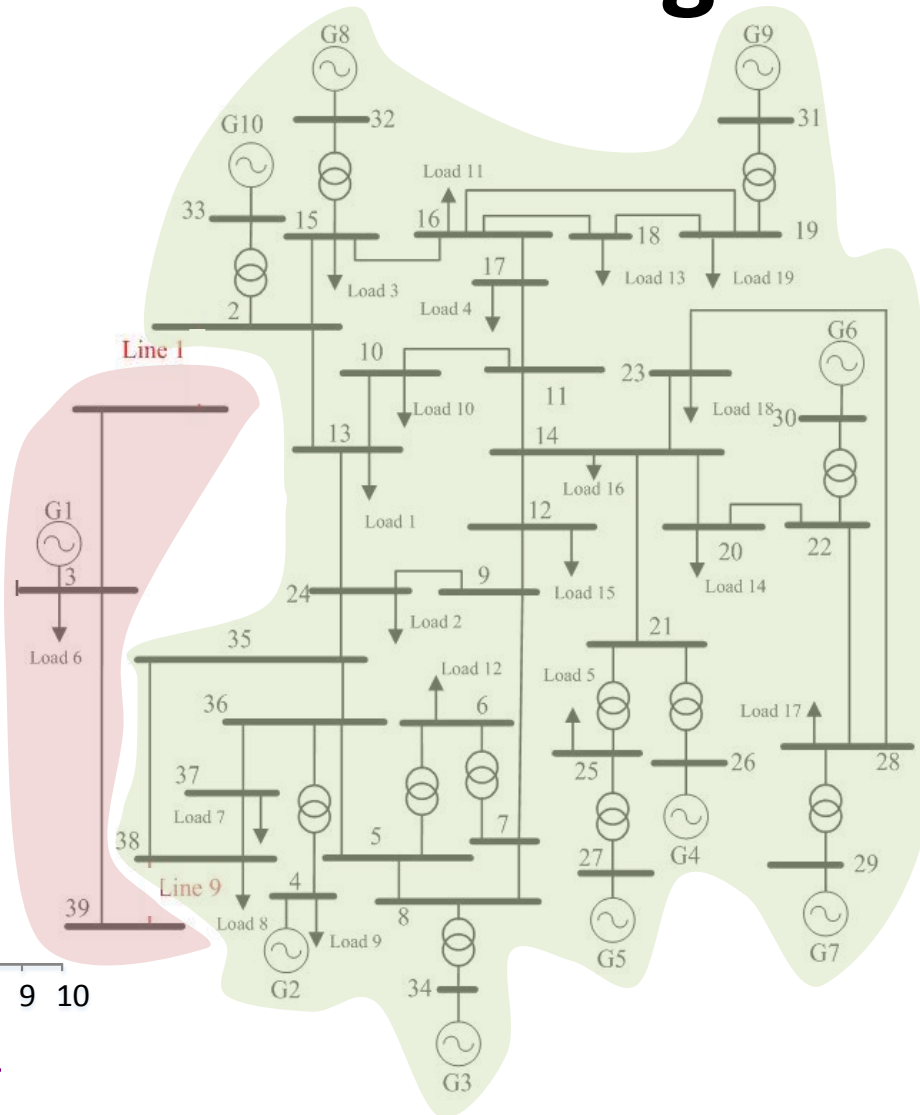
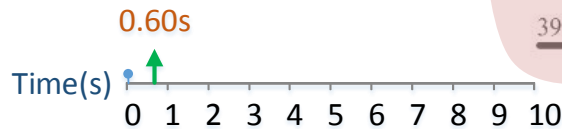
Intentional tripping of the lines



# Controlled Islanding Example

2

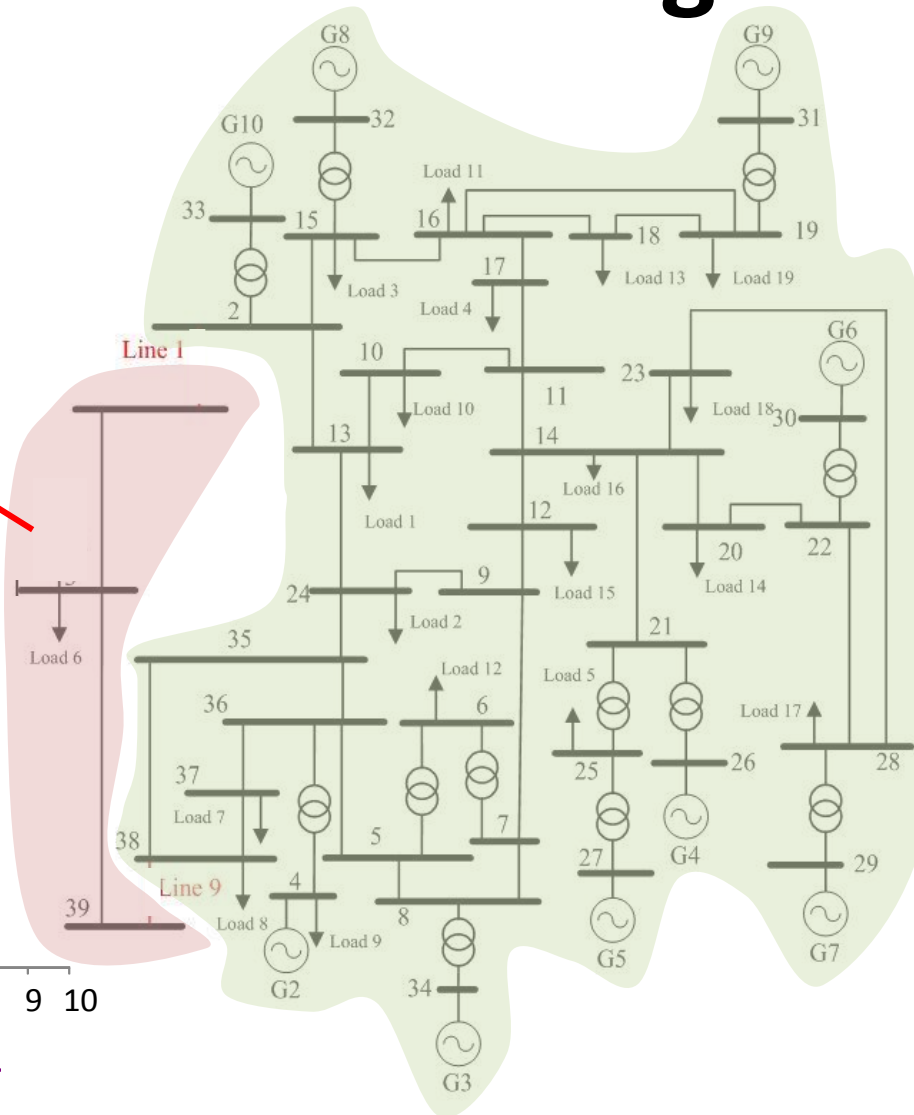
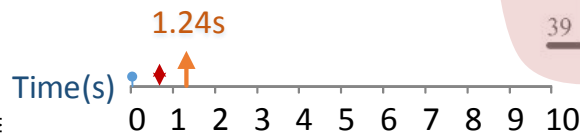
Formation of Two  
Intentional  
Islands



# Controlled Islanding Example

3

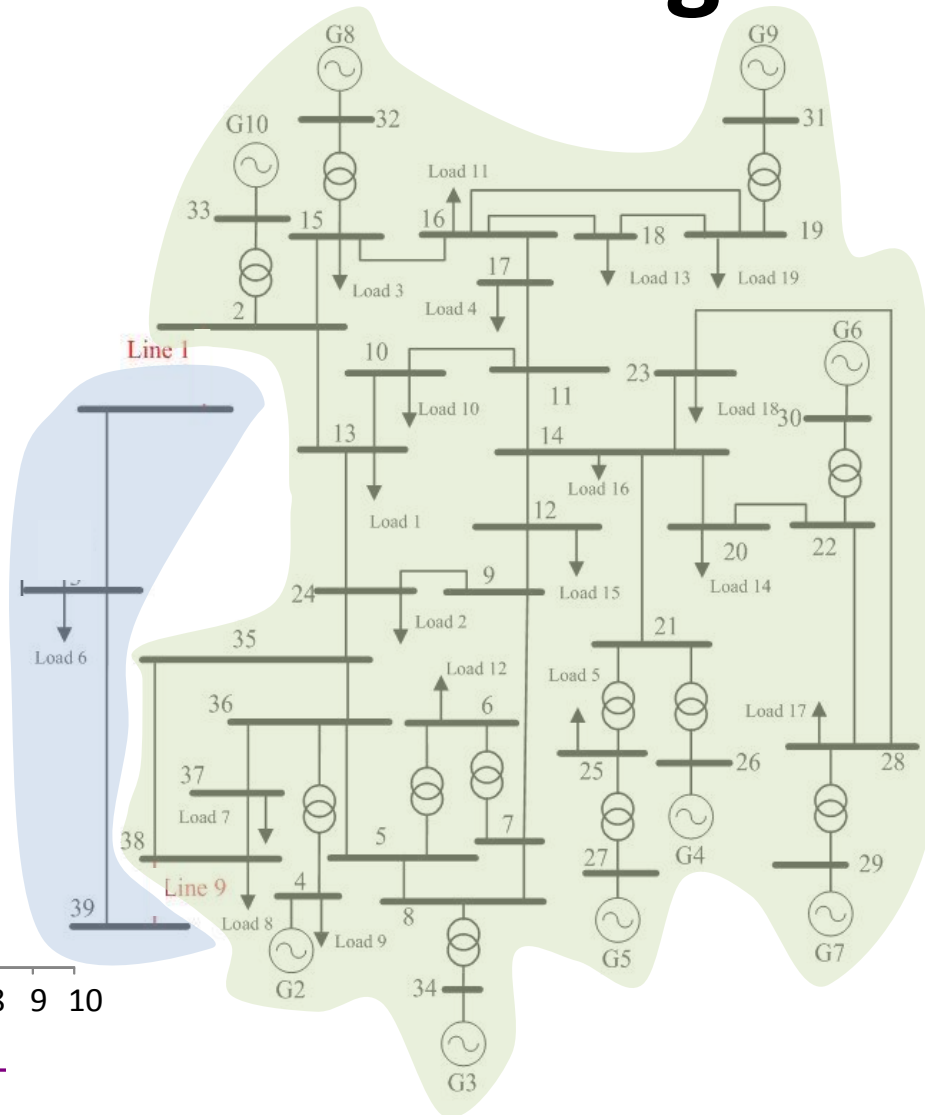
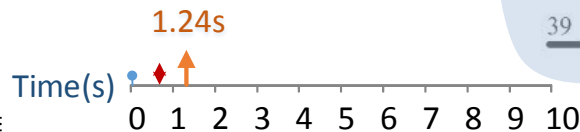
Generator trips  
due to out of  
step operation



# Controlled Islanding Example

3

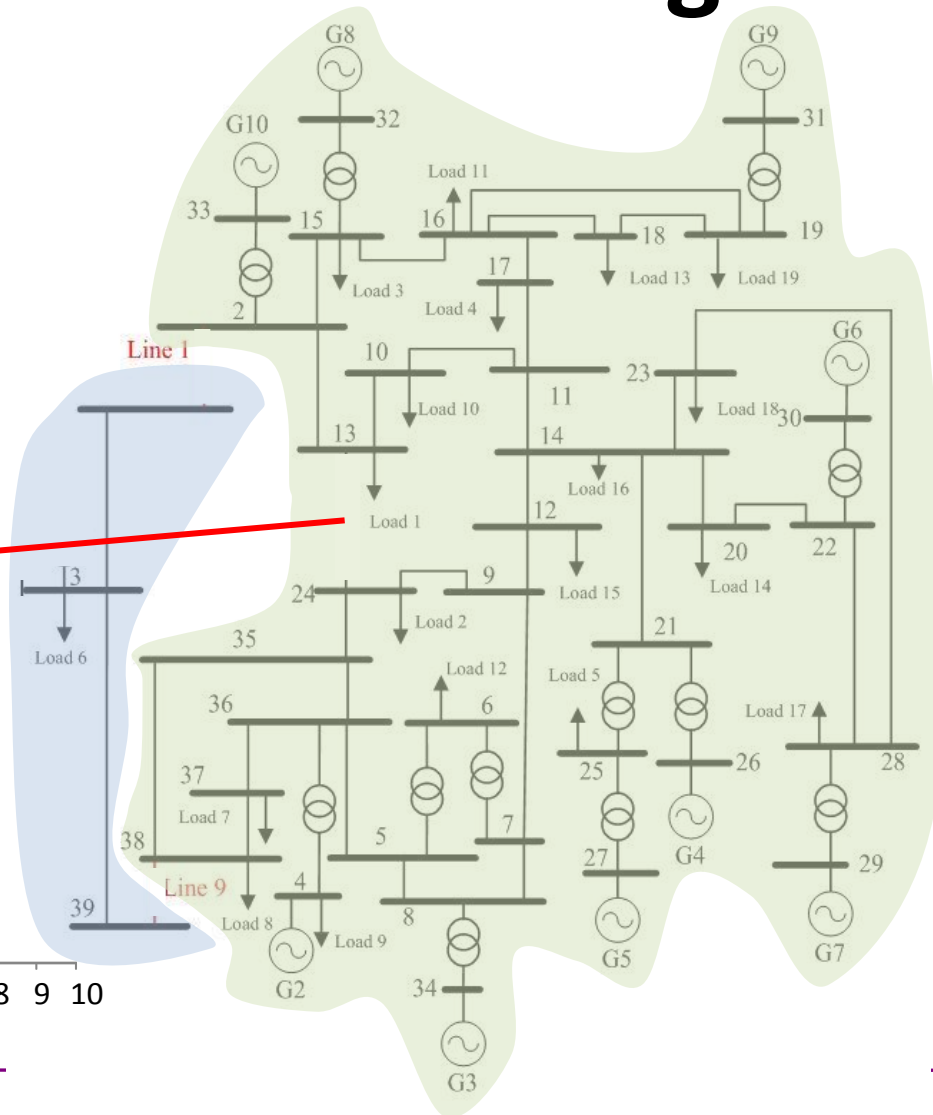
**Island 1  
Collapses**



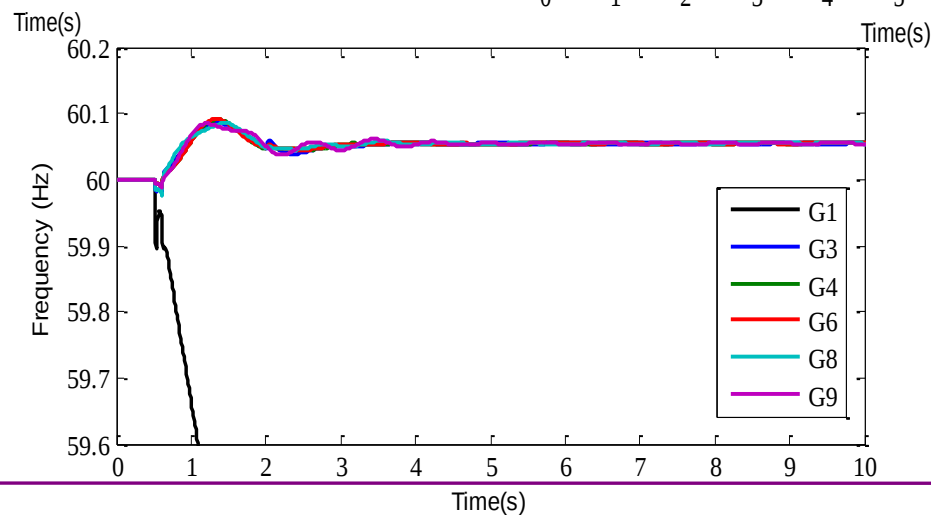
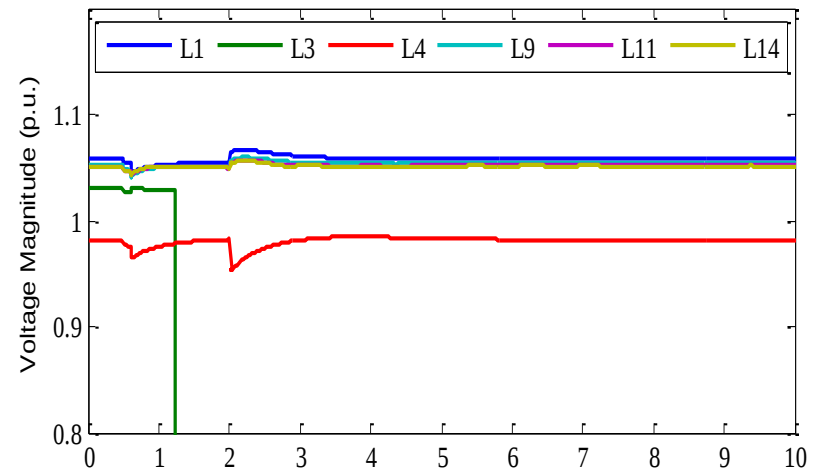
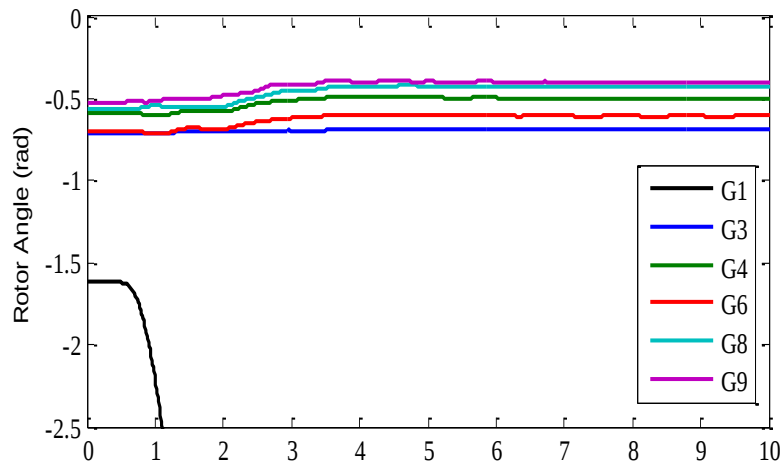
# Controlled Islanding Example

4

Line trips due to overload

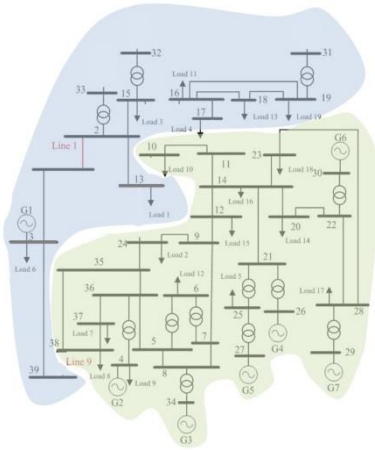


# Controlled Islanding Example



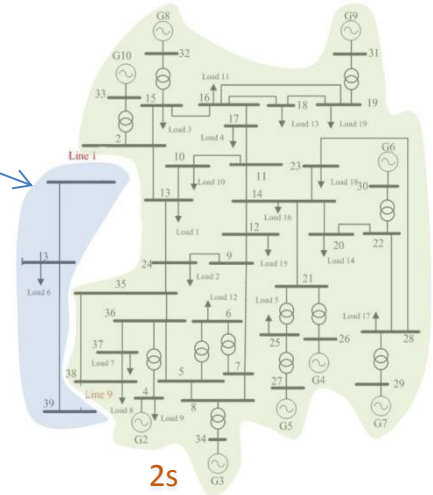
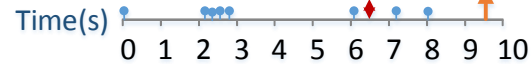
# Comparison

**Same Initiating Event**



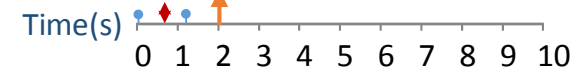
**Without  
Controlled  
Islanding**

9.55s



**With  
Controlled  
Islanding**

2s

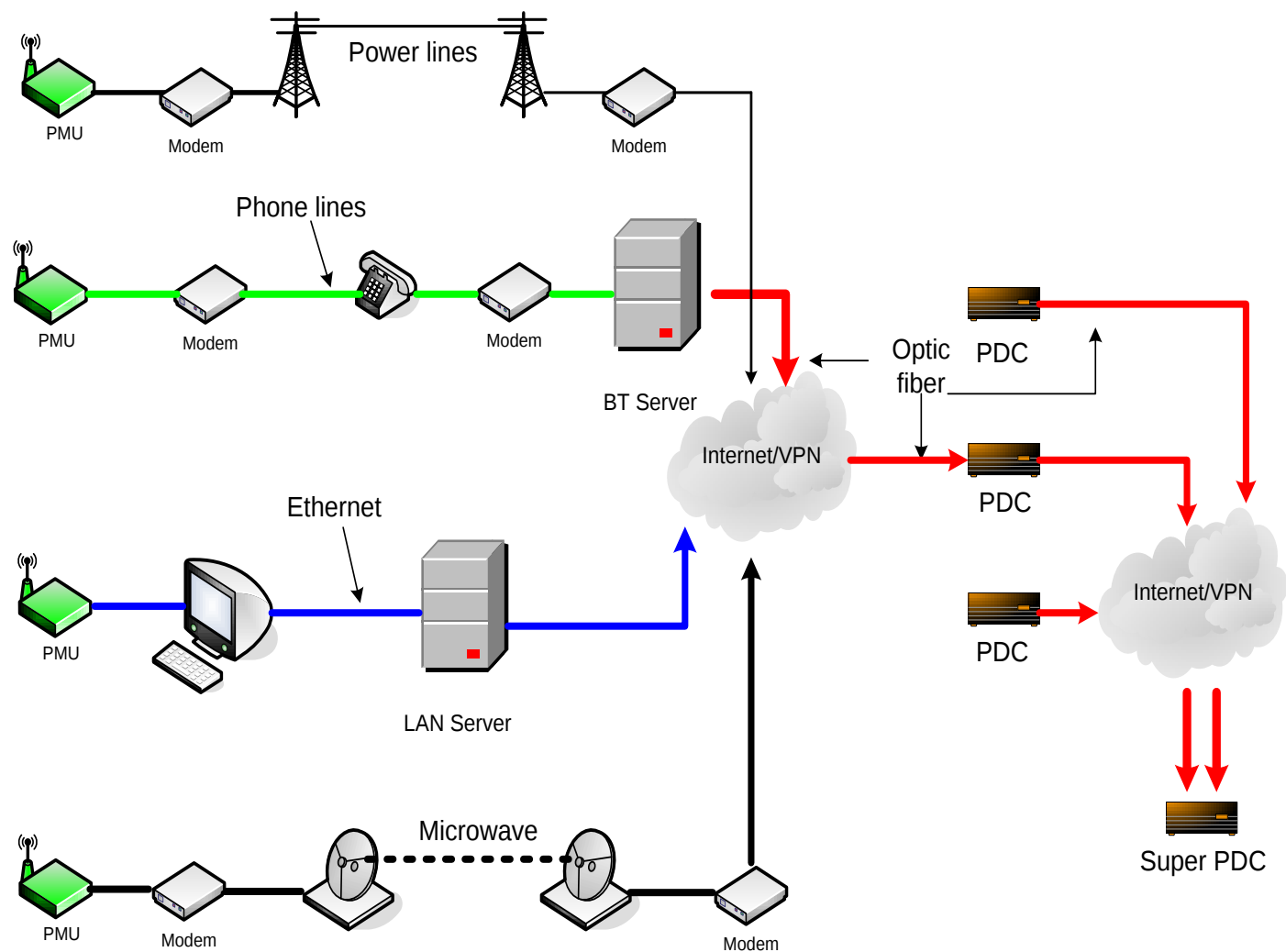


# Conclusion

- **Real-time application must rely on a secure, reliable and robust communication infrastructure**

# Communication in WAMPAC System

## Communication Media options



Vladimir Terzija, UoM

# Conclusion

- **Challenges related to time synchronisation are still open; solution: a PMU technology not requiring time-synchronization**
- **WAMS well established world-wide**
- **WAC and WAP under development**
- **A need for serious Hardware in the Loop testing**

# Questions?



# 1<sup>st</sup> International Symposium on Smart Grid Methods, Tools, and Technologies

## A Journey from Wide Area Monitoring to Wide Area Protection and Control of Future Power Systems

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