

## Context

- Smart grid initiatives envision very reliable synchrophasor data.
- Through early 2012, power system operators report synchrophasor data had significant gaps in data quality availability.

## Goals

- Gain a fundamental understanding of phasor measurement challenges.
- Characterize synchrophasor data quality (error, availability, reliability).
- Identify methods for **detecting** and **correcting** faulty synchrophasor data.
- Attribute defective synchrophasor data to synchrophasor **data generation failure** at the measurement site, **losses in the data transmission** process, or **data processing errors** at intermediate or final data storage locations.

## Research Plan

### Data Required / Sought

#### LEVEL 1 – POINT OF MEASUREMENT

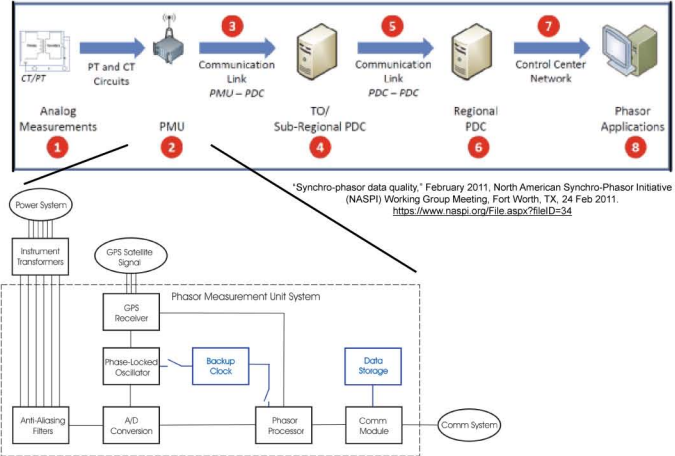
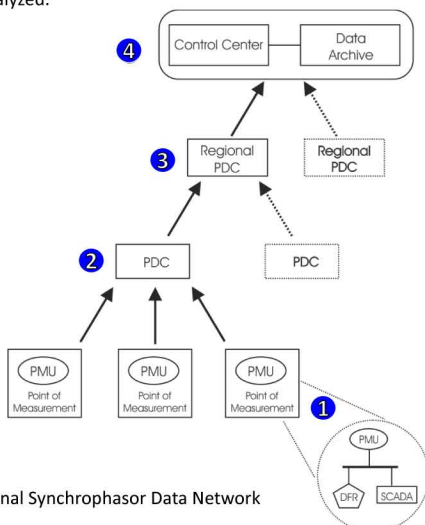
- Synchrophasor data sets with known “defective data” at Levels 1, 2, 3, & 4.
- Non-PMU data (e.g., data fault recorders, SCADA measurements) from same locations and times to be correlated with PMU data to evaluate data availability and quality.
- System information, metadata, system topology to convert “raw” data into data forms that permit analysis.

#### LEVELS 2 & 3 – NETWORK TRANSMISSION

- Synchrophasor data sets at levels 2 & 3 that include known “defective data” corresponding to level 1 and 4 data sets.
- Relevant technical information about the network paths, protocols, and equipment to evaluate, assess, and attribute synchrophasor data loss causes.

#### LEVEL 4 – CONTROL CENTER and POINT of USE

- Synchrophasor data sets at level 4 that include known “defective data” at levels 1, 2, & 3 and corresponding state estimator solutions.
- Relevant technical information about the network paths, protocols, and equipment to evaluate, assess, and attribute synchrophasor data loss causes.
- Corresponding metadata describing the signals, storage compression, and network topologies (if necessary) needed to convert and interpret the data.
- Data sets should be accompanied by information needed to convert and correlate C37.118, concentrated, and archived data into forms that can be analyzed.



## Error Sources – ID'd, not Characterized

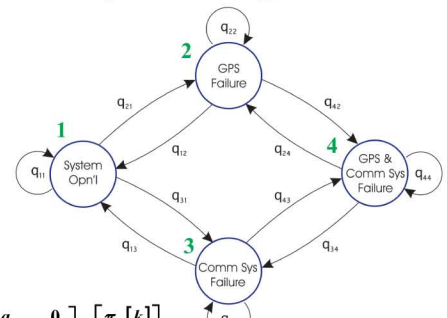
### Identified Error Sources and Proposed Error Type Classifications<sup>1</sup>

Error Source	Level(s)	Error Type
Status Code Errors	1,2,3	Data Processing
Data streams disordered / shifted in processing	1,2,3	Data Processing
Loss of PDC Configuration	2,3,4	Data Processing
Improperly configured PMUs (window length/ windowing method)	1	Digital Signal Processing
Frequency calculation discrepancies (C37.118.2005)	1	Digital Signal Processing
Quality of Metering	1	Equipment Specification
Accuracy Issues (CT/PTs not properly rated for application)	1	Equipment Specification
Calculation Uncertainty – Vendor Equipment operating differences	1	Equipment Specification
Metering Locations Separated by Breakers	1	Installation
Meters not installed at recorded locations	1	Installation
PMU data streams not named according to system policies	1	Installation
Asynchronous local behaviors (e.g. DC bias injections during solar storm)	1	Measurement
Malformed Network Packets	2,3,4	Network Failure
Network Data Loss	2,3,4	Network Failure
Mislabelled Phasor Data Streams	1,2,3	PMU Configuration
Differences between PMU Manufacturer calculation approaches	1	PMU Standards

<sup>1</sup>ICW / Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator (MISO)

## Availability Modeling

$q_{ij}$  = State Transition Rate



$$\begin{bmatrix} \pi_1[k+1] \\ \pi_2[k+1] \\ \pi_3[k+1] \\ \pi_4[k+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q_{11} & q_{12} & q_{13} & 0 \\ q_{21} & q_{22} & 0 & q_{24} \\ q_{31} & 0 & q_{33} & q_{34} \\ 0 & q_{42} & q_{43} & q_{44} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \pi_1[k] \\ \pi_2[k] \\ \pi_3[k] \\ \pi_4[k] \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \pi[k+1] &= e^{A\tau} \pi[k] \\ \pi[k] &= A^k \pi[0] \end{aligned}$$

## Future Efforts

- Working with multiple partners to obtain data and analyze data.
- Seeking industry partners who have fielded PMUs and can provide described data.

