



TRUSTWORTHY CYBER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE POWER GRID | TCIPG.ORG

SYNCHROPHASOR BASICS

OCTOBER 17, 2014

DANIEL(CHOU + LONG)

A BIT OF HISTORY

- **Late-1800's**
 - Earliest mathematical models of Power Systems using Phasors.
 - Charles Proteus Steinmetz's 1893 paper analyzed AC networks.
- **1980's**
 - First introduction of synchrophasor measuring devices.
- **1990's**
 - Deployment of experimental devices.
 - First IEEE standard (C37.118.1) for PMU's and synchrophasors.

WHAT IS A SYNCHROPHASOR?

What is a Phasor?

- A phasor is a representation of a sinusoidal function using its magnitude and phase angle.

We have an AC waveform:

$$x(t) = A \times \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \qquad \omega = 2\pi f$$

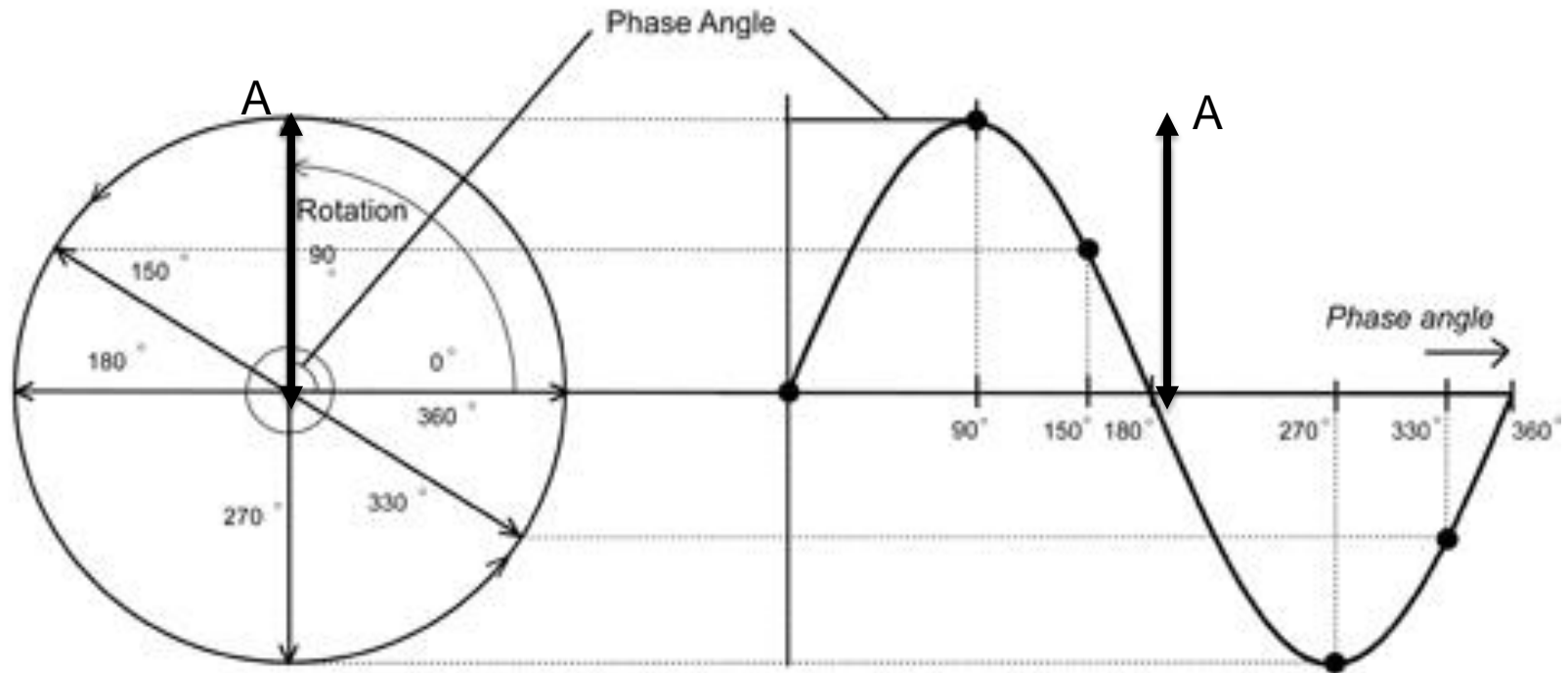
This can be represented by:

$$\bar{X} = A \angle \varphi$$

or as an RMS value:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} \angle \varphi$$

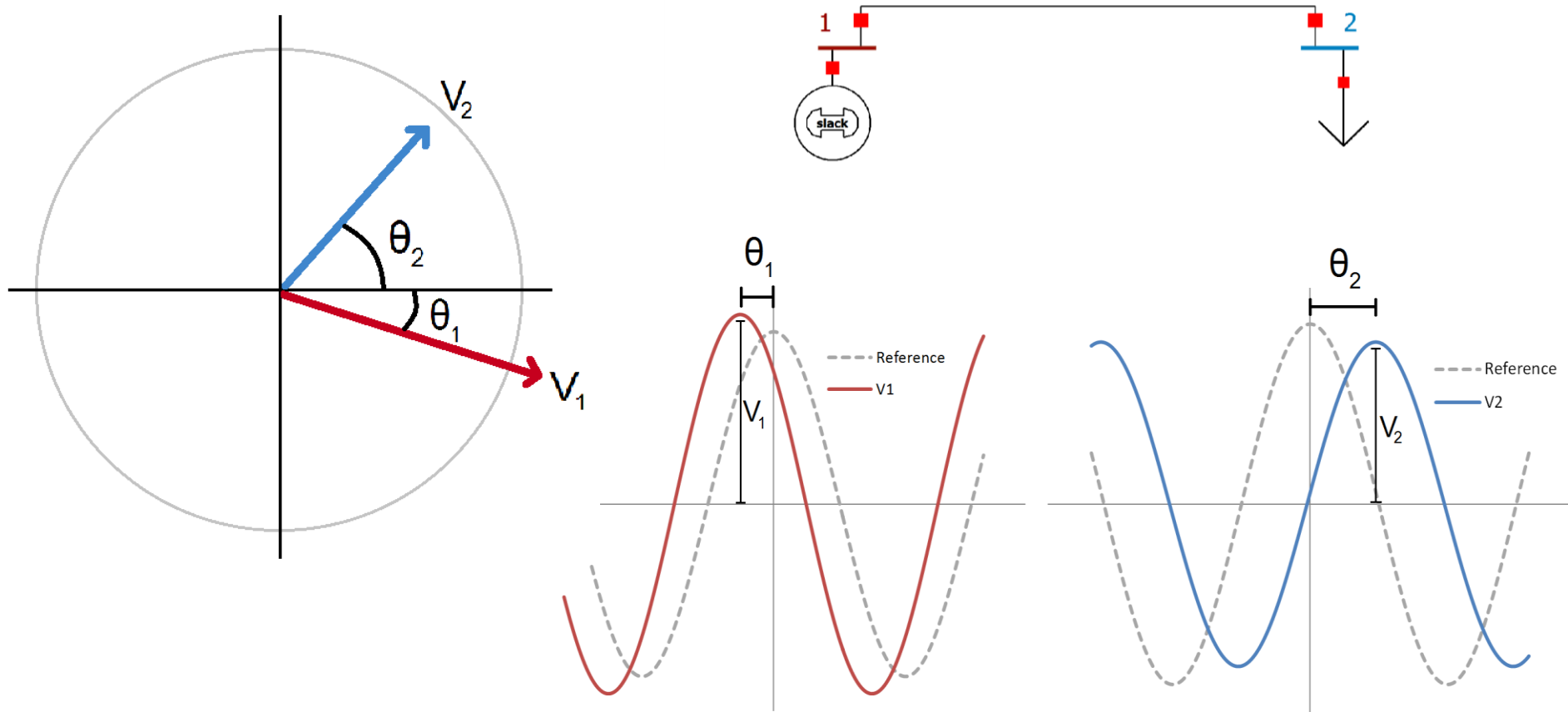
PHASE ANGLE REPRESENTATION



$$\bar{X} = A \angle \varphi \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x(t) = A * \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

WHAT IS A SYNCHROPHASOR?

Two voltage waveforms (**Red** and **Blue**):



WHY SYNCHROPHASORS?

- Phasors are useful, but comparisons required estimations
- SCADA does not synchronized time keeping capabilities.
- This led to a technique that:
“synchronizes the calculation of a phasor to absolute time, known as a synchronized phasor measurement or [just] synchrophasors.” - Mark Adamiak
- A gps-based time stamp was introduced to allow for a reference wave.

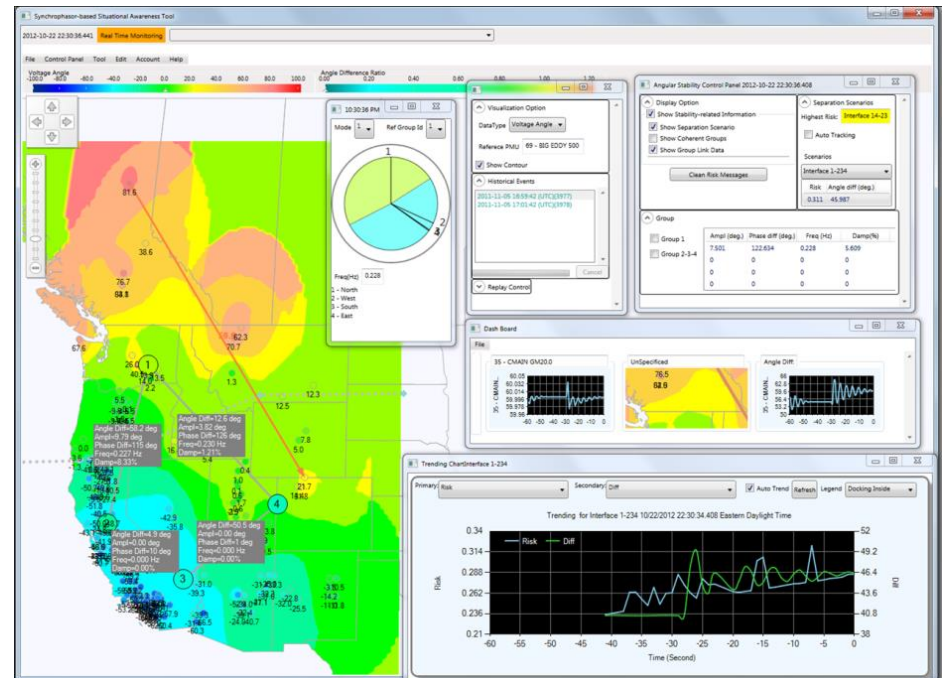
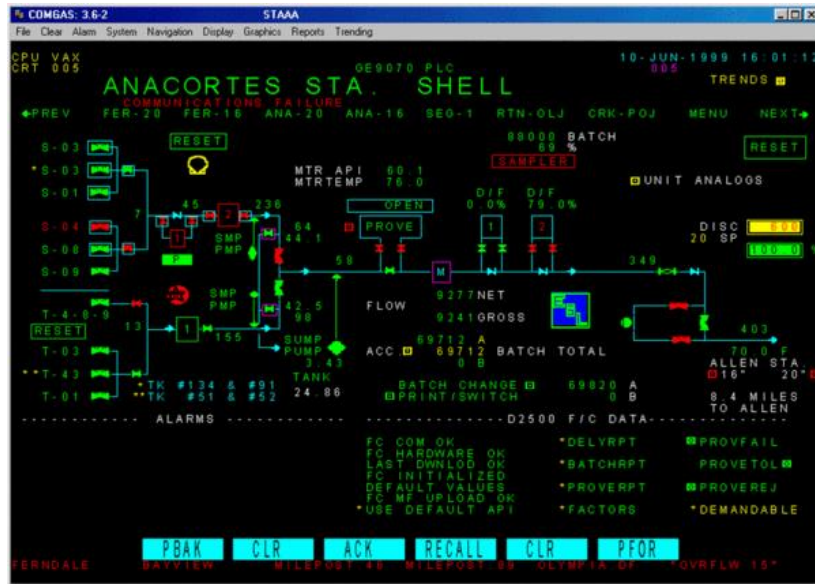
APPROACH, SCADA VS PMU

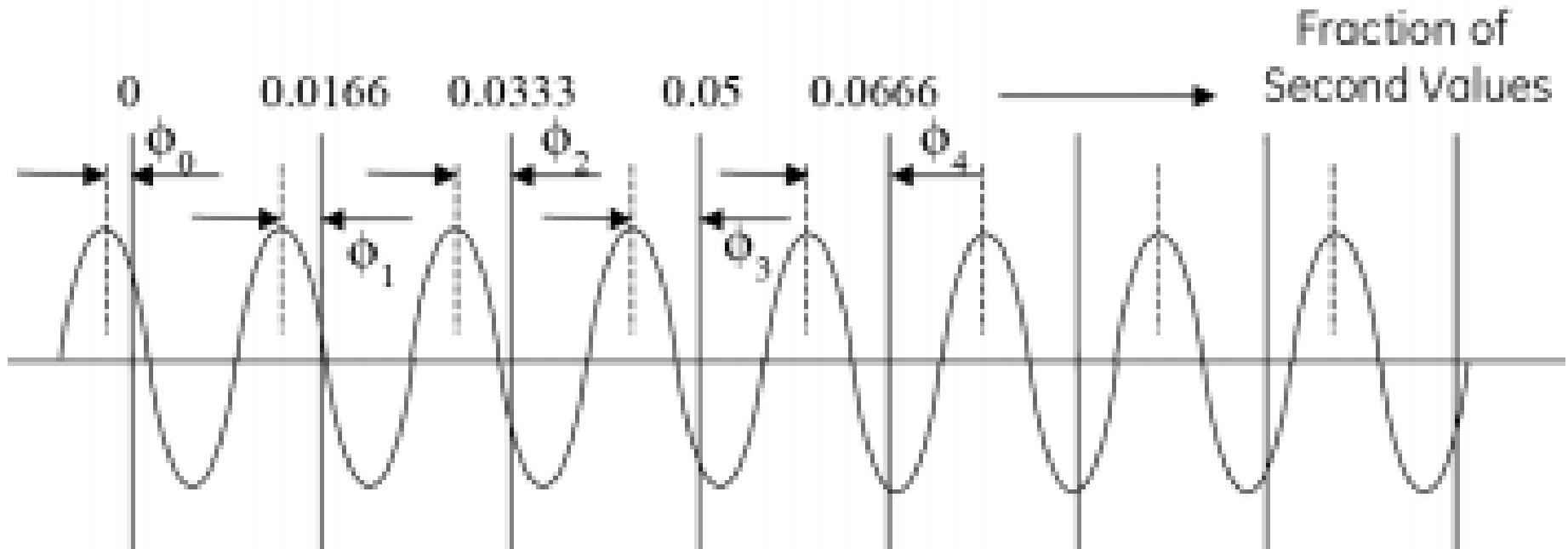
SCADA has no timing synchronization

- No time synchronization
- Slow report rates
- Unable to see fast events

PMUs

- More detailed/higher resolution
- “Real” time

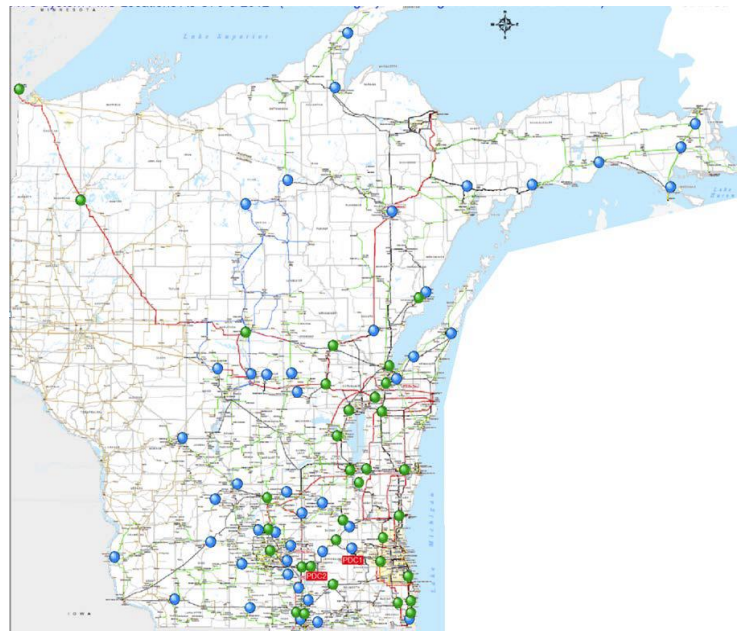




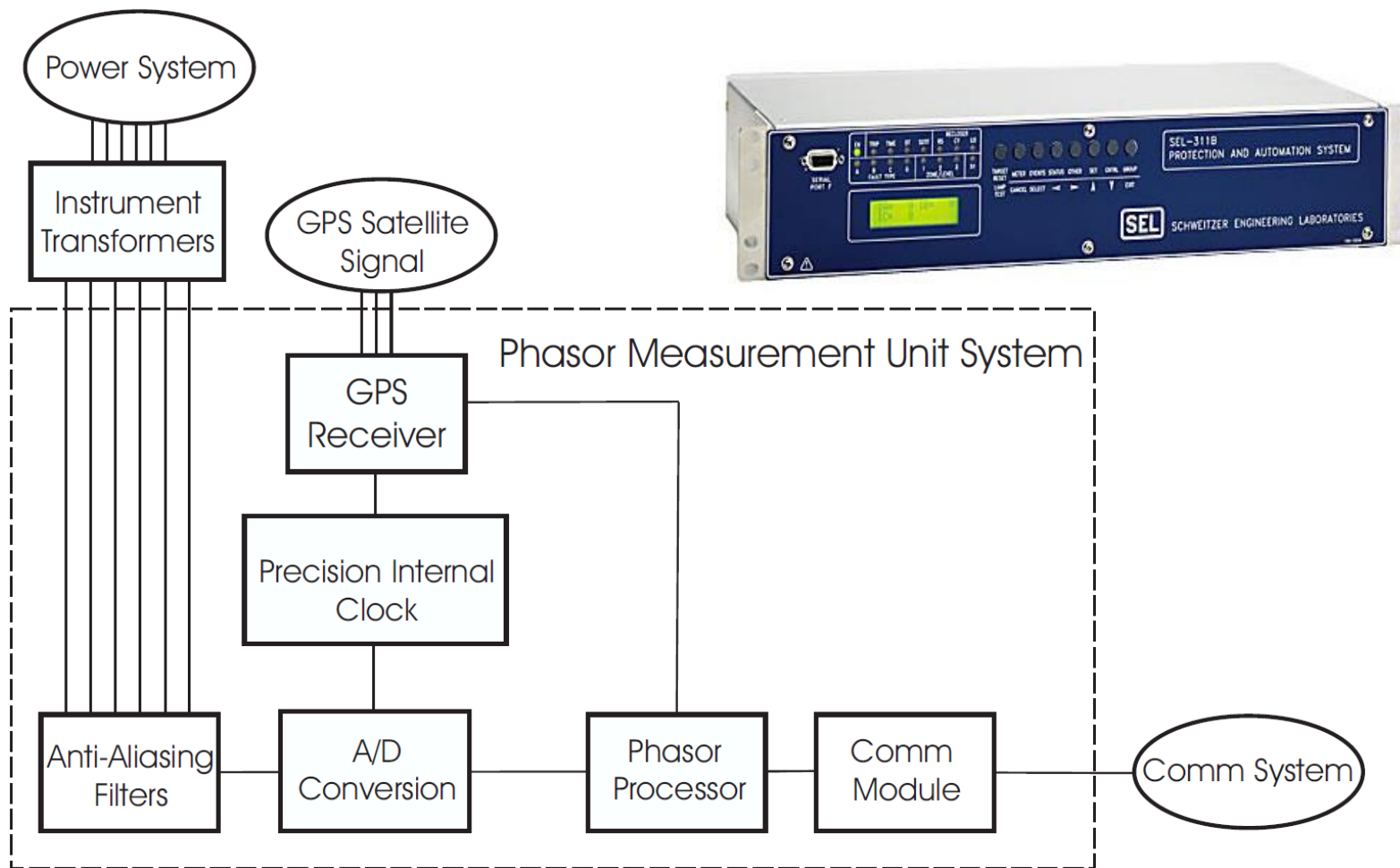
APPLICATIONS

- Wide area measurement/control
- Event Analysis
- Grid Automation/Optimization
 - Load Shedding
 - Detecting faults
 - System isolation

Wisconsin PMU
distribution

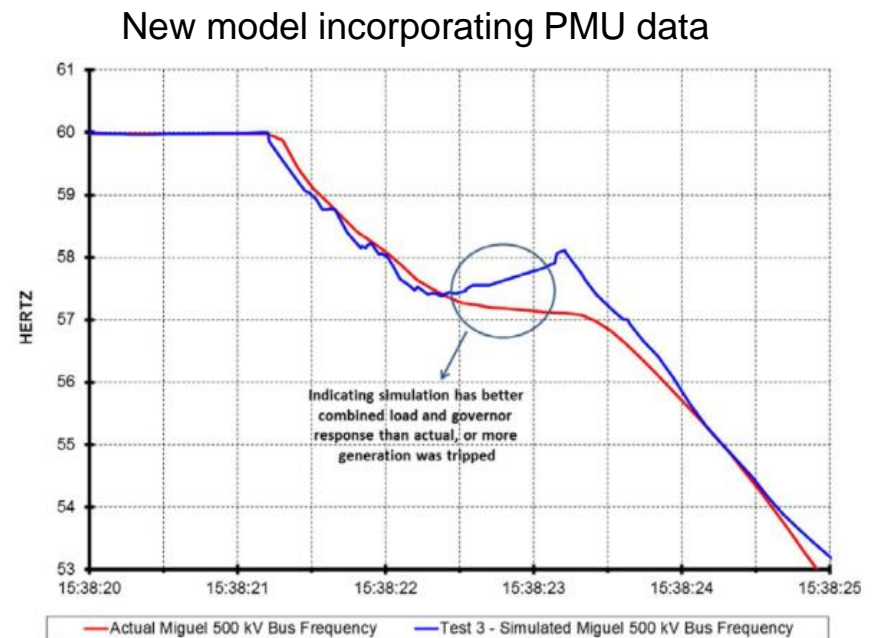
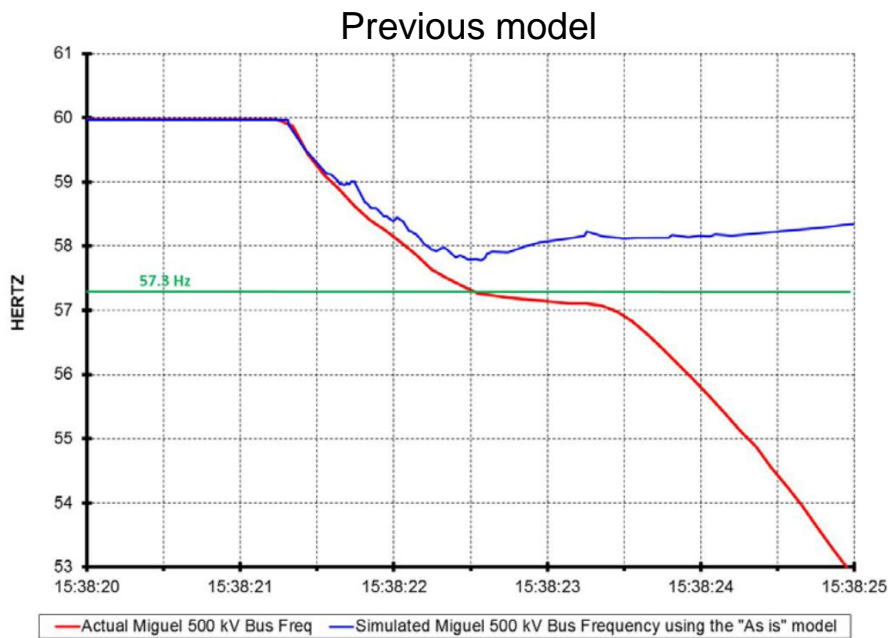


PHASOR MEASUREMENT UNITS



PMU CONTINUED

- Used to investigate system response to an atypical event
- Observe behavior over very large area
- Validate and improve models (California - Arizona Line)



IEEE AND ITS LIMITATIONS

- 1% Total vector error (TVE) allowed
- Frequency error of 0.005 Hz
- Not many PMUs meet requirements
- 2014 IEEE Std relieved some of the requirements



Conformance Test Results

| PMU | Class | Steady State Test | | | | | | | | | Dynamic State Test | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|---------------------|----|-----|-----------------------|----|-----|---------------------|----|-----|-----------------------|----|-----|----------------|----|-----|-------------|----|----|
| | | Magnitude Variation | | | Phase Angle Variation | | | Frequency Variation | | | Measurement Bandwidth | | | Frequency Ramp | | | Step Change | | |
| | | TVE | FE | RFE | TVE | FE | RFE | TVE | FE | RFE | TVE | FE | RFE | TVE | FE | RFE | RT | DT | MO |
| A | P | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | S | S | F | F | F | F | F |
| | M | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | S | S | S | F | S | F | F | F | S | F | F |
| A-1* | P | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | S | S | F | F | F | S | F |
| | M | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | S | S | F | F | S | S | F |
| B | P | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | S | S | F | F | S | F | S |
| | M | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | F | S | F | F | F | S | F | S |
| C | P | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | S | S | F | F | S | S | S |
| | M | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | F | F | S | S | S |
| D | P | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | S | S | F | F | F | F | F |
| | M | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | F | S | F | F | F | S | F | F |
| E | P | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | S | S | F | F | F | S | F |
| | M | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | S | F | F | F | S | S | F | F | S | S | F |
| F | P | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | S | S | S | F | S | F | F | F | S | S | S |
| | M | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | S | S | F | F | S | F | F | F | S | S | S |
| G | P | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | S | S | F | F | F | S | F |
| | M | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | F | S | S | F | F | S | S | F |
| H | P | S | F | S | S | F | S | S | F | S | S | S | S | S | F | F | S | S | S |
| | M | S | F | S | S | F | S | S | F | S | S | S | S | S | F | F | S | S | S |

*PMU A-1 is an upgraded firmware of PMU A. P: Class P; M: Class M.

TVE: total vector error; FE: frequency error; RFE: rate of change of frequency error;

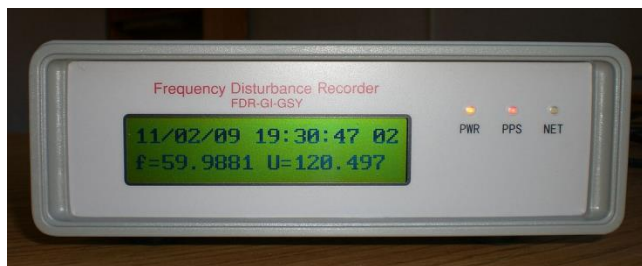
RT: response time; DT: delay time; MO: maximum over/under shoot

S stands for "Satisfied"; F stands for "Failed".



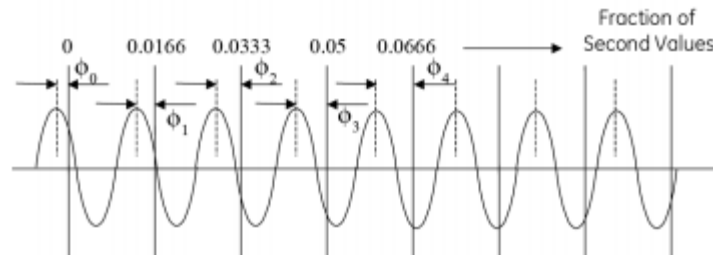
FNET

- 120 V, Single Phase PMU
- Samples at 1440 Hz and generates phasors at 10 Hz
- Over 80 installed units, monitoring wide area
- Oscillation detection
- Event detection/location
- Event visualization



QUINLAN! WHAT WE STILL NEED:

- Something showing the time stamps possibly?



- Practical uses
 - Limitations
 - PMU's/Fnet's?
- Future efforts
- Comparison to Scada maybe?
- Anything else? This seems short..