# Frontiers in Smart Grid Data Availability

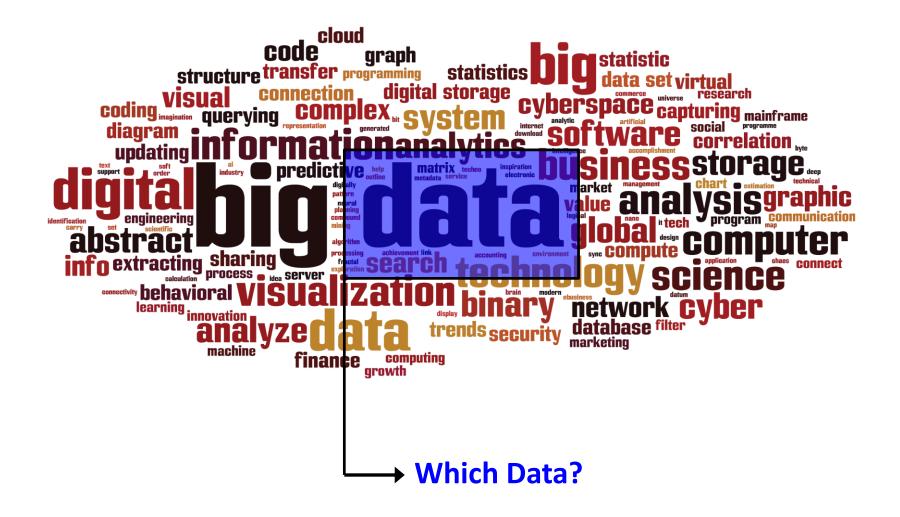
IEEE Smart Grid Comm (Singapore, October 26, 2022)

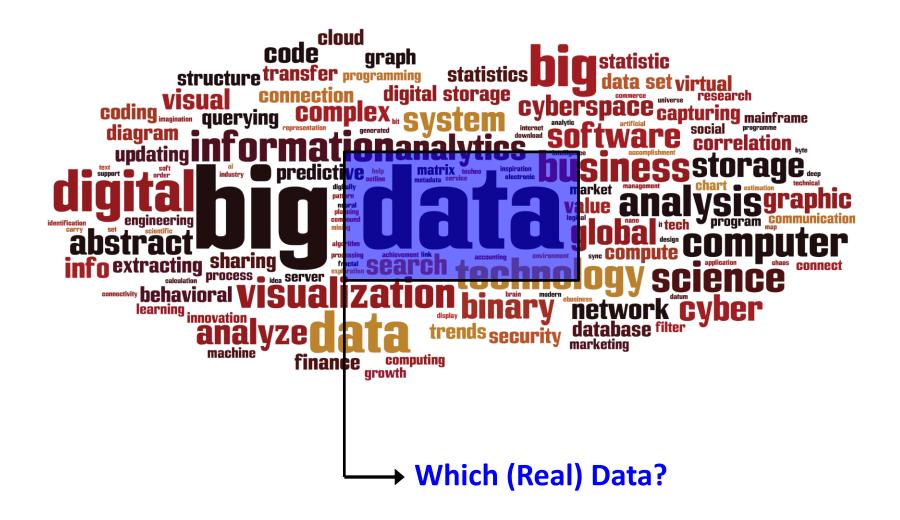
Hamed Mohsenian-Rad, Ph.D., IEEE Fellow

Professor and Bourns Family Faculty Fellow
Department of Electrical Engineering, University of California, Riverside, USA
Associate Director, Winston Chung Global Energy Center

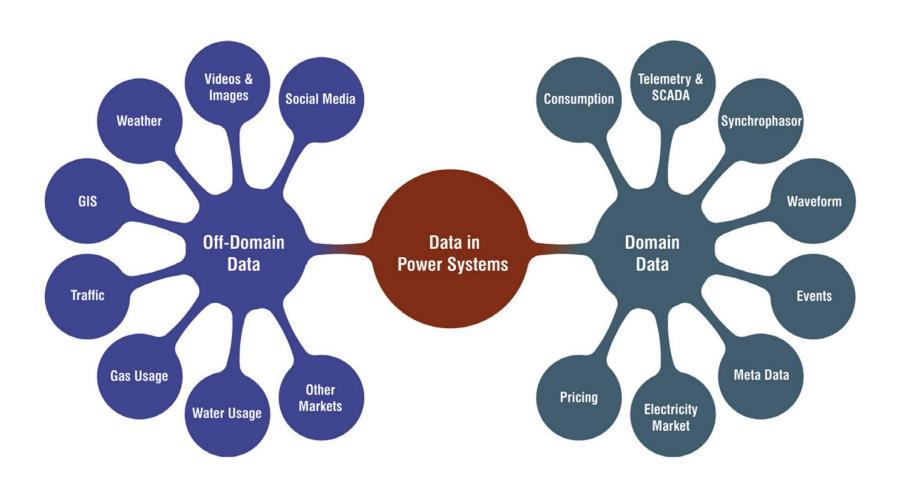


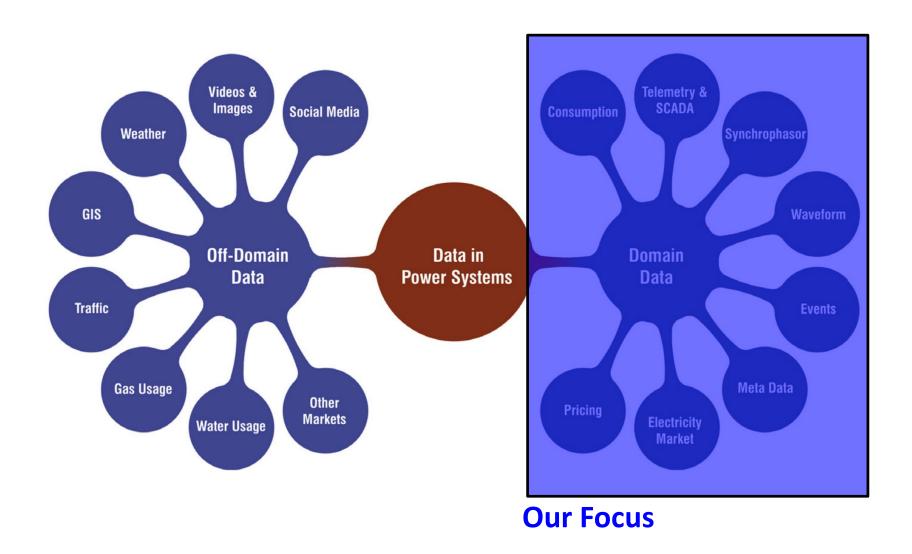




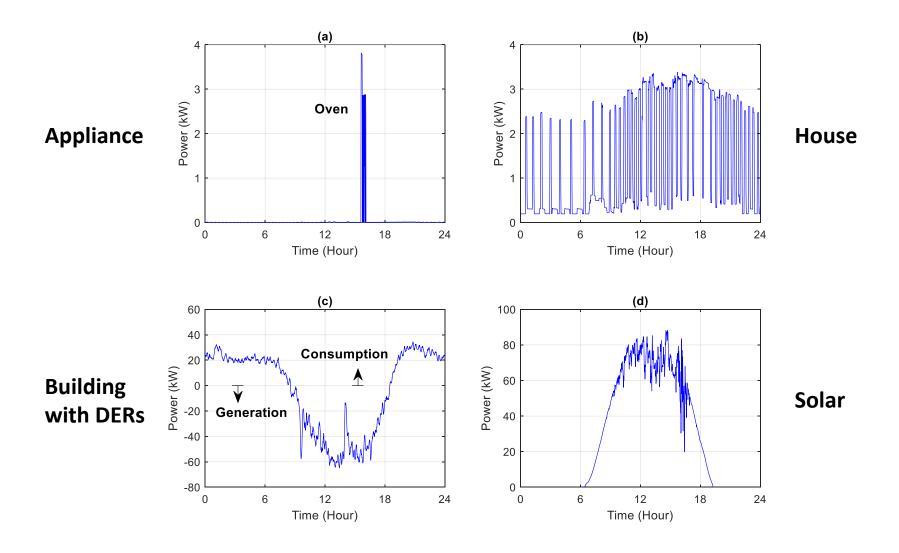




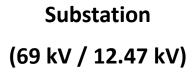


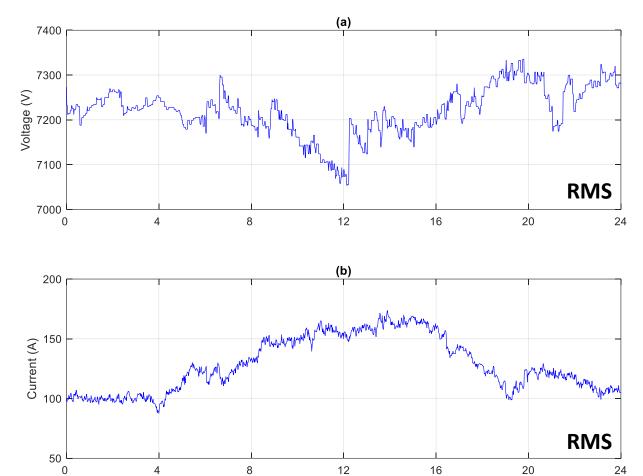


## Common Domain Data: Power



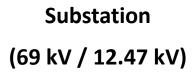
# Common Domain Data: Voltage and [Maybe] Current

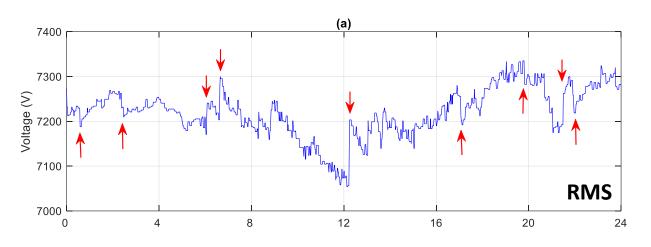


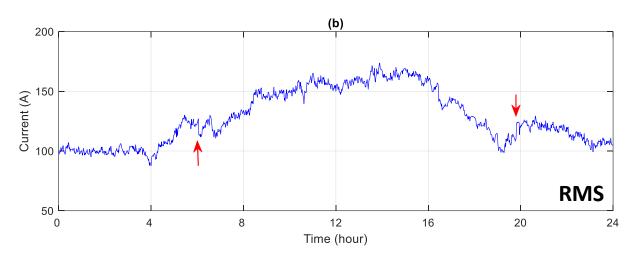


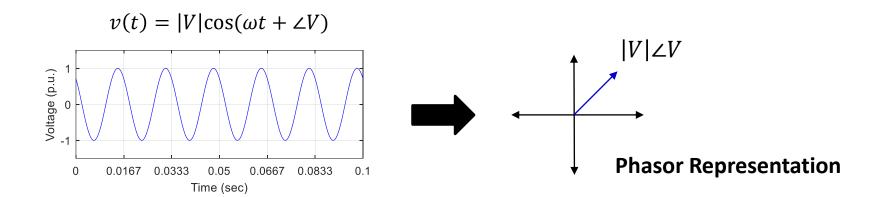
Time (hour)

# Common Domain Data: Voltage and [Maybe] Current





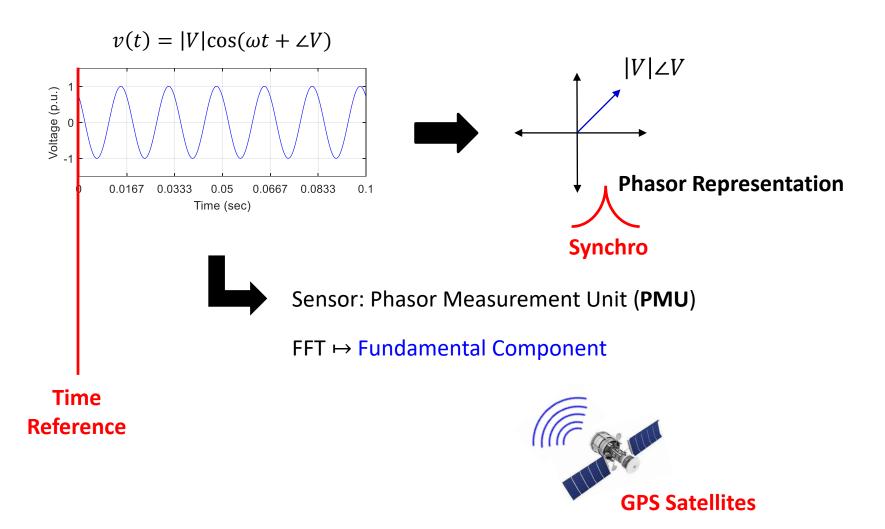


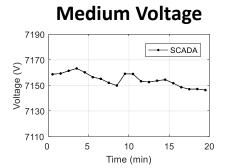


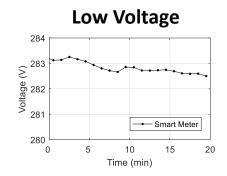


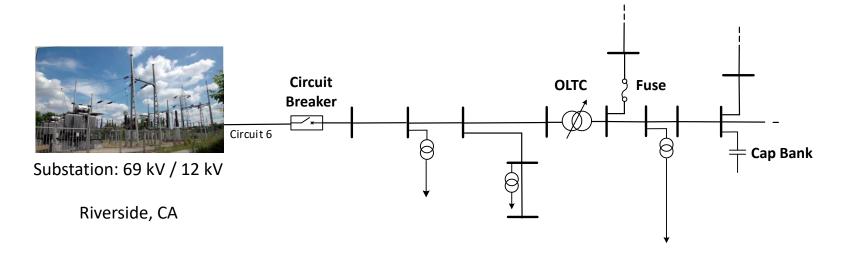
Sensor: Phasor Measurement Unit (PMU)

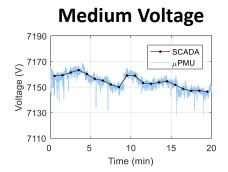
FFT → Fundamental Component

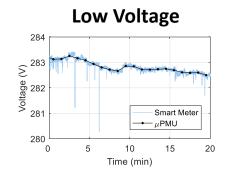


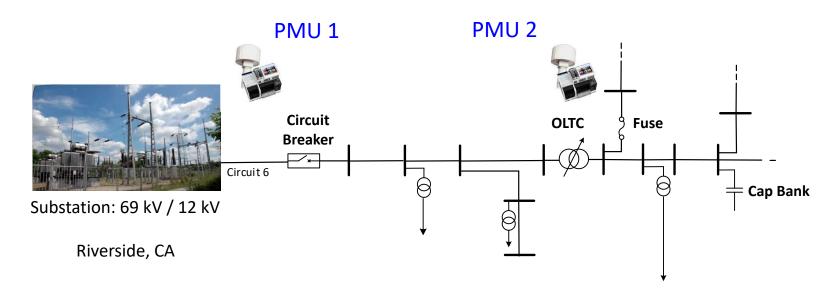


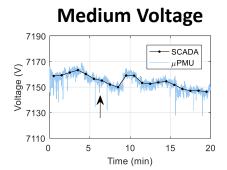


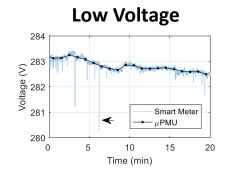


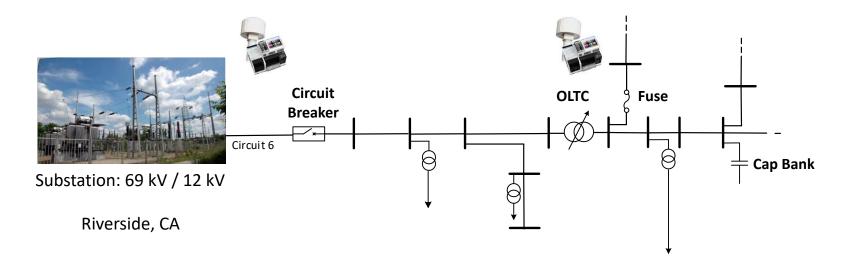


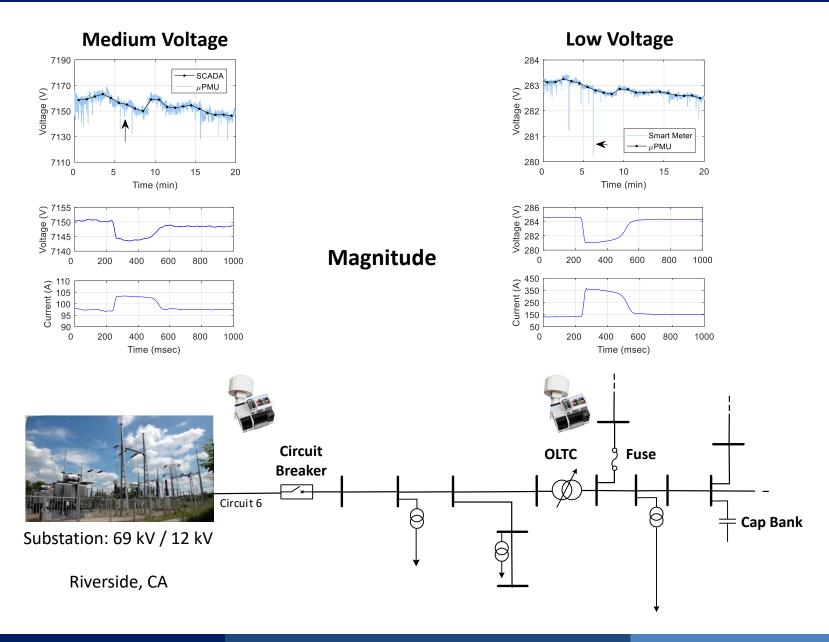


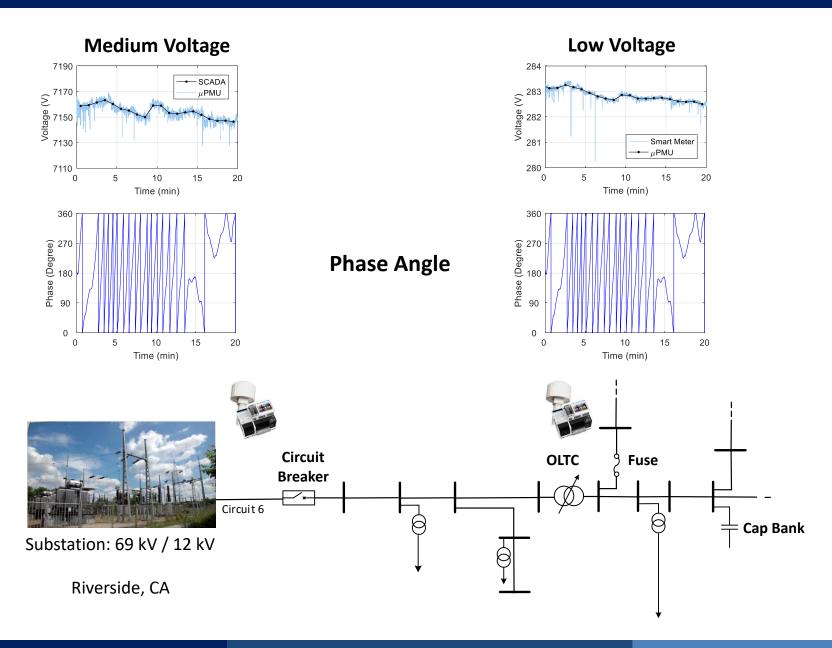


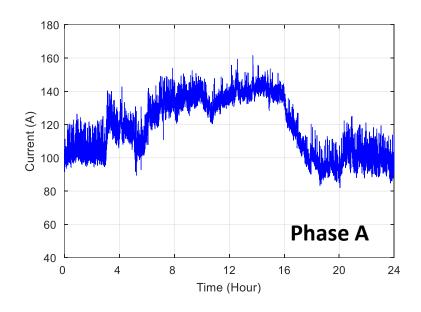












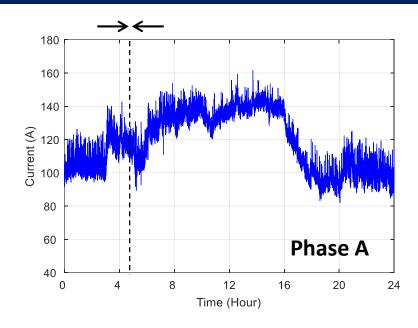


Current (*I*)

Voltage (*V*)



Micro-PMU

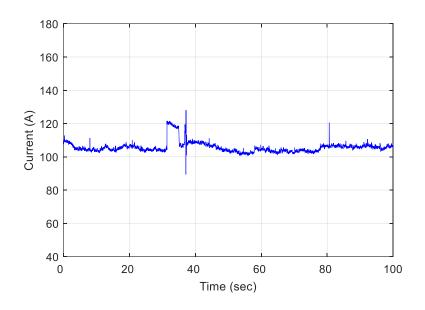


#### **Event Signature**

Current (I)
Voltage (V)



Micro-PMU

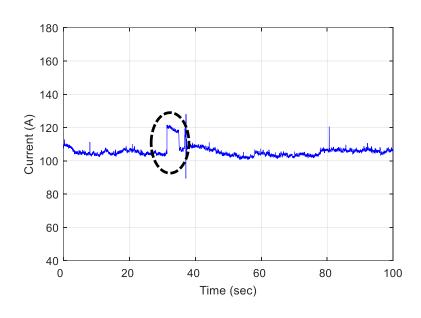


#### **Event Signature**

Current (I)Voltage (V)

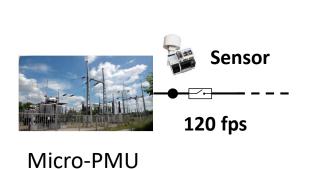


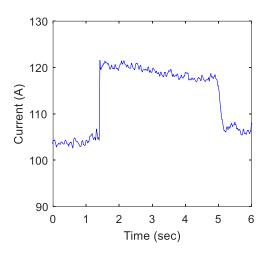
Micro-PMU

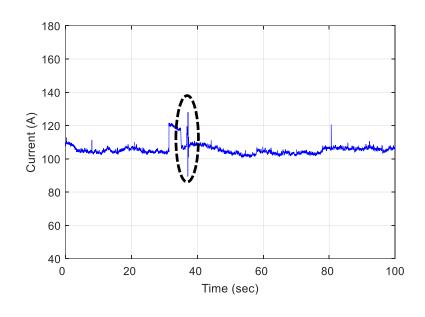


#### **Event Signature**

Current (I)Voltage (V)

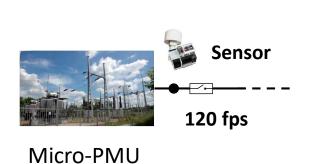


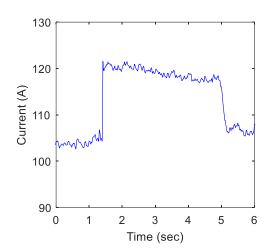


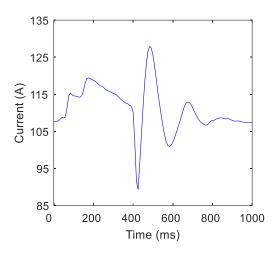


#### **Event Signature**

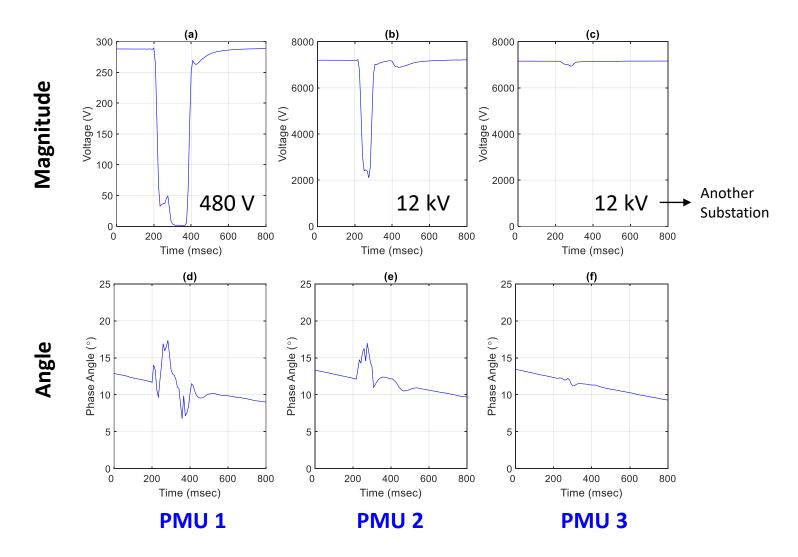
Current (I)Voltage (V)







Example: "Synchro-Phasor" Data from 3 PMUs During a Fault



Example Application: Event Classification

Class 1: Transmission-Level

Class 2: Distribution-Level

Class A: Sustained Change

Class B: Momentary Oscillation

Class I: Grid Equipment

- Class I-a: Transformer

Class I-b: Capacitor Bank

. . . .

Class II: Customer Devices

· Class II-a: HVAC Load

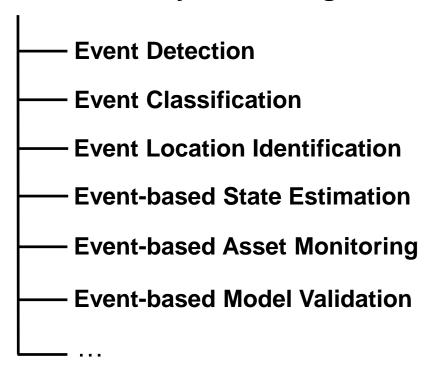
Class II-b: DER / PV

\_ ...

Class X: Benign

Class Y: Fault or Incipient Failure

PMU Data Analytics Package



Supervised Learning
Unsupervised Learning
Graph Learning
Hybrid Model-Based
:

[31][32][4][88][10][21][26][94]
[13][98][6][100][102][103][104]
[115][106][107][108][112][90][34]

https://www.ece.ucr.edu/~hamed

# Beyond PMUs

- Q: What is the next technology, beyond PMUs and synchro-phasors?
- Q: Why should we limit ourselves to fundamental phasors?

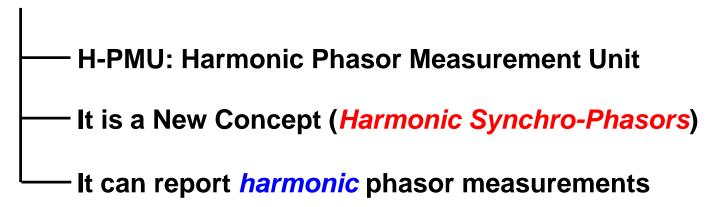
# Beyond PMUs

- Q: What is the next technology, beyond PMUs and synchro-phasors?
- Q: Why should we limit ourselves to fundamental phasors?

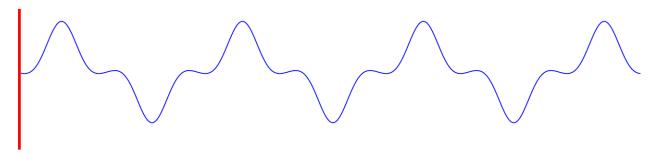
New Frontier / New Concepts:

```
— H-PMUs
— WMUs
— Probing Devices
```

Q: Why should we limit ourselves to fundamental phasors?



#### **Time Reference**



Fundamental *Phasor* + 3<sup>th</sup> Harmonic *Phasor* + 5<sup>th</sup> Harmonic *Phasor* 

Note: We cannot report all harmonic orders!

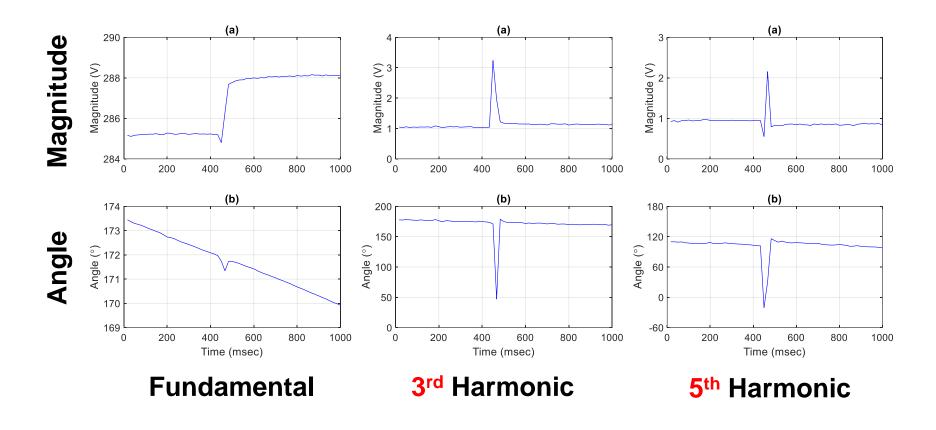
Typical Settings:

The 3rd harmonic; the 5th harmonic; and the 7th harmonic.

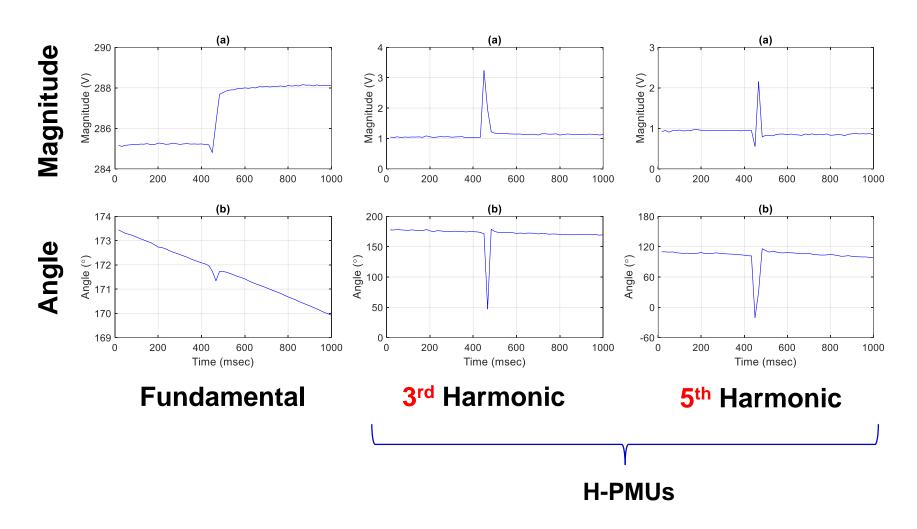
The most dominant harmonic; the second most dominant harmonic; and the third most dominant harmonic.

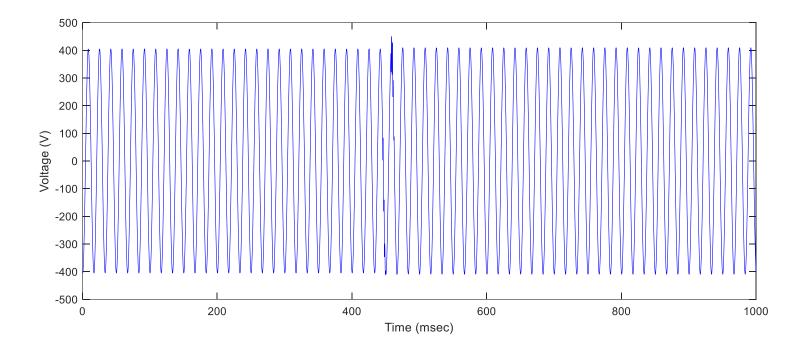
They are the same in many cases.

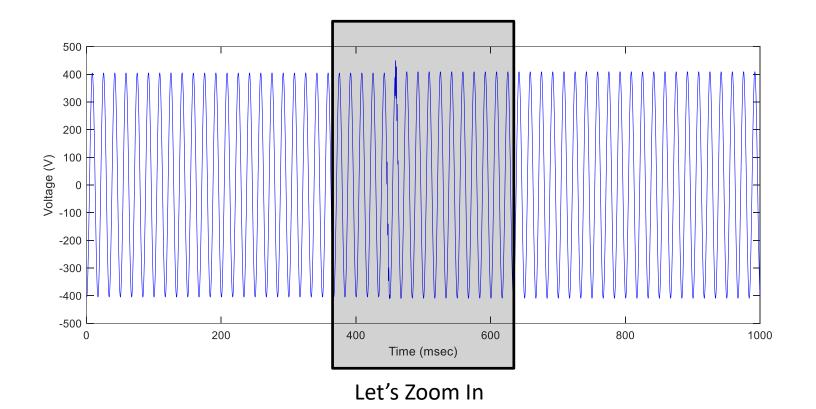
• **Example**: Phasor Measurements During an **Event** 

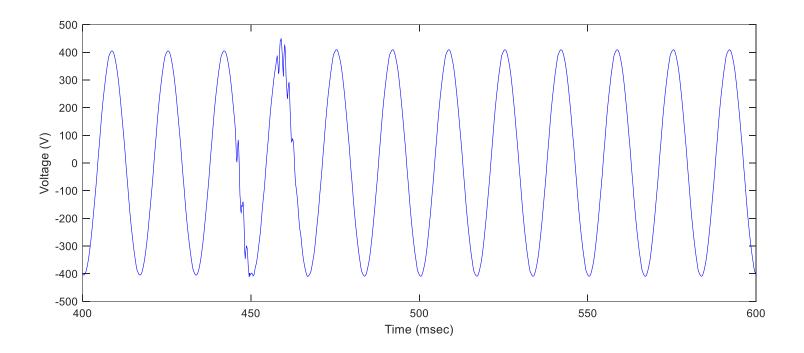


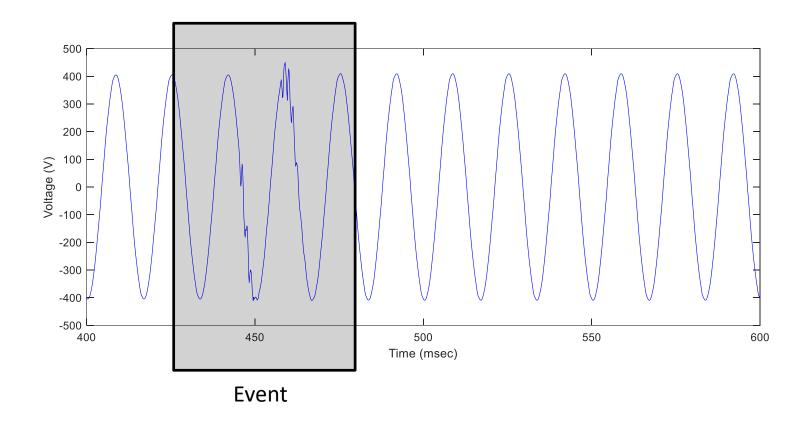
Example: Phasor Measurements During an Event





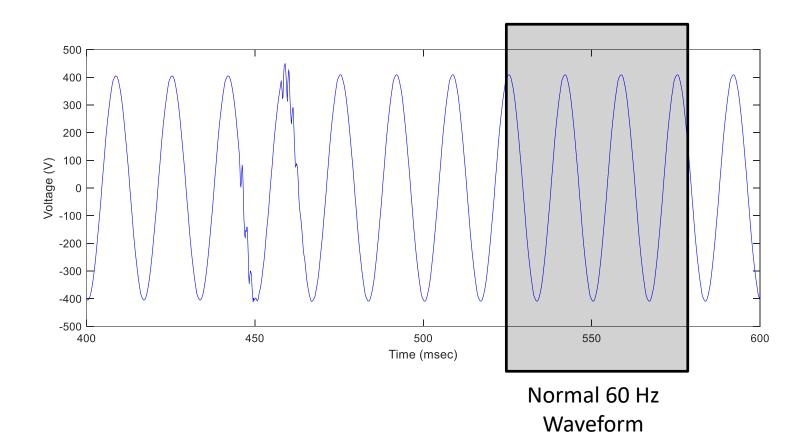






### H-PMUs

Q: What was the waveform of the event in the last example?



Q: Why don't we measure the waveform itself?

— WMU: Waveform Measurement Unit
— It is a New Concept (*Synchro-Waveforms*)
— It can report the raw waveform measurement samples

Q: Why don't we measure the waveform itself?

— WMU: Waveform Measurement Unit
— It is a New Concept (Synchro-Waveforms)
— It can report the raw waveform measurement samples

- WMU is a generic term. The actual sensor might be called:
  - Power Quality Meter
  - Point-on-Wave (POW) Sensor (As long as they are time-synchronized)
  - Digital Fault Recorder (DFR)

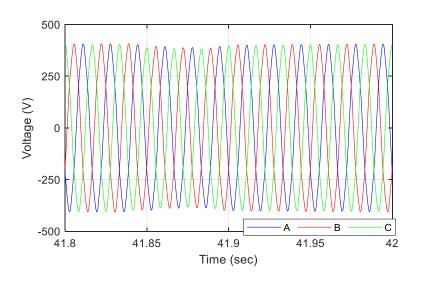
#### Two Concepts:

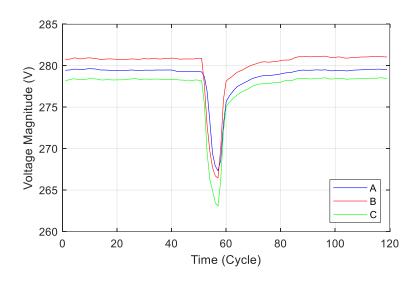
Synchro-Phasors = Phasors + Time Synchronization

Synchro-Waveforms = Waveforms + Time Synchronization



#### Example: Voltage Sag



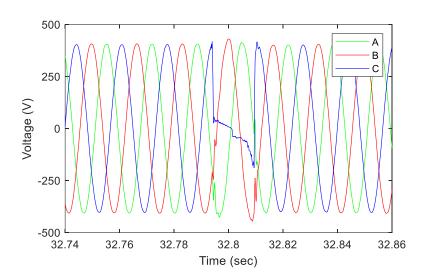


Waveform

**Phasor** 

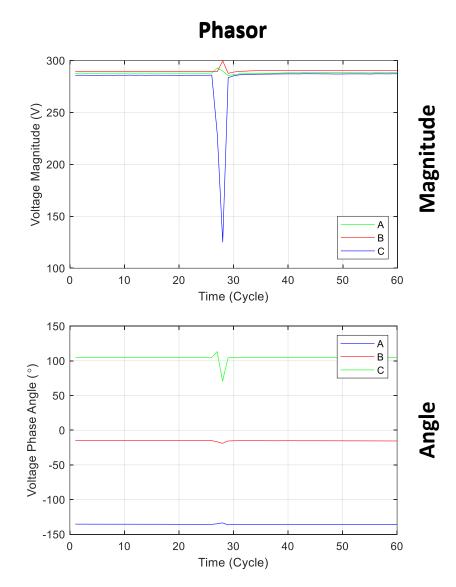
Looking at voltage waveform is not necessary in this example.

#### Example: Fault

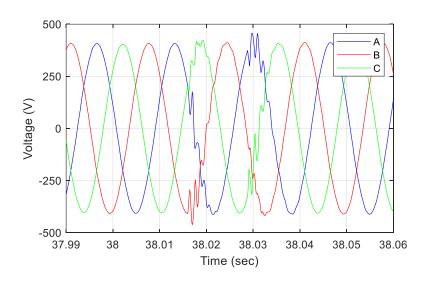


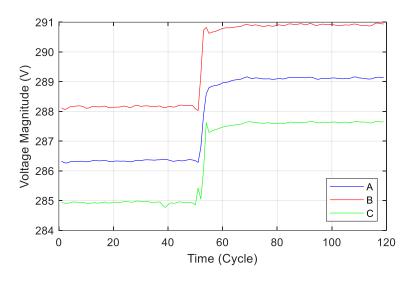
#### Waveform

Waveform shows much more details about the event.



#### Example: Resonance



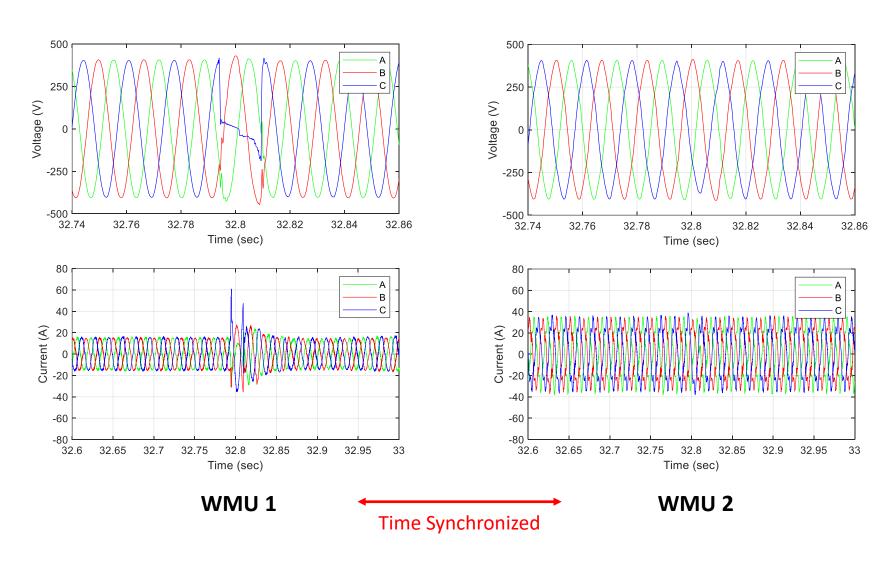


Waveform

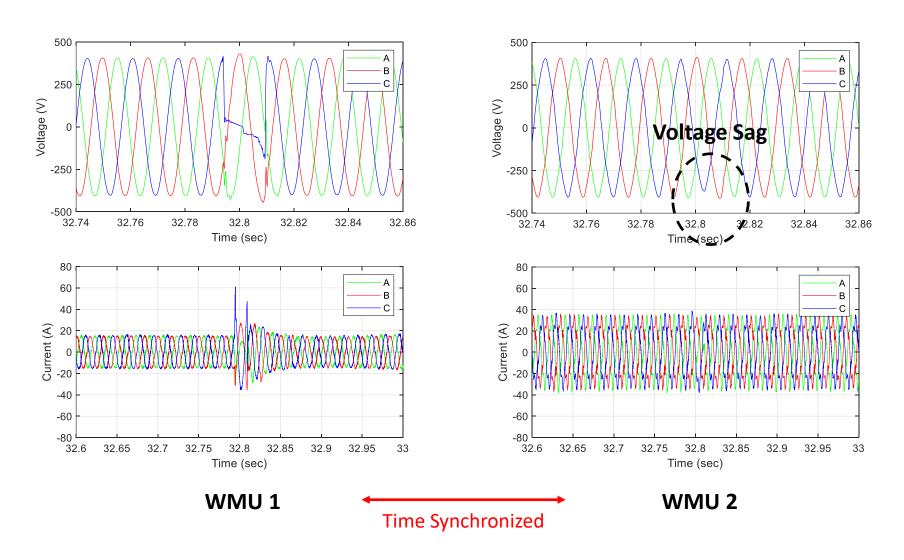
**Phasor** 

• We do *not notice* the resonance in the phasors.

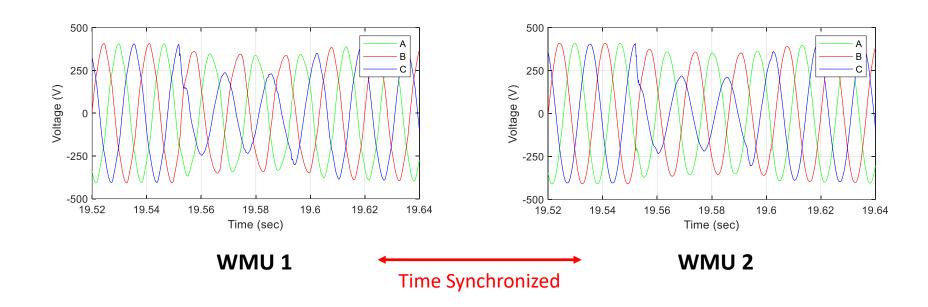
Example: Synchro-Waveforms (Fault):



Example: Synchro-Waveforms (Fault):



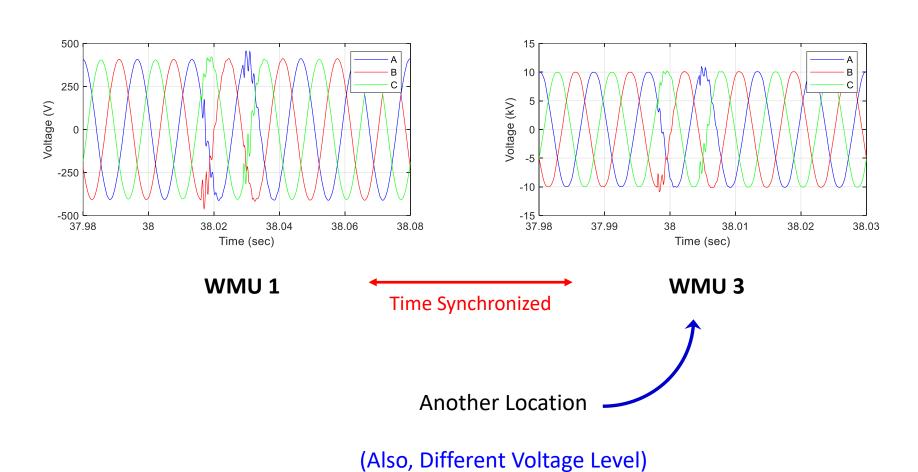
Example: Synchro-Waveforms (Another Fault):



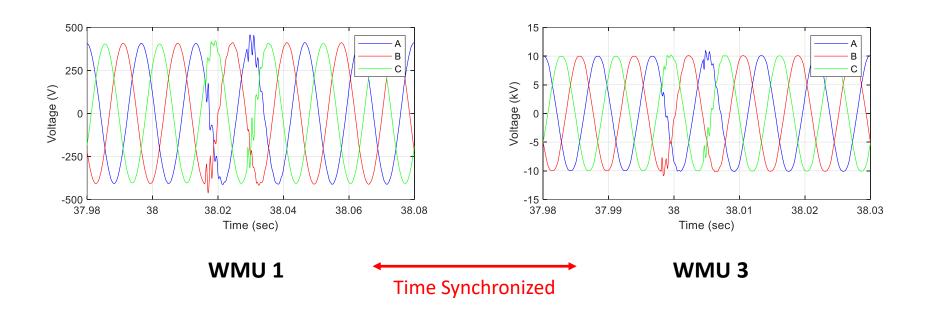
• The two locations experienced *similar* signatures.

23/38

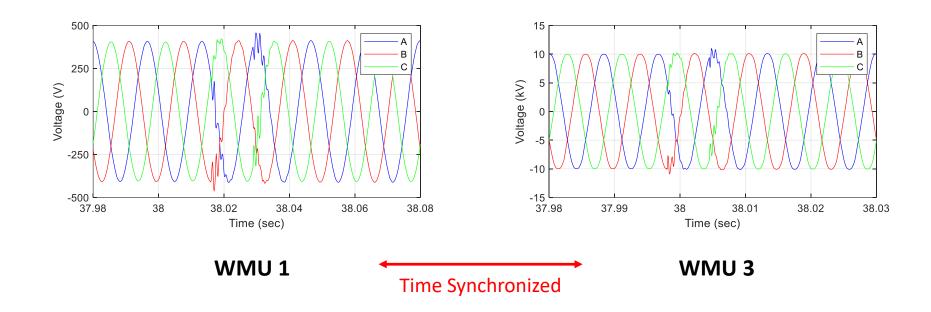
• **Example**: Synchro-Waveforms (Resonance):



• **Example**: Synchro-Waveforms (Resonance):

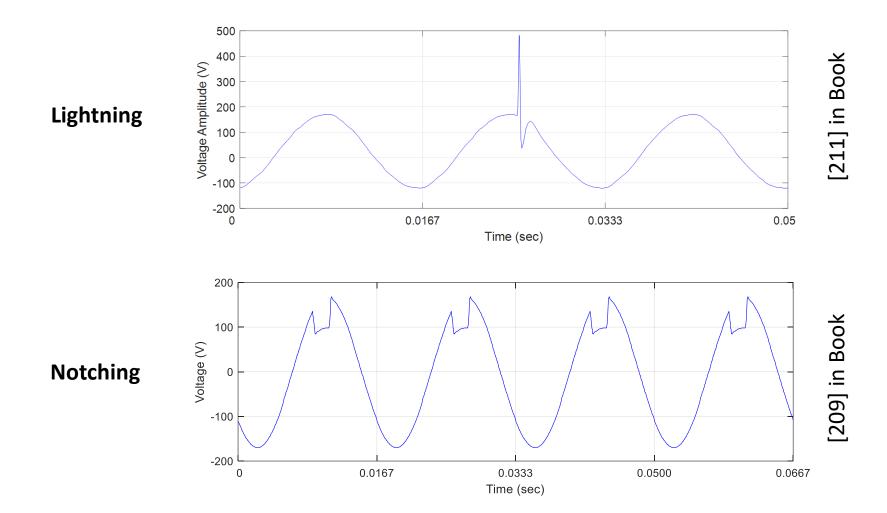


• **Example**: Synchro-Waveforms (Resonance):

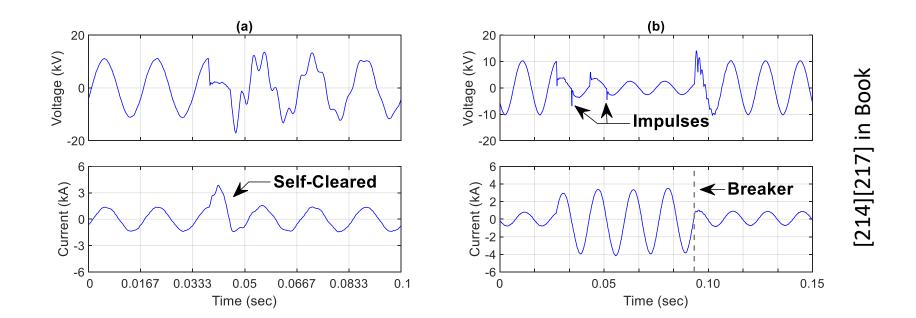


- WMUs observe the same physical phenomena at different locations.
  - Synchro-Waveform Situational Awareness
    - Covering Various Event Signatures (Sub-Cycle, Few-Cycle, etc.)

Example Waveform Signature:

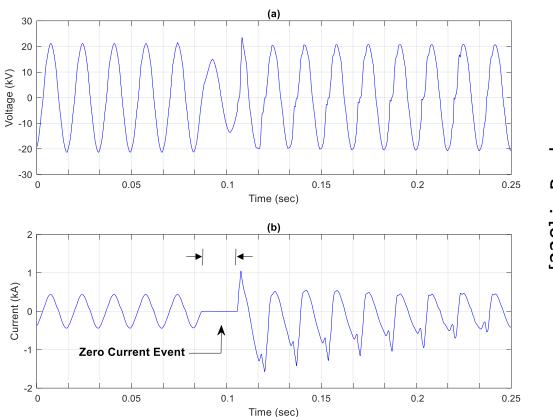


• Example Waveform Signatures (Equipment Issues):



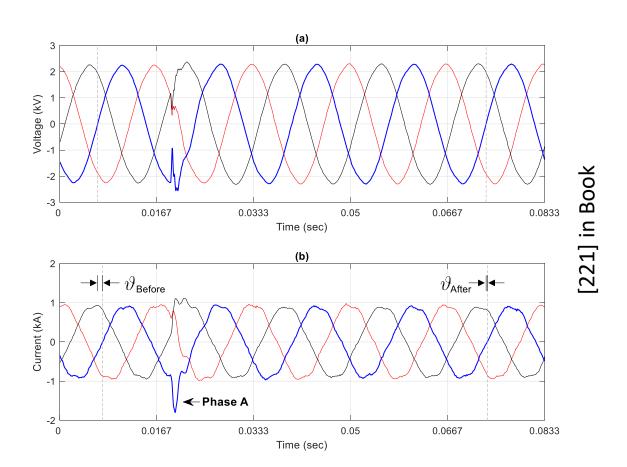
Self-Clearing and Breaker-Clearing Faults in Cables

Self-Clearing Fault in Transformer

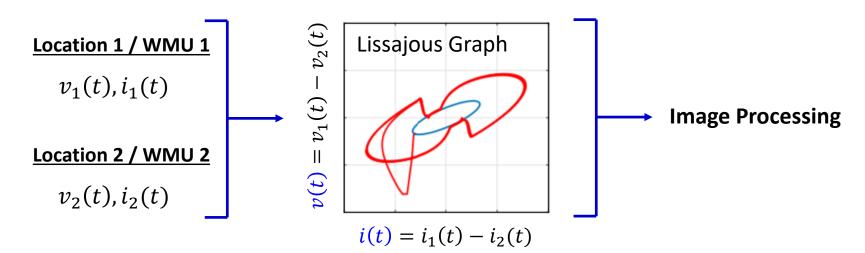


• Example Waveform Signatures (Equipment Issues):

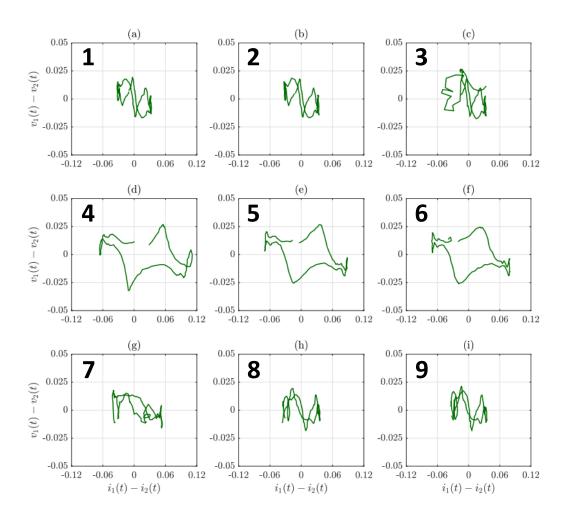
Capacitor Bank Switching



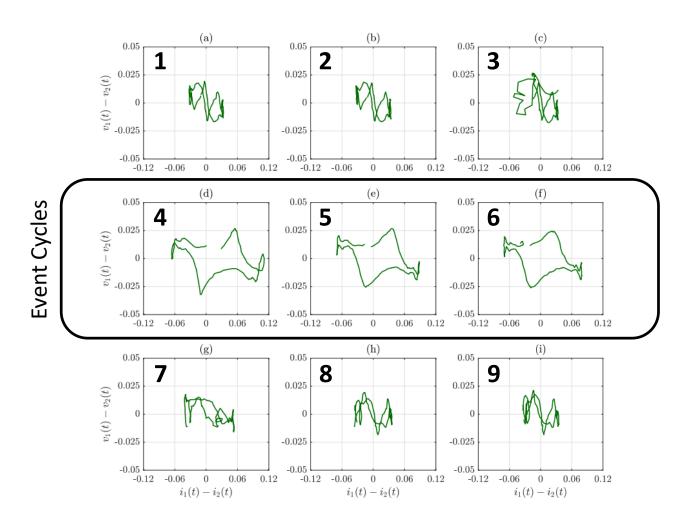
• Synchronized Lissajous Graphs:



#### Synchronized Lissajous Graphs:



#### Synchronized Lissajous Graphs:



#### Field Installation:









Single-Phase (120 V)

Three-Phase (12.47 kV)

Three-Phase (480 V)

Comparison with SCADA:

High-Resolution SCADA: 3x60x60x24 = **86,400** Reading / Day

Continuous WMU: 3x256x60x60x60x24 = 3,981,312,000 Reading / Day

Comparison with SCADA:

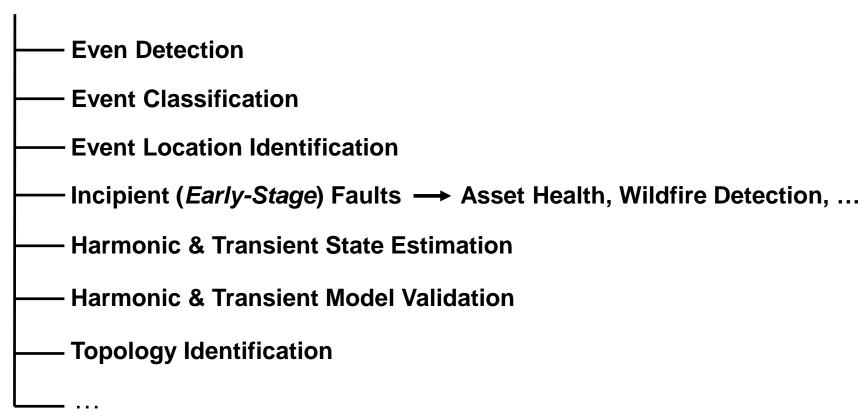
High-Resolution SCADA: 3x60x60x24 = **86,400** Reading / Day

Continuous WMU: 3x256x60x60x60x24 = **3,981,312,000** Reading / Day



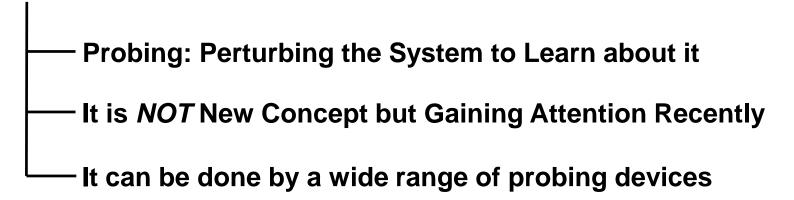
#### H-PMUs and WMUs

H-PMU and WMU Data Analytics Packages



• [2][3][8][9][12][27][89][86][93][96][113] https://www.ece.ucr.edu/~hamed

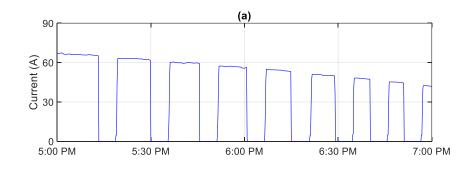
Q: Can we actively create opportunities to learn about the system?



Sensing —— Passive Monitoring

Probing + Sensing — Active Monitoring

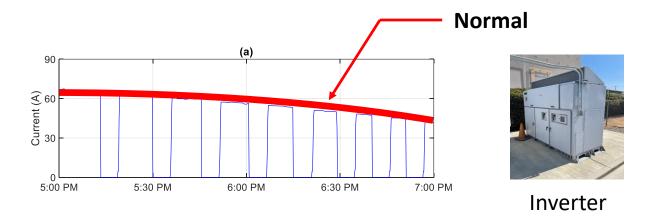
• **Example**: Creating "Events" by switching PV Inverter:



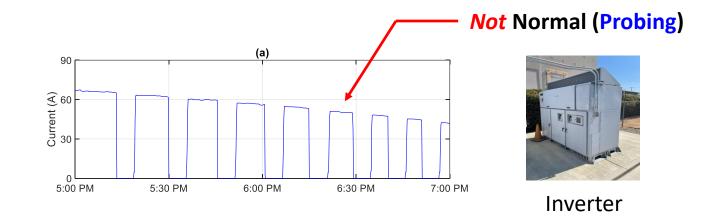


Inverter

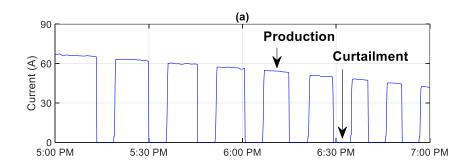
• **Example**: Creating "Events" by switching PV Inverter:



• **Example**: Creating "Events" by switching PV Inverter:



• **Example**: Creating "Events" by switching PV Inverter:

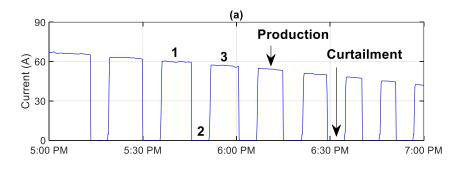




Inverter

• **Example**: Creating "Events" by switching PV Inverter:

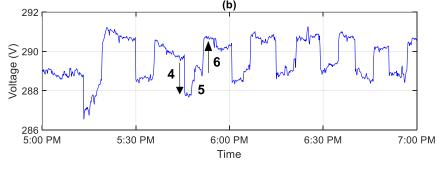
**Current:** 





Inverter

**Voltage:** 



• **Example**: Creating "Events" by switching PV Inverter:

**Production** Curtailment 3 Current (A) **Current:** 0 └── 5:00 PM 5:30 PM 6:00 PM 6:30 PM 7:00 PM 292 Voltage (V) 882 Voltage: 286 L 5:00 PM 5:30 PM 6:00 PM 6:30 PM 7:00 PM Time

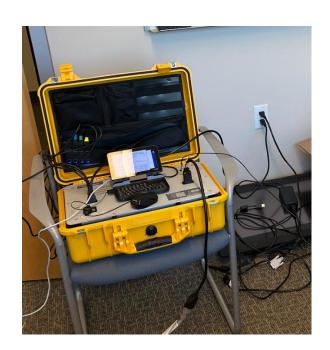


Inverter

**Outcome** 

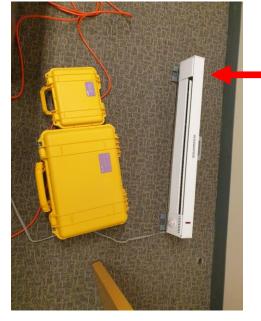
Model-Free Assessment of *Inverter's Impact* on Voltage

Example: One can also create a "probing signal":



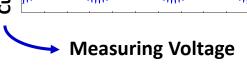
Single-Phase
Sensor Device

Credit: Zong-Jhen Ye



Single-Phase Probing Device

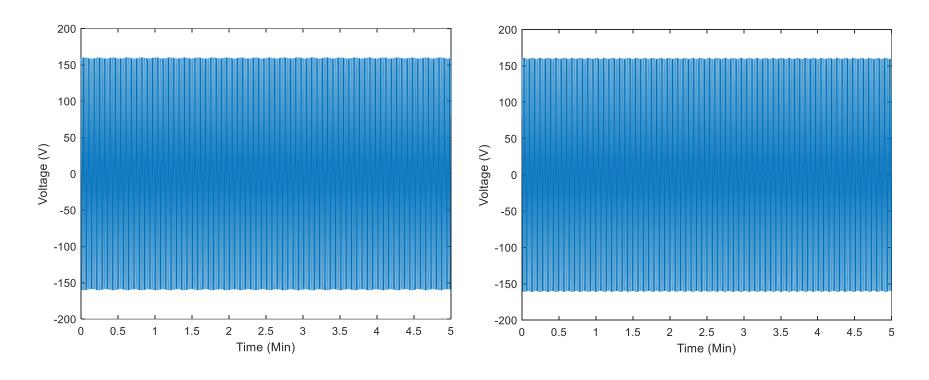
Controllable Load (Heater)



GridSweep Probing Device

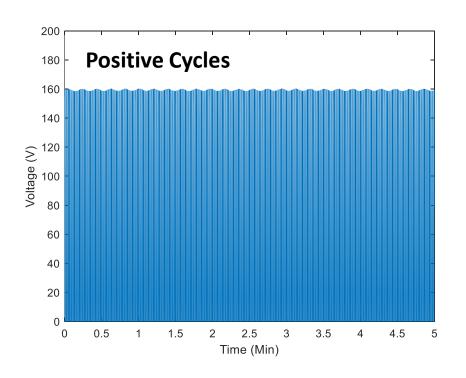
(McEachern Lab)

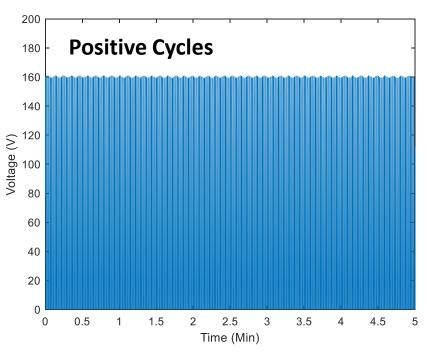
(DoE Funded Project)



**Probing Frequency: 5.2 Hz** 

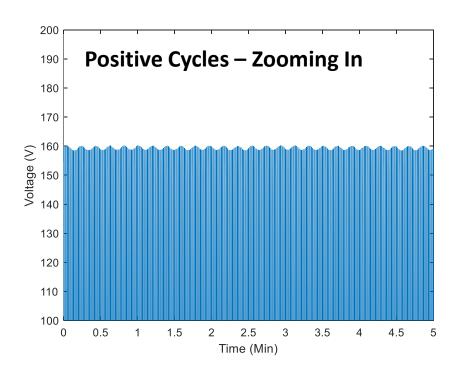
**Probing Frequency: 9.2 Hz** 

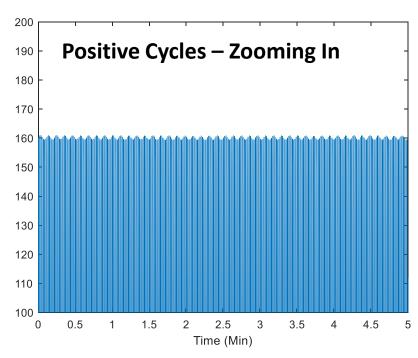




**Probing Frequency: 5.2 Hz** 

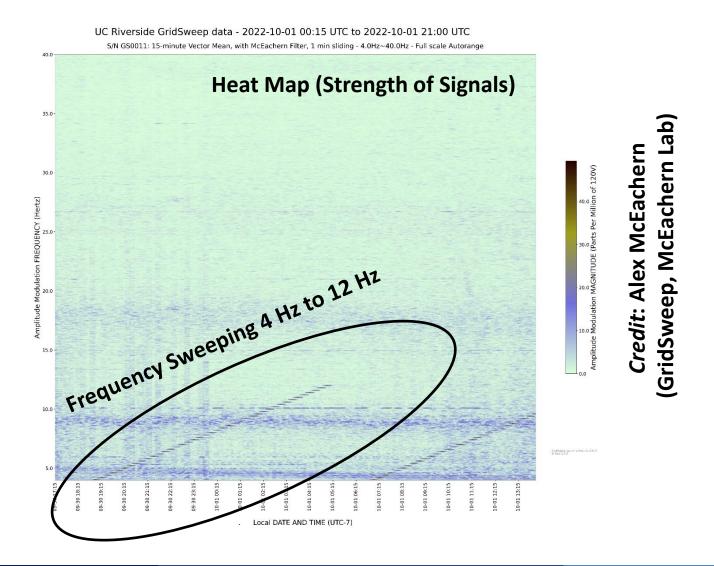
**Probing Frequency: 9.2 Hz** 



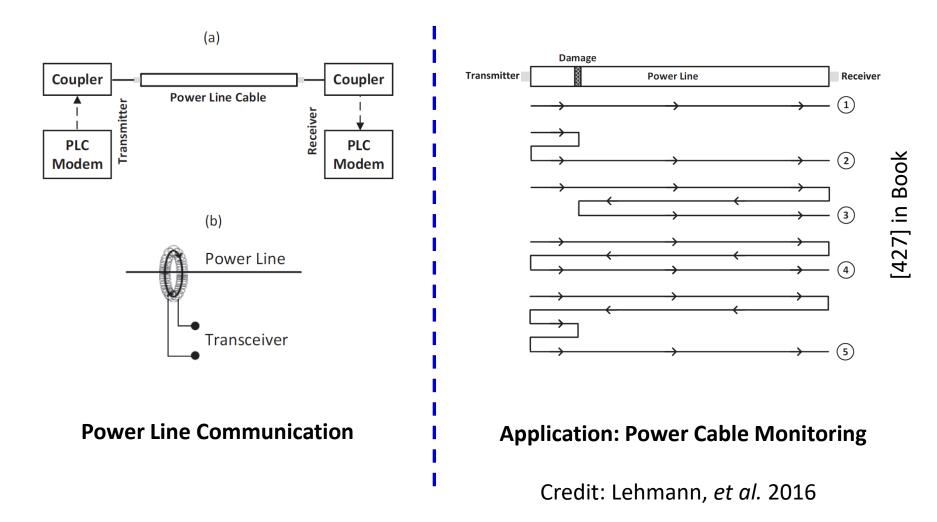


**Probing Frequency: 5.2 Hz** 

**Probing Frequency: 9.2 Hz** 

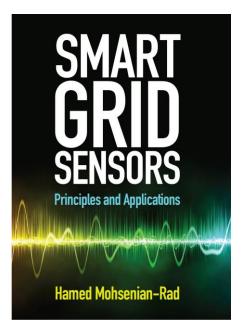


Power Line Communications (PLC) is also a "probing tool":



## Further Reading

New Textbook



Cambridge University Press
April 2022
348 Pages
120 Examples
150 Exercise Questions
Solutions Manual
Instructional Slides
Data Sets

- Ch 1: Background
- Ch 2: Voltage and Current Measurements and Their Applications
- Ch 3: Phasor and Synchrophasor Measurements and Their Applications
- Ch 4: Waveform and Power Quality Measurements and Their Applications
- Ch 5: Power and Energy Measurements and Their Applications
- Ch 6: Probing and Its Applications
- Ch 7: Other Sensors and Off-Domain Measurements and Their Applications

#### Thank You!

Hamed Mohsenian-Rad, Ph.D., IEEE Fellow
Professor and Bourns Family Faculty Fellow
Department of Electrical Engineering, University of California, Riverside, USA
Associate Director, Winston Chung Global Energy Center

E-mail: <a href="mailto:hamed@ece.ucr.edu">hamed@ece.ucr.edu</a>

Homepage: <a href="https://www.ece.ucr.edu/~hamed">www.ece.ucr.edu/~hamed</a>