



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
FUTURE ENERGY SYSTEMS

Estimating Distribution System Parameters Using DPMU and Smart Meter Data

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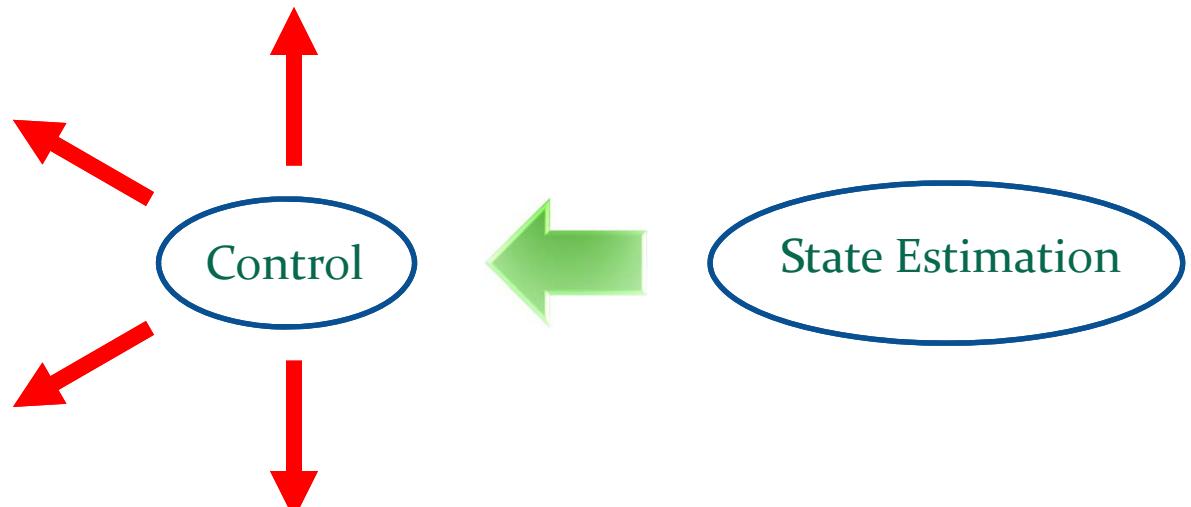


Content

- Motivation
- State Estimation
- Required Data
- Bayesian Approach
- Preliminary Results
- Future Work



Motivation for State Estimation





State Estimation

Find system states:

$$x = [\theta_2, \theta_3, \dots, \theta_N, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N]$$

Given some measurements:

$$z = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ \vdots \\ z_m \end{bmatrix}$$

Network parameters

Weighted least-squares method:

$$z = h(x) + e$$

i.i.d. error

$$h(x) = \begin{bmatrix} h_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ h_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ h_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \end{bmatrix}, e = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ \vdots \\ e_m \end{bmatrix}$$

Error covariance matrix

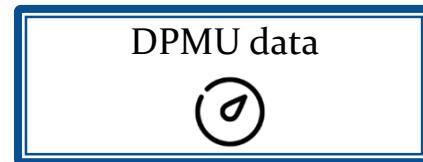
$$J(x) = [z - h(x)]^T R^{-1} [z - h(x)]$$



Required Data

- Real time measurements

- DSCADA
- Distribution Automation
- DPMU

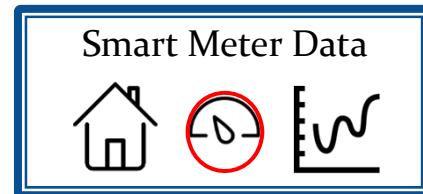


Accuracy: 0.05%

Rate: 100/120 frame/sec

- Load demands at primary nodes

- Pseudo measurements
- Smart Meter

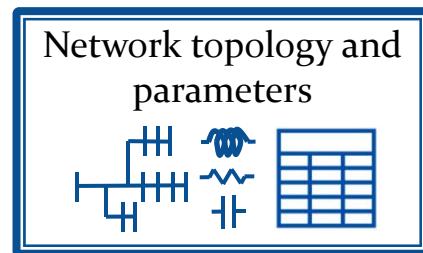


Accuracy: 0.2%

Sample rate: 1 frame/sec or slower
Report rate: Every min or slower

- Network data

- Network topology
- Line parameters

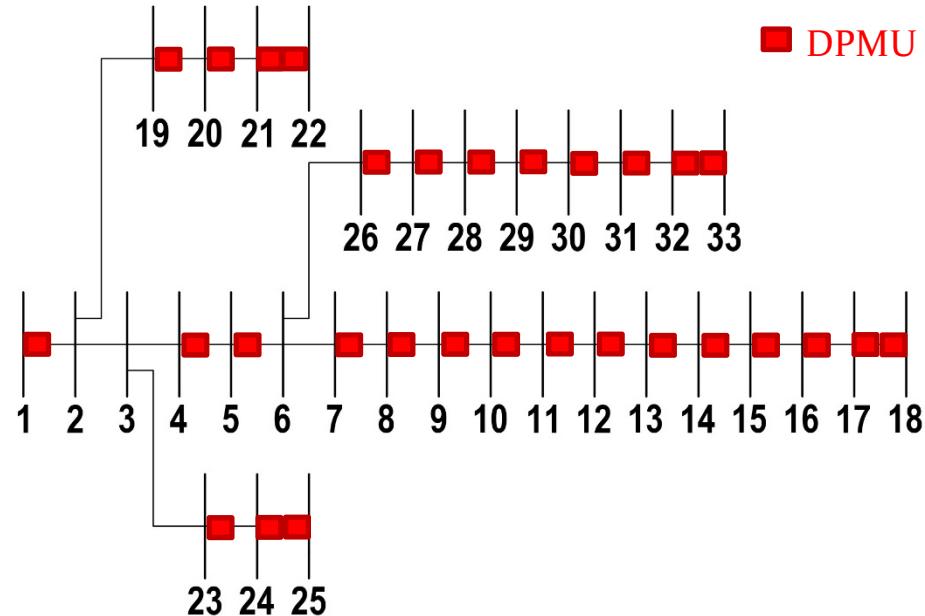


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Measurement units

- Previous work: DPMUs at all nodes with order lower than 3¹
- 33 bus test system
- 30 DPMUs needed



- Our assumptions:
 - Topology is known
 - Smart meter data is available
 - Previous estimates of the parameters might be available

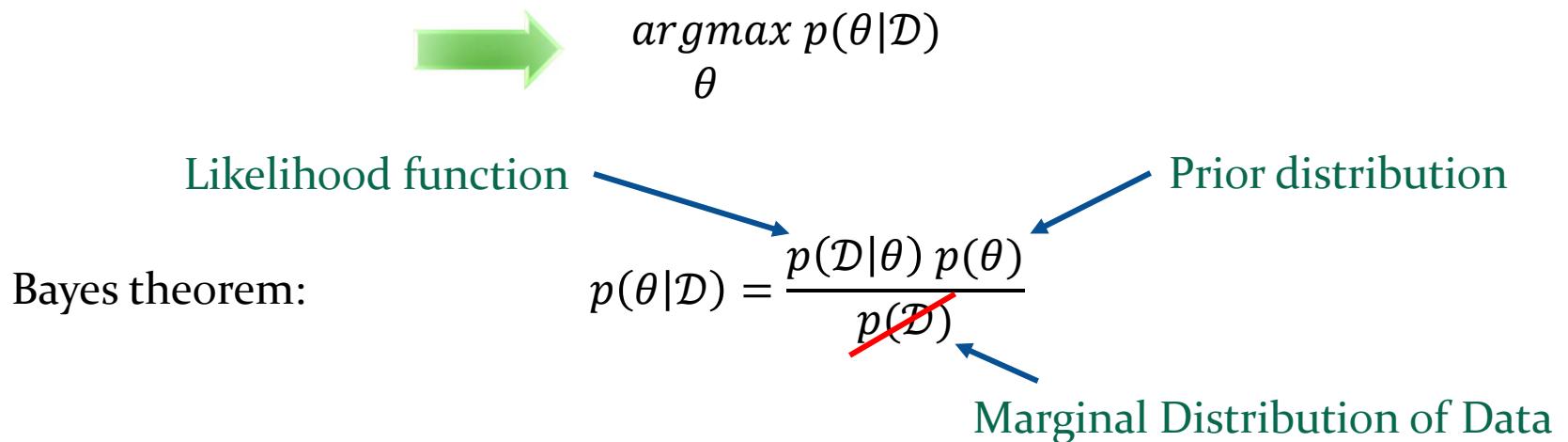
[1] Ye Yuan, Omid Ardakanian, Steven Low, Claire Tomlin, "On the Inverse Power Flow Problem".



Bayesian Approach

Goal:

Find network parameters $\theta = [r_1, x_1, r_2, x_2, \dots, r_l, x_l]$ given a training set \mathcal{D}



MAP

$$p(\theta|\mathcal{D}) \propto p(\mathcal{D}|\theta) p(\theta)$$

MLE

Uniform prior \rightarrow $p(\theta|\mathcal{D}) \propto p(\mathcal{D}|\theta)$

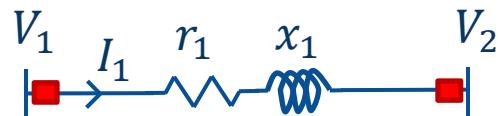


Single branch, two DPMUs

■ DPMU

Rate: 60 / sec

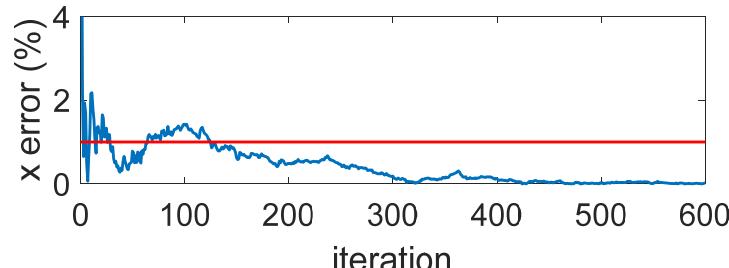
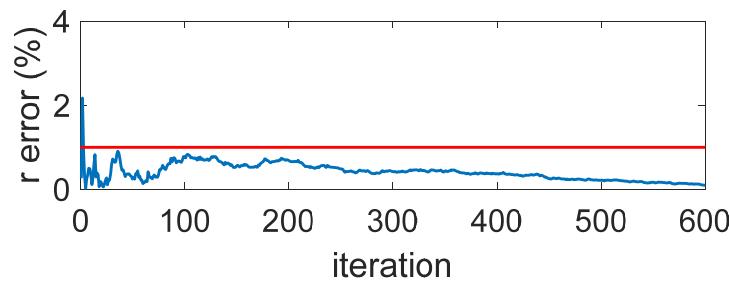
Gaussian noise with 0.05% error



Unknowns	DPMU
r_1, x_1	V_1, I_1, V_2

$$z_1 = r_1 + jx_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{I_1}$$

MLE



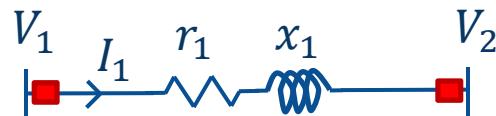


Single branch, two DPMUs

■ DPMU

Rate: 60 / sec

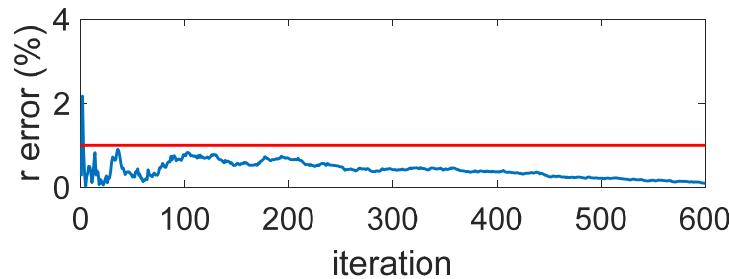
Gaussian noise with 0.05% error



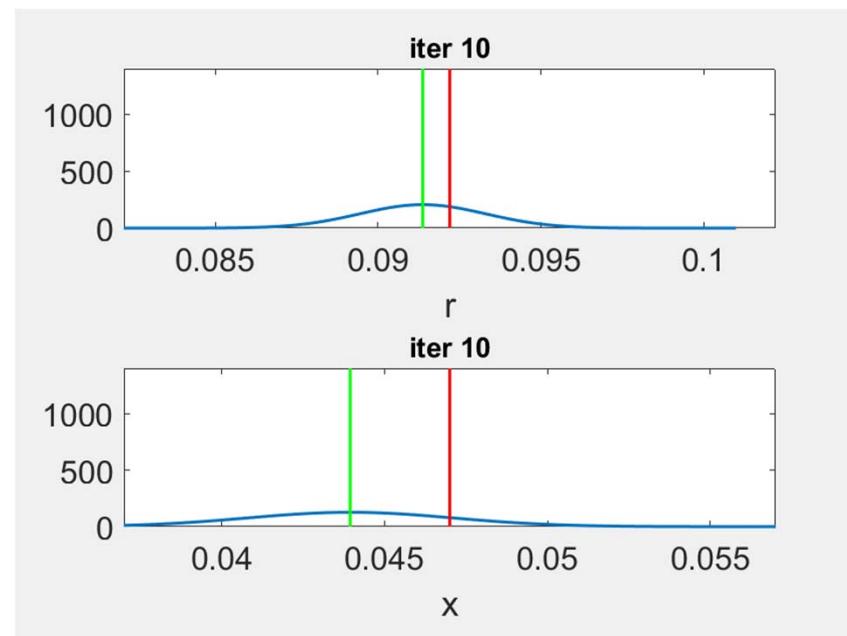
Unknowns	DPMU
r_1, x_1	V_1, I_1, V_2

$$z_1 = r_1 + jx_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{I_1}$$

MLE

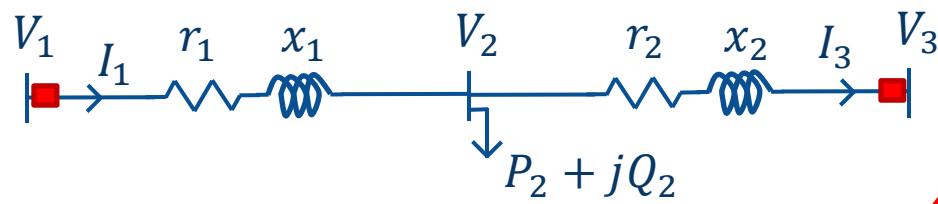


MAP





Two branches, two DPMUs



■ DPMU →
Rate: 60 / sec
Gaussian noise with 0.05% error

Rate: 1 / sec
Gaussian noise with 0.2% error

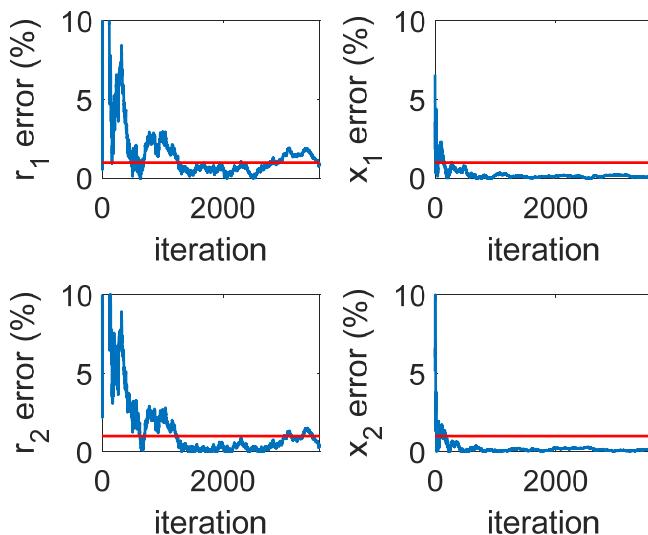
$$V_2 = \frac{P_2 + jQ_2}{(I_1 - I_3)^*}$$

$$z_1 = r_1 + jx_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{I_1}$$

$$z_2 = r_2 + jx_2 = \frac{V_2 - V_3}{I_3}$$

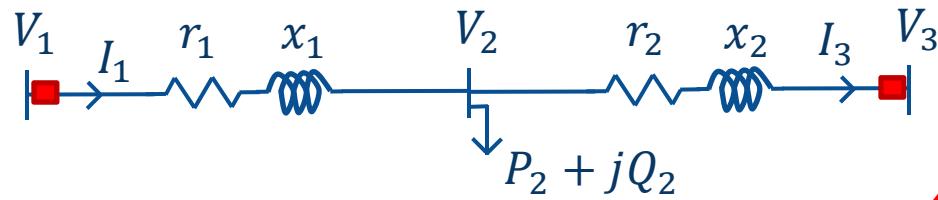
Unknowns	DPMU	Pseudo
r_1, x_1, r_2, x_2	V_1, I_1, V_3, I_3	P_2, Q_2

MLE





Two branches, two DPMUs



■ DPMU → Rate: 60 / sec
Gaussian noise with 0.05% error

Rate: 1 / sec
Gaussian noise with 0.2% error

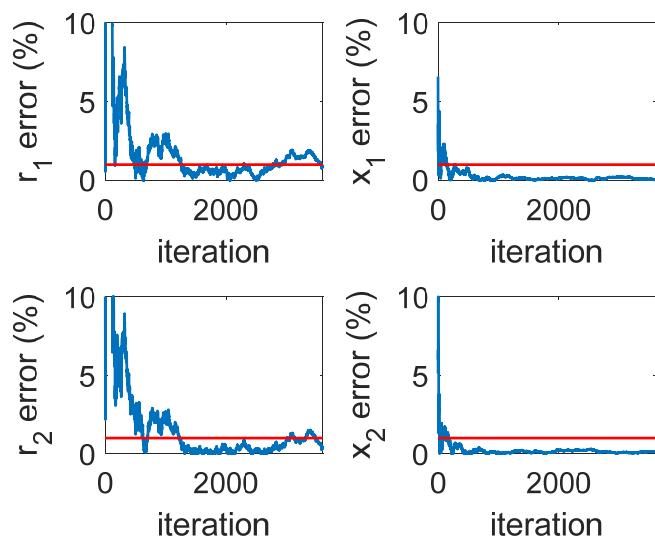
$$V_2 = \frac{P_2 + jQ_2}{(I_1 - I_3)^*}$$

$$z_1 = r_1 + jx_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{I_1}$$

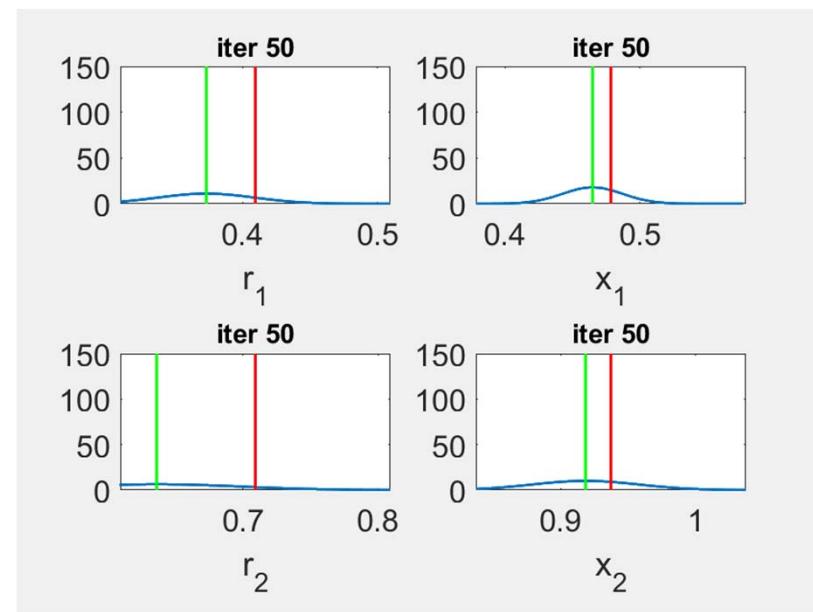
$$z_2 = r_2 + jx_2 = \frac{V_2 - V_3}{I_3}$$

Unknowns	DPMU	Pseudo
r_1, x_1, r_2, x_2	V_1, I_1, V_3, I_3	P_2, Q_2

MLE

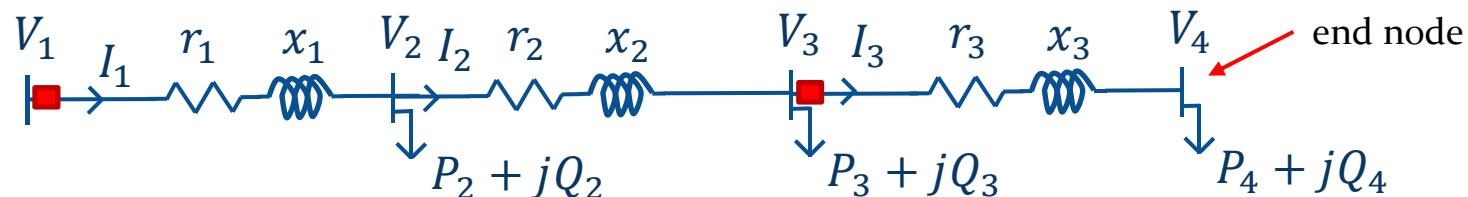


MAP





Three branches, two DPMUs



Unknowns	DPMU	Pseudo
$r_1, x_1, r_2, x_2, r_3, x_3$	V_1, I_1, V_3, I_3	$P_2, Q_2, P_3, Q_3, P_4, Q_4$

$$I_2 = I_3 + \frac{P_3 - jQ_3}{V_3^*}$$

$$z_1 = r_1 + jx_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{I_1}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{P_2 + jQ_2}{(I_1 - I_2)^*}$$



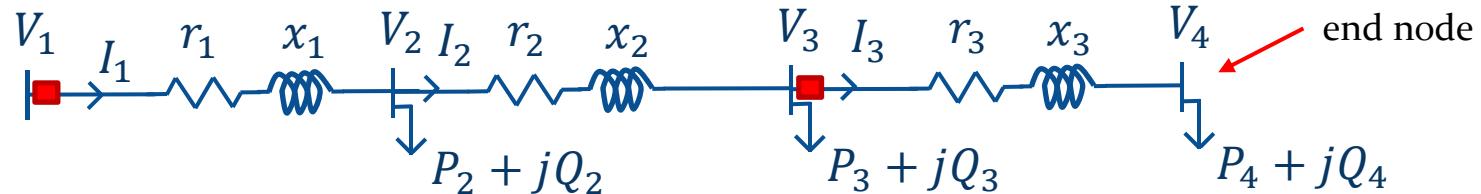
$$z_2 = r_2 + jx_2 = \frac{V_2 - V_3}{I_2}$$

$$V_4 = \frac{P_4 + jQ_4}{I_3^*}$$

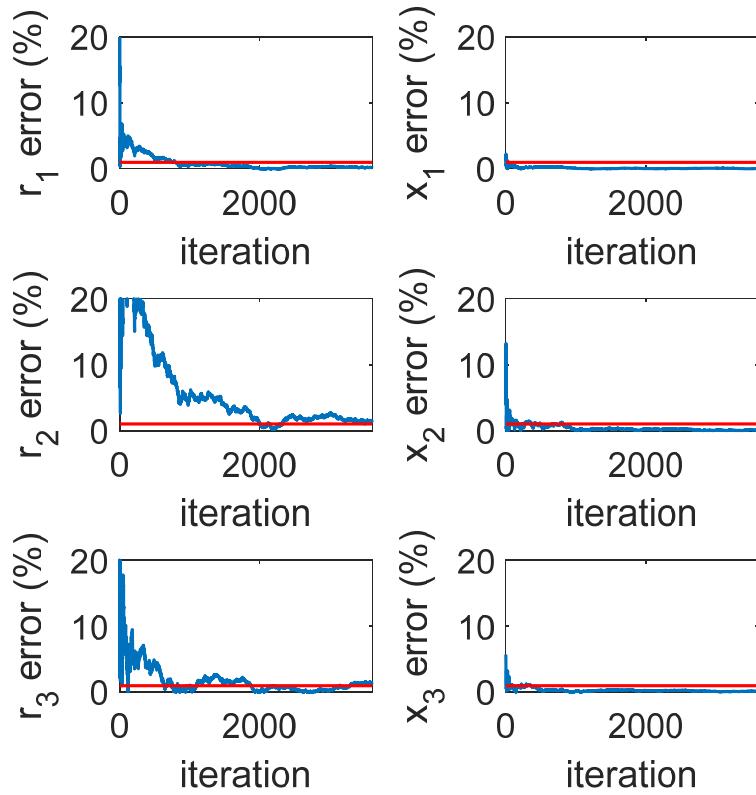
$$z_3 = r_3 + jx_3 = \frac{V_3 - V_4}{I_3}$$



Three branches, two DPMUs

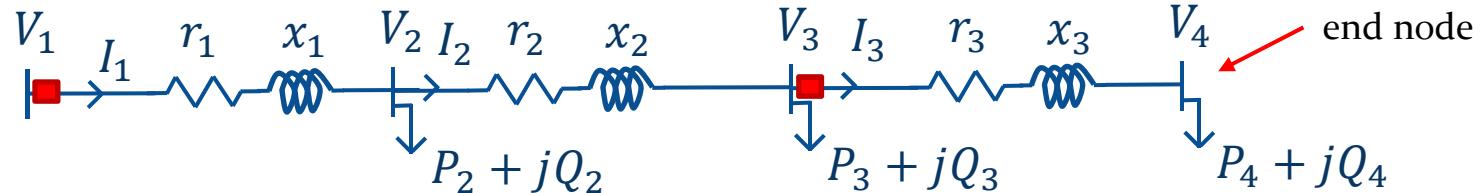


MLE

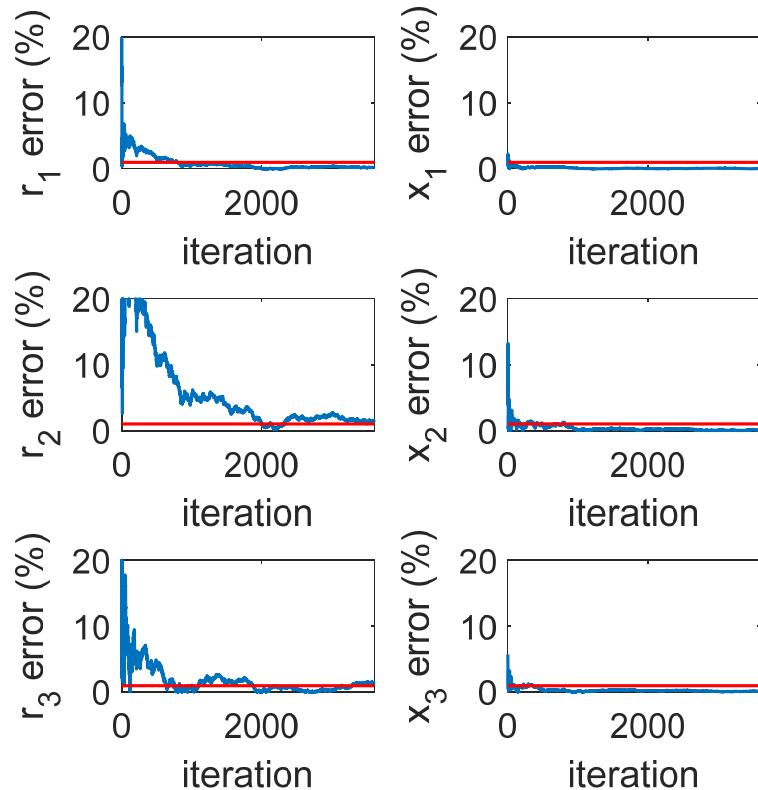




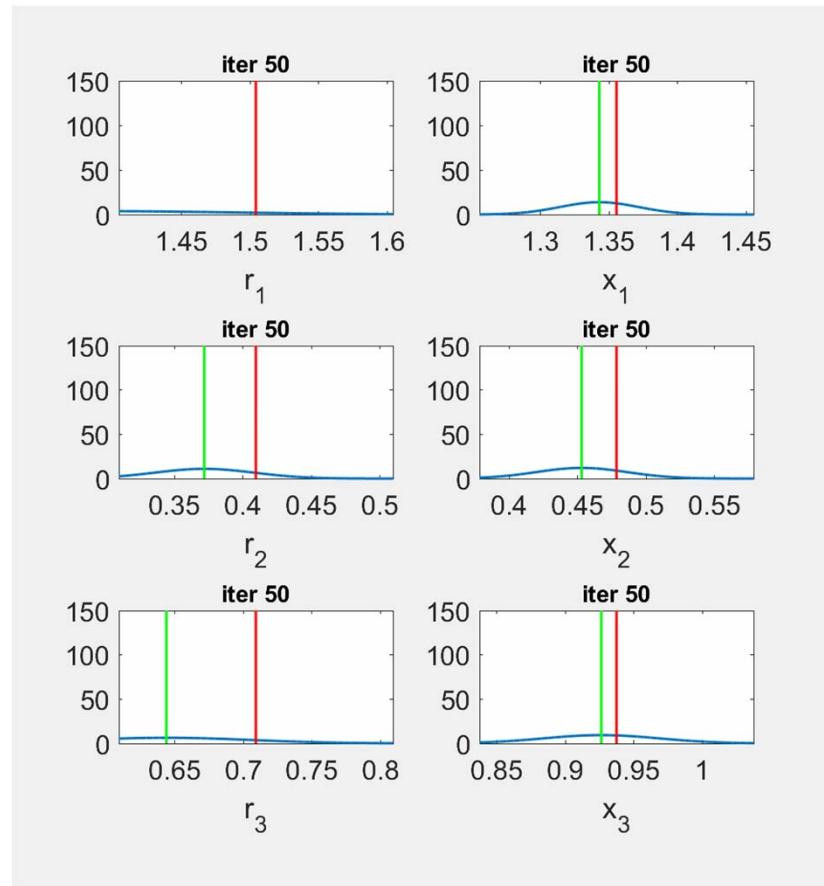
Three branches, two DPMUs



MLE

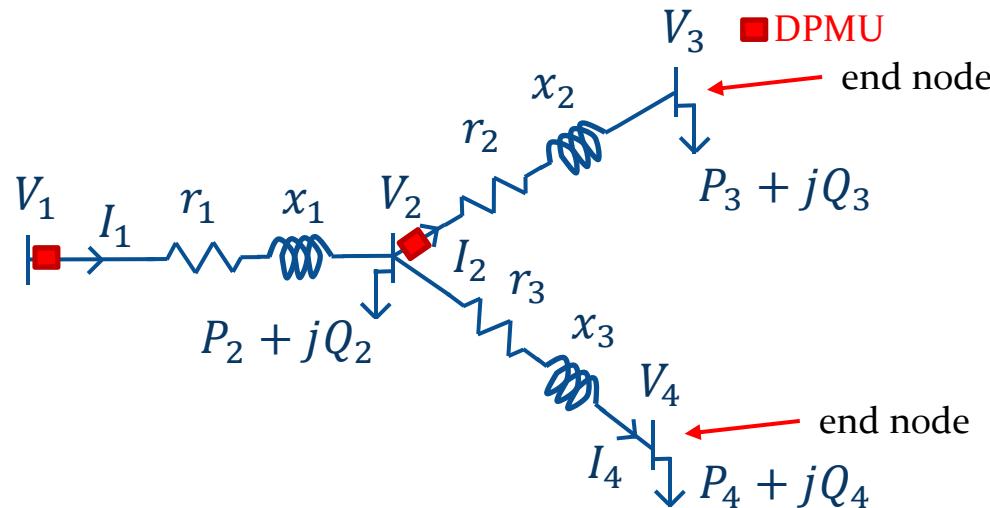


MAP





Three branches, two DPMUs



Unknowns	DPMU	Pseudo
$r_1, x_1, r_2, x_2, r_3, x_3$	V_1, I_1, V_2, I_2	$P_2, Q_2, P_3, Q_3, P_4, Q_4$

$$I_4 = I_1 - I_2 - \frac{P_2 - jQ_2}{V_2^*}$$

$$V_3 = \frac{P_3 + jQ_3}{I_2^*}$$

$$V_4 = \frac{P_4 + jQ_4}{I_4^*}$$



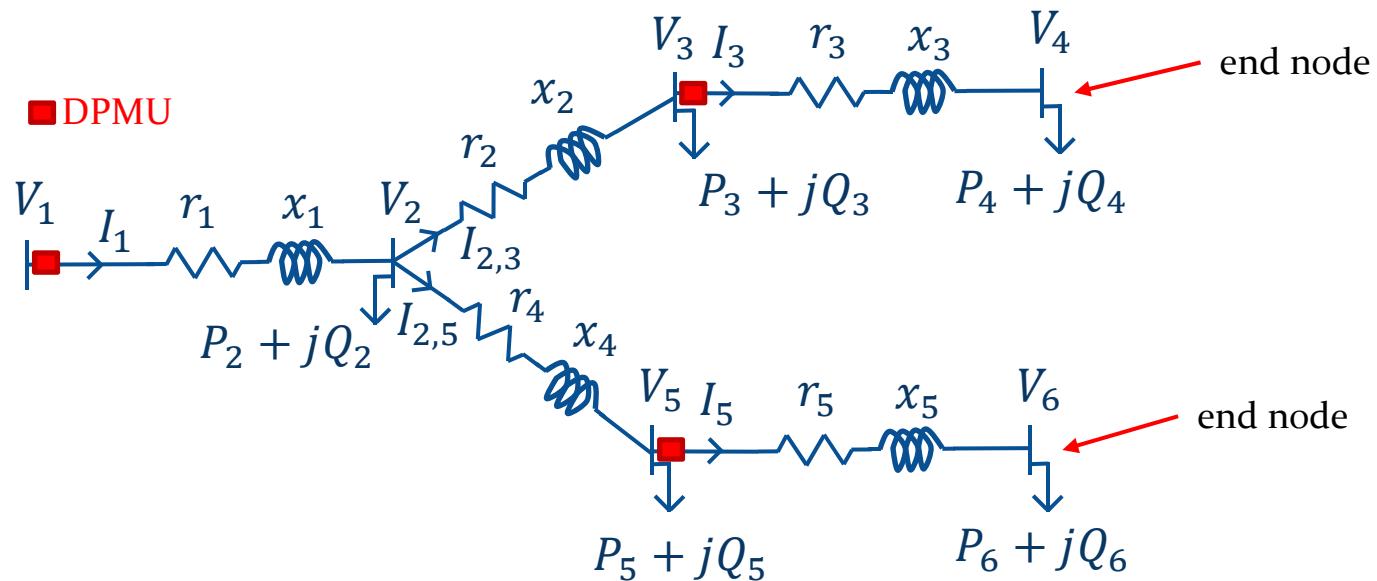
$$z_1 = r_1 + jx_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{I_1}$$

$$z_2 = r_2 + jx_2 = \frac{V_2 - V_3}{I_2}$$

$$z_3 = r_3 + jx_3 = \frac{V_2 - V_4}{I_4}$$



Five branches, three DPMUs



Unknowns	DPMU	Pseudo
$r_1, x_1, r_2, x_2, \dots, r_5, x_5$	$V_1, I_1, V_3, I_3, V_5, I_5$	$P_2, Q_2, P_3, Q_3, \dots, P_6, Q_6$

$$I_{2,3} = I_3 + \frac{P_3 - jQ_3}{V_3^*} \quad V_2 = \frac{P_2 + jQ_2}{(I_1 - I_{2,3} - I_{2,5})^*}$$

$$I_{2,5} = I_5 + \frac{P_5 - jQ_5}{V_5^*} \quad V_4 = \frac{P_4 + jQ_4}{I_3^*}$$

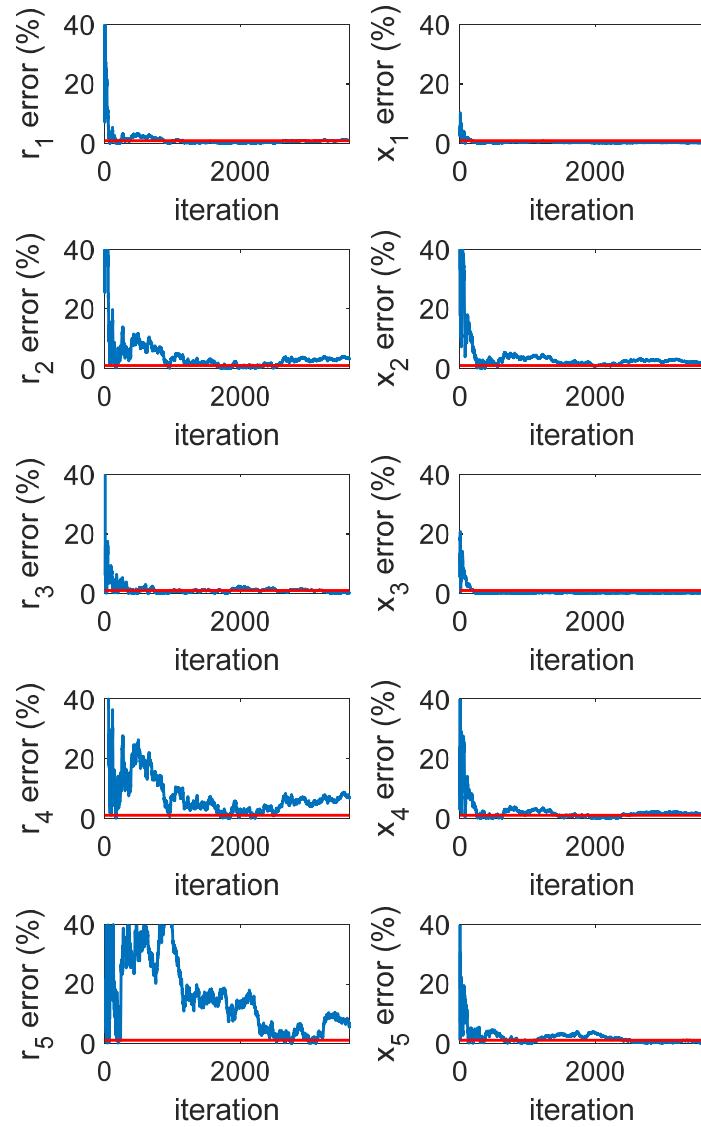
$$V_6 = \frac{P_6 + jQ_6}{I_5^*}$$

z₁ = r₁ + jx₁ = $\frac{V_1 - V_2}{I_1}$
 \vdots
z₅ = r₅ + jx₅ = $\frac{V_5 - V_6}{I_5}$



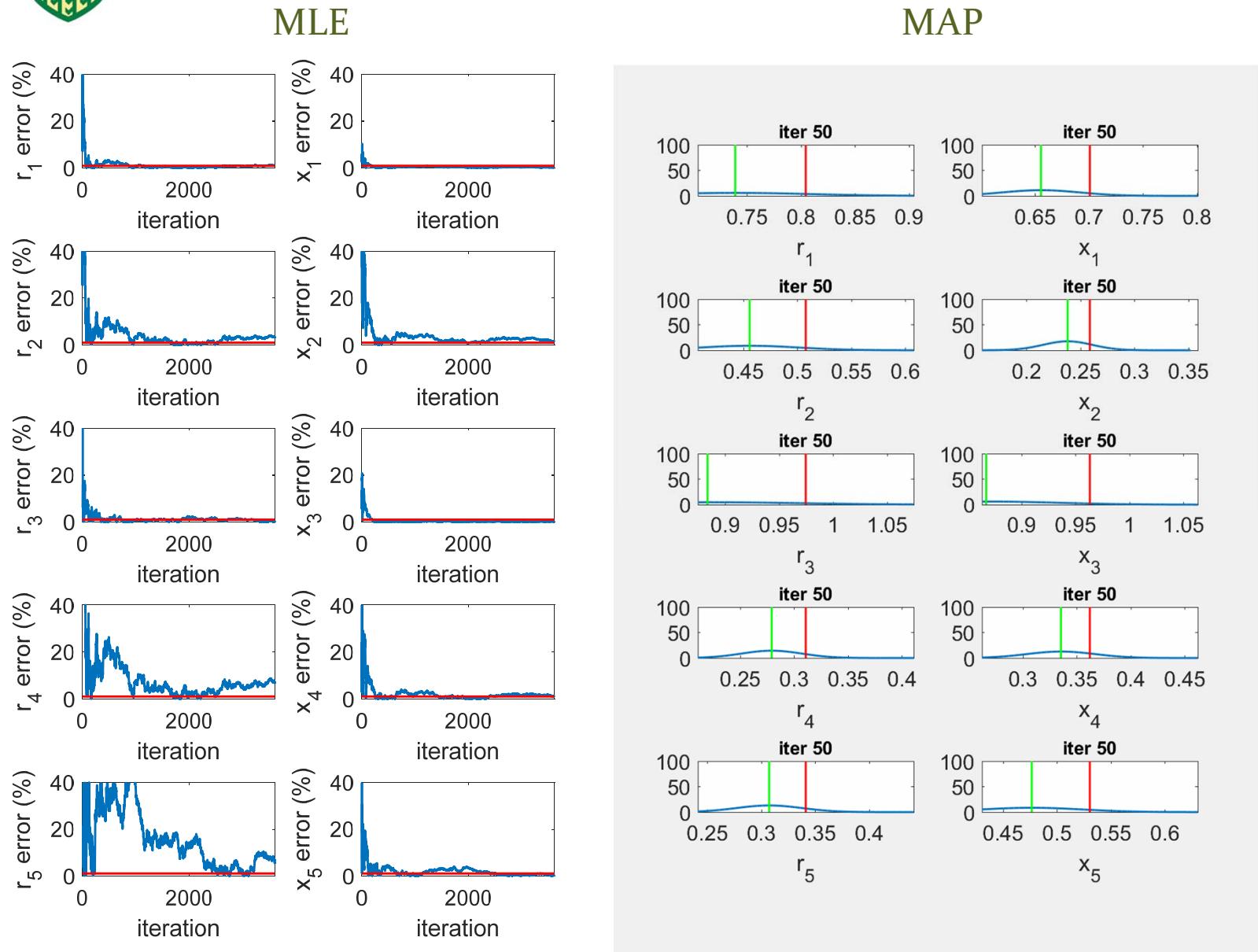
Five branches, three DPMUs

MLE





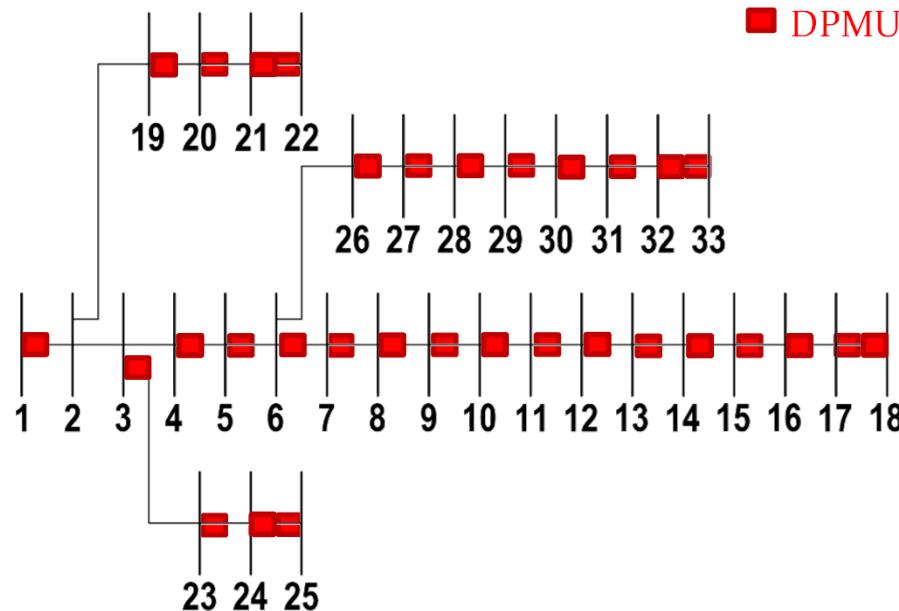
Five branches, three DPMUs





33 bus test system

- Only DPMU data: 30 DPMUs needed
- DPMU plus Smart Meter data: 17 DPMUs needed





Conclusion and Future work

- Smart Meter data can indeed be utilized for parameter estimation
but, we are not done yet!
- Considering low-voltage feeders
- Developing a model to account for loss in low-voltage feeders
- Considering non-Gaussian measurement error
- Utilizing voltage magnitude measurements from Smart Meters
- Determining the minimum number of DPMUs
- ...

Thank You!

Questions?

Detailed System

