

Real-Time Studies for Smart Grid Operations

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Outline

- Power System Stabilizer Tuning
- Coherency Analysis
- Modal Analysis
- Tie-Line Bias Control

Clemson University RTPIS Lab's Rapid Prototyping Platform



Situational Intelligence Laboratory

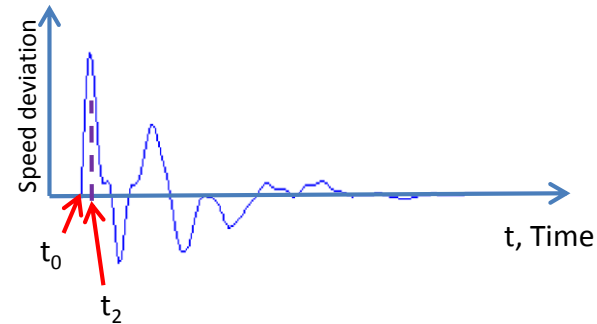
Real-Time Grid Simulation Laboratory



Power System Stabilizer (PSS)

PSS is one of the power system oscillation damping device. The function of PSS is to add an auxiliary signal to the generator's **AVR** in order to improve the damping of power system oscillations. PSSs are classified as,

- Linear Compensators
e.g. - Lead-lag controller
- Non-Linear Compensators



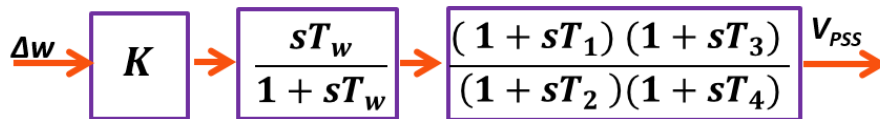
The objective function, J for simultaneous tuning of PSSs:

$$J = \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{t=t_0}^{t_2} \frac{1}{2} \cdot (|\Delta w(t)| + |\Delta w(t-1)|) \cdot \Delta t$$

t = time,

N = Number of generators,

t₀ & t₂ = start & stop time for area calculation respectively



K - gain

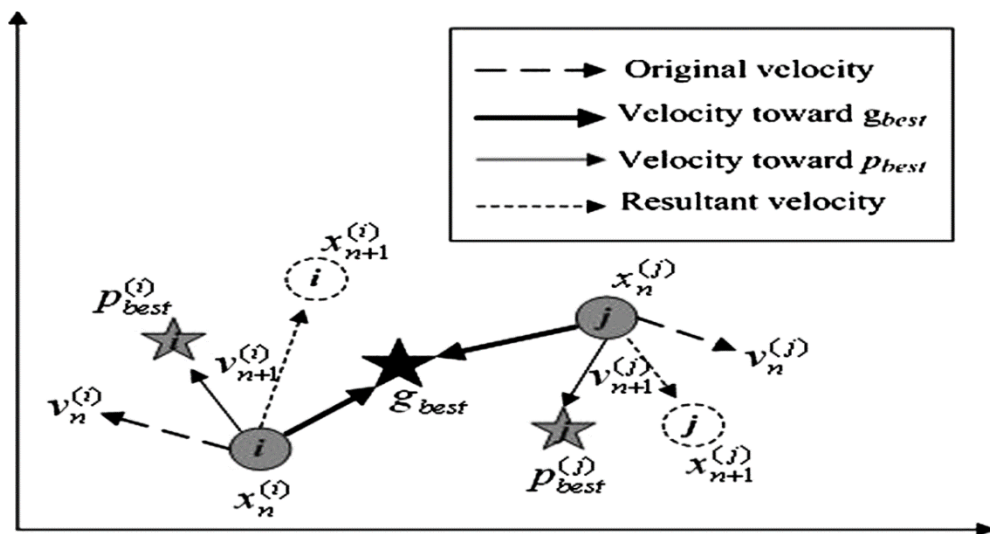
T_w - washout time constant

T₁, T₂, T₃ & T₄ - Phase compensation time constants

STATE-OF-THE-ART INDUSTRY POWER SYSTEM STABILIZERS NEED TO BE ADAPTIVE

PSO – Particle Swarm Optimization

Particle Swarm Optimization is a population based search algorithm. The particles change their positions within the search space based on their personal experience and knowledge of their neighbors.



$$v_{id}^{k+1} = v_{id}^k + c_1 R_1^k (pbest_{id}^k - x_{id}^k) + c_2 R_2^k (gbest_d^k - x_{id}^k)$$

$$x_{id}^{k+1} = x_{id}^k + v_{id}^{k+1}$$

where,

k – iteration number

v_i - velocity of particle i ,

x_i - position of particle i ,

c_1 & c_2 - constants regulating the reaching to the best location of particles,

R_1 & R_2 - random numbers in the interval $[0,1]$.

MVO – Mean-Variance Optimization

Mean-Variance Optimization is a population based stochastic optimization technique. It is based on the strategic transformation of mutated genes of an offspring based on the mean-variance of an n -best population (n individuals).

Offspring creation steps:

- Selection
- Mutation
- Crossover

For every m selected dimension

$$x'_i = rand(0,1)$$

Shape factor (controls exploration & exploitation)

$$s_i = -\ln(v_i) \cdot f_s$$

f_s – scaling factor

Transformation/mapping function

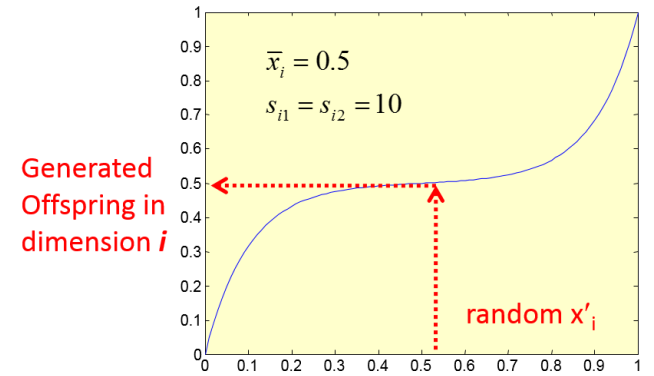
$$x_i = h_x + (1 - h_1 + h_0)x'_i - h_0$$

$$h(\bar{x}_i, s_{i1}, s_{i2}, u_i) = \bar{x}_i(1 - e^{-u_i s_{i1}}) + (1 - \bar{x}_i)e^{(1-u_i) s_{i2}}$$

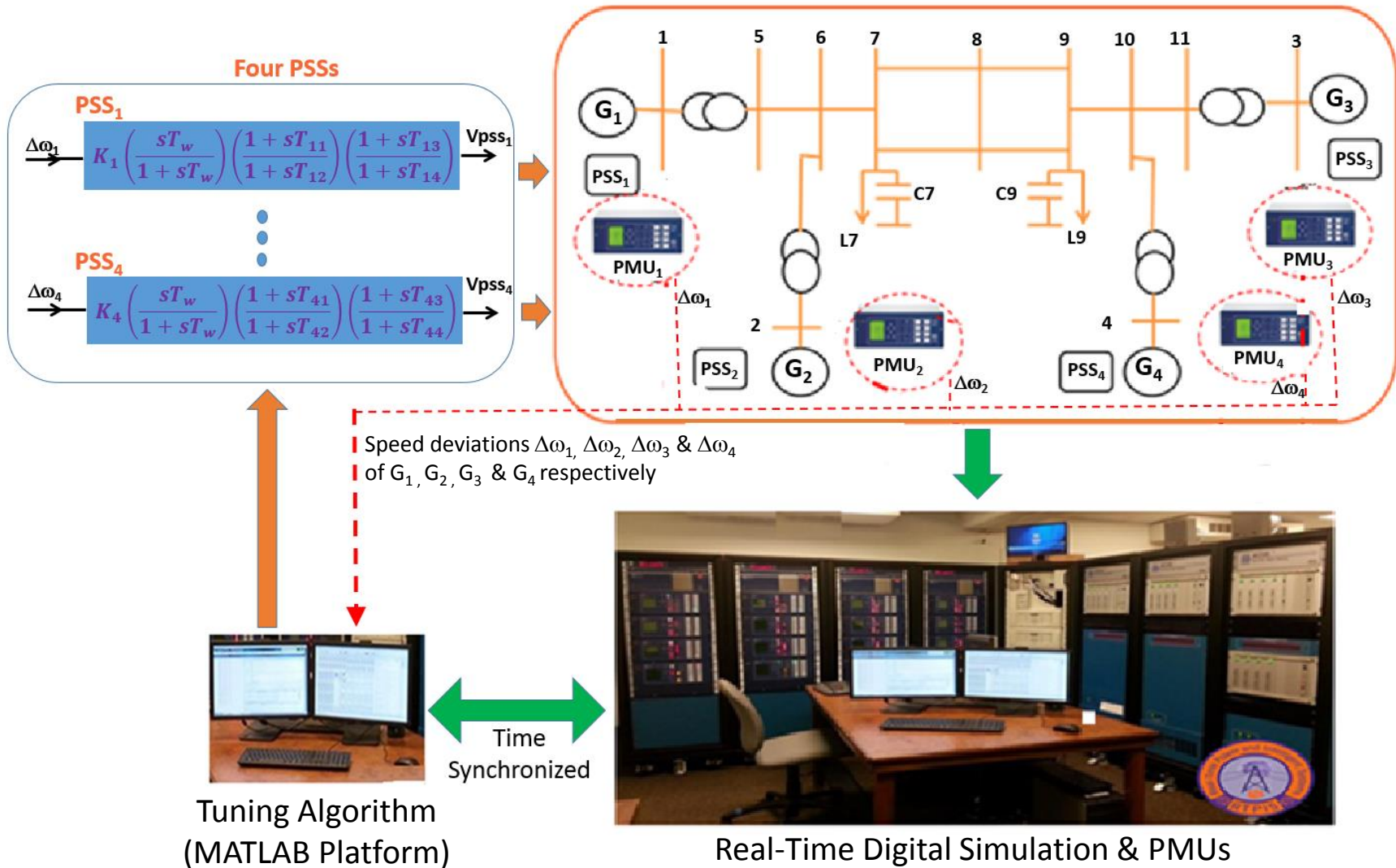
$$h_x = h(u_i = x'_i)$$

$$h_0 = h(u_i = 0)$$

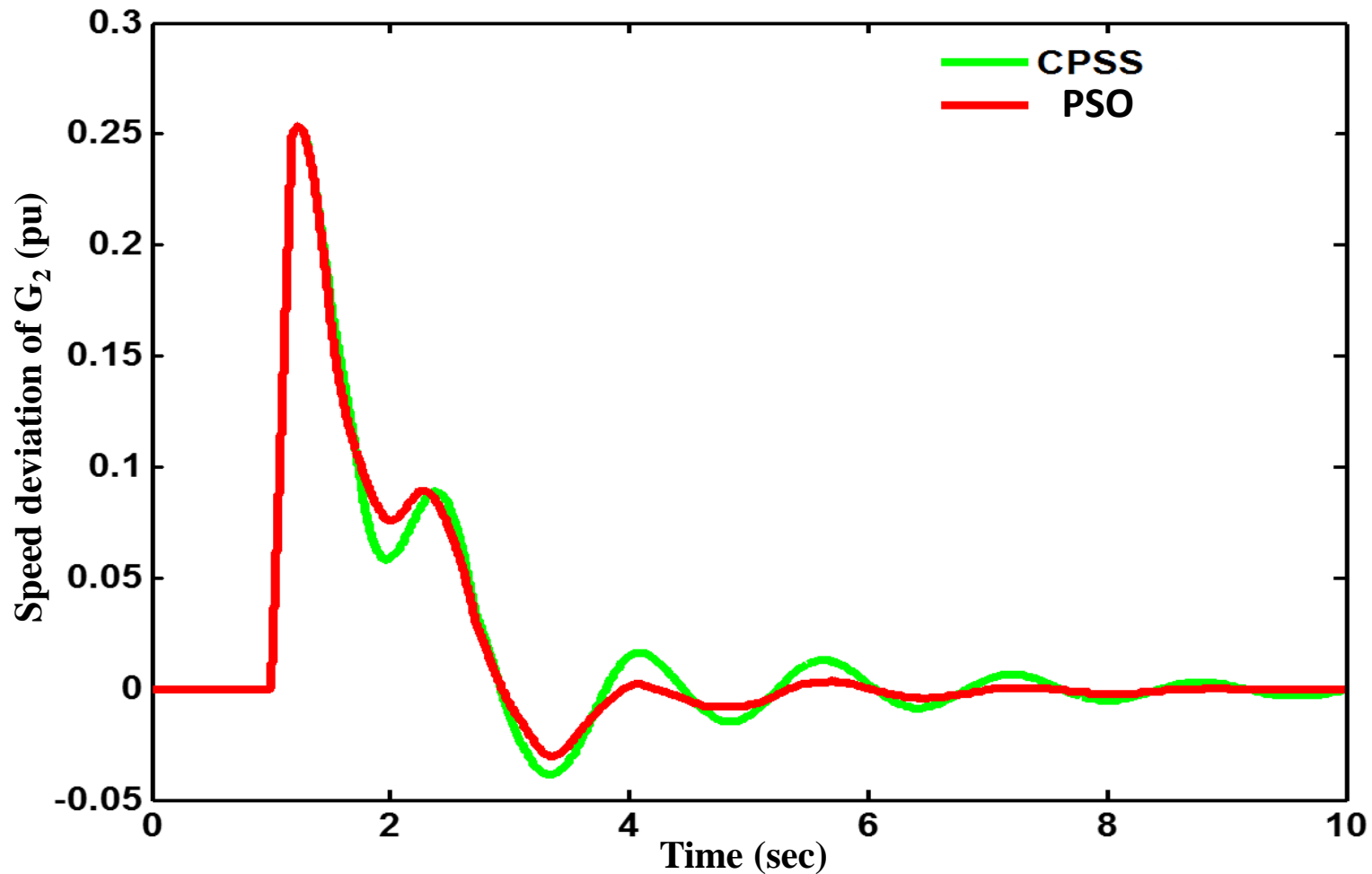
$$h_1 = h(u_i = 1)$$



RTPIS Laboratory's PSS Tuning Experimental Setup

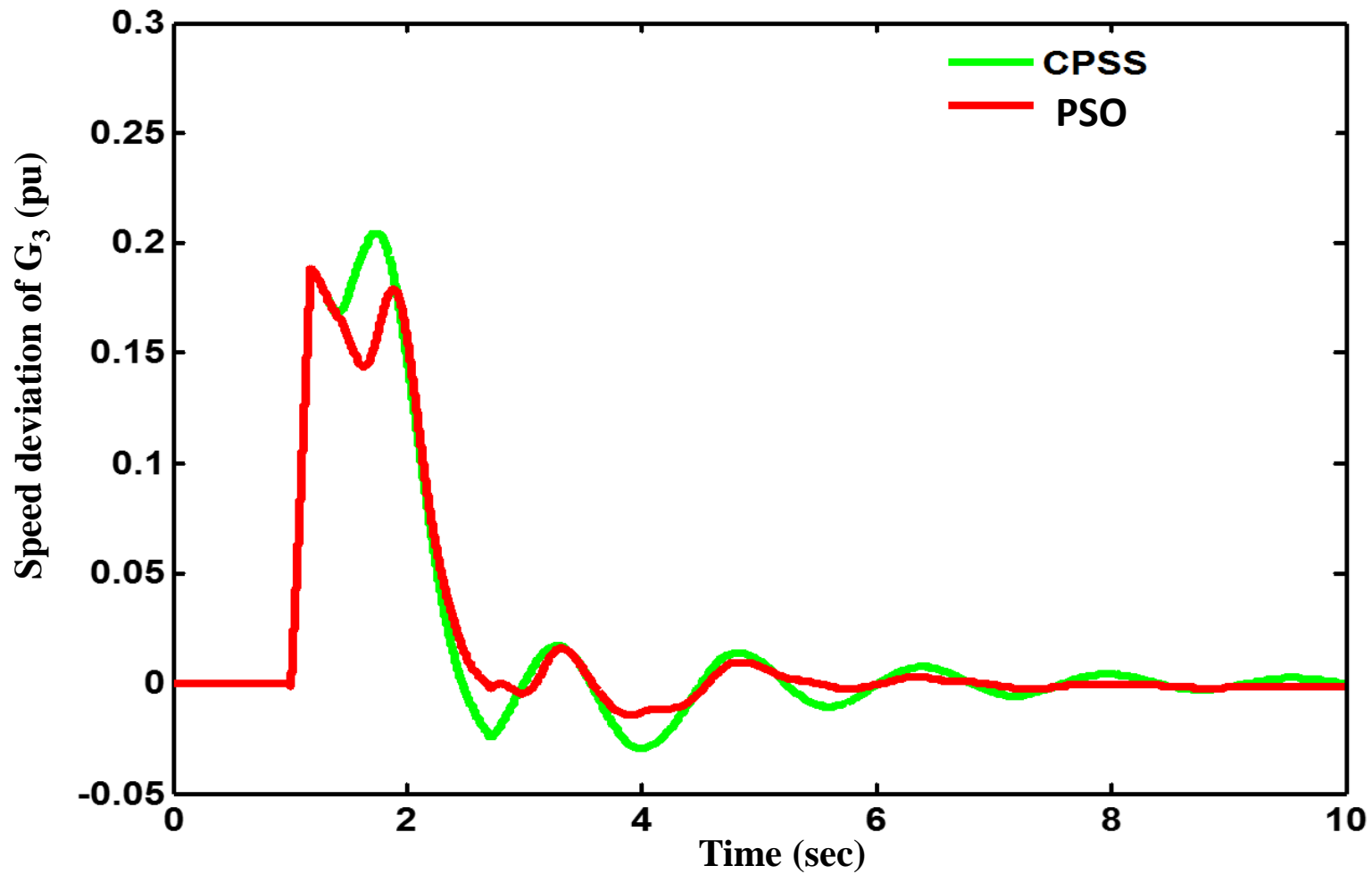


PSO Results – Generator 2



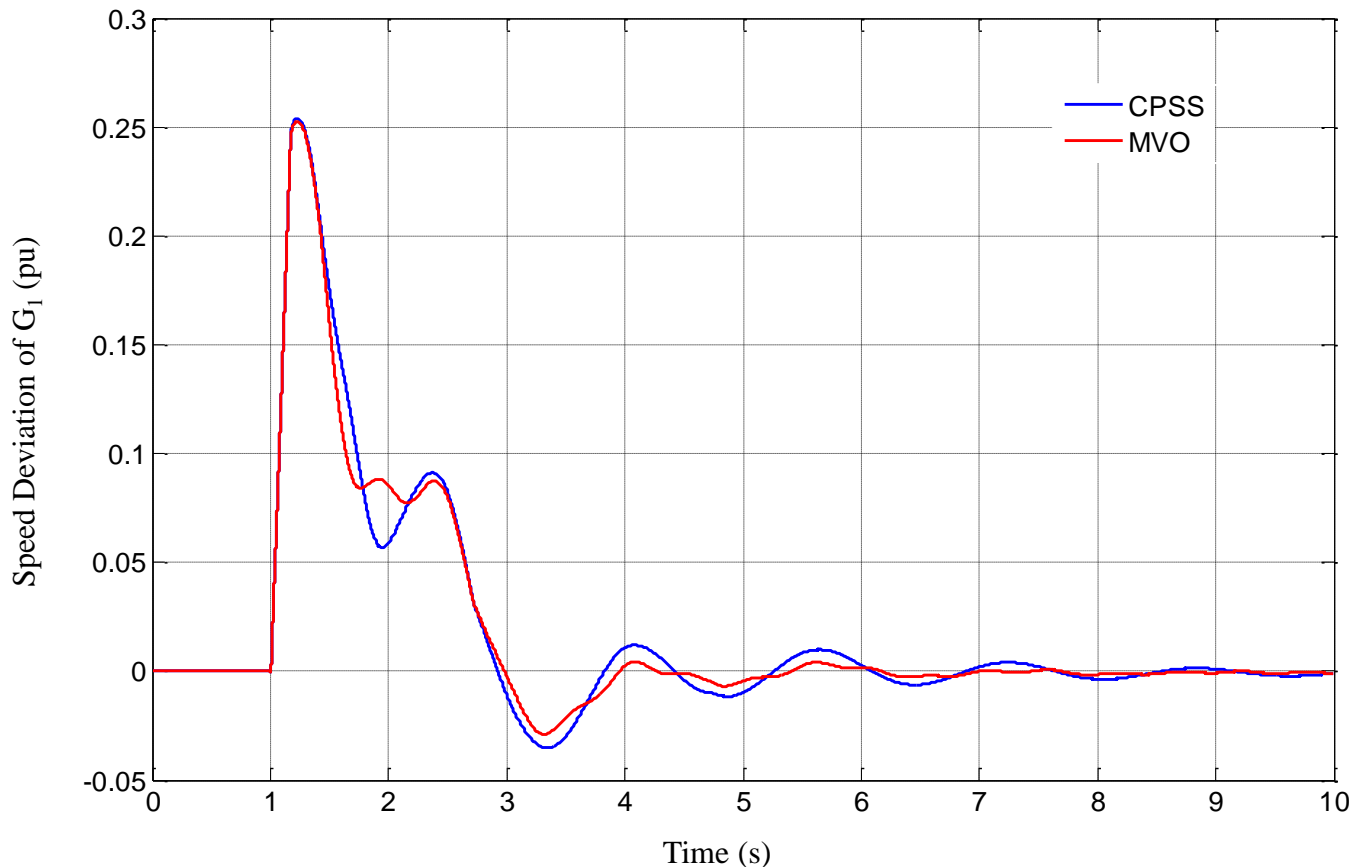
Speed deviation of G_2 for a three phase short circuit at Bus 8, duration 10 cycles

PSO Results – Generator 3



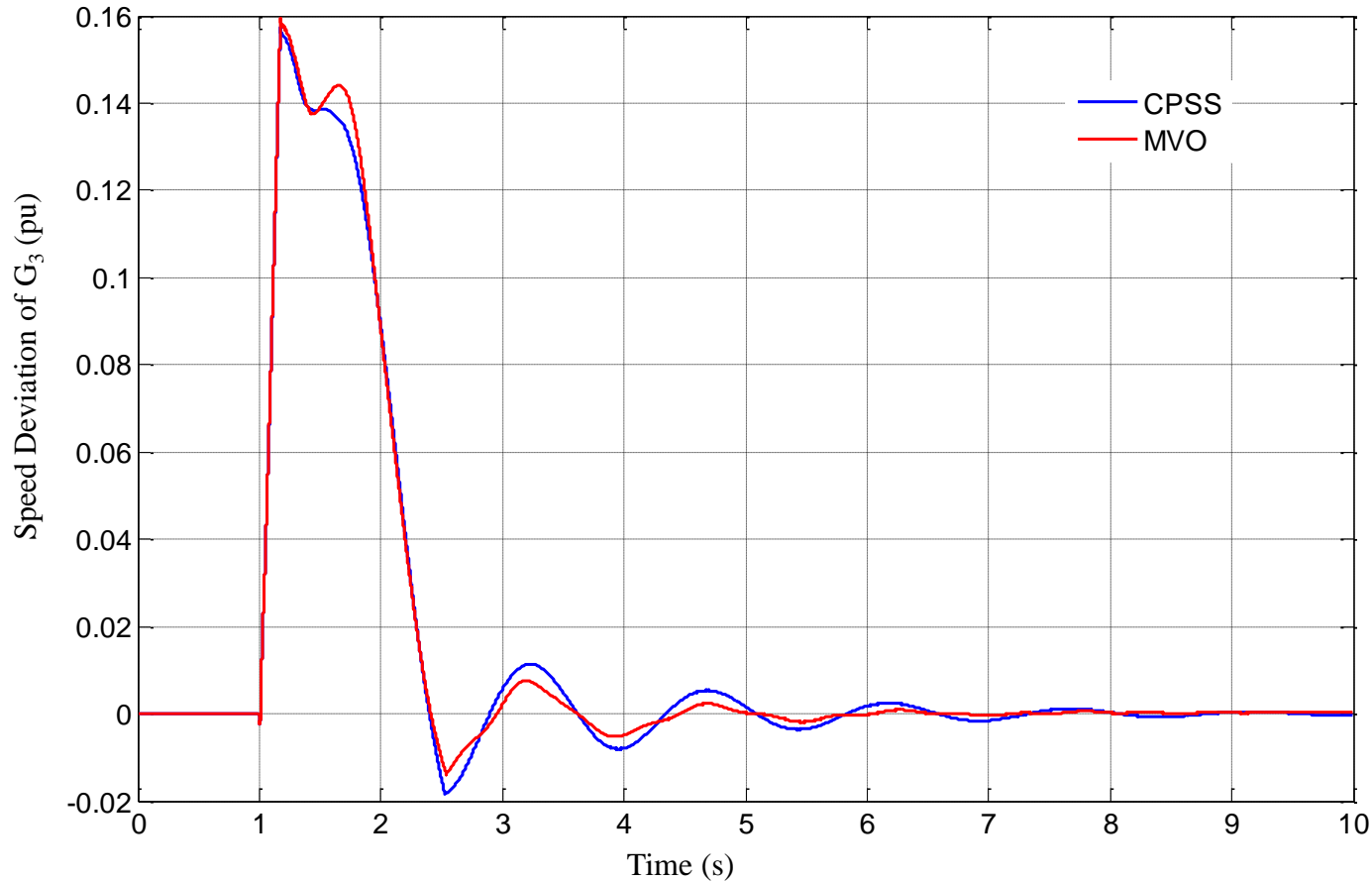
Speed deviation of G_3 for a three phase short circuit at Bus 8, duration 10 cycles

MVO Results – Generator 1



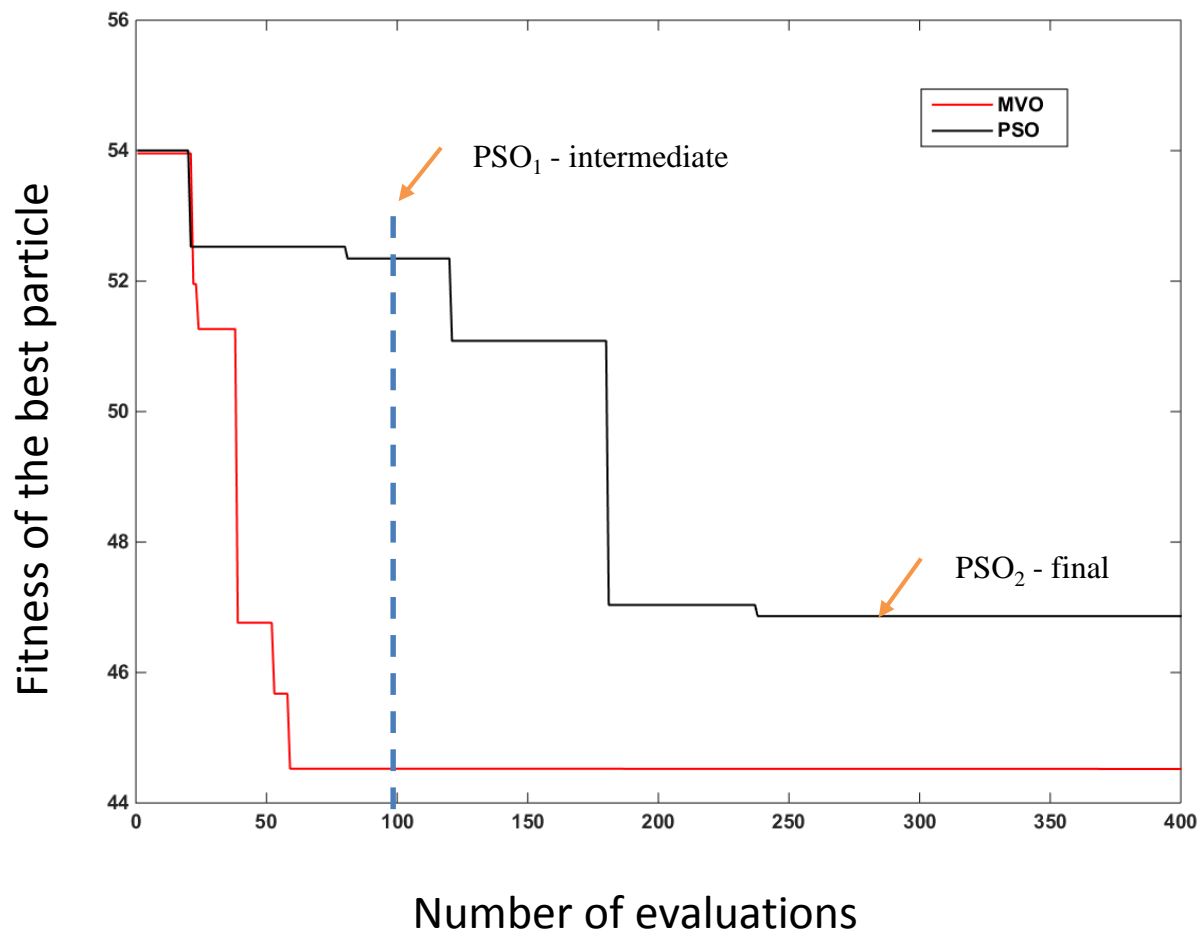
Speed deviation of G₁ for a three phase short circuit at Bus 8, duration 10 cycles
 – Operating Condition 1

MVO Results – Generator 3

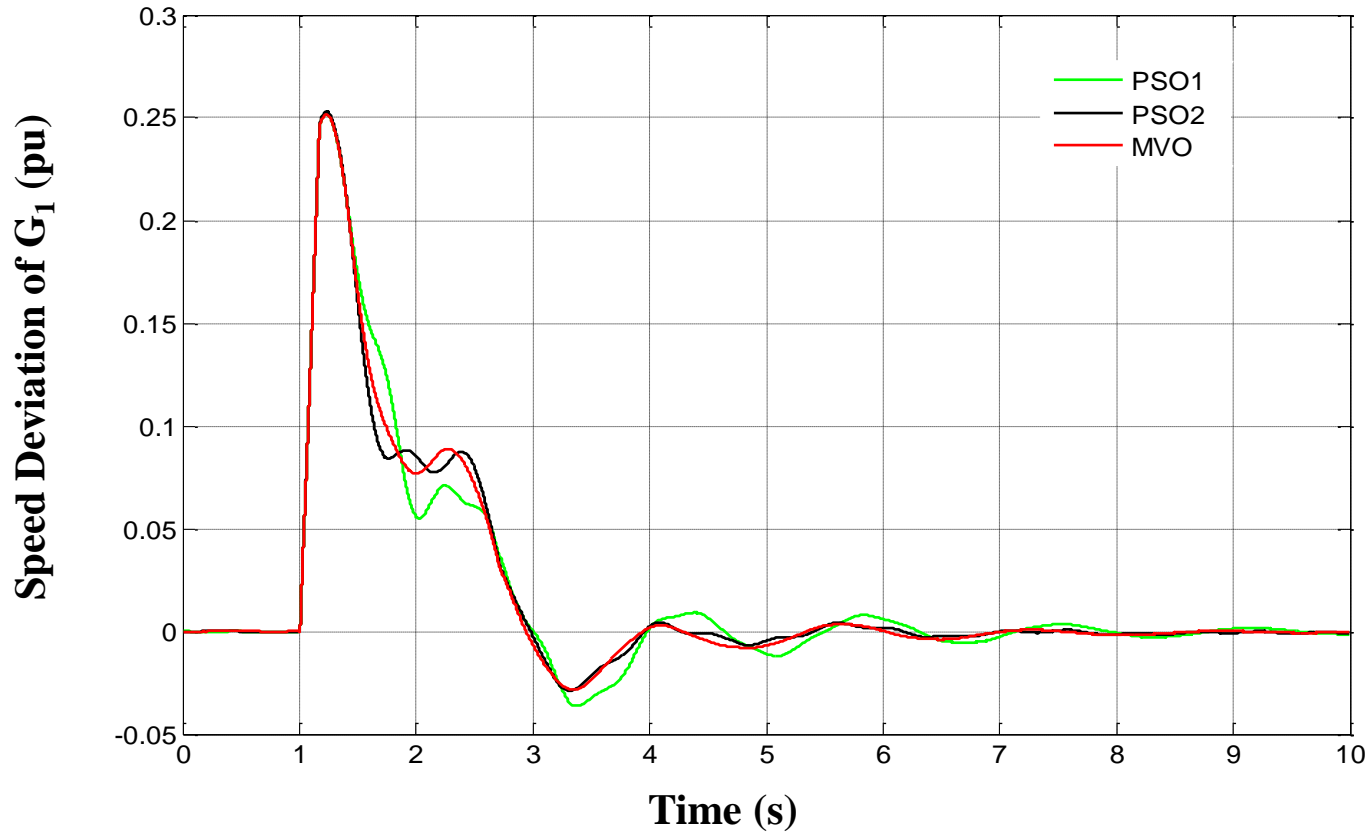


Speed deviation of G_3 for a three phase short circuit at Bus 8, duration 10 cycles
 – Operating Condition 3

Fitness Plot – PSO & MVO



PSO - MVO Comparison - Generator 1



Speed deviation of G₁ for a three phase short circuit at Bus 8, duration 10 cycles
 – Operating Condition 1

PSS parameters

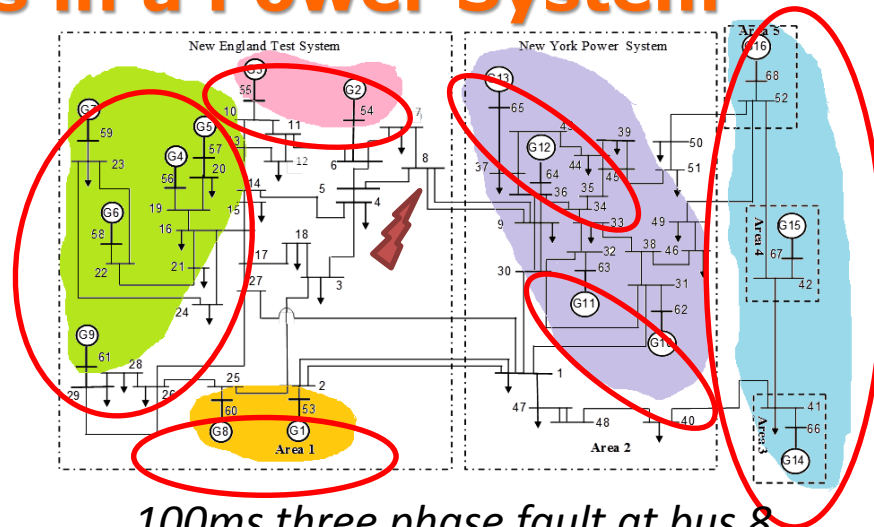
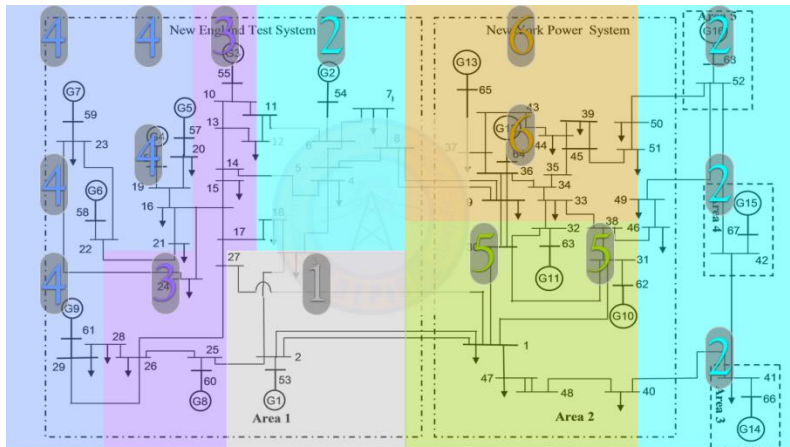
PSO Tuned Parameters

	K	T1	T2	T3	T4
Gen1	8.02	1.92	0.94	9.29	7.96
Gen2	7.75	0.30	0.27	9.11	5.03
Gen3	28.90	0.46	0.48	5.22	5.89
Gen4	26.17	0.35	0.34	2.40	3.67

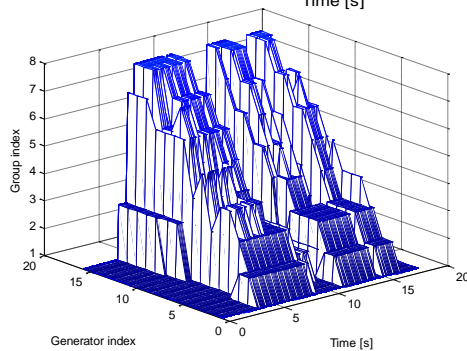
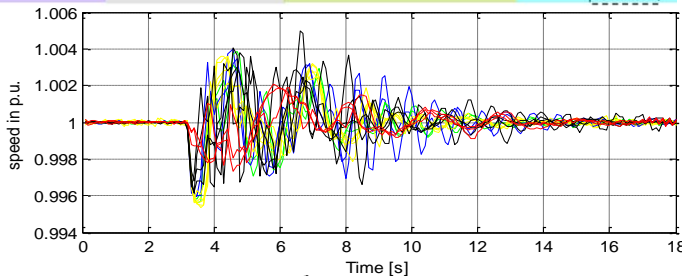
MVO Tuned Parameters

	K	T1	T2	T3	T4
Gen1	29.68	1.38	0.60	4.58	11.74
Gen2	22.23	1.41	0.73	1.54	3.44
Gen3	28.15	1.76	0.86	3.38	11.33
Gen4	17.36	1.07	0.92	9.73	14.76

Online Coherency Analysis of Synchronous Generators in a Power System

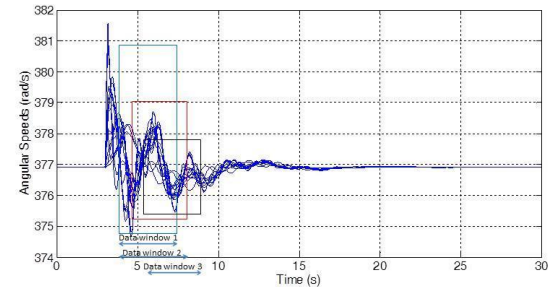
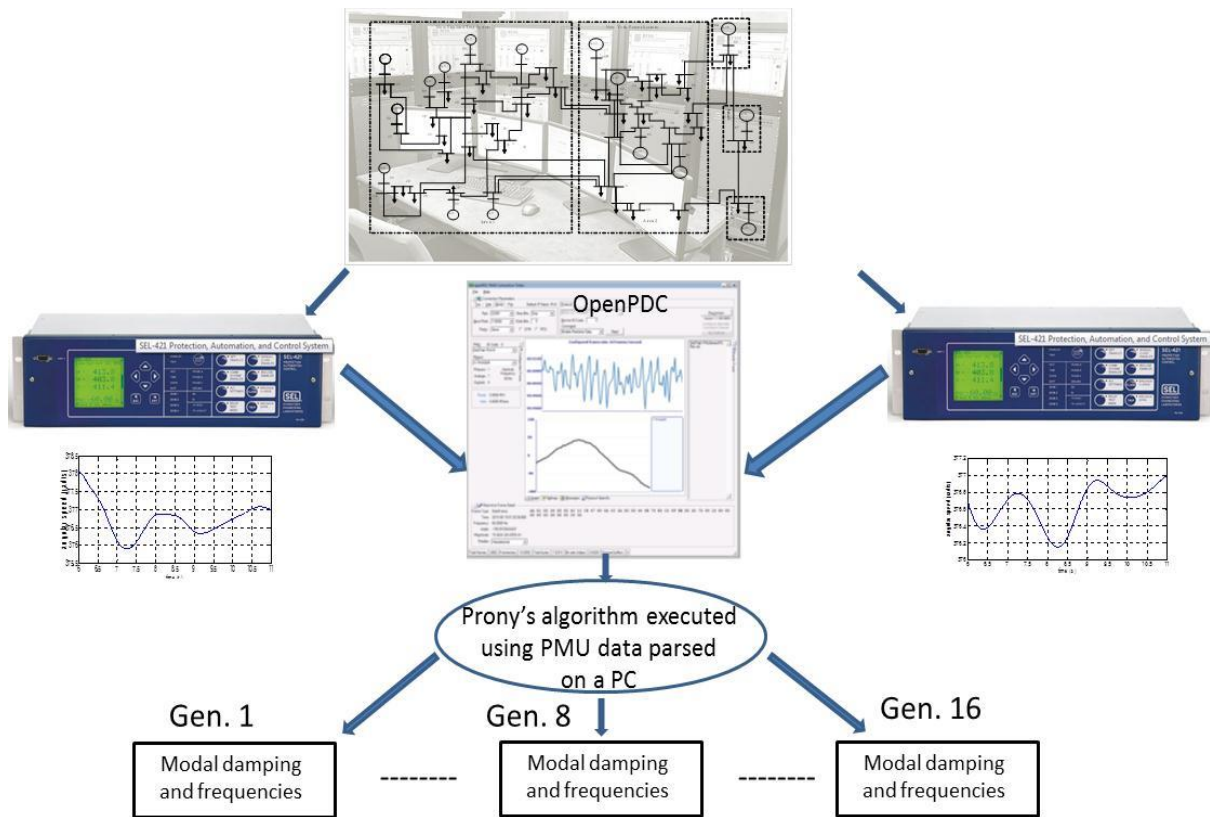


100ms three phase fault at bus 8

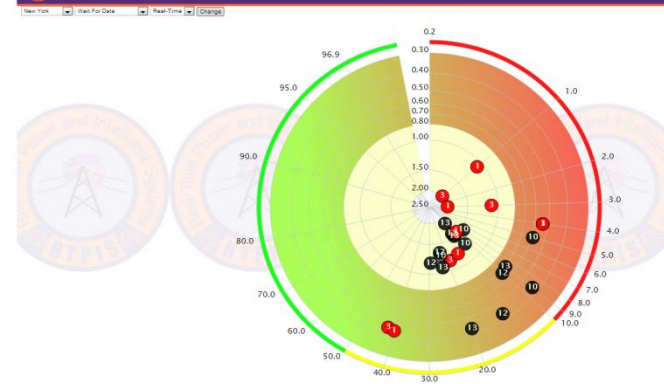


Group index	Offline Clustering during 0~18s	Online Clustering at 8s	Online Clustering at 10s	Online Clustering at 15s
1	G1, G8	G1, G8	G1, G2, G3, G8, G10, G11, G12, G13	G1, G8
2	G2, G3	G2, G3	G4, G5, G6, G7, G9	G2, G3
3	G4, G5, G6, G7, G9	G4, G5, G6, G7	G14, G15, G16	G4, G5, G6, G7, G9
4	G10, G11	G9		G10, G11, G12, G13
5	G12, G13	G10, G11		G14, G15, G16
6	G14, G15, G16	G12, G13		
7		G14, G15, G16		

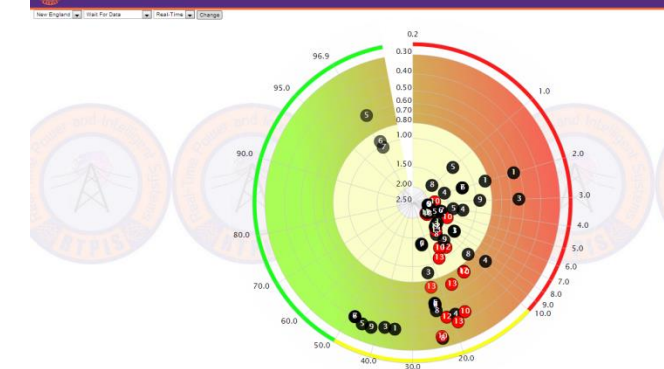
Online Modal Analysis of Synchronous Generators



Frequency and Damping

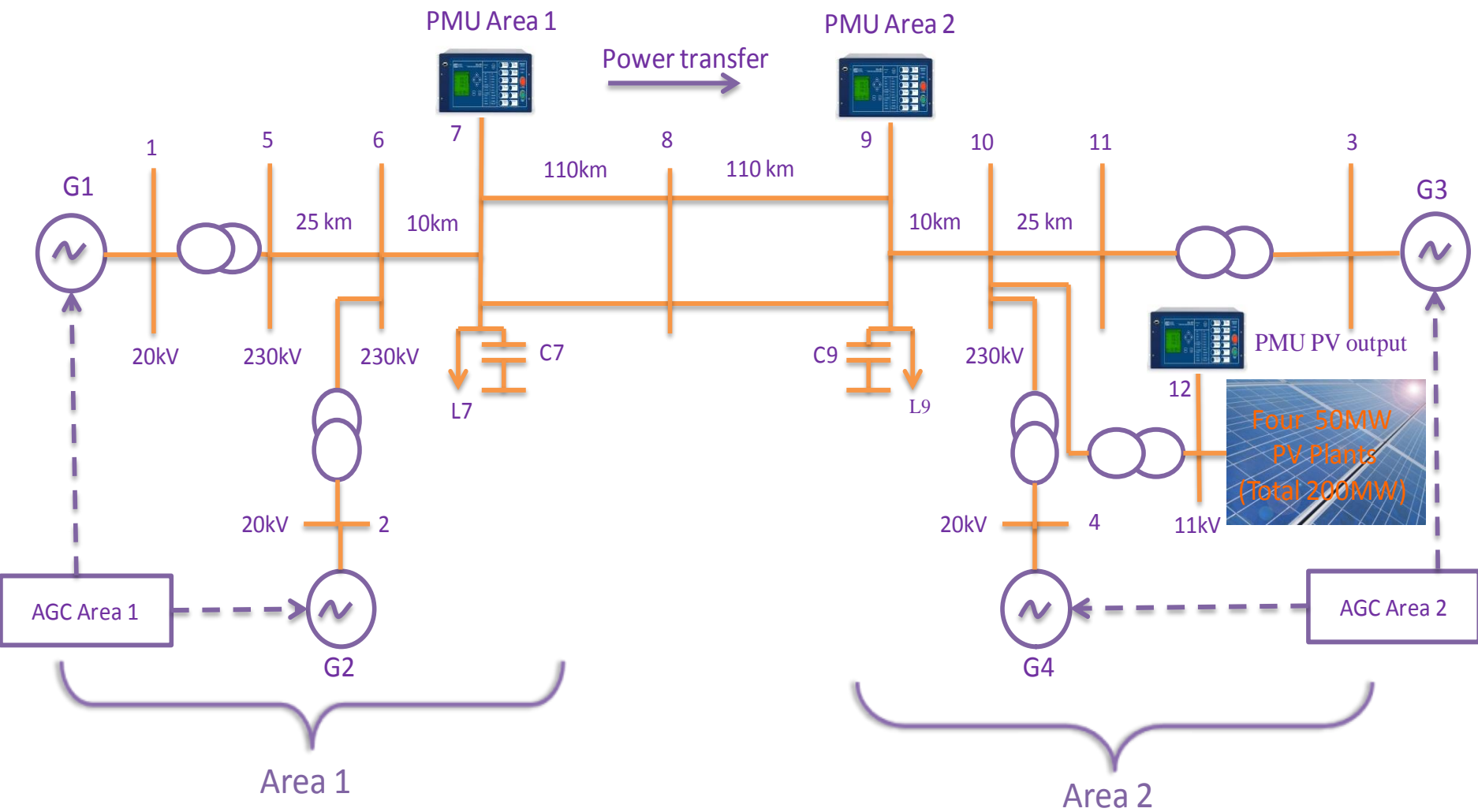


Frequency and Damping

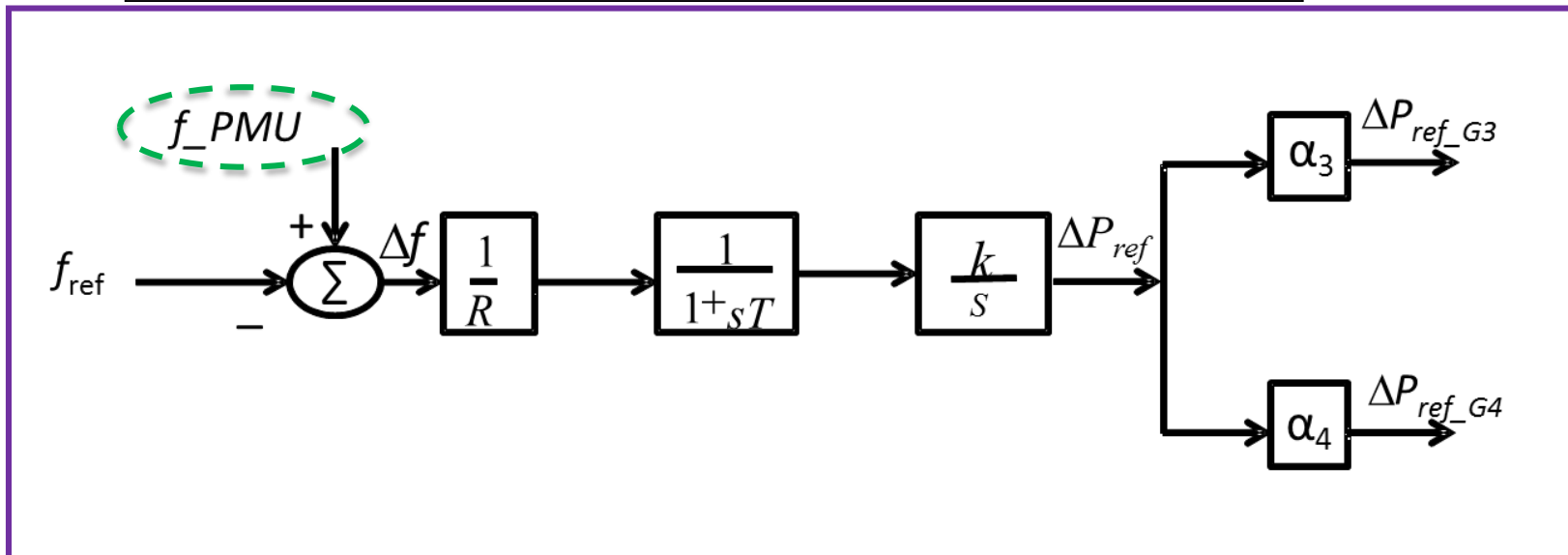
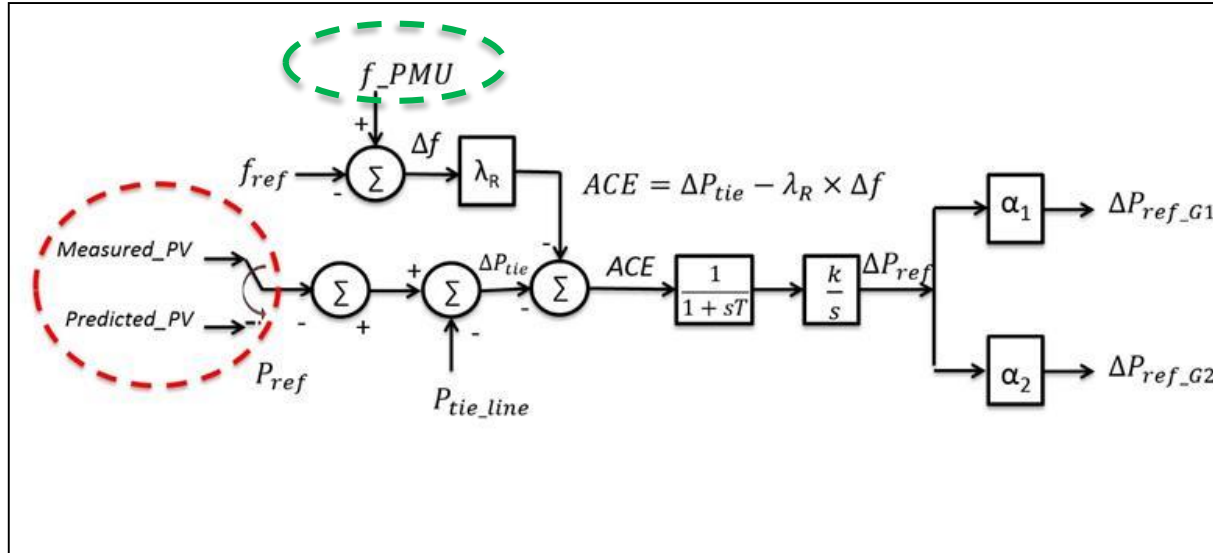


Saraf P, Venayagamoorthy GK, Luitel B, "Online oscillation monitoring of synchronous generators using parallel-prony analysis", *IEEE conference on Innovative Smart Grid Technologies (ISGT)*, February 2014, Washington DC, USA.

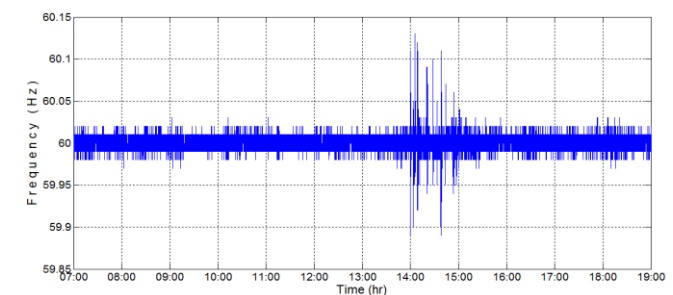
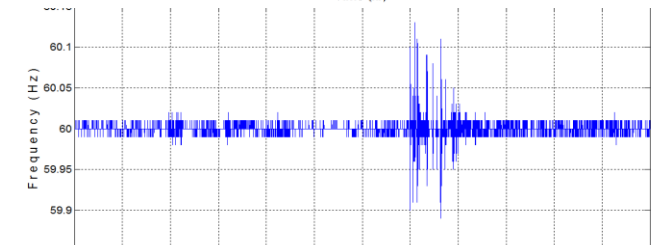
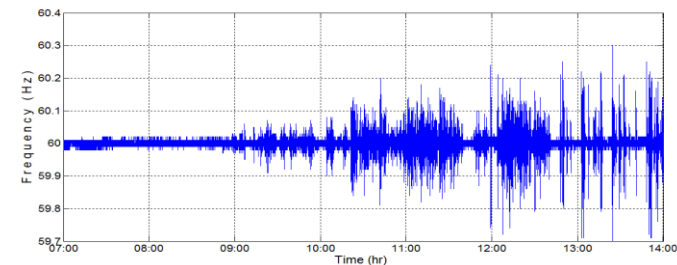
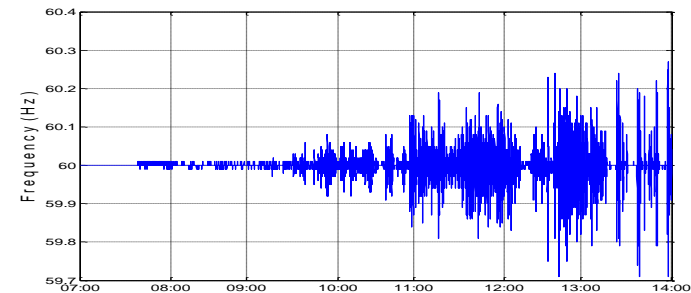
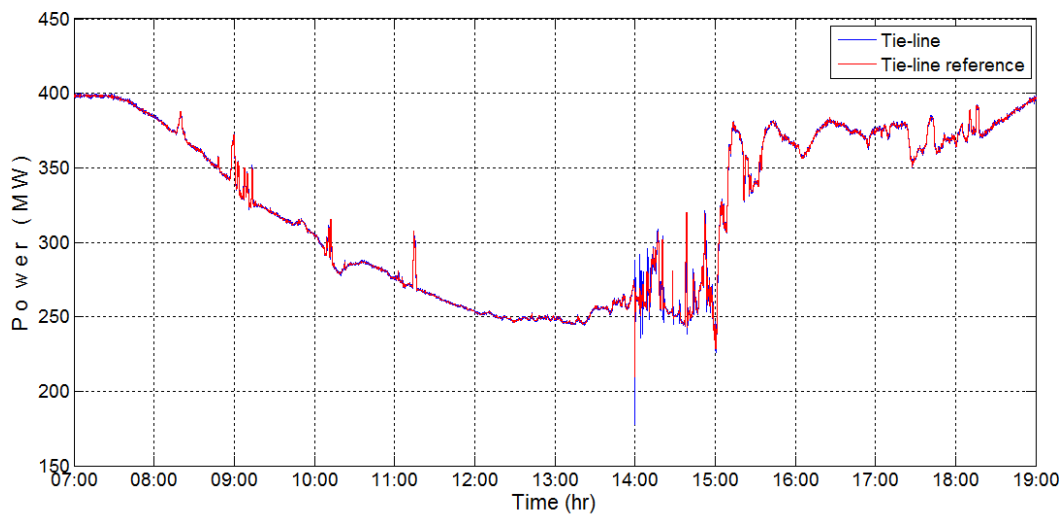
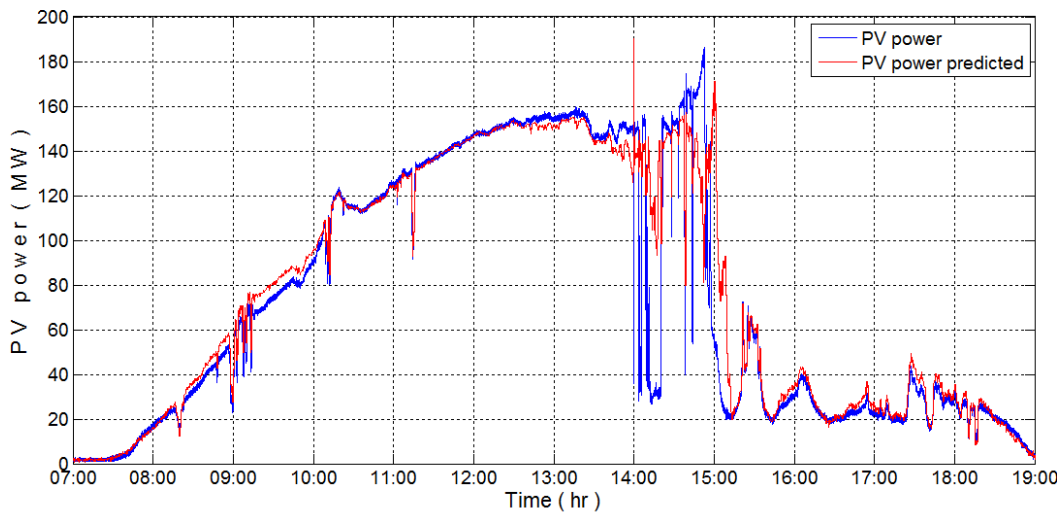
Power System with PV Plants



Areas 1 and 2 AGCs



Tie-Line Power Flow Control



Summary

- Overview of the research, education and innovation-ecosystem activities in smart grid at the RTPIS Laboratory (<http://rtpis.org>) at Clemson University.
- Real-time simulation and implementations allow for rapid prototyping of new technologies developed in research labs.



Thank You!

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