

Grid Event Fingerprints and PMUs

Colin Ponce David Bindel

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Basic picture

- ▶ Direct state measurements (e.g. via PMU) at some buses
- ▶ Not enough for complete observability
 - ▶ Because of incomplete deployment in local grid
 - ▶ Because of interactions with neighboring parts of grid
- ▶ Goal: Check for fingerprint of significant events

Variations on a theme

- ▶ Steady state fingerprints (now)
 - ▶ Measurement: Change in steady-state voltage
 - ▶ Events considered: Failure of one or two lines
 - ▶ Fingerprints derived computationally
- ▶ Transient fingerprints (next)
 - ▶ Measurement: Time-aligned windowed PMU transient data
 - ▶ Events considered: Line failures, problems in neighbors?
 - ▶ Fingerprints derived from computation or recordings

Steady state fingerprints

Concrete case: fingerprint for line failures in the network

- ▶ State: complex bus voltage vector v
- ▶ Fast observation: subset of voltage vector $E v$
- ▶ Fingerprint: change $E \delta v$

Question: Can we find a line failure (ΔY) that explains $E \delta v$?

Steady state fingerprint test

Line (i, j) fails, $Y \mapsto Y + \Delta Y_{ij}$. Power flow equations:

$$A_{ij}\delta v = (A + U_{ij}CU_{ij}^T)\delta v = b_{ij} + O(\|\delta v\|^2)$$

where $U_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 4}$ and $b_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ are simple functions of (i, j) .

Linearize in δv to get fingerprint:

- ▶ Fingerprint: $E\delta v_{ij} = EA_{ij}^{-1}b_{ij}$.
- ▶ Fingerprint distance: $t_{ij} = \|E\delta v_{ij} - \delta v\|$

Computing t_{ij} may require two linear solves with A .

Fast filtering

Goal: Avoid a linear solve to compute each fingerprint distance.

Start with defining equation

$$(A + U_{ij}CU_{ij}^T)\delta v_{ij} = b_{ij}$$

Rewrite as

$$\delta v_{ij} = A^{-1} \left(b_{ij} - U_{ij}CU_{ij}^T \delta v_{ij} \right)$$

Bound

$$t_{ij} \equiv \|E\delta v_{ij} - E\delta v\| \geq s_{ij} \equiv \min_z \|EA^{-1}(b_{ij} - U_{ij}z) - E\delta v\|$$

Algorithm

Compute and store EA^{-1} .

Compute s_{ij} for all ij .

Order ij 's by ascending s_{ij} .

for all transmission lines i, j **do**

 Keep track of $M :=$ smallest t_{ij} yet found.

 If $s_{ij} > M$, continue.

 Compute t_{ij} .

end for

Select smallest computed t_{ij} .

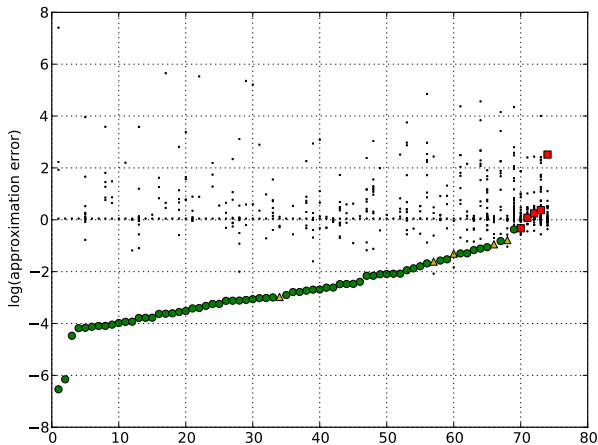
How Accurate Is It?

IEEE 57-Bus Test Network

# PMUs	% Correct	% In Top 3
1	77 %	81.2 %
3	86.5 %	93.2 %
Everywhere	94.6 %	94.6 %

Results with 3 PMUs

$$\log \left(\frac{\|E\delta v - E\delta v_{ij}\|}{\|E\delta v\|} \right)$$



Filter Results

No. of Buses that Get Past Filter

	IEEE 57-Bus Network	IEEE 118-Bus Network
# PMUs	3	7
Median	5.0	4.0
Mean	10.1	13.1
Stddev	15.2	29.4

Two Line Failures?

- ▶ Possible failure scales quadratically!
- ▶ IEEE 57 bus: 76 lines, 2850 pairs
- ▶ Can we narrow it down with fingerprints?

Empirical Observation

When lines i and j fail, change in voltage δv often looks like

$$\delta v = \delta v_i + \text{other stuff},$$

where δv_i is voltage change if *just* i failed.

Two Lines: Current Approach

Start by guessing at one of the failed lines.

- ▶ Compute effects of single-line failures δv_i : cheap compared to testing all pairs!
- ▶ Let

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & \cdots & | \\ \delta v_1 & \delta v_2 & \cdots & \delta v_m \\ | & | & \cdots & | \end{bmatrix}$$

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- ▶ Solve

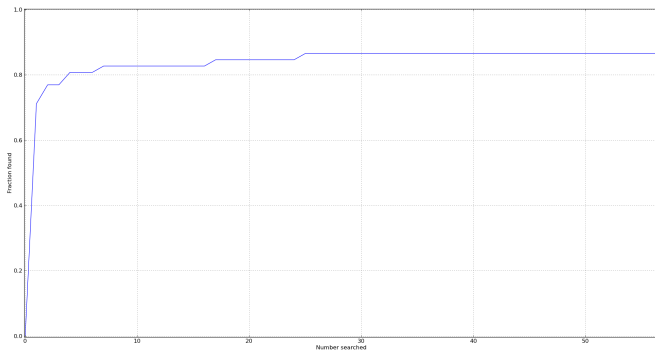
$$\min_x (E\delta v - Mx)^2 + \|x\|_1 \text{ for } x \in [0, 1]^m$$

to guess at one failure.

Two Lines: Current Approach

- ▶ Resulting x scores each line in network with failure likelihood.
- ▶ Take most likely single line choices.
- ▶ For that choice, run **one-line algorithm** to get the second.
- ▶ Create a list of top scoring pairs.
- ▶ Check top 20 or 40 pairs exactly.

Two Lines: Initial Results (IEEE 57)



Top 3: 73%
Top 40: 80%

Fingerprints for Transient Analysis

- ▶ Transients travel through network.
- ▶ PMUs can observe transients, create a fingerprint.
- ▶ Use fingerprint to analyze transient.
 - ▶ Have I seen something like this before?
 - ▶ What is its likely effect?
 - ▶ How quickly will it transit to a neighboring operator?
- ▶ Goal: Fast lookup for data streaming from GridCloud