
Contents

Contributors	xi
Foreword	xiii
Preface	xv
1 Synchrophasors for improving the performance of power system	1
<i>P.K. Agarwal</i>	
1.1 Summary	1
1.2 Evolution of the power grid	2
1.3 Challenges of modern grid	3
1.4 SCADA system	4
1.5 Synchrophasor technology	6
1.5.1 Phasor measurement	7
1.5.2 Time synchronised measurements	7
1.5.3 Wide area measurement system	9
1.6 SCADA vs WAMS	10
1.7 Word-wide deployment of WAMS	11
1.7.1 WAMS in Americas	11
1.7.2 WAMS in Europe	12
1.7.3 WAMS in Asia	12
1.8 Applications of synchrophasors data	13
1.8.1 Fault detection, classification and analysis	14
1.8.2 Low-frequency oscillations	17
1.8.3 Insight to coherency of generators	21
1.8.4 Remote detection of system separation	21
1.8.5 Synchronising two grids from remote	23
1.8.6 Improving power plant performance	24
1.9 Way-forward	27
Acknowledgement	28
References	28
2 An optimal redundancy criterion index (ORC) for optimal placement of phasor measurement units (PMU) for full observability of power grid	29
<i>Ranganath Vallakati and Prakash Ranganathan</i>	
2.1 Introduction	29

2.2	Synchrophasors	30
2.2.1	Advantages of synchrophasors over SCADA measurements	32
2.2.2	Challenges with synchrophasor measurements	32
2.3	Optimal placement of phasor measurement units (PMU)	33
2.3.1	Need for OPP for synchrophasors	34
2.4	PMU placement problem formulation using linear programming (LP)	34
2.4.1	Problem formulation	36
2.4.2	System with no zero-injection buses	36
2.4.3	System with zero-injection measurements	38
2.5	System observability redundancy index (SORI)	39
2.6	Optimal redundancy criterion (ORC)	41
2.7	OPP on standard test systems	43
2.7.1	Advanced Modeling and Programming Language (AMPL)	43
2.7.2	Zero-injection buses	44
2.7.3	Enforcing optimal redundancy criterion (ORC)	46
2.7.4	SORI	46
2.7.5	PMU placement costs	48
2.7.6	Justification of ORC index	49
2.7.7	Time computation using LP	52
2.7.8	Forecasting the scalability of OPP using linear regression	52
2.8	Conclusion	55
	Acknowledgments	56
	References	56
3	Wide-area measurement-based power network protection	59
	<i>Pratim Kundu, Saumendra Sarangi and Ashok Kumar Pradhan</i>	
3.1	Introduction	59
3.1.1	WAMS architecture	60
3.1.2	WAMS communication	61
3.2	Improved network protection during stressed conditions	62
3.2.1	Protection support during power swing	63
3.2.2	Improved zone 3 operation	69
3.3	Online identification of protection element failure	75
3.3.1	Faulted line identification	75
3.3.2	Component failure indices	75
3.3.3	Signal communication	76
3.3.4	The method	77
3.3.5	Case study: relay underreaching	78
3.4	Adaptive protection	82
3.4.1	Series compensated line	82
3.4.2	Three terminal line	85
3.5	Conclusion	94
	Nomenclature	94
	References	95

4	Synchrophasor-assisted visualization and protection of power systems	99
	<i>Sukumar Brahma</i>	
4.1	Traditional visualization with SCADA	99
4.2	State monitoring with synchrophasors	100
4.3	Disturbance monitoring and identification using synchrophasors	102
4.3.1	Feature extraction	104
4.3.2	Classification	105
4.3.3	Case study: disturbance identification using PMU-generated disturbance files	107
4.4	Use of synchrophasors for power system protection	111
4.4.1	Real-time constraints of power system protection	111
4.4.2	Suitability of PMU measurements for protection	111
4.4.3	Potential improvements in existing protection applications	113
4.4.4	Supervisory protection—potential use of synchrophasors to supervise local protection	114
4.4.5	Case study: synchrophasor-assisted out-of-step protection for generators	115
4.5	Conclusion	121
	References	121
5	Using PMU measurements for enhanced power grid monitoring and protection	123
	<i>Xiangqing Jiao and Yuan Liao</i>	
5.1	Introduction	123
5.2	Monitoring of power system operation: state estimation	123
5.2.1	Background	123
5.2.2	State estimation solution	124
5.2.3	Use of PMUs for state estimation	126
5.3	Monitoring of power system model	127
5.3.1	Introduction	127
5.3.2	Online transmission line parameter estimation	129
5.3.3	Load model monitoring	136
5.3.4	System-level model monitoring	142
5.4	Wide-area fault location based on PMU measurements	143
5.4.1	Introduction	143
5.4.2	Fault location algorithm	143
5.5	Conclusion	145
	References	145
6	Fault monitoring, detection, and correction using synchrophasor measurements in modern power systems	147
	<i>Anupam Mukherjee and Prakash Ranganathan</i>	
6.1	Clustering methods and openPDC interface	147

6.1.1	openPDC setup and data extraction process	147
6.1.2	Application of k -means clustering	148
6.1.3	Application of density-based spatial clustering of applications with noise clustering	152
6.1.4	Development of a novel method, multitier k -means clustering method	154
6.2	Need for a hybrid method	155
6.2.1	Development of multitier k -means method	155
6.2.2	Advantages of using proposed multitier k -means method	160
6.3	Results and discussions	161
6.3.1	Results obtained from data clustering algorithms	161
6.4	Conclusion	175
	Acknowledgments	175
	References	175
7	Transmission line fault detection, classification, and localization in smart power grids using synchrophasor measurements	177
	<i>Pathirikkat Gopakumar, Maddikara Jaya Bharata Reddy and Dushmantha Kumar Mohanta</i>	
7.1	Introduction	177
7.2	Real-time transmission line fault monitoring in power grids	177
7.2.1	Emerging methodologies for fault monitoring	178
7.3	EVPA- and ECPA-based transmission line fault detection	179
7.3.1	Real-time estimation of EVPA and ECPA	179
7.3.2	Fault detection using EVPA and ECPA	182
7.4	EVPA- and ECPA-based transmission line fault classification	191
7.5	EVPA- and ECPA-based transmission line fault localization	194
7.5.1	Parent bus identification methodology (bus to which faulty branch is connected)	195
7.5.2	Faulty branch discrimination methodology	195
7.5.3	Fault localization using ECPA in faulty branch	195
7.6	Conclusion	209
	References	209
8	PMU-based vulnerability assessment of power systems	211
	<i>Guanqun Wang, Chen-Ching Liu, Evangelos Farantatos and Navin Bhatt</i>	
8.1	Introduction	211
8.1.1	Cascaded events and vulnerability assessment	211
8.1.2	PMU-based monitoring of power systems	213
8.2	PMU-based monitoring and assessment of rotor-angle stability	214
8.2.1	Maximum Lyapunov exponent (MLE) method	214
8.2.2	MLE calculation algorithm	215

8.3	Observability for PMU-based monitoring of system dynamics	218
8.3.1	Static observability	218
8.3.2	Topology observability	219
8.3.3	Dynamic observability	220
8.3.4	PMU-based monitoring of power system dynamics	221
8.4	Example	222
8.5	Conclusion	225
	Acknowledgment	226
	References	226
9	Synchrophasor applications for load estimation and stability analysis	231
	<i>Tushar, H. Lee, P. Banerjee and A. K. Srivastava</i>	
9.1	Introduction	231
9.2	Voltage stability assessment using synchrophasor data	232
9.2.1	Review of existing PMU-based voltage stability	232
9.2.2	Industrial voltage stability application	233
9.2.3	Decentralized voltage stability assessment	240
9.3	PMU-based load modeling	243
9.3.1	Definition of load modeling	243
9.3.2	Classification of load models	244
9.3.3	Review of estimation of load model parameters	249
9.3.4	Advantages of using synchronized phasor measurements for load modeling	250
9.3.5	Parameter identification techniques	250
9.3.6	Estimation of static load parameters	252
9.4	Transient stability assessment using synchrophasor data	257
9.4.1	Review of existing techniques for transient stability	258
9.4.2	MLE-based transient stability assessment	262
9.5	Conclusion	269
	References	270
10	State estimation in the presence of synchronized measurement	277
	<i>Sanjeev Kumar Mallik, Saikat Chakrabarti and Sri Niwas Singh</i>	
10.1	State estimation	277
10.1.1	SCADA measurements	278
10.1.2	Phasor measurement unit	278
10.1.3	State estimation functions	279
10.1.4	Measurement model for static state estimation	279
10.1.5	Assigning weights to the measurements	280
10.2	Conventional state estimation	282
10.3	Linear state estimation	284
10.4	Postprocessing sequential state estimation	286
10.5	Preprocessing hybrid state estimation	287
10.6	Regularization method	290

x	<i>Synchronized phasor measurements for smart grids</i>	
	10.6.1 Selection of regularization parameter by L-curve method	292
	10.6.2 Regularized state estimation problem	293
10.7	Case study	294
	10.7.1 Case I for IEEE 14-bus test system	296
	10.7.2 Case II for IEEE 14-bus test system	298
10.8	Conclusion	300
	References	301
11	PMU-based wide-area security assessment	305
	<i>S.R. Samantaray, Innocent Kamwa and Geza Joos</i>	
11.1	Introduction	305
11.2	System studied using wide area monitoring	307
11.3	Wide-area severity indices	308
	11.3.1 WASI features	308
	11.3.2 Wide-area severity indices and stability condition	310
11.4	Data-mining models	310
	11.4.1 Decision tree	310
	11.4.2 DT-induced fuzzy approach	312
	11.4.3 Ensemble decision trees	313
11.5	Data-mining model-based catastrophe predictors	314
	11.5.1 Scenarios and data count generation	314
	11.5.2 Data-mining models for catastrophe predictor	314
	11.5.3 Performance assessment	314
	11.5.4 Accuracy vs transparency trade-off	324
11.6	Conclusion	327
	References	328
	Index	333