

Examples of processing low-frequency oscillations in Russia and ways to improve the analysis

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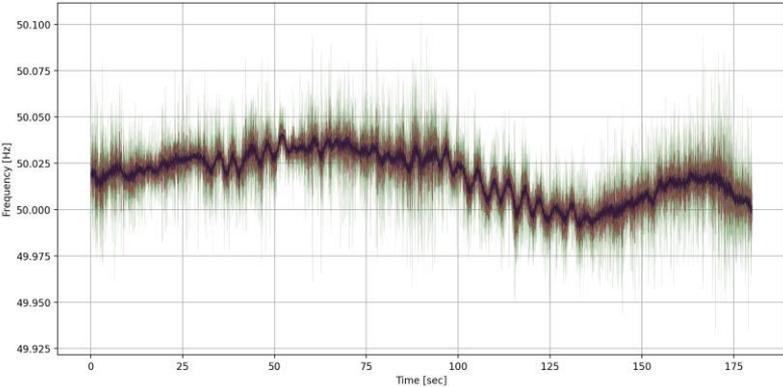
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Low-frequency oscillations



Focus of attention: understanding the **physics** of oscillatory processes in complex power systems, detecting and identifying the low-frequency **modes**, developing new methods for detecting the **source** of oscillations, **real-time** processing the large amounts of data, building the computational **infrastructure**, automation of **research**.

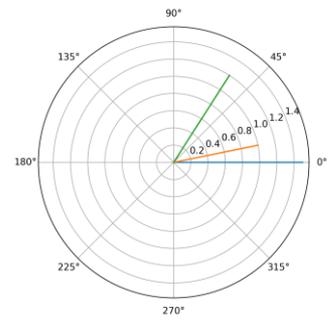
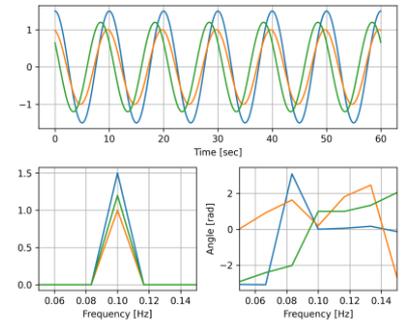
Detecting the source of LFO: damping torque of the generator, wave propagation, **phases of modes**, **oscillation energy**, comparison with the model, machine learning, and others.

DEF

$$W_{ij}^D \approx \int (2\pi\Delta P_{ij}\Delta f_i dt + \Delta Q_{ij} \frac{d(\Delta V_i)}{\tilde{V}_i + \Delta V_i})$$

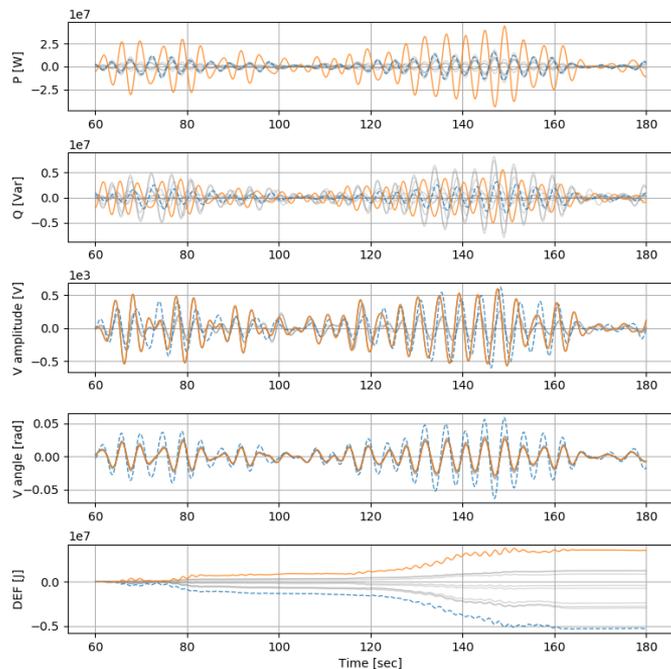
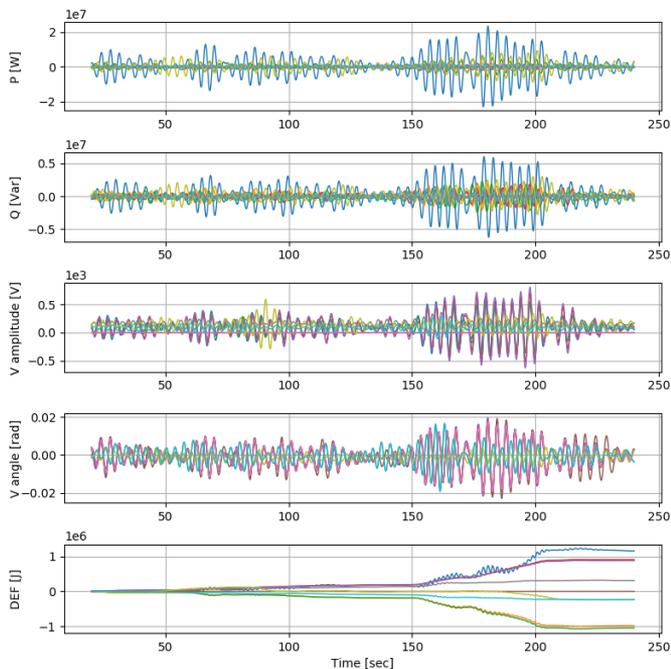
$$W_{ij}^D(t) = DE_{ij} * t + b_{ij}$$

MSE



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Examples of analysis

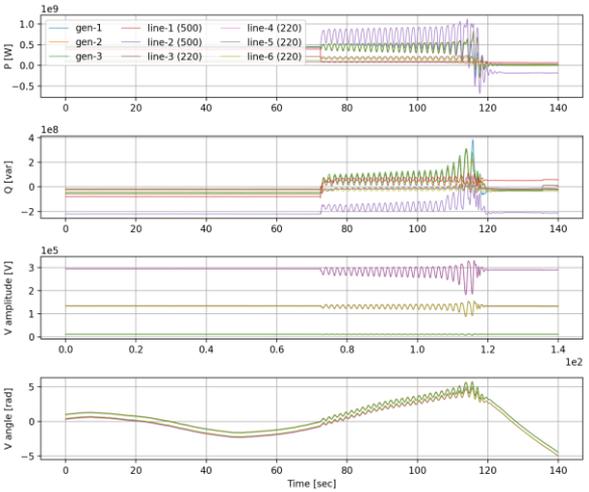
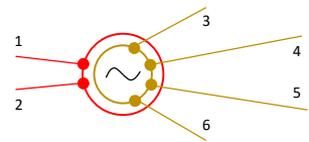


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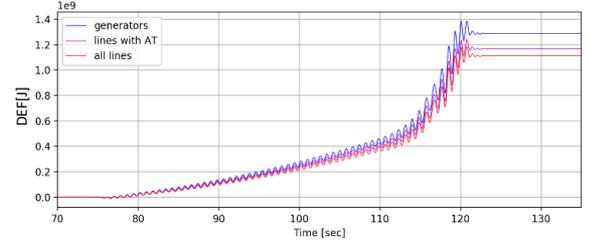
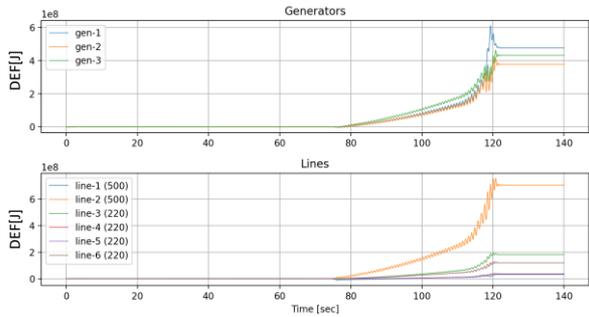
Near the power plant

Stage 1. Detecting the direction of the source by power lines PMU data.

Stage 2. Analysis the PMU data from power plant and outgoing lines.



Comparing the oscillatory energy on generators and outgoing lines provides an important **feature** when detecting and verifying the source of LFO.



$$i_1(t) = L^{-1} \int_0^t \Delta \dot{U}(\tau) e^{-p_1(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

$$\Delta \dot{U}(t) = \dot{U}_{500}(t) - \dot{U}'_{220}(t)$$

$$p_1 = \beta_1 + j\omega_0$$

$$\beta_1 = RL^{-1}$$

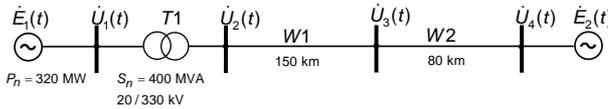
$$\dot{i}(n) \approx \Delta \dot{U}(n) Y(j\omega n)$$



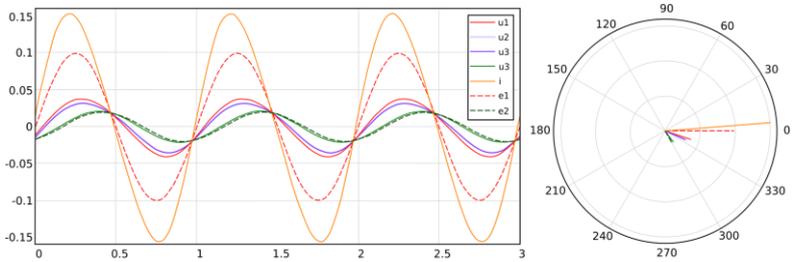
Instantaneous current frequency

The **instantaneous current frequency** is determined through values of difference of EMF synchrophasors of the power plant and power system and parameters of lines and transformer and affects voltages on substation buses.

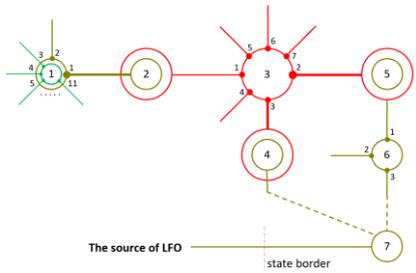
Model (LFO of 1 Hz from station 1):



Instantaneous frequencies (from U, I, and EMF):

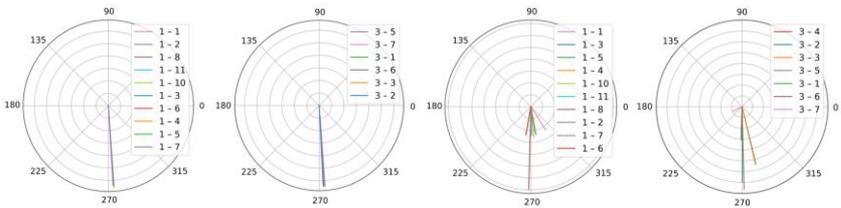


When calculating instantaneous frequencies from current synchrophasors, the direction to the LFO source can be obtained from the data of **single node**.



F by voltage (mode)

F by current (mode)



Scalable MSE: comparing the phases of oscillations on lines outgoing from stations gives a picture of the propagation of oscillations throughout the power system.

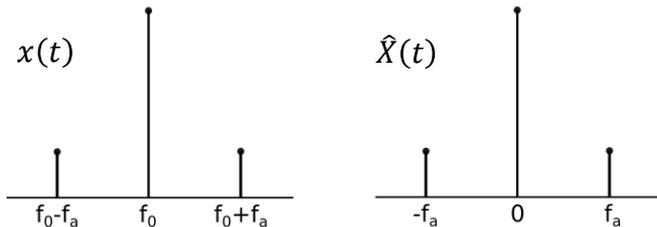


Electromechanical transients are characterized by **amplitude** and **phase** modulation of current and voltage.

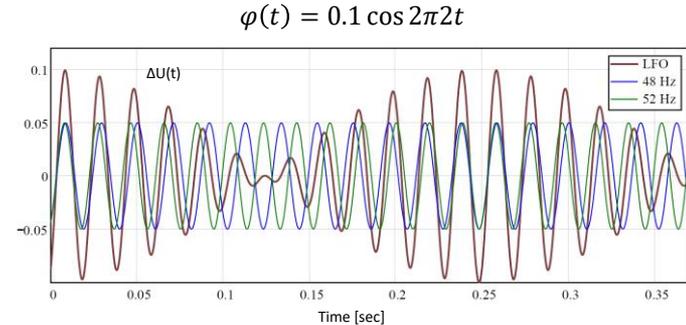
In both cases the signal can be presented as the sum of a **central** component with a frequency of 50 (60) Hz and **side** sinusoidal components.

$$x(t) = X_m \cos(2\pi f_0 + \varphi(t))$$

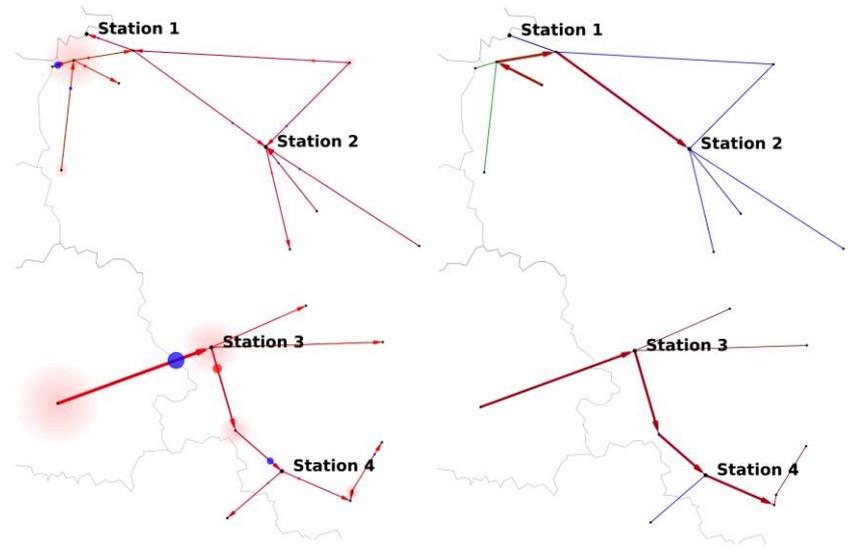
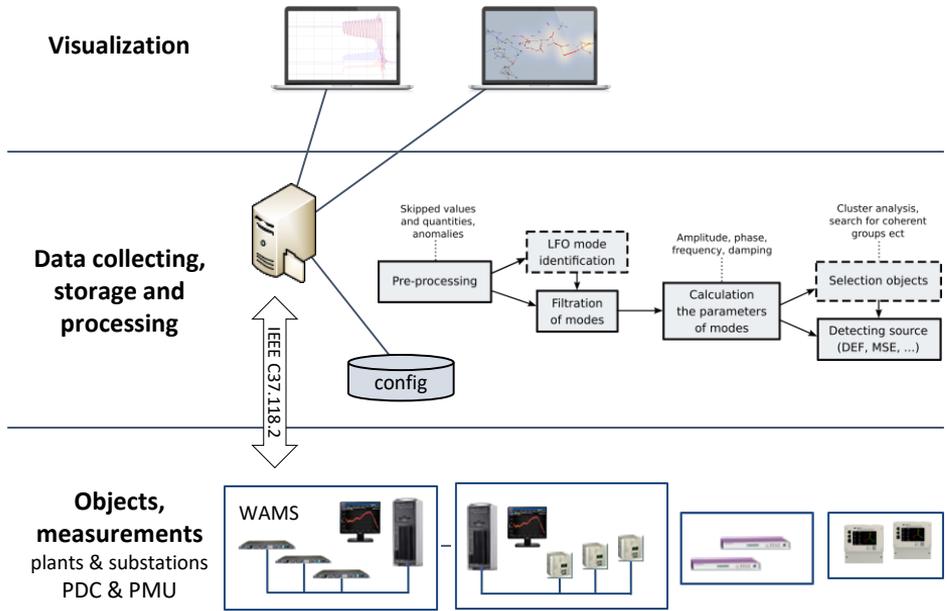
$$\varphi(t) = K_a \cos(2\pi f_a t) + \psi$$



Signal with **variable** parameters can be replaced by the **constant** parameter signals in analysis.



Such a decomposition will allow to obtain those components of active and reactive power that directly affect the amount of oscillation energy.



Thank you for your attention!

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