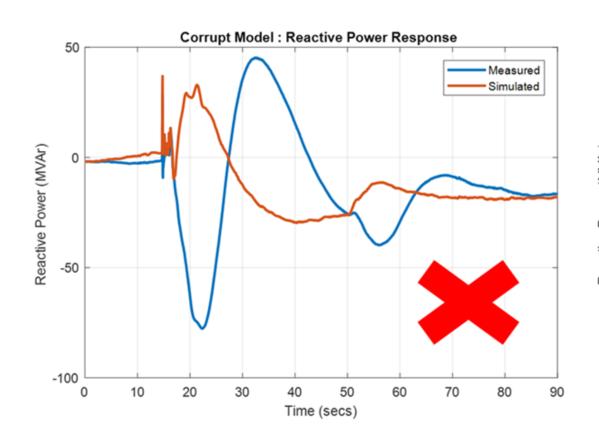


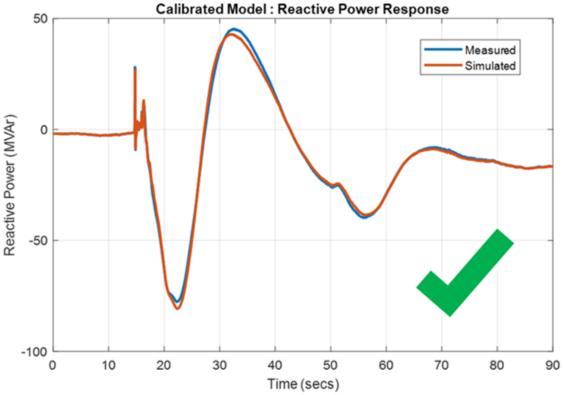
Power Plant Model Validation (PPMV) Getting Started

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Match a Simulation to Measured Response







Bottom Line(s) on Top

- Power Plant Model Validation requires a versatile computational platform that includes,
 - Flexible Data Import
 - Data Pre-Processing
 - Power Plant Simulation with support for Staged-Event and Online-Disturbance Data Replay
 - Support for Assessing Multiple Events Simultaneously
 - Support for Different Data Replay Paradigms e.g. VF, PQ, PQF
 - Support for Manual Parameter Adjustment
 - Support for Automated Parameter Adjustment

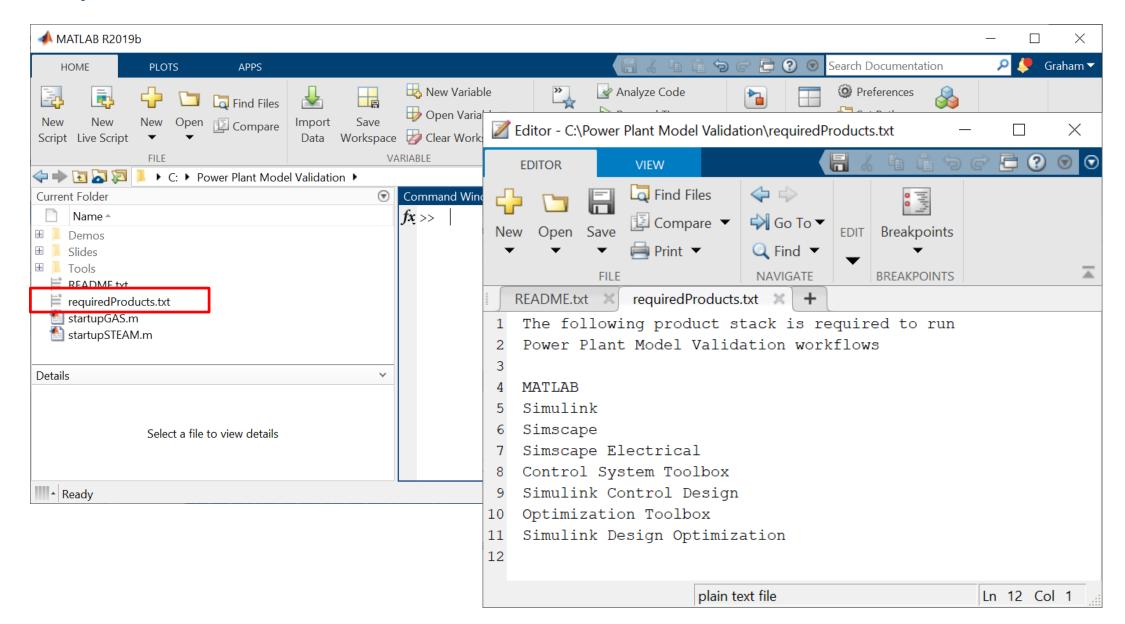


Outline

- This presentation will step through the Gas Plant Power Plant Model Validation example
- The same steps can be taken for the Steam Plant example
- Both the Gas Plant and Steam Plant are part of a NASPI/NERC benchmark on Power Plant Model Validation

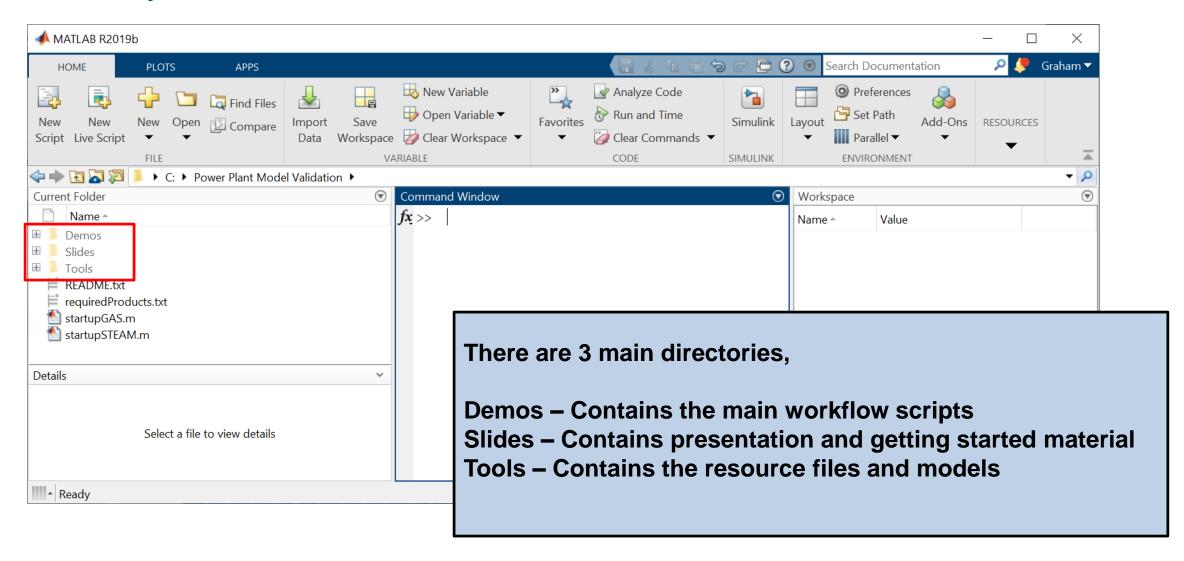


Required Products

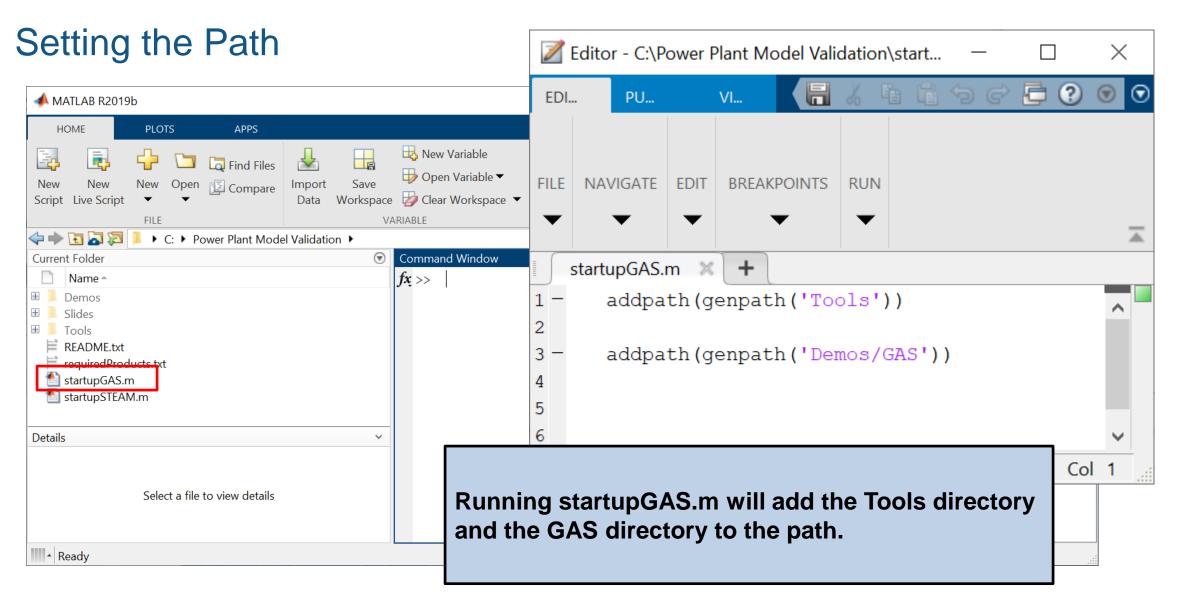




Directory Structure

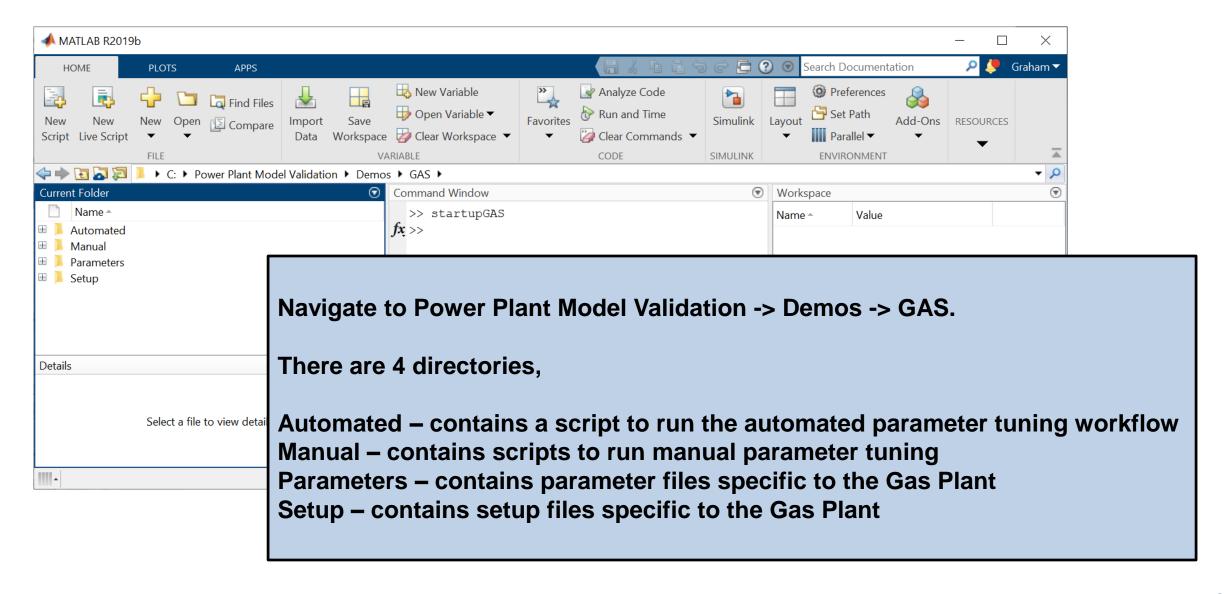






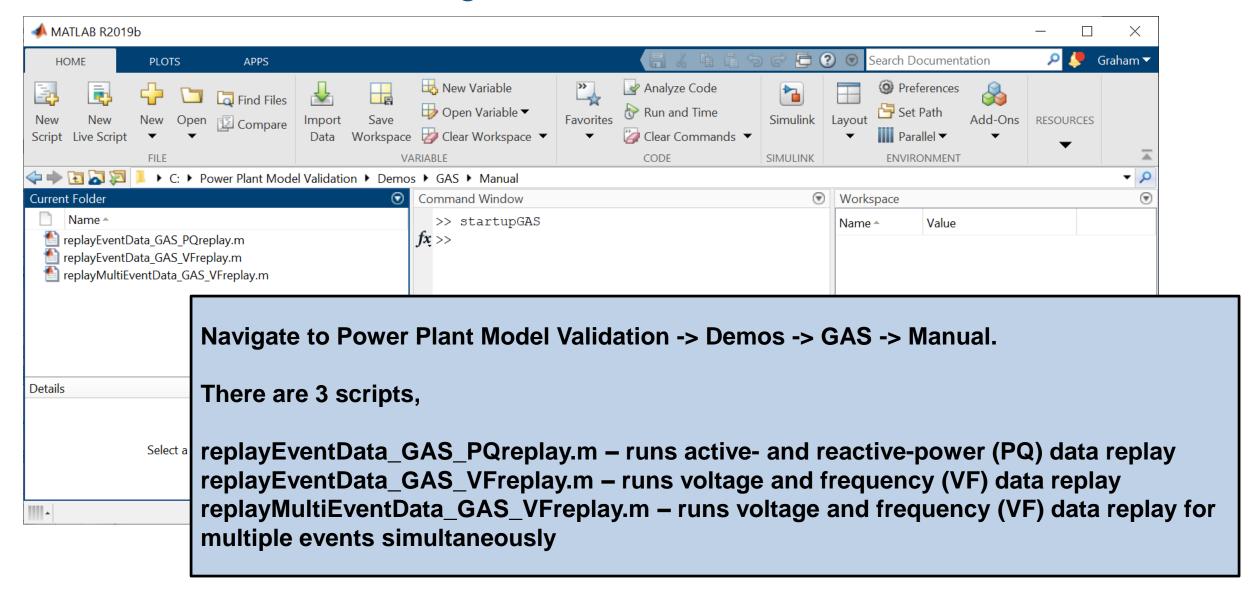


Gas Plant Example





Manual Parameter Tuning





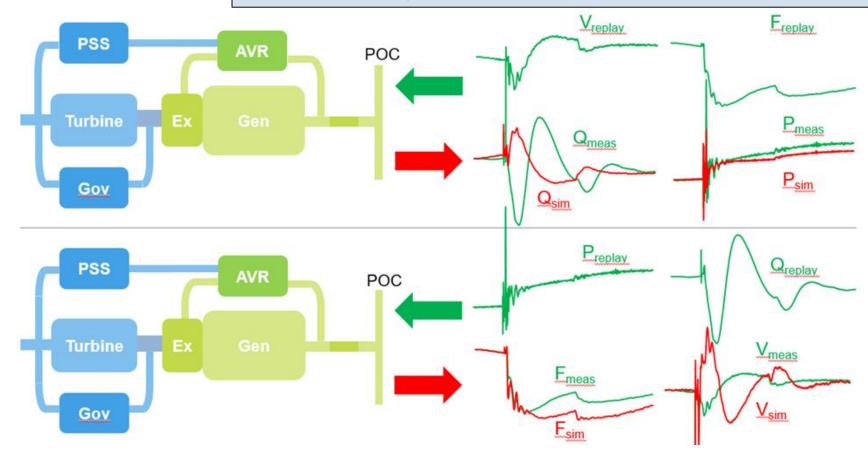
Data Replay

Data replay involves exciting the plant model through physical measurements of voltage and current at the grid point-of-connection.

Two data replay paradigms are available,

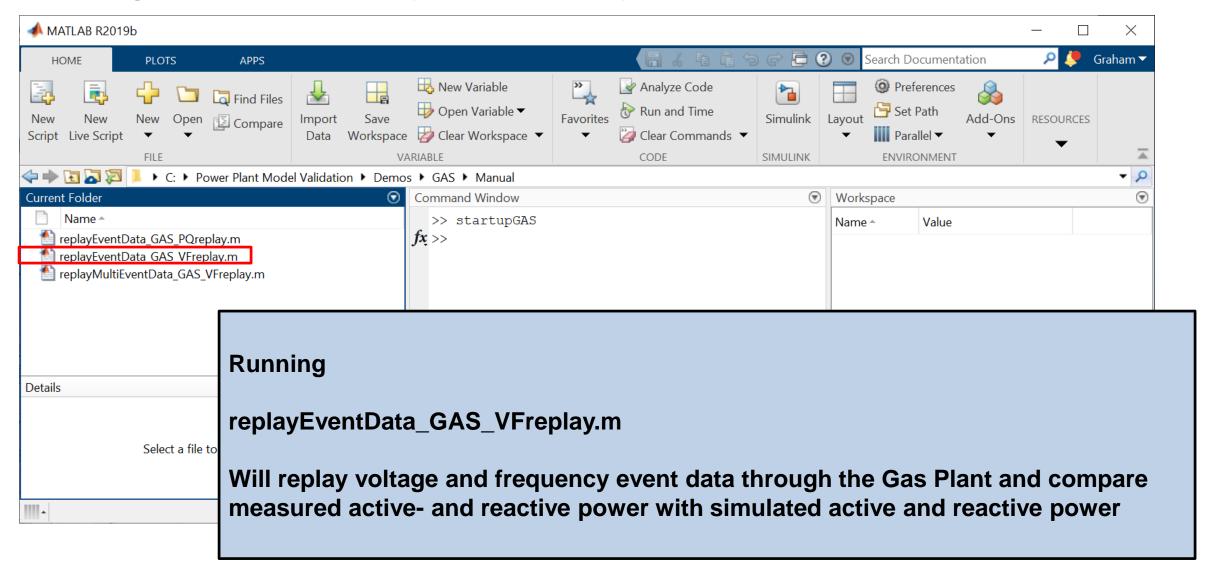
- PQ replay and compare simulated VF with measured VF.
- 2. VF replay and compare simulated PQ with measured PQ.

Insights are gained through observing the attributes of a response discrepancy, which can point to certain parameters requiring adjustment.



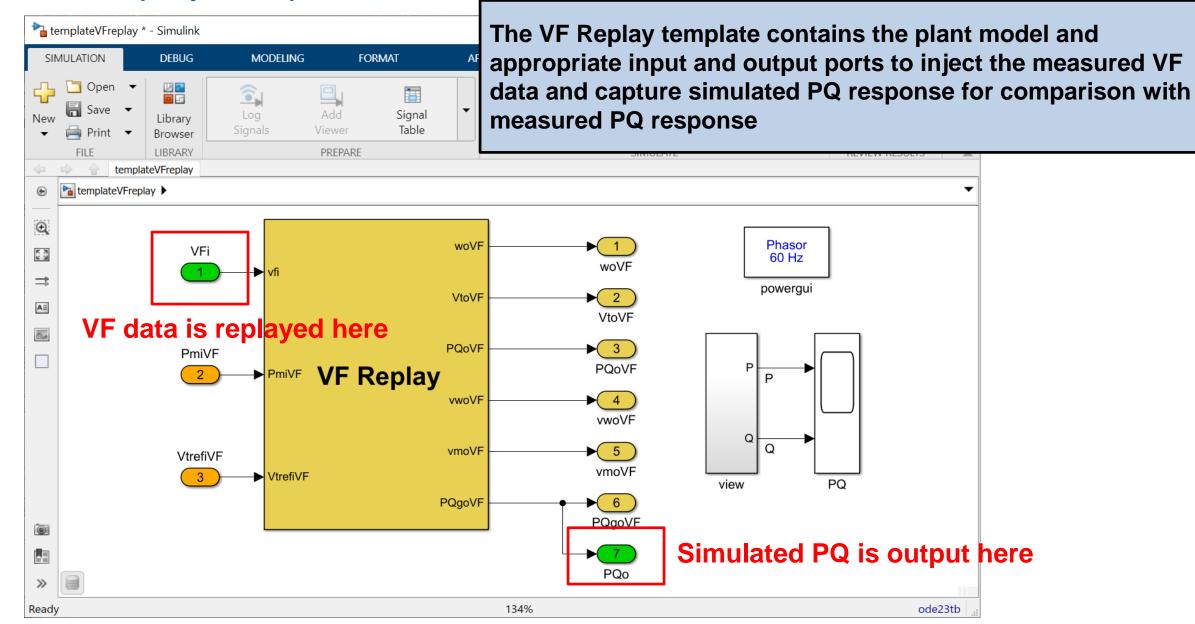


Voltage and Frequency (VF) Replay



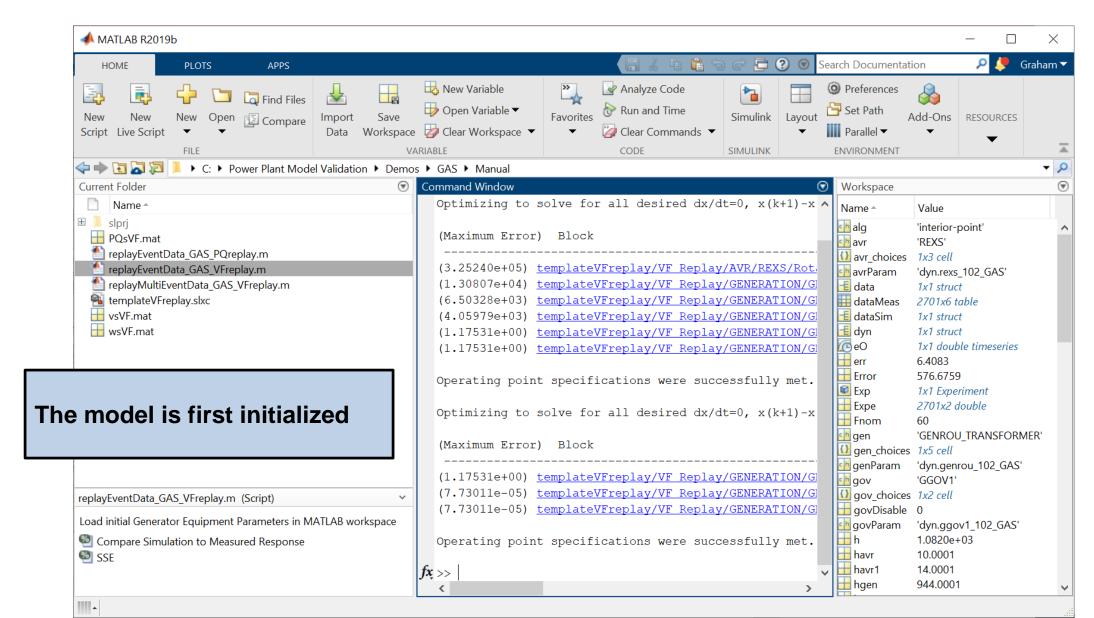


VF Replay Template





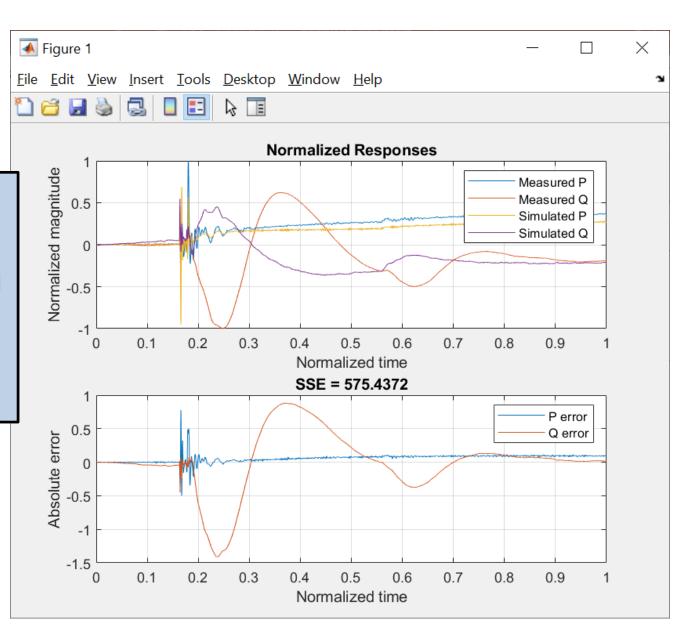
VF Replay





VF Replay

After initialization, the simulation is run and two figures are generated. The first figure shows the simulated PQ and the measured PQ and shows the sum-squared-error for both P and Q



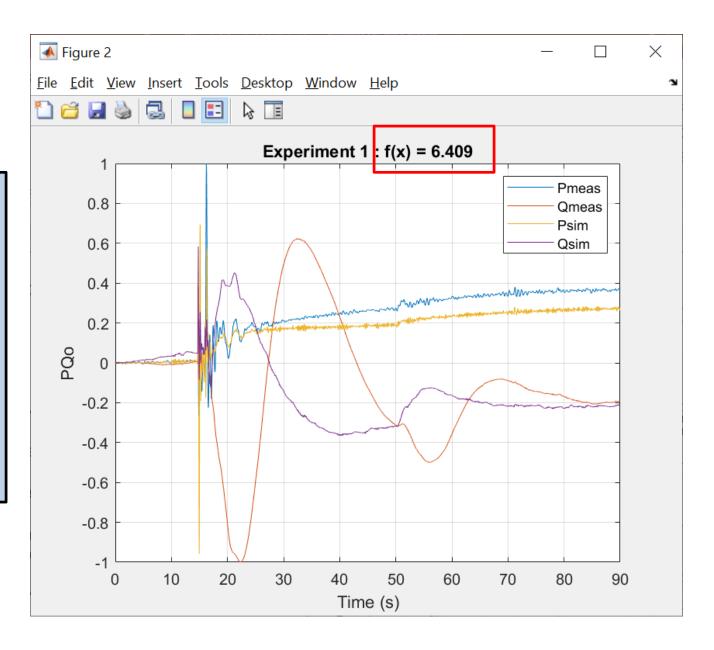


VF Replay

The second figure shows the objective function value calculated from Simulink Design Optimization

You can see that the simulated response and measured response do not match in this example

We therefore have to adjust parameters





Model Parameters

```
dyn =
   struct with fields:

    genrou_102_GAS: [1×1 struct]
       rexs_102_GAS: [1×1 struct]
       pss2a_102_GAS: [1×1 struct]
       ggov1_102_GAS: [1×1 struct]
```

The model parameters are stored in a data structure called dyn with the following fields

```
genrou_102_gas - generator parameters
rexs_102_GAS - AVR parameters
pss2a_102_GAS - PSS parameters
ggov1_102_GAS - governor parameters
```

```
>> dyn.pss2a 102 GAS
ans =
  struct with fields:
      type: 'pss2a'
       j1: 1
        k1: 0
        i2: 3
       k2: 0
       tw1: 1
       tw2: 1
       tw3: 5
       tw4: 0
        t6: 0
        t7: 5
       ks2: 0.5000
       ks3: 1
       ks4: 1
        t8: 0.5000
```



Model Parameters

After changing parameters, you can either just simulate the model with the current initialization, or you may need

to re-initialize.

As a rule of thumb, if you change PSS parameters you can just simulate, if you change any other parameters you must re-initialize.

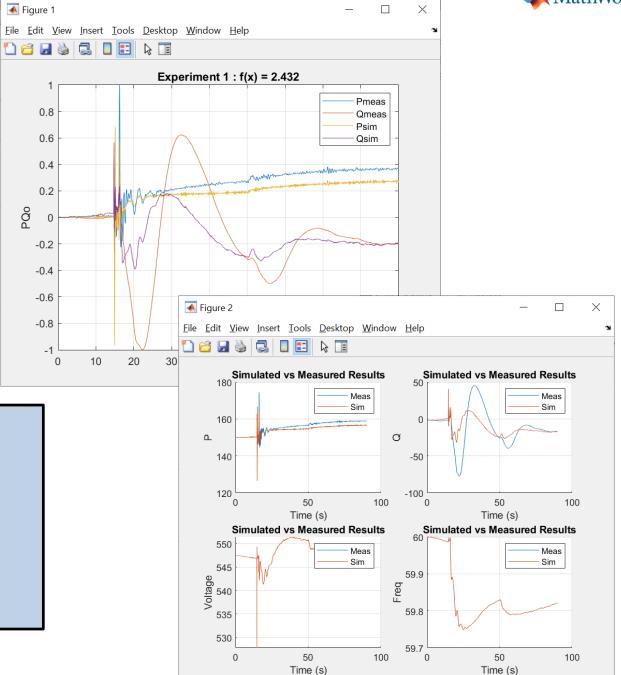
```
>> dyn.pss2a 102 GAS.tw1 = 5;
>> dyn.pss2a 102 GAS.tw2 = 5;
>>
>> justSimulate
```

```
>> dyn.rexs 102 GAS.kvp = 200;
>> initializeAndSimulateGRADDESCENT
Optimizing to solve for all desired dx/dt=0, x(k+1)-x(k)
(Maximum Error) Block
(1.14860e+02) templateVFreplay/VF Replay/AVR/REXS/Rotati
(6.65287e-07) templateVFreplay/VF Replay/AVR/REXS/Rotati
(6.65287e-07) templateVFreplay/VF Replay/AVR/REXS/Rotati
Operating point specifications were successfully met.
```

```
− ✓ MathWorks<sup>®</sup>
```

```
>> dyn.pss2a_102_GAS.tw1 = 5;
>> dyn.pss2a_102_GAS.tw2 = 5;
>>
>> justSimulate
```

Another figure is generated, that shows the four signals of interest – P,Q,V and F. This simply serves to show that the V and F responses are overlaid, which is what you expect.



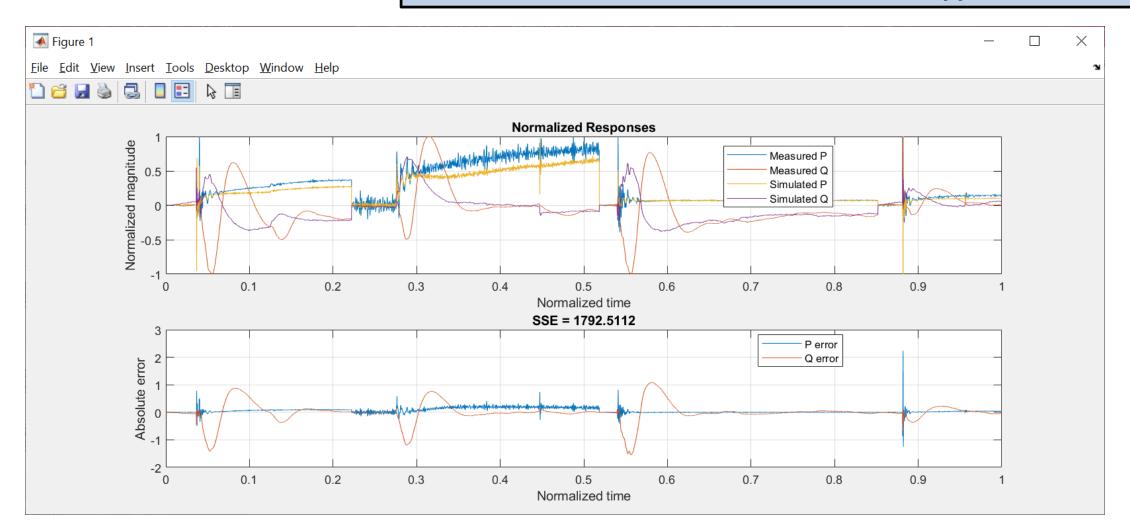


Multiple Events

You can replay multiple events by running,

replayMultiEventData_GAS_VFreplay.m

In this case, 4 events are run. The results are appended and normalized.

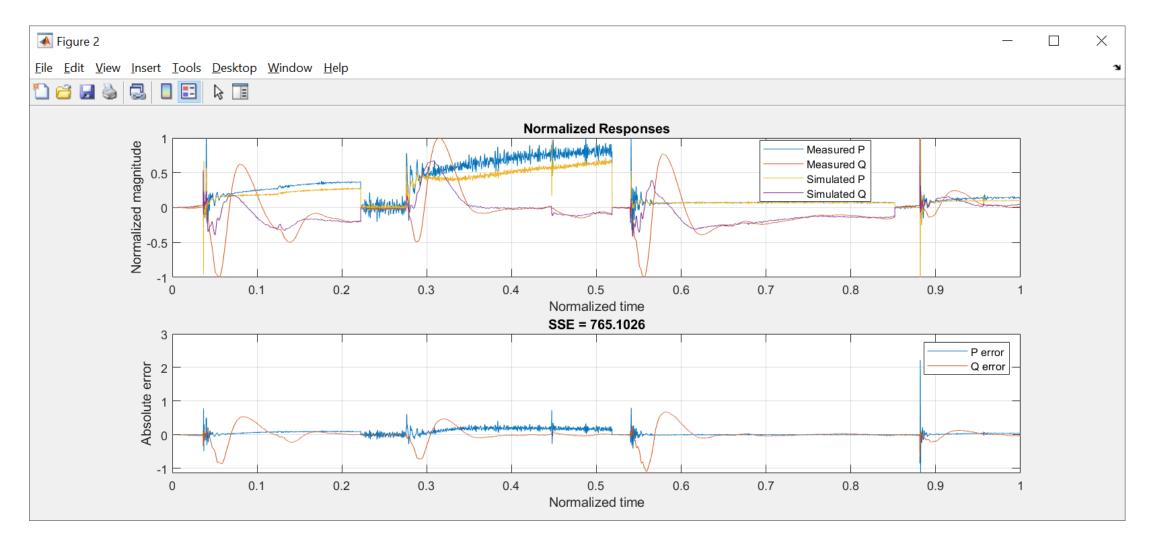




Multiple Events

```
>> dyn.pss2a_102_GAS.tw1 = 5;
>> dyn.pss2a_102_GAS.tw2 = 5;
>>
>> justSimulateMulti
```

Change parameters and resimulate

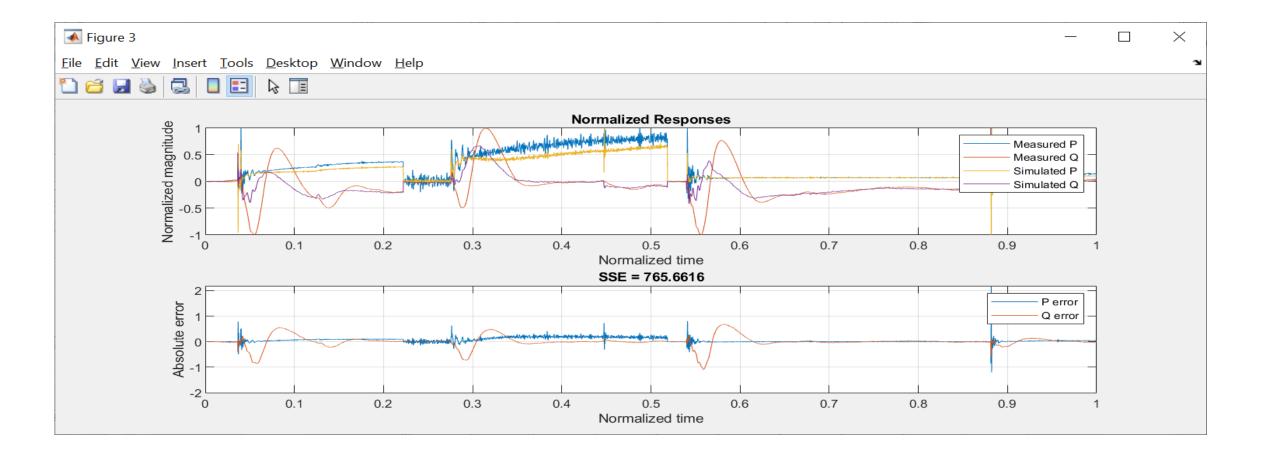




Multiple Events

```
>> dyn.rexs_102_GAS.kvp = 500;
>>
>> initializeAndSimulateMultiGRADDESCENT
```

Change parameters, reinitialize and resimulate





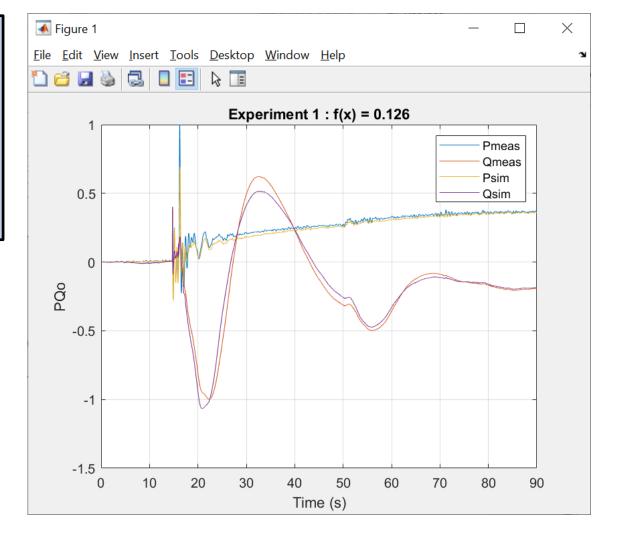
A Decent Fit

- >> load automatedParamsGAS.mat
- >> initializeAndSimulateGRADDESCENT

There are a reasonable set of parameter values in,

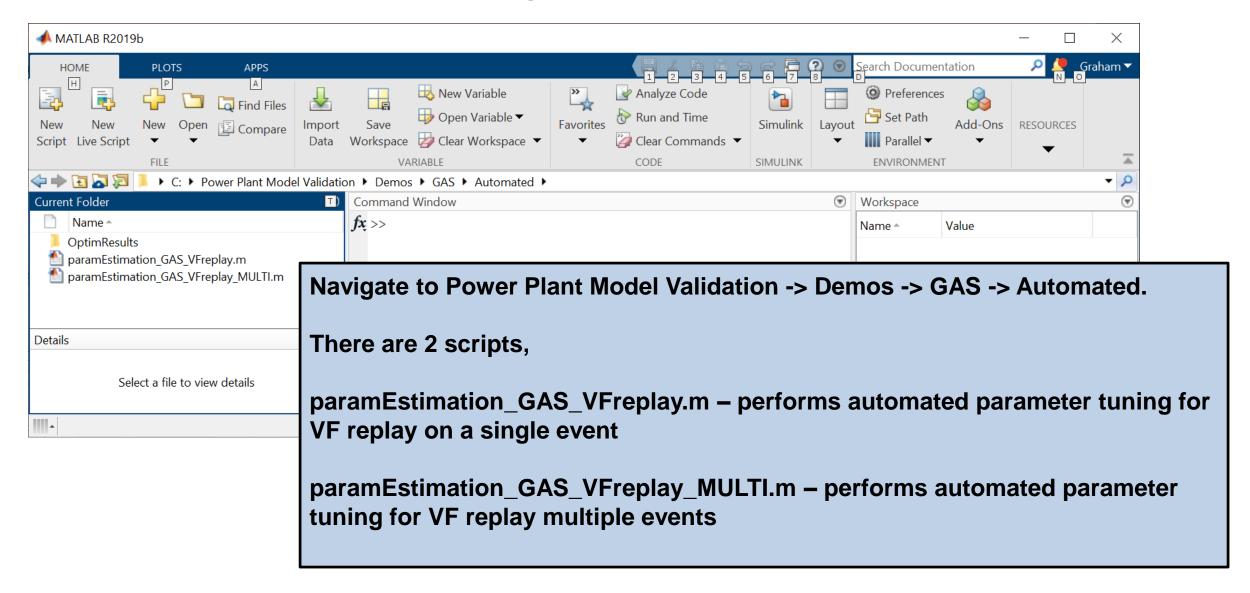
automatedParamsGAS.mat

Load the parameters and then re-initialize and simulate.





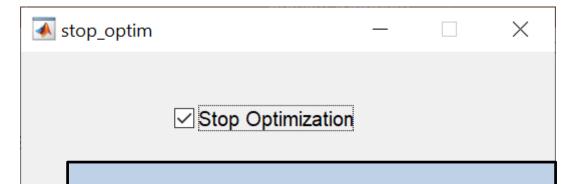
Automated Parameter Tuning





First-order

Automated Parameter Tuning



In paramEstimation_GAS_VFreplay, set the parameters that you want tuned

```
params = {
    'dyn.pss2a_102_GAS.ks1'
    'dyn.pss2a_102_GAS.tw1'
    'dyn.pss2a_102_GAS.tw2'
};
```

Control when you stop the optimization

Operating point specifications were successfully met.

				First-order
Iter	F-count	f(x)	Feasibility	optimality
0	1	1.656085e+00	0.000e+00	4.656e-01
1	3	1.436142e+00	0.000e+00	4.034e-01
2	4	7.286029e-01	0.000e+00	6.642e-02
3	5	7.199618e-01	0.000e+00	5.622e-02
4	7	7.171598e-01	0.000e+00	5.330e-02
5	8	6.991186e-01	0.000e+00	4.968e-02
6	9	6.773799e-01	0.000e+00	7.035e-02
7	10	6.324831e-01	0.000e+00	7.650e-02
8	11	6.013887e-01	0.000e+00	3.101e-02
9	13	5.993284e-01	0.000e+00	1.819e-02
10	15	5.984686e-01	0.000e+00	9.251e-03



Automated Parameter Tuning

