

H-I-L Testing of Phasor Measurement Unit using Mini-Full Spectrum Simulator

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Guided By:

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October 21, 2016

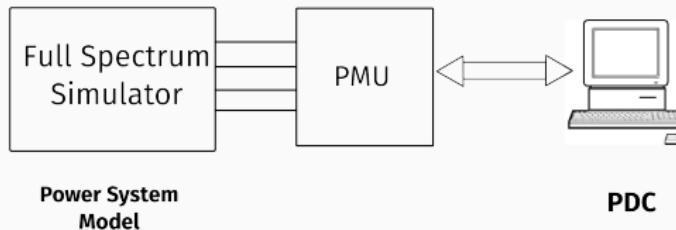
MTP Stage - 1

Introduction

Overview

1. Theoretical background
2. Literature Survey
3. Proposed Scheme
4. Work Done
5. Plan of work

Aim of Project

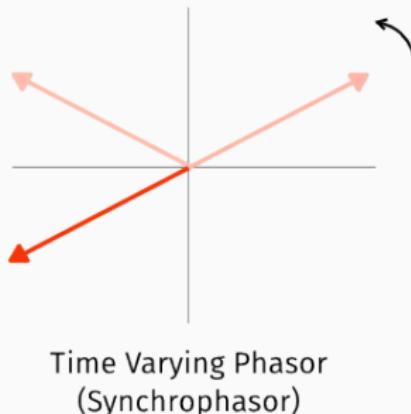
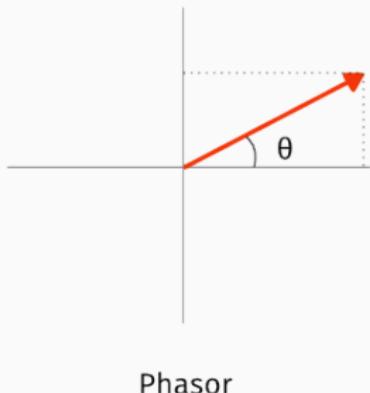


- To test the feasibility of Full Spectrum Simulator (FSS) as well as the PMU device as per IEEE C37.118 PMU standard
 - Implement a power system model having different test case scenarios
 - To use indigenously develop or self designed PMU hardware
 - Evaluate the performance of

Background - Terms

C37.118 It is a PMU standard stating the measurement provisions, performance criterion and Data communication protocol.

- **Phasors:** A complex number which represents both magnitude and angle of an AC quantity.
- **Synchrophasors:** synchronized sampling/measurement of phasor at a precise reference (time)



Background - PMU Basics

PMU: It is a device which gives you an estimate of the phasor



Figure 1: Sine to Circle representation [2]

Sinusoid: $x(t) = X_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

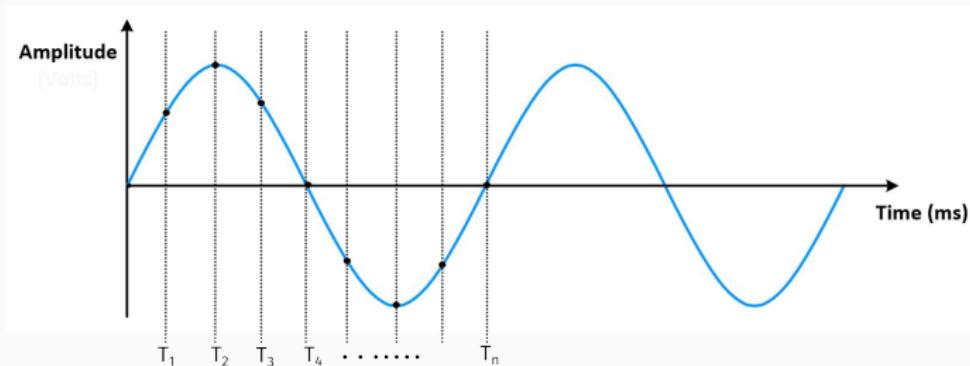
Phasor Representation: $\mathbf{X} = \frac{X_m}{\sqrt{2}} \exp^{j\phi}$ or $\mathbf{X} = X_r + jX_i$

Frequency $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d\psi(t)}{dt}$

ROCOF = $df(t)/dt$

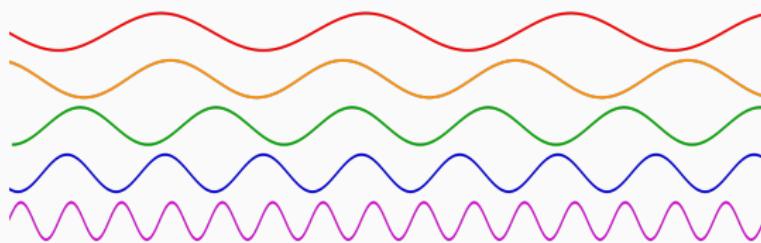
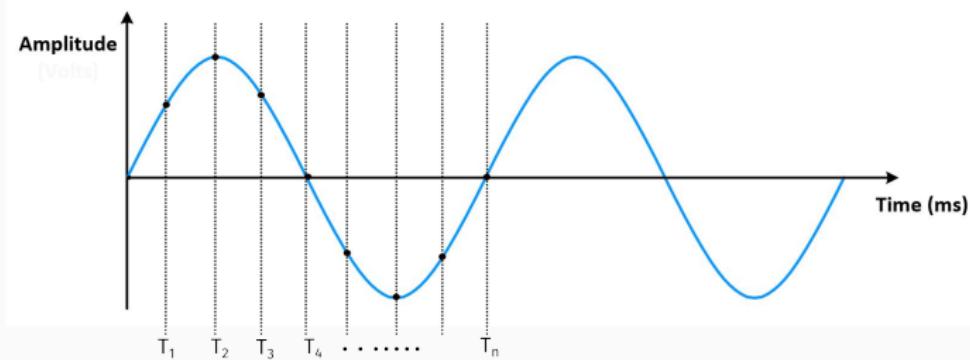
Why Standards are required?

All previous equations are frequency dependent - f_0 - Fundamental frequency



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Different make - Incompatibility

Total Vector Error

- Two Quantities to observe - Amplitude & Phase
- Frequency dependency of the result
- we require a reference which is independent and time invariant.
- Hence **Total Vector Error (TVE)**

$$TVE(n) = \sqrt{\frac{(\hat{X}_r(n)-X_r(n))^2 + (\hat{X}_i(n)-X_i(n))^2}{X_r(n)^2 + X_i(n)^2}}$$

Type of PMU:

-Protection Class: Time critical application, More stringent requirement

-Measurement Class: Greater precision not (very) time critical

Types of Tests

To get the TVE, compliance test(s) are performed, recommended by C37.118

1. Steady-state compliance
 - 1.1 Steady-state synchrophasor measurement requirements
 - 1.2 Steady-state frequency and ROCOF measurement requirements
2. Dynamic compliance
 - 2.1 Synchrophasor measurement bandwidth requirements using modulated test signals
 - 2.2 Ramp of system frequency
 - 2.3 Step changes in phase and magnitude

Literature Survey

Literature Survey

Basically there are 3 components to any arrangement

- Device Generating Test Signal
- PMU under test
- Recording device (PDC etc.)

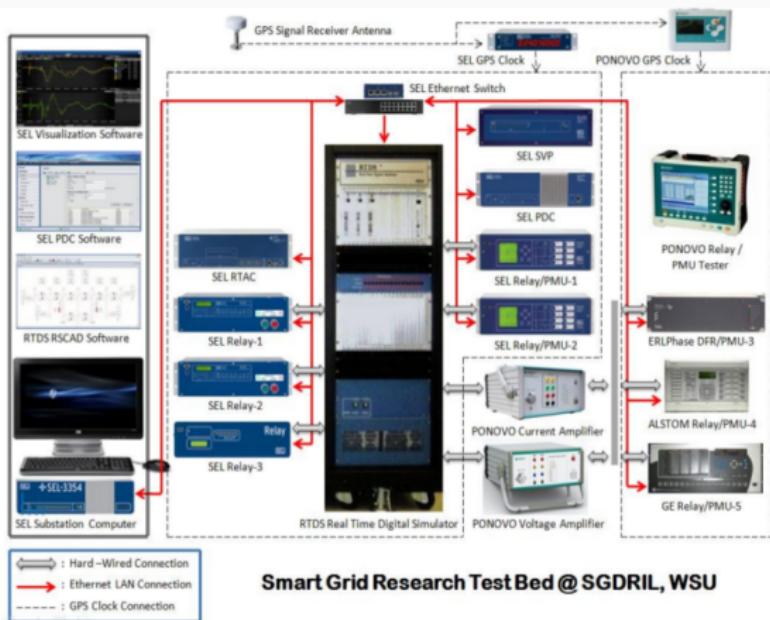
We will See 3 paper here, which are closest to our implementation

Dynamic PMU Compliance Test under C37.118.1a-2014¹

- Doble F6150 Power System Simulator
- Three Different PMUs
- Direct PMU - PSS interfacing
- Test Performed [6] :
 - Amplitude Modulation: 0.9 - 1.1 PU (0.1 to 5 Hz)
 - Phase Modulation: 0.1 rad
 - Ampli. Step Test: ± 0.1 PU step
 - Phase Step Test:
 - Freq. Ramp: ± 1 Hz/s between (44 to 55 Hz)
- IMP: Test signals are **not** time synchronised.

¹R. Ghiga, Q. Wu, K. Martin, W. Z. El-Khatib Dynamic PMU Compliance Test under C37.118.1aTM-2014

- RTDS
- Multiple Relays/PMU
- Power Amplifier stages



² Saugata S. Biswas, Jeong Hun Kim, Anurag K Srivastava Development of a Smart Grid Test Bed and Applications in PMU and PDC Testing

- Test signals are GPS synchronised
- Multiple Devices acting as PMU - Multi-vendor relays
- Results validated by PMU Tester

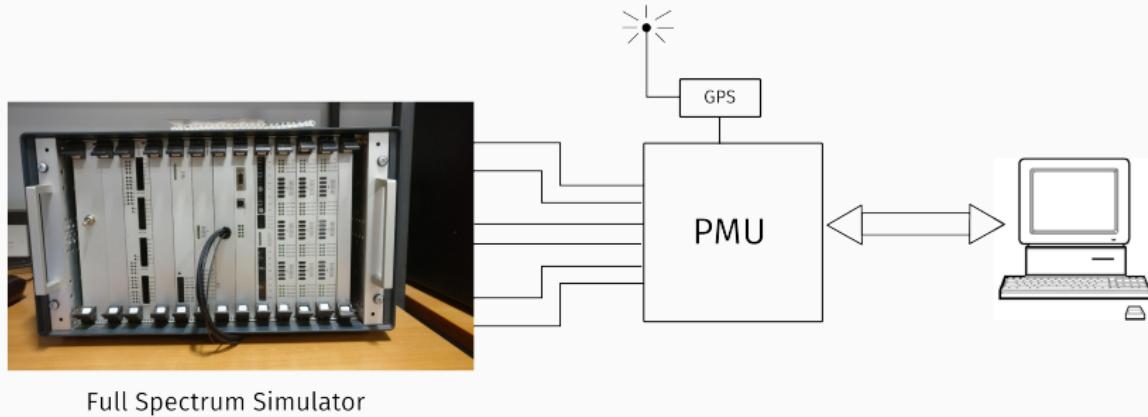
³Saugata S. Biswas, Jeong Hun Kim, Anurag K Srivastava Development of a Smart Grid Test Bed and Applications in PMU and PDC Testing

- Doble F6150 Power System Simulator
- TESLA 4000 PMU
- Direct PMU-RTDS interfacing
- Testing Steps:
 - PSCAD/EMTDC generates precise current and voltage signals
 - Power System Sim. plays it in realtime
 - Test signals are time Synchronised
 - The M class operating range is considered as P class is subset of M.

⁴ Krish Narendra, Dinesh Rangana Gurusinghe, *Dynamic Performance Evaluation and Testing of Phasor Measurement Unit (PMU) as per IEEE C37.118.1 Standard*

Implementation

Test Setup



- Use Full Spectrum Simulator
- Develop PMU using OMAP-L137 EVM
- Use **iPDC** in a PC

Full Spectrum Simulator

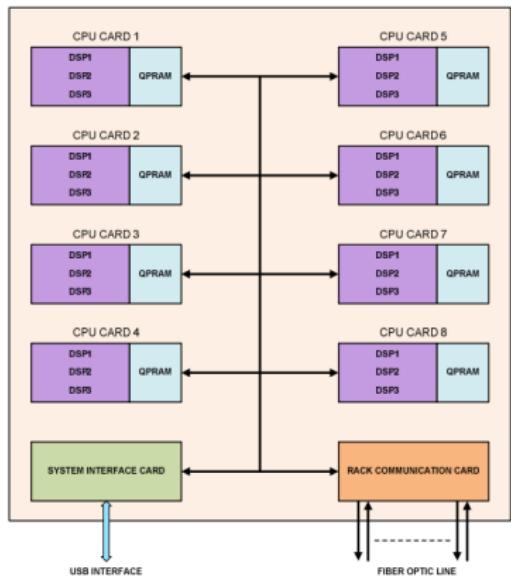


Figure 2: FSS Architure

- Card Based structure
- System Interface Card (SIC)
- Intra Rack Control Card (IRC Card)
- Three CPU Cards, each having 3 DSPs. So total 9 processors
- one Analog I/O Card
- Digital I/O card

Full Spectrum Simulator

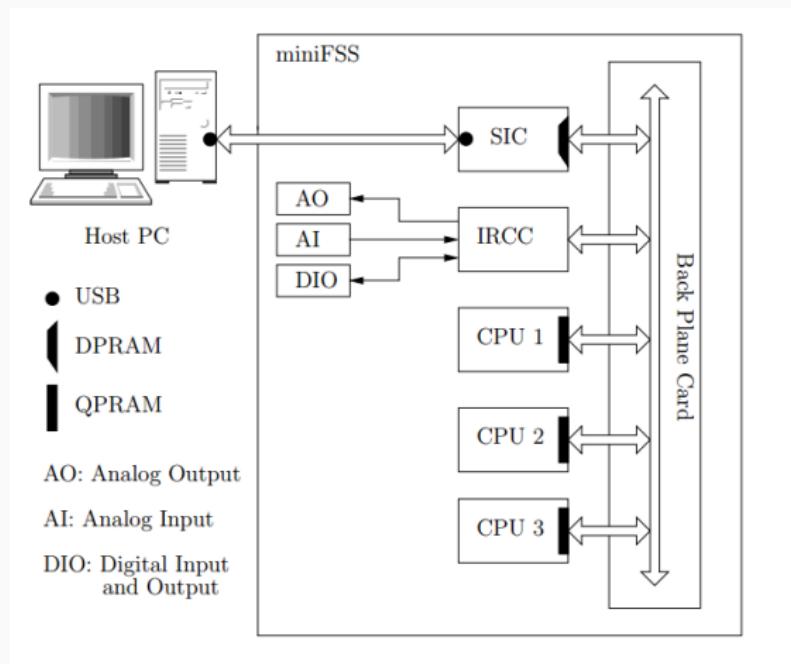


Figure 3: FSS Architecture

PMU Architecture - Platform

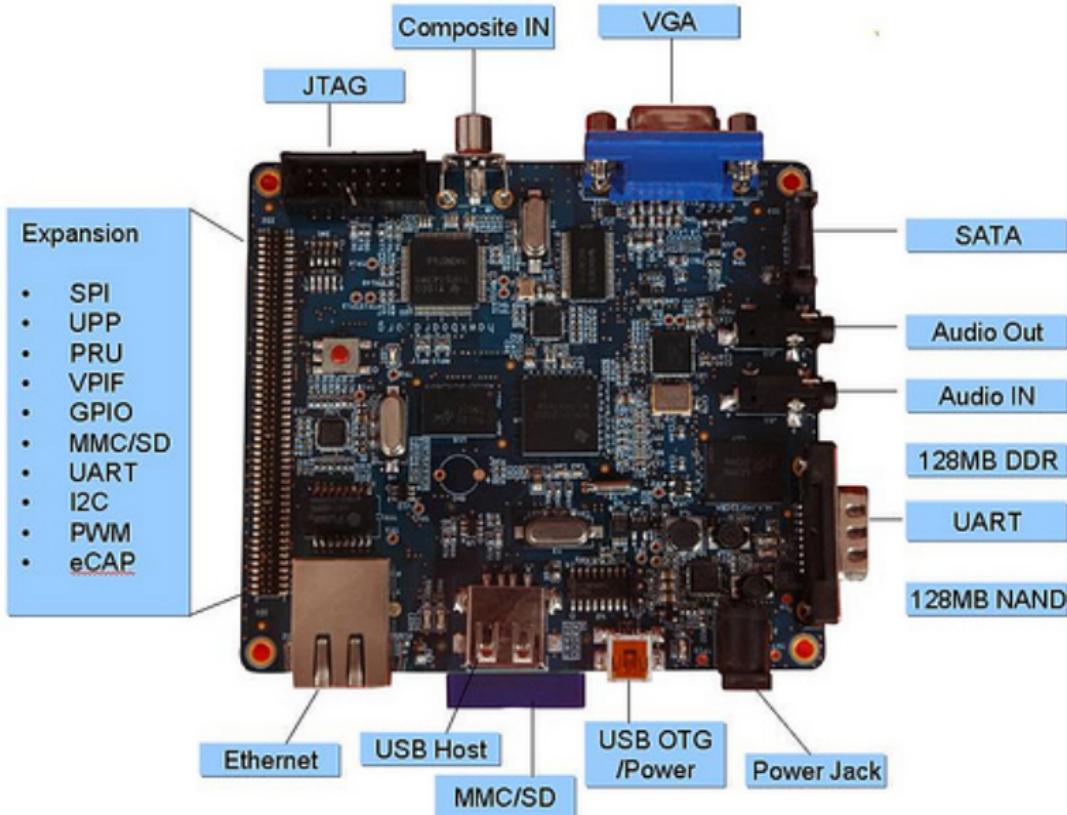
We require a processor which can do two things

- High speed -Digital signal processing
- Upper level packet forming

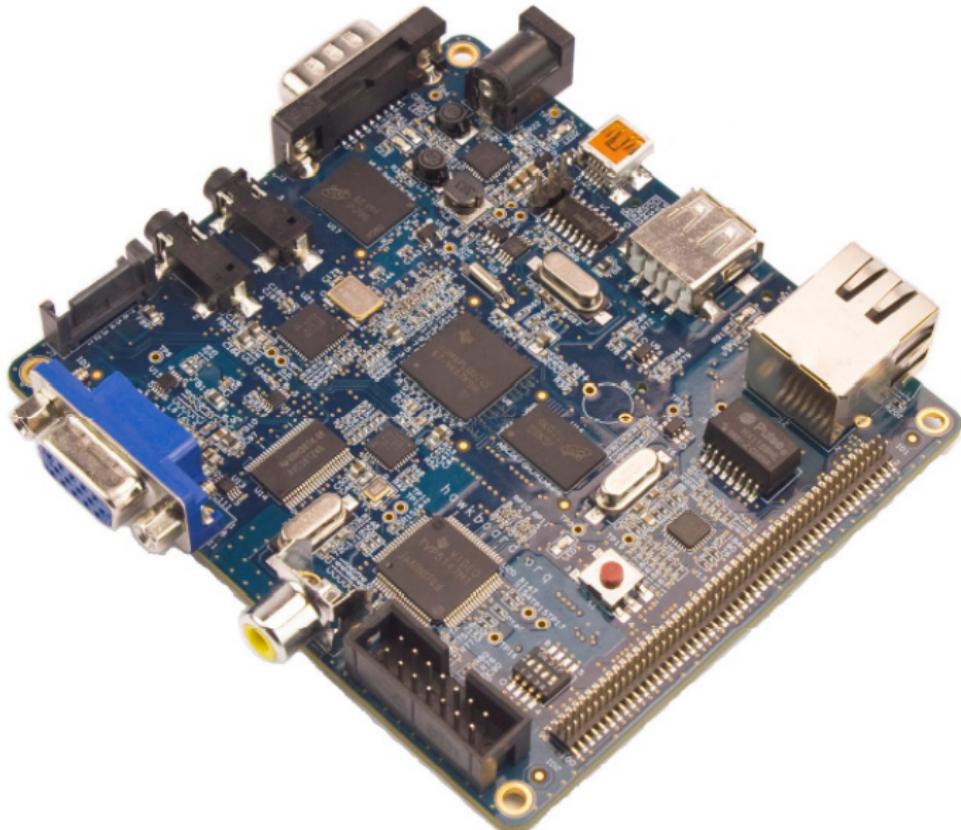
Hence an asymmetric dual core processor - DSP + ARM

- OMAP L-137 or L-138 (C6747 DSP + ARM 926EJ)
- Hawk-Board V/s Omap-L137 Evaluation Module

PMU Architecture - Platform



PMU Architecture - Platform



PMU Architecture - OMAP L137 EVM

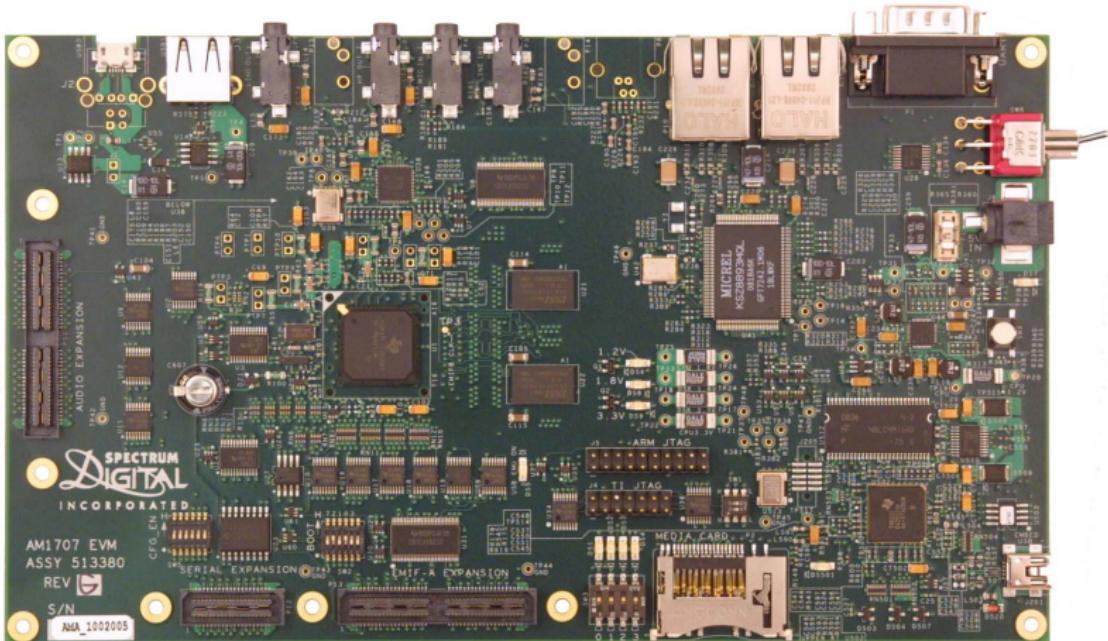


Figure 4: OMAP- L137 EVM

PMU Architecture - OMAP L137 EVM

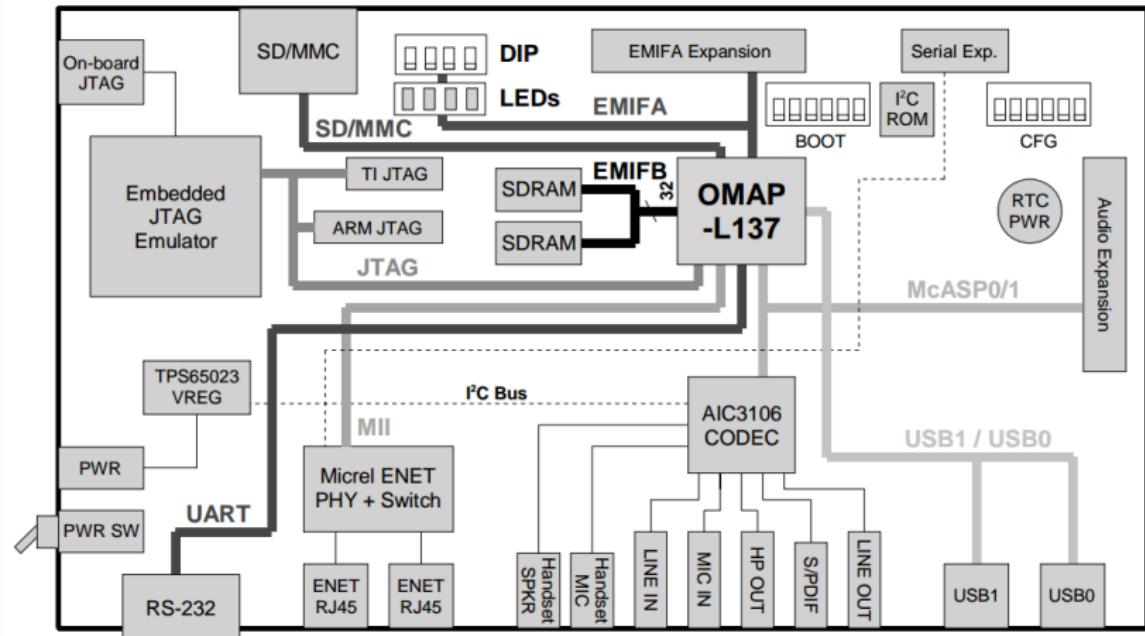


Figure 5: Block Diagram of EVM [8]

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Thank You