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# Locating the Source of Forced Oscillations in Transmission Power Grids

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## People



Andrey Lokhov (LANL)

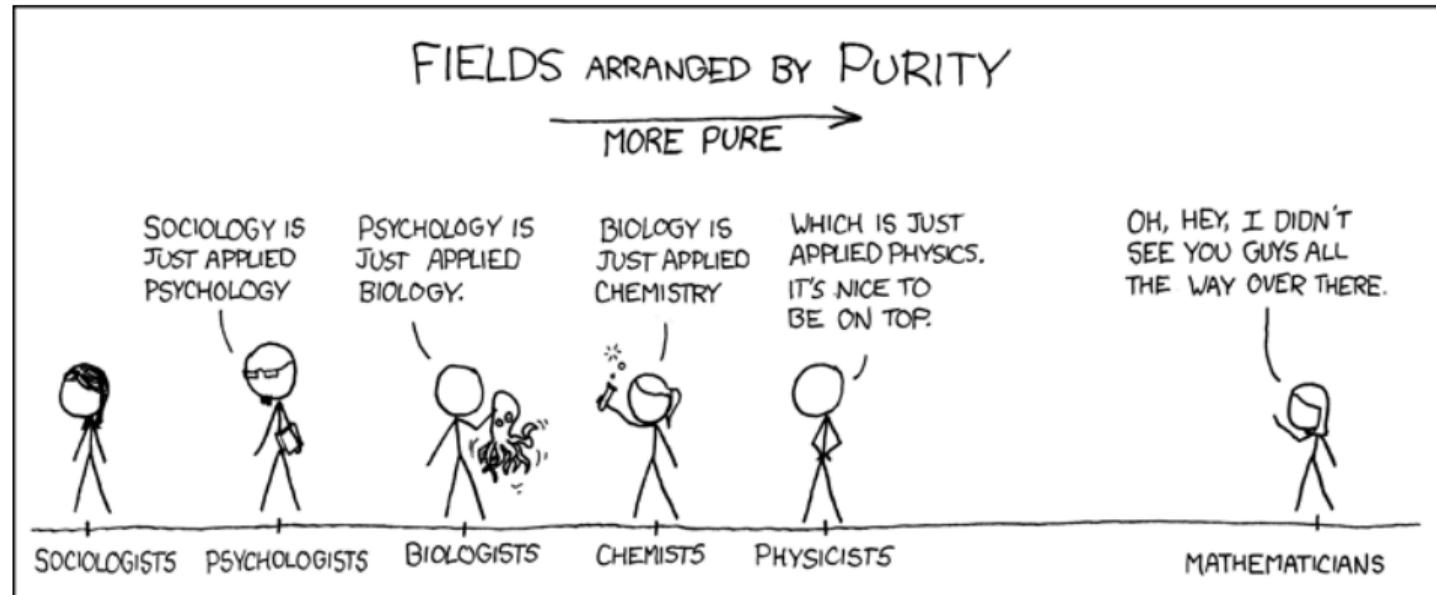


Melvyn Tyloo (LANL)



Marc Vuffray (LANL)

## Disclaimer



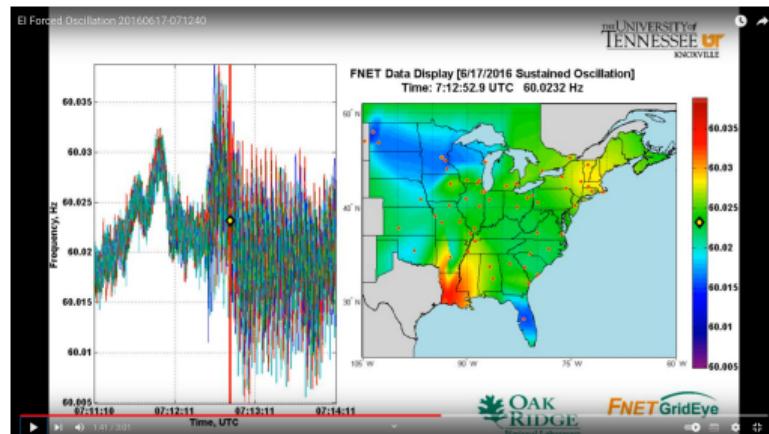
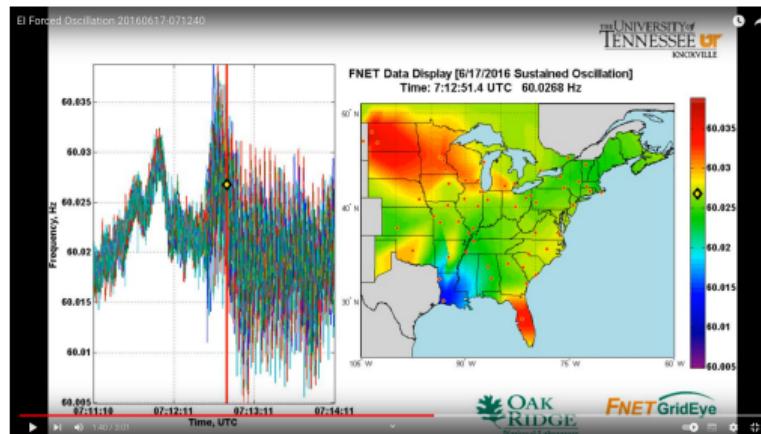
<https://xkcd.com/435/>

V. Sekara et al., PNAS 115 (2018), <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1800471115>

# Sustained and forced oscillations

► Underdamped eigenmodes,

► Malfunctioning device.



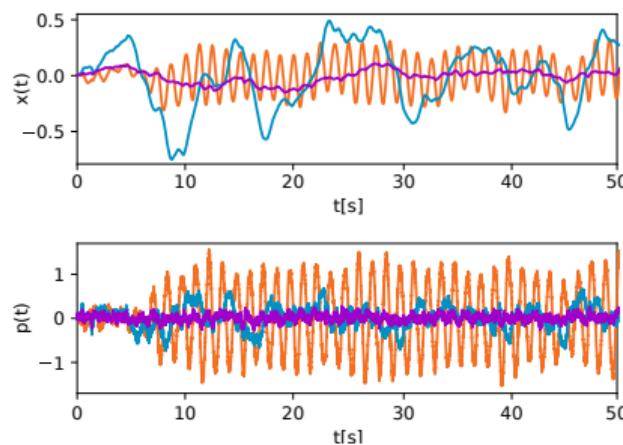
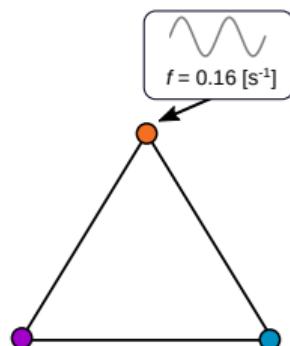
## Model and assumptions

Voltage dynamics:

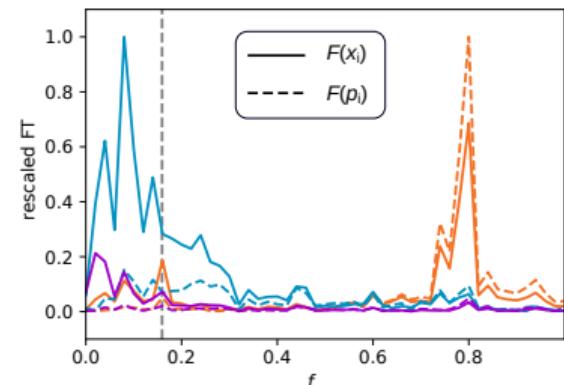
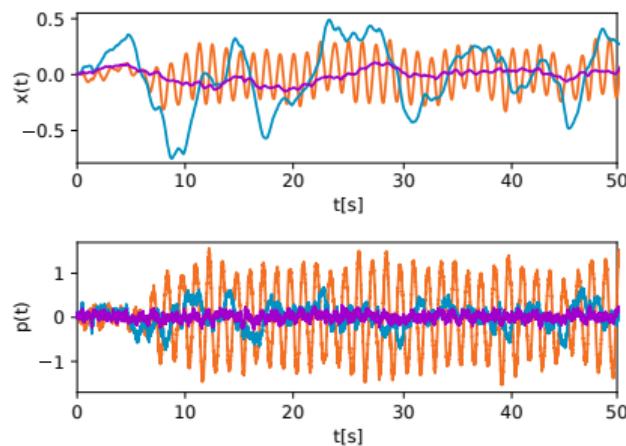
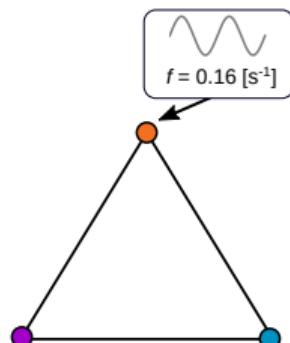
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\theta}_i &= \omega_i, \\ m_i \ddot{\omega}_i &= -d_i \omega_i + \sum_j V_i V_j (B_{ij} \sin(\theta_i - \theta_j) + G_{ij} \cos(\theta_i - \theta_j)) .\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Steady state operation;
- ▶ Forced oscillations:
  - ▶ Sufficiently low amplitude;
  - ▶ Sufficiently low frequency.

Intuitive (but a bit naive) approach: ...



## Intuitive (but a bit naive) approach: the Fourier Transform



# SALO: System-Agnostic Location of Oscillations

Dynamics:  $M\dot{\omega} = D\omega + Bx + \gamma e_\ell \cos(2\pi ft + \phi) + \xi$ .

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Discretized:  $\mathbf{X}_{t_j} = (x_{t_j}, \omega_{t_j})$  and  $\Delta_{t_j} = (\mathbf{X}_{t_{j+1}} - \mathbf{X}_{t_j})/\tau$ ,

$$\Delta_{t_j} \approx A\mathbf{X}_{t_j} + \gamma e_\ell \cos(2\pi kt_j/T + \phi) + \xi_j.$$

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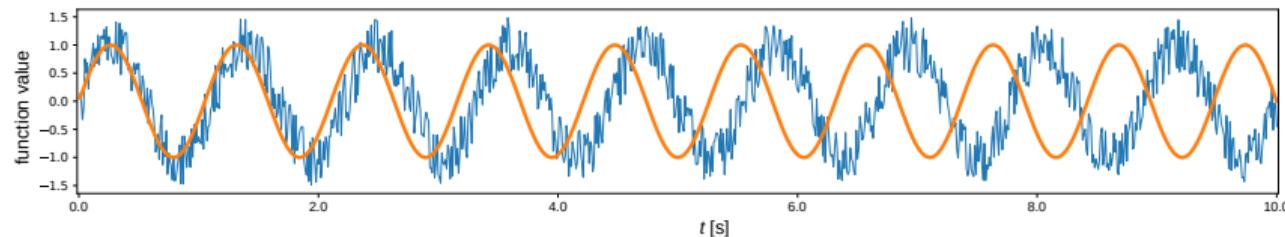
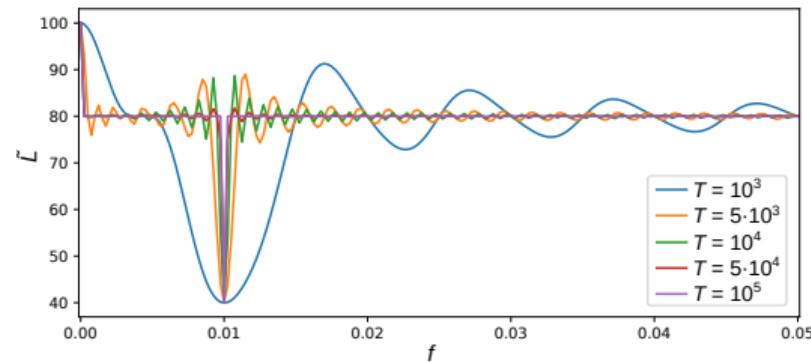
$$\Delta_{t_j} \approx A\mathbf{X}_{t_j} + \gamma e_\ell \cos(2\pi kt_j/T + \phi) + \xi_j.$$

Least square error:

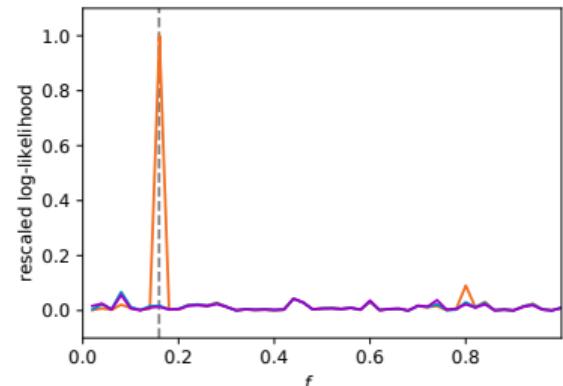
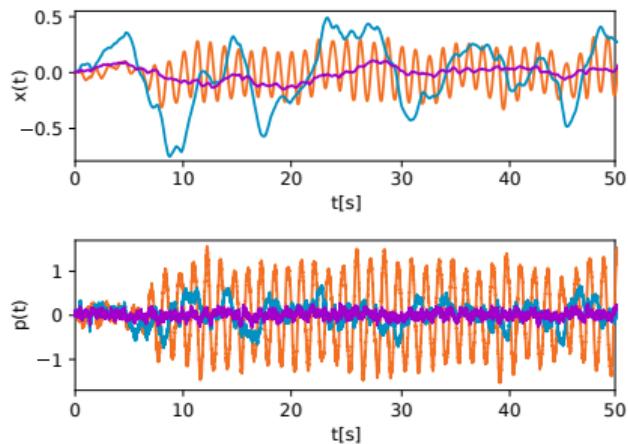
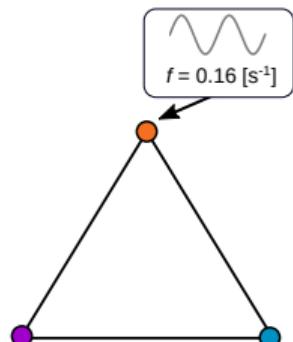
$$\text{SALO: } \arg \min_{A, \gamma, k, \ell, \phi} \sum_{j=0}^{T-1} \|\Delta_{t_j} - A\mathbf{X}_{t_j} - \gamma e_\ell \cos(2\pi kt_j/T + \phi)\|^2.$$

... and a bit of work.

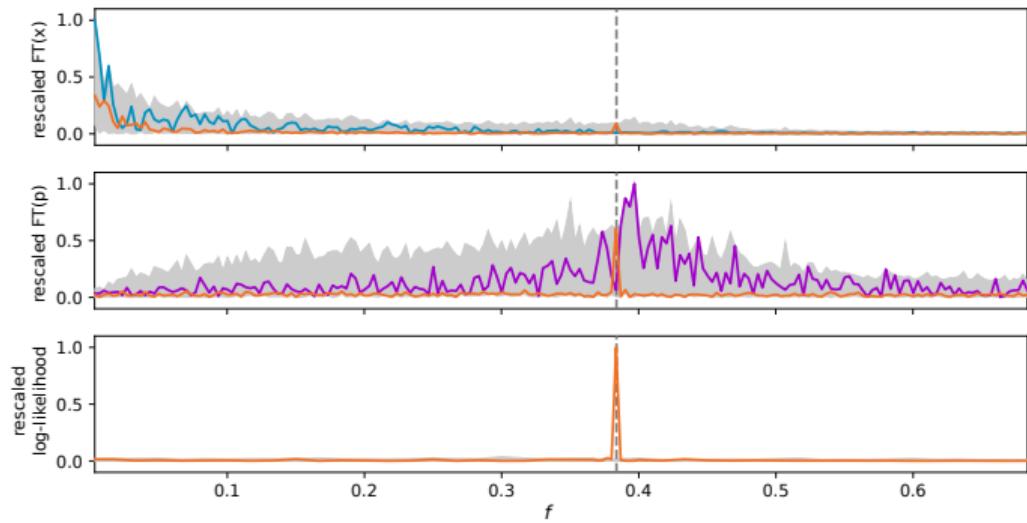
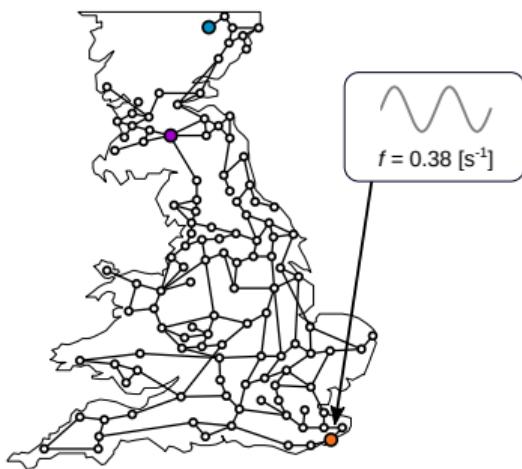
## Optimization landscape



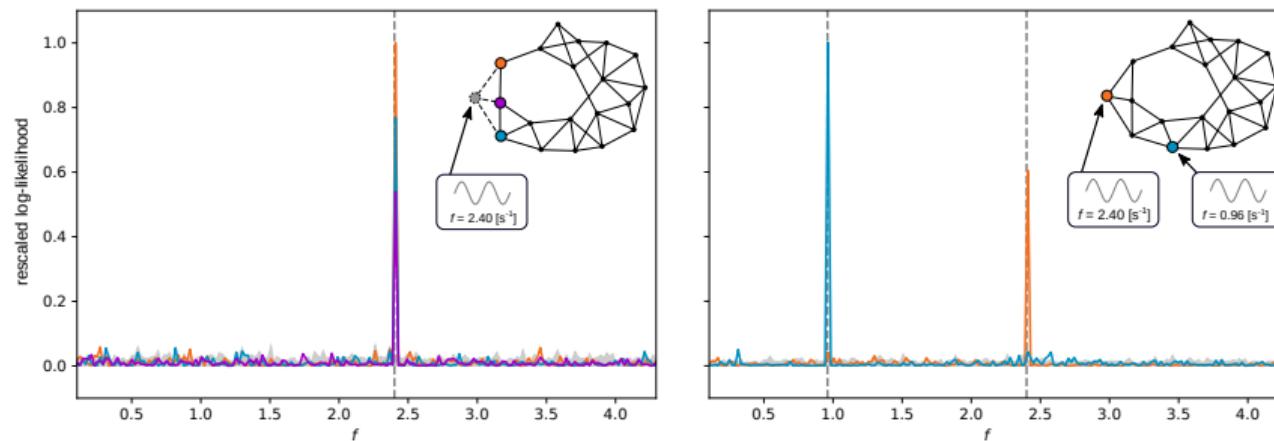
# Using the *System-Agnostic Location of Oscillations (SALO)* algorithm



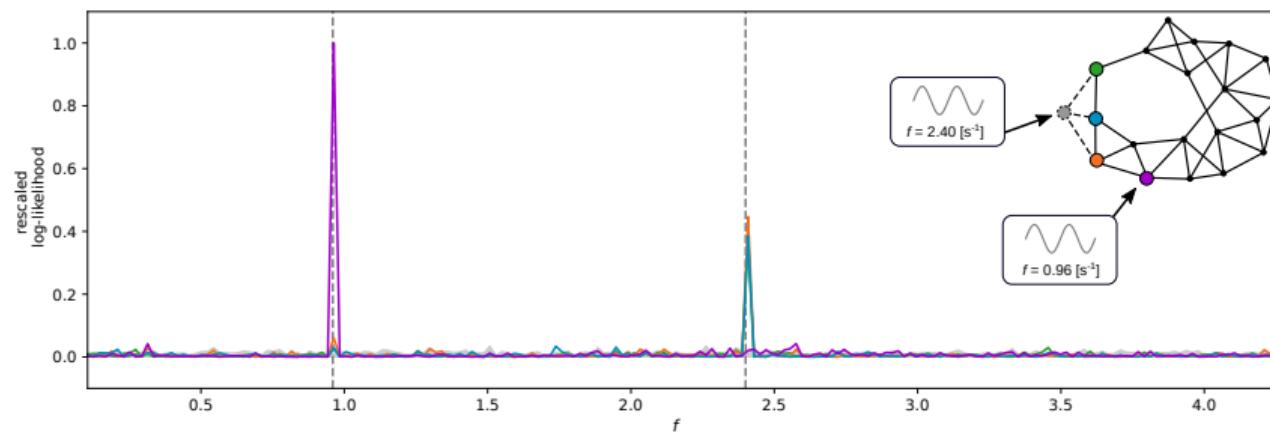
# Synthetic data



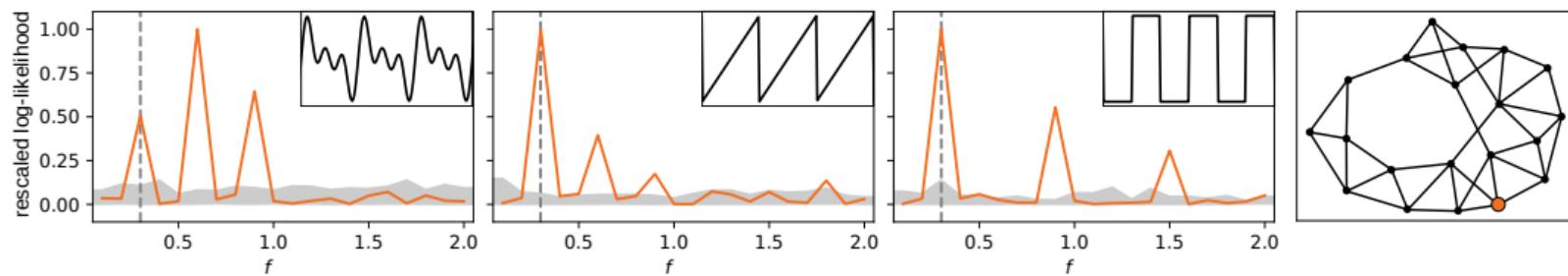
## Multiple or hidden sources



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## Other disturbances

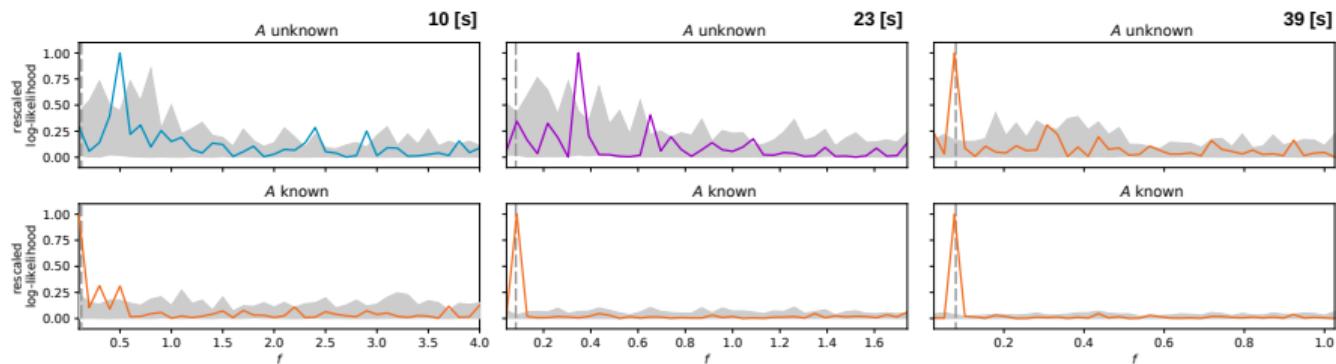
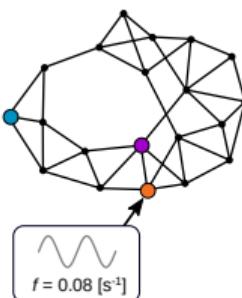


## Prior information

Curiosity: The inferred matrix  $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$  has nothing to do with the actual system.

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## SALO-relax

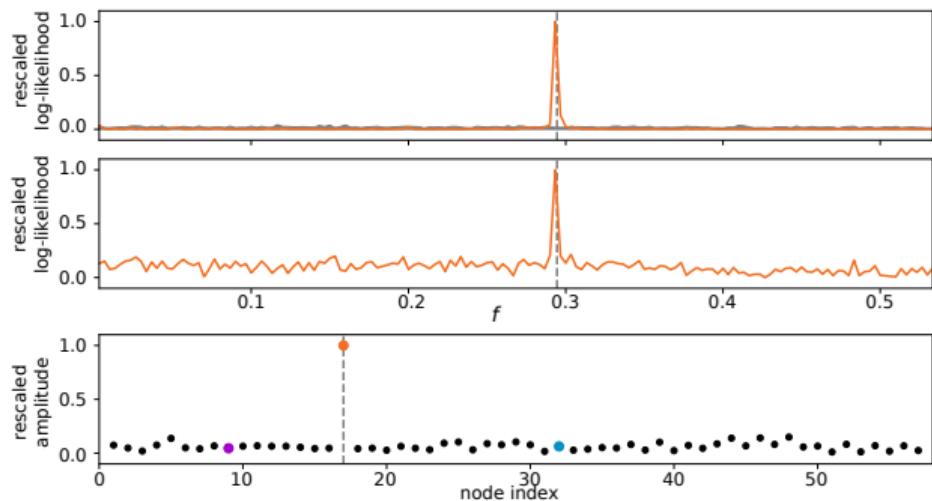
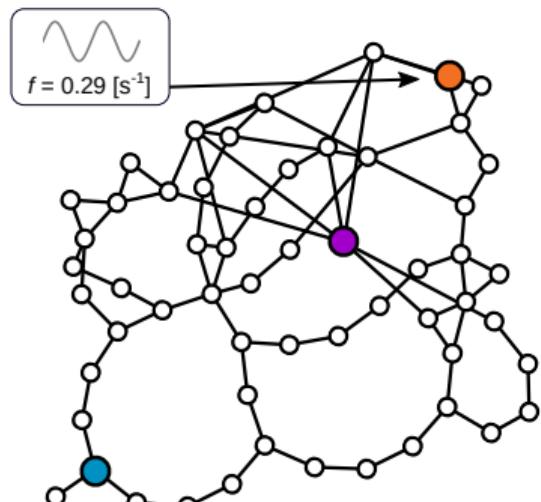
Relaxation of the amplitude vector:

$$\text{SALO: } \arg \min_{A, \gamma, k, \ell, \phi} \sum_{j=0}^{T-1} \|\Delta_{t_j} - A\mathbf{X}_{t_j} - \gamma \mathbf{e}_\ell \cos(2\pi kt_j/T + \phi)\|^2 .$$

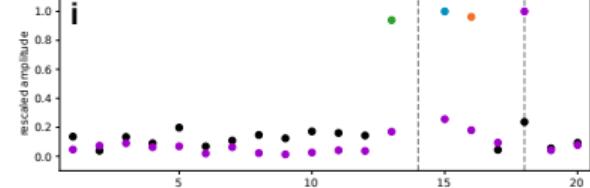
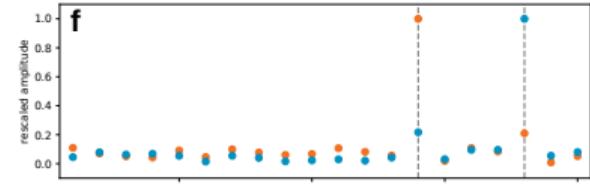
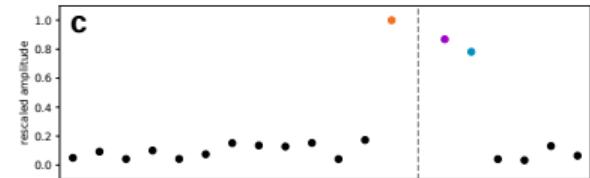
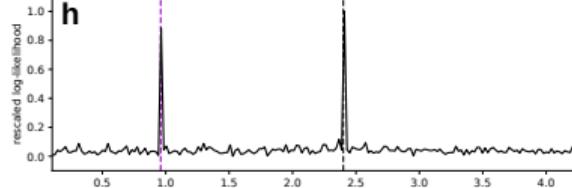
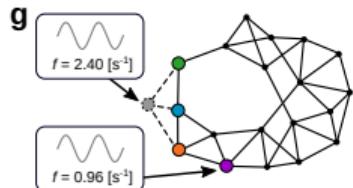
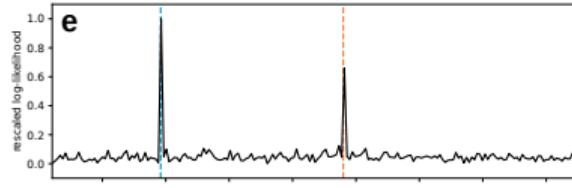
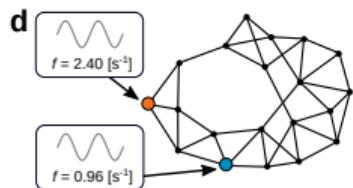
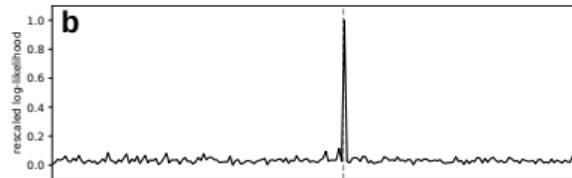
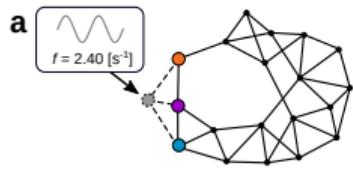
$$\text{SALO-relax: } \arg \min_{A, \gamma, k, \phi} \sum_{j=0}^{T-1} \|\Delta_{t_j} - A\mathbf{X}_{t_j} - \gamma \cos(2\pi kt_j/T + \phi)\|^2 .$$

- ▶ Gain in computation time;
- ▶ Less parallelizable.

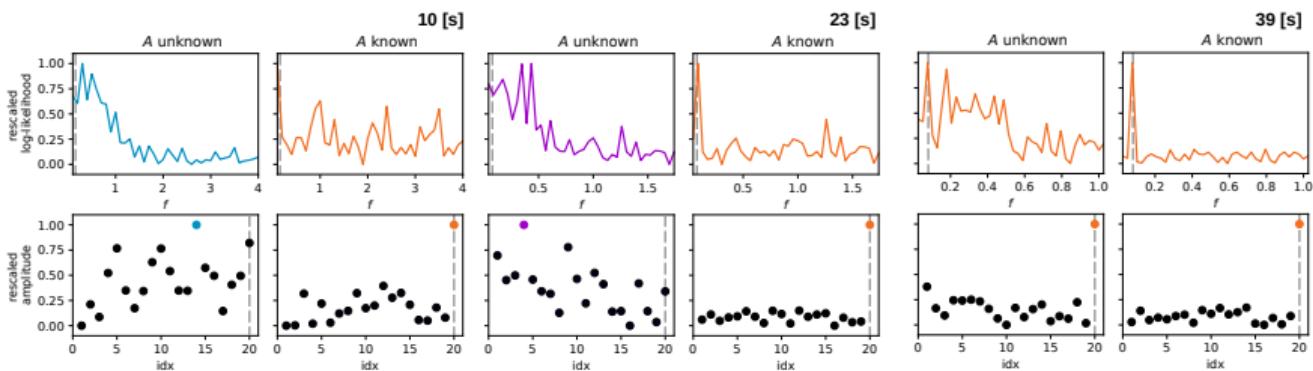
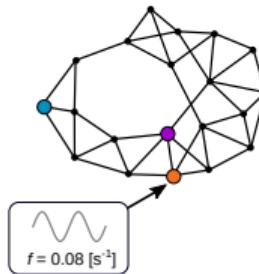
# SALO-relax (bis)



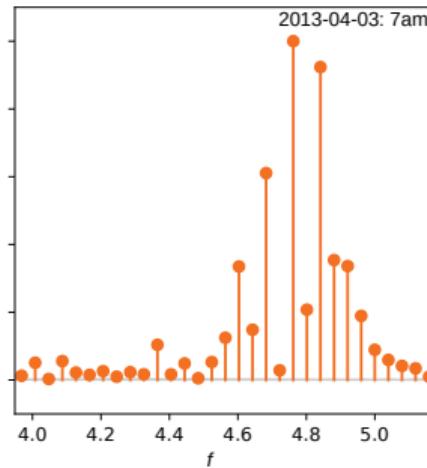
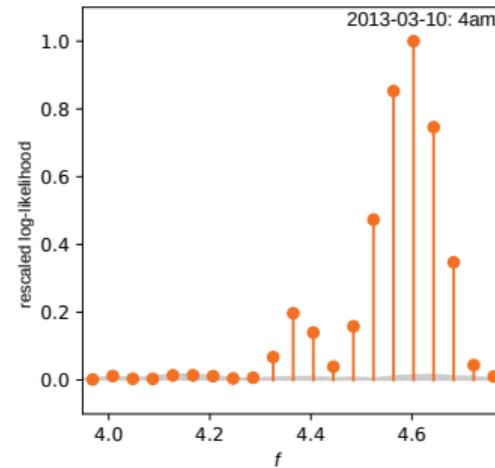
# SALO-relax: Complex cases



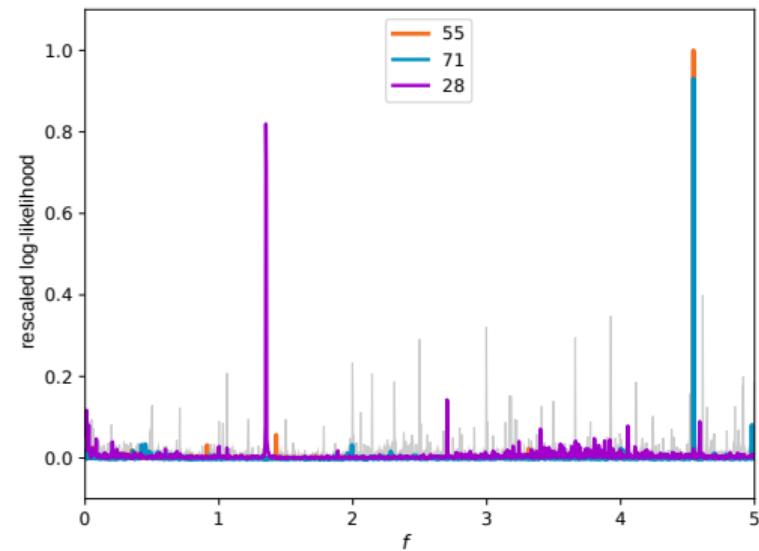
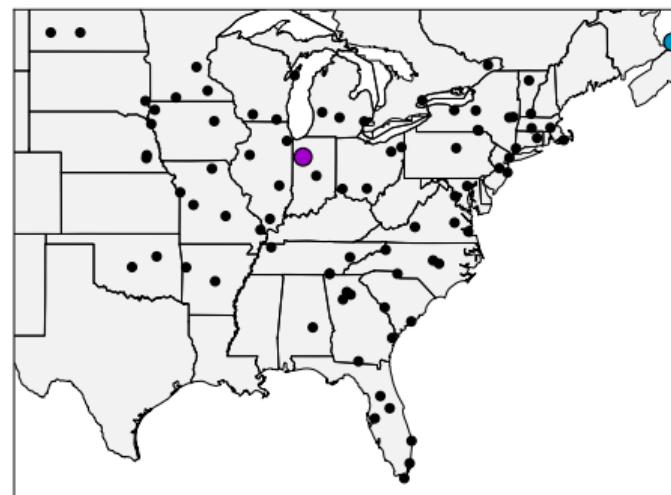
# Informed SALO-relax



# Measurement data



## Measurement data (bis)



The elephant in the room...

Measurements + Ground Truth



The elephant in the room...

Measurements + Ground Truth



Thank you!

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## Least square error

$$L_{\text{SALO}}(\mathbf{A}, \gamma, \ell, k \mid \{\mathbf{X}_{t_j}\})$$

$$= \text{Tr}(\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A} \Sigma_0) - 2\text{Tr}(\mathbf{A} \Sigma_1) - \frac{\gamma^2}{2} - \frac{2\gamma}{\sqrt{N}} \sqrt{\text{Tr}(\mathbf{A}_{I,:}^\top \mathbf{A}_{I,:} F(k)) - 2f_I(k)\mathbf{A}_{I,:} + g_I(k)}$$

$$\Sigma_0 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \mathbf{X}_{t_j} \mathbf{X}_{t_j}^\top$$

$$\Sigma_1 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \mathbf{X}_{t_j} \Delta_{t_j}^\top.$$