

Fault-tolerant Grid Measurements During System Transients

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PI: Lingwei “Eric” Zhan

Co-PI: Yilu Liu

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Acknowledgement

Sponsor



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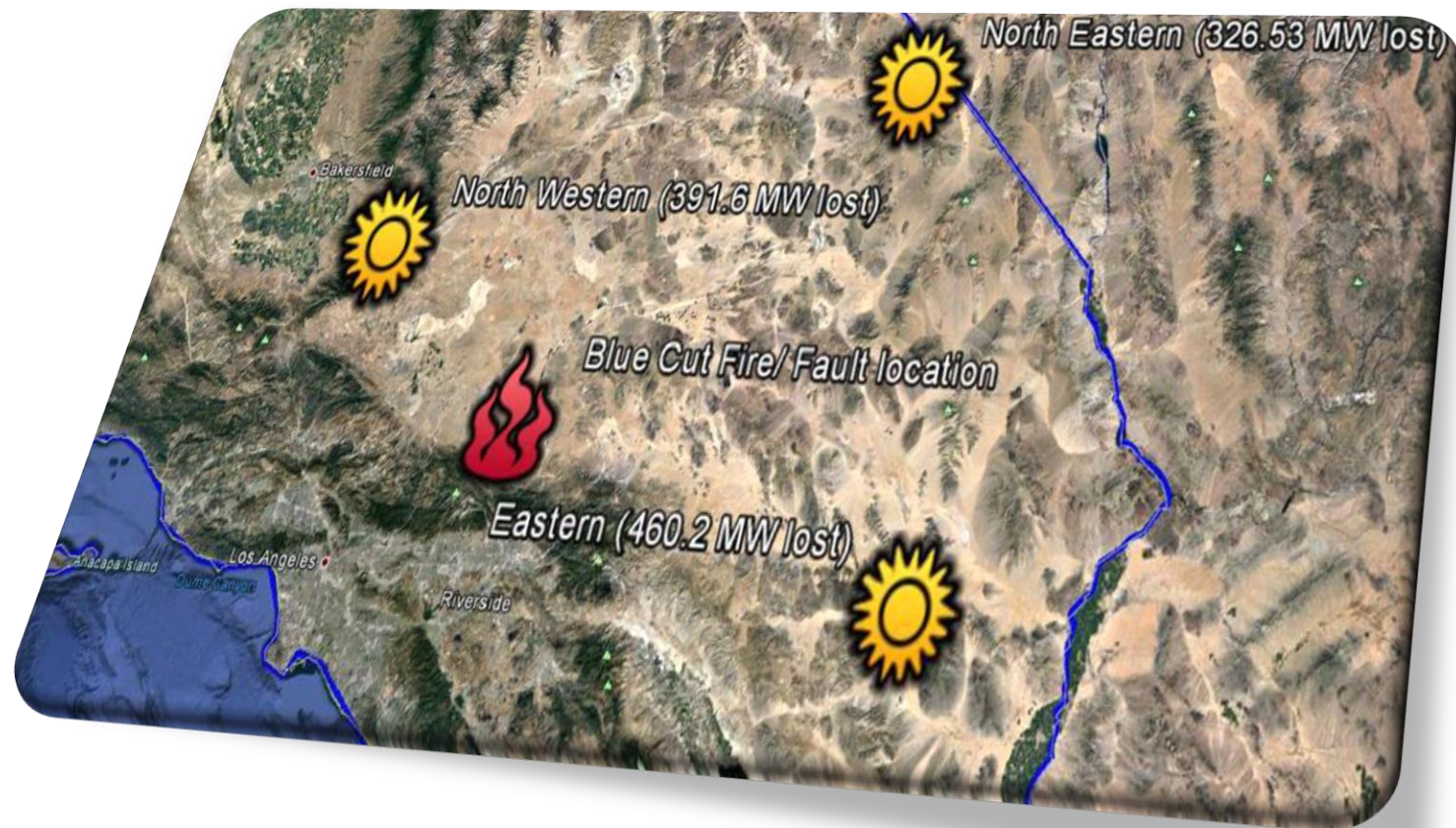


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Project Motivations

- 1,200 MW solar inverters tripped. 700 MW directly caused by incorrect frequency measurement from solar inverters.
(Measured: < 57 Hz. Actual: 59.87 Hz.)
- Many such events at lower voltage levels happened based on records from NERC.



Blue Cut Fire, Aug. 16, 2016*

State-of-the-Art

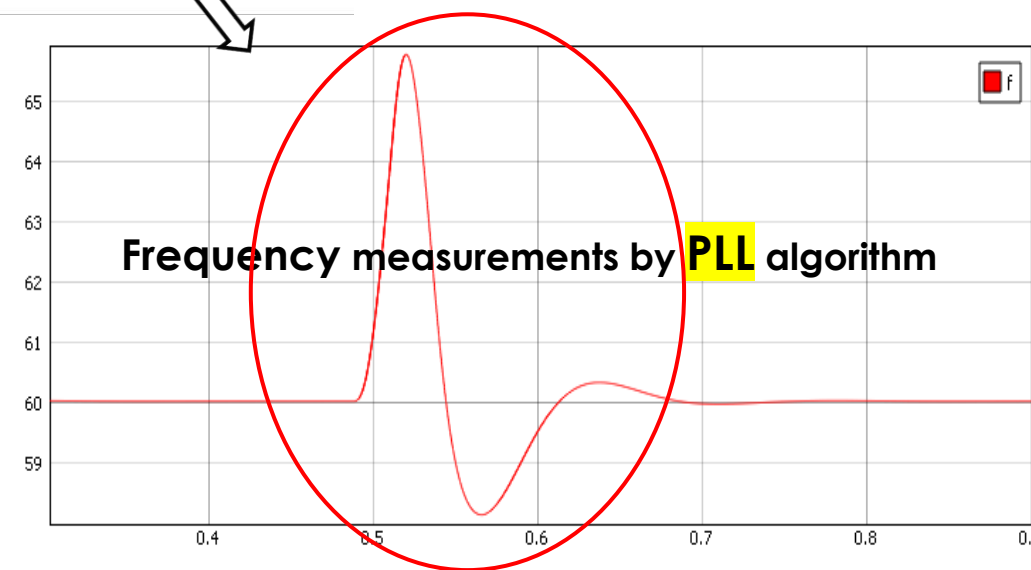
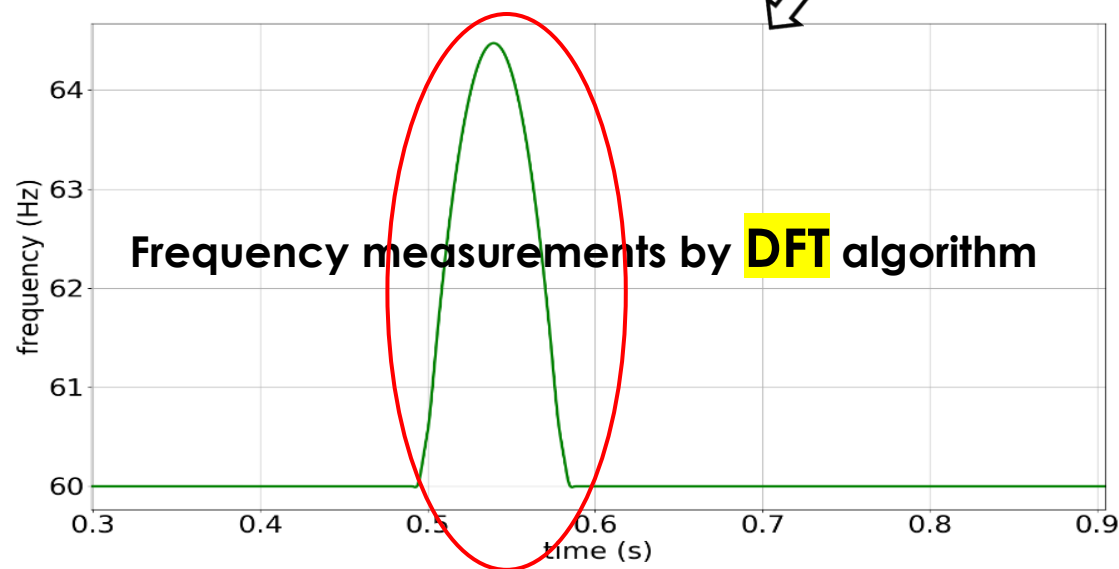
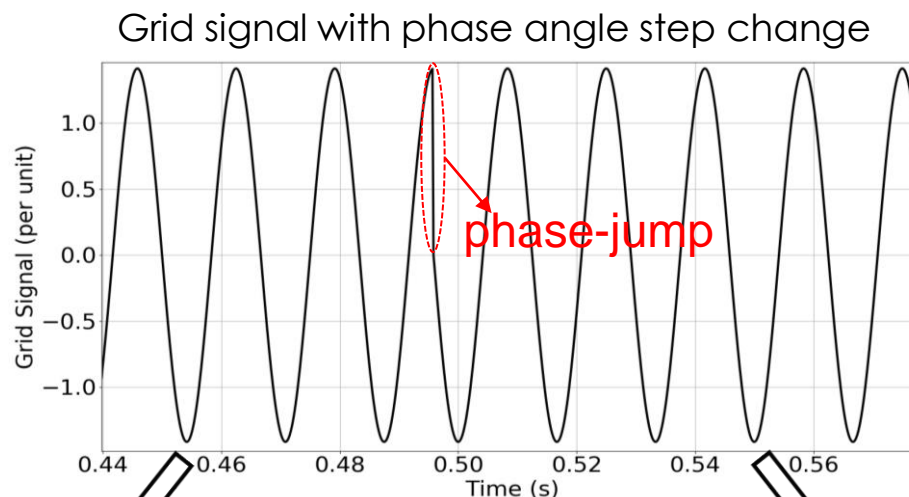
Temporary correction and drawbacks

- **Temporary correction recommended by NERC**: Add a five (two) - second time delay for low (high) frequency tripping protection.
- **Drawbacks**:
 - × Unable to take protective action in time.
 - × Not essentially solve the frequency measurement problem.

Existing algorithms

- × Assume grid signals are steady and continuous. (Aug. 16, 2016 event: signals have discontinuities due to “phase-jump”.)
- × Uncertain measurement behavior under system transient faults due to the unpredictability and complexity of transient fault signals.

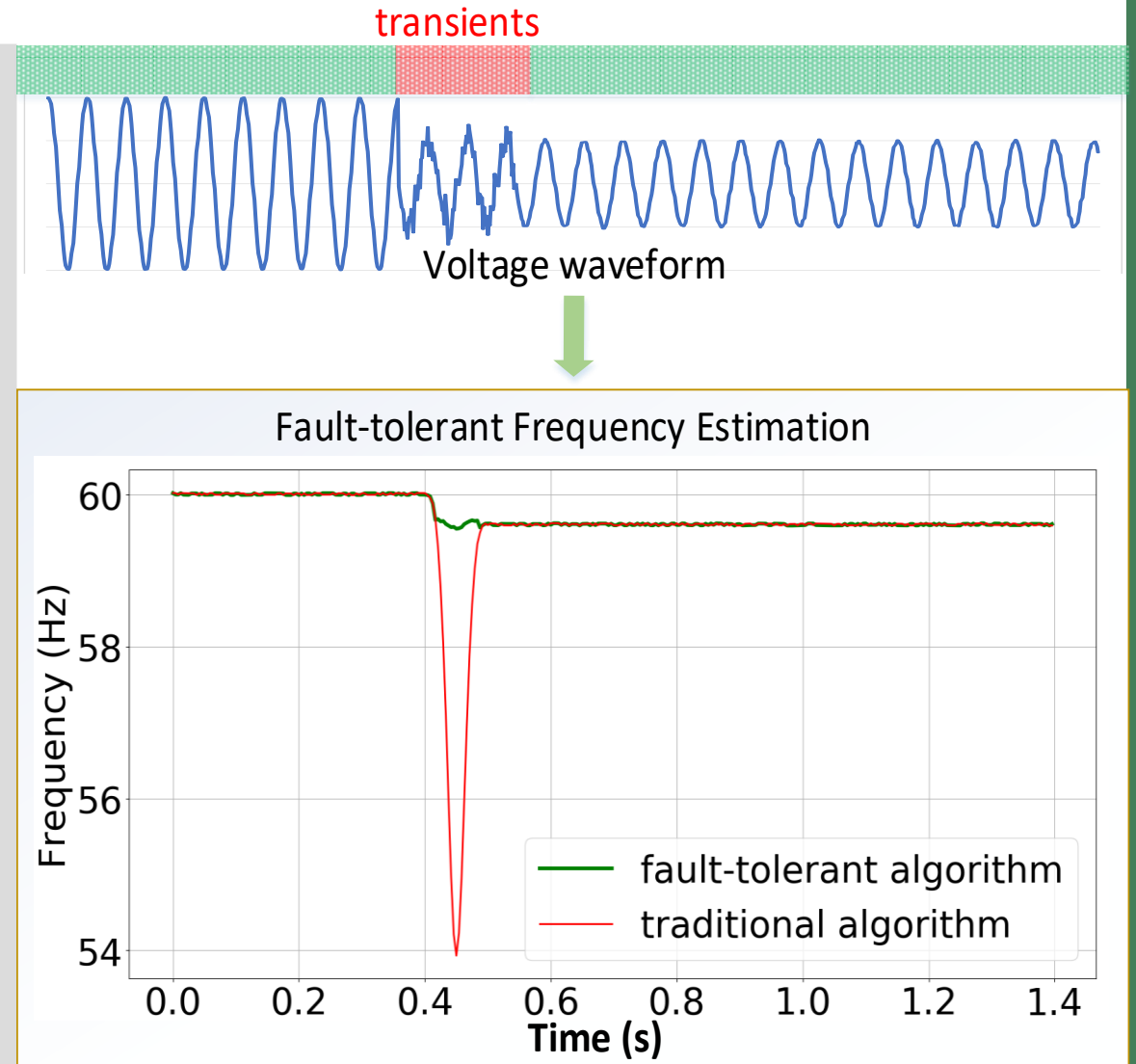
Existing Algorithms



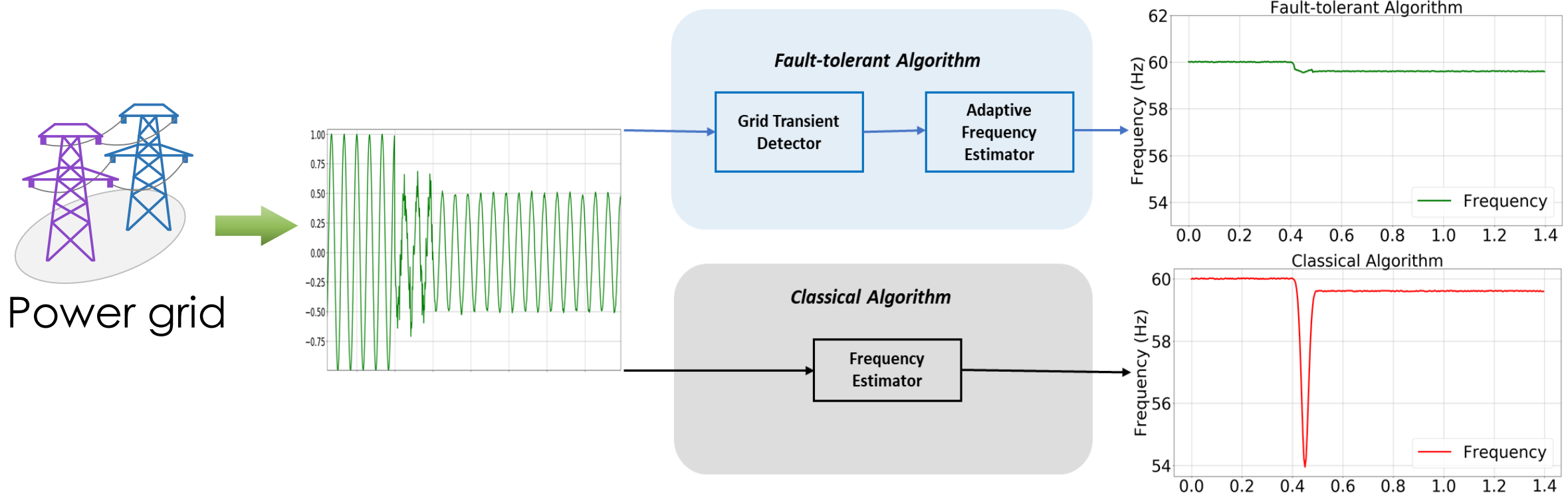
large measurement errors at the presence of phase angle jump/signal discontinuity.

Project Objective

- **Objective**: provide a fundamental solution to grid measurements challenges by developing fault-tolerant frequency measurement technologies.
- **Key features**:
 - ✓ Fundamental solution
 - ✓ Fault-tolerant
 - ✓ High accuracy
 - ✓ Low computational complexity



Technical Approach

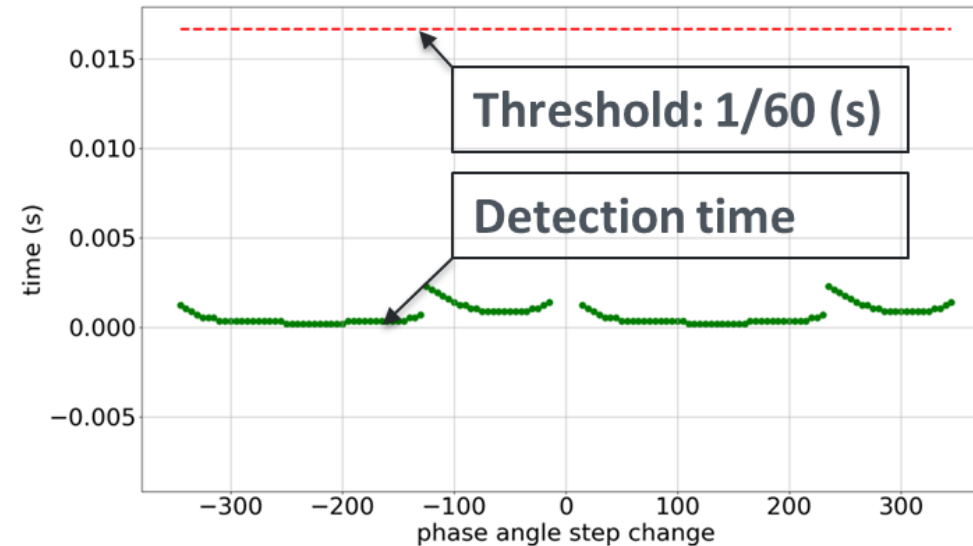
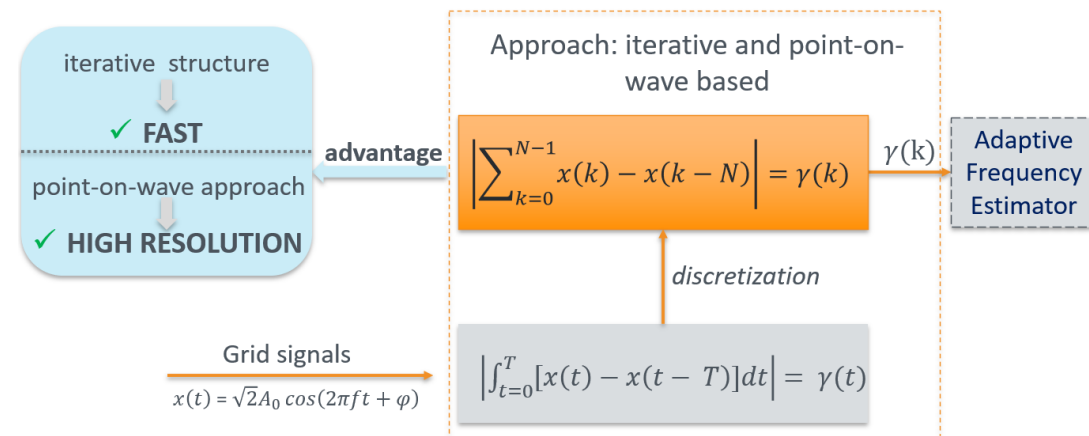


Two-stage and Adaptive Fault-tolerant Algorithm

- ❖ point-on-wave grid transient detector: detects grid transients in real-time.
- ❖ adaptive frequency estimator: measures grid frequency adaptively according to the detection of grid transients.

Transient detector

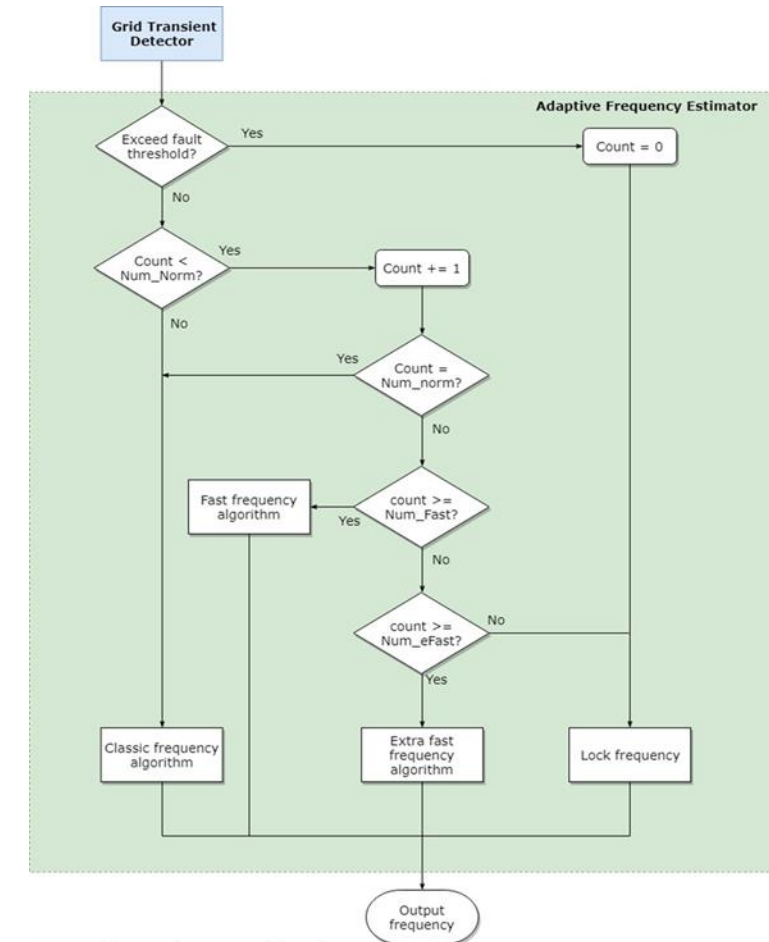
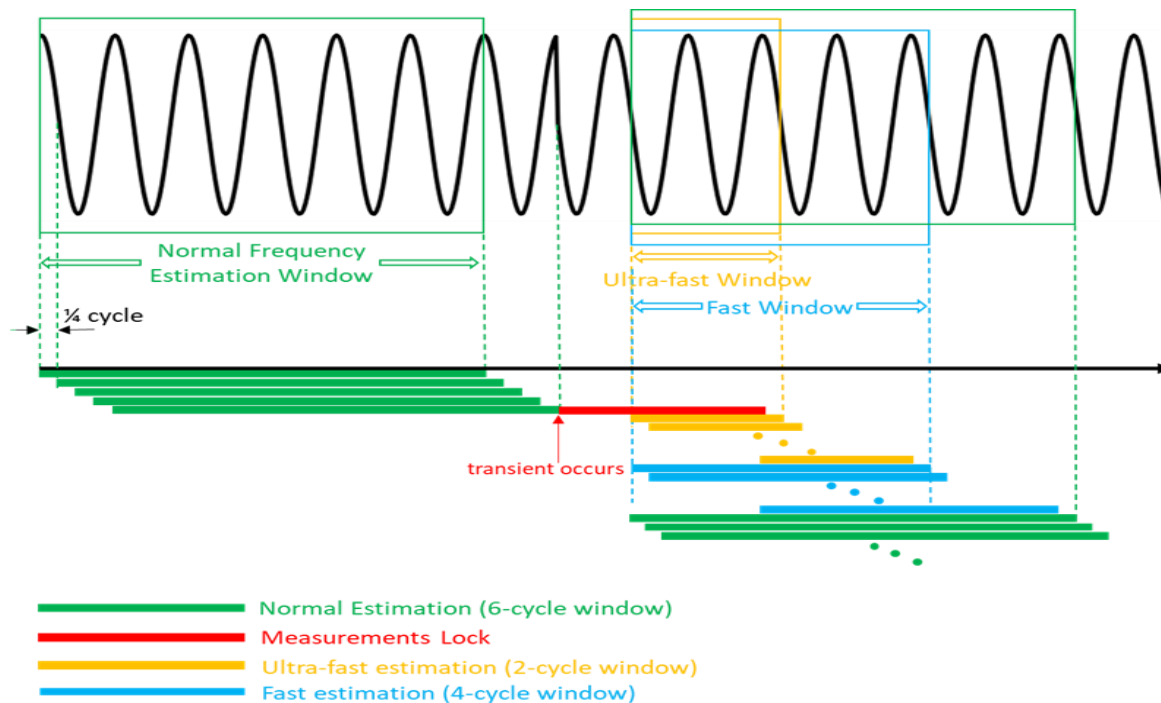
- Principle: monitor the periodicity of waveforms, and alarm when periodicity does not exist.
- Advantage:
 - ✓ Iterative structure --> fast
 - ✓ Use Point-on-wave waveforms --> high resolution
- Performed different types of tests: noise, harmonics, phase angle step change.
 - ✓ Detector immune to noise, and harmonics
 - ✓ Detector sensitive to step change events



Detection time at different step change levels

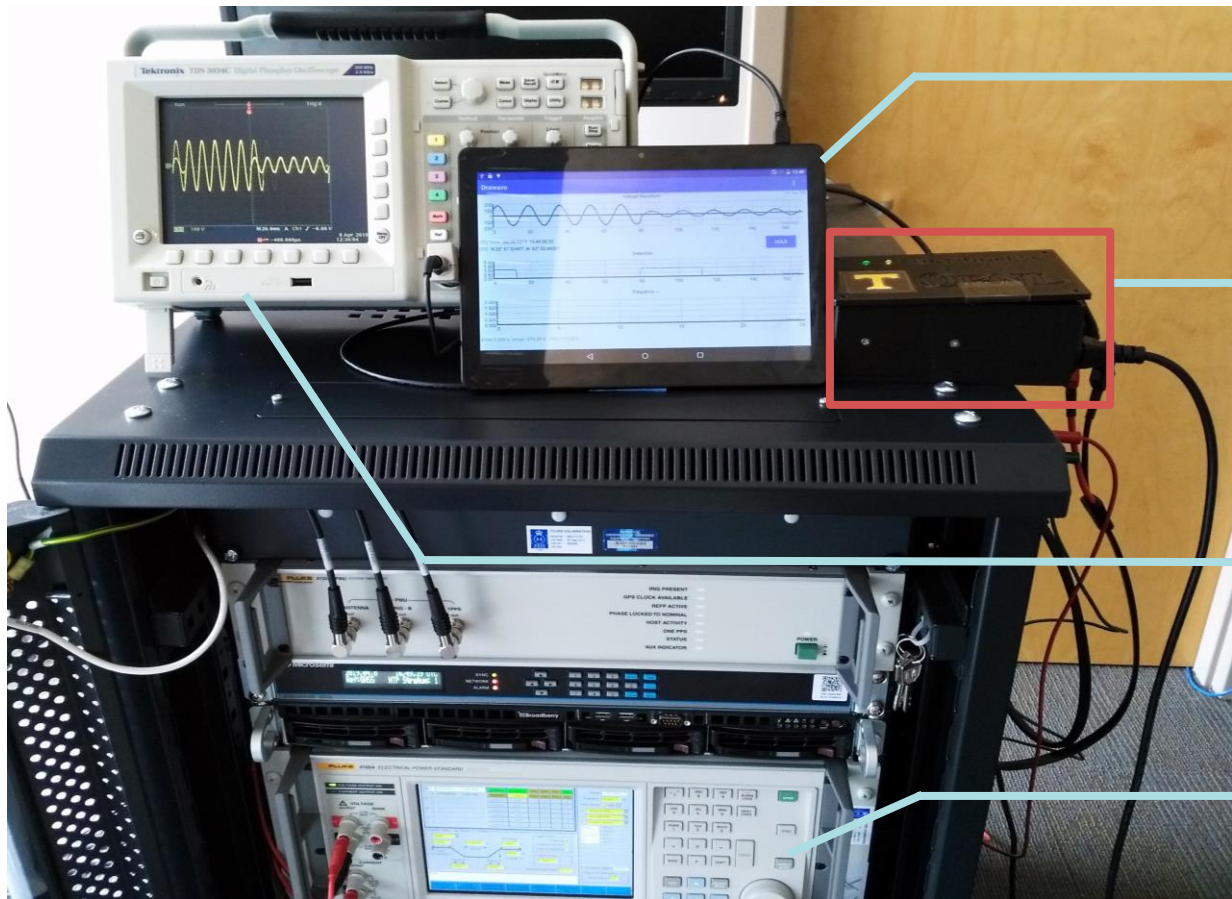
Adaptive Frequency Estimator

- ✓ Make estimation whenever possible (adaptive window to balance between response time and accuracy)
- ✓ Lock measurements when accurate estimation is impossible (i.e., system transients)



Flowchart of adaptive frequency estimator

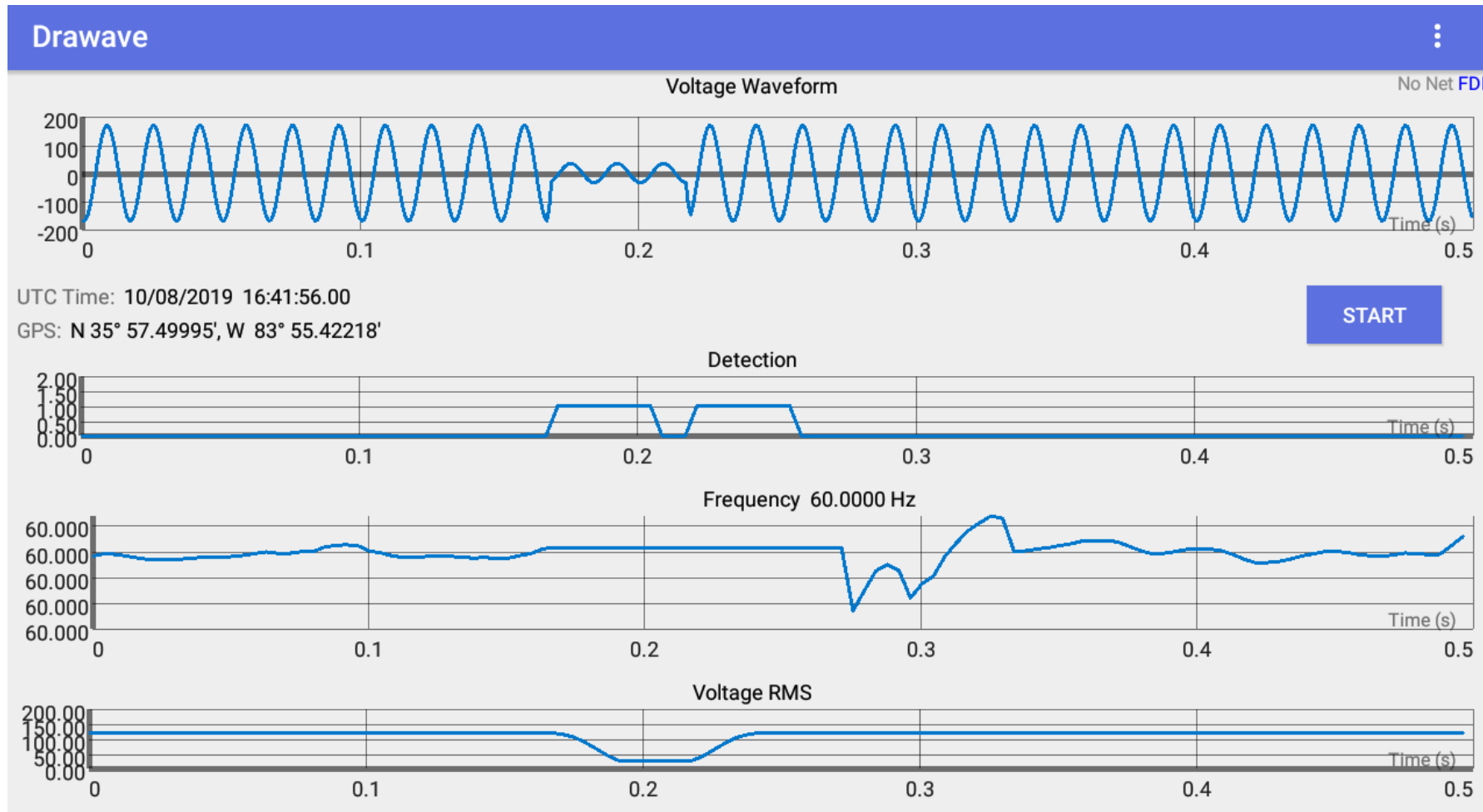
Fault-tolerant Grid Monitor



- Tablet displaying waveforms and fault detection results
- **Fault-tolerant Grid Monitor**
- Oscilloscope displaying raw POW directly from calibration system
- Fluke 6135A/PMUCAL PMU Calibration System

Experiment setup

Hardware test - Transient Event



Grid Voltage

Transient detected

Frequency estimation

Voltage RMS

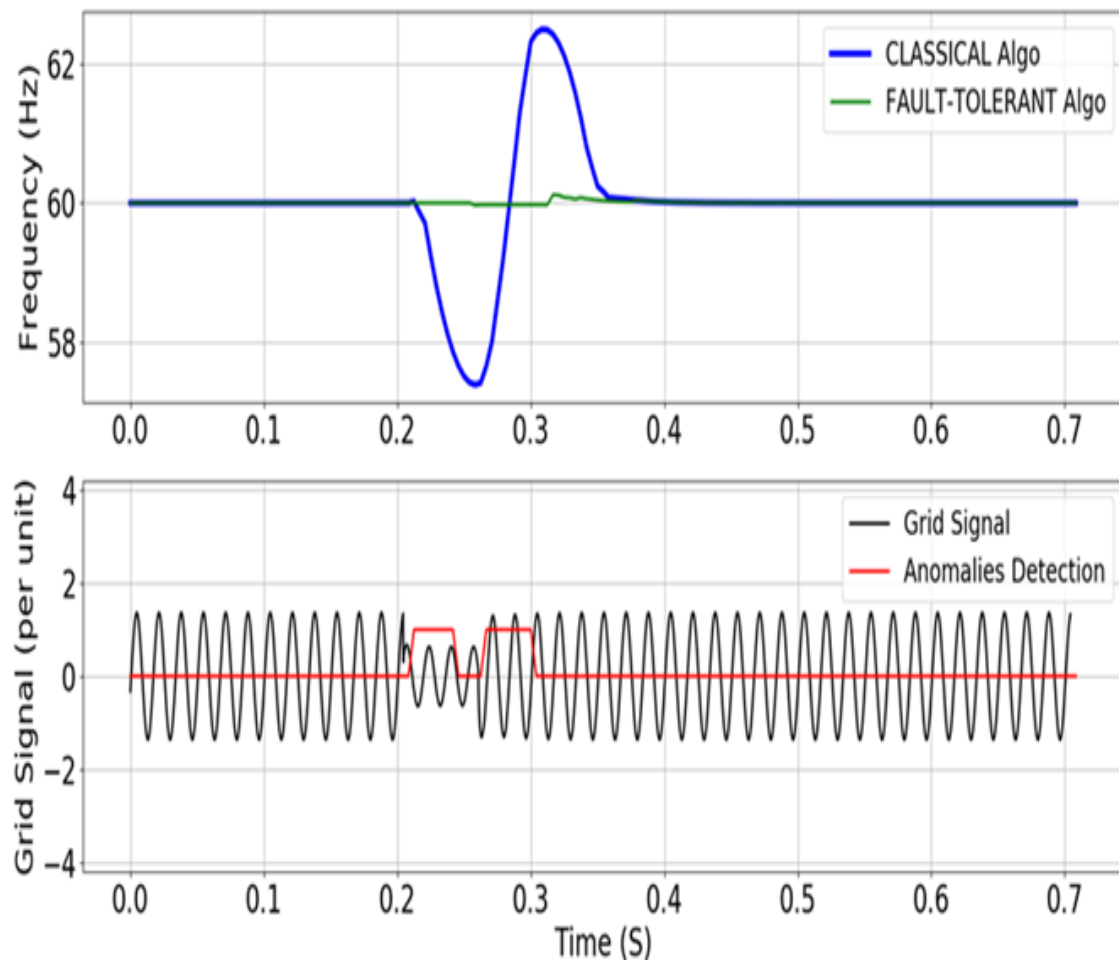
Test Signal: 80% magnitude step change.

Transient was detected and frequency was locked right away.

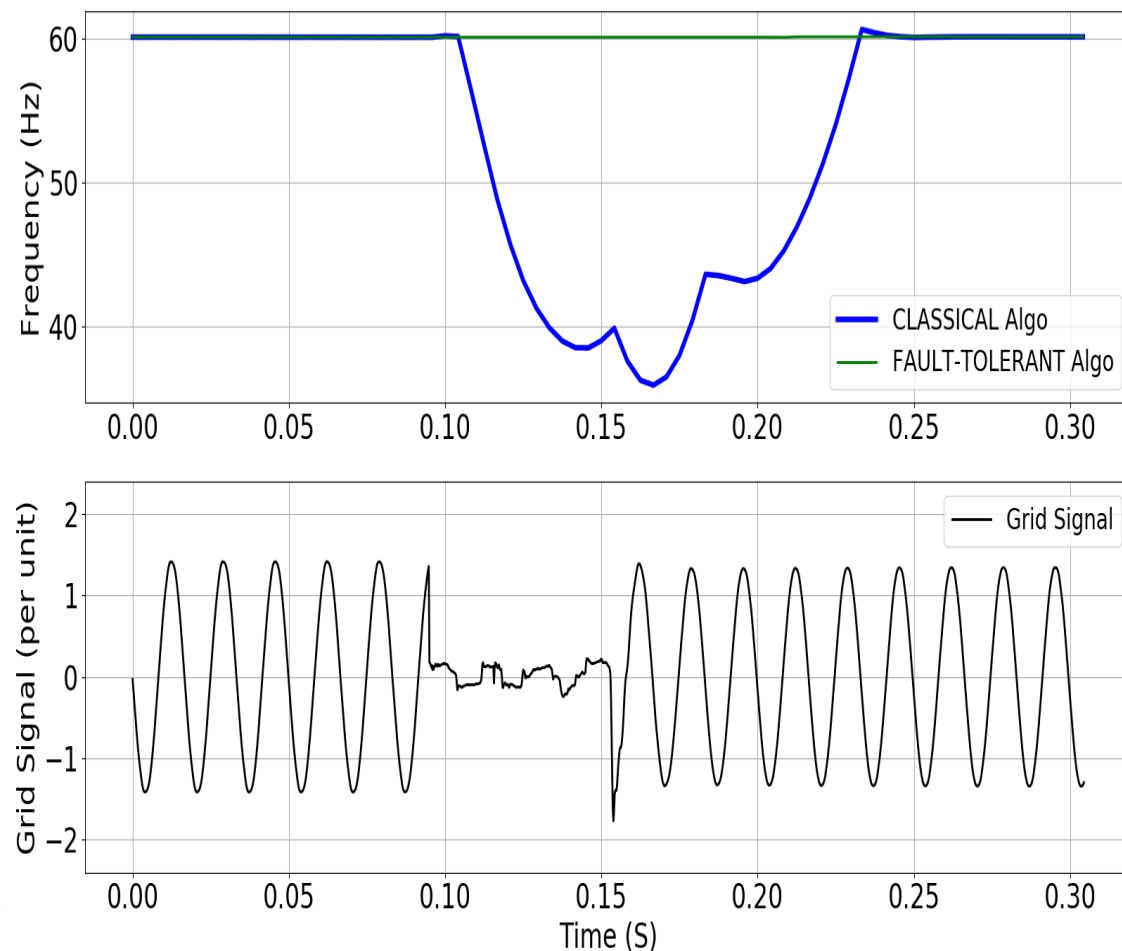
The slight frequency variation after transient was due to gradual window increase.

Fault-tolerant measurements – simulation & field data

System transient fault – simulation (PSCAD)

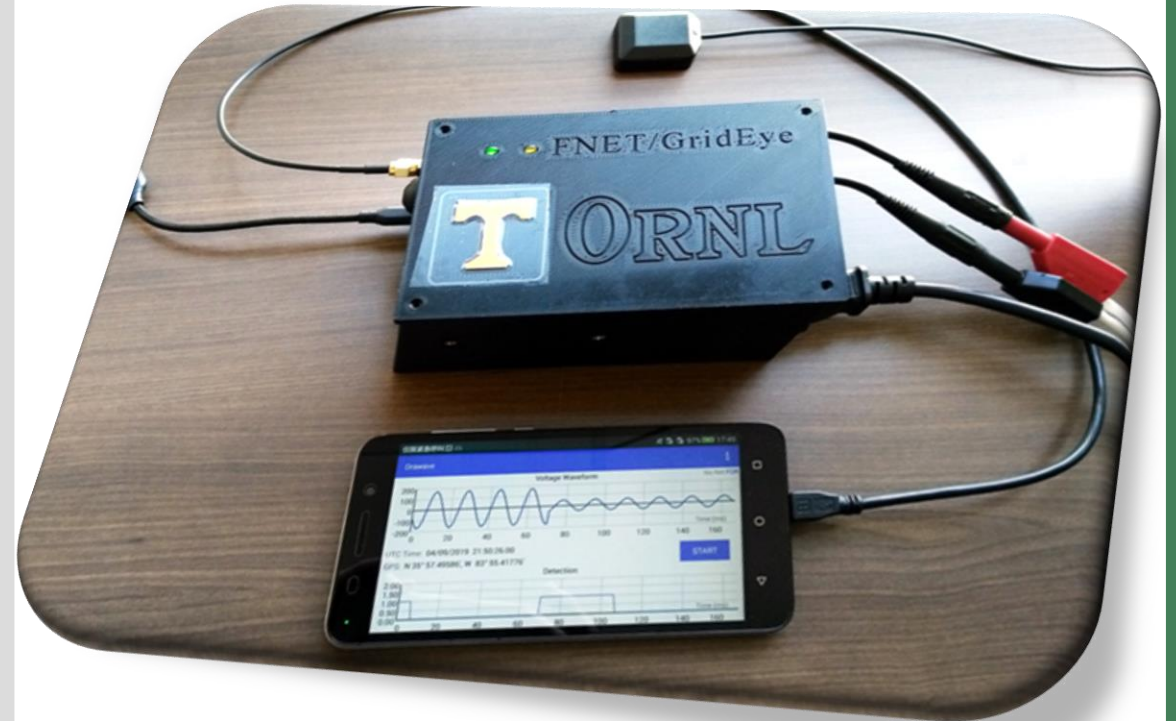


System transient fault – field data (DFR)



Summary

- Developed a fault-tolerant frequency estimation algorithm to mitigate measurement errors under transient faults while maintaining high accuracy.
- Verified performance under different tests and data source.
- ✓ **Provide a fundamental solution to the grid protection and controls that rely on grid frequency.**



Thank You

Question?