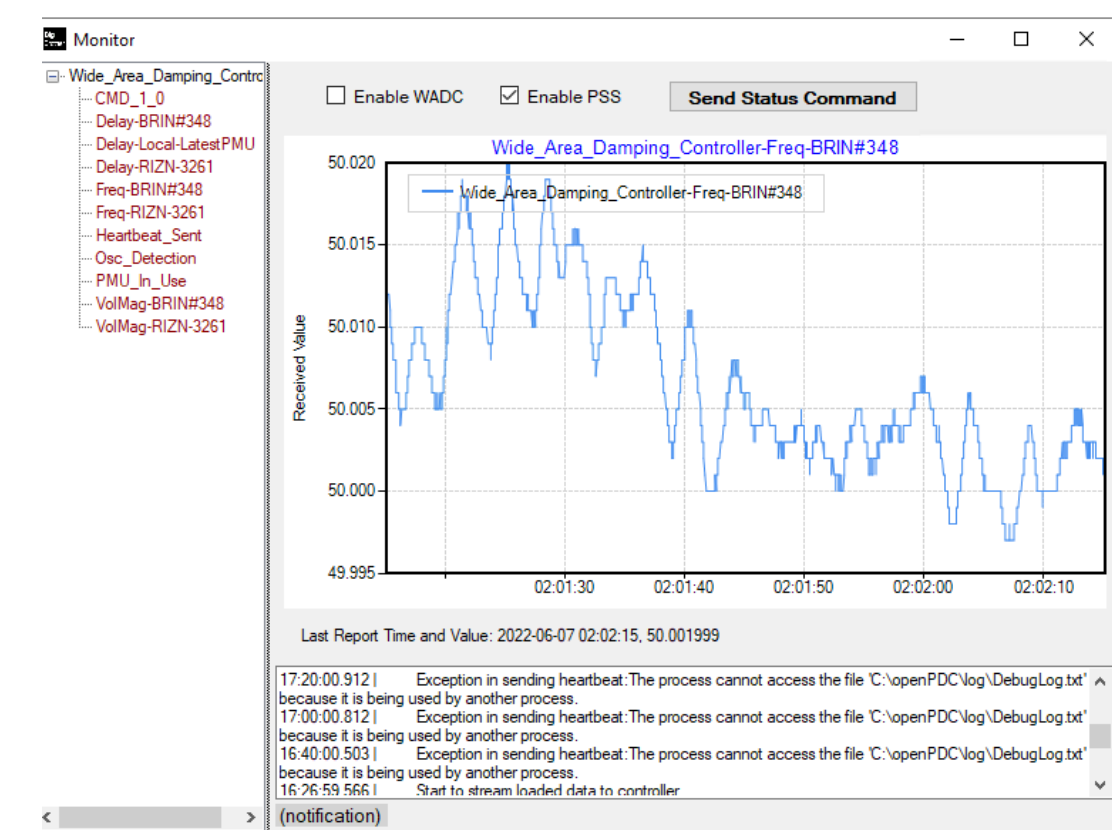
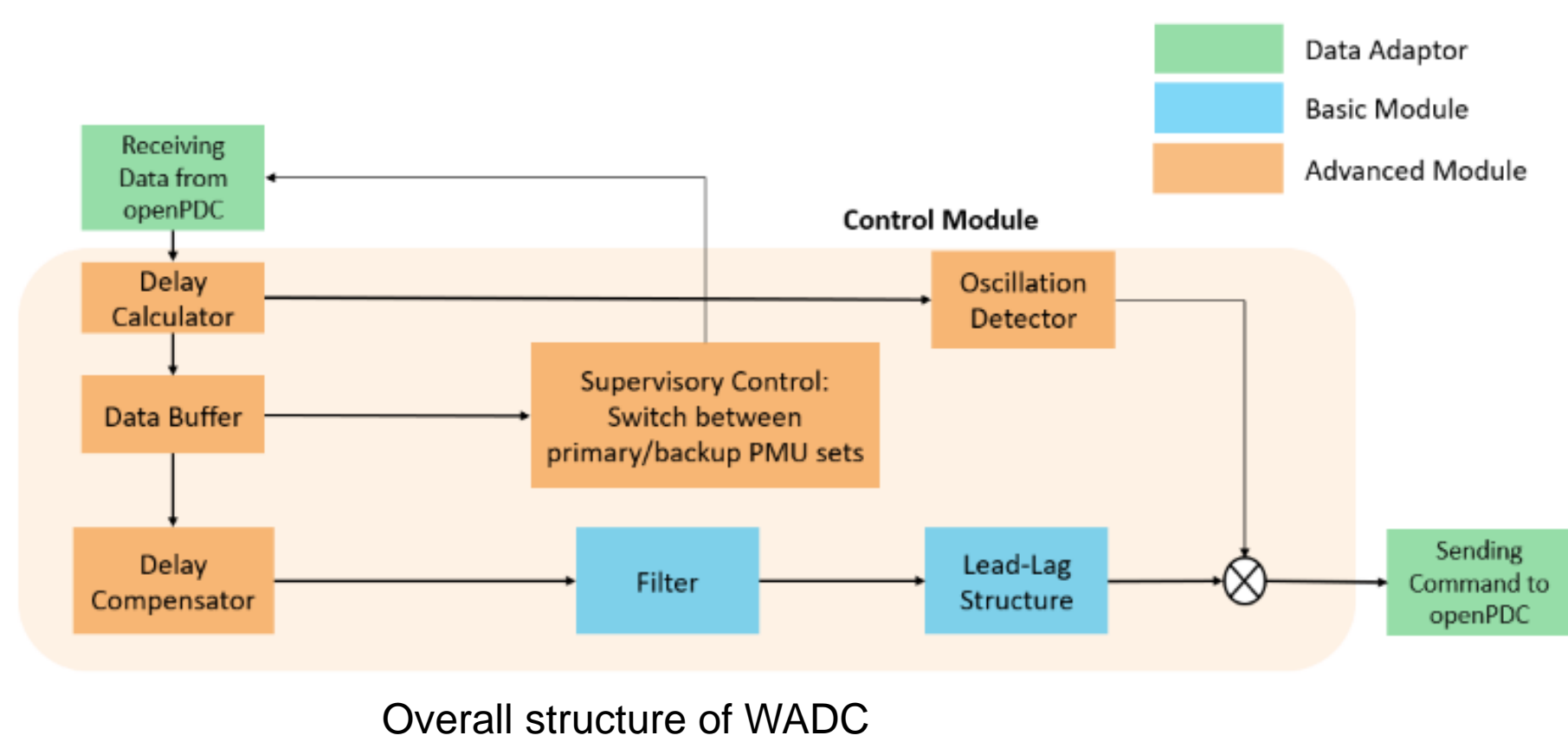


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INTRODUCTION

- Poorly damped inter-area oscillations can have severe impacts on interconnected power systems
- A measurement-driven wide-area damping controller (WADC) method for suppressing inter-area oscillations has been designed and a hardware prototype was developed and validated through Opal-RT real-time simulator in previous work
- This continuation work has implemented the WADC software prototype as an openPDC adaptor, along with a graphical user interface (GUI) for WADC status monitoring
- Enhanced hardware-in-loop (HIL) testing prove WADC can deliver sufficient damping to suppress the targeted oscillation mode

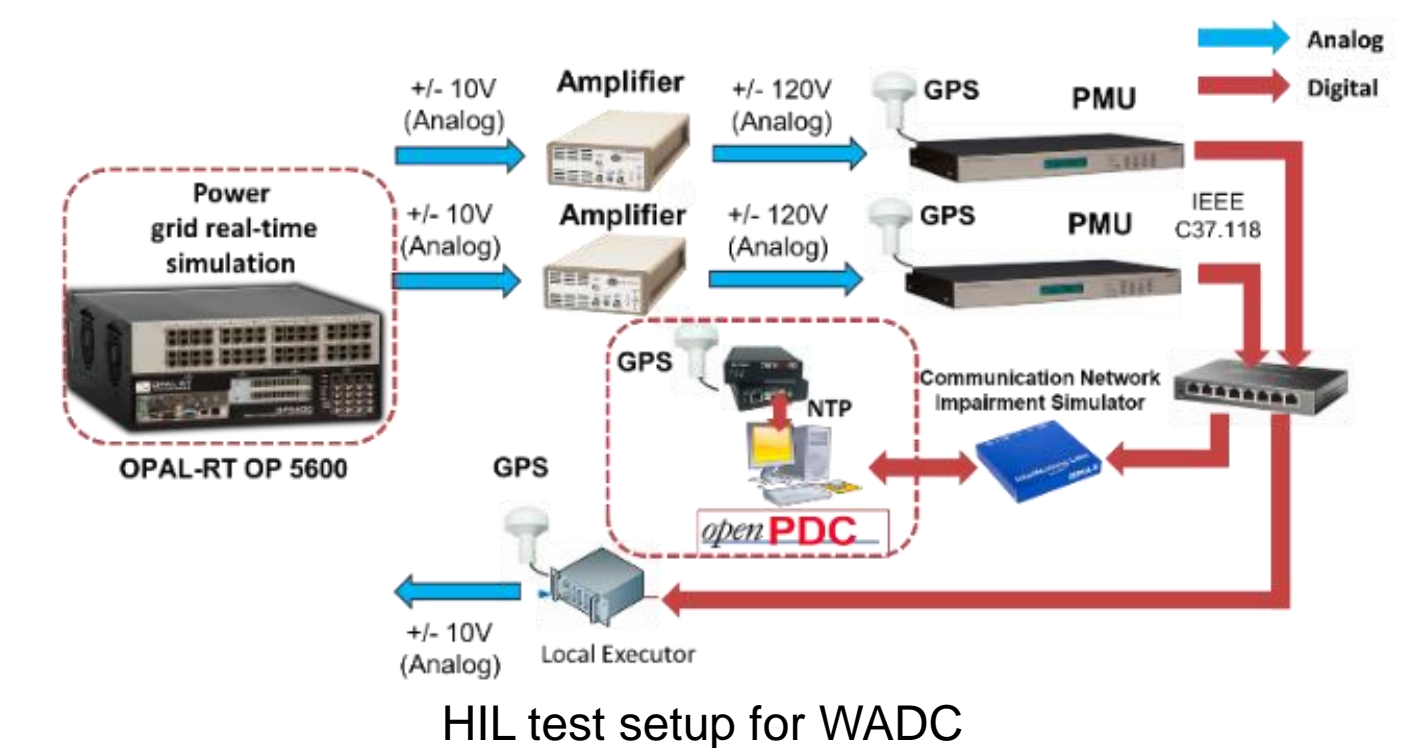
WADC SOFTWARE AND GUI IMPLEMENTATION AS OPENPDC ADAPTOR



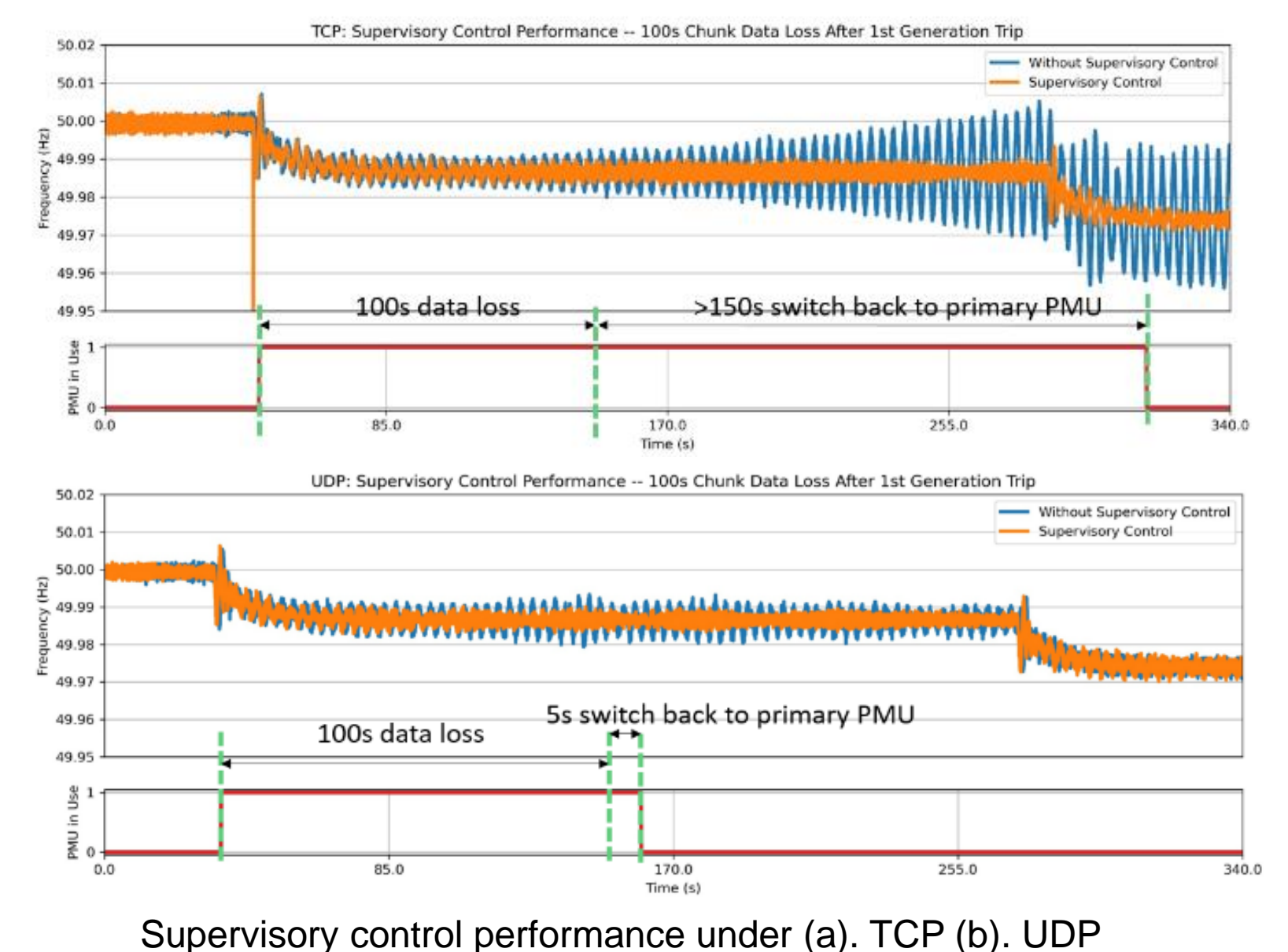
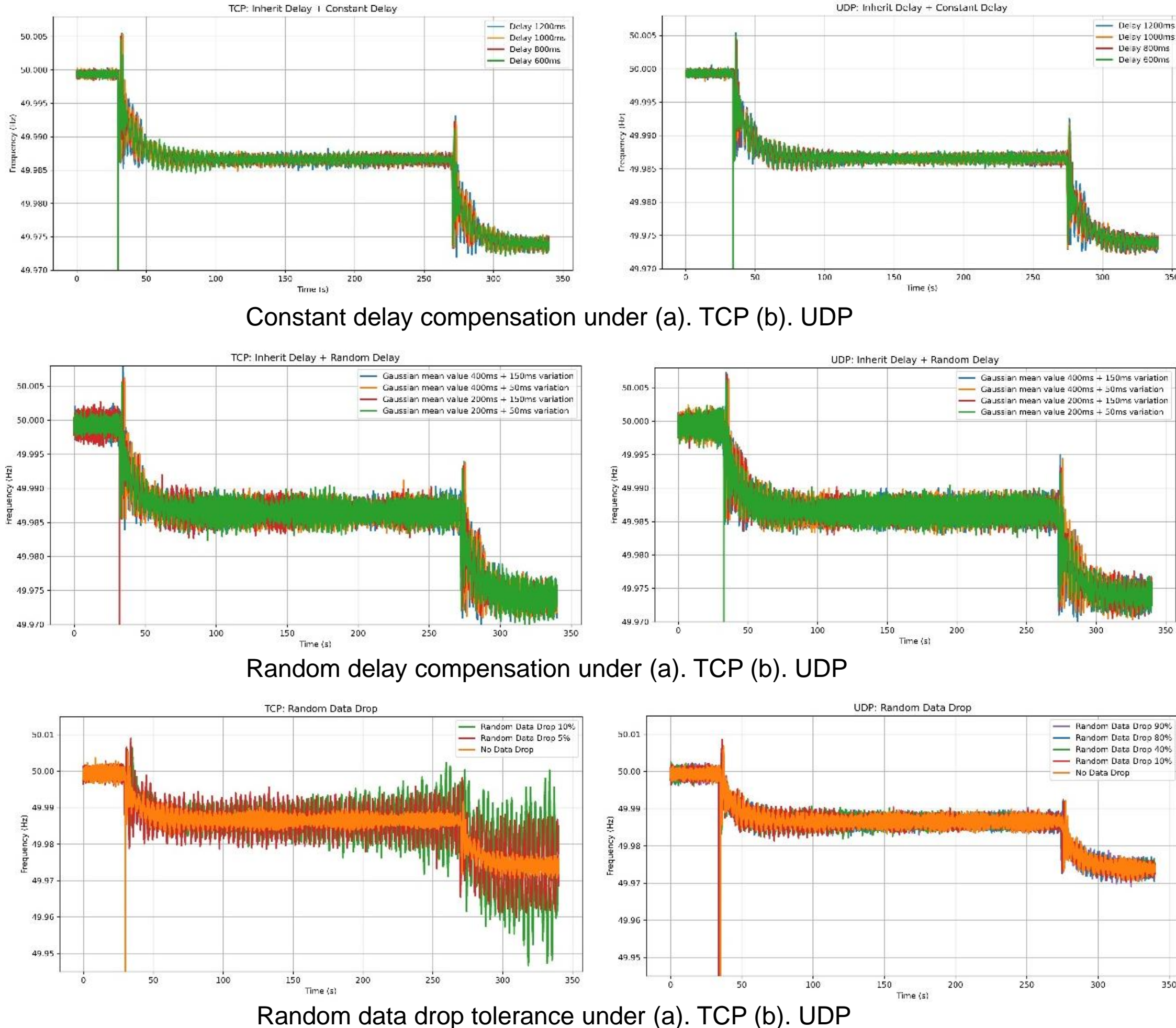
- The openPDC is a complete Phasor Data Concentrator software tool designed to process time-series data stream in real-time
- The PMUs used as WADC inputs are configured to streaming measurements to openPDC using IEEE C37.118
- Data adaptor modules convert PMU measurements from IEEE C37.118 format into the format required by the WADC algorithm
- Function modules calculate WADC control commands based on PMU measurements
- GUI is designed to monitor PMU communication status and WADC status

HARDWARE-IN-LOOP TEST SETUP

- Continental Europe Synchronous Area system with detailed Italy power grid models emulated on the OPAL-RT's real-time digital simulator OP5600
- The bus frequency PMU measurements are collected by openPDC and then send to WADC for real-time control command calculation
- Network simulator (KMAX) is used to mimic various network uncertainties
- LogicLab enhanced PMU device is an executor that receives the WADC control commands in a specified data frame



HARDWARE-IN-LOOP TEST RESULTS AND CONCLUSION



- Constant delay compensation: tolerate up to 600ms inherit delay + 600ms constant delay for both protocols
- Random delay compensation: tolerate up to 600ms inherit delay + 400ms constant delay with 150ms random variation delay for both protocols
- Random data drop: TCP tolerate ~5% / UDP tolerate ~90%
- Supervisory control: TCP has long data recovery time result in system unstable / UDP has stable damping control performance due to rapid data recovery time

