

DOE/OE Transmission Reliability Program

Field Characterization of Rotating and Electronically-Coupled Machine Parameters

Birth of an automated learning system

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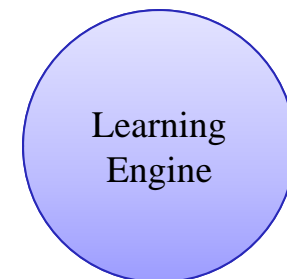
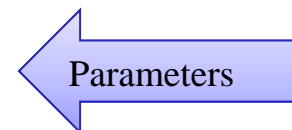
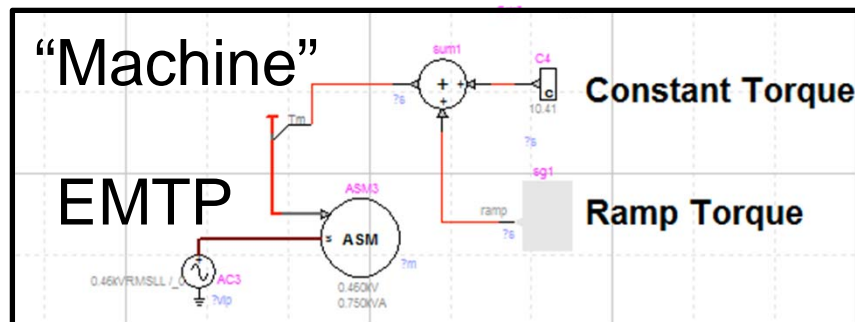
Topics to Address

- **Overall project objective**
- **Looking Back:**
 - Major accomplishments during the past year (July 2013-June 2014, since the last review meeting)
- **Looking Forward:**
 - Major technical accomplishments that will be completed in FY14—current stage in RD&D cycle
 - Deliverables and schedule for activities to be completed under FY14 funding
 - Risk factors affecting timely completion of planned activities as well as movement through RD&D cycle
 - Early thoughts on follow-on work that should be considered for FY15 and beyond

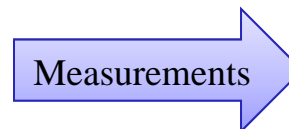


FY14 Project Objective

Learn from empirical data the model parameters of selected rotating and electronically-coupled equipment to faithfully represent steady state and **dynamic** behavior



Machine

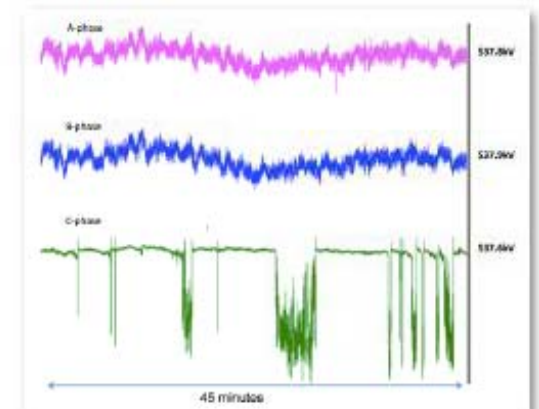


Motivation

- Develop an adaptive, on-line learning system
 - Faithful representation of the components in system
 - Track changes to component behavior
 - Correlate changes to system health
- Determine what additional value can be derived from the existing fleet of PMU's
 - “How fast is fast enough?”
 - Identify the shortfall (if any) in the existing PMU fleet
- Provide a data-driven basis for future investments
- Enable on-line asset monitoring, assessment and condition based maintenance

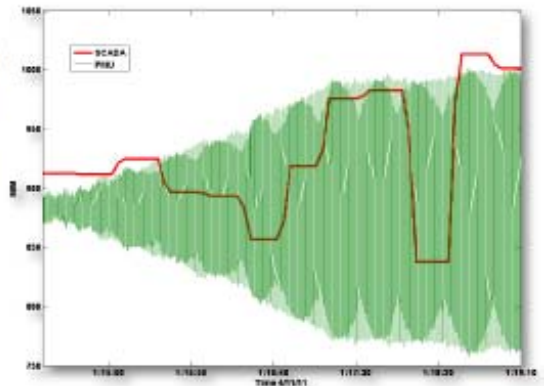
CCVT Failure

- PMU captured this CCVT failure at instant it began
- Failure apparent 4-days before the relay/SCADA alarm

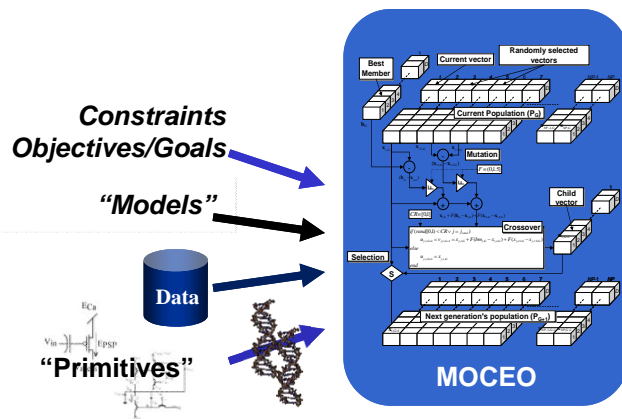


Generator Oscillation

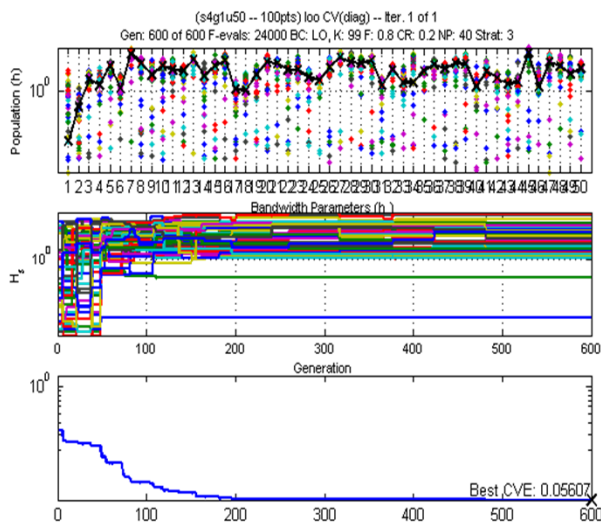
- Large generator oscillation of +/- 200 MW
- Not detected by traditional SCADA data
- Had impact on 6 other generating stations



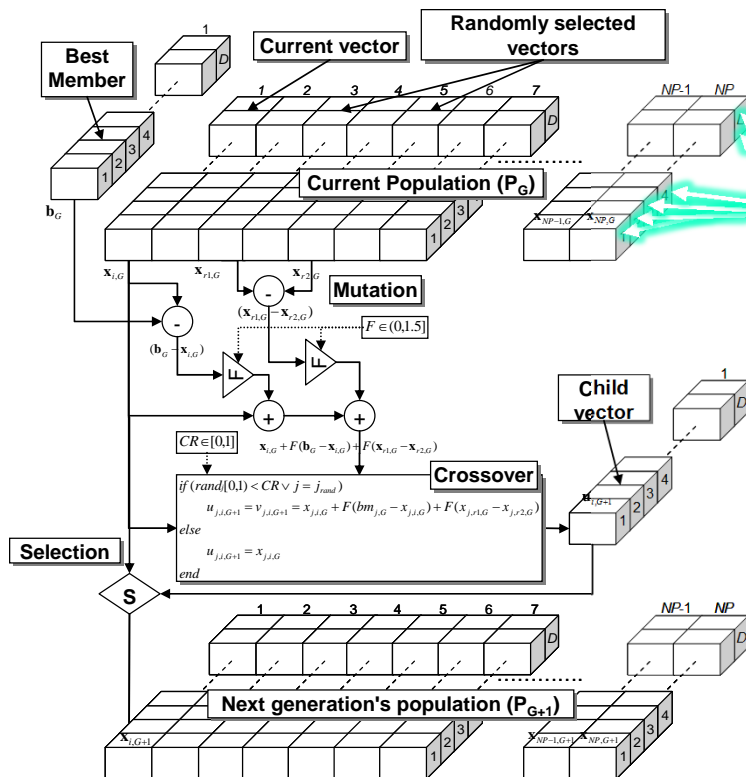
Learning System: Multi-Objective Constrained Evolutionary Optimization Using Differential Evolution



- Differential Evolution (DE) is a population-based, direct search, evolutionary optimization algorithm
- Similar to other population based search algorithms
 - Genetic Algorithms
 - Evolutionary Strategies
- Different
 - Self-referential mutation scheme
 - Based on vector differentials
 - Step size varies w/ time & is a function of the std dev of parameters in the population
 - Cross-over (more mathematical, PDF-blending)
 - Selection (child or parent)



Mapping model parameters to population vectors or “chromosomes”



- Complete motor model is simulated in EMPT
- Model parameters are mapped as a “chromosomes”
- Initialized population can include best known design
- Objective
 - Minimize Error between simulation output and measured data over all conditions

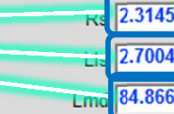
Electrical data

Data type Basic

Rotor type Single squirrel cage

☒ Saturation of leakage inductances

Factor 6 A



Circuit Parameters

Rin	2.314552	Ω
Lr1	2.700451	μH
Lm1	84.866917	μH
Lm2	84.866917	Ω
Deep bar factor	0	
Rr1	2.314552	Ω
Lr2	2.700451	μH
Rr2	0	Ω
Lr3	0	H

Mechanical data

Lock rotor for negative speed ☒

Number of masses

Index of rotor mass

Mass data: mechanical parameters for the shaft system

Mass index i	Fraction of external torque	Moment of inertia	Speed deviation damping	Mutual damping	Spring constant	Absolute speed damping
1	1	0.105622	0			0

☐ Use inertia constant H (s) instead of Moment of inertia

It is mandatory to enter data in all grid cells above (mechanical parameters). When no data is entered, the value 0 is automatically assumed. Wrong values may be rejected by EMTP at a later stage.

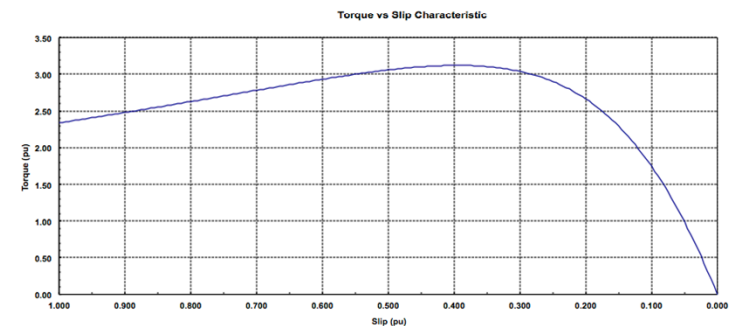
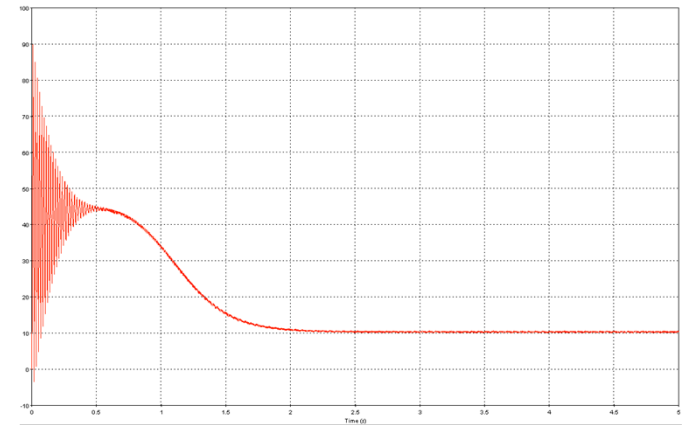
Mass data: Observe, Scope and Control selections

Mass index i	Angle $Teta_i$	Angular velocity Ω_{ω_i}	Torque $Tm_{i,j}$	Torque $Tm_{ss,i}$	Torque Control Tm_i
1					

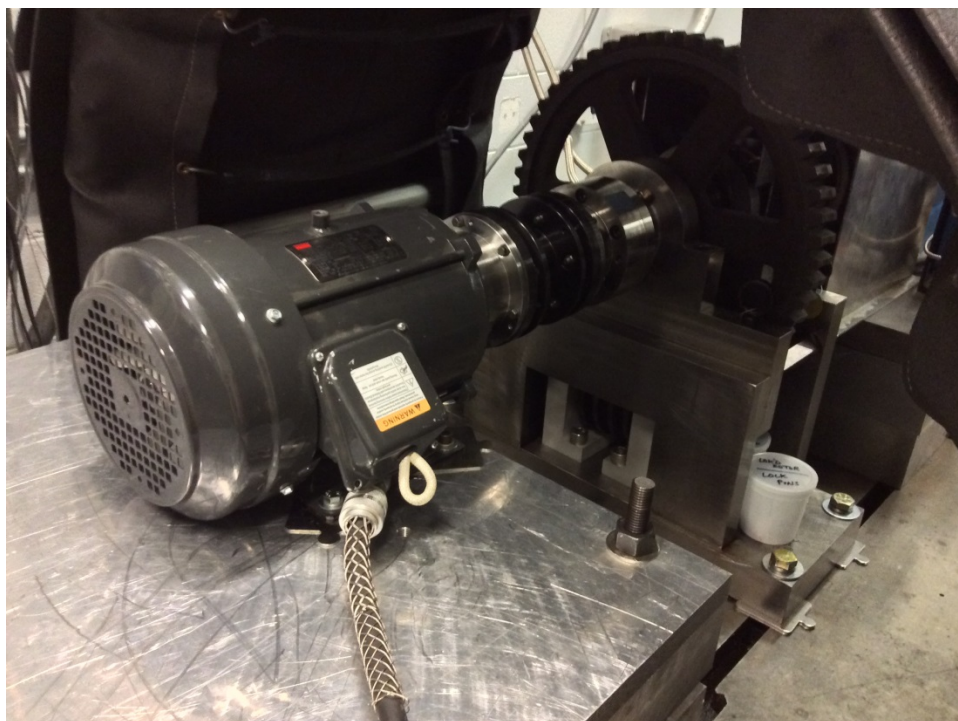


Accomplishments

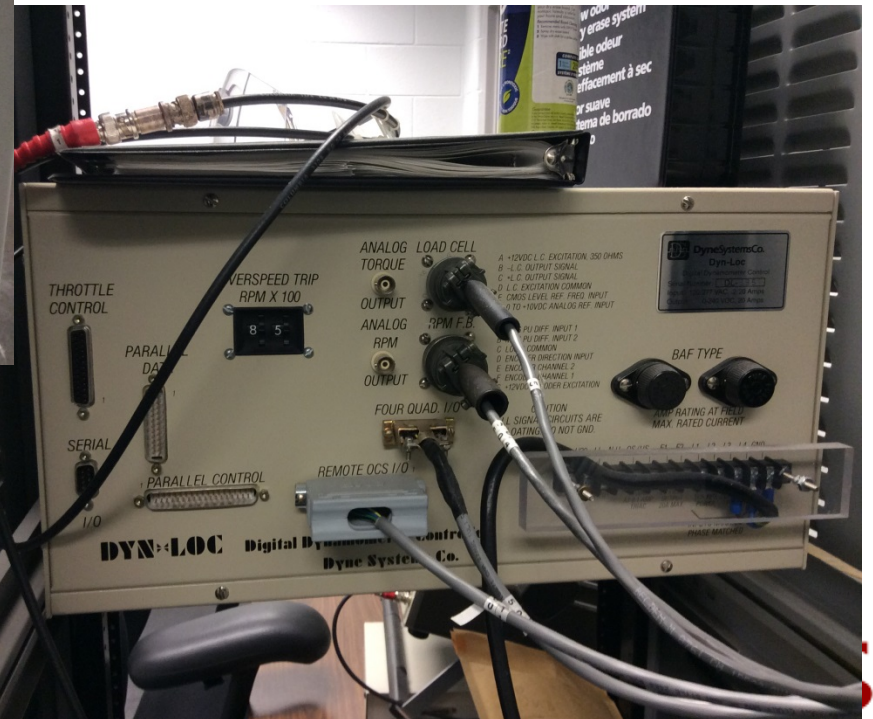
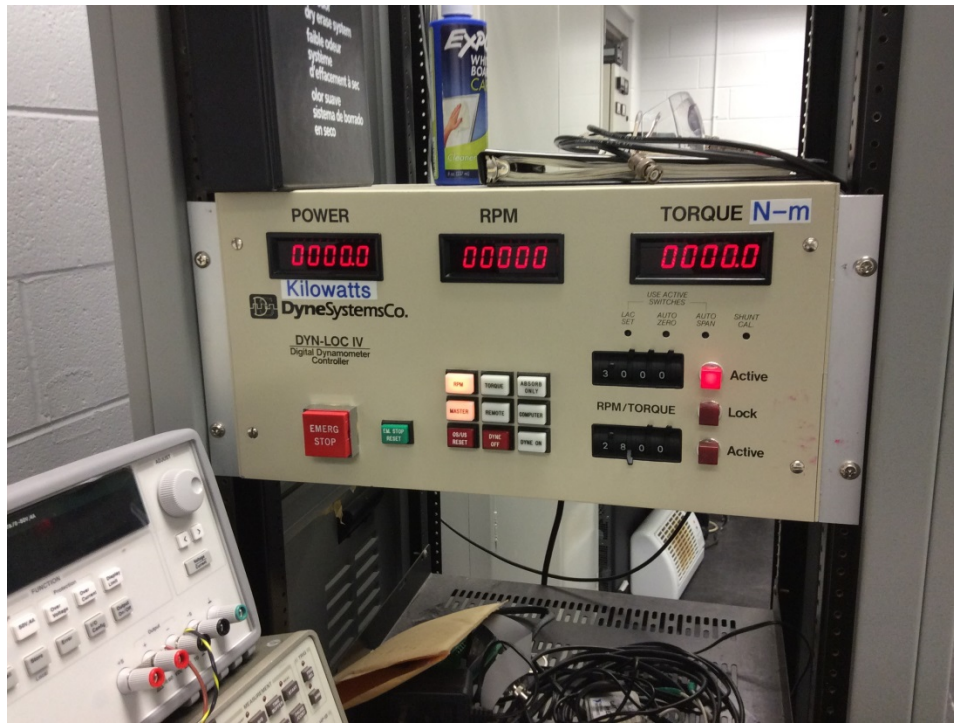
- Configured “PMU” equipment to provide high sample rate (50 ksps) measurements
 - Can decimate to any desired PMU rate
- Developed and executed test plan
- Developed initial EMTP model of the device based on nameplate
- Simulated the device under varying load conditions
- Operated device under varying load conditions
- Started data collection

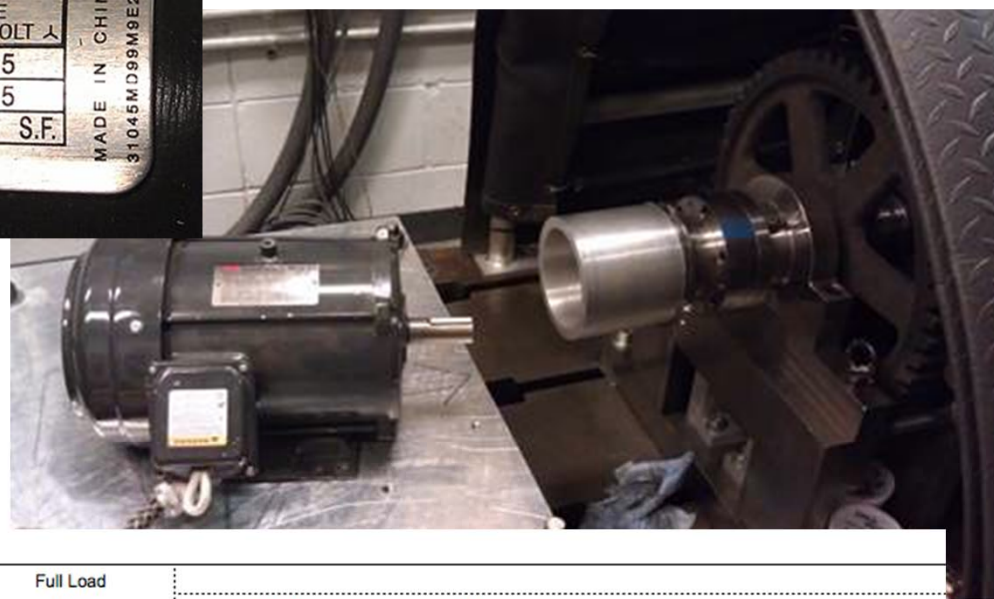
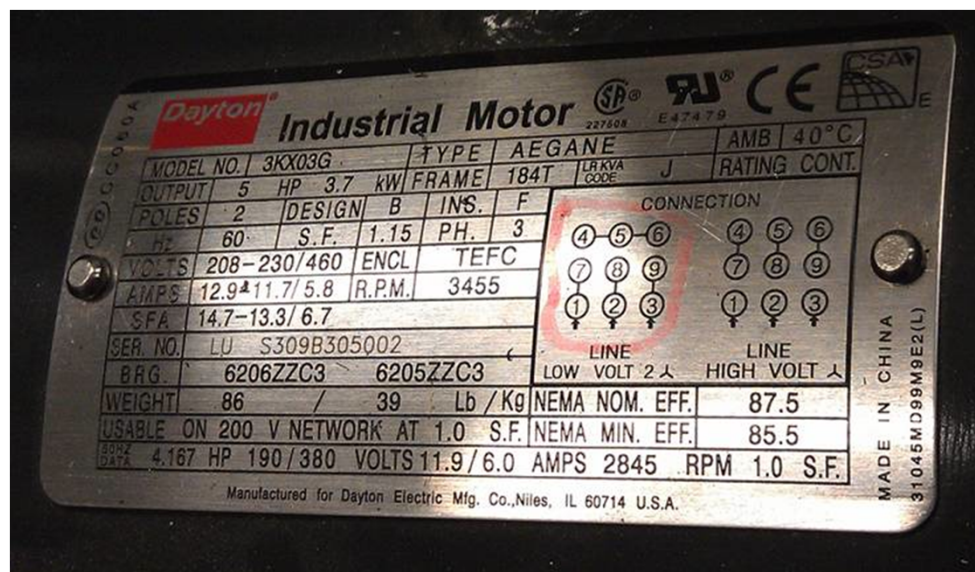


Dyne Setup



DyneSystems Control





Typical Data:

Rating (HP)	Full Load Efficiency (%)	Full Load Power Factor (%)	Full Load Slip (%)	Xs+Xr (pu)	Xm (pu)	Rs (pu)	Rr (pu)
<5	75-80	75-85	3.0-5.0	0.10-0.14	1.6-2.2	0.040-0.06	0.040-0.06
5-25	80-88	82-90	2.5-4.0	0.12-0.16	2.0-2.8	0.035-0.05	0.035-0.05
25-200	86-92	84-91	2.0-3.0	0.15-0.17	2.2-3.2	0.030-0.04	0.030-0.04
200-1000	91-93	85-92	1.5-2.5	0.15-0.17	2.4-3.6	0.025-0.03	0.020-0.03
>1000	93-94	88-93	1.0	0.15-0.17	2.6-4.0	0.015-0.02	0.015-0.025



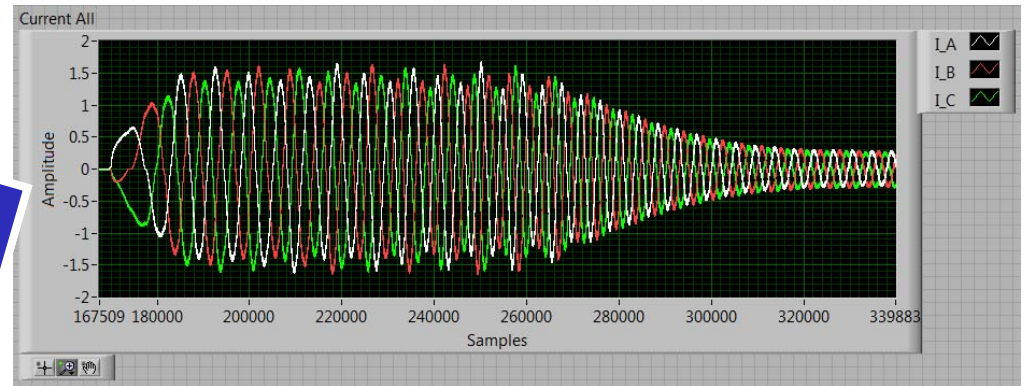
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Data Acquisition

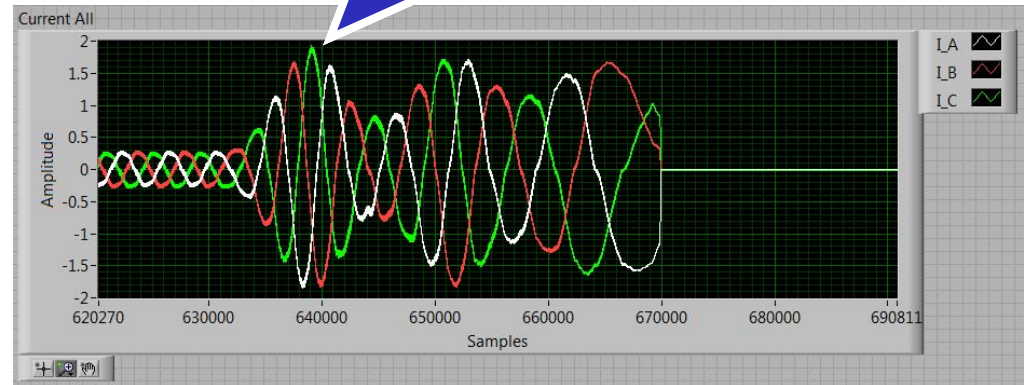
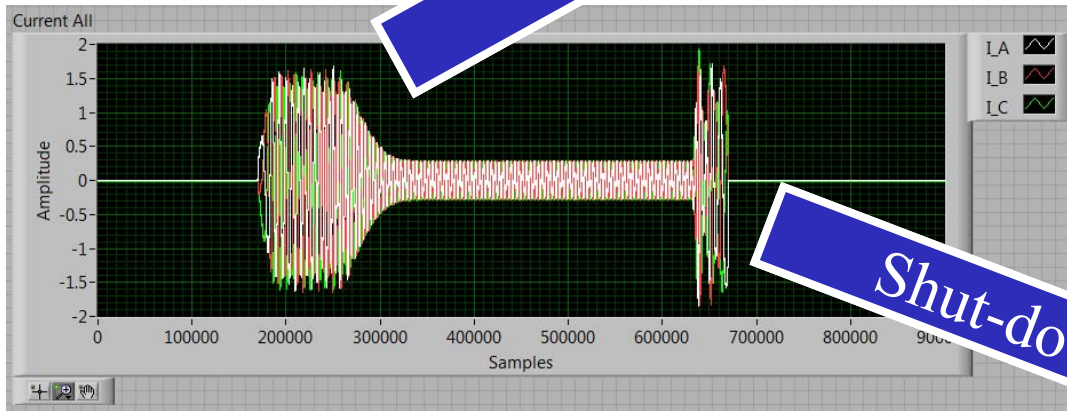


Data

Startup



Shut-down



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Looking Forward (FY14)

- Operate device under varying load conditions
- Collect data for varying load conditions
- Learn model parameters off-line...
 - Deliverable: summary report
- Implement real-time model simulation using LabVIEW/Multisim/FPGA
 - Deliverable: summary report
- Develop and implement automated on-line learning system
 - Deliverable: summary report



Milestones

- April 2014: EMTP model (“machine”)
- June 2014: Machine characterization platform
- Jul. 2014: Machine characterized
- Sept. 2014: Off-Line Learning System
- Oct. 2014: Real-time machine simulation (LabVIEW/Multisim)
- Dec. 2014: Automated On-line Learning System



Risk Factors

- Availability/Access to motor test facility and dynamometer
- Adaptation of the Learning system from batch-mode to online/real-time
- Integration/automation of dynamometer, data collection, model/simulation, and optimization.



Future work FY15

- Adapt learning system for electronically coupled devices
 - Characterize an inverter using the machine as the dynamic source/load
 - Develop and simulate real-time inverter model in LabVIEW/Multisim/FPGA
 - Develop and implement automated on-line learning system

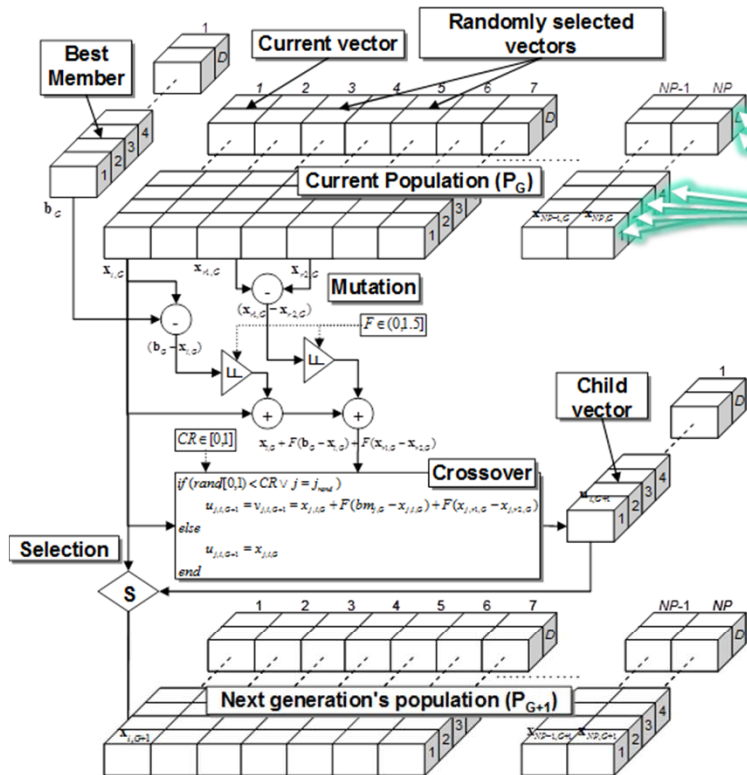


Future work ...

- Create an “Oracle” – “Intelligent Historian”
 - Identify phenomena of interest
 - Determine appropriate sample rates and algorithms
 - Identify the shortfall (if any) in the existing PMU fleet
 - Prototype “Oracle”
- Transition “Oracle” to the field
 - Identify utility/industry partner
 - Collect field data
 - Characterize phenomena of interest
 - Develop Initial Condition-Based Maintenance Algorithms



Q&A



Electrical data

Data type: Basic
 Rotor type: Single squirrel cage
☒ Saturation of leakage inductances
 Unit: 6 A

Circuit Parameters

R _s	2.314552	Ω
X _s	2.700451	Ω
L _{m1}	84.866917	Ω
L _{m2}	84.866917	Ω
Deep bar factor	0	
R _{r1}	2.314552	Ω
L _{r1}	2.700451	Ω
R _{r2}	0	Ω
L _{r2}	0	H

Mechanical data

Lock rotor for negative speed: ☒
 Number of masses: 1
 Index of rotor mass: 1

Mass data: mechanical parameters for the shaft system

Mass index i	Fraction of external torque	Moment of inertia I _i	Speed deviation damping	Mutual damping	Spring constant	Absolute speed damping
1	1	0.115622	0			0

☐ Use inertia constant H (s) instead of Moment of inertia

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Mass data: Observe, Scope and Control selections

Mass index i	Angle Teta _i	Angular velocity Omega _i	Torque Tm _i	Torque Tmss _i	Torque Control Tm _i
1					

