

**Study Committee C2**  
**Power System Operation and Control**  
**Paper C2-10550**

**Synchrophasor-based Applications to Enhance Electrical System Performance in the Netherlands**

M. Popov<sup>1</sup>, N. Kumar<sup>1</sup>, A. Boričič<sup>1</sup>, M. Naglič<sup>6</sup>, I. Tyuryukanov<sup>1</sup>, M. Tealane<sup>1</sup>, J. Rueda<sup>1</sup>, A. Jongepier<sup>2</sup>, E. Wierenga<sup>2</sup>, M. van Riet<sup>3</sup>, O. Baglaybter<sup>4</sup>, G. Rietveld<sup>5</sup>, J. Bos<sup>6</sup>, M. van der Meijden<sup>6</sup>, D. Klaar<sup>6</sup>, P. Palensky<sup>1</sup>

1. Delft University of Technology, Faculty of EEMCS, Delft, the Netherlands; 2. Stedin, the Netherlands; 3. Qirion, the Netherlands; 4. General Electric, UK; 5. VSL & University of Twente, the Netherlands; 6. Tennet TSO, the Netherlands;

**Concept of a Distributed Digital Data Platform and Applications**

- WAMPAC (Wide-Area Monitoring, Protection, And Control) is one of the most promising enabling technologies to tackle the challenges that modern power systems are facing.
- The developed platform can simulate power system and telecommunication phenomena in real-time and process the measurement data of user-defined applications.
- The platform can be used to test advanced WAMPAC algorithms under realistic conditions.

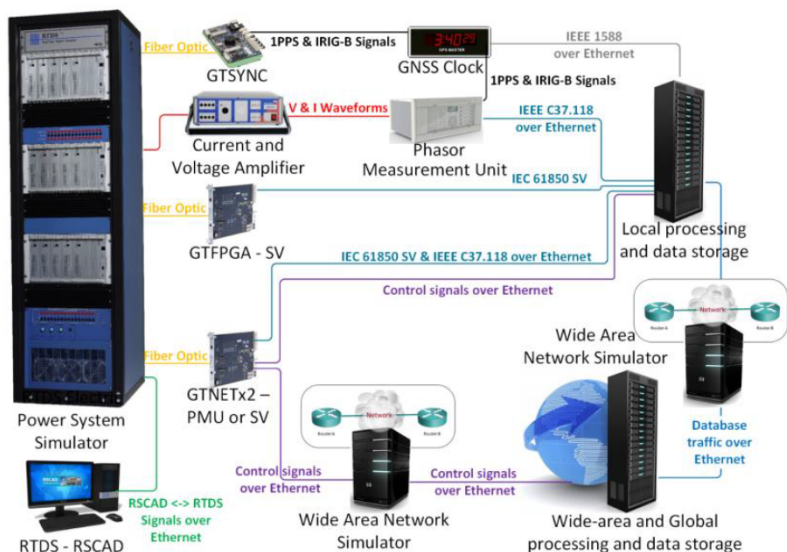


Figure 2. WAMPAC-ready cyber-physical platform for online validation of closed-loop applications

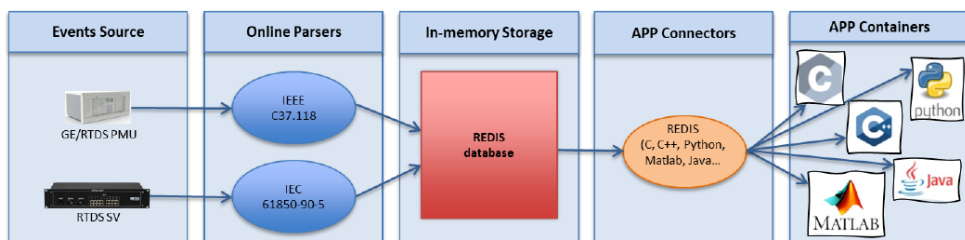


Figure 3. Digital platform for online data collection and processing in user-defined applications

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## Stability-Aware Controlled System Separation

- Modern interconnected power systems operate under increasing pressure, which leads to an increased rate of severe events and blackouts in recent years.
- Controlled system separation aims to counteract the cascading chain of events by early detection of instability while minimizing the loss of load and equipment overloads.
- Three main questions: (i) when to split, (ii) where to split, (iii) what to do after splitting.
- The developed WAMPAC algorithms tackle these questions successfully, delivering excellent performance and the ability to improve system stability under critical conditions.

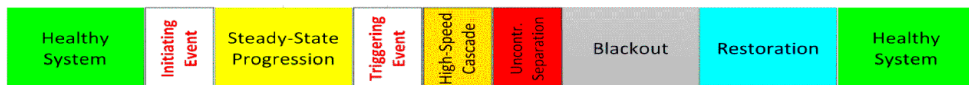


Figure 4. Typical blackout scenario [12]

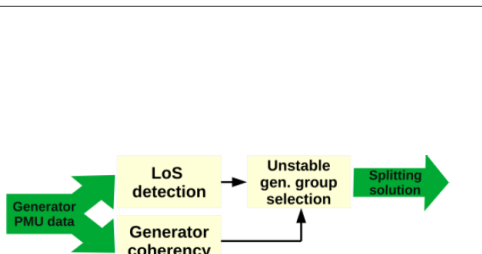


Figure 5. Decision logic of controlled splitting

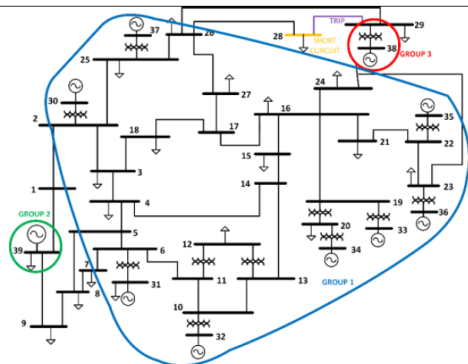


Figure 6. Three groups of coherent generators [15]

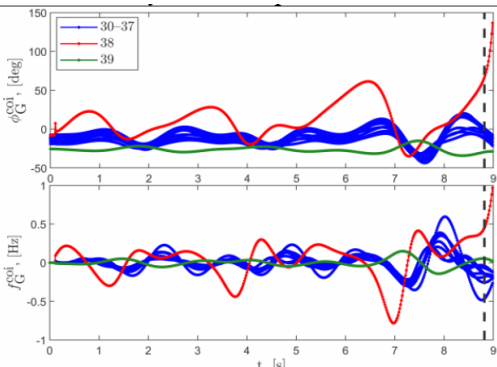


Figure 7a. Unstable transient

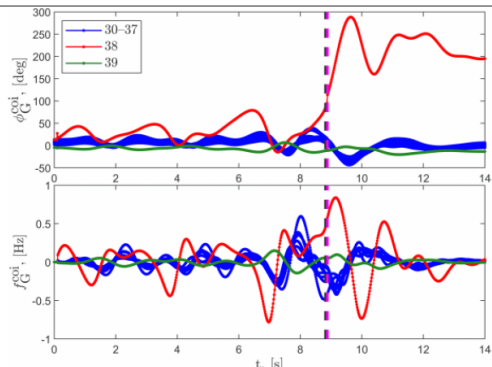


Figure 7b. Splitting transient

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### Event Detection, Localization and Classification

- A possible futuristic capability of the WAMPAC platform is to achieve a high degree of situational awareness – real-time detection, localization, and classification of disturbances.
- An incremental deep learning classification algorithm is developed, with good performance.

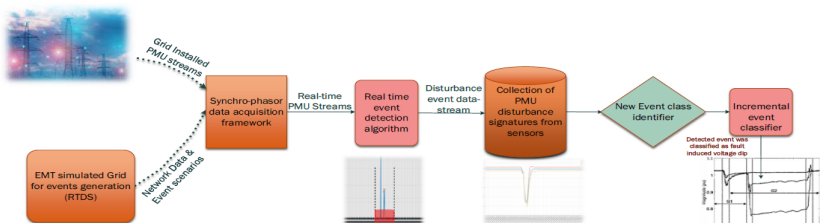


Figure 8. An expert system comprising Real-time disturbance event detection, classification and localization

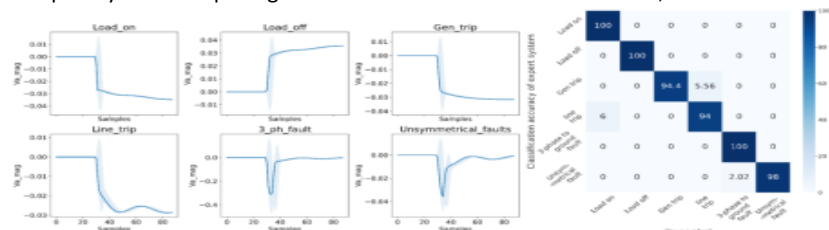


Figure 10. (a) Disturbance Events after pre-processing. (b) Incremental Learning accuracy after classification

### Power Systems Vulnerability Analysis

- Vulnerability is a risk level with respect to the occurrence of cascading events. With the decrease (increase) of synchronous (inverter-based) generation, this risk level notably rises.
- By monitoring and quantifying system strength and ADN-impact, dangerous grid states can be detected in real-time, providing the opportunity for preventive WAMPAC measures.

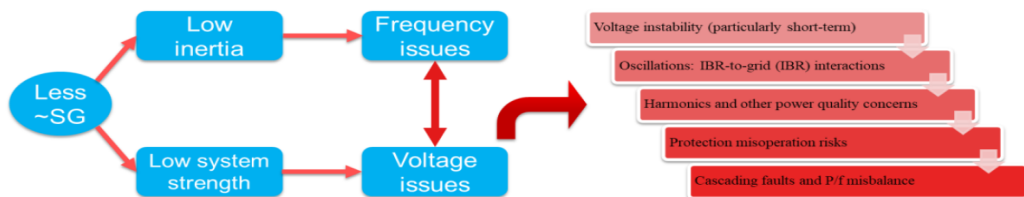
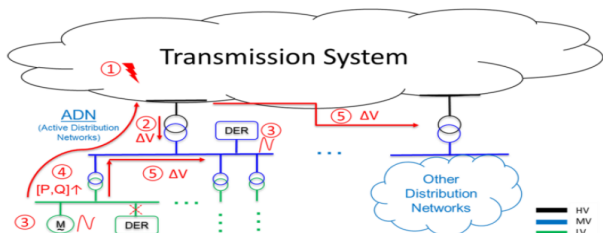


Figure 13. Fundamental system impacts due to the reduction of synchronous generation



- (1) Initial fault/disturbance in the transmission grid, near the TSO-DSO interface
- (2) Propagation of a voltage drop throughout the nearby (active) distribution networks
- (3) Complex DER/motors response and interactions, causing voltage dynamics and possible trips
- (4) Increased post-fault stress on the DSO-TSO interface bus (e.g. active/reactive power)
- (5) Fast propagating voltage perturbations and potential cascading to other grid sections

Figure 12. Exemplified impact of Active Distribution Networks (ADN) on the post-fault resilience