Data-Driven Analytics for Power System Stability

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OUTLINE

1 **Background:** what is the current status?

2 **Motivation:** why we need this research?

3 **Problem Description:** what are key research problems?

4 **Methodology**

- Feature selection
- Statistic error analysis
- Credibility evaluation
- Randomized learning
- Online assessment
- Real-time assessment
- Missing data
- Transfer learning

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Power System Stability

Definition

"The ability of an electric power system to regain a state of operating equilibrium after being subjected to a disturbance."

Conventional power grid → "Smart Grid" → "Energy Internet (?)"

- **Generation side**: high-level intermittent renewable energy integration
- **Demand side:** demand response, electric vehicle, distributed energy storage, etc.
- **Device-grid interface:** power-electronics converters

Higher operating uncertainties
+
Complicated system dynamics

Recent major blackout events

- 2003: North America Blackout
- 2006: West Europe Blackout
- …
- 2012: India Blackout
- …
- 2016: South Australia Blackout
- … ?

Very high wind power penetration level (48%)

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Classification for Power System Stability

- Rotor Angle Stability (large-disturbance and small-disturbance)
- Voltage Stability (short-term or long-term)
- Frequency Stability (short-term and long-term)

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{p}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) \qquad \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{p}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})$$

Classification for Stability Assessment and Control

On-line Stability Assessment → **Preventive Control** | **Real-time Stability Assessment** → **Emergency Control**

time

Steady State (pre-fault)

Contingency

Dynamic State (post-fault)

Accuracy, Speed, Knowledge

Accuracy, Earliness, Robustness

the faster, the more faults can be assessed

the earlier, the more time is left for control

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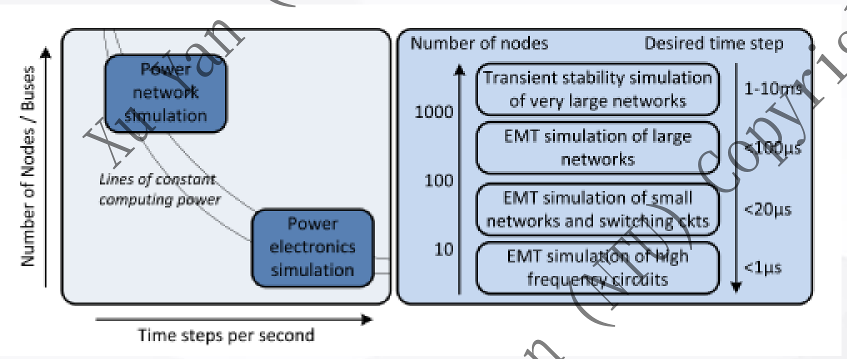
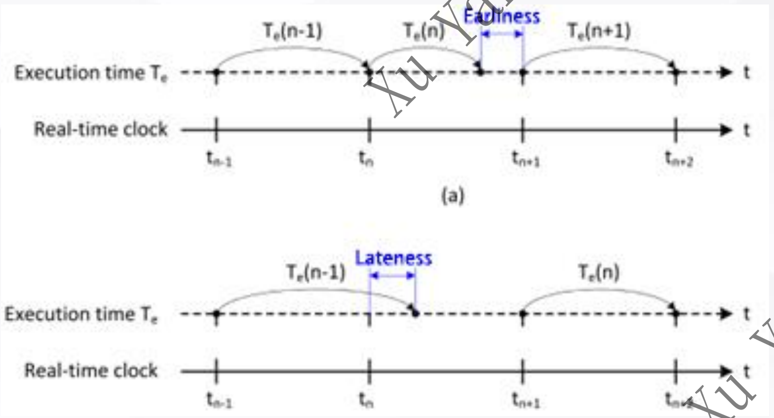
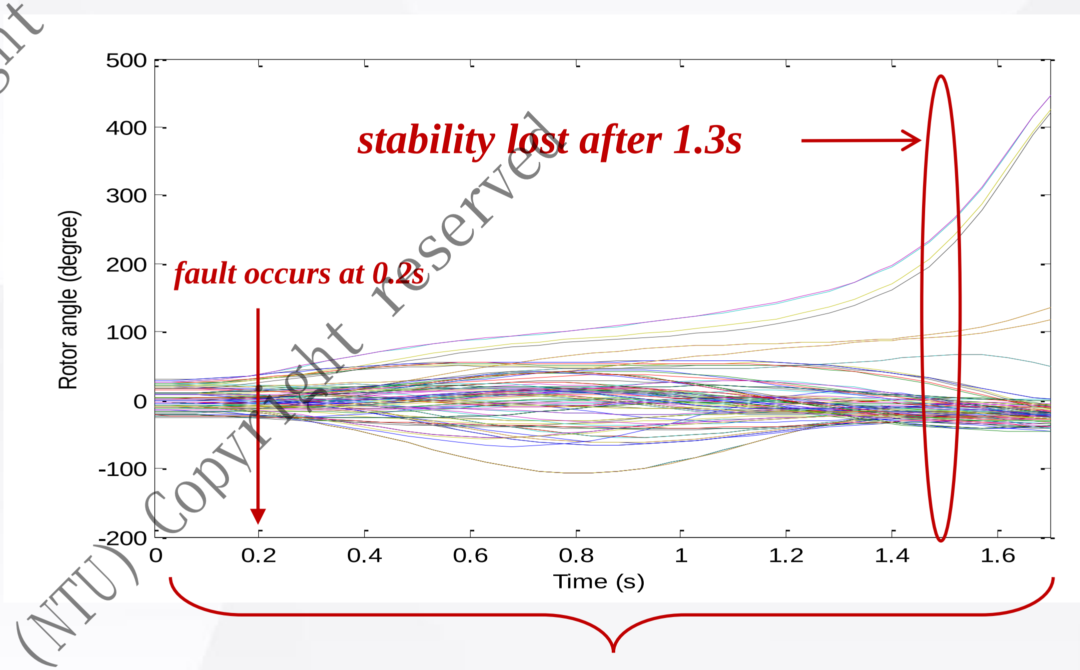
Conventional Methods (Model-based)

- **Time-domain Simulation:** to solve a large-scale differential-algebraic equation (DAE) set
- **Data requirement**: system model (static and dynamic), network topology, state-estimation, fault, etc.
- **Outputs**: system's time-varying trajectories
- **Event-based control:** lookup decision table, contingency indexing

"for a 14,000-bus system, one disturbance analysis could involve a set of 15,000 differential equations and 40,000 nonlinear algebraic equations for an simulation time duration of 10-20s; besides, the number of disturbances to be considered is also enormous, e.g., for the 14,000-bus system, the typical number of postulated disturbances is between 2000 and 3000."







PSS/E simulation costs 2.2s CPU time

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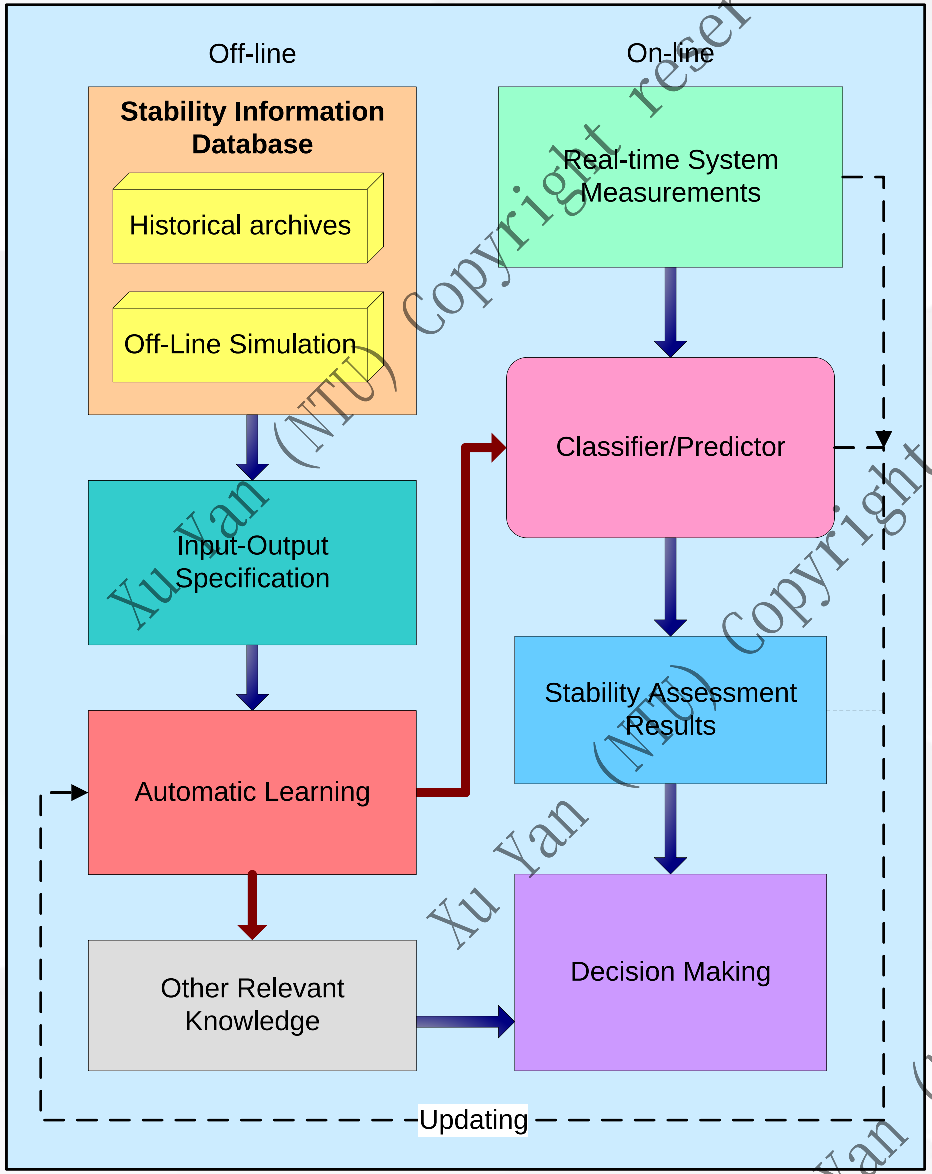
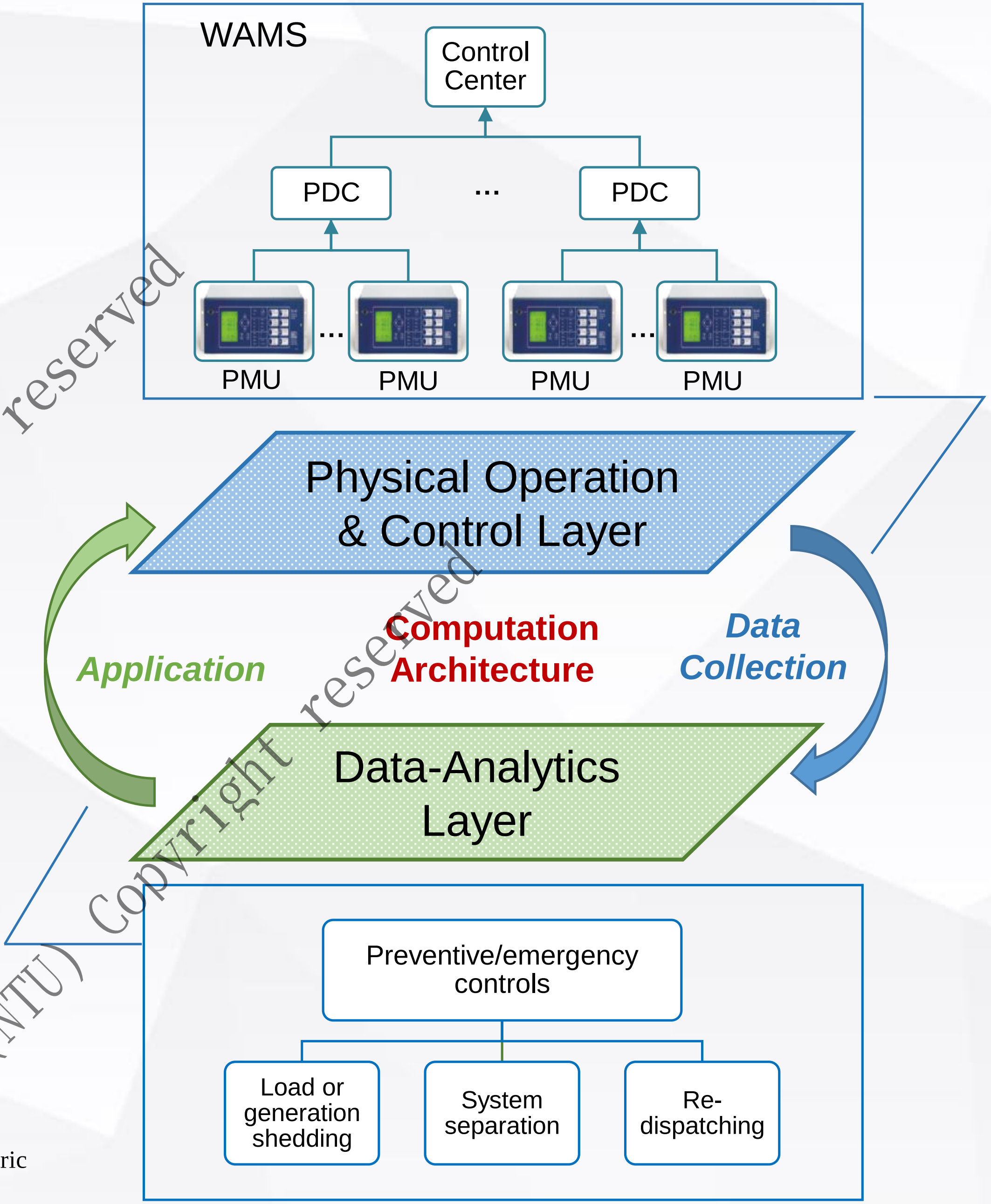
Data-Driven Method





Z.Y. Dong, **Y. Xu**, P. Zhang, and K.P. Wong "Using intelligent system to assess an electric power system's real-time stability," ***IEEE Intelligent Systems Magazine***, 2013.

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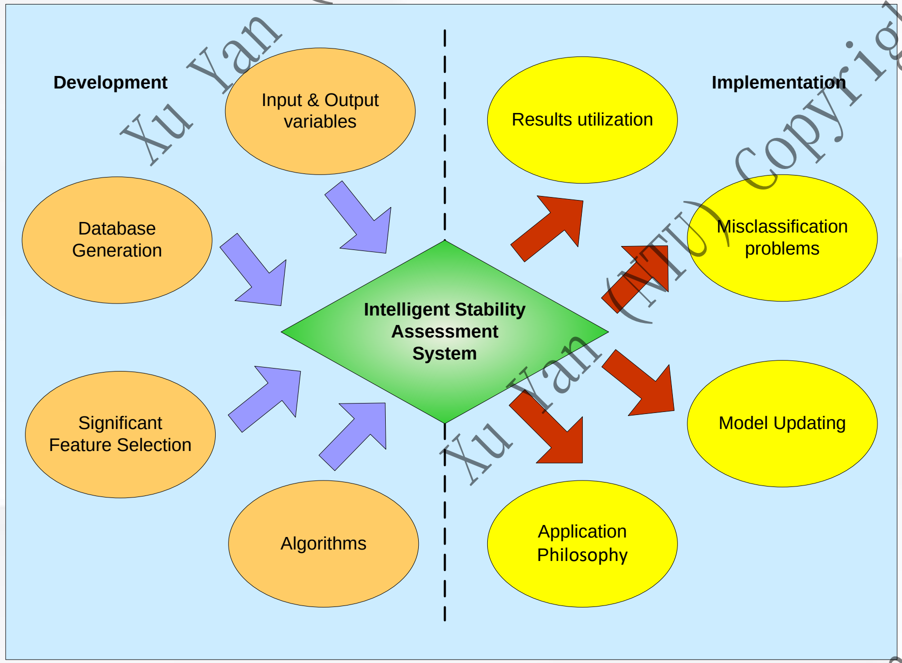
Key Research Problems (how to?)

- Generate a comprehensive stability **database**
- Improve the **accuracy, speed, and reliability**
- Extract **interpretable knowledge** to support stability control
- Mitigate abnormal situations, such as **missing data, communication delay**
- Extend to other applications, e.g., **equipment fault diagnosis and health management**
- Select/extract **significant features**
- Develop effective data-analytics **algorithms**



	Working institutes	Key Funders
2008-2011	华南理工大学 South China University of Technology	NSFC
2009-2011	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University 香港理工大學	EPRI Electric Power Research Institute
2011-2016	The University of Newcastle Australia; The University of Sydney	Australian Government Australian Research Council; Ausgrid
2016-now	Nanyang Technological University Singapore	Ministry of Education Singapore; Rolls-Royce; National Research Foundation Prime Minister's Office Singapore

Z.Y. Dong, **Y. Xu**, P. Zhang, and K.P. Wong "Using intelligent system to assess an electric power system's real-time stability," ***IEEE Intelligent Systems Magazine***, 2013.

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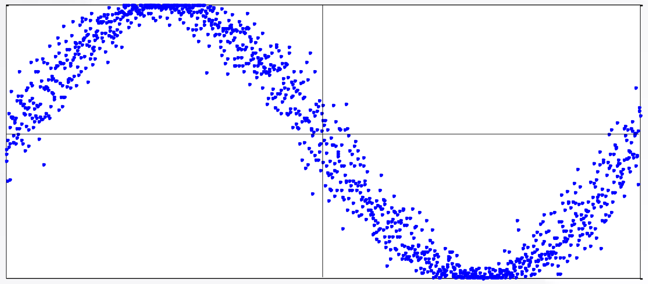
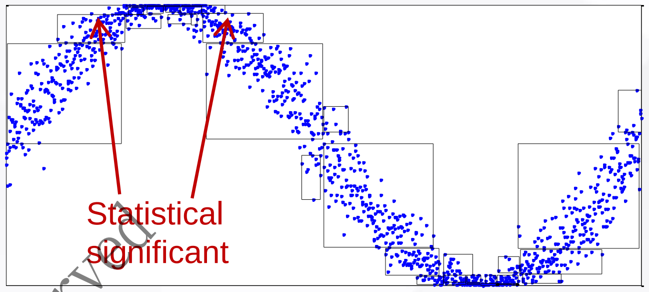
Distance-based Feature Evaluation and Residual Analysis

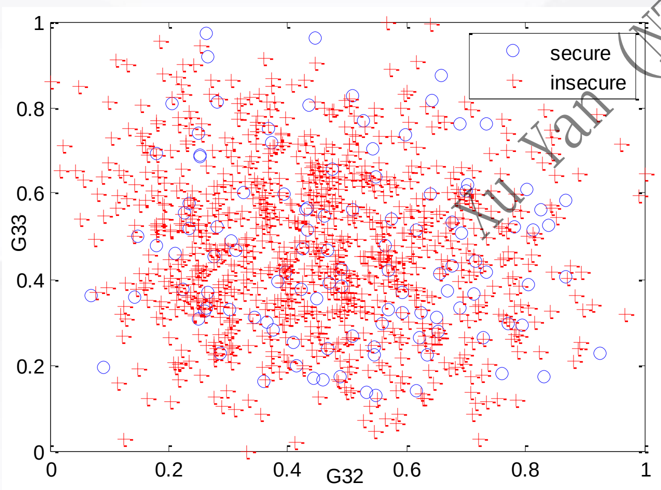
- Evaluate the quality of features according to **how well their values distinguish among instances near each other**; Consider both the difference in features' values and classes, as well as the distance between the instances; Good features can cluster similar instances and separate dissimilar ones in the distance space.

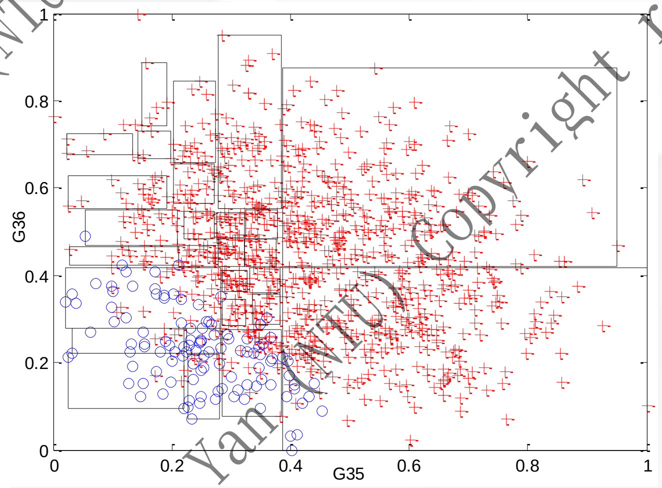
$$
\begin{cases}
diff(X,R,R') = \dfrac{|value(X,R)-value(X,R')|}{\max(X)-\min(X)} \\
W[X]^{i+1} = W[X]^{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{k} diff(X,R_i,H_j)/(m\cdot k) + \\
\sum_{C\neq class(R_i)}^{k} [\dfrac{P(C)}{1-P(class(R_i))}\cdot \sum_{j=1}^{k} diff(X,R_i,M_j(C))]/(m\cdot k)
\end{cases}
$$

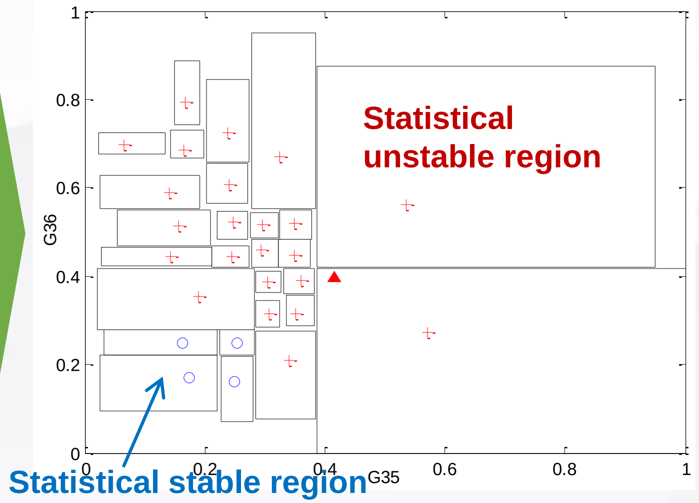




- **Residual:** the difference between an event's observed (actual) occurrence probability and expected occurrence probability.







Y. Xu, et al, "Preventive dynamic security control of power systems based on pattern discovery technique," ***IEEE Trans. Power Systems***, 2012.

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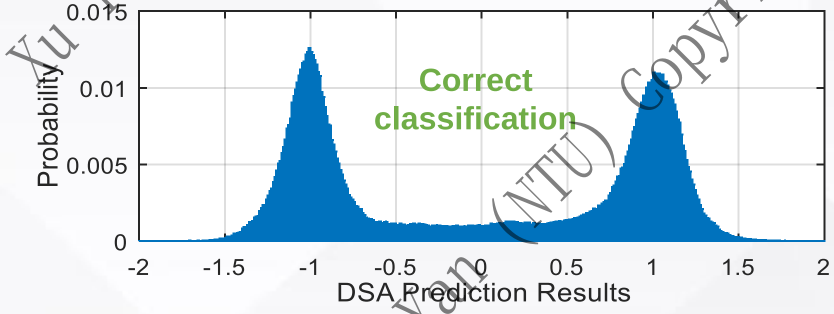
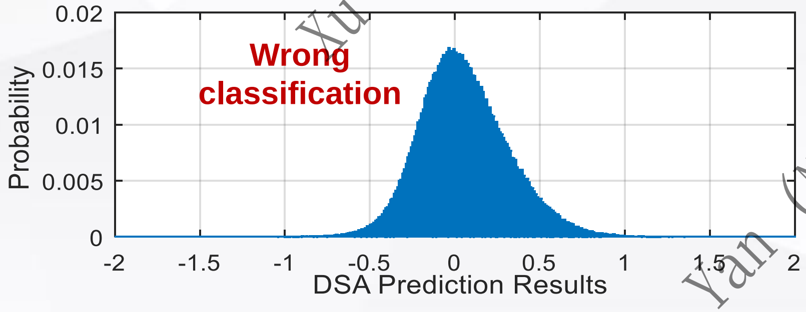
Statistical Error Analysis

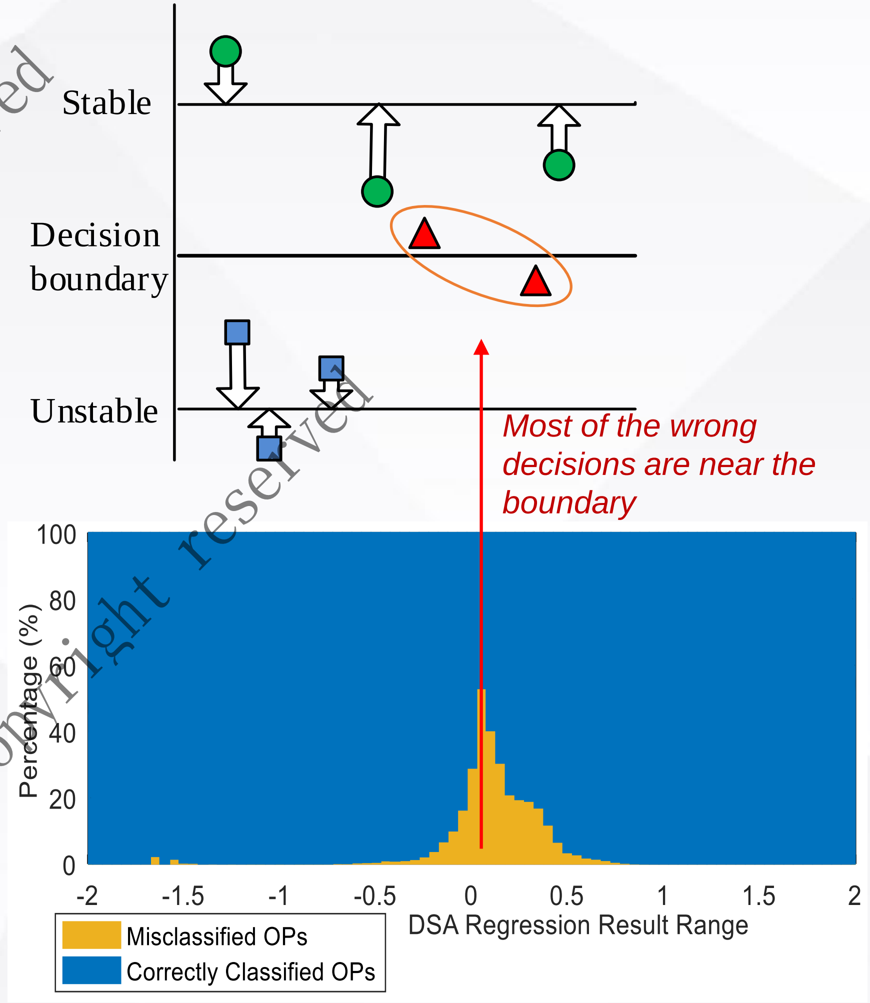
- The essence of **statistical learning** is to fit the historical distribution of a database, and assumes that the future unknown event follows this distribution.
- Prediction error may stem from **1) imperfect fitting** and **2) variation of data distribution**
- How to convert a **numeric** value to a **class** label?

$$\text{If} \begin{cases} y > 0 \ \rightarrow \ y = 1 \text{ (stable)} \\ y \le 0 \ \rightarrow \ y = -1 \text{ (unstable)} \end{cases}$$



(a)





Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu***, et al, "Intelligent early-warning of power system dynamic insecurity risk towards optimal accuracy-efficiency tradeoff," ***IEEE Trans. Industrial Informatics***, 2017.

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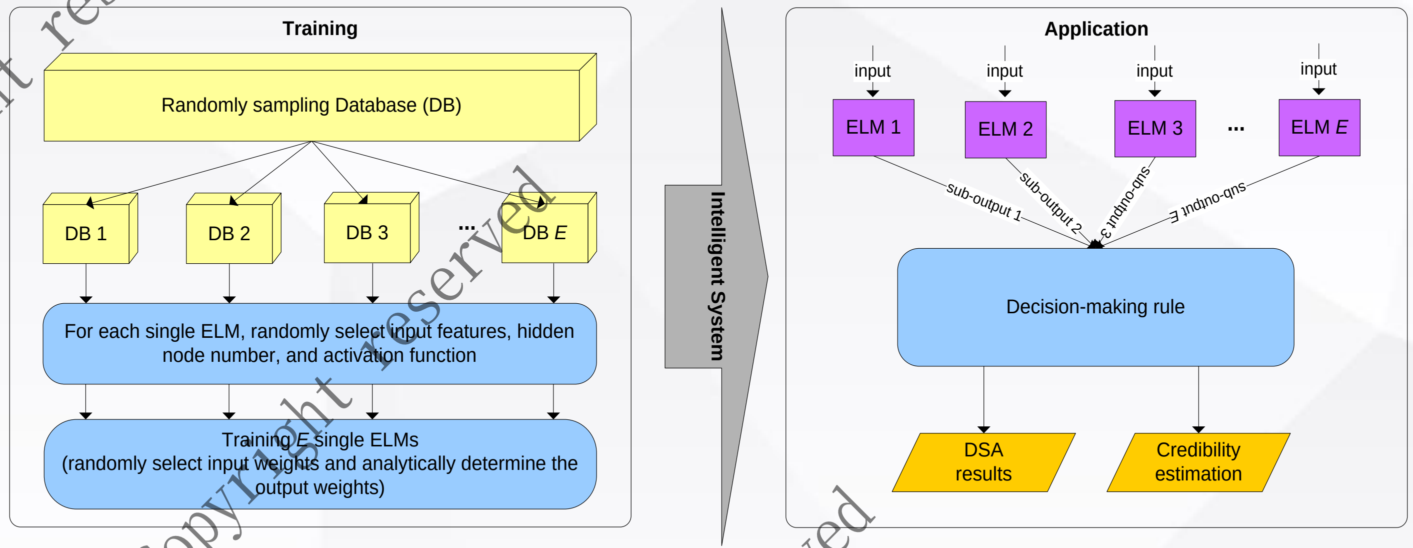
Credibility-Oriented Stability Assessment

If we are unable to avoid errors, can we identify them?

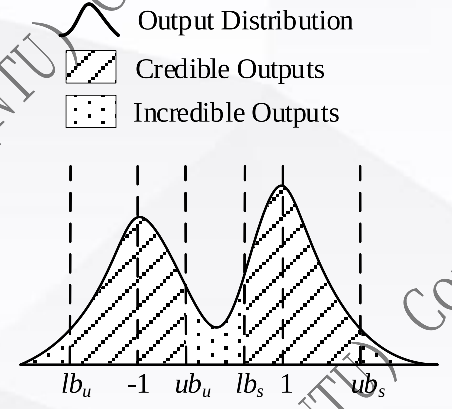
Ensemble Learning

- Combine a set of individual learners to make a **plurality decision**
- Single learners can compensate for each others, and the whole model can **reduce aggregated variance**



Credible Evaluation

- Evaluate an individual decision's "**credibility**" based on the difference between the observable value and the expect value
- Evaluate the whole decision's "credibility" based on the **consistence** of the individual members
- **Only** implement "credible" stability results in practice



$$\frac{\text{area (incredible)}}{\text{area (credible)} + \text{area (incredible)}} < r \Rightarrow Y \text{ is credible}$$

otherwise, Y is incredible

$$\textbf{If} \begin{cases} y \in [lb_s, ub_s] \Rightarrow y = 1 \text{ (stable)} \\ y \in [lb_u, ub_u] \Rightarrow y = -1 \text{ (unstable)} \\ y \in (ub_u, lb_s) \text{or} (-\infty, lb_u) \text{or} (ub_s, +\infty) \Rightarrow y = 0 \\ \qquad \text{(incredible output)} \end{cases}$$

For E single learning units, suppose m of them generating incredible outputs, s of them generating stable outputs, and u of them generating unstable outputs:

$$\textbf{If} \quad m/E \geq r \Rightarrow Y = 0 \text{ (incredible ensemble result)}$$

$$\textbf{Else If} \begin{cases} s > u \Rightarrow Y = 1 \text{ (secure instance)} \\ s \leq u \Rightarrow Y = -1 \text{ (risky instance)} \end{cases}$$

Y. Xu, et al, "A reliable intelligent system for real-time dynamic security assessment of power systems," ***IEEE Trans. Power Systems***, 2012.

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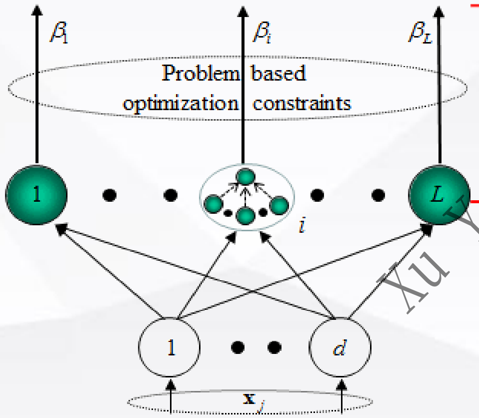
Randomized Algorithms for Ensemble Learning

Keys to Ensemble Learning

- **Diversity** (data, structure, and parameter)
- Learning and tuning **speed**



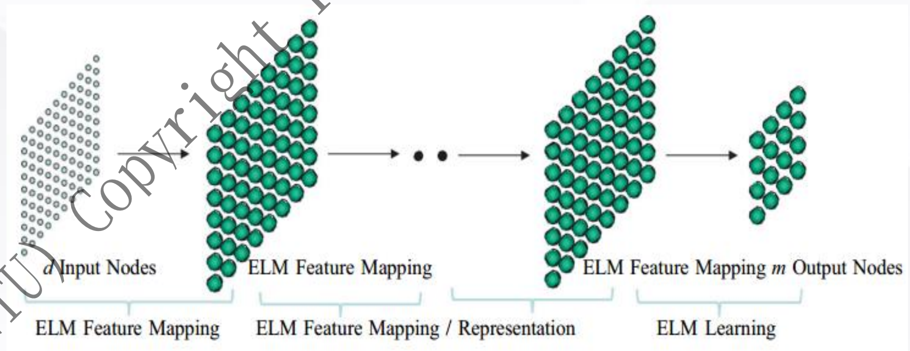
Feature learning
Clustering
Regression
Classification

Hidden nodes need not be tuned. A hidden node of ELM can be a subnetwork of several nodes.

Extreme Learning Machine (ELM)

$$f_{\tilde{N}}(\mathbf{x}_j) = \sum_{i=1}^{\tilde{N}} \beta_i \cdot \vartheta(\mathbf{w}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j + b_i) = \mathrm{t}_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, N$$

- **Randomly** selecting the input weights and biases for hidden nodes $\mathbf{w}$ and b, and
- **Analytically** determining the output weights β



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Pre-fault Online Stability Assessment/Contingency Filtering

IEEE 145-bus System Test Results
(Transient Stability Assessment)

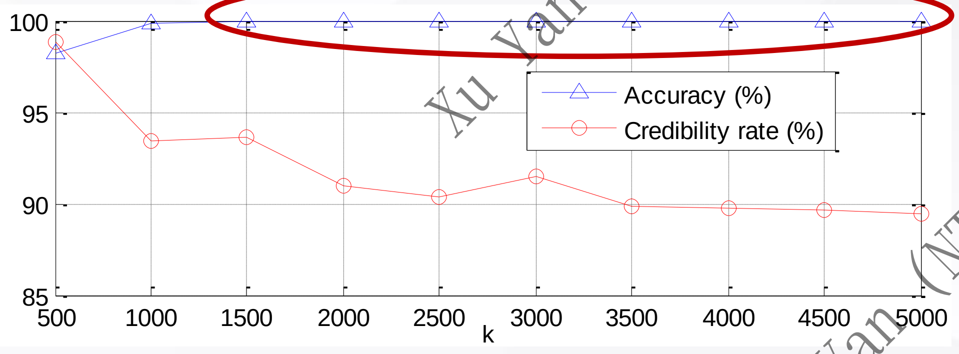
Contingency	Credibility	Accuracy
Fault at bus #1, tripping line 1-6	89.25%	100%
Fault at bus #2, tripping line 2-6	91.54%	100%
Fault at bus #6, tripping line 6-10	94.64%	100%
Fault at bus #89, tripping line 89-76	94.48%	100%
Average	92.48%	100%

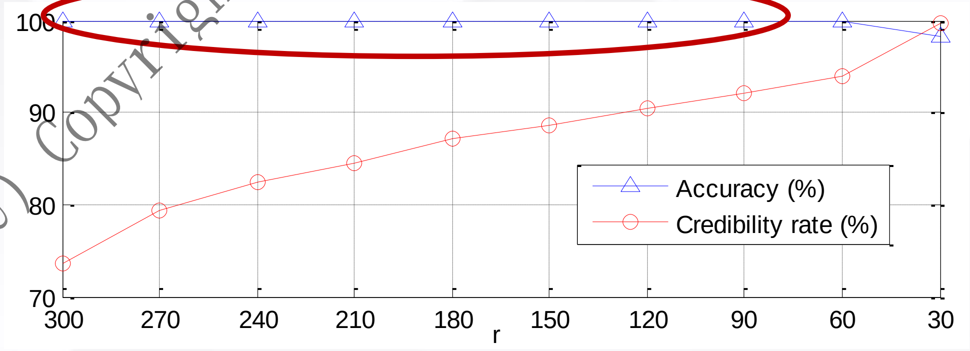
China Southern Power Grid Equivalent System
(CCT Estimation)

Contingency	Credibility	MAE
Fault at a 500kV corridor bus	96.82%	0.0115s

The "credible" decisions are highly (100%) accurate

High accuracy can be obtained on the cost of credibility rate.
If combined with T-D simulation: with 100% accuracy, 16 times faster than pure T-D simulation





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Optimal Accuracy-Efficiency Trade-off

Multi-objective Optimization

- The parameters involved in the credible decision-making rule are user-defined. They can be further optimized.
- Optimally balance the tradeoff between **stability assessment accuracy** (A) and **efficiency** (C).

Objectives: $\min_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{x}) = -\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{x})$

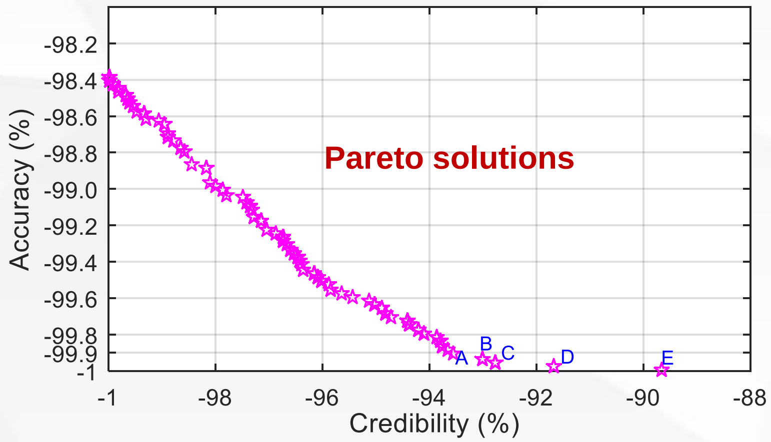
where, $\mathbf{x} = [lb_U, ub_U, lb_S, ub_S, r]$; $\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{x}) = [C, A] = [p_1(\mathbf{x}), p_2(\mathbf{x})]$

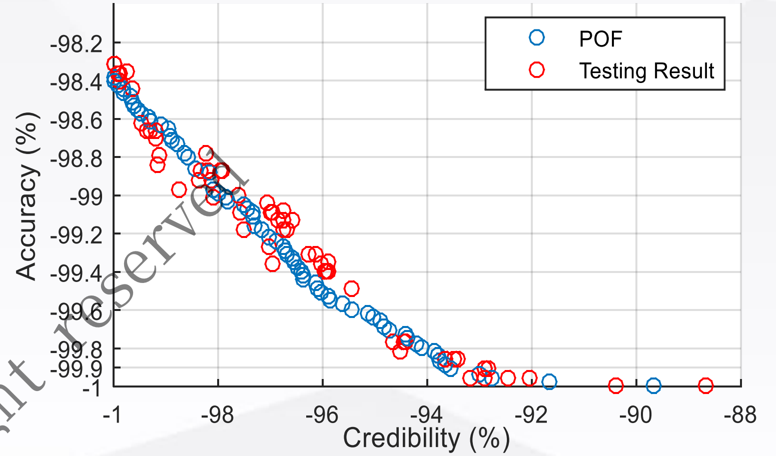
$$\text{Effciency} \propto C = \frac{\text{no. of credible results}}{\text{no. of testing instances}} \times 100\%$$

$$A = \frac{\text{no. of correctly classified instances}}{\text{no. of credible results}} \times 100\%$$

subject to: $lb_U < U;\ \ U < ub_U < \frac{U+S}{2}$

$$\frac{U+S}{2} < lb_S < S;\ ub_S > S;\ 0 < r < 1$$





Pareto Points	Testing Performance		Average Computation Time		
	Credibility	Accuracy	ELM Ensemble	T-D Simulation	Overall
A	92.82%	99.9%		11.7 min	11.8 min
B	92.47%	99.95%		13.3 min	13.4 min
C	92.02%	99.95%	5.12 s	15 min	15.1 min
D	90.39%	100%		18.3 min	18.4 min
E	88.66%	100%		21.1 min	21.2 min

15 times faster than pure T-D simulation

Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu***, et al, "Intelligent early-warning of power system dynamic insecurity risk towards optimal accuracy-efficiency tradeoff," ***IEEE Trans. Industrial Informatics***, 2017.

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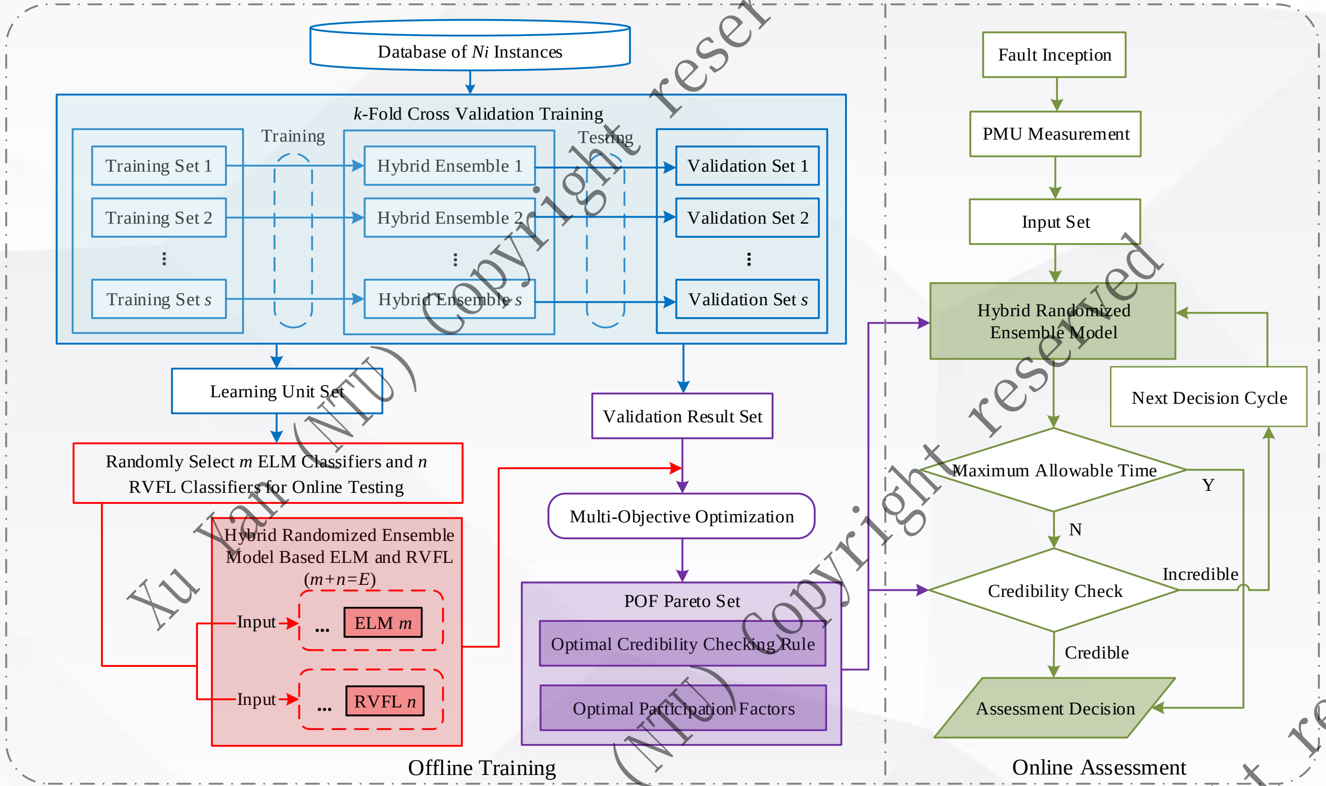
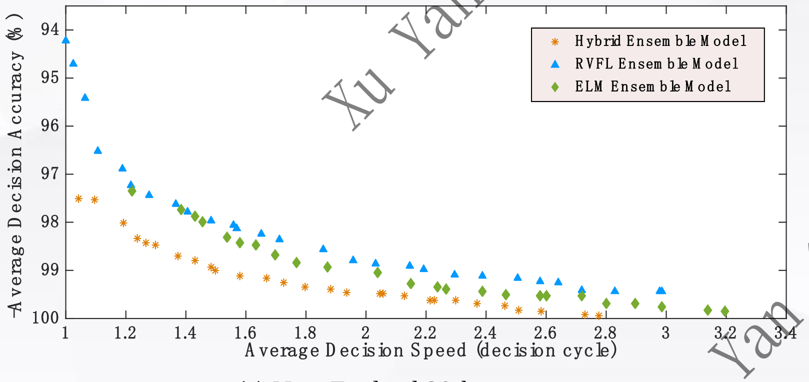
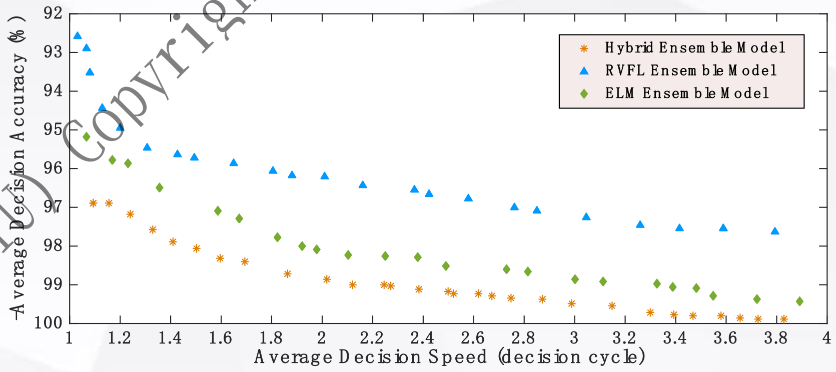
Post-fault (Short-term Voltage) Online Stability Assessment



- The hybrid randomized ensemble model consists of multiple randomized learning algorithms to improve the learning diversity.
- Optimally balance the tradeoff between **stability assessment accuracy** (*A*) and **speed** (*S*).
- Given such faster assessment speed, the proposed method can activate the emergency control actions at an earlier stage, which improves the control effectiveness and reduce the load shedding amount.



(a) New England 39-bus test system



(b) Nordic test system

C. Ren, **Y. Xu***, et al, "A Hybrid Randomized Learning System for Temporal-Adaptive Voltage Stability Assessment of Power Systems," ***IEEE Trans. Industrial Informatics***, 2019.

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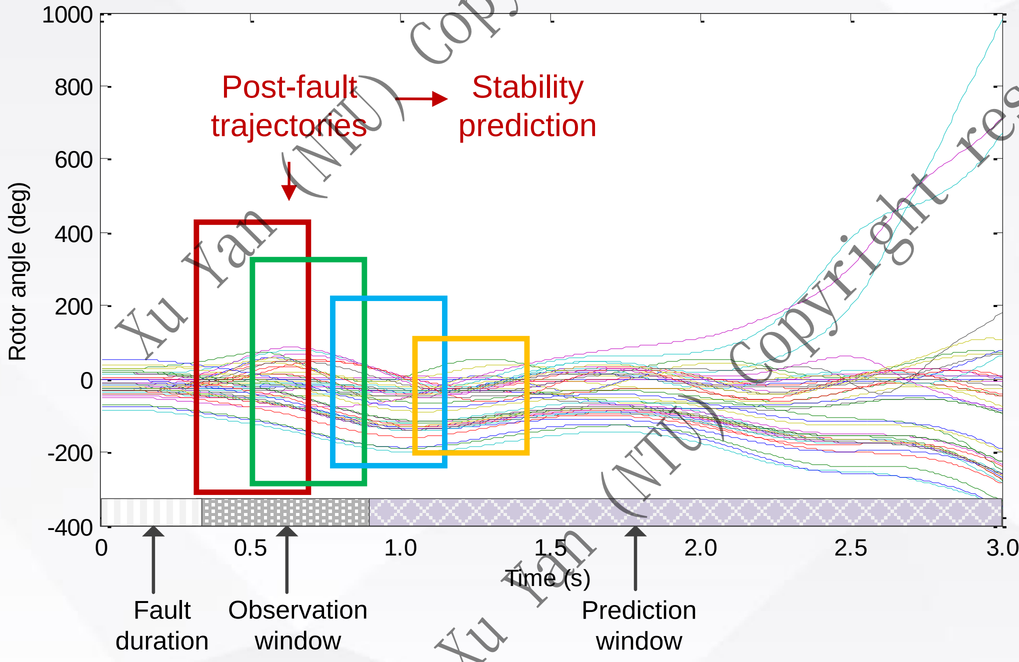
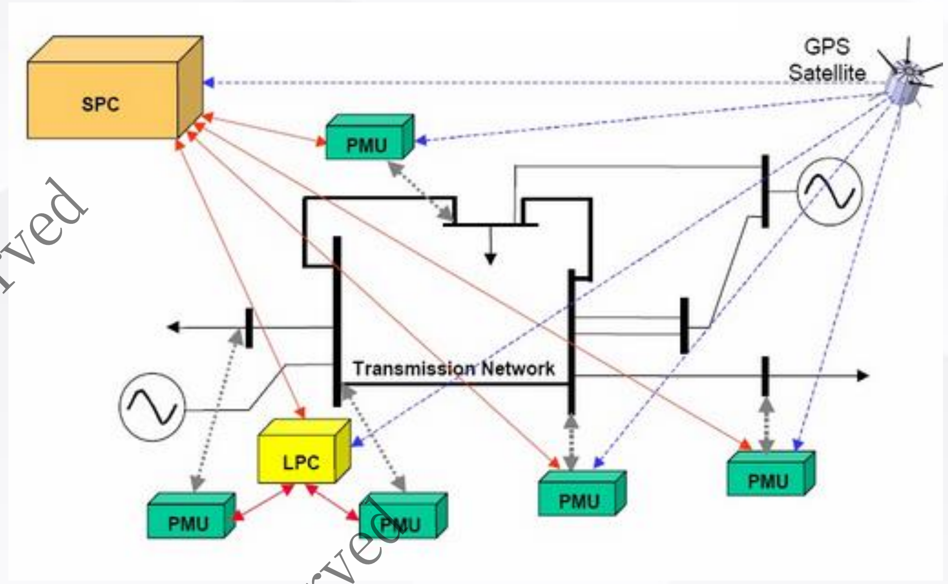
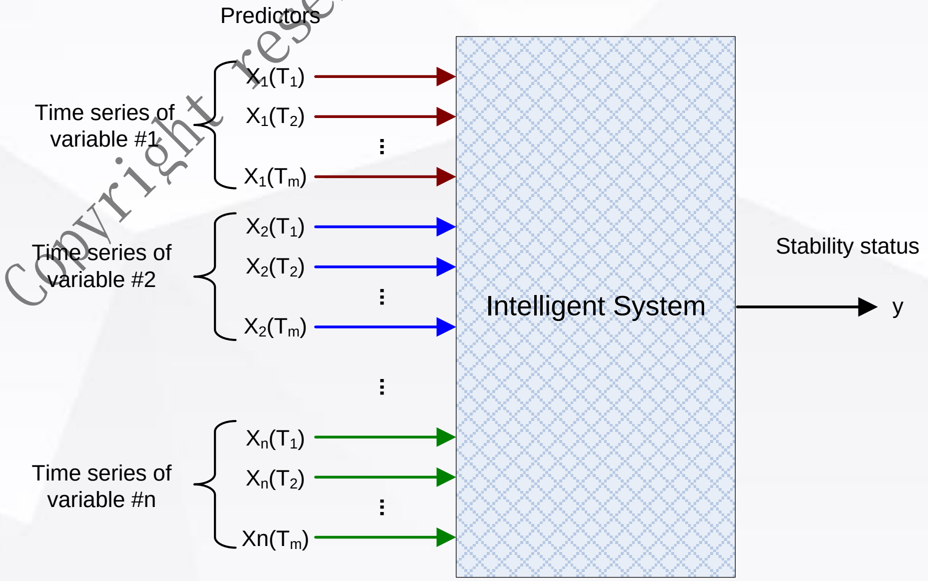
Post-Fault Real-Time Stability Assessment

Response-based stability assessment and control

- More **robust, accurate, and generalized**
- **Decision speed**: the time-window length







- **slower** decision speed → **more** dynamic information → tends to be **more accurate** → **less** time for control
- **faster** decision speed → **less** dynamic information → tends to be **less accurate** → **more** time for control

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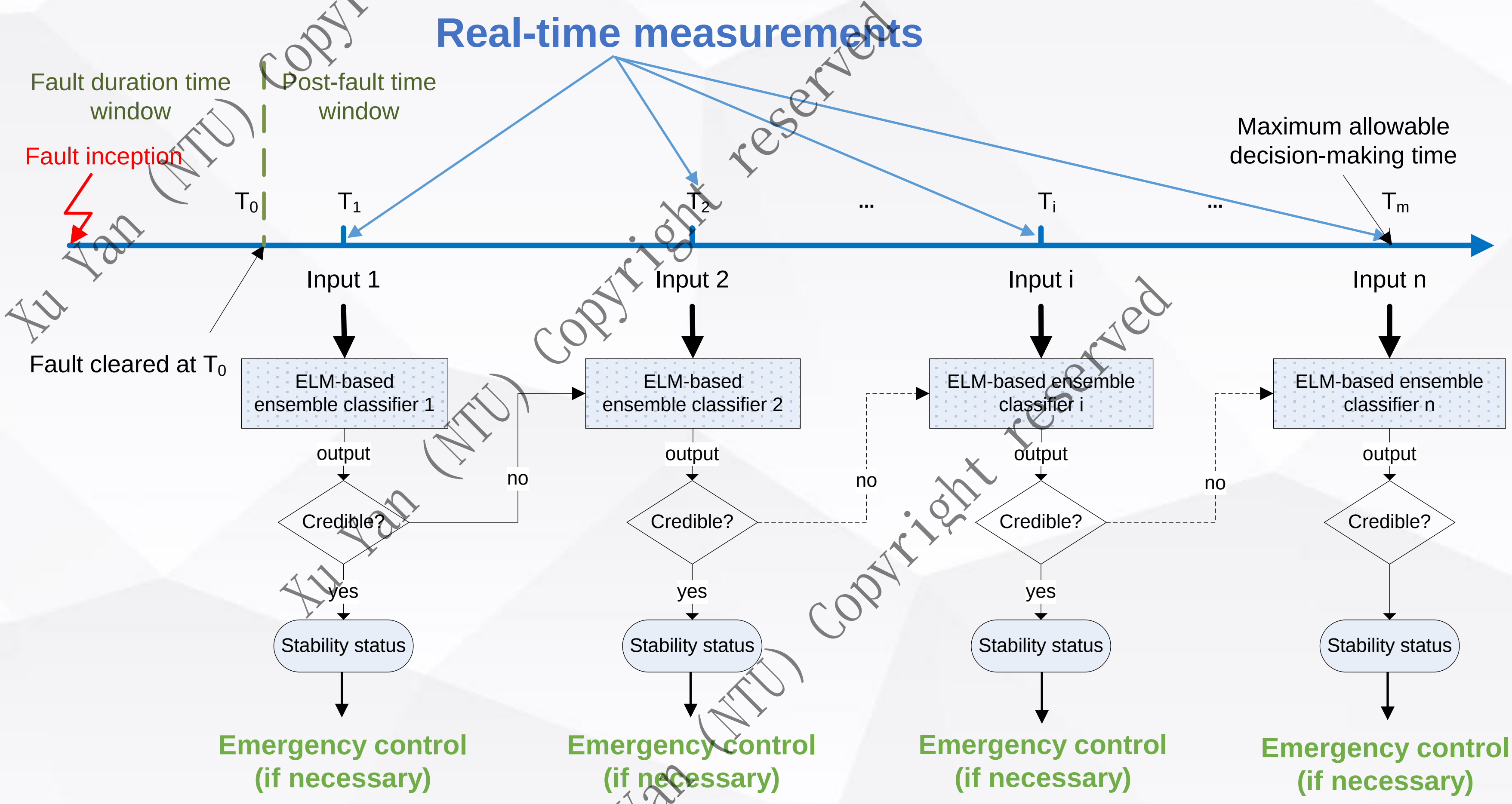
Time-Adaptive Method for Generalized Time-Series Decision-Making Problems

- **Adaptively** (in time domain) make decisions based on the output credibility
- Provide an accurate decision at an **appropriate earlier** time
- **Balance** the assessment accuracy and the decision speed



R. Zhang, **Y. Xu**, et al "Post-disturbance transient stability assessment of power systems by a self-adaptive intelligent system," ***IET Gen. Trans. & Dist.***, 2015.
A. Khamis, **Y. Xu**, et al, "Faster detection of Microgrid islanding events using an adaptive ensemble classifier," ***IEEE Trans. Smart Grid***, 2017.

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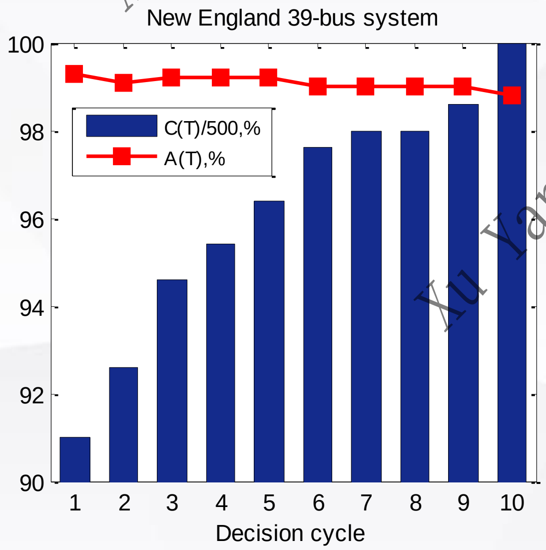
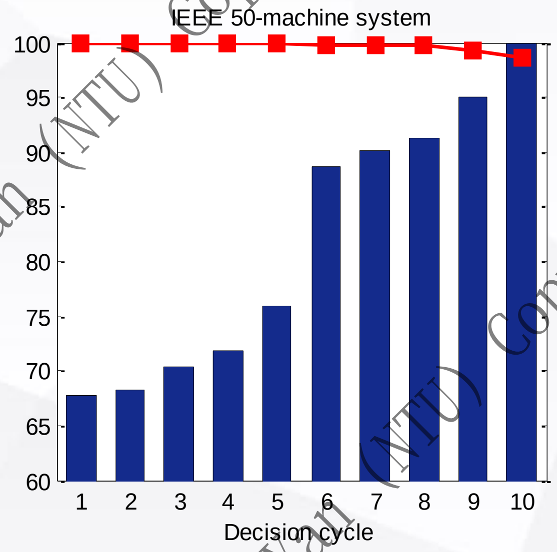
Test Results

[1] Large power system stability assessment

Literature	Response time	Accuracy (%)
I. Kamwa, et al [10]	2 to 3s	96%~99.9%
I. Kamwa, et al [11]	1 or 2s	
I. Kamwa, et al [12]	150 and 300ms	
S. Rovnyak, et al [9]	8 cycles	
N. Amjady, et al [13]	6 cycles	
N. Amjady, et al [14]	5 cycles	
U.Annakkage, et al [16]	4 cycles	

Our method: average decision speed: 1.9 cycle; average accuracy 99.7%

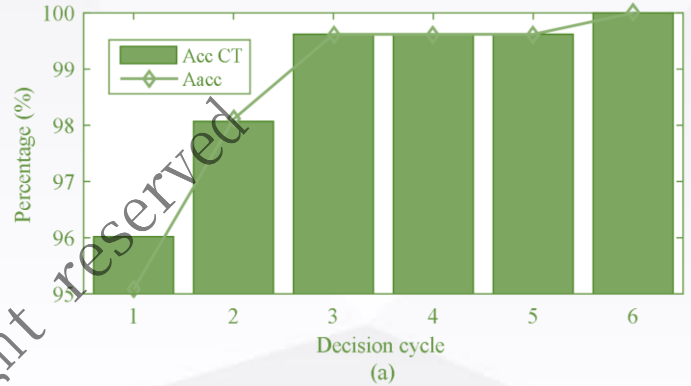


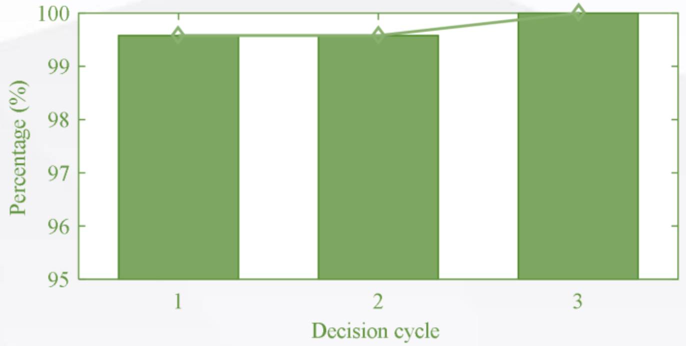


[2] Microgrid islanding detection

Literature	Speed	Accuracy (%)
[18]	5 cycle	90.0
[19], [20]	0.125s	94.45
[21]	23.9ms	98
[10]	150ms	95.6
[22], [23]	0.23s	100

Our method: average decision speed: 1.1 cycle; average accuracy 99.3%





[1]. R. Zhang, **Y. Xu**, et al “Post-disturbance transient stability assessment of power systems by a self-adaptive intelligent system,” ***IET Gen. Trans. & Dist***., 2015.
[2]. A. Khamis, **Y. Xu**, et al, “Faster detection of Microgrid islanding events using an adaptive ensemble classifier,” ***IEEE Trans. Smart Grid***, 2017.

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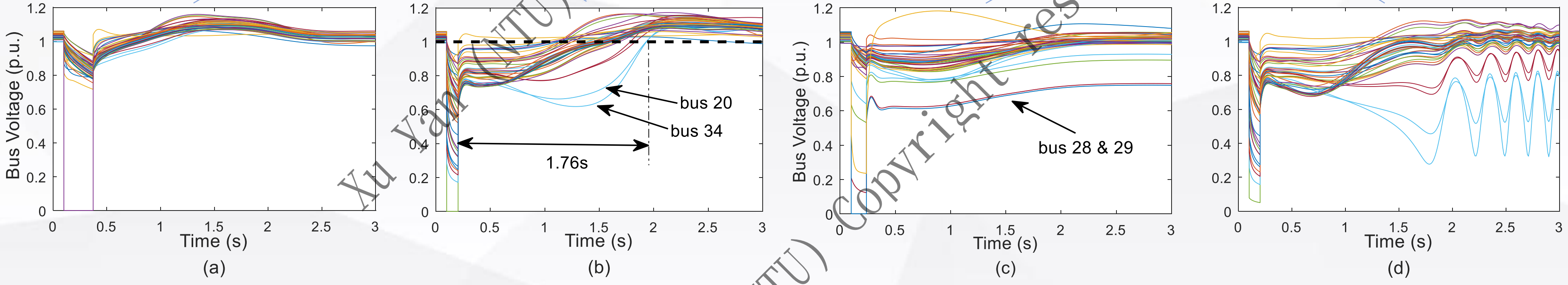
The Short-Term Voltage Stability (STVS) Problem

The STVS problem is concerned on:

- Fault-induced delayed voltage recovery (FIDVR) – pose risk for wind turbine to ride through
- Sustained low voltage without recovery – may lead to voltage collapse in the long-term
- Fast voltage collapse – usually associated with rotor-angle instability

POST-FAULT VOLTAGE

STABLE | **UNSTABLE**



Fast Recovery (satisfactory) | **FIDVR (unacceptable)** | **Sustained Low Voltage (unacceptable)** | **Fast Collapse (unacceptable)**

Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu**, et al “A hierarchical self-adaptive data-analytics method for real-time power system short-term voltage stability assessment,” ***IEEE Trans. Ind. Infor.***, 2018.

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Short-Term Voltage Stability Indices

Index to evaluate voltage collapse :

- Transient Voltage Collapse Index (TVCI) – a binary index to decide whether or not the voltages are recovered

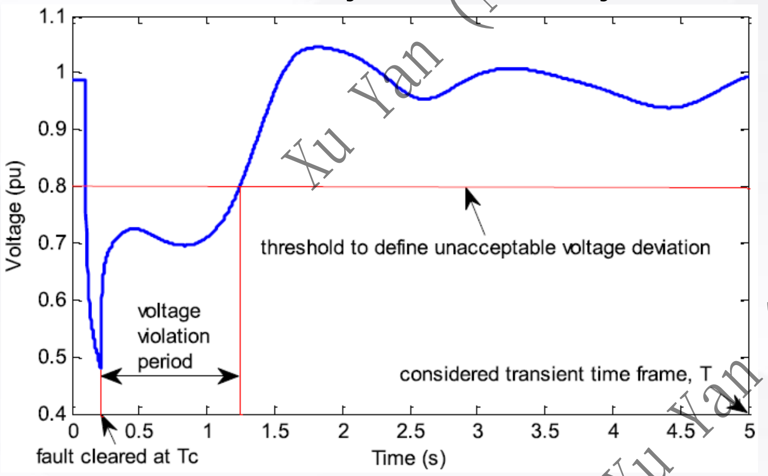
Indices to evaluate FIDVR severity :

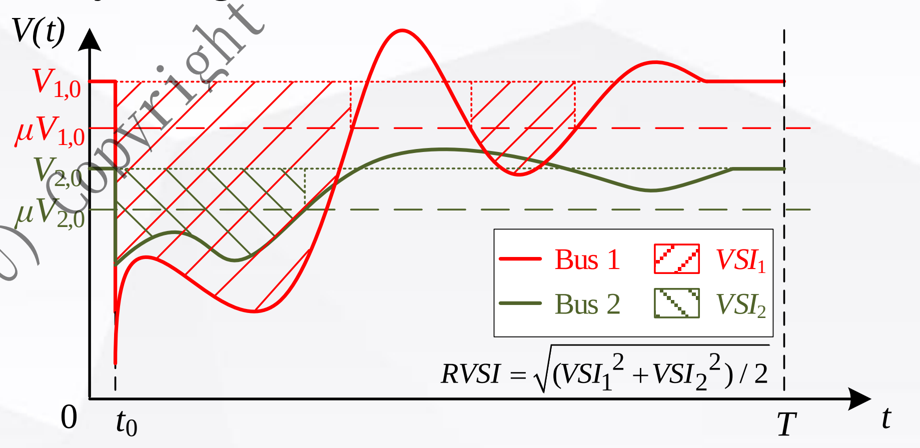
- Transient Voltage Severity Index (TVSI)
  - a continuous index
  - an averaged index over all buses
  - the FIDVR severity is reflected by the magnitude and the duration time of voltage deviation

$$\mathrm{TVSI} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{t=T_c}^{T} \mathrm{TVDI}_{i,t}}{N \times (T - T_c)}$$

- Root-mean-squared Voltage Severity Index (RVSI)
  - a continuous index
  - adopt root-mean squared average instead of arithmetic mean
  - ability to emphasize the buses with more severe voltage deviation
  - the FIDVR severity is reflected by the area covered by voltage deviation

$$\mathrm{RVSI} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(\int_{T_c}^{T} \mathrm{TVDI}_{i,t}\, dt\right)^2}{N}}$$





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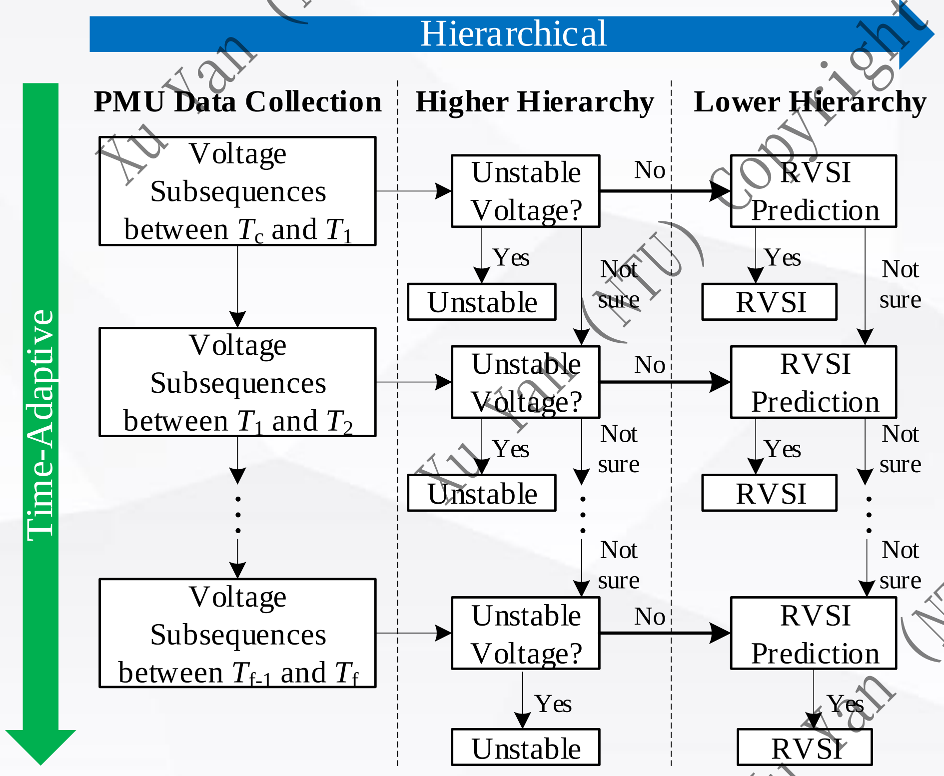
Hierarchical Time-Adaptive Method for Real-time STVS Assessment

- **Hierarchical**
  - voltage instability detection (higher hierarchy) & FIDVR severity prediction (lower hierarchy)
  - improve comprehensiveness of STVS assessment
- **Time-Adaptive**
  - adaptively deliver assessment results based on progressively collected data
  - provide an accurate result at the earliest opportunity
  - optimally balance the assessment accuracy and speed



T_i	Higher Hierarchy			Lower Hierarchy		
	Voltage Instability Detection			FIDVR Severity Prediction		
	$R_c(T_i)$	$S_c(T_i)$	$A_c(T_i)$	$R_r(T_i)$	$S_r(T_i)$	$E_r(T_i)$
1	1987	761	100%	276	0	N/A
2	1226	348	99.82%	524	0	N/A
3	878	204	99.85%	637	0	N/A
4	674	125	99.86%	660	0	N/A
5	549	199	99.70%	715	22	2.2%
6	350	49	99.70%	729	185	2.1%
7	301	24	99.71%	565	138	2.0%
8	277	9	99.71%	436	288	2.0%
9	268	11	99.71%	156	74	2.1%
10	257	19	99.71%	97	25	2.0%
…	…	…	…	…	…	…
20	66	66	99.09%	71	71	2.4%

R_c, R_r	The number of available samples.
S_c, S_r	The number of successfully assessed samples.
A_c	The accumulated accuracy.
E_r	The accumulated MAPE.

Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu**, et al "A hierarchical self-adaptive data-analytics method for real-time power system short-term voltage stability assessment," ***IEEE Trans. Ind. Infor.***, 2018.

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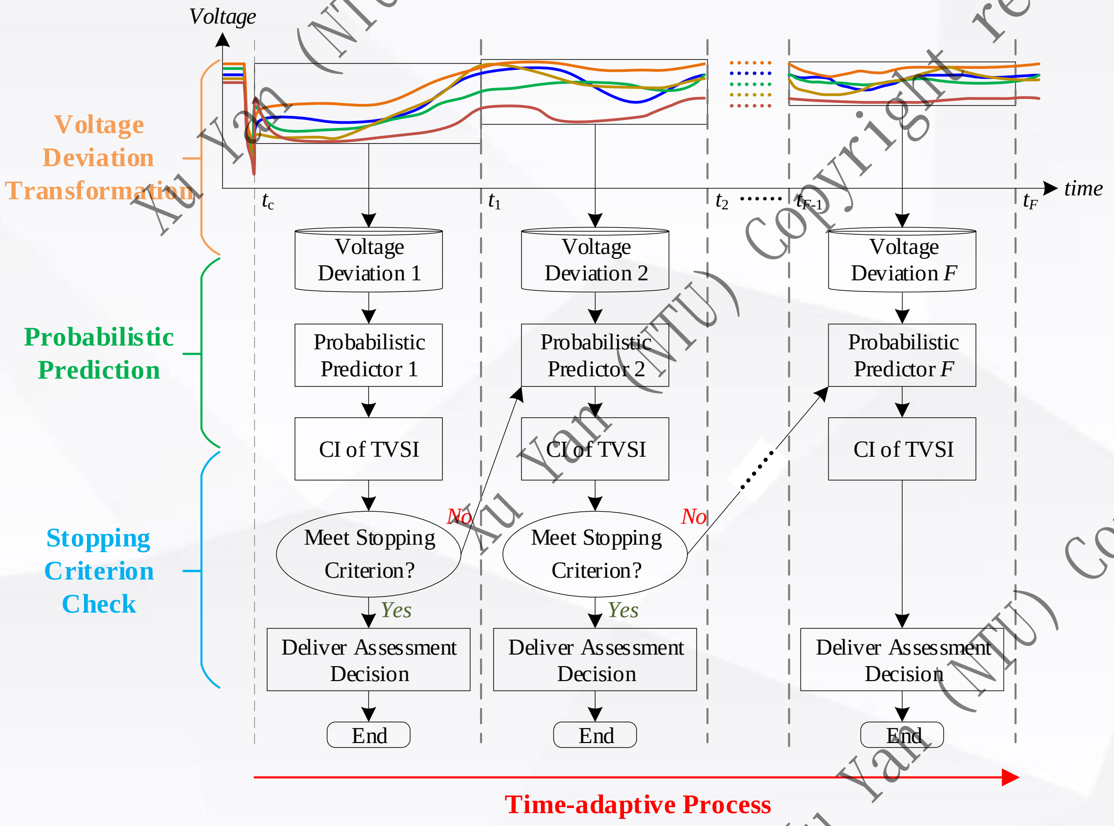
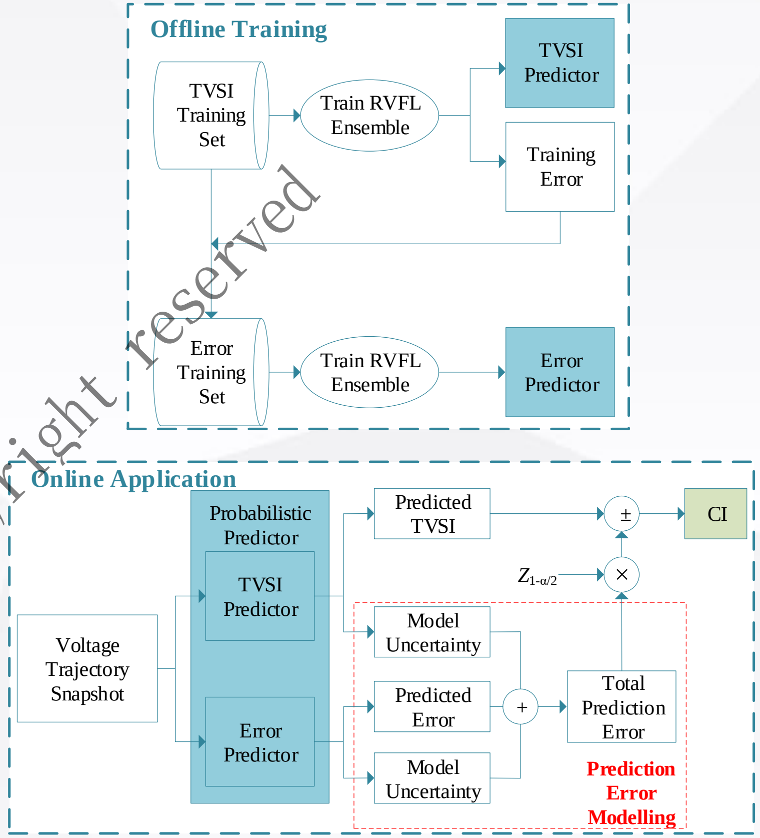
Probabilistic Time-Adaptive Method for Real-time FIDVR Assessment

- **Credibility-Oriented Time-Adaptive Method**
  - credibility is evaluated under a rule-of-thumb scheme (lack mathematical rigorousness)
  - a large number of user-defined parameters to be tuned
  - heavily impact robustness

improve

- **Probabilistic Time-Adaptive Method**
  - predict FIDVR severity on a probabilistic basis with a certain confidence level
  - make confident/reliable assessment decision at the earliest opportunity
  - non-parametric in nature
  - more robust in practice





Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu**, et al "Real-time assessment of fault-induced delayed voltage recovery: a probabilistic self-adaptive data-driven method," ***IEEE Trans. Smart Grid***, 2018.

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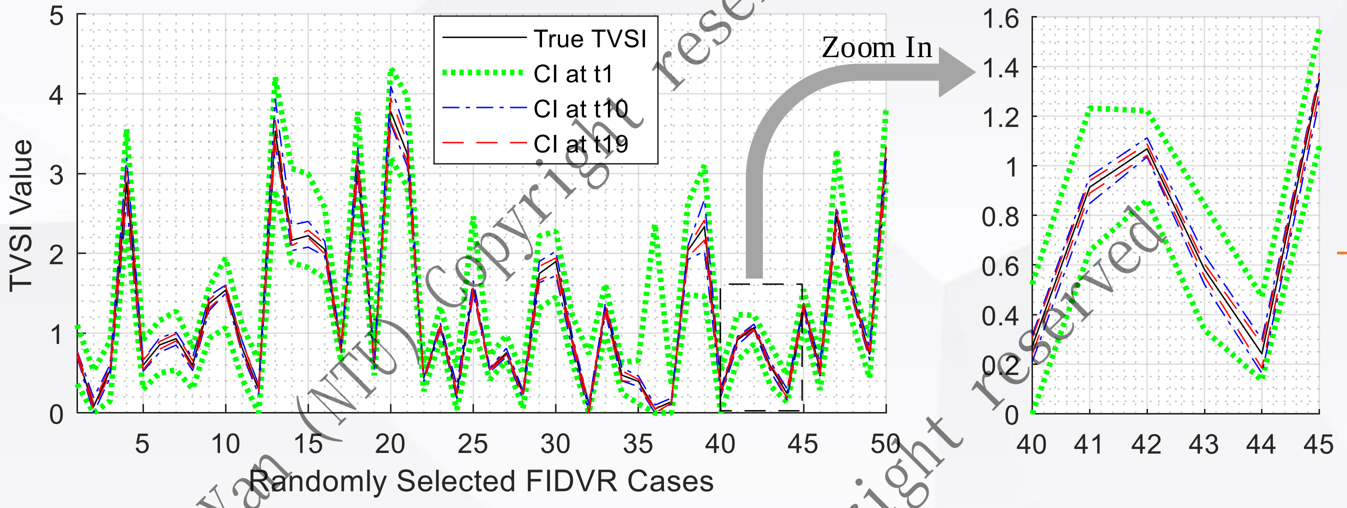
Test Results

Confidence Intervals (CI)



→ *The composed CI shrinks over time, indicating the reduction of prediction error at a later decision cycle*

FIDVR Assessment Accuracy and Speed

Time Points	No. of Assessed Cases	Assessment Accuracy	Time Points	No. of Assessed Cases	Assessment Accuracy
1	793	100%	11	13	100%
2	88	100%	12	5	100%
3	59	100%	13	8	100%
4	39	100%	14	6	100%
5	33	100%	15	3	100%
6	19	100%	16	2	100%
7	26	100%	17	1	100%
8	11	100%	18	2	100%
9	9	100%	19	0	N/A
10	14	100%	20	31	87.10%
Overall Accuracy		99.66%	Average Decision Time		0.14 s

Comparative Study Results

Methods	Method Type	Assessment Accuracy	Required Assessment Time
Our Method	self-adaptive	**99.66%**	**0.14 s**
DT	fixed-time	99.05%	0.75 s
SVM	fixed-time	99.66%	0.80 s
BLR	self-adaptive	98.37%	0.33 s

All 100% accuracy for early assessment, indicating the improved reliability in time-adaptive method.

Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu**, et al "Real-time assessment of fault-induced delayed voltage recovery: a probabilistic self-adaptive data-driven method," ***IEEE Trans. Smart Grid***, 2018.

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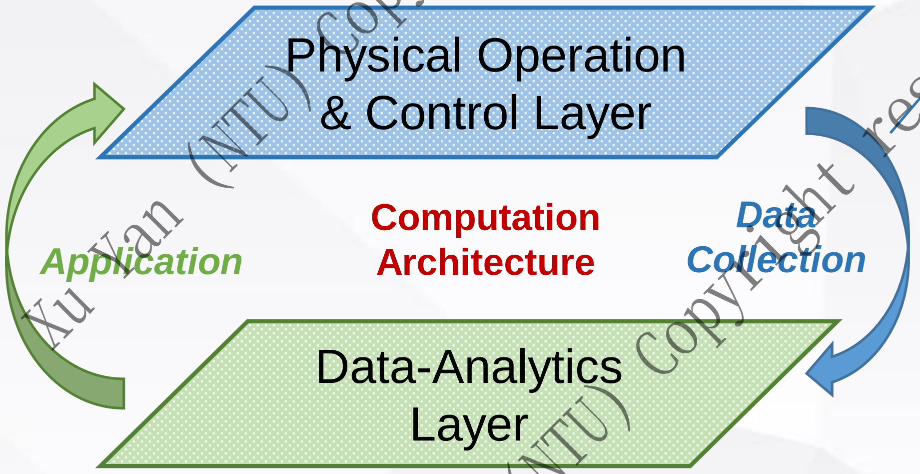
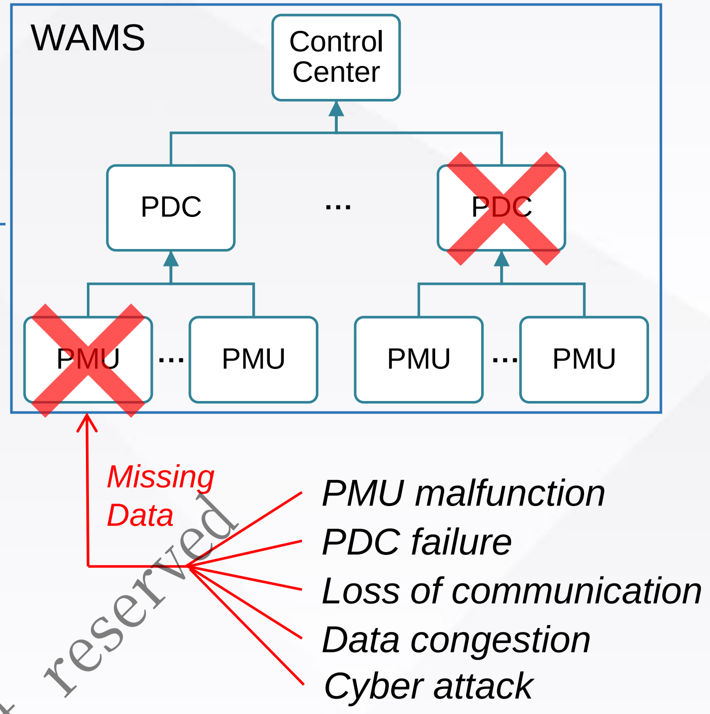
Data-Driven Method with Missing Data

The impacts of missing data:

- Incomplete input
- Fail to work
- Deterioration of assessment accuracy





Existing methods:

- Surrogate split for decision tree: T. Y. Guo, and J. V. Milanovic, "The effect of quality and availability of measurement signals on accuracy of on-line prediction of transient stability using decision tree method," *IEEE/PES ISGT Europe*, 2013.
- Random subspace-based decision tree ensemble: M. He, V. Vittal, "Online dynamic security assessment with missing PMU measurements: A data mining approach," *IEEE Trans. Power Syst.*, 2013.

Still suffer from low accuracy if the amount of missing data increases!

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Observability-Oriented PMU Clustering

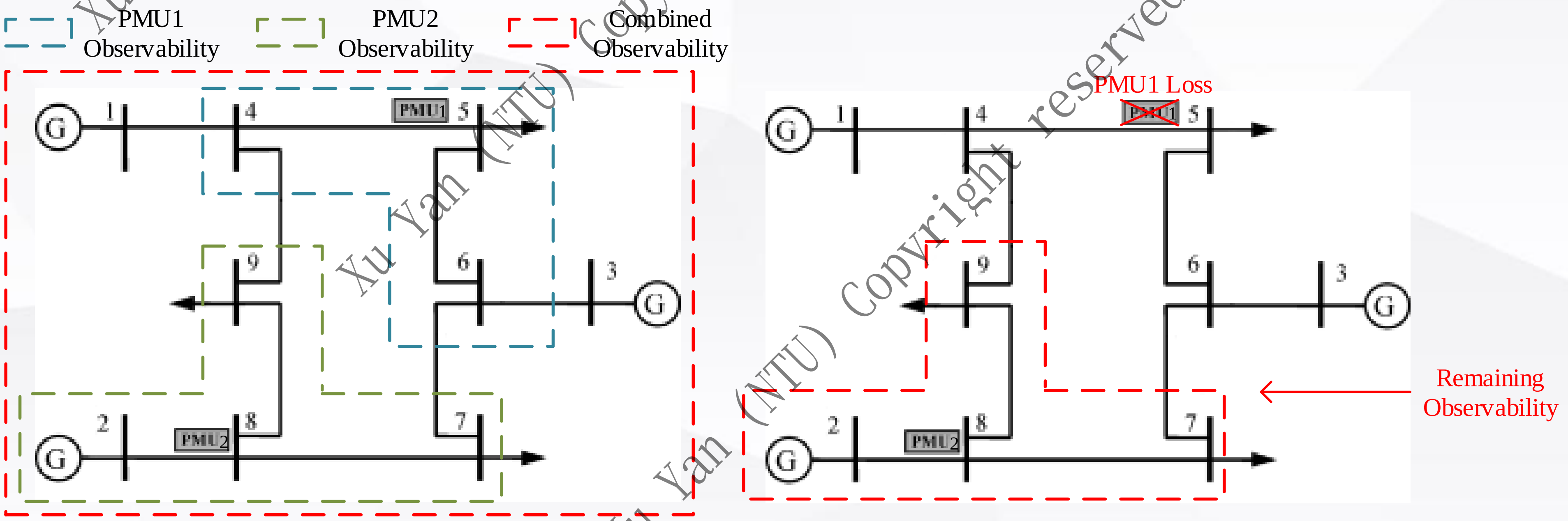
Observability: The grid region where the power system operating data can be measured.

Complete observability: The condition where the observability covers the whole power grid.

Incomplete observability: The condition where some of the operating data cannot be measured.

Under missing data events, the observability will become incomplete, but the change in observability can be complicated:

- The combined observability of multiple PMUs can be larger than just simply adding up their own observability.
- Loss of one PMU can impair the observability in an larger region than its own observability.



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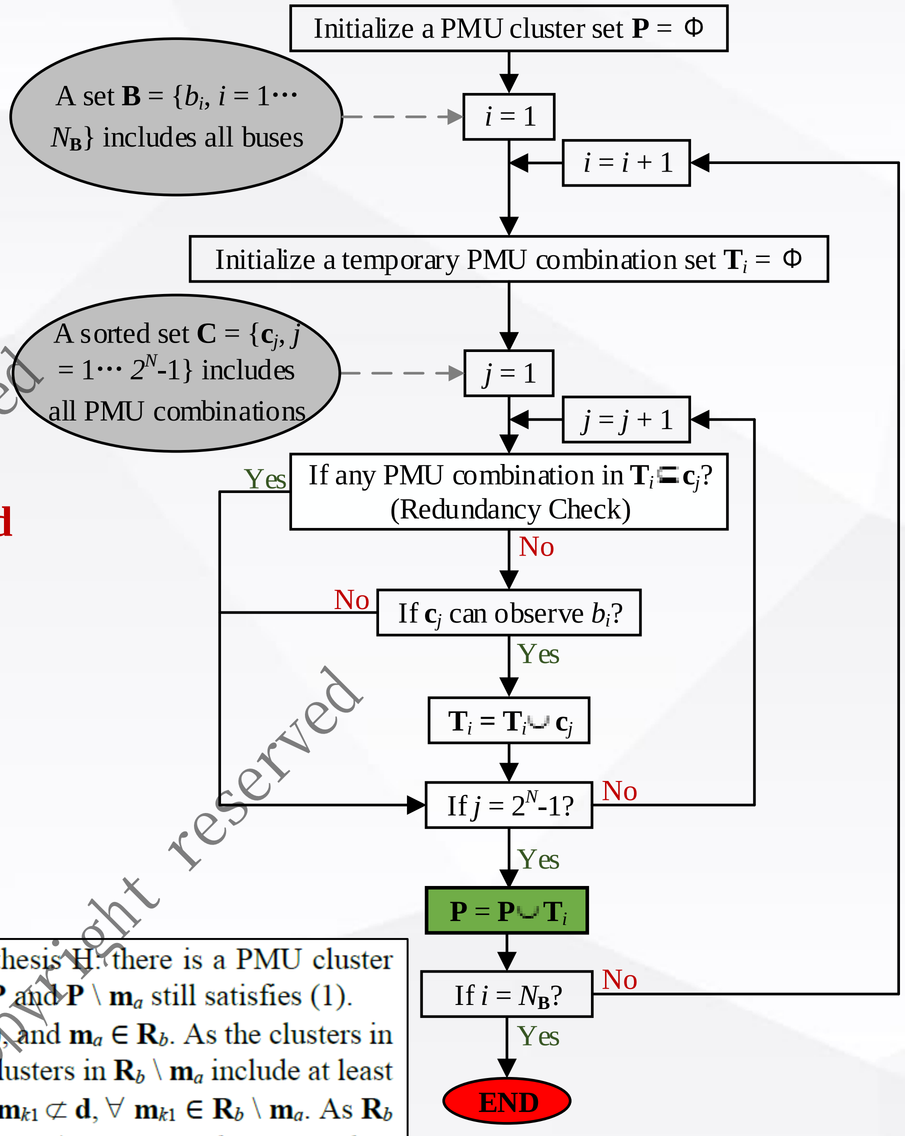
Analytical PMU clustering

- An **iterative** searching process over all the electric components.
- Search all the **non-redundant** PMU combinations that can observe each electric component.
- **Maximize** the grid observability under any PMU loss scenario – **rigorously proved**
- **Minimize** the number of PMU clusters – **rigorously proved**



F1.	*The union of the observability of each complete cluster in **P** equals to the remaining observability of the grid.*
F2.	*Upon F1 is satisfied, the number of clusters is minimized.*

F1 proof: F1 is equivalent to: $\mathbf{E}_1 = \mathbf{E}_2, \forall\, \mathbf{d} \in \mathbf{C}$ (1)

where $\mathbf{E}_1 = \mathrm{O}(\mathbf{d}),\ \mathbf{E}_2 = \bigcup_{\mathbf{m}_k \in \mathbf{P}} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{V}(\mathbf{m}_k \mid \mathbf{d}))$ (2)

where $\mathrm{V}(\mathbf{m}_k \mid \mathbf{d}) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{m}_k & \text{if } \mathbf{m}_k \subseteq \mathbf{d} \\ \phi & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ (3)

In (1) - (3), $\mathrm{O}(\cdot)$ is the function to map a set of PMUs to their observability; $\mathbf{d}$ is the set of available PMUs; $\mathbf{C}$ includes all PMU combinations; $\mathbf{m}_k$ is a PMU cluster in $\mathbf{P}$ and the condition $\mathbf{m}_k \subseteq \mathbf{d}$ means $\mathbf{m}_k$ remains complete with only $\mathbf{d}$ in the system.

$\forall\, e_i \in \mathbf{E}_1 = \mathrm{O}(\mathbf{d})$, at least one non-redundant subset $\mathbf{d}_s \subseteq \mathbf{d}$ satisfies $e_i \in \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{V}(\mathbf{d}_s \mid \mathbf{d}))$. Since $\mathbf{R}_i$ includes all non-redundant PMU clusters for e_i, $\mathbf{d}_s \in \mathbf{R}_i \subseteq \mathbf{P}$, thus $e_i \in \mathbf{E}_2 \Rightarrow \mathbf{E}_1 \subseteq \mathbf{E}_2$. $\forall\, e_i \in \mathbf{E}_2$, at least a $\mathbf{m}_s \in \mathbf{P}$ satisfies $e_i \in \mathrm{O}(\mathbf{m}_s)$ and $\mathbf{m}_s \subseteq \mathbf{d}$, so $e_i \in \mathrm{O}(\mathbf{d}) = \mathbf{E}_1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{E}_2 \subseteq \mathbf{E}_1$. As $\mathbf{E}_1 \subseteq \mathbf{E}_2$ and $\mathbf{E}_2 \subseteq \mathbf{E}_1$, $\mathbf{E}_1 = \mathbf{E}_2 \Rightarrow$ F1.

F2 proof: we make a hypothesis H: there is a PMU cluster $\mathbf{m}_a$ that can be removed from $\mathbf{P}$ and $\mathbf{P} \setminus \mathbf{m}_a$ still satisfies (1).

Let $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{m}_a$, $e_b \in \mathbf{E}_1 = \mathrm{O}(\mathbf{m}_a)$, and $\mathbf{m}_a \in \mathbf{R}_b$. As the clusters in $\mathbf{R}_b$ are non-redundant, all the clusters in $\mathbf{R}_b \setminus \mathbf{m}_a$ include at least one PMU that is not in $\mathbf{m}_a$, so $\mathbf{m}_{k1} \not\subset \mathbf{d}$, $\forall\, \mathbf{m}_{k1} \in \mathbf{R}_b \setminus \mathbf{m}_a$. As $\mathbf{R}_b$ includes all clusters observing e_b, $\mathbf{P} \setminus \mathbf{R}_b$ cannot observe e_b, thus

$$\begin{cases} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{V}(\mathbf{m}_{k1} \mid \mathbf{m}_a)) = \phi,\ \forall \mathbf{m}_{k1} \in \mathbf{R}_b \setminus \mathbf{m}_a \\ e_b \notin \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{V}(\mathbf{m}_{k2} \mid \mathbf{m}_a)), \forall \mathbf{m}_{k2} \in \mathbf{P} \setminus \mathbf{R}_b \end{cases} \Rightarrow e_b \notin \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{V}(\mathbf{m}_k \mid \mathbf{m}_a)),$$

$\forall\, \mathbf{m}_k \in \mathbf{P} \setminus \mathbf{m}_a \Rightarrow e_b \notin \mathbf{E}_2 \Rightarrow \mathbf{E}_1 \neq \mathbf{E}_2$. Thus, H fails $\Rightarrow$ F2.

Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu**, et al "Robust ensemble data-analytics for incomplete PMU measurement-based power system stability assessment," ***IEEE Trans. Power Syst.***, 2017.

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- Feature selection
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- Real-time assessment
- **Missing data**
- Transfer learning

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Robust Data-Driven Method against Missing Data

At Offline Stage:

- Use the observability of each PMU cluster to train each single learning unit.
- Aggregate the single learning units in an ensemble learning model.

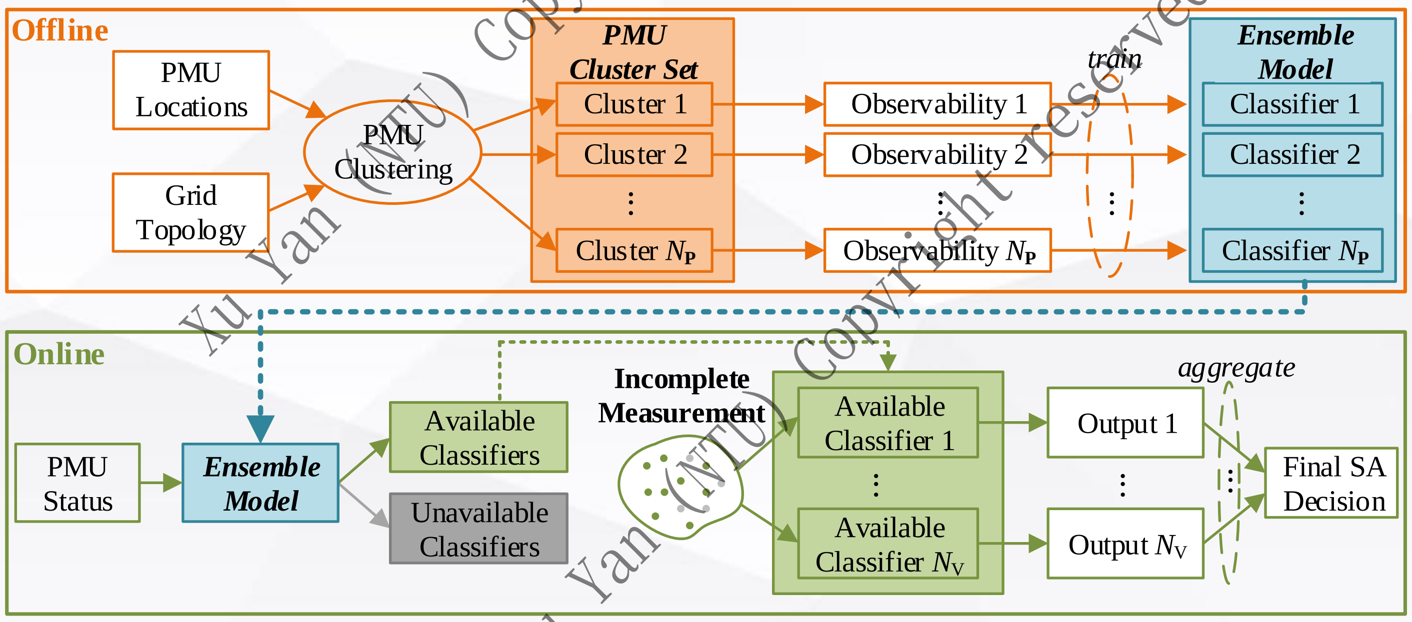
At Online Stage:

- Only the available single learning units (i.e. complete input data) generate DSA decisions.

Advantages:

- The remaining observability is fully captured by the ensemble learning model.
- Sustain DSA accuracy under missing data conditions.
- Minimum number of single learning models to achieve the robustness (i.e. minimum offline training and online computation burden).

Analytical PMU clustering + Ensemble Learning → Robustness against missing data



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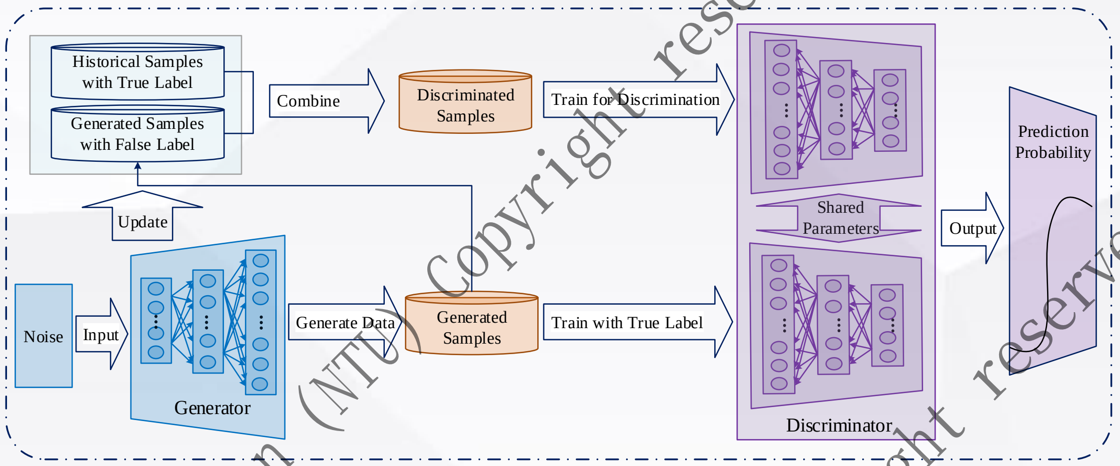
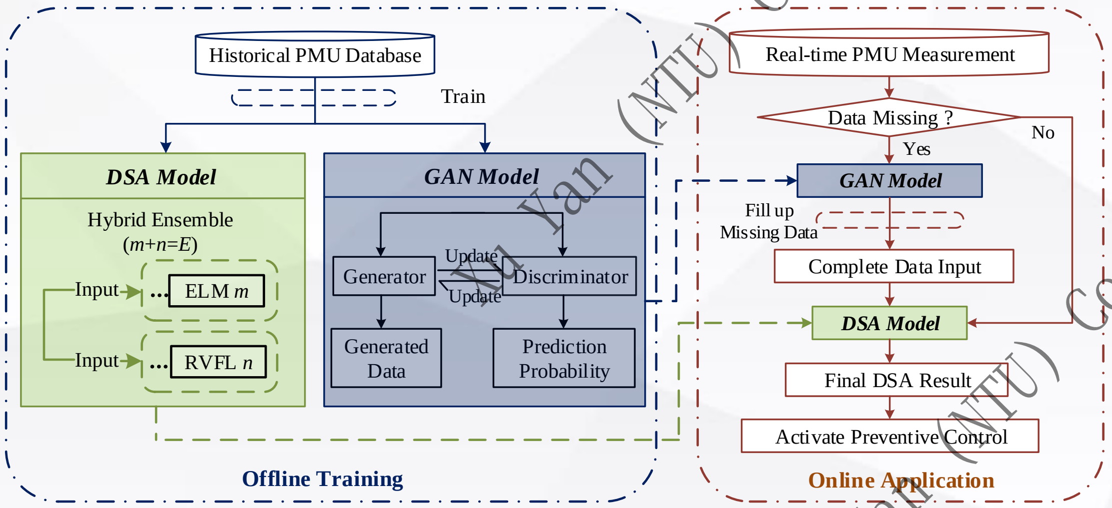
Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)-based method



Advantages:

- GAN is implemented with two deep neural networks without the need to fit an existing explicit model, called generator and discriminator, which contest with each other in a zero-sum game framework.
- Generate the missing data without depending on PMU observability and network topologies.

Generative Adversarial Network + Hybrid Ensemble Learning → GAN against missing data



At Offline Stage:

- DSA model is the classifier based on hybrid ensemble learning model of ELM and RVFL.
- GAN model can collectively provide an accurate complete data set against missing data.

At Online Stage:

- Fill up the missing data by GAN model, the complete input data can generate DSA decisions by DSA model.

C. Ren, **Y. Xu** "A Fully Data-Driven Method based on Generative Adversarial Networks for Power System Dynamic Security Assessment with Missing Data," ***IEEE Trans. Power Syst.***, 2019.

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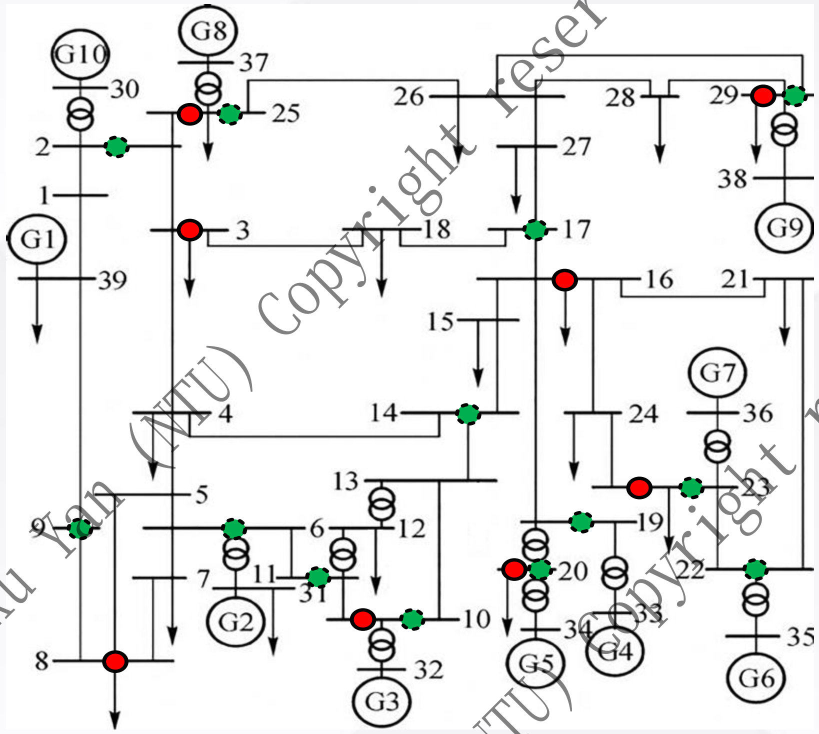

● **PMU Placement 1:**
8 PMUs with ZIB effect
resulting in 19 PMU clusters:
{3},{8},{10},{16},{20},{23},{25},{29},{3,8},{3,16},{8,25},{16,20},{16,23},{3,8,10},{3,8,25},{3,10,16},{3,16,25},{3,16,29},{3,16,25,29}

● **PMU Placement 2:**
13 PMUs without ZIB effect
resulting in 36 PMU clusters:
{2},{6},{9},{10},{11},{14},{17},{19},{20},{22},{23},{25},{29},{2,9},{2,14},{2,17},{2,29},{6,9},{6,14},{10,11},{11,14},{14,17},{14,19},{17,20},{17,22},{17,23},{17,25},{17,29},{19,22},{19,23},{2,6,14},{2,14,17},{2,17,29},{17,25,29},{14,17.19.22.23},{14.17.20.22.23}

CONTINGENCY SET

Contingency ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Fault Setting	Fault bus 1, trip 1-39	Fault bus 39, trip 1-39	Fault bus 3, trip 3-4	Fault bus 4, trip 3-4	Fault bus 14, trip 14-15	Fault bus 15, trip 14-15	Fault bus 15, trip 15-16	Fault bus 16, trip 15-16	Fault bus 16, trip 16-17	Fault bus 17, trip 16-17
No. of secure instances	3257	3075	3417	3326	3419	3462	3394	3437	3320	3282
No. of insecure instances	1786	1968	1626	1717	1624	1581	1649	1606	1723	1761

Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu**, et al "Robust ensemble data-analytics for incomplete PMU measurement-based power system stability assessment," ***IEEE Trans. Power Syst.***, 2017.
Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu**, et al "Robust classification model for PMU-based on-line power system dynamic security assessment with missing data," ***IET Gen. Trans. & Dist.***, 2017.
C. Ren, **Y. Xu** "A Fully Data-Driven Method based on Generative Adversarial Networks for Power System Dynamic Security Assessment with Missing Data," ***IEEE Trans. Power Syst.***, 2019.

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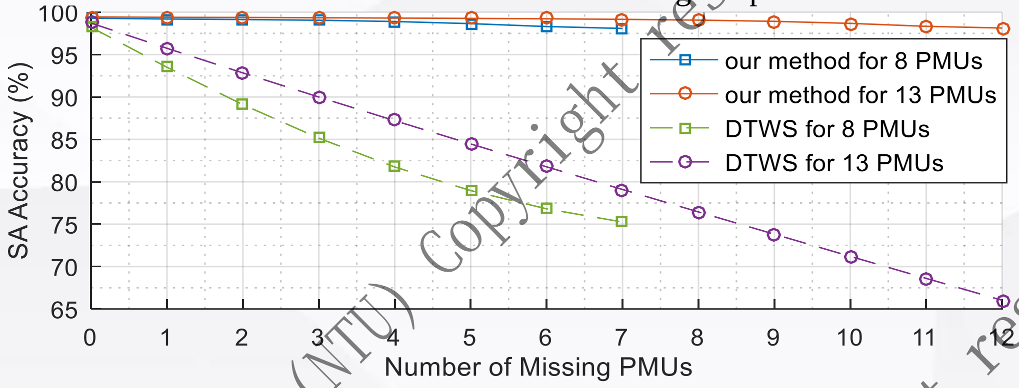
Test Results

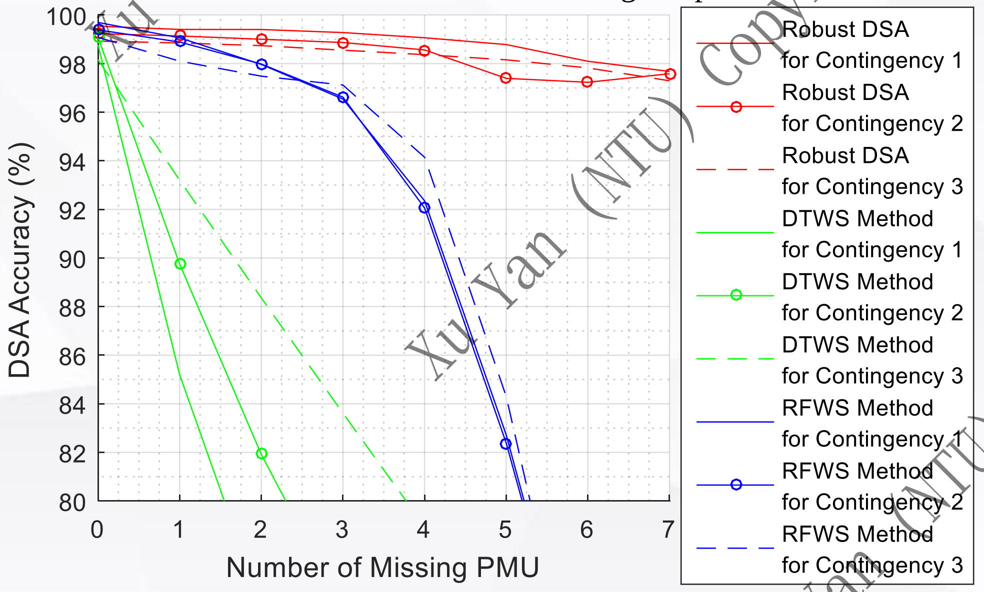
ELM as the learning algorithm

DTWS – decision tree with surrogate split



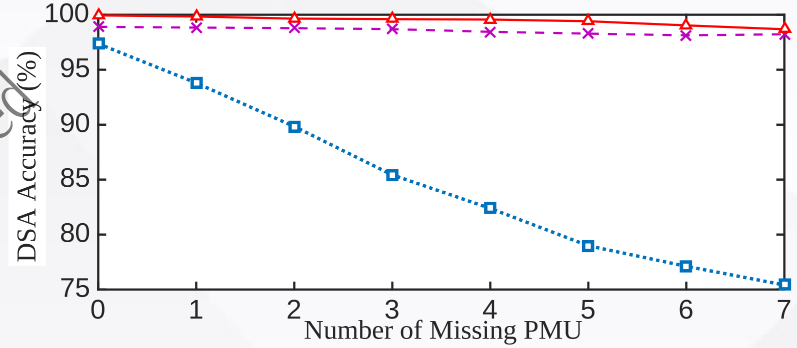
Decision Tree as the learning algorithm

DTWS – decision tree with surrogate split
RFSS – random forest with surrogate split

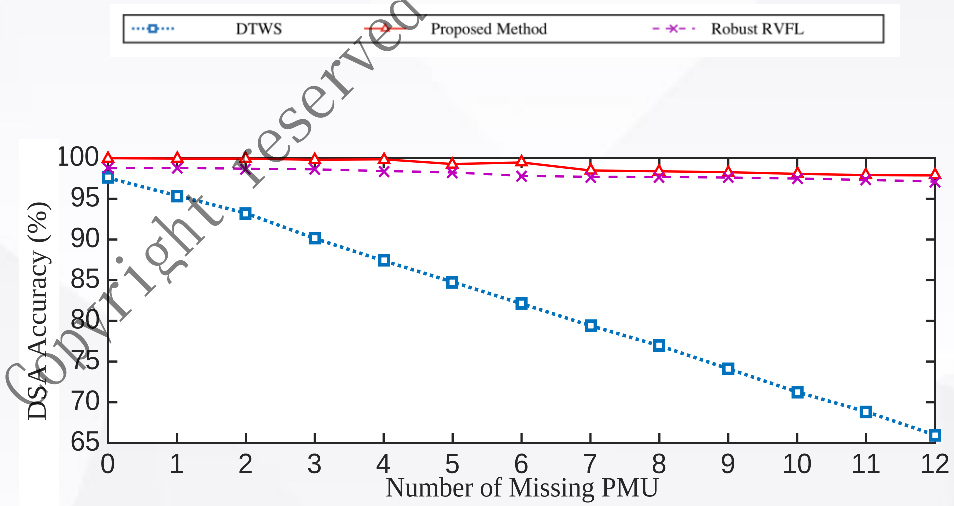


GAN as the learning algorithm

DTWS – decision tree with surrogate split



(a) Average 10 Faults



(a) Average 10 Faults

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Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu**, et al "Robust classification model for PMU-based on-line power system dynamic security assessment with missing data," ***IET Gen. Trans. & Dist***., 2017.

C. Ren, **Y. Xu** "A Fully Data-Driven Method based on Generative Adversarial Networks for Power System Dynamic Security Assessment with Missing Data," ***IEEE Trans. Power Syst***., 2019.

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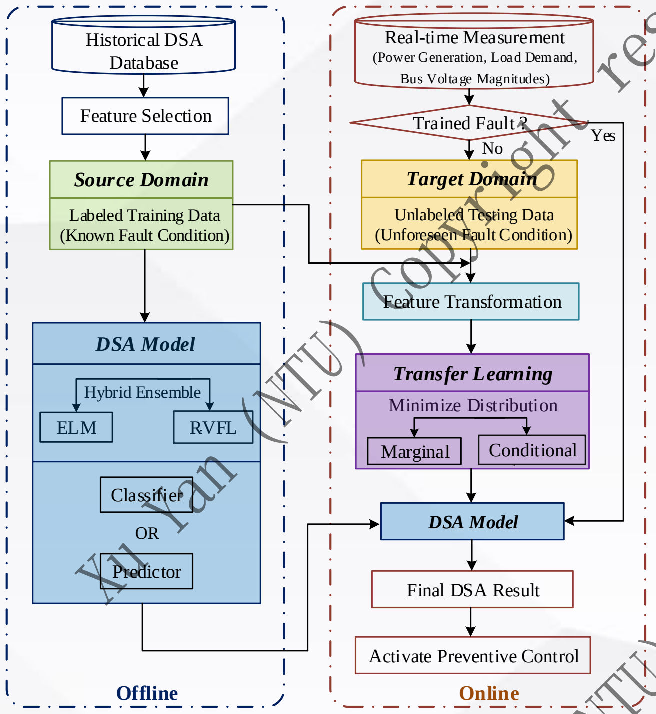
Transfer Learning-Using One Model to Assess Many Unlearned Faults



At Offline Stage:

- DSA model is the classifier based on hybrid ensemble learning model.
- The *RELIEF-F* algorithm is used to select the critical features.

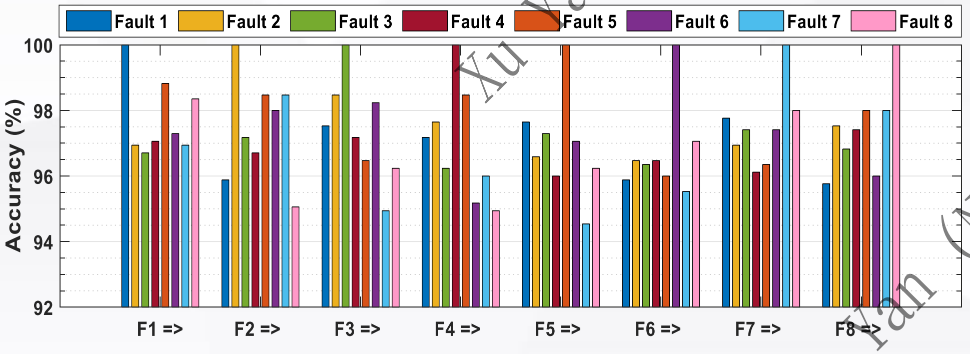
At Online Stage:

- Feature transformation and transfer learning via minimizing marginal distributions and conditional distribution differences between the unknown features and the known features

Advantages:

- Using One Model to Assess Many Unlearned Fault.
- The correlation between different faults can be revealed, thus different faults can be aggregated as one.

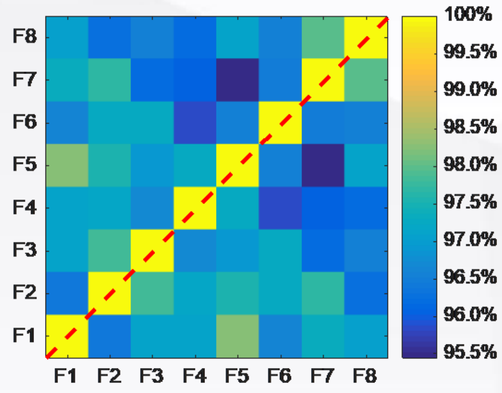
Online Testing Results



AVERAGE ACCURACY OF DIFFERENT METHODS

Method	Average Accuracy
Original DSA Model without Transfer Learning	82.25%
Proposed method	97.27%

Mutual Transfer Accuracy



C. Ren, **Y. Xu** "Transfer Learning-Based Power System Online Dynamic Security Assessment: Using One Model to Assess Many Unlearned Faults," ***IEEE Trans. Power Syst.***, 2019.

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Background

Motivation

Problem description

Methodology

Publications

Selected Publications in data-driven stability assessment and control

1) C. Ren, **Y. Xu***, "Transfer Learning-Based Power System Online Dynamic Security Assessment: Using One Model to Assess Many Unlearned Faults," ***IEEE Trans. Power Systems*, 2019.**
2) C. Ren, **Y. Xu***, et al, "A Hybrid Randomized Learning System for Temporal-Adaptive Voltage Stability Assessment of Power Systems," ***IEEE Trans. Industrial Informatics*, 2019.**
3) C. Ren, **Y. Xu***, "A Fully Data-Driven Method based on Generative Adversarial Networks for Power System Dynamic Security Assessment with Missing Data," ***IEEE Trans. Power Systems*, 2019.**
4) Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu***, et al "Real-Time Assessment of Fault-Induced Delayed Voltage Recovery: A Probabilistic Self-Adaptive Data-driven Method," ***IEEE Trans. Smart Grid, 2018.***
5) Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu***, et al "A Hierarchical Self-Adaptive Data-Analytics Method for Power System Short-term Voltage Stability Assessment," ***IEEE Trans. Industrial Informatics, 2018.***
6) Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu***, et al "Ensemble data-analytics for incomplete PMU measurement-based power system stability assessment," ***IEEE Trans. Power Systems*, 2018.**
7) A. Khamis**, Y. Xu***, et al, "Faster detection of microgrid islanding events using an adaptive ensemble classifier," ***IEEE Trans. Smart Grid*, 2017.**
8) Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu***, et al, "Intelligent early-warning of power system dynamic insecurity risk towards optimal accuracy-efficiency tradeoff," ***IEEE Trans. Industrial Informatics*, 2017.**
9) Y. Zhang, **Y. Xu*,** et al "Robust classification model for PMU-based on-line power system dynamic security assessment with missing data," ***IET Gen. Trans. & Dist.*, 2017.**
10) **Y. Xu***, et al, "Assessing short-term voltage stability of electric power systems by a hierarchical intelligent system," ***IEEE Trans. Neural Net. & Learn. Syst.*, 2016.**

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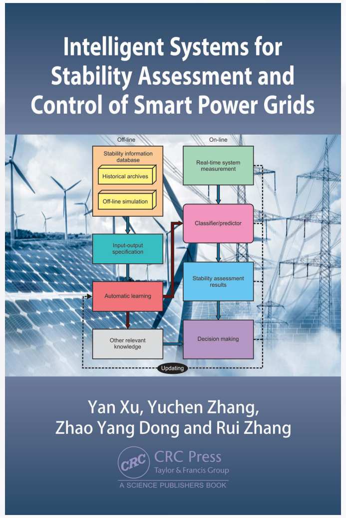
11) R. Zhang, **Y. Xu***, et al, "Post-disturbance transient stability assessment of power systems by a self-adaptive intelligent system," ***IET Gen. Trans. & Dist., 2016.***
12) Z.Y. Dong, **Y. Xu***, et al, "Using intelligent system to assess an electric power system real-time stability," ***IEEE Intelligent Systems Magazine, 2013.***
13) **Y. Xu***, et al, "An intelligent dynamic security assessment framework for power systems with wind power," ***IEEE Trans. Industrial Informatics, 2012.***
14) **Y. Xu,** et al, "A reliable intelligent system for real-time dynamic security assessment of power systems," ***IEEE Trans. Power Systems, 2012.***
15) **Y. Xu,** et al, "Preventive dynamic security control of power systems based on pattern discovery technique," ***IEEE Trans. Power Systems, 2012.***
16) Y. Dai, **Y. Xu**, et al, "Real-time prediction of event-driven load shedding for frequency stability enhancement of power systems," ***IET Gen. Trans. & Dist., 2012.***
17) **Y. Xu**, et al, "Real-time transient stability assessment model using extreme learning machine," ***IET Gen. Trans. & Dist., 2011.***

New Book: Y. Xu, Y. Zhang, Z.Y. Dong, and R. Zhang, "Intelligent Systems for Stability Assessment and Control of Smart Power Grids," CRC Press, 2020. ISBN-13: 978-1138063488



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