Use of IEEE 1588–2008 for a Sampled Value Process Bus in Transmission Substations

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INTERNATIONAL IEC STANDARD 61850-9-2	IEEE
Communication networks and systems In substations – Part 9-2: Specific Communication Service Mapping (SCSM) – Sampled values over (SO/EC 880-3	IEEE Standard for a Precision Clock Synchronization Protocol for Networked Measurement and Contro Systems
	Sponiored by the Technical Committee on Senior Technology (TC-8)
IEC Review with the state of th	TEL STATE ST



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Queensland University of Technology Brisbane Australia



Presentation Overview

- Transmission substations
- Substation automation systems & IEC 61850
- Process Bus timing requirements
- IEEE Std 1588 testing method
- IEEE Std 1588 performance results
- Recommendations

Transmission Substations





The "Transmission Smart Grid"

- IEC and NIST have released Smart Grid 'roadmaps'.
 - 'Foundation' standards are recommended.
 - Cooperation between the organisations.





- Characteristics
 - Digitisation
 - Autonomy
 - Coordination
 - Self healing
- Benefits
 - Reliability
 - Flexibility
 - New Technology

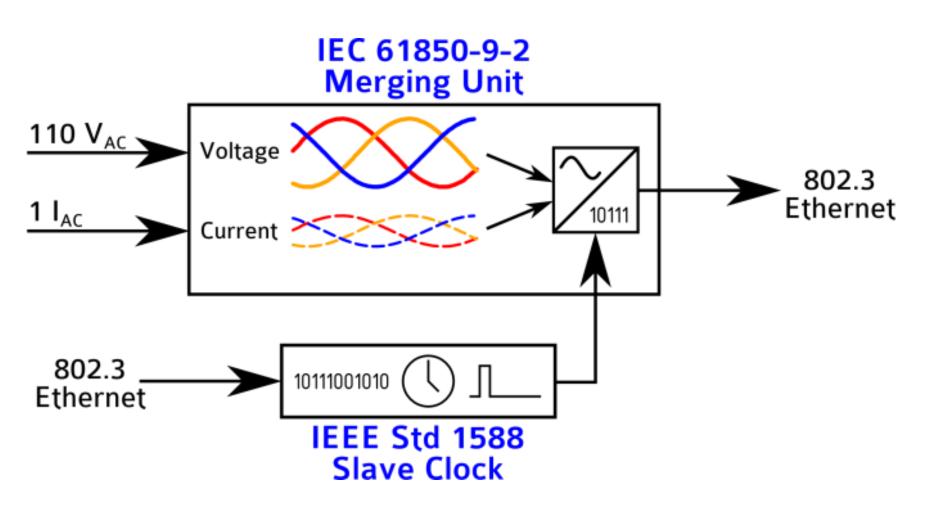


Process Bus Definition

- The process bus carries information from Primary Plant to the SAS, and from the SAS to the primary plant.
- Requires time synchronisation.
- The "merging unit" digitises voltage, current and digital inputs and creates data stream.



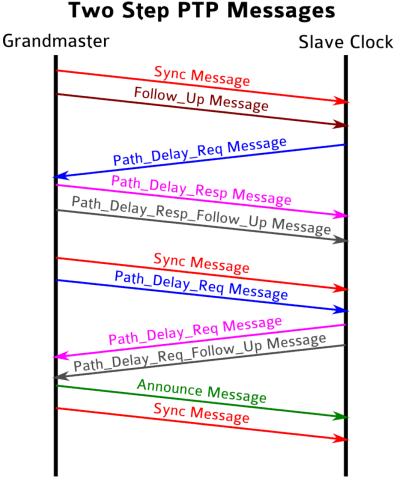
Merging Unit Sampling





IEEE Std 1588-2008 / PTPv2

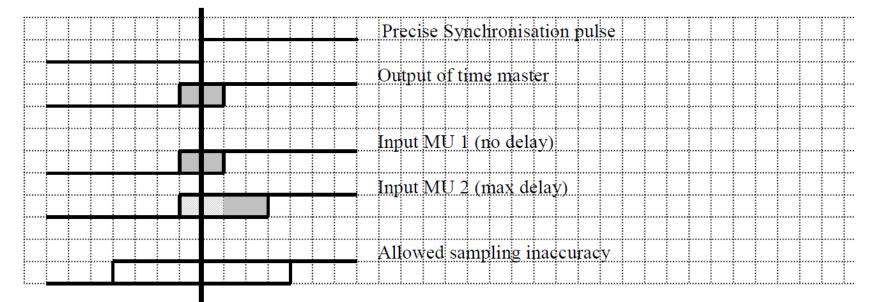
- **Grandmaster** provides reference.
- Slave clock uses time info, e.g. to create 1PPS signal.
- Ethernet based timing standard.
- Time recovery through message passing.





Performance Requirement for Timing

 ±1 μs for sync pulse to achieve overall IEC 61850-5 class T4 (±4 μs)

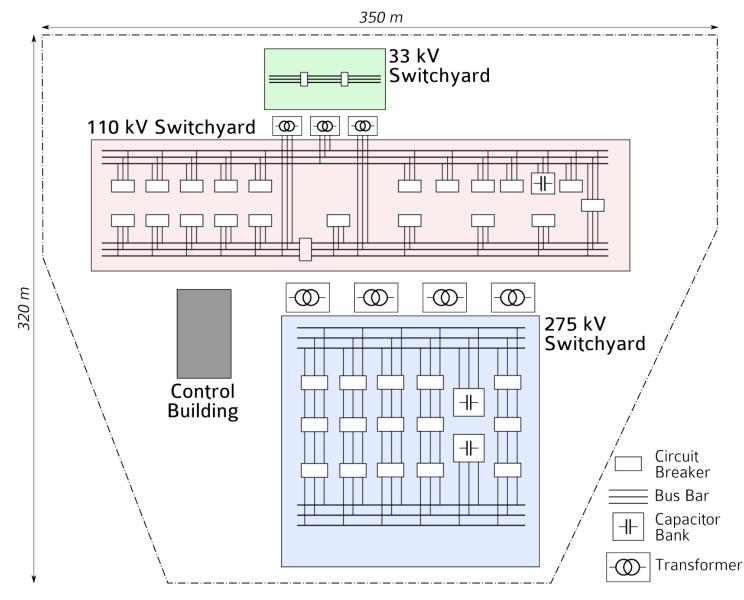


Max jitter range

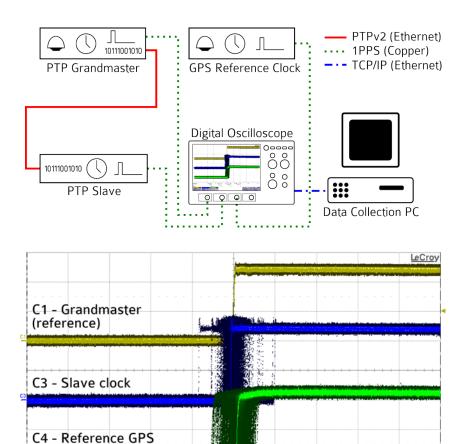
Max propagation delay



Queensland Substation Layout



Test Equipment







Tests

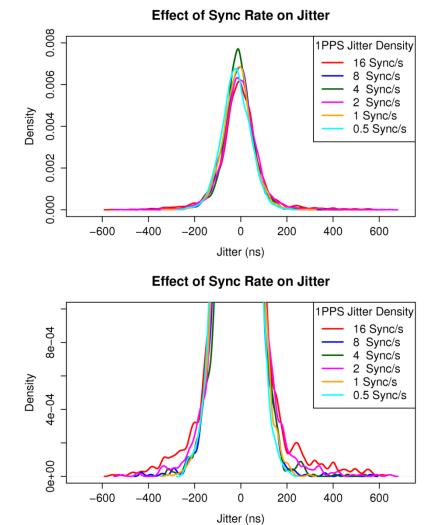
- Steady state performance
 - Directly connected
 - Using transparent clocks
- Power on performance
- Loss of grandmaster/slave communications
- Loss of grandmaster external synchronisation



Steady State Performance

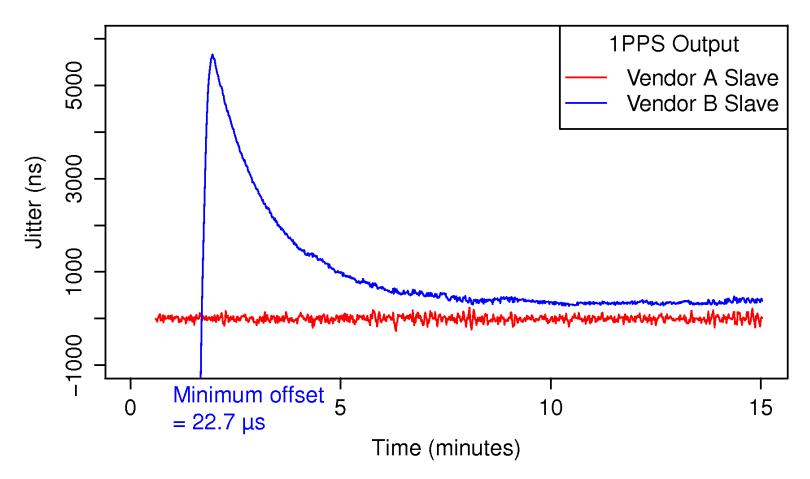
- PTP parameters affect performance.
- IEEE Std PC37.238 Power Profile used.
- Peer-peer delay requests and announce messages fixed.
- Sync rate varied.

QUT

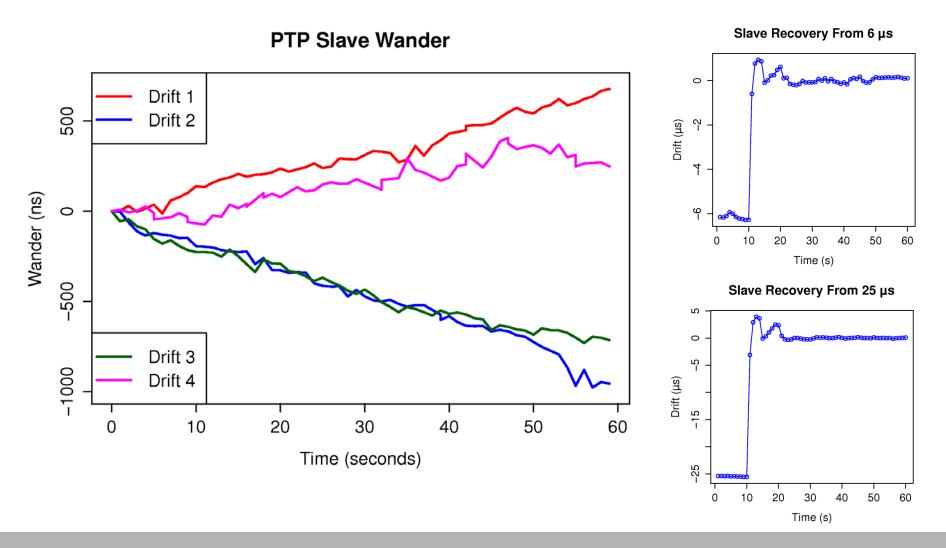


'Power On' Performance

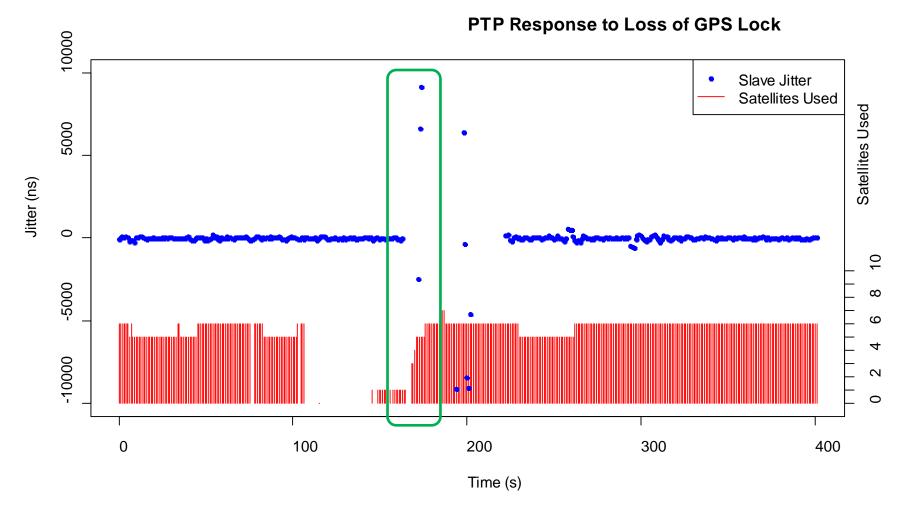
Slave Power-up Acquisition



Loss of Grandmaster/Slave Comms

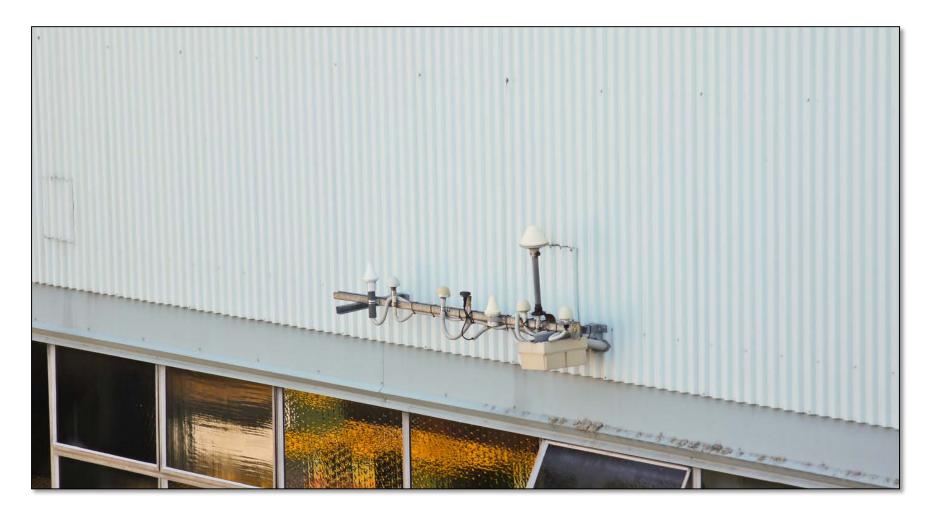


Loss of Grandmaster Discipline Source





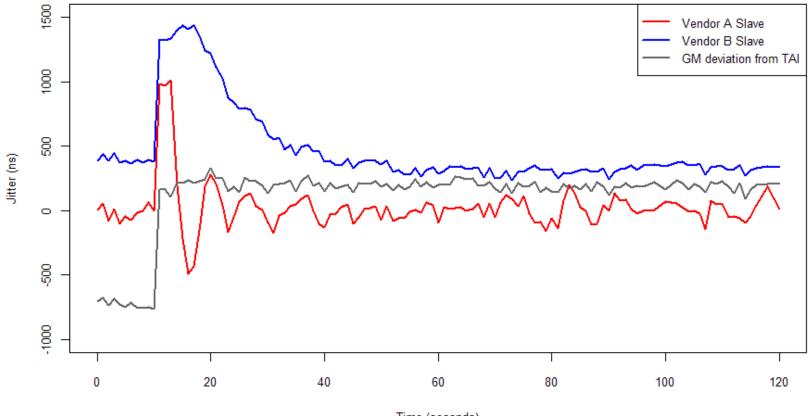
Poor GPS Antenna Placement





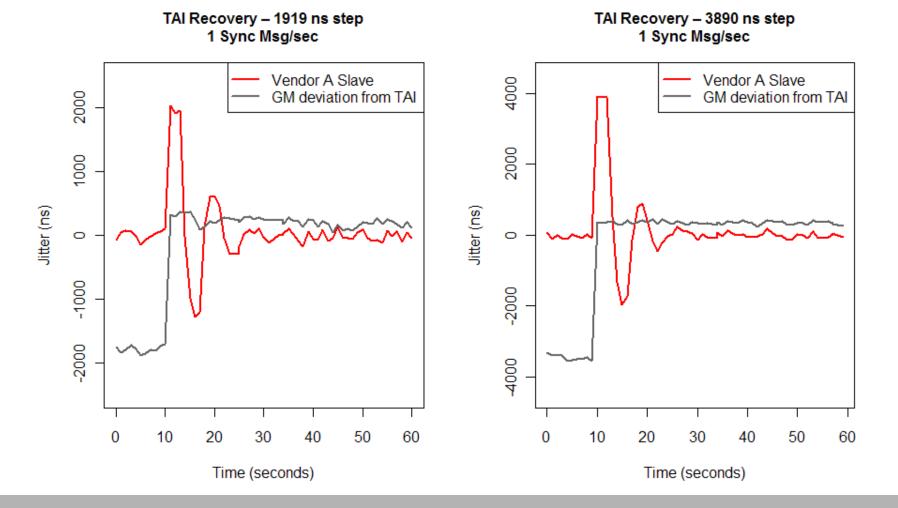
Recreate Loss of GPS Fault

TAI Recovery – 964 ns step 1 Sync Msg/sec



Time (seconds)

Larger Error Recovery





Proposed Remedy

- Two alternatives:
 - Slower slew rate for slaves
 - Reduced wander in grandmaster.
- Slow slew rate:
 - Leads to errors between sites
 - Difficult to get consistency between vendors
- Reduced wander:
 - More expensive grandmaster required.
 - Improved performance overall



Grandmaster Oscillators

- Invest in the best grandmaster available.
- Reduced phase noise will reduce system jitter too.
- Invest in grandmaster rather than slaves.

Oscillator Type	Stability
Crystal Oscillator (XO)	10 ⁻⁴ to 10 ⁻⁵
Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator (TCXO)	10 ⁻⁶
Oven Controlled Crystal Oscillator (OCXO)	10 ⁻⁸ to 10 ⁻¹⁰
Rubidium Atomic Frequency Standard (Rb)	10 ⁻¹⁰ to 10 ⁻¹¹

Information from Bloch *et. al*, "Mass-Produced Quartz Oscillators as Low-Cost Replacement of Passive Rubidium Vapor Frequency Standards", 2007 IEEE International Frequency Control Symposium Jointly with the 21st European Frequency and Time Forum, Geneva, Switzerland.



Conclusions

- PTPv2 meets timing requirements for process bus applications.
- Low cost clocks give jitter under ±300 ns.
- Wander of grandmaster needs to be minimised.
- Transient response of slaves to corrections is a concern, and needs to be allowed for.
- IEEE Std 1588 and the IEC 61850 series facilitate the implementation of the transmission smart grid.

