

**Robust and Nonparametric Methods
for Topology Error Identification and Voltage Calibration
in Power Systems Engineering**

Gregory Sean Steeno

Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of the
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy
in
Statistics

Clint W. Coakley, Co-Chair

Lamine M. Mili, Co-Chair

Jeffrey B. Birch

George R. Terrell

Hugh F. VanLandingham

August 3, 1999

Blacksburg, Virginia Tech

Keywords: Test Resistance, State Estimation, Friedman, Brown-Mood, Rank Tests

Copyright 1999, Gregory Sean Steeno

Robust and Nonparametric Methods for Topology Error Identification and Voltage Calibration in Power Systems Engineering

Gregory Sean Steeno

(ABSTRACT)

There is a growing interest in robust and nonparametric methods with engineering applications, due to the nature of the data. Here, we study two power systems engineering applications that employ or recommend robust and nonparametric methods; topology error identification and voltage calibration.

Topology errors are a well-known, well-documented problem for utility companies. A topology error occurs when a line's status in a power network, whether active or deactive, is misclassified. This will lead to an incorrect Jacobian matrix used to estimate the unknown parameters of a network in a nonlinear regression model. We propose a solution using nonlinear regression techniques to identify the correct status of every line in the network by deriving a statistical model of the power flows and injections while employing Kirchhoff's Current Law. Simulation results on the IEEE-118 bus system showed that the methodology was able to detect where topology errors occurred as well as identify gross measurement errors.

The Friedman Two-Way Analysis of Variance by Ranks test is advocated to calibrate voltage measurements at a bus in a power network. However, it was found that the Friedman test was only slightly more robust or *resistant* in the presence of discordant measurements than the classical F-test. The resistance of a statistical test is defined as the fraction of bad data necessary to switch a statistical conclusion. We mathematically derive the maximum resistance to rejection and to acceptance of the Friedman test, as well as the Brown-Mood test, and show that the Brown-Mood test has a higher maximum resistance to rejection and to acceptance than the Friedman test. In addition, we simulate the expected resistance to rejection and to acceptance of both tests and show that on average the Brown-Mood test is slightly more robust to rejection while on average the Friedman test is more robust to acceptance.