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Citation: Vu, Thanh Long, and Konstantin Turitsyn. "Geometry-Based Estimation of Stability Region for a Class of Structure Preserving Power Grids." 2015 IEEE Power & Energy Society General Meeting (July 2015).

As Published: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/PESGM.2015.7285689>

Publisher: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

Persistent URL: <http://hdl.handle.net/1721.1/109338>

Version: Author's final manuscript: final author's manuscript post peer review, without publisher's formatting or copy editing

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Geometry-based Estimation of Stability Region for A Class of Structure Preserving Power Grids

Thanh Long Vu and Konstantin Turitsyn, *Member, IEEE*

Abstract—The increasing development of the electric power grid, the largest engineered system ever, to an even more complicated and larger system requires a new generation of stability assessment methods that are computationally tractable and feasible in real-time. In this paper we first extend the recently introduced Lyapunov Functions Family (LFF) transient stability assessment approach, that has potential to reduce the computational cost on large scale power grids, to structure-preserving power grids. Then, we introduce a new geometry-based method to construct the stability region estimate of power systems. Our conceptual demonstration shows that this new method can certify stability of a broader set of initial conditions compared to the minimization-based LFF method and the energy methods (closest UEP and controlling UEP methods).

I. INTRODUCTION

The electrical power grid is currently undergoing the architectural revolution with the increasing penetration of renewable and distributed energy sources and the presence of millions of active endpoints. Intermittent renewable and volatile loads are difficult to exactly predict and present challenges concerning voltage, frequency, power quality, and power supply during unfavorable weather conditions. As such, the existing planning and operation computational techniques largely developed several decades ago will have to be reassessed and adopted to the new physical models in order to ensure secure and stable operation of the modern power grids. Among those challenges, the extremely large size of the grid calls for the development of new generation of stability assessment methods that are computationally tractable and feasible in real-time.

The most straightforward approach to the post-fault stability assessment problem is based on direct time-domain simulations of transient dynamics following the contingencies. Rapid advances in computational hardware made it possible to perform accurate simulations of large scale systems faster than real-time [1], [2]. Alternatively, the direct energy approaches [3]–[5], which are accepted and adopted by industry [6], allow fast screening of the contingencies while providing mathematically rigorous certificates of stability and saving more computational resources than time-domain simulations. Essentially, the closest UEP method [4] certifies that the post-fault dynamics is stable if the system energy at the clearing time is smaller than the minimum energy value at every unstable equilibrium points (UEP). This method is known conservative and not scalable to large-scale power grids since

the problem of searching for an exponential number of UEPs is an NP-hard problem. The controlling UEP method [7] certifies that the post-fault dynamics is stable if the system energy at the clearing time is smaller than the energy function value at the controlling UEP, which is defined as the nearest point on the boundary of the actual stability region that the fault-on trajectory is approaching, i.e. nearest the fault-cleared state. This method is less conservative than the closest UEP method since the energy value at the controlling UEP is possibly larger than the energy value at the closest UEP. However, as the actual stability region is unknown, the controlling UEP can only be searched by some heuristic algorithms.

Recently, we introduced the *Lyapunov Functions Family (LFF) approach* to alleviate some of these drawbacks [8]. The principle of this approach is to provide transient stability certificates by constructing a family of Lyapunov functions, which are generalizations of the classical energy function, and then find the best suited function in the family for given initial states. Basically, this method certifies that the post-fault dynamics is stable if the fault-cleared state stays within a polytope surrounding the equilibrium point and the Lyapunov function at the fault-cleared state is smaller than the minimum value of Lyapunov function over the flow-out boundary of that polytope. Generally, the LFF approach can certify stability of a broader set of initial conditions compared to the closest UEP method. Also, the introduced optimization-based techniques for constructing stability certificates are scalable to large-scale power grids, since they avoid identifying the exponential number of UEPs. In addition, the LFF approach is applicable to stability assessment of power grids with losses [9], which is impossible by the standard energy method.

In this paper, we improve the LFF transient stability assessment method and make two contributions. The first contribution is the extension of LFF method to structure-preserving power systems. The second contribution is a new geometry-based method to construct the estimate of stability region of the desired equilibrium point, which we argue to possibly be larger than that defined by the existing methods. We observe that among all of the UEPs, there are many points that are far from the equilibrium point and thus are not necessary to be counted when we search for the controlling UEP. Therefore, we define $2|\mathcal{E}|$ points that are the minimum points of Lyapunov function over the $2|\mathcal{E}|$ flow-out boundary segments of the considered polytope. Here, $|\mathcal{E}|$ is the number of lines in the grids. These $2|\mathcal{E}|$ minimum points play the role of all possible controlling UEPs of the system. The post-fault dynamics is certified stable if the fault-cleared state stays within the polytope and the Lyapunov function at the fault-cleared state

Thanh Long Vu and Konstantin Turitsyn are with the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, 02139 USA e-mail: longvu@mit.edu and turitsyn@mit.edu.

is smaller than the Lyapunov function at the (controlling) minimum point corresponding to the polytope's subset containing the fault-cleared state. This method is less conservative than the original LFF method in [8] since the Lyapunov function at the controlling minimum point is possibly larger than the minimum value of Lyapunov function over the flow-out boundary. In comparison to the controlling UEP method we note that since the $2|\mathcal{E}|$ minimum points play the role of all possible controlling UEPs of the system, the proposed geometry-based method can certify stability for points for which the controlling UEP method cannot. Furthermore, the construction of the minimum points is mathematically rigorous and does not involve any heuristic algorithm. Also, knowledge of the fault-on trajectory is not required as in the controlling-UEP method [7].

We note that there are many works on Lyapunov function-based stability of structure preserving power systems [10]–[12]. However, the Lyapunov function in these works is usually used to prove the local stability of the system; it is not fully exploited to construct the stability region of the system as in this paper. Instead, in these works the stability region is estimated by the energy method.

II. STRUCTURE PRESERVING POWER SYSTEMS

In normal conditions, power grids operate at a stable equilibrium point. Under some fault or contingency scenarios, the system moves away from the pre-fault equilibrium point to some post-fault conditions. After the fault is cleared, the system experiences the transient dynamics. This work focuses on the transient post-fault dynamics of the power grids, and aims to develop computationally tractable certificates of transient stability of the system, i.e. guaranteeing that the system will converge to the post-fault equilibrium. In this paper, we address this question on a traditional swing equation dynamic model of power systems, which is named structure-preserving model originally introduced in [10]. This model naturally incorporates the dynamics of rotor angle as well as response of load power output to frequency deviation. However it does not model the dynamics of voltage in the system which is the main downside of the approach. However, in comparison to the classical swing equation with constant impedance loads, the structure of power grids is preserved in this approach.

Assume that the grid has m generators and n_0 buses in which $n_0 - m$ buses have loads and no generation. It is convenient to introduce fictitious buses representing the internal generation voltages. So, in the augmented grid we have $n = n_0 + m$ buses. Assume that the grid is lossless. The m generators have perfect voltage control and are characterized each by the rotor angle δ_k and its angular velocity $\dot{\delta}_k$. The dynamics of generators are described by a set of the so-called swing equations:

$$m_k \ddot{\delta}_k + d_k \dot{\delta}_k + P_{e_k} - P_{m_k} = 0, k = 1, \dots, m, \quad (1)$$

where, m_k is the dimensionless moment of inertia of the generator, d_k is the term representing primary frequency controller action on the governor. P_{m_k} is the effective dimensionless mechanical torque acting on the rotor and P_{e_k} is the effective dimensionless electrical power output of the k^{th} generator.

Let P_{d_k} be the real power drawn by the load at k^{th} bus, $k = m + 1, \dots, n$. In general P_{d_k} is a nonlinear function of voltage and frequency. For constant voltages and small frequency variations around the operating point $P_{d_k}^0$, it is reasonable to assume that

$$P_{d_k} = P_{d_k}^0 + d_k \dot{\delta}_k, k = m + 1, \dots, n, \quad (2)$$

where $d_k > 0$ is the constant frequency coefficient of load. When $d_k = 0$ we have the constant load model. The electrical power P_{e_k} from the k^{th} bus into network, where $k = 1, \dots, n$, is given by

$$P_{e_k} = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_k} V_k V_j B_{kj} \sin(\delta_k - \delta_j). \quad (3)$$

Here, the value V_k represents the voltage magnitude of the k^{th} bus which is assumed to be constant. B_{kj} are the (normalized) susceptance between k^{th} bus and j^{th} bus. \mathcal{N}_k is the set of neighboring buses of the k^{th} bus. Let $a_{kj} = V_k V_j B_{kj}$. Finally, the structure-preserving model of power systems is obtained as:

$$m_k \ddot{\delta}_k + d_k \dot{\delta}_k + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_k} a_{kj} \sin(\delta_k - \delta_j) = P_{m_k}, \quad (4)$$

$$k = 1, \dots, m,$$

$$d_k \dot{\delta}_k + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_k} a_{kj} \sin(\delta_k - \delta_j) = -P_{d_k}^0, \quad (5)$$

$$k = m + 1, \dots, n.$$

The system described by equations (4)-(5) has many stationary points with at least one stable corresponding to the desired operating point. Mathematically, this point, characterized by the rotor angles $\delta^* = [\delta_1^*, \dots, \delta_n^*, 0, \dots, 0]^T$, is not unique since any shift in the rotor angles $[\delta_1^* + c, \dots, \delta_n^* + c, 0, \dots, 0]^T$ is also an equilibrium. However, it is unambiguously characterized by the angle differences $\delta_{kj}^* = \delta_k^* - \delta_j^*$ that solve the following system of power-flow like equations:

$$\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_k} a_{kj} \sin(\delta_{kj}^*) = P_k, k = 1, \dots, n, \quad (6)$$

where $P_k = P_{m_k}, k = 1, \dots, m$, and $P_k = -P_{d_k}^0, k = m + 1, \dots, n$. Then, the set of swing equations (4)-(5) is equivalent with

$$m_k \ddot{\delta}_k + d_k \dot{\delta}_k = - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_k} a_{kj} (\sin(\delta_{kj}) - \sin(\delta_{kj}^*)), \quad (7)$$

$$k = 1, \dots, m,$$

$$d_k \dot{\delta}_k = - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_k} a_{kj} (\sin(\delta_{kj}) - \sin(\delta_{kj}^*)), \quad (8)$$

$$k = m + 1, \dots, n.$$

Formally, we consider the following problem.

Transient stability assessment problem: Determine if the post-fault scenario defined by initial conditions $\{\delta_k(0), \dot{\delta}_k(0)\}_{k=1}^n$ of the system (7)-(8) leads to the stable equilibrium point $\delta^* = [\delta_1^*, \dots, \delta_n^*, 0, \dots, 0]^T$.

We will address this problem by estimating the stability region of the stable equilibrium point δ^* , i.e. the set of points from which the system (7)-(8) will converge to δ^* .

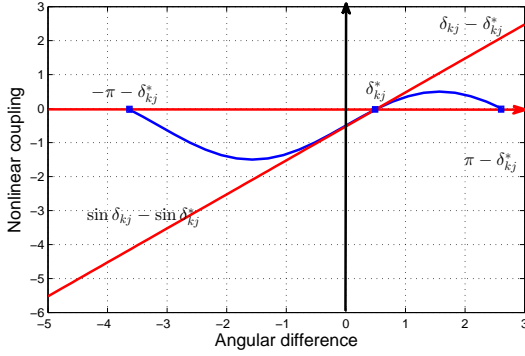


Fig. 1. Bounding of nonlinear sinusoidal coupling $(\sin \delta_{kj} - \sin \delta_{kj}^*)$ by two linear functions of angular difference δ_{kj} as described in (12)

If the initial state x_0 belongs to this estimate set, then the corresponding post-fault scenario is determined stable. We will use a sequence of techniques originating from nonlinear control theory that are most naturally applied in the state space representation of the system. Hence, we view the multimachine power system (7)-(8) as a system with the state space vector $x = [x_1, x_2, x_3]^T$ composed of the vector of generator's angle deviations from equilibrium $x_1 = [\delta_1 - \delta_1^*, \dots, \delta_m - \delta_m^*]^T$, their angular velocities $x_2 = [\dot{\delta}_1, \dots, \dot{\delta}_m]^T$, and vector of load's angle deviation from equilibrium $x_3 = [\delta_{m+1} - \delta_{m+1}^*, \dots, \delta_n - \delta_n^*]^T$. Let E be the incidence matrix of the corresponding graph, so that $E[\delta_1 \dots \delta_n]^T = [(\delta_k - \delta_j)_{\{k,j\} \in \mathcal{E}}]^T$. Consider matrix C such that $Cx = E[\delta_1 \dots \delta_n]^T$. Consider the nonlinear transformation F in this representation is a simple trigonometric function $F(Cx) = [(\sin \delta_{kj} - \sin \delta_{kj}^*)_{\{k,j\} \in \mathcal{E}}]^T$.

In state space representation the system can be expressed in the following compact form:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= M_1^{-1}(-D_1 x_2 - S_1 E^T S F(Cx)) \\ \dot{x}_3 &= -D_2^{-1} S_2 E^T S F(Cx) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where $S = \text{diag}(a_{kj})_{\{k,j\} \in \mathcal{E}}$, $S_1 = [I_{m \times m} \quad O_{m \times n-m}]$, $S_2 = [I_{n-m \times n-m} \quad O_{n-m \times m}]$. Equivalently,

$$\dot{x} = Ax - BF(Cx), \quad (10)$$

with the matrices A, B given by the following expression:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} O_{m \times m} & I_{m \times m} & O_{m \times n-m} \\ O_{m \times m} & -M_1^{-1} D_1 & O_{m \times n-m} \\ O_{m \times m} & O_{m \times m} & O_{m \times n-m} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (11)$$

and $B = [O_{m \times |\mathcal{E}|} \quad -M_1^{-1} S_1 E^T S \quad -D_2^{-1} S_2 E^T S]^T$. Here, $|\mathcal{E}|$ is the number of edges in the graph defined by the susceptance matrix, or equivalently the number of non-zero non-diagonal entries in B_{kj} .

III. LYAPUNOV FUNCTIONS FAMILY APPROACH

This paper proposes a family of Lyapunov functions to certify the transient stability for the structure preserving power system (10). The construction of this Lyapunov functions family is based on the linear bounds of the nonlinear couplings

which are clearly separated in the state space representation (10). From Fig. 1, we observe that

$$0 \leq (\delta_{kj} - \delta_{kj}^*)(\sin \delta_{kj} - \sin \delta_{kj}^*) \leq (\delta_{kj} - \delta_{kj}^*)^2, \quad (12)$$

for any $|\delta_{kj} + \delta_{kj}^*| \leq \pi$. Therefore, the nonlinearity $F(Cx)$ can be bounded by the linear functions in the polytope \mathcal{P} defined by the set of inequalities $|\delta_{kj} + \delta_{kj}^*| \leq \pi$.

Exploiting this nonlinearity bounding, we propose to use the convex cone of Lyapunov functions defined by the following system of Linear Matrix Inequalities for positive, diagonal matrices K, H of size $2|\mathcal{E}| \times 2|\mathcal{E}|$ and symmetric, positive matrix Q of size $2n \times 2n$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^T Q + Q A & R \\ R^T & -2H \end{bmatrix} \leq 0, \quad (13)$$

where $R = QB - C^T H - (KCA)^T$. For every pair Q, K satisfying these inequalities the corresponding Lyapunov function is given by

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x - \sum K_{\{k,j\}} (\cos \delta_{kj} + \delta_{kj} \sin \delta_{kj}^*). \quad (14)$$

Here, the summation goes over all elements of pair set \mathcal{E} , and $K_{\{k,j\}}$ denotes the diagonal element of matrix K corresponding to the pair $\{k, j\}$.

Similar to Appendix A in [8], we obtain the derivative of Lyapunov function $V(x)$ along (10) as:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(x) &= -0.5(Xx - YF)^T (Xx - YF) - (Cx - F)^T H F \\ &= -0.5(Xx - YF)^T (Xx - YF) - \sum H_{\{k,j\}} g_{\{k,j\}}, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where $g_{\{k,j\}} = (\delta_{kj} - \delta_{kj}^* - (\sin \delta_{kj} - \sin \delta_{kj}^*)) (\sin \delta_{kj} - \sin \delta_{kj}^*)$. From Fig. 1, we have $g_{\{k,j\}} \geq 0$ for any $|\delta_{kj} + \delta_{kj}^*| \leq \pi$. Hence, $\dot{V}(x) \leq 0, \forall x \in \mathcal{P}$, and thus the Lyapunov function is decaying in \mathcal{P} . Therefore, we have the following result.

Theorem 1: In the polytope \mathcal{P} , the Lyapunov function defined by (14) is decaying along the trajectory of (10), i.e., $V(x(t))$ is decaying whenever $x(t)$ evolves inside \mathcal{P} .

IV. GEOMETRY-BASED STABILITY CERTIFICATION AND CONTINGENCY SCREENING

A. Construction of Stability Certificate

In [8], the stability certificate is constructed by finding the minimum value V_{\min} of the function $V(x)$ over the union of flow-out boundary segments of the polytope \mathcal{P} . Accordingly, if the Lyapunov function at the initial state, which stays inside \mathcal{P} , is smaller than V_{\min} , then the system trajectory is guaranteed to converge from the initial state to the desired stable equilibrium point. In this paper, we will introduce a geometry-based approach for stability certificate construction, in which we inscribe inside the polytope \mathcal{P} an invariant set \mathcal{R} which is the largest set formed by combining the flow-in boundary of the polytope \mathcal{P} together with the patches of Lyapunov function's sublevel sets that are guaranteed do not meet the flow-out boundary of \mathcal{P} .

In deed, we divide the boundary $\partial \mathcal{P}_{kj}$ of \mathcal{P} corresponding to the equality $|\delta_{kj} + \delta_{kj}^*| = \pi$ into two subsets $\partial \mathcal{P}_{kj}^{in}$ and $\partial \mathcal{P}_{kj}^{out}$. The flow-in boundary segment $\partial \mathcal{P}_{kj}^{in}$ is defined by $|\delta_{kj} + \delta_{kj}^*| = \pi$ and $\delta_{kj} \dot{\delta}_{kj} < 0$, while the flow-out boundary

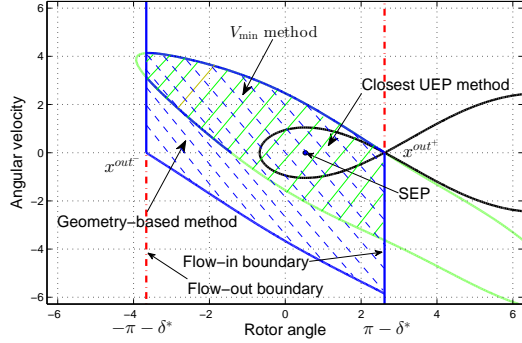


Fig. 2. Comparison between the stability region estimates defined by V_{\min} -based method and geometry-based method with the stability region obtained by the closest UEP energy method (black solid line). The stability region estimated by the V_{\min} method is the intersection of the Lyapunov level set (blue solid line) and the polytope defined by $-\pi - \delta^* \leq \delta \leq \pi - \delta^*$. The stability region estimated by the geometry-based method is the inner of the set whose boundary is combined of solid blue segments

segment $\partial\mathcal{P}_{kj}^{out}$ is defined by $|\delta_{kj} + \delta_{kj}^*| = \pi$ and $\delta_{kj}\dot{\delta}_{kj} \geq 0$. Since the derivative of δ_{kj}^2 at every points on $\partial\mathcal{P}_{kj}^{in}$ is negative, the system trajectory can only go inside \mathcal{P} once it meets $\partial\mathcal{P}_{kj}^{in}$. We define the following minimum values of $V(x)$ on the flow-out boundary segment $\partial\mathcal{P}_{kj}^{out}$:

$$V_{\min_{kj}}^{\pm} = \min_{x \in \partial\mathcal{P}_{kj}^{out\pm}} V(x), \quad (16)$$

where $\partial\mathcal{P}_{kj}^{out\pm}$ is the flow-out boundary segment of polytope \mathcal{P} that is defined by $\delta_{kj} + \delta_{kj}^* = \pm\pi$ and $\delta_{kj}\dot{\delta}_{kj} \geq 0$. Let $x_{kj}^{out\pm}$ be the point on $\partial\mathcal{P}_{kj}^{out\pm}$ such that $V(x_{kj}^{out\pm}) = V_{\min_{kj}}^{\pm}$.

Now we consider the set \mathcal{R} formed by the combination of the flow-in boundary $\partial\mathcal{P}^{in}$ of the polytope \mathcal{P} together with $2|\mathcal{E}|$ segments of Lyapunov function's sublevel sets. Each of these segments goes through one of the $2|\mathcal{E}|$ points $x_{kj}^{out\pm}$ and lies in the half of the polytope \mathcal{P} corresponding to $\text{sign}(\dot{\delta}_{kj}) = \pm$. The conceptual demonstration of the set \mathcal{R} is given as the combination of solid blue lines in Fig. 2. Note, these segments can only meet the boundary of \mathcal{P} at the point with $\delta_{kj}\dot{\delta}_{kj} = (\mp\pi - \delta_{kj}^*)(\pm) < 0$, i.e. the point on the flow-in boundary. Therefore, the boundary of \mathcal{R} is composed of segments which are parts of Lyapunov function's sublevel sets or flow-in boundary.

From the decrease of Lyapunov function inside \mathcal{P} (Theorem 1) we note that from any initial state inside \mathcal{R} the system trajectory cannot escape \mathcal{R} through the Lyapunov function's sublevel sets. Also, once the system trajectory meets the flow-in boundary, it can only go inside the polytope \mathcal{P} . So, if the set \mathcal{R} is closed, then its inner is an invariant set. In Appendix VIII-A, we prove the following main result of this paper.

Theorem 2: *If the set \mathcal{R} is closed¹, then the inner of \mathcal{R} is an estimate of the stability region of the equilibrium point δ^* , i.e., from any initial state x_0 in the set \mathcal{R} , the system trajectory x_t of (10) will converge to δ^* .*

¹We conjecture that there are always some Lyapunov functions in the family defined by the LMIs (13) such that the set \mathcal{R} is closed. In the conceptual demonstration of 2-bus system, it is easy to search for such Lyapunov function by the adaptation algorithm introduced in [8].

Theorem 2 provides a geometry-based estimate of the stability region of the stable equilibrium point. As a conceptual illustration, we can observe from Fig. 2 that in the most simple case of 2-bus system, the geometry-based method results in the largest stability region estimate compared to the closest UEP method and the V_{\min} method in [8].

B. Direct Method for Contingency Screening

In this section, we will apply the geometry-based stability certificate to the contingency screening problem. Essentially, the post-fault dynamics is certified stable if the fault-cleared state x_0 stays within the polytope \mathcal{P} and the Lyapunov function at x_0 is smaller than the Lyapunov function at the (controlling) minimum point corresponding to the polytope's subset containing the fault-cleared state. Indeed, for a given fault-cleared state x_0 , which is determined by integration or other techniques, the value of $V(x_0)$ can be computed by direct application of (14). If x_0 is inside the polytope \mathcal{P} , we calculate the frequency differences $\dot{\delta}_{kj}$. From the $|\mathcal{E}|$ signatures of these frequency differences, we can determine the subset of the polytope \mathcal{P} in which every points have the same signatures for frequency differences with x_0 . Then, from the formulation (16) we can define $|\mathcal{E}|$ minimum values $V_{\min_{kj}}^{\pm}$, in which $V_{\min_{kj}}^{\pm}$ is either $V_{\min_{kj}}^+$ or $V_{\min_{kj}}^-$ according to the signature of $\dot{\delta}_{kj}$. The value of Lyapunov function at the initial state x_0 should be then compared to the minimum of these $|\mathcal{E}|$ minimum values $V_{\min_{kj}}^{\pm}$. If V_0 is smaller than this minimum value, the post-fault dynamics is certified stable, because x_0 belongs to the stability region estimate Φ .

We note that unlike energy based approaches, the LFF method provides a whole cone of Lyapunov functions to choose from. This freedom can be exploited to choose the Lyapunov function that is best suited for a given initial condition or their family. Essentially, we can apply the similar iterative algorithm in [8] (Section IV) to identify the Lyapunov function that certifies the stability of a given initial condition x_0 whenever such a Lyapunov function exists.

V. SIMULATION RESULTS

To illustrate the effectiveness of the LFF and geometry-based approach in estimating the stability region of power systems, we consider the classical 2-bus with easily visualizable state-space regions. This system is described by a single 2-nd order differential equation

$$m\ddot{\delta} + d\dot{\delta} + a \sin \delta - P = 0. \quad (17)$$

For this system $\delta^* = \arcsin(P/a)$ is the only stable equilibrium point (SEP). For numerical simulations, we choose $m = 1$ p.u., $d = 1$ p.u., $a = 0.8$ p.u., $P = 0.4$ p.u., and $\delta^* = \pi/6$. Figure 2 illustrates the construction of stability region estimate for the most simple 2-bus system by the closest UEP method, the V_{\min} method in [8], and the geometry-based method. It can be seen that there are many contingency scenarios defined by the configuration x_0 whose stability cannot be certified by the energy method, but can be ensured by the LFF method. Also, the geometry-based method provides a better stability region estimate compared to the V_{\min} method.

We can also see that the two minimum points $x^{out\pm}$ are all the UEPs of the system. Hence, the estimate set \mathcal{R} covers the Lyapunov function's sublevel sets that go through the UEPs. Therefore, the geometry-based stability certificate can assess transient stability for every initial states in \mathcal{P} that the controlling UEP method in [7] does.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND PATH FORWARDS

This paper extended the recently introduced LFF approach to transient stability certification of structure-preserving power systems. A new geometry-based technique was also introduced to further enlarge the estimate of stability region compared to the original LFF method. The new estimate is the largest set formed by combining the flow-in boundary of the polytope in which the Lyapunov function is decreasing together with the patches of sublevel sets that are guaranteed do not meet the flow-out boundary of that polytope. Our numerical simulations showed that this new estimate of stability region is broader than that obtained by the energy methods and the original LFF method. In the applications to contingency screening, the geometry-based technique in this paper resulted in a more complicated algorithm compared to the original LFF method in [8]. However, the larger stability region estimate obtained by the geometry-based method guaranteed that more contingency scenarios are screened and certified stable.

Toward the practical applications of the Lyapunov Functions Family approach to transient stability certification, further extensions should be made in the future where more complicated structure-preserving models of power systems are considered, e.g. the dynamics of generators' voltage or effects of buses' reactive power is incorporated in the model. Since the LFF method is applicable to lossy power grid [9], it is straightforward to extend the method to incorporating reactive power, which will introduce the cosine term in the model (7). This can be done by extending the state vector x and combining the technique in this paper with the LFF transient stability techniques in [9] for lossy power grids (without reactive power considered). Also, we can see from the proof of Theorem 1 that, in order to make sure the Lyapunov function is decreasing in the polytope \mathcal{P} , it is not necessary to restrict the nonlinear terms $F(Cx)$ to be univariate. As such, we can extend the LFF method to power systems with generators' voltage dynamics in which the voltage variable is incorporated in a multivariable nonlinear function F .

We envision to develop a new security assessment toolbox for practical power grids based on the LFF approach. This tool can certify transient stability for a broad set of contingency scenarios when the dynamics of power systems is described by a number of models, from simple classical reduction model to complex structure-preserving model with dynamic voltage and reactive power incorporated. Also, this security assessment toolbox can certify stability for rather complicated situations when the system parameters are changing or unknown via the robust stability certificate developed in [9]. We will build a library of models and contingency scenarios the stability of which can be certified by this security assessment toolbox. This will help us quickly assess the transient stability of dynamical power systems by offline algorithms.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was partially supported by MIT/Skoltech and Masdar initiatives.

VIII. APPENDIX

A. Proof of Theorem 2 for Stability Region Estimate

Since inner of \mathcal{R} is an invariant set we have $x(t) \in \mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{P}$ for all $t \geq 0$. By Theorem 1 we have $\dot{V}(x(t)) \leq 0$ for all t . From LaSalle theorem, we conclude that the system trajectory $x(t)$ will converge to the set $\{x : \dot{V}(x) = 0\}$. This together with (15) imply that the system trajectory will converge to the stable equilibrium point δ^* or to some point lying on the boundary of \mathcal{P} . However, by the construction of \mathcal{R} the second case cannot happen. Therefore, the system will converge to δ^* .

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