

# Data-driven Frameworks for Model Identification in IBR-dominated Power Systems

EPICS Workshop, CSIRO Energy Centre, Newcastle

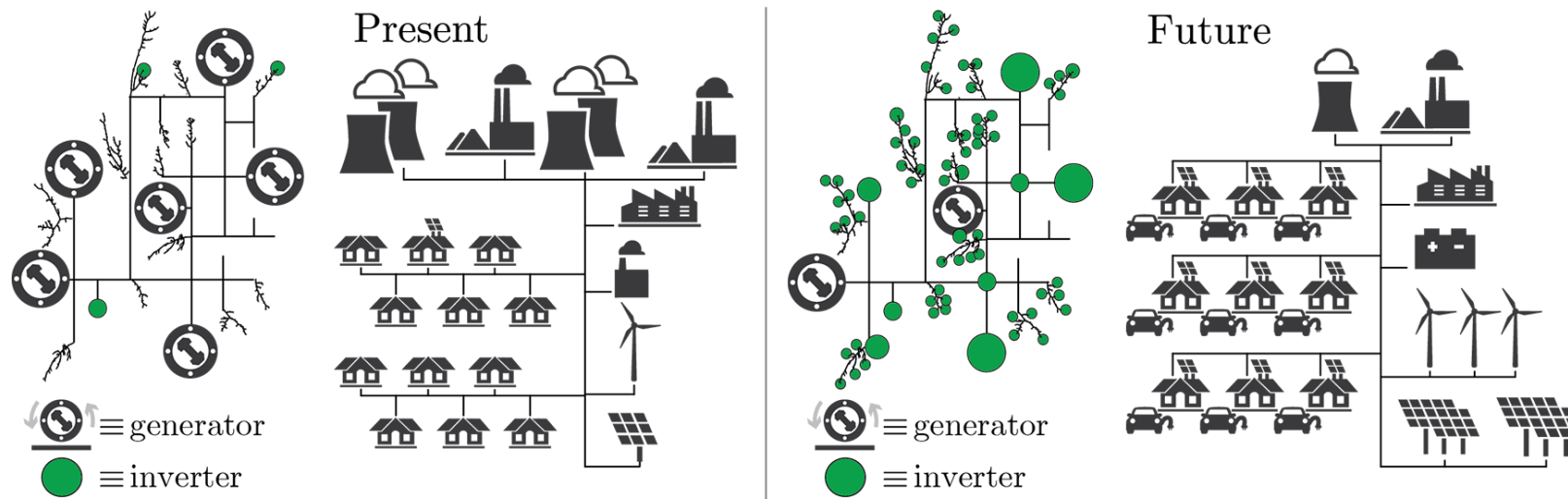
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- Future power system involves **mixture of energy sources** with **highly complex dynamics**
- Oscillatory instability may happen in **wider range of frequency**
- Hidden components **further challenges** stability assessment.



**Urgent need for system identification!**



*Image source: Grid-Forming Inverter Controls - NREL*

- Eigenvalue-based methods: Consider **detailed** models of all **components** of the system
- Tell us about stability of **general linear systems**, modes of oscillation and contribution of each components
- Not always sufficient due to **unknown parts**

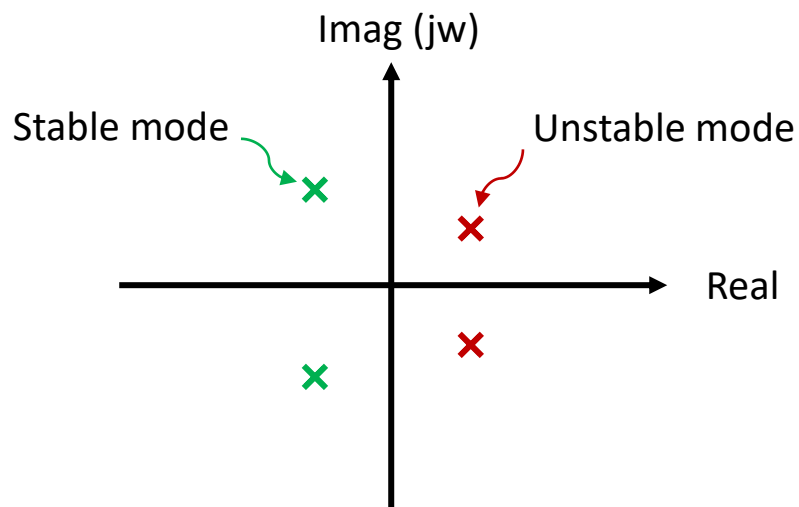


Figure: Eigenvalues spectrum

- Impedance-based methods: Convert the system into 2 **Thevenin/Norton equivalent** connected systems
- Tell us about stability of **feedback systems**
- Applicable to **black-boxed** systems

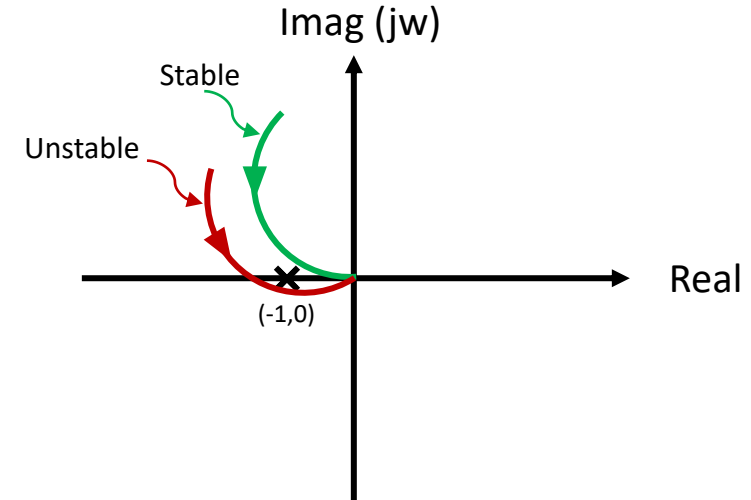
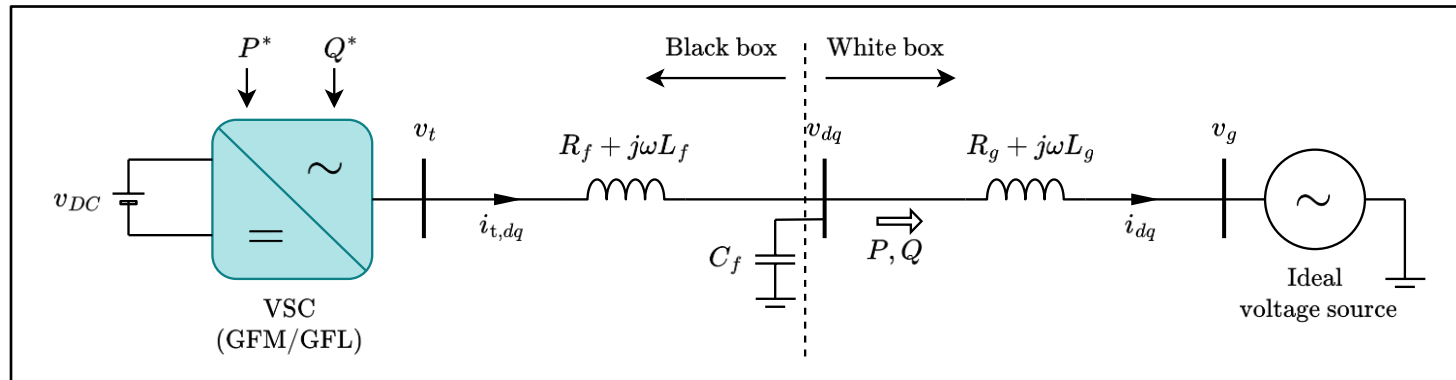
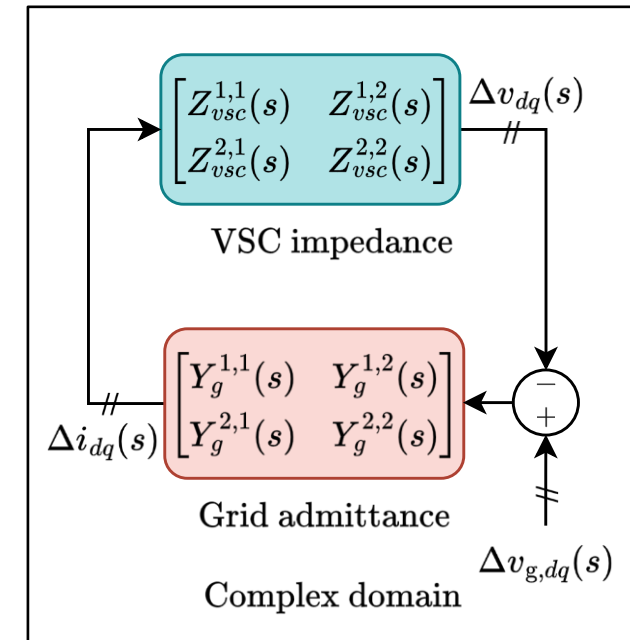


Figure: Nyquist plot of frequency responses

- Impedance-based stability is a natural choice for black-boxed system, because:
  - Detailed state-space models are **not required**
  - Frequency responses are **utilized** for stability conclusion



**VSC and grid connected together is simply a feedback system!**



- However, impedance-based analysis is relied on **transfer functions**, which suffer from **poor scalability**

→ How to achieve state-space models from transfer functions?

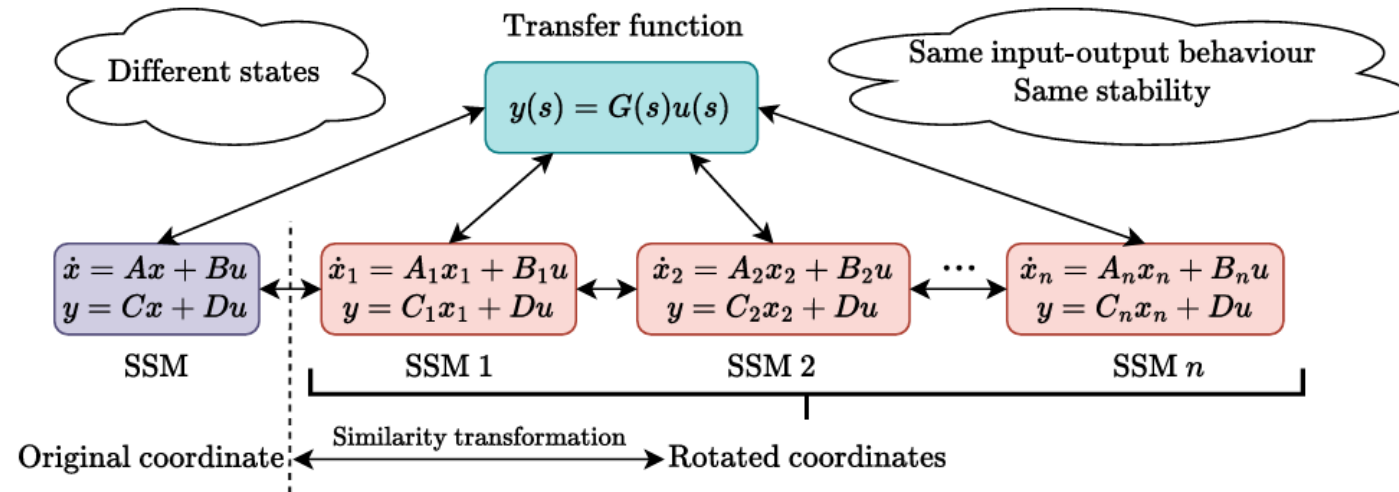


Figure: The relationship between state-space and transfer function presentations

→ Can we have state-space models from data?

- General approach: Input an **excitation signal** to the object → Measure the responses → Convert to frequency domain by **DFT**
- Most common signals (multisine or PRBS) are **periodic**

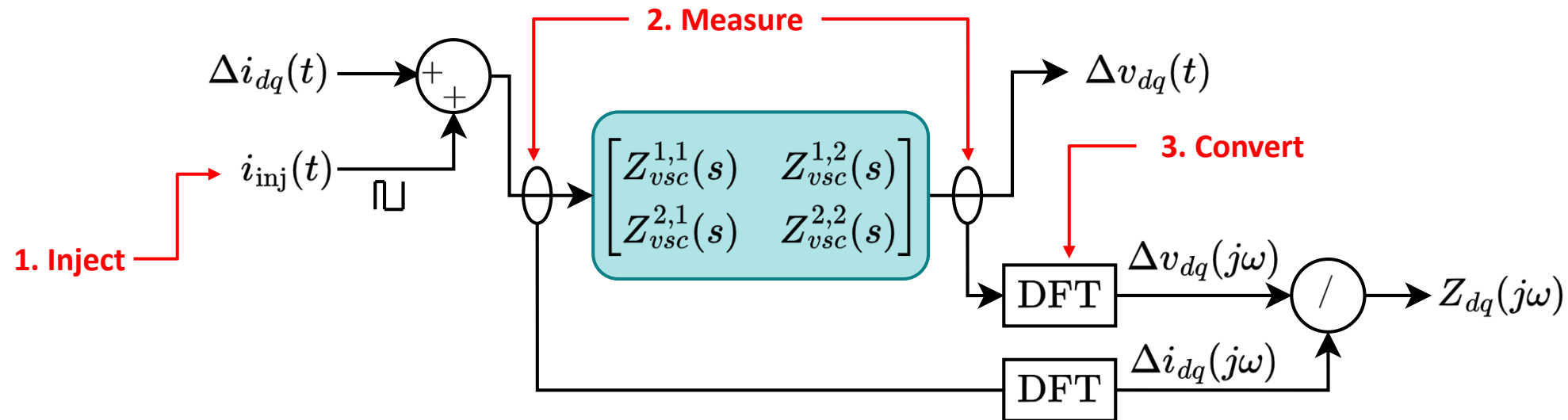
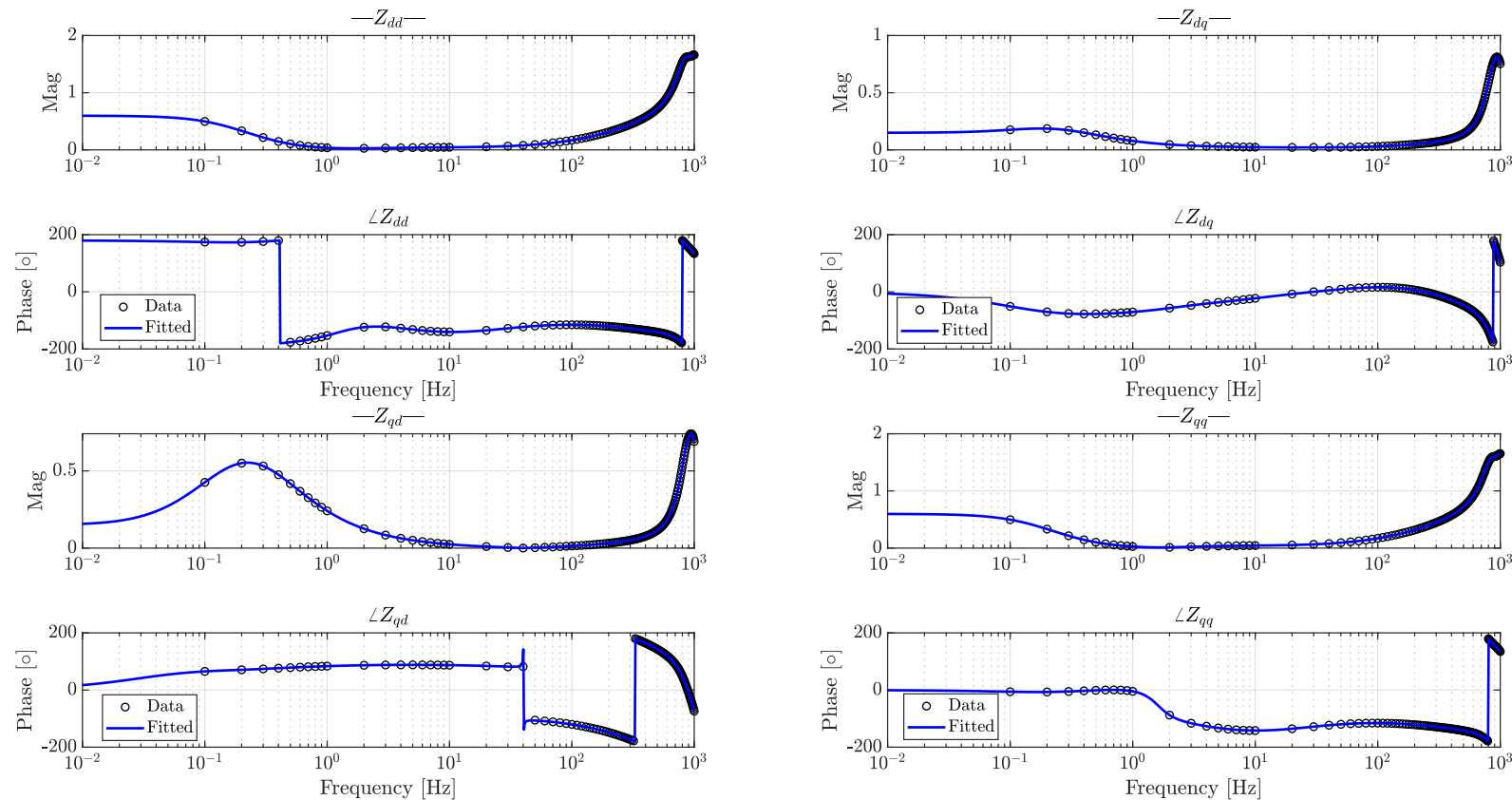


Figure: Frequency response estimation using Discrete Fourier Transform

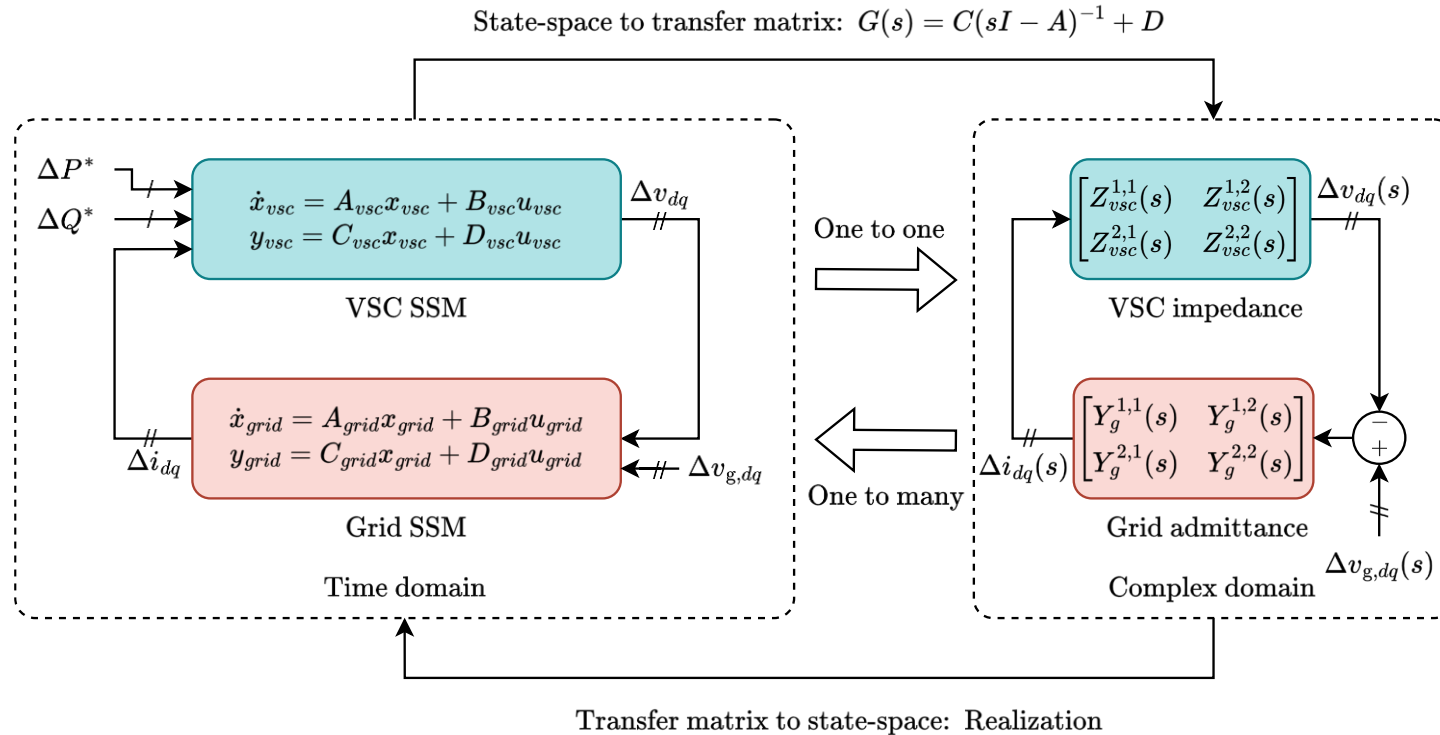
- Given frequency response at a set of points, we seek for transfer function **which fits those points**



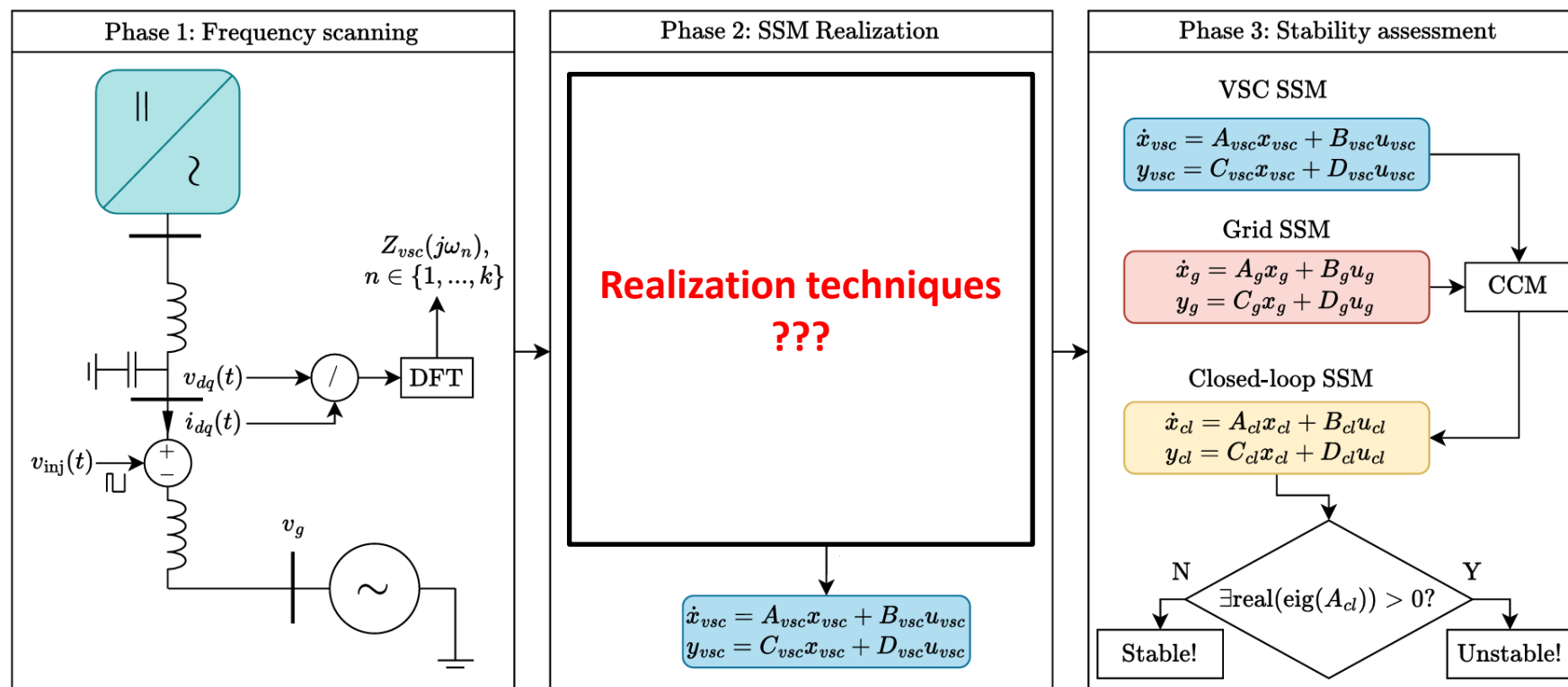
**Black dots – frequency response data**

**Blue line – fitted model**

- The transfer function is converted to state-space using **realization techniques**
- Large system is achieved by **connecting** smaller subsystems (i.e. using Component Connection Methods)



- **Phase 1:** Measure the frequency responses
- **Phase 2:** Construct state-space model based on response data
- **Phase 3:** Stability assessment using eigenvalues



- Seeks for a state-space realization  $[E,A,B,C,D]$  or  $G(s)$  satisfying left and right matching condition.
- In a nutshell, this method try to **match exactly** the frequency responses at some **predefined frequency and direction**.

✓ Strong and rigorous mathematical conditions

✗ Sensitive to noises

→ Need **robust and adaptive** approaches.

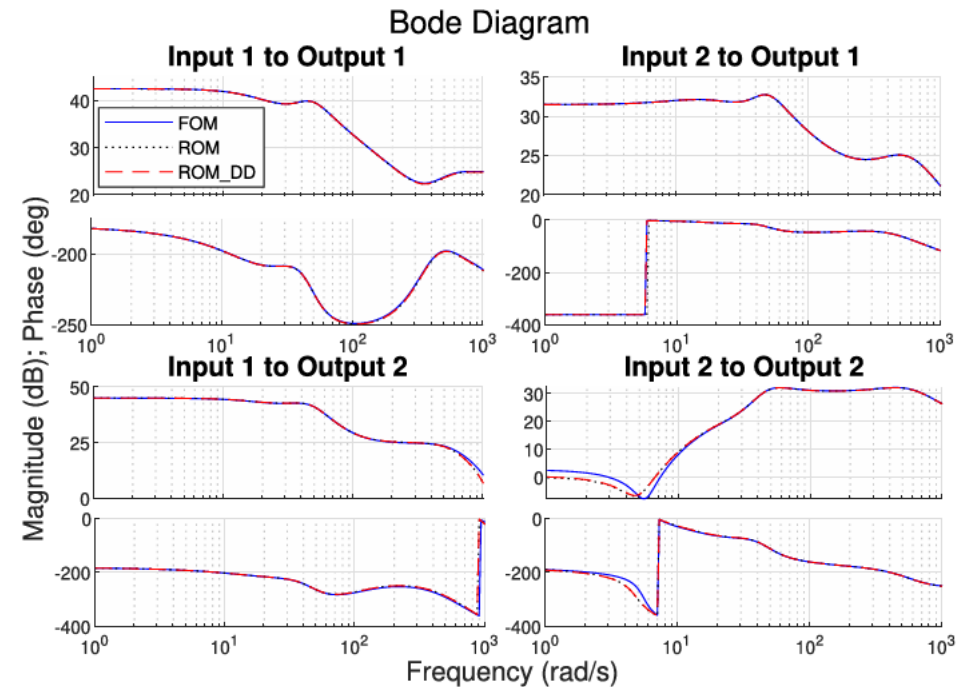


Figure: Moment matching for model reduction for large wind farm\*

\* Z. Gong, J. Mao, A. Junyent-Ferré and G. Scarciotti, "Model Order Reduction of Large-Scale Wind Farms: A Data-Driven Approach," in IEEE Transactions on Power Systems, 2025

• **Problem 1: Operating-point dependent models?**

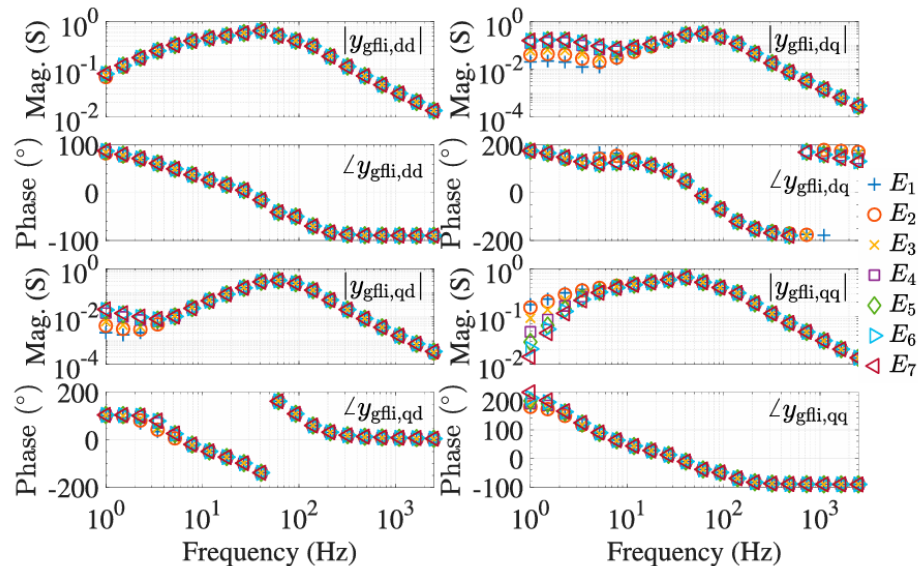


Figure 1: Varying frequency response by operating points\*

• **Problem 2: Multi-port connection?**

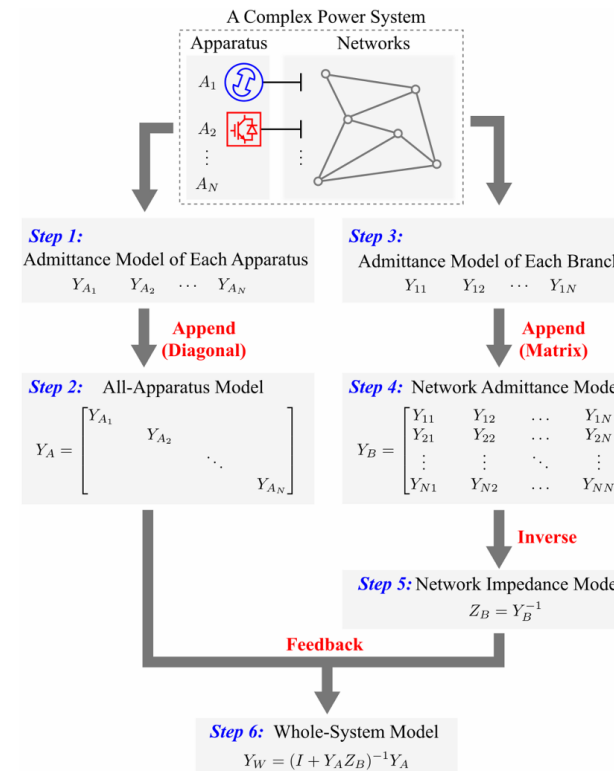


Figure 2: Connect machines and grid using descriptor models\*\*

\* W. Zhou, N. Mohammed and B. Bahrani, "Operating-Point-Parameterized State-Space Models of Black-Boxed Grid-Following Inverters for Maximum Transferable Active Power Prediction," in *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, 2024

\*\* Y. Li, T. C. Green and Y. Gu, "Descriptor State Space Modeling of Power Systems," in *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems*, 2024

# Thank you for listening!

Let seek for reliable and scalable model from data!