

Review

# A Survey on the Micro-Phasor Measurement Unit in Distribution Networks

Emile Dusabimana and Sung-Guk Yoon \*

Department of Electrical Engineering, Soongsil University, Seoul 06978, Korea; dusemile@soongsil.ac.kr

\* Correspondence: sgyoon@ssu.ac.kr

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**Abstract:** The Micro-Phasor Measurement Unit ( $\mu$ PMU) or distribution-level PMU (D-PMU) is a measurement device that measures the synchronized voltage and current values of electric power distribution networks. The synchronized data obtained by  $\mu$ PMUs can be used for monitoring, diagnostic, and control distribution network applications, so that operators can understand the dynamic states of the distribution network in real-time. In this paper, we review the state-of-the-art  $\mu$ PMU research which includes a list of  $\mu$ PMU applications, monitoring and diagnostic functions, control applications, and optimal placement of the  $\mu$ PMU. In addition, we analyze the benefits of  $\mu$ PMUs in distribution networks; in particular, their reliability and resiliency, cost savings, and environmental and policy benefits.

**Keywords:** distribution-level phasor measurement unit (D-PMU); distribution network; micro-phasor measurement unit ( $\mu$ PMU);  $\mu$ PMU applications;  $\mu$ PMU benefits

## 1. Introduction

Recently, the integration of distributed energy resources (DERs), including renewables, electric vehicles (EVs), and demand response, in distribution networks has increased considerably and has changed the network load profile and configuration [1]. This complex interaction may cause great uncertainties, and even bidirectional power flow in the distribution network, which makes the supervision and operation of distribution networks more complicated [2].

Currently, most electric utilities worldwide use the supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system to monitor and control electric power distribution networks. The SCADA system receives data from conventional measurement devices, called remote terminal units (RTUs), installed in dispersed locations of the power system [3]. It records unsynchronized voltage, current magnitude, and real and reactive power flow with low resolution, i.e., a couple of seconds [4]. Therefore, the SCADA system cannot capture the dynamic behavior of the current distribution network [5].

The phasor measurement unit (PMU) has been developed to monitor, protect, and control power networks [6]. It can provide synchronized measurements because the PMU has a global positioning system (GPS) antenna. Therefore, it measures voltage and current phasors, as well as their magnitude, in real-time with high accuracy and high precision of  $\pm 1^\circ$  or  $\pm 1\%$  [7]. Until now, PMU has been mainly deployed in transmission networks since it is expensive, and the distribution networks are large in quantity.

Distribution networks are very complex, because of the many nodes, short distances, small amplitude and angle differences between nodes, faster dynamics, and lack of standard documentation [2,8]. Thus, these complexities have raised the need to develop new monitoring systems of high accuracy and high precision that support the achievement of situational awareness in distribution networks, and enable the distribution operators to make operational decisions in response to such disturbances [9].

To improve situational awareness and alleviate these complexities, the micro-phasor measurement unit ( $\mu$ PMU) or distribution-level PMU (D-PMU) has been developed in distribution networks [10]. This unit is capable of measuring the synchronized voltage and current phasors (both magnitude and phase angle) in real-time at higher resolution and precision, to facilitate a level of visibility into a distribution network [11,12]. The  $\mu$ PMU reports four fundamental measurements on three phases, so it has  $4 \times 3 = 12$  measurement channels. These four measurements are voltage magnitude, voltage phase angle, current magnitude, and current phase angle per phase with the maximum sampling rate of 120 Hz [13,14]; if the GPS antenna has established satellites,  $\mu$ PMUs also use the GPS clock to ensure precise time synchronization [15].

Several review papers on  $\mu$ PMU have mainly been conducted on its applications in distribution networks, such as monitoring and diagnostic applications, and control applications [16–18]. However, these papers have not reviewed recent research works related to  $\mu$ PMU. In a recent review paper [19], the authors have reviewed the applications of  $\mu$ PMU for emerging active distribution networks. Especially, this work has mainly focused on state awareness and event detection.

The objective of this paper is to provide a comprehensive survey of  $\mu$ PMU related research in distribution networks. In this paper, we classify recent  $\mu$ PMU papers into four divisions: A list of  $\mu$ PMU applications, monitoring and diagnostic applications, control applications, and optimal  $\mu$ PMU placement. In addition, we analyze the benefits of using  $\mu$ PMU data in distribution networks. The main benefits of the  $\mu$ PMU are reliability, resiliency, cost savings, efficiency, and environmental and policy considerations. The most similar work to our survey is the recent survey paper [19]. However, our work surveys adaptive protection and distribution network reconfiguration which are not covered by [19]. In addition, we discuss the benefits of using  $\mu$ PMU data in distribution networks.

The remaining sections of this paper are organized as follows. Section 2 presents  $\mu$ PMU technology. Section 3 presents a survey on the  $\mu$ PMU in distribution networks. Section 4 discusses the benefits of using  $\mu$ PMU data in distribution networks. Finally, Section 5 concludes the paper.

## 2. Micro-PMU Technology

### 2.1. The Features of $\mu$ PMU Technology

Micro-PMU provides time-synchronized voltage and current phasors in real-time with high accuracy, high precision, and high sampling rate. Synchronization is achieved by the same-time sampling of voltage and current phasors using timing signals from the GPS receiver [20]. It has accuracy angle of  $\pm 0.01^\circ$ , total vector error allowance of  $\pm 0.05\%$  (precision), angle resolution of  $\pm 0.002^\circ$ , and magnitude resolution of  $\pm 0.0002\%$  [7]. Its sampling rate is adjustable in the range (10–120) samples per second for a 60 Hz system [21]. The operators can monitor the distribution applications in real-time, due to the high performance of  $\mu$ PMU technology in distribution networks.

### 2.2. Comparison of SCADA, PMU and $\mu$ PMU

Before PMU [ $\mu$ PMU] began to be used in the transmission [distribution] network, SCADA was commonly used to monitor and control the power network. SCADA is based on steady-state power flow analysis, so due to unsynchronized data and low resolution, it cannot observe the dynamic state of the network [6]. PMU and  $\mu$ PMU are used for monitoring and control wide-area of transmission networks and local area of distribution networks, respectively. Because distribution network covers relatively small area than transmission network,  $\mu$ PMU should have higher accuracy. The accuracy and precision of  $\mu$ PMU are typically  $\pm 0.01^\circ$  and  $\pm 0.05\%$ , respectively [7]. Table 1 shows the main differences of SCADA, PMU and  $\mu$ PMU.

**Table 1.** Comparison of supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA), Phasor Measurement Unit (PMU) and Micro-Phasor Measurement Unit ( $\mu$ PMU).

ATTRIBUTE	SCADA	PMU & $\mu$ PMU
Resolution	1 sample every (2–4) sec.	(10–120) samples per sec.
Observability	Steady-state	Dynamic/Transient state
Phase angle measurement	No phase angle	Provides phase angle
Time synchronization	Measurements are not synchronized	Measurements are time-synchronized
Monitoring and control	Local	Wide-area & Local

### 2.3. Phasor and Its Representation

Figure 1a,b, show the sinusoidal waveform and its phasor representation, respectively. A pure sinusoidal waveform can be represented by a unique complex number known as a phasor. A phasor is defined as a vector representation of the magnitude and phase angle of an AC voltage waveform.

In [22], a pure sinusoidal quantity is written as

$$x(t) = X_m \cos(\omega t + \phi) \quad (1)$$

where,  $\omega$  is the frequency of the signal in radians per second and  $\phi$  is the phase angle in radians, which is defined as the angular difference between the peak time and the reference time at  $t = 0$ . This reference time corresponds to the time tag assigned according to the GPS clock. The peak amplitude of the signal is  $X_m$ . The root mean square (RMS) value of the input signal is  $\frac{X_m}{\sqrt{2}}$ , and its quantities are particularly useful for calculating the active and reactive power in an AC circuit. By using Euler's formula, Equation (1) can also be written as follows:

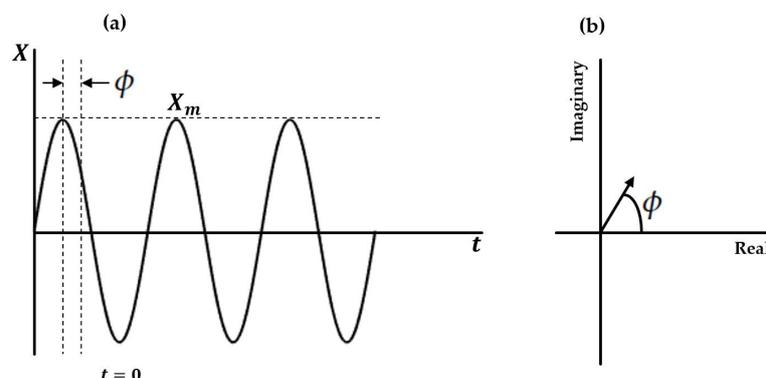
$$x(t) = \text{Re}\{X_m e^{j(\omega t + \phi)}\} = \text{Re}\{X_m e^{j\phi} e^{j\omega t}\} \quad (2)$$

The sinusoid of Equation (1) is represented by  $\mathbf{X}$ , which is known as its phasor representation, and is shown as

$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{X} = \left(\frac{X_m}{\sqrt{2}}\right) e^{j\phi} = \frac{X_m}{\sqrt{2}} (\cos\phi + j\sin\phi) \quad (3)$$

The phase angle of the phasor is arbitrary, as it depends on the choice of the axis  $t = 0$ . The length of the phasor is equal to the root mean square value of the sinusoid.

It is stated that the phasor representation is only possible for a pure sinusoid. In practice, a waveform is corrupted with other signals of different frequencies, so it is necessary to extract a single signal frequency component of the signal. Then, the single frequency component represented by a phasor can be extracted with a Fourier transform.



**Figure 1.** (a) Sinusoidal waveform; (b) phasor representation.

### 2.4. Block Diagram of $\mu$ PMU and Its Functionality

Figure 2 shows the functional block diagram of a  $\mu$ PMU. It has a high processing speed, phasor estimation and accurate time stamping of input signals [23]. The anti-aliasing filter has the role of removing the components of the signal whose frequency is equal to or greater than one-half the Nyquist rate [22]. The analog AC waveforms (voltage and current phasors) at the input are digitized by an analog to digital converter. A phase-locked oscillator converts the GPS one pulse per second signal into a sequence of high-speed timing pulses used in the waveform sampling. The phasor microprocessor executes the phasor calculations, and the calculated phasors are combined to form positive sequence measurements. The phasors are finally time tagged with the timing information provided by the clock, and the second of century count provided by the GPS receiver. The final phasor value is transmitted to a data center using a modem.

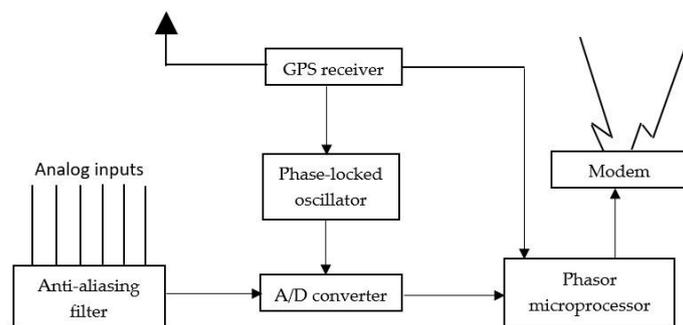


Figure 2. Block diagram of the  $\mu$ PMU.

### 3. Survey of Micro-PMU in Distribution Networks with Related Research

This section presents a survey of  $\mu$ PMU-related research papers. Figure 3 shows that they are classified as a list of  $\mu$ PMU applications, monitoring and diagnostic applications, control applications, and optimal  $\mu$ PMU placement.

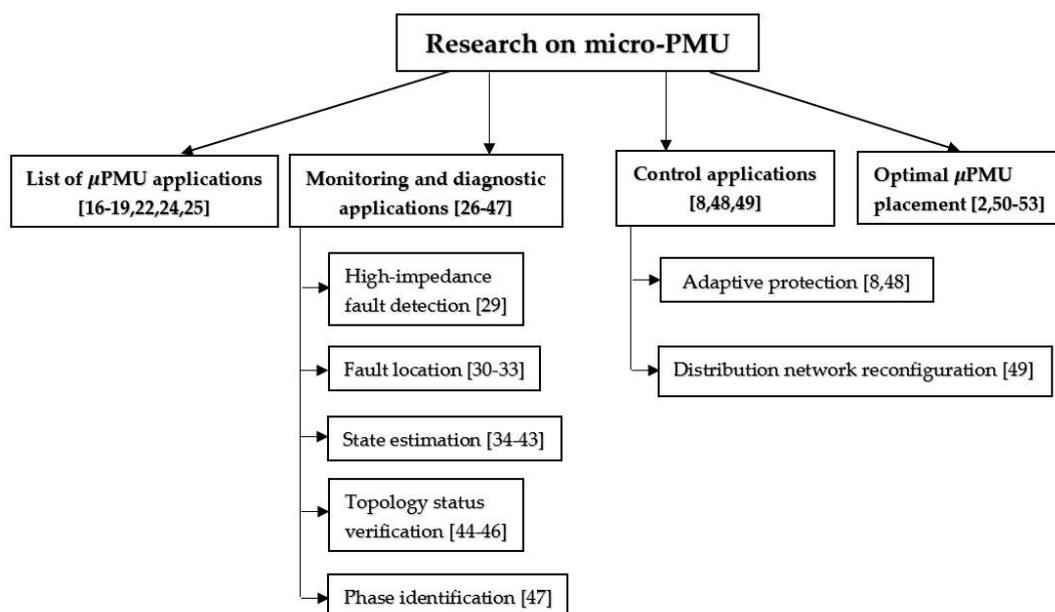


Figure 3.  $\mu$ PMU with related research.

### 3.1. List of Applications of $\mu$ PMU in Distribution Networks

This subsection presents the list of  $\mu$ PMU applications which are presented in the recently published review papers and reports on  $\mu$ PMU applications in distribution networks. The works in [16,17] summarize the different applications of  $\mu$ PMU such as diagnostic and control applications, and their objectives. Moreover, the development process of the  $\mu$ PMU network is described in the works. A recent review paper [19] review  $\mu$ PMU based applications for emerging active distribution networks. The needs of  $\mu$ PMU at the distribution level are explained and summarized its applications in [18,22,24]. A recent report [25] provides a comprehensive list of  $\mu$ PMU applications, such as monitoring and diagnostics, planning, and operation and control applications. Table 2 summarizes the list of  $\mu$ PMU data applications in distribution networks in these review papers.

**Table 2.** Applications of  $\mu$ PMU data in distribution networks.

Monitoring and Diagnostic Applications	Control Applications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Event detection (Reverse power flow detection, High-impedance fault detection, unintentional island detection, oscillation detection, and FIDVR identification and risk detection)</li> <li>- Fault location</li> <li>- State estimation</li> <li>- Topology status verification</li> <li>- Power quality monitoring</li> <li>- Phase identification</li> <li>- Unmasking loads from net-metered DG</li> <li>- Characterization of DER</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volt-VAR optimization</li> <li>- Adaptive protection</li> <li>- Distribution network reconfiguration</li> <li>- Microgrid coordination</li> </ul>

### 3.2. Monitoring and Diagnostic Applications

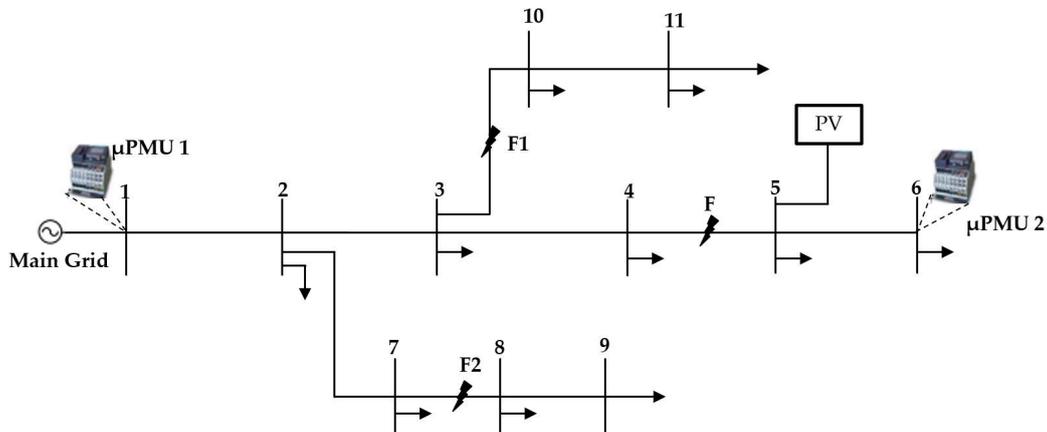
Monitoring and diagnostic applications enable the operators to understand the present or past conditions of the distribution network. The increasing amount of DERs and variable loads in the distribution network have introduced new challenges of short-term variabilities. Some events in distribution networks are sinusoidal or non-sinusoidal transients in voltage and current waveforms that may be caused by faults, topology changes, load behavior, and source dynamics. The distribution operators can detect the events in real-time, by investigating data from the  $\mu$ PMU installed in the distribution network [26]. For example, using  $\mu$ PMU data, reverse power flow in distribution networks can be easily detected [27]. Upon detection of distribution system frequency event, power mismatch between generation and load demand which can be caused by power system disturbances is estimated at the early stage of the event [28].

**High impedance fault detection:** High-impedance fault detection is a challenging problem for conventional measurements, due to the small flow of current of this fault. With  $\mu$ PMU data, identification of high-impedance fault location is proposed in [29] which uses the synchronized harmonic phasors, and focuses on the third harmonic components of pre-fault and post-fault measurements. This shows that only two  $\mu$ PMUs are enough to estimate the location of a high-impedance fault in the distribution network.

**Fault location identification:** Determining accurate fault location can help to reduce the duration of outage and operation cost of distribution networks. Micro-PMU measurements help to improve the accuracy of finding the fault location. In [30], the authors propose a fault location identification algorithm that uses the recorded data of voltage and current phasors before and during the fault from  $\mu$ PMUs installed on two terminals.

Another fault location finding method is proposed in [31]. This method consists of two steps: (i) The candidate fault locations are found using voltage and current information provided by the  $\mu$ PMU at one terminal by iterating each line segment, and (ii) the actual fault is found by voltage difference, which is obtained by using the measurements from  $\mu$ PMUs installed at two terminals in the

distribution network. Figure 4 shows that the three faults locations marked as F, F1, and F2 are found using the measurements from two  $\mu$ PMUs that are located on both ends. These fault locations are found by calculating the fault distance based on impedance to check if the fault is between two nodes.



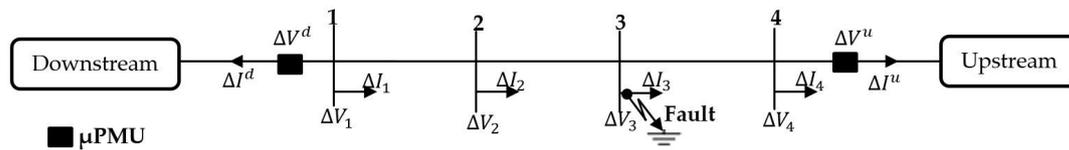
**Figure 4.** Examples of the fault location finding method in 11-bus distribution feeder.

In [32], the authors propose an algorithm to find a fault location in the distribution network, and analyzes the characteristics of  $\mu$ PMU noise and its impact on the traditional impedance fault location. According to this work, both  $\mu$ PMU noise and fault location error follow Gaussian distribution. The accuracy of the impedance method is influenced by  $\mu$ PMU noise, and the accuracy of the double-ended impedance method is higher than that of the single-ended impedance method under  $\mu$ PMU measurement error. In [33], a method to locate the source of events in distribution networks is proposed by using  $\mu$ PMU data. The proposed method is based on the compensation theorem in circuit theory to generate an equivalent circuit to locate the event by using the voltage and current phasors from the  $\mu$ PMUs. The source of the event can be detected by using the measurements of the two  $\mu$ PMUs.

**State estimation:** State estimation in a power system gives the human operators situational awareness, as well as many automated control actions. It identifies the steady-state of voltage magnitude and phase angle at each node in a network. In the distribution network, the single-phase state estimator applied in the transmission network cannot be used, because the transmission network is assumed to be balanced, while the distribution network is not. In general, the state estimation for distribution networks is difficult, due to the numerous nodes, and lack of synchronized measurements. With  $\mu$ PMU data, these difficulties can be alleviated, because the voltage and current phasors are directly measured [34]. Table 3 shows the summary of different methods applied for distribution system state estimation.

A tracking state estimation method is proposed in [35] that is based on the compensation theorem from circuit theory to produce an equivalent circuit. It uses only two  $\mu$ PMU measurements installed at the substation, and at the end of the main feeder. Figure 5 shows a representation of the network based on the compensation theorem equivalent circuit. If an event occurs at node 3 that lies between downstream and upstream of the segment in the distribution network, an equivalent circuit is formulated by using the compensation theorem. A current source is  $\Delta I_3$  at node 3, and the downstream and upstream network are replaced by their equivalent impedances. The equivalent impedances of the upstream and downstream network are formulated as  $y^u \triangleq \frac{(\Delta I^u)}{(\Delta V^u)}$  and  $y^d \triangleq \frac{(\Delta I^d)}{(\Delta V^d)}$ , respectively, where  $\Delta I^u$  [ $\Delta I^d$ ] and  $\Delta V^u$  [ $\Delta V^d$ ] denote the changes in current and voltage before and after the event recorded by  $\mu$ PMU located upstream [downstream], respectively. The voltage and current phasors of node-installed  $\mu$ PMUs in the presence of the current source are equal to the changes in nodal voltages

and branch currents obtained after an event occurs, by subtracting the pre-event from the post-event voltage and current phasors. The product of bus current injection and bus impedance is not valid at bus 3. The least squares problem to estimate the voltage and current difference vectors induced by the event are considered ( $\Delta V$  and  $\Delta I$ ). After obtaining the optimal solution ( $\Delta V^*$  and  $\Delta I^*$ ), the system state after an event occurrence is updated as  $V^{post} = V^{pre} + \Delta V^*$  and  $I^{post} = I^{pre} + \Delta I^*$ , where  $V^{pre}$  and  $I^{pre}$  indicate the bus voltages and injection currents before the event.



**Figure 5.** Example of a network based on the compensation theorem equivalent circuit with two  $\mu$ PMUs.

The three-phase state estimator has been applied in the distribution network [36], because the phases of the distribution network are generally unbalanced. In this work, the branch current based distribution system state estimator (DSSE) in both polar and rectangular formulations has been tested, and showed that in terms of computational time, the rectangular formulation has better performance than the polar formulation. The authors in [37] apply the linear state estimation method system state estimation using different types of measurements, including  $\mu$ PMU measurements and pseudo-measurements. The linear DSSE and the standard nonlinear weighted least square (WLS) estimator shows similar performance, but the linear DSSE has better performance than WLS for certain conditions. In [38], it is shown that dynamic variable-weight state estimation using the measurements from  $\mu$ PMU and SCADA improves the accuracy of the distribution network state estimation in real-time. A comprehensive mathematical analysis is presented in [39] with the objective of highlighting the most important factors affecting the accuracy of the voltage profile provided by WLS estimators in the distribution network.

In [40], the harmonic state estimation (HSE) is proposed to locate the harmonic sources and estimate harmonic voltage at distribution networks. This method uses two types of measurements: Smart meters and few  $\mu$ PMUs. The main challenges for the harmonic state estimation are (i) unbalanced phases and phase coupling, and (ii) unknown measurement matrix because of low available measurements and unknown aggregate power. They propose a data-driven to HSE which copes with unknown measurement matrix by leveraging data from smart meters. The proposed sparse Bayesian learning-based estimator requires a minimum number of  $\mu$ PMUs.

The adequate and economic performances of  $\mu$ PMU are investigated in [41] to meet the estimation accuracy for DSSE. The accuracy of different  $\mu$ PMU performance classes are defined based on time synchronism, and also the accuracy of SCADA and smart meters are defined. They use total vector error (TVE) as the performance metric of the state estimation. That helps to know whether the estimated voltage phasors are within the allowable range or not. Another performance metric defined in [41] is the confidence level. It maintains 100% when the model is accurate, i.e., no bad data, while low confidence level implies the existence of bad data.

The short-circuit fault detection and identification based on state estimation is proposed in [42]. First, the authors revised the traditional DSSE to be compatible with fault conditions and then a fault location algorithm based on the revised DSSE is proposed to detect the location of the fault. To this end, the distribution network is divided into independent zones and the revised DSSE is executed for the boundary buses of all zones. After finding the faulted zone, the revised DSSE process is executed one more time in the detected faulted zone. Therefore, the exact faulted element (bus or branch) is determined. In [43], an optimal placement of  $\mu$ PMUs is obtained for radial distribution networks, and then DSSE is performed based on the  $\mu$ PMUs.

**Table 3.** State estimation algorithms for distribution networks. WLS: Weighted Least Squares; BS: Bayesian Learning; LSE: Least Squares Estimation; *LSE\**: Linear State Estimation.

Method	Goal	Test System	Measurement	Reference	Year
WLS	Comparison between polar and rectangular coordinates using branch-current as state variables	IEEE 13 bus	$\mu$ PMU and pseudo-measurements	[36]	2018
WLS	Check the accuracy of $\mu$ PMU measurements by adjusting the weight of measurements according to their source	IEEE 33 bus	$\mu$ PMU and SCADA	[38]	2017
WLS	Investigate the performances of various classes of $\mu$ PMUs to meet the accuracy requirements	IEEE 33 bus	$\mu$ PMU, SCADA and smart meter	[41]	2019
WLS	Highlight the factors affecting the accuracy of voltage profile provided by WLS estimators	95 bus	$\mu$ PMU and Conventional measurement	[39]	2016
WLS	Short-circuit fault detection and identification	UK 77 bus	$\mu$ PMU and pseudo-measurements	[42]	2019
WLS	DSSE with optimum placement of $\mu$ PMUs	20 bus	$\mu$ PMU	[43]	2019
BL	Harmonic state estimation	IEEE 13 bus	$\mu$ PMU and smart meter	[40]	2019
LSE	Tracking state estimation to update the system state after an event	IEEE 33 bus	$\mu$ PMU	[35]	2018
<i>LSE*</i>	Test the performance of <i>LSE*</i>	IEEE 13 bus	$\mu$ PMU	[34]	2015
<i>LSE*</i>	Comparison between the performance of <i>LSE*</i> and WLS	IEEE 33 bus	$\mu$ PMU and pseudo-measurements	[37]	2019

Topology status verification: Where remote status indicators are unavailable or unreliable, an empirical topology identification can enhance the safe operations and accurate state estimation. The connectivity is not directly sensed by  $\mu$ PMUs, but can be inferred from the phase angle difference between points on opposite sides of a switch [44]. The authors in [45] propose an estimation method for detecting the switching action (open and closing) and topology transition in distribution networks. This method is based on the analysis of time-series voltage measurements from  $\mu$ PMUs installed in the distribution network. In [46], the time-series signature verification method is applied for the topology detection. This is based on a comparison of the actual voltage phasors with a library of signals associated with the topology transitions of a given network.

Phase identification: The phases in distribution networks can be switched during restoration, reconfiguration, or maintenance activities. The correct phase labeling helps to avoid excessive losses or reduced life span of network components as a result of imbalance loads, or insufficient harmonic mitigation. The authors in [47] propose a phase identification method based on the comparison of the voltage magnitude and phase angle measurements at two nodes for phase identification. The voltage correlation between a pair of nodes on the same phase is an indication of phase matching, and the voltage phase angle differences are compared to minimize the phase identification error.

### 3.3. Control Applications

**Adaptive protection:** The deployment of  $\mu$ PMUs in distribution networks and improvement of system integrity protection is proposed in [8] by the implementation of adaptive protection. This method considers uncertainties, and updates overcurrent relays in microgrid according to the changes. The uncertainties are detected using the algorithm based on Thévenin impedance estimation obtained by the  $\mu$ PMU installed at the point of common coupling. Moreover, the detection of uncertainties in a microgrid is sent by  $\mu$ PMUs installed at different locations of the microgrid.

In [48], the authors present the variability characteristics of currents, such as bidirectional power flow and the fluctuations of DERs. These also require changes to protect the system of the microgrid. They cause selectivity (failure to trip) and sensitivity (unnecessary tripping) for conventional protective devices with fixed settings. Using a  $\mu$ PMU for a smart protection scheme, it can transfer the synchronized measurements to the microgrid central controller to calculate the fault index to detect all types of short-circuit. Thus, all mentioned protection issues can be solved.

**Distribution network reconfiguration:** In [49], the problem for a reconfiguration of the distribution network is formulated as mixed-integer nonlinear programming, because of the binary status of switches, and unbalances of the three-phase power flow equations. The reconfiguration problem consists of two phases: (i) Bi-level information granulation, and (ii) robust optimization for dealing with the uncertainty obtained for each information granule. With  $\mu$ PMU, the network reconfiguration can be accomplished in the presence of the integration of DERs in the network.

### 3.4. Optimal $\mu$ PMU Placement in Distribution Networks

Observability of a distribution network is necessary to operate securely and efficiently to increase the accuracy and reliability of the network. The location of  $\mu$ PMUs should be carefully considered for system observability. Complete observability is defined as all bus voltages and line currents phasors being uniquely determined. The  $\mu$ PMU measures the voltage phasors of the installed bus and the current phasors of the incident lines to that bus; the voltage phasors of adjacent buses to that bus can be calculated using line parameters and Ohm's law. Hence, all buses connected to that bus-installed  $\mu$ PMU are observable. For example, in Figure 6, if a  $\mu$ PMU is installed at bus 2, it directly measures the voltage phasors of the installed bus and the current phasors of lines 1–2, 2–3, and 2–4. Then, these measurements are used to calculate the voltage phasors of buses 1, 3, and 4.

To obtain the minimum number of  $\mu$ PMUs for complete observability, a graphic theoretic method is proposed in [50]. The proposed method is based on the collection of the set of vertices and edges. The distribution network is converted to a graph by considering the lines as edges, and buses as vertices. The spanning-tree consists of two types of vertex: Pendant and cut vertices. The proposed placement method is formulated in two steps: (i) Select the pendant vertices, and (ii) choose the cut vertices connected to these pendant vertices as the installation locations of  $\mu$ PMUs. The unobservable vertices are grouped, and the  $\mu$ PMU is installed at vertex that makes each group observable.

In [51], the authors propose a hybrid method based on global search algorithm to choose the optimal placement of  $\mu$ PMU in distribution networks for complete observability. This method obtains the optimal solution with reasonable computational time. It has three main steps: (i) Identification of candidate locations, (ii) searching for a minimal number of  $\mu$ PMUs, and (iii) redundancy comparison. Another optimal  $\mu$ PMU placement research for complete observability is investigated in [52]. In this work, the radial topology of distribution networks is equivalently downsized to the scale of the networks. Their proposed search method finds a solution faster than the exhaustive search method with almost no performance degradation. However, it also consumes extensive time when the size of network increases. The solution for optimal  $\mu$ PMU placement is accelerated by using the scaled network.

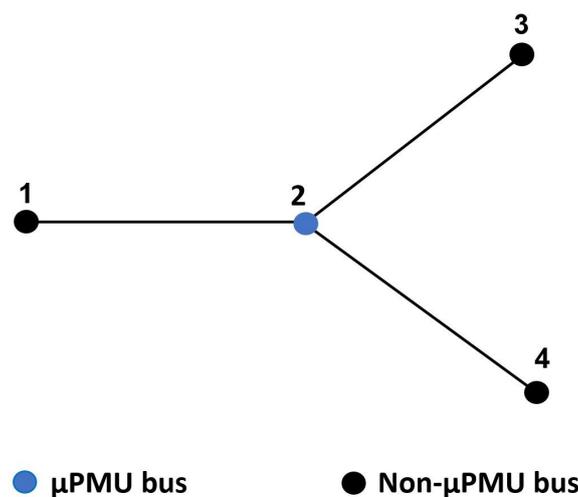
A recent work [53] proposes the combinational monitoring system with the  $\mu$ PMUs and power flow measurements (PFMs) to minimize the installation cost, while guaranteeing complete observability. The proposed method uses a nonlinear programming algorithm, and obtains the minimum cost

combination of  $\mu$ PMUs and PFMS and their placement in distribution networks. Moreover, the optimal placement of  $\mu$ PMU based on information evaluation and node selection strategy (IENS) by using greedy algorithm is presented in [2]. It uses the smart meters and pseudo-measurements of loads to reduce the number of  $\mu$ PMUs. For both complete and incomplete observability, they propose an improved IENS which considers the characteristic of topological method as well. The improved IENS shows the same performance as topological method for complete observability but it has a better observable capability with the number of pseudo-measurements.

Table 4 summarizes the methods and performances of each reference papers which have been used for the optimal placement of  $\mu$ PMU in distribution networks for full system observability. The performances are compared in terms of numbers of  $\mu$ PMUs, PFMs, and FTUs, and computational time. The performance for the number of  $\mu$ PMUs are the same among [50–52], but they have different computational time. In [53], the proposed method uses less number of  $\mu$ PMUs than that of the works [50–52] because it uses combinational monitoring system with the  $\mu$ PMUs and PFMs.

**Table 4.** Performance comparison of the methods that have been used for optimal  $\mu$ PMU placement in the distribution networks. PFM: Power Flow Measurement; FTU: Feeder Terminal Unit; CT: Computational Time.

Method	Test System	# of $\mu$ PMU	# of PFM	# of FTU	CT (s)	Ref.	Year
Graph theoretic algorithm	IEEE 13 bus	5	0	0	Not provided	[50]	2017
	IEEE 34 bus	12	0	0	Not provided		
	IEEE 37 bus	12	0	0	Not provided		
Global search algorithm (using pre-processing steps)	IEEE 13 bus	5	0	0	0.09	[51]	2016
	IEEE 34 bus	12	0	0	0.35		
	IEEE 37 bus	12	0	0	0.34		
Customized exhaustive search method and customised simulated annealing algorithm	IEEE 13 bus	5	0	0	0.016 & 0.035	[52]	2016
	IEEE 34 bus	12	0	0	0.295 & 3.543		
	IEEE 37 bus	12	0	0	0.303 & 4.418		
Nonlinear programming algorithm	IEEE 13 bus	2	4	0	Not provided	[53]	2019
	IEEE 34 bus	7	11	0	Not provided		
	IEEE 37 bus	7	9	0	Not provided		
Information evaluation and node selection	IEEE 123 bus	45	0	7	Not provided	[2]	2018
	IEEE 123 bus	47	0	0	Not provided		



**Figure 6.** Example four-node system.

#### 4. Benefits of Using Micro-PMU Data

In this section, we analyze the benefits of  $\mu$ PMUs in distribution networks. Table 5 shows the benefits of using  $\mu$ PMU data can be classified into the improvement of reliability and resiliency, cost savings, and environmental and policy benefits from increasing the renewables.

**Table 5.** Benefits of using  $\mu$ PMU data in the distribution networks.

Reliability and Resiliency Benefits [54–58]	Cost Savings Benefits [54,59–62]	Environmental and Policy Benefits [63]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduction of outages probability</li> <li>- Faster service restoration</li> <li>- Faster line reclosing</li> <li>- Faster forensic analysis</li> <li>- Faster black-start</li> <li>- Faster island resynchronization</li> <li>- Smoother generation synchronization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Labor cost reduction</li> <li>- Congestion management and dynamic line loading</li> <li>- Capital savings</li> <li>- Grid utilization improvement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</li> <li>- Incremental use of DERs</li> <li>- Participation of prosumers</li> </ul>

##### 4.1. Reliability and Resiliency Benefits

With  $\mu$ PMU, the reliability and resiliency of distribution networks can be improved by reducing not only the duration of outages but also the number of customers affected by outages. It helps to reduce the time required to restore the service through faster determination of fault location, faster line reclosing, faster forensic analysis, faster black-start, faster island resynchronization, and smoother generation synchronization. The oscillation detection and actions taken to restore the network stability can reduce the interruptions [54,55]. The number of outages can also be reduced by identifying the potential equipment failures, and repairing them before actual failure.

Phase angle can be used to monitor and improve the speed and accuracy of line reclosing and generator synchronization. When the interruptions occur in the distribution network,  $\mu$ PMU data can be used to analyze the events, so that the operator can determine the causes. There are many events in distribution networks, but the conventional models used to monitor distribution networks are not accurate in predicting the network behavior under different network disturbance conditions [56].

If  $\mu$ PMU data are available and are used for model validation, it is expected that better models of each distribution network [57] can be obtained. The use of  $\mu$ PMU data allows operators to identify the events and it mitigate reliability concerns, because the data can be used to accurately find fault locations, perform phase angle monitoring for line reclosing, and verify line flows and network conditions before, during, and after the outage. Therefore, the  $\mu$ PMU can help event detection and achieve faster service restoration, which is highly valuable for distribution utility and customers.

In [58], the authors present the benefits of  $\mu$ PMU in developing countries. In developing countries, there are a number of unplanned power outages. The duration of unplanned outages can be reduced by finding causes and locations of the outages. Through the case study of Rwanda power system, this work shows that the total unplanned power outages duration can be reduced to 51.7%.

##### 4.2. Cost Savings Benefits

The cost savings by using  $\mu$ PMUs are obtained by equipment savings, labor savings, and other avoided costs. Moreover, the cost is further saved through congestion reduction, and reduction of labor cost associated with reduced forensic event analysis and model validation. These events can frequently occur by using more renewables in distribution networks. At the same time, as renewable generators replace fossil fuel-based generators, fuel costs can be saved [59].

In addition,  $\mu$ PMUs can improve the operational tools and the operator's instincts with  $\mu$ PMU-based training and tools, including visualization, alarms, and alerts.  $\mu$ PMU qualities can

help the operators reduce outage duration, as well as minimize the effects on customers due to the speedy system restoration time [60].

Distribution networks can be efficiently operated resulting in high utilization of the existing distribution assets with  $\mu$ PMUs. Better recognition of active and reactive power needs can improve grid utilization [54,61]. Therefore, utility company minimize line losses, delivered energy costs, and total generation requirements to provide the same amount of delivered electricity. The increased efficiency can lower the capital costs for distribution lines and generation assets.

With  $\mu$ PMU data and analytics, equipment failures can be identified even before they occur, resulting in maintenance costs reduction. This can reduce crew labor costs, and enable more cost-effective equipment acquisition and inventory management. Moreover, using  $\mu$ PMU data in distribution networks can reduce crew field time spent on searching for fault location for repairing [62].

#### 4.3. Environmental and Policy Benefits

The environmental benefits of using  $\mu$ PMU data in distribution networks occur due to the analytics that help the operators manage intermittent generating resources, such as wind and PV, without compromising reliability. This enables incrementally greater use of renewable generation with associated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reductions, as wind and PV replace fossil fuel-based generators.

Operators can have a more accurate view of the behavior of DERs on the distribution network with  $\mu$ PMU. Increased system visibility enables the operators to avoid instability situations, such as when a period of high wind and solar production coincide with a period of low electrical demand.

In addition,  $\mu$ PMU can promote the participation of prosumers. With prosumers, the power can flow bi-directional in distribution networks [63]. To operate the networks safely, more accurate measurements are required in the distribution level. With  $\mu$ PMU, the utility company can operate the network well, resulting in more number of prosumers and regional electricity market.

## 5. Conclusions

The Micro-Phasor Measurement Unit ( $\mu$ PMU) or distribution-level PMU (D-PMU) is designed for electric power distribution networks, and due to its high accuracy and high precision measurements of voltage and current phasors, has various applications in the distribution network. The  $\mu$ PMU is expected to be essential for future distribution networks because many distributed energy resources (DERs) are integrated into the networks. This paper describes  $\mu$ PMU technology in the distribution network, and presents a survey on  $\mu$ PMU in distribution networks with recent research. In addition, it presents the various benefits of using  $\mu$ PMU data in the distribution networks. The benefits come from improvements in network reliability and resiliency, cost savings, and environmental and policy benefits from renewables.

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