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Identification of Combined Power Quality Disturbances Using Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) and Total Least Squares-Estimation of Signal Parameters via Rotational Invariance Techniques (TLS-ESPRIT)

Huaishuo Xiao ^{1,2}, Jianchun Wei ^{1,2} and Qingquan Li ^{1,2,*}

¹ Department of Electrical Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan 250061, China; 201513014@mail.sdu.edu.cn (H.X.); 201513012@mail.sdu.edu.cn (J.W.)

² Shandong Provincial Key Laboratory of UHV Transmission Technology and Equipment, 17923 Jingshi Road, Jinan 250061, China

* Correspondence: lqq@sdu.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-137-9103-8055

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Abstract: In order to identify various kinds of combined power quality disturbances, the singular value decomposition (SVD) and the improved total least squares-estimation of signal parameters via rotational invariance techniques (TLS-ESPRIT) are combined as the basis of disturbance identification in this paper. SVD is applied to identify the catastrophe points of disturbance intervals, based on which the disturbance intervals are segmented. Then the improved TLS-ESPRIT optimized by singular value norm method is used to analyze each data segment, and extract the amplitude, frequency, attenuation coefficient and initial phase of various kinds of disturbances. Multi-group combined disturbance test signals are constructed by MATLAB and the proposed method is also tested by the measured data of IEEE Power and Energy Society (PES) Database. The test results show that the new method proposed has a relatively higher accuracy than conventional TLS-ESPRIT, which could be used in the identification of measured data.

Keywords: power quality; combined disturbance; singular value decomposition (SVD); least squares-estimation of signal parameters via rotational invariance techniques (TLS-ESPRIT); parameter identification

1. Introduction

With the switching-in of lots of non-linear and impact loads and the mass application of power electronic equipment, the power quality of distribution networks is becoming increasingly serious in recent years [1]. A single disturbance source could trigger a series of complex disturbances because of the increasing complexity of the grid [2]. Therefore, the accurate detection and recognition of power quality disturbances would be very helpful in the comprehension, evaluation and control of various kinds of power quality disturbances in power systems [3].

Nowadays, the ways to analyze power quality disturbances mainly focus on nonparametric methods and parametric methods. Nonparametric methods mainly rely on empirical mode decomposition (EMD) [4], short-time Fourier transform (STFT) [5], wavelet transform (WT) [6], and S-transform (ST) [7] as the way of feature extraction, and rely on neural network (NN) [8], support vector machine (SVM) [9], decision tree (DT) [10], and fuzzy logic (FL) [11] as the disturbance classifiers. As to nonparametric methods, the upper limit of the disturbances classification accuracy is determined by the selected features, and the extent classification accuracy approximating upper limit is determined by the classifier. The application of nonparametric methods is slightly more difficult

than it of parametric methods, as each combined disturbance whose element and extent are different could generate a new type. Also, the degree of disturbance is difficult to quantify.

Parametric methods include fast Fourier transform (FFT) [12], STFT [13], WT [14], Hilbert Huang transform (HHT) [15], Prony [16], matrix pencil method (MPM) [17], Kalman filter (KF) [18], sparse signal decomposition (SSD) [19], and local mean decomposition (LMD) [20]. These methods aim at completely extracting disturbance parameters as far as possible, then judging the type and degree of disturbance. Through parametric method, quantitative analysis can also be exerted on disturbance, with a clear standard. Therefore, these are appropriate for the recognition of complex disturbances.

Although FFT and STFT can accurately extract the frequency characteristics of disturbance sequences, they are not able to extract the transient behavior of the sequences [17,21]. All the methods based on EMD and LMD can decompose the signal into a set of intrinsic mode functions adaptively, but it is hard for the EMD method to distinguish the components whose frequencies are close [22]. End effect and mode aliasing also exist in both methods mentioned above, especially when dealing with time-varying sequences. WT is capable of decomposing the signal into a series of time-domain components and recognizing the abrupt information in the signal, but the number of decomposed layers and the choice of wavelet basis could have an uncertain influence on the decomposition results, and this method is also relatively sensitive to noise [23]. S-transform is the extension of STFT and the wavelet transformation method, which has strong noise immunity and doesn't need to select basis functions, but this method has a high computation complexity $O(N^3)$ [24]. KF needs information about the measurement noise and an a priori harmonic model to estimate the linear system, but in practice, neither the harmonic model nor the noise statistics are known accurately [14]. SSD is based on sparse decomposition theory, which has a higher identification accuracy on complex signals, but the calculation of the dictionary is complicated, and it is easy for the applied greedy algorithm to accumulate error. Prony has been broadly applied in the field of extracting low-frequency oscillation parameters, which has a certain accuracy, but its calculation needs artificial order selection, which is closely related to recognition accuracy. In addition, as a global algorithm, Prony has a lower recognition accuracy on time-varying signals and the signals contain noise.

TLS-ESPRIT is a high-resolution subspace-based frequency estimating technique, it is robust to the noise [25], but not good at recognizing time-varying signals. Therefore, a method combining time-varying sequence segmentation, and high-resolution parameter estimating technique is proposed in this paper. Section 2 gives the characteristics of TLS-ESPRIT. A method based on SVD for identifying catastrophe points is proposed in Section 3. Simulation models are set up and experimental results are analyzed in Section 4. Finally, the conclusions are drawn in Section 5.

2. Parameters Identification by TLS-ESPRIT

2.1. TLS-ESPRIT

The sampling signal $x(n)$ is supposed to be expressed by a group of attenuating sinusoidal component and white noise, as shown in (1):

$$x(n) = \sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_i z_i^n + w(n) \text{ for } n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad (1)$$

where $\alpha_i = \frac{a_i}{2} e^{j\phi_i}$, $z_i = e^{(-\xi_i + j\omega_i)\Delta t}$, Δt is sampling interval, M is 2 times of p , which is the number of actual attenuating sinusoidal component. α_i , ξ_i , ω_i , ϕ_i are the amplitude, attenuation coefficient, angular frequency and initial phase of the i th attenuating sinusoidal component respectively. $w(n)$ is the signal of white noise. The specific calculation flow is shown in [25].

2.2. Parameter Configuration

2.2.1. Model Order

The incorrect model order severely affects the parameter estimation by the subspace-based methods, as mentioned in [26]. Noise subspace is separated according to the singular value norm [27] as follows:

$$K_i = \left[\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \cdots + \sigma_i^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \cdots + \sigma_{L+1}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2)$$

where σ_i is the singular value of Hankel matrix for $x(n)$. L is the number of columns in the Hankel matrix. When i changes from 1 to $L + 1$, K_i increases monotonously and gradually approaching 1. When:

$$K_i > \mu \quad (3)$$

all of the main information of original signal has been covered by the former i components, the rest components are detail information. Threshold μ is selected to be 0.995 based on a great deal of experimental verifies.

2.2.2. The Value of L

As to the value of L , in [28], it has been verified that the value of L plays an important role in suppressing noise interference. In this paper, er is assigned to the evaluation index which is the absolute value of relative error as shown in Equation (4), where \hat{x} is the fitted value, x is actual value:

$$er = \frac{|\hat{x} - x|}{x} \times 100\% \quad (4)$$

Considering both the timeliness of arithmetic and the identification precision of parameters, L is determined to be $3N/10$.

2.2.3. The Minimum of N

(1) Rule 1

According to [25], it can be observed that V is a $(L + 1) \times (L + 1)$ orthogonal matrix, and V_1 is a $(L + 1) \times M$ subspace matrix of V , therefore:

$$M < L + 1 \quad (5)$$

The proper value of L is $3N/10$, therefore:

$$M < \frac{3N}{10} + 1 \quad (6)$$

In order to ensure a safe margin in actual application, the number of actual disturbance components is determined to be its maximum $p_{\max} = 10$, namely $M_{\max} = 20$. Thus, N should be greater than 64.

(2) Rule 2

In order to verify the influence of sampling frequency and the number of cycles for test signal on fitting accuracy, this test signal is adopted as:

$$x(n) = e^{-2n\Delta t} \cos(100\pi n\Delta t + \pi/3) + w(n)n = 0, 1, \dots, \frac{f_{\text{samp}}}{50} \times \alpha, \quad (7)$$

where α is the number of cycles, value range is $[0.1, 10]$, f_{samp} is the sampling frequency, value range is $[1000, 6400]$, $w(n)$ is the white noise, and $\text{SNR} = 30$ dB. Besides the relative error, reconstruction SNR is proposed to evaluate the similarities between fitting result and the actual signal:

$$\text{SNR}_{\text{rec}} = 10 \times \lg \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N x(n)^2}{\sum_{n=1}^N [\hat{x}(n) - x(n)]^2} \quad (8)$$

It can be seen from Figure 1 that the influence of sampling frequency is far less than the number of cycles. In addition, when $\lg(\alpha) > -0.3$, namely $\alpha > 0.5$, the fitting errors of each parameter are low, and $\text{SNR}_{\text{rec}} > 40$ dB. Thus:

$$N > 0.5 \times \frac{f_{\text{samp}}}{50}. \quad (9)$$

In conclusion, the minimum of N is assigned to be the bigger one based on the proposed two rules.

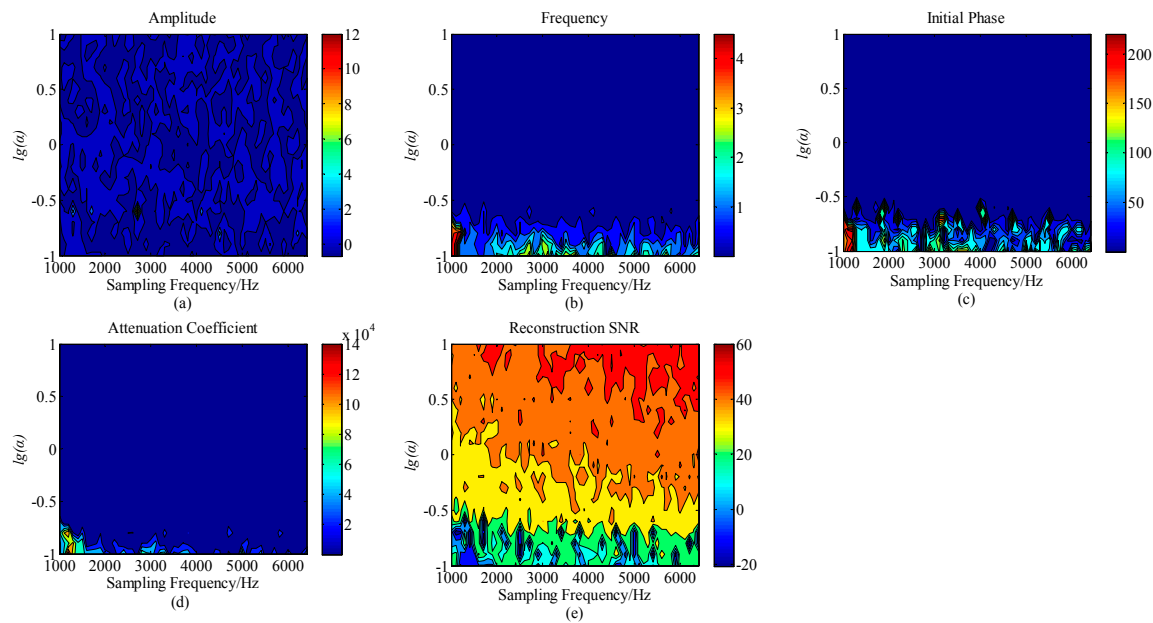


Figure 1. The reconstruction SNR and relative error of parameters with different sampling frequency and number of cycles: (a) The relative error of amplitude; (b) The relative error of frequency; (c) The relative error of initial phase; (d) The relative error of damping ratio; (e) SNR_{rec} of the test signal.

3. Disturbance Location by SVD

3.1. Deficiency of TLS-ESPRIT

When the sequence has time-varying characteristics, namely the interval contains components with different starting and ending time, the error of order selection and parameter estimation will fluctuate along with its time-varying characteristics.

As shown in Equation (10), a group of test signals are constructed to simulate the time-varying component (150 Hz) accounting for different proportions in sequence, the sampling frequency is 6.4 kHz:

$$x_l(n) = 5e^{-2n\Delta t} \cos(100\pi n\Delta t + \pi/3) + 3e^{-(n-l)\Delta t} u(n-l) \times \cos(300\pi n\Delta t + \pi/4) \quad (10)$$

$$l = 0, 1, \dots, 127$$

It can be seen from Figure 2a that, when the length of time-varying component is 30 samples, the singular value norm method detects that the signal contains two different modes. Therefore, the boundary can be determined as 30, and the corresponding er graphs are draw in Figure 2b,c.

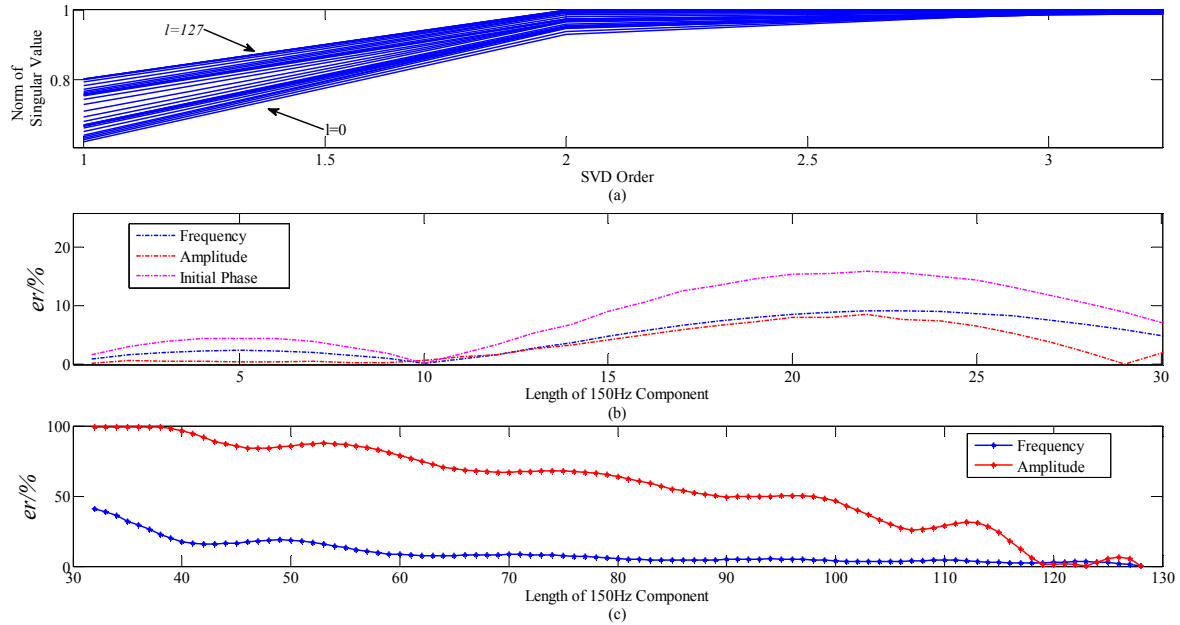


Figure 2. (a) Norm of singular value with different l ; (b) The er of 50 Hz component with l increasing; (c) The er of 150 Hz component with l increasing.

It is clear that when all components have the same starting and ending time, the fitting errors are the lowest. In summary, the locating of the disturbance at the beginning and ending time for parameters fitting is essential. Thus, a method based on SVD is proposed in Section 3.2 [29].

3.2. Disturbance Location by SVD

The Hankel is constructed matrix by the original signal $x(n)$ as (11):

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x(0) & x(1) & \dots & x(L) \\ x(1) & x(2) & \dots & x(L+1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x(N-L-1) & x(N-L) & \dots & x(N-1) \end{bmatrix}_{(N-L) \times (L+1)} \quad (11)$$

where N is the length of the signal and L is the beam parameter.

SVD is performed on the constructed matrix as Equation (12):

$$X = U\Lambda V^T \quad (12)$$

where U is a $(N-L) \times (N-L)$ orthogonal matrix. Λ is a $(N-L) \times (L+1)$ diagonal matrix, whose main diagonal element is the singular value of X , namely $[\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{L+1}]$. V is a $(L+1) \times (L+1)$ orthogonal matrix.

The above formula can be expanded as:

$$X = \sigma_1 u_1 v_1^T + \sigma_2 u_2 v_2^T + \dots + \sigma_m u_m v_m^T \quad (13)$$

where $u_i \in R^{(N-L) \times 1}$, $v_i \in R^{(L+1) \times 1}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$, $m = L+1$.

Each component can be represented as:

$$X_i = \sigma_i u_i v_i^T \in R^{(N-L) \times (L+1)} \quad (14)$$

Furthermore:

$$X_i = \begin{bmatrix} x_{i,0} & x_{i,1} & \cdots & x_{i,L} \\ x_{i,1} & x_{i,2} & \cdots & x_{i,L+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{i,N-L-1} & x_{i,N-L} & \cdots & x_{i,N-1} \end{bmatrix}_{(N-L) \times (L+1)} \quad (15)$$

Equation (16) can be obtained by connecting the end of first row to the head of last column:

$$P_i = [x_{i,0}, x_{i,2}, \cdots, x_{i,N-1}] \quad (16)$$

It is easy to prove that:

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^m P_i \quad (17)$$

From P_1 to P_m are the main components, the abrupt information and the noise of original signal respectively. Simulation results show that when the value of L is large, the abrupt information is aliased with the main component. On the contrary, the abrupt information is aliased with the noise. Experimental results show that the decomposition is reasonable when L ranges from 15 to 30. Therefore, L is assigned as 20.

Singular value norm method is still used in this section to do discrimination, and the division basis is shown in Figure 3. Figure 3 is the simulation diagram of complex disturbance with oscillation and voltage flicker, the test function is shown as:

$$\begin{aligned} x(n) = & [1 + 0.5 \cos(20\pi n \Delta t + \pi/4)] \times [u(n-385) - u(n-1621)] \\ & \times \cos(100\pi n \Delta t + \pi/3) + 0.7e^{-10(n-100)\Delta t} \times [u(n-100) - u(n-900)] \times \cos(1000\pi n \Delta t + \pi/2) \\ & + [u(384-n) + u(n-1622)] \times \cos(100\pi n \Delta t + \pi/3) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

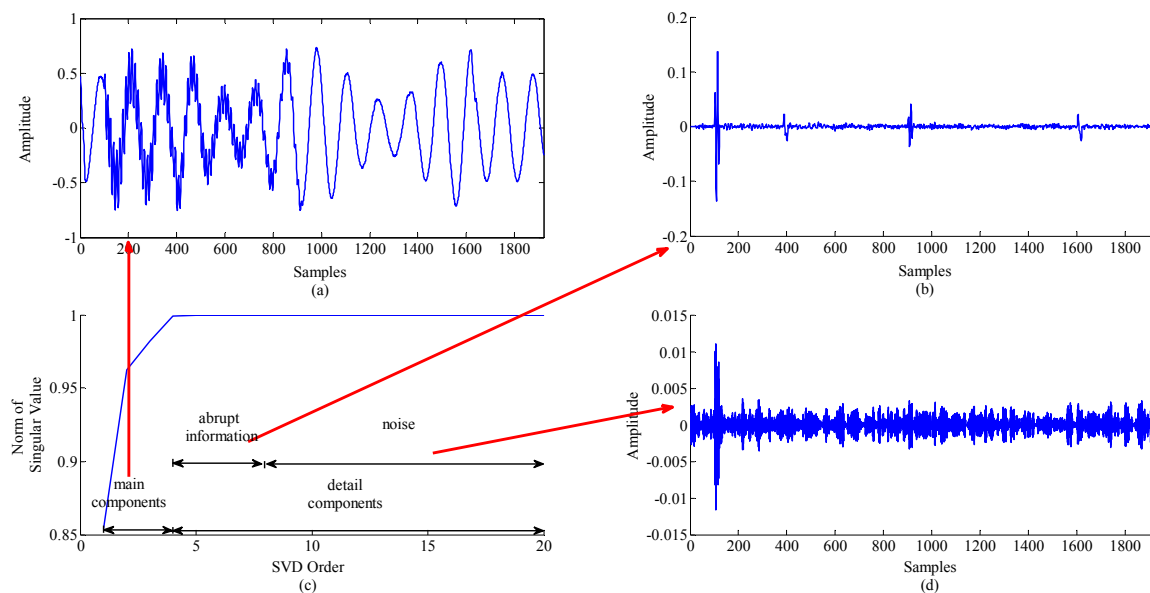


Figure 3. The schematic diagram of catastrophe points location. (a) The main components; (b) The abrupt information; (c) The norm of singular value; (d) The noise.

It can be seen from the singular value norm in Figure 3 that the norm has exceeded the threshold 0.995 in the fourth layer. Therefore, the first four layers are the main signal components. Figure 3a is the waveform of P_1 , which has geometric similarity with the original signal. The remaining layers are abrupt information and noise, Figure 3b is the waveform of P_5 , and the locations of four catastrophe points are very clear. Figure 3d is the waveform of P_{20} , which can be considered as white noise. After the locating of abrupt information is completed, the data between the catastrophe points are extracted, and the algorithm flow is shown in Figure 4.

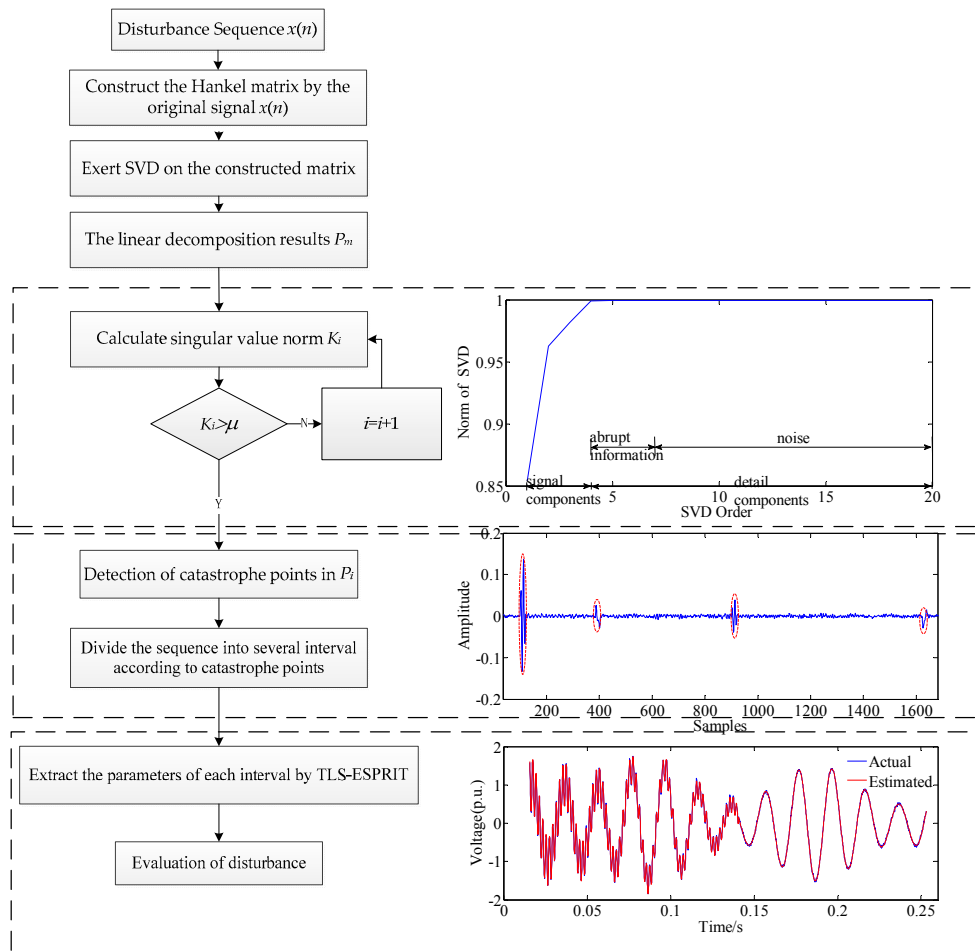


Figure 4. The flowchart for measurement of power quality.

4. Simulations and Results

According to [30], power quality disturbances are divided into voltage sag, voltage swell, voltage interruptions, harmonics, transient pulse, interharmonics, voltage fluctuation, transient oscillation, frequency offset, voltage notches, voltage unbalance, DC offset, and noise. In this paper, MATLAB is used to simulate the combined disturbance, and the sampling frequency of simulation signal is 6.4 kHz, the signal-to-noise ratio is 30 dB. The proposed method are also validated by the measured data of IEEE PES Database [31].

4.1. Test Signal Constructed by MATLAB

4.1.1. Oscillation + Flicker

The test signal of the complex disturbance of oscillation and voltage flicker is shown in Equation (18). The disturbance interval is [101, 1621]. The data from half cycle before the starting time

to the half cycle after the ending time of the disturbance signal are intercepted to identify catastrophe point, as shown in Figure 5.

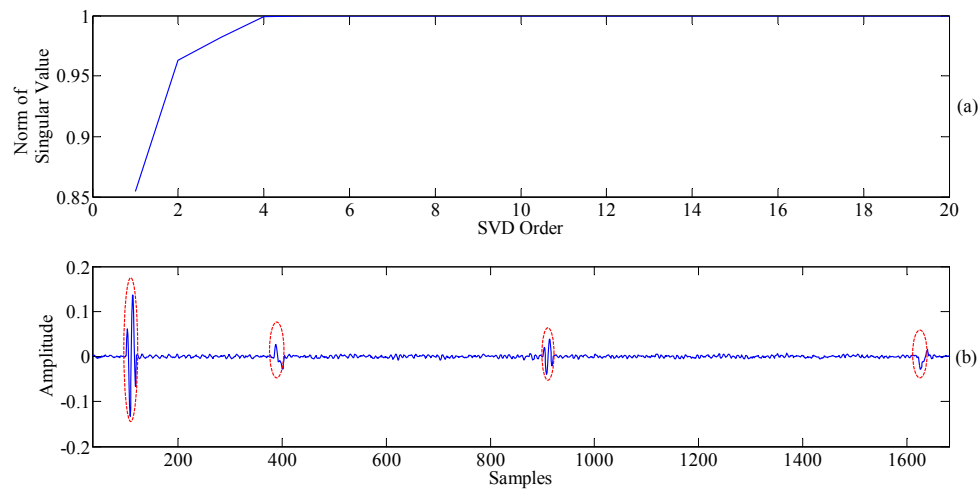


Figure 5. Detection of catastrophe points in signal described by Equation (18). (a) Norm of singular value; (b) The waveform of P_5 .

From the singular value norm, it can be observed that the catastrophe point information exists in P_5 . The catastrophe points are 101, 387, 902 and 1621, respectively, which differ little from the actual catastrophe points. The disturbance is divided according to the above-mentioned catastrophe points, and parameters are extracted from each interval. The orders of the intervals are 4, 8 and 6 respectively and the results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Parameters identification of Equation (18).

Interval	f/Hz	$a/\text{p.u.}$	ζ	ϕ/rad
[101, 386]	49.9629	0.9978	−0.1046	0.3350π
	500.02	0.6960	9.7534	0.5008π
[387, 901]	39.6771	0.2531	0.4017	0.0873π
	50.1538	0.8945	−0.2551	0.3433π
	59.9075	0.2522	0.3234	0.5865π
	500.0101	0.4470	10.1213	0.5012π
[902, 1621]	39.8909	0.2496	0.1955	0.0921π
	50.0226	0.9985	0.0327	0.3291π
	60.0851	0.2492	−0.2091	0.5638π

From Table 1, it can be found that 500 Hz oscillation occurred in the first interval. By the 40 Hz and 60 Hz components and Equation (19), it can be judged that the disturbance intervals are also mixed with 10 Hz voltage flicker, whose amplitude is about 0.5021:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t) &= [1 + a \cos(2\pi f_1 t + \phi_1)] \times \cos(2\pi f_2 t + \phi_2) \\
 &= \cos(2\pi f_2 t + \phi_2) + \frac{a}{2} \cos[2\pi(f_2 - f_1) + (\phi_2 - \phi_1)] + \frac{a}{2} \cos[2\pi(f_2 + f_1) + (\phi_2 + \phi_1)]
 \end{aligned}
 \quad (19)$$

Table 2 are the relative errors of each parameter for the disturbance described by Equation (18) using the proposed method, the TLS-ESPRIT with order of 8, and the Prony method with order of 8 respectively. Figure 6 shows the source disturbance with the reconstructed signals using three different methods mentioned above. As can be seen from the table, the recognition errors based on the Prony method are largest. Two components are not identified at all. The TLS ESPRIT-while recognizing all four kinds of component, but only the identification accuracy of 50 Hz component is higher, just

because it is the main component of the signal and owns a weaker non-stationary property. It is obvious that the proposed method has the best performance on disturbance identification.

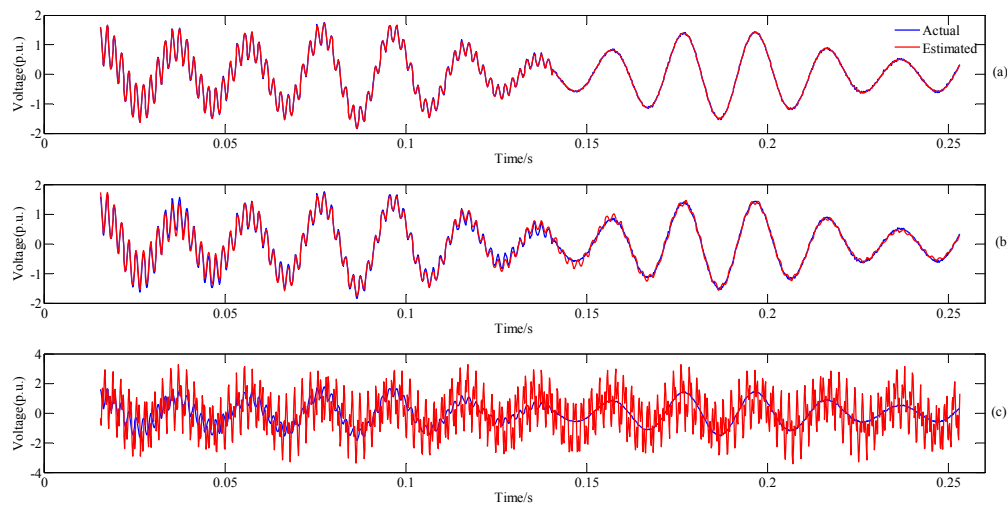


Figure 6. Source signal and the reconstruction of (25) by using (a) The proposed method; (b) TLS-ESPRIT; (c) Prony method.

Table 2. Comparative analysis of the proposed method, Prony method (order = 8), and the TLS-ESPRIT (order = 8)/%.

Component	f			a			ζ			φ		
	M ₁	M ₂	M ₃	M ₁	M ₂	M ₃	M ₁	M ₂	M ₃	M ₁	M ₂	M ₃
40 Hz	0.540	0.152	-	0.560	38.880	-	0.299*	2.488 *	-	7.683	17.047	-
50 Hz	0.093	0.031	0.009	3.650	1.1602	8.870	0.109*	0.804 *	0 *	0.901	1.080	1.890
60 Hz	0.006	0.006	-	0.280	37.600	-	0.057*	2.403 *	-	1.443	1.881	-
500 Hz	0.003	0	0.468	0.571	3.514	57.743	0.626	23.620	100	0.200	0.580	26.100

The least error is marked in bold. * means absolute error. M₁: the proposed method, M₂: TLS-ESPRIT method, M₃: Prony method.

4.1.2. Harmonic + Sag with Phase Jump

The multiple disturbance power signal, which consists of 3th harmonic, 5th harmonic and voltage sag with phase jump, is constructed by MATLAB as shown in Equation (20):

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(n) = & \cos(100\pi n\Delta t + \pi/3) \times [u(740 - n) + u(n - 1781)] + 0.5 \cos(100\pi n\Delta t + \pi/2) \\
 & \times [u(n - 741) - u(n - 1780)] + 0.5 \cos(300\pi n\Delta t + \pi/4) \times [u(n - 321) - u(n - 1501)] \\
 & + 0.3 \cos(500\pi n\Delta t + \pi/3) \times [u(n - 461) - u(n - 1237)]
 \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

The disturbance interval is [321, 1780]. The abrupt information exists in P_5 as shown in Figure 7, and the catastrophe points are 321, 465, 743, 1240, 1501 and 1780, respectively. Intervals are divided based on the above points, and the model orders are 4, 6, 6, 4 and 2, respectively. The parameters are extracted from each interval and the results are shown in Table 3. From the data in Table 3, it can be seen that the disturbances contain 3th harmonic, 5th harmonic and voltage sag. According to the phase parameter between [466, 743] and [744, 1242], the voltage sag is accompanied by a 0.1702π rad phase jump.

Table 4 lists the relative errors of each parameter for the disturbance described by Equation (20) using three different methods. Similarly, because of the non-stationary property of the signal, the TLS-ESPRIT and Prony method cannot recognize all the disturbances. For TLS-ESPRIT, only the 50 Hz component is identified, but the normal 50 Hz component and the 50 Hz sag component are

confused. The Prony method has a worse performance. Even the 250 Hz component is not identified. The evaluation accuracies of the recognized components based on these two methods are much lower than the proposed method.

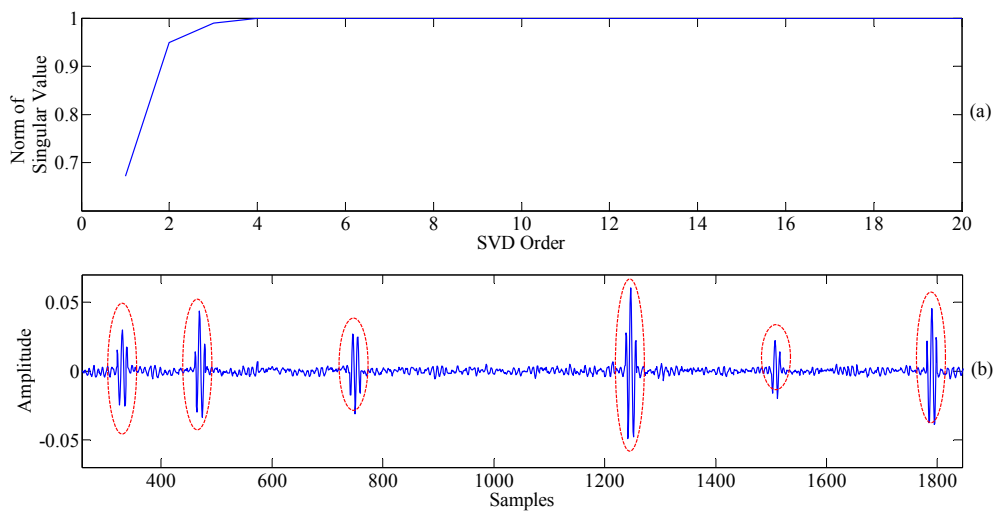


Figure 7. Detection of catastrophe points in signal described by Equation (20). (a) Norm of singular value; (b) The waveform of P_5 .

Table 3. Parameter identification of Equation (20).

Interval	f/Hz	$a/\text{p.u.}$	ζ	ϕ/rad
[321, 465]	49.9063	0.9965	-0.2219	0.3292π
	149.9176	0.5048	-0.0913	0.2542π
[466, 743]	50.0497	1.0039	0.2085	0.3372π
	149.9177	0.4984	-0.1415	0.2581π
	250.2602	0.2982	0.4446	0.3381π
[744, 1242]	49.9960	0.5044	0.2346	0.5074π
	149.9865	0.4948	0.1244	0.2552π
	250.0624	0.3026	0.2235	0.3291π
[1243, 1505]	50.0766	0.4863	-0.0967	0.4979π
	150.0088	0.5063	0.3693	0.2475π
[1506, 1780]	50.0549	0.5018	0.3434	0.4970π

Table 4. Comparative analysis of the proposed method, Prony method (order = 6), and the TLS-ESPRIT (order = 6)/%.

Component	f			a			ζ			ϕ		
	M_1	M_2	M_3	M_1	M_2	M_3	M_1	M_2	M_3	M_1	M_2	M_3
50 Hz	0.044	1.338	1.320	0.020	8.940	31.560	0.007 *	5.390 *	0 *	0.030	133.423	168.360
50 Hz (sag)	0.085	-	-	0.500	-	-	0.460 *	-	-	0.160	-	-
150 Hz	0.028	0.040	4.882	0.220	16.040	206.040	0.111 *	3.173 *	0 *	1.520	200.800	228.480
250 Hz	0.105	0.071	-	0.133	25.000	-	0.334 *	2.613 *	-	0.090	139.333	-

The least error is marked in bold.* means absolute error. M_1 : the proposed method, M_2 : TLS-ESPRIT method, M_3 : Prony method.

Figure 8 shows the source disturbance with the reconstructed signals using these three different methods. The reconstructed signal based on the proposed method almost completely coincide with the source disturbance.

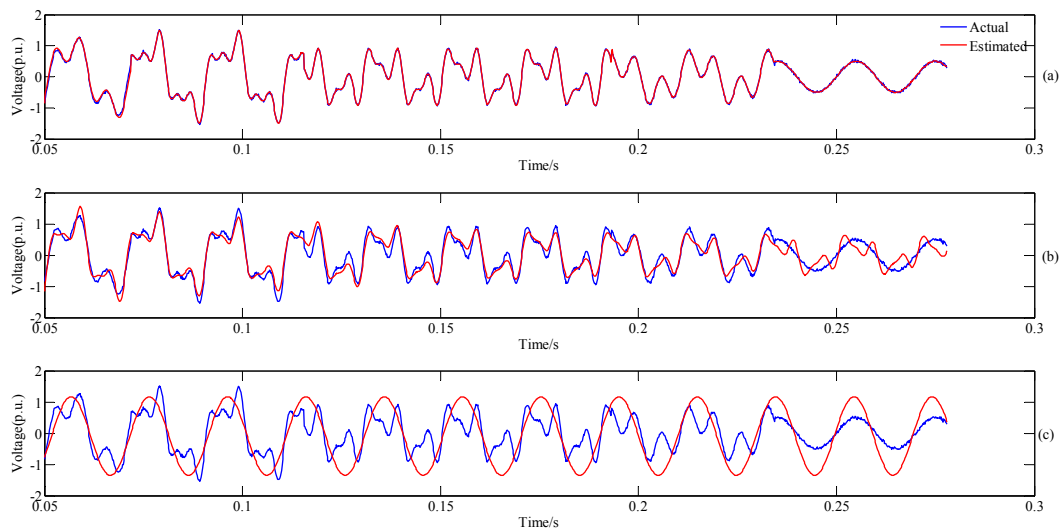


Figure 8. Source signal and the reconstruction of Equation (20) by using (a) The proposed method; (b) TLS-ESPRIT; (c) Prony method.

4.1.3. Attenuation DC Offset + Interharmonic + Pulse

The power signal with attenuation DC offset, interharmonic and transient pulse is shown in Equation (21):

$$x(n) = \cos(100\pi n\Delta t + \pi/3) + 0.4 \times [u(n-791) - u(n-792)] + 0.5 \cos(212\pi n\Delta t + \pi/4) \times [u(n-321) - u(n-1601)] + 0.6e^{-(n-642)\Delta t} \times [u(n-642) - u(n-1433)] \quad (21)$$

The disturbance interval is [321, 1601]. The abrupt information exists in P_5 as shown in Figure 9, and the catastrophe points are 321, 646, 793, 1438 and 1601, respectively. The orders of the disturbance intervals are 4, 5, 5 and 4, respectively. The parameters are extracted from each interval and the results are shown in Table 5. The attenuation DC offset and interharmonic can both be accurately identified.

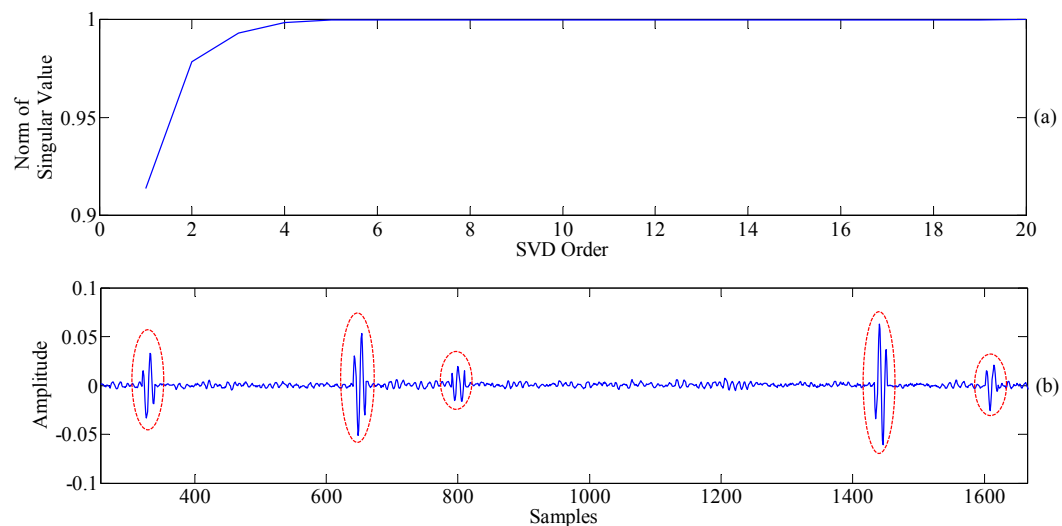


Figure 9. Detection of catastrophe points in signal described by Equation (21). (a) Norm of singular value; (b) The waveform of P_5 .

Table 5. Parameter identification of Equation (21).

Interval	f/Hz	$a/\text{p.u.}$	ξ	ϕ/rad
[321, 645]	49.9328	1.0016	-0.0423	0.3341π
	106.0592	0.4978	0.1152	0.2525π
[646, 791]	0	0.6048	1.0980	-
	50.0032	0.9998	-0.0024	0.3333π
	105.9941	0.5038	0.0466	0.2477π
[792, 1436]	0	0.5887	1.0729	-
	50.0069	1.0039	0.0646	0.33875π
	105.9837	0.5011	0.0420	0.25095π
[1437, 1601]	49.9899	1.0122	0.0804	0.3338π
	105.9590	0.4999	0.1213	0.2479π

The parameters of Table 5 are used to do signal reconstruction and then do subtraction with the original signal. Then difference operator is calculated as shown in Figure 10. It can be seen that at sample 791, there is still a pulse with an amplitude of 0.4336.

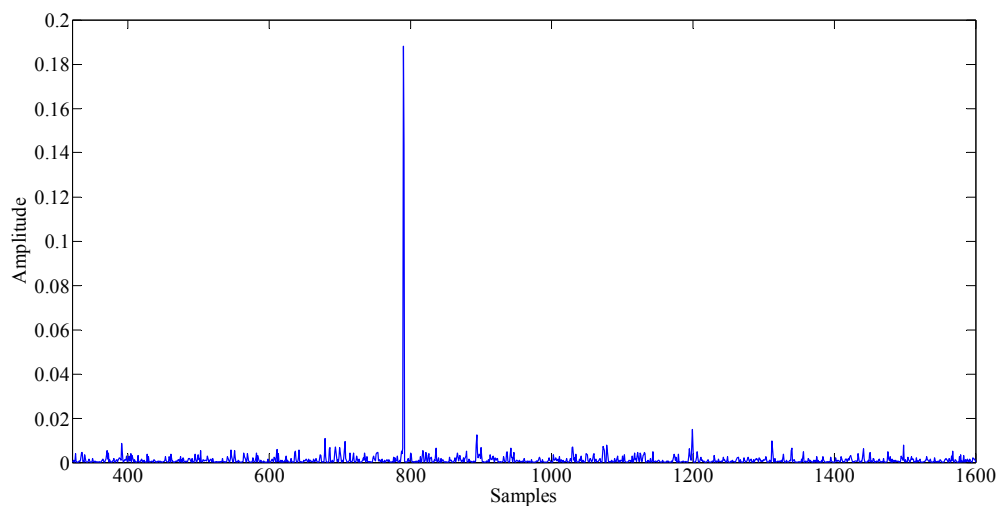
**Figure 10.** Detection of pulse.

Table 6 lists the relative errors of each parameter for disturbance described by Equation (21) using three different methods. The performance difference of TLS-ESPRIT and the proposed method is mainly reflected in DC offset. Figure 11 shows the source disturbance with the reconstructed signals using these three different methods.

Table 6. Comparative analysis of the proposed method, Prony method (order = 5), and the TLS-ESPRIT (order = 5)/%.

Component	f			a			ξ			ϕ		
	M_1	M_2	M_3	M_1	M_2	M_3	M_1	M_2	M_3	M_1	M_2	M_3
50 Hz	0.034	0.111	1.5706	0.440	15.570	25.550	0.025 *	1.583 *	0 *	0.510	1.410	48.515
106 Hz	0	0.943	-	0.140	7.240	-	0.081 *	0.525 *	-	0.080	4.320	-
DC offset	-	-	-	0.800	4.433	-	8.540	23.100	-	-	-	-
Impulse	0	-	-	0.084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The least error is marked in bold.* means absolute error. M_1 : the proposed method, M_2 : TLS-ESPRIT method, M_3 : Prony method.

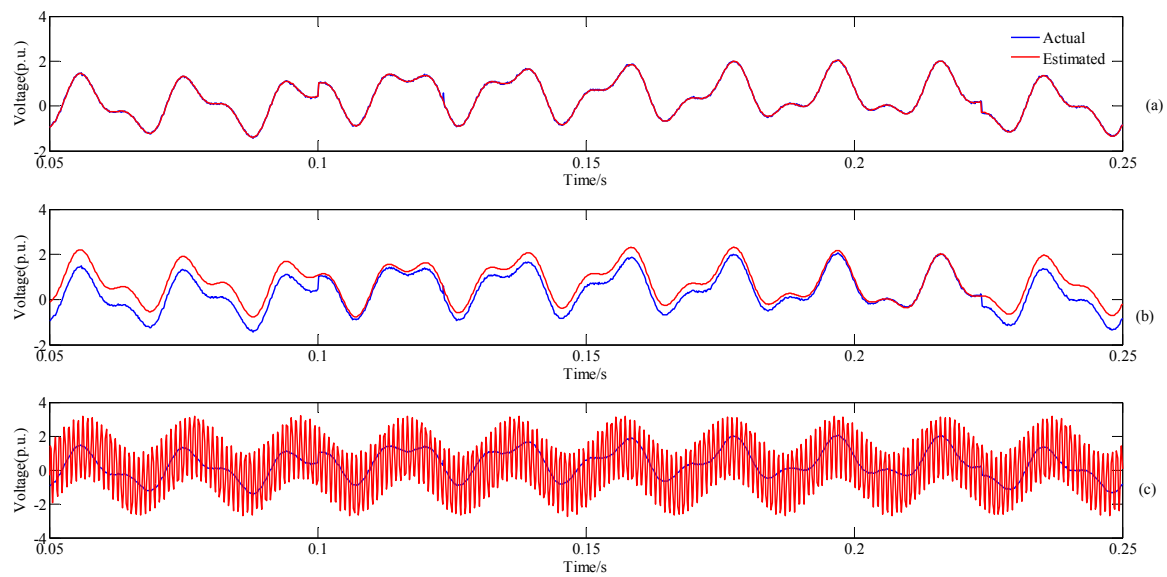


Figure 11. Source signal and the reconstruction of Equation (21) by using (a) The proposed method; (b) TLS-ESPRIT; (c) Prony method.

4.2. Measured Data from IEEE PES Database

4.2.1. Case 1

In order to verify the practicability of the method, the measured data of IEEE PES Database is selected to do verification. The sampling frequency of the measured data is 12.8 kHz. It can be seen from Figure 12 that the disturbance begins at the 456th sample. The disturbance interval is divided into two segments, namely [456, 1140] and [1141, 1536], respectively. The identified parameters are shown in Table 7.

It can be observed from the data in the Table 7 that the initial stages of the two disturbance intervals are accompanied by an instantaneous oscillation of more than 2.5 kHz, and the duration of attenuation is extremely short. The original 50 Hz signal has a voltage sag and is accompanied by a frequency offset. It can be seen from the attenuation coefficient and the amplitude parameters of the two intervals that the component is still in a state of constant attenuation, and the other interharmonic components have no obvious features, which does not need to be repeated.

Table 7. Parameters identification of case 1.

Interval	f/Hz	$a/\text{p.u.}$	ζ	ϕ/rad
[456, 1140]	49.0887	0.3643	11.7839	−0.6176
	81.1974	0.3886	175.1813	−0.5957
	378.8554	0.2257	561.2546	−0.4287
	2685.8132	0.2161	841.7556	0.0914
[1141, 1536]	48.8825	0.2126	16.8734	0.6766
	131.4223	0.0118	−30.7727	−2.5587
	1380.6588	0.1609	1505.9565	0.1363
	2500.3552	0.2572	2037.8554	−0.6680

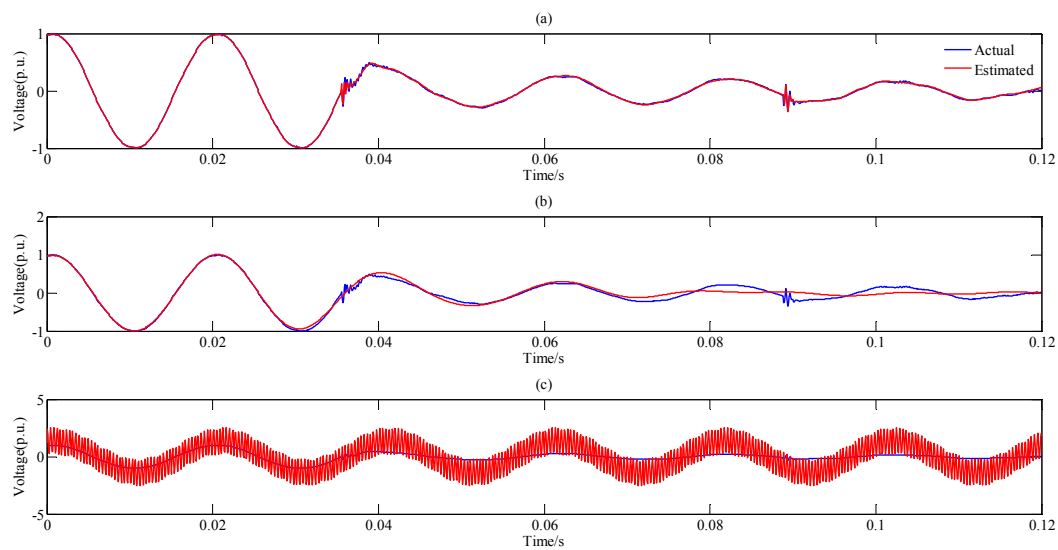


Figure 12. Source signal from IEEE PES Database and the reconstruction by using (a) The proposed method; (b) TLS-ESPRIT; (c) Prony method.

4.2.2. Case 2

47 groups of single PQ events collected in a 220 kV substation are also selected, which are 19 groups of voltage sag, four groups of voltage sag + harmonic, six groups of voltage sag + oscillation, five groups of voltage swell, two groups of voltage swell + harmonic, two groups of flickering, three groups of oscillation, and six groups of harmonics. Due to the fact that the specific components of real world data are not accurately obtained in advance, the relative error cannot be chosen to evaluate the precision. In order to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed method, SNR_{rec} is used to evaluate the parameter identification results. The comparison with TLS-ESPRIT and Prony is also added and the box plot is drawn as shown in Figure 13, which could verify the practicability and superiority of the proposed method.

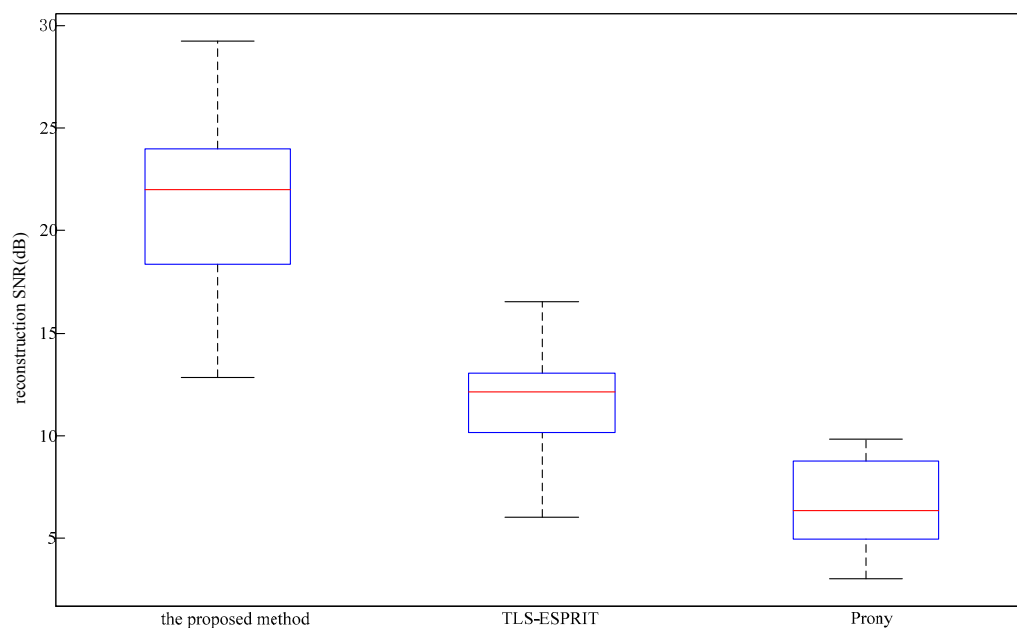


Figure 13. The SNR_{rec} with different methods.

5. Conclusions

As TLS-ESPRIT is not good at identifying time-varying sequences, an abrupt information extraction method based on the singular value decomposition of signal's Hankel matrix is proposed in this paper. A hierarchical method of abrupt information layer based on singular value norm is also proposed. According to the catastrophe points identified by this method, the original time-varying signal can be accurately divided into several intervals with stationary characteristics, and the starting and ending time of PQ events are precisely located.

An improved TLS-ESPRIT method based on the sectional treatment and singular value norm is proposed, which has a higher accuracy of combined disturbance identification than traditional method, and its practicality is also verified by the IEEE PES DATABASE measured signals and real-world data.

In addition, the matrix operation in TLS-ESPRIT in this paper is less time consuming because of the subsection processing technology, and the disturbance locating method based on SVD has a low computational complexity. Thus, the efficiency of disturbance identification is greatly improved.

The accurate locating of the disturbance and the accurate identification of the parameters are helpful to reveal the complete process and comprehensive information of the complex disturbance events. They also have important guiding value in analyzing the consequences, finding out the accountability of the incident and controlling power quality pollution, which will be the next step of this research direction.

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