# On the Role of Earth Conductivity in Driving Geomagnetically Induced Currents: Three Examples on the Alberta Electric Power Network

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> > DASP 2024 – February 20<sup>th</sup>, 2024

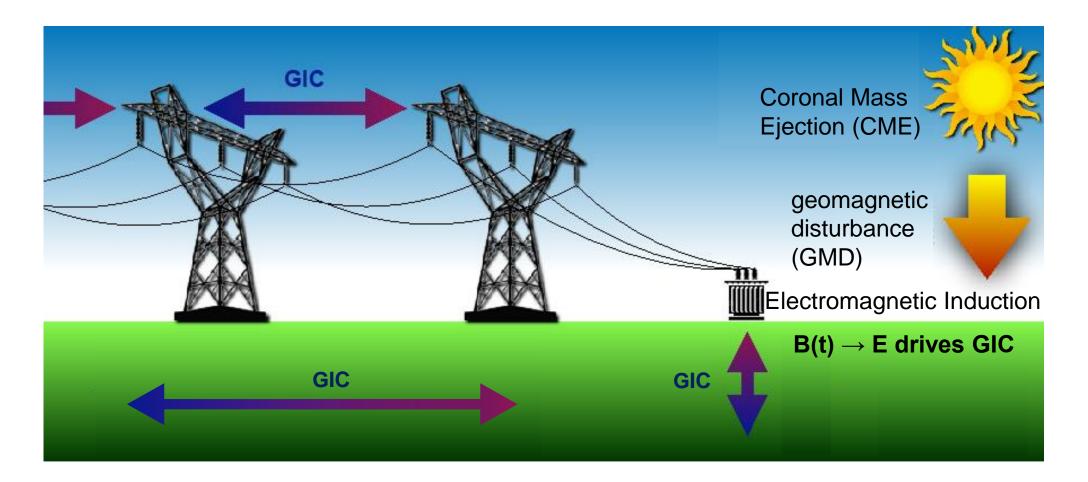


# **Overview**

- 1. Space Weather Hazards: Geomagnetically Induced Currents (GIC)
- 2. Studying GICs in Alberta
  - Industry Collaboration
  - Data and Methods
- 3. Phase and Polarization Characteristics of Geoelectric Field
- 4. Conclusions + Future Work
  - Proposed research involving industry collaboration

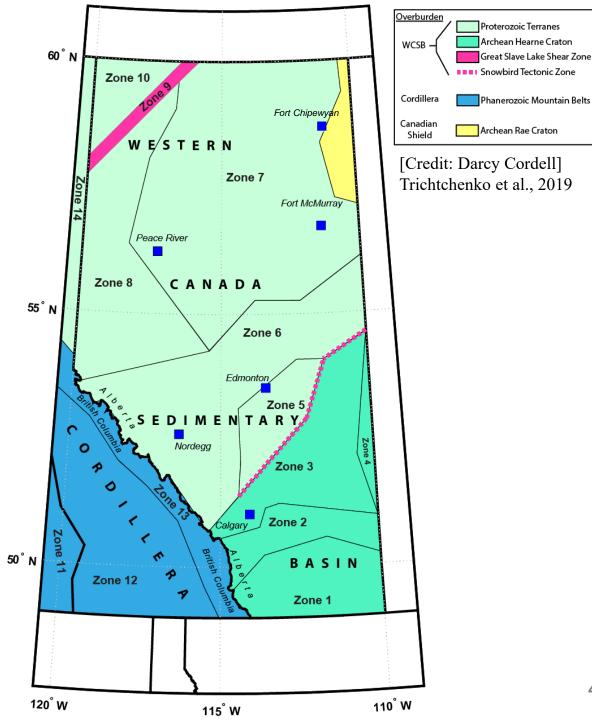
## **Geomagnetically Induced Currents (GICs)**





Adapted from www.swico.it/category/geo-mag/

### Studying GICs in Alberta, Canada: Importance of Earth Conductivity



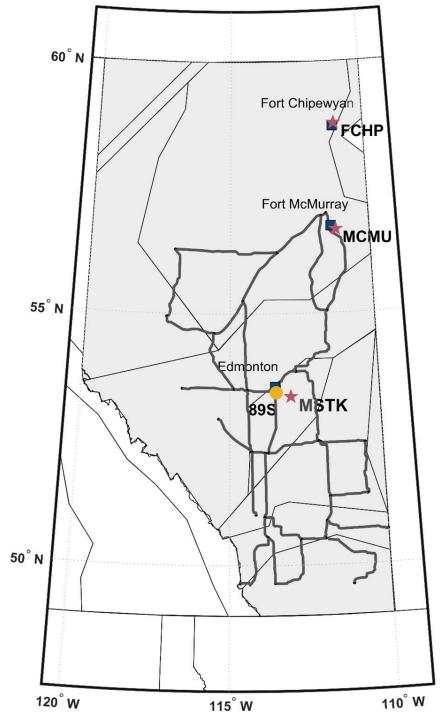
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### Studying GICs in Alberta, Canada: Importance of Earth Conductivity

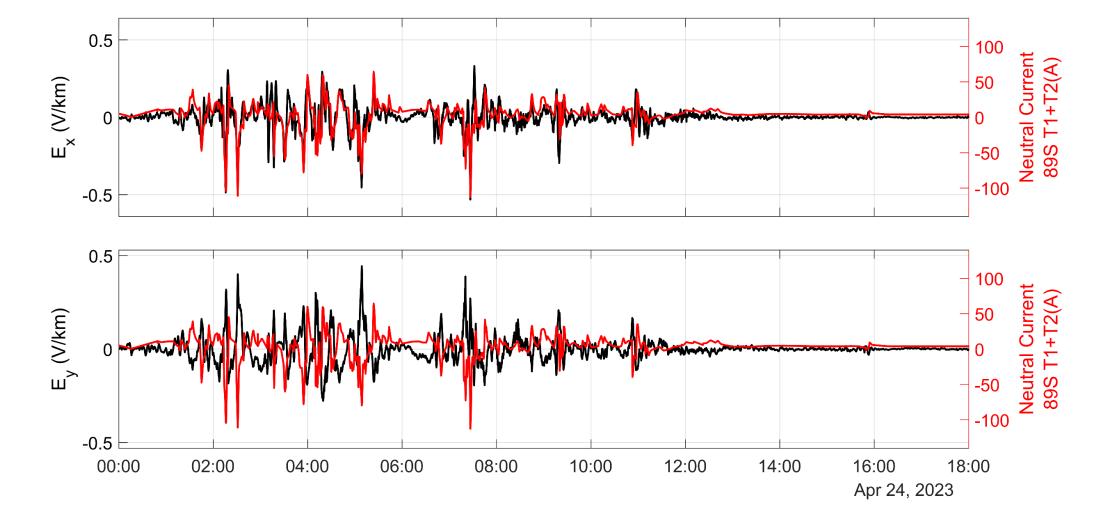
#### Sensor Locations and the Alberta Interconnected Electric System (AIES)

- AIES >240 kV transmission lines
  - AltaLink substation with GIC dataEllerslie (89S)
  - CARISMA FGM station - GMD  $\rightarrow$  Geoelectric Field

Nearby Cities and Towns

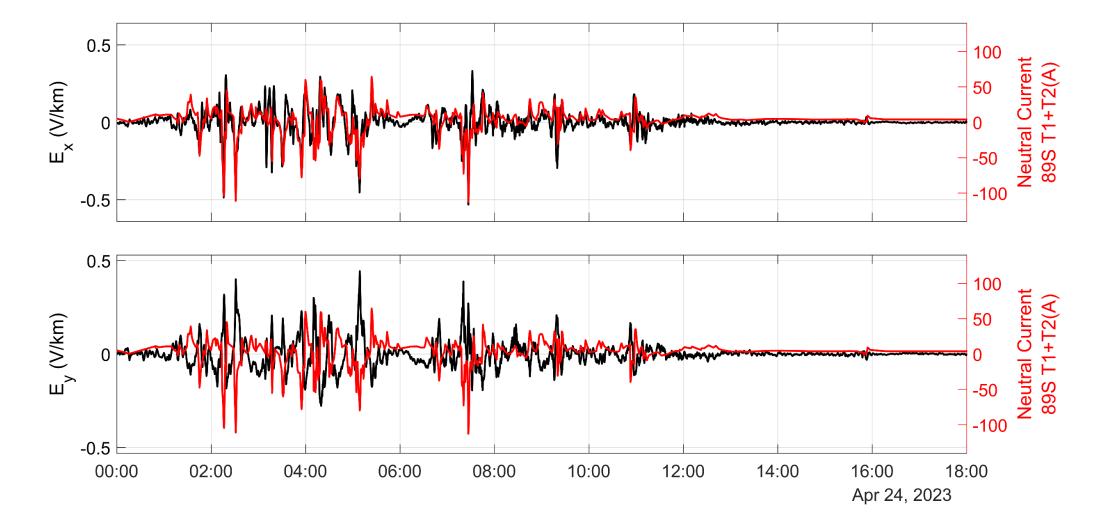


## **Geoelectric Field Validated by Hall Probe GIC**



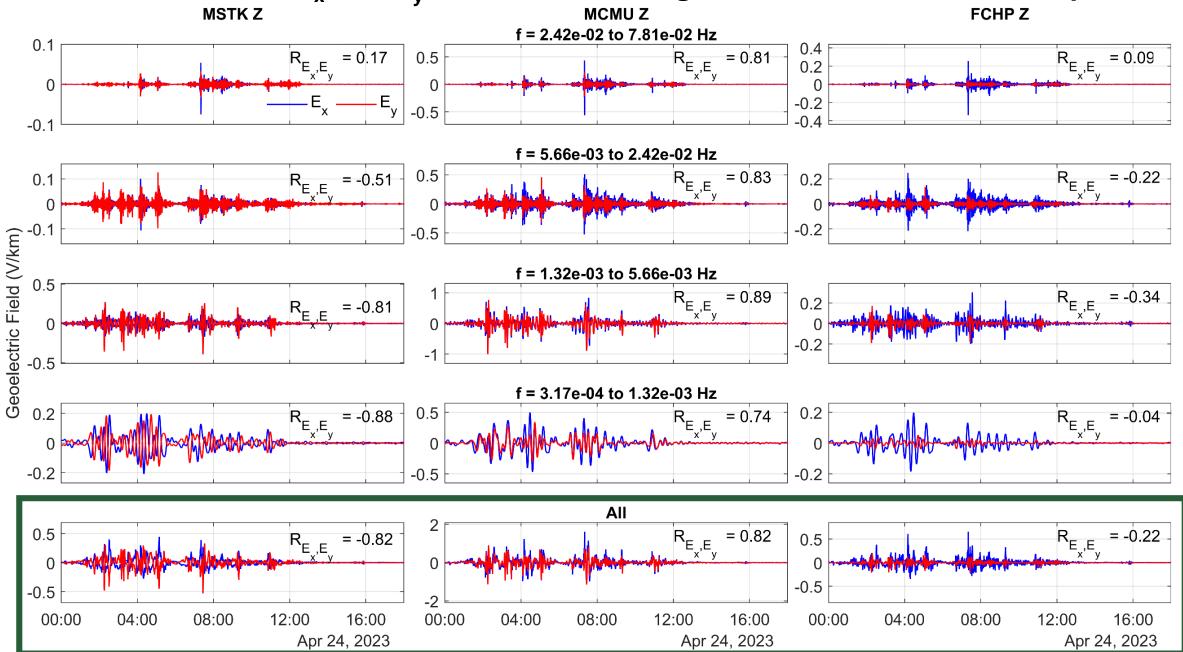


## **Geoelectric Field Validated by Hall Probe GIC**



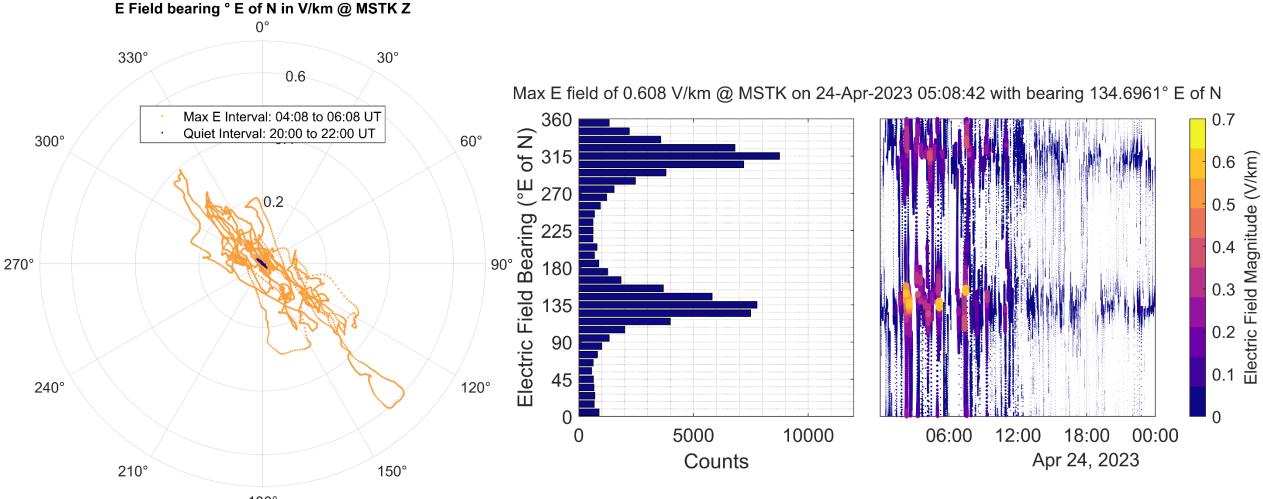
Role of 3D Earth conductivity on the phase and polarization characteristics of geoelectric field?

Correlation between  $E_x$  and  $E_y$  from Same Driving dB – Different Location Dependent Z

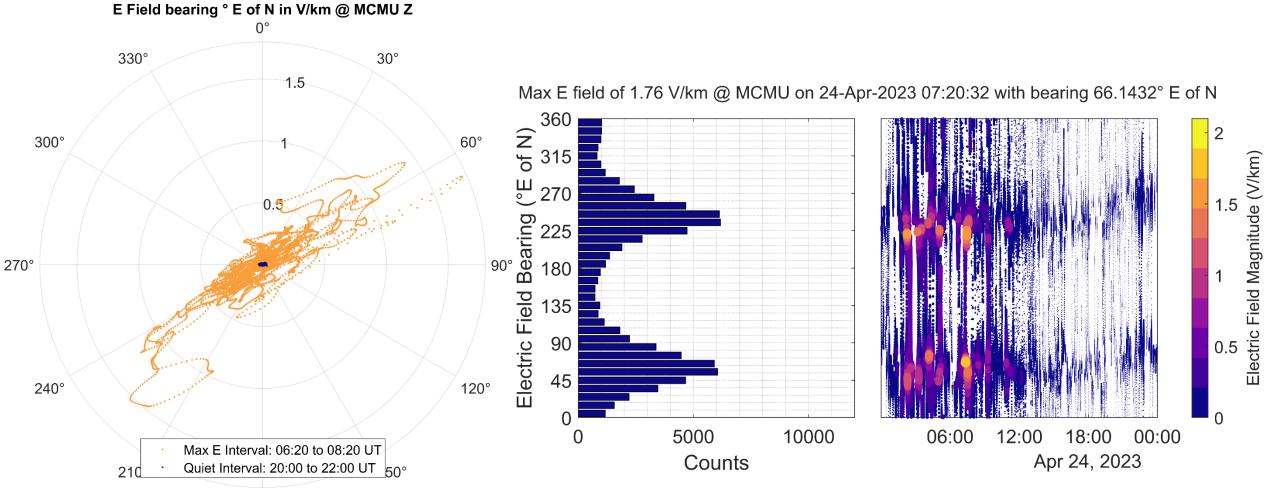


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## Electric Field Bearing: April 24th, 2023 – MSTK

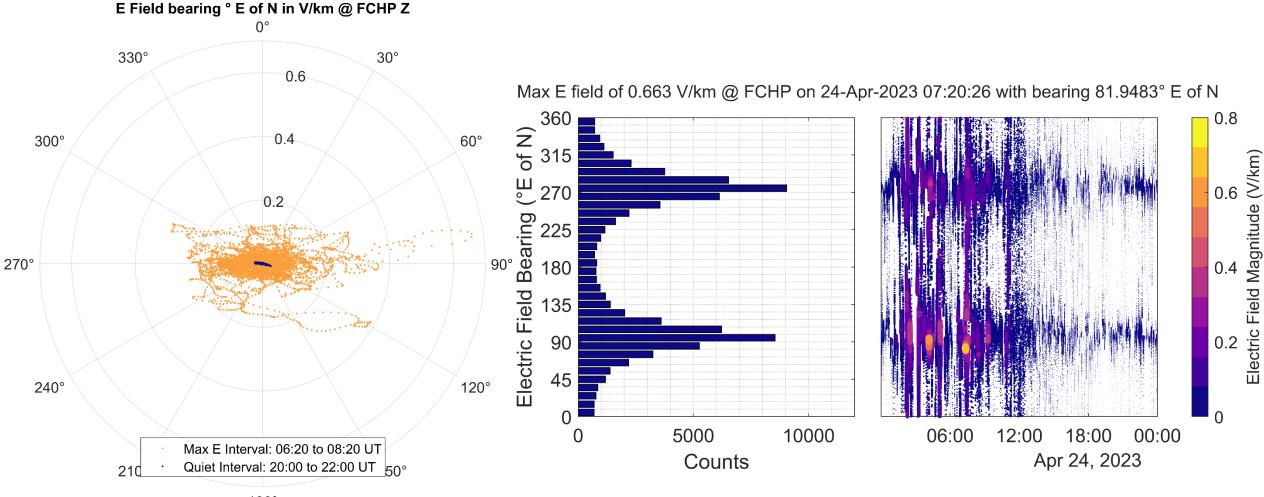


## Electric Field Bearing: April 24th, 2023 – MCMU



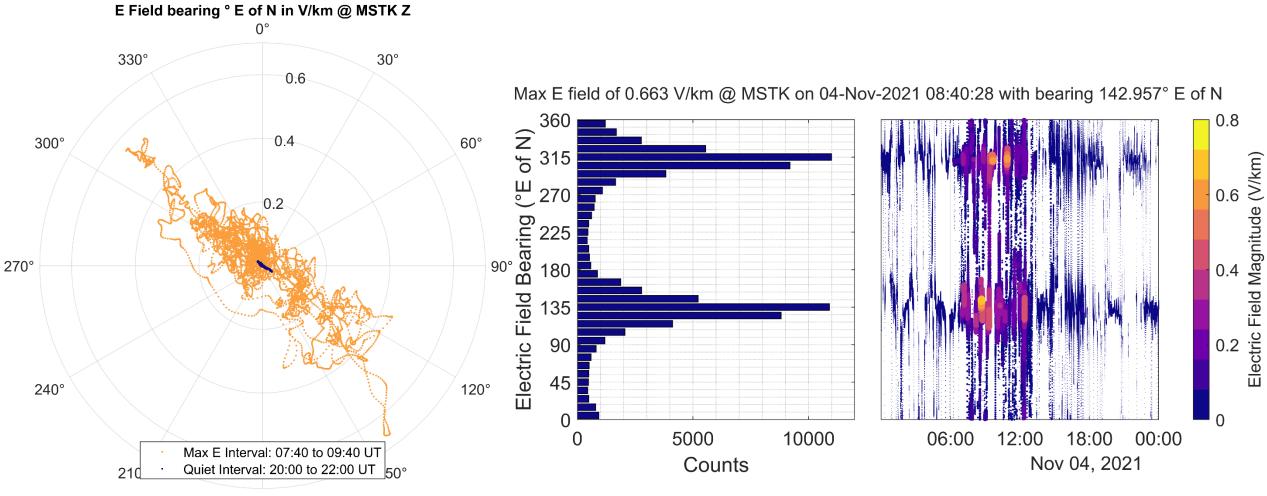


## Electric Field Bearing: April 24th, 2023 – FCHP





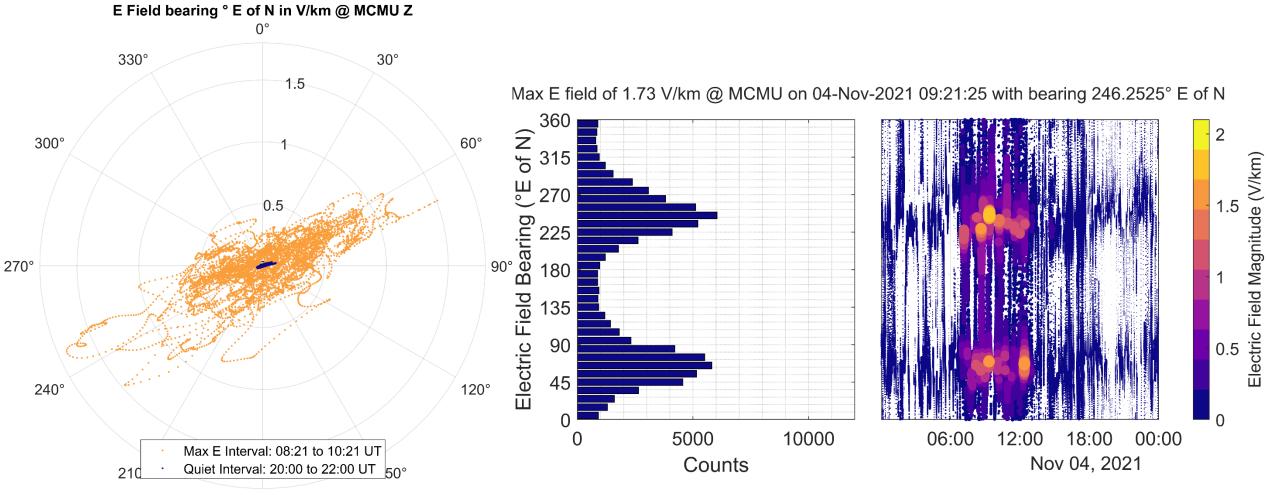
## **Reproduceable results:** <u>Nov 4th, 2021 – MSTK</u>





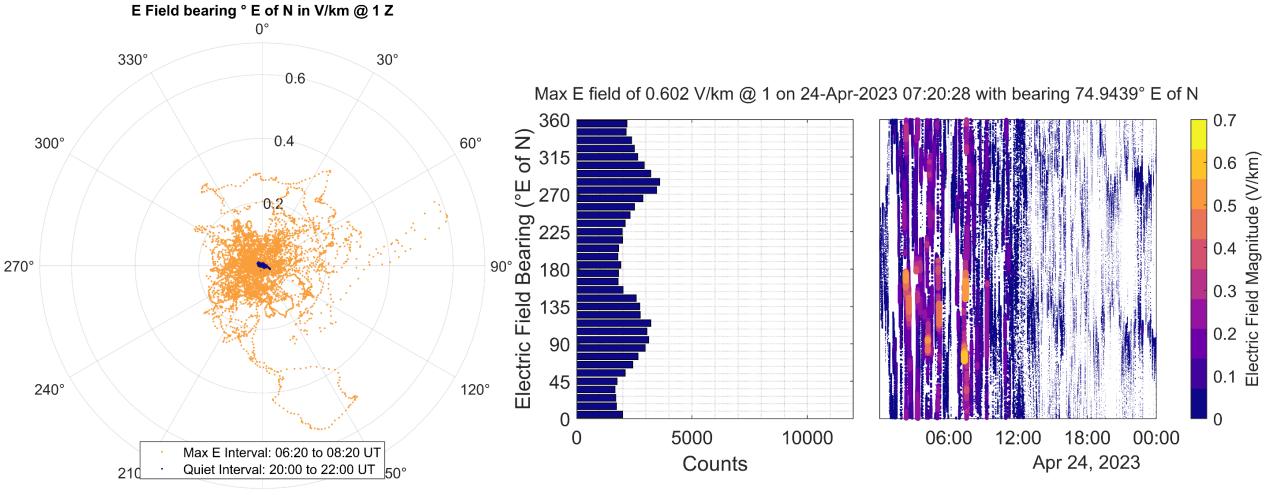
## Reproduceable results: Nov 4th, 2021 – MCMU







## Synthetic Z: <u>100 Ω m Halfspace (1D)</u>





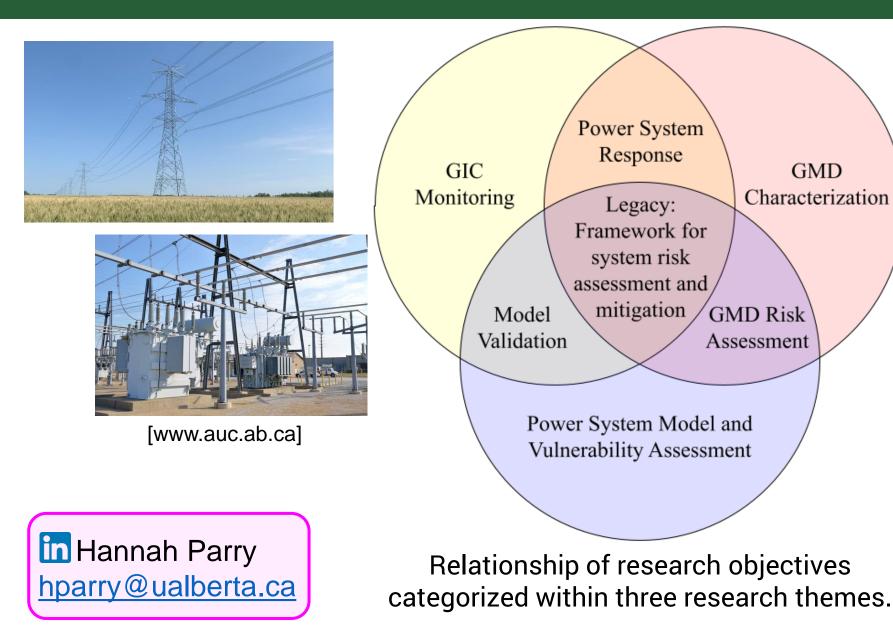
#### Validate that large GIC is being driving in the Alberta network during moderate GMD events

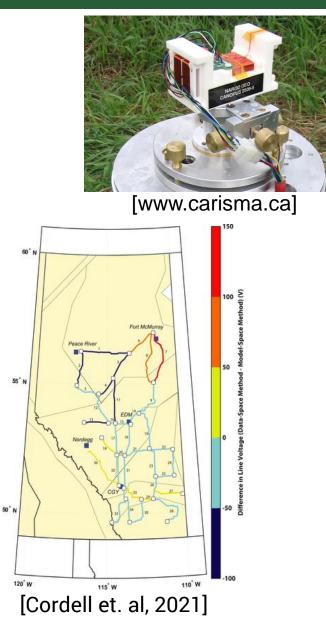
Phase and polarization characteristics of E is greatly influenced by the 3D impedance tensor, such that in a specific geological region  $E_x$  and  $E_y$  may be highly correlated

Implies that polarized E creates large GIC by adding together or cancelling based on the topology of the network

## **Proposed Project with Power Industry Collaboration**







GMD

Characterization

**GMD** Risk

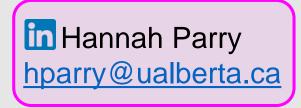
Assessment

# **Acknowledgements and Special Thanks**

**Contributors and Partnership:** Ian Mann, David Milling, Andy Kale, and the CARISMA team, Colin Clark, AltaLink L.P (Ryan Cui, Ryan MacMullin, Eva Kelemen), Darcy Cordell, Martyn Unsworth, the AESO **Funding:** NSERC Discovery Grant

#### Data Acknowledgement:

- Magnetic field data was provided by CARISMA, operated by the University of Alberta and funded by the Canadian Space Agency.
- Transformer neutral-to-ground current data and 500 kV transmission line information was provided by AltaLink LP, and the Alberta Electric System Operator (AESO).
- 3D impedance tensor data was provided by Dr. Darcy Cordell and Prof. Martyn Unsworth





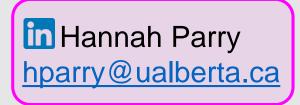
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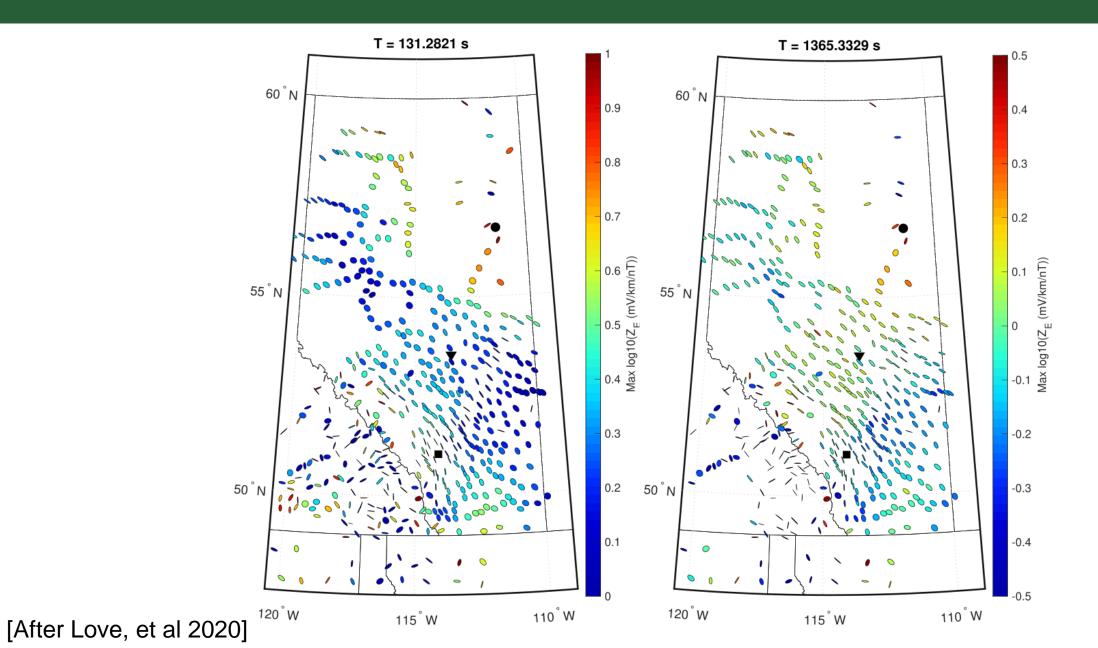
## **Questions?**





#### Surface Impedance Measurements

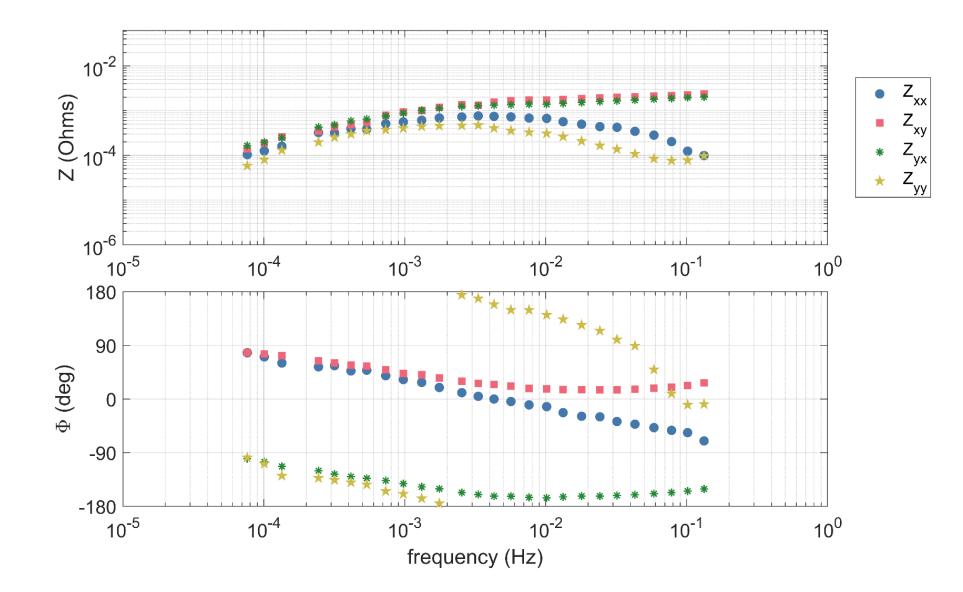




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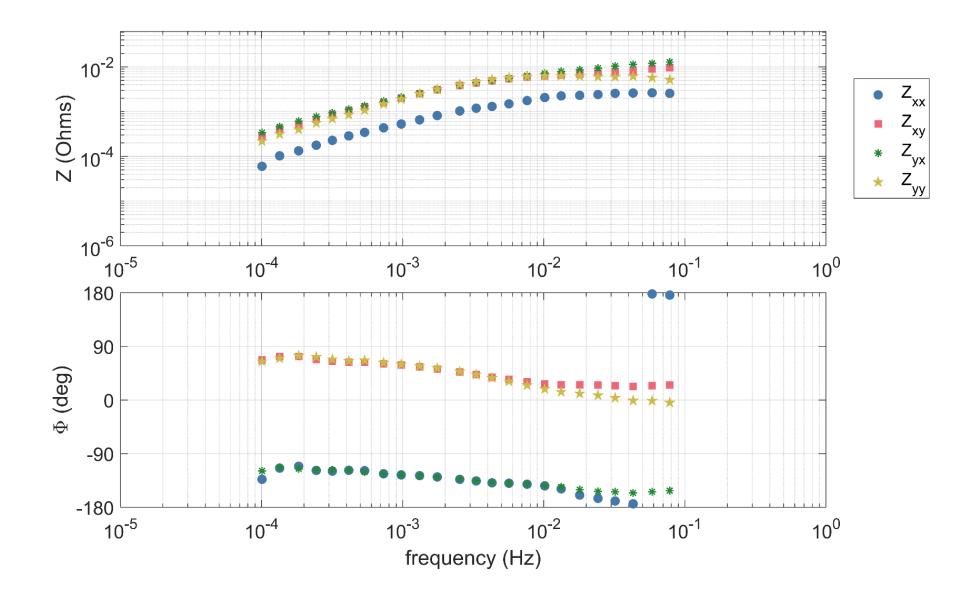
## Surface Impedance and Phase: MSTK





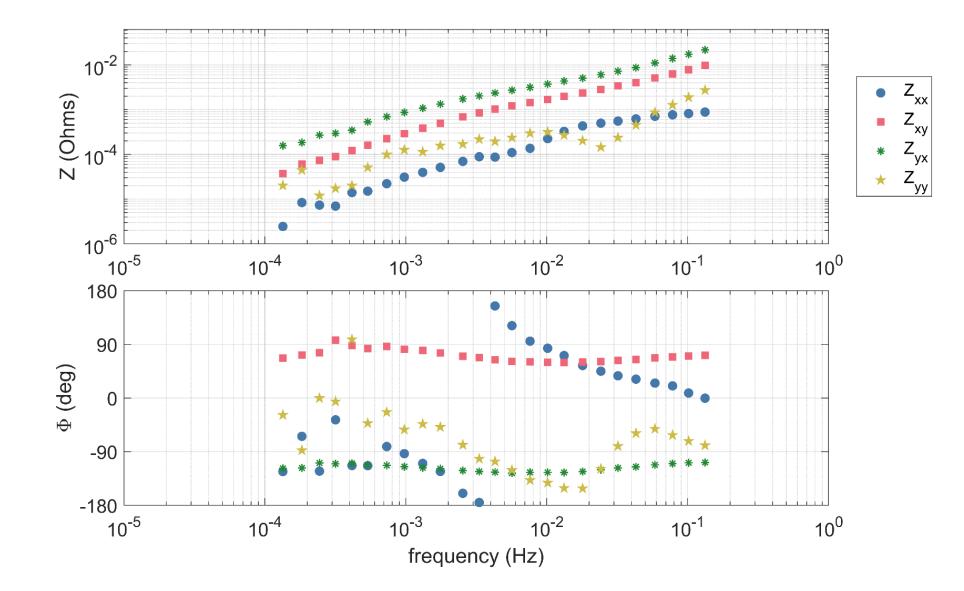
## **Surface Impedance and Phase: MCMU**





## **Surface Impedance and Phase: FCHP**





## Synthetic Z: <u>MT Site on N-S oriented conductor</u>



Z<sub>xx</sub>

Z<sub>xy</sub>

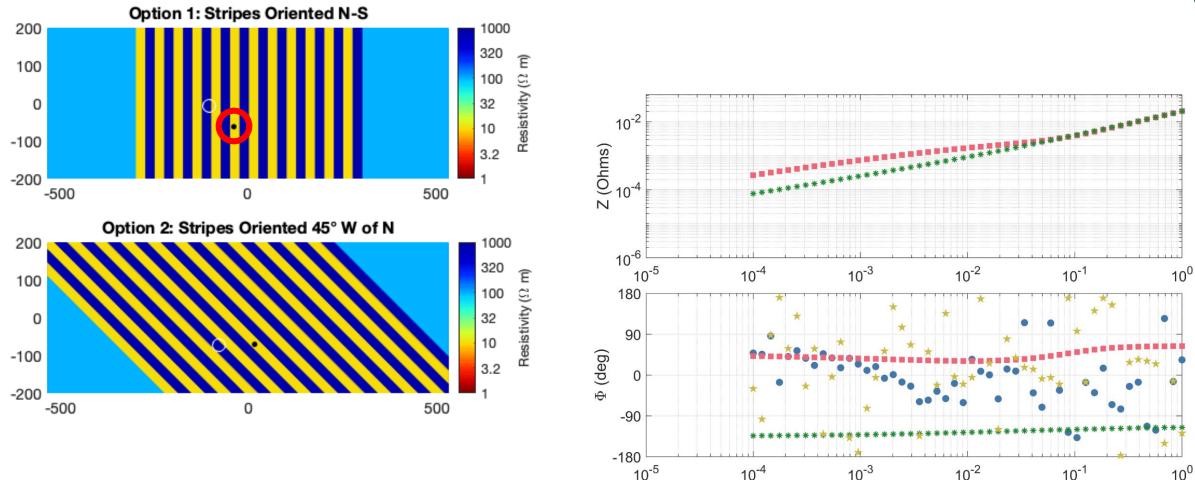
 $Z_{yx}$ 

Z<sub>yy</sub>

•

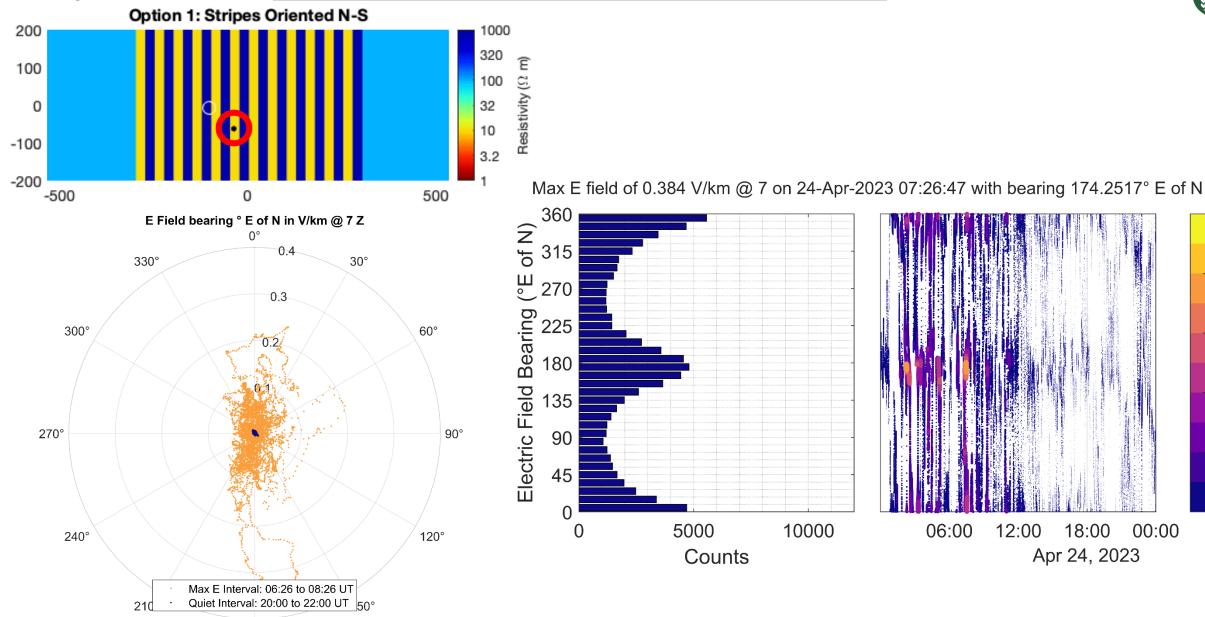
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\*



frequency (Hz)

## Synthetic Z: <u>MT Site on N-S oriented conductor</u>





0.5

0.4

0.3

0.2

0.1

0

00:00

Electric Field Magnitude (V/km)

## Synthetic Z: <u>MT Site on N-S oriented resistor</u>



Z<sub>xx</sub>

Z<sub>xy</sub>

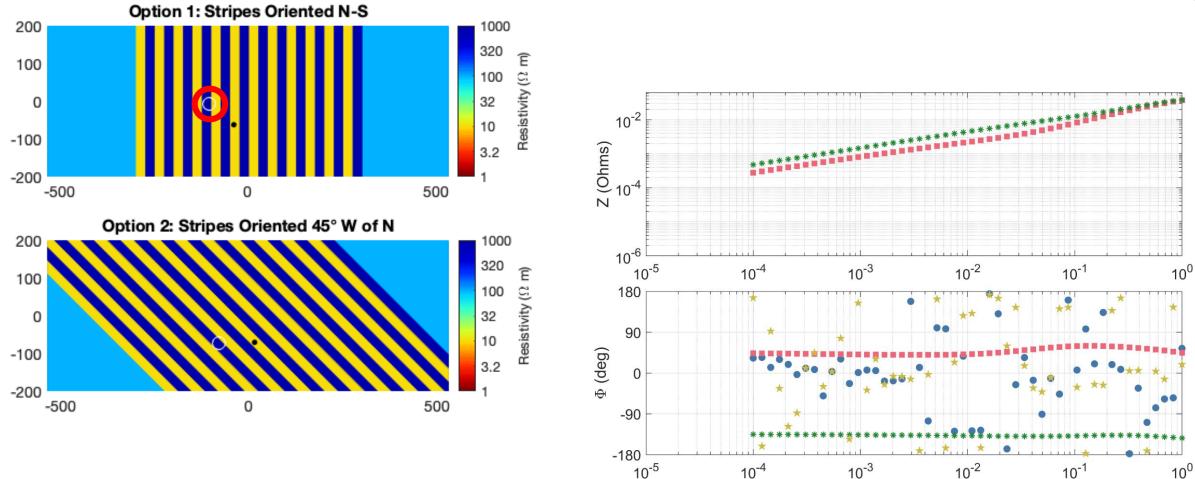
Z<sub>yx</sub>

Z<sub>yy</sub>

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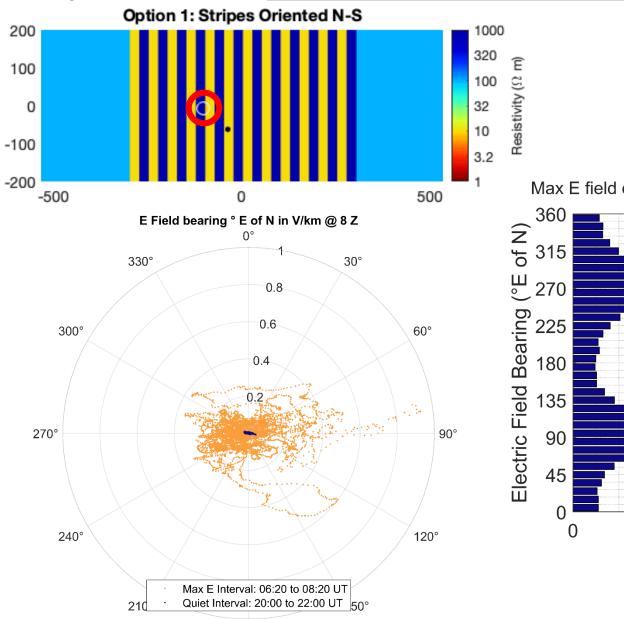
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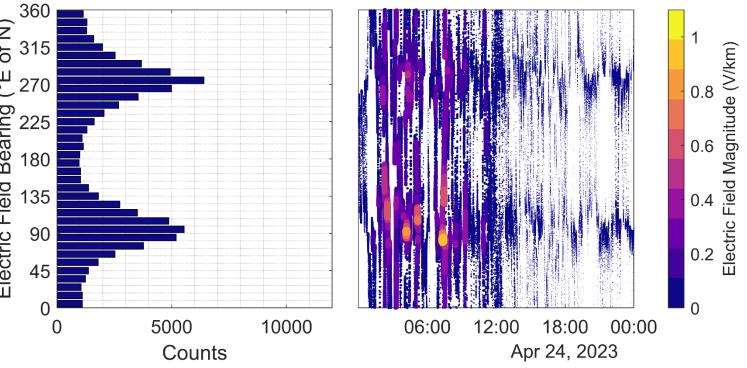
frequency (Hz)

## Synthetic Z: MT Site on N-S oriented resistor



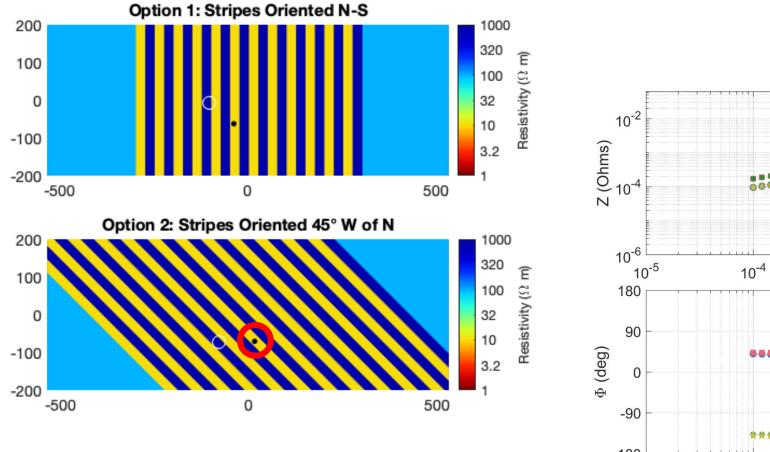
180°

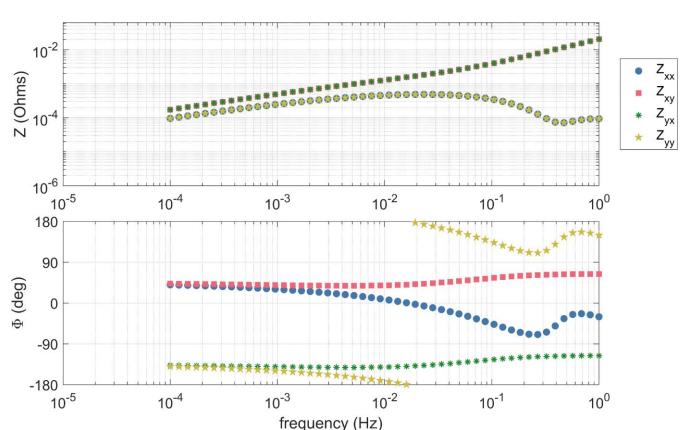
Max E field of 0.932 V/km @ 8 on 24-Apr-2023 07:20:29 with bearing 82.6598° E of N



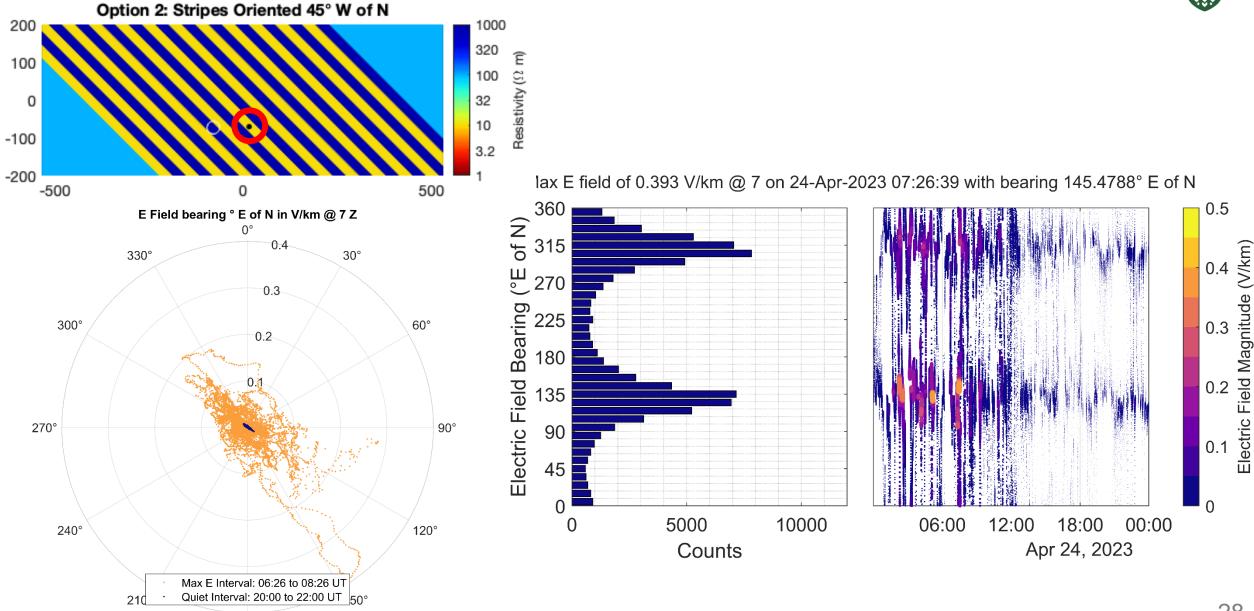
## Synthetic Z: <u>MT Site on conductor oriented 45° W of N</u>





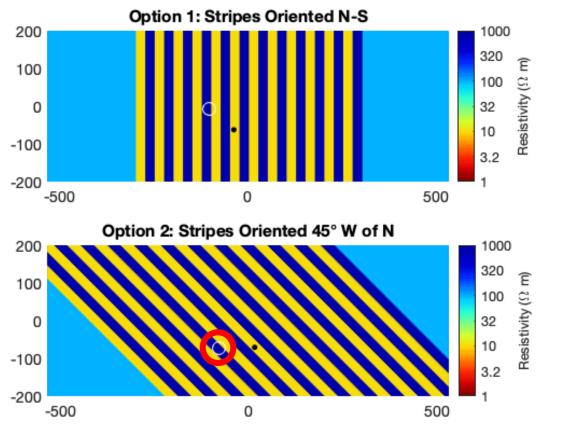


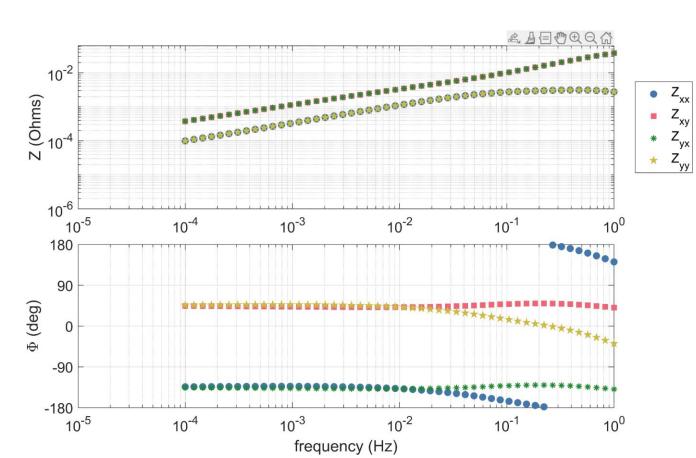
## Synthetic Z: <u>MT Site on conductor oriented 45° W of N</u>



## Synthetic Z: <u>MT Site on resistor oriented 45° W of N</u>







## Synthetic Z: MT Site on resistor oriented 45° W of N

180°

