132 kV Power Factory study case







Workshop 1 – Part 2 Monday 14.09.2020 – Friday 18.09.2020

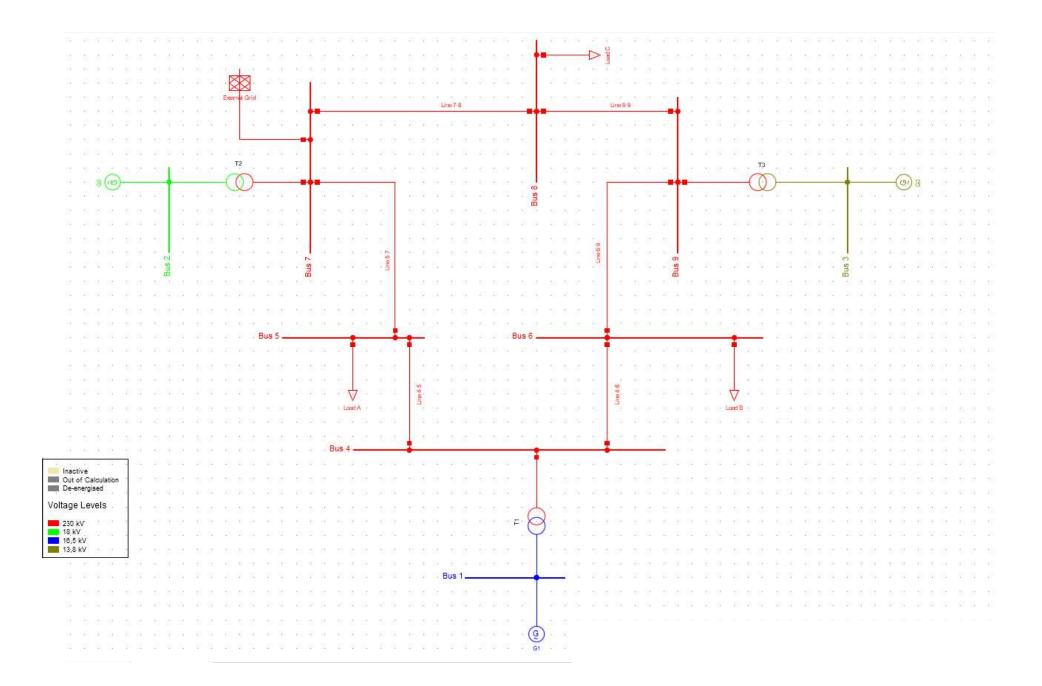
- Session 4
 - 11 kV Power Factory study case dynamic iterative loss calculation method
- Session 5
 - 132 kV Power Factory study case how the loss pattern is affected by changes in power flow direction as the traditional top-down system is challenged
- Session 6
 - Review on loss calculation procedures and tools
 - Review note D1.1 with gap analysis

Pre-recorded sessions released on Monday 14.09.2020

QA session: Monday 21.09.2020

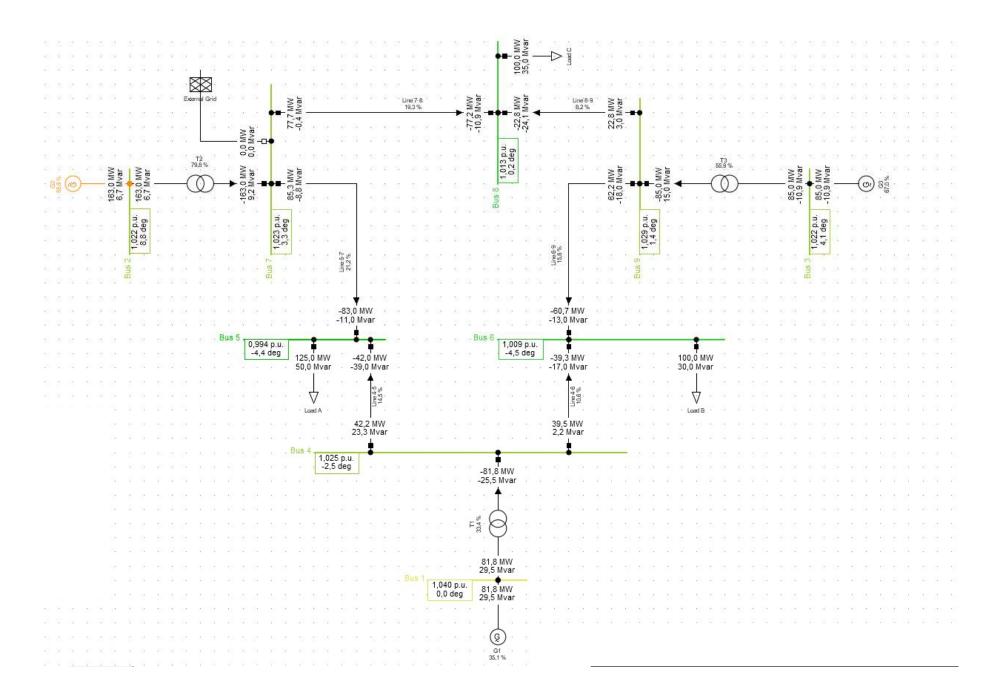
Case study – PF Nine bus System

- Three generators (DVG) distributed in a sub-transmission network
 - G1 keeps active power balance ("slack" or "reference machine")
 - G2 and G3 at fixed active power outputs (163 MW resp. 85 MW)
- "External grid" represents an overlaying transmission level that previously provided all power to this system alone (top-down)
- Let's study some cases and see how the loss pattern changes with DVG



Case 1 – G1 keeps active power balance

- G1 keeps active power balance (slack)
- G2 and G3 at fixed active power outputs
- External grid disconnected

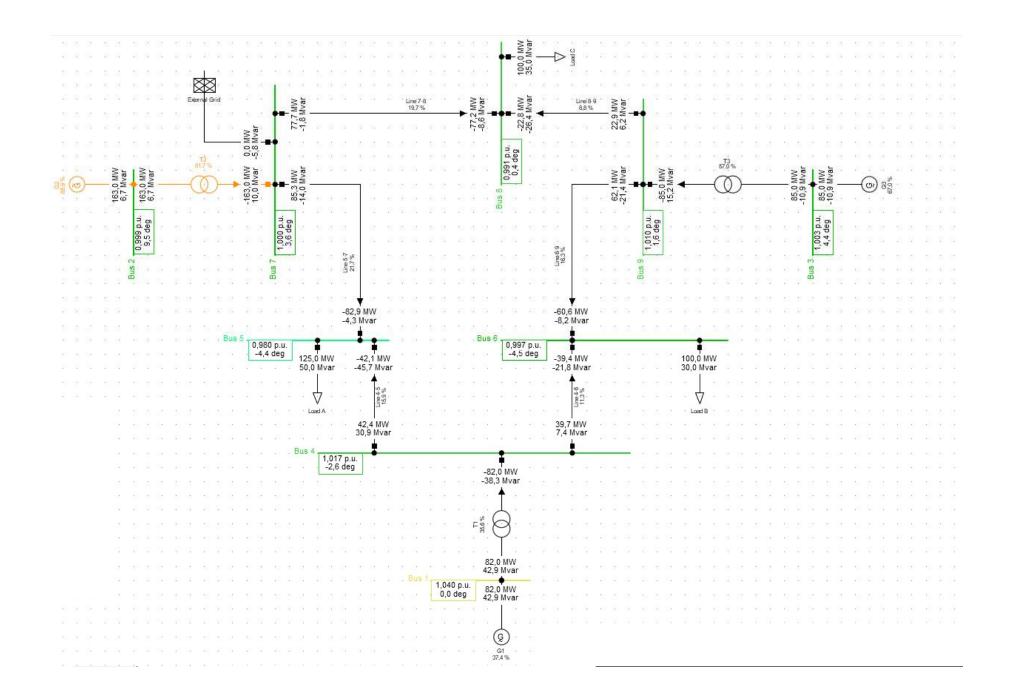


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Load Flow Calculation											Grid St	ımmar
AC Load Flow, ba	lance	d, positiv	re sequ	uence	1	Automatic M	Model A	daptati	ion for Co	onvergence		Miles y
Automatic tap ad:	justm	ent of tra	nsform	mers No	1	Max. Accept	able I	oad Flo	w Error	for		
Consider reactive	e pow	er limits		No	1	Nodes					1,00	kVA
						Model Eq					0,10) §
rid: Nine-bus System										Annex:		/ 1
Grid: Nine-bus System									0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000			
No. of Substations	0	1	lo. of	Busbars	9	No. of T	ermina	ıls	0	No. of	f Lines	6
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3	N	lo. of	3-w Trfs.	0	No. of s	yn. Ma	chines	3		f asyn.Machines	0
No. of Loads	3	ľ	lo. of	Shunts/Filters	0	No. of S	SVS		0			
Generation	=			25,34	Mvar	330,75	MVA					
External Infeed	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar	0,00	MVA					
	=		MW	0,00	Mvar							
Load P(U)					Mvar	344,75	MVA					
Load P(Un)	=	325,00	MW	115,00	Mvar	344,75	MVA					
Load P(Un-U)	=	-0,00		0,00	Mvar							
fotor Load	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar	0,00	MVA					
rid Losses	=		MW	-89,66								
Line Charging	=			-139,84	Mvar							
Compensation ind.	=			0,00	Mvar							
Compensation cap.	=			0,00	Mvar							
installed Capacity	=	519,50	MW									
Spinning Reserve	=	189,72	MW									
Total Power Factor:												
Generation	=	1,0	00 [-]]								
Load/Motor	=	0,94 / 0,0	00 [-]]								

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 									-			2020-02-14			I
Load Flow Calculation	 n											Gr	id S	ummary	, I
AC Load Flow, ba	lance	d. positiv	re sea	uence		Automatic N	Model A	daptat:	ion for	Converge	nce		No		1
Automatic tap ad						Max. Accept		_							i
Consider reactive				No	i	Nodes			000000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000			1.0	0 kVA	i
					i	Model Ed	quation:	s						0 %	
Grid: Nine-bus System				Nine-bus System	Study	y Case: 01-				Anne				/ 1	 I
Grid: Nine-bus System											7.7.7			100.007.00	·
No. of Substations	0	N	lo. of	Busbars	9	No. of	Termina	ls	0	No.	of	Lines		6	
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3	N	lo. of	3-w Trfs.	0	No. of s	syn. Ma	chines	3	No.	of	asyn.Machin	nes	0	-
No. of Loads	3	N	lo. of	Shunts/Filters	0	No. of S	SVS		0						-
Generation	=	329,78	MW	25,34	Mvar	330,75	MVA								
External Infeed	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar	0,00	MVA								i
Inter Grid Flow	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar										i
Load P(U)	=	325,00	MW	115,00	Mvar	344,75	MVA								i
Load P(Un)	=	325,00	MW	115,00	Mvar	344,75	MVA								Ī
Load P(Un-U)	=	-0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar	0.000									1
Motor Load	=	0.00	MW	0.00	Mvar	0.00	MVA								ĺ
Grid Losses	=	4,78	MW	-89,66	Mvar										١
Line Charging	=			-139,84	Mvar										
Compensation ind.	=			0,00	Mvar										I
Compensation cap.	=			0,00	Mvar										- 1
															-
Installed Capacity	=	519,50	MW			_									-
Spinning Reserve	=	189,72	MW			(Gric	l Lc	sse	s 4,	78	3 MW	/		
Total Power Factor:										•					
Generation	=	1,0	-1 00	1											
	- T	0,94 / 0,0													

Case 2 – G1 keeps active power balance – with external grid connected

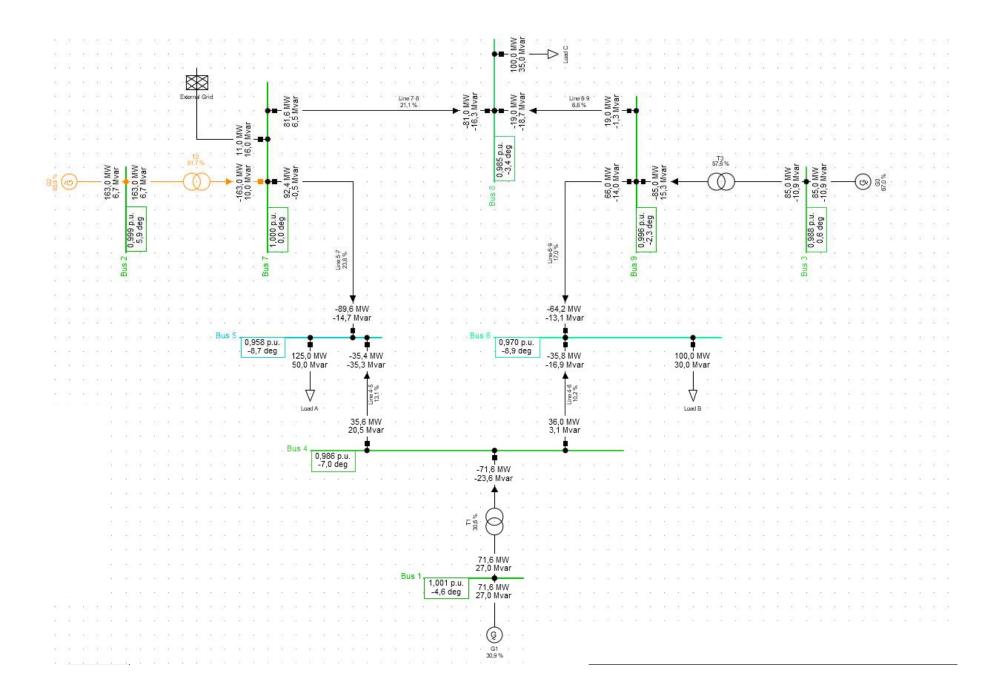
- G1 keeps active power balance (slack)
- G2 and G3 at fixed active power outputs
- External grid connected
 - external grid contributes with some Mvar only



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Load Flow Calculatio	 n											id St	ummar
AC Load Flow, ba	lance	d, positiv	e seq	uence	l	Automatic M						No	
Automatic tap ad	justm	ent of tra	nsfor	mers No	1	Max. Accept	able L	oad Flo	w Error f	or			
Consider reactiv	e pow	er limits		No	1	Nodes						1,00	0 kVA
					 	Model Eq						0,10	0 %
Grid: Nine-bus Syste	 m	System S	tage:	Nine-bus System	n Stud	y Case: 01-	Load F	low		Annex:			/ 1
Grid: Nine-bus Syste	 m	Summary										7-1-17	
No. of Substations	0	N	lo. of	Busbars	9	No. of T	ermina	ls	0	No. o	f Lines		6
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3	N	lo. of	3-w Trfs.	0	No. of s	yn. Ma	chines	3	No. o	f asyn.Machi	nes	0
No. of Loads	3	N	lo. of	Shunts/Filters	0	No. of S	-		0				
Generation	=	330,04		38,65		332,30							
External Infeed	=	0,00	MW	-5,76	Mvar	5,76	MVA						
Inter Grid Flow	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar								
Load P(U)	=	325,00	MW	115,00	Mvar	344,75	MVA						
Load P(Un)	=	325,00	MW	115,00	Mvar	344,75	MVA						
Load P(Un-U)	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar								
Motor Load	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar	0,00	MVA						
Grid Losses	=	5,04	MW	-82,11	Mvar								
Line Charging	=			-135,35	Mvar								
Compensation ind.	=			0,00	Mvar								
Compensation cap.	=			0,00	Mvar								
Installed Capacity	=	519,50	MW							_	04.84	.	,
Spinning Reserve		189,46					Gr	id l	.OSS	es 5,	,04 M	W	
Total Power Factor:										_			
Generation	=	0,9	9 [-]									
Load/Motor	=	0,94 / 0,0	-1 00	1									

Case 3 – External grid keeps active power balance

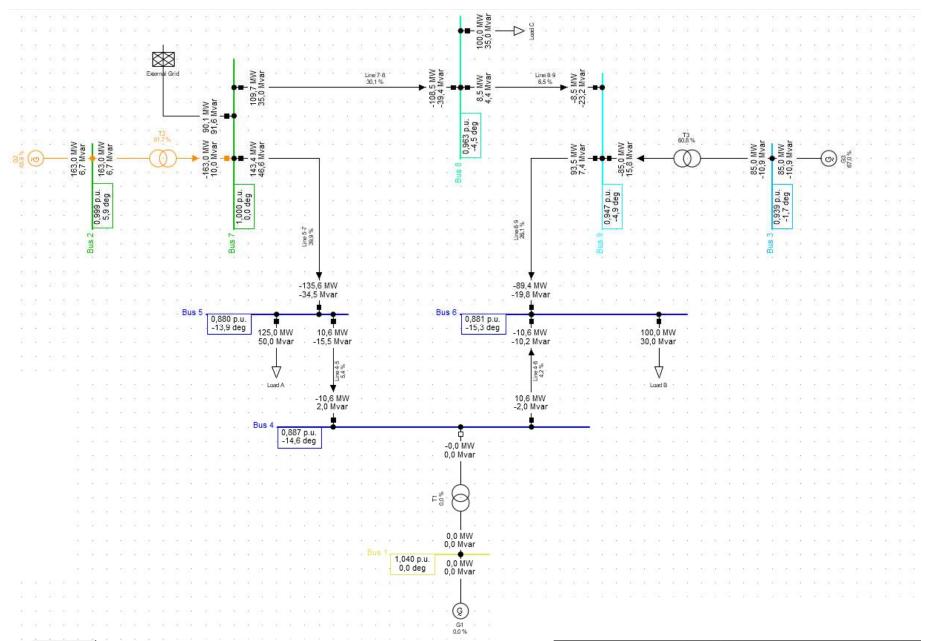
- G1 dispatched to fixed active power output 71,6 MW (previous slack)
- G2 and G3 at fixed active power outputs
- External grid keeps active power balance (new slack)
 - external grid contributes with MW and Mvar



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Load Flow Calculation	n									G	rid S	ummary	7
AC Load Flow, ba	lanced	. positive	seau	ence		Automatic Mo	del Adaptat	ion for C	Convergence		No		
Automatic tap ad		-				Max. Accepta	and the second second						i
Consider reactiv				No	î	Nodes			¥2688		1.00	0 kVA	í.
					<u> </u>	Model Equ	ations				0,1		i
Grid: Nine-bus Syste	 m	System St	age:	Nine-bus System	Study	/ Case: 01- L	oad Flow		Annex:			/ 1	 I
Grid: Nine-bus Syste	m	Summary											 I
No. of Substations	0	No	of	Busbars	9	No. of Te	rminals	0	No. of	f Lines		6	-
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3				0	No. of sv	n. Machines			f asyn.Mach	ines	0	i
No. of Loads	3			Shunts/Filters	0	No. of SV		0		1			i
Generation	14 <u>0</u> 1	319,60	MIZ	22,80	Mars w	320,41	MT73						1
External Infeed		11,02		15,95		19,39							S.
Inter Grid Flow		0,00		0,00		19,39	IVA						
	=	325,00		115,00		344,75	MT.77						
	_	325,00		115,00		344,75							4
		-0,00		-0,00		344,73	IVA						- 1
Motor Load	=	0,00		0,00		0,00	MIZZ						1
	=	5,62		-76,25		0,00	IVA						4
Line Charging		3,02	TIM	-130,84									1
Compensation ind.	=												1
Compensation cap.	=			0,00	Mvar								i
Installed Capacity	=	519,50	MW	4	<u> </u>	Locco	5 E E) N /	۱۸/				1
Spinning Reserve	=	199,90	MW	•	JIIU	Losse	25 5,0		VV				1
Total Power Factor:					sl	ightly mo	ore impe	dance	betwe	en gene	rati	on s	ol
Generation	=		[-]				-			_			1
Load/Motor	= 0	,94 / 0,00	[-]		IC	oads as G	T is iimit	ea in i	ts gene	eration			1

Case 4 – External grid keeps active power balance – disconnected distributed generation

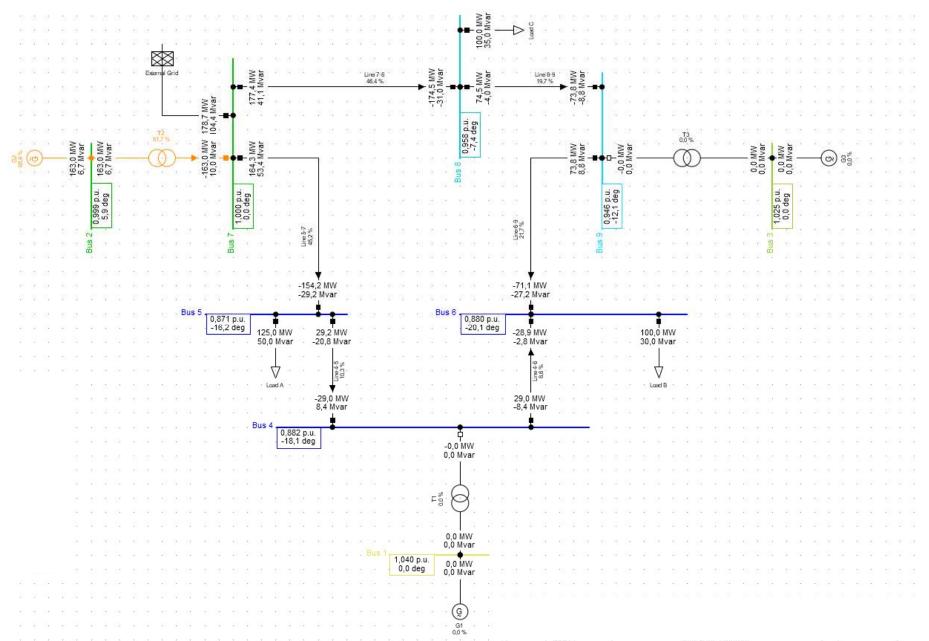
- G1 disconnected (previous slack)
- G2 and G3 at fixed active power outputs
- External grid keeps active power balance (new slack)



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Load Flow Calculation	n											Grid S	ummary
AC Load Flow, ba	lance	d, positiv	e seq	uence	Ι	Automatic	Model A	Adaptati	ion for C	onverger	ice	No	
Automatic tap ad	justm	ent of tra	nsfor	mers No	1	Max. Accep	table 1	Load Flo	ow Error	for			
Consider reactive	e pow	er limits		No	1	Nodes						1,0	0 kVA
					I	Model E	quation	ns 				0,1	.0 %
Grid: Nine-bus System	 m	System S	tage:	Nine-bus System	m Stud	dy Case: 01-	Load I	Flow		Annex	::		/ 1
Grid: Nine-bus Syste													
No. of Substations	0	N	o. of	Busbars	9	No. of	Termina	als	0	No.	of Lines		6
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3	N	o. of	3-w Trfs.	0	No. of	syn. Ma	achines	3	No.	of asyn.M	achines	0
No. of Loads	3	N	o. of	Shunts/Filters	0	No. of	SVS		0				
Generation	=	248,00	MW	-4,20	Mvar	248,04	MVA						
External Infeed	=	90,11		91,60		128,49							
Inter Grid Flow	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar								
	=	325,00	MW	115,00	Mvar	344,75	MVA						
Load P(Un)	=	325,00	MW	115,00	Mvar	344,75	MVA						
Load P(Un-U)		-0,00		-0,00	Mvar	1280002020							
Motor Load	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar	0,00	MVA						
Grid Losses	=	13,11	MW	-27,60	Mvar	10							
Line Charging	=			-116,63	Mvar								
Compensation ind.	=			0,00	Mvar								
Compensation cap.	=			0,00	Mvar								
Installed Capacity	=	519,50	MW	C	م ا لہ	2000	12	11	N // N /	,			
Spinning Reserve	=	271,50	MW	GN	u L(osses	1 5,	ΤT					
Total Power Factor:					more	impeda	nce b	etwe	en ge	nerat	ion sou	irce ai	nd Id
Generation	=	1,0	0 [-]		-			•				
Load/Motor	=	0,94 / 0,0	0 [-]	low v	oltage le	wels	at the	⊃ furth	est hi	us		

Case 5 – External grid keeps active power balance – more disconnected distributed generation

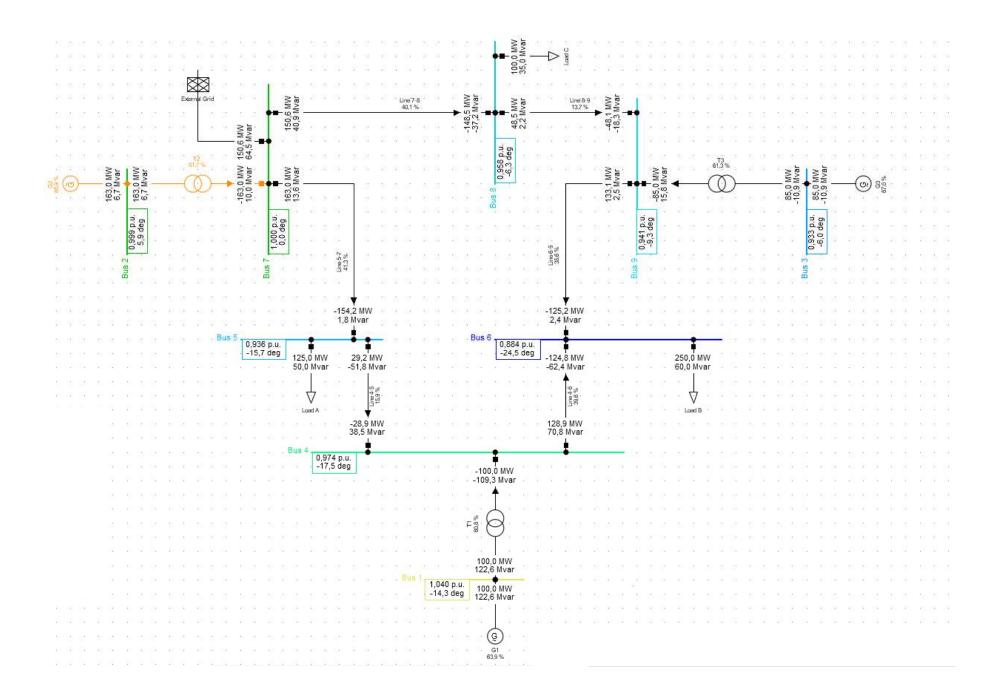
- G1 disconnected (previous slack)
- G3 disconnected
- G2 at fixed active power output
- External grid keeps active power balance (new slack)



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Load Flow Calculatio	n										Grid	Summary
AC Load Flow, ba	lanced	l, positiv	re sequ	ience		Automatic	Model A	Adapta	tion for (Convergence	- N	0
Automatic tap ad	justme	ent of tra	nsfor	ners No	1	Max. Acce	ptable 1	Load F	low Error	for		1
Consider reactiv				No	1	Nodes					1	,00 kVA
					I .	Model	Equation	ns			0	,10 %
Grid: Nine-bus Syste	m	System S	tage:	Nine-bus Syste	m Stud	_						/ 1
Grid: Nine-bus Syste	m	Summary										<u>!</u>
No. of Substations	0	N	lo. of	Busbars	9	No. of	Termina	als	0	No. of	f Lines	6
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3	N	lo. of	3-w Trfs.	0	No. of	syn. Ma	achine	s 3	No. of	f asyn.Machine	s 0
No. of Loads	3	N	lo. of	Shunts/Filters	0	No. of	SVS		0			I
Generation	=	163,00	MW	6,70	Mvar	163,1	4 MVA					1
External Infeed	=	178,71	MW	104,37	Mvar	206,9	5 MVA					1
Inter Grid Flow	=	0,00	MW	0,00								1
Load P(U)	=	325,00	MW	115,00	Mvar	344,7	5 MVA					1
Load P(Un)	=	325,00	MW	115,00		344,7	5 MVA					1
Load P(Un-U)	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar							1
Motor Load	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar	0,0	AVM 0					1
Grid Losses	=	16,71	MW	-3,93	Mvar							1
Line Charging	=			-115,81	Mvar							1
Compensation ind.	=			0,00	Mvar							1
Compensation cap.	=			0,00	Mvar							I
Installed Capacity	=	519,50	MW	Cria	٦ ١ ٦	6666	16 -	71	N // N /			1
Spinning Reserve	=	356,50		Gric	I LO	sses	то, л	/				i
Total Power Factor:				e	ven n	nore im	pedai	nce	betwee	en gene	ration sou	rce and
Generation	=	1,0	0 [-	1			•			_		T
Load/Motor	= (The second secon		1/	ov wc	ltage le	veis a	t the	e furthe	est bus		i

Case 2x – G1 keeps active power balance – reaches ceiling – with external grid connected

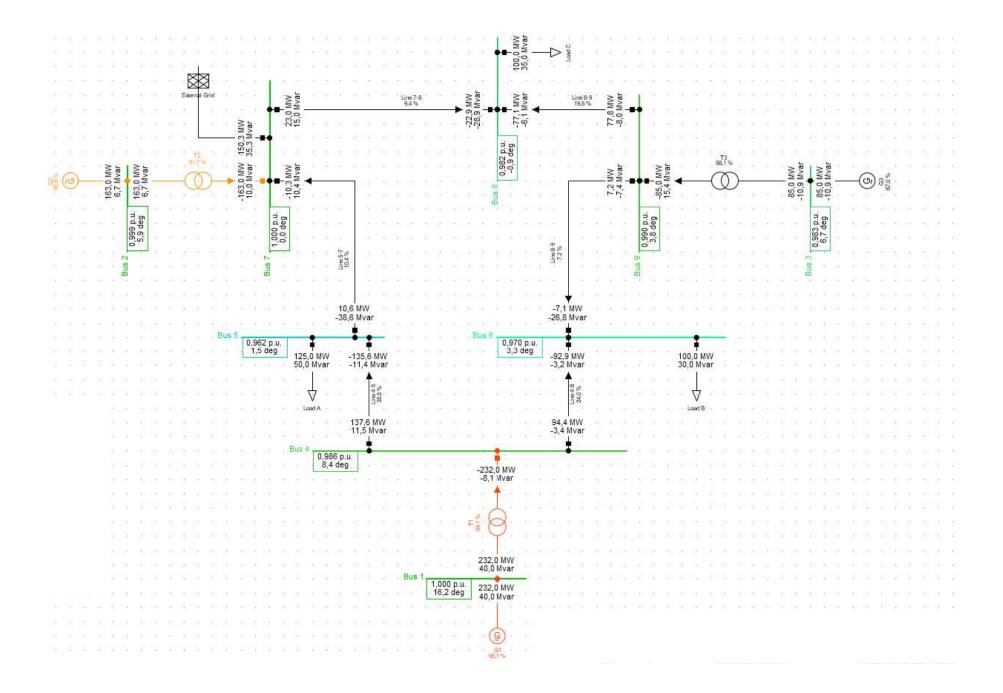
- G1 keeps active power balance (slack) with increasing system load (+150 MW) and reaches its ceiling (100 MW)
- G2 and G3 at fixed active power outputs
- External grid connected
 - external grid takes over as slack



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Load Flow Calculatio	n										Gr	id Summar	у
AC Load Flow, ba	lanced	d, positiv	re seq	uence	I	Automatic	Model A	daptati	ion for (Convergenc	e	No	
Automatic tap ad	justme	ent of tra	nsfor	mers No	1	Max. Accep	table Lo	oad Flo	ow Error	for			- 1
Consider reactiv				No	1	Nodes						1,00 kVA	1
					1	Model E	quation	3				0,10 %	1
Grid: Nine-bus Syste	 m	System S	tage:	Nine-bus Syste	m Stud	ly Case: 01-	Load F	low		Annex:		/ 1	 I
Grid: Nine-bus Syste	m	Summary			3.5.5 3.7 3.7								 !
No. of Substations	0	N	lo. of	Busbars	9	No. of	Termina:	ls	0	No. o	f Lines	6	1
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3	N	lo. of	3-w Trfs.	0	No. of	syn. Mad	chines	3	No. o	f asyn.Machin	nes 0	1
No. of Loads	3	N	lo. of	Shunts/Filters		No. of			0				L
Generation	=	348,00	MW	118,38	Mvar	367,58	MVA						i
External Infeed	=	150,57	MW	64,47	Mvar	163,79	MVA						1
Inter Grid Flow	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar								1
Load P(U)	=	475,00	MW	145,00	Mvar	496,64	MVA						1
Load P(Un)	=	475,00	MW	145,00	Mvar	496,64	MVA						1
Load P(Un-U)	=	0,00	MW	-0,00	Mvar								1
Motor Load	=	0,00		0,00	Mvar	0,00	MVA						1
Grid Losses	=	23,57	MW	37,85	Mvar								1
Line Charging	=			-121,39	Mvar								1
Compensation ind.	=			0,00	Mvar								1
Compensation cap.	=			0,00	Mvar								- 1
Installed Canasity	22	519,50	MEZ		• .1 .		22		, , ,,	A /			
Installed Capacity		171,50		(¬ľ	JI DI.	osses.	ころろ	.5/	' IVI\	/V			1
Spinning Reserve	=	1/1,50	MIN	U .	. 🗸 🗀			, – ,					
Total Power Factor:					Loss	ses not d	irectl	v cor	npara	ble as	the load i	s hiah	eri
Generation	=	0,9	5 [-	1			•		•				1
Load/Motor					othe	er preser	ited c	ases					i i

Case 2xx – aggregated production > max load in sub-transmission system

- Traditional top-down system changed change in net active power flow direction – aggregated production > max load
- G1 with increasing generation (+150 MW compared Case 2) without any ceiling in this case
- G2 and G3 at fixed active power outputs
- External grid connected
 - external grid is fed with 150 MW



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Load Flow Calculatio	n									Grid Summary	1
AC Load Flow, ba	lance	d, positiv	ve seq	uence	1			tation for (No	1
Automatic tap ad							table Load	Flow Error	for		!
Consider reactiv	e pow	er limits		No	Į.	Nodes				1,00 kVA	!
						Model E	-			0,10 % 	
Grid: Nine-bus Syste		-	_	The state of the s		-				/ 1	1
Grid: Nine-bus Syste											<u>.</u> !
No. of Substations	0	1	No. of	Busbars	9	No. of	Terminals	0	No. of Line	s 6	1
No. of 2-w Trfs.		1	No. of	3-w Trfs.	0	No. of	syn. Machi	nes 3	No. of asyn	.Machines 0	1
No. of Loads	3	1	No. of	Shunts/Filters	0	No. of	SVS	0			1
Generation	=	480,00	MW	35,80	Mvar	481,33	MVA				i
External Infeed	=	-150,32	MW	35,35	Mvar	154,42	MVA				1
Inter Grid Flow	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar						1
Load P(U)	=	325,00	MW	115,00	Mvar	344,75	MVA				1
Load P(Un)	=	325,00	MW	115,00	Mvar	344,75	MVA				1
Load P(Un-U)		0,00	MW	-0,00							1
Motor Load	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar	0,00	MVA				1
Grid Losses	=	4,68	MW	-43,85	Mvar						1
Line Charging	=			-130,68	Mvar						1
Compensation ind.	=			0,00	Mvar						1
Compensation cap.	=			0,00	Mvar						1
Installed Capacity		519,50		Grid I	Δc	ses 4,	52 N/	1۱۸/			i
Spinning Reserve	=	39,50	MW	Ullul	_U3	co+	UO IV	IVV			1
Total Power Factor:				Lov	ver la	nadina or	the lo	naer (hio	h impedan	ce) lines	1
Generation	=	1,0	-1 00	1		_			•	•	L
		0,94 / 0,0		G2'	capr	naration a	YOOC CTI	raiaht au	t into the a	xternal grid	tram itc

Case study – PF Nine bus System

Conclusions

- DVG generally decreases the losses locally in a sub-transmission system as there is production closer to the loads
 - Less impedance between generation source and loads
- DVG with aggregated production > max load might result in even lower losses in the sub-transmission network
 - But the impact at transmission level depends on the resulting generation situation there

Workshop 1 – Part 2 Monday 14.09.2020 – Friday 18.09.2020

- Session 4
 - 11 kV Power Factory study case dynamic iterative loss calculation method
- Session 5
 - 132 kV Power Factory study case how the loss pattern is affected by changes in power flow direction as the traditional top-down system is challenged
- Session 6
 - Review on loss calculation procedures and tools
 - Review note D1.1 with gap analysis

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QA session: Monday 21.09.2020