

132 kV Power Factory study case



Workshop 1 – Part 2

Monday 14.09.2020 – Friday 18.09.2020

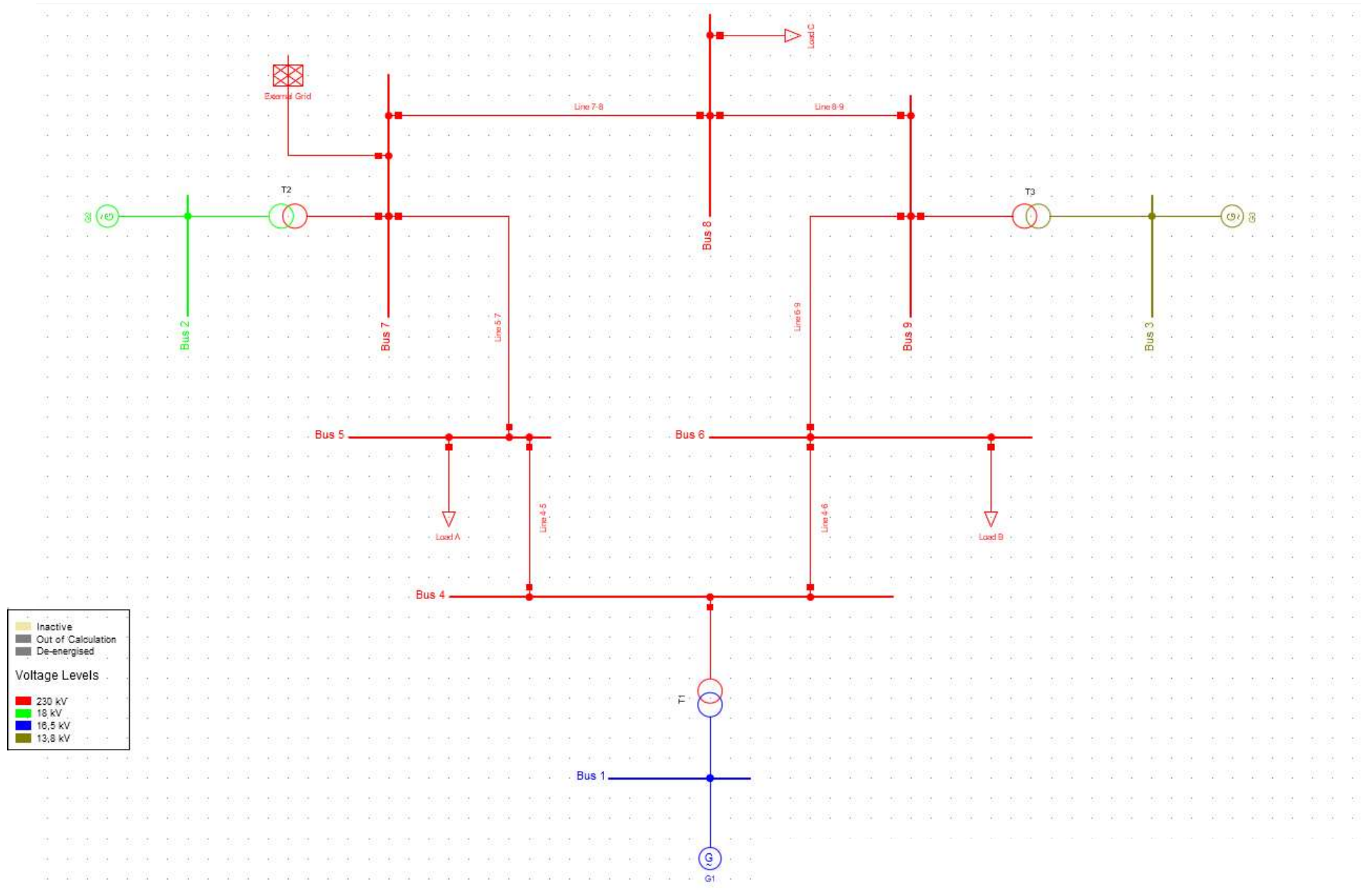
- Session 4
 - 11 kV Power Factory study case – dynamic iterative loss calculation method
- Session 5
 - 132 kV Power Factory study case – how the loss pattern is affected by changes in power flow direction as the traditional top-down system is challenged
- Session 6
 - Review on loss calculation procedures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

Pre-recorded sessions released on Monday 14.09.2020

QA session: Monday 21.09.2020

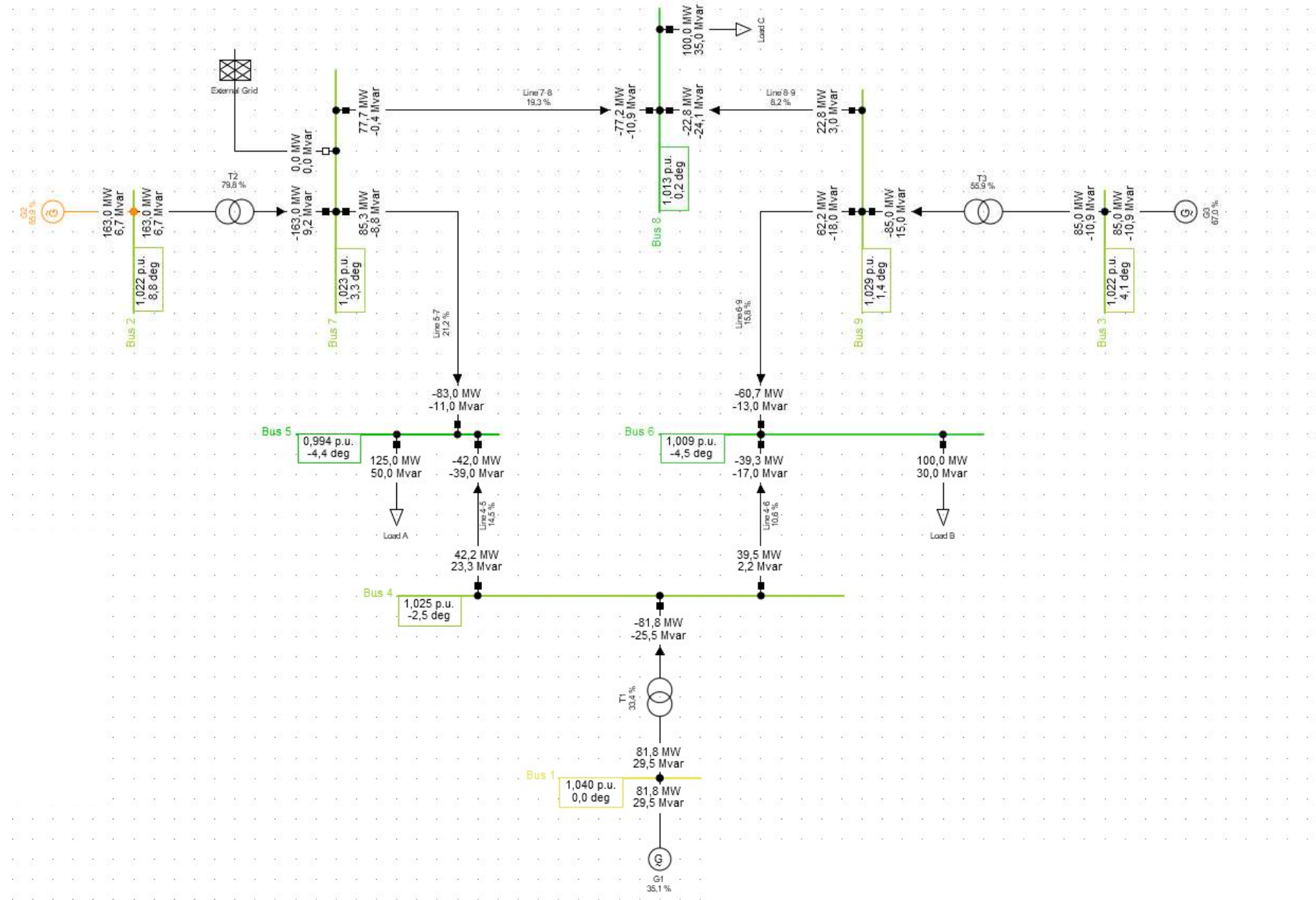
Case study – PF Nine bus System

- 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



					DIGSILENT	Project:
					PowerFactory	
					2019 SP4	Date: 2020-02-14
Load Flow Calculation					Grid Summary	
AC Load Flow, balanced, positive sequence				Automatic Model Adaptation for Convergence		No
Automatic tap adjustment of transformers			No	Max. Acceptable Load Flow Error for		
Consider reactive power limits			No	Nodes		1,00 kVA
				Model Equations		0,10 %
Grid: Nine-bus System		System Stage: Nine-bus System			Study Case: 01- Load Flow	
					Annex: / 1	
Grid: Nine-bus System		Summary				
No. of Substations	0	No. of Busbars		9	No. of Terminals	0
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3	No. of 3-w Trfs.		0	No. of syn. Machines	3
No. of Loads	3	No. of Shunts/Filters		0	No. of SVS	0
Generation	=	329,78	MW	25,34	Mvar	330,75 MVA
External Infeed	=	0,00	MW	0,00	Mvar	0,00 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	=	4,78	MW	-89,66	Mvar	
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	=	1,00	[-]			
Load/Motor	=	0,94 / 0,00	[-]			

		DIGSILENT	Project:
		PowerFactory	
		2019 SP4	Date: 2020-02-14

Load Flow Calculation	Grid Summary
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AC Load Flow, balanced, positive sequence	No	Automatic Model Adaptation for Convergence	No
Automatic tap adjustment of transformers	No	Max. Acceptable Load Flow Error for	
Consider reactive power limits	No	Nodes	1,00 kVA
		Model Equations	0,10 %

Grid: Nine-bus System	System Stage: Nine-bus System	Study Case: 01- Load Flow	Annex:	/ 1
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Grid: Nine-bus System	Summary
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No. of Substations	0	No. of Busbars	9	No. of Terminals	0	No. of Lines	6
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3	No. of 3-w Trfs.	0	No. of syn. Machines	3	No. of asyn.Machines	0
No. of Loads	3	No. of Shunts/Filters	0	No. of SVS	0		

Generation	=	329,78 MW	25,34 Mvar	330,75 MVA
External Infeed	=	0,00 MW	0,00 Mvar	0,00 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	=	4,78 MW	-89,66 Mvar
Line Charging	=		-139,84 Mvar
Compensation ind.	=		0,00 Mvar
Compensation cap.	=		0,00 Mvar

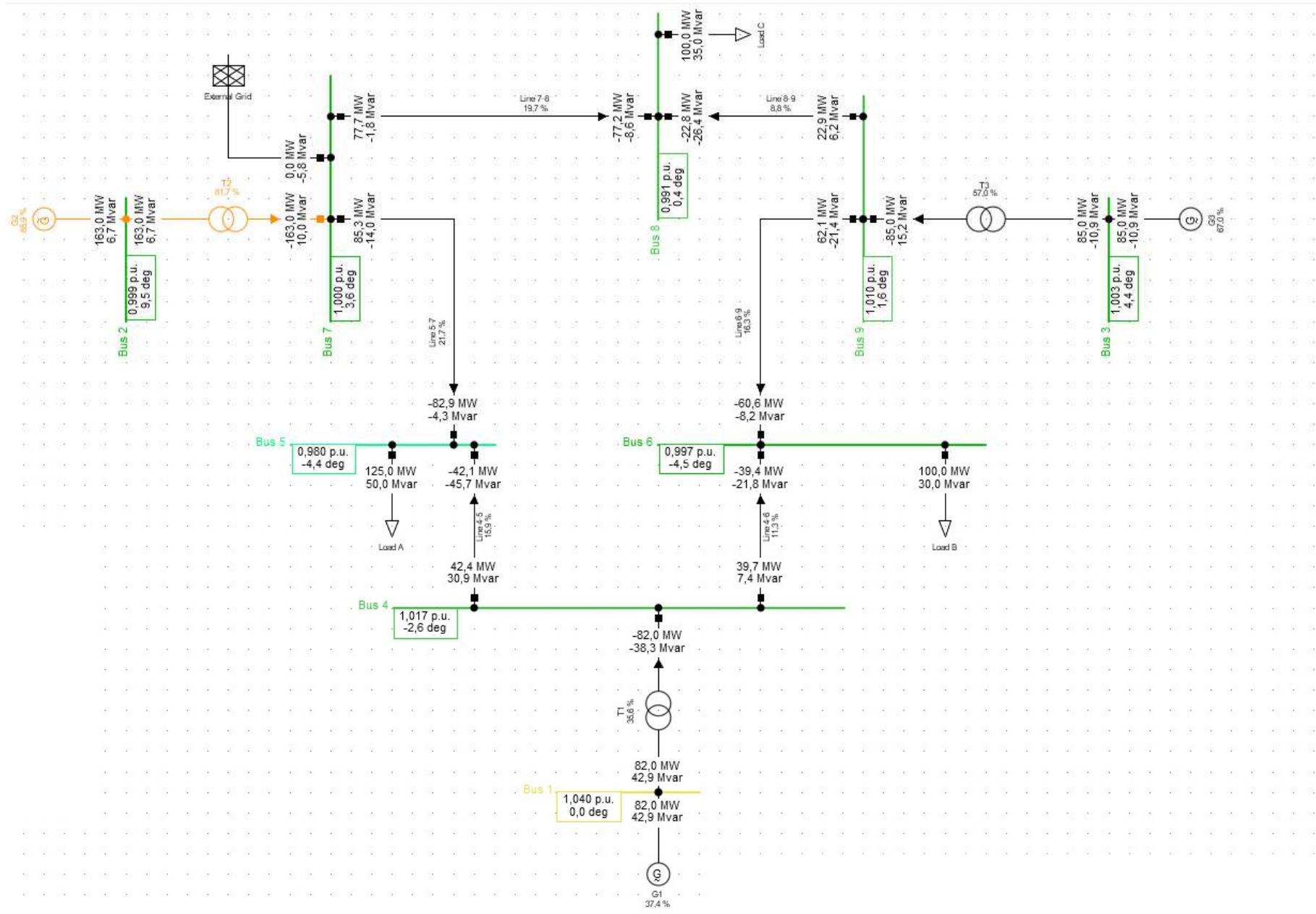
Installed Capacity	=	519,50 MW
Spinning Reserve	=	189,72 MW

Total Power Factor:	
Generation	= 1,00 [-]
Load/Motor	= 0,94 / 0,00 [-]

Grid Losses 4,78 MW

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



		DIGSILENT	Project:
		PowerFactory	
		2019 SP4	Date: 2020-02-14

Load Flow Calculation	Grid Summary
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AC Load Flow, balanced, positive sequence	No	Automatic Model Adaptation for Convergence	No
Automatic tap adjustment of transformers	No	Max. Acceptable Load Flow Error for	
Consider reactive power limits	No	Nodes	1,00 kVA
		Model Equations	0,10 %

Grid: Nine-bus System	System Stage: Nine-bus System	Study Case: 01- Load Flow	Annex:	/ 1
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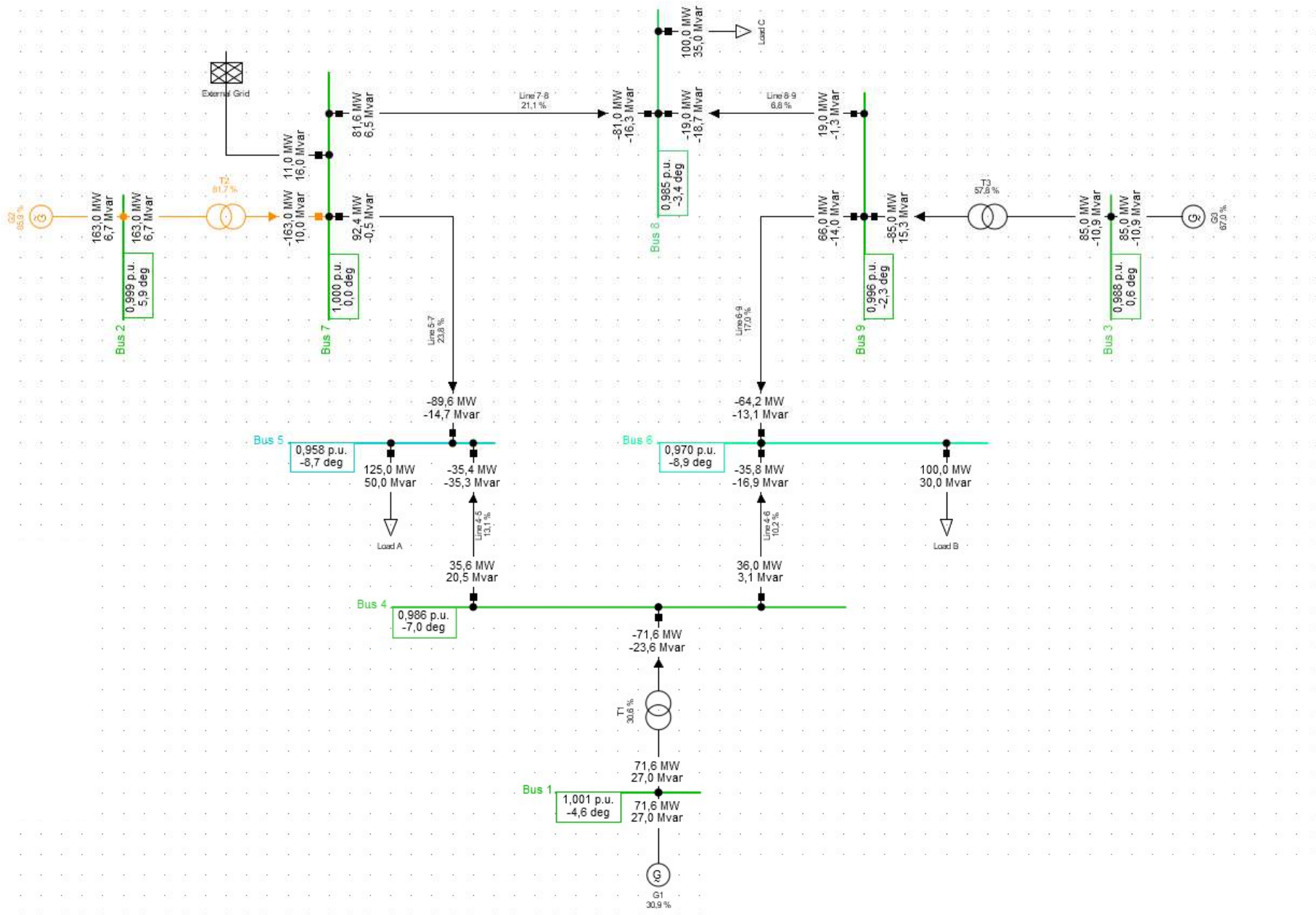
Grid: Nine-bus System	Summary				
No. of Substations	0	No. of Busbars	9	No. of Terminals	0
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3	No. of 3-w Trfs.	0	No. of syn. Machines	3
No. of Loads	3	No. of Shunts/Filters	0	No. of SVS	0
Generation	=	330,04 MW	38,65 Mvar	332,30 MVA	
External Infeed	=	0,00 MW	-5,76 Mvar	5,76 MVA	
Inter 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			
Spinning Reserve	=	189,46 MW			
Total Power Factor:					
Generation	=	0,99 [-]			
Load/Motor	=	0,94 / 0,00 [-]			

Grid Losses 5,04 MW

□

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



				DIGSILENT	Project:	
				PowerFactory		
				2019 SP4	Date:	2020-02-14
Load Flow Calculation					Grid Summary	
AC Load Flow, balanced, positive sequence					Automatic Model Adaptation for Convergence	
Automatic tap adjustment of transformers					No	No
Consider reactive power limits					No	1,00 kVA
					Model Equations	0,10 %
Grid: Nine-bus System		System Stage: Nine-bus System		Study Case: 01- Load Flow		Annex: / 1
Grid: Nine-bus System		Summary				
No. of Substations	0	No. of Busbars	9	No. of Terminals	0	No. of Lines 6
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3	No. of 3-w Trfs.	0	No. of syn. Machines	3	No. of asyn.Machines 0
No. of Loads	3	No. of Shunts/Filters	0	No. of SVS	0	
Generation	=	319,60 MW	22,80 Mvar	320,41 MVA		
External Infeed	=	11,02 MW	15,95 Mvar	19,39 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	=	5,62 MW	-76,25 Mvar			
Line Charging	=		-130,84 Mvar			
Compensation ind.	=		0,00 Mvar			
Compensation cap.	=		0,00 Mvar			
Installed Capacity	=	519,50 MW				
Spinning Reserve	=	199,90 MW				
Total Power Factor:						
Generation	=	1,00 [-]				
Load/Motor	=	0,94 / 0,00 [-]				

Grid Losses 5,62 MW

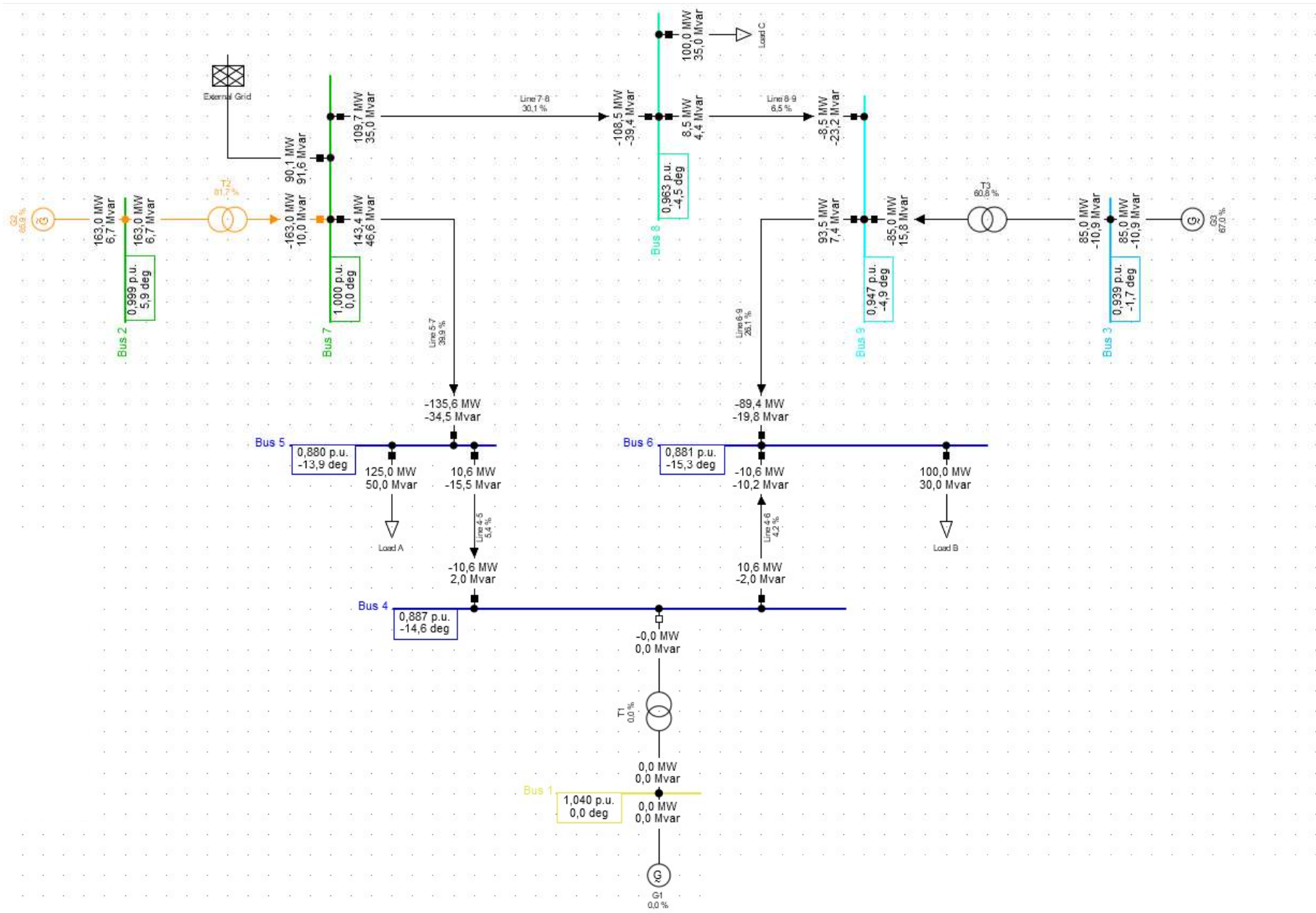
slightly more impedance between generation so loads as G1 is limited in its generation

Grid Losses 5,62 MW

slightly more impedance between generation source and loads as G1 is limited in its generation

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)



					DIGSILENT	Project:	
					PowerFactory		
					2019 SP4	Date: 2020-02-14	
Load Flow Calculation					Grid Summary		
AC Load Flow, balanced, positive sequence				Automatic Model Adaptation for Convergence		No	
Automatic tap adjustment of transformers				No	Max. Acceptable Load Flow Error for		
Consider reactive power limits				No	Nodes	1,00 kVA	
					Model Equations	0,10 %	
Grid: Nine-bus System		System Stage: Nine-bus System		Study Case: 01- Load Flow		Annex: / 1	
Grid: Nine-bus System		Summary					
No. of Substations	0	No. of Busbars	9	No. of Terminals	0	No. of Lines	6
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3	No. of 3-w Trfs.	0	No. of syn. Machines	3	No. of asyn.Machines	0
No. of Loads	3	No. of Shunts/Filters	0	No. of SVS	0		
Generation	=	248,00 MW	-4,20 Mvar	248,04 MVA			
External Infeed	=	90,11 MW	91,60 Mvar	128,49 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	=	13,11 MW	-27,60 Mvar				
Line Charging	=		-116,63 Mvar				
Compensation ind.	=		0,00 Mvar				
Compensation cap.	=		0,00 Mvar				
Installed Capacity	=	519,50 MW					
Spinning Reserve	=	271,50 MW					
Total Power Factor:							
Generation	=	1,00	[-]				
Load/Motor	=	0,94 / 0,00	[-]				

Grid Losses 13,11 MW

more impedance between generation source and load
low voltage levels at the furthest bus

Grid Losses 13,11 MW

more impedance between generation source and loads
low voltage levels at the furthest bus

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)



				DIGSILENT	Project:
				PowerFactory	
				2019 SP4	Date: 2020-02-14
Load Flow Calculation				Grid Summary	
AC Load Flow, balanced, positive sequence				Automatic Model Adaptation for Convergence	
Automatic tap adjustment of transformers				No	No
Consider reactive power limits				No	1,00 kVA
				Model Equations	0,10 %
Grid: Nine-bus System		System Stage: Nine-bus System		Study Case: 01- Load Flow	
				Annex: / 1	
Grid: Nine-bus System		Summary			
No. of Substations	0	No. of Busbars	9	No. of Terminals	0
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3	No. of 3-w Trfs.	0	No. of syn. Machines	3
No. of Loads	3	No. of Shunts/Filters	0	No. of SVS	0
Generation	=	163,00 MW	6,70 Mvar	163,14 MVA	
External Infeed	=	178,71 MW	104,37 Mvar	206,95 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	=	16,71 MW	-3,93 Mvar		
Line Charging	=		-115,81 Mvar		
Compensation ind.	=		0,00 Mvar		
Compensation cap.	=		0,00 Mvar		
Installed Capacity	=	519,50 MW			
Spinning Reserve	=	356,50 MW			
Total Power Factor:					
Generation	=	1,00 [-]			
Load/Motor	=	0,94 / 0,00 [-]			

Grid Losses 16,71 MW

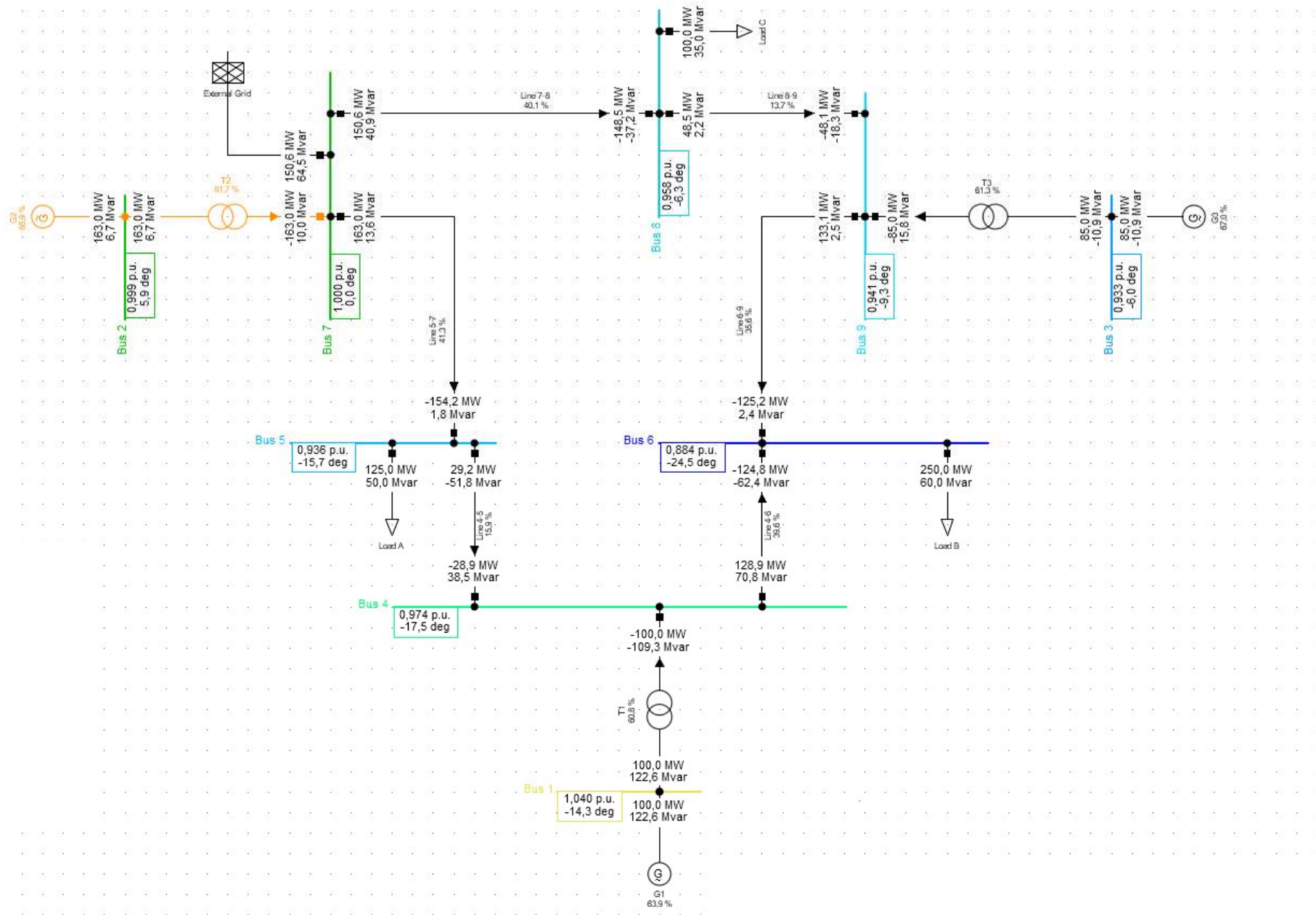
even more impedance between generation source and low voltage levels at the furthest bus

Grid Losses 16,71 MW

even more impedance between generation source and loads
low voltage levels at the furthest bus

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



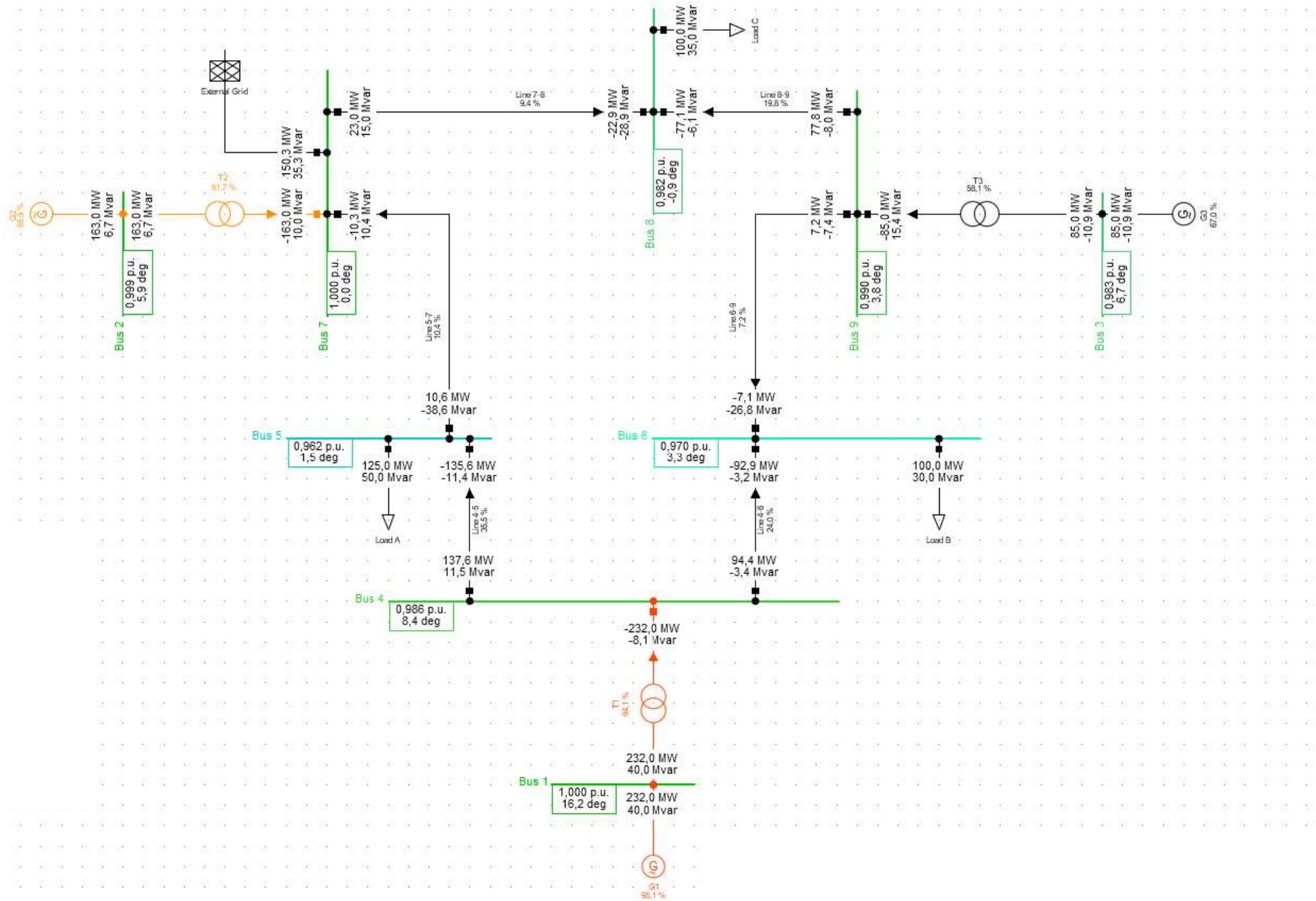
		DIgSILENT		Project:	
		PowerFactory			
		2019 SP4		Date: 2020-02-14	
Load Flow Calculation				Grid Summary	
AC Load Flow, balanced, positive sequence		Automatic Model Adaptation for Convergence		No	
Automatic tap adjustment of transformers		No	Max. Acceptable Load Flow Error for		
Consider reactive power limits		No	Nodes		1,00 kVA
			Model Equations		0,10 %
Grid: Nine-bus System		System Stage: Nine-bus System		Study Case: 01- Load Flow	
				Annex: / 1	
Grid: Nine-bus System		Summary			
No. of Substations	0	No. of Busbars	9	No. of Terminals	0
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3	No. of 3-w Trfs.	0	No. of syn. Machines	3
No. of Loads	3	No. of Shunts/Filters	0	No. of SVS	0
Generation	=	348,00 MW	118,38 Mvar	367,58 MVA	
External Infeed	=	150,57 MW	64,47 Mvar	163,79 MVA	
Inter Grid Flow	=	0,00 MW	0,00 Mvar		
Load P(U)	=	475,00 MW	145,00 Mvar	496,64 MVA	
Load P(Un)	=	475,00 MW	145,00 Mvar	496,64 MVA	
Load P(Un-U)	=	0,00 MW	-0,00 Mvar		
Motor Load	=	0,00 MW	0,00 Mvar	0,00 MVA	
Grid Losses	=	23,57 MW	37,85 Mvar		
Line Charging	=		-121,39 Mvar		
Compensation ind.	=		0,00 Mvar		
Compensation cap.	=		0,00 Mvar		
Installed Capacity	=	519,50 MW	Grid Losses 23,57 MW		
Spinning Reserve	=	171,50 MW			
Total Power Factor:		Losses not directly comparable as the load is higher			
Generation	=	0,95 [-]	other presented cases		
Load/Motor	=	0,96 / 0,00 [-]			

Grid Losses 23,57 MW

Losses not directly comparable as the load is higher than other presented cases

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



		DIGSILENT	Project:
		PowerFactory	
		2019 SP4	Date: 2020-02-21

Load Flow Calculation	Grid Summary
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AC Load Flow, balanced, positive sequence		Automatic Model Adaptation for Convergence	No
Automatic tap adjustment of transformers	No	Max. Acceptable Load Flow Error for	
Consider reactive power limits	No	Nodes	1,00 kVA
		Model Equations	0,10 %

Grid: Nine-bus System	System Stage: Nine-bus System	Study Case: 01- Load Flow	Annex:	/ 1
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Grid: Nine-bus System	Summary
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No. of Substations	0	No. of Busbars	9	No. of Terminals	0	No. of Lines	6
No. of 2-w Trfs.	3	No. of 3-w Trfs.	0	No. of syn. Machines	3	No. of asyn. Machines	0
No. of Loads	3	No. of Shunts/Filters	0	No. of SVS	0		

Generation	=	480,00 MW	35,80 Mvar	481,33 MVA
External Infeed	=	-150,32 MW	35,35 Mvar	154,42 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	=	4,68 MW	-43,85 Mvar	
Line Charging	=		-130,68 Mvar	
Compensation ind.	=		0,00 Mvar	
Compensation cap.	=		0,00 Mvar	

Installed Capacity	=	519,50 MW
Spinning Reserve	=	39,50 MW

Total Power Factor:	
Generation	= 1,00 [-]
Load/Motor	= 0,94 / 0,00 [-]

Grid Losses 4,68 MW

Lower loading on the longer (high impedance) lines

G2's generation goes straight out into the external grid from its busbar

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