

P-e

p-e

IEEE

e-f P-e :

Computation of Maximum Loadability in Power Systems Using P-e Curve

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Abstract

This paper presents an efficient algorithm to estimate the maximum load level for heavily load power system with the load-generation variation vector. The elliptic characteristics of p-e curve are illustrated and estimate maximum load level by applying the curve fitting technique to the p-e curve with the use of the power flow solutions at three load levels. An efficient estimation algorithm has been developed by utilizing the elliptic properties of the p-e curve. The proposed algorithm is tested on IEEE 14 bus & F.R.E.C system which shows that the maximum load level can be efficiently estimated with remarkable improvement in accuracy.

Key words: Voltage Stability, Maximum Loudability, p-e Curve

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$$P_L = -\frac{E}{X} V \sin \theta = -\frac{E}{X} f \quad (1)$$

P-V

p-e

$$Q = \frac{-V^2 + EV \cos \theta}{X} = \frac{-(e^2 + f^2) + Ee}{X} \quad (2)$$

[2]

[CP-FLOW]

v

f ()

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P_L

λ

e-f

p-e

$$f = K P_L \quad (3)$$

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$$Q_L = \alpha P_L \quad (4)$$

(λ)

[2]

λ

(p

λ)

$$\alpha P_L = \frac{-(e^2 + K^2 P_L^2) + Ee}{X} \quad (5)$$

p-e

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p-e

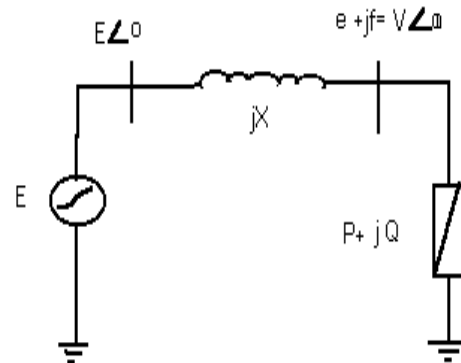
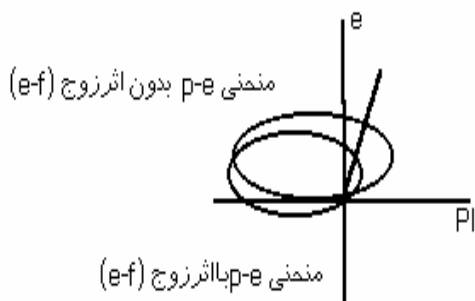
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$$e^2 - Ee + K^2 P_L^2 + \alpha X P_L = 0 \quad (6)$$



e-f

p-e

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$$\theta_{is} = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{f_{i1} - f_{i2}}{e_{i1} - e_{i2}} \right) \quad () \quad ()$$

$$\theta_{is} \quad P \quad (e-f) \quad f$$

$$e', f' \quad p-e \quad (e-f) \quad \theta \quad V \quad f \quad e$$

$$e_i = V_i \cos \theta$$

$$f_i = V_i \sin \theta \quad ()$$

$$f(x) - \lambda b = 0 \quad () \quad (i) \quad e-f$$

$$\lambda \quad f(x) \quad (e-f) \quad x \quad e-f \quad -\theta_{is} \quad V_i$$

$$b \quad e', f' \quad e-f \quad V_i$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e'_i \\ f'_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{is} & \sin \theta_{is} \\ -\sin \theta_{is} & \cos \theta_{is} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_i \\ f_i \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

$$e_{i2} + j f_{i2} \quad e_{i1} + j f_{i1} \quad \theta_{is} \quad i$$

$$\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \lambda_3 \quad P_L \quad f'_{i2}, f'_{i1}$$

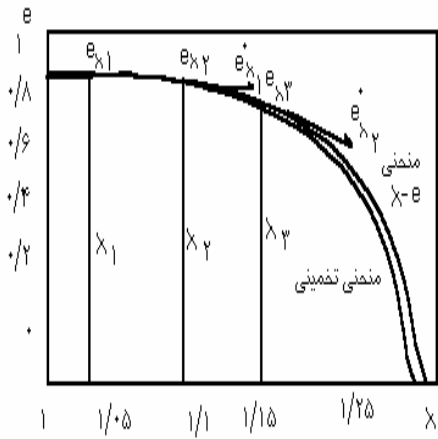
$$f'_{i1} = -e_{i1} \sin \theta_{is} + f_{i1} \cos \theta_{is}$$

$$= -e_{i2} \sin \theta_{is} + f_{i2} \cos \theta_{is} = f'_{i2} \quad ()$$

$$f_x \Delta X + -b \Delta \lambda = 0 \quad \theta_{is} \quad ()$$

$$\lambda - \lambda_0 = \Delta \lambda \quad ()$$

$$X - X_0 = \Delta X$$



$$(f(x))$$

()

(X)

:

$$\dot{X} = \frac{dx}{d\lambda} \cong \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta \lambda} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} = f_x^{-1} b \quad ()$$

X_1, X_2

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λ_1, λ_2

p-e

$$\lambda - e$$

$$\lambda \quad ()$$

:

V_i

$$2\lambda + \alpha(e_i + \lambda e_i) + 2\beta e_i e_i + \gamma + \xi e_i = 0 \quad ()$$

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$$\frac{1}{V_i} \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial \lambda} \approx \frac{(V_i|_{\lambda=\lambda_3} - V_i|_{\lambda=\lambda_2})}{V_i(\lambda_3 - \lambda_2)} \quad ()$$

()

() () ()

e_i ()

$\lambda - e$

i

λ_{max}

$$\beta e_i^2 + (\alpha\lambda + \xi)e_i + \lambda^2 + \gamma\lambda + \psi = 0 \quad ()$$

()

($\lambda - e$)

e_i ()

()

:

$$\lambda^2 + \alpha\lambda e_i^2 + \beta e_i^2 + \gamma\lambda + \xi e_i + \psi = 0 \quad ()$$

$$D = (\alpha^2 - 4\beta)\lambda^2 + 2(\alpha\xi - 2\beta\gamma)\lambda + \xi^2 - 4\beta\psi \geq 0 \quad ()$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{max} \quad ()$$

D=0

(Δ)

$$\hat{\lambda}_{Max} = \frac{(2\beta\gamma - \alpha\xi) - \sqrt{(2\beta\gamma - \alpha\xi)^2 - (\alpha^2 - 4\beta)(\xi^2 - 4\beta\psi)}}{\alpha^2 - 4\beta}$$

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() e-f

D=0

$$\hat{\lambda}_{max} \quad \hat{\lambda}_{max}$$

λ

λ

$\hat{\lambda}_{max}$

$\hat{\lambda}_{max}$

()

$\lambda = 1$

λ_{max}

$\hat{\lambda}_{max}$

$$|\lambda_{max}^{k+1} - \lambda_{max}^k| \leq \varepsilon$$

(i)

e_i

IEEE

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IEEE

$$e_i - \dot{e}_i = 0$$

()

$$\lambda = \hat{\lambda}_{max}$$

()

\dot{e}_i

()

:

()

(1)

()

λ_1

$\lambda_2 \quad \lambda_3$

(2)

$\lambda_3 \quad \lambda_2$

$$\frac{de_i}{d\lambda}$$

()

()

(3)

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λ

e_i

\dot{e}_i

()

λ_{max}

(4)

$$|\lambda_{max}^{k+1} - \lambda_{max}^k| \leq \varepsilon$$

()

()

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\lambda = 1) \qquad (\lambda = 1.2) \qquad (\quad) \\
 & \hat{\lambda}_{\max} \qquad \qquad \qquad () \\
 & () \qquad \hat{\lambda}_{\max} \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad (\lambda = 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\lambda = 1.605)$$

جدول ۱- نتایج حاصل از انجام محاسبه ماکزیم سطح بار برای یک سیستم ۱۴ شینه استاندارد IEEE باس ضعیف باس شماره ۵ میباشد و ماکزیم سطح بار برابر با ۴/۵۴۱ است.

λ_1	λ_2	λ_3	$\hat{\lambda}_{\max}$	
/	/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/	/

جدول ۲- نتایج بخش بارقطع چندین خط ۲۳۰ KV قسمتی از شبکه برق فارس و تأثیر آن روی قدرت عبوری خط
 ۲۳۰KV شیراز ۱- نیروگاه فارس در باس ۲۳۰KV شیراز

								λ
		P (MW)	Q(MVAR)	S (MVA)	P(MW)	Q(MVAR)	S(MVA)	
-	-	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
-	-	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
-	-	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
-	-	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

جدول ۳- نتایج برنامه محاسبه ماکزیم سطح بار برای شبکه نمونه برق فارس (باس ضعیف باس ۲۳۰ شیراز ۱ میباشد)

و $\hat{\lambda}_{\max}$ برای آن برابر با ۱/۹۸۱۴ و خط انتقال شیراز ۱- نیروگاه فارس (خروجی برنامه مطلب)

	λ_1	λ_2	λ_3	$\hat{\lambda}_{\max}$	
			/	/	/
		/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/

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