

## P-e

p-e

IEEE

e-f

P-e

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

H. A. Shayanfar

Iran University of Science and Technology

G. Noroozi

Fars Regional Electric Company

#### 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

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

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 ( )

: P<sub>L</sub>

λ

e-f

p-e

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

( )

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

(λ)

[2]

λ

( p

λ)

$$\alpha p_1 = \frac{-(e^2 + K^2 P_L^2) + Ee}{X} \quad (5)$$

p-e

- -

p-e

( )

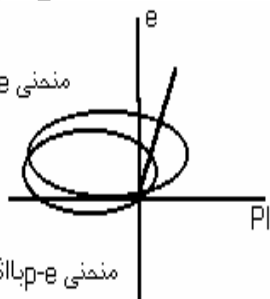
( )

( )

( )

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

منحنی p-e بدون اثر زوج (e-f)

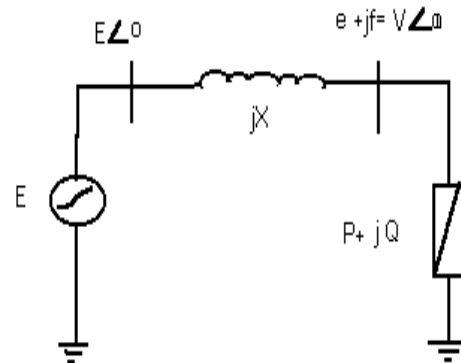


منحنی p-e با اثر زوج (e-f)

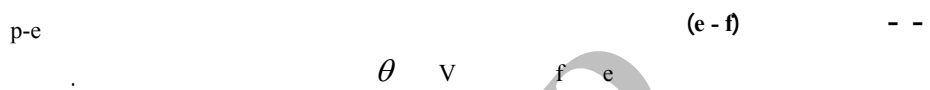
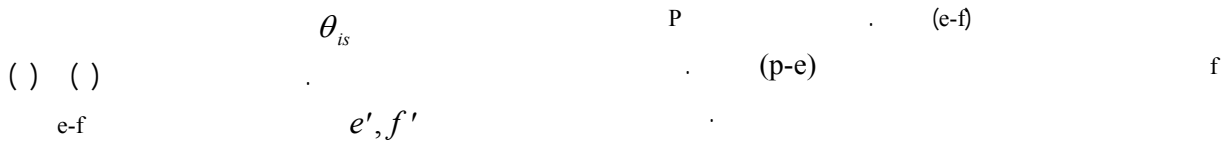
e-f

p-e

-



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



$$\begin{aligned} e_i &= V_i \cos \theta \\ f_i &= V_i \sin \theta \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) - \lambda b = 0 \quad (3)$$

(i)

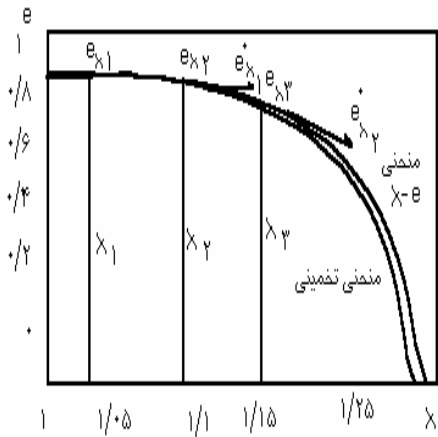
$$\begin{bmatrix} e'_i \\ f'_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{is} & \sin \theta_{is} \\ -\sin \theta_{is} & \cos \theta_{is} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_i \\ f_i \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} f'_{i1} &= -e_{i1} \sin \theta_{is} + f_{i1} \cos \theta_{is} \\ &= -e_{i2} \sin \theta_{is} + f_{i2} \cos \theta_{is} = f'_{i2} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_x \Delta X + -b \Delta \lambda &= 0 \quad \theta_{is} \quad (6) \\ \lambda - \lambda_0 &= \Delta \lambda \quad (7) \\ X - X_0 &= \Delta X \end{aligned}$$



$$(f(x))$$

( )

(X)

:

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

$X_1, X_2$

( )

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2$

$$\lambda - e$$

$$\lambda \quad ( )$$

:

$$2\lambda + \alpha(e_i + \lambda \dot{e}_i) + 2\beta e_i \dot{e}_i + \gamma + \xi \dot{e}_i = 0 \quad ( )$$

( )

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

( ) ( ) ( )

:

$e_i$  ( )

$\lambda - e$

i

$\lambda_{max}$

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

( )

$e_i$  ( )

( )

( $\lambda - e$ )

:

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

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

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

D=0

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

( ) e-f

D=0

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

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

( )

$\lambda = 1$

$\lambda_{max}$

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

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

(i)

$e_i$

IEEE

IEEE

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

( )

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

( )

$\dot{e}_i$

( )

( )

:

( )

( )

$\lambda_1$

$\lambda_2 \quad \lambda_3$

( )

$\lambda_3 \quad \lambda_2$

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

( )

( )

( )

$\lambda$

$e_i$

$\dot{e}_i$

( )

$\lambda_{max}$

( )

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

( )

( )

$$\hat{\lambda}_{\max}(\lambda = 1) \quad (\lambda = 1.2) \quad ( \quad )$$

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

$$(\quad) \quad \hat{\lambda}_{\max} \quad (\lambda = 0)$$

( $\lambda = 1.605$ )

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.

$\lambda_1$	$\lambda_2$	$\lambda_3$	$\hat{\lambda}_{\max}$	
/	/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/	/

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

								$\lambda$
		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)

	$\lambda_1$	$\lambda_2$	$\lambda_3$	$\hat{\lambda}_{\max}$	
			/	/	/
		/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/

( )

/

---

p-e

- [1] Y.H Moon & B.K Choi & T.S Lee "Estimation of Maximum Loadability in Power System by Using Elliptic Properties of P-e Curve", IEEE Trans On Power System, 1999.
- [2] H.D Chiang, A.J. Flueck, K.S Shah "CPFLOW: A Practical Tool for Tracing Power System Steady-State Stationary Behavior Due to Load and Generation Variation", IEEE Trans. On Power System, VOL. 10, No.2, pp. 623-634, May 1995.

Archive of SID



Archive of SID

Archive of SID