



First ELECON Workshop Towards Efficient European and Brazilian Electricity Markets

Bruno Canizes

[brmrc@isep.ipp.pt.com](mailto:brmrc@isep.ipp.pt)

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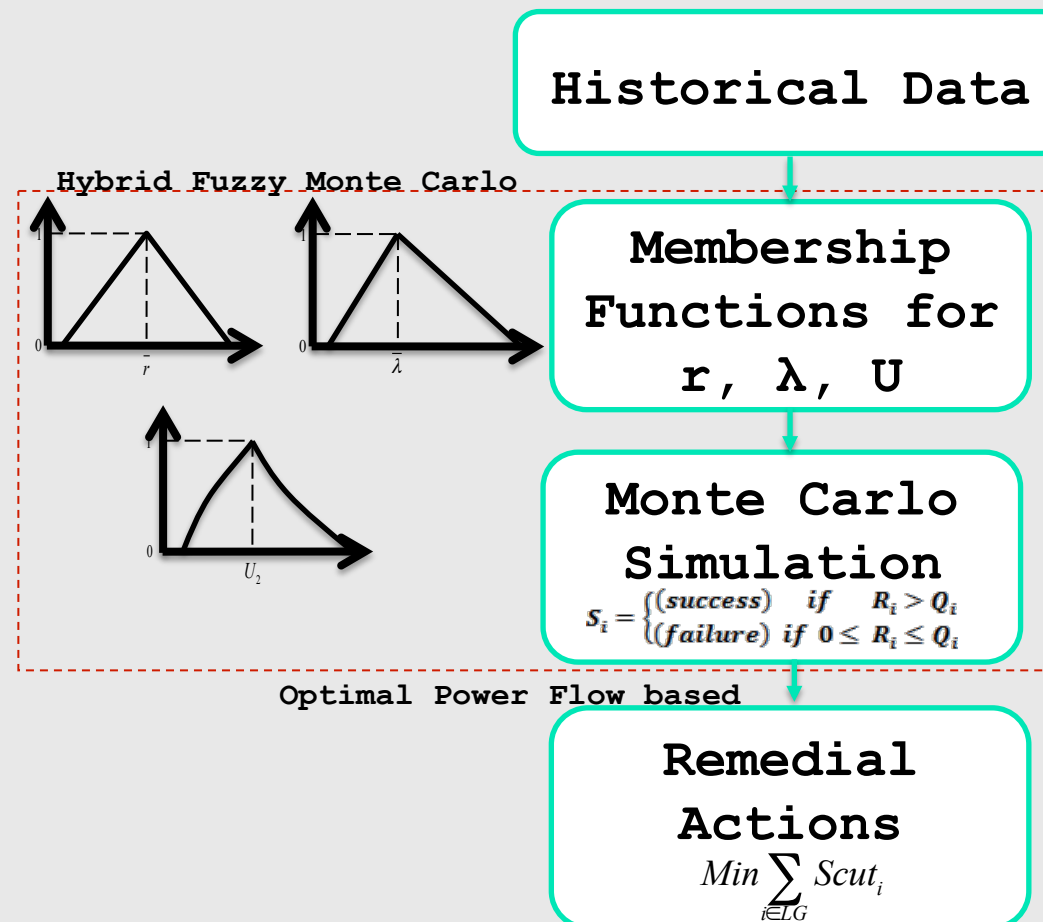


Voltage Magnitude Analysis Considering Load Curtailment Minimization in Sub-Transmission Networks with Distributed Generators

- **Introduction**
- **Methodology**
- **Case study**
- **Conclusions**

- **Minimizing the unserved power by minimization of load curtailment leads to a reliability maximization in electrical systems**
 - Avoiding important monetary loss due to undelivered power, economic damage and inconvenience to the power system user
 - Reliability criteria can be deterministic or probabilistic
 - Exhaustive statistical analysis of all the available information, such as failure rates (λ) and average repair times (r)
- **It is proposed a voltage magnitude study in presence of fault considering realistic specifications found in Brazil**
 - Fuzzy-probabilistic modeling for system component outage parameters
 - Hybrid method of fuzzy set and Monte Carlo simulation
 - A remedial action algorithm, based on OPF is used to minimize the total load curtailment

Diagram of the proposed methodology



- **Difficult to distinguish precisely the effects of:**
 - Weather conditions
 - Environment
 - Operational conditions
 - Insufficient statistical records



Fuzzy approach allows to obtain adequate models

$$\min \sum_{i \in LG} \uparrow S_{cut_i} \downarrow$$

Subject to:

Generator limits

$$\rightarrow P_{GEN_i}^{min} \leq P_{GEN_i} \leq P_{GEN_i}^{max} \quad i \in GN$$

$$\rightarrow Q_{GEN_i}^{min} \leq Q_{GEN_i} \leq Q_{GEN_i}^{max} \quad i \in GN$$

$$\rightarrow P_{cut_i} \leq Lp_i \quad i \in LG$$

$$\rightarrow Q_{cut_i} \leq Lq_i \quad i \in LG$$

Load curtailment
limit

$$\rightarrow P_{GEN_i} - Lp_i - P_i(v, \delta) + P_{cut_i} = 0 \quad i \in GN$$

$$\rightarrow Q_{GEN_i} - Lq_i - Q_i(v, \delta) + Q_{cut_i} = 0 \quad i \in GN$$

Generator buses power balance

Load buses power balance

$$\rightarrow P_i(v, \delta) + Lp_i - P_{cut_i} = 0 \quad i \in LN$$

$$\rightarrow Q_i(v, \delta) + Lq_i - Q_{cut_i} = 0 \quad i \in LN$$

$$\rightarrow V_i^{min} \leq V_i \leq V_i^{max} \quad i \in N$$

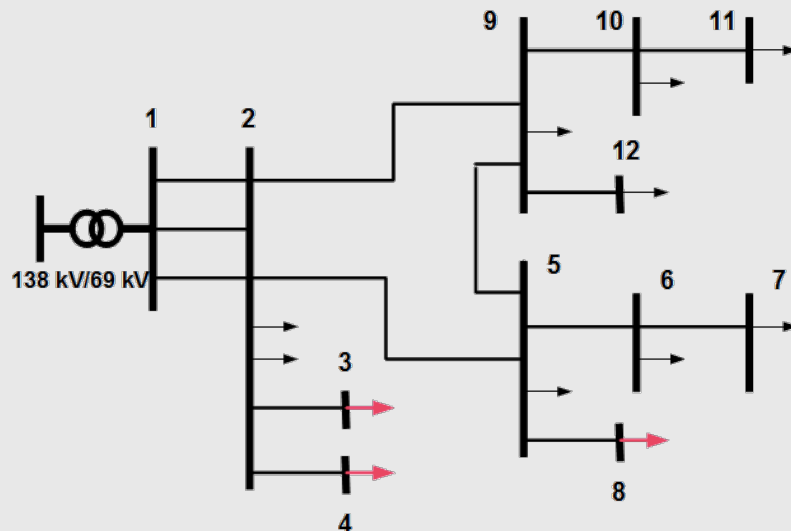
$$\rightarrow \delta_i^{min} \leq \delta_i \leq \delta_i^{max} \quad i \in N$$

$$\rightarrow S_k(v, \delta) \leq S_k^{max}$$

Voltage limits

Lines thermal
limits

■ Real 12 buses sub-transmission network



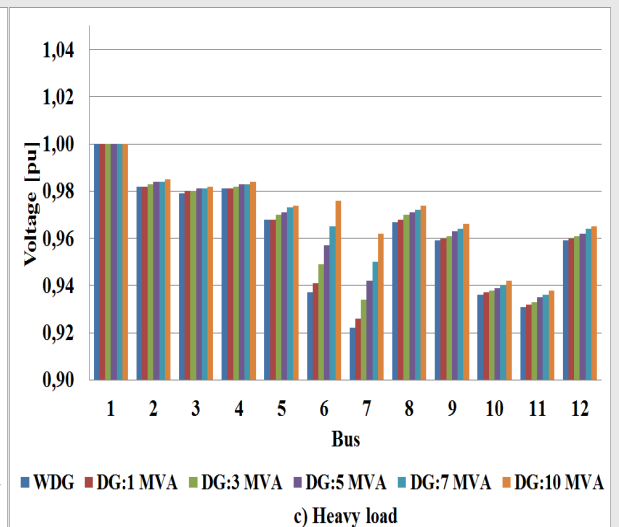
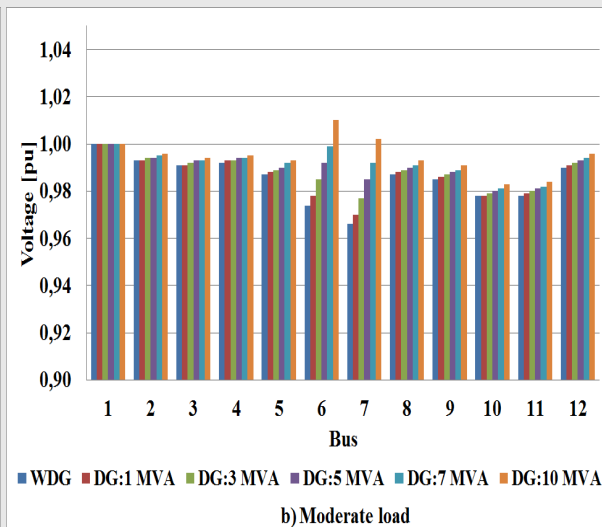
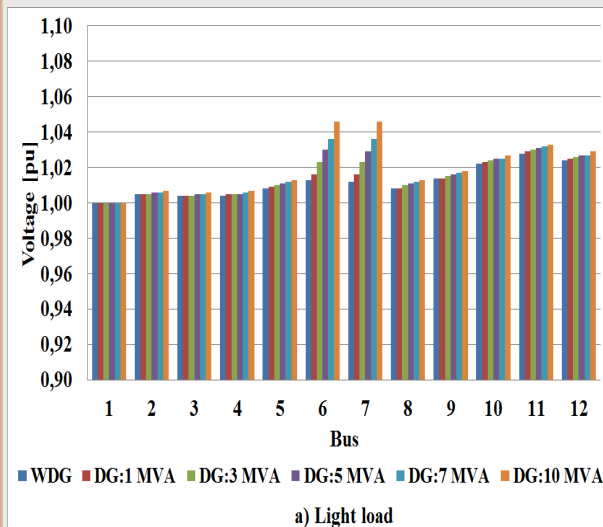
- 69kV
- 1 - substation
- 11 - load points
- 8 - capacitor banks (buses 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12)
- 3 - load levels (referred as light, moderate and heavy load)

■ Distributed generators

- Can be located at buses 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12)
- Size - 1, 3, 5, 7, 10 for steady state and additional 20, 30 MVA in failure analysis
- Power factor - 0.9

■ Considering DG in bus 6

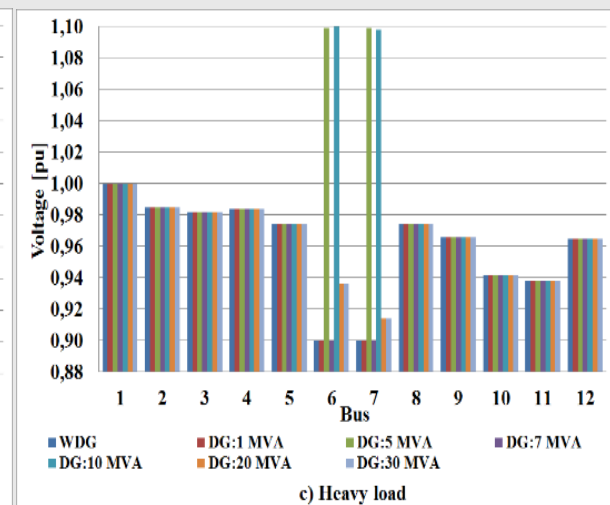
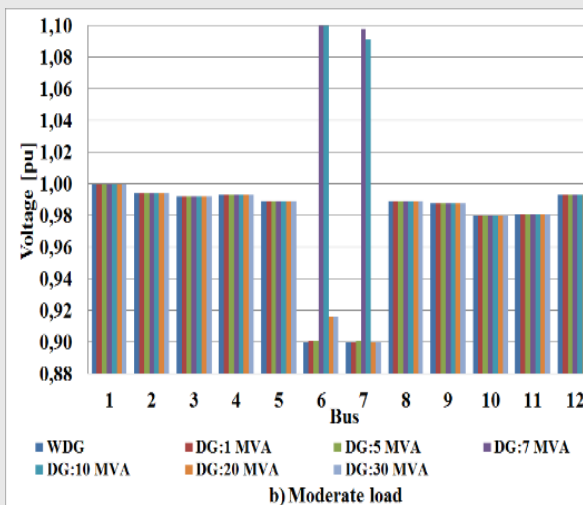
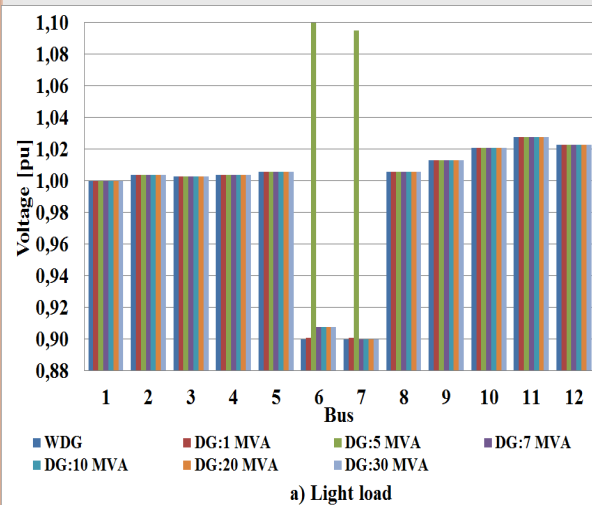
Steady state



Strong impact in voltage magnitude occurs when heavy load is considered

■ Considering DG in bus 6

Fault state



- Line 5-6 presents the highest fault probability (0.17%)
- Line 5-6 in down state
- Buses 6 and 7 are the most affected
- These buses are close to the fault and are in radial lines

- **Total load curtailment for a fault in line 5-6**

DG (MW)	Light Load Curtailment		Moderate Load Curtailment		Heavy Load Curtailment	
	(p.u.)	(%)	(p.u.)	(%)	(p.u.)	(%)
1	0.036	6.49	0.1	9.61	0.137	9.88
5	0.013	2.34	0.064	6.15	0.101	7.28
7	0	0	0.046	4.42	0.083	5.98
10	0	0	0.02	1.92	0.056	4.04
20	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0

MVA base = 100

- Load curtailment don't exceed 10%
- DG contributes to the reliability increase

- Voltage magnitude study in presence of fault conditions
- Realistic specifications found in Brazil
- The load influence and network topology are essential factors in sub-transmissions network studies
- Fault conditions in radial lines leads to a considerable variation in voltage magnitude in buses that proceeds that line.
- Strong contribution in reliability increasing in fault condition when DG is present in the network



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