

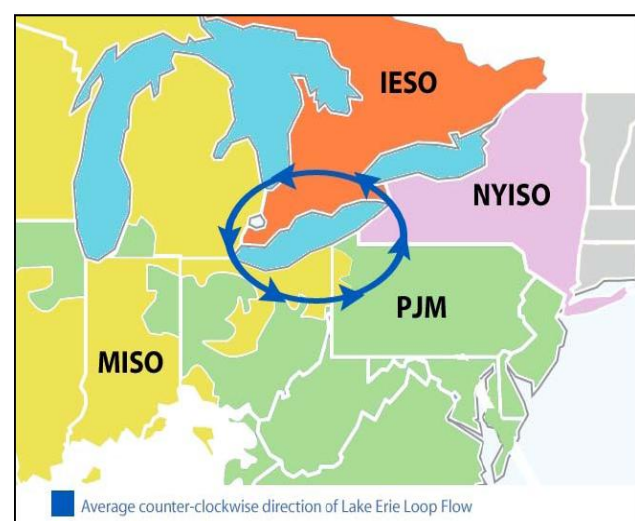


# Zooming-in and Zooming-out Methods for Directing Power Flows and Simulating Loop Flows

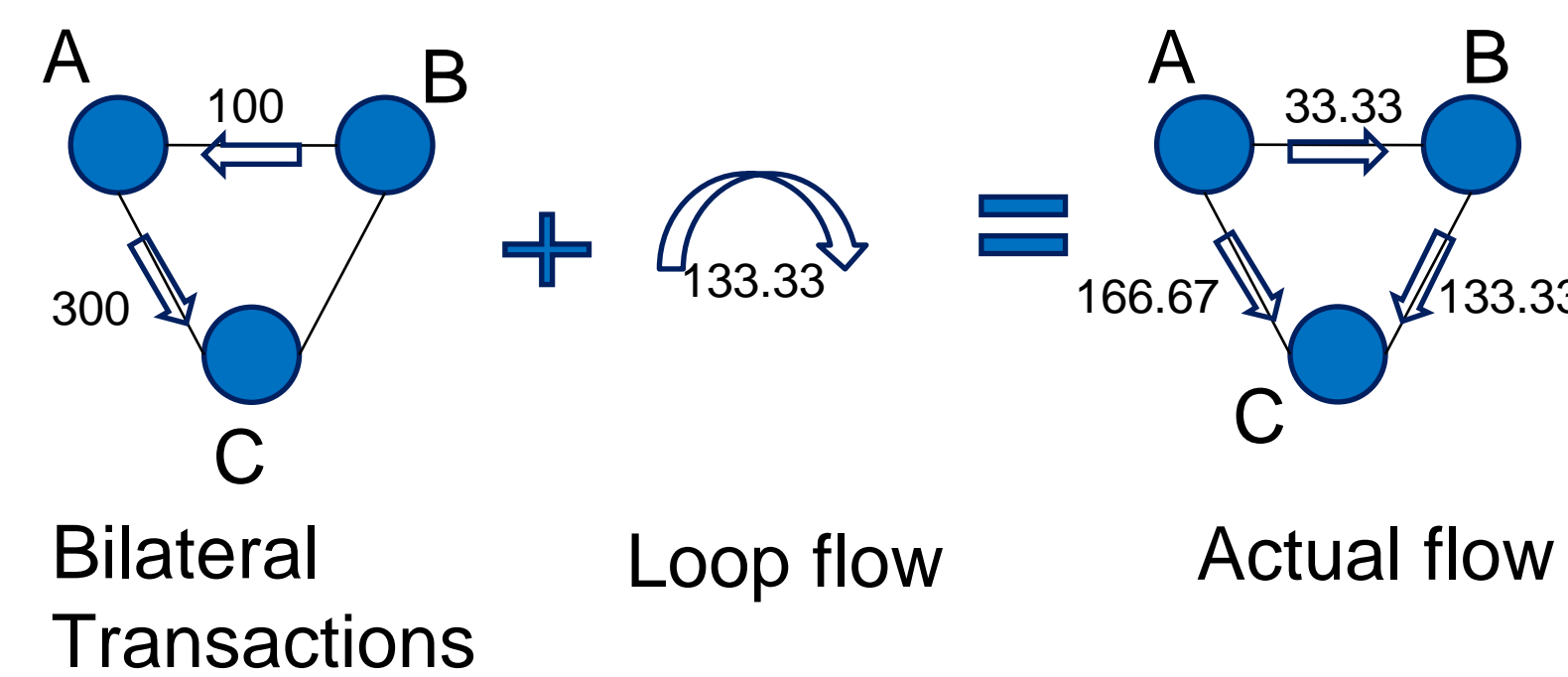
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## Reasons for directing power flows

- **Technical** reasons:
  - Increasing network utilization and ATC
  - Alleviating congestion through line unloading
  - Reducing losses
  - Prevention of blackouts
- **Economic** reasons:
  - Simple accounting
  - Enabling contract paths
  - Accurate usage-based transmission pricing for wheeling
  - Reduction of investment cost by building flow control devices instead of transmission lines
- **Environmental** reasons:
  - Increasing power transfer of clean energy to high demand regions

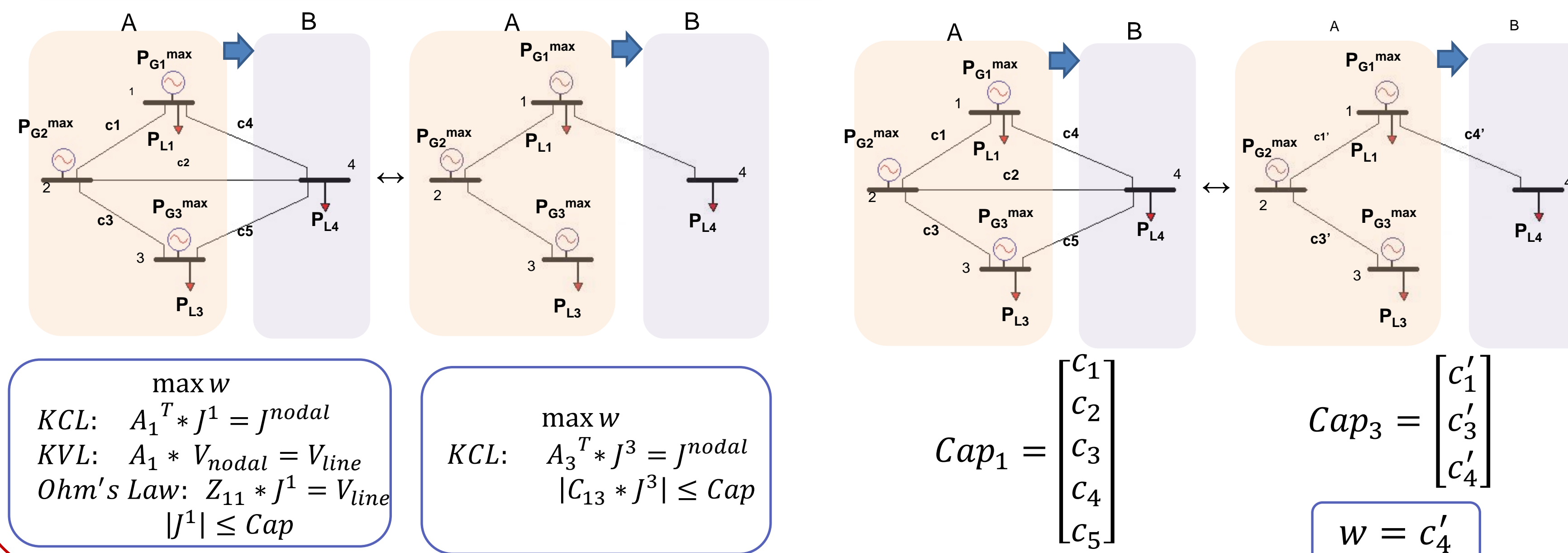


## Loop Flow Modeling



- Main ideas:
  - Bilateral transactions as spanning tree flows and loop flows inside basic loops
  - Determine contributions of bilateral transactions to lines and loop flows
  - Design smart control that would maximize power flow through contract paths

## Graph-Theoretic Algorithms



$$\begin{aligned} \max w \\ \text{KCL: } A_1^T * J^1 &= J^{\text{nodal}} \\ \text{KVL: } A_1 * V_{\text{nodal}} &= V_{\text{line}} \\ \text{Ohm's Law: } Z_{11} * J^1 &= V_{\text{line}} \\ |J^1| &\leq \text{Cap} \end{aligned}$$

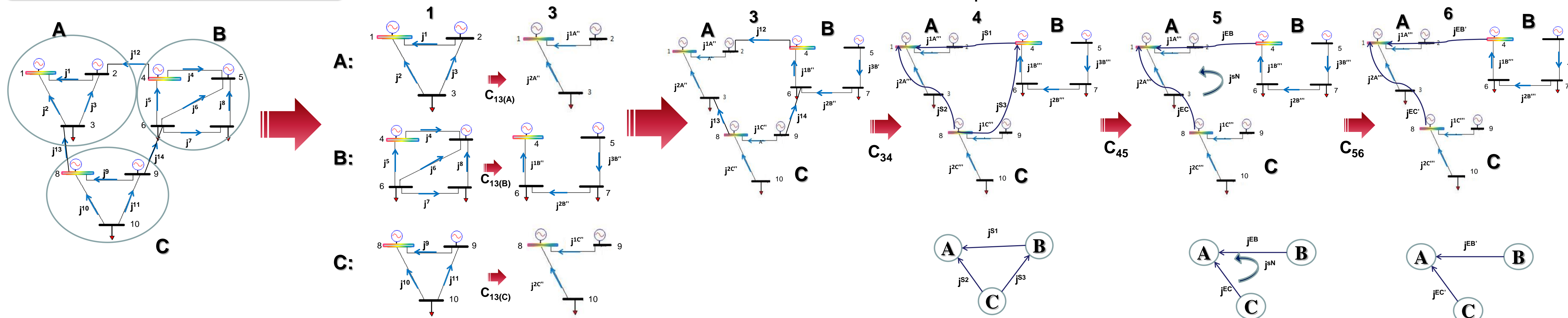
$$\begin{aligned} \max w \\ \text{KCL: } A_3^T * J^3 &= J^{\text{nodal}} \\ |C_{13} * J^3| &\leq \text{Cap} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cap}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \\ C_4 \\ C_5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Cap}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} C'_1 \\ C'_3 \\ C'_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad w = C'_4$$

## Directing Flows

- Directing flows by canceling loop flows
  - Without control
  - With control
- Distributed loop flow cancellation
  - Minimization of wheeling
- Various mechanisms for loop flow minimization:
  - Additional generation
  - Generation displacement
  - FACTS devices: PAR, TCSC, UPFC

## Tree Transformation



## Bilateral Transaction Tracing

$$J^1 = C_{13} * C_{34} * C_{45} * C_{56} * J^6$$

## Loop Flow Tracing

$$V_{\text{bilat\_trans}} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} J^{\text{bilat\_trans}} \\ J^{\text{loop\_flow}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J^{\text{loop\_flow}} = -Z_{22}^{-1} * Z_{21} * J^{\text{bilat\_trans}}$$

## Conclusions

- Efficient tracing mechanisms for the bilateral market model
- Efficient distributed algorithm for loop flow cancellation
- Tree representation allows execution of graph-theoretic algorithms

## References

- [1] H. H.Happ, 1980, *Piecewise Methods and Applications to Power Systems*. Wiley
- [2] Sanja Cvijic, Marija Ilic, "On Limits to the Graph-Theoretic Approaches in the Electric Power Systems", 43rd North American Power Symposium, Boston, USA, Aug 2011
- [3] Sanja Cvijić, Marija Ilić, "Contingency Screening in a Multi-Control Area System Using Coordinated DC Power Flow", ISGT Europe 2011, Manchester, December 2011

