ECEN 615
Methods of Electric Power Systems Analysis

Lecture 2: Power Systems Overview

Prof. Tom Overbye

Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Texas A&M University

overbye@tamu.edu

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

Announcements

- RSVP to Alex at zandra23@ece.tamu.edu for the TAMU ECE Energy and Power Group (EPG) picnic. It starts at 5pm on September 27, 2019
- Start reading Chapters 1 to 3 from the book (more as background material)
- Download the 42 bus educational versions of PowerWorld Simulator and the DS at https://www.powerworld.com/gloveroverbyesarma

Texas Electricity Sources

- In 2017 the Texas top five fuel sources for electricity were Natural Gas (45%), Coal (30%), Wind (14.8%), Nuclear (8.5%) and Other Gas (0.5%) (almost tied with Solar)
- In 2017 the California top five fuel sources for electricity were Natural Gas (43%), Hydro (20.5%), Solar (11.8%), Nuclear (8.7%), and Wind (6.2%)
- In 2017 the Kentucky top five fuel sources for electricity were Coal (78%), Natural Gas (14.2%), Hydro (6.1%), Petroleum (0.7%) and Wood (0.5%)

Source: www.eia.gov/electricity/state

History, cont’d

- 1896 – ac lines deliver electricity from hydro generation at Niagara Falls to Buffalo, 20 miles away; also 30kV line in Germany
- Early 1900’s – Private utilities supply all customers in area (city); recognized as a natural monopoly; states step in to begin regulation
- By 1920’s – Large interstate holding companies control most electricity systems

History, cont'd

- 1935 – Congress passes Public Utility Holding Company Act to establish national regulation, breaking up large interstate utilities (repealed 2005)
  - This gave rise to electric utilities that only operated in one state
- 1935/6 – Rural Electrification Act brought electricity to rural areas
- 1930's – Electric utilities established as vertical monopolies
- Frequency standardized in the 1930's

Vertical Monopolies

- Within a particular geographic market, the electric utility had an exclusive franchise

Generation

Transmission

Distribution

Customer Service

In return for this exclusive franchise, the utility had the obligation to serve all existing and future customers at rates determined jointly by utility and regulators

It was a “cost plus” business

Vertical Monopolies

- Within its service territory each utility was the only game in town
- Neighboring utilities functioned more as colleagues than competitors
- Utilities gradually interconnected their systems so by 1970 transmission lines crisscrossed North America, with voltages up to 765 kV
- Economies of scale keep resulted in decreasing rates, so most every one was happy

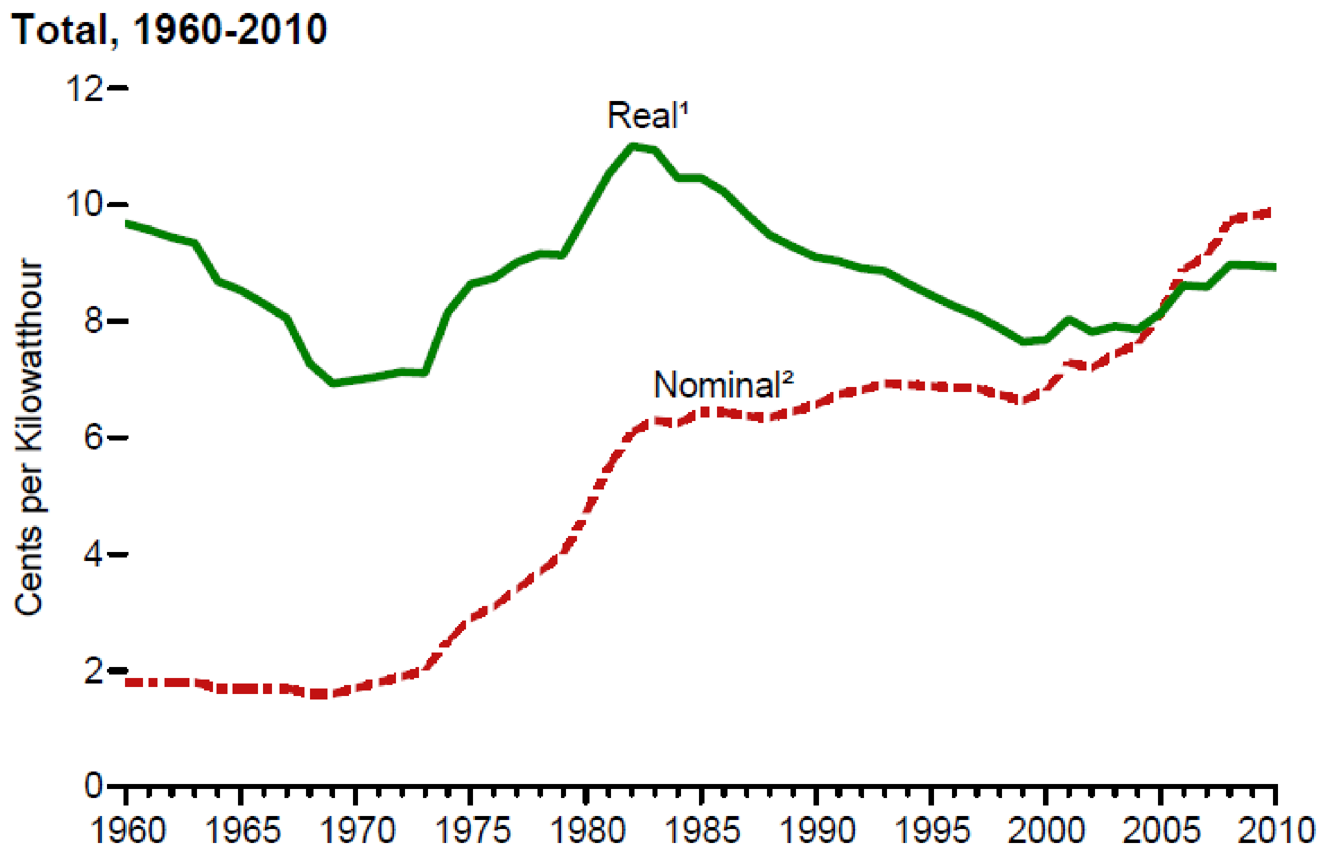
History, cont'd -- 1970's

- 1970's brought inflation, increased fossil-fuel prices, calls for conservation and growing environmental concerns
- Increasing rates replaced decreasing ones
- As a result, U.S. Congress passed Public Utilities Regulator Policies Act (PURPA) in 1978, which mandated utilities must purchase power from independent generators located in their service territory (modified 2005)
- PURPA introduced some competition

History, cont'd – 1990's & 2000's

- Major opening of industry to competition occurred as a result of National Energy Policy Act of 1992
- This act mandated that utilities provide "nondiscriminatory" access to the high voltage transmission
- Goal was to set up true competition in generation
- Result over the last few years has been a dramatic restructuring of electric utility industry (for better or worse!)
- Energy Bill 2005 repealed PUHCA; modified PURPA

Electricity Prices, 1960-2010

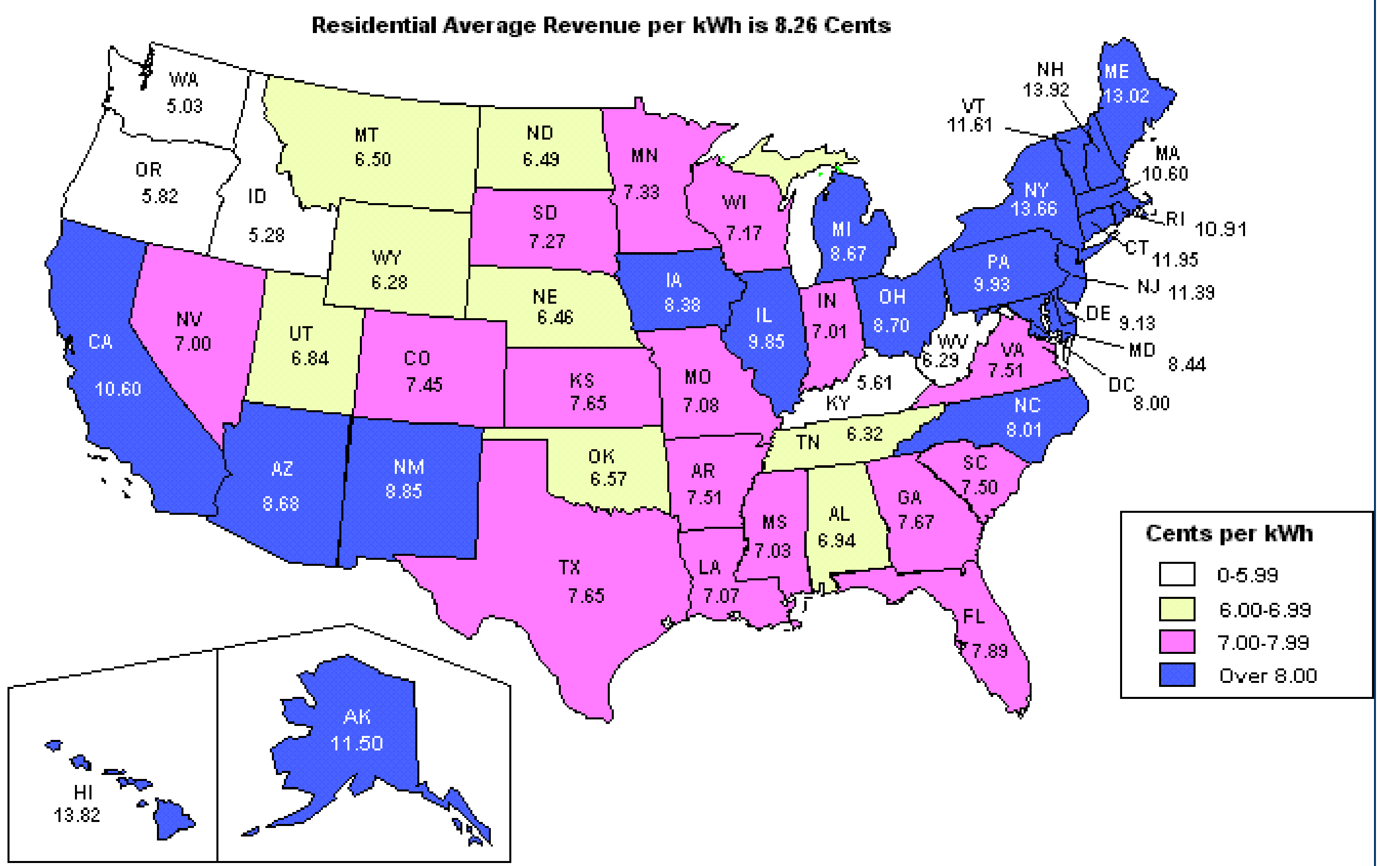


Source: EIA, Annual Energy Review, 2010, Figure 8.10

Utility Restructuring

- Driven by significant regional variations in electric rates
- Goal of competition is to reduce rates through the introduction of competition
- Eventual goal is to allow consumers to choose their electricity supplier

State Variation in Electric Rates

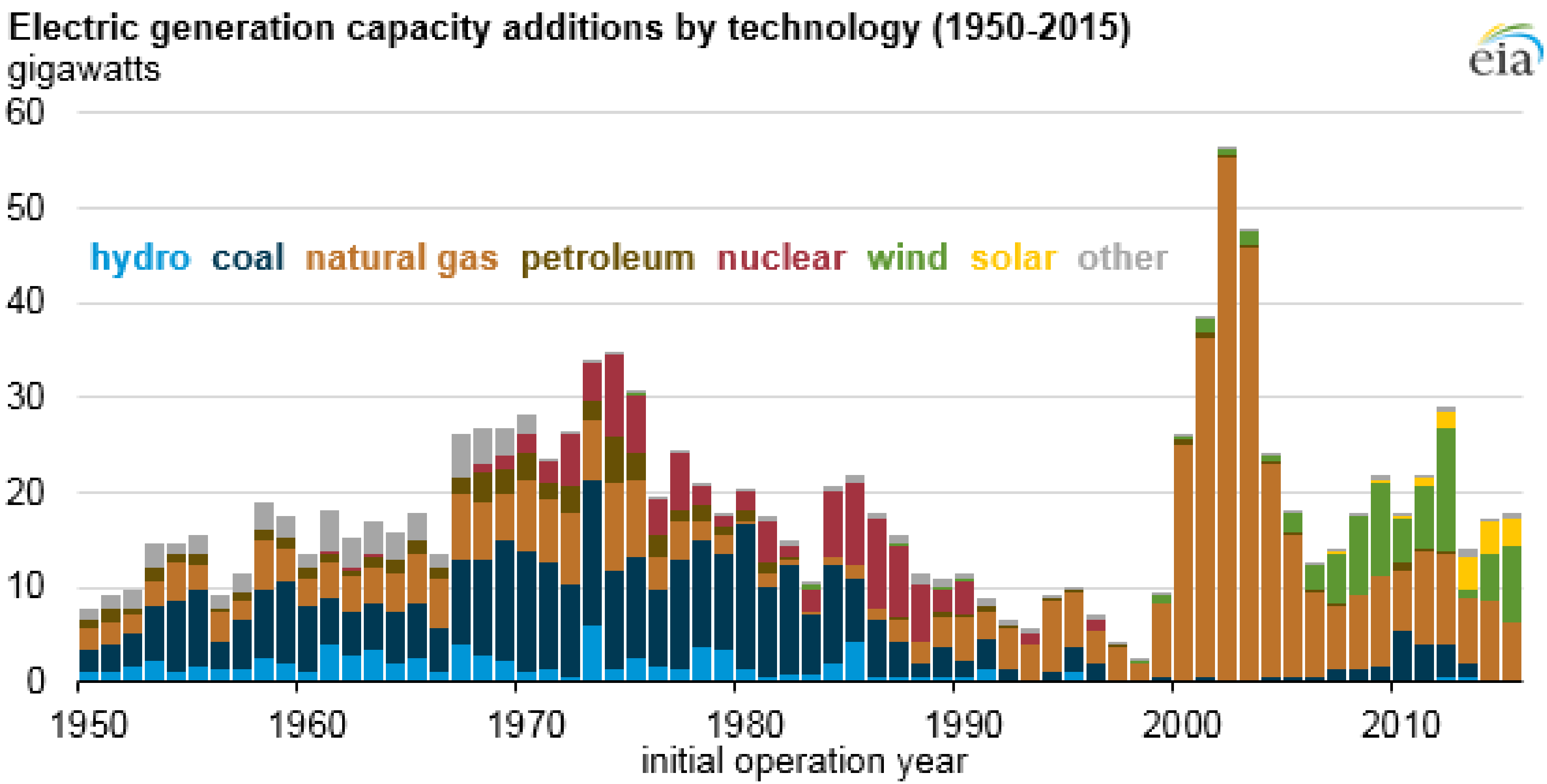


KWh = Kilowatthour.

Note: The average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold is calculated by dividing revenue by sales.

Source: Energy information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

The Rise of Natural Gas Generation



Source: US EIA, 2016

August 14th, 2003 Blackout

Blackout misery

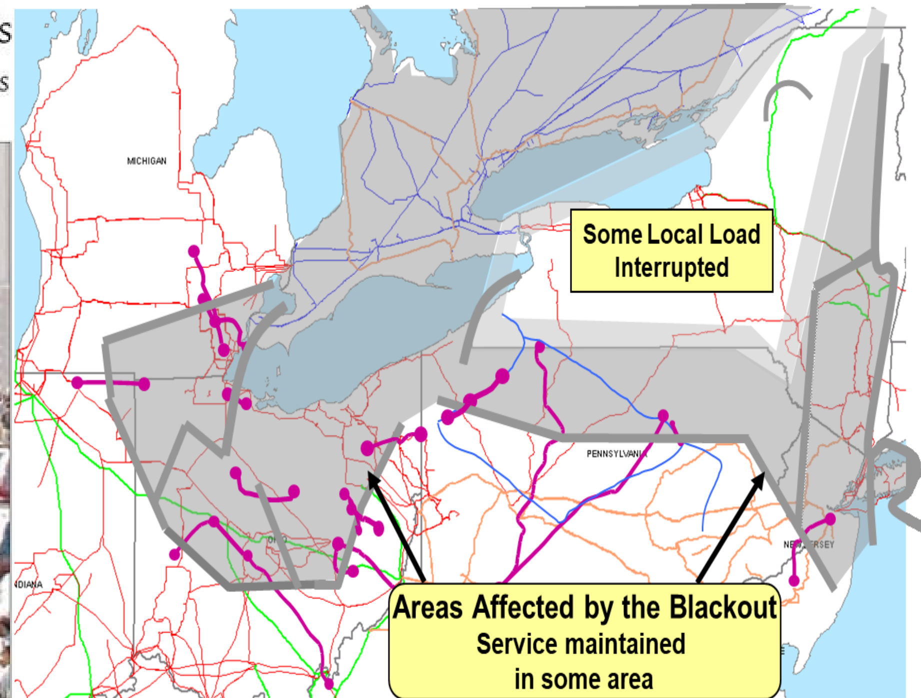
50 million affected in Northeast and beyond as power grid fails

Transportation Many 'wait it out,' by air and land ■ 4A

Scenes Moms in labor, cars stuck in car washes ■ 5A

Impact Offices close, ATMs idle, cellphones jam ■ 1B

Brooklyn Bridge: Thousands of commuters in New York took to their feet Thursday evening after a major power outage hit the city and much of the Northeast.



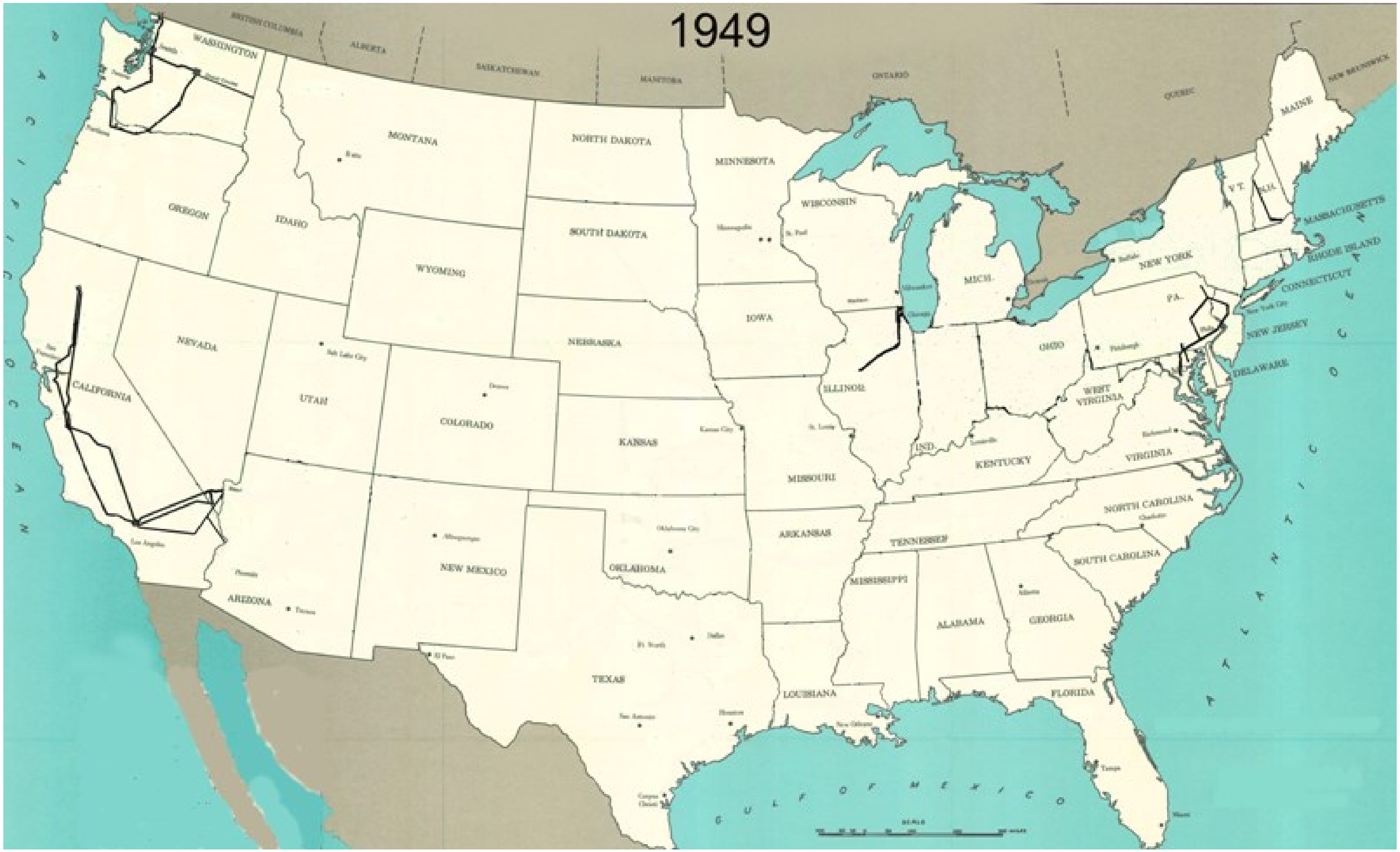
Above image from energy.gov, August 14, 2003 Blackout Final Report

My Favorite 8/14/2003 Blackout Cartoon!

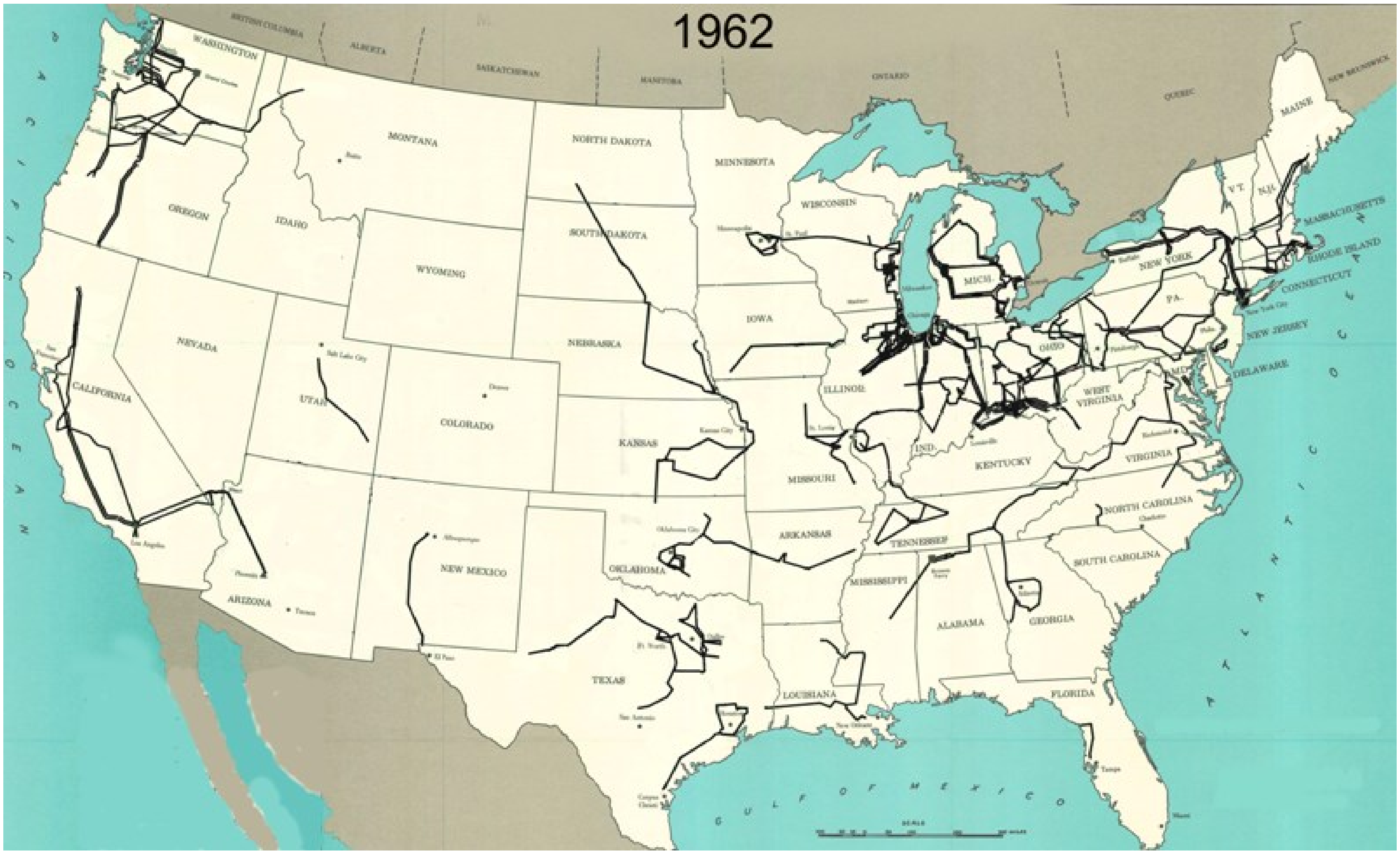
Suddenly, knowing a lot about the U.S. power grid became sexy at cocktail parties.

My Favorite Blackout Hoax Photo

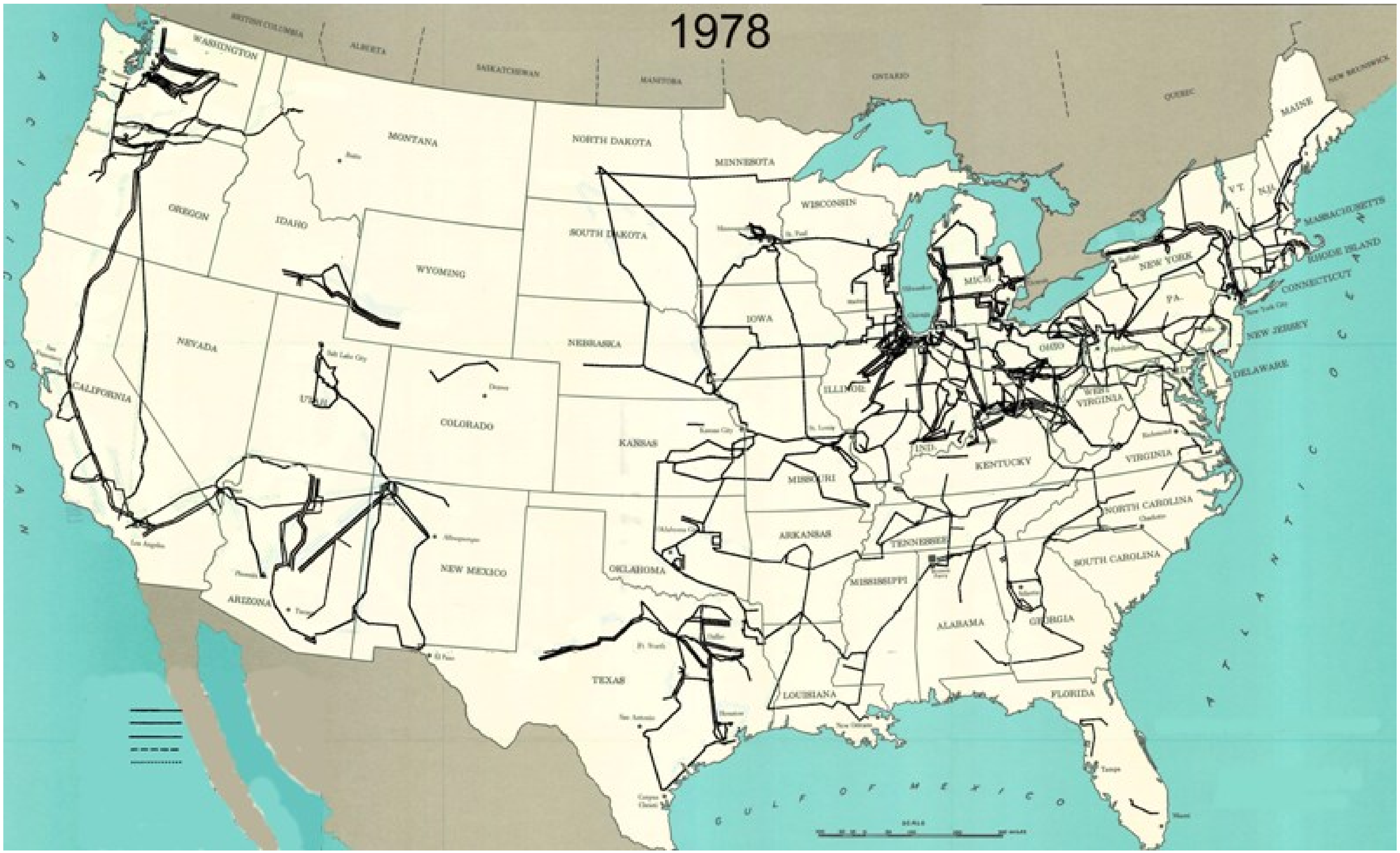
345 kV+ Transmission Growth at a Glance (From Jay Caspary)



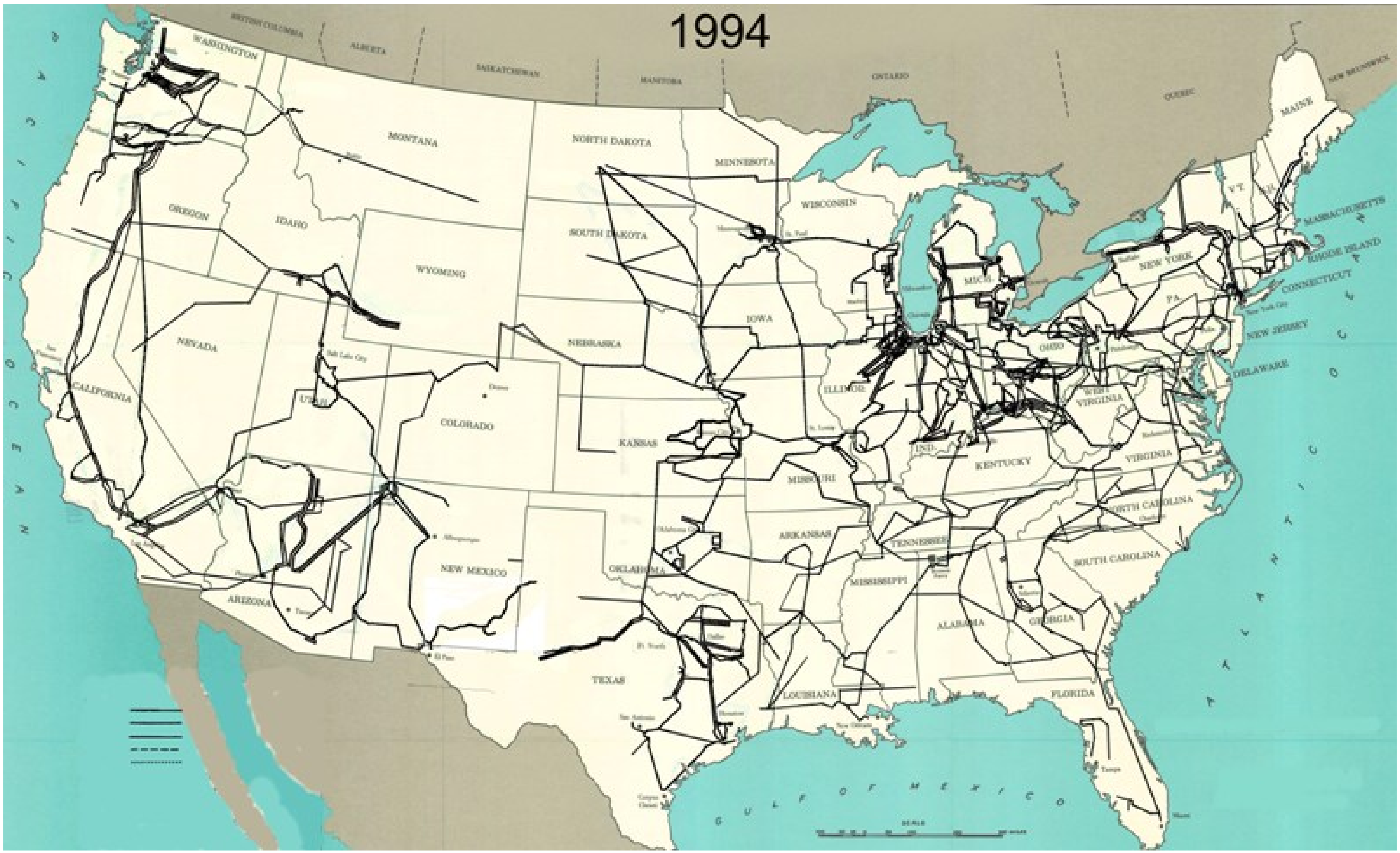
345 kV+ Transmission Growth at a Glance (From Jay Caspary)



345 kV+ Transmission Growth at a Glance (From Jay Caspary)



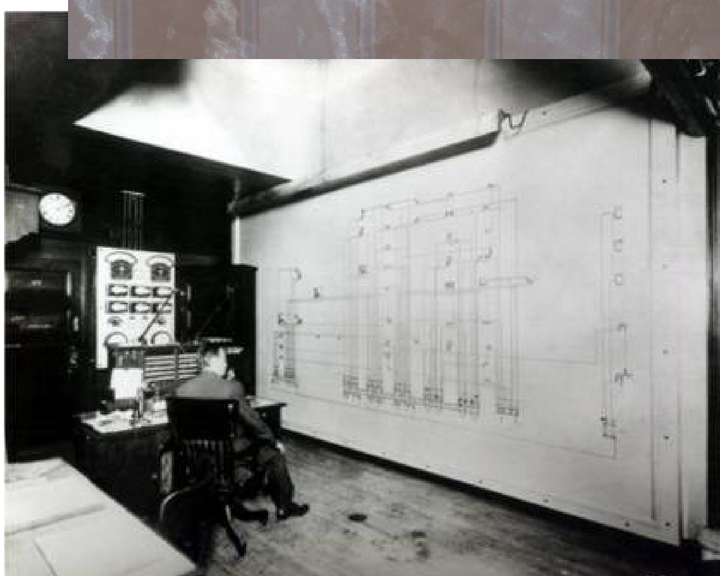
345 kV+ Transmission Growth at a Glance (From Jay Caspary)



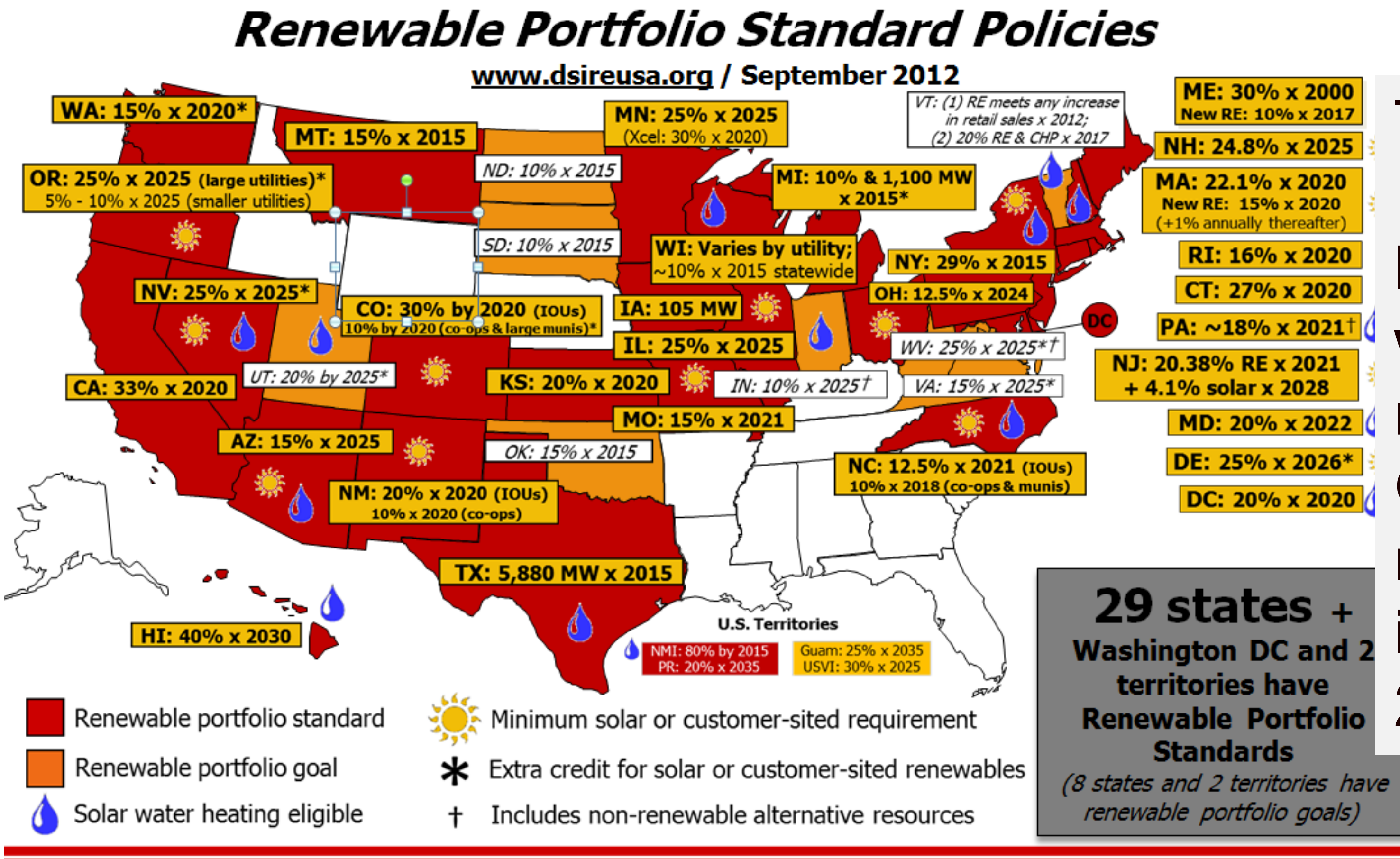
The Smart Grid

- The term "Smart Grid" dates officially to the 2007 "Energy Independence and Security Act", Title 13 ("Smart Grid")
  - Use of digital information and control techniques
  - Dynamic grid optimization with cyber-security
  - Deployment of distributed resources including
  - Customer participation and smart appliances
  - Integration of storage including PHEVs
  - Development of interoperability standards

Smart Grid Perceptions (Some of Us Like the Term "Smarter")



Renewable Portfolio Standards (September 2012)

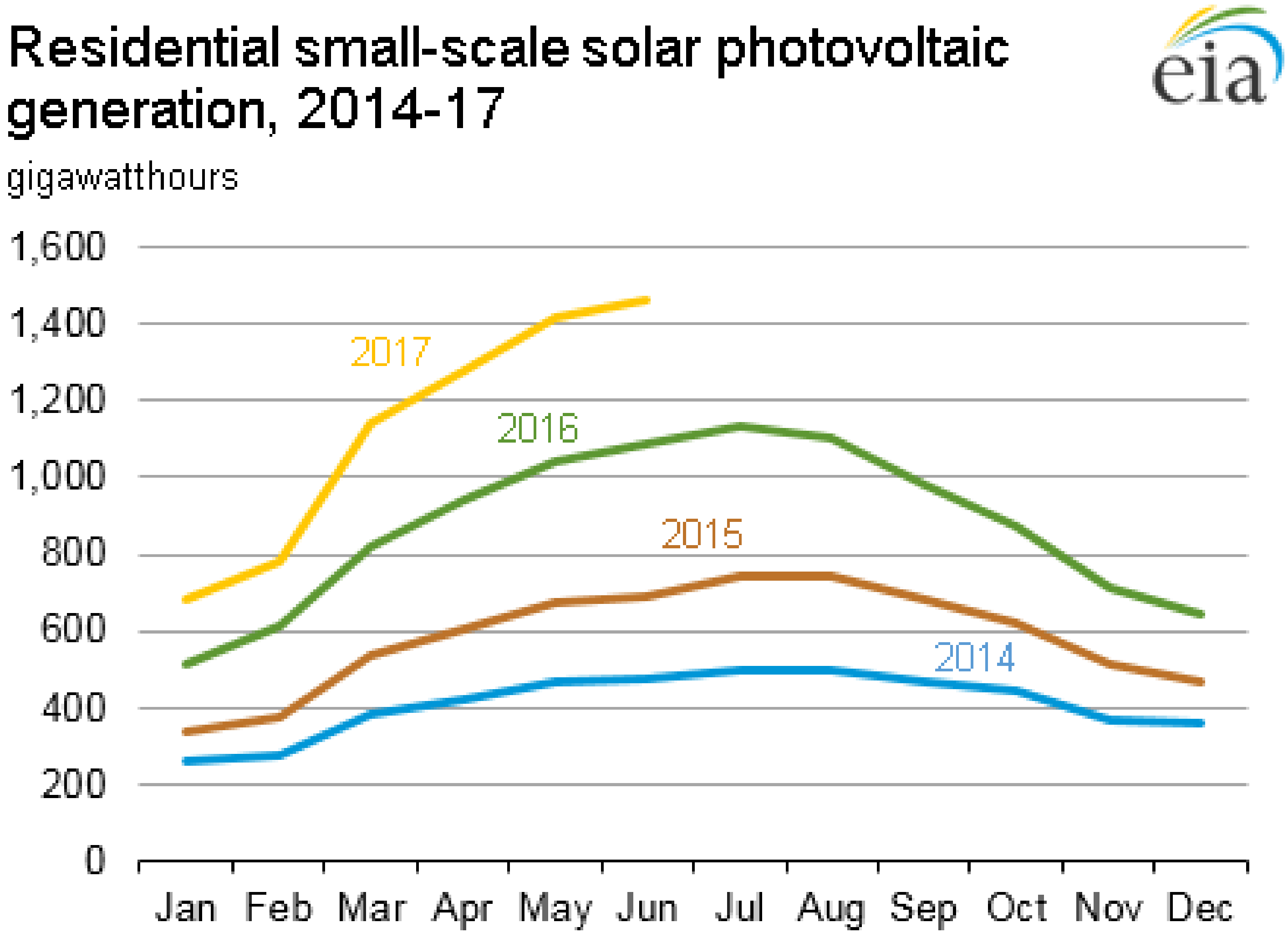


TX is now 10 GW by 2025 which we've met (i.e., 25 GW of wind now); CA is 50% by 2030

Image source: http://www.dsireusa.org/

See also www.ncsl.org/research/energy/renewable-portfolio-standards.aspx

Growth in Solar PV

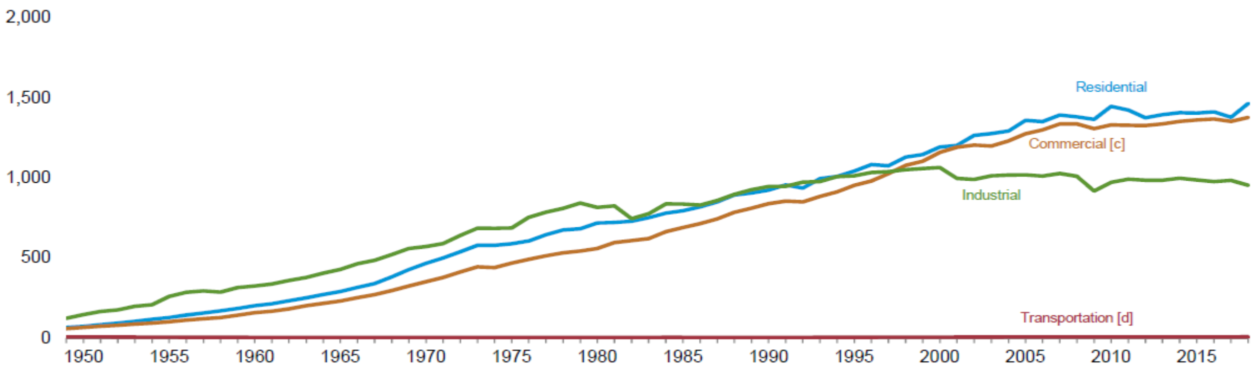


Value in April 2018 was 1596, up 24% from April 2017; the value in April of 2019 was 1963, up 23% from 2018!

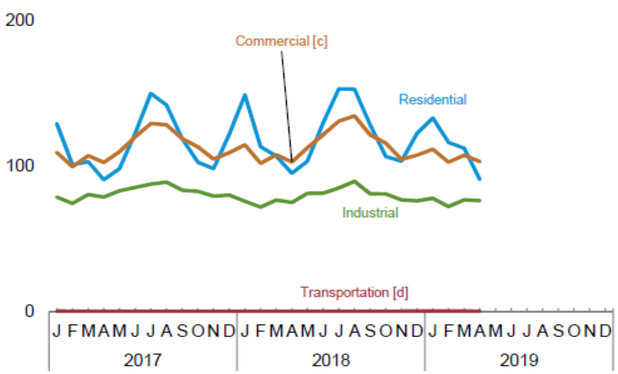
Source: www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/update/

Slowing Electric Load Growth

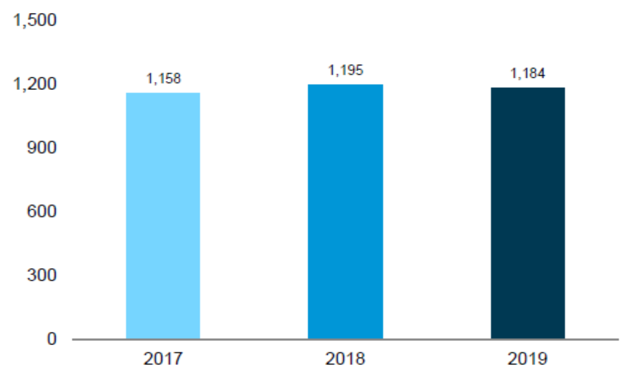
Retail Sales [a] by Sector, 1949–2018



Retail Sales [a] by Sector, Monthly



Retail Sales [a] Total, January–April



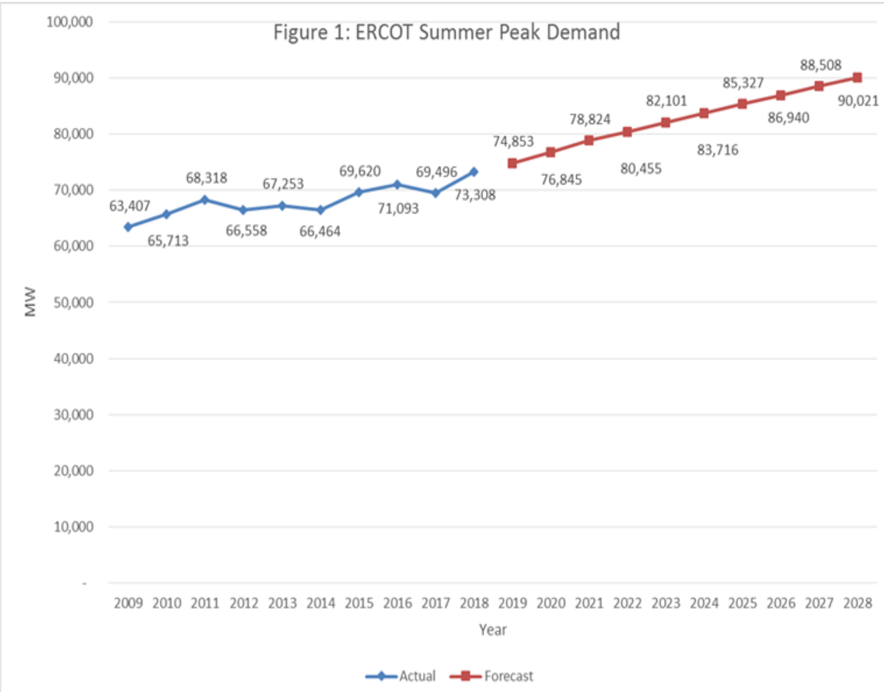
[a] Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by utilities and other energy service providers.
[b] See "Direct Use" in Glossary.
[c] Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.
[d] Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity.
Source: Table 7.6.

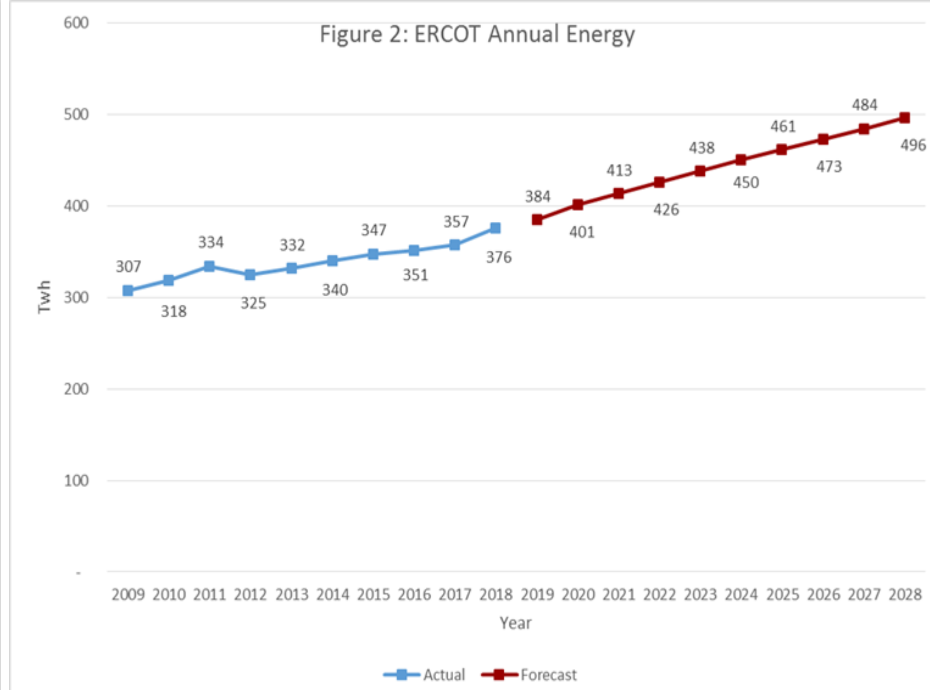
138 U. S. Energy Information Administration / Monthly Energy Review July 2019

Much of the slowing load growth is due to distributed generation, such as solar PV, which sits on the customer side of the meter

Source: EIA Monthly Energy Review, July 2019

Except in Texas!





The left graph is peak demand, the right energy

ERCOT set a new peak electric load of 74.5 GW on 8/12/19, surpassing the 73.3 GW record from 2018; total energy in 2017 was 357 billion kWh

Source: www.ercot.com/gridinfo/load/forecast

Interconnected Power System Basic Characteristics

- Three – phase AC systems:
  - generation and transmission equipment is usually three phase
  - industrial loads are three phase
  - residential and commercial loads are single phase and distributed equally among the phases; consequently, a balanced three – phase system results
- Synchronous machines generate electricity
  - Exceptions: some wind is induction generators; solar PV
- Interconnection transmits power over a wider region with subsystems operating at different voltage levels

Power Systems: Basic Characteristics

- The transmission network consists of following
  - the high voltage transmission system;
  - frequently, the subtransmission system;
  - sometimes, even the distribution system
- The transmission system forms the backbone of the integrated power system and operates at the highest voltage levels; typically, above 150 kV

- Less losses at high voltages (S=VI* and I^2R losses), but more difficult to insulate.
- The subtransmission levels are in the 69 to138 kV range

Power Systems: Basic Characteristics

- The generator output voltages are typically in the 11kV to 35 kV range and step up transformers are used to transform the potentials to transmission system voltage levels
  - Wind turbines have voltages in 600V range
- Bulk power system, which includes the transmission system and generators, is networked

Power Systems: Basic Characteristics

- Electrical devices are joined together at buses
- The distribution system is used to supply the electricity to the consumers
  - primary distribution voltages are in the 4 kV to 34.5 kV range at which industrial customers obtain their electricity supply
  - secondary distribution voltage is 120/240 V to the residential/commercial customers
  - distribution system is usually radial, except in some urban areas

A Substation Bus

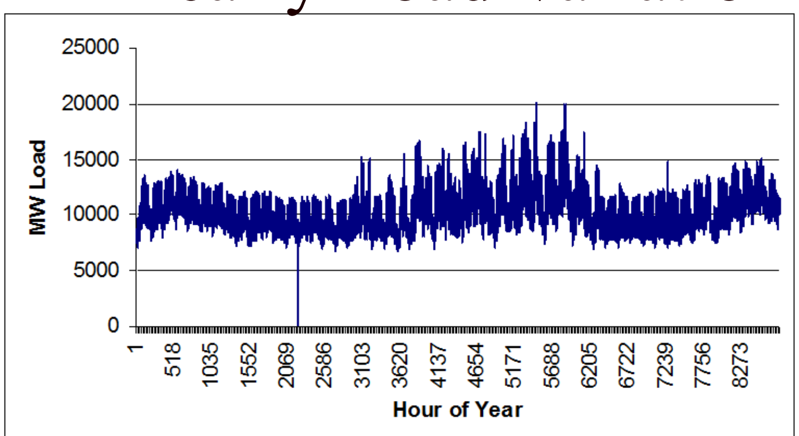
Electricity Supply

- The basic function of a power system is to convert energy from one source to the electrical form; a key characteristic is that energy is not consumed as electricity but converted into heat, light, sound, mechanical energy or information
- The widespread use of electricity is due to its ability to transport and control efficiently and reliably
- Electricity is, by and large, a relatively clean source of energy
  - Most forms of renewable energy are created in the form of electricity; examples include hydro, wind and solar.

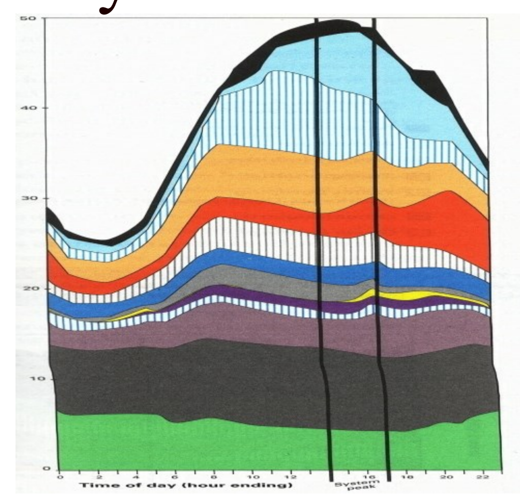
Fundamental Power System Requirements

- System must be able to track load continuously: continuous balance of supply and demand
- System must provide reliable supply of electricity at least cost
- System must have least environmental impacts in providing electricity to meet its customers' demands

Yearly Load Variation



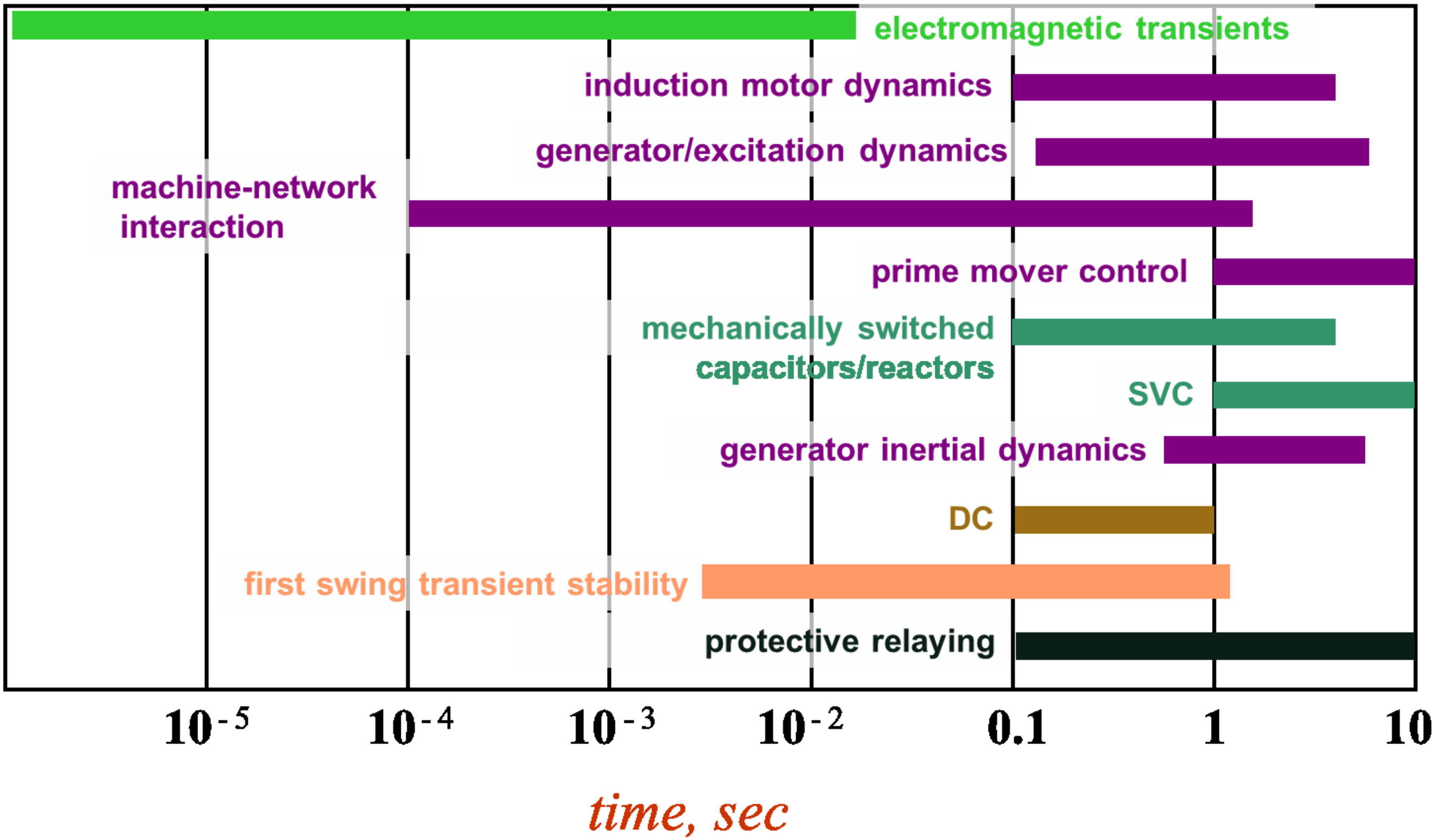
Daily Load Variation



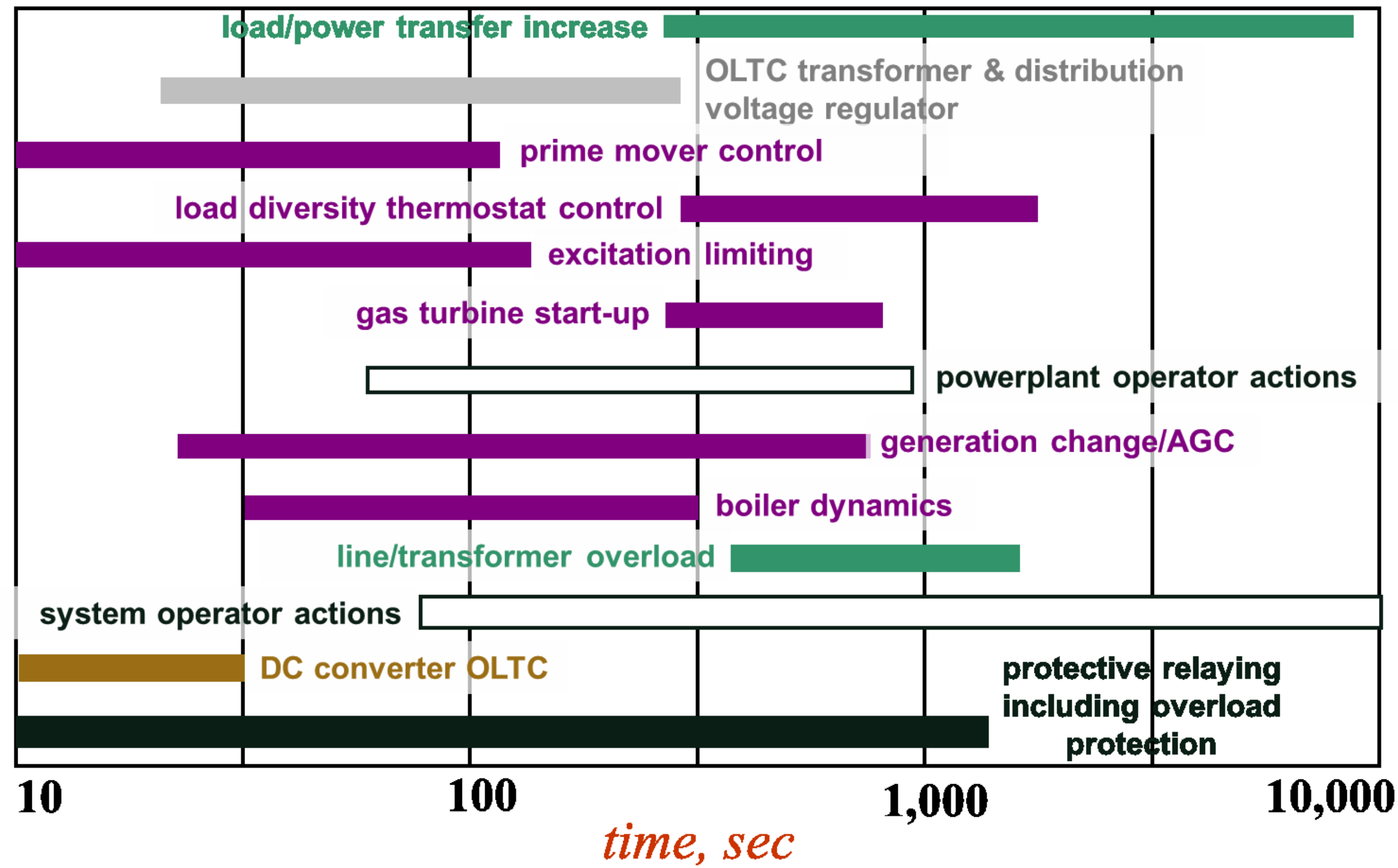
Fundamental Requirements of a Power System

- Electric power delivery by the system must meet minimum standards of power quality
  - constant frequency
  - constant voltage
  - adequate reliability
- System must be able to supply electricity even when subjected to a variety of unexpected contingencies, such as the loss of a transmission line or generator
- A key focus of this course is the control capability to meet these requirements

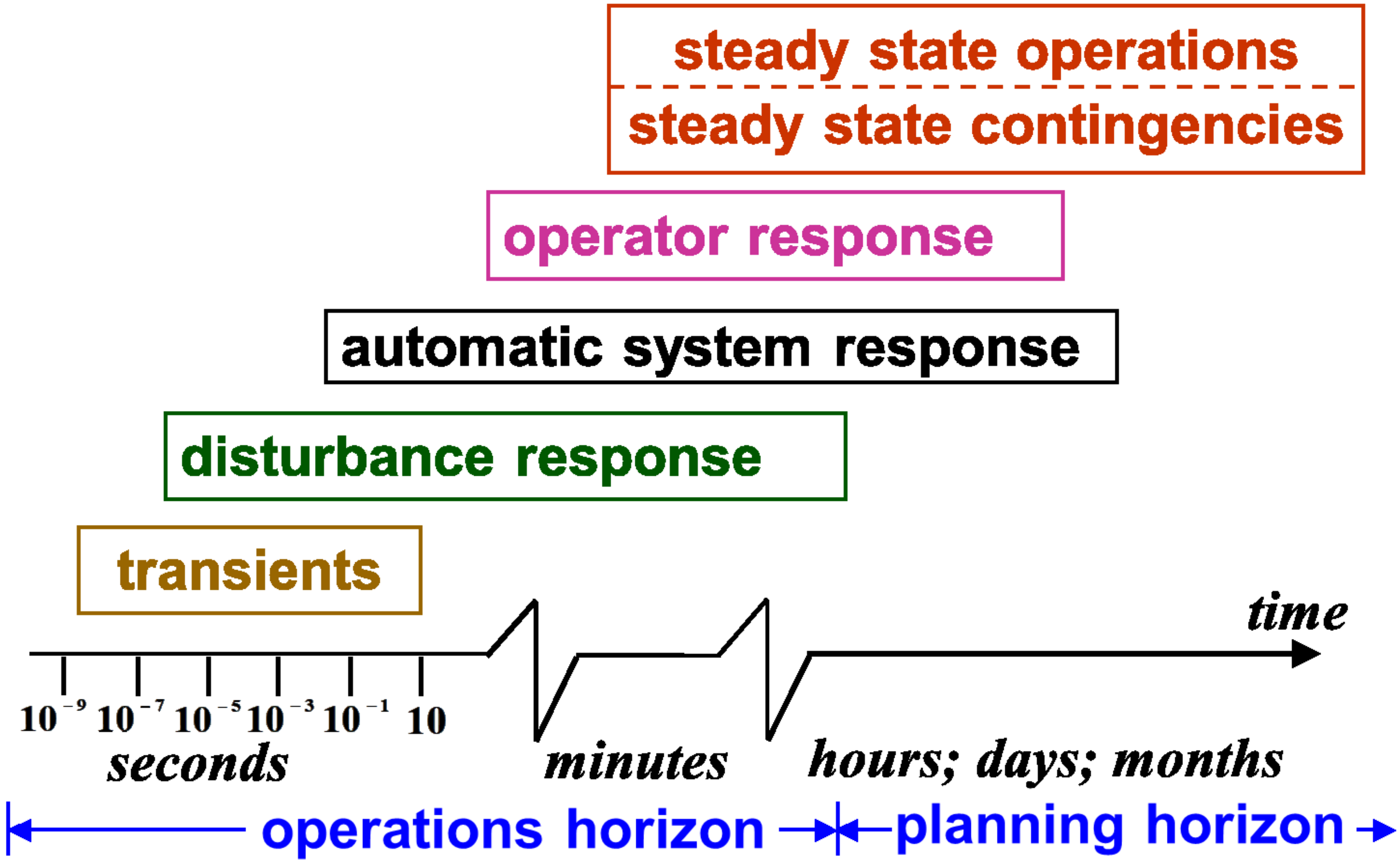
Power Systems Operate on Many Time Scales



Power Systems Operate on Many Time Scales



Power System Operation Regimes



Generation Control and Scheduling Example

time scale	load variations	function	decision
seconds	small & random	automatic generation control	match the on-line generation with the load
minutes	large	economic dispatch	allocate economically the load among the committed generating units
days and hours	wide	hydro scheduling unit commitment hydrothermal coordination transaction evaluation	water releases from reservoirs and hourly hydro generation start-up and shutdown of units integrated hydro schedule and unit commitment interchange of power/energy with neighboring systems
weeks	very wide swings	fuel, hydro and maintenance scheduling	meet load economically with the installed resource mix

Slide source: Prof. George Gross UIUC ECE 530

Modeling Cautions!

- "All models are wrong but some are useful," George Box, *Empirical Model-Building and Response Surfaces*, (1987, p. 424)
  - Models are an approximation to reality, not reality, so they always have some degree of approximation
  - Box went on to say that the practical question is how wrong to they have to be to not be useful
- A good part of engineering is deciding what is the appropriate level of modeling, and knowing under what conditions the model will fail
- Always keep in mind what problem you are trying to solve!

Course Objectives

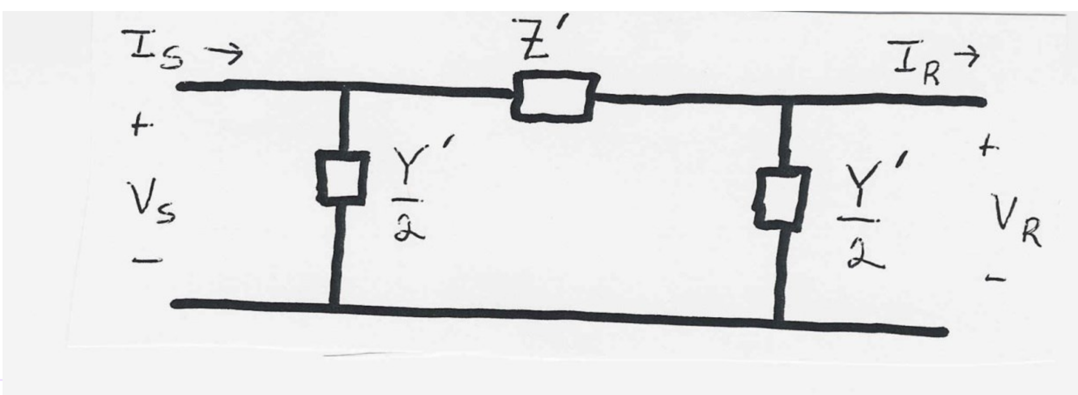
- Acquaint students with some key analytical aspects of large-scale systems
- Stress the importance of problem formulation
- Expose students to some of the major considerations in the design and operation of large-scale systems
- Equip students with skills to read the relevant literature on analytical and computational techniques
- Develop practical skills in solving these types of problems
- Learn how to use example commercial software, especially with application to larger systems

Static Power System Analysis

- One of the most common power system analysis tools is the power flow, which tells how power flows through a power system in the quasi-steady state time frame
  - Load flow is an alternative name for power flow; both terms have been used interchangeably for at least 50 years. I prefer power flow because the power flows, not the load
- The power flow can be used to model the full, three-phase system, but usually (practically always) for transmission system analysis the system is assumed to be balanced. Hence a per phase equivalent model is used.

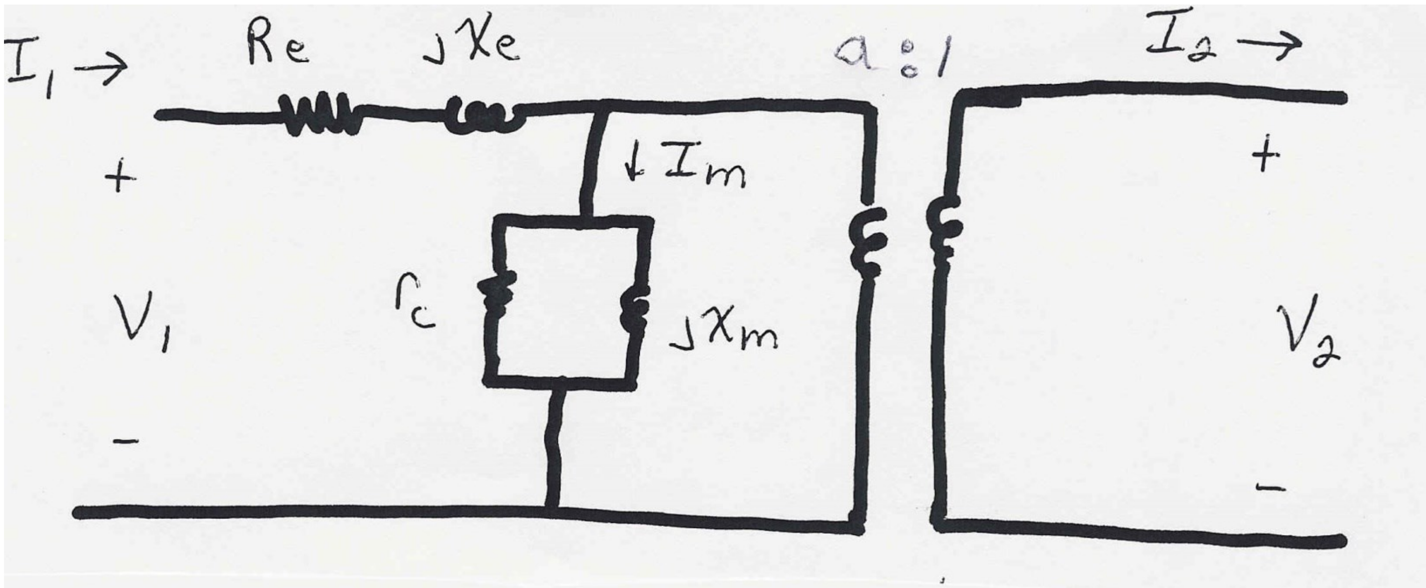
Power System Component Models: Transmission Lines

- Power flow timeframe models for common power system devices, including transmission lines, transformers, generators and loads, are developed in the prerequisite courses ECEN 459 and 460
  - In 615 we will just be using the models, so it isn't strictly required that you know the details on how they were developed; engineers need to know model validity range
- Transmission lines will be modeled using the π circuit



Power System Component Models: Transformers

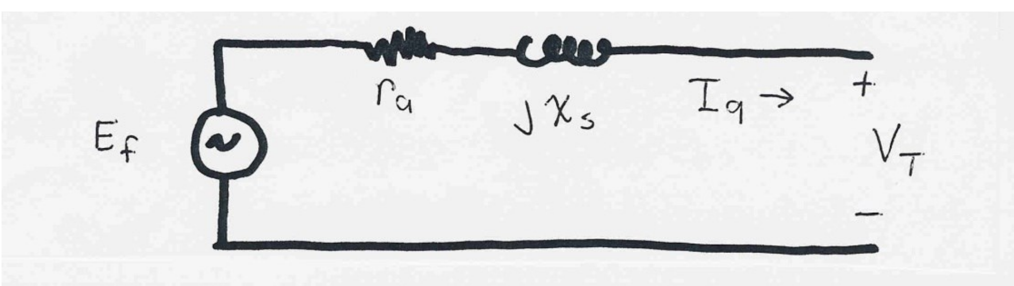
- Transformer equivalent model



In 615 the off-nominal turns ratio, a, will be a key control value. This is potentially a complex number (e.g., with a phase shifting transformer)

Power System Component Models: Generators

- Engineering models depend upon application
- Generators are usually synchronous machines
- For generators we will use two different models:
  - a steady-state model, treating the generator as a constant power source operating at a fixed voltage; this model will be used for power flow and economic analysis
  - a short term model treating the generator as a constant voltage source behind a possibly time-varying reactance (with much more detailed modeled developed in ECEN 667)



Per Phase Calculations

- A key problem in analyzing power systems is the large number of transformers.
  - It would be very difficult to continually have to refer impedances to the different sides of the transformers
- This problem is avoided by a normalization of all variables.
- This normalization is known as per unit analysis

$$\text{quantity in per unit} = \frac{\text{actual quantity}}{\text{base value of quantity}}$$

Per Unit Conversion Procedure, 1ϕ

1. Pick a 1ϕ VA base for the entire system, S_B
2. Pick a voltage base for each different voltage level, V_B. Voltage bases are related by transformer turns ratios. Voltages are line to neutral.
3. Calculate the impedance base, $Z_B = (V_B)^2/S_B$
4. Calculate the current base, $I_B = V_B/Z_B$
5. Convert actual values to per unit

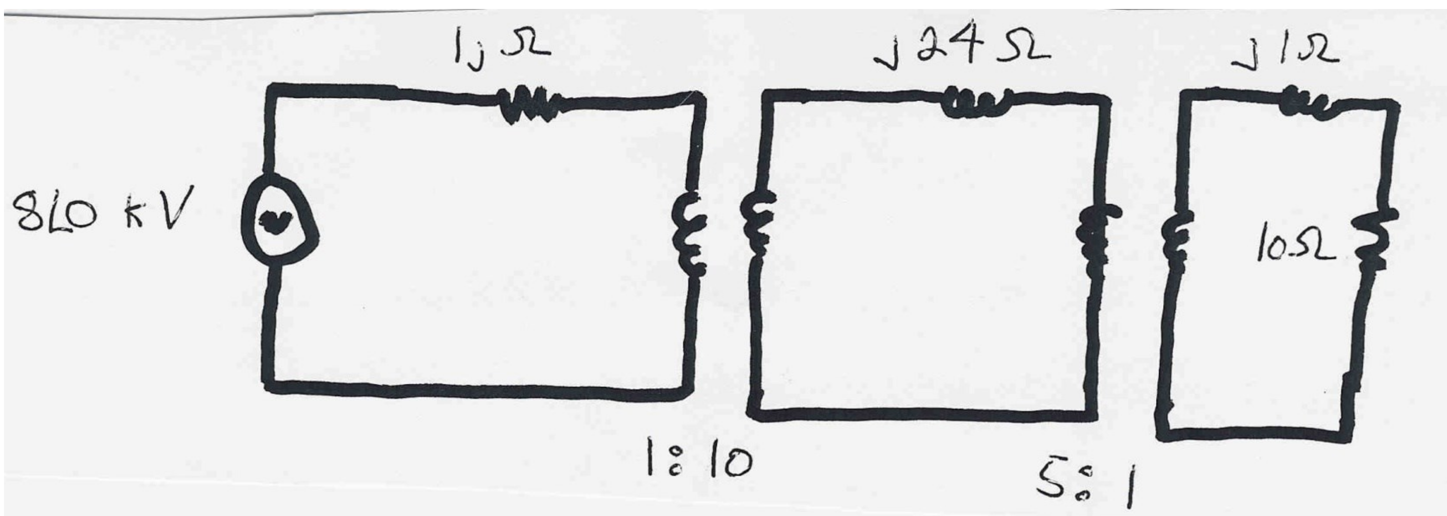
Note, per unit conversion only affects magnitudes, not the angles. Also, per unit quantities no longer have units (i.e., a voltage is 1.0 p.u., not 1 p.u. volts)

Per Unit Solution Procedure

1. Convert to per unit (p.u.) (many problems are already in per unit)
2. Solve
3. Convert back to actual as necessary

Single-Phase Per Unit Example

Solve for the current, load voltage and load power in the circuit shown below using per unit analysis with a single-phase S_B of 100 MVA, and voltage bases of 8 kV, 80 kV and 16 kV



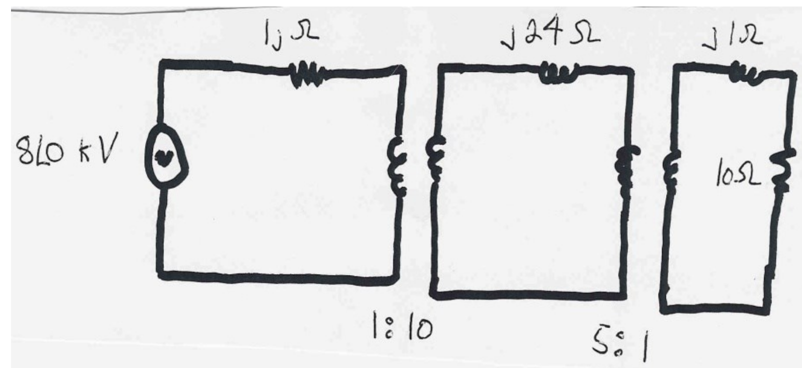
Original Circuit

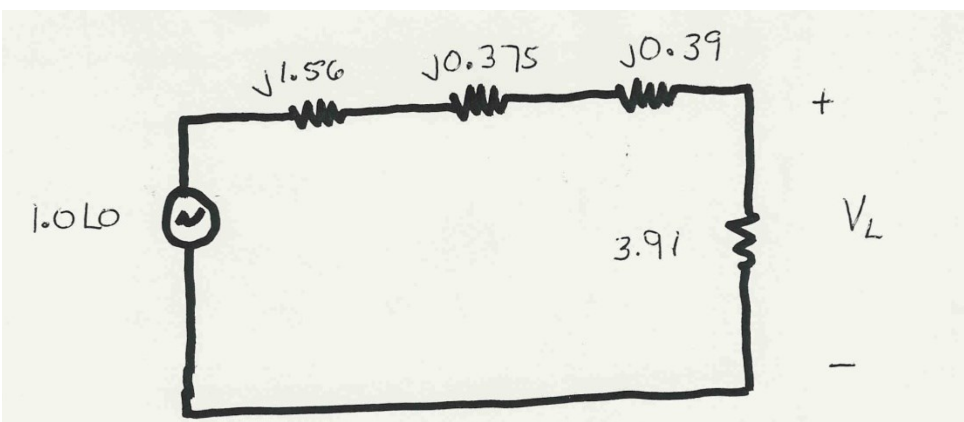
Per Unit Example, cont'd

$$Z_B^{Left} = \frac{8kV^2}{100MVA} = 0.64\Omega$$

$$Z_B^{Middle} = \frac{80kV^2}{100MVA} = 64\Omega$$

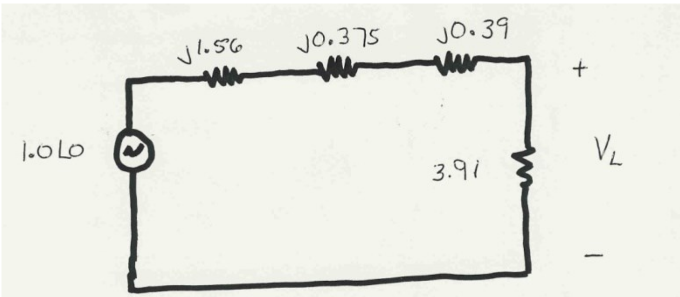
$$Z_B^{Right} = \frac{16kV^2}{100MVA} = 2.56\Omega$$





Same circuit, with values expressed in per unit

Per Unit Example, cont'd



$$I = \frac{1.0\angle 0^\circ}{3.91 + j2.327} = 0.22\angle -30.8^\circ \text{ p.u. (not amps)}$$

$$\mathrm{V_L} = 1.0\angle 0^\circ - 0.22\angle -30.8^\circ \times 2.327\angle 90^\circ$$

$$= 0.859\angle -30.8^\circ \text{ p.u.}$$

$$S_L = V_L I_L^* = \frac{|V_L|^2}{Z} = 0.189 \text{ p.u.}$$

$$S_G = 1.0\angle 0^\circ \times 0.22\angle 30.8^\circ = 0.22\angle 30.8^\circ \text{ p.u.}$$

Per Unit Example, cont'd

To convert back to actual values just multiply the per unit values by their per unit base

$$V_L^{\text{Actual}} = 0.859\angle -30.8° \times 16 \text{ kV} = 13.7\angle -30.8° \text{ kV}$$

$$S_L^{\text{Actual}} = 0.189\angle 0° \times 100 \text{ MVA} = 18.9\angle 0° \text{ MVA}$$

$$S_G^{\text{Actual}} = 0.22\angle 30.8° \times 100 \text{ MVA} = 22.0\angle 30.8° \text{ MVA}$$

$$\text{I}_\text{B}^{\text{Middle}} = \frac{100 \text{ MVA}}{80 \text{ kV}} = 1250 \text{ Amps}$$

$$\text{I}_{\text{Middle}}^{\text{Actual}} = 0.22\angle -30.8° \times 1250 \text{ Amps} = 275\angle -30.8° \text{ A}$$