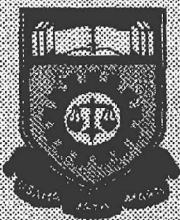


**DECOUPLED LINEAR LOAD FLOW FOR
CONTINGENCY ANALYSIS**

**This thesis is presented in partial fulfilment for the award of the
Bachelor Of Electrical Engineering (Honours) of
MARA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**



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DECEMBER 1996**

ABSTRACT

The load flow problem can be defined as the calculation of the real and reactive powers flowing in each line and the magnitude and phase angle of the voltage at each bus of a given transmission system for specified generation and load conditions. The information obtained from the load-flow studies can be used to test the system's capability to transfer energy from generation to load without overloading lines and to determine the adequacy of voltage regulation by shunt capacitors, shunt reactors, tap-changing transformers, and the var-supplying capability of rotating machines.

From the introduction of digital load flow solution by Ward and Hale in 1956, many methods and many modifications and improvements have been proposed from time to time. The relative properties and performances of different load flow methods can be influenced substantially by the types and sizes of problems to be solved.

The following are the main techniques that have been used so far for the power system load flow calculations:

- *Gauss Seidel method.*
- *Newton Raphson method.*
- *Decoupled Load Flow method.*
- *Fast Decoupled Load Flow method.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of **Allah**, the Beneficent, the Merciful. It is with the deepest sense of gratitude to **Allah** who has given me the strength and ability to complete this project and the thesis as it is today.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to my supervisors, **Dr. Gattu Kesava Rao** for his continuous guidance and invaluable advice in giving the ideas and assistance to complete this project. He was actively associated with me and was a source of constant inspiration throughout the completion of this project. My gratitude also goes to the project co-advisor, **Dr. Chan Sei** for his concern, ideas and guidance throughout the period of this study and for making available a digital load-flow package which is used extensively in this work.

I'm also would like to express my special gratitude to my family for their inspiration and invaluable support along the duration of my studies until this thesis is completed. Last but not least, to **all my colleagues** for their valuable assistance who have helped me directly or indirectly in carrying out the work and reached the goal.

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CHAPTER 1

1. INTRODUCTION

Load flow (or power flow) is the solution for the static operating condition of an electric-power transmission system, and is the most frequently performed of routine digital-computer power network calculations. The data obtained from load-flow studies are increasingly being used to solve very large systems and to solve multiple cases for purposes such as for the studies of normal operating mode, contingency analysis, outage security assessment and complicated calculations such as optimization and stability. Contingency analysis is always carried out to check if a system, which is currently in normal state, will continue to be in normal state when a contingency analysis occurs.

Load-flow calculations are performed in power-system planning, operational planning and operation/control. The objective of load-flow calculations is to determine the steady-state operating characteristics of the power generation/transmission system for a given set of busbar loads. The solution is expected to provide information of voltage magnitudes and angles, active and reactive power flows in the individual transmission units, losses and the reactive power generated or absorbed at voltage-controlled buses.

The relative properties and performances of different load-flow methods can be influenced substantially by the types and sizes of problems to be solved, by the computing facilities available, and by the precise details of implementation. Every such