

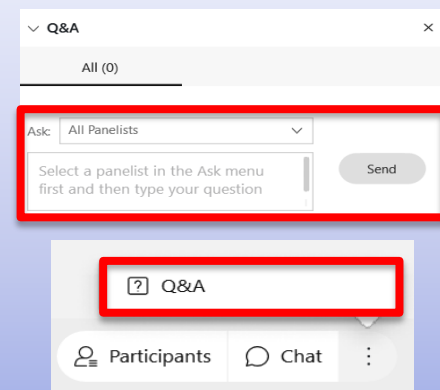
Open-Source Tools for System Operators – Focus on Power Flow Tools

G-PST Consortium Pillar 5
May 27, 2021

Housekeeping & WebEx Tips

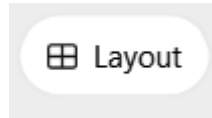
During the presentation(s):

- If you have a question:
 - Type it in the Q&A box
 - They will be addressed during our Q&A session at the end.
- This webinar is being recorded and will be available on the G-PST website.



Change layout:

- Grid – All videos shown
- Stage – Speaker highlighted, other videos below
- Focus – Only speaker video shown



Audio Issues?

- Check audio outputs and volumes
- If listening by computer, try dialing in by phone
- If listening by phone, try using computer audio

Contributors

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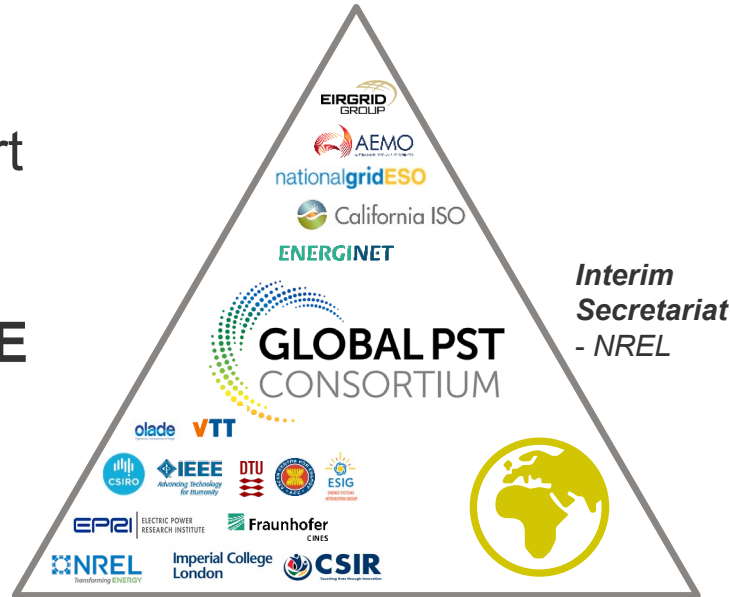
Global Power System Transformation (G-PST) Consortium

What?

A new global
Consortium
focused on support
to **power system**
operators with
advanced high RE
& other
low-emission
solutions

Who?

Founding System Operators



*G-PST Core Team
Technical Institutes*

*Developing Country System
Operators - Confirmed partners - Indonesia,
Vietnam, India, South Africa, and Peru*

How?

5 Pillars

1. System Operator Research and Peer Learning
2. System Operator Technical Assistance
3. Workforce Development
4. Localized Technology Adoption Support
5. Open Tools and Data

How You Can Engage

- Join our network to receive webinar invitations, our newsletter and other important updates - <https://globalpst.org/get-involved/>.
- Engage in our regional peer learning networks and/or pillar groups – submit interest in particular pillars through the website - <https://globalpst.org/get-involved/>
- Reach out to explore remote light touch technical assistance or with any questions at: globalpst@nrel.gov

Pillar 5 Introduction

How to find a useful tool for a specific problem

- High VRE shares call for new capabilities in analysis tools
- Tools are needed both for learning and for analysis
- New tools need to demonstrate capability and they require validation, benchmarking, as well as support

Planning: cap expansion, Integrated Planning models	Operation – PCM, UCED	Stability
Load Flow	Inertia	Data analytics
Contingency analysis	Open source data to model input	State estimation

Pillar 5 Open Source Tools & Data - Vision

Portal

- Access to useful tools, for each modelling issue: starting with power flow, inertia, and stability
- Description on the strengths and weaknesses/applicability

Interface

- Model/tool integration (data and workflow management)
- Easy-to-use simple tools (with learning focus) and High fidelity tools (for advanced uses) with same datasets and enabling model linkage

Improvement

- Leverage partner engagements to make tools more accessible and applicable
- From offline, analytical use towards real-time tools

Why open-source?

Advantages:

- Transparency
- Free
- Available source code for customization/extension
- Minimizes duplicate efforts
- Community oriented
- Focus on research

Disadvantages:

- Maintenance burden
- Ambiguous revenue/funding
- IP protection
- Focus on research

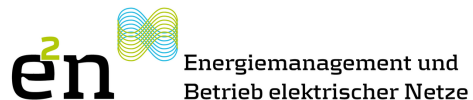
Common concerns:

- Support
- Security
- Validation



pandapower

pandapower



Official website:

<http://www.pandapower.org/>

GitHub repository:

<https://github.com/e2nIEE/pandapower>

Documentation:

<https://pandapower.readthedocs.io>

Useful links

Background: Python ecosystem



- Python is an open-source general purpose interpreted programming language
- Most popular programming language with a large community that provides thousands of packages
- Python supports data analysis and visualization, extensibility, automation and parallelization of workflows

Background: Python ecosystem

Benefits of Python for pandapower:

- Power system analysis can be part of a larger workflow in the same environment
- Parallelization possibilities
- Access to a wide range of libraries to extend standard pandapower capabilities
- Popularity of Python makes it easier to find and hire talent to work with pandapower

Background: pandas



- pandas is an open-source data analysis and manipulation library
- Provides a DataFrame object to store and manipulate tabular data
- Supports different data formats e.g. CSV, Excel, JSON, SQL
- Provides functionality to read, manipulate, visualize and save data

Background: pandas

Benefits of pandas for pandapower:

- Organizing data in a label-based tabular form
- Pre-processing of input data, as well as interpretation and visualization of calculation results
- Familiar to most Python users, which simplifies getting started with pandapower

Background: MATPOWER



- MATPOWER is an open-source package for MATLAB or GNU Octave
- Grid data can be exchanged using the .mat format
- Analysis capabilities:
 - power flow
 - continuation power flow
 - optimal power flow
 - unit commitment

Background: MATPOWER

Implementation gap addressed by pandapower:

- Practical parameters and standard types for elements
- Implementation of switches, 3-winding transformers
- Realistic grid topology
- Control framework
- Open file format
- 3-phase load flow

Why use pandapower?

- Automate workflows for power system analysis
 - Access to thousands of useful packages in Python
- No license limitations on parallelization for extensive calculations
 - Can be scaled on a high-performance computing (HPC) cluster
- Broad user base (over 100k downloads and growing) and productive use at Fraunhofer IEE and University of Kassel
 - Linus's law: "given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow"
 - Continuous quality improvement and addition of features by the community, Fraunhofer IEE, and the University of Kassel
- pandapower format allows automated screening of the grid data for irregularities, e.g., errors of data input

Types of devices and circuits that can be modeled with pandapower

Node elements:

- Shunt
- Load (incl. ZIP-load)
- Asymmetric load
- Motor
- Static generator
- Asymmetric static generator
- Synchronous generator
- External grid
- Shunt
- Ward
- Extended ward

Branch elements:

- Switch
- Line
- DC Line
- Impedance
- 2-W transformer
- 3-W transformer

Types of analysis possible using pandapower

- Power Flow
- Optimal Power Flow
- Controller simulation
- Time-series calculation (quasi-static analysis)
- State Estimation
- Short-Circuit Calculation
- Topological Graph Searches
- A customized analysis for a particular purpose

Interfaces with pandapower

- PowerModels.jl
 - Optimal power flow
 - Expansion planning
 - Optimal transmission switching
- pandapipes
 - fluid/gas pipe networks
- MATPOWER converter
- Further interfaces/converters possible by users



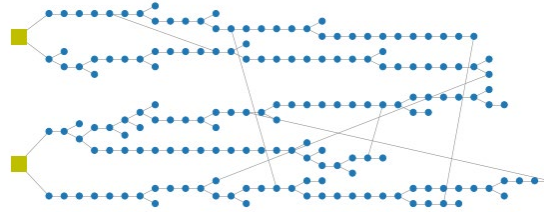
PowerModels



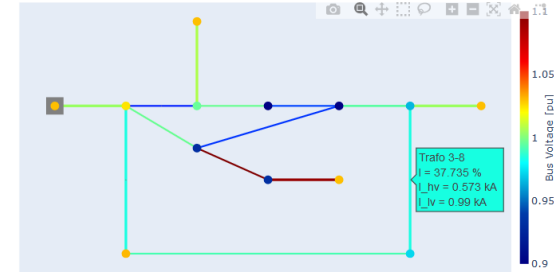
MATPOWER

Visualization capabilities

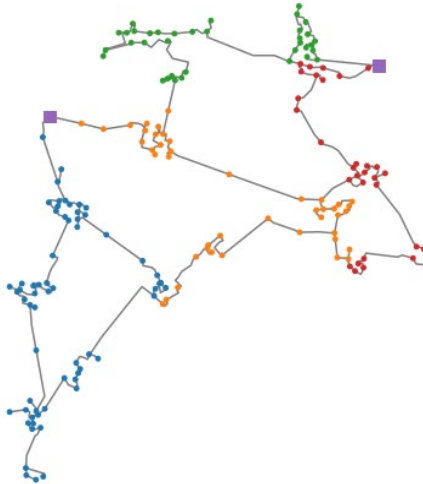
Create schematic coordinates with igraph



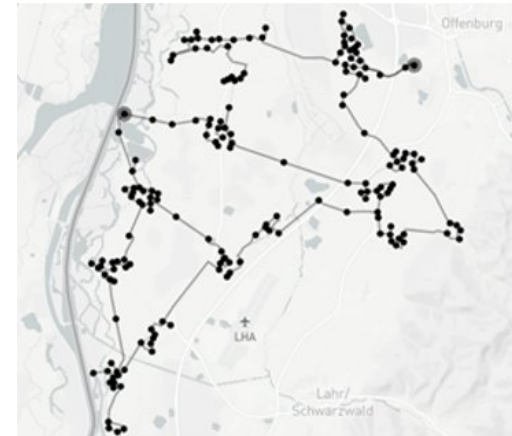
Visualize results with plotly



Identify and highlight topological zones

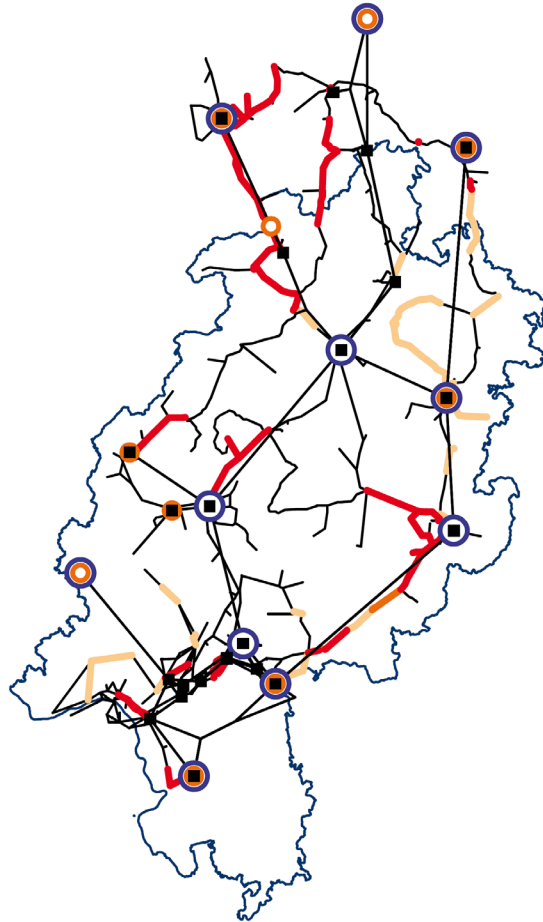


Visualize results with plotly mapbox

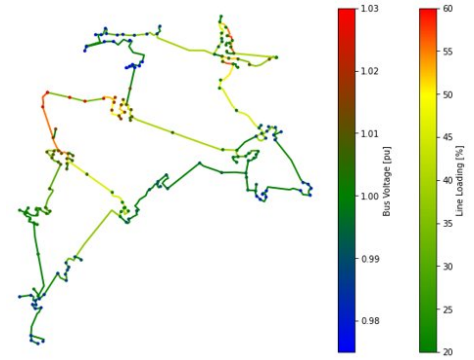


Visualization capabilities

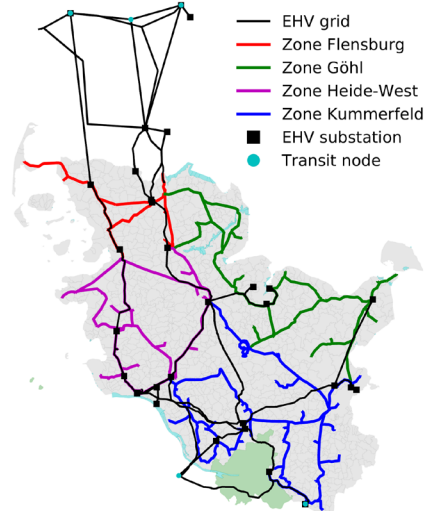
Results of a reinforcement study for HV grids



Visualize results with matplotlib

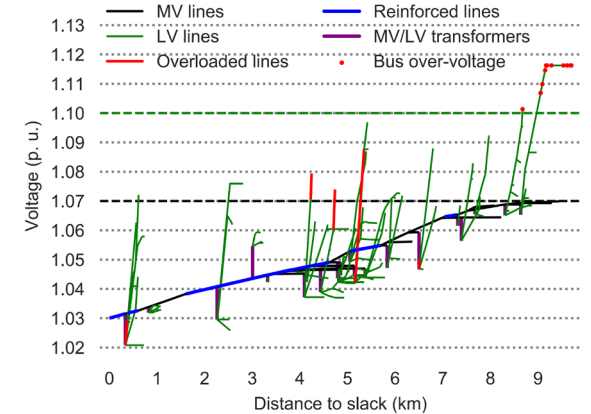
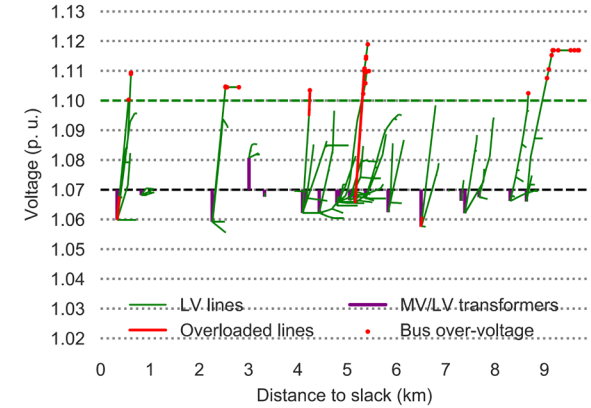
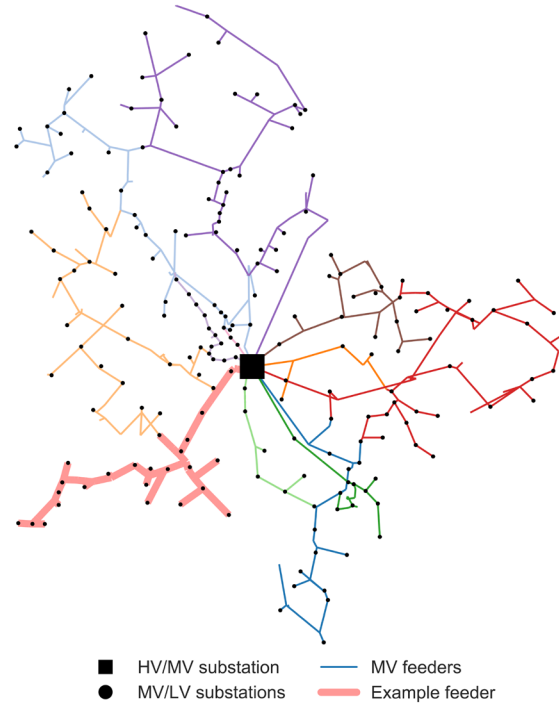


A grid with multiple voltage levels



Visualization capabilities

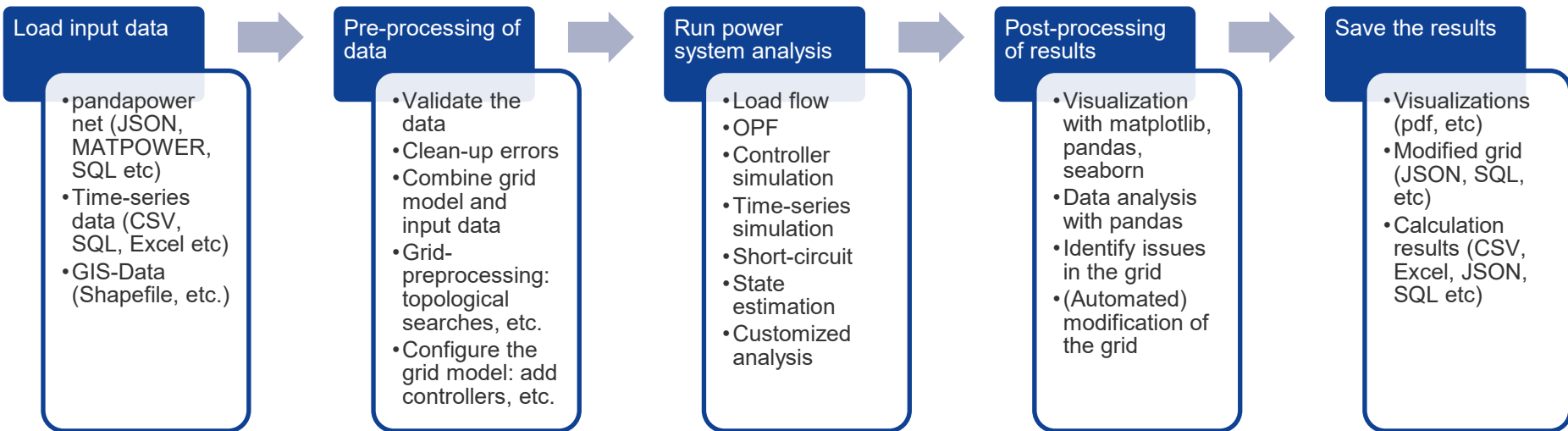
Results of a reinforcement study for HV grids



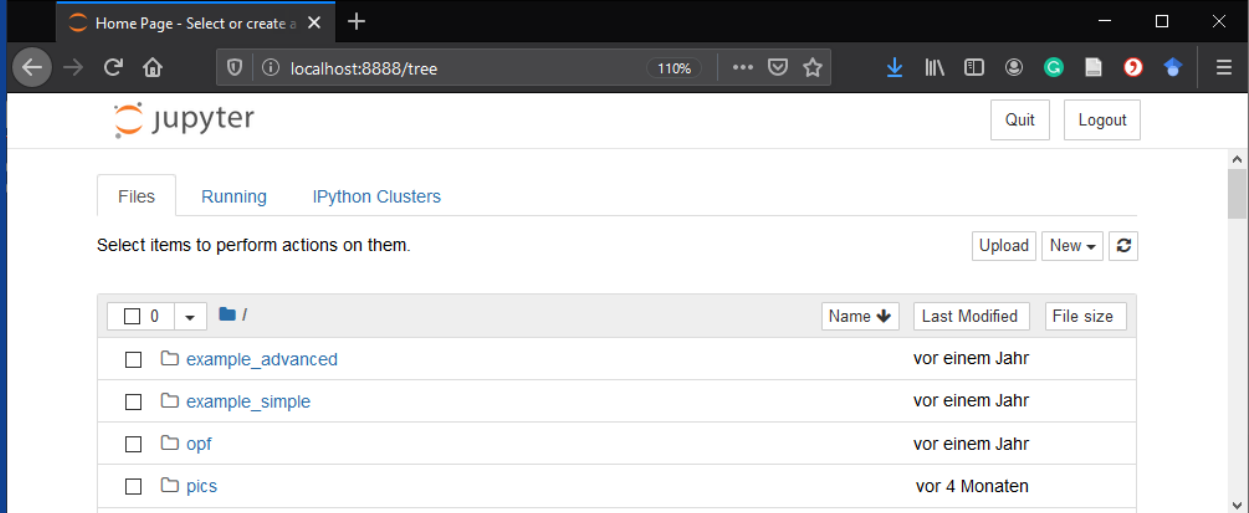
Python – pandapower Demo



Workflow using pandapower



pandapower tutorials



- We run examples with Jupyter Notebook: jupyter.org
- First, install pandapower and all required packages.
- Start command prompt.
- Navigate to the directory pandapower/tutorials.
- Run the command "jupyter notebook":

```
C:\>  
C:\>cd pandapower\tutorials  
C:\pandapower\tutorials>jupyter notebook
```

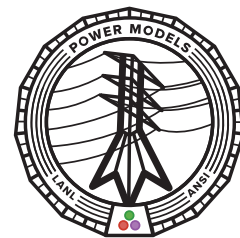
Next Steps

Please suggest future events!

Possible future webinars to showcase other tools:

- Julia:

- PowerModels.jl
- PowerSystems.jl & PowerSimulations.jl



PowerSystems.jl
PowerSimulations.jl

- Python:

- PyPSA
- Andes



Q&A

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