

Problem with MATPOWER:

When buses 18 and 33 are considered as PV buses (in 'case33_gen3_PV') with setting Qmin and Qmax, using runpf('case33_gen3_PV') command leads to unacceptable results because the voltage of these two buses reached the set value, violating the Qmax limits of DGs.

In 'case33_gen3_PV.m' file:

```
39 | 17 1 60 20 0 0 1 1 0 12.66 1 1.1 0.9;
40 | 18 2 90 40 0 0 1 1 0 12.66 1 1.1 0.9;
41 | 19 1 90 40 0 0 1 1 0 12.66 1 1.1 0.9;

...

54 | 32 1 210 100 0 0 1 1 0 12.66 1 1.1 0.9;
55 | 33 2 60 40 0 0 1 1 0 12.66 1 1.1 0.9;
56 | ];
57 |
58 | %% generator data
59 | % bus Pg Qg Qmax Qmin Vg mBase status Pmax Pmin Pc1 Pc2 Qc1min Qc1max Qc2
60 | mpc.gen = [
61 | 1 0 0 10 -10 1 100 1 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
62 | 33 0.2 0.100 0.100 -0.075 1 100 1 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
63 | 18 0.250 0.150 0.150 -0.080 1 100 1 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
64 | ];
```

Results of runpf():

```
>> runpf(case33_gen3_PV)
```

MATPOWER Version 7.1, 08-Oct-2020 -- AC Power Flow (Newton)

Newton's method power flow (power balance, polar) converged in 4 iterations.

Converged in 0.03 seconds

System Summary

How many?	How much?	P (MW)	Q (MVar)
Buses	33	Total Gen Capacity	30.0 -10.2 to 10.3
Generators	3	On-line Capacity	30.0 -10.2 to 10.3
Committed Gens	3	Generation (actual)	3.8 2.4
Loads	32	Load	3.7 2.3
Fixed	32	Fixed	3.7 2.3
Dispatchable	0	Dispatchable	-0.0 of -0.0 -0.0
Shunts	0	Shunt (inj)	-0.0 0.0
Branches	37	Losses ($I^2 * Z$)	0.17 0.14
Transformers	0	Branch Charging (inj)	- 0.0
Inter-ties	0	Total Inter-tie Flow	0.0 0.0
Areas	1		

Minimum

Maximum

Voltage Magnitude	0.976 p.u. @ bus 25	1.000 p.u. @ bus 1
Voltage Angle	-4.41 deg @ bus 18	0.00 deg @ bus 1
P Losses ($I^2 * R$)	-	0.03 MW @ line 2-3
Q Losses ($I^2 * X$)	-	0.02 MVar @ line 5-6

Bus Data

Bus #	Voltage		Generation		Load	
	Mag(pu)	Ang(deg)	P (MW)	Q (MVar)	P (MW)	Q (MVar)
1	1.000	0.000*	3.38	-0.31	-	-
2	0.998	-0.067	-	-	0.10	0.06
...						
17	0.996	-4.232	-	-	0.06	0.02
18	1.000	-4.412	0.25	0.85	0.09	0.04
...						
32	0.994	-4.112	-	-	0.21	0.10
33	1.000	-4.308	0.20	1.86	0.06	0.04

Total:			3.83	2.40	3.66	2.26

Finally, I used MATPOWER options to enforce the reactive power limits:

```
>> mpopt = mpoption;  
>> mpopt = mpoption(mpopt, 'pf.enforce_q_lims', 1, 'out.all', 1);  
>> results = runpf('case33_gen3_PV', mpopt)
```

MATPOWER Version 7.1, 08-Oct-2020 -- AC Power Flow (Newton)
Newton's method power flow (power balance, polar) converged in 4 iterations.
Gen 2 at upper Q limit, converting to PQ bus
Gen 3 at upper Q limit, converting to PQ bus
Newton's method power flow (power balance, polar) converged in 4 iterations.
Converged in 0.10 seconds

System Summary				
How many?	How much?	P (MW)	Q (MVAr)	
Buses	33	Total Gen Capacity	30.0	-10.2 to 10.3
Generators	3	On-line Capacity	30.0	-10.2 to 10.3
Committed Gens	3	Generation (actual)	3.8	2.3
Loads	32	Load	3.7	2.3
Fixed	32	Fixed	3.7	2.3
Dispatchable	0	Dispatchable	-0.0 of -0.0	-0.0
Shunts	0	Shunt (inj)	-0.0	0.0
Branches	37	Losses (I^2 * Z)	0.13	0.09
Transformers	0	Branch Charging (inj)	-	0.0
Inter-ties	0	Total Inter-tie Flow	0.0	0.0
Areas	1			
		Minimum	Maximum	
Voltage Magnitude	0.935 p.u. @ bus 32	1.000 p.u. @ bus 1		
Voltage Angle	-0.23 deg @ bus 16	0.57 deg @ bus 30		
P Losses (I^2*R)	-	0.04 MW @ line 2-3		
Q Losses (I^2*X)	-	0.02 MVAr @ line 5-6		

Generator Data				
Gen #	Bus #	Status	Pg (MW)	Qg (MVAr)
1	1	1	3.34	2.10
2	33	1	0.20	0.10
3	18	1	0.25	0.15
Total:			3.79	2.35

Bus Data						
Bus #	Voltage Mag(pu)	Angle(deg)	Generation P (MW)	Generation Q (MVAr)	Load P (MW)	Load Q (MVAr)
1	1.000	0.000*	3.34	2.10	-	-
2	0.997	0.013	-	-	0.10	0.06
...						
17	0.945	-0.208	-	-	0.06	0.02
18	0.946	-0.203	0.25	0.15	0.09	0.04
...						
32	0.935	0.522	-	-	0.21	0.10
33	0.935	0.544	0.20	0.10	0.06	0.04
Total:			3.79	2.35	3.66	2.26