### WROCLAW UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

### Lab 3 -Load flow calculation in meshed network

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# 1.Objective

to determine load flow in meshed and visualize the effect of reactive power variation at bus 2 network.

## 2. Exercise description

Network configuration is to be determined as follows:

- breaker W1 is switched on,
- breaker W2 is switched off to isolate generator from the station R-2 110/10 kV,
- breaker W3 is switched off to isolate generator from the R-3 110/10 kV,

## 3.Procedure

the task is to analyze the bus voltages for the three scenarios shown below:

Pg, MW	Qg, Mvar
14.1	0
14.1	6
14.1	-6

## 4. Scheme of analyzed power system

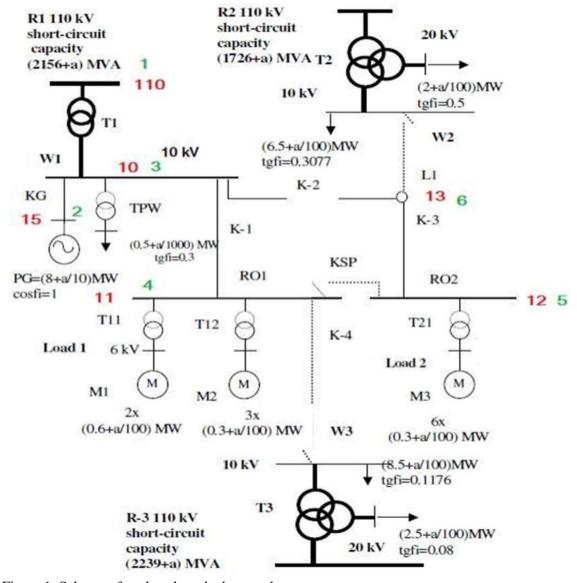


Figure 1: Scheme of analyzed meshed network

# 5. Code for calculating System parameters for a=61

% calculations of system parameter
a=61

```
Sb = 100; MVA
Ub = 10:%kV
Zb= (Ub)^2/Sb
% calculation for Generator(PG)
PG=(8+a/10)\%MW
% calculation for T1
% given parameter
SN T1 = 40; %MVA
UNH T1 = 115;%kv
UNL T1 = 11; %kV
uk T1 = (11+a/100);%percentage
Pcu_T1 = (205+a);%kW
PFe T1 = (33+a/10);%kW
I0_{T1} = (0.5+a/100);%percentage
%Parameters related to UNL T1 = 11 kV
R_T1=(((Pcu_T1*1e3)/(SN_T1*1e6))*(((UNL_T1)*1e3)^2/(SN_T1*1e6)))/Zb;%pu
X_T1=((uk_T1/100)*(((UNL_T1)*1e3)^2/(SN_T1*1e6)))/Zb;%pu
G T1= (PFe T1*1e3)/(((UNL T1)*1e3)^2);%pu
B T1= (I0 T1/100)*((SN T1*1e6)/((UNL T1)*1e3)^2);%pu
%Transformer 21(T21) parameter result
R_transformer1=[R_T1 X_T1 G_T1 B_T1];
R_{t1} = {'R_{T1}(pu)', 'X_{T1}(pu)', 'G_{T1}(pu)', 'B_{T1}(pu)'};
T1 Table =
table(R transformer1(:,1),R transformer1(:,2),R transformer1(:,3),R transformer1(:,4)
,'VariableNames',R t1)
% calculation for T21
%Transformer T21 calculations(two transformers connected in parallel)
%given parameters
S N = 3000; %kVA
u_k = (6+a/100); %percentage
U_NH = 10.5; %kV
U NL = 0.525; %kV
P Fe = (2.1+a/100); \%kW
P Cu = (11+a/100); %kW
I0 = (1+a/100); %percentage
%transformer T21 calculations
u_R = (P_Cu/S_N)*100; %percentage
u_x = sqrt(u_k^2 - u_R^2); %percentage
R_T21 = ((u_R/100)*(U_NH^2/(S_N/1000)))/2; %pu, divided by 2 for parallel transformer
X_{T21} = ((u_x/100)*(U_NH^2/(S_N/1000)))/2; %pu, divided by 2 for parallel transformer
G T21 = (P Fe/((U NH^2)*1e3))*2; % pu, multiplied by 2 for parallel transformer
B_T21 = ((I0/100)*((S_N)/((U_NH^2)*1e3)))*2; %pu, multiplied by 2 for
paralleltransformer
%Transformer 21(T21) parameter result
R transformer21=[R T21 X T21 G T21 B T21];
R_{t21} = {'R_{T21}(pu)', 'X_{T21}(pu)', 'G_{T21}(pu)', 'B_{T21}(pu)'};
T21 Table =
table(R transformer21(:,1),R transformer21(:,2),R transformer21(:,3),R transformer21(
:,4),'VariableNames',R t21)
% calculation for T11
% given parameter
SN T11 = 2000; %KVA
UNH_T11 = 10;%kv
UNL_T11 = 6; %kV
uk T11 = (6+a/100);%percentage
```

```
Pcu T11 = (17+a/100);%kW
PFe T11 = (3.1+a/100);%kW
I0 T11 = (1.2+a/100);%percentage
%Parameters related to UNL T11 = 6 kV
R_T11=(((Pcu_T11*1e3)/(SN_T11*1e3))*((UNL_T11*1e3)^2/(SN_T11*1e3)))/Zb;%pu
X T11=((uk T11/100)*((UNL T11*1e3)^2/(SN T11*1e3)))/Zb;%pu
G_T11= (PFe_T11*1e3)/((UNL_T11*1e3)^2);%pu
B_T11= (I0_T11/100)*((SN_T11*1e3)/(UNL_T11*1e3)^2);%pu
%Transformer 11(T11) parameter result
R_transformer11=[R_T11 X_T11 G_T11 B_T11];
R t11 = {'R T11(pu)', 'X T11(pu)', 'G T11(pu)', 'B T11(pu)'};
T11 Table =
table(R transformer11(:,1),R transformer11(:,2),R transformer11(:,3),R transformer11(
:,4), 'VariableNames', R_t11)
% calculation for T12
% given parameter
SN T12 = 1000; %KVA
UNH T12 =10.5;%kv
UNL_T12 = 525; %V
uk_T12 = (6+a/100);%percentage
Pcu_T12= (11+a/100);%kW
PFe_T12 = (2.1+a/100); %kW
I0_{T12} = (1.0+a/100);%percentage
%Parameters related to UNL T12 = 525V
R T12=(((Pcu T12*1e3)/(SN T12*1e3))*((UNL T12)^2/(SN T12*1e3)))/Zb;%pu
X_T12=((uk_T12/100)*((UNL_T12)^2/(SN_T12*1e3)))/Zb;%pu
G T12= (PFe T12*1e3)/((UNL T12)^2);%pu
B_T12= (I0_T12/100)*((SN_T12*1e3)/(UNL_T12)^2);%pu
%Transformer 12(T12) parameter result
R_{transformer12=[R_{T12} X_{T12} G_{T12} B_{T12}];
R_{t12} = {'R_{T12}(pu)', 'X_{T12}(pu)', 'G_{T12}(pu)', 'B_{T12}(pu)'};
T12 Table =
table(R_transformer12(:,1),R_transformer12(:,2),R_transformer12(:,3),R_transformer12(
:,4),'VariableNames',R t12)
% calculation for TPW
% given parameter
SN_TPW = 630; %KVA
UNH_TPW = 10.5;%kv
UNL_TPW = 400; %V
uk_TPW = (6+a/100);%percentage
Pcu TPW = (6.6+a/100);%kW
PFe TPW = (1.47+a/100);%kW
IO TPW = (1.6+a/100);%percentage
%Parameters related to UNL TPW = 400 V
R TPW=(((Pcu TPW*1e3))(SN TPW*1e3))*((UNL TPW)^2/(SN TPW*1e3)))/Zb;%pu
X_TPW=((uk_TPW/100)*((UNL_TPW)^2/(SN_TPW*1e3)))/Zb;%pu
G TPW= (PFe TPW*1e3)/((UNL TPW)^2);%pu
B_TPW= (I0_TPW/100)*((SN_TPW*1e3)/(UNL_TPW)^2);%pu
%Transformer TPW(TPW) parameter result
R transformerTPW=[R TPW X TPW G TPW B TPW];
R_{tpw} = \{'R_{tpw} = \{'R_{tpw}(pu)', 'X_{tpw}(pu)', 'G_{tpw}(pu)', 'B_{tpw}(pu)'\};
TPW Table =
table(R_transformerTPW(:,1),R_transformerTPW(:,2),R_transformerTPW(:,3),R_transformer
TPW(:,4),'VariableNames',R_tpw)
% line cable parameter
```

```
% Al Cable 3x240 mm^2 per km parameters
R Al Cable 3x240 mm squire=0.128;%ohm/km
X Al Cable 3x240 mm squire=0.080;%ohm/km
S Al Cable 3x240 mm squire=95;%MikroS/km
%cable length for K-1,K-2,k-3,KSP and KG
L K 1=(0.485+a/10);%km
L K 2=(1.7+a/10);% km
L K 3=(2.13+a/10);\% km
L KSP=(0.3+a/100);%km
L KG=(0.05+a/10);%km
% parameter calculation for cable 1...k-1
R_k_1=L_K_1*R_Al_Cable_3x240_mm_squire;%pu
X k 1=L K 1*X Al Cable 3x240 mm squire; %pu
S_k_1=L_K_1*S_Al_Cable_3x240_mm_squire *1e-6;%pu
%cable1 parameter result
R cable1=[R k 1 X k 1 0 S k 1];
r_{cable1} = {'R_k1(pu)', 'X_k1(pu)', 'G_k1(pu)', 'B_k1(pu)'};
cable1 Table =
table(R_cable1(:,1),R_cable1(:,2),R_cable1(:,3),R_cable1(:,4),'VariableNames',r_cable
1)
%parameter calculation for cable 2...k-2
R_k_2=L_K_2*R_Al_Cable_3x240_mm_squire;%pu
X k 2=L K 2*X Al Cable 3x240 mm squire; %pu
S k 2=L K 2*S Al Cable 3x240 mm squire *1e-6;%pu
%cable2 parameter result
R cable2=[R k 2 X k 2 0 S k 2];
r_{cable2} = {'R_k2(pu)', 'X_k2(pu)', 'G_k2(pu)', 'B_k2(pu)'};
cable2 Table
=table(R_cable2(:,1),R_cable2(:,2),R_cable2(:,3),R_cable2(:,4),'VariableNames',r_cabl
e2)
%parameter calculation for cable-3....K 3
R k 3=L K 3*R Al Cable 3x240 mm squire; %pu
X k 3=L K 3*X Al Cable 3x240 mm squire; %pu
S k 3=L K 3*S Al Cable 3x240 mm squire *1e-6;%pu
%cable3 parameter result
R_{cable3}=[R_k_3 X_k_3 0 S_k_3];
r_{cable3} = {'R_k3(pu)', 'X_k3(pu)', 'G_k3(pu)', 'B_k3(pu)'};
cable3_Table =
table(R_cable3(:,1),R_cable3(:,2),R_cable3(:,3),R_cable3(:,4),'VariableNames',r_cable
3)
%parameter calculation for cable KSP...kSP
R KSP=L KSP*R Al Cable 3x240 mm squire;%pu
X_KSP=L_KSP*X_Al_Cable_3x240_mm_squire;%pu
S_KSP=L_KSP*S_Al_Cable_3x240_mm_squire *1e-6;%pu
%cable KSP parameter result
R_cableKSP=[R_KSP X_KSP 0 S KSP];
r cableKSP = {'R KSP(pu)', 'X KSP(pu)', 'G KSP(pu)', 'B KSP(pu)'};
cableKSP Table =
table(R cableKSP(:,1),R cableKSP(:,2),R cableKSP(:,3),R cableKSP(:,4),'VariableNames'
,r cableKSP)
% parameter calculation for cable KG...KG
R KG=L KG*R Al Cable 3x240 mm squire; %pu
X_KG=L_KG*X_Al_Cable_3x240_mm_squire;%pu
S_KG=L_KG*S_Al_Cable_3x240_mm_squire *1e-6;%pu
%cableKG parameter result
```

```
R cableKG=[R KG X KG 0 S KG];
r_cableKG = {'R_KG(pu)', 'X_KG(pu)', 'G_KG(pu)', 'B_KG(pu)'};
cableKG Table =
table(R_cableKG(:,1),R_cableKG(:,2),R_cableKG(:,3),R_cableKG(:,4),'VariableNames',r_c
ableKG)
% load parameter calculation
%LOAD at Bus 3
PLoad bus3=(0.5+a/1000)/Sb;%pu
tgfi bus3=0.3;
QLoad bus3=(PLoad bus3*tgfi bus3);%pu
%Results of load bus 3
R_load_bus3=[PLoad_bus3 QLoad_bus3];
R load bus = {'PLoad bus3(pu)', 'QLoad bus3(pu)'};
load_bus3_Table = table(R_load_bus3(:,1),R_load_bus3(:,2),'VariableNames',R_load_bus)
% induction moter 1(IM-1)
%2 induction motors - 2 pairs of poles i.e. p=2
PNM1 = 2*(0.6+a/1000); MW, two motors
UNM1=6; %kV
cos phin1=(0.86+a/1000);
Eff n1=0.97;
kLR = (4+a/100);
Pn_M1=(PNM1/Eff_n1)/Sb; %pu
SN M1=Pn_M1/cos_phin1;
phi1=acosd(cos phin1);
phi_m1=phi1*pi/180;
tg1=tan(phi m1);
On M1=(Pn M1*tg1);%pu
%induction motor 1(IM1) parameter result
R IM1 load=[Pn M1 Qn M1];
R_{IM1} = {'Pd_{M1}(pu)', 'Qd_{M1}(pu)'};
IM1Load_Table = table(R_IM1_load(:,1),R_IM1_load(:,2),'VariableNames',R_IM1);
% induction moter 2(IM-2)
%3 induction motors - 1 pair of poles, i.e p=1
PNM2=3*(0.3+a/1000); MW, three motors
UNM2=0.5;%kV
cos phin2=(0.83+a/1000);
Eff n2=0.94;
kLR = (5+a/100);
Pn_M2=(PNM2/Eff_n2)/Sb;%pu
SN M2=Pn M2/cos phin2;
phi2=acosd(cos phin2);
phi M2=phi2*pi/180;
tg2=tan(phi M2);
Qn_M2=(Pn_M2*tg2);%pu
%induction motor 2(IM2) parameter result
R_IM2_load=[Pn_M2 Qn_M2];
R_{IM2} = {'Pd_{M2}(pu)', 'Qd_{M2}(pu)'};
IM2Load Table = table(R IM2 load(:,1),R IM2 load(:,2),'VariableNames',R IM2);
%bus 4 Load
w=Pn M1+Pn M2;
da=Qn_M1+Qn_M2;
R load bus4=[w da];
R_load_bus = {'Pload_bus4(pu)', 'Qload_bus4(pu)'};
load_bus4_Table = table(R_load_bus4(:,1),R_load_bus4(:,2),'VariableNames',R_load_bus)
% induction moter 3(IM-3)
```

```
%6 induction motors - 1 pair of poles, i.e p=1
%6 induction motors
P NM = (0.3 + a/100);\% in MW
U NM=0.5;%IN KV
K_LR=(7+a/100);
cos fin=(0.83+a/1000);
cos_fik=(0.3+a/1000);
effi_n=0.94;
effi M=0.97; %efficiency of motor
%calculations
% for 1 motor normaly loaded
P_N=P_NM/effi_M;
S N=P N/cos fin;
fin=acosd(cos_fin);
Q_N=P_N*tan(fin);
% for 1 motor during start
sin_fik=sqrt(1-(cos_fik)^2);
P K=K LR*S N*cos fik;
Q K=K LR*S N*sin fik;
%for 3 motor normaly loaded and 3 motor during start
Pd_MW = (0*P_N + 6*P_K)/Sb;%pu
Qd_Mvar=(0*Q_N + 6*Q_K)/Sb;%pu
%induction motor 3(IM3) parameter result
R IM3 load=[Pd MW Qd Mvar];
R_{IM3} = {'Pd_{M3}(pu)', 'Qd_{M3}(pu)'};
IM3Load_Table = table(R_IM3_load(:,1),R_IM3_load(:,2),'VariableNames',R_IM3)
6. Result of system parameters
a = 61
Zb = 1
PG = 14.1000
T1_Table =
  1×4 table
                                G_T1(pu)
    R T1(pu)
                 X_T1(pu)
                                              B T1(pu)
    0.020116
                  0.3512
                               0.00032314
                                              0.0036694
T21_Table =
  1×4 table
```

R_T21(pu)	X_T21(pu)	G_T21(pu)	B_T21(pu)
0.071111	1.2125	4.9161e-0	5 0.00087619
T11_Table =			
1×4 table			
R_T11(pu)	X_T11(pu)	G_T11(pu)	B_T11(pu)
0.15849	1.1898	0.0001030	6 0.0010056
T12_Table =			
1×4 table			
R_T12(pu)	X_T12(pu)	G_T12(pu)	B_T12(pu)
0.0032	0.018219	0.0098322	0.058413
TPW_Table =			
1×4 table			
R_TPW(pu)	X_TPW(pu)	G_TPW(pu)	B_TPW(pu)
0.0029065	0.016787	0.013	0.087019
cable1_Table =			
1×4 table			
R_k1(pu)	X_k1(pu)	G_k1(pu)	B_k1(pu)
0.84288	0.5268	0	0.00062558
cable2_Table =			

1×4 table

1×2 table

load\_bus4\_Table =

1×2 table

# 7. Input data file

It is worth mentioning that this input data is the same for all the three scenarios except that the reactive power at bus 2 must be varied between 0, 6 and -6 Mvar while keeping the active power constant at 14.1MW.

%b	us	name ty	ype	Un_kV	' Um	Uk_	st	Pd	Qd	Pg		Qg	Psh	Qs	h
%	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9		10	11	12	
	1	110	3	110.00	1.0000	0 0.	0.000	0.00	000	0.00000	0.0	0000	0.000	90 0.00	100
	2	15	1	10.00	1.0000	0 0.	0.000	0.00	000	0.141	0		0.000	90.00	100
	3	10	1	10.00	1.0000	0 0.	0.005	61 0.00	1683	0.00000	0.0	0000	0.000	90.00	100
	4	11	1	10.00	1.0000	0 0.	0 0.025	15 0.01	1635	0.00000	0.0	0000	0.000	90 0.00	100
	5	12	1	10.00	1.0000	0 0.	0 0.173	355 0.44	834	0.00000	0.0	0000	0.000	90.00	100
	6	13	1	10.00	1.0000	0 0.	0.000	0.00	000	0.00000	0.0	0000	0.000	90 0.00	100
];															
% na	ame_from	name_t No	_fr	om N0_to	R	X	G	В	Smax	tm	tk_st	tmin	tmax	dtr	st
%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	110	10	1	3	0.020116	0.3512	0.0003231	-0.0036694	0.40000	1.00	0.0	.79804 1	1.10200	0.012660	1
	10	11	3	4	0.84288	0.5268	0	0.00062558	0.05000	0.000	0.0	.00000 (	0.00000	0.0	1
	11	12	4	5	0.11648	0.0728	0	8.645e-05	0.05000	0.000	0.0	.00000 (	0.00000	0.0	0
	13	10	6	3	0.9984	0.624	0	0.000741	0.05000	0.000	0.0	.00000 (	0.00000	0.0	1
	13	12	6	5	1.0534	0.6584	0	0.00078185	0.05000	0.000	0.0	.00000 (	0.00000	0.0	1
	15	10	2	3	0.7872	0.492	0	0.00058425	0.12000	0.000	0.0 0.	.00000 (	0.00000	0.0	1
1.															
];															

## 8. output Results

### 8.1. Results of the first scenario (Pg= 14.1 MW and Qg=0 Mvar)

```
>> esrm
plikdat =
  'esrmdat61'
                    normaNZB= 0.141000
normaNZB= 0.01717676
0.00253079
ITERACJA =1 signdetJ = -1
ITERACJA =2 signdetJ = -1
ITERACJA =3 signdetJ = -1
ITERACJA =4 signdetJ = -1
                    normaNZB=
                              0.00016334
ITERACJA =5 signdetJ = -1
                              0.00000082
                    normaNZB=
Brak wezlow TYP=5
______
Time after the solution of nodal equations: 0.02 secs
______
         Um Uk st Un kV Pg(MW) Qg(MVAR) Pd(MW) Qd(MVAR)
      _______
______
   110 3 1.0000 0.0 110.00 -0.46
                            11.06
                           -0.00
    15 1 1.0642
             4.1 10.00 14.10
    10 1 0.9619 0.2 10.00
                     0.00 0.00
                                0.56
                                       0.17
                                2.51
    11 1 0.9328 -0.0 10.00
                     0.00
                           0.00
                                      1.16
    12 1 0.6614 5.0 10.00
                           0.00
                     0.00
                                  5.73
                                      6.19
    13 1 0.8152
             2.1 10.00
                       0.00 -0.00
                           ----
                      ----
                                ----
                SUM:
                      13.64
                           11.06 8.81
                                      7.52
______
              FLOW at begin
          To
                              FLOW at end
  FROM
                                          SMAX
                                               BRANCH
losses
            P(MW) Q(MVAR)
                       pSF P(MW) Q(MVAR)
   BUS
        BUS
                                      pST
                                           MVA
                                               dP(MW)
dQ(MVAR)
            -----
______
=========
   110
          10 -0.46 11.06 0.00 0.52 -10.29 0.00
                                                40.00
0.055 0.769
```

1	LØ	11	2.59	1.15	0.00	-2.52	-1.16	0.00	5.00
0.074	-0.010								
BRANCH	l is switc	hed of	f						
1	L <b>1</b>	12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
0.000	0.000								
1	L3	10	-7.44	-7.22	0.00	9.05	8.16	0.00	5.00
1.610	0.947								
1	L3	12	7.44	7.22	0.00	-5.73	-6.19	0.00	5.00
1.710	1.026								
1	L5	10	14.10	-0.00	0.00	-12.72	0.80	0.00	12.00
1.382	0.804								
		-							
					T(	OTAL LOSSES	:	4.830	3.536

Time at the end of load flow computations: 0.02 secs

## 8.2. Results for the Second strategy (Pg= 14.1 MW and Qg=6 Mvar)

>> esrm

plikdat =

'esrmdat61'

ITERACJA =1	signdetJ = -1	normaNZB=	0.14100000
ITERACJA =2	signdetJ = -1	normaNZB=	0.01681093
ITERACJA =3	signdetJ = -1	normaNZB=	0.00192322
ITERACJA =4	signdetJ = -1	normaNZB=	0.00007782
ITERACJA =5	signdetJ = -1	normaNZB=	0.00000014

Brak wezlow TYP=5

\_\_\_\_\_

===

Time after the solution of nodal equations: 0.02 secs

\_\_\_\_\_\_

typ Um Uk\_st Un\_kV Pg(MW) Qg(MVAR) Pd(MW) Qd(MVAR)

=======	=======	=====		======	======	======	======
110	3 1.0000	0.0	110.00	-0.74	4.54	-	-
15	1 1.1113	1.4	10.00	14.10	6.00	-	-
10	1 0.9849	0.2	10.00	0.00	-0.00	0.56	0.17
11	1 0.9564	-0.0	10.00	0.00	0.00	2.51	1.16
12	1 0.7021	4.6	10.00	0.00	0.00	5.73	6.19
13	1 0.8469	1.9	10.00	0.00	-0.00	-	-
			SUM:	13.36	10.54	8.81	7.52

======	=======================================											
FR0 losses		То	FLOW a	t begin		FLOW at end			BRANCH			
	US dQ(MVAF		P(MW)	Q(MVAR)	pSF	P(MW)	Q(MVAR)	pST	MVA			
======	====== ========	:====: :	======	======	=====	======	=======	=====	========			
	10 0.430	10	-0.74	4.54	0.00	0.78	-4.11	0.00	40.00			
	10 -0.015	11	2.59	1.15	0.00	-2.52	-1.16	0.00	5.00			
BRANCI	H is swi	itched	off									
	11 0.000	12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00			
	13 0.829	10	-7.25	-7.09	0.00	8.68	7.92	0.00	5.00			
· ·	13 0.901	12	7.25	7.09	0.00	-5.73	-6.19	0.00	5.00			
	15 0.873	10	14.10	6.00	0.00	-12.60	-5.13	0.00	12.00			

```
-----
```

TOTAL LOSSES : 4.549 3.018

```
Time at the end of load flow computations: 0.04 secs

*** End of esrm() - see results in esrmout.m ***
```

## 8.3. Results for the Second strategy (Pg= 14.1 MW and Qg=-6 Mvar)

>> esrm

plikdat =

'esrmdat61'

Brak wezlow TYP=5

\_\_\_\_\_\_

===

Time after the solution of nodal equations: 0.05 secs

------

typ Um Uk\_st Un\_kV Pg(MW) Qg(MVAR) Pd(MW) Qd(MVAR)

=======	=======	=====		======	======	======	======
110	3 1.0000	0.0	110.00	0.62	18.48	-	-
15	1 1.0094	7.2	10.00	14.10	-6.00	-	-
10	1 0.9356	0.1	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.17
11	1 0.9056	-0.2	10.00	0.00	0.00	2.51	1.16
12	1 0.6083	5.4	10.00	0.00	0.00	5.73	6.19
13	1 0.7758	2.1	10.00	0.00	-0.00	-	-
			SUM:	14.72	12.48	8.81	7.52

========	=======================================											
FROM losses	То	FLOW a	t begin		FLOW at	t end	SMAX	BRANCH				
BUS dP(MW) dQ(I		P(MW)	Q(MVAR)	pSF	P(MW)	Q(MVAR)	pST	MVA				
========	=======================================	======	======	=====	======	=======	=====	========				
110 0.098 1.		0.62	18.48	0.00	-0.53	-16.96	0.00	40.00				
10 0.078 -0.0		2.59	1.16	0.00	-2.52	-1.16	0.00	5.00				
BRANCH is	switched	d off										
0.000 0.0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00				
13 1.905 1.		-7.75	-7.42	0.00	9.66	8.55	0.00	5.00				
13 2.022 1.		7.75	7.42	0.00	-5.73	-6.19	0.00	5.00				
15 1.812 1.		14.10	-6.00	0.00	-12.29	7.08	0.00	12.00				

---

-----

TOTAL LOSSES : 5.915 4.956

Time at the end of load flow computations: 0.06 secs

\*\*\* End of esrm() - see results in esrmout.m \*\*\*

## 9. Conclusion

The main points of this laboratory are summarized as follows.

### For scenario 1: generation at bus 2(Pg=14.1MW, Qg=0Mvar)

- Total active Power generation 13.64MW, and total reactive power generation 11.06Mvar
- $\triangleright$  Total active power demand (Pd)= 8.81MW, and total Reactive power demand (Qd)= 7.52Mvar
- Active power loss=4.830MW, reactive power loss=3.536Mvar

### For scenario 2: generation at bus 2(Pg=14.1MW, Qg=6Mvar)

- > Total active Power generation 13.36MW, and total reactive power generation 10.54Mvar
- $\triangleright$  Total active power demand (Pd)= 8.81MW, and total Reactive power demand (Qd)= 7.52Mvar
- Active power loss=4.549MW, reactive power loss= 3.018Mvar

### For scenario 3: generation at bus 2(Pg=14.1MW, Qg= -6 Mvar)

- > Total active Power generation 14.72MW, and total reactive power generation 12.48Mvar
- > Total active power demand (Pd)= 8.81MW, and total Reactive power demand (Qd)= 7.52Mvar
- Active power loss=5.915MW, reactive power loss=4.956Mvar

When the generator at bus 2 generates reactive power the power loss decreases and increases transmission efficiency. On the 0other hand, when it consumes reactive power the power loss increases as it is demonstrated in the above 3 scenarios.

Another very important point observed is the power loss is less in the messed network than in the radial network. The voltage profile is also better in the messed network than the radial network.