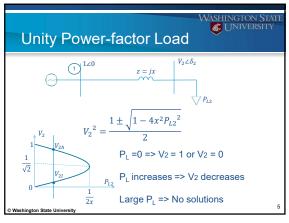
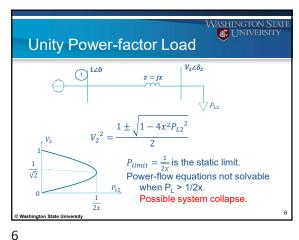
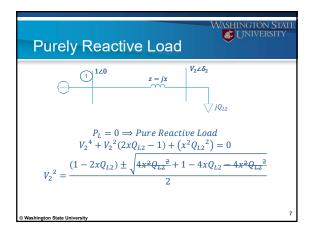


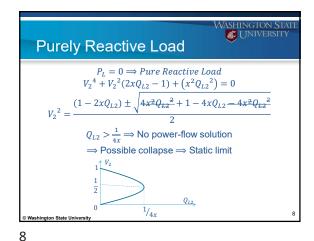
Power-flow Solution $-xP_{L2} = V_2 \sin \delta_2$ $-V_2^2 - xQ_{L2} = -V_2 \cdot \cos \delta_2$ $V_2^2 = (xP_{L2})^2 + V_2^4 + 2xQ_{L2}V_2^2 + (xQ_{L2})^2$ $V_2^4 + V_2^2(2xQ_{L2} - 1) + (x^2P_{L2}^2 + x^2Q_{L2}^2) = 0$ The Washington State University $V_2^4 + V_2^4 + V_$

Unity Power-factor Load $V_{2}^{4} + V_{2}^{2}(2xQ_{L2} - 1) + (x^{2}P_{L2}^{2} + x^{2}Q_{L2}^{2}) = 0$ $Q_{L2} = 0 \Rightarrow Unity PF Load$ $V_{2}^{4} + V_{2}^{2}(-1) + (x^{2}P_{L2}^{2}) = 0$ $V_{2}^{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4x^{2}P_{L2}^{2}}}{2}$ $V_{2}^{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4x^{2}P_{L2}^{2}}}{2}$ © Washington State University









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Analytical Example Summary

Bus voltages decline as loads increase

- · Multiple power-flow solutions exist
- Solution with nominal voltages the only reasonable solution
- Static limits beyond which power-flow solutions do not exist. Indication of potential system collapse.
- System operation needs to stay well away from static limits.

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