Name: Alam Ali Deep Learning course (Final Project report) Spring 2021

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Course Name: Deep Learning (ECE-GY-9123) (Course Project)

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Course Teacher: Prof. Chinmay Hegde

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Team Member: Alam Ali (Team member=1)

Deliverable 4: Final Project report

Title: Comparison of Traditional Optimization and Deep Learning (ML) techniques in ACOPF solvers

for obtaining ACOPF Optimal Solutions.

Problem Description:

Use of machine learning to obtain solutions to AC optimal power flow has recently been a very active area of research due to the astounding speedups that result from bypassing traditional optimization techniques. In this project, we train a neural network to emulate an iterative solver in order to approximately iterate towards the optimum and obtain an overall AC-feasible solution. Results shown for networks up to IEEE500 bus network indicates that the proposed method is capable of finding feasible, near-optimal solutions to ACOPF problems in

milliseconds on a laptop computer [1].

Literature Survey:

ACOPF is a canonical power systems operation problem that is at the heart of optimizing large-scale power networks. Solving this problem quickly and efficiently has been the subject of decades of research. One particularly interesting development in solving these problems is the use of machine learning techniques, such as deep learning to obtain ACOPF solutions [2] [3]. We will propose a deep learning model which aims to emulate an ACOPF solver, and we observe positive results on the chosen networks in terms of optimality gap, speed, and convergence success. Deep Learning approaches have been proposed to recover the power systems states and to

enhance solving optimal power flow problems [4].

Figure 1 below shows the architecture of proposed NN method in operation phase. By using this framework, we can determine optimal power generation set-points on timescales that are appropriate for balancing fluctuations in renewable generation and load. For this NN model, we will have a NN with three (3) hidden layers with ReLU,

tanh and linear activation functions.

Page | 1

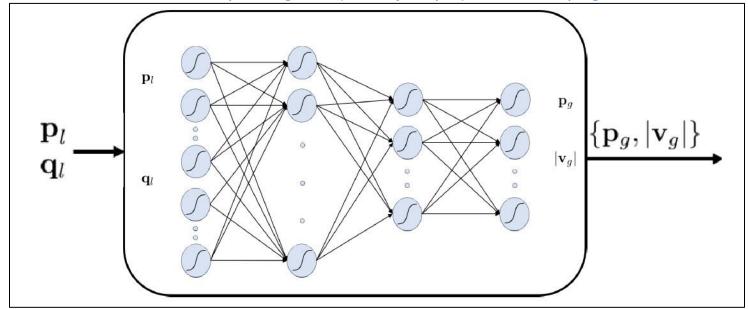


Fig 1: Proposed Deep Neural Network Machine Learning model.

Motivation:

We present a machine learning based method to obtain feasible solutions to ACOPF problem with negligible optimality gaps with fast timescales bypassing solving an ACOPF altogether. This is motivated by the fact that as power grids experiences increasing amounts of renewable power generation, controllable loads, and other inverter interfaced devices, fast system dynamics and quick fluctuations in power supply are likely to occur [5].

Many efforts have focused on linearizing the problem in order to solve ACOPF on faster timescales. We leverage historical data to learn a mapping between system loads and optimal generation values, enabling us to find near-optimal and feasible ACOPF solutions on faster timescales without actually solving an optimization problem.

ACOPF Optimization Problem:

ACOPF optimization problem can be formulated as follows:

$$min_{v,\{p_g,n,q_g,n\},n\in G} \qquad c(p_g) = \sum_{n\in G} c_n(p_{g,n})$$

$$subject to: \qquad \underbrace{p_{g,n}}_{g,n} \leq p_{g,n} \leq \overline{p_{g,n}}_{g,n}$$

$$\underbrace{q_{g,n}}_{q_{g,n}} \leq q_{g,n} \leq \overline{q_{g,n}}_{g,n}$$

$$\underbrace{|v|}_{h(v,p,q)} \leq 0$$

where, variables $p_{g,n}$ and $q_{g,n}$ denote the active and reactive power injections from generator installed at bus $n \in G$, and v represents voltage magnitude. p_g is a vector which collects active power injections from all generators and cost of power generation from generator at **bus n is** $c_n(p_{g,n})$.

All non — linear power flow equations are collected in h(v, p, q).

The objective of this proposed data-driven approach is to learn an underlying ACOPF mapping between the load demands at all load buses and all generators active power and voltage magnitude set points.

Approximate mapping between Loads and the Optimal Generation Solution:

Because the solution of ACOPF is on boundary of feasibility set, we aim at ensuring that NN outputs are in the interior of ACOPF feasibility set [6]. We generate training by solving the following restricted R-ACOPF problem.

$$min_{v,\{p_{g},n,q_{g},n\},n\in G} \qquad c(p_{g}) = \sum_{n\in G} c_{n}(p_{g,n})$$

$$subject to: \qquad \underline{p_{g,n}} \leq p_{g,n} \leq \overline{p_{g,n}}$$

$$\underline{q_{g,n}} \leq q_{g,n} \leq \overline{q_{g,n}}$$

$$\underline{|v|} + \lambda \leq v \leq \overline{|v|} - \lambda$$

$$h(v,p,q) = 0$$

Training samples generated by solving above problem are strictly in the interior of the voltage magnitudes feasibility set. Any bounded deviations in the learned mapping are expected to remain within the voltage limits. Parameter λ is an algorithmic tuning parameter that addresses the optimality and feasibility trade-off.

Description of Dataset:

For this project, we have generated IEEE 14-bus data, IEEE 30-bus data and IEEE-500 bus data (big data files) in excel sheet using MATPOWER MIPS solver. We loaded these excel sheets in Jupiter Notebook to test our neural network (NN) algorithm, and generate results and average problem solve times for ACOPF problem. Dataset (accessed by MATPOWER .mpc struct) comprising huge amount of data of more than 16,000 data points is attached in final report.

MATPOWER Interior Point Solver (MIPS) was used to generate the data and was used as the baseline for comparison with NN model. A single training sample consists of the pair $[x^k, x^{k+1}]$ obtained from solver.

Description of Neural Network (NN) Model:

Figure 2 below shows a Neural Network model layout and an overview of the testing phase of algorithm.

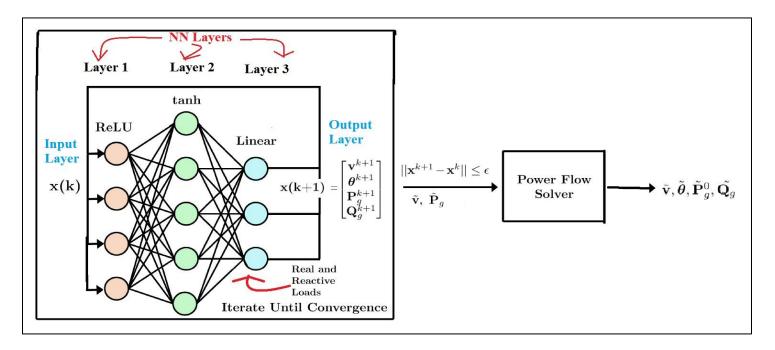


Fig 2: Model of Neural Network to approximate fast iterations towards the optimum power flow solution.

We will use Deep Learning based model $F_R(.)$ that takes x^k as an input and returns x^{k+1} as an output, such that

$$x^{k+1} = F_R(x^k),$$
 where, $vector\ x^k = [v^k, \theta^k, P_g^k, Q_g^k]^T$

Description of Loss Function:

For our model, we will train and test IEEE-14, IEEE-30 and IEEE 500 power bus data using two optimizers and the loss function used will be Mean square error (mse). One optimizer is Adam and second one is RMSprop.

Training details:

For the final report, Deep learning (NN) based method to solve OPF problem will be compared with conventional DCOPF. DCOPF does not produce an AC feasible solution, but it gives a good approximation for ACOPF and is used in many LMP-based markets to calculate prices and hence provides an interesting comparison between learning methods and traditional optimization techniques [1]. A single training sample consists of the pair x^k and x^{k+1} obtained from the solver. Tolerance ε of learning-based solver was set to 10^{-4} , where convergence is reached when $||x^{k+1} - x^k|| \le \varepsilon$.

Neural Network Problem formulation:

This problem is a general nonconvex optimization problem with n-dimensional optimization variable vector x, cost function $f(.): \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$, M equality constraints $g_i(x) = 0$ and P inequality constraints $h_i(x) \le 0$ as:

$$min_x \ f(x)$$
 $s.t \ g_i(x) = 0, \ for \ i = 1, 2, ..., M$
 $h_j(x) \le 0, \ for \ j = 1, 2, ..., P$

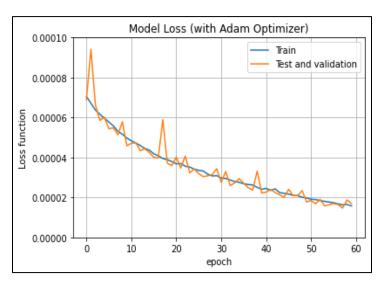
Instead of using Lagrangian functions or forming Hessian matrices, learning-based method uses a deep learning model $F_R(.): \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ that takes in x^k as an input and provides x^{k+1} as an output, written below as:

$$x^{k+1} = F(x^k)$$

Proposed model in this project is comprised of a fully connected three-layer neural network (NN) with feedback, where input x^k is the candidate optimal solution vector at iteration k. This model iteratively uses feedback from the output layer x^{k+1} to the input layer x^k until convergence occurs $|||x^{k+1} - x^k||| \le \varepsilon$.

Preliminary Results (Initial Testing):

I have tested this data with IEEE 14-bus and IEEE 30-bus power system. Model Loss functions with Adam Optimizer and RMSprop Optimizer have been found, and are plotted below. Model loss is lesser with Adam Optimizer, keeping in mind that same hyperparamters have been selected for tuning both networks.



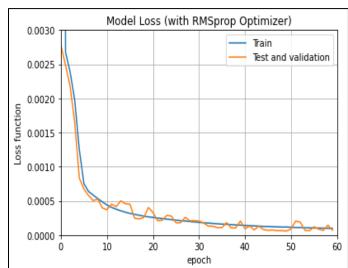


Fig 3: Model Loss with Adam Optimizer.

Fig 4: Model Loss with RMSprop Optimizer.

Simulation Results:

Table 1 below shows the comparison of average solve time of Deep Learning-based method ('NN') with two other cases (ACOPF flat started and DCOPC) across the 500-sample training set.

Table 1: Deep Learning solution finds ACOPF solutions faster than traditional OPF methods.

Power network type	OPF-type	Avg problem solve time (sec)
	ACOPF with flat start (traditional method)	0.41s
IEEE 14-bus	DCOPF (traditional method)	0.29s
	NN with PF (deep learning-based)	0.08s
	ACOPF with flat start (traditional method)	0.68s
IEEE 30-bus	DCOPF (traditional method)	0.51s
	NN with PF (deep learning-based)	0.12s
	ACOPF with flat start (traditional method)	3.24s
IEEE 500-bus	DCOPF (traditional method)	1.61s
	NN with PF (deep learning-based)	0.24s

Table 2 below shows the optimality gap (difference in cost function value) for the deep-learning ("NN") based OPF solution and traditional DCOPF solution.

Table 2: Optimality Gaps for deep-learning based method and DCOPF model.

Power network type	Average Gap for Neural Network case	Average Gap for DCOPF case
IEEE 14-bus	0.12%	1.53%
IEEE 30-bus	0.23%	2.08%
IEEE 500-bus	2.61%	10.05%

Project Outcomes:

Results show extremely fast convergence times for NN based method as compared to traditional DCOPC method.

Table comparison is done that shows learning-based method ("NN") is compared with 2 other cases across the 500-sample training set. We showed that for larger networks, the learning-based solution finds approximate solutions to ACOPF faster than it takes to find a solution to DCOPF, with a smaller optimality gap than DCOPF provides, and without the AC infeasibility of DCOPF.

Discussion about possible challenges:

Generating the code in Tensor flow was quite a challenge, because we had to learn OPF data modeling in python to generate this optimization for NN and DCOPF power flow models. It is observed that generating a diverse and representative dataset is an important thrust of research within learning-based OPF methods.

ACOPF is one of the most commonly solved problems in power systems. The current emphasis on integration of renewable sources and power electronics into modern grids, has increased the complexity of power flow calculations. Obtaining a feasible ACOPF solution in large-scale power systems is a very big challenge. Existence of multiple solutions causes certain initial points to lead to non-feasible solutions in which some operating network constraints are violated, hence NN network solves this problem.

Reflections on Results:

We learn a model that can predict an accurate solution over a fixed grid topology and constraints set, which further gives some measure of consistency in the solution space, meaning similar load distributions should correspond to similar generator settings. Neural networks have demonstrated the ability to model extremely complicated non-convex functions, making them highly attractive for this setting. A model can be trained off-line on historic data and used in real-time to make predictions on an optimal power setting [6].

Only a subset of variables was sent to the power flow solver because of huge amount of training data, but the ML model utilized information about the entire OPF solution for better informing the neural network model for iterating it towards the optimum solution [1]. Directions of future work include development of datasets or dataset generation methods for learning-based OPF, inclusion of additional constraints such as line flow limits, and speed or accuracy comparisons with other relaxations or convexifications.

Conclusions:

Name: Alam Ali

This research work provides a learning-based approximation for solving ACOPF problem. Initial results show that this method can achieve very fast convergence speeds with minimal optimality gaps, even converging faster and with more accuracy than DCOPF on large neural networks. Hence, a larger neural network with more training data and more hyperparamters tuning may improve these results even further. Black-box models (such as NN) do not offer grid operators much insight in decision-making. A combination of greater understanding of these models and increased failsafes can help expedite the potential use of these NN models in actual operation.

References:

- [1] Baker, K., "Emulating AC OPF solvers for Obtaining Sub-second Feasible, Near-Optimal Solutions", https://arxiv.org/abs/2012.10031, 2020arXiv201210031B, 2020.
- [2] A. Zamzam and K. Baker, "Learning optimal solutions for extremely fast AC optimal power flow," in IEEE SmartGridComm, December 2020, available at: https://arxiv.org/abs/2861719.
- [3] X. Pan, M. Chen, T. Zhao, and S. Low, "Deep OPF: A feasibility optimized deep neural network approach for AC optimal power flow problems," arXiv preprint arXiv:2007.0100, July 2020.
- [4] A. S. Zamzam, X. Fu, and N. D. Sidiropoulos, "Data-driven learning based optimization for distribution system state estimation," IEEE Transactions on Power Systems (to appear), 2019.
- [5] Y. Tang, K. Dvijotham, and S. Low, "Real-time optimal power flow," IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid, vol. 8, no. 6, pp. 2963–2973, Nov 2017.
- [6] D. K. Molzahn, S. S. Baghsorkhi, and I. A. Hiskens, "Semidefinite relaxations of equivalent optimal power flow problems: An illustrative example," in IEEE International Symposium on Circuits and Systems (ISCAS), May 2015, pp. 1887–1890.

Code:

Code on Jupyter notebook and Dataset (first two pages) follows on next pages.

```
# Project code for AC OPF solvers
from pandas import read csv
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.model selection import cross val score
from sklearn.model selection import KFold
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.python.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.python.keras.layers import Dense
from tensorflow.python.keras.layers import LeakyReLU
from tensorflow.python.keras.layers import BatchNormalization
from tensorflow.python.keras.wrappers.scikit_learn import KerasRegressor
from keras.constraints import max norm
# load dataset
system = "14"
dataframeX = read csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/14result overall in.csv", delimite
X = dataframeX.values[0:]
dataframeY = read csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/14result overall out.csv", delimit
Y = dataframeY.values
# split into input (X) and output (Y) variables
print (len(X))
print (X.shape)
print (len(Y))
print (Y.shape)
nsamples = X.shape[0]
npredictors = X.shape[1]
noutvars = Y.shape[1]
print (npredictors)
print (noutvars)
#print (X[1])
     70677
     (70677, 60)
```

70677 (70677, 38)

```
60
```

```
from google.colab import drive drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, c

```
model = Sequential() # do this every time to reset the model!
model.add(Dense(npredictors, input_dim=npredictors, kernel_initializer='normal'
model.add(Dense(10000, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(noutvars, activation='linear'))#,kernel_constraint=max_norm(3),
model.summary()
opt = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.00007)
model.compile(loss='mse', optimizer=opt, metrics=['mse', 'mae'])
```

Model: "sequential_6"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_16 (Dense)	(None, 60)	3660
dense_17 (Dense)	(None, 10000)	610000
dense_18 (Dense)	(None, 38)	380038

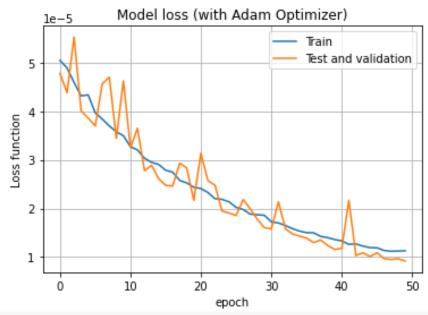
Total params: 993,698
Trainable params: 993,698
Non-trainable params: 0

history = model.fit(X, Y, epochs=50, batch_size=64, verbose=1, validation_split

```
model.save(system+'busNN.h5')
```

```
print(history.history.keys())
# "Loss"
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model loss (with Adam Optimizer)')
plt.ylabel('Loss function')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Test and validation'], loc='upper right')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

dict_keys(['loss', 'mse', 'mae', 'val_loss', 'val_mse', 'val_mae'])



```
model = Sequential() # do this every time to reset the model!
model.add(Dense(npredictors, input_dim=npredictors, kernel_initializer='normal'
model.add(Dense(10000, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(noutvars, activation='linear'))#,kernel_constraint=max_norm(3),

model.summary()
opt = tf.keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning_rate=0.00007)
model.compile(loss='mse', optimizer=opt, metrics=['mse', 'mae'])
```

Model: "sequential 8"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_22 (Dense)	(None, 60)	3660
dense_23 (Dense)	(None, 10000)	610000
dense_24 (Dense)	(None, 38)	380038

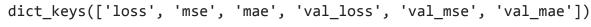
Total params: 993,698 Trainable params: 993,698 Non-trainable params: 0

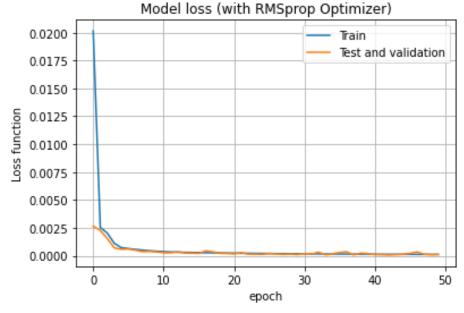
```
model.save(system+'busNN.h5')
```

history = model.fit(X, Y, epochs=50, batch_size=64, verbose=1, validation_split

```
print(history.history.keys())
# "Loss"
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
```

```
plt.title('Model loss (with RMSprop Optimizer)')
plt.ylabel('Loss function')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Test and validation'], loc='upper right')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



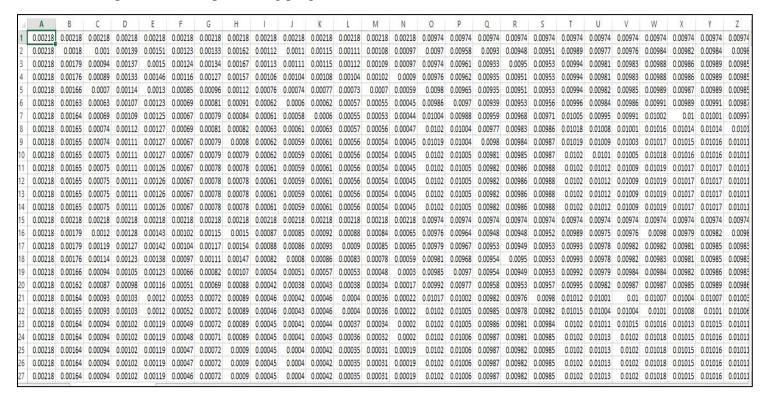


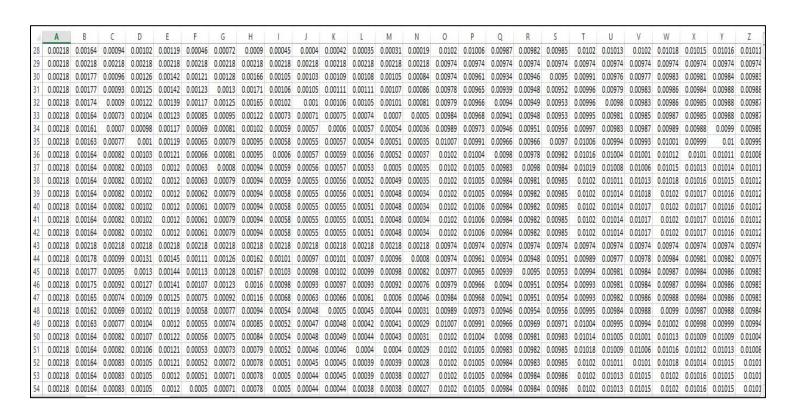
Name: Alam Ali, Net ID: aa8007, DL course project (Final report)

DL dataset (x(k)) and x(k+1) is given s.t x(k+1)=F(x(k))

This is a huge amount of data (more than 16,000 data points). So, I have just attached first two pages of data.

(1) x(k) is an input data to Deep Learning program.





Name: Alam Ali, Net ID: aa8007, DL course project (Final report) DL dataset (x(k) and x(k+1)) is given s.t x(k+1)=F(x(k)) (1) x(k+1) is an output data to Deep Learning program.

1	A	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	-1-	J	K	- 1	M	N	0	Р	Q	R	5	T	U	٧	W	Х	γ	Z
1	0	-0.05004	-0.15606	-0.10441	-0.08758	-0.12474	-0.11156	-0.07338	-0.13924	-0.14182	-0.13606	-0.1413	-0.14439	-0.16013	0.99439	0.97793	0.94167	0.96531	0.96883	1.01944	1.00287	1.00176	1.01222	1.01001	1.01252	1.00796
2	0	-0.05078	-0.16403	-0.10667	-0.08892	-0.12376	-0.11032	-0.06758	-0.1387	-0.14114	-0.13515	-0.14023	-0.14334	-0.15964	0.99942	0.9829	0.94578	0.9682	0.97157	1.02657	1.00858	1.01142	1.01757	1.01559	1.01879	1.01456
3	0	-0.05488	-0.16962	-0.11245	-0.09423	-0.13399	-0.11941	-0.07967	-0.14762	-0.1503	-0.14484	-0.15036	-0.15338	-0.16904	1.00165	0.98383	0.94764	0.96876	0.97209	1.02649	1.00905	1.01166	1.01807	1.016	1.01898	1.01452
4	0	-0.06798	-0.19522	-0.13665	-0.11574	-0.17557	-0.16115	-0.13955	-0.18713	-0.19017	-0.18556	-0.19179	-0.19467	-0.2093	1.00803	0.98732	0.94864	0.9686	0.97229	1.02633	1.01015	1.01349	1.01892	1.0167	1.01928	1.01441
5	0	-0.07265	-0.2044	-0.14656	-0.12472	-0.19654	-0.18032	-0.1677	-0.20542	-0.20891	-0.20538	-0.2125	-0.21519	-0.22846	1.01589	0.99452	0.95332	0.97214	0.97601	1.02828	1.01279	1.01517	1.0218	1.01946	1.02169	1.01643
6	0	-0.07113	-0.19711	-0.14402	-0.1228	-0.19954	-0.18321	-0.17714	-0.20707	-0.21068	-0.20771	-0.21499	-0.21757	-0.2299	1.03877	1.01784	0.97999	0.99198	0.99556	1.04084	1.02678	1.02248	1.03673	1.03404	1.03532	1.0293
7	0	-0.06896	-0.18949	-0.13996	-0.11945	-0.19685	-0.18117	-0.17887	-0.20383	-0.20737	-0.20464	-0.21177	-0.21425	-0.226	1.06	1.03927	1.00308	1.01197	1.01541	1.05788	1.04404	1.03584	1.05478	1.05198	1.05286	1.04661
8	0	-0.06914	-0.18925	-0.14074	-0.12022	-0.19878	-0.18329	-0.18255	-0.20569	-0.20924	-0.20653	-0.21366	-0.21614	-0.22783	1.0596	1.03955	1.00761	1.01335	1.01636	1.05942	1.04581	1.03805	1.05649	1.05366	1.05448	1.04817
9	0	-0.06929	-0.18917	-0.14095	-0.12039	-0.19903	-0.18384	-0.18353	-0.20614	-0.20965	-0.20687	-0.21389	-0.21639	-0.22817	1.05988	1.04042	1.00909	1.01439	1.01722	1.06	1.0475	1.04078	1.05787	1.05491	1.0554	1.04882
10	0	-0.06935	-0.18913	-0.14117	-0.12052	-0.19905	-0.18428	-0.18421	-0.20655	-0.20999	-0.20706	-0.21392	-0.21647	-0.2284	1.05997	1.04071	1.00963	1.01506	1.01768	1.05997	1.04965	1.04522	1.05936	1.05613	1.05601	1.0489
11	0	-0.06938	-0.18911	-0.1412	-0.12055	-0.19912	-0.18436	-0.18434	-0.20661	-0.21006	-0.20713	-0.21399	-0.21654	-0.22846	1.05999	1.0408	1.00954	1.01508	1.01771	1.06	1.04965	1.04521	1.05937	1.05615	1.05603	1.04893
12	0	-0.0694	-0.18911	-0.14121	-0.12056	-0.19913	-0.18438	-0.18438	-0.20663	-0.21008	-0.20715	-0.214	-0.21656	-0.22848	1.06	1.04087	1.00953	1.0151	1.01773	1.06	1.04964	1.04517	1.05937	1.05614	1.05603	1.04893
13	0	-0.0694	-0.18911	-0.14121	-0.12056	-0.19913	-0.18438	-0.18438	-0.20663	-0.21008	-0.20715	-0.214	-0.21656	-0.22848	1.06	1.04087	1.00954	1.0151	1.01773	1.06	1.04964	1.04516	1.05937	1.05614	1.05603	1.04893
14	0	-0.0694	-0.18911	-0.14121	-0.12056	-0.19913	-0.18438	-0.18438	-0.20663	-0.21008	-0.20715	-0.214	-0.21656	-0.22848	1.06	1.04087	1.00954	1.0151	1.01773	1.06	1.04964	1.04516	1.05937	1.05614	1.05603	1.04893
15	0	-0.05082	-0.12863	-0.1186	-0.09915	-0.15248	-0.13513	-0.09007	-0.17216	-0.17533	-0.16624	-0.17084	-0.1769	-0.20178	1.00194	0.98569	0.96511	0.96482	0.97022	1.01914	1.00084	1.00167	1.00813	1.00556	1.01038	1.00719
16	0	-0.0511	-0.13094	-0.12017	-0.09969	-0.15083	-0.13349	-0.08359	-0.17146	-0.17442	-0.16485	-0.16914	-0.17526	-0.20151	1.00625	0.99088	0.97225	0.96697	0.97196	1.02402	1.00428	1.00954	1.01074	1.00843	1.01413	1.01135
17	0	-0.05534	-0.13728	-0.12577	-0.10478	-0.15999	-0.14138	-0.09343	-0.17933	-0.18252	-0.17347	-0.17821	-0.18424	-0.20984	1.00816	0.99139	0.97277	0.96717	0.97219	1.02403	1.00469	1.01004	1.01115	1.00879	1.01433	1.01138
18	0	-0.06847	-0.16326	-0.14906	-0.12555	-0.20022	-0.17965	-0.14647	-0.21611	-0.21991	-0.21227	-0.21819	-0.22399	-0.24788	1.01413	0.99449	0.97304	0.96686	0.97214	1.0239	1.00596	1.01237	1.01222	1.0097	1.01478	1.01131
19	0	-0.07311	-0.17317	-0.15828	-0.13395	-0.22017	-0.19672	-0.17094	-0.23257	-0.23693	-0.23072	-0.23775	-0.24329	-0.26531	1.02369	1.00335	0.97892	0.97218	0.97758	1.02741	1.01064	1.01616	1.01713	1.01443	1.01897	1.01495
20		-0.07041													1.05694	1.03702	1.01059	1.00173	1.00706	1.04983	1.0349	1.03334	1.04268	1.03957	1.04286	1.03786
21		-0.07014						-0.17038						-0.25889		1.04011		1.00528	1.01046	1.05399	1.03941	1.03857	1.04721	1.04407	1.04722	1.04208
22	0	-0.07036	-0.16349	-0.15275	-0.13011	-0.22244	-0.19308	-0.17055								1.04078	1.01602	1.00842	1.013	1.06	1.0482	1.05357	1.05509	1.05169	1.05409	1.04828
23		-0.07048									-0.23117	1000						-	1.01357	1.05994	1.05141		1.05748		1.0551	1.04839
24		-0.07052			-0.13076		201000000000								- 37,000	1.04137		1.00955			1.05153	1.05995		1.05388	1.05525	1.04845
25		-0.07053				400000000000000000000000000000000000000		-0.16845							- 37,000		1.01734	-			1.05158	7000	77777		1.05528	
26	_	-0.07053						-0.16839						-0.2626	- 57,000	1.04139		-	1.01364		1.05158	7000	1.05779		1.05529	
27	0	-0.07053	-0.16293	-0.15325	-0.13085	-0.22631	-0.19298	-0.16839	-0.22877	-0.23447	-0.23241	-0.24206	-0.2467	-0.2626	1.06	1.04139	1.01735	1.00957	1.01364	1.06	1.05158	1.06	1.05779	1.05395	1.05529	1.04845

- 1	٨	В	C	D	Е	E	G	Н	1	ř.	V	1	М	N	0	р	0	R	S	т	n.	V	W	V	V	7
28	Α 0	-	-0.16203	-0.15325	-	-0.22631		-0.16839	-0 22877	-0.23///7	-D 232/11	-U 3/13UE		-0.2626		1.04139	1.01735	1.00957	1.01364	1.06	1.05158	1.06		1.05395	1.05529	1.04845
29	-			-0.13323				-0.10035											0.96834	1.02259		1.00	1.03773	1.00033		1.01208
30	-	0.0000	0.20002	-0.12255			0.2200	-0.06197			0.2.0.2	0.2	0.2.0	-0.1746				0.96529	0.97111	1.02851	1.00647	1.01174	1.01484	1.00317	2.02202	1.01751
31	-	-0.05728						-0.06941										0.9659	0.9717	1.02831	1.00683	1.01174		1.01363		
32	-							-0.12611			-0.18852							0.96553	0.97151	1.02794	1.0082	1.01393	1.01638		1.01796	
33	_							-0.15341									0.96223	0.9694	0.97529	1.02986	1.01153	1.01643	1.0199		1.02064	1.01908
34	0	-0.07217	-0.18563	-0.15487	-0.1307	-0.20152	-0.18349	-0.16272	-0.211	-0.21463	-0.21191	-0.21605	-0.22031	-0.24193	1.0428	1.02236	0.9884	0.9894	0.99489	1.04236	1.02624	1.02489	1.03548	1.03298	1.03457	1.03193
35	0	-0.07037	-0.17971	-0.15112	-0.12773	-0.20017	-0.1812	-0.16267	-0.20809	-0.21187	-0.20975	-0.21423	-0.21831	-0.23869	1.06	1.03976	1.00687	1.00547	1.01077	1.05519	1.03983	1.03503	1.04973	1.04705	1.04809	1.04498
36	0	-0.07052	-0.17926	-0.15206	-0.12886	-0.20393	-0.18255	-0.16386	-0.20976	-0.21387	-0.2126	-0.21774	-0.22166	-0.24089	1.05972	1.04012	1.01122	1.00779	1.01249	1.05886	1.04464	1.04239	1.05427	1.05147	1.05218	1.04873
37	0	-0.07064	-0.17904	-0.15245	-0.12925	-0.20501	-0.18291	-0.1639	-0.21033	-0.21452	-0.21346	-0.21872	-0.22263	-0.24151	1.05991	1.04072	1.01216	1.00928	1.0136	1.06	1.04898	1.05059	1.05768	1.0545	1.0543	1.05004
38	0	-0.07072	-0.17885	-0.15275	-0.12955	-0.20609	-0.18311	-0.16358	-0.21083	-0.21512	-0.21432	-0.21973	-0.22362	-0.24215	1.05998	1.04108	1.01275	1.01022	1.01419	1.05998	1.05217	1.0571	1.06	1.05643	1.05529	1.05019
39	0	-0.07076	-0.17872	-0.15283	-0.12967	-0.20667	-0.18326	-0.16366	-0.21106	-0.21541	-0.21475	-0.22028	-0.22415	-0.24251	1.06	1.04118	1.01272	1.0102	1.01418	1.05999	1.0521	1.05689	1.05998	1.05642	1.05529	1.0502
40	0	-0.07076	-0.17871	-0.15284	-0.12968	-0.20675	-0.18325	-0.1636	-0.21107	-0.21544	-0.2148	-0.22036	-0.22422	-0.24255	1.06	1.04121	1.01276	1.01022	1.01419	1.06	1.05211	1.05688	1.06	1.05643	1.0553	1.05021
41	0	-0.07076	-0.17871	-0.15284	-0.12969	-0.20675	-0.18325	-0.1636	-0.21107	-0.21544	-0.2148	-0.22036	-0.22423	-0.24255	1.06	1.04121	1.01276	1.01022	1.0142	1.06	1.05211	1.05688	1.06	1.05644	1.05531	1.05021
42	0	-0.07076	-0.17871	-0.15284	-0.12969	-0.20675	-0.18325	-0.1636	-0.21107	-0.21544	-0.2148	-0.22036	-0.22423	-0.24255	1.06	1.04121	1.01276	1.01022	1.0142	1.06	1.05211	1.05688	1.06	1.05644	1.05531	1.05021
43	0	-0.05291	-0.15742	-0.11453	-0.09664	-0.14096	-0.12072	-0.07321	-0.15374	-0.15979	-0.15476	-0.15929	-0.16063	-0.18151	0.99937	0.98186	0.94697	0.96547	0.96954	1.01947	1.00406	1.0049	1.0126	1.0083	1.0105	1.0061
44	0	-0.05316	-0.16212	-0.11558	-0.09691	-0.13848	-0.11844	-0.06712	-0.15184	-0.15768	-0.15233	-0.15661	-0.15795	-0.17958	1.00408	0.98765	0.95321	0.96846	0.97221	1.02545	1.00833	1.01297	1.01633	1.01233	1.0154	1.01153
45	0	-0.05683	-0.16672	-0.12026	-0.10123	-0.1467	-0.1254	-0.07595	-0.15879	-0.16485	-0.16002	-0.16473	-0.166	-0.187	1.00623	0.98848	0.95463	0.96898	0.97271	1.02531	1.00869	1.01305	1.01673	1.01266	1.01552	1.01142
46	0	-0.07004	-0.19039	-0.14408	-0.12259	-0.18898	-0.16667	-0.13483	-0.1981	-0.20468	-0.20106	-0.20681	-0.20787	-0.22739	1.01214	0.99153	0.95571	0.96858	0.97255	1.02495	1.00991	1.01517	1.01767	1.01341	1.01576	1.01112
47	0	-0.07411	-0.19584	-0.15308	-0.13101	-0.21082	-0.18595	-0.16386	-0.21652	-0.22366	-0.22144	-0.22832	-0.22915	-0.24691	1.01991	0.99877	0.9621	0.97246	0.97641	1.027	1.01303	1.01739	1.02101	1.01657	1.01843	1.01327
48								-0.17516											0.996	1.03965			1.03636		1.03235	
49	-			-0.14663							-0.22272							1.00818	1.0117		1.04101	1.03577	1.05055	1.04564		
50				-0.14808				-0.18265			-0.22653										1.04541			1.05019		
51	_			-0.14859							-0.22763											1.04734			1.05334	
52		0.01010	0.27027	-0.14903	0.22002			-0.18492					-0.23723			1.04081	1.01286	1.01248		1.05994		1.05366		1.05475		
53								-0.18507									1.01291	1.01248			1.05156				1.05425	
54	0	-0.07084	-0.17797	-0.14914	-0.12877	-0.22149	-0.19356	-0.18503	-0.22167	-0.22925	-0.2293	-0.23746	-0.23795	-0.25189	1.06	1.04098	1.01294	1.0125	1.01505	1.06	1.05157	1.05335	1.06	1.05477	1.05427	1.0471