**I. Modeling**

This document summarizes the modeling of following elements

1. Distribution Line
2. ZIP Load
3. Step Voltage Regulator

**1. Distribution Line Modeling**

The Distribution lines are modeled using

1. SimPower System Three Phase and Single-Phase Pi Section Line model
2. Custom Built Three Phase, Two Phase and Single-Phase Pi Section Line
3. **Simpower System Three Phase and Single-Phase Pi Section Line model**

This is an inbuilt model available in Simulink Library as shown in Fig 1. The line parameters R, L, and C are specified as positive and zero-sequence parameters that take into account the inductive and capacitive couplings between the three phase conductors, as well as the ground parameters. This method of specifying line parameters assumes that the three phases are balanced. This is a source of error since the lines are not balanced in the case of a distribution system.

Another model which is more accurate and that captures the unbalances in distribution line is the “Distributed Parameter Line” model. But the requirement of propagation time to be smaller than the specified Sample time value will make it difficult for dynamic simulation. In order to simulate this model, Sample time must be very much less than 0.005µs which is not feasible.

Diagram

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Diagram, schematic

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Fig 1: SimPower System Pi Section Model

The distribution line parameters in phase domain (as 3x3 matrices) provided in IEEE 13 bust benchmark document [1] is used to obtain the sequence parameters. The RXB matrices provided in Ω/mile are converted to Ω/km and length of line is converted from ft to km. Then the phase RLC 3x3 matrix values in Ohm, Henry and Farad respectively are calculated. The phase to sequence conversion is applied to obtain positive and zero sequence value of RLC. An example for line section 300 is shown below.

Configuration 300:

Z (R +jX) in ohms per mile

1.3368 1.3343 0.2101 0.5779 0.2130 0.5015

1.3238 1.3569 0.2066 0.4591

1.3294 1.3471

B in micro Siemens per mile

5.3350 -1.5313 -0.9943

5.0979 -0.6212

4.8880

a=1; % Loading Factor

Ts=50e-6;

% phase to sequence conversion of RXB matrices

c=1\*exp(sqrt(-1)\*(120\*pi/180));

T=[1 1 1;1 c\*c c;1 c c\*c];

Tinv=1/3\*[1 1 1;1 c c\*c;1 c\*c c];

% Simulation data for the IEEE 13 Node Test Feeder model

mi2km = 1.60934;% miles to km conversion

ft2km = 0.0003048; % feet to km conversion

ms2F = 1\*1e-6/(2\*pi\*60);% microsiemens to Farads conversion

%% Configuration 300 - series reactance - ohm/mile

R\_300 = [1.3368 0.2101 0.2130;0.2101 1.3238 0.2066;0.2130 0.2066 1.3294];

X\_300 = [1.3343 0.5779 0.5015;0.5779 1.3569 0.4591;0.5015 0.4591 1.3471];

% charging susceptance - microsiemens/mile

B\_300 = [5.3350 -1.5313 -0.9943;-1.5313 5.0979 -0.6212;-0.9943 -0.6212 4.8880];

R\_300 = R\_300/mi2km;

Rseq=Tinv\*R\_300\*T;

R1\_300=Rseq(2,2);R0\_300=Rseq(1,1);

L\_300 = (X\_300/(2\*pi\*60))/mi2km;

Lseq=Tinv\*L\_300\*T;

L1\_300=Lseq(2,2);L0\_300=Lseq(1,1);

C\_300 =(B\_300\*ms2F)/mi2km;

Cseq=Tinv\*C\_300\*T;

C1\_300=Cseq(2,2);C0\_300=Cseq(1,1);

This code is provided in “InitFcn” section which can be located by right click🡪 Model Properties 🡪Callbacks in Simulink.

The sequence values of RLC and length are used as input in the Three Phase or Single-Phase Pi Section Line block as shown in Fig 2.

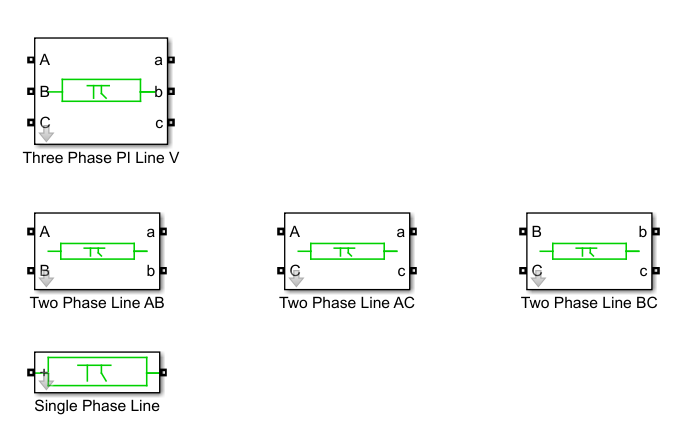
Graphical user interface, text, application

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Fig 2: SimPower System Three Phase Pi Section Input

1. **Custom Built Three Phase, Two Phase and Single-Phase Pi Section Line**

A custom built Pi section line is also used for modeling lines as shown in Fig 3. They are especially used to model the lines near the Step Voltage Regulators (SVR). This was done since lines near SVR modeled using Simpower system Pi line blocks lead to unstable simulations. They are also used when 2 phase lines are present.



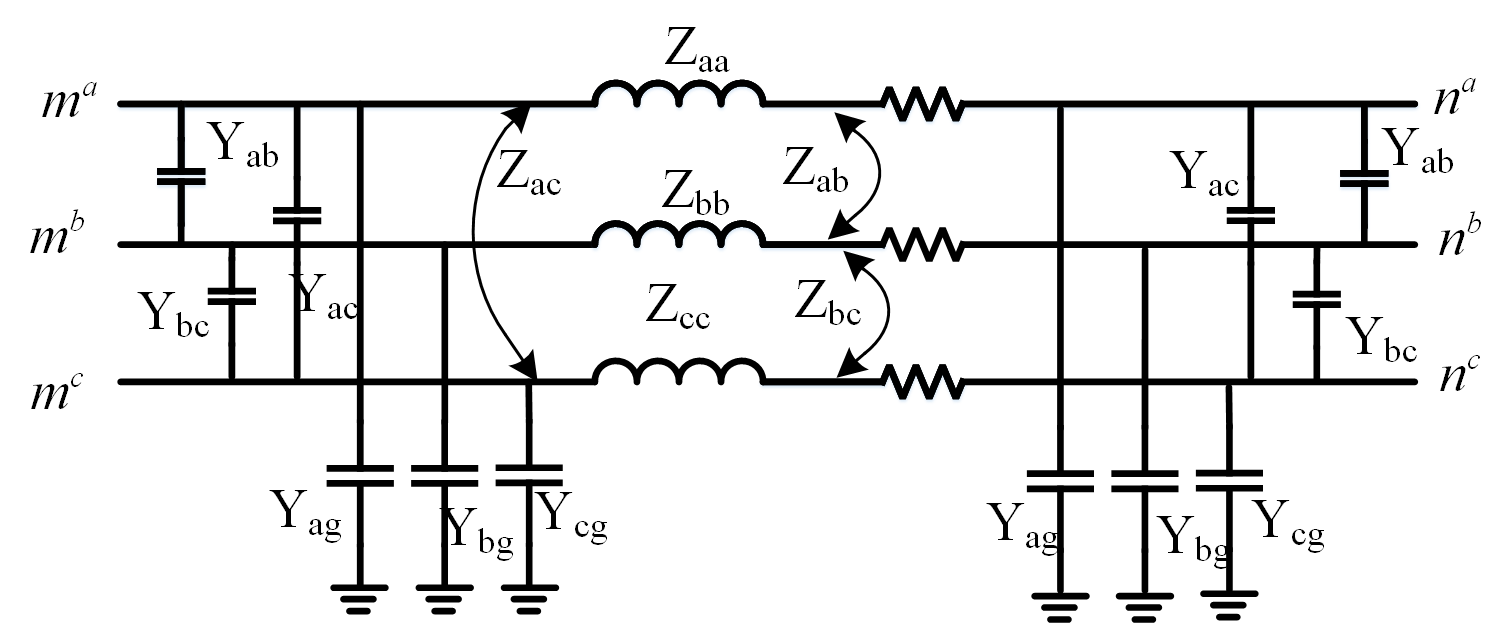


Fig 3: Custom Built Three Phase Pi Section Line

The phase RLC 3x3 matrix values in Ohms, Henry and Farad respectively is calculated and used as input to the custom-built Pi section model as shown in Fig 4.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

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Fig 4: Custom Built Three Phase Pi Section Input

**2. ZIP Load Modeling**

The main drawback of using the Simpower System Three Phase and Single-Phase series RLC Loads is that different types of load models or ZIP models (Constant Impedance, Constant Current and Constant Power) are only activated while performing a load flow analysis using the Simulink Loadflow tool. While doing a dynamic simulation all these models will be considered as a constant impedance load which leads to differences in steady state voltages and powerflow compared to the benchmark document. Since simulink library does not have the ZIP load models functionality, custom models are developed.

Another key feature included in load modeling is the **loading factor (a)** as shown in Fig 5. This allows the user to run simulations with different loading. Note that this is a static functionality and cannot be changed during simulation to have a dynamic change in the loading. For such cases a dynamic load should be used. This loading factor can be varied by modifying value of **a** in the code provided in “InitFcn” section which can be located by right click🡪 Model Properties 🡪Callbacks in Simulink.

The Capacitor bank used for reactive power support is also modeled as a series load.

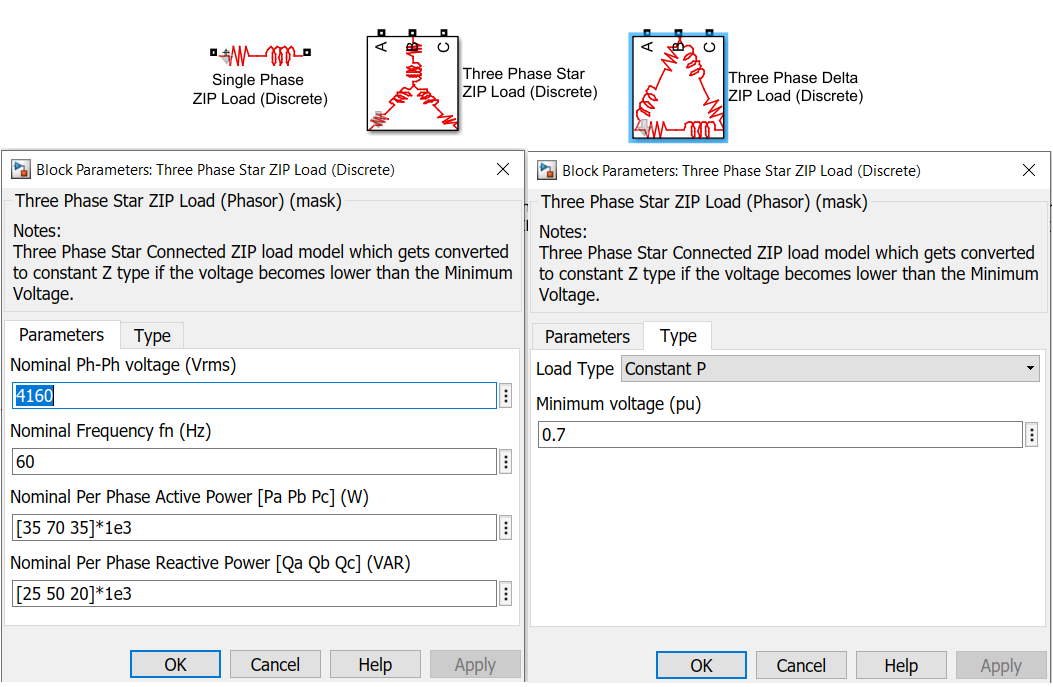


Fig 5: Load Modeling

IEEE test feeder consists of spot loads and distribution loads. The distribution loads are modeled as two spot loads on both the nodes with half of rated value. For example, the 816-824 D-I distribution load is modeled as 2 spot loads at 632 and 671 and shown in Fig 6. Also in case of active power, a small value (1e-3) is given instead of 0 to avoid a Simulink error.

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Fig 6: Distributed Load Modeling

**3. Step Voltage Regulator**

Voltage regulators in the IEEE test distribution feeders are assumed to be “step-type” and are connected in the substation and also in specified line segments inside the feeder far from substation. The regulators can be three-phase or single phase. The changing of taps on a regulator is controlled by the Line Drop Compensator (LDC) when the voltage to be regulated is of a remote node far from the regulator. A simplified circuit of an analog compensator [2] and how it is connected to the feeder through a potential and current transformer is shown in Fig 7. In the transformer, there are four settings that are required for the compensator circuit.

They are

1. The compensator R and X setting
2. The reference voltage level setting
3. The bandwidth setting
4. The time delay setting.

The voltage setting gives the desired voltage to hold at the regulation point and bandwidth defines the allowed variance of the regulation point voltage centered at the desired Voltage Level. The time delay is the delay before a tap change is made when the voltage is not within the bandwidth.

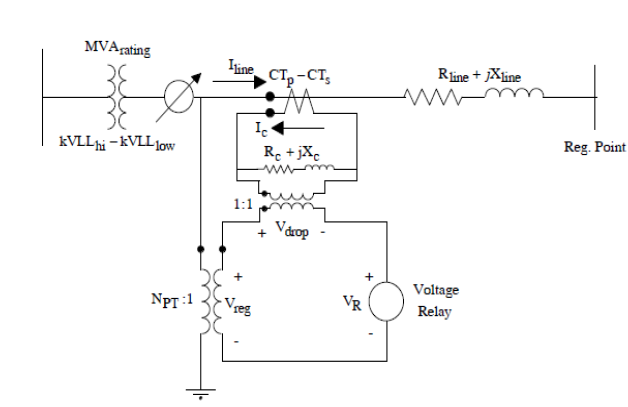


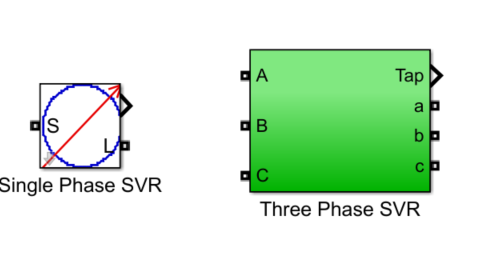
Fig 7: Analog Compensator

The goal of the compensator circuit is such that the voltage across the compensator voltage relay will be a scale model of the actual voltage at the regulation point. The per-unit voltage of the compensator voltage relay should be equal to the per-unit voltage at the regulation point. In order to make this happen the per-unit R and X settings must be equal to the per-unit equivalent line impedance from the regulator output to the regulation point.

A single phase SVR is modeled and combination of these are used to create three phase SVRs as shown in Fig 8. SVR consists of a variable ratio transformer, LDC and voltage regulator control. The variable-ratio transformer has taps on the primary of the transformer. The turns ratio is calculated by the LDC and voltage regulator control. The turns ratio is calculated as

**N=**

Therefore, to raise the secondary voltage, a tap down operation is required and vice versa to lower the voltage. A maximum/minimum tap is also included so that the regulator would not tap beyond a certain point. The input parameters required for SVR are shown in Fig 9.



Diagram

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Fig 8: Step Voltage Regulator Model

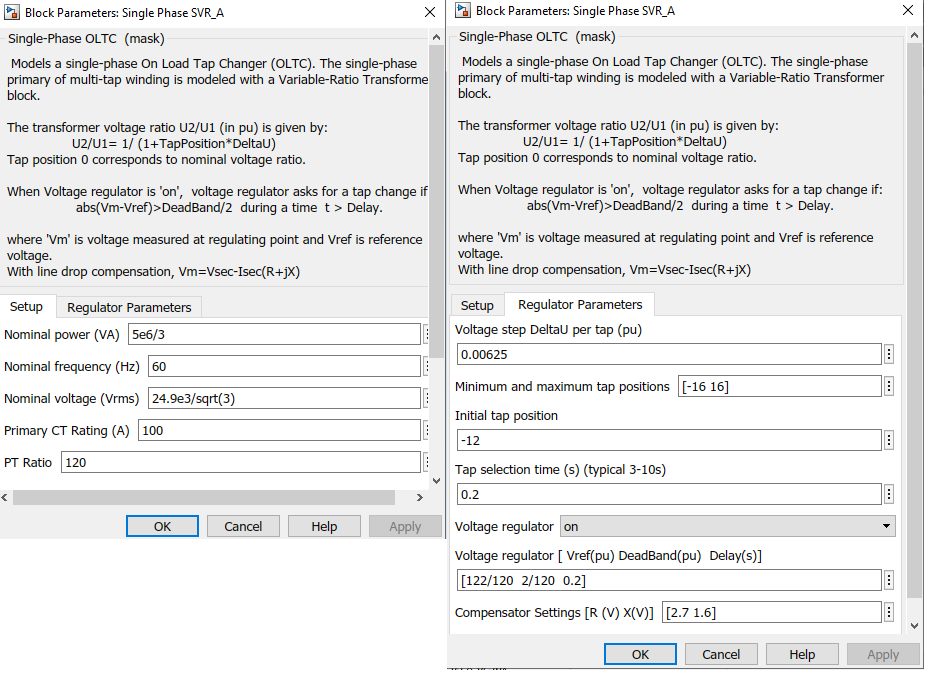


Fig 9: Step Voltage Regulator Model Inputs

A test is conducted where an additional load is added to node 824 of at 3s and removed at 7s. The reference voltage is chosen as 122V, bandwidth as 2V and delay as 0.4s. It can be seen that as soon as load is added at 3s, the voltage drops and goes out of bandwidth for all 3 phases. This led to taps operation of the regulator after a delay of 0.4 sec as shown in Fig 10. This is continued until voltages of all phases are within the bandwidth. It can also be seen that the voltage for phase A is still outside bandwidth, but tap operation ceased. This is because the taps have reached its maximum limit of 16. The reverse operation happens at 7 sec as soon as load is removed. It can be seen that lowering the tap led to a rise in voltage since taps are on primary of transformer. This is different as compared to benchmark document since taps are on secondary of the transformer. But it only leads to an opposite sign and reverse direction of tap operation when comparing with benchmark.

Chart

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Fig 10: Tap Operation

**II. Measurement Subsystems**

In order to capture all dynamics of the model, Three-Phase VI Measurement blocks are connected to every node. The voltage, current and calculated power measurements can be used as inputs to optimization routines, adaptive or optimal controllers as discussed in [3] and [4]. Three measurement subsystems are created namely Node Voltages subsystem, Regulator Taps subsystem and Substation Power subsystems as shown in Fig 11. The Node Voltage subsystem collects all node voltages in pu and store it in a variable V13 with 0.1sampling time. The Regulator Tap subsystem shows the voltage profile at regulating point with reference voltages and bandwidths. The Substation Power subsystem calculates the head end (substation) power.

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Fig 11: Measurement Subsystems

**III. Assumptions and Approximations**

Two main assumptions and approximations are

* Distribution Lines modeled as Pi-Section which assumes a balanced line.
* Dynamic Simulation in Simulink will consider all Loads as Constant Impedance Loads.
* Distributed Load Modeling can cause error as assuming half load at both ends may not be correct.

These assumptions will result in small differences in voltage profile compared to the voltage profile given in the Benchmark Document.

**IV. References**

[1] <https://cmte.ieee.org/pes-testfeeders/resources/>

[2] W. Kersting, Distribution System Modeling and Analysis, ser. The Electric Power System Engineering Series. CRC Press, 2002.

[3] A. Suresh, R. Bisht and S. Kamalasadan, "A Coordinated Control Architecture With Inverter-Based Resources and Legacy Controllers of Power Distribution System for Voltage Profile Balance," in IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications, vol. 58, no. 5, pp. 6701-6712, Sept.-Oct. 2022, doi: 10.1109/TIA.2022.3183030.

[4] A. Suresh, R. Bisht and S. Kamalasadan, "ADMM Based LQR for Voltage Regulation Using Distributed Energy Resources,"2020 IEEE International Conference on Power Electronics, Drives and Energy Systems (PEDES), 2020, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/PEDES49360.2020.9379625.