





O Elemento Storage do OpenDSS

Celso Rocha

Mestrando EPUSP - Enerq



VII Simpósio Brasileiro de Sistemas Elétricos

Niterói – RJ

13/05/2018



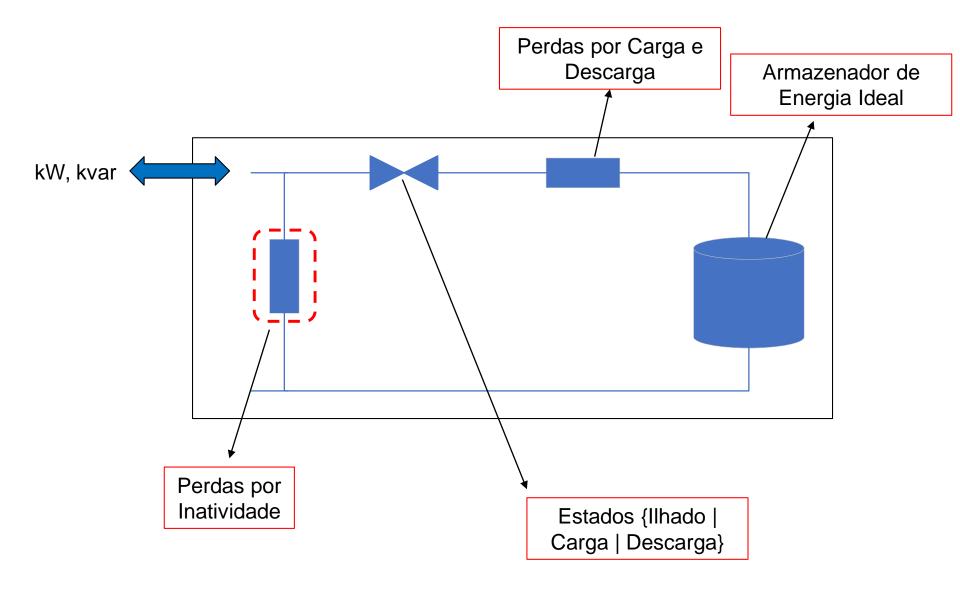
Visão Geral

- Modelo Básico
- Perdas por Inatividade
- Estados de Operação
- Modos de Operação
- Informações Adicionais
- Referências





Modelo Básico







Perdas por Inatividade (Idling Losses)

- Representam o consumo de energia dos equipamentos auxiliares do armazenador (refrigeração, controle, etc...);
- Modeladas por uma impedância constante;
- Definidas como uma porcentagem da potência nominal (parâmetro kWRated) do armazenador;

$$P_n = \frac{|V_n|^2}{R} = \%idlingkW \times kWRated \times 10 [W]$$

$$Q_n = \frac{|V_n|^2}{X} = \%idlingkvar \times kWRated \times 10 [var]$$

$$R = \frac{|V_n|^2}{\% idlingkW \times kWRated \times 10} [\Omega]$$

$$X = \frac{|V_n|^2}{\% idlingkvar \times kWRated \times 10} [\Omega]$$







Perdas por Inatividade (Idling Losses)

- Representam o consumo de energia dos equipamentos auxiliares do armazenador (refrigeração, controle, etc...);
- Modeladas por uma impedância constante;
- Definidas como uma porcentagem da potência nominal (parâmetro kWRated) do armazenador;

$$\bar{Y}_{idling} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j \times X} = (\%idlingkW - j \times \%idlingkvar) \times \frac{kWrated \times 10}{|V_n|^2} [S]$$

*: na versão mais recente, %idlingkvar > 0 leva à geração de reativos







Perdas por Inatividade (Idling Losses)

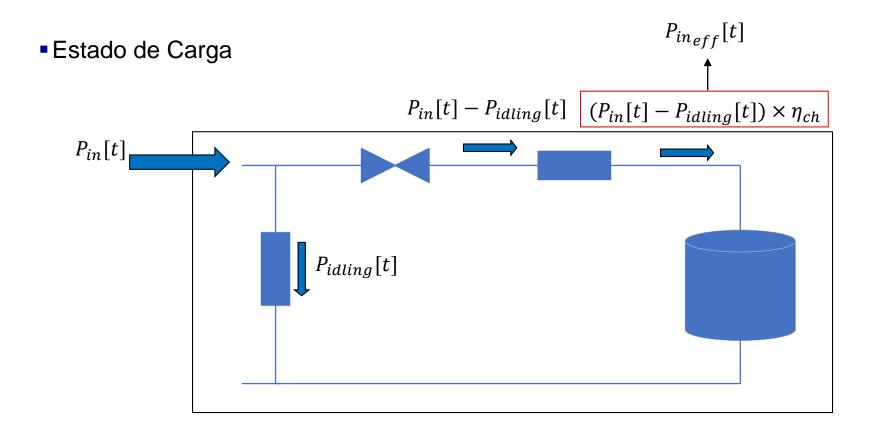
- Representam o consumo de energia dos equipamentos auxiliares do armazenador (refrigeração, controle, fricção, etc...);
- Modeladas por uma impedância constante;
- Definidas como uma porcentagem da potência nominal (parâmetro kWRated) do armazenador;
- Por fim, supondo um elemento armazenador trifásico, a perda por inatividade é trifásica é dada por:

$$\bar{S}_{idling} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \bar{Y}^*_{idling} \times |V_i|^2 \ [VA]$$





Estados de Operação



➤ Perdas Carga:

▶ Perdas Totais:

$$Perdas_{ch}[t] = (1 - \eta_{ch}) X(P_{in}[t] - P_{idling}[t])$$

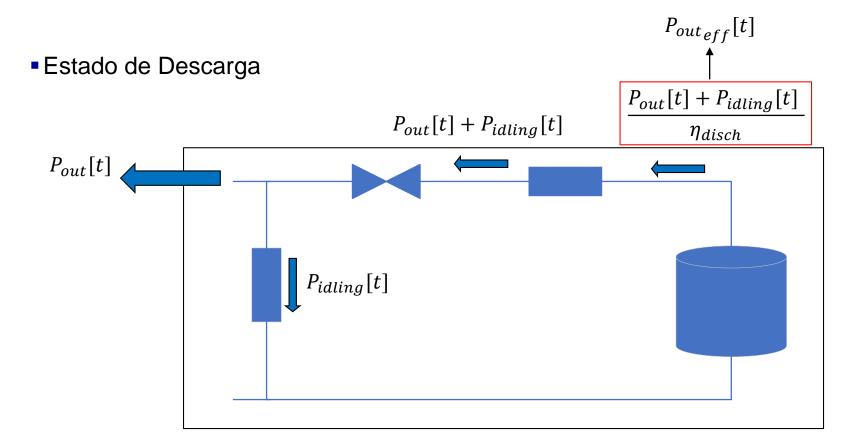
$$Perdas_{tot}[t] = P_{in}[t] \times (1 - \eta_{ch}) + P_{idling}[t] \times \eta_{ch}$$







Estados de Operação



➤ Perdas Descarga:

➤ Perdas Totais:

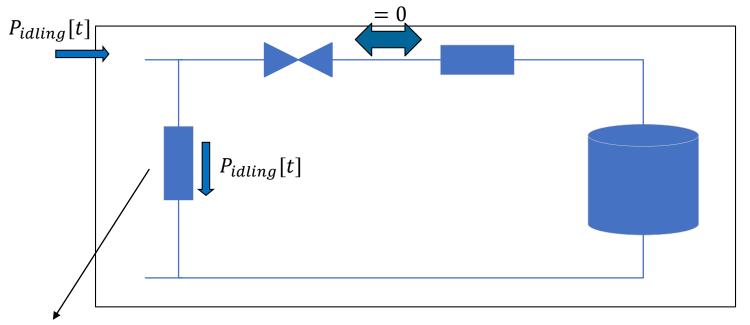
$$Perdas_{disch}[t] = (P_{out}[t] + P_{idling}[t]) \times \left(\frac{1}{\eta_{disch}} - 1\right) \quad Perdas_{tot}[t] = P_{out}[t] \times \left(\frac{1}{\eta_{disch}} - 1\right) + P_{idling}[t] \times \frac{1}{\eta_{disch}} + \frac{1}$$





Estados de Operação

Estado de Inatividade



Supridas pela rede!







- 5 Modos: Padrão (*Default*), Nível de Carga (*LoadLevel*), Nível de Preço (*PriceLevel*), Seguidor (*Follow*) e Externo (*External*)
- Regra Geral. O elemento opera em um estado até que:
 - A energia armazenada atinja a capacidade máxima ou a mínima, nos casos de carga e descarga, respectivamente;
 - Algum gatilho seja disparado (válido para os modos que operam com gatilhos);
 - O usuário selecione diretamente um estado através do parâmetro "state";
- Circuito de testes:







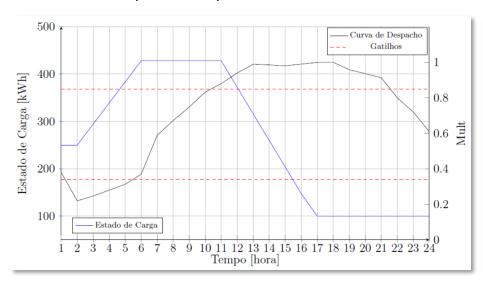
Default (Padrão)

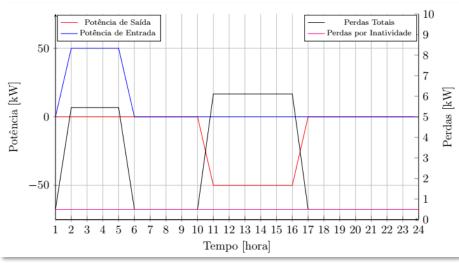
```
! Storage - Modo Default
 Clear
New Circuit. Source bus1=A basekv=0.48 phases=3 pu=1
New LoadShare. dispatch_shape interval=1 npts=24
     \mathbf{mult} = [0.386, 9.220, 0.247, 8.280, 0.313, 0.370, 0.589, 0.672, 0.7477, 0.832, 0.88, 0.94, 0.989, 0.985, 0.98, 0.9898, 0.999, 0.985, 0.98, 0.9898, 0.999, 0.985, 0.98, 0.9898, 0.999, 0.985, 0.98, 0.9898, 0.999, 0.985, 0.98, 0.9898, 0.999, 0.985, 0.98, 0.9898, 0.999, 0.985, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9998, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9898, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.98888, 0.98888, 0.98888, 0.9888, 0.98888, 0.98888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.9888, 0.98888, 0.
1.0, 0.958, 0.936, 0.913, 0.800, 0.720, 0.610
New Storage . Storage 1 phases=3 bus1=A kv=0.48 pf=1 kWrated=50 %reserve=20
     kWhrated 500 %stored 500 state idling debugtrace yet dispmode default model addity dispatch shape
   ChargeTrigger = 0.34 DischargeTrigger = 0.85
New Monitor . Mon_Storagel_State element=Storage . Storagel terminal=1 mode=3
New Monitor . Mon_Storage1_Powers element=Storage . Storage1 terminal=1 mode=1 ppolar=No
Set voltagebases = [0.48]
Calcvoltagebases
Set mode=Daily
Solve
Plot Monitor object=Mon_Storage1_State channels=(1 2 3 4 5 6 7)
Plot Monitor object=Mon_Storagel_Powers channels=(1 3 5)
```





Default (Padrão)





$$Perdas_{disch} = (P_{out} + P_{idling}) \times \left(\frac{1}{\eta_{disch}} - 1\right) = (50 + 0.5) \times \left(\frac{1}{0.9} - 1\right) = 5.61kW$$

$$Perdas_{ch} = \left(P_{in} - P_{idling}\right) \times \eta_{ch} = (50 - 0.5) \times (1 - 0.9) = 4.95kW$$

$$Perdas_{tot_{disch}} = 5.61 + 0.5 = 6.11 \, kW$$

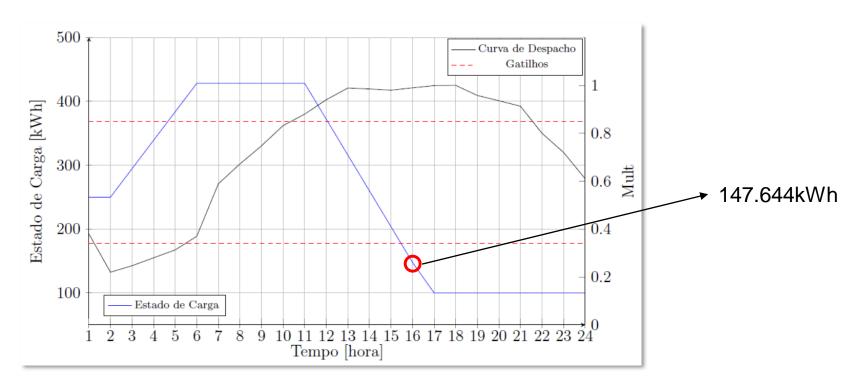
 $Perdas_{tot_{ch}} = 4.95 + 0.5 = 5.45 \, kW$







Default (Padrão)



$$Perdas_{tot_{disch}} = 5.61 + 0.5 = 6.11 \, kW$$

 $P_{out_{eff}} = 6.11 + 50 = 56.11 \, kW$

 $E[17hr] = E[16hr] - 56.11kW \times 1hr = 91.534 \, kWh???$







Follow (Seguidor)

```
! Storage - Modo Seguidor
Clear
New Circuit. Source bus1=A basekv=0.48 phases=3 pu=1
New LoadShape.dispatch_shape interval=1 npts=24
\sim \text{mult} = [0, -1.0, -1.0, -1.0, -0.5, -0.5, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.75, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.75, 0.5, 0.0]
New Storage. Storage1 phases=3 bus1=A kv=0.48 pf=1 kWrated=50 %reserve=2
* kWhrated= 500 %stored=50 state=idling debugtrace=ces dispmode=follow model=1 daily=dispatch_shape
New Monitor. Mon_Storage1_State element=Storage. Storage1 terminal=1 mode=3
New Monitor. Mon_Storage1_Powers element=Storage. Storage1 terminal=1 mode=1 ppolar=No
Set voltagebases = [0.48]
Calcuoltagebases
Set mode=Daily
Solve
Plot Monitor object=Mon_Storage1_State channels=(1 2 3 4 5 6 7)
Plot Monitor object=Mon_Storage1_Powers channels=(1 3 5)
```





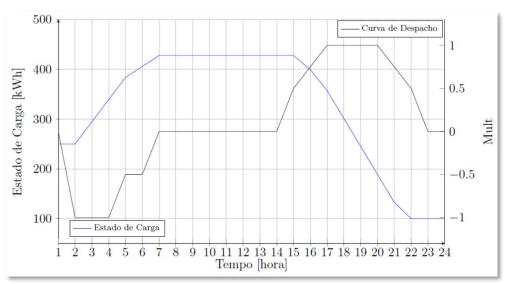
Follow (Seguidor)

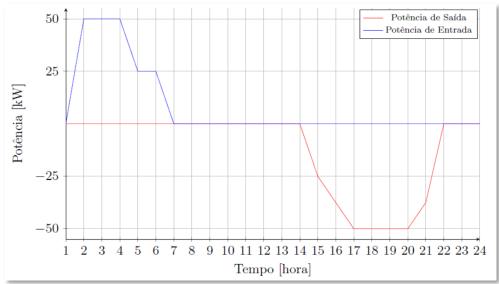
– Mult < 0: Carga</p>

- Mult >0: Descarga

-Mult = 0: Inativo

- Potência do storage varia com os valores da curva de carga
- Curva só é obedecia se o estado de carga permitir











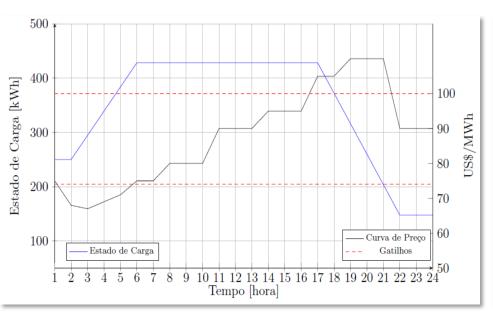
Price e LoadLevel (Preço e Nível de Carga)

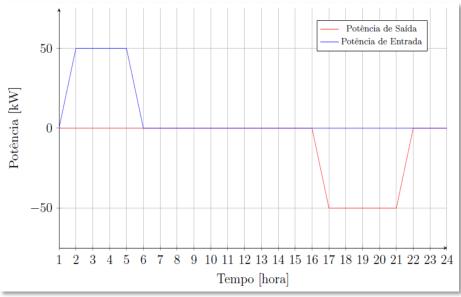
```
! Storage - Modo Price
Clear
New Circuit. Source bus1=A basekv=0.48 phases=3 pu=1
New PriceShape. Price interval=1 npts=24
\tilde{r}_{\text{price}} = [75, 68, 67, 89, 71, 75, 75, 80, 80, 80, 90, 90, 90, 95, 95, 105, 105, 110, 110, 110, 90, 90, 90]
New Storage Storage phases busl=A kv=0.48 pf=1 kWrated=50 %reserve=20
 kWhrated= 500 %stored=50 state=idling debugtrace=yes dispmode=price model=1
DischargeTrigger = 100 ChargeTrigger= 74
New Monitor. Mon_Storage1_State element=Storage. Storage1 terminal=1 mode=3
New Monitor, Mon_Storage1_Powers element=Storage, Storage1_terminal=1 mode=1_ppolar=No
Set voltagebases = [0.48]
Calcuoltagebases
Set pricecurve=Price
Set mode=Daily
Solve
Plot Monitor object=Mon_Storage1_State channels=(1 2 3 4 5 6 7)
Plot Monitor object=Mon_Storage1_Powers channels=(1 3 5)
```





Price e LoadLevel (Preço e Nível de Carga)











```
! Storage - Modo Manual com Reativos especificados com Fator de Potência
Clear

New Circuit.Source busl=A basekv=0.48 phases=3 pu=1

New Storage.Storage1 phases=3 busl=A kv=0.48 pf=1 kWrated=50 %reserve=20

*kWhrated=500 %stored=50 state=idling debugtrace=res dispmode=External nodel=1

New Monitor.Mon_Storage1_State element=Storage.Storage1 terminal=1 mode=3

New Monitor.Mon_Storage1_Powers element=Storage.Storage1 terminal=1 mode=1 ppolar=No

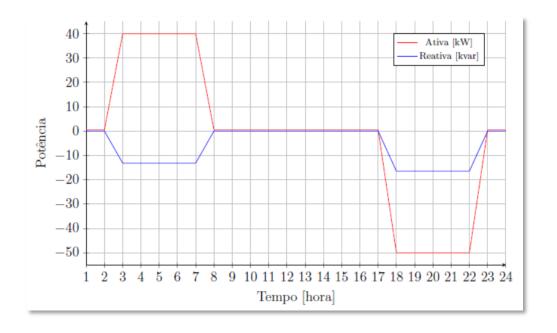
Set voltagebases = [0.48]

Calcvoltagebases

Set mode=Daily
Set stepsize=1h
```





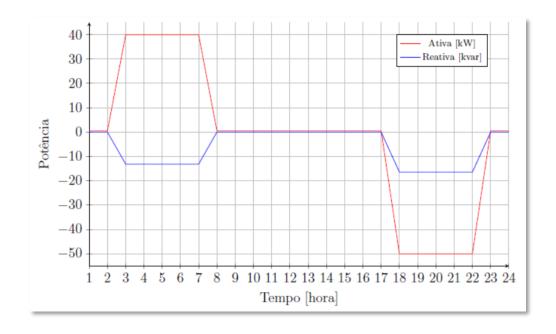


```
// Armazenador ilhado nas duas primeiras horas
// 01:00 hr - 02:00 hr
Set number=2
Solve
```







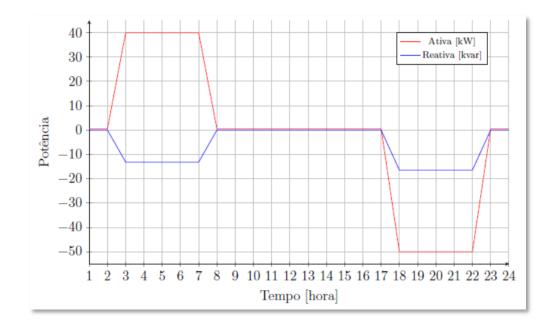


```
// Armazenador carregando nas 5 horas seguintes com uma potência de 80% da potência // nominal e um fator de potência de -0.95 // 03:00 hr - 07:00 hr
Edit Storage. Storagel state=charging %charge=80 pf=-0.95
Set number=5
Solve
```







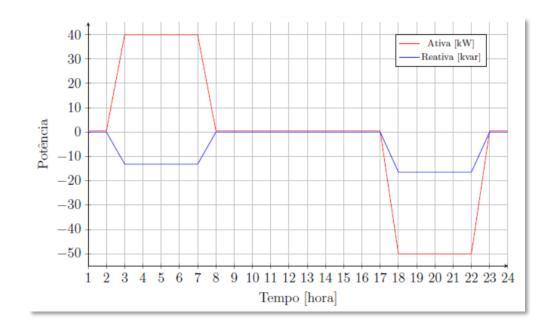


```
// Armazenador ilhado nas 10 horas seguintes
// 08:00 hr - 17:00 hr
Edit Storage. Storage1 state=idling
Set number= 10
Solve
```







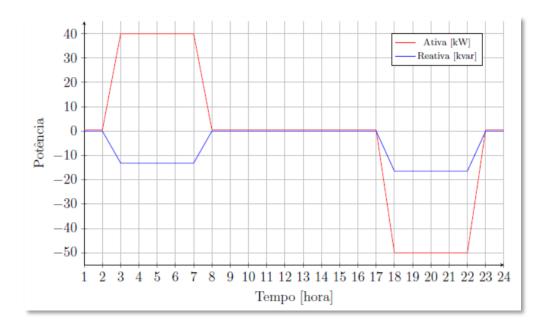


```
// Armazenador descarregando nas 5 horas seguintes com potência nominal e um fator
// de potência de 0.95
// 18:00 hr - 22:00 hr
Edit Storage. Storage1 state=discharging %discharge=100 pf=0.95
Set number=5
Solve
```









```
// Armazenador ilhado nas 2 horas restantes do dia
// 23:00 hr - 24:00 hr
Edit Storage. Storage1 state=idling
Set number= 2
Solve
```



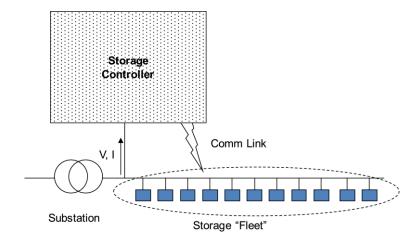




Informações Adicionais

StorageController

- Controle de múltiplos Armazenadores
- Modos de Controle:
 - Descarga:
 - PeakShave
 - Follow
 - Support
 - Loadshape (similar ao modo Follow local)
 - Time
 - Schedule
 - Carga:
 - Loadshape
 - Time







Referências

- EPRI: OpenDSS STORAGE Element and STORAGECONTROLLER Element. https://sourceforge.net/p/electricdss/code/HEAD/tree/trunk/Distrib/Doc/OpenDSS %20STORAGE%20Element.pdf. [Online;acessado em 10/05/2018].
- Dugan, R. C., J. A. Taylor e D. Montenegro: Energy Storage Modeling for Distribution Planning.IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications, 53(2):954{962, March 2017, ISSN 0093-9994.
- Rocha, Celso: Analise e Mitigação de Impacos da Conexão de Geração Distribuída, Microgeração Distribuída e Armazenadores em Alimentadores de Distribuição Utilizando o Software OpenDSS. https://sourceforge.net/p/electricdss/code/HEAD/tree/trunk/Distrib/Examples/Cels o_Example/TCC_CelsoRocha.pdf, 2016. [Online; acessado em 10/05/2018].

Obrigado! Dúvidas?





