

TECHNICAL REPORT

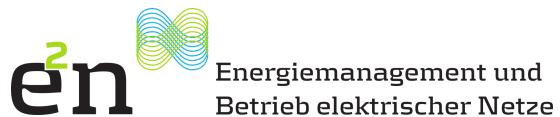
pandapower

- Convenient Power System Modelling and Analysis
based on PYPOWER and pandas -

Fraunhofer IWES
Universität Kassel

November 3, 2016

Version 1.0



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pandapower

Convenient Power System Modelling and Analysis based on PYPOWER and pandas

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1 About pandapower

pandapower combines the data analysis library [pandas](#) and the power flow solver [PYPOWER](#) to create an easy to use network calculation program aimed at automation of power system analysis and optimization in distribution and sub-transmission networks.

pandapower is a joint development of the Department for Distribution System Operation, University of Kassel and the Department for Distribution System Operation at the Fraunhofer Institute for Wind Energy and Energy System Technology (IWES), Kassel.

1.1 What is pandapower?

The development of pandapower started as an extension of the widely used power flow solver MATPOWER and its port to python, PYPOWER.

In PYPOWER, the electric attributes of the network are defined in a casfile in the form of a bus/branch model. The bus/branch model formulation is mathematically very close the power flow, which is why it is easy to generate a nodal admittance matrix or other matrices needed for the power flow calculation.

In terms of user friendliness, there are however some significant drawbacks:

- there is no differentiation between lines and transformers. Furthermore, branch impedances have to be defined in per unit, which is usually not a value directly available from cable or transformer data sheets.
- the casfile only contains pure electrical data. Meta information, such as element names, line lengths or standard types, canot be saved within the datastructure.
- since there is no API for creating the casfile, networks have to be defined by directly building the matrices.
- the user has to ensure that all bus types (PQ, PV, Slack) are correctly assigned and bus and gen table are coherent.
- power and shunt values can only be assigned as a summed value per bus, the information about individual elements is lost in case of multiple elements at one bus.
- the datastructure is based on matrices, which means deleting one row from the datastructure changes all indices of the following elements.

All these problems make the network definition process prone to errors. pandapower aims to solve these problems by proposing a datastructure based on pandas using PYPOWER to solve the power flow.

pandapower provides

- flexible datastructure for comprehensive modeling of electric power systems
- static electric models for lines, switches, generators, 2/3 winding transformers, ward equivalents etc.
- a convenient interface for static and quasi-static power system analysis

pandapower allows

- automated the creation of complex power system models
- explicit modeling of switches
- solving three phase AC, DC and optimal power flow problems
- topological searches in electric networks
- plotting of structural and/or geographical network plans

pandapower does not yet support:

- static short circuit calculation (currently in development)
- unbalanced power flow problems (planned, but not currently in development)
- RMS simulation (theoretically possible, but not currently in development)

pandapower does not, and most likely never will, support:

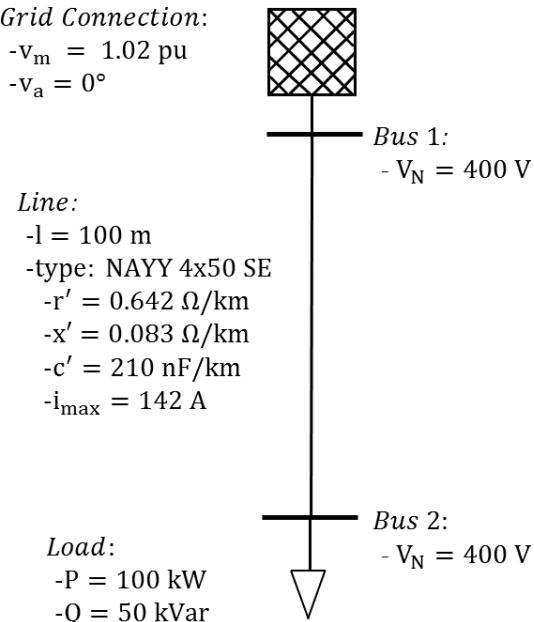
- electromagnetic transient simulations
- dynamic short-circuit simulations

If you are interested in contributing to the pandapower project, please contact leon.thurner@uni-kassel.de

1.2 A Short Introduction

A network in pandapower is represented in a `pandapowerNet` object, which is a collection of pandas Dataframes. Each dataframe in a `pandapowerNet` contains the information about one pandapower element, such as line, load transformer etc.

For the following simple 2-bus example network:



The network can be created with the pandapower create functions:

```
import pandapower as pp
net = pp.create_empty_network()
pp.create_bus(net, vn_kv=0.4, name="Bus 1")
pp.create_ext_grid(net, bus=b1, vm_pu=1.02, name="Grid Connection")
pp.create_bus(net, vn_kv=0.4, name="Bus 2")
pp.create_line(net, from_bus=b1, to_bus=b2, length_km=0.1, std_type="NAYY 4x50 SE",
              name="Line")
pp.create_load(net, bus=b2, p_kw=100, q_kvar=50, name="Load")
```

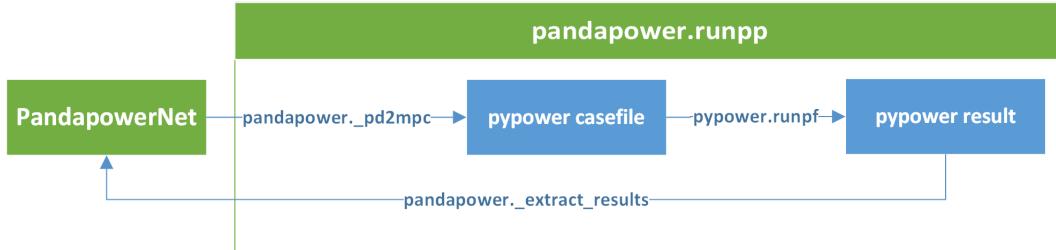
the pandapower representation then looks like this:

PandapowerNet																																							
bus																																							
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>index</th><th>name</th><th>vn_kv</th><th>type</th><th>in_service</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>Bus 1</td><td>0.4</td><td>b</td><td>True</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Bus 2</td><td>0.4</td><td>b</td><td>True</td></tr></tbody></table>												index	name	vn_kv	type	in_service	0	Bus 1	0.4	b	True	1	Bus 2	0.4	b	True													
index	name	vn_kv	type	in_service																																			
0	Bus 1	0.4	b	True																																			
1	Bus 2	0.4	b	True																																			
line																																							
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>index</th><th>name</th><th>std_type</th><th>from_bus</th><th>to_bus</th><th>length_km</th><th>r_ohm_per_km</th><th>x_ohm_per_km</th><th>c_nf_per_km</th><th>imax_ka</th><th>df</th><th>parallel</th><th>type</th><th>in_service</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>Line 1</td><td>NAYY 4x50 SE</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.642</td><td>0.083</td><td>210</td><td>0.142</td><td>1.0</td><td>1</td><td>cs</td><td>True</td></tr></tbody></table>												index	name	std_type	from_bus	to_bus	length_km	r_ohm_per_km	x_ohm_per_km	c_nf_per_km	imax_ka	df	parallel	type	in_service	0	Line 1	NAYY 4x50 SE	0	1	0.1	0.642	0.083	210	0.142	1.0	1	cs	True
index	name	std_type	from_bus	to_bus	length_km	r_ohm_per_km	x_ohm_per_km	c_nf_per_km	imax_ka	df	parallel	type	in_service																										
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index	name	bus	p_kw	q_kvar	sn_kva	scaling	in_service																																
0	Load	1	100.0	50.0	NaN	1.0	True																																
ext_grid																																							
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>index</th><th>name</th><th>bus</th><th>vm_pu</th><th>va_degree</th><th>in_service</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>Grid Connection</td><td>0</td><td>1.02</td><td>0.0</td><td>True</td></tr></tbody></table>												index	name	bus	vm_pu	va_degree	in_service	0	Grid Connection	0	1.02	0.0	True																
index	name	bus	vm_pu	va_degree	in_service																																		
0	Grid Connection	0	1.02	0.0	True																																		

When a power flow is run:

```
pp.runpp(net)
```

pandapower combines the information of all element tables into one pypower case file and uses pypower to run the power flow. The results are then processed and written back into pandapower:



For the 2-bus example network, the result tables look like this:

PandapowerNet																													
res_bus																													
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>index</th><th>vm_pu</th><th>va_degree</th><th>p_kw</th><th>q_kvar</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>1.02</td><td>0.0</td><td>-105.26</td><td>-50.68</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0.9761</td><td>0.856</td><td>100.00</td><td>50.00</td></tr></tbody></table>												index	vm_pu	va_degree	p_kw	q_kvar	0	1.02	0.0	-105.26	-50.68	1	0.9761	0.856	100.00	50.00			
index	vm_pu	va_degree	p_kw	q_kvar																									
0	1.02	0.0	-105.26	-50.68																									
1	0.9761	0.856	100.00	50.00																									
res_line																													
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>index</th><th>p_from_kw</th><th>q_from_kvar</th><th>p_to_kw</th><th>q_to_kvar</th><th>pl_kw</th><th>ql_kvar</th><th>i_ka</th><th>loading_percent</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>105.26</td><td>50.68</td><td>-100.00</td><td>-50.00</td><td>5.26</td><td>0.68</td><td>0.1653</td><td>116.42</td></tr></tbody></table>												index	p_from_kw	q_from_kvar	p_to_kw	q_to_kvar	pl_kw	ql_kvar	i_ka	loading_percent	0	105.26	50.68	-100.00	-50.00	5.26	0.68	0.1653	116.42
index	p_from_kw	q_from_kvar	p_to_kw	q_to_kvar	pl_kw	ql_kvar	i_ka	loading_percent																					
0	105.26	50.68	-100.00	-50.00	5.26	0.68	0.1653	116.42																					
res_load																													
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>index</th><th>p_kw</th><th>q_kvar</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>100.00</td><td>50.00</td></tr></tbody></table>												index	p_kw	q_kvar	0	100.00	50.00												
index	p_kw	q_kvar																											
0	100.00	50.00																											
res_ext_grid																													
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>index</th><th>p_kw</th><th>q_kvar</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>-105.26</td><td>-50.68</td></tr></tbody></table>												index	p_kw	q_kvar	0	-105.26	-50.68												
index	p_kw	q_kvar																											
0	-105.26	-50.68																											

You can download the python script that creates this 2-bus system [here](#).

For a more in depth introduction into pandapower modeling and analysis functionality, see the pandapower tutorials about network creation, standard type libraries, power flow, topological searches, plotting and more.

1.3 Advantages and Contributions

1. Electric Models

- pandapower comes with static equivalent circuit models for lines, 2-Winding transformers, 3-Winding transformers, ward-equivalents etc. (see [element documentation](#) for a complete list).

- Input parameters are intuitive and commonly used model plate parameters (such as line length and resistance per kilometer) instead of parameters like total branch resistance in per unit
- the pandapower *switch model* allows modelling of ideal bus-bus switches as well as bus-line / bus-trafo switches
- the power flow results are processed to include not only the classic power flow results (such as bus voltages and apparent power branch flows), but also line loading or transformer losses

2. pandapower API

- the pandapower API provides create functions for each element to allow automated step-by-step construction of networks
- the *standard type library* allows simplified creation of lines, 2-Winding transformers and 3-Winding transformers
- networks can be saved and loaded to the hard drive with the pickle library

3. pandapower Datastructure

- since variables of any datatype can be stored in the pandas dataframes, electric parameters (integer / float) can be stored together with names (strings), status variables (boolean) etc.
- variables can be accessed by name instead of by column number of a matrix
- since all information is stored in pandas tables, all inherent pandas methods can be used to
 - access,
 - query,
 - statistically evaluate,
 - iterate over,
 - visualize,
 - etc.

any information that is stored in the pandapower dataframes - be it element parameters, power flow results or a combination of both.

4. Topological Searches

- pandapower networks can be translated into *networkx* multigraphs for fast topological searches
- all native *networkx algorithms* can be used to perform graph searches on pandapower networks
- pandapower provides some search algorithms specialized on electric power networks

5. Plotting and geographical data

- geographical data for buses and lines can be stored in the pandapower datastructure
- networks with geographic information can be plotted using *matplotlib*
- if no geographical information is available for the buses, generic coordinates can be created through a *python-igraph* interface

1.4 Unit System and Conventions

Naming Conventions

Parameters are always named in the form of <parameter>_<unit>, such as:

Parameter	read as
vm_pu	$v_m[pu]$
loading_percent	$loading[\%]$

Parameter	read as
pl_kw	$p_l[kw]$
r_ohm_per_km	$r[\Omega/km]$

Constraint parameters are always named with max or min as the prefix to the variable which is constrained, for example:

Parameter	read as
min_vm_pu	$v_m^{min}[pu]$
max_loading_percent	$loading^{max}[\%]$
max_p_kw	$p^{max}[kw]$
min_q_kvar	$q^{min}[kvar]$

It is advised to keep consistent with these naming conventions when extending the framework and introducing new parameters.

Three Phase System

For the three phase system, the following conventions apply:

- voltage values are given as phase-to-phase voltages
- current values are given as phase currents
- power values are given as three-phase power flows

The power equation in the three phase system is therefore given as $S = \sqrt{3} \cdot V \cdot I$.

Since pandapower was developed for distribution systems, all power values are given in kW or kVar.

Per Unit System

Bus voltages are given in the per unit system. The per unit values are relative to the phase-to-phase voltages defined in net.bus.vn_kv for each bus.

Internally, pandapower calculates with a nominal apparent power of $S_N = 1MVA$ for the per unit system, which however should not be relevant for the user since all power values are given in physical units.

Signing System

For all bus-based power values, the signing is based on the consumer viewpoint:

- positive active power is power consumption, negative active power is power generation
- positive reactive power is inductive consumption, negative reactive power is capacitive consumption

The power flow values for branch elements (lines & transformer) are always defined as the power flow into the branch element.

Frequency

The frequency can be defined when creating an empty network. The frequency is only used to calculate the shunt admittance of lines, since the line reactance is given directly in ohm per kilometer.

The standard frequency in pandapower is 50 Hz, and the pandapower standard types are also chosen for 50 Hz systems. If you use a different frequency, please be aware that the line reactance values might not be realistic.

1.5 License

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2 Datastructure and Elements

A pandapower network consists of an element table for each electric element in the network. Each element table consists of a column for each parameter and a row for each element.

pandapower provides electric models for 13 electric elements, for each of which you can find detailed information about the definition and interpretation of the parameters in the following documentation:

2.1 Empty Network

2.1.1 Create Function

```
pandapower.create_empty_network(name=None, f_hz=50.0)
```

This function initializes the pandapower datastructure.

OPTIONAL:

f_hz (float, 50.) - power system frequency in hertz

name (string, None) - name for the network

RETURN:

net (attrdict) - PANDAPOWER attrdict with empty tables:

- bus
- ext_grid
- gen
- impedance
- line
- load
- sgen
- shunt
- trafo
- trafo3w
- ward
- xward

EXAMPLE:

```
net = create_empty_network()
```

2.2 Bus

See also:

Unit Systems and Conventions

2.2.1 Create Function

```
pandapower.create_bus(net, vn_kv, name=None, index=None, geodata=None, type='b',
                      zone=None, in_service=True, max_vm_pu=nan, min_vm_pu=nan,
                      **kwargs)
```

Adds one bus in table net["bus"].

Busses are the nodes of the network that all other elements connect to.

INPUT: **net** (PandapowerNet) - The pandapower network in which the element is created

OPTIONAL:

name (string, default None) - the name for this bus

index (int, default None) - Force a specified ID if it is available

vn_kv (float, default 0.4) - The grid voltage level.

busgeodata ((x,y)-tuple, default None) - coordinates used for plotting

type (string, default k) - Type of the bus. “n” - auxilary node, “b” - busbar, “m” - muff

zone (string, None) - grid region

in_service (boolean) - True for in_service or False for out of service

OUTPUT:

eid (int) - The index of the created element

EXAMPLE:

```
create_bus(net, name = "bus1")
```

2.2.2 Input Parameters

net.bus

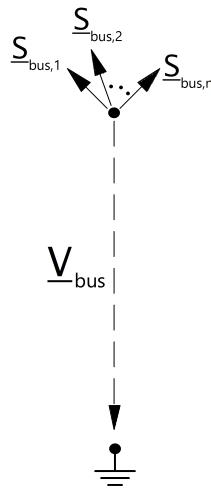
Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
name	string		name of the bus
vn_kv*	float	> 0	rated voltage of the bus [kV]
type	string	naming conventions: “n” - node “b” - busbar “m” - muff	type variable to classify buses
zone	string		can be used to group buses, for example network groups / regions
in_service*	boolean	True / False	specifies if the bus is in service.

*necessary for executing a power flow calculation.

net.bus_geodata

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
x	float	x coordinate of bus location
y	float	y coordinate of bus location

2.2.3 Electric Model



2.2.4 Result Parameters

net.res_bus

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
vm_pu	float	voltage magnitude [p.u]
va_degree	float	voltage angle [degree]
p_kw	float	resulting active power demand [kW]
q_kvar	float	resulting reactive power demand [kvar]

The power flow bus results are defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} vm_pu &= |V_{bus}| \\ va_degree &= \angle V_{bus} \\ p_kw &= Re\left(\sum_{n=1}^N S_{bus,n}\right) \\ q_kvar &= Im\left(\sum_{n=1}^N S_{bus,n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Note: All power values are given in the consumer system. Therefore a bus with positive p_kw value consumes power while a bus with negative active power supplies power.

2.2.5 Optimal Power Flow Parameters

The voltage limits for the optimal power flow can be set bus wise in the bus tables:

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
max_vm_pu	float	Maximum voltage
min_vm_pu	float	Minimum voltage

Note: Bus voltage limits can not be set for slack buses and will be ignored by the optimal power flow.

Note: $\max_{vm,pu} > \min_{vm,pu}$ is a necessary condition

2.3 Line

See also:

Unit Systems and Conventions Standard Type Libraries

2.3.1 Create Function

Lines can be either created from the standard type library (`create_line`) or with custom values (`create_line_from_parameters`).

```
pandapower.create_line(net, from_bus, to_bus, length_km, std_type, name=None, index=None, geodata=None, df=1.0, parallel=1, in_service=True, max_loading_percent=nan)
```

Creates a line element in `net["line"]` The line parameters are defined through the standard type library.

INPUT: `net` - The net within this line should be created

- from_bus** (int) - ID of the bus on one side which the line will be connected with
- to_bus** (int) - ID of the bus on the other side which the line will be connected with
- length_km** (float) - The line length in km
- std_type** (string) - The linetype of a standard line pre-defined in `standard_linetypes`.

OPTIONAL:

- name** (string) - A custom name for this line
- index** (int) - Force a specified ID if it is available
- geodata** (np.array, default None, shape= (,2L)) - The linegeodata of the line. The first row should be the coordinates of bus a and the last should be the coordinates of bus b. The points in the middle represent the bending points of the line
- in_service** (boolean) - True for `in_service` or False for out of service
- df** (float) - derating factor: maximal current of line in relation to nominal current of line (from 0 to 1)
- parallel** (integer) - number of parallel line systems

OUTPUT:

- line_id** - The unique `line_id` of the created line

EXAMPLE:

```
create_line(net, "line1", from_bus = 0, to_bus = 1, length_km=0.1, std_type="NAYY 4x50 SE")
```

```
pandapower.create_line_from_parameters(net, from_bus, to_bus, length_km, r_ohm_per_km, x_ohm_per_km, c_nf_per_km, imax_ka, name=None, index=None, type=None, geodata=None, in_service=True, df=1.0, parallel=1, max_loading_percent=nan, **kwargs)
```

Creates a line element in `net["line"]` from line parameters.

INPUT: `net` - The net within this line should be created

`from_bus` (int) - ID of the bus on one side which the line will be connected with
`to_bus` (int) - ID of the bus on the other side which the line will be connected with
`length_km` (float) - The line length in km
`r_ohm_per_km` (float) - line resistance in ohm per km
`x_ohm_per_km` (float) - line reactance in ohm per km
`c_nf_per_km` (float) - line capacitance in nF per km
`imax_ka` (float) - maximum thermal current in kA

OPTIONAL:

`name` (string) - A custom name for this line
`index` (int) - Force a specified ID if it is available
`in_service` (boolean) - True for in_service or False for out of service
`type` (str) - type of line (“oh” for overhead line or “cs” for cable system)
`df` (float) - derating factor: maximal current of line in relation to nominal current of line (from 0 to 1)
`parallel` (integer) - number of parallel line systems
`geodata` (np.array, default None, shape= (,2L)) - The linegeodata of the line. The first row should be the coordinates of bus a and the last should be the coordinates of bus b. The points in the middle represent the bending points of the line
`kwarg`s - nothing to see here, go along

OUTPUT:

`line_id` - The unique line_id of the created line

EXAMPLE:

```
create_line_from_parameters(net, "line1", from_bus = 0, to_bus = 1, lenght_km=0.1,
r_ohm_per_km = .01, x_ohm_per_km = 0.05, c_nf_per_km = 10, imax_ka = 0.4)
```

2.3.2 Input Parameters

net.line

Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
<code>name</code>	string		name of the line
<code>std_type</code>	string		standard type which can be used to easily define line parameters with the pandapower standard type library
<code>from_bus*</code>	integer		Index of bus where the line starts
<code>to_bus*</code>	integer		Index of bus where the line ends
<code>length_km*</code>	float	> 0	length of the line [km]
<code>r_ohm_per_km*</code>	float	≥ 0	resistance of the line [Ohm per km]
<code>x_ohm_per_km*</code>	float	≥ 0	inductance of the line [Ohm per km]
<code>c_nf_per_km*</code>	float	≥ 0	capacitance of the line [nF per km]
<code>imax_ka*</code>	float	> 0	maximal thermal current [kA]
<code>parallel*</code>	integer	≥ 1	number of parallel line systems
<code>df*</code>	float	0...1	derating factor (scaling) for imax_ka

Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
type	string	Naming conventions: “ol” - overhead line “cs” - underground cable system	type of line
in_service*	boolean	True / False	specifies if the line is in service.

*necessary for executing a power flow calculation.

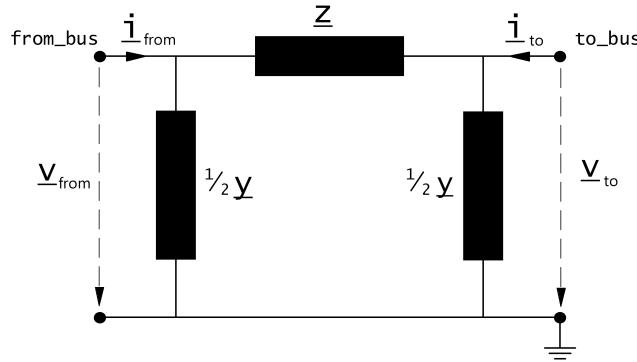
Note: Defining a line with length zero leads to a division by zero in the power flow and is therefore not allowed. Lines with a very low impedance might lead to convergence problems in the power flow for the same reason. If you want to directly connect two buses, please use the switch element instead of a line with a small impedance!

net.line_geodata

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
coords	list	List of (x,y) tuples that mark the inflection points of the line

2.3.3 Electric Model

Lines are modelled with the π -equivalent circuit:



The elements in the equivalent circuit are calculated from the parameters in the *net.line* datafram as:

$$\underline{Z} = (r_{ohm_per_km} + j \cdot x_{ohm_per_km}) \cdot \frac{length_km}{parallel}$$

$$\underline{Y} = j \cdot 2\pi f \cdot c_nf_per_km \cdot 1 \cdot 10^9 \cdot length_km \cdot parallel$$

The power system frequency f is defined when creating an empty network, the default value is $f = 50Hz$.

The parameters are then transformed in the per unit system:

$$Z_N = \frac{V_N^2}{S_N}$$

$$\underline{z} = \frac{\underline{Z}}{Z_N}$$

$$\underline{y} = \underline{Y} \cdot Z_N$$

Where $S_N = 1 MVA$ (see [Unit Systems and Conventions](#)) and U_N is the nominal voltage at the from bus.

Note: pandapower assumes that nominal voltage of from bus and to bus are equal, which means pandapower does not support lines that connect different voltage levels. If you want to connect different voltage levels, either use a transformer or an impedance element.

2.3.4 Result Parameters

net.res_line

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
p_from_kw	float	active power flow into the line at “from” bus [kW]
q_from_kvar	float	reactive power flow into the line at “from” bus [kVar]
p_to_kw	float	active power flow into the line at “to” bus [kW]
q_to_kvar	float	reactive power flow into the line at “to” bus [kVar]
pl_kw	float	active power losses of the line [kW]
ql_kvar	float	reactive power consumption of the line [kVar]
i_ka	float	Maximum current at “to” bus or “from” bus [kA]
loading_percent	float	line loading of Imax_ka [%]

The power flow results in the net.res_line table are defined as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_from_kw &= \operatorname{Re}(v_{from} \cdot i_{from}) \\
 q_from_kvar &= \operatorname{Im}(v_{from} \cdot i_{from}) \\
 p_to_kw &= \operatorname{Re}(v_{to} \cdot i_{to}) \\
 q_to_kvar &= \operatorname{Im}(v_{to} \cdot i_{to}) \\
 pl_kw &= p_from_kw + p_to_kw \\
 ql_kvar &= q_from_kvar + q_to_kvar \\
 i_ka &= \max(i_{from}, i_{to}) \\
 \text{loading_percent} &= \frac{i_ka}{imax_ka \cdot df \cdot parallel} \cdot 100
 \end{aligned}$$

2.3.5 Optimal Power Flow Parameters

The line loading constraint is formualted relative to **i_max_ka**

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
max_loading	float	Maximum loading of the line with respect to i_max_ka

2.4 Switch

2.4.1 Create Function

```
pandapower.create_switch(net, bus, element, et, closed=True, type=None, name=None, index=None)
```

Adds a switch in the net[“switch”] table.

Switches can be either between to buses (bus-bus switch) or at the end of a line or transformer element (bus-elememnt switch).

Two buses that are connected through a closed bus-bus switches are fused in the power flow if the switch es closed or separated if the switch is open.

An element that is connected to a bus through a bus-element switch is connected to the bus if the switch is closed or disconnected if the switch is open.

INPUT: **net** (PandapowerNet) - The net within this transformer should be created

bus - The bus that the switch is connected to

element - index of the element: bus id if et == “b”, line id if et == “l”

et - (string) element type: “l” = switch between bus and line, “t” = switch between bus and transformer, “t3” = switch between bus and 3-winding transformer, “b” = switch between two buses

closed (boolean, True) - switch position: False = open, True = closed

type (int, None) - indicates the type of switch: “LS” = Load Switch, “CB” = Circuit Breaker, “LBS” = Load Break Switch or “DS” = Disconnecting Switch

OPTIONAL:

name (string, default None) - The name for this switch

OUTPUT:

sid - The unique switch_id of the created switch

EXAMPLE:

```
create_switch(net, bus = 0, element = 1, et = 'b', type ="LS")
```

```
create_switch(net, bus = 0, element = 1, et = 'l')
```

2.4.2 Input Parameters

net.switch

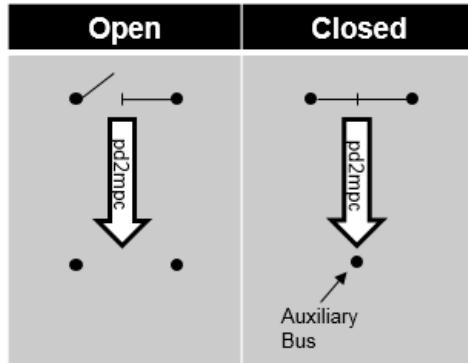
Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
bus*	integer		index of connected bus
name	string		name of the switch
element*	integer		index of the element the switch is connected to: - bus index if et = “b” - line index if et = “l” - trafo index if et = “t”
et*	string	“b” - bus-bus switch “l” - bus-line switch “t” - bus-trafo switch	element type the switch connects to
type	string	naming conventions: “CB” - circuit breaker “LS” - load switch “LBS” - load break switch “DS” - disconnecting switch	type of switch
closed*	boolean	True / False	signals the switching state of the switch

*necessary for executing a power flow calculation.

2.4.3 Electric Model

Bus-Bus-Switches:

Two buses that are connected with a closed bus-bus switches are fused internally for the power flow, open bus-bus switches are ignored:



This has the following advantages compared to modelling the switch as a small impedance:

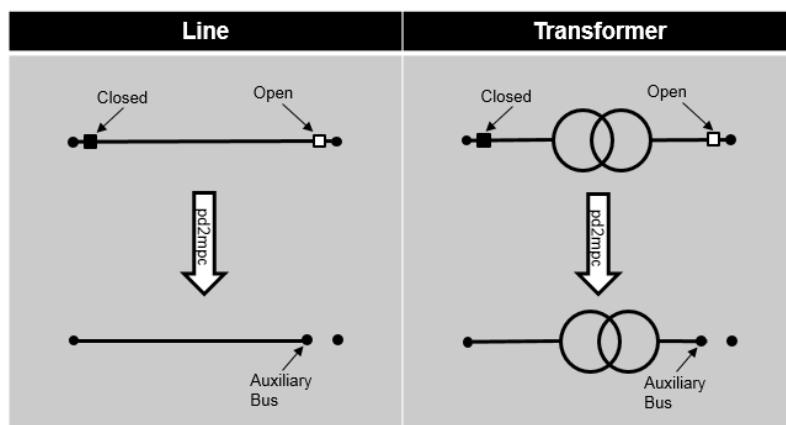
- there is no voltage drop over the switch (ideal switch)
- no convergence problems due to small impedances / large admittances
- less buses in the admittance matrix

Bus-Element-Switches:

When the power flow is calculated internally for every open bus-element switch an auxiliary bus is created in the pypower case file. The pypower branch that corresponds to the element is then connected to this bus. This has the following advantages compared to modelling the switch by setting the element out of service:

- loading current is considered
- information about switch position is preserved
- difference between open switch and out of service line (e.g. faulty line) can be modelled

Closed bus-element switches are ignored:



2.5 Load

See also:

Unit Systems and Conventions

2.5.1 Create Function

```
pandapower.create_load(net, bus, p_kw, q_kvar=0, sn_kva=nan, name=None, scaling=1.0, index=None, in_service=True, type=None)
    Adds one load in table net["load"].
```

All loads are modelled in the consumer system, meaning load is positive and generation is negative active power. Please pay attention to the correct signing of the reactive power as well.

INPUT: **net** - The net within this load should be created

bus (int) - The bus id to which the load is connected

OPTIONAL:

p_kw (float, default 0) - The real power of the load

q_kvar (float, default 0) - The reactive power of the load

- positive value -> load

- negative value -> generation

sn_kva (float, default None) - Nominal power of the load

name (string, default None) - The name for this load

scaling (float, default 1.) - An OPTIONAL scaling factor to be set customly

type (string, None) - type variable to classify the load

index (int, None) - Force the specified index. If None, the next highest available index is used

in_service (boolean) - True for in_service or False for out of service

OUTPUT:

index (int) - The index of the created element

EXAMPLE:

```
create_load(net, bus=0, p_kw=10., q_kvar=2.)
```

2.5.2 Input Parameters

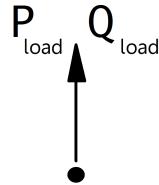
net.load

Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
name	string		name of the load
bus *	integer		index of connected bus
p_kw*	float	≥ 0	active power of the load [kW]
q_kvar*	float		reactive power of the load [kVar]
sn_kva	float	> 0	rated power of the load [kVA]
scaling *	float	≥ 0	scaling factor for active and reactive power
in_service*	boolean	True / False	specifies if the load is in service.

*necessary for executing a power flow calculation.

2.5.3 Electric Model

Loads are modelled as PQ-buses in the power flow calculation:



The PQ-Values are calculated from the parameter table values as:

$$P_{load} = p_kw \cdot scaling$$

$$Q_{load} = q_kvar \cdot scaling$$

Note: Loads should always have a positive p_kw value, since all power values are given in the consumer system. If you want to model constant generation, use a Static Generator (sgen element) instead of a negative load.

Note: The apparent power value sn_kva is provided as additional information for usage in controller or other applications based on pandapower. It is not considered in the power flow!

2.5.4 Result Parameters

net.res_load

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
p_kw	float	resulting active power demand after scaling [kW]
q_kvar	float	resulting reactive power demand after scaling [kVar]

The power values in the *net.res_load* table are equivalent to P_{load} and Q_{load} .

2.5.5 Optimal Power Flow Parameters

Loads are not yet respected by the optimal power flow as a flexibility.

2.6 Static Generator

See also:

Unit Systems and Conventions

2.6.1 Create Function

```
pandapower.create_sgen(net, bus, p_kw, q_kvar=0, sn_kva=nan, name=None, index=None, scaling=1.0, type=None, in_service=True, max_p_kw=nan, min_p_kw=nan, max_q_kvar=nan, min_q_kvar=nan, cost_per_kw=nan, cost_per_kvar=nan, controllable=False)
```

Adds one static generator in table net["sgen"].

Static generators are modelled as negative PQ loads. This element is used to model generators with a constant active and reactive power feed-in. If you want to model a voltage controlled generator, use the generator element instead.

All elements in the grid are modelled in the consumer system, including generators! If you want to model the generation of power, you have to assign a negative active power to the generator. Please pay attention to the correct signing of the reactive power as well.

INPUT: **net** - The net within this static generator should be created

bus (int) - The bus id to which the static generator is connected

OPTIONAL:

p_kw (float, default 0) - The real power of the static generator (negative for generation!)

q_kvar (float, default 0) - The reactive power of the sgen

sn_kva (float, default None) - Nominal power of the sgen

name (string, default None) - The name for this sgen

index (int, None) - Force the specified index. If None, the next highest available index is used

scaling (float, 1.) - An OPTIONAL scaling factor to be set customly

type (string, None) - type variable to classify the static generator

in_service (boolean) - True for in_service or False for out of service

OUTPUT:

index - The unique id of the created sgen

EXAMPLE:

```
create_sgen(net, 1, p_kw = -120)
```

2.6.2 Input Parameters

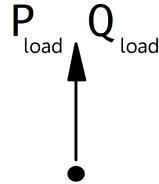
net.sgen

Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
name	string		name of the static generator
type	string	naming conventions: “PV” - photovoltaic system “WP” - wind power system “CHP” - combined heating and power system	type of generator
bus*	integer		index of connected bus
p_kw*	float	≤ 0	active power of the static generator [kW]
q_kvar*	float		reactive power of the static generator [kVar]
sn_kva	float	> 0	rated power of the static generator [kVA]
scaling*	float	≥ 0	scaling factor for the active and reactive power
in_service*	boolean	True / False	specifies if the generator is in service.

*necessary for executing a power flow calculation.

2.6.3 Electric Model

Static Generators are modelled as PQ-buses in the power flow calculation:



The PQ-Values are calculated from the parameter table values as:

$$\begin{aligned}P_{load} &= p_kw \cdot scaling \\Q_{load} &= q_kvar \cdot scaling\end{aligned}$$

Note: Static generators should always have a negative p_kw value, since all power values are given in the consumer system. If you want to model constant power consumption, please use the load element instead of a static generator with positive active power value. If you want to model a voltage controlled generator, use the generator element.

Note: The apparent power value sn_kva is provided as additional information for usage in controller or other applications based on panadapower. It is not considered in the power flow!

2.6.4 Result Parameters

net.res_sgen

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
p_kw	float	resulting active power demand after scaling [kW]
q_kvar	float	resulting reactive power demand after scaling [kVar]

The power values in the *net.res_sgen* table are equivalent to P_{load} and Q_{load} .

2.6.5 Optimal Power Flow Parameters

The cost and constraints of a generator can be defined using the following parameters:

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
max_p_kw	float	Maximum active power
min_p_kw	float	Minimum active power
max_q_kvar	float	Maximum reactive power
min_q_kvar	float	Minimum reactive power
controllable	bool	States if sgen is controllable or not, sgen will not be used as a flexibility if it is not controllable

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
cost_per_kw	float	Cost per kW
cost_per_kvar	float	Cost per kvar

2.7 External Grid

See also:

Unit Systems and Conventions

2.7.1 Create Function

```
pandapower.create_ext_grid(net, bus, vm_pu=1.0, va_degree=0.0, name=None,
                           in_service=True, s_sc_max_mva=nan, s_sc_min_mva=nan,
                           rx_max=nan, rx_min=nan, index=None, cost_per_kw=nan,
                           cost_per_kvar=nan)
```

Creates an external grid connection.

External grids represent the higher level power grid connection and are modelled as the slack bus in the power flow calculation.

INPUT: **net** - pandapower network

bus (int) - bus where the slack is connected

OPTIONAL:

vm_pu (float, default 1.0) - voltage at the slack node in per unit

va_degree (float, default 0.) - name of of the external grid*

name (string, default None) - name of of the external grid

in_service (boolean) - True for in_service or False for out of service

Sk_max - maximal short circuit apparent power **

SK_min - maximal short circuit apparent power **

RX_max - maximal R/X-ratio **

RK_min - minimal R/X-ratio **

 * only considered in loadflow if calculate_voltage_angles = True

 ** only needed for short circuit calculations

EXAMPLE:

```
create_ext_grid(net, 1, voltage = 1.03)
```

2.7.2 Input Parameters

net.ext_grid

Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
name	string		name of the external grid
bus*	integer		index of connected bus
vm_pu*	float	> 0	voltage set point [p.u]
va_degree*	float		angle set point [degree]
in_service*	boolean	True / False	specifies if the external grid is in service.

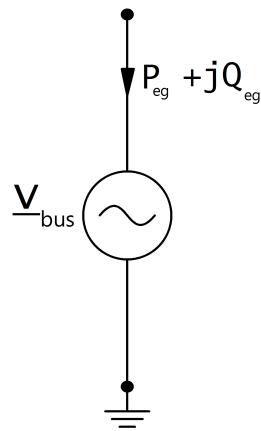
*necessary for executing a power flow calculation.

Optional Parameters:

Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
s_sc_max_mva	float	> 0	maximum short circuit power provision [MVA]
s_sc_min_mva	float	> 0	minimum short circuit power provision [MVA]
rx_max	float	0...1	maximum R/X ratio of short-circuit impedance
rx_min	float	0...1	minimum R/X ratio of short-circuit impedance

2.7.3 Electric Model

The external grid is modelled as a voltage source in the power flow calculation, which means the node the grid is connected to is treated as a slack node:



with:

$$\underline{v}_{bus} = v_{m_pu} \cdot e^{j \cdot \theta}$$

$$\theta = shift_degree \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}$$

2.7.4 Result Parameters

net.res_ext_grid

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
p_kw	float	active power supply at the external grid [kW]
q_kvar	float	reactive power supply at the external grid [kVar]

Active and reactive power feed-in / consumption at the slack node is a result of the power flow:

$$p_kw = P_{eg}$$

$$q_kvar = Q_{eg}$$

Note: All power values are given in the consumer system, therefore p_kw is positive if the external grid is absorbing power and negative if it is supplying power.

2.7.5 Optimal Power Flow Parameters

An external grid is not considered as a flexibility for the optimal power flow. The voltage setpoint can not be changed by the optimal power flow. Still, costs can be defined for an external grid: .. tabularcolumns:: |p{0.10\linewidth}|p{0.10\linewidth}|p{0.40\linewidth}| .. csv-table:

```
:file: ext_grid_opf.csv  
:delim: ;  
:widths: 10, 10, 40
```

2.8 Transformer

See also:

Unit Systems and Conventions Standard Type Libraries

2.8.1 Create Function

Transformers can be either created from the standard type library (`create_transformer`) or with custom values (`create_transformer_from_parameters`).

```
pandapower.create_transformer(net, hv_bus, lv_bus, std_type, name=None, tp_pos=nan,  
                           in_service=True, index=None, max_loading_percent=nan)
```

Creates a two-winding transformer in table net[“trafo”]. The trafo parameters are defined through the standard type library.

INPUT: `net` - The net within this transformer should be created

hv_bus (int) - The bus on the high-voltage side on which the transformer will be connected to

lv_bus (int) - The bus on the low-voltage side on which the transformer will be connected to

std_type - The used standard type from the standard type library

OPTIONAL:

name (string, None) - A custom name for this transformer

tp_pos (int, nan) - current tap position of the transformer. Defaults to the medium position (tp_mid)

in_service (boolean, True) - True for in_service or False for out of service

index (int) - Force a specified ID if it is available

OUTPUT:

trafo id - The unique trafo id of the created transformer

EXAMPLE:

```
create_transformer(net, hv_bus = 0, lv_bus = 1, name = "trafo1", std_type = "0.4 MVA 10/0.4 kV")
```

Creates a two-winding transformer in table net[”trafo”]. The trafo parameters are defined through the standard type library.

INPUT: `net` - The net within this transformer should be created

- `hv_bus` (int) - The bus on the high-voltage side on which the transformer will be connected to
- `lv_bus` (int) - The bus on the low-voltage side on which the transformer will be connected to
- `sn_kva` (float) - rated apparent power
- `vn_hv_kv` (float) - rated voltage on high voltage side
- `vn_lv_kv` (float) - rated voltage on low voltage side
- `vscr_percent` (float) - real part of relative short-circuit voltage
- `vsc_percent` (float) - relative short-circuit voltage
- `pfe_kw` (float) - iron losses in kW
- `i0_percent` (float) - open loop losses in percent of rated current

OPTIONAL:

- `in_service` (boolean) - True for in_service or False for out of service
- `name` (string) - A custom name for this transformer
- `shift_degree` (float) - Angle shift over the transformer*
- `tp_side` (string) - position of tap changer (“hv”, “lv”)
- `tp_pos` (int, nan) - current tap position of the transformer. Defaults to the medium position (tp_mid)
- `tp_mid` (int, nan) - tap position where the transformer ratio is equal to the ration of the rated voltages
- `tp_max` (int, nan) - maximal allowed tap position
- `tp_min` (int, nan) - minimal allowed tap position
- `tp_st_percent` (int) - tap step in percent
- `index` (int) - Force a specified ID if it is available
- `kwargs` - nothing to see here, go along

* only considered in loadflow if calculate_voltage_angles = True

OUTPUT:

`trafo_id` - The unique trafo_id of the created transformer

EXAMPLE:

```
create_transformer_from_parameters(net, hv_bus=0, lv_bus=1, name="trafo1", sn_kva=40,
vn_hv_kv=110, vn_lv_kv=10, vsc_percent=10, vscr_percent=0.3, pfe_kw=30, i0_percent=0.1,
shift_degree=30)
```

2.8.2 Input Parameters

`net.trafo`

Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
<code>name</code>	string		name of the transformer
<code>std_type</code>	string		transformer standard type name
<code>hv_bus*</code>	integer		high voltage bus index of the transformer
<code>lv_bus*</code>	integer		low voltage bus index of the transformer

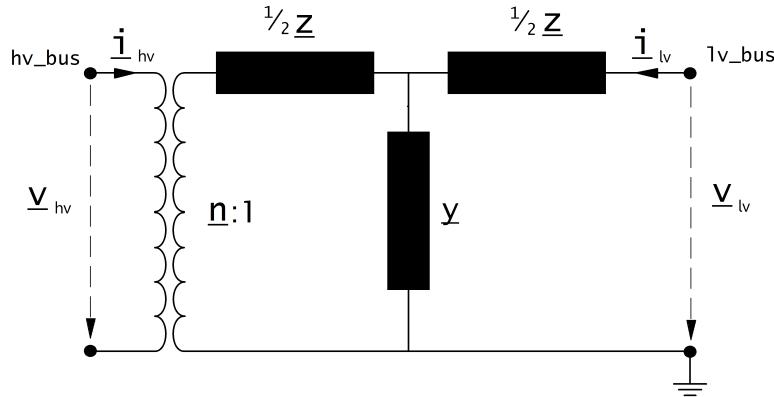
Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
sn_kva*	float	> 0	rated apparent power of the transformer [kVA]
vn_hv_kv*	float	> 0	rated voltage at high voltage bus [kV]
vn_lv_kv*	float	> 0	rated voltage at low voltage bus [kV]
vsc_percent*	float	> 0	short circuit voltage [%]
vscr_percent*	float	≥ 0	real component of short circuit voltage [%]
pfe_kw*	float	≥ 0	iron losses [kW]
i0_percent*	float	≥ 0	open loop losses in [%]
shift_degree*	float		transformer phase shift angle
tp_side	string	“hv”, “lv”	defines if tap changer is at the high- or low voltage side
tp_mid	integer		rated tap position
tp_min	integer		minimum tap position
tp_max	integer		maximum tap position
tp_st_percent	float	> 0	tap step size [%]
tp_pos	integer		current position of tap changer
in_service*	boolean	True / False	specifies if the transformer is in service.

*necessary for executing a power flow calculation.

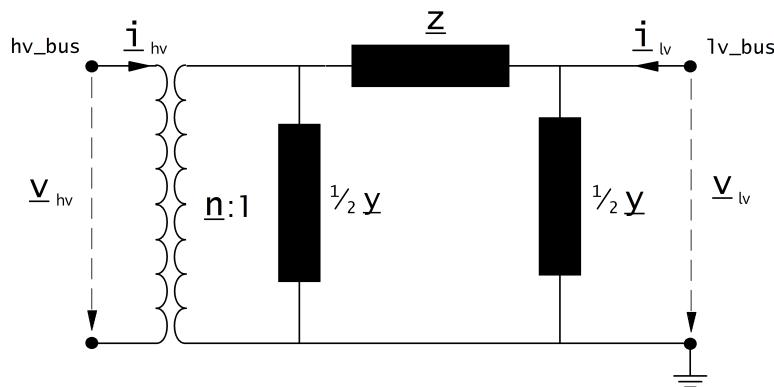
2.8.3 Electric Model

The equivalent circuit used for the transformer can be set in the power flow with the parameter “trafo_model”.

trafo_model='t':



trafo_model='pi':



Transformer Ratio:

The magnitude of the transformer ratio is given as:

$$n = \frac{V_{ref,HV,transformer}}{V_{ref,LV,transformer}} \cdot \frac{V_{ref,LVbus}}{V_{ref,HVbus}}$$

The reference voltages of the high- and low voltage buses are taken from the net.bus table. If no tap changer is defined, the reference voltage of the transformer is taken directly from the transformer table:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{ref,HV,transformer} &= vn_hv_kv \\ V_{ref,LV,transformer} &= vn_lv_kv \end{aligned}$$

If a tap changer is defined, the reference voltage is multiplied with the tap factor:

$$n_{tap} = 1 + (tp_pos - tp_mid) \cdot \frac{tp_st_percent}{100}$$

On which side the reference voltage is adapted depends on the *tp_side* variable:

	tp_side="hv"	tp_side="lv"
$V_{n,HV,transformer}$	$vnh_kv \cdot n_{tap}$	vnh_kv
$V_{n,LV,transformer}$	vnl_kv	$vnl_kv \cdot n_{tap}$

Note: The variables *tp_min* and *tp_max* are not considered in the power flow. The user is responsible to ensure that $tp_min < tp_pos < tp_max$!

Phase Shift:

If the power flow is run with *voltage_angles=True*, the complex ratio is given as:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{n} &= n \cdot e^{j \cdot \theta} \\ \theta &= shift_degree \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} \end{aligned}$$

Otherwise, the ratio does not include a phase shift:

$$\underline{n} = n$$

Impedances:

The short-circuit impedance is calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned} z_k &= \frac{vsc_percent}{100} \cdot \frac{1000}{sn_kva} \\ r_k &= \frac{vscr_percent}{100} \cdot \frac{1000}{sn_kva} \\ x_k &= \sqrt{z^2 - r^2} \\ \underline{z}_k &= r_k + j \cdot x_k \end{aligned}$$

The magnetising admittance is calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned} y_m &= \frac{i0_percent}{100} \\ g_m &= \frac{pfe_kw}{sn_kva \cdot 1000} \cdot \frac{1000}{sn_kva} \\ b_m &= \sqrt{y_m^2 - g_m^2} \\ \underline{y}_m &= g_m - j \cdot b_m \end{aligned}$$

The values calculated in that way are relative to the rated values of the transformer. To transform them into the per unit system, they have to be converted to the rated values of the network:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_N &= \frac{V_N^2}{S_N} \\ Z_{ref,trafo} &= \frac{vn_lv_kv^2 \cdot 1000}{sn_kva} \\ z &= z_k \cdot \frac{Z_{ref,trafo}}{Z_N} \\ y &= y_m \cdot \frac{Z_N}{Z_{ref,trafo}} \end{aligned}$$

Where $S_N = 1 \text{ MVA}$ (see [Unit Systems and Conventions](#)) and V_N is the nominal bus voltage at the low voltage side of the transformer.

2.8.4 Result Parameters

`net.res_trafo`

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
p_hv_kw	float	active power flow at the high voltage transformer bus [kW]
q_hv_kvar	float	reactive power flow at the high voltage transformer bus [kVar]
p_lv_kw	float	active power flow at the low voltage transformer bus [kW]
q_lv_kvar	float	reactive power flow at the low voltage transformer bus [kVar]
pl_kw	float	active power losses of the transformer [kW]
ql_kvar	float	reactive power consumption of the transformer [kvar]
i_hv_ka	float	current at the high voltage side of the transformer [kA]
i_lv_ka	float	current at the low voltage side of the transformer [kA]
loading_percent	float	load utilization relative to rated power [%]

$$\begin{aligned} p_hv_kw &= Re(v_{hv} \cdot i_{hv}) \\ q_hv_kvar &= Im(v_{hv} \cdot i_{hv}) \\ p_lv_kw &= Re(v_{lv} \cdot i_{lv}) \\ q_lv_kvar &= Im(v_{lv} \cdot i_{lv}) \\ pl_kw &= p_hv_kw + p_lv_kw \\ ql_kvar &= q_hv_kvar + q_lv_kvar \\ i_hv_ka &= i_{hv} \\ i_lv_ka &= i_{lv} \end{aligned}$$

The definition of the transformer loading depends on the `trafo_loading` parameter of the power flow.

For `trafo_loading="current"`, the loading is calculated as:

$$loading_percent = \max\left(\frac{i_{hv} \cdot vn_hv_kv}{sn_kva}, \frac{i_{lv} \cdot vn_lv_kv}{sn_kva}\right) \cdot 100$$

For `trafo_loading="power"`, the loading is defined as:

$$loading_percent = \max\left(\frac{i_{hv} \cdot v_{hv}}{sn_kva}, \frac{i_{lv} \cdot v_{lv}}{sn_kva}\right) \cdot 100$$

2.8.5 Optimal Power Flow Parameters

The transformer loading constraint for the optimal power flow is formulated in relation to the current corresponding to sn_kva at a voltage of 1.0 p.u. :

2.9 Three Winding Transformer

See also:

Unit Systems and Conventions Standard Type Libraries

2.9.1 Create Function

```
pandapower.create_transformer3w(net, hv_bus, mv_bus, lv_bus, std_type, name=None,
                                 tp_pos=nan, in_service=True, index=None)
```

Creates a three-winding transformer in table net[“trafo3w”]. The trafo parameters are defined through the standard type library.

INPUT: **net** - The net within this transformer should be created

hv_bus (int) - The bus on the high-voltage side on which the transformer will be connected to

mv_bus (int) - The medium voltage bus on which the transformer will be connected to

lv_bus (int) - The bus on the low-voltage side on which the transformer will be connected to

std_type - The used standard type from the standard type library

OPTIONAL:

name (string) - A custom name for this transformer

tp_pos (int, nan) - current tap position of the transformer. Defaults to the medium position (tp_mid)

in_service (boolean) - True for in_service or False for out of service

index (int) - Force a specified ID if it is available

OUTPUT:

trafo_id - The unique trafo_id of the created transformer

EXAMPLE:

```
create_transformer3w(net, hv_bus = 0, mv_bus = 1, lv_bus = 2, name = “trafo1”, std_type =
“63/25/38 MVA 110/20/10 kV”)
```

```
pandapower.create_transformer3w_from_parameters(net, hv_bus, mv_bus, lv_bus,
                                                vn_hv_kv, vn_mv_kv, vn_lv_kv,
                                                sn_hv_kva, sn_mv_kva, sn_lv_kva,
                                                vsc_hv_percent, vsc_mv_percent,
                                                vsc_lv_percent, vscr_hv_percent,
                                                vscr_mv_percent, vscr_lv_percent,
                                                pfe_kw, i0_percent,
                                                shift_mv_degree=0.0,
                                                shift_lv_degree=0.0,
                                                tp_side=None, tp_st_percent=nan,
                                                tp_pos=nan, tp_mid=nan,
                                                tp_max=nan, tp_min=nan,
                                                name=None, in_service=True,
                                                index=None)
```

Adds a three-winding transformer in table net[“trafo3w”].

Input: **net** (PandapowerNet) - The net within this transformer should be created

- hv_bus** (int) - The bus on the high-voltage side on which the transformer will be connected to
- mv_bus** (int) - The bus on the middle-voltage side on which the transformer will be connected to
- lv_bus** (int) - The bus on the low-voltage side on which the transformer will be connected to
- vn_hv_kv** (float) rated voltage on high voltage side
- vn_mv_kv** (float) rated voltage on medium voltage side
- vn_lv_kv** (float) rated voltage on low voltage side
- sn_hv_kva** (float) - rated apparent power on high voltage side
- sn_mv_kva** (float) - rated apparent power on medium voltage side
- sn_lv_kva** (float) - rated apparent power on low voltage side
- vsc_hv_percent** (float) - short circuit voltage from high to medium voltage
- vsc_mv_percent** (float) - short circuit voltage from medium to low voltage
- vsc_lv_percent** (float) - short circuit voltage from high to low voltage
- vscr_hv_percent** (float) - real part of short circuit voltage from high to medium voltage
- vscr_mv_percent** (float) - real part of short circuit voltage from medium to low voltage
- vscr_lv_percent** (float) - real part of short circuit voltage from high to low voltage
- pfe_kw** (float) - iron losses
- i0_percent** (float) - open loop losses

OPTIONAL:

- shift_mv_degree** (float, 0) - angle shift to medium voltage side*
- shift_lv_degree** (float, 0) - angle shift to low voltage side*
- tp_st_percent** (float) - Tap step in percent
- tp_side** (string, None) - "hv", "mv", "lv"
- tp_mid** (int, nan) - default tap position
- tp_min** (int, nan) - Minimum tap position
- tp_max** (int, nan) - Maximum tap position
- tp_pos** (int, np.nan) - current tap position of the transformer. Defaults to the medium position (tp_mid)
- name** (string, None) - Name of the 3-winding transformer
- in_service** (boolean, True) - True for in_service or False for out of service

* only considered in loadflow if calculate_voltage_angles = True **The model currently only supports one tap-changer per 3W Transformer.

OUTPUT:

trafo_id - The unique trafo_id of the created 3W transformer

Example:

```
create_transformer3w_from_parameters(net,      hv_bus=0,      mv_bus=1,      lv_bus=2,
name="trafo1",      sn_hv_kva=40,      sn_mv_kva=20,      sn_lv_kva=20,      vn_hv_kv=110,
vn_mv_kv=20,      vn_lv_kv=10,      vsc_hv_percent=10,      vsc_mv_percent=11,      vsc_lv_percent=12,
vscr_hv_percent=0.3,      vscr_mv_percent=0.31,      vscr_lv_percent=0.32,      pfe_kw=30,
i0_percent=0.1,      shift_mv_degree=30,      shift_lv_degree=30)
```

Note: All short circuit voltages are given relative to the maximum apparent power flow. For example vsc_hv_percent is the short circuit voltage from the high to the medium level, it is given relative to the minimum of the rated apparent power in high and medium level: $\min(sn_hv_kva, sn_mv_kva)$. This is consistent with most commercial network calculation software (e.g. PowerFactory). Some tools (like PSS Sincal) however define all short circuit voltages relative to the overall rated apparent power of the transformer: $\max(sn_hv_kva, sn_mv_kva, sn_lv_kva)$. You might have to convert the values depending on how the short-circuit voltages are defined.

2.9.2 Input Parameters

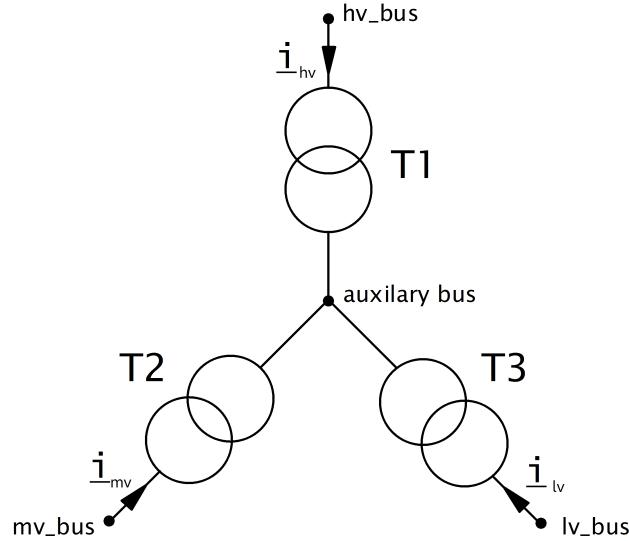
net.trafo3w

Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
name	string		name of the transformer
hv_bus*	integer		high voltage bus index of the transformer
mv_bus	integer		medium voltage bus index of the transformer
lv_bus*	integer		low voltage bus index of the transformer
vn_hv_kv*	float		rated voltage at high voltage bus [kV]
vn_mv_kv*	float	> 0	rated voltage at medium voltage bus [kV]
vn_lv_kv*	float	> 0	rated voltage at low voltage bus [kV]
sn_hv_kva*	float	> 0	rated apparent power on high voltage side [kVA]
sn_mv_kva*	float	> 0	rated apparent power on medium voltage side [kVA]
sn_lv_kva*	float	> 0	rated apparent power on low voltage side [kVA]
vsc_hv_percent*	float	> 0	short circuit voltage from high to medium voltage [%]
vsc_mv_percent*	float	> 0	short circuit voltage from medium to low voltage [%]
vsc_lv_percent*	float	> 0	short circuit voltage from high to low voltage [%]
vscr_hv_percent*	float	≥ 0	real part of short circuit voltage from high to medium voltage [%]
vscr_mv_percent*	float	≥ 0	real part of short circuit voltage from medium to low voltage [%]
vscr_lv_percent*	float	≥ 0	real part of short circuit voltage from high to low voltage [%]
pfe_kw*	float	≥ 0	iron losses [kW]
i0_percent*	float	≥ 0	open loop losses [%]
tp_side	string	“hv”, “mv”, “lv”	defines if tap changer is positioned on high-medium- or low voltage side
tp_mid	integer		
tp_min	integer		minimum tap position
tp_max	integer		maximum tap position
tp_st_percent	float	> 0	tap step size [%]
tp_pos	integer		current position of tap changer
in_service*	boolean	True/False	specifies if the transformer is in service.

*necessary for executing a power flow calculation.

2.9.3 Electric Model

Three Winding Transformers are modelled by three two-winding transformers:



The parameters of the three transformers are defined as follows:

	T1	T2	T3
hv_bus	hv_bus	auxiliary bus	auxiliary bus
lv_bus		mv_bus	lv_bus
sn_kva	sn_hv_kva	sn_mv_kva	sn_lv_kva
vn_hv_kv	vn_hv_kv	vn_hv_kv	vn_hv_kv
vn_lv_kv	vn_hv_kv	vn_mv_kv	vn_lv_kv
vsc_percent	$v_{k,t1}$	$v_{k,t2}$	$v_{k,t3}$
vscr_percent	$v_{r,t1}$	$v_{r,t2}$	$v_{r,t3}$
pfe_kw	pfe_kw	0	0
i0_percent	i0_percent	0	0
shift_degree	shift_degree	0	0

The definition of the two winding transformer parameter can be found [here](#).

To calculate the short-circuit voltages $v_{k,t1..t3}$ and $v_{r,t1..t3}$, first all short-circuit voltages are converted to the high voltage level:

$$\begin{aligned} v'_{k,h} &= vsc_hv_percent \\ v'_{k,m} &= vsc_mv_percent \cdot \frac{sn_hv_kva}{sn_mv_kva} \\ v'_{k,l} &= vsc_lv_percent \cdot \frac{sn_hv_kva}{sn_lv_kva} \end{aligned}$$

The short-circuit voltages of the three transformers are then calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} v'_{k,t1} &= \frac{1}{2}(v'_{k,h} + v'_{k,l} - v'_{k,m}) \\ v'_{k,t2} &= \frac{1}{2}(v'_{k,m} + v'_{k,h} - v'_{k,l}) \\ v'_{k,t3} &= \frac{1}{2}(v'_{k,m} + v'_{k,l} - v'_{k,h}) \end{aligned}$$

Since these voltages are given relative to the high voltage side, they have to be transformed back to the voltage

level of each transformer:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{k,t1} &= v'_{k,t1} \\ v_{k,t2} &= v'_{k,t2} \cdot \frac{sn_mv_kva}{sn_hv_kva} \\ v_{k,t3} &= v'_{k,t3} \cdot \frac{sn_lv_kva}{sn_hv_kva} \end{aligned}$$

The real part of the short-circuit voltage is calculated in the same way.

Note: All short circuit voltages are given relative to the maximum apparent power flow. For example vsc_hv_percent is the short circuit voltage from the high to the medium level, it is given relative to the minimum of the rated apparent power in high and medium level: min(sn_hv_kva, sn_mv_kva). This is consistent with most commercial network calculation software (e.g. PowerFactory). Some tools (like PSS Sincal) however define all short circuit voltages relative to the overall rated apparent power of the transformer: max(sn_hv_kva, sn_mv_kva, sn_lv_kva). You might have to convert the values depending on how the short-circuit voltages are defined.

The tap changer adapts the nominal voltages of the transformer in the equivalent to the 2W-Model:

	tp_side="hv"	tp_side="mv"	tp_side="lv"
$V_{n,HV,transformer}$	$vnh_kv \cdot n_{tap}$	vnh_kv	vnh_kv
$V_{n,MV,transformer}$	vnm_kv	$vnm_kv \cdot n_{tap}$	vnm_kv
$V_{n,LV,transformer}$	vnl_kv	vnl_kv	$vnl_kv \cdot n_{tap}$

with

$$n_{tap} = 1 + (tp_pos - tp_mid) \cdot \frac{tp_st_percent}{100}$$

See also:

MVA METHOD FOR 3-WINDING TRANSFORMER

2.9.4 Result Parameters

net.res_trafo3w

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
p_hv_kw	float	active power flow at the high voltage transformer bus [kW]
q_hv_kvar	float	reactive power flow at the high voltage transformer bus [kVar]
p_mv_kw	float	active power flow at the medium voltage transformer bus [kW]
q_mv_kvar	float	reactive power flow at the medium voltage transformer bus [kVar]
p_lv_kw	float	active power flow at the low voltage transformer bus [kW]
q_lv_kvar	float	reactive power flow at the low voltage transformer bus [kVar]
pl_kw	float	active power losses of the transformer [kW]
ql_kvar	float	reactive power consumption of the transformer [kvar]
i_hv_ka	float	current at the high voltage side of the transformer [kA]
i_mv_ka	float	current at the medium voltage side of the transformer [kA]
i_lv_ka	float	current at the low voltage side of the transformer [kA]
loading_percent	float	transformer utilization [%]

$$\begin{aligned}
p_{hv_kw} &= \operatorname{Re}(\underline{v}_{hv} \cdot \underline{i}_{hv}) \\
q_{hv_kvar} &= \operatorname{Im}(\underline{v}_{hv} \cdot \underline{i}_{hv}) \\
p_{mv_kw} &= \operatorname{Re}(\underline{v}_{mv} \cdot \underline{i}_{mv}) \\
q_{mv_kvar} &= \operatorname{Im}(\underline{v}_{mv} \cdot \underline{i}_{mv}) \\
p_{lv_kw} &= \operatorname{Re}(\underline{v}_{lv} \cdot \underline{i}_{lv}) \\
q_{lv_kvar} &= \operatorname{Im}(\underline{v}_{lv} \cdot \underline{i}_{lv}) \\
pl_kw &= p_{hv_kw} + p_{lv_kw} \\
ql_kvar &= q_{hv_kvar} + q_{lv_kvar} \\
i_{hv_ka} &= i_{hv} \\
i_{mv_ka} &= i_{mv} \\
i_{lv_ka} &= i_{lv}
\end{aligned}$$

The definition of the transformer loading depends on the trafo_loading parameter of the power flow.

For trafo_loading="current", the loading is calculated as:

$$\text{loading_percent} = \max\left(\frac{i_{hv} \cdot v_{n_hv_kv}}{sn_{hv_kva}}, \frac{i_{mv} \cdot v_{n_mv_kv}}{sn_{mv_kva}}, \frac{i_{lv} \cdot v_{n_lv_kv}}{sn_{lv_kva}}\right) \cdot 100$$

For trafo_loading="power", the loading is defined as:

$$\text{loading_percent} = \max\left(\frac{i_{hv} \cdot v_{hv}}{sn_{hv_kva}}, \frac{i_{mv} \cdot v_{mv}}{sn_{mv_kva}}, \frac{i_{lv} \cdot v_{lv}}{sn_{lv_kva}}\right) \cdot 100$$

2.9.5 Optimal Power Flow Parameters

Three Winding Transformer loading can not yet be constrained with the optimal power flow.

2.10 Generator

See also:

Unit Systems and Conventions

2.10.1 Create Function

```
pandapower.create_gen(net, bus, p_kw=1.0, sn_kva=nan, name=None, index=None,
                      max_q_kvar=nan, min_q_kvar=nan, min_p_kw=nan, max_p_kw=nan,
                      scaling=1.0, type=None, in_service=True, cost_per_kw=nan,
                      cost_per_kvar=nan, controllable=False)
```

Adds a generator to the network.

Generators are always modelled as voltage controlled PV nodes, which is why the input parameter is active power and a voltage set point. If you want to model a generator as PQ load with fixed reactive power and variable voltage, please use a static generator instead.

INPUT: **net** - The net within this generator should be created

bus (int) - The bus id to which the generator is connected

OPTIONAL:

p_kw (float, default 0) - The real power of the generator (negative for generation!)

vm_pu (float, default 0) - The voltage set point of the generator.

sn_kva (float, None) - Nominal power of the generator

name (string, None) - The name for this generator

index (int, None) - Force the specified index. If None, the next highest available index is used

scaling (float, 1.0) - scaling factor which for the active power of the generator

type (string, None) - type variable to classify generators

in_service (boolean) - True for in_service or False for out of service

OUTPUT:

index - The unique id of the created generator

EXAMPLE:

```
create_gen(net, 1, p_kw = -120, vm_pu = 1.02)
```

2.10.2 Input Parameters

net.gen

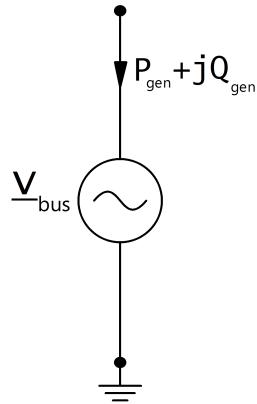
Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
name	string		name of the generator
type	string	naming conventions: “sync” - synchronous generator “async” - asynchronous generator	type variable to classify generators
bus*	integer		index of connected bus
p_kw*	float	≤ 0	the real power of the generator [kW]
vm_pu*	float		voltage set point of the generator [p.u]
sn_kva	float	> 0	nominal power of the generator [kVA]
min_q_kvar	float		minimal reactive power of the generator [kVar]
max_q_kvar	float		maximal reactive power of the generator [kVar]
scaling*	float	≤ 0	scaling factor for the active power
in_service*	boolean	True / False	specifies if the generator is in service.

*necessary for executing a power flow calculation.

Note: Active power should normally be negative to model a voltage controlled generator, since all power values are given in the load reference system. A generator with positive active power represents a voltage controlled machine. If you want to model constant generation without voltage control, use the Static Generator element.

2.10.3 Electric Model

Generators are modelled as PV-nodes in the power flow:



Voltage magnitude and active power are defined by the input parameters in the generator table:

$$P_{gen} = p_kw * scaling$$

$$v_{bus} = vm_pu$$

2.10.4 Result Parameters

`net.res_gen`

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
p_kw	float	resulting active power demand after scaling [kW]
q_kvar	float	resulting reactive power demand after scaling [kVar]
va_degree	float	generator voltage angle [degree]
vm_pu	float	voltage at the generator [p.u]

The power flow returns reactive generator power and generator voltage angle:

$$p_kw = P_{gen}$$

$$q_kvar = Q_{gen}$$

$$va_degree = \angle v_{bus}$$

Note: If the power flow is run with the `enforce_qlims` option and the generator reactive power exceeds / underruns the maximum / minimum reactive power limit, the generator is converted to a static generator with the maximum / minimum reactive power as constant reactive power generation. The voltage at the generator bus is then no longer equal to the voltage set point defined in the parameter table.

2.10.5 Optimal Power Flow Parameters

The cost and constraints of a generator can be defined using the following parameters:

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
max_p_kw	float	Maximum active power
min_p_kw	float	Minimum active power
max_q_kvar	float	Maximum reactive power
min_q_kvar	float	Minimum reactive power

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
controllable	bool	States if a gen is controllable or not. Currently gens must be controllable, because there is no method to respect uncontrollable gens yet.
cost_per_kw	float	Cost per kW
cost_per_kvar	float	Cost per kvar

2.11 Shunt

See also:

Unit Systems and Conventions

2.11.1 Create Function

`pandapower.create_shunt(net, bus, q_kvar, p_kw=0.0, name=None, in_service=True, index=None)`

Creates a shunt element

INPUT: `net` (PandapowerNet) - The pandapower network in which the element is created

`bus` - bus number of bus to whom the shunt is connected to

`p_kw` - shunt active power in kW at v= 1.0 p.u.

`q_kvar` - shunt susceptance in kVAr at v= 1.0 p.u.

OPTIONAL:

`name` (str, None) - element name

`in_service` (boolean, True) - True for in_service or False for out of service

OUTPUT:

shunt id

EXAMPLE:

`create_shunt(net, 0, 20)`

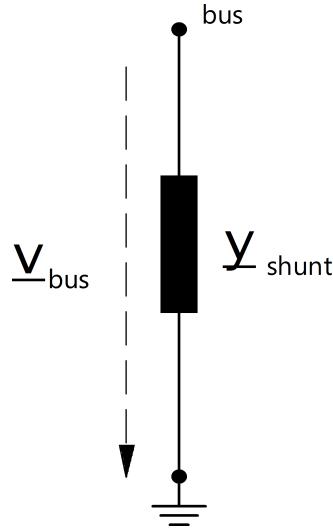
2.11.2 Input Parameters

net.shunt

Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
<code>name</code>	string		name of the shunt
<code>bus*</code>	integer		index of bus where the impedance starts
<code>p_kw*</code>	float	≥ 0	shunt active power in kW at v= 1.0 p.u.
<code>q_kvar*</code>	float		shunt reactive power in kvar at v= 1.0 p.u.
<code>in_service*</code>	boolean	True / False	specifies if the shunt is in service.

*necessary for executing a power flow calculation.

2.11.3 Electric Model



The power values are given at $v = 1pu$ or $V = V_N$:

$$\underline{S}_{shunt,ref} = p_kw + j \cdot q_kvar$$

Since $\underline{S}_{shunt,ref}$ is the apparent power at the nominal voltage, we know that:

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{S}_{shunt,ref} &= \frac{\underline{Y}_{shunt}}{V_N^2} \\ \underline{Y}_{shunt} &= \frac{\underline{S}_{shunt,ref}}{V_N^2}\end{aligned}$$

Converting to the per unit system results in:

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{y}_{shunt} &= \frac{\underline{S}_{shunt,ref}}{V_N^2} \cdot Z_N \\ &= \frac{\underline{S}_{shunt,ref}}{V_N^2} \cdot \frac{V_N^2}{S_N} \\ &= \frac{\underline{S}_{shunt,ref}}{S_N}\end{aligned}$$

with $S_N = 1 \text{ MVA}$ (see *Unit Systems and Conventions*).

2.11.4 Result Parameters

net.res_shunt

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
p_kw	float	shunt active power consumption [kW]
q_kvar	float	shunt reactive power consumption [kVAr]
vm_pu	float	voltage magnitude at shunt bus [pu]

$$p_kw = \operatorname{Re}(\underline{v}_{bus} \cdot \underline{i}_{shunt})$$

$$q_kvar = \operatorname{Im}(\underline{v}_{bus} \cdot \underline{i}_{shunt})$$

$$vm_pu = v_{bus}$$

2.11.5 Optimal Power Flow Parameters

Shunts are not yet respected by the optimal power flow as a flexibility.

2.12 Impedance

See also:

Unit Systems and Conventions

2.12.1 Create Function

```
pandapower.create_impedance(net, from_bus, to_bus, r_pu, x_pu, sn_kva, name=None,
                             in_service=True, index=None)
```

Creates an per unit impedance element

INPUT: **net** (PandapowerNet) - The pandapower network in which the element is created

from_bus (int) - starting bus of the impedance

to_bus (int) - ending bus of the impedance

r_pu (float) - real part of the impedance in per unit

x_pu (float) - imaginary part of the impedance in per unit

sn_kva (float) - rated power of the impedance in kVA

OUTPUT:

impedance id

2.12.2 Input Parameters

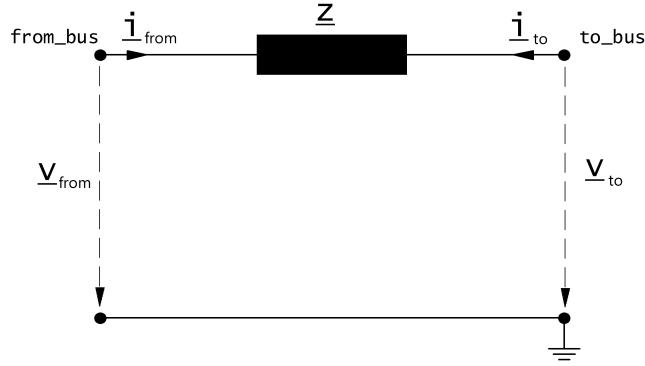
net.impedance

Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
name	string		name of the impedance
from_bus*	integer		index of bus where the impedance starts
to_bus*	integer		index of bus where the impedance ends
r_pu*	float	> 0	resistance of the impedance [p.u]
x_pu*	float	> 0	reactance of the impedance [p.u]
sn_kva*	float	> 0	reference apparent power for the impedance per unit values [kVA]
in_service*	boolean	True / False	specifies if the impedance is in service.

*necessary for executing a power flow calculation.

2.12.3 Electric Model

The impedance is modelled as a simple longitudinal per unit impedance:



The per unit values given in the parameter table are assumed to be relative to the rated voltage of from and to bus as well as to the apparent power given in the table. The per unit values are therefore transformed into the network per unit system:

$$\underline{z}_{impedance} = r_pu + j \cdot x_{pu}$$

$$\underline{z} = \underline{z}_{impedance} \frac{S_N}{sn_kva}$$

with $S_N = 1 \text{ MVA}$ (see *Unit Systems and Conventions*).

2.12.4 Result Parameters

`net.res_impedance`

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
p_from_kw	float	active power flow into the impedance at “from” bus [kW]
q_from_kvar	float	reactive power flow into the impedance at “from” bus [kVAr]
p_to_kw	float	active power flow into the impedance at “to” bus [kW]
q_to_kvar	float	reactive power flow into the impedance at “to” bus [kVAr]
pl_kw	float	active power losses of the impedance [kW]
ql_kvar	float	reactive power consumption of the impedance [kVar]
i_from_ka	float	current at from bus [kA]
i_to_ka	float	current at to bus [kA]

$$i_from_ka = i_{from}$$

$$i_to_ka = i_{to}$$

$$p_from_kw = Re(v_{from} \cdot i_{from})$$

$$q_from_kvar = Im(v_{from} \cdot i_{from})$$

$$p_to_kw = Re(v_{to} \cdot i_{to})$$

$$q_to_kvar = Im(v_{to} \cdot i_{to})$$

$$pl_kw = p_from_kw + p_to_kw$$

$$ql_kvar = q_from_kvar + q_to_kvar$$

2.12.5 Optimal Power Flow Parameters

Impedances are not yet respected in the optimal power flow. No constraints can be formulated.

2.13 Ward

See also:

Unit Systems and Conventions

2.13.1 Create Function

```
pandapower.create_ward(net, bus, ps_kw, qs_kvar, pz_kw, qz_kvar, name=None, in_service=True,
index=None)
```

Creates a ward equivalent.

A ward equivalent is a combination of an impedance load and a PQ load.

INPUT: **net** (Pandapowernet) - The pandapower net within the element should be created

bus (int) - bus of the ward equivalent

ps_kw (float) - active power of the PQ load

qs_kvar (float) - reactive power of the PQ load

pz_kw (float) - active power of the impedance load in kW at 1.pu voltage

qz_kvar (float) - reactive power of the impedance load in kVar at 1.pu voltage

OUTPUT:

ward id

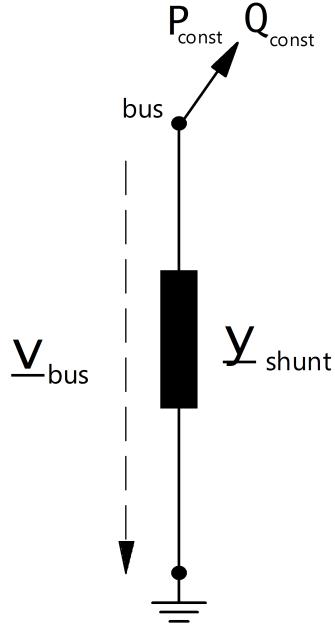
2.13.2 Input Parameters

net.ward

Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
name	string		name of the ward equivalent
bus*	integer		index of connected bus
ps_kw*	float		constant active power demand [kW]
qs_kvar*	float		constant reactive power demand [kVar]
pz_kw*	float		constant impedance active power demand at 1.0 pu [kW]
qz_kvar*	float		constant impedance reactive power demand at 1.0 pu [kVar]
in_service*	boolean	True / False	specifies if the ward equivalent is in service.

*necessary for executing a power flow calculation.

2.13.3 Electric Model



The ward equivalent is a combination of a constant apparent power consumption and a constant impedance load. The constant apparent power is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{const} &= ps_kw \\ Q_{const} &= qs_kvar \end{aligned}$$

The shunt admittance part of the ward equivalent is calculated as described [here](#):

$$y_{shunt} = \frac{pz_kw + j \cdot qz_kvar}{S_N}$$

2.13.4 Result Parameters

`net.res_ward`

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
p_kw	float	active power demand of the ward equivalent [kW]
q_kvar	float	reactive power demand of the ward equivalent [kVar]
vm_pu	float	voltage at the ward bus [p.u]

$$vm_pu = v_{bus}$$

$$p_kw = P_{const} + Re\left(\frac{V_{bus}^2}{Y_{shunt}}\right)$$

$$q_kvar = Q_{const} + Im\left(\frac{V_{bus}^2}{Y_{shunt}}\right)$$

2.13.5 Optimal Power Flow Parameters

Ward equivalents are not yet respected by the optimal power flow.

2.14 Extended Ward

See also:

Unit Systems and Conventions

2.14.1 Create Function

```
pandapower.create_xward(net, bus, ps_kw, qs_kvar, pz_kw, qz_kvar, r_ohm, x_ohm, vm_pu,
                        in_service=True, name=None, index=None)
```

Creates an extended ward equivalent.

A ward equivalent is a combination of an impedance load, a PQ load and as voltage source with an internal impedance.

INPUT: `net` - The pandapower net within the impedance should be created

`bus` (int) - bus of the ward equivalent

`ps_kw` (float) - active power of the PQ load

`qs_kvar` (float) - reactive power of the PQ load

`pz_kw` (float) - active power of the impedance load in kW at 1.pu voltage

`qz_kvar` (float) - reactive power of the impedance load in kVar at 1.pu voltage

`vm_pu` (float)

OUTPUT:

xward id

2.14.2 Result Parameters

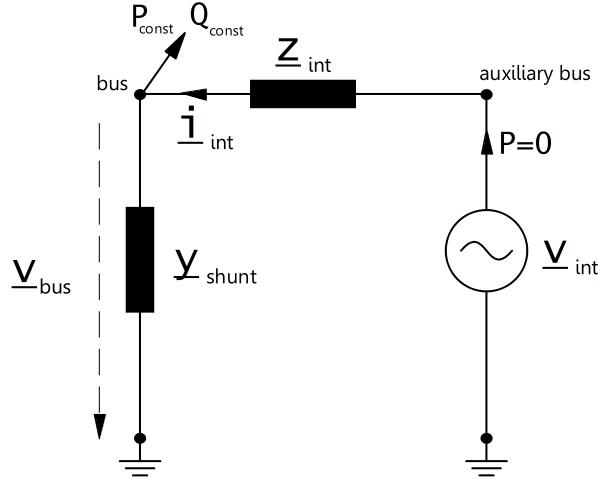
net.xward

Parameter	Datatype	Value Range	Explanation
<code>name</code>	string		name of the extended ward equivalent
<code>bus*</code>	integer		index of connected bus
<code>ps_kw*</code>	float		constant active power demand [kW]
<code>qs_kvar*</code>	float		constant reactive power demand [kVar]
<code>pz_kw*</code>	float		constant impedance active power demand at 1.0 pu [kW]
<code>qz_kvar*</code>	float		constant impedance reactive power demand at 1.0 pu [kVar]
<code>r_pu*</code>	float	> 0	internal resistance of the voltage source [p.u]
<code>x_pu*</code>	float	> 0	internal reactance of the voltage source [p.u]
<code>vm_pu*</code>	float	> 0	voltage source set point [p.u]
<code>in_service*</code>	boolean	True / False	specifies if the extended ward equivalent is in service.

*necessary for executing a power flow calculation.

2.14.3 Electric Model

The extended ward equivalent is a *ward equivalent*: with additional PV-node with an internal resistance.



The constant apparent power is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{const} &= ps_kw \\ Q_{const} &= qs_kvar \end{aligned}$$

The shunt admittance part of the extended ward equivalent is calculated as described [here](#):

$$\underline{y}_{shunt} = \frac{pz_kw + j \cdot qz_kvar}{S_N}$$

The internal resistance is defined as:

$$z_{int} = r_pu + j \cdot x_pu$$

The internal voltage source is modelled as a PV-node (*generator*) with:

$$\begin{aligned} p_kw &= 0 \\ v_m_pu &= v_m_pu \end{aligned}$$

2.14.4 Result Parameters

net.res_xward

Parameter	Datatype	Explanation
p_kw	float	active power demand of the ward equivalent [kW]
q_kvar	float	reactive power demand of the ward equivalent [kVar]
v_m_pu	float	voltage at the ward bus [p.u]

$$v_m_pu = v_{bus}$$

$$p_kw = P_{const} + \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{\underline{V}_{bus}^2}{\underline{Y}_{shunt}}\right) + \operatorname{Re}(\underline{I}_{int} \cdot \underline{V}_{bus})$$

$$q_kvar = Q_{const} + \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{\underline{V}_{bus}^2}{\underline{Y}_{shunt}}\right) + \operatorname{Im}(\underline{I}_{int} \cdot \underline{V}_{bus})$$

2.14.5 Optimal Power Flow Parameters

Extended Ward equivalents are not yet respected by the optimal power flow.

3 Standard Type Libraries

Lines and transformers have two different categories of parameters: parameter that depend on the specific element (like the length of a line or the bus to which a transformer is connected to etc.) and parameter that only depend on the type of line or transformer which is used (like the rated power of a transformer or the resistance per kilometer line).

The standard type library provides a database of different types for transformer and lines, so that you only have to chose a certain type and not define all parameters individually for each line or transformer. The standard types are saved in the network as a dictionary in the form of:

```
net.std_types = {"line": {"standard_type": {"parameter": value, ...}, ...},
                 "trafo": {"standard_type": {"parameter": value, ...}, ...},
                 "trafo3w": {"standard_type": {"parameter": value, ...}, ...}}
```

The `create_line` and `create_transformer` functions use this database when you create a line or transformer with a certain standard type. You can also use the standard type functions directly to create new types in the database, directly load type data, change types or check if a certain type exists. You can also add additional type parameters which are not added to the pandas table by default (e.g. diameter of the conductor).

For a introduction on how to use the standard type library, see the interactive tutorial on standard types.

3.1 Basic Standard Types

Every pandapower network comes with a default set of standard types.

Note: The pandapower standard types are compatible with 50 Hz systems, please be aware that the standard type values might not be realistic for 60 Hz (or other) power systems.

3.1.1 Lines

	r_ohm_per_km	x_ohm_per_km	c_nf_per_km	imax_ka	type	q_mm2
149-AL1/24-ST1A 10.0	0.194	0.315	11.25	0.47	ol	149
149-AL1/24-ST1A 110.0	0.194	0.41	8.75	0.47	ol	149
149-AL1/24-ST1A 20.0	0.194	0.337	10.5	0.47	ol	149
15-AL1/3-ST1A 0.4	1.8769	0.35	11	0.105	ol	16
184-AL1/30-ST1A 110.0	0.1571	0.4	8.8	0.535	ol	184
184-AL1/30-ST1A 20.0	0.1571	0.33	10.75	0.535	ol	184
24-AL1/4-ST1A 0.4	1.2012	0.335	11.25	0.14	ol	24
243-AL1/39-ST1A 110.0	0.1188	0.39	9	0.645	ol	243
243-AL1/39-ST1A 20.0	0.1188	0.32	11	0.645	ol	243
305-AL1/39-ST1A 110.0	0.0949	0.38	9.2	0.74	ol	305
48-AL1/8-ST1A 0.4	0.5939	0.3	12.2	0.21	ol	48
48-AL1/8-ST1A 10.0	0.5939	0.35	10.1	0.21	ol	48
48-AL1/8-ST1A 20.0	0.5939	0.372	9.5	0.21	ol	48
490-AL1/64-ST1A 220.0	0.059	0.285	10	0.96	ol	490
490-AL1/64-ST1A 380.0	0.059	0.253	11	0.96	ol	490
94-AL1/15-ST1A 0.4	0.306	0.29	13.2	0.35	ol	94
94-AL1/15-ST1A 10.0	0.306	0.33	10.75	0.35	ol	94
94-AL1/15-ST1A 20.0	0.306	0.35	10	0.35	ol	94
N2XS(FL)2Y 1x120 RM/35 64/110 kV	0.153	0.166	112	0.366	cs	120
N2XS(FL)2Y 1x185 RM/35 64/110 kV	0.099	0.156	125	0.457	cs	185
N2XS(FL)2Y 1x240 RM/35 64/110 kV	0.075	0.149	135	0.526	cs	240
N2XS(FL)2Y 1x300 RM/35 64/110 kV	0.06	0.144	144	0.588	cs	300
NA2XS2Y 1x185 RM/25 12/20 kV	0.161	0.117	273	0.362	cs	185
NA2XS2Y 1x240 RM/25 12/20 kV	0.122	0.112	304	0.421	cs	240
NA2XS2Y 1x95 RM/25 12/20 kV	0.313	0.132	216	0.252	cs	95
NAYY 4x120 SE	0.225	0.08	264	0.242	cs	120
NAYY 4x150 SE	0.208	0.08	261	0.27	cs	150
NAYY 4x50 SE	0.642	0.083	210	0.142	cs	50

3.1.2 Transformers

	sn_kva	vn_hv_kv	vn_lv_kv	vsc_percent	vscr_percent	pfe_kw	i0_percent	shift_degree	tp_side	tp_mid	tp_min	tp_max	tp_st_percent
0.25 MVA 10/0.4 kV	250	10	0.4	4	1.2	0.6	0.24	150	hv	0	-2	2	2.5
0.25 MVA 20/0.4 kV	250	20	0.4	6	1.44	0.8	0.32	150	hv	0	-2	2	2.5
0.4 MVA 10/0.4 kV	400	10	0.4	4	1.325	0.95	0.2375	150	hv	0	-2	2	2.5
0.4 MVA 20/0.4 kV	400	20	0.4	6	1.425	1.35	0.3375	150	hv	0	-2	2	2.5
0.63 MVA 10/0.4 kV	630	10	0.4	4	1.0794	1.18	0.1873	150	hv	0	-2	2	2.5
0.63 MVA 20/0.4 kV	630	20	0.4	6	1.206	1.65	0.2619	150	hv	0	-2	2	2.5

	sn_kva	vn_hv_kv	vn_lv_kv	vsc_percent	vscr_percent	pfe_kw	i0_percent	shift_degree	tp_side	tp_mid	tp_min	tp_max	tp_st_percent
100 MVA 220/110 kV	100000.0	220.0	110.0	12.0	0.26	55	0.06	0	hv	0	-9	9	1.5
160 MVA 380/110 kV	160000.0	380.0	110.0	12.2	0.25	60	0.06	0	hv	0	-9	9	1.5
25 MVA 110/10 kV	25000	110	10	10.04	0.276	28.51	0.073	150	hv	0	-9	9	1.5
25 MVA 110/20 kV	25000	110.0	20.0	11.2	0.282	29	0.071	150	hv	0	-9	9	1.5
40 MVA 110/10 kV	40000	110	10	10.04	0.295	30.45	0.076	150	hv	0	-9	9	1.5
40 MVA 110/20 kV	40000	110.0	20.0	11.2	0.302	31	0.08	150	hv	0	-9	9	1.5
63 MVA 110/10 kV	63000	110	10	10.04	0.31	31.51	0.078	150	hv	0	-9	9	1.5
63 MVA 110/20 kV	63000	110.0	20.0	11.2	0.322	33	0.086	150	hv	0	-9	9	1.5

3.1.3 Three Winding Transformers

	sn_hv_kva	sn_mv_kva	sn_lv_kva	vn_hv_kv	vn_mv_kv	vn_lv_kv	vsc_hv_percent	vsc_mv_percent	vsc_lv_percent	vscr_hv_percent
63/25/38 MVA 110/10/10 kV	63000	25000	38000	110	10	10	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.28
63/25/38 MVA 110/20/10 kV	63000	25000	38000	110	20	10	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.28

	vscr_mv_percent	vscr_lv_percent	pfe_kw	i0_percent	shift_mv_degree	shift_lv_degree	tp_side	tp_mid	tp_min	tp_max	tp_st_percent
63/25/38 MVA 110/10/10 kV	0.32	0.35	35	0.89	0	0	hv	0	-10	10	1.2
63/25/38 MVA 110/20/10 kV	0.32	0.35	35	0.89	0	0	hv	0	-10	10	1.2

3.2 Manage Standard Types

3.2.1 Show all Available Standard Types

`pandapower.available_std_types(net, element='line')`

Returns the all standard types available for this network as a table.

INPUT: `net` - Pandapower Network

`element` - type of element ("line" or "trafo")

OUTPUT:

`typedata` - table of standard type parameters

3.2.2 Create Standard Type

`pandapower.create_std_type(net, data, name, element='line', overwrite=True)`

Creates type data in the type database. The parameters that are used for the loadflow have to be at least contained in data. These parameters are:

- `c_nf_per_km`, `r_ohm_per_km`, `x_ohm_per_km` and `imax_ka` (for lines)
- `sn_kva`, `vn_hv_kv`, `vn_lv_kv`, `vsc_percent`, `vscr_percent`, `pfe_kw`, `i0_percent`, `shift_degree*` (for transformers)
- `sn_hv_kva`, `sn_mv_kva`, `sn_lv_kva`, `vn_hv_kv`, `vn_mv_kv`, `vn_lv_kv`, `vsc_hv_percent`, `vsc_mv_percent`, `vsc_lv_percent`, `vscr_hv_percent`, `vscr_mv_percent`, `vscr_lv_percent`, `pfe_kw`, `i0_percent`, `shift_mv_degree*`, `shift_lv_degree*` (for 3-winding-transformers)

additional parameters can be added and later loaded into pandapower with the function "parameter_from_std_type".

* only considered in loadflow if `calculate_voltage_angles = True`

The standard type is saved into the pandapower library of the given network by default.

INPUT:

`net` - The pandapower network

`data` - dictionary of standard type parameters

`name` - name of the standard type as string

`element` - "line", "trafo" or "trafo3w"

EXAMPLE:

```
>>> line_data = {"c_nf_per_km": 0, "r_ohm_per_km": 0.642, "x_ohm_per_km": 0.083, "imax_ka": 0.142, "type": "cs", "q_mm2": 50}
>>> pandapower.create_std_type(net, line_data, "NAYY 4x50 SE", element='line')
```

`pandapower.create_std_types(net, data, element='line', overwrite=True)`

Creates multiple standard types in the type database.

INPUT:

`net` - The pandapower network

`data` - dictionary of standard type parameter sets

`element` - "line", "trafo" or "trafo3w"

EXAMPLE:

```
>>> linetypes = {"typ1": {"r_ohm_per_km": 0.01, "x_ohm_per_km": 0.02, "c_nf_per_km": 10, "imax_ka": 0.4, "type": "cs"},  
>>> "typ2": {"r_ohm_per_km": 0.015, "x_ohm_per_km": 0.01, "c_nf_per_km": 30, "imax_ka": 0.3, "type": "cs"}  
>>> pp.create_std_types(net, data=linetypes, element="line")
```

3.2.3 Copy Standard Types

`pandapower.copy_std_types(to_net, from_net, element='line', overwrite=True)`

Transfers all standard types of one network to another.

INPUT:

- to_net** - The pandapower network to which the standard types are copied
- from_net** - The pandapower network from which the standard types are taken
- element** - “line” or “trafo”
- overwrite** - if True, overwrites standard types which already exist in to_net

3.2.4 Load Standard Types

`pandapower.load_std_type(net, name, element='line')`

Loads linetype data from the linetypes data base. Issues a warning if linetype is unknown.

INPUT: **net** - The pandapower network

- name** - name of the standard type as string
- element** - “line” or “trafo”

OUTPUT:

- typedata** - dictionary containing type data

3.2.5 Check if Standard Type Exists

`pandapower.std_type_exists(net, name, element='line')`

Checks if a standard type exists.

INPUT: **net** - Pandapower Network

- name** - name of the standard type as string
- element** - type of element (“line” or “trafo”)

OUTPUT:

- exists** - True if standard type exists, False otherwise

3.2.6 Change Standard Type

`pandapower.change_std_type(net, eid, name, element='line')`

Changes the type of a given element in pandapower. Changes only parameter that are given for the type.

INPUT: **net** - pandapower network

- eid** - element index (either line or transformer index)
- element** - type of element (“line” or “trafo”)
- name** - name of the new standard type
- element** - type of element (“line” or “trafo”)

3.2.7 Load Additional Parameter from Library

`pandapower.parameter_from_std_type (net, parameter, element='line', fill=None)`

Adds additional parameters, which are not included in the original pandapower datastructure but are available in the standard type database to the pandapower net.

INPUT: `net` - pandapower network

parameter - name of parameter as string

element - type of element ("line" or "trafo")

fill - fill-value that is assigned to all lines/trafos without a value for the parameter, either because the line/trafo has no type or because the type does not have a value for the parameter

3.2.8 Find Standard Type

`pandapower.find_std_type_by_parameter (net, data, element='line', epsilon=0.0)`

Searches for a std_type that fits all values given in the data dictionary with the margin of epsilon.

INPUT: `net` - pandapower network

data - dictionary of standard type parameters

element - type of element ("line" or "trafo")

epsilon - tolerance margin for parameter comparison

OUTPUT:

fitting_types - list of fitting types or empty list

3.2.9 Delete Standard Type

`pandapower.delete_std_type (net, name, element='line')`

Deletes standard type parameters from database.

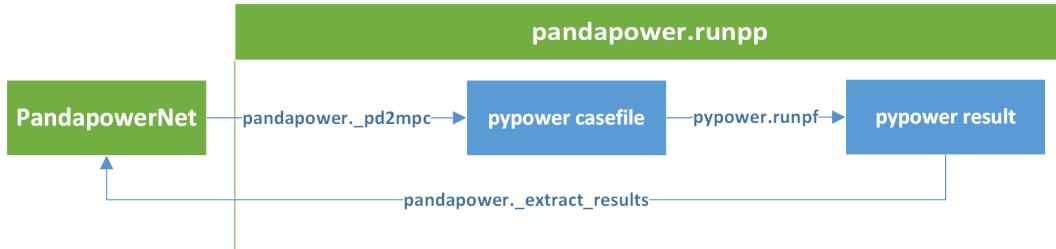
INPUT: `net` - Pandapower Network

name - name of the standard type as string

element - type of element ("line" or "trafo")

4 Power Flow

The power flow is the most import static network calculation operation. pandapower uses PYPOWER to solve the power flow problem:



This section shows you how to run different power flows (AC, DC, OPF), what known problems and caveats there are and how you can identify problems using the pandapower diagnostic function.

4.1 Run a Power Flow

Note: If you are interested in the pypower casefile that pandapower is using for power flow, you can find it in `net["_mpc_last_cycle"]`. However all necessary informations are written into the pandapower format net, so the pandapower user should not usually have to deal with pypower.

4.1.1 AC Power Flow

```
pandapower.runpp(net, init='flat', calculate_voltage_angles=False, tolerance_kva=1e-05,
                  trafo_model='t', trafo_loading='current', enforce_q_lims=False, suppress_warnings=True, **kwargs)
```

Runs PANDAPOWER AC Flow

Note: May raise `pandapower.api.run["load"]flowNotConverged`

INPUT: `net` - The Pandapower format network

Optional:

init (str, “flat”) - initialization method of the loadflow Pandapower supports three methods for initializing the loadflow:

- “flat”- flat start with voltage of 1.0pu and angle of 0° at all buses as initial solution
- “dc” - initial DC loadflow before the AC loadflow. The results of the DC loadflow are used as initial solution for the AC loadflow.
- “results” - voltage vector of last loadflow from `net.res_bus` is used as initial solution. This can be useful to accelerate convergence in iterative loadflows like time series calculations.

calculate_voltage_angles (bool, False) - consider voltage angles in loadflow calculation

If True, voltage angles are considered in the loadflow calculation. In some cases with large differences in voltage angles (for example in case of transformers with high voltage shift), the difference between starting and end angle value is very large. In this case, the loadflow might be slow or it might not converge at all. That is why the possibility of neglecting the voltage angles of transformers and ext_grids is provided to allow and/or accelerate convergence for networks where calculation of voltage angles is not necessary. Note that if `calculate_voltage_angles` is True the loadflow is initialized with a DC power flow (`init = “dc”`)

The default value is False because pandapower was developed for distribution networks. Please be aware that this parameter has to be set to True in meshed network for correct results!

tolerance_kva (float, 1e-5) - loadflow termination condition referring to P / Q mismatch of node power in kva

trafo_model (str, “t”) - transformer equivalent circuit model Pandapower provides two equivalent circuit models for the transformer:

- “t” - transformer is modelled as equivalent with the T-model. This is consistent with PowerFactory and is also more accurate than the PI-model. We recommend using this transformer model.
- “pi” - transformer is modelled as equivalent PI-model. This is consistent with Sincal, but the method is questionable since the transformer is physically T-shaped. We therefore recommend the use of the T-model.

trafo_loading (str, “current”) - mode of calculation for transformer loading

Transformer loading can be calculated relative to the rated current or the rated power. In both cases the overall transformer loading is defined as the maximum loading on the two sides of the transformer.

- “current”- transformer loading is given as ratio of current flow and rated current of the transformer. This is the recommended setting, since thermal as well as magnetic effects in the transformer depend on the current.
- “power” - transformer loading is given as ratio of apparent power flow to the rated apparent power of the transformer.

enforce_q_lims (bool, False) - respect generator reactive power limits

If True, the reactive power limits in net.gen.max_q_kvar/min_q_kvar are respected in the loadflow. This is done by running a second loadflow if reactive power limits are violated at any generator, so that the runtime for the loadflow will increase if reactive power has to be curtailed.

suppress_warnings (bool, True) - suppress warnings in pypower

If set to True, warnings are disabled during the loadflow. Because of the way data is processed in pypower, ComplexWarnings are raised during the loadflow. These warnings are suppressed by this option, however keep in mind all other pypower warnings are also suppressed.

****kwargs** - options to use for PYPOWER.runpf

Warning: Neglecting voltage angles is only valid in radial networks! pandapower was developed for distribution networks, which is why omitting the voltage angles is the default. However be aware that voltage angle differences in networks with multiple galvanically coupled external grids lead to balancing power flows between slack nodes. That is why voltage angles always have to be considered in meshed network, such as in the sub-transmission level!

4.1.2 DC Power flow

Warning: To run an AC power flow with DC power flow initialization, use the AC power flow with init=”dc”.

```
pandapower.rundcpp(net, trafo_model='t', trafo_loading='current', suppress_warnings=True,
                    **kwargs)
```

Runs PANDAPOWER DC Flow

Note: May raise pandapower.api.run[“load”]flowNotConverged

INPUT: `net` - The Pandapower format network

Optional:

trafo_model (str, “t”) - transformer equivalent circuit model Pandapower provides two equivalent circuit models for the transformer:

- “t” - transformer is modelled as equivalent with the T-model. This is consistent with Power-Factory and is also more accurate than the PI-model. We recommend using this transformer model.
- “pi” - transformer is modelled as equivalent PI-model. This is consistent with Sincal, but the method is questionable since the transformer is physically T-shaped. We therefore recommend the use of the T-model.

trafo_loading (str, “current”) - mode of calculation for transformer loading

Transformer loading can be calculated relative to the rated current or the rated power. In both cases the overall transformer loading is defined as the maximum loading on the two sides of the transformer.

- “current”- transformer loading is given as ratio of current flow and rated current of the transformer. This is the recommended setting, since thermal as well as magnetic effects in the transformer depend on the current.
- “power” - transformer loading is given as ratio of apparent power flow to the rated apparent power of the transformer.

suppress_warnings (bool, True) - suppress warnings in pypower

If set to True, warnings are disabled during the loadflow. Because of the way data is processed in pypower, ComplexWarnings are raised during the loadflow. These warnings are suppressed by this option, however keep in mind all other pypower warnings are also suppressed.

****kwargs** - options to use for PYPOWER.runpf

4.1.3 Optimal Power Flow

pandapower optimal power flow

The pandapower optimal power flow is a tool for optimizing your grid state. Hitherto it offers two cost function options, that are fitting special use cases. In addition to the equality constraints in the problem formulations below, the full set of nonlinear real and reactive power balance equations is always considered in the pandapower optimal power flow. To understand the usage, the OPF tutorial is recommended (See tutorial).

..note: All power constraints for generators and static generators are negative, so $p_{\max} < p < p_{\min}$!

`pandapower .runopf (net, objectivetype='linear', verbose=False, suppress_warnings=True)`

Runs the Pandapower Optimal Power Flow.

INPUT: `net` - The Pandapower format network

OPTIONAL: `objectivetype` (str,”linear”)- either “linear” or “linear_minloss”, see description below

`verbose` (bool, False) - If True, some basic information is printed

`suppress_warnings` (bool, True) - suppress warnings in pypower

If set to True, warnings are disabled during the loadflow. Because of the way data is processed in pypower, ComplexWarnings are raised during the loadflow. These warnings are suppressed by this option, however keep in mind all other pypower warnings are suppressed, too.

AVAILABLE COST FUNCTIONS:

linear

- Minimizing the linear costs with subject to voltage and loading limits
- Takes the constraints from the PP tables, such as min_vm_pu, max_vm_pu, min_p_kw, max_p_kw, max_q_kvar and max_loading_percent(limits for branch currents). - Supported elements are buses, lines, trafos, sgen and gen. The controllable elements can be sgen and gen - If a sgen is controllable, set the controllable flag for it to True - Uncontrollable gens need to be constrained with max_p_kw < p_kw < min_p_kw with a very small range. e.g. p_kw is 10, so you set pmax to 10.01 kW and pmin to 9.99 kW
- The cost for generation can be specified in the cost_per_kw in the respective columns for gen and sgen, reactive power costs are currently not used

linear_minloss

- Minimizing the linear costs and the line losses of the whole net with subject to voltage and loading limits
- Takes the constraints from the PP tables, such as min_vm_pu, max_vm_pu, min_p_kw, max_p_kw, max_q_kvar, min_q_kvar and max_loading_percent(limits for branch currents).
- Supported elements are buses, lines, trafos, sgen and gen.

The controllable elements can be sgen and gen

- If a sgen is controllable, set the controllable flag for it to True
- Uncontrollable gens should to be constrained with max_p_kw > p_kw > min_p_kw with a very small range. e.g. p_kw is 10, so you set pmax to 10.01 kW and pmin to 9.99 kW
- The cost for generation can be specified in the cost_per_kw in the respective columns for gen and sgen, reactive power costs are currently not used

Linear costs

This is a simple summation of the weighted generator costs.

$$\begin{aligned} \min \sum_{i \in \text{gen}} P_{g,i} * w_{g,i} \\ \text{subject to} \\ P_{\max,i} \leq P_{g,i} \leq P_{\min,i}, i \in \text{gen} \\ U_{\min,j} \leq Q_{g,i} \leq Q_{\min,i}, j \in \text{bus} \\ Q_{\max,i} \leq Q_{g,i} \leq Q_{\min,i}, i \in \text{gen} \\ S_k < S_{\max,k}, k \in \text{trafo} \\ I_l < I_{\max,l}, l \in \text{line} \end{aligned}$$

Where *gen* contains all generators and controllable static generators. The weighted costs $w_{g,i}$ can be defined in the pandapower Generator and Static generator tables, see [Datastructure and Elements](#). You can choose this cost function by calling runopp(net, objectivetype="linear"). This is also the default value for the objective function.

Linear costs with loss minimization

This contains a simple summation of the weighted generator costs like above and adds the sum of the line losses

to the cost function.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min \sum_{i \in \text{gen}} P_{g,i} * w_{g,i} + \lambda \sum_{l \in \text{line}} P_{loss,l} \\
 & \text{subject to} \\
 & P_{max,i} \leq P_{g,i} \leq P_{min,i}, i \in \text{gen} \\
 & U_{min,j} \leq Q_{g,i} \leq Q_{max,i}, j \in \text{bus} \\
 & Q_{max,i} \leq Q_{g,i} \leq Q_{min,i}, i \in \text{gen} \\
 & S_k \leq S_{max,k}, k \in \text{trafo} \\
 & I_l \leq I_{max,l}, l \in \text{line}
 \end{aligned}$$

The weighting factor λ can be specified as a keyword argument for `runop()`.

OPF Output

The result of the OPF are written to the pandapower result tables such as `res_bus`, `res_sgen`, `res_gen` etc. So you find the optimal setting values of the generators in the respective result tables. Also you can see the resulting voltage and loading values in `res_line`, `res_trafo` and `res_bus`.

OPF caveats

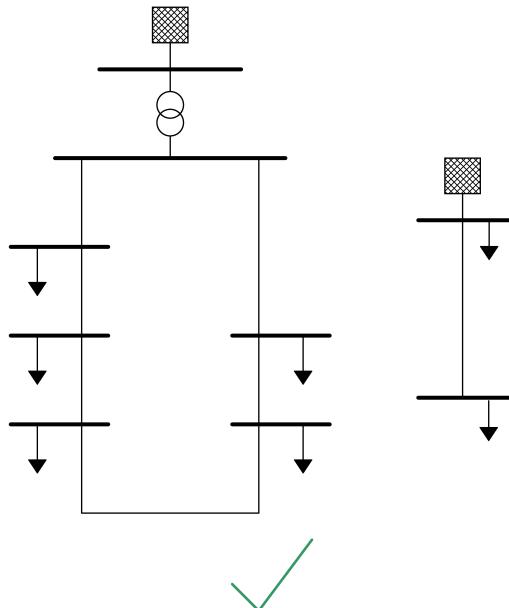
The costs are not respected for uncontrollable Static Generators. If a Generator should not be respected as a flexibility, the Power limits can be set to the actual power value (+/- a certain inaccuracy), so that $p_{\max} < p < p_{\min}$ is still satisfied.

..note: The pandapower optimal power flow is a recent development. In the future, this module will be developed further in order to allow more flexible opf calculations.

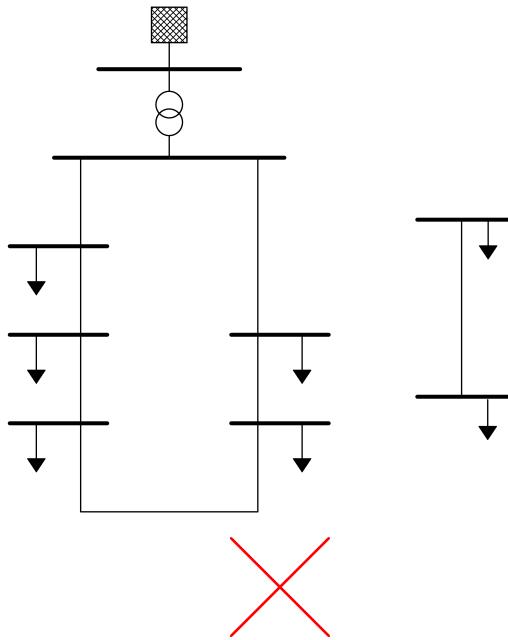
4.2 Known Problems and Caveats

4.2.1 Disconnected Buses

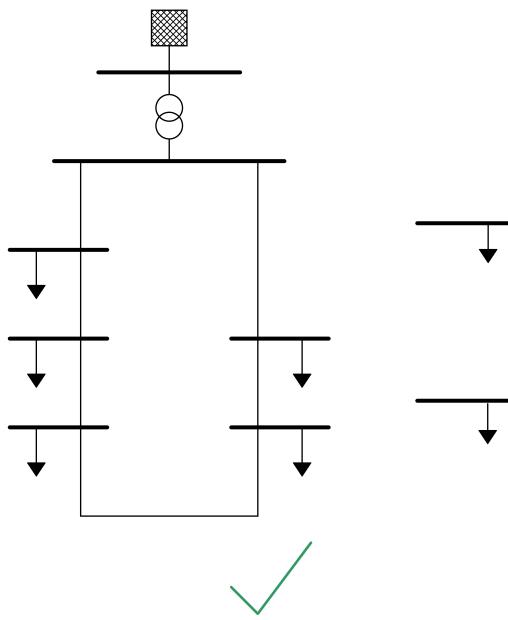
It is possible to have multiple galvanically separated network in one pandapower network:



However, if there are in service buses that are not connected to any slack bus, the power flow will not converge:



The only exception are buses which are not connected to any branch. These buses are ignored in the power flow and therefore do not cause convergence problems:

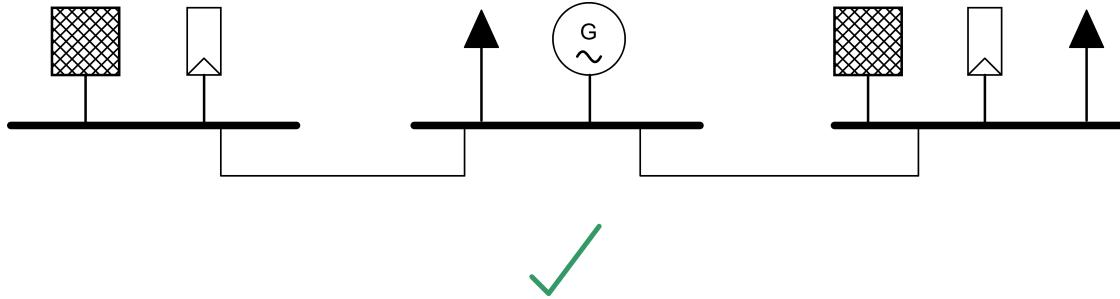


The reason is that buses which are not connected to any branch can be easily identified, while buses which form an isolated group can only be found with a topology search. The pandapower topology package includes a function to find disconnected buses. For the power flow to converge, they have to be set out of service:

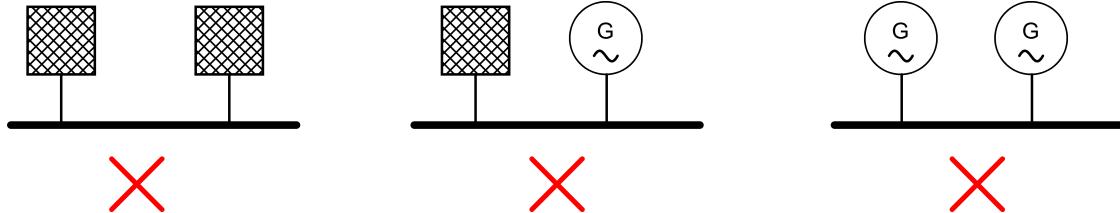
```
import pandapower.topology as topology
unsupplied_buses = top.unsupplied_buses(net)
net.bus.loc[unsupplied_buses, "in_service"] = False
pp.runpp(net)
```

4.2.2 Voltage Controlling Elements

It is generally possible to have several generators and external grids in one network. Buses also might have several bus-elements (ext_grid, load, sgen etc.) connected to them:

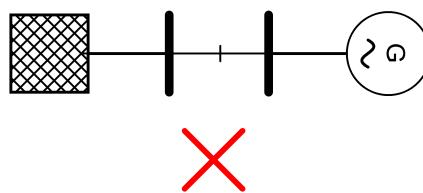


It is however not possible to connect multiple voltage controllable element (ext_grid, gen) at one bus, since this would converge problems in PYPOWER:



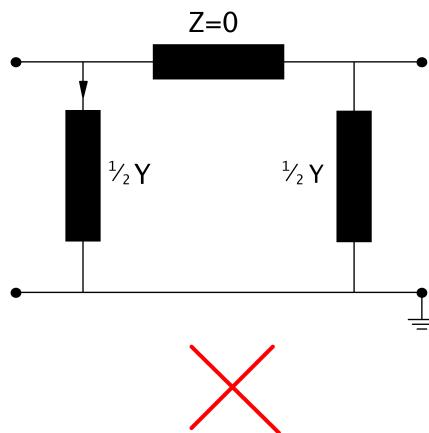
The pandapower API will prevent you from adding a second voltage controlling element to a bus, so you should not be able to build the networks pictured above through the pandapower API.

It is also not allowed to add two voltage controlled elements to buses which are connected through a closed bus-bus switch, since those buses are fused internally and therefore the same bus in PYPOWER (see [switch model](#)):



4.2.3 Zero Impedance Branches

Branches with zero impedance will lead to a non-converging power flow:



This is due to the fact that the power flow is based on admittances, which would be infinite for an impedance of zero. The same problem might occur with impedances very close to zero.

Zero impedance branches occur for:

- lines with length_km = 0

- lines with $r_{ohm_per_km} = 0$ and $x_{ohm_per_km} = 0$
- transformers with $vsc_{percent}=0$

If you want to directly connect to buses without voltage drop, use a *bus-bus switch*.

4.3 Diagnostic Function

A power flow calculation on a pandapower network can fail to converge for a vast variety of reasons, which often makes debugging difficult, annoying and time consuming. To help with that, the diagnostic function automatically checks pandapower networks for the most common issues leading to errors. It provides logging output and diagnoses with a controllable level of detail.

```
pandapower.diagnostic(net,          report_style='detailed',      warnings_only=False,      re-
                      turn_result_dict=True,           overload_scaling_factor=0.001,
                      lines_min_length_km=0,          lines_min_z_ohm=0,
                      nom_voltage_tolerance=0.3)
```

Tool for diagnosis of pandapower networks. Identifies possible reasons for non converging loadflows.

INPUT: net (PandapowerNet) : pandapower network

OPTIONAL:

- **report_style** (string, ‘detailed’) : style of the report, that gets ouput in the console

‘detailed’: full report with high level of additional descriptions

‘compact’ : more compact report, containing essential information only

‘None’ : no report

- **warnings_only** (boolean, False): Filters logging output for warnings

True: logging output for errors only

False: logging output for all checks, regardless if errors were found or not

- **return_result_dict** (boolean, True): returns a dictionary containing all check results

True: returns dict with all check results

False: no result dict

- **overload_scaling_factor** (float, 0.001): downscaling factor for loads and generation for overload check

- **lines_min_length_km** (float, 0): minimum length_km allowed for lines

- **lines_min_z_ohm** (float, 0): minimum z_ohm allowed for lines

- **nom_voltage_tolerance** (float, 0.3): highest allowed relative deviation between nominal voltages and bus voltages

RETURN:

- **diag_results** (dict): dict that contains the indeces of all elements where errors were found

Format: {‘check_name’: check_results}

EXAMPLE:

```
<<< pandapower.diagnostic(net, report_style='compact', warnings_only=True)
```

Usage ist very simple: Just call the function and pass the net you want to diagnose as an argument. Optionally you can specify if you want detailed logging output or summaries only and if the diagnostic should log all checks performed vs. errors only.

4.3.1 Check functions

The diagnostic function includes the following checks:

- invalid values (e.g. negative element indeces)
- check, if at least one external grid exists
- check, if there are buses with more than one gen and/or ext_grid
- overload: tries to run a power flow calculation with loads scaled down to 10%
- switch_configuration: tries to run a power flow calculation with all switches closed
- inconsistent voltages: checks, if there are lines or switches that connect different voltage levels
- lines with impedance zero
- closed switches between in_service and out_of_service buses
- components whose nominal voltages differ from the nominal voltages of the buses they're connected to
- elements, that are disconnected from the network
- usage of wrong reference system for power values of loads and gens

4.3.2 Logging Output

Here are a few examples of what logging output looks like:

detailed_report = True/False

Both reports show the same result, but on the left hand picture with detailed information, on the right hand picture summary only.

<pre>detailed_report = True</pre> <hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black; padding-bottom: 5px; color: red; font-weight: bold;">beginning of report</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; font-family: monospace; white-space: pre-wrap;"> Checking for isolated sections... Isolated section found consisting of 1 bus(es): Bus 49: 'Klemmleiste(3)' Isolated section found consisting of 1 bus(es): Bus 50: 'Klemmleiste(4)' Isolated section found consisting of 5 bus(es): Bus 51: 'Klemmleiste(5)' Bus 52: 'Klemmleiste(6)' Bus 53: 'Klemmleiste(7)' Bus 54: 'Klemmleiste(8)' Bus 55: 'Klemmleiste(9)' Isolated section found consisting of 1 bus(es): Bus 56: 'Klemmleiste(10)' Isolated section found consisting of 2 bus(es): Bus 57: 'Klemmleiste(11)' Bus 58: 'Klemmleiste(12)' Isolated line found: Line 9: 'Ln11a'. SUMMARY: 6 isolated section(s) found. ----- </div>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black; padding-bottom: 5px; color: red; font-weight: bold;">performed check</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; font-family: monospace; white-space: pre-wrap;"> beginning of report ----- Isolated section found consisting of 1 bus(es): Bus 49: 'Klemmleiste(3)' Isolated section found consisting of 1 bus(es): Bus 50: 'Klemmleiste(4)' Isolated section found consisting of 5 bus(es): Bus 51: 'Klemmleiste(5)' Bus 52: 'Klemmleiste(6)' Bus 53: 'Klemmleiste(7)' Bus 54: 'Klemmleiste(8)' Bus 55: 'Klemmleiste(9)' Isolated section found consisting of 1 bus(es): Bus 56: 'Klemmleiste(10)' Isolated section found consisting of 2 bus(es): Bus 57: 'Klemmleiste(11)' Bus 58: 'Klemmleiste(12)' Isolated line found: Line 9: 'Ln11a'. SUMMARY: 6 isolated section(s) found. ----- </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black; padding-bottom: 5px; color: red; font-weight: bold;">check results</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; font-family: monospace; white-space: pre-wrap;"> performed check ----- Isolated section found consisting of 1 bus(es): Bus 49: 'Klemmleiste(3)' Isolated section found consisting of 1 bus(es): Bus 50: 'Klemmleiste(4)' Isolated section found consisting of 5 bus(es): Bus 51: 'Klemmleiste(5)' Bus 52: 'Klemmleiste(6)' Bus 53: 'Klemmleiste(7)' Bus 54: 'Klemmleiste(8)' Bus 55: 'Klemmleiste(9)' Isolated section found consisting of 1 bus(es): Bus 56: 'Klemmleiste(10)' Isolated section found consisting of 2 bus(es): Bus 57: 'Klemmleiste(11)' Bus 58: 'Klemmleiste(12)' Isolated line found: Line 9: 'Ln11a'. SUMMARY: 6 isolated section(s) found. ----- </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black; padding-bottom: 5px; color: red; font-weight: bold;">check summary</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; font-family: monospace; white-space: pre-wrap;"> check results ----- check summary ----- </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black; padding-bottom: 5px; color: red; font-weight: bold;">check delimiter</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; font-family: monospace; white-space: pre-wrap;"> check summary ----- check delimiter ----- </div>
--	---

`warnings_only = True/False`

<code>warnings_only = False</code>		<code>warnings_only = True</code>
Checking for invalid values...		info
SUMMARY: 5 invalid values found.		warning

Checking for overload...		
FAILED: Loadflow still does not converge with loads scaled down to 10%.		

Checking switch configuration...		
FAILED: Loadflow still does not converge with all switches closed.		

Checking for usage of wrong reference system...		
PASSED: No usage of wrong reference system found.		

Checking if ext_grid exists...		
PASSED: ext_grid found		

		...

4.3.3 Result Dictionary

Additionally all check results are returned in a dict to allow simple access to the indeces of all element where errors were found.

Key	Type	Size	Value
busses_mult_gens_ext_grids	NoneType	1	None
deviating_nominal_voltages	dict	1	{'trafos': {'hv_bus': [], 'hv_lv_swapped': [1], 'lv_bus': []}}
ext_grid	NoneType	1	None
inconsistent_voltages	dict	2	{'lines': [5, 6, 7], 'switches': [284, 299, 300]}
invalid_values	dict	8	{'bus': [[16, 'un_kv', -20.0]], 'ext_grid': [], 'gen': [], 'line': [[0, 'length_km', -10.0], [8, 'length_km', -10.0], [9, 'length_km', 0.0]], 'load': [], 'sgen': [], 'switch': [[0, 'closed', 1.5]], 'trafo': []}}
isolated_sections	dict	2	{'isolated_sections': [[49], [50], [51, 52, 53, 54, 55], [56], [57, 58]], 'lines_both_switches_open': [9]}}
lines_with_impedance_zero	list	1	[9]
overload	NoneType	1	None
problematic_switches	NoneType	1	None
wrong_reference_system	NoneType	1	None
wrong_switch_configuration	NoneType	1	None

5 Topological Searches

pandapower provides the possibility of graph searches using the networkx package, which is “a Python language software package for the creation, manipulation, and study of the structure, dynamics, and function of complex networks.” (see NetworkX documentation <http://networkx.github.io/documentation/networkx-1.10/index.html>)

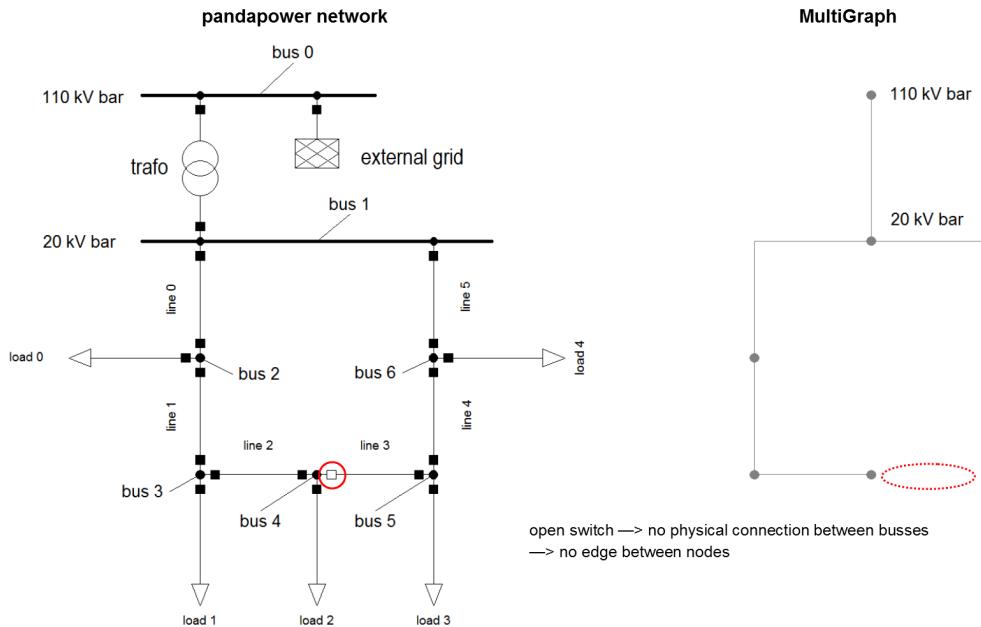
pandapower provides a function to translate pandapower networks into networkx graphs. Once the electric network is translated into an abstract networkx graph, all network operations that are available in networkx can be used to analyse the network. For example you can find the shortest path between two nodes, find out if two areas in a network are connected to each other or if there are cycles in a network. For a complete list of all NetworkX algorithms see <http://networkx.github.io/documentation/networkx-1.10/reference/algorithms.html>

pandapower also provides some search algorithms specialized for electric networks, such as finding all buses that are connected to a slack node.

5.1 Create networkx graph

The basis of all topology functions is the conversion of a pandapower network into a NetworkX MultiGraph. A MultiGraph is a simplified representation of a network’s topology, reduced to nodes and edges. Busses are being represented by nodes (Note: only buses with `in_service = 1` appear in the graph), edges represent physical connections between buses (typically lines or trafos). Multiple parallel edges between nodes are possible.

This is a very simple example of a pandapower network being converted to a MultiGraph. (Note: The MultiGraph’s shape is completely arbitrary since MultiGraphs have no inherent shape unless geodata is provided.)



Nodes have the same indices as the buses they originate from. Edges are defined by the nodes they connect. Additionally nodes and edges can hold key/value attribute pairs.

The following attributes get transferred into the MultiGraph:

<code>lines</code>	<code>trafos</code>
--------------------	---------------------

lines	trafos
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from_bus • to_bus • length_km • index • in_service • imax_ka 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hv_bus • lv_bus • index • in_service

Apart from these there are no element attributes contained in the MultiGraph!

Creating a multigraph from a pandapower network

The function `create_nxgraph` function from the `pandapower.topology` package allows you to convert a pandapower network into a MultiGraph:

```
pandapower.topology.create_nxgraph(net, respect_switches=True, include_lines=True,
                                include_trafos=True, nogobuses=None, no-
                                travbuses=None, multi=True)
```

Converts a pandapower network into a NetworkX graph, which is a simplified representation of a network's topology, reduced to nodes and edges. Busses are being represented by nodes (Note: only buses with `in_service = 1` appear in the graph), edges represent physical connections between buses (typically lines or trafos).

INPUT:

net (PandapowerNet) - variable that contains a pandapower network

OPTIONAL:

respect_switches (boolean, True) - True: open line switches are being considered

(no edge between nodes)

False: open line switches are being ignored

include_lines (boolean, True) - determines, whether lines get converted to edges

include_trafos (boolean, True) - determines, whether trafos get converted to edges

nogobuses (integer/list, None) - nogobuses are not being considered in the graph

notravbuses (integer/list, None) - lines connected to these buses are not being considered in the graph

multi (boolean, True) - True: The function generates a NetworkX MultiGraph, which allows multiple parallel edges between nodes False: NetworkX Graph (no multiple parallel edges)

RETURN:

mg - Returns the required NetworkX graph

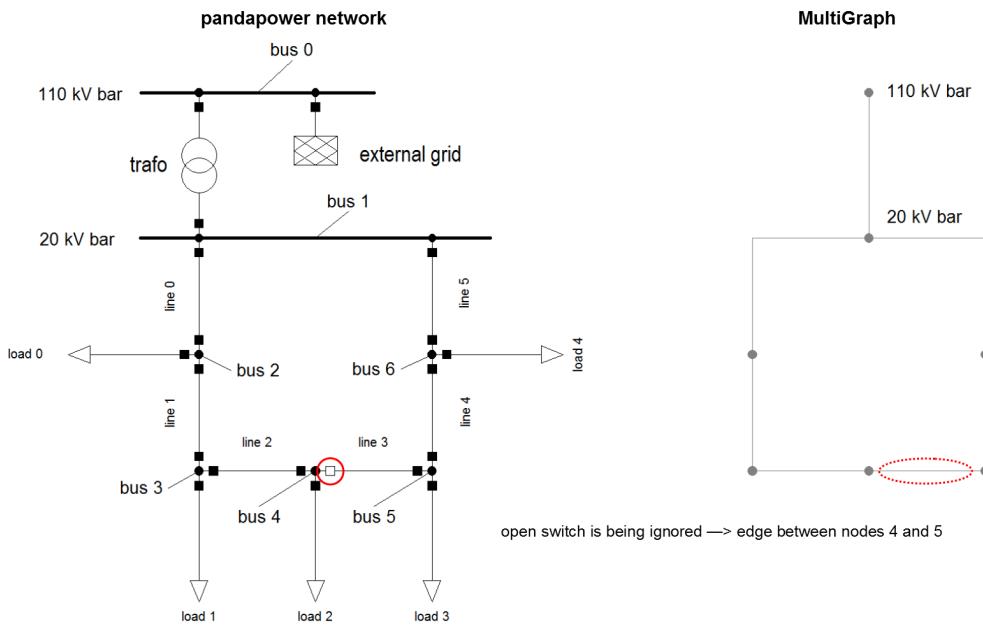
EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.topology as top
```

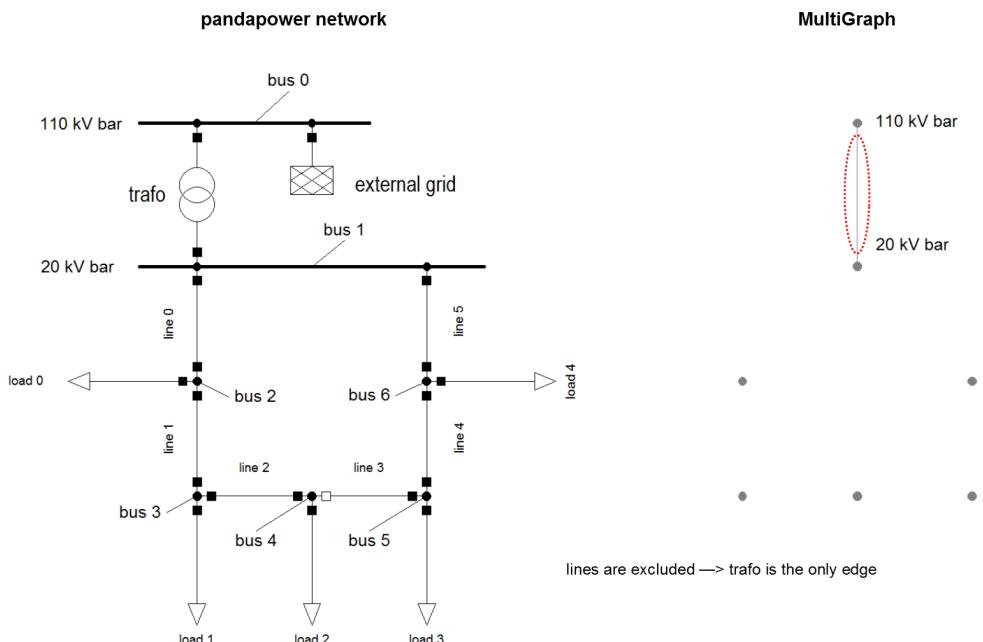
```
mg = top.create_nx_graph(net, respect_switches = False) # converts the pandapower network "net" to a MultiGraph. Open switches will be ignored.
```

Examples

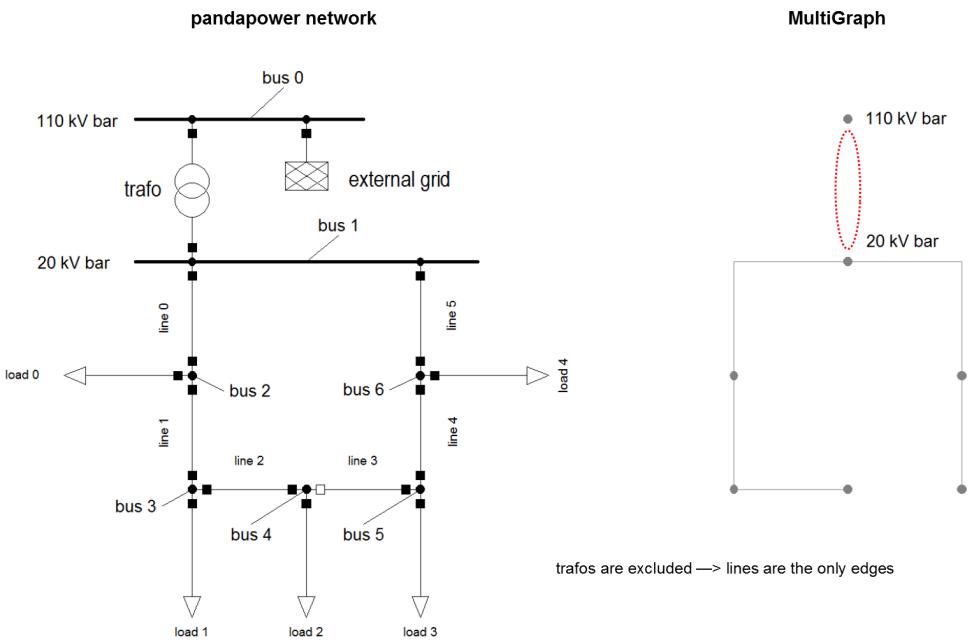
```
create_nxgraph(net, respect_switches = False)
```



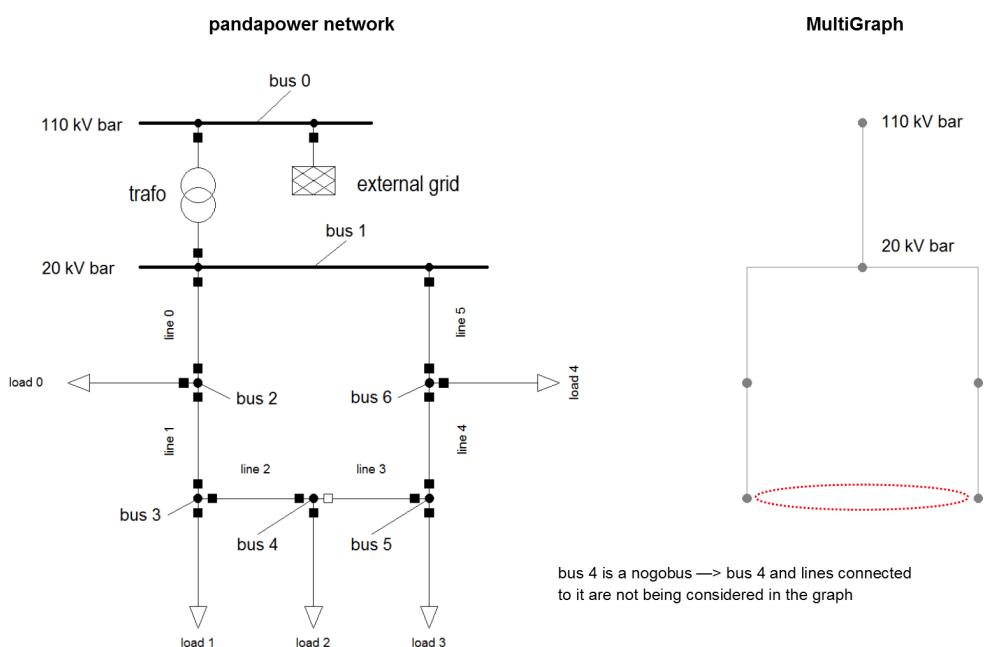
```
create_nxgraph(net, include_lines = False)
```



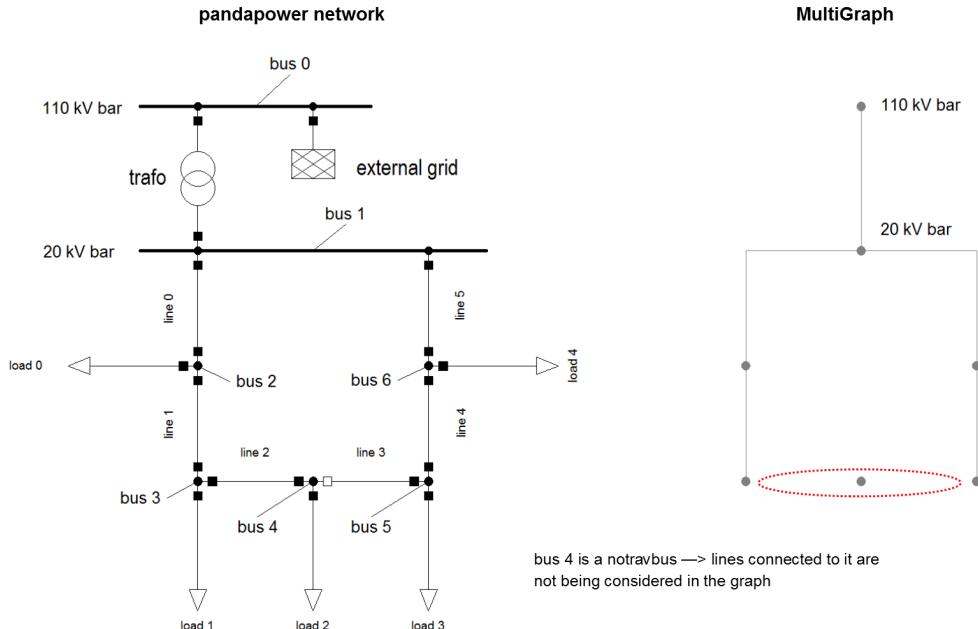
```
create_nxgraph(net, include_trafos = False)
```



```
create_nxgraph(net, nogobuses = [4])
```



```
create_nxgraph(net, notravbuses = [4])
```



5.2 Topological Searches

Once you converted your network into a MultiGraph there are several functions to perform topological searches and analyses at your disposal. You can either use the general-purpose functions that come with NetworkX (see <http://networkx.github.io/documentation/networkx-1.10/reference/algorithms.html>) or topology's own ones which are specialized on electrical networks.

5.2.1 calc_distance_to_bus

```
pandapower.topology.calc_distance_to_bus(net, bus, respect_switches=True, nogobuses=None, notravbuses=None)
```

Calculates the shortest distance between a source bus and all buses connected to it.

INPUT:

net (PandapowerNet) - Variable that contains a pandapower network.

bus (integer) - Index of the source bus.

OPTIONAL:

respect_switches (boolean, True) - True: open line switches are being considered

(no edge between nodes)

False: open line switches are being ignored

nogobuses (integer/list, None) - nogobuses are not being considered

notravbuses (integer/list, None) - lines connected to these buses are not being considered

RETURN:

dist - Returns a pandas series with containing all distances to the source bus in km.

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.topology as top
dist = top.calc_distance_to_bus(net, 5)
```

5.2.2 connected_component

`pandapower.topology.connected_component (mg, bus, notravbuses=[])`

Finds all buses in a NetworkX graph that are connected to a certain bus.

INPUT:

mg (NetworkX graph) - NetworkX Graph or MultiGraph that represents a pandapower network.

bus (integer) - Index of the bus at which the search for connected components originates

OPTIONAL:

notravbuses (list/set) - Indeces of notravbuses: lines connected to these buses are not being considered in the graph

RETURN:

cc (generator) - Returns a generator that yields all buses connected to the input bus

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.topology as top
mg = top.create_nx_graph(net)
cc = top.connected_component(mg, 5)
```

5.2.3 connected_components

`pandapower.topology.connected_components (mg, notravbuses=set())`

Clusters all buses in a NetworkX graph that are connected to each other.

INPUT:

mg (NetworkX graph) - NetworkX Graph or MultiGraph that represents a pandapower network.

OPTIONAL:

notravbuses (set) - Indeces of notravbuses: lines connected to these buses are not being considered in the graph

RETURN:

cc (generator) - Returns a generator that yields all clusters of buses connected to each other.

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.topology as top
mg = top.create_nx_graph(net)
cc = top.connected_components(net, 5)
```

5.2.4 unsupplied_buses

`pandapower.topology.unsupplied_buses (net, mg=None, in_service_only=False, slacks=None)`

Finds buses, that are not connected to an external grid.

INPUT:

net (PandapowerNet) - variable that contains a pandapower network

OPTIONAL:

mg (NetworkX graph) - NetworkX Graph or MultiGraph that represents a pandapower network.

RETURN:

ub (set) - unsupplied buses

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.topology as top
```

```
top.unsupplied_buses(net)
```

5.2.5 determine_stubs

`pandapower.topology.determine_stubs (net, roots=None, mg=None)`

Finds stubs in a network. Open switches are being ignored. Results are being written in a new column in the bus table (“on_stub”) and line table (“is_stub”) as True/False value.

INPUT:

net (PandapowerNet) - Variable that contains a pandapower network.

OPTIONAL:

roots (integer/list, None) - Indeces of buses that should be excluded (by default, the ext_grid buses will be set as roots)

RETURN:

None

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.topology as top
```

```
top.determine_stubs(net, roots = [0, 1])
```

5.3 Examples

The combination of a suitable MultiGraph and the availabe topology functions enables you to perform a wide range of topological searches and analyses.

Here are a few examples of what you can do:

basic example network

```
import pandapower as pp

net = pp.create_empty_network()

pp.create_bus(net, name = "110 kV bar", vn_kv = 110, type = 'b')
pp.create_bus(net, name = "20 kV bar", vn_kv = 20, type = 'b')
pp.create_bus(net, name = "bus 2", vn_kv = 20, type = 'b')
pp.create_bus(net, name = "bus 3", vn_kv = 20, type = 'b')
pp.create_bus(net, name = "bus 4", vn_kv = 20, type = 'b')
pp.create_bus(net, name = "bus 5", vn_kv = 20, type = 'b')
pp.create_bus(net, name = "bus 6", vn_kv = 20, type = 'b')

pp.create_ext_grid(net, 0, vm_pu = 1)

pp.create_line(net, name = "line 0", from_bus = 1, to_bus = 2, length_km = 1, std_
↪type = "NAYY 150")
pp.create_line(net, name = "line 1", from_bus = 2, to_bus = 3, length_km = 1, std_
↪type = "NAYY 150")
pp.create_line(net, name = "line 2", from_bus = 3, to_bus = 4, length_km = 1, std_
↪type = "NAYY 150")
```

```

pp.create_line(net, name = "line 3", from_bus = 4, to_bus = 5, length_km = 1, std_
    ↪type = "NAYY 150")
pp.create_line(net, name = "line 4", from_bus = 5, to_bus = 6, length_km = 1, std_
    ↪type = "NAYY 150")
pp.create_line(net, name = "line 5", from_bus = 6, to_bus = 1, length_km = 1, std_
    ↪type = "NAYY 150")

pp.create_transformer_from_parameters(net, hv_bus = 0, lv_bus = 1, i0_percent= 0.
    ↪038, pfe_kw = 11.6,
        vscr_percent = 0.322, sn_kva = 40000.0, vn_lv_kv = 22.0,
        vn_hv_kv = 110.0, vsc_percent = 17.8)

pp.create_load(net, 2, p_kw = 1000, q_kvar = 200, name = "load 0")
pp.create_load(net, 3, p_kw = 1000, q_kvar = 200, name = "load 1")
pp.create_load(net, 4, p_kw = 1000, q_kvar = 200, name = "load 2")
pp.create_load(net, 5, p_kw = 1000, q_kvar = 200, name = "load 3")
pp.create_load(net, 6, p_kw = 1000, q_kvar = 200, name = "load 4")

pp.create_switch(net, bus = 1, element = 0, et = '1')
pp.create_switch(net, bus = 2, element = 0, et = '1')
pp.create_switch(net, bus = 2, element = 1, et = '1')
pp.create_switch(net, bus = 3, element = 1, et = '1')
pp.create_switch(net, bus = 3, element = 2, et = '1')
pp.create_switch(net, bus = 4, element = 2, et = '1')
pp.create_switch(net, bus = 4, element = 3, et = '1', closed = 0)
pp.create_switch(net, bus = 5, element = 3, et = '1')
pp.create_switch(net, bus = 5, element = 4, et = '1')
pp.create_switch(net, bus = 6, element = 4, et = '1')
pp.create_switch(net, bus = 6, element = 5, et = '1')
pp.create_switch(net, bus = 1, element = 5, et = '1')

```

5.3.1 Using NetworkX algorithms: shortest path

For many basic network analyses the algorithms that come with the NetworkX package will work just fine and you won't need one of the specialised topology functions. Finding the shortest path between two buses is a good example for that.

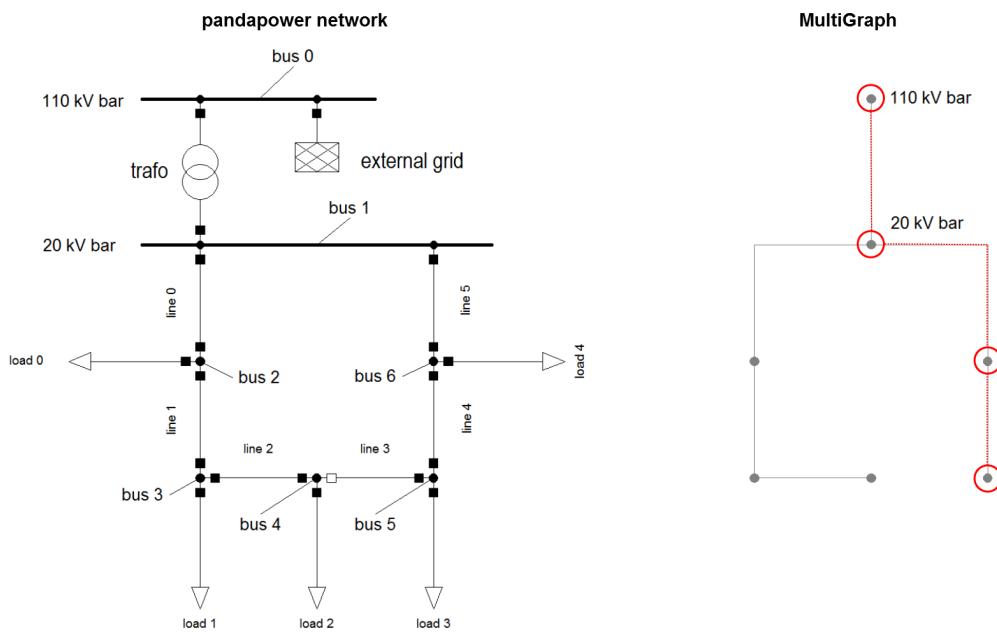
```

import pandapower.topology as top
import networkx as nx

mg = top.create_nxgraph(net)
nx.shortest_path(mg, 0, 5)

```

Out: [0, 1, 6, 5]

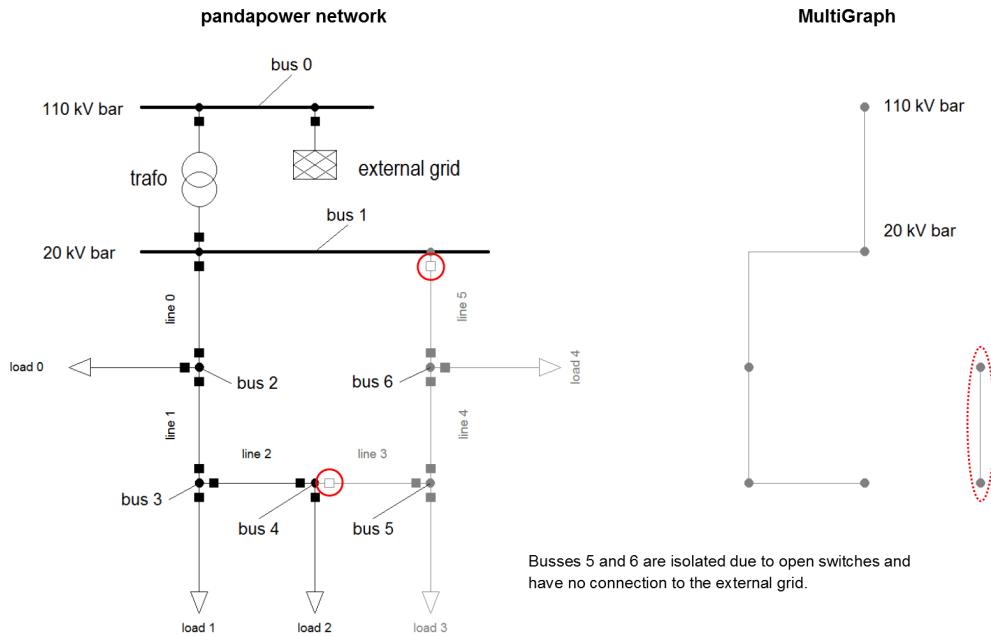


5.3.2 Find disconnected buses

With `unsupplied_buses` you can easily find buses that are not connected to an external grid.

```
import pandapower.topology as top
net.switch.closed.at[11] = 0
top.unsupplied_buses(net)
```

```
Out: {5, 6}
```



5.3.3 Calculate distances between buses

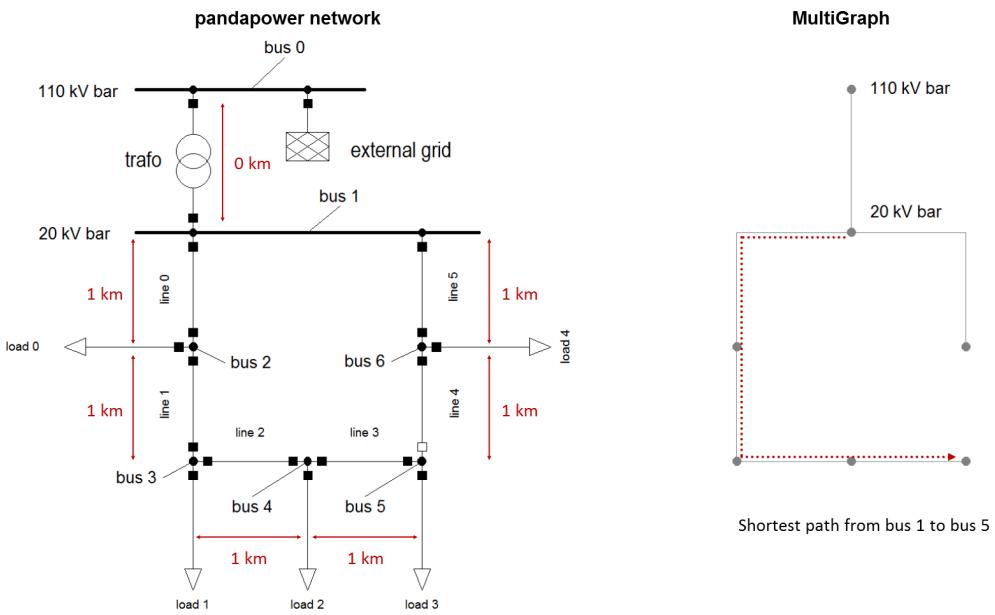
`calc_distance_to_bus` allows you to calculate the distance (= shortest network route) from one bus all other ones. This is possible since line lengths are being transferred into the MultiGraph as an edge attribute. (Note: bus-bus-switches and trafos are interpreted as edges with length = 0)

```
import pandapower.topology as top

net.switch.closed.at[6] = 1
net.switch.closed.at[8] = 0
top.calc_distance_to_bus(net, 1)
```

```
Out:
0    0
1    0
2    1
3    2
4    3
5    4
6    1
```

Interpretation: The distance between bus 1 and itself is 0 km. Bus 1 is also 0 km away from bus 0, since they are connected with a transformer. The shortest path between bus 1 and bus 5 is 4 km long.

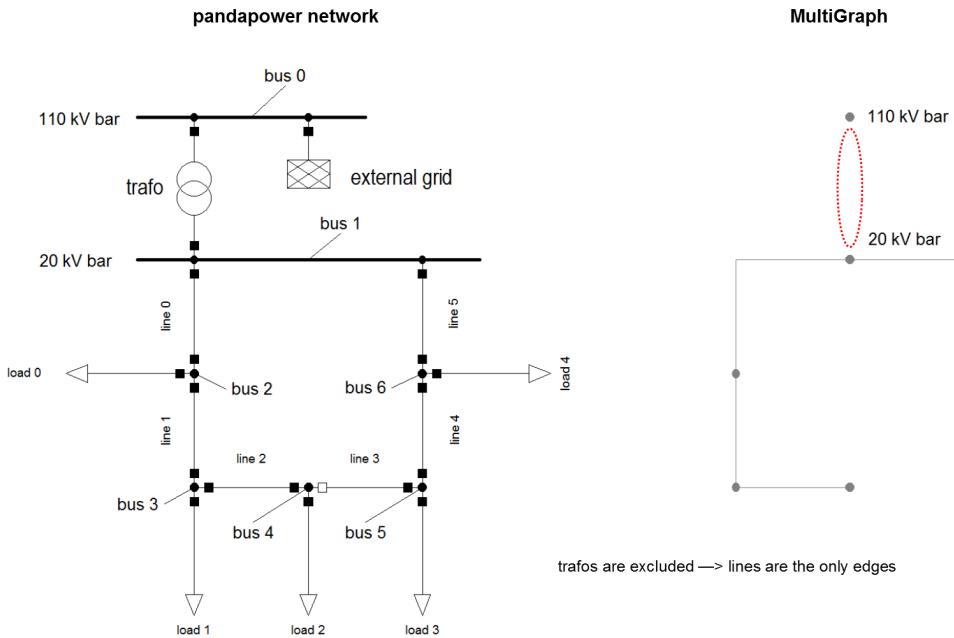


5.3.4 Find connected buses with the same voltage level

```
import pandapower.topology as top

mg_no_trafos = top.create_nxgraph(net, include_trafos = False)
cc = top.connected_components(mg_no_trafos)
```

```
In      : next(cc)
Out    : {0}
In      : next(cc)
Out    : {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
```



5.3.5 Find rings and ring sections

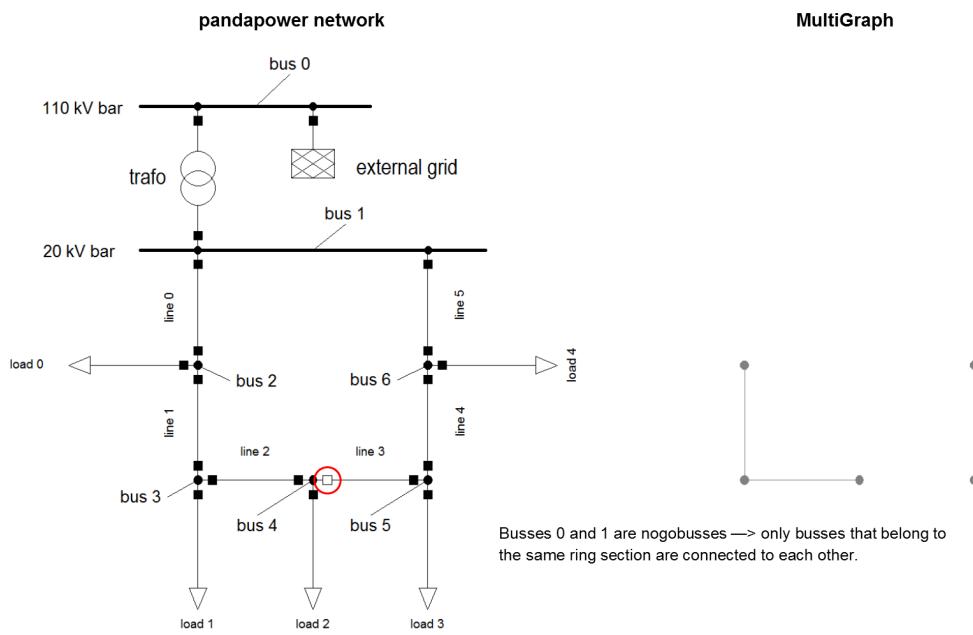
Another example of what you can do with the right combination of input arguments when creating the MultiGraph is finding rings and ring sections in your network. To achieve that for our example network, the trafo buses needs to be set as a nogobuses. With `respect_switches = True` you get the ring sections, with `respect_switches = False` the whole ring.

```
import pandapower.topology as top

mg_ring_sections = top.create_nxgraph(net, nogobuses = [0, 1])
cc_ring_sections = top.connected_components(mg_ring_sections)
```

```
In      : next(cc_ring_sections)
Out    : {2, 3, 4}

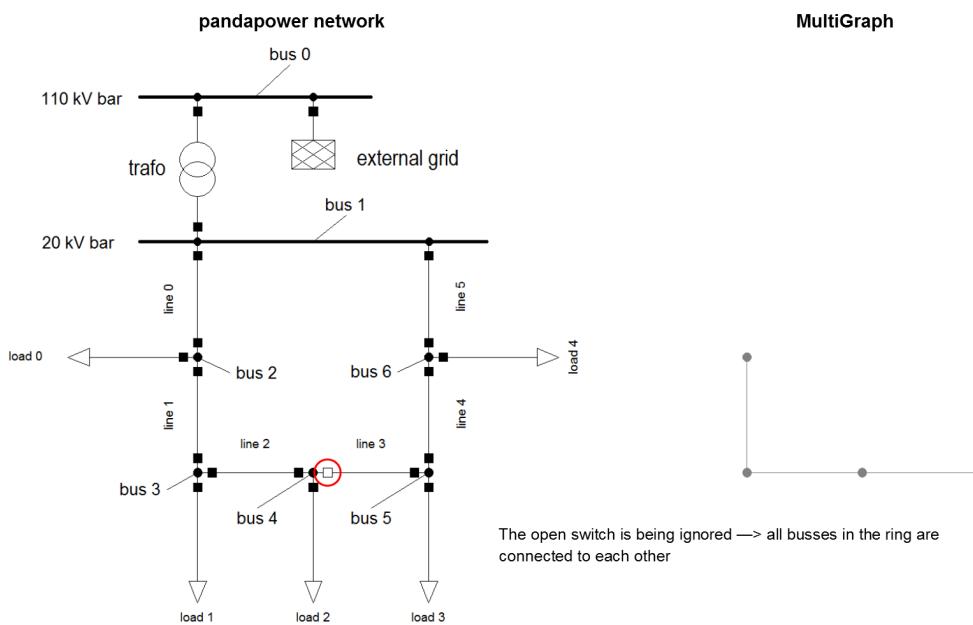
In      : next(cc_ring_sections)
Out    : {5, 6}
```



```
import pandapower.topology as top

mg_ring = top.create_nxgraph(net, respect_switches = False, nogobuses = [0,1])
cc_ring = top.connected_components(mg_ring)
```

In	: next(cc_ring)
Out	: {2, 3, 4, 5, 6}



5.3.6 Find stubs

`determine_stubs` lets you identify buses and lines that are stubs. Open switches are being ignored. Busses that you want to exclude should be defined as roots. Ext_grid buses are roots by default.

This is a small extension for the example network:

```
pp.create_bus(net, name = "bus 7", vn_kv = 20, type = 'b')
pp.create_bus(net, name = "bus 8", vn_kv = 20, type = 'b')

pp.create_line(net, name = "line 6", from_bus = 6, to_bus = 7, length_km = 1, std_
    ↪type = "NAYY 150")
pp.create_line(net, name = "line 7", from_bus = 7, to_bus = 8, length_km = 1, std_
    ↪type = "NAYY 150")

pp.create_load(net, 7, p_kw = 1000, q_kvar = 200, name = "load 5")
pp.create_load(net, 8, p_kw = 1000, q_kvar = 200, name = "load 6")
```

```
import pandapower.topology as top
top.determine_stubs(net, roots = [0,1])
```

In: `net.bus`

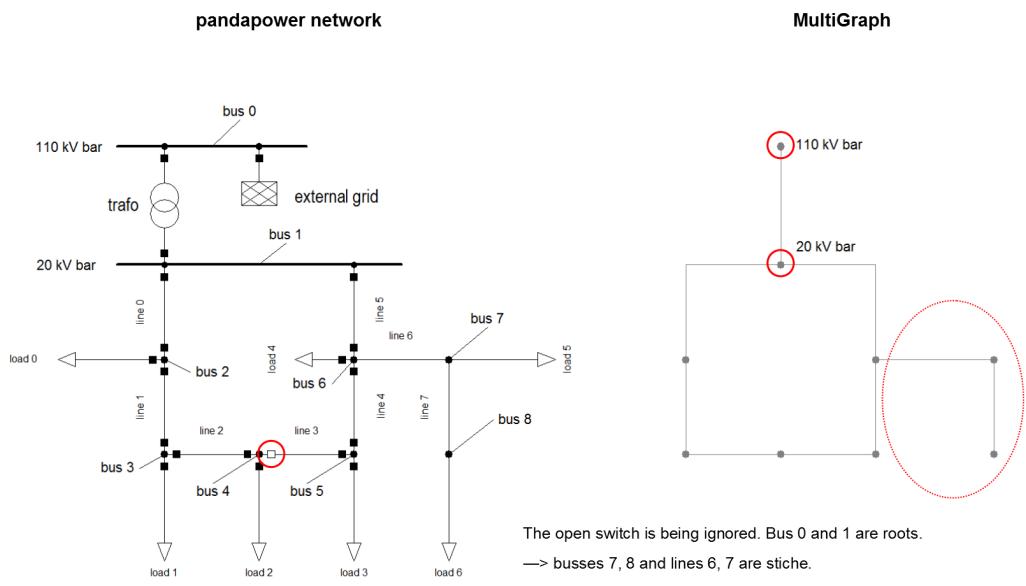
Out:

		name	vn_kv	min_vm_pu	max_vm_pu	type	zone	in_service	auf_stich
0	110	kV bar	110	NaN	NaN	b	None	True	False
1	20	kV bar	20	NaN	NaN	b	None	True	False
2	bus 2	20	NaN	NaN	b	None	True	True	False
3	bus 3	20	NaN	NaN	b	None	True	True	False
4	bus 4	20	NaN	NaN	b	None	True	True	False
5	bus 5	20	NaN	NaN	b	None	True	True	False
6	bus 6	20	NaN	NaN	b	None	True	True	False
7	bus 7	20	NaN	NaN	b	None	True	True	True
8	bus 8	20	NaN	NaN	b	None	True	True	True

In: `net.line`

Out:

		name	std_type	from_bus	to_bus	length_km	r_ohm_per_km	x_ohm_per_km	c_nf_ ↪per_km	imax_ka	df	type	in_service	is_stich
0	line 0	NAYY 150		1	2	1	0.206	0.091		0	0.284	cs	True	False
1	line 1	NAYY 150		2	3	1	0.206	0.091		0	0.284	cs	True	False
2	line 2	NAYY 150		3	4	1	0.206	0.091		0	0.284	cs	True	False
3	line 3	NAYY 150		4	5	1	0.206	0.091		0	0.284	cs	True	False
4	line 4	NAYY 150		5	6	1	0.206	0.091		0	0.284	cs	True	False
5	line 5	NAYY 150		6	1	1	0.206	0.091		0	0.284	cs	True	False
6	line 6	NAYY 150		6	7	1	0.206	0.091		0	0.284	cs	True	True
7	line 7	NAYY 150		7	8	1	0.206	0.091		0	0.284	cs	True	True



6 Generic Networks

Besides creating your own grids through the pandapower API pandapower provides generic networks through the networks module. The pandapower networks modul contains simple test networks, randomly generated networks, CIGRE test networks, IEEE case files and generic networks from the dissertation of Georg Kerber.

You can find documentation for the individual modules here:

6.1 Example Networks

There are two example networks available. The simple example network shows the basic principles of how to create a pandapower network. If you like to study a more advanced and thus more complex network, please take a look at the more multi-voltage level example network.

6.1.1 Simple Example Network

The following example contains all basic elements that are supported by the pandapower format. It is a simple example to show the basic principles of creating a pandapower network.

`pandapower.networks.example_simple()`

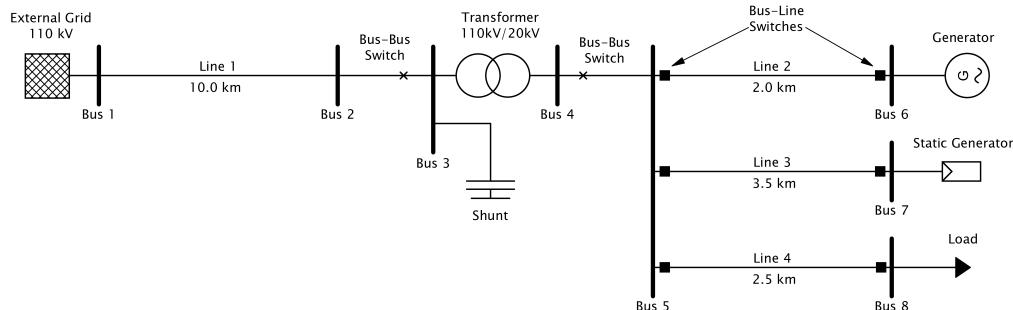
Returns the simple example network from the pandapower tutorials.

RETURN:

`net` - simple example network

EXAMPLE:

```
>>> import pandapower.networks
>>> net = pandapower.networks.example_simple()
```



The stepwise creation of this network is shown in the pandapower tutorials.

6.1.2 Multi-Voltage Level Example Network

The following example contains all elements that are supported by the pandapower format. It is a more realistic network than the simple example and of course more complex. Using typically voltage levels for european distribution networks (high, medium and low voltage) the example relates characteristic topologies, utility types, line lengths and generator type distribution to the various voltage levels. To set network size limits the quantity of nodes in every voltage level is restricted and one medium voltage open ring and only two low voltage feeder are considered. Other feeders are represented by equivalent loads. As an example one double busbar and one single busbar are considered.

`pandapower.networks.example_multivoltage()`

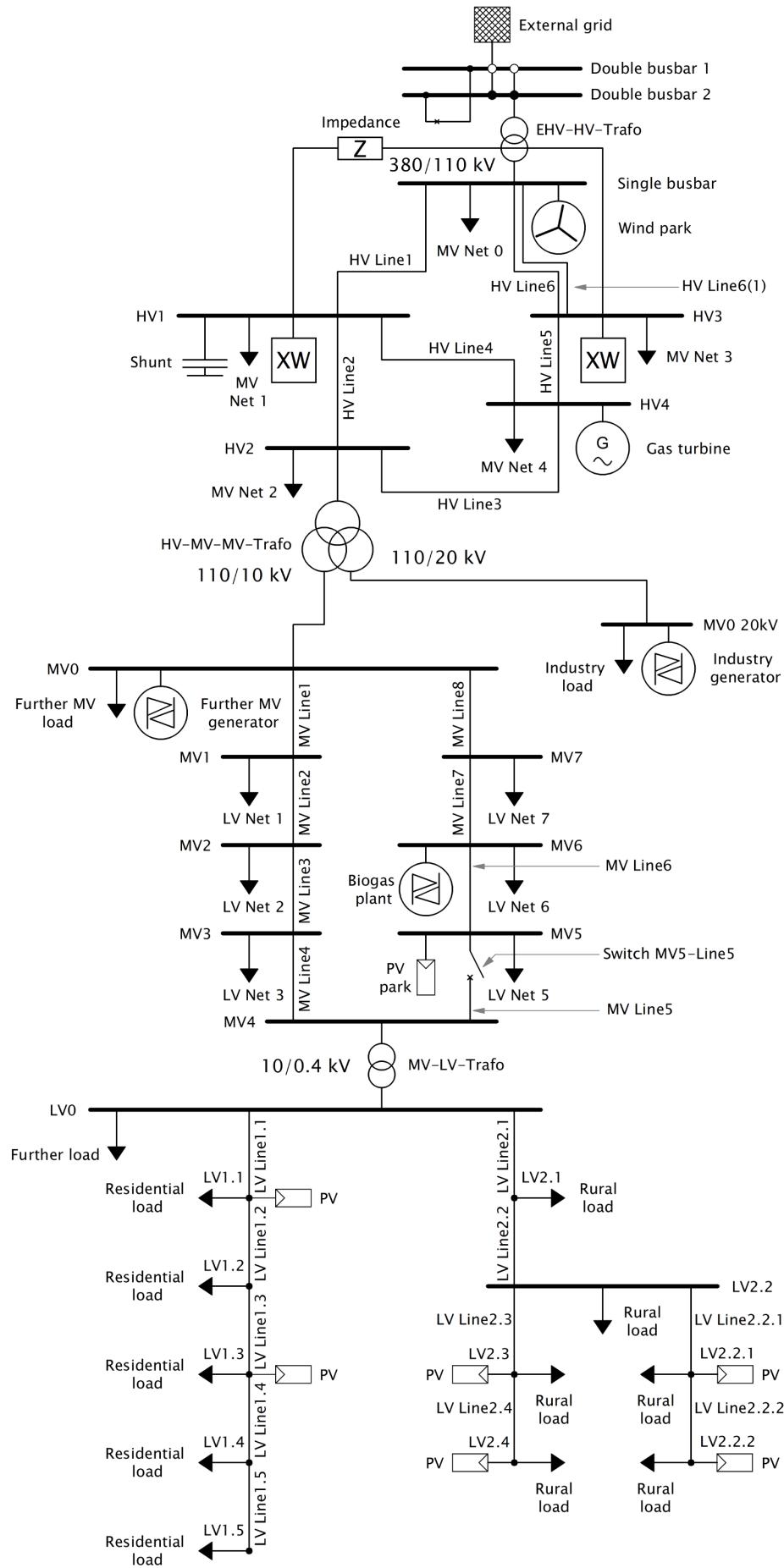
Returns the multivoltage example network from the pandapower tutorials.

RETURN:

`net` - multivoltage example network

EXAMPLE:

```
>>> import pandapower.networks  
>>> net = pandapower.networks.example_multivoltage()
```



The stepwise creation of this network is shown in the pandapower tutorials.

6.2 Simple pandapower test networks

6.2.1 Four load branch

`pandapower.networks.panda_four_load_branch()`

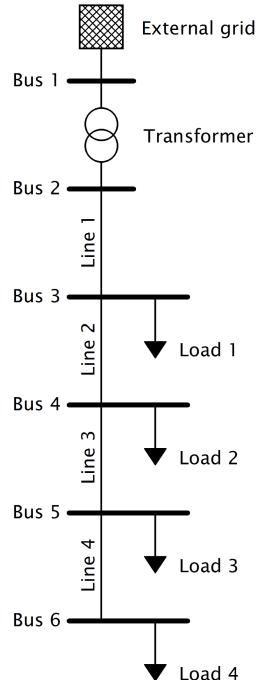
This function creates a simple six bus system with four radial low voltage nodes connected to a medium voltage slack bus. At every low voltage node the same load is connected.

RETURN:

net - Returns the required four load system

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.networks as pn
net_four_load = pn.panda_four_load_branch()
```



6.2.2 Four loads with branches out

`pandapower.networks.four_loads_with_branches_out()`

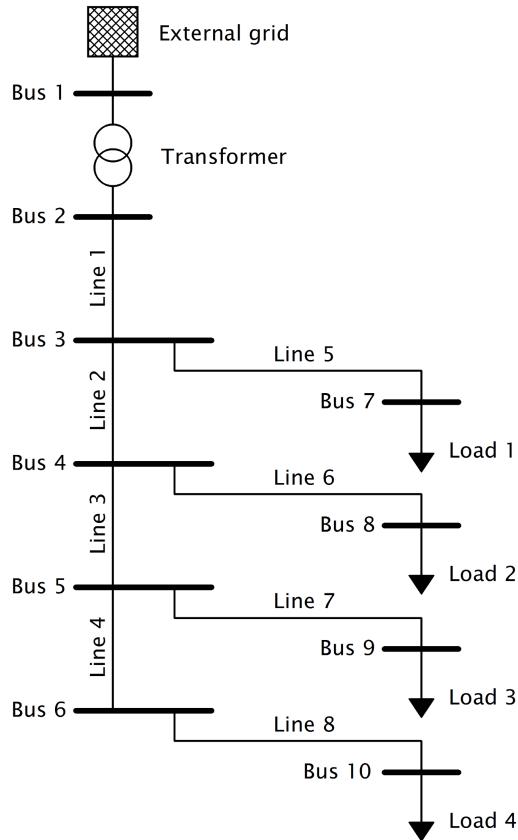
This function creates a simple ten bus system with four radial low voltage nodes connected to a medium voltage slack bus. At every of the four radial low voltage nodes another low voltage node with a load is connected via cable.

RETURN:

net - Returns the required four load system with branches

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.networks as pn
net_four_load_with_branches = pn.four_loads_with_branches_out()
```



6.2.3 Four bus system

`pandapower.networks.simple_four_bus_system()`

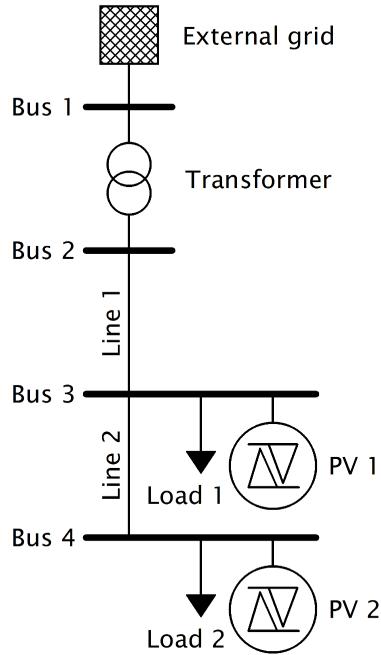
This function creates a simple four bus system with two radial low voltage nodes connected to a medium voltage slack bus. At both low voltage nodes the a load and a static generator is connected.

RETURN:

net - Returns the required four bus system

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.networks as pn
net_simple_four_bus = pn.simple_four_bus_system()
```



6.2.4 Medium voltage open ring

```
pandapower.networks.simple_mv_open_ring_net()
```

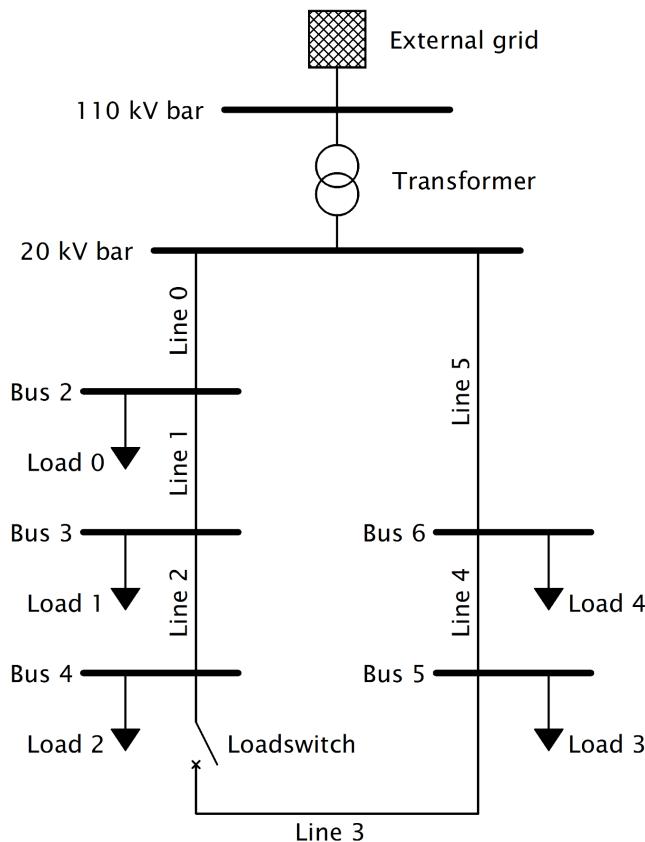
This function creates a simple medium voltage open ring network with loads at every medium voltage node. As an example this function is used in the topology and diagnostic docu.

RETURN:

net - Returns the required simple medium voltage open ring network

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.networks as pn
net_simple_open_ring = pn.simple_mv_open_ring_net()
```



6.3 CIGRE Networks

CIGRE-Networks were developed by the CIGRE Task Force C6.04.02 to “facilitate the analysis and validation of new methods and techniques” that aim to “enable the economic, robust and environmentally responsible integration of DER” (Distributed Energy Resources). CIGRE-Networks are a set of comprehensive reference systems to allow the “analysis of DER integration at high voltage, medium voltage and low voltage and at the desired degree of detail”.

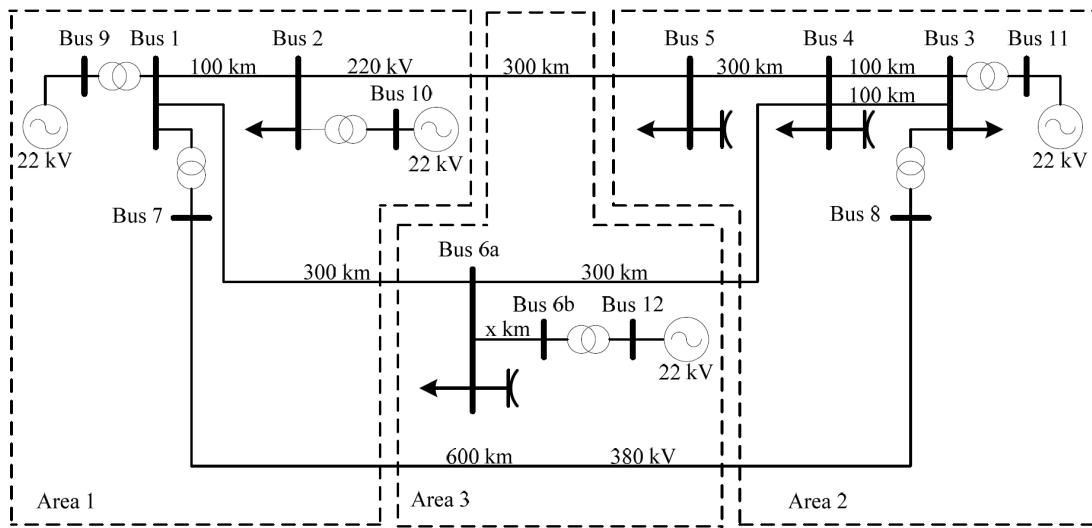
[Source: Task Force C6.04.02, *Benchmark Systems for Network Integration of Renewable and Distributed Energy Resources*]

6.3.1 High voltage transmission network

```
import pandapower.networks as pn

# You have to specify a length for the connection line between buses 6a and 6b
net = pn.create_cigre_network_hv(length_km_6a_6b)

'''
This pandapower network includes the following parameter tables:
- shunt (3 elements)
- trafo (6 elements)
- bus (13 elements)
- line (9 elements)
- load (5 elements)
- ext_grid (1 elements)
- gen (3 elements)
'''
```

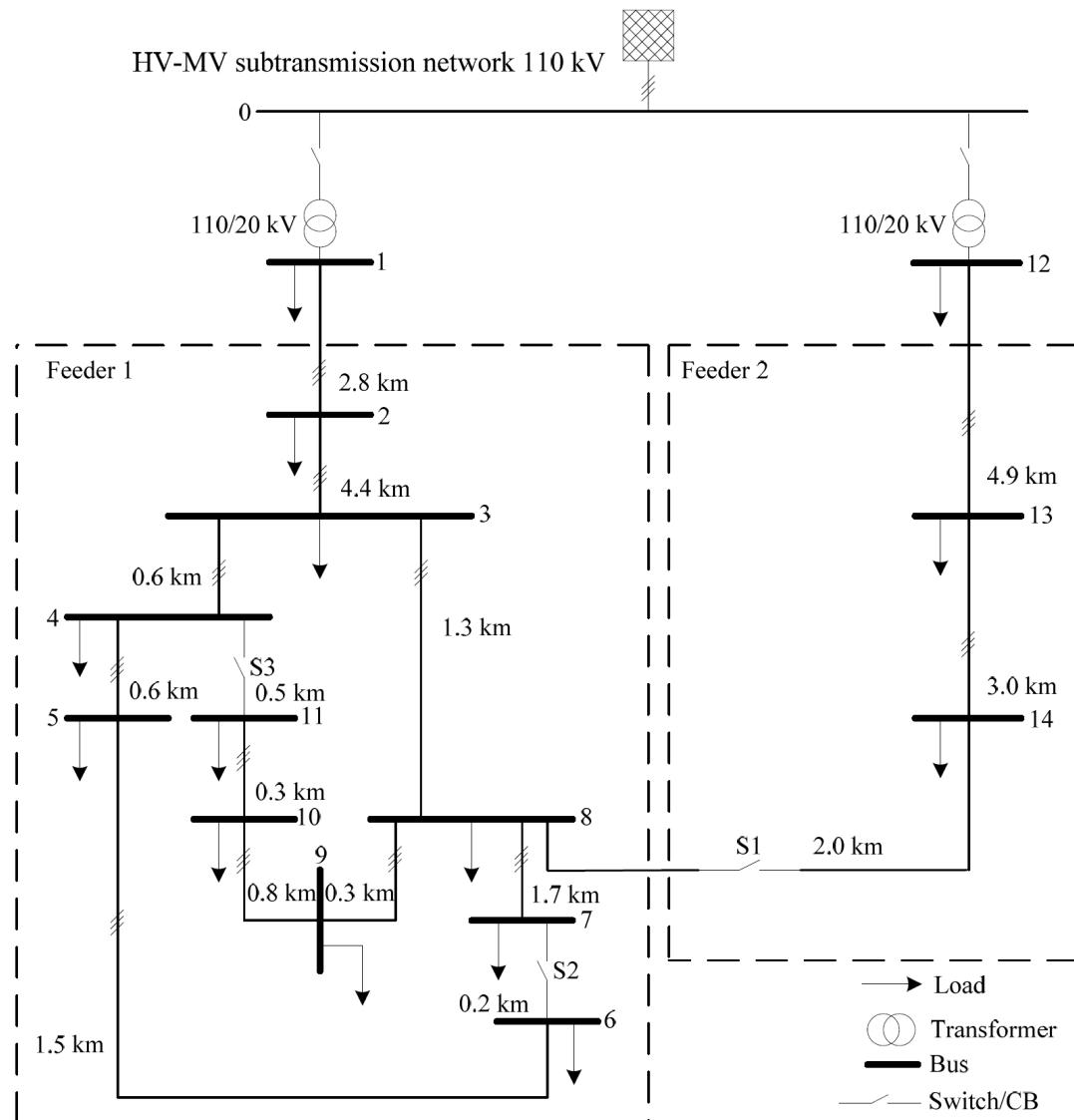


6.3.2 Medium voltage distribution network

```
import pandapower.networks as pn

net = pn.create_cigre_network_mv(with_der=False)

'''
This pandapower network includes the following parameter tables:
- switch (8 elements)
- load (18 elements)
- ext_grid (1 elements)
- line (15 elements)
- trafo (2 elements)
- bus (15 elements)
'''
```



6.3.3 Medium voltage distribution network with DER

Note: This network contains additional 9 distributed energy resources compared to medium voltage distribution network:

- 8 photovoltaic generators
- 1 wind turbine

Compared to the CIGRE Task Force C6.04.02 paper 2 Batteries, 2 residential fuel cells, 1 CHP diesel and 1 CHP fuel cell are neglected.

```
import pandapower.networks as pn

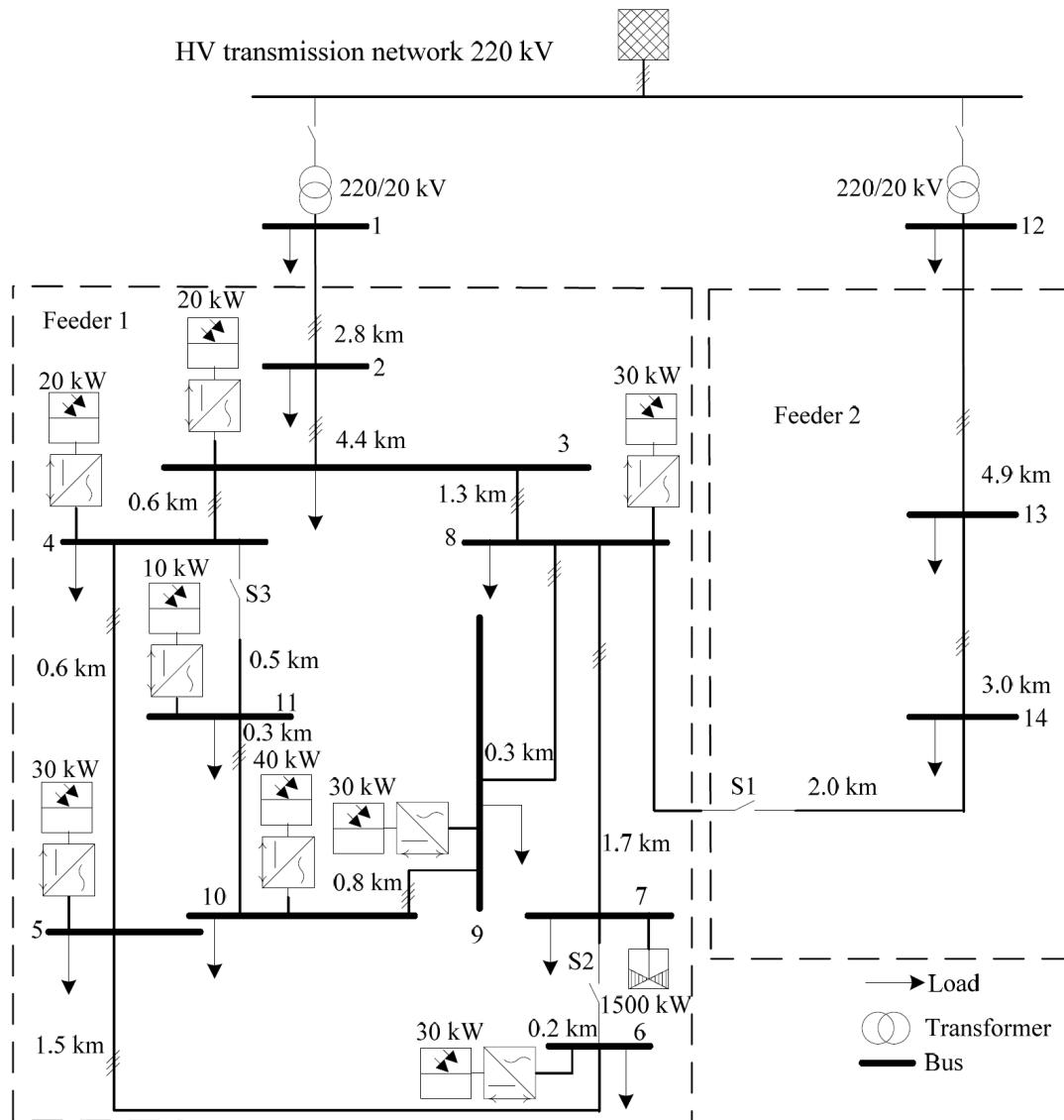
net = pn.create_cigre_mv(with_der=True)

...
This pandapower network includes the following parameter tables:
 - switch (8 elements)
```

```

- load (18 elements)
- ext_grid (1 elements)
- sgen (9 elements)
- line (15 elements)
- trafo (2 elements)
- bus (15 elements)
...

```



6.3.4 Low voltage distribution network

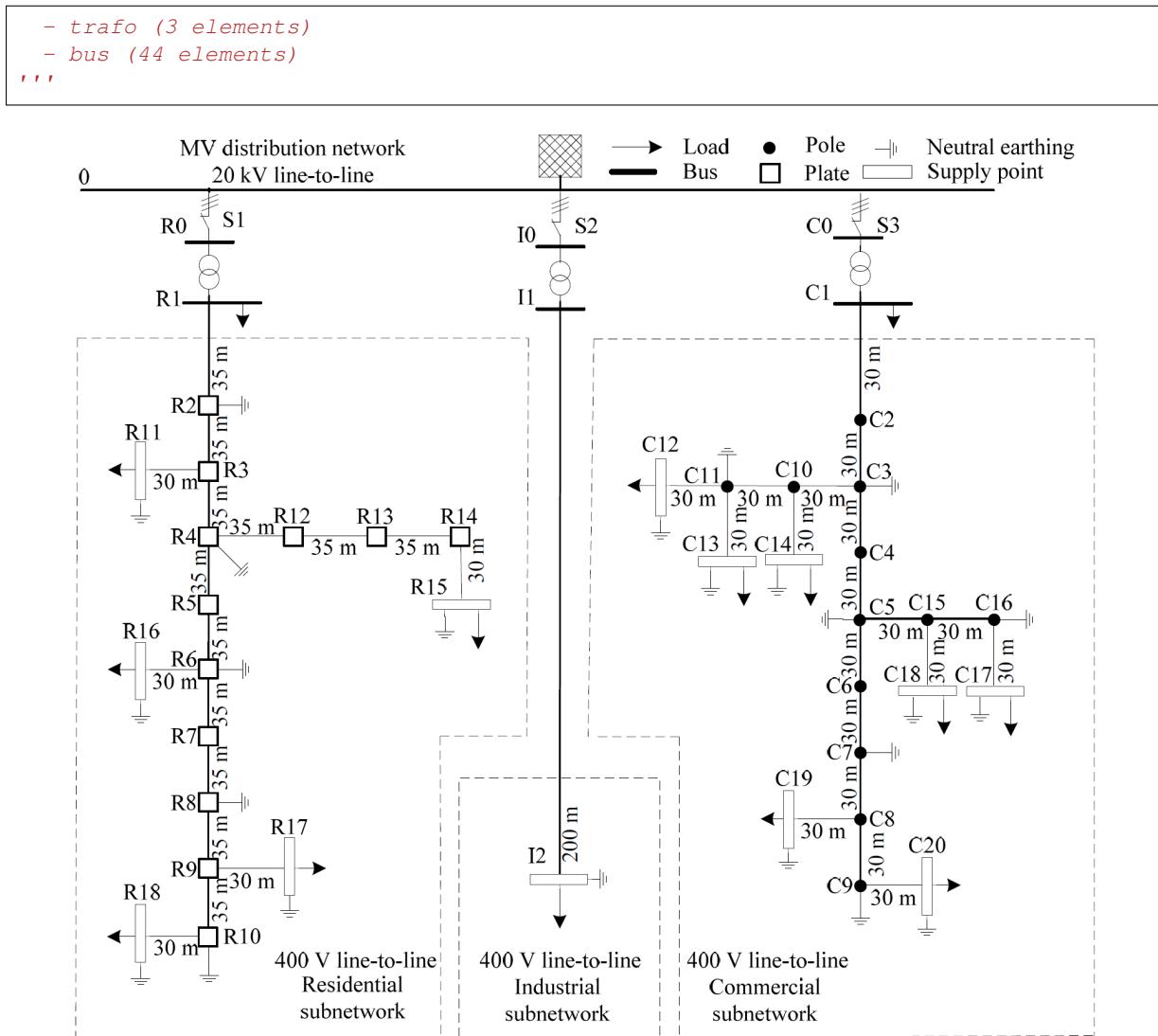
```

import pandapower.networks as pn

net = pn.create_cigre_network_lv()

...
This pandapower network includes the following parameter tables:
- switch (3 elements)
- load (15 elements)
- ext_grid (1 elements)
- line (37 elements)

```



6.4 MV Oberrhein

`pandapower.networks.mv_oberrhein()`

Loads the Oberrhein network, a generic 20 kV network serviced by two 25 MVA HV/MV transformer stations. The network supplies 141 HV/MV substations and 6 MV loads through four MV feeders. The network layout is meshed, but the network is operated as a radial network with 6 open sectioning points.

The network can be loaded with two different worst case scenarios for load and generation, which are defined by scaling factors for loads / generators as well as tap positions of the HV/MV transformers. These worst case scenarios are a good starting point for working with this network, but you are of course free to parametrize the network for your use case.

The network also includes geographical information of lines and buses for plotting.

OPTIONAL:

scenario - (str, “load”): defines the scaling for load and generation

- “load”: high load scenario, load = 0.6 / sgen = 0, trafo taps [-2, -3]

- “generation”: high feed-in scenario: load = 0.1, generation = 0.8, trafo taps [0, 0]

cosphi_load - (str, 0.98): cosine(phi) of the loads

cosphi_sgen - (str, 1.0): cosine(phi) of the static generators

include_substations - (bool, False): if True, the transformers of the MV/LV level are modelled, otherwise the loads representing the LV networks are connected directly to the MV node

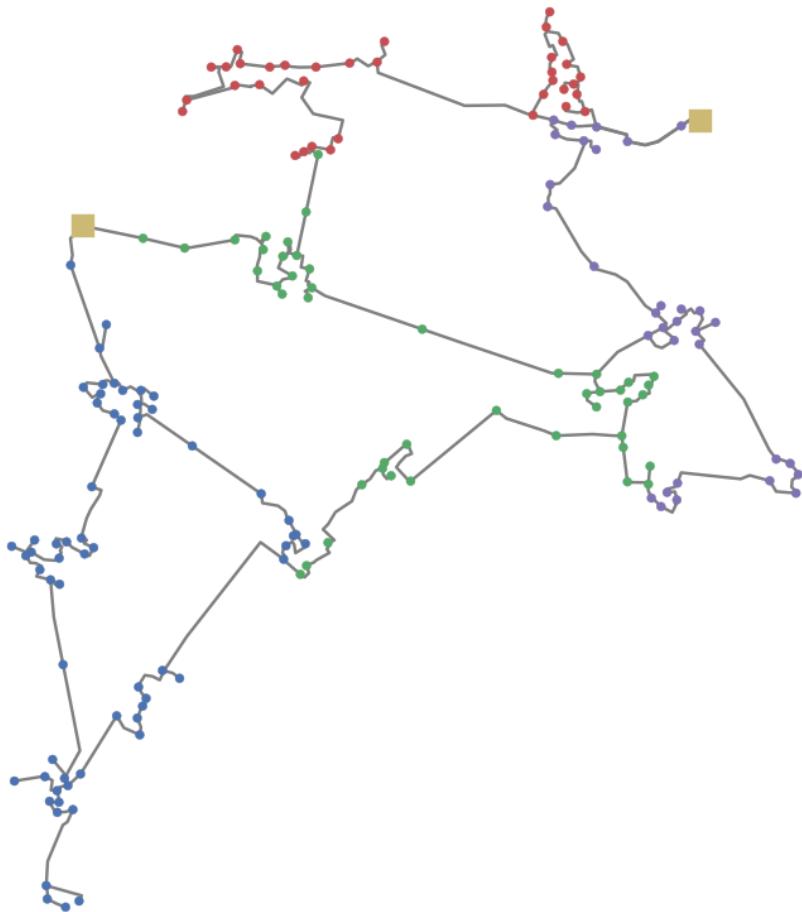
RETURN:

net - pandapower network

EXAMPLE:

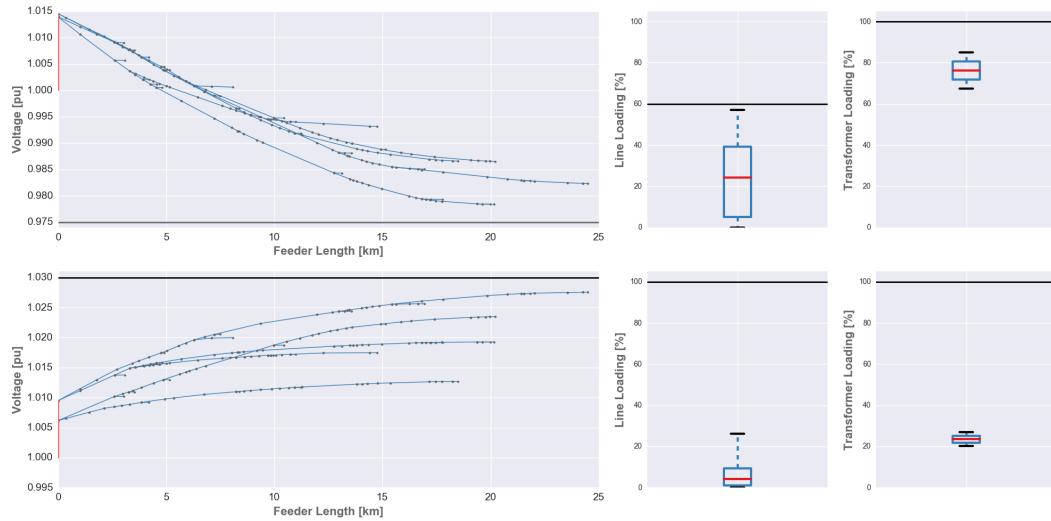
```
>>> import pandapower.networks
>>> net = pandapower.networks.mv_oberrhein("generation")
```

The geographical representation of the network looks like this:



The different colors of the MV/LV stations indicate the feeders which are galvanically separated by open switches. If you are interested in how to make plots such as these, check out the pandapower tutorial on plotting.

The power flow results of the network in the different worst case scenarios look like this:



As you can see, the network is designed to comply with a voltage band of $0.975 < u < 1.03$ and line loading of $<60\%$ in the high load case (for n-1 security) and $<100\%$ in the low load case.

6.5 IEEE cases

6.5.1 Case 4gs

`pandapower.networks.case4gs()`

Calls the pickle file `case4gs.p` which data origin is pypower.

RETURN:

`net` - Returns the required ieee network `case4gs`

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.networks as pn
net = pn.case4gs()
```

6.5.2 Case 6ww

`pandapower.networks.case6ww()`

Calls the pickle file `case6ww.p` which data origin is pypower.

RETURN:

`net` - Returns the required ieee network `case6ww`

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.networks as pn
net = pn.case6ww()
```

6.5.3 Case 9

`pandapower.networks.case9()`

Calls the pickle file `case9.p` which data origin is pypower.

RETURN:

`net` - Returns the required ieee network `case9`

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.networks as pn  
net = pn.case9()
```

6.5.4 Case 9Q

pandapower.networks.**case9Q()**

Calls the pickle file case9Q.p which data origin is pypower.

RETURN:

net - Returns the required ieee network case9Q

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.networks as pn  
net = pn.case9Q()
```

6.5.5 Case 30

pandapower.networks.**case30()**

Calls the pickle file case30.p which data origin is pypower.

RETURN:

net - Returns the required ieee network case30

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.networks as pn  
net = pn.case30()
```

6.5.6 Case 30pwl

pandapower.networks.**case30pwl()**

Calls the pickle file case30pwl.p which data origin is pypower.

RETURN:

net - Returns the required ieee network case30pwl

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.networks as pn  
net = pn.case30pwl()
```

6.5.7 Case 30Q

pandapower.networks.**case30Q()**

Calls the pickle file case30Q.p which data origin is pypower.

RETURN:

net - Returns the required ieee network case30Q

EXAMPLE:

```
import pandapower.networks as pn
net = pn.case30Q()
```

6.6 Kerber networks

The kerber networks are based on the grids used in the dissertation “Aufnahmefähigkeit von Niederspannungsverteilnetzen für die Einspeisung aus Photovoltaikanlagen” (Capacity of low voltage distribution networks with increased feed-in of photovoltaic power) by Georg Kerber. The following introduction shows the basic idea behind his network concepts and demonstrate how you can use them in pandapower.

“The increasing amount of new distributed power plants demands a reconsideration of conventional planning strategies in all classes and voltage levels of the electrical power networks. To get reliable results on loadability of low voltage networks statistically firm network models are required. A strategy for the classification of low voltage networks, exemplary results and a method for the generation of reference networks are shown.” (source: <http://mediatum.ub.tum.de/doc/681082/681082.pdf>)

6.6.1 Average Kerber networks

Kerber Landnetze:

- Low number of loads per transformer station
- High proportion of agriculture and industry
- Typical network topologies: line

Kerber Dorfnetz:

- Higher number of loads per transformer station (compared to Kerber Landnetze)
- Lower proportion of agriculture and industry
- Typical network topologies: line, open ring

Kerber Vorstadtnetze:

- Highest number of loads per transformer station (compared to Kerber Landnetze/Dorfnetz)
- no agriculture and industry
- high building density
- Typical network topologies: open ring, meshed networks

See also:

- Kerber dissertation: <http://mediatum.ub.tum.de/doc/998003/998003.pdf>
- Kerber article: <http://mediatum.ub.tum.de/doc/681082/681082.pdf>

	Lines	Total Length	Loads	Installed Power
Kerber Landnetze				
Freileitung 1	13	0.273 km	13	104 kW
Freileitung 2	8	0.390 km	8	64 kW
Kabel 1	16	1.046 km	8	64 kW
Kabel 2	28	1.343 km	14	112 kW
Kerber Dorfnetz	114	3.412 km	57	342 kW
Kerber Vorstadtnetze				
Kabel 1	292	4.476 km	146	292 kW
Kabel 2	288	4.689 km	144	288 kW

You can include the kerber networks by simply using:

```
import pandapower.networks as pn

net1 = pn.create_kerber_net()
```

6.6.2 Kerber Landnetze

```
import pandapower.networks as pn

net1 = pn.create_kerber_landnetz_freileitung_1()

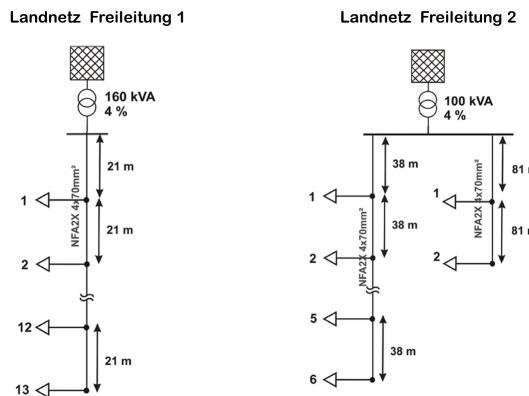
'''

This pandapower network includes the following parameter tables:
- load (13 elements) p_load_in_kw=8, q_load_in_kw=0
- bus (15 elements)
- line (13 elements) std_type="A1 120", l_lines_in_km=0.021
- trafo (1 elements) std_type="0.125 MVA 10/0.4 kV Dyn5 ASEA"
- ext_grid (1 elements)
'''


net2 = pn.create_kerber_landnetz_freileitung_2()

'''

This pandapower network includes the following parameter tables:
- load (8 elements) p_load_in_kw=8, q_load_in_kw=0
- bus (10 elements)
- line (8 elements) std_type="AL 50", l_lines_1_in_km=0.038, l_lines_2_in_km=0.
→081
- trafo (1 elements) std_type="0.125 MVA 10/0.4 kV Dyn5 ASEA"
- ext_grid (1 elements)
'''
```



```
import pandapower.networks as pn

net1 = pn.create_kerber_landnetz_kabel_1()

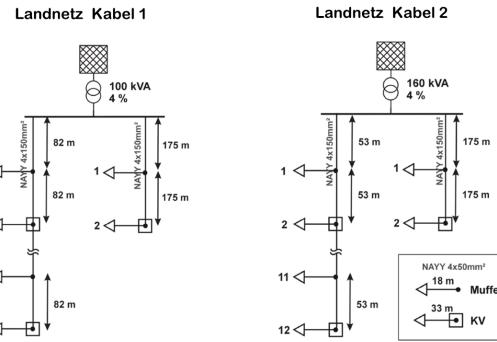
'''

This pandapower network includes the following parameter tables:
- load (8 elements) p_load_in_kw=8, q_load_in_kw=0
- bus (18 elements)
- line (16 elements) std_type="NAYY 150", std_type_branchout_line="NAYY 50"
- trafo (1 elements) std_type = "0.125 MVA 10/0.4 kV Dyn5 ASEA"
- ext_grid (1 elements)
'''
```

```
net2 = pn.create_kerber_landnetz_kabel_2()

"""
This pandapower network includes the following parameter tables:
- load (14 elements) p_load_in_kw=8, q_load_in_kw=0
- bus (30 elements)
- line (28 elements) std_type="NAYY 150", std_type_branchout_line="NAYY 50"
- trafo (1 elements) std_type="0.125 MVA 10/0.4 kV Dyn5 ASEA"
- ext_grid (1 elements)
"""

```



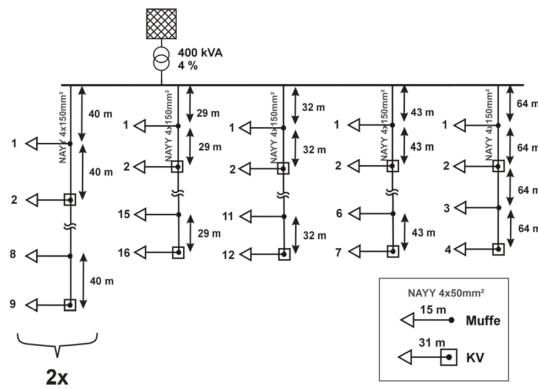
6.6.3 Kerber Dorfnetz

```
import pandapower.networks as pn

net = pn.create_kerber_dorfnetz()

"""
This pandapower network includes the following parameter tables:
- load (57 elements) p_load_in_kw=6, q_load_in_kw=0
- bus (116 elements)
- line (114 elements) std_type="NAYY 150"; std_type_branchout_line="NAYY 50"
- trafo (1 elements) std_type="0.4 MVA 10/0.4 kV Yyn6 4 ASEA"
- ext_grid (1 elements)
"""

```

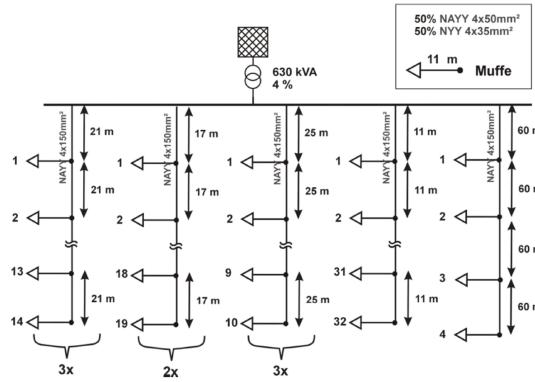


6.6.4 Kerber Vorstadtnetze

```
import pandapower.networks as pn

net1 = pn.create_kerber_vorstadtnetz_kabel_1()
```

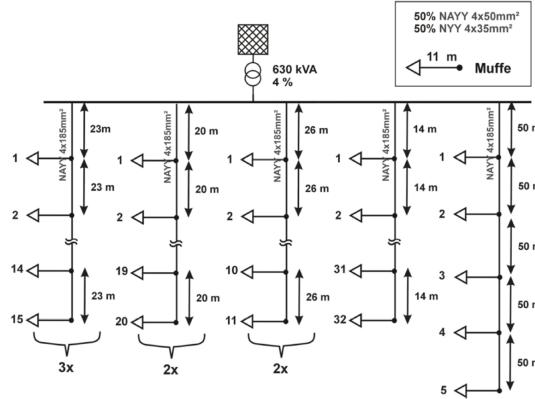
```
'''
This pandapower network includes the following parameter tables:
- load (146 elements) p_load_in_kw=2, q_load_in_kw=0
- bus (294 elements)
- line (292 elements) std_type="NAYY 150", std_type_branchout_line_1="NAYY 50",_
↪std_type_branchout_line_2="NYY 35"
- trafo (1 elements) std_type="0.63 MVA 20/0.4 kV Yyn6 wnr ASEA"
- ext_grid (1 elements)
'''
```



```
import pandapower.networks as pn

net2 = pn.create_kerber_vorstadtnetz_kabel_2()

'''
This pandapower network includes the following parameter tables:
- load (144 elements) p_load_in_kw=2, q_load_in_kw=0
- bus (290 elements)
- line (288 elements) std_type="NAYY 150", std_type_branchout_line_1="NAYY 50",_
↪std_type_branchout_line_2="NYY 35"
- trafo (1 elements) "std_type=0.63 MVA 20/0.4 kV Yyn6 wnr ASEA"
- ext_grid (1 elements)
'''
```



6.6.5 Extreme Kerber networks

The typical kerber networks represent the most common low-voltage distribution grids. To produce statements of universal validity or check limit value, a significant part of all existing grids have to be involved. The following

grids obtain special builds of parameters (very high line length, great number of branches or high loaded transformers). These parameters results in high loaded lines and low voltage magnitudes within the extreme network. By including the extreme networks, kerber reached the 95% confidence interval.

Therefore 95% of all parameter results in an considered distribution grid are equal or better compared to the outcomes from kerber extreme networks. Besides testing for extreme parameters you are able to check for functional capability of reactive power control. Since more rare network combination exist, the total number of extreme grids is higher than the amount of typical kerber networks.

See also:

- Kerber dissertation: <http://mediatum.ub.tum.de/doc/998003/998003.pdf>

	Lines	Total Length	Loads	Installed Power
Kerber Landnetze				
Freileitung 1	26	0.312 km	26	208 kW
Freileitung 2	27	0.348 km	27	216 kW
Kabel 1	52	1.339 km	26	208 kW
Kabel 2	54	1.435 km	27	216 kW
Kerber Dorfnetze				
Kabel 1	116	3.088 km	58	348 kW
Kabel 2	234	6.094 km	117	702 kW
Vorstadtnetze				
Kabel_a Type 1	290	3.296 km	145	290 kW
Kabel_b Type 1	290	4.019 km	145	290 kW
Kabel_c Type 2	382	5.256 km	191	382 kW
Kabel_d Type 2	384	5.329 km	192	384 kW

The Kerber extreme networks are categorized into two groups:

Type I: Kerber networks with extreme lines

Type II: Kerber networks with extreme lines and high loaded transformer

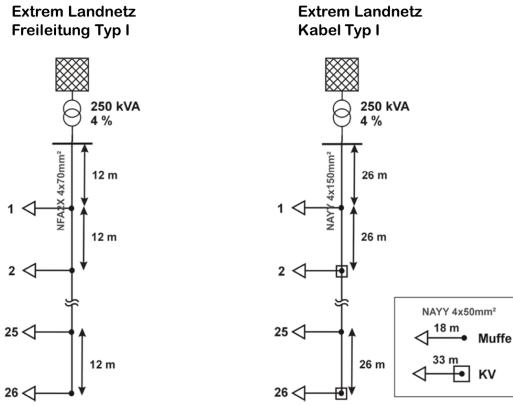
Note: Note that all Kerber extreme networks (no matter what type / territory) consist of various branches, linetypes or line length.

6.6.6 Extreme Kerber Landnetze

```
import pandapower.networks as pn

'''Extrem Landnetz Freileitung Typ I'''
net = pn.kb_extrem_landnetz_freileitung()

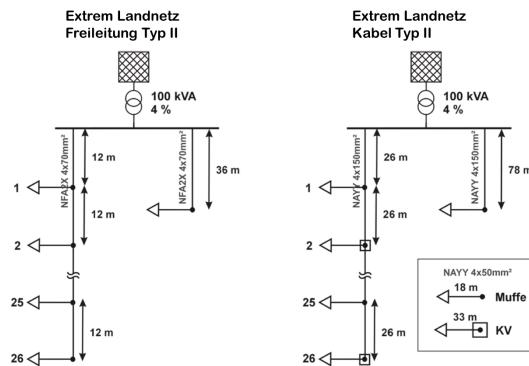
'''Extrem Landnetz Kabel Typ I'''
net = pn.kb_extrem_landnetz_kabel()
```



```
import pandapower.networks as pn

'''Extrem Landnetz Freileitung Typ II'''
net = pn.kb_extrem_landnetz_freileitung_trafo()

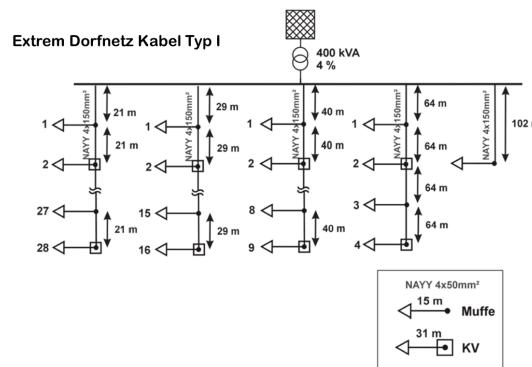
'''Extrem Landnetz Kabel Typ II'''
net = pn.kb_extrem_landnetz_kabel_trafo()
```



6.6.7 Extreme Kerber Dorfnetze

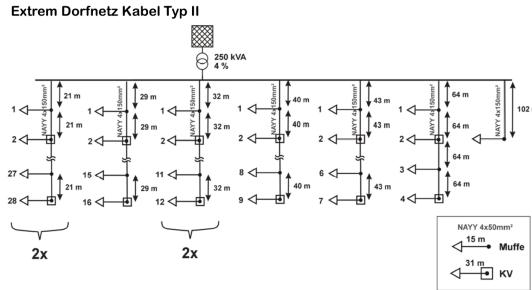
```
import pandapower.networks as pn

'''Extrem Dorfnetz Kabel Typ I'''
net = pn.kb_extrem_dorfnetz()
```



```
import pandapower.networks as pn

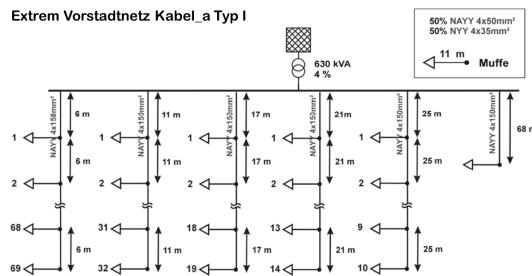
'''Extrem Dorfnetz Kabel Typ II'''
net = pn.kb_extrem_dorfnetz_trafo()
```



6.6.8 Extreme Kerber Vorstadtnetze

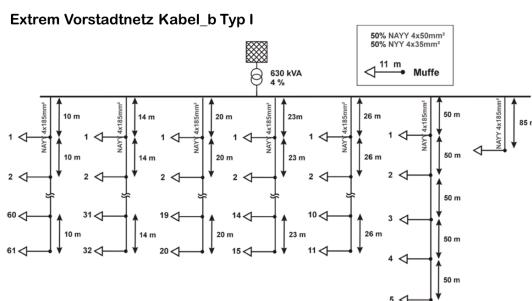
```
import pandapower.networks as pn

'''Extrem Vorstadtnetz Kabel_a Typ I'''
net = pn.kb_extrem_vorstadtnetz_1()
```



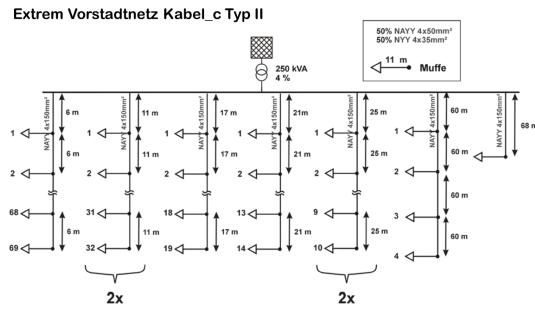
```
import pandapower.networks as pn

'''Extrem Vorstadtnetz Kabel_b Typ I'''
net = pn.kb_extrem_vorstadtnetz_2()
```



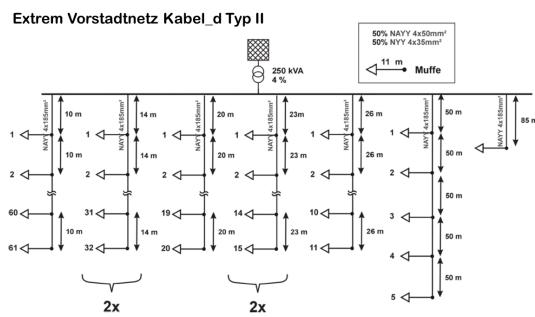
```
import pandapower.networks as pn

'''Extrem Vorstadtnetz Kabel_c Typ II'''
net = pn.kb_extrem_vorstadtnetz_trafo_1()
```



```
import pandapower.networks as pn

'''Extrem Vorstadtnetz Kabel_d Typ II'''
net = pn.kb_extrem_vorstadtnetz_trafo_2()
```



7 Plotting Networks

pandapower provides the functionality to translate pandapower network elements into matplotlib collections. The different collections for lines, buses or transformers can than be drawn with pyplot.

If no coordinates are available for the buses, pandapower provides possibility to create generic coordinates through the igraph package. If no geocoordinates are available for the lines, they can be plotted as direct connections between the buses.

7.1 Create Collections

Matplotlib collections can be created from pandapower networks with the following functions:

7.1.1 Bus Collections

```
pandapower.plotting.create_bus_collection(net, buses=None, size=5, marker='o',
                                         patch_type='circle', colors=None,
                                         cmap=None, norm=None, infofunc=None,
                                         **kwargs)
```

Creates a matplotlib patch collection of pandapower buses.

Input:

net (PandapowerNet) - The pandapower network

Optional:

buses (list, None) - The buses for which the collections are created. If None, all buses in the network are considered.

size (int, 5) - patch size

marker (str, “o”) - patch marker

patch_type (str, “circle”) - patch type, can be

- “circle” for a circle
- “rect” for a rectangle
- “poly<n>” for a polygon with n edges

infofunc (function, None) - infofunction for the patch element

colors (list, None) - list of colors for every element

cmap - colormap for the patch colors

picker - picker argument passed to the patch collection

****kwargs** - key word arguments are passed to the patch function

7.1.2 Branch Collections

```
pandapower.plotting.create_line_collection(net, lines=None, use_line_geodata=True,
                                            infofunc=None, cmap=None,
                                            norm=None, **kwargs)
```

Creates a matplotlib line collection of pandapower lines.

Input:

net (PandapowerNet) - The pandapower network

Optional:

lines (list, None) - The lines for which the collections are created. If None, all lines in the network are considered.

use_line_geodata* (bool, True) - defines if lines patches are based on net.line_geodata of the lines (True) or on net.bus_geodata of the connected buses (False)

infofunc (function, None) - infofunction for the patch element

****kwargs** - key word arguments are passed to the patch function

pandapower.plotting.**create_trafo_collection**(net, trafos=None, **kwargs)

Creates a matplotlib line collection of pandapower transformers.

Input:

net (PandapowerNet) - The pandapower network

Optional:

trafos (list, None) - The transformers for which the collections are created. If None, all transformers in the network are considered.

****kwargs** - key word arguments are passed to the patch function

7.2 Create Colormaps

7.2.1 Discrete

pandapower.plotting.**cmap_discrete**(cmap_list)

Can be used to create a discrete colormap.

Input:

- cmap_list (list) - list of tuples, where each tuple represents one range. Each tuple has the form of ((from, to), color).

Return:

- cmap - matplotlib colormap
- norm - matplotlib norm object

Example:

```
>>> from pandapower.plotting import cmap_discrete, create_line_collection, draw_collections
>>> cmap_list = [(20, 50), "green"), (50, 70), "yellow"), ((70, 100), "red")]
>>> cmap, norm = cmap_discrete(cmap_list)
>>> lc = create_line_collection(net, cmap=cmap, norm=norm)
>>> draw_collections([lc])
```

7.2.2 Continous

pandapower.plotting.**cmap_continous**()

Can be used to create a continous colormap.

Input:

- cmap_list (list) - list of tuples, where each tuple represents one color. Each tuple has the form of (center, color). The colorbar is a linear segmentation of the colors between the centers.

Return:

- cmap - matplotlib colormap
- norm - matplotlib norm object

Example:

```
>>> from pandapower.plotting import cmap_continuous, create_bus_collection, draw_collections
>>> cmap_list = [(0.97, "blue"), (1.0, "green"), (1.03, "red")]
>>> cmap, norm = cmap_continuous(cmap_list)
>>> bc = create_bus_collection(net, cmap=cmap, norm=norm)
>>> draw_collections([bc])
```

7.3 Draw Collections

`pandapower.plotting.draw_collections(collections, figsize=(10, 8), ax=None, plot_colorbars=True)`

Draws matplotlib collections which can be created with the create collection functions.

Input:

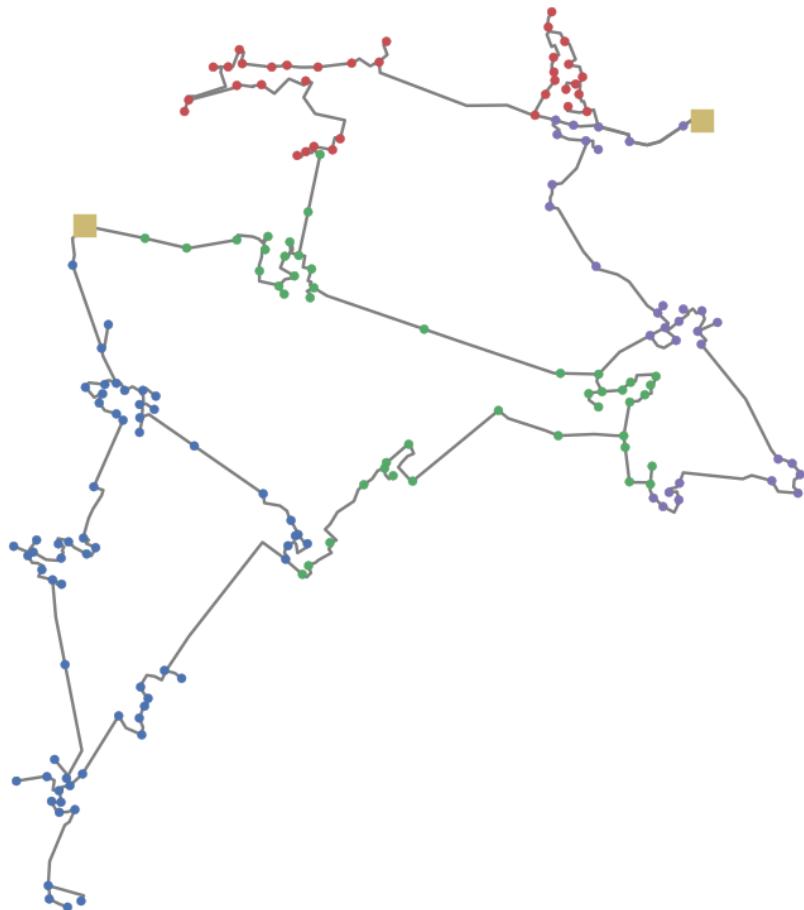
collections (list) - iterable of collection objects

Optional:

figsize (tuple, (10,8)) - figsize of the matplotlib figure

ax (axis, None) - matplotlib axis object to plot into, new axis is created if None

Example plot with mv_oberrhein network from the pandapower.networks package:



7.4 Generic Coordinates

If there are no geocoordinates in a network, generic coordinates can be created. There are two possibilities:

- with python-igraph: <http://igraph.org/python/> (recommended)
- with networkx and graphviz (<http://www.graphviz.org>)

Generically created geocoordinates can then be plotted in the same way as real geocoordinates.

```
pandapower.plotting.create_generic_coordinates(net, mg=None, library='igraph', respect_switches=False)
```

This function will add arbitrary geo-coordinates for all buses based on an analysis of branches and rings. It will remove out of service buses/lines from the net. The coordinates will be created either by igraph or by using networkx library.

Input:

net - Pandapower network

Optional:

mg - Existing networkx multigraph, if available. Convenience to save computation time.

library - “igraph” to use igraph package or “networkx” to use networkx package

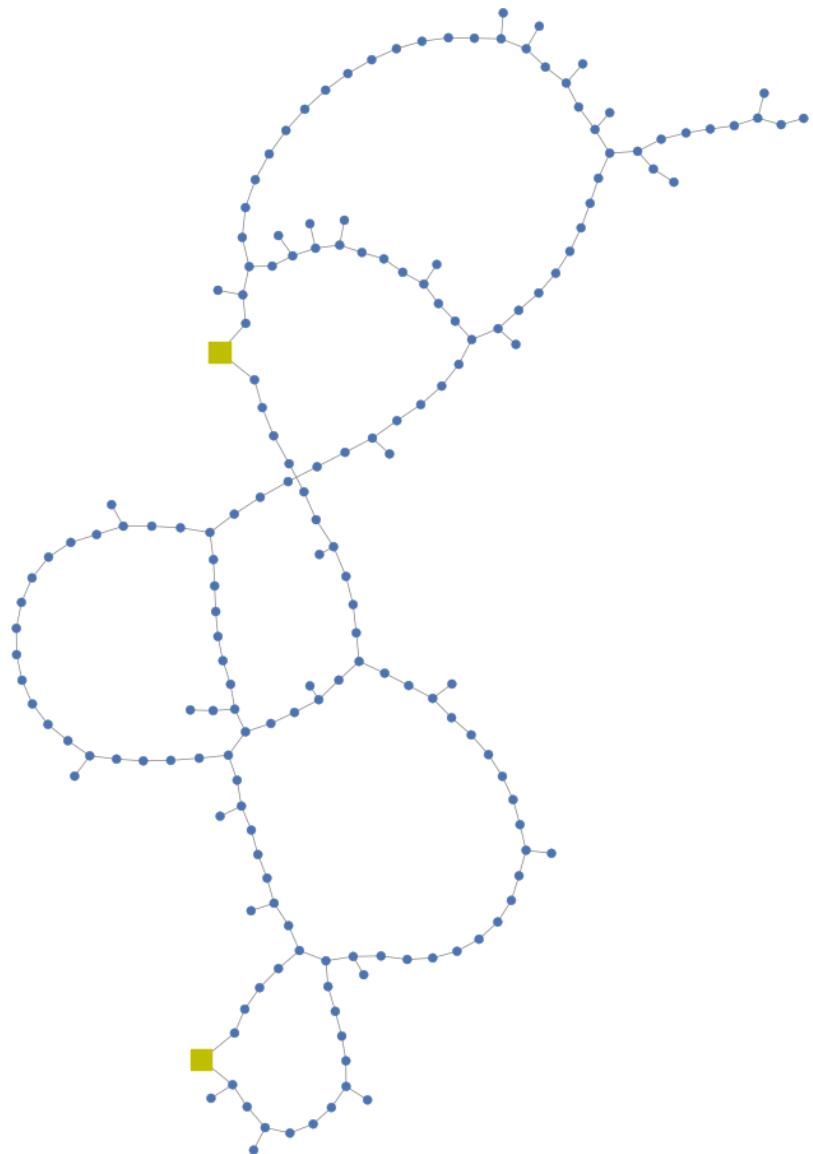
Output:

net - Pandapower network with added geo coordinates for the buses

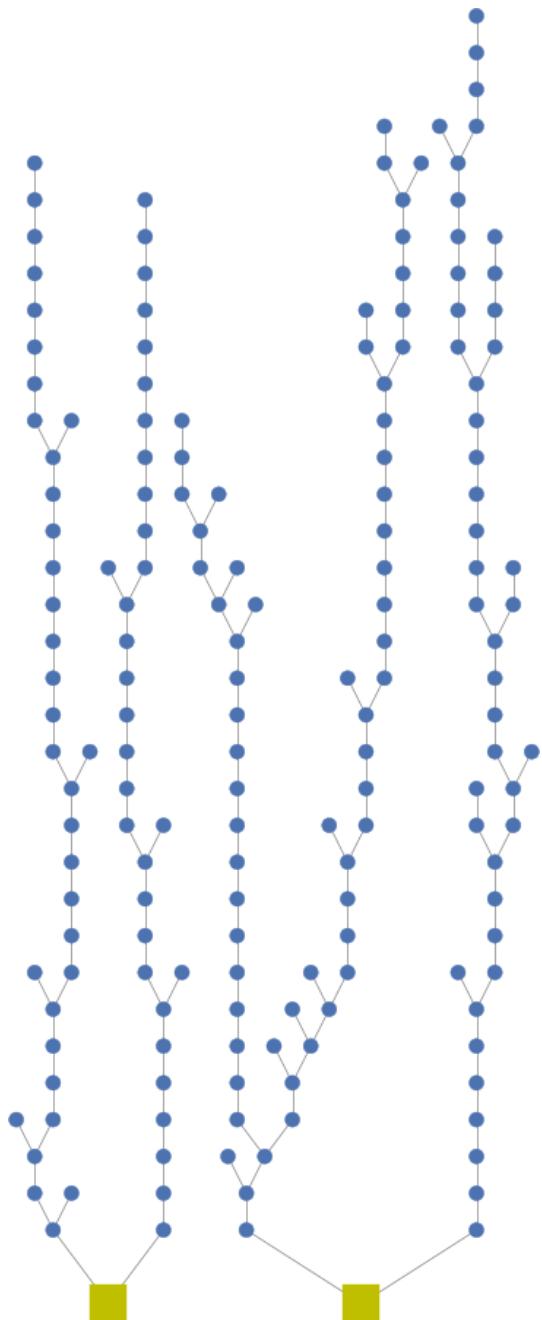
Example:

```
net = create_generic_coordinates(net)
```

Example plot with mv_oberrhein network from the pandapower.networks package as geographical plan (respect_switches=False):



and as structural plan (respect_switches=True):



8 Save and Load Networks

pandapower networks can be saved and loaded using the pickle library or with an excel file.

pickle painlessly stores all datatypes, which is why the network will be exactly the same after saving/loading a network with the pickle library.

Excel has the upside that it provides a human readable format. However since Excel only accepts table-type inputs, some data mangling is necessary to save and load pandapower network through excel. Even though the relevant information is conserved, the process is not as robust as saving networks with pickle.

Important: Always use the pickle format unless you need a human readable file as output!

8.1 pickle

`pandapower.to_pickle(net, filename)`

Saves a Pandapower Network with the pickle library.

INPUT: `net` (dict) - The Pandapower format network

`filename` (string) - The absolute or relative path to the input file.

EXAMPLE:

```
>>> pp.to_pickle(net, os.path.join("C:", "example_folder", "example1.p")) #  
    ↪absolute path  
>>> pp.to_pickle(net, "example2.p") # relative path
```

`pandapower.from_pickle(filename, convert=True)`

Load a Pandapower format Network from pickle file

INPUT: `filename` (string) - The absolute or relative path to the input file.

RETURN:

`net` (dict) - The pandapower format network

EXAMPLE:

```
>>> net1 = pp.from_pickle(os.path.join("C:", "example_folder", "example1.p"))  
    ↪#absolute path  
>>> net2 = pp.from_pickle("example2.p") #relative path
```

8.2 Excel

`pandapower.to_excel(net, filename, include_empty_tables=False, include_results=True)`

Saves a Pandapower Network to an excel file.

INPUT: `net` (dict) - The Pandapower format network

`filename` (string) - The absolute or relative path to the input file.

OPTIONAL: `include_empty_tables` (bool, False) - empty element tables are saved as excel sheet

`include_results` (bool, True) - results are included in the excel sheet

EXAMPLE:

```
>>> pp.to_excel(net, os.path.join("C:", "example_folder", "example1.xlsx")) #  
    ↪absolute path  
>>> pp.to_excel(net, "example2.xlsx") # relative path
```

```
pandapower.from_excel(filename, convert=True)
```

Load a Pandapower network from an excel file

INPUT:

filename (string) - The absolute or relative path to the input file.

RETURN:

convert (bool) - use the convert format function to

net (dict) - The pandapower format network

EXAMPLE:

```
>>> net1 = pp.from_excel(os.path.join("C:", "example_folder", "example1.xlsx  
↪")) #absolute path  
>>> net2 = pp.from_excel("example2.xlsx") #relative path
```

9 Toolbox

The pandapower toolbox is a collection of helper functions that are implemented for the pandapower framework. It is designed for functions of common application that fit nowhere else. Have a look at the available functions to save yourself the effort of maybe implementing something twice. If you develop some functionality which could be interesting to other users as well and do not fit into one of the specialized packages, feel welcome to add your contribution. To improve overview functions are loosely grouped by functionality, please adhere to this notion when adding your own functions and feel free to open new groups as needed.

Note: If you implement a function that might be useful for others, it is mandatory to add a short docstring to make browsing the toolbox practical. Ideally further comments if appropriate and a reference of authorship should be added as well.

9.1 Result Information

`pandapower.lf_info (net, numv=1, numi=2)`

Prints some basic information of the results in a net. (max/min voltage, max trafo load, max line load)

`pandapower.switch_info (net, sidx)`

Prints what buses and elements are connected by a certain switch.

`pandapower.overloaded_lines (net, max_load=100)`

Returns the results for all lines with loading_percent > max_load or None, if there are none.

`pandapower.violated_buses (net, u_min, u_max)`

Returns the results for all buses with if vm_pu is not within u_max and u_min or None, if there are none.

`pandapower.equal_nets (x, y, check_only_results=False, tol=1e-14)`

Compares two networks. The networks are considered equal if they share the same keys and values, except of the ‘et’ (elapsed time) entry which differs depending on runtime conditions and entries starting with ‘_’

9.2 Simulation Setup and Preparation

`pandapower.convert_format (net)`

Converts old nets to new format to ensure consistency. Converted net is returned

`pandapower.add_zones_to_elements (net, elements=['line', 'trafo', 'ext_grid', 'switch'])`

Adds zones to elements, inferring them from the zones of buses they are connected to.

`pandapower.create_continuous_bus_index (net)`

Creates a continuous bus index starting at zero and replaces all references of old indices by the new ones.

`pandapower.set_scaling_by_type (net, scalings, scale_load=True, scale_sgen=True)`

Sets scaling of loads and/or sgens according to a dictionary mapping type to a scaling factor. Note that the type-string is case sensitive. E.g. scaling = {“pv”: 0.8, “bhwk”: 0.6}

Parameters

- `net` –

- `scaling` – A dictionary containing a mapping from element type to

scaling factor. :return:

9.3 Topology Modification

`pandapower.close_switch_at_line_with_two_open_switches (net)`

Finds lines that have opened switches at both ends and closes one of them. Function is usually used when optimizing section points to prevent the algorithm from ignoring isolated lines.

`pandapower.drop_inactive_elements(net)`
Drops any elements not in service AND any elements connected to inactive buses.

`pandapower.drop_buses(net, buses, also_drop_elements=True)`
Drops buses and by default safely drops all elements connected to them as well.

`pandapower.drop_trafos(net, trafos)`
Deletes all trafos and in the given list of indices and removes any switches connected to it.

`pandapower.drop_lines(net, lines)`
Deletes all lines and their geodata in the given list of indices and removes any switches connected to it.

`pandapower.fuse_buses(net, b1, b2, drop=True)`
Reroutes any connections to buses in b2 to the given bus b1. Additionally drops the buses b2, if drop=True (default).

`pandapower.set_element_status(net, buses, in_service)`
Sets buses and all elements connected to them out of service.

`pandapower.select_subnet(net, buses, include_switch_buses=False, include_results=False, keep_everything_else=False)`
Selects a subnet by a list of bus indices and returns a net with all elements connected to them.

9.4 Item/Element Selection

`pandapower.get_element_index(net, element, name, exact_match=True, regex=False)`
Returns the element identified by the element string and a name.

INPUT: `net` - pandapower network
`element` - line indices of lines that are considered. If None, all lines in the network are considered.
`name` - if True, switches are also considered as connected elements.

OUTPUT:
`connections` - pandapower Series with number of connected elements for each bus. If a selection of lines is given, only buses connected to these lines are in the returned series.

`pandapower.next_bus(net, bus, element_id, et='line', **kwargs)`
Returns the index of the second bus an element is connected to, given a first one. E.g. the from_bus given the to_bus of a line.

`pandapower.get_connected_elements(net, element, buses, respect_switches=True, respect_in_service=False)`
Returns elements connected to a given bus.

INPUT:
`net` (PandapowerNet)
`element` (string, name of the element table)
`buses` (single integer or iterable of ints)

OPTIONAL:
`respect_switches (boolean, True) - True: open switches will be respected` False: open switches will be ignored
`respect_in_service (boolean, False) - True: in_service status of connected lines will be respected`
False: in_service status will be ignored

RETURN:
`cl` (set) - Returns connected lines.

`pandapower.get_connected_buses (net, buses, consider=(‘l’, ‘s’, ‘t’), respect_switches=True, respect_in_service=False)`

Returns buses connected to given buses. The source buses will NOT be returned.

INPUT:

net (PandapowerNet)

buses (single integer or iterable of ints)

OPTIONAL:

respect_switches (boolean, True) - True: open switches will be respected False: open switches will be ignored

respect_in_service (boolean, False) - True: in_service status of connected buses will be respected False: in_service status will be ignored

consider (iterable, (“l”, “s”, “t”)) - Determines, which types of connections will be considered. l: lines s: switches t: trafos

RETURN:

cl (set) - Returns connected buses.

`pandapower.get_connected_switches (net, buses, consider=(‘b’, ‘l’, ‘t’), status=’all’)`

Returns switches connected to given buses.

INPUT:

net (PandapowerNet)

buses (single integer or iterable of ints)

OPTIONAL:

respect_switches (boolean, True) - True: open switches will be respected False: open switches will be ignored

respect_in_service (boolean, False) - True: in_service status of connected buses will be respected False: in_service status will be ignored

consider (iterable, (“l”, “s”, “t”)) - Determines, which types of connections will be considered. l: lines s: switches t: trafos

status (string, (“all”, “closed”, “open”)) - Determines, which switches will be considered

RETURN:

cl (set) - Returns connected buses.