

Modelagem de Circuitos Elétricos no OpenDSS

Paulo Radatz

Mestrando EPUSP - Enerq

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Visão Geral

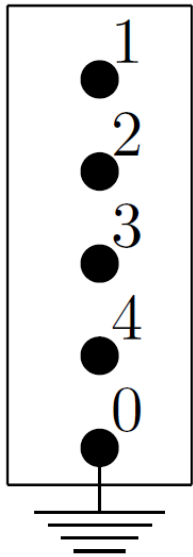
- Modelos Básicos do OpenDSS
 - Barra
 - Terminal
 - Elemento de Transporte de Energia (PD)
 - Elemento de Conversão de Energia (PC)
- O Cálculo do Fluxo de Potência
 - Matriz Y dos Elementos
 - Matriz Y do Sistema
 - Elementos PDs
 - Elementos PCs (Parte Linear)
 - Corrente de Compensação dos PCs
 - Algoritmo de Fluxo de Potência do OpenDSS
- Elementos de Suporte
 - Elementos de Controle
 - Elementos Gerais
 - Elementos de Medição
- Referências

Modelos Básicos do OpenDSS

Barra

- Elemento de circuito que contém N nós
- Conecta em seus nós os terminais dos componentes elétricos
- O nó de referência 0 apresenta tensão nula
- As barras são criadas a partir da inclusão dos componentes elétricos no sistema

MinhaBarra

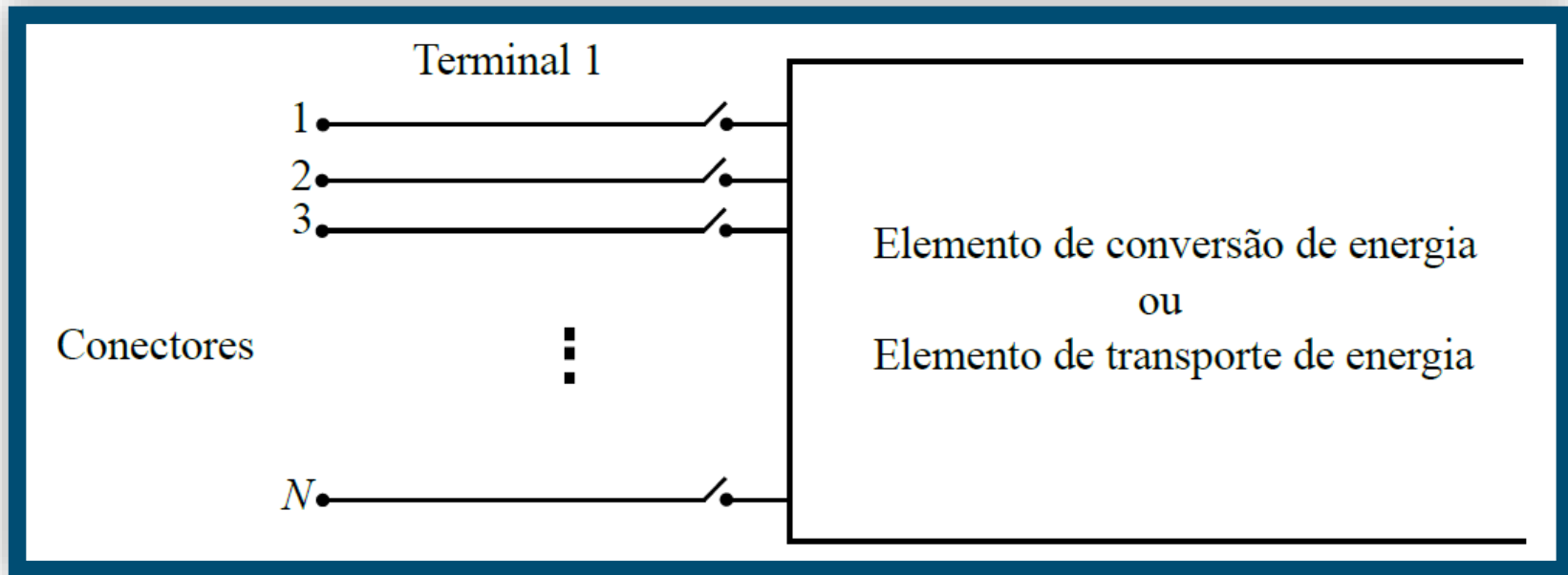


```
// Componente com 3 conectores  
// Formas Equivalentes  
bus1=MinhaBarra.1.2.3.0  
bus1=MinhaBarra.1.2.3  
bus1=MinhaBarra
```

```
// Componente com 4 conectores  
bus1=MinhaBarra.1.2.3.4  
// Componentes com 2 conectores  
bus1=MinhaBarra.1.2  
bus1=MinhaBarra.2.1  
// Componente com 1 conector  
bus1=MinhaBarra.3
```

Terminal

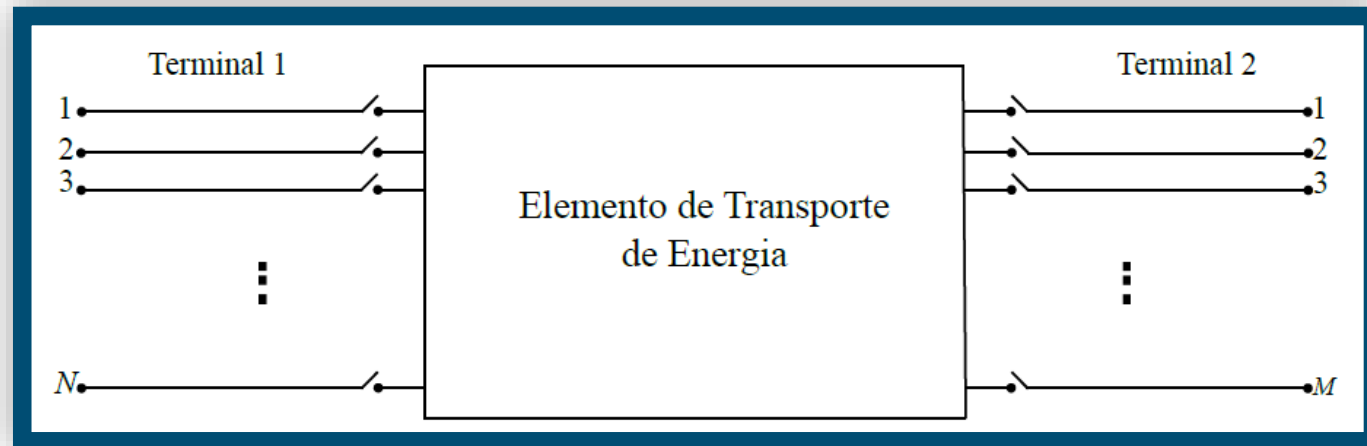
- Componentes elétricos possuem um ou mais terminais
- Terminais possuem conectores



- Cada terminal se conecta a uma barra
- Cada conector se conecta a um nó de uma barra

Elementos de Transporte de Energia (PD)

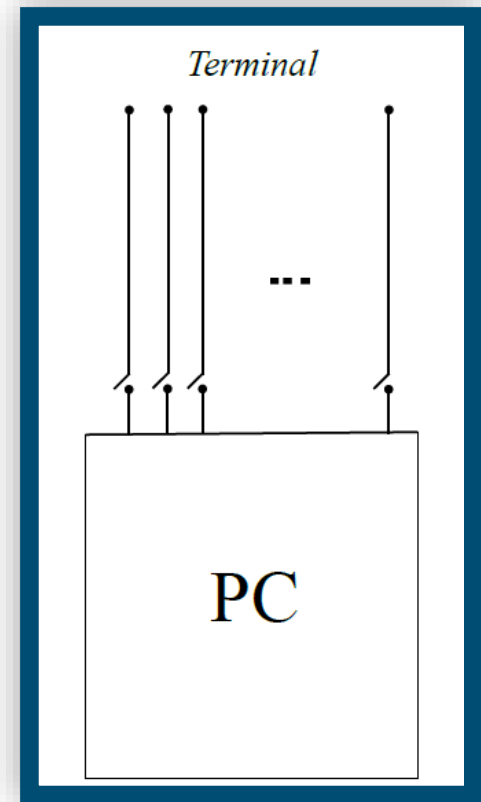
- Levam energia de um ponto para o outro
- Completamente caracterizados pela sua matriz de admitância nodal



- Possuem mais de um terminal:
 - Uma linha à 4 fios apresenta **2 terminais** com **4 conectores** cada
 - Um transformador monofásico de três enrolamentos apresenta **3 terminais** com **2 conectores** cada
 - Exceção: Um banco de capacitores trifásico conectados em shunt apresenta somente **1 terminal**

Elementos de Conversão de Energia (PC)

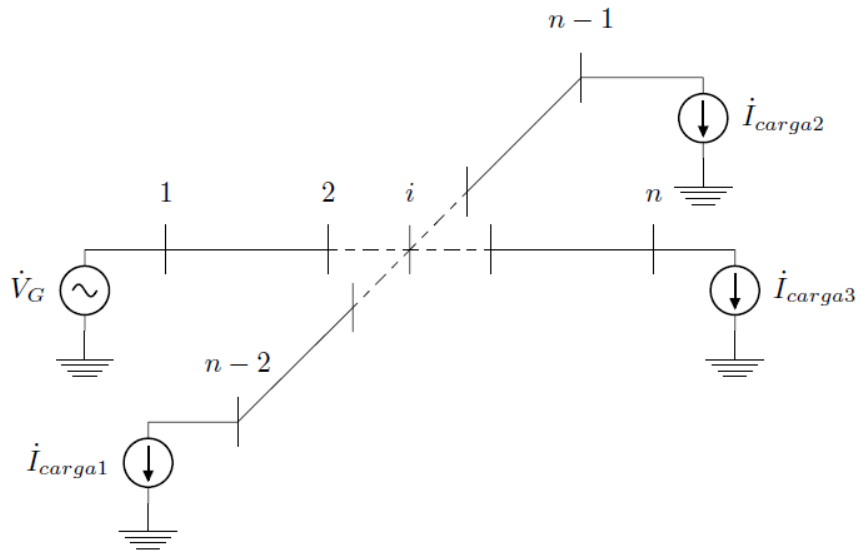
- Função de converter energia elétrica para outra forma de energia, ou vice-versa
- A corrente drenada/injetada é função da tensão aplicada
- Essa função pode ser não linear
- A sua operação depende do seu estado



O Cálculo do Fluxo de Potência

Matriz de Admitância Nodal

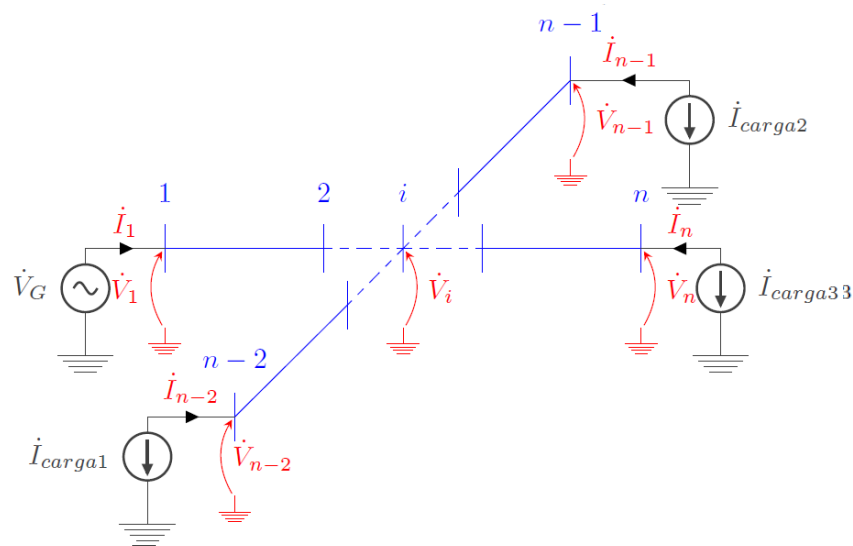
- Relaciona correntes injetadas com tensões nodais



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{I}_i \\ \vdots \\ \dot{I}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Y}_{11} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{1i} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{1n} \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \bar{Y}_{i1} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{ii} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{in} \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \bar{Y}_{n1} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{ni} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{V}_i \\ \vdots \\ \dot{V}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz de Admitância Nodal

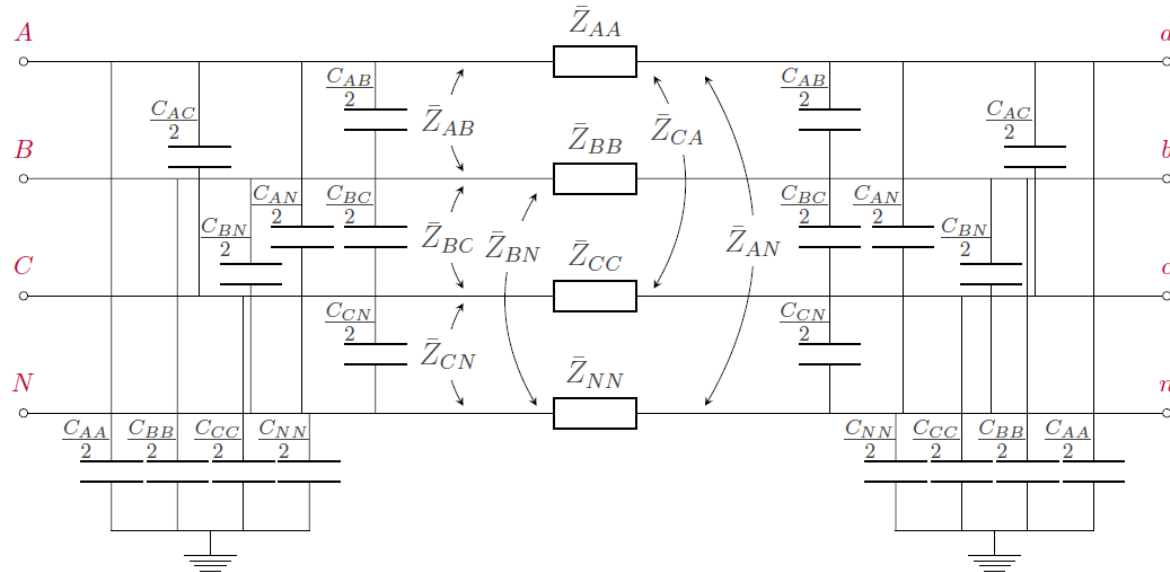
- Relaciona correntes injetadas com tensões nodais



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{I}_i \\ \vdots \\ \dot{I}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Y}_{11} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{1i} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{1n} \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \bar{Y}_{i1} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{ii} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{in} \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \bar{Y}_{n1} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{ni} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{V}_i \\ \vdots \\ \dot{V}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz de Admitância Nodal de um Elemento

- O OpenDSS nomeia essa matriz de ***Yprimitive***

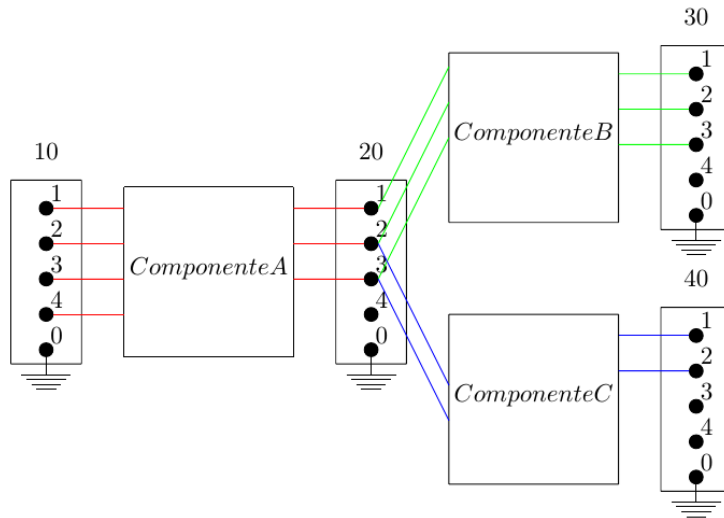


$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_A \\ \dot{I}_B \\ \dot{I}_C \\ \dot{I}_N \\ \dot{I}_a \\ \dot{I}_b \\ \dot{I}_c \\ \dot{I}_n \end{bmatrix} = \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_{\text{prim}} \times \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_A \\ \dot{V}_B \\ \dot{V}_C \\ \dot{V}_N \\ \dot{V}_a \\ \dot{V}_b \\ \dot{V}_c \\ \dot{V}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_{\text{prim}} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \bar{\mathbf{z}}_{4 \times 4}^{-1} + j \frac{w}{2} \times \mathbf{C}_{4 \times 4} & -\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{4 \times 4}^{-1} \\ \hline -\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{4 \times 4}^{-1} & \bar{\mathbf{z}}_{4 \times 4}^{-1} + j \frac{w}{2} \times \mathbf{C}_{4 \times 4} \end{array} \right]_{8 \times 8}$$

Matriz de Admitância Nodal de um Sistema

- O OpenDSS nomeia essa matriz de ***Ymatrix***



$$\bar{Y}_{\text{prim}7 \times 7}^A =$$

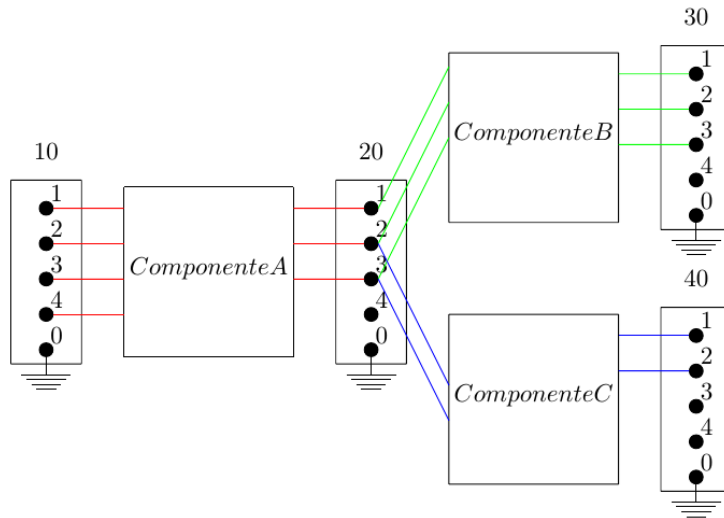
$$\begin{bmatrix} 10.1 & 10.2 & 10.3 & 10.4 & 20.1 & 20.2 & 20.3 \\ \bar{Y}_{a11} & \bar{Y}_{a12} & \bar{Y}_{a13} & \bar{Y}_{a14} & \bar{Y}_{a15} & \bar{Y}_{a16} & \bar{Y}_{a17} \\ 10.2 & \bar{Y}_{a21} & \bar{Y}_{a22} & \bar{Y}_{a23} & \bar{Y}_{a24} & \bar{Y}_{a25} & \bar{Y}_{a26} & \bar{Y}_{a27} \\ 10.3 & \bar{Y}_{a31} & \bar{Y}_{a32} & \bar{Y}_{a33} & \bar{Y}_{a34} & \bar{Y}_{a35} & \bar{Y}_{a36} & \bar{Y}_{a37} \\ 10.4 & \bar{Y}_{a41} & \bar{Y}_{a42} & \bar{Y}_{a43} & \bar{Y}_{a44} & \bar{Y}_{a45} & \bar{Y}_{a46} & \bar{Y}_{a47} \\ 20.1 & \bar{Y}_{a51} & \bar{Y}_{a52} & \bar{Y}_{a53} & \bar{Y}_{a54} & \bar{Y}_{a55} & \bar{Y}_{a56} & \bar{Y}_{a57} \\ 20.2 & \bar{Y}_{a61} & \bar{Y}_{a62} & \bar{Y}_{a63} & \bar{Y}_{a64} & \bar{Y}_{a65} & \bar{Y}_{a66} & \bar{Y}_{a67} \\ 20.3 & \bar{Y}_{a71} & \bar{Y}_{a72} & \bar{Y}_{a73} & \bar{Y}_{a74} & \bar{Y}_{a75} & \bar{Y}_{a76} & \bar{Y}_{a77} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{Y}_{\text{prim}6 \times 6}^B = \begin{bmatrix} 20.1 & 20.2 & 20.3 & 30.1 & 30.2 & 30.3 \\ \bar{Y}_{b11} & \bar{Y}_{b12} & \bar{Y}_{b13} & \bar{Y}_{b14} & \bar{Y}_{b15} & \bar{Y}_{b16} \\ 20.2 & \bar{Y}_{b21} & \bar{Y}_{b22} & \bar{Y}_{b23} & \bar{Y}_{b24} & \bar{Y}_{b25} & \bar{Y}_{b26} \\ 20.3 & \bar{Y}_{b31} & \bar{Y}_{b32} & \bar{Y}_{b33} & \bar{Y}_{b34} & \bar{Y}_{b35} & \bar{Y}_{b36} \\ 30.1 & \bar{Y}_{b41} & \bar{Y}_{b42} & \bar{Y}_{b43} & \bar{Y}_{b44} & \bar{Y}_{b45} & \bar{Y}_{b46} \\ 30.2 & \bar{Y}_{b51} & \bar{Y}_{b52} & \bar{Y}_{b53} & \bar{Y}_{b54} & \bar{Y}_{b55} & \bar{Y}_{b56} \\ 30.3 & \bar{Y}_{b61} & \bar{Y}_{b62} & \bar{Y}_{b63} & \bar{Y}_{b64} & \bar{Y}_{b65} & \bar{Y}_{b66} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{Y}_{\text{prim}4 \times 4}^C = \begin{bmatrix} 20.2 & 20.3 & 40.1 & 40.2 \\ \bar{Y}_{c11} & \bar{Y}_{c12} & \bar{Y}_{c13} & \bar{Y}_{c14} \\ 20.3 & \bar{Y}_{c21} & \bar{Y}_{c22} & \bar{Y}_{c23} & \bar{Y}_{c24} \\ 40.1 & \bar{Y}_{c31} & \bar{Y}_{c32} & \bar{Y}_{c33} & \bar{Y}_{c34} \\ 40.2 & \bar{Y}_{c41} & \bar{Y}_{c42} & \bar{Y}_{c43} & \bar{Y}_{c44} \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz de Admitância Nodal de um Sistema

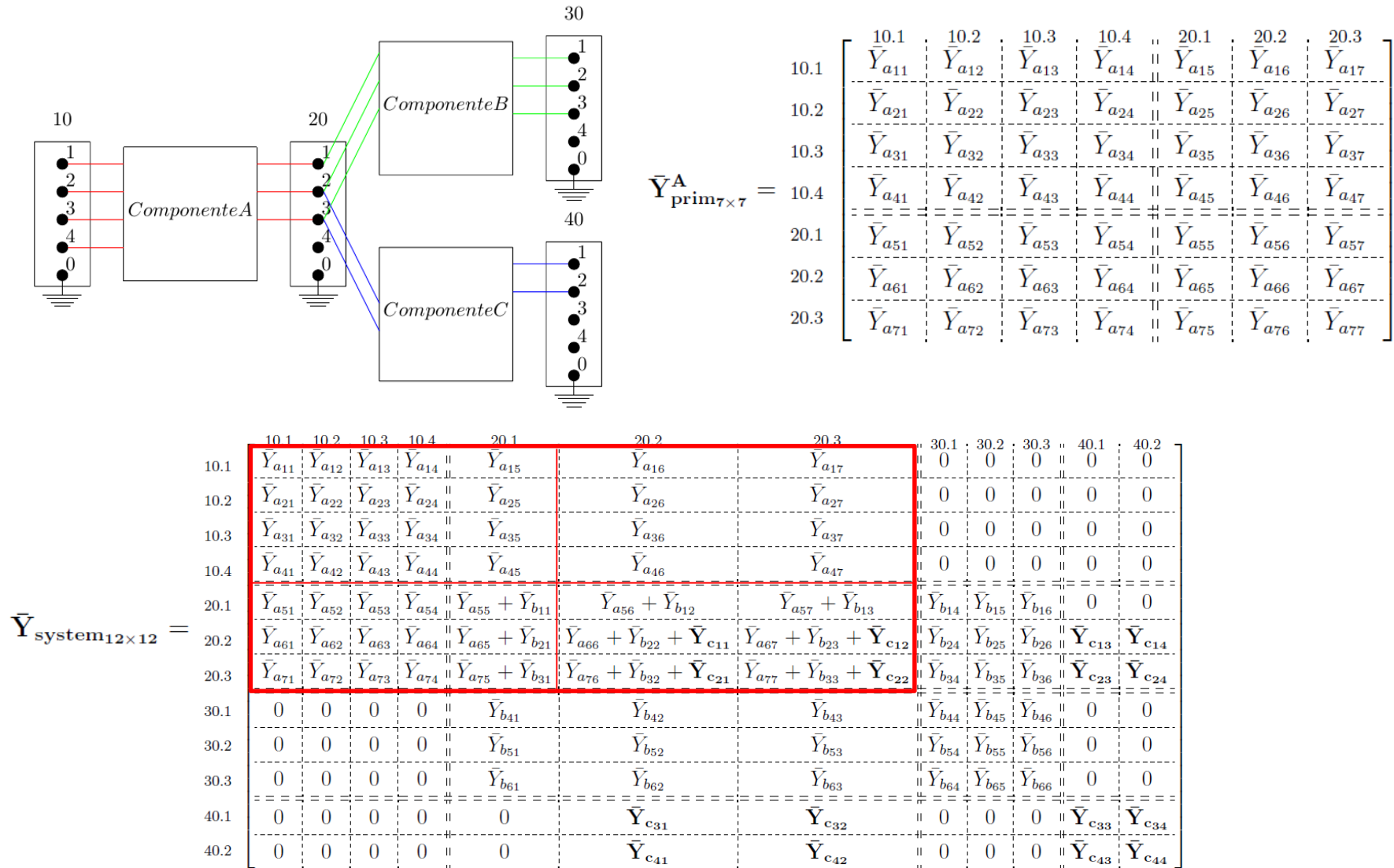
- O OpenDSS nomeia essa matriz de ***Ymatrix***



$$\bar{Y}_{\text{system}_{12 \times 12}} = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 10.1 \\ 10.2 \\ 10.3 \\ 10.4 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.2 \\ 20.3 \\ 30.1 \\ 30.2 \\ 30.3 \\ 40.1 \\ 40.2 \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 10.1 \\ 10.2 \\ 10.3 \\ 10.4 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.2 \\ 20.3 \\ 30.1 \\ 30.2 \\ 30.3 \\ 40.1 \\ 40.2 \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \bar{Y}_{a11} \quad \bar{Y}_{a12} \quad \bar{Y}_{a13} \quad \bar{Y}_{a14} \quad \bar{Y}_{a15} \quad \bar{Y}_{a16} \quad \bar{Y}_{a17} \\ \bar{Y}_{a21} \quad \bar{Y}_{a22} \quad \bar{Y}_{a23} \quad \bar{Y}_{a24} \quad \bar{Y}_{a25} \quad \bar{Y}_{a26} \quad \bar{Y}_{a27} \\ \bar{Y}_{a31} \quad \bar{Y}_{a32} \quad \bar{Y}_{a33} \quad \bar{Y}_{a34} \quad \bar{Y}_{a35} \quad \bar{Y}_{a36} \quad \bar{Y}_{a37} \\ \bar{Y}_{a41} \quad \bar{Y}_{a42} \quad \bar{Y}_{a43} \quad \bar{Y}_{a44} \quad \bar{Y}_{a45} \quad \bar{Y}_{a46} \quad \bar{Y}_{a47} \\ \bar{Y}_{a51} \quad \bar{Y}_{a52} \quad \bar{Y}_{a53} \quad \bar{Y}_{a54} \quad \bar{Y}_{a55} + \bar{Y}_{b11} \quad \bar{Y}_{a56} + \bar{Y}_{b12} \quad \bar{Y}_{a57} + \bar{Y}_{b13} \\ \bar{Y}_{a61} \quad \bar{Y}_{a62} \quad \bar{Y}_{a63} \quad \bar{Y}_{a64} \quad \bar{Y}_{a65} + \bar{Y}_{b21} \quad \bar{Y}_{a66} + \bar{Y}_{b22} + \bar{Y}_{c11} \quad \bar{Y}_{a67} + \bar{Y}_{b23} + \bar{Y}_{c12} \\ \bar{Y}_{a71} \quad \bar{Y}_{a72} \quad \bar{Y}_{a73} \quad \bar{Y}_{a74} \quad \bar{Y}_{a75} + \bar{Y}_{b31} \quad \bar{Y}_{a76} + \bar{Y}_{b32} + \bar{Y}_{c21} \quad \bar{Y}_{a77} + \bar{Y}_{b33} + \bar{Y}_{c22} \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \bar{Y}_{b41} \quad \bar{Y}_{b42} \quad \bar{Y}_{b43} \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \bar{Y}_{b51} \quad \bar{Y}_{b52} \quad \bar{Y}_{b53} \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \bar{Y}_{b61} \quad \bar{Y}_{b62} \quad \bar{Y}_{b63} \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \bar{Y}_{c31} \quad \bar{Y}_{c32} \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \bar{Y}_{c41} \quad \bar{Y}_{c42} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 30.1 \\ 30.2 \\ 30.3 \\ 40.1 \\ 40.2 \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \bar{Y}_{b14} \quad \bar{Y}_{b15} \quad \bar{Y}_{b16} \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \bar{Y}_{b24} \quad \bar{Y}_{b25} \quad \bar{Y}_{b26} \quad \bar{Y}_{c13} \quad \bar{Y}_{c14} \\ \bar{Y}_{b34} \quad \bar{Y}_{b35} \quad \bar{Y}_{b36} \quad \bar{Y}_{c23} \quad \bar{Y}_{c24} \\ \bar{Y}_{b44} \quad \bar{Y}_{b45} \quad \bar{Y}_{b46} \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \bar{Y}_{b54} \quad \bar{Y}_{b55} \quad \bar{Y}_{b56} \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \bar{Y}_{b64} \quad \bar{Y}_{b65} \quad \bar{Y}_{b66} \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \bar{Y}_{c33} \quad \bar{Y}_{c34} \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \bar{Y}_{c43} \quad \bar{Y}_{c44} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array}$$

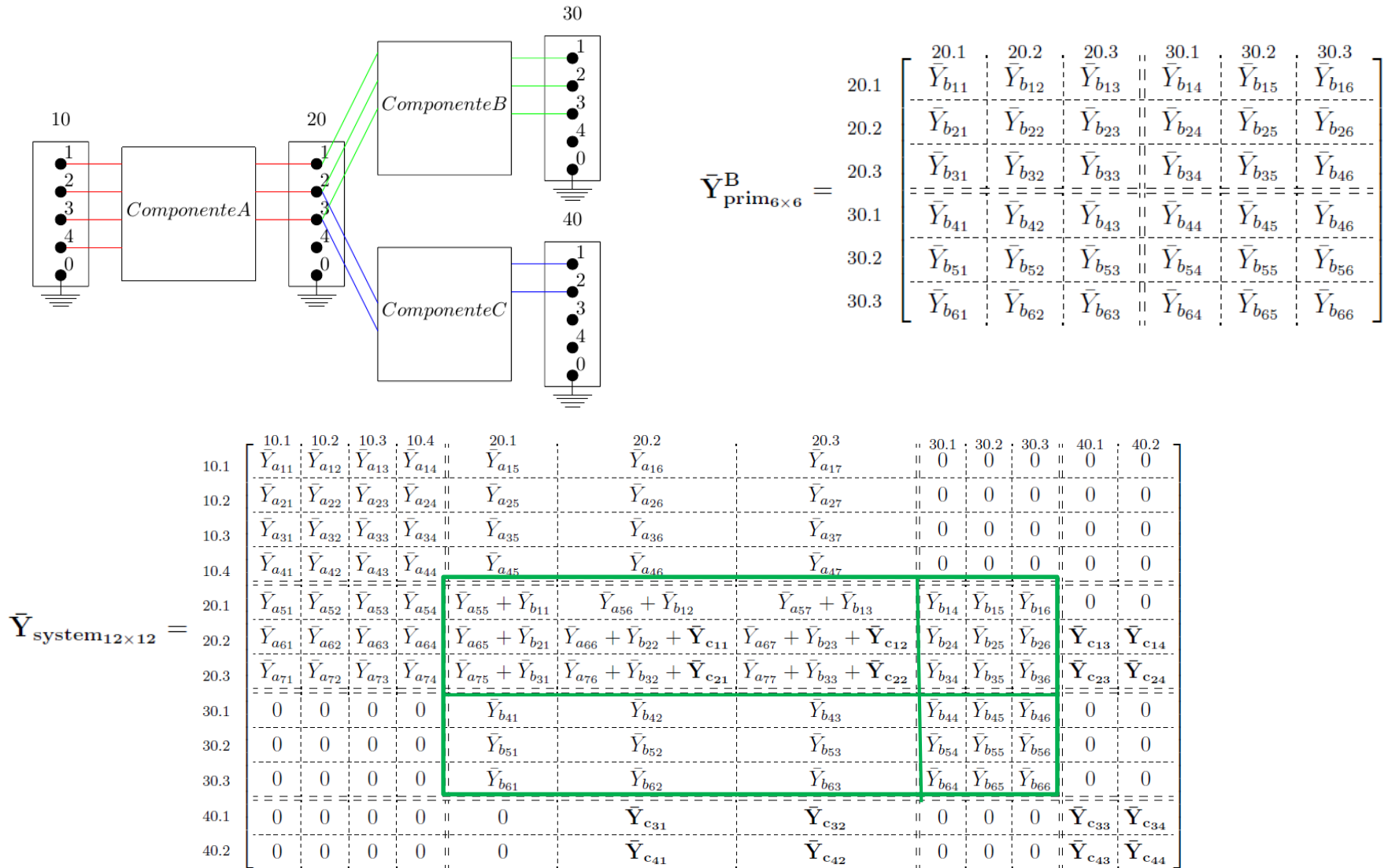
Matriz de Admitância Nodal de um Sistema

- O OpenDSS nomeia essa matriz de ***Ymatrix***



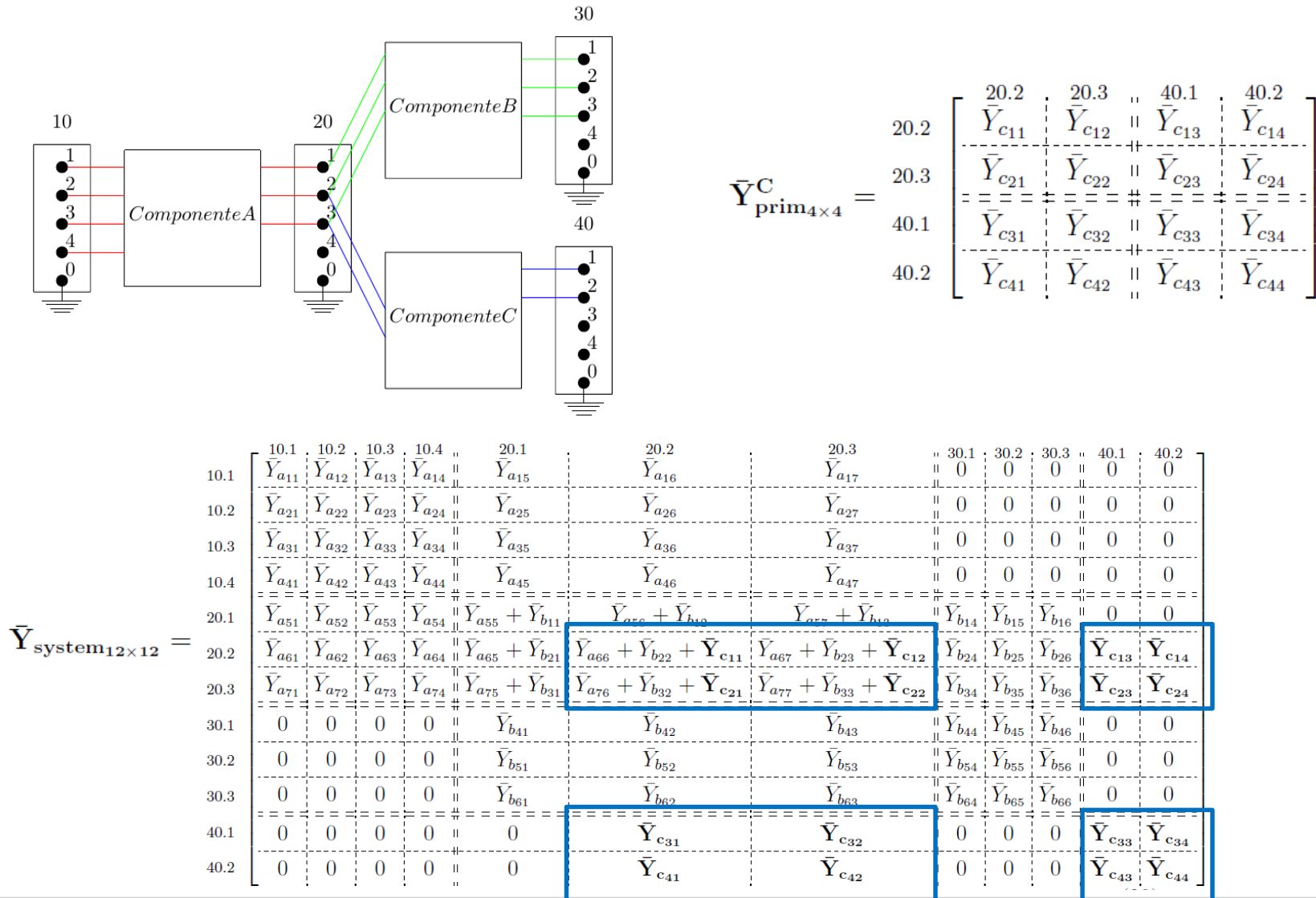
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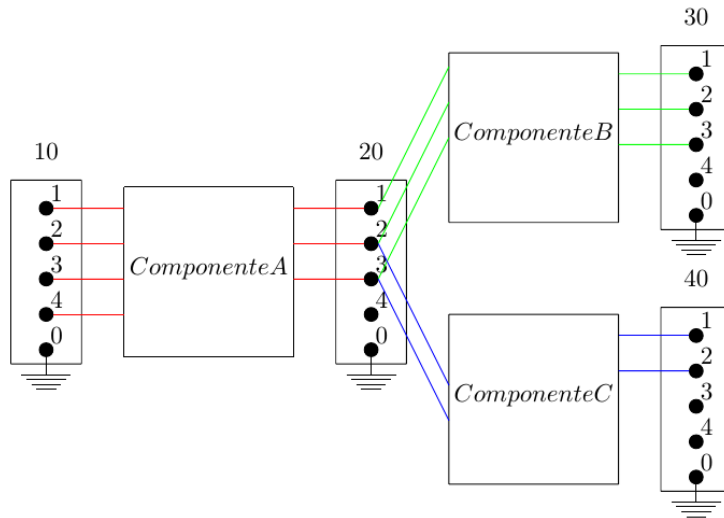
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- O OpenDSS nomeia essa matriz de ***Ymatrix***



Matriz de Admitância Nodal de um Sistema

- O OpenDSS nomeia essa matriz de ***Ymatrix***



- Por enquanto, só os PDs foram considerados

$$\bar{Y}_{\text{system}_{12 \times 12}} = \begin{bmatrix} 10.1 & 10.2 & 10.3 & 10.4 & 20.1 & 20.2 & 20.3 & 30.1 & 30.2 & 30.3 & 40.1 & 40.2 \\ \bar{Y}_{a11} & \bar{Y}_{a12} & \bar{Y}_{a13} & \bar{Y}_{a14} & \bar{Y}_{a15} & \bar{Y}_{a16} & \bar{Y}_{a17} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 10.2 & \bar{Y}_{a21} & \bar{Y}_{a22} & \bar{Y}_{a23} & \bar{Y}_{a24} & \bar{Y}_{a25} & \bar{Y}_{a26} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 10.3 & \bar{Y}_{a31} & \bar{Y}_{a32} & \bar{Y}_{a33} & \bar{Y}_{a34} & \bar{Y}_{a35} & \bar{Y}_{a36} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 10.4 & \bar{Y}_{a41} & \bar{Y}_{a42} & \bar{Y}_{a43} & \bar{Y}_{a44} & \bar{Y}_{a45} & \bar{Y}_{a46} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 20.1 & \bar{Y}_{a51} & \bar{Y}_{a52} & \bar{Y}_{a53} & \bar{Y}_{a54} & \bar{Y}_{a55} + \bar{Y}_{b11} & \bar{Y}_{a56} + \bar{Y}_{b12} & \bar{Y}_{a57} + \bar{Y}_{b13} & \bar{Y}_{b14} & \bar{Y}_{b15} & \bar{Y}_{b16} & 0 & 0 \\ 20.2 & \bar{Y}_{a61} & \bar{Y}_{a62} & \bar{Y}_{a63} & \bar{Y}_{a64} & \bar{Y}_{a65} + \bar{Y}_{b21} & \bar{Y}_{a66} + \bar{Y}_{b22} + \bar{Y}_{c11} & \bar{Y}_{a67} + \bar{Y}_{b23} + \bar{Y}_{c12} & \bar{Y}_{b24} & \bar{Y}_{b25} & \bar{Y}_{b26} & \bar{Y}_{c13} & \bar{Y}_{c14} \\ 20.3 & \bar{Y}_{a71} & \bar{Y}_{a72} & \bar{Y}_{a73} & \bar{Y}_{a74} & \bar{Y}_{a75} + \bar{Y}_{b31} & \bar{Y}_{a76} + \bar{Y}_{b32} + \bar{Y}_{c21} & \bar{Y}_{a77} + \bar{Y}_{b33} + \bar{Y}_{c22} & \bar{Y}_{b34} & \bar{Y}_{b35} & \bar{Y}_{b36} & \bar{Y}_{c23} & \bar{Y}_{c24} \\ 30.1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{Y}_{b41} & \bar{Y}_{b42} & \bar{Y}_{b43} & \bar{Y}_{b44} & \bar{Y}_{b45} & \bar{Y}_{b46} & 0 & 0 \\ 30.2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{Y}_{b51} & \bar{Y}_{b52} & \bar{Y}_{b53} & \bar{Y}_{b54} & \bar{Y}_{b55} & \bar{Y}_{b56} & 0 & 0 \\ 30.3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{Y}_{b61} & \bar{Y}_{b62} & \bar{Y}_{b63} & \bar{Y}_{b64} & \bar{Y}_{b65} & \bar{Y}_{b66} & 0 & 0 \\ 40.1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{Y}_{c31} & \bar{Y}_{c32} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{Y}_{c33} & \bar{Y}_{c34} \\ 40.2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{Y}_{c41} & \bar{Y}_{c42} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{Y}_{c43} & \bar{Y}_{c44} \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz de Admitância Nodal de um Sistema

■ Incluindo os PCs na *Ymatrix*

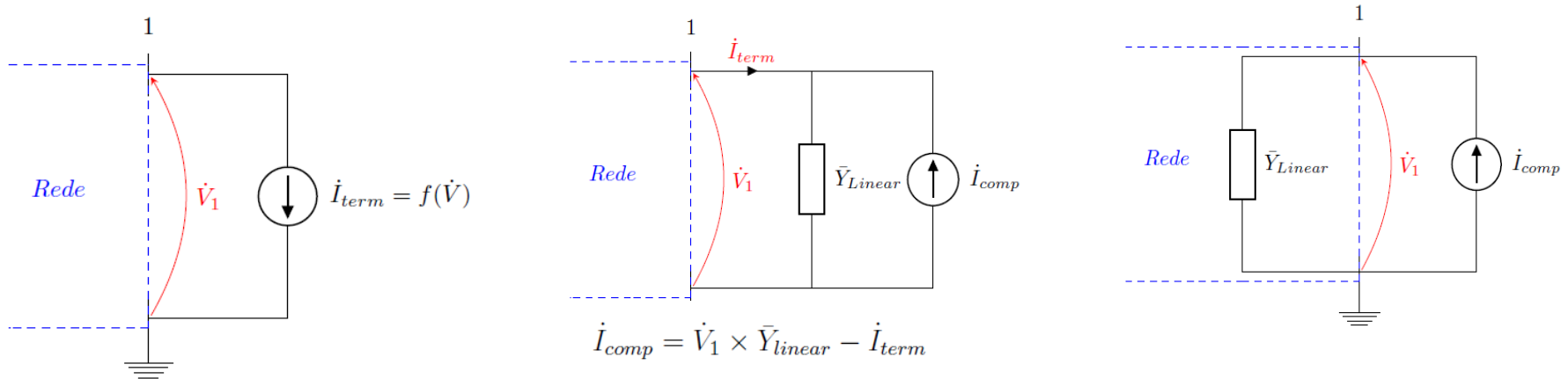
- Os PCs (cargas, geradores...) são separados em duas partes:
 - Uma linear que é representada por uma matriz de admitância calculada na condição nominal. Essa admitância é inserida na matriz *Ymatrix*
 - A outra, não linear, é representada por uma corrente de compensação

■ Incluindo fontes na *Ymatrix*

- Fontes de tensão são modeladas por Equivalentes de Thévenin. Elas são convertidas para Equivalentes de Norton, ou seja, uma fonte de corrente em paralelo a uma admitância. Essa admitância é inserida na matriz *Ymatrix*

Matriz de Admitância Nodal de um Sistema

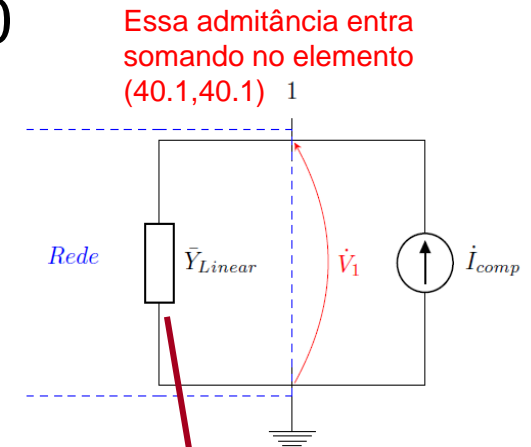
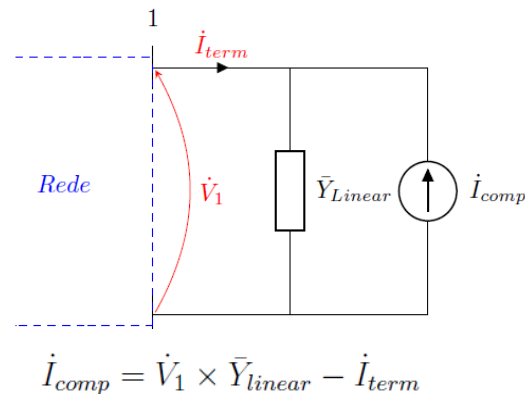
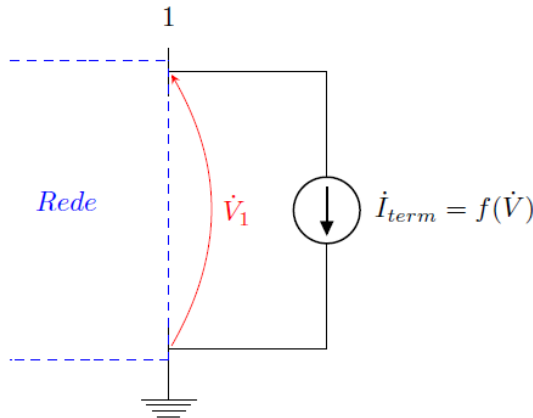
- Separação entre parte linear e não linear de uma carga monofásica conectada no nó 1 da barra 40



$$\bar{Y}_{system_{12 \times 12}} = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 10.1 & 10.2 & 10.3 & 10.4 & \parallel & 20.1 & & 20.2 & & 20.3 & \parallel & 30.1 & 30.2 & 30.3 & \parallel & 40.1 & 40.2 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 10.1 \\ 10.2 \\ 10.3 \\ 10.4 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.2 \\ 20.3 \\ 30.1 \\ 30.2 \\ 30.3 \\ 40.1 \\ 40.2 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Y}_{a11} & \bar{Y}_{a12} & \bar{Y}_{a13} & \bar{Y}_{a14} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{a15} & & \bar{Y}_{a16} & & \bar{Y}_{a17} & \parallel & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{Y}_{a21} & \bar{Y}_{a22} & \bar{Y}_{a23} & \bar{Y}_{a24} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{a25} & & \bar{Y}_{a26} & & \bar{Y}_{a27} & \parallel & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{Y}_{a31} & \bar{Y}_{a32} & \bar{Y}_{a33} & \bar{Y}_{a34} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{a35} & & \bar{Y}_{a36} & & \bar{Y}_{a37} & \parallel & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{Y}_{a41} & \bar{Y}_{a42} & \bar{Y}_{a43} & \bar{Y}_{a44} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{a45} & & \bar{Y}_{a46} & & \bar{Y}_{a47} & \parallel & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{Y}_{a51} & \bar{Y}_{a52} & \bar{Y}_{a53} & \bar{Y}_{a54} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{a55} + \bar{Y}_{b11} & & \bar{Y}_{a56} + \bar{Y}_{b12} & & \bar{Y}_{a57} + \bar{Y}_{b13} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b14} & \bar{Y}_{b15} & \bar{Y}_{b16} & \parallel & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{Y}_{a61} & \bar{Y}_{a62} & \bar{Y}_{a63} & \bar{Y}_{a64} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{a65} + \bar{Y}_{b21} & & \bar{Y}_{a66} + \bar{Y}_{b22} + \bar{Y}_{c11} & & \bar{Y}_{a67} + \bar{Y}_{b23} + \bar{Y}_{c12} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b24} & \bar{Y}_{b25} & \bar{Y}_{b26} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{c13} & \bar{Y}_{c14} \\ \bar{Y}_{a71} & \bar{Y}_{a72} & \bar{Y}_{a73} & \bar{Y}_{a74} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{a75} + \bar{Y}_{b31} & & \bar{Y}_{a76} + \bar{Y}_{b32} + \bar{Y}_{c21} & & \bar{Y}_{a77} + \bar{Y}_{b33} + \bar{Y}_{c22} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b34} & \bar{Y}_{b35} & \bar{Y}_{b36} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{c23} & \bar{Y}_{c24} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b41} & & \bar{Y}_{b42} & & \bar{Y}_{b43} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b44} & \bar{Y}_{b45} & \bar{Y}_{b46} & \parallel & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b51} & & \bar{Y}_{b52} & & \bar{Y}_{b53} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b54} & \bar{Y}_{b55} & \bar{Y}_{b56} & \parallel & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b61} & & \bar{Y}_{b62} & & \bar{Y}_{b63} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b64} & \bar{Y}_{b65} & \bar{Y}_{b66} & \parallel & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & & \bar{Y}_{c31} & & \bar{Y}_{c32} & \parallel & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{c33} & \bar{Y}_{c34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & & \bar{Y}_{c41} & & \bar{Y}_{c42} & \parallel & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{c43} & \bar{Y}_{c44} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Matriz de Admitância Nodal de um Sistema

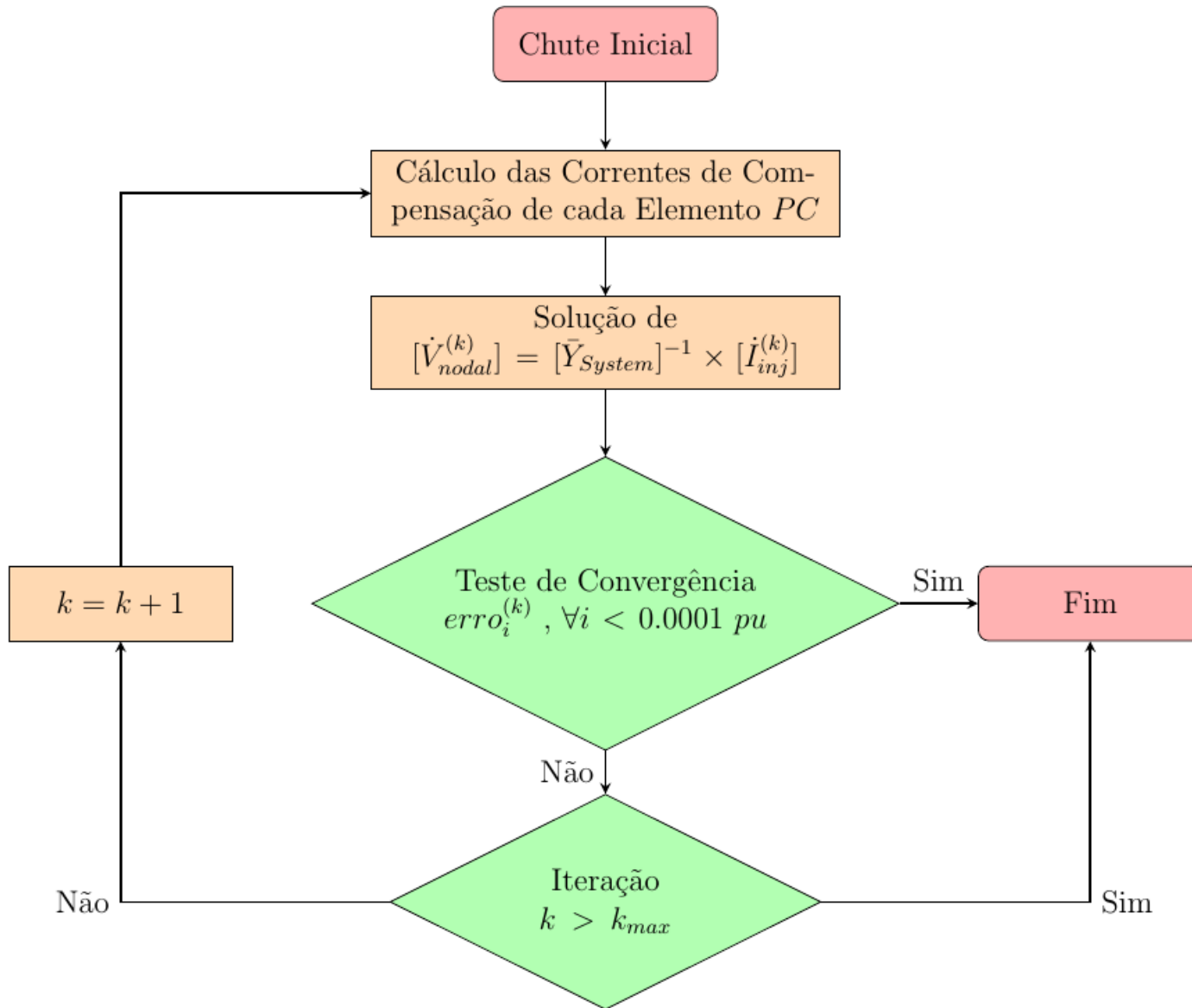
- Separação entre parte linear e não linear de uma carga monofásica conectada no nó 1 da barra 40



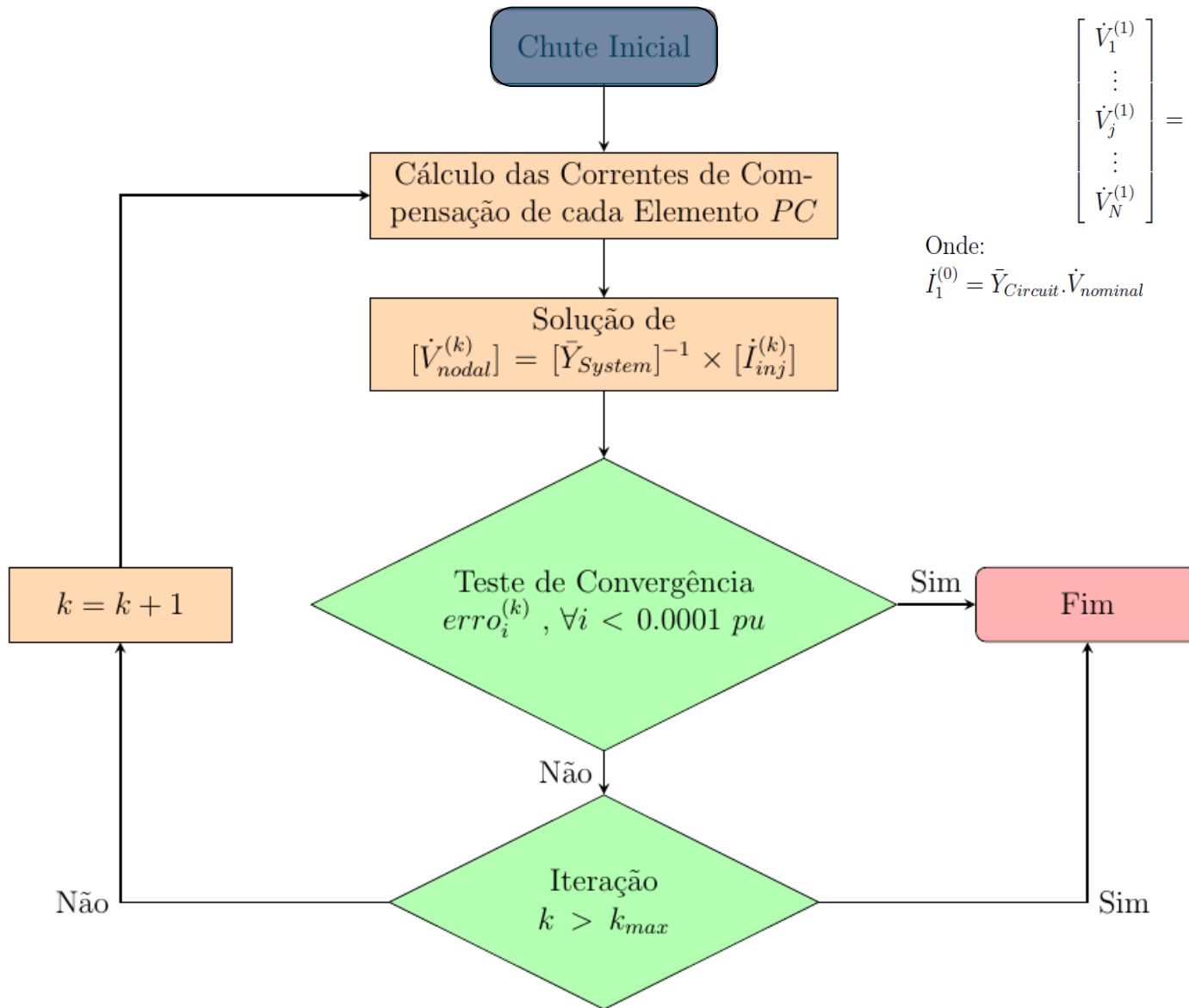
Essa admitância entra somando no elemento (40.1,40.1)

$$\bar{Y}_{system_{12 \times 12}} = \begin{bmatrix} 10.1 & 10.2 & 10.3 & 10.4 & \parallel & 20.1 & & 20.2 & & 20.3 & \parallel & 30.1 & 30.2 & 30.3 & \parallel & 40.1 & 40.2 \\ \bar{Y}_{a11} & \bar{Y}_{a12} & \bar{Y}_{a13} & \bar{Y}_{a14} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{a15} & & \bar{Y}_{a16} & & \bar{Y}_{a17} & \parallel & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & 0 \\ 10.2 & \bar{Y}_{a21} & \bar{Y}_{a22} & \bar{Y}_{a23} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{a24} & & \bar{Y}_{a25} & & \bar{Y}_{a26} & & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & 0 \\ 10.3 & \bar{Y}_{a31} & \bar{Y}_{a32} & \bar{Y}_{a33} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{a34} & & \bar{Y}_{a35} & & \bar{Y}_{a36} & & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & 0 \\ 10.4 & \bar{Y}_{a41} & \bar{Y}_{a42} & \bar{Y}_{a43} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{a44} & & \bar{Y}_{a45} & & \bar{Y}_{a46} & & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & 0 \\ \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel \\ 20.1 & \bar{Y}_{a51} & \bar{Y}_{a52} & \bar{Y}_{a53} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{a54} & & \bar{Y}_{a55} + \bar{Y}_{b11} & & \bar{Y}_{a56} + \bar{Y}_{b12} & & \bar{Y}_{a57} + \bar{Y}_{b13} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b14} & \bar{Y}_{b15} & \bar{Y}_{b16} & 0 & 0 \\ 20.2 & \bar{Y}_{a61} & \bar{Y}_{a62} & \bar{Y}_{a63} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{a64} & & \bar{Y}_{a65} + \bar{Y}_{b21} & & \bar{Y}_{a66} + \bar{Y}_{b22} + \bar{Y}_{c11} & & \bar{Y}_{a67} + \bar{Y}_{b23} + \bar{Y}_{c12} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b24} & \bar{Y}_{b25} & \bar{Y}_{b26} & \bar{Y}_{c13} & \bar{Y}_{c14} \\ 20.3 & \bar{Y}_{a71} & \bar{Y}_{a72} & \bar{Y}_{a73} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{a74} & & \bar{Y}_{a75} + \bar{Y}_{b31} & & \bar{Y}_{a76} + \bar{Y}_{b32} + \bar{Y}_{c21} & & \bar{Y}_{a77} + \bar{Y}_{b33} + \bar{Y}_{c22} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b34} & \bar{Y}_{b35} & \bar{Y}_{b36} & \bar{Y}_{c23} & \bar{Y}_{c24} \\ \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel \\ 30.1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & & \bar{Y}_{b41} & & \bar{Y}_{b42} & & \bar{Y}_{b43} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b44} & \bar{Y}_{b45} & \bar{Y}_{b46} & 0 & 0 \\ 30.2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & & \bar{Y}_{b51} & & \bar{Y}_{b52} & & \bar{Y}_{b53} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b54} & \bar{Y}_{b55} & \bar{Y}_{b56} & 0 & 0 \\ 30.3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & & \bar{Y}_{b61} & & \bar{Y}_{b62} & & \bar{Y}_{b63} & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{b64} & \bar{Y}_{b65} & \bar{Y}_{b66} & 0 & 0 \\ \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel \\ 40.1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & & 0 & & \bar{Y}_{c31} & & \bar{Y}_{c32} & \parallel & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{c33} & \bar{Y}_{c34} \\ 40.2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & 0 & & 0 & & \bar{Y}_{c41} & & \bar{Y}_{c42} & \parallel & 0 & 0 & 0 & \parallel & \bar{Y}_{c43} & \bar{Y}_{c44} \end{bmatrix}$$

Algoritmo de Fluxo de Potência do OpenDSS



Algoritmo de Fluxo de Potência do OpenDSS

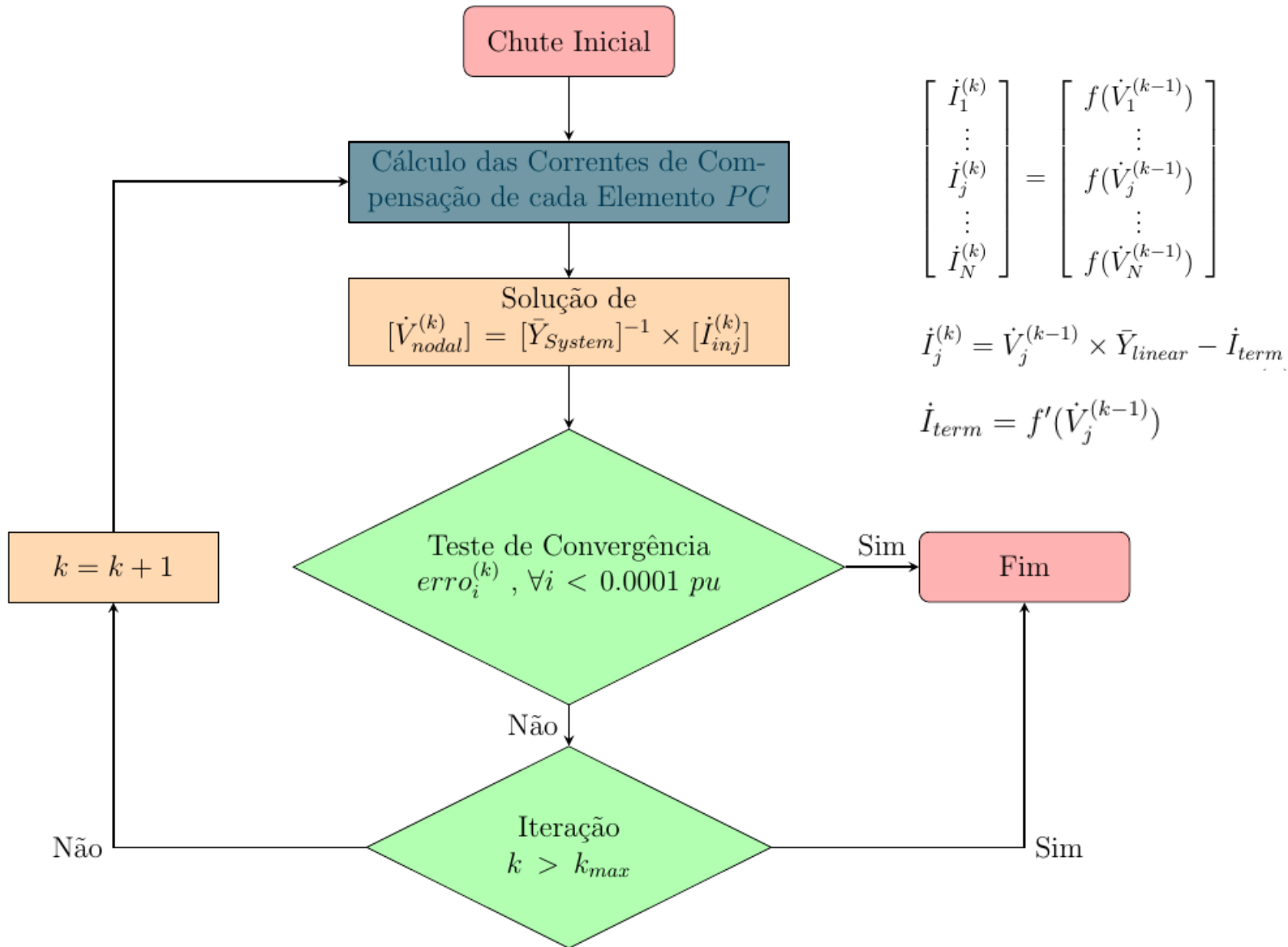


$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \dot{V}_j^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \dot{V}_N^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Y}_{11} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{1j} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{1N} \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \bar{Y}_{j1} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{jj} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{jN} \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \bar{Y}_{N1} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{Nj} & \dots & \bar{Y}_{NN} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1^{(0)} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Onde:

$$\dot{I}_1^{(0)} = \bar{Y}_{Circuit} \cdot \dot{V}_{nominal}$$

Algoritmo de Fluxo de Potência do OpenDSS

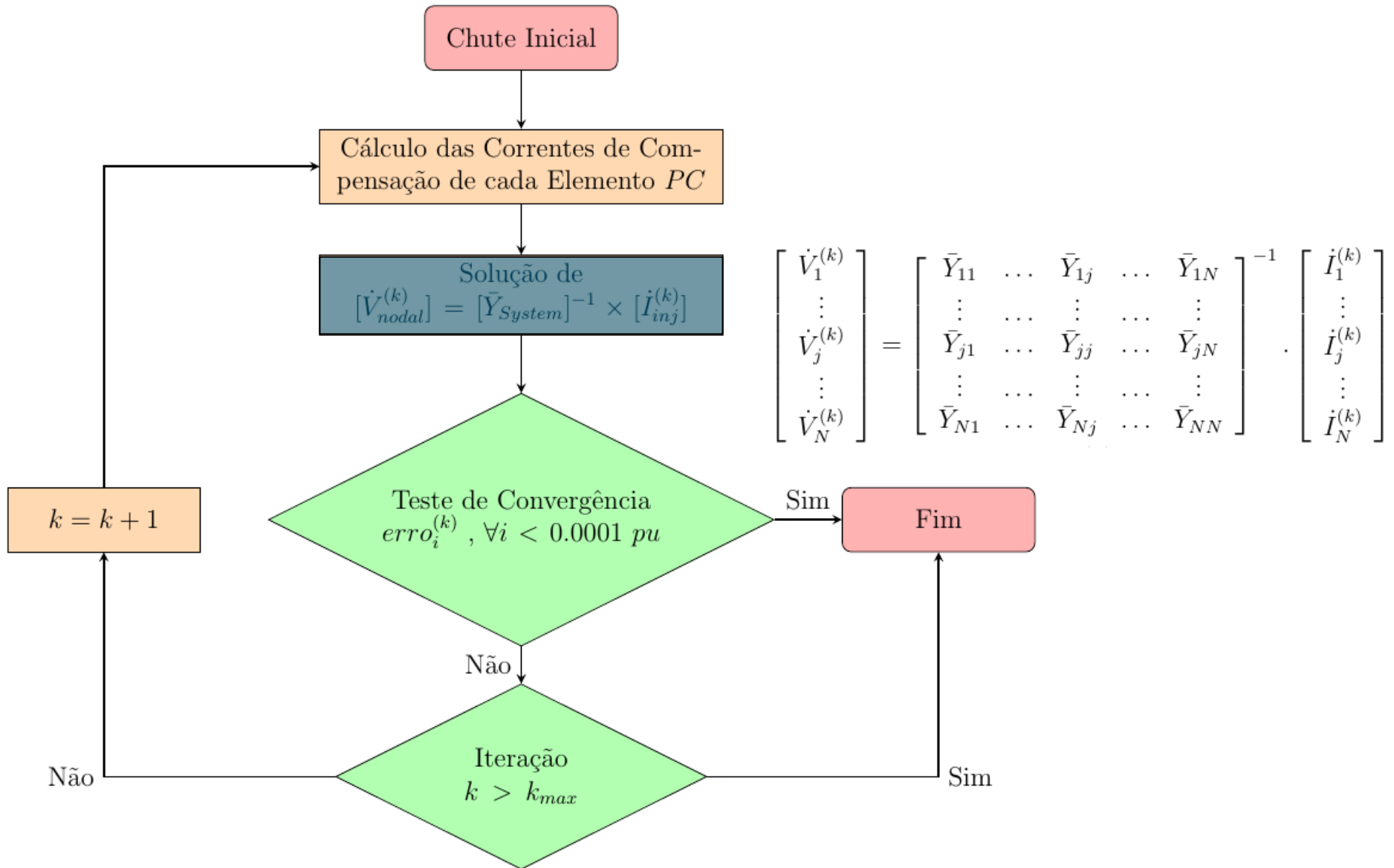


$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ \dot{I}_j^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ \dot{I}_N^{(k)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f(\dot{V}_1^{(k-1)}) \\ \vdots \\ f(\dot{V}_j^{(k-1)}) \\ \vdots \\ f(\dot{V}_N^{(k-1)}) \end{bmatrix}$$

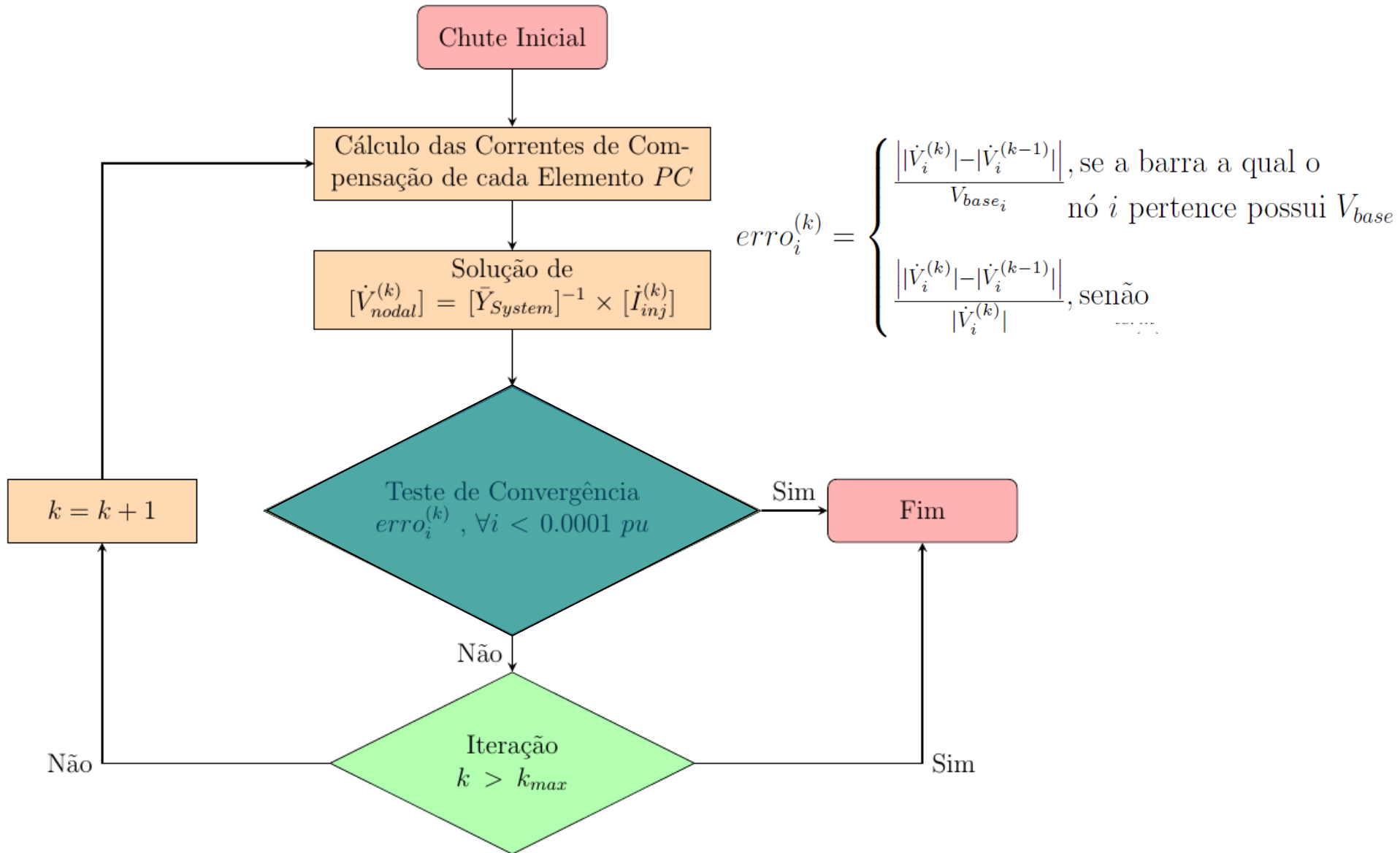
$$\dot{I}_j^{(k)} = \dot{V}_j^{(k-1)} \times \bar{Y}_{linear} - \dot{I}_{term}$$

$$\dot{I}_{term} = f'(\dot{V}_j^{(k-1)})$$

Algoritmo de Fluxo de Potência do OpenDSS

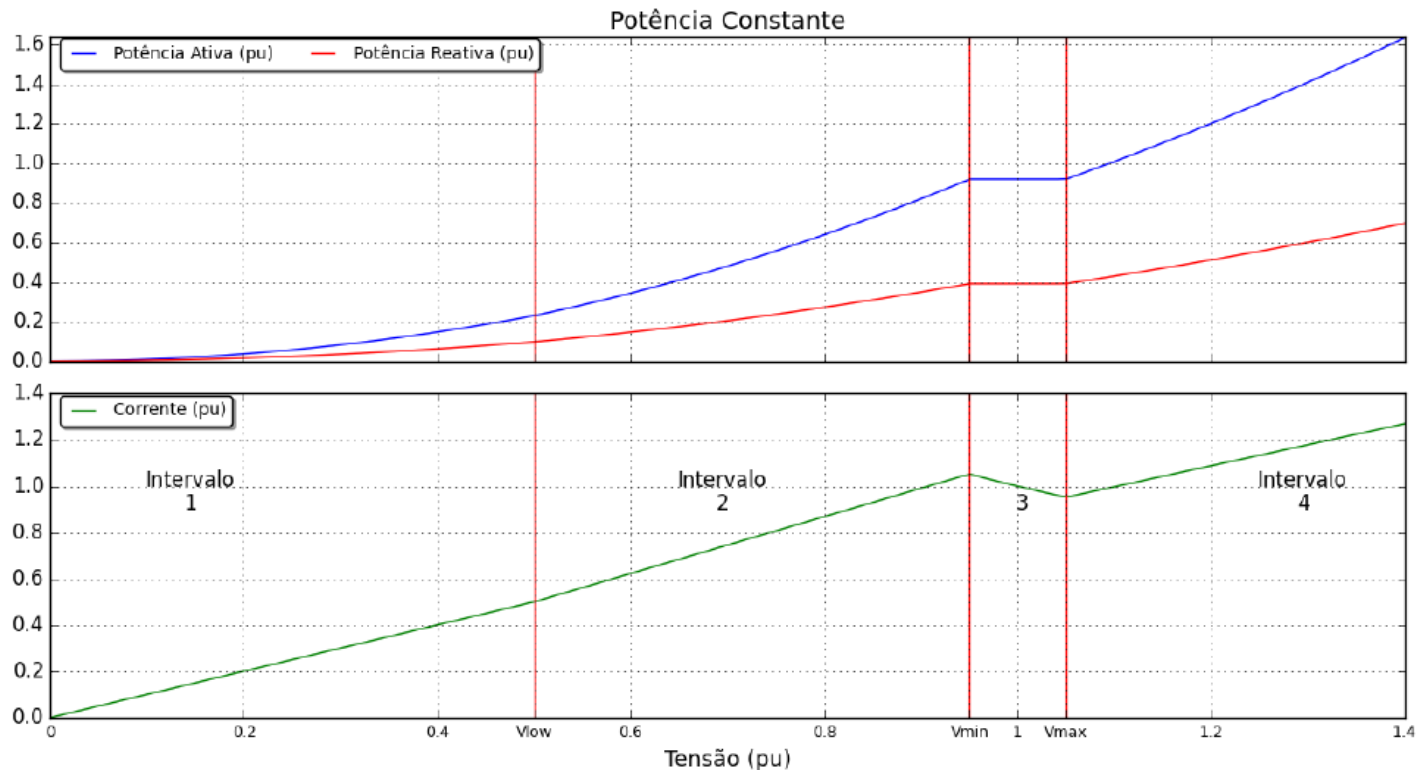


Algoritmo de Fluxo de Potência do OpenDSS



Melhorando a Convergência

- A função que relaciona corrente drenada e tensão aplicada em um PC se altera dependendo do nível dessa tensão
- Exemplo de uma carga caracterizada pelo modelo de potência constante:



Elementos de Suporte

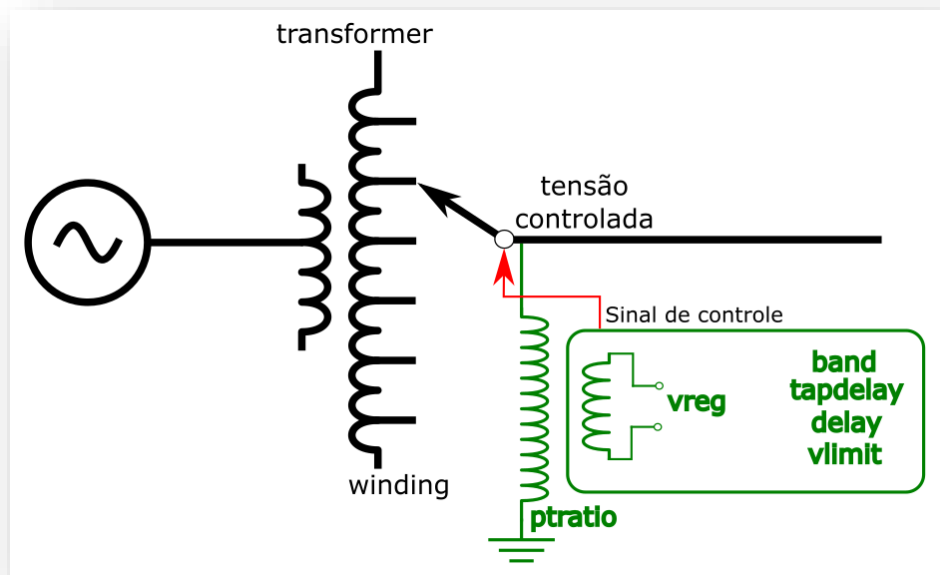
Elementos de Suporte

- São associados aos PDs e aos PCs.
- São separados em 3 grupos:
 - Controle: associam funcionalidades de controle a alguns elementos
 - Geral: armazenam informações de parâmetros que serão associados a outros elementos
 - Medição: monitoram parâmetros, fornecendo resultados de análises temporais

```
==== Controls ====
> CapControl
> ExpControl
> Fuse
> GenDispatcher
> InvControl
> Recloser
> RegControl
> Relay
> StorageController
> SwtControl
> UPFCCControl
==== General ====
> CNDData
> GrowthShape
> LineCode
> LineGeometry
> LineSpacing
> LoadShape
> PriceShape
> Spectrum
> TCC_Curve
> TSData
> TShape
> WireData
> XfmrCode
> XYcurve
==== Meters ====
> EnergyMeter
> Monitor
> Sensor
```

Elementos de Controle

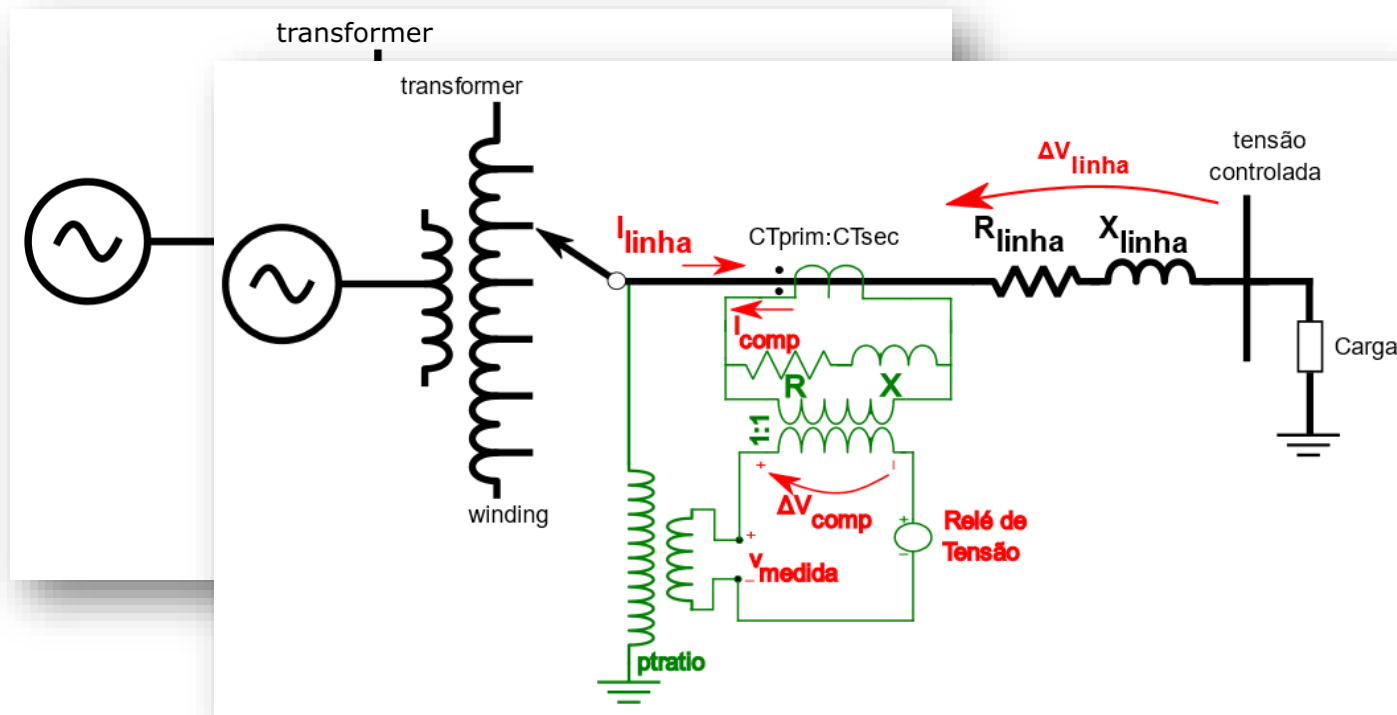
- RegControl: controla o tap ou taps de um PD *transformer*



=== Controls ===
> CapControl
> ExpControl
> Fuse
> GenDispatcher
> InvControl
> Recloser
> RegControl
... band
... basefreq
... bus
... CTprim
... debugtrace
... delay
... enabled
... EventLog
... invertetime
... like
... maxtapchange
... PTphase
... ptratio
... R
... RemotePTRatio
... revband
... revDelay
... reversible
... revNeutral
... revR
... revThreshold
... revvreg
... revX
... tapdelay
... TapNum
... tapwinding
... transformer
... vlimit
... vreg
... winding
... X
> Relay
> SteadyController

Elementos de Controle

- RegControl: controla o tap ou taps de um PD *transformer*



```
==== Controls ====
> CapControl
> ExpControl
> Fuse
> GenDispatcher
> InvControl
> Recloser
> RegControl
    band
    basefreq
    bus
    CTprim
    debugtrace
    delay
    enabled
    EventLog
    invertetime
    like
    maxtapchange
    PTphase
    ptratio
    R
    RemotePTRatio
    revband
    revDelay
    reversible
    revNeutral
    revR
    revThreshold
    revvreg
    revX
    tapdelay
    TapNum
    tapwinding
    transformer
    vlimit
    vreg
    winding
    X
```

> Relay

Elementos Gerais

- LineCode: Armazena as informações de um arranjo de linha específico

```
// Dados dos Arranjos
New Linecode.MeuArranjo4 nphases=4 basefreq=60 units=km
~ rmatrix = [0.249 | 0.059 0.249 | 0.059 0.249 | 0.059 0.059 0.427] !ohm/km
~ xmatrix = [0.878 | 0.529 0.878 | 0.451 0.484 0.878 | 0.467 0.488 0.476 0.960] !ohm/km
~ cmatrix = [9.353 | -3.028 9.858 | -1.160 -1.928 8.891 | -1.393 -1.772 -1.782 8.809] !nF/km
~ neutral=4 kron=No

// Dados dos Trechos
New Line.LinhaBC bus1=B.1.2.3.0 bus2=C.1.2.3.4 length=0.8 units=km linecode=MeuArranjo4
```

Elementos Gerais

- LineCode: Armazena as informações de um arranjo de linha específico

```
// Dados dos Arranjos
New LineCode.MeuArranjo4 nphases=4 basefreq=60 units=km
~ rmatrix = [0.249 | 0.059 0.249 | 0.059 0.059 0.249 | 0.059 0.059 0.059 0.427] !ohm/km
~ xmatrix = [0.878 | 0.529 0.878 | 0.451 0.484 0.878 | 0.467 0.488 0.476 0.960] !ohm/km
~ cmatrix = [9.353 | -3.028 9.858 | -1.160 -1.928 8.891 | -1.393 -1.772 -1.782 8.809] !nF/km
~ neutral=4 kron=No

// Dados dos Trechos
New Line.LinhaBC bus1=B.1.2.3.0 bus2=C.1.2.3.4 length=0.8 units=km linecode=MeuArranjo4
```

- Spectrum: Inclui um espectro harmônico a um PC

```
// Dados dos Espectros Harmônicos das Cargas
New Spectrum.spCargaC NumHarm=3 harmonic=(1 3 5) %mag=(100 5 1) angle=(0 180 90)
New Spectrum.spCargaD NumHarm=2 harmonic=(1 5) %mag=(100 2) angle=(0 30)

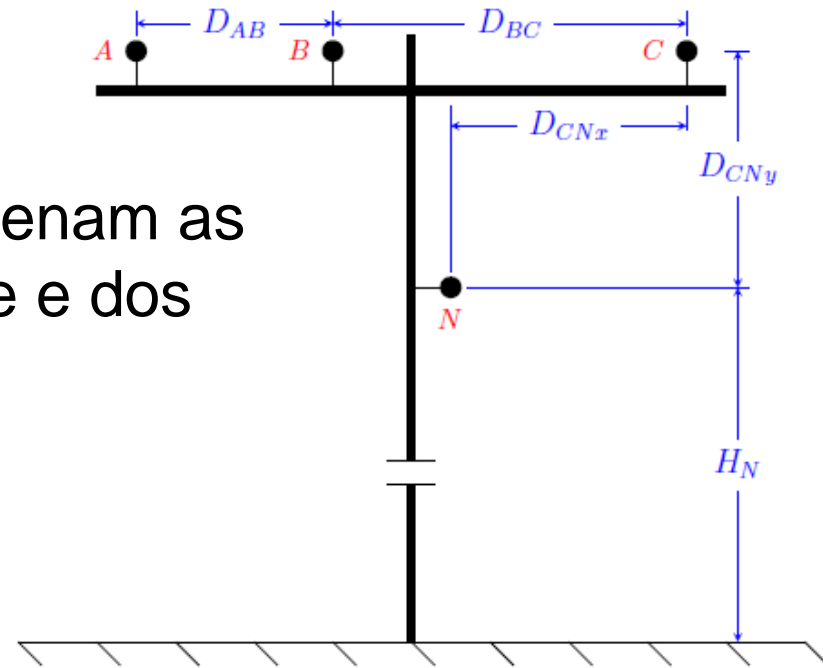
// Dados das Cargas
// Model=1 -> Potencia Constante
New Load.CargaC phases=1 bus1=C.1.4 kv=7.9674 kw=500 pf=0.92 model=1 spectrum=spCargaC
New Load.CargaD phases=3 bus1=D conn=wye kv=13.8 kw=2000 pf=0.92 model=1 spectrum=spCargaD
```


Elementos Gerais

- LineGeometry e WireData: Armazenam as informações geométricas do poste e dos condutores, respectivamente

Elementos Gerais

- LineGeometry e WireData: Armazenam as informações geométricas do poste e dos condutores, respectivamente



Elementos Gerais

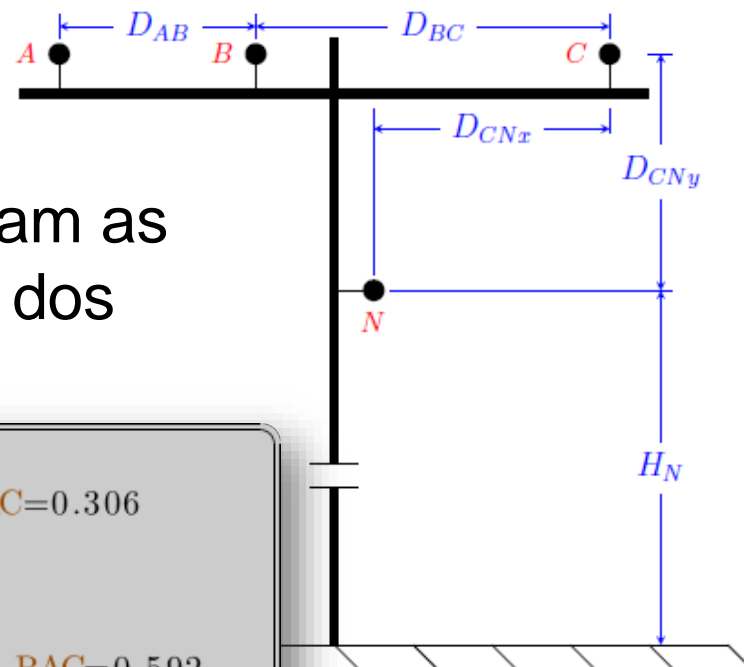
- LineGeometry e WireData: Armazenam as informações geométricas do poste e dos condutores, respectivamente

```
// Dados dos cabos e do poste
New Wiredata.ConductorFase GMR=0.0244 DIAM=0.721 RAC=0.306
~ normamps=530
~ Runits=mi RADunits=in GMRunits=ft

New Wiredata.ConductorNeutro GMR=0.00814 DIAM=0.563 RAC=0.592
~ normamps=340
~ Runits=mi RADunits=in GMRunits=ft

New Linegeometry.Poste nconds=4 nphases=3 reduce=No
~ cond=1 wire=ConductorFase      x= -4      h=29      units=ft
~ cond=2 wire=ConductorFase      x= -1.5    h=29      units=ft
~ cond=3 wire=ConductorFase      x= 3      h=29      units=ft
~ cond=4 wire=ConductorNeutro    x= 0      h=25      units=ft

New Line.MinhaLinha bus1=A.1.2.3.0 bus2=B.1.2.3.4
~ geometry=Poste
~ length=1 units=km
~ earthmodel=Carson
```

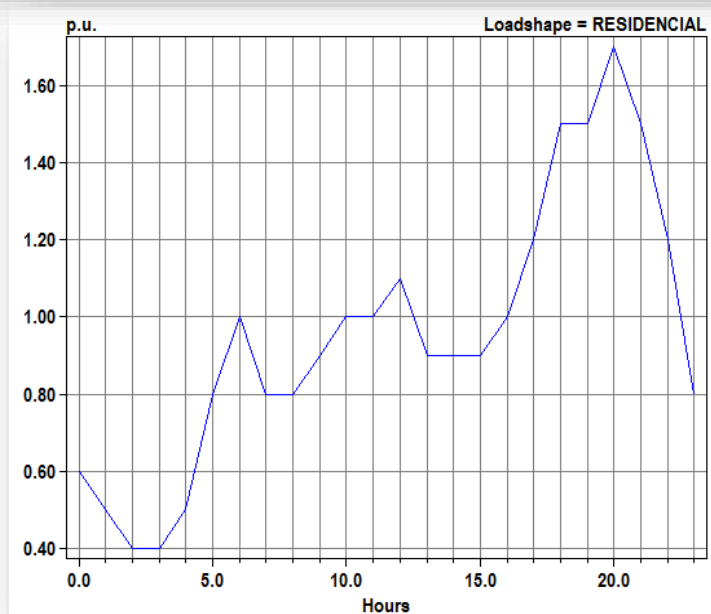
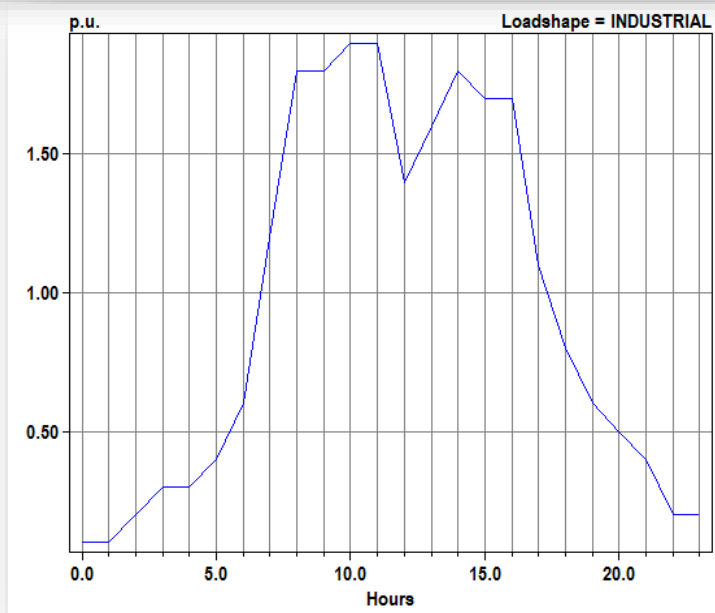


Elementos Gerais

- LoadShape: Corresponde a curvas que podem ser associadas a PCs, por exemplo:

```
// Dados das Curvas de Carga
New LoadShape.industrial npts=24 interval=1
~ mult=(0.1 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.6 1.2 1.8 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.4 1.6 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.1 0.8 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.2 0.2)
New LoadShape.residencial npts=24 interval=1
~ mult=(0.6 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.8 1.0 0.8 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.0 1.1 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.5 1.7 1.5 1.2 0.8)

// Dados das Cargas
// Model=1 -> Potencia Constante
New Load.CargaC phases=1 bus1=C.1.4 conn=weye kv=7.9674 kw=500 pf=0.92 model=1 daily=residencial
New Load.CargaD phases=3 bus1=D conn=weye kv=13.8 kw=2000 pf=0.92 model=1 daily=industrial
```



Elementos de Medição

- EnergyMeter: São conectados a PDs e armazenam diversos resultados sobre a sua área de medição
- Exemplos:
 - kWh, kvarh, max kW, max kvar, perdas em energia e em potência

```
// Medidor  
New EnergyMeter.MedidorSub element=Transformer.Trafo terminal=1
```

Elementos de Medição

- Monitor: São conectados e armazenam grandezas ao longo do tempo.
- Exemplo:
 - Tensão, Corrente, Potência, Variáveis de Estado de PCs, etc..
 - No modo de simulação Harmonic, o monitor armazena as grandezas selecionadas para cada harmônica considerada

```
// Monitores  
New Monitor.PotenciaSub element=Transformer.Trafo terminal=1 mode=1 ppolar=no  
New Monitor.TensaoSub element=Transformer.Trafo terminal=1 mode=0
```

Referências

- Dugan, Roger: Slides de Treinamentos.
<http://sourceforge.net/p/electricdss/code/HEAD/tree/trunk/Training/>. [Online; acessado em 11/09/2017].
- Sexauer, Jason: OpenDSS Primer, versão em português.
https://sourceforge.net/p/electricdss/code/HEAD/tree/trunk/Distrib/Doc/OpenDSSPrimer_Portuguese.pdf. [Online; acessado em 11/09/2017].

Comentários Adicionais

Esse material foi disponibilizado gratuitamente, porém, ao utilizá-lo, pedimos que as devidas referências sejam feitas.

Se você possui alguma dúvida ou encontrou algum erro nesse material, por favor, entre em contato conosco através do e-mail opendss.brasil@gmail.com.

Obrigado!
Dúvidas?