

WECC Composite Load Flow Model

DIGSILENT PowerFactory 2019

16D170007 - Kumaresh Ramesh

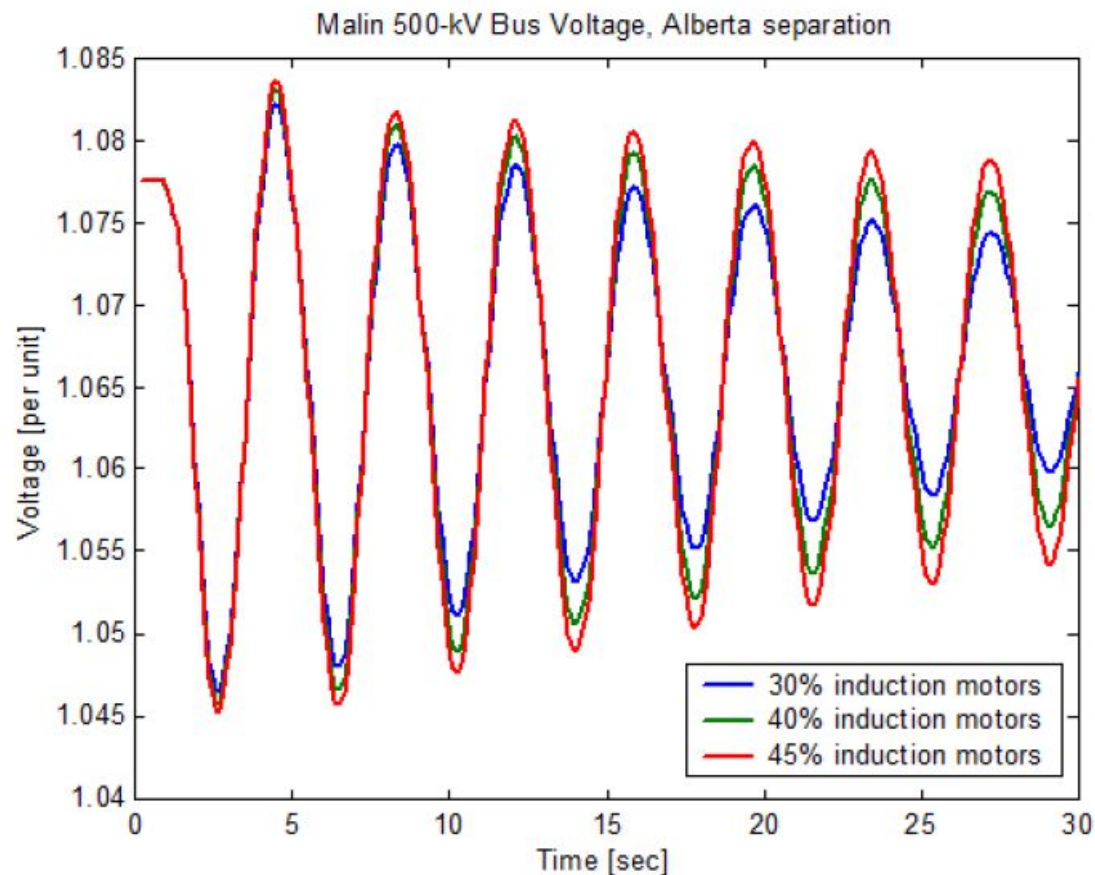
16D170027 - Prabhat Ranjan

Dynamic Load Flow Modelling and WECC

Dynamic load models are used to simulate aggregate load responses to disturbances in the grid. The dynamic behaviour of the end-user load has a huge impact on the dynamic behaviour of the interconnected Bulk power system.

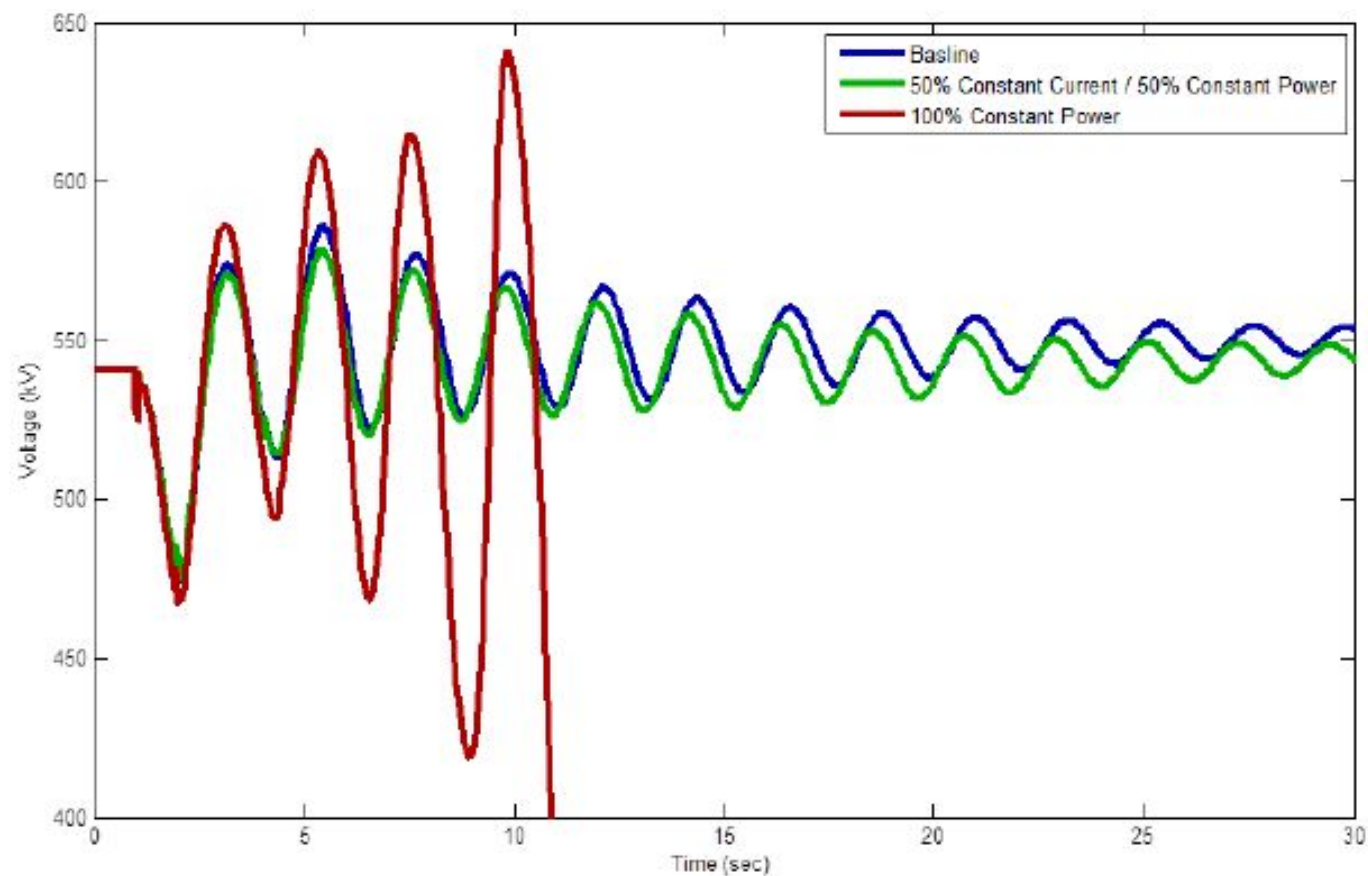
Considerable progress has been made in these fields from simple static load modelling to three-phase induction motor plus the ZIP model and then composite load model (CLM).

The WECC CLM guidelines are one of the state-of-art, due to the capability for representing the diversity in the composition and dynamic characteristics of end-use loads and the electrical distance between its end-use and substations.



Source NERC

Figure 1.1: System Damping Sensitivity to Motor Load [Source: BPA]



Source NERC

Figure 2.1: Impact of Constant Power Load on Oscillatory Stability [Source: WECC]

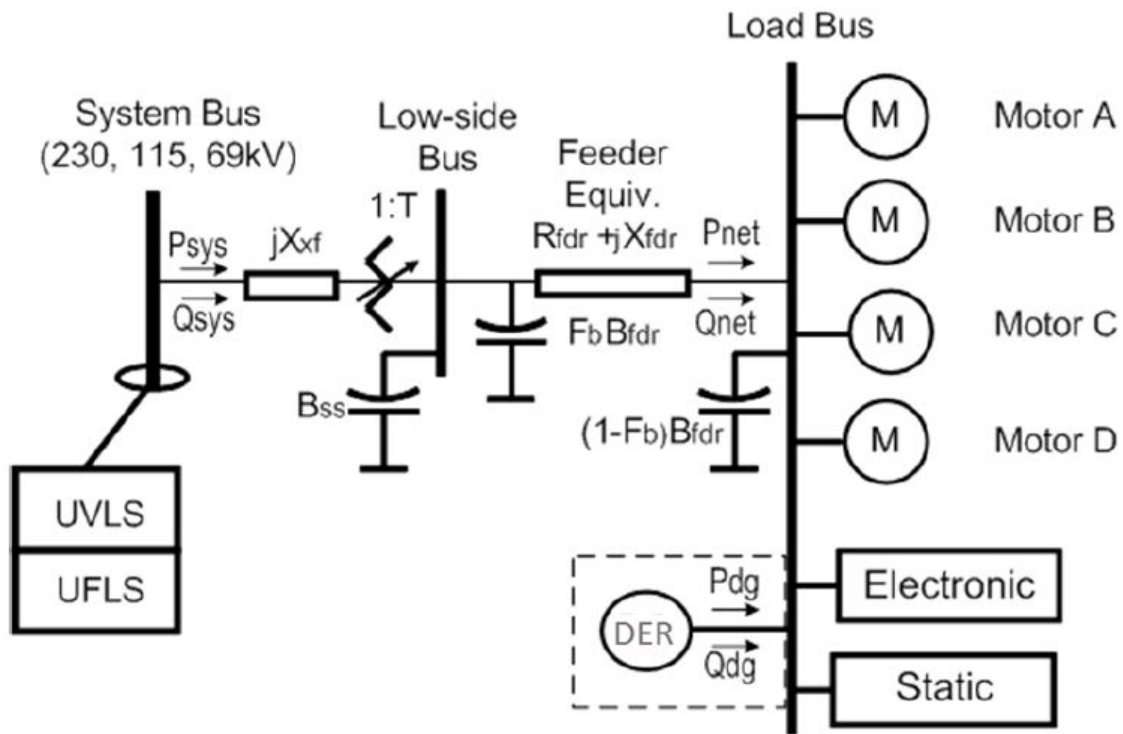
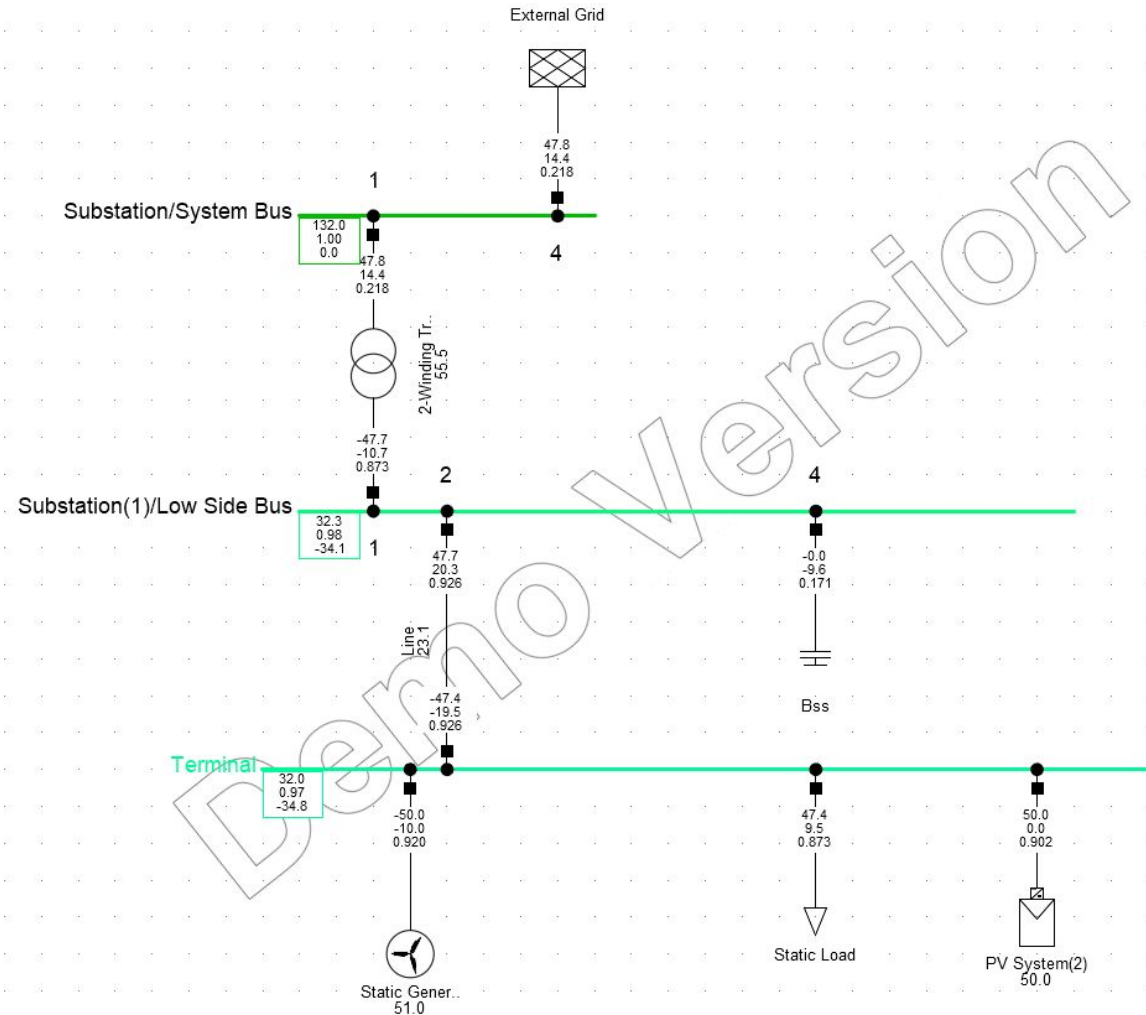


Figure 1.3: Composite Load Model Structure (CMPLDWG)

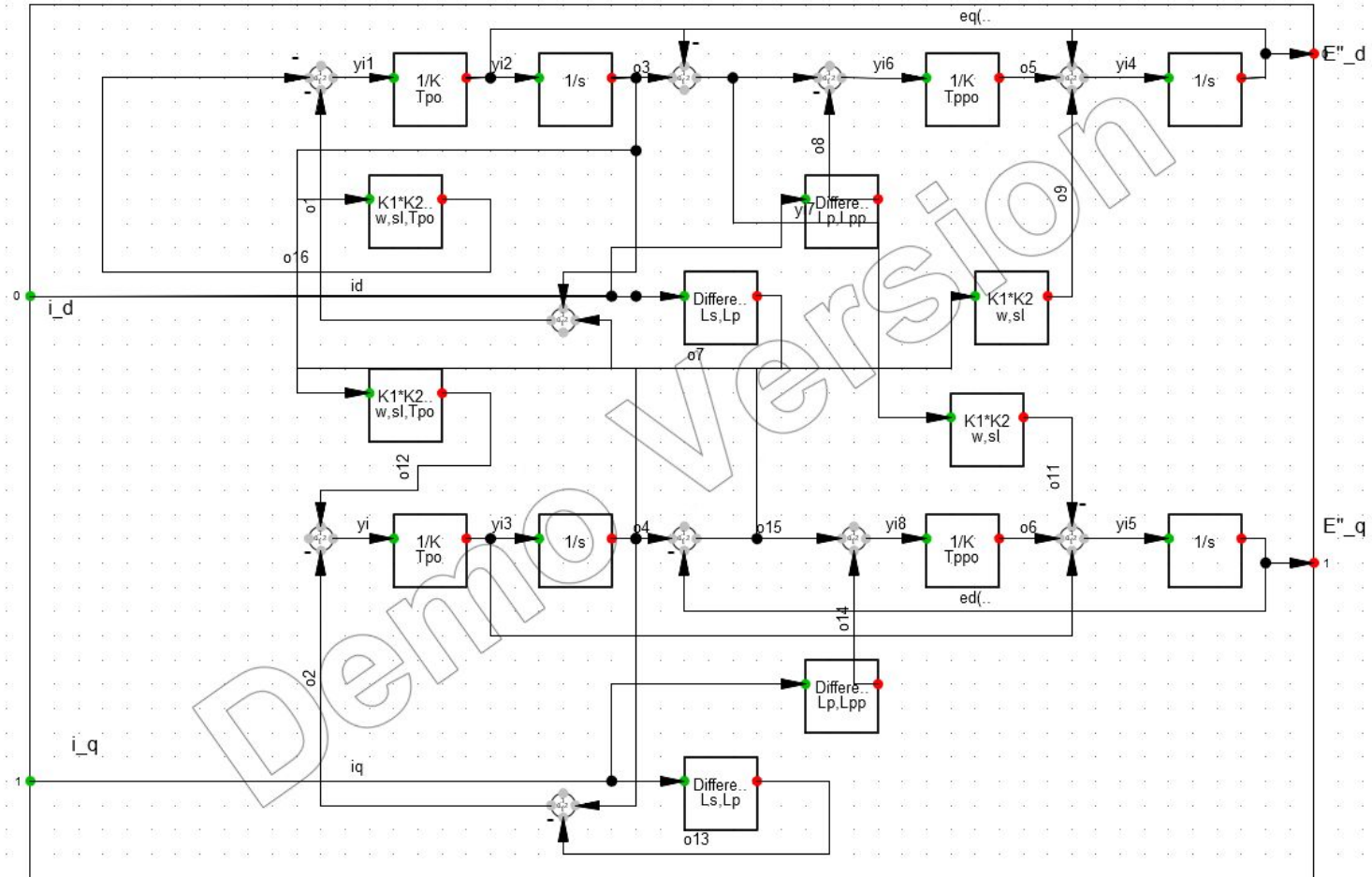
The WECC Composite Load Model

DlgSILENT Model

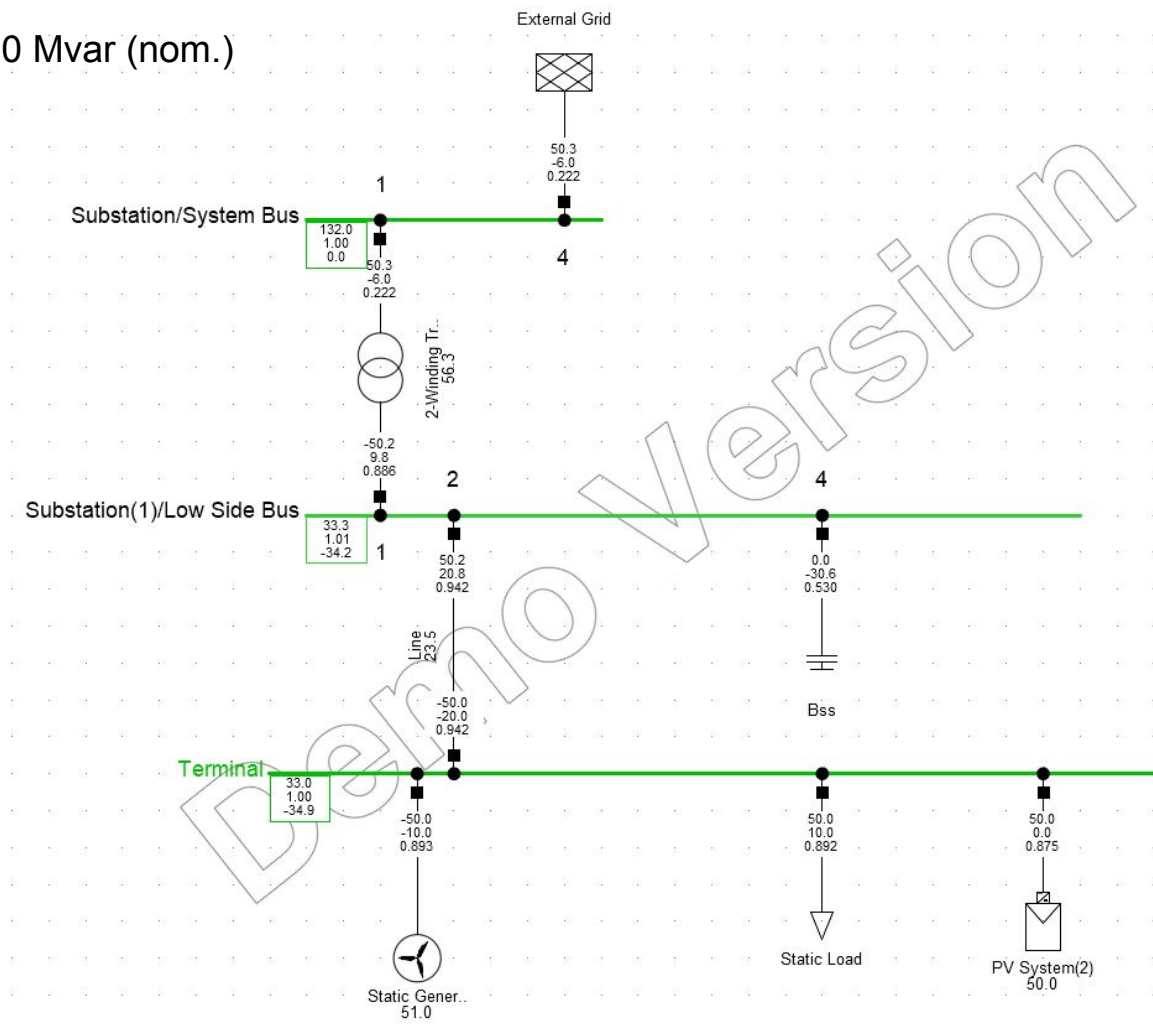
- Grid with a 132 kV 3-phase busbar system
- Transformer of 132/33 KV, 90 MVA rating. LV side of the transformer is connected to a transmission bus at 33 KV.
- The 33 kV load bus is connected through a transmission line of 1 km length with the resistance of 0.1 ohm and inductance of 1mH. (shunt capacitance is neglected)
- Variable capacitor bank for reactive power compensation.
- The PV system injects 50 MW into the system.
- The WECC modelled motor consumes 50 MW and 10 Mvar of active and reactive power respectively.
- Static load has been modelled as a ZIP-model with 70% constant impedance and 30% constant current load. The nominal power consumption of the load (rated at 33 kV) is 50 MW (active) and 10 Mvar (reactive).



Motor:

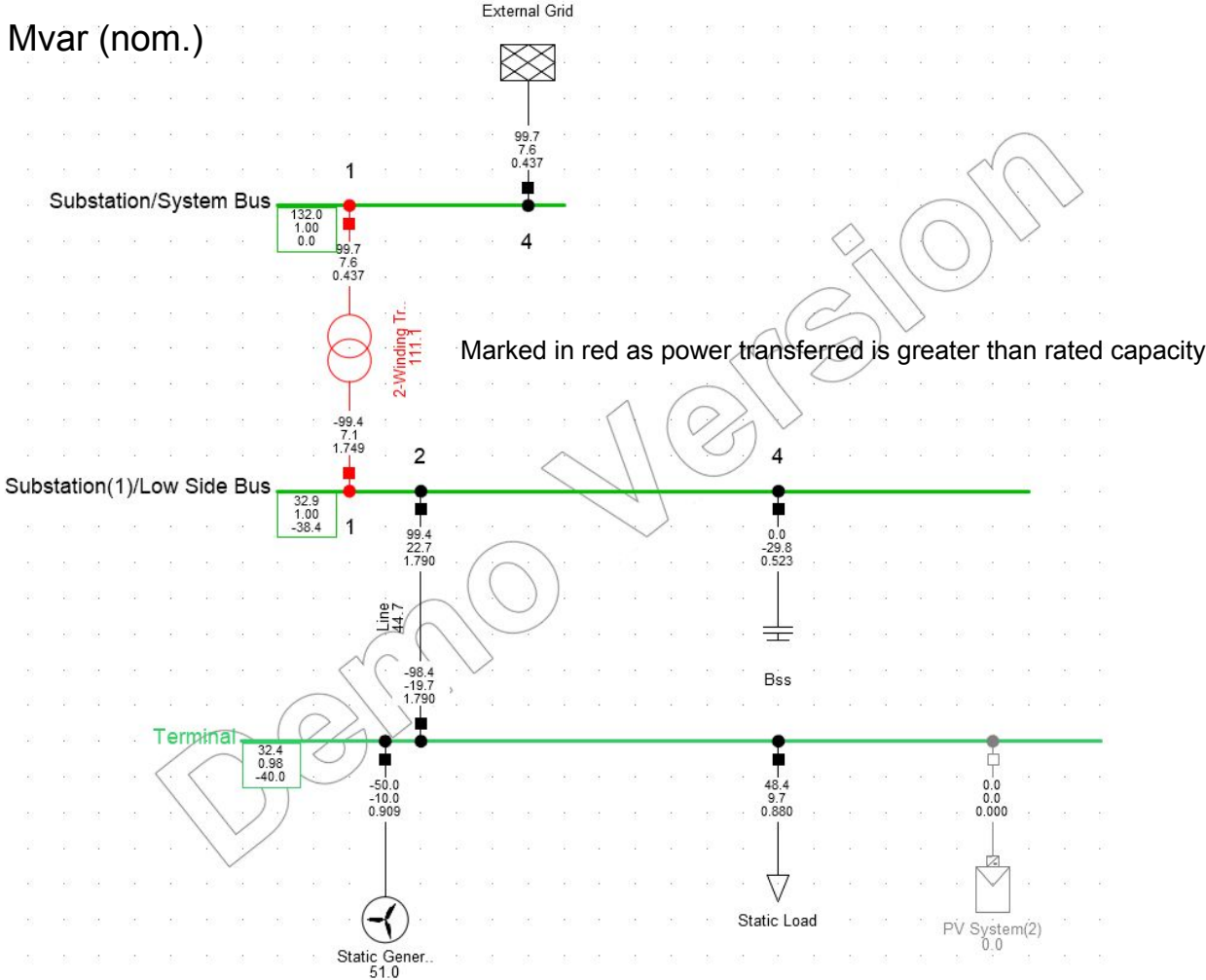


Capacitor Bank : 30 Mvar (nom.)



Load Flow Calculation										Busbars/Terminals							
AC Load Flow, balanced, positive sequence					Automatic Model Adaptation for Convergence					No							
Automatic tap adjustment of transformers					No	Max. Acceptable Load Flow Error for											
Consider reactive power limits					No	Nodes					1.00 kVA						
						Model Equations					0.10 %						
Grid: Grid			System Stage: Grid			Study Case: Study Case			Annex:			/ 1					
rated				Active		Reactive		Power									
Voltage		Bus-voltage		Power		Power		Factor		Current		Loading		Additional Data			
[kV]		[p.u.]		[kV]		[deg]		[MW]		[Mvar]		[-]		[kA]		[%]	
Substation(1)																	
Low Side B.00		1.01		33.33		-34.19											
Cub_1 /Shnt		Bss				0.00		-30.60		0.00		0.53					
Cub_1 /Lne		Line				50.22		20.83		0.92		0.94		23.55		Pv: 266.13 kW cLod: 0.00 Mvar L: 1.00 km	
Cub_1 /Tr2		2-Winding Transfor				-50.22		9.77		-0.98		0.89		56.33		Tap: 0.00 Min: -9 Max: 6	
Substation																	
System Bus.00		1.00		132.00		0.00											
Cub_1 /Xnet		External Grid				50.34		-5.97		0.99		0.22				Sk": 10000.00 MVA	
Cub_1 /Tr2		2-Winding Transfor				50.34		-5.97		0.99		0.22		56.33		Tap: 0.00 Min: -9 Max: 6	
Terminal																	
33.00		1.00		32.98		-34.91											
Cub_10 (/Pvsys		PV System(2)				50.00		0.00		1.00		0.88		50.00			
Cub_6 /Lod		Static Load				49.95		9.99		0.98		0.89				P10: 50.00 MW Q10: 10.00 Mvar	
Cub_8 /Genstat		Static Generator				-50.00		-10.00		-0.98		0.89		50.99			
Cub_9 /Lne		Line				-49.95		-19.99		-0.93		0.94		23.55		Pv: 266.13 kW cLod: 0.00 Mvar L: 1.00 km	

Capacitor Bank : 30 Mvar (nom.)
No PV generation



Load Flow Calculation										Busbars/Terminals			
AC Load Flow, balanced, positive sequence										Automatic Model Adaptation for Convergence			
Automatic tap adjustment of transformers										Max. Acceptable Load Flow Error for			
Consider reactive power limits										Nodes			
										Model Equations			
										1.00 kVA			
										0.10 %			
Grid: Grid										System Stage: Grid			
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References

1. Wecc.biz
2. Huang, Qiuhua, et al. "A Reference Implementation of WECC Composite Load Model in Matlab and GridPACK." arXiv preprint arXiv:1708.00939 (2017).
3. WECC Composite Load Model (CMPLDW) Benchmarking Summary
4. WECC Dynamic Composite Load Model (CMPLDW) Specifications
5. Reliability Guideline: Developing Load Model Composition Data

Thank you