

vqpoints

November 30, 2023

This notebook illustrates the conversion of system-oriented volt-var function parameters, e.g., slope (gain) and deadband, into the standard table of V1..V4, Q1..Q4 points as defined in IEEE 1547-2018.

Run the following cell to define the plot and table functions using [Matplotlib](#)

```
[1]: import sys
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import math

# convert center, deadband, slope, and q limits into a table of V and Q points.
# the function returns two arrays for the V and Q points
#   the arrays have sentinel elements below V1 and above V4, so they are 6
#   ↪elements long (not 4)
#   the sentinel elements clarify that constant extrapolation is used outside
#   ↪the range [V1..V4]
def set_characteristic (center=1.0, deadband=0.0, slope=22.0, qmax=0.44,
    ↪qmin=-0.44):
    #   Vreg = center
    Q1 = qmax
    Q2 = 0.0
    Q3 = 0.0
    Q4 = qmin
    V2 = center - 0.5 * deadband
    V3 = center + 0.5 * deadband
    V1 = V2 - Q1 / slope
    V4 = V3 - Q4 / slope
    VL = V1 - 0.01 # min (V1, 0.95)
    VH = V4 + 0.01 # max (V4, 1.05)
    vtable = np.array ([VL, V1, V2, V3, V4, VH])
    qtable = np.array ([Q1, Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q4])
    return vtable, qtable

# this function plots and tabulates a volt-var characteristic
def show_characteristic (label, center, deadband, slope, qmax, qmin):
    vtable, qtable = set_characteristic (center, deadband, slope, qmax, qmin)
```

```

# bounds for plotting the horizontal axis
vmin = vtable[0]-0.01
vmax = vtable[-1]+0.01

# evaluate the characteristic over 500 equal voltage intervals
v = np.linspace (vmin, vmax, 501)
# interpolating Q using the numpy library function
q = np.interp (v, vtable, qtable)

# create the plot
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1, sharex = 'col', figsize=(8,4),
↳constrained_layout=True)
fig.suptitle ('{:s} volt-var characteristic'.format (label))
ax.plot (vtable, qtable, marker='o', color='blue', label='Points and
↳Sentinels')
ax.plot (v, q, color='red', label='Interpolated')
ax.grid ()
ax.set_xlabel ('V [pu]')
ax.set_ylabel ('Q [pu]')
ax.set_xlim (vmin, vmax)
ax.legend ()

# create the data table with 3 columns
cellText = []
cellText.append (['INPUTS', '', ''])
cellText.append (['center', '{:.3f}'.format (center), ''])
cellText.append (['deadband', '{:.3f}'.format (deadband), ''])
cellText.append (['slope', '{:.3f}'.format (slope), ''])
cellText.append (['Qmax', '{:.3f}'.format (qmax), ''])
cellText.append (['Qmin', '{:.3f}'.format (qmin), ''])
cellText.append (['', '', ''])
cellText.append (['TABLE', 'V', 'Q'])
for i in range(4):
    cellText.append (['{:d}'.format(i+1), '{:.3f}'.format(vtable[i+1]), '{:.
↳3f}'.format(qtable[i+1])])
cwidth = 0.15
plt.table (cellText=cellText, cellLoc='center', colWidths=[cwidth, cwidth,
↳cwidth], loc='right')

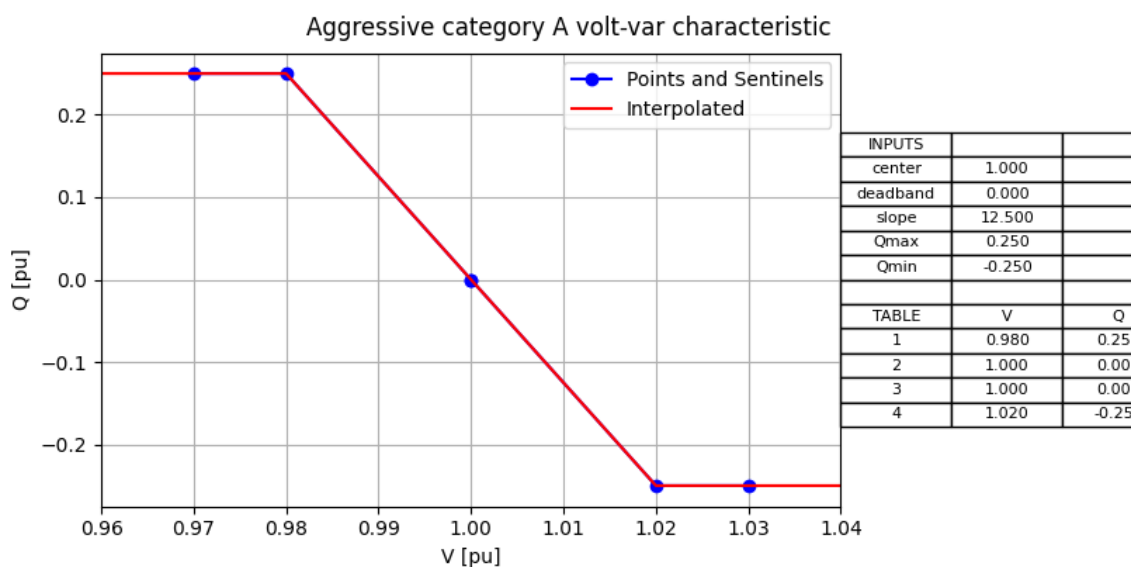
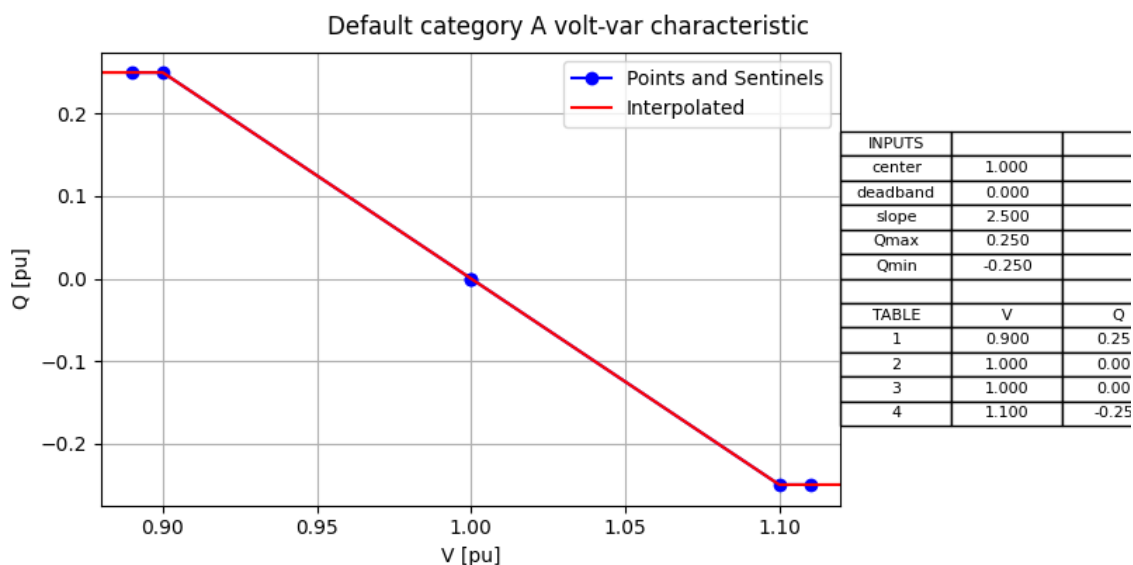
plt.show ()

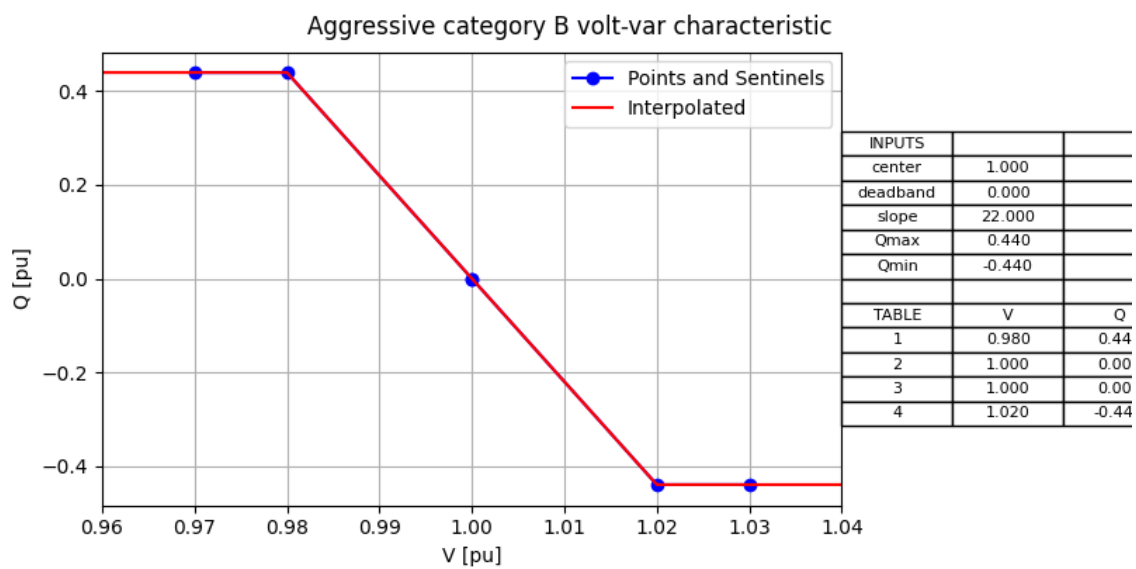
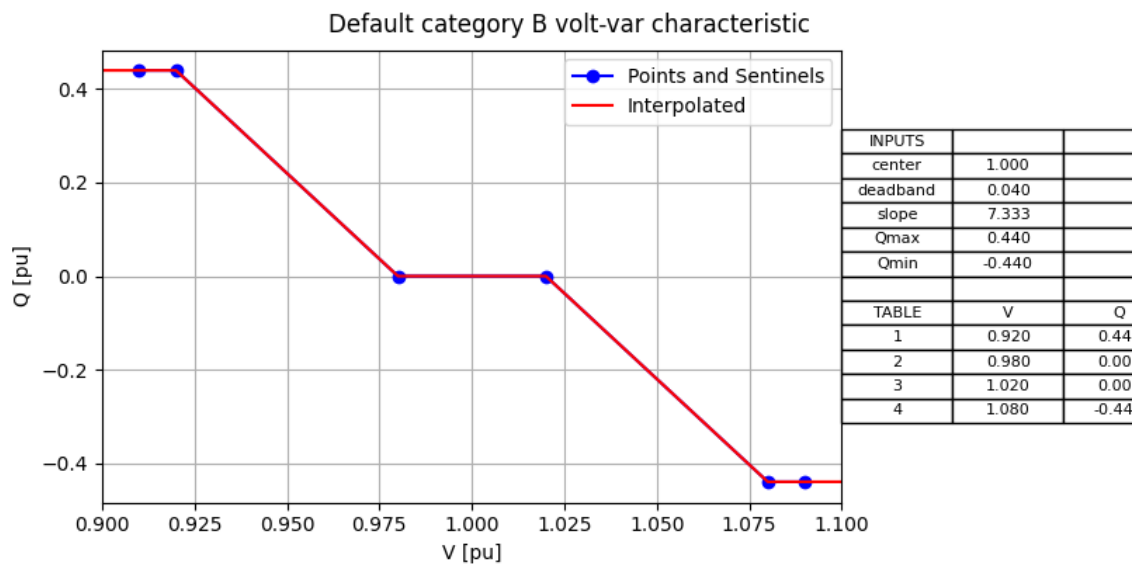
# use the current directory as default location for the "save plot" buttons
plt.rcParams['savefig.directory'] = os.getcwd()
# invoke the Jupyter support for Matplotlib graphics
%matplotlib widget

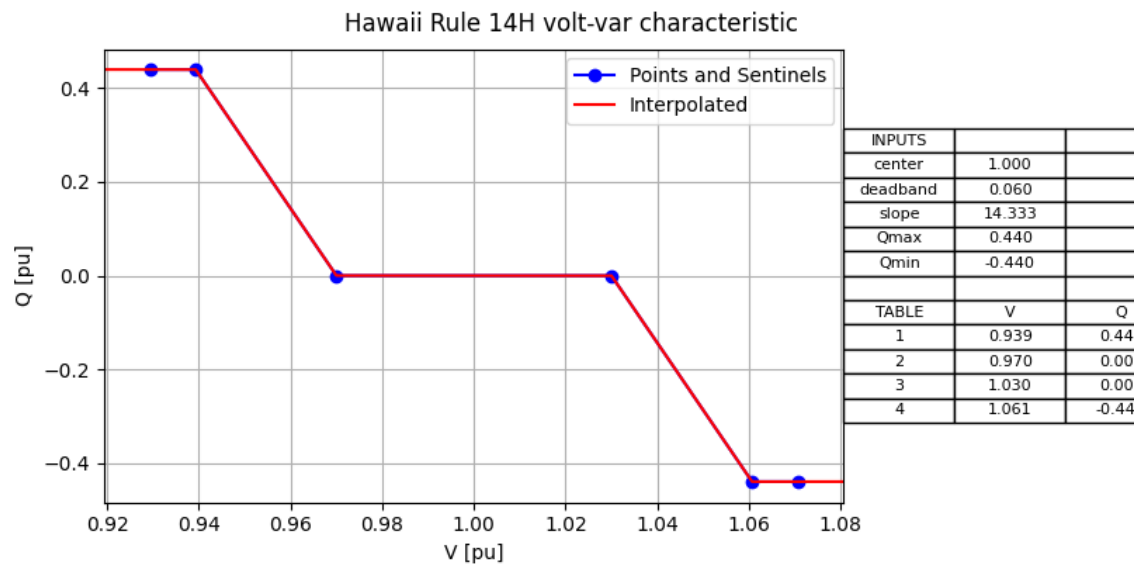
```

Run the following cell to show several volt-var characteristics of interest.

```
[2]: show_characteristic ('Default category A', center=1.0, deadband=0.0, ↵
    ↵slope=2.5, qmax=0.25, qmin=-0.25)
show_characteristic ('Aggressive category A', center=1.0, deadband=0.0, ↵
    ↵slope=12.5, qmax=0.25, qmin=-0.25)
show_characteristic ('Default category B', center=1.0, deadband=0.04, ↵
    ↵slope=22.0/3.0, qmax=0.44, qmin=-0.44)
show_characteristic ('Aggressive category B', center=1.0, deadband=0.0, ↵
    ↵slope=22.0, qmax=0.44, qmin=-0.44)
show_characteristic ('Hawaii Rule 14H', center=1.0, deadband=0.06, ↵
    ↵slope=43.0/3.0, qmax=0.44, qmin=-0.44)
```







[]: