

Transfer Capability Evaluation TRACE

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Presentation Overview

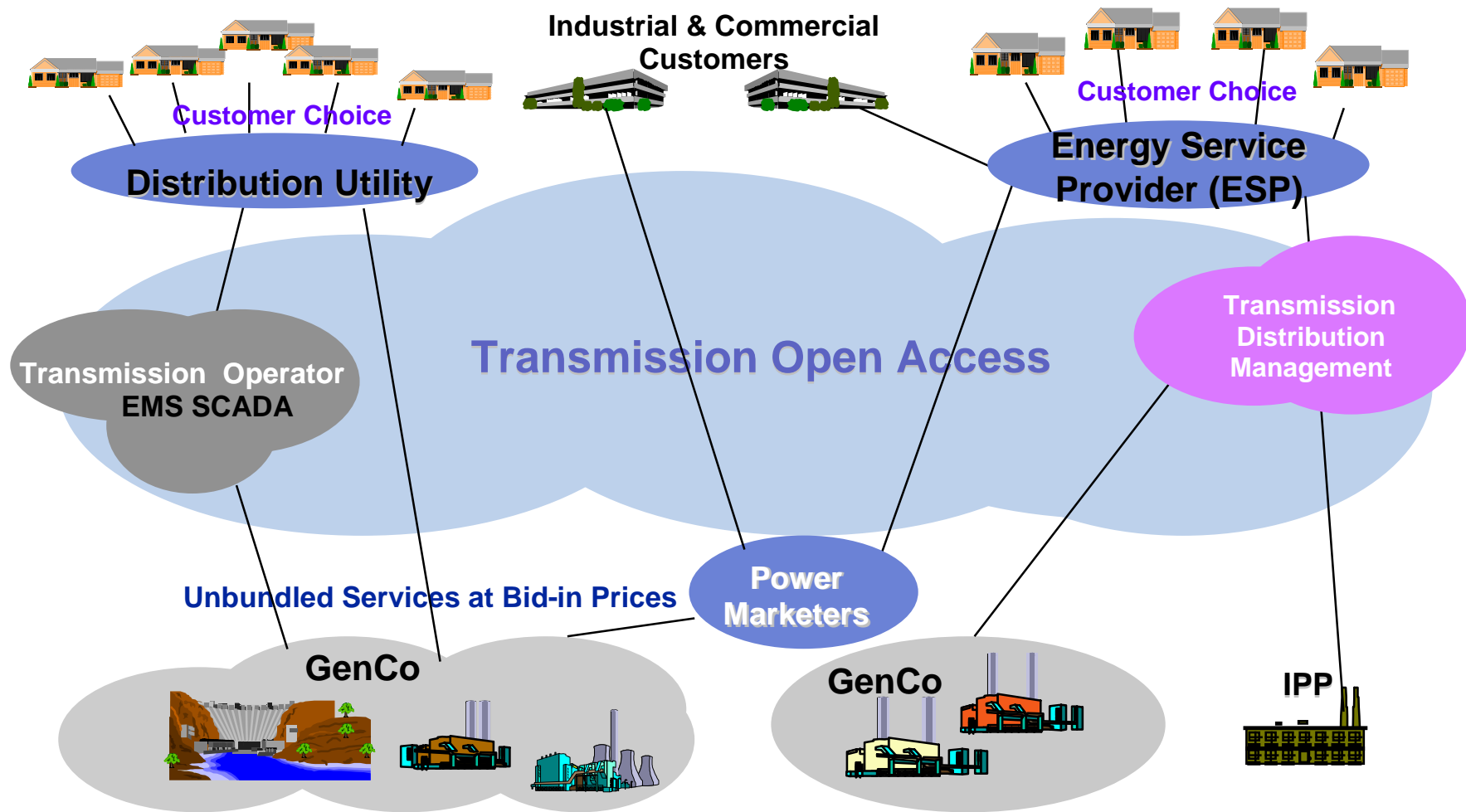
- **Objective:**

- Need for a high performance transfer capability tool
- What is TRACE?
- How WestConnect may benefit from TRACE?

- **Outline:**

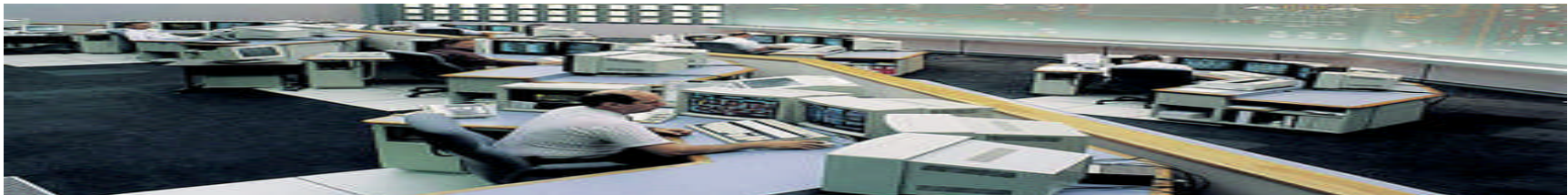
- Industry changes and their effect on transfer capability
- TRACE capabilities
- TRACE features and benefits
- Services

Utility Industry Restructuring



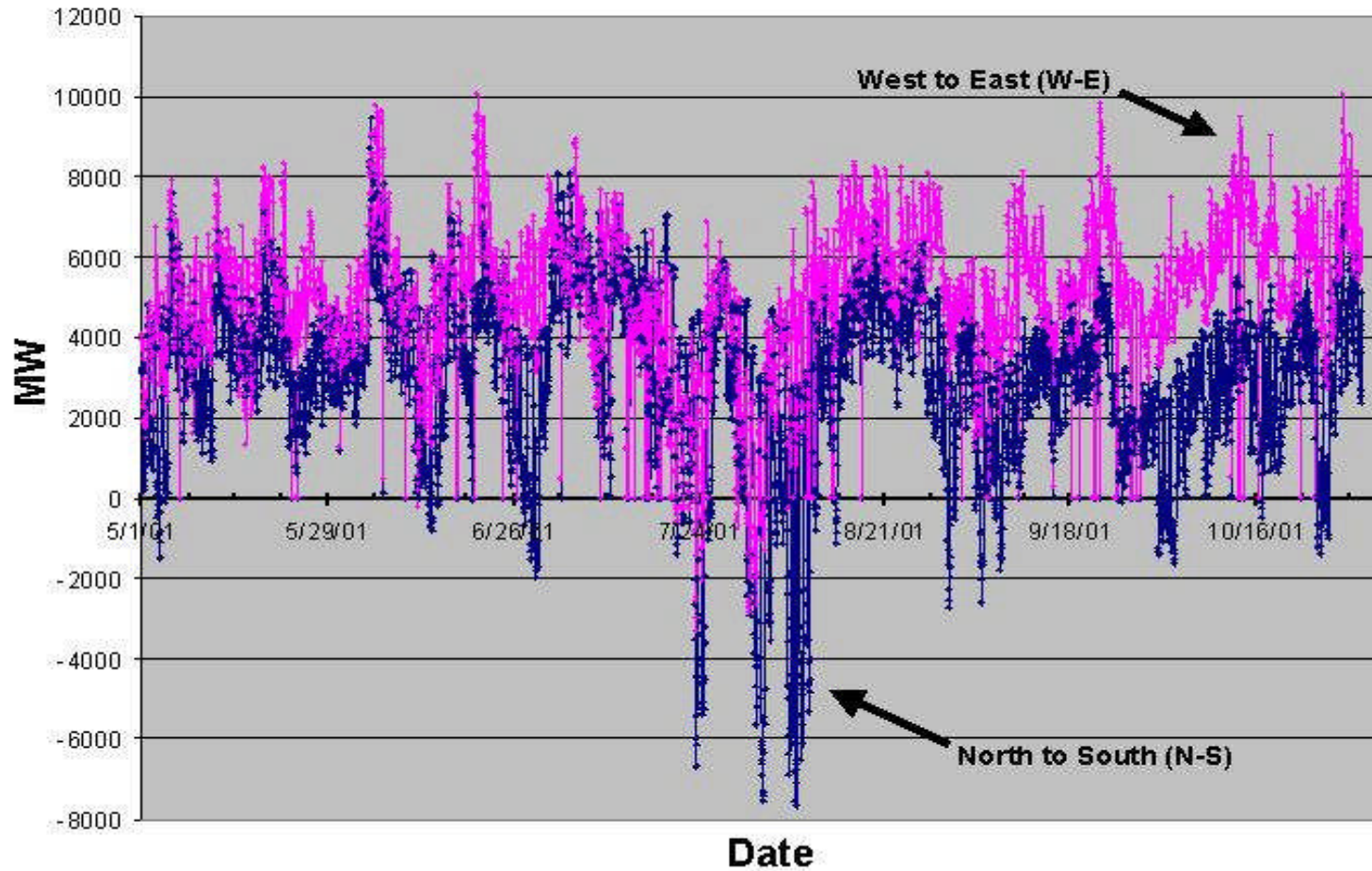
What has changed in the field?

- More transactions
- Voltage problems
- Simultaneous transfers
- “Irregular” transmission usage patterns
- Equipment being operated closer to their limits

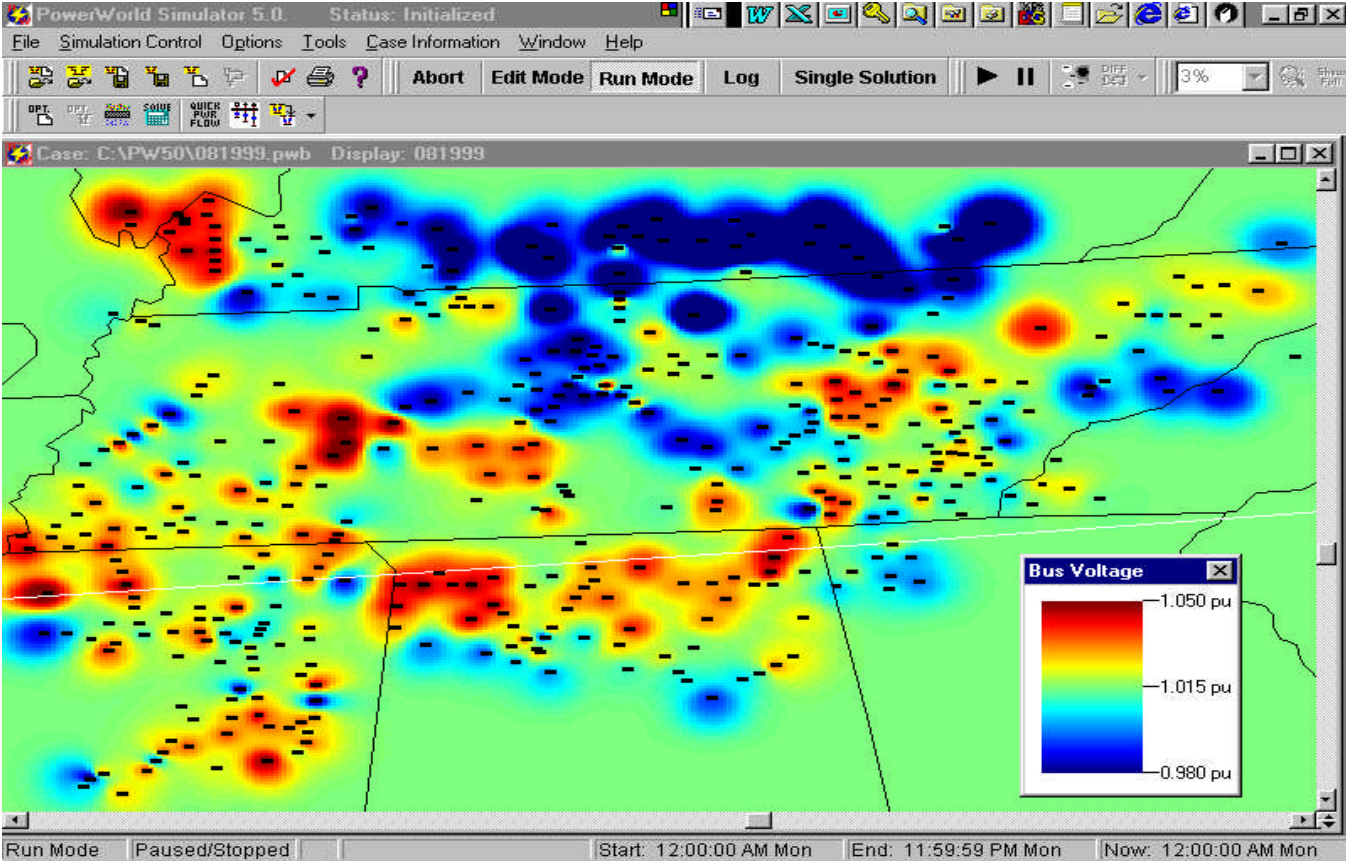


Increasingly Volatile

Hourly Schedules From May 2001 through Oct 2001



Typical Summer Voltage Problems



Regulatory Requirements

- Reliability Coordinators have a degree of responsibility for the reliability of the Interconnected Transmission System beyond their own Area.
- Each Reliability Authority must establish a reasonable scope of information and monitoring beyond their own area for their Reliability Coordinators, and establish daily procedures to coordinate and cooperate with other Reliability Authorities in day-ahead-planning and real time operations.

NERC - Key Requirements

- **Simultaneous transfers**
- **Consideration of major contingencies, i.e. N-1 and severe multiple contingencies**
- **Reasonable and dependable transfer capability values**
- **Consideration of time variant power flows**

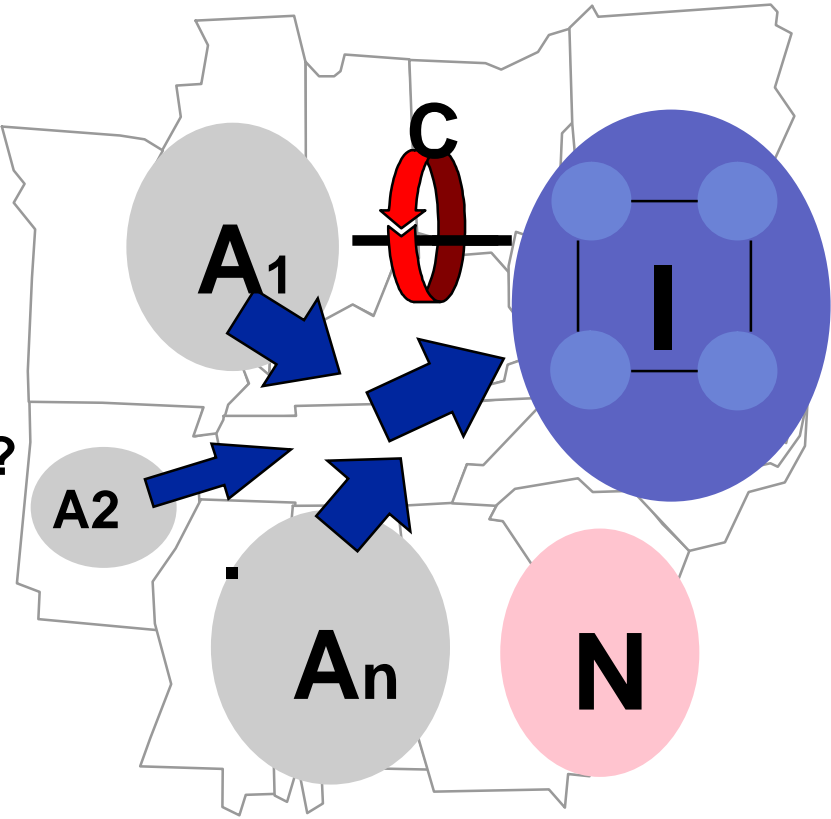
Industry Needs – Transfer Capability

- **Flow based transfer capability/reliability**
- **Transfer/flow-gate limits**
- **Bottlenecks:**
 - limiting contingencies
 - Limiting equipment
 - Other
- **Best use of transmission assets**
- **Timely results**

What is Transfer Capability?

Maximum MW Transfer:

- From A1 to I?
- From A1,A2,..& An to I?
- Through corridor / flow-gate C?



Transfer Capability Measures

ATC/AFC = Available Transfer/Flowgate Capability
= TTC - Committed Capability - Required Margins

TTC = Total Transfer Capability
= ITC (Incremental Transfer Capability) + Base Transfer

What is TRACE

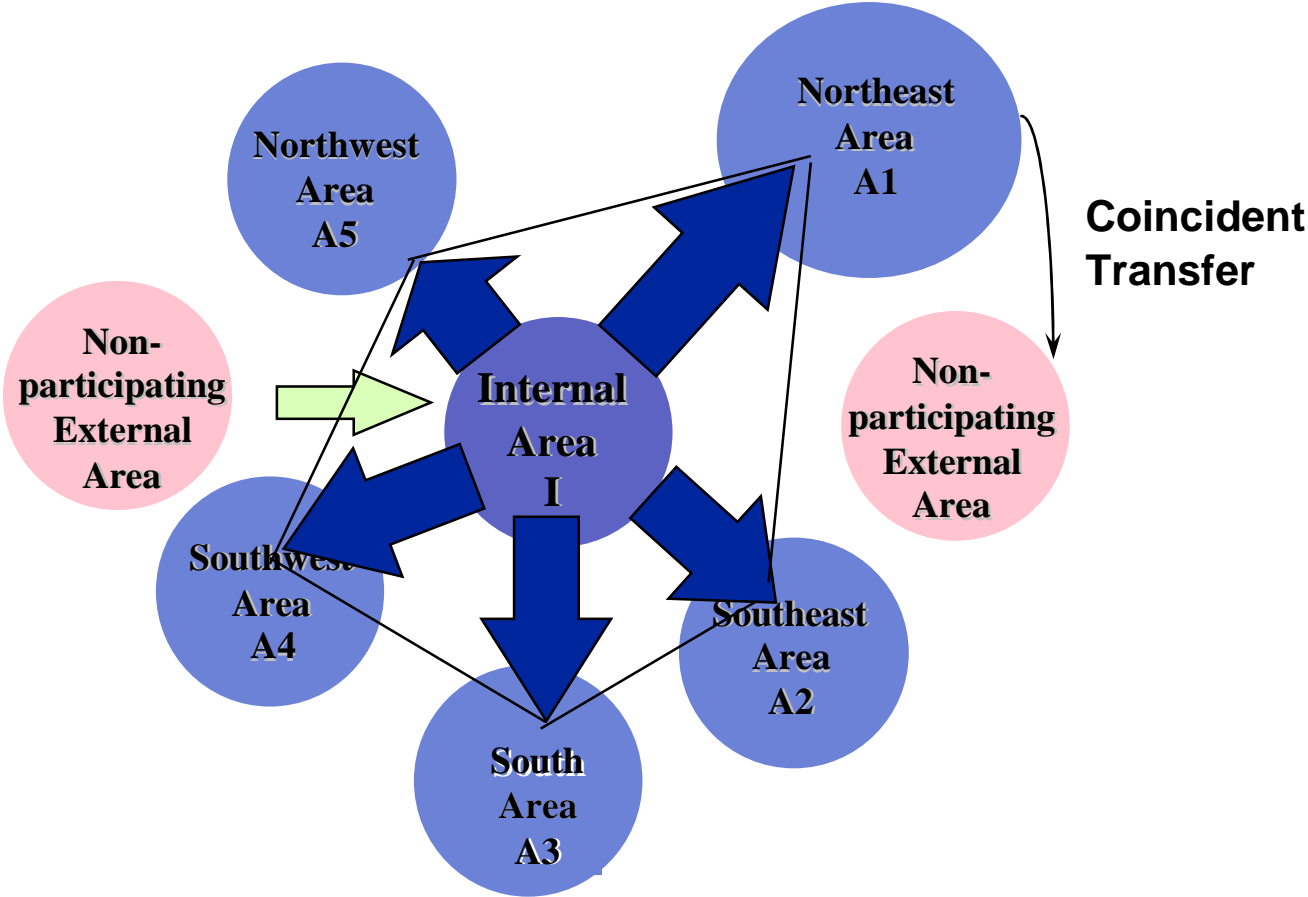
- **TRACE calculates the Maximum Simultaneous or Non-silmultaneous Transfer Capability between any parts of the power system, i.e. blocs, subject to operating and contingency security constraints.**
- **A bloc may include one or more buses, zones, areas.**
- **Uses technologies from ABB and Nexant sponsored by EPRI.**

TRACE Modeling Flexibility

- **AC Power flow**
 - Enables inclusion of voltage constraints
 - Optional DC model using the input AC power flow
- **Any size network**
 - 50,000 buses
 - Over 10,000 contingencies
- **Multiple simultaneous transfers**
 - Multiple areas/zones/buses
 - Bus-to-bus, area-to-bus, etc.
 - 1000's flow-gates/corridors



Simultaneous Transfers and Impact of Coincident Transfers



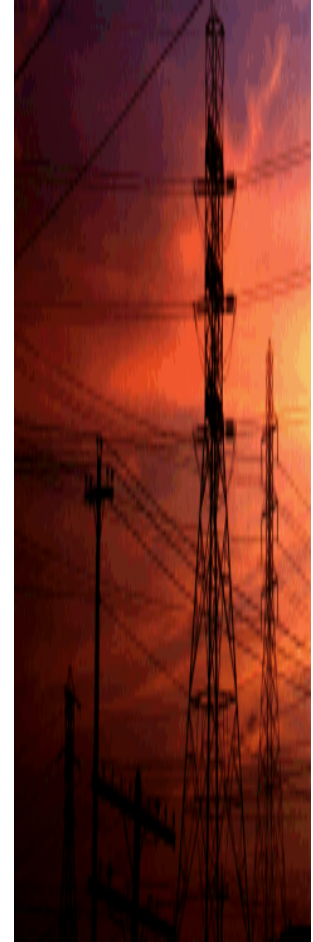
TRACE Engine

- **Maximize transfer between parts of the system, e.g.**
 - Import into a bloc from one or several blocs
 - Export from a bloc to one or several blocs
 - Flow through a corridor/flow-gate

- **Subject to:**
 - Power flow equations
 - Thermal limits
 - Voltage constraints
 - Stability limits (static)
 - Security constraints (contingencies)

Active Power Controls (global)

- **Generator MW output**
 - 5 different generator participation methods
- **Loads**
- **Phase shifter angles**
- **HVDC link flows**



Control: Generator Participation

Method 1 - The MW output of the units in the bloc vary in proportion to user-specified participation factors. No MW limits are enforced on each unit.

Method 2 - Same as method 1, except the participation factors are automatically calculated so that each unit participates in proportion to its initial spare capacity.

Method 3 - Each unit is a control variable subject to its own upper and lower limits.

Method 4 - Applies to internal units and only in an import study. Similar to Method 3, but attempts to de-load the lowest “priority” generator first.

Method 5 - Applies to internal units and only in an export study. Similar to Method 4, but attempts to load the highest “priority” generator first, and so on.

Local controls

- **Active Power**

- Area slack generator control to maintain net interchange
- Generator post contingency automatic MW response, etc.

- **Reactive power**

- Bus voltage control by:
 - Transformer tap
 - Shunt VAr switching
- Generator voltage control within MVar limits (may include SVC and synch capacitor equivalents)

Realistic Constraints

- Branch MVA/Amp limits
- Flow-gate MW flow limits
- Pre- and post-contingency
- Operating procedures
- Voltage and voltage change limits
- Voltage phase angle difference limits
- Reserve requirements (area, unit, etc.)
- Area participation (% or MW)
- Impact of coincident transfers

All Possible Contingencies

- **Single contingencies (N-1)**
- **Complex contingencies:**
 - Combination of outages, inages, bus splits and generator / load MW rescheduling
- **Pre- and post contingency constraints**
- **Operating procedures**

Post-Contingency Operating Procedures

- **Operating procedure can be triggered by post-contingency branch overflow or flowgate overflow**
- **Examples of operating procedures:**
 - Generator outages
 - Branch outages / in-ages
 - Generator MW rescheduling
 - Load rescheduling
- **Multiple operating procedures for complex contingencies**

TRACE Output

- **Various output:**

- Displays (detailed tabulars, bubble diagrams)
- Reports (**Oracle** and detailed file-based output)

- **Extensive results**

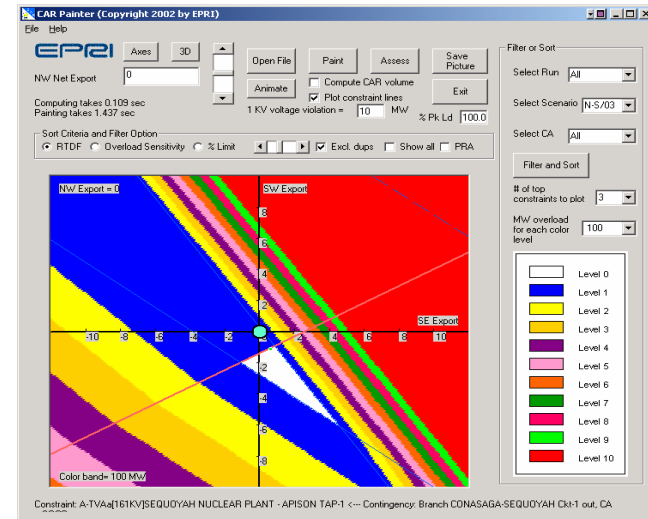
- Power flow
- Limiting contingencies/equipment and binding constraints
- Various transfer capability results
- Useful information on system capabilities:
 - transfers vs. constraints and transfers vs. controls

Multi-tier Limiting Contingencies Evaluation

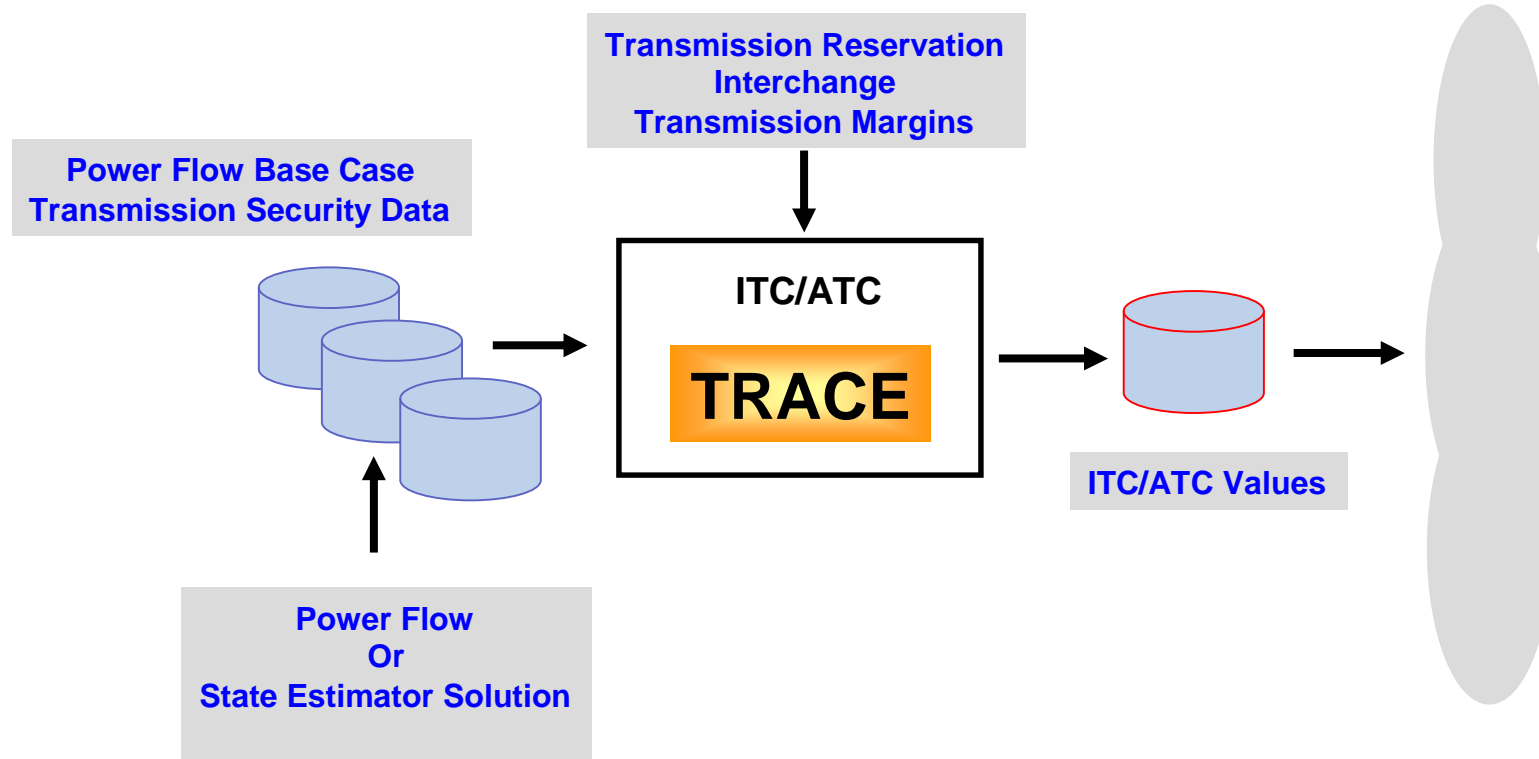
- Identify new limiting contingencies for various transfer levels by deactivating existing limiting contingencies and repeating the TRACE calculations
- Up to 15 tiers – each tier defined by limiting contingency(ies) constraints that are relaxed for calculating the next one
- Useful feature in operational planning study

Open System – Various data interfaces

- **Industry Standard interface**
 - PSS/E
 - IEEE
 - PSADD
- **Oracle database**
- **Interface to any EMS**
- **Output for EPRI CAR program**
- **Import WECC Interfaces using GE Interface data format**
- **Import WECC contingency data**



TRACE interface with existing EMS



Data Engineering

- Import and export of power flow data
- Facilitate creation and modification of base data
 - Setup data
 - Constraint data
 - Contingency data
- Import and export of TRACE input data
- Import contingency data
- Import flowgate/Interface data from GE Interface format
- Import NERC flowgate data
- Perform extensive data validation
- Copy selected input data to create a new set of input data

Summary – TRACE Application

- Calculate flow-based simultaneous or non-simultaneous transfer capability
- Identify:
 - System bottlenecks & limiting contingencies
 - Identify potential voltage problems
- Evaluate:
 - Operating procedures
 - Control strategies for congestion management
- Perform reliability analysis for outage evaluation/approval
- Evaluate security impact of coincident transfers
- Calculate constraint-control sensitivities for limiting contingency and non-limiting contingency constraints.

Summary - User Benefits

- Flexible and powerful tool
 - Any size system
- Timely results at lower cost
- Reliable and repeatable results
- System insight
 - More accurate model
 - Rich analytical capabilities
- Optimal utilization of transmission asset
- Multi-user environment



Software Services

- **Deliver TRACE:**
 - As a stand-alone application
 - Interfaced with operational planning tools
 - Integrated with the EMS
- **Implement custom features**
- **Provide necessary training**
- **Set up TRACE study environment**
- **Provide maintenance and technical support**

Technical Support Services

- **Set up database and validate data**
- **Perform reliability assessment**
- **Identify network bottlenecks (limiting contingencies and facilities, etc.) and voltage problems**
- **Evaluate enhancements**
- **Verify the effectiveness of various corrective measures including operating procedures**
- **Perform simultaneous/non-simultaneous transfer studies using AC or DC models**

Thank You!