Workshop

"Increased Utilisation of the Nordic Power Transmission System”

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Determination of stability limits
- Angle stability -

Magni Þ. Pálsson
SINTEF Energy Research AS
Trondheim
Determination of stability limits
- Angle stability -

Contents

- Definitions and descriptions
- Proposed approach for determination of stability limits
- Methods of analyses
- Criteria
- Example (The Hasle-corridor)
Definitions and description

- Power system stability has to do with the ability of a power system to maintain its steady state balance during normal operation and to return to an acceptable steady state situation after being exposed to disturbance(s).

- Steady state stability has to do with the analysis of the electromechanical oscillations of the system for a given state of operation (small-signal stability analysis, damping, etc.)

- Transient stability is defined as the ability of the power system and the individual generators to maintain synchronism after an operational disturbance.

The system is within the stability limit when, after some given fault situations, it is able to return to an acceptable steady state situation.
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**Steady state stability:**

An example illustrating power oscillations between areas.

*Acceptable damping and a stable system*
Steady state stability:

An example illustrating power oscillations between areas at a weakened grid.

Undamped power oscillations – unstable system
Transient stability:

An example illustrating transient instability after a fault.

Observation of relative machine angles identifies lack of synchronising torque
Proposed approach for determination of stability limits

Practical definition:

*The system is within the stability limit when, after some given fault situations, it is able to return to an acceptable steady state situation.*

Key questions:

- What are the *dimensioning fault situations*?
- What are the characteristics of an *acceptable steady state situation*?
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**Approach for determination of stability limits – Procedures, definitions, criteria and choices**

- Procedure for loading up the transmission corridor (i.e. what generators/loads are to be regulated to influence the load flow).
- Critical contingencies to be evaluated.
- Available (and applicable) system protection.

**Criteria:**
- What is an *acceptable damping*?
- What is a *dimensioning fault sequence for transient stability*?

- Clear and precise presentation of results, providing simplified interpretation of the analyses.
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Ordinate procedure

- Steady state analysis:
  - Purpose: To find a steady state load limit as a starting point for the stability analysis.
  - Result: Steady state load limit and load flow files representing different loading of the corridor.

- Dynamic analysis:
  - Determines acceptable load flow limit with respect to:
    - Damping
    - Transient stability
    - (Voltage stability)

Choose corridor:
Get the appropriate load flow case (from EMS or PSS/E)

Stationary contingency analysis:
EMS or TPLAN

Load-flow
Dynamic data

Dynamic analysis:
PSS/E and/or PacDyn

Presentation of results:
Stability limits
Stability analysis

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Load-flow
Dynamic data
List of contingencies

Dynamic analysis:

PSS/E: Transient analysis
PSS/E - PSSPLT: "Prony" analysis (Damping)
PacDyn: Damping

Presentation of results:

Reduce loading of corridor
Stability OK with resp. to criteria?
Include available system protection

Stability limit obtained
Tools and methods for analyses

Steady state stability:

- PacDyn:
  - Modal analysis (eigenvalues and vectors, "modeshapes")
  - Identification of critical eigenvalues points out relative damping.

- PSS/E:
  - Analysis of simulation results by applying "Prony" methods points out critical modes and their "eigenvalues"
Relative damping:

- Determined from the most critical eigenvalue (lowest damping)
- Relative damping is the ratio between the eigenvalue’s real part and absolute value
- Can be estimated from power oscillation trajectories following transients.
- Can also be analysed by applying the ”Prony”-method in PSSPLT (PSS/E).
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PSSPLT
"Prony" analysis

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ORDER: 50
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Tools and methods for analyses

Transient stability:

- PSS/E: Simulation of critical fault sequences (three-phase symmetrical short-circuit followed by a fault clearance and tripping of faulted line or (another) component).
- Purpose: Find the critical clearing time (CCT)
- CCT used as a criteria for setting of load limit
Chosen criteria

- Steady state stability (damping):
  - Relative damping of the critical system mode > 3%

- Transient stability:
  - Critical clearing time for dimensioning fault > 100 – 200 msec.
Example: The Hasle-corridor

- The example illustrates the application of the proposed procedure for determining the stability limits.

- **Initial conditions**: Heavy-load situation with 2000 MW export through the Hasle-corridor (i.e. from Norway to Sweden).

- **Goal**: To find limits of steady state as well as transient stability by applying different choices of system protection.