

Метод противоаварийного управления установками распределенной генерации

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Emergency control method for distributed generation plants

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In the near future, large-scale implementation of distributed generation (DG) plants in the immediate vicinity of electricity consumers is planned; while some of these installations are expected to be implemented on the basis of renewable energy resources. In connection with the spread of DG technologies, the tasks of emergency control, traditionally solved in large power systems and power connections, become relevant for distribution networks and power supply systems.

The article presents the results of research aimed at developing emergency control (EC) methods in power supply systems equipped with distributed generation plants. The main goals of EC consisted in providing static aperiodic stability of post-emergency regimes and high quality of dynamic transitions during unloading of DG generators. Control actions were formed by changing the vector of adjustable parameters along a path corresponding to the shortest distance to the hypersurface of the limiting regimes. The quality of the dynamic processes in the implementation of control actions was provided on the basis of a coordinated setting of automatic excitation regulator and automatic rotor speed regulator of the generators, as well as using prognostic algorithms.

On the basis of computer simulation, it is shown that the effective input of the post-emergency mode into the stability region can be performed on the basis of the limit-mode equations using the start algorithm that ensures the mode output to the near-boundary of the stability region. The use of algorithms for coordinated adjustment of regulators and prognostic algorithms makes it possible to form a qualitative dynamic transition when performing the unloading of distributed generation.

Keywords: power supply systems; distributed generation plants; emergency control.

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[1; 2]. ()

[3]. ()

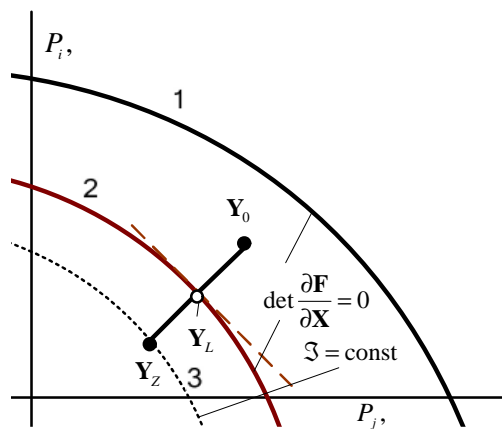
« »

1, P_i, P_j

[3]. 1

2

3 —



.1.

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial X}$ —

(), —

Y_Z :

$Y_Z = Y_0 + DY = Y_0 + t\Delta Y$;

DY —

Y ; ΔY —

; t —

ΔY ΔY .

()

() .

() .

DY —

DY —

[3].

()

Y —

:

$S_{\min} = \min(DY^T M^2 DY)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (1)

:

$F(X, Y_0 + DY) = 0$, (2)

Y_0 — m -

() ; — ℓ

; F — ℓ -

() ; $DY = [dy_1 \ dy_2 \ \dots \ dy_n]^T$ —

Y_0 , « -

$\det \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} = 0$; $M = \text{diag} \mu_i$; μ_i

(-

[3])

$$L(X, Y_0 + DY, \Lambda) = (DY^T M^2 DY)^{\frac{1}{2}} + F^T(X, Y_0 + DY)\Lambda,$$

Λ —

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial DY} = M^2 DY (DY^T M^2 DY)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial DY} \right)^T \Lambda = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \right)^T \boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \mathbf{0}, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{\Lambda}} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}_0 + D\mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{0}.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1. \quad & \mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{Y}_0, \quad \boldsymbol{\Lambda} = [0 \dots 0]^T, D\mathbf{Y} = [0 \dots 0]^T. \\ 2. \quad & \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \quad D\mathbf{Y} \quad \mathbf{0}. \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} & \mathbf{F} \left(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}_0 - \mathbf{M}^{-2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial D\mathbf{Y}} \right)^T \mathbf{R} \right) = \mathbf{0}. \\ & \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \right)^T \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{0}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \right)^T \boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \mathbf{0} \quad (6) \quad D\mathbf{Y}$$

$$\det \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \right)^T = 0. \quad \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial D\mathbf{Y}} \right)^T = \mathbf{E}.$$

$$L_F \cdot \mathbf{Y}_0 \quad \left\langle \begin{aligned} f_{2i-1}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) &= P_{i0} + dP_i - P_{ci}(U'_1, U''_1, \dots, U'_p, U''_p) = 0; \\ f_{2i}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) &= Q_{i0} + dQ_i - Q_{ci}(U'_1, U''_1, \dots, U'_p, U''_p) = 0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (8)$$

$P_{i0}, Q_{i0} —$
 $; U'_i, U''_i —$
 $; dP_i, dQ_i —$
 $D\mathbf{Y}; p —$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial D\mathbf{Y}} = \mathbf{M}^2 D\mathbf{Y} + \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial D\mathbf{Y}} \right)^T \boldsymbol{\Lambda} (D\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}^2 D\mathbf{Y})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{0}; \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \right)^T \boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \mathbf{0}; \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial D\mathbf{Y}} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}_0 + D\mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{0}.$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathfrak{S}_{\min} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} = (D\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}^2 D\mathbf{Y})^{\frac{1}{2}} \boldsymbol{\Lambda},$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial D\mathbf{Y}} = \mathbf{M}^2 D\mathbf{Y} + \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial D\mathbf{Y}} \right)^T \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{0}; \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \right)^T \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{0}; \quad (5)$$

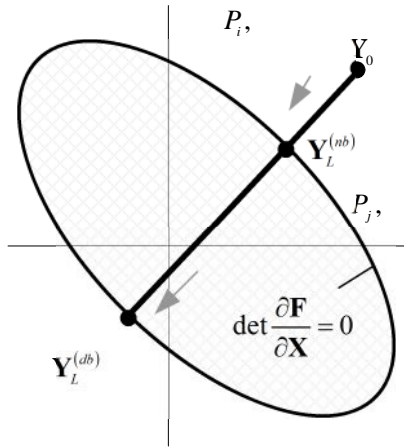
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial D\mathbf{Y}} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}_0 + D\mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{0} \quad (1)$$

$$D\mathbf{Y} = -\mathbf{M}^{-2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial D\mathbf{Y}} \right)^T \mathbf{R} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{R}} = -\mathbf{M}^{-2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial D\mathbf{Y}} \right)^T; \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial \mathbf{R}} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \right)^T.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{R}} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial \mathbf{R}} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \mathbf{X} \\ \Delta \mathbf{R} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{F} \\ \mathbf{V} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

[6]: $\mathbf{Y}_L^{(db)}$. 2;



[3; 6].

.2.

$$\mathbf{X}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{X}^{(k)} - \lambda^{(k)} \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{X}^{(k)}) \right]^{-1} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}^{(k)}), \quad (10)$$

$\lambda^{(k)}$ —

$$\lambda^k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{B_k}, & B_k > 1; \\ 1, & B_k \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$B_k = \frac{1}{2 \max |\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}^{(k)})|} \max \left| \sum_{(i)} \sum_{(j)} \frac{\partial^2 f_i(\mathbf{X}^{(k)})}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \Delta x_j^{(k)} \Delta x_i^{(k)} \right|.$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{X}, \quad \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}), \quad k-$$

« »

[6],

$$\mathbf{X} = \Phi(\mathbf{Y}),$$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}).$$

\mathbf{X}

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_0 + \Delta \mathbf{X}_1(\Delta \mathbf{F}) + \Delta \mathbf{X}_2(\Delta \mathbf{F}^2) + \dots + \Delta \mathbf{X}_k(\Delta \mathbf{F}^k) + \dots,$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{X}_k(\Delta \mathbf{F}^r) —$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}) - \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}_0) \quad (11)$$

$r.$

\mathbf{X}_p

$$\Delta \mathbf{F} = -\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}_0).$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{X}_p$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{X}_1^{(k)} = - \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{X}^{(k)}) \right]^{-1} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}^{(k)});$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{X}_2^{(k)} = \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{X}^{(k)}) \right]^{-1} \mathbf{B}_2^{(k)};$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{X}_3^{(k)} = \left[\frac{d\mathbf{F}}{d\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{X}^{(k)}) \right]^{-1} \mathbf{B}_3^{(k)}, \dots$$

$k —$

$\Delta \mathbf{X}_r^{(k)} — r-$

$r = 1 \dots 3 \dots$

$$\mathbf{B}_r^{(k)} = [b_{r1}^{(k)} \quad b_{r2}^{(k)} \quad \dots \quad b_{ri}^{(k)} \quad \dots \quad b_{rm}^{(k)}]^T,$$

$$b_{2i}^{(k)} = [\Delta \mathbf{X}_1^{(k)}]^T \Gamma_i^{(k)} \Delta \mathbf{X}_1^{(k)}; \quad b_{3i}^{(k)} = [\Delta \mathbf{X}_1^{(k)}]^T \Gamma_i^{(k)} \Delta \mathbf{X}_2^{(k)},$$

$$b_{i}^{(k)} = f_i(\mathbf{X}^{(k)}),$$

$\mathbf{X}^{(k)}$.

$\Delta \mathbf{F}.$

\mathbf{X}

$$\mathbf{X}^{(k)} = \mathbf{X}_0 + \sum_r \Delta \mathbf{X}_r$$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}_p) = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}^*) = (1 - \alpha) \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}_0), \quad \alpha < 1.$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}^*) - \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}_0) = -\alpha \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}_0)$$

(11)

α^r , r

$$\mathbf{X}^* = \mathbf{X}_0 + \sum_r \alpha^r \Delta \mathbf{X}_r .$$

1-3. (7)

. 4.

α

\mathbf{X}^* ,

\mathbf{X}_p

\mathbf{X}_L ,

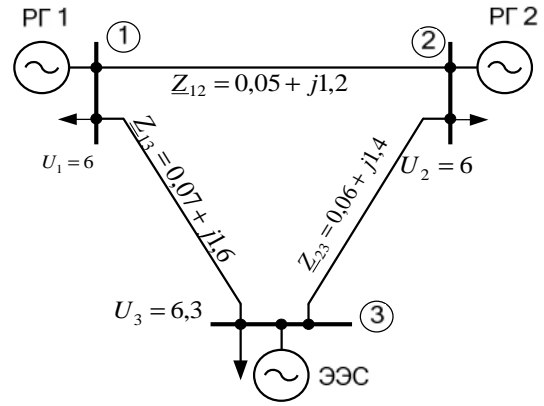
\mathbf{X}_L ,

α

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\beta \frac{\|\Delta \mathbf{X}_1^{(k)}\|}{\|\Delta \mathbf{X}_p^{(k)}\|}},$$

$0 < \beta < 1$ —

$$\|\Delta \mathbf{X}_1^{(k)}\| = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n [\Delta \mathbf{X}_{1i}^{(k)}]^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} ; \|\Delta \mathbf{X}_p^{(k)}\| = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n [\Delta \mathbf{X}_{pi}^{(k)}]^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



. 3.

MATLAB

[9; 10];
[11-14]
[15-19]

[20].

$$\mathbf{X}^{(k)} = \mathbf{X}^{(k-1)} + \sum_{r=1}^p \frac{1}{r!} \alpha^r \Delta \mathbf{X}_r^{(k)}$$

. 5.

[7]:

$$\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{F}^T(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}_0) \cdot \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}_0)$$

\mathbf{X}

(7)

$\mathbf{Y}_L^{(nb)}$

« »

(7)

24

3.

(1 2) ,

6

15
(3).

[8],

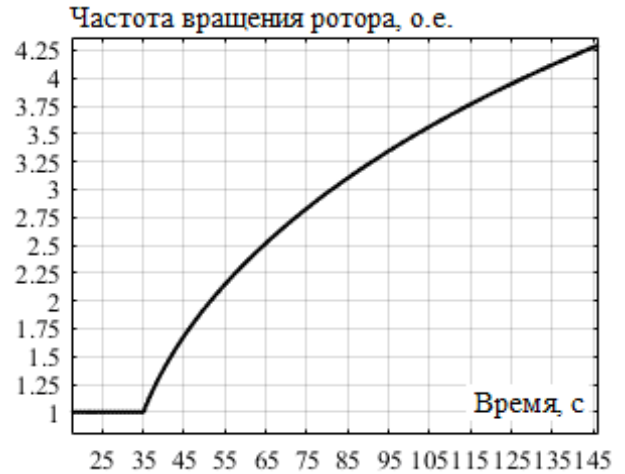
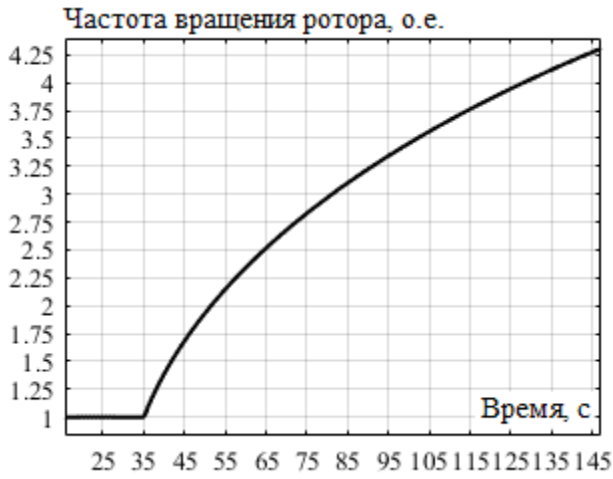
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. 6-8.



. 4.

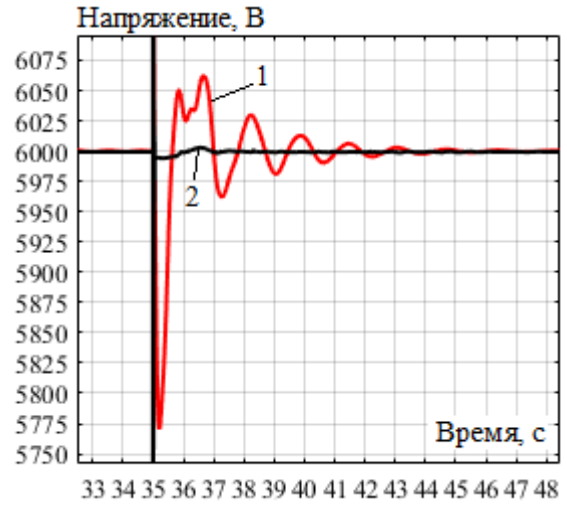
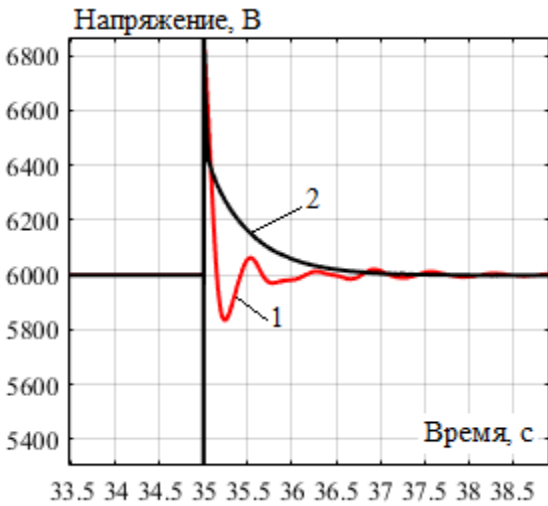
$$(7): \mathbf{Y}_0 = [15 \ 15]^T ; \mathbf{Y}_L = [14,2 \ 14,2]^T ; \mathbf{Y}_Z = [6 \ 6]^T$$



.5.

: — 1; — 2

1-3



.6.

1 — ; 2 —

1-3: ; — 1; — 2



.7.

1 — ; 2 —

1-3: ; — 1; — 2



8. 1 — ; 2 — ; — 1; — 2

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