

Allocation of Power Transformer SSLA

Revenue Metering Standing Committee

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Introduction

As per Market Manual 3.5: Site-Specific Loss Adjustments coefficients can be calculated using one of the two methods:

Method 1 – Volt and Amp Squared Coefficients (A, B) - $P_{\text{loss}} = A(V^2R+V^2Y+V^2B) + B(I^2R+I^2Y+I^2B)$

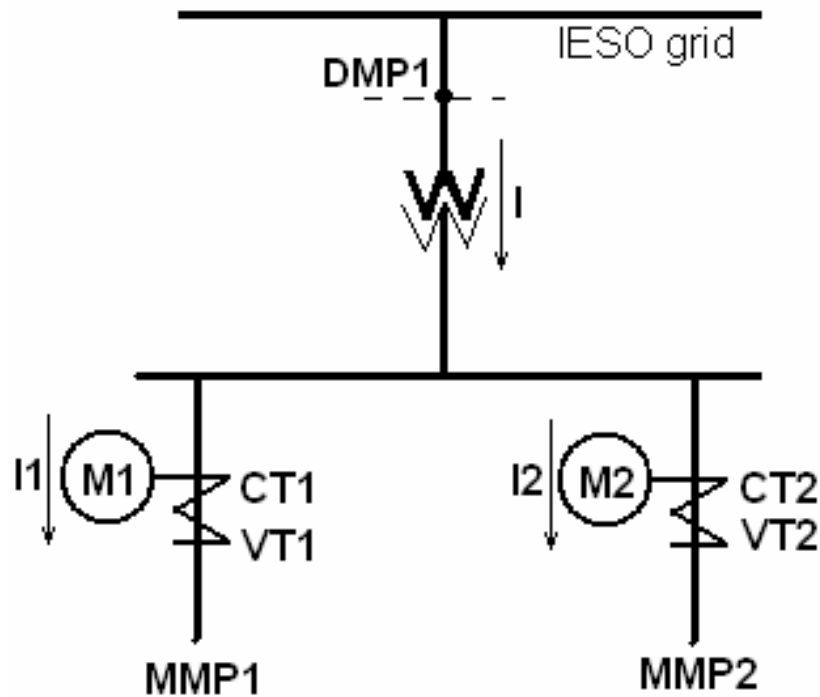
Method 2 – kVA Coefficients (k_1, K_2, K_3) - $P_{\text{loss}} = K_1S_{\text{total}}^2 + K_2S_{\text{total}} + K_3$

As per Market Manual 3.7: Totalization Table Registration section 2.3.3: Apportioning Transformation Losses, when an agreement is reached between all MMPs, the MSPs must submit this apportioning in the “Totalization Table Form” as follows:

Method 1 – the A coefficient must be multiplied by the ratio (ex: 3/10), while the B coefficient must be multiplied by the inverse ratio, 10/3;

Method 2 - K1 coefficient must be multiplied by the inverse ratio, 10/3, while K3 coefficient must be multiplied by the ratio, 3/10; K2 coefficient remains unchanged.

Allocation of Tx SSLA calculated with method 1 (A B coefficients)
case1 - No Bus Meter



Note:

a1, b1 are calculated using CT1, VT1 ratios
a2, b2 are calculated using CT2, VT2 ratios

Assumption

$$a_1' = \frac{3}{10} \times a_1 \quad b_1' = \frac{10}{3} \times b_1 \quad a_1 = \frac{P_{noload}}{3} \div \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat1}} \right)^2 \quad b_1 = \frac{P_{load}}{3} \div \left(\frac{I}{CT_{rat1}} \right)^2$$

$$a_2' = \frac{7}{10} \times a_2 \quad b_2' = \frac{10}{7} \times b_2 \quad a_2 = \frac{P_{noload}}{3} \div \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 \quad b_2 = \frac{P_{load}}{3} \div \left(\frac{I}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2$$

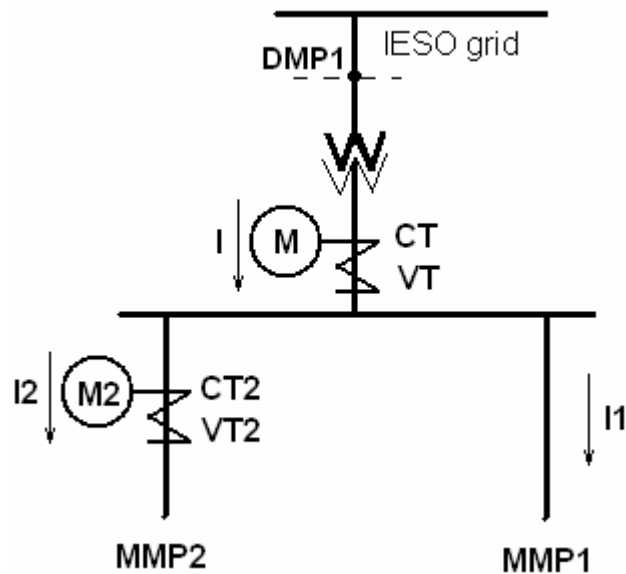
Allocation of Tx SSLA calculated with method 1 (A B coefficients) case1 - No Bus Meter

Verification

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{load1} &= 3 \times b_1' \times \left(\frac{I_1}{CT_{rat1}} \right)^2 = 3 \times \frac{10}{3} \times b_1 \times \left(\frac{\frac{3}{10} \times I}{CT_{rat1}} \right)^2 & P_{load2} &= 3 \times b_2' \times \left(\frac{I_2}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2 = 3 \times \frac{10}{7} \times b_2 \times \left(\frac{\frac{7}{10} \times I}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2 \\
 P_{load} &= P_{load1} + P_{load2} = 3 \times \left[b_1 \times \frac{I^2}{CT_{rat1}^2} \times \frac{3}{10} + b_2 \times \frac{I^2}{CT_{rat2}^2} \times \frac{7}{10} \right] = 3 \times I^2 \times \left[\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{b_1}{CT_{rat1}^2} + \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{b_2}{CT_{rat2}^2} \right] = \\
 &= 3 \times I^2 \times \left[\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{CT_{rat1}^2} \times \left(\frac{P_{load}}{3} \times \frac{CT_{rat1}^2}{I^2} \right) + \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{1}{CT_{rat2}^2} \times \left(\frac{P_{load}}{3} \times \frac{CT_{rat2}^2}{I^2} \right) \right] = 3 \times I^2 \times \left[\frac{3+7}{10} \times \left(\frac{P_{load}}{3 \times I^2} \right) \right] = P_{load}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{noload1} &= 3 \times a_1' \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat1}} \right)^2 = 3 \times \frac{3}{10} \times a_1 \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat1}} \right)^2 & P_{noload2} &= 3 \times a_2' \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 = 3 \times \frac{7}{10} \times a_2 \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 \\
 P_{noload} &= P_{noload1} + P_{noload2} = 3 \times \left(\frac{3}{10} \times a_1 \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat1}} \right)^2 + \frac{7}{10} \times a_2 \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 \right) = \\
 &= 3 \times \left(\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{\frac{P_{noload}}{3}}{\left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat1}} \right)^2} \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat1}} \right)^2 + \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{\frac{P_{noload}}{3}}{\left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2} \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 \right) = 3 \times \frac{P_{noload}}{3} \times \left(\frac{3+7}{10} \right) = P_{noload}
 \end{aligned}$$

Allocation of Tx SSLA calculated with method 1 (A B coefficients)
case2 - Bus Meter



Note:

a, b are calculated using CT, VT ratios

a₂, b₂ are calculated using CT₂, VT₂ ratios

Assumption

$$\begin{aligned}
 a & \quad b & a &= \frac{P_{noload}}{3} \div \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat}} \right)^2 & b &= \frac{P_{load}}{3} \div \left(\frac{I}{CT_{rat}} \right)^2 \\
 a_2' &= \frac{3}{10} \times a_2 & b_2' &= \frac{10}{3} \times b_2 & a_2 &= \frac{P_{noload}}{3} \div \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 & b_2 &= \frac{P_{load}}{3} \div \left(\frac{I}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Allocation of Tx SSLA calculated with method 1 (A B coefficients) case2 - Bus Meter

Verification

$$P_{load} = 3 \times b \times \left(\frac{I}{CT_{rat}} \right)^2 \quad P_{load2} = 3 \times b_2' \times \left(\frac{I_2}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2 = 3 \times \frac{10}{3} \times b_2 \times \left(\frac{\frac{3}{10} \times I}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2$$

$$P_{load1} = P_{load} - P_{load2} = 3 \times b \times \left(\frac{I}{CT_{rat}} \right)^2 - 3 \times \frac{10}{3} \times b_2 \times \left(\frac{\frac{3}{10} \times I}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2 =$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{P_{load}}{\left(\frac{I}{CT_{rat}} \right)^2} \times \left(\frac{I}{CT_{rat}} \right)^2 - 3 \times \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{P_{load}}{\left(\frac{I}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2} \times \left(\frac{\frac{3}{10} \times I}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2 = P_{load} - \frac{3}{10} \times P_{load} = \frac{7}{10} \times P_{load}$$

$$P_{noload} = 3 \times a \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat}} \right)^2 \quad P_{noload2} = 3 \times a_2' \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 = 3 \times \frac{3}{10} \times a_2 \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2$$

$$P_{noload1} = P_{noload} - P_{noload2} = 3 \times a \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat}} \right)^2 - 3 \times \frac{3}{10} \times a_2 \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 =$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{P_{noload}}{\left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat}} \right)^2} \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat}} \right)^2 - 3 \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{P_{noload}}{\left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2} \times \left(\frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 = P_{noload} - \frac{3}{10} \times P_{noload} = \frac{7}{10} \times P_{noload}$$

Allocation of Tx SSLA calculated with method 2 (k_1, k_2, k_3 coefficients)

Note:

k_1, k_2, k_3 are not dependent on the CT, VT ratio of Metering Installation

Assumption

$$MMP_1 \quad S_1 = \frac{1}{4} \times S \quad k_1' = \frac{4}{1} \times k_1, \quad k_2' = k_2, \quad k_3' = \frac{1}{4} \times k_3$$

$$MMP_2 \quad S_2 = \frac{3}{4} \times S \quad k_1'' = \frac{4}{3} \times k_1, \quad k_2'' = k_2, \quad k_3'' = \frac{3}{4} \times k_3$$

Verification

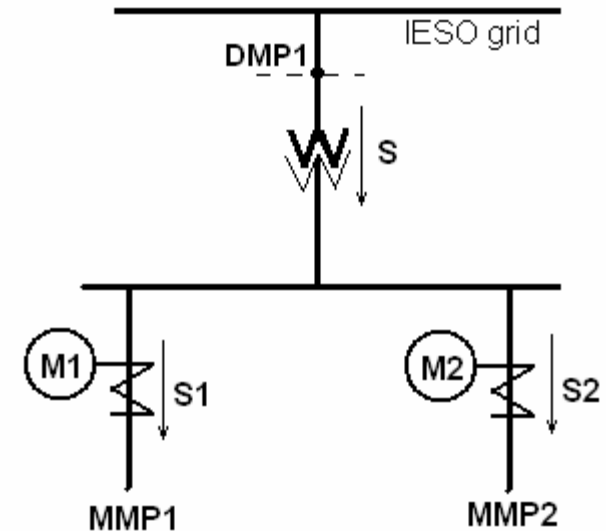
$$Losses_{MMP1} = k_1' \times S_1^2 + k_2' \times S_1 + k_3'$$

$$Losses_{MMP2} = k_1'' \times S_2^2 + k_2'' \times S_2 + k_3''$$

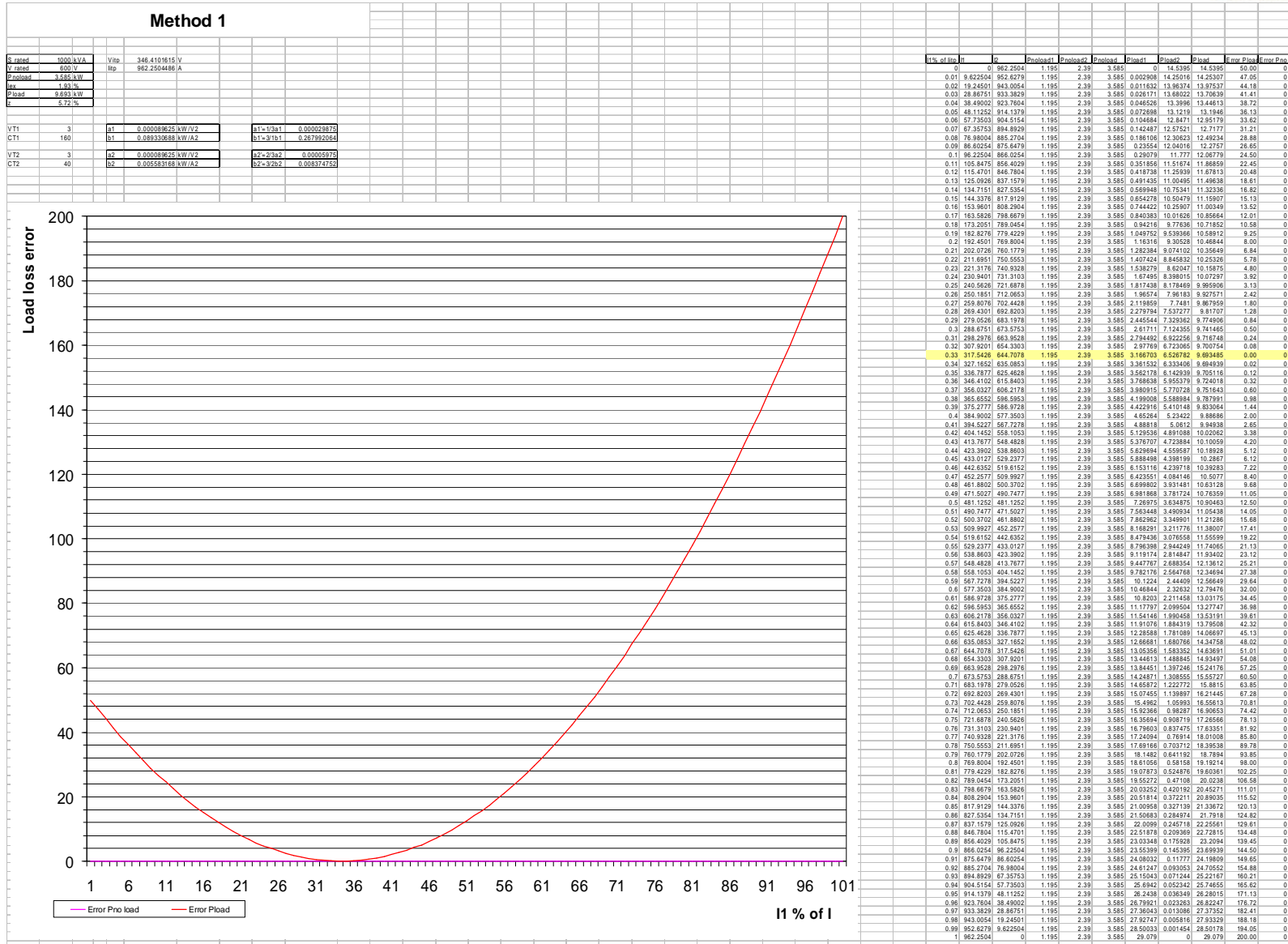
$$Losses_{MMP1} + Losses_{MMP2} = k_1' \times S_1^2 + k_2' \times S_1 + k_3' + k_1'' \times S_2^2 + k_2'' \times S_2 + k_3'' =$$

$$= \frac{4}{1} \times k_1 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \times S \right)^2 + k_2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \times S \right) + \frac{1}{4} \times k_3 + \frac{4}{3} \times k_1 \times \left(\frac{3}{4} \times S \right)^2 + k_2 \times \frac{3}{4} \times S + \frac{3}{4} \times k_3 =$$

$$= k_1 \times S^2 \times \left(\frac{1+3}{4} \right) + k_2 \times S \times \left(\frac{1+3}{4} \right) + k_3 \times \left(\frac{1+3}{4} \right) = k_1 \times S^2 + k_2 \times S + k_3 = Losses Total$$

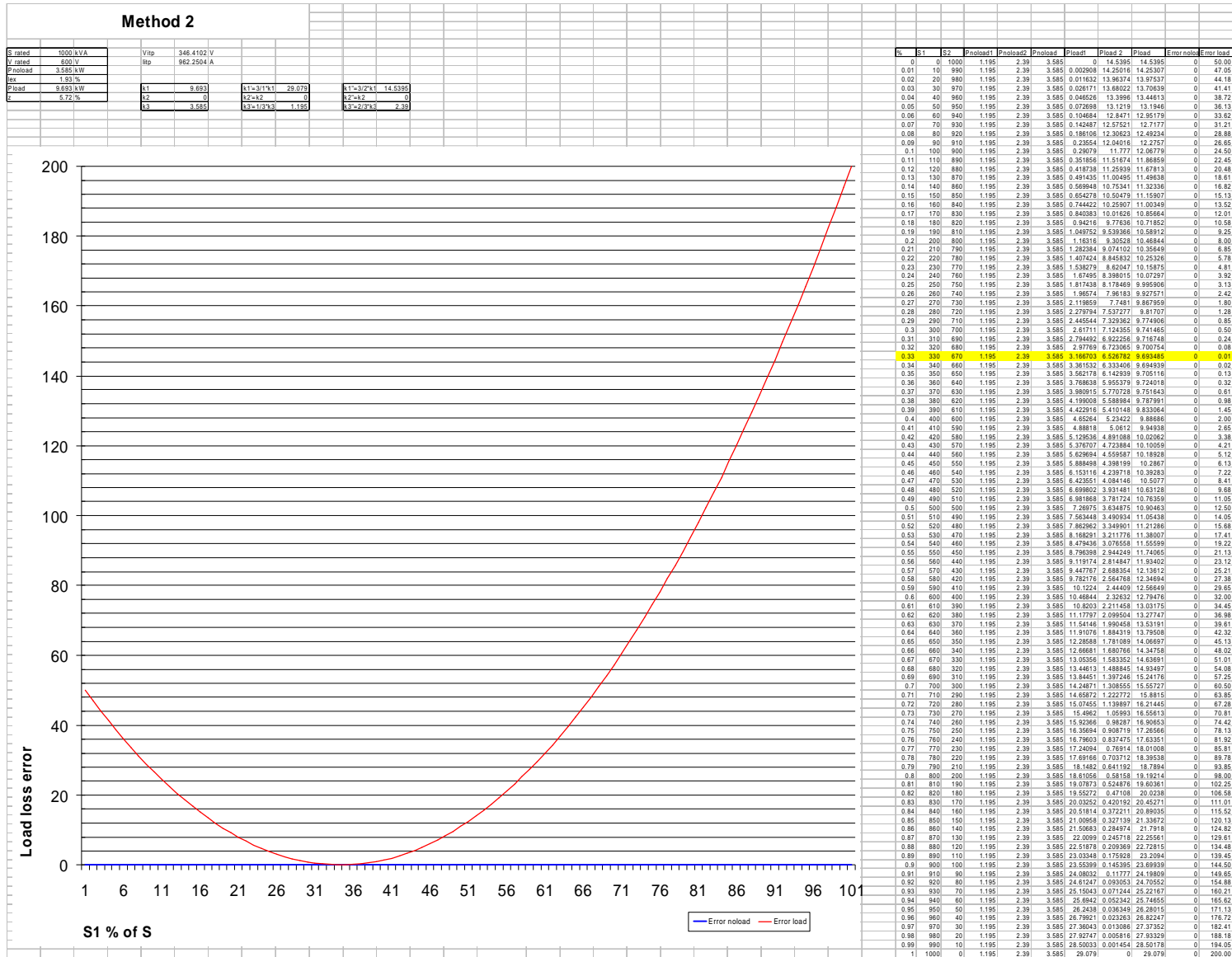


Tx Losses Error as a function of Load Allocation -SSLA method 1 (A B coefficients)



Tx Losses Error as a function of Load Allocation

-SSLA method 2 (k1, k2, k3 coefficients)



Conclusions

The total No_Load Loss is correct regardless the load distribution between MMPs. (the No_Load Loss Error = 0)

The total Load Loss is correctly calculated only when the load distribution match the ratio agreed between MMPs. (otherwise the Load Loss Error > 0)

When a bus meter exists the total Load Loss is correct regardless the load distribution, the MMPs would be charged based on the ratio agreed.

If the apportion could be recalculated on each time interval (MMPs loads ratio) the total Load Loss will be correct all the time. The actual MVSTAR cannot use a Dynamic Load Allocation, A, B, k_1 , k_2 , k_3 being fix factors.