

OPENDSS

Open Distribution System Simulator

INTRODUÇÃO

- 1. Software livre desenvolvido em 1997 pela EPRI
(*Electric Power Research Institute*)**
- 2. Ferramenta de modelagem e simulação:
redes, circuitos de distribuição e seus componentes**
- 3. Propósito original: interconexão de GDs**

INTRODUÇÃO

Características:

Fluxo de potência harmônico

Análises em regime

Soluções fasoriais

(não resolve transientes eletromagnéticos)

Resolve redes radiais e malhadas

INTRODUÇÃO

Modos de solução

Snapshot

Diária

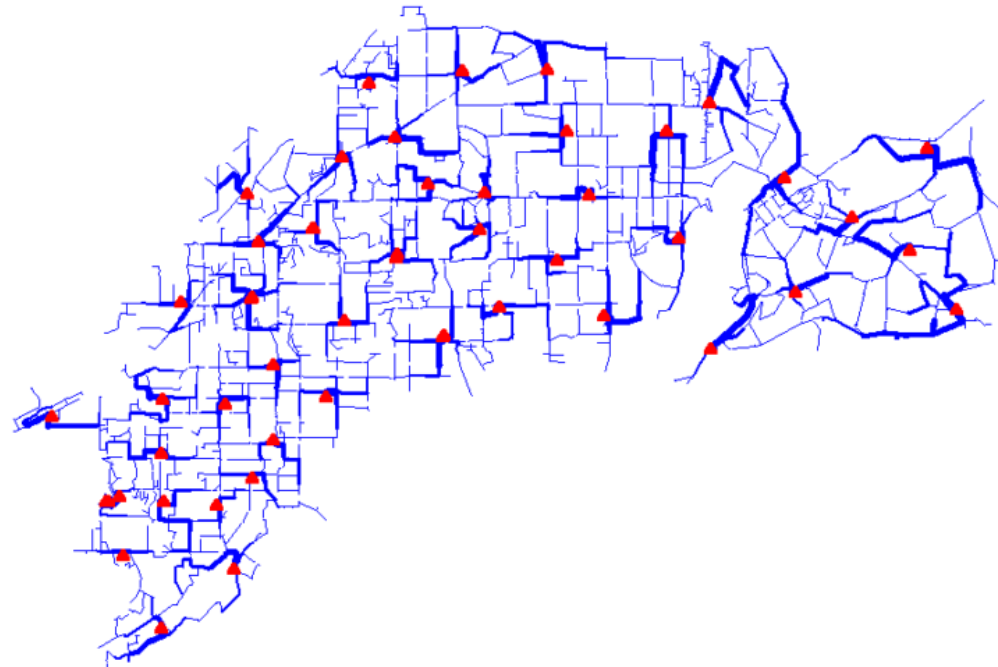
Anual

Estudos de curto circuito

Harmônicos

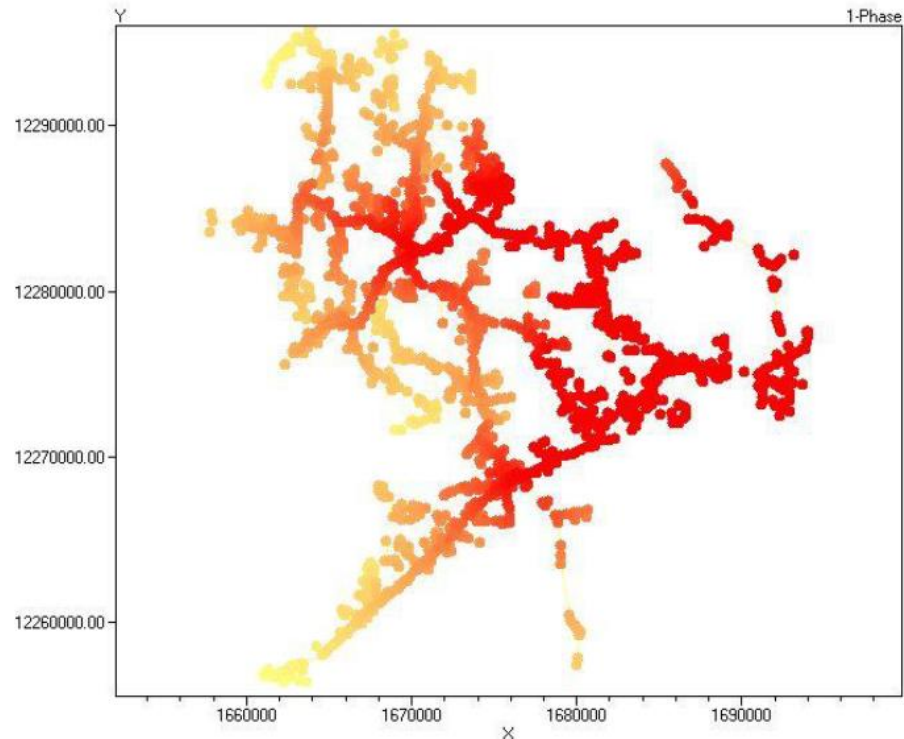
INTRODUÇÃO

Visualização do fluxo de potência

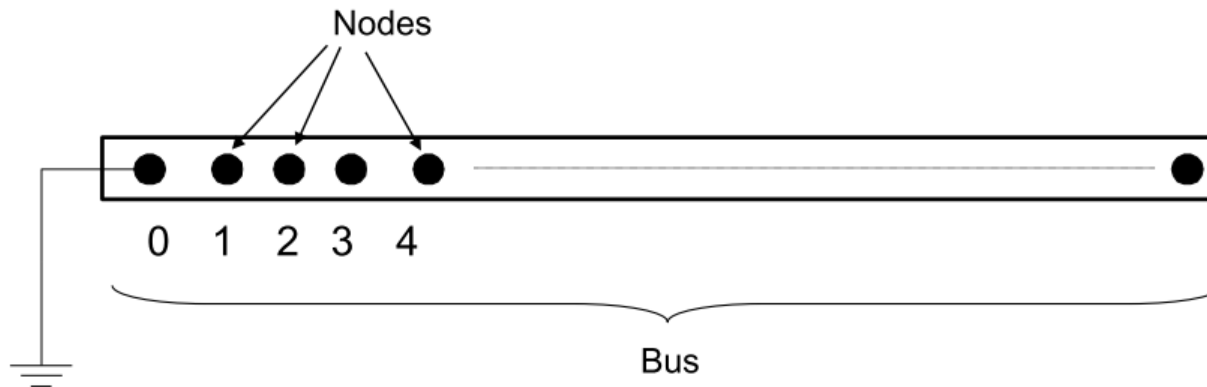


INTRODUÇÃO

Magnitudes de correntes de curto circuito:



MODELAGEM



Referring to Buses and Nodes (A Bus has 1 or more Nodes)

Bus1=BusName.1.2.3.0

(This is the default for a 3-phase circuit element)

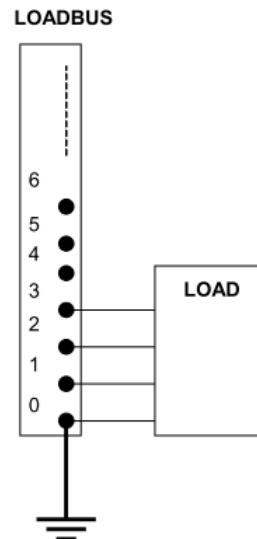
Shorthand notation for taking the default

Bus1=BusName

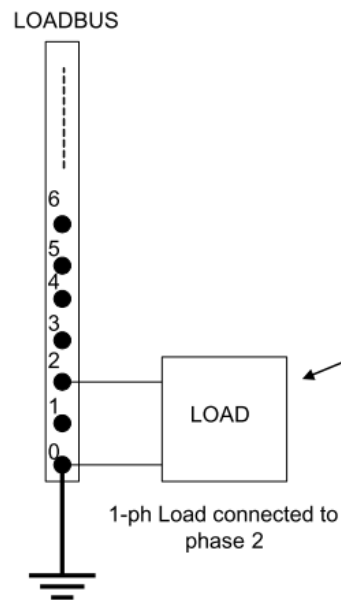
Note: Sometimes this can bite you (e.g. – Transformers, or capacitors with ungrounded neutrals)

MODELAGEM

- Shorthand (implicit)
 - **New Load.LOAD1 Bus1=LOADBUS**
 - Assumes standard 3-phase connection by default



MODELAGEM



1-Phase Load Example

- Explicit

- **New Load.LOAD1 Bus1=LOADBUS.1.2.3.0**

- Explicitly defines which node

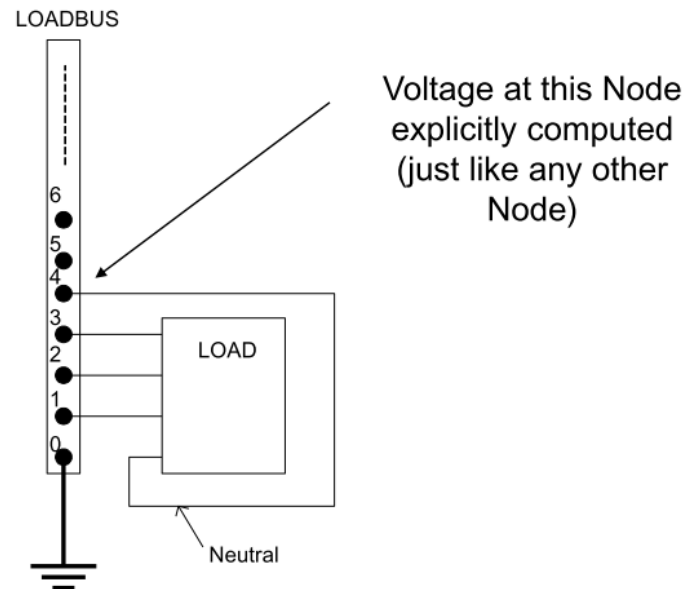
- **New Load.1-PHASELOAD Phases=1 Bus1=LOADBUS.2.0**

- Connects 1-phase load to Node 2 and ground

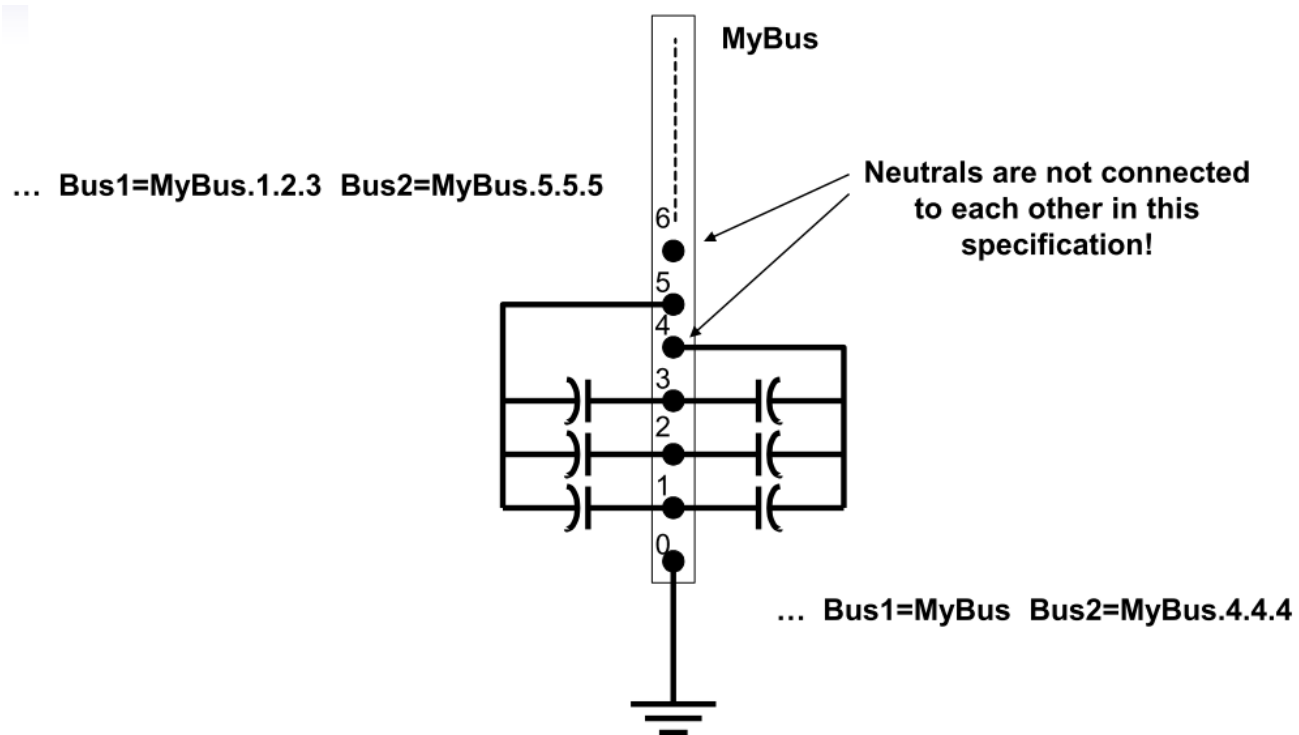
MODELAGEM

Ungrounded-Wye Specification

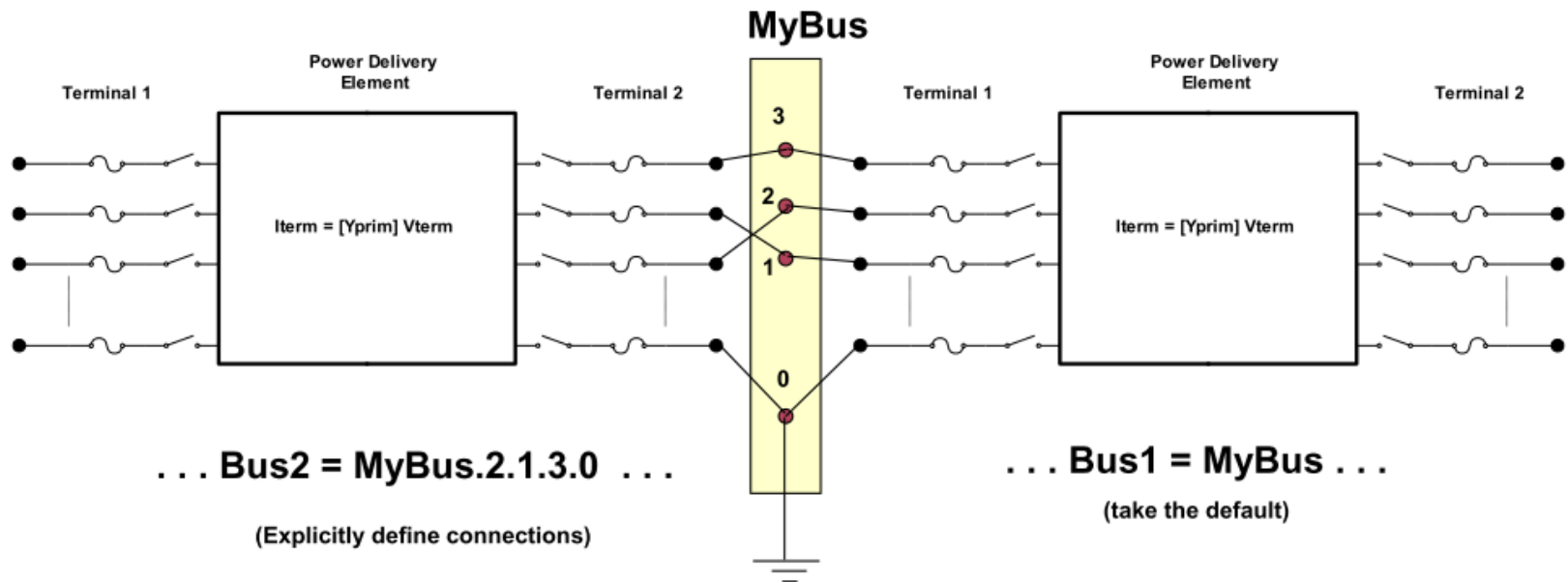
- Bus1=LOADBUS.1.2.3.4 (or some other unused Node number)



MODELAGEM




MODELAGEM



COMANDOS

- *Command* `parm1, parm2 parm3 parm 4`
- Parameters may be positional or named (tagged).
- If named, an "=" sign is expected.
 - **Name=value** (*this is the named form*)
 - **Value** (*value alone in positional form*)
- *For example, the following two commands are equivalent:*
 - `New Object="Line.First Line" Bus1=b1240 Bus2=32 LineCode=336ACSR, ...`
 - `New "Line.First Line", b1240 32 336ACSR, ...`



Comma or white space

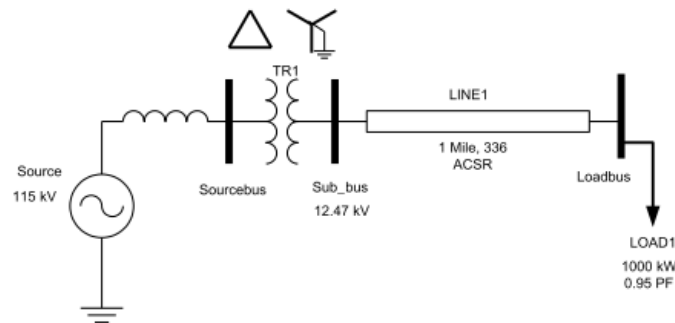
INSTALAÇÃO

Criar pasta no Disco Local

Executar instalador

Instalar na pasta do disco local

EXEMPLO



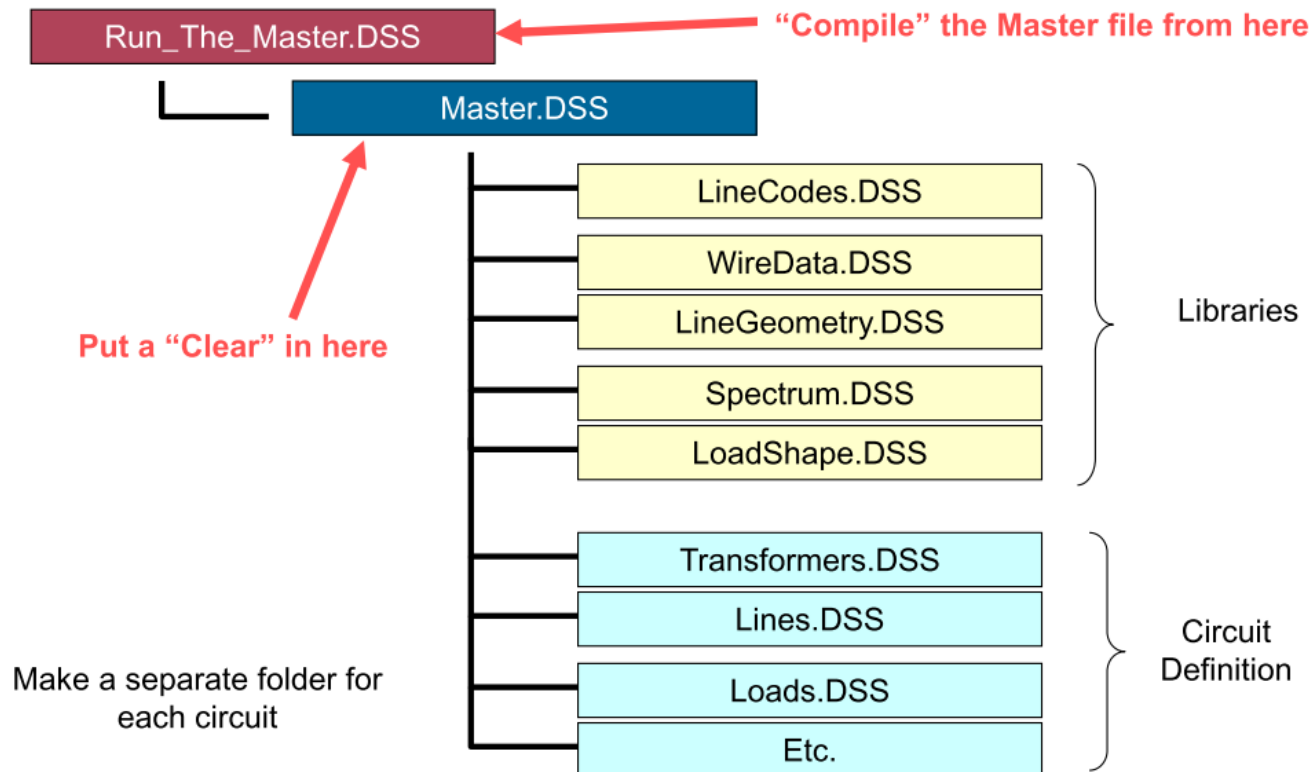
```

New Circuit.Simple      ! Creates voltage source (Vsource.Source)
Edit Vsource.Source BasekV=115 pu=1.05 ISC3=3000 ISC1=2500 !Define source V and Z
New Transformer.TR1 Buses=[SourceBus, Sub_Bus] Conns=[Delta Wye] kVs= [115 12.47]
~ kVAs=[20000 20000] XHL=10
New Linecode.336ACSR R1=0.058 X1=.1206 R0=.1784 X0=.4047 C1=3.4 C0=1.6 Units=kft
New Line.LINE1 Bus1=Sub_Bus Bus2=LoadBus Linecode=336ACSR Length=1 Units=Mi
New Load.LOAD1 Bus1=LoadBus kV=12.47 kW=1000 PF=.95

Solve

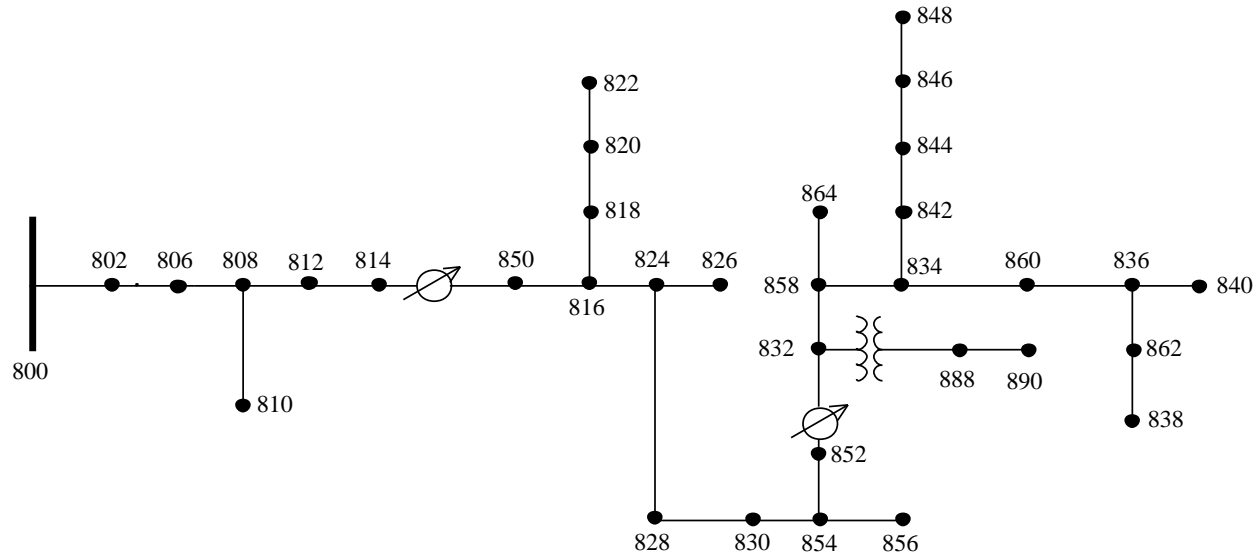
Show Voltages
Show Currents
Show Powers kVA elements
  
```

ORGANIZANDO SCRIPTS



EXEMPLO

IEEE 34 Bus System



FONTES ADICIONAIS

Documentos e mais detalhes:

<http://electricdss.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/electricdss/Doc/>

Página principal:

sourceforge.net/apps/mediawiki/electricdss/index.php?title=Main_Page

TRABALHO

Altere a carga do sistema IEEE 34 de barras para 40% da nominal e avalie os tapes e as magnitudes de corrente nos reguladores de tensão. Na sequência aumente a carga para 110% da nominal e faça as mesmas avaliações, comparando com o cenário anterior.

Com o sistema em carga nominal, retire os reguladores de tensão do sistema IEEE de 34 barras (ieee34Mod1.dss) e avalie os perfis de tensão comparando o antes e o depois.