

Jinning Wang<sup>1</sup>, Fangxing Li<sup>1</sup>, Xin Fang<sup>2</sup>, Hantao Cui<sup>3</sup>, Buxin She<sup>4</sup>, Hang Shuai<sup>1</sup>, Qiwei Zhang<sup>5</sup>, Kevin Tomsovic<sup>1</sup>

1. University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 2. Mississippi State University, 3. Oklahoma State University, 4. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, 5. Johns Hopkins University

### DISPATCH MODELING CHALLENGES

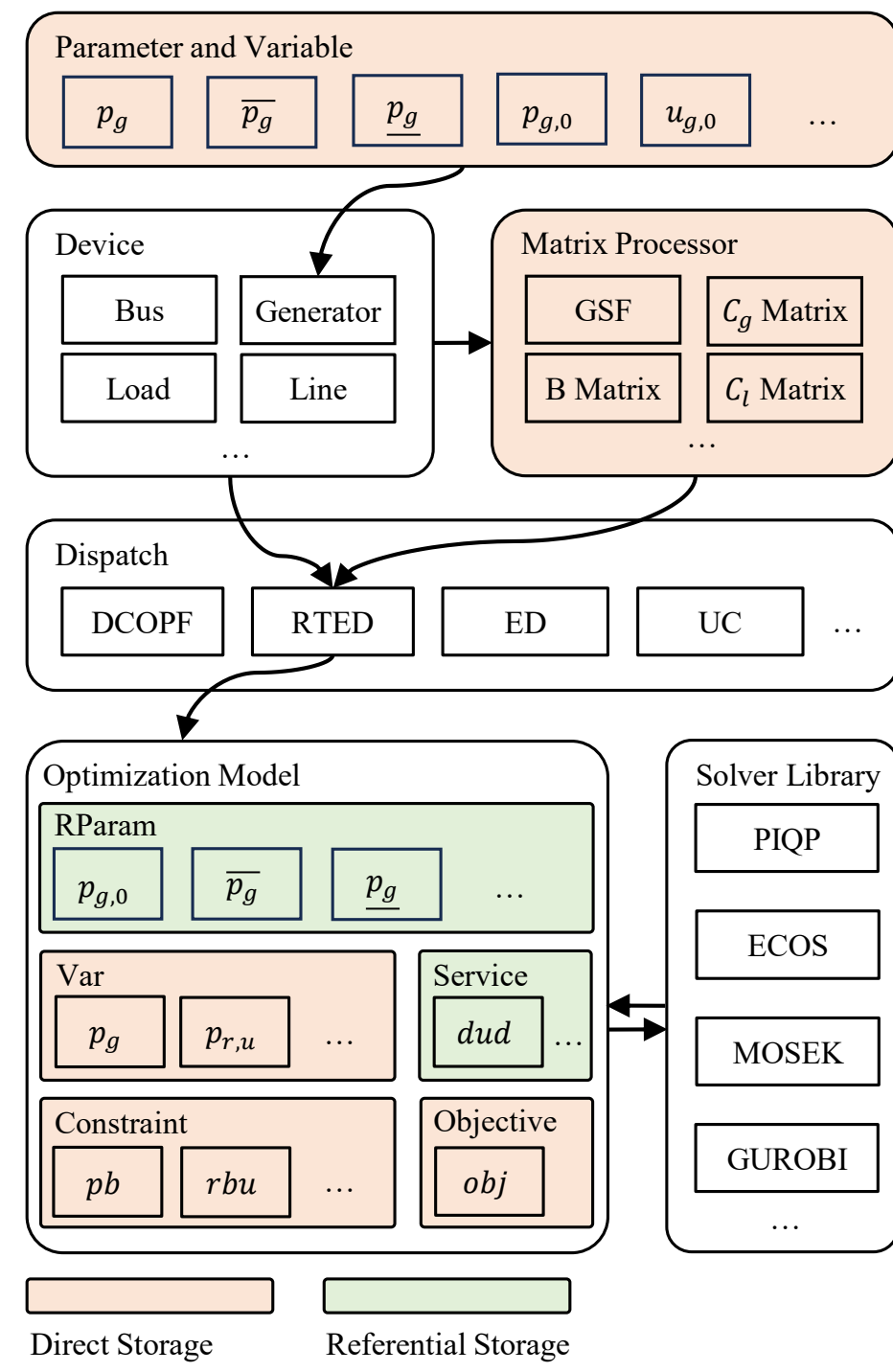
- ❖ Incorporate new dispatchable devices and elements
- ❖ Integrate dynamics into dispatch to ensure dynamic stability
- ❖ Modeling gaps between the device level and the system dispatch level

### CONTRIBUTIONS

- ❖ Bridge the modeling gap
- ❖ Streamline the dispatch modeling via modular design
- ❖ Enable interoperation with dynamics

### DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

#### Dispatch modeling scheme



#### Input formats

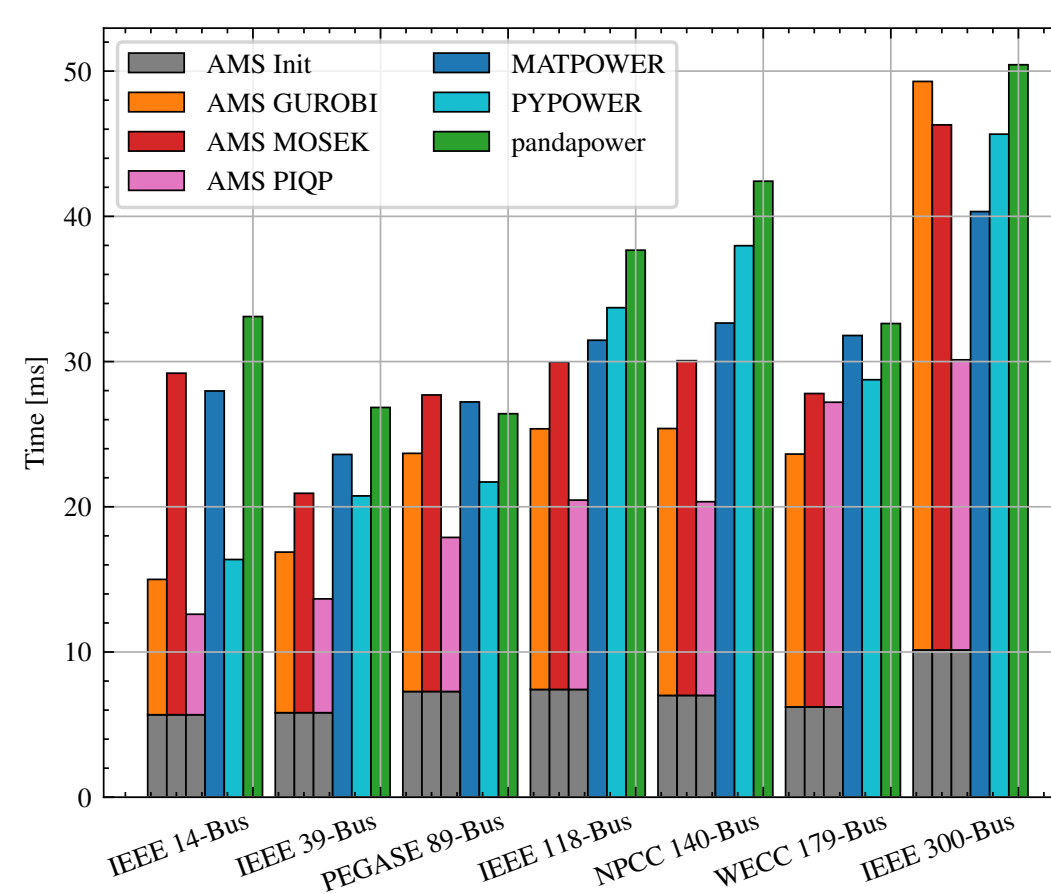
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
	uid	idx	u	name	Vn	vmax	vmin	v0	a0	xcoord	ycoord	area	zone	owner	
1	0	1	1	BUS1	345	1.1	0.9	1.03145	-0.214096	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
2	1	2	1	BUS2	345	1.1	0.9	1.00247	-0.250216	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
3	2	3	1	LOAD3	345	1.1	0.9	0.95348	-0.334253	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
4	3	4	1	LOAD4	345	1.1	0.9	0.93103	-0.336252	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
5	4	5	1	BUS5	345	1.1	0.9	0.91744	-0.304876	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
6	5	6	1	BUS6	345	1.1	0.9	0.91858	-0.291919	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
7	6	7	1	LOAD7	345	1.1	0.9	0.86255	-0.325226	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
8	7	8	1	LOAD8	345	1.1	0.9	0.87995	-0.332171	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
9	8	9	1	BUS9	345	1.1	0.9	0.9788	-0.244875	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
10	9	10	1	BUS10	345	1.1	0.9	0.95616	-0.256497	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
11	10	11	1	BUS11	345	1.1	0.9	0.94295	-0.270254	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
12	11	12	1	LOAD12	138	1.1	0.9	0.94491	-0.300265	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
13	12	13	1	BUS13	345	1.1	0.9	0.95234	-0.272154	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
14	13	14	1	BUS14	345	1.1	0.9	0.94651	-0.302902	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
15	14	15	1	LOAD15	345	1.1	0.9	0.95647	-0.314027	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
16	15	16	1	LOAD16	345	1.1	0.9	0.97673	-0.287794	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
17	16	17	1	BUS17	345	1.1	0.9	0.97495	-0.307646	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
18	17	18	1	LOAD18	345	1.1	0.9	0.9652	-0.326169	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
19	18	19	1	BUS19	345	1.1	0.9	1.02958	-0.203839	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		
20	19	20	1	LOAD20	138	1.1	0.9	0.97981	-0.229705	0	0	AREA1	ZONE1		

### CASE STUDY

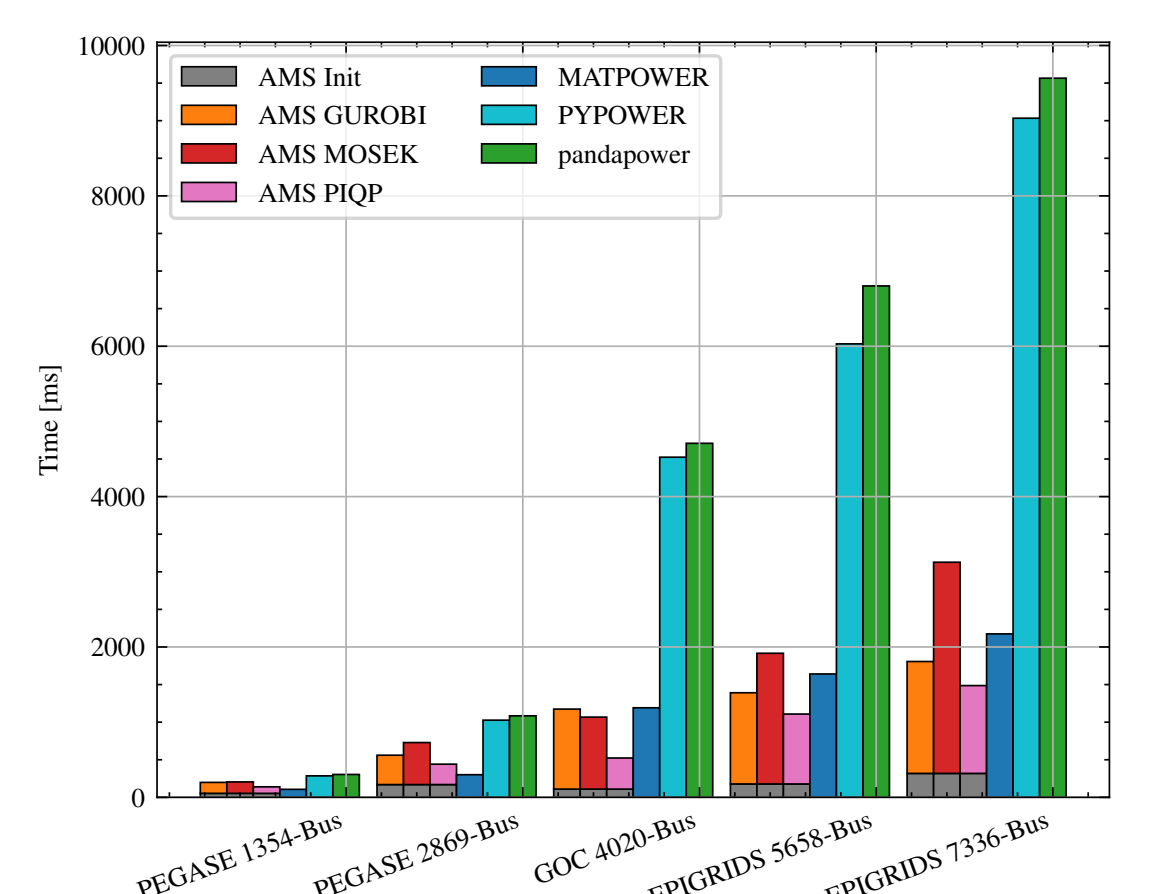
#### Benchmark of DCOPT costs

Cost [\$]	AMS	MATPOWER	pandapower
IEEE 14-Bus	7,642.59	7,642.59	7,642.59
IEEE 39-Bus	41,263.94	41,263.94	41,263.94
PEGASE 89-Bus	5,733.37	5,733.37	5,733.37
IEEE 118-Bus	125,947.88	125,947.88	125,947.88
NPCC 140-Bus	705,667.89	705,667.89	705,667.89
WECC 179-Bus	348,228.36	348,228.36	348,228.36
IEEE 300-Bus	706,292.32	706,292.32	706,292.32
PEGASE 1354-Bus	1,173,590.63	1,173,590.63	1,173,590.63
PEGASE 2869-Bus	2,338,915.61	2,338,915.61	2,338,915.61
GOC 4020-Bus	793,634.11	793,634.11	793,634.11
EPIGRIDS 5658-Bus	1,195,466.12	1,195,466.12	1,195,466.12
EPIGRIDS 7336-Bus	1,855,870.94	1,855,870.94	1,855,870.94

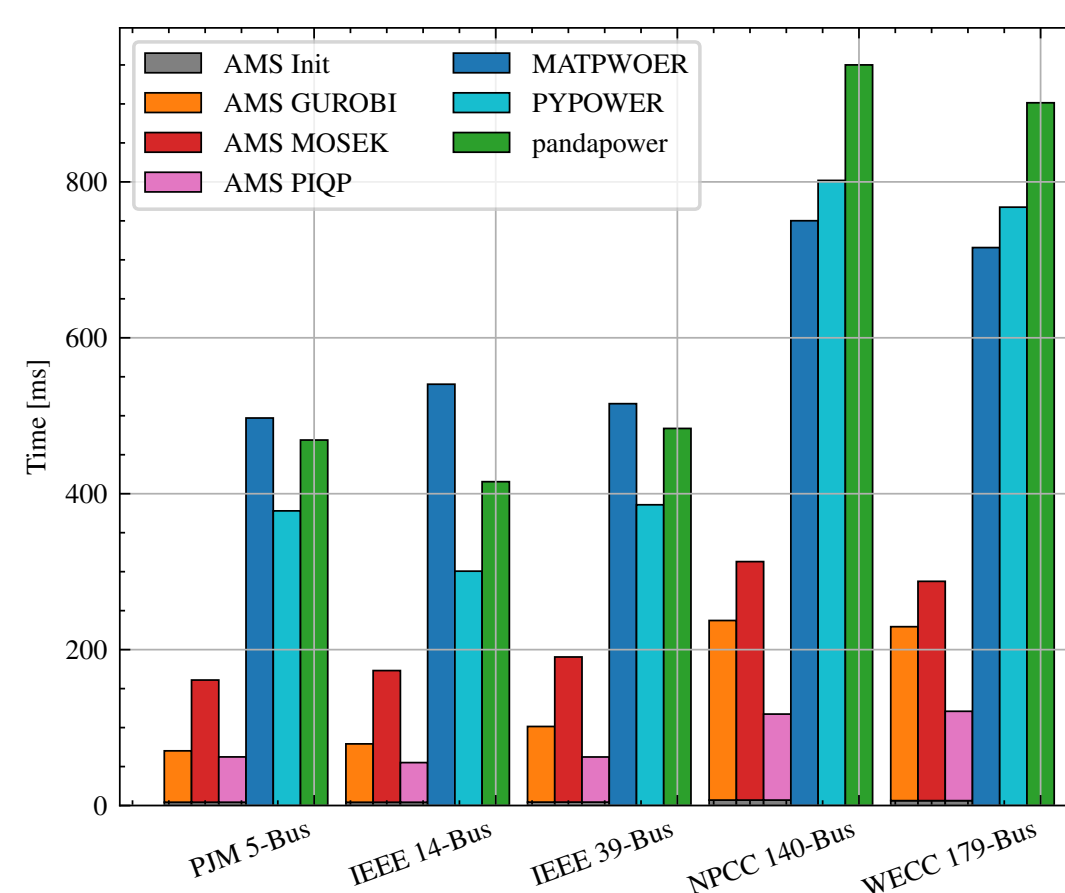
#### Computation time of OPF on small to medium scale cases



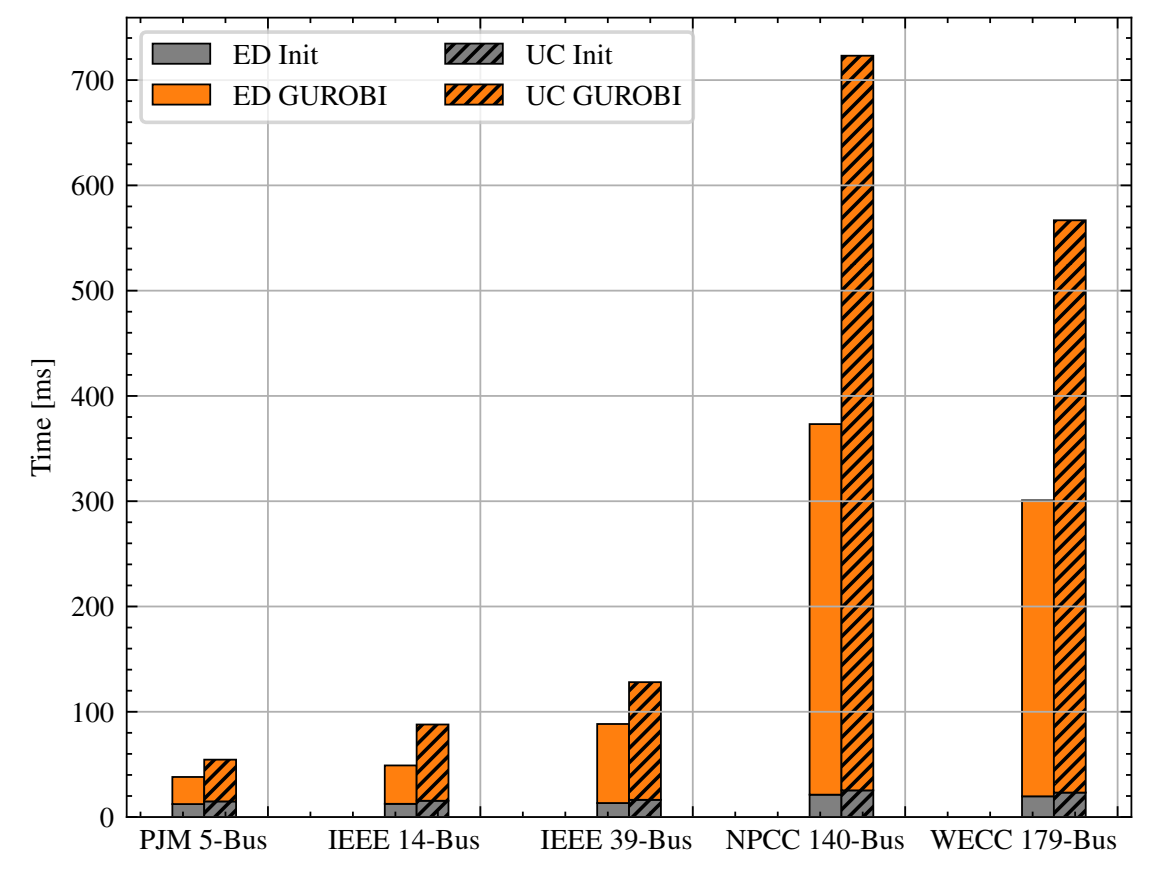
#### Computation time of OPF on large scale cases



#### Computation time of 24-hour load level scanning using OPF



#### Computation time of multi-period dispatch



### CONCLUSIONS

- ❖ A modularized dispatch modeling framework
- ❖ Framework features: **extensible** dispatch formulation, **scalable** performance, **compatible** data structure, **interoperable** operation with dynamic simulators.
- ❖ Enable development efforts for dispatch modeling and dispatch-dynamic co-simulation.
- ❖ Empower CURENT LTB with dispatch functionality

### FUTURE WORK

- ❖ Multi timescale dispatch coordination for digital twin prototype
- ❖ Dispatch algorithms that effectively incorporate dynamics constraints
- ❖ Virtual energy market to for new market mechanisms