

电力系统

基于辛龙格-库塔-奈斯通方法的电力系统暂态稳定性并行计算方法

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摘要:

并行计算是实现大规模电力系统实时分析计算及控制的有效途径。将s级2s阶的辛Runnge-Kutta-Nystrom方法用于经典模型情况下的电力系统暂态稳定性计算, 利用矩阵分裂技巧以及矩阵求逆运算的松弛方法, 导出了一种新的暂态稳定性并行计算方法。该方法具有内在的时间并行特性和超线性收敛性。基于IEEE 145节点系统的仿真测试结果表明, 该算法在保持相同或更高的计算精度的前提下, 具有与传统的时间并行严格牛顿计算方法相当的收敛性。有关算法具体的并行装配及相关验证结果另文发表。

关键词: 电力系统暂态稳定性 辛几何算法 并行算法 矩阵分裂 松弛牛顿法

A Parallel Computational Method for Power System Transient Stability Based on Symplectic Runge-Kutta-Nystr?m Method

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Abstract:

Parallel computation is an effective approach to real-time simulation and on-line control of large-scale power systems. In this paper, the s-stage 2s-order symplectic Runge-Kutta-Nystrom method is adopted for transient stability computation of power system using classic model. By an artful splitting of Jacobian matrix and using relaxation technique of matrix inverse, a new parallel algorithm has been derived. The proposed algorithm is of inherently parallel-in-time, and has super-linear convergence. Through numerical simulation where the IEEE 145-bus power system is used, the proposed algorithm has been tested and compared with the conventional parallel-in-time Newton approach using implicit trapezoidal rule. The simulation results show that, the proposed algorithm has the compatible convergence rate and better accuracy with conventional parallel-in-time Newton method. The practical implementation results respectively based on GPU and reconfigurable FPGA will be presented in another paper.

Keywords: power system transient stability symplectic algorithm parallel algorithm matrix splitting relaxed Newton method

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