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Comparison of Newton Raphson and Gauss Seidal Methods for Load Flow Analysis

[a] Muhammad Yasin Mohsin (Member IEEE), [b] Muhammad Abdul Manan Khan, [a] Muhammad Yousif, [c] Sohaib Tahir Chaudhary, [c] Ghulam Farid, [c] Waqar Tahir
[a] US-Pakistan Center for Advance Studies in Energy (NUST), [b] School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences (NUST), Islamabad, 44000, Pakistan, [c] COMSATS University Islamabad, Sub Campus Sahiwal- 57000, Pakistan.
Corresponding Author's email: (muhammadyasinmohsin806@gmail.com)
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Abstract **Various techniques are used all across the world to overcome the potential flow issues. Up till now techniques like Gauss-Seidel, Newton Raphson, as well as fast-decoupling load flow are preeminently used for the analysis of the load flow. The incorruptible relationship among the Gauss-Seidel and the Newton Raphson strategies for the load flow analysis of the fourbus framework is discussed in the article. The choice of the slack bus has a vital role in the load flow analysis of the buses. The convergence pattern is also disturbed with the variations in the slack bus. Gauss-Seidel is understandable at a miner frame while the Newton-Raphson method due to the heavy calculation of Jacobian matrices is not easily understandable.**

***Index Terms*— Gauss-Seidal, Newton Raphson, fast decoupling load flow, Jacobian matrices**

I. INTRODUCTION

NOWADAYS, the power structure of the network is associated with the transmission, from the generation side to the consumption side. The techniques like Gauss-Seidel (GS) and Newton Raphson (NR) are used for the load flow analysis of the bused. With the help of the load flows the immature buses are recognized. Based on the outcomes of the load flows of the system the stability of the system is analyzed. The generation stations are incorporated at those transmission lines or the buses where the large number of losses occurs just because of the transmission. The generalized methods like GS and NR provides the feasibility for the computation of the important parameters like transmitted voltages, active and reactive powers of the systems and the representations of their phase angles. Unlike subdivisions, originators and loads under a consistent requirement, the situations are intended for a possible flow of studies, which must be considered for the proper working of the systems. In this manuscript the GS and NR are employed on the model presented in the Fig. 1. Both of these techniques are studied on the same model and the comparison among them is observed. Some of the important parameters which must be kept under consideration while studying the scheme are as follows[1].

- The framework draws a line chart.
- By creating a three-stage symmetry frame, the transmission frame is explained by a linear centralized arrangement and a positive step arrangement of the shunt branches.
- Line and shunt impedance are measured in per unit by, including the transformer impedance, shunt capacitor ratings, and transformer ratings.
- The shunt capacity the reactivity and sterilization between the end of the line transport are planned one after another.

Working situations are selected. Through the working circumstances, the framework is then determined using the requirements for strength or power voltage in the element base. At this point, the load of the current should run in the appropriate case:

- In the VI framework design.
- An advantage in power line or other equipment.
- If another level of the community is created or if the order is not changed or if the load is increased.

When ordering a complicated power flow, the appropriate arrangement must be correct. Some of the parameters are listed below:

- High calculation rate.
- Simple calculations.
- Program Flexibility.
- Low PC stock.
- Declaration of assurance.

II. MATHEMATICAL MODELLING

A. *Steady State Load Flow Analysis*

Load Flow Analysis by the Steady State The basic purpose of the load flow analysis is to gather full information regarding the phase angles and magnitudes of the voltages for each bus network within the limits of the load coupled with generator real power as well as for the voltage specifications. From this nonlinear idea of the task, mathematical skills remain locked in to discover the answers that lies in the insufficient resistance. Currently, 2(N–1)–(R– 1) describe the current state frame with N number of the buses as well as for the R-generators [2]. The state in which the actual and apparent flow values are as follows:

$$P_i = |U_i| \sum_{k=1}^{n} |U_k||Y_{ik}| cos(\Delta_{ik} + \delta_k - \delta_i) \quad (1)$$

$$Q_i = -|U_i|\sum_{k=1}^{n}|U_k||Y_{ik}|\sin(\Delta_{ik}+\delta_k-\delta_i) \quad (2)$$

$$0 = -P_i + \sum |V_i||V_k|(G_{ik}\cos\theta_{ik} + B_{ik}\sin\theta_{ik}) \quad (3)$$

$$0 = -Q_i + \sum |V_i||V_k|(G_{ik}\cos\theta_{ik} + B_{ik}\sin\theta_{ik}) \quad (4)$$

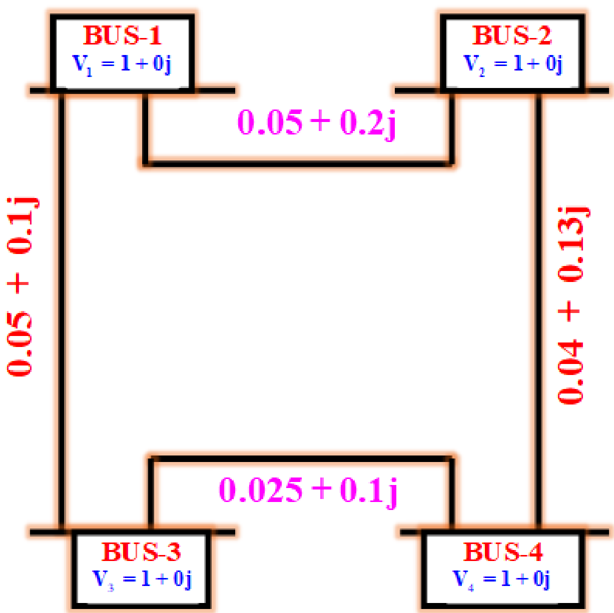

Fig. 1. 4 BUS System

The notation Pi describes the net force which is injected in a system concerning the bus i, then the actual part of the component in the transport-induced lattice Ybus is the G_{ik} for the kth column as well as the i^{th} line, the fictitious (imaginary) part of the component, is represented as the Bik compared to the i^{th} line segment in the Ybus, and the distinction between i^{th} and k^{th} transport is I. This represents that the change of the values is in the corresponding interval since the symmetry formula of the reactive power compensation system is described below.

$$0 = -Q_i + \sum |V_i||V_k|(G_{ik}\cos\theta_{ik} + B_{ik}\sin\theta_{ik}) \quad (5)$$

The net available power at the i^{th} bus is signified as Q. The complex power infused into the system is at the i^{th} bus is described as:

$$S_i = V_i I_i^* \quad (6)$$

The values of $V_i$and I_i are depicted in the mathematical notation(5,6).

$$V_i = |V_i|\angle\delta_i \quad (7)$$

$$I_i = \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_{ik}V_k \quad (8)$$

After inserting the values of the mathematical notation (7,8) in (6) the updated value of S_i is represented in (9).

$$S_i = |V_i|\angle\delta_i(\sum_{k=1}^{n}V_{ik}V_k)^* \quad (9)$$

Net current infused at the i th bus network is represented as Inet.

$$I_{net} = Y_{i1}V_1 + Y_{i2}V_2 + Y_{i3}V_3 + \cdots\cdots\cdots + Y_{iN}V_N$$

$$I_{net} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_{ik}V_k \quad (10)$$

The above system's representation can also be portrayed as

$$S_i = P_i + jQ_i$$

The complex mathematical notation of a power flow system is represented as $S_i^* = V_i^* I_i$ and the resulting equation after the insertion of all the above parameters is represented as:

$$P_i - jQ_i = V_i^*(I_{net}) \quad (11)$$

$$P_i - jQ_i = V_i^*(\sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_{ik}V_k)$$

$$P_i - jQ_i = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_{ik}V_kV_i\angle(\theta_{ik}+\delta_k-\delta_i) \quad (12)$$

The above equation can be separated into the two parts one of them is the real part and the other one is the imaginary part and the mathematical notations of both of the separated parts is represented in (13,14).

$$P_i = \sum_{k=1}^{n}|Y_{ik}V_kV_i|\cos(\theta_{ik}+\delta_k-\delta_i) \quad (13)$$

$$Q_i = -\sum_{k=1}^{n}|Y_{ik}V_kV_i|\sin(\theta_{ik}+\delta_k-\delta_i) \quad (14)$$

As, mentioned earlier the system can be separated into the two parts which are active and the reactive part. The active part is represented as P_i and the reactive part of the system is represented as Q_i , Vi represents the voltage of the bus, similarly the phase angle between the bus voltage is represented by the notation δ_i , admittance of the system is represented by the term Y and the number of buses involved in a network are represented by the term N. To describe the flow predicament, the approval of a bus type is on the top priority, with two out of four specified amounts $|V_i|$, I, P_i and Q_i are determined as well as the excess two are to be determined. For example, for PQ transport, P_i and Q_i even i still need to be regulated. P_i and $|V_i|$ are known for PV transport and therefore it is necessary to obtain Q_i and I. In addition, the VI frame of the system can be obtained as[2].

$$P_L = \sum_{i=1}^{n}P_{gi} - \sum_{I=1}^{n}P_{di}$$

$$P_L = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}(P_{ik}+P_{ki})\right] \quad (15)$$

As, there are two part through which the power is being supplied at the bus terminals. One of them is the real power its parameters are discussed in the above equation (15) and the other part is the reactive part its parameters are represented in the mathematical notation (16).

$$Q_L = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{gi} - Q_{di}$$

$$Q_L = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Q_{ik} + Q_{ki})\right] \quad (16)$$

The demand of the active and the reactive power is represented by the notations like P_{di}, Q_{di} respectively and based on the similar pattern the generations at the active and reactive power of the scheme is represented by the notations P_{gi}, Q_{gi}. In every power flow method, voltage indicated to all the transports, for the principal emphasis, PQ transport voltage standards are geared up to (1+j0) whereas Photo Voltaic (PV) transport voltages are geared up to (V+j0).

B. Power Flow Technique

1. Gauss Seidel Technique

From equation (11) the next equation can be rewritten as

$$P_i - jQ_i = V_i * Y_{ii} V_i + V_i * \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^{n} Y_{ik} V_k \quad (17)$$

$$P_i - jQ_i - V_i * \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^{n} Y_{ik} V_k = V_i * Y_{ii} V_i \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{P_i - jQ_i}{V_i *} - \frac{V_i * \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^{n} Y_{ik} V_k}{V_i *} = Y_{ii} V_i \quad (19)$$

$$V_i = \frac{1}{Y_{ii}}\left(\frac{P_i - jQ_i}{V_i *} - \frac{V_i * \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^{n} Y_{ik} V_k}{V_i *}\right) \quad (20)$$

$$V_i^{p+1} = \frac{1}{Y_{ii}}\left(\frac{P_i - jQ_i}{(V_i^{p})*} - \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^{n} Y_{ik} V_k^{p}\right)$$

$$V_i^{p+1} = \frac{1}{Y_{ii}}\left(\frac{P_i - jQ_i}{(V_i^{p})*} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} Y_{ik} V_k^{p+1} - \sum_{k=i+1}^{N} Y_{ik} V_k^{p}\right) \quad (21)$$

Convergence of Gauss-Seidel algorithm is slower so, an acceleration factor is multiplied, or an acceleration factor is added to the system so that system could be able to complete the process of convergence rapidly and it is a traditional method. The process of speeding up has to be within specified boundaries or specified limits. If the parameters, allocated to the system increases too much the system will start to diverge, it will diverge from the designated path.

$$a^{p+1} = a^{p} + \alpha.\Delta x \quad (22)$$

Where the acceleration factor is represented by the term α.The terms raise to the power represents the present and the next state or the destination time, respectively. A few advantages of Gauss-Seidel technique are represented as the following which are listed below:

1) It is considered as one of the least complex as well as fundamental repetitive techniques in load flow concentrates since beginning of computerized power investigation.
2) In light of its straightforwardness, Gauss Seidel (GS) strategy has an unequivocal instructional exercise esteem, particularly for the learners.
3) Gauss Seidel (GS) technique can be advantageously utilized for load flow in the frameworks.
4) Gauss Seidel (GS) technique might be utilized for even huge frameworks to get first surmised arrangement, which would then be able to be utilized as ”starting arrangement” for Newton-Raphson strategy.

2. Newton Raphson

Newton Raphson’s (NR) strategy is essentially a repetitive cycle for tackling a bunch of synchronous non-straight conditions with an equivalent number of unknown values. The essential way of thinking of the NR technique for arrangement is that at each progression of emphasis measure, the non-straight issue is approximated by direct network condition. Allow us to show the linearizing estimations if there should arise an occurrence of a solitary variable issue. Let x_p be a guess to the arrangement of the single variable condition while it has a mistake Δx_p at the p^{th} cycle of emphasis Fig. 2 [2].

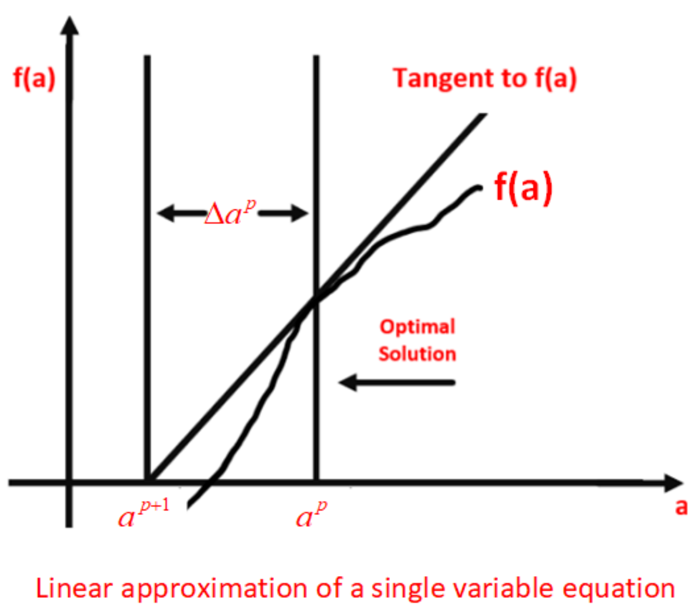

Fig. 2. Demonstration of the equation with a single variable

$f_m(a_n = 0)$

$$f(a^{p} + ax^{p}) \quad (23)$$

$$f(a^{p}) + J(\Delta a^{p}) = 0 \quad (24)$$

$$f(a^p) = -J(\Delta a^p)$$

$$J_{\cdot mn} = \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \tag{25}$$

The system can be easily extended to a level where values of N unknowns can be found out with ease that extended system is termed as Jacobian Matrix (JM). A Jacobian square matrix in the system is represented by the term J. Despite the fact that NR technique is an incredible strategy in force stream study, it has a few troubles with specific kind of capacities.

1. On the off chance that f(a) has numerous roots, it is hard to foresee which root would be obtained.
2. On the off chance that the beginning worth is near wanted root, the methodology may join to a more unmistakable root.
3. On the off chance that a^p is close to a capacity most extreme or least, Δa can hush up large $(\Delta a \geq \Delta a_{\max})$,causing a^{p+1} to be displaced a long way as of the arrangement and increasing cycles.
4. Through enormous number of cycles $(p \geq p_{\max})$, the calculation gets inefficient.
5. Subsequently, in down to earth frameworks, if $(\Delta|V| \text{ and } \Delta\delta)$,or if $(p \geq p_{\max})$, the program is

unexpectedly ended. In the issues like power flow, the beginning qualities are generally right, and Newton Raphson's (NR) strategy gives simple union. Newton Raphson's strategy gives a wide assortment of framework enhancement computations, affectability investigation, and blackout evaluation counts. However, for seeking after the conventional consolidation of particular model controls, the Newton-Raphson technique does not perform all the earmarks of being solid [3]. The conditions concerning power bungle in accordance with the voltage as well as power point shifts (Δ|V |and Δδ)could possibly be spoken to in NR technique as,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta P \\ \Delta Q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} [J_1] & [J_2] \\ [J_3] & [J_4] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\delta \\ \dfrac{\Delta|V|}{|V|} \end{bmatrix} \tag{26}$$

III. AN ALGORITHM FOR SOLVING PERFORMANCE PROBLEMS IN THE 4-BUS SYSTEM IN POLAR COORDINATES USING THE NEWTON-RAPHSON METHOD

Phase 1: firstly, the values of δ_i and V_i at initial repetition i.e., δ_i^0 , V_i^o must be assumed for the state variables.

Phase 2: Use δ_i^0 as well as V_i^o to find out the values of P_i^0 as well as Q_i^0 then mismatches ΔP_i^0 and ΔQ_i^0 incorporating the features of Jacobian.

Phase 3: Finding $\Delta\delta_i^0$ as well as $\dfrac{\Delta|V_i^0|}{|V_i^0|}$ a solution to the system, which is the Jacobian related vector-matrix equation,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta P \\ \Delta Q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} [J_1] & [J_2] \\ [J_3] & [J_4] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\delta \\ \dfrac{\Delta|V|}{|V|} \end{bmatrix} \tag{27}$$

Phase 4: Next values of δ_i^0 , and V_i^o .

$$\delta_i^1 = \delta_i^0 + \Delta\delta_i^0 \tag{28}$$

Phase 5: Utilize the latest estimations δ_i^1 as well as $|V_i^1|$ beginning estimations of subsequent emphasis and proceed until the issue meets by keeping up transformation in transport powers inside a particular resilience. The calculation for NR technique, material for the polar articulation of conditions of burden stream, can be additionally streamlined by partitioning each $\Delta|V_i|^p \; by |V_i|^p$ does not mathematically influence the calculation, yet just improves a portion of the Jacobian expressions.

In computational angles for rectangular variants, the polar arrange portrayal of progressive conditions and calculations are best when (NR) technique is incorporated. The conditions for receptive force crisscross are required distinctly for load transports where the conditions for genuine force confusion are adjoining for all transports just aside from the transmission systems.

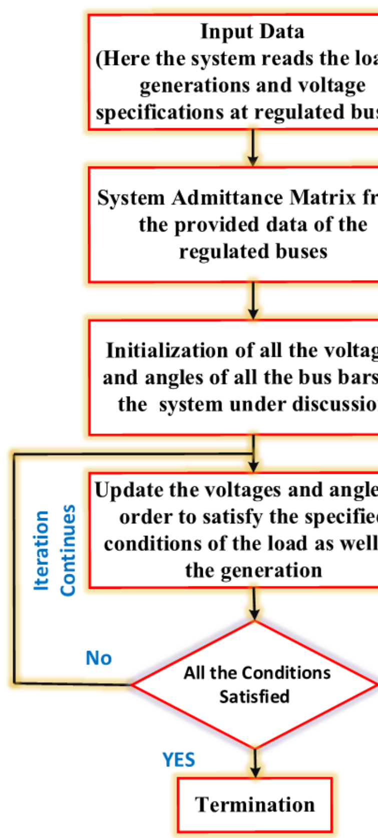

Fig. 3. Flow diagram of the system

IV. ANALYTICAL COMPARISON OF METHODS FOR SOLVING LOAD FLOW PROBLEMS

Most of the clear, load, current age of the design is the Gauss-Seidel method. It is the simplest, well-intentioned, and usually generous to a state that is incapable of intention and reaction VI. however, the framework and the time is over, the framework will be increased with the speed of time is faster, and energetically to each other, and in each case, the system suggests a poor group, the rate is reasonable, is important for the problem, the underlined part of the sport, you will want to in the rough that would be breaking the law, and the combined rate is very high, that is, it is of minor importance. The connection between the meeting time as well as the frame range is clear. This dilemma happens when there is an important divergence between the substrate tension and its being. Therefore, this technology is suitable for the first voltage level.

In the Newton-Raphson strategy, there is a quadratic combination, and that of a Gauss-Seidel strategy is quite correct. In addition, with a well-chosen initial valuation V, , as analysts report, together with the quadratic sum, this is the best technique. If a specific reference is made to the quality, the voltage magnitude is set in the given size, and in any case, the distance of the transport can be set as in the correct size. In the Newton-Raphson technique, it can be swifter than that of the Gauss-Seidel technique but comprises of a lower emphasis. The ability to work is another important technology (NR). In a study using the Gauss-Seidel technique, the Newton Raphson technique draws an enormous quantity of PC space. Mixing the secondary types, resulting in an accurate accuracy that is almost certain that the sequence takes place within almost all voltages.

The Jacobian matrix is also the capacitance in the voltage, power factor and all these properties change with each course. In any case, the coefficients of the Newton-Raphson strategy led to a consistent quality after a few cycles. (GS) and (NR) design is very useful to address most of the SE framework. The Newton-Raphson technique for timekeeping is based upon the recalculation of the Jacobian matrix. If the assumptions of the first phase are accepted, the Newton Raphson (NR) technology has many advantages and completes the program. Stack framework that can use the Newton Raphson (NR) technology, in fact, a special territory or decree lax transport, even if distributed through a needy framework. The mixing properties of the Newton-Raphson technique to acquire the opposite of their properties, the Gauss-Seidel method.

That is why it is about the history and these methods. So, look at the scheme, which is Gauss-Seidel, but an exchange takes place in the middle of the method of conjecture well converged as well as the fast arrangement along with the Newton Raphson the end of the methodology. The evaluation of the Newton Raphson (NR) technique resulted in a fast-decoupling load (FDLF). As a result, the mixing of Colors is influenced by the Jacobian arrays but is not directly related to the final arrangement. In the fast-decoupling load (FDLF) design many problems and approaches arise, as in addition to the number of cycles are carried out. However, it does not force the system to re-compute and reproduces the Jacobian rails, so that the computational cost is considerably reduced.

In this way, the data required for a large PC memory is reduced with this technology. In contrast to the second coupling step, the N-R method, the design of the matrix in FDLF is simple. The underlying intention and permissible performance conditions to affect FDLF (fast release load) technology on a smaller scale than (NR) technology. A framework with a high R / x system can be quickly spaced with the quickly decoupled XB number, if high accuracy is given by the FDLF Technology (fast decoupled load flow), the most important component of the program. Further, the end can be pulled that fast discrete control flows better voltage waveform and the line of misery. The explanation for longer speculation.

As well as less calculation time prerequisite for the Gauss-Seidel in correlation with different techniques similar to that of the Newton Raphson technique have remained clarified. It has been shown that a Gauss-Seidel strategy increases a growing number shuffling expansion, Newton-Raphson grows after Movement, and active decoupling increases in the mathematical problem. For android good Bank account) corners in-Seidel-technology is valuable most of the frameworks with low computation complexity, while the Newton Raphson technique is the most suitable as well as robust for a quick association and precision. Gauss-Seidel, Newton Raphson, and Fast decoupling power life could get a lot of support, eventually the fear, symmetrical lack of counters, the soil, and other species.

V. RESULTS OF LOAD FLOW ANALYSIS

In this study, even the N bus can be reached, and the conditions are made for the delivered load. In severe flow conditions, the age of the dynamic force is zero and the generation of the transport stress is determined as a stationary force, where periodic layers are usually true receptive segments at certain levels (via AVR and mechanical excitation). In the normal state of consistent action, almost no change in tension and repetition is not affected in the layer.

The algorithm created is not a random transport in Jacobean matrices for N-R-load flow studies, nor about the unfortunate circumstances, and then relies on different conditions to be included in the components of the Jacobean framework. Simulation plots of the variations in the equations and their respective solutions for the Gauss-Seidel method are represented in Fig. 4 whereas the results for the Newton Raphson load flow method are depicted in Fig. 5. The complete power losses are represented in Fig 6. The real power losses for the system are represented in Fig 7. similarly apparent power losses are portrayed in Fig 8.

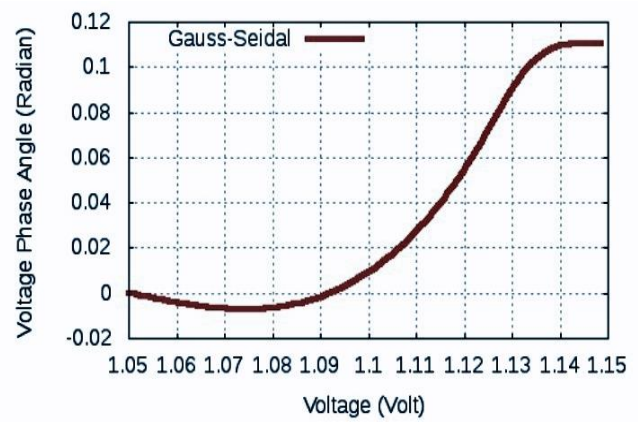

Fig. 4. Simulation plot of the variations in the Gauss Seidal

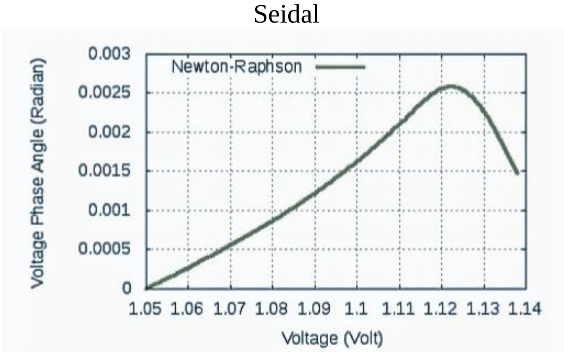

Fig. 5. Simulation plot of the variations in the Newton Raphson

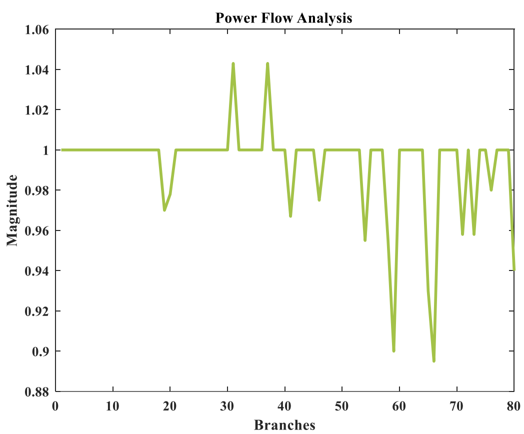

Fig. 6. Power losses in the system

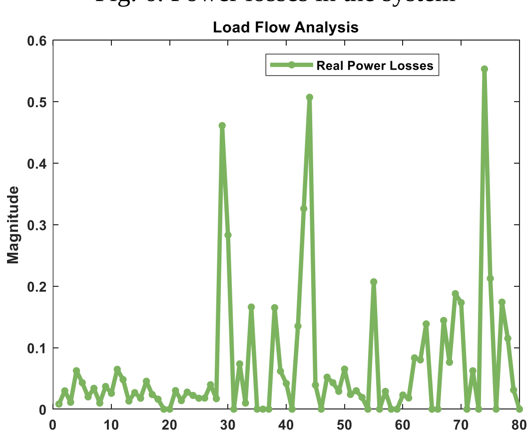

Fig. 7. Real power losses in the system

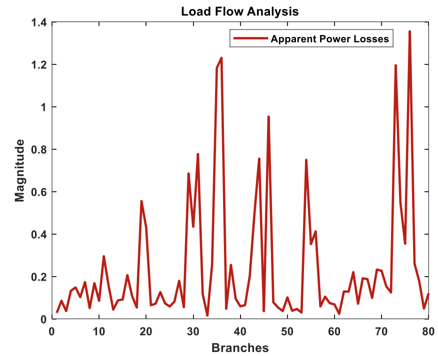

Fig. 8. Apparent power losses in the system

VI. CONCLUSION

In this paper, significant improvements in the framework for the power flow systems like the extent of the load, the voltages values at the load points as well as the angles along which the deviations occur is studied. From the study it has been analyzed that the Newton Raphson method for the load flow analysis is more useful and powerful in comparison to the Gauss-Seidel method. It has been analyzed that the linear convergence pattern is followed by the Gauss-Seidel load flow technique, whereas the quadratic convergence pattern is followed by the Newton Raphson load flow technique. As the number of buses increases, the accuracy, truthfulness, transparency, and feasibility of the Newton Raphson strategy is increases whereas the similar accuracy patterns are not followed up by the Gauss-Seidel method. Then a correct counting of the layer of the line of misery in particular bus frame, without depending on the amount of transport, using transport information, line information, as well as to run a good database is done.

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