



Submodular Optimization for Voltage Control in Power Systems

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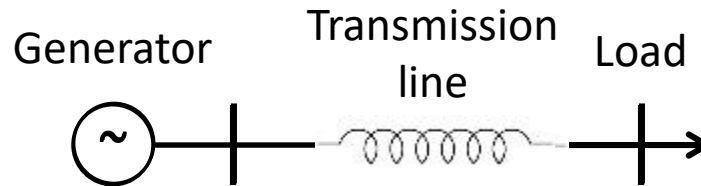
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Power System Stability

Power systems are large-scale interconnected networked systems



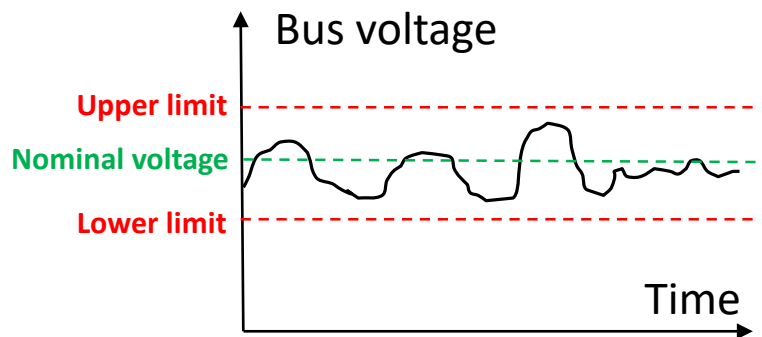
Power system stability: the ability to regain a state of operating equilibrium following a disturbance

- Voltage stability
- Generator rotor angle stability

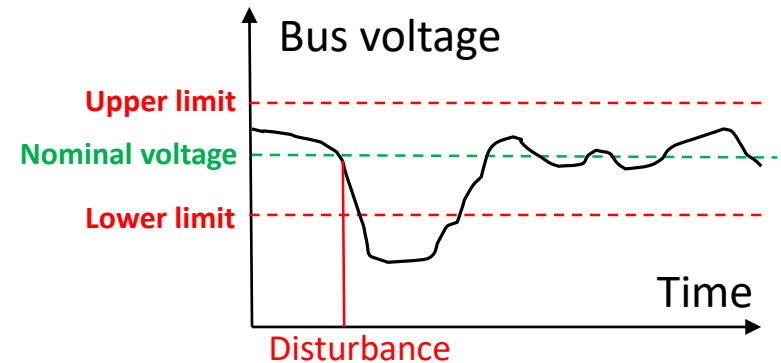
Voltage Stability in Power Systems

Ability to maintain voltages of every bus within desired limits

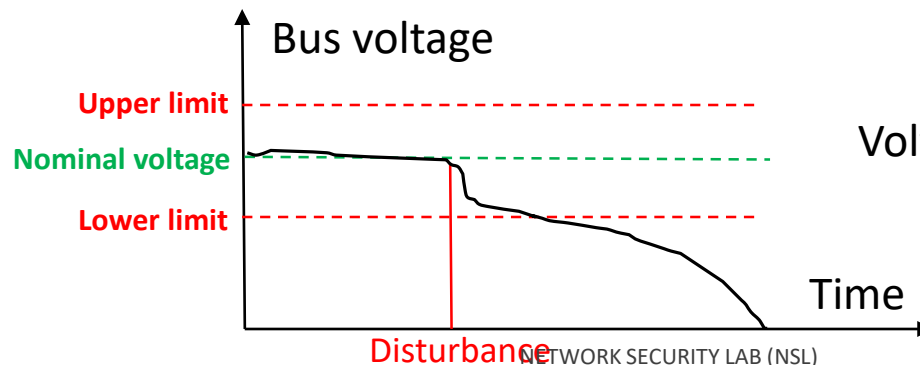
1) Under normal condition



2) After disturbances



Instability may cause **voltage collapse**

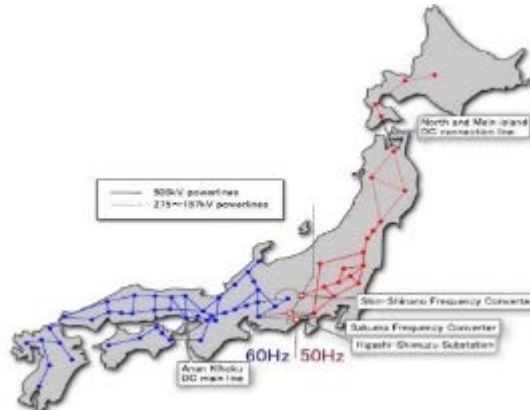


Voltage drops **uncontrollably**

Voltage Instability and Blackouts



U.S. and Canada, 2003



Tokyo, Japan, 1987



Sweden, 1983

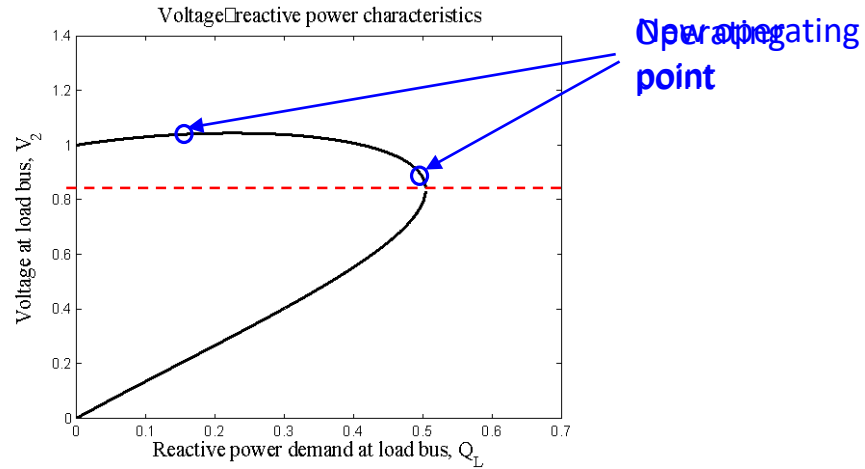
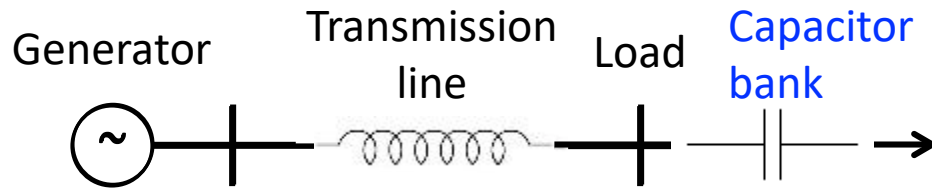
Voltage dip in 1987 voltage instability following disturbance originating the 2003 blackout

Loss of power to 2.8 million households for 3 hours

50 million people affected (over 4.5 million people (as the half of country) for 5h \$5B \$10B

How does the power system control voltage?

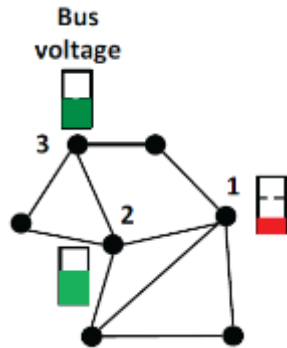
Voltage Control



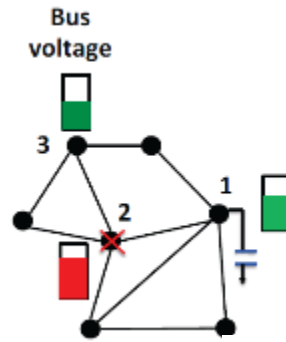
Power demanded by load: $\text{Power} = \underbrace{P}_{\text{Real power}} + \underbrace{jQ}_{\text{Reactive power}}$

- Voltage deviates from desired value when **reactive power** supplied by generator cannot meet demand at load
- Reactive power can be injected at a bus by switching on **capacitor banks** at load buses (incurs switching cost)

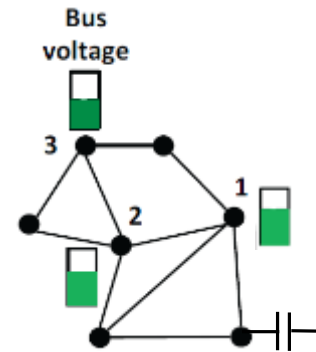
Voltage Control Challenges



Problem:
Voltage collapse
imminent at bus 1



Solution 1:
Voltage at bus 2
exceeds desired level



Solution 2:
Voltage stability restored

- Reactive power injections at **one bus** may impact voltages at multiple **neighboring** buses
- **Key question:** Where to inject reactive power to reach desired voltage?