

**LFLNR - A FORTRAN IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE NEWTON-RAPHSON LOAD
FLOW TECHNIQUE**

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NEWTON-RAPHSON LOAD FLOW TECHNIQUE

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Abstract

LFLNR is a package of subroutines for solving load flow problems by the well known Newton-Raphson method. The method has been proposed by Van Ness and Griffin, and subsequently improved and practically applied in polar form by Tinney. The implemented version is based on a rectangular formulation of the problem and it uses standard sparse matrix techniques to represent the power system's bus admittance matrix as well as the Jacobian matrix required by the method. The Harwell Package MA28 is called to solve the associated systems of linear equations with real coefficients. The package and documentation have been developed for use on the CDC 170/730 system with the NOS 1.4 level 552 operating system and the Fortran Extended (FTN) version 4.8 compiler. This document contains a Fortran listing of the package.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Newton-Raphson method for solving load flow problems [1] has been implemented as a package of Fortran IV subroutines for the CDC 170/730 system. The LFLNR package is composed of 2 subroutines. LFLNR1 is the main subroutine of the package and its purpose is to organize workspace provided by the user into a set of vectors used by this subroutine and LFLNR2. It checks formal correctness of some parameters defined by the user and sets the return flag appropriately. It also controls the mode of iteration performed by LFLNR2 and checks the bounds on the number of iterations and on the iteration time, if required by the user.

LFLNR2 performs one iteration of the Newton-Raphson method. It creates and factorizes the sparse matrix of real coefficients (the Jacobian matrix), calculates the right-hand side vector and solves a sparse system of linear equations (using the Harwell package MA28 [2]). It also determines the accuracy of the load flow solution and updates the voltages.

The listing contains 231 lines, 66 of which are comments.

II. REFERENCES

- [1] J.W. Bandler, M.A. El-Kady, W. Kellermann and W.M. Zuberek, "LFLNR - a Fortran implementation of the Newton-Raphson load flow technique", Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada, Report SOS-83-7-U, July 1983.
- [2] I.S. Duff, "MA28 - A set of Fortran subroutines for sparse unsymmetric linear equations", Computer Science and Systems Division, AERE, Harwell, Oxfordshire, England, Report R.8730, November 1980.

III. LISTING OF THE LFLNR PACKAGE

<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>Number of Lines</u> (source text)	<u>Number of Words</u> (compiled code)	<u>Listing from Page</u>
LFLNR1	117	345	3
LFLNR2	114	575	4

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SUBROUTINE LFLNR1(NB,NZ,INDR,INDC,IBT,Y,YS,V,S,W,LW,ITEL,VEPS,      000001
1          TIMEL,MODE,IFLAG)                                     000002
DIMENSION INDR(1),INDC(1),IBT(1),W(1)                          000003
COMPLEX Y(1),YS(1),V(1),S(1)                                   000004
C
C THIS PACKAGE SOLVES THE LOAD FLOW PROBLEM USING SPARSE MATRIX  000005
C TECHNIQUES (HARWELL PACKAGE MA28) AND THE NEWTON-RAPHSON METHOD. 000006
C
C LIBRARY : HARWELL PACKAGE MA28                                000007
C
C NB - NUMBER OF BUSES (EXCLUDING SLACK BUS),                   000008
C NL - NUMBER OF LOAD BUSES,                                     000009
C NZ - NUMBER OF NON-ZEROS IN BUS ADMITTANCE MATRIX,           000010
C INDR - ROW INDEX OF SPARSE BUS ADMITTANCE MATRIX,            000011
C INDC - COLUMN INDEX OF SPARSE BUS ADMITTANCE MARIX,          000012
C IBT - VECTOR OF BUS TYPES (0 - LOAD BUS, 1 - GENERATOR BUS),  000013
C Y - SPARSE BUS ADMITTANCE MATRIX,                             000014
C YS - VECTOR OF SLACK BUS ADMITTANCES,                        000015
C V - COMPLEX BUS VOLTAGES (RECTANGULAR MODE),                 000016
C S - COMPLEX BUS INJECTED POWERS,                             000017
C W - REAL WORKSPACE,                                           000018
C LW - LENGTH OF THE WORKSPACE W,                               000019
C ITEL - LIMIT OF ITERATIONS,                                   000020
C VEPS - REQUIRED ACCURACY OF SOLUTION,                           000021
C TIMEL - LIMIT OF ITERATION TIME,                              000022
C MODE - REQUIRED MODE OF ITERATIVE PROCEDURE :                 000023
C   0 - FORM AND DECOMPOSE THE JACOBIAN MATRIX USING           000024
C     THE BEST PIVOTAL STRATEGY (MA28A IS CALLED),              000025
C   1 - FORM AND FACTORIZE THE JACOBIAN MATRIX (WITH            000026
C     THE SAME SPARSITY PATTERN) USING THE PIVOTAL              000027
C     SEQUENCE DETERMINED BY THE EARLIER ENTRY WITH             000028
C     MODE=0 (MA28B IS CALLED),                                 000029
C IFLAG - RETURN FLAG :                                         000030
C   -3 - ERROR DIAGNOSTICS FROM HARWELL PACKAGE MA28,          000031
C   -2 - INCORRECT USE,                                         000032
C   -1 - INCORRECT PARAMETERS (E.G., INSUFFICIENT WORKSPACE), 000033
C   0 - NORMAL RETURN (REQUIRED ACCURACY OBTAINED),            000034
C   1 - LIMIT OF ITERATIONS REACHED,                            000035
C   2 - LIMIT OF ITERATION TIME REACHED.                       000036
C
C DATA MB,MZ,LR,IFL/0,0,0,-1/                                000037
C CORR=0.0                                                       000038
C IT=0                                                            000039
C CALL SECOND(TIME1)                                             000040
C IF(MODE.LT.0.OR.MODE.GT.1)GO TO 90                             000041
C IF(MODE.EQ.0)GO TO 10                                          000042
C IFLAG=-2                                                        000043
C IF(NB.NE.MB.OR.NZ.NE.MZ.OR.LW.NE.LR.OR.IFL.LT.0)GO TO 95    000044
C GO TO 50                                                         000045
10 MB=NB                                                         000046
C MZ=NZ                                                           000047
C LR=LW                                                           000048
C NZR=0                                                           000049
C
C DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF NON-ZEROS                      000050
C
C DO 20 I=1,NB                                                   000051
C K=1                                                            000052
C L=0                                                            000053
C IF(I.GT.1) L=INDR(I-1)                                         000054
C IF(IBT(I).EQ.0) K=INDR(I)-L                                     000055
C NZR=NZR+K                                                       000056
20 CONTINUE                                                       000057
C
C DISTRIBUTION OF WORKSPACE                                     000058

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C      KZ= NZ+NZ+NZR+NZR      000066
      KN= NB+NB      000067
      LICN= 3*KZ      000068
      LIRN= KZ+KN+KN      000069
      JA= 1      000070
      JICN= JA+LICN      000071
      JIKEEP= JICN+LICN      000072
      JIW= JIKEEP+5*KN      000073
      JW= JIW+8*KN      000074
      JRHS= JW+KN      000075
      JIRN= JRHS+KN      000076
      MAX1= JIRN+LIRN      000077
      JIVECT= JIRN      000078
      JJVECT= JIVECT+KZ      000079
      MAX2= JJVECT+KZ      000080
      MAX= MAX0( MAX1, MAX2)      000081
      IF( MAX. GT. LW) GO TO 90      000082
50  IF( ITEL. EQ. 0) GO TO 80      000083
      IFLAG= -3      000084
      IMODE= MODE      000085
C      ITERATION LOOP      000086
C      60 IT= IT+1      000087
C      CALL LFLNR2 (NB, NZ, NZR, INDR, INDC, IBT, Y, YS, V, S, LICN, LIRN,      000088
1      W( JA), W( JICN), W( JIKEEP), W( JIW), W( JW), W( JRHS),      000089
2      W( JIRN), W( JIVECT), W( JJVECT), IMODE, ITEL, VEPS,      000090
3      CORR, IFLG)      000091
      IF( IFLG. LT. 0) GO TO 95      000092
      IMODE= 1      000093
      IF( CORR. LE. VEPS) GO TO 85      000094
      IF( ITEL. LE. 0) GO TO 70      000095
      IF( IT. GE. ITEL) GO TO 80      000096
70  CALL SECOND( TIME2)      000097
      IF( TIME1. LE. 0. 0) GO TO 60      000098
      IF( TIME1. GT. TIME2-TIME1) GO TO 60      000099
      IFLAG= 2      00100
      GO TO 95      00101
80  IFLAG= 1      00102
      GO TO 95      00103
85  IFLAG= 0      00104
      GO TO 95      00105
90  IFLAG= -1      00106
95  ITEL= IT      00107
      VEPS= CORR      00108
      CALL SECOND( TIME2)      00109
      TIME1= TIME2-TIME1      00110
      IF( MODE. EQ. 0) IFL= IFLAG      00111
      RETURN      00112
      END      00113
C      SUBROUTINE LFLNR2 (NB, NZ, NZR, INDR, INDC, IBT, Y, YS, V, S, LICN, LIRN, A,      00114
1      ICN, IKEEP, IW, W, RHS, IRN, IVECT, JVECT, MODE,      00115
2      ITEL, VEPS, CORR, IFLG)      00116
      DIMENSION INDR( 1), INDC( 1), IBT( 1), A( 1), ICN( 1), IKEEP( 1), IW( 1), W( 1),      00117
1      RHS( 1), IRN( 1), IVECT( 1), JVECT( 1)      00118
      COMPLEX Y( 1), YS( 1), V( 1), S( 1)      00119
C      THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS ONE ITERATION OF THE NEWTON-RAPHSON      00120
C      METHOD.      00121
C      COMPLEX CURR, VOLT, CJVOLT, XS, XSB, YY, DELS, VV      00122
C      00123
C      00124
C      00125
C      00126
C      00127
C      00128
C      00129
C      00130

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```
C      FORM SPARSE MATRIX OF COEFFICIENTS AND RHS/11      000131
C
NBS=NB+1      000132
NZC=NZ+NZ      000133
DO 50 K=1,NB      000134
IBTP=IBT(K)      000135
C      SET COEFFICIENTS      000136
C      000137
C      000138
C      000139
K1=1      000140
IF(K.GT.1)K1=INDR(K-1)+1      000141
K2=INDR(K)      000142
CURR=YS(K)*V(NBS)      000143
DO 10 I=K1,K2      000144
J=INDC(I)      000145
10 CURR=CURR+Y(I)*V(J)      000146
VOLT=V(K)      000147
CJVOLT=CONJG(VOLT)      000148
VMOD=CABS(VOLT)      000149
DO 40 I=K1,K2      000150
YY=Y(I)      000151
XS=CJVOLT*YY      000152
J=INDC(I)      000153
IF(IBTP.EQ.1)GO TO 20      000154
XSB=(0.0,0.0)      000155
IF(I.EQ.K2) XSB=CURR      000156
GO TO 30      000157
20 XSB=CONJG(XS)      000158
IF(I.NE.K2)GO TO 25      000159
VOLT1=REAL(VOLT)/VMOD      000160
VOLT2=AIMAG(VOLT)/VMOD      000161
XS=XS+CONJG(CURR)-CMPLX(VOLT2,VOLT1)      000162
XSB=XSB+CURR-CMPLX(-VOLT2,VOLT1)      000163
25 XS=0.5*XS      000164
XSB=0.5*XSB      000165
30 XS1=REAL(XS)      000166
XS2=AIMAG(XS)      000167
XSB1=REAL(XSB)      000168
XSB2=AIMAG(XSB)      000169
L=I      000170
A(L)=XS1+XSB1      000171
IVECT(L)=K      000172
JVECT(L)=J      000173
L=I+NZ      000174
A(L)=-XS2+XSB2      000175
IVECT(L)=K      000176
JVECT(L)=J+NB      000177
IF(IBTP.NE.0.AND.I.NE.K2) GO TO 40      000178
NZC=NZC+1      000179
L=NZC      000180
A(L)=-XSB2      000181
IVECT(L)=K+NB      000182
JVECT(L)=J      000183
L=NZC+NZR      000184
A(L)=-XS1+XSB1      000185
IVECT(L)=K+NB      000186
JVECT(L)=J+NB      000187
40 CONTINUE      000188
C      SET RHS      000189
C      000190
C      000191
DELS=VOLT*CONJG(CURR)      000192
IF(IBTP.EQ.1)GO TO 45      000193
DELS=S(K)-DELS      000194
DELS1=REAL(DELS)      000195
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```
DELS2=AIMAG(DELS) 000196
GO TO 49 000197
45 DELS1=REAL(S(K))-REAL(DELS) 000198
DELS2=AIMAG(S(K))-VMOD 000199
49 RHS(K)=DELS1 000200
KK=K+NB 000201
RHS(KK)=DELS2 000202
50 CONTINUE 000203
C 000204
C SOLVE SPARSE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS 000205
C 000206
NS=NB+NB 000207
NZS=NZ+NZ+NZR+NZR 000208
IF(MODE.NE.0)GO TO 15 000209
DO 13 I=1,NZS 000210
13 ICN(I)=JVECT(I) 000211
U=0.1 000212
CALL MA28A(NS,NZS,A,LICN,IRN,LIRN,ICN,U,IKEEP,IW,W,IFLG) 000213
GO TO 26 000214
15 CALL MA28B(NS,NZS,A,LICN,IVECT,JVECT,ICN,IKEEP,IW,W,IFLG) 000215
26 IF(IFLG.LT.0) RETURN 000216
CALL MA28C(NS,A,LICN,ICN,IKEEP,RHS,W,1) 000217
C 000218
C UPDATE VOLTAGES 000219
C 000220
CORR=0.0 000221
DO 60 I=1,NB 000222
J=I+NB 000223
VV=CMLPX(RHS(I),RHS(J)) 000224
VM=CABS(VV) 000225
IF(VM.GT.CORR) CORR=VM 000226
V(I)=V(I)+VV 000227
60 CONTINUE 000228
IFLG=0 000229
RETURN 000230
END 000231
```