

# MV-Star Refresh

## Background, Issues, and Proposed Requirements



## Background

- MVStar is the IESO's meter data repository:
  - Warehousing of all meter data including versions and audit trail
  - Application of loss adjustments to meter data
  - Summation of meters (totalization tables)
  - Compliance aggregation models
  - Contract relationships
  - Interface to MVWeb
  - Process meter data to CRS
- MVStar has been in service since Market Open and is scheduled to be replaced within the next couple of years
  - Hard coding of modules makes it difficult to implement changes
- We have started to do some preliminary analysis to identify future system requirements
  - Focus is on the application of losses

# Equation Loss - Power Flow Direction

## MVSTAR Application of Method 1 (a, b coefficients) Losses (Background)

Meter attributes are used when V2h and I2h meter values are not available. Attributes include:

**CT** = current transformer ratio; **VT** = voltage transformer ratio; **V<sub>nom</sub>** = assumed voltage; **PF** = assumed power factor

Method 1 Loss Equation =  $a \cdot (V^2hR + V^2hY + V^2hB) + b \cdot (I^2hR + I^2hY + I^2hB)$  per interval

If V<sup>2</sup>h, I<sup>2</sup>h, kVARh are not available :  $V^2hR = V^2hY = V^2hB = V_{nom}$  ;  $I^2hR = I^2hY = I^2hB = (1000/3)^2 \cdot I \cdot kWh^2 / (CT \cdot VT \cdot PF \cdot V_{nom})^2$

As per MV\_STAR Reference Guide (page78)

If ch1=0 and ch3=0 Losses added to ch1

If ch1≠0 and ch3=0 Losses added to ch1

If ch1=0 and ch3≠0 Losses subtracted from ch3

If ch1≠0 and ch3≠0 Losses added to ch1 and subtracted from ch3

### Identified Issue(s):

1. The **CT**, **VT**, **V<sub>nom</sub>**, and **PF** attributes are not date referenced . Requires re-registration of a Meter Point each time these parameters are changed; deemed critical change. (ex: CT ratio change)
2. For situations when ch1 ≠0 and ch3≠0, both Load and No-Load Losses are applied to the Delivered (Ch1) and Received (Ch2) meter channels. Net effect is double charge for losses during interval.

### Proposed Requirements:

1. **CT**, **VT**, **V<sub>nom</sub>**, **PF**, and **Service Type** attributes date referenced.
2. Two options:
  - a. Losses added to ch1 for all flow conditions (preferred); or
  - b. If ch1=0 and ch3=0 Losses added to ch1  
 If ch1≠0 and ch3=0 Losses added to ch1  
 If ch1=0 and ch3≠0 Losses subtracted from ch3  
 If ch1≠0 and ch3≠0 Loss\*ch1/(ch1+ch3) add to ch1 and Loss\*ch3/(ch1+ch3) subtract from ch3 (used when Load/Gen DP split)

# Equation Loss - Power Flow Direction

## MVSTAR Application of Method 2 (k1, k2, k3) Losses (Background)

$$S_{imp} = \sqrt{P_{imp}^2 + Q_{imp}^2} = \sqrt{ch1^2 + ch2^2}$$

$$S_{exp} = \sqrt{P_{exp}^2 + Q_{exp}^2} = \sqrt{ch3^2 + ch4^2}$$

$$Loss_{imp} = (k_1/l) * (S_{imp} * l / 1000)^2 + (k_2/l) * (S_{imp} * l / 1000) + k_3/l$$

$$Loss_{exp} = (k_1/l) * (S_{exp} * l / 1000)^2 + (k_2/l) * (S_{exp} * l / 1000) + k_3/l$$

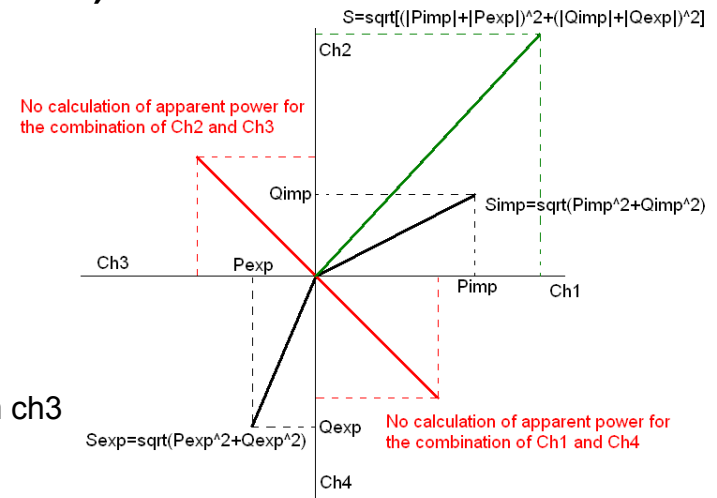
As per MV\_STAR Reference Guide (page78)

If ch1=0 and ch3=0 Loss<sub>imp</sub> added to ch1

If ch1≠0 and ch3=0 Loss<sub>imp</sub> added to ch1

If ch1=0 and ch3≠0 Loss<sub>exp</sub> subtracted from ch3

If ch1≠0 and ch3≠0 Loss<sub>imp</sub> added to ch1 and Loss<sub>exp</sub> subtracted from ch3



### Identified Issue(s):

1. Combination of ch1ch4 or ch2ch3 are not calculated as an apparent power due the restriction on Simp/Sexp formulas.
2. Method 2 cannot be applied when kVARh channels are missing (non conforming metering issue – using of a VAR virtual meter).
3. For situation when ch1 ≠0 and ch3≠0 both Load and No-Load Losses are applied to the Delivered (Ch1) and Received (Ch2) meter channels. Net effect is double charge for losses during interval.

### Proposed Requirements:

1.  $S = \sqrt{(|P_{imp}| + |P_{exp}|)^2 + (|Q_{imp}| + |Q_{exp}|)^2} = \sqrt{(|ch1| + |ch3|)^2 + (|ch2| + |ch4|)^2}$
2.  $S = (|P_{imp}| + |P_{exp}|) / PF$  when kVAR channels are not available; **PF** assumed power factor (ex. 0.9).  
Losses =  $(k_1/l) * (S * l / 1000)^2 + (k_2/l) * (S * l / 1000) + (k_3/l)$
3. Two options:
  - a) Losses (Load and No-Load) added to ch1 under all flow conditions (preferred); or
  - b) If ch1=0 and ch3=0 Losses added to ch1  
If ch1≠0 and ch3=0 Losses added to ch1  
If ch1=0 and ch3≠0 Losses subtracted from ch3  
If ch1≠0 and ch3≠0 Loss\*ch1/(ch1+ch3) add to ch1 and Loss\*ch3/(ch1+ch3) subtract from ch3 (used when Load/Gen DP split)

# Application of Losses when disconnected from IESO grid

## Background

Low side metering under normal circumstances compensates for no-load losses. Some participants as part of their normal day to day operation, frequent disconnect their facility from the IESO controlled grid.

## Identified issue(s):

MVSTAR calculates no-load losses even when the transformer is de-energized.  
Current tools cannot differentiate between scenarios 1, 2 and 3

## Proposed Requirements:

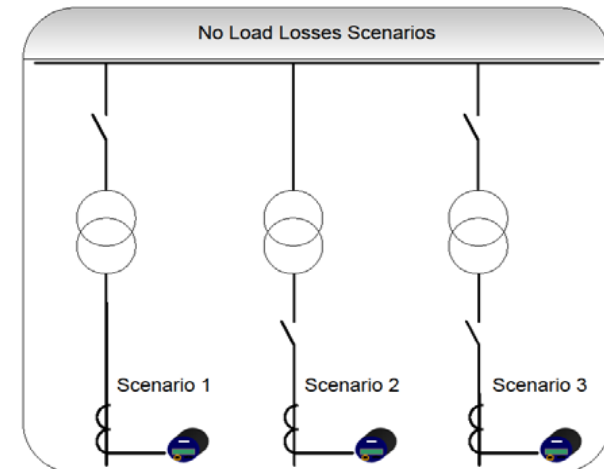
Must meet certain conditions/requirements:

- Scenario 1 power system configuration
- Disconnection from grid part of normal operations

More flexibility applied to the Summary Meter module of proposed system:

- Start and stop time for CT, VT ratio, assumed voltage and power factor, service type
- Voltage code applied individually for each channel
- Requires mathematical (multiplication, division, exponentiation) and logical (IF, AND, OR) functions to Loss module

ex: Loss added on ch1 = if (ch5+ch6+ch7>0,  $(k_1/I) \cdot \sqrt{(|ch1|+|ch3|)^2+(|ch2|+|ch4|)^2} \cdot I/1000$ )<sup>2</sup> +  $(k_2/I) \cdot \sqrt{(|ch1|+|ch3|)^2+(|ch2|+|ch4|)^2} \cdot I/1000$  +  $k_3/I$ , 0)



# MEC, TLF applications



## Background

Total Loss Factors (TLF) take into account distribution losses for an embedded RWM up to the Defined Meter Point. As approved by the Ontario Energy Board, the TLF can be applied to a physical or summary meter as a fixed factor. Both fixed factors MEC and TLF are applied only on active energy channels (UOM=1) regardless the power flow. For a MEC the application of a fix factor is correct for active channels regardless power flow.

## Identified issue(s)

### 1. MEC

Form 1039 MEC submission provides a MEC value for reactive energy but MVSTAR is unable to adjust the reactive values. When method 2 is used, the apparent power is calculated using an MEC adjusted active power but not MEC adjusted reactive power.

### 2. TLF

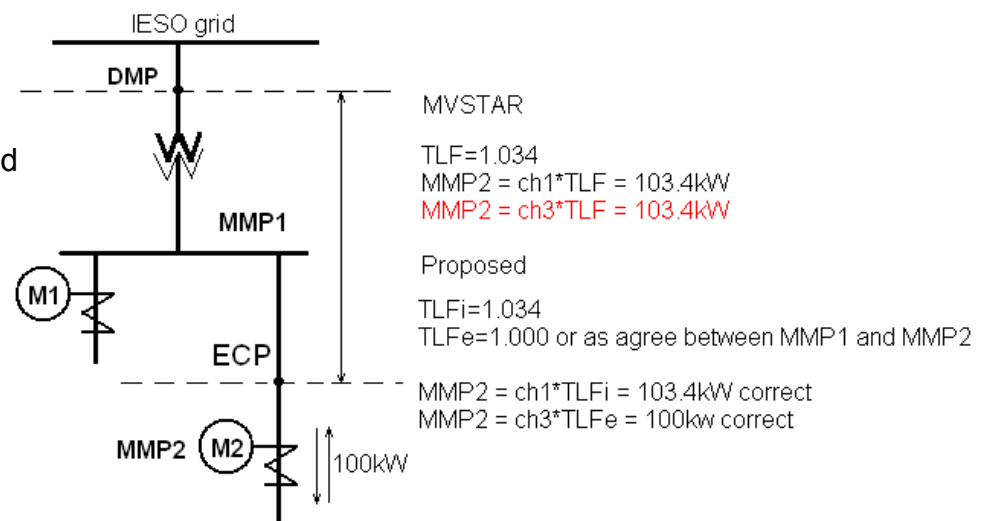
When an embedded RWM records energy exported to the Host Distributor, this energy will have applied the same TLF as for energy withdrawn. For Distributed Generators TLF are applied to Del channels +LF applied to Rec Channels

## Proposed requirements

Voltage code applied individually to each channel:

- MEC<sub>a</sub> fix factor applied to active channels and MEC<sub>r</sub> fix factor applied to reactive channels
- TLF<sub>i</sub> fix factor applied to import active channels and TLF<sub>e</sub> fix factor applied to export active channels

Physical meter	Ch1	Ch2	Ch3	Ch4
Precedence 1	MEC <sub>a</sub>	MEC <sub>r</sub>	MEC <sub>a</sub>	MEC <sub>r</sub>
Precedence 2	TLF <sub>i</sub>	0	TLF <sub>e</sub>	0
Total	= ch1 + MEC <sub>a</sub> + TLF <sub>i</sub>	= ch2 + MEC <sub>r</sub>	= ch3 + MEC <sub>a</sub> + TLF <sub>e</sub>	Ch4 + MEC <sub>r</sub>



# Static vs. Dynamic Loss Apportioning Allocation

## Background

As per Market Manual 3.7: Totalization Table Registration Section 2.3.3: Apportioning Transformation Losses, when an agreement is reached between all MMPs, the MSPs must submit the apportioning in the “Totalization Table Form” as follows:  
Method 1 – the A coefficient must be multiplied by the ratio (ex: 3/10), while the B coefficient must be multiplied by the inverse ratio, 10/3;

Method 2 - K1 coefficient must be multiplied by the inverse ratio, 10/3, while K3 coefficient must be multiplied by the ratio, 3/10; K2 coefficient remains unchanged.

This apportioning, the **ratio**, is determined usually based on feeders ratio or average load ratio.

## Identified issue(s)

The total No\_Load Loss is allocated correctly regardless of the load distribution between MMPs.

The total Load Loss is allocated correctly only when the load distribution matches the ratio agreed between MMPs; otherwise the calculated total Load Loss is higher than the actual total Load Loss – in favour of the market (see attached Allocation of Power Transformer SSLA).

In the MVSTAR Method 1 a,b + Method 2 k<sub>1</sub>, k<sub>2</sub>, k<sub>3</sub> are fixed and not variable factors.

## Proposed requirements

If the apportion could be recalculated for each time interval, based on MMPs loads ratio, the total Load Loss will be allocated correctly .

For that the loss module must permit mathematical (multiplication, division, exponentiation) and logical (IF, AND, OR) functions.

Ex:  $S = S_1 + S_2$

for MMP<sub>1</sub> the ratio will be  $S_1/S$

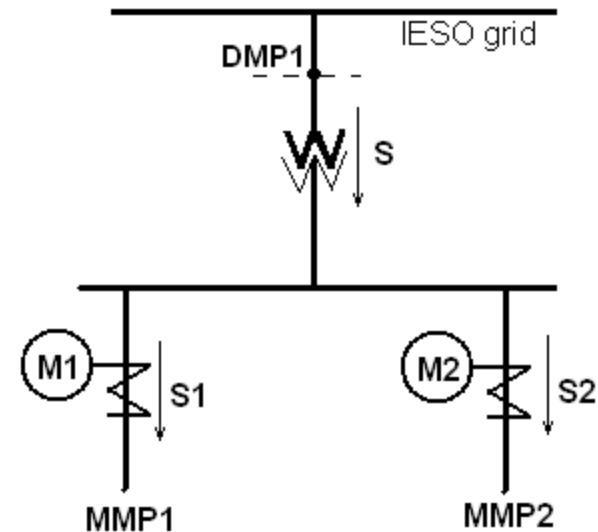
for MMP<sub>2</sub> the ratio will be  $S_2/S$

$Loss_1 = [(S/S_1)*k_1/I]*(S_1*I/1000)^2 + (k_2/I)*(S_1*I/1000) + (S_1/S)*k_3/I$

$Loss_2 = [(S/S_2)*k_1/I]*(S_2*I/1000)^2 + (k_2/I)*(S_2*I/1000) + (S_2/S)*k_3/I$

Total Loss =  $Loss_1 + Loss_2 = (k_1/I)*(S*I/1000)^2 + (k_2/I)*(S*I/1000) + k_3/I$

Issue: Require agreement between MMP's for data confidentiality purposes – needs market rules clarification



# Netting of Losses – Actual vs. Metered flow



## Background

Two MMPs, a generator and a load, could be metered on the low voltage side in a transformer station, with no bus meter above. For this scenario the loss allocation and calculation is a complex process.

## Identified issue(s)

The losses will be calculated for the total metered load (50MW +100MW)

$$MMP_1 = -S + (3/1)k_1S^2+k_2S+1/3k_3$$

$$MMP_2 = 2S + (3/2)k_1(2S)^2+k_2(2S)+2/3k_3$$

Total:  $MMP_1 + MMP_2 = S + k_1(3S)^2 + k_2(3S) + k_3$

The losses can be calculated for the actual load flowing through power transformer  $S=50MW$

Loss allocation ratio is a fix factor(see attached Allocation of Power Transformer SSLA)

## Proposed requirements

If the apportion could be recalculated for each time interval, based on MMPs loads ratio, the apportioned Net\_Load\_Losses will be correct distributed.

For that the ratio module must permit mathematical (multiplication, division, exponentiation) and logical (IF, AND, OR) functions.

It will calculate the Net\_Load (50MW), the Net\_Load\_Losses, and distribute these losses between MMPs based on dynamic ratio – apportioned factors (see **Static vs. Dynamic Loss**

**Apportioning Allocation** slide).

$$Net\_Load = S = \sum(ch1-ch3)$$

$$Net\_Load\_Losses = k_1Net\_Load^2+k_2Net\_Load + k_3$$

$$MMP_1 = -S + 1/3 Net\_Load\_Losses$$

$$MMP_2 = 2S + 2/3 Net\_Load\_Losses$$

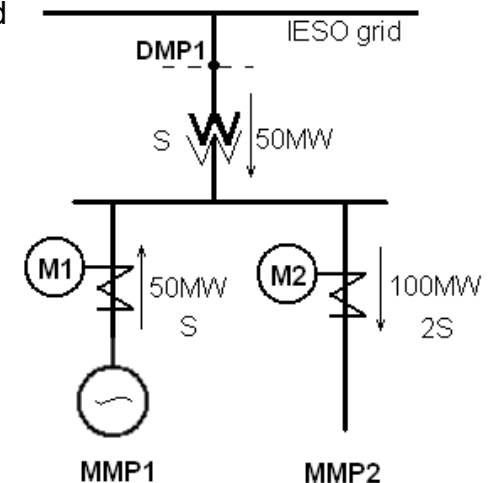
Total:  $MMP_1 + MMP_2 = S + k_1S^2 + k_2S + k_3$

$S = S_1 + S_2$ ; for  $MMP_1$  the ratio will be  $S_1/S$ ; for  $MMP_2$  the ratio will be  $S_2/S$

$$MMP_1 = -S + (S_1/S)Net\_Load\_Losses$$

$$MMP_2 = 2S + (S_2/S)Net\_Load\_Losses$$

Issue: Require agreement between MMP's for data confidentiality purposes – needs market rules clarification



# Settlements Principles

## Incremental Generation Capacity



### Background

Actually many transmission customers have embedded generation facilities which as per Ontario Uniform Transmission Rate Schedule don't attract Transmission Connection Service Charges (approved prior 1998 or less than 1MW).

Most of these generation facilities plan to increase their output capacity (upgrades, FIT programs) which in most cases will attract Transmission Connection Service Charges.

The charges should be applied to the positive difference between the total generation and the previous maximum continuous rating excepted from Transmission Connection Service Charges.

### Identified issue(s)

The Transmission Connection Service charges are applied only using the Alternative Metering Installation Standards for Embedded Generation Facilities. It is done outside of MVSTAR, once per year, as an annual adjustment using IESO form 1563.

### Proposed requirements

Only the positive difference between the total generation output and the exempted (legacy) generation quantity will be added to the Connection DP of the transmission customer MMP1.

For that the channel module must permit mathematical (multiplication, division, exponentiation) and logical (IF, AND, OR) functions.

The settlements equation would be  
MMP1

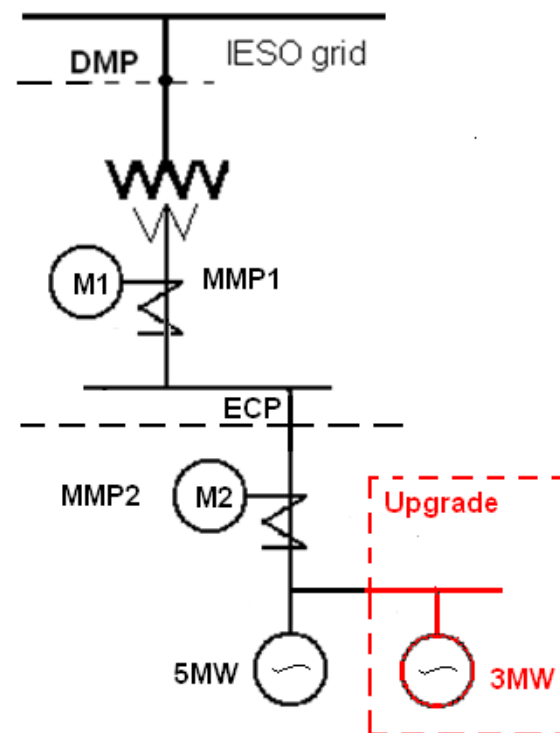
$$\text{Energy DP} = M1 - M2$$

$$\text{Network DP} = M1$$

$$\text{Connection DP} = M1 + (\text{if}(M2 - 5\text{MW} > 0, M2 - 5\text{MW}, 0))$$

MMP2

$$\text{Energy DP} = M2$$



## Summary

- Following requirements would address known issues:
  - **CT, VT,  $V_{nom}$ , PF, and Service Type** meter attributes to be date referenced
  - Flexibility to apply losses by using mathematical (multiplication, division, exponentiation) and logical (IF, AND, OR) functions
    - Losses applied to delivered channel (regardless of power flow)
    - Option to apportion losses based on power flow
    - Calculation of system apparent power
    - Apportioning of dynamic losses
    - Netting of losses
    - Determining incremental capacity
  - Application of voltage code/loss factor to meter channel level
    - MEC per channel (active, reactive, del, rec)
    - TLF/LF per channel (del, rec)
- Any changes to current loss application principles will require update to SSLA and MEC standards

# Allocation of Power Transformer SSLA



# Introduction

As per Market Manual 3.5: **Site-Specific Loss Adjustments** the power transformer losses can be calculated using one of the two methods:

**Method 1** – Volt and Amp Squared coefficients (A, B) -  $P_{\text{loss}} = A(V^2R+V^2Y+V^2B) + B(I^2R+I^2Y+I^2B)$

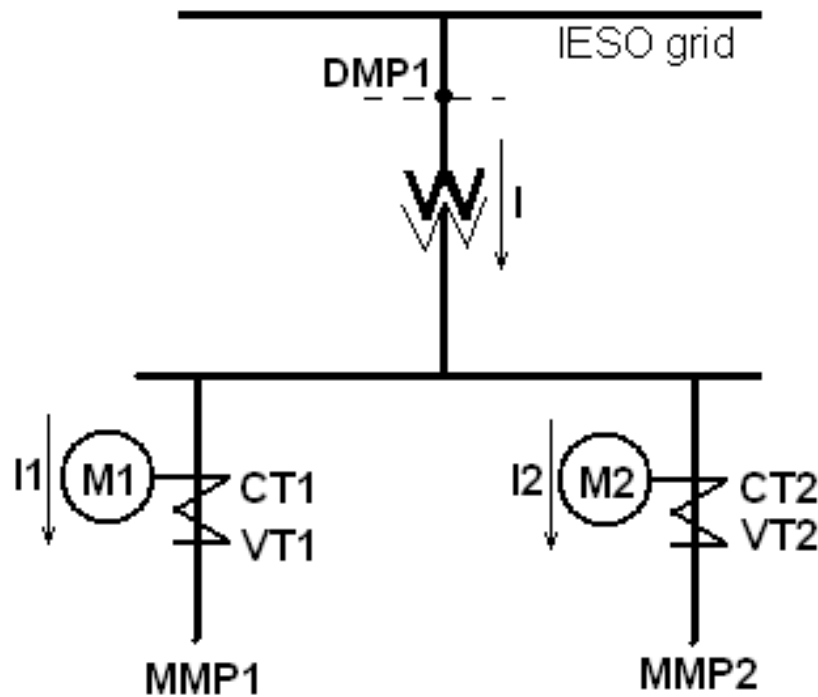
**Method 2** – Equation Coefficients ( $k_1, K_2, K_3$ ) -  $P_{\text{loss}} = K_1S_{\text{total}}^2 + K_2S_{\text{total}} + K_3$

As per Market Manual 3.7: **Totalization Table Registration** art 2.3.3: **Apportioning Transformation Losses**, when an agreement is reached between all MMPs, the MSPs must submit this apportioning in the “Totalization Table Form” as follows:

**Method 1** – the A coefficient must be multiplied by the ratio (ex: 3/10), while the B coefficient must be multiplied by the inverse ratio, 10/3;

**Method 2** - K1 coefficient must be multiplied by the inverse ratio, 10/3, while K3 coefficient must be multiplied by the ratio, 3/10; K2 coefficient remains unchanged.

Allocation of Tx SSLA calculated with method 1 (A B coefficients)  
case1 - No Bus Meter



Note:

a1, b1 are calculated using CT1, VT1 ratios

a2, b2 are calculated using CT2, VT2 ratios

Assumption

$$a_1' = \frac{3}{10} \times a_1 \quad b_1' = \frac{10}{3} \times b_1 \quad a_1 = \frac{P_{noload}}{3} \div \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat1}} \right)^2 \quad b_1 = \frac{P_{load}}{3} \div \left( \frac{I}{CT_{rat1}} \right)^2$$

$$a_2' = \frac{7}{10} \times a_2 \quad b_2' = \frac{10}{7} \times b_2 \quad a_2 = \frac{P_{noload}}{3} \div \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 \quad b_2 = \frac{P_{load}}{3} \div \left( \frac{I}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2$$

## Allocation of Tx SSLA calculated with method 1 (A B coefficients) case1 - No Bus Meter

Verification

$$P_{load1} = 3 \times b_1' \times \left( \frac{I_1}{CT_{rat1}} \right)^2 = 3 \times \frac{10}{3} \times b_1 \times \left( \frac{\frac{3}{10} \times I}{CT_{rat1}} \right)^2$$

$$P_{load2} = 3 \times b_2' \times \left( \frac{I_2}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2 = 3 \times \frac{10}{7} \times b_2 \times \left( \frac{\frac{7}{10} \times I}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2$$

$$P_{load} = P_{load1} + P_{load2} = 3 \times \left[ b_1 \times \frac{I^2}{CT_{rat1}^2} \times \frac{3}{10} + b_2 \times \frac{I^2}{CT_{rat2}^2} \times \frac{7}{10} \right] = 3 \times I^2 \times \left[ \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{b_1}{CT_{rat1}^2} + \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{b_2}{CT_{rat2}^2} \right] =$$

$$= 3 \times I^2 \times \left[ \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{CT_{rat1}^2} \times \left( \frac{P_{load}}{3} \times \frac{CT_{rat1}^2}{I^2} \right) + \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{1}{CT_{rat2}^2} \times \left( \frac{P_{load}}{3} \times \frac{CT_{rat2}^2}{I^2} \right) \right] = 3 \times I^2 \times \left[ \frac{3+7}{10} \times \left( \frac{P_{load}}{3 \times I^2} \right) \right] = P_{load}$$

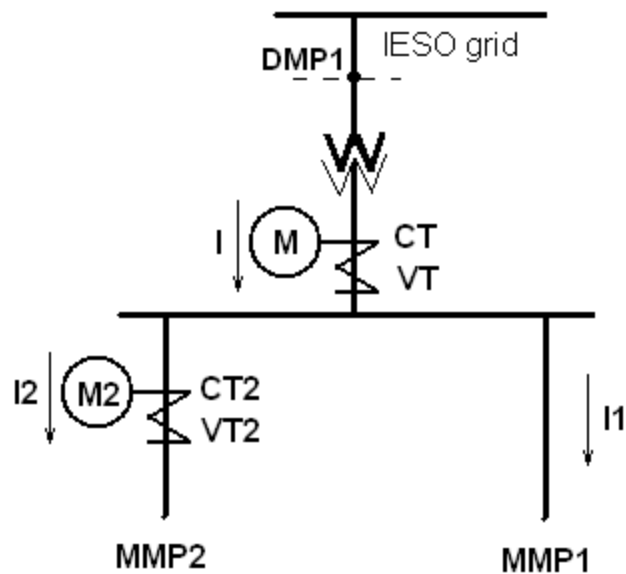
$$P_{noload1} = 3 \times a_1' \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat1}} \right)^2 = 3 \times \frac{3}{10} \times a_1 \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat1}} \right)^2$$

$$P_{noload2} = 3 \times a_2' \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 = 3 \times \frac{7}{10} \times a_2 \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2$$

$$P_{noload} = P_{noload1} + P_{noload2} = 3 \times \left( \frac{3}{10} \times a_1 \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat1}} \right)^2 + \frac{7}{10} \times a_2 \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 \right) =$$

$$= 3 \times \left( \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{\frac{P_{noload}}{3}}{\left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat1}} \right)^2} \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat1}} \right)^2 + \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{\frac{P_{noload}}{3}}{\left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2} \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 \right) = 3 \times \frac{P_{noload}}{3} \times \left( \frac{3+7}{10} \right) = P_{noload}$$

## Allocation of Tx SSLA calculated with method 1 (A B coefficients) case2 - Bus Meter



Note:

$a, b$  are calculated using CT, VT ratios

$a_2, b_2$  are calculated using CT2, VT2 ratios

Assumption

$$\begin{aligned}
 a & \quad b & a &= \frac{P_{noload}}{3} \div \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat}} \right)^2 & b &= \frac{P_{load}}{3} \div \left( \frac{I}{CT_{rat}} \right)^2 \\
 a_2' &= \frac{3}{10} \times a_2 & b_2' &= \frac{10}{3} \times b_2 & a_2 &= \frac{P_{noload}}{3} \div \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 & b_2 &= \frac{P_{load}}{3} \div \left( \frac{I}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

## Allocation of Tx SSLA calculated with method 1 (A B coefficients) case2 - Bus Meter

Verification

$$P_{load} = 3 \times b \times \left( \frac{I}{CT_{rat}} \right)^2 \quad P_{load2} = 3 \times b_2' \times \left( \frac{I_2}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2 = 3 \times \frac{10}{3} \times b_2 \times \left( \frac{\frac{3}{10} \times I}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2$$

$$P_{load1} = P_{load} - P_{load2} = 3 \times b \times \left( \frac{I}{CT_{rat}} \right)^2 - 3 \times \frac{10}{3} \times b_2 \times \left( \frac{\frac{3}{10} \times I}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2 =$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{\frac{P_{load}}{3}}{\left( \frac{I}{CT_{rat}} \right)^2} \times \left( \frac{I}{CT_{rat}} \right)^2 - 3 \times \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{\frac{P_{load}}{3}}{\left( \frac{I}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2} \times \left( \frac{\frac{3}{10} \times I}{CT_{rat2}} \right)^2 = P_{load} - \frac{3}{10} \times P_{load} = \frac{7}{10} \times P_{load}$$

$$P_{noload} = 3 \times a \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat}} \right)^2 \quad P_{noload2} = 3 \times a_2' \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 = 3 \times \frac{3}{10} \times a_2 \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2$$

$$P_{noload1} = P_{noload} - P_{noload2} = 3 \times a \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat}} \right)^2 - 3 \times \frac{3}{10} \times a_2 \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 =$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{\frac{P_{noload}}{3}}{\left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat}} \right)^2} \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat}} \right)^2 - 3 \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{\frac{P_{noload}}{3}}{\left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2} \times \left( \frac{V}{VT_{rat2}} \right)^2 = P_{noload} - \frac{3}{10} \times P_{noload} = \frac{7}{10} \times P_{noload}$$

## Allocation of Tx SSLA calculated with method 2 ( $k_1, k_2, k_3$ coefficients)

Note:

$k_1, k_2, k_3$  are not depending by the CT, VT ratio of MI

Assumption

$$MMP_1 \quad S_1 = \frac{1}{4} \times S \quad k_1' = \frac{4}{1} \times k_1, \quad k_2' = k_2, \quad k_3' = \frac{1}{4} \times k_3$$

$$MMP_2 \quad S_2 = \frac{3}{4} \times S \quad k_1'' = \frac{4}{3} \times k_1, \quad k_2'' = k_2, \quad k_3'' = \frac{3}{4} \times k_3$$

Verification

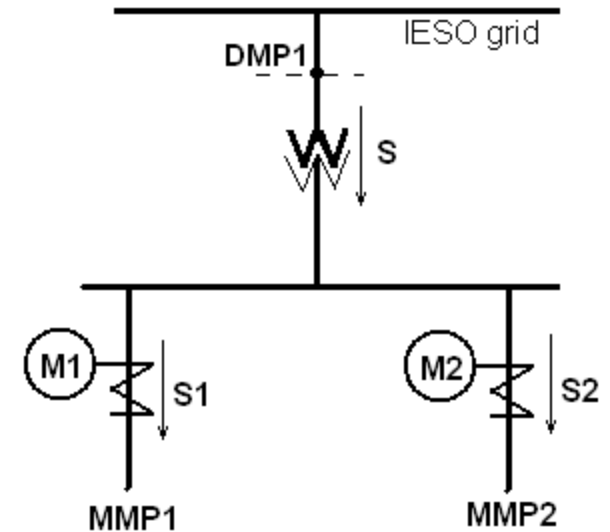
$$Losses_{MMP1} = k_1' \times S_1^2 + k_2' \times S_1 + k_3'$$

$$Losses_{MMP2} = k_1'' \times S_2^2 + k_2'' \times S_2 + k_3''$$

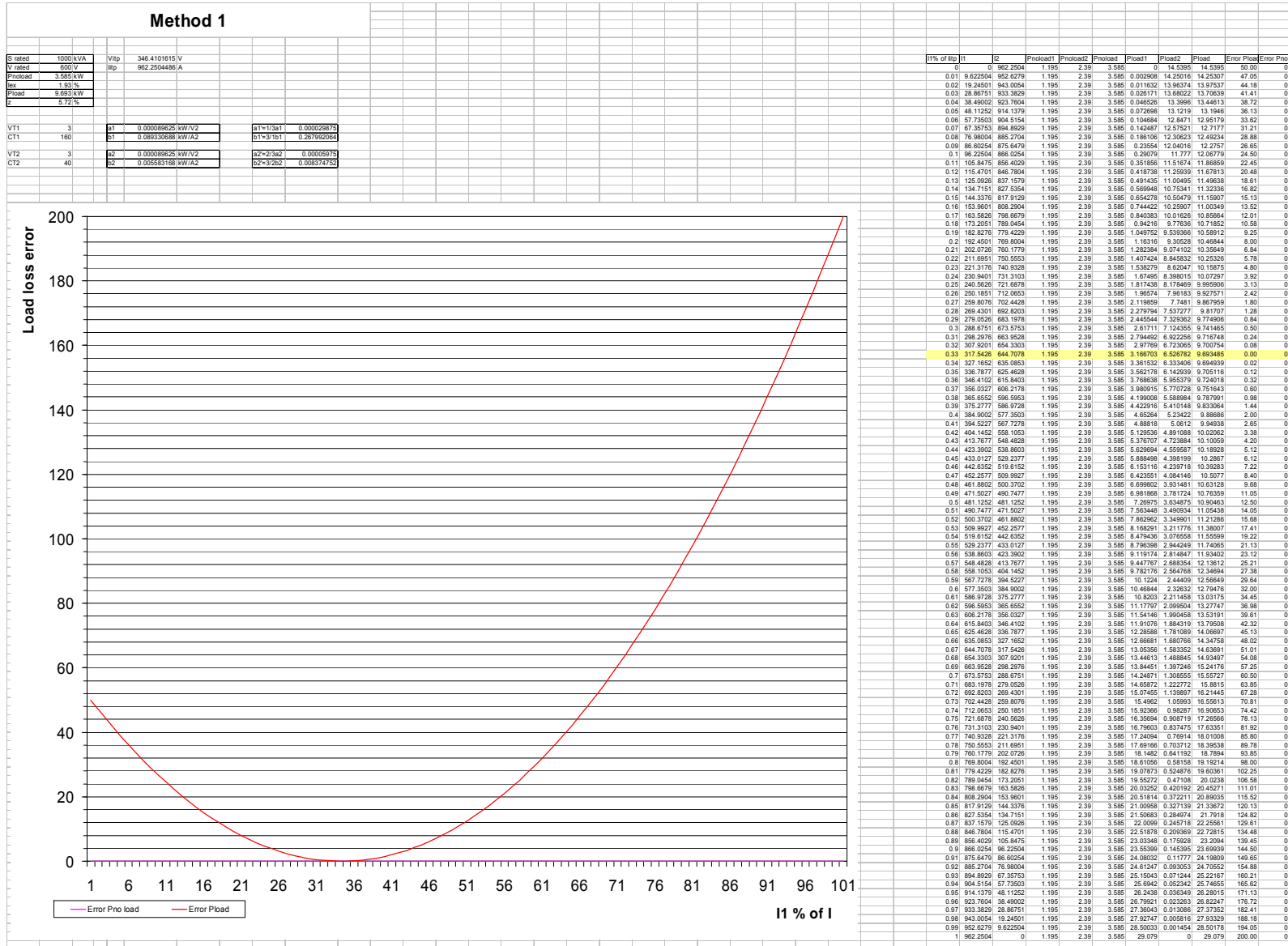
$$Losses_{MMP1} + Losses_{MMP2} = k_1' \times S_1^2 + k_2' \times S_1 + k_3' + k_1'' \times S_2^2 + k_2'' \times S_2 + k_3'' =$$

$$= \frac{4}{1} \times k_1 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \times S\right)^2 + k_2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \times S\right) + \frac{1}{4} \times k_3 + \frac{4}{3} \times k_1 \times \left(\frac{3}{4} \times S\right)^2 + k_2 \times \frac{3}{4} \times S + \frac{3}{4} \times k_3 =$$

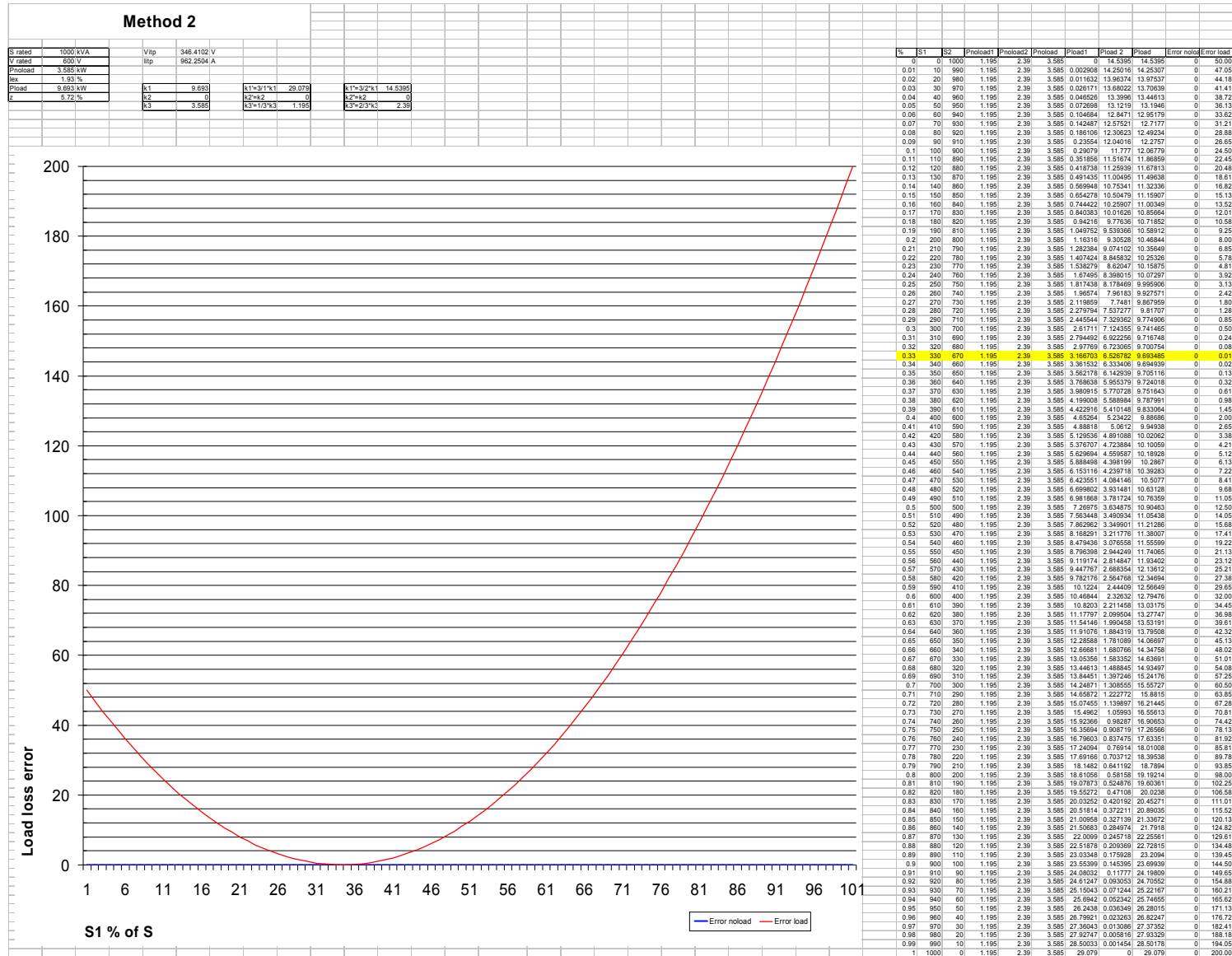
$$= k_1 \times S^2 \times \left(\frac{1+3}{4}\right) + k_2 \times S \times \left(\frac{1+3}{4}\right) + k_3 \times \left(\frac{1+3}{4}\right) = k_1 \times S^2 + k_2 \times S + k_3 = Losses Total$$



# Tx Losses Error as a function of Load Allocation -SSLA method 1 (A B coefficients)



# Tx Losses Error as a function of Load Allocation -SSLA method 2 (k1, k2, k3 coefficients)



## Conclusions

The total No\_Load Loss is correct regardless the load distribution between MMPs. (the No\_Load Loss Error = 0)

The total Load Loss is correctly calculated only when the load distribution match the ratio agreed between MMPs. (otherwise the Load Loss Error > 0)

When a bus meter exists the total Load Loss is correct regardless the load distribution, the MMPs would be charged based on the ratio agreed.

If the apportion could be recalculated on each time interval (MMPs loads ratio) the total Load Loss will be correct all the time. The actual MVSTAR cannot use a Dynamic Load Allocation, A, B,  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ ,  $k_3$  being fix factors.