

TECHNO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR ROGUN HYDROELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

PHASE II: PROJECT DEFINITION OPTIONS

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Chapter 6: Transmission system

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1 SUBJECT AND SCOPE

Scope of the present report is the analysis of the impact of the new Hydro Power Plant of Rogun on the High Voltage Transmission System of Tajikistan.

Objective of these studies is the evaluation of the system export capabilities and the identification of the most adequate network expansion solution; more in detail the aim of the performed analyses is:

- to verify if the total power produced by the new power plant, in the various stages of Project implementation, can be reliably transferred by the Tajik Transmission System towards the load centres, based on the calculation of transfer capabilities of the planned HV network to the selected destinations under various operation conditions;
- to detect the grid bottlenecks and to evaluate the need to reinforce the Transmission System identifying the most appropriate new reinforcements, duplicating the lines circuits, increasing the transformers rated power and, in a few case, adopting capacitor banks to sustain the voltage profiles. These reinforcement actions have been designed with the criteria of increasing the size of lines and transformers only when strictly necessary (loading of the above elements growing to more than 100%);
- to estimate the yearly transmission losses in the target years with the various solutions, in order to allow a better economic evaluation among them.

These calculations have been performed on the base of the Tajik transmission system data provided by many data sources, that have been analysed and merged in order to obtain the most complete and coherent network representation. With the aim of properly calibrating the model, preliminary models of the Tajik Transmission System as it is nowadays have been issued and submitted to the Client and the corresponding comments have been taken into account in the preparation of the final version. It is thus deemed that the simulations finally obtained are as accurate as possible and results can be used with confidence for the purpose of the studies.

2 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The following table reports the list of the reference documents. Many other ones were available with minor data; this list reports only the most important and significant ones.

[n.]	Company	Identification Code/File	Re v	Date	Title
[01]		Parameters of TL-220- 500 kV.doc			1. Technical parameters of overhead transmission lines 220-500 kV of power system of the Republic of Tajikistan
[02]		Scheme of networks 220-500 kV with a glance of perspective.BMP			
[03]		Technical parameters of power stations 220.doc			Technical parameters of electric power substations 220-500 kV of power system of the Republic of Tajikistan
[04]		Information on intersystem TL.doc			REGIONAL PROJECT "CONSTRUCTION OF INTERSYSTEM TRANSMISSION LINE"
[05]		PROJECT CASA-1000.doc			PROJECT "CASA – 1000. CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSMISSION LINES AMONG THE CENTRAL ASIAN AND SOUTH ASIAN

					COUNTRIES"
[06]	Department of intergovernmental flow	Actual power inter. 12 months 2010.doc			Information on actual power interchange among the republics For 12 months of 2010
[07]		Perspective.doc			The final plan for expansion of energy power system
[08]		Information.doc			Necessary data through Tajikistan
[09]	OSHPC "BARKI TOJIK"	Capacity of generation of TJK.doc			
[10]	OSHPC "BARKI TOJIK"	Information on modernization 12 01 2011.doc			Information
[11]		Daily and annual load demands.doc			Daily load demands
[12]		Installed capacity and annual output. Heat Station.doc			Installed capacity and annual output Of electric power by heat stations
[13]	TEAS Consultant	CHAP8.pdf	A	Apr 2011	TEAS for Rogun HPP Construction Project, Inception Report
[14]		Table of loads to Transmission Lines-220-500.doc			Table loads on transmission lines in the normal mode
[15]		Scope of Works & Methodology.pdf			TEAS for Rogun Hydroelectric Power Plant Construction Project - Terms of Reference of the Main Agreement
[16]	SNC-LAVALIN	SA_Energy_CrossBorder.pdf		Feb 2011	CENTRAL ASIA - SOUTH ASIA ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION AND TRADE (CASA-1000) PROJECT FEASIBILITY STUDY UPDATE
[17]	FICHTNER	FICHT-8537801-v1-Interim_Report_v21.pdf		Apr 2012	Assessment of Tajikistan Power Supply Options - Interim Report
[18]		Table transmission line loads in normal mode (eng).pdf			Table transmission line loads in normal mode
[19]		Date on generators.xls			Date on generators
[20]		TajikSystemDataCollection.xls			TajikSystemDataCollection
[21]		Technical parameters of transformer stations.xls			Technical parameters of transformer stations
[22]		Data on generators.xls			
[23]		Rogun HPP capacity output.bmp			
[24]		Technical parameters of the power lines 220 - 500 kV.xls			
[25]		Data on generators (TPP PP) 09.2012.xls			
[26]		Loads for Substations 09.2012.docx			Loads on substations 220-500kV
[27]		TajikSystemDataCollection 09.2012.xls			
[28]	OSHPC "BARKI TOJIK"	Comments to the questions of Coyne.doc			Comments to the questions of Consortium «Coyne et Bellier» on Tajikistan Power Networks Simulation
[29]		Perspective Scheme of 220-500 kV networks.BMP			
[30]		Scheme of 35-500kV North Networks.png			
[31]		Scheme of 35-500kV South Networks.png			
[32]	OSHPC "BARKI TOJIK"	Comments on the issues of load and power flow at Tajik energy system.pdf			
[33]	OSHPC "BARKI TOJIK"	Comments on the issues of load and power flow at Tajik energy system_copy.pdf			Clarifications to the discussions on the "Comments on the issues of load and power flow at Tajik energy system"
[34]	OSHPC "BARKI TOJIK"	Comments by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Report RP37.pdf			Comments to the Report № P.002378 RP37 rev.0 «Electrical transmission network studies" of the Consortium «Coyne et Bellier»
[35]	OSHPC "BARKI TOJIK"	OSHC Barki Tojik response.doc			OSHC "Barki Tojik" response to the Consortium "Coyne et Bellier" questions
[36]	OSHPC	Comments to the final revisions of			Comments to the final revisions of electric

	"BARKI TOJIK"	electric network study.pdf		network study
[37]	TEAS	spr-pr kk-Note Tajik (v2)-2012-05-08.doc	06 May 2013	Notes on Tajik System for the revision of the Electrical Studies
[38]	TEAS	doc-pr-Tajik Demand Forecast-2013-06-03.doc	03 June 2013	Notes on Tajik System for the revision of the Electrical Studies

Table 2.1: the list of reference documents

3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Tajik transmission system is composed of:

- 4 500 kV substations (7 in year 2016);
- 31 220 kV substations (31 in year 2016);
- 8 lines at 500 kV (17 in year 2031);
- 60 lines at 220 kV (64 in year 2016);
- 63 load transformers in 31 substations, for a foreseen total peak of approx. 3,816 MW (5,948 MW in year 2031), according to 75th percentile peak demand forecast of doc. [38];
- 14 power plants for a total of 49 generation groups, 5,100 MW of installed power (8,700 MW in year 2031).

System data are reported in Chapter 9.

4 METHODS AND SOFTWARE TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDIES

4.1 Used software

The calculations are performed using the software simulator DIGSILENT PowerFactory, version 14.1. Detailed information on this tool is available with the Consultant and can be conveniently shared.

Some data pre-processing and results post-processing have been performed using Microsoft™ Excel™.

4.2 Used methods: the load-flow

Load-Flow calculations have been performed using the complete Newton-Raphson method. The tolerances are equal to 1 kVA or to 0.1% of the power flowing in each node.

The shunt parameters of the lines (capacitance) and of the transformers (no load current, no load losses) have been fully considered, by means of II (lines) or T (transformers) representation.

The generators and the "external grids" that represent the neighbouring countries can be represented as "PV" or "PQ" sources, or slack sources. Also, they can be controlled by means of secondary voltage/reactive power controllers (Power Plant controllers, Area controllers) and by means of secondary frequency/active power controllers that allow

sharing automatically the reactive and active power in order to obtain proper voltage levels in pilot busbars and a proper power sharing among the entire system. These devices have been used for all (u/Q) or the most important (f/P) generators of the Tajik system, while the "external grids" have been set in PQ mode.

Following the calculations, the results below indicated were obtained:

- bus results (voltages in kV and per unit, phase angle in degrees);
- for each branch, the active and reactive power and current at each side, the loading with respect to the maximum current capability, the losses with the detail of load and no load losses;
- for the shunt elements (generators, motors⁽¹⁾, loads), the produced or absorbed active and reactive power and current and the loading with respect to the maximum current capability.

4.3 Reinforcements

Among the results of the load-flow calculations, the possible branches overload and/or the excessive voltage drops are the most significant. These violations, if any, allow assessing the needs of network reinforcements, sufficient to avoid overloads and under-voltage.

It is to be noted that the reinforcements assessment has been based on the peak load and generation values for each horizon year. In fact, the sizing of an electrical transmission system must be done on the peak, and not on the average values. In case of approach based on average values, the peak load request could not be satisfied and some load shedding is required.

Some of the reinforcements indicated in the study are already scheduled by Tajik transmission system operator T.S.O., as well as some new power plants completion. We assume these expansions as really available in the corresponding forecasted years.

5 CONFIGURATIONS AND CASES

5.1 Horizon years

The study starts from the year 2013, and considers the time horizons of years 2020, 2025, 2027, 2028 and 2031.

With reference to Rogun dam and HPP (Hydro Power Plant), according to the construction schedule of the project alternatives:

- in year 2020, "End of stage 1 dam" in case of dam FSL 1290 m, 2 generators are foreseen to be in operation with a power of 200 MW each one (400 MW total power);

1 No motors have been represented explicitly in this study.

- in year 2025, “End of Main Dam Construction” for dam FSL 1220 m, all six units are foreseen to be in operation, for a total of 2000 MW;
- in year 2027, “All Units (1 to 6)” in case of dam FSL 1290 m, 6 generators are foreseen to be in operation with a total power of 2160 MW;
- in year 2028, “End of Main Dam Construction” for dam FSL 1255 m and capacity of 2800 MW, all six units are foreseen to be in operation, for a total of 2800 MW;
- finally, in year 2031, all the 6 generators will arrive at the full power of 600 MW each one, for a total of 3600 MW, for dam FSL 1290 m.

During these years, some reinforcements actions are expected on the 500 kV Tajik transmission system, with some new transmission links that are shown in the table here in after:

Name	Line Type	Station 1	Station 2	Vn [kV]	Length [km]	Irated [kA]	In Service since
L-S-I	Line_220 kV AC-400 bis	SUGHD	T_Shahristan	220	90	0.825	2011
L-S-I(1)	Line_220 kV AC-400 bis	T_Shahristan	AINI	220	28	0.825	2011
L-D-O-1	Line_500 3x kV AC-400	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	500	100	2	2014
L-D-O-2	Line_500 3x kV AC-400	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	500	100	2	2014
L-G-R	Line_220 kV AC-400	GERAN	RUMI	220	75	0.705	2014
L-K-A	Line_220 kV AC-400	ASHT	KAYROKUM	220	70	0.705	2014
L-24-KB/1	Line_220 kV AC-400	T-Shurob-1	KAYROKUM	220	52	0.69	2016
L-24-KB/2	Line_220 kV AC-300	T-Shurob-2	KANIBADAM	220	15	0.69	2016
L-KAN-S	Line_220 kV AC-400	T-Shurob-2	SHUROBSKAYA	220	15	0.705	2016
L-KAY-S	Line_220 kV AC-400	T-Shurob-1	SHUROBSKAYA	220	15	0.705	2016
L-Regar-Sangtuda1	Line_500 3x kV AC-400	REGAR	SANGTUDA-1	500	115	2	2016
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	Line_500 3x kV AC-400	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	500	8	2	2016
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/2	Line_500 3x kV AC-400	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	500	8	2	2016
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/3	Line_500 3x kV AC-400	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	500	8	2	2016
L-O-S	Line_500 3x kV AC-400	OBIGARM	SUGHD	500	285	2	2020
L-Obi-Sangtuda	Line_500 3x kV AC-400	OBIGARM	SANGTUDA-1	500	126	2	2020
L-O-Y	Line_500 3x kV AC-400	OBIGARM	YUZHAYAYA	500	216	2	2028
L-S-Y	Line_500 3x kV AC-400	SANGTUDA-1	YUZHAYAYA	500	90	2	2028

Table 5.1: the scheduled new 500 kV connections

The study considers export cases. Although some documents state that nowadays the Tajik system is not connected to Uzbekistan, the export studies consider, among others, also the possibility of connection with this country, in order to explore anyway this possible future situation.

5.2 Load levels and load yearly growth

The initial load conditions are based on year 2013 forecast reported in doc. [38], where a peak load of 3,816 MW is foreseen for that year. This document, anyway, reports an overall figure only. The sharing of these 3,816 MW among the various loads has been obtained using the doc. [26], “**Loads for Substations 09.2012.docx**”, where a total load for year 2011/2012 of 2,790 MW was expected. All the local load values of file [26] has been increased in the same measure, excluding the load of TALCO (“Regar”), that remains constant, in order to arrive to 3,816 MW. The obtained starting year results as follows.

Load / Substation	Pmax MW	Qmax Mvar
AINI	7.55	2.72
ASHT	2.87	0.60
BUSTON	63.38	25.66
DJANGAL	530.08	126.77
GERAN	81.49	40.75
KANIBADAM	135.82	46.78
KHATLON	185.62	81.49
KHUJAND	190.15	42.26
KNS1	0.00	0.00
KNS2	70.93	39.24
KOLKHOZABAD	83.00	33.20
LOLAZAR	140.35	99.60
NOVAYA	525.18	125.26
NUREK	48.29	21.13
ORJABAD-2	312.09	54.48
PRYADILNAYA	73.95	46.78
RAVSHAN	87.53	39.24
REGAR	803.24	381.42
ROGHUN	81.49	27.16
RUDAKI	66.40	20.22
RUMI	70.93	33.20
SEBISTAN	20.22	4.83
SHAHRISTAN	1.96	0.60
SHARSHAR	5.28	2.41
UZLOVAYA	147.89	89.04
YAVAN	80.29	31.39
	3,816.00	1,416.24

Table 5.2: Maximum active and reactive power load in each substation, year 2013

The same file [26] also reported a minimum value for the years 2011/2012, that is about 41% of the peak, while doc. [38] reports also the yearly energy. Using these values, an estimation of the hourly loading has been done, and it has been found that, assuming that the peak value is valid for 760 hours per year (about 2 h per day), with the minimum for 3,860 hours and an average value $((\min+\max)/2)$ for the remaining 4,140 hours, the energy indicated in doc. [38] is almost perfectly obtained. This load profile has been used for the estimation of the losses.

The file [11] "**Daily and annual load demands.doc**" reports daily and monthly values that allow to compute the yearly energy absorbed by the loads as 2,069 MW x 8,760 h (the year 2010 table has been extrapolated to year 2012 assuming a growth factor of 4.5% per year).

The exact calculation of the losses requires knowing the detailed load profile along the year (hourly load value in MW for each one of the 8760 hours of year). This information is not available; available data are only the maximum (peak) load, the minimum load and the

yearly load energy. An equivalent yearly load profile has therefore been estimated, as explained above: maximum load for 760 h, average load for 4,140 h and minimum load for 3,860 h, leading to the expected yearly energy. These 3 cases, each multiplied by its number of hours, are used for the estimation of the yearly losses.

2010 was the last year with available detailed load demand. No more recent detailed data are available. Anyway, year 2010 has been used only for the sharing of the demand, while for the overall value more recent data and the forecast have been used. It must be noted that these data are used only for the calculation of the yearly losses and not for the sizing of the equipment.

The sharing (percentage values referred to the total of the year) would not change substantially from year 2010 to year 2012. On the other hand, it could be expected that this sharing would change along the longer period of about 20 years (as considered in the analysis), but no forecast data are available for the monthly sharing on such a long period, and no forecast data are available for what attains the sharing among the various load substation. The study is thus based on the information nowadays available. Whenever in future reliable forecast about the load sharing among the various locations will be available, further studies can be carried out.

For what attains the load growth rate, the values of doc [38] have been used, considering the case named as “75th”. The following table reports the expected yearly energy and peak power:

Table 1: IPA annual demand forecast (GWh)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Min.	16,220	16,634	17,266	17,216	17,166	16,315	16,139	15,963	15,703	15,571	15,441	16,169	17,541	19,085	20,824	22,782	24,987
25th	16,220	16,816	17,560	18,031	18,543	18,224	18,552	18,845	19,059	19,376	19,722	21,784	23,974	26,991	30,307	34,415	38,567
Median	17,220	17,816	18,570	19,020	19,492	19,162	19,536	19,943	20,240	20,664	21,096	23,842	26,717	30,575	35,283	41,217	48,052
75th	18,220	18,805	19,557	19,987	20,400	20,096	20,589	21,029	21,412	21,985	22,566	26,147	30,075	35,472	42,125	50,646	60,265
Max.	18,220	19,025	19,912	20,799	21,744	21,950	22,898	23,916	24,824	25,918	27,073	33,889	41,093	50,635	63,168	79,163	99,577

Table 1: IPA peak demand forecast (MW)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Min.	3,097	3,176	3,296	3,287	3,277	3,115	3,081	3,048	2,998	2,973	2,948	3,087	3,349	3,644	3,976	4,350	4,771
25th	3,097	3,211	3,353	3,443	3,540	3,479	3,542	3,598	3,639	3,699	3,765	4,159	4,577	5,153	5,786	6,571	7,363
Median	3,288	3,402	3,545	3,631	3,722	3,659	3,730	3,808	3,864	3,945	4,028	4,552	5,101	5,838	6,736	7,869	9,174
75th	3,479	3,590	3,734	3,816	3,895	3,837	3,931	4,015	4,088	4,198	4,308	4,992	5,742	6,772	8,043	9,670	11,506
Max.	3,479	3,632	3,802	3,971	4,152	4,191	4,372	4,566	4,740	4,948	5,169	6,470	7,846	9,667	12,060	15,114	19,012

There is no information about possible redistribution of the load on the territory along these 18 years. Therefore, it has been assumed that the same growth occurs in all the load stations, excluding TALCO load, for which a constant value is expected. It has also been assumed that no new load locations are created, or no old ones are dismissed.

This growth, which varies between 1.8% and 3% per year (with a small decrease in year 2015), requires a significant reinforcement of the entire 220 kV Tajik transmission network and also of the load transformers etc.

A detailed analysis would require knowing the true territorial redistribution of the load and other information (possible new line paths, etc.) that are not available. Anyway, in order to obtain running load-flow cases for what attains the 500 kV system aimed at verifying the export capability, some basic reinforcements have been done on the 220 kV system. The modifications are reported in the following chapters.

5.3 Existing power plants

The Tajik system nowadays includes some main HPP (Hydro Power Plant) and TPP (Thermal Power Plant) namely:

Power Station	Sub-Station	Pn [MW]	In Service since
Gen VARZOB-HPP1	NOVAYA	9.5	Existing
Gen VARZOB-HPP2	NOVAYA	14.4	Existing
Gen VARZOB-HPP3	NOVAYA	3.52	Existing
Gen-Centralnaya	KOLKHOZABAD	15.1	Existing
Gen-Perepadnaya	GOLOVNAYA	29.95	Existing
HPP11-SANGT1	SANGTUDA-1	670	Existing
HPP24-KAYR	KAYROKUM	126	Existing
HPP5-GOLOV	GOLOVNAYA	240	Existing
HPP7-NUREK	NUREKSKAYA	3000	Existing
HPP8-BAYPAZA	BAYPAZA	600	Existing
HPP12-SANGT2	SANGTUDA-2	220	Existing
TPP-DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE	198	Existing
TPP-DUSHANBE-2	DUSHANBE	100	2013
HPP-Rogun-1	OBIGARM	600	2019
HPP-Rogun-2	OBIGARM	600	2019
HPP-Rogun-3	OBIGARM	600	2026
HPP-Rogun-4	OBIGARM	600	2026
HPP-Rogun-5	OBIGARM	600	2027
HPP-Rogun-6	OBIGARM	600	2027
TPP-Yavan	YAVAN	120	Existing

Table 5.3: Tajik Power Plant

for a total of nearly 5,346 MW existing installed capacity; in future with Rogun Power Plant the installed capacity would be 8,946 MW for the highest installed capacity alternative (3,600 MW).

5.4 Connections to neighbouring countries and connection alternatives

The possible connections to the neighbouring systems have been described i.e. in chapter 8 of the Inception Report [13], SA_Energy_CrossBorder [16], TEAS Note [37] and they can be summarized as follows:

- 220 kV AC connection between SANGTUDA-2 S/S and Afghanistan KUNDUZ S/S (approx. 180 km);
- 500 kV AC connection between SUGHD S/S and Kirgizstan DATKA S/S (approx. 477 km);
- 500 kV AC connection between REGAR S/S and Uzbekistan SURKAN S/S (approx. 162 km);

- 500 kV AC connection between REGAR S/S and Uzbekistan GUZAR S/S (approx. 255 km);
- 500 kV DC connection between SANGTUDA-1 and KABUL S/S and PESHAWAR S/S (Afghanistan and Pakistan).

The AC lines have been represented in detail; the DC lines are simply represented as a static load at the location of the AC/DC converter device. A detailed representation is not necessary, since for the purpose of this study it is sufficient to demonstrate that the AC transmission system and the generators are able to transfer to the AC/DC converter the required active power to be exported.

5.5 N-1 safety

For the farthest time horizon, year 2031, the N-1 conditions on the 500 kV transmission system have been explored, first in the base case (with no Export) and then in the various Export cases. It has been found that the outage of some lines is anyway critical also in the base case, while for the other outages and for each Export case the required Export power reduction level has been found. The effect of the outages has been reported in detail and summarized in a final table.

5.6 Losses

The losses in the 500 and 220 kV transmission system have been found for each horizon year, each load level and each export condition, with the total equivalent energy lost in each year. The yearly losses are found, for each year, by multiplying the losses of 1 h in each one of the 3 sample conditions: max., average and min. load, for the corresponding equivalent no. of hours: 760, 4,140 and 3,860 respectively.

6 SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

6.1 Starting year 2013

Detailed results are shown in Sub-Chapter 8.1, figures 2.1 and following.

In this year, with a peak load demand of about 3,816 MW, the load flow calculation does not show specific problems in the 500 and 220 kV systems, except some cases of lines or transformers overload. Some network reinforcements are necessary to avoid such loading violations.

This table summarizes the proposed reinforcements for year 2013:

Type	Name	Vn [kV]	From Station	To Station	n°Par	Rating
Line	L-11L-1	220	LOLAZAR	SANGTUDA-1	1 -> 2	
Line	L-11L-2	220	LOLAZAR	SANGTUDA-1	1 -> 2	
Line	L-24-KB/1	220	KAYROKUM	T-Shurob-1	1 -> 2	
Line	L-24-KB/2	220	T-Shurob-2	KANIBADAM	1 -> 2	
Line	L-7-02	220	ORJABAD-2	T_NUREK	1 -> 2	
Line	L-7-02(1)	220	T_NUREK	NUREKSKAYA	1 -> 2	
Line	L-7-L	220	NUREKSKAYA	SEBISTAN	1 -> 2	
Line	L-7L	220	SEBISTAN	LOLAZAR	1 -> 2	
Line	L-8D	220	DJANGAL	BAYPAZA	1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-BUSTON-2	230	BUSTON		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-DJANGAL-1	230	DJANGAL		1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-DJANGAL-2	230	DJANGAL		1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-GOLOVNAYA-1	242	GOLOVNAYA		1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-GOLOVNAYA-2	242	GOLOVNAYA		1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-NOVAYA-1	230	NOVAYA		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-NOVAYA-2	230	NOVAYA		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-ORJABAD-2-1	230	ORJABAD-2		1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-ORJABAD-2-2	230	ORJABAD-2		1 -> 2	

Table 6.1: 2013 Network reinforcement

6.2 Horizon year 2020

In this year the load flow calculation does not show specific problems in the 500 and 220 kV systems. Detailed results are shown in Sub-Chapter 8.2, figures 3.1 and following.

In this year, the peak load demand is expected to be about 4,308 MW; considering also the losses and a possible power export of 1,000 MW (in case of complete availability of all the generators), the generation is about 5,440 MW, whilst the total installed capacity is about 5,500 MW.

This table summarizes the proposed reinforcements for year 2020 (in addition to the ones of the former years):

Type	Name	Vn [kV]	From Station	To Station	n° Par	Rating
Line	L-10D	220	YATEC	DJANGAL	1 -> 2	
Line	L-KAN-S	220	T-Shurob-2	SHUROBSKAYA	1 -> 2	
Line	L-KAY-S	220	T-Shurob-1	SHUROBSKAYA	1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-BUSTON-2	230	BUSTON		1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-GERAN-1	230	GERAN		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-GERAN-2	230	GERAN		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-KHATLON-1	230	KHATLON		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-KHATLON-2	230	KHATLON		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-KHUJAND-1	230	KHUJAND		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-KHUJAND-2	230	KHUJAND		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-KOLKHOZABAD-1	230	KOLKHOZABAD		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-SEBISTAN-1	230	SEBISTAN		1	133%

Table 6.2: 2020 Network reinforcement

6.3 Horizon year 2025

In this year the load flow calculation does not show specific problems in the 500 and 220 kV systems. Detailed results are shown in Sub-Chapter 8.3, figures 4.1 and following.

In this year, the peak load demand is expected to be about 4,992 MW; considering also the losses, the generation is about 6,760 MW, whilst the total installed capacity is about 7,099 MW; so in case of complete availability of all the generators, it could already be possible to export nearly 1,600 MW.

This table summarizes the proposed reinforcements for year 2025 (in addition to the ones of the former years):

Type	Name	Vn [kV]	From Station	To Station	n°Par	Rating
Line	L-5K	220	GOLOVNAYA	KOLKHOZABAD	1 -> 2	
Line	L-5P	220	GOLOVNAYA	PRYADILNAYA	1 -> 2	
Line	L-7-10	220	NUREKSKAYA	T_NUREK_2	1 -> 2	
Line	L-HPP12-HPP5	220	SANGTUDA-2	GOLOVNAYA	1 -> 2	
Line	L-S-K	220	SUGHD	KHUJAND	1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-DJANGAL-1	230	DJANGAL		2	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-DJANGAL-2	230	DJANGAL		2	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-KHATLON-1	230	KHATLON		1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-KHATLON-2	230	KHATLON		1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-KHUJAND-1	230	KHUJAND		1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-KHUJAND-2	230	KHUJAND		1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-LOLAZAR-1	230	LOLAZAR		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-LOLAZAR-2	230	LOLAZAR		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-NOVAYA-1	230	NOVAYA		1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-NOVAYA-2	230	NOVAYA		1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-PRYADILNAYA-1	230	PRYADILNAYA		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-RUMI-1	230	RUMI		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-SUGHD-1	500	SUGHD		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-SUGHD-2	500	SUGHD		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-UZLOVAYA-2	230	UZLOVAYA		1	133%
Capacitor	Cap_Kanib/1	10	KANIBADAM			50 MVar
Capacitor	Cap_Kanib/2	10	KANIBADAM			50 MVar

Table 6.3: 2025 Network reinforcement

6.4 Horizon year 2027

In this year the load flow calculation does not show specific problems in the 500 and 220 kV systems. Detailed results are shown in Sub-Chapter 8.4, figures 5.1 and following.

In this year, the peak load demand is expected to be about 5,292 MW; considering also the losses and the export, the generation is about 7,070 MW, whilst the total installed capacity is about 7,261 MW. In case of complete availability of all the generators, it could already be possible to export about 1,600 MW.

This table summarizes the proposed reinforcements for year 2027 (in addition to the ones of the former years):

Type	Name	Vn [kV]	From Station	To Station	n° Par	Rating
Line	L-7-02	220	ORJABAD-2	T_NUREK	2 -> 3	
Line	L-7-02(1)	220	T_NUREK	NUREKSKAYA	2 -> 3	
Line	L-8D	220	DJANGAL	BAYPAZA	2 -> 3	
Line	L-S-24/1	220	SUGHD	T_Sughd	1 -> 2	
Line	L-S-24/2	220	T_Sughd	T_Buston	1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-NUREK-1	230	NUREK		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-NUREK-2	230	NUREK		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-ORJABAD-2-1	230	ORJABAD-2		2	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-ORJABAD-2-2	230	ORJABAD-2		2	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-SEBISTAN-1	230	SEBISTAN		1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-YAVAN-1	230	YAVAN		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-YAVAN-2	230	YAVAN		1	133%
Capacitor	Cap_Geran/1	11	GERAN			30 MVar
Capacitor	Cap_Geran/2	11	GERAN			30 MVar
Capacitor	Cap_Rumi	10	RUMI			50 MVar

Table 6.4: 2027 Network reinforcement

6.5 Horizon year 2028

In this year the load flow calculation does not show specific problems in the 500 and 220 kV systems. Detailed results are shown in Sub-Chapter 8.5, figures 5.1 and following.

In this year, the peak load demand is expected to be about 5,442 MW; considering also the losses and the export, the generation is about 7,441 MW, whilst the total installed capacity is about 7,901 MW. In case of complete availability of all the generators, it could already be possible to export about 1,800 MW.

This table summarizes the proposed reinforcements for year 2028 (in addition to the ones of the former years):

Type	Name	Vn [kV]	From Station	To Station	n°Par	Rating
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-NUREK-1	230	NUREKSKAYA		1	133%

Table 6.5: 2028 Network reinforcement

6.6 Horizon year 2031 and Rogun HPP with 3600 MW rated power and network reinforcement

Detailed results are shown in Sub-Chapter 8.6, figures 6.1 and following.

In order to have load flows without loading violations in the branches and severe voltages violations, it necessary to perform some reinforcements on the 220 kV and distribution system.

The proposed and most urgent and significant actions are:

Type	Name	Vn [kV]	From Station	To Station	n° Par	Rating
Line	L-7-10(1)	220	T_NUREK_2	YATEC	1 -> 2	
Line	L-S-K2/B	220	SUGHD	T_KNS-2	1 -> 2	
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-DUSHANBE-1	500	DUSHANBE		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-GERAN-1	230	GERAN		2	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-GERAN-2	230	GERAN		2	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-KANIBADAM-1	230	KANIBADAM		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-KANIBADAM-2	230	KANIBADAM		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-KOLKHOZABAD-2	230	KOLKHOZABAD		1	133%
3 Wind. Transf.	TR-RUDAKI-2	230	RUDAKI		1	133%
Capacitor	Cap_Djanganl/1	10	DJANGAL			50 MVar
Capacitor	Cap_Djanganl/2	10	DJANGAL			50 MVar
Capacitor	Cap_Geran/3	11	GERAN			30 MVar
Capacitor	Cap_Geran/4	11	GERAN			30 MVar
Capacitor	Cap_Khatlon/1	10	KHATLON			50 MVar
Capacitor	Cap_Khatlon/2	10	KHATLON			50 MVar

Table 6.6: 2031 Network reinforcement

In year 2031, the peak load demand is expected to be about 5,948 MW; considering also the losses, the generation is about 6,116 MW, whilst the total installed capacity is about 8,701 MW. In case of complete availability of all the generators, it could already be possible to export about 2,450 MW.

The following pictures show that it could really be possible and that the 500 kV transmission grid is adequate for these export activities. The following pictures of fig. 6.1 to fig. 6.5 show the cases of 1,300 MW export to Afghanistan (with DC system), 550 MW export to Kirgizstan, 1,500 MW export to Uzbekistan through the two different solutions and a “global” case where a total of 2,450 MW are exported to these countries (1,350, 400 and 700 MW respectively).

In all the cases the transmission is fully possible, even if the Tajik 500 kV system is overloaded or the voltage values of the busbars go beyond $\pm 5\%$ of the rated voltage or, in a few busbar, are above the latter value but without exceeding $\pm 10\%$.

An optimal reactive power calculation should be performed to improve the voltage profiles and to reduce the losses, but this is meaningful only with true and final data of all the connections.

This is normally part of a detailed study on the operation of the transmission system and it can be performed with significant results only when the operational conditions are defined with sufficient detail. The study at hand anyway assesses the minimum needs of reacted power compensation, which are listed in the “Reinforcement Actions” table (see par. 6.9 Reinforcements summary) as additional capacitors.

The following possible critical aspects should be taken into account, about the reactive power situation.

In particular, the SUGHD-DAKTA (Kirgizstan) connection – that is also the longest one (477 km) of the entire AC transmission system - is the most critical, also because it is located in an area far from the power plants and with limited reactive power resources. Although this line produces a huge amount of reactive power, in order to obtain feasible operational condition it is necessary:

- ✓ not to load excessively this line, in order to avoid to drag off too much reactive power;
- ✓ to produce other reactive power by means of the capacitor banks in Sughd;
- ✓ to disconnect the shunt reactors of the 500 kV line L-518 from Dushanbe to Sughd.

The export of active power to Datka is therefore limited due to the weakness of the Tajik transmission system in this area.

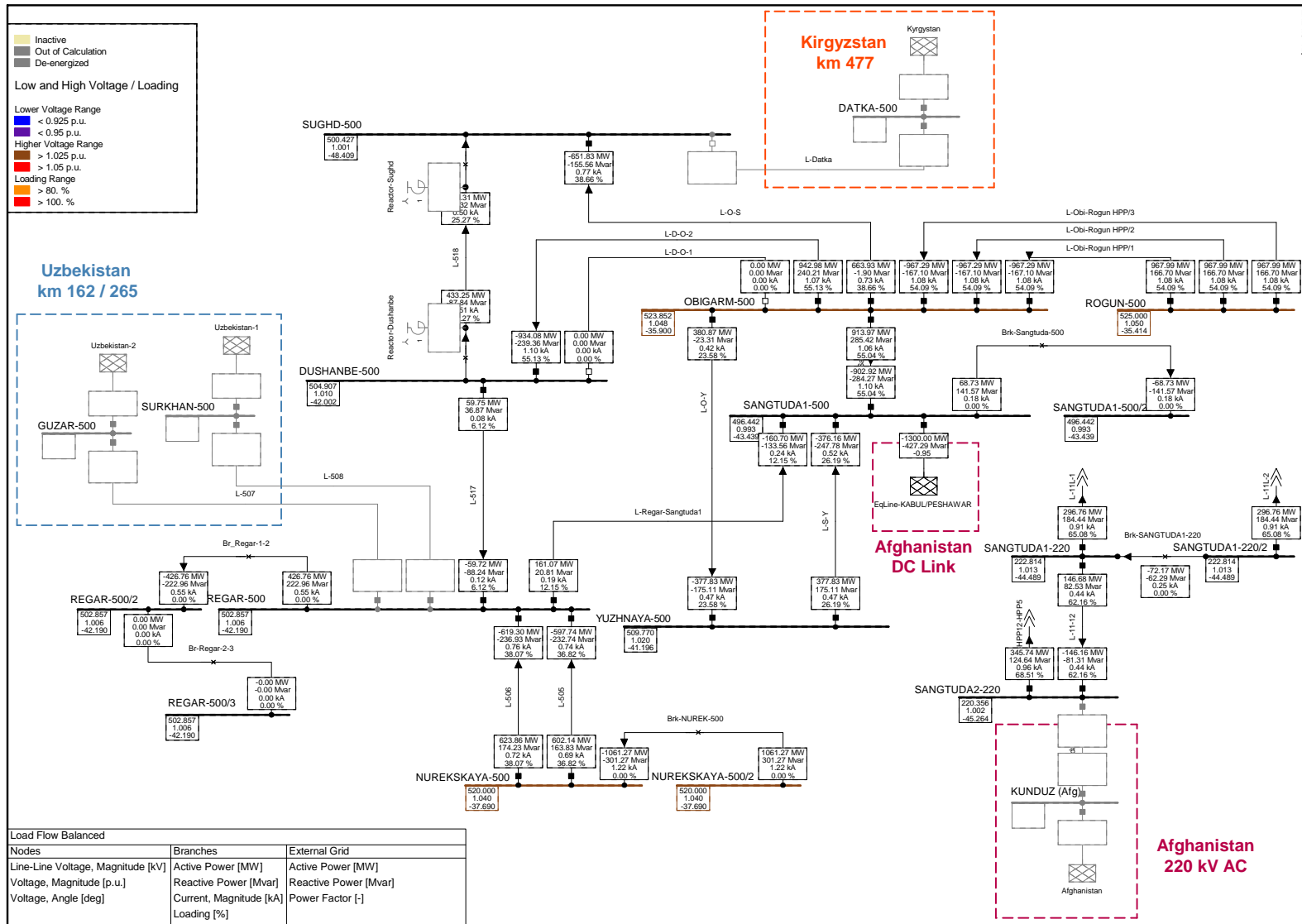


fig. 6.1: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at full rated power, export of 1300 MW to Afghanistan

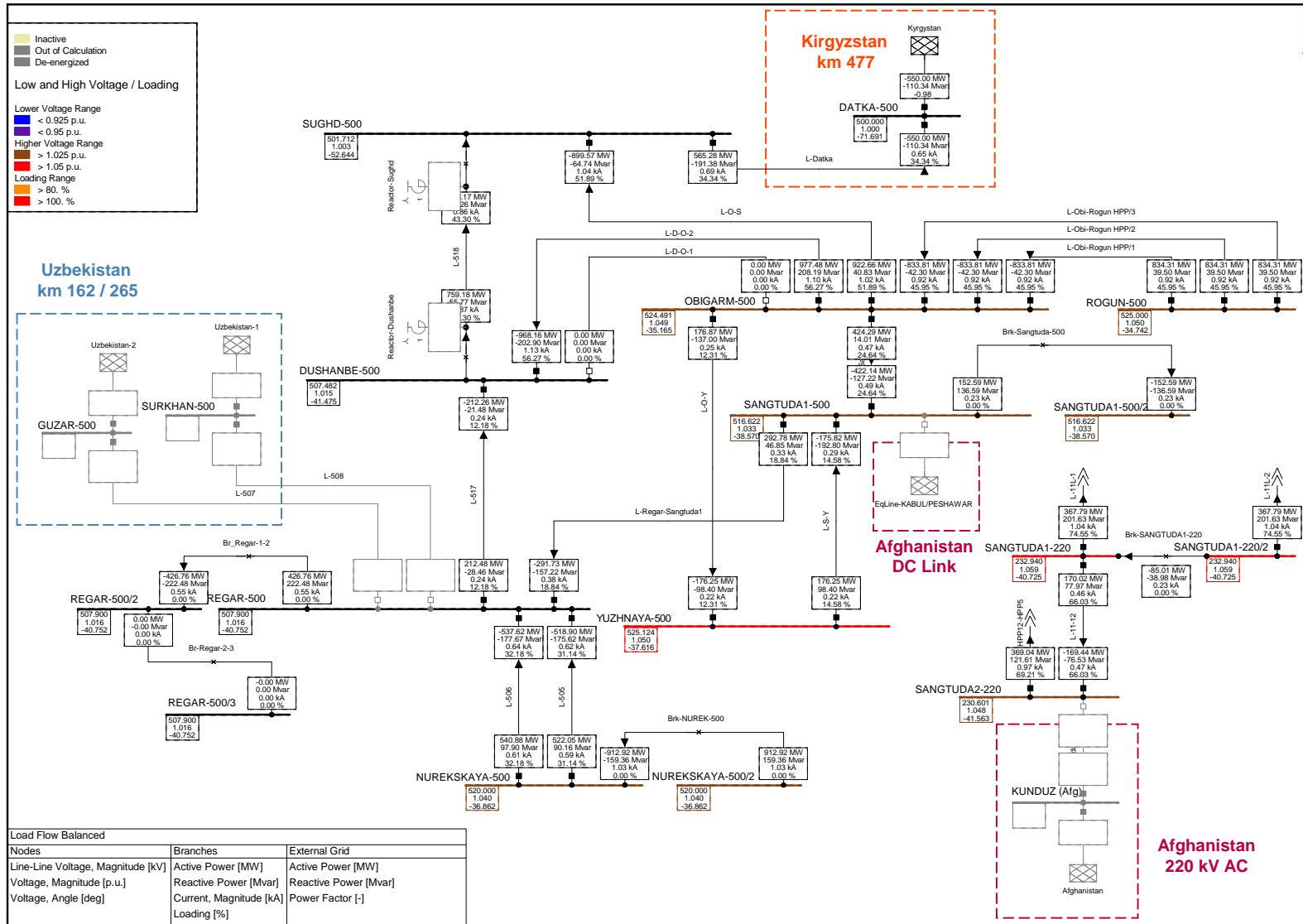


fig. 6.2: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at full rated power, export of 550 MW to Kirgizstan

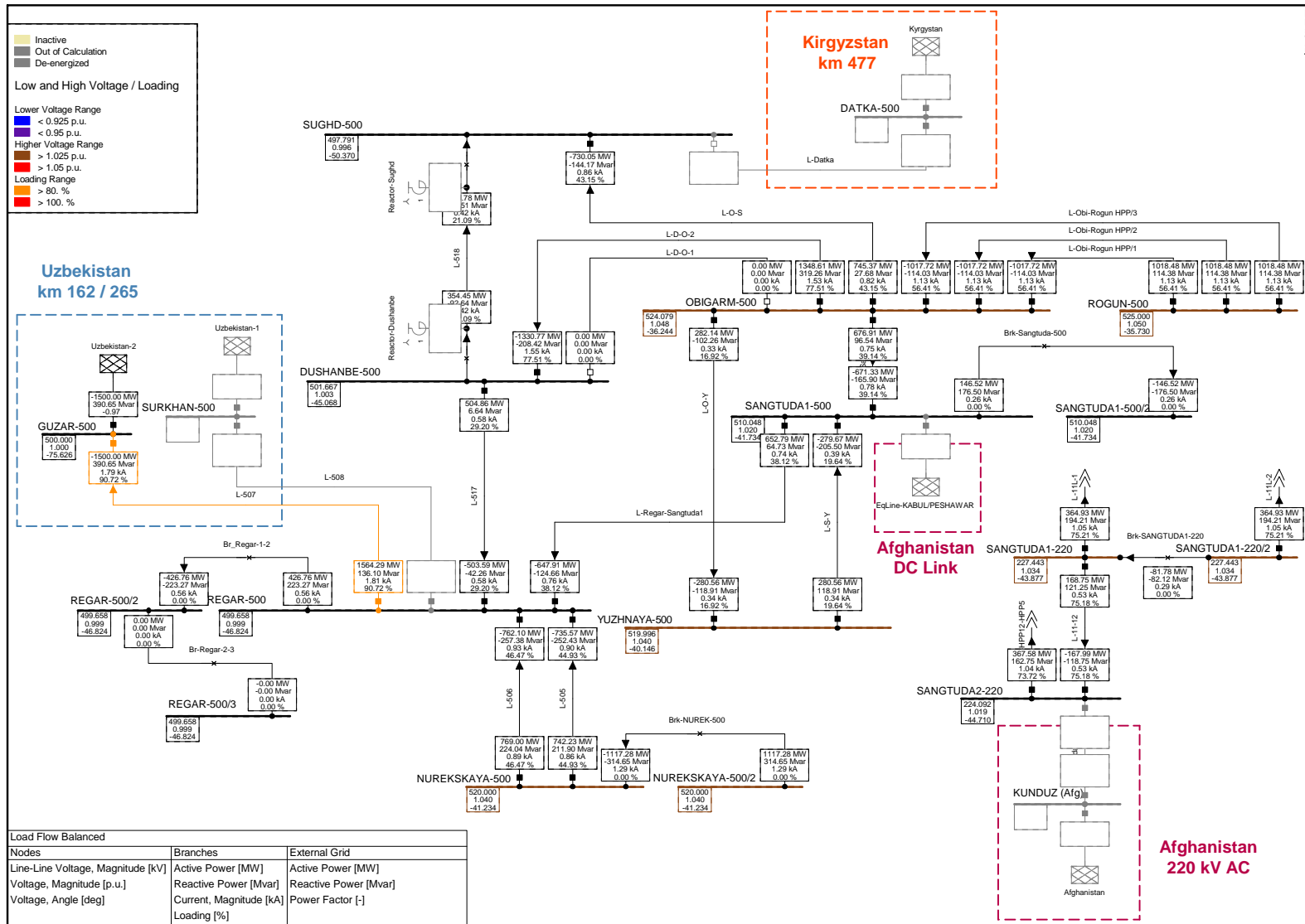


fig. 6.3: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at full rated power, export of 1500 MW to Uzbekistan (sol. 1)

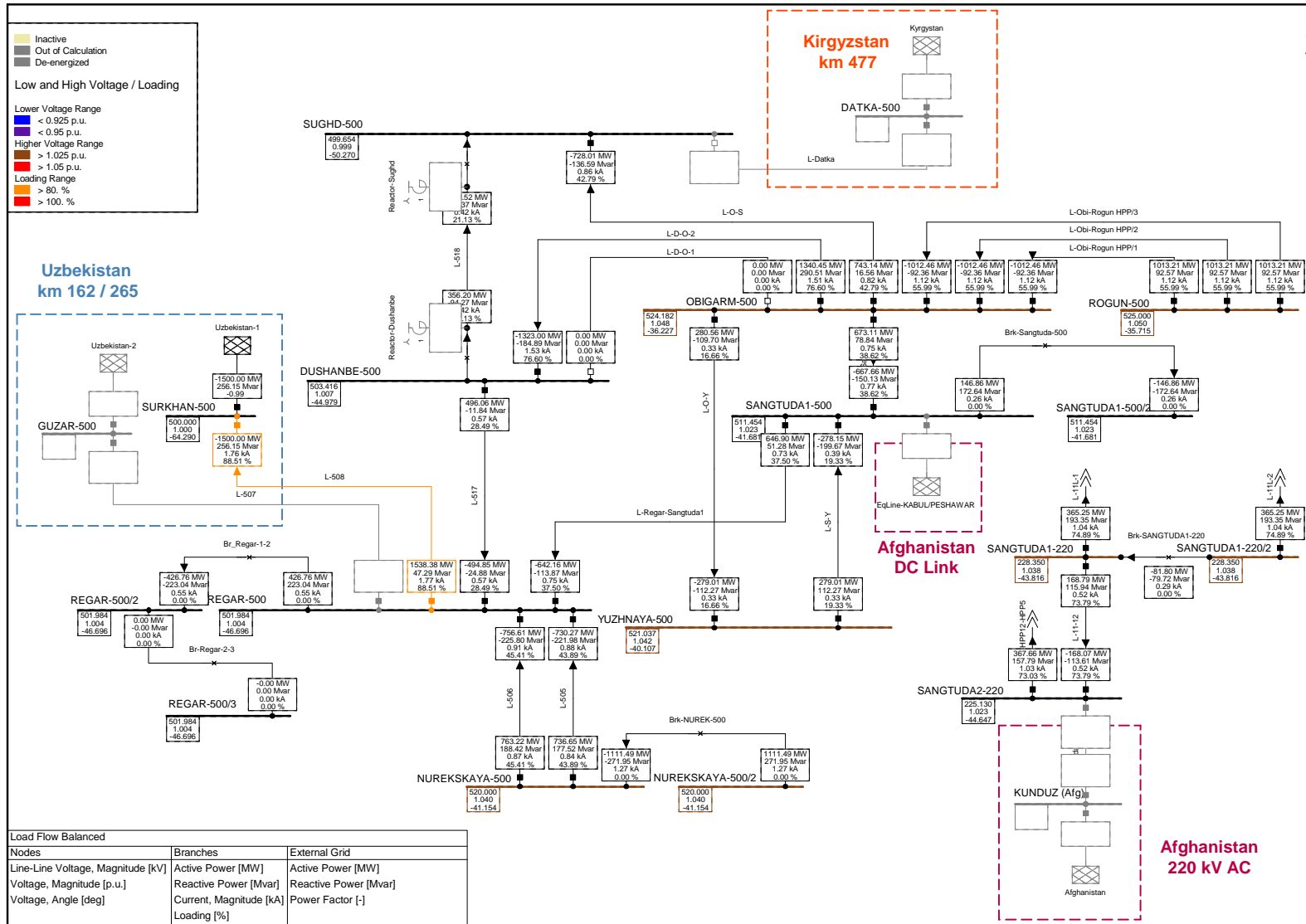


fig. 6.4: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at full rated power, export of 1500 MW to Uzbekistan (sol. 2)

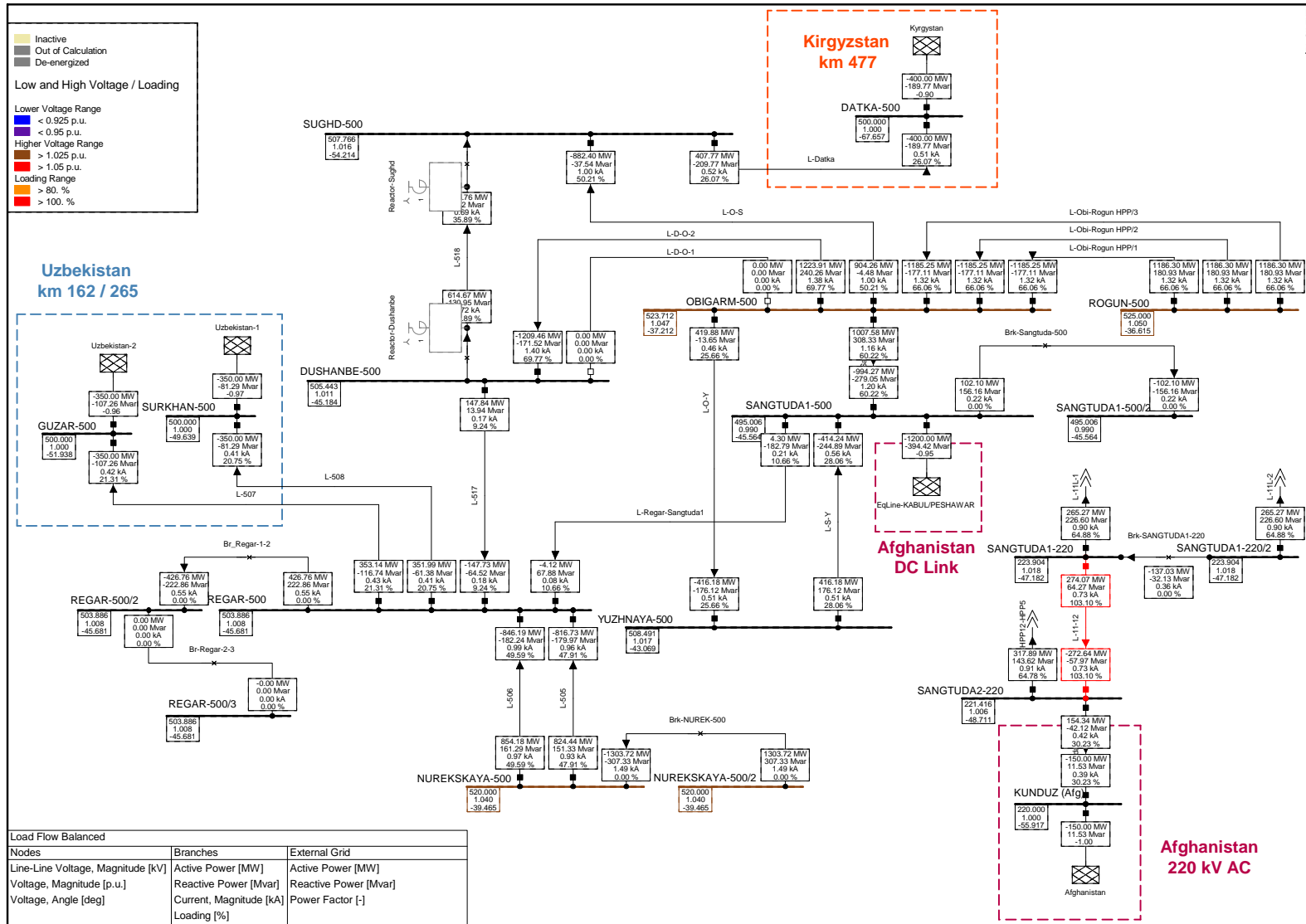


fig. 6.5: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at full rated power, export of 2450 MW to the neighbouring countries

In the other cases of single-country export the reactive power situation is as follows:

- with Afghanistan: no reactive power is required from Afghan side. Tajik system can provide the needed 427 Mvar in SANGTUDA-1, with an assumed cosphi equal to 0.95 for the AC/DC converter.
- with Kirgizstan, to Datka: Kirgizstan will receive about 190 Mvar from the connection line, while other 210 Mvar will be provided from the line to the Tajik system (that needs this reactive power support).
- with Uzbekistan, to SURKHAN: Uzbekistan is requested to produce 256 Mvar, the other needed 47 Mvar are provided from the Tajik system.
- with Uzbekistan, to GUZAR: Uzbekistan is requested to produce 390 Mvar, the other needed 136 Mvar are provided from the Tajik system.

6.6.1 N-1 analysis without Export connections

In the base condition of year 2031, maximum load, without any export connection to the neighbouring countries, the outage simulation (N-1 analysis) on the 500 kV transmission system has been performed. The results are reported in the following picture. Then, the same analysis has been performed for the export cases.

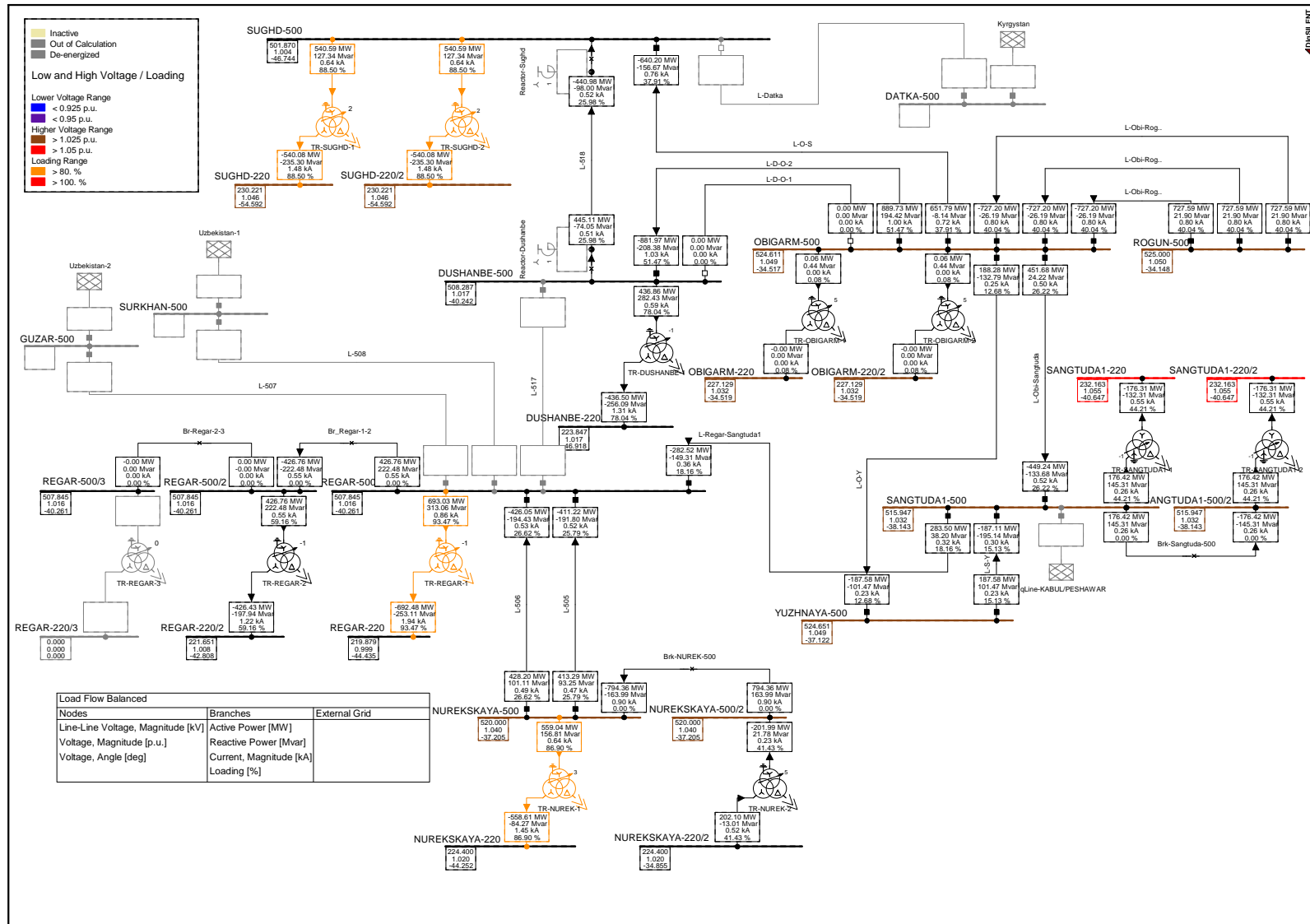


fig. 6.6: horizon year 2031, peak load, no export: outage of 500 kV line L-517 REGAR - DUSHANBE

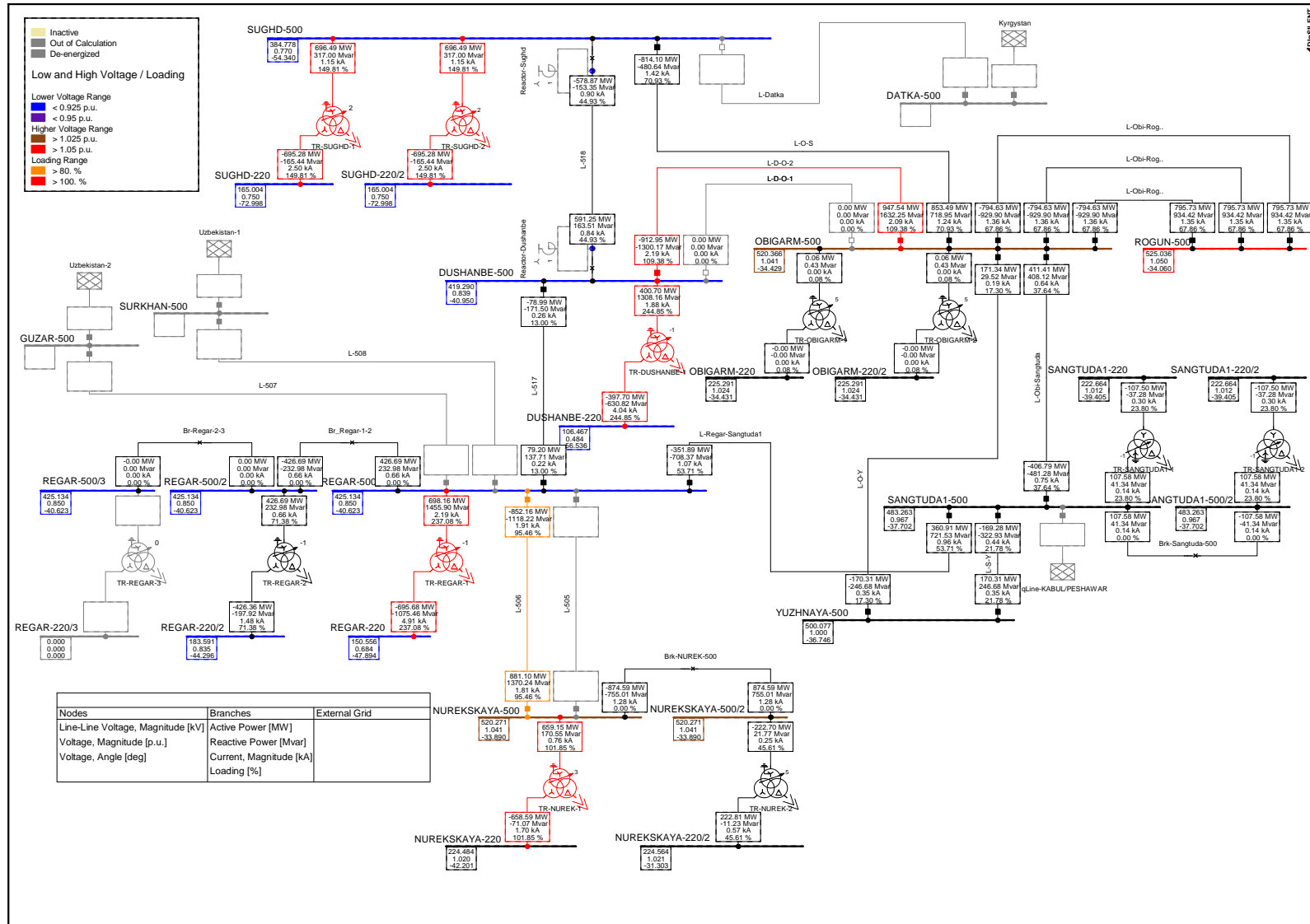


fig. 6.7: horizon year 2031, peak load, no export: outage of 500 kV line L-505 REGAR - NUREKSKAYA

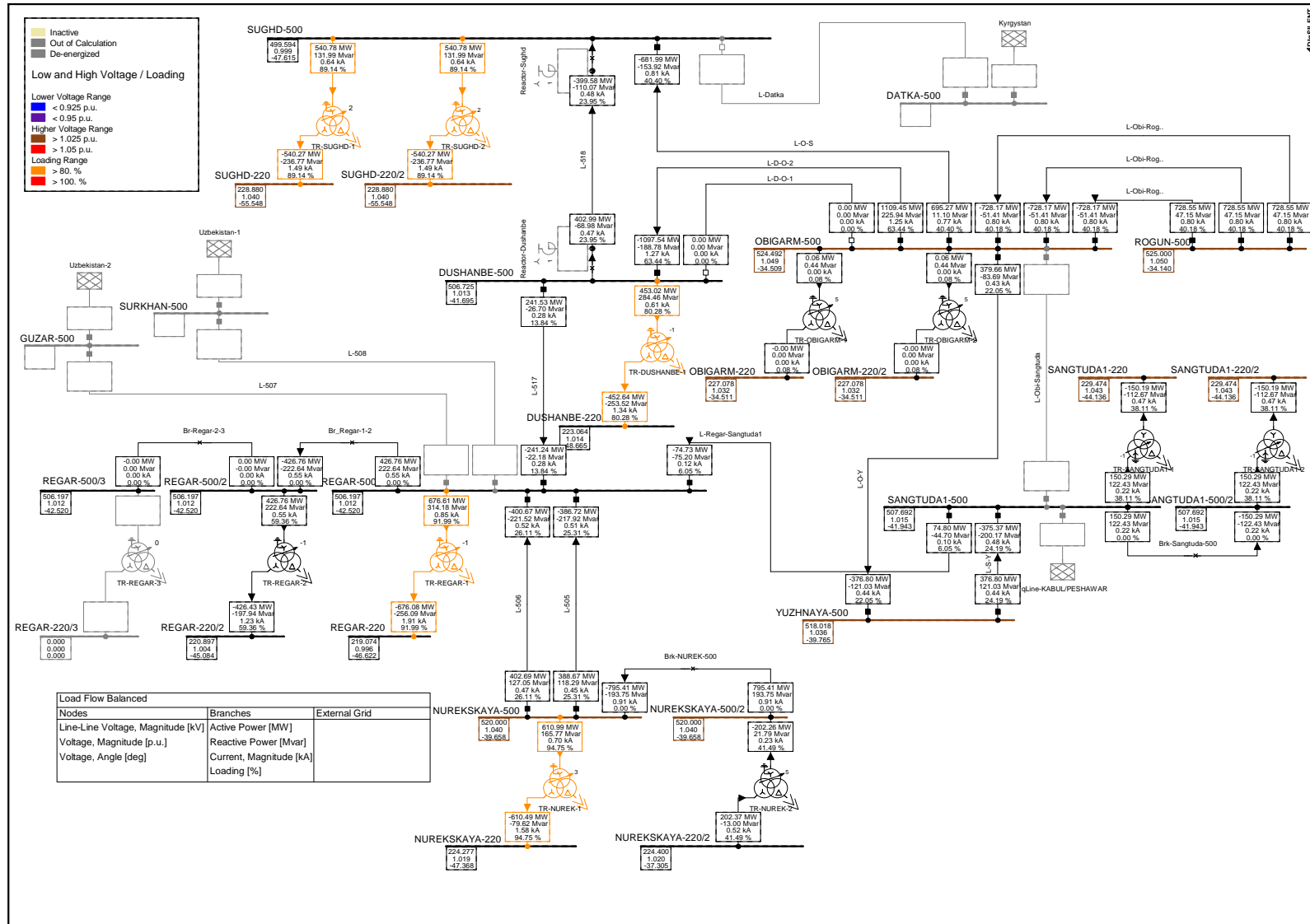


fig. 6.8: horizon year 2031, peak load, no export: outage of 500 kV line L-Obi-Sangt. OBIGARM - SANGTUDA-1

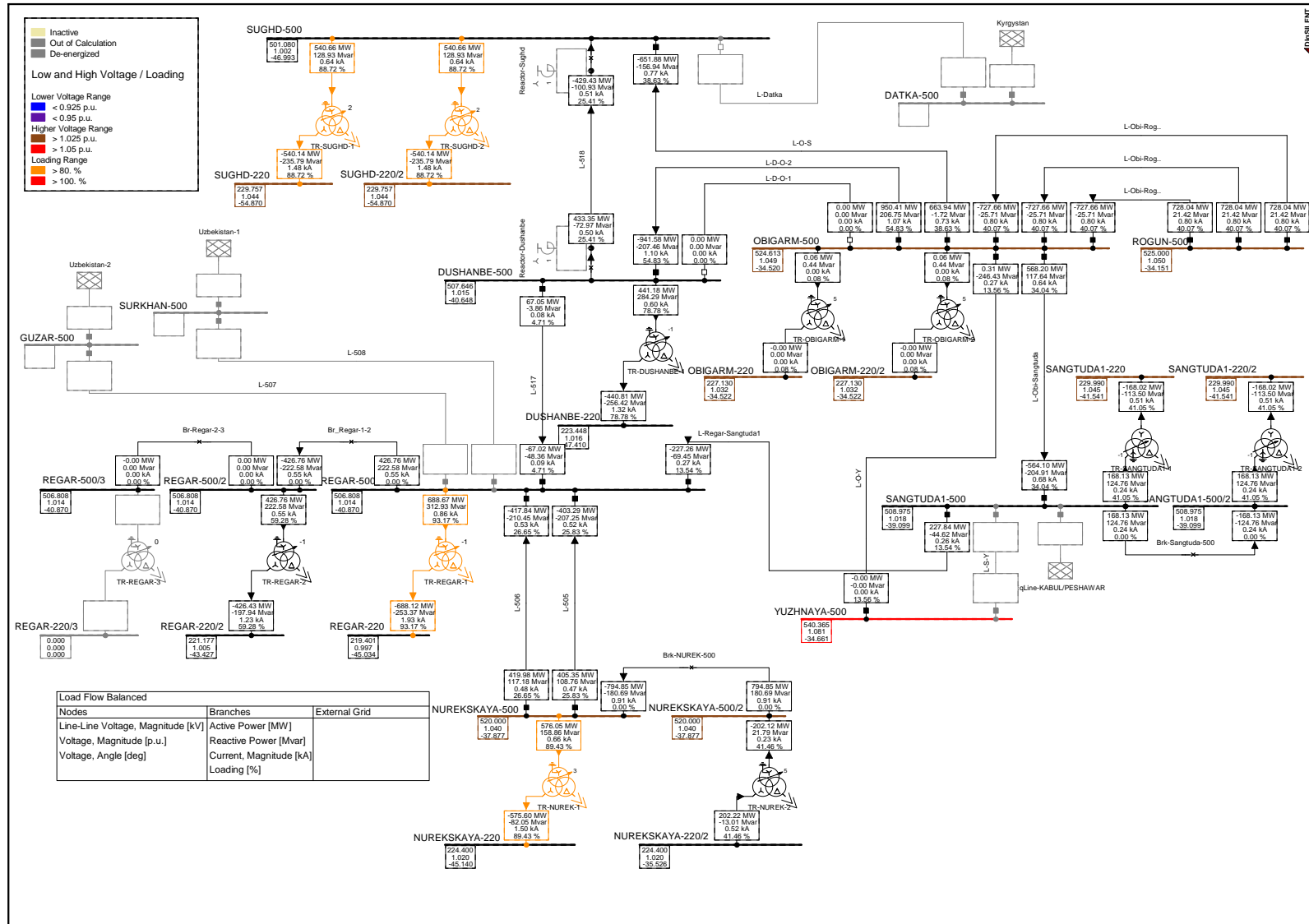


fig. 6.9: horizon year 2031, peak load, no export: outage of 500 kV line L-S-Y SANGTUDA-1 - YUZHNAVAYA

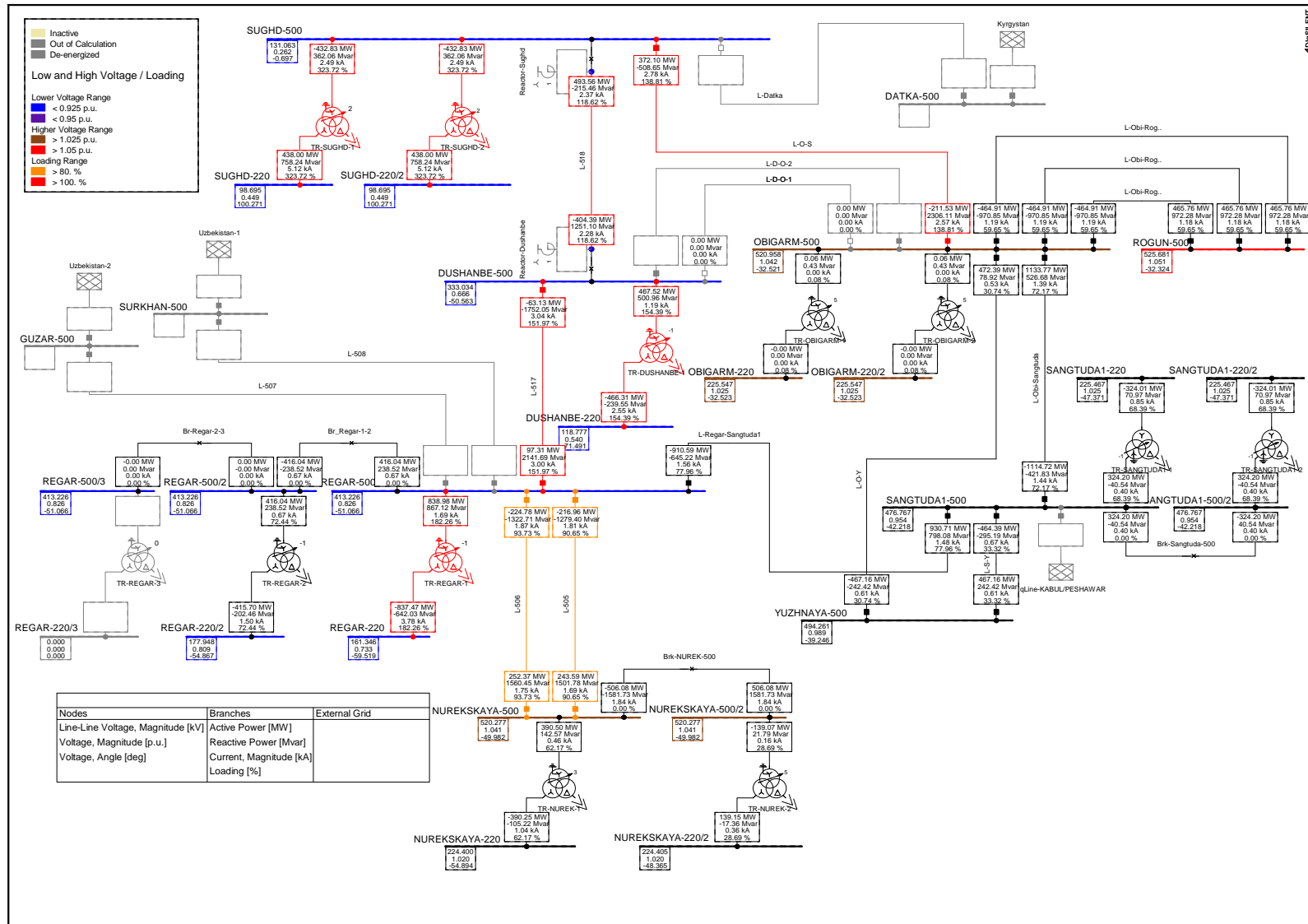


fig. 6.10: horizon year 2031, peak load, no export: outage of 500 kV line L-D-O-2 DUSHANBE - OBIGARM

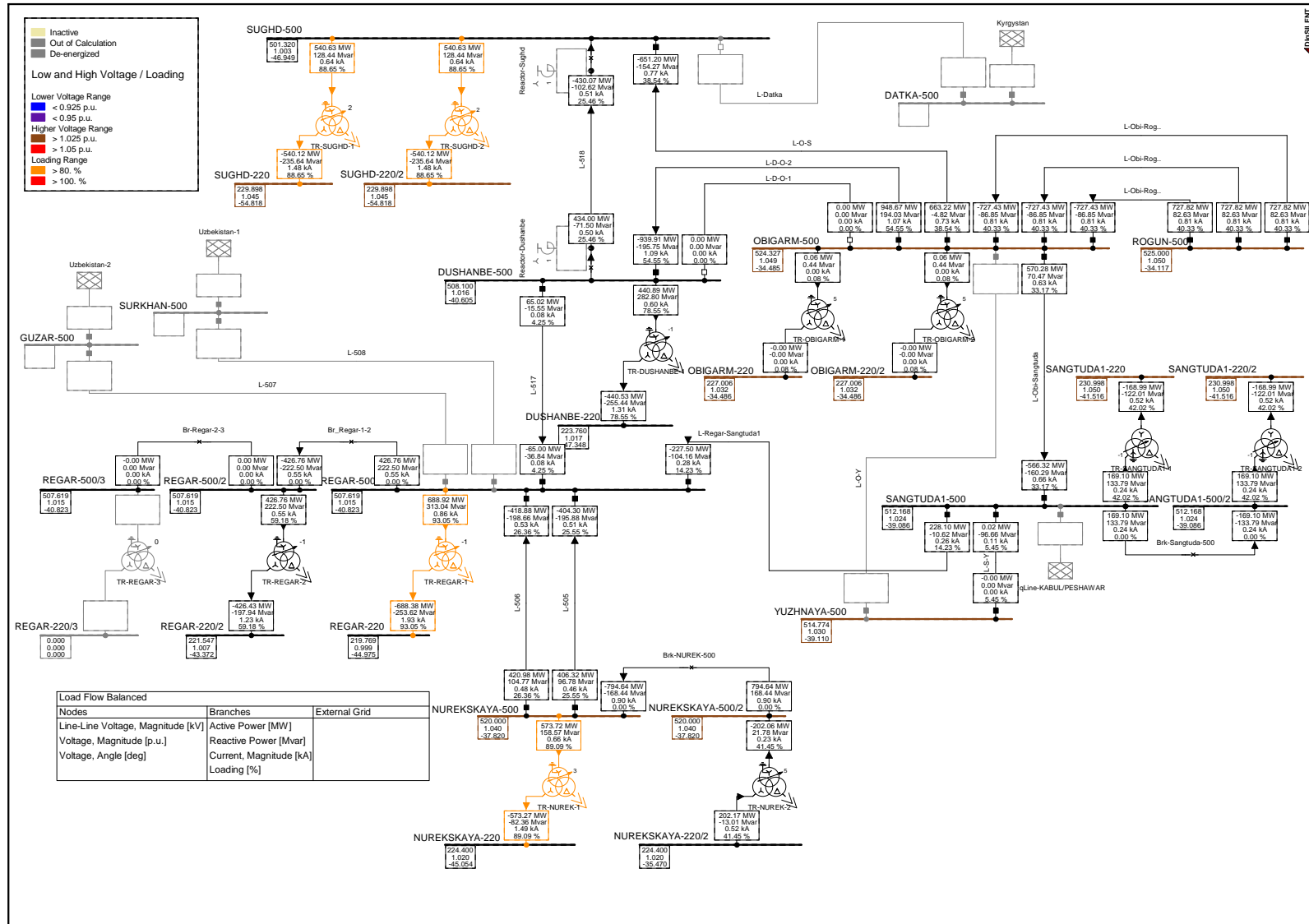


fig. 6.11: horizon year 2031, peak load, no export: outage of 500 kV line L-O-Y OBIGARM - YUZHNAYA

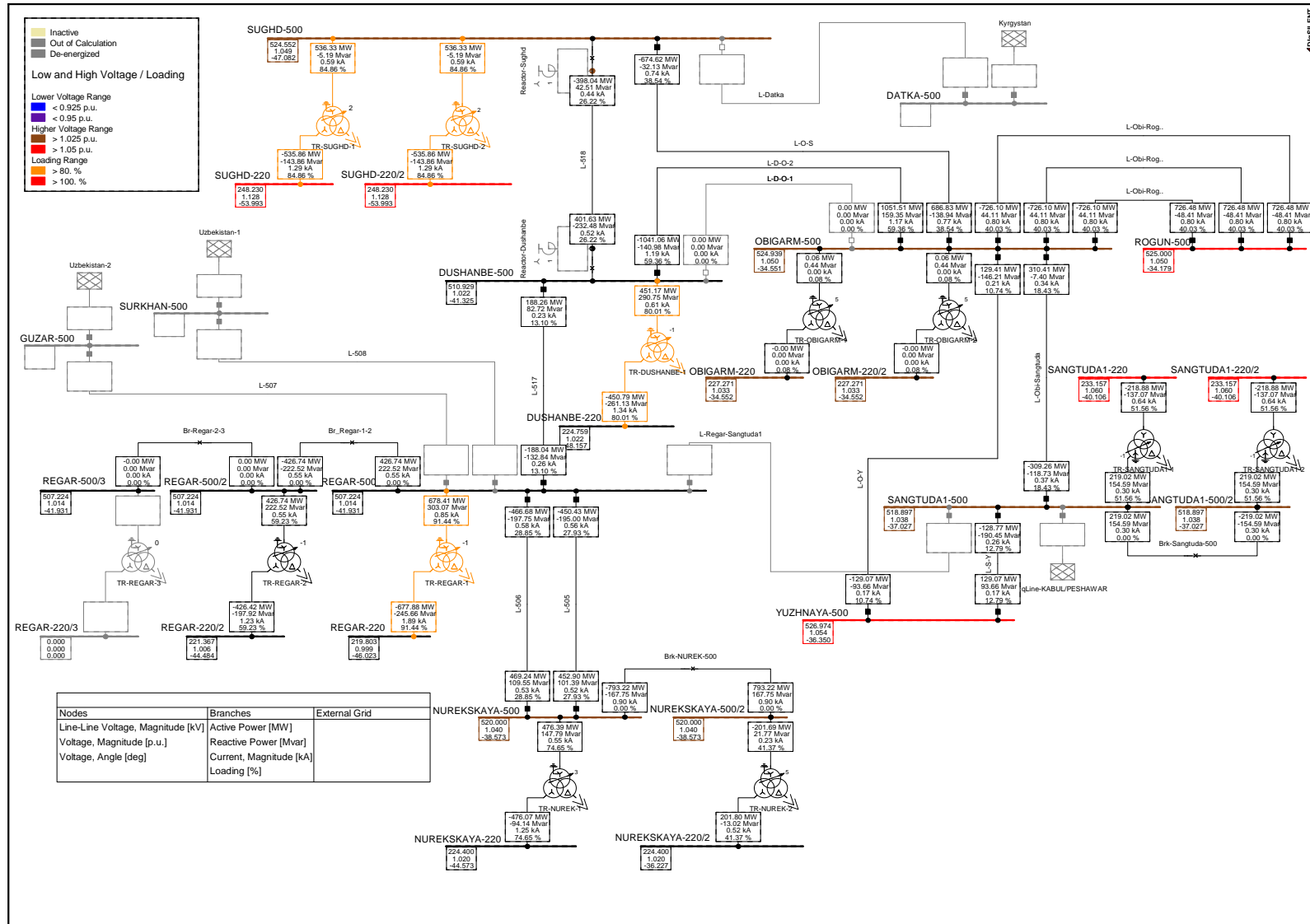


fig. 6.12: horizon year 2031, peak load, no export: outage of 500 kV line L-Regar-Sangt. REGAR – SANGTUDA-1

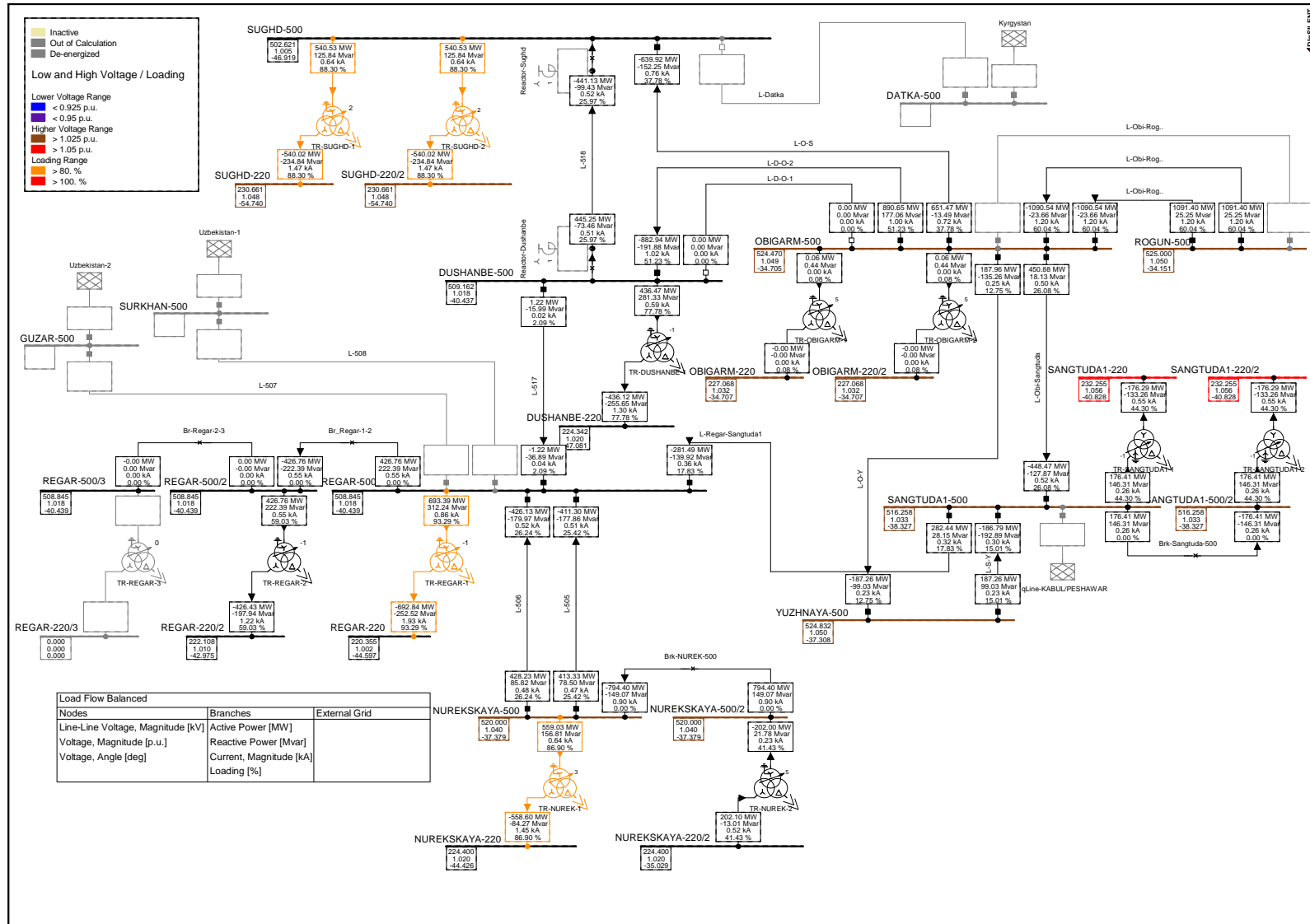


fig. 6.13: horizon year 2031, peak load, no export: outage of 500 kV line L-Obi-Rogun OBIGARM – ROGUN HPP

The outages results can be summarized as follows:

- the outage of the lines L-518 DUSHANBE – SUGHD, L-506 REGAR – NUREKSKAYA, L-O-S OBIGARM - SUGHD leads to the complete collapse of the system (load flow calculation failed);
- the outage of the lines L-505 REGAR – NUREKSKAYA, L-D-O-2 DUSHANBE - OBIGARM leads to huge voltage drops (50% or more) that of course are not acceptable;
- the outages of the lines REGAR - SANTUDA-1 lead to non-dramatic violation of loading of some 500-220 kV transformers: the violated loading values vary between 101 and 110% and could be avoided by a relatively small improvement of the ratings of these transformers (use of Forced Ventilation, when available, could be sufficient);
- the other cases do not produce significant consequences.

As already stated above, also this analysis shows that the critical part of the 500 kV transmission system is in the north area, mainly related to the connection of SUGHD substation to the other parts of the system.

It is therefore suggested to reinforce this part of the system, i.e. to create a 2nd line between OBIGARM and SUGHD.

6.6.2 N-1 analysis with Export connections

The outage analysis has been performed also for the cases of Export to the neighbouring countries. The considered cases are: 1,300 MW export to Afghanistan, 550 MW export to Kirgizstan, 1,500 MW export to Uzbekistan via SURKHAN, 1,500 MW export to Uzbekistan via GUZAR.

Before performing this analysis, some network reinforcements have been adopted, according to the tables from 6.1 to 6.6.

Scope of the analysis is to determine if some outage case leads to the impossibility of export any power, or if an export power reduction could be sufficient to come back within acceptable working condition, without any overload.

The results can be summarized as follows:

6.6.2.1 1300 MW export to Afghanistan

In this case the outages of the lines DUSHANBE-SUGHD, OBIGARM-SUGHD and DUSAHNBE-OBIGARM lead to the complete collapse of the system.

The other outages can be withstood, with some reduction of the export power.

Export connection from SANGTUDA-1 to Afghanistan DC link					
Outage Line	Station 1	Station 2	Pexp	1: Violations	Reduction
			MW	0: No violations	MW
L-517	REGAR	DUSHANBE	1100	0	200
L-518	DUSHANBE	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-505	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	200	0	1100
L-506	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	150	0	1150
L-Obi-Sangtuda	OBIGARM	SANGTUDA-1	350	0	950
L-O-S	OBIGARM	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-O-Y	OBIGARM	YUZHNYAYA	750	0	550
L-S-Y	SANGTUDA-1	YUZHNYAYA	650	0	650
L-Regar-Sangtuda1	REGAR	SANGTUDA-1	900	0	400
L-D-O-2	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	LF Failed		
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1100	0	200
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/2	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1100	0	200
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/3	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1100	0	200

Table 6.7: export (to Afghanistan) power reductions in case of outages

6.6.2.2 550 MW export to Kyrgyzstan

In this case not all the outages require reduction of the export power.

In this case the outages of the lines DUSHANBE-SUGHD and OBIGARM-SUGHD lead to the complete collapse of the system.

In case of the loss of the line DUSHANBE-OBIGARM it is necessary to reduce the total export of 550 MW, but some lines or transformers violations are still present.

This table summarizes all the outages:

Export connection from SUGHD to DATKA (Kyrgyzstan)					
Outage Line	Station 1	Station 2	Pexp	1: Violations	Reduction
			MW	0: No violations	MW
L-517	REGAR	DUSHANBE	400	0	150
L-518	DUSHANBE	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-505	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	500	0	50
L-506	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	500	0	50
L-Obi-Sangtuda	OBIGARM	SANGTUDA-1	550	0	0
L-O-S	OBIGARM	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-O-Y	OBIGARM	YUZHNYAYA	550	0	0
L-S-Y	SANGTUDA-1	YUZHNYAYA	550	0	0
L-Regar-Sangtuda1	REGAR	SANGTUDA-1	500	0	50
L-D-O-2	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	0	1	550
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	550	0	0

Table 6.8: export (to Kyrgyzstan) power reductions in case of outages

Again, this table shows that the connection to SUGHD is the weak part of the system.

6.6.2.3 1500 MW export to Uzbekistan, via SURKHAN

In this case some outages require some reduction of the export power, and there are three cases of system collapse, as in the base case (OBIGARM-SUGHD, DUSHANBE SUGHD and DUSHANBE-OBIGARM). This table summarizes all the outages:

Export connection from REGAR to SURKAN (Uzbekistan)					
Outage Line	Station 1	Station 2	Pexp	1: Violations	Reduction
			MW	0: No violations	MW
L-517	REGAR	DUSHANBE	350	0	1150
L-518	DUSHANBE	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-505	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	900	0	600
L-506	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	900	0	600
L-508	REGAR	SURKHAN	1500	0	0
L-Obi-Sangtuda	OBIGARM	SANGTUDA-1	650	0	850
L-O-S	OBIGARM	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-O-Y	OBIGARM	YUZHNYAYA	1150	0	350
L-S-Y	SANGTUDA-1	YUZHNYAYA	1100	0	400
L-Regar-Sangtuda1	REGAR	SANGTUDA-1	600	0	900
L-D-O-2	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	LF Failed		
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1400	0	100
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/2	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1400	0	100
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/3	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1400	0	100

Table 6.9: export (to Uzbekistan/1) power reductions in case of outages

Again, this table shows that the connection to SUGHD is the weak part of the system; for this particular case, also the loss of the line REGAR-DUSHANBE leads to a significant export power reduction.

6.6.2.4 1500 MW export to Uzbekistan, via GUZAR

In this case some outages require some reduction of the export power, and there is three case of system collapse, as in the base case (OBIGARM-SUGHD, DUSHANBE SUGHD and DUSHANBE-OBIGARM). This table summarizes all the outages:

Export connection from REGAR to GUZAR (Uzbekistan)					
Outage Line	Station 1	Station 2	Pexp	1: Violations	Reduction
			MW	0: No violations	MW
L-517	REGAR	DUSHANBE	350	0	1150
L-518	DUSHANBE	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-505	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	900	0	600
L-506	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	850	0	650
L-507	REGAR	GUZAR	1500	0	0
L-Obi-Sangtuda	OBIGARM	SANGTUDA-1	700	0	800
L-O-S	OBIGARM	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-O-Y	OBIGARM	YUZHNYAYA	1100	0	400
L-S-Y	SANGTUDA-1	YUZHNYAYA	1050	0	450
L-Regar-Sangtuda1	REGAR	SANGTUDA-1	600	0	900
L-D-O-2	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	LF Failed		

Export connection from REGAR to GUZAR (Uzbekistan)					
Outage Line	Station 1	Station 2	Pexp	1: Violations	Reduction
			MW	0: No violations	MW
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1300	0	200
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/2	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1300	0	200
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/3	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1300	0	200

Table 6.10: export (to Uzbekistan/2) power reductions in case of outages

Again, this table shows that the connection to SUGHD is the weak part of the system; for this particular case, also the loss of the line REGAR-DUSHANBE leads to a significant export power reduction.

6.7 Horizon year 2031 and Rogun HPP with 2800 MW rated power and network reinforcement

In this year, the peak load demand is expected to be about 5,948 MW; considering also the losses, the generation is about 6,113 MW, whilst the total installed capacity is about 7,901 MW. In case of complete availability of all the generators, it could already be possible to export about 1,650 MW.

The following pictures show that it is really possible to export such amounts, being the 500 kV transmission grid adequate for these export activities. The following pictures fig. 6.14 to fig. 6.18 show the cases of 1,300 MW export to Afghanistan, 500 MW export to Kyrgyzstan, 1,200 MW and 1,300 MW export to Uzbekistan through the two different solutions and a “global” case where a total of max 1,650 MW are exported to these countries (750, 400 and 500 MW respectively).

In all the cases the transmission is fully possible, even if the Tajik 500 kV system is overloaded or the voltage values of the busbars go beyond $\pm 5\%$ of the rated voltage or, in a few busbar, are above the latter value but without exceeding $\pm 10\%$. An optimal reactive power calculation should be performed to improve the voltage profiles and to reduce the losses, but this is meaningful only with true and final data of all the connections.

The following possible critical aspect should be taken into account, about the reactive power exchange.

As already described above, the connection to Kyrgyzstan has limitations, due the weakness of the AC transmission system in that area of Tajikistan and its need of reactive power. The reactors of the 500 kV line L-518 from Dushanbe to Sughd have to be disconnected in order to obtain a feasible operational condition.

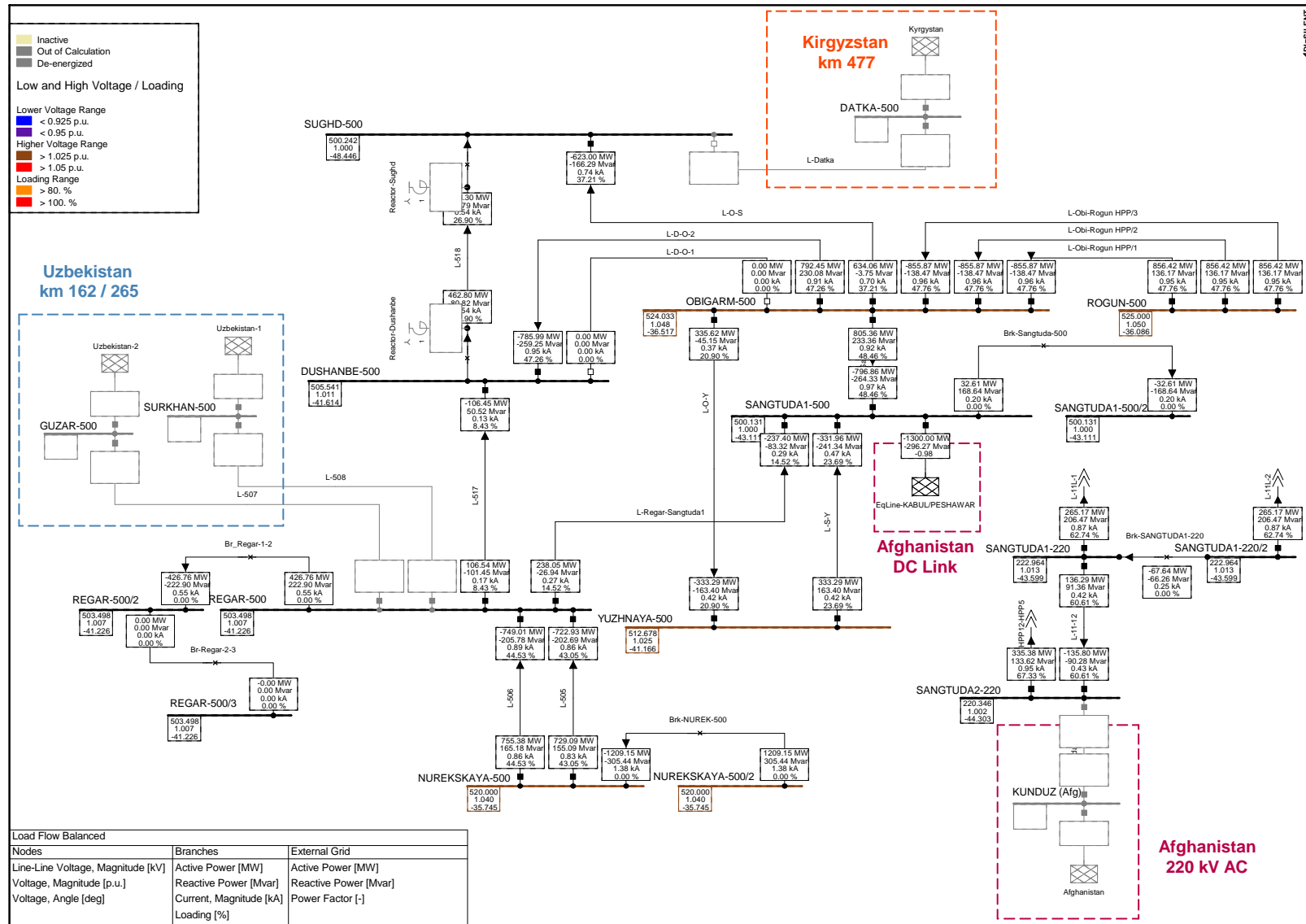


fig. 6.14: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at max 2800 MW, export of 1300 MW to Afghanistan

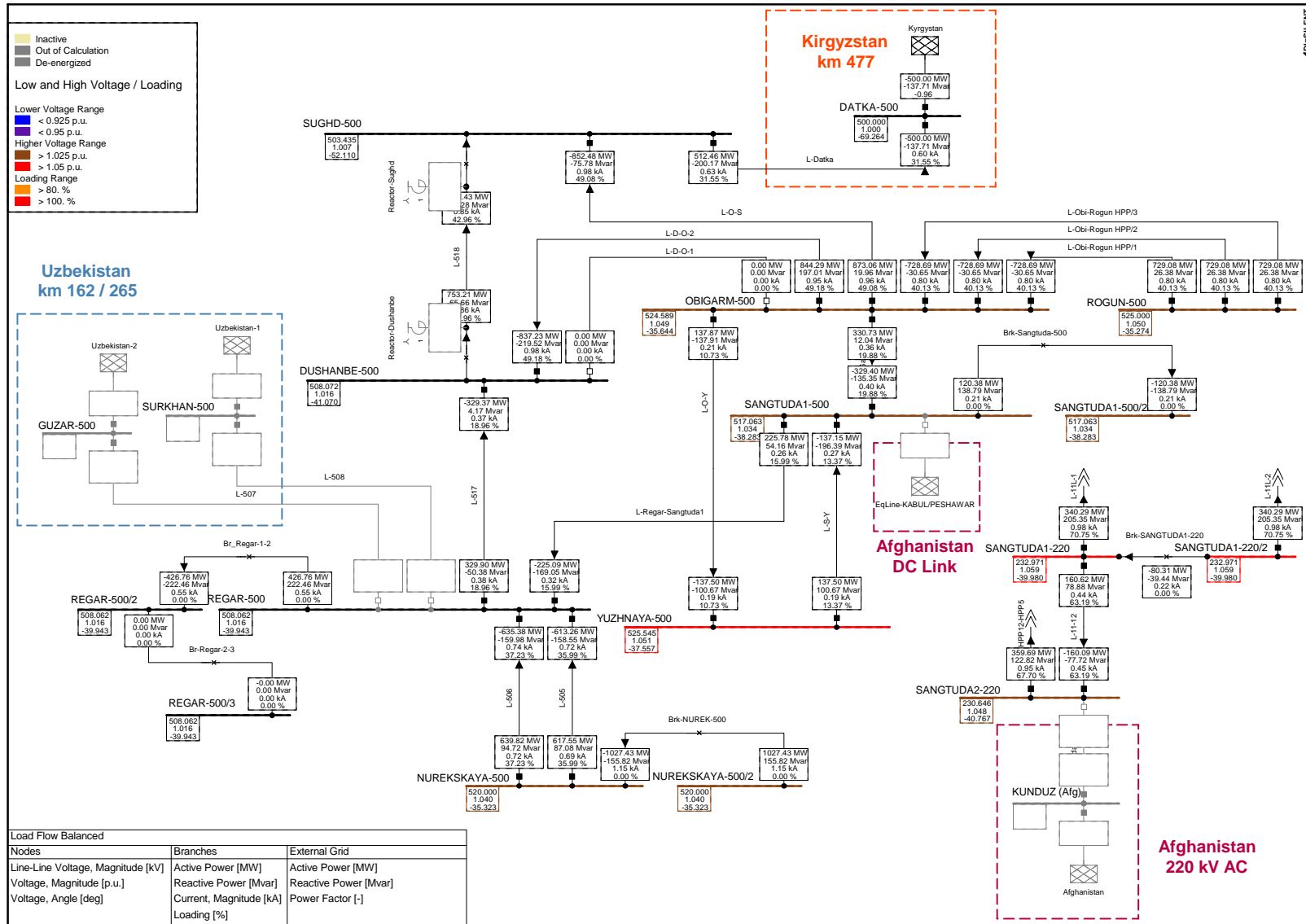


fig. 6.15: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at max 2800 MW, export of 500 MW to Kirgizstan

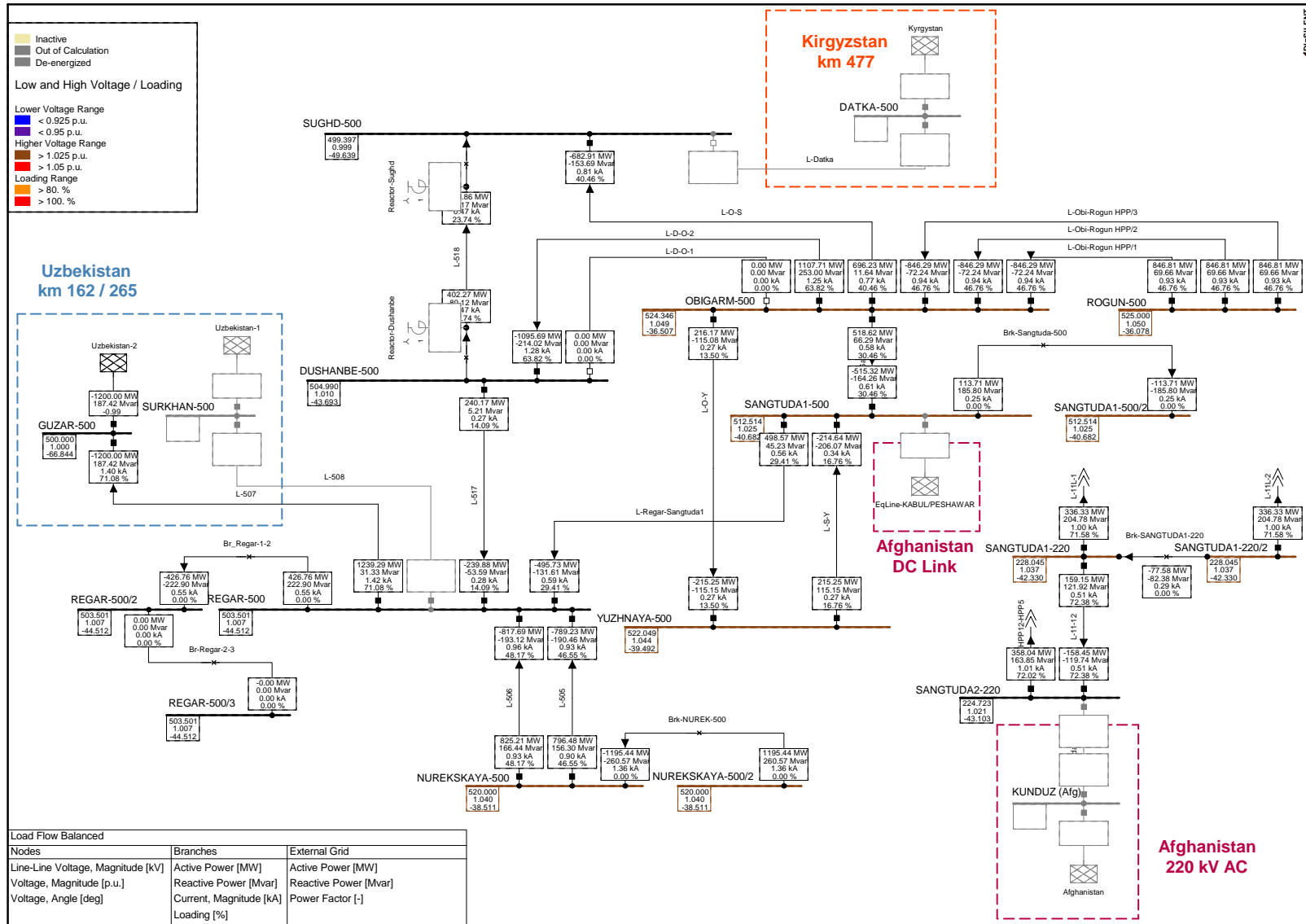


fig. 6.16: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at max 2800 MW, export of 1200 MW to Uzbekistan (sol. 1)

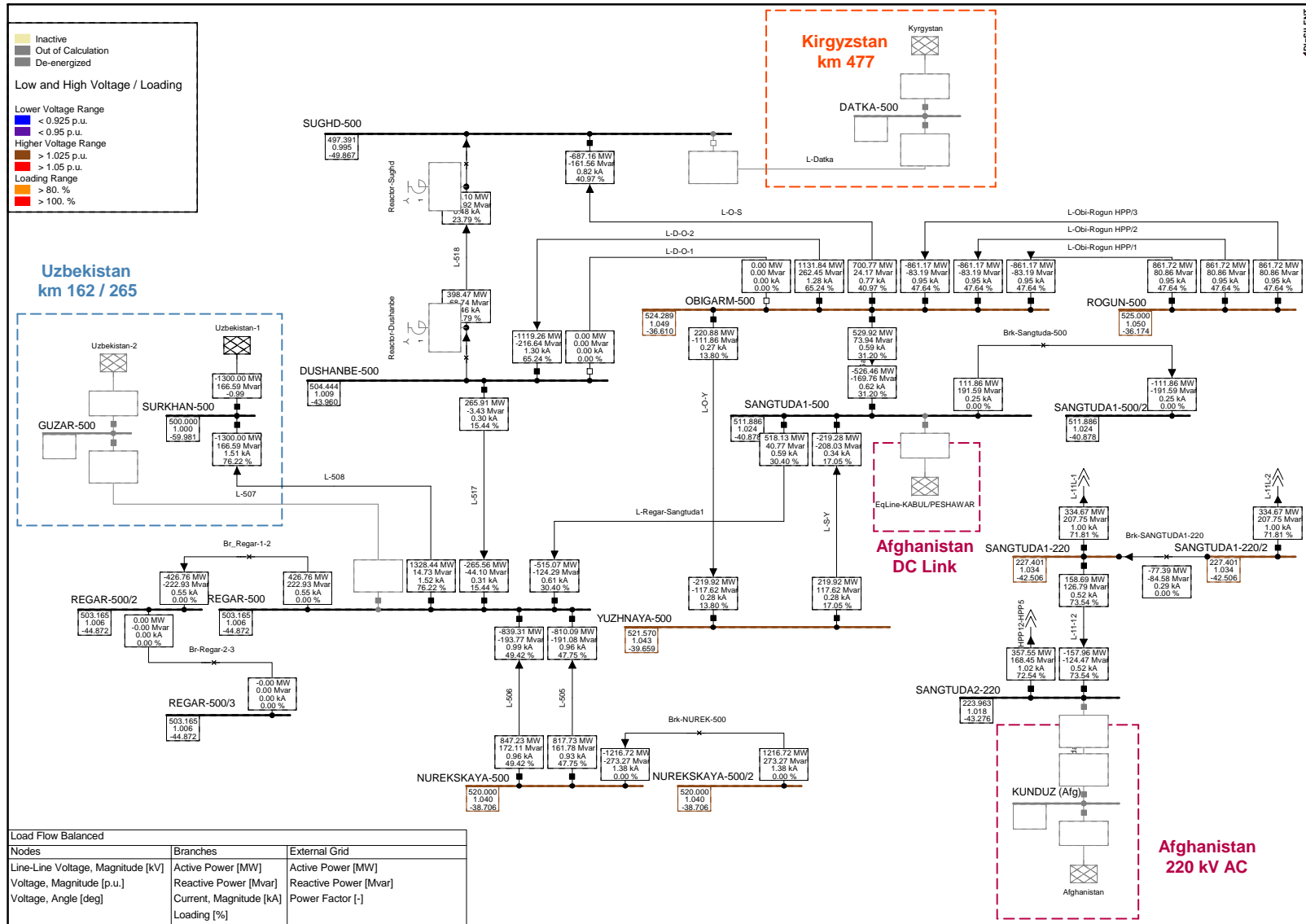


fig. 6.17: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at max 2800 MW, export of 1300 MW to Uzbekistan (sol. 2)

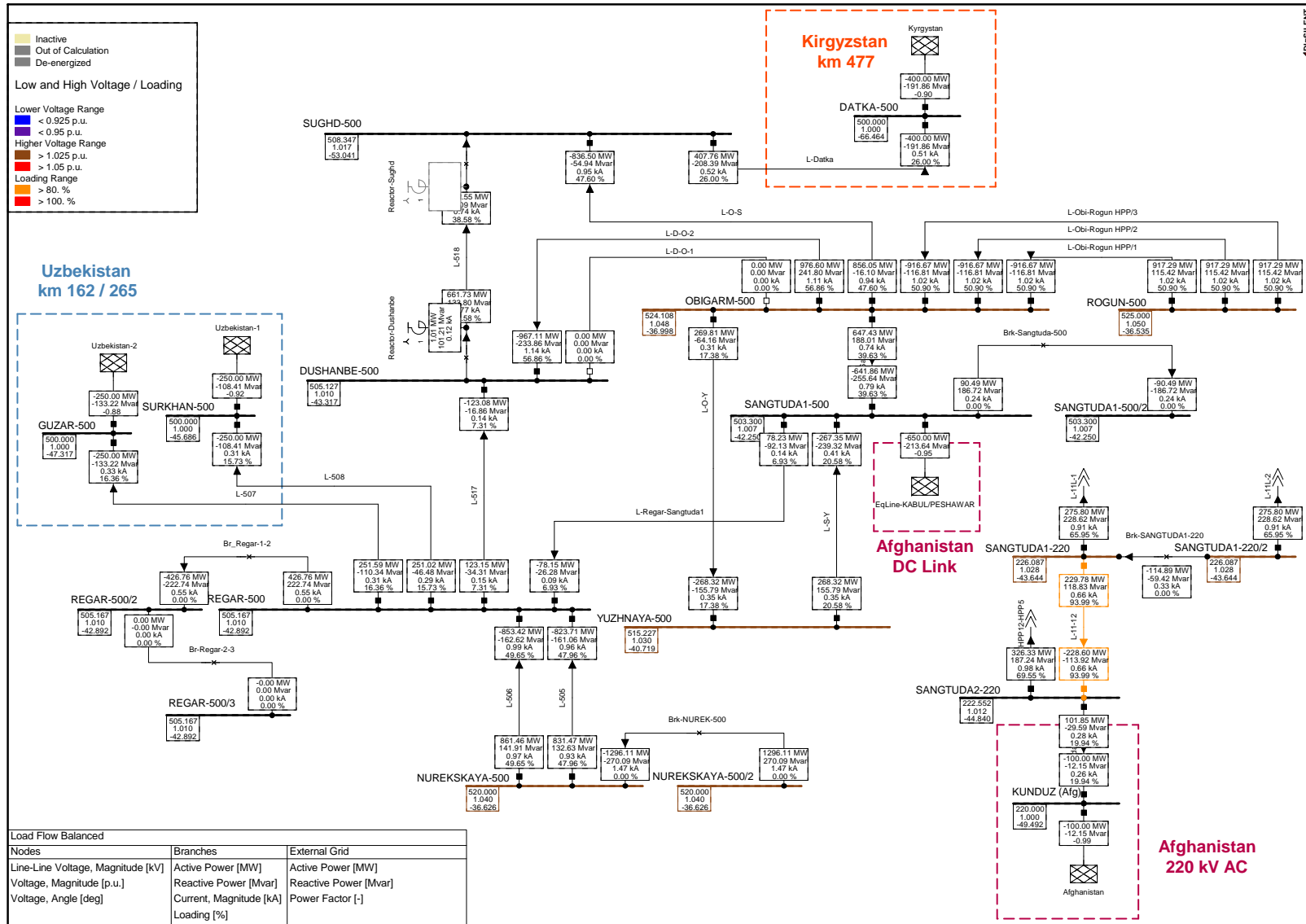


fig. 6.18: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at max 2800 MW, export of 2300 MW to the neighbouring countries

In the other case of single-country export the reactive power situation is as follows:

- with Afghanistan: no reactive power is required from Afghan side. The Tajik system can provide the needed 296 Mvar in SANGTUDA-1, with an assumed cosphi equal to 0.95 for the AC/DC converter.
- with Kirgizstan, to Datka: Kirgizstan will receive about 137 Mvar from the connection line, while other 200 Mvar will be provided from the line to the Tajik system (that needs this reactive power support).
- with Uzbekistan, to SURKHAN: Uzbekistan is requested to produce 167 Mvar, the other needed 14 Mvar are provided from Tajik system.
- with Uzbekistan, to GUZAR: Uzbekistan is requested to produce 187 Mvar, the other needed 31 Mvar are provided from Tajik system.

As already described above, the connection to Kyrgyzstan has limitations, due the weakness of the AC transmission system in that area of Tajikistan and its need of reactive power. The reactors of the 500 kV line L-518 from Dushanbe to Sughd have to be disconnected in order to obtain a feasible operational condition.

6.7.1 N-1 analysis with Export connections

In case of 2,800 MW max power of Rogun HPP, there are only minor differences in the outages on the 500 kV system when there is no export to other countries. In fact, the 500 kV system is just helping the 220 kV system to support the load, which is unchanged. Detailed results are not reported.

More interesting are the cases of outages in case of export to the neighbouring countries.

The considered cases are: 1,300 MW export to Afghanistan, 500 MW export to Kirgizstan, 1,300 MW export to Uzbekistan via SURKHAN, 1,200 MW export to Uzbekistan via GUZAR.

Scope of the analysis is to determine if some outage case lead to the impossibility of export any power, or if an export power reduction could be sufficient to come back within acceptable working condition, without any overload.

The results can be summarized as follows:

6.7.1.1 1300 MW export to Afghanistan

In this case the outages of the lines DUSHAMBE-SUGHD, OBIGARM-SUGHD and of the DUSHANBE-OBIGARM, lead to the complete collapse of the system.

Note: The outages of the lines L-505 and L-506 REGAR-NURESKAYA leads to the overload of the other line, also in case of reduced export.

Export connection from SANGTUDA-1 to Afghanistan DC link					
Outage Line	Station 1	Station 2	Pexp	1: Violations	Reduction
			MW	0: No violations	MW
L-517	REGAR	DUSHANBE	900	0	400
L-518	DUSHANBE	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-505	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	0	1	1300
L-506	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	0	1	1300
L-Obi-Sangtuda	OBIGARM	SANGTUDA-1	350	0	950
L-O-S	OBIGARM	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-O-Y	OBIGARM	YUZHAYAYA	750	0	550
L-S-Y	SANGTUDA-1	YUZHAYAYA	650	0	650
L-Regar-Sangtuda1	REGAR	SANGTUDA-1	850	0	450
L-D-O-2	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	LF Failed		
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1050	0	250
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/2	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1050	0	250
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/3	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1050	0	250

Table 6.11: export (to Afghanistan) power reductions in case of outages

6.7.1.2 1500 MW export to Kirgizstan

In this case almost all the outages require some reduction of the export power.

The outages of the lines DUSHAMBE-SUGHD and OBIGARM-SUGHD, lead to the complete collapse of the system.

In case of the loss of the line DUSHANBE-OBIGARM and REGAR-NUREKSKAYA, it is necessary to reduce the export to 0 MW (total reduction of 500 MW), but some elements are still in overload.

In all the other cases the reduction is much smaller. This table summarizes all the outages:

Export connection from SUGHD to DATKA (Kyrgyzstan)					
Outage Line	Station 1	Station 2	Pexp	1: Violations	Reduction
			MW	0: No violations	MW
L-517	REGAR	DUSHANBE	150	0	350
L-518	DUSHANBE	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-505	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	0	1	500
L-506	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	0	1	500
L-Obi-Sangtuda	OBIGARM	SANGTUDA-1	500	0	0
L-O-S	OBIGARM	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-O-Y	OBIGARM	YUZHNYAYA	500	0	0
L-S-Y	SANGTUDA-1	YUZHNYAYA	500	0	0
L-Regar-Sangtuda1	REGAR	SANGTUDA-1	450	0	50
L-D-O-2	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	0	1	500
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	500	0	0
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/2	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	500	0	0
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/3	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	500	0	0

Table 6.12: export (to Kyrgyzstan) power reductions in case of outages

Again, this table shows that the connection to SUGHD is the weak part of the system.

6.7.1.3 1300 MW export to Uzbekistan, via SURKHAN

In this case some outages require some reduction of the export power, and there are three cases of system collapse, as in the base case (DUSHANBE-SUGHD, OBIGARM-SUGHD and DUSHANBE-OBIGARM).

In case of the loss of the line L-506 REGAR-NUREKSKAYA, it is necessary to reduce the export to 0 MW (total reduction of 1300 MW), but some elements are still in overload.

This table summarizes all the outages:

Export connection from REGAR to SURKAN (Uzbekistan)					
Outage Line	Station 1	Station 2	Pexp	1: Violations	Reduction
			MW	0: No violations	MW
L-517	REGAR	DUSHANBE	750	0	550
L-518	DUSHANBE	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-505	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	450	0	850
L-506	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	0	1	1300
L-508	REGAR	SURKHAN	1300	0	0
L-Obi-Sangtuda	OBIGARM	SANGTUDA-1	650	0	650
L-O-S	OBIGARM	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-O-Y	OBIGARM	YUZHAYAYA	1000	0	300
L-S-Y	SANGTUDA-1	YUZHAYAYA	950	0	350
L-Regar-Sangtuda1	REGAR	SANGTUDA-1	600	0	700
L-D-O-2	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	LF Failed		
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1200	0	100
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/2	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1200	0	100
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/3	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1200	0	100

Table 6.13: export (to Uzbekistan/1) power reductions in case of outages

6.7.1.4 1200 MW export to Uzbekistan, via GUZAR

In this case some outages require some reduction of the export power, and there are three cases of system collapse, as in the base case (DUSHANBE-SUGHD, OBIGARM-SUGHD and DUSHANBE-OBIGARM). This table summarizes all the outages:

Export connection from REGAR to GUZAR (Uzbekistan)					
Outage Line	Station 1	Station 2	Pexp	1: Violations	Reduction
			MW	0: No violations	MW
L-517	REGAR	DUSHANBE	750	0	450
L-518	DUSHANBE	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-505	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	550	0	650
L-506	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	550	0	650
L-507	REGAR	GUZAR	1200	0	0
L-Obi-Sangtuda	OBIGARM	SANGTUDA-1	700	0	500
L-O-S	OBIGARM	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-O-Y	OBIGARM	YUZHAYAYA	1000	0	200
L-S-Y	SANGTUDA-1	YUZHAYAYA	950	0	250
L-Regar-Sangtuda1	REGAR	SANGTUDA-1	650	0	550
L-D-O-2	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	LF Failed		
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1150	0	50
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/2	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1150	0	50
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/3	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	1150	0	50

Table 6.14: export (to Uzbekistan/2) power reductions in case of outages

6.8 Horizon year 2031 and Rogun HPP with 2000 MW rated power and network reinforcement

In this year, the peak load demand is expected to be about 5,948 MW; considering also the losses, the generation is about 6,111 MW, whilst the total installed capacity is about 7,099 MW. In case of complete availability of all the generators, it could already be possible to export about 900 MW.

The following pictures show that it is really possible to export such amounts, being the 500 kV transmission grid adequate for these export activities. The following pictures fig. 6.14 to fig. 6.18 show the cases of 700 MW export to Afghanistan, 500 MW export to Kirgizstan, 900 MW export to Uzbekistan through the two different solutions and a “global” case where a total of max 900 MW are exported to these countries (400, 200 and 300 MW respectively).

In all the cases the transmission is fully possible even if the Tajik 500 kV is overloaded or the voltage values of the busbars go beyond $\pm 5\%$ of the rated voltage.

The following possible critical aspect should be taken into account, about the reactive power exchange. As already described above, the connection to Kyrgyzstan has limitations, due the weakness of the AC transmission system in that area of Tajikistan and its need of reactive power. The reactors of the 500 kV line L-518 from Dushanbe to Sughd have to be disconnected in order to obtain a feasible operational condition.

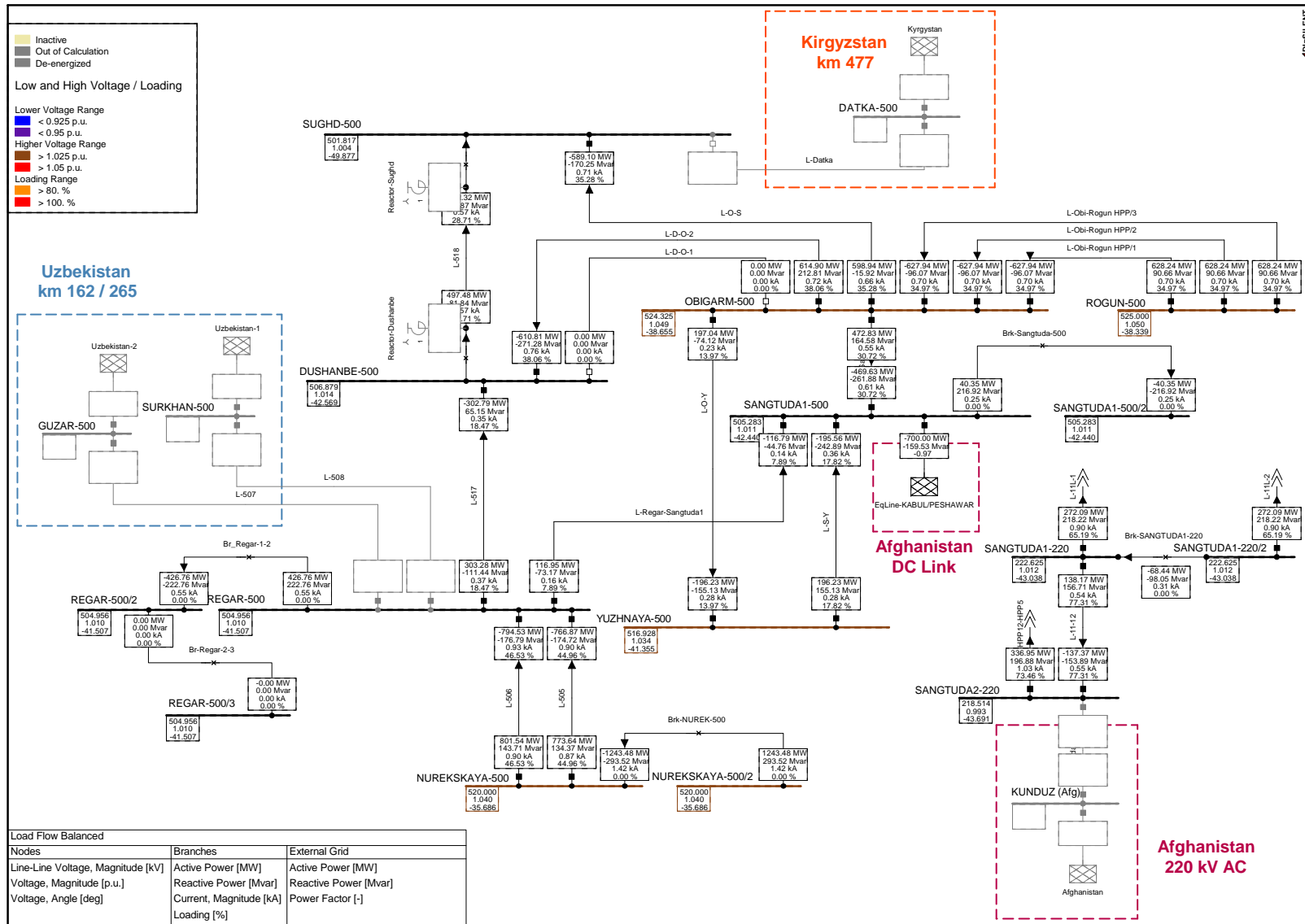


fig. 6.19: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at max 2000 MW, export of 700 MW to Afghanistan

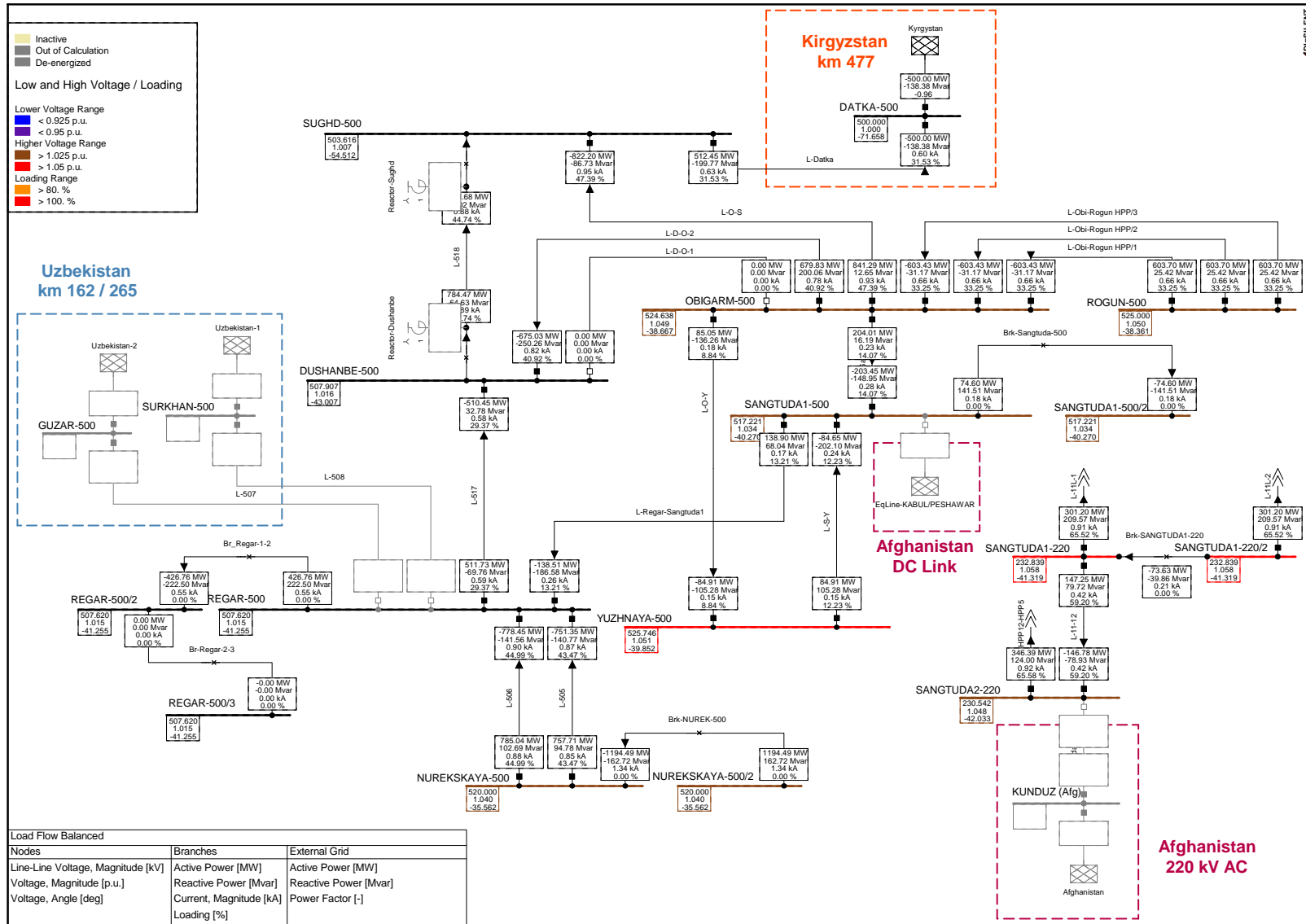


fig. 6.20: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at max 2000 MW, export of 500 MW to Kirgizstan

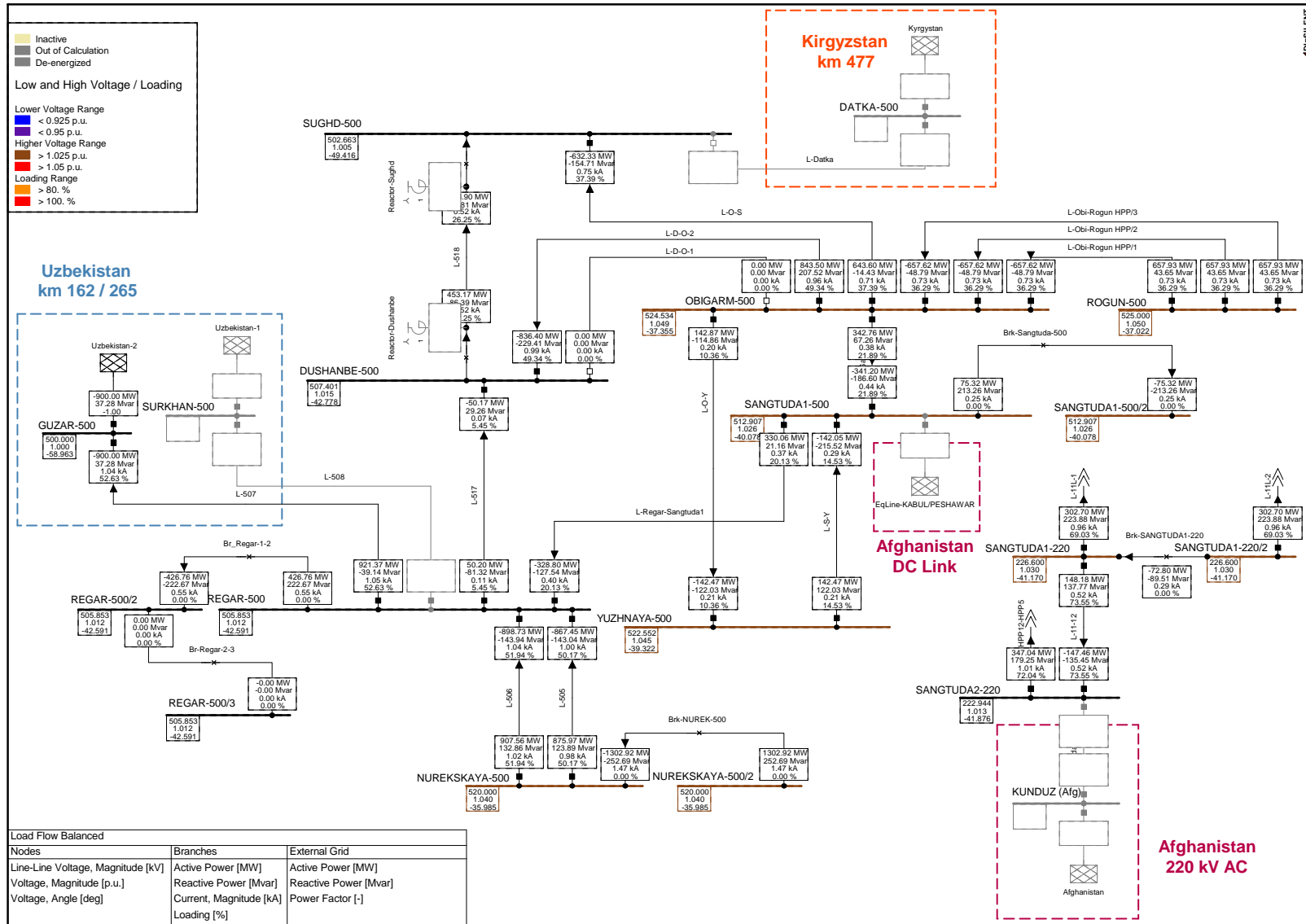


fig. 6.21: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at max 2000 MW, export of 900 MW to Uzbekistan (sol. 1)

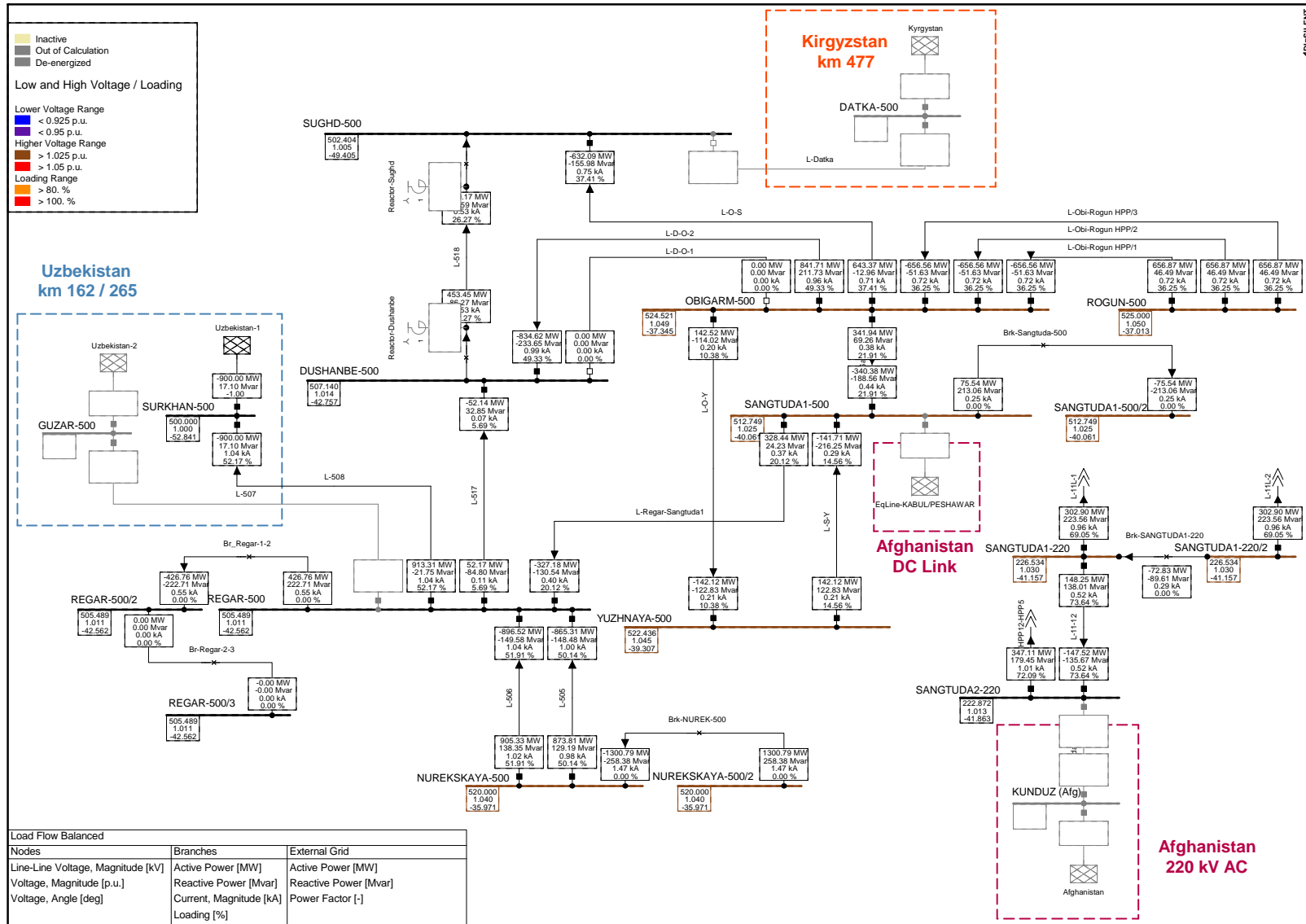


fig. 6.22: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at max 2000 MW, export of 900 MW to Uzbekistan (sol. 2)

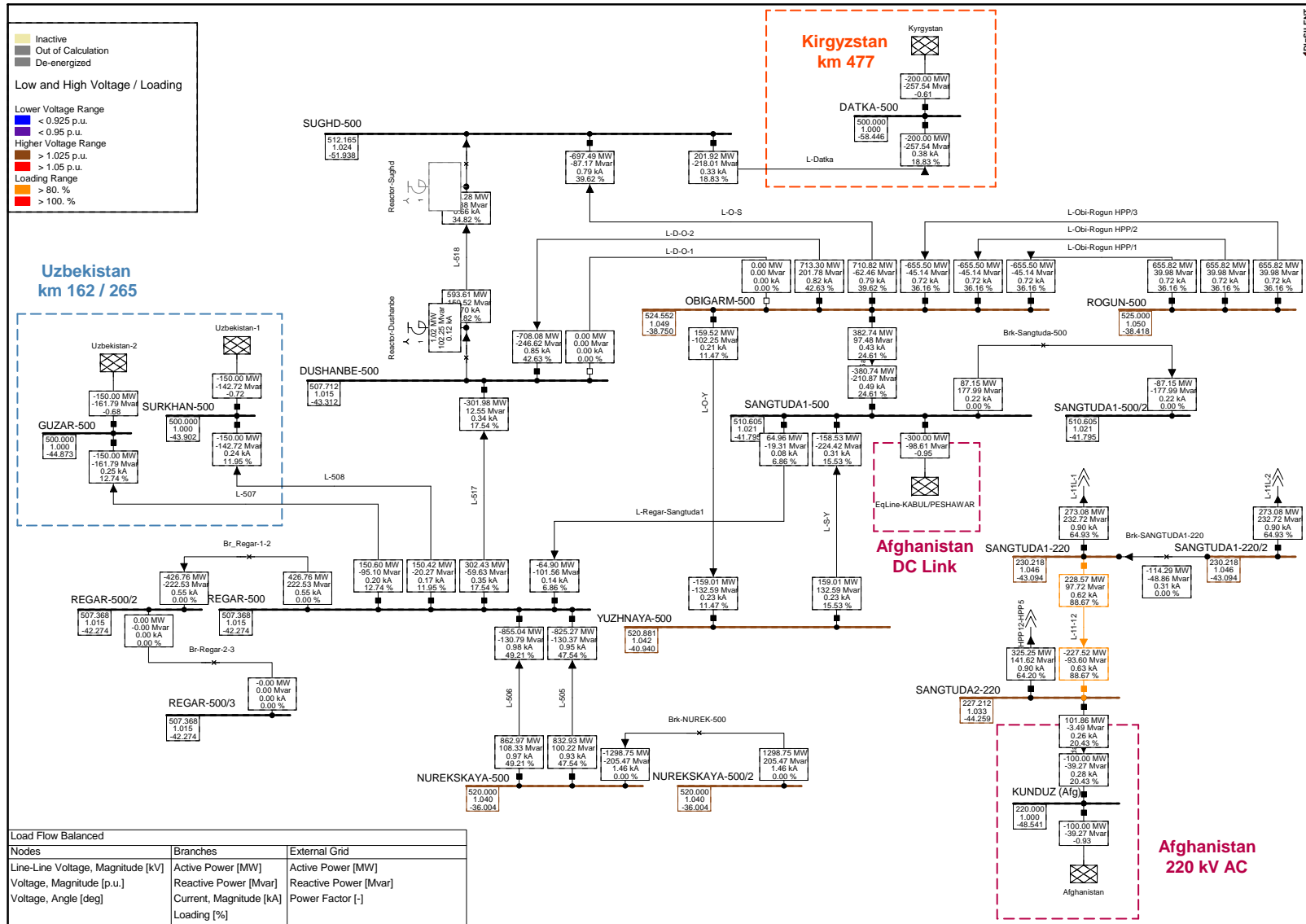


fig. 6.23: horizon year 2031, peak load, ROGUN HPP at max 2000 MW, export of 900 MW to the neighbouring countries

In the other case of single-country export the reactive power situation is as follows:

- with Afghanistan: no reactive power is required from Afghan side. The Tajik system can provide the needed 160 Mvar in SANGTUDA-1, with an assumed cosphi equal to 0.95 for the AC/DC converter.
- with Kirgizstan, to Datka: Kirgizstan will receive about 138 Mvar from the connection line, while other 200 Mvar will be provided from the line to the Tajik system (that needs this reactive power support).
- with Uzbekistan, to SURKHAN: Uzbekistan is requested to produce 17 Mvar.
- with Uzbekistan, to GUZAR: Uzbekistan is requested to produce 37 Mvar, the other 39 Mvar are absorbed from the Tajik system.

As already described above, the connection to Kyrgyzstan has limitations, due the weakness of the AC transmission system in that area of Tajikistan and its need of reactive power. The reactors of the 500 kV line L-518 from Dushanbe to Sughd have to be disconnected in order to obtain a feasible operational condition.

6.8.1 N-1 analysis with Export connections

In case of 2,000 MW max power of Rogun HPP, there are only minor differences in the outages on the 500 kV system when there is no export to other countries. In fact, the 500 kV system is just helping the 220 kV system to support the load, which is unchanged. Detailed results are not reported.

More interesting are the cases of outages in case of export to the neighbouring countries.

The considered cases are: 700 MW export to Afghanistan, 500 MW export to Kirgizstan, 900 MW export to Uzbekistan via SURKHAN, 900 MW export to Uzbekistan via GUZAR.

Scope of the analysis is to determine if some outage case leads to the impossibility of export any power, or if an export power reduction could be sufficient to come back within acceptable working condition, without any overload.

The results can be summarized as follows:

6.8.1.1 900 MW export to Afghanistan

In this case the outages of the lines DUSHAMBE-SUGHD, REGAR-NUEREKSKAYA, OBIGARM-SUGHD and DUSHANBE-OBIGARM, lead to the complete collapse of the system.

If the outage occurs on one of the lines REGAR-DUSHANBE, there are some overloads on the 220 kV transmission system, that are anyway not eliminated by the reduction of the export power, but that could be reduced by a re-scheduling of the active power production.

Export connection from SANGTUDA-1 to Afghanistan DC link					
Outage Line	Station 1	Station 2	Pexp	1: Violations	Reduction
			MW	0: No violations	MW
L-517	REGAR	DUSHANBE	0	1	700
L-518	DUSHANBE	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-505	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	LF Failed		
L-506	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	LF Failed		
L-Obi-Sangtuda	OBIGARM	SANGTUDA-1	50	0	650
L-O-S	OBIGARM	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-O-Y	OBIGARM	YUZHNYAYA	350	0	350
L-S-Y	SANGTUDA-1	YUZHNYAYA	200	0	500
L-Regar-Sangtuda1	REGAR	SANGTUDA-1	500	0	200
L-D-O-2	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	LF Failed		
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	550	0	150
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/2	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	550	0	150
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/3	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	550	0	150

Table 6.15: export (to Afghanistan) power reductions in case of outages

6.8.1.2 500 MW export to Kyrgyzstan

The case of the loss of the lines DUSHANBE-SUGHD and OBIGARM-SUGHD leads to the complete collapse of the system.

If the outage occurs on the lines REGAR-DUSHANBE, REGAR-NUREKSKAYA, DUSHANBE-OBIGARM, there are some overloads on the 220 kV transmission system, that are anyway not eliminated by the reduction of the export power, but that could be reduced by a re-scheduling of the active power production.

Export connection from SUGHD to DATKA (Kyrgyzstan)					
Outage Line	Station 1	Station 2	Pexp	1: Violations	Reduction
			MW	0: No violations	MW
L-517	REGAR	DUSHANBE	0	1	500
L-518	DUSHANBE	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-505	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	0	1	500
L-506	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	0	1	500
L-Obi-Sangtuda	OBIGARM	SANGTUDA-1	500	0	0
L-O-S	OBIGARM	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-O-Y	OBIGARM	YUZHNYAYA	500	0	0
L-S-Y	SANGTUDA-1	YUZHNYAYA	500	0	0
L-Regar-Sangtuda1	REGAR	SANGTUDA-1	450	0	50
L-D-O-2	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	0	1	500
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	500	0	0
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/2	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	500	0	0
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/3	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	500	0	0

Table 6.16: export (to Kyrgyzstan) power reductions in case of outages

6.8.1.3 900 MW export to Uzbekistan, via SURKHAN

In this case there are three cases of system collapse, as in the base case (OBIGARM-SUGHD, DUSHANBE-SUGHD and DUSHANBE-OBIGARM).

If the outage occurs on line L-505 or L-506 REGAR-NUREKSKAYA, there are some overloads on the 500 kV and 220 kV transmission systems, that are anyway not eliminated by the reduction of the export power, but that could be reduced by a re-scheduling of the active power production.

Export connection from REGAR to SURKAN (Uzbekistan)					
Outage Line	Station 1	Station 2	Pexp	1: Violations	Reduction
			MW	0: No violations	MW
L-517	REGAR	DUSHANBE	900	0	0
L-518	DUSHANBE	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-505	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	0	1	900
L-506	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	0	1	900
L-508	REGAR	SURKHAN	900	0	0
L-Obi-Sangtuda	OBIGARM	SANGTUDA-1	250	0	650
L-O-S	OBIGARM	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-O-Y	OBIGARM	YUZHAYAYA	800	0	100
L-S-Y	SANGTUDA-1	YUZHAYAYA	550	0	350
L-Regar-Sangtuda1	REGAR	SANGTUDA-1	800	0	100
L-D-O-2	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	LF Failed		
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	900	0	0
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/2	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	900	0	0
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/3	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	900	0	0

Table 6.17: export (to Uzbekistan/1) power reductions in case of outages

6.8.1.4 900 MW export to Uzbekistan, via GUZAR

In this case there are three cases of system collapse, as in the base case (OBIGARM-SUGHD, DUSHANBE-SUGHD and DUSHANBE-OBIGARM).

If the outage occurs on line L-505 or L-506 REGAR-NUREKSKAYA, there are some overloads on the 500 kV and 220 kV transmission systems, that are anyway not eliminated by the reduction of the export power, but that could be reduced by a re-scheduling of the active power production.

Export connection from REGAR to GUZAR (Uzbekistan)					
Outage Line	Station 1	Station 2	Pexp	1: Violations	Reduction
			MW	0: No violations	MW
L-517	REGAR	DUSHANBE	900	0	0
L-518	DUSHANBE	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-505	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	0	1	900
L-506	REGAR	NUREKSKAYA	0	1	900
L-507	REGAR	GUZAR	900	0	0
L-Obi-Sangtuda	OBIGARM	SANGTUDA-1	300	0	600
L-O-S	OBIGARM	SUGHD	LF Failed		
L-O-Y	OBIGARM	YUZHNYAYA	800	0	100
L-S-Y	SANGTUDA-1	YUZHNYAYA	600	0	300
L-Regar-Sangtuda1	REGAR	SANGTUDA-1	850	0	50
L-D-O-2	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	LF Failed		
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	900	0	0
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/2	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	900	0	0
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/3	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	900	0	0

Table 6.18: export (to Uzbekistan/2) power reductions in case of outages

6.9 Reinforcements summary

As described above, the growth load requires the reinforcement of the existing Tajik 220 kV transmission system. The most adequate reinforcement choices would require to know the exact sharing of the load growth among the various load centers, the location of possible new load centers (that are probably not yet foreseen nowadays) and the activation of true network planning studies, to be updated frequently, including OPF/ORPF studies (Optimal Active/Reactive Power Flows), that are possible only when the above information were available.

The reinforcements actions adopted in this study are therefore an approximation of what would be really required, implemented with the purpose of having proper load-flow cases running without violation, based on the information nowadays available. The mentioned violations refer to the lines and transformers loading and bus voltages.

The following table reports the already programmed (by Barki Tojik) and additionally proposed (from the results of this study) reinforcements for the 220 kV system, the load transformers plus some 500/220 kV transformer.

The proposed reinforcements are basically related to the growth of the load demand within the Country. In the case of Rogun capacity lower than the maximum, the effect is principally a reduction of the export.

Year	Item	Rogun Power [MW]	Identification	Vn [kV]	From Station	To Station	Reinforcement action
2011	Line	-	L-S-I	220	SUGHD	T_Shahristan	Programmed (*)
2011	Line	-	L-S-I(1)	220	T_Shahristan	AINI	Programmed (*)
2013	3 W. Transf.	-	TR-BUSTON-2	230	BUSTON		capability increased of 33%
2013	3 W. Transf.	-	TR-DJANGAL-1	230	DJANGAL		element duplicated
2013	3 W. Transf.	-	TR-DJANGAL-2	230	DJANGAL		element duplicated
2013	3 W. Transf.	-	TR-GOLOVNAYA-1	242	GOLOVNAYA		element duplicated
2013	3 W. Transf.	-	TR-GOLOVNAYA-2	242	GOLOVNAYA		element duplicated
2013	3 W. Transf.	-	TR-NOVAYA-1	230	NOVAYA		capability increased of 33%
2013	3 W. Transf.	-	TR-NOVAYA-2	230	NOVAYA		capability increased of 33%
2013	3 W. Transf.	-	TR-ORJABAD-2-1	230	ORJABAD-2		element duplicated
2013	3 W. Transf.	-	TR-ORJABAD-2-2	230	ORJABAD-2		element duplicated
2013	Line	-	L-11L-1	220	LOLAZAR	SANGTUDA-1	element duplicated
2013	Line	-	L-11L-2	220	LOLAZAR	SANGTUDA-1	element duplicated
2013	Line	-	L-24-KB/1	220	KAYROKUM	T-Shurob-1	element duplicated
2013	Line	-	L-24-KB/2	220	T-Shurob-2	KANIBADAM	element duplicated
2013	Line	-	L-7-02	220	ORJABAD-2	T_NUREK	element duplicated
2013	Line	-	L-7-02(1)	220	T_NUREK	NUREKSKAYA	element duplicated
2013	Line	-	L-7L	220	SEBISTAN	LOLAZAR	element duplicated
2013	Line	-	L-7-L	220	NUREKSKAYA	SEBISTAN	element duplicated
2013	Line	-	L-8D	220	DJANGAL	BAYPAZA	element duplicated
2014	Line	-	L-G-R	220	GERAN	RUMI	Programmed (*)
2014	Line	-	L-K-A	220	ASHT	KAYROKUM	Programmed (*)
2016	Line	-	L-24-KB/1	220	T-Shurob-1	KAYROKUM	Programmed (*)
2016	Line	-	L-24-KB/2	220	T-Shurob-2	KANIBADAM	Programmed (*)
2016	Line	-	L-KAN-S	220	T-Shurob-2	SHUROBSKAYA	Programmed (*)
2016	Line	-	L-KAY-S	220	T-Shurob-1	SHUROBSKAYA	Programmed (*)
2020	3 W. Transf.	400	TR-BUSTON-2	230	BUSTON		element duplicated
2020	3 W. Transf.	400	TR-GERAN-1	230	GERAN		capability increased of 33%
2020	3 W. Transf.	400	TR-GERAN-2	230	GERAN		capability increased of 33%
2020	3 W. Transf.	400	TR-KHATLON-1	230	KHATLON		capability increased of 33%
2020	3 W. Transf.	400	TR-KHATLON-2	230	KHATLON		capability increased of 33%
2020	3 W. Transf.	400	TR-KHUJAND-1	230	KHUJAND		capability increased of 33%
2020	3 W. Transf.	400	TR-KHUJAND-2	230	KHUJAND		capability increased of 33%
2020	3 W. Transf.	400	TR-KOLKHOZAB.-1	230	KOLKHOZABAD		capability increased of 33%
2020	3 W. Transf.	400	TR-SEBISTAN-1	230	SEBISTAN		capability increased of 33%
2020	Line	400	L-10D	220	YATEC	DJANGAL	element duplicated
2020	Line	400	L-KAN-S	220	T-Shurob-2	SHUROBSKAYA	element duplicated
2020	Line	400	L-KAY-S	220	T-Shurob-1	SHUROBSKAYA	element duplicated
2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-DJANGAL-1	230	DJANGAL		capability increased of 33%
2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-DJANGAL-2	230	DJANGAL		capability increased of 33%
2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-KHATLON-1	230	KHATLON		element duplicated
2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-KHATLON-2	230	KHATLON		element duplicated

2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-KHUJAND-1	230	KHUJAND		element duplicated
2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-KHUJAND-2	230	KHUJAND		element duplicated
2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-LOLAZAR-1	230	LOLAZAR		capability increased of 33%
2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-LOLAZAR-2	230	LOLAZAR		capability increased of 33%
2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-NOVAYA-1	230	NOVAYA		element duplicated
2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-NOVAYA-2	230	NOVAYA		element duplicated
2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-PRYADILN.-1	230	PRYADILNAYA		capability increased of 33%
2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-RUMI-1	230	RUMI		capability increased of 33%
2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-SUGHD-1	500	SUGHD		capability increased of 33%
2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-SUGHD-2	500	SUGHD		capability increased of 33%
2025	3 W. Transf.	2000	TR-UZLOVAYA-2	230	UZLOVAYA		capability increased of 33%
2025	Capacitor	2000	Cap_Kanib/1	10	KANIBADAM		add capacitor of 50 MVar
2025	Capacitor	2000	Cap_Kanib/2	10	KANIBADAM		add capacitor of 50 MVar
2025	Line	2000	L-5K	220	GOLOVNAYA	KOLKHOZABAD	element duplicated
2025	Line	2000	L-5P	220	GOLOVNAYA	PRYADILNAYA	element duplicated
2025	Line	2000	L-7-10	220	NUREKSKAYA	T_NUREK_2	element duplicated
2025	Line	2000	L-HPP12-HPP5	220	SANGTUDA-2	GOLOVNAYA	element duplicated
2025	Line	2000	L-S-K	220	SUGHD	KHUJAND	element duplicated
2027	3 W. Transf.	2160	TR-NUREK-1	230	NUREK		capability increased of 33%
2027	3 W. Transf.	2160	TR-NUREK-2	230	NUREK		capability increased of 33%
2027	3 W. Transf.	2160	TR-ORJABAD-2-1	230	ORJABAD-2		capability increased of 33%
2027	3 W. Transf.	2160	TR-ORJABAD-2-2	230	ORJABAD-2		capability increased of 33%
2027	3 W. Transf.	2160	TR-SEBISTAN-1	230	SEBISTAN		element duplicated
2027	3 W. Transf.	2160	TR-YAVAN-1	230	YAVAN		capability increased of 33%
2027	3 W. Transf.	2160	TR-YAVAN-2	230	YAVAN		capability increased of 33%
2027	Capacitor	2160	Cap_Geran/1	11	GERAN		add capacitor of 30 MVar
2027	Capacitor	2160	Cap_Geran/2	11	GERAN		add capacitor of 30 MVar
2027	Capacitor	2160	Cap_Rumi	10	RUMI		add capacitor of 50 MVar
2027	Line	2160	L-7-02	220	ORJABAD-2	T_NUREK	element triplicated
2027	Line	2160	L-7-02(1)	220	T_NUREK	NUREKSKAYA	element triplicated
2027	Line	2160	L-8D	220	DJANGAL	BAYPAZA	element triplicated
2027	Line	2160	L-S-24/1	220	SUGHD	T_Sughd	element duplicated
2027	Line	2160	L-S-24/2	220	T_Sughd	T_Buston	element duplicated
2028	3 W. Transf.	2800	TR-NUREK-1	230	NUREKSKAYA		capability increased of 33%
2031	3 W. Transf.	3600	TR-DUSHANBE-1	500	DUSHANBE		capability increased of 33%
2031	3 W. Transf.	3600	TR-GERAN-1	230	GERAN		capability increased of 33%
2031	3 W. Transf.	3600	TR-GERAN-2	230	GERAN		capability increased of 33%
2031	3 W. Transf.	3600	TR-KANIBADAM-1	230	KANIBADAM		capability increased of 33%
2031	3 W. Transf.	3600	TR-KANIBADAM-2	230	KANIBADAM		capability increased of 33%
2031	3 W. Transf.	3600	TR-KOLKHOZAB.-2	230	KOLKHOZABAD		capability increased of 33%
2031	3 W. Transf.	3600	TR-RUDAKI-2	230	RUDAKI		capability increased of 33%
2031	Capacitor	3600	Cap_Djangan/1	10	DJANGAL		add capacitor of 50 MVar
2031	Capacitor	3600	Cap_Djangan/2	10	DJANGAL		add capacitor of 50 MVar
2031	Capacitor	3600	Cap_Geran/3	11	GERAN		add capacitor of 30 MVar

2031	Capacitor	3600	Cap_Geran/4	11	GERAN		add capacitor of 30 MVAR
2031	Capacitor	3600	Cap_Khatlon/1	10	KHATLON		add capacitor of 50 MVAR
2031	Capacitor	3600	Cap_Khatlon/2	10	KHATLON		add capacitor of 50 MVAR
2031	Line	3600	L-7-10(1)	220	T_NUREK_2	YATEC	element duplicated
2031	Line	3600	L-S-K2/B	220	SUGHD	T_KNS-2	element duplicated

(*) the Reinforcement Actions indicated as “Programmed” were already scheduled by Barki Tajik. All the other Reinforcement Actions reported in this table were not originally included in that scheduling, but their need arises from the study.

Table 6.19: reinforcement actions

The next table reports the already programmed (by Barki Tojik) actions on the 500 kV transmission system, due to the new Rogun Hydro Power Plant and the needs of export to foreign countries. These actions are all already programmed by Barki Tojik, except for the short connections lines between Rogun Power Plant and Obigarm substation, that are of course necessary in order to connect the new plant to a strong node in the 500 kV system. The expected size of Rogun Power Plant is indicated beside the scheduled year.

Year	Rogun Power [MW]	Item	Identification	Vn [kV]	From Station	To Station	Reinforcement action
2014	-	Line	L-D-O-1	500	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	Planned (*)
2014	-	Line	L-D-O-2	500	DUSHANBE	OBIGARM	Planned (*)
2016	-	Line	L-Regar-Sangtuda1	500	REGAR	SANGTUDA-1	Planned (*)
(**)	-	Line	L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	500	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	Necessary
(**)	-	Line	L-Obi-Rogun HPP/2	500	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	Necessary
(**)	-	Line	L-Obi-Rogun HPP/3	500	OBIGARM	ROGUN HPP	Necessary (***)
2020	400	Line	L-O-S	500	OBIGARM	SUGHD	Planned (*)
2020	400	Line	L-Obi-Sangtuda	500	OBIGARM	SANGTUDA-1	Planned (*)
2028	2800	Line	L-O-Y	500	OBIGARM	YUZHAYAYA	Planned (*)
2028	2800	Line	L-S-Y	500	SANGTUDA-1	YUZHAYAYA	Planned (*)

(*) the Reinforcement Actions indicated as “Planned” were already scheduled by Barki Tojik.

(**) Year depends upon the alternative under consideration.

(***) 3 lines from L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1 to OBIGARM are necessary in case the scheduled capacities of Rogun HPP were the maximum ones, 3600 MW, 3200 or 2800 MW. In case of smaller capacities, the 3rd line could be not strictly required. Anyway, it is necessary to take into account that this connection is a bottleneck and the availability of a 3rd line would improve substantially the reliability of the system.

Table 6.20: 500 kV reinforcement actions

We recommend the Tajik transmission system operator to update frequently the information and the forecast about the location of the load demand in the future years and its profile vs. time along the hours of the year. The proposed reinforcement plan on the 220 kV system and on the load transformers will have to be revised periodically, including reactive power compensation planning and indication to the operation for what attains reactive power management, congestion management, N-1 safety, etc.

6.10 Losses

The losses are summarized in the following tables:

Power losses	220 kV lines losses [MW]	interconn. transf. losses [MW]	500 kV lines losses [MW]	total losses in 500 and 220 kV syst. [MW]	total load, export excluded [MW]	total generation, exp. incl. [MW]
Year-2013_1 max	29.902	1.597	48.216	79.715	3813.149	3921.125
Year-2013_2 ave	14.236	1.051	20.624	35.910	2680.644	2735.912
Year-2013_3 min	4.598	0.777	6.565	11.941	1548.139	1574.145
Year-2013_4 max Exp 960 MW AU	48.037	1.600	55.692	105.328	3813.149	4910.230
Year-2013_5 ave Exp 960 MW AU	30.025	1.062	35.342	66.429	2680.644	3729.629
Year-2013_6 min Exp 960 MW AU	15.259	0.812	23.717	39.789	1548.139	2564.050
Year-2020_1 max Exp 1000 MW AKU	36.490	2.096	55.351	93.936	4308.166	5440.033
Year-2020_2 ave Exp 1000 MW AKU	23.746	1.519	28.209	53.474	3028.641	4107.587
Year-2020_3 min Exp 1000 MW AKU	13.153	1.132	11.777	26.061	1749.116	2793.755
Year-2025_1 max Exp 1600 MW AKU	47.782	2.388	71.198	121.368	4992.020	6759.918
Year-2025_2 ave Exp 1600 MW AKU	33.208	1.642	31.817	66.667	3509.390	5207.329
Year-2025_3 min Exp 1600 MW AKU	20.144	1.142	10.989	32.274	2026.760	3680.884
Year-2027_1 max Exp 1600 MW AKU	52.358	2.718	73.043	128.119	5292.076	7070.146
Year-2027_2 ave Exp 1600 MW AKU	35.162	1.778	32.355	69.295	3720.328	5422.450
Year-2027_3 min Exp 1600 MW AKU	20.620	1.184	10.876	32.681	2148.583	3804.040
Year-2028_1 max Exp 1800 MW AKU	59.494	2.788	84.165	146.447	5442.096	7441.266
Year-2028_2 ave Exp 1800 MW AKU	41.254	1.768	36.892	79.914	3825.794	5740.204
Year-2028_3 min Exp 1800 MW AKU	23.878	1.161	12.819	37.858	2209.491	4070.923
2031/2000_0a max Exp 0	34.582	3.126	82.496	120.204	5948.165	6111.693
2031/2000_0b ave Exp 0	21.474	1.982	40.644	64.099	4181.560	4273.063
2031/2000_0c min Exp 0	10.587	1.208	12.913	24.708	2414.955	2457.158
2031/2000_1 Exp 900 AKU	48.862	3.240	87.959	140.061	5948.165	7041.208
2031/2000_2 Exp 700 Afg	39.085	3.322	90.649	133.056	5948.165	6833.473
2031/2000_3 Exp 500 Kirg	65.519	3.109	81.898	150.526	5948.165	6648.209
2031/2000_4 Exp 900 Uz-a	65.989	3.167	87.341	156.498	5948.165	7057.196
2031/2000_5 Exp 900 Uz-b	57.892	3.169	87.432	148.493	5948.165	7049.195
2031/2800_0a max Exp 0	35.166	3.119	83.573	121.858	5948.165	6113.056
2031/2800_0b ave Exp 0	20.860	1.973	41.263	64.096	4181.560	4272.814
2031/2800_0c min Exp 0	8.789	1.167	13.024	22.980	2414.955	2455.228
2031/2800_1 Exp 1650 AKU	74.423	3.270	90.319	168.012	5948.165	7822.747
2031/2800_2 Exp 1300 Afg	49.093	3.316	87.732	140.141	5948.165	7442.794
2031/2800_3 Exp 500 Kirg	65.046	3.089	82.575	150.711	5948.165	6647.735
2031/2800_4 Exp 1200 Uz-a	92.348	3.108	85.957	181.413	5948.165	7382.523

Power losses	220 kV lines losses [MW]	interconn. transf. losses [MW]	500 kV lines losses [MW]	total losses in 500 and 220 kV syst. [MW]	total load, export excluded [MW]	total generation, exp. incl. [MW]
2031/2800_5 Exp 1300 Uz-b	83.643	3.126	87.076	173.845	5948.165	7475.630
2031/3600_0a max Exp 0	37.005	3.122	84.825	124.952	5948.165	6116.227
2031/3600_0b ave Exp 0	21.924	1.976	41.816	65.716	4181.560	4274.735
2031/3600_0c min Exp 0	8.983	1.166	13.031	23.180	2414.955	2455.976
2031/3600_1 Exp 2450 AKU	95.207	3.319	93.912	192.438	5948.165	8650.119
2031/3600_2 Exp 1300 Afg	52.155	3.266	86.658	142.079	5948.165	7444.042
2031/3600_3 Exp 550 Kirg	72.099	3.081	83.456	158.636	5948.165	6705.718
2031/3600_4 Exp 1500 Uz-a	130.165	3.089	87.071	220.325	5948.165	7722.675
2031/3600_5 Exp 1500 Uz-b	102.696	3.069	85.909	191.674	5948.165	7693.484

Table 6.21: power losses

Estimated Yearly Energy Losses	“max” hours losses [MWh]	“ave” hours losses [MWh]	“min” hours losses [MWh]	total losses [MWh]
Year_2013	60 583	148 669	46 091	255 343
Year_2020	80 050	275 016	153 584	508 650
Year_2025	71 391	221 383	100 597	393 371
Year_2027	92 240	276 001	124 578	492 819
Year_2028	97 370	286 881	126 147	510 398
Year_2031 2000 MW	111 300	330 844	146 131	588 275
Year_2031 2800 MW	91 355	265 370	95 372	452 097
Year_2031 3600 MW	92 612	265 357	88 701	446 670

Table 6.22: estimated yearly energy losses

7 CONCLUSIONS

Before any conclusive discussion, it is necessary to remark that a heavy work of data merging and filtering, model fine-tuning, etc., has been necessary to arrive to a final and reliable model.

In the original data a true working load-flow showing the Tajik used approach for what attains reactive power management, transformer tap changers settings etc. has never been available, but this has been solved by proper adjustments of the model.

The forecast on energy demand indicated by document [38], along the duration of the horizon periods, leads to a significant growth (from a peak of about 3.8 GW in year 2013 to a peak of more than 5.9 GW in year 2031) with consequent overload of some elements of the transmission and distribution network. These problems can be solved with proper network reinforcements on the HV Tajik transmission system and the substations transformers.

The results of the study are therefore an indication of the capability and of the limits of the system for what attains the possibility to transport the exceeding power of the Hydro Power Plants (Rogun) to the neighbouring countries.

Further analyses with more complete information can be performed in the next phase of the studies, but the purpose of the present phase is anyway fulfilled with the analyses contained in this report.

These analyses show that the critical part of the 500 kV transmission system is located in the north area, mainly related to the connection of SUGHD substation to the other parts of the system. The weakness of this area is indicated by the fact that the export connection SUGHD to the Kyrgyz Republic needs to **receive** reactive power in SUGHD from the Kyrgyz Republic, although it is not a very long line (477 km), and by the fact that the outage of one single line connecting SUGHD to OBIGARM (Rogun HPP) or DUSHANBE leads to the system collapse. It is therefore suggested to reinforce this part of the system, i.e. to create a 2nd line between OBIGARM (Rogun HPP) and SUGHD.

In N conditions, year 2027, with Rogun HPP with rated power of 3,600 MW, also when the Tajik load is at its maximum, it is possible to export with a normal 500 kV line (2 kA rated current), 1,500 MW to Afghanistan (from YUJNAYA S/S), to the Kyrgyz Republic (from SUGHD) or to Uzbekistan (from REGAR and with 2 different alternatives); or a combination of all these destinations, up to a total of 3,000 MW (probably also a little more), i.e. 900 MW to Afghanistan, 900 MW to the Kyrgyz Republic and 1,200 MW to Uzbekistan.

With the peak flow of 1500 MW in each single line, for the longest connections (the ones to Uzbekistan) it is necessary to share between Tajikistan and the importing country the reactive power request of the line (reactive load losses are higher than reactive capacitive losses); for the connection from SUGHD to the Kyrgyz Republic, as already mentioned, SUGHD needs to **receive** reactive power in SUGHD from the Kyrgyz Republic, although the line is not very long (477 km), due to Tajik 500 kV system weakness in the connection of SUGHD.

In the case of Rogun HPP rated power of 2,800 MW, the export availability is reduced. The export cases of 1,500 MW for each single neighbouring country are still possible with no reductions, while the global maximum export in multiple countries is 2,300 MW.

In the case of Rogun HPP rated power of 2,000 MW, the export availability is further reduced. The export cases of 1,500 MW for each single neighbouring country are still possible with small reductions (1,350 or 1,400 MW export instead of 1,500 MW), while the global maximum export in multiple countries is about 1,500 MW.

The outages may require some export power reduction (see tables in subchapters 6.6.2, 6.7.1 and 6.8.1) for some of the possible outages cases, and again demonstrate the weakness of the north area 500 kV system. One possible choice would be that to increase the proposed reinforcement actions, in order to avoid any need of reduction with in N-1 condition. The results where some reductions were needed occur under very unfavourable conditions: loss of important lines, generation and export at peak or close to admissible peak. Such conditions may occur for a very limited number of hours per year, so the expected cost of this reductions could be, at the end, rather small, not enough to justify further investments.

The yearly estimated losses are reported in the corresponding table (sub-chap. 6.10) and, with the expected load growth year, they rise from 255 to 447 GWh/year from year 2013 to 2031, taking into account the assumed reinforcements that surely contribute to improve the system efficiency. For example, in the year 2025 the value of the losses is reduced with respect to former years, in spite of the load growth, thanks to the favourable impact of the proposed reinforcement.

(detailed results and system data follows)

8 DETAILED RESULTS

Scope of the studies is the analysis of the impact of the new Hydro Power Plant of Rogun, under construction, on the High Voltage Transmission System of Tajikistan in the frame of the TEAS.

8.1 The load-flow in year 2013

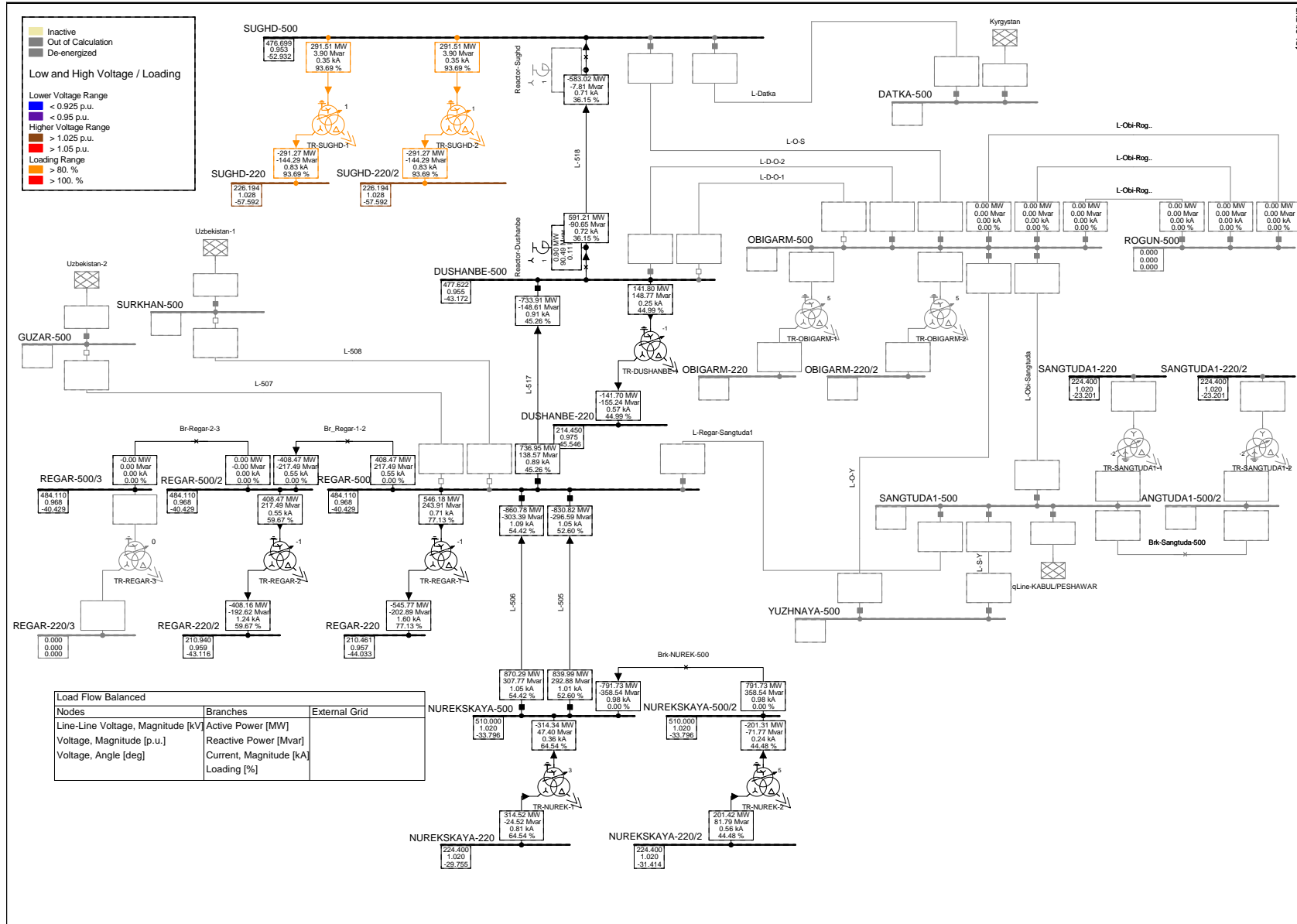
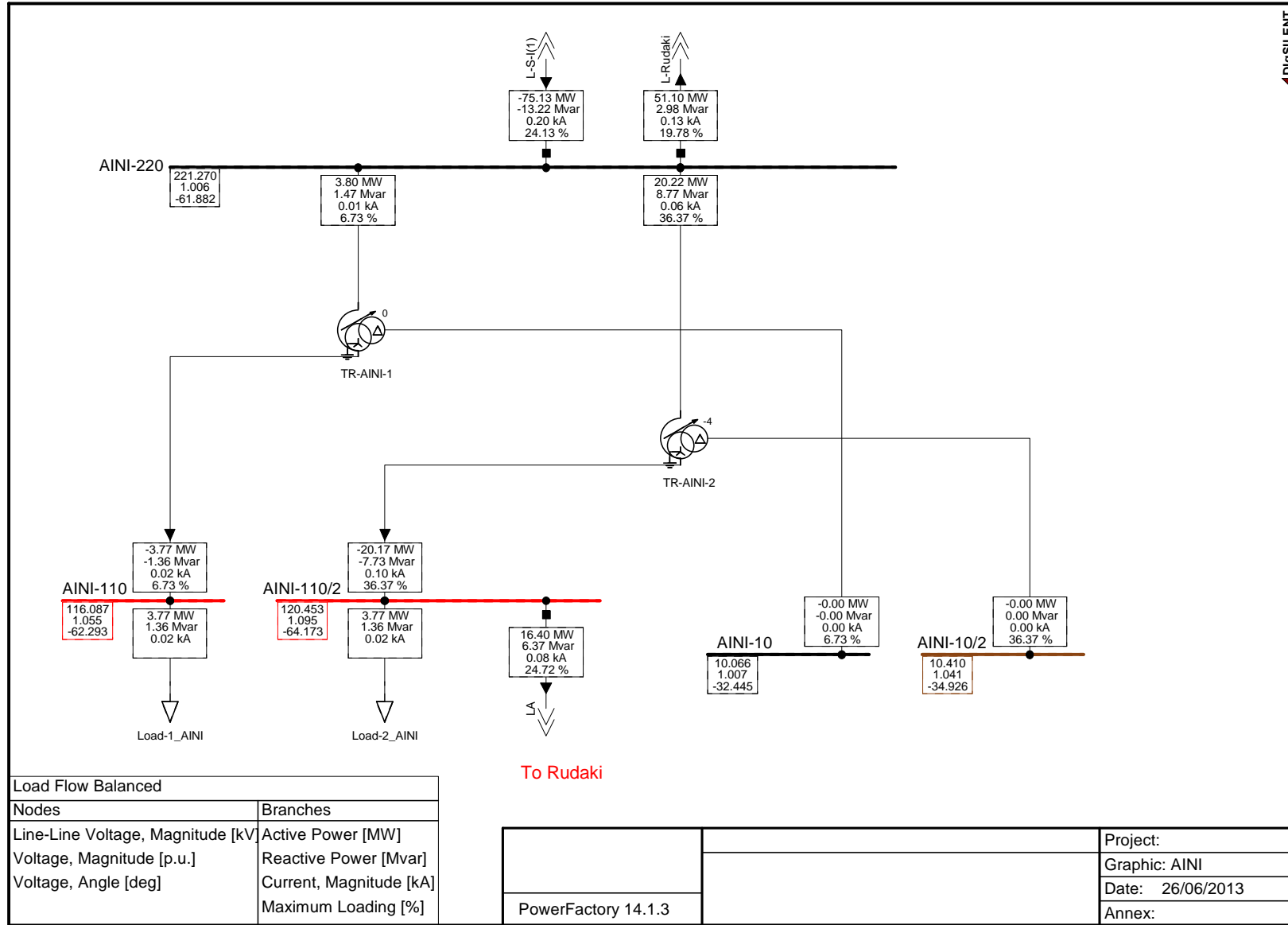
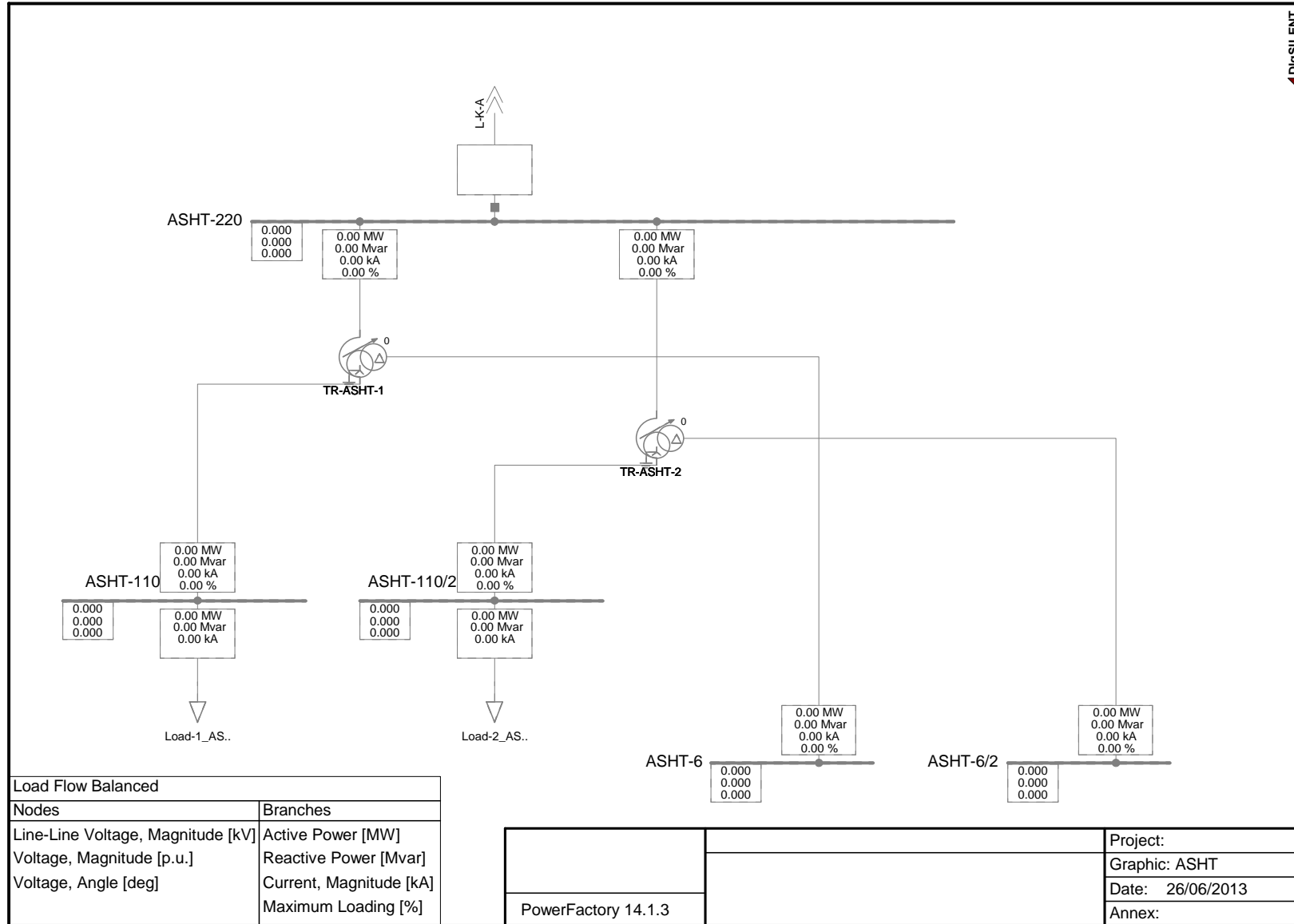
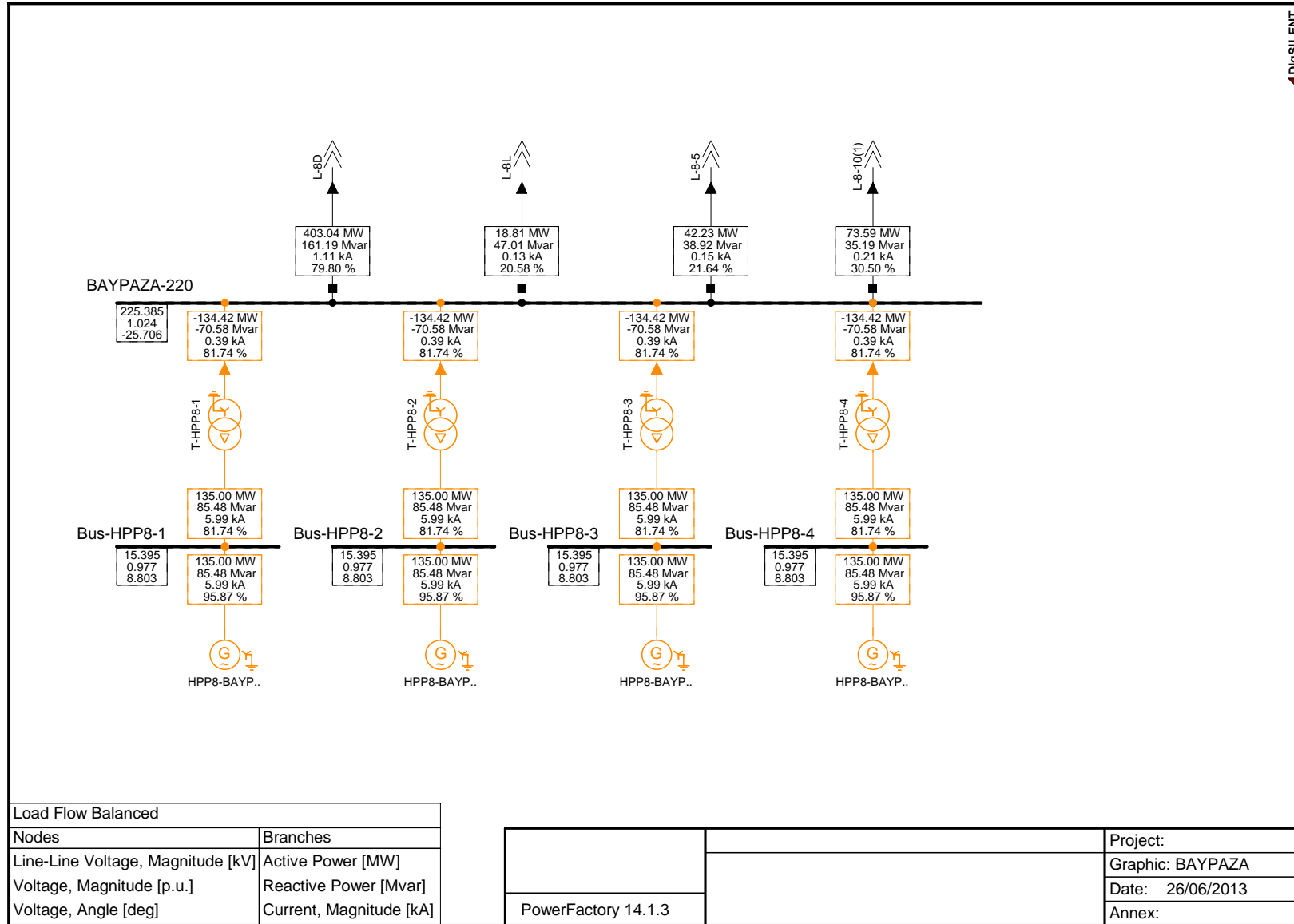


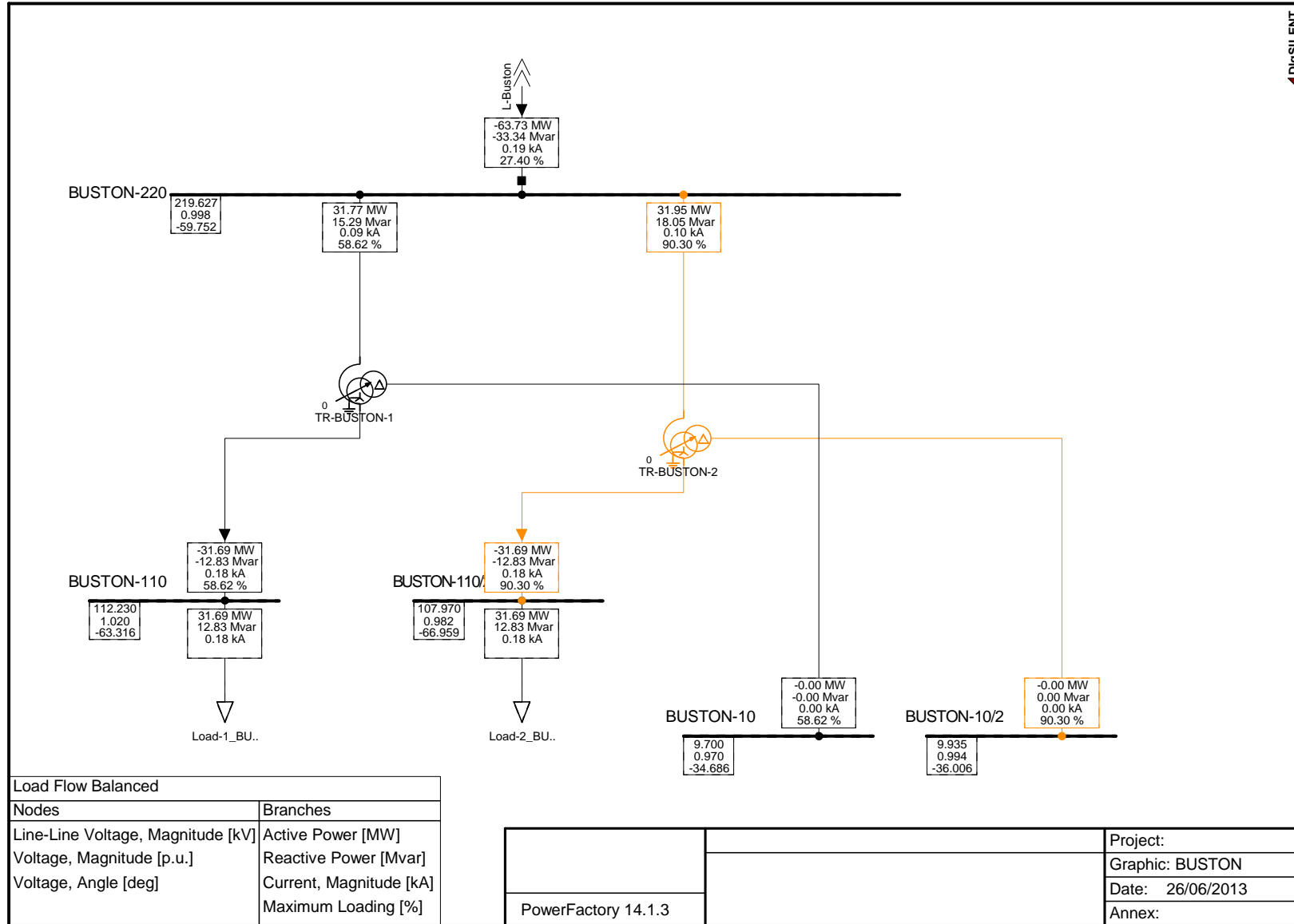
fig. 8.1: year 2013, maximum load, 500 kV system

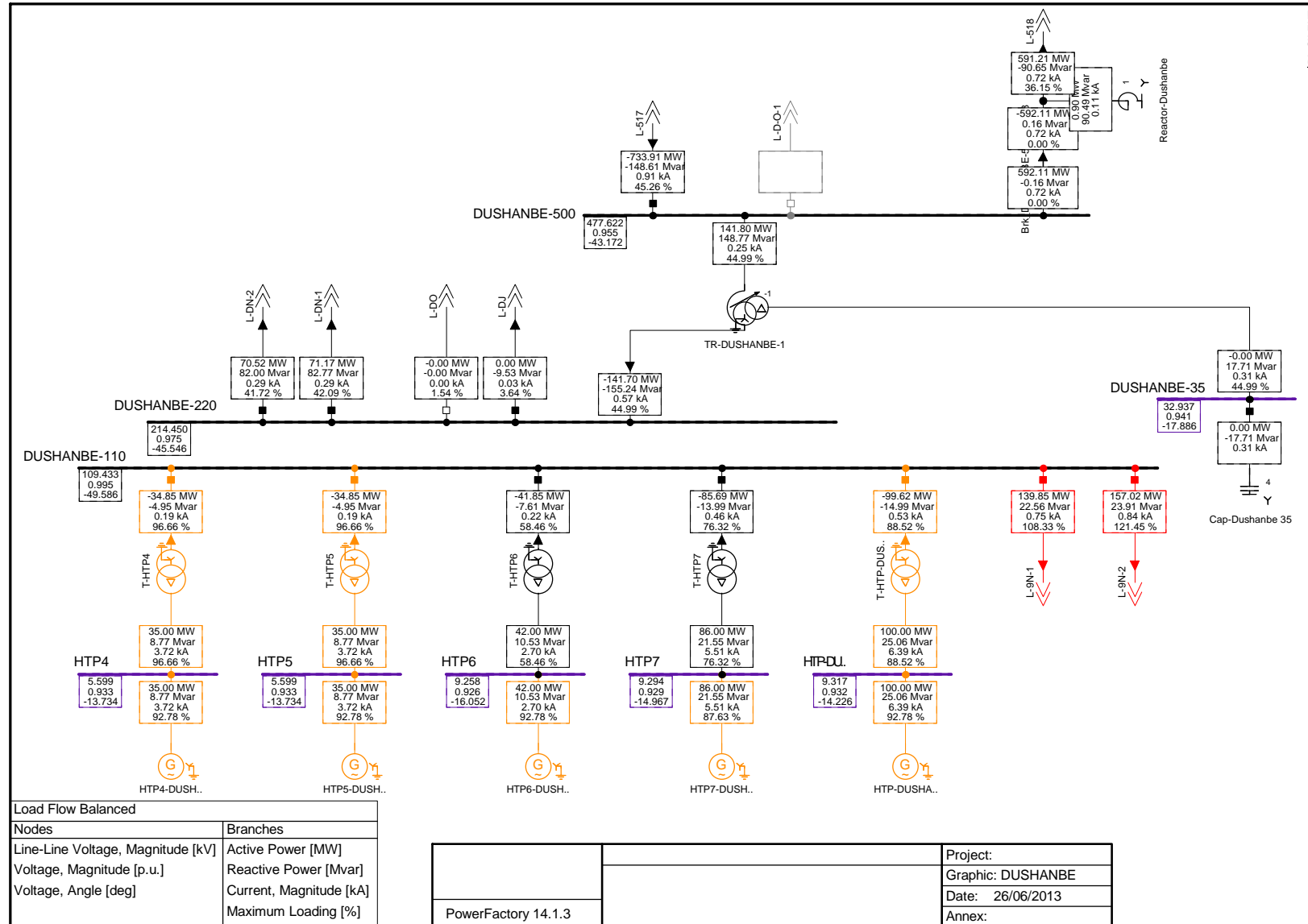


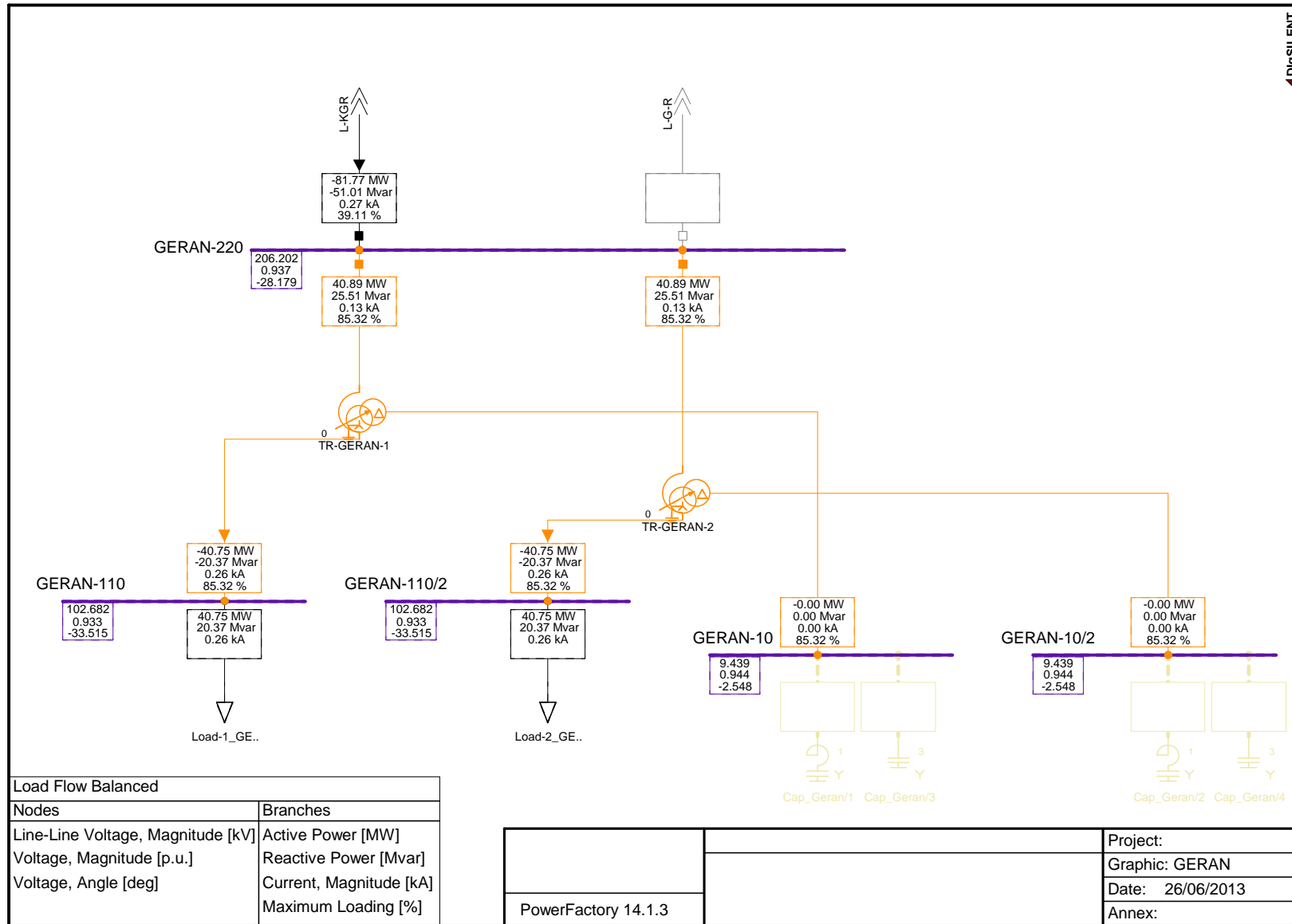




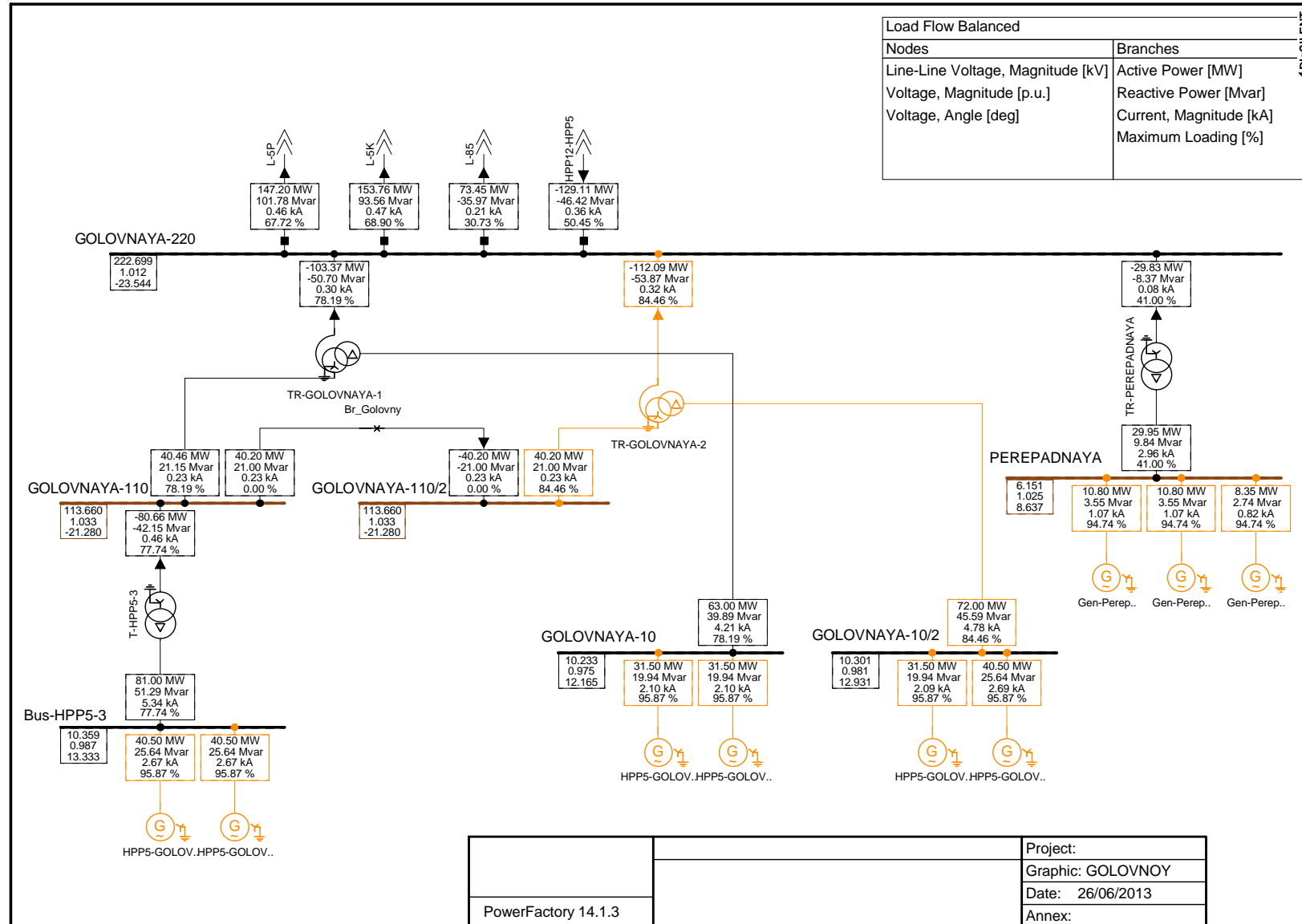
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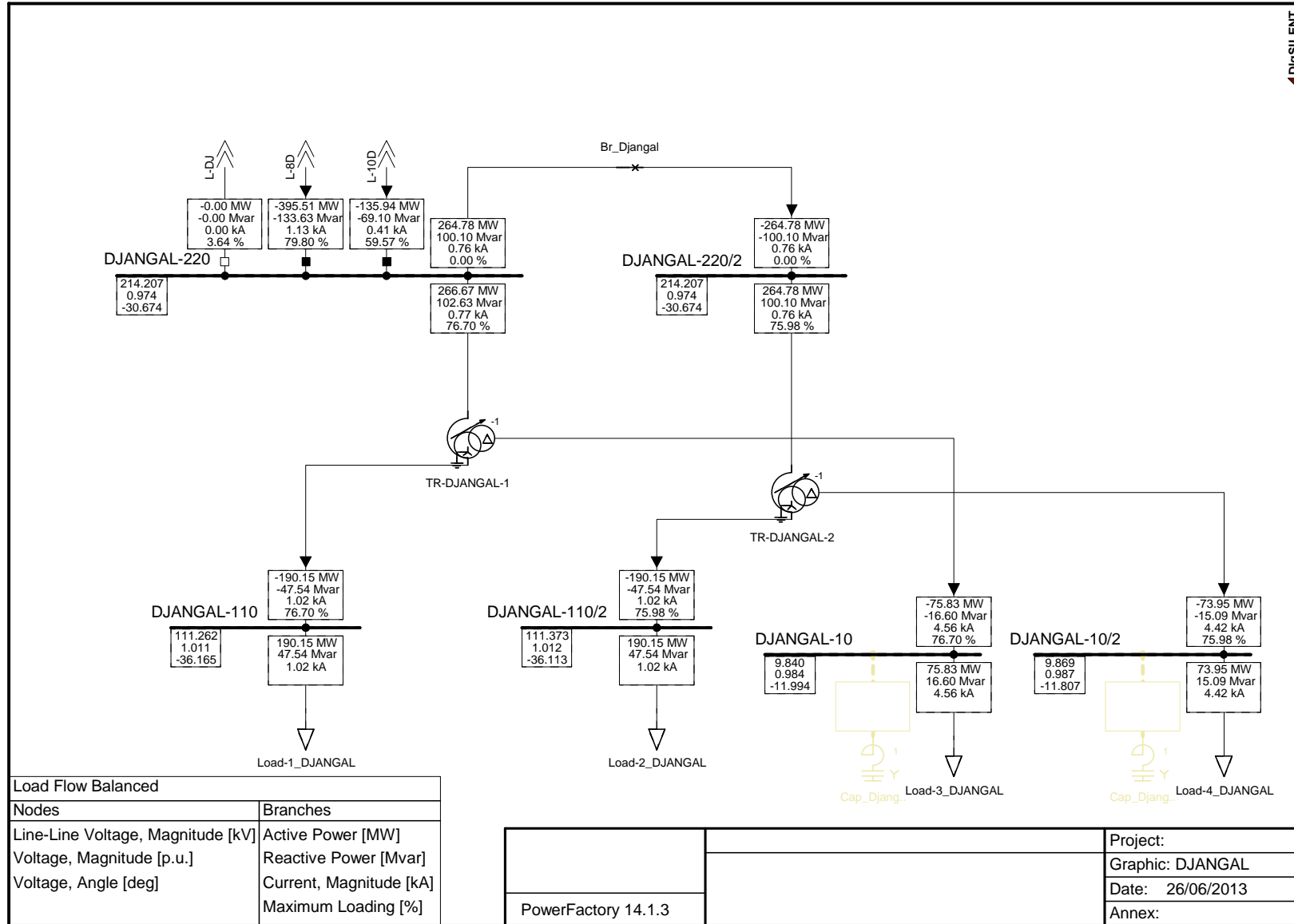


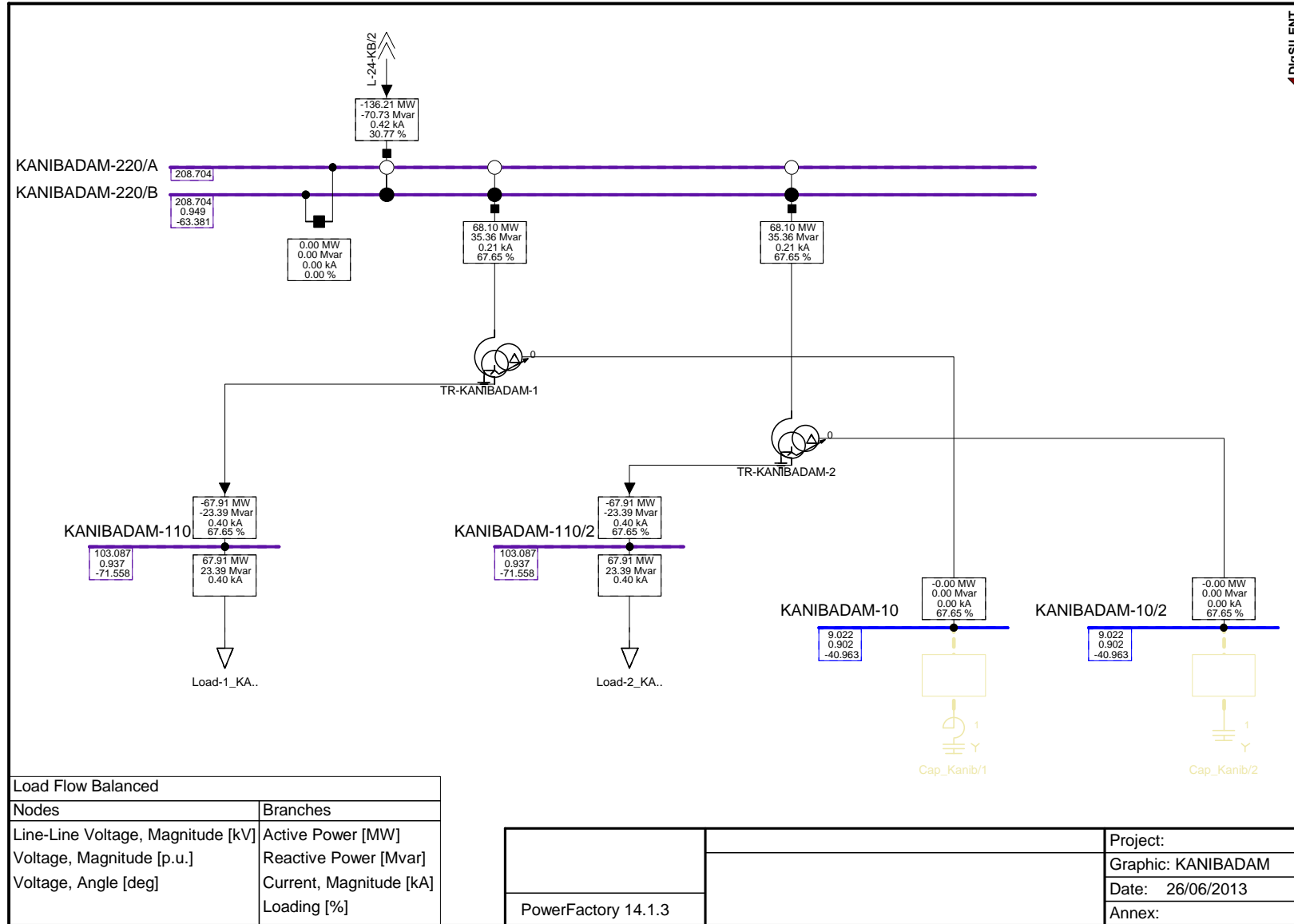


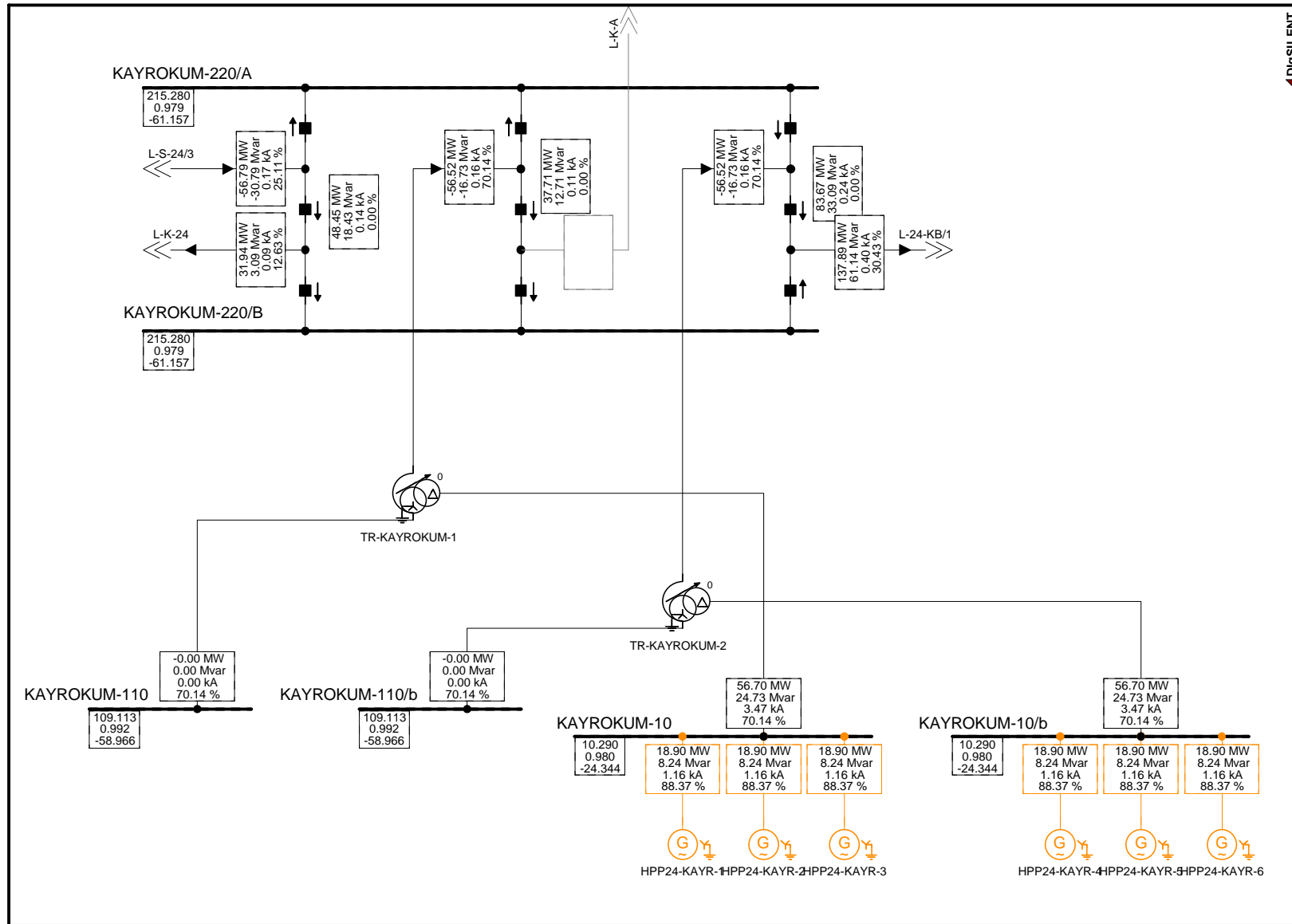
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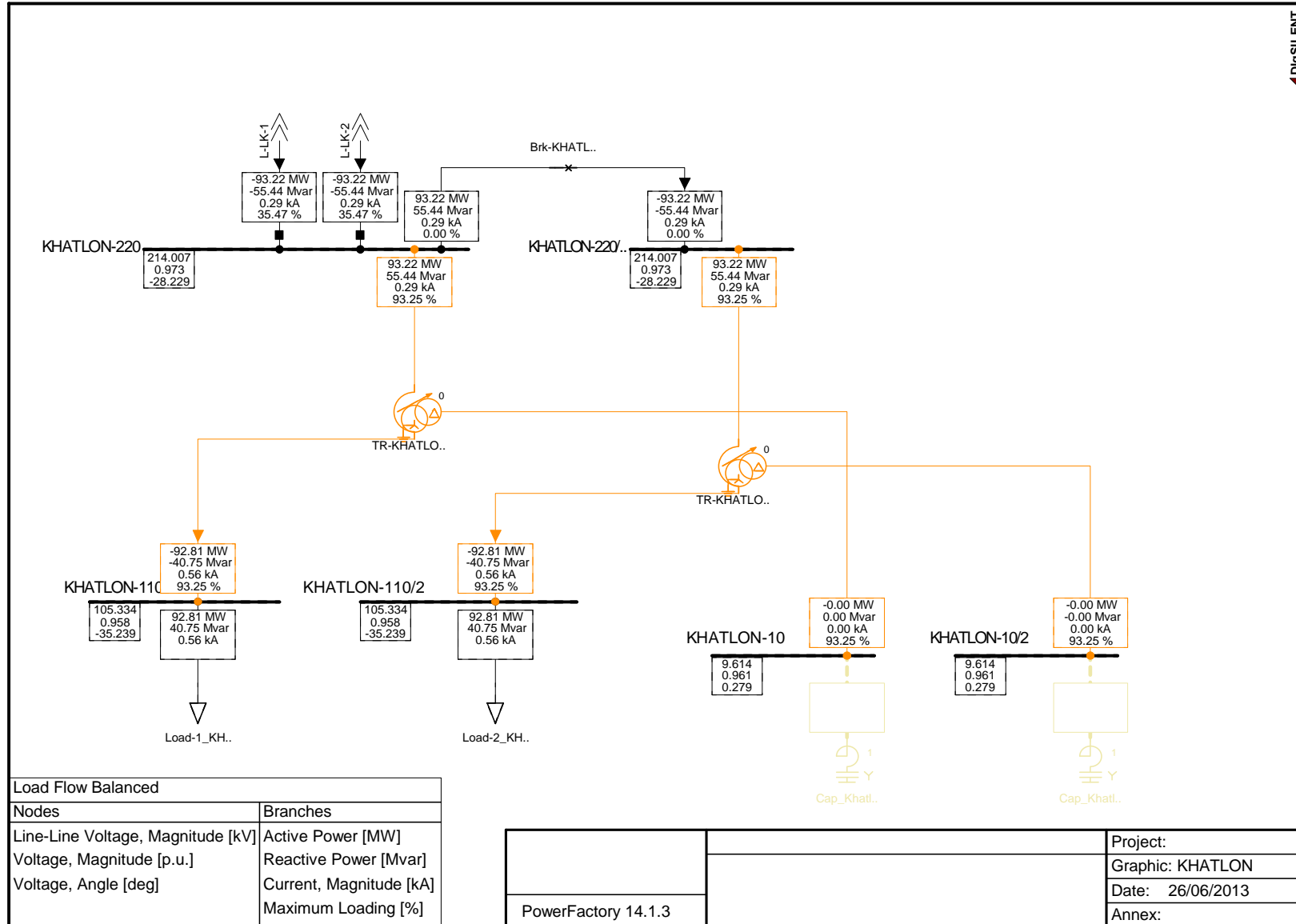
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	Graphic: GOLOVNOY
	Date: 26/06/2013
	Annex:







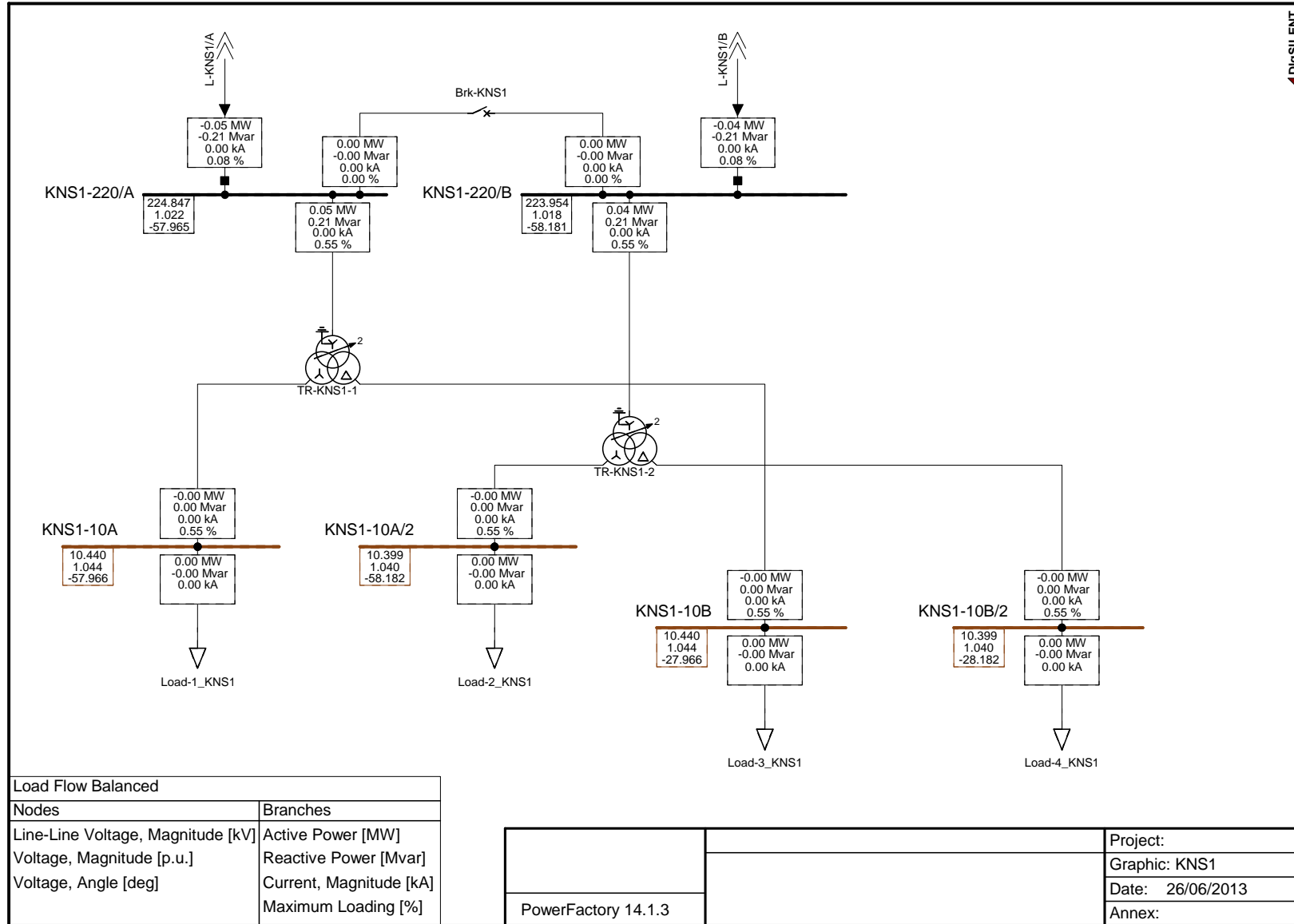
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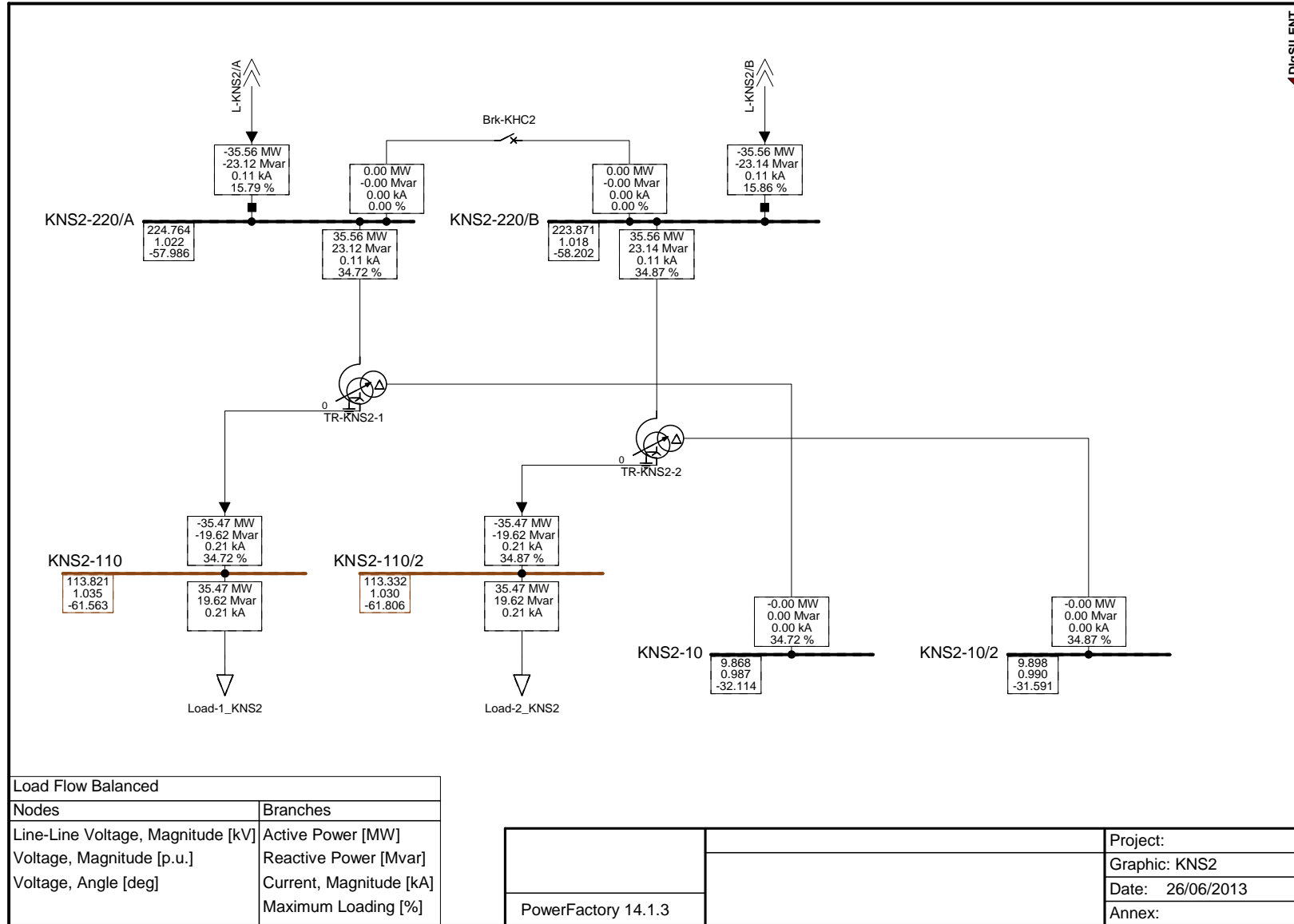
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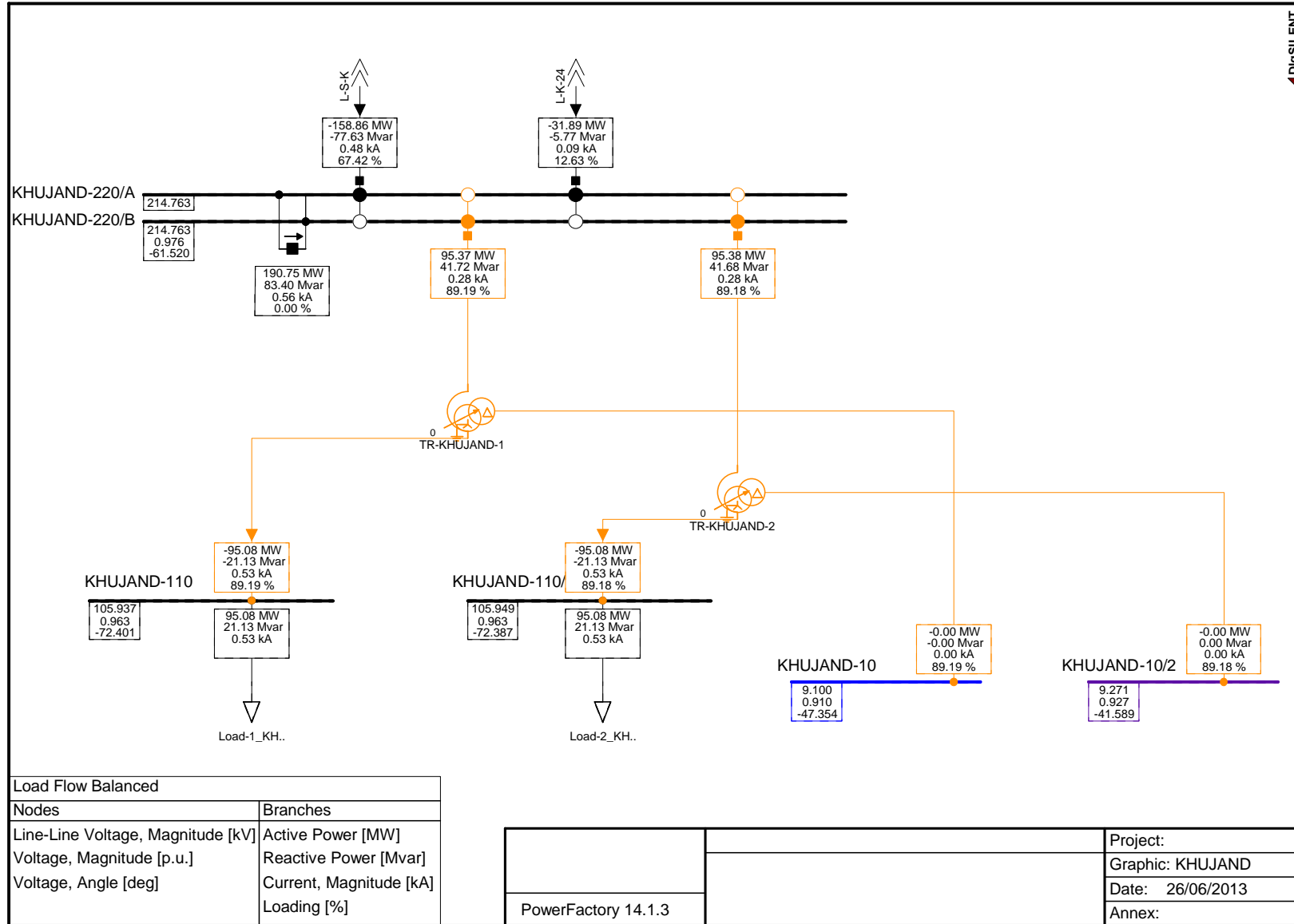
Load Flow Balanced	
Nodes	Branches
Line-Line Voltage, Magnitude [kV]	Active Power [MW]
Voltage, Magnitude [p.u.]	Reactive Power [Mvar]
Voltage, Angle [deg]	Current, Magnitude [kA]
	Maximum Loading [%]

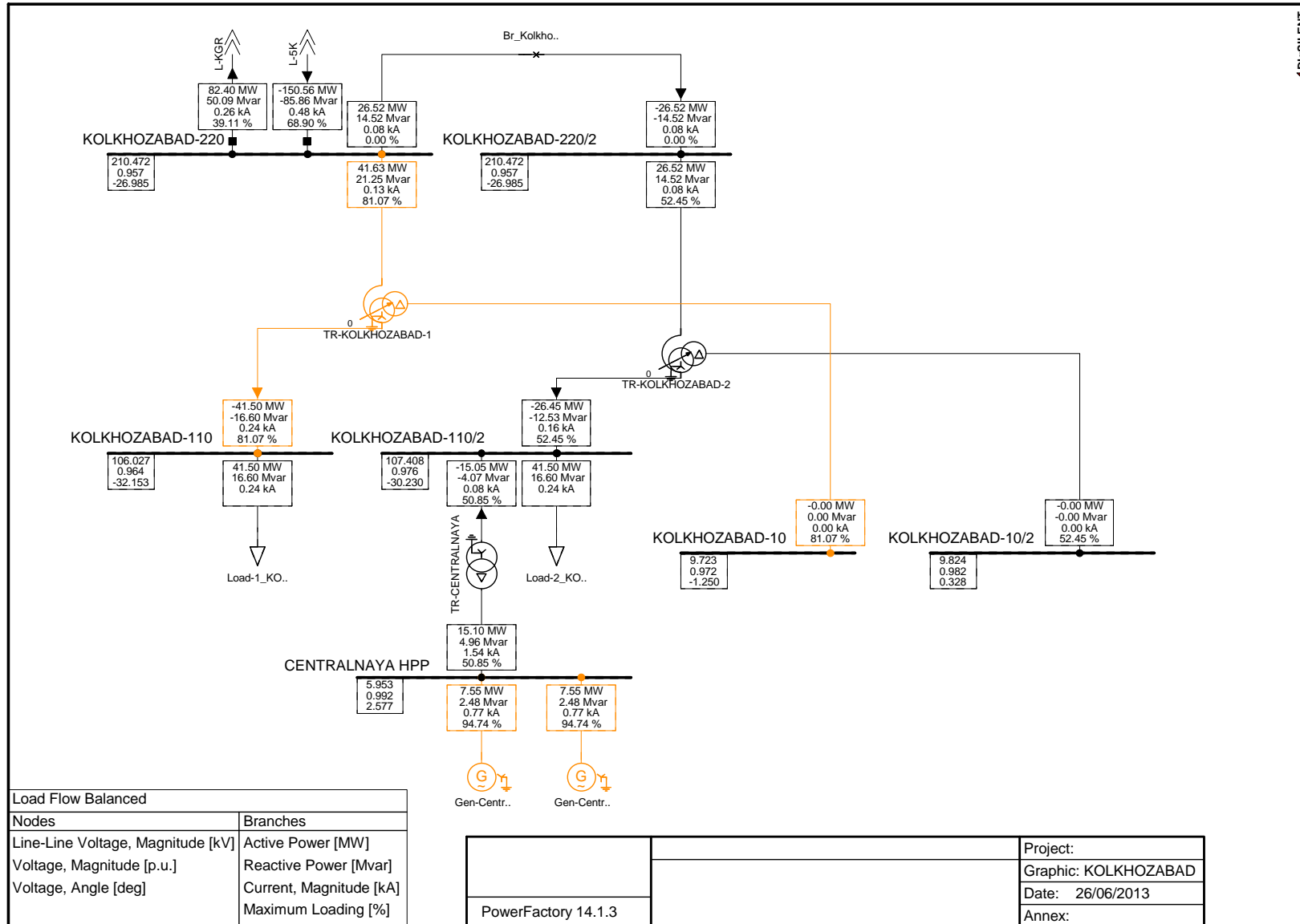
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	Date: 26/06/2013
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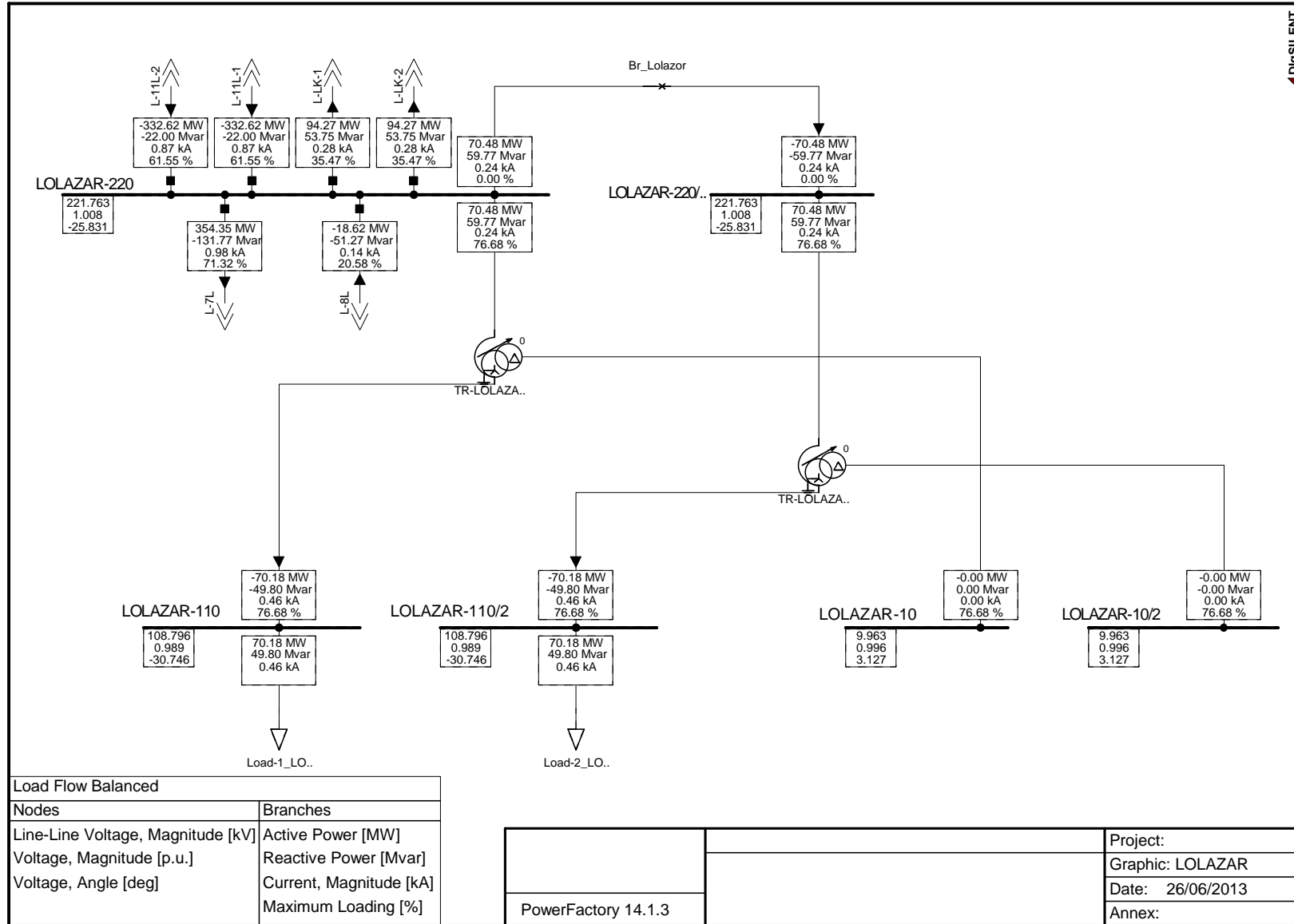


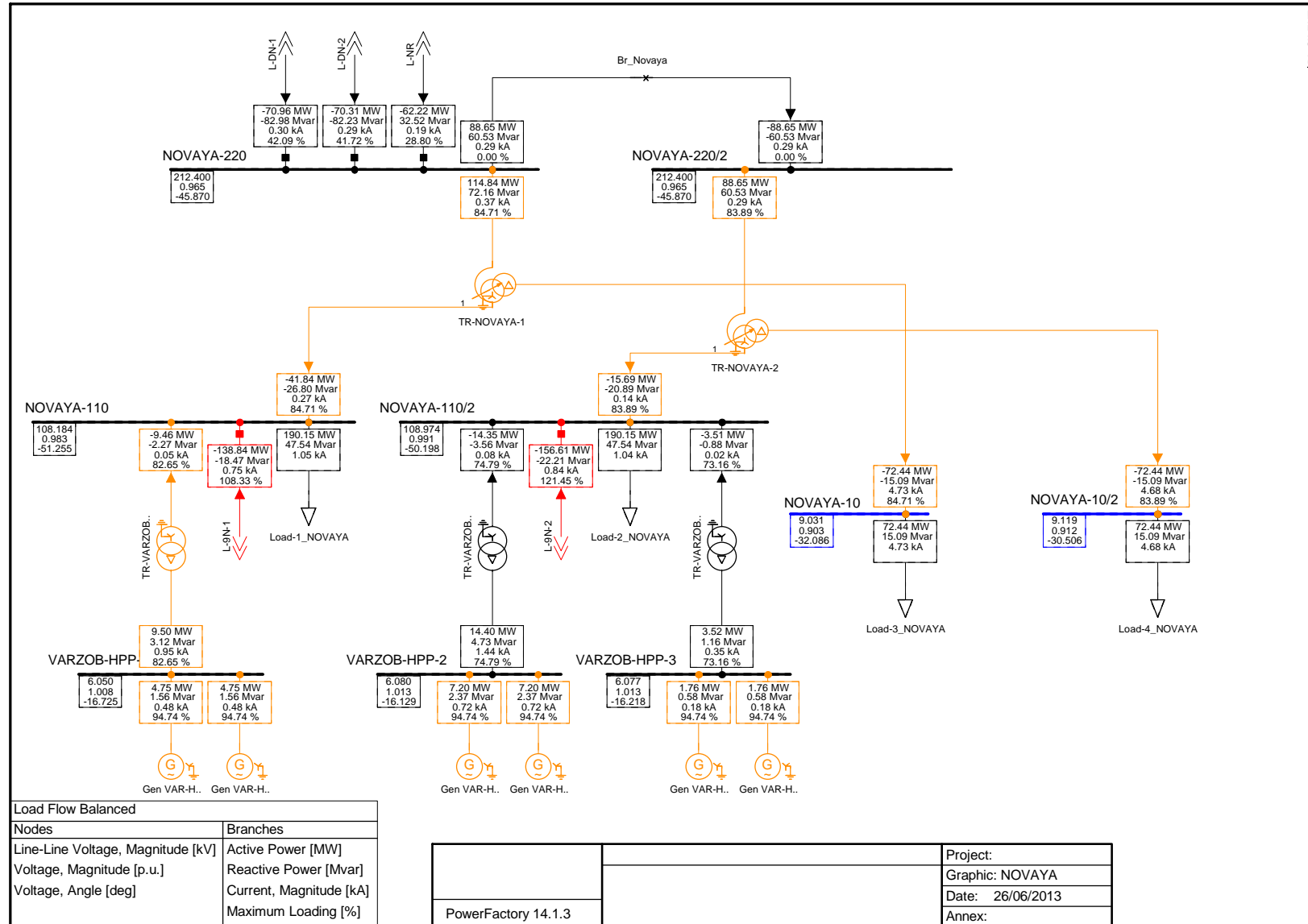
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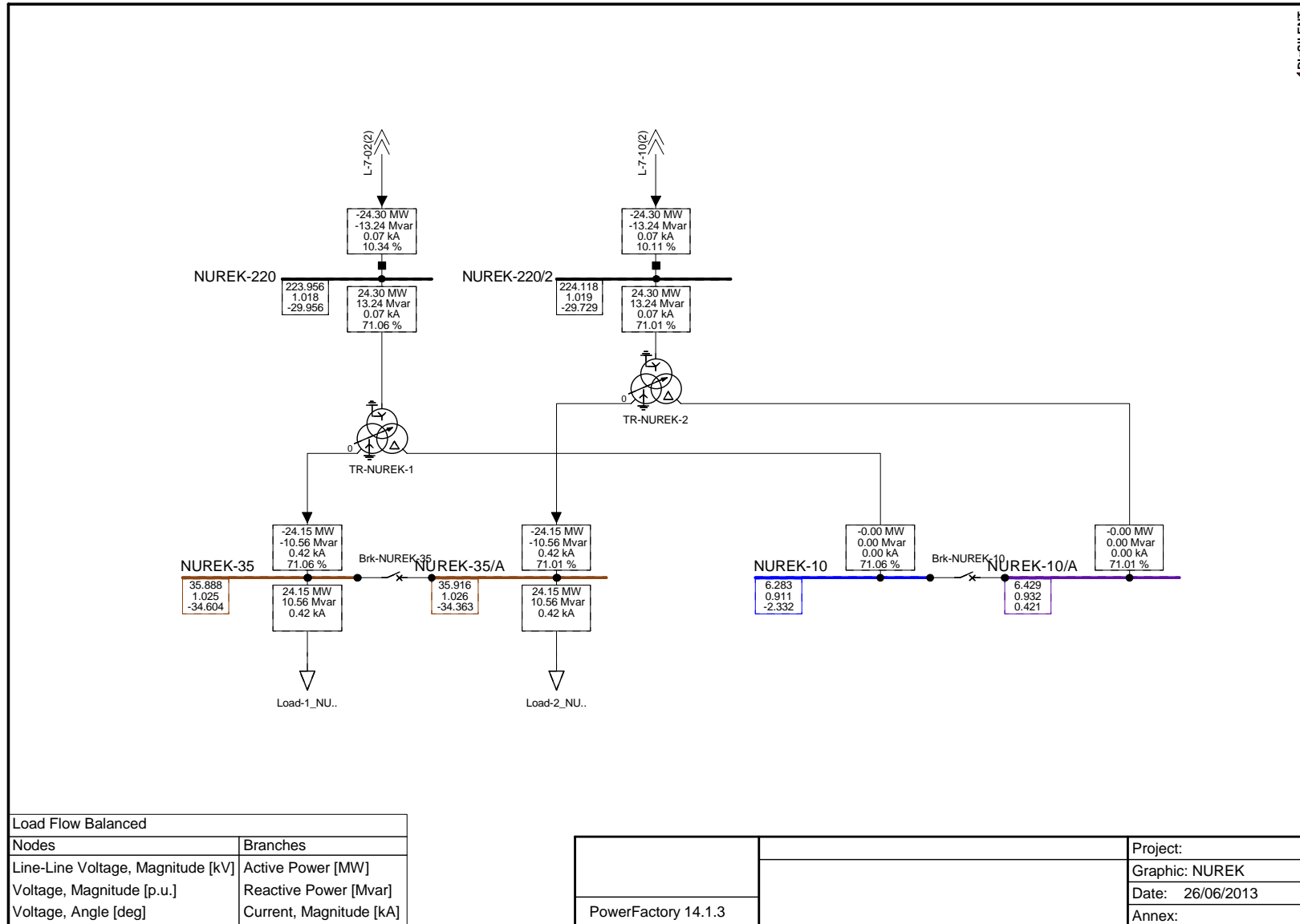


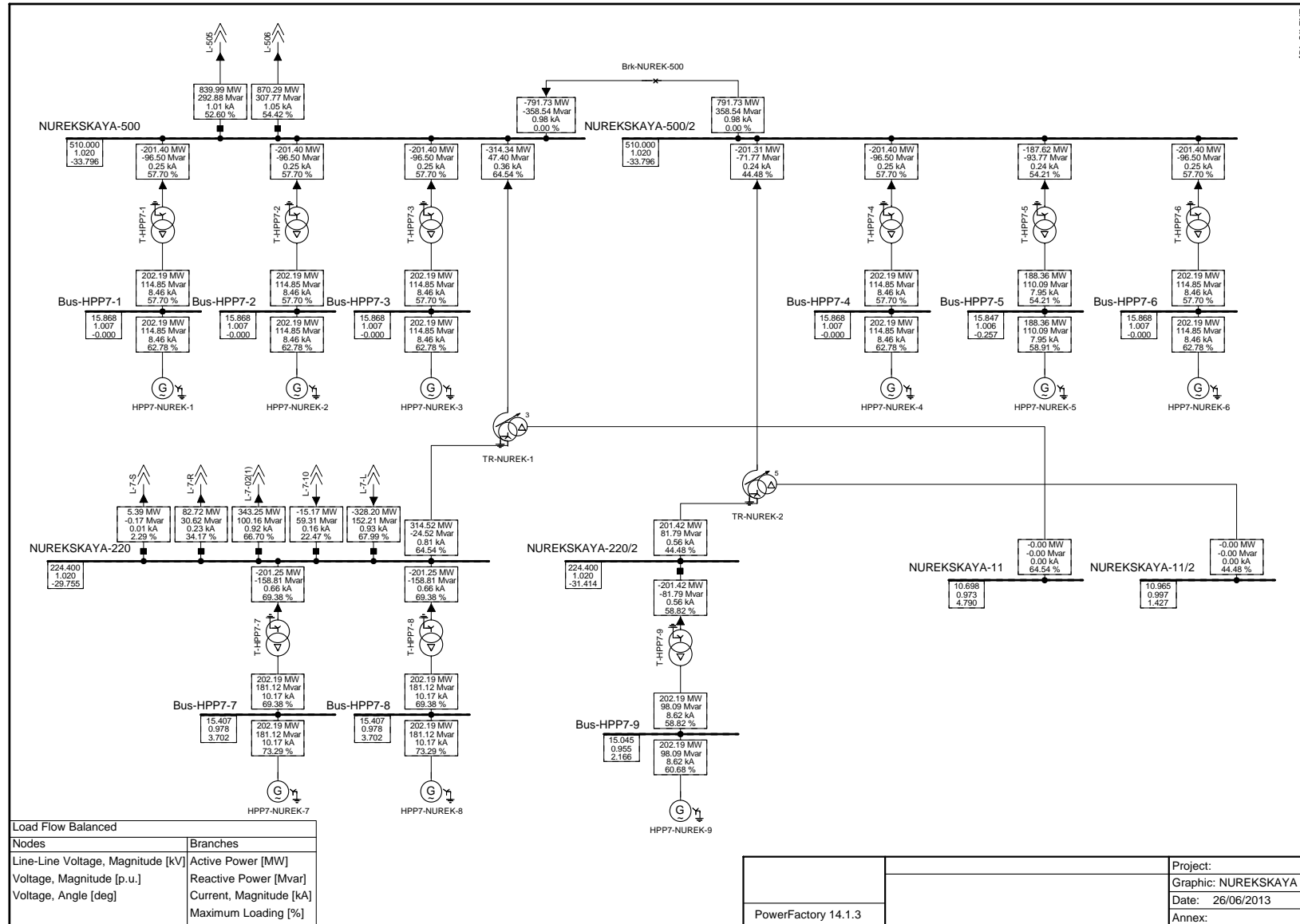


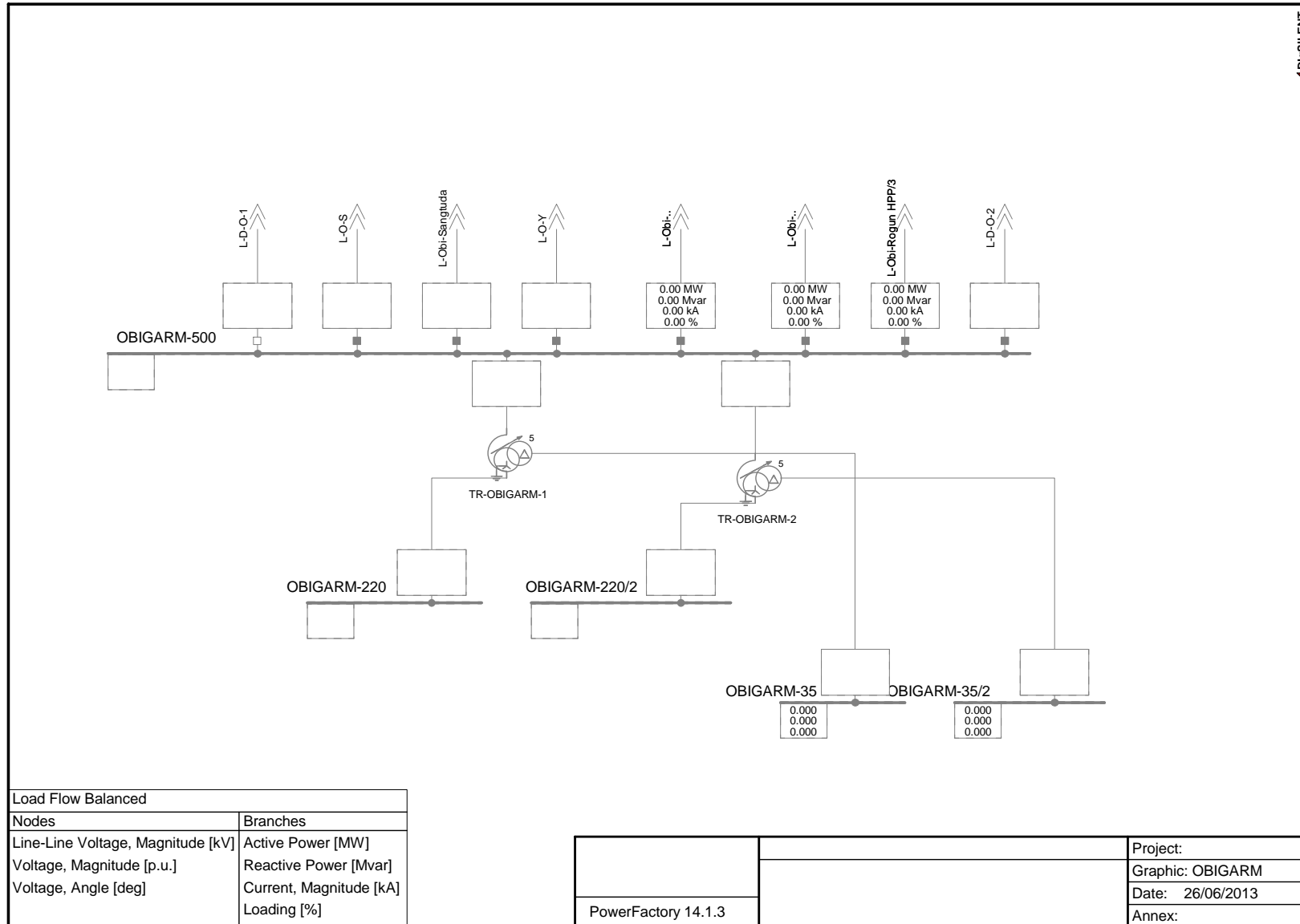




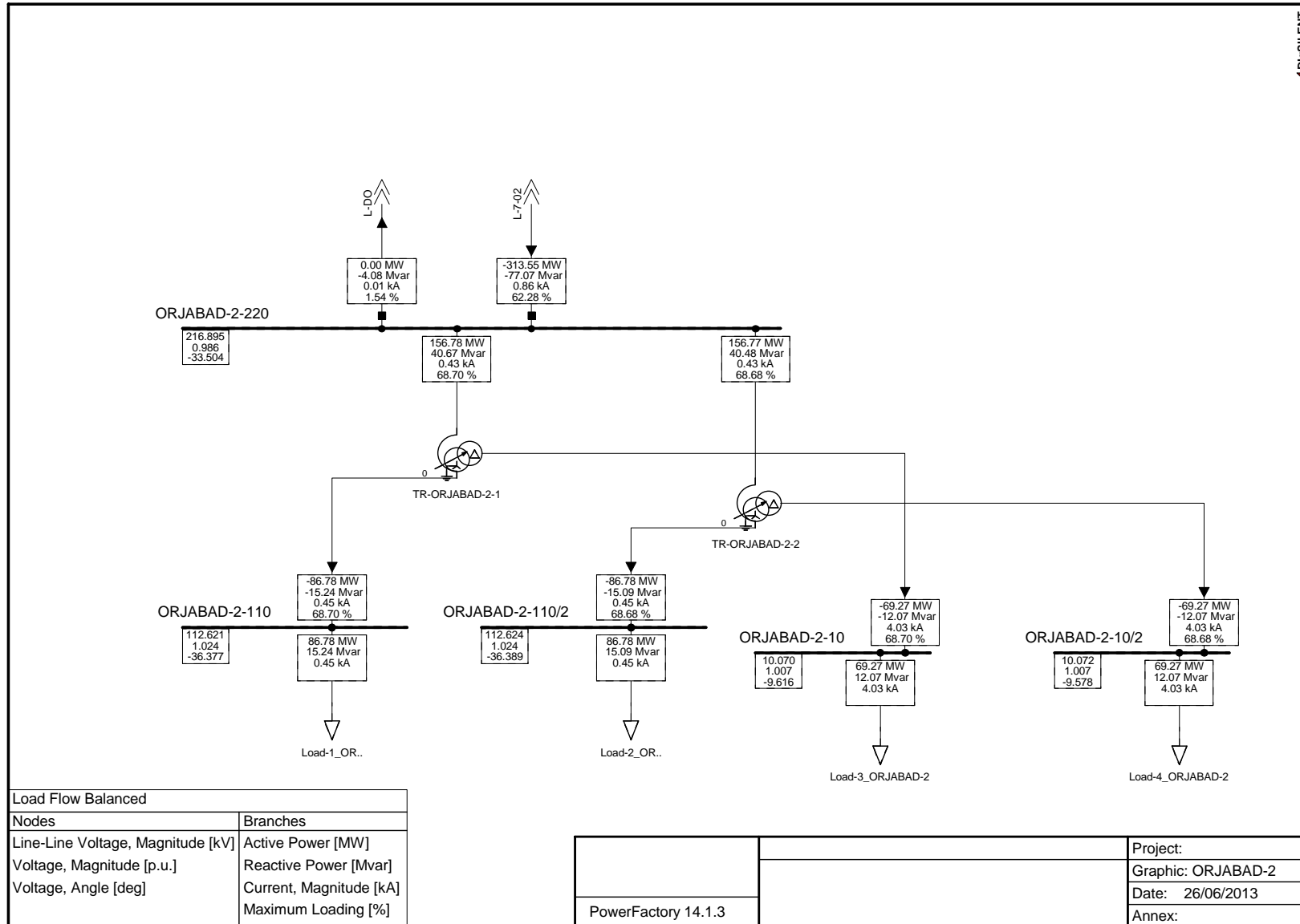


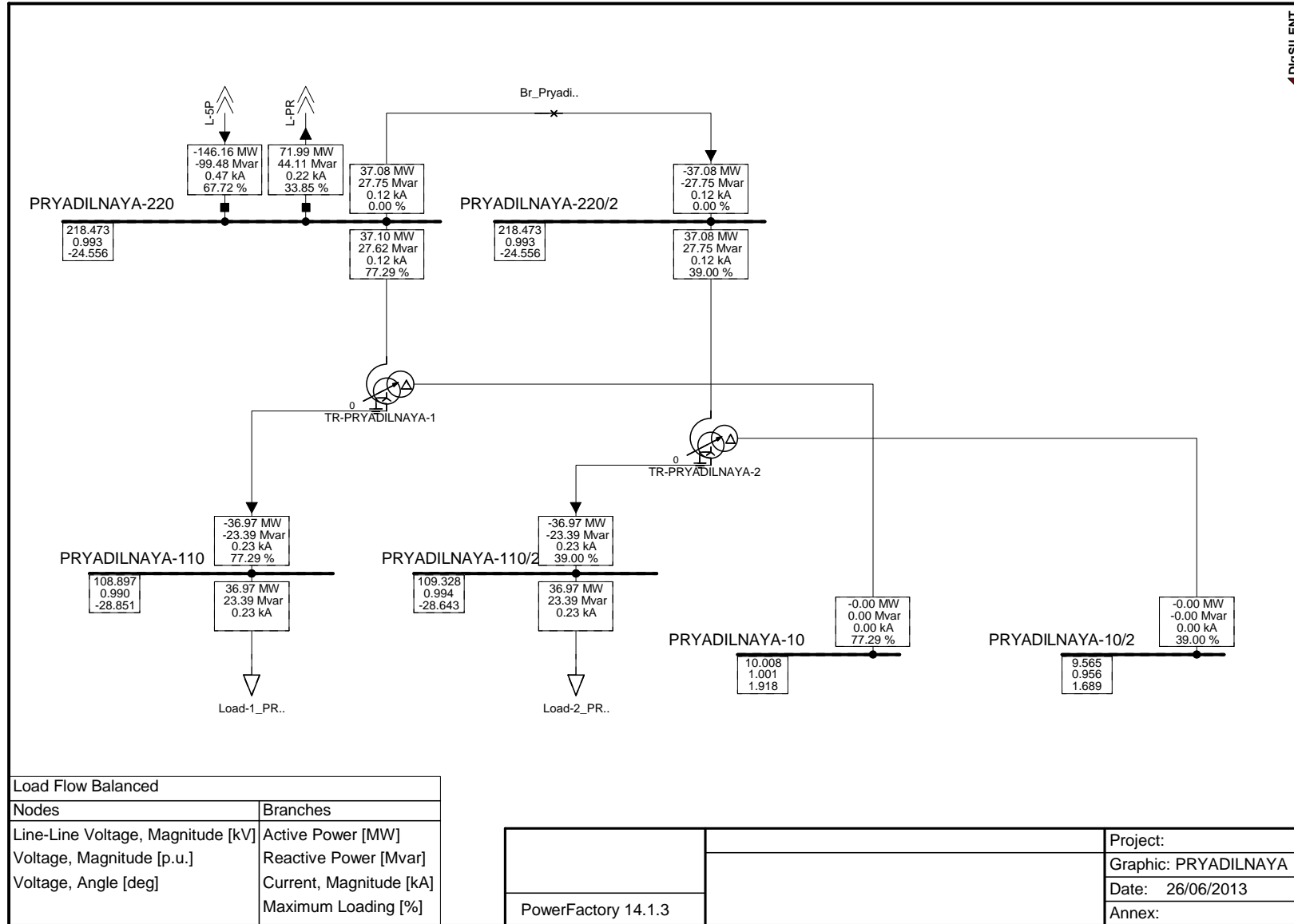






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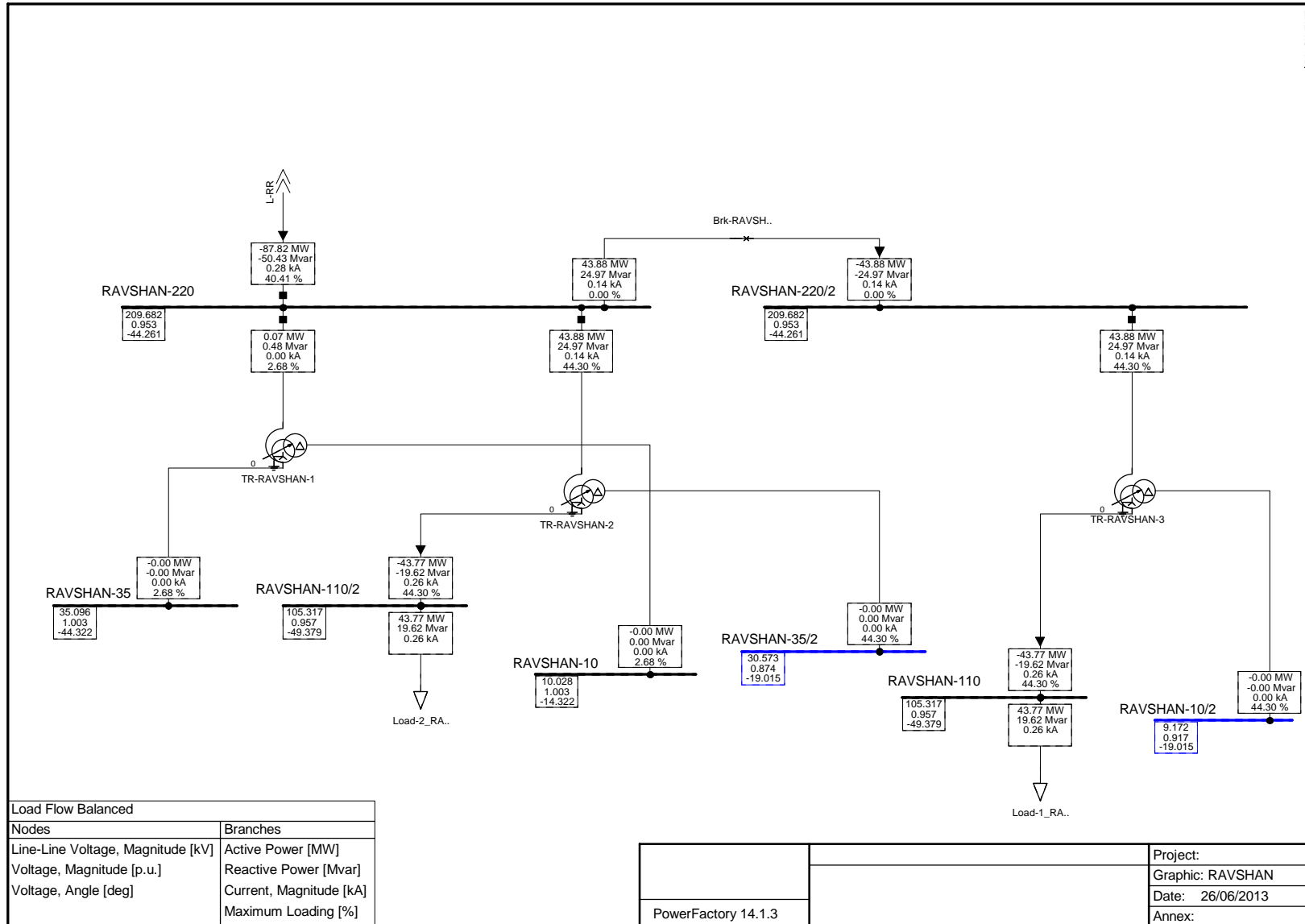


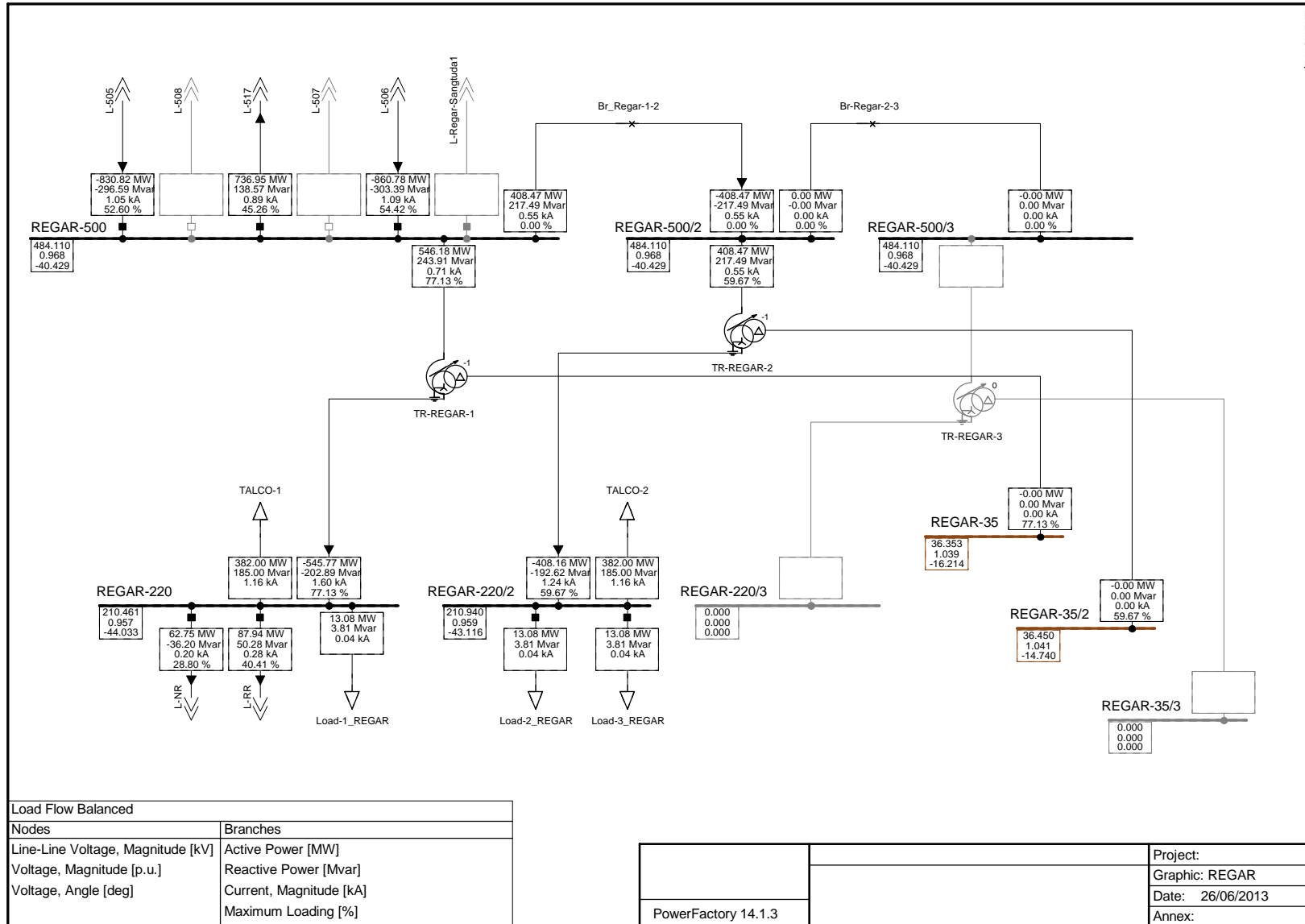


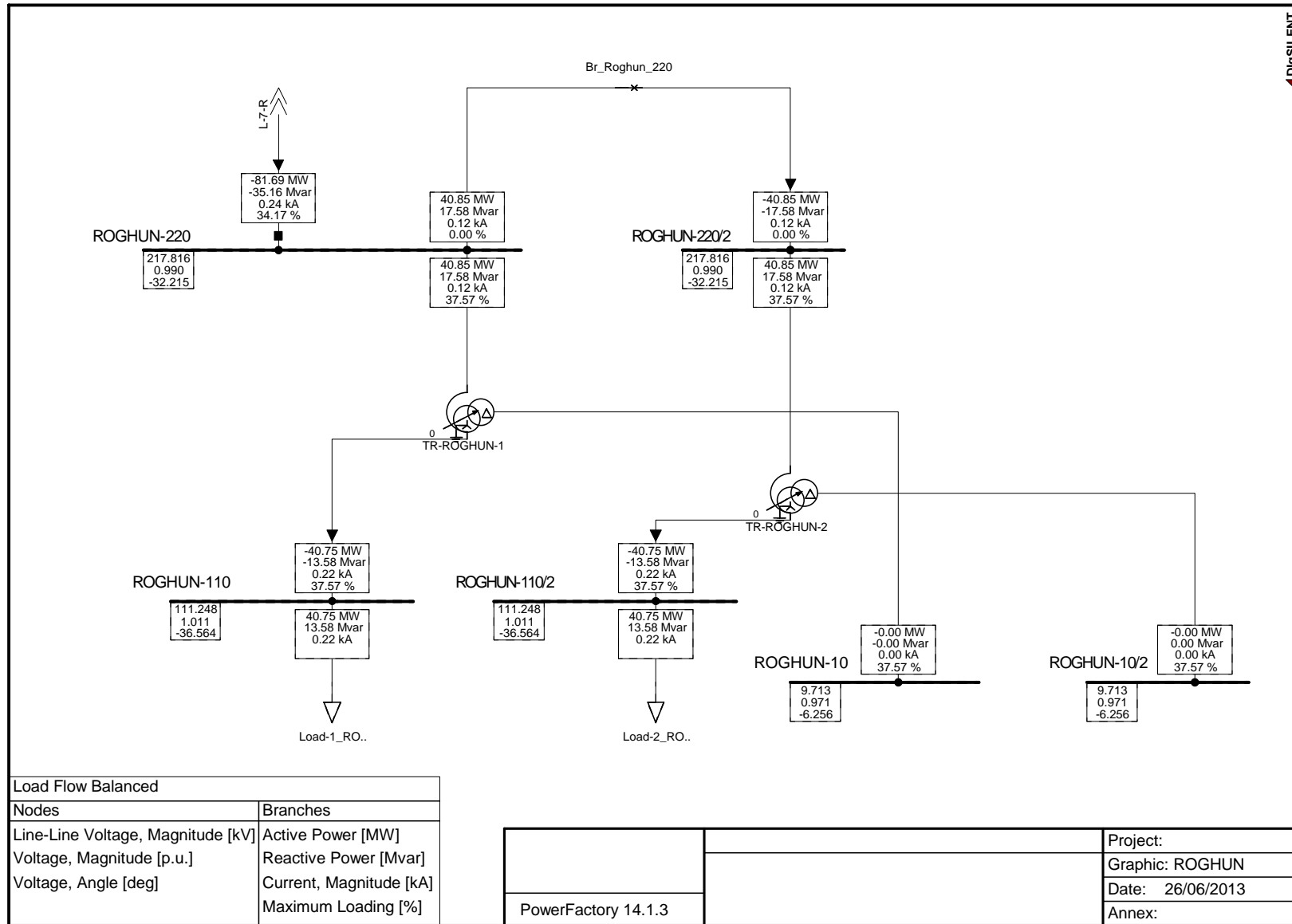
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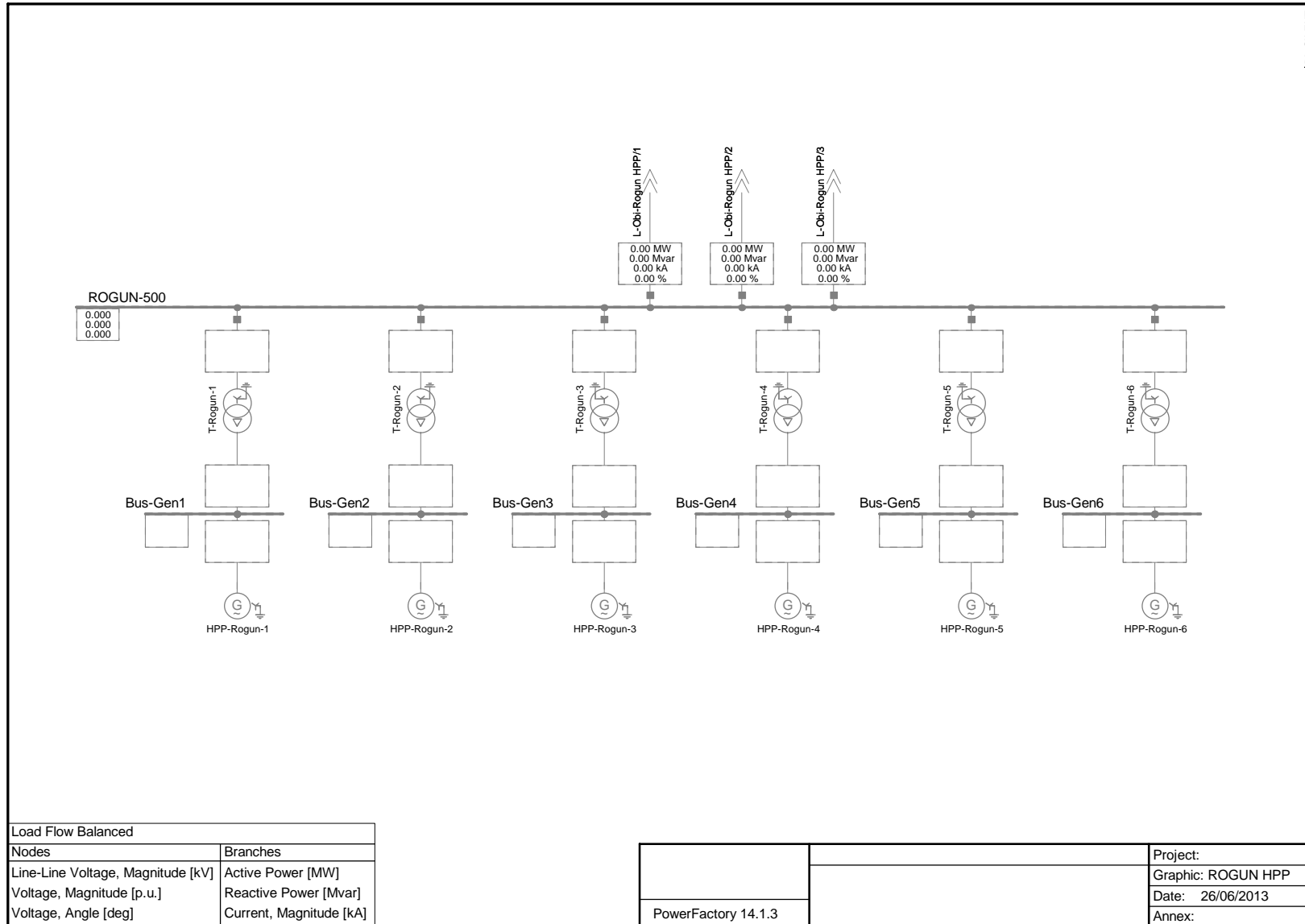
Load Flow Balanced	
Nodes	Branches
Line-Line Voltage, Magnitude [kV]	Active Power [MW]
Voltage, Magnitude [p.u.]	Reactive Power [Mvar]
Voltage, Angle [deg]	Current, Magnitude [kA]
	Maximum Loading [%]

PowerFactory 14.1.3	Project:
	Graphic: PRYADILNAYA
	Date: 26/06/2013
	Annex:





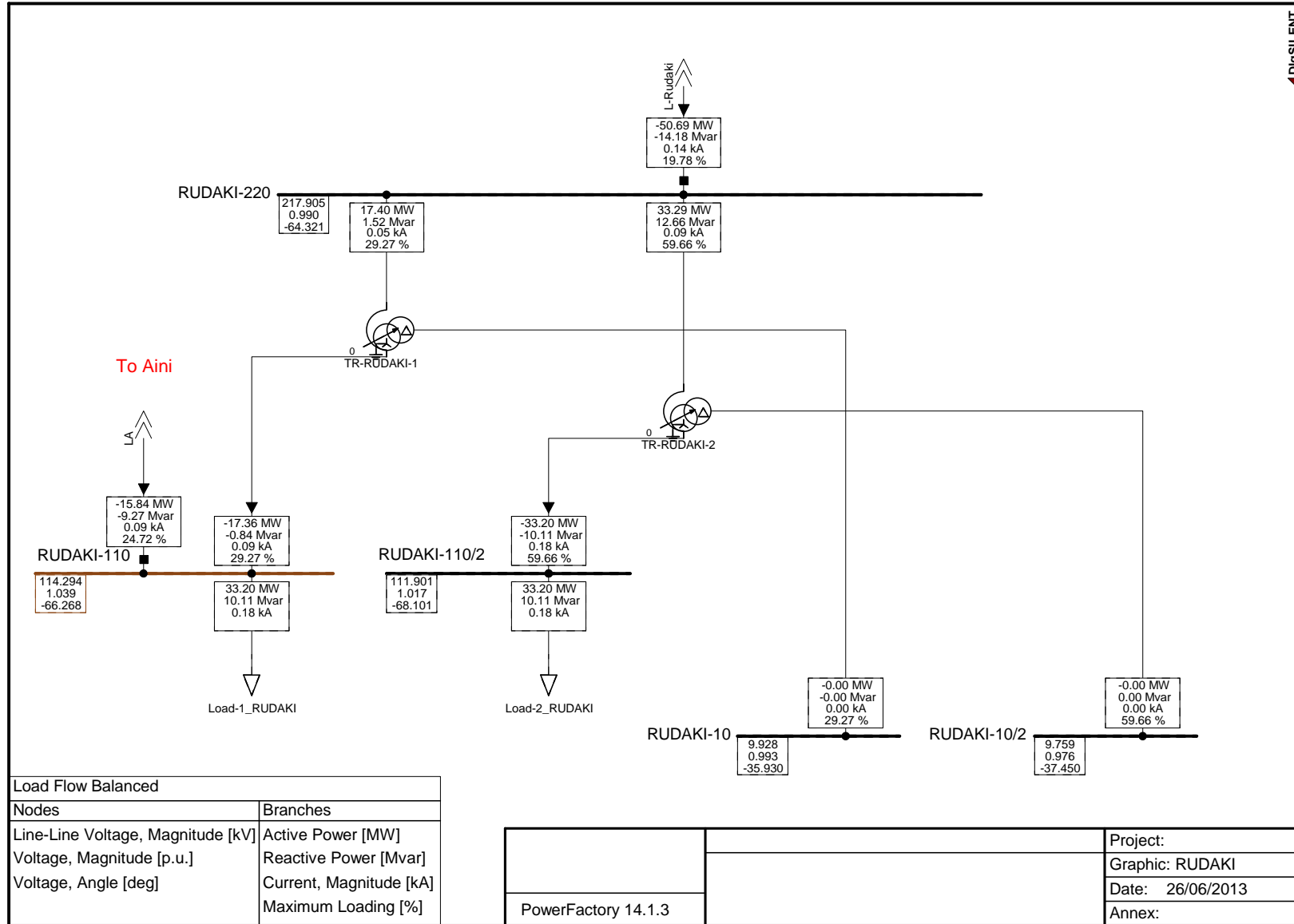


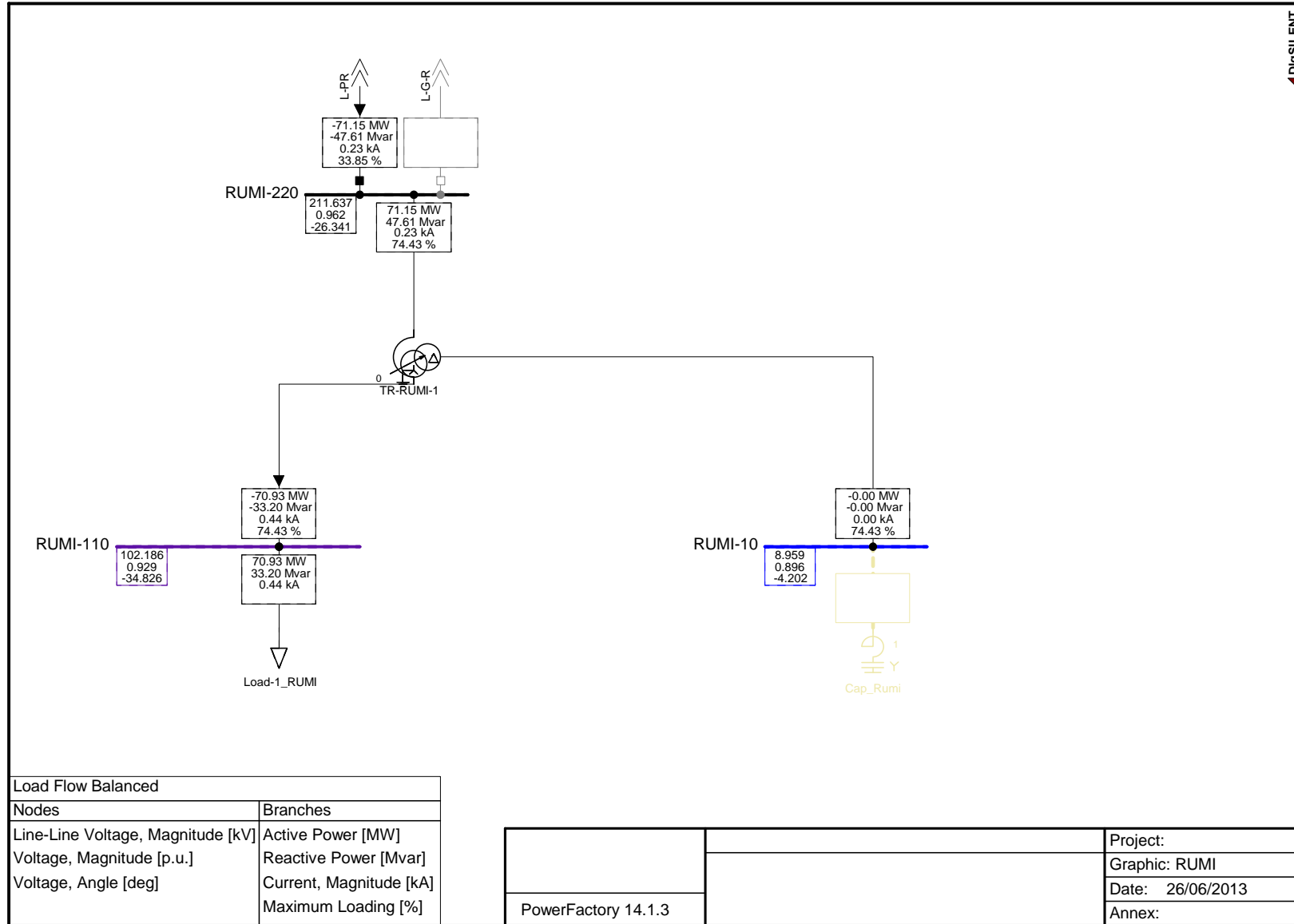


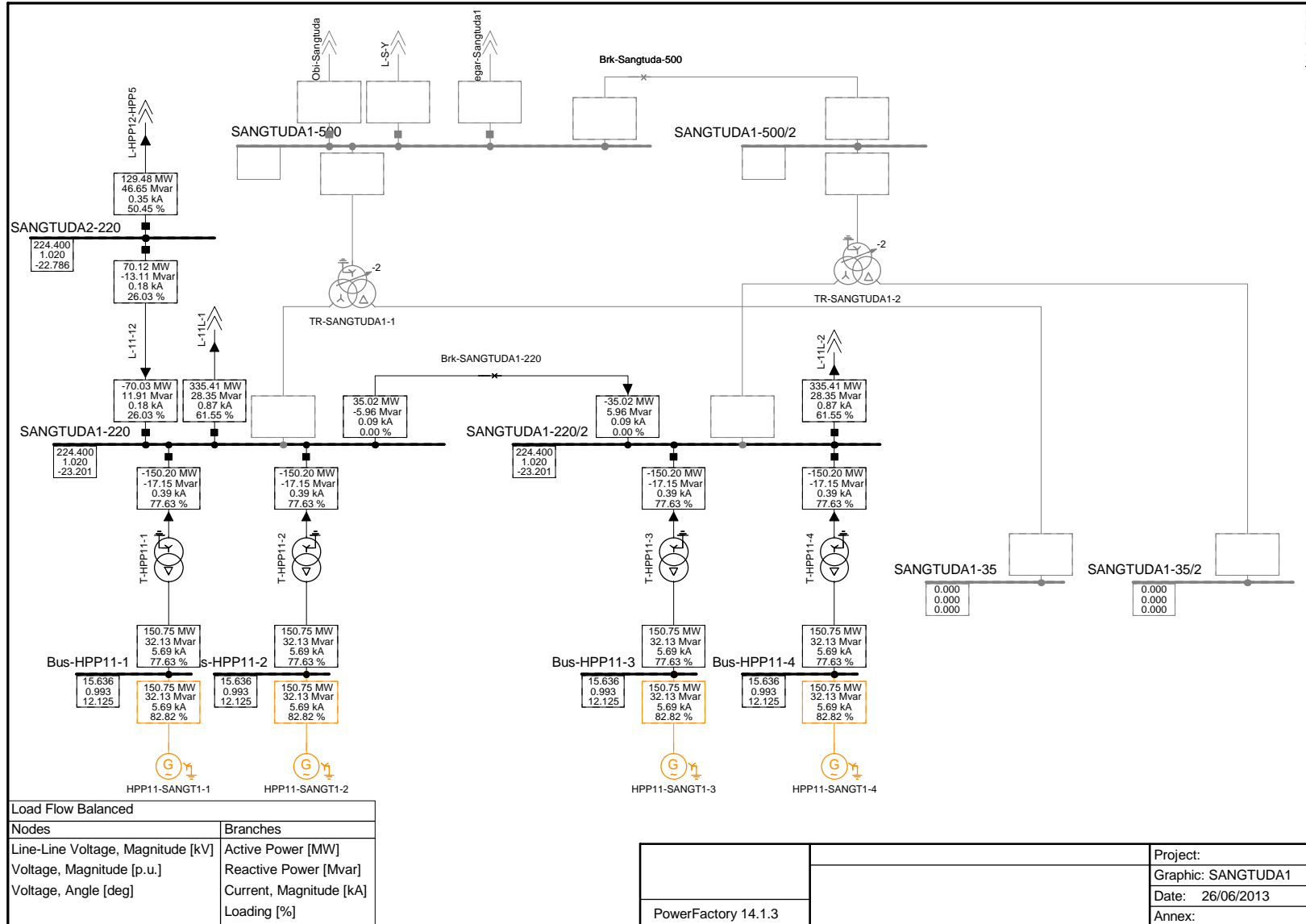
Load Flow Balanced	
Nodes	Branches
Line-Line Voltage, Magnitude [kV]	Active Power [MW]
Voltage, Magnitude [p.u.]	Reactive Power [Mvar]
Voltage, Angle [deg]	Current, Magnitude [kA]

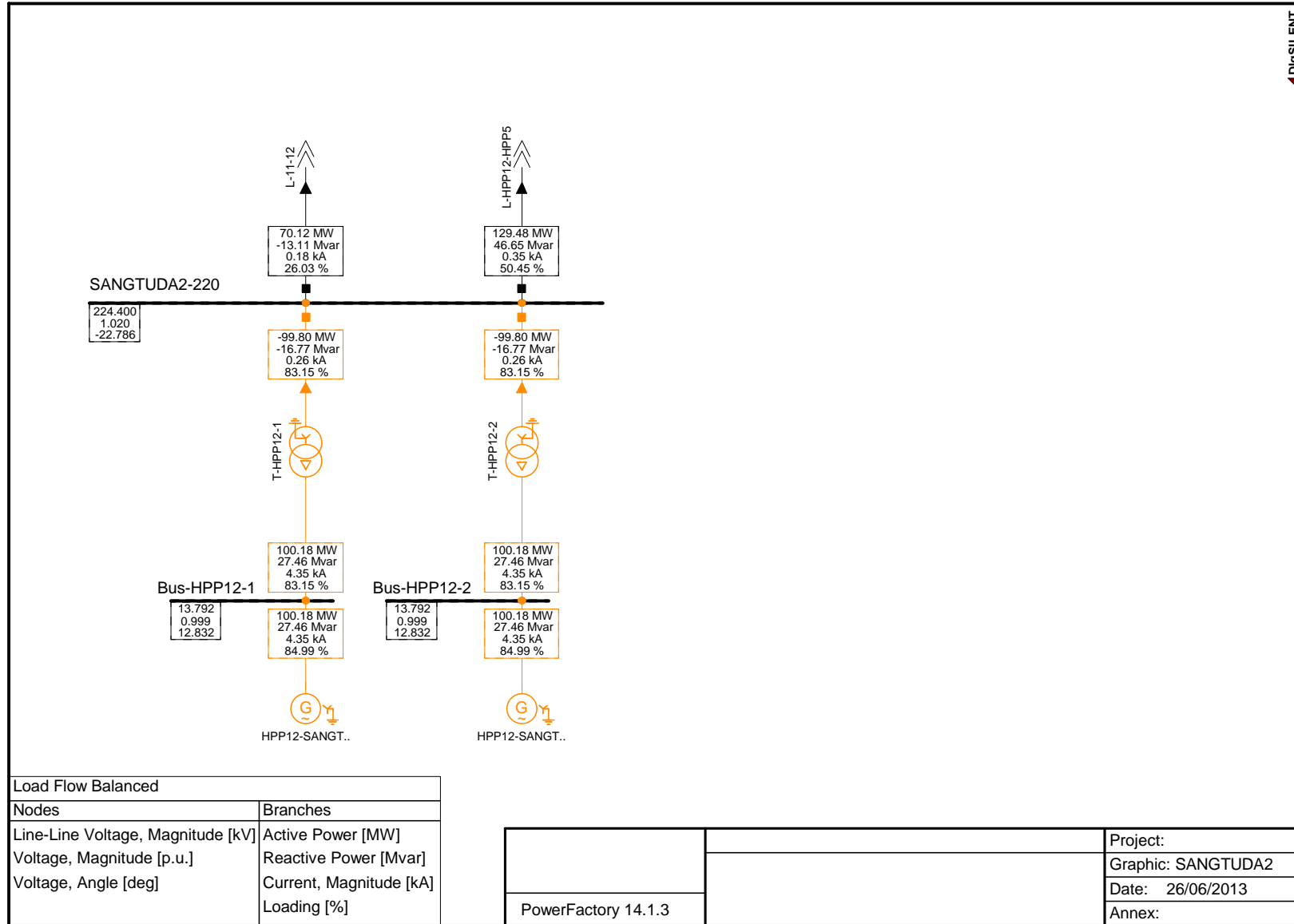
PowerFactory 14.1.3

Project:
Graphic: ROGUN HPP
Date: 26/06/2013
Annex:

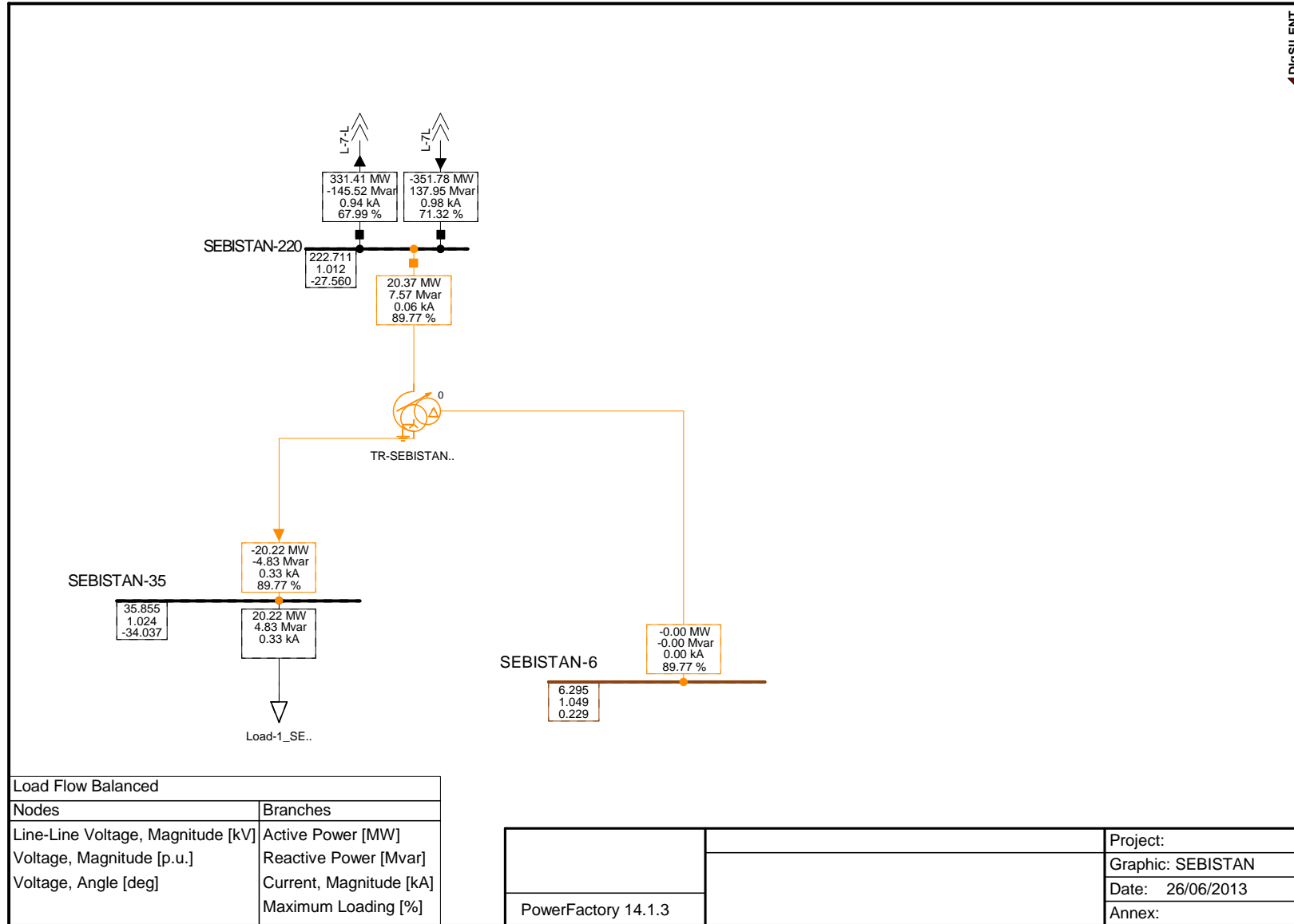


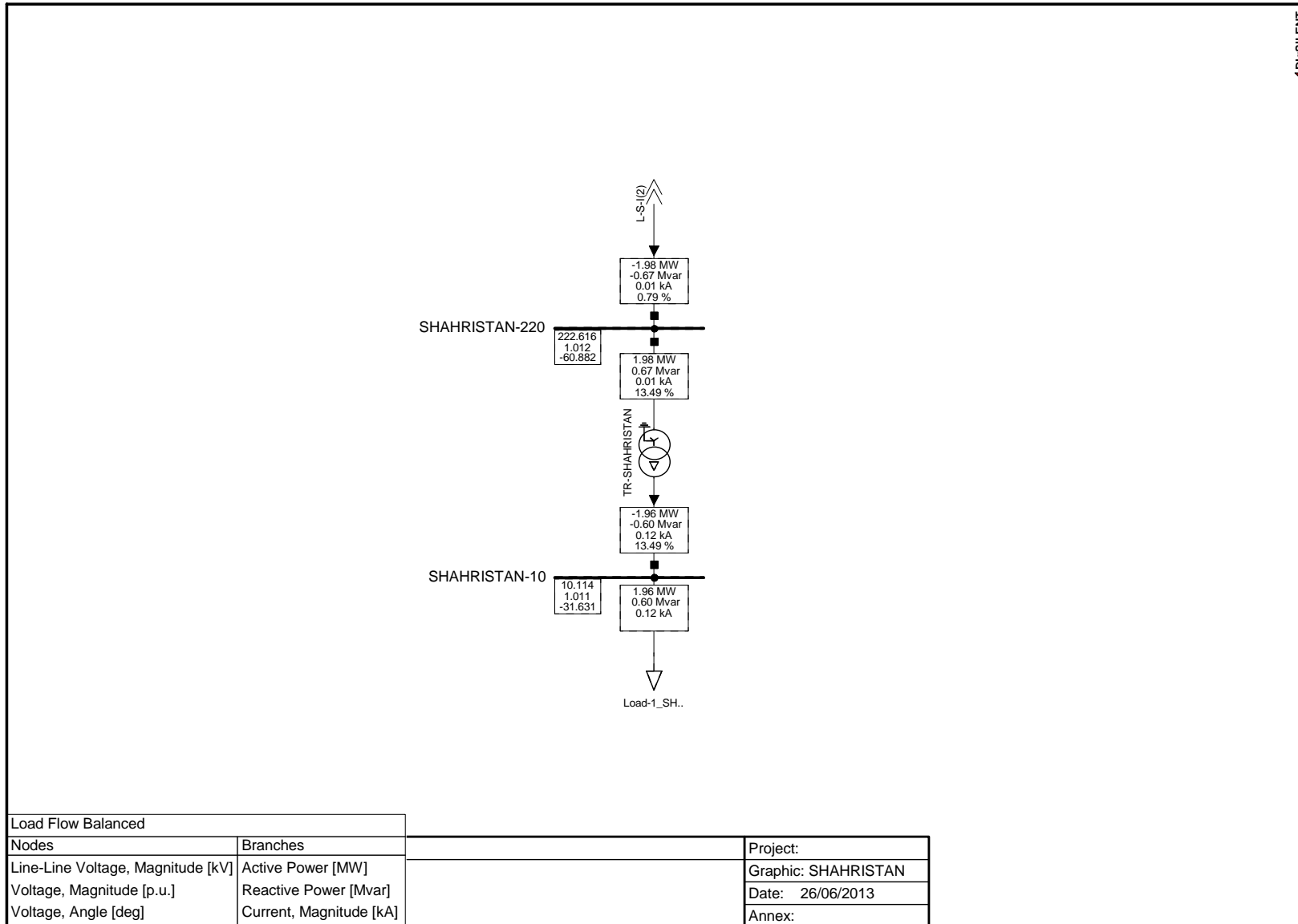


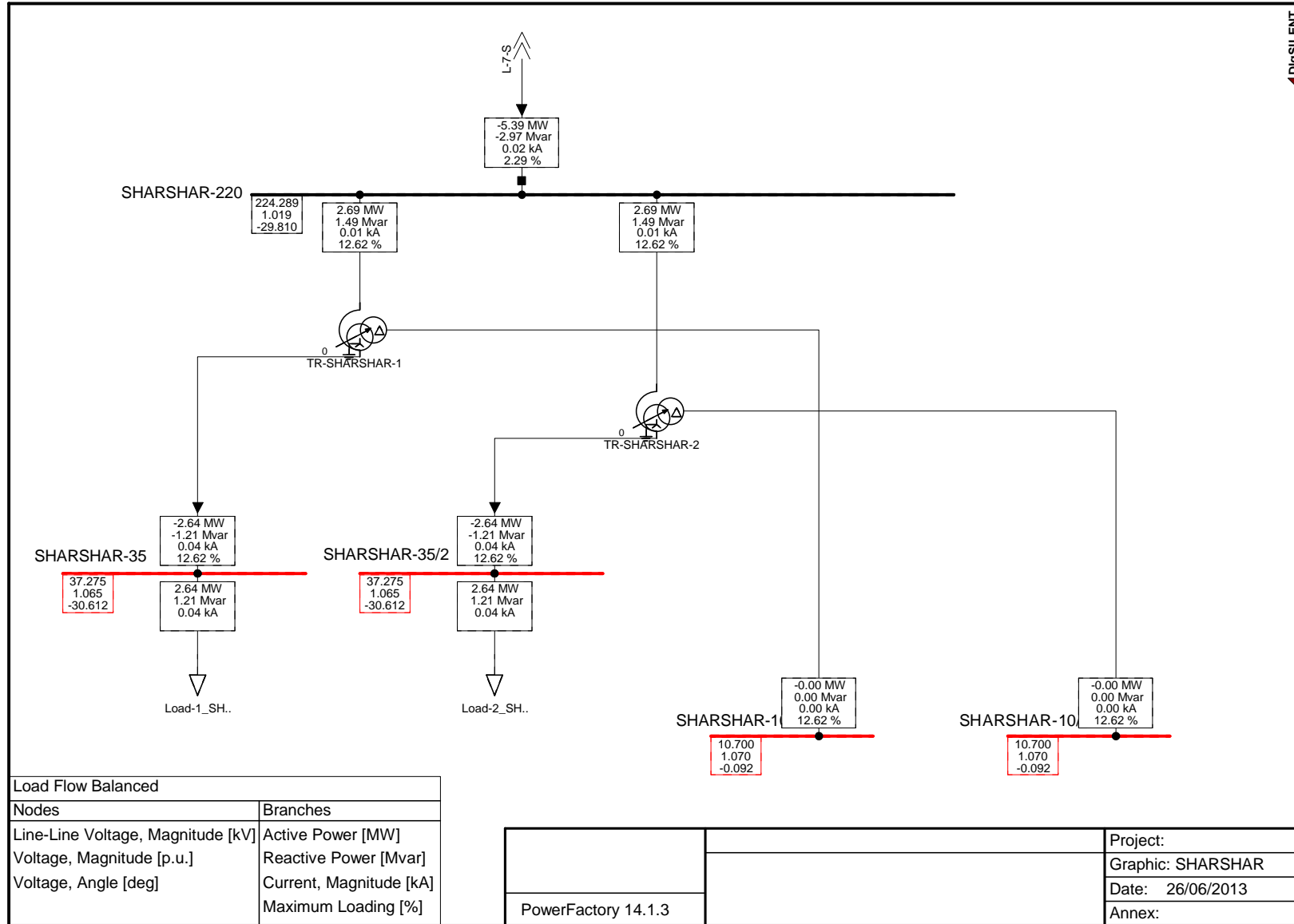


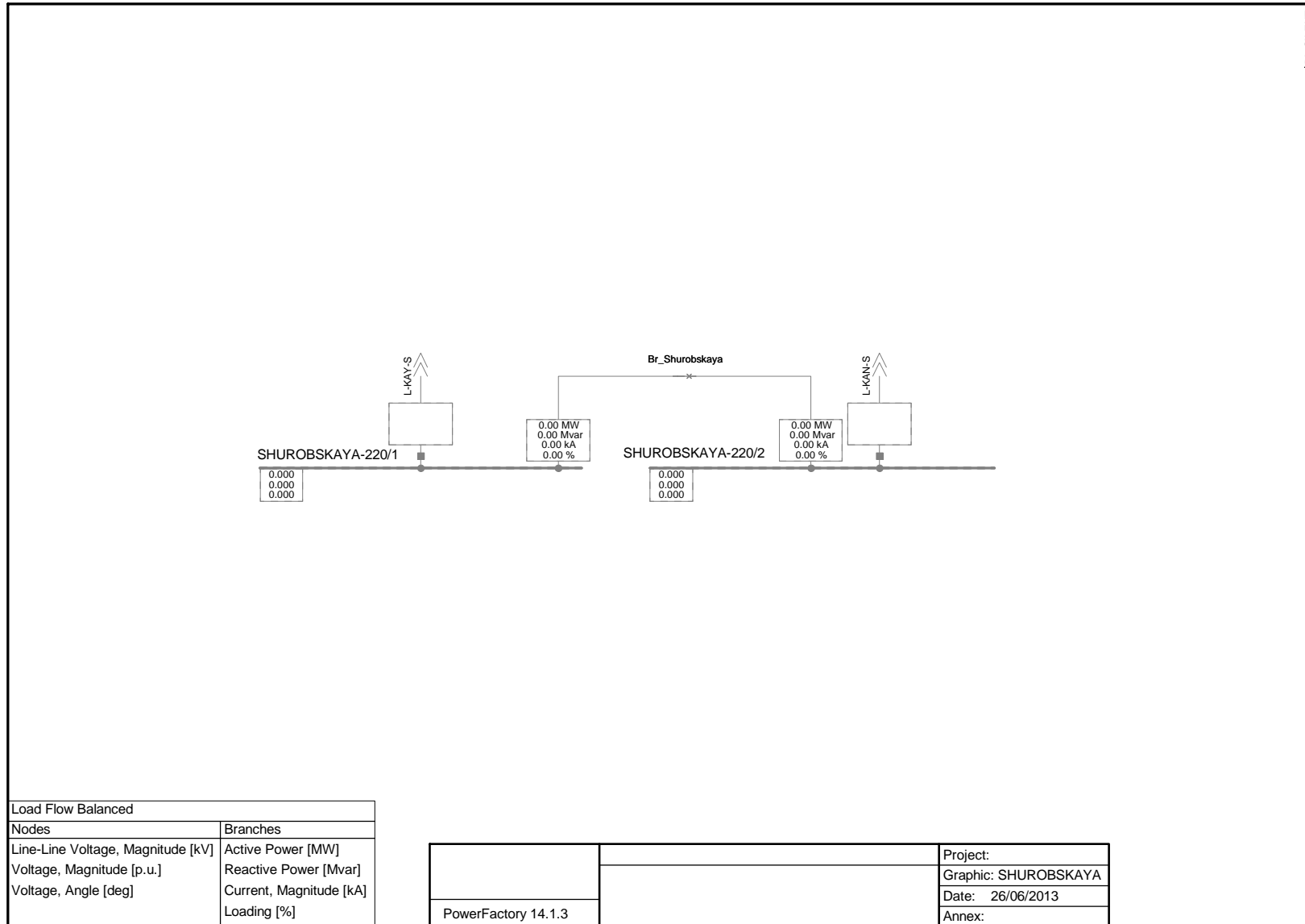


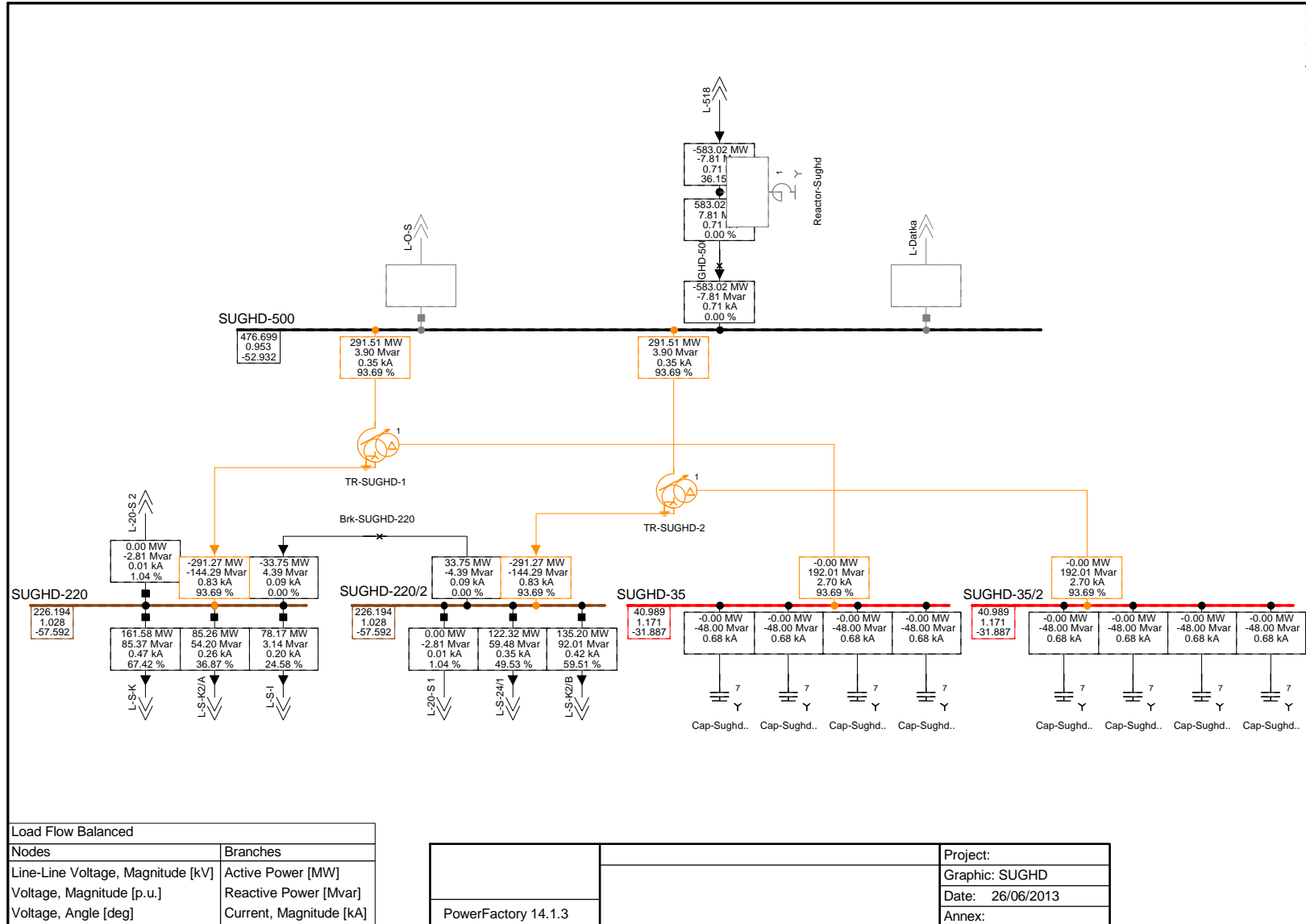
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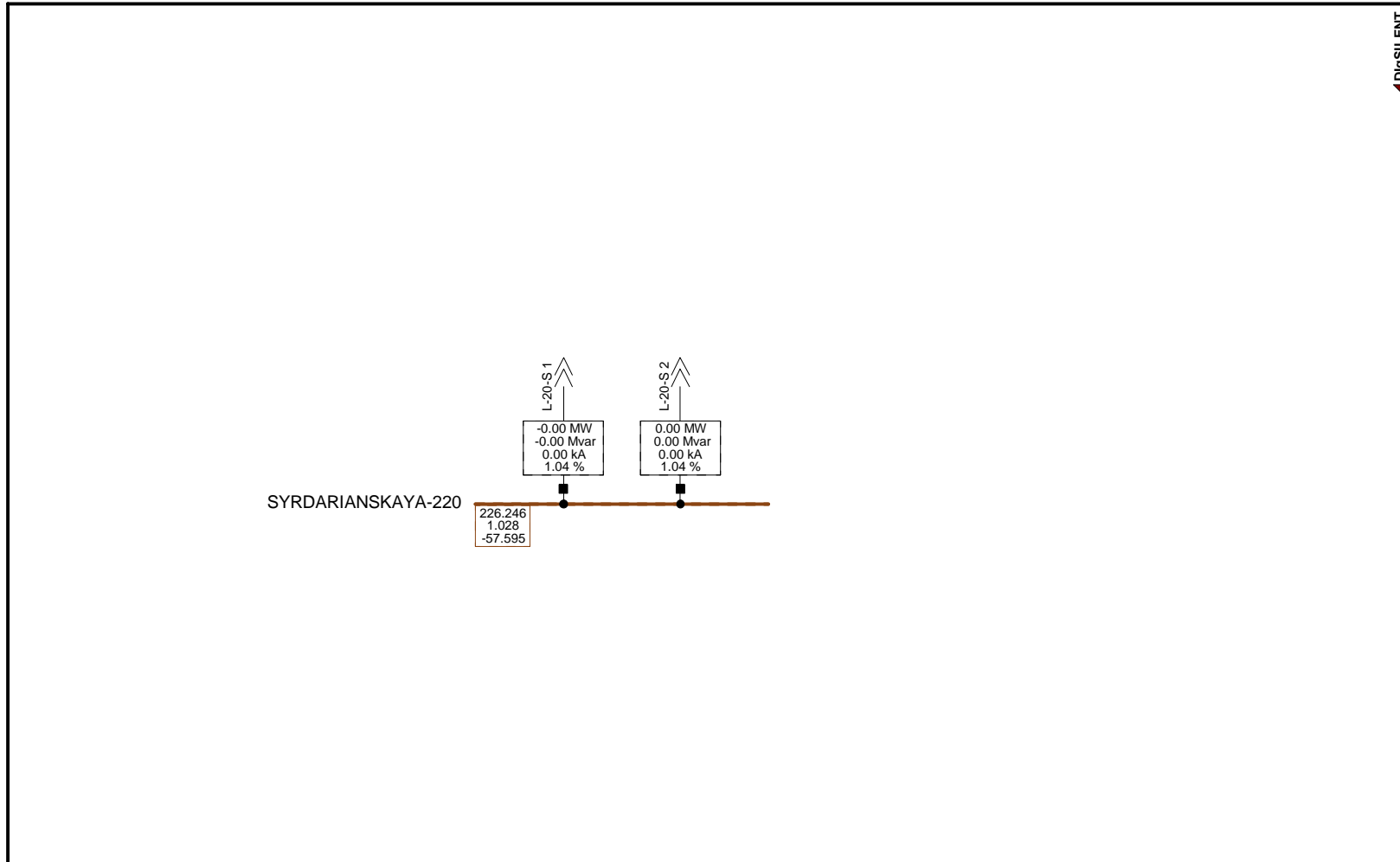








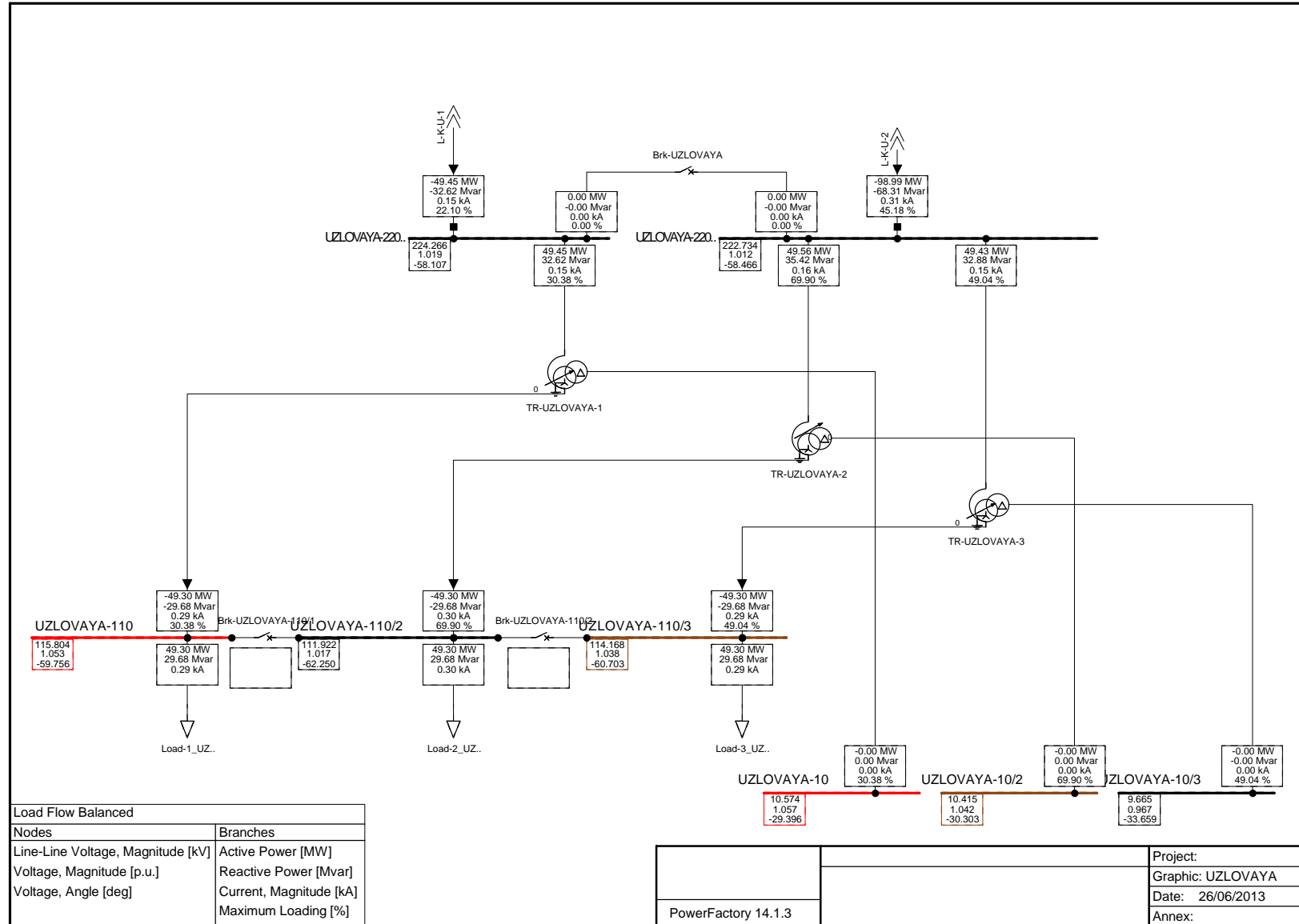




Load Flow Balanced	
Nodes	Branches
Line-Line Voltage, Magnitude [kV]	Active Power [MW]
Voltage, Magnitude [p.u.]	Reactive Power [Mvar]
Voltage, Angle [deg]	Current, Magnitude [kA]

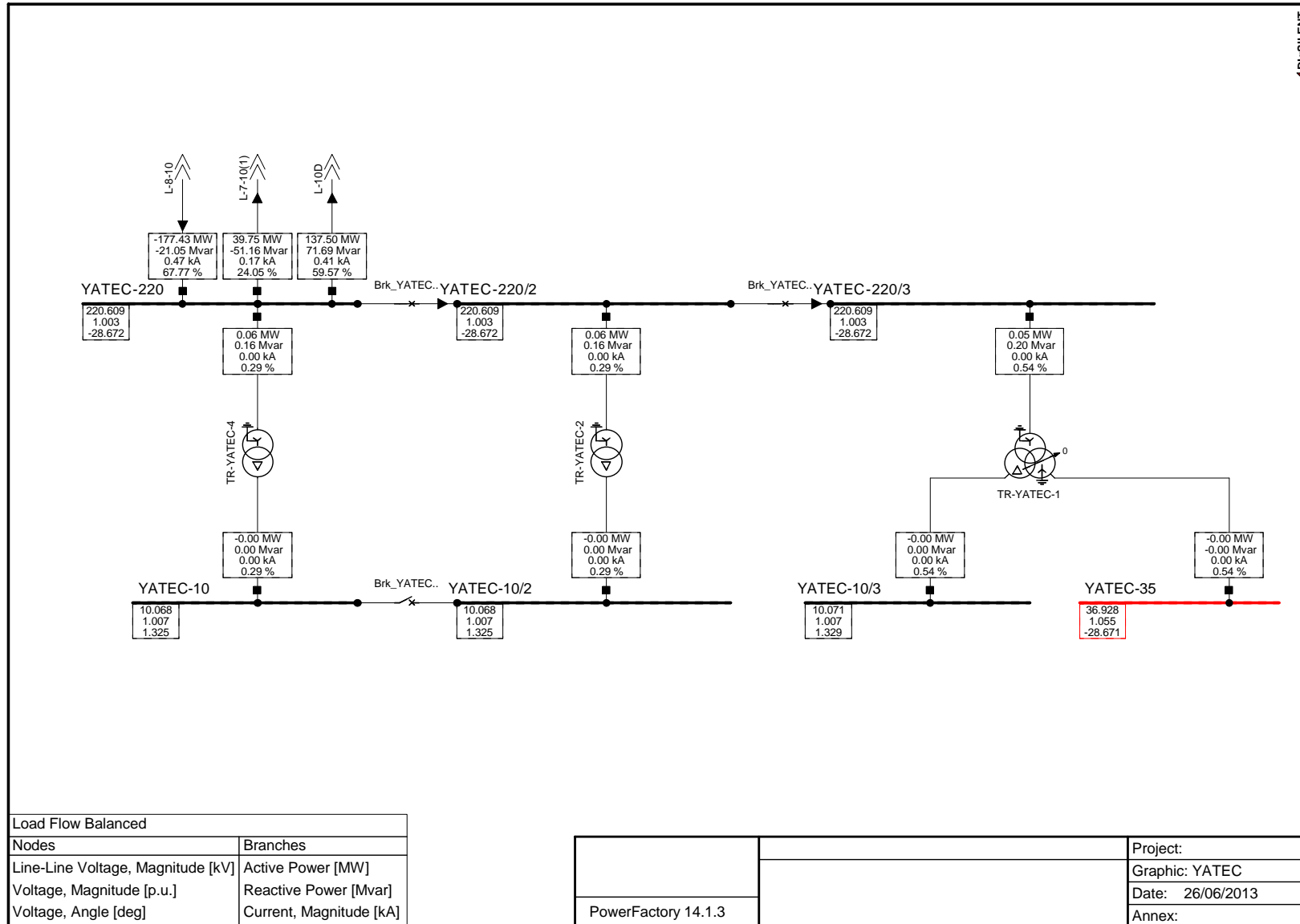
PowerFactory 14.1.3

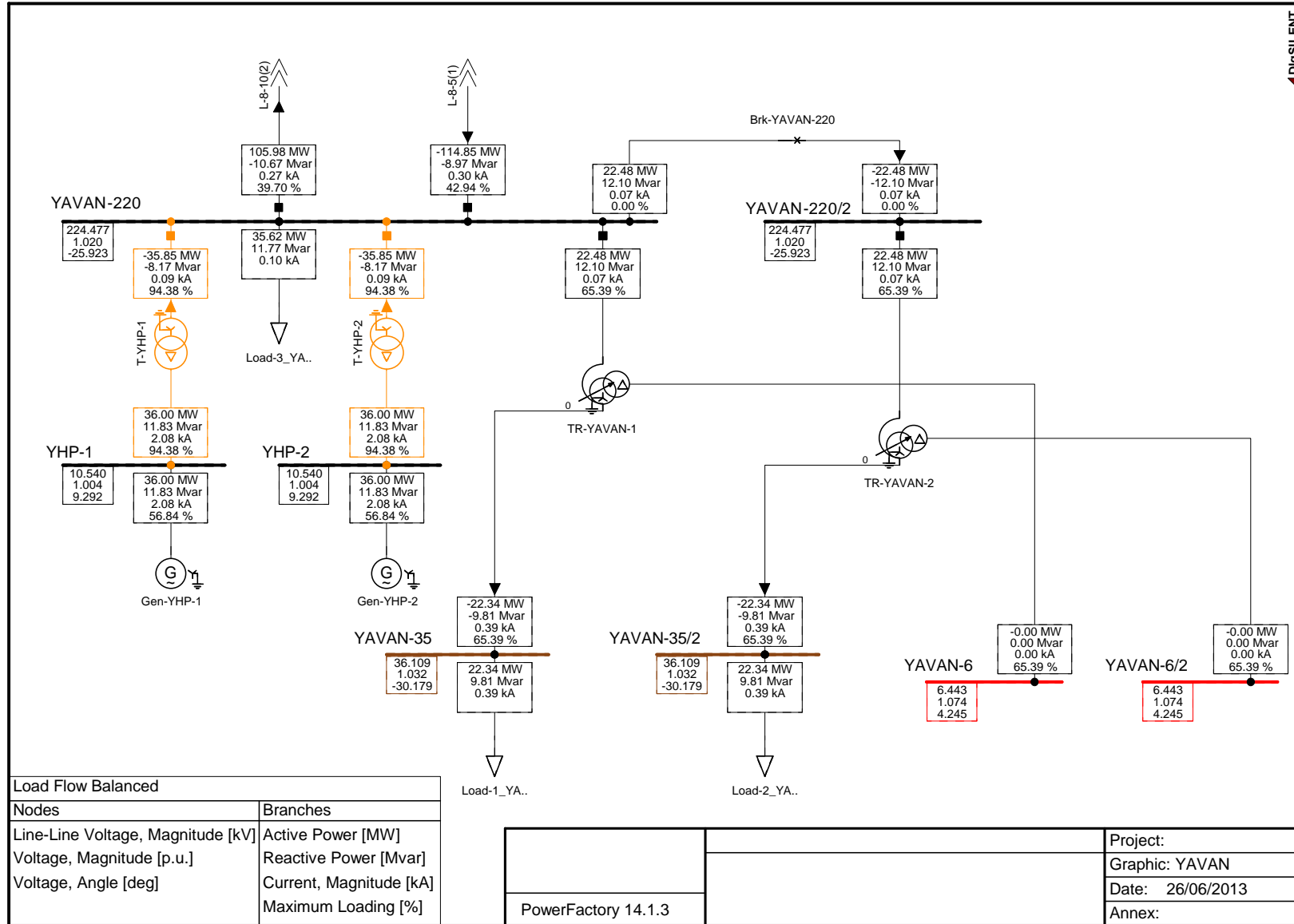
Project:
Graphic: SYRDARINSKA
Date: 26/06/2013
Annex:



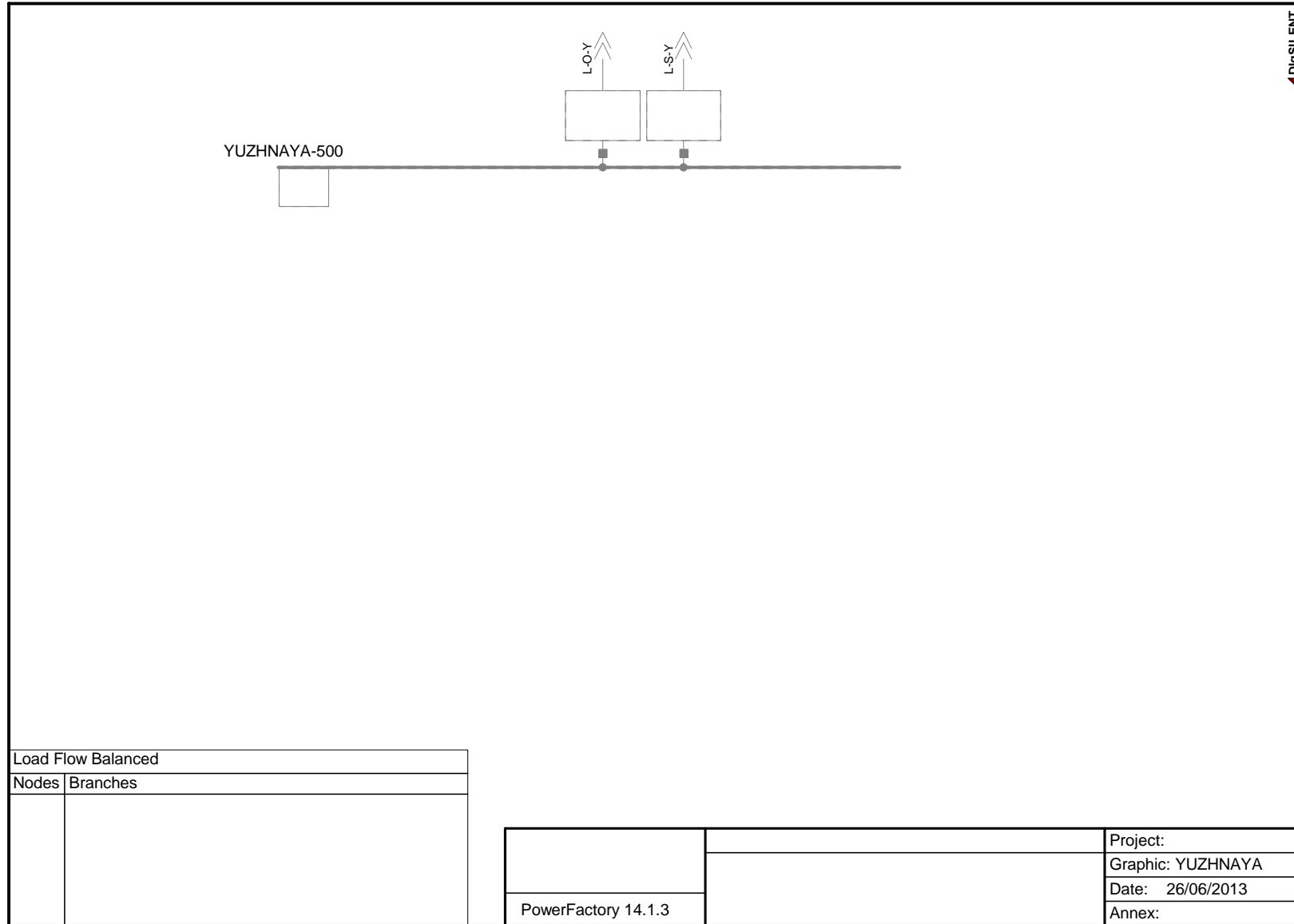
Load Flow Balanced	
Nodes	Branches
Line-Line Voltage, Magnitude [kV]	Active Power [MW]
Voltage, Magnitude [p.u.]	Reactive Power [Mvar]
Voltage, Angle [deg]	Current, Magnitude [kA]
	Maximum Loading [%]

PowerFactory 14.1.3	Project:
	Graphic: UZLOVAYA
	Date: 26/06/2013
	Annex:





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8.2 The load-flow in year 2020

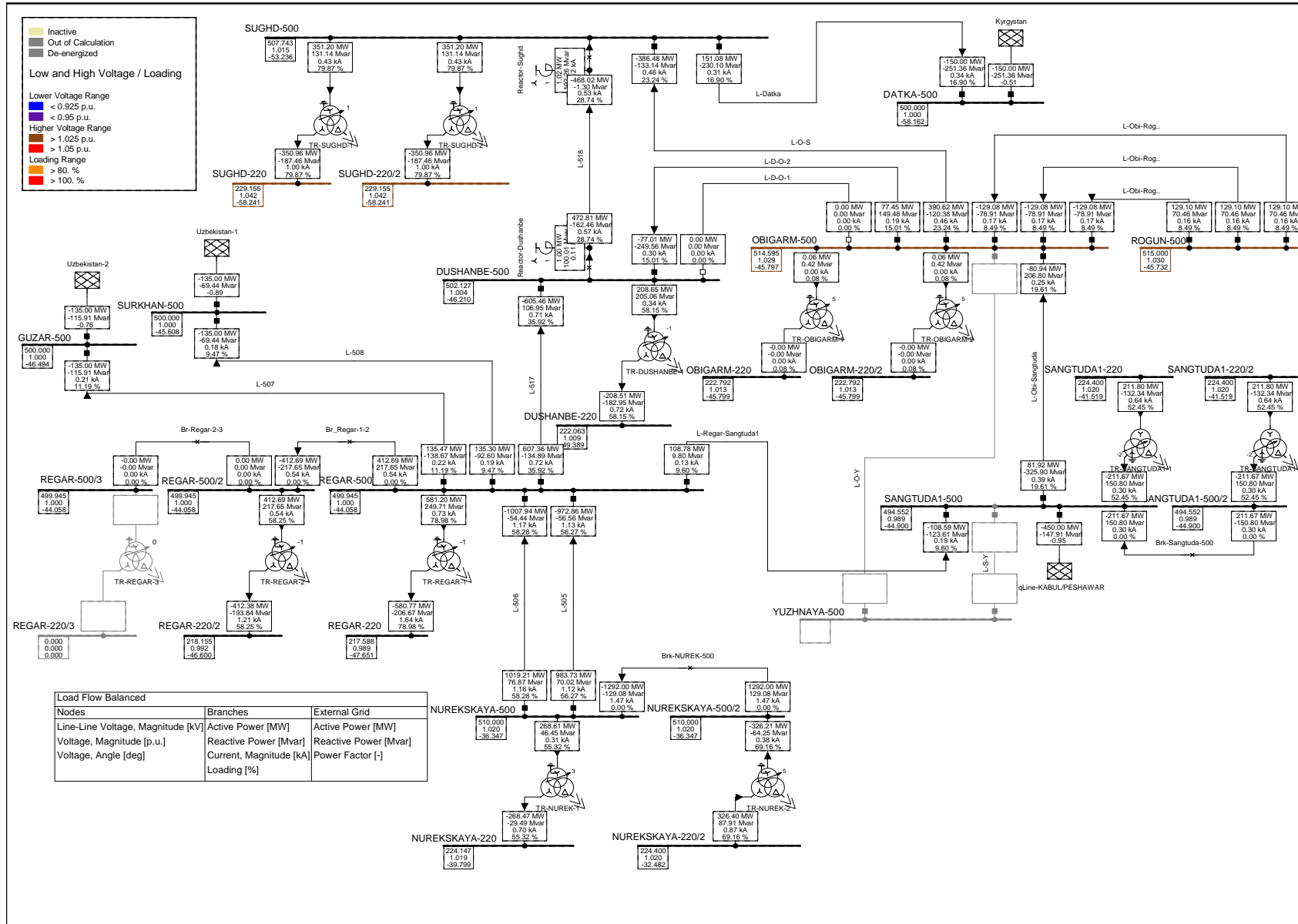


fig. 8.3: year 2020, maximum load, 500 kV system

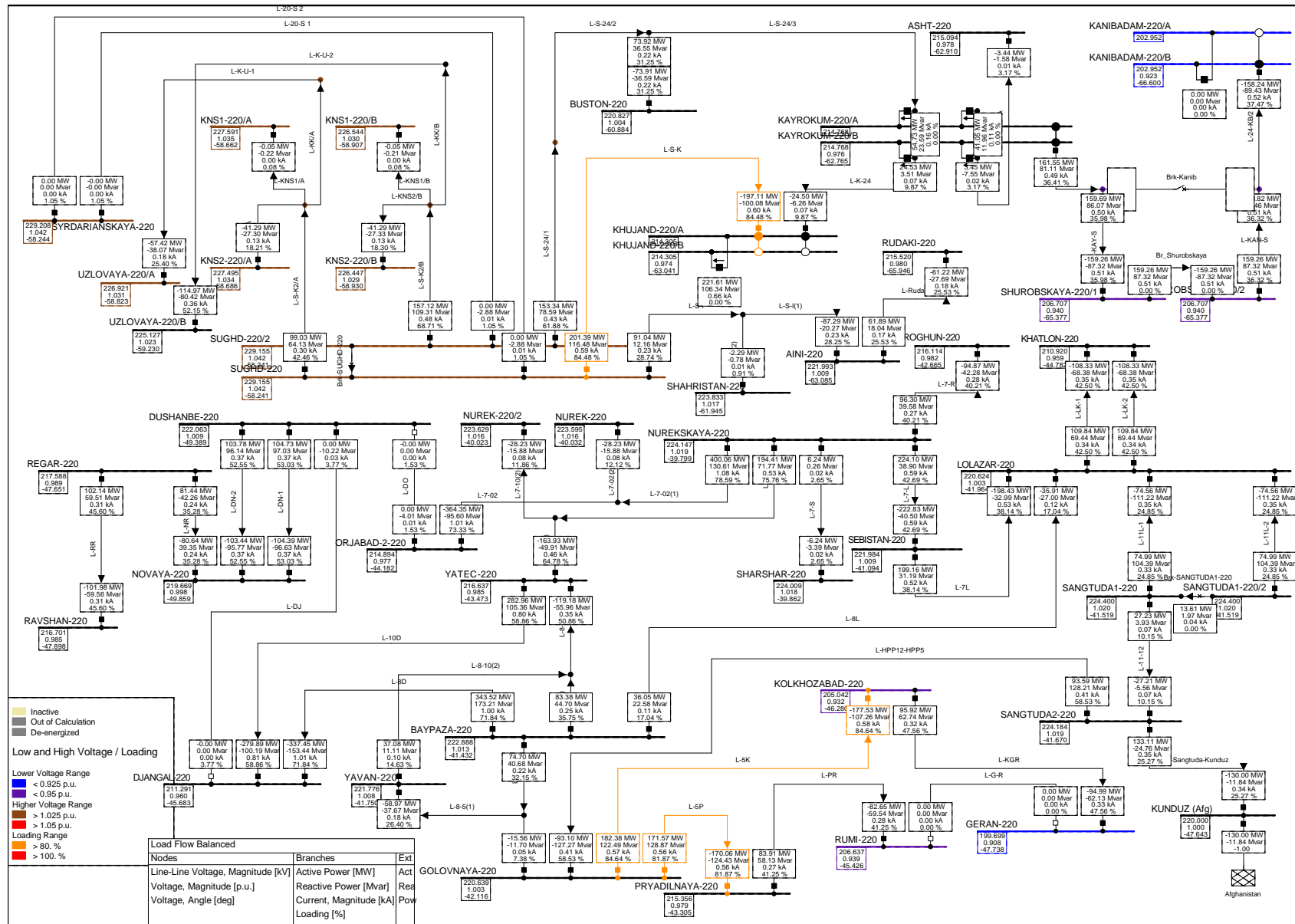


fig. 8.4: year 2020, maximum load, 220 kV system

8.3 The load-flow in year 2025

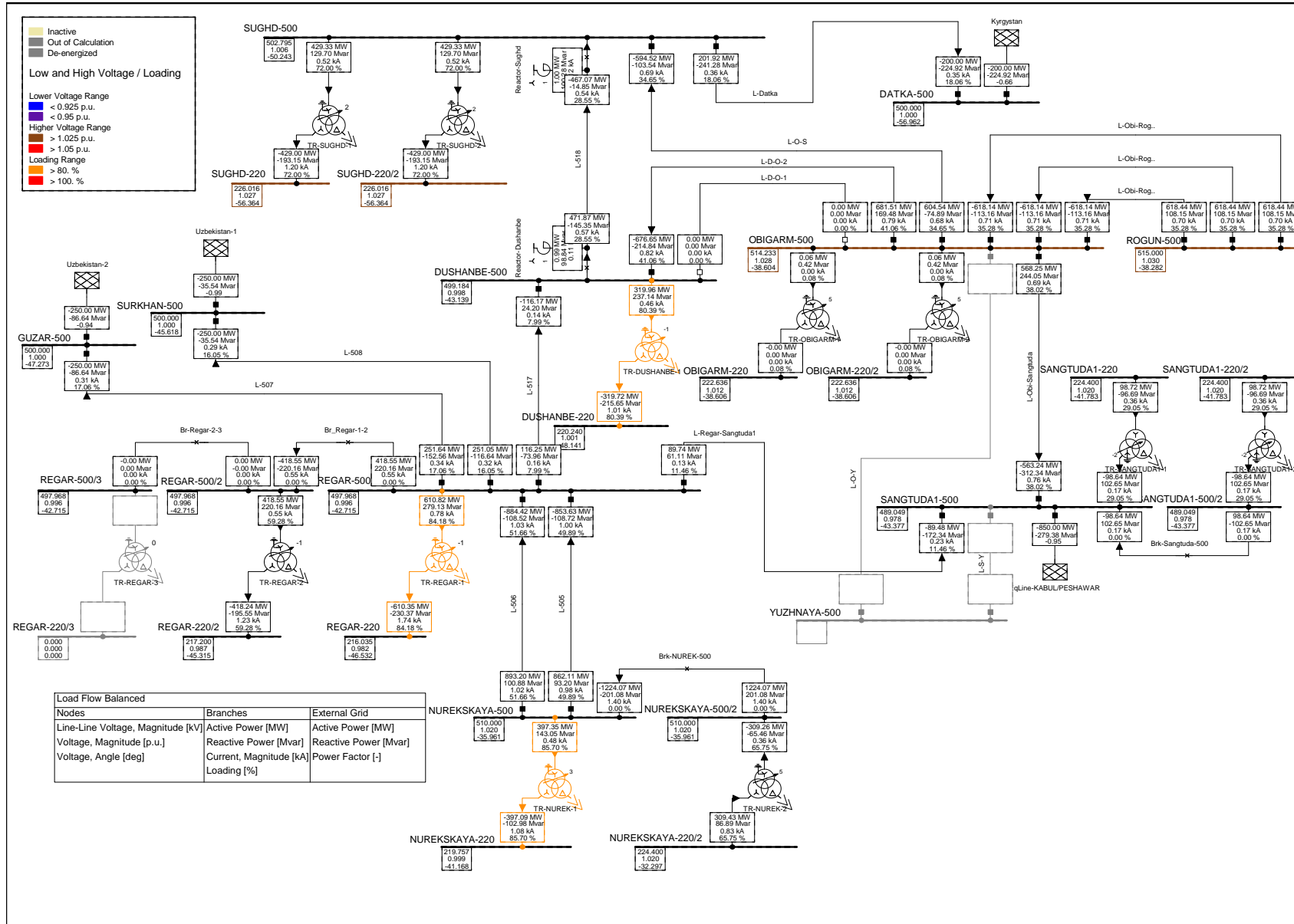


fig. 8.5: year 2025, maximum load, 500 kV system

8.4 The load-flow in year 2027

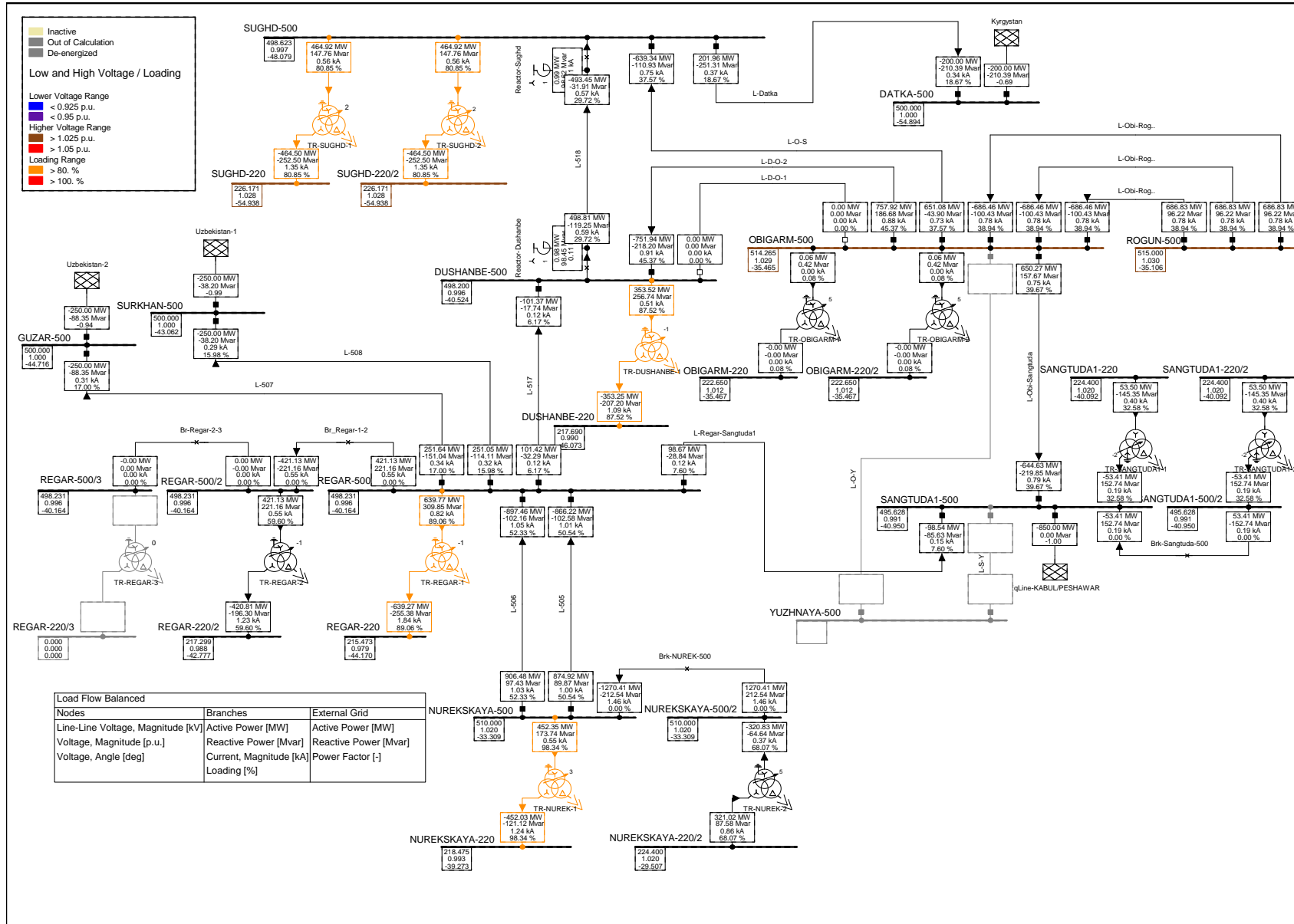


fig. 8.7: year 2027: maximum load, 500 kV system

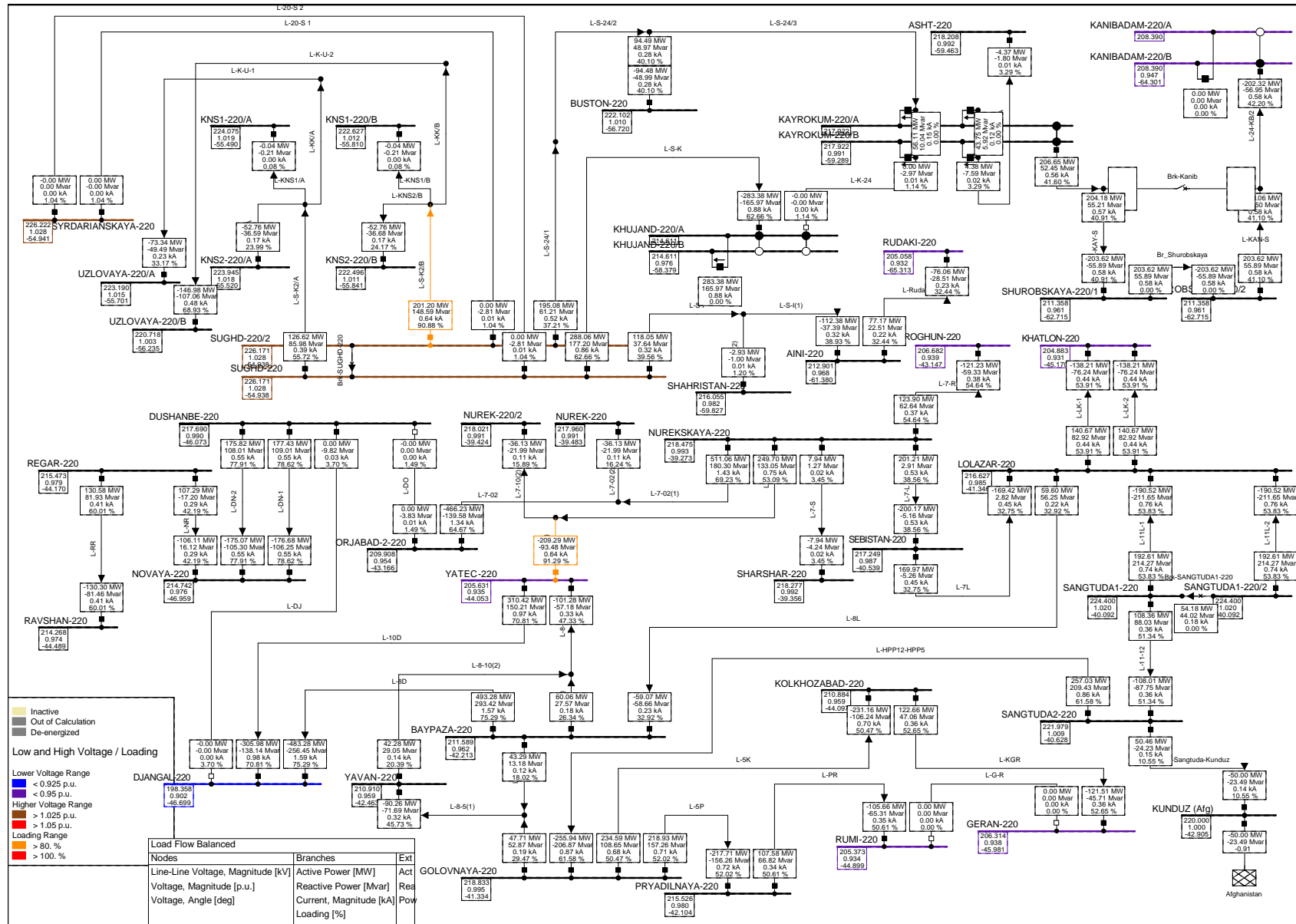


fig. 8.8: year 2027, maximum load, 220 kV system

8.5 The load-flow in year 2028

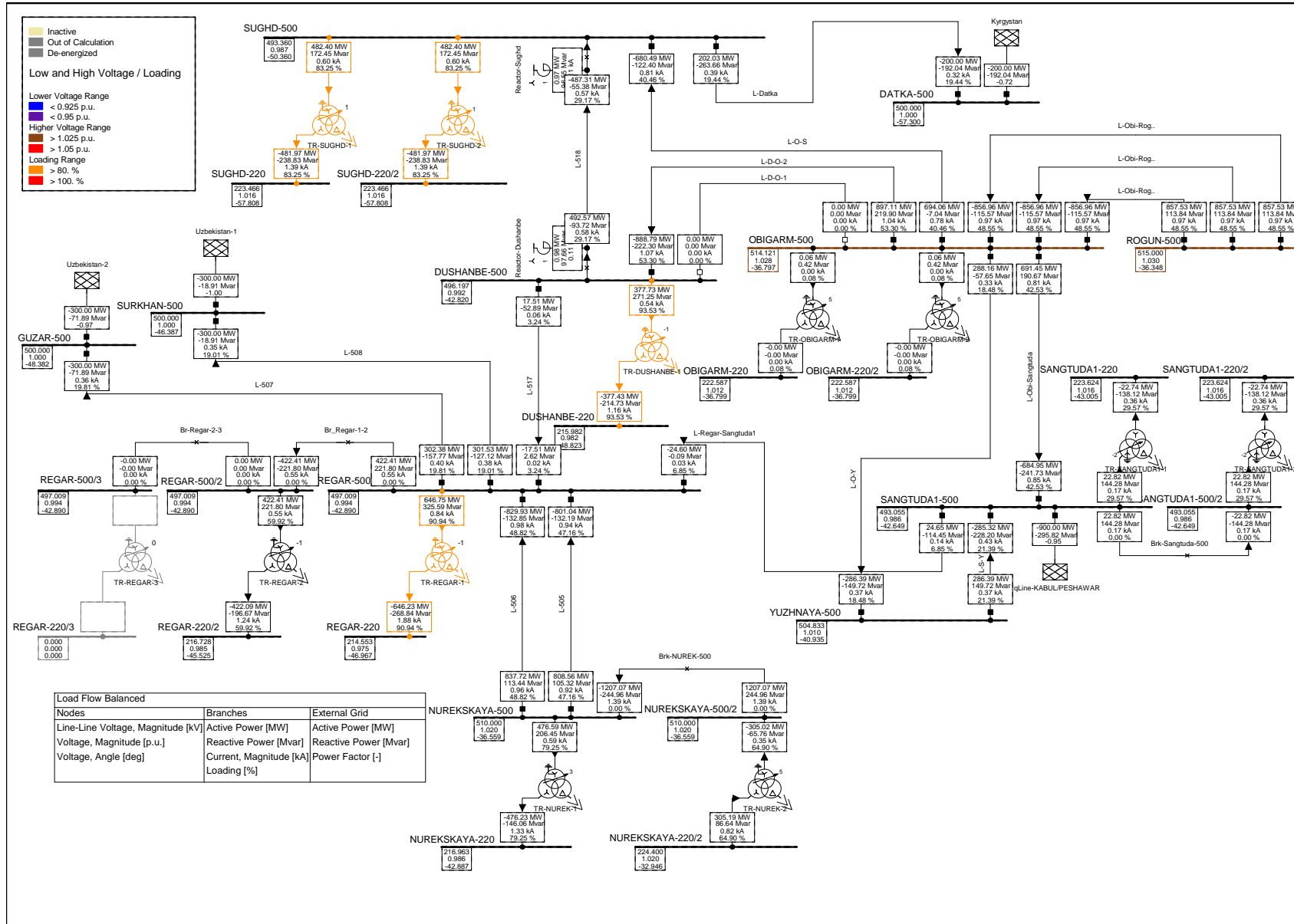


fig. 8.9: year 2028: maximum load, 500 kV system

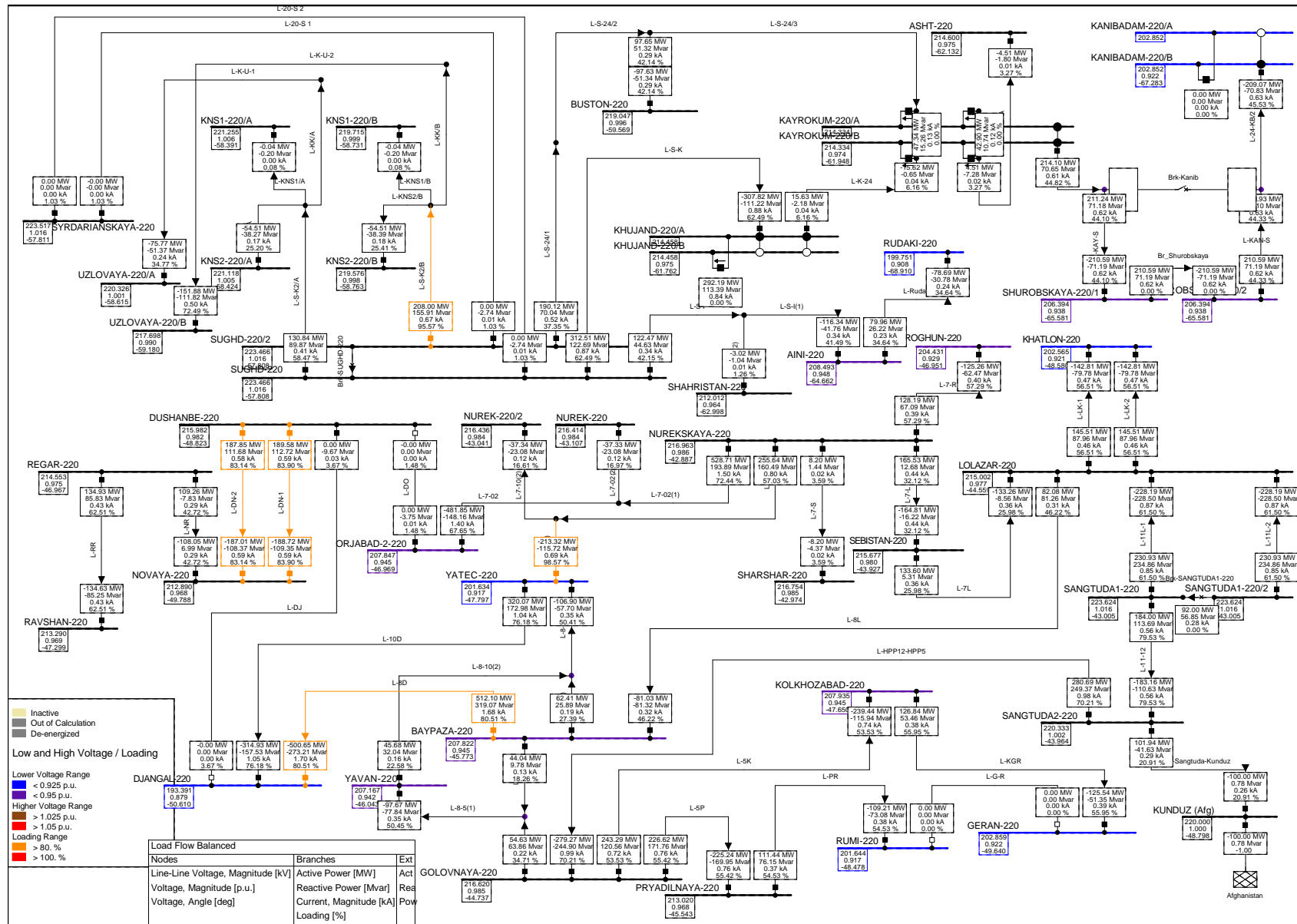


fig. 8.10: year 2028, maximum load, 220 kV system

8.6 The load-flow in year 2031 (Rogun maximum power 3600 MW)

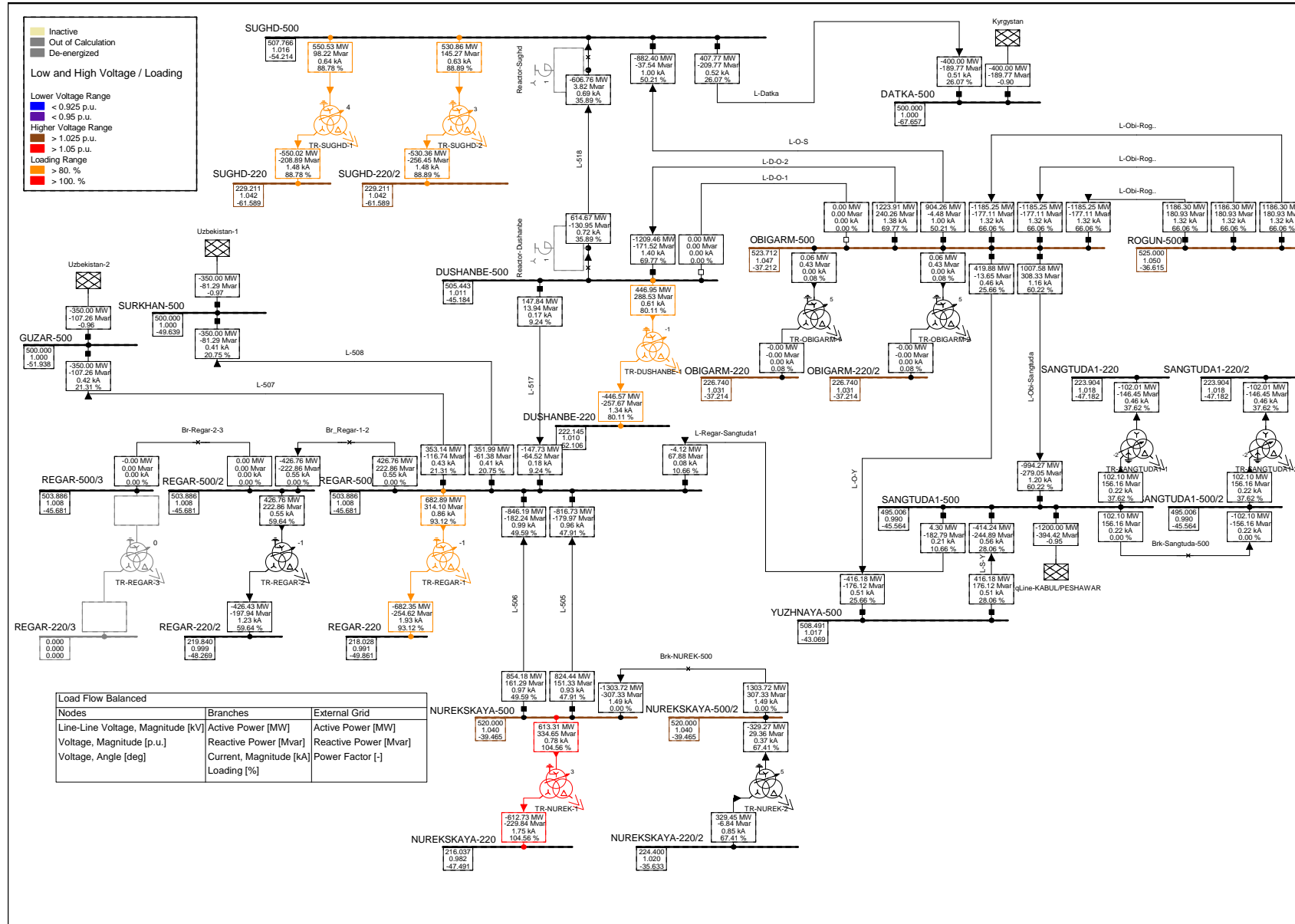


fig. 8.11: year 2031, maximum load, 500 kV system

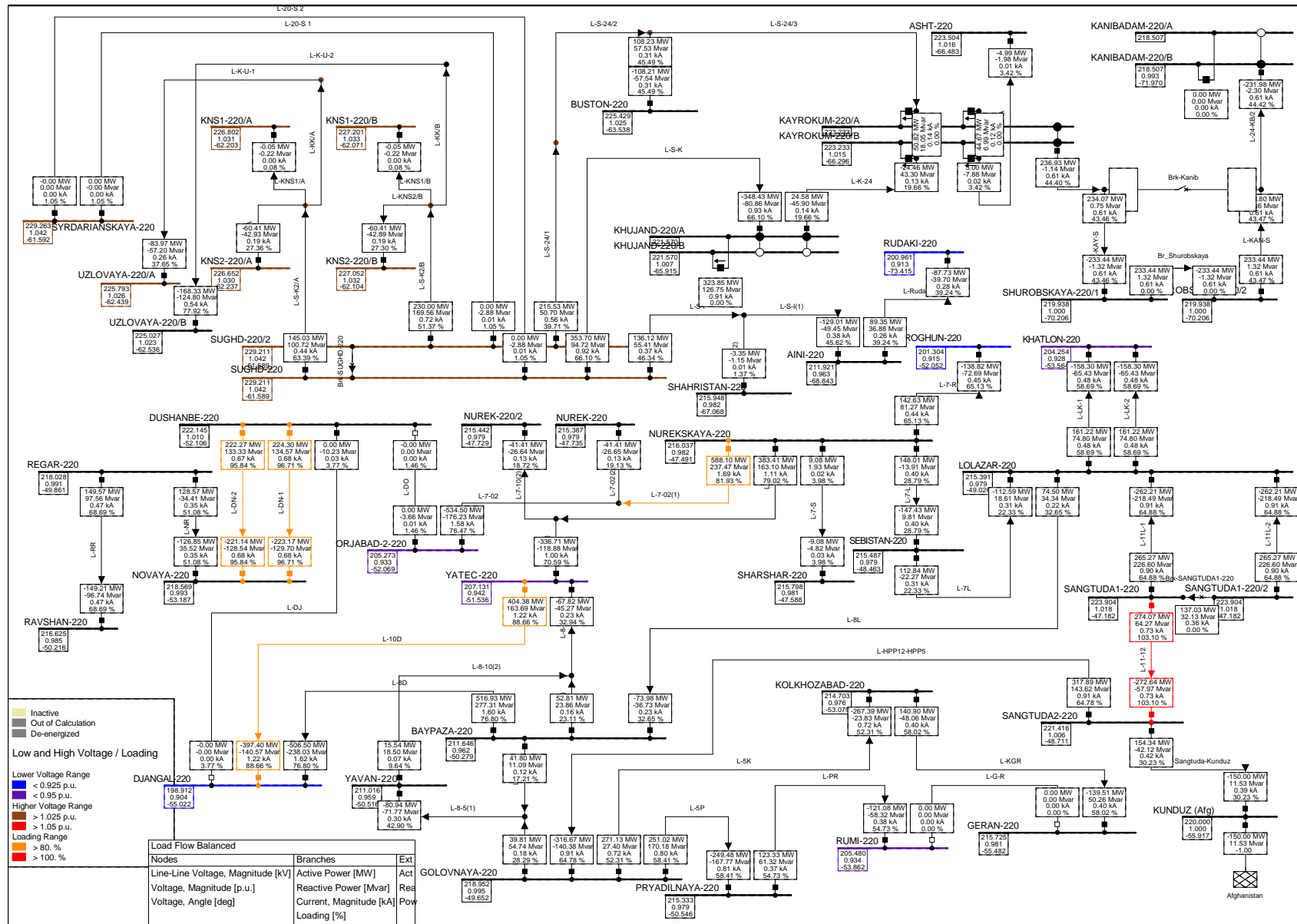


fig. 8.12: year 2031, maximum load, 220 kV system

9 SYSTEM DATA

9.1 Substations

Name	Vn	Year	Name	Vn	Year
	kV			kV	
AINI	220		ORJABAD-2	220	
ASHT	220		PRYADILNAYA	220	
BAYPAZA	220		RAVSHAN	220	
BUSTON	220		REGAR	500	
DJANGAL	220		ROGHUN	220	
DUSHANBE	500		ROGUN HPP	500	2016
GERAN	220		RUDAKI	220	
GOLOVNAYA	220		RUMI	220	
GUZAR	500		SANGTUDA-1	500	2016
KANIBADAM	220		SANGTUDA-2	220	
KAYROKUM	220		SEBISTAN	220	
KHATLON	220		SHAHRISTAN	220	
KHUJAND	220		SHARSHAR	220	
KNS1	220		SHUROBSKAYA	500	
KNS2	220		SUGHD	500	
KOLKHOZABAD	220		SURKHAN	500	
LOLAZAR	220		SYRDARINSKAYA-UZB	220	
NOVAYA	220		UZLOVAYA	220	
NUREK	220		YATEC	220	
NUREKSKAYA	500		YAVAN	220	
OBIGARM	500	2016	YUZHNYAYA	500	2028

9.2 Terminals

Name	Station	Vn	Year	Name	Station	Vn	Year	Name	Station	Vn	Year
		kV				kV				kV	
AINI-10	AINI	10		KAYROKUM-220/B	KAYROKUM	220		REGAR-220	REGAR	220	
AINI-10/2	AINI	10		KHATLON-10	KHATLON	10		REGAR-220/2	REGAR	220	
AINI-110	AINI	110		KHATLON-10/2	KHATLON	10		REGAR-220/3	REGAR	220	
AINI-110/2	AINI	110		KHATLON-110	KHATLON	110		REGAR-35	REGAR	35	
AINI-220	AINI	220		KHATLON-110/2	KHATLON	110		REGAR-35/2	REGAR	35	
ASHT-110	ASHT	110		KHATLON-220	KHATLON	220		REGAR-35/3	REGAR	35	
ASHT-110/2	ASHT	110		KHATLON-220/2	KHATLON	220		REGAR-500	REGAR	500	
ASHT-220	ASHT	220		KHUJAND-10	KHUJAND	10		REGAR-500/2	REGAR	500	
ASHT-6	ASHT	6		KHUJAND-10/2	KHUJAND	10		REGAR-500/3	REGAR	500	
ASHT-6/2	ASHT	6		KHUJAND-110	KHUJAND	110		ROGHUN-10	ROGHUN	10	
BAYPAZA-220	BAYPAZA	220		KHUJAND-110/2	KHUJAND	110		ROGHUN-10/2	ROGHUN	10	
BUSTON-10	BUSTON	10		KHUJAND-220/A	KHUJAND	220		ROGHUN-110	ROGHUN	110	
BUSTON-10/2	BUSTON	10		KHUJAND-220/B	KHUJAND	220		ROGHUN-110/2	ROGHUN	110	
BUSTON-110	BUSTON	110		KNS1-10A	KNS1	10		ROGHUN-220	ROGHUN	220	
BUSTON-110/2	BUSTON	110		KNS1-10A/2	KNS1	10		ROGHUN-220/2	ROGHUN	220	
BUSTON-220	BUSTON	220		KNS1-10B	KNS1	10		ROGUN-500	ROGUN HPP	500	
Bus-Gen1	ROGUN HPP	15.75	2016	KNS1-10B/2	KNS1	10		RUDAKI-10	RUDAKI	10	
Bus-Gen2	ROGUN HPP	15.75	2016	KNS1-220/A	KNS1	220		RUDAKI-10/2	RUDAKI	10	
Bus-Gen3	ROGUN HPP	15.75	2025	KNS1-220/B	KNS1	220		RUDAKI-110	RUDAKI	110	
Bus-Gen4	ROGUN HPP	15.75	2025	KNS2-10	KNS2	10		RUDAKI-110/2	RUDAKI	110	
Bus-Gen5	ROGUN HPP	15.75	2025	KNS2-10/2	KNS2	10		RUDAKI-220	RUDAKI	220	
Bus-Gen6	ROGUN HPP	15.75	2025	KNS2-110	KNS2	110		RUMI-10	RUMI	10	
Bus-HPP11-1	SANGTUDA-1	15.75		KNS2-110/2	KNS2	110		RUMI-110	RUMI	110	
Bus-HPP11-2	SANGTUDA-1	15.75		KNS2-220/A	KNS2	220		RUMI-220	RUMI	220	
Bus-HPP11-3	SANGTUDA-1	15.75		KNS2-220/B	KNS2	220		SANGTUDA1-220	SANGTUDA-1	220	
Bus-HPP11-4	SANGTUDA-1	15.75		KOLKHOZABAD-10	KOLKHOZABAD	10		SANGTUDA1-220/2	SANGTUDA-1	220	
Bus-HPP12-1	SANGTUDA-2	13.8		KOLKHOZABAD-10/2	KOLKHOZABAD	10		SANGTUDA1-35	SANGTUDA-1	35	
Bus-HPP12-2	SANGTUDA-2	13.8		KOLKHOZABAD-110	KOLKHOZABAD	110		SANGTUDA1-35/2	SANGTUDA-1	35	
Bus-HPP5-3	GOLOVNAYA	10.5		KOLKHOZABAD-110/2	KOLKHOZABAD	110		SANGTUDA1-500	SANGTUDA-1	500	2016

Name	Station	Vn	Year	Name	Station	Vn	Year	Name	Station	Vn	Year
		kV				kV				kV	
Bus-HPP7-1	NUREKSKAYA	15.75		KOLKHOZABAD-220	KOLKHOZABAD	220		SANGTUDA1-500/2	SANGTUDA-1	500	2016
Bus-HPP7-2	NUREKSKAYA	15.75		KOLKHOZABAD-220/2	KOLKHOZABAD	220		SANGTUDA2-220	SANGTUDA-2	220	
Bus-HPP7-3	NUREKSKAYA	15.75		KUNDUZ (Afg)	AFGHANISTAN	220		SEBISTAN-220	SEBISTAN	220	
Bus-HPP7-4	NUREKSKAYA	15.75		LOLAZAR-10	LOLAZAR	10		SEBISTAN-35	SEBISTAN	35	
Bus-HPP7-5	NUREKSKAYA	15.75		LOLAZAR-10/2	LOLAZAR	10		SEBISTAN-6	SEBISTAN	6	
Bus-HPP7-6	NUREKSKAYA	15.75		LOLAZAR-110	LOLAZAR	110		SHAHRIKISTAN-10	SHAHRIKISTAN	10	
Bus-HPP7-7	NUREKSKAYA	15.75		LOLAZAR-110/2	LOLAZAR	110		SHAHRIKISTAN-220	SHAHRIKISTAN	220	
Bus-HPP7-8	NUREKSKAYA	15.75		LOLAZAR-220	LOLAZAR	220		SHARSHAR-10	SHARSHAR	10	
Bus-HPP7-9	NUREKSKAYA	15.75		LOLAZAR-220/2	LOLAZAR	220		SHARSHAR-10/2	SHARSHAR	10	
Bus-HPP8-1	BAYPAZA	15.75		NOVAYA-10	NOVAYA	10		SHARSHAR-220	SHARSHAR	220	
Bus-HPP8-2	BAYPAZA	15.75		NOVAYA-10/2	NOVAYA	10		SHARSHAR-35	SHARSHAR	35	
Bus-HPP8-3	BAYPAZA	15.75		NOVAYA-110	NOVAYA	110		SHARSHAR-35/2	SHARSHAR	35	
Bus-HPP8-4	BAYPAZA	15.75		NOVAYA-110/2	NOVAYA	110		SHUROBSKAYA-220/1	SHUROBSKAYA	220	
CENTRALNAYA HPP	KOLKHOZABAD	6		NOVAYA-220	NOVAYA	220		SHUROBSKAYA-220/2	SHUROBSKAYA	220	
DATKA-500	KIRGYZTAN	500		NOVAYA-220/2	NOVAYA	220		SUGHD-220	SUGHD	220	
DJANGAL-10	DJANGAL	10		NUREK-10	NUREK	6.9		SUGHD-220/2	SUGHD	220	
DJANGAL-10/2	DJANGAL	10		NUREK-10/A	NUREK	6.9		SUGHD-35	SUGHD	35	
DJANGAL-110	DJANGAL	110		NUREK-220	NUREK	220		SUGHD-35/2	SUGHD	35	
DJANGAL-110/2	DJANGAL	110		NUREK-220/2	NUREK	220		SUGHD-500	SUGHD	500	
DJANGAL-220	DJANGAL	220		NUREK-35	NUREK	35		SURKHAN-500	SURKHAN	500	
DJANGAL-220/2	DJANGAL	220		NUREK-35/A	NUREK	35		SYRDARIANSKAYA-220	SYRDARINSKAYA-UZB	220	
DUSHANBE-110	DUSHANBE	110		NUREKSKAYA-11	NUREKSKAYA	11		UZLOVAYA-10	UZLOVAYA	10	
DUSHANBE-220	DUSHANBE	220		NUREKSKAYA-11/2	NUREKSKAYA	11		UZLOVAYA-10/2	UZLOVAYA	10	
DUSHANBE-35	DUSHANBE	35		NUREKSKAYA-220	NUREKSKAYA	220		UZLOVAYA-10/3	UZLOVAYA	10	
DUSHANBE-500	DUSHANBE	500		NUREKSKAYA-220/2	NUREKSKAYA	220		UZLOVAYA-110	UZLOVAYA	110	
GERAN-10	GERAN	10		NUREKSKAYA-500	NUREKSKAYA	500		UZLOVAYA-110/2	UZLOVAYA	110	
GERAN-10/2	GERAN	10		NUREKSKAYA-500/2	NUREKSKAYA	500		UZLOVAYA-110/3	UZLOVAYA	110	
GERAN-110	GERAN	110		OBIGARM-220	OBIGARM	220	2016	UZLOVAYA-220/A	UZLOVAYA	220	
GERAN-110/2	GERAN	110		OBIGARM-220/2	OBIGARM	220	2016	UZLOVAYA-220/B	UZLOVAYA	220	
GERAN-220	GERAN	220		OBIGARM-35	OBIGARM	35		VARZOB-HPP-1	NOVAYA	6	
GOLOVNAYA-10	GOLOVNAYA	10.5		OBIGARM-35/2	OBIGARM	35		VARZOB-HPP-2	NOVAYA	6	

Name	Station	Vn	Year	Name	Station	Vn	Year	Name	Station	Vn	Year
		kV				kV				kV	
GOLOVNAYA-10/2	GOLOVNAYA	10.5		OBIGARM-500	OBIGARM	500	2016	VARZOB-HPP-3	NOVAYA	6	
GOLOVNAYA-110	GOLOVNAYA	110		ORJABAD-2-10	ORJABAD-2	10		YATEC-10	YATEC	10	
GOLOVNAYA-110/2	GOLOVNAYA	110		ORJABAD-2-10/2	ORJABAD-2	10		YATEC-10/2	YATEC	10	
GOLOVNAYA-220	GOLOVNAYA	220		ORJABAD-2-110	ORJABAD-2	110		YATEC-10/3	YATEC	10	
GUZAR-500	GUZAR	500		ORJABAD-2-110/2	ORJABAD-2	110		YATEC-220	YATEC	220	
TPP-DUSH	DUSHANBE	10		ORJABAD-2-220	ORJABAD-2	220		YATEC-220/2	YATEC	220	
TPP4	DUSHANBE	6		PEREPADNAYA	GOLOVNAYA	6		YATEC-220/3	YATEC	220	
TPP5	DUSHANBE	6		PRYADILNAYA-10	PRYADILNAYA	10		YATEC-35	YATEC	35	
TPP6	DUSHANBE	10		PRYADILNAYA-10/2	PRYADILNAYA	10		YAVAN-220	YAVAN	220	
TPP7	DUSHANBE	10		PRYADILNAYA-110	PRYADILNAYA	110		YAVAN-220/2	YAVAN	220	
KANIBADAM-10	KANIBADAM	10		PRYADILNAYA-110/2	PRYADILNAYA	110		YAVAN-35	YAVAN	35	
KANIBADAM-10/2	KANIBADAM	10		PRYADILNAYA-220	PRYADILNAYA	220		YAVAN-35/2	YAVAN	35	
KANIBADAM-110	KANIBADAM	110		PRYADILNAYA-220/2	PRYADILNAYA	220		YAVAN-6	YAVAN	6	
KANIBADAM-110/2	KANIBADAM	110		RAVSHAN-10	RAVSHAN	10		YAVAN-6/2	YAVAN	6	
KANIBADAM-220/A	KANIBADAM	220		RAVSHAN-10/2	RAVSHAN	10		YHP-1	YAVAN	10.5	
KANIBADAM-220/B	KANIBADAM	220		RAVSHAN-110	RAVSHAN	110		YHP-2	YAVAN	10.5	
KAYROKUM-10	KAYROKUM	10.5		RAVSHAN-110/2	RAVSHAN	110		YUZHNYAYA-500	YUZHNYAYA	500	2028
KAYROKUM-10/b	KAYROKUM	10.5		RAVSHAN-220	RAVSHAN	220					
KAYROKUM-110	KAYROKUM	110		RAVSHAN-220/2	RAVSHAN	220					
KAYROKUM-110/b	KAYROKUM	110		RAVSHAN-35	RAVSHAN	35					
KAYROKUM-220/A	KAYROKUM	220		RAVSHAN-35/2	RAVSHAN	35					

9.3 Loads

Absorbed P and Q are referred to demand forecast peak demand and assigned to each local load / substation with the proportion of winter load 2011 (doc [26]).

Name	Station	P abs	Q abs	S abs
		MW	Mvar	MVA
Load-1_AINI	AINI	3.773	1.358	4.010
Load-2_AINI	AINI	3.773	1.358	4.010
Load-1_ASHT	ASHT	1.434	0.302	1.465
Load-2_ASHT	ASHT	1.434	0.302	1.465
Load-1_BUSTON	BUSTON	31.692	12.828	34.190
Load-2_BUSTON	BUSTON	31.692	12.828	34.190
Load-3_DJANGAL	DJANGAL	75.834	16.600	77.630
Load-4_DJANGAL	DJANGAL	73.948	15.091	75.472
Load-1_DJANGAL	DJANGAL	190.151	47.538	196.003
Load-2_DJANGAL	DJANGAL	190.151	47.538	196.003
Load-1_GERAN	GERAN	40.747	20.373	45.556
Load-2_GERAN	GERAN	40.747	20.373	45.556
Load-1_KANIBADAM	KANIBADAM	67.911	23.392	71.827
Load-2_KANIBADAM	KANIBADAM	67.911	23.392	71.827
Load-1_KHATLON	KHATLON	92.812	40.747	101.363
Load-2_KHATLON	KHATLON	92.812	40.747	101.363
Load-1_KHUJAND	KHUJAND	95.076	21.128	97.395
Load-2_KHUJAND	KHUJAND	95.076	21.128	97.395
Load-1_KNS1	KNS1	0.000	0.000	0.000
Load-2_KNS1	KNS1	0.000	0.000	0.000
Load-3_KNS1	KNS1	0.000	0.000	0.000
Load-4_KNS1	KNS1	0.000	0.000	0.000
Load-1_KNS2	KNS2	35.465	19.619	40.530
Load-2_KNS2	KNS2	35.465	19.619	40.530
Load-1_KOLKHOZABAD	KOLKHOZABAD	41.501	16.600	44.698
Load-2_KOLKHOZABAD	KOLKHOZABAD	41.501	16.600	44.698
Load-1_LOLAZAR	LOLAZAR	70.175	49.801	86.050
Load-2_LOLAZAR	LOLAZAR	70.175	49.801	86.050
Load-3_NOVAYA	NOVAYA	72.439	15.091	73.994
Load-4_NOVAYA	NOVAYA	72.439	15.091	73.994
Load-1_NOVAYA	NOVAYA	190.151	47.538	196.003

Name	Station	P abs	Q abs	S abs
		MW	Mvar	MVA
Load-2_NOVAYA	NOVAYA	190.151	47.538	196.003
Load-1_NUREK	NUREK	24.146	10.564	26.356
Load-2_NUREK	NUREK	24.146	10.564	26.356
Load-3_ORJABAD-2	ORJABAD-2	69.269	12.073	70.313
Load-4_ORJABAD-2	ORJABAD-2	69.269	12.073	70.313
Load-1_ORJABAD-2	ORJABAD-2	86.775	15.242	88.103
Load-2_ORJABAD-2	ORJABAD-2	86.775	15.091	88.077
Load-1_PRYADILNAYA	PRYADILNAYA	36.974	23.392	43.752
Load-2_PRYADILNAYA	PRYADILNAYA	36.974	23.392	43.752
Load-1_RAVSHAN	RAVSHAN	43.765	19.619	47.961
Load-2_RAVSHAN	RAVSHAN	43.765	19.619	47.961
Load-1_REGAR	REGAR	13.079	3.808	13.622
TALCO-1	REGAR	382.000	185.000	424.440
Load-2_REGAR	REGAR	13.079	3.808	13.622
Load-3_REGAR	REGAR	13.079	3.808	13.622
TALCO-2	REGAR	382.000	185.000	424.440
Load-1_ROGHUN	ROGHUN	40.747	13.582	42.951
Load-2_ROGHUN	ROGHUN	40.747	13.582	42.951
Load-1_RUDAKI	RUDAKI	33.201	10.111	34.706
Load-2_RUDAKI	RUDAKI	33.201	10.111	34.706
Load-1_RUMI	RUMI	70.929	33.201	78.315
Load-1_SEBISTAN	SEBISTAN	20.222	4.829	20.791
Load-1_SHAHRISTAN	SHAHRISTAN	1.962	0.604	2.053
Load-1_SHARSHAR	SHARSHAR	2.641	1.207	2.904
Load-2_SHARSHAR	SHARSHAR	2.641	1.207	2.904
Load-1_UZLOVAYA	UZLOVAYA	49.298	29.680	57.543
Load-2_UZLOVAYA	UZLOVAYA	49.298	29.680	57.543
Load-3_UZLOVAYA	UZLOVAYA	49.298	29.680	57.543
Load-3_YAVAN	YAVAN	35.616	11.771	37.511
Load-1_YAVAN	YAVAN	22.335	9.809	24.394
Load-2_YAVAN	YAVAN	22.335	9.809	24.394

9.4 Lines

Name	Type	Station 1	Terminal 1	Station 2	Terminal 2	Vn	Length	Irated	R' (20°C)	X'	C'	Year
						kV	km	kA	Ohm/km	Ohm/km	uF/km	
L-505	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	REGAR	REGAR-500	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-500	500	114.9	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	
L-506	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	REGAR	REGAR-500	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-500	500	110.9	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	
L-507	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	REGAR	REGAR-500	GUZAR	GUZAR-500	500	255	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	
L-508	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	REGAR	REGAR-500	SURKHAN	SURKHAN-500	500	162.3	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	
L-517	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	REGAR	REGAR-500	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-500	500	49.98	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	
L-518	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-500	SUGHD	SUGHD-500	500	213.6	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	
L-D-O-1	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-500	OBIGARM	OBIGARM-500	500	100	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	2014
L-D-O-2	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-500	OBIGARM	OBIGARM-500	500	100	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	2014
L-Datka	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	SUGHD	SUGHD-500		DATKA-500	500	477	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	2016
L-O-S	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	OBIGARM	OBIGARM-500	SUGHD	SUGHD-500	500	285	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	2020
L-O-Y	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	OBIGARM	OBIGARM-500	YUZHNYAYA	YUZHNYAYA-500	500	216	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	2028
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/1	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	OBIGARM	OBIGARM-500	ROGUN HPP	ROGUN-500	500	8	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	2016
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/2	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	OBIGARM	OBIGARM-500	ROGUN HPP	ROGUN-500	500	8	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	2016
L-Obi-Rogun HPP/3	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	OBIGARM	OBIGARM-500	ROGUN HPP	ROGUN-500	500	8	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	2016
L-Obi-Sangtuda	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	OBIGARM	OBIGARM-500	SANGTUDA-1	SANGTUDA1-500	500	126	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	2020
L-Regar-Sangtuda1	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	REGAR	REGAR-500	SANGTUDA-1	SANGTUDA1-500	500	115	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	2016
L-S-Y	Line_500 kV 3xAC-400	SANGTUDA-1	SANGTUDA1-500	YUZHNYAYA	YUZHNYAYA-500	500	90	2	0.025	0.306	0.013	2028
L-10D	Line_220 kV AC-300	YATEC	YATEC-220	DJANGAL	DJANGAL-220	220	31.9	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-11-12	Line_220 kV AC-400	SANGTUDA-1	SANGTUDA1-220	SANGTUDA-2	SANGTUDA2-220	220	12	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-11L-1	Line_220 kV AC-400	LOLAZAR	LOLAZAR-220	SANGTUDA-1	SANGTUDA1-220	220	33	1.41	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-11L-2	Line_220 kV AC-400	LOLAZAR	LOLAZAR-220	SANGTUDA-1	SANGTUDA1-220/2	220	33	1.41	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-20-S 1	Line_220 kV AC-300	SUGHD	SUGHD-220/2	SYRDARINSKAYA-UZB	SYRDARIANSKAYA-220	220	19.4	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-20-S 2	Line_220 kV AC-300	SUGHD	SUGHD-220	SYRDARINSKAYA-UZB	SYRDARIANSKAYA-220	220	19.4	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-24-KB/1	Line_220 kV AC-300	KAYROKUM	KAYROKUM-220/B		T-Shurob-1	220	51.7	1.38	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-24-KB/2	Line_220 kV AC-300		T-Shurob-2	KANIBADAM	KANIBADAM-220/B	220	15	1.38	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-5K	Line_220 kV ACO-300b	GOLOVNAYA	GOLOVNAYA-220	KOLKHOZABAD	KOLKHOZABAD-220	220	49.03	0.69	0.098	0.435	0.009	
L-5P	Line_220 kV AC-300	GOLOVNAYA	GOLOVNAYA-220	PRYADILNAYA	PRYADILNAYA-220	220	16.2	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-7-02	Line_220 kV AC-300	ORJABAD-2	ORJABAD-2-220		T_NUREK	220	47.2	1.38	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-7-02(1)	Line_220 kV AC-300		T_NUREK	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-220	220	2.5	1.38	0.098	0.429	0.009	

Name	Type	Station 1	Terminal 1	Station 2	Terminal 2	Vn	Length	Irated	R' (20°C)	X'	C'	Year
						kV	km	kA	Ohm/km	Ohm/km	uF/km	
L-7-02(2)	Line_220 kV AC-300		T_NUREK	NUREK	NUREK-220	220	0.5	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-7-10	Line_220 kV AC-400	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-220		T_NUREK_2	220	2.5	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-7-10(1)	Line_220 kV AC-400		T_NUREK_2	YATEC	YATEC-220	220	44.7	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-7-10(2)	Line_220 kV AC-400		T_NUREK_2	NUREK	NUREK-220/2	220	0.5	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-7-L	Line_220 kV ACO-300	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-220	SEBISTAN	SEBISTAN-220	220	25	1.38	0.098	0.42	0.009	
L-7-R	Line_220 kV AC-300	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-220	ROGHUN	ROGHUN-220	220	65.5	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-7-S	Line_220 kV AC-300	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-220	SHARSHAR	SHARSHAR-220	220	22.1	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-7L	Line_220 kV AC-300	SEBISTAN	SEBISTAN-220	LOLAZAR	LOLAZAR-220	220	18.1	1.38	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-8-10	Line_220 kV AC-300	YATEC	YATEC-220		T_YAVAN	220	31	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-8-10(1)	Line_220 kV AC-300		T_YAVAN	BAYPAZA	BAYPAZA-220	220	9.5	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-8-10(2)	Line_220 kV AC-300		T_YAVAN	YAVAN	YAVAN-220	220	1.6	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-8-5	Line_220 kV AC-300	BAYPAZA	BAYPAZA-220		T_YAVAN2	220	8.7	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-8-5(1)	Line_220 kV AC-300		T_YAVAN2	YAVAN	YAVAN-220	220	1.4	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-85	Line_220 kV AC-300		T_YAVAN2	GOLOVNAYA	GOLOVNAYA-220	220	58	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-8D	Line_220 kV AC-400	DJANGAL	DJANGAL-220	BAYPAZA	BAYPAZA-220	220	53.4	1.41	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-8L	Line_220 kV ACO-300	BAYPAZA	BAYPAZA-220	LOLAZAR	LOLAZAR-220	220	36	0.69	0.098	0.42	0.009	
L-Buston	Line_220 kV AC-300		T_Buston	BUSTON	BUSTON-220	220	0.6	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-DJ	Line_220 kV AC-400	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-220	DJANGAL	DJANGAL-220	220	73.2	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-DN-1	Line_220 kV AC-400	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-220	NOVAYA	NOVAYA-220	220	10.9	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-DN-2	Line_220 kV AC-400	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-220	NOVAYA	NOVAYA-220	220	11	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-DO	Line_220 kV AC-400	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-220	ORJABAD-2	ORJABAD-2-220	220	30.7	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-G-R	Line_220 kV AC-400	GERAN	GERAN-220	RUMI	RUMI-220	220	75	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	2014
L-HPP12-HPP5	Line_220 kV AC-400	SANGTUDA-2	SANGTUDA2-220	GOLOVNAYA	GOLOVNAYA-220	220	13	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-K-24	Line_220 kV AC-300	KHUJAND	KHUJAND-220/A	KAYROKUM	KAYROKUM-220/B	220	22.1	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-K-A	Line_220 kV AC-400	ASHT	ASHT-220	KAYROKUM	KAYROKUM-220/B	220	70	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	2014
L-K-U-1	Line_220 kV ACO-300		T_UZLOVAYA-1	UZLOVAYA	UZLOVAYA-220/A	220	0.3	0.69	0.098	0.42	0.009	
L-K-U-2	Line_220 kV ACO-300		T_UZLOVAYA-2	UZLOVAYA	UZLOVAYA-220/B	220	0.3	0.69	0.098	0.42	0.009	
L-KAN-S	Line_220 kV AC-400		T-Shurob-2	SHUROBSKAYA	SHUROBSKAYA-220/2	220	15	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	2016
L-KAY-S	Line_220 kV AC-400		T-Shurob-1	SHUROBSKAYA	SHUROBSKAYA-220/1	220	15	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	2016
L-KGR	Line_220 kV AC-300	KOLKHOZABAD	KOLKHOZABAD-220	GERAN	GERAN-220	220	29.9	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-KK/A	Line_220 kV ACO-300		T_KNS-1		T_UZLOVAYA-1	220	6.8	0.69	0.098	0.42	0.009	

Name	Type	Station 1	Terminal 1	Station 2	Terminal 2	Vn	Length	Irated	R' (20°C)	X'	C'	Year
						kV	km	kA	Ohm/km	Ohm/km	uF/km	
L-KK/B	Line_220 kV ACO-300		T_KNS-2		T_UZLOVAYA-2	220	6.8	0.69	0.098	0.42	0.009	
L-KNS1/A	Line_220 kV AC-300		T_KNS-1	KNS1	KNS1-220/A	220	1.2	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-KNS1/B	Line_220 kV AC-300		T_KNS-2	KNS1	KNS1-220/B	220	1.2	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-KNS2/A	Line_220 kV AC-300		T_KNS-1	KNS2	KNS2-220/A	220	1.4	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-KNS2/B	Line_220 kV AC-300		T_KNS-2	KNS2	KNS2-220/B	220	1.4	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-LK-1	Line_220 kV AC-400 bis	LOLAZAR	LOLAZAR-220	KHATLON	KHATLON-220	220	56.3	0.825	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-LK-2	Line_220 kV AC-400 bis	LOLAZAR	LOLAZAR-220	KHATLON	KHATLON-220	220	56.3	0.825	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-NR	Line_220 kV AC-300	NOVAYA	NOVAYA-220	REGAR	REGAR-220	220	47.5	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-PR	Line_220 kV AC-300	PRYADILNAYA	PRYADILNAYA-220	RUMI	RUMI-220	220	54.98	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-RR	Line_220 kV ACO-300	REGAR	REGAR-220	RAVSHAN	RAVSHAN-220	220	5.5	0.69	0.098	0.42	0.009	
L-Rudaki	Line_220 kV AC-400	AINI	AINI-220	RUDAKI	RUDAKI-220	220	99	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-S-24/1	Line_220 kV AC-400	SUGHD	SUGHD-220/2		T_Sughd	220	12.5	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-S-24/2	Line_220 kV AC-300		T_Sughd		T_Buston	220	27.5	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-S-24/3	Line_220 kV AC-300		T_Buston	KAYROKUM	KAYROKUM-220/A	220	54.1	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-S-I	Line_220 kV AC-400 bis	SUGHD	SUGHD-220		T_Shahristan	220	90	0.825	0.075	0.42	0.009	2011
L-S-I(1)	Line_220 kV AC-400 bis		T_Shahristan	AINI	AINI-220	220	28	0.825	0.075	0.42	0.009	2011
L-S-I(2)	Line_220 kV AC-300		T_Shahristan	SHAHKRISTAN	SHAHKRISTAN-220	220	0.1	0.69	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-S-K	Line_220 kV AC-400	SUGHD	SUGHD-220	KHUJAND	KHUJAND-220/A	220	54.4	0.705	0.075	0.42	0.009	
L-S-K2/A	Line_220 kV AC-400b	SUGHD	SUGHD-220		T_KNS-1	220	10.2	0.705	0.075	0.429	0.009	
L-S-K2/B	Line_220 kV AC-400b	SUGHD	SUGHD-220/2		T_KNS-2	220	10.2	0.705	0.075	0.429	0.009	
L-Sangtuda-Kunduz	Line_220 kV AC-300	SANGTUDA-2	SANGTUDA2-220		KUNDUZ (Afg)	220	180	1.38	0.098	0.429	0.009	
L-9N-1	Line_110 kV ACO-300	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-110	NOVAYA	NOVAYA-110	110	6.1	0.69	0.098	0.42	0.009	
L-9N-2	Line_110 kV ACO-300	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-110	NOVAYA	NOVAYA-110/2	110	2	0.69	0.098	0.42	0.009	
LA	Line_110 kV AC-120	AINI	AINI-110/2	RUDAKI	RUDAKI-110	110	100	0.375	0.2376	0.429	0.009	

9.5 2-winding transformers

Name	Station	Bus HV side	Bus LV side	Sn	Vn HV	Vn LV	Vector Group	Vcc	Pcu	I0	Pfe	Year
				MVA	kV	kV		%	kW	%	kW	
T-HPP11-1	SANGTUDA-1	SANGTUDA1-220	Bus-HPP11-1	200	230	15.75	YNd11	12	600	0.3	200	
T-HPP11-2	SANGTUDA-1	SANGTUDA1-220	Bus-HPP11-2	200	230	15.75	YNd11	12	600	0.3	200	
T-HPP11-3	SANGTUDA-1	SANGTUDA1-220/2	Bus-HPP11-3	200	230	15.75	YNd11	12	600	0.3	200	
T-HPP11-4	SANGTUDA-1	SANGTUDA1-220/2	Bus-HPP11-4	200	230	15.75	YNd11	12	600	0.3	200	
T-HPP12-1	SANGTUDA-2	SANGTUDA2-220	Bus-HPP12-1	125	230	13.8	YNd11	12	375	0.3	125	
T-HPP12-2	SANGTUDA-2	SANGTUDA2-220	Bus-HPP12-2	125	230	13.8	YNd11	12	375	0.3	125	
T-HPP5-3	GOLOVNAYA	GOLOVNAYA-110	Bus-HPP5-3	125	121	10.5	YNd11	11.7	375	0.3	125	
T-HPP7-1	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-500	Bus-HPP7-1	400	525	15.75	YNd11	13	1200	0.3	400	
T-HPP7-2	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-500	Bus-HPP7-2	400	525	15.75	YNd11	13	1200	0.3	400	
T-HPP7-3	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-500	Bus-HPP7-3	400	525	15.75	YNd11	13	1200	0.3	400	
T-HPP7-4	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-500/2	Bus-HPP7-4	400	525	15.75	YNd11	13	1200	0.3	400	
T-HPP7-5	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-500/2	Bus-HPP7-5	400	525	15.75	YNd11	13	1200	0.3	400	
T-HPP7-6	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-500/2	Bus-HPP7-6	400	525	15.75	YNd11	13	1200	0.3	400	
T-HPP7-7	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-220	Bus-HPP7-7	400	242	15.75	YNd11	11.1	1200	0.3	400	
T-HPP7-8	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-220	Bus-HPP7-8	400	242	15.75	YNd11	11.1	1200	0.3	400	
T-HPP7-9	NUREKSKAYA	NUREKSKAYA-220/2	Bus-HPP7-9	400	242	15.75	YNd11	11.1	1200	0.3	400	
T-HPP8-1	BAYPAZA	BAYPAZA-220	Bus-HPP8-1	200	242	15.75	YNd11	10.8	600	0.3	200	
T-HPP8-2	BAYPAZA	BAYPAZA-220	Bus-HPP8-2	200	242	15.75	YNd11	10.8	600	0.3	200	
T-HPP8-3	BAYPAZA	BAYPAZA-220	Bus-HPP8-3	200	242	15.75	YNd11	10.8	600	0.3	200	
T-HPP8-4	BAYPAZA	BAYPAZA-220	Bus-HPP8-4	200	242	15.75	YNd11	10.8	600	0.3	200	
T-TPP-DUSHANBE-2	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-110	TPP-DUSH	125	120	10	YNd11	10	360	0.3	120	
T-TPP4	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-110	TPP4	40	120	6	YNd11	10	120	0.3	40	
T-TPP5	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-110	TPP5	40	120	6	YNd11	10	120	0.3	40	
T-TPP6	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-110	TPP6	80	120	10	YNd11	10	240	0.3	80	
T-TPP7	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-110	TPP7	125	120	10	YNd11	10	360	0.3	120	
T-Rogun-1	ROGUN HPP	ROGUN-500	Bus-Gen1	700	525	15.75	YNd11	14	2000	0.3	700	2016
T-Rogun-2	ROGUN HPP	ROGUN-500	Bus-Gen2	700	525	15.75	YNd11	14	2000	0.3	700	2016
T-Rogun-3	ROGUN HPP	ROGUN-500	Bus-Gen3	700	525	15.75	YNd11	14	2000	0.3	700	2025
T-Rogun-4	ROGUN HPP	ROGUN-500	Bus-Gen4	700	525	15.75	YNd11	14	2000	0.3	700	2025

T-Rogun-5	ROGUN HPP	ROGUN-500	Bus-Gen5	700	525	15.75	YNd11	14	2000	0.3	700	2025
T-Rogun-6	ROGUN HPP	ROGUN-500	Bus-Gen6	700	525	15.75	YNd11	14	2000	0.3	700	2025
T-YHP-1	YAVAN	YAVAN-220	YHP-1	40	230	10.5	YNd11	10	120	0.3	40	
T-YHP-2	YAVAN	YAVAN-220	YHP-2	40	230	10.5	YNd11	10	120	0.3	40	
TR-CENTRALNAYA	KOLKHOZABAD	KOLKHOZABAD-110/2	CENTRALNAYA HPP	31.5	110	6	YNd11	10	90	0.3	31.5	
TR-PEREPADNAYA	GOLOVNAYA	GOLOVNAYA-220	PEREPADNAYA	75	220	6	YNd11	10	225	0.3	75	
TR-SHAHRISTAN	SHAHRISTAN	SHAHRISTAN-220	SHAHRISTAN-10	16	230	10.5	YNd11	10	48	0.3	16	
TR-VARZOB-1	NOVAYA	NOVAYA-110	VARZOB-HPP-1	12	110	6	YNd11	10	36	0.3	12	
TR-VARZOB-2	NOVAYA	NOVAYA-110/2	VARZOB-HPP-2	20	110	6	YNd11	10	60	0.3	20	
TR-VARZOB-3	NOVAYA	NOVAYA-110/2	VARZOB-HPP-3	5	110	6	YNd11	10	15	0.3	5	
TR-YATEC-2	YATEC	YATEC-220/2	YATEC-10/2	63	230	10.5	YNd11	10	190	0.3	63	
TR-YATEC-4	YATEC	YATEC-220	YATEC-10	63	230	10.5	YNd11	10	190	0.3	63	

9.6 3-winding transformers

Name	Station	Sn_1	Sn_2	Sn_3	Vn_1	Vn_2	Vn_3	Vector Group	Vcc 1-2	Vcc 2-3	Vcc 3-1	P_Cu 1-2	P_Cu 2-3	P_Cu 3-1	Io	P_Fe	Tap Side	DV step	Tap min	Tap max	Year
		MVA	MVA	MVA	kV	kV	kV		%	%	%	kW	kW	kW	%	kW		%			
TR-AINI-1	AINI	63	63	32	230	121	10.5	YN0yn0d11	11.0	11.3	21.0	154.1	192.4	160.3	0.15	33.9	1	1.25	-8	8	
TR-AINI-2	AINI	63	63	32	230	121	10.5	YN0yn0d11	11.0	11.3	21.0	154.1	192.4	160.3	0.15	33.9	1	1.25	-8	8	
TR-ASHT-1	ASHT	125	125	63	230	121	6.6	YN0yn0d11	20.3	21.5	28.4	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	1	2	-6	6	
TR-ASHT-2	ASHT	125	125	63	230	121	6.6	YN0yn0d11	11.0	22.1	28.4	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	1	2	-6	6	
TR-BUSTON-1	BUSTON	63	63	32	230	121	10.54	YN0yn0d11	11.0	11.3	21.0	154.1	192.4	160.3	0.15	33.9	2	1.5	-8	8	
TR-BUSTON-2	BUSTON	32	32	16	230	121	11	YN0yn0d11	11.0	17.0	21.0	163.0	145.0	128.0	0.6	32	2	2	-6	6	
TR-DJANGAL-1	DJANGAL	200	200	80	230	121	11	YN0yn0d11	11.0	12.8	20.0	430.0	360.0	320.0	0.5	125	1	2	-6	6	
TR-DJANGAL-2	DJANGAL	200	200	80	230	121	11	YN0yn0d11	11.0	12.8	20.0	430.0	360.0	320.0	0.5	125	1	2	-6	6	
TR-DUSHANBE-1	DUSHANBE	501	501	180	500	230	36	YN0yn0d11	12.5	15.7	28.8	285.7	97.4	99.9	0.09	61.6	1	1.25	-8	8	
TR-GERAN-1	GERAN	63	63	32	230	121	11	YN0yn0d11	11.1	17.7	21.3	157.1	192.4	160.3	0.15	33.9	2	1.5	-8	8	
TR-GERAN-2	GERAN	63	63	32	230	121	11	YN0yn0d11	11.1	17.7	21.3	157.1	192.4	160.3	0.15	33.9	2	1.5	-8	8	
TR-GOLOVNAYA-1	GOLOVNAYA	80	80	80	242	121	10.5	YN0yn0d11	13.0	34.7	22.5	99.0	99.0	99.0	0	0					
TR-GOLOVNAYA-2	GOLOVNAYA	80	80	80	242	121	10.5	YN0yn0d11	13.0	34.7	22.5	99.0	99.0	99.0	0	0					
TR-KANIBADAM-1	KANIBADAM	125	125	63	230	121	10.54	YN0yn0d11	20.3	21.5	30.3	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	3	2	-6	6	

TR-KANIBADAM-2	KANIBADAM	125	125	63	230	121	10.54	YN0yn0d11	20.3	21.5	30.3	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	3	2	-6	6	
TR-KAYROKUM-1	KAYROKUM	90	90	90	230	115	10.5	YN0yn0d11	11.0	17.5	17.4	322.0	286.0	254.0	0.4	65	1	1.5	-6	6	
TR-KAYROKUM-2	KAYROKUM	90	90	90	230	115	10.5	YN0yn0d11	11.0	17.5	17.4	322.0	286.0	254.0	0.4	65	1	1.5	-6	6	
TR-KHATLON-1	KHATLON	125	125	62.5	230	121	10.5	YN0yn0d11	13.5	12.1	8.4	386.0	133.4	94.2	0.12	88	1	1.25	-8	8	
TR-KHATLON-2	KHATLON	125	125	62.5	230	121	10.5	YN0yn0d11	13.5	12.1	8.4	386.0	133.4	94.2	0.12	88	1	1.25	-8	8	
TR-KHUJAND-1	KHUJAND	125	125	63	230	121	10.54	YN0yn0d11	20.3	11.5	30.3	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	2	2	-6	6	
TR-KHUJAND-2	KHUJAND	125	125	63	230	121	10.54	YN0yn0d11	20.3	21.5	30.3	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	2	2	-6	6	
TR-KNS1-1	KNS1	40	40	20	230	11	11	YN0yn0d11	5.9	21.2	21.2	170.0	170.0	170.0	0.6	50	1	1.5	-8	8	
TR-KNS1-2	KNS1	40	40	20	230	11	11	YN0yn0d11	5.9	21.2	21.2	170.0	170.0	170.0	0.6	50	1	1.5	-8	8	
TR-KNS2-1	KNS2	125	125	63	230	121	10.54	YN0yn0d11	20.3	17.1	30.3	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	2	2	-6	6	
TR-KNS2-2	KNS2	125	125	63	230	121	10.54	YN0yn0d11	20.3	21.3	30.3	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	2	2	-6	6	
TR-KOLKHOZABAD-1	KOLKHOZABAD	63	63	32	230	121	11	YN0yn0d11	11.1	17.7	21.3	157.0	192.4	160.3	0.15	33.9	2	1.5	-8	8	
TR-KOLKHOZABAD-2	KOLKHOZABAD	63	63	32	230	121	11	YN0yn0d11	11.1	17.7	21.3	157.0	192.4	160.3	0.15	33.9	2	1.5	-8	8	
TR-LOLAZAR-1	LOLAZAR	125	125	62.5	230	121	10.5	YN0yn0d11	13.5	12.1	8.4	386.0	133.4	94.2	0.12	88	1	1.25	-8	8	
TR-LOLAZAR-2	LOLAZAR	125	125	62.5	230	121	10.5	YN0yn0d11	13.5	12.1	8.4	386.0	133.4	94.2	0.12	88	1	1.25	-8	8	
TR-NOVAYA-1	NOVAYA	200	200	80	230	121	11	YN0yn0d11	11.0	12.8	20.0	430.0	360.0	320.0	0.5	125	2	2	-6	6	
TR-NOVAYA-2	NOVAYA	200	200	80	230	121	11	YN0yn0d11	11.0	12.8	20.0	430.0	360.0	320.0	0.5	125	2	2	-6	6	
TR-NUREK-1	NUREK	40	40	40	230	38.5	6.6	YN0yn0d11	12.4	10.1	10.5	201.5	237.1	177.0	0.54	62.1	2	1	-12	12	
TR-NUREK-2	NUREK	40	40	40	230	38.5	6.6	YN0yn0d11	12.4	22.7	9.8	202.3	202.3	173.9	0.56	58.5	2	1	-12	12	
TR-NUREK-1	NUREKSKAYA	501	501	180	500	230	11	YN0yn0d11	12.5	15.7	28.8	285.7	97.4	99.9	0.09	61.6	1	1.25	-8	8	
TR-NUREK-2	NUREKSKAYA	501	501	180	500	230	11	YN0yn0d11	12.5	15.7	28.8	285.7	97.4	99.9	0.09	61.6	1	1.25	-8	8	
TR-OBIGARM-1	OBIGARM	501	501	180	500	230	36	YN0yn0d11	12.5	15.7	28.8	285.7	97.4	99.9	0.09	61.6	1	1.25	-8	8	2016
TR-OBIGARM-2	OBIGARM	501	501	180	500	230	36	YN0yn0d11	12.5	15.7	28.8	285.7	97.4	99.9	0.09	61.6	1	1.25	-8	8	2016
TR-ORJABAD-2-1	ORJABAD-2	125	79	63	230	121	11	YN0yn0d11	10.0	30.7	19.1	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	2	2	-6	6	
TR-ORJABAD-2-2	ORJABAD-2	125	79	63	230	121	11	YN0yn0d11	9.9	30.3	18.9	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	2	2	-6	6	
TR-PRYADILNAYA-1	PRYADILNAYA	63	63	32	230	121	11	YN0yn0d11	11.1	17.7	21.3	157.1	192.4	160.3	0.15	33.9	2	1.5	-8	8	
TR-PRYADILNAYA-2	PRYADILNAYA	125	125	63	230	121	10.54	YN0yn0d11	20.8	21.5	30.3	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	2	2	-6	6	
TR-RAVSHAN-1	RAVSHAN	20	20	20	230	38.5	11	YN0yn0d11	12.6	18.9	63.0	135.3	148.8	106.4	2.92	79	2	1.2	-10	10	
TR-RAVSHAN-2	RAVSHAN	125	125	63	230	121	35	YN0yn0d11	20.3	21.5	30.3	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	2	2	-6	6	
TR-RAVSHAN-3	RAVSHAN	125	125	63	230	121	10.5	YN0yn0d11	20.3	21.5	30.3	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	2	2	-6	6	
TR-REGAR-1	REGAR	801	801	288	500	220	38.5	YN0yn0d11	8.3	5.8	12.4	438.0	76.5	63.0	0.11	175	1	1.4	-8	8	
TR-REGAR-2	REGAR	801	801	288	500	220	38.5	YN0yn0d11	8.3	5.8	12.4	438.0	76.5	63.0	0.11	175	1	1.4	-8	8	

TR-REGAR-3	REGAR	801	801	288	500	220	38.5	YN0yn0d11	11.3	9.1	23.0	470.0	86.6	78.3	0.11	292.7	1	1.4	-8	8	
TR-ROGHUN-1	ROGHUN	125	125	63	230	121	10.54	YN0yn0d11	20.3	21.5	30.3	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	2	2	-6	6	
TR-ROGHUN-2	ROGHUN	125	125	63	230	121	10.54	YN0yn0d11	20.3	21.5	30.3	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	2	2	-6	6	
TR-RUDAKI-1	RUDAKI	63	63	32	230	121	10.5	YN0yn0d11	11.0	17.3	21.0	157.1	192.4	160.3	0.15	33.9	2	1.5	-8	8	
TR-RUDAKI-2	RUDAKI	63	63	32	230	121	10.5	YN0yn0d11	11.0	17.3	21.0	157.1	192.4	160.3	0.15	33.9	2	1.5	-8	8	
TR-RUMI-1	RUMI	125	125	63	230	121	10.54	YN0yn0d11	20.3	21.5	30.3	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	2	2	-6	6	
TR-SANGTUDA1-1	SANGTUDA-1	501	501	180	500	230	36	YN0yn0d11	12.5	15.7	28.8	285.7	97.4	99.9	0.09	61.6	1	1.25	-8	8	2016
TR-SANGTUDA1-2	SANGTUDA-1	501	501	180	500	230	36	YN0yn0d11	12.5	15.7	28.8	285.7	97.4	99.9	0.09	61.6	1	1.25	-8	8	2016
TR-SEBISTAN-1	SEBISTAN	25	25	25	230	38.5	6.6	YN0yn0d11	12.7	10.1	6.3	130.0	135.0	105.0	0.9	50	1	1	-12	12	
TR-SHARSHAR-1	SHARSHAR	25	25	25	230	38.5	11	YN0yn0d11	12.7	10.1	6.3	130.0	135.0	105.0	1	53	2	1	-12	12	
TR-SHARSHAR-2	SHARSHAR	25	25	25	230	38.5	11	YN0yn0d11	12.7	10.1	6.3	130.0	135.0	105.0	1	53	2	1	-12	12	
TR-SUGHD-1	SUGHD	500	500	180	500	230	36	YN0yn0d11	12.5	15.7	28.8	285.7	97.4	99.9	0.09	61.6	1	1.25	-8	8	
TR-SUGHD-2	SUGHD	500	500	180	500	230	36	YN0yn0d11	12.5	15.7	28.8	285.7	97.4	99.9	0.09	61.6	1	1.25	-8	8	
TR-UZLOVAYA-1	UZLOVAYA	200	200	80	230	121	11	YN0yn0d11	11.0	17.6	20.0	430.0	360.0	320.0	0.5	125	2	2	-6	6	
TR-UZLOVAYA-2	UZLOVAYA	90	90	47	230	121	11	YN0yn0d11	11.0	17.5	17.4	322.0	286.0	254.0	1.2	122	1	2.5	-2	2	
TR-UZLOVAYA-3	UZLOVAYA	125	125	63	230	121	10.54	YN0yn0d11	9.2	14.4	30.3	315.0	280.0	277.0	0.4	65	2	2	-6	6	
TR-YATEC-1	YATEC	40	40	40	230	38.5	10.5	YN0yn0d11	12.4	22.7	9.8	202.3	202.3	173.9	0.56	58.5	2	1	-12	12	
TR-YAVAN-1	YAVAN	40	40	40	230	38.5	6.6	YN0yn0d11	12.4	22.7	9.5	201.5	237.1	177.0	0.54	62.1	2	1	-12	12	
TR-YAVAN-2	YAVAN	40	40	40	230	38.5	6.6	YN0yn0d11	12.4	22.7	9.5	201.5	237.1	177.0	0.54	62.1	2	1	-12	12	

9.7 Shunts

Name	Station	Bus	Vn	Type	Qmax	Num step max
			kV		Mvar	
Cap-Dushanbe 35	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-35	35	C	40	8
Cap-Sughd35-1	SUGHD	SUGHD-35	35	C	40	8
Cap-Sughd35-2	SUGHD	SUGHD-35	35	C	40	8
Cap-Sughd35-3	SUGHD	SUGHD-35	35	C	40	8
Cap-Sughd35-4	SUGHD	SUGHD-35	35	C	40	8
Cap-Sughd35-5	SUGHD	SUGHD-35/2	35	C	40	8
Cap-Sughd35-6	SUGHD	SUGHD-35/2	35	C	40	8
Cap-Sughd35-7	SUGHD	SUGHD-35/2	35	C	40	8

Cap-Sughd35-8	SUGHD	SUGHD-35/2	35	C	40	8
Reactor-Dushanbe	DUSHANBE	DUSHANBE-500	550	R-L	120	1
Reactor-Sughd	SUGHD	SUGHD-500	550	R-L	120	1

9.8 Generators

Name	Station	Busbar	Vn	Pn	Sn	Pow.Fact.	xd	xq	xd''	Year
			kV	MW	MVA		p.u.	p.u.	p.u.	
Gen VAR-HPP1-1	NOVAYA	VARZOB-HPP-1	6	4.75	5.28	0.9	2	2	0.225	
Gen VAR-HPP1-2	NOVAYA	VARZOB-HPP-1	6	4.75	5.28	0.9	2	2	0.225	
Gen VAR-HPP2-1	NOVAYA	VARZOB-HPP-2	6	7.20	8.00	0.9	2	2	0.225	
Gen VAR-HPP2-2	NOVAYA	VARZOB-HPP-2	6	7.20	8.00	0.9	2	2	0.225	
Gen VAR-HPP3-1	NOVAYA	VARZOB-HPP-3	6	1.76	1.96	0.9	2	2	0.225	
Gen VAR-HPP3-2	NOVAYA	VARZOB-HPP-3	6	1.76	1.96	0.9	2	2	0.225	
Gen-Centralnaya-HPP1	KOLKHOZABAD	CENTRALNAYA HPP	6	7.55	8.39	0.9	2	2	0.225	
Gen-Centralnaya-HPP2	KOLKHOZABAD	CENTRALNAYA HPP	6	7.55	8.39	0.9	2	2	0.225	
Gen-Perepadnaya-HPP1	GOLOVNAYA	PEREPADNAYA	6	10.80	12.00	0.9	2	2	0.225	
Gen-Perepadnaya-HPP2	GOLOVNAYA	PEREPADNAYA	6	10.80	12.00	0.9	2	2	0.225	
Gen-Perepadnaya-HPP3	GOLOVNAYA	PEREPADNAYA	6	8.35	9.28	0.9	2	2	0.225	
Gen-YHP-1	YAVAN	YHP-1	10.5	60.00	66.67	0.9	2	2	0.225	
Gen-YHP-2	YAVAN	YHP-2	10.5	60.00	66.67	0.9	2	2	0.225	
HPP-Rogun-1	ROGUN HPP	Bus-Gen1	15.75	600.00	666.67	0.9	2	2	0.18	2016
HPP-Rogun-2	ROGUN HPP	Bus-Gen2	15.75	600.00	666.67	0.9	2	2	0.18	2016
HPP-Rogun-3	ROGUN HPP	Bus-Gen3	15.75	600.00	666.67	0.9	2	2	0.18	2025
HPP-Rogun-4	ROGUN HPP	Bus-Gen4	15.75	600.00	666.67	0.9	2	2	0.18	2025
HPP-Rogun-5	ROGUN HPP	Bus-Gen5	15.75	600.00	666.67	0.9	2	2	0.18	2025
HPP-Rogun-6	ROGUN HPP	Bus-Gen6	15.75	600.00	666.67	0.9	2	2	0.18	2025
HPP11-SANGT1-1	SANGTUDA-1	Bus-HPP11-1	15.75	167.50	186.11	0.9	2	2	0.235	
HPP11-SANGT1-2	SANGTUDA-1	Bus-HPP11-2	15.75	167.50	186.11	0.9	2	2	0.235	
HPP11-SANGT1-3	SANGTUDA-1	Bus-HPP11-3	15.75	167.50	186.11	0.9	2	2	0.235	
HPP11-SANGT1-4	SANGTUDA-1	Bus-HPP11-4	15.75	167.50	186.11	0.9	2	2	0.235	
HPP12-SANGT2-1	SANGTUDA-2	Bus-HPP12-1	13.8	110.00	122.22	0.9	2	2	0.204	2013
HPP12-SANGT2-2	SANGTUDA-2	Bus-HPP12-2	13.8	110.00	122.22	0.9	2	2	0.204	2013

Name	Station	Busbar	Vn	Pn	Sn	Pow.Fact.	xd	xq	xd''	Year
			kV	MW	MVA		p.u.	p.u.	p.u.	
HPP24-KAYR-1	KAYROKUM	KAYROKUM-10	10.5	21.00	23.33	0.9	2	2	0.225	
HPP24-KAYR-2	KAYROKUM	KAYROKUM-10	10.5	21.00	23.33	0.9	2	2	0.225	
HPP24-KAYR-3	KAYROKUM	KAYROKUM-10	10.5	21.00	23.33	0.9	2	2	0.225	
HPP24-KAYR-4	KAYROKUM	KAYROKUM-10/b	10.5	21.00	23.33	0.9	2	2	0.225	
HPP24-KAYR-5	KAYROKUM	KAYROKUM-10/b	10.5	21.00	23.33	0.9	2	2	0.225	
HPP24-KAYR-6	KAYROKUM	KAYROKUM-10/b	10.5	21.00	23.33	0.9	2	2	0.225	
HPP5-GOLOV-1	GOLOVNAYA	GOLOVNAYA-10	10.5	35.00	38.89	0.9	2	2	0.2	
HPP5-GOLOV-2	GOLOVNAYA	GOLOVNAYA-10/2	10.5	35.00	38.89	0.9	2	2	0.2	
HPP5-GOLOV-3	GOLOVNAYA	GOLOVNAYA-10	10.5	35.00	38.89	0.9	2	2	0.2	
HPP5-GOLOV-4	GOLOVNAYA	GOLOVNAYA-10/2	10.5	45.00	50.00	0.9	2	2	0.2	
HPP5-GOLOV-5	GOLOVNAYA	Bus-HPP5-3	10.5	45.00	50.00	0.9	2	2	0.2	
HPP5-GOLOV-6	GOLOVNAYA	Bus-HPP5-3	10.5	45.00	50.00	0.9	2	2	0.2	
HPP7-NUREK-1	NUREKSKAYA	Bus-HPP7-1	15.75	333.33	370.37	0.9	2	2	0.237	
HPP7-NUREK-2	NUREKSKAYA	Bus-HPP7-2	15.75	333.33	370.37	0.9	2	2	0.237	
HPP7-NUREK-3	NUREKSKAYA	Bus-HPP7-3	15.75	333.33	370.37	0.9	2	2	0.237	
HPP7-NUREK-4	NUREKSKAYA	Bus-HPP7-4	15.75	333.33	370.37	0.9	2	2	0.237	
HPP7-NUREK-5	NUREKSKAYA	Bus-HPP7-5	15.75	333.33	370.37	0.9	2	2	0.237	
HPP7-NUREK-6	NUREKSKAYA	Bus-HPP7-6	15.75	333.33	370.37	0.9	2	2	0.237	
HPP7-NUREK-7	NUREKSKAYA	Bus-HPP7-7	15.75	333.33	370.37	0.9	2	2	0.237	
HPP7-NUREK-8	NUREKSKAYA	Bus-HPP7-8	15.75	333.33	370.37	0.9	2	2	0.237	
HPP7-NUREK-9	NUREKSKAYA	Bus-HPP7-9	15.75	333.33	370.37	0.9	2	2	0.237	
HPP8-BAYPAZA-1	BAYPAZA	Bus-HPP8-1	15.75	150.00	166.67	0.9	2	2	0.235	
HPP8-BAYPAZA-2	BAYPAZA	Bus-HPP8-2	15.75	150.00	166.67	0.9	2	2	0.235	
HPP8-BAYPAZA-3	BAYPAZA	Bus-HPP8-3	15.75	150.00	166.67	0.9	2	2	0.235	
HPP8-BAYPAZA-4	BAYPAZA	Bus-HPP8-4	15.75	150.00	166.67	0.9	2	2	0.235	
TPP-DUSHANBE-2	DUSHANBE	TPP-DUSH	10	100.00	111.11	0.9	2	2	0.18	2013
TPP4-DUSHANBE-1	DUSHANBE	TPP4	6	35.00	38.89	0.9	2	2	0.143	
TPP5-DUSHANBE-2	DUSHANBE	TPP5	6	35.00	38.89	0.9	2	2	0.143	
TPP6-DUSHANBE-3	DUSHANBE	TPP6	10	42.00	46.67	0.9	2	2	0.2	
TPP7-DUSHANBE-4	DUSHANBE	TPP7	10	86.00	101.18	0.85	2	2	0.18	