

Hybrid Approach for Placement of Type-III Multiple DGs in Distribution Network

Kansal S^{1*}, Kumar V² and Tyagi B³

¹Department of Electrical Engineering, Baba Hira Singh Bhattal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lehragaga-148031, Punjab, India

²Department of Electrical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India

³EED, Indian Institute technology, Roorkee, India

Abstract

This paper proposes the hybridization of analytical method and heuristic search for the optimal placement of type-III DGs in power distribution network for reduction of power loss. The type-III DG is capable injecting both real and reactive powers. In this approach the locations are determined by the application of PSO while the sizes of DGs are evaluated by using the analytical method which is based on the exact loss formula. The reduction of power distribution losses has been achieved by compensation of active and reactive powers. The improvement in bus voltage profile and the optimal power factor of the DGs have also been considered. The proposed technique has been tested on a 33-bus test system and the results are compared.

Keywords: Distributed generation; Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO); Optimal size; Optimal location; Power loss.

Introduction

The newly introduced distributed or decentralized generation units connected to local distribution systems are not dispatchable by central operator, but they can have a significant impact on the power flow, stability, voltage profile, reliability, short circuit level and quality of power supply for customers and electricity suppliers. Optimization techniques should be employed for deregulation of power industry, allowing for the best allocation of the DG.

There are many approaches for deciding the optimum sizing and sitting of distributed generation units in distribution systems. Some of the factors that must be taken into account in the planning process of expanding distribution system with DG are: the number and capacity of DG units, best locations and technology, the network connection, capacity of existing system, protection schemes, among others. Different methodologies and tools have been developed to identify optimal places to install DG capacity and its size. These methodologies are based on analytical tools, optimization programs or heuristic techniques. Most of them find the optimal allocation and size of single DG in order to reduce losses and improve voltage profiles with various techniques [1-3] considered. Others include the placement of multiple DGs with artificial intelligence-based optimization methods and a few go with analytical approach.

In [4], GA based technique along with Optimal Power Flow (OPF) calculations were used to determine the optimum size and location of DG units installed to the system in order.

To minimize the cost of active and reactive power generation. In [5], a GA based method was also proposed to find the optimal placement of DG in the compensated network for restoration the system caused by CLPU condition and to conserve load diversity for reduction in losses, improvement in voltage regulation. In [6], authors proposed a Tabu Search (TS) based method to find the optimal solution of their problem. In [7], the objective was to minimize a multi-objective performance index function using GA. The indices were reflecting the effect of DG insertion on the real and reactive power losses of the system, the voltage profile, and the distribution line loading with different load models. In [8], an analytical method to determine the optimum location-size pair of a DG unit was proposed in order to minimize only the line losses of

the power system. In [9], DG units were placed at the most sensitive buses to voltage collapse. The units had the same capacity and were placed one by one.

In [10], a Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm was introduced to determine the optimal size and location of DG and Capacitor unit to compensate the active and reactive powers of the distribution system. The evaluation of optimal power factor and improvement in voltage profile has also been considered in this work.

Most of the researches placed DG units with unity power factor. An analytical approach based on exact loss formula was presented to find the optimal size and location of DG to minimize the real power loss [11], although the results violate the voltage constraint. Recently, another fast analytical approach to find the optimal size of DG at optimal power factor to minimize the power losses however only type III has been exploited [12].

The present work develops the comprehensive formula by extending the analytical expression presented in [11] to find the optimal size of multiple DGs supplying real and reactive power and a search to identify best locations and optimal power factor to achieve the objective by compensating the active and reactive powers. Besides, voltage profile enhancement is also examined and the results of the proposed hybrid approach are verified with existing technique.

Mathematical Background

The total power loss has been formulated as is given by (1). This formula is popularly referred as "Exact Loss" formula [13].

***Corresponding author:** Kansal S, Department of Electrical Engineering, Baba Hira Singh Bhattal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lehragaga-148031, Punjab, India, Tel: +91-94172-50579; E-mail: kansal.bhsb@gmail.com

Received July 22, 2014; **Accepted** August 21, 2014; **Published** September 01, 2014

Citation: Kansal S, Kumar V, Tyagi B (2014) Hybrid Approach for Placement of Type-III Multiple DGs in Distribution Network. J Electr Electron Syst 3: 130. doi:10.4172/2332-0796.1000130

Copyright: © 2014 Kansal S, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Where,

$$P_L = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N [\alpha_{ij} (P_i P_j + Q_i Q_j) + \beta_{ij} (Q_i P_j - P_i Q_j)] \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{r_{ij}}{V_i V_j} \cos(\delta_i - \delta_j)$$

$$\beta_{ij} = \frac{r_{ij}}{V_i V_j} \sin(\delta_i - \delta_j)$$

and $Z_{ij} = r_{ij} + jx_{ij}$ is the ij^{th} element of [Zbus] matrix

N -Total number of buses.

$$Gbest_m = (gbest_{m,1}, gbest_{m,2}, gbest_{m,3}, \dots, gbest_{m,n})$$

$$P_i = P_{Gi} - P_{Di} \quad \dots (2)$$

$$Q_i = Q_{Gi} - Q_{Di} \quad \dots (3)$$

P_{Gi} & Q_{Gi} are generated active and reactive powers at i^{th} bus respectively;

P_i & Q_i are active and reactive power injections at i^{th} bus respectively;

P_{Di} & Q_{Di} are the active and reactive loads at i^{th} bus respectively.

Sizing of multiple DGs

The real power loss formula (1) is used to determine the sizes of multiple DGs at respective buses to minimize the power loss.

Considering, $a_{k_i} = (\sin) \tan(\cos^{-1}(PF_{DG_{k_i}})) P_{Di}$. The reactive power output of DG, where n is the number of DGs and i is the bus number of i^{th} DG is given by

$$Q_{DG_{k_i}} = a_{k_i} P_{DG_{k_i}} \quad \dots (4)$$

In which (+) sign is for injecting reactive power and (-) sign is consuming reactive power by DG. $PF_{DG_{k_i}}$ is the power factor of DG at k_i^{th} bus of i^{th} DG, which equal to power factor of system load.

The active and reactive power injected at bus k_i^{th} , where DG is located, are given by (5) and (6), respectively,

$$P_{k_i} = P_{DG_{k_i}} - P_{D_{k_i}} \quad \dots (5)$$

$$Q_{k_i} = Q_{DG_{k_i}} - Q_{D_{k_i}} = a_{k_i} P_{DG_{k_i}} - Q_{D_{k_i}} \quad \dots (6)$$

$$P_L = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N [\alpha_{ij} ((P_{DG_{k_i}} - P_{D_{k_i}}) P_j + (a_{k_i} P_{DG_{k_i}} - Q_{D_{k_i}}) Q_j) + \beta_{ij} ((a_{k_i} P_{DG_{k_i}} - Q_{D_{k_i}}) P_j - (P_{DG_{k_i}} - P_{D_{k_i}}) Q_j)]$$

Differentiate P_L w.r.t. $P_{D_{k_i}}$

$$A_{k_1 k_2} P_{DG_{k_1}} + A_{k_1 k_2} P_{DG_{k_2}} + \dots + A_{k_1 k_z} P_{DG_{k_i}} + \dots + A_{k_n k_z} P_{DG_{k_n}} = B_{k_1}$$

Differentiate P_L w.r.t. $P_{D_{k_i}}$

$$A_{k_1 k_2} P_{DG_{k_1}} + A_{k_2 k_2} P_{DG_{k_2}} + \dots + A_{k_i k_z} P_{DG_{k_i}} + \dots + A_{k_n k_z} P_{DG_{k_n}} = B_{k_z}$$

Similarly Differentiate P_L w.r.t. $P_{DG_{k_i}}$

$$A_{k_1 k_1} P_{DG_{k_1}} + A_{k_2 k_1} P_{DG_{k_2}} + \dots + A_{k_i k_1} P_{DG_{k_i}} + \dots + A_{k_n k_1} P_{DG_{k_n}} = B_{k_1}$$

Where

$$A_{k_i k_j} = \begin{cases} \alpha_{k_i k_j} (1 + a_{k_i}^2) \\ \alpha_{k_i k_j} (1 + a_{k_i k_j}) + \beta_{k_i k_j} (a_{k_i} - a_{k_j}) \text{ If } k_i = k_j \\ \alpha_{k_i k_j} (1 + a_{k_i k_j}) + \beta_{k_i k_j} (a_{k_i} - a_{k_j}) \text{ If } k_i \neq k_j \end{cases} \quad \dots (7)$$

There will be n equations with n variables, which can be solved as

$$[P_{DG}]_{n \times 1} = [A]_{n \times n}^{-1} \times [B]_{n \times 1} \quad \dots (8)$$

Where,

$$[P_{DG}]_{n \times 1} = [P_{DG_{k_1}} \dots P_{DG_{k_i}} \dots P_{DG_{k_n}}]^T \quad \dots (9)$$

$$B_{k_i} = \left(\begin{aligned} & \alpha_{k_i k_j} (P_{D_{k_i}} + a_{k_i} Q_{D_{k_i}}) + \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\alpha_{k_i k_j} (P_{D_{k_j}} + a_{k_i} Q_{D_{k_j}}) - \beta_{k_i k_j} (Q_{D_{k_j}} + a_{k_i} P_{D_{k_j}}) \right) \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\alpha_{k_i k_j} (P_{D_{k_j}} + a_{k_i} Q_{D_{k_j}}) - \beta_{k_i k_j} (Q_{D_{k_j}} + a_{k_i} P_{D_{k_j}}) \right) \end{aligned} \right) \quad (10)$$

Equation (9) and (4) provides the sizes of multiple DGs at respective bus for the losses to be minimum.

Optimal power factor of DGs

With obtained optimal sizes of P_{DG_i} and Q_{DG_i} the power factor of the DGs is considered as

$$OPF = \frac{P_{DG_i}}{\sqrt{P_{DG_i}^2 + Q_{DG_i}^2}} \quad (11)$$

Optimal locations of DGs

For single DG placement, it is possible to calculate DG size and to evaluate the loss at every bus by analytical approach. But when it comes to determine combination of N buses in the same network for n DGs, the number of combinations will be $N C_n$, so a search technique or a heuristic method needs to be implemented to find the optimal locations. The optimal locations for the placement of multiple DGs are determined by using PSO technique taking the location and optimal power factor of each DG as the variable.

Problem Formulation

Objective function

The main objective is to minimize the total power loss as given in (1) while meeting the following constraints.

$$Min P_L = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N [\alpha_{ij} (P_i P_j + Q_i Q_j) + \beta_{ij} (Q_i P_j + P_i Q_j)] \quad (12)$$

The network power flow equation must be satisfied,

The sizing and locations are considered at point load only,

The voltage at every bus in the network should be within the acceptable range (Utility's standard ANSI Std. C84.1-1989) i.e., within permissible limit ($\pm 5\%$) [14],

$$V_{min} \leq V_i \leq V_{max} \quad \forall_i \in \{\text{buses of the network}\}$$

Current in a feeder or conductor, must be well within the maximum thermal capacity of the conductor

$$I_i \leq I_i^{Rated} \quad I_i^{Rated} \{\text{Branches of the network}\}$$

Here, I_i^{Rated} is current permissible for branch i within safe limit of temperature.

Distributed Generation is defined as the generation of electricity by facilities that are sufficiently smaller than the central generating plants so to allow interconnection at nearly any point in a power system. There is no defined limit on the amount of generation through DG. For example, in [15] and [16] the maximum DG installed capacity limits have been considered as 30% and 50% respectively. Hence, here the total installed capacity of DG in the network has been limited to less than 30% of substation rated capacity plus line losses to maintain the concept of DG against centralized generation similar to [15].

$$S_{DG} \leq 0.30 S_T \quad (12)$$

Where S_T is the rating of the transformer

Computational procedure

The proposed approach has been used for determining the optimal placement of multiple DGs, and is given step by step in the following subsections. The backward sweep and forward sweep method of load flow [17] is used for radial network solution.

Particle swarm optimization technique.

Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) is a population-based optimization technique which provides a population-based search procedure in which individuals called particles change their position (state) with time. In a PSO system, particles fly around in a n-dimensional search space. During flight, each particle adjusts its position according to its own experience (This value is called pbest), and according to the experience of a neighboring particle (This value is called gbest), made use of the best position encountered by itself and its neighbor [18].

Mathematically, the position of particle in an n-dimensional vector is represented as:

$$X_m = (x_{m,1}, x_{m,2}, x_{m,3}, \dots, x_{m,n}) \tag{13}$$

The velocity of this particle is also an n-dimensional vector,

$$V_m = (v_{m,1}, v_{m,2}, v_{m,3}, \dots, v_{m,n}) \tag{14}$$

Alternatively, the best position related to the lowest value (for objective minimization) of the objective function for each particle is

$Pbest_m = (Pbest_{m,1}, Pbest_{m,2}, Pbest_{m,3}, \dots, Pbest_{m,n})$ and the global best position among all the particles or best pbest is denoted as:

$$Gbest_m = (gbest_{m,1}, gbest_{m,2}, gbest_{m,3}, \dots, gbest_{m,n})$$

During the iteration procedure, the velocity and position of the particles are updated. The population size of swarms and iterations are fixed i.e. the PSO parameters, population size of swarms and iterations are taken 50 and 60 respectively. The population of m^{th} particles X_m (consisting of location and power factor of DG) as well as their velocity V_m in the search space is initialized as given in (13-14). The appropriate values for weights ω_{min} and ω_{max} are 0.4 and 0.9 [19] are set respectively.

The present work extends the analytical expressions presented in [11] to find the optimal sizes of multiple DGs and optimal locations with PSO technique. The number of DGs ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$) are considered to minimize the power loss. The computational procedure to find the optimal sizes at locations of multiple DGs is described below.

Step 1: Input line and bus data, and constraints.

Step 2: Enter the number of DG units.

Step 3: Run the load flow for the base case and calculate the losses using (1).

Step 4: Find the size of DGs for each bus using (9) and (4).

Step 5: Initialize random values into particles which correspond to bus numbers or locations of DGs of the given network. Set the iteration counter $k=0$.

Step 6: Take the first particle as the locations of DGs, there are number of possible locations as the number of particles.

Step 7: Find the fitness value for the every selected location for DGs using (1).

Step 8: Update the weight, velocity and position of each particle.

Step 9: if the iteration number reaches the maximum limit, go to step 10. Otherwise, set the iteration index $k=k+1$, and go back to step 5.

Step 10: Print out the optimal solution to the target problem. The best position includes the optimal locations and sizes of DGs and representing the corresponding minimum total real power loss.

Numerical results

Test system

The proposed methodology is tested on test system contains 33 buses and 32 branches as shown in Figure 1. It is a radial system with a total load of 3.72 MW and 2.3 MVAR [20] with Beaver conductor. The base voltage for the test system is 12.66 kV. An analytical software tool has been developed in MATLAB environment for the proposed approach to run load flow, calculate losses. The optimal sizes of DGs at optimal locations are determined to achieve the objective. The maximum number of DG units installed considered to be three and the total capacity of the DG units is also assumed to equal to the total load plus line losses. The sizes of DGs are set less than 30% of substation rated capacity plus line losses.

DG placement at optimal power factor

Table 1 shows the placement of multiple DGs supplying both real and reactive powers. The maximum sizes of DGs installed are 30% of the rated capacity of substation plus line losses. The results of the base case and three cases with DG numbers ranging from one to three are determined. The result includes the optimal sizes, optimal locations and optimal power factor of DGs with respect to the total loss. The power

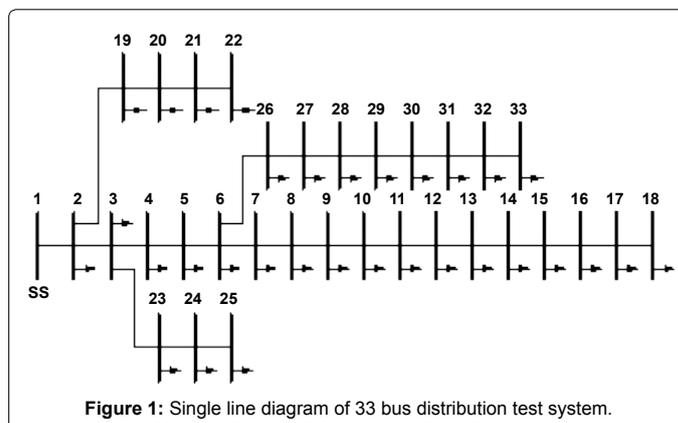


Figure 1: Single line diagram of 33 bus distribution test system.

Cases	Installed DG Schedule			Ploss (kW)	Loss Reduction (%)
No DG				211	0
1 DG	Location	30		75.6	64.18
	Size (kVA)	1749			
	OPF	0.86			
	Locations	14	30		
2 DGs	Size (kVA)	705	1076	42.53	79.84
	OPF	0.95	0.77		
	Locations	14	30 32		
3 DGs	Size (kVA)	706	663 430	40.88	80.62
	OPF	0.95	0.67 0.89		

Table 1: Type-III DG Placement for 33-Bus System.

factor of the DG must be opposite to the power factor of bus load. The 33-bus system has a lagging power factor load; hence the power factor of DG must be leading. Consequently, the net total of both active and reactive power of that bus where the DG is placed will decrease.

The loss reduction and schedule of installed DGs are presented in the Table 1. For single DG, the loss reduction by the hybrid approach is 64.18% and by two DGs and three DGs the loss reductions are 79.84% and 80.62% respectively. It is observed that as the number of DGs is increased, the reduction in line losses is more effective.

Comparative study

Although the proposed hybrid approach proved its robustness in solving the test case, additional case of DG without technical size constraints was adopted on 33-bus radial distributed feeder system for comparison purpose. Therefore, the results of the proposed hybrid approach was compared with the solutions obtained based on the Improved analytical method [12]. Table 2 summarizes the optimal solutions achieved by these methods.

Observing Table 2, the optimal placement of the single DG, bus location, optimal power factor and reduction in line losses were nearly identical, with reduction in size of DG. For two DG placement the reduction in line loss was 28.55 kW by the hybrid approach as compared to 44.39 kW by Improved Analytical approach [12].

As seen in the Improved Analytical approach the DGs are placed one by one with fixed OPF, whereas in the proposed hybrid approach the numbers of DGs are placed simultaneously with their OPFs.

For placement of three DGs, the reduction in losses was 11.76 kW as compared to 22.29 kW of Fast Analytical approach. However, if the optimal DG size in the analytical methods were rounded off to the closest practical one, the accuracy of the results would be affected. The proposed hybrid approach avoids this limitation and accuracy of the results is guaranteed.

Voltage profile

Figures 2-4 indicate the minimum and maximum voltages before

Cases	Technique	Installed DG Schedule			Ploss (kW)	
No DG					211	
1 DG Unit	Improved Analytical [12]	Location	6		67.9	
		Size (kVA)	3107			
	Hybrid Approach	Location	6		67.95	
		Size (kVA)	3028			
2 DG units	Improved Analytical [12]	Locations	6	30	44.39	
		Size (kVA)	2195	1098		
		OPF	0.82	0.82		
	Hybrid Approach	Locations	13	30	28.55	
		Size (kVA)	828	1114		
		OPF	0.91	0.73		
3 DG units	Improved Analytical [12]	Locations	6	30	14	22.29
		Size (kVA)	1098	1098	768	
		OPF	0.82	0.82	0.82	
	Hybrid Approach	Locations	13	24	30	11.76
		Size (kVA)	782	1069	1016	
		OPF	0.91	0.9	0.71	

Table 2: Comparison of DG placement results for the 33-bus system.

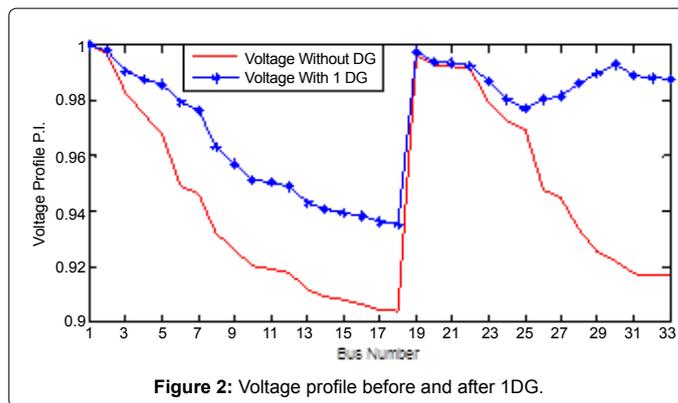


Figure 2: Voltage profile before and after 1DG.

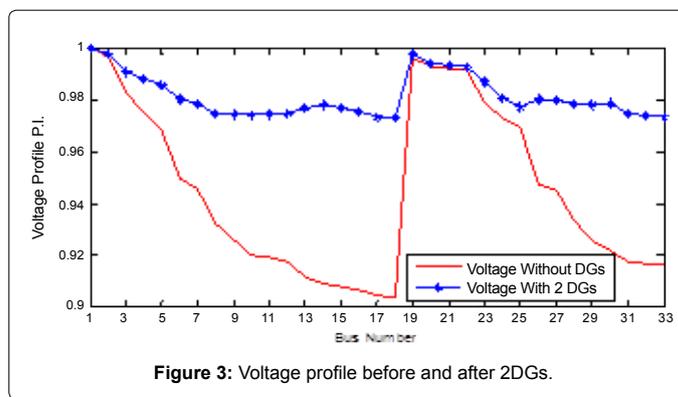


Figure 3: Voltage profile before and after 2DGs.

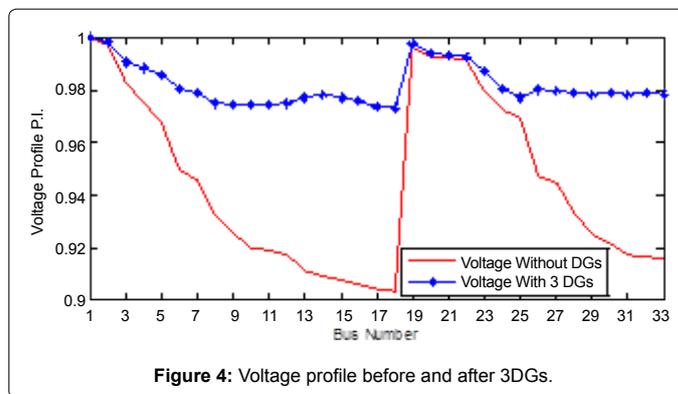


Figure 4: Voltage profile before and after 3DGs.

and after the placement of 1 DG, 2 DGs and 3 DGs for 33-bus test system.

It is seen that in all the cases the voltage profile improves, when the number of DG units installed in the system is increased, while satisfy all the current and voltage constraints.

Conclusion

In the proposed hybrid approach, the sizes of DGs are evaluated by analytical approach and the locations are determined by the application of PSO approach. This paper has presented the allocation of multiple DGs capable of injecting both real and reactive powers for active and reactive power compensation to minimize the line losses in the primary distribution networks. The number of DG units with appropriate sizes at locations can reduce the losses to a considerable amount. The optimal power factor which results minimum power loss has also been determined. The proposed approach of optimal placement of

multiple DGs not only reduces the line losses but also minimize the sizes of DGs with satisfaction of the permissible voltage limits. In the age of integrated grid, the placement and analysis of multiple DGs give guidance for optimal operation of power system.

References

1. Abu-Mouti FS, El-Hawary ME (2011) Heuristic Curve-Fitted Technique for Distributed Generation Optimization in Radial Distribution Feeder Systems. IET Generation, Transmission & Distribution 5: 172-180.
2. Ochoa LF, Padilha-Feltrin A, Harrison GP (2006) Evaluating distributed generation impacts with a multiobjective index. IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery 21: 1452-1458.
3. Imrana AM, Kowsalyaa M, Kothari DP (2014) A novel integration technique for optimal network reconfiguration and distributed generation placement in power distribution networks. Electric Power & Energy System 63: 461-472.
4. Mardaneh M, Gharehpetian GB (2004) Siting and Sizing of DG Units Using GA and OPF Based Technique. IEEE Region 10 Conference 3: 331-334.
5. Kumar V, Rohit Kumar, Gupta I, Gupta HO (2010) DG integrated approach for service restoration under cold load pickup. IEEE Transactions Power Delivery 25: 398-406.
6. Katsigiannis YA, Georgilakis PS (2008) Optimal Sizing of Small Isolated Hybrid Power Systems Using Tabu Search. J Optoelectronics and Advanced Materials 10: 1241-1245.
7. Singh D, Singh D, Verma KS (2009) Multiobjective optimization for DG planning with load models. IEEE Transactions on Power Systems 24: 427-436.
8. Gozel T, Hocaoglu MH (2009) An analytical method for the sizing and siting of distributed generators in radial systems. Int J Elec Pow Sys Res 79: 912-918.
9. Hedayati H, Nabaviniaki SA, Akbarimajd A (2009) A method for placement of DG units in distribution networks. IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery 23: 1620-1628.
10. Kansal S, Kumar V, Tyagi B (2012) Composite Active and Reactive Power Compensation of Distribution Networks. Proceedings of IEEE 7th International conference ICIS-2012, IIT Madras, 1-6.
11. Acharya N, Mahat P, Mithulananthan N (2006) An analytical approach for DG allocation in primary distribution network. Electric Power & Energy System 28: 669-678.
12. Hung DQ, Mithulananthan N (2011) Multiple distributed generators placement in Primary Distribution Networks for loss reduction. IEEE Trans Industrial Electronics 60: 1700-1708.
13. Elgerd IO (1971) Electric energy system theory: an introduction, McGraw- Hill.
14. American National Standards Institute (2006) American National Standard for Electric Power Systems and Equipment—Voltage Ratings (60 Hertz). National Electrical Manufacturers Association.
15. El-Khattam W, Hegazy YG, Salama MMA (2005) An integrated distributed generation optimization model for distribution system planning. IEEE Trans Power Syst 20: 1158-1165.
16. Méndez VH, Rivier J, Gómez T (2006) Assesment of energy distribution losses for increasing penetration of distributed generation. IEEE Trans Power Syst 21: 533-540.
17. Haque MH (1996) Efficient load flow method for distribution systems with radial or mesh configuration. IEE Proc.-Gener Transm Distrib 143: 33-38.
18. Kennedy J, Eberhart R (1995) Particle Swarm Optimizer. IEEE International Conference on Neural Networks , Perth (Australia), IEEE Service Centre Piscataway, NJ, 4: 1942-1948.
19. Eberhart RC, Shi Y (2000) Comparing inertial weights and constriction factor in particle swarm optimization. Proceedings of the 2000 International congress on Evaluating computation, San Diego, California NJ 1: 84-88.
20. Kashem MA, Ganapathy V, Jasmon GB, Buhari MI (2000) A novel method for loss minimization in distribution networks. Int Conference on Electric Utility Deregulation and Restructuring and Power Technology, London 251-256.