AN OPTIMAL POWER FLOW ALGORITHM TO REDUCE POWER LOSS BY PLACEMENT OF DG IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Rajapaksha Mudiyanselage Tharangani Lakmali

(178519D)

Degree of Master of Science

Department of Electrical Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

February 2022

AN OPTIMAL POWER FLOW ALGORITHM TO REDUCE POWER LOSS BY PLACEMENT OF DG IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Rajapaksha Mudiyanselage Tharangani Lakmali

(178519D)

Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree Master of Science in Electrical Engineering

Department of Electrical Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka February 2022

DECLARATION OF THE CANDIDATE AND SUPERVISOR

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis doesnot incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of myknowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

Also,I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis, in whole or in part or print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books).

Signature of the candidate

...18/02/2022.....

Date

(R.M.T. Lakmali)

The above candidate has carried out research for the Masters Thesis under my supervision.

...18/02/2022......

Signature of the supervisor Date

(Prof. K. T. M. U. Hemapala)

ABSTRACT

Distributed generation is a small-scale and renewable-based energy source (ex: solar/ wind/ biomass) near to loads in distribution networks. It is becoming more prominent in the present world due to incremental demands for electricity. The integration of DGs in the distribution system is profitable, loss reduction and voltage-profile improvement if it is optimally sized and optimally placed. Research work included in this thesis focuses on using an optimization methodology for identifying the most appropriate location and size of DG.

Initially, detailed study of optimal DG planning was carried regarding objective functions, constraints, load and design variables, and mathematical approaches. In this dissertation, a novel combined methodology for optimal DG planning is presented by Newton Raphson's (NR) power-flow solution and optimization algorithm named Particle Swarm Optimization(PSO). A multi-objective function has been modified by considering real and reactive power loss minimization and cost minimization to attain the optimal size and optimal location of DGs. Moreover, voltage-profile improvement and power system stability improvements are obtained.

The performance of the proposed methodology is tested on the IEEE-30 bus system and program is developed and simulated from MATLAB software. Two types of DGs are evaluated using the proposed model which is called a single DG source delivering only real-power and a single DG source delivering both real and reactive power. The method is executed on the same 30-test bus system for different weighting factors.

Results in the test bus system show the effectiveness of the developed mathematical model with higher power loss reduction and cost reduction percentages.

Furthermore, the proposed methodology is applied to select two distribution feeders in Sri Lanka with time-varying loads to allocate solar PV and biomass as DGs. In order to have a techno-economic solution for optimal size of DG and best location, the proposed algorithm can be used on any MV distribution feeder providing relevant line and load details.

Keywords: optimal size of DG, best location, multi objective function, power loss reduction, cost reduction, Newton Raphson (NR), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), MV distribution system, MATLAB

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to take this opportunity to convey my sincere gratitude to all those who were behind me in successfully completing this research.

First and foremost, I would like to deeply express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Prof. K. T. M. U. Hemapala, Head, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Moratuwa for the continuous support, proper guidance, constructive feedback, and encouragement from starting of this research up to writing this dissertation.

This work would have not been successful without the support of the course coordinators and lecturers of the post-graduate program at the Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Moratuwa. Therefore, I appreciate the guidance and advice given by the evaluation panel.

I also would like to express my sincere thanks to Ms. Iresha Jayasundara, Chief Electrical Engineer (Planning and Development) NWP-2, CEB and Ms. Zahra Marzook, Electrical Engineer, NWP-1, CEB for providing valuable details required for this study.

Further, I thank my friends in our MSc batch who helped me to complete this work.

My special thanks go to my parents and brother for their understanding, patience, and immense support.

Finally, I would like to express my heartiest gratitude to my loving husband for his unlimited support and encouragement throughout my research.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION OF THE CANDIDATE AND SUPERVISOR	i
ABSTRACT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF TABLES	X
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xi
CHAPTER 01	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background Study	1
1.2 Sri Lankan Distribution Network with DG	1
1.2.1 Small Hydro Power	3
1.2.2 Wind Power	3
1.2.3 Biomass Power	3
1.2.4 Solar Power	3
1.3 Motivation	4
1.4 Research Objectives	4
1.5 Proposed Methodology	5
1.6 Outline of the Thesis	5
CHAPTER 02	7
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Formulate Optimal Placement and Sizing of DG	7
2.1.1 Single Objective Functions	7
2.1.2 Methodology for Mulli-Objective Formulation	8
2.1.3 DG Variables	9
2.1.4 Load Variables	10
2.1.5 Constraint	10
2.2 Mathematical Methods for Optimal DG Planning	11
2.3 Discussion on Problem Formulation and Mathematical Methods	13
CHAPTER 03	15
3. THE OPTIMIZATION METHODOLOGY	15
3.1 Overview	15
3.2 Newton Panhson I and Flow Method for Ontimal DG Allocation	15

3.2.1 Mathematical Approach of Newton Raphson Method	. 17
3.3 Particle Swarms Optimization(PSO) Technique for Optimal DGs Sizing Allocation	
3.3.1 Mathematical Approach of PSO	. 20
3.4 Problem Formulation	. 23
3.4.1 Selection of Objective Functions and Constraints	. 23
3.4.2 Multi- Objective Planning	. 24
3.5 The Proposed Algorithm	. 26
3.5.1 Initial Parameters for the proposed Algorithm	. 27
3.6 Distributed Generator Model	. 27
3.6.1 Solar Power Generation	. 27
3.6.2 Wind Power Generation	. 28
3.6.3 Biomass Power Generation	. 29
3.7 Load Model	. 30
CHAPTER 04	. 31
4. MODELING AND ANALYSIS BY TEST-BUS SYSTEM	. 31
4.1 IEEE-30 Test-Bus System	.31
4.1.1 Constraints Data	. 31
4.1.2 Cost Characteristics for Test Bus System Modeling	. 32
4.2 Evaluation of Weighting Factors from IEEE 30 Bus System	. 32
4.2.1 Modeling and Simulation of DG- Type 1	. 32
4.2.2 Modeling and Simulation of DG- Type 2	. 37
4.3 Validation and Analysis of Test Bus System Results	. 44
4.3.1 Validation of the Proposed Algorithm by Test Bus System Results	. 44
4.3.2 Analyze Test Bus System Results with Literature Review	. 51
CHAPTER 05	. 53
5. OPTIMAL DG PLANNING FOR DISTRIBUTION FEEDERS SRILANKA	
5.1 Case Study- Kalubowila Feeder	. 53
5.1.1 Feeder Details	. 54
5.1.2 Constraints Data	. 55
5.1.3 Results and Analysis- Kalubowila Feeder	. 56
5.1.4 Validation of the Power Flow Results- Kalubowila Feeder	. 60
5.2 Case Study- Mallawapitiya Feeder 8	. 64
5.2.1 Feeder Details	. 65

5.2.2 Constraints Data	66
5.2.3 Results and Analysis- Mallawapitiya Feeder 8	67
5.1.4 Validation of the Power Flow Results- Mallawapitiya Feeder 8	73
5.3 DG Addition in Distribution System Sri Lanka	77
CHAPTER 06	79
6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMONDATIONS	79
6.1 Conclusion	79
6.2 Limitations and Assumptions	81
6.3 Recommendations	82
6.4 Future Work	83
REFERENCES	84
APPENDIX-A	87
A.1: Line Data of IEEE-30 Test Bus System	87
A.2: Load Data of IEEE-30 Test Bus System	88
APPENDIX-B	89
B.1: Locations and Transformers Details of Kalubowila Feeder	89
B.2: Line Data of Kalubowila-Feeder	90
B.3: Load Data of Kalubowila Feeder	
APPENDIX-C	
C.1: Locations and Transformers Details of Mallawapitiya Feeder 8	94
C.2: Line Data of Mallawapitiya Feeder 8	95
C.3: Load Data of Mallawapitiya Feeder 8	
APPENDIX-D	
D.1: MATLAB Code for Line and Load Data - IEEE-30 Bu	•
D.2: MATLAB Codes for Newton-Raphson Load Flow S	
D.3: MATLAB Code for Objective Function Generation	
D.4: MATLAB Code for PSO and Load Flow Combination	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Renewable-Energy Capacity Development [2]
Figure 2.1: OPF Methods for Optimal DGs Planning
Figure 3.1: Summary of the Proposed Model
Figure 3.2: Flow Chart of Newton-Raphson Method
Figure 3.3: FlowChart of PSO Method
Figure 3.4: Proposed Mathematical Model
Figure 3.5: Solar Output Variation [20]
Figure 3.6: Wind Speed Variation [21]
Figure 3.7: Power Output Variation of Biomass DG
Figure 4.1: Power Loss Variation with Different Weighting Factors- Type 1 DG 33
Figure 4.2: DG Cost Variation with Different Weighting Factors- Type 1 DG 33
Figure 4.3: Optimal DG Size Variation with Different Weighting Factors- Type 1
DG
Figure 4.4: Voltage Variation with Different Weighting Factors- Type 1 DG34
Figure 4.5: Summary of the Results-Type 1 DG
Figure 4.6: Active-Power Loss Variations with Different Weighting Factors-
Figure 4.6: Active-Power Loss Variations with Different Weighting Factors- Type 2 DG
Type 2 DG

Figure 4.15: Network Diagram on PSS/E Software – IEEE-30 Bus
System46
Figure 4.16: Load Data on PSS/E Software – IEEE-30 Bus System 46
Figure 4.17: Line Data on PSS/E Software – IEEE-30 Bus System 47
Figure 4.18: DG Integration on PSS/E Software – Type 01 DG
Figure 4.19: DG Integration on PSS/E Software – Type 02 DG
Figure 4.20: Power Generation Results on PSS/E Software – Type 01 DG49
Figure 4.21: Power Generation Results on PSS/E Software – Type 02 DG
Figure 4.22 : Bus Voltage on PSS/E Software – With Type 01 DG 50
Figure 4.23: Bus Voltage on PSS/E Software – With Type 02 DG 51
Figure 5.1: Geological View of Kalubowila Feeder
Figure 5.2: Load Variation in Feeder Nodes from 6 am to 6 pm
Figure 5.3: Objective Function Variation in Bus 1 to Bus 70
Figure 5.4: Power Loss Variation in Bus 1 to Bus 70
Figure 5.5: DG Cost Variation in Bus 1 to Bus 70
Figure 5.6: Optimal DG Size Variation in Bus 1 to Bus 70
Figure 5.7: Bus Voltage Variation in Bus 1 to Bus 70
Figure 5.8: Summary of Optimal DG Planning Results- Kalubowila Feeder 59
Figure 5.9: Geological View of Proposed DG Plant Location- Kalubowila Feeder 60
Figure 5.10: Network Diagram on PSS/E Software- Kalubowila Feeder
Figure 5.11: Load Data on PSS/E Software- Kalubowila Feeder
Figure 5.12: Line Data on PSS/E Software- Kalubowila Feeder
Figure 5.13: P_{Loss} Reduction Results at PSS/E with Optimal DG- Kalubowila 64
Figure 5.14: Geological View of Mallawapitiya Feeder 8
Figure 5.15: Load Variation in Feeder Nodes in a Day (8-Time Intervals)
Figure 5.16: Objective Function Variation in Bus 1 to Bus 75
Figure 5.17: Active Power Loss Variation in Bus 1 to Bus 75
Figure 5.18: Reactive Power Loss Variation in Bus 1 to Bus 75
Figure 5.19: DG Cost Variation in Bus 1 to Bus 75
Figure 5.20: Optimal DG Size (MW) Variation in Bus 1 to Bus 75
Figure 5.21: Optimal DG Size (MVAR) Variation in Bus 1 to Bus 7570
Figure 5.22: Bus Voltage Variation in Bus 1 to Bus 75

Figure 5.23: Summary of Optimal DG Planning Results- Mallawapitiya Feeder 872
Figure 5.24: Geological View of Proposed DG Plant Location- Mallawapitiya
Feeder873
Figure 5.25: Network Diagram on PSS/E Software- Mallawapitiya Feeder 8 73
Figure 5.26: Load Data on PSS/E Software- Mallawapitiya Feeder 8
Figure 5.27: Line Data on PSS/E Software- Mallawapitiya Feeder 8
Figure 5.28: P_{Loss} Reduction Results at PSS/E with Optimal DG- Mallawapitiya 76
Figure 5.29: Q_{Loss} Reduction Results at PSS/E with Optimal DG- Mallawapitiya 77
Figure 5.30: Procedure of DG Planning Using SynerGEE Electric Software 78

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Present Status for NCRE as at 31st May 2020 [3]2
Table 2.1: Comparison of OPF Methods [1],[4], [5]
Table 3.1: Bus Classification for Load Flow Analysis
Table 4.1: IEEE-30 Bus System
Table 4.2: Cost Characteristics for Modeling [17], [18]
Table 4.3 : Observed Voltage-Profile of Bus Nodes at Simulation -Type 1 DG 35
Table 4.4 : Summary of the Results -Type 01 DG
Table 4.5: Comparison of the Results -Type 1 DG
Table 4.6: Observed Voltage Profile of Bus Nodes at Simulation -Type 2 DG 41
Table 4.7: Summary of the Results -Type 2 DG
Table 4.8: Comparison of the Results -Type 2 DG
Table 4.9: Optimal DG Results in IEEE 30 Bus System
Table 4.10: Comparison of PSS/E and Proposed Model Results49
Table 4.11: Comparison of Optimal DGs Planning Results in IEEE-30 Bus
System
Table 5.1: Details of Kalubowila Feeder
Table 5.2: Percentage Values of Solar PV Output
Table 5.3: Optimal DG Planning Results - Kalubowila Feeder
Table 5.4: Analysis of Optimal DG Planning Results-Kalubowila Feeder 59
Table 5.5: P _{Loss} Reduction Results at PSS/E with Optimal DG- Kalubowila63
Table 5.6: Details of Mallawapitiya Feeder 8
Table 5.7: Optimal DG planning Results – Mallawapitiya Feeder 871
Table 5.8: Analysis of Optimal DG planning Results- Mallawapitiya Feeder 8 71
Table 5.9: P_{Loss} Reduction Results at PSS/E with Optimal DG- Mallawapitiya 75
Table 5.10: Q_{Loss} Reduction Results at PSS/E with Optimal DG- Mallawapitiya 76
Table 5.11: Comparison of Proposed Model and SynerGEE Electric Software
Modeling
Table 6.1: Summary of Test Bus System Results79
Table 6.2: Summary of the Results in Case Studies80
Table 6.3: Impact on Changing DGs in Nearest Locations- Case Studies

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DG - Distributed Generation

NR - Newton Raphson

PSO - Particle Swarm Optimization

OPF - Optimal Power Flow

PV - Photo Voltaic

NPV - Net Present Value

CEB - Ceylon Electricity Board

PF - Power Factor