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Distribution expansion planning considering reliability and security of energy using modified PSO (Particle Swarm Optimization) algorithm

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Abstract

Distribution feeders and substations need to provide additional capacity to serve the growing electrical demand of customers without compromising the reliability of the electrical networks. Also, more control devices, such as DG (Distributed Generation) units are being integrated into distribution feeders. Distribution networks were not planned to host these intermittent generation units before construction of the systems. Therefore, additional distribution facilities are needed to be planned and prepared for the future growth of the electrical demand as well as the increase of network hosting capacity by DG units. This paper presents a multiobjective optimization algorithm for the MDEP (Multi-Stage Distribution Expansion Planning) in the presence of DGs using nonlinear formulations. The objective functions of the MDEP consist of minimization of costs, END (Energy-Not-Distributed), active power losses and voltage stability index based on SCC (Short Circuit Capacity). A MPSO (modified Particle Swarm Optimization) algorithm is developed and used for this multiobjective MDEP optimization. In the proposed MPSO algorithm, a new mutation method is implemented to improve the global searching ability and restrain the premature convergence to local minima. The effectiveness of the proposed method is tested on a typical 33-bus test system and results are presented.

Keywords

considering, planning, reliability, expansion, security, particle, distribution, pso, energy, modified, algorithm, optimization, swarm

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Distribution Expansion Planning considering Reliability and Security of Energy

Using Modified PSO Algorithm

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Abstract-Distribution feeders and substations need to provide additional capacity to serve the growing electrical demand of customers without compromising the reliability of the electrical networks. Also, more control devices, such as Distributed Generation (DG) units are being integrated into distribution feeders. Distribution networks were not planned to host these intermittent generation units before construction of the systems. Therefore, additional distribution facilities are needed to be planned and prepared for the future growth of the electrical demand as well as the increase of network hosting capacity by DG units. This paper presents a multiobjective optimization algorithm for the Multi-Stage Distribution Expansion Planning (MDEP) in the presence of DGs using nonlinear formulations. The objective functions of the MDEP consist of minimization of costs, Energy-Not-Distributed (END), active power losses and voltage stability index based on Short Circuit Capacity (SCC). A modified PSO (MPSO) algorithm is developed and used for this multiobjective MDEP optimization. In the proposed MPSO algorithm, a new mutation method is implemented to improve the global searching ability and restrain the

premature convergence to local minima. The effectiveness of the proposed method is tested on a typical 33-bus test system and results are presented.

Index Terms- Multi-stage Distribution Expansion Planning (MDEP); Energy-Not-Distributed (END); Short Circuit Capacity (SCC); Modified PSO (MPSO); Multiobjective Optimization.

I. Introduction

Expansion planning of distribution networks seeks the best reinforcement plans while minimizing the overall cost subject to various operational and reliability constraints. Also, it is one of the complex problems with several decades' history of continuous efforts and contributions for improved solutions. Distribution Expansion Planning (DEP) is an important issue in developing countries all over the world, whose electricity demand has been boosting up in recent years. However, significant efforts in energy management realm have recently damped the increasing rate of electricity demand. Nonetheless, the need for a continuous expansion seems inevitable in the near future. Expansion planning of distribution network consists of determining the capacity, installation and/or reinforcement of distribution substation units, installing Distributed Generation (DG) units, and addition or replacement of distribution feeders to serve future increasing load demand. This, so called Multi-Stage Distribution Expansion Planning (MDEP) problem, can be formulated as a nonlinear problem with nonlinear constraints involving many local optimum solutions.

Furthermore, in the distribution network expansion, a reliable energy supply with predefined satisfaction level should be provided for customers. Thus, network reliability is one of the major issues to be considered in MDEP formulation. Accordingly, the index of Energy Not Distributed (END) is calculated to count on the network reliability which is very complex and relates to many factors such as geographical structure of the distribution network, number of faults in each branch, and reparation and restoration time of the branches.

Today, the distribution networks are equipped with new control devices such as DGs. Using local DGs by utility customers leads to avoid unnecessary expansion of distribution networks as well as more efficient

use of the existing networks. Customers in the portions of the distribution grid where capacity constraints are imminent could in the future be provided with incentives to generate some of their own power (or shed some of their loads), especially at the period of peak power demand. Also, DG offers the additional advantage of increase in reliability levels. Furthermore, using DGs can affect the network power losses due to its proximity to the load centers. Therefore, optimal sizing and siting of DG units should be included as a part of the MDEP problem.

Distribution networks are characterized by a designed SCC and a maximum acceptable fault current, which are related to the used switchgear and the thermal and mechanical withstand capability of the equipment and constructions as well. High integration of DGs to the system should not lead to exceeding the designed fault current level of the network [1]. Accordingly, considering short circuit capability of the system is of importance for the MDEP problem in the presence of DG integration.

Due to the demand growth, generation intermittency and network capacity limitation, research interest on Distribution Expansion Planning (DEP) has been growing. In [2-5], DEP problem is solved for only one planning horizon. In these papers, the location, type, and the capacity of new equipment are evaluated. In [6-7], DEP problem is solved for several stages. In these works, the growth of the demand for a long time is evaluated. The MDEP has been solved using Mixed Integer Linear Programming (MILP) framework in [8-12]. In [7, 13-16], the evolutionary algorithms are used for the solution of the DEP problem. In [17], the graph theory is used to formulate MDEP. Solving MDEP problem using Optimal Power Flow (OPF) and Genetic Algorithm (GA) is proposed in [18]. Distribution system planning for peak cutting using GA is used for minimizing investment cost in [19]. In [20], a multiobjective decision making procedure is applied to MDEP problem using an efficient heuristic search method to minimize the total cost while the associated technical constraints are satisfied. Reliability indices of a radial distribution network have been improved using multiple fault indicators and optimum DG placement in [21] and [22], respectively. Reliability-oriented distribution network reconfiguration considering demand uncertainty has been studied in [23]. The short-circuit contribution of the various DG types is extensively discussed in [24]. Fundamental issues related to the interconnection of DG installations to the grid as well as evaluation

rules are discussed in [25]. In [26], a method is proposed to determine the optimum allocation of the maximum DG penetration in the medium voltage power distribution networks.

There are some research works in the area which deal with Distribution Feeder Reconfiguration (DFR) problem [27-32]. For instance, multi-objective adaptive PSO algorithms have been presented in [27, 28] to solve stochastic DFR problem for systems with distributed wind power generation and fuel cells. Also, in [29, 30], the effect of DFR on the operating management of fuel cell power plants has been assessed in a stochastic environment using point estimate method. Besides, a new hybrid fuzzy adaptive PSO and Nelder–Mead simplex search method [31], and honey bee mating optimization algorithm [32] have been presented to solve the DFR problem in [31, 32]. It is noted that the operation management of distribution networks has been assessed in [27-32]. However, in this paper, the planning issue has been concentrated for distribution networks. Moreover, reliability and voltage stability indicators have been included in the proposed framework in this paper.

This paper formulates a new multiobjective, multi-stage expansion planning of distribution networks using Modified Particle Swarm Optimization (MPSO) algorithm. DG units are included in MDEP problem as discussed previously. Investment and Operation (I&O) costs, energy not distributed, electrical power losses, and voltage stability based on SCC are used to develop the objective functions in this paper. Furthermore, a new approach based on graph theory for checking radial structure of distribution network is proposed. Accordingly, to the best of our knowledge, the contributions of this paper with respect to previous ones in the area can be summarized as follows: (i) including reliability index, i.e., END and voltage stability index based on SCC as new extra objective functions in the MDEP formulation; (ii) using MPSO as optimization solution algorithm; (iii) using graph theory to assess the radial structure of the network; (iv) including AC power flow constraints in MDEP problem; and (v) implementing some indices to evaluate the Pareto solutions.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: Section II presents the mathematical formulation of the objective functions of the MDEP problem. In the next section, the application of MPSO for multiobjective MDEP is presented. Section IV is devoted to present the numerical results. A distribution

system with 33 buses is used as a test system to verify the applicability and validity of the proposed approach. Finally, some relevant conclusions are drawn in Section V.

II. Problem formulation

Main target of conventional MDEP is to expand the structure of distribution network to provide increasing electrical demand. Therefore, MDEP refers to the reinforcement or installations of new distribution substations, replacement of old feeders and construction of new feeders for feeding new buses, and also optimal placement of DG units. Accordingly, the multiobjective MDEP problem can be formulated as follows:

A. Objective functions

The multiobjective MDEP problem consists of four competing objectives, which are I&O cost, END, power losses, and voltage stability based on SCC.

1. Minimization of I&O cost

Investment cost and operation cost are formulated and defined as per the expressions given in (1) and (2), respectively.

$$Cost_{Investment}(X) = \sum_{t=1}^{N_{Stage}} c_{NPV}^t \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N_B^t} IC_k + \sum_{s=1}^{N_S^t} IC_s + \sum_{dg=1}^{N_D^t} IC_{dg} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$Cost_{Operation}(X) = \sum_{t=1}^{N_{Stage}} c_{NPV}^t \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N_B^t} OC_k + \sum_{s=1}^{N_S^t} OC_s + \sum_{dg=1}^{N_D^t} OC_{dg} \right) \quad (2)$$

Where, N_B^t , N_S^t , N_D^t and N_{Stage} are the number of all branches (existing and added branches), number of substations, number of distribution generation units and number of stages in the planning horizon, respectively.

Where, X denotes the set of decision variables that should be specified by optimization algorithm.

(3)

The objective function for cost optimization can be written as,

$$F_1(X) = Cost_{Investment} + Cost_{Operation}$$

Set of decision variables of MDEP optimization problem can be summarized as follows:

$$X = [x_C \quad x_R \quad x_A \quad x_D] \quad (4)$$

$$x_C = [x_{b1} \quad x_{b2} \quad \dots \quad x_{bN_{EB}}] \quad (5)$$

$$x_R = [x_{r1} \quad x_{r2} \quad \dots \quad x_{rN_{RB}}] \quad (6)$$

$$x_A = [x_{a1} \quad x_{a2} \quad \dots \quad x_{aN_{AB}}] \quad (7)$$

$$x_D = [x_{d1} \quad x_{d2} \quad \dots \quad x_{dN_D}] \quad (8)$$

$$N_B = N_{EB} + N_{AB} \\ \{x_R\} \in \{x_C\} \quad (9)$$

Where, x_C , x_R and x_A , respectively, are a set of existing network, a set of branches which needed rewiring and a set of branches which installed for feeding the new busses. x_D is set of decision variables for sizing and placement of DG's. Also, N_{EB} , N_{RB} and N_{AB} are the number of exiting branches, number of replacing branches and number of added branches, respectively.

2. Minimization of END

Most power outages are caused by faults in the transmission and distribution networks. Accordingly, the MDEP problem should be carried out to optimize a reliability index such as minimization of END as follows:

$$END_i = P_i \sum_{i,j \in V, j \neq i} (U_{j,i} + U'_{j,i}) \quad (10)$$

$$END(X) = \sum_{t=1}^{N_{Stage}} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{bus}^t} END_j^t \quad (11)$$

$$F_2(X) = END \quad (12)$$

Where, $U_{j,i}$ and $U'_{j,i}$ are the service unavailability related to the reparation time of all the upward branches connected to the bus i and the service unavailability associated to the restoration time of all the downward branches connected to the bus i , respectively [33-34]. They can be formulated in the following mathematical model:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{j,i} &= \beta_{j,i} \times t_{j,i} \\ U'_{j,i} &= \beta_{j,i} \times t'_{j,i} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Where, $\beta_{j,i}$ is failure rate (fail/year) of a branch connecting the nodes j to i , i.e., $\text{branch}_{j,i}$, $t_{j,i}$ and $t'_{j,i}$ are average reparation and restoration time (h), respectively.

To have a better illustration of the END, a simple distribution system, as shown in Fig. 1, is used as an example. For instance, the END of bus 6 (END_6) can be determined as follows: if there is a failure at the $\text{branch}_{1,5}$ and $\text{branch}_{5,6}$, the electrical power to feed bus₆ will be interrupted, since these branches should be repaired, and if there is failure at the $\text{branch}_{6,7}$ and $\text{branch}_{6,8}$, the electrical power to feed bus₆ will be stopped while the sectionalizing switch of the feeder would be closed. Therefore, the END_6 can be formulated as:

$$\text{END}_6 = P_6 \times (U_{1,5} + U_{5,6} + U'_{6,7} + U'_{6,8}) \quad (14)$$

3. Minimization of power losses

The third objective is to minimize the total active power losses for expansion planning horizon, which can be modeled as:

$$P_{Loss}(X) = \sum_{t=1}^{N_{Stage}} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{branch}} (R_k^t \times |I_k^t|^2) \quad (15)$$

$$F_3 = P_{Loss} \quad (16)$$

Where, R_k^t and I_k^t are the resistance and the magnitude of current for the k^{th} branch in the t^{th} stage, respectively.

4. Minimizing voltage stability index (VSI) based on SCC

Improving the SCC of distribution network in the presence of DG units is one of important goals of the distribution system planners for distribution expansion problem. The SCC directly relates to the substation bus voltage strength. Indeed, a high SCC means the bus is able to connect more loads [35-36], and on the other hand a low SCC means the network is weak [37].

Based on the Thevenin equivalent system of bus j , as illustrated in Fig.2, the SCC, i.e., S_{sc} , of bus j is calculated as follow:

$$S_{sc,j} = \frac{E_{th,j}}{Z_{th,j}} \quad (17)$$

Where $E_{th,j}$ and $Z_{th,j}$ are Thevenin equivalent voltage and impedance of bus j , respectively. Minimal SCC to ensure voltage stability of bus j is deduced in [38] and it can be obtained as follows:

$$S_{sc \min,j} = \frac{2S_{Lj}(1 + \sin \theta_j)}{E_{thj}} \quad (18)$$

$$S_{Lj} = \sqrt{P_{Lj}^2 + Q_{Lj}^2}$$

Where, θ_j is power factor angle. Also, P_{Lj} , Q_{Lj} and S_{Lj} are the active, reactive and apparent power of bus j , respectively.

The relationship between voltage stability and SCC can be described as below:

If $\frac{S_{sc \min,j} - S_{sc,j}}{S_{sc,j}} < 0$, then the voltage of bus j is stable.

If $\frac{S_{sc \min,j} - S_{sc,j}}{S_{sc,j}} > 0$, then the voltage of bus j is unstable.

The voltage stability index, I_{SCC} , of bus j based on SCC is defined as [37]:

$$I_{SCC,j} = \frac{S_{sc \min,j}}{S_{sc}} \quad (19)$$

$$F_4 = \sum_{t=1}^{N_{Stage}} \frac{1}{N_{bus}^t} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{bus}^t} I_{SCC,i}^t \quad (20)$$

It is obvious that F_4 should be minimized.

B. Constraints

The MDEP problem is subject to the following constraints:

- Voltage limits of buses

$$v_j^{\min} \leq v_j \leq v_j^{\max} \quad (21)$$

Where, v_j , v_j^{\min} and v_j^{\max} , are the magnitude, minimum and maximum value of voltage at bus j .

- Power flow transmission of feeders and branches

$$PF_k \leq PF_k^{\max} \quad (22)$$

where, PF_k and PF_k^{\max} , are the power flow amount of branch k and its maximum allowable power flow.

- Power output of DG

$$P_{dg} \leq P_{dg}^{\max} \quad (23)$$

where, P_{dg} and P_{dg}^{\max} , are the power output of dg^{th} distribution generation and its maximum capacity.

- Radial structure of the distribution network

The structure of distribution system should be radial due to the simpler protection schemes of distribution networks. For this purpose, branch-bus incidence matrix is used for checking radial structure of networks.

The branch-bus incidence matrix of A is a $N_{branch} \times N_{bus}$ matrix wherein the k^{th} row of the matrix corresponds to the k^{th} branch in the network and the j^{th} column of the matrix corresponds to the j^{th} bus in the system which has a branch leaving the bus. Incidence matrices are mostly used in graph theory [39].

The branch-bus incidence matrix is calculated as follows:

- If the k^{th} branch (corresponding to k^{th} row) leaves from j^{th} bus (corresponding to j^{th} column) then the matrix element (a_{kj}) is equal to 1.
- If the k^{th} branch (corresponding to k^{th} row) inters toward j^{th} bus (corresponding to j^{th} column) then the matrix element (a_{kj}) will be -1.
- All remaining entries will be identically zero.

- While the number of buses is one more than the number of branches in the radial distribution networks, the first column of branch-bus incidence matrix A should be deleted to have a square matrix A' .
- If the determinant of branch-bus incidence matrix A' is 1 or -1, the network's graph will be radial.

III. Multiobjective solution methodology

In the following, the implemented solution methodology based on the MPSO algorithm has been presented. Subsequently, the multiobjective solution strategy has been addressed.

A. Modified PSO

In the original PSO algorithm, each individual element is called a "particle", and is subject to a movement in a multi-dimensional space. This algorithm inspired based on the simulation of the food searching activities of a flock of birds [40]. Particles have memory, thus they retains their previous state. Each particle's movement is the composition of an initial random velocity and two randomly weighted influences: individuality, the tendency to return to the particle's best previous position, and sociality, and the tendency to move towards the neighborhood's best previous position.

It is noted that the PSO [40] is known as an optimization algorithm which has the ability to escape from local optima by accepting non-improving energy solution during the first and middle stage of the algorithm. Also, the PSO is widely-used algorithm in the literature of power systems due to its simple implementation. Besides, in this paper, to improve the ability of PSO algorithm to avoid early local convergence, different mutation strategies have been proposed. Indeed, by implementing mutation operator, individual elements and particles are randomly altered. Therefore, the modified PSO is proper algorithm to solve the DEP problem which is a complicated non-linear and non-convex problem with many local optima.

The mathematical model for the PSO is as follows:

$$v_i^{iter+1} = k \times [\omega \times v_i^{iter} + c_1 \times rand(.) \times (x_i^{best} - x_i^{iter}) + c_2 \times rand(.) \times (x^{Gbest} - x_i^{iter})] \quad (24)$$

$$x_i^{iter+1} = x_i^{iter} + v_i^{iter+1} \quad (25)$$

Where, x_i^{best} and x^{Gbest} are the best personal experience and global experience of particles, respectively. x_i^j is the i^{th} particle position in the $iter^{\text{th}}$ iteration, and v_i^{iter} is the i^{th} particles velocity in the $iter^{\text{th}}$ iteration. ω is inertia weighting, c_1 and c_2 are and accelerating parameters. Also, $rand(\cdot)$ is random number generator between 0 and 1. The term k is defined as:

$$k = \frac{2}{\left| 2 - C - \sqrt{C^2 - 4 \times C} \right|} \quad (26)$$

Where, $C = c_1 + c_2$ and $C > 4$.

In this paper, to improve the ability of PSO algorithm to avoid early local convergence, different mutation strategies have been proposed. Indeed, by implementing mutation operator, individual elements and particles are randomly altered. The purpose of the mutation in PSO algorithm is preserving and introducing diversity. Mutation should allow the algorithm to avoid local optima by preventing the population of particles from becoming too similar to each other. Without employing mutation, the evaluation of particles may be slowed or even stopped. The mutant particle is generated as follows [41-42]:

$$x_{mut}^1 = x^{Gbest} + \psi \times (x_{rand1} - x_{rand2}) + \psi \times (x_{rand3} - x_{rand4}) \quad (27)$$

$$x_{mut}^2 = x^{Gbest} + \psi \times (x_{rand1} - x_{rand2}) \quad (28)$$

$$x_{mut}^3 = x_{rand3}^{iter} + \psi \times (x^{Gbest} - x_{rand3}^{iter}) + \psi \times (x_{rand1} - x_{rand2}) \quad (29)$$

$$x_{mut}^4 = x_{rand1} + rand(\cdot) \times (x_4^{best} - x_{rand2}) + rand(\cdot) \times (x^{Gbest} - x_{rand2}) \quad (30)$$

$$x_{mut}^5 = x_{rand1} + \psi \times (x_{rand2} - x_{rand3}) + \psi \times (x_{rand4} - x_{rand5}) \quad (31)$$

Where, $x_{rand1} \neq x_{rand2} \neq x_{rand3} \neq x_{rand4} \neq x_{rand5}$ are randomly selected mutant particles. ψ is the mutation constant that its value usually is equal to 2 [41]. To employ five mutant particles, 5

particles $(x_{sele}^1, x_{sele}^2, x_{sele}^3, x_{sele}^4, x_{sele}^5)$ will be randomly selected in each iteration. If the generation cost of the $F(x_{mut}^r)$, $r = 1, 2, \dots, 5$ is better than that of the $F(x_{sele}^r)$, the selected particle x_{sele}^r is replaced by the mutant particle x_{mut}^r in the next iteration. Otherwise, x_{sele}^r will be remained in the next iteration.

B. Multiobjective strategy

Multiobjective optimization is the process of simultaneously optimizing two or more conflicting objective functions subject to certain constraints. In these cases, the decision makers are looking for the “most preferred” solution. In MMP, the concept of optimality is replaced with that of efficiency or Pareto optimality. The efficient (or Pareto optimal, non-dominated, non-inferior) solution is the solution that cannot be improved in one objective function without deteriorating its performance in at least one of the rest. In other words, the solution X_2 is dominated by X_1 , when the following conditions are met [43]:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall m \in \{1, 2, \dots, N_{Obj}\}, F_m(X_1) \leq F_m(X_2), \\ \exists n \in \{1, 2, \dots, N_{Obj}\}, F_n(X_1) < F_n(X_2), \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

In the multiobjective optimization, usually the scale of objective functions is not the same. For this purpose, a fuzzy approach is used to normalize the objective functions. In this approach, each objective function is modeled by descending and smooth membership function as follows:

$$\mu_{F_m}(X) = \begin{cases} 1 & , F_m(X) \leq F_m^{\min} \\ 0 & , F_m(X) \geq F_m^{\max} \\ \frac{F_m^{\max} - F_m(X)}{F_m^{\max} - F_m^{\min}} & , F_m^{\min} \leq F_m(X) \leq F_m^{\max} \end{cases} \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, N_{Obj} \quad (33)$$

In the multiobjective PSO algorithm, the non-dominated solutions are saved in the repository in all iterations. For each individual in the repository, an evaluation criterion is calculated as follows:

$$N_{\mu}(i) = \frac{\sum_{m=1}^{N_{Obj}} w_m \times \mu_{F_m}(X_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{rep}} \sum_{m=1}^{N_{Obj}} w_m \times \mu_{F_m}(X_i)} \quad (34)$$

Where, N_{rep} is the number of individuals in the repository. Also, w_m refers to the impotence (or preference or priority) degree of the m^{th} objective function from the viewpoint of Decision Maker (DM). In this approach, the membership functions are normalized. Also, in the repository, non-dominated solutions are sorted on the basis of N_{μ} using (34) and the importance of objective functions defined by the DM.

C. Solution algorithm

This section presents the application of the proposed algorithm to solve the proposed multiobjective MDEP problem. The steps of the algorithm are as follows:

Step 1: Define the input data. (Including network data and adjusting parameters of algorithm)

Step 2: Generate the initial population; Initial population is randomly generated considering the defined information in the previous step as follows:

$$Population = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \dots \\ X_{N_{pop}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (35)$$

$$X = [x_C \quad x_R \quad x_A \quad x_D] \quad (36)$$

$$x_C = [x_{b1} \quad x_{b2} \quad \dots \quad x_{bN_{EB}}] \quad (37)$$

$$x_R = [x_{r1} \quad x_{r2} \quad \dots \quad x_{rN_{RB}}] \quad (38)$$

$$x_A = [x_{a1} \quad x_{a2} \quad \dots \quad x_{aN_{AB}}] \quad (39)$$

$$x_D = [x_{d1} \quad x_{d2} \quad \dots \quad x_{dN_D}] \quad (40)$$

Step 3: calculate the branch-bus incidence matrix (A') and check the radial structure, if the structure of network is radial, go to the next step, otherwise add penalty term. In this paper, in the case of ring structure of networks, the objective functions are substituted by the penalty term which is a big number.

Step 4: Employ the load flow calculations using the well-known method proposed by [44]; based on the decision variables in each particle, a distribution load flow is solved. Then the problem constraints should be checked considering the results of the load flow. If the problem constraints are satisfied, go to the next step, otherwise add penalty term (a big number) as done in step 3.

Step 5: Compute and normalize the objective functions. The objective functions are calculated by Eqs. (1) to (20), using the results of the load flow. Then the fuzzy approach, i.e., Eq. (33), is used to obtain μ_1 , μ_2 and μ_3 corresponding to F_1 , F_2 and F_3 respectively.

Step 6: Eq. (34) is used to compute the fitness function of each individual particle. Steps 3 to 6 are repeated for all members of initial population.

Step 7: Sort the particles in descending order of fitness value and determine the X_i^{best} and X^{Gbest} , then save the non-dominated solutions in the repository.

Step 8: Update the particles using Eq. (24) and Eq. (25).

Step 9: Calculate the branch-bus incidence matrix (A') and check the radial structure for all particles, if the structure of network is radial, go to the next step, otherwise add penalty term.

Step 10: Calculate the load flow; based on the decision variables in each particle, a distribution load flow is solved. Check the problem constraints considering the results of load flow for all particles, if the problem constraints are satisfied, go to the next step; otherwise add penalty term.

Step 11: Compute and normalize the objective functions, and then compute the fitness function.

Step 12: Apply the mutation process, which is described in section III. A.

Step 13: Sort the particles in descending order of fitness value and determine the X_i^{best} and X^{Gbest} , then save the non-dominated solution in repository. Steps 8 to 13 are repeated until predetermined iteration number is reached.

The flowchart of the proposed algorithm for solving the MDEP is shown in Fig. 3.

D. Evaluating the performance of multiobjective optimization

There are a variety of methods to characterize the Pareto performance. Three goals of Pareto multiobjective optimization that can be identified and measured are as follows:

- Distance of the resulting non-dominated set to the true Pareto front should be minimized.
- A good distribution of the obtained solutions.
- The size of the obtained non-dominated front should be maximized.

These performance metrics are described as follows:

Spacing metric: This metric, SP , has been introduced by Schott in [45]. The purpose of this metric is to gauge how evenly the points in the approximation set are distributed in the objective space. This metric is given by:

$$SP = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N_{rep} - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{rep}} (\bar{d} - d_i)^2}$$

$$d_i = \min_{j=1,2,\dots,N_{rep}, i \neq j} \left\{ |F_1^i - F_1^j| + |F_2^i - F_2^j| + \dots + |F_{N_{Obj}}^i - F_{N_{Obj}}^j| \right\}$$

$$\bar{d} = \frac{1}{N_{rep}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{rep}} d_i$$
(41)

This metric displays a distance between the resulting non-dominated set and the real Pareto front.

Therefore, the lower values of this parameter are more desirable.

Generational distance: This metric, GD , finds the average distance of solutions from the Pareto front [46]. This metric is explained as follows:

$$GD = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{rep}} d_i^2}}{N_{rep}}$$
(42)

where, parameter d_i is the Euclidean distance (in the objective space) between each of these non-dominated solution vectors and the nearest member of the Pareto-optimal set as defined in (42). This metric displays an average distance of the non-dominated solution in Pareto set. If this metric be close to zero, it shows that the obtained Pareto result is close to the Pareto-optimal set.

Diversity metric: It is another metric, D, for the obtained Pareto solutions. The higher value of this metric shows the higher diversity of the obtained Pareto-optimal solutions.

$$D = \sum_{m=1}^{N_{Obj}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{rep}} (F_m^i - C_i)^2$$

$$C_i = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{rep}} F_m^i}{N_{rep}}$$
(43)

IV. Results and Discussions

The proposed multiobjective MDEP problem considering DGs was applied to a 33-bus distribution network test system. This system is the “Baran and Wu” distribution test system [47] which includes a 2-feeder substation, 32 buses, 5 looping branches, 5 tie switches and 32 sectionalizing switches. This system initially has a substation with capacity of 2600 kW which can be upgraded to 4355 kW. Also, it contains 15 upgradable existing branch sections, and 12 routes for installing new branch sections, which have been tabulated in Table 1. The expansion planning horizon consists of 3 stages while 3 new load points will be installed in the third stage. These new load points have been shown in Table 2, and complete data can be obtained from [47]. To have better insight about the test system, the initial structure of the distribution network has been shown in Fig. 4. Also, Fig. 5 shows active power demand in each stage considering 3 load levels (peak load, medium load and low load) graphically.

In the following, some discussions have been presented on the proposed framework.

A. Solution Algorithm Performance Analysis

To better illustrate the efficiency of the proposed framework, two scenarios have been studied and discussed below.

Scenario 1: Single objective MDEP problem

In this case, the MPSO algorithm has been employed for single objective MDEP problem considering DGs. About the MPSO algorithm, the adjusting parameters include number of initial population, number

of iterations, mutation constant (ψ) and learning factors (c_1 , c_2 , and ω). These parameters are: number of population = 200, number of iterations = 100, $c_1 = 2$, $c_2 = 2$, $\psi = 2$, and $\omega = 0.4\sim 0.9$. To have better illustration of the performance of the MPSO algorithm, its results have been compared with original PSO and GA. All the defined objective functions have been individually studied. It is noted that to evaluate the performance of the proposed algorithm, the optimization problem has been solved for 10 trials and the best solution, worst solution, average of the solutions (for 10 trials), and the standard deviations obtained by optimizing the all objective functions using original PSO, GA and MPSO separately have been shown in Tables 3 to 6, respectively. Tables 3 to 6 illustrate that the MPSO algorithm is capable of finding the better solutions with respect to the original PSO and GA algorithms. Also, the performance of the MPSO solution is more robust than the other algorithms while the standard deviation for this algorithm is lower than others. That is, in different trials, the MPSO will approximately reveal the same results.

Single line structure of the distribution network in all stages has been shown in Fig. 6 while the cost function has been selected as the objective function. In this state, the END, active power losses and VSI values are 48527 (kWh/year), 432.5161 (kW) and 0.009, respectively. It is noted that there is no rewiring and DG units' installation in this case.

Scenario 2: Multiobjective MDEP problem

In this case, all the objective functions are being simultaneously minimized using modified multiobjective PSO algorithm. Generally, the cost function conflicts with the functions of END and active power losses. However, the END function and the function of active power losses are not in conflict. Also, according to (18) to (20), it is clear that when DG output is decreased, VSI is increased (in this study a DG output is modeled by a negative load). Thus, VSI nearly is in conflict with END and active power losses. To support the above statements regarding the relationships between the objective functions, a set of non-dominated solutions using (32) have been obtained. Fig. 7 shows the Pareto front of the two-objective MDEP optimization problem including: I&O cost vs. active power losses and END vs. VSI. Moreover, Fig. 8 shows a set of non-dominated solutions of three-objective cases. From these figures, it can be

concluded that the END and power losses are in conflict with the I&O cost. Finally, a set of non-dominated solutions which are trade-off between all objective functions are tabulated in Table 7. As it can be seen from this table, cases I to IV refer to single objective cases and the other cases relate to multiobjective cases with different weighting factors for the objective functions.

In the fuzzy decision making approach, the importance of each objective function is determined by the weighting coefficients such that $\sum_{i=1}^{N_{Obj}} w_i = 1$. Table 7 shows the results of implementing the fuzzy decision making approach over Pareto optimal set. To have more comparison between single objective and multiobjective problem, cases I to IV are devoted to the single objective optimization results.

By analyzing the results of Table 7, the following observations can be concluded:

- The objectives F_2 and F_3 have the same behavior approximately. The reason for this claim can be inferred from the results of cases I, III and VII of Table 7. In cases I and III when each of F_2 or F_3 is minimized individually; the other is also being close to the minimized value. In case VII, different coefficients for F_2 and F_3 do not change the obtained solutions significantly. That is these objective functions are similar.
- The objectives F_1 and F_2 are conflicting objective functions. Indeed, while the network output of DG units are reduced, the I&O cost has been decreased but END has been increased, simultaneously. Furthermore, cases I, II, V-2, V-3, VIII-2 and VIII-3 prove this statement.
- The objectives F_1 and F_3 are conflicting objective functions. Indeed, while the network output of DG units are increased, the I&O cost has been increased but power losses have been decreased, simultaneously. Furthermore, cases I, III, V-2 and V-4 prove this statement.
- The objective F_2 is in contrast with respect to the objective F_4 . To minimize the END, DG units should generate more active power, so the VSI will be increased. Cases II, IV, VIII-3 and VIII-4 show this matter.

- The voltage stability index has a small value in all cases; therefore case V-1 has a suitable trade-off between all objective functions.

The above observations have been resulted from single objective and three-dimensional optimization problem. Similar results can be concluded from the case IX as explained below:

- Results of case IX-3 is similar to case IX-4. Despite the low value of importance for each of these objective functions in these two cases, the results have not been changed. That is F_2 and F_3 have the same behavior.
- In case IX-2, worsening the condition of the F_1 , has improved the condition of F_2 and F_3 . This matter confirms that F_1 has a conflict with F_2 and F_3 .
- Case IX-5 is similar to case IX-1. In this case, low preference of F_4 ($w_4 = 0.1$) doesn't affect the compromise between objective functions. In other words, the variation of F_4 does not have significant influence.
- According to the results of case IV in Table 7, it is clear that the voltage stability index has a small value which indicates high voltage stability margin. That is, the short circuit current of all buses are under the capacity of breakers. Therefore, the short circuit current as an index is not considered in the rest of the case studies, so the best compromise is evaluated when assuming the same importance for the objective functions, i.e., $w_1 = w_2 = w_3 = 0.33$ and $w_4 = 0$ in Eq. (34). Fig. 9 shows a single line diagram of distribution system in all stages. For instance, in third stage, branch₃₋₂₃ (that means the branch between buses 3 and 23), branch₆₋₇, branch₁₂₋₁₃, branch₁₆₋₁₇, branch₃₀₋₃₁, and branch₃₁₋₃₂ are required to be rewired, and switch₈₋₂₁ (that means the switch located at line between buses 8 and 21), switch₈₋₉, switch₂₈₋₂₉, switch₁₀₋₁₅, and switch₁₅₋₁₆ should be opened because the structure of the distribution network should be radial. The outputs of DGs in all stages have been tabulated in Table 8. Figs. 10 to 12 illustrate the values of objective functions which obtained in different cases (single objective, and multiobjective cases). As it can be seen from these figures, the best compromised solution of the case with $w_1 = w_2 = w_3 = 0.33$ and $w_4 = 0$ approximately has the value near to the

mean value of other cases (Case I to III in Table 7). Furthermore, it can be inferred from these figures that END and active power losses are not in conflict due to the fact that to improve END value, DG output values should be increased, and accordingly the active power losses will be reduced. This matter can be concluded from the results.

B. Equivalent cost of reliability and loss

According to the first and second rows of table 7, the cost value of cases I and II are 1020303 R\$ and 12432000 R\$, respectively. Indeed, the cases I and II refer to the minimization of cost and ENS as a reliability index, respectively. It can be inferred from these results that improving reliability of the distribution network costs $12432000 - 1020303 = 11411697$ R\$. This difference can be nominated as the equivalent cost of reliability. That is, the difference of cost function in cases I and II comes from installing new capacity of DG units and line rewiring to enhance reliability of system. Similarly, by comparing the cost values for cases I and III (minimizing loss function), the cost of loss can be determined. That is, the difference between these two costs (the minimum cost and cost in the case of optimal electrical loss) which is equal to 11953000 R\$ can be considered as the equivalent cost of the power loss improvement.

C. Effect of reliability parameters

This section aims to investigate the impact of the reliability parameters on the objective function values. As mentioned earlier, the reliability parameters include the annual failure rate (β), the reparation time (t) and the restoration time (t'). According to the equation (11), ($U = \beta \times t$ and $U' = \beta \times t'$), when U and U' is changed (by change of the annual failure rate or the reparation time and the restoration time) the objective function values will be changed, too. To assess the effect of reliability parameters on the results of MDEP, the optimization problem has been studied with different values of U and U' . Indeed, the nominal values of U and U' have been multiplied with the factors 0.6, 0.8, 0.9, 1, 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4 for the

case of multiobjective optimization problem with equal importance values of the objective functions ($w_1 = w_2 = w_3 = 0.33$). The simulation results of this case have been illustrated in figures 13, 14 and 15. It can be seen in the figures 13 and 14, the ENS and cost values are directly related to the U and U' factors. According to the Eq. (15), power loss and U and U' are not related to each other. However, because the objective functions have been optimized simultaneously with equal importance factor, fluctuations in the objective functions of cost and power losses are justifiable. Finally, the objective function values, capacity installation of DG units and the number of rewiring lines for each U and U' factors are demonstrated in the Table 9.

D. Effect of load changes

In this section to evaluate the sensitivity of the objective functions to load variations, coefficients for the load (0.8, 0.9, 1, 1.05, and 1.1) are considered. Accordingly, the multiobjective DEP problem with equal importance factors of the objective functions ($w_1 = w_2 = w_3 = 0.33$) for different load coefficients is solved. The simulation results have been shown in Figures 16, 17 and 18 graphically. As it can be seen in Figures 16 and 17, cost values and ENS are directly related to the changes in load. In other words, the increment of load increases the ENS and cost values. The power loss does not have specific variations. Firstly, it seems by increasing the load, the power loss should be increased. However, by increasing the load values, the network expansion planning will be changed. Indeed, the network needs to be reinforced by installing new DG and feeder rewiring. Generally, the change in installation of DG units is proportional to the load variations. Accordingly, adding new capacities of DGs will increase the cost function. The objective function values, installation capacity of DGs and the number of rewiring lines by different coefficients of load are tabulated in the Table 10. It can be seen from this table that by increasing the load, the number of rewiring or capacity installations will be increased. For instance, by changing load factor 1 to 1.05, the number of rewiring has been decreased while the capacity installations have been significantly increased. Another observation shows that for the load factor 1.1 in comparison with load

factor 1.05, although the capacity installations are decreased, however, the number of rewiring is increased.

E. Evaluating the multiobjective optimization performance

In this section, the obtained Pareto solutions by MPSO have been compared with the other original optimization algorithms (here is PSO and GA algorithm) using presented metrics in subsection III. D. Obtained GD, SP and D metrics for the MPSO, PSO and GA for the two-objective optimization cases and all three-objective functions have been tabulated in Table 11. From this table, it is clear that the proposed algorithm can obtain better Pareto front with respect to the other algorithms. This is because the most values of SP and GD of the MPSO algorithm are lower than those obtained by other original algorithms. Also, the most values of D metric of the proposed algorithm is greater than those obtained by other original algorithms which implies the efficiency of the obtained Pareto front by the proposed MPSO algorithm.

V. Conclusions

In this paper, to enhance the reliability and security levels of power distribution networks, the reliability index (i.e. END) and security index (i.e. voltage stability index based on the SCC) have been included in the MDEP problem. Accordingly, in the proposed MDEP framework, I&O cost, END, active power losses and VSI have been selected as objective functions to be optimized, simultaneously. Accordingly, a set of non-dominated solution is considered as the solutions of the MDEP problem. A fuzzy decision making has been used to trade-off between obtained Pareto solutions. Moreover, multiobjective MPSO optimization technique has been proposed to solve the MDEP problem. The proposed method can compromise the conflicting objectives of the MDEP problem in such a way that the system planner's concerns about the reliability and security of the distribution networks are relieved with a tolerable and reasonable cost. Also, this paper has shown the effectiveness of the proposed MPSO which efficiently

generates optimal Pareto solutions. Therefore, it can be inferred that the proposed multiobjective approach can lead to a more efficient utilization of planning options (rewiring, adding feeders, status of switches, and placement and sizing of DG units) and it permits the system planners to estimate how likely the system to be expanded and what are the possible actions for the future system structure in the presence of DG units.

The research work is under way in order to simulate DGs and load uncertainty in the stochastic multiobjective framework for DEP problem.

VI. References

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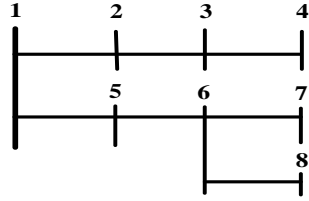


Fig. 1. Simple single line distribution network

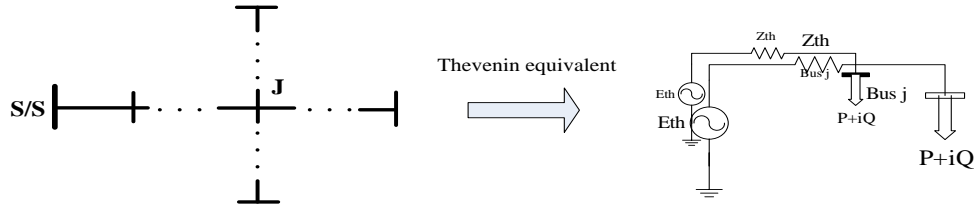


Fig. 2. Thevenin equivalent system of bus j

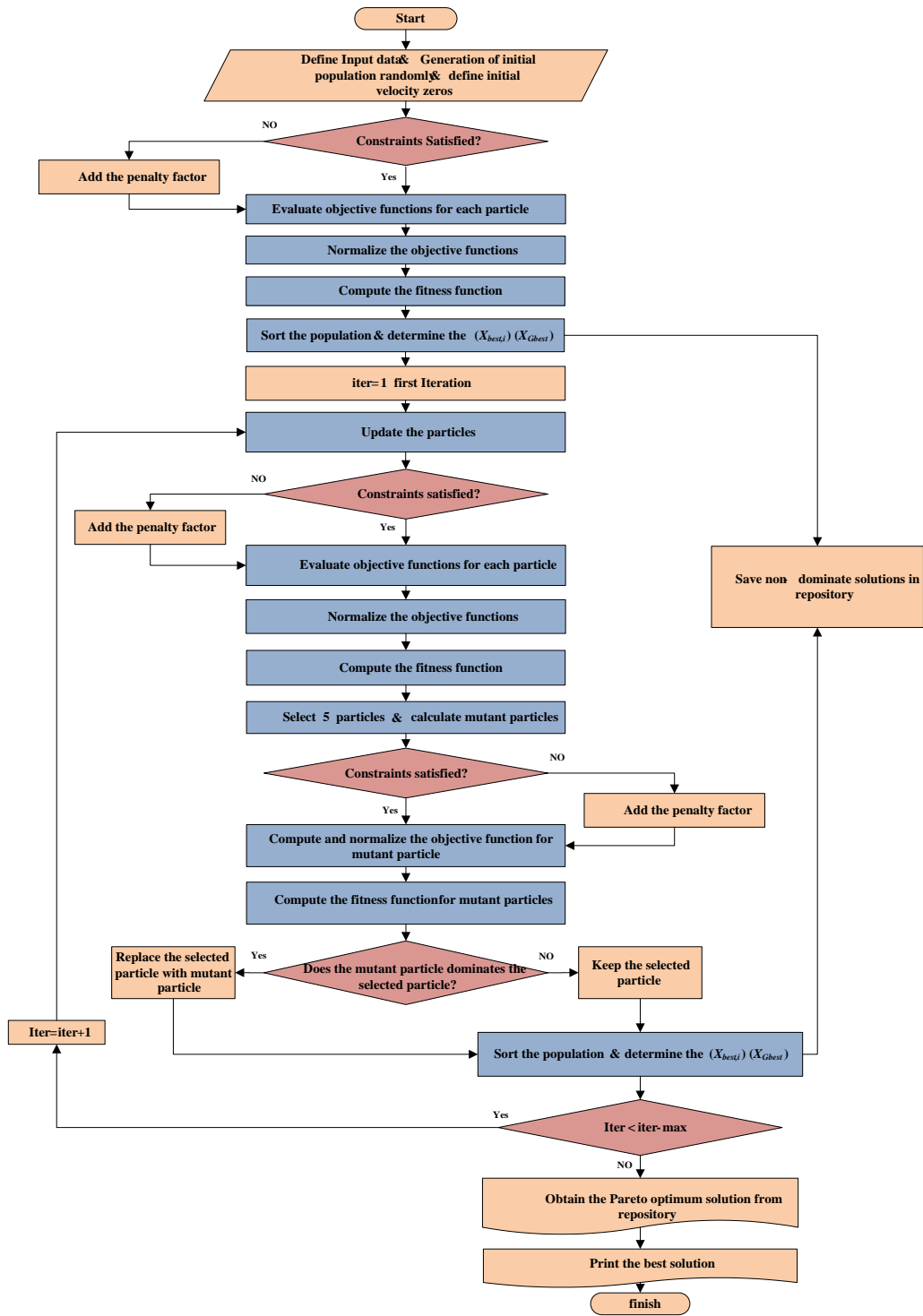


Fig. 3. A flowchart of the MPSO algorithm for solving MDEP problem

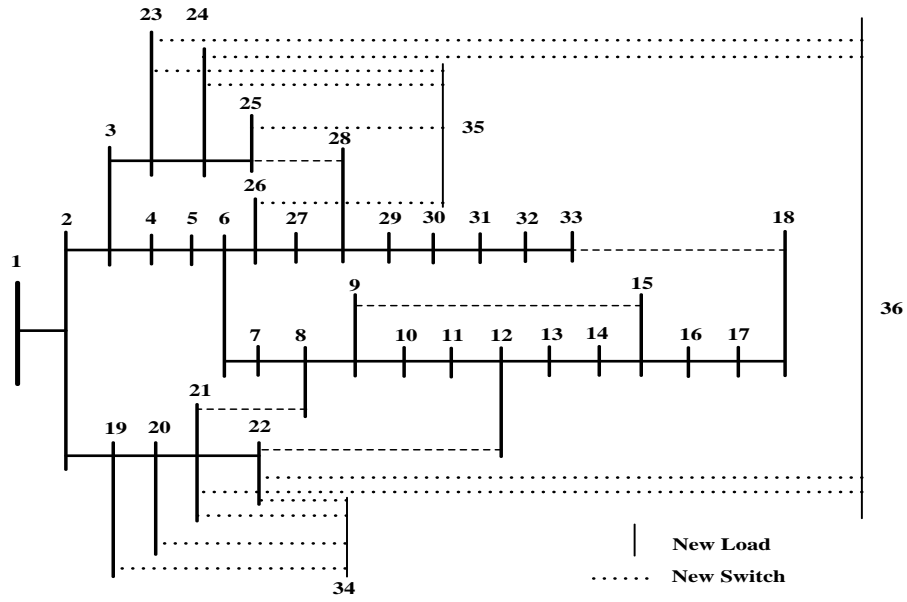


Fig. 4. A single line diagram of the distribution test system

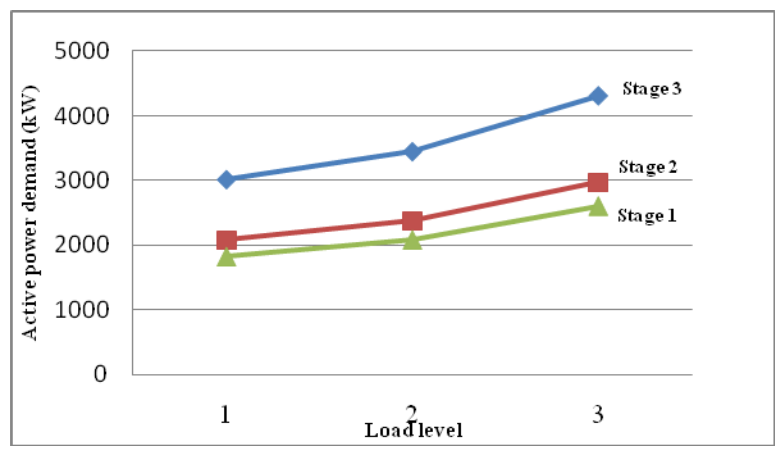
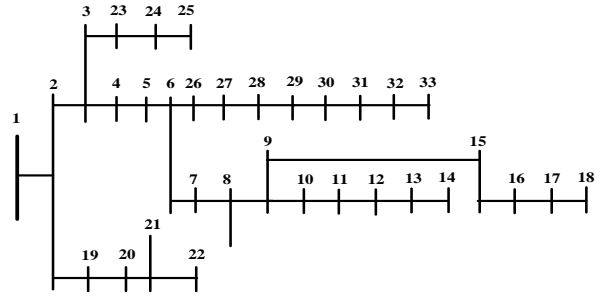
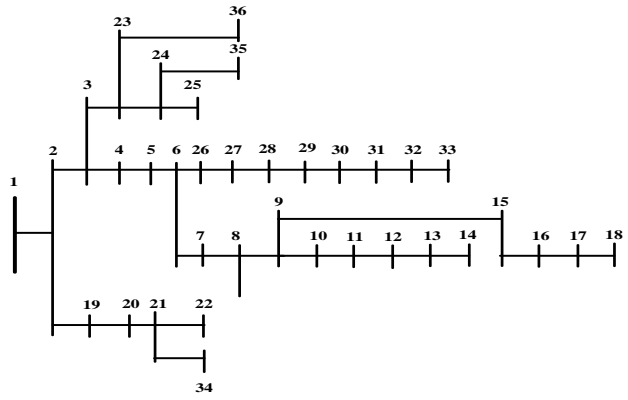


Fig. 5. Total demand of all stages in each load level



Stage 1 & 2



Stage 3

Fig. 6. Single diagram of the distribution network for optimum I&O cost in three stages

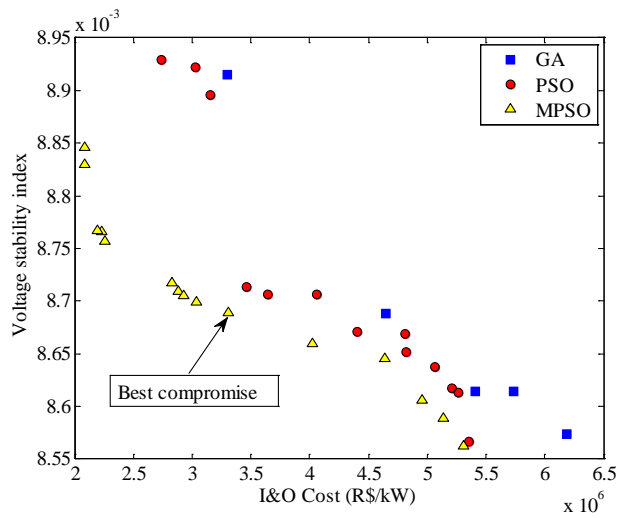
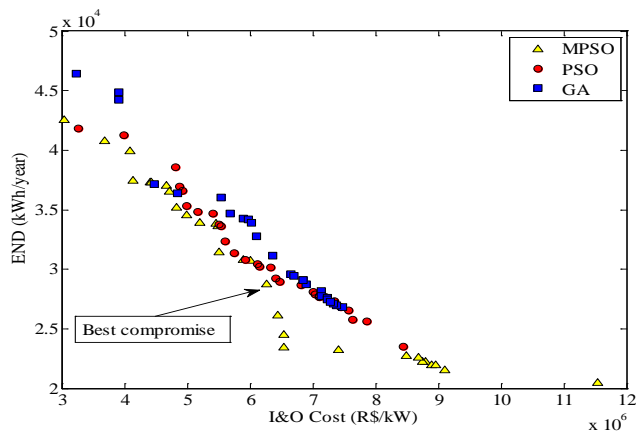
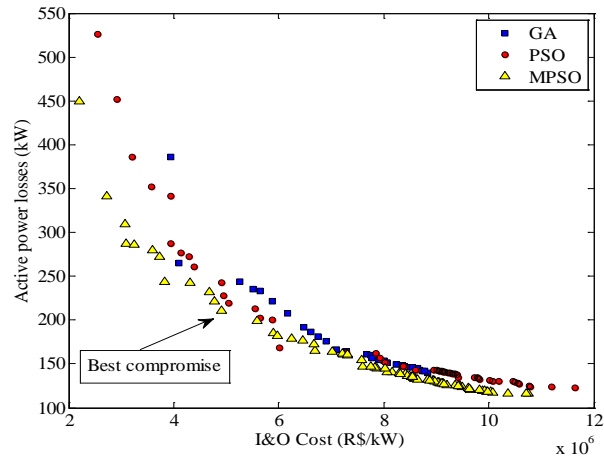


Fig. 7. Two-dimensional Pareto fronts

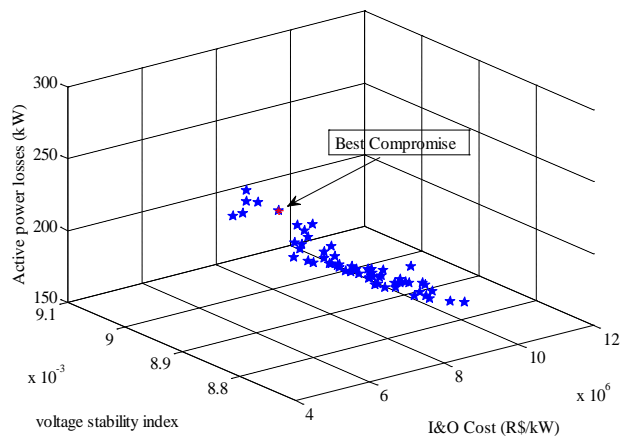
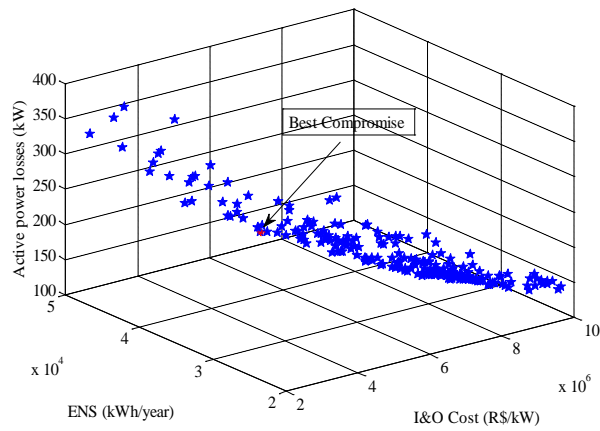
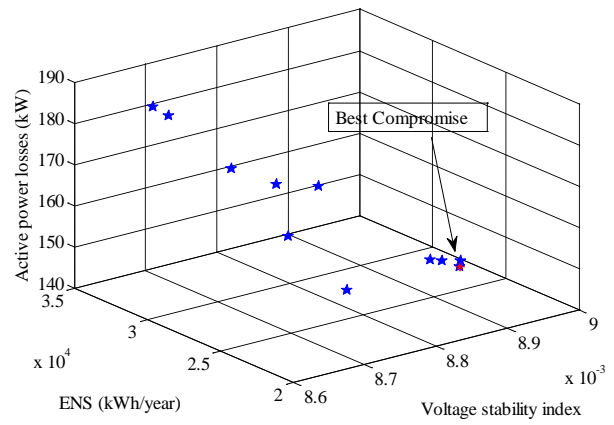
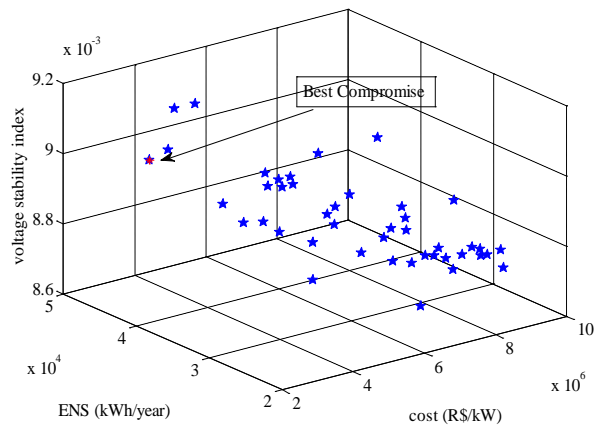
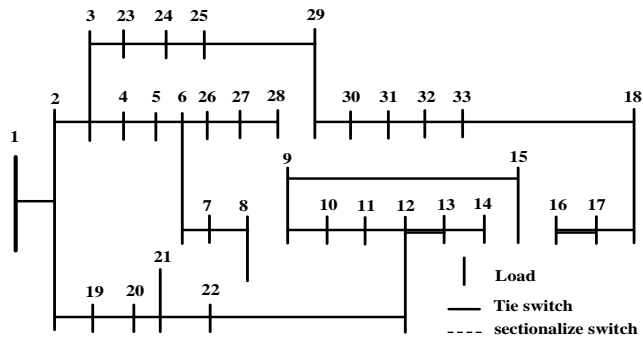
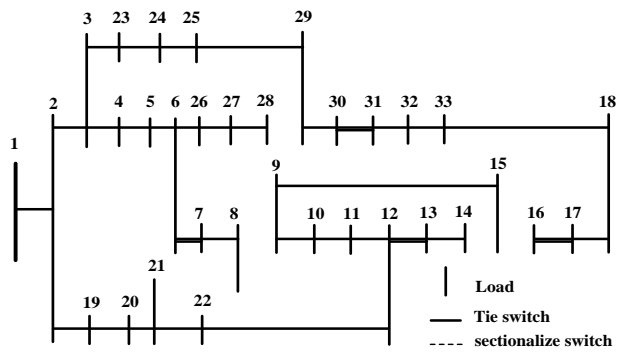


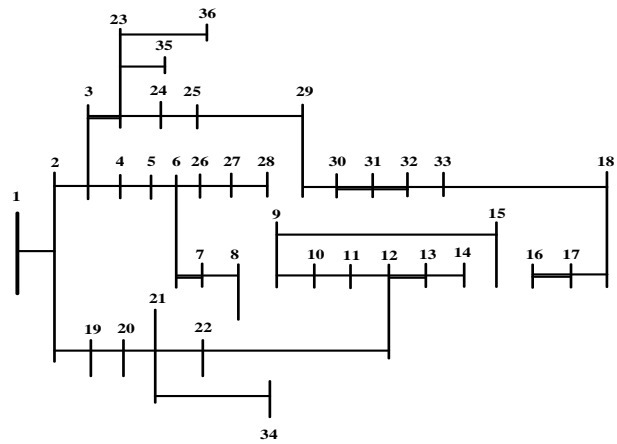
Fig. 8. Three-dimensional Pareto fronts for different combinations of objective functions



Stage 1



Stage 2



Stage 3

Fig. 9. Single diagram of the distribution network for the best compromised solution in the case of $w_1=w_2=w_3=0.33$ and $w_4=0$

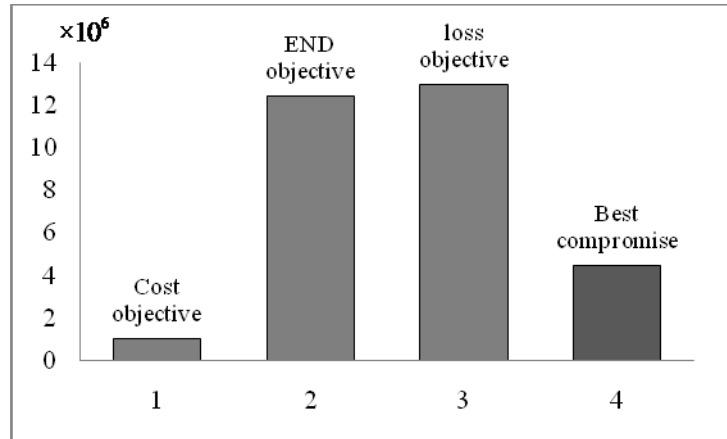


Fig. 10. Comparing cost value in the best compromised solution with optimum cost, optimum END, and optimum active power losses

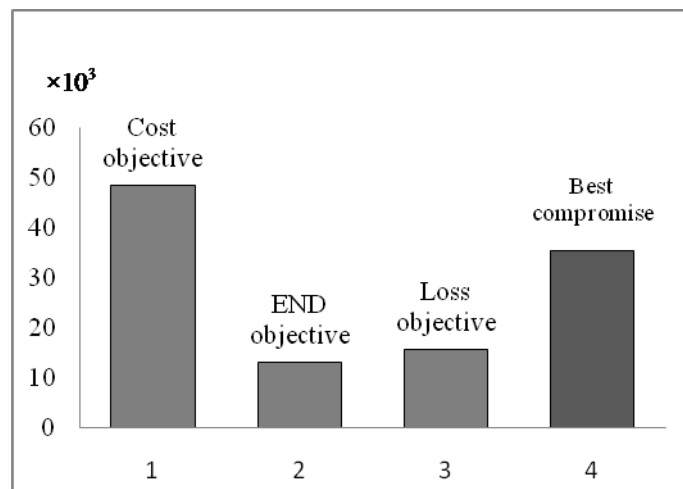


Fig. 11. Comparing END value in the best compromised solution with optimum cost, optimum END, and optimum active power losses

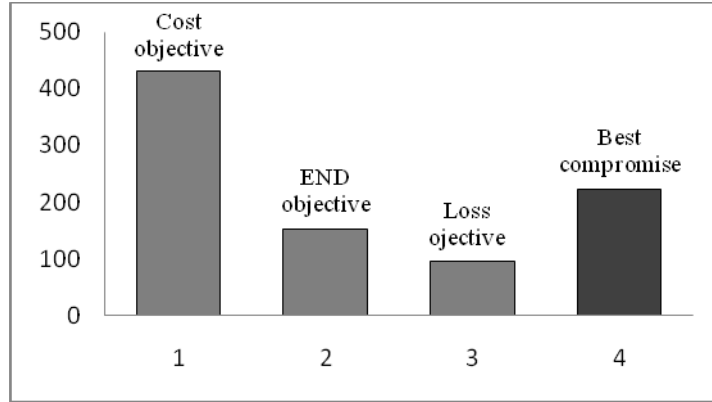


Fig. 12. Comparing active power losses value in the best compromised solution with optimum cost, Optimum END, and optimum active power losses

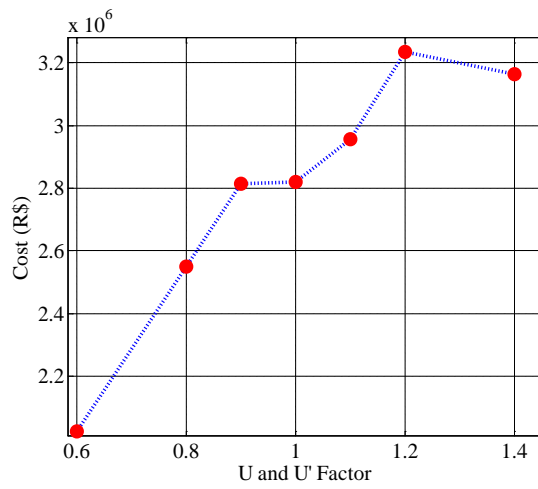


Figure 13: The cost sensitivity with respect to the U and U' changes

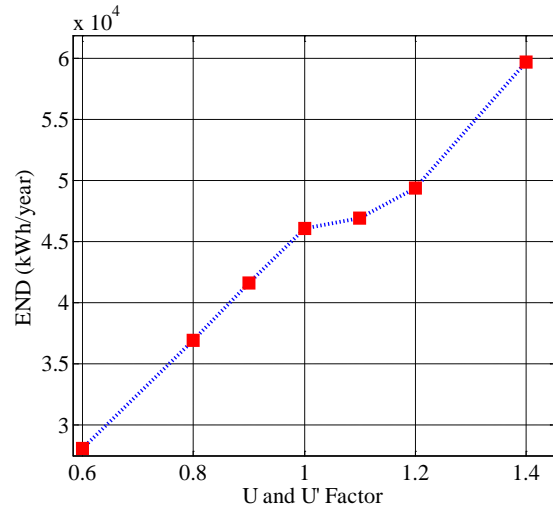


Figure 14: The END sensitivity with respect to the U and U' changes

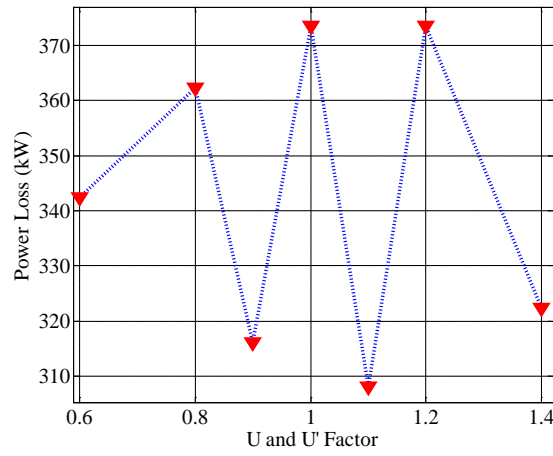


Figure 15: The power loss sensitivity with respect to the U and U' changes

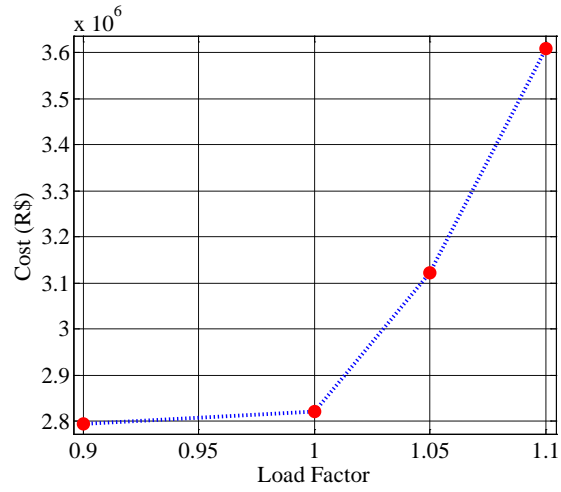


Figure 16: The cost sensitivity with respect to the load changes

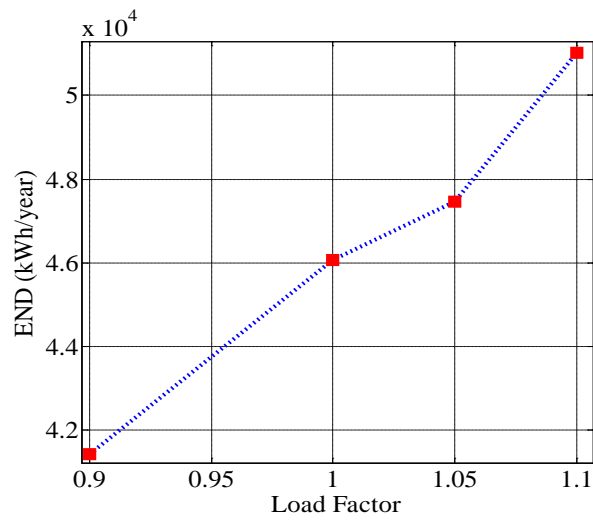


Figure 17: The END sensitivity with respect to the load changes

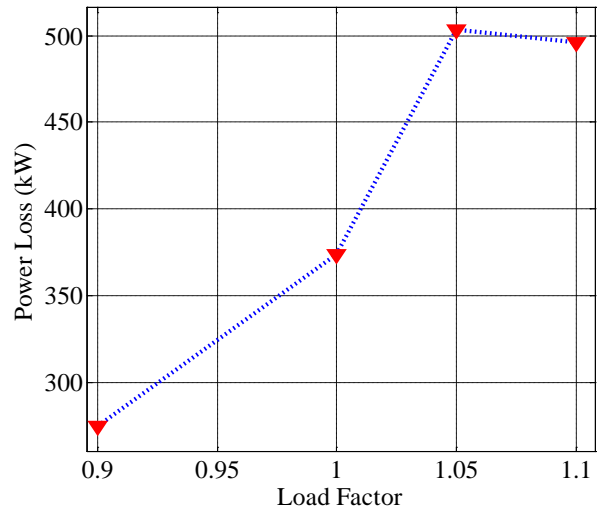


Figure 18: The power loss sensitivity with respect to the load changes

Tables:

Table 1. Information of new candidate branches

No. of new branch	From bus	to bus	R (Ω)	X (Ω)	U (h/year)	U'(h/year)
1	19	34	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.08
2	20	34	0.15	0.2	0.7	0.07
3	21	34	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.05
4	22	34	0.2	0.25	1	0.05
5	23	35	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.02
6	24	35	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.04
7	25	35	0.15	0.2	0.7	0.01
8	26	35	0.2	0.25	0.1	0.05
9	21	36	0.2	0.25	1	0.07
10	22	36	0.1	0.2	1	0.07
11	23	36	0.1	0.3	1	0.04
12	24	36	0.15	0.2	0.8	0.03

Table 2. Demand information for new buses

No. new buses	Active power demand (kW)	Reactive power demand (kVAr)
34	300	250
35	100	30
36	200	80

Table3. The results of the single objective DEP problem considering cost (R\$) objective function

Method	Best solution	Average	Worst solution	Standard deviation
MPSO	1020303.2	1116752.738	1200502.439	64312.2661
PSO	1212103.3	1294472.649	1404502.784	70362.1013
GA	1416503.28	1540167.7296	1822503.088	114492.76

Table 4. The results of the single objective DEP problem considering END (kWh/year)objective function

Method	Best solution	Average	Worst solution	Standard deviation
MPSO	13290.300	13819.153	14135.125	185.020
PSO	14147.925	14507.230	14147.925	147.622
GA	14724.000	15296.088	17103.400	665.674

Table 5.The results of the single objective DEP problem considering power losses (kW) objective function

Method	Best solution	Average	Worst solution	Standard deviation
MPSO	95.49416147	98.7114	102.2283754	1.9629
PSO	102.4441959	105.0464	107.9496435	1.5921
GA	107.9618506	112.0971	120.4459539	3.6666

Table. 6. The results of the single objective DEP problem considering voltage stability index objective function

Method	Best solution	Average	Worst solution	Standard deviation
MPSO	0.008465131	0.0084855627	0.008503787	0.000010695
PSO	0.008504477	0.0085251722	0.008537356	0.00001289
GA	0.008539638	0.0085718247	0.008614487	0.000028516

Table 7. Objective function values in all cases

Cases	Sub-case NO.	Importance Factor				F_1	F_2	F_3	F_4
		w_1	w_2	w_3	w_4				
Case I		-	-	-	-	1020303	48527	432.5161	0.009
Case II		-	-	-	-	12432000	13290.3	151.3026	0.0088
Case III		-	-	-	-	12973000	15846	95.49416	0.0088
Case IV		-	-	-	-	7541700	30148	200.1479	0.008496
Case V	1	0.33	0.33	0.33	-	2820899	46063.98	373.5442	-
	2	0.2	0.4	0.4	-	2550602	46093.13	362.3144	-
	3	0.4	0.2	0.4	-	3527097	41248.43	250.3062	-
	4	0.4	0.4	0.2	-	3163899	42670.78	322.403	-
Case VI	1	0.33	-	0.33	0.33	8773060	-	174.8745	0.009013
	2	0.2	-	0.4	0.4	8773060	-	174.8745	0.009013
	3	0.4	-	0.2	0.4	8773060	-	174.8745	0.009013
	4	0.4	-	0.4	0.2	8773060	-	174.8745	0.009013
Case VII	1	-	0.33	0.33	0.33	-	31545.28	187.5481	0.00864
	2	-	0.2	0.4	0.4	-	30746.8	186.3287	0.008646
	3	-	0.4	0.2	0.4	-	27239.08	158.1417	0.008741
	4	-	0.4	0.4	0.2	-	31545.28	187.5481	0.00864
Case VIII	1	0.33	0.33	-	0.33	3878294	43919.7	-	0.009134
	2	0.2	0.4	-	0.4	3878294	43919.7	-	0.009134
	3	0.4	0.2	-	0.4	6927673	30970	-	0.009091
	4	0.4	0.4	-	0.2	4190294	48861.78	-	0.008934
Case IX	1	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	9066164	47032.6	146.4991	0.008831
	2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	9264262	41338.4	141.6119	0.008835
	3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	8824665	30993.68	166.3473	0.008925
	4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	8824665	30993.68	166.3473	0.008925
	5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	9066164	47032.6	146.4991	0.008831

Table. 8. Optimum capacity of DGs in the case of $w_1=w_2=w_3=0.33$ and $w_4=0$

DG capacity (kW)			
Stage	Bus#18	Bus#32	Bus#33
1	210	180	120
2	210	180	80
3	210	180	30

Table 9: The results of reliability sensitivity analysis

U and U' Factor	No. of Rewiring	Total DG Capacity	Cost (R\$)	ENS (kWh/year)	Power Loss (kW)
0.6	10	0	2.02E+06	28077.06	342.3863296
0.8	9	0	2550602.498	36874.5	362.3144109
0.9	14	0	2813502.035	41612.715	316.0013617
1	14	330	2820899.31	46063.975	373.5441727
1.1	8	660	2955195.355	46963.015	308.0227299
1.2	6	990	3235392.711	49410.78	373.6051303
1.4	11	330	3163898.799	59739.085	322.4029628

Table 10: The result of load sensitivity analysis

Load Factor	No. of Rewiring	Total DG Capacity	Cost (R\$)	ENS (kWh/year)	Power Loss (kW)
0.9	8	300	2793389.333	41419	274.5548
1	14	330	2820899.31	46063.975	373.5441727
1.05	8	690	3121500	47457	503.2966
1.1	13	570	3609300	51024	496.1497

Table 11. Values of GD, SP and DM for different optimization algorithms in two & three dimensional Pareto fronts

Algorithm Objective	MPSO			PSO			GA		
	GD	SP	DM	GD	SP	DM	GD	SP	DM
Cost-Loss	0.0022	0.0153	3.36E+14	0.0037	0.0218	3.33E+14	0.0082	0.0279	5.49E+13
Cost-END	0.0168	0.0822	1.20E+14	0.0109	0.0461	4.25E+13	0.0129	0.053	3.61E+13
Cost-VSI	0.0352	0.1152	1.95E+13	0.0381	0.0992	1.05E+13	0.2683	0.3678	5.10E+12
Cost-END-Loss	4.75E-04	0.0064	6.50E+14	0.0049	0.0241	1.97E+13	0.0052	0.021	1.84E+13
Cost-END-VSI	0.0039	0.0168	1.06E+14	0.0068	0.0225	4.05E+13	0.0121	0.0225	3.17E+13
Cost-Loss-VSI	0.0027	0.0113	8.81E+13	0.0036	0.0242	1.03E+14	0.0039	0.0228	8.59E+13
END-Loss-VSI	0.0382	0.083	7.44E+07	0.3057	0.5257	7.30E+07	0.4005	0.5787	4.13E+06