



UNIVERSITY
OF WOLLONGONG
AUSTRALIA

University of Wollongong
Research Online

Faculty of Engineering - Papers (Archive)

Faculty of Engineering and Information Sciences

2009

Voltage support by distributed generation units and shunt capacitors in distribution systems

Kai Zou

University of Wollongong

Ashish Agalgaonkar

University of Wollongong, ashish@uow.edu.au

Kashem M. Muttaqi

University of Wollongong, kashem@uow.edu.au

Sarath Perera

University of Wollongong, sarath@uow.edu.au

<http://ro.uow.edu.au/engpapers/5473>

Publication Details

K. Zou, A. P. Agalgaonkar, K. Muttaqi & S. Perera, "Voltage support by distributed generation units and shunt capacitors in distribution systems," in IEEE Power & Energy Society 2009 General Meeting, 2009, pp. 1-8.

Research Online is the open access institutional repository for the University of Wollongong. For further information contact the UOW Library:
research-pubs@uow.edu.au

Voltage Support by Distributed Generation Units and Shunt Capacitors in Distribution Systems

Kai Zou, A. P. Agalgaonkar, K. M. Muttaqi, *Senior Member, IEEE*, and S. Perera, *Member, IEEE*

Abstract—Integration of distributed generation (DG) units and shunt capacitors in the radial distribution networks is one of the effective options that can be used to improve the system voltage and reduce system losses. Optimal sizing and siting of DG units and shunt capacitors need to be ensured for strengthening the supply quality and reliability of distribution systems. In this regard, new analytical strategies need to be devised to minimise the computational burden and improve the overall accuracy of the solution. In this paper, a numerical method for the identification of the target voltage support zones is proposed by reducing the large search space. The strategic placement of DG units and shunt capacitors is proposed for overall voltage support and power loss reduction in a distribution feeder. The investment cost for DG units and shunt capacitors is minimised by using particle swarm optimisation (PSO) technique.

Index Terms—Distributed generation, shunt capacitor, voltage support, power loss, optimisation.

I. INTRODUCTION

With the developments in DG technologies, their integration for distribution system upgrades is an attractive alternative planning option for distribution utilities [1]. DGs can support system voltage, minimise system losses and alleviate the distribution system expansion costs. On the other hand, the installation of shunt capacitors is another cost-effective solution to improve system voltage and minimise losses [2].

In order to maximise the benefits for the integration of DG units and shunt capacitors, their sizes and locations need to be identified using systematic approaches. The optimal sizing and siting of DG units and shunt capacitors in distribution systems is a complex optimisation problem. This combinatorial problem can be solved by either conventional mathematical programming methods such as sequential quadratic programming (SQP), branch and bound method or other heuristic techniques such as genetic algorithm (GA), ant colony optimisation (ACO), particle swarm optimisation (PSO). In [3], Grainger and Lee have proposed an analytical approach to obtain the optimum sizes and locations of shunt capacitors for loss minimisation. In [4]–[6], heuristic search methods based on the analysis of sensitivity indices have been proposed for minimising the cost investment with shunt capacitors. In [7]–[10], intelligent-based heuristic methods have been justified for distribution system planning.

This work is supported by Integral Energy, New South Wales, Australia. Kai Zou, A. P. Agalgaonkar, K. M. Muttaqi and S. Perera are with the Integral Energy Power Quality and Reliability Centre, School of Electrical, Computer, and Telecommunications Engineering, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, New South Wales, 2522, Australia. (e-mail: kz965@uow.edu.au; ashish@uow.edu.au; kashem@uow.edu.au; sarath@uow.edu.au)

In this paper, the voltage support zones are identified for the radial distribution network by using an analytical approach based on the manipulation of system Jacobian matrix. The maximum voltage support is ensured with minimum real and reactive power injection at selective system nodes and minimum financial investment. The use of identified zones can avoid exhaustive search for all system nodes. Thus, the computational burden associated with the optimisation algorithms can be reduced; thereby improving the overall efficiency of the solutions. The proposed approach could be useful for sizing and siting of DG units and shunt capacitors in the radial distribution systems.

This paper is structured as follows: The proposed analytical approach for zone identification is developed in Section II. In order to compare the relationship between voltage improvement and loss reduction (for the same active and reactive power injection), the technique for maximum loss reduction is introduced in Section III. The cost optimisation for maximum voltage support with the integration of DG units and shunt capacitors is formulated in Section IV. The identified voltage support zones and corresponding loss reduction, together with the optimisation results are analysed and discussed in Section V.

II. ZONE IDENTIFICATION FOR VOLTAGE SUPPORT

The siting and sizing of DG units and shunt capacitors for radial distribution networks should be strategically decided in order to have effective voltage improvement at all the nodes with minimum financial investment. In order to reduce the overall search space and improve the accuracy of the solution, selective number of nodes (zone) with the possibility of optimal solution need to be identified.

The voltage support zones with the selective number of nodes are identified for efficient real (P) and reactive (Q) injection by means of DG units (operated with unity power factor) and shunt capacitors. In the following subsections, the reduced Jacobian matrix is first derived using matrix manipulation and subsequently, the identification of voltage support zones for radial distribution networks is presented. Finally, the proposed approach is summarised.

A. Reduced Jacobian Matrix

The Jacobian matrix at different loading levels can be obtained by using Newton-Raphson power flow formulation and the relationships between the incremental change of P and Q injections and the incremental change of voltage angle and voltage magnitude can be established as [11]:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta P \\ \Delta Q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{p\delta} & J_{pv} \\ J_{q\delta} & J_{qv} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\delta \\ \Delta|V| \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

where ΔP and ΔQ are the column vectors, which are the incremental changes of P and Q at each PQ node respectively, $\Delta\delta$ is the column vector for incremental change of voltage δ at each PQ node, $\Delta|V|$ is the column vector for incremental change of voltage magnitude $|V|$ at each PQ node, $J_{p\delta}$ and J_{pv} represent the linearised relationships between ΔP and $\Delta\delta$ and $\Delta|V|$ respectively, $J_{q\delta}$ and J_{qv} represent the linearised relationships between ΔQ and $\Delta\delta$ and $\Delta|V|$ respectively.

From (1), it is known that the magnitudes of system nodal voltages are affected by the incremental change of both P and Q injections. However, if one of the control variables can be kept constant, the improvement of system voltage profile can be estimated by considering the incremental change of another control variable [11]. In order to obtain a direct relationship between incremental change of voltage magnitude $\Delta|V|$ with the incremental real power injection ΔP , it is assumed that the incremental reactive power injection $\Delta Q = 0$. Hence (1) can be reduced as:

$$\Delta P = [J_{pv} - J_{p\delta} J_{q\delta}^{-1} J_{qv}] \Delta|V| = J_R \Delta|V| \quad (2)$$

Let $J_{R'} = J_R^{-1}$, thus (2) can be rewritten as:

$$\Delta|V| = J_{R'} \Delta P \quad (3)$$

Similarly, for $\Delta P = 0$:

$$\Delta Q = [J_{qv} - J_{q\delta} J_{p\delta}^{-1} J_{pv}] \Delta|V| = J_X \Delta|V| \quad (4)$$

$$\Delta|V| = J_{X'} \Delta Q \quad (5)$$

It can be observed that the element $J_{R'}(i,j)$ in the matrix $J_{R'}$ is the relationship between the incremental real power injection ΔP at node j and the incremental voltage change $\Delta|V|$ at node i with only incremental real power injections. Similarly, the element $J_{X'}(i,j)$ in matrix $J_{X'}$ is the relationship between the incremental reactive power injection ΔQ at node j and the incremental voltage change $\Delta|V|$ at node i with only incremental reactive power injections.

It should be noted that the linearised relationships given by (3) and (5) are only valid at a particular operating point with small incremental ΔP or ΔQ injections. The relationships between power injections and voltage magnitudes will dynamically change due to the inherent nonlinear $P-V$ and $Q-V$ characteristics. However, the correction to these relationships can be made by integrating the predicted incremental ΔP or ΔQ injection into the system and performing the power flow calculations iteratively. Initially, the predicted incremental ΔP or ΔQ injections can be obtained based on (3) and (5) with the assumption of small incremental real or reactive power injection and acceptable voltage limits. The detailed derivation of predicted indices and the correction procedure for the same indices will be described in the next subsection.

B. Identification of Voltage Support Zones

In this subsection, the reduced Jacobian matrices $J_{R'}$ and $J_{X'}$ are used to identify the independent target voltage support zones with DG units or shunt capacitors. It is assumed that the change in the nodal voltage $\Delta|V|$ is relatively small with the real and reactive power injections, consequently the linearised relationship matrix $J_{R'}$ and $J_{X'}$ will remain unchanged. The approach for identifying the voltage support zone with P injection for radial distribution systems is developed in this subsection. The same approach can be used for Q injection.

From (3), it can be observed that the changes in nodal voltages due to incremental ΔP injection at node k can be expressed as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta|V_1| \\ \vdots \\ \Delta|V_k| \\ \vdots \\ \Delta|V_n| \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{R'}(11) & \cdots & J_{R'}(1k) & \cdots & J_{R'}(1n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ J_{R'}(k1) & \cdots & J_{R'}(kk) & \cdots & J_{R'}(kn) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ J_{R'}(n1) & \cdots & J_{R'}(nk) & \cdots & J_{R'}(nn) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta P_k \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

The voltage improvement at each node due to incremental ΔP injection at node k can be rewritten as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta|V_1| \\ \vdots \\ \Delta|V_k| \\ \vdots \\ \Delta|V_n| \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{R'}(1k) \\ \vdots \\ J_{R'}(kk) \\ \vdots \\ J_{R'}(nk) \end{bmatrix} \Delta P_k \quad (7)$$

It can be seen from (7) that the incremental ΔP injection at node k can result in voltage improvement at all system nodes. The improvement of the system nodal voltages depends on the corresponding k th column of $J_{R'}$ matrix and the amount of incremental ΔP injection. If the desired voltage improvement at each system node is known, the corresponding incremental ΔP injection at a specified location can be calculated.

In order to calculate the desired voltage improvement, it is assumed that the acceptable lower voltage limit for the system is V_{low} . The magnitude of nodal voltages $|V_{node}|$ can be obtained from the load flow calculation. The desired improvement of voltages ΔV_d between the minimum acceptable voltage V_{low} and the nodal voltages $|V_{node}|$ at each node can be calculated as:

$$\Delta V_d = V_{low} - |V_{node}| \quad (8)$$

Since desired voltage improvement ΔV_d at each node is specified, then the corresponding desired incremental ΔP injection at node k can be obtained as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta P_{1k} \\ \vdots \\ \Delta P_{kk} \\ \vdots \\ \Delta P_{nk} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{R'}^{-1}(1k) \Delta V_{d(1)} \\ \vdots \\ J_{R'}^{-1}(kk) \Delta V_{d(k)} \\ \vdots \\ J_{R'}^{-1}(nk) \Delta V_{d(n)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

In (9), the matrix on the left hand side is the different amounts of the desired incremental ΔP injections at node k

in order to satisfy the different desired voltage improvement at each system node. Thus, by applying (9) at each system node independently, the desired incremental ΔP injections can be expressed in a general matrix form:

$$P_d = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta P_{d(11)} & \cdots & \Delta P_{d(1n)} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \Delta P_{d(n1)} & \cdots & \Delta P_{d(nn)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

It can be seen that, for instance, the element $\Delta P_{d(1n)}$ in the matrix P_d is the desired incremental ΔP injection at node n to maintain the voltage of node 1 in specified limits. The P_d can be used in conjunction with the feeder topology matrix to derive P_d^{up} and P_d^{lo} . The P_d^{up} is an $n \times n$ matrix indicating the minimum desired incremental ΔP injection to keep the voltages at all the upstream nodes (with respect to the injection node) in specified limits while P_d^{lo} is an $n \times n$ matrix to maintain the voltages at downstream nodes. The elements in P_d^{up} and P_d^{lo} can be derived as:

$$P_{d(ij)}^{up} = P_{d(ij)} M_{up(ij)} \quad (11)$$

$$P_{d(ij)}^{lo} = P_{d(ij)} M_{lo(ij)} \quad (12)$$

where M_{up} is an $n \times n$ binary matrix indicating the upstream nodes with respect to the corresponding injection nodes (eg. $M_{up(ij)} = 1$ indicates that node i is located on the upstream side of node j) and M_{lo} is an $n \times n$ binary matrix indicating the downstream nodes with respect to the corresponding injection nodes.

The maximum values in the each column of P_d^{up} are the minimum incremental ΔP injections for maintaining the voltages at all upstream nodes. Similarly, the maximum values in each column of P_d^{lo} is the minimum incremental ΔP injections for maintaining the voltages at all downstream nodes. Thus,

$$P_{min(i)}^{up} = \max(P_{d(i)}^{up}) \quad (13)$$

$$P_{min(i)}^{lo} = \max(P_{d(i)}^{lo}) \quad (14)$$

where $P_{d(i)}^{up}$ is the i th column of P_d^{up} , $P_{d(i)}^{lo}$ is the i th column of P_d^{lo} .

The larger value of $P_{min(i)}^{up}$ and $P_{min(i)}^{lo}$ for node i is the minimum amount of incremental ΔP injection ($P_{min(i)}$), which can keep all nodal voltages within specified limits. Thus,

$$P_{min(i)} = \begin{cases} P_{min(i)}^{up} & \text{if } P_{min(i)}^{up} > P_{min(i)}^{lo} \\ P_{min(i)}^{lo} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

In some cases, the $P_{min(i)}$ at node i may exceed the maximum allowable incremental ΔP injection at that node. In such a case, the maximum allowable incremental ΔP injection ($P_{a(i)}^{max}$) should be identified and the voltage support zone should be expanded to allow multiple P injections.

The $P_{a(i)}^{max}$ are determined by the upper voltage limit V_{up} and the injection location. The allowable voltage rise at each node can be calculated as:

$$\Delta V_a = V_{up} - |V_{node}| \quad (16)$$

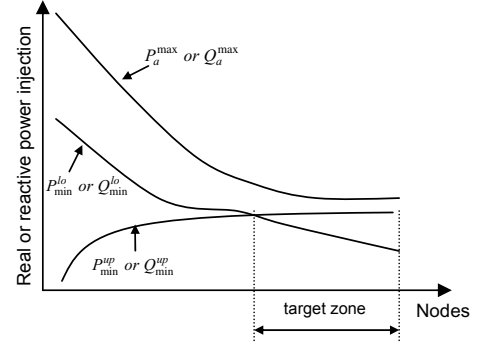


Fig. 1. Identification of voltage support zone - strategy 1

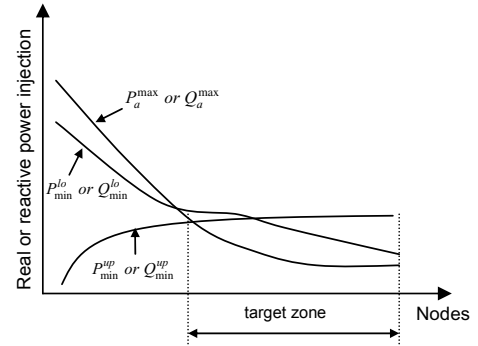


Fig. 2. Identification of voltage support zone - strategy 2

Applying (9) with different specified voltage ΔV_a at each node, the allowable incremental real power injections ΔP_a at a node can be calculated as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta P_{a(1i)} \\ \vdots \\ \Delta P_{a(ii)} \\ \vdots \\ \Delta P_{a(ni)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{R'(1i)}^{-1} \Delta V_{a(1)} \\ \vdots \\ J_{R'(ii)}^{-1} \Delta V_{a(i)} \\ \vdots \\ J_{R'(ni)}^{-1} \Delta V_{a(n)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

Thus $P_{a(i)}^{max}$ can be obtained by:

$$P_{a(i)}^{max} = \min \left(\begin{bmatrix} \Delta P_{a(1i)} \\ \vdots \\ \Delta P_{a(ii)} \\ \vdots \\ \Delta P_{a(ni)} \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad (18)$$

As P_{min}^{up} , P_{min}^{lo} , and P_a^{max} have been numerically derived, the boundaries of the voltage support zones can be envisaged graphically shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. Moreover, some of the common strategies can be adopted for the representative visualization.

Strategy 1: The boundary of the voltage support zone (from the downstream node) is a common point of intersection between P_{min}^{up} and P_{min}^{lo} provided that P_{min}^{up} and P_{min}^{lo} at the point of intersection are both lower than the P_a^{max} .

Strategy 2: The boundary of the voltage support zone (from the

downstream node) is a common point of intersection between P_{min}^{up} and P_a^{max} if either P_{min}^{up} or P_{min}^{lo} at the point of intersection is higher than the P_a^{max} .

Since the voltage support zones for P injections and Q injections have been identified separately, the search space for optimal sizing and siting of DG units and shunt capacitors can be restricted to the corresponding identified zones.

As stated in the previous subsection, the linearised relationships of $P-V$ and $Q-V$ are only valid under the assumption of small incremental ΔP or ΔQ injections. The indices P_{min}^{up} , P_{min}^{lo} and P_a^{max} are predicted based on these linearised relationships. In this paper, it is assumed that incremental ΔP and ΔQ injection will be made without applying any correction. However, it should be noted that the numerical values of these indices may not be accurate when an investigated radial distribution system is heavily loaded and large amounts of P and Q injections are needed to maintain system voltage. In this case, the correction of the predicted indices should be made in order to obtain the accurate values for P_{min}^{up} , P_{min}^{lo} and P_a^{max} . The correction procedure of predicted P_{min}^{up} is described here and the corrections for the remaining indices can be achieved by using the same approach. The correction of predicted P_{min}^{up} can be performed by adopting the following steps:

- 1) Obtain the initial predicted values of P_{min}^{up} without any incremental ΔP injection.
- 2) Apply the initial predicted P_{min}^{up} at a specified node with corresponding value and perform the power flow calculation.
- 3) Obtain the updated value of P_{min}^{up} and add the updated value to the old ones.
- 4) Perform Step 3 iteratively until the new $P_{min}^{up} = 0$ and record the final accumulated P_{min}^{up} .
- 5) Remove the previous added P injection and go to Step 2 to try remaining nodes until all nodes are evaluated.

C. Proposed Approach

Based on the derivation described in the Section II.A and Section II.B, the proposed approach for identification of voltage support zone for real power injection is summarised. The same approach can also be used for identification of voltage support zone for reactive power injection. The proposed approach consists of the following steps:

Step 1: Obtain the Jacobian matrix by performing Newton-Raphson power flow calculation and derive the linearised relationship matrix $J_{R'}$ by using (1), (2), and (3).

Step 2: Calculate the desired voltage improvement ΔV_d and maximum allowable voltage improvement ΔV_a for each node by using (8) and (16) respectively.

Step 3: Form the desired real power injection matrix P_d by applying (9) to each node.

Step 4: Build matrices P_d^{up} and P_d^{lo} by using feeder topology matrices M_{up} and M_{lo} and applying (11) and (12) respectively.

Step 5: Obtain minimum desired real power injection matrices P_{min}^{up} and P_{min}^{lo} by obtaining the maximum values in each column of P_d^{up} and P_d^{lo} as indicated in (13) and (14) respectively.

Step 6: Obtain the maximum allowable real power injection matrix P_a^{max} by applying (17) and (18) to each system node.

Step 7: In order to address the nonlinear P-V characteristic, the corrections of P_{min}^{up} , P_{min}^{lo} and P_a^{max} can be done by the proposed correction procedure. The identified voltage support zone for P injection can be obtained by applying the proposed strategies.

III. MAXIMUM LOSS REDUCTION

The total active power loss (L) for a distribution network can be calculated as [5]:

$$L = \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} I_{(j)}^2 R_{(j)} \quad (19)$$

where $I_{(j)}$ is the magnitude of current for feeder section j , $R_{(j)}$ is the resistance of feeder section j and $N - 1$ is the total number of feeder sections, for N nodes.

The total active power loss is contributed by both active currents (I_p) and reactive currents (I_q). Therefore, (19) can be rewritten as [5]:

$$L = \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} I_{p(j)}^2 R_{(j)} + \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} I_{q(j)}^2 R_{(j)} \quad (20)$$

It is assumed that the incremental change in nodal voltages will not affect the magnitude of active and reactive current at each node. The new power loss due to active current injection ($I_{dg(k)}$) at node k can be calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned} L_p^{new} &= \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} I_{q(j)}^2 R_{(j)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (I_{p(j)} - I_{dg(k)})^2 R_{(j)} \\ &+ \sum_{j=k}^{N-1} I_{p(j)}^2 R_{(j)} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Subtracting (21) from (20), the change of system active loss ΔL_p due to real power injection $P_{dg(k)}$ at node k can be obtained as:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta L_{p(k)} &= 2I_{dg(k)} \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} I_{p(j)} R_{(j)} - I_{dg(k)}^2 \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} R_{(j)} \\ &= \frac{2P_{dg(k)}}{|V(k)|} \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} I_{p(j)} R_{(j)} - \left(\frac{P_{dg(k)}}{|V(k)|} \right)^2 \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} R_{(j)} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

The maximum loss reduction can be achieved if

$$\frac{\partial L_{p(k)}}{\partial P_{dg(k)}} = 0 \quad (23)$$

Therefore, the desired active power injection ($P_{opt(k)}$) for maximum loss reduction can be obtained as:

$$P_{opt(k)} = |V(k)| \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} I_{p(j)} R_{(j)}}{\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} R_{(j)}} \quad (24)$$

Similarly, the desired reactive power injection ($Q_{opt(k)}$) for maximum loss reduction can be obtained as:

$$Q_{opt(k)} = |V_{(k)}| \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} I_{q(j)} R_{(j)}}{\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} R_{(j)}} \quad (25)$$

IV. COST OPTIMISATION FOR MAXIMUM VOLTAGE SUPPORT

The optimal sizes and locations of DG units and shunt capacitors are identified by minimising the total investment cost. The operation and maintenance (O&M) costs are not considered in this formulation. The objective is to maintain system voltages within allowable limits by minimising the cost investment of DG units and shunt capacitors.

A. Objective Function

The objective function considered in this paper includes the investment cost for DG units (C_{dg}) and the investment cost for shunt capacitors (C_{cap}). The total investment (C_t) for maintaining the voltage can be calculated as:

$$C_t(U_{dg}, U_{cap}) = C_{dg}(U_{dg}) + C_{cap}(U_{cap}) \quad (26)$$

where U_{dg} and U_{cap} are two vectors indicating the sizes of DG units and shunt capacitors, respectively.

These two vectors can be expressed as:

$$U_{dg} = [U_{dg(1)}, \dots, U_{dg(i)}, \dots, U_{dg(N)}] \quad (27)$$

$$U_{cap} = [U_{cap(1)}, \dots, U_{cap(i)}, \dots, U_{cap(N)}] \quad (28)$$

where $U_{dg(i)}$ is the size of the DG unit installed at node i , and $U_{cap(i)}$ is the size of the shunt capacitor installed at node i .

The decision variables for building new DG units (D_{dg}) and shunt capacitors (D_{cap}) can be obtained as:

$$D_{dg(i)} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } U_{dg(i)} > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

$$D_{cap(i)} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } U_{cap(i)} > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

1) *Investment Cost for DG units:* The total investment cost for DG units includes the installation cost and the cost for purchasing DG units. It is given by:

$$C_{dg}(U_{dg}) = \sum_{i=1}^N D_{dg(i)} (InS_{(i)}^{dg} + r_{(i)}^{dg} U_{dg(i)}) \quad (31)$$

where $InS_{(i)}^{dg}$ is the cost for installation of DG unit at system node i (in \$/installaion) and $r_{(i)}^{dg}$ is the capacity cost, which is associated with the size of the DG unit (in \$/kVA).

2) *Investment Cost for Shunt Capacitors:* The total investment cost for shunt capacitors comprises of the installation cost and the investment cost for new shunt capacitors, which can be given as:

$$C_{cap}(U_{cap}) = \sum_{i=1}^N D_{cap(i)} (InS_{(i)}^{cap} + r_{(i)}^{cap} U_{cap(i)}) \quad (32)$$

where $InS_{(i)}^{cap}$ is the cost for installing a new shunt capacitor at system node i (in \$/installation) and $r_{(i)}^{cap}$ is the cost associated with the size of the shunt capacitor (in \$/kVAr).

B. System Constraints

The inequality constraints in terms of nodal voltage limits and the feeder loading limits are included in the proposed optimisation problem. For different loading levels, the nodal voltages should be within the acceptable limits as indicated by (33). Similarly, the feeder loading should be less than the current rating of each feeder section as indicated by (34).

$$V_{lo} \leq V_{node(i)} \leq V_{up} \quad (33)$$

$$|I_{ldr(j)}| \leq I_{rating} \quad (34)$$

C. Solution Algorithm

The PSO search method is used in this paper to solve the formulated cost optimisation problem. The PSO search method is an intelligence-based heuristic optimisation technique [12], which finds optimal solution through the problem space by using specified number of particles. Unlike conventional analytical methods, PSO is a gradient-free search method which can be used to solve non-continuous and non-differentiable optimisation problems (such as MINLP). Although it could be difficult to guarantee the global optimal solution by using PSO, convincing and near optimal results can still be obtained with an appropriate representation of the optimisation problem.

The movement of each particle towards the optimal solution is based on its own inertia, experience and the good solutions provided by other particles. The new position of each particle is updated iteratively based on its position at previous time step and the velocity at current time step. The movement of the particle can be mathematically represented as [10]:

$$x_l(ts) = x_l(ts - 1) + v_l(ts) \quad (35)$$

where $x_l(ts)$ is the new position of particle l at time step ts and $v_l(ts)$ is the velocity of particle l at time step ts .

The velocity of each particle at each time step can be obtained as:

$$v_l(ts) = v_l(ts - 1) + c_1 \cdot rand_1 \cdot (pbest_l - x_l(ts - 1)) + c_2 \cdot rand_2 \cdot (S_{best} - x_l(ts - 1)) \quad (36)$$

where c_1 and c_2 are two acceleration factors, $rand_1$ and $rand_2$ are two random numbers, $pbest_l$ is the best position of each particle in the whole search space, and S_{best} is the best position found by all particles.

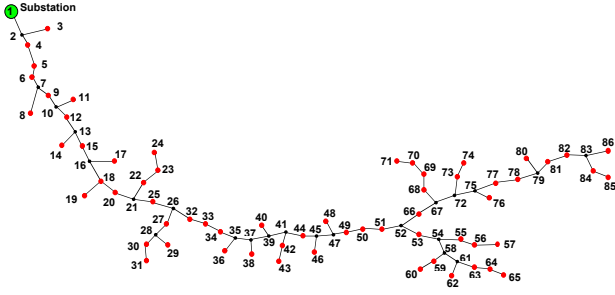


Fig. 3. 86 node test feeder

TABLE I
COST DATA USED IN SIMULATIONS

DG Capacity Cost	\$70 / kVA
DG Installation Cost	\$160,000
Shunt Capacitor Capacity Cost	\$15 / kVAr
Shunt Capacitor Installation Cost	\$15,000

Generally, $c_1 + c_2$ will be less than or equal to 4.0 to ensure the convergence of the optimisation [13]. In this paper, c_1 and c_2 are set to be 2 and 2 respectively. A penalty function (in terms of an additional penalty term $C_p(V_{node}, I_{fdr})$) will be used in case of a constraint violation. If the system constraints do not get violated, then the penalty term will be zero. Thus, the modified objective function can be rewritten as:

$$C_t(U_{dg}, U_{cap}) = C_{dg}(U_{dg}) + C_{cap}(U_{cap}) + C_p(V_{node}, I_{fdr}) \quad (37)$$

V. SIMULATION RESULTS

The sample system under study is a rural 11 kV radial distribution feeder from New South Wales, Australia. The topology of this feeder is shown in Fig. 3. The substation voltage of this feeder is maintained constant at 0.9732 pu. The impedance of the main feeder sections is $0.315+j0.354 \Omega/\text{km}$. It has been observed that the peak real and reactive power demands for the feeder are 1931 kW and 935 kVAr respectively at 7:00am on 14/12/2007. It is assumed that this peak demand is a 100% loading condition for the feeder. The associated cost data given in Table I for this case study has been obtained from the respective distribution utility. In this section, the voltage support zones are identified and the cost optimisation is done for different loading levels. The minimum P or Q injection for maximising the voltage support is evaluated and the related loss reduction will be analysed. The search for optimal sizing and siting of DG units and shunt capacitors will be carried out with the consideration of the identified voltage support zones.

A. Voltage Support Zones for the Test Feeder

It is assumed that the acceptable voltage limits are between 0.95 pu to 0.9732 pu (substation voltage). The voltage support zones for independent P and Q injection at peak load condition are shown in Figs. 4 and 5 respectively. It can be seen that

TABLE II
VOLTAGE SUPPORT ZONES FOR REAL POWER INJECTION

Loading Levels	Node Numbers for the Identified Zone		
	$V_{low} = 0.95$ pu	$V_{low} = 0.96$ pu	$V_{low} = 0.97$ pu
100%	52-86	49-86	32-86
90%	52-86	50-86	33-86
80%	52-86	50-86	34-86
70%	52-86	51-86	37-86
60%	53-65	52-86	39-86
50%	53-65	52-86	46-86

TABLE III
VOLTAGE SUPPORT ZONES FOR REACTIVE POWER INJECTION

Loading Levels	Node Numbers for the Identified Zone		
	$V_{low} = 0.95$ pu	$V_{low} = 0.96$ pu	$V_{low} = 0.97$ pu
100%	52-86	49-86	32-86
90%	52-86	50-86	32-86
80%	52-86	50-86	32-86
70%	52-86	51-86	35-86
60%	53-65	52-86	39-86
50%	53-65	52-86	44-86

the boundaries of the voltage support zones in this case can be identified by using the Strategy 1 as discussed in Section II. The other voltage support zones for different loading levels and allowable voltage limits are summarised in Table II and Table III. It can be observed that the voltage support zones expand with the increase in loading level and also when the lower limit of the acceptable voltage is increased. It can also be seen that the voltage support zones will be much larger in case of the lower voltage limit of 0.97 pu than that of 0.95 pu and 0.96 pu.

B. Voltage Support Vs. Maximum Loss Reduction

The comparison of desired real and reactive power injections for voltage support and loss minimisation (for 100% loading condition and 50% loading condition) are shown in Fig. 6 to Fig. 9 respectively.

It can be seen in Fig. 6 that the amount of P injection for voltage support (P_{min}) is almost the same as the optimal amount of P injection (P_{opt}) for maximum loss reduction if P injection is located between node 41 and node 86. In this case, the voltage support can be ensured by minimising the system loss. But, for Q injection shown in Fig. 7, the desired Q injection for voltage support is higher than the optimal Q for loss reduction. Moreover, if the shunt capacitor is placed close to the end of the feeder, the system loss will be higher than the system loss (L_{or}) without shunt capacitor. For 50% loading condition, it can be seen in Fig. 8 and Fig. 9 that the real and reactive power injections are lower than the optimal real and reactive power injections for maximum loss reduction.

C. Results for Cost Optimisation

It is assumed that the maximum allowable P and Q penetration is 50% and the acceptable lower voltage limit is 0.95

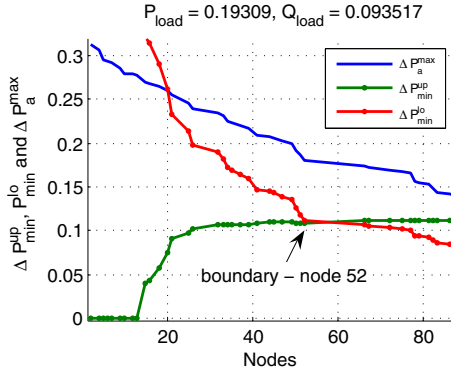


Fig. 4. Voltage support zone for P injection (100% loading condition, $V_{low} = 0.95$)

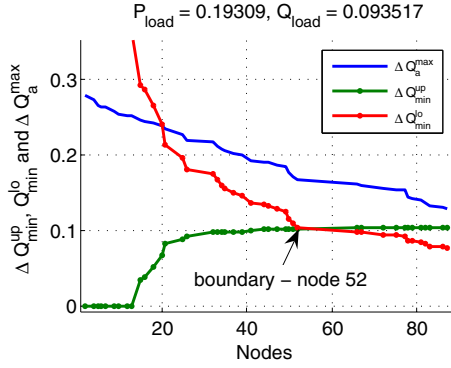


Fig. 5. Voltage support zone for Q injection (100% loading condition, $V_{low} = 0.95$)

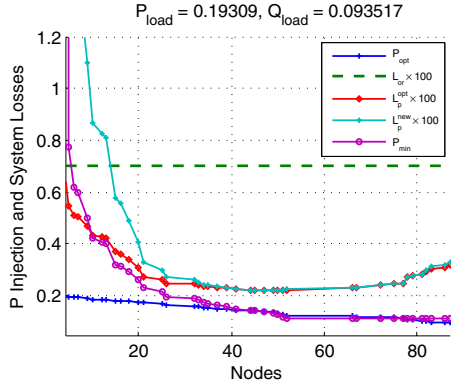


Fig. 6. Voltage support and loss minimisation with P injection (100% loading condition, $V_{low} = 0.95$)

pu. The real power injection is assumed to be from a diesel engine driven synchronous generator operated with unit power factor. Fig. 10 shows the voltage improvement at peak loading condition when the DG unit and shunt capacitor are placed at the optimal locations with optimal sizes. The simulation results for six loading levels are shown in Table IV. It can be seen that for light loading condition (50% of the peak loading), only one shunt capacitor is required at node 54 for requisite voltage support. The total cost investment is \$17,281. As the load increases, the voltage support merely by using 50% Q penetration is not sufficient. Therefore, real power injection

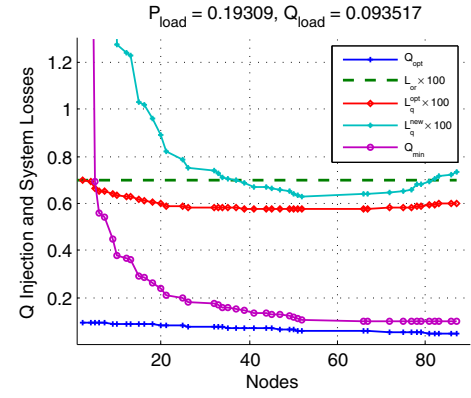


Fig. 7. Voltage support and loss minimisation with Q injection (100% loading condition, $V_{low} = 0.95$)

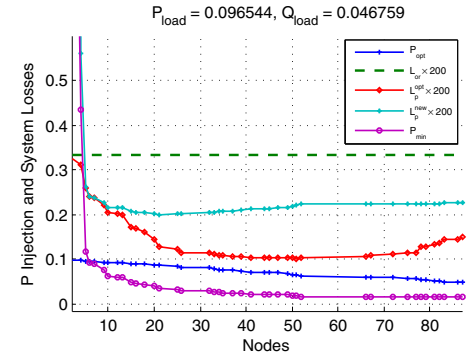


Fig. 8. Voltage support and loss minimisation with P injection (50% loading condition, $V_{low} = 0.95$)

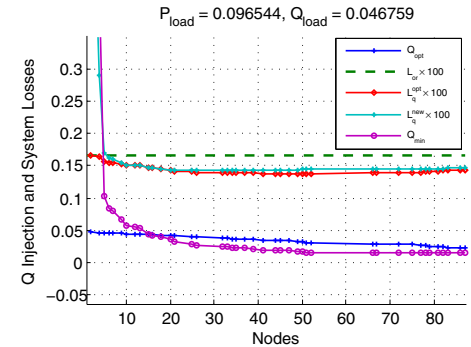


Fig. 9. Voltage support and loss minimisation with Q injection (50% loading condition, $V_{low} = 0.95$)

by means of DG unit will be demanded in parallel with the shunt capacitor to maintain the system voltage. Thus, it can be observed that for the loading condition above 60%, there will be one DG unit and one shunt capacitor in the system at various specified nodes with different cost investment.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

An analytical approach has been proposed for identifying the voltage support zones with minimum real and reactive power injections. This formulation has been applied in relation to a realistic radial distribution feeder ensuring acceptable

TABLE IV
SIMULATION RESULTS FOR COST OPTIMISATION

Loading Levels	Device	Location	Size	Total Investment
100%	DG unit	75	623 kW	\$225,559
	Shunt Capacitor	59	465 kVAr	
90%	DG unit	59	476 kW	\$214,617
	Shunt Capacitor	72	420 kVAr	
80%	DG unit	59	335 kW	\$203,991
	Shunt Capacitor	86	371 kVAr	
70%	DG unit	62	184 kW	\$192,805
	Shunt Capacitor	75	327 kVAr	
60%	DG unit	53	61 kW	\$183,448
	Shunt Capacitor	53	280 kVAr	
50%	Shunt Capacitor	54	152 kVAr	\$17,281

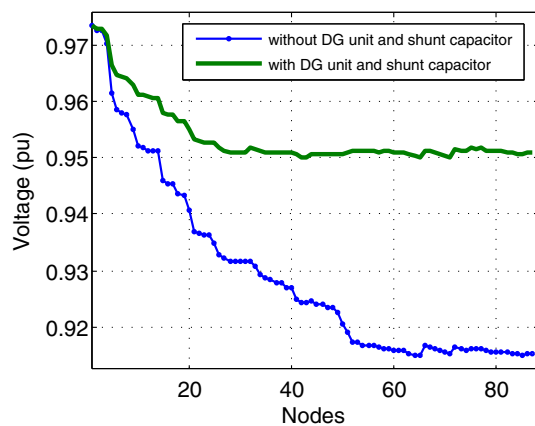


Fig. 10. System voltage profiles at 100% loading condition

voltage at each node. It has been realised that the real and reactive power injections in the target zones with specific nodes guarantee requisite voltage improvement. The comparison of active and reactive power injections for maximum voltage support and maximum loss reduction has been graphically presented for peak load as well as light load condition. PSO based heuristic search method is demonstrated for sizing and siting of DG units and shunt capacitors with minimum cost investment. The results are highlighted for different loading conditions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Authors would like to thank Integral Energy personnel for providing data and information on the network.

REFERENCES

- [1] J. A. Pecos Lopes, N. Hatziaargyriou, J. Mutale, P. Djapic, N. Jenkins, "Integrating Distributed Generation into Electric Power Systems: A Review of Drivers, Challenges and Opportunities," *Electric Power Systems Research*, Vol. 77, pp. 1189-1203, July 2007.

- [2] R. A. Gallego, A. Monticelli, R. Romero, "Optimal Capacitor Placement in Radial Distribution Networks," *IEEE Trans. Power Systems*, Vol. 16, pp. 630-637, November 2001.
- [3] J. J. Grainger, S. H. Lee, "Optimum Size and Location of Shunt Capacitors for Reduction of Losses On Distribution Feeders," *IEEE Trans. Power Apparatus and Systems*, Vol. PAS-100, pp. 1105-1118, March 1981.
- [4] I. C. da Silva, S. Carneiro, E. J. de Oliveira, J. de Souza Costa, J. L. R. Pereira, P. A. N. Garcia, "A Heuristic Constructive Algorithm for Capacitor Placement on Distribution Systems," *IEEE Trans. Power Systems*, Vol. 23, pp.1619-1626, November 2008.
- [5] S. F. Mekhamer, M. E. El-Hawary, S. A. Soliman, M. A. Moustafa, M. M. Mansour, "New Heuristic Strategies for Reactive Power Compensation of Radial Distribution Feeders," *IEEE Trans. Power Delivery*, Vol. 17, pp. 1128-1135, October 2002.
- [6] M. Chis, M. M. A. Salama, S. Jayaram, "Capacitor Placement in Distribution Systems Using Heuristic Search Strategies," *Generation, Transmission and Distribution, IEE Proceedings*, Vol. 144, pp.225-230, May 1997.
- [7] E. G. Carrano, R. T. N. Cardoso, R. H. C. Takahashi, C. M. Fonseca, O. M. Neto, "Power Distribution Network Expansion Scheduling using Dynamic Programming Genetic Algorithm," *IET, Generation, Transmission and Distribution*, Vol. 2, pp. 444-455, May 2008.
- [8] A. Ahuja, S. Das, A. Pahwa, "An AIS-ACO Hybrid Approach for Multi-Objective Distribution System Reconfiguration," *IEEE Trans. Power Systems*, Vol. 22, pp. 1101-1111, August 2007.
- [9] J. M. Nahman, D. M. Peric, "Optimal Planning of Radial Distribution Networks by Simulated Annealing Technique," *IEEE Trans. Power Systems*, Vol. 23, pp. 790-795, May 2008.
- [10] Y. del Valle, G. K. Venayagamoorthy, S. Mohagheghi, J.-C. Hernandez, R. G. Harley, "Particle Swarm Optimisation: Basic Concepts, Variants and Applications in Power Systems," *IEEE Trans. Evolutionary Computation*, Vol. 12, pp. 171-195, April 2008.
- [11] P. Kundur, *Power System Stability and Control*. USA: McGraw-Hill, 1994, p. 1176.
- [12] J. Kennedy, R. Eberhart, "Particle Swarm Optimisation," in *Proc. 6th Int. Symp. Micro Machine and Human Science (MHS)*, October 1995, pp. 39-43.
- [13] R. Eberhart, Y. Shi, J. Kennedy, *Swarm Intelligence*. San Diego: Morgan Kaufmann, 2001, p. 512.

Kai Zou received the B.Eng. degree in electrical power engineering in 2005 from the Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China, and the M.Eng. degree in 2006 from the University of Wollongong, Australia. He is currently working towards his Ph.D. degree in the area of power distribution system planning and optimisation with embedded generation at the University of Wollongong.

A. P. Agalgaonkar received the Ph.D. degree from Indian Institute of Technology-Bombay, Mumbai, India in 2006. Currently, he is working as a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the School of Electrical, Computer, Telecommunications Engineering, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia. He was associated with the School of Engineering, University of Tasmania as a Postdoctoral Research Fellow from October 2007 to January 2008. He also worked as a Scientist in the Energy Technology Centre, NTPC Limited, India from 2005 to 2007. His research interests include load modeling, impact of distributed generation on distribution systems, micro-grids, and condition monitoring of electrical equipments.

K. M. Muttaqi (M'01, SM'05) received the Ph.D. degree from Multimedia University, Malaysia, in 2001. Currently, he is an Associate Professor at the School of Electrical, Computer, and Telecommunications Engineering, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia. He was associated with the University of Tasmania, Australia as a Research Fellow/Lecturer/Senior Lecturer from 2002 to 2007, and with the Queensland University of Technology, Australia as a Research Fellow from 2000 to 2002. Previously, he also worked for Multimedia University as a Lecturer for three years. His special fields of interests include distributed generation, renewable energy, distribution system automation, and power system planning.

S. Perera (M'95) received the B.Eng. degree in electrical power engineering from the University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka, the M.Eng. degree from the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia. He had been a lecturer at the University of Moratuwa. Currently he is an Associate Professor with the University of Wollongong, where he is also the Technical Director of the Integral Energy Power Quality and Reliability Centre.