

Optimal DG Placement using Multi Objective Firefly Optimization with Eco-Technical Considerations

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Abstract: The first contribution of this paper is to present three alternative analytical expressions to identify the location, size and power factor of a single DG unit with a goal of minimizing power losses. These expressions are easily adapted to accommodate different types of renewable DG units for minimizing energy losses by considering the time-varying demand and different operating conditions of DG units. Second objective is to minimize the cost of plantation of renewable energy source at the buses with high losses. This cost also must be minimized in coordination with losses minimization. A meta heuristic algorithm, firefly optimization is used for this purpose. Results are compared with the other metaheuristic algorithm, widely used in literature, particle swarm optimization (PSO). Comparative results in form of losses and voltage profile improvement shows effectiveness of our algorithm.

Keywords: Distributed Generation, Firefly Optimization, PSO

I. INTRODUCTION

Distributed Generation plays a vital role in the electric power system due to increased availability of small capacity generation technologies [1]. DG installations require special studies and attention to help maintaining system reliability and performance. Optimal allocation of DG effectively reduces the operational cost and increases the reliability and quality of power supply and also cuts down the power and energy losses. DG has significant impact on the voltage profile of the system. Voltage profile is defined as the change in the voltage of the system as the load changes. With the increased loading and exploitation of the existing power structure, the probability of occurrence of voltage collapse are significantly greater than before and the identification of the nodes which are prone to the voltage fluctuations have attracted more attention for the transmission as well as the distribution systems. For operating a power system in a safe and secure manner, all unsecure operating states can be identified and DG placement can be done, in order to enhance the voltage stability margin [2]. Many researchers have introduced different DG placement algorithms using analytic or heuristic approaches. Only a few works have been concentrated on optimizing the effect DG in voltage stability improvement. A method of finding a continuum of power flow solutions starting at some base load and leading to the steady state voltage stability limit of the system was presented in [3]. A method for DG placement in radial distribution networks which uses CPF to identify the most sensitive bus to voltage collapse has been applied in [4]. Voltage stability analysis of large power systems using a modal analysis technique was proposed in [5], which gives the idea about the proximity to voltage collapse. In [6] optimal DG allocation has been identified which is based on the modal analysis and compared the effectiveness of the method to the CPF method. The determination of maximum loading is one of the most important problems in voltage-stability analysis that cannot be calculated directly by modal analysis.

A method combining CPF and Modal analysis was proposed in [7] for the optimal DG placement considering voltage stability enhancement. Application of different optimization techniques in DG placement problem were also discussed in literature. Optimization techniques applied to DG placement and sizing, are genetic algorithm [8], tabu search [9], analytical and numerical based methods [10-30]. In this paper, a DG placement problem is solved by using firefly Optimization and compared with particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm, based on Newton – Raphson power flow method, Continuation Power Flow and Modal Analysis, while the objective is to maximize the Voltage Stability Margin and reduce the power losses. Case studies are carried out in an IEEE-14 Bus System using MATLAB.

II. PROPOSED WORK

To mitigate losses in the system extra renewable generators are installed on buses. If extra generators are installed on each bus in the system, it will definitely increase the cost and losses. So it is necessary to choose some potential buses at which generators can be placed. For this purpose sensitivity index is calculated in our work. It will arrange all buses in the decreasing order of power losses. Then as per the cost minimization and losses minimization, a number of buses which are at top of the list can be chosen and generators will be installed only on that.

The sensitivity factor of real power loss with respect to real power injection is obtained by differentiating exact loss formula with respect to real power injection at bus P_i which is given by:

$$\alpha_i = \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial P_j} = 2 \sum_{j=1}^N [\alpha_{i,j}(P_j)] - \beta_{i,j}(Q_j)$$

Sensitivity factors are evaluated at each bus, firstly by using the values obtained at base case load flows.

The buses are ranked in descending order of the values of sensitivity factors to form a priority list [11]. The total power loss against injected power is a parabolic function and at minimum of losses, the rate of change of real power loss with respect to real power injection becomes zero.

$$\alpha_i = \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial P_j} = 2 \sum_{j=1}^N [\alpha_{i,j}(P_j)] - \beta_{i,j}(Q_j) = 0$$

which follows that,

$$P_i = \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial P_j} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{ii}} [\beta_{i,i}(Q_i) + \sum_{j=1}^N [\alpha_{i,j}(P_j)] - \beta_{i,j}(Q_j)]$$

After locating potential buses with highest losses DG is installed over them. The capacity of DG is tuned by firefly using objective functions defined below.

(a) Technical constraint of Objective function

The objective of the optimal size and location of DG problem to minimize the total power loss and voltage profile can be expressed as:

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

where

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

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

$$z_{i,j} = r_{i,j} + jx_{i,j}$$

where

$z_{i,j}$ is the impedance of the line between bus i and bus j;

$r_{i,j}$ is the resistance of the line between bus i and bus j;

$x_{i,j}$ is the reactance of the line between bus i and bus j is the voltage magnitude at bus i is the voltage magnitude at bus j

(b) Economical Constraint of Objective function

With technical description of objective function the cost incurred in the installation is also considered in the form of economical constraint. The objective function for it is given as:

$$\text{minimize } C = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^J A_{DG}^{nj} \cdot T^{nj}}{\sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^J (C_{DG}^{nj} \cdot P_{DG}^{nj} \cdot k_{conn}^{nj})} \Delta A_{coll}$$

Where:

N – Total number of power grid nodes, where DG source can be placed;

A_{DG}^{nj} – Amount of electricity produced by DG source of type j placed at node n (during the specific calculation period);

T^{nj} – Local tariff for electricity produced by DG source of type j placed at node n ;

C_{DG}^{nj} – Specific cost of DG source of type j placed at node n ;

P_{DG}^{nj} – rated power of DG source of type j placed at node n ;

k_{conn}^{nj} – Connection factor to the power grid, which characterizes price for connection of DG source of type j placed at node n . As a rule, this factor depends on rated power of DG source and nominal voltage of the power grid;

ΔA_{coll} – characterizes reduction of electricity losses in the internal power grid of the power plant with DG units (loss of profit).

This criterion represents efficiency of DG collection system [3].

Combining the objective functions described in above two sections, we minimize the losses and cost too. The final objective function in our case is

$$\text{objf} = \text{minimise } (P_L + \frac{1}{C})$$

The above objective function is minimized using firefly optimization. A pseudo code for firefly optimization is shown in below table.

```

Begin
1) Objective function:
   f(x), x = (x1, x2, ..., xd);
2) Generate an initial population of fireflies
   xi (i = 1, 2, ..., n);
3) Formulate light intensity I so that it is
   associated with f(x)
   (for example, for maximization problems,
   I ∝ f(x) or simply I = f(x);
4) Define absorption coefficient γ
While (t < MaxGeneration)
  for i = 1 : n (all n fireflies)
    for j = 1 : n (n fireflies)
      if (Ij > Ii),
        move firefly i towards j;
    end if
  Vary attractiveness with distance r via
  exp(-γ r);
  Evaluate new solutions and update light
  intensity;
end for j
end for i
Rank fireflies and find the current best;
end while
Post-processing the results and visualization;
End

```

III. RESULTS

The IEEE 14 bus system is used as our test case which is shown in appendix. It has five generators attached to different buses. We have used firefly optimization as discussed to optimize the capacity of wind DG's so that losses and cost reduces. It has been kept in continuous checking that no single bus gets same capacity DG. As discussed in previous section, combination of technical and economical constraints is used to minimize the fitness function by firefly optimization. A fitness function plot for only technical and combination of both is shown in figure 2 below.

We have compared our work with PSO. The optimal sizing of DG placed at potential buses is given in table 1 below for both cases.

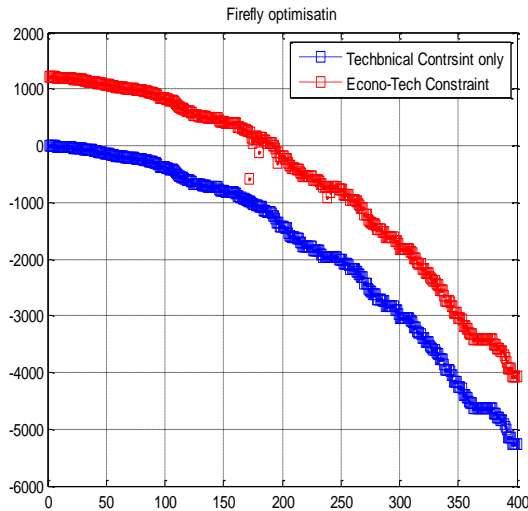


Figure 2: Minimization of fitness function by firefly optimization

TABLE 1: DG placed at potential buses

Potential Bus	DG capacity by technical constraint only in firefly	DG capacity by Eco-technical constraint only in firefly	DG capacity by technical constraint only in PSO	DG capacity by Eco-technical constraint only in firefly
1	82.939	48.588	0.307	0.307
8	95.824	42.740	2.687	2.687
9	94.251	50.7808	0.6726	0.6726
10	82.0903	48.698	5.985	5.9852

After placing these much of generators the line losses reduce. These line losses are compared in figure 3 for clear demonstration of efficiency of proposed work. The figure shows that line losses decrease with firefly optimization with eco-technical constraint more than only technical constraint and if PSO is used then losses follows the old line losses. It proves that considering cost too in the objective function, reduces the line losses as well as cost. Although in some branches, line losses by proposed formulation is higher, yet overall losses are least in our case with eco-technical case as shown in figure 4.

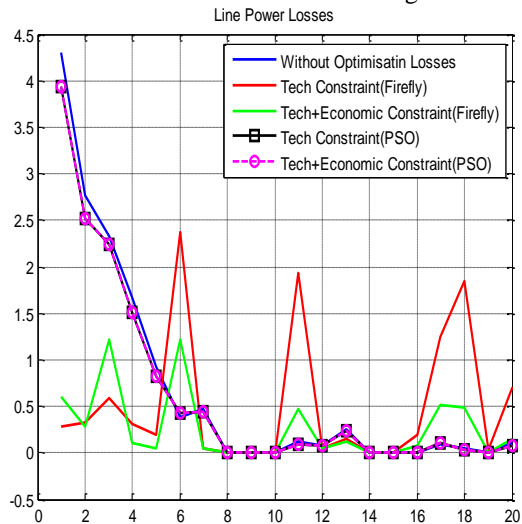


Figure 3: Line losses comparison of firefly and PSO with technical and eco-technical constraints

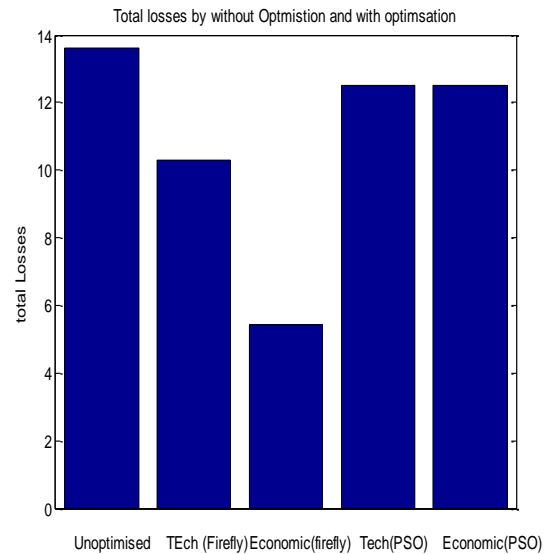


Figure 4: Total losses in all considered cases

The voltage profile at each bus should also improve after DG placement. The capacity of DG should be such that voltage profile of buses increases. A figure 5 shows the comparison of voltage profile for all cases. It clearly shows that DG capacity by proposed eco-technical constraint, improves voltage profile more than others.

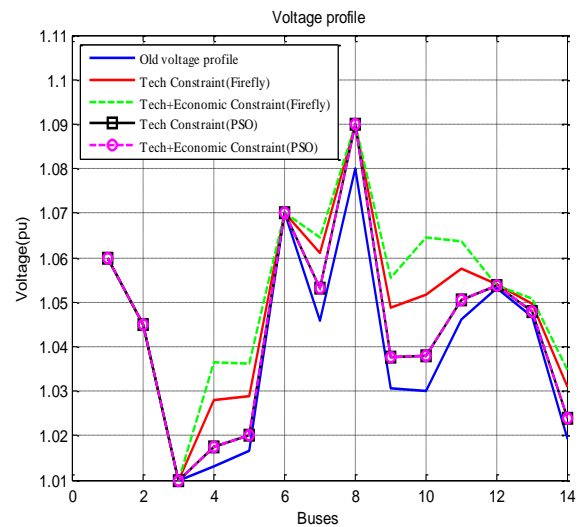


Figure 5: Voltage Profile at each bus for firefly optimized case and PSO optimized case

IV. CONCLUSION

Increasing interest in the deployment of renewable DG worldwide, especially intermittent resources (i.e., wind), together with demand variations is forcing modifications to the planning and operations of renewable DG units. The concluding points of the this work are as: Technical as well as economical objective functions are considered so that cost of installation and power losses are reduced. Loss sensitivity method decreases the requirement to put renewable generators on all buses. It gives the exact buses at which losses are highest and DG can be placed on those buses. Optimal sizing method is used here to determine the optimal size of wind turbines placed on the high loss buses. Firefly optimization serves the purpose here and results are compared with particle

swarm optimization. Results comparison is done in the form of line losses and improved voltage profile. It has been shown that firefly gives better improved results than widely used PSO in literature and losses in considering multi objective function are minimized more.

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