DG integrated multistage distribution system expansion planning

H. Falaghi a,⁎, C. Singh b,1, M.-R. Haghifam c,2, M. Ramezani a,3

a Department of Electrical Engineering, The University of Birjand, P.O. Box 97175-376, Birjand, Iran
b Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, USA
c Faculty of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Tarbiat Modares University, P.O. Box 14115-111, Tehran, Iran

Article history:
Received 26 June 2010
Received in revised form 28 February 2011
Accepted 3 June 2011
Available online 2 July 2011

Keywords:
Distributed generation
Genetic algorithm
Multistage distribution expansion planning
Optimal power flow

Abstract

In this paper, a framework is presented to solve the problem of multistage distribution system expansion planning in which installation and/or reinforcement of substations, feeders and distributed generation units are taken into consideration as possible solutions for system capacity expansion. The proposed formulation considers investment, operation, and outage costs of the system. The expansion methodology is based on pseudo-dynamic procedure. A combined genetic algorithm (GA) and optimal power flow (OPF) is developed as an optimization tool to solve the problem. The performance of the proposed approach is assessed and illustrated by numerical studies on a typical distribution system.

© 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Expansion planning of the power distribution systems is one of major activities of distribution utilities to deal with electric power demand growth. Distribution system expansion planning consists of defining facilities to be installed and/or reinforced so that the system serves the forecasted demand at the lowest cost while satisfying operational constraints. Additionally, the system must provide acceptable customer outage profile to ensure that customer reliability requirements are satisfied.

Distribution expansion planning is a highly complex problem, where solution often involves the use of sophisticated mathematical modeling and intensive numerical computation. This problem involves a large number of local optimal solutions and when system size become large, the number of solutions grows exponentially.

Traditionally, distribution expansion planning is solved in two ways:

- **Static approach**, which considers only one planning horizon and determines the location, type, and capacity of new equipment that should be expanded and/or added to the system. In other words, full expansion requirements are determined in one planning period [1–5].

- **Multistage approach**, that defines not only optimal location, type and capacity of investment, but also the most appropriate times to carry out such investments, so that the continuing growth of the demand is always assimilated by the system in an optimal way. Multistage approach refers to expansion of the system in successive plans over several stages, representing the natural course of progression in development [6–12].

The multistage approach, due to the interdependency between stages, is far more challenging to formulate and solve but the solution offers a more useful result. In this paper, we analyze the multistage distribution expansion planning (MSDEP) problem.

Today, power system economic and operation environment has changed as new capacity options are expanded. Distributed Generation (DG) is one of these new options. The introduction of DG in power system changes the operating features and has significant technical and economic advantages. Thus, optimal placement and sizing of DG sources attract active research interests and several works have been done in this area [13–15].

Due to the low investment risk and flexibility, DG can be implemented as a possible solution in distribution system expansion planning [16] to provide more diversity of expansion solutions for distribution utilities. Adding DG sources to the planning options is resulting in challenges in the distribution expansion planning process since the traditional planning approach is now no longer appropriate in this new era. Consequently, expansion planning modeling should now consider not only the substations and feeders but also DG sources in expansion planning alternatives. Therefore, new strategies and models for distribution system expansion planning need to be developed to accommodate this challenge.
Despite the great variety of methods for traditional distribution system planning, there are few studies available in the literature for the problem considering DG sources. The possibility to consider DG as a feasible alternative to traditional distribution system planning is discussed in [17]. In [18], the authors present a network capacity single stage expansion algorithm based on successive elimination capable of deferring network expansion by optimally siting DG sources at new or existing substations. In [19] a distribution system planning method considering DG for peak cutting is proposed which aims to minimize the sum of feeder investments, DG investments, energy loss cost and the additional cost of DG sources. Effects of DG on substations expansion and reliability costs are not considered in this work. In [20], the authors develop a model for static distribution system planning, considering DG sources. Reliability benefits of DG sources and effect of load variation in the system are not considered in this work. In [21], a multistage model for distribution system planning considering DG option is presented. However, impact of DG sources on reliability improvement and also varying nature of load are not considered in the planning model. In some other papers, importance of DG consideration in distribution system planning has been discussed [22–24].

In this paper, a new procedure for MSDEP is proposed in which the DG installation is considered as an option for system expansion planning in addition to upgrade and/or installation of substations and feeder sections. The developed model is based on minimization of overall cost in which reliability is included as customer outage cost (COC). Then, genetic algorithm (GA) combined with optimal power flow (OPF) is implemented to solve the optimization problem in which the optimal installation/upgrade of substations and feeder sections as well as DG installation requirements is determined. The pseudo-dynamic procedure [8] is used for multistage expansion methodology. Reliability and load variation over the year as well as optimal operation strategy of DG sources over the year is considered in the proposed model. This MSDEP model also determines the optimal size and location of the reserve feeder sections (feeder sections that are not usually operative except for power transfer between circuits during failures in the distribution system in a radial operation state).

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: Section 2 presents mathematical formulation of the problem. Next, the hybrid GA–OPF methodology for the solution is provided in Section 3. General steps of the proposed multistage expansion planning algorithm are presented in Section 4. Section 5 presents the results obtained with the application of proposed method to a case study based on a typical distribution system. Finally, conclusions are given in Section 6.

2. Mathematical formulation

The objective of MSDEP is to supply the loads over the planning stages while the fixed costs corresponding to the investment in substations, feeder sections and DG sources as well as variable costs associated with operation and reliability of the system are minimized. The decision variables of the MSDEP are:

- Expansion capacity of existing substations.
- Location and capacity of new substations to be installed.
- Upgrade of existing feeder sections.
دریافت فوری
متن کامل مقاله

امکان دانلود نسخه تمام متن مقالات انگلیسی
امکان دانلود نسخه ترجمه شده مقالات
پذیرش سفارش ترجمه تخصصی
امکان جستجو در آرشیو جامعی از صدها موضوع و هزاران مقاله
امکان دانلود رایگان ۲ صفحه اول هر مقاله
امکان پرداخت اینترنتی با کلیه کارت های عضو شتاب
دانلود فوری مقاله پس از پرداخت آنلاین
پشتیبانی کامل خرید با بهره مندی از سیستم هوشمند رهگیری سفارشات