

## Operating a Solar Generator in Electric Distribution System using Hybrid Intelligent Optimization Technique

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### ABSTRACT

*This paper presents a review study for hybrid intelligent optimization for operating solar generators in electric distribution system. A number of optimization techniques have been proposed in the literature review to solve optimization for solar generators in electric distribution system to meet the operational controls such as voltage drops, transmission limits, and voltage unbalance limits. This paper introduces the extensive of solar generators which are also called micro Fits. This paper has led to the development of optimization algorithm for minimizing phase unbalances in distribution systems by controlling the states of the existing system tools and resources. A decision making process has been developed in order to determine a single optimum solution from the Pareto front generated. Operational controls such as voltage drop, transmission limits and voltage unbalance limits, are taken in to consideration in this analysis. In the context of smart grids, the proposed algorithm will facilitate the deployment of small sized solar generators. The main motive deals with the minimization of current unbalance index and energy loss associated with the system during the specified period and by reducing the voltage unbalance and voltage profile is kept within acceptable limits*

**Index Terms**—Distributed generation; distribution system operation; energy loss; Pareto optimization; phase balancing; solar energy; CI

### I. INTRODUCTION

In the context of smart grid implementation, many countries have introduced a feed-in tariff [1] (FIT) program, which is considered a straightforward method of contracting for renewable energy generation. Such a program encourages the installation and implementation of renewable energy generation projects. Included under the

umbrella of the FIT program is the micro FIT program [2], which was initiated for integrating very small renewable generators, rated at less than 10 kW, As a result of this program, a typical distribution system might include a large number of small renewable distributed generators.

Micro Fits are single phase generators, their extensive use will create an increase in voltage and current unbalance of the distribution system solar generators when connected to the Electric Distribution System pose two main problems to the system namely phase imbalance and increased energy losses. Unbalance in phase currents may lead to excessive levels of neutral currents, which may cause tripping of the distributed feeder. Phase balancing can enhance the capability of increasing the reliability and by reducing cost and improving voltage profile. Hence a multi-objective and decision making algorithm was developed that selects the optimal states of the distributed system. According to the control strategy the regulator taps, capacitor switching states and distribution system switches are altered to obtain the desired output. The algorithm involves, finding the current imbalance using the Current Unbalance Index (CUI), lower the values of more balance the system.

Non-dominant Sorting Genetic Algorithm (NSGA), also called an elitist algorithm which is simple and preserves diversity. Based on the hybrid intelligence optimization shows the significant reduction in current unbalance, energy loss, voltage profile is kept in certain limits. The Electric Distribution System follows a Stochastic Data Modeling involving the following namely historical data analysis; Data estimation using Markov chain and data forecasting using K-map clustering technique.

### II. PROBLEM FORMULATION

The following were the main objectives of this study: Minimize the current unbalance in the main feeder of the electric distribution system under study. Minimize the energy losses in the system studied during the study period. These objectives were to be achieved on an operational planning basis (i.e., hourly or daily). On the whole, the proposed algorithm can minimize the current unbalance and the energy loss during a period specified by the operator.

The first objective is to minimize the current unbalance in the main feeder of the electric distribution system. The magnitude of the current at each phase of the main feeder  $I_h^\phi$  is first determined. The current unbalance can then be calculated for each phase and at each hour of the specified period, as shown in (1):

$$\gamma_h^\phi = \frac{||I_h^\phi| - I_{have}|}{I_{have}} \times 100, \quad \forall \phi \in \{a, b, c\} \quad (1)$$

$$I_{have} = \frac{|I_h^a| + |I_h^b| + |I_h^c|}{3}, \quad \forall h \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, h_{tot}\} \quad (2)$$

where

The next step is the calculation of the current unbalance index (CUI) is based on the identification of the maximum value of the current unbalance for all the phases and for all the simulated hours during the specified period. The CUI is considered to be a measure of the upper bound of the current unbalance in the main feeder during the specified period. The reduction of the value of the CUI to below acceptable limits thus indicates that the distribution system is balanced. The second objective is the minimization of the system energy loss during the study period. The total system energy loss can be calculated during the specified study period using the total number of hours, as in (3):

$$E_{loss} = 0.5 \times \sum_{h=1}^{h_{tot}} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left( G_{ij}^h \times [(V_i^h)^2 + (V_j^h)^2 - 2 \times V_i^h \times V_j^h \times \cos(\delta_i^h - \delta_j^h)] \right) \quad (3)$$

Where  $v_i$  is the voltage at bus  $i$ ;  $G_{ij}$  is the conductance of the line connected between buses  $i$  and  $j$ ;  $\delta_i$  is the power angle of the bus  $i$  voltage;  $n$  is the total number of buses in the system;  $h$  is the current hour under study; and  $h_{tot}$  is the total number of hours during the study period.

The developed multi-objective problem can be described as follows:

**Objective function:**

$$\text{Min} \quad (F) \quad (4)$$

Where

$$(5)$$

$$F = [U_1 \quad \text{ELI}] \quad (6)$$

$$(6)$$

&

$$U_i^h = \max \{ U_i^1, U_i^2, U_i^3, \dots, U_i^h, \dots, U_i^{h_{tot}} \}$$

$$\forall h = 1, 2, \dots, h_{tot}$$

ELI ; energy loss index

$$\text{ELI} = 100 \times \frac{E_{loss}}{h_{tot} \times \sum P_{generated}} \quad (7)$$

## II. Decision making process:

**Proposed algorithm summary:**

The following steps should be followed in the application of the proposed algorithm:

1. The data are estimated. An initial study period is specified by the operator: normally one day. The output power of the microFITs and the system load demand should be estimated for the period specified. The estimation is based on the proposed technique presented in Section III.
2. In this step, feasible random states for different decision variables are generated to form the initial GA population.
3. At this point, the current unbalance index (CUI) and the system energy losses are calculated during the study period. Parents are selected from the population generated, and the next population is generated using an NSGA-II[24].
4. Steps 2 and 3 are repeated until the non-dominated Pareto front is generated.
5. The proposed decision-making technique is utilized in order to generate the optimum states of the decision variables that will minimize the phase unbalance and energy loss in the distribution system.

## IV. STOCHASTIC DATA MODELING AND FORECASTING

This section explains the generation process for the proposed modeling technique. In Ontario, the most economical micro FITs are solar-based generators [29]. Therefore, in this study, it is assumed that all installed micro FITs are 10 kW rated solar generators. This model is used as a means of estimating stochastic data (solar irradiance and load power), which are used in order to model the power output of the micro FITs and system loading power.

### A. Historical Data Analysis

The proposed model was developed based on 15 years of historical data [30]. Each month is represented by one day. In other words, each year is divided into 12 d: the equivalent of 288 h (12 d x 24 h). Consequently, each daily hour in the model represents the same hour for the entire month. Given 15 years of historical data, each simulated day has 450 data points (30 d 15 yr).

### B. Data Estimation

For this research, a stochastic data model was developed based on discrete first order Markov chain analysis. Markov chain is used to imitate a Markov process, which has a discrete state-space [31]. A Markov process simulates system behavior using a set of transitional probabilities. The Markov process depends on three main assumptions:

The future state depends only on the current state of the system. The transitional probabilities are independent of time. Time can be discretized such that the system may change state only once per time interval. Solar irradiance and load data are time-dependent data classified as non homogeneous Markov chain processes, so the proposed model therefore includes a technique that generates multiple transition matrices. The time dependency of the data is thus inherently included in the proposed model.

### C. Data Forecasting Algorithm Procedures

The proposed model includes the following steps:

- 1 First, each month's historical data are divided into fixed width states.
- 2 The data are clustered into clusters using a K-means clustering technique [32].
- 3 A set of daily groups is next created by assigning to the same group the data for each

consecutive hour that corresponds to the same data cluster.

4 A probability transition matrix is then generated for each daily group of hours so that cumulative probability transition matrices can be constructed.

5 The next hour is estimated by utilizing the cumulative probability transition matrix of the corresponding group of hours. Given the value of the present hour, the estimation process begins with the generation of a random uniform number between zero and one. The value of the random number is then compared with the cumulative probability matrix row that corresponds to the state of the present hour. As an example, if the solar irradiance value for the present hour is at state 1, then the random number is compared with the values of the first row in the cumulative probability transition matrix. The first column, which has a cumulative probability value equal to or greater than the value of the random number, represents the state of the irradiance for the next hour.

6 The estimated value of the next hour is then used in order to predict the value of the subsequent hour, as in step 5. This process is repeated until all the data for an entire day or the specified study period are estimated. Each hour is estimated using the cumulative transition matrix that corresponds to the predicted hour group. Steps 5 and 6 are considered to be a single scenario.

7 Scenarios are generated until the maximum value of the ratio of the standard deviation  $\sigma(X)$  of the value of each hourly solar irradiance  $X$  to the expected value  $E(X)$  for the same hourly solar irradiance satisfies (24).

$$\sigma(X)/E(X) \leq \varepsilon \quad (24)$$

where  $\varepsilon$  is a selected small tolerance.

It is important to stress that the number of clusters and, accordingly, the number of transition matrices generated are based mainly on the accuracy required by the operator.

## V. MODELING OF SOLAR GENERATORS AND LOAD DATA

### A. Load Modeling

In this study, the load profile is assumed to follow the IEEE Reliability Test System (RTS) [33]. This system provides the weekly peak load as a

percentage of the annual peak load, the daily peak load cycle as a percentage of the weekly peak load, and the hourly peak load as a percentage of the daily peak.

## B. Solar Generators Modeling

Once the hourly solar irradiance has been estimated, the output power of the photovoltaic (PV) array can be calculated using (25)–(29) [34]:

$$T_c = T_A + I_r \left( \frac{T_o - 20}{0.8} \right) \quad (25)$$

$$I = I_r (I_{sc} + K_i (T_c - 25)) \quad (26)$$

$$V = V_{oc} - K_v * T_c \quad (27)$$

$$P_{ir} = N * FF * V * I \quad (28)$$

$$FF = \frac{V_{mpp} * I_{mpp}}{V_{oc} * I_{sc}} \quad (29)$$

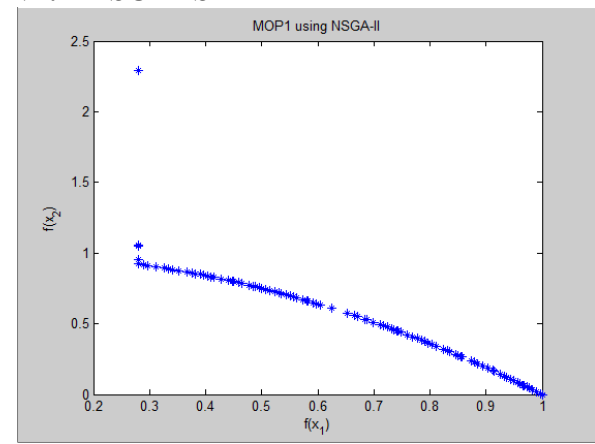
where is the solar irradiance ( $K\omega/m^2$ ),  $T_c$  is the cell temperature at  $I_r(^{\circ}C)$ ,  $T_A$  is the ambient temperature, is the nominal cell operating temperature ( $^{\circ}C$ ),  $K_g$  is the current temperature coefficient ( $V/^{\circ}C$ ),  $K_v$  is the voltage temperature coefficient ( $V/^{\circ}C$ ),  $FF$  is the fill factor,  $I_{sc}$  is the short circuit current (A),  $V_{oc}$  is the open circuit voltage (V),  $I_{mpp}$  is the current at the maximum power point (A),  $V_{Mpp}$  is the voltage at the maximum power point (V), and  $P_{Ir}$  is the output power of the PV array at  $I_r$  (kW).

To find multiple Pareto-optimal solutions in one single simulation run proposed evolutionary algorithms (EAs) work with a population of solutions, a simple EA can be extended to maintain a diverse set of solutions. With an emphasis for moving toward the true Pareto-optimal region, an EA can be used to find multiple Pareto-optimal solutions in one single simulation run, we address all of these issues and propose an improved version of NSGA, which we call NSGA-II. From the simulation results on a number of difficult test problems, we find that NSGA-II outperforms two other contemporary MOEAs: Pareto-archived evolution strategy (PAES) and strength- Pareto EA (SPEA) in terms of finding a diverse set of solutions and in converging near the true Pareto-optimal set.

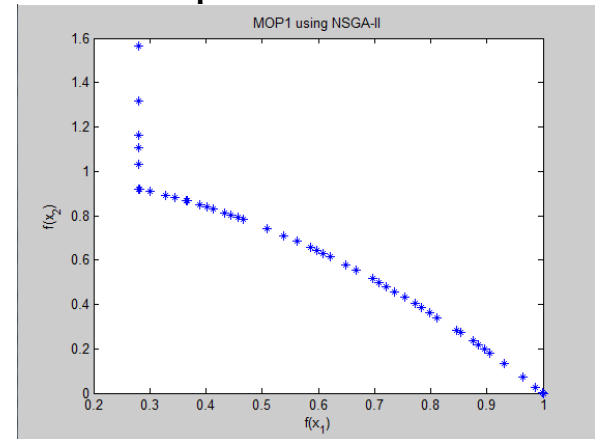
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Introduces Simulated Annealing as an effective method to solve a power distribution phase balancing problem with its non-linear effects. It is time-consuming method but it can provide a better solution than other heuristic methods (e.g. greedy algorithm, Quenching algorithm). It can solve the Phase swapping problems considering voltage drops and energy losses, which research interests include power system and balancing problems.

## VI. RESULTS



### Extended output :



## VII. CONCLUSION

With this we will conclude that this paper provides several evolutionary techniques for optimization as listed above, for minimizing the phase unbalance and energy loss in a distribution system with a large number of solar generators the Multi-objective optimization algorithm was applied. By using proposed-decision making algorithm and multi-objective algorithm, the pareto front for both the current unbalance index

and energy loss are generated maximum. By using this algorithm the cost of installation is increased and the voltage profile is decreased. To overcome this problems an "Hybrid intelligent optimization algorithm" is used to show a significant reduction in current unbalance and energy loss can be decreased, the voltage profile, reliability, quality, competitive capability are increased and cost of installation is decreased.

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