

## INTEGRAL INDEX OF OPERATION QUALITY FOR EVALUATION OF IMPACT OF DISTRIBUTIVE GENERATION SOURCES ON ELECTRIC NETWORK MODES

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### ABSTRACT

Method of operation quality evaluation of electric network, comprising renewable sources of energy (RSE) is considered. Integral index that enables to evaluate the impact of RSE on energy losses and its quality as well as balance reliability in electric network is suggested. Mathematical model is constructed, taking into account the assumption that electric network with RSE may be in various operation modes, characterized by different technical economic indices. To determine the integral index of operation quality of electric network with RSE in all possible states tools of Markov processes theory and criterial method are used.

**Keywords:** electric network, renewable, renewable sources of energy, operation quality, integral index.

## INTRODUCTION

Nowadays intensive studies are performed in the sphere of intellectualization of power industry. Development of Smart Grid technologies opens new possibilities for the control of electric energy systems operation modes, distributed generation development, efficient consumption of electric energy. Within the frame of Smart Grid concept the variety of demands of all the parties concerned is reduced to such key issues of power industry as availability, reliability, economic efficiency, ecological safety and security [1, 8, 9, 10]. In the conditions of transition from centralized energy supply to combined supply the application of Smart Grid technologies enables to reach a compromise between all the participants of energy market.

The approaching of energy sources to the consumers potentially may improve technical economic indices of operation both of electric network (EN) and consumers of electric energy. Main component of distributed generation is renewable sources of energy (RSE): small hydroelectric stations (SHES), solar electric plants (SEP) and wind electric plants (WEP). As operation mode of WES depends on natural conditions, then it is not always possible to obtain positive technical economic effect both for energy supply company and consumers of electric energy. To solve the problems, emerging in the process of introduction of distributed generation sources, it is necessary to elaborate indices that could be applied for evaluation of their impact on operation quality of energy supply systems.

Irrespective of the peculiarities of energy supply the consumer must obtain the electric energy of corresponding quality with guaranteed level of reliability. One of the most important indices of energy quality is voltage deviation. For the investigation of electric energy quality indices in 2000 IEEE formed a team of specialists, the results of the work of this team are available in [2, 3]. Analysis of consumers sensitiving to voltage quality is shown in [4]. Operation mode and reliability of both the source of electric energy and electric network have direct impact on voltage deviations. It is obvious that separate evaluation of voltage quality and reliability may lead to incorrect conclusion. As, for instance, introduction of electric energy source close to the consumer may have positive impact on voltage quality but the reliability may decrease as a result of the appearance of additional element that may become the reason of the failure in electric network. The authors of the research [5] draw attention to such cases, analysing the investments in the sphere of electric energy quality increase. That is why, it is necessary to evaluate the operation of electric networks by complex index. This complex index for evaluation of voltage deviation impact on consumers operation, that is determined, taking into account the indices of reliability and economic efficiency of the consumers, is suggested in [6, 11, 12].

The given research develops the integral index to evaluate the impact of distributed generation sources on the quality of electric networks operation. Operation quality is the ability of elec-

tric networks with distributed sources of energy to provide reliable and qualitative energy supply of consumers. Unlike complex index the integral index not only characterizes several properties but also shows the relation of these properties to "ideal" state of the system. Integral index gains maximum value for the case, close to optimal. That is why, it is possible to realize certain measures only till integral index grows. This property can be used during the analysis of operation quality and the ways of its improvement.

### INTEGRAL INDEX OF OPERATION QUALITY

Electric networks with the sources of distributed generation are redundant systems. Failure of the elements of such systems does not lead to the failure of the whole system but transfers it into a new state that is characterized by the worsening of operation characteristics. Taking into account this fact, the problem of operation quality evaluation of electric network with renewable sources of energy could be divided into subproblems by means of the division of electric network operation process into separate states. Within the limits of each state operation quality characteristics influenced by distributed sources of energy, may be analyzed (see Fig. 1). Transition from one state into another state is realized with  $v$  intensity.

Quality of electric network operation is characterized by the quality of electric energy, its losses in the network and reliability of energy supply of the consumers by the sources, connected to the

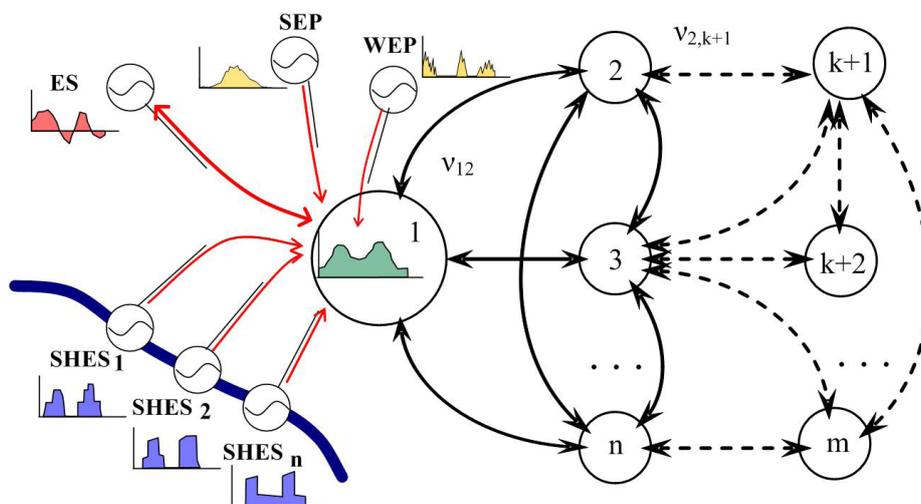


Fig. 1. Graphic interpretation of the integral index of electric network with distributed generation operation quality evaluation

network. To determine these characteristics, the calculation of steady-state mode for each operating state is performed; by the results of such calculation voltage deviations, energy supply schedule provision and energy losses are analyzed.

Depending on the ratio of RSE generated power and consumed power on the feeder, to which the source is connected, the quality of power can vary. Voltage quality is suggested to be evaluated by the coefficient of voltage quality:

$$k_u = \prod_{j \in N} p_{uj} \quad (1)$$

where:  $j$  – is the number of loading node from the set of nodes  $N$ , where voltage is controlled;  $p_{uj}$  – is the probability that the voltage in the node  $j$  during period  $T$  is within admissible range  $U_{max} - U_{min}$ .

Probability  $p_{uj}$  may be defined by the formula:

$$p_{uj} = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^z \Delta t_s}{T} \quad (2)$$

where  $\Delta t_s = t_q - t_{q-1}$  – are time intervals, during which the voltage is within admissible range;  $z$  – is total amount of such time intervals.

Figure 2 illustrates the method of time intervals  $\Delta t_s$  determination. Moments  $t_{q-1}$  and  $t_q$  define the time of voltage determination in admissible range.

To take into consideration the economic component of electric network with RSE operation we recommend to introduce losses coefficient  $k_L$ , that corresponds to the probability of determination of active power losses deviation within the norm

$$k_L = p_L \quad (3)$$

where  $p_L$  – is the probability of determination of active power losses deviation in the network within the norm during period  $T$ .

Probability  $p_L$  may be defined by the expression

$$p_L = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^m \Delta t_s}{T} \quad (4)$$

Figure 3 illustrates the method of time intervals  $\Delta t_s$  determination. Moments  $t_{q-1}$  and  $t_q$  determine the time of losses search in norm area.

Analysis of daily graphs allows to speak about the absence of coincidence between the graphs of RSE generation and loading that negatively influences the balance provision. Growth of RSE

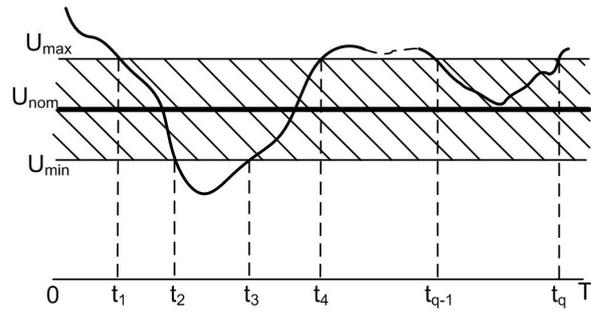


Fig. 2. Graph of voltage change in the node and range of admissible limits of their change

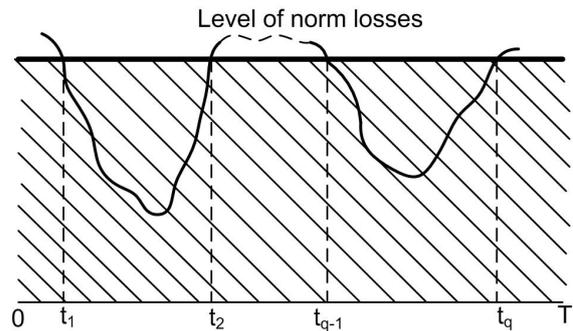


Fig. 3. Graph of active power losses deviation change in the network during period  $T$  and area of norm boundaries of their change

power may partially improve balance reliability but this can negatively influence voltage quality. Controversial impact of RSE may be taken into account by means of introducing the coefficient of balance provision  $k_b$ , that is characterized by electric energy during time  $T$ :

$$\begin{cases} \text{if } M(\Delta W) \geq 0; & k_b = 1 - \frac{M(\Delta W)}{M(W_C)} \\ \text{if } M(\Delta W) < 0; & k_b = 1 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

where  $M(W_C)$  – is mathematical expectation of electric energy consumption;  $M(W)$  – is mathematical expectation of non-correspondence of generation and consumption of electric energy during time  $T$ .

Taking into account the suggested coefficients index of operation quality of certain state of distribution electric network with RSE will have the form:

$$k_q = k_u k_L k_b \quad (6)$$

Values of the coefficients of concordance to the norms of the values of voltage, energy losses and electric energy balance providing characterize quality of electric network in certain state.





Fig. 5. Results of balance provision coefficient determination

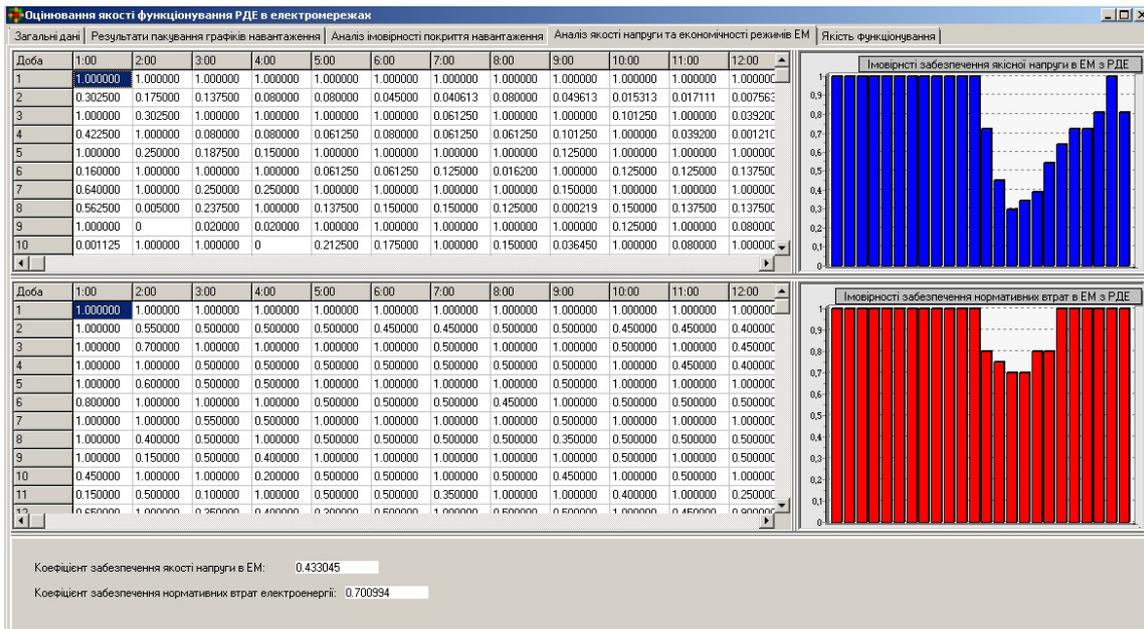


Fig. 6. Results of voltage quality coefficient determination

- results of ranging of possible points of RSE connection to the network, depending on the value of integral index of its operation quality.

As an example, we will consider the electric network with renewable sources of energy (see Fig. 4). Perform the evaluation of the operation quality index. Select the best place for the connection of solar electric plant (SEP) choosing from nodes 10, 16, 2, 8 by the integral index of operation quality. Use the program of graphic analysis, according to the formed graph of possible states, perform the analysis of the balance provision coefficient change (Fig. 5), voltage quality coefficient (Fig. 6) and integral index of operation quality (Fig. 7). Value of losses coefficient is taken as one, if the connection of SEP to electric network did not lead to losses increase. In other cases losses coefficient de-

creases by the same value in relative units as energy losses in the network increase after SEP connection.

For the example, the scheme of which is given in Figure 4, for the comparison we will define the value of integral index of quality prior to introduction of SEP ( $E = 0,876$ ) and after introduction of SEP ( $E = 0,41$ ) (see Fig.8). Decrease of quality index is explained by the overloading of the feeder 45. After introduction of 1700 kW SEP electric energy losses and voltage in the lines of feeder 45 of substation (SS) "Mykhailivka", where 250 kW small HPS already operates, increased. It is possible to unload feeder 45 if the switch LI-128 is turned on. Part of the power will be delivered to substation "Ivonivka" of the neighboring district electric network. As a result of electric energy

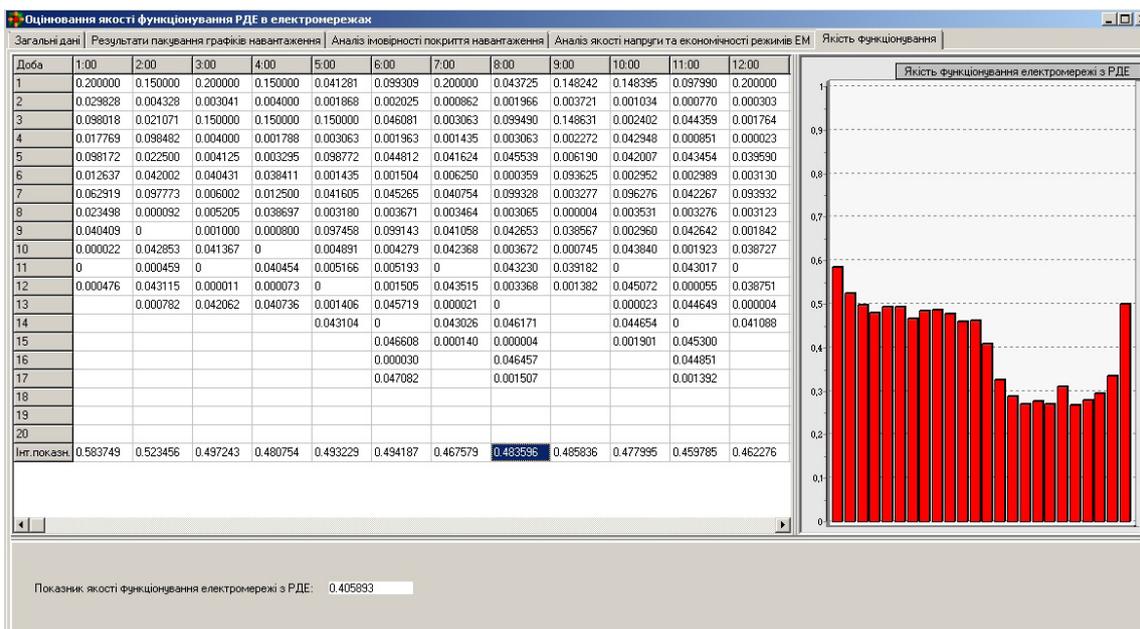


Fig. 7. Graphic analysis of EN with distributed generation operation quality

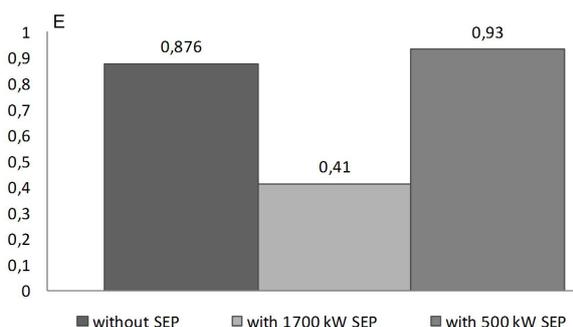


Fig. 8. Results of the integral index of operation quality evaluation

and voltage losses reduction and improvement of reliability aggregate technical economic efficiency of electric networks and RSE will grow. Transmission of the part of SEP power to substation “Ivonivka” allowed to increase positive effect at the feeder 45 ( $E = 0,93$ ).

### COST EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF DISTRIBUTION ELECTRIC NETWORKS

According to the suggested index of operation quality the transition to the analysis of technical economic efficiency could be realized. The volume of electric energy, the consumer will receive less or of low quality can be determined by the obtained index of operation quality:

$$\bar{W} = (1 - E) \cdot W \tag{8}$$

As the expenses for covering losses as a result of a poor quality of electric energy and its undersupply are different, then the problem arises to single out the component from the total volume of electric energy, determined by (8).

This problem could be solved analyzing (7) taking into account quality of electric energy  $E'$  and without it  $E'$ . According to (8) the volume of undersupply energy will be determined as:

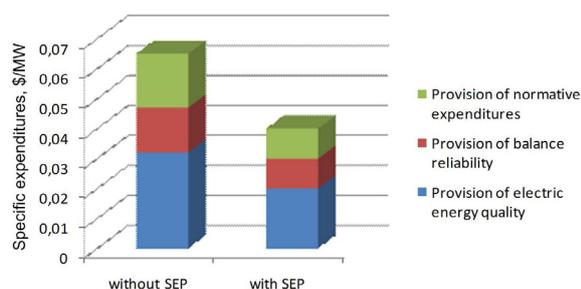
$$\bar{W}' = (1 - E') \cdot W \tag{9}$$

and the volume of electric energy of poor quality

$$\bar{W}'' = (E' - E'') \cdot W \tag{10}$$

Thus, by the values of losses, undersupply, electric energy of poor quality and their costs, cost evaluation of the considered variant of RSE introduction was carried out.

Integral index of quality must be easily decomposed into component indices and combined into generalized indices. It is rather easy to realize due to the principles, embedded in the process of mathematical dependency construction (7). From the expression (7) partial provision indices of electric energy quality, normative expenditures and balance reliability can be obtained and from these indices we may pass to monetary expression. From practical experience it is seen that for



**Fig. 9.** Possible expenditures for energy supply of the consumers (expenditures are reduced to one hour)

operation staff of electric networks monetary expression of operation quality components is more comprehensible. However, the transition to monetary expression is more cumbersome and is exposed to certain subjectivity. Necessary calculations were performed for the considered example. Figure 9 shows the results of such calculation; judging by these result certain cheapening of energy supply for transport company almost by 0.03 \$/MW can be stated due to introduction of SEP.

## CONCLUSIONS

The suggested method of quality index evaluation of electric network with RSE operation allows to determine its functional readiness to provide reliable and efficient energy supply. The index allows to evaluate the impact of RSE on functional readiness of electric networks. Mathematical models of voltage quality, energy supply schedule provision and active power losses account coefficients are developed. Analysis of evaluation results of functional possibilities of real existing electric network with SEP and small HPS showed the adequacy of the suggested model of operation quality index.

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