

**MITIGATING DISTRIBUTION FEEDER VOLTAGE
RISE OPTIMALLY USING AN ON-LOAD TAP
CHANGING TRANSFORMER AND SMART
INVERTERS**

D.I. Manamperi

(178623P)

**Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree Master of Science in Electrical Engineering**

Department of Electrical Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

June 2021

DECLARATION OF THE CANDIDATE AND SUPERVISOR

I declare that this is my own work and this dissertation does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my dissertation, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books).



.....

Signature:

Date: 11-08-2021

(D.I. Manamperi)

The above candidate has carried out research for the Masters Dissertation under our supervision.



.....

Signature of the supervisor:

Date 11-08-2021

(Dr. L.N. Widanagama Arachchige)



.....

Signature of the supervisor:

Date 11-08-2021

(Prof. J. B. Ekanayake)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to all those who contributed to completing this research.

My supervisors Prof. J. B. Ekanayake and Dr. L.N. Widanagama Arachchige, have given me the most significant support and guidance throughout the research project. I express my deepest gratitude for their guidance and advice during my work. Also, I am thankful for their valuable contribution in reviewing my writing, making corrections to improve, and finalizing the research papers and the thesis.

I am also thankful for all the lecturers who provided their valuable suggestions in progress review presentations.

Finally, I would like to thank my family members for their support provided during the research work.

ABSTRACT

Higher utilization of distributed generation using solar PV can be observed in recent years due to the gradual reduction of solar panel cost. More additions of solar PV generation in the LV grid can be expected in the future. One of the major challenges encountered by distribution grid operators due to high solar penetration is the voltage rise at the far end of the distribution lines. The centralized control of PV inverters and other controllable devices such as on-load tap changer transformers are a potential solution to solve the voltage rise problem. Optimum centralized control is a heavily investigated topic in the recent past. The optimum control of controllable devices in LV grids can prevent the voltage rise while minimising the energy loss due to resistive loss and generation curtailment. Optimum power flow can be utilized for optimum centralized control.

Optimum power flow is a non-convex problem, and there are different solutions to solve it. A sequential mixed-integer second-order cone program-based methodology is suggested in this thesis. According to simulation results, the suggested method has a faster execution time and higher accuracy than the methods discussed in the literature. Also, the thesis proves that the voltage rise can be successfully mitigated by applying the proposed algorithm.

KEYWORDS: Optimum power flow, power distribution system, distributed generation, second-order cone programming

CONTENTS

Declaration of the Candidate and Supervisor.....	ii
Acknowledgments.....	iii
Abstract.....	iv
Contents	v
List Of Figures	vi
List of Tables.....	viii
List Of Abbreviations And Symbols.....	ix
1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background and motivation	1
1.2 Objectives	1
1.3 Scope	2
1.4 Overview of the Thesis.....	2
2 Literature review	3
2.1 Smart inverters	3
2.2 On load tap changing transformers	7
2.2.1 Drawbacks of OLTC	8
2.3 Overview of different optimisation methods.....	8
2.3.1 Definition of an optimisation problem.....	8
2.3.2 Evolutionary computation based techniques.....	9
2.3.3 Convex optimisation	10
2.3.4 Non-convex optimisation problems	14
2.4 Optimum power flow	15
2.4.1 Evolutionary computation techniques for solving OPF problem.....	16
2.4.2 Linear programming for solving OPF problem	16
2.4.3 Semidefinite programming for solving OPF problem	17
2.4.4 Second-order cone programming for solving OPF problem.....	17
2.4.5 Convex optimisation for solving OPF problem in unbalanced distribution networks	18
2.4.6 Convex optimisation-based methods for tap operation minimisation .	18
2.4.7 PV curtailment minimisation	19
2.4.8 Drawbacks in use of convex optimisation for solving OPF problem .	20
2.4.9 Non-convex optimisation approaches for solving OPF problem.....	21

3	Methodology.....	23
3.1	Problem formulation.....	23
3.1.1	Constraints	26
3.1.2	Objective function.....	27
3.1.3	Representation as a convex optimisation problem.....	29
3.1.4	Solution method	30
4	Case studies.....	34
4.1	Test case 1	34
4.2	Test case 2	49
4.3	Comparison with other optimisation methods.....	57
4.3.1	Linear programming-based technique.....	57
4.3.2	Genetic Algorithm Optimisation.....	58
4.3.3	Particle Swarm Optimisation	58
4.3.4	Simulation results comparison – test case 1.....	59
4.3.5	Simulation results comparison – test case 2.....	60
5	Conclusion	64
5.1	Limitations of the study and proposals for future work	65
	References.....	67
	Appendix A.....	73
	Appendix B	74

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 – Standard reactive power methods. - Fixed $\cos \phi$. [7].	3
Figure 2 – $\cos \phi(P, V)$ method [7].	4
Figure 3 - Standard reactive power methods - $\cos \phi(P)$ [7]	4
Figure 4 – Standard reactive power methods - $Q(V)$ [7].	4
Figure 5 - $Q(V)/P(V)$ method [4].....	5
Figure 6 - Droop based active power curtailment of the PV inverter[8]	6
Figure 7 - Graph of a convex function	11
Figure 8 – Feasible region of a SOCP with three variables	12
Figure 9 - Global minimum and local minimum	14
Figure 10 - relaxations and approximations.....	15
Figure 11 – Diagram of m-n line segment	23

Figure 12 - Flow chart of the OPF solving algorithm for slow time scale optimisation	32
Figure 13 - Flow chart of the OPF solving algorithm for fast time scale optimisation	33
Figure 14 - Network diagram of test case 1	35
Figure 15 - Voltage profile comparison of case study 1	36
Figure 16 - Voltage profile before voltage control	37
Figure 17 - Active power generation from solar inverters	38
Figure 18 - Active power consumption of loads	38
Figure 19 - Reactive power consumption of loads	39
Figure 20 - Voltage profile after voltage control (12.00 p.m. – 12.50 p.m.)	39
Figure 21 - Reactive power compensation from inverters (absorption)	42
Figure 22 - Active power curtailment from inverters	42
Figure 23 - Reactive power compensation from inverters (injection)	43
Figure 24 -- Voltage profile after voltage control (10.00 a.m. – 2.50 p.m.)	44
Figure 25 - Transformer voltage (08.00 a.m. - 06.00 p.m.) – testcase 1	45
Figure 26 – Voltage difference between load flow and first iteration of optimisation program of phase A	47
Figure 27 - Voltage difference between load flow and second iteration of optimisation program of phase A	47
Figure 28 - Voltage difference between load flow and third iteration of optimisation program of phase A	48
Figure 29 - Line losses in each time instance before voltage control	49
Figure 30 - Network diagram test case 2	50
Figure 31 - Voltage profile comparison test case 2	52
Figure 32 - Voltage profile of case study 2 at 12.10 p.m without using any control scheme	53
Figure 33 - Voltage profile of case study 2 at 12.10 p.m after using the control algorithm	53
Figure 34 – Voltage profile before voltage control – case study 2	54
Figure 35 - Voltage profile after voltage control – case study 2	55
Figure 36 - Transformer voltage (10.00 a.m. - 02.50 p.m.)	57
Figure 37 - Flow chart of evolutionary optimisation algorithms	58
Figure 38 - Test case 1 phase B voltage comparison (pu) at 12.00 p.m	60
Figure 39 - Test case 2 phase C voltage comparison (pu) at 12.00 p.m	62
Figure 40 - Voltage profile test case 2 at 12.00 p.m. (Proposed method)	63
Figure 41 - Voltage profile test case 2 at 12.00 p.m. (Linear program)	63

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - Details of loads and inverter capacities of test case 1	35
Table 2 - PV generation, curtailment, and reactive power of inverters in phase C (test case 2)	51
Table 3 - Comparison of outcomes from the algorithm for 3-time instances (test case 2) - 1	55
Table 4 - Comparison of outcomes from the algorithm for 3-time instances (test case 2) -2	56
Table 5 - Simulation results comparison (test case 1)	59
Table 6 - Simulation results comparison (test case 2)	61
Table 7 - Details of cable of test case 1	73
Table 8 – Impedance values of cables used in test cases.	74

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Abbreviation	Description
DG	Distributed Generation
GA	Genetic Algorithm
LDC	Line Drop Compensation
LP	Linear Program
LV	Low Voltage
LVDN	Low Voltage Distribution Networks
MINLP	Mixed Integer Nonlinear Program
MISOCP	Mixed Integer Second Order Cone Programming
MPPT	Maximum Power Point Tracking
MV	Medium Voltage
NLP	Nonlinear Program
OLTC	On Load Tap Changer
OPF	Optimum Power Flow
PSO	Particle Swarm Optimisation
PV	Photovoltaic
QP	Quadratic Program
SCP	Sequential Convex Programing
SDP	Semidefinite Program
SLP	Sequential Linear Programing
SOCP	Second Order Cone Program
SQP	Sequential Quadratic Programming
STATCOM	Static Synchronous Compensator
SVC	Static Var Compensator
SVR	Step Voltage Regulators
TO	Tap Operations