Analysis of Distributed Generation Integration Effect on Active Power Losses in Distribution Networks

Zaenab Muslimin\textsuperscript{1}, Ansar Suyuti\textsuperscript{1}, Elyas Palantei\textsuperscript{1}, Indrabayu\textsuperscript{2}, and Indar Chaerah Gunadin\textsuperscript{1}
\textsuperscript{1}Department of Electrical Engineering, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia
\textsuperscript{2}Department of Informatics, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia
Email: [zaenabandy; elyas.palantei; amirullahindrabayu; indarci]@gmail.com; asuyuti06@yahoo.com

Abstract—Distributed Generation (DG) is commonly used to reduce active power losses on a distribution network. The optimal location and size of DG will result in minimum active power losses and voltage profile improvement. This research proposes Novel Voltage Sensitivity Index (NVSI) and Stability Index (SI) methods to determine the optimal location and analytical expression to find optimal size and location of DG in Makassar distribution system, Feeder Kima, 76 buses to minimize active power losses and to improve voltage profile. Therefore, DG interconnection has a significant effect on improving the quality of the distribution network. The results show that the sensitivity method does not lead to the best placement DG in reducing active power losses. However, it is an analytical expression, which is very effective in determining optimal location and size of DG to reduce active power losses and to improve voltage profile in Makassar distribution system, Feeder Kima, 76 buses. The most optimal location for DG placement is on Bus 73 (Mega Sakit Pyramid), with a DG size of 0.8515MW. These combinations reduce 45.77% active power losses and increase 1.7336% voltage profile.

Index Terms—Active power losses, distributed generator, voltage profile, distribution networks, optimal location, novel voltage-sensitive index

I. INTRODUCTION

Electricity consumption in Indonesia increases every year as the national economic growth rises (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, January 9, 2020). Generally, conventional power plants are designed on a large scale, centralized, and built far from the load center. Thus it requires extensive transmission and distribution networks to supply electricity. The longer the distance, the higher the power losses and voltage drops. In a distribution system, the X/R ratio (ratio of system reactance to system resistance) is higher than in a transmission system. Therefore, a significant voltage drop will result in power losses and the distribution network\textsuperscript{[1], [2]. Distributed Generation (DG), a smaller power size generator, is installed along with the network to overcome this problem. The general definition of DG is a distributed generation, which produces small-scale electrical energy and is directly connected to the distribution network, or it is close to the customer\textsuperscript{[3], [4].}

Optimal placement of DG in the distribution network will reduce power system losses, improve voltage profile, increase reliability, and delay the investment of new construction on a distribution network. Otherwise, misplacement of DG will cause higher power losses\textsuperscript{[5], [6]. Installation of DG is one of the best alternatives to overcome several problems, such as high power losses, low reliability, and poor power quality. These problems often occur in electrical power distribution systems to meet the increasing demand. The small size of DG is easier and faster to be installed rather than conventional generation. To gain advantages of DG integration, such as lower power losses, higher voltage profile, and quality, DG must have proper size and location\textsuperscript{[7].}

Optimal DG placement can be seen as optimal active power compensation, as capacitor placement for reactive power compensation, but DG placement is a relatively novel study, and it is different from capacitor placement. It used the power flow algorithm to determine optimal DG size on each load bus and assumed that each load bus could have a DG source. However, this method is less efficient because it employs load flow on its most calculation\textsuperscript{[8]. Determination of DG size and location by genetic algorithm (GA) method has been studied by several researchers, GA is suitable for multipurpose problems such as DG placement and gives optimal results, but it requires more complex computations and slower convergence\textsuperscript{[9]. The analytical method is also applied to place DG in the radial grid system to minimize power losses. The method has a different expression for a radial system based on a complex procedure of proposed phasor current to find DG location, but this method only optimizes location while DG size remains constant\textsuperscript{[10].}

This research uses SI (Stability Index) and NVSI (Novel Voltage Sensitivity Index) methods to determine the most optimal DG location, while the analytical method is applied to find not only optimal DG location but also the size of DG. The analytical method is not computationally demanding, DG is assumed to be in the primary distribution system, and the purpose of placing DG is to reduce system power losses. The costs of DG and other related benefits are not considered in determining the location and size. The proposed
methodology is using single DG in the distribution network and it is capable of supplying active power.

II. DISTRIBUTED GENERATION (DG)

The International Energy Agency (IEA) defines DG as a generator that serves customers on-site or supports network-connected distribution systems. The International Council of Large Electric System (CIGRE) defines DG as a generator that is not planned to be connected to a distribution system, or centrally distributed and has a small size of 50MW to 100MW. Other organizations, such as the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), define DG as generation from a few kilowatts to 50MW. In general, DG is a small-scale generation that directly connects consumers and producers [11].

 Distributed generators (DG) can be grouped into four types according to their ability to inject active and reactive power as follows [12], [13]:

- Type 1: DG can inject active power only (e.g., Photovoltaic, microturbines, fuel cells).
- Type 2: DG can inject reactive power only (e.g., synchronous compensators).
- Type 3: DG can inject both active and reactive power (e.g., cogeneration, gas turbine).
- Type 4: DG can inject active power but consumes reactive power (e.g., induction generators in wind farms).

DG’s primary function is to anticipate power grid disconnection or as unit installed during peak load hours. In other words, DG is a stand-by unit. The characteristics of DG are small scale, scattered and close to the load center (closed to load), interconnected with the distribution system, limiting the construction of transmission networks, and having one-way power flow. These generations are environmentally friendly, reliable in responding to load changes, reducing fossil fuels, and deregulation in the electricity market, and some other advantages [14].

III. OPTIMAL LOCATION AND SIZE OF DISTRIBUTED GENERATORS

DG integration with proper planning is needed to improve network performance related to active power losses and voltage profiles. However, misplacement and wrong size of DG will result in increased power losses, voltage imbalances, and power quality problems [15]. Therefore, the best location and appropriate DG size must be found before connecting to the distribution system. There are many methods proposed by researchers for optimal placement, including:

- Numerical based approach
- Analytical approach
- Meta-heuristic approach
- Sensitivity-based approach

For this research, analytical and sensitivity-based approaches are considered for the optimal size and location of DG using the SI and NVSI methods.

A. Optimal Location DG Using the Sensitivity Method

The most advantageous placement of DG is to place it on the bus, which has the lowest voltage. In this study, two different sensitivity indices are used for optimal placement of DG locations; there are NVSI and SI [16], [17].

NVSI is expressed as

\[
\text{NVSI} = \frac{2X\sqrt{P_i^2 + Q_i^2}}{2Q_iX - V_i^2} \tag{1}
\]

where \(X\) is the line reactance, \(V_i\) is the voltage at the sending end, \(P_i\) is the real power at the receiving end, and \(Q_i\) is the reactive power at the receiving end.

NVSI shows that the maximum value is considered the most susceptible value to voltage collapse. Therefore, the bus with a maximum sensitivity index value is considered a candidate bus for DG installation.

SI is expressed as

\[
\text{SI} = 2V_i^2V_j^2 - V_i^4 - 2V_j^2\left(P_i + Q_iX - Z_i \left(\begin{array}{c}P_j + Q_j\end{array}\right)\right) \tag{2}
\]

where \(V_i\) is the voltage at the receiving end, \(R\) is the line resistance, and \(Z\) is the line impedance.

For the sensitivity index, the bus with the minimum SI value is considered the most susceptible value to voltage collapse. Thus, the bus that shows the smallest/minimum SI is considered the optimal DG location [18], [19].

B. Optimal Location and Size Using Analytical Methods

Active power loss \(P_{loss}\) in an electrical power system can be determined using equation (3), which is often known as the "exact loss formula" [20].

\[
P_{loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[ a_{ij} \left(P_i + Q_iX + b_{ij} \left(Q_j - P_j\right)\right)\right] \tag{3}
\]

where

\[
a_{ij} = \frac{r_{ij}}{v_i} \cos (\delta_i - \delta_j) \tag{4}
\]

\[
b_{ij} = \frac{r_{ij}}{v_i} \sin (\delta_i - \delta_j) \tag{5}
\]

and the \(r_{ij}\) is the \(ij\)th real element of the \(Z\_\text{bus}\) matrix, \(v_i\) and \(\delta_i\) is the voltage and angle on bus \(i\), \(v_j\) and \(\delta_j\) is the voltage and angle on bus \(j\), \(P_i\) and \(P_j\) is the active power on buses \(i\) and \(j\), and \(Q_i\) and \(Q_j\) is the reactive power on buses \(i\) and \(j\).

The active and reactive power injected on bus \(i\), where DG is installed, can be written as follows:

\[
P_i = P_{DG} - P_{Di} \tag{6}
\]

\[
Q_i = Q_{DG} - Q_{Di} = (\text{apf} \cdot P_{DG}) - Q_{Di} \tag{7}
\]

where \(P_{DG}\) and \(Q_{DG}\) are the active and reactive power of injected DG, \(P_{Di}\) and \(Q_{Di}\) are the active power load and reactive power load on bus \(i\), and apf is defined as
Power factor of DG depends on operating conditions and type of DG. When DG power factor is known, the optimal size of DG on the bus is to minimize power losses can be determined in the following ways [21]:

- **DG Type 1:** Power factor is 1, therefore apf = 0, from equation (15), the optimal capacity of DG on the bus is to minimize power losses can be given by the equation:

\[ P_{\text{DG}} = P_{\text{D}} + \frac{1}{a_i} \left( b_i Q_i - \sum_{j \neq i} (a_j P_j - b_j Q_j) \right) \]  

- **DG Type 2:** Power factor is assumed to be 2 and apf = ∞, from equation (15), the optimal size of DG on the bus is to minimize power loss is given on the following equation:

\[ Q_{\text{DG}} = Q_{\text{D}} + \frac{1}{a_i} \left( b_i P_i - \sum_{j \neq i} (a_j Q_j - b_j P_j) \right) \]

- **DG Type 3:** Power factor is between 0 and 1, sign = +1, and apf is constant, thus the optimum capacity of DG on the bus is to minimize power losses is given in equations (9) and (17).

- **DG Type 4:** Power factor is between 0 and 1, sign = −1, and apf is constant, thus the optimum capacity of DG on the bus is to minimize losses is given in equations (7) and (15).

After optimal DG size on each bus is obtained, the next step is to find active power losses by consecutively using the optimal DG size on each bus. Calculation of active power losses when DG is placed requires several power flow solutions, such as the number of buses in the system. When DG is installed in the system, the value of the losses coefficient will change since it depends on the voltage and phase angle variables. Therefore, an approach method is needed to find the estimated power losses, which will give the best DG placement location. [22, 23].

### IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To analyze the performance of the proposed method, the Makassar Distribution System, Feeder Kima, 76 bus, as a tested system, is constructed in Fig. 1. Direct load flow analysis is applied to calculate power losses, voltage magnitudes, and phase angles in various buses.

DG Type 1 is used in this research, and it only injects active power into the system. Based on the analytical method’s proposed approach, the optimal DG size for each bus in the Makassar distribution system, Feeder Kima, 76 buses is given in Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 indicates that the size of DG varies and does not depend on the location of the bus. After connecting DG on each bus (one at a time consecutively), the minimum active power losses will be obtained on the corresponding bus. In the Makassar Distribution System, Feeder Kima, 76 buses, optimal DG size ranges from 0.019MW to 5.438MW.
The optimal placement of DG in Makassar Distribution System, Feeder Kima, 76 buses, is conducted using (NVSI and SI sensitivity approaches. The result of the NVSI sensitivity index is given in Fig. 3, where bus 45 shows the highest NVSI value. Therefore bus 45 is considered the optimal location for DG, and the results of the SI sensitivity index are shown in Fig. 4, where it can be seen that bus 28 shows the minimum SI value. Thus bus 28 is considered the optimal DG location. In contrast, the optimal location for DG placement using the analytical method is located with minimum system power losses. Hence, determination of optimal DG location is carried out by placing DG on each bus at a time, consecutively, with a capacity as shown in Fig. 2, and the result is shown in Fig. 5. Based on Fig. 5, it can be seen that the minimum active power loss is on bus 73; therefore the optimal DG location is on bus 73.

As a result, there are three DG placement locations, and these locations (bus 28, bus 45, and bus 73) will be simulated. The simulation results are given in Table I and Table II.

**Table I: Active Power Loss Before and After DG is Installed on the Candidate Bus**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bus Number</th>
<th>Size DG (MW)</th>
<th>Active Power Losses (MW) Before DG is installed</th>
<th>Active Power Losses (MW) After DG is installed</th>
<th>Losses Reduction (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.29220</td>
<td>0.156100</td>
<td>0.106100</td>
<td>-3.183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.19340</td>
<td>0.156100</td>
<td>0.120023</td>
<td>3.893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>0.85150</td>
<td>0.156100</td>
<td>0.084638</td>
<td>45.770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size DG (0.5DG) Bus 73</td>
<td>0.156100</td>
<td>0.093745</td>
<td></td>
<td>39.946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size DG (2DG) Bus 73</td>
<td>0.156100</td>
<td>0.207772</td>
<td></td>
<td>-33.102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size DG (3DG) Bus 73</td>
<td>0.156100</td>
<td>0.479453</td>
<td></td>
<td>-207.140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table I gives the value of active power losses before and after DG is installed on bus 28 (SI sensitivity result), bus 45 (NVSI sensitivity result), and bus 73 (analytical method). It can be seen that among the three buses, minimum active power losses occurred on bus 73 with a DG size of 0.8515MW, and its value reached 0.084638MW. There is a significant decline in active power losses to 45.77%. Active power losses are significant when DG is placed on buses 28 and 45. Therefore, the most optimal location of DG is on bus 73 based on the analytical method. When DG size on bus 73 is doubled, active power losses increase to 33.102%, as well, when DG size is enlarged three times, increasing of active power losses reach 207.14%. Reducing DG size to half of its capacity (0.5 DG) will reduce active power losses, but not at the minimum value. Thus, a larger DG size does not always indicate a more considerable reduction of active power losses, nor smaller DG size indicates higher active power losses reduction. It can be concluded that the most optimal placement of DG in Makassar Distribution System, Feeder Kima, 76 Buses is on bus 73 (Mega Sakti Pyramid Bus) and optimal DG size is 0.8515MW. It will result in minimum active power losses of 0.084638MW and percentage reduction of 45.77%.

Table II shows voltage variations on several buses by placing DG on a selected bus: bus 28, bus 45, and bus 73 with DG capacity based on Fig. 2. The results show that voltage increases in each bus when DG is installed on bus 28, bus 45, and bus 73. DG 0.2922MW is installed on bus 28, the voltage profile increases by an average of 0.0165%; DG 0.1934MW installed on bus 45, the voltage profile increased by an average of 0.0187%; DG 0.8515MW is installed on bus 73, the voltage profile increases by an average of 1.7736%. The highest percentage on voltage profile gained has happened when DG is installed on bus 73. Therefore, the optimal location and size of DG will reduce active power losses and improve voltage profile.

Table II: Voltage Profile After DG is Installed on Some Weak Buses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bus No</th>
<th>Size DG (MW)</th>
<th>Voltage (pu) before DG is installed</th>
<th>Voltage After DG is Installed on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bus 28 (pu)</td>
<td>Delta (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.292</td>
<td>1.0040</td>
<td>0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.214</td>
<td>0.9065</td>
<td>0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>0.116</td>
<td>0.9674</td>
<td>0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>0.180</td>
<td>0.9673</td>
<td>0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>0.851</td>
<td>0.8729</td>
<td>0.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average voltage rise (%)</td>
<td>0.0165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. CONCLUSION
This research has proposed sensitivity method, NVSI and SI, to determine the optimal location of DG and analytical methods to find the optimal size of DG and minimum active power losses of primary distribution for optimal DG placement. The results give the optimal candidate locations for the Makassar Distribution System, Feeder Kima, 76 buses are bus 28 (SI), bus 45 (NVSI), and bus 73 (analytical method). Active power loss based on the placement and size of DG is varied. Thus, the optimal location and size of DG are essential factors in DG application in reducing active power losses and improving voltage profiles. Bus 73 (Mega Sakti Pyramid) is the best location for DG placement, and DG size is 0.85150MW, it results in reducing active power loss to 45.77% and increasing voltage profile to 1.7736%.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST
The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
Zaenab Muslimin and Indar Chaerah Gunadn conducted the research and preparation for the manuscript. Ansar Suyuti, Elyas Palantei, and Indrabayu helped to check the whole manuscript and approved the final version.

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Zaenab Muslimin was born on February 2nd, 1966 in Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi, Indonesia and was graduated from Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia for bachelor in 1990 and magister in 2004. Her major field is Electrical Power Engineering. She is a lecturer at Universitas Hasanuddin, Department of Electrical Engineering. Her research interest includes power system protection and measurement. Ir. Zaenab Muslimin, MT is also active as a member of the Indonesian Engineers Union.

Ansar Suyuti was born on the 31st of December 1967 in Sidrap, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, and was graduated from Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia for a bachelor in 1991, magister in 2002, and doctoral education in 2013. His major field is Electrical Power Engineering. He is a professor with the Department of Electrical Engineering, Universitas Hasanuddin. Currently, he is the Head of Power System Distribution Laboratory. He has been published many publications in the field of electrical power engineering, His research interests include distributed generation planning, sensor network, and environmental engineering.

Prof. Ir. Ansar Suyuti, MT, IPU.ASEAN.Eng is also active as a member of the association of electrical power engineering expert and as assessor of national accreditation bureau for higher education.

Elyas Palantei was born in Bone (1969), South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. He received Sarjana Teknik (ST – B.Eng) degree from the Department of Electrical Engineering, Universitas Hasanuddin (UNHAS), Indonesia (1994) specialized in Telecommunication and Electronics Engineering. He pursued the postgraduate course in natural science at the same university (1996-1997). He received the Magister Engineering (M.Eng) degree in Telecommunication Engineering Program from the School of Advanced Technology (SAT), Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok, Thailand (2001). He received the award of Ph.D. degree from the Centre for Wireless Monitoring and Applications (CWMA), Griffith School of Engineering, Griffith University, Australia (2012).

Since December 1994, he has been with the Electrical Engineering Department, UNHAS, Indonesia. Currently, He has published more or less 100 research manuscripts in national/international events such as seminars, symposiums, and workshops. One of his publications is A Smart RF Harvesting Energy Absorber Applied for Low Electrical Power Charging Unit in Photonics & Electromagnetcics, Smart RF Harvesting Energy Absorber Applied for Low Electrical Power Charging Unit in Photonics & Electromagnetcics, Telecommunication Engineering Program from the School of Advanced Technology (SAT), Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok, Thailand (2001). He received the award of Ph.D. degree from the Centre for Wireless Monitoring and Applications (CWMA), Griffith School of Engineering, Griffith University, Australia (2012).

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Dr. Elyas Palantei is a member of several professional organizations such as IEEE, PIU, Indonesian Smart Card Consortium, and Indonesian
Indrabayu was born in July 1975 in Makassar, Indonesia. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from Hasanuddin University in 1999 and a Master's degree in Multimedia & Communication from Institut Teknologi 10 November, Surabaya, in 2005. Indrabayu was awarded the Summa Cum Laude from a Doctor of Artificial Engineering in Civil Applications from Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia, in 2013. His current job is as a lecturer and serves as secretary of the Department of Informatics, Universitas Hasanuddin. In addition, he also serves as Head of the Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, which is in line with his research interests in the field of artificial intelligence and multimedia processing. For three consecutive years, he received a research grant from the Ministry of Education and produced several publications. Some of them have been published in Scopus indexed journals such as the Journal of Engineering Science & Technology and the International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies. Dr. Indrabayu is an active member of IEEE and IAENG.

Indar Chaerah Gunadin was born in November 1973 in Palopo, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, and was graduated from Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia for a bachelor in 1997 with a major field is Electrical Power Engineering. He received a master's degree and Ph.D. degree from Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology (ITS), Indonesia in 2006 and 2013, respectively. He is a lecturer at Universitas Hasanuddin, Department of Electrical Engineering since 1998. Currently, he is head of relay, protection, and control laboratory in the Electrical Engineering Department of Universitas Hasanuddin. He has been published many manuscripts in the field of electrical power engineering. One of his publications is the impact of the injection of a wind power plant on steady-state condition and the dynamics of SULSELBAR power system in International Journal of Electrical and Electronic Engineering & Telecommunications, Vol. 8, No. 6. Nov 2019. His research interest includes power system stability, FACTS Device, Artificial Intelligent, and control. Dr. Indar Chaerah Gunadin is a member of the Indonesian Engineers Union, Indonesian Electrical Engineering Higher Education Forum, and Indonesian Electrical Engineering Experts Association.