APPLICATIONS AND RESULTS

1.1. Test Systems

The proposed procedure (AOA) is applied on 34-bus standard radial distribution system and East Delta Network (EDN) radial distribution system as a part of the Unified Egyptian Network (UEN) in order to solve the optimal DGs and capacitors placement problem. The test systems data is shown in Appendix A. The results are compared with those obtained using other reported methods.

The proposed DG units can be classified into two types based on real and reactive power delivering as follows:

- DG injects only active power (i.e., operating at unity power factor), such as fuel cells, photovoltaic and micro-turbines.
- DG injects both active and reactive power (i.e., operating at power factor < 1), such as wind turbines and induction generators.

One type of capacitors is considered, which is fixed capacitors.

1.2. Case Studies

The proposed procedure is applied on the test systems with four different cases are:

Case 0: without DGS and Capacitors (BFS algorithm results).

Case 1: With only DGs operating at unity power factor (p.f.), means that only active power injections.

Case 2: With only DGs operating at p.f. = .9 , means that active and reactive power injections.

Case 3: With only capacitors, means that only reactive power injections.

Case 4: with both DGs and capacitors.

1.3. Assumptions and Limits

The assumptions and the limits of constraints are considered as follows:

The minimum and maximum limits of DG active power are 500 and 2000 kW, respectively.

The minimum and maximum limits of capacitors are 150 and 1200 kVAR, respectively.

The operating p.f. of DGs is .9 in case 2, while it is unity in all other cases.

The minimum and maximum limits of voltage magnitude are 0.95 and 1.05 p.u., respectively.

The maximum number of DGs possible locations (NDGmax) is 4.

The maximum number of capacitors possible locations (NCmax) is 4.

1.4. Results

The proposed procedure is used to obtain the optimal DGs and capacitors placement using MATLAB code. The results of the proposed procedure are compared with the results obtained using other methods.

1.4.1. Total power losss minimization

1.4.1.1. 34-bus radial distribution system

Tables 1.1-1.5 show the optimal locations and sizes of DGs and the capacitors required to reduce the total active power loss as an objective function for cases 1-5 for the 34-bus test system. Moreover, a comparison between the proposed procedure and other methods is presented.

Table 1.1 A comparison between the power loss minimization using the proposed procedure with other methods using only the DGs at unity power factor (case 1) for 34-bus test system

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 1)									
		DPS [10]		Analytical Method [11]		MBFO [12]		GA [13]		Proposed procedure	
Optimal locations and sizes of DGs (kW)	-	27	2500	21	2884.8	21	2951.7	4	500	23	1847.5
		-	-	-	-	-	-	7	500	31	1152.5
		-	-	-	-	-	-	17	500	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	21	500	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	25	500	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	28	500	-	-
Total size	-	2500		2884.8		2951.7		3000		3000	
Total losses (kW)	**221.752**	**118.8**		**93.838**		**93.751**		**83.84**		**74.416**	
TVD	0.0483	.0086		.0079		.0074		.0108		.0046	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9417 (#27)	0.9750 (#34)		0.9773 (#34)		0.9777 (#34)		0.9723 (#27)		0.9832 (#27)	

Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9941 (#2)	1.0034 (#27)	0.9971 (#2)	0.9971 (#2)	0.9972 (#2)	0.9972 (#2)
Overall power factor	0.85	0.5967	0.5205	0.5058	0.4949	0.4949

Table 1.1 presents the optimal solution for case 1 using the proposed procedure, when only active power from DGs is injected. It can be observed that, the initial power loss without DGs is reduced from 221.752 kW to 74.4167 kW after placement of DGs. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {23,31} with total rating power 3000 kW. Moreover, the minimum and maximum voltage magnitudes are improved.

Table 1.2 A comparison between the power loss minimization using the proposed procedure with other methods using only the DGs at 0.9 power factor (case 2) for 34-bus test system

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 2)				
		Analytical Approach [18]			Proposed procedure	
Optimal locations and sizes of DGs (kW, kVAR)	-	Locations	DG Size (kW)	-	Locations	DG size (kW)
		20	3231.8	-	23	1863.3
		-	-	-	10	1136.7
		-	-	-		
Total size	-	-	3231.8	-	-	3000
Total losses (kW)	**221.752**	**49.415**			**25.348**	
TVD	0.0483	.004			.0023	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9417 (#27)	0.9832 (#34)			0. 9888 (#27)	
Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9941 (#2)	1.0015 (#20)			0.9978 (#2)	
Overall power factor	0.85	0.85			. 7552	

Table 1.2 presents the optimal solution for case 2 using the proposed procedure, when active and reactive power from DGs are injected. It can be observed that, the initial power loss without compensation is reduced from 221.752 kW to 25.348 kW after placement of DGs. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {23,10} with total rating power 3000 kW and 1452.9 kVAR. Moreover, the minimum and maximum voltage magnitudes are improved after placement of DGs.

From these Tables, the total power loss, the total active and reactive power injections using the proposed procedure are lower than that obtained using the other methods. Case 2 gives better results than other cases. Moreover, the overall power factor is improved after placement of DGs and capacitors. In addition, the overall power factor are within permissible limits. Therefore, this comparison reflects to the great capability of the proposed procedure to find the optimal locations and sizes of DGs and capacitors in order to reduce the total power loss and improve the system reliability.

Table 1.3 A comparison between the power loss minimization using the proposed procedure with other methods using only the capacitors (case 3) for 34-bus test system

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 3)									
		PGSA [14]		BFA [15]		GA [16]		APSO [17]		Proposed procedure	
Optimal locations and sizes of capacitors (kVAR)	-	19	1200	9	600	7 buses	1629	19	1050	18	896.88
		20	200	22	900			25	750	9	758.562
		22	639	-	-			-	-	24	862.755
Total size	-	2039		1500		1629		1800		2482.5	
Total losses (kW)	**221.752**	**169.167**		**169.07**		**168.955**		**168.023**		**160.4252**	
TVD	.0483	.0368		.0394		.0408		.0375		.0344	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9417 (#27)	0.9492 (#27)		0.9503 (#27)		0.9491 (#27)		0.9416 (#27)		0.9503 (#27)	
Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9941 (#2)	0.995 (#2)		0.9948 (#2)		0.9948 (#2)		0.9949 (#2)		0.9952 (#2)	
Overall power factor	0.85	0.9842		0.9588		0.9658		0.9738		0.9965	

Table 1.3 presents the optimal solution for case 3 using the proposed procedure, when only reactive power from capacitors is injected. It is clear that, the initial power loss without compensation is reduced from 221.752 kW to 160.4252 kW after placement of capacitors. The optimal locations of capacitors are at buses {18,9,24} with total rating power 2482.5 kVAR. Moreover, the minimum and maximum voltage magnitudes and overall system power factor are improved.

Table 1.4 A comparison between the power loss minimization using the proposed procedure with other methods using DGs at unity power factor and capacitors (case 4) for 34-bus test system

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 4)	
		Proposed procedure	
Optimal locations and sizes of DGs (KW)	-	9	952.8
		21	1125.5
		25	921.6
Total DGs size		3000	
		7	1110.4
		24	816.6

Optimal locations and sizes of capacitors (KVAR)			
Total capacitors size	-	1927	
Total losses (kW)	221.752	18.15	
TVD	.0483	.0023	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9417 (#27)	0.9892 (#33)	
Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9941 (#2)	0.998 (#2)	
Overall power factor	0.85	0.8656	

Table 1.4 presents the optimal solution for case 4 using the proposed procedure, when active power from DGs is injected and reactive power is injected from capacitors . It can be observed that, the initial power loss without compensation is reduced from 221.752 kW to 18.15 kW after placement of DGs and capacitors. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {9,21,25} with total rating power 3000 kW and the optimal locations of capacitors are at buses { 7,24} with total power rating 1927 kVAR. Moreover, the minimum and maximum voltage magnitudes are improved after placement of DGs and capacitors.

Table 1.5 A comparison between the power loss minimization using the proposed procedure with other methods using DGs at .9 power factor and capacitors (case 5) for 34-bus test system

Items	Base case	Case 5	
		FPA [9]	Proposed method
DG size (kW, kVAR) and location	-	2086, 1292.8 (#26)	799.3, 387.09 (#31), 946.5, 458.37 (#24), 1254.2 , 607.39 (#21)
Capacitor size (kVAR) and location	-	1250 (#26)	365.568 (#8)
Total size of DGs (kW, kVAR)	-	2086, 1292.8	3000, 1452.86
Total size of capacitors (kVAR)	-	1250	1112.9
f_1 [Loss (kW)]	221.752	58.8298	17.1153
TVD	.0483	.007	.0021
Min. voltage (p.u.)	0.9417 (#27)	0.9751 (#34)	0.99 (#12)

Overall p.f.	0.85	0.8436	.8405

Table 1.5 presents the optimal solution for case 5 using the proposed procedure, when active power and reactive power from DGs are injected and reactive power is injected from capacitors . It can be observed that, the initial power loss without compensation is reduced from 221.752 kW to 17.11 kW after placement of DGs and capacitors. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {31,24,21} with total rating power 3000 kW and the optimal locations of capacitors are at buses { 8} with total power rating 1112.9 kVAR. Moreover, the minimum and maximum voltage magnitudes are improved after placement of DGs and capacitors.

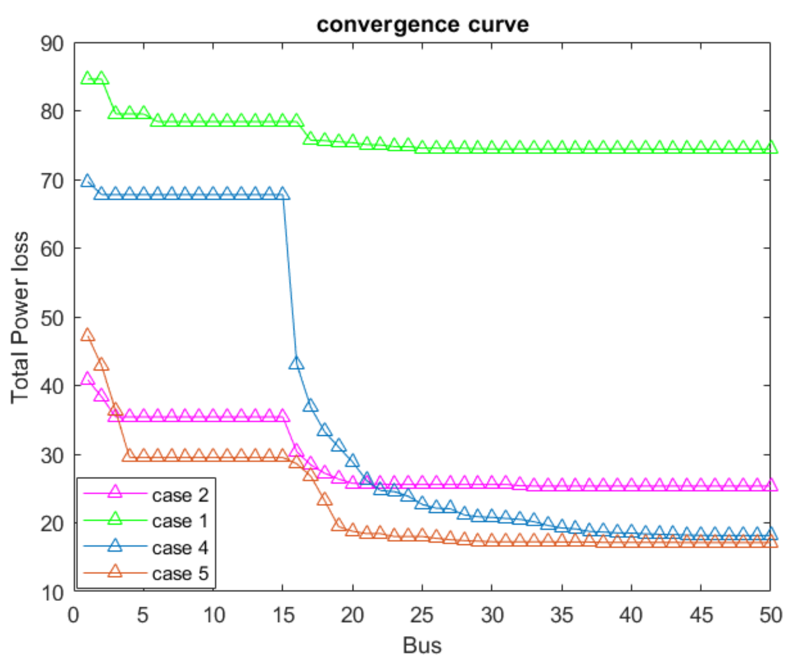

Fig. 1.1

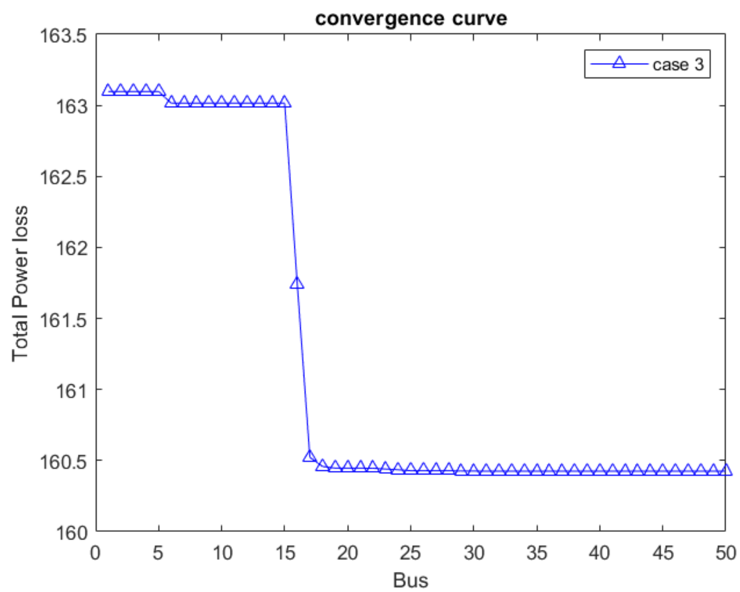

Fig. 1.2

Fig. 1.1 and Fig. 1.2 shows the convergence curves of the AOA algorithm to reduce the total power loss using the DGs and capacitors for 34-bus test system. It is clear that, the AOA algorithm is able to reach the optimal solution with more accuracy and efficiency.

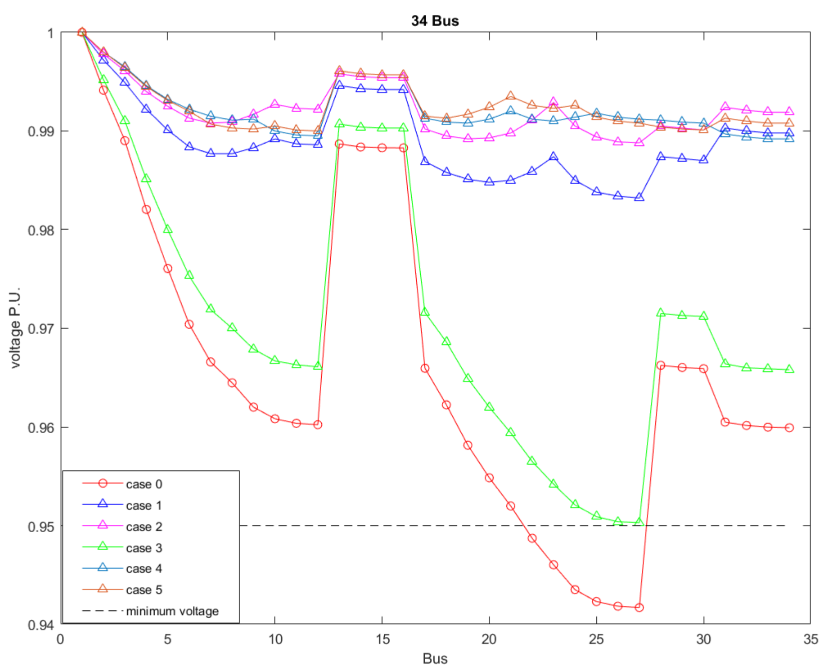

Fig. 1.3 Voltage profile at different cases for 34-bus test system

Fig. 1.3 shows the voltage profiles for cases 0-5, when the total power loss minimization is considered as an objective function. The voltage profiles are improved at cases 1-5, where the voltage profile improvement based on case 2 is better than that obtained from other cases, while the average values of voltages are 0.9658,0.9855, 0.9913, 0.9706 and 0.9895 for cases 1-5, respectively. Moreover, the minimum voltage limit is violated at buses starts from 22 to 27 in case 0.

1.4.1.2. EDN radial distribution system

Tables 1.6-1.10 show the optimal locations and sizes of DGs and the capacitors required to reduce the total active power loss as an objective function for cases 1-5 for the EDN system.

Table 1.6 Optimal locations and sizes of DGs at unity power factor using the proposed method for EDN system (case 1)

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 1)	
Optimal locations and sizes of DGs (kW)	-	21	1999.9
		25	2000
Total size	-	3999.9	
Total losses (kW)	**805.73**	**542.459**	
TVD	.0439	.0225	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9463 (#30)	0.9669 (#23)	
Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9854 (#2)	0.9874 (#2)	
Overall power factor	0.8457	0.7932	

Table 1.6 presents the optimal solution for case 1 using the proposed procedure, when only active power from DGs is injected. It can be observed that, the initial power loss without DGs is reduced from 805.73 kW to 542 kW after placement of DGs. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {21,25} with total rating power 4000 kW. Moreover, the minimum and maximum voltage magnitudes are improved.

Table 1.7 Optimal locations and sizes of DGs at 0.9 power factor using the proposed method for EDN system (case 2)

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 2)	
Optimal locations and sizes of DGs (kW)	-	Locations	DG size (kW)
		25	2000
		21	2000
Total size	-	-	4000
Total losses (kW)	**805.73**	**458.85**	
TVD	.0439	.0193	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9463 (#30)	0. 9699 (#23)	

Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9854 (#2)	0.9879 (#2)
Overall power factor	0.8457	0.8335

Table 1.7 presents the optimal solution for case 2 using the proposed procedure, when active and reactive power from DGs are injected. It can be observed that, the initial power loss without compensation is reduced from 805.73 kW to 458 kW after placement of DGs. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {25,21} with total rating power 4000 kW and 1937 kVAR. Moreover, the minimum and maximum voltage magnitudes are improved after placement of DGs.

Table 1.8 Optimal locations and sizes of capacitors using the proposed method for EDN system (case 3)

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 3)	
Optimal locations and sizes of capacitors (kVAR)	-	26	963.8
		21	1198.9
		8	782.9
		18	1054.4
Total size	-	4000	
Total losses (kW)	**805.73**	**673.69**	
TVD	.0439	.036	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9463 (#30)	0.9521 (#30)	
Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9854 (#2)	0.9865 (#2)	
Overall power factor	0.8457	0.9108	

Table 1.8 presents the optimal solution for case 3 using the proposed procedure, when only reactive power from capacitors is injected. It is clear that, the initial power loss without compensation is reduced from 805.73 kW to 673.69 kW after placement of capacitors. The optimal locations of capacitors are at buses {29,20,18,27} with total rating power 3743.01 kVAR. Moreover, the minimum and maximum voltage magnitudes and overall system power factor are improved.

From these Tables, the total power loss is reduced using the proposed method. Case 2 gives the better results for the considering the objective function and constraints than that other cases. Moreover, the overall power factor is improved after placement of DGs and capacitors. In addition, the overall power factor are within permissible limits.

Table 1.9 A comparison between the power loss minimization using the proposed procedure with other methods using DGs at unity power factor and capacitors (case 4) for EDN system

Items	Un-compensated	Compensated (Case 4)
		Proposed procedure

	(Case 0)		
Optimal locations and sizes of DGs (KW)	-	22	1458.3
		25	1374.3
		18	1167.4
Total DGs size		4000	
Optimal locations and sizes of capacitors (KVAR)		11	495.3
		25	1162.6
Total capacitors size	-	1657.9	
Total losses (kW)	**805.73**	**474.879**	
TVD	.0439	.0208	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9463 (#30)	0.9682 (#24)	
Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9854 (#2)	0.9879 (#2)	
Overall power factor	0.8457	0.8277	

Table 1.9 presents the optimal solution for case 4 using the proposed procedure, when active power from DGs is injected and reactive power is injected from capacitors . It can be observed that, the initial power loss without compensation is reduced from 805 kW to 474 kW after placement of DGs and capacitors. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {22,25,18} with total rating power 4000 kW and the optimal locations of capacitors are at buses { 11,25} with total power rating 1657 kVAR. Moreover, the minimum and maximum voltage magnitudes are improved after placement of DGs and capacitors.

Table 1.10 A comparison between the power loss minimization using the proposed procedure with other methods using DGs at .9 power factor and capacitors (case 5) for EDN system

Items	Base case		Case 5
			Proposed method
DG size (kW, kVAR) and location	-		687.7 , 333.05 (#23), 1873.1 , 907.19 (#21), 1439.2 , 697.02 (#26)
Capacitor size (kVAR) and location	-		1200 (#18) 630.8 (#4)
Total size of DGs (kW, kVAR)	-		4000, 1937.156
Total size of capacitors (kVAR)	-		1830.8
f_1 [Loss (kW)]	**805.73**		**411.4659**
TVD	.0439		.0180
Min. voltage (p.u.)	0.9463 (#30)		0.9714 (#24)
Overall p.f.	0.8457		.8711

Table 1.10 presents the optimal solution for case 5 using the proposed procedure, when active power and reactive power from DGs are injected and reactive power is injected from capacitors . It can be observed that, the initial power loss without compensation is reduced from 805 kW to 411 kW after placement of DGs and capacitors. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {23,21,26} with total rating power 4000 kW and 1937 kVAR and the optimal locations of capacitors are at buses { 18,4} with total power rating 1830 kVAR. Moreover, the minimum and maximum voltage magnitudes are improved after placement of DGs and capacitors.

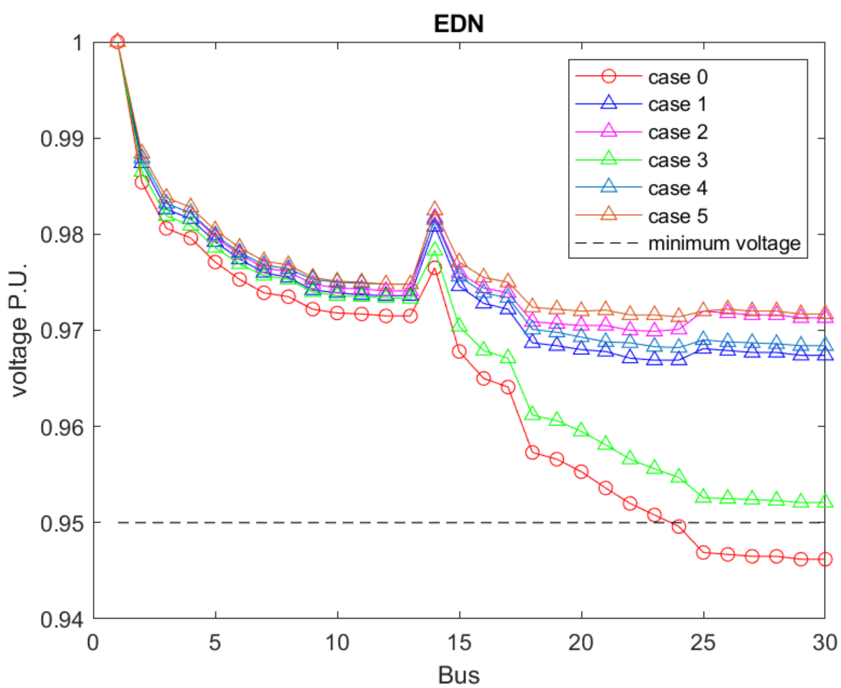

Fig. 1.4 Voltage profile for EDN system

Fig. 1.4 shows the voltage profiles for cases 0-5, when the total power loss minimization is considered as an objective function. The voltage profiles are improved at cases 1-5, where the voltage profile improvement based on case 2 is better than that obtained from other cases.

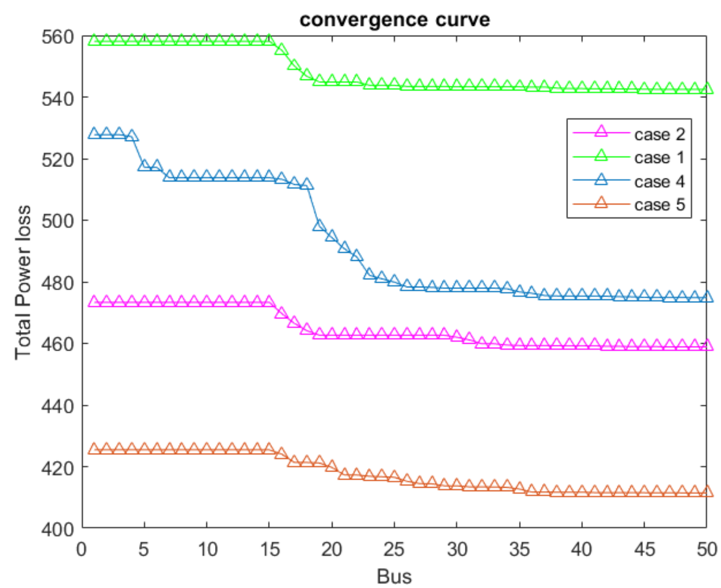

Fig 1.5

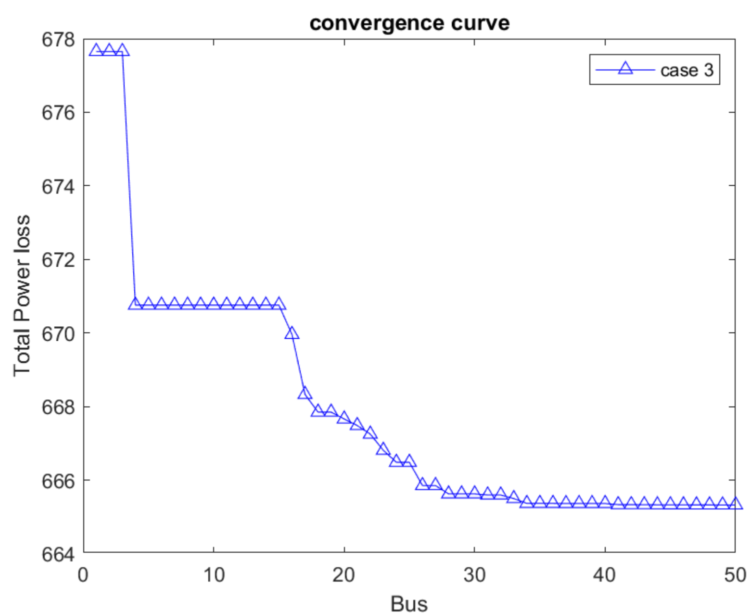

Fig 1.6

Fig. 1.5 and Fig. 1.6 shows the convergence curves of the AOA algorithm to reduce the total power loss using the DGs and capacitors for 34-bus test system. It is clear that, the AOA algorithm is able to reach the optimal solution with more accuracy and efficiency.

1.4.2. TVD minimization

1.4.2.1. 34-bus radial distribution system

Tables 1.11-1.15 show the optimal locations and sizes of DGs and the capacitors required to reduce the total voltage deviation (TVD) as an objective function for cases 1-5 for the 34-bus test system. Moreover, a comparison between the proposed procedure and other methods is presented.

Table 1.11 A comparison between the TVD minimization using the proposed procedure with other methods using only the DGs at unity power factor (case 1) for 34-bus test system

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 1)	
		Proposed procedure	
Optimal locations and sizes of DGs (kW)	-	26	1951.4
		32	1548.6
Total size	-	3500	
Total losses (kW)	221.752	82.9864	
TVD	**0.0483**	**.0017**	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9417 (#27)	0.9883 (#20)	
Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9941 (#2)	0.9977 (#2)	
Overall power factor	0.85	0.3678	

Table 1.1 presents the optimal solution for case 1 using the proposed procedure, when only active power from DGs is injected. It can be observed that, the initial TVD without DGs is reduced from .0483 to .0017 after placement of DGs. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {26, 32} with total rating power 3500 kW. Moreover, the minimum and maximum voltage magnitudes are improved.

Table 1.12 A comparison between TVD minimization using the proposed procedure with other methods using only the DGs at 0.9 power factor (case 2) for 34-bus test system

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 2)	
		Proposed procedure	
Optimal locations and sizes of DGs (kW, kVAR)	-	Locations	DG size (kW)
		31	1500.1
		24	1999.9
Total size	-	-	3500
Total losses (kW)	221.752	24.32	
TVD	**0.0483**	**. 000496**	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9417 (#27)	0. 9932 (#19)	
Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9941 (#2)	1.0013 (#24)	
Overall power factor	0.85	. 6942	

Table 1.12 presents the optimal solution for case 2 using the proposed procedure, when active and reactive power from DGs are injected. It can be observed that, the initial TVD without compensation is reduced from .0483 to .000496 after placement of DGs. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {31, 24} with total rating power 3500 kW.

Table 1.13 A comparison between TVD minimization using the proposed procedure with other methods using only the capacitors (case 3) for 34-bus test system

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 3)	
		Proposed procedure	
Optimal locations and sizes of capacitors (kVAR)	-	11	1200
		10	1199
		26	1200
Total size	-	3599.9	
Total losses (kW)	221.752	202.691	
TVD	**.0483**	**.0295**	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9417 (#27)	0.9532(#27)	
Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9941 (#2)	0.9956 (#2)	
Overall power factor	0.85	0.9879	

Table 1.13 presents the optimal solution for case 3 using the proposed procedure, when only reactive power from capacitors is injected. It is clear that, the initial TVD without compensation is reduced from .0483 to .0295 after placement of capacitors. The optimal locations of capacitors are at buses {11, 10,26} with total rating power 3599.9 kVAR.

Table 1.14 A comparison between the power loss minimization using the proposed procedure with other methods using DGs at unity power factor and capacitors (case 4) for 34-bus test system

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 4)	
		Proposed procedure	
Optimal locations and sizes of DGs (KW)	-	25	818.3
		25	1043.9
		11	1637.8
Total DGs size		3500	
Optimal locations and sizes of capacitors (KVAR)		19	821.6635
		6	555.721
Total capacitors size	-	1377.4	
Total losses (kW)	221.752	38.4743	
TVD	**.0483**	$\mathbf{7.7835 * 10^{-4}}$	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9417 (#27)	0.9914 (#20)	

Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9941 (#2)	1.0002 (#11)
Overall power factor	0.85	0.6049

Table 1.14 presents the optimal solution for case 4 using the proposed procedure, when active power from DGs is injected and reactive power is injected from capacitors . It can be observed that, the initial TVD without compensation is reduced from .0439 to $7.7835 * 10^{-4}$ after placement of DGs and capacitors. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {25 25 11} with total rating power 3500 kW and the optimal locations of capacitors are at buses { 19, 6} with total power rating 1377.4 kVAR.

Table 1.15 A comparison between the power loss minimization using the proposed procedure with other methods using DGs at .9 power factor and capacitors (case 5) for 34-bus test system

Items	Base case	Case 5
		Proposed method
DG size (kW, kVAR) and location	-	1166.4, 564.8893 (#10), 993.1, 480.9892(#20), 1340.5, 649.2350 (#25)
Capacitor size (kVAR) and location	-	1059.4 (#17)
Total size of DGs (kW)	-	3500
Total size of capacitors (kVAR)	-	1059.4
f1 [Loss (kW)]	221.752	9.2909
TVD	**.0483**	**2.3238e-04**
Min. voltage (p.u.)	0.9417 (#27)	0.9955(#30)
Overall p.f.	0.85	.9946

Table 1.15 presents the optimal solution for case 5 using the proposed procedure, when active power and reactive power from DGs are injected and reactive power is injected from capacitors . It can be observed that, the initial power loss without compensation is reduced from .0439 to 2.3238e-04 after placement of DGs and capacitors. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {10, 20, 25} with total rating power 3500 kW and the optimal locations of capacitors are at buses { 17 } with total power rating 1059.4 kVAR.

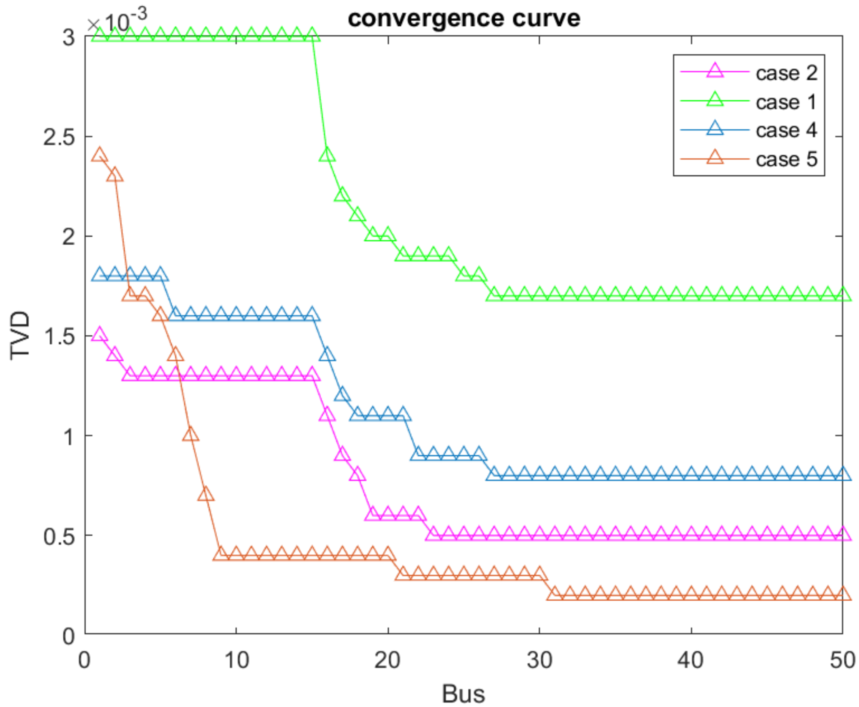
convergence curve
×10-3
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
TVD
0
10
20
30
40
50
Bus
case 2
case 1
case 4
case 5

Fig. 1.7

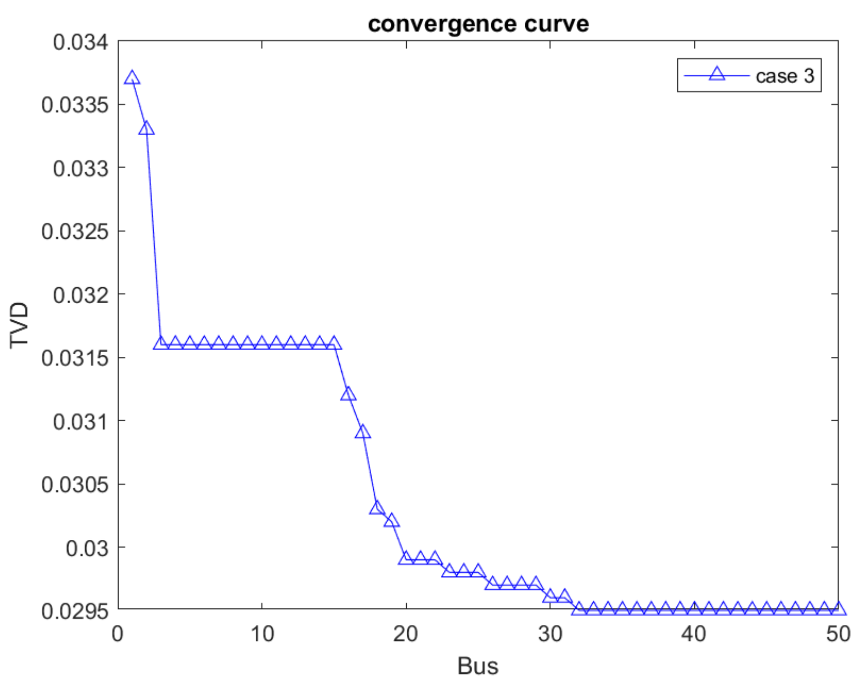
convergence curve
0.034
0.0335
0.033
0.0325
0.032
0.0315
0.031
0.0305
0.03
0.0295
TVD
0
10
20
30
40
50
Bus
case 3

Fig. 1.8

Fig. 1.7 and Fig. 1.8 shows the convergence curves of the AOA algorithm to reduce the TVD using the DGs and capacitors for 34-bus test system. It is clear that, the AOA algorithm is able to reach the optimal solution with more accuracy and efficiency.

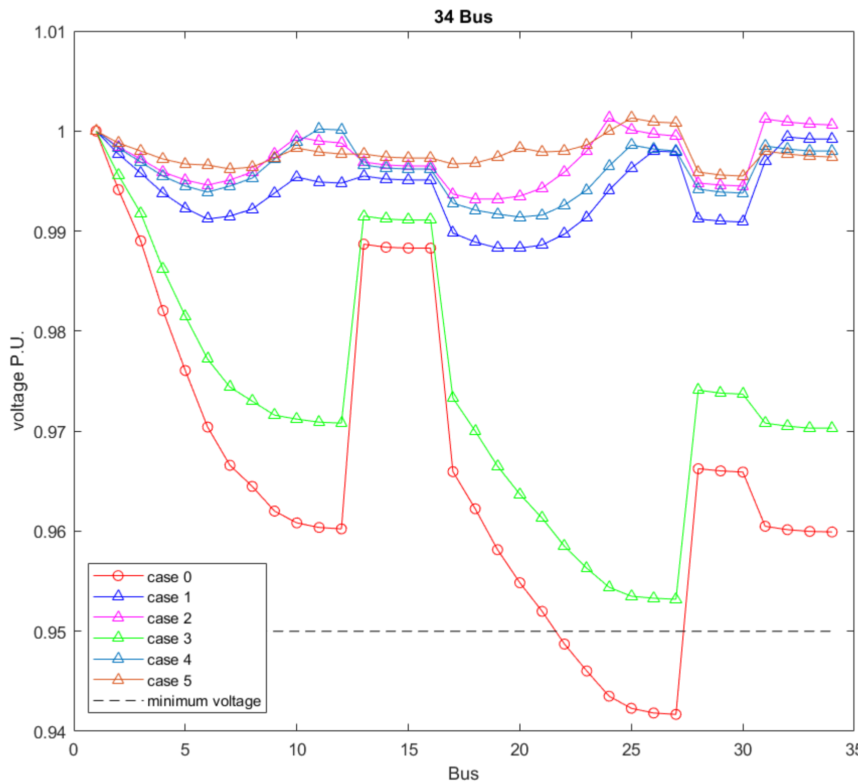

Fig. 1.9 Voltage profile at different cases for 34-bus test system

Fig. 1.9 shows the voltage profiles for cases 0-5, when the TVD minimization is considered as an objective function. The voltage profiles are improved at cases 1-5. Moreover, the minimum voltage limit is violated at buses starts from 22 to 27 in case 0.

1.4.2.2. EDN radial distribution system

Tables 1.16-1.20 show the optimal locations and sizes of DGs and the capacitors required to reduce the total voltage deviation (TVD) as an objective function for cases 1-5 for the EDN system. Moreover, a comparison between the proposed procedure and other methods is presented.

Table 1.16 Optimal locations and sizes of DGs at unity power factor to reduce TVD using the proposed method for EDN system (case 1)

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 1)

Optimal locations and sizes of DGs (kW)	-	26	1999.9
		29	2000
Total size	-	3999.9	
Total losses (kW)	805.73	572.0918	
TVD	**.0439**	**.0193**	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9463 (#30)	0.9677 (#21)	
Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9854 (#2)	0.9874 (#2)	
Overall power factor	0.8457	0.7932	

Table 1.16 presents the optimal solution for case 1 using the proposed procedure, when only active power from DGs is injected. It can be observed that, the initial TVD without DGs is reduced from .0439 to .0193 after placement of DGs. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {26 29} with total rating power 4000 kW.

Table 1.17 Optimal locations and sizes of DGs at 0.9 power factor using the proposed method for EDN system (case 2)

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 2)	
Optimal locations and sizes of DGs (kW)	-	Locations	DG size (kW)
		28	1999.7
		28	1999.3
Total size	-	-	3999
Total losses (kW)	805.73	491.164	
TVD	**.0439**	**.0163**	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9463 (#30)	0. 9703 (#20)	
Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9854 (#2)	0.9879 (#2)	
Overall power factor	0.8457	0.8335	

Table 1.17 presents the optimal solution for case 2 using the proposed procedure, when active and reactive power from DGs are injected. It can be observed that, the initial TVD without compensation is reduced from .0439 to .0163 after placement of DGs. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {28, 28} with total rating power 3999 kW.

Table 1.18 Optimal locations and sizes of capacitors using the proposed method for EDN system (case 3)

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 3)	
Optimal locations and sizes of capacitors (kVAR)	-	25	441.5
		26	1198.3
		29	1194.8
		29	1165.4
Total size	-	4000	
Total losses (kW)	805.73	712.8063	
TVD	**.0439**	**.0326**	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9463 (#30)	0.9572 (#24)	

Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9854 (#2)	0.9865 (#2)
Overall power factor	0.8457	0.9108

Table 1.18 presents the optimal solution for case 3 using the proposed procedure, when only reactive power from capacitors is injected. It is clear that, the initial power loss without compensation is reduced from .0439 to .0326 after placement of capacitors. The optimal locations of capacitors are at buses {25 26 29 29} with total rating power 4000 kVAR.

Table 1.19 A comparison between the TVD minimization using the proposed procedure with other methods using DGs at unity power factor and capacitors (case 4) for EDN system

Items	Un-compensated (Case 0)	Compensated (Case 4)	
		Proposed procedure	
Optimal locations and sizes of DGs (KW)	-	29	1143.6
		29	1221
		27	1635.3
Total DGs size		4000	
Optimal locations and sizes of capacitors (KVAR)		9	839.864
		27	467.45
Total capacitors size	-	1307	
Total losses (kW)	805.73	531.637	
TVD	**.0439**	**.0177**	
Minimum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9463 (#30)	0.9686 (#21)	
Maximum bus voltage(p.u.)	0.9854 (#2)	0.9877 (#2)	
Overall power factor	0.8457	0.8204	

Table 1.19 presents the optimal solution for case 4 using the proposed procedure, when active power from DGs is injected and reactive power is injected from capacitors . It can be observed that, the initial TVD without compensation is reduced from .0439 to .0177 after placement of DGs and capacitors. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {29, 29, 27} with total rating power 4000 kW and the optimal locations of capacitors are at buses { 9, 27} with total power rating 1307 kVAR.

Table 1.20 A comparison between the power loss minimization using the proposed procedure with other methods using DGs at .9 power factor and capacitors (case 5) for EDN system

Items	Base case	Case 5
		Proposed method
DG size (kW, kVAR) and location	-	730.3, 353.722 (#23), 1026.6, 497.208 (#25), 2000 , 968.62 (#29)

Capacitor size (kVAR) and location	-	419.131 (#7) 382.583 (#24)
Total size of DGs (kW)	-	3756.9
Total size of capacitors (kVAR)	-	801.7141
f1 [Loss (kW)]	805.73	469.8317
TVD	**.0439**	**.017**
Min. voltage (p.u.)	0.9463 (#30)	0.9701 (#20)
Overall p.f.	0.8457	.8508

Table 1.20 presents the optimal solution for case 5 using the proposed procedure, when active power and reactive power from DGs are injected and reactive power is injected from capacitors . It can be observed that, the initial TVD without compensation is reduced from .0439 to .017 after placement of DGs and capacitors. The optimal locations of DGs are at buses {23, 25, 29} with total rating power 3756.9 kW and the optimal locations of capacitors are at buses { 7, 24 } with total power rating 801.7 kVAR.

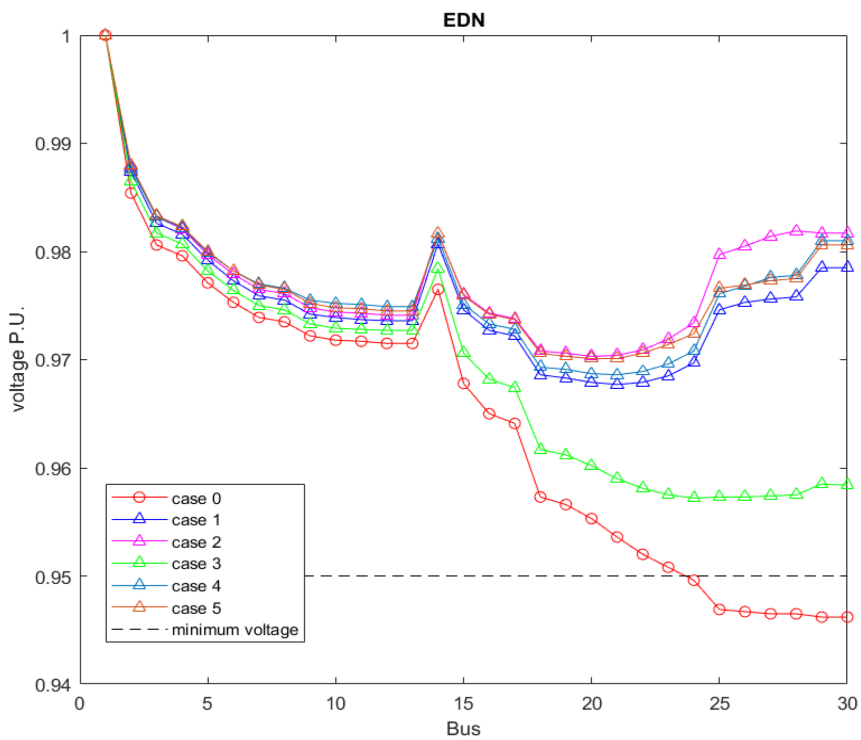

Fig. 1.10 Voltage profile for EDN system

Fig. 1.10 shows the voltage profiles for cases 0-5, when TVD minimization is considered as an objective function. The voltage profiles are improved at cases 1-5.

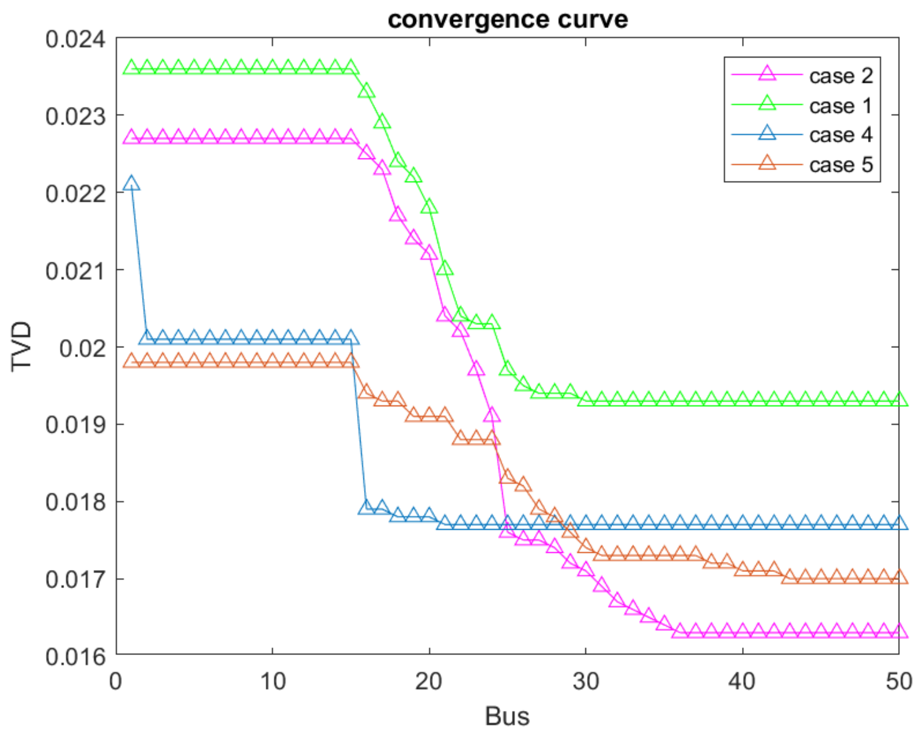

Fig 1.11

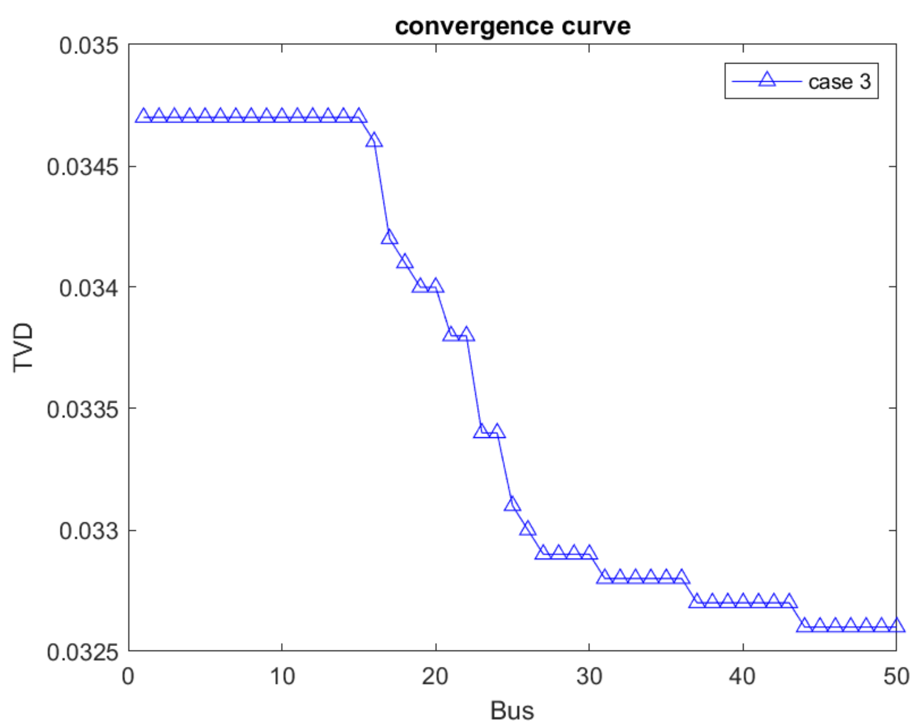

Fig 1.12

Fig. 1.11 and Fig. 1.12 shows the convergence curves of the AOA algorithm to reduce TVD using the DGs and capacitors for 34-bus test system. It is clear that, the AOA algorithm is able to reach the optimal solution with more accuracy and efficiency.