Original Article: Optimal Scheduling of the Substations to Improve Efficiency of Power Distribution System

Ebadollah Amouzad Mahdiraji*

Department of Engineering, Sari Branch, Islamic Azad University, Sari, Iran

Use yor device to scan and read the article online

Citation E. Amouzad Mahdiraji, **Optimal Scheduling of the Substations to Improve Efficiency of Power Distribution System.** *J. Eng. Indu. Res.* 2021; 2(4):234-251.

https://doi.org/10.22034/JEIRES.2021.283615.1037

Article info:
Received: 02 February 2021
Accepted: 15 May 2021
Available Online: 02 June 2021
ID: JEIRES-2104-1037
Checked for Plagiarism: Yes
Peer Reviewers Approved by:
Dr. Amir Samimi
Editor who Approved Publication:
Professor Dr. Mohammad Haghighi

Keywords:

Peak Shaving, Flow Battery, Energy Storage, Load Curve Leveling.

ABSTRACT

Electricity storage is one of the most important issues in the electricity industry, which can generate many ancillary services such as load curve leveling, peak shaving, integration with renewable units, rotating reservations, etc. This paper presents a new and practical method for locating, sizing, and optimally planning vanadium current storage batteries in the above distribution substations. In this innovative method, using load forecasting, the amount of peak consumption per day is calculated, and based on it, several indicators are defined to prioritize the storage installation location. Then, according to the power consumption information in the selected substation, the optimal storage capacity for leveling the load curve is determined. Finally, optimal planning for charging and discharging the storage is presented. In this paper, distribution network of Semnan city has been used for simulation of real consumption data.

Introduction

In power grids, there must always be a balance between energy production and consumption. Due to the variable nature of consumers, energy production should also be subject to these changes [1]. Therefore, forecasting the consumption curve is considered as one of the important issues in electricity networks, especially distribution

***Corresponding Author:** *Ebadollah Amouzad Mahdiraji, (ebad.amouzad@gmail.com)*

networks [4-2]. In the consumption curve, the ratio of the average amount of consumption to the maximum amount of consumption is called the load factor. If the amount of energy is constant, the higher the grid peak, the lower the load factor [5]. The small load factor for the network is a negative parameter because all equipment must be upgraded based on the peak consumption, which will not be economical for the network [6]. On the other hand, due to the restructuring formed in the power system, the price of energy during peak hours and the cost of access to transmission systems is more expensive than other hours, and this increase in cost will be proportional to the peak amount of the network. Therefore, it can certainly be said that not having a peak in the consumption curve, in other words, flattening the curve, will be an important advantage for the network [9-7]. Today, the use of storage devices has solved this problem to some extent. By storing energy during off-peak hours and using the energy stored during these hours, peak consumption is reduced from the producer's point of view [10]. Using storage devices in the network, in addition to operating efficiency, will also be economical, because the price of energy during peak hours is several times than that of during non-peak hours, and by storing cheap energy, it can be used during hours when energy is more expensive. It has delivered it to the network and gained economic benefit [11-13]. Although the technology of some storage devices has not yet evolved and the cost of manufacturing others is still high, many benefits justify their use such as load curve leveling, peak shaving, frequency load control, voltage control, integration with some power generation units with uncertainty, Rotating reserves, etc., which the network generates from these storage devices[14]. Various methods have been proposed to locate storage devices and determine their size [19-15]. The proposed methods are generally based on complex mathematical equations and network structural information that will be difficult to implement in practice. In this paper, a new and practical method is presented which is based on the consumption information of the distribution substations and does not need the analysis of the network structure and complex equations. In this innovative method, first, the peak load is predicted and according to this calculated load, several indicators are defined to prioritize the storage installation location. In addition to defining new indicators for determining the location of the storage, the innovation of this paper lies in determining the size and optimal planning of charging and discharging the storage.

This study can be useful for distribution networks that intend to do studies related to storage installation and production planning to increase productivity and can be used for all distribution substations. The method presented in this paper has been implemented on the actual consumption data of the distribution substations in Semnan city [20].

Vanadium flow battery

In this paper, the main purpose of the storage curve was to level the load curve. Because the storage location of the above distribution substations is 63.20 kV and the nominal power of these substations is usually several megawatts of amps, so the selector storage should be able to store part of this energy. Among the storage devices, due to the nature of the distribution substations and the space available, the most suitable option is a vanadium flow battery. In flow batteries, the electrolyte is present in two separate tanks, and the reactions take place in a separate cell divided into two parts by a membrane. In these batteries, the electrolyte is pumped from two tanks by a pump to the cell in which the chemical reaction takes place. These batteries work like hydrogen fuel cells, which are made up of two electrolytes stored in two separate tanks. Figure 1 shows the structure of a current battery. Among flow batteries, vanadium batteries are the most widely used. Charging and discharging efficiencies of these batteries are usually between 80 and 85%, their life cycle is usually above 10,000 cycles, energy density between 30 to 50 watts per kilogram, and power density of 80 to 150 watts per kilogram. The most important advantages of these batteries, in addition to high power and energy capacity, are long life due to easy electrolyte replacement, full discharge capability, low spontaneous discharge, and low operating temperature. Hence, the use of vanadium flow batteries is growing rapidly [22-20].

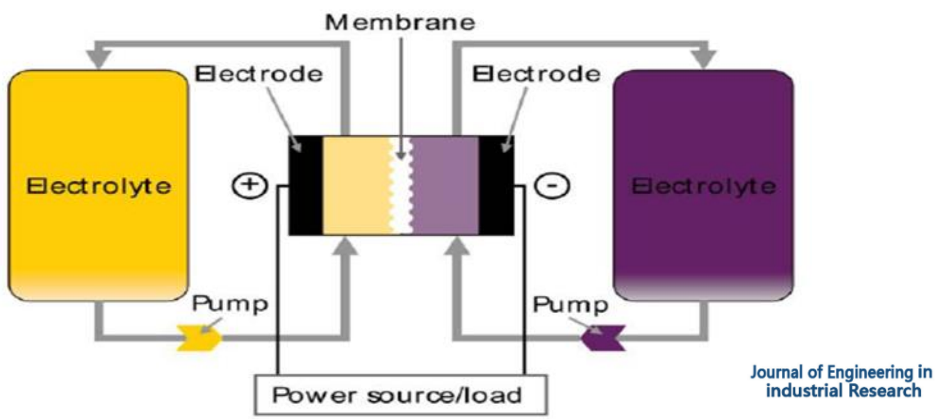

Figure 1. Vanadium flow battery structure

Modifying the daily consumption curve

The daily consumption curve shows the amount of demand consumed per hour of the day. Consumption continuity curve is an ordered daily consumption curve from the highest consumption hours to the lowest consumption hours and indicates the amount of load continuity based on time. The flatter the consumption curve, the more desirable it is from the point of view of the consumption network. Usually in power grids, load profile correction is an important issue that is done by peak shaving and leveling the load curve. Peak shaving is the elimination of the peak consumption value from the manufacturer's point of view and leveling the load curve is reducing the difference between the maximum and minimum value in the consumption curve. Using the storage device, energy can be stored during off-peak hours and delivered to the grid during peak hours. This reduces the network peak, which can be useful in two ways; first, having a significant peak in the network is not economical, because all network equipment must be upgraded to peak power. Therefore, installing a storage device can delay network development [23-27]. Second, consumers who are fed during peak hours have to incur higher costs and energy is more expensive. Therefore, installing a storage device for peak shaving and leveling the load curve is in the interest of both the network owners and the energy consumers. For example, if the price of energy at i hour is equal to Pri, the amount of profit obtained from storing energy at cheap hours and selling it at expensive hours is obtained by Equation (1) [28-30].

$$\mathrm{PrBen} = \sum_{i=1}^{24} (\mathrm{Pi}^{+} - \mathrm{Pi}^{-})^{*} \mathrm{Pr}_{i} \quad (1)$$

In relation (1), if the storage is in charge mode, the value of Pi^+ is zero, and if it is in discharge mode, the value of Pi- is equal to zero.

Due to the different electricity tariffs at different hours, Pr Ben will be a significant amount. In the discussion of delaying network development, if the annual load demand grows at the rate of τ% and the storage can reduce the network peak by α%, then the time in years in which the storage providers delay development. The network is obtained according to Equation (2) [31-33].

(2) $$\Delta t = \frac{\log(1+\alpha)}{\log(1+\tau}$$

Considering the deposit interest and inflation rate, significant profits can be made by postponing the development of the network and postponing the investment for up to eight years. The profit resulting from this delay will be calculated by Equation (3) [33]. In relation (3), Cinv is the cost of network development, ir is the inflation rate and dr is the deposit interest rate.

(3) $$\mathrm{DefBen} = C_{inv} * \left(1 - \left(\frac{1+ir}{1+dr}\right)^{\Delta t}\right)$$

Select the best post to install the storage

In 20/63 kV substations, due to the independence of the substations from each other, it is possible to have a suitable program for selecting the installation location of the battery and planning its charging and discharging. In terms of picnic characteristics and load curve leveling, the best place to install is the postal storage, which has the most changes during the consumption period or needs to be upgraded shortly, so that the storage can reduce these changes or delay its development. Usually, the peak consumption in Iran is in summer. In recent years, network peaks usually occur in mid-summer, between 2 and 4 pm on non-holiday days [34-36]. Figure 2 shows the power consumption curve of the whole country in the peak week (August 1-7) related to the year 2014.

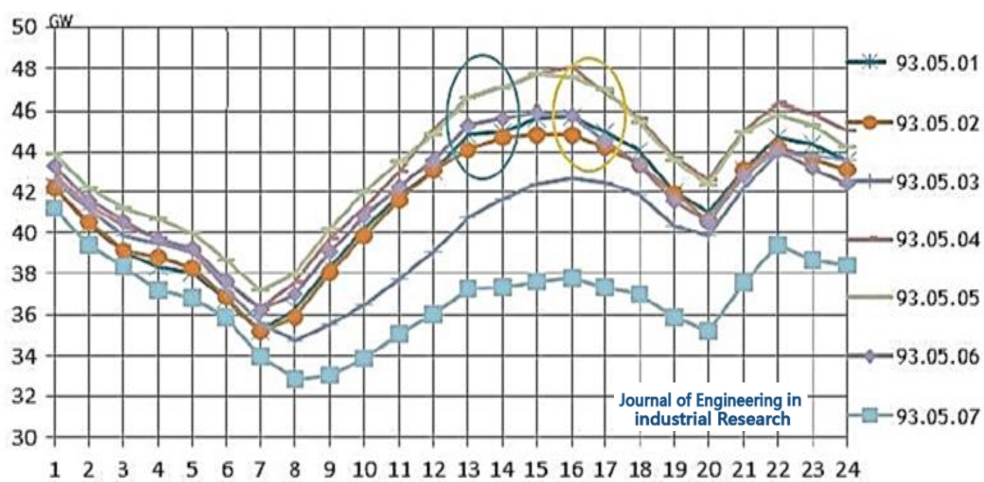

Figure 2. The country's electricity consumption curve (peak week) in 2014 [25]

By forecasting the load in the summer and finding the peak consumption, it is possible to make optimal planning for peak loading and leveling. Also, three indicators are considered to determine the installation location of the storage device. The first index is related to the peak, the second index is related to the leveling of the load curve and the third index is related to the reduction of costs and the increase of profits, which are explained below.

Indicators related to peak shaving

According to the different capacities of the substations and for more simplicity, the consumption values of each substation are divided by the maximum consumption amount in that day so that all consumption continuity curves are per unit. To obtain this index, first the average and standard deviation of the per unit consumption continuity curve are calculated, then according to the consumption continuity curve, the indices are defined as follows [37-39]:

- K_{up}: The number of hours consumed more than average.
- H_{up}: The difference between the maximum consumption (1 per unit) and the average amount.
- S_{up}: The sum of the difference between the consumption continuity curve and the average up to K_{up}-th hours
- Std_{up}: The standard deviation of the difference between the consumption curve and the average up to the K_{up}-th hours.

Figure 3 shows the parameters defined in the interface [37-40].

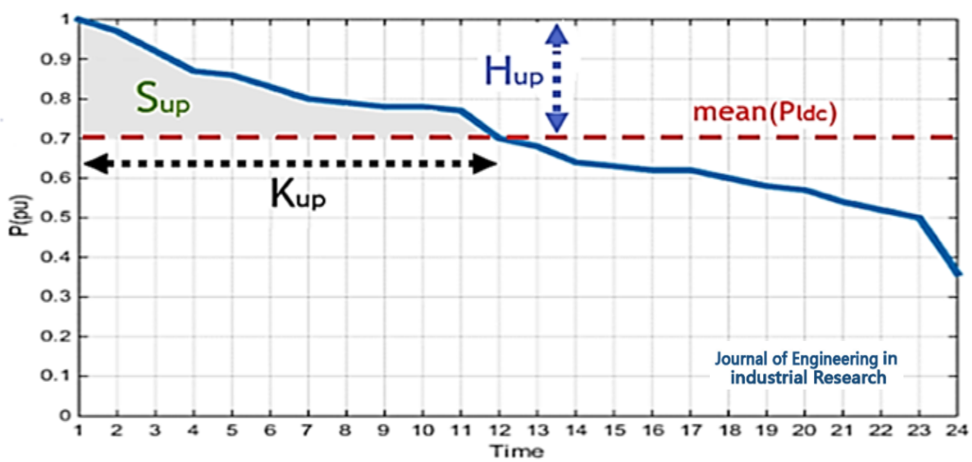

Figure 3. Indicators on the consumption continuity curve

According to the above parameters, the first peak shaving index is defined as follows:

$$K_{1-PSH} = \left(\frac{H_{up}}{K_{up}}\right)^{*} \left(\frac{Std_{up}}{S_{up}}\right) \quad (4)$$

In the above relation, (H_{up}/K_{up}) indicates the average slope of the reduction of the consumption continuity curve, in which the higher the value of this slope indicates that the curve is more suitable for peak shaving, because the higher the slope, the more this indicates that peak hours are more different from other hours of consumption; therefore, by peaking during peak hours, network capacity can be freed up during peak hours. The relation (Std_{up}/S_{up}) will actually modify the relation (H_{up}/K_{up}). Imagine two curves with the same average reduction slope. This is shown in figure 4. The term Std_{up} then indicates the scatter of consumption hours up to the K_{up} hour, which, unlike Sup, shows the larger the curve, the more suitable the peak shaving curve is [41-45].

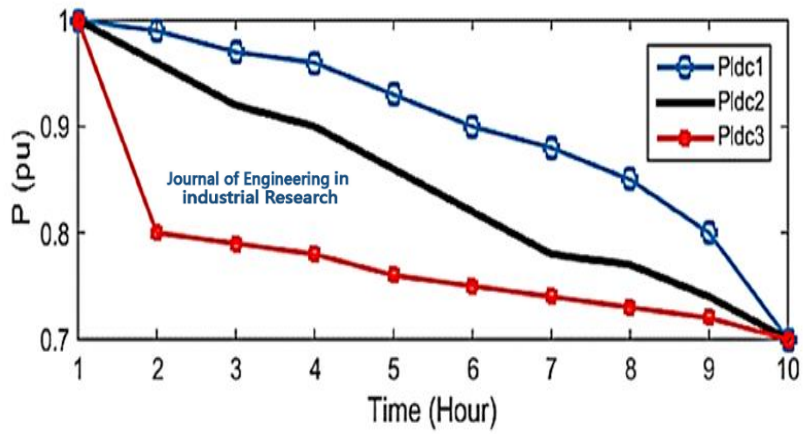

Figure 4. Curves with equal index (H_{up}/K_{up}) and different (Std_{up}/S_{up})

In peak shaving the peak consumption time is usually limited to several hours (usually up to 2 hours). Hence, another indicator has been defined to show the power difference in peak hours [46-49]. For this purpose, the average of the first 2 hours of the consumption continuity curve is reduced from the second 2 hours of the curve and is introduced as a useful indicator for peak shaving. This indicator shows the existence of a significant peak compared with other hours of consumption, which is shown in equation 5 [50-53]. The greater the difference between the average of these two hours, the more suitable the curve for peak shaving.

$$K_{2-PSH} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{2} P_{idc}(n) - \sum_{n=3}^{4} P_{idc}(n)\right) \quad (5)$$

Finally, in addition to the two defined indicators, the usage coefficient of each substation UF = Pmax/Pn is also effective in determining the priority. In simpler terms, the higher the relative load of a substation, the closer the nominal consumption is to the nominal value. The sharpening and leveling of the load curve take precedence in that substation because one of the important effects of installing a reserve in a substation is to delay development in that substation, which is very important and economically significant. Finally, the peak index is defined by Equation (6).

$$K_{PSH} = (w_1 * K_{1-PSH} + w_2 * K_{2-PSH})^{*}UF \quad (6)$$

Indicators related to load curve leveling

Unlike peak shaving, which is usually applied over a short period, the load curve leveling can be performed for a longer period. In general, the power can be stored in the battery during the hours when the consumption is less than the average, and the stored power can be delivered to the network during the hours when the consumption is above the average. This is similar to transferring power from valley peaks into valleys. This has many benefits for the network, the most important of which are delaying the development of the substation, making a profit from buying and selling energy, less loading from the transformer, and reducing losses. To level the load curve, you can define an indicator to prioritize the substations, just like a peak shaving. For this purpose, several variables are defined as follows [40-44]:

- m_1: The period of the first 8 hours is the continuous consumption curve of the productive period and the average of this 8-hour interval is defined as m_1.

- m_2: The period of the middle 8 hours of the consumption curve is called the shortcut period and its average is defined as m_2.

- m_3: The period of the last 8 hours of the consumption curve is called the period of consumption and we consider its average as m^3 [54].

In this case, the overnight consumption continuity curve can be summarized by three numbers m1 to m_3. The first index of curve leveling is defined by equation (7):

$$K_{1-LL} = \frac{m_1 - m_3}{\sqrt{m_2}} \quad (7)$$

The second index, which somehow indicates a modified standard deviation, is expressed by Equation (8):

$$K_{2-LL} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{(m_1 - m_2)^2 + (m_2 - m_3)^2 + (m_1 - m_3)^2} \quad (8)$$

Finally, the general index for leveling the load curve is written as Equation (9).

$$K_{LL} = (w_3 * K_{1-LL} + w_4 * K_{2-LL})^{*}UF \quad (9)$$

The next parameter that can be considered in the problem of load curve leveling is the maximum storage capacity for leveling the load curve completely. If we assume that the storage efficiency is considered 100% and the installation of the storage does not increase the average consumption, in this case, if the storage device can store energy as much as S_{up}, the curve can be completely flattened. Therefore, the maximum storage energy for leveling the curve is equal to the area of S_{up} ($E_{max-pu}=S_{up}$). Therefore, an index called the load level leveling percentage index can be defined as follows:

$$LLPI = \frac{E_{batt-pu}}{E_{max-pu}} \quad (10)$$

Equation (10) actually indicates that the battery stores a few percent of the rechargeable area. Obviously, if LLPI = 100%, the curve will be perfectly flat. The LLPI index can be used for both peak shaving and load curve leveling. Small values of LLPI (usually less than 0.3) are related to peak shaving and large values are related to curve leveling.

Cost index

In general, a multi-part cost objective function can be defined in terms of cost, the most important of which are storage costs, maintenance costs, and installation costs. In the discussion of the optimal location of the storage location, due to the same costs related to installations and repairs and maintenance, the cost of the location allocated to the storage is more important. Hence, a cost index in the objective function is considered as follows:

$$K_{1-Cost} = \frac{C_{ES}}{LP_i} \quad (11)$$

Also in the cost index, the average electricity sales index per substation can be defined as follows:

$$K_{2-Cost} = P_{ri}d_{ri} + P_{ii}d_{ii} + P_{ti}d_{ti} + P_{ai}d_{ai} + P_{pi}d_{pi} \quad (12)$$

This index is provided to include different electricity sales tariffs in the post office. For example, the tariff for the sale of industrial electricity is higher than that of the sale of agricultural electricity. Tariffs related to the sale of energy in terms of per unit in 1993 are shown in table (1) [44-47].

In relation (12), P_{ri}, P_{ii}, P_{ti}, P_{ai}, and P_{pi} are the average household, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and general electricity tariffs and the coefficients of d_{ri}, d_{ii}, d_{ti}, d_{ai} and d_{pi}, respectively. The corresponding form is related to the percentage of domestic, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and general loads in each substation in the peak consumption hour (study time).

Table 1. Per unit prices of different types of energy sales tariffs

Type of tariff	Commercial	Industrial	Agriculture	General	Homemade
Price	3	1.05	0.35	0.8	1

Finally, the cost index can be defined as follows:

(13) $K_{Cost} = w_5 * K_{1-Cost} + w_6 * K_{2-Cost}$

Load forecasting

Given that the storage installation may take one or more years, it is best to make a medium-term load forecast for the above distribution substations so that the calculations are more accurate. Many methods have been proposed in the articles to predict the load. In this paper, the neural network method along with the sample decision tree has been used for prediction [48-53]. According to Figure 5, the input information is divided into several main categories such as average temperature, average consumption per day, and last week, shutdown or not index, and different days of the week. For training the neural network, the consumption information of the distribution substations in Semnan city in 2014 and 2015 has been used.

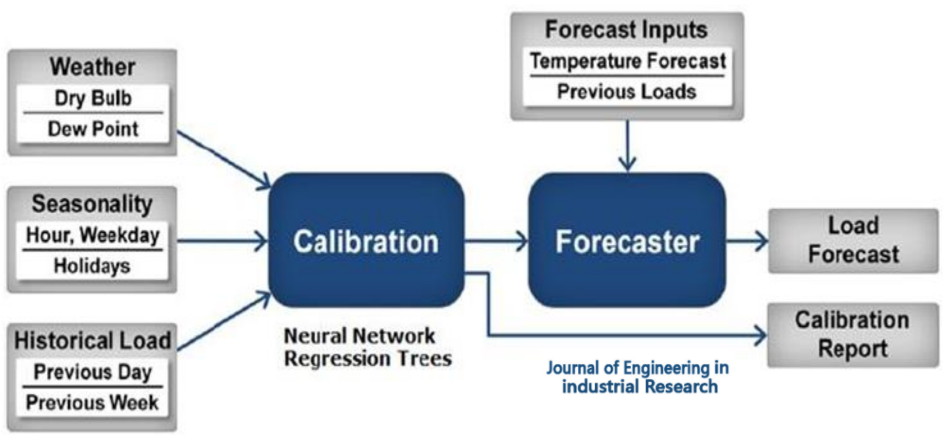

Figure 5. Short-term load prediction structure

Simulation

The system under study in this article is the distribution network of Semnan city. This network has 10 substations of 63 to 20 kV, the capacities of each of which are between 15 and 40 MVA. Information on the capacity of the substations, the maximum consumption of each substation, the usage rate, and the average annual load growth are given in Table 2. Table 3 shows the information about the percentage of each type of load in each substation and the price of grounding as per unit in each substation.

Table 2. Information on the capacity of transformers in each substation

Substation number	Substation name	Nominal power (MVA)	Maximum power (MW)	Profit coefficient	Power factor	Load growth percentage
# 1	Shargh1	2.30	23.46	0.391	0.712	**2**
# 2	Shargh2	3.40	24.47	0.203	0.783	**2**
# 3	Foulad fajr	2.15	8.82	0.294	0.505	**1.5**
# 4	Kolran	2.30	19.51	0.325	0.779	**1.5**
# 5	Mirhaj	2.40	37.2	0.465	0.841	**2**
# 6	Jonoob	2.30	31.04	0.517	0.858	**2**
# 7	Sorkheh	2.30	25.3	0.421	0.777	**2**
# 8	Mahdishahr	2.30	16.98	0.283	0.653	**3**
# 9	Chashm	2.15	3.86	0.128	0.564	**1.5**
10#	Shahmirzad	2.15	6	0.4	0.685	**3**

Table 3. Information on the percentage of loads per substation and land price

Substation number	Percentage of general load	Percentage of commercial load	Percentage of agricultural load	Percentage of household load	Percentage of industrial load	Land prices (PU)
1#	15	0	35	10	40	1.2
2#	10	0	40	0	50	1
3#	0	0	0	0	100	1.4
4#	0	0	0	0	100	1.1
5#	10	30	10	50	0	2.1
6#	10	10	40	20	20	1.8
7#	5	10	50	25	10	0.8
8#	5	15	40	30	10	1.2
9#	0	0	0	0	100	1.2
10#	5	15	40	30	10	1

As mentioned before, statistical information on consumption in 2014 and 2015 has been used to train the neural network. For the accuracy of the proposed method, information about these two years up to the last week of summer (168 hours) was tested as output. The load prediction results are shown in figures 6 and 7. As shown in figure 6, the predicted load is accurately equivalent to the actual consumption. The predicted fault value is shown in figure 7 and the absolute mean value of fault percentage is equal to 1.41%. According to the results of other papers, this fault value indicates the very good accuracy of the implemented method.

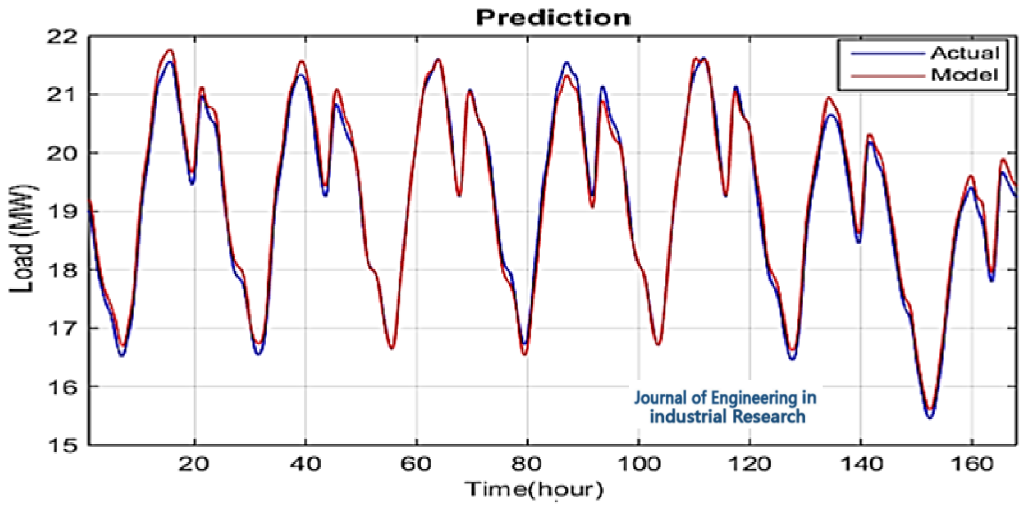

Figure 6. Predicted load and actual load in one week

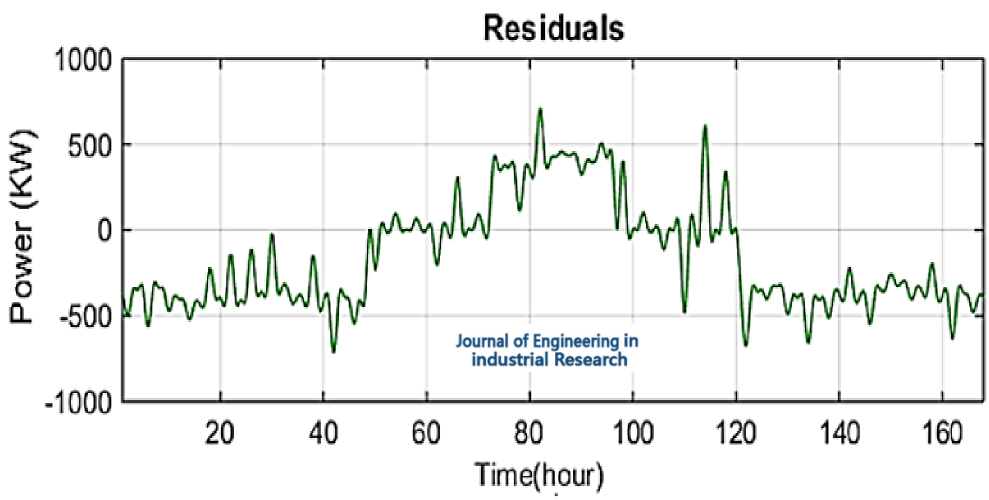

Figure 7. Load prediction fault value

To plan the charge and discharge of the storage device, load forecasting has been done for every ten substations under study for the summer of 2016, and the maximum daily consumption of each post has been extracted. As an example, in Figure 8, the predicted time of substation number 6 (south of Semnan) is shown and the amount of peak consumption per day is extracted. As shown in Figure 8, the consumption load in these three months can be easily divided into three groups (working days, part-time days and holidays), which are usually peak consumption on working days and the days when the temperature is at its highest. By forecasting the load of every ten posts under study and extracting information about the peak day, the planning information is completed. Figure 9 shows the consumption curves (per unit) of the substations under study on peak consumption days. The indices described above are calculated based on the information in Figure 9.

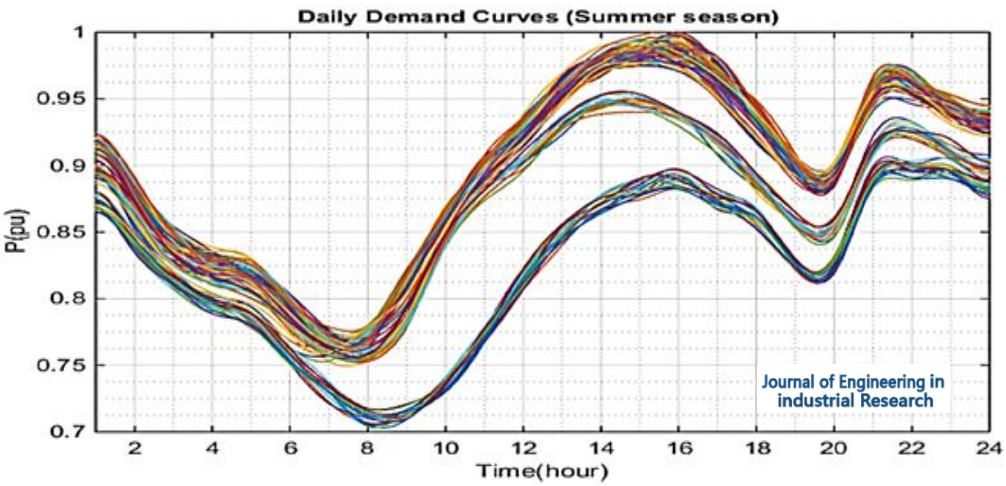

Figure 8. Summer weather forecast curves for the South Substation

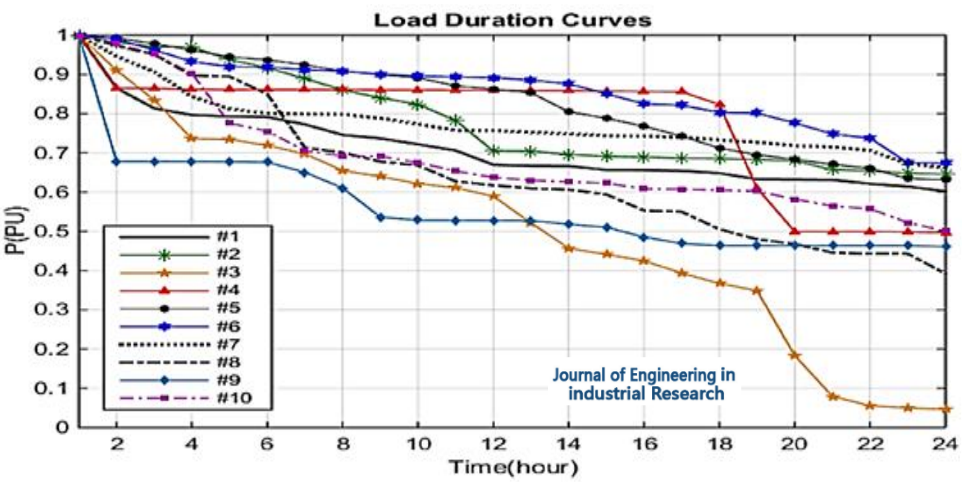

Figure 9. Continuity consumption curves of the substations under study

The indicators defined in the paper are calculated individually and finally as a total index for every ten subsatations under study. If we pay attention to the fact that when leveling the load curve completely, the peak shaving also happens automatically, so we can calculate the weight of the load curve leveling indices and cost in calculating the final index. It was considered more than the weight of the peak shaving index. In this paper, to calculate the final index, these coefficients are 40%, 40% and 20%, respectively. According to the calculated indicators, the most suitable post for just peak shaving substation number 7 (Sorkheh substation), the most suitable post for just leveling the load curve of post number 8 (Mahdishahr substation) and the most suitable post from In terms of only reducing the cost of post number 5 (Shahid Mirhaj substation). According to the calculated final index, the most suitable substation for installing a storage device considering all three indicators is substation number 5 (Shahid Mirhaj substation). Two conditions must be considered for optimal storage planning. First, the installation of a storage device should not increase the average consumption in the substation, and secondly, it should be a priority to discharge during peak consumption hours. The first step in planning is to determine the maximum storage capacity and determine its maximum output power. As mentioned, the maximum storage capacity is equal to the Sup index, in which case the LLPI index will be 100%. For smaller LLPI values, the storage capacity will be calculated according to Equation (10). Due to the fact that the average consumption of the substation does not increase, the amount of maximum storage power is equal to the maximum difference between the consumption curve and the average amount. The results of optimal charge and discharge planning of substation No. 5 (Shahid Mirhaj) are shown in figures 10 to 19 for different LLPI values.

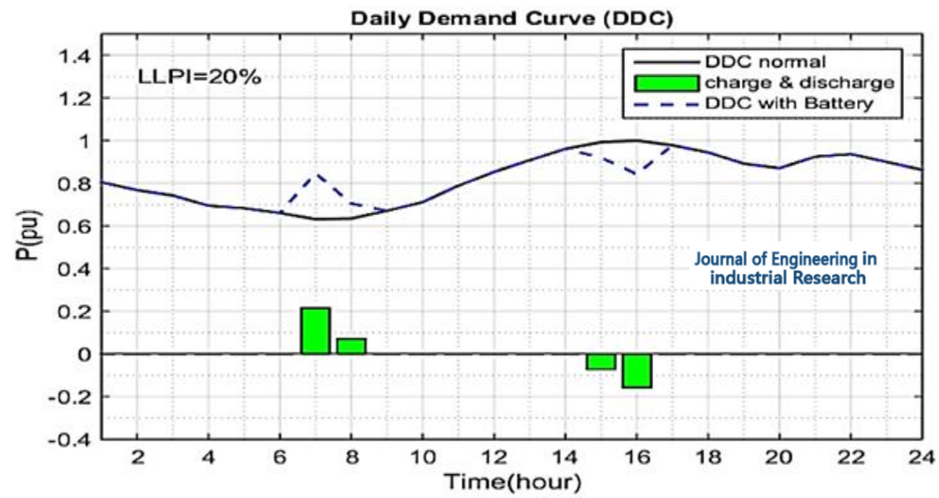

Figure 10. Daily consumption curve before and after battery installation for LLPI = 0.2

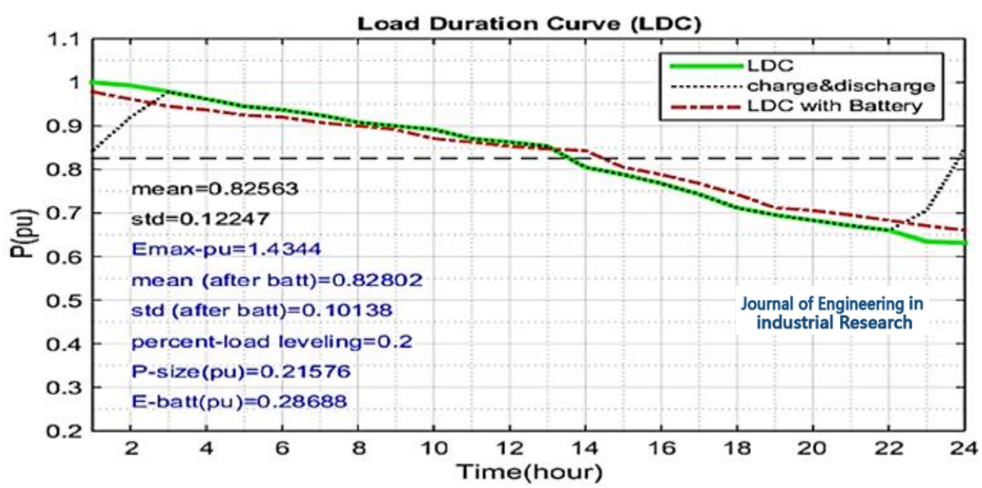

Figure 11. Consumption continuity curve before and after battery installation for LLPI = 0.2

In Figure 10, the bold curve is the daily consumption curve before the installation of the storage and the line curve is the substation consumption curve after the installation of the storage. The diagram also shows the charge and discharge of the battery. In fact, the positive values of the diagram indicate the amount of power charged in the battery and the negative values of the diagram indicate the amount of power discharged from the battery. In Figure 11, the bold curve, the consumption continuity curve before installation and the dotted curve, the consumption continuity curve with the application of charge and discharge of the storage and the dotted-curve curve show the consumption continuity curve after the installation of the storage. Usually the efficiency of the whole set of flow storage batteries is about 75 to 85%. In this paper, 80% battery efficiency is considered.

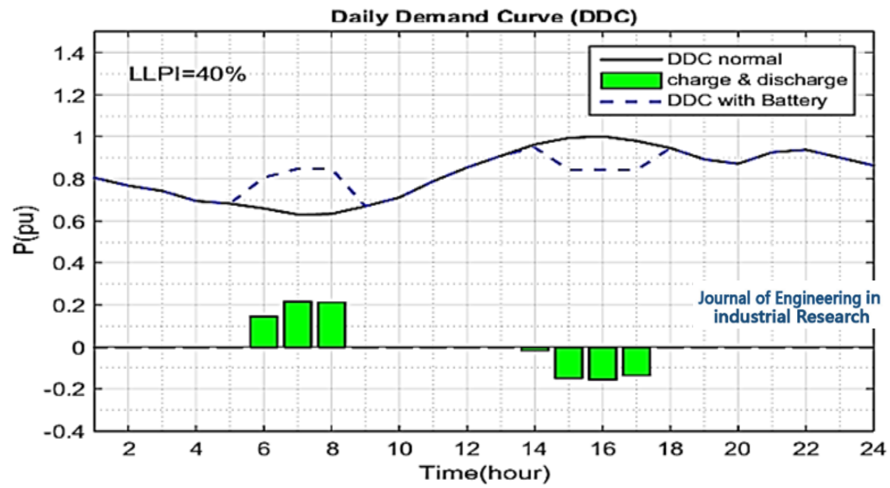

Figure 12. Daily consumption curve before and after battery installation for LLPI = 0.4

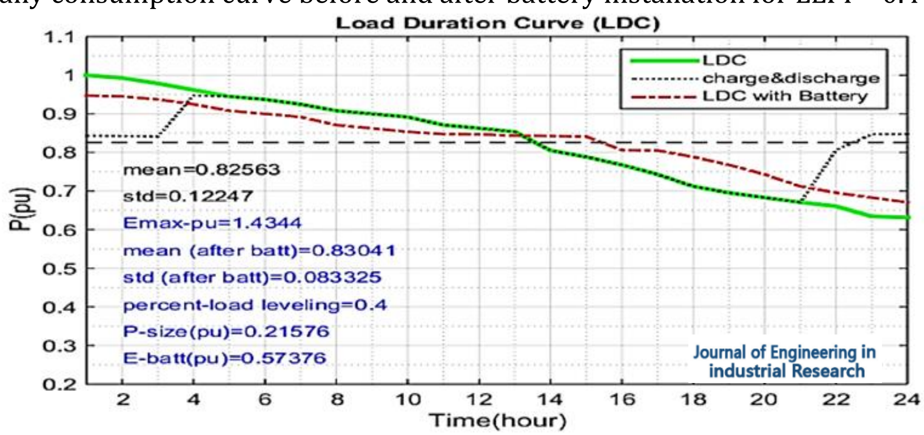

Figure 13. Consumption continuity curve before and after battery installation with LLPI = 0.4

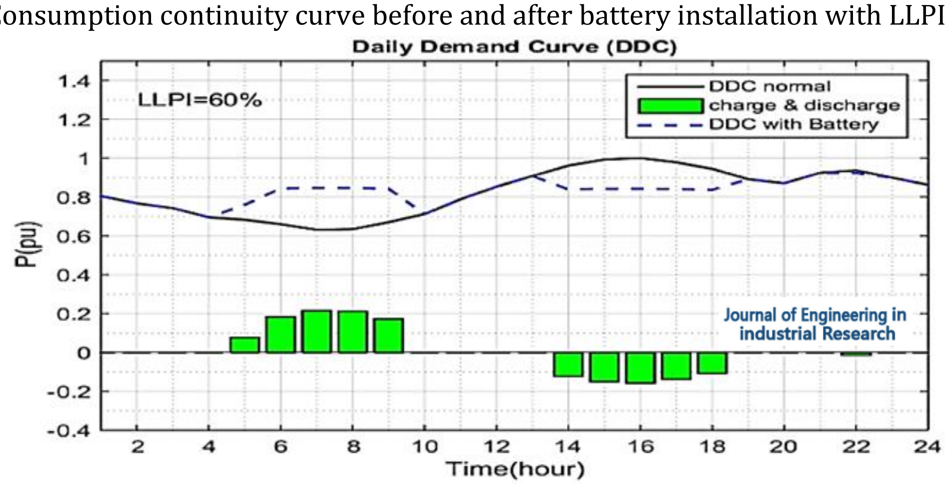

Figure 14. Daily consumption curve before and after battery installation with LLPI = 0.6

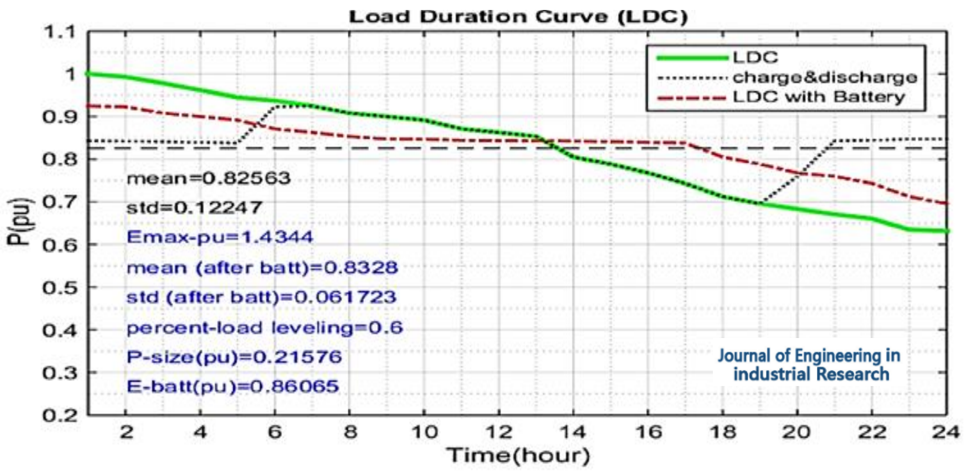

Figure 15. Consumption continuity curve before and after battery installation for LLPI = 0.6

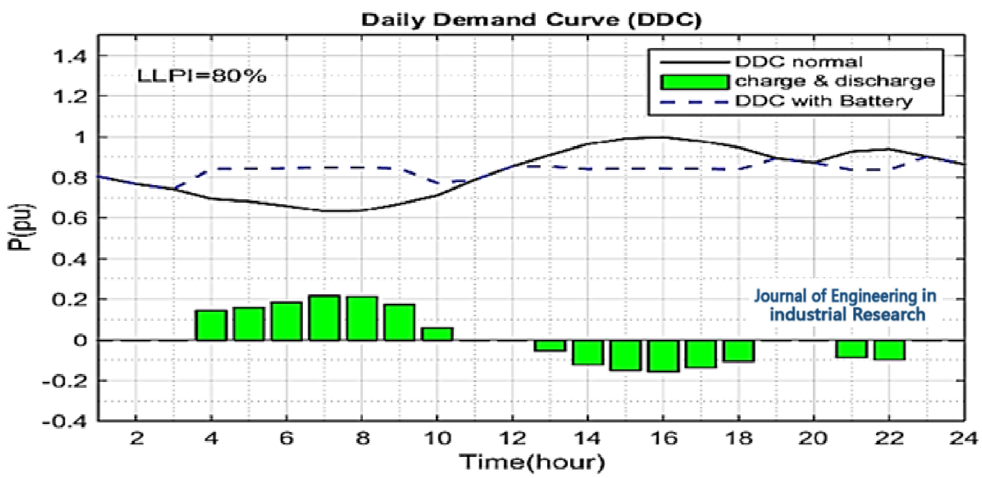

Figure 16. Daily consumption curve before and after battery installation for LLPI = 0.8

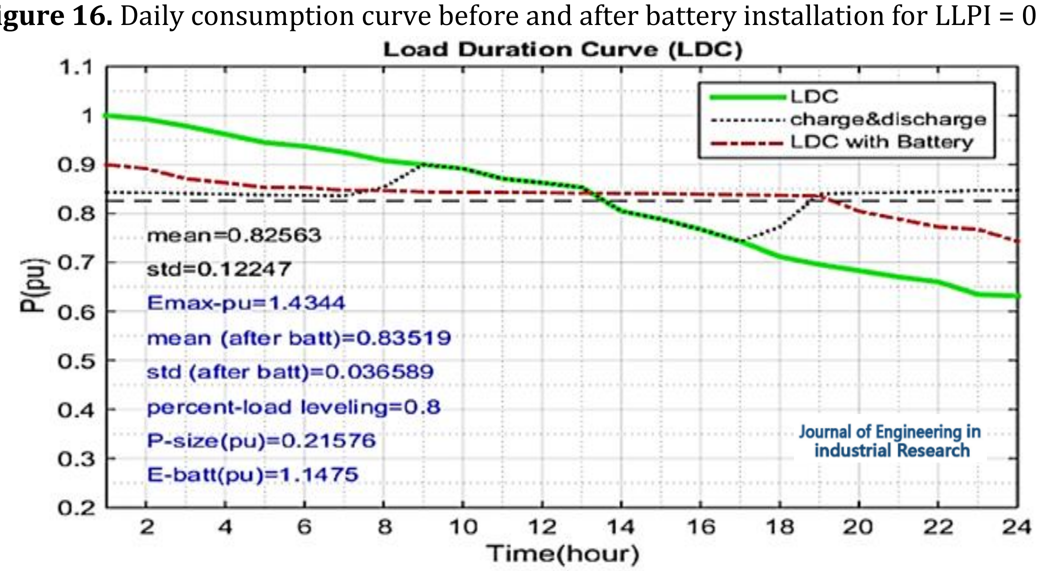

Figure 17. Consumption continuity curve before and after battery installation with LLPI = 0.8

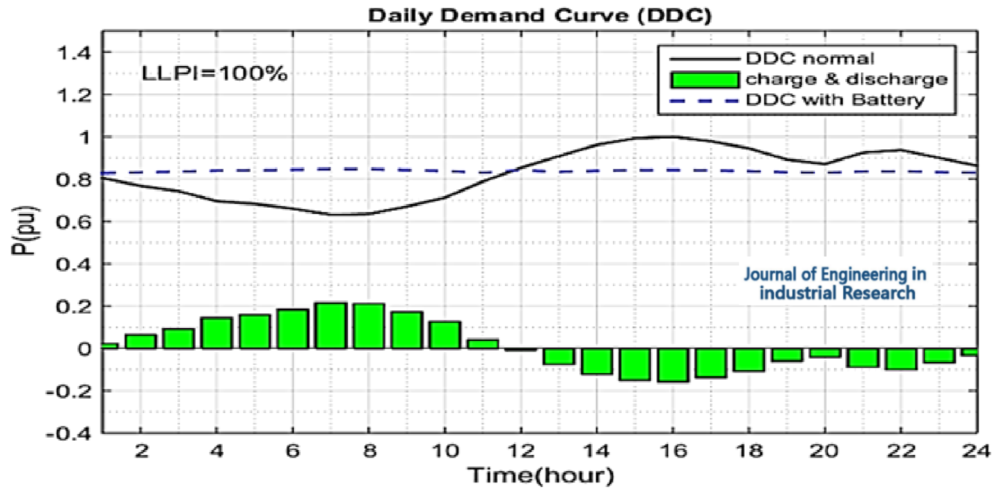

Figure 18. Daily consumption curve before and after battery installation for LLPI = 1

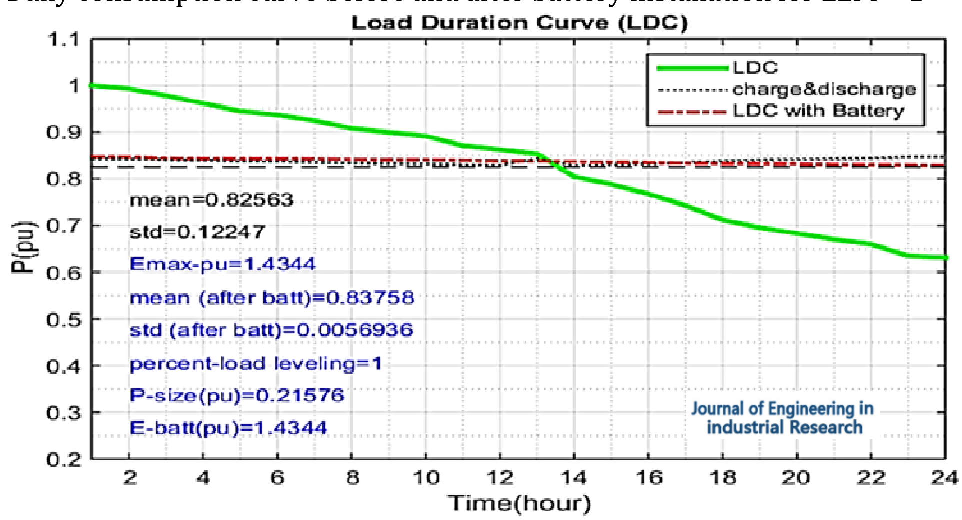

Figure 19. Consumption curve before and after battery installation for LLPI = 1

Before installing the storage in the substation under study (substation number 5), the average, standard deviation and maximum capacity of the storage in terms of per unit is 0.8256, 0.1224 and 1.434, respectively, which according to the maximum power 37. 2MW these values will be 55.4MW, 30.7MW and 53.34MWh, respectively. The maximum amount of storage power is equal to the maximum difference between the consumption curve and the average value. According to the consumption curve, there is the biggest difference with the average value at 16 hours, which is the peak consumption time, being equal to 0.2157 per unit, and should be selected in terms of MW, approximately 8MW. Flow batteries are usually made for 2 to 8 hours of nominal charge and discharge. Therefore, considering the obtained results, the most suitable storage size for installing a unit is 8MW / 55MWh. To implement this volume of storage, several modules must be stacked in parallel. By installing this storage in the substation, the loading and leveling of the load curve will be done completely and due to the growth of the load, there will be no need to expand the substation for the next 7 years, which can be a significant economic saving and a way to build network revenue. Table 4 shows the approximate time of development delay in terms of different selected capacities. According to Equation 3 and considering the inflation rate of 12% and the bank profit rate of 18% in 2015 and the postponement of development for 7 years, a number close to 0.3_{Cinv} (30% of the development or construction price, will be the profit of the network. It also adds to the network's profit by charging the storage device for cheap energy hours and discharging it during peak hours, which are usually many times more expensive

Table 4. Postponement time of substation development under study

Capacity (MWh)	10.6	21.3	32	42.4	53.3
Reduce network peak (percentage)	2	5	8	10	15
Approximate delay time (years)	1	2.5	4	5	7
Profit in terms of development price	0.05	0.12	0.19	0.23	0.3

Conclusion

In this study, a new, innovative and practical method for locating, sizing and planning vanadium battery storage units in distribution networks is presented. Using the proposed method, in the distribution networks that need to install storage, load curve leveling and cost reduction, storage installation points can be prioritized by defining three indicators for peak shaving. After determining the installation location, the optimal storage capacity as well as the optimal charging and discharging schedule are determined according to the consumption data and forecast statistical information. In the method presented in this paper, there is no need for information on network structure and complex equations for simulation, and the simplicity and applicability of the proposed method is its most important advantage. To predict the load, the neural network method is used along with the sample decision tree method. The results of this investigation can be used in a practical way by the planners and operators of the distribution networks to install storage, in addition to increasing the efficiency of the equipment used, and raising economic savings, which can enhance network revenue. In this study, 63 to 20 kV substations in the distribution network of Semnan city were studied and real data were used for simulation.

Orcid

Ebadollah Amouzad Mahdiraji: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3777-4811

References

[1] E.A. Mahdiraji, A. Yousefi Talouki, *Journal of Chemical Reviews*, **2020**, *2*, 284-291. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[2] E.A. Mahdiraji, M.S. Amiri, *Journal of Engineering in Industrial Research*, **2020**, *1*, 111-122. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[3] E.A. Mahdiraji, M.S. Amiri. *Journal of Engineering Technology and Applied Sciences*. **2020**, *5*, 133-147. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[4] E. Sawacha, S. Naoum, D. Fong, *International journal of project management*, **1999**, *17*, 309-315. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[5] C.M. Tam, S.X. Zeng, Z.M. Deng, *Safety Science*, **2004**, *42*, 569-586. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[6] S.T. Ng, K.P. Cheng, R.M. Skitmore, *Building and Environment*, **2005**, *40*, 1347-1355. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[7] P. Manu, M. Ankrah, D. Proverbs, S. Suresh, *International Journal of Project Management*, **2013**, *31*, 1017-1026. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[8] A. Azadeh, Z. Gaeini, B. Moradi, *Safety science*, 2014, *32*, 415-427. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[9] Y. Wang, H.P. Lo, *Journal of Management Development*, **2003**, *22*, 483-526. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[10] C.H. Lawshe, *Personnel Psychology*, **1975**, *28*, 563-575. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[11] K.K. Kuan, K. Warwick, *IEE Proceedings C: Generation, Transmission and Distribution*, **1992**, *139*, 235-240. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[12] E.A. Mahdiraji, N. Ramezani, *2015 2nd International Conference on Knowledge-Based Engineering and Innovation (KBEI)*, Tehran, Iran, **2015**, 405-411. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[13] E.A. Mahdiraji, M.S. Amiri. *International Journal of Smart Electrical Engineering*, **2020**, *9*, 13-21. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[14] E.A. Mahdiraji, M. Amiri, *Journal of Engineering Technology and Applied Sciences*. **2020**, *5*, 133-147. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[15] M.M.A. Aziz, E.S.T. El Din, D.K.L Ibrahim, M. Gilany, *Electric Power Components and Systems*, **2006**, *34*, 417–432. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[16] X. Yang, M.S. Choi, S.J. Lee, C.W. Ten, S.I. Lim, *IEEE Trans.Power System*, **2008**, *23*, 1809-1816, **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[17] E.S.T.E. Din, M. Gilany, M.A. Aziz, D.K. Ibrahim, *Power Engineering Society General Meeting, 2005. IEEE*, **2005**, *1*, 80–86. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[18] E.T. El Din, M. Gilany, M.A. Aziz, D.K. Ibrahim, *Power Engineering Society General Meeting, 2005. IEEE*, **2005**, *3*, 2485–2491. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[19] K. Ming-Cai, W. Yang, Z. Jun-Fang, H. Guang, Y. Qiu, *Sustainable Power Generation and Supply (SUPERGEN 2012), International Conference on*, **2012**, 1–6. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[20] B. Raei, A. Bozorgian, *Journal of Chemistry Letters*, **2020**, *1*, 143-148. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[21] S. Karami, M. Javan Nikkhah, KB. otouhifar, V. Rahjoo, A. Ahmadpour, *Iranian Journal of Plant Protection Science*, **2020**, *51*, 129-146. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[22] M. Bagheri Sadr, A. Bozorgian, *Journal of Chemical Reviews*, **2021**, *3*, 66-82. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[23] A. Haghighi Asl, A. Ahmadpour, N. Fallah, *Journal of Modeling in Engineering*, **2018**, *16*, 295-307. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[24] A. Bozorgian, *Journal of Chemical Reviews*, **2021**, *3*, 50-65. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[25] N. Kayedi, A. Samimi, M. Asgari Bajgirani, A. Bozorgian, *South African Journal of Chemical Engineering*, **2021**, *35*, 153-158. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[26] S.V. Mousavi, A. Bozorgian, N. Mokhtari, M.A. Gabris, H.R. Nodeh, *Microchemical Journal*, **2019**, *145*, 914-920. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[27] A. Bozorgian, *Advanced Journal of Chemistry, Section B: Natural Products and Medical Chemistry*, **2021**, *3*, 54-61. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[28] A. Haghighi Asl, A. Ahmadpour, N. Fallah, *Applied Chemistry*, **2017**, *12*, 253-286. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[29] A. Bozorgian, A. Samimi, *International Journal of New Chemistry*, **2021**, *8*, 41-58. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[30] M. Bagheri sadr, A. Bozorgian, *International Journal of Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Science*, **2020**, *9*, 252-261. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[31] A. Bozorgian, *Journal of Engineering in Industrial Research*, **2020**, *1*, 1-19. **[crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]**

[32] A. Bozorgian, *Progress in Chemical and Biochemical Research*, **2020**, *3*, 169-179. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[33] A. Surendar, A. Bozorgian, A. Maseleno, L.K. Ilyashenko, M. Najafi, *Inorganic Chemistry Communications*, **2018**, *96*, 206-210. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[34] A. Bozorgian, *Advanced Journal of Chemistry, Section B*, **2020**, *2*, 91-101. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[35] A. Bozorgian, *Advanced Journal of Science and Engineering*, **2020**, *1*, 34-39. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[36] J. Mashhadizadeh, A. Bozorgian, A. Azimi, *Eurasian Chemical Communication*, **2020**, *2*, 536-547. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[37] A. Bozorgian, *International Journal of Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Science*, **2020**, *9*, 205-218. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[38] F. Zare Kazemabadi, A. Heydarinasab, A. Akbarzadeh, M. Ardjmand, *Artificial cells, nanomedicine, and biotechnology*, **2019**, 47, 3222-3230. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[39] A. Bozorgian, *International Journal of Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Science*, **2020**, *9*, 241-251. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[40] A. Bozorgian, *International Journal of Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Science*, **2020**, *9*, 229-240. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[41] A. Bozorgian, *Chemical Review and Letters*, **2020**, *3*, 94-97. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[42] A. Bozorgian, *Chemical Review and Letters*, **2020**, *3*, 79-85. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[43] A. Samimi, K. Kavosi, S. Zarinabadi, A. Bozorgian, *Progress in Chemical and Biochemical Research*, **2020**, *3*, 7-19. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[44] A. Bozorgian, S. Zarinabadi, A. Samimi, *Chemical Methodologies*, **2020**, *4*, 477-493. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[45] S. M. S. Mirnezami, F. Zare Kazemabadi, A. Heydarinasab, *Progress in Chemical and Biochemical Research,* **2021**, 4, 191-206. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[46] A. Bozorgian, *Journal of Engineering in Industrial Research*, **2021**, *2*, 90-94. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[47] A. Bozorgian, *Progress in Chemical and Biochemical Research*, **2021**, *4*, 207-219. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[48] A. Bozorgian, Z.A. Aboosadi, A. Mohammadi, B. Honarvar, A. Azimi, *Journal of Chemical and Petroleum Engineering*, **2020**, *54*, 73-81. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[49] A. Pourabadeh, B. Nasrollahzadeh, R. Razavi, A. Bozorgian, M. Najafi, *Journal of Structural Chemistry*, **2018**, *59*, 1484-1491. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[50] A. Bozorgian, Z. Arab Aboosadi, A. Mohammadi, B. Honarvar, A. Azimi, *Eurasian Chemical Communications*, **2020**, *2*, 420-426. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[51] S.E. Mousavi, A. Bozorgian, *International Journal of New Chemistry*, **2020**, *7*, 195-219. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[52] A. Bozorgian, S. Zarinabadi, A. Samimi, *Journal of Chemical Reviews*, **2020**, *2*, 122-129. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[53] A. Samimi, S. Zarinabadi, A. Bozorgian, A. Amosoltani, *Progress in Chemical and Biochemical Research*, **2020**, *3*, 46-54. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[54] F. Zare Kazemabadi, A. Heydarinasab, A. Akbarzadehkhiyavi, M. Ardjmand, *Chemical Methodologies,* **2021**, 5, 135-152. [crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]