Abstract

Network reconfiguration aims to minimize network real power loss through rearranging the status of open switches. The consumers of the distribution networks need a better voltage profile for efficient operation of various gadgets. This paper thus attempts to develop a new reconfiguration algorithm with an objective of improving the voltage profile of the distribution network without incurring any additional cost for installation of capacitors and tap-changing transformers. The algorithm uses a nature-inspired biogeography-based optimization (BBO) that searches for optimal solution through the migration and mutation operators. Test results on a 33 and 69-node distribution networks reveal the superiority of the developed method.

References


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**Index Terms**

Computer Science

Wireless

**Keywords**

radial distribution networks, network reconfiguration, biogeography based optimization.

Nomenclature BBO biogeography based optimization branch-to-node matrix that describes the topological structure of the distribution network GA genetic algorithm habitat suitability index habitat vector of load currents vector of branch currents equivalent load current at node- maximum number of iterations for convergence check number of nodes number of branches number of elite habitats PSO particle swarm optimization habitat modification probability mutation probability real and reactive power load at node- resistance and reactance of branch- maximum species count suitability index variable binary variable that represents the topological status of -th branch. It equals ‘1’, if the tie/sectionalizing switch is closed, else its value is set