

A Planning Framework for Optimal Partitioning of Distribution Networks into Microgrids

Abstract—This paper proposes a novel methodology for the optimal design of microgrids in distribution systems with multiple distributed generation units. Following the IEEE Standard 1547.4-2011, the operation and control of large distribution networks can be enhanced by dividing these networks into multiple virtual microgrids. The proposed planning framework incorporates the necessary conditions for microgrids to operate efficiently in grid-connected operating mode and successfully during islanding. To obtain a robust design, the clustering process considers three objectives: maximizing the self-adequacy of the designed microgrids, maximizing microgrid islanding success probability, and a combination of both targets. For this purpose, the PG&E distribution system with 69 buses is selected as a test case. Backtracking search optimization algorithm, a probabilistic load flow approach, and graph-based theories are used to accomplish this research. Simulation results demonstrate the effectiveness of combining the self-adequacy and the islanding success probability objectives in the clustering process. Compared with other strategies present in the previous literature, the proposed framework results in more self-sufficient and successful islands assessed in terms of active and reactive power adequacy as well as voltage constraints. Next, the effects of increased penetration level of distributed generation units and installation of both distributed energy storage units and distributed reactive sources on the design process are examined. Finally, comparison with other microgrid design objectives applied in previous researches reveals that the resultant design is sensitive to the system's reliability, security, and economic requirements.

Index Terms—Backtracking search, clustering, islanding, microgrid design, optimization, reactive sources, self-adequacy, storage units.

I. INTRODUCTION

THE recent significant advancement in technology has led to considerable efforts to transform conventional electric power grids into modern small-scale networks where consumers become prosumers, so-called microgrids [1]. A simple definition of a microgrid is a group of connected distributed resources and loads. Microgrids are mainly fueled by renewables and managed by smart energy management systems [2]. Microgrids offer a solution to overcome numerous challenges associated with integrating more renewable resources in conventional electrical systems [3] – [5]. Employment of microgrids is expected to increase the reliability, efficiency, and flexibility of distribution systems in a cost-effective manner. The design, control, and operation of

microgrids are still challenging, and hence extensive research is focused on tackling these issues [6] – [9]. The ability of a microgrid to quickly isolate and operate independently, in case of any disturbance in the larger grid to which the microgrid is connected, is one of the most distinctive features of a microgrid [10].

The IEEE standard (std. 1547), which was compiled in 2003, introduced the microgrid as the main component of active distribution networks [11]. Following the release of this standard, several research papers were conducted on the partitioning of distribution networks into islands particularly in the event of a fault or a disturbance. In [12], the authors programmed a multi-stage stochastic model to achieve minimum loss of load. Effects of island partitioning on a distribution system with multi-point faults were investigated. In [13], an island partitioning strategy based on energy risk evaluation using supply-demand balance was proposed. For a distribution system with a high penetration level of distributed generation units (*DGs*), the reliability of power supply was considered in [14]. An island partitioning strategy that reduces the effect of node voltage fluctuation on stability during power restoration was also introduced. Restoration of important loads was set as the primary goal through the identification of vulnerable nodes. In 2011, the modified IEEE standard (std. 1547.4) was released [15]. After that, the concept of partitioning of distribution systems into networked microgrids has been extended to planning studies through the optimal microgrid design. In [16], the concept of coupled microgrids was expanded for the realization of smart grid functions such as improved reliability, active control of the load, improved generation efficiency, and self-healing actions. Using the CERTS/AEP microgrid test bed, it was demonstrated that the best way to control distribution systems with enormous numbers of intermittent resources and loads is to partition these systems into clusters optimally. The complexity of rapid control, during normal operation and in case of any disturbance, could be reduced by the use of coupled microgrids. A salient advantage is that microgrids could be re-dispatched using only information on the power available for dispatch regardless of the details on each resource. The response to a control request is made internally within the microgrid either by increasing its internal generation or shedding loads of the least importance. Ref. [17] – [20] studied various uncertainties that the microgrid planning problem is subjected to, which obstruct the outspread of this viable technology such as uncertainties in renewable

generation, load demand, and energy prices. In [21], a stochastic AC/DC microgrid planning model was illustrated. The optimal capacity of distributed energy resources, as well as the optimal generation mix, were determined based on economic considerations. A stochastic risk-based bilevel model for optimal planning of distribution networks was proposed in [22]. The upper level of this model transferred a conventional distribution system into an active system through the optimal placement of distributed energy resources. The lower level applied the cuckoo optimization algorithm and imperialist competitive algorithm for optimal switch allocation to partition a distribution system into interconnected microgrids. In [23], minimization of the energy, not supplied in both grid-connected and islanded modes of microgrids, was taken into consideration. The authors in [24] formulated two different optimization problems to study the optimal partitioning of the IEEE 33-bus distribution system into supply-sufficient microgrids. The first problem involved increasing the penetration level of *DGs* for the system under study to improve its performance in terms of energy losses and voltage profile. The second problem considered partitioning of the test system to minimize the generation-load imbalance within microgrids as well as the power exchange between microgrids. The problem was solved using mixed-integer linear programming considering only the presence of sufficient active power generation for the success of microgrids. Ref. [25] investigated the optimal placement of energy storage units (ESUs) and reactive sources (RSs) with the construction of microgrids. Construction of microgrids in [25] was solved using tabu search (*TS*) taking into account the power imbalance within the microgrids as a single objective. The aforementioned problem was solved in [26] using *TS* considering reliability indices. The design in [27] scrutinized the communication and control requirements for partitioning of distribution networks using *TS*. In [28], the operation of future distribution networks based on multi-microgrids approach was augmented based on several technical criteria including active power adequacy, active power losses, reliability, and voltage profile. The reactive power adequacy has not been taken into consideration.

In this paper, the optimal partitioning of active distribution networks into interconnected microgrids has been revisited. A new objective is proposed which takes into consideration the necessary conditions for each microgrid to operate with minimum interaction with other microgrids in grid-connected operation and successfully if islanding is required. These conditions have not been addressed simultaneously in the existing literature. The recently developed backtracking search optimization (*BTSO*) is chosen as the solution algorithm [29]. The validity of the *BTSO* in solving the partitioning of distribution networks problem is demonstrated by comparing to the *TS*, as recently reported in [24].

The significance of this work can be highlighted as follows: applying a novel objective function for the optimal microgrid design problem that maximize the self-adequacy of the designed microgrids and maximizes the probability of successful islanding operation if required; the newly proposed objective function has not been addressed in the previous

literature; verifying the validity of the *BTSO* as a solution algorithm; comparing the results obtained by *BTSO* to results obtained by *TS* that were recently reported in previous researches; taking into account the stochastic nature of renewables and load demand through probabilistic modeling of system components; examining the sensitivity of the design to several factors such as: increased penetration level of *DGs*, installation of *ESUs* and *RSs*, technical criteria considered during the design such as reliability, adequacy, supply security and others that can significantly affect the operation of active distribution networks.

II. PARTITIONING OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS CONCEPT

In this paper, a methodological approach is presented for partitioning of distribution systems. Incentives and benefits of the chosen objectives are revealed in the following subsections.

A. Incentives for the Proposed Design

Despite promising benefits of grid-connected renewable *DGs*, utilities are facing new challenges to the security, reliability, power quality, and protection of power networks. A microgrid, as a new emerging technology, has been considered as one of the ideal solutions to these problems. A microgrid is a small power network comprising energy resources and loads. A microgrid can be supplied from a medium-voltage or a low-voltage grid and can also supply the grid with surplus power. In emergencies such as faults, a microgrid can isolate itself from the rest of the network and supply its local loads, i.e., islanding operation. These important features of microgrids can make modern distribution networks more reliable and more secure and can enhance the quality of power for utilities and customers. Fig. 1 explains the concept of clustering of a distribution network into a number of microgrids.

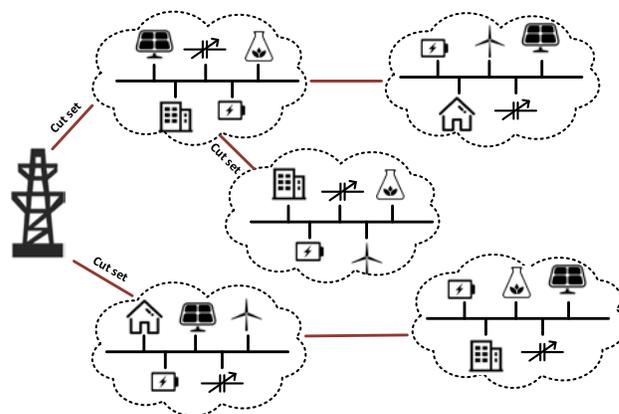


Fig. 1. Clustering of a distribution network into microgrids.

Transforming costly centralized networks into multiple islands can provide enhanced operation and control [30]. The questions that this paper aims to answer are: how to optimally partition traditional distribution networks, what factors should be taken into consideration during the microgrid design process, and how sensitive is the optimal design to future network upgrades.

B. Self-Adequacy of Microgrids

One of the essential factors to be considered in the design process is maximizing the self-adequacy of microgrids. During grid-connected operation, the designed microgrids should operate with minimum interaction with each other. Minimizing the energy exchange between the microgrids can be achieved by optimizing the transferred energy on the interconnecting power lines. In the case of emergencies, splitting distribution networks into self-sufficient microgrids can prevent the propagation of a disturbance and thus avoid an unforeseen chain of events. Also, a minimum number of self-healing actions will be then required [31]. Maximizing self-adequacy during design will lead to maximizing the microgrids' self-sufficiency and supply security during operation.

C. Successful Islanding Operation of Microgrids

Unintentional islanding can happen due to unexpected faults or other unscheduled events which may lead to the loss of the main grid supply. In this case, a microgrid is required to serve its critical loads during islanding. The successful operation of islanded microgrids is a crucial factor for utility planners to improve the reliability of distribution systems. The uncertainty of renewables in a microgrid has a significant impact on the success of these islands. Thus, during the design process, it is crucial to take into consideration the rate at which a microgrid can operate successfully in the case of islanding.

III. MODELING OF SYSTEM COMPONENTS

In this section, a typical probabilistic model is adopted that accounts for the uncertainties of generated power from renewables such as wind turbines (*WTs*) and photovoltaics (*PVs*) as well as the uncertainties in the load profile [32] – [34]. Probability density functions (*PDFs*) available in the previous literature are used to represent the stochastic variables. Rayleigh *PDF* and the beta *PDF* are used for modeling of the wind speed [35] and the solar irradiance [36] respectively. Load demand follows the IEEE-RTS model in [37]. In this paper, an assumption is made that all biomass (*BM*) units are considered as a dispatchable generation with constant power. However, the output power of *BM* units can be modeled in the same way as *WTs* and *PVs* using a suitable *PDF* that represents the availability of *BM* during the planning period. The *RSs* are modeled as reactive sources supplying constant reactive power. The *ESUs* are represented as generators during on-peak hours, i.e., discharging period, and as loads during off-peak hours, i.e., charging period [45].

The modeling process starts with the collection of data for the studied period over the four seasons, i.e., one year in this paper. Next, *PDFs* for probabilistic variables are generated for each season [38]. The *PDFs* are then divided into states. Every state has its probability (δ_{state}). The value of δ_{state} can be evaluated by estimating the area under the graph. The higher the number of states, the more accurate the solution will be. However, the simulation can be more complex and a longer computational time will be required. The probabilistic output power of *WTs* and *PVs* is calculated for each state using δ_{state} .

Probabilistic power flows in the lines are obtained by running the steady state load flow that corresponds to each state individually and accumulating the power flows using δ_{state} .

IV. OBJECTIVE FUNCTIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

Partitioning of a distribution network involves determining the virtual cut-set lines that minimize or maximize the desired objective [38]. In this paper, we consider three objective functions for optimization. These objective functions, as well as the associated constraints, are elaborated in this section.

A. First Objective Function

This objective considers minimizing the active (*P*) and reactive (*Q*) power flows in the lines connecting the microgrids, which is a step towards self-sufficient islands. As mentioned earlier, this objective aims to minimize the interaction of the microgrids with each other during the grid-connected mode of operation as follows;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min } F_1 &= K_1 \times P_{norm} + K_2 \times Q_{norm} \\ 0 &\leq K_1, K_2 \leq 1, K_1 + K_2 = 1 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where P_{norm} and Q_{norm} are the normalized probabilistic power indices of the microgrids' interconnecting lines. The indices can be evaluated by applying the probabilistic load flow algorithm for the system under study. The parameters K_1 and K_2 can be selected depending on the microgrid requirements with regard to balancing the *P* and *Q* powers.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{norm} &= \sum_{i=1}^{N_{states}} |P_{cutset_i}| \times \delta_i / (N_{microgrids} - 1) \\ Q_{norm} &= \sum_{i=1}^{N_{states}} |Q_{cutset_i}| \times \delta_i / (N_{microgrids} - 1) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where P_{cutset} and Q_{cutset} are the active and reactive power flows in the cut-set line joining two microgrids in the state *i*, N_{states} represents the total number of states in the selected period, i.e., one year, δ_i is the probability of state *i*, $N_{microgrids}$ indicates the number of microgrids into which the system will be split, and the power flows are normalized by the term $(N_{microgrids} - 1)$.

B. Second Objective Function

The ability of a microgrid to operate successfully during islanding operation depends mainly on having enough *P* and *Q* resources to supply its critical loads and to preserve the frequency and the voltage of each bus within acceptable deviation limits [44]. Another essential requirement in [39] is that more than 60% of a microgrid's generated power must be supplied from dispatchable *DGs*, i.e., *BM* in this paper.

$$P_G \geq P_C, Q_G \geq Q_C, P_{bio} \geq 0.6 \times P_{DGs} \quad (3)$$

where P_G and P_C are the generated and consumed active power in a microgrid respectively, Q_G and Q_C are the generated and consumed reactive power in a microgrid respectively, P_{bio} is the active power generated by all dispatchable *BM* units, and P_{DGs} is the active power produced by all *DGs* in a

microgrid. These necessary conditions presented in (3) are achieved during the design process by the gradual shedding of loads until all conditions are satisfied. The reliability requirements of loads must be taken into consideration, i.e., shedding of smaller loads first. A new indicator for the islanding success of each microgrid IND_{MGi} is proposed.

$$IND_{MGi} = \begin{cases} 1 & P_{Gi} \geq P_{ci} \quad Q_{Gi} \geq Q_{ci} \\ & V_{min_i} \leq V_i \leq V_{max_i} \quad P_{bio_i} \geq 0.6 \times P_{DGsi} \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where IND_{MGi} is the microgrid's success indicator during the i^{th} state, and V_i is the voltage of all buses in the microgrid in the i^{th} state. The indicator for an individual microgrid can be calculated for each state $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, i, \dots, N_{states}\}$ and accumulated as follows;

$$IND_{MG} = (\sum_{i=1}^{N_{states}} IND_{MGi} \times \delta_i) / (\sum_{i=1}^{N_{states}} \delta_i) \quad (5)$$

For a system with many microgrids, the objective function to be maximized F_2 is IND_{sys} , which is the weighted sum of IND_{MG} of all microgrids.

$$Max F_2 = IND_{sys} = \frac{(\sum_{j=1}^{N_{microgrids}} IND_{MG_j} \times NoL_j)}{(\sum_{j=1}^{N_{microgrids}} NoL_j)} \quad (6)$$

where NoL_j represents the number of load points in a microgrid.

C. Combining objectives

A novel objective function F_3 is introduced which combines the first objective, i.e., self-adequacy and the second objective, i.e., islanding success probability as a weighted summation.

$$Min F_3 = a \times F_1 + b \times (1 - F_2) \\ 0 \leq a, b \leq 1, a + b = 1 \quad (7)$$

As shown in (7), the objective function F_3 to be minimized is the weighted summation of F_1 and $(1 - F_2)$. The values of the weights a and b determine whether F_3 targets the microgrid adequacy, microgrid islanding success, or a combination of both.

D. Optimization Constraints

For all objectives, a set of system-topology-related constraints has to be satisfied after partitioning such as all the designed microgrids have a radial configuration, there are no isolated buses, and that all buses are included in all microgrids. The shortest path algorithm [40] is adopted to ensure that these conditions are satisfied. Other constraints should be satisfied during the design process as follows:

1) Voltage limits

The voltage magnitudes of all buses in a microgrid should be kept within pre-specified limits.

$$|V_{min}| \leq |V_{k-i}| \leq |V_{max}| \quad , k \neq 1 \quad (8)$$

where V_{k-i} is the voltage magnitude of bus k in any state i , V_{min} and V_{max} are the minimum and maximum magnitudes of bus voltages for all buses except the root bus, i.e., $|V_1| = 1$.

2) Line capacity limit

The power flow of each line in a microgrid is limited to the maximum thermal capacity.

$$|I_{line}| \leq |I_{max}| \quad (9)$$

where I_{max} is the maximum allowable line current so that no overloading occurs.

3) Power generated by ESUs

For each microgrid, the total active power generated by all storage units at any state must be less than total active load demand.

$$P_{ESUs-j,i} \leq P_{load-j,i} \quad (10)$$

where $P_{ESUs-j,i}$ is the total active power generated by all ESUs and $P_{load-j,i}$ is the total active power consumed in the microgrid j in the state i .

The work in this paper is related to the planning stage in steady-state conditions. The operating strategies, transients, dynamics, and stability problems associated with the transition of microgrids from grid connected to islanding mode of operation [43] are outside the scope of this paper.

V. BACKTRACKING SEARCH OPTIMIZATION

As a result of the large search space, identifying the optimal electrical boundaries of microgrids is a complex problem. Heuristic algorithms are the most suitable for this level of complexity. This paper applies the *BTSO*, which is a recently developed iterative optimization technique [29]. The fundamental steps of the population-based *BTSO* are highlighted in Fig. 2.

The *BTSO* algorithm starts with the initiation of a population matrix \mathbf{P} for the control variables of the studied problem. The control variables in this paper are the virtual cut-set lines that define the boundaries of the designed microgrids.

$$\mathbf{P}_{i,j} \leftarrow U(\min_j, \max_j) \quad i = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, N_{pop}\} \\ j = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, Dim\} \quad (11)$$

where U is the rectangular distribution, \min, \max are the minimum and maximum limits of the virtual cut-set lines, and N_{pop}, Dim are the population size and problem dimension respectively.

A historical population matrix of cut-set lines \mathbf{oldP} , is then generated randomly. At the start of every iteration, the \mathbf{oldP} matrix is permuted randomly. The permutation step shuffles the order of control variables in the historical population matrix.

$$\mathbf{oldP}_{i,j} \leftarrow U(\text{low}_j, \text{up}_j) \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbf{oldP} \leftarrow \text{permute}(\mathbf{oldP}) \quad (13)$$

Using mutation and crossover, a new population of solutions \mathbf{T} is generated for every iteration based on the experience from the preceding generations. The matrix \mathbf{oldP} is used to evaluate the search-directing matrix $(\mathbf{oldP} - \mathbf{P})$.

$$\mathbf{T} = (F \times \mathbf{map} \times (\mathbf{oldP} - \mathbf{P})) + \mathbf{P} \quad (14)$$

where F controls the amplitude of the search-directing matrix, and \mathbf{map} is a randomly generated binary integer matrix. The matrix \mathbf{map} is responsible for the crossover process by determining the elements in the matrix \mathbf{T} to be manipulated. The size of \mathbf{map} is $(Npop \times Dim)$. The *BTSO* then performs a boundary check for the elements of the solution matrix \mathbf{T} that violate the allowed limits of the search space after mutation and crossover. Finally, the global minimum is selected based on the objective to be minimized.

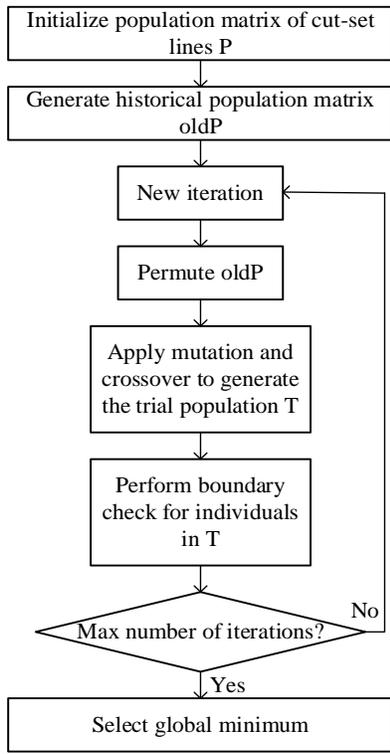


Fig. 2. Flowchart of the backtracking search optimization used for the design.

The *BTSO* has a simple structure that is fast, effective and can quickly adapt to different optimization problems. Unlike several evolutionary algorithms, the *BTSO* has a single control parameter, F , where the problem-solving process is not sensitive to the initial value of this parameter. This controlling parameter can produce small-amplitude numerical values required for a local search or large-amplitude numerical values that are necessary for a global search. The *BTSO* has not been adopted as a solution algorithm in the microgrid planning studies available in the literature.

VI. SIMULATION RESULTS

The selected test case is the PG&E radial distribution system with 69 buses and one supply point as shown in Fig. 3.

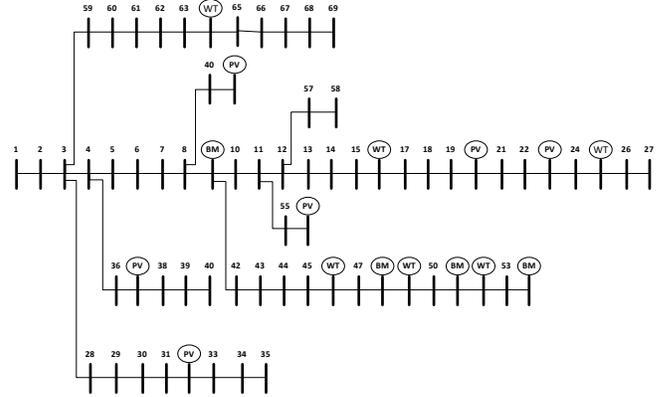


Fig. 3. System under study.

The system has a typical combination of *DGs* as follows; 350 kW of *WTs*, 175 kW of *PVs*, and 550 kW of *BM* units. Details of the installed *DGs* are given in Table I. The system loads are shown in Fig. 4.

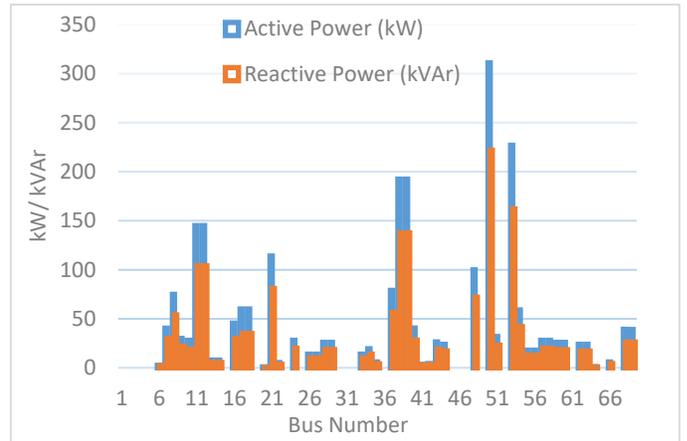


Fig. 4. Real and reactive power of system loads.

TABLE I
INSTALLED DG'S: CAPACITIES AND LOCATIONS

DG Units	Locations/Buses	Capacities (kW)
BM	48, 9, 54, 51	125, 50, 200, 175
PV	23, 32, 56, 20, 41	25, 50, 25, 25, 25
WT	16, 46, 52, 64, 25, 49	50, 75, 100, 25, 25, 75

DGs are more concentrated close to large loads, that are, buses 50, 53, 38, and 39. The *DGs* and loads are represented using the probabilistic model elaborated in Section III. The algorithms adopted are the *BTSO* as the primary solution method, the shortest path method for sub-optimization problems, and the forward-backward sweep probabilistic load flow approach [41]. The system is then partitioned to determine the optimum microgrids for each objective. As explained in the previous sections, the optimal partitioning scenario for the first objective is the design with the lowest power imbalance in all zones. For the second objective, the optimal design scenario is the one with the highest probability for the successful operation of all zones when islanding occurs.

A. Application of the microgrid self-adequacy objective (F_1)

The distribution system, shown in fig. 3, is divided into multiple microgrids. Parameters in (7) are set as ($a = 1, b = 0$). The chosen values for the weights in (1) are $K_1 = K_2 = 0.5$. The reason for this choice is that a high mismatch in the Q power can have a bad impact on the bus voltages in the islands. From a mathematical perspective, the objective function will be minimized if the system is partitioned into only two microgrids, such that there is only one cut-set power line carrying the minimum power.

For more practical results, a constraint is added which limits the number of microgrids to five or more; that is, $N_{microgrids} \geq 5$. This constraint is also valid to all simulations present in this paper. The optimum cut-set lines are shown in Table II. The cut-set line no. y is the line ending with bus no. ($y + 1$); for example, the boundary line no. 62 is the line ending with bus no. 63. As shown in Table II, if it is required to partition the system into nine microgrids, that is, $N_{microgrids} = 9$, the optimal eight cut-set lines that minimize the exchange of power between microgrids are (3, 8, 10, 13, 20, 28, 46, 62) and the corresponding value of the objective function F_1 is 264.42 pu. It is also evident that the value of F_1 increases as $N_{microgrids}$ increases. In [25], the TS algorithm is applied to partition the PG&E system into five, six, seven, eight, and nine microgrids. For comparison, the computed results from [25] are presented in Table III. A flowchart of the TS algorithm is shown in Fig. 5 and a full description of the approach can be found in [25].

TABLE II
OPTIMAL DESIGN USING BTSO – F_1

$N_{microgrids}$	Optimum virtual cut-set lines/ virtual boundaries	F_1
5	19, 28, 46, 62	62.01
6	13, 20, 28, 46, 62	86.31
7	10, 13, 20, 28, 46, 62	139.02
8	8, 10, 13, 20, 28, 46, 62	185.08
9	3, 8, 10, 13, 20, 28, 46, 62	264.42

TABLE III
OPTIMAL DESIGN USING TS [25] – F_1

$N_{microgrids}$	Optimum virtual cut-set lines	F_1
5	12, 19, 28, 62	90.12
6	9, 12, 19, 28, 62	156.06
7	9, 12, 19, 28, 47, 62	141.99
8	8, 9, 12, 19, 28, 47, 62	187.63
9	3, 8, 9, 12, 19, 28, 47, 62	266.65

B. Application of the islanding success probability objective (F_2)

The system, shown in Fig. 3, is divided into a set of islands to maximize $F_2 = IND_{sys}$ (same as minimizing $(1 - F_2)$). The microgrid success indicator F_2 gives the probability of having successful islands taking into consideration the power requirements and the voltage limits of the microgrids. The parameters in (7) are set as ($a = 0, b = 1$). Table IV shows the optimal switch locations, the corresponding values of success indicators F_2 , as well as the corresponding values of $1 - F_2$.

In Table IV, clustering the system into five islands, for example, has a success indicator F_2 equal to 59.42%. The

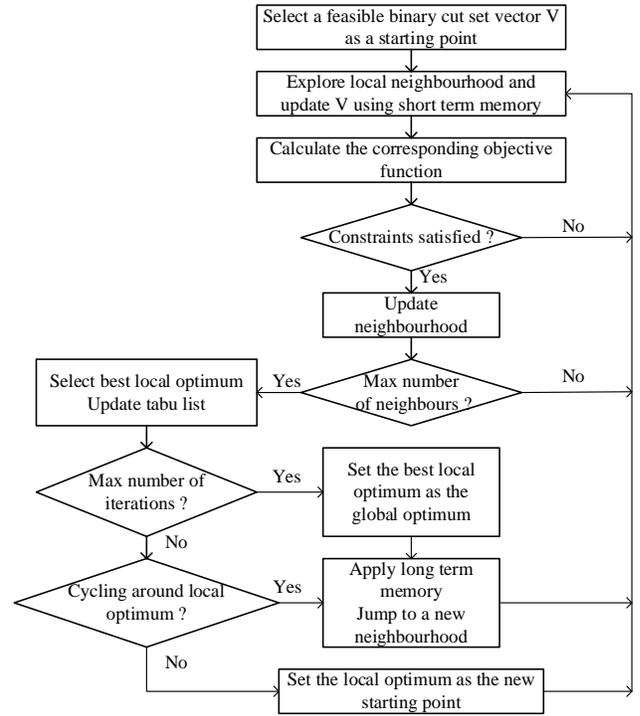


Fig. 5. Flowchart of the TS algorithm used for the microgrid design.

TABLE IV
OPTIMAL DESIGN USING BTSO – F_2

$N_{microgrids}$	Optimum virtual cut-set lines	$1 - F_2$	Microgrid success indicator F_2
5	10, 13, 20, 62	0.405	59.42%
6	10, 13, 20, 28, 62	0.507	49.28%
7	3, 10, 13, 20, 28, 62	0.623	37.68%
8	4, 10, 13, 20, 28, 41, 62	0.722	27.78%
9	3, 6, 10, 13, 20, 28, 41, 62	0.747	25.21%

corresponding value of $(1 - F_2)$ is 0.405 pu. The value of F_2 decreases as the number of microgrids increases.

Next, the robustness of using a single objective for partitioning of distribution systems is examined. The corresponding values of F_2 and $(1 - F_2)$ are calculated for the optimal design in Table III. For further explanation, if it is required to partition the system into five microgrids where (12, 19, 28, 62) are the cut-set lines, it is worth knowing the success probability of the designed microgrids if islanding is to occur. The corresponding values of F_2 and $(1 - F_2)$ are calculated using (6). The results are, presented in Table V (calculated values in bold).

TABLE V
OPTIMAL DESIGN USING TS [25] – CALCULATED F_2 and $1 - F_2$

$N_{microgrids}$	Optimum virtual cut-set lines	F_1 (pu)	$1 - F_2$ (pu)	Microgrids success indicator F_2
5	12, 19, 28, 62	90.12	0.420	57.97%
6	9, 12, 19, 28, 62	156.06	0.521	47.83%
7	9, 12, 19, 28, 47, 62	141.99	0.898	10.14%
8	8, 9, 12, 19, 28, 47, 62	187.63	0.801	19.83%
9	3, 8, 9, 12, 19, 28, 47, 62	266.65	0.801	19.83%

Similarly, the values of F_1 are computed for the optimal design in Table IV. For further elaboration, if it is required to partition the system into five microgrids where (10, 13, 20, 62)

are the cut-set lines. It is worth inspecting the self-adequacy of these microgrids during the grid-connected mode of operation. The calculated values are shown in Table VI (calculated values in bold).

TABLE VI
OPTIMAL DESIGN USING BTSO – $calculated F_1$

$N_{microgrids}$	Optimum virtual cut-set lines	$1-F_2$ (pu)	Microgrid success indicator F_2	F_1 (pu)
5	12, 19, 28, 62	0.405	59.42%	183.62
6	9, 12, 19, 28, 62	0.507	49.28%	152.51
7	9, 12, 19, 28, 47, 62	0.623	37.68%	263.72
8	8, 9, 12, 19, 28, 47, 62	0.722	27.78%	198.39
9	3, 8, 9, 12, 19, 28, 47, 62	0.747	25.21%	275.72

As shown in Table V, for $N_{microgrids} = 5$, using F_1 as a single objective to solve the design problem results in the cut-set lines (12, 19, 28, 62) and power imbalance equal to 90.12 pu. The calculated corresponding microgrid success indicator for the cut-set line (12, 19, 28, 62) is 57.97%. While, in Table VI, for $N_{microgrids} = 5$, using F_2 as a single objective to solve the design problem results in the cut-set lines (10, 13, 20, 62) and a microgrid success indicator equal to 59.42%. The calculated corresponding power imbalance F_1 is equal to 183.62 pu. By comparing all the values in Tables V and VI, in the same manner, it can be concluded that considering only the objective F_2 for the design of microgrids achieves higher success islanding success probability but more power imbalance than when considering only the objective F_1 . Likewise, considering only the objective F_1 for the design achieves less power imbalance than when considering the objective F_2 but lower islanding success probability. That is why F_3 is proposed.

C. Application of the combined objective (F_3).

In this subsection, the objective function F_3 is considered, which combines both objectives F_1 and F_2 together using a weighted summation. As mentioned in Section IV, the parameters a and b in (7) can be changed based on the importance of each objective for the considered system. The values of the parameters are set as $a = b = 0.5$ to study the effect of combining both objectives equally. The 69-bus system under study is partitioned into five, six, seven, eight, and nine microgrids using the BTSO. The optimum cut-set lines, as well as the values of F_3 , F_2 , and F_1 , are given in Table VII.

Fig. 6 illustrates the electrical boundaries of the designed

TABLE VII
OPTIMAL DESIGN USING BTSO – F_3, F_2 , and F_1

$N_{microgrids}$	Optimum virtual cut-set lines	F_3 (pu)	F_1 (pu)	$1-F_2$ (pu)	Microgrid success indicator F_2
5	13, 20, 28, 62	65.28	90.00	0.4058	59.42%
6	10, 13, 20, 28, 62	101.61	152.51	0.5072	49.28%
7	10, 13, 20, 28, 41, 62	110.11	139.06	0.8116	18.84%
8	8, 10, 13, 20, 28, 46, 62	131.90	185.08	0.7873	21.27%
9	3, 8, 10, 13, 20, 28, 46, 62	171.57	264.42	0.7873	21.27%

islands when the system is partitioned into nine microgrids using the objective function F_3 . From the self-adequacy perspective, all the values of F_1 obtained by the BTSO in Table VII are less than their corresponding values obtained by the TS in Table V. Also, all the success indicator values F_2 in Table VII obtained by the BTSO are higher than their corresponding values in Table V obtained by the TS. Thus, we concluded that using the BTSO to solve the microgrid design problem under study can be more efficient than using TS.

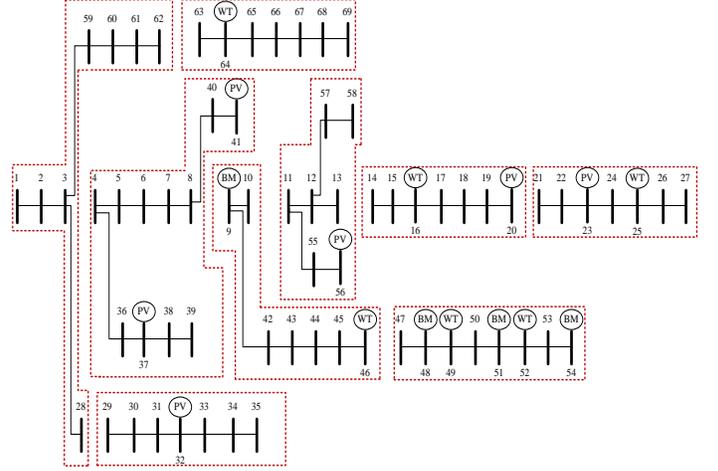


Fig. 6. Electric boundaries of the designed microgrids for $N_{microgrids} = 9$

D. Effect of variation of optimization coefficients

In this subsection, the impact of the change of the optimization coefficients a and b in (7) on the final constructed microgrids is studied. The 69-bus system is clustered into five microgrids where the coefficients are given different values in the interval $[0,1]$ such that the condition $a + b = 1$ is satisfied in each case. Results are given in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII
EFFECT OF OPTIMIZATION COEFFICIENTS ON THE OPTIMAL DESIGN
($N_{microgrids} = 5$)

a	b	Optimum virtual cut-set lines	F_3 (pu)	F_1 (pu)	$1-F_2$ (pu)	Microgrid success indicator F_2
0.1	0.1	13, 20, 28, 62	45.52	90.00	0.4058	59.42%
0.3	0.3	13, 20, 28, 62	55.40	90.00	0.4058	59.42%
0.6	0.6	19, 28, 41, 62	69.56	62.08	0.8078	19.22%
0.7	0.7	19, 28, 41, 62	67.69	62.08	0.8078	19.22%

As the parameter a increases and the parameter b decreases, the value of F_1 decreases and the value of the F_2 increases. The reason is that the overall objective function F_3 is now more directed towards minimizing the power imbalance during the design. The optimum boundary lines vary with the variation of coefficients. Thus, in order to have more practical and cost-efficient results, it is recommended that the optimization coefficients to be chosen based on a cost-benefit analysis.

E. Comparison with other microgrid design objectives

Several objectives have been used in the previous literature for the optimal design of microgrids. Some modifications are introduced for the system under study for comparison. The updated loads and the new distribution of DGs are presented in Fig. 7 and Table IX respectively.

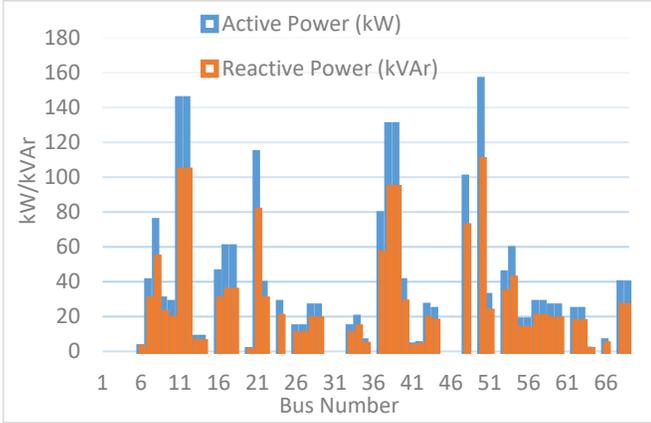


Fig. 7. Modified system loads

TABLE IX
MODIFIED DISTRIBUTION OF DGs: CAPACITIES AND LOCATIONS

DG Units	Locations/ Buses	Capacities (kW)
BM	6, 15, 21, 27, 33, 38, 42, 45, 54, 57, 68	25, 50, 25, 50, 75, 50, 50, 50, 75, 75, 75
PV	30, 36, 50, 56, 58, 62	25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25
WT	13, 16, 19, 35, 43, 52	50, 25, 25, 50, 50, 50

25 kW of *ESUs* are added to the system to mitigate the effect of intermittent DGs by storing the spilled energy of renewable resources. Furthermore, 25 kVAr of *RSs* are also introduced to the system to supply reactive power, improve bus voltages, reduce losses and increase the overall capacity of the system [46]. The locations and number of installed *ESUs* and *RSs* at each bus are given in Table X. The power of *ESUs* ($\pm P_{ESU}$) and *RSs* (Q_{RS}) are used to modify the load flow equations. P_{ESU} is added to the generated active power during the discharging period and to the active load demand during the charging period. Q_{RS} is added to the generated reactive power with specific rated capacity.

The system is then optimally partitioned into sets of microgrids using the *BTSO*. A comparison with other objectives that are present in the previous literature is shown in Table XI. In [27], the *TS* is employed to partition the modified test system into control zones. The considered objectives are the communication network's properties and costs as well as the power imbalance in the microgrids. The design in [42] takes into account the reliability and supply-security objectives.

It is clear that the optimal design varies with the considered objective. The optimum boundaries are also sensitive to the penetration level of distributed resources, *ESUs*, and *RSs*.

Fig. 8 shows the optimal infrastructure when partitioning the modified system into six microgrids with maximized self-adequacy and islanding success probability. In this case, the virtual cut set lines (indicated in bold in Table XI) are (13, 20,

TABLE X
INSTALLED DGs: CAPACITIES AND LOCATIONS

Units	Locations	No. of units installed
<i>ESUs</i>	7, 18, 30, 36, 37, 39, 35, 38, 56, 59, 61, 63	1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 2, 2
<i>RSs</i>	7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 31, 33, 35, 39, 43, 47, 51, 62, 67	1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1

TABLE XI
DESIGN RESULTS OF THE MODIFIED TEST SYSTEM USING DIFFERENT OBJECTIVES

Objective	$N_{microgrids}$	Optimum virtual cut set lines
Self-adequacy and islanding success probability	5	18, 27, 41, 59
Power imbalance [27]	5	6, 15, 48, 59
Communication and control [27]	5	8, 18, 9, 61
Reliability [42]	6	8, 18, 28, 42, 60
Self-adequacy and islanding success probability	6	13, 20, 27, 41, 59
Supply Security [42]	6	3, 6, 10, 15, 48

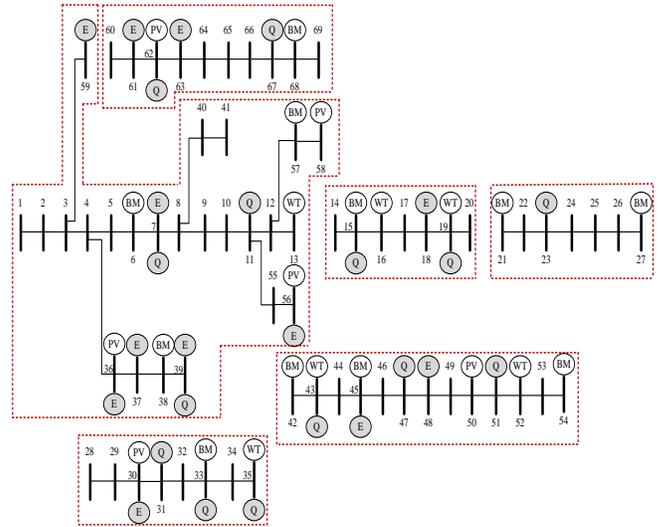


Fig. 8. Optimal infrastructure of the modified test system ($N_{microgrids} = 6$)

7, 41, 59). The corresponding value of the combined objective function F_3 is 57.05 pu with microgrids islanding success indicator F_2 of 94.2% and power mismatch F_1 of 51.32 pu.

VII. DISCUSSIONS

In the previous section, clustering of the PG&E 69-bus distribution system into networked microgrids is scrutinized based on different technical criteria.

First, the self-sufficiency of microgrids is maximized such that each microgrid operates with the least amount of energy exchange with other microgrids during the grid-connected mode. If islanding is to occur, a minimum number of load shedding action will then be required. Comparing the results in Table II and Table III, the *BTSO* obtains improved results than the *TS* such that the imbalance objective function F_1 is reduced by 31.1, 44.6, 2, 1.3, and 0.8% when clustering the system into five, six, seven, eight, and nine microgrids respectively.

After that, the system is partitioned to maximize the probability of successful operation of microgrids during

islanding. The results indicate that the optimum cut-set lines vary with the considered objective. When comparing the *TS* results in Table V with the simulation results obtained in Table IV, the success indicator is improved by 1.45, 1.4, 27.5, 7.9, and 5.38% when clustering the system into five, six, seven, eight, and nine microgrids respectively. Also, it can be concluded that using the success indicator as a single objective maximizes the probability of a successful islanding operation on account of the self-adequacy of the microgrids and that is why a combined objective function is proposed. Both the self-adequacy and the islanding success objectives are combined in a single objective function as a normalized weighted summation. The new objective function ensures that the microgrid's different modes of operation, that is, grid-connected or standalone, are considered in the design process. The optimal design is the one with the smallest power imbalance and highest probability of successful islanding operation of all zones. The optimum cut-set lines are different from those obtained by using each objective individually. Both the self-adequacy and the microgrid success indicators are improved compared to the *TS* results in Table V. In Table VII, the power imbalance is improved by 0.1, 2.2, 2, 1.3, and 0.8% and the success indicator is improved by 1.4, 1.4, 8.7, 1.4, and 1.4% when clustering the system into five, six, seven, eight, and nine microgrids respectively. Sensitivity analysis reveals that the optimum cut-set lines are dependent on the system's requirements.

In all simulations, the *BTSO* managed to find a better global optimal solution than the *TS*. The local search procedures that the *TS* is based on can get stuck in a poor neighborhood search area. *TS* utilizes a tabu list as well as other several forms of memories for intensification and diversification, e.g., short-term and long-term memories. However, these types of memories can overlap and may require the determination of many parameters where the number of iterations could be considerably large. As a result, *TS* may fail to find the optimal global solution depending on the parameters settings.

Finally, the distribution of *PV*, *WT*, *BM* units, and loads along the studied system buses is modified. *ESUs* and *RSs* are added to different buses. The *BTSO* is then applied to partition the system optimally. Comparison in Table XI with other objectives available in the previous literature reveals that the constructed microgrids are different based on the goal of the design. The optimal interconnection of microgrids is also sensitive to the increase of load demand and the penetration level of DGs.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORKS

In this paper, we present a systematic planning framework to develop conventional distribution networks using interconnected microgrids. Various concerns that affect the optimal interconnection of microgrids are addressed such as active and reactive power imbalance, microgrids islanding success, intermittency of generation, load variability and employment of *ESUs* and *RSs*. The *BTSO* is utilized to determine the optimal electrical boundaries of the constructed microgrids. The proposed planning approach can help utility planners to upgrade conventional distribution networks using the virtual microgrids concept. This work can be considered as

one of the solutions to the restrictions imposed by the infrastructure of present grids on the adoption of reliable and self-healing smart grids. Future extension of this work can include the application of the proposed approach to large distribution systems, and the inclusion of other technical concerns such as the expected load growth, the future increase in the penetration level of renewable DGs, and flexibility of microgrids' boundaries under contingencies.

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