

Beyond Hosting Capacity: Using Shortest Path Methods to Minimize Upgrade Cost Pathways

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Problem description and formulation

Shortest Path Tool

Algorithm

Results

Problem description and formulation

Shortest Path Tool

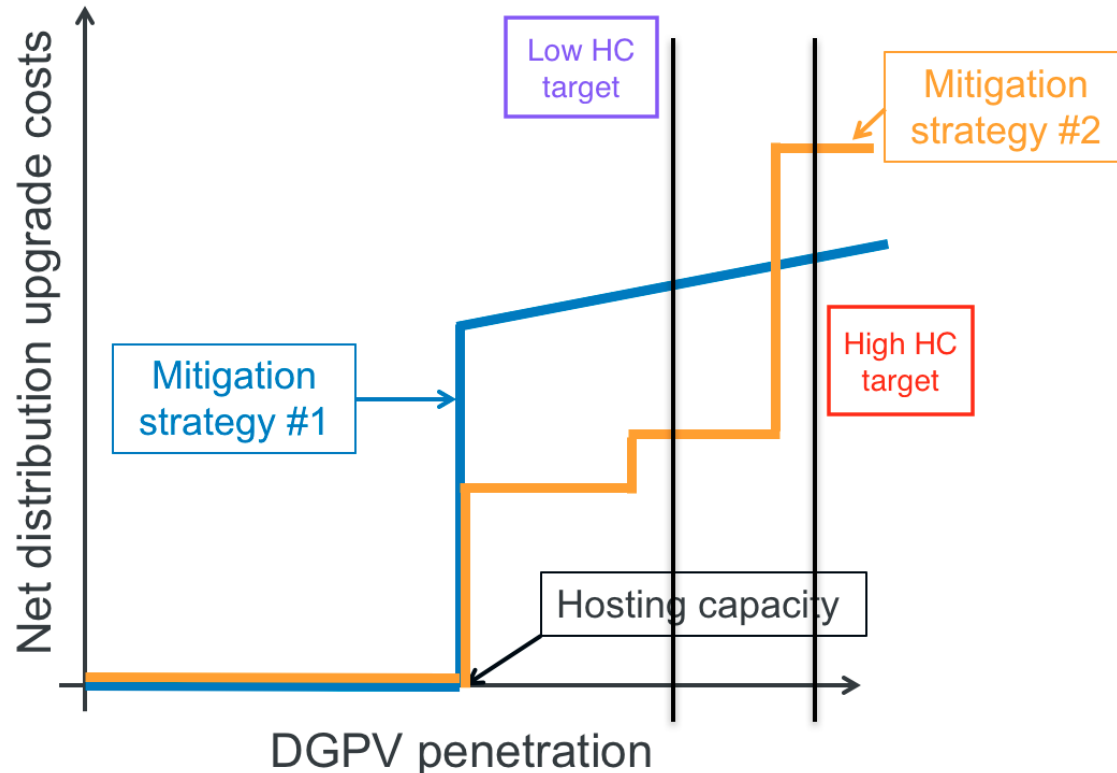
Algorithm

Results

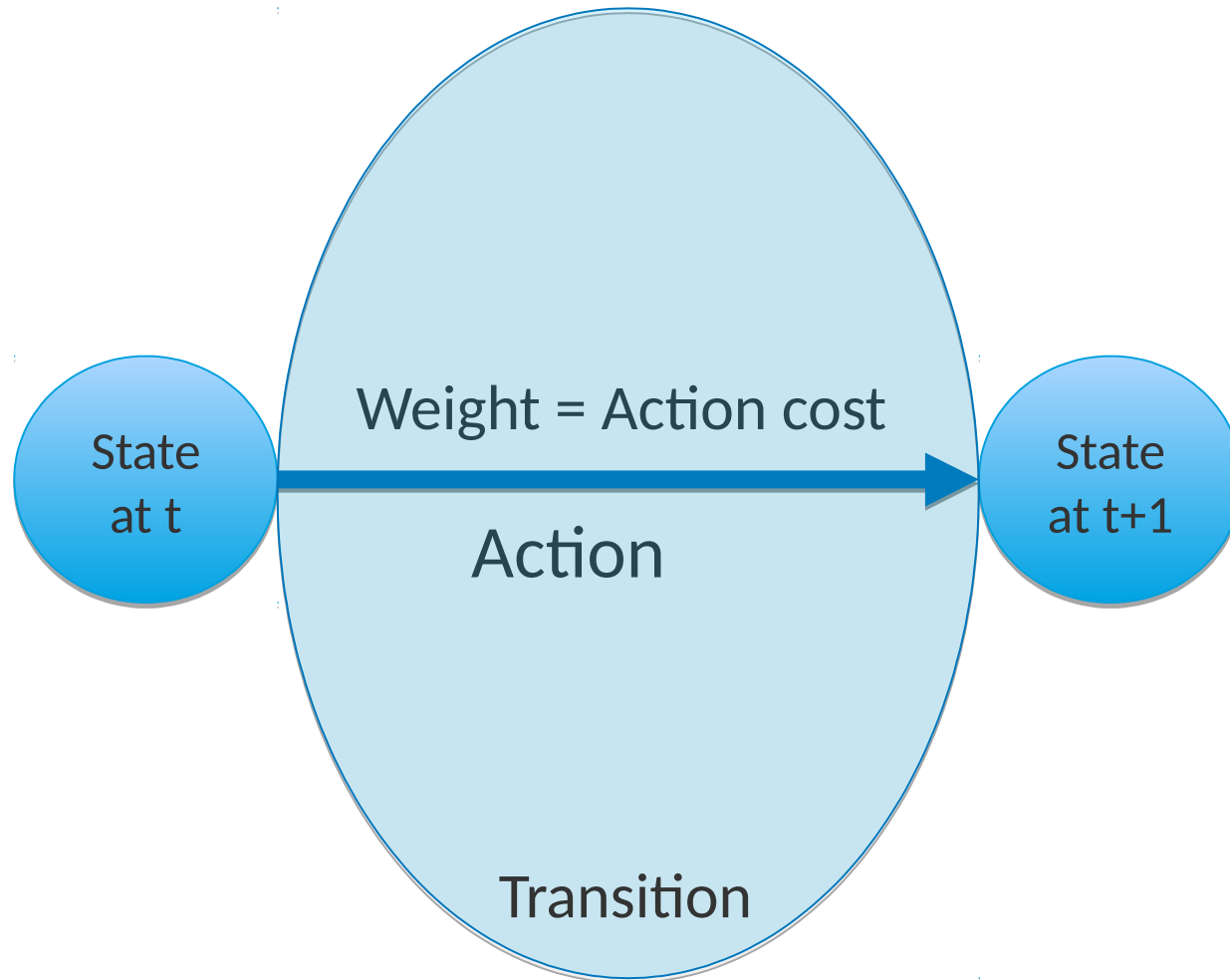
Target Hosting Capacity (THC)

Options Beyond Hosting Capacity

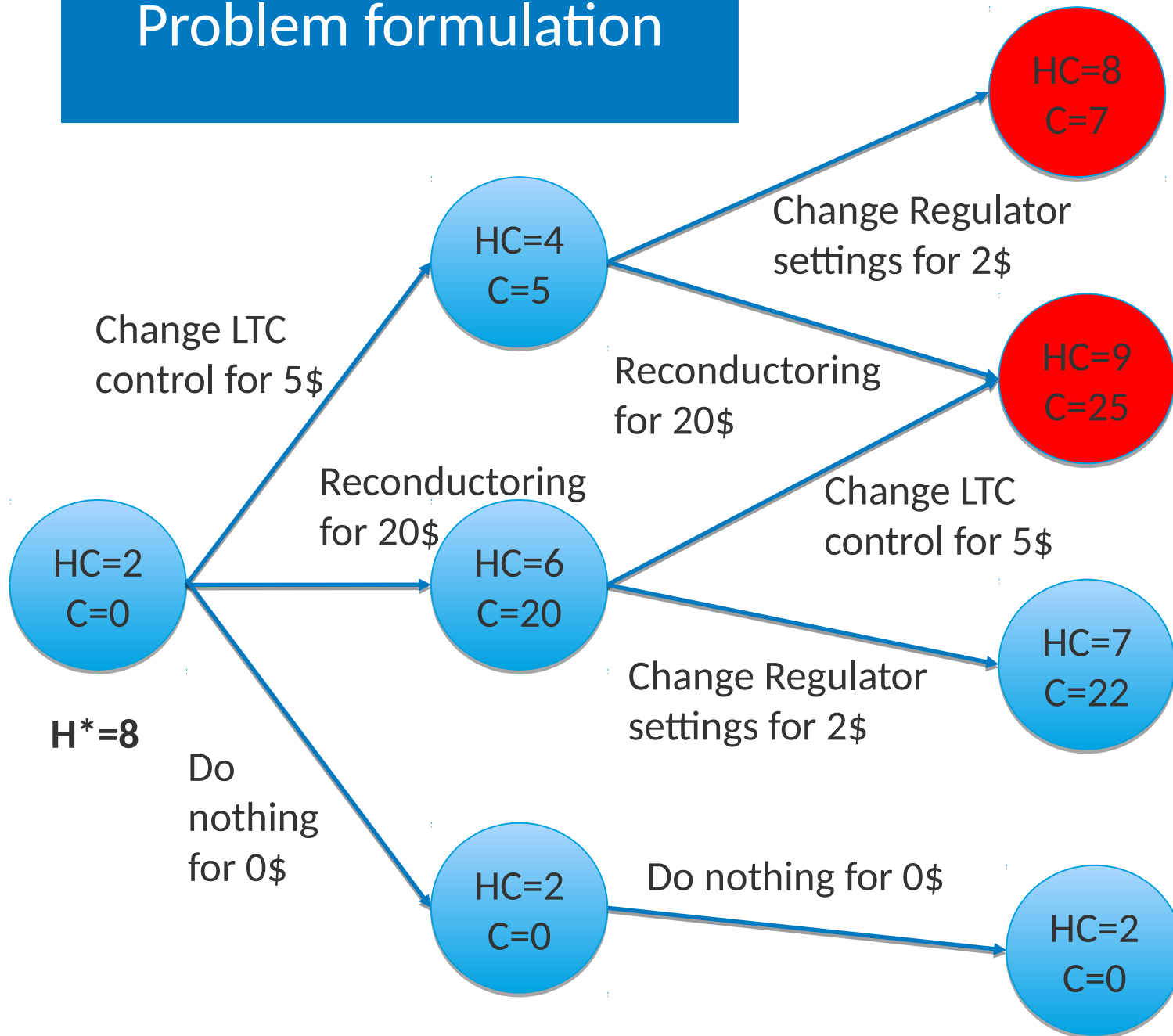
- **HC:** Hosting Capacity
- **THC:** Target HC
- **Goal:** Find the “best” sequence of system upgrades to reach a target HC
- Best = Cheapest
- Proactive vs. reactive approach



Problem formulation

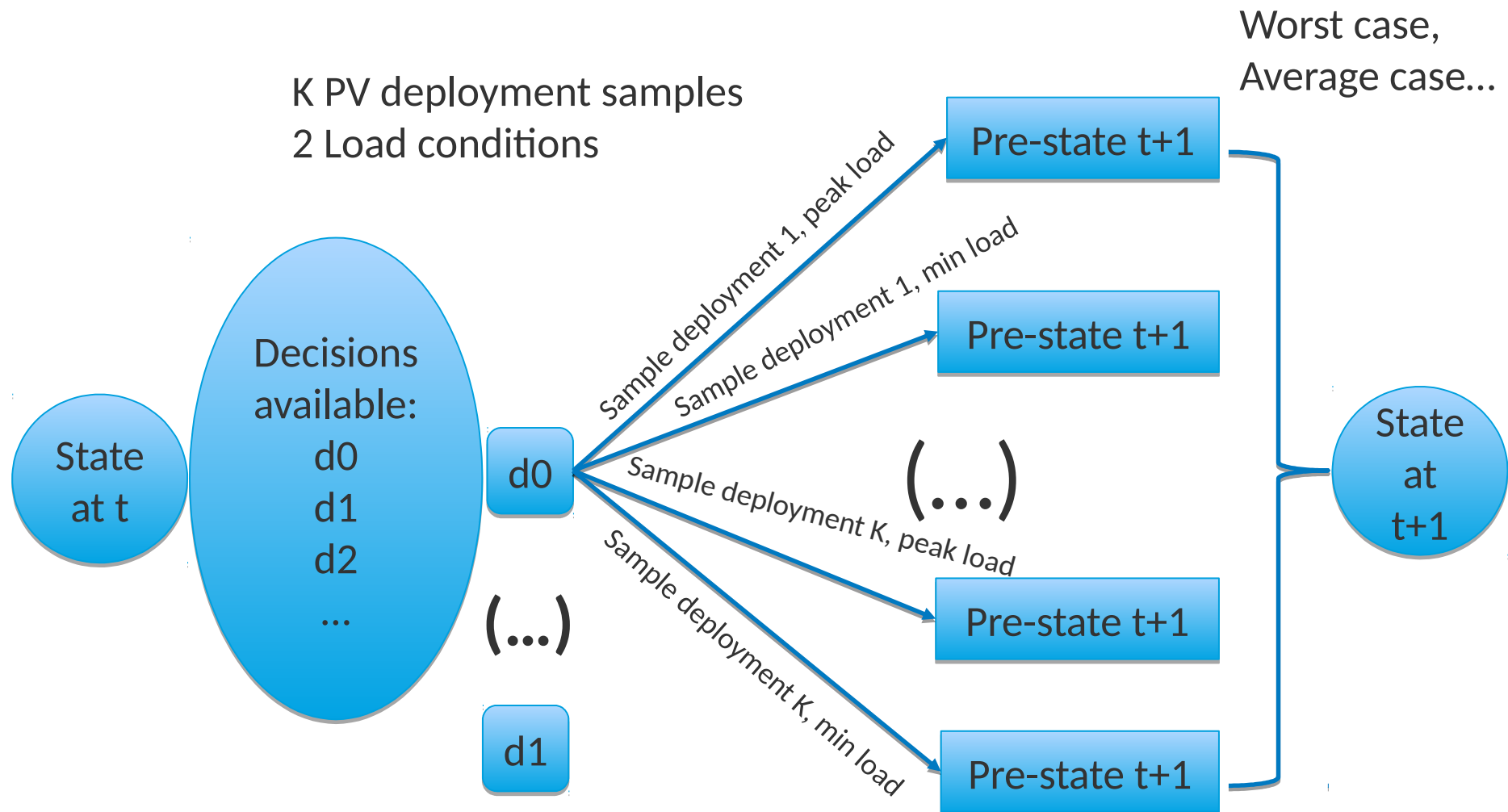


Problem formulation



Transition Model

K PV deployment samples
2 Load conditions



Problem description and formulation

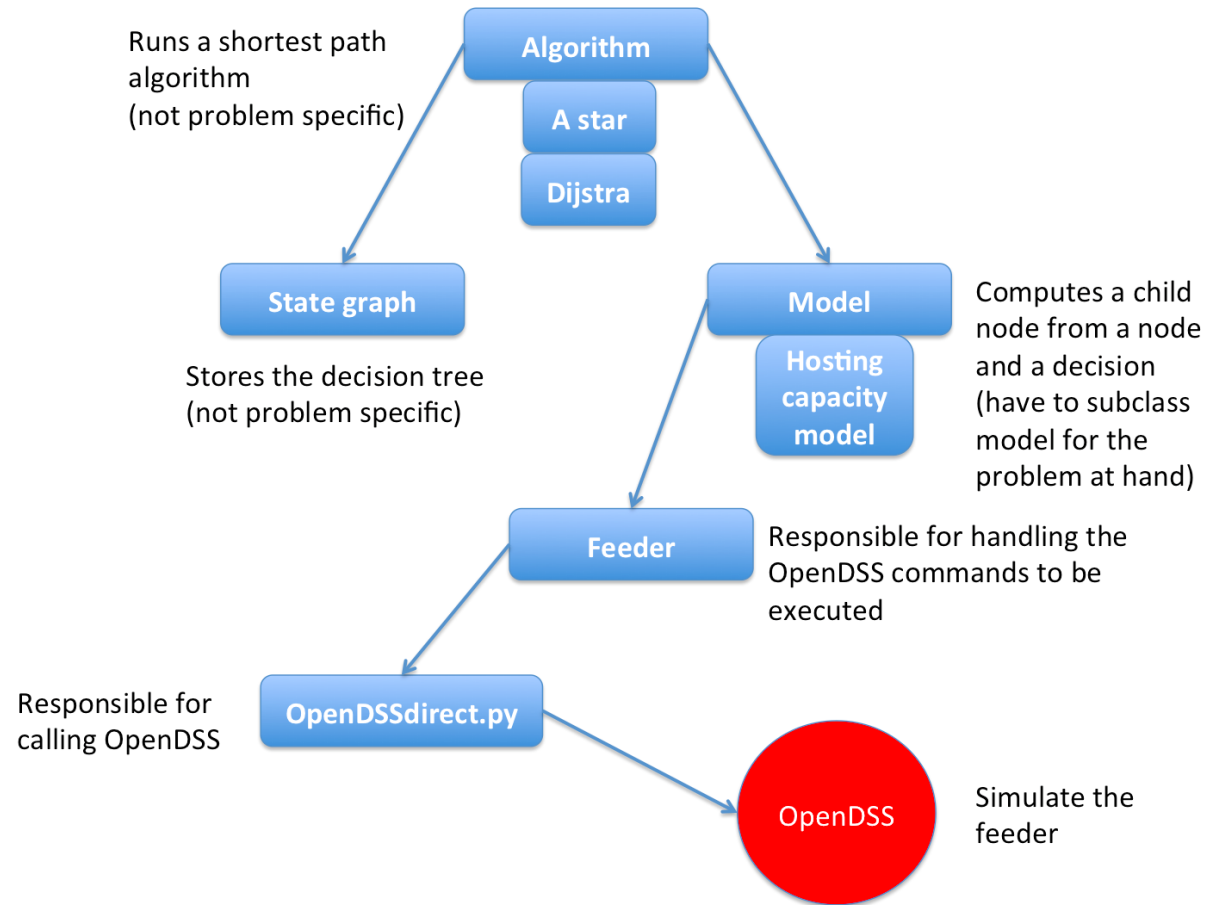
Shortest Path Tool

Algorithm

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Shortest Path Tool

- Written in Python
- OpenDSS for co-simulation
- Generic components
- Cross-platform
- Still early development stage



Problem description and formulation

2

Shortest Path Tool

3

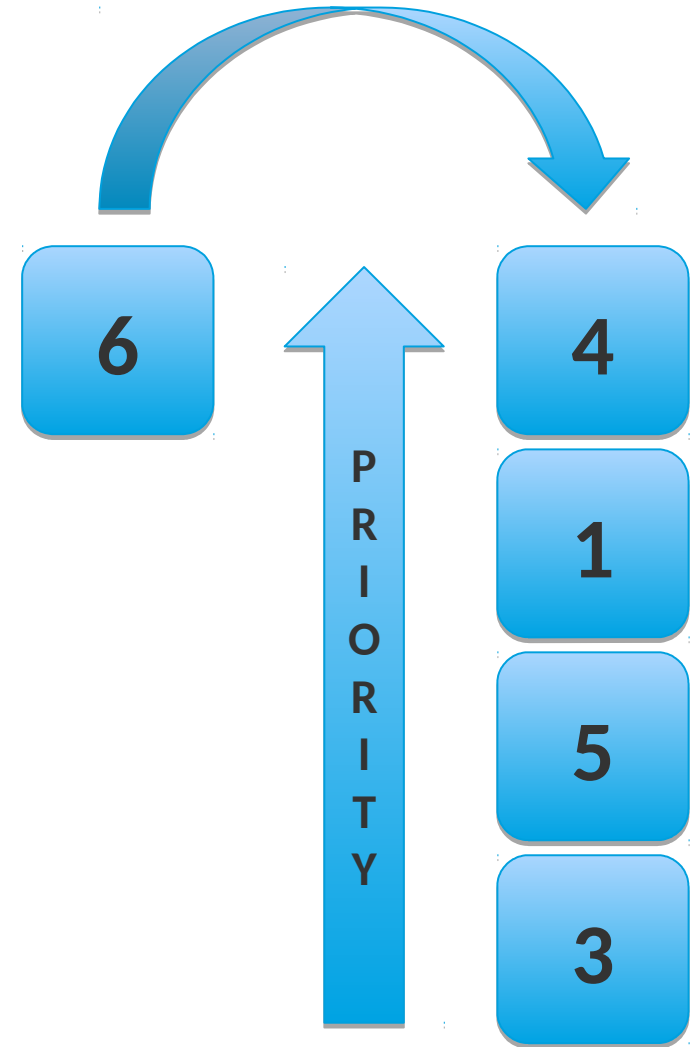
Algorithm

Results

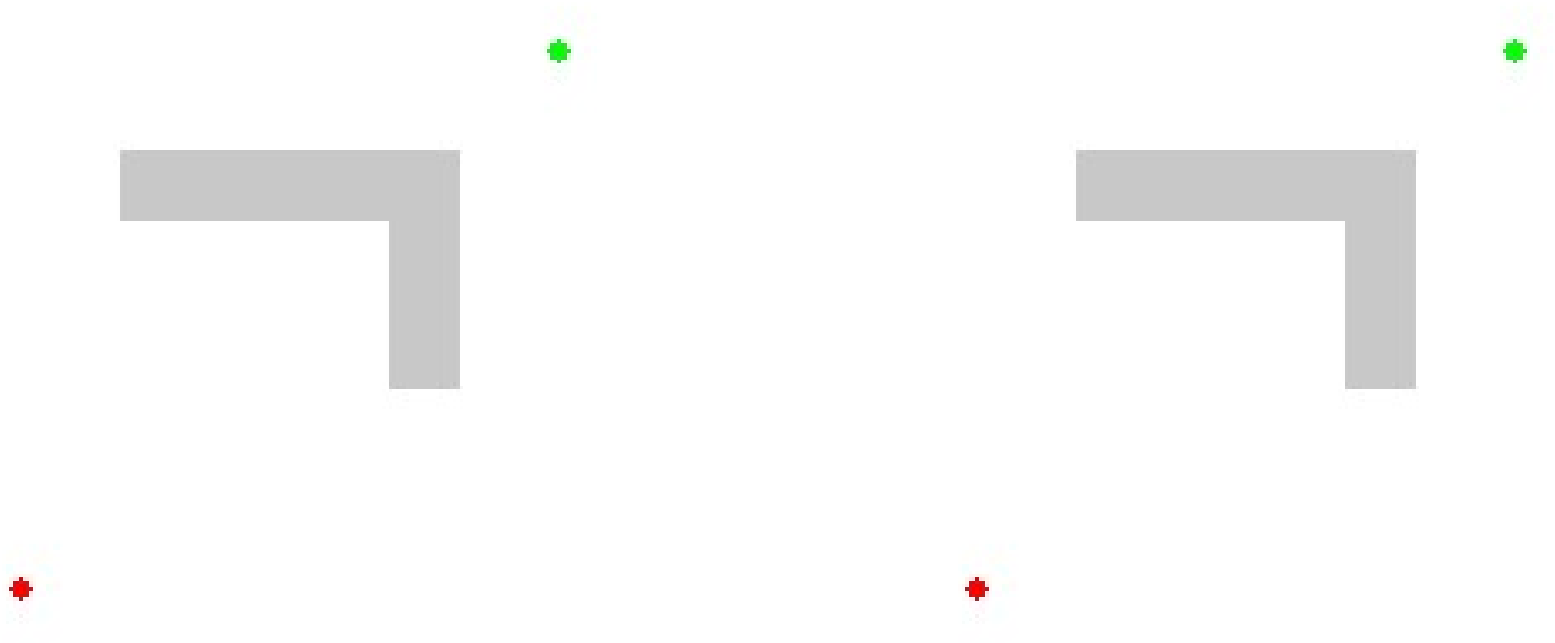
Shortest Path Tool

- Stack of nodes to expand
- Expand: Compute all child nodes
- **How to insert new nodes in the stack?**
- Ranking function $F = C + U$
- C: Cost to get to the node
- U: Heuristic cost to go to the destination from the node
- Famous examples: **Dijkstra** and **A***

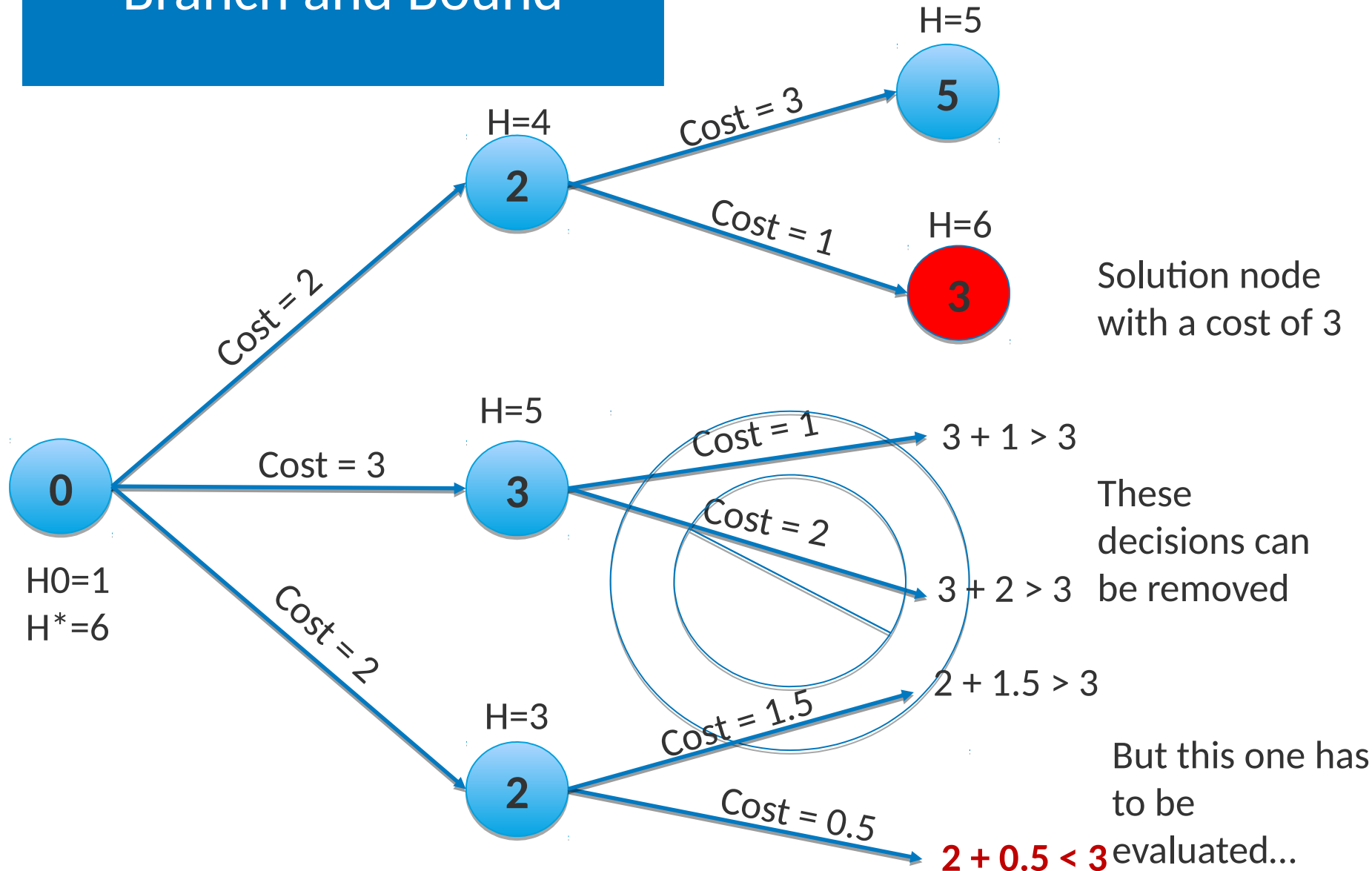
$$U(s_k) = (H^* - H_{s_k}) \frac{C(s_k)}{H_{s_k} - H_0}$$



Dijkstra (left) A* (right)



Branch and Bound



Problem description and formulation

2 Shortest Path Tool

3 Algorithm

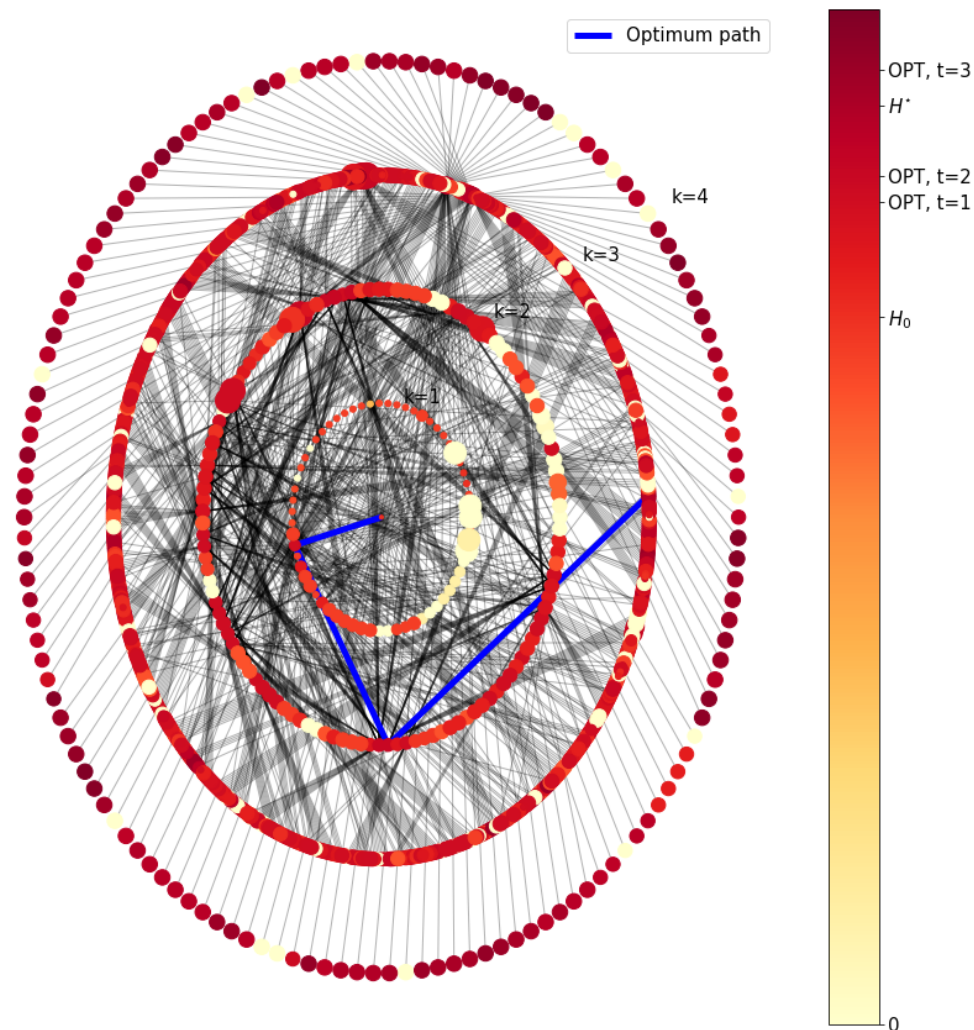
4 **Results**

Decisions and costs

• Change the setpoints of existing regulators	\$2.5k/unit
• Change the setpoints of existing cap. Banks.....	\$7.2k/unit
• Change the LTC control settings	\$8k/unit
• Add new capacitor banks	
– 600 kvar.....	
– 900 kvar.....	\$11k/unit
– 1200 kvar.....	\$14k/unit
• Add new regulator	\$32k/unit
• Remove existing capacitor.....	\$55k/unit
	\$3k/unit

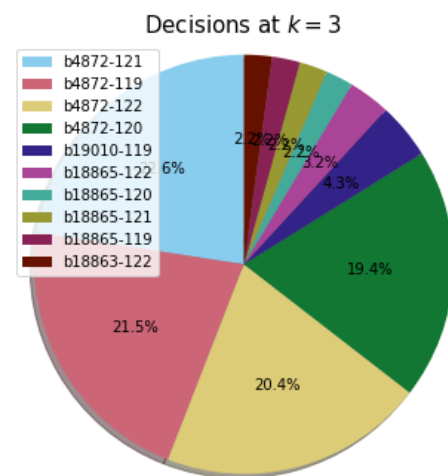
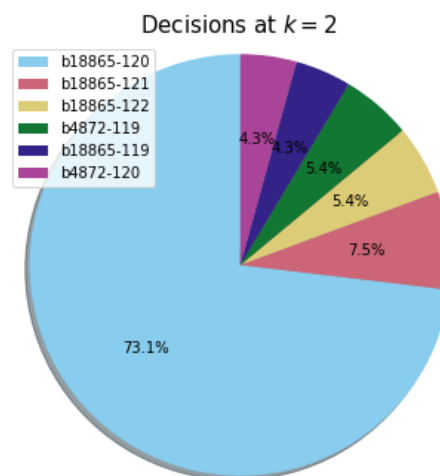
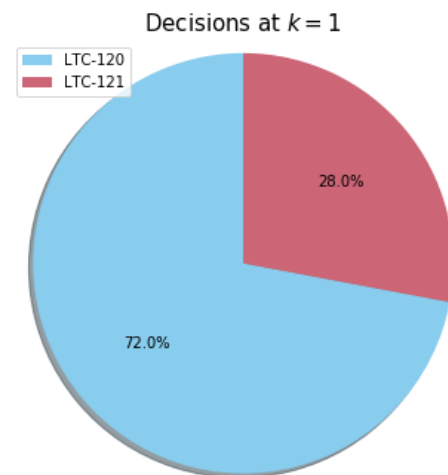
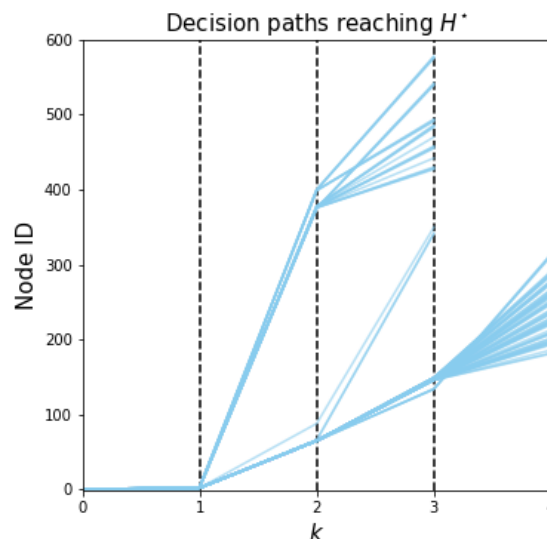
Results

- EPRI J1 Feeder
- Decision set: 63 possibilities
- OPT path (\$13k):
 - 1. LTC setpoint change
 - 2. Reg setpoint change
 - 3. Reg setpoint change
- Only 1195 nodes (0.0075%)



Results

- All decisions at $k=1$ are LTC
- All decisions after are Reg setpoint modifications
- Diversity increases with k
- First decision is expensive: greedy cost minimizing will fail here





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