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Hosting capacity of distributed generation based on holomorphic embedding method in distribution networks

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Considering the voltage rise problem caused by integrating large-scale distributed generation into the distribution networks, a distributed generation hosting capacity assessment method based on the improved holomorphic embedding method is proposed. First, the relationship between distributed generator penetration and voltage at the access point is explored and voltage violation is used as a constraint to solve the hosting capacity. Secondly, a self-defined directional holomorphic embedding method is proposed based on the classical model, further, the safety region under voltage constraints is derived. The intersection of the bus trajectory with the boundary of the voltage constraint region is used as the criterion for judging the maximum hosting capacity of distributed generation under a single access scenario. Then, a sufficient number of distributed generation access scenarios are generated using Monte Carlo, and the proposed criterion is used to solve the hosting capacity under each scenario. The cumulative distribution curve is obtained by statistically solving admission capacity data, which can represent the relationship between the level of voltage violation risk and the hosting capacity of distributed generation. The validity and correctness of the proposed method are verified on the IEEE 22-bus distribution network.

KEYWORDS

distributed generation, distribution network, holomorphic embedding method, hosting capacity, voltage constraint region, voltage violation risk

1 Introduction

Under the severe form of global energy transformation and global fossil energy depletion, distributed generation (DG) is widely connected to the distribution network due to its high utilization efficiency and low negative environmental impact. With the increasing penetration rate of DG, the radial single-way distribution network will be

Abbreviations: DG, distributed generation; HEM, holomorphic embedding method; EIMM, embedded impedance mode margin; PDF, probability density function; CDF, cumulative distribution function; PF, power factor; HC, hosting capacity.

transformed into a complex network with dense distribution and user interconnection. This change will inevitably have a negative impact on the line loss, power quality, and operational stability of the distribution network, voltage violation is particularly evident among them. (Dong et al., 2019). Therefore, analyzing and evaluating the DG hosting capacity of distribution networks considering voltage violation is of great practical significance.

At present, domestic and foreign scholars are rich in technical research on DG access to distribution networks (Keane et al., 2013; Mahmud et al., 2014), and also pay more attention to the voltage violation problem (Shayani et al., 2011; Yuan et al., 2020) caused by DG access to distribution networks, and start to try different new methods for research and solution. The holomorphic embedding method (HEM) (Trias 2012) is a power flow calculation method proposed by Antonio Trias, a Spanish scholar, in 2012, which is different from the conventional iterative idea. The characteristics of this method can be summarized as three points: 1) non-iterative, the solution process is a recursive process rather than iterative, avoiding the situation that the power flow does not converge due to the convergence of the algorithm; 2) unique initial values, unlike the conventional iterative method that requires setting appropriate initial values, a set of holomorphic embedding equations has definite and unique initial values; 3) deterministic, when the power flow solution exists, the correct solution can be obtained, and when the power flow has no solution, a clear signal of voltage collapse can be given.

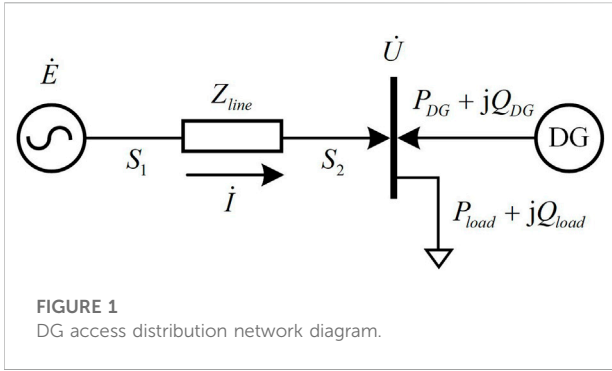
Recently, the HEM has been gradually attached to scholars and applied to the field of power system voltage stability analysis (Singh and Tiwari, 2020; Gao et al., 2021; Lai et al., 2022). The calculation of voltage collapse points using HEM has a significant advantage over the continuous power flow since the method requires only one calculation to obtain the results (Yang, 2015; Du et al., 2021). The visualized *Sigma* index (Trias 2014) based on the HEM is proposed to determine the margin of buses from the instability boundary. Still, the imaginary part of the bus voltage is strongly correlated with the position of *Sigma*, so it cannot determine the margin by relying on the distance of the *Sigma* index to the boundary. Further, the concept of *Sigma* trajectory (Lai et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2022) is proposed, which determines the weak voltage buses in the order in which the *Sigma* trajectory touches the boundary, and the method achieves this purpose accurately. All the above studies adopt the scalable holomorphic embedding model, which is only applicable to the scenario where the system load and the active output of the generator are scaled in the same proportion, so it is not easy to be applied to the analysis of distributed generation hosting capacity.

The research methods for DG hosting capacity are mainly divided into analytical methods, intelligent optimization methods, and stochastic scenario simulation methods (Dong et al., 2019). The analytical method can generally be translated into solving optimal power flow problem, usually using methods such as second-order cone programming (Xing et al., 2016) to convert some of the

nonlinear constraints into linear constraints to speed up the solution of DG hosting capacity. The intelligent optimization algorithm (Sun et al., 2015; Rabiee and Seyed, 2017; Zhou et al., 2017) is more convenient for obtaining the optimal global solution, so it is mostly used for solving more complex multi-objective optimization models. The rapid solution process is the advantage of the analytical method and the intelligent optimization algorithm. However, the results obtained characterize the optimal configuration of the model and are often more optimistic than the actual distribution network's hosting capacity (Jin et al., 2022). The stochastic scenario simulation method (Zhao et al., 2015; Liu et al., 2022) refers to the calculation and statistics of the hosting capacity of the randomly generated DG access scenarios under certain constraints, which can be more accurate in terms of the actual hosting capacity. Yet, it is computationally laborious, as follows: 1) a sufficient number of scenarios need to be calculated to ensure the credibility of the results; 2) when calculating the hosting capacity of a specific scenario, multiple cycles of judgment are required, which is time-consuming.

In summary, this paper constructs an analysis process based on the HEM for the DG hosting capacity of the distribution network, which can balance the assessment accuracy and computational complexity. The specific steps are as follows: first, the relationship between DG penetration rate and voltage at the access point is analyzed, and it is clear that voltage violation is the critical factor limiting DG access to the distribution network. Then, to address the limitations of the existing HEM, the traditional model is improved into a self-defined directional holomorphic embedding model so that it can be used for DG hosting capacity analysis. A voltage constrained region based on the *Sigma* index is derived, and the bus *Sigma* trajectory intersecting with the region boundary is used as the criterion for the maximum DG hosting capacity, which can realize the solution process of a single access scenario view. At the same time, the embedded impedance mode margin index is proposed to quantify the static voltage stability of buses, and the weak buses of the system are removed according to this index to narrow the range of DG alternative sets, which can reduce the computational effort brought by the random scenario simulation method. Finally, Monte Carlo is used to simulating mutually independent DG access scenarios in the alternative set, and the proposed criterion is used to solve the DG hosting capacity under each scenario. The cumulative distribution function based on the voltage violation risk is statistically obtained, which reflects the relationship between the voltage violation risk and DG hosting capacity.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 analyzes the mechanism of voltage rise at the access point due to DG access. Section 3 describes the improved HEM and the criterion for determining the maximum DG hosting capacity based on the voltage constraint region. Section 4 describes the DG hosting capacity calculation process, considering the risk of voltage violation. Section 5 simulates the IEEE 22-bus distribution network system and analyzes the effects of the



number of DG accesses and power factor on the hosting capacity. Finally, Section 6 summarizes the main conclusions.

2 Effect of DG access on voltage

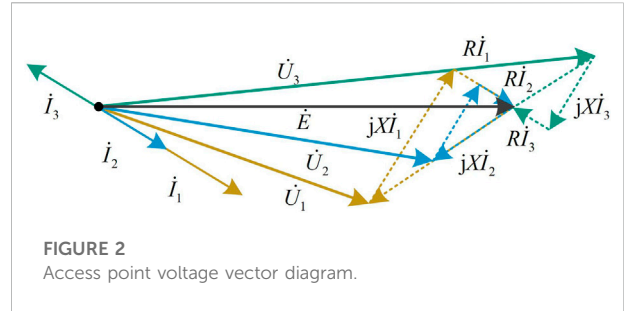
The low-voltage distribution network typically has a radial structure, and when DG is connected to the distribution network, its operation will directly affect the voltage at the access point. Figure 1 is a simplified topology diagram of DG connection to the distribution network, where E is the generator voltage, U is the voltage at the DG connection point, I is the line current, $P_{load} + jQ_{load}$ is the load, $P_{DG} + jQ_{DG}$ is the DG injected power, S_1 is the generator output power, S_2 is the total power at the DG connection point, and Z_{line} is the line impedance. Write the voltage balance equation for this topology column, as shown in Equation 1:

$$\dot{U} = \dot{E} - \dot{I}Z_{line} = \dot{E} - \left(\frac{S_1}{\dot{E}}\right)^* Z_{line}. \quad (1)$$

Since the losses of the distribution network mainly come from the distribution transformers, where the line losses account for a relatively small percentage (Ding et al., 2000), compared to the load power and the DG injection power can be neglected, this paper makes $S_1 = S_2$ and the load has the same reactive power/active power λ as DG.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U} &= \dot{E} - \frac{(P_{load} - P_{DG}) - j(Q_{load} - Q_{DG})}{\dot{E}^*} Z_{line} \\ &= \dot{E} - \frac{(P_{load} - P_{DG})(1 - j\lambda)}{\dot{E}^*} Z_{line} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

From Equation 2, it can be seen that as the DG injected power gradually increases, the current amplitude of the line will gradually decrease to zero and then increase in reverse. As shown in Figure 2, with the increase of DG penetration, the line current decreases from I_1 to I_2 and then increases to I_3 in the reverse direction, and the voltage amplitude of DG connection



point corresponding to different currents is $U_1 < U_2 < U_3$. Even the voltage at the access point is higher than the generator voltage under the action of reverse current.

As such, the above analysis determines that DGs access to the distribution networks lead to a voltage rise at the connection point, and the voltage amplitude positively correlates with the DG penetration rate. This phenomenon may lead to voltage violation at the connection point, so voltage violation will be a crucial factor limiting DG hosting capacity.

3 Self-defined directional HEM and voltage constraint region

3.1 Definition and properties of holomorphic functions

A function $f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)$ is claimed to be holomorphic in region D if $f(z)$ is differentiable at every point in the region D . Another equivalent condition for a function to satisfy holomorphic in region D is the existence of continuous partial derivatives of $u = u(x,y)$ and $v = v(x,y)$ at every point in the region D and the satisfaction of the Cauchy-Riemann condition, As shown in Equation 3:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}. \quad (3)$$

An essential property of the holomorphic function is that $f(z)$ can be expanded into a power series in some domain at any point in D , as shown in Equation 4:

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f[n]z^n, z \in D. \quad (4)$$

3.2 Self-defined directional holomorphic embedding model

For the conventional HEM, it is correct only for a particular operating state of the network and cannot scale the network

generator output and load level. For the scalable HEM, all generator active power outputs and load levels can only be scaled in proportion to the embedding factor s . However, for non-global scaling scenarios (i.e., some buses are scaled and some buses are fixed) neither of the above two models is applicable. In this section, the holomorphic embedding model is improved so that the scaling direction of the improved model can be self-defined. This creates the conditions for using the HEM to analyze DG hosting capacity issues.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^N Y_{ik} V_k(s) &= \frac{S_i + s\Delta S_i}{V_i^*(s^*)}, i \in \text{PQ} \\ V_i(s) &= V_i^{sp}, i \in \text{slack} \\ \sum_{k=1}^N Y_{ik} V_k(s) &= \frac{(P_{gi} - P_{li} + jQ_{gi}(s) - jQ_{li})^* + s(\Delta P_{gi} - \Delta P_{li} - j\Delta Q_{li})^*}{V_i^*(s^*)}, i \in \text{PV} \\ V_i(s)^* V_i^*(s^*) &= |V_i^{sp}|^2, i \in \text{PV} \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

The set of holomorphic embedding equations in the self-defined direction is shown in Equation 5, where Y_{ik} is the element at (i,k) in the bus derivative matrix, $S_i = P_{li} + jQ_{li}$ is the load complex power at bus i , V_i^{sp} is the voltage set at the slack and PV buses, P_{gi} is the active power emitted by the generator at bus i , P_{li} is the load active power at bus i , and Q_{li} is the load reactive power at bus i . ΔS_i is the scaling unit for load at PQ bus i . ΔP_{gi} , ΔP_{li} and ΔQ_{li} are the generator active power scaling unit, load active power scaling unit, and load reactive power scaling unit at PV bus, respectively. All the above power scaling units can be self-defined.

$V_i(s)$, and $Q_{gi}(s)$ are holomorphic functions of voltage and reactive power concerning the embedding factor s , which can be uniquely expanded to the Maclaurin series, as shown in Equation 6:

$$\begin{cases} V(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} V[n](s)^n \\ Q(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q[n](s)^n \end{cases}, \tag{6}$$

Where $V[n]$ and $Q[n]$ are both coefficients of the series, the voltage in the Cartesian axes is represented by a complex number, so the voltage coefficient $V[n]$ is complex number, and the generator's reactive power output is real number, so the reactive power coefficient $Q[n]$ is real number. The analytical expressions for the voltage and reactive power output concerning the embedding factor s are obtained by bringing the two functions into the power flow equations to solve the coefficients.

3.3 Model recursion process and solution

For simplicity of expression, define the inverse function of voltage $W_i(s)$. The inverse function satisfies the requirements of Equation 7.

$$V_i(s)W_i(s) = 1. \tag{7}$$

Expanding the voltage function and the voltage inverse function in Equation 7 into the series form:

$$\begin{aligned} (V_i[0] + V_i[1]s + \dots + V_i[n]s^n) \bullet (W_i[0] + W_i[1]s + \dots + W_i[n]s^n) \\ = 1. \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

Rectifying Equation 8 to obtain the recursive equation:

$$\begin{cases} V_i[0]W_i[n] + V_i[n]W_i[0] = 1, n = 0 \\ V_i[0]W_i[n] + V_i[n]W_i[0] = -\sum_{\tau=1}^{n-1} W_i[\tau]V_i[n-\tau], n \geq 1 \end{cases} \tag{9}$$

The recursive equation for the PQ bus is shown in Equation 10:

$$\sum_{k=1}^N Y_{ik} V_k[n] - S_i^* W_i^*[n] = \Delta S_i^* W_i^*[n-1], n \geq 1. \tag{10}$$

The recursive equation for the slack bus is represented by Equation 11:

$$\begin{cases} V_i[n] = V_i^{sp}, n = 0 \\ V_i[n] = 0, n \geq 1 \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

For the PV bus, the recursive equation can be expressed as Equation 12:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^N Y_{ik} V_k[n] - (P_i + jQ_{li})W_i^*[n] + jQ_{gi}[n]W_i^*[0] + jQ_{gi}[0]W_i^*[n] \\ = (\Delta P_i + j\Delta Q_{li})W_i^*[n-1] - j \left(\sum_{\tau=1}^{n-1} Q_{gi}[\tau]W_i^*[n-\tau] \right), n \geq 1 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

where $P_i = P_{gi} - P_{li}$ and $\Delta P_i = \Delta P_{gi} - \Delta P_{li}$.

$$\begin{cases} V_i[0]V_i^*[n] + V_i[n]V_i^*[0] = |V_i^{sp}|^2, n = 0 \\ \Re(V_i[0])\Re(V_i^*[n]) + \Im(V_i[n])\Im(V_i^*[0]) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\tau=1}^{n-1} V_i[\tau]V_i^*[n-\tau], n \geq 1 \end{cases} \tag{13}$$

where \Re denotes taking the real part and \Im denotes taking the imaginary part.

The real and imaginary parts of Equations 9–13 are separated and written in the form of matrices. The left-hand side coefficient matrix is known and the right-hand side matrix can be solved recursively. Furthermore, $V_i[n]$, $W_i[n]$, and $Q_{gi}[n]$ can be obtained by solving the set of linear equations.

The germ (Du et al., 2021) of self-defined directional HEM does not have the same meaning as the germ of the scalable HEM. The physical meaning of the germ of the scalable model represents the system state with no load and no generator, but the germ of the self-defined directional model represents the state with rated load and generator output. The germ $V_i[0]$, $W_i[0]$,

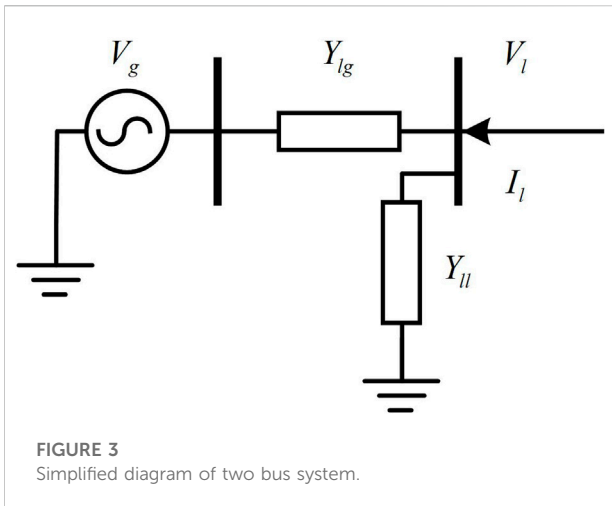


FIGURE 3 Simplified diagram of two bus system.

and Q_{gi} [0] of the improved model can be derived from the traditional power flow methods or the conventional HEM.

3.4 Voltage constrained region based on HEM

Write the current balance equation for the two-bus system in Figure 3, as shown in Equation 14:

$$Y_{lg}(V_g - V_1) + Y_{ll}V_1 = I_1, \tag{14}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{Y_{lg}}{Y_{lg} + Y_{ll}}V_g + \frac{I_1}{Y_{lg} + Y_{ll}} = V_{eq} + \frac{I_1}{Y_L}, \tag{15}$$

Where $V_{eq} = Y_{lg}V_g/(Y_{lg} + Y_{ll})$, $Y_L = Y_{lg} + Y_{ll}$.

Furthermore, the bus voltage is normalized and expressed by Equation 16:

$$U = 1 + \frac{S_1^*}{Y_L V_1 V_{eq}} = 1 + \frac{\sigma}{U^*}, \tag{16}$$

Where: $U = V_1/V_{eq}$, defined as the normalized voltage, $S_1 = V_1 I_1^*$ is the load power. $\sigma = S_1^*/(Y_L |V_{eq}|^2)$, defined as the *Sigma* index, which is a complex index that can reflect the system's static voltage stability margin.

Next, separating the imaginary and real parts of Equation 16 can be obtained as Equation 17:

$$\begin{cases} |U|^2 = \Re(U) + \Re(\sigma) \\ \Im(U) = \Im(\sigma) \end{cases}. \tag{17}$$

After squaring the upper and lower equations of Equation 24 and adding them together, it equals:

$$F(|U|^2) = |U|^4 - [1 + 2\Re(\sigma)]|U|^2 + |\sigma|^2. \tag{18}$$

From Equation 18, $F(|U|^2)$ is a parabola with an opening upward and the coordinate of the vertex d is $(\Re(\sigma)+0.5, \Im(\sigma))$.

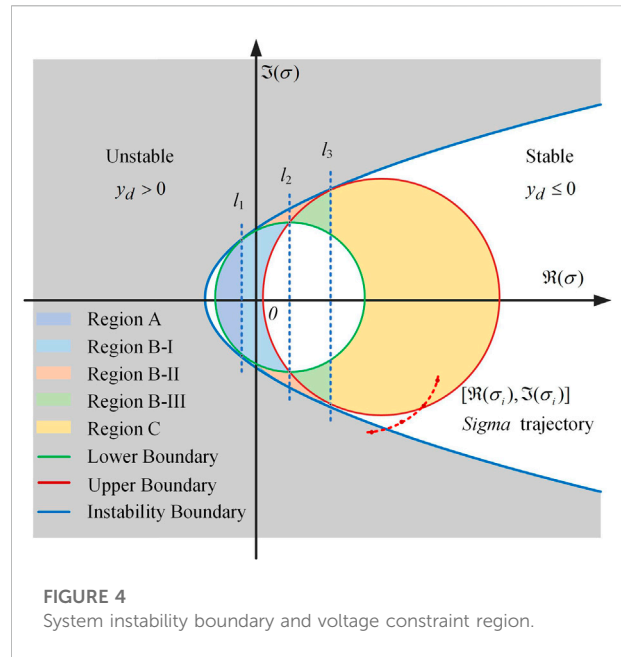


FIGURE 4 System instability boundary and voltage constraint region.

$^2 - \Re(\sigma) - 0.25$). If the equation is solvable, it must satisfy that the vertex vertical coordinate is less than or equal to zero (i.e., $y_d = \Im(\sigma)^2 - \Re(\sigma) - 0.25 \leq 0$). Therefore, the boundary that makes the equation solvable can be drawn on the *Sigma* plane, defined as the system's instability boundary, as shown by the blue parabola in Figure 4. If the *Sigma* index of the bus is always inside the parabola means that the system is stable; if it is on the parabola, the system is in a state of critical instability; if it is outside the parabola means that the system is unstable.

Further, if the solution of the equation is required to be a fixed value R , it means:

$$|U|^2 = \frac{[1 + 2\Re(\sigma)]}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\{1 - 2[|\sigma| - \Re(\sigma)]\}\{1 + 2[|\sigma| + \Re(\sigma)]\}} = R^2. \tag{19}$$

Simplify and organize equation (19) to obtain equation (20):

$$[\Re(\sigma) - R^2]^2 + \Im(\sigma)^2 = R^2. \tag{20}$$

It can be observed that Equation 20 is a circle with a center of $(R^2, 0)$ and a radius of R . The bus normalized voltages' amplitudes corresponding to the circle trajectory points are all equal to R .

If the restriction on the solution of the equation is weakened to allow the amplitude of the normalized bus voltage to vary in some range, $R_L^2 \leq |U|^2 \leq R_H^2$. Then the voltage amplitude is satisfied when the bus *Sigma* index varies within the colored region (including region A, region B-I, region B-II, region B-III, and region C) in Figure 4, where the colored region is defined as the voltage constraint region.

Symmetric axis position	Location of high and low voltage solutions		Corresponding regions	
	Mathematical expression	Image expression	Mathematical expression	Image expression
$\frac{1+2\Re(\sigma)}{2} < R_L^2$	$\begin{cases} \frac{[1+2\Re(\sigma)]}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\Delta} > R_L^2 \\ \frac{[1+2\Re(\sigma)]}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\Delta} < R_H^2 \end{cases}$		$\begin{cases} [\Re(\sigma) - R_L^2]^2 + \Im(\sigma) < R_L^2 \\ [\Re(\sigma) - R_H^2]^2 + \Im(\sigma) > R_H^2 \end{cases}$	
$R_L^2 \leq \frac{1+2\Re(\sigma)}{2} \leq R_H^2$	$\begin{cases} \frac{[1+2\Re(\sigma)]}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\Delta} \leq R_L^2 \\ \frac{[1+2\Re(\sigma)]}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\Delta} \leq R_H^2 \end{cases}$		$\begin{cases} [\Re(\sigma) - R_L^2]^2 + \Im(\sigma) \leq R_L^2 \\ [\Re(\sigma) - R_H^2]^2 + \Im(\sigma) \geq R_H^2 \end{cases}$	
	$\begin{cases} \frac{[1+2\Re(\sigma)]}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\Delta} \geq R_L^2 \\ \frac{[1+2\Re(\sigma)]}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\Delta} \leq R_H^2 \end{cases}$		$\begin{cases} [\Re(\sigma) - R_L^2]^2 + \Im(\sigma) \geq R_L^2 \\ [\Re(\sigma) - R_H^2]^2 + \Im(\sigma) \geq R_H^2 \end{cases}$	
	$\begin{cases} \frac{[1+2\Re(\sigma)]}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\Delta} \geq R_L^2 \\ \frac{[1+2\Re(\sigma)]}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\Delta} \geq R_H^2 \end{cases}$		$\begin{cases} [\Re(\sigma) - R_L^2]^2 + \Im(\sigma) \geq R_L^2 \\ [\Re(\sigma) - R_H^2]^2 + \Im(\sigma) \leq R_H^2 \end{cases}$	
$\frac{1+2\Re(\sigma)}{2} > R_H^2$	$\begin{cases} \frac{[1+2\Re(\sigma)]}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\Delta} > R_L^2 \\ \frac{[1+2\Re(\sigma)]}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\Delta} < R_H^2 \end{cases}$		$\begin{cases} [\Re(\sigma) - R_L^2]^2 + \Im(\sigma) > R_L^2 \\ [\Re(\sigma) - R_H^2]^2 + \Im(\sigma) < R_H^2 \end{cases}$	

Note : $\Delta = \{1 - 2[\sigma - \Re(\sigma)]\} \{1 + 2[\sigma + \Re(\sigma)]\}$

FIGURE 5 Voltage constraint region partitioning proof.

We illustrate Figure 4 with some details. It is not difficult to prove that both the upper and lower boundary circle trajectories are tangent to the instability boundary, and the horizontal coordinates of Qureshi et al., 2020, Ballanti and Ochoa, 2015, Navarro and Navarro, 2017 Chen et al., 2017 Abad et al., 2018 Kulmala et al., 2017 Torquato et al., 2018 the intersection point with the boundary of the lower boundary are $R_L^2-0.5$, and the horizontal coordinates of the intersection point with the boundary of the upper boundary are $R_H^2-0.5$, which exactly correspond to the conditions of Scenario 1 and Scenario 3, and the regional divider l_1 : $\Re(\sigma) = R_L^2-0.5$, l_3 : $\Re(\sigma) = R_H^2-0.5$. In addition, the upper boundary circle and the lower boundary circle have two intersection points with the transverse coordinates of $0.5 (R_L^2+R_H^2-1)$, at which time the symmetry axis of $F(|U|^2)$ is located at the midpoint of R_L^2 and R_H^2 , and the low voltage solution is exactly equal to R_L^2 and the high voltage

solution is exactly equal to R_H^2 . The detailed partitioning of the constraint region and the proof process are shown in Figure 5.

In the evaluation of the admittance capacity, we need to continuously input DG power into the network and observe when the system crosses the voltage limit. The *Sigma* index is a description of a certain state of the system, but we need to continuously obtain the *Sigma* indexes of different states of the system, and the curve they connect to form is called the *Sigma* trajectory $\sigma_i(s)$. The way $\sigma_i(s)$ is embedded and solved is shown below.

Solving the *Sigma* index with HEM requires performing the embedding factor s into the *Sigma* index and the normalized voltage of Equation 16:

$$U(s) = 1 + \frac{\sigma(s)}{U^*(s^*)} \tag{21}$$

From the properties of holomorphic functions, it follows that the *Sigma* function can be expressed in power series form as:

$$\sigma(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sigma[n](s)^n. \tag{22}$$

Based on the equality of the power series coefficients on both sides of the equation, it is deduced that:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma[0] = U[0]U^*[0] - U^*[0] \\ \sigma[n] = \sum_{\tau=0}^n U[\tau]U^*[n-\tau] - U^*[n]. \end{cases} \tag{23}$$

All coefficients of the series $\sigma[n]$ can be calculated according to Equation 23, which means that the condition for plotting the *Sigma* trajectory is available. In this paper, the intersection of the bus *Sigma* trajectory with the boundary of the voltage constraint region is used as the criterion for determining the maximum hosting capacity of DG. When the *Sigma* Shayani and Oliveira, 2011 Yang, 2015 Liu et al., 2020 Wang et al., 2016 Qureshi et al., 2021 Tang and Chang, 2018 Varma and Singh, 2020 trajectory intersects the boundary of the set voltage constraint region for the first time means that the system has voltage violation, by recording the embedding factor s at this point, we can calculate the DG hosting capacity for the current access scenario.

4 DG hosting capacity calculation method

When using the stochastic scenario simulation method for DG hosting capacity analysis, a specified number of access locations (n) in the DG alternative set (m) need to be selected for the hosting capacity operation, and a total of C_m^n access scenarios are generated. If the locations unsuitable for accessing DGs can be removed in advance to reduce the number of DG alternative locations (m), the number of DG access schemes generated can be significantly reduced, and ultimately the overall computation can be reduced. Therefore, this paper proposes the embedded impedance mode margin index (EIMM) to judge each bus's static voltage stability margin, which is used to eliminate weak buses and reduce the number of DG alternative positions.

4.1 Derivation and solution of EIMM index

From the circuit principle, it is clear that for a linear circuit containing a constant voltage source, internal resistance, and load resistance, the maximum transmitted power can be obtained when the load resistance is equal to the internal resistance of the power source. Research (Li et al., 2014) extends the above conclusions on maximum power transfer strictly to non-

analytic complex variable systems. The necessary condition for obtaining the maximum value of active power at the load bus in a non-analytic complex power system is that the system dynamic equivalent impedance amplitude is equal to the load static equivalent impedance.

The integrated dynamic impedance is defined as the slope of the voltage concerning the current curve, but since the bus voltage is not a complex analytic function of the load current in a non-analytic complex system (Li et al., 2014), finding the dynamic equivalent impedance of the system requires the injected power as a covariate and then the derivative of the complex function, as shown in Equation 24:

$$-\frac{dV}{ds} = -\frac{dV}{dI} = Z_{THEV}. \tag{24}$$

From the maximum transmission power theorem, it can be obtained that if the system satisfies the maximum power transmission condition, the load bus is in a critical state of static voltage stability. From this, the embedded impedance mode margin index can be defined as follows:

$$\mu(s) = \frac{|Z_{LD}(s)| - |Z_{THEV}(s)|}{|Z_{LD}(s)|}, \tag{25}$$

where different values of s represent different system states, and $s = 1$ represents the rated state system.

$\mu(s)$ represents the system's distance from the maximum transmission power condition. The value of $\mu(s)$ ranges from 0 to 1, and the larger the value, the more stable the current system state is. $\mu(s) = 0$ means the system is at the static voltage stability boundary, and $\mu(s) < 0$ means the system is destabilized. After bringing in different s -values according to the demand, the EIMM index of the bus with load can be acquired, and the ranking of the strength of the static voltage stability of the system buses in different operating states can be obtained.

To obtain the expression for $Z_{iTHEV}(s)$, the analytical expression for the bus voltage $V_i(s)$ is first derived concerning the embedding factor s as follows:

$$dV_i/ds = V_i[1] + 2V_i[2]s + \dots + nV_i[n]s^{n-1}. \tag{26}$$

The relationship between voltage and current is shown in Equation 27 below:

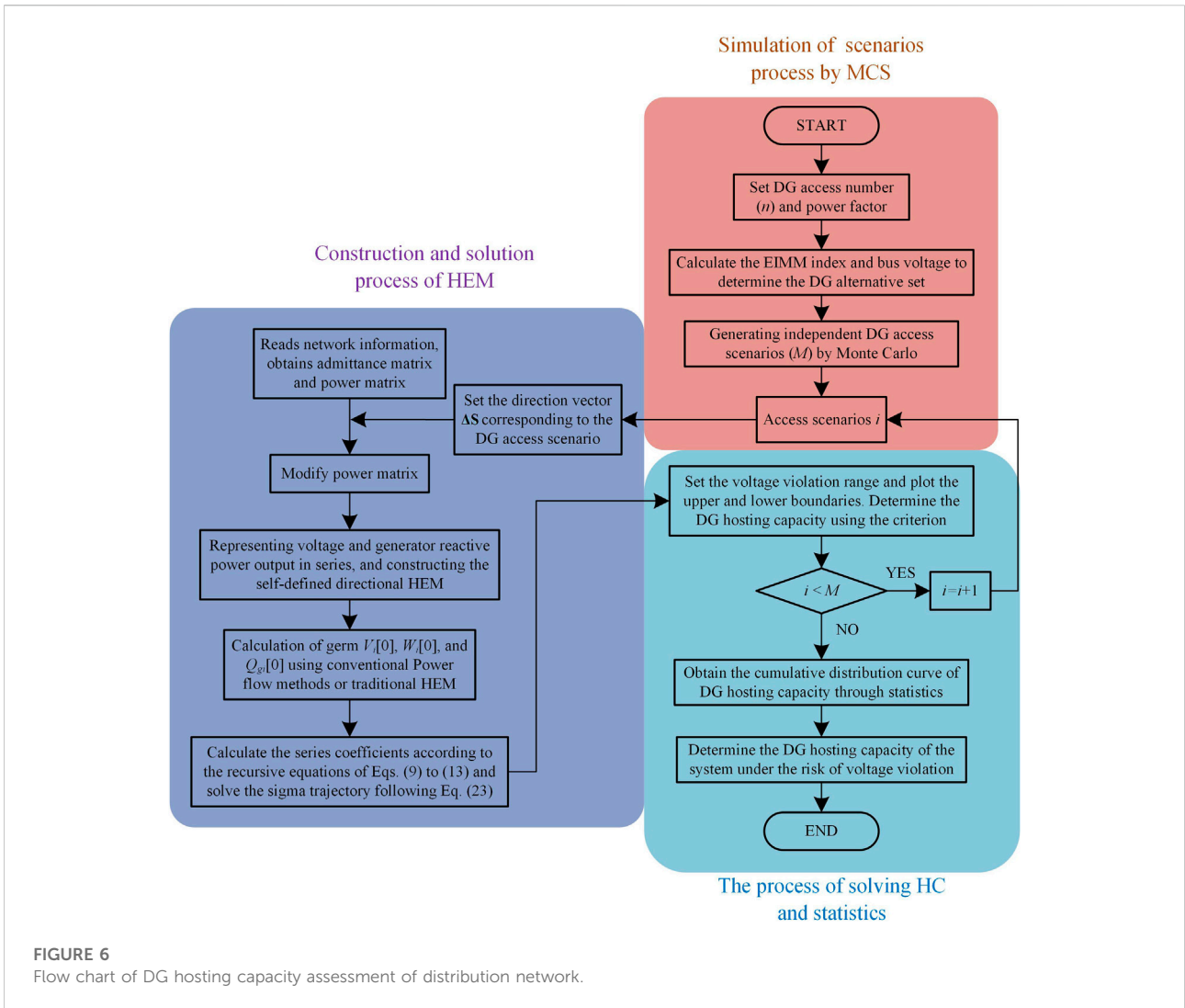
$$I = YV, \tag{27}$$

where $I = [I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n]$ and $V = [V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n]$.

The analytic expression of the current concerning the embedding factor s is equal to:

$$I_i(s) = \sum_{k=1}^N Y_{ik} V_k(s). \tag{28}$$

The analytic expression of the current $I_i(s)$ is derived concerning the embedding factor s :



$$dI_i(s)/ds = \sum_{k=1}^N Y_{ik} (dV_k(s)/ds). \quad (29)$$

The integrated dynamic equivalent impedance at bus i is equal to:

$$Z_{iTHEV}(s) = -\frac{dV_i(s)/ds}{dI_i(s)/ds} = -\frac{V_i[1] + 2V_i[2]s + \dots + nV_i[n]s^{n-1}}{\sum_{k=1}^N Y_{ik} (V_i[1] + 2V_i[2]s + \dots + nV_i[n]s^{n-1})}. \quad (30)$$

The static equivalent impedance of the load at bus i is expressed as follows:

$$Z_{iLD}(s) = \frac{V_i(s)}{I_i(s)}. \quad (31)$$

The embedded impedance mode margin $\mu_i(s)$ of each bus is obtained by bringing Equation 30 and Equation 31 into Equation 25.

4.2 DG hosting capacity considering voltage violation risk

This paper applies the stochastic scenario simulation method to solve the DG hosting capacity under the risk of voltage violation. The flow chart is shown in Figure 6 and the specific steps are described as follows:

- 1) The bus strength is evaluated using the EIMM index, and the buses with poor static voltage stability and high voltage amplitude are eliminated, so that the remaining buses are considered as an alternative set for DG access;

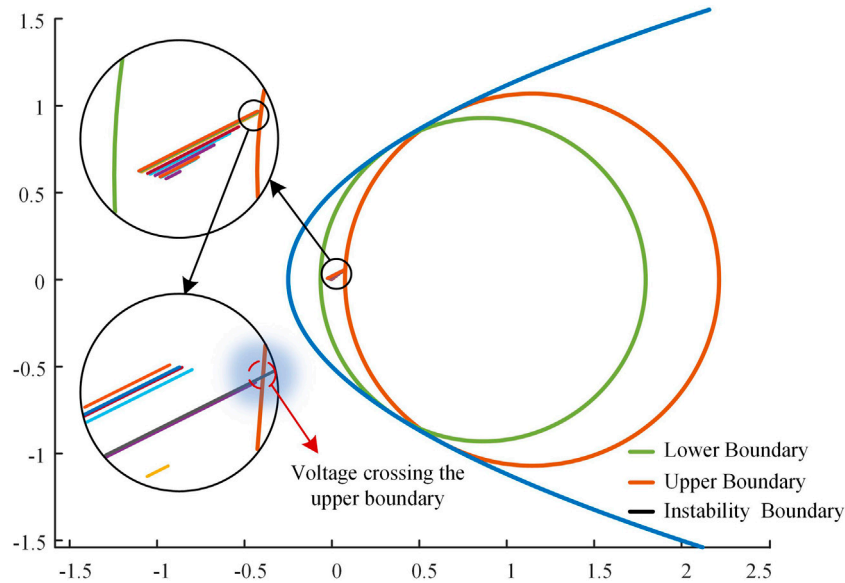


FIGURE 7
Bus sigma index crossing boundary diagram.

- 2) Generating a certain number of DG access scenarios using Monte Carlo simulations, with variance coefficients set in advance as stopping conditions for the simulations;
- 3) Determine the number of connected distributed generation n and the power factor, denoted as DG_1, DG_2, \dots, DG_n ;
- 4) Set the initial access total active power of the DGs, distribute the DGs' access power ($\Delta P_1, \Delta P_2, \dots, \Delta P_n$) based on the load active power ratio at the DGs' access site, and set the associated reactive power ($\Delta Q_1, \Delta Q_2, \dots, \Delta Q_n$) following the power factor. The scaling unit for DGs is the above $\Delta S_i = \Delta P_i + j\Delta Q_i$;
- 5) Solving the self-defined directional holomorphic embedding model and calculating the *Sigma* index $\sigma_i(s)$ for each bus;
- 6) Set the upper and lower boundaries of the bus voltage amplitude, gradually increase the embedding factor s and plot the trajectory of each bus in the *Sigma* plane. If there is a bus trajectory intersecting with the upper and lower boundary circles (as shown in Figure 7), record the corresponding s value at this time and calculate the hosting capacity of the system under this DG access scenario;
- 7) Statistical acquisition of probability distribution curves as well as cumulative distribution curves of DG hosting capacity after the Monte Carlo simulation has been stopped;
- 8) Determine the acceptable level of voltage violation risk and obtain the DG hosting capacity of the distribution network considering the risk according to the cumulative distribution curve.

5 Example analysis

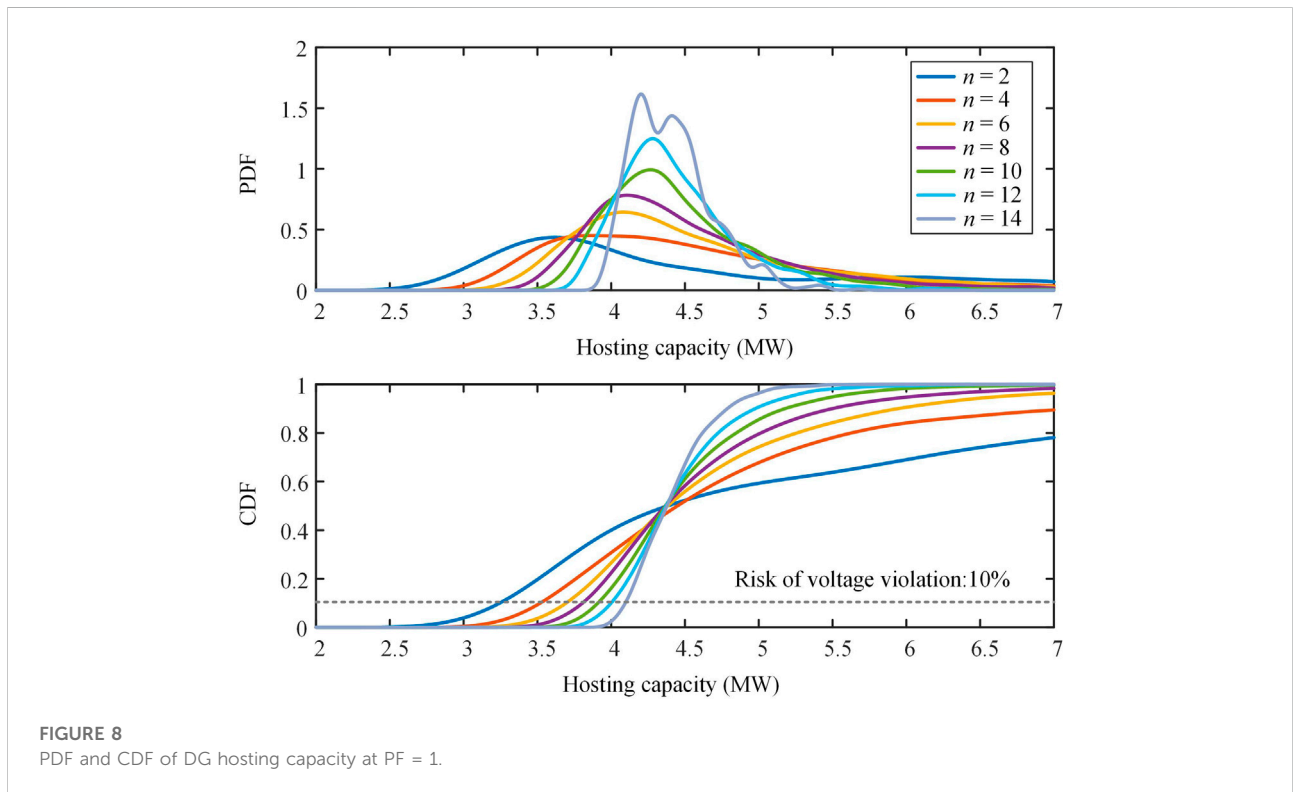
This paper uses the 22-bus distribution network system (Raju et al., 2012) for simulation. The parameters are set according to the simulation requirements in Section 4.2 as follows:

- 1) Calculate each bus's EIMM index and initial state voltage, as shown in Table 1. Eliminate the buses with poor static voltage stability (the weakest four buses are eliminated in this paper); (2) eliminate the buses with higher voltage (the initial voltage offset of this system is relatively small, so the buses are not eliminated). The remaining 17 buses (excluding slack bus) are all used as DG access alternative sets;
- 2) Set the Monte Carlo simulation stopping condition to a variance coefficient of $\beta < 0.005$;
- 3) Set the number of different DG accesses $n = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14]$, and set different power factors $PF = [0.95 \text{ (leading)}, 1.0, 0.95 \text{ (lagging)}]$;
- 4) Set the initial access total active power of DGs to 1 MW and calculate the power scaling unit ΔS_i corresponding to each DG;
- 5) Since the allowable deviation of the three-phase supply voltage at 10 kV and below is $\pm 7\%$ of the rated voltage, the bus voltage amplitude range is set to (0.93,1.07);
- 6) Set the acceptable voltage violation risk to 10%.

The probability distribution curves and cumulative distribution curves for different DG access numbers when the DG power factor is equal to 1 are given in Figure 8. It can be seen

TABLE 1 Bus static voltage stability and voltage amplitude.

Bus number	Initial state EIMM index	Bus number	Voltage amplitude
22	0.9711	2	0.9969
21	0.9713	3	0.9969
20	0.9713	4	0.9926
19	0.9715	5	0.9925
18	0.9726	6	0.9919



that as the number of DG accesses n increases, the probability distribution curve shifts to the right as a whole, implying that the DG hosting capacity also increases; in the cumulative distribution diagram, the horizontal coordinates of the intersection of each curve with the dashed line represent the DG hosting capacity of the distribution network at different access numbers. When $n = 2$, the access active power $P_{\min} = 3.24\text{MW}$, and when $n = 14$, the access active power $P_{\max} = 4.1\text{MW}$. The reason for this “the more decentralized the access, the stronger the capacity” is that more access locations can better match the load of the access points locally, which can reduce the probability of backflow caused by excessive power injection at individual buses, thus reducing the risk of over-voltage at the buses.

Figure 9 shows the system hosting capacity corresponding to the three DG power factors. As shown in the figure, when the DG operates at the leading power factor, the system hosting capacity

increases with the increase in power factor. This is because when DG penetration is low, the reactive power emitted is used to balance the reactive load at the access point. As the penetration rate of DG continues to rise, the redundant reactive power generated by DG starts to be injected into the grid after the load reactive power is fully balanced, which will cause the system bus voltage to rise rapidly and cause the voltage to exceed the upper boundary. Therefore, the smaller the percentage of reactive power emitted by DG, the smaller the probability of voltage crossing the upper boundary at the access point, and the higher the hosting capacity of the system.

When the power factor of DG changes from leading to lagging, the system’s hosting capacity will continue to improve. The main reason is that the absorption of reactive power by DG reduces the voltage level at the access point, which to a certain extent slows down the rising trend of

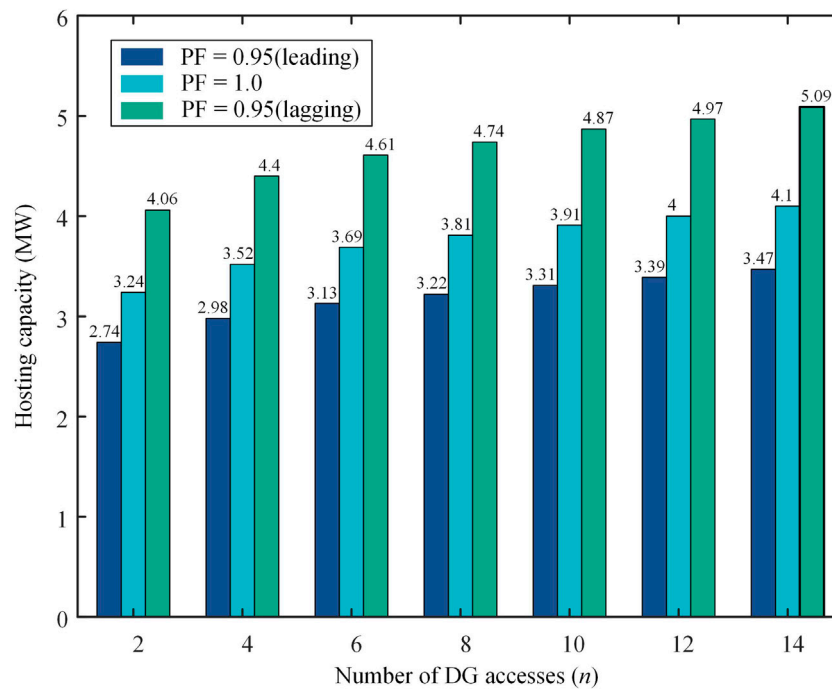


FIGURE 9
DG hosting capacity at different power factors and access numbers.

voltage caused by active power injection and delays the timing of voltage crossing the upper boundary at the access point, thus improving the hosting capacity of the system. When the lagging power factor equals 0.95 and $n = 14$, the maximum DG admitted active power $P_{\max} = 5.09$ MW for this distribution network. Therefore, DG appropriately absorbs reactive power for regulating the voltage at the access point, which is conducive to enhancing the hosting capacity of the system. However, excessive absorption of reactive power may cause the bus voltage to cross the lower boundary, reducing the system's hosting capacity.

6 Conclusion

This paper combines an improved holomorphic embedding method with the stochastic scenario simulation method for evaluating the DG hosting capacity of distribution networks. It can accurately evaluate the hosting capacity while considering the computational efficiency. The main conclusions are as follows:

- 1) Improvement obtains the self-defined directional HEM, and the methodology for solving it is provided. The voltage constraint region based on Σ index is derived from this, and the bus Σ trajectory intersecting the voltage constraint region is used as the criterion for deciding of the maximum value of DG

hosting capacity. Compared with the traditional methods, using the HEM does not require multiple iterations and only needs to solve the model once to obtain the results, which can effectively improve the efficiency of a single solution;

- 2) The embedded impedance mode margin index is proposed for quantifying the static voltage stability of buses to reduce the number of DG alternative buses, which effectively reduces the computational effort introduced by using the stochastic scenario simulation method;
- 3) The influencing factors of DG hosting capacity of distribution network are explored. The simulation found that the more DG access locations, the higher the ability of the distribution network to accept DG; the lagging power factor is more favorable to improving the ability of the distribution network to accept DG compared to the leading power factor.

For the IEEE 22-bus distribution system, the maximum DG hosting capacity of the system is 5.09 MW at the acceptable voltage violation risk level of 10%.

Data availability statement

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/Supplementary Material, further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author.

Author contributions

JX was responsible for article construction article ideas, manuscript writing, simulation experiments, and data analysis. FT was responsible for review and supervision. JQ and XL were responsible for organizing data and drawing figures. ZnL, ZoL, and YG were responsible for checking for errors and polishing the manuscript. All authors contributed to read, and approved the submitted version.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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