

Optimization of the electrical connection topology of a tidal farm network

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Abstract. This article presents an approach to optimize the electrical connection topology of tidal energy converters in a tidal farm. The methodology is based on a genetic algorithm (GA). The main purpose is to present a technique of coding to find the best electrical connection topology of the tidal farm network. The optimization model takes into account the energy loss in the submarine cables. The model gives as its output the optimal number of turbine clusters connected to each offshore substation, the number of turbines in each cluster, the cross-section of MV and HV cables, the connection design for each cluster of turbines as well as the number and the locations of the offshore substations. A particle swarm optimization algorithm (PSO) is used to confirm the results obtained with the GA. The optimization approach is applied to the Fromveur Strait (France).

1 Introduction

Both industrialized and developing countries have to meet growing energy needs. In the context of climate emergency, several countries have shown a strong interest to reduce greenhouse gases and increase significantly the share of renewable energies in their national energy production. To meet this objective, marine renewable energies can contribute substantially to new energy sources that do not emit greenhouse gases. Compared to the other marine energy sources, the tidal energy extracted using Tidal Energy Converters (TECs) has the great advantage of being highly predictable, facilitating the management of its production and distribution [1]. Nevertheless, the extraction of this energy requires significant investment. Indeed, one of the major challenges facing the development of tidal turbines is the cost of producing energy, which is nowadays significantly higher than that produced from fossil fuels. It is therefore now necessary to develop tools to optimize the entire production chain and to reduce the cost of the tidal energy production.

The energy cost of a TEC farm depends on the configuration of the power grid. In marine renewable energy applications, the electrical system cost represents between 15 and 30% of the total investment cost, of which 5% are the costs of submarine cables [2,3]. The cost of the electrical system is influenced by several factors which are intertwined [3]. These factors such as the energy loss and the investment cost of the Electrical Connection Topology (ECT) have to be studied and optimized beforehand. The implementation of an optimization procedure during the project planning stage

intends to reach the best compromise between technical performance and investment cost [4].

For large tidal farms, the energy produced by TECs must be collected at one or more Offshore Sub-Stations (OSSs) and transported by submarine cables to the Onshore Connection Point (OCP) (Fig. 1). Several optimization approaches have been proposed in the literature to optimize the ECT. These approaches have mainly focused on offshore wind farm applications where the technological maturity level is higher than that of tidal farms. Metaheuristic optimization methods have proven their effectiveness and are widely used in the literature. For instance, Hou et al. [5] focussed mainly on cable optimization using simple algorithms, such as the minimum spanning tree algorithm or a dynamic minimum spanning tree as in [6]. Others adopted broader optimization approaches including the number and the location of OSSs, the ECT as well as the selection of electrical components in terms of voltage level. To this end, González et al. [7] used a particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm whereas Dahmani et al. [8] developed an optimization method based on a mixed minimum spanning tree and a Genetic Algorithm (GA). Only a few studies have focused on the optimization of the ECT of tidal farms. The only existing studies take into consideration a limited number of optimization variables such as the length of submarine cables and their cross-sections [9,10]. In this work, we present an optimization model based on a GA which takes into account a large panel of optimization variables. This optimization model takes into account the energy loss in the submarine cables. The model gives as its output the internal design of the connection topology among the TECs and the electrical Offshore SubStation (OSS), the

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cross-section of MV and HV cables, and the number and locations of OSSs as well the sizing of its components. A PSO algorithm will be used to confirm the GA results. The optimization model will be applied on a hypothetical hydrodynamic site containing 45 TECs, located in the Fromveur Strait (France). This tidal turbine site represents the second greatest tidal potential in France. The mathematical formulation of the optimization problem is provided in detail in section II. In section III, the optimization methodology is presented. The results are discussed in Section IV.

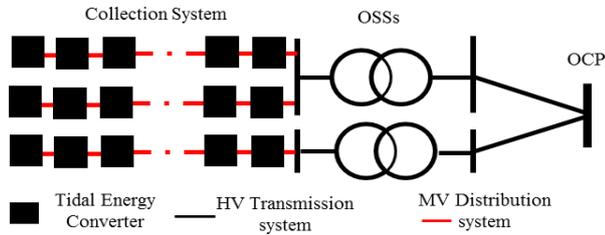


Fig.1. General ECT configuration of a tidal farm

2 Mathematical formulation of the Optimization problem

The ECT optimization problem consists in finding the optimal number of turbine clusters, the number of turbines and connection design for each cluster, the cross-section of MV and HV cables as well as the number and the locations of the OSSs. The optimization approach takes also into account the energy loss as well as the amount of reactive power required to compensate. The objective function of the electrical connection topology F_{ECT} is a multicriteria function, defined as the sum of the investment cost C_{invest} and the cost of the energy loss in the connection network C_{losses} .

$$F_{ECT} = \min (C_{losses} + C_{invest}) \quad (1)$$

2.1 Cost of the energy loss

A load flow calculation is adopted in this work to evaluate the power losses P_{losses} . To feed the load flow algorithm, line and bus data are constructed from the connection matrix (A) and from the submarines cables data used (the construction of A is detailed in the following section). The TECs are modeled as PQ-nodes. The algorithm provides the modules and phases voltages (V and α) at different nodes in the grid. The load flow calculation consists of solving both (2) and (3) using the universal method of Newton-Raphson [11].

$$P_{i,j} = V_i^2 (g_{i,j} - G_{i,j}) + V_i V_j [G_{i,j} \cos(\alpha_i - \alpha_j) + B_{i,j} \sin(\alpha_i - \alpha_j)] \quad (2)$$

$$Q_{i,j} = V_i^2 (h_{i,j} - B_{i,j}) + V_i V_j [G_{i,j} \sin(\alpha_i - \alpha_j) - B_{i,j} \cos(\alpha_i - \alpha_j)] \quad (3)$$

Where $P_{i,j}$ and $Q_{i,j}$ are respectively the active and reactive power transmitted from the node "i" to node "j", $y_{i,j} = g_{i,j} + jh_{i,j}$ is the parallel admittance in a π diagram and $Y_{i,j} = G_{i,j} + jB_{i,j}$ is the global admittance of the network.

Assuming that some profit PR will be realized, the cost induced by these power losses is calculated as follows:

$$C_{losses} = (P_{losses} \cdot T_h \cdot C_{elect}) / (1 - PR) \quad (4)$$

Where C_{elect} is the electricity cost, which is estimated in our study at 0.145 €/kWh and T_h is the number of the tidal farm operating hours.

2.2 Electrical investment cost

It is assumed that the total ECT investment is made in the first year and paid during the lifetime T of the tidal farm with a bank interest rate r. C_{invest} is therefore calculated as follows:

$$C_{invest} = \{C_0 \cdot r \cdot (1+r)^T\} / \{(1+r)^T - 1\} \cdot [1 - PR] \quad (5)$$

Where C_0 is the initial investment cost.

The components of the electricity network that are considered in the initial investment cost are: the cost of MV and HV cables C_{cable} , the cost of reactive energy compensation equipments C_{ec} and the cost of the OSSs C_{OSS} . The initial investment cost can be defined as the sum of the three costs and calculated as follows:

$$C_0 = C_{cable} + C_{OSS} + C_{ec} \quad (6)$$

The cable cost is calculated as follows [12]:

$$C_{cable,i} = A_c + B_c \cdot \exp[(S_{n,i} \cdot C_c) / 10^2] \quad (7)$$

Where A_c , B_c and C_c are the coefficients of the submarine cable cost which depend on the voltage level and are estimated in [12] as below:

Table 1. Coefficient values of the submarine cable cost model.

Voltage level	A_c	B_c	C_c
22 kV	0.0217	0.0921	5.3671
132 kV	0.2011	0.0234	1.5505

Reactive energy compensation equipment is installed at the ends of the HVAC cables. C_{ec} is proportional to the amount of total reactive power Q_{comp} to be compensated and is calculated as follows [12]:

$$C_{ec} = -93015.6 + 165 \cdot Q_{comp}^{0.4473} \quad (8)$$

An OSS includes a step-up transformer and its associated switchgear [13]. The cost of the OSS platform is estimated by the model proposed in [14]. The cost of an OSS is defined as the sum of the costs of the step-up transformer calculated by (9) [14] [13]; the switchgear is calculated with (10) [12], and the cost of the offshore platform is calculated with (11) [15].

$$C_{tr} = -157727 + 280.5 S_{tn}^{0.4473} \quad (9)$$

$$C_{SG} = 30400 + 0.57 U_{rated} \quad (10)$$

$$C_{pl} = 2 + 0.07 S_{tn} \quad (11)$$

Where S_{tn} is the rated power of the transformer installed in the OSS and U_{rated} is the rated voltage of the switchgear, line to line (V).

3 Optimization methodology

3.1. Connection matrix construction

The ECT is modeled by a connection matrix A as shown in Fig.2 and as adopted in [8] (in the offshore wind turbine context). The elements of this matrix are either 1 if the bus of line i is connected to the bus of column j or 0 if there is no connection. The connection matrix shown in Fig.2 is a square, symmetric matrix of size n_A .

$$n_A = N_{TEC} + n_{OSS} + 1 \quad (12)$$

Where n_{OSS} is the number of OSSs and N_{TEC} is the number of TECs in the farm.

The connection matrix is composed of 3 submatrices: namely $A_{TEC-TEC}$, $A_{TEC-OSS}$ and A_{TEC-OC} . They represent respectively the connection topology between the TECs, the connection topology between OSS(s) and TECs and the connection topology between OSS(s) and the OCP.

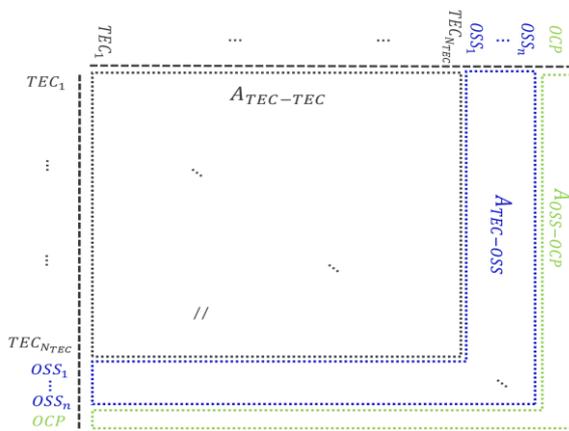


Fig. 2. Schematic representation of the connection matrix.

3.1. Optimization Algorithms

The GA permits to solve both constrained and unconstrained optimization problems. This method is inspired by Charles Darwin's theory of natural evolution. The basic principle of the GA is the evolution during the simulation time of a population. The fittest individuals are selected for reproduction to produce offspring of the next generation. Three operators called "selection", "crossover" and "mutation" are applied to generate new individuals. Each individual is encoded into a chromosome X_{GA} . The gens of the chromosome are binary values.

The PSO is a population based stochastic optimization technique developed by Eberhart and Kennedy in 1995. It is inspired by social behavior of bird flocking or fish schooling [16]. The speed and position of each particle is updated according to the following equation [17]:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{t+1} &= \omega v_t + r_1 c_1 (p_{i,t} - x_t) + r_2 c_2 (p_{g,t} - x_t) \\ X_{t+1} &= x_t + v_{t+1} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Where c_1 and c_2 are two positive constants, r_1 and r_2 are two random functions in the range $[0-1]$, v_t is the velocity at the time t , x_t is the position of the particle, $p_{i,t}$ is the best previous position, $p_{g,t}$ is the est candidate

solution for the entire swarm, and ω is the inertia weight coefficient.

Each chromosome generated by the GA or the PSO algorithm represents a different topology of connection. The general chromosome structure of X_{GA} is presented in Fig.3. It is composed of 4 sub-chromosomes:

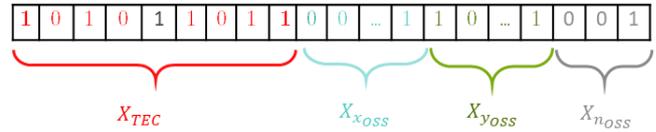


Fig. 3. General structure of X_{GA} .

1. The sub-chromosome X_{TEC} of size $N_{V,TEC}$ represents the connection topology between the TECs and is used to fill the $A_{TEC-TEC}$ matrix. $N_{V,TEC}$ depends on the number of TECs and is calculated as follows:

$$N_{V,TEC} = [N_{TEC} (N_{TEC} - 1)] / 2 \quad (14)$$

2. The sub-chromosome $X_{n,OSS}$ represents the number of OSSs. This number determines the size of A . In our case, we set the maximum number of OSSs to 3. Thus $X_{n,OSS}$ is encoded in 3 bits ($N_{vn,OSS}=2$).
3. The sub-chromosomes $X_{x,OSS}$ and $X_{y,OSS}$ represent the positions of the OSSs the x and the y - axis, respectively. It is coded as a 4 bit binary string:

$$N_{V,xOSS} = N_{V,yOSS} = 4 n_{OSS} \quad (15)$$

The number of the variables of X_{GA} (i.e. N_V) is then calculated as follows:

$$N_V = N_{V,TEC} + N_{V,xOSS} + N_{V,yOSS} + N_{vn,OSS} \quad (16)$$

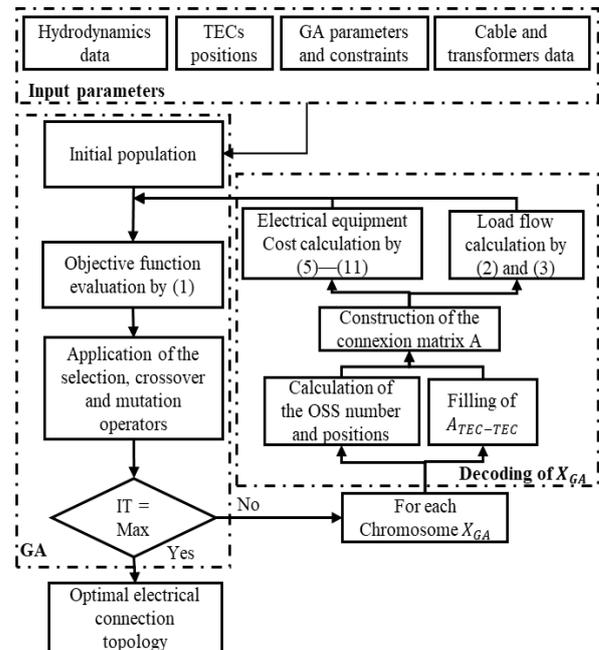


Fig. 4. Overview of the optimization method.

To minimize the search space, we reduce the number of variables by adopting the two simplifications used in [8]. (i) Each TEC can only be connected to its eight direct

neighbours. (ii) The OSS is connected to the closest TEC from each cluster. These simplifications are sensible considering that the connection between two remote nodes is not optimal. The overall optimization procedure is represented in Fig.4.

4 Results and discussion

The turbine characteristics are those of the Atlantis AR1500 tidal turbine. The turbine used in this application is a horizontal axis turbine. The rotor diameter of the turbine is 18 m. The cut-in, rated and cut-out speed of the turbine are respectively 0.5 m/s, 3 m/s and 5 m/s. The optimization approach is applied to a 900m×900m area located in the Fromveur Strait. The farm is composed of 45 TECs arranged as illustrated in Fig 5. The voltage levels of the network are 22kV for the collection system and 132 kV for the transmission system. AC transmission is ensured by a single three-core XLPE subsea cable. The sizes of submarine cables C_{size} and the power of transformers T_{size} are standardized. $C_{MV,size}$ (22 kV,mm²) = [35,50,70, 95, 120, 150, 815, 240], $C_{HV,size}$ (132 kV,mm²) = [185, 240, 300, 400, 500, 630, 800, 1000], T_{size} (MVA) = [10, 25 ,40, 50, 100, 125, 150, 180, 200]. The OCP considered in this work is located approximately 20 km away from the center of the farm. The parameters of the GA and PSO are synthesized in Table 2.

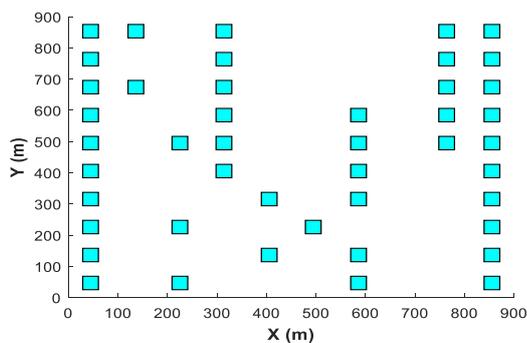


Fig. 5. TECs positions.

Table 2. GA and PSO parameters.

	Quantity	Value
GA parameters	Number of variables	142
	Population Size	50
	Max. number of iterations	3000
	Crossover percentage	0,8
	Mutation rate	0,02
	Number of mutants	random
PSO parameters	Number of variables	142
	Swarm size	50
	Max. number of iterations	3000
	Initial ; Final cognitive parameter	2.5 ; 0.5
	Initial ; Final social parameter	0.5 ; 2.5
	Constriction factor	1
	Inertia weight coefficient	1
Initial cognitive parameter	2.5	

The optimal ECTs using a GA and a PSO algorithm are represented in Fig.6. The two electrical topologies

are very similar, especially in terms of the number of turbine clusters connected to each OSS, the number of turbines in each cluster, the cross-section of MV and HV cables and the number and locations of OSSs. Indeed, for both connection topologies, the connections between the TECs and between the TECs and the OSS are represented respectively by the $A_{TEC-TEC}$ and $A_{TEC-OSS}$ submatrices. These connections are realized without any crossing between cables. The optimal number of OSS is 1 in a central positioning along x-axis ((x,y) = (495,315)) with a transformer of 100 MVA. The TECs are distributed over 5 clusters. The number of TECs per cluster ranges from 8 to 10 turbines. The clustering is carried out in a mixed chain/star configuration since this type of connection offers the best compromise between the total length and cross-sections of the MV cables in the total investment cost. The TECs are connected by MV cables with a cross-section of 3x185 mm². The connection between the OSS and the OCP is established by a 3x185mm² HV section cable. The details of the electrical architectures are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Optimal ELECTRICAL ARCHITECTURE.

Quantity	Value	
	GA	PSO
Number of OSSs	1	1
Number of MV feeders per OSS clustering	5	5
	Mixed string/star	Mixed string/star
Number of TEC per group	8:10	8:10
Sizes of MV cables (mm ²)	3x185	3x185
Sizes of HV cables (mm ²)	3x185	3x185
Cable length (km)	25.15	25.48
Transformer Power (MVA)	100	100

The convergence of the GA and the PSO algorithm is shown in Fig.7. The GA converges faster than the PSO algorithm (the GA converges to the final solution after about 1500 generations whereas the PSO algorithm converges after about 2000 generations), and towards a slightly better results (F_{ECT} = 34.39 using the GA versus 34.62 using the PSO algorithm). This small difference is due to the total length of cable employed in the two electrical architectures. Indeed, the PSO algorithm provides a connection topology with a higher cable length (25.45 km) than the GA (25.15 km). The ECT costs for the two configurations are detailed in Table 4.

Table 4. Cost of the optimal electrical connection Topology.

Quantity	Cost (M€)	
	GA	PSO
MV ; HV cables	2.34 ; 8.41	2.50 ; 8.41
Setup transformer	1.402	1.402
MV/HV transformer	0.798	0.798
MV; HV protection cells	0.215 ; 0.106	0.215 ; 0.106
OSS platform	9	9
Reactive energy compensation equipment	0.532	0.532
Initial investment	22.81	22.96
Investment	34.26	34.62
Cost of losses	0.134	0.138
Fitness of F_{ECT}	34.39	34.62

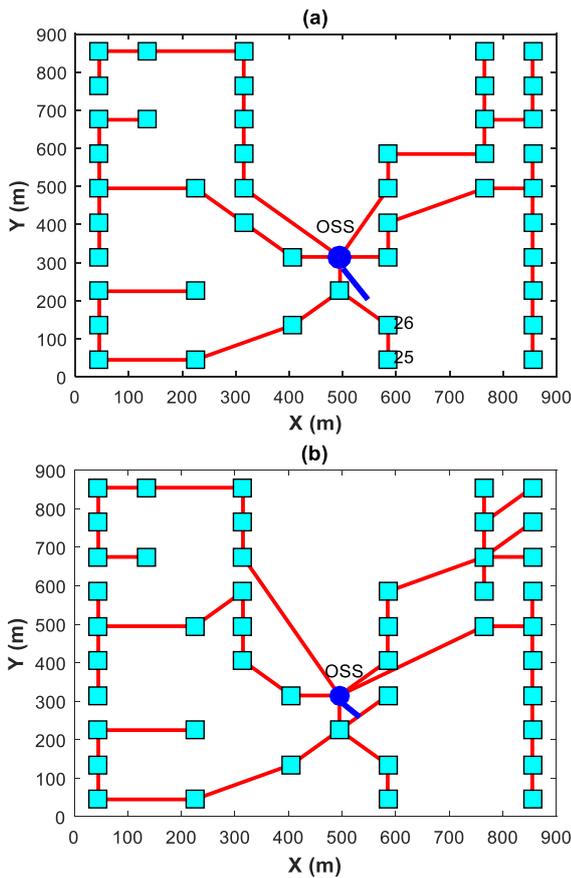


Fig. 6. Optimal ETC. (a) Using a GA (b) Using a PSO.

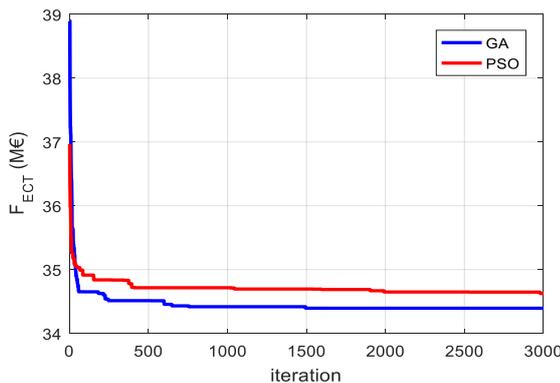


Fig. 7. Convergence of the objective function.

5 Conclusions

The economic performance of tidal farms is highly dependent on the design of the electrical connection topology and the sizing of its components. This study has presented an optimization approach based on a genetic algorithm to find the best connection topology of the tidal farm network, containing 45 tidal energy converters located in the Fromveur Strait (France). The approach took into account the energy loss in the submarine cables and a large panel of variables such as the number of tidal energy converters clusters connected to each offshore substation, the number of tidal energy converters in each cluster, the cross-section of MV and

HV cables, the connection design for each cluster of turbines and the number and locations of OSSs.

The results show that it is better to connect the tidal turbines in a mixed chain/star clustering with a central positioning of the offshore substation. This result was confirmed by using a PSO algorithm. The optimal architectures generated by the two algorithms were very similar. The GA converged to a slightly better result than those obtained using the PSO.

In future work, the method presented will be integrated into an optimization tool containing several optimization modules such as the optimization of the positioning of the tidal energy converters within the array.

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