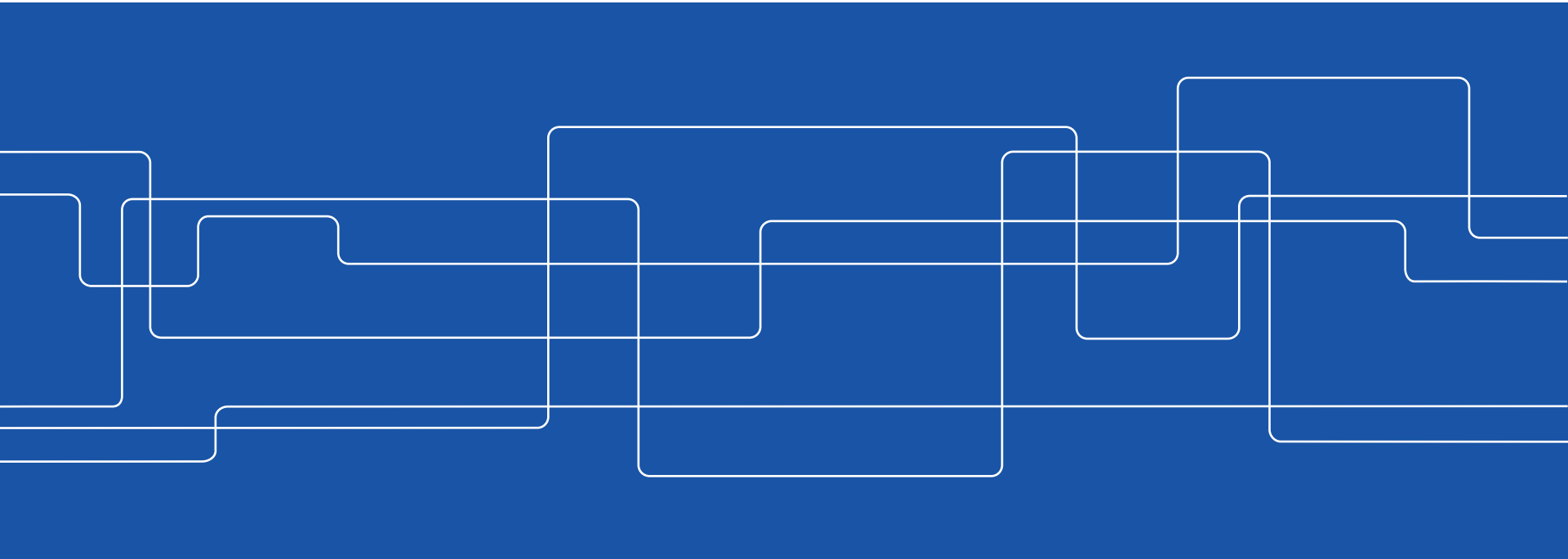




# Maintenance Optimization in Power Systems

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Energiforsk Webinar – September 2020





# Project Overview

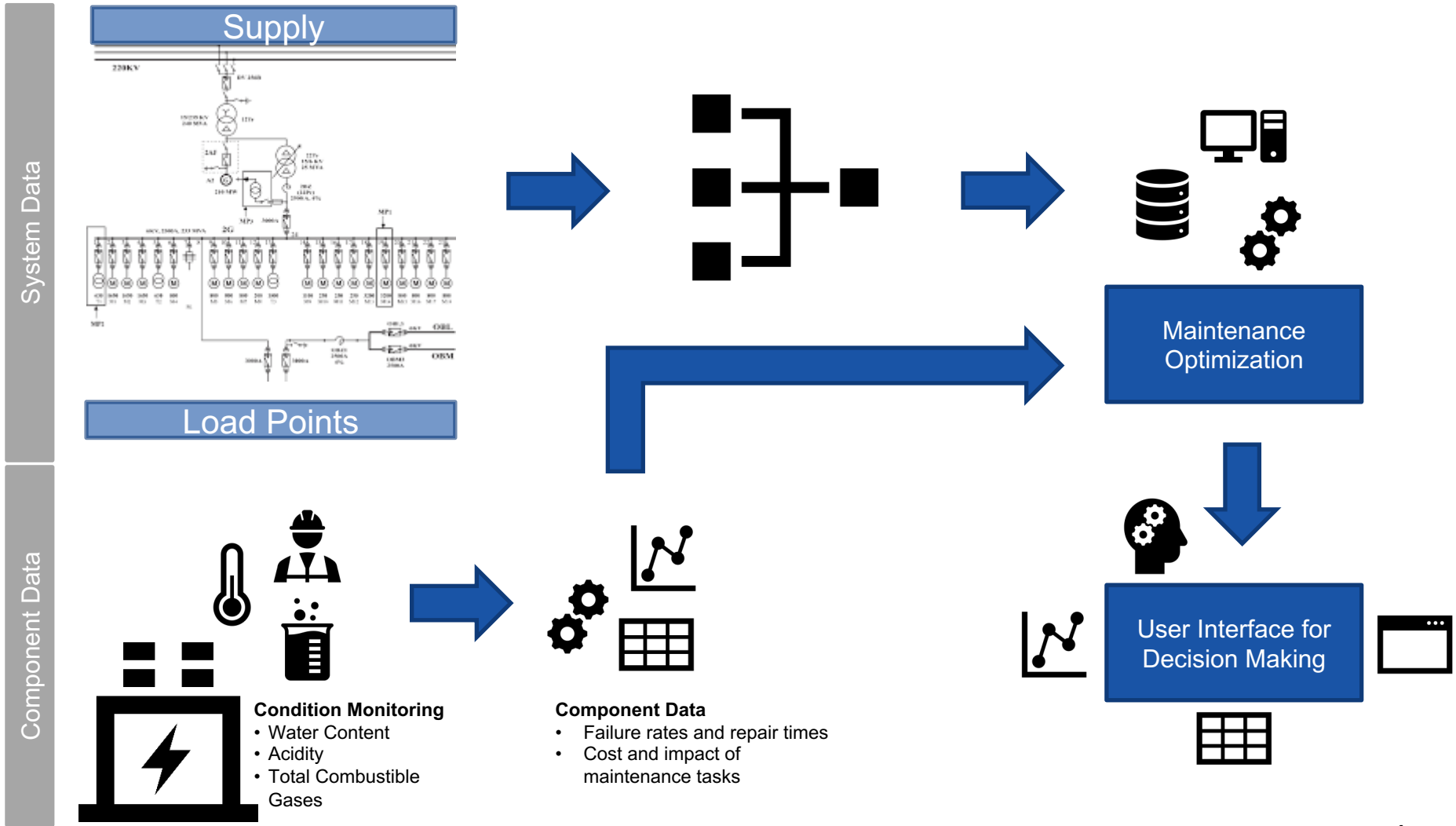
<b>Title:</b>	Reliability Optimization in Power System
<b>Start Date:</b>	2018-08-01
<b>End Date:</b>	2019-06-30 (Part 1), 2020-01-31 (Part 2)
<b>PostDocs:</b>	Ebrahim Shayesteh (Part 1 Until 31.10.2018) Jan Henning Jürgensen (Part 2 Until 31.10.2019)
<b>Key Persons:</b>	Patrik Hilber (KTH) Jenny Paulinder (GENAB)
<b>Sponsors:</b>	ENERGIFORSK, Riskanalysis program Göteborg Energi Nät AB



# Structure

1. Overview Solution
2. Optimization Problem
3. Step 1 – Reliability Calculations
4. Step 2 – Component Data
5. Conclusions

# Overview Solution





# Optimization Problem

$$\min_{\{x_{i,a,t}\}} \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{t=1}^T \Delta TC_{i,t} \quad \text{Total variation in all costs of component } i \text{ (}\mathfrak{R}\text{)}$$

*s.t.*

$$\Delta TC_{i,t} = (1 - \omega) \cdot [\Delta C_{i,t}^{CM} + \Delta C_{i,t}^{IC}] + \omega \cdot [\Delta C_{i,t}^{AM}]$$

$$\Delta C_{i,t}^{CM} = \Delta \lambda_{i,t} \cdot \beta_i^{CM}$$

**Variation in the cost of corrective maintenance of component  $i$  (}\mathfrak{R}\text{)}**

$$\Delta C_{i,t}^{AM} = \sum_{a=1}^A (\Delta x_{i,a,t} \cdot \alpha_{i,a}^{AM})$$

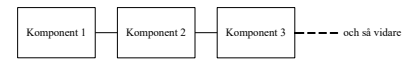
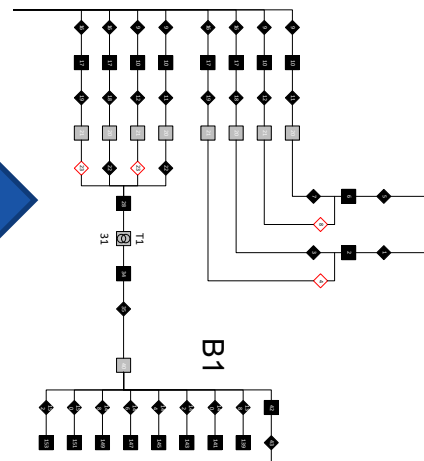
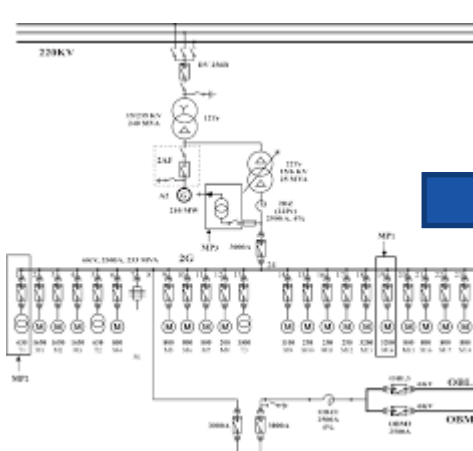
**Variation in the cost of preventive maintenance of component  $i$  (}\mathfrak{R}\text{)}**

$$\Delta C_{i,t}^{IC} = \Delta \lambda_{i,t} \cdot \overline{I}_{i,t}^H$$

**Variation in the interruption cost of component  $i$  (}\mathfrak{R}\text{)}**

# Step 1 - Reliability Calculations

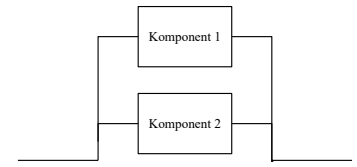
Single line diagram of substation  
with reliability block diagram  
to reliability equations



$$U_s \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i r_i$$

$$\lambda_s = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$$

$$r_s \approx \frac{U_s}{\lambda_s}$$



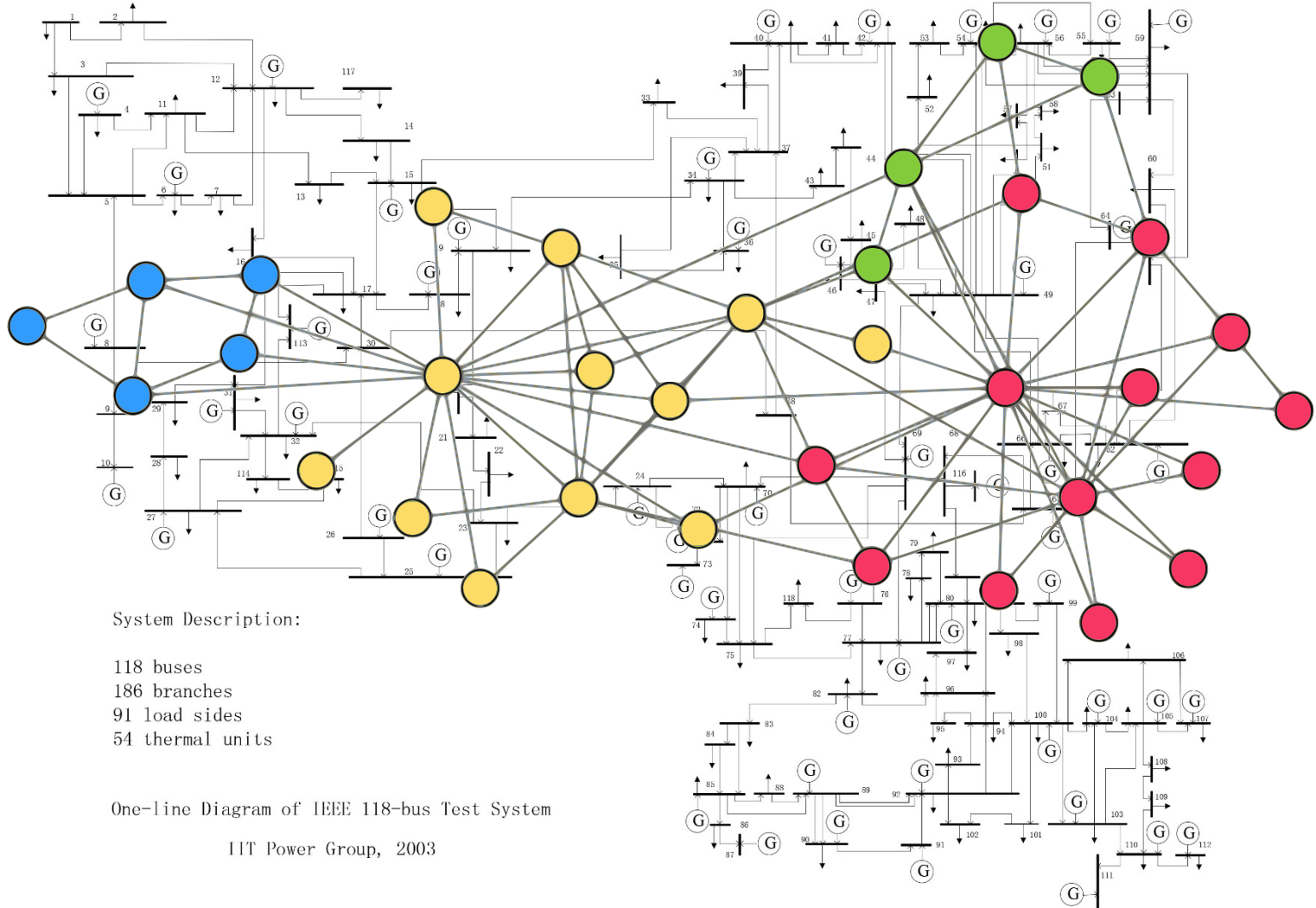
$$U_p \approx \lambda_p r_p = U_1 U_2 = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 r_1 r_2$$

$$\lambda_p = \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 (r_1 + r_2)}{1 + \lambda_1 r_1 + \lambda_2 r_2} \approx \lambda_1 \lambda_2 (r_1 + r_2) = \lambda_1 U_2 + \lambda_2 U_1$$

$$r_p = \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_1 + r_2}$$

# Step 1 - Reliability Calculations

## Graph Theory





# Step 2 - Component Data

## Component Data

- Failure Rates and repair times: Power Transformers, Bus Bar, Circuit Breakers, and Disconnectors
- Determining the component conditions to estimate failure rate
- Determining cost of maintenance tasks
  - Condition monitoring
  - Minor preventive maintenance
  - Major preventive maintenance
  - Component replacement

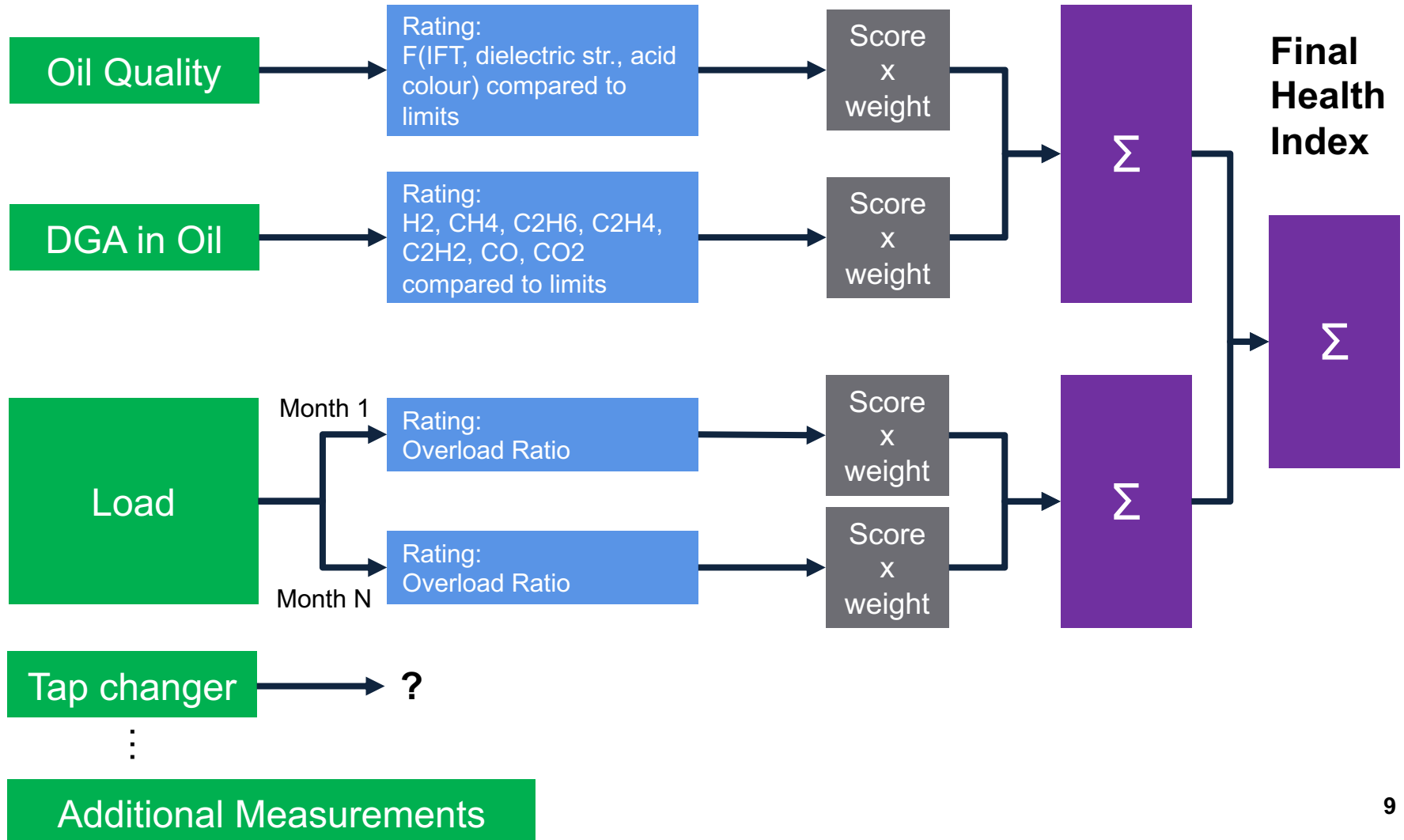
## Load Point Data

Load Point	Number of Customers	Interruption Costs	Power at Load Point



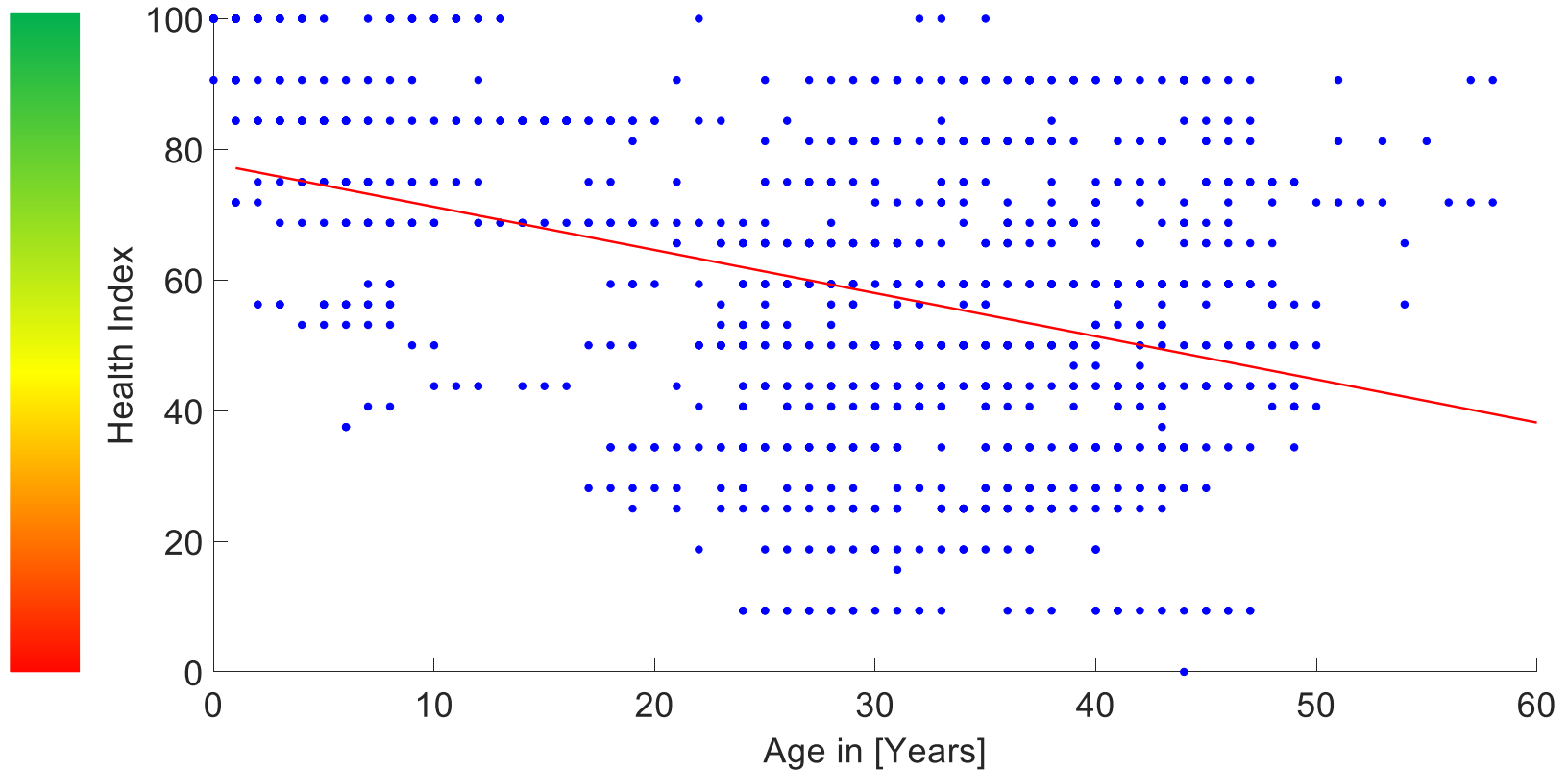


# Step 2 - Component Data Gathering Condition Monitoring to Health Index



# Step 2 - Component Data Estimation

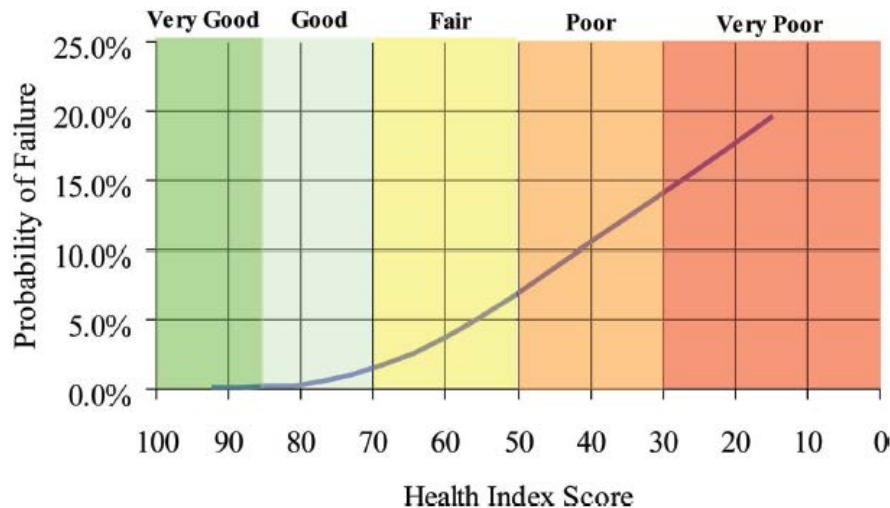
## Health Index for Population



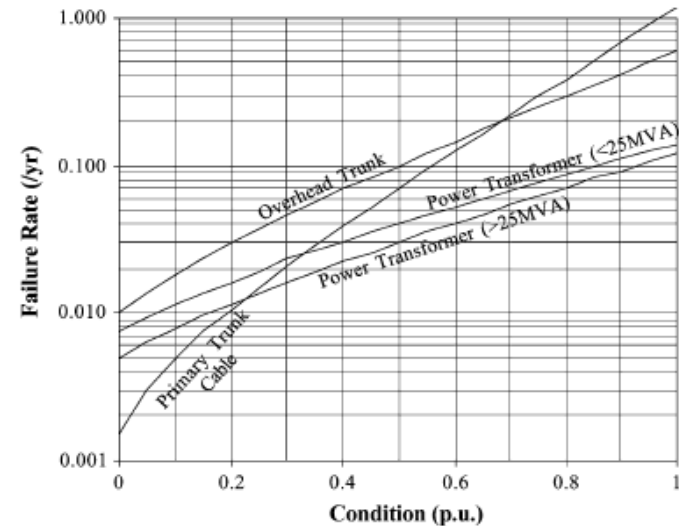
# Step 2 - Component Data Estimation

## Health Index to Failure Rate

### Method 1: Expert Approach



### Method 2: Based on Historical Data



## Functions to translate condition monitoring data or health indices to failure rates

1. Jahromi, A., Piercy, R., Cress, S., Service, J., & Fan, W. (2009). An approach to power transformer asset management using health index. *IEEE Electrical Insulation Magazine*, 25(2), 20-34.
2. Brown, R. E. (2004, June). Failure rate modeling using equipment inspection data. In *IEEE Power Engineering Society General Meeting, 2004*. (pp. 693-700). IEEE.
3. Jürgensen, J. H., Nordström, L., & Hilber, P. (2019). Estimation of Individual Failure Rates for Power System Components Based on Risk Functions. *IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery*, 34(4), 1599-1607.



# Conclusions

- Data is available
  - Data acquisition is a challenge, which is time consuming
- Implementation with software available, e.g. Excel
- Combining research and industry – practical periods
- New project ideas and research questions



# Thank you for your attention!

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