

## **STK 5 / EC 5: PLANIRANJE DISTRIBUTIVNIH SISTEMA / PLANNING OF POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS**

Predsednik / Chairman: dr Aleksandar JANJIĆ, GOPA - International Energy Consultants GmbH, Beograd

U okviru stručne komisije 5, na ovom savetovanju predstavljeno je ukupno 15 radova, od kojih su 3 informacije a 12 stručni radovi. Sve preferencijalne teme bile su zastupljene na savetovanju a autori su zadržali visok nivo u pripremi svojih radova, kako u izboru tema, samoj obradi materijala, tako i u predstavljenim rezultatima.

*Within the framework of expert committee 5, a total of 15 papers were presented at this consultation, of which 3 were informational and 12 expert papers. All preferential topics were represented at the consultation, and the authors maintained a high level in the preparation of their papers, both in the choice of topics, the processing of the material itself, and in the presented results.*

### **STK 5 / EC 5: Preferencijalna tema 1 / Preferential Subject 1: Predviđanje potrošnje i proizvodnje električne energije / Forecasting consumption and production of electrical energy**

U okviru prve preferencijalne teme, predstavljena su 4 rada. Autori su se bavili korišćenjem savremenih tehnika mašinskog učenja u prognozi opterećenja, ali su korisni i interesantni i pristupi globalnoj proceni gubitaka električne energije.

*Within the first preferential topic, 4 papers were presented. The authors dealt with the use of modern machine learning techniques in load forecasting, but approaches to the global estimation of electricity losses are also useful and interesting*

#### **R-5.01.**

#### **PREDVIĐANJE OPTEREĆENJA SREDNJENAPONSKOG IZVODA UPOTREBOM VEŠTAČKIH NEURALNIH MREŽA I KLASTEROVANJA**

#### **FORECASTING MEDIUM-VOLTAGE FEEDER LOAD WITH NEURAL NETWORK AND CLUSTERING**

Darko Šošić, Mileta Žarković, Goran Dobrić

Rad koristi genetički algoritam za optimizaciju ulaznih podataka neuralne mreže, što je moderna i sofisticirana metoda u oblasti predviđanja opterećenja. U radu je prikazan realan slučaj iz elektroenergetskog sistema, što doprinosi relevantnosti i primenivosti istraživanja, pri čemu model pokazuje veoma nisku grešku (manje od 1%), što ukazuje na njegovu visoku tačnost i potencijalnu primenljivost u realnim distributivnim sistemima.

*The paper utilizes a genetic algorithm for optimizing the input data of a neural network, which is a modern and sophisticated method in the field of load forecasting. The study presents a real case from the power system, contributing to the relevance and applicability of the research. The model demonstrates a very low error rate (less than 1%), indicating its high accuracy and potential applicability in real-world distribution systems.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / Questions for authors:

1. Bilo bi korisno videti dodatne testove modela na drugim setovima podataka ili različitim vremenskim uslovima. Da li je model testiran na različitim setovima podataka i kako se ponašao u tim slučajevima?
  2. Da li su autori analizirali performanse modela u slučajevima kada postoje značajna odstupanja u podacima uzrokovanim nespecifičnim događajima u sistemu ili ekstremnim vremenskim uslovima ?
  3. U zaključnom delu autori su naveli mogućnost nadogradnji u vidu grafičkih interfejsa koji bi korisniku omogućavali lakše učitavanje dostupnih podataka. Da li su autori razmišljali o nadogradnji u vidu grafičkih vizuelizacija rezultata i prikazu korelacija između ulaznih varijabli i predikcija opterećenja u formi heatmap-a ili drugih intuitivnih vizualizacija po izvodima koji bi bili obuhvaćeni prognozama ?
- 
1. *It would be beneficial to see additional tests of the model on different datasets or under varying weather conditions. Has the model been tested on different datasets, and how did it perform in those scenarios?*
  2. *Did the authors analyze the model's performance in cases where there are significant deviations in the data caused by non-specific events in the system or extreme weather conditions?*
  3. *In the conclusion, the authors mentioned the possibility of upgrading the model with a graphical interface that would allow users to easily load available data. Have the authors considered enhancements that include graphical visualizations of the results, such as displaying correlations between input variables and load predictions in the form of heatmaps or other intuitive visualizations by feeders covered in the forecasts?*

#### R-5.02.

##### **AUTOSTLF: APLIKACIJA ZA KRATKOROČNU PROGNOZU POTROŠNJE ELEKTRIČNE ENERGIJE ZA PROGNOСТИЧКУ OBLAST DEFINISANU OD STRANE KORISNIKA**

##### **AUTOSTLF: AN APPLICATION FOR SHORT TERM LOAD FORECASTING FOR USER-DEFINED FORECAST AREA**

Sovjetka Krstonijević, Goran Jakupović, Pavle Lučić

Problem prognoze potrošnje i proizvodnje u distributivnim mrežama uvek je zahtevniji od prognoze velikih sistema, zbog većeg uticaja aleatornih promenljivih. Ovaj rad pruža informaciju o odličnom alatu koji odgovara na postavljene probleme prognoze manjih područja.

Iako je dobra informacija, čitalac ostaje uskraćen za bitne podatke o detaljima primenjene metodologije, rezultatima prognoze u realnom vremenu, kao i za mogućnosti primene ove metode u našim uslovima.

*The problem of forecasting consumption and production in distribution networks is always more demanding than forecasting large systems, due to the greater influence of random variables. This paper provides information about an excellent tool that answers the set problems of forecasting small areas.*

*Although it is good information, the reader remains deprived of essential data about the details of the applied methodology, the results of the forecast in real time, as well as the possibilities of applying this method in our conditions.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / Questions for authors:

1. Kao i kod većine metoda za prognozu, metod uzima već poznate temperature i na njima testira podatke iz prošlosti. Zatim uzima poznate temperature za ulazne promenljive i zbog toga je greška relativno mala (MAPE do 5 %). Kolika je greška prilikom prognoze u realnom vremenu za dan unapred?
  2. Da li FORECASTER aplikacija koristi i globalne meteo servise za prognozu vremenskih prilika?
  3. Koliko se greška prognoze povećava smanjivanjem veličine oblasti od interesa?
1. *As with most forecasting methods, the method takes already known temperatures and tests past data against them. It then takes known temperatures for the input variables and therefore the error is relatively small (MAPE up to 5%). What is the real-time one-day-ahead forecast error?*
  2. *Does the FORECASTER application also use global weather services for weather forecasting?*
  3. *How much does the forecast error increase by decreasing the size of the area of interest?*

#### I-5.03.

##### **DEFINISANJE INDIKATORA PERFORMANSI ZASNOVANI NA MODELIMA PREDIKCIJE POTROŠNJE KORIŠĆENJEM METODA MAŠINSKOG UČENJA ZA DISTRIBUTIVNA PREDUZEĆA**

##### **DEFINING KPIS BASED ON MACHINE LEARNING CONSUMPTION PREDICTION MODELS FOR DISTRIBUTION CONTROL**

Sofija Krstev, Dragoljub Krneta

Rad obrađuje vrlo važnu temu za poslovanje elektrodistribucija, a to je definisanje ključnih indikatora performansi (KPI). Autori predlažu korišćenje standardnih indikatora, kao što su gubici, pouzdanost, efikasnost, ali daju značaj i metodama prognoze potrošnje. Kao posebni indikator, predlaže se tačnost prognoze. Na kraju, predlaže se i novi, kombinovani indikator koji je kombinacija tačnosti modela i nekog od standardnih indikatora.

Predlog ovih novih indikatora je interesantan, ali zahteva dalje istraživanje međusobnih zavisnosti indikatora i važnosti pojedinih kriterijuma. Takođe, sugestija autorima je i korišćenje višekriterijumske analize u definisanju agregisanog KPI.

*The paper deals with a very important topic for the electricity distribution companies, namely the definition of key performance indicators (KPI). The authors suggest the use of standard indicators, such as losses, reliability, efficiency, but also give importance to consumption forecasting methods. As a special indicator, the accuracy of the forecast is proposed. Finally, a new, combined indicator is proposed, which is a combination of model accuracy and one of the standard indicators.*

*The proposal of these new indicators is interesting, but it requires further research of the interdependence of indicators and the importance of individual criteria. Also, a suggestion to the authors is the use of multi-criteria analysis in defining the aggregated KPI.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / Questions for authors:

1. Kako je izvedena formula za PDEI? Na osnovu kojih parametara je izabrana upravo ova zavisnost?
2. Da li su autori ispitivali i neki drugi vid agregacije više ključnih indikatora poperformansi?
3. Šta znači tvrdnja da što je PDEI veći to dokazuje da "prediktivni model nije samo tačan, već i pozitivno doprinosi efikasnosti distribucije energije"? Odnosno, kako tačan model predikcije može da doprinese efikasnosti distribucije?

1. *How is the formula for PDEI derived? On the basis of which parameters was this dependence chosen?*
2. *Did the authors examine any other type of aggregation of several key performance indicators?*
3. *What does the statement mean that the higher the PDEI proves that "the predictive model is not only accurate, but also positively contributes to the efficiency of energy distribution"? That is, how can an accurate prediction model contribute to distribution efficiency?*

#### **I-5.04.**

#### **REGULATORNI TRETMAN GUBITAKA ELEKTRIČNE ENERGIJE KOD OPERATORA DISTRIBUTIVNOG SISTEMA U CRNOJ GORI**

#### **REGULATORY TREATMENT OF ELECTRICITY LOSSES IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OPERATORS IN MONTENEGRO**

Jovana Maljković, Andrija Vujović, Stevan Živković, Vladimir Ivanović

Tema rada je interesantna i odgovara temi stručnog komiteta. Precizno je opisan problem i dati su predlozi za njegovo rešavanje.

*The topic of the paper is interesting and corresponds to the topic of the expert committee. The problem is precisely described and suggestions for solving it are given.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / Questions for authors:

1. U poglavlju 4.1 opisan je način kako je vršena nabavka električne energije za pokrivanje gubitaka u 2022. i 2023. godinu. Da li u okviru ODS postoji razvijena metodologija na osnovu koje se radi nabavka električne energije za pokrivanje gubitaka i ako ne postoji da li je u planu sa se razvije ovakva metodologija?
  2. Svedoci smo da je u proteklom periodu dolazilo da velikih fluktuacija u ceni električne energije na tržištu, što je uticalo i na cenu nabavke električne energije za pokrivanje gubitaka, što je i opisano u radu. S obzirom da se u skladu sa važećom Metodologiji za utvrđivanje regulatorno dozvoljenog prihoda i cijeni za korišćenje distributivnog sistema električne energije cena za nabavku električne energije za pokrivanje gubitaka određuje na trogodišnjem periodu, a korekcija troškova se vrši tek nakon isteka trogodišnjeg regulatornog perioda, što je u radu istaknuto kao nedostatak ove metodologije, pitanje za autore je da li je ODS podnosio inicijativu regulatornom telu za izmenu metodologije i kakav je stav regulatornoig tela po ovom pitanju?
  3. Da li se razmišljalo u ODS da nabavka električne energije za pokrivanje gubitaka vrši na više vremenskih horizonata tako da se određena količina kupi na godišnjem nivou, a da se preostali deo električne energije dokupljuje na mesečnom, sedmičnom i dnevnom nivou?
1. *Chapter 4.1 describes the way in which electricity was procured to cover losses in 2022 and 2023. Is there a developed methodology within the DSO on the basis of which procurement of electricity is done to cover losses, and if it does not exist, is there a plan for developing such a methodology?*
  2. *We have witnessed that in the past period there have been large fluctuations in electricity prices on the market, which has also affected the purchasing price of electricity for covering losses, as described in the paper. Considering that in accordance with the valid Methodology for determining the regulatory allowed income and the price for the use of the distribution system of electricity, the purchasing price of electricity for covering losses is determined for a three-year period, and the correction of costs is made only after the expiry of the three-year regulatory period, which is pointed out in the paper as a shortcoming of this methodology, the question for the authors is whether the DSO has submitted a request to the regulatory body to change the methodology and what is the position of the regulatory body on this issue?*
  3. *Has it been considered in the DSO as an option to purchase electricity for covering losses over several time horizons so that a certain amount is purchased on an annual basis, and the remaining part of electricity is purchased on a monthly, weekly and daily basis?*

#### **STK 5 / EC 5: Preferencijalna tema 2 / Preferential Subject 2: Pokazatelji kvaliteta mreža: zahtevi, rezultati i poređenje / Network quality indicators: requirements, results and benchmarking**

Druga preferencijalna tema posvećena je zahtevima za povećanim kvalitetom mreža, kao i metodama za njihovo vrednovanje i poređenje. Već duži niz godina, autori se u okviru ove teme bave višekriterijumskom analizom, kao i analizom rizika, što predstavlja sam vrh interesovanja planera distributivnih mreža u najrazvijenijim sredinama.

*The second preferential topic is dedicated to the requirements for increased quality of networks, as well as methods for their evaluation and comparison. For many years, the authors have been dealing with multi-criteria analysis as well as risk analysis within this topic, which represents the peak of interest of distribution network planners in the most developed environments.*

#### **R-5.05.**

##### **VIŠEGODIŠNJE VIŠEKRITERIJUMSKO PLANIRANJE ZAMENE I REVITALIZACIJE KABLOVA U GRADSKIM DISTRIBUTIVNIM MREŽAMA**

##### **A MULTI-YEAR MULTI-CRITERIA REJUVENATION AND REPLACEMENT PLANNING OF UNDERGROUND CABLES IN URBAN DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS**

Neven Kovački, Željko Popović, Nikola Milošević

Rad obrađuje vrlo aktuelnu temu upravljanja sredstvima u distribuciji, koristeći višekriterijumsku analizu na inovativan način. Metoda je dobro objašnjena i adekvatno ilustrovana računskim primerom.

Rad predstavlja dobru polaznu osnovu za složenije modele distributivne mreže i naprednije tehnike višekriterijumskog planiranja.

*The paper deals with the very current topic of asset management in distribution, using multi-criteria analysis in an innovative way.*

*The method is well explained and adequately illustrated with a computational example.*

*The paper represents a good starting point for more complex distribution network models and more advanced multi-criteria planning techniques.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / Questions for authors:

1. Autori koriste starost kabla kao jedino merilo pouzdanosti i model starenja tokom godina uvažen je na zadovoljavajući način. Da li su razmatrani drugi faktori koji utiču na pouzdanost kabla (broj spojnica, tip kabla, način polaganja, izloženost oštećenjima i slično)?
2. Da li su autori analizirali i slučaj istovremene zamene/revitalizacije više kablova, zbog smanjenja troškova?
3. Da li je korišćena i neka druga tehnika višekriterijumske analize radi potvrde optimalnosti?

1. *The authors use the age of the cable as the only measure of reliability and the aging model over the years is considered satisfactorily. Have other factors affecting cable reliability been considered (number of connectors, cable type, laying method, exposure to damage, etc.)?*
2. *Did the authors also analyze the case of simultaneous replacement/revitalization of several cables, due to cost reduction?*
3. *Was any other multi-criteria analysis technique used to confirm optimality?*

#### **R-5.06.**

##### **PLANIRANJE RAZVOJA DISTRIBUTIVNIH MREŽA KORIŠĆENJEM PRISTUPA ZASNOVANOG NA UPRAVLJANJU RIZIKOM**

##### **A RISK-BASED APPROACH FOR EXPANSION PLANNING OF DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS**

Stanko Knežević, Željko Popović

Rad obrađuje jednu od najvažnijih tema u planiranju, a to je prisustvo neizvesnosti i modelovanje ove neizvesnosti na adekvatan način. Intervalna matematika je odličan alat za ovakve analize, što su autori izuzetno dobro prepoznali i primenili u ovom radu.

Metodologija je adekvatno ilustrovana test primerom i rezultati pokazuju da intervalna aritmetika, uz preciznije modelovanje svih aspekata distributivne mreže, može da bude bitan alat za planiranje distributivne mreže.

*The paper deals with one of the most important topics in planning, which is the presence of uncertainty and the modeling of this uncertainty in an adequate way. Interval mathematics is an excellent tool for this kind of analysis, which the authors recognized extremely well and applied in this work.*

*The methodology is adequately illustrated with a test example and the results show that interval arithmetic, along with more precise modeling of all aspects of the distribution network, can be an important tool for planning the distribution network.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / Questions for authors:

1. Potrebno je detaljnije objasniti modelovanje proizvodnje i potrošnje. Koliko nivoa opterećenja je posmatrano u radu, da li samo maksimalno i minimalno? Isto važi i za proizvodnju: koliko nivoa je posmatrano, budući da je u tekstu rečeno da proizvodnja uzima sve vrednosti od 0 do maksimalne.
  2. Koliko se razlikuju dobijena rešenja za različite nivoe odnosa prema riziku donosioca odluke?
  3. Da li je, po mišljenju autora, potrebno u kasnijim godinama analize primenjivati šire intervale za proizvodnju i potrošnju?
1. *How many load levels were observed in the work, only maximum and minimum? The same applies to production: how many levels are observed, since the text says that production takes all values from 0 to the maximum*
  2. *How different are the obtained solutions for different levels of attitude towards the risk of the decision maker?*
  3. *In the author's opinion, is it necessary to apply wider intervals for production and consumption in the later years of the analysis?*

#### R-5.07.

#### **VIŠEKRITERIJSKA PROCENA EFIKASNOSTI PAMETNE MREŽE KORIŠĆENJEM METODE FAZI ANALITIČKOG HIJERARHIJSKOG PROCESA**

#### **MULTI-CRITERIA ASSESSMENT OF THE SMART GRID EFFICIENCY USING THE FUZZY ANALYTICAL HIERARCHY PROCESS**

Lazar Velimirović, Jelena Velimirović, Aleksandar Janjić

U radu je predstavljena metodologija višekriterijumske analize koja koristi fazi brojeve za definisanje ocena između različitih kriterijuma, kao i za poređenje različitih varijanti. Ova metoda omogućava donosiocima odluka da uključe nekvantifikovane informacije, nepotpune informacije, nedostupne informacije i delimično nepoznate činjenice u model odlučivanja. Rad pruža uvid u osnove ove tehnike, ali se tek očekuje njena puna primena na konkretnim slučajevima varijanti planiranja distributivne mreže.

*The paper presents the methodology of multi-criteria analysis, which uses phase numbers to define ratings between different criteria, as well as to compare different variants. This method allows decision makers to incorporate unquantified information, incomplete information, unavailable information and partially unknown facts into the decision model. The paper provides an insight into the basics of this technique, but its full application on specific cases of distribution network planning variants is still expected.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / Questions for authors:

1. Na koji način su dobijene vrednosti iz tabele 2 o povećanju efikasnosti mreže i smanjenju broja povreda?
  2. U tabeli 5 nema razlike između dobijenih rezultata za vrednosti  $\lambda=0,5$  i  $\lambda=1$ . Šta je onda prednost fazifikacije AHP metode?
1. *How were the values from table 2 obtained on increasing the efficiency of the network and reducing the number of injuries?*
  2. *In Table 5, there is no difference between the results obtained for the values of  $\lambda=0.5$  and  $\lambda=1$ . So what is the advantage of the phased AHP method?*

#### **STK 5 / EC 5: Preferencijalna tema 3 / Preferential Subject 3: Strukture mreža i kriterijumi za planiranje mreža / Network structures and criteria for network planning**

Ova preferencijalna tema je zastupljena sa najvećim brojem radova u ovoj stručnoj komisiji (5 stručnih radova i jedna informacija). Radovi obrađuju inovativna rešenja za omogućavanje energetske tranzicije (npr. integracija OIE, električna vozila, distribucija jednosmerne struje, fleksibilnost, itd.)

*This preferential topic is represented by the largest number of papers in this expert committee (5 expert papers and one information). The papers deal with innovative solutions for enabling the energy transition (e.g. RES integration, electric vehicles, direct current distribution, flexibility, etc.)*

#### R-5.08.

#### **ODREĐIVANJE RASPOLOŽIVIH KAPACITETA ZA DISTRIBUIRANU PROIZVODNJU U DISTRIBUTIVNOJ MREŽI JP ELEKTROPRIVREDA BIH D.D. SARAJEVO**

#### **DETERMINING AVAILABLE CAPACITIES FOR DISTRIBUTED PRODUCTION IN THE DISTRIBUTION NETWORK OF JP ELEKTROPRIVREDA BIH D.D. SARAJEVO**

Emir Alihodžić, Džemo Borovina, Emil Ramić

Rad prikazuje interesantan pristup proceni uticaja priključenih elektrana. U nedostatku podataka iz dužeg vremenskog perioda, formira se kriva tzv. "idealne elektrane" na bazi istorijskih merenja proizvodnje. Nažalost, ovakav pristup gubi dosta na tačnosti zbog malog broja godina za koje su podaci dostupni.

Preporuka je da se model unapredi uvođenjem intervala verovatnoća za proizvodnju, kao i da se poveže sa svetskim meteorološkim servisima za tačniju procenu proizvodnje.

Takođe, bilo bi dobro da se detaljnije razradi metodologija za korišćenje dobijenih podataka u daljoj analizi mogućnosti priključenja na mrežu.

*The paper presents an interesting approach to assessing the impact of connected power plants. In the absence of data from a longer period of time, a so-called curve is formed. "Ideal power plants" based on historical production measurements. Unfortunately, this approach loses a lot of accuracy due to the small number of years for which data are available.*

*It is recommended that the model be improved by introducing probability intervals for production, as well as that it be connected to world meteorological services for a more accurate assessment of production.*

*Also, it would be good to work out in more detail the methodology for using the obtained data in the further analysis of the possibility of connecting to the network.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / Questions for authors:

1. Da li su autori razmatrali korišćenje drugih alata za procenu proizvodnje odnosno konstruisanje krive proizvodnje za godinu dana? Naime, alati za procenu proizvodnje iz solarne elektrane (poput PVSyst) ili za vetar (Windpro) računaju proizvodnju na osnovu dugogodišnjih meteoroloških podataka i procenjene krive za tipičnu meteorološku godinu (TMY).
  2. Nakon konstrukcije dijagrama za karakteristične dane (Ilustracija 7), kakve analize se vrše u smislu provere kriterijuma priključenja na mrežu?
  3. Po kom kriterijumu se vrši agregiranje elektrana iz svake podružnice?
1. *Did the authors consider using other tools for estimating production, ie constructing a production curve for one year? Namely, tools for estimating production from a solar power plant (such as PVSyst) or for wind (Windpro) calculate production based on long-term meteorological data and an estimated curve for a typical meteorological year (TMY).*
  2. *After the construction of the diagram for typical days (Illustration 7), what kind of analyzes are carried out in terms of checking the criteria for connection to the network?*
  3. *According to what criteria is performed the aggregation of DGs from each subsidiary?*

#### R-5.09.

#### **PLANIRANJE ELEKTRODISTRIBUTIVNIH MREŽA U USLOVIMA ENERGETSKE KRIZE I INTEGRACIJE VELIKOG BROJA DISTRIBUIRANIH GENERATORA, SA POSEBNIM OSVRTOM NA ZNAČAJ PRIMJENE ACQUIS-A ENERGETSKE ZAJEDNICE U BIH**

#### **PLANNING OF ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS IN THE CONDITIONS OF AN ENERGY CRISIS AND THE INTEGRATION OF A LARGE NUMBER OF DISTRIBUTED GENERATORS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WITH A SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPLEMENTING THE ACQUIS OF THE ENERGY COMMUNITY**

Saša Đekić, Ozrenko Pašalić

Rad pruža odličnu informaciju o stanju legislative u BiH u pogledu priključenja obnovljivih izvora, ali i ukazuje na ozbiljne razlike između trenutnog i potrebnog stanja ove regulative. Autor predmetnog rada prepoznao je proveru i dokazivanje uslova tranzijentne stabilnosti kao najkritičniji sa aspekta primene standardnog korisnika - ODS. Na praktičnom primeru, pokazao je i konkretne vrednosti promene napona na mestu elektrane i potrebu za LVRT funkcionalnošću.

*The paper provides excellent information of legislation state in BiH regarding the connection of renewable sources, but also points to serious differences between the current and required state of this regulation. The author of this paper recognized the verification and proving of transient stability conditions as the most critical from the aspect of the standard user application - DSO. Using a practical example, he showed concrete values of voltage changes at the power plant site and the need for LVRT functionality.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / Questions for authors:

1. Koje su granice instalisane snage za module tipa B i C u BiH? Da li su u određivanju ovih granica korišćene i analize na nivou distributivne mreže, ili samo prenosne?
2. U slučaju da je na mestu HE "Vučje" zatražen priključak nove elektrane iste snage, koje bi vrednosti za LVRT trebalo preporučiti investitoru za podešenje?
3. Da li su u praksi bili slučajevi sa ovakvim zahtevima?

1. What are the limits of installed power for B and C type of modules in Bosnia and Herzegovina? Are the analyses for determining these limits used at distribution or only transmission network level?
2. In case the connection of a new power plant with the same capacity is requested at the Vučje HPP site, what LVRT values for setting should be recommended to the investor?
3. Were there any cases with such requests in practice?

#### I-5.10.

#### **IMPLEMENTACIJA USLOVA ZA PRIKLJUČENJE ELEKTRANA NA DISTRIBUTIVNU MREŽU KROZ IZMENE ZAKONSKE REGULATIVE U SRBIJI**

#### **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONDITIONS FOR POWER PLANT CONNECTION TO DISTRIBUTION NETWORK THROUGH LEGISLATIVE CHANGES IN SERBIA**

Marina Marinković, Obrenko Čolić

Autori pružaju dobru informaciju o nekoliko aspekata aspekata priključenja obnovljivih izvora na distributivnu mrežu, a posebno o kriterijumu povratne snage. Na ilustrativnom primeru prikazano je kako primena ovog kriterijuma može da ograniči priključenje novih elektrana. Ovakve informacije pružaju dobru osnovu za analizu uzroka i konstruktivno predlaganje rešenja ovakvih problema.

*The authors provide good information on several aspects of the aspects of connecting renewable sources to the distribution network, and especially on the return power criterion. An illustrative example shows how the application of this criterion can limit the connection of new power plants. Such information provides a good basis for analyzing the causes and constructively proposing solutions to such problems.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / Questions for authors:

1. Iako je određivanje kategorija elektrana na tip A, B, C i D u nadležnosti EMS-a, koji je, po mišljenju autora razlog tako niske granice snaga za module tipa C i D (5 i 10 MW)?
  2. Šta je uzrok uvođenja kriterijuma „ukupna instalisana snaga elektrana koje koriste obnovljive izvore energije na jednoj TS 110/X kV ne sme biti veća od 80% instalisane snage transformatorske stanice“, odnosno kakve to može imati posledice po distributivnu ili prenosnu mrežu?
  3. Autori u diskusiji poglavlja 7 zaključuju da: „Na osnovu izvršene analize na konkretnom slučaju, može se zaključiti da se u konzumu TS 110/20 kV „Indija 2“ ne može priključiti više ni jedna elektrana sa načinom rada kao proizvođač“. Koje je rešenje za rešavanje ovog konkretnog problema?
1. Although determining the categories of power plants to type A, B, C and D is within the competence of the EMS, what, in the author's opinion, is the reason for such a low power limit for modules of type C and D (5 and 10 MW)?
  2. What is the cause of the introduction of the criterion "the total installed power of power plants using renewable energy sources on one TS 110/X kV must not exceed 80% of the installed power of the transformer station", that is, what consequences can this have for the distribution or transmission network?
  3. In the discussion of chapter 7, the authors conclude that: "Based on the analysis carried out on the specific case, it can be concluded that not a single power plant can be connected to the TS 110/20 kV "Indija 2" consumption anymore with the mode of operation as a producer". What is the solution to solve this particular problem?

#### R-5.11.

#### **OPTIMALNI ODNOS SNAGE INVERTORA I SNAGE FOTONAPONSKIH PANELA**

#### **OPTIMAL RATIO OF INVERTER POWER AND PHOTOVOLTAIC PANEL POWER**

Nikola Cvetanović, Andrija Petrušić, Aleksandar Janjić

U ovom radu, je na konkretnom primeru solarne elektrane na zemlji, snage 1 MW, detaljno predstavljen proračun snage fotonaponskih panela povezanih na invertore. Analiziran je uticaj najvećeg i najmanjeg broja fotonaponskih panela, odnosno najveća i najmanja DC snaga, raspoređena na svakom invertoru ponaosob. Na primeru iz prakse, detaljno su analizirane razne varijante odnosa DC i AC izlazne snage invertora. Autori su pravilno ukazali na potrebu za detaljnim proračunom broja panela po invertoru, sa svrhom najefikasnijeg iskorišćenja invertora u pogledu proizvodnje električne energije tokom eksploatacije solarne elektrane.

*In this paper, the calculation of the power of photovoltaic panels connected to inverters is presented in detail on the concrete example of a solar power plant on the ground, with a power of 1 MW. The influence of the largest and smallest number of photovoltaic panels, that is, the largest and smallest DC power, distributed on each inverter individually, was analyzed. Using an example from practice, various variants of the ratio of DC and AC output power of the inverter are analyzed in detail. The*

*authors correctly pointed out the need for a detailed calculation of the number of panels per inverter, with the purpose of the most efficient use of the inverter in terms of electricity production during the exploitation of the solar power plant.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / *Questions for authors:*

1. Da li ovaj programski paket Helioscop već sadrži modul za optimizaciju broja invertora?
2. Da li se sličan pristup preporučuje i za solarne elektrane veće snage?
3. Koje kriterijume bi još trebalo uzeti u obzir prilikom optimizacije?

1. *Does this software package Helioscop already contain a module for optimizing the number of inverters?*
2. *Is a similar approach recommended for solar power plants of higher power?*
3. *What other criteria should be taken into account during optimization?*

#### **R-5.12.**

##### **PRAĆENJE POREKLA ENERGIJE I OPTIMIZACIJA RADA HIBRIDNIH STANICA ZA PUNJENJE ELEKTRIČNIH VOZILA TRACKING ENERGY ORIGIN AND OPTIMIZING OPERATION OF HYBRID STATIONS FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING**

Andrija Petrušić, Nikola Cvetanović, Aleksandar Janjić, Uroš Ilić

Rad je prilagođena verzija rada koji već objavljen u renomiranom časopisu sa SCI liste: Andrija Petrusic, Aleksandar Janjic Renewable Energy Tracking and Optimization in a Hybrid Electric Vehicle Charging Station Appl. Sci. 2021, 11(1), 245; <https://doi.org/10.3390/app11010245> Od interesa je da se rad predstavi i u ovom skraćenom obliku zbog šire pristupačnosti domaćoj stručnoj javnosti. Rad obrađuje vrlo aktuelnu tematiku i ukazuje na vrlo bitan aspekt korišćenja električnih vozila u našoj zemlji, jer bez korišćenja obnovljivih izvora, pitanje je koliko električna vozila stvarno doprinose zelenoj tranziciji.

*The paper is an adapted version of a paper already published in a renowned journal from the SCI list: Andrija Petrusic, Aleksandar Janjic Renewable Energy Tracking and Optimization in a Hybrid Electric Vehicle Charging Station Appl. Sci. 2021, 11(1), 245; <https://doi.org/10.3390/app11010245>. It is of interest to present the paper in this abbreviated form for its wider accessibility to the domestic professional public. The paper deals with a very current topic and indicates a very important aspect of the use of electric vehicles in our country, because without the use of renewable sources, the question is how much electric vehicles really contribute to the green transition.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / *Questions for authors:*

1. Da li su autori primenili metodologiju na nekom konkretnom primeru hibridnog punjača u sprezi sa baterijom za punjenje vozila?
2. Na koji način bi mogla da se vrednuje i dodatno podstakne upotreba obnovljivih izvora pri punjenju električnih vozila?
3. Optimizacija je vršena sa aspekta vlasnika stanice za punjenje. Da li je vršena optimizacija sa gledišta dobiti šire društvene zajednice (smanjenje emisije štetnih gasova).
4. Preporuka je da se u ograničenja doda i minimalni kapacitet energije koji je potreban za narednu etapu vožnje električnim automobilom.

1. *Did the authors apply the methodology to a specific example of a hybrid charger in conjunction with a vehicle charging battery?*
2. *In what way could the use of renewable sources when charging electric vehicles be valued and additionally encouraged?*
3. *The optimization was performed from the point of view of the owner of the charging station. Was the optimization carried out from the point of view of benefiting the wider social community (reduction of harmful gas emissions).*
4. *It is recommended that the minimum energy capacity required for the next stage of driving an electric car be added to the restrictions.*

#### **R-5.13.**

##### **PROCJENA UTICAJA OPŠTIH POKAZATELJA KVALITETA FUNKCIONISANJA DISTRIBUTIVNOG SISTEMA NA REGULATORNO-DOZVOLJENI PRIHOD**

##### **ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF SYSTEM RELIABILITY INDICES ON REGULATORY APPROVED REVENUE**

Katarina Kovačević, Uroš Ognjenović

Rad jasno oslikava ključne nalaze i doprinos analize metodologije za određivanje regulatorno dozvoljenog prihoda (RDP) i cijena za korišćenje distributivnog sistema električne energije u Crnoj Gori. Autori su uspešno prikazali kako parametri

kvaliteta, konkretno SAIDI, utiču na prihod ODS-a i kako bi promene u ovim parametrima mogle dovesti do pozitivnih ili negativnih povratnih petlji. Ovaj aspekt analize je značajan za razumevanje dugoročnih efekata regulatornih promena na finansijsku stabilnost i kvalitet usluga distributivnih sistema.

*The paper clearly outlines the key findings and contributions of the analysis of the methodology for determining the Regulatory Allowed Revenue (RAP) and prices for the use of the electricity distribution system in Montenegro. The authors have successfully demonstrated how quality parameters, specifically SAIDI, impact the revenue of Distribution System Operators (DSOs) and how changes in these parameters could lead to positive or negative feedback loops. This aspect of the analysis is significant for understanding the long-term effects of regulatory changes on the financial stability and quality of services provided by distribution systems.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / Questions for authors:

1. Koji su ključni razlozi za izbor linearnog modela ekstrapolacije istorijskih podataka za procenu ciljanih vrednosti SAIDI za 2024. i 2025. godinu? Da li ste razmatrali alternativne modele koji bi mogli bolje odražavati moguće promene u kvalitetu usluge?
  2. Da li ste sproveli analizu o mogućim varijacijama u troškovima i prihodima i po drugim osnovama u budućem periodu? Na koji način bi se ove varijacije mogle odraziti na tačnost vašeg proračuna RDP-a?
  3. Da li ste razmislili o mogućim strategijama koje bi ODS-ovi mogli primeniti kako bi se prilagodili varijacijama u parametrima SAIDI i na taj način optimizovali svoje prihode i kvalitet usluga?
  4. Koje su preporuke za buduća istraživanja koja bi mogla dodatno poboljšati razumevanje uticaja regulatornih okvira na prihod ODS-a? Da li bi uključivanje dodatnih varijabli ili analize različitih scenarija moglo doprineti tačnosti vaših nalaza?
  5. Da li je prema autorima rada umanjeње odobrenog prihoda za ostvareni prihod po drugim osnovama, poznatim kao nestandardne usluge, demotivajući faktor za ODS-ove kada se posmatraju dugoročni efekti?
1. *What are the key reasons for choosing a linear extrapolation model for estimating the target SAIDI values for 2024 and 2025? Have you considered alternative models that might better reflect possible changes in service quality?*
  2. *Have you conducted an analysis of potential variations in costs and revenues from other sources in the future period? How could these variations impact the accuracy of your RDP calculations?*
  3. *Have you considered potential strategies that operators could implement to adjust to variations in SAIDI parameters in order to optimize their revenues and service quality?*
  4. *What are the recommendations for future research that could further improve the understanding of the impact of regulatory frameworks on ODS revenues? Would including additional variables or analyzing different scenarios contribute to the accuracy of your findings?*
  5. *According to the authors, is the reduction of approved revenue for revenues from other sources, known as non-standard services, a demotivating factor for ODSs when considering long-term effects?*

#### **STK 5 / EC 5: Preferencijalna tema 4 / Preferential Subject 4: Metode za planiranje / Planning methods**

Na kraju, u okviru preferencijalne teme 4, dva rada su obradila teme planiranja i fleksibilnost distribucije, integraciju distribuiranih energetske resursa (distribuirana proizvodnja, skladištenje, EV, itd.) i integraciju EV instalacija za brzo punjenje u mrežu.

*Finally, under priority topic 4, two papers addressed the topics of planning and flexibility of distribution, integration of distributed energy resources (distributed generation, storage, EVs, etc.) and integration of EV fast charging installations into the grid.*

#### **R-5.14.**

**UTICAJ NA ELEKTROENERGETSKI SISTEM POJAVA NOVIH POTROŠAČA U VIDU PUNIONICA ZA ELEKTRIČNA VOZILA, I UTICAJ PRIKLJUČENJA ELEKTRANA IZ OBNOVLJIVIH IZVORA**

**THE IMPACT ON THE ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM IS CAUSED BY NEW CONSUMERS IN THE FORM OF CHARGING STATIONS FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES, AND THE IMPACT OF THE INCLUSION OF ELECTRICITY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES**

Goran Živković, Dejan Petrović, Vlada Jovanović, Aleksandar Janjić

U tekstu je ukratko opisan proces punjenja električnih vozila i rada solarnih elektrana priključenih na distributivnu mrežu, kao i pokazatelja kvaliteta električne energije. Rad pruža odlične informacije o realnim, merenim vrednostima kvaliteta električne energije u toku punjenja električnog vozila. Potrebno je ove rezultate koristiti u adekvatnoj analizi razvoja distributivne mreže i na osnovu njih, napraviti adekvatan model sistema za punjenje.

*The process of electric vehicles charging and solar power plants operation which are connected to distribution network, as well as indicators of the quality of electricity is briefly described in this text. The paper provides excellent information about real, measured values of the quality of electricity during charging of an electric vehicle. It is necessary to use these results in an adequate analysis of the distribution network and, based on them, create an adequate model of the charging system.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / Questions for authors:

1. Da li su punionica i solarna elektrana priključene na distributivnu mrežu iste TS SN/NN? Da li su autori simulirali proces punjenja više vozila u mreži?
  2. Autori zaključuju da će punionice imati veliki uticaj na gubitke električne energije, ali to nisu kvantifikovali. Koliko će, po njihovom mišljenju, punionice uticati na gubitke?
  3. Kako bi se, u cilju boljeg planiranja mreže, iskoristili dobijeni rezultati?
- 
1. *Are the EV charging station and solar power plant connected on the distribution network from the same TS MV/LV? Is the charging process of multiple vehicles in the network simulated by the authors?*
  2. *Authors conclude that EV charging stations will have a large impact on electricity losses, but they did not quantify this. How much, in their opinion, will the EV charging plants affect the losses?*
  3. *How would the obtained results be used in order to better plan the network?*

#### **R-5.15.**

#### **PILOT PROJEKAT ZA IMPLEMENTACIJU TEHNOLOGIJE ZA SKLADIŠTENJE ENERGIJE U DISTRIBUTIVNI SISTEM PILOT PROJECT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENERGY STORAGE TECHNOLOGY IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

Aleksandar Anđelković, Aleksandar Janjić, Miroslav Dočić

Rad pruža odličan primer konkretnog rešenja za ugradnju baterijskog skladišta energije u distributivnu mrežu. Iako je Studija rađena za potrebe Elektrodistibucije Srbije rađena pre više godina, rad je i dalje aktuelan i u pogledu potreba mreže i u pogledu tehničkog rešenja. Sugestija je da autori prikažu i detaljnije analize i da na taj način prikažu rezultate studije široj stručnoj javnosti.

*The work provides an excellent example of a concrete solution for the installation of battery energy storage in the distribution network. Although the Study was done for the needs of Elektrodistibucija Serbia, it was done several years ago, the work is still relevant both in terms of network needs and in terms of technical solutions. The suggestion is that the authors present more detailed analyzes and thus present the results of the study to a wider professional public.*

Pitanja za diskusiju / Questions for authors:

1. Da li je snaga baterijskog sistema u skladu sa članom 68b Zakona o korišćenju obnovljivih izvora energije (Odlaganje postupka priključenja na distributivni, odnosno zatvoreni distributivni sistem za elektrane koje koriste varijabilne obnovljive izvore energije)?
  2. Koliki su investicioni troškovi ugradnje baterijskog sistema predloženog u radu?
  3. Koje još prednosti može da ostvari baterijski sistem ugradnjom u distributivnu mrežu?
- 
1. *Is the power of the battery system in accordance with Article 68b of the Law on the Use of Renewable Energy Sources (Postponement of the connection procedure to the distribution, ie closed distribution system for power plants that use variable renewable energy sources)?*
  2. *What are the investment costs of installing the battery system proposed in the paper?*
  3. *What other advantages can a battery system achieve by installing it in the distribution network?*