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# Energy Hub's Structural and Operational Optimization for Minimal Energy Usage Costs in Energy Systems

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Received: 7 February 2018; Accepted: 12 March 2018; Published: 21 March 2018

**Abstract:** The structural and optimal operation of an Energy Hub (EH) has a tremendous influence on the hub's performance and reliability. This paper envisions an innovative methodology that prominently increases the synergy between structural and operational optimization and targets system cost affordability. The generalized energy system structure is presented theoretically with all selective hub sub-modules, including electric heater (EHe) and solar sources block sub-modules. To minimize energy usage cost, an energy hub is proposed that consists of 12 kinds of elements (i.e., energy resources, conversion, and storage functions) and is modeled mathematically in a General Algebraic Modeling System (GAMS), which indicates the optimal hub structure's corresponding elements with binary variables (0, 1). Simulation results contrast with 144 various scenarios established in all 144 categories of hub structures, in which for each scenario the corresponding optimal operation cost is previously calculated. These case studies demonstrate the effectiveness of the suggested model and methodology. Finally, avenues for future research are also prospected.

**Keywords:** energy conversion; energy prices; energy hub; optimal operation; optimal structure; General Algebraic Modeling System (GAMS)

## 1. Introduction

Nowadays, interdependent and interactional energy vectors have been continuing for stimulating the proliferation of Energy Hub (EH) modeling techniques [1–5]. To facilitate the accomplishment of terminal units' energy consumption with low-carbon and high efficiency, energy capture, conversion, and storage sections through a vertical value chain can be coordinated at a high integration level in the form of an EH model composed of transformers, micro-turbines, central air conditioners, compressors, and energy storage devices [6]. The efficiency of an EH has been taken into account for evaluation in various areas, e.g., energy consumption optimization [7,8], high-efficiency use in integrated energy systems, and flexible response under diversified loads scenarios [9,10].

Recently, several studies on EHs have been chiefly concentrating on ensuring optimum performance under different types of loads (applied in an energy system). Typically, these studies reshape an EH model's structure by including special components. The modified EH model containing an air conditioner has higher cost-efficiency than the independent natural gas and electricity networks [11]. The EH efficiency can be improved by installing energy storage devices [12,13].

An innovative energy hub extended with a battery energy storage system (BESS), solar thermal equipment (SHE), and solar photovoltaic (PV) generation optimizes total residential energy costs [14]. Considering the accommodation of renewable energy, such as wind and solar, under different climates, short-term schedules in an energy hub are explored to investigate minimum operation costs [15]. It is obvious that the optimal energy supply for additional loads depends partly on the hub's operation, but mostly on the hub's structure and its properties. Many other publications considering an EH's system lectotype for the optimal structure are gaining traction. The linear method is applied to a hub's structural and operational optimization problem by selecting the optimal elements installation capacity, irrespective of how the hub's structure is modified [16]. Research [17] has performed optimization calculations with 12 different structured operating scenarios.

There is no doubt that components selection in an EH has a great impact on system performance quality. Maintaining the optimal output effects of an EH will not only rely on appropriate operation modes but also on its architecture as well as the properties of conversion and storage elements. Such results found in the above studies [16,17], despite obtaining the optimum model, are highly complex when being computed due to listing all of the categories of structures. In order to achieve the global optimum conditions for supplying energy, it is quite essential to develop the optimization research issues by focusing on hub system structure and operation simultaneously. However, most studies ignore this joint optimization problem and just pay close attention to only a single perspective.

Consequently, it is necessary to establish a mathematical model to rapidly identify the optimal model structure that simultaneously satisfies two objectives: optimizing operating costs and selecting the optimal operating structure. The objective of our investigation is to penetrate into this joint optimization problem with a handy calculation method.

In this study, a generalized EH model will be introduced based on the system equipment in the energy distribution network model (Figure 1). The objective total energy cost function in 24 h of operation is minimized with constraints, i.e., energy balance, system capacity limitations, energy charge/discharge capacity in energy storages, electricity, and natural gas prices. The General Algebraic Modeling System (GAMS) high-level programming language is used to solve optimal operating problems. In a GAMS simulation, the binary variables (0, 1) are used for expressing the presence of the corresponding device in the model. The expected results will simultaneously fulfill the need for a model's structural and operational optimization, further enhancing the optimization of such a double objectives problem. These optimization effects become reliable evidence for selecting the appropriate structures when minimizing the costs of energy consumption.

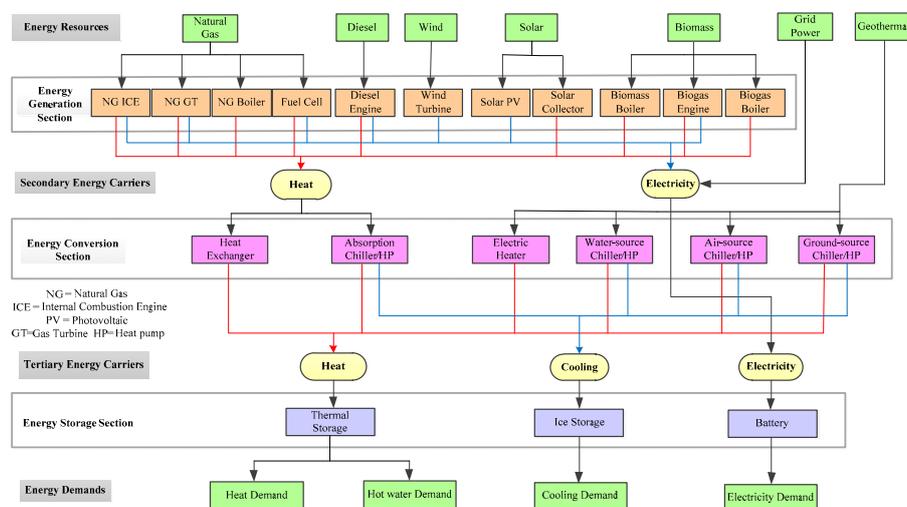


Figure 1. The general structure of the energy system.

Aiming at delivering a distinctive solution to fulfill two research objectives, hub operation optimization and optimal structure identification, our research covers EH theory, the EH optimization problem, the mathematical model built in GAMS, and simulation results and discussion. The remaining sections will be presented as follows. The basic proposed Energy Hub model and the energy system's general structure are described in Section 2, in which the optimization problem based on EH structure is also included. The mathematical model, including objective functions with their corresponding constraints, is developed in Section 3. The element availability presentation is actualized by 12 binary variables. In Section 4, calculation results of total operating cost under each scenario are compared to validate the feasibility of the proposed optimization methodology, in which the optimal structure is proved to generate the lowest energy cost. Finally, conclusions and future tendencies are summarized in Section 5.

## 2. Design of the Model

### 2.1. The Energy System's Structure

From a system point of view, the general structure of the energy system undertakes the mainstays of energy exploitation, conversion, and storage in Figure 1. The system architecture is organized into three sections, i.e., generation, conversion, and storage. Correspondingly, from a value chain perspective, the energy transfer mechanism operates with these three sections successively. Primary energy resources are converted into heat and electricity by a variety of generation technologies in the energy generation section. Then, the secondary energy carriers, i.e., heat and electricity, are converted to different forms of tertiary energy carriers, i.e., heat, cooling, and electricity, by various conversion technologies in the energy conversion section. Taking a water-source heat pump as an example, this conversion technology can produce cooling and heat by utilizing geothermal energy. For the sake of peak load shifting, spatial and temporal optimum operation can be performed with storage devices. The energy system can entirely satisfy terminal users' energy demands.

Commonly, twenty types of equipment are employed in the energy system, in which the most prevailing kinds of generation, conversion, and storage technologies are covered. Hence, these provide various configurations to establish the energy hub models, and the inclusion of all possible energy technologies does not imply that all of them will be adopted.

### 2.2. The Structural Optimization of Hub Modeling

#### 2.2.1. Energy Hub Concept

The network node in the energy system can be extended as an energy hub which interfaces energy carriers and features in any configuration of the energy generation, conversion, and storage elements in Figure 2. With simplifications, the coupling energy flow can be delivered through the hub with multi-input and multi-output [3].

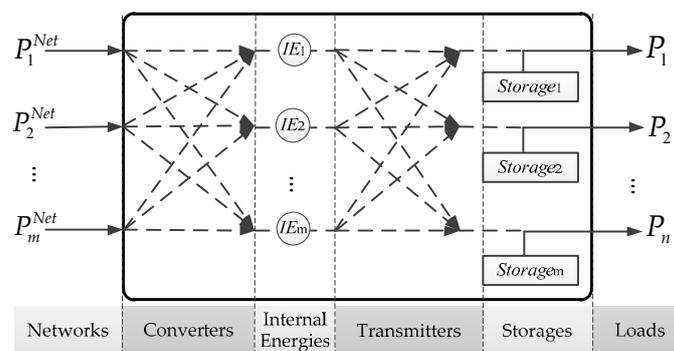


Figure 2. Energy hub model.

The Energy Hub can be characterized by the coupling matrix in expression (1) [18,19], where  $P^{Net}_{(1, \dots, m)}$  is the input energy and  $P_{(1, \dots, n)}$  is the converted output energy (Figure 2):

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \\ \vdots \\ P_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1m} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \dots & c_{nm} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_1^{Net} \\ P_2^{Net} \\ \vdots \\ P_m^{Net} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

### 2.2.2. Proposed Energy Hub Model

For representing the complete functions of the energy system’s general structure mentioned above, an innovative structured Energy Hub model is proposed in Figure 3. First of all, all different sub-modules are taken into account, including energy generation, i.e., electricity, natural gas, and decentralized renewables (wind energy and solar energy) as hub system input. Multiple hub energy vectors—natural gas, electricity, heating, and cooling—are bridged by conversion elements, which consist of voltage transformer, micro turbine (MT), air-conditioning (AC), gas boiler (GB), absorption chiller (ACh), solar heat exchanger (SHE), and electric heater (EHe). Energy storage comprises electricity storage (ES), thermal storage (TS), and ice storage (IS). As for the demand side, only electricity, heating, and cooling loads are considered. Secondly, solar power is transferred into electricity and heating energy by PV and SHE. Besides this, the new trails are blazed by settling the placement of the electric heater (EHe) in the EH model.

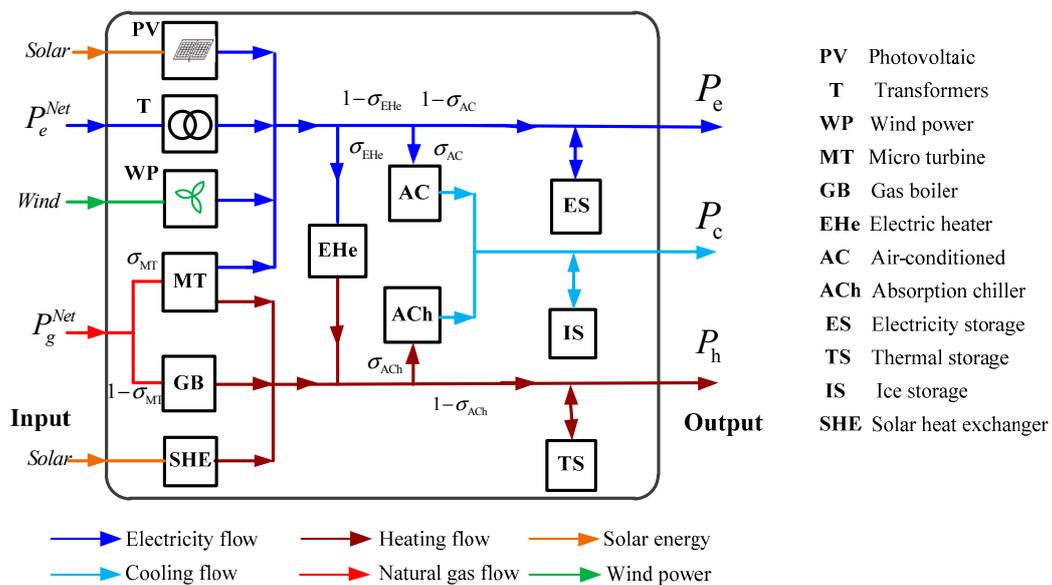


Figure 3. Proposed energy hub model.

The electricity loads are powered by the following components in the proposed energy hub. The electricity is delivered by transformers in electrical systems, MT in natural gas systems, wind power (WP), and PV. The EHe in electrical systems and the MT and GB in natural gas systems supply heat for demands. Moreover, some of the remaining heat is supplemented by solar energy via SHE. The cooling demand is met simultaneously through two AC and ACh devices that are sourced from electrical and natural gas systems separately.

### 2.2.3. The Optimization Problem of EH Structure

The optimization problem statement is given to minimize the cost of energy use by selecting the optimal operating structure, in which there are 12 selected elements from the proposed energy hub model as presented in Figure 3. When the energy hub is described as a block box as shown in Figure 4, the optimal structure contributes to the combinatorial optimization of the selected elements. As a prerequisite, the energy hub still maintains the coupling of supply and demands in a synthetic way with the balance between multi-output and multi-input energy.

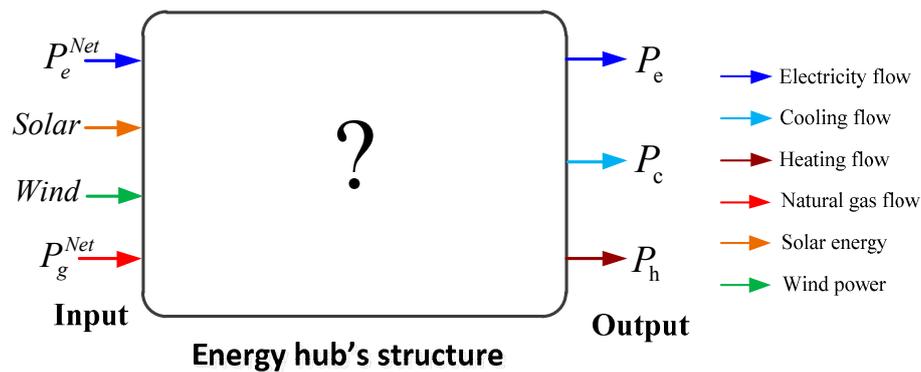


Figure 4. Desired Energy Hub (EH) for structural and operational optimization.

Targeting the simultaneous identification of the optimal structure and optimal operation of the model, the optimization model comprises on/off-type variables assigned to each available element. The integer variable  $\zeta_f$  represents the determination on whether element  $f$  is used in the hub model or not:

$$\zeta_f = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if element } f \text{ is selected} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

As depicted in Figure 5, a set of elements are available for the desired hub and the appropriate ones can be selected for structural optimization. The binary variables  $\zeta_T, \zeta_{MT}, \zeta_{WP}, \zeta_{PV}, \zeta_{EHe}, \zeta_{ES}, \zeta_{GB}, \zeta_{SHE}, \zeta_{HS}, \zeta_{ACh}, \zeta_{CS},$  and  $\zeta_{TS}$  demonstrate the involvement of 12 corresponding devices forming the energy hub in the model. The mathematical model containing the objective function and constraints will be introduced in Section 3.

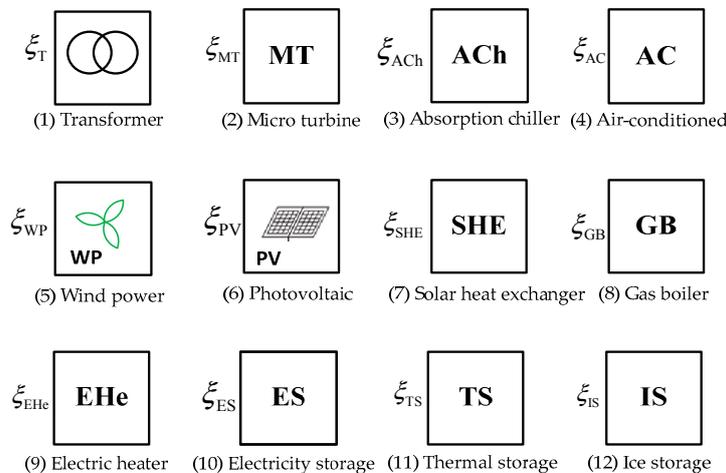


Figure 5. Available energy converter and storage elements for the desired hub.

### 3. Mathematical Model

#### 3.1. The Objective Function

An energy hub is economically scheduled based on the minimum energy costs that depend on the daily consumption of electricity and heat. The objective function is given as:

$$\min \sum_{t=1}^{24} \left[ P_e^{\text{Net}}(t) \pi_e^{\text{Net}}(t) + P_g^{\text{Net}}(t) \pi_g^{\text{Net}}(t) \right] \quad (3)$$

where  $\pi_e^{\text{Net}}(t)$  and  $\pi_g^{\text{Net}}(t)$  are the electricity and natural gas prices at hour  $t$ , respectively.

#### 3.2. Constraints

##### 3.2.1. Energy Balance

The energy balance constraints are in expression associated with 12 binary variables corresponding to the devices which were introduced in Figure 5. The relationship between multi-input and multi-output is presented in (4a), (4b), and (4c) as follows:

- Electricity power balance:

$$P_e(t) = \left[ P_e^{\text{Net}}(t) \zeta_T \mu_e^T + P_g^{\text{Net}}(t) \zeta_{\text{MT}} \sigma_{\text{MT}}(t) \mu_{\text{ge}}^{\text{MT}} + \zeta_{\text{WP}} P_e^{\text{WP}}(t) + \zeta_{\text{PV}} P_e^{\text{PV}}(t) \right] (1 - \sigma_{\text{EHe}}(t)) (1 - \sigma_{\text{AC}}(t)) + \zeta_{\text{ES}} (P_{\text{ES}}^{\text{dis}}(t) - P_{\text{ES}}^{\text{ch}}(t)) \quad (4a)$$

- Heating balance:

$$P_h(t) = \left[ \left( P_g^{\text{Net}}(t) \left( \zeta_{\text{MT}} \sigma_{\text{MT}}(t) \mu_{\text{gh}}^{\text{MT}} + (1 - \sigma_{\text{MT}}(t)) \zeta_{\text{GB}} \mu_{\text{h}}^{\text{GB}} \right) + \zeta_{\text{SHE}} P_h^{\text{SHE}}(t) \right) + \left( P_e^{\text{Net}}(t) \zeta_T \mu_e^T + P_g^{\text{Net}}(t) \zeta_{\text{MT}} \sigma_{\text{MT}}(t) \mu_{\text{ge}}^{\text{MT}} + \zeta_{\text{WP}} P_e^{\text{WP}}(t) + \zeta_{\text{PV}} P_e^{\text{PV}}(t) \right) \zeta_{\text{EHe}} \mu_{\text{h}}^{\text{EHe}} \sigma_{\text{EHe}}(t) \right] (1 - \sigma_{\text{ACh}}(t)) + \zeta_{\text{TS}} (P_{\text{TS}}^{\text{dis}}(t) - P_{\text{TS}}^{\text{ch}}(t)) \quad (4b)$$

- Cooling balance:

$$P_c(t) = \left[ \left( P_g^{\text{Net}}(t) \left( \zeta_{\text{MT}} \sigma_{\text{MT}}(t) \mu_{\text{gh}}^{\text{MT}} + (1 - \sigma_{\text{MT}}(t)) \zeta_{\text{GB}} \mu_{\text{h}}^{\text{GB}} \right) + \zeta_{\text{SHE}} P_h^{\text{SHE}}(t) \right) + \left( P_e^{\text{Net}}(t) \zeta_T \mu_e^T + P_g^{\text{Net}}(t) \zeta_{\text{MT}} \sigma_{\text{MT}}(t) \mu_{\text{ge}}^{\text{MT}} + \zeta_{\text{WP}} P_e^{\text{WP}}(t) + \zeta_{\text{PV}} P_e^{\text{PV}}(t) \right) \zeta_{\text{EHe}} \mu_{\text{h}}^{\text{EHe}} \sigma_{\text{EHe}}(t) \right] \sigma_{\text{ACh}}(t) \zeta_{\text{ACh}} \mu_{\text{h}}^{\text{ACh}} + \left[ P_e^{\text{Net}}(t) \mu_e^T \zeta_T + P_g^{\text{Net}}(t) \zeta_{\text{MT}} \sigma_{\text{MT}}(t) \mu_{\text{ge}}^{\text{MT}} + \zeta_{\text{WP}} P_e^{\text{WP}}(t) + \zeta_{\text{PV}} P_e^{\text{PV}}(t) \right] (1 - \sigma_{\text{EHe}}(t)) \sigma_{\text{AC}}(t) \zeta_{\text{AC}} \mu_e^{\text{AC}} + \zeta_{\text{CS}} (P_{\text{CS}}^{\text{dis}}(t) - P_{\text{CS}}^{\text{ch}}(t)) \quad (4c)$$

where the output energy flows, including  $P_e(t)$ ,  $P_h(t)$ , and  $P_c(t)$  are the electricity, heat, and cooling demands at hour  $t$ , respectively;  $P_e^{\text{Net}}(t)$  and  $P_g^{\text{Net}}(t)$  are the input energy (electricity and natural gas) at hour  $t$ , respectively;  $\mu_e^T$ ,  $\mu_{\text{ge}}^{\text{MT}}$ ,  $\mu_{\text{gh}}^{\text{MT}}$ ,  $\mu_{\text{gh}}^{\text{GB}}$ ,  $\mu_c^{\text{AC}}$ ,  $\mu_c^{\text{ACh}}$ , and  $\mu_{\text{h}}^{\text{EHe}}$  are the conversion efficiency of the transformers MT, GB, AC, ACh, and EHe, respectively;  $\sigma_{\text{AC}}(t)$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{MT}}(t)$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{ACh}}(t)$ , and  $\sigma_{\text{EHe}}(t)$  are the dispatch ratios of electricity, natural gas, and heat conversion through AC, MT, ACh, and EHe devices at hour  $t$ , respectively;  $P_e^{\text{PV}}(t)$ ,  $P_e^{\text{PW}}(t)$ ,  $P_g^{\text{SHE}}(t)$  are the generation power of the distributed energy resources PV, PW, and SHE at hour  $t$ , respectively; and the charge/discharge power capacity in the energy storage devices (electricity, heat, and cooling) are denoted by  $P_{\text{ES}}^{\text{dis}}(t)$ ,  $P_{\text{ES}}^{\text{ch}}(t)$ ,  $P_{\text{TS}}^{\text{dis}}(t)$ ,  $P_{\text{TS}}^{\text{ch}}(t)$ ,  $P_{\text{IS}}^{\text{dis}}(t)$ ,  $P_{\text{IS}}^{\text{ch}}(t)$  at hour  $t$ , respectively.

##### 3.2.2. Network Constraints

The inputs of electricity  $P_e^{\text{Net}}(t)$  and natural gas  $P_g^{\text{Net}}(t)$  are constrained by the upper limits  $P_e^{\text{Max}}$  and  $P_g^{\text{Max}}$ , which are shown in (5a) and (5b):

$$P_e^{\text{Net}}(t) \leq P_e^{\text{Max}} \quad (5a)$$

$$P_g^{\text{Net}}(t) \leq P_g^{\text{Max}}. \quad (5b)$$

### 3.2.3. Conversion Limitations

The proposed model's operation is based on energy flow dispatched by AC, MT, ACh, and EHe devices. The dispatch ratios determine which part of the input energy flow, not exceeding the permitted limitations, is converted by the equipment. The constraints of these state variables are introduced in expression (6):

$$\sigma_{AC}(t), \sigma_{MT}(t), \sigma_{ACh}(t), \sigma_{EHe}(t) \in [0, 1] \quad (6)$$

where  $\sigma_{AC}(t)$ ,  $\sigma_{MT}$ ,  $\sigma_{ACh}$ , and  $\sigma_{EHe}(t)$  are the dispatch ratios of AC, MT, ACh, and EHe at time  $t$ , respectively.

### 3.2.4. Storage Constraints

In the proposed model, three types of energy storage section devices are employed simultaneously, i.e., ES, TS, and IS, with the same working principles and effects. The storage section is more accurately investigated when considering the energy loss indicated by coefficient  $\rho_{e,h,c}^{ES,TS,CS-loss}$  and the constraints of their charge/discharge durations [12,20]. Energy storage and power limits  $P_{e,h,c}^{ES,TS,IS}(t)$  at the time ( $t$ ) are introduced with the expression (7a). Energy losses during charge/discharge are introduced with the equality constraint (7b). The charge/discharge limits are introduced in the inequality constraint (7c). The limit of device operation mode (discharge or charge) device is introduced in the inequality constraints (7d) and (7e) associated with the binary variables  $\psi_{ES,TS,IS}^{ch}(t)$ ,  $\psi_{ES,TS,IS}^{dis}(t)$  (7f). The charge/discharge power characteristics of the device usually repeat in a cycle of 24 h. Therefore, the calculation cycle is selected at  $T = 24$  h. The energy balance constraint in the calculation cycle is shown in the expression (7g).

$$P_{e,h,c}^{ES,HS,CS}(t) = P_{e,h,c}^{ES,HS,CS}(t-1) + P_{ES,HS,CS}^{ch}(t) - P_{ES,HS,CS}^{dis}(t) - P_{ES,HS,CS}^{loss}(t) \quad (7a)$$

$$P_{e,h,c}^{ES,TS,CS-loss}(t) = \rho_{e,h,c}^{ES,TS,CS-loss} P_{e,h,c}^{ES,HS,CS}(t) \quad (7b)$$

$$P_{e,h,c}^{ES,HS,CS-Min} \leq P_{e,h,c}^{ES,HS,CS}(t) \leq P_{e,h,c}^{ES,HS,CS-Max} \quad (7c)$$

$$0 \leq P_{ES,HS,CS}^{ch}(t) \leq P_{ES,HS,CS}^{ch-Max} \quad (7d)$$

$$0 \leq P_{ES,HS,CS}^{dis}(t) \leq P_{ES,HS,CS}^{dis-Max} \quad (7e)$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi_{ES,TS,IS}^{ch}(t) P_{ES,TS,IS}^{ch}(t) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \psi_{ES,TS,IS}^{ch}(t) = 1 \\ \psi_{ES,TS,IS}^{dis}(t) P_{ES,TS,IS}^{dis}(t) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \psi_{ES,TS,IS}^{dis}(t) = 1 \\ \psi_{ES,TS,IS}^{dis}(t) + \psi_{ES,TS,IS}^{ch}(t) = 1 \\ \psi_{ES,TS,IS}^{dis}(t) \times \psi_{ES,TS,IS}^{ch}(t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (7f)$$

$$P_{e,h,c}^{ES,HS,CS}(0) = P_{e,h,c}^{ES,HS,CS}(T) \quad (7g)$$

### 3.2.5. Energy Prices

There is a predominance of energy prices in the objective function (3). The optimization problem considers the prices of electricity and natural gas. The natural gas price is a constant and is expressed by [21]. Various dynamic pricing methods may be available for electricity customers in the residential sector. Fixed Rate Price (FRP), Time of Use (TOU), and Real Time Pricing (RTP) are three types of dynamic pricing currently used in various utilities [22]. RTP is applied in the calculation in which the hourly electricity price varies continuously and reflects the wholesale electricity market price or day-ahead price. This provides a direct linkage between the wholesale and retail energy markets, showing that the changing supply/demand balance of the system introduces the price elasticity of customers [18].

#### 4. Simulation Result

In this section, illustrative examples will be employed in an optimization problem with the objective function (3) satisfying the simultaneous constraints from Equations (4)–(7) and energy prices. In order to verify this model, these studies are carried out with 144 operational structures that comprise all kinds of energy devices to generate all possible alternatives. Assuming that the demands, composed of electricity, cooling, and heat, remain the same, the verification is conducted in comparisons between 144 structures. The binary numbers (0, 1) are used for expressing whether each device in the hub is available or not. All scenarios' optimal operation costs are shown, in which we evaluate the effectiveness of our model.

##### 4.1. Hub Data Description

The hourly demand for calculation includes electricity, heat, and cooling. Furthermore, energy supply prices, energy system capacity, and parameters of devices, such as PV, WP, SHE, and storage devices, will be given in following descriptions.

##### 4.1.1. Electricity, Heat, and Cooling Demand

The demands of energy carriers, including electricity, heat, and cooling, fluctuating over 24 h are based on references [11,14,23,24] and plotted in Figure 6. Commonly, the electricity consumption is higher than that of heat and cooling. The peak value of electricity can reach to 2.2 MW, while the highest demand for heat and the highest demand for cooling are 0.48 MW and 0.95 MW, respectively.

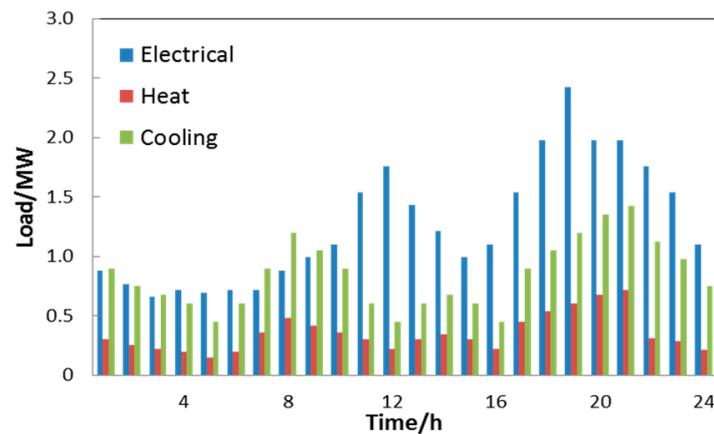


Figure 6. Electrical, heat, and cooling demand in a sample day.

##### 4.1.2. Energy Price

Energy prices play a critical role in the objective function (3), from which natural gas and electricity prices are reflected in the optimization problem. In particular, for electricity pricing, we employ the involvement of real-time pricing (RTP) from an electricity market [18,20,25] while keeping the natural gas prices constant [23]. The energy tariffs are displayed according to Figure 7 as follows:

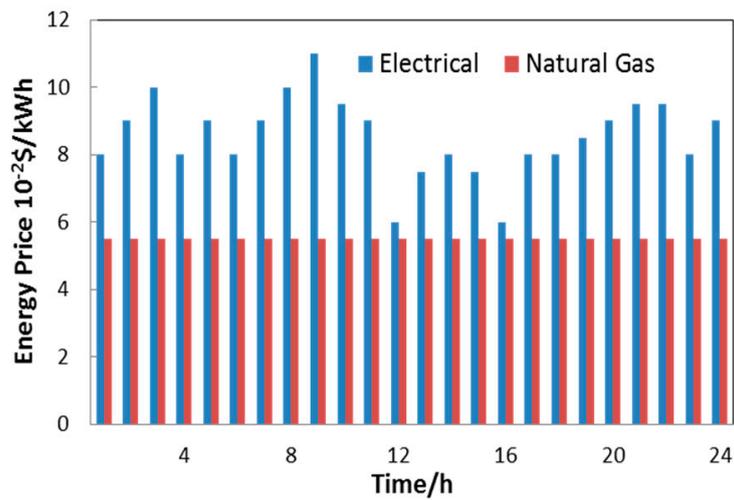


Figure 7. Electricity and gas spot-prices.

#### 4.1.3. Solar and Wind Power

The capacity installation and equipment performance of PV, WP, and BESS produce a great influence on a hub from economic and technical perspectives [26]. We employ the output power of the renewables mentioned above from references [14,22,23], and their 24-h characteristics are graphed in Figure 8.

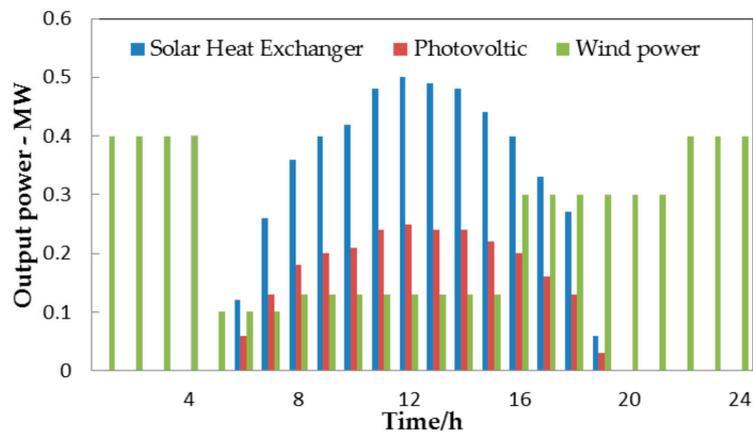


Figure 8. Output power characteristics of PV, PW, and SHE in a sample day.

#### 4.1.4. Device Parameters and System Capacity Limitations

The capacities for the electricity/cold/heat energy storage devices are given in Table 1. The capacities for the MT, EHe, GB, AC, ACh, and transformer devices are given in Table 2 based on [12,20].

Table 1. Parameters for Energy Storage Devices.

$p_{ES}^{ch-max}$	$p_{ES}^{dis-max}$	$p_e^{ES-min}$	$p_c^{ES-max}$	$\rho_{e,h,c}^{ES,TS,CS-loss}$	$\mu_e^{ES}$
0.45 (MW)	0.45 (MW)	0.05 (MW)	4.2 MWh	0.02	0.93
$p_{HS}^{ch-max}$	$p_{HS}^{dis-max}$	$p_h^{HS-min}$	$p_c^{ES-max}$	$p_c^{ES-min}$	$\mu_h^{ES}$
0.45 (MW)	0.45 (MW)	0.05 (MW)	4.2 MWh	0.05 MW	0.96
$p_{CS}^{ch-max}$	$p_{CS}^{dis-max}$	$p_c^{CS-min}$	$p_c^{ES-max}$	$\mu_{e,h,c}^{ES,HS,CS}$	$\mu_c^{ES}$
0.45 (MW)	0.45 (MW)	0.05 (MW)	4.2 MWh	0.9	0.95

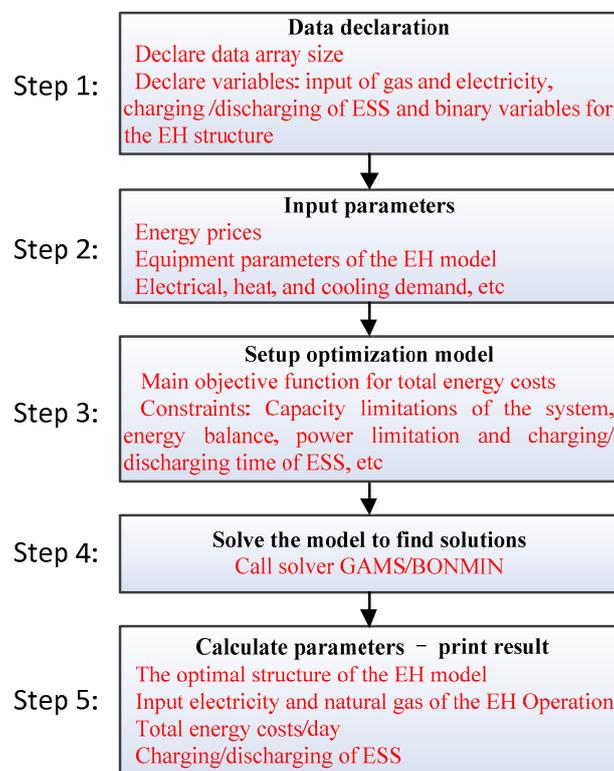
**Table 2.** Parameters for MT, EHe, GB, ACh, and Transformer Devices.

$\mu_e^T$	$\mu_{ge}^{MT}$	$\mu_h^{GB}$	$\mu_{gh}^{MT}$
0.95	0.4	0.9	0.5
$\mu_h^{ACh}$	$\mu_e^{AC}$	$P_g^{max}$	$P_e^{Max}$
0.9	0.88	5 MW	5 MW

#### 4.2. Calculation Result

The hub optimization problem that is proposed above can be solved by solver BONMIN in GAMS (23.5.1, GAMS Development Corporation, Fairfax, VA, USA) [27], and the solution process is shown by the user-defined algebra calculation algorithm in the block diagram in Figure 9.

During the optimization, the optimal operating structure generates the lowest total energy cost of only \$2968 per day. Under such a circumstance, the two devices EHe and TS are not involved, in which the corresponding binary variables are both zeros. The optimal hub structure, as shown in Figure 10, is reduced by two elements compared with the original proposed EH model structure in Figure 3.



**Figure 9.** The process of solving the problem using GAMS. ESS: energy storage system; GAMS: General Algebraic Modeling System.

To further verify the efficiency of the proposed method, the computations are performed with all 144 operating scenarios as demonstrated in Table A1-Annex. In particular, all of the energy demands can be fulfilled during the operation of all hub structures. The extreme values are compared in Table 3: Case 1 brings the highest cost of \$5136 per day, while Case 44 generates the lowest cost of \$2968 per day. Besides this, the proposed EH model produces the total cost of \$2975 per day.

This proposed optimization method is affirmed to coincide with the verification of 144 operating scenarios computations. We can admit that the methodology provides the optimal structure and operation simultaneously. As shown in Table 3, the optimal operation cost under the optimal operating

structure is \$2968 per day. Meanwhile, the lowest operating cost is also \$2968 per day in Case 44 when compared with the 144 scenario computations.

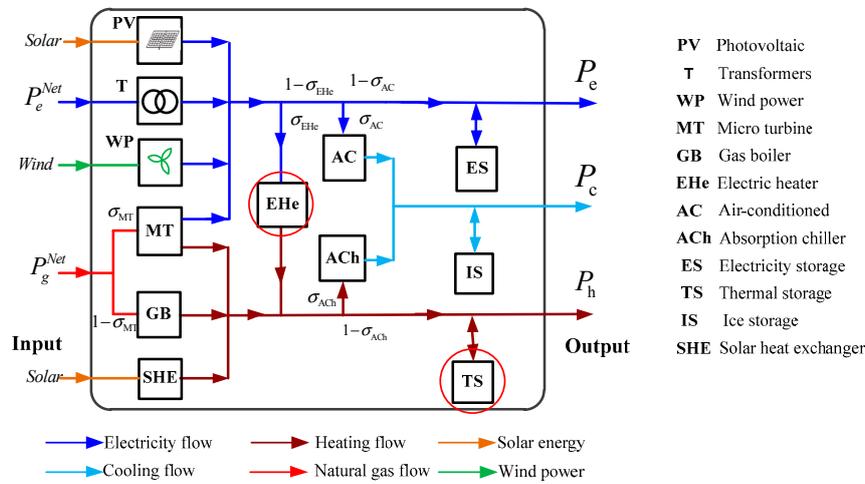
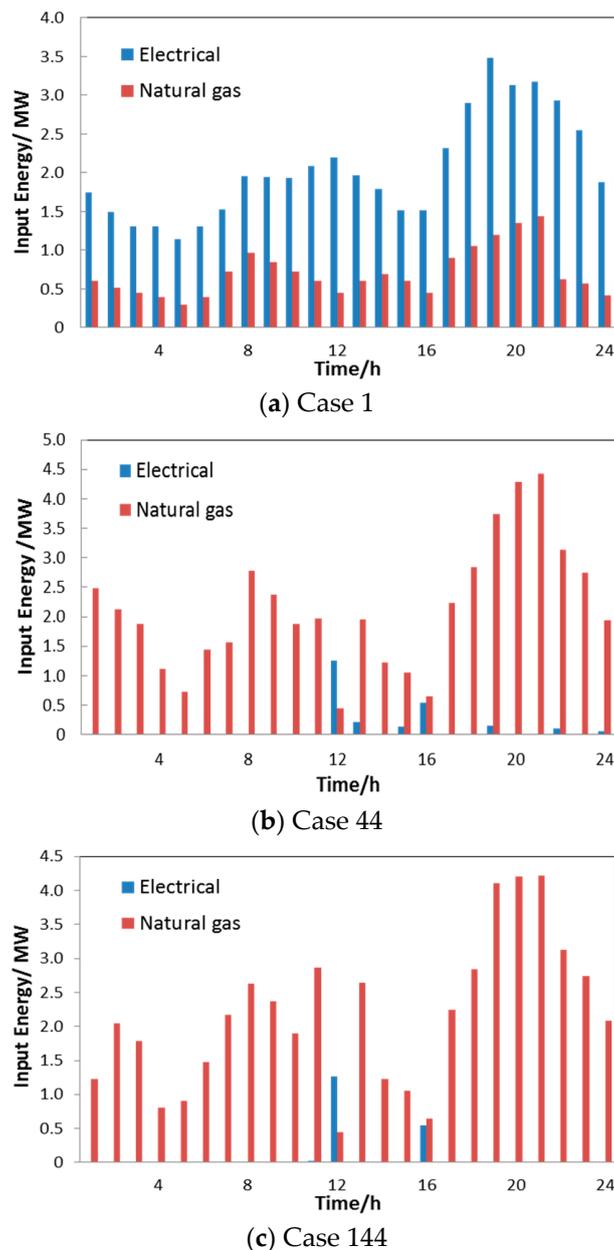


Figure 10. The optimal structure of the EH model.

Apparently, in Case 144, the proposed energy hub, with all components involved, owns a relatively low total cost and does not differ greatly from Case 44 in structure. The input energy, including electricity and natural gas, for Case 1, Case 44, and Case 144 is introduced in Figure 11. The energy storage sections are both considered in Case 44 and Case 144. In Figure 12, the charge/discharge power characteristics of the energy storage sections are plotted, in which energy is stored at the lowest price hours and emitted at the highest electricity price hours for peak load shifting.

Table 3. The optimal operating structure corresponding to the value of binary variables.

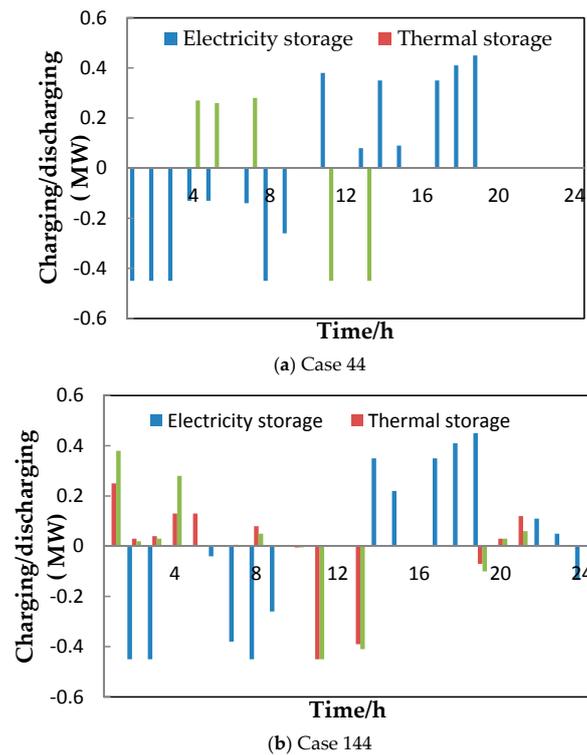
Binary Variables	The Optimal Operating Structure (Case 44)	The Highest Operating Cost Scenario (Case 1)	The Full Structure Scenario (Case 144)
$\zeta_T$	1	1	1
$\zeta_{MT}$	1	1	1
$\zeta_{GB}$	1	1	1
$\zeta_{EHe}$	0	0	1
$\zeta_{AC}$	1	1	1
$\zeta_{ACh}$	1	0	1
$\zeta_{PV}$	1	0	1
$\zeta_{PW}$	1	0	1
$\zeta_{SHE}$	1	0	1
$\zeta_{ES}$	1	0	1
$\zeta_{TS}$	0	0	1
$\zeta_{IS}$	1	0	1
Total cost (\$/day)	2968	5136	2975



**Figure 11.** The input electricity and natural gas (Cases 1, 44, and 144).

The calculation result of the input energy for the highest operating cost scenario (Case 1) is shown in Figure 11a. In this case, the amount of electricity and natural gas bought from supply networks is relatively high due to the absence of distributed energy resources (PV, WP, and SHE) and storage devices. Specifically, the highest purchase of electricity is 3.48 MW at 7 p.m., while the highest purchased volume for natural gas reaches 1.44 MW at 9 p.m.

As for the optimal operating scenario (Case 44), the input energy of the electricity and natural gas purchased from the supply networks shown in Fig 11.b indicates that: the heat generated by SHE and the electricity from PV and WP combined with ES and IS (Figure 12) have led to a significant change in energy supply, especially as regards electricity. Specifically, the highest electricity input is only 1.26 MW at 12 a.m. This results in the total energy cost of \$2968, which is a significant reduction compared to the total energy cost in Case 1 of \$5136.



**Figure 12.** Charging/discharging of energy storage devices (Cases 44 and 144).

For Case 144 (shown in Figure 3), it is observed that the input power characteristics are not much different from Case 44. The total energy purchased from the supply networks in this scenario is also not much different from the optimal Case 44. It is a fact that the heat storage device and EHe are involved in the EH's energy storage and conversion, leading to a change in energy distribution across the devices in the model. At the same time, due to the device conversion efficiency being less than 100%, there is an additional amount of energy loss, which results in an insignificant increase in energy costs compared to Case 44.

#### 4.3. Result Discussions

According to the calculations mentioned above, we can make some comments as follows:

- (1) The solution of the optimization problem for both optimums in hub structure and operation, associated with binary variables which indicate whether or not devices are involved in the various structured operating scenarios, has given accurate results. The optimal operating model and Case 44 have the same structure and total cost purchased from the system.
- (2) The computational results of 144 different structured comparisons in the operating scenarios have highlighted the model structure's role and impact on the optimal operation efficiency problem characterized in the form of an economic indicator: total energy cost per day (Table A1). Case 44 has critically the lowest daily energy cost (\$2968) in contrast to Case 1, which owns the highest energy cost of up to \$5136. The difference of the total energy costs between the two scenarios is shown in Table 4.

**Table 4.** Economic Efficiency Data.

Calculation Results	CASE 1	CASE 44	$\Delta C$
Total energy costs (\$/day)	5136	2968	2168

It is obvious that switching between different structured operating scenarios offers flexible energy supply for electricity, heat, and cooling demands. The listing of all the operational structures also demonstrates the synergies and co-ordinations across elements in the model that can be applied to multi-energy loads. However, we do not consider the situation in which an EH's structure can be expanded or contracted. The current structure optimization is based on the condition that all elements must be included. However, in some specific scenarios, the enrollment of elements in an EH can just be the partial combination of 12 kinds of elements.

## 5. Conclusions

This research pioneers the following investigations in minimizing total energy cost in an energy system:

First of all, we review the general energy system structure considering all possible equipment and covering the generation, conversion, and storage sections. An Energy Hub model with 12 kinds of available elements is proposed. The objective function is formulated as minimizing the total cost of electricity and natural gas purchased from the system based on the proposed EH model.

Secondly, this research aims to bridge the gap between hub operation optimization and optimal structure identification. We list 144 different hub structures and calculate the optimal operation cost under each corresponding hub structure scenario. With the comparison of 144 computational results, the optimal operating structure is verified. The results show that the optimization methodology and the mathematical model accurately identify the optimum operating structure that has a great influence on hub efficiency. This optimization provides an option to restructure an energy hub by selecting appropriate elements to improve energy utilization efficiency.

The illustrated case studies results exemplify an energy hub's optimal structure and the economical optimum is achieved by taking operation costs into account without regard to the following perspectives. One important issue that could be addressed is to increase the constraints in the mathematical model when an element fault happens. Due to the limited paper space, we maintain the hypothesis that all of the elements are under normal operation without discussing an element accident state, in which the additional corresponding constraints are set as binary variables being zero. Furthermore, load uncertainty is not incorporated into this paper and all the electricity, heat, and cooling loads can be predicted and modeled precisely.

Consequently, further investigations should be concentrated on research topics about hub structure and load uncertainty modeling techniques. The possible restructured hub topologies are related to a hub planning optimization problem that involves the consideration of equipment cost, reliability, and utilization. Besides, an equipment environment cost could be another factor contributing to this issue. What is more, we should also engage in hub structure optimization when enlarging external energy networks into multi-energy hub systems. Last but not least, in the light of load uncertainty, robust optimization and flexible planning can be applied to cope with this nondeterminacy problem.

**Acknowledgments:** This work was supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 51777077) and Natural Science Foundation of Guangdong Province, China (No. 2017A030313304).

**Author Contributions:** Thanh Tung Ha and Yongjun Zhang designed the models and completed most of the simulations; Jinbao Hao and V. V. Thang performed some of the simulations in this paper; Canbing Li and Zexiang Cai analysed the data and provided constructive advice on the modelling and writing of the paper; and Thanh Tung Ha and Yongjun Zhang wrote the paper.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Appendix A

Table A1. Proposed hub operation reports in 144 cases.

Case- i	T	MT	GB	EHe	AC	ACh	DER	ESS			Total Energy Cost (\$/day)
							PV/ PW/ SHE	ES	TS	IS	
Output	Electricity	Electricity & Heat	Heat	Heat	Cooling	Cooling	Electricity & Heat	Electricity	Heat	Cooling	
Case 1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5136
Case 2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4239
Case 3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5081
Case 4	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	4188
Case 5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5100
Case 6	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4192
Case 7	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	5058
Case 8	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4135
Case 9	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5101
Case 10	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4177
Case 11	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	5029
Case 12	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4173
Case 13	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4973
Case 14	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4124
Case 15	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	4979
Case 16	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	4066
Case 17	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3912
Case 18	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3039
Case 19	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3849
Case 20	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2978
Case 21	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3870
Case 22	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2986
Case 23	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3834
Case 24	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2956
Case 25	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3856
Case 26	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2987
Case 27	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3606
Case 28	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2965
Case 29	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3855
Case 30	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2980
Case 31	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	3842
Case 32	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2962
Case 33	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3906
Case 34	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3025
Case 35	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3855

Table A1. Cont.

Case 36	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2975
Case 37	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3867
Case 38	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2986
Case 39	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	3836
Case 40	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	2957
Case 41	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3230
Case 42	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2977
Case 43	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	3597
<b>Case 44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2968</b>
Case 45	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3858
Case 46	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2982
Case 47	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	3854
Case 48	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2958
Case 49	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5136
Case 50	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4239
Case 51	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5105
Case 52	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	4207
Case 53	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	5090
Case 54	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4090
Case 55	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	5042
Case 56	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	4136
Case 57	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5073
Case 58	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4177
Case 59	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	5018
Case 60	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	4125
Case 61	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	5033
Case 62	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	4121
Case 63	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	4996
Case 64	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	4080
Case 65	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3910
Case 66	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3035
Case 67	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3848
Case 68	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2978
Case 69	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3884
Case 70	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2993
Case 71	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	3833
Case 72	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2974
Case 73	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3875
Case 74	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	3006
Case 75	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	3840
Case 76	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2988
Case 77	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	3846
Case 78	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2992
Case 79	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	3383
Case 80	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2978

Table A1. Cont.

Case 81	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3906
Case 82	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	3025
Case 83	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	3855
Case 84	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2979
Case 85	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	3862
Case 86	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	2989
Case 87	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	3838
Case 88	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2996
Case 89	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3878
Case 90	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	3016
Case 91	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	3835
Case 92	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	3835
Case 93	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2974
Case 94	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	3848
Case 95	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	3818
Case 96	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2976
Case 97	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5130
Case 98	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4239
Case 99	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5081
Case 100	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	4186
Case 101	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	5090
Case 102	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4222
Case 103	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	5035
Case 104	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	4140
Case 105	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5073
Case 106	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4177
Case 107	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	5020
Case 108	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	4123
Case 109	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	5027
Case 110	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	4149
Case 111	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	4973
Case 112	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	4088
Case 113	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3910
Case 114	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3035
Case 115	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3859
Case 116	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2976
Case 117	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3888
Case 118	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2993
Case 119	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	3836
Case 120	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2980



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