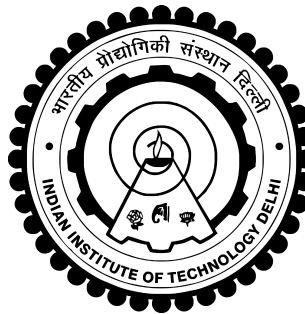


A GAME THEORETIC FRAMEWORK FOR LOSS, DEVIATION COST AND PROFIT SHARING OF DISTRIBUTION ENTITIES

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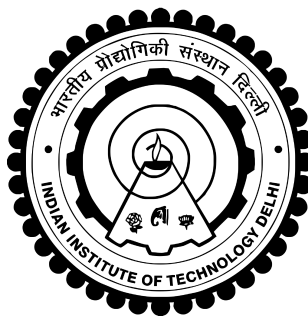
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis titled, “**A Game Theoretic Framework for Loss, Deviation Cost and Profit Sharing of Distribution Entities**”, submitted by **Mr. Satish Sharma** for the award of the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy**, is a record of bonafide research work carried out by him in the Department of Electrical Engineering of Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, India.

Mr. Satish Sharma has worked under my guidance and supervision and has fulfilled the requirements for the submission of this thesis, which to my knowledge, has reached the requisite standard. The work done as part of this thesis has not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree.

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Abstract

Thesis Title: A Game Theoretic Framework for Loss, Deviation Cost and Profit Sharing of Distribution Entities

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This thesis addresses the issues of allocation of profit and cost associated with energy services to the various power system participants of the distribution network (DN). Deregulation of electric power industry has introduced competition between the participants and they are provided with the appropriate economic signals by the power market outcome. Responding to these price signals, they are expected to compete to make profit over different power market services. Hence, the research work has the intention of establishing suitable mechanisms for framing and implementation of the allocation practices for profit, cost and network losses to the participants and put forward the improvements for consideration.

The profit and cost involved with the transfer of the electric power depend on the actions taken by various participants of the power system, which is equivalent to a coalitional game of the power system participants with profit or cost as an outcome of the game. For allocation purpose, game theory based solutions are considered inherently fair and robust. Hence, the allocation problems are formulated as cooperative games and solved using Shapley value (SV). Different methods are proposed in this thesis based on the SV to allocate the profit, cost and network losses in DNs.

The integration of distributed generation (DG) is increasing at various level of DN due to the open access policies introduced in various regulations. Also, the eagerness and incentives for green energy resources encourages renewable power generation such as

wind and solar at local distribution level. These energy resources are installed with a large installed capacity in many countries. But, the uncertainty and variability of these resources are very high and pose challenges to power system operations. The wind farms located at different network locations can reduce the variability by forming coalitions and combining their wind power production and can participate as whole in different short term markets. Additionally, the wind power producers (WPPs) also face the risk associated with the uncertain market prices. Hence, the market strategy of WPPs is to work in coalition to bid economically into different short term market and maximize their profit with less profit variability. The coalition will only be feasible if the combined profit is greater or equal to the sum of individual profits with lesser risk associated with it.

The proposed research work provides the method to allocate this surplus profit. Various methods have been proposed in the literature that provide profit sharing mechanisms, but neglect the contribution of the participants in the risk reduction of the coalition. The risk based profit sharing method is proposed in the thesis using weighted Shapley value (WSV). The weight for each participant is defined based on the risk associated with it. If the risk value of the participant is more, the WSV share in the surplus profit will be less as compared to the conventional Shapley value (CSV) solution. Hence, the participants with the risk hedging ability will get rewarded by getting more share in the surplus profit.

The framework for coalitional operation of WPP and energy storage system (ESS) is developed over different short term power markets. The risk value is being calculated using Conditional Value-at-Risk (CVaR). The developed problem is a mixed-integer nonlinear programming problem by nature. In this thesis, the proposed problem is evolved as an equivalent linear programming problem with some assumptions to gain simplicity, robustness, and computational efficiency.

The renewable resources with limited power capacity can also bid through the Distribution Companies (Discoms) along with other DGs. Discom bids into the day-ahead (DA) market to serve the DA schedules of its loads put together along with the schedules of the DGs. At real-time (RT), the loads/DGs may deviate from their schedules and this deviation has to be settled at RT price. Any deviation by the loads and DGs will also change the total network losses. Hence, the Discom faces a deviation cost at RT price due to deviation in DA schedules and network losses. This cost allocation problem has been formulated as a cooperative game and SV is used to allocate this deviation cost to the responsible participants which are deviating from their schedules.

Additionally, the DN losses should also be allocated to the participants of the network. The DNs are inherently different from the transmission networks due to the passive nature of network and unidirectional power flows. They are less complicated in nature due to radial or weakly mesh topology with large number of loads of all varieties. Recently, large number of DGs have been integrated into the DNs, and hence, the power flow in the DNs has changed into bidirectional and it becomes active in nature. Hence, the loss allocation (LA) method should take care of the location and the role of individual participants in the distribution losses.

The network losses are the coalitional outcome of the network participants due to their energy transactions, hence the LA problem has been modelled as a cooperative game and solved using SV. However, the SV solution has a limitation of the burden of computational time and memory requirement which increase exponentially with the number of participants. Hence, it is very difficult to allocate the losses for large systems. Therefore, two variants of SV have been proposed to solve this LA problem. First, SV has been solved in a sequence over the radial DN and alongside the losses have been allocated to the participants from root node to end nodes. Second, an analytical formula for SV has been derived using DN properties without any assumption for both radial and weakly meshed DNs. Both methods are time efficient and provide fair results.

The losses allocated using above proposed methods are the same as obtained from the CSV method which satisfies the axioms of fairness. The important virtue of the proposed methods is that both reduce the memory and computation burden without compromising the efficiency, fairness and total recovery in the allocation of network losses. The methods also give due respect to DG power injections and assigns appropriate losses to them.

In a nutshell, the thesis attempts to address various issues and provide solutions to the settlement of different services associated with energy transaction by the participants of the distribution sector. First, the problem of risk-based profit maximization and profit allocation is addressed for the participants in the distribution sector, who are willing to form the coalitions to maximize their profits. The profit allocation is risk constrained due to uncertainty associated with participants from the energy prices over different trading platforms and power schedules of participants. Additionally, the deviation cost allocation scheme is suggested for a Discom, which faces the additional cost due to the deviations in power schedules of its participants at RT. Finally, two LA schemes are presented for distribution systems for fair and optimal allocation of network power losses to its participants based on the network uses.

सार

यह थीसिस वितरण नेटवर्क (डीएन) के विभिन्न विद्युत सिस्टम प्रतिभागियों को ऊर्जा सेवाओं से जुड़े लाभ और लागत के आवंटन के मुद्दों को संबोधित करता है। विद्युत ऊर्जा उद्योग के नियंत्रण में प्रतिभागियों के बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा शुरू की गई है और उन्हें बिजली बाजार के परिणाम के अनुसार उचित आर्थिक संकेत प्रदान किया गया है। इन मूल्यों के संकेतों के जवाब में, उन्हें उम्मीद है कि वे अलग-अलग बिजली बाजार सेवाओं से मुनाफा कमा सकते हैं। इसलिए, शोध कार्य में प्रतिभागियों को लाभ, लागत और नेटवर्क नुकसान के लिए आवंटन प्रक्रियाओं के निर्धारण और कार्यान्वयन के लिए उपयुक्त तंत्र स्थापित करने का इरादा है और विचार के लिए सुधार को आगे बढ़ाया गया है।

विद्युत शक्ति के हस्तांतरण के साथ जुड़े लाभ और लागत बिजली व्यवस्था के विभिन्न प्रतिभागियों द्वारा की गई कार्यों पर निर्भर करती है, जो कि खेल के परिणाम के रूप में लाभ या लागत वाले पावर सिस्टम सहभागियों के गठबंधन गेम के बराबर होती है। आवंटन उद्देश्य के लिए, गेम सिद्धांत आधारित समाधान स्वाभाविक रूप से निष्पक्ष और मजबूत माना जाता है। इसलिए, आवंटन की समस्या सहकारी खेलों के रूप में तैयार की जाती है और Shapley value (एसवी) का उपयोग करके हल करती है। डीएन में लाभ, लागत और नेटवर्क नुकसान को आवंटित करने के लिए एसवी पर आधारित इस थीसिस में विभिन्न तरीकों का प्रस्ताव है।

विभिन्न नियमों में पेश की गई खुली पहुंच वाली नीतियों के कारण वितरित उत्पादन (डीजी) विभिन्न स्तरों पर बढ़ रहा है। इसके अलावा, हरित ऊर्जा संसाधनों के लिए उत्साह और प्रोत्साहन स्थानीय वितरण स्तर पर पवन और सौर जैसे अक्षय ऊर्जा उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं। इन ऊर्जा संसाधनों को कई देशों में एक बड़ी स्थापित क्षमता के साथ स्थापित किया गया है। लेकिन, इन संसाधनों की अनिश्चितता और परिवर्तनशीलता बहुत अधिक हैं और बिजली व्यवस्था के संचालन के लिए चुनौतियों का सामना करती हैं। विभिन्न नेटवर्क स्थानों पर स्थित पवन फार्मों ने गठबंधन बनाने और उनके पवन ऊर्जा उत्पादन के संयोजन से परिवर्तनशीलता को कम कर सकते हैं और अलग-अलग अल्पावधि बाजारों में पूरे भाग ले सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, पवन ऊर्जा उत्पादक (डब्ल्यूपीपी) भी अनिश्चित बाजार की कीमतों से जुड़े जोखिम का सामना करते हैं। इसलिए, डब्ल्यूपीपी की बाजार रणनीति आर्थिक रूप से अल्पकालीन बाजार में आर्थिक रूप से बोली लगाने के लिए गठबंधन में काम करती है और कम लाभ परिवर्तनशीलता के साथ अपने लाभ को अधिकतम करती है। गठबंधन केवल तभी संभव होगा यदि संयुक्त लाभ इसके साथ जुड़े कम जोखिम वाले व्यक्तिगत मुनाफे के बराबर या उससे अधिक है।

प्रस्तावित अनुसंधान कार्य इस अधिशेष लाभ को आवंटित करने का तरीका प्रदान करता है। साहित्य में विभिन्न तरीकों का प्रस्ताव किया गया है जो लाभ साझा करने की व्यवस्था प्रदान करता है, लेकिन गठबंधन के जोखिम में कमी के प्रतिभागियों के योगदान की उपेक्षा कर देता है। भारत Shapley value (डब्लूएसवी) का उपयोग करते हुए

जोखिम आधारित लाभ साझा करने की पद्धति का प्रस्ताव है। प्रत्येक भागीदार के लिए भार इसके साथ जुड़े जोखिम के आधार पर परिभाषित किया गया है। यदि भागीदार का जोखिम मूल्य अधिक है, पारंपरिक शापली मूल्य (सीएसवी) समाधान की तुलना में अधिशेष लाभ में डब्ल्यूएसवी का हिस्सा कम होगा। इसलिए, अतिरिक्त जोखिम प्राप्त करने वाले सहभागी प्रतिभागियों को अतिरिक्त लाभ प्राप्त करके पुरस्कृत किया जाएगा।

डब्ल्यूपीपी और ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणाली (ईएसएस) के गठबंधन संचालन के लिए ढांचा अलग-अलग शॉर्ट टर्म पावर मार्केट्स पर विकसित किया गया है। जोखिम मूल्य को सशर्त मूल्य-पर-जोखिम (सीवीएआर) का उपयोग करके गणना की जा रही है। विकसित समस्या प्रकृति द्वारा एक मिश्रित-पूर्णांक गैर-अक्षीय प्रोग्रामिंग समस्या है। इस थीसिस में, प्रस्तावित समस्या सादगी, मजबूती और कम्प्यूटेशनल दक्षता हासिल करने के लिए कुछ मान्यताओं के साथ एक समान रैखिक प्रोग्रामिंग समस्या के रूप में विकसित हुई है।

सीमित ऊर्जा क्षमता वाले अक्षय संसाधनों को भी अन्य डीजी के साथ वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कामो) के माध्यम से बोली लगा सकती है। DG के कार्यक्रम के साथ-साथ इसके लोड के DA समय-सारिणी की सेवा के लिए डिस्काम बोली DA बाजार में डालती है। वास्तविक समय (आरटी) पर, लोड / डीजी अपने कार्यक्रमों से विचलित हो सकते हैं और इस विचलन को आरटी मूल्य पर तय किया जाना चाहिए। लोड और डीजी के द्वारा कोई विचलन भी कुल नेटवर्क नुकसान को बदल देगा। इसलिए, डीएसए कार्यक्रमों और नेटवर्क नुकसान में विचलन के कारण डिस्कामो आरटी मूल्य पर विचलन लागत का सामना करता है। यह लागत आवंटन समस्या एक सहकारी खेल के रूप में तैयार की गई है और एसवी का प्रयोग इस विचलन लागत को जिम्मेदार प्रतिभागियों को आवंटित करने के लिए किया जाता है जो उनके कार्यक्रमों से भटक रहे हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, डीएन घाटा भी नेटवर्क के प्रतिभागियों को आवंटित किया जाना चाहिए। नेटवर्क के निष्क्रिय प्रकृति और यूनिडायरेक्शनल पावर फ्लो के कारण डीएन ट्रांसमिशन नेटवर्क से स्वाभाविक रूप से अलग हैं। वे रेडियल या वीक्ली मेष टोपोलॉजी के कारण प्रकृति में कम जटिल हैं, जिनमें बड़ी संख्या में सभी किस्मों का लोड है। भली-भांति, बड़ी संख्या में डीजी को डीएन में एकीकृत किया गया है, और इसलिए, डीएन में बिजली प्रवाह द्विदिश में बदल गया है और यह प्रकृति में सक्रिय हो जाता है। इसलिए, नुकसान आवंटन (एलए) पद्धति को स्थान का ध्यान रखना चाहिए और वितरण हानियों में व्यक्तिगत प्रतिभागियों की भूमिका होना चाहिए।

नेटवर्क नुकसान अपने ऊर्जा लेनदेन के कारण नेटवर्क प्रतिभागियों के कोयला परिणाम हैं, इसलिए एलए समस्या को सहकारी खेल के रूप में तैयार किया गया है और एसवी का उपयोग करके हल किया गया है। हालांकि, एसवी समाधान में कम्प्यूटेशनल समय और स्मृति आवश्यकता के बोझ की एक सीमा होती है जो प्रतिभागियों की संख्या के साथ तेजी से बढ़ जाती है। इसलिए, बड़ी प्रणालियों के लिए नुकसान को आवंटित करना बहुत मुश्किल है। इसलिए, एसए

के दो रूपों का प्रस्ताव इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए प्रस्तावित किया गया है। सबसे पहले, एसवी को रेडियल डीएन के ऊपर एक अनुक्रम में हल किया गया है और इसके साथ-साथ प्रतिभागियों को रूट नोड से नोड्स के अंत तक आवंटित किया गया है। दूसरा, एसवी के लिए एक विश्लेषणात्मक फार्मूला डीएन गुणों का उपयोग रेडियल और वीक्ली मेष किए गए डीएन के लिए किसी भी धारणा के बिना किया गया है। दोनों तरीकों से कुशल होते हैं और उचित परिणाम प्रदान करते हैं।

उपरोक्त प्रस्तावित विधियों का उपयोग कर आवंटित हानि सीएसवी विधि से प्राप्त की गई है, जो निष्पक्षता के स्वयंसेव्यों को संतुष्ट करती हैं। प्रस्तावित विधियों का महत्वपूर्ण गुण यह है कि दोनों नेटवर्क घाटे के आवंटन में दक्षता, निष्पक्षता और कुल वसूली से समझौता किए बिना स्मृति और गणना के बोझ को कम करते हैं। तरीकों ने भी डीजी पावर इंजेक्शन के संबंध में उचित सम्मान दिया और उन्हें उचित नुकसान प्रदान किया।

संक्षेप में, थीसिस विभिन्न मुद्दों को हल करने और वितरण क्षेत्र के प्रतिभागियों द्वारा ऊर्जा लेनदेन से जुड़े विभिन्न सेवाओं के निपटान के समाधान प्रदान करने का प्रयास करता है। सबसे पहले, जोखिम आधारित मुनाफे की अधिकतम समस्या और लाभ आवंटन को वितरण क्षेत्र में प्रतिभागियों के लिए संबोधित किया जाता है, जो अपने मुनाफे को अधिकतम करने के लिए गठबंधन बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं। प्रतिभागियों के विभिन्न व्यापारिक प्लेटफार्मों और बिजली के कार्यक्रमों पर ऊर्जा की कीमतों से प्रतिभागियों के साथ जुड़े अनिश्चितता के कारण लाभ आवंटन जोखिम सीमित है। इसके अतिरिक्त, विचलन लागत आवंटन योजना का सुझाव डिस्कमॉड के लिए किया गया है, जो कि आरटी पर अपने प्रतिभागियों के बिजली कार्यक्रम में विचलन के कारण अतिरिक्त लागत का सामना करता है। अंत में, नेटवर्क उपयोगों के आधार पर इसके दो प्रतिभागियों को नेटवर्क बिजली नुकसान के निष्पक्ष और अनुकूलतम आवंटन के लिए वितरण प्रणाली के लिए दो ला योजनाएं प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं।

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List of Abbreviations

ABL	A ssigned B ranch L osses
AST	A umann S hapley with T racing
ASV	A nalytical S hapley V alue
BCBI	B ranch C urrent to B us I njection
BCBV	B ranch C urrent to B us V oltage
BCDM	B ranch C urrent A llocation M ethod
BIBC	B us I njection to B ranch C urrent
CSV	C onventional S hapley V alue
CVaR	C onditional V alue a t R isk
DA	D ay- A head
DG	D istributed G eneration
Discom	D istribution c ompany
DLC	D irect L oss C oefficients
DLF	D istribution L oad F low
DN	D istribution N etwork
ESS	E nergy S torage S ystem
Genco	G eneration c ompany
ID	I ntra D ay
INR	I NDian R upee
ISO	I ndependent S ystem O perator
KCL	K irchhoff's C urrent L aw
KVL	K irchhoff's V oltage L aw

LA	Loss Allocation
LMP	Locational Marginal Price
MLC	Marginal Loss Coefficients
MPEC	Mathematical Programs with Equilibrium Constraints
RT	Real-Time
SBL	Self Branch Losses
SSV	Sequential Shapley Value
SV	Shapley Value
Transco	Transmission company
TSO	Transmission System Operator
UI	Unscheduled Interchange
VaR	Value at Risk
WPP	Wind Power Producer
WSV	Weighted Shapley Value

Nomenclature

b_j	Current in branch j
b_{jR}	Real component of current in branch j
b_{jI}	Imaginary component of current in branch j
B^N	Vector of all branch currents for coalition N
B_{new}^N	Vector of currents for coalition N in new branches which make radial network into meshed network
B_i^N	Element of branch current vector B^N
$BIBC$	Bus incident to branch current matrix
$BCBI$	Branch current to bus incident matrix
$BCBV$	Branch current to bus voltage matrix
c_i	Deviation cost allocated to player i
C	Total deviation cost of Discom
$C(\Delta P_i)$	Deviation cost due to deviation in DA schedule of player i
$C(\Delta P_L)$	Deviation cost due to change in losses from DA in distribution network
$CVaRdist_i$	Normalized distance of CVaR from expected value for player i
EV_i	Expected value of profit/loss distribution for player i
$E\{P\}$	Expected profit
$E_{\omega,t}$	Energy level of ESS for scenario ω at time t
E_{max}^S	Maximum energy level of ESS
E_{min}^S	Minimum energy level of ESS
i	Index of players

$Imb_{\omega,t}$	Imbalance cost occurred in RT balancing market for scenario ω at time t
I_i	Current injection by player i
I_{iR}	Real component of current injection by player i
I_{iI}	Imaginary component of current injection by player i
I^N	Vector of current injections for coalition N
m	Number of branches in distribution network
n	Number of payers
N	Finite set of n players; or grand coalition
N_T	Number of time intervals
N_ω	Number of scenarios
N_R	Finite set of real current component of players
N_I	Finite set of imaginary current component of players
$P_{\omega,t}^{WD}$	DA power schedule of WPP in DA market for scenario ω at time t
$P_{\omega,t}^{SD}$	DA power schedule of ESS in DA market for scenario ω at time t
$P_{\omega,t}^{WI}$	ID power schedule of WPP in ID market for scenario ω at time t
$P_{\omega,t}^{DI}$	Total power schedule of WPP in DA and ID markets for scenario ω at time t
P_{max}^W	Rated integration capacity of WPP
$\tilde{P}_{\omega,t}$	Wind power forecast for scenario ω at time t
$P_{\omega,t}^{SB}$	Balancing power supplied/consumed by ESS for RT balancing market for scenario ω at time t
$P_{\omega,t}^S$	Total power supplied/consumed by ESS at the time of actual power delivery for scenario ω at time t
P_{max}^S	Maximum charge/discharge capacity of ESS
$P_{\omega,t}^B$	Balancing power supplied/consumed from the system for RT balancing market for scenario ω at time t

$P_{\omega,t}^{Ch}$	Charging power consumed by ESS for scenario ω at time t
$P_{\omega,t}^{Dis}$	Discharging power supplied by ESS for scenario ω at time t
$P_{\omega,t}^{BP}$	Positive balancing power consumed from the system for scenario ω at time t
$P_{\omega,t}^{BN}$	Negative balancing power supplied to the system for scenario ω at time t
P_i^{DA}	DA active power schedule of player i in distribution network
P_L^{DA}	Active power loss due to DA schedules of players in distribution network
P_L^{RT}	Active power loss due to RT injections by players in distribution network
P_{ref}^{DA}	Active power drawn in DA from reference bus by Discom in distribution network
P_{ref}^{RT}	Active power drawn in RT from reference bus by Discom in distribution network
P_{Dev}	RT deviation in active power at reference bus from DA schedule of Discom
$P_L(b_j)$	Active power loss in branch j
Q_i^{DA}	DA reactive power schedule of player i in distribution network
r	Resistance of any branch
R_j	Resistance in branch j
R	Set of branch resistances
S	Subset of grand coalition N
S_i^{RT}	RT power injection by player i in distribution network
S_i^{DA}	DA power schedule of player i in distribution network
$S_L(I_i)$	Power loss function of any branch in terms of current injections of players

T	Subset of grand coalition N
t	Time interval index
$u_{\omega,t}$	Binary variable used for charge/discharge operation of ESS
U_S	Unanimity basis for coalition S
$v_{\omega,t}$	Binary variable used for positive/negative balancing power
$v(S)$	Characteristic or worth of coalition S
Z	Vector of branch impedances
z_i	Element of vector Z
ω	Scenarios index
π_{ω}	Probability of scenario ω
$\lambda_{\omega,t}^D$	DA market price for scenario ω at time t
$\lambda_{\omega,t}^I$	ID market price for scenario ω at time t
$\lambda_{\omega,t}^{DN}$	Down side regulation price in balancing market for scenario ω at time t
$\lambda_{\omega,t}^{UP}$	Up side regulation price in balancing market for scenario ω at time t
$\Delta_{\omega,t}$	Wind power deviation from its schedule in RT for scenario ω at time t
η_d	Discharge efficiency of ESS
η_c	Charge efficiency of ESS
α	Per unit confidence level
α_i	Set of current flowing out from node i
β	Risk aversion factor
ζ	Auxiliary variable used to compute the CVaR
s_{ω}	Auxiliary variable for scenario ω used to compute the CVaR
$\emptyset$	Empty set or null coalition
$\varphi_i(v, \lambda)$	Weighted Shapley value of player i
λ	Positive weight vector of participants
λ_i	Positive weight associated with player i

$\Delta_v(S)$	Harsanyi dividend at coalition S
$\phi_i(v)$	Shapley value of player i
λ^{RT}	RT electricity price
ΔP_i	RT deviation from DA active power schedule of player i
ΔQ_i	RT deviation from DA reactive power schedule of player i
ΔP_L	Change in active power losses from DA power losses due to RT deviations in distribution network
ΔP_{Li}	Allocation of change in active power losses from DA power losses due to RT deviations to player i
π_{I_i}	Unitary participation of current injection I_i in losses