Economic Dispatch With Prohibited Zones Using Flower Pollination Algorithm

[1]S.Vijayaraj,
[1]Assistant Professor,
[1]Departmant of Electrical and Electronics Engineering,
[1]VISTAS, Chennai, India.

Abstract : This paper presents application of Flower Pollination Algorithm(FPA) for solving Economic Load Dispatch problem considering Transmission loss, Valve point loading effect and Prohibited operating zones. Flower pollination algorithm is a nature inspired optimization algorithm motivated by the characteristics of flowering plants. Potency of the algorithm is tested on six unit system. The promising results show the quick convergence and effectiveness of the Flower Pollination algorithm.

***IndexTerms* - Economic Load Dispatch, Prohibited operating zones, Valve point loading effect, Flower Pollination Algorithm, Transmission loss.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the planning and operating power system is a challenging task for power engineers because of its complexity and to satisfy the demand for electric energy of the area served by the system with Continuity of service and reliability. An elite objective here is to perform the service at the lowest possible cost. The role of soft computing techniques has influenced a lot in the field of power system especially in solving optimization problems because of their reliability, speed of convergence and robustness [1]. The ELD problem, one of the different non-linear programming commitments in power system, is about minimizing the fuel cost of generating units for a specific period of operation so as to accomplish optimal generation dispatch among operating units and to satisfy the system load demand and generator operation constraints with ramp rate limits and prohibited operating zones [2]. S.K.Dash [3] was presented a new method to solve the problem of optimal generation dispatch with multiple fuel options using a Radial basis function neural network along with a heuristic rule based search algorithm and a Hopfield neural network. Dr .G. Srinivasan, et al. [4] solved economic load dispatch problem with Valve point effects and multi Fuels using particle swarm algorithm with chaotic sequences and the crossover operation to improve the global searching capability by preventing premature convergence through increased diversity of the population. Radhakrishnan Anandhakumar, et al. [5]was proposed a non-iterative direct Composite Cost Function method, to solve economic dispatches of the online units with less Computation time. Umamaheswari Krishnasamy,et al. [6] presented a Refined Teaching-Learning Based Optimization Algorithm for Dynamic Economic Dispatch of Integrated Multiple Fuel integrated with Wind Power Plants.R.Balamurugan, et al. [7] proposed a self-adaptive mechanism isused to change these control parameters during the evolution process. These control parameters are applied at the individual levels in the population to solve economic dispatch with valve point and multi fuel options. Xin-She Yang. [8] proposed the flower pollination algorithm and its characteristic with implementation of various functions for global optimization.

In this paper, Economic load Dispatch problem with inclusion of prohibited operating zones, transmission loss and valve point effect has been solved by using the Flower Pollination Algorithm. The Flower Pollination Algorithm approach has been verified by applying it to test system. The performance of the proposed Flower Pollination algorithm is analysed and its parameters was self tuned. Because this parameter plays a major role in controlling the searching process of algorithm.

II. FORMULATION OF ECONOMIC LOAD DISPATCH PROBLEM

TOTAL COST FUNCTION:-

The main objective of Economic Load Dispatch in electrical power system is to reduce the overall production cost of supplying loads while satisfying constraints. The total cost function can be formulated as the following equation.

$$F_t = \sum_{i=1}^{N} F_i(P_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i + b_iP_i + c_iP_i^2 \qquad (1)$$

where $F_i(P_i)$ is the cost function of i_{th} generator and is usually expressed as a quadratic polynomial; a_i, b_i and c_i are the fuel cost coefficients of i_{th} generator; N is the number of generators , P_i is the real power output of i_{th} generator. The Economic Load Dispatch problem minimizes F_t subject to the following constraints and effects.

EQUALITY CONSTRAINTS:-

The power balance equation is given by

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} P_i = P_D + P_L \qquad (2)$$

The transmission loss PL of system may be expressed by using B-coefficients.

$$P_{Li} = \sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N} P_i B_{ij} P_j + \sum_{j=1}^{M_i} B_{0i} P_i + B_{00} \qquad (3)$$

where, P_D is the power demand of the system. B_{ij}, B_{0i}, and B_{00} are transmission loss coefficients.

INEQUALITY CONSTRAINTS:

The upper and the lower operating region of the generator is given by the equation

$$P_i^{min} \le P_i \le P_i^{max} \; i \in N \qquad (4)$$

Where P_i^{min} and P_i^{max} are the minimum and maximum power outputs of generator i, respectively. The maximum output power of generator is limited by thermal consideration and minimum power generation is limited by the flame instability of a boiler.

PROHIBITED OPERATING ZONES:

The prohibited operating zones are the range of power output of a generator where the operation causes undue vibration of the turbine shaft bearing caused by opening or closing of the steam valve. This undue vibration might cause damage to the shaft and bearings. Normally operation is avoided in such regions. The feasible operating zones of unit can be described and represented as.

$$\begin{aligned} &P_i^{min} \le P_i \le P_{i,1}^{l} \\ &P_{i.m-1}^{u} \le P_i \le P_{i,m}^{l}\,; \quad m = 2,3,\dots n_i \\ &P_{i,n_i}^{u} \le P_i \le P_i^{max} \end{aligned} \qquad (5)$$

Where m represents the number of prohibited operating zones of jthe generator in area i. $P_{i.m-1}^{u}$ is the upper limit of (m - 1)$_{th}$ prohibited operating zone of i$_{th}$ generator . $P_{i,m}^{l}$ is the lower of m$_{th}$ prohibited operating zone of i$_{th}$ generator. Total number of prohibited operating zone of ith the generator is n_i.

VALVE-POINT EFFECTS:

The generator cost function is obtained from a data point taken during "heat run" tests when input and output data are measured as the unit slowly varies through its operating region. Wire drawing effects, which occur as each steam admission valve in a turbine starts to open, produce a rippling effect on the unit curve. To consider the accurate cost curve of each generating unit, the valve point results in as each steam valve starts to open, the ripples like the cost function addressing valve-point loadings of generating units is accurately represented as

$$F_t = \sum_{i=1}^{N} F_i(P_i = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i + b_i P_i + c_i + \left| d_i \times \sin\{e_i \times (p_i^{min} - P_i\} \right| \qquad (6)$$

III. NATURE-INSPIRED FLOWER POLLINATION ALGORITHM

The flower reproduction is ultimately through pollination. Flower pollination is connected with the transfer of pollen, and such transfer of pollen is related with pollinators such as insects, birds, animals etc. some type of flowers depend only on specific type of insects or birds for successful pollination. Two main forms of pollination are A-biotic and biotic pollination. 90% of flowering plants are belonging to biotic pollination process. That is, the way of transferring the pollen through insects and animals. 10% of pollination takes A-biotic method, which doesn't need any pollinators. Through Wind and diffusion help pollination of such flowering plants and a good example of A-biotic pollination is Grass [10, 11]. A good example of pollinator is Honey bees, and they have also developed the so-called flower constancy. These pollinators tend to visit exclusively only certain flower species and bypass other flower species. Such type of flower reliability may have evolutionary advantages because this will maximize the transfer of flower pollen .Such type of flower constancy may be advantageous for pollinators also , because they will be sure that nectar supply is available with their some degree of memory and minimum cost of learning, switching or exploring. Rather than focusing on some random, but potentially more satisfying on new flower species, and flower dependability may require minimum investment cost and more likely definite intake of nectar [12]. In the world of flowering plants, pollination can be achieved by self-pollination or crosspollination. Cross-pollination means the pollination can occur from pollen of a flower of a different plant, and self-pollination is the fertilization of one flower, such as peach flowers, from pollen of the same flower or different flowers of the same plant, which often occurs when there is no dependable pollinator existing.

Biotic, crosspollination may occur at long distance, by the pollinators like bees, bats, birds and flies can fly a long distance. Bees and Birds may behave as Levy flight behaviour [13], with jump or fly distance steps obeying a Levy allotment. Flower fidelity can be considered as an increment step using the resemblance or difference of two flowers. The biological evolution point of view, the objective of the flower pollination is the survival of the fittest and the optimal reproduction of plants in terms of numbers as well as the largely fittest. The flower reproduction is done through pollination process. Flower pollination is connected with the relocation of pollen and such transfer of pollen is related with pollinators such as insects, birds, animals etc.

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A. Rules For Flower Pollination Algorithm.

1. Biotic and cross-pollination is considered as global pollination process with pollen- carrying pollinators performing Levy flights.
2. Abiotic and self-pollination are considered as local pollination.
3. Flower constancy can be considered as the reproduction probability is proportional to the similarity of two flowers involved.
4. Local pollination and global pollination is controlled by a switch probability Pa∈ [0, 1]. Due to the physical proximity and other factors such as wind, local pollination can have a significant fraction pa in the overall pollination activities.

B. Mathematical representation of Flower Pollination Algorithm.

The first rule plus flower constancy can be represented mathematically as

$$x_i^{t+1} = X_i^t + L(X_i^t - g_*) \quad (7)$$

where X_i^t is the pollen i or solution vector X_i at iteration t, and g_* is the current best solution found among all solutions at the current generation/iteration.

Levy distribution is given by

$$L \sim \frac{\lambda\Gamma \sin\left(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2}\right)}{\pi} \frac{1}{S^{1+\lambda}}, (S \gg S_0 > 0) \quad (8)$$

where L is the strength of the pollination should be greater than zero, $\Gamma(\lambda)$ is the gamma function and this distribution is valid for large steps s > 0.

The local pollination can be represented as

$$x_i^{t+1} = X_i^t + \varepsilon\left(X_j^t - X_k^t\right) \quad (9)$$

where, X_j^t and X_k^t are pollens from the different flowers of the same plant species. This essentially mimic the flower constancy in a limited neighbourhood. Mathematically, if X_j^t and X_k^t comes from the same species or selected from the same population, this become a local random walk if we draw from a uniform distribution in [0,1].

C. Switch probability or proximity probability(pa).

Most flower pollination activities can occur at both local and global scale. In practice, adjacent flower patches or flowers in the not-so-far-away neighbourhood are more likely to be pollinated by local flower pollens that those far away. For this, we use a switch probability (Rule 4) or proximity probability pa to switch between common global pollination to intensive local pollination. in this simulation we used pa=0.8 to analyse the simulation result.

D. Pseudo code of Flower Pollination Algorithm (FPA).

Objective min or max f(x), x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_d)
Initialize a population of n flowers/pollen gametes with random solutions
Find the best solution g_* in the initial population
Define a switch probability Pa∈ [0, 1].
while (t <MaxGeneration)
for i = 1 : n (all n flowers in the population)
if rand < pa,
Draw a (d-dimensional) step vector L which obeys a Levy distribution
Global pollination via $x_i^{t+1} = X_i^t + L(X_i^t - g_*)$
else
Draw ε from a uniform distribution in [0,1]
Randomly choose j and k among all the solutions
Do local pollination via $x_i^{t+1} = X_i^t + \varepsilon\left(X_j^t - X_k^t\right)$
end if
Evaluate new solutions
If new solutions are better, update them in the population
end for
Find the current best solution g_*
end while.

IV. RESULT:-

In this case Flower Pollination Algorithm is employed to solve the economic dispatch of six unit system with demand 1263MW consist of Valve-point effect, Prohibited operating zone and Transmission losses. the simulation results and the converge of the cost function is shown in Fig-1 for 500 iterations.

Table-1. Simulation Result For Six Unit System

Output power	FPA
P_1 (MW)	444.15
P_2 (MW)	160.3107
P_3 (MW)	266.977
P_4 (MW)	134.5121
P_5(MW)	166.0035
P_6 (MW)	91.2253
PLOSS(MW)	12.6211
Cost ($/h)	15444.62

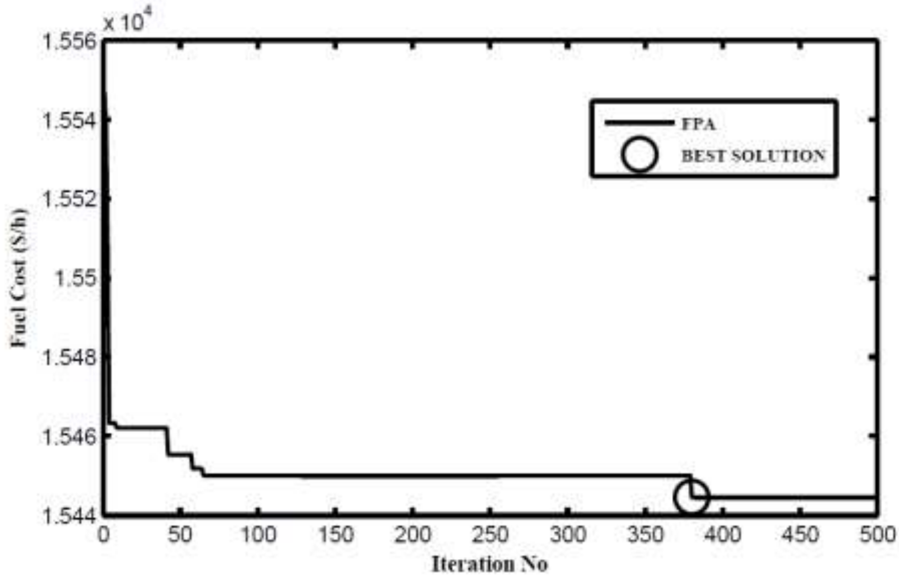

Fig.1.Convergence Characteristics of FPA.

Table-2. Result Comparison of FPA with Other Techniques.

S.NO	METHODS	FUEL COST
1	GA - Genetic Algorithm [21]	15459.00
2	PSO - Particle Swarm Optimization [21]	15450.00
3	MPSOTVAC - Modified PSO with Time Varying [21]	15449.91
4	MATS - Modified Adaptive Tabu Search Algorithms [22]	15445.57
5	FPA - Flower Pollination Algorithm	15444.62

V. CONCLUSION:-

In this paper, Flower Pollination Algorithm is applied to economic load dispatch problems with six unit system as a test case. The results obtained by this method are compared with other soft computing techniques. The comparison shows that Flower Pollination Algorithm performs better and got good convergence characteristics. The Flower Pollination Algorithm has superior features, including quality of solution, stable convergence characteristics and good computational efficiency. Therefore, this results shows that Flower Pollination Algorithm is a promising technique for solving complicated problems in power system.

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