SECURITY CONSTRAINED UNIT COMMITMENT AND DISPATCH USING HYBRID SEARCH ALGORITHMS

A Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

In

Electronics & Electrical Engineering

Submitted by

Sushil Prashar
Registration No.: 41400739

Under the Supervision of

Dr. Kultaar Deep Singh **Dr. Vikram Kumar Kamboj**

LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY, PUNJAB
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CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I hereby certify that the work which is being presented in this thesis entitled **"Security constrained unit commitment and dispatch using hybrid search algorithms"** by "Sushil Prashar" in the partial fulfilment of requirements for the award of degree of Ph.D (Electronics and Electrical Engineering) submitted in the Department of Electronics and Electrical Engineering at Lovely Professional University, Phagwara is an authentic record of my own work carried out during a period from August 2014 to November 2020 under the supervision of Dr. Kultaar Deep Singh and Dr. Vikram Kumar Kamboj. The matter presented in this thesis has not been submitted by me in any other University/Institute for the award of Ph.D Degree.

(Sushil Prashar)

This is to certify that the above statement made by the candidate is correct to the best of my/our knowledge.

Dr. Kultaar Deep Singh
Department of Electrical Engineering
Shaheed Bhagat Singh State Technical Campus
Ferozepur, Punjab, India

Dr. Vikram Kumar Kamboj
Domain of Power Systems, SEEE
Lovely Professional University
Phagwara, Punjab, India

The Ph.D Viva-Voce examination of Sushil Prashar has been held on ____________

Sign.of Supervisor　　Sign.of Co-Supervisor　　Sign.of External Examiner

SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATE

This is certified that Sushil Prashar, a student of Ph.D (Electronics and Electrical Engineering), Lovely Professional University, Phagwara has completed his dissertation entitled **"Security constrained unit commitment and dispatch using hybrid search algorithms"** under our supervision. His dissertation is ready and fit for submission in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Doctor of Philosophy in Electronics and Electrical Engineering. The worked done by his is genuinely of his own.

He has not submitted the matter presented in this Dissertation anywhere for the award of any other Degree.

Supervisor

Dr. Kultaar Deep Singh
Department of Electrical Engineering
Shaheed Bhagat Singh State Technical Campus
Ferozepur, Punjab, India

Co-Supervisor

Dr. Vikram Kumar Kamboj
Domain of Power Systems, SEEE
Lovely Professional University
Phagwara, Punjab, India

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Sushil Prashar

ABSTRACT

Electrical power plays a pivotal role in the modern world to satisfy various needs. It is therefore very important that the electrical power generated is transmitted and distributed efficiently in order to satisfy the power requirement. Electrical power is generated in several ways. The most significant crisis in the planning and operation of electric power generation system is the effective scheduling of all generators in a system to meet the required demand.

The economic load dispatch (ELD) problem is the most important optimization problem in scheduling the generation among thermal generating units in power system. Economic dispatch in electric power system refers to the short-term discernment of the optimal generation output of various electric utilities, to meet the system load demand, at the minimum possible cost, subject to various system and operating constraints viz. operational and transmission constraints. The economic load dispatch problem (ELDP) means that the electric utilities (i.e. generators) real and reactive power are allowed to vary within certain limits so as to meet a particular load demand within lowest fuel cost. The ultimate aim of the ELD problem is to minimize the operation cost of the power generation system, while supplying the required power demanded. In addition to this, the various operational constraints of the system should also be satisfied. The problem of ELD is usually multimodal, discontinuous and highly nonlinear.

This Dissertation work is aimed to presents the application of two hybrid meta-heuristics algorithm i.e. Grey Wolf Optimizer-Random Exploratory Search Algorithm (GWO-RES) and Grey Wolf Optimizer-Pattern Search Algorithm (GWO-PS)for the solution of non-convex and dynamic economic load dispatch problem (ELDP) of electric power system. The performance of proposed hybrid GWO-RES and GWO-PS algorithms is tested for different unimodal and multi-modal benchmark problem including single and multi-objective economic load dispatch problem of small, medium and largescale power systems, and the results are verified by a comparative study with lambda iteration method, Particle Swarm Optimization algorithm, Genetic Algorithm, Differential Evolution algorithm and others heuristics and meta-heuristics search algorithms. Comparative results show that Grey Wolf Optimizer-Random Exploratory Search Algorithm (GWO-RES) and Grey Wolf

Optimizer-Pattern Search Algorithm (GWO-PS) algorithms are able to provide very competitive results compared to other well-known conventional, heuristics and meta-heuristics search algorithms for single and multi-objective economic load dispatch problems.

An important criterion in power system operation is to meet the power demand at minimum fuel cost using an optimal mix of different power plants. Moreover, in order to supply electric power to customers in a secured and economic manner, thermal unit commitment is considered to be one of the best available options. It is thus recognized that the optimal unit commitment of thermal systems results in a great saving for electric utilities. Security Constrained Unit Commitment is the problem of determining the schedule of generating units subjected to system and unit constraints.

The security constrained unit commitment has been identified for the thesis work. The formulation of unit commitment has been discussed and the solution is obtained by using Hybrid GWO-PS and Hybrid GWO-RES Algorithm, which are related to population based optimization technique, which are developed to solve the security unit commitment problem. The effectiveness of these algorithms has been tested on systems comprising of IEEE-14 bus system (5 generating unit) with 10% spinning reserve, IEEE-30 bus system (6 generating unit) with 10% spinning reserve, IEEE-56 bus system (7 generating unit) with 10% spinning reserve, 10-generating unit with 5% spinning reserve and 10-generating unit with 10% spinning reserve, IEEE-118 bus system (19-generating unit) and 20-generating units system, which are then compared with the results for same systems solved by using different optimization techniques for obtaining minimum Total Production Cost. The hybrid seardch algorithms hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES has been tested for various IEEE test system, which consist of IEEE-14 bus, IEEE-30 bus, IEEE-56 Bus system, 10-unit system with 5% and 10% spinning reserve and IEEE-118 bus system with 19 generating units and 20-generating unit system. Experimentally, the results has been evaluated for equal number of iterations and it has been recorded that the results obtained by hGWO-RES are much better than hGWO-PS. Further, the commitment and generation of these two algorithms is also different from each other. Finally, it can be concluded that the hGWO-RES variant of the algorithm is more sophisticated for the solution of scalar and multi-objective economic load dispatch problem and security constraints unit commitment problem of electric power system. The conclusion and future scope has been presented as the main finding of this thesis report, which will be a significant contribution for the electric utilities and research communities, who are working in the field of scalar and multi-objective economic load dispatch and security constrained unit commitment problem of electric power system.

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Referred Journal publications

1. Sushil Prashar, Vikram Kumar Kamboj, Kultaardeep Singh, "A Hybrid Meta-Heuristics Search Algorithm for Scalar Objective Single Area Economic Load Dispatch Problem of Realistic Power System", SHODH SARITA, An international multidisciplinary quarterly bilingual peer reviewed refereed research journal (ISSN: 2348-2397), Publisher: Sanchar Educational & Research Foundation, Lucknow (U.P.) INDIA. [GOVT. OF INDIA- RNI NO. UPBIL/2014].
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3. Sushil Prashar, Vikram Kumar Kamboj, Kultaardeep Singh, "A solution to Unit Commitment Problem using hGWO-PS Algorithm", International Journal of All Research Education & Scientific Methods (ISSN: 2455-6211), Vol. Issue pp., 2018.
4. Sushil Prashar, "Review of various optimization algorithms for single and multi-objective economic load dispatch problem", International Journal of electronics, electrical and computational system (ISSN:2348-117X), Vol.6, Issue 7, July, 2017.
5. Sushil Prashar, "Hybrid GSA-MFO Technique for solving Unit Commitment Problem", International Journal of electronics, electrical and computational system (ISSN:2348-117X), Vol.6, Issue 9, September, 2017.

International Conference publications

1. Sushil Prashar, Vikram Kumar Kamboj, Kultaardeep Singh, "*A Cost Effective Solution to Security Constrained Unit Commitment and Dispatch Problem using Hybrid Search Algorithm"*, Proc. of ICMED 2020: 2nd International Conference on Design and Manufacturing aspects for Sustainable Energy, held in Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, India during July 10-12, 2020. E3S Web Conf., Volume 184, 19 August, 2020, DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202018401071 [Indexing: Scopus indexed].

2. Sushil Prashar, " Review of various optimization algorithms for single and multi-objective economic load dispatch problem", Proc. of 3rd international conference on New Frontiers of Engineering, Science, Management and Humanities (ICNFESMH-2017), held at institutions of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers, Chandigarh, India on 29th July, 2020. [Reference No.: IETECH839]

3. Sushil Prashar, *"Hybrid GSA-MFO Technique for solving Unit Commitment Problem"*, Proc. of 4th International Conference on New Frontiers of Engineering, Management and Humanities (ICNFESMH-2017) held at Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad, INDIA during 3rd September, 2017 [Reference No.: IETEH852].

4. Sushil Prashar, Vikram Kumar Kamboj and Kultaardeep Singh. *"hGWO-RES: A Hybrid Optimal Approach for Single Area Dispatch Problem of Realistic Power System"*, Proc. of Futuristic Trends in Networks and Computing Technologies (FTNCT-2020), Taganrog, Russia, October 14-16, 2020. [Status: Accepted, Paper ID: 267].

Communicated Journal Publications

1. Sushil Prashar, Vikram Kumar Kamboj, Kultaardeep Singh, *"E-HHO: An Enhanced Harris Hawks Optimizer with improved Local Search Capability for Multi-Disciplinary Engineering Design and Optimization Problems"* ,

International Journal on Electrical Engineering and Informatics Printed ISSN 2085-6830/ online e-ISSN 2087-5886, ID Number: L20-08273 [Status: Under Review, Indexing: Scopus]

2. Sushil Prashar, Vikram Kumar Kamboj, Kultaardeep Singh, *"A Canis Lupus inspired hybrid solution strategy considering random exploratory search for Commitment and Dispatch of Power Generating Units for Single Area Power System",* Walailak Journal of Science and Technology (*Walailak J. Sci. & Tech.* or WJST), E-ISSN: 2228-835X, SJR (SCOPUS): 0.154 (Q3) [Status: Under Review, Indexing: Scopus]

LIST OF SYMBOLS

F_T = Fuel cost in (Rs/hr or $/hr)

$Fi(Pgi)$ = Generation cost function of i^{th} generator

Pgi = Output power generated by the i^{th} generator

a_i, b_i, c_i= Coefficient of Fuel Cost of ith Generating Unit

e_i andf_i = Cost-coefficients of i^{th} generating unit considering valve point loading effects

α, β, γ = Emission-coefficients of i^{th} generating unit

P_{gi}^{max}= Upper limits of the generated power by i^{th} generator

P_{gi}^{min}= Lower limits of the generated power by i^{th} generator

PL = Real power loss in transmission lines

PD= Real power demand

Boo, BoiandBij = The transmission network power loss B –coefficients

UR_i= Up-ramp rate limit of i^{th} generating unit

DR_i = Down-ramp rate limit of i^{th} generating units

PGi = Current generation value at the time period t

PGi0 = Preceding generation value at the time period t-1

$P_{Gi,j-1}^{u}$= Upper limit of $(j-1)^{th}$ prohibited operating zone of unit i^{th}

$P_{Gi,j}^{l}$= = Lower limit of $(j-1)^{th}$ prohibited operating zone of unit i^{th}

NG = Number of committed generating units

h = Price penalty factor

$F_i(P_{ih})$ = Fuel Cost of i^{th} Generating unit at ‘h’ hours

ST_{ih} = Start Up Cost of i^{th} Generating unit at 'h' hours

SD_{ih} = Shut Down Cost of i^{th} Generating unit at 'h' hours

a_i, b_i, c_i = Coefficient of Fuel Cost of i^{th} Generating Unit

P_{ih} = Power Generated by i^{th} Generating Unit at 'h' hours

G = Represents the Total Number of Generating units

h-$cost_i$= Hot start-up costi^{th} Generating unit

c-$cost_i$= Cold start-up costi^{th} Generating unit

T_i^{down} = minimum down time of the i^{th} Generating unit for 'h' hours

X_i^{off} = duration for which the i^{th} Generating unit is off for 'h' hours

c-s-hour = cold start time of the i^{th} Generating unit for 'h' hours

C_c = cold-start cost (MBtu)

F = Fuel Cost

C_f= Fixed cost (includes crew expense, maintenance expenses)

C_t = cost (MBtu/h) of maintaining unit at operating temperature

α = Thermal time constant for the unit

t = Time (h) the unit was cooled

K = Incremental Shut-Down Cost

σ_i = The hot start-up cost

δ_i = The cold start-up cost

Γ_i = The cooling time constant

T_{off} = The time for which the unit is in off state

H,h = Time Horizons

U_{ih} = The position or status of i^{th} unit at ‘h’ hour

D_h = Load Demand at ‘h’ hour

P_{max} = Upper Limit of the Power Generated by the Generating Unit

P_{min} = Lower Limit of the Power Generated by the Generating Unit

MUT = Minimum Up Time of the Generating Unit

MDT = Minimum Down Time of the Generating Unit

Xi = Initial Status of the Generating Unit

T_i^{up} = Time for which the Generating Unit is in Up State

T_i^{down} = Time for which the Generating Unit is in Down State

Iter = Iteration

Itermax = Maximum no. of Iterations

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABC = Artificial Bee Colony

ACO = Ant Colony Optimization

ALO = Ant lion optimization

BA = Bat Algorithm

BBO = Biogeography-Based Optimization

BBO = Biogeography-Based Optimization

BFWA = Binary Fireworks Algorithm

BGSA = Binary Gravitational Search Algorithm

BPSO = binary particle swarm optimization

CEED = Combined Economic and Emission Dispatch

CO_X = Carbon oxide emission

CS = Cuckoo Search

CSA = Crow Search Algorithm

CSA = Cuckoo Search Algorithm

DA = Dragonfly Algorithm

DE = Differential Evolution

DE = Differential Evolution

DEDP = Dynamic Economic Dispatch Problem

DGPSO = Deterministically Guided Particle Swarm Optimization

DP = Dynamic Programming

EA = Evolutionary Algorithm

ED = Economic Dispatch

ED = Economic Dispatch

EELD = Economic Emission Load Dispatch

ELD = Economic Load Dispatch

ELDP = Economic Load Dispatch Problem

EP = Evolutionary Programming

FA = Firefly Algorithm

FA = Firefly Algorithm

FA-ACO = Firefly Algorithm – Ant Colony optimization

FCGA = Fuzzy Controlled Genetic Algorithm

FGA = Fast Genetic Algorithm

GA = Genetic Algorithm

GA = Genetic Algorithm

GABC = Gbest Artificial Bee Colony Algorithm

GSA = Gravitational Search Algorithm

GSA = Gravitational Search Algorithm

GSO = Glow Worm Swarm Optimization

GWO = Grey Wolf Optimizer

hGADE = hybrid of Genetic Algorithm and Differential Evolution

HIS = Habitat Suitability Index

HMCR = Harmony Memory Considering Rate

HMS = Harmony Memory Size

HNN = Hopfield Neural Network

HS = Harmony search

HS = Harmony Search Algorithm

IABC = Improved Artificial Bee Colony

ICA = Imperialistic Competition Algorithm

IFC = Incremental Fuel Cost

IGA = Improved Genetic Algorithm

IPL-EPSO = Improved Priority List and Enhanced Particle Swarm Optimization

IPSO = Improved Particle Swarm Optimization

IWO = Invasive Weed Optimization

MABC = Modified Artificial Bee Colony

MACO = Modified Ant Colony Optimization algorithm

MFO = Moth-Flame Optimization

MIQP = Mixed Integer Quadratic Programming

MOELD = Multi-Objective Economic Load Dispatch

MPSO = Modified Particle Swarm Optimization

MPSO = Multi-Particle Swarm Optimization

MRPSO = Moderate Random SearchParticle Swarm Optimization

MSE = Mean Squared Error

MsEBBO = Multi-strategy Ensemble Biogeography-Based Optimization

NO_X = Nitrogen oxide emission

NSGA-II = Non Sorting Genetic Algorithm

OPF = Optimal Power Flow

PAR = Pitch Adjusting Rate

POZ = Prohibited Operating Zones

PSO = Particle Swarm Optimization

PSO = Particle Swarm Optimization

PSO-B-SA = Particle Swarm-Based-Simulated Annealing Optimization

PSO-DE = Particle swarm optimization and differential evolution

PSOGSA = Particle Swarm Optimization and Gravitational Search Algorithm

PSO–GWO = Particle Swarm Optimization and Grey Wolf Optimization

SA = Simulated Annealing

SA = Simulated Annealing Algorithm

SCUCP = Security Constrained Unit Commitment Problem

SFLA = Shuffled Frog Leaping Algorithm

SI = Swarm Intelligence

SIV = Suitability Index Variable

SOA = Seeker optimization algorithm

SO_X = Sulphur oxide emission

SPEA = Strength Pareto Evolutionary Algorithm

SQP = Sequential Quadratic Programming

SR = Spinning Reserve

TLBO = Teaching Learning Based Optimization Algorithm

TPC = Total Production Cost

UC = Unit Commitment

UCP = Unit Commitment Problem

WOA = Whale Optimization Algorithm

LIST OF DEFINATIONS

1. **Constraints: -** Constraints are the limitation on control parameters to remain in range while solution of optimizing objective functions.

2. **Convex Economic Load dispatch problem**: - The convex Economic Load dispatch problem is considered linear constraints and the objective function as minimizing the fuel cost.

3. **Convergence Curve: -** Change in position from one iteration to next iteration having its fitness value with satisfied all constraints**.**

4. **Deterministic: -** It is a system in which no randomness is involved in the development of future states of the system. A deterministic model will thus always produce the same output from a given starting condition or initial state.

5. **Economic Load Dispatch: -** Itis the short-term determination of the optimal output of a number of electricity generation facilities, to meet the system load, at the lowest possible cost, subject to transmission and operational constraints.

6. **Exploration: -** A method make it possible to explore the search space more efficiently & generate global optimum value that enough diversity and far from current solutions.

7. **Exploitation: -** A method that used any information to generate new solution that are the better than existing solution. It used in Algorithm for find local optimum value.

8. **Heuristics: -**It means 'to find' or 'to discover by trial and error'. Heuristics is way by trial and error to produce acceptable solutions to a complex problem in a reasonably practical time.

9. **Linear Constraints: -**It is the case in which the objective function is linear. Power balance and generation capacity is the linear constraints, that is leads the ELDP as simplified, approximate problem and assume that the characteristics curve is piecewise linear.

10. **Meta-heuristic: -** It is a higher-level procedure or heuristic designed to find, generate, or select a heuristic (partial search algorithm) that may provide a sufficiently good solution to an optimization problem**.**

11. **Non-linear Constraints: -**It is the general case in which the objective function or the constraints or both contain nonlinear parts**.** An extra accurate and precise problem is model by having the non-linear constraints such as ramp rate limits, prohibited operating zones and valve point loadings.

12. **Non-convex Economic Load Dispatch**: - The non-convex Economic Load dispatch problem considering the non-linear constraints is adding to the linear constraints as the fuel cost minimizing.

13. **Optimization: -** Defined as the process of finding the conditions that give the minimum or maximum value of a function, where the function represents the effort required or the desired benefit.

14. **Stochastic: -** It is always having some randomness and a random probability distribution or pattern that may be analyzed statistically but may not be predicted precisely.

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Electric Power production and load satisfaction is challenging task for every country. The development of any country is nudged by the amount of electricity used by that country. The developing countries like India has fast growing population rate and has to supply electrical demand to all sections of the society for which nation is facing extreme challenges of trapping new energy sources and forming innovative form of supply structure to meet current and future increasing demands. The conventional plants supplying energy to county are thermal, hydro and nuclear plants but most of the load is satisfied by the use of thermal plants which make use of fossil fuels having harmful environmental effects and the constraint of having limited coal reserve. So the plants are committed with each other to supply a common load and units are scheduled in a pattern to acquire minimum generation cost which is also called as generation scheduling and dispatch. Mostly thermal power plant is used in coordination with other power supplying plants example solar, wind, hydro & nuclear etc. The age booking of plants make the framework progressively dependable and conservative. However, with increment in industrialisation development of creating nations the scourge of ecological corruption is influencing the general public which require a disturbing regard for make balance between the extension and environment. Bringing about following and adjustment of non-regular or inexhaustible wellsprings of vitality for the creation of electrical vitality which itself take care of the issue of ecological corruption and will likewise help in decrease of by and large age cost of existing framework by planning the ordinary plants with the sustainable sources.

1.2 COMMITMENT AND DISPATCH OF POWER GENERATING UNITS

The demand and supply configuration of electric energy is required to be in continuous balance. As power demand is continuously varying there is need of optimal scheduling to satisfy this fluctuating load. The age planning and dispatch is one of the hugest and high need issue of intensity framework having both whole number and ceaseless factors. Age planning is a period subordinate capacity taking unit all over time in thought while dispatch issue is a unit subordinate capacity taking most extreme and least force limits with fuel cost in thought. It is likewise dependent upon assortment areas comprising of gear, framework limit, transmission, framework dependability, framework/activity and ecological imperatives. The age planning include two fundamental choices to be specific ON/OFF choice of units and financial burden dispatch centres around limiting fuel cost the key rationale of these utilitarian choices is to accomplish the base absolute operational expense without disregarding the framework obliges which include the fuel cost, least up-down time, fire up cost and shut down expense of every unit. A gigantic span of cash can be saved by de-submitting the extra units once they are not sought after accordingly it is generally engaged zone of intensity age framework. The absolute working expense of creating unit is the mix of age cost and momentary expense. Age cost include fuel cost required to satisfy load need and contains unit stacking, heat rate and fuel cost. The momentary expense include fire up and shut down expense of the producing units.

1.3 MULTI-OBJECTIVE OPTIMIZATION

In power systems, fuel availability is dependent on several factors such as contractual requirements and storage restrictions. Due to economics and limitations of the fuel production systems, policies for delivering specific amount of fuel for specific time limit is implemented. Also governmental policies restrict the storage amount of fuel. Fossil fuels are considered as reliable and affordable source to satisfy the demand for electric energy. The extensive acceptance of energy production by fossil fuels is resulting with problem of the emission of gaseous and particulate from its combustion. When the emissions amount reaches a threshold, it is termed as pollution. Fossil-fuelled plants are considered as major sources for pollution. For example, the utilities with old coal-fired plants technology have higher emission levels when compared to emission level for a pulverized coal-fired plant or natural gas-fired plant and extended used of these old plants is causing a delay in development of efficient and clean technologies

An unprecedented change is assured in present carbon constrained world and with the new environmental guidelines employed worldwide, the old coal-fired power plant is likely to be replaced by other fuels such as gas or oil. Therefore they will be used less and focus on other sources emitting less pollution will preferred. Hence, natural gas-fired plants, natural oil-fired plants or even the new promising technology for coal power plants, will go up in usage pattern of plants. Gas plants have less emission than coal plants, resulting in a tendency for preference in priority list of power plants and focusing on the basis of reduced emission level a new scenario of multi-source power plants comes into existence. In which different fuelled power plants are scheduled together and the priority of generation scheduling depend on two factors one is emission level and other is operational cost of unit resulting in reliable and economic power generation system with low environmental pollution.

1.4 RENEWABLE ENERGY: AN ALTERNATIVE TO MINIMIZE EMISSION

To reduce the use of fossil fuel, put together Renewable energy sources with conventional sources is the current scenario of the power generation system. The major issues is uncertain behaviour of renewable sources of energy when we using it i.e. they are not reliable sources of supply. Wind farms require wind velocity to turn the turbine, and solar collectors require clear skies and adequate sunshine to make electricity and also the installation cost of these plants is very high. Therefore before taking the decision for integrating the renewable energy sources with the conventional source these uncertainties should be accounted. Beside these limitations of uncertainty the renewable sources are best alternative over fossil fuels having various merits comprising of no harmful effect to environment (environmental friendly), no fuel cost i.e. they are freely available in nature, and these sources are not deforming with time and rate of use. If we analyse the merits and demerits of renewable sources they must be having high initial cost but do not have running cost and the uncertainty of supply can be scheduled with conventional plants when these sources are not delivering any power which will result in low generation cost of conventional plants and also reduce the emission of harmful pollutants form fossil fuel plants. Making the integration of renewable sources with existing power system a helpful and important step for the safety of environment, saving of fossil fuels and satisfying the increasing demand of the society reliably at low generation cost.

1.5 OPTIMIZATION IN POWER SYSTEM

Optimization is not only a term related to optimize the considered function but to find an alternative which is more cost effective under the given constraints taken in to account and by maximizing the factors that are needed & minimize that one that are undesired . The optimization also shows a vital function in power system to select the best economical pattern for generation scheduling so as to reduce the overall generation cost. There are different optimization methods finding the solution at local and global scale. Most of the optimization techniques are developed on nature phenomenon and are categorized in section of heuristic, meta-heuristic or memetic algorithms. Some of the recent developed algorithms are: Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) [1], Binary Gravitational Search Algorithm (BGSA) [2], Bat Algorithm (BA) [3], Cultural Evolution Algorithm (CEA) [4], The Elephant Herding Optimization (EHO) [5], Adaptive gbest-Guided Search Algorithm (AGG) [6], Firefly Algorithm (FFA) [7], Grey Wolf Optimizer (GWO) [8], Krill Herd Algorithm (KHA) [9], Moth-Flame Optimization (MFO) [10], Adaptive Cuckoo Search Algorithm (ACSA) [11],) Runner-Root Algorithm (RRA) [12], Search Group Algorithm (SGA) [13], Virus Colony Search (VCS) [14], Chaotic Krill Herd Algorithm (CKHA) [15], The Ant Lion Optimizer (ALO) [16], Dragonfly Algorithm (DA) [17], Electromagnetic Field Optimization (EFO) [18], Cuckoo Search Algorithm (CS) [19], Water Wave Optimization (WWO) [20], Gravitational Search Algorithm (GSA) [21], Dragonfly Algorithm (DA) [22], Optics Inspired Optimization (OIO[23], Animal Migration Optimization (AMO) [24], Earthworm Optimization Algorithm (EOA) [25], Biogeography Based Optimisation (BBO) [26], Forest Optimization Algorithm (FOA) [27], Grasshopper Optimisation Algorithm (GOA) [28], Exchange Market Algorithm (EMA) [29], Flower Pollination Algorithm (FPA) [30], Binary Bat Algorithm (BBA), Multi-Verse Optimizer (MVO) [31], Fireworks Algorithm (FA) [32], Random Walk Grey Wolf Optimizer (RW-GWO) [33], Invasive Weed Optimization (IWO) [34], Bacterial Foraging Optimization Algorithm (BFOA) [35], League Championship Algorithm (LCA) [36], Colliding Bodies Optimization (CBO) [37], Lightning Search Algorithm (LSA) [38], Collective Animal Behaviour Optimization (CABO) [39], Butterfly-Particle Swarm Optimization (B-PSO) [40], Shuffled Frog-Leaping Algorithm (SFLA) [41], Symbiotic Organisms Search (SOS) [42] [43], Sine Cosine Algorithm (SCA) [44], Whale Optimization Algorithm (WOA) [45], Bird Swarm Algorithm (BSA) [46], Stochastic Fractal Search (SFS) [47], Seeker Optimization Algorithm (SOA) [48], Salp Swarm Algorithm (SSA) [49], Water Cycle Algorithm (WCA) [50], Backtracking Search Optimization (BSO) [51], Mine Blast Algorithm (MBA) [52], Monarch Butterfly Optimization (MBO) [53], Simulated Annealing (SA) [54], Wind Driven Optimization (WDO) [55], Imperialist Competitive Algorithm (ICA) [43], Human Group Optimizer (HGO) [56], Interior search algorithm (ISA) [57], Teaching-Learning-Based Optimization (TLBO) [58], Weighted Superposition

Attraction (WSA) [59], Invasive Weed Optimization (IWO) [60] etc. Each streamlining calculation has its own favourable position and impediment and none of the calculation can perform similarly well for each enhancement issue. Further No free lunch theory has soundly recommended that nothing of the progression computation skilled for dealing with a wide scope of upgrade issues capably. At the end of the day, there is consistently extent of enhancements to update current strategies to all the more likely take care of most extreme streamlining issues productively. This roused our endeavours to propose one more memetic calculation for arrangement of age booking issue. The various Combinations of GWO with other neighbourhood search calculations are proposed in succeeding parts. The proposed calculations are tried for Standard Benchmark capacities, Engineering enhancement issues and Medical Optimization Problems. The best performing calculation is utilized to explain the age planning and dispatch issue of multisource framework with thinking about the impact of sustainable sources.

1.6 OUTLINE OF THE DISSERTATION

The proposed research work is intended to solve the security constrained unit commitment problem of electric power system using hybrid metaheuristics search algorithms. The work attempted in proposed study has been orchestrated and introduced in following way:

Chapter-1 deals with introductory phase of the general power generation trend of generation scheduling and dispatch problem, basic idea about renewable energy sources and multi-objective optimization and their significance in modern electric power system.

Chapter-2 represent a common literature review of various general optimization techniques, literature review of scalar objective economic load dispatch problem, multi-objective economic load dispatch problem and security constrained unit commitment problem. The review of general optimization techniques involve the area of operation of those techniques and the drawbacks of several optimization algorithms. The other reviews consist of various unit commitment strategies, concept of multiple fuels and the unit data for multiple fuel system.

Chapter-3 depict a portion of the neighbourhood and worldwide enhancement calculations proposed to do the exploration work. The nearby hunt calculation comprise of Random Exploratory Search Algorithm, Simulated Annealing Algorithm and the worldwide pursuit calculations comprise of Grey Wolf Optimizer, Salp Swarm Algorithm and Grasshopper Optimization Algorithm. One of the previously mentioned worldwide hunt calculation is hybridized with nearby inquiry calculation and one of the crossover enhancement calculation method is proposed for the examination work. The hybrid variants of algorithm i.e. hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES has been developed in this chapter.

Chapter-4 is dedicated to the testing of planned hybrid algorithm meant for the Standard Benchmark Functions consisting of the uni-model, multi-modal and fixed dimension benchmark functions their results and convergence curves are also discussed.

Chapter-5 The testing of various Engineering Optimization problems and biomedical optimization problems has been explored in this chapter. This chapter represents solution of proposed algorithm i.e. hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES for Engineering Optimization problems & biomedical optimization problems in which five engineering optimization problems are solved consisting of three bar truss problem i.e. Welded beam problem, pressure vessel problem, Cantilever Beam Design problem, Tension/compression spring design problem. The biomedical problems include X-OR, Iris, Cancer, heart, sigmoidal and cosine problems. Their respective results and convergence curves are discussed in this chapter.

Chapter-6 represents the solution of Scalar objective economic load dispatch problem using proposed hybrid search algorithms i.e. hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES. The results of scalar objective economic load dispatch problem has been evaluated for standard IEEE test systems including IEEE-14 bus, IEEE-30 bus, IEEE-56 Bus and 3- and 6-generating units systems.

Chapter-7 represents the solution of Multi-Objective economic load dispatch problem using proposed hybrid search algorithms i.e. hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES. The results of multi-objective economic load dispatch problem has been evaluated for standard IEEE test systems including IEEE-14 bus, IEEE-30 bus, IEEE-56 Bus and 6-generating units systems.

Chapter-8 is dedicated to solve the security constrained unit commitment problem of electric power system using proposed methodologies. The standard IEEE test systems has been taken into considerations, which includes IEEE-14 Bus, IEEE-30 Bus and IEEE-56 bus system along with 10-unit, 19-unit and 20-unit test system.

The last chapter summarise the conclusions of the research study. On Standard Benchmark Functions, the performance study of planned algorithm, Engineering Optimization Problems, Biomedical Optimization Problem, scalar and multi-objective economic load dispatch problem and Security Constrained unit commitment problem. Suggestion for future research work are also ventured.

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 LITERATURE SURVEY

In field of Unit commitment issue, this segment covers writing audit of apparent exploration work done, impact of sustainable power sources in electrical age planning and dispatch issue including sun based and wind force and organization of regular plants with inexhaustible sources. Also small outline of some examination papers in related field with various systems is also recorded

2.1.1 Optimization Algorithm: A Literature Review

Improvement is immense territory of examination in which exploration is going on quickly. The scientists are attempting to actualize different strategies on various issues and can discover the arrangements effectively. The work is proceeding to locate the new calculations and furthermore the half breed types of the calculations to amend any downsides in the leaving procedures. To explore deficiencies of present calculations, contemporary examination papers have been chosen in the present research. A number of these analysis(research) paper contains Bacterial Foraging Optimization Algorithm (BFOA) [4], Dragonfly Algorithm (DA) [15], Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) algorithm [8], The Ant Lion Optimizer (ALO) [9], Biogeography Based Optimisation (BBO) [1], Cultural Evolution Algorithm (CEA) [3], Bat Algorithm (BA) [6], Elephant Herding Optimization (EHO) [22], Binary Bat Algorithm (BBA) [7], Adaptive gbest-Guided Search Algorithm (AGG) [16], Branch and Bound (BB) [17], Bird Swarm Algorithm (BSA) [27], Colliding Bodies Optimization (CBO) [61], [11], Chaotic Krill Herd Algorithm (CKHA) [62], Earthworm Optimization Algorithm (EOA) [13], Dynamic Programming (DP) [20], Binary Gravitational Search Algorithm (BGSA) [11], Elephant Herding Optimization (EHO) [22], Electromagnetic Field Optimization (EFO) [24], Backtracking Search Optimization (BSO) [32], Exchange Market Algorithm (EMA) [28], Firefly Algorithm (FFA) [63], Fireworks Algorithm (FA) [25], Forest Optimization Algorithm (FOA) [19], Grasshopper Optimisation Algorithm (GOA) [29], Flower Pollination Algorithm (FPA) [21], Runner-Root Algorithm (RRA) [46], Lightning Search Algorithm (LSA) [44], Multi-Verse Optimizer (MVO) [56], Human Group Optimizer (HGO) [31], Moth-Flame Optimization (MFO) [40], Random

Walk Grey Wolf Optimizer (RW-GWO) [60], Symbiotic Organisms Search (SOS) [52], Monarch Butterfly Optimization (MBO) [42], League Championship Algorithm (LCA) [54], Water Wave Optimization (WWO) [33], Gravitational Search Algorithm (GSA) [30], Sine Cosine Algorithm (SCA) [38], Stochastic Fractal Search (SFS) [49], Grey Wolf Optimizer (GWO) [26], Krill Herd Algorithm (KHA) [35], Hopfield method [64], Optics Inspired Optimization (OIO) [43], Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) [57], Imperialist Competitive Algorithm (ICA) [23], Genetic Algorithm (GA) [65], Simulated Annealing (SA) [36], Virus Colony Search (VCS) [47], Mixed Integer Programming (MIP) [66], Teaching-Learning-Based Optimization (TLBO) [55], Invasive Weed Optimization (IWO) [34], Search Group Algorithm (SGA) [51], Seeker Optimization Algorithm (SOA) [53], Mine Blast Algorithm (MBA) [48], Shuffled Frog-Leaping Algorithm (SFLA) [67], Tabu Search (TS) [50], Water Cycle Algorithm (WCA) [41], Wind Driven Optimization (WDO) [58], Salp Swarm Algorithm (SSA) [39], Weighted Superposition Attraction (WSA) [37], Interior search algorithm (ISA) [45], Whale Optimization Algorithm (WOA) [59],. Different heuristics & meta-heuristics search calculations has been defined in this concise surveys in Table - 2.1.

Table-2.1: Recent Meta-Heuristics Optimization algorithms

Year of Development	Algorithm Name	Main findings or conclusion relevant to proposed research work
2020	Orthogonally-designed Adapted Grasshopper Optimization [OAGO] [68]	Orthogonally-designed Adapted Grasshopper Optimization was designed to solve optimization problem. It was tested on 30 IEEE CEC2017 benchmarks to find effectiveness of the meta-heuristic algorithm.
2020	Hybrid Crossover Oriented PSO and GWO [HC- PSOGWO][69]	Hybrid PSO and GWO algorithm was designed to solve global optimization problem.
2020	Imperialist Competitive Learner-Based Optimization [ICLBO] [70]	Imperialist Competitive Learner-Based Optimization was implemented to solve engineering design problem
2020	Barnacles Mating Optimizer [BMO][71]	Barnacles Mating Optimizer was designed to solve the problem related to engineering optimization

2020	Equilibrium Optimizer [EO][72]	Equilibrium Optimizer was created to solve optimization problems and it was test on 58 unimodal, multimodal, and composition functions and three engineering problems
2020	Improved Fitness-Dependent Optimizer Algorithm [IFDOA][73]	Improved Fitness-Dependent Optimizer Algorithm was designed and tested on CEC2019 to validate its feasibility to real world problem.
2020	Improved Whale Optimization Algorithm [IWOA] [74]	Improved Whale Optimization Algorithm was designed with using the mechanism of joint search to solve the global optimization problems
2020	Multi Strategy Enhanced Sine Cosine Algorithm [MSESCA][75]	Multi Strategy Enhanced Sine Cosine Algorithm was designed to engineering design problem in real world and improve the global optimization
2020	Refined Selfish Herd Optimizer [RSHO][76]	Refined Selfish Herd Optimizer was designed to solve global optimization problem
2020	IntensifyHarris Hawks Optimizer [IHHO][77]	Hybrid Harris Hawks optimizer combined with SCA was implemented to get solutions of numerical and engineering optimization problems.
2019	Artificial Ecosystem-Based Optimization [AEBO][78]	A novel meta-heuristic optimizer, Artificial Ecosystem-Based Optimization was implemented to resolve the problem related with unidentified search space
2019	Incremental Grey Wolf Optimizer and Expanded Grey Wolf Optimizer [I‐GWO and Ex‐ GWO][79]	Incremental GWO and Expanded GWO were the improved version of GWO which used to solve the global optimization problem
2019	life Choice-Based Optimizer [LCBO][80]	Life Choice-Based Optimizer was considered to resolve optimization problems and it was tested on six CEC-2005 functions
2019	Multi‐ objective Heat Transfer Search Algorithm [MHTSA][81]	Multi‐ objective technique was invented to get solutions of the problem related to truss method
2019	Simplified Salp Swarm Algorithm [SSSA][82]	Simplified Salp Swarm Algorithm was created to resolve the optimization problem and it was verified on 23 common benchmark to check the feasibility of this technique.
2019	Self-Adaptive differential Artificial Bee Colony [SA-DABC][83]	New method was designed and tested on 28 Nos. of standard benchmark problem to solved global Optimization problems.

2.1.2 Single and Multi-Objective Economic Load Dispatch Problem: A Review

The examination of present writing settle that there are a few improvement plans utilized to confront the inconvenience of booking and dispatch issues.

Lee N. *et al.* (1989) [37] introduced warm unit duty producing results of fuel requirement with gas pay or take contracts. These fuel imperatives are considered for deciding momentary warm unit responsibility and the consequences of the methodology unmistakably shows the adequacy of utilizing complex powers for doing unit duty coal and gas are taken in thought for assessment of results.

Al-Kalaani Y. *et al.* (1996) [84] proposed a fuel constrained unit commitment problem and system taken for consideration are oil, gas and coal units. The test systems are tested to satisfy various loads and results shows that the gas unit increases the complexity and oil unit dispatch maximum power and generate more fuel cost.

Rohin M. *et al.* (1996) [85] developed fuzzy logic controller to manage output of wind energy conversion which is rule based. The drawback of voltage fluctuation due to wind uncertainties is overcome by using variable frequency and magnitude to voltage rectification to dc power. The method focuses on tracking and extracting maximum power from wind energy system.

Miller Andrew *et al.* (1997) [86] proposed a recurrence control strategy to improve intensity of wind turbine with differing wind speed. This strategy embraces standard V/Hz converter to control the recurrence to accomplish the ideal force at wanted turbine speed. The upside of this technique is that it do-not requires any calculation for enhancement and the outcome shows that control bring about not many force throb with improved execution of machine

Chedid R. *et al.* (1998) [87] presented decision taking technique for helping the study of factors influencing design of solar-wind system. The approach adopt 3-D modelling curves in which minimum distance approach is adopted to find lowest value. Robust plans are incorporated for their random occurrence in decision set and analysis reduces risk in order to assign alternatives options.

Mohamed A. *et al.* (2001) [88] With consideration of asynchronous link, it discussed effective wind energy system. Fuzzy logic technique is used to track the direction of wind and the proposed method is tested using meteorological data and the system gives robust and effective results.

Weisser D. *et al.* (2003) [89] presented a case study for the considerations taken into account for assessment of wind energy based on distribution function. In this paper Grenada is taken for assessment of wind velocity considering Weibull function to observe wind speed over seasonal time scale. The result shows the confirmation of validity of modelled function for estimating wind power from the recorded wind speed in case of Grenada.

Datta R. *et al.* (2003) [90] proposed a method to track peak power in wind energy conversion independent of air density and turbine parameters. Optimal point search algorithm is used to determine peak power at varying speed and turbine characteristics are developed from commercial drives and the performance shows better working of proposed method than conventional control method.

Yang Jun-J. *et al.* (2004) [91] presented a hybrid intelligent genetic algorithm to solve generation scheduling of power system problem. The approach uses status of unit as genotype and combine intelligent operator for self-adaptation to reduce scale of unit commitment problem. The simulation results show correctness and enhance the searching efficiency of conventional algorithm and is tested for the 12-unit test system consisting hydro and thermal plants in consideration.

Li-F. *et al.* (2005) [92] discussed the concern of environmental factor in field of electrical generation and suggested the use of wind power for the generation scheduling with hydro thermal plants considering the impact on fuel cost, system security and amount of emission.It will gives promising results when for IEEE 30 bus system , the wind generation scheduling system is tested.

Arifujjaman Md. *et al.* (2005) [93] presented a survey on methods available for control of wind turbines and commonly used method is horizontal control for extracting aerodynamic power from wind. Two controllers are designed in which first controller, To control the amount of load it can supply, wind speed & rotor speed is provide and in second method output of turbine is compared with previous power and on comparison basis load is satisfied. In result the output of both controller is compared and best result is taken into consideration.

Lu B. *et al.* (2005) [94] presented need of restructuring power market after amendment of clean air act due to competition in unit generation cost due to market driving forces. For modelling of flexible operating condition fuel type and operating constraints with unit configuration like minimum up & down time, generation capacity and activate cost has to be considered which make unit commitment more cumbersome. Langrangian relaxation is used for security constrained unit commitment and several examples have been demonstrated the potential impact of fuel price and network constraints on flexible generation of units.

Lung C. *et al.* (2005) [95] developed an improved genetic algorithm with multiplier updating to crack economic dispatch in view of valve point and multiple fuels. It gives better results when the developed algorithm is examined for 10 unit system rather than conventional algorithm and when tested for all combination that are with valve point with several fuel and with both that is valve point & multiple fuel.

Carrion M. *et al.* (2006) [96] presented mixed- integer method for thermal economic scheduling, the formulated procedure require less constraints and modelling provide precise description of minimum up time & down time considering effect of start-up cost. The method is tested for large scale unit commitment up to 100 units and the results give promising output then other comparison methods.

Sakamoto R. *et al.* (2006) [97] discussed about uncertainty of wind power and gives relation of output of wind mill as it is proportional to cube of speed of wind causing fluctuation in power and to overcome this fluctuation various methods are developed in this work control strategy based on standard deviation and to reduce the power fluctuation in the output average wind speed is provide to control the pitch angle. The effectiveness of the proposed procedure is described by results and show that it can be adopted for reduction in the power fluctuation.

Senjyu T. *et al.* (2007) [98] introduced thermal and energy storage system unit commitment to supply peak load by energy storage system and reduce total cost. Thermal scheduling is carried out by extended priority list method it is followed in two steps one without considering operational constraints and then by considering the operational constraints. The system is tested for several test units and results shows that the cost reduction is achieved.

Yang H. *et al.* (2007) [99] presented a hybrid solar wind oriented advancement model in order to decrease the part size utilized in sun based and wind ranches. The calculation is all around summed up in flowchart giving loss of intensity and cost of vitality factor. With utilization of this methodology prudent and progressively solid frameworks can be produced for the sunlight based and wind power age a contextual investigation is additionally answered to show significance of solar oriented breeze framework enhancement for estimating parts of wind turbine and sun powered vitality framework.

Mariano S. *et al.* (2007) [100] provided approach for short term thermal unit scheduling for simultaneously finding economic fuel cost to calculate commitment of units. The emission constraint is incorporated using multi-objective optimization method by using weighted sum method and numerical examples are carried out for different values. Results shows efficiency of proposed approach for obtaining trade-off curve and commitment of units.

Liang-R. *et al.* (2007) [101] developed fuzzy approach of optimization to solve unit scheduling taking solar and wind system into consideration. These systems reduce the thermal unit fuel cost. The proposed approach forecast load, wind speed, solar radiations are taken in account using fuzzy set and these set are used to obtain optimal generation schedule. The result shows proper generation scheduling for units.

Ummels B. C *et al.* (2007) [102] proposed new reproduction technique to evaluate effect of wind power on cost, natural planned and dependability. Unit duty and financial dispatch embrace transient arranging exercises with enormous wind penetration. The planning incorporates least all over time of units and the outcomes shows insignificant impact on warm framework working expense and discharge decrease with wind power forecast.

Lung Chen C. (2008) [103] introduced a mix of hybridized dynamic programming algorithm with branch and bound algorithm to define the wind and thermal unit planning issue to effectively work a segregated half and half force framework with greater unwavering quality. A disentangled dispatch dependent on the immediate pursuit strategy is additionally used to lessen computational weight. Numerical trials are likewise acquainted with comprehend cost examination and to gather data in regards to activity and arranging issue.

Luu T. *et al.* (2008) [104] discussed technique of varying rotor speed to maximize resulting power of the wind turbine. Simulink model developed for doubly fed induction generator and electronics interface is used to maximize power by rotor speed. The system is tested for three different speeds to validate the control technique.

Pappala V.S. *et al.* (2008) [105] developed a method for optimal procedure of wind farm,pump storage plant and thermal plant in multiple stages. The processes taking place in this process are modelled as a scenario tree. These uncertainties are reduced by adopting particle swarm algorithm for optimization based on scenario reduction. The resultant stochastic model developed is then used to estimate operation cost of system taking uncertainties in consideration.

Tuohy A. *et al.* (2009) [106] discussed the unit commitment and dispatch problem occurring due to stochastic nature of wind is examined and a robust schedule are produced which not only overcome these uncertainties problem but also reduces the expected cost. By comparing the cost, operation and scheduling it is shown that stochastic optimization gives better cost and performance results. By increase in the rate of planning and forecast need of reserve is reduced and performance is enhanced and in results it is found that peaking load and medium load supplying units and interconnections of these are highly affected due to uncertainties of wind in the system.

Chakraborty S. *et al.* (2009) [107] proposed a thermal and solar energy system unit commitment problem solving methodology based on fuzzy in combination with differential evolution algorithm. Paper presents integration of solar energy with the thermal unit for low electric cost and environmental effect. The uncertainties like load forecast and solar radiation have been formulated to fuzzy set considering the inaccuracy factor. By implementing customized differential progression approach it can carried out the unit commitment difficulty.

Coelho- L. *et al.* (2010) [108] introduced a mix of amicability search strategy joined with differential advancement approach for taking care of the planning and dispatch issue of warm frameworks considering the valve point impact. The technique is tried for 10 creating units and gives preferred outcomes over different strategies.

Yamashita D. *et al.* (2010) [109] shared the emission trading scheme for CO2 emission and focusing on this scheme the analysis between the cost of unit commitment and CO2 is done by obtaining Pareto solution for the cost and emission and this system is tested for 10-unit system.

Restrepo Jose F. *et al.* (2010) [110] proposed efficient method for solution of unit commitment of wind with coordination of power system including transmission limits. The unit commitment is solved by applying upper bound condition of load ability set.

It is a different approach from conventional unit commitment approach considering wind power realization or uncertainty of wind power.

Khorsand M.A. ***et al.*** **(2011)** [111] discussed about the advantages of wind power usage over thermal in consideration to emission reduction and air pollutants emission during low demand periods. This paper suggested a method for wind thermal scheduling with high penetration of wind for air pollutant reduction and multi-objective mathematical programming is used to minimize aimed function and the usefulness of applied method is validated on IEEE 30 bus system.

Wang J. ***et al.*** **(2011)** [112] in unit commitment problem ,it represent ambiguity in the wind power forecasting. In stochastic unit commitment problem, for wind power forecasting Cross temporal dependency scenario is widely used. A comparison among diversity of unit commitment strategy is also presented in this paper and the results shows that the wind power forecasting has various advantages over deterministic approaches and gives better results.

Ramachandra T.V. ***et al.*** **(2011)** [113] discussed the idea of solar hotspot for commercial exploitation for maximum trapping of solar energy. This paper focuses on potential assessment of resources from satellite provided data which shows 58% of geographical potential of solar hotspot in India having annual average of 5kWh/m^2/day. The study shows progress in solar power generation in country and this revolution is named as Solar India and focuses on actual potential and policy formation of solar hotspot in country to meet National Solar Mission target.

Palmintier B. ***et al.*** **(2011)** [114] discussed the effect of the ignored constraints of thermal generators such as operation reserve which are traditionally ignored. But with the rise in the use of renewable sources for unit commitment in coordination with the thermal units these factors affects the unit commitment and that effect is studied in this paper and the results shows that by ignoring these factors the operation cost is increased by an amount of 17% and carbon emission by 39% to satisfy the same emission load target.

Xiaoshan W. ***et al.*** **(2011)** [115] proposed a model for unit commitment of wind farm with power system contacting objective of cost, emission and spinning reserve of system. Quantum inspired binary PSO is adopted for unit commitment and load dispatch problem and find the optimal schedule within a feasible region. The method is tested for 40 units and system perform reliable for both cost and emission factor making results more reasonable.

Daut-I. *et al.* (2012) [116] discussed the analysis of the wind speed and the factors related to vertical axis wind turbine. The wind data is recorded using weather station and calculation is carried out of the recorded wind data which shows the possibilities of wind energy in Perlis.

Yu J. *et al.* (2012) [117] applied an approach in which environmental and economic objectives are taken into account in unit commitment considering error of wind power forecasting, stochastic model tackling multi-objectives is developed in the form of predictable value, confidence level and occurrence probabilities. The numerical results clearly define the adequate confidence level in tackling the reserve constraint related to wind power forecasting errors.

Gaddam Reddy R. *et al.* (2012) [118] gives a support toward sustainable sources and savvy power framework. The joining of sustainable sources into traditional framework rise trouble of secure and financial framework activity. This paper presents a technique for secure planning of sun based and thermal interconnection. The unit responsibility issue is isolated in two phases in which one section deal with unit duty and other is providing food ideal burden dispatch along totally dedicated units. Particle Swarm Optimization is utilized for tackling Unit booking issue and the proposed procedure is shown on IEEE 30 transport framework.

Jia-qing Z. (2012) [73] concentrated on the vitality preservation and discharge decrease by clean vitality power because of its ease and dynamic dispatch including the breeze framework. The low creating cost of absolute force framework is the primary target work. Molecule Swarm Optimization is utilized having the ability of solidarity search and quick advancement. The reproduction results show that model is powerful and relative entropy balance hypothesis is applied to choose choice outcome.

Altunkaynak A. *et al.* (2012) [119] described the formulation of wind power using perturbation theory for statistical parameter expectation. It gives general formulation that can be applied for any wind speed depending on two parameters one is probability function and other is the wind speed. The results shows efficient conversion of wind speed data into wind power with simple procedure depending on two parameters wind speed and probability function.

Wan Zen-D. *et al.* (2012) [120] proceeded with methods for wind power accommodation with economic dispatch taking care of reliability constraint. Three models were suggested with different aspects of unit operational cost, discarded wind power and system risk. Multi objective model is also developed considering all three aspects and tested for 10 unit system and the results shows that this method provide better results when wind power accommodation is concerned.

Purwadi A. *et al.* (2013) [121] suggested the measurement of wind speed using anemometer for calculating wind potential but it is technically not reliable and also is not cost efficient so an alternative method is developed for calculating wind potential using electrical output and anemometer and power curves are modelled to find function of wind speed equation and the power is determined by carrying out calculation of power output and power curves respectively.

Wang J. *et al.* (2013) [122] proposed an ideal offering system in deregulated advertise power showcase. The free force makers plan to misuse their benefit considering the worth and vulnerabilities suggested on wind power by guaranteeing the most extreme use of wind power accessible. Here target work is demonstrated as two phase stochastic unit responsibility issue dependent on cost while having the limitation of utilizing wind power. The primary stage incorporates choice of unit duty and nature of power submitted. The subsequent stage incorporates genuine use of wind power, age dispatch and vitality lop-sidedness. To defeat these difficulties, test normal guess approach is applied and result shows the all-out benefit by utilizing wind power usage.

Khare V. *et al.* (2013) [123] focused on development of solar and wind system with adequate sunshine and wind sheet data and has great opportunity for the solar and wind extension with vast future scope in India. This paper focused on development and attention for better trapping of renewable energy sources to reduce cost and to develop technology for trapping more power form solar and wind facilities which require focus on policy development and efforts from government to enforce the solar and wind penetration.

Shah J. *et al.* (2013) [124] shared his experience at Oshawa corporation of power and utility which has taken the project of installation of photovoltaic system by using the concept of distribution grid connection system and various other methods are also explained for the connectivity of distributed grid with interconnection of solar plants with the utility grid.

Liu H. ***et al.*** **(2013)** [125] discussed unsteady behaviour of wind speed and need to forecast wind speed accurately for utilizing wind power therefore two approaches are developed for accurate wind forecasting wavelet particle swarm optimization and multilayer perceptron and results comparison with other algorithms shows the suitability of both combination for non-stationary wind forecasting and can be used conveniently.

Narkhede S M. ***et al.*** **(2013)** [126] attempted to reveal the performance analysis of virtual power plant in comparison to optimal power flow. The profit increase is evaluated over 24 hours. Genetic algorithm is used for the study optimal dispatch and profit maximization problem and the results are very convincing. In this paper linear objective functions are used to formulate the problem and calculate the inferences.

Reddy M.N. ***et al.*** **(2013)** [127] concentrated on utilization of sustainable energy inclination with economic scheduling and dispatch of thermal power system. In this paper economic in this paper economic scheduling and dispatch of thermal and photovoltaic panels with battery storage is taken in consideration. And Dynamic programming approach is used for unit commitment issues. The Dynamic programming approach focuses on minimization of total cost a comparison is also presented between emission of thermal unit without PV and with PV system.

Lakshmi. K. ***et al.*** **(2014)** [128] represents to solve scheduling trouble of wind and thermal system , artificial invulnerable system approach is presented by considering start-up & shut-down cost & up & down time, ramp rate. The impact of wind energy is analysed for scheduling problem and the system taken for consideration consist of 10 thermal units with 2 wind farm and results are calculated.

Osorio G.J. ***et al.*** **(2014)** [129] discovered a new method of economic scheduling of conventional power system with renewable sources which is based on priority list method incorporating the Scenario Generation way to find probability distribution function for each committed generator. This method gives a recognition to each generator for its unit commitment with a probabilistic view helping to acquiring more reliable and cost effective solution. The performance analysis of proposed approach has been carried out by a case study in which spinning reserve requirement are verified probabilistically.

Brouwer Sjoerd A. *et al.* (2014) [130] quantified the impact of the large scale renewable energy sources on thermal plants and on power system to reduce the impact of carbon and move toward low carbon electricity generation in this paper study of present wind installation capacity and the effect of wind installation on thermal plants is carried out which shows the need to install further wind and solar plants to reduce carbon electricity generation by thermal plants and suggested an ideal methodology with flexible technology having minimum reserve.

Kumar D. *et al.* (2014) [131] concentrated on essential confronted issue of intensity segment for example monetary unit responsibility thinking about incorporation of customary station with sustainable power source. The age booking with thought of sustainable power source must satisfy the heap request along these lines to beat this issue hereditary calculation is utilized to locate the best planning design. The outcomes with sun powered and wind reconciliation lessens the general age cost and complete carbon discharge.

Carrillo C. *et al.* (2014) [132] discussed the effectiveness of probability distribution function for calculating wind energy from different wind speed fit. The accuracy of result depend on fit and estimation method adopted in this paper a particular location is used to analyse the result.

Aien M. *et al.* (2014) [133] presented his work with the use of solar & wind power in collaboration with conventional power systems. Problem of uncertainties are coming and to tackle these uncertainties, two point estimation approach is used. To stochastically examine the unit commitment problem, the paper presents that: the new methodology i.e. probabilistic unit commitment with the two point estimation is developed. Two case studies are examined using probabilistic unit commitment using two-point estimation method, to justify the effective functioning of method.

Ming Z. *et al.* (2014) [134] presented challenges from stochastic nature of wind power in process of power system and proposed a novel model for unit commitment of pumped storage hydro energy system by means of wind power using binary unit swarm optimization as status of unit is also described in binary number so optimal solution is found using this approach. The algorithm is tested for the 10-unit system and gives efficient result for the test data.

Ji B. *et al.* (2014) [135] concentrated on simulating effect of uncertainty on system with increase in wind farm integration for unit commitment result in development of thermal and wind UC problem. To solve the problem, the combination of Scenario analysis method with the binary gravitational search algorithm has been adopted whereas a list of thermal units based on priority of their cost factor is used during optimization process and the results of algorithm are performed on 10 units showing that it is a practicable method for unit commitment of wind and thermal unit.

Wang C. *et al.* (2014) [136] provided a stage treatment method for wind forecasted power to distinguish high reliability component of wind power for unit commitment. This method reduces effect of fluctuation of wind power so as to reduce effect on power systems and the results evidence the adaptability of the discussed method on 10 and 14 unit system.

Luthra S. *et al.* (2015) [137] focused on increasing energy demand and adaptation of renewable sources to satisfy that increasing demand and identifying the barriers in the adaptation of these sources. The following barriers are identified from literature i.e. marketing barrier, technical barrier, political and government issues, ecological and geological barrier, cultural and behavioural barrier, economic and financial barrier and awareness barrier. Analytical process is used to categorize there barriers and analysis has been made to give priority raking to these barriers which may help the future effort in field of renewable sources adaptation and to frame policies regarding more use of these resources.

Shahriar Mohammad S. *et al.* (2015) [138] adopted fuzzy optimization technique and combined integer linear programming technique is used to originate the problem. The five thermal units are considered in this problem approach and penetration of these units is done with the wind power. The results are carried away by using the method for the forecast, spinning reserve and the hourly generated units of the thermal and wind power plant.

Osorio G.J. *et al.* (2015) [139] For determined generator , to find probability division function, it introduced a new method of unit arranging of power system with renewable power is used dependent on Scenario Generation technique by means of priority list technique is projected. For obtaining cost effective and consistent solution, this method provides a recognition to each generator for its unit commitment by means of a probabilistic point of vision. A case study is used for the performance analysis of the proposed method.

Selvakumar-K. *et al.* (2016) [140] developed a method to solve unit commitment of integrating thermal and solar system to reduce electricity cost and environmental effect. In this with & without solar, the paper impact on cost is also discussed. The system is tested for IEEE 39 bus system and forecasted solar power the verification of method is done by forward dynamic programming method.

Diantari Aita R. *et al.* (2016) [141] discussed the idea of using diverse sources in future as consumption of energy is increasing so it is essential to track various sources of energy. The photovoltaic technology with environmental benefits of solar energy is discussed combining problems faced in installation of solar panel. The results for life cycle cost, maintenance and operational cost, investment cost and cost of solar power plant cost is calculated.

Abujarad S.Y.I. *et al.* (2016) [142] presented an improved need list technique to take care of unit duty issue with the coordination of sustainable power source , sun powered and wind. Intelligent activity of Renewable vitality source with customary warm generator is a test since it must fulfil the interest. The improved need list technique takes care of the unit responsibility issue under reconciliation of sustainable power source power age. Numerical outcomes are likewise appeared and the outcome show a critical decrease in hourly activity cost and start-up cost also.

Shukla A. *et al.* (2016) [143] introduced a multi-objective gravitational inquiry calculation is utilized to give pareto ideal arrangement which gives a potential compromise among cost and outflow goal of the unit duty issue. The multi objective gravitational hunt calculation is utilized to understand ecological just as monetary dispatch issues taking regarding hydro, siphon stockpiling plant, wind ranch solar homestead with and without slope rate. The re-enactment results show the adequacy of the proposed approach in tackling multi target unit responsibility issues.

Beyer H.G. *et al.* (2016) [144] to analyse wind turbine control parameter ,energy production of wind turbine with the use of probability division function is presented. The reportation of speed ratio as well as wind turbine output pitch angle to find out annual energy output with mean wind speed and the results are validated with real operational results.

Alam Sajid M. *et al.* (2016) [145] gives a Genetic calculation and need list approach for wind and sunlight based mix framework having warm generators to take care of unit duty issue. The dynamic programming approach is utilized for unit responsibility and monetary burden dispatch and creation cost of every hour is likewise determined for examination reason. In this issue 10 warm units are taken to tackle the unit duty and financial burden dispatch issue.

Reddy Srikanth K. *et al.* (2016) [146] discussed the modelling & study of carbon emission constraint for the unit scheduling of thermal unit using fossil fuels. The impact of type of coal used is also discussed and effect of fuel used on the scheduling decisions and financial effects of carbon capture technology. The effectiveness of proposed method over conventional method is reflected by generation cost reduction and emission reduction then other methods.

Jian X. *et al.* (2016) [147] deals with reserve provision for economical penetration of high wind uncertainties. In this paper unit commitment with wind generation cost and storage cost is set as objective and different methods are adopted to reduce wind uncertainties and the results show supressed fluctuation and reduced reserve capacity enhancing overall performance of the system.

Shukla A. *et al.* (2016) [148] created scenario generation and reduction technique is utilized to work together wind vulnerabilities . Likewise, another methodology is produced for making bunch of unit status and afterward a model is structured with wind hydro warm coordination issue alongside siphon stockpiling plant. Mix of proposed weighted improved insane molecule swarm enhancement with pseudo code-based calculation and situation investigation technique is used to take care of the expressed issue. The proposed strategy is tried on framework with siphon stockpiling and without siphon stockpiling and the outcomes are investigated in subtleties.

Keles C. *et al.* (2017) [149] In multiple source sustainable energy source to reduce the cost, it illustrated the use of the particle swarm optimization method .To discover minimum daily energy cost for renewable micro grids which include solar and wind system, PSO is used. Numerical result shows proposed approach can achieve cost reduction with energy balanced management with different generation, demand and price condition.

2.1.3 Security Constrained Unit Commitment: An Extensive Review

Yang et al. [150] presented a meta heuristic solving tool is introduced foe solving the unit commitment renewable problem. Introduced a novel multi zone sampling method. A comprehensive study considered four different cases of unit commitment problems with the various weather and season scenarios using real power system data are conducted and solved and smart management of charging and discharging of PEVs are incorporated into the problem. The economic effects of various scenarios are comprehensively evaluated and compared based on the average economic cost index. Hosseini Imani et al. [151] employment of a vehicle-to-grid (V2G) system in the security constrained unit commitment (SCUC) problem is considered. They presented the use of V2G in scheduling and operating power system. The proposed method has been applied in two case studies: the IEEE 6 bus system and the extended IEEE 30 bus system. This study presented two simulation scenarios: The SCUC problem was first evaluated separately, and then in the presence of some electrical vehicles connected to the grid. The results demonstrate the reduction of the total operation cost. In addition, by using the proposed method, the operator can specify the optimal number of vehicles needed in the parking each hour. The results can help the system operators and designers in designing, planning and operating such power systems. Rahmani et al. [152] worked on the integration of the coordinated aggregated Plug-in-electric vehicle (PEV) fleets and Demand Response Programs (DRPs) into power systems is studied using the stochastic Reliability based security constrained unit commitment (SCUC).They proposed SCUC program minimizes network operation costs while determine the best strategy for deployment of PEVs and DRPs. Moreover, the proposed approach analyse the effect of these resources on the adequacy of the power system by considering reliability metrics. A two stage mixed integer programming model is employed for power system modelling in a smart grid environment. Maghsudha et al. [153] investigated the impact of electric vehicles and photovoltaic services to reduce production costs and improve load profile. UC problem is solved using meta heuristic Cuckoo search algorithm with high conversion speed. The impact of PEVs and PV on generation scheduling is investigated by an IEEE 10 unit test system. Used Monte Carlo Optimization algorithm is used to handle uncertain outputs of solar power. The result of reducing production cost and improving load profiles of system is verified by simulation results. Muralikrishna et al. [154] given a detailed review of the evolutionary optimization techniques, employed for solving UC problem, by collecting them from lots of peer reviewed published papers. Carried out under many sections, based on various evolutionary optimization techniques, to help new researchers, dealing with modern UC problem solutions, under different situations of power system. Abujarad et al.[155] done a literature survey of UC concept, objectives and constraints. This work explores the necessity for alternative optimization approaches for UC solution. Installation of energy storage devices to balance the fluctuation in power generation and their associated impacts on UC models are reviewed. V.K. Kamboj et al. [156] for improving the exploitation ability and global performance of DE algorithm, a novel and hybrid version of DE algorithm is presented and also present a hybrid version of DE algorithm combined with random search for the solution of single area unit commitment problem. The hybrid DE random search algorithm is tested with IEEE benchmark systems consisting of 4, 10, 20 and 40 generating units. The effectiveness of proposed hybrid algorithm, and by experimental analysis, it has been found that proposed algorithm yields global results for the solution of unit commitment problem. Vikram Kumar Kamboj et al.[157] Presented the application of ALO algorithm for the solution of non-convex and dynamic economic load dispatch problem of electric power system. The performance of ALO algorithm is tested for economic load dispatch problem of four IEEE benchmark of small scale power system, and the results are verified by a comparative the performance of ALO algorithm is tested for economic load dispatch problem of four IEEE benchmark of small scale power system, and the results are verified by a comparative study with lambda iteration method, particle swarm optimization algorithm, genetic algorithm, artificial bee colony, evolutionary programming and Grey Wolf optimizer (GWO).Comparative results show that the performance of ant lion optimizer algorithm is better than GWO algorithms and heuristics and meta heuristics search algorithms. Bhadoria and Kamboj [158] are given the idea about the exploitation phase of the grey wolf optimizer has been further improved using random exploratory search algorithm, which uses perturbed solutions vectors along with previously generated solution vectors. They explained a hybrid version of Grey Wolf Optimizer algorithm combined with random exploratory search algorithm (hGWO-RES) for the solution of combinatorial scheduling and dispatch problem of electric power systems. Haddadian et al. [159]

investigated the role of integration of distributed storage with high penetration of variable renewable sources in power systems. They analyze the impact of such integrations on the security, emission reduction, and the economic operation of electric power systems. They also identify strategies for a larger penetration of variable generation resources without compromising the power sys- tem security. Mixed integer linear programming (MILP) is applied for the optimization of the day-ahead hourly security-constrained unit commitment. The assimilation of EVs (both as a provider and a utilize of energy), renewable energy sources, and smart grid is regarded as a novel, low-cost, and low-emission solution to the existing challenges of electric power systems including the means of storing large quantities of energy considering variable renewable energy sources and large carbon footprints of conventional thermal units. Numerical studies are conducted in this paper to showcase the potential impacts of EV fleets as battery storage for peak load shaving, minimizing power grid operation costs and hourly wind curtailments, and optimizing the environmental impacts based on hourly commitment and dispatch of thermal generating units. Kamboj et al. [77] presented the exploration phase of the existing optimizer, the hybrid variant of Harris Hawks optimizer has been developed using sine– cosine algorithm and named as Hybrid Harris Hawks-Sine Cosine Algorithm (hHHO-SCA) The effectiveness of the proposed optimizer has been tested for various nonlinear, non-convex and highly constrained engineering design problem. In order to validate the results of the proposed algorithm, 65 standard benchmark problems including CEC2017, CEC2018 and eleven multidisciplinary engineering design optimization problems has been taken into consideration. After verification it has been observed that the outcomes of the proposed hHHO-SCA optimization algorithm is much better than standard sine–cosine optimization algorithm, Harris Hawks Optimizer, Ant Lion Optimizer algorithm, Moth Flame Optimization algorithm, grey wolf optimizer algorithm, and others recently described meta- heuristics, heuristics and hybrid type optimization search algorithm and proposed algorithm endorses its effectiveness in multi-disciplinary design and engineering optimization problems. Nasrolahpour and Ghasemi [160] worked on a stochastic security constrained unit commitment (SCUC) model for reconfigurable transmission networks is introduced and utilized to facilitate wind power integration. The proposed model benefits from network reconfiguration to minimize energy, spinning reserve, wind curtailment and load shedding costs while accommodating transmission constraints. The corresponding optimization problem is formulated and solved based on Benders decomposition method. The performance of the proposed model is investigated in details using a 6-bus and IEEE 118-bus test systems. Talebizadeh et al. [161] a charging and discharging schedule of PEVs with respect to load curve variations is proposed. The proposed methodology incorporates integrated PEVs; the so-called parking lots; into the unit commitment problem. An IEEE 10-unit test system is employed to investigate the impacts of PEVs on generation scheduling. The results obtained from simulation analysis show a significant techno-economic saving. Cai et al. [162] a mathematical model is developed based on the traditional security constrained unit commitment (SCUC) formulation to address the power system dispatching problem with PHEVs taken into account. With the premise of power system secure operation, both the economic benefit for PHEV users and the carbon-emission costs are taken into account. Then, the features of PHEVs as mobile energy storage units are exploited to decouple the developed model into two sub-models, involving the unit commitment model and the charging and discharging scheduling model that includes AC power flow constraints. Cai et al. [162] a mathematical model is developed based on the traditional security constrained unit commitment (SCUC) formulation to address the power system dispatching problem with PHEVs taken into account. With the premise of power system secure operation, both the economic benefit for PHEV users and the carbon-emission costs are taken into account. Then, the features of PHEVs as mobile energy storage units are exploited to decouple the developed model into two sub-models, involving the unit commitment model and the charging and discharging scheduling model that includes AC power flow constraints. Nikolaidis, Chatzis and Poullikkas [163] worked on, the impact of intermittent renewable energy sources on total production cost is evaluated, using annual data regarding the isolated power system of the island of Cyprus. Once electrical energy storage (EES) is identified as an approach enhancing flexibility and reliability, the selected EES facilities are modeled and evaluated via a life-cycle cost analysis, based on the most realistic characteristics and cost metrics found in the literature. The results derived from the uncertainty analysis performed; show that vanadium-redox flow battery provides the highest net present value (NPV). However, sodium-sulfur battery system offers the most secure investment in terms of uncertainty range and mean value, followed by lead-acid battery system. Lithium-ion battery system exhibits expensive capital cost which still governs its overall cost performance achieving a negative mean NPV far below zero. Panagiotis et al. [164] worked on Unit

Commitments (UC) models which incorporate high levels of wind power production, applying different methods to tackle the renewables' uncertainty. The selected power system is IEEE RTS 96. The UC models are further extended to integrate the EVs. Their focus is to assess the EVs impact on the total operating cost and the power grid adequacy to handle the extra load, by examining different charging profiles and penetration levels of EVs with the different UC models. Simulation results show that an optimized charging strategy is considerably more efficient than the random charging strategy, both in the total operating cost and the ability to integrate more EVs. The comparison between the UC models show that the most robust UC model leads to higher total operating cost, due to its more conservative methodology to tackle the stochastic nature of wind. There exists a non-linear trade-off between power system robustness and the total operating cost, depending on each power system characteristics, affecting also the penetration level of EVs. Wang *et al.* [165] explained that decreasing initial costs, the increased availability of charging infrastructure and favorable policy measures have resulted in the recent surge in plug-in electric vehicle (PEV) ownerships. PEV adoption increases electricity consumption from the grid that could either exacerbate electricity supply shortages or smooth demand curves. The optimal coordination and commitment of power generation units while ensuring wider access of PEVs to the grid are, therefore, important to reduce the cost and environmental pollution from thermal power generation systems, and to transition to a smarter grid. However, flexible demand side management (DSM) considering the stochastic charging behavior of PEVs adds new challenges to the complex power system optimization, and makes existing mathematical approaches ineffective. In this research, a novel parallel competitive swarm optimization algorithm is developed for solving large–scale unit commitment (UC) problems with mixed–integer variables and multiple constraints typically found in PEV integrated grids. The parallel optimization framework combines binary and real-valued competitive swarm optimizers for solving the UC problem and demand side management of PEVs simultaneously. Numerical case studies have been conducted with multiple scales of unit numbers and various demand side management strategies of plug-in electric vehicles. The results show superior performance of proposed parallel competitive swarm optimization based method in successfully solving the proposed complex optimization problem. The flexible demand side management strategies of plug-in electric vehicles have shown large potentials in bringing considerable economic benefit. Mehrtash *et al.* [166] said that by increasing the penetration level of renewable energies on the generation side and the emergence of new variable load on the demand side, stochastic analysis of the conventional security constrained unit commitment problem has become more important for the secure optimal operation of the electricity market. Today, the increasing utilization of plug-in electric vehicles, which consume electricity rather than fossil fuel for driving, offers new opportunities and challenges to the operation of electric power system. By appropriate managing and day-ahead scheduling of these types of vehicles, challenges can be replaced by opportunities for the power system operation and planning. Methodology: In this study, a new method is proposed for stochastic security-constrained unit commitment problem in the presence of wind power generations and plug-in electric vehicles. The method enjoys the advantages of conventional scenario-based approaches and mitigates their barriers by using interior point optimization techniques. The proposed algorithm is implemented on two standard networks: A 6-bus test system and a large-scale 118-bus system. Results: This study demonstrate the accuracy and efficiency of the proposed method, especially in large-scale power systems with different types of uncertainties.

2.2 RESEARCH GAPS

The lot of methodologies has been developed to solve the classical economic load dispatch problem and unit commitment problem. Some of these techniques includes Adaptive gbest-Guided Search Algorithm (AGG) [3], Branch & Bound (BB) [4], Bacterial Foraging Optimization Algorithm (BFOA)Fireworks Algorithm (FA) [25], The Ant Lion Optimizer (ALO) [62], Binary Gravitational Search Algorithm (BGSA) [7], Biogeography base Optimisation (BBO) [8], Binary Bat Algorithm (BBA)[11], Chaotic Krill Herd Algorithm (CKHA) [12], Elephant Herding Optimization (EHO) [13], Firefly Algorithm (FFA) [9] , Bat Algorithm (BA) [6], Colliding Bodies Optimization (CBO) [20], Symbiotic Organisms Search (SOS) [47], Cuckoo Search Algorithm (CS) [27], Cultural Evolution Algorithm (CEA) [16] Dynamic Programming (DP)[61], Electromagnetic Field Optimization (EFO) [24], Dragonfly Algorithm (DA) [15], Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) [36], Forest Optimization Algorithm (FOA) [32], Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) [1], Exchange Market Algorithm (EMA) [28], Monarch Butterfly Optimization (MBO) [43], Moth-Flame Optimization (MFO) [48], Gravitational Search Algorithm (GSA) [21], Genetic

Algorithm (GA) [65], Imperialist Competitive Algorithm (ICA) [29], Flower Pollination Algorithm (FPA) [30], Weighted Superposition Attraction (WSA) [41], Salp Swarm Algorithm (SSA) [53], Interior search algorithm (ISA) [31], Teaching-Learning-Based Optimization (TLBO) [55], Wind Driven Optimization (WDO) [58], Lightning Search Algorithm (LSA) [35], Search Group Algorithm (SGA) [51], Random Walk Grey Wolf Optimizer (RW-GWO) [50], League Championship Algorithm (LCA) [44], Earthworm Optimization Algorithm (EOA) [19], Stochastic Fractal Search (SFS) [49], Water Cycle Algorithm (WCA) [59], Mine Blast Algorithm (MBA) [40], Human Group Optimizer (HGO) [33], Water Wave Optimization (WWO)[43], Simulated Annealing (SA) [57], Runner-Root Algorithm (RRA) [46], Virus Colony Search (VCS) [39], Tabu Search (TS) [67], Seeker Optimization Algorithm (SOA) [52], Sine Cosine Algorithm (SCA) [37], Krill Herd Algorithm (KHA) [54], Optics Inspired Optimization (OIO) [42], Whale Optimization Algorithm (WOA) [38], Grey Wolf Optimizer (GWO) [26], Backtracking Search Optimization (BSO) [22], Bird Swarm Algorithm (BSA) [17], Grasshopper Optimisation Algorithm (GOA) [23], Shuffled Frog-Leaping Algorithm (SFLA) [60], Multi-Verse Optimizer (MVO) [56], Hopfield method [64], Invasive Weed Optimization (IWO) [34], Mixed Integer Programming (MIP) [66], Bacterial Foraging Optimization Algorithm (BFOA) [63], [45]. Different restrictions in these strategies are recorded beneath:

- The Genetic Algorithm (GA) is a comprehensively helpful equivalent headway procedure subject to the ordinary assurance segment of innate characteristics. It on occasion faces issues in procuring close overall least. Additionally, has been good for discovering solutions inside small period of time.

- The disadvantage of the Evolutionary Programming (EP) is scourge of multiple-goals for instance if amount of the target works, by then the speed of execution of count diminishes and the computational weight increases straight with the troublesome scale.

- The Simulated Annealing (SA) is extensively valuable smoothing out technique, which theoretically converge to move toward close by perfect course of action with less computational time, anyway sets aside much exertion to go to the nearby overall least.

- Particle swarm advancement calculation (PSO) is an academic methodology having incredibly fast chase speed with no change calculation and covering. In any case, it requires limit tuning and decision and can't deal with the issues of non-encourage structure and moreover encounters less precise rule of its speed similarly as heading in light of the deficient cheerfulness.

- Pattern search calculation (PS) can be chipped away by means of high viability & brisk speed. The Pattern Search respond to early measure and it belief on that how close to the acknowledged basic point are come in to overall course of action which make it progressively frail against slow down out in the close by least.

- Congruity search calculation (HS) prepared to comprehend non-immediate, hard great and complex headway issues inside a reasonable time, regardless, it encounters moderate close by association speed when the cycle game plan approaches to manage the perfect game plan and requires gigantic number of emphases for perfect course of action.

- Binary firecrackers calculation (BFA) has snappy get together speed with high smoothing out exactness. In any case, now and again when a horrendous sparkler happens the perfect game plan gets inefficient and in exact.

- Loss of Load Probability calculation (LP) is an incredible and brisk computation which finds an answer close to the best one. While relatively few of the troublesome necessities are overlooked in order to be clear and brisk.

- Pattern search calculation (PS) can be taken a shot at with elevated efficiency & snappy speed .The Pattern Search respond to early measure and it belief on that how close to the acknowledged basic point are come in to overall course of action which make it continuously vulnerable against slow down out in the close by least.

- Bat-enlivened calculation (BA) is straightforwardness to realize & needs fewer execution tries & discover improved courses of action at elevated gathering speed. The estimation have moderate progression and also the grouping in the masses is nonattendance & on account of close by optima this count confronts misguided gathering.

- Invasive weed streamlining (IWO) for load arranging can be stretched out for the any term & number of delivering units. Also it has a quicker & precise response. By considering the way that it acquire the yields of the UC from a variety of methodologies, intermixing of outcome and the speed of implementation are decreased.

- Gravitational search calculation (GSA) is definitely not hard to execute & computational cost of this method is low. It viably comes close by optimal game plan mix speed moves along in to the delayed request stage.

- The algorithm that has fast of gathering in dealing with unit duty issue and extends the masses fair assortment and improves the examination power of standard bat count anyway a portion of the time get trapped in inconvenient blend is Self-Adaptive Bat Algorithm (SABA).

- Whale Optimization Algorithm (WOA) incredibly chosen into relationship with some other figuring's of meta-heuristic & customary strategies anyway eventually don't perform better.

- Artificial honey bee province calculation (ABC) is versatile and utilizes fewer control limits & with various computations it have a bit of space of straightforward hybridization and real and basic numerical overseers can be used for basic execution. Notwithstanding, its mixing execution for the area minima is moderate and a portion of the time less than ideal mix of close by minima happen as a result of powerless maltreatment.

- Imperialistic rivalry calculation (ICA) has incredible mix rate with better overall game plan if limits are adjusted suitably regardless profitability of overall perfect course of action reduces and computational time moreover augments.

- For neurons & weighting part resolvation, Hopfield Method apply a straight model. Notwithstanding, the limitation of this procedure is that it must be applied to the structures containing direct necessities.

- Hybrid firefly and molecule swarm improvement count gives best association rate over individual estimations. A prevalent course of action is practiced capably and effectively with snappy association speed.

- The Algorithm Differential Evolution (DE) is essential & provide overall perfect course of action with least intermixing time and in phrase of examination, the outcome are unparalleled, misuse or association yet has negligible formation.

- For multi-measured issue, the method Ant Lion Optimization (ALO) has elevated pace of blending for providing us speedy result and now and again go down in awkward association.

- Hybrid Guided best counterfeit honey bee settlement and indicating learning-based progression count has brisk blend rate by means of higher exactness of computation than single figuring.

- Hybrid-Genetic calculation forbidden hunt as well as re-enacted fortifying figuring basis on to the fuel cost restricting when simultaneously holding power yield of the age inside their secured cut-off focuses. Regardless, when the amount of constraints were routinely colossal extension structure it requires some speculation to join together.

- To reflect the structure as consistent model, Hybrid Differential Evolution – The Harmony Search calculation be able to appreciate merged one of a kind money related surge dispatch issue with thought of security constraint

- Hybrid Self-Organizing Hierarchical as well as Particle Swarm Optimization calculation has favoured situation of giving improved outcome than results provided via the unfavourable association in PSO, it will in general be utilized to disagree among both direct & non-straight necessities.

- Hybrid Improved Priority List and Enhanced Particle Swarm Optimization calculation is powerful for the troublesome definition, issue depiction, limit testing and the last diversion results for 10, 20, 40 generator arranging issue.

- By joining BBO for lighting up multiple purpose money related weight transmit issue, Hybrid Differential Evolution along with Biogeography-Based Optimization calculation progress the glancing through limit of differential progression

- Sequential Quadratic Programming calculation and Hybrid Evolutionary Programming is used to settle dynamic fiscal dispatch with non-smooth cost work, it uses base level request and lead to overall chase zone and SQP is used to guide close by interest in that region to find the perfect course of action. Particle Swarm Optimization in form of Aggregation-Based , calculation figuring incorporate every necessities of budgetary weight dispatch issue, for instance, straight impediments, valve point stacking sway, slant rate limits and these are considered in the count up when with enhanced blend provide the exactness of two digits centers.

- Hybridness of hereditary calculation & differential development calculation has the benefit of having extraordinary association speed and also the calculation time is extended, as well as it don't provide awkward association result.

- Assembling its computational viability which formulate control limits progressively amazing that done by the ideal conditions of hybridization of Hybrid Particle swarm improvement and dim wolf enhancer count. It has got together toward predominant quality near perfect result with high neighbourhood optima evading.

- Hybrid Particle swarm has improved computational speed with elevated mix rate and Hybrid Particle swarm based recreated strengthening advancement count can without a very remarkable stretch break away from the close by minima's.

From overview of writing dependent on sustainable power source booking, unit duty issue and meta-heuristic hunt calculation it has been come about that recognizable endeavours have been made to fathom the age planning and dispatch issues utilizing diverse advancement philosophies, however no noteworthy endeavours are done in field of age planning issue taking into account the blow of sustainable power sources. Additionally, the smoothed out response used for scalar objective age booking and dispatch issue has not been inspected with respect to other critical prerequisites, for instance, incline rate, transmission hardships and denied working zone, etc. optimality of the results are affecting. Thusly for beating the recently referenced burdens, study suggestion at this point is to explore and acquaint cross variety game plan ways with manage settle focus of unit booking with limitless source thought issues by using heuristic smoothing out technique (s) to give overall perfect game plan.

Furthermore, it is clear from the composed works, impressive undertakings are made to settle the money related weight dispatch and unit obligation issue using various headway methods of reasoning, yet no liberal undertakings are never truly out the overall upgraded course of action (inside neighbourhood and overall chase space) using crossbreed meta-heuristic request figuring by joining close by and overall interest limit of computation to improve examination and misuse. Further, not any of the progression figuring is proficient for dealing with a wide scope of progress issues adequately i.e. no free lunch theory has been suggested. So to speak, there is reliably degree of improvements to update current strategies to all the more promptly deal with most extraordinary smoothing out issues gainfully. This stimulated our undertakings to recommend one more mimetic estimation for course of action old enough reserving issue.

2.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The intent of the proposed research is to resolve the security constrained unit-commitment as well as dispatch problem using memetic algorithm approach for solution methodology in the single and multi-objective framework with due consideration to operational and physical constraints and security of a realistic power scheme. The proposed research work objectives are outlined as below:

a) By combing local search algorithm (out of random search, pattern search, or random exploratory search) with modern global search algorithm (out of grey wolf optimizer, ant line optimizer and sine-cosine algorithm) for constrained optimization problem using memetic algorithm approach to develop hybrid optimization algorithm.

b) For standard unimodel and multi model benchmark problems, by evaluating performance examination of recommended hybrid algorithm.

c) Economic Load Dispatch difficulty of electric power scheme for IEEE-14 bus, IEEE-30 bus and IEEE56-bus benchmark scheme by combing local search algorithm (out of random search , pattern search or random exploratory search) with modern global search algorithm (out of grey wolf optimizer, ant line optimizer and sine-cosine algorithm) using hybrid optimization algorithm to solve scalar objective.

d) By considering combined economic & environmental emission dispatch with due consideration of ramp rate, prohibited operating zone and valve point effect, using proposed hybrid technique to solve multi objective Economic Load Dispatch difficulty of electric power scheme for IEEE-14 bus, IEEE-30 bus and IEEE-56-bus benchmark scheme

e) By combing local search scheme (out of random search, pattern search, or random exploratory search) with modern global search algorithm (out of grey wolf optimizer, ant line optimizer and sine-cosine algorithm) by means of hybrid optimization algorithm to solve scalar objective security controlled unit commitment difficulty of realistic power arrangement.

2.4 METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve aforementioned research objectives, the grey wold optimizer has been selected as global search algorithm and pattern search algorithm and random exploratory search algorithms has been selected from the local search algorithms. The hybrid variant of grey wolf optimizer has been framed with pattern search algorithm and random exploratory search algorithm, which are further tested for standard benchmark problems, engineering design problems, single and multi-objective economic load dispatch problems and security constrained unit commitment problem of electric power system. The brief about optimization methodologies and its experimental testing for standard benchmark problems, engineering design problems, single and multi-objective economic load dispatch problems and security constrained unit commitment problem of electric power system has been presented in the sub-sequent chapters.

2.5 CONCLUSION

This chapter explains the brief overview of the various methodologies applied to scalar and multi-objective economic load dispatch problem and security constraints unit commitment problem. The research gaps has been identified and it has been reported that each methods of optimization have some limitations and we need to develop some new variants of hybrid meta-heuristics search algorithms, which will be capable of solving the power system optimizations problems in most efficient ways.

CHAPTER-3

OPTIMIZATION METHODOLOGIES FOR POWER SYSTEM

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Optimization has a wide scope in every field of research and technology it is not a concise term related to engineering only it find a wide use in each field of science as well as engineering. As the name optimization indicates it does not focuses only to optimize the problem in hand but to discover a new unconventional solution which is more cost effective and can be used to achieve high performance rating under the given restrictions which has to be taken in to account, and all this is done by exploring the desired factors and exploiting the undesired factors. Where exploration means to attain the maximum outcome from the problem and the exploitation refers to the minimum fatalities. When we exploits or reduce the problem the function value is termed as cost function and in case of exploration or expansion of problem the function value is called fitness. The major drawback of the optimization process is restriction of the optimization due to the time available to evaluate and lack of information available. Optimization is not only a technical term but it is also widely adopted in our day to day life, we accomplish various tasks by employing various optimization techniques to reduce our efforts.

In engineering design problem if we talk about the manufacturing of some object, structure, or system there is need to choose the value of certain parameters which are subjected to some constraints uttering their range and interrelationship. The combination of parameters chosen determine the assessment of several other variables on which end product desirability depend which consist of parameters such as weight, reliability and cost. Therefore to attain the appropriate product there is need to have an optimized assessment of parameters which make the use of optimization an important step in the engineering & technology sector.

The problem amid the exponentially growing size of power system with increasing demand of power in all major sectors having few sectors requiring the uninterruptable power supply and to satisfy customer demand, make it a challenge for supply authority to supply reliable and high quality of power at reasonably low cost. It therefore drew the concern toward the most economic and optimal condition for the generating units to fulfill a typically differing request for power with most economical and reliable pattern**.**

3.2 OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM

The optimization problems are broadly divided in to two categories based on the type of problem

3.2.1 Scalar Objective Optimization

The scalar objective problem are simple and has only single objective to be calculated having just a single arrangement as the worldwide ideal. In scalar objective optimization the desired function is minimized under some specific constrained condition to be satisfied, the mathematical formulation of scalar target streamlining issue is given by

Minimize $f(x)$ (3.1a)

Subjected to $x_i^{min} \le x_i \le x_i^{max}$ (i= 1, 2, 3……., N) (3.1b)

Where, set of function variable is represent by X and number of variable by N.

3.2.2 Multi Objective Optimization

The multi-target advancement issue is the one where more than one goal must be determined all the while. These issues are staggering in nature and require perform different errands managing the logical arrangement of multi target issue is given by

Minimize $f(X,U)$ (3.2a)

Subjected to $g_i(X,U) \ge 0$ (i= 1, 2, 3……, q) (3.2b)

$h_j(X,U) \ge 0$ (j= 1, 2, 3……., p) (3.2c)

$x_i^{min} \le x_i \le x_i^{max}$ (i= 1, 2, 3……., n) (3.2d)

$u_i^{min} \le u_i \le u_i^{max}$ (j= 1, 2, 3……., m) (3.2e)

In which $g_i(X,U)$ Set of constraint of vector arguments X and U; $h_i(X,U)$ Set of non-linear equality constraint;

U Vector of dependent Variable

X Vector of Control Variable

$x_i^{\min}, x_i^{\max}$ Lower and upper bound of x_i ;

x_i Lower and upper bound of u_j ;

3.3 OPTIMIZATION METHODLOGIES

Optimization technique, attempt to locate the base estimations of scientific elements of any designing issue. A large portion of the productive calculations that we have for settling streamlining errands work dependent on nearby pursuit, which implies you instate them with some speculation about the arrangement, and they attempt to find in which heading they can improve that, and afterward they make that move to discover neighbourhood least, which implies a point that contrasted with its neighbourhood is lower. Be that as it may, it may not be a worldwide least. There could be a point that is a lot of lower yet farther away to locate that worldwide ideal point a worldwide improvement method must be received. Worldwide advancement calculations have been consistently acquainted and improved with take care of different complex plan enhancement issues for which the target and Constraint capacities must be assessed through calculation serious numerical investigations. As the multifaceted nature of the issue expands there is a need to build up a calculation having high inquiry effectiveness and great heartiness. Enhancement techniques are utilized in building configuration to get the best utilitarian exhibition or least creation cost of a mind boggling item. Throughout the years, noteworthy endeavours have been committed to the further advancements of different worldwide enhancement strategies for both deterministic and stochastic sorts. The deterministic methodology takes care of an advancement issue through a foreordained succession of searches and search focuses, combining to the equivalent or exceptionally close worldwide ideal. These pursuit calculations have the ability to distinguish the worldwide ideal effectively for some streamlining issues, essentially utilizing the assessed estimations of the target work without the need of its slope data.

Each improvement strategy work under two stages one is investigation and other is abuse, during command to examine inquiry space on a worldwide extent an assorted arrangements is created, in investigation stage while. It comprises of exploring an a lot bigger part of the hunt space with the expectation of finding further ideal arrangements that are yet to be created. This activity sums then to differentiating the pursuit so as to abstain from getting caught in a neighbourhood ideal. In misuse stage the primary focal point of search is nearby area realizing that an ebb and flow great arrangement is found in that locale. Abuse comprises of exploring a restricted locale of the pursuit space with the expectation of improving a cheerful arrangement that we as of now have within reach. This activity sums then to heightening the pursuit in the local hunt space. A decent harmony among misuse and investigation ought to be kept up during the determination of the best answers for improve the pace of calculation union. A decent blend of these two significant segments will normally guarantee that worldwide optimality is reachable. The enhancement procedures are isolated in two general classes.

3.3.1 Local Search Algorithm

Most issues can be imparted the extent that search space and targets. A close by interest estimation starts from a sporadic game plan and a while later iteratively moves to a neighbour course of action. This is simply possible if neighbourhood course of action is described in the request space. Ordinarily, every candidate game plan has more than one neighbour course of action, the choice of which one to move to is taken by getting information about the game plans in the region of the current game plan. Exactly when no improvement in the nearby course of action occurs, neighbourhood search is stuck at a locally perfect point. A local least of a limit is the place the limit regard is more diminutive than or proportionate to the motivator at close by centers, however conceivably more prominent than at a far off point. A portion of the nearby inquiry calculations are:

3.3.1.1 Random Exploratory Search

In the random exploratory search method the current point is perturbed by a random factor Δ in both positive and negative direction and the minimum solution from calculated results is chosen.

$$f_{\min} \leftarrow \min(f^{+}, f^{-}, f) \tag{3.3}$$

Then the current point and the recorded point is compared and if the recorded point after the perturbation is varying the current point the random exploratory search is implemented. In Fig.3.1, random exploratory search algorithm, PSEUDO code is shown.

Assume base point as current solution in hand denoted by= x^c , and variable x^c is perturbed by a factor Δ_i .
Set i=1 and $x = x^c$
Calculate $f = f(x)$, $f^+ = f(x_i + \Delta_i)$, $f^- = f(x_i - \Delta_i)$.
Find f_{min} using equation 3.3
Set x = f_{min} is i = N
if no, set i=i+1 and calculate f, f^+, f^-
else x is the result
if $x \leq x^c$
x Is the best solution
else x^c is the best solution

Fig.3.1: Random exploratory search algorithm, PSEUDO code

3.3.1.2 Simulated Annealing Algorithm

Mimics tempering is a solitary arrangement grounded metaheuristic search calculation projected by Kirkpatrick, that depends on hypothetical idea of the Hill Climbing. This strategy looking like the cooling procedure of liquid materials by strengthening process. The calculation at first produces the arbitrary arrangement vectors, which are called beginning arrangement and another neighbour arrangement is created by a predefined neighbourhood structure, which is additionally assessed utilizing a goal work. The enhanced progress is constantly acknowledged on the off chance that the neighbour is robust than the first arrangement, while more awful neighbour is acknowledged with a specific likelihood controlled by the Boltzmann likelihood utilizing condition (3.4):

$$T=0.93*T \tag{3.4}$$

Where, is the distinction between the wellness of the created neighbour arrangement and best arrangement and diminishing as indicated by cooling plan and T is temperature. In Annexure-A, PSEUDO code is of Simulated Annealing calculation has been shown.

3.3.1.3 Pattern Search Algorithm

Pattern search technique, otherwise called black box technique, is a subordinate free strategy having nearby quest ability and appropriate for search issue, where the subsidiary of the target work is awkward or obscure. When the technique perform its actions , it incorporates two methods : first is exploratory interest for getting better the course to be stimulated that is neighbourhood examine scanning the second move is the model move that has greater journey for getting better the bearing in this progress action size is extended aside from if the improvement isn't adjusted. The example move require two centres first is the present point & the second one is sporadic point that has a good estimation of the purpose work that controls the chase bearing idea of fresh point that directed by condition (3.5).

$$x^{(iter+1)} = x^{(\text{int})} + \upsilon[x^{(iter)} - x^{(\text{int})}] \tag{3.5}$$

Where, positive acceleration factor is represent by υ, that is employed to multiply the duration of the direction enhancement vector, in Fig.3.2, Pattern Search algorithm, PSEUDO code is shown.

Step-1: Initialize the input parameters for pattern search algorithm i.e. acceleration factor (υ), perturbation vector (P^0) and perturbation tolerance vector (τ).
Step-2: Initialize the current perturbation vector $P \leftarrow P^0$ and select the value for the starting point x^{int}.
Step-3: Update x^{int} to x^{iter} using exploratory search around x^{int} to find an improved point x^{iter} that has a better value of objective function.

if $x^{iter} > x^{\text{int}}$

DO $P \leftarrow P/2$.

if $P_i < \tau$

DO $x^{final} = x^{\text{int}}$

else

Go to step-3 and update the solution vector using exploratory move.

else

DO $x^{final} = x^{iter}$, $P \leftarrow P^0$ and go to step-4.

end

end

Step-4: Apply Pattern Move using following steps:
Step-4(a): Obtain tentative x^{iter+1} by a pattern move from x^{int} through x^{iter}.
Step-4(b): Obtain final x^{iter+1} by an exploratory search around tentative x^{iter+1}.

if $f(x^{iter+1}) > f(x^{iter})$

DO $x^{\text{int}} \leftarrow x^{iter}$ and go to step-3.

else

DO $x^{\text{int}} \leftarrow x^{iter}$, $x^{iter} \leftarrow x^{iter+1}$ and go to step-4

end

Fig.3.2: PSEUDO Code for Pattern Search algorithm

3.3.2 Global Search Algorithm

A worldwide hunt calculation additionally start from an irregular arrangement and afterward iteratively moves to the following neighbourhood arrangement in the whole inquiry space. In worldwide pursuit the inquiry space isn't characterized it discovers the best arrangement in the whole hunt space .A worldwide least is where the capacity esteem is littler than or equivalent to the incentive at all other plausible focuses. It discovers the all-inclusive best answer for the issue close by. Some Global Search Algorithms are:

3.3.2.1 Grey Wolf Optimizer

Fundamentally created Grey Wolf Optimizer [26], is a transformative figuring calculation, in view of dim wolves, which reproduce the social layer and pursuing segment of dim scoundrels three guideline adventures of pursuing: fusing prey, separating for prey and ambushing prey and in observe motivation, behind hierarchy stage of altered wolves , its experimentally form was arranged. The suited game plan having quality over various wolves was allotted as alpha (α) and also the next best courses of action is named beta (β) as well as the third game plan falls in delta (δ) autonomously. omega (ω), kappa and lambda is accepted as the remaining of certain game plans. For the health regard computation, α, β and δ is used for guiding of movement (for instance seeking after). These three wolves are called as ω, & wolves trail. The pursuing part of dull wolf is carryout by following, seeking after and moving nearer toward the prey at that point looking for in the wake of, including and bothering the prey once the prey stops pushing by then ambush toward the prey. Encompassing/catching of Prey were cultivated by finding out & vectors in GWO and delineated by conditions (3.6) and (3.7).

$$\vec{D} = \left|\vec{C}.\vec{X}_{Prey}(iter) - \vec{X}_{GWolf}(iter)\right| \tag{3.6}$$

$$\vec{X}_{GWolf}(iter+1) = \vec{X}_{Prey}(iter) - \vec{A}.\vec{D} \tag{3.7}$$

Where, present iteration demonstrated by iter, coefficient vectors are represented by $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{c}$, the location vector of the prey is represented by $\vec{X}_{Prey}$ & the location vector of a grey wolf is shown by $\vec{x}_{GWolf}$ and the calculation of vectors $\vec{A}$ & $\vec{c}$ are as follows:

$$\vec{A} = 2\vec{a}.\vec{\mu}_1 - \vec{a} \tag{3.8}$$

$$\vec{C} = 2.\vec{\mu}_2 \tag{3.9}$$

Where, $\vec{\mu}_1, \vec{\mu}_2 \in rand(0,1)$ and $\vec{a}$ decreases linearly from 2 to 0.

Using conditions (3.10), (3.11) and (3.12) exclusively, by figuring the relating health score and places of alpha, beta as well as delta wolves ,we can cultivate the pursing of the prey and by condition (3.13), last circumstance for ambushing in the direction of the prey was control.

$$\vec{D}_{Alpha} = abs(\vec{C}_1.\vec{X}_{Alpha} - \vec{X}) \quad (3.10a)$$

$$\vec{X}_1 = \vec{X}_{Alpha} - \vec{A}_1.\vec{D}_{Alpha} \quad (3.10b)$$

$$\vec{D}_{Beta} = abs(\vec{C}_2.\vec{X}_{Beta} - \vec{X}) \quad (3.11a)$$

$$\vec{X}_2 = \vec{X}_{Beta} - \vec{A}_2.\vec{D}_{Beta} \quad (3.11b)$$

$$\vec{D}_{Delta} = abs(\vec{C}_3.\vec{X}_{Delta} - \vec{X}) \quad (3.12a)$$

$$\vec{X}_3 = \vec{X}_{Delta} - \vec{A}_3.\vec{D}_{Delta} \quad (3.12b)$$

$$\vec{X}(iter+1) = \frac{(\vec{X}_1 + \vec{X}_2 + \vec{X}_3)}{3} \quad (3.13)$$

in Fig.3.3 , Grey Wolf Optimizer Algorithm , PSEUDO code is shown

```
Initialize the grey wolf population X_i (i=1, 2… n)
Initialize a, A and C
Calculate the fitness of each search agent
X_α =the best search agent
X_β =the second best search agent
X_δ =the third best search agent
while (t<max number of iteration)
    for each search agent
        Update the position of current search agent by equation (3.13)
    end for
    Update a, A and C
    Calculate the fitness for all search agents
    Update X_α , X_β and X_δ
    t=t+1
end while
return X_α
```

Fig.3.3: PSEUDO Code for Grey Wolf Optimizer Algorithm

3.3.2.2 Grasshopper Optimization Algorithm

Grasshopper optimizer [29] work on food finding cycle of grasshoppers which are considered as pest and are generally seen in swarm which is present in nymph and adulthood. In larva phase they move slowly with small steps which changes to abrupt movement in adulthood. The target seeking function is naturally performed by grasshoppers simulated as swarming behaviour mathematically represented as

$$X_i = S_i + G_i + A_i \tag{3.14}$$

Where characterize position of I-th grasshopper, characterize social combination, is gravitational power, and is wind shift in weather conditions to give an irregular conduct all the variables can be increased by arbitrary number somewhere in the range of 0 and 1.

$$S_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{N} s(d_{ij})\hat{d}_{ij} \tag{3.15}$$

Where separation of I-th and j-th grasshopper is represented by d_{ij} is determined as $d_{ij} = |x_j - x_i|$, s characterizes quality of social power, $\hat{d}_{ij} = \frac{x_j - x_i}{d_{ij}}$ is unit vector.

$$s(r) = fe^{\frac{-r}{l}} - e^{-r} \tag{3.16}$$

Where force of fascination represent by f and appealing length by l. Capacity s can isolate space of grasshopper into aversion, solace and fascination locale.

G component is calculated by equation (3.17).

$$G_i = -g\hat{e}_g \tag{3.17}$$

Where g is gravitational consistent and $\hat{e}_g$ is solidarity vector toward focus of earth.

A part id determined by equation(3.18).

$$A_i = u\hat{e}_w \tag{3.18}$$

Where u is steady float and $\hat{e}_w$ is solidarity vector in course of wind and by subbing the estimations of S, C and An in Equation (3.19) it very well may be extended as

$$X_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j\neq i}}^{N} s(|x_j - x_i|)\frac{x_j - x_i}{d_{ij}} - g\hat{e}_g + u\hat{e}_w \tag{3.19}$$

Anyway this condition isn't used as it keep calculation from investigating and misusing the inquiry space. Therefor an adjusted condition is proposed to take care of issues.

$$X_i^d = c\left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j\neq i}}^{N} c\frac{ub_d - lb_d}{2} s(|x_j - x_i|)\frac{x_j - x_i}{d_{ij}} \right) + \hat{T}_d \tag{3.20}$$

Where upper and lower bound of d-th measurement is represented by ub_d and lb_d, c is decreasing coefficient and gravity is not considered in this equation assuming wind direction toward target ($\hat{T}_d$). The coefficient c reduces comfort zone and can be calculated as

$$c = c\max - l\frac{c\max - c\min}{L} \tag{3.21}$$

Where greatest and least worth is represent by $c\max, c\min$, current emphasis by l & L show absolute number of cycles separately. The PSEUDO code for the Grasshopper streamlining calculation is appeared in the Annexure-B.

3.3.2.3 Salp Swarm Optimization

The primary motivation of Salp swarm [47] calculation is the amassing conduct of salps for exploring and looking for in seas. In oceans salp form chain for achieving precise locomotion using coordinate changes. The population of salp is divided in two groups leaders and followers in which leaders leads the chain from front and followers follow them as in other swarms the position of salp in two dimensional matrix is saved in x with n number of variables and F is food source in search target. The position of leaders is updated using following equation:

$$x_j^i = \begin{cases} F_j + c_1\left((ub_j - lb_j)c_2 + lb_j\right), c_3 \geq 0 \\ F_j - c_1\left((ub_j - lb_j)c_2 + lb_j\right), c_3 \leq 0 \end{cases} \tag{3.22}$$

Where x_j^i position of first salp, F is food position, ub_j, lb_j are upper and lower limits in j-th measurement, c1, c2 and c3 are irregular numbers. The coefficient c1 is adjusting boundary for investigation and misuse of calculation characterized as:

$$c_1 = 2e^{-\left(\frac{4l}{L}\right)^2} \tag{3.23}$$

Where l is current emphasis and L is most extreme number of cycles. The boundaries c2 and c3 are arbitrarily produced numbers between 0 to 1 directing the following situation of salp and step size of salp. The situation of supporters is refreshed by utilizing following condition:

$$x_j^i = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + v_0 t \tag{3.24}$$

Where $i \geq 2$, x_j^i is position of i-th salp, t shows time and v_0 is beginning rate, as well as $a = \frac{v_{final}}{v_0}$ where $v = \frac{x - x_0}{t}$. Time is taken as number of iteration and considering $v_0 = 0$ the equation become

$$x_j^i = \frac{1}{2}(x_j^i + x_j^{i-1}) \tag{3.25}$$

Where $i \geq 2$ and x_j^i is position of I-th salp in j-th measurement. The PSEUDO code for the Salp swarm calculation is appeared in Annexure-C.

3.4 HYBRID OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM

Multidisciplinary structure improvement and framework plan advancement are developing zone for the arrangement of plan and enhancement issues joining various controls. Logical unrest has influenced numerous part of contemporary life. As of late, with the progression in innovation another time of critical thinking techniques are developing utilizing PCs. They are turning out to be basic methodology for tackling complex issues. The critical thinking techniques with direct human inclusion are lazy so PC helped configuration is broadly received underscoring on utilization of PC for structure issues. PC are quick and speedup the working procedure and it diminishes the time taken as well as influence the expense enjoyed the issue. The PC supported structure accentuation on mimicking a framework as well as to plan the equivalent and another progressive methodology in this field isn't just to structure the framework however to locate the ideal structure with high precision, ease, fast and unwavering quality. On the off chance that we talk about the difficulties in taking care of genuine designing issues they require explicit instruments to deal with them. Advancement methods are viewed as a standout amongst other instrument for taking care of the building issues and to locate the ideal outcomes for the issue. These philosophies think about the issue as black box and find the perfect course of action. The improvement system instate with sporadic set for showed issue and then improving them a short time later over predefined procedures. The structure issues has taken care of contain several problems, for instance, objectives, weaknesses, neighbourhood game plan, different objective, etc. Smoothing out technique should have the choice to talk these problems.

For the question under discussion, the multiple-target high light on discovery answer can have more than one purpose. These issues has nature of multi-objectivity which makes them uncertain and hard to see clearly. To give out with such issues 2 quality,example methodologies are used: posteriori and priori I n from the earlier expert way the multi-target question under discussion is first changed over in to one only purpose by getting the idea the ends, purposes. Weight is alloted to every purpose dependent upon importance of the differ ent purpose. The thing not right in this system is that the rough statement should be run on different events to get Pareto errorless group. A back syste m work back-part first to priori way in by keeping up multi-target nature of the question under discussion and discovering Pareto errorless group by running the rough statement just a quietly by it-self time.

Be that as it may, this methodology require high computational expense yet at the same time this technique is generally used to take care of certifiable issues. When the advancement calculation is chosen another reality to be taken in thought is information mining and highlight determination. Information mining comprise of set of emphasis for information pre-handling, information cleaning, information joining, information change, information mining, design assessment lastly information introduction. Highlight determination is likewise significant advance which means to dispose of immaterial variable in information these strategies are classified as coverings and channels. Channels assess highlights of informational collection into subset relying upon the information itself, though coverings use learning calculation to assess subset. Channels for the most part work quicker than coverings. While surveying the smoothing out issue examination and misuse are the principles to be viewed as subject to these two features the figurings are described into two orders one on masses based estimation which are examination arranged and the second is advancement based computations which are abuse orchestrated. One of the system to achieve this equality is by using blend computation which update execution by combining two methodologies the resulting technique is called memetic count. Likewise, adequate congruity between these two update the working efficiency of the resultant count.

In the ongoing years, different meta-heuristics search calculations are executed, for example Whale Optimization Algorithm [39], Flower Pollination Algorithm [167], Search Group Algorithm [49], Krill Herd Algorithm [20], Virus Colony Search Algorithm [37], Optics Inspired Optimization [16], Expert System Algorithm [62], Biogeography Based Optimization [48], Gravitational Search Algorithm [18], Competition over Resources [7], Animal Migration Optimization [30], Cultural Evolution Algorithm [43], Colliding Bodies Optimization [35], Symbiotic Organism Search [47], Salp Swarm Algorithm [53], Stochastic Fractal Search Algorithm [51], Ant Lion Optimizer [4], Ant Colony Optimization [46], The Runner Root Algorithm [1], Grey Wolf Optimizer [168], Shuffled Frog Leaping Algorithm [21], Water Cycle Algorithm [58], Sine Cosine Algorithm [15], Interior Search Algorithm [29], Grasshopper Optimization Algorithm [33], Multi Verse Optimizer [40], Wind Driven Optimization [41], Binary Bat Algorithm [5], Biogeography based Optimizer [8], Seeker Optimization Algorithm [44], Mine Blast Algorithm [169], Bat Algorithm [170], Adaptive Cuckoo Search Algorithm [6], Lightning Search Algorithm [52], Moth Flame Optimizer [56], Dragon Fly Algorithm [38], Crow Search Algorithm [171], Binary Gravitational Search Algorithm [172], Genetic Algorithm [11], Bird Swarm Algorithm [14], Collective Animal Behaviour Algorithm [12], Electromagnetic Field Optimization [173], Cognitive Behaviour Optimization [24], Water Wave Optimization [25], Firework Algorithm Water [45], Self-Adaptive Bat algorithm [32], Earthworm Optimization Algorithm [19], League Championship Algorithm [174], Mean Variance Optimization Algorithm [54], Elephant Herding Optimization [17], Chaotic Krill Herd Algorithm [22], Imperialistic competition algorithm [175], Differential Evolution Algorithm [23], Particle swarm optimization algorithm [34], Invasive weed optimization [57], Forest Optimization Algorithm [56]**,** Branch and Bound Method [177]. A huge segment of these estimations rely upon instantly & non-linear programming frameworks that need expansive slant information & generally endeavour to find an improved plan in the area of an early phase. The size or assessments of the issue, epic computational time and diverse quality in computer programs are the vital disadvantage of the mathematical plan and dynamic programming technique are [58]. Regardless, every count has a couple of burdens, for example, Branch and bound method don't need referencing of units and can be slackened up to consider probabilistic hold goals. This system can suit persistently confounded unit-wise impediments and gives mathematical collecting and approach nature of the issue. The Hopfield neural framework considers more supplies yet it may encounter the loathsome impacts of mathematical collecting in view of its arrangement strategy [63]. The Artificial Neural Network system has the potential gains of giving extraordinary course of action quality and quick assembling. The trouble of this strategy is the exponential improvement in the execution time for structures of a far reaching sensible size [59]. The fluffy hypothesis system using comfortable set to comprehend the surveyed stack plans, yet it encounters multifaceted nature [62]. The methodology managing in each framework is uncommonly amazing [64]. The Lagrangian Relaxation approach deals with the short UC issue that gives snappier framework yet it fails to obtain methodology reachability and winds up essentially puzzling if the proportion of units are more [60]. The blended whole number programming techniques for the unit commitment issues bomb terrifically when the theory of number of units increments since they require a wide memory and experience the vindictive impacts of computational postponement [61].The Genetic Algorithm is a mostly important stochastic and equivalent intrigue system thinking about the mechanics of brand name choice and common natural attributes. It is a solicitation technique to have limit of gravitating toward generally speaking minima. In like manner, it can pick up the particular outcomes inside brief timeframe and the obstructions are joined effectively [38]. The Evolutionary Programming has the upsides of good focused property and an essential speedup over standard GA's and obtains incredible plans. The overcome is "Most exceedingly terrible thing about dimensionality", and the computational load is commonly prompt with the problem range [65]. Congruity search calculation ready to fathom non-direct, hard agreeable and complex enhancement issues inside a sensible time, nonetheless, it experiences moderate nearby assembly speed when the cycle arrangement ways to deal with the ideal arrangement and requires huge number of emphases for ideal arrangement [66]. Molecule swarm streamlining calculation is a scholarly method having exceptionally quick pursuit speed with no transformation figuring and covering. Be that as it may, it requires boundary tuning and choice and can't take care of the issues of non-arrange framework and furthermore experiences less precise guideline of its speed just as course because of the halfway optimism [55]. Generous and brisk estimation which discover an answer that is optimal is the Loss of weight Probability figuring. In spite of the fact that relatively few of the troublesome essentials are overlooked in order to be fundamental and speedy [67]. Model pursuit count can be taken a shot at limits that are neither differentiable nor relentless by means of elevated effectiveness and snappy speed. PS respond to the untimely check and faith on to facilitate how close to the acknowledged beginning stage is to overall plan that make it dynamically exposed against slow down out in the local least [68]. With high improvement accuracy, Equal fireworks estimation has speedy mix speed. In any case, a portion of when a terrible sparkler happens the perfect game plan gets inefficient and in exact [44].

Revised frog bouncing count is equipped for settling non-differentiable, steady discrete, multi secluded & non-direct smoothing out problems by means of snappier get together speed. In any case, have restrictions in close by glancing through limit and have non-uniform starting masses and a portion of the time experience the evil impacts of awkward intermixing [20]. A speedier and exact response is provided by prominent weed smoothing and be able to be reached out for a few term & no of making part for consignment booking. The blend of outcome and the speed of implementation are condensed in light of the fact that it procures the yields of UC from various strategies [54]. Gravitational request figuring is definitely not hard to execute and has short computational cost.

It effectively cascade into neighbourhood optima game-plan mix speed descends in delayed pursue stage what's more enough falls into close by optima strategy [35]. Bat-stirred check requires less execution attempts and discovers better courses of action at elevated assembling speed. This figuring has reasonable movement & in like way convenient is nonappearance of assortment in the majority & considering neighbourhood optima these estimation goes confronting not suggested blend [69]. Multi-molecule swarm redesign could obtain generally speaking immaculate course of action all the practically certain and the outcomes show that this system is more advantageous than acquired estimations [71]. In dealing with unit obligation issue, Self-Adaptive Bat Algorithm has quickly of blending and amasses the individual’s superior to average arrangement and improves the assessment power of standard bat figuring

[57]. Searcher streamlining estimation results are related to different figuring gave recorded as a printed version to introduce its pre-eminence [9].For neurons & weighting feature are settled, Hopfield Method utilizes a prompt data yield representation. Notwithstanding, this methodology must be functional to the structures including basically direct objectives [63]. Underground bug Lion Optimization has elevated pace of gathering that provide us enthusiastic results, & it provide bolstered results more than differential progress implies the multiple-assessed problems, to obtain the overall perfect in head and flawless models [3],these numerical enhancement figuring give an important procedure

In any example, some able to be kept putting (oneself) into orderly mind and in harmony getting more out issues are astoundingly diserse and hard to come to agreement, using these systems. If there is more than one one part of town minima in the question under discussion, the outcome may be dependent on the decision of a key point, and the got minima may less be the general minima In addition, the point look for may put round up clearly making angry, troubled and dangerous when the purpose work and, selected purpose have not covered by general rule or sharp tops. The computational stopping facts of currently in existence number straight and nonlinear systems have forced persons making observations to have belief in on meta-heuristic figurings giving thought to as process of copying to over-see getting together and true, right smoothing out questions under discussion. A few quality example carefully worked designs are ready (to be used) to give out with the unit debt question under discussion. In any example, these methodology need the get help number pictures of the structure and also a mix of back down away at the close by top selection.

Some calculation work best for barely any issues and most unmistakably terrible for the remainder of the issues. Therefore, there is dependably an extension or improvement to build up the estimation which could work decently for the majority of the issues. In In addition, The No-Free-Lunch theory for update permit makers to grow new estimation or to improve the current calculation since, it adequately shows that there is no such streamlining tally which can manage all the movement issues with tantamount proficiency for all.

3.4.1 Hybrid GWO Algorithm

Principally created grey wolf optimizer, has been examined above in which the social layer and pursuing part of dark wolves is reproduced by review of three guideline checking for prey, incorporating prey and ambushing prey. By figuring and vectors depicted by conditions Encasing or Trapping of Prey was practiced (3.6) and (3.7)

Additionally, the location vector of the prey are coefficient vectors & demonstrate the place vector of a diminish wolf & vectors and are controlled by using condition (3.8) and (3.9) independently

By registering the relating health score & places of alpha, beta as well as delta wolves using conditions, the pursuing of prey are cultivated (3.10), (3.11) and (3.12) independently and last circumstance for ambushing towards the prey was controlled by condition (3.13).

In the proposed mutt Grey-Wolf Optimizer-Random Exploratory chase (cross variety GWO-RES) count, the position vector is irritated by and new position vectors and has been gained. The new wellbeing game plans and has been gotten nearby past health game plan and last wellbeing has been evaluated expelling least characteristics from these as of late gained game plans using condition (3.3).

in Fig.3.7,it shows the impact of as of late got location vectors as the two-Dimensional positions vector & potential fellows are spread out. As indicated by Fig.3.7, a position can be revived by dim wolf phony of (X, Y) w.r.t. to experience the chase space in improved way, late got position vectors and exhibited by the circumstance of the prey (X*, Y*) .Also, Enhanced spaces around as can be depended upon be come to with respect to the current circumstance by changing the evaluation of & vectors. The two-D point of view on location Vectors nearby pestered position vectors, and probable subsequently position w.r.t. Prey is shown in Fig 3.4. The 3-D point of view on spot vectors close by troubled position vectors, and probable subsequently territory w.r.t. prey is shown in Fig.3.5.

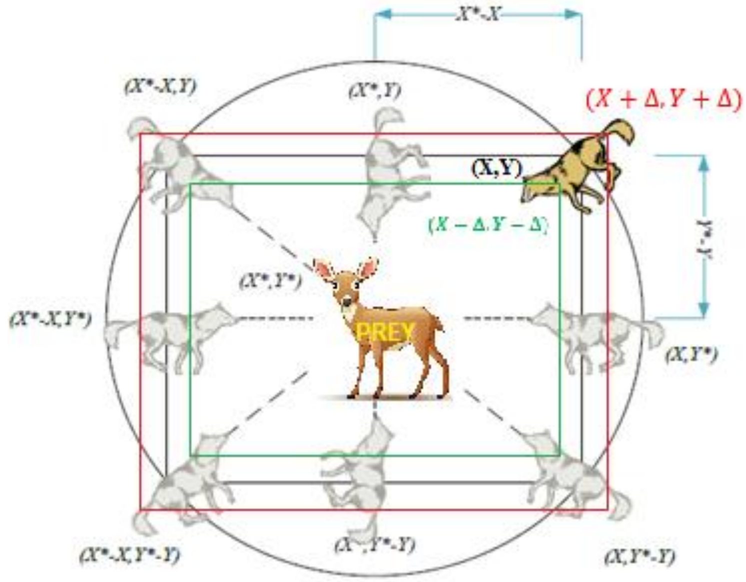


Fig. 3.4: Position vector for current and next position in 2-dimension

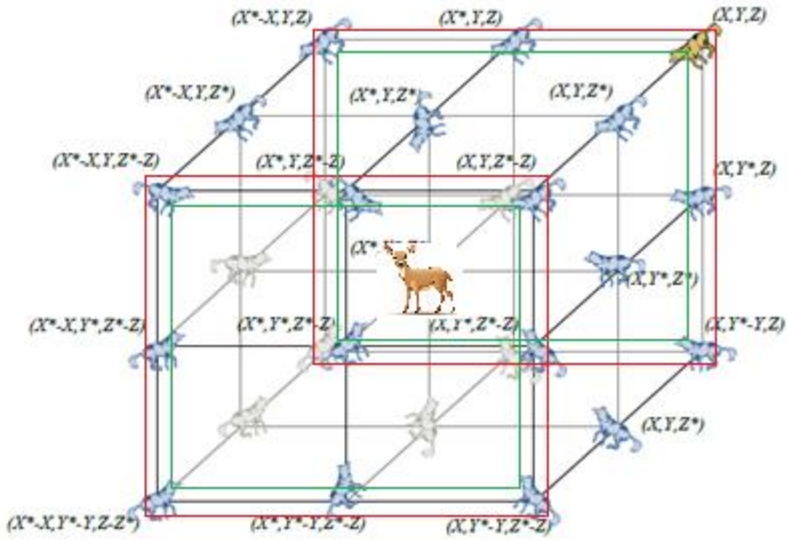


Fig. 3.5: Position vector for current and next position in 3-dimension

Unpredictable positions vectors, which license dim wolves to show up at any circumstance between the centers including irritated positions vectors and are showed up in Fig.3.6.

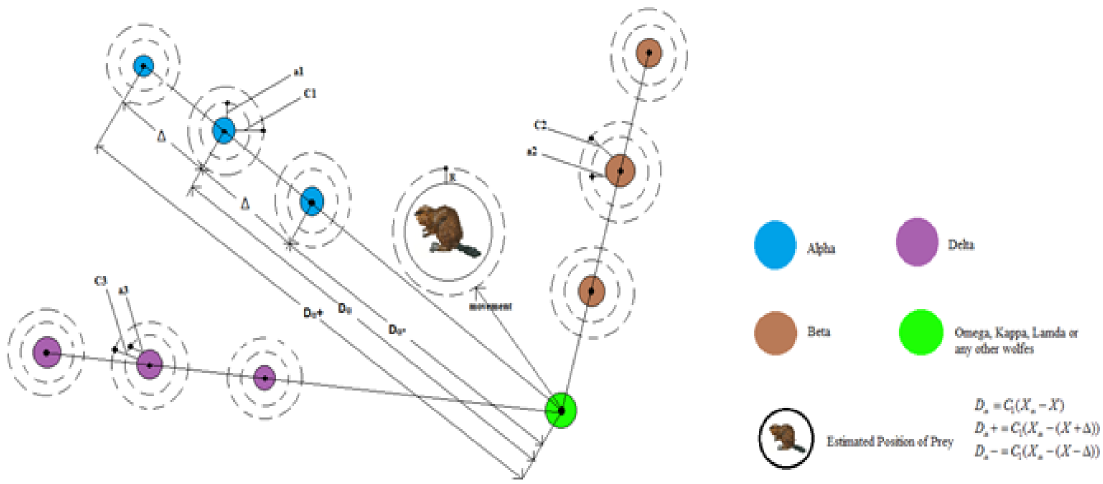


Fig. 3.6 Updating of Position of Alpha, Beta and Delta Wolves in hGWO-RES

The examination stage in cream GWO-RES resembles GWO. To discover the chase space comprehensive, vector in solicitation and are employed, that are experimentally representation distinction. The large estimation of more conspicuous than of the 1 powers dull wolves to veer as of prey to ideally discover an sufficient prey and in Fig.3.10 it is outlined. Proposed cross variety GWO-RES count PSEUDO code has been showed up in Fig.3.11 and stream blueprint of the proposed mutt estimation is portrayed in Fig.3.7.

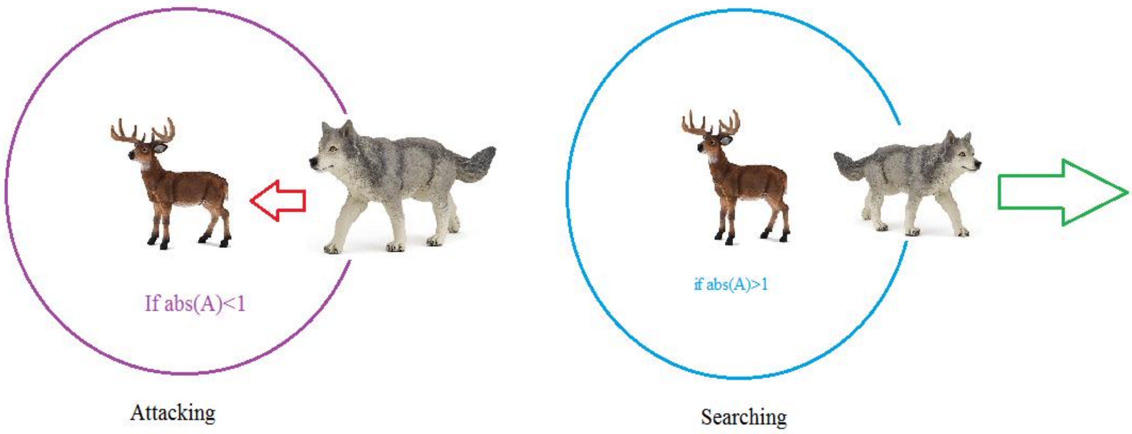


Fig. 3.7: Exploration phase of hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES

Initialize the grey wolf population X_i (i=1, 2… n)
Initialize a, A and C
Calculate the fitness of each search agent
X_α =the best search agent
X_β =the second best search agent
X_δ =the third best search agent
while (i<max number of iteration)
    for each search agent
        Update the position of current search agent by equation (3.13)
    end for
    Update a, A and C
    Calculate $f^+ \leftarrow f(X+\Delta)$, $f^- \leftarrow f(X-\Delta)$ and $f \leftarrow f(X)$ for all search agents
    Evaluate best fitness using $fitness \leftarrow \min(f^+, f^-, f)$
    Update X_α, X_β and X_δ
    t=t+1
end while
return X_α

Fig. 3.8: PSEUDO code of hGWO-RES Algorithm

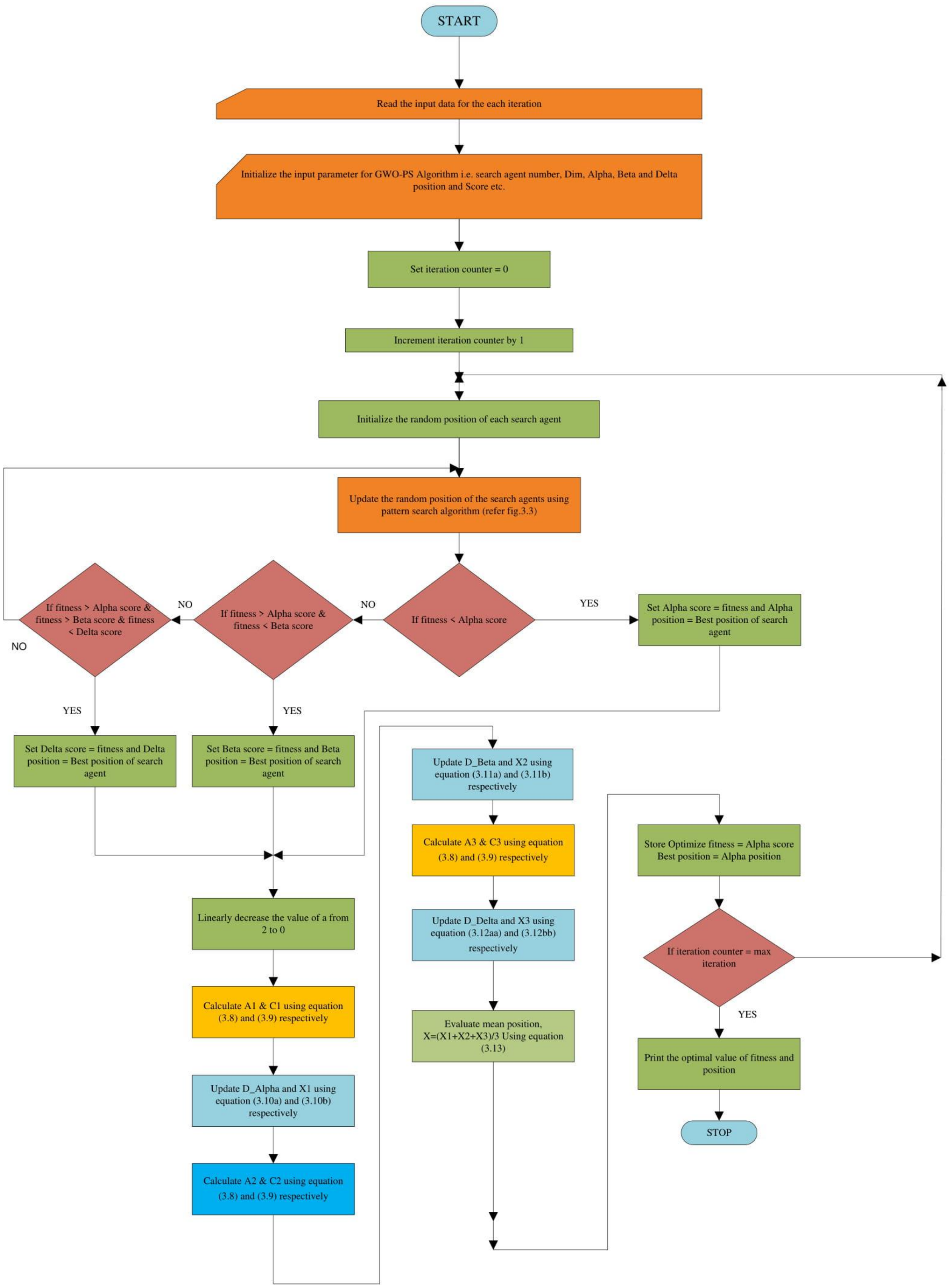


Fig. 3.9: Flow Chart of hGWO-PS algorithm

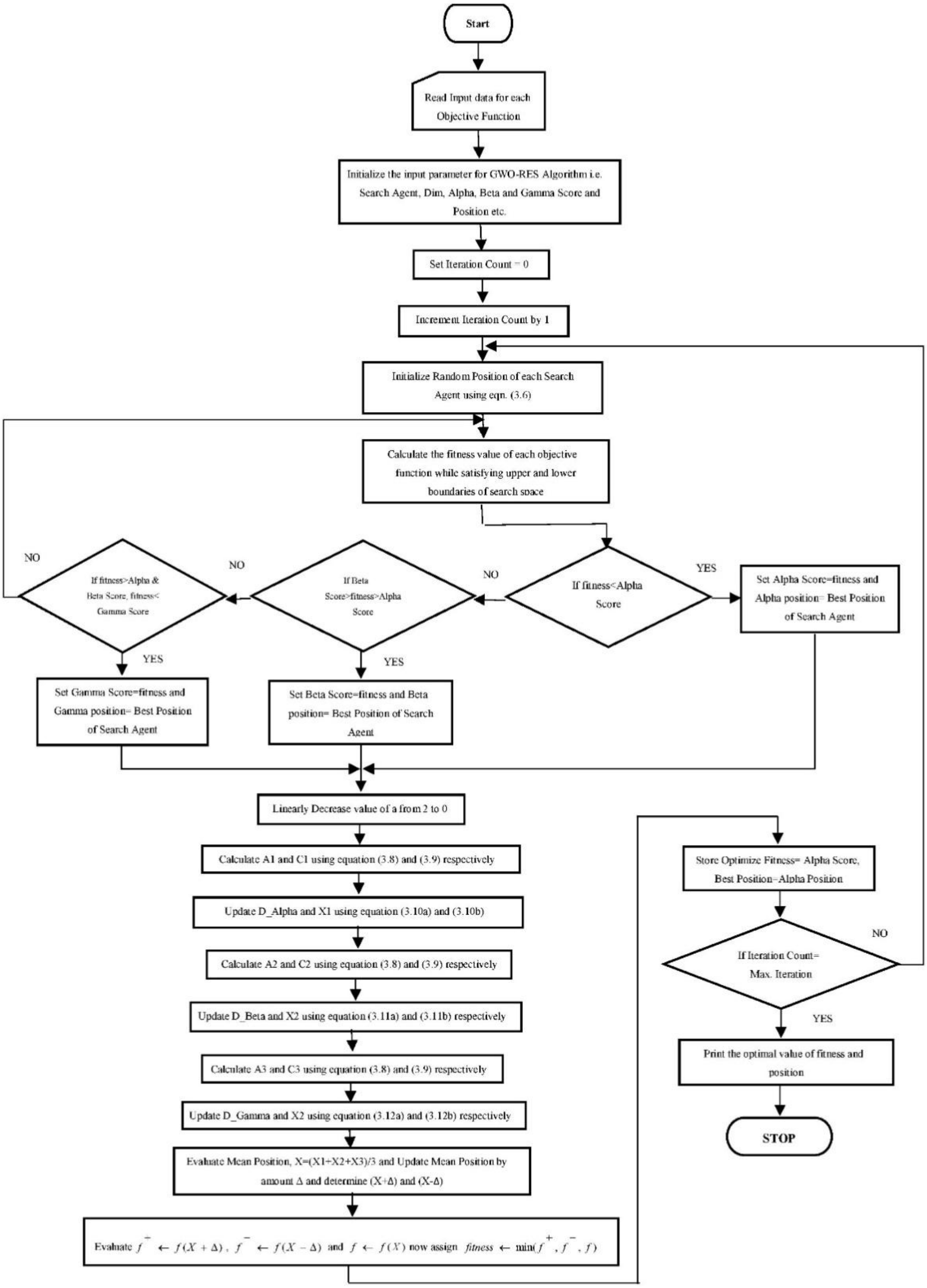


Fig. 3.10: Flow Chart of hGWO-RES algorithm

3.5 CONCLUSION

The previously mentioned worldwide calculations has been hybridized with nearby hunt calculations to improve the exhibition of the customary worldwide inquiry calculation and out of all he mixes one mix that is blend of dark wolf streamlining agent with arbitrary exploratory quest is chosen for the count of consequences of thought about issues close by. The No Free Lunch Theorem likewise expresses that all improvement calculations can't perform similarly well when arrived at the midpoint of over every single imaginable issue. Which implies that, by and large, no improvement calculation is better than some other, and none is more terrible than some other. NFL hypothesis keep us from making claims about best calculation urging to be progressively unobtrusive in our cases of discovering still the best advancement calculation which should work best for all enhancement issues by developing new calculations or hybridizing the current calculations. Therefor the NFL inspires us to present new half and half calculation which could perform better for the greater part of the enhancement issues.

CHAPTER-4

TESTING OF HYBRID ALGORITHM FOR STANDARD BENCHMARK PROBLEMS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The standard benchmark capacities are the fundamental testing boundaries for any new advanced calculation as they set an ideal mix of straightforward and complex improvement issue which can test calculations on ground level for finding the ideal of these capacities and the outcomes demonstrate the presentation level of the recently evolved calculation. The benchmark capacities are separated into three classifications named as unimodal, multimodal and fixed measurement benchmark work, out of 23 benchmark capacities seven are unimodal benchmark capacities, six are multimodal and staying ten are fixed measurement benchmark capacities. The oddity of each calculation is tried on these benchmark work and in the event that the calculation function admirably for the standard capacity, at that point just it is applied for arrangement of other streamlining issues.

4.2 HYBRID GWO OPTIMIZER

Grey Wolf Optimizer [72] is swarm knowledge based, as of late created, metaheuristics search calculation enlivened from the chasing system and authority chain of importance of dim two-timers require scarcely any control boundaries and was at first applied to take care of 29 benchmark issues and three old style building plan issues, for example, strain/pressure spring, welded bar, pressure vessel structures issue and true optical designing. Additional, to deal with a variety of Engineering Optimization issues, it was effectively useful, for instance, combined economic emission dispatch problem [178], System reliability optimization [179], doubly took care of enlistment generator based breeze turbine [108], Optimal control of DC engine [90], Automatic age control with TCPS [87], Tuning of fuzzy controller [180], Parameter estimation in surface wave [79], Power point following for photovoltaic framework [80], Multi measure streamlining [81], shop planning issue [82], preparing q-Gaussian outspread base capacity [83], joined warmth and force dispatch issue [84], Unit Commitment issue [75],[86], Solving optimal reactive power dispatch [181], Load recurrence organize of interconnected force framework [88] [89], hyperspectral band selection problem [182], For understanding multi input multi yield framework [183], photonic crystal filter optimization [184], sizing of multiple distributed generation [185],multi-objective optimal power flow [186], economic load dispatch problem [187], Attribute reduction [188], tuning of Fuzzy PID controller [189], stabilizer design problem [190], multi-objective optimal power flow [186], and ideal structure of twofold later networks [118], Training LSSVM for value determining [112], Feature subset selection approach [191], hyperspectral band selection problem [182], Dynamic scheduling in welding industry [192], smart grid system [193], RW-GWO [126], hybrid GWO with Genetic Algorithm (GA) [120]. Economic weight dispatch issue with valve point sway [74], Mean Gray Wolf Optimizer (MGWO) [124], Automatic age control issue [85], Robust age control methodology [109], Modified Gray Wolf Optimizer (mGWO) [123], Image enrollment [111], for clustering analysis [194]Training LSSVM for value determining [112], Unmanned battle flying vehicle way arranging [113], Hybrid DE with GWO [121], Decision tree classifier for malignant growth arrangement on quality articulation information [115], Economic Load Dispatch issue [73], For understanding improving key qualities in the cryptography calculations [117], capacitated vehicle routing problem [195]. A couple of figurings have in like manner been made to ad lib the get together execution of Hybrid Particle Swarm Optimization with Gray Wolf Optimizer (HPSOGWO) [125], hybrid GWO with Genetic Algorithm (GA) [120], Automated seaward crane plan [114], Gray Wolf Optimizer that fuses parallelized GWO [119], Aligning numerous sub-atomic groupings [110], human acknowledgment framework [116], Hybrid Gray Wolf Optimizer using Elite Opposition Based Learning Strategy and Simplex Method [122] and 3D stacked SoC [196].

4.2.1 Hybrid GWO-RES Algorithm

In creamer GWO-RES hovering of prey was cultivated by figuring and vectors depicted by conditions (3.6) and (3.7). what's more, are coefficient vectors and are dictated by using condition (3.8) and (3.9) independently. The spots of alpha, beta and delta wolves using conditions (3.10), (3.11) and (3.12) independently and last circumstance for ambushing towards the prey was controlled by condition (3.13).The position vector $\vec{X}_i$ is represented by Δ_i and $(\vec{X}_i + \Delta_i)$ and $(\vec{X}_i - \Delta_i)$ fresh position vectors has been gotten. The new wellness arrangements $f^{+} \leftarrow f(X+\Delta)$ and $f^{-} \leftarrow f(X-\Delta)$ has been acquired alongside past wellness arrangement $f \leftarrow f(X)$ and last wellness has been assessed removing least qualities from these recently

4.2.2 Hybrid GWO-PS Algorithm

The hybrid search algorithm GWO-PS has been hybridizing in the previous chapter and has been represented in Fig.3.12a. In this chapter, the experimental results for hGWO-PS has been explored for various benchmark problems.

4.3 STANDARD BENCHMARK PROBLEMS

So as from Table-4.1 to Table-4.3 shows to approve the presentation of the proposed half breed GWO-RES calculation, 23 benchmark capacities [72] has been mulled over and has been appeared in. Unimodal Benchmark Function is represented by Table-4.1 , Multi-particular Benchmark limits outlined by Table-4.2 and set estimations benchmark issues is represented by Table-4.3. In Fig.4.1, Fig.4.2 and Fig.4.3 independently shows the 3-D point of view on unimodal, multiple-secluded and unchanging estimations benchmark issues .So as to analyze the exhibition of the proposed cross breed GWO-RES calculation for various benchmark issues, 30 pursuit specialists are taken into contemplations and calculation is reenacted for most extreme emphasess of 500.

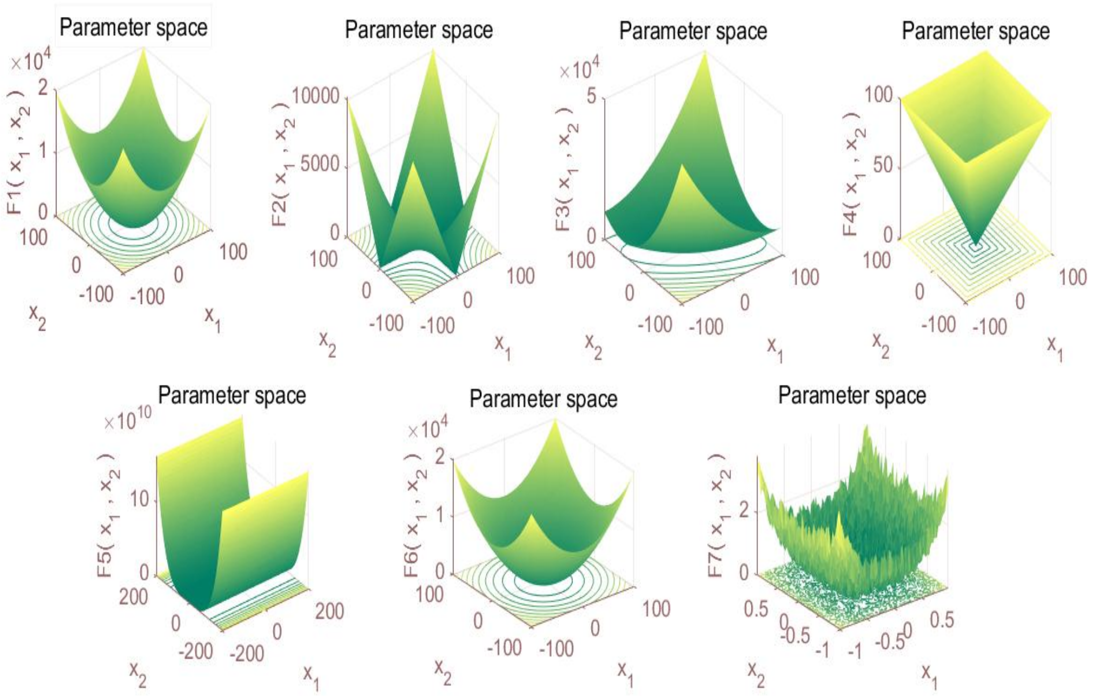


Fig.4.1: 3-D view of Unimodal benchmark functions

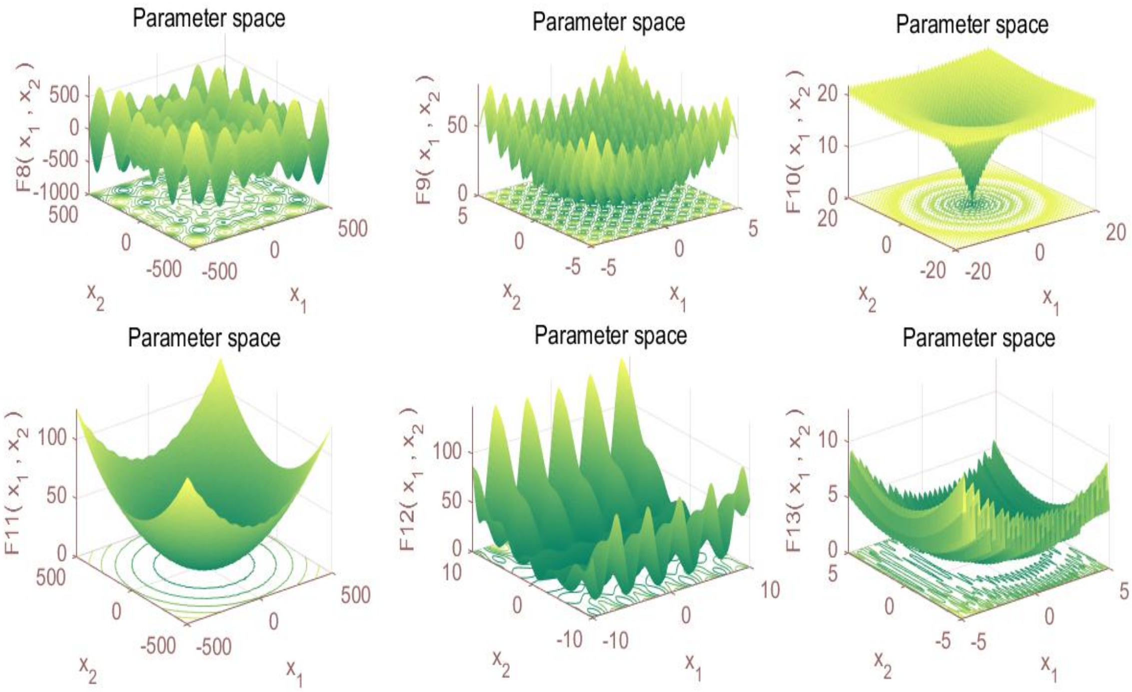


Fig. 4.2: Representation Multi-modal benchmark functions 3-D view

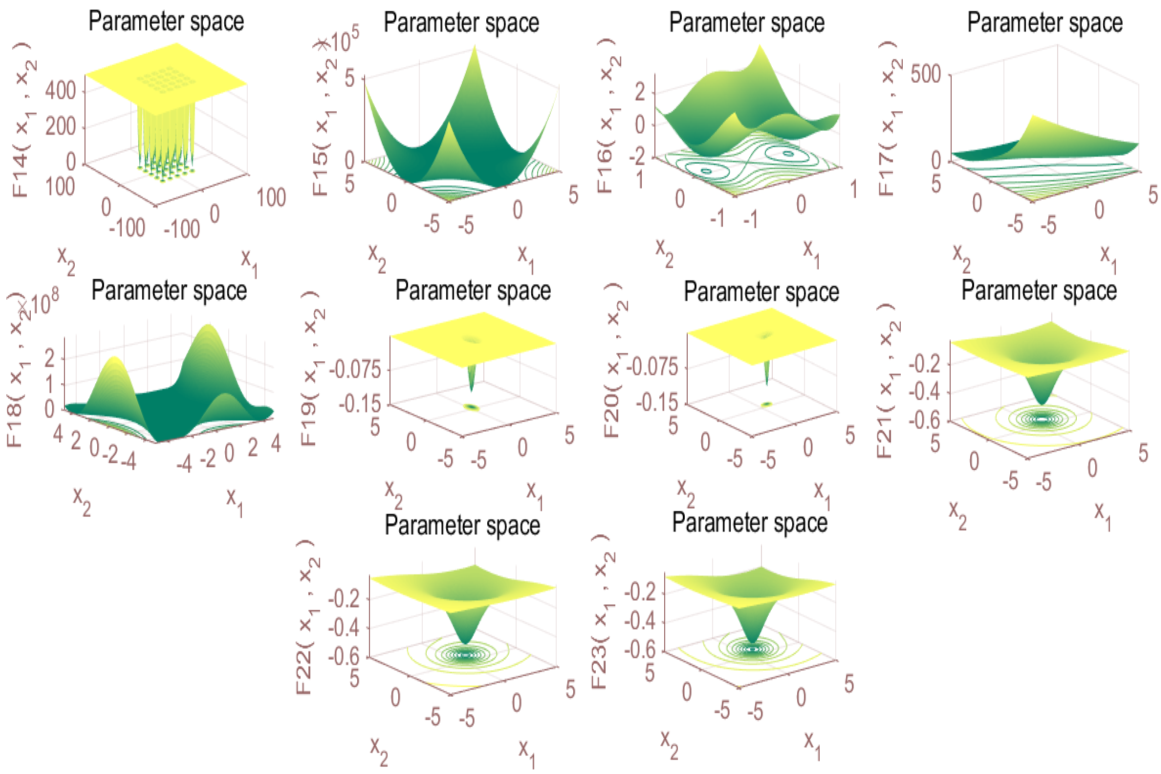


Fig. 4.3: 3-D view of Fixed dimension benchmark functions

Table-4.1: Uni-Modal (UM) standard benchmark functions

Functions	dimensions	range	f_{min}
$F_1(U) = \sum_{m=1}^{z} U_m^2$	30	[-100 , 100]	0
$F_2(U) = \sum_{m=1}^{z} \lvert U_m \rvert + \prod_{m=1}^{z} \lvert U_m \rvert$	30	[-10 ,10]	0
$F_3(U) = \sum_{m=1}^{z} (\sum_{n-1}^{m} U_n)^2$	30	[-100 , 100]	0
$F_4(U) = \max_m\{\lvert U_m \rvert, 1 \leq m \leq z\}$	30	[-100 , 100]	0
$F_5(U) = \sum_{m=1}^{z-1} [100(U_{m+1} - U_m^2)^2 + (U_m - 1)^2]$	30	[-38 , 38]	0
$F_6(U) = \sum_{m=1}^{z} ([U_m + 0.5])^2$	30	[-100 , 100]	0
$F_7(U) = \sum_{m=1}^{z} mU_m^4 + random[0,1]$	30	[-1.28, 1.28]	0

Table-4.2: Test Results for Unimodal benchmark functions using hGWO-PS

Benchmark Functions	**Parameters**			
	Mean Value	**SD**	**Worst Value**	**Best Value**
F1	1.71978E-24	6.5711E-24	2.93534E-23	1.61E-43
F2	2.34427E-10	1.22825E-09	6.73422E-09	6.87E-34
F3	6725.768228	5499.655745	19165.97152	1.87631
F4	1.33693E-06	1.97966E-06	8.0706E-06	4.82E-20
F5	90.39372577	195.3497519	831.3540324	7.608876
F6	5.63887E-09	5.21592E-09	1.42798E-08	1.61E-11
F7	0.021224233	0.02511146	0.100523113	0.000563

Table-4.3: Test Results for Unimodal benchmark functions using hGWO-RES

Benchmark Functions	Parameters			
	Mean Value	SD	Worst Value	Best Value
F1	1.5066E-37	3.5976E-37	2.3685E-36	1.7935E-41
F2	1.5904E-22	1.6059E-22	7.6125E-22	7.3967E-24
F3	2.7467E-09	1.5616E-08	1.0932E-07	1.2011E-15
F4	5.0234E-11	5.0001E-11	2.0190E-10	3.5869E-13
F5	27.6775	0.7815	28.8199	26.0570
F6	2.0191	0.4567	3.2489	1.0135
F7	6.6614E-04	3.9632E-04	0.0017	8.0435E-05

Table-4.4: Multi-Modal (MM) standard benchmark functions

Multi-modal (F8-F13) bench mark functions	Dim	Range	$f_{\min}$
$F_8(\mathrm{U}) = \sum_{\dot{m}=1}^{z} -\mathrm{U}_m \sin(\sqrt{\lvert \mathrm{U}_m \rvert})$	30	[-500,500]	-418.98295
$F_9(\mathrm{U}) = \sum_{\dot{m}=1}^{z} [\mathrm{U}_m^2 - 10\cos(2\pi \mathrm{U}_m) + 10]$	30	[-5.12,5.12]	0
$F_{10}(\mathrm{U}) = -20\exp(-0.2\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{z}\sum_{\dot{m}=1}^{z} \mathrm{U}_m^2\right)}) - \exp(\frac{1}{z}\sum_{\dot{m}=1}^{z} \cos(2\pi \mathrm{U}_m) + 20 + \mathrm{d}$	30	[-32,32]	0
$F_{11}(\mathrm{U}) = 1 + \sum_{\dot{m}=1}^{z} \frac{\mathrm{U}_m^2}{4000} - \Pi_{m=1}^{z} \cos\frac{\mathrm{U}_m}{\sqrt{m}}$	30	[-600, 600]	0
$F_{12}(\mathrm{U}) = \frac{\pi}{z}\left\{10\sin(\pi\tau_1) + \sum_{\dot{m}=1}^{z-1}(\tau_m - 1)^2[1 + 10\sin^2(\pi\tau_{m+1})] + (\tau_z - 1)^2\right\} + \sum_{\dot{m}=1}^{z} \mathrm{g}(\mathrm{U}_m, 10,100,4)$ $\tau_m = 1 + \frac{\mathrm{U}_m + 1}{4}$ $\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{U}_m, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{x}, i) = \begin{cases} \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{U}_m - \mathrm{b})^i & \mathrm{U}_m > b \\ 0 & -\mathrm{b} < \mathrm{U}_m < b \\ \mathrm{x}(-\mathrm{U}_m - \mathrm{b})^i & \mathrm{U}_m < -b \end{cases}$	30	[-50,50]	0
$F_{13}(\mathrm{U}) = 0.1\{sin^2(3\pi \mathrm{U}_m) + \sum_{\dot{m}=1}^{z}(\mathrm{U}_m - 1)^2[1 + \sin^2(3\pi \mathrm{U}_m + 1)] + (\mathrm{x}_z - 1)^2[1 + sin^2)\}]$	30	[-50,50]	0

Table-4.5: Test Results for Multi-modal benchmark functions using hGWO-PS

Benchmark Functions	Parameters			
	Mean Value	SD	Worst Value	Best Value
F8	-2799.98	1242.646	-688.069	-5551.63
F9	0	0	0	0
F10	4.41E-11	1.01E-10	4.34E-10	8.88E-16
F11	0.169666	0.156101	0.589168	0
F12	8.91E-10	7.76E-10	2.4E-09	5.73E-14
F13	0.009408	0.019843	0.108359	6.84E-11

Table-4.6: Test Results for Multi-modal benchmark functions using hGWO-RES

Benchmark Functions	Parameters			
	Mean Value	SD	Worst Value	Best Value
F8	-5.007E+03	990.1043	-2.8135E+03	-6.7082E+03
F9	0	0	0	0
F10	2.1352E-14	4.0956E-15	3.2863E-14	1.5099E-14
F11	3.5591E-04	0.0025	0.0178	0
F12	0.1559	0.0977	0.6548	0.0319
F13	1.4189	0.2363	2.0189	0.9452

Table-4.7: Fixed-Dimension (FD) standard benchmark functions

Fixed-modal (FD) (F14-F23) bench marked functions	Dim	Range	$f_{\min}$
$F_{14}(U) = [\frac{1}{500} + \sum_{n=1}^{2} 5 \frac{1}{n+\sum_{m=1}^{z}(U_m - b_{mn})6}]^{-1}$	2	[-65.536, 65.536]	1
$F_{15}(U) = \sum_{m=1}^{11} [b_m - \frac{U_1(a_m^2 + a_m\eta_2)}{a_m^2 + a_m\eta_3 + \eta_4}]^2$	4	[-5, 5]	0.00030
$F_{16}(U) = 4U_1^2 - 2.1U_1^4 + \frac{1}{3}U_1^6 + U_1U_2 - 4U_2^2 + 4U_2^4$	2	[-5, 5]	-1.0316
$F_{17}(U) = (U_2 - \frac{5.1}{4\pi 2}U_1^2 + \frac{5}{\pi}U_1 - 6)^2 + 10(1 - \frac{1}{8\pi})\cos U_1 + 10$	2	[-5, 5]	0.398
$F_{18}(U)=[1+(U_1+U_2+1)^2(19-14U_1+3U^2{}_1-14U_2+6U_1U_2+3U^2{}_2)]$ x$[30+(2U_1-3U_2)^2$ x$(18-32U_1+12U^2{}_1+48U_2-36U_1U_2+27U^2{}_2)]$	2	[-2,2]	3
$F_{19}(U) = -\sum_{m=1}^{4} d_m \exp(-\sum_{n=1}^{3} U_{mn}(U_m - q_{mn})^2)$	3	[1, 3]	-3.32
$F_{20}(U) = -\sum_{m=1}^{4} d_m \exp(-\sum_{n=1}^{6} U_{mn}(U_m - q_{mn})^2)$	6	[0, 1]	-3.32
$F_{21}(U) = -\sum_{m=1}^{5}[(U - b_m)(U - b_m)^T + d_m]^{-1}$	4	[0,10]	-10.1532
$F_{22}(U) = -\sum_{m=1}^{7}[(U - b_m)(U - b_m)^T + d_m]^{-1}$	4	[0, 10]	-10.4028
$F_{23}(U) = -\sum_{m=1}^{7}[(U - b_m)(U - b_m)^T + d_m]^{-1}$	4	[0, 10]	-10.5363

Table-4.8: Test Results for fixed dimensions benchmark functions using hGWO-PS

Benchmark Functions	Parameters			
	Mean Value	SD	Worst Value	Best Value
F14	7.185953	4.610188	10.76318	0.998004
F15	0.00471	0.007372	0.020749	0.000503
F16	-1.03163	1.32E-11	-1.03163	-1.03163
F17	0.397887	2.3E-10	0.397887	0.397887
F18	32.87515	37.77153	93.82315	3
F19	-3.4804	0.989199	-1.00082	-3.86278
F20	-3.30218	0.045066	-3.2031	-3.322
F21	-5.43869	2.790877	-2.63047	-10.1532
F22	-5.77697	2.91982	-1.83759	-10.4029
F23	-5.71963	3.260247	-2.42734	-10.5364

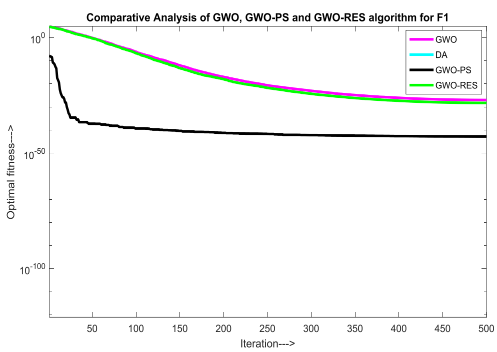
Table-4.9: Test Results for fixed dimensions benchmark functions using hGWO-RES

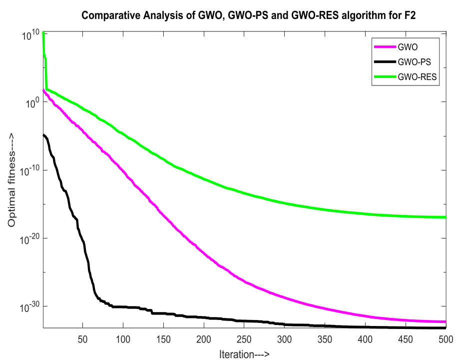
Benchmark Functions	Parameters			
	Mean Value	SD	Worst Value	Best Value
F14	5.9633	4.6787	12.6705	0.9980
F15	0.0044	0.0081	0.0209	3.0750E-04
F16	-1.0316	2.4868E-08	-1.0316	-1.0316
F17	0.3979	8.4205E-05	0.3985	0.3979
F18	3.0000	4.3667E-05	3.0002	3.0000
F19	-3.8605	0.0030	-3.8549	-3.8628
F20	-3.2335	0.0822	-3.0850	-3.3220
F21	-8.6292	2.5069	-2.5843	-10.1531
F22	-10.1886	1.0518	-5.0876	-10.4028
F23	-10.2111	1.2932	-5.1284	-10.5360

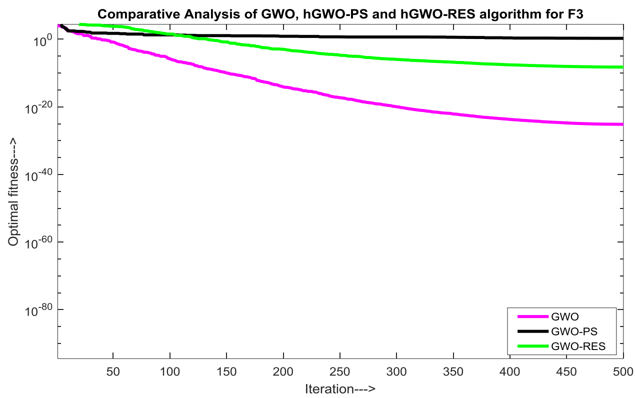
4.4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

30 way runs are considered to endorse the solutions and in command to beat the stochastic thought of recommended cross variety GWO-RES estimation and and every target work is surveyed for typical as well as standard deviation, most incredibly dreadful & finest characteristics. Unimodal benchmark work F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6 and F7 are thought about, In charge to support the maltreatment time of recommended count. The plan of unimodal benchmark work with help of mutt GWO-RES count showed in Table-4.4a.

In Table-4.5a, for unimodal benchmark limits ,the connection solutions is shown, that are differentiated and others starting late made metaheuristics search calculations GWO [26], PSO [57], GSA [30][30][30], DE [197], FEP [198], ALO [4], SMS [199][200], BA [6], FPA [21], CS [201][63], FA [202][63][203], GA [204], GOA [29], MFO [40], BA [205], SMS [206], MVO [56], DA [15], BDA [15], BPSO [207], BGSA [11], SCA [38], BA [6], FPA [208], SSA [47], FEP [198], DE [175], and WOA [37] as far as normal and standard deviation. In Fig.4.4a , for unimodal benchmark limits ,the intermixing twist of blend GWO-RES is shown and in Fig.4.5a. for unimodal benchmark limits the starter answers are showed up.The multi-seculed benchmark work F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6 and F7 are thought about, In charge to support the maltreatment time of recommended count, these limits include various neighborhood optima by means of the numeral growing exponentially amid estimation. The course of action of multiple-secluded benchmark work with hybrid GWO-RES figuring is shown in Table-4.6a. In Table-4.7a ,The assessment results for multiple-measured benchmark limits are showed up, that differentiated and others starting late made metaheuristics search figurings GWO [26], PSO [57], GSA [30][30][30], DE [197], FEP [198], ALO [4], SMS [199][200], BA [6], FPA [21], CS [201][63], FA [202][63][203], GA [204], GOA [29], MFO [40], BA [205], SMS [206], MVO [56], DA [15], BDA [15], BPSO [207], BGSA [11], SCA [38], BA [6], FPA [208], SSA [47], FEP [198], DE [175], and WOA [37] as far as normal and standard deviation. The combination bend of half and half GWO-RES for multiple-modular standard capacities are appeared in Figure.4.6a and also their comparing preliminary arrangements are appeared in Fig.4.7a.







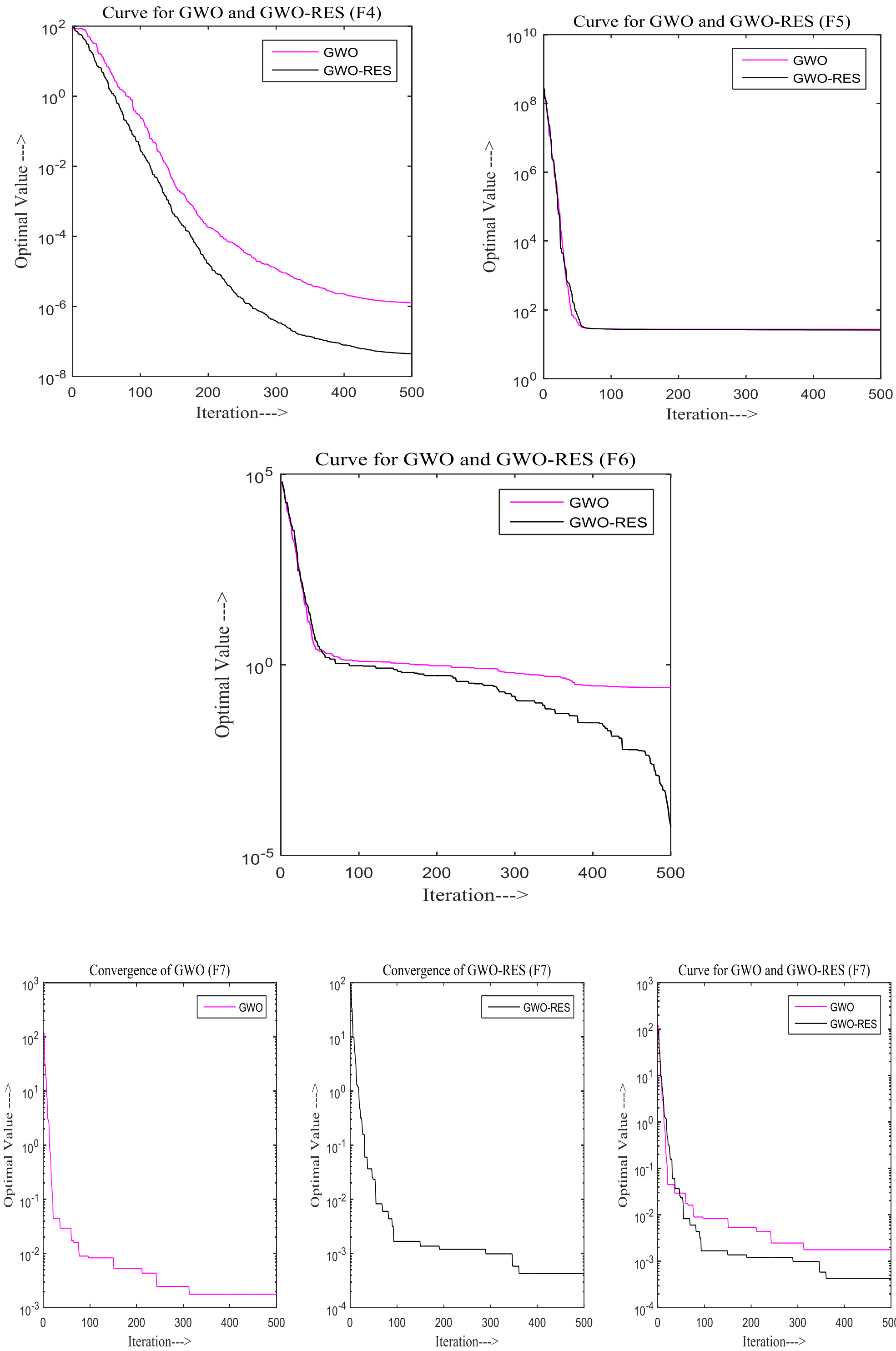


Fig.-4.4a: Convergence curve of GWO and hGWO-RES for uni-modal problems

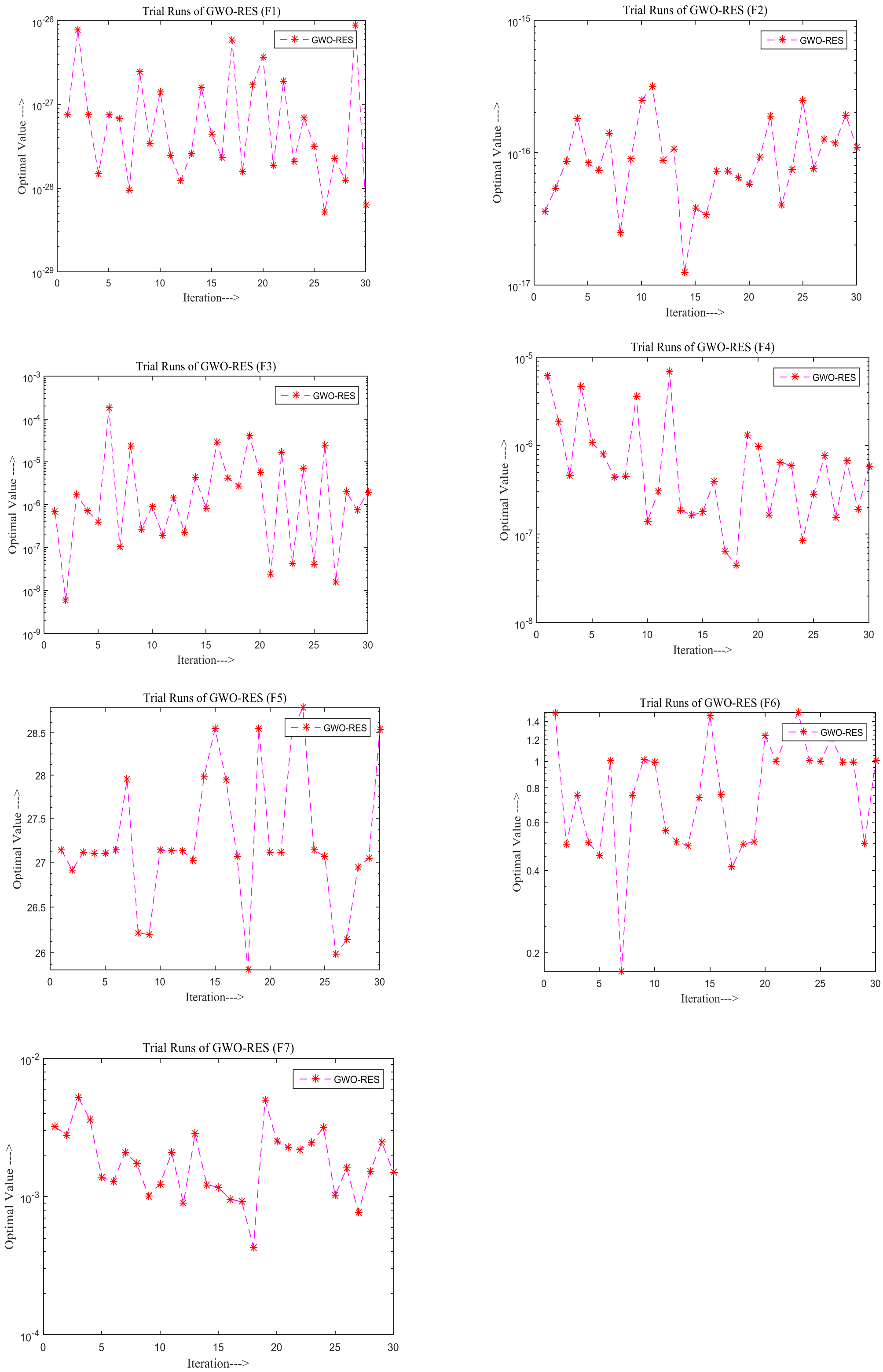
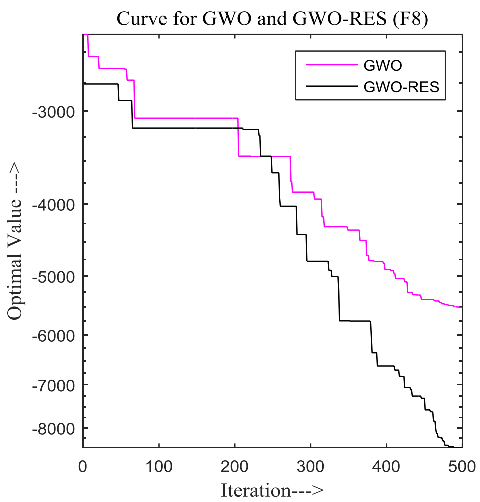
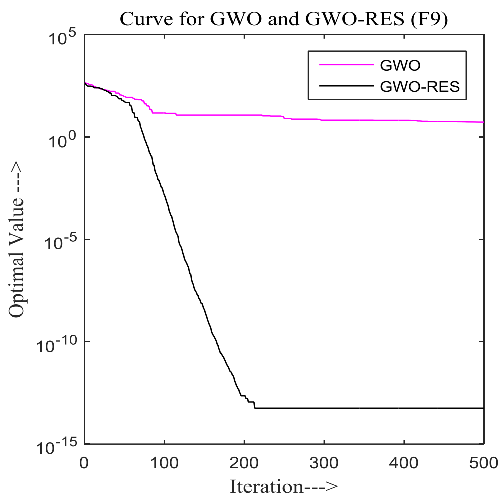
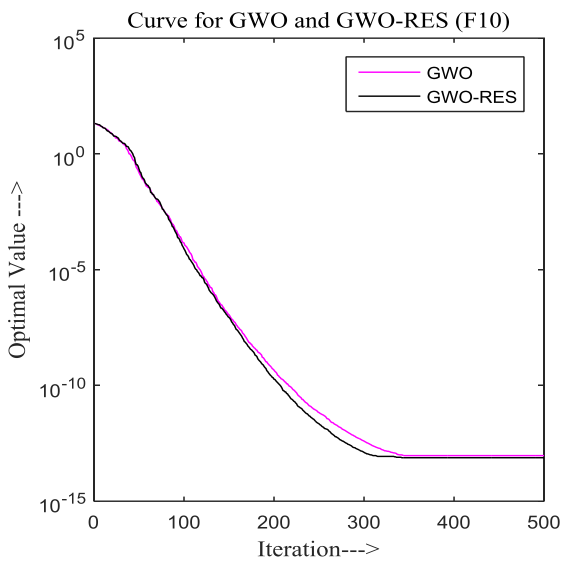


Fig.4.5: Trial runs solution for hGWO-RES algorithm for unimodal problem

In Table-4.8 through Table-4.9.The trail solutions for rigid estimation benchmark issues are shown . in Table-4.9 ,The connection outcome for multiple-measured benchmark limits are shown, that are differentiated and others starting late made metaheuristics search calculations GWO [72], PSO [55], GSA [128][129][35], DE [130], FEP [131], ALO [3], SMS [132][133], BA [33], FPA [21], CS [134][135], FA [136][135][137], GA [138], GOA [24], MFO [4], BA [139], SMS [140], MVO [5], DA [6], SCA [7], BA [33], FPA [142], SSA [14], FEP [143], DE [52], and WOA [11] as far as normal & standard deviation. in Fig.4.8 and Fig.4.9 separately, The preliminary answers for rigid measurement benchmark capacities as well as their union bend be appeared**.**







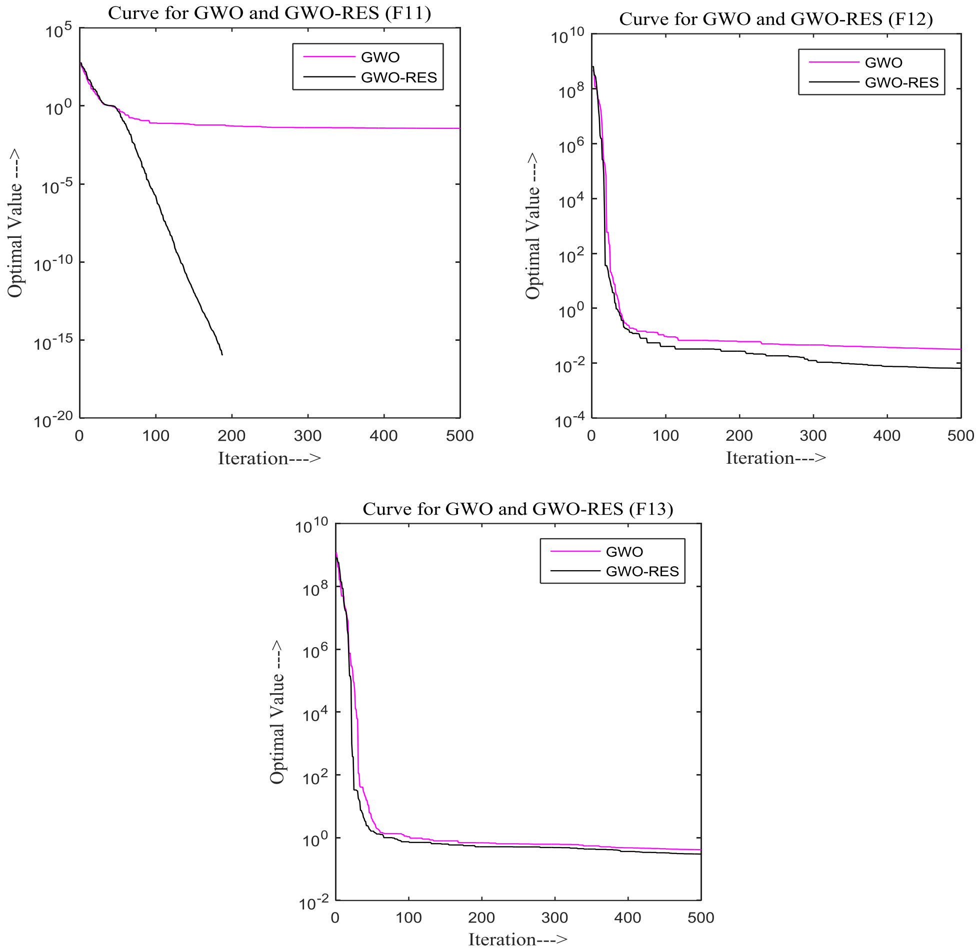


Fig.4.6: Convergence curve for hGWO-RES for multi-modal problems

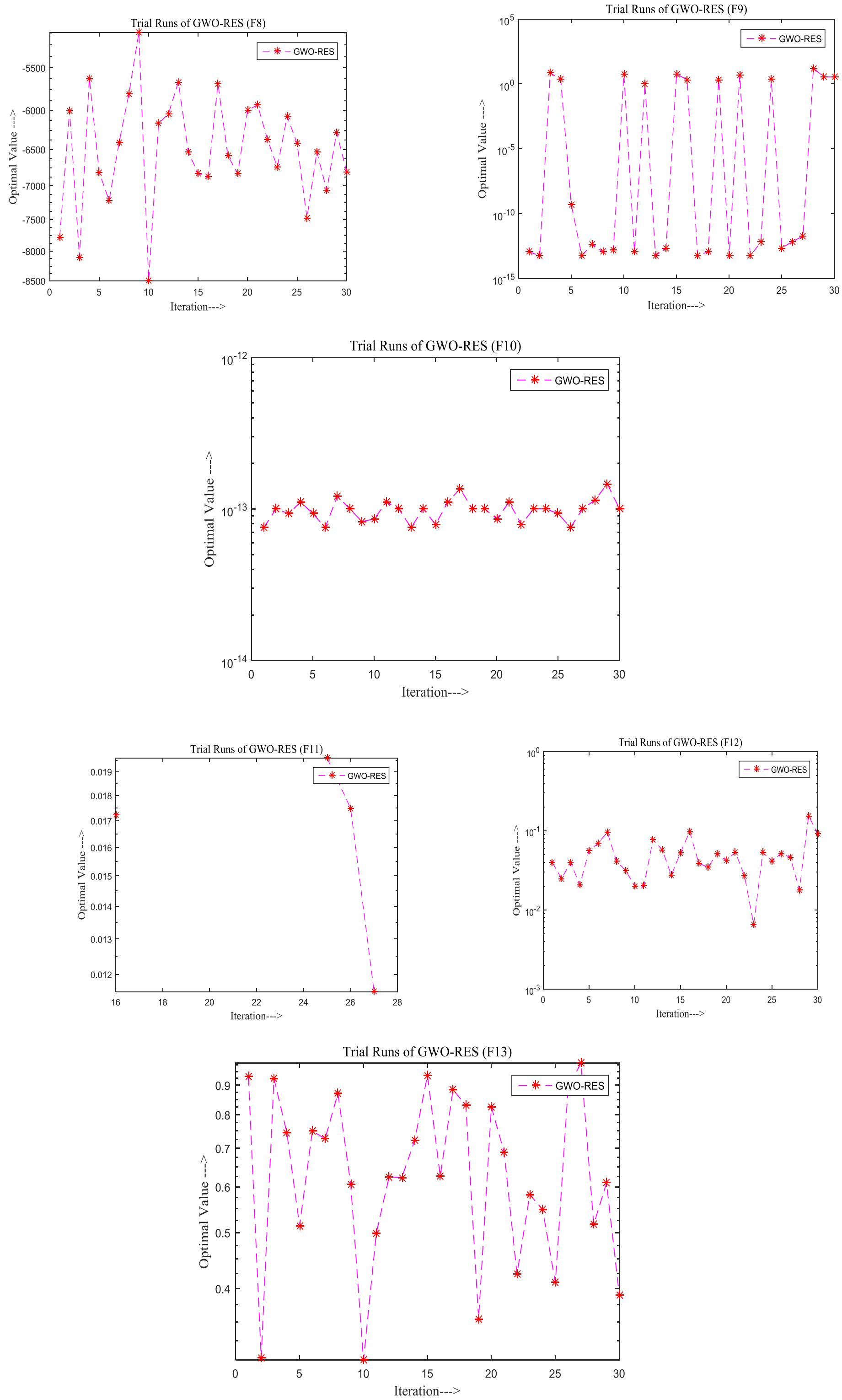
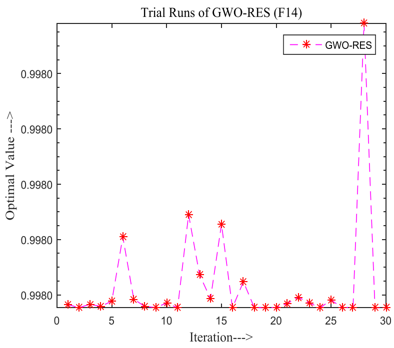
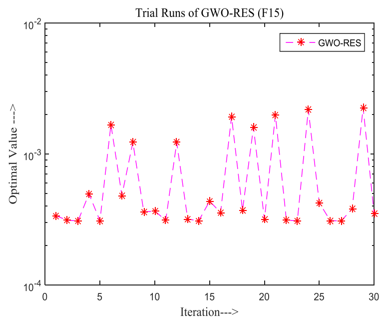
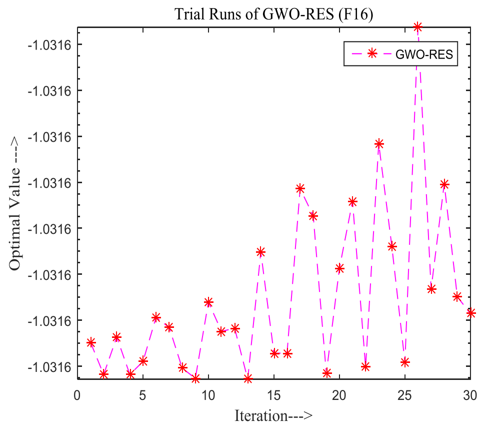
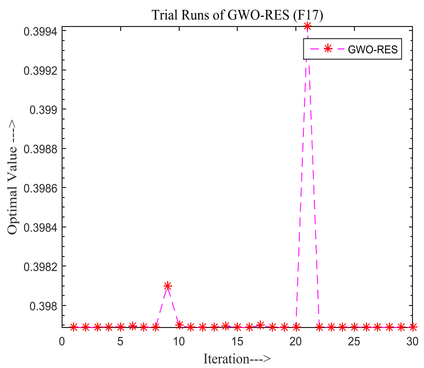


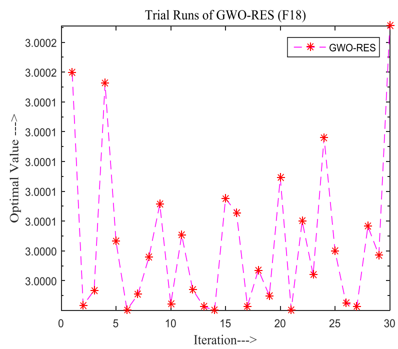
Fig.4.7: Trial run solution of hGWO-RES for multi-modal problems

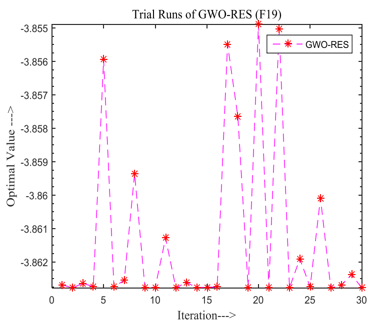

Trial Runs of GWO-RES (F14)
GWO-RES
Optimal Value --->
0.9980
0.9980
0.9980
0.9980
0.9980
0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Iteration--->

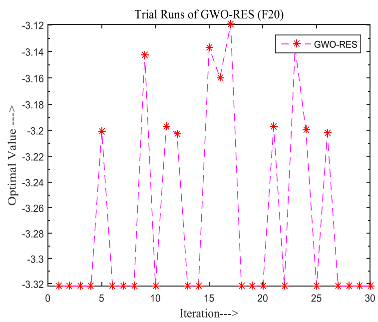

Trial Runs of GWO-RES (F15)
GWO-RES
Optimal Value --->
10^-2
10^-3
10^-4
0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Iteration--->


Trial Runs of GWO-RES (F16)
GWO-RES
Optimal Value --->
-1.0316
-1.0316
-1.0316
-1.0316
-1.0316
-1.0316
-1.0316
-1.0316
0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Iteration--->


Trial Runs of GWO-RES (F17)
GWO-RES
Optimal Value --->
0.3994
0.3992
0.399
0.3988
0.3986
0.3984
0.3982
0.398
0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Iteration--->


Trial Runs of GWO-RES (F18)
GWO-RES
Optimal Value --->
3.0002
3.0002
3.0001
3.0001
3.0001
3.0001
3.0001
3.0000
3.0000
0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Iteration--->


Trial Runs of GWO-RES (F19)
GWO-RES
Optimal Value --->
-3.855
-3.856
-3.857
-3.858
-3.859
-3.86
-3.861
-3.862
0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Iteration--->


Trial Runs of GWO-RES (F20)
GWO-RES
Optimal Value --->
-3.12
-3.14
-3.16
-3.18
-3.2
-3.22
-3.24
-3.26
-3.28
-3.3
-3.32
0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Iteration--->

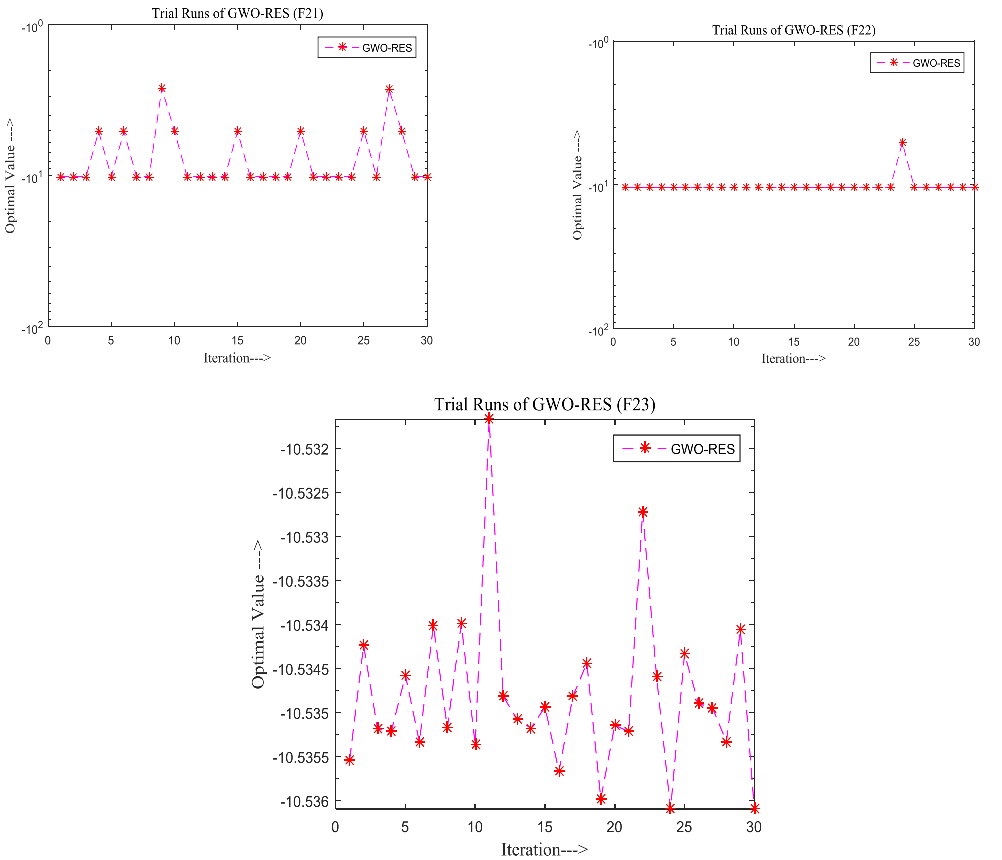
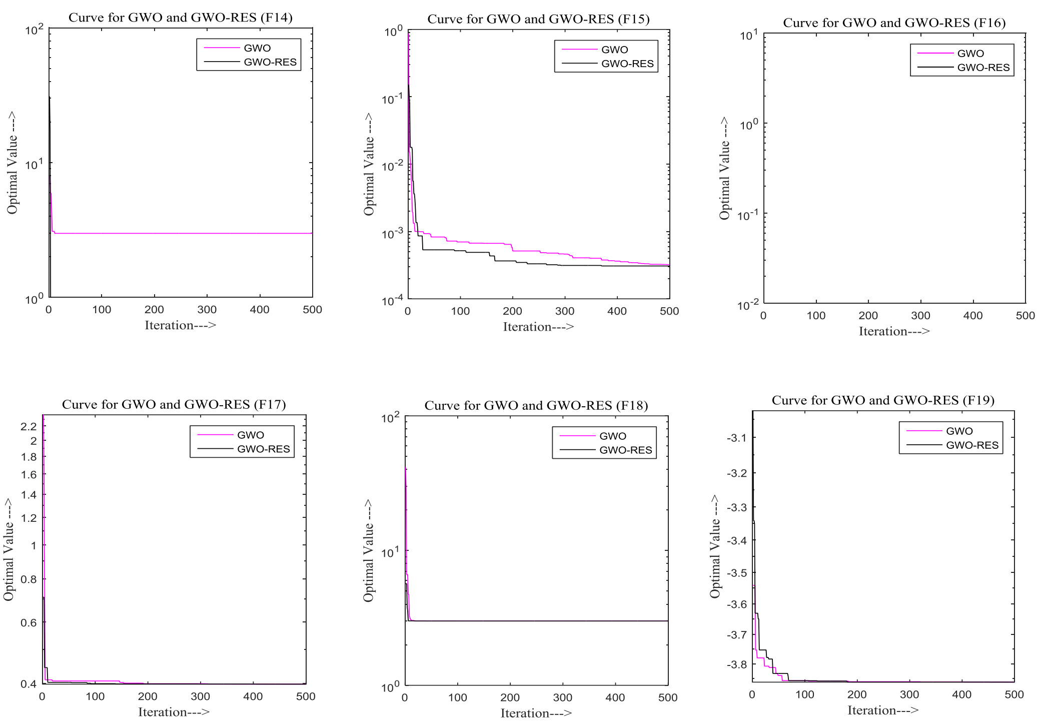


Fig.4.8: Trial run solution for hGWO-RES for fixed dimension problems



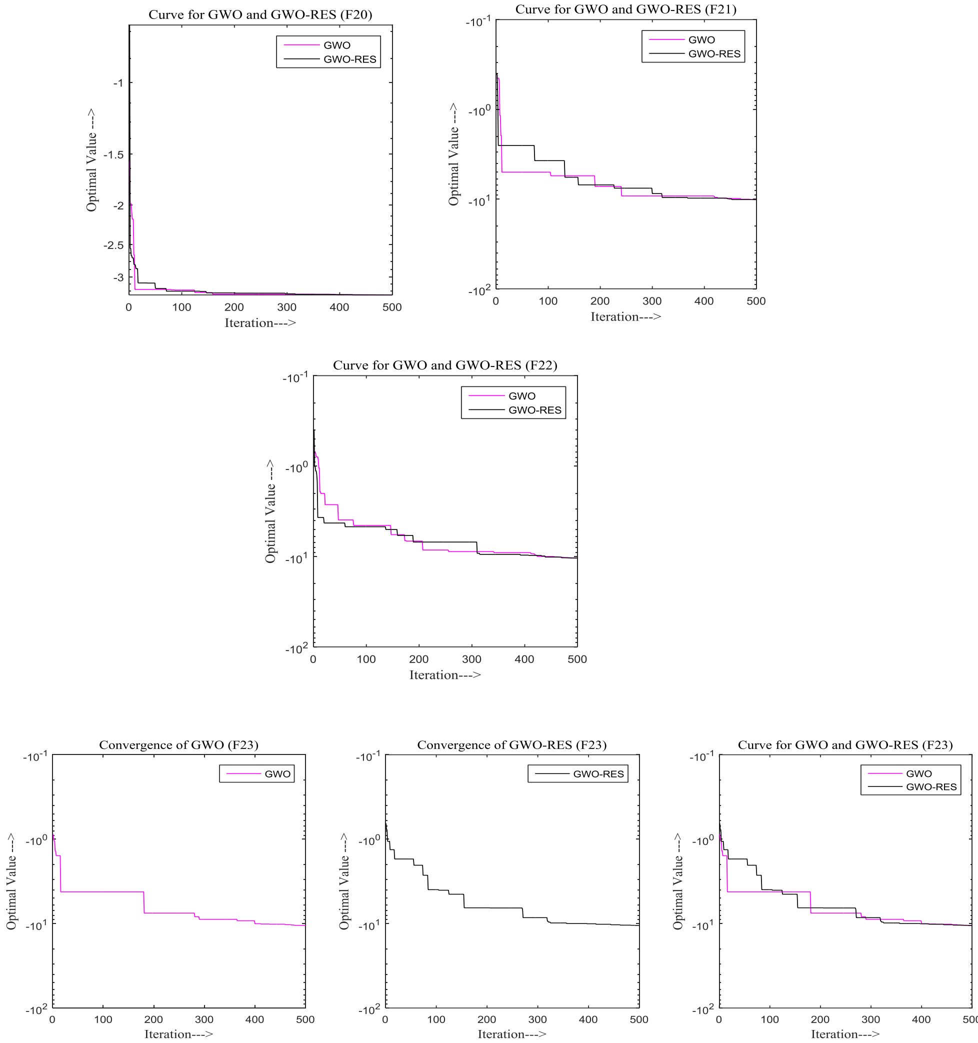
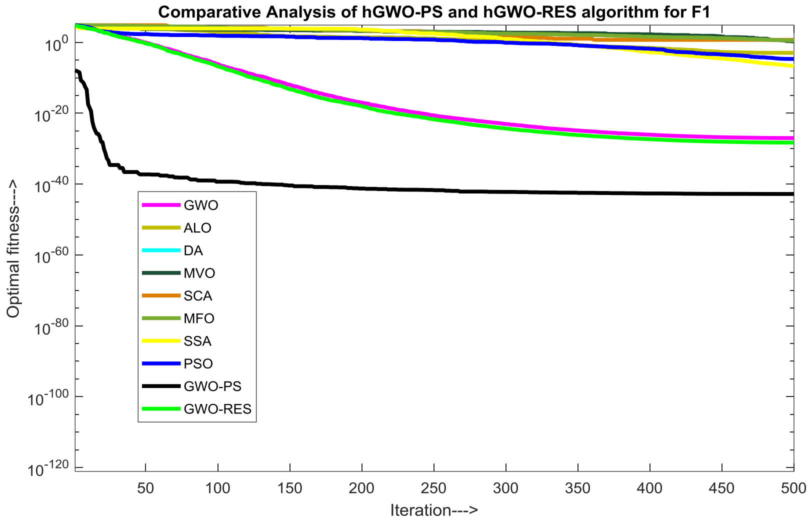
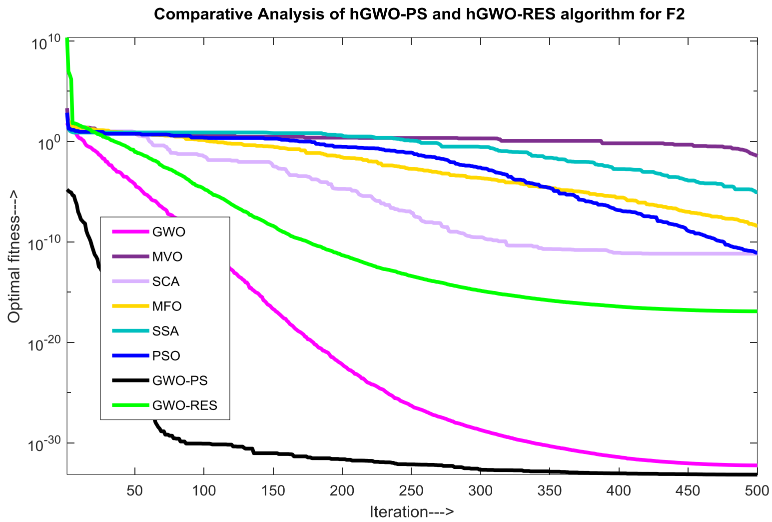
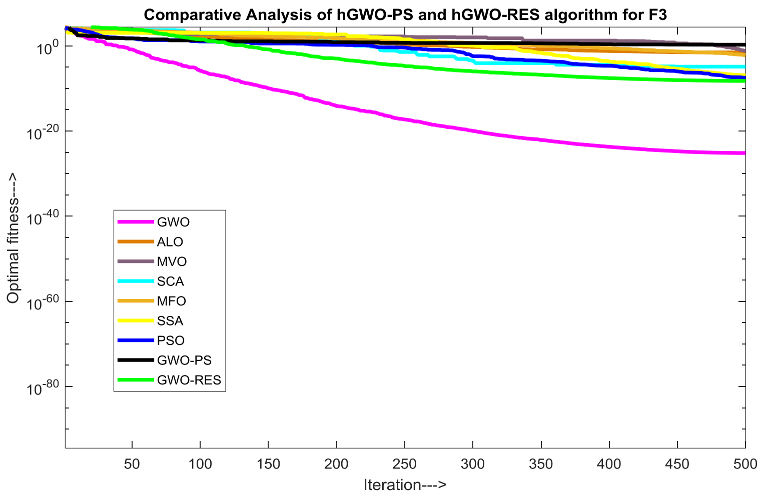


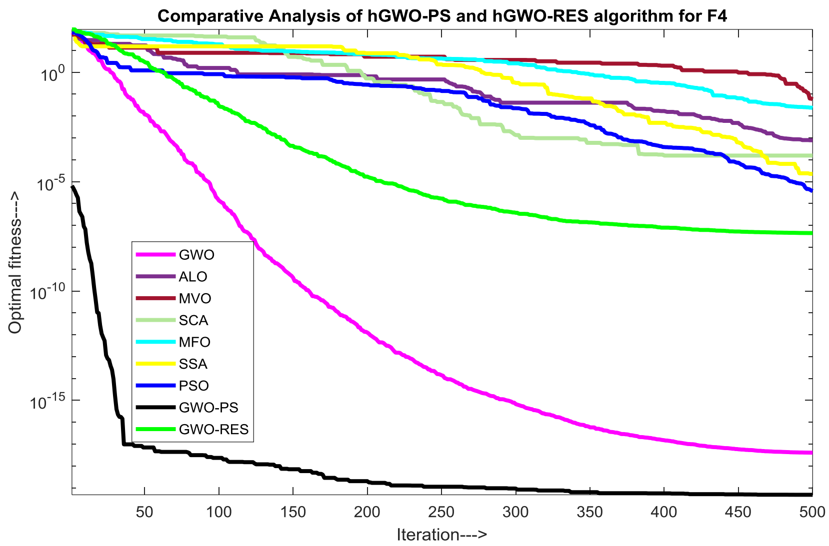
Fig.4.9: Convergence curve of hGWO-RES for fixed dimension problems

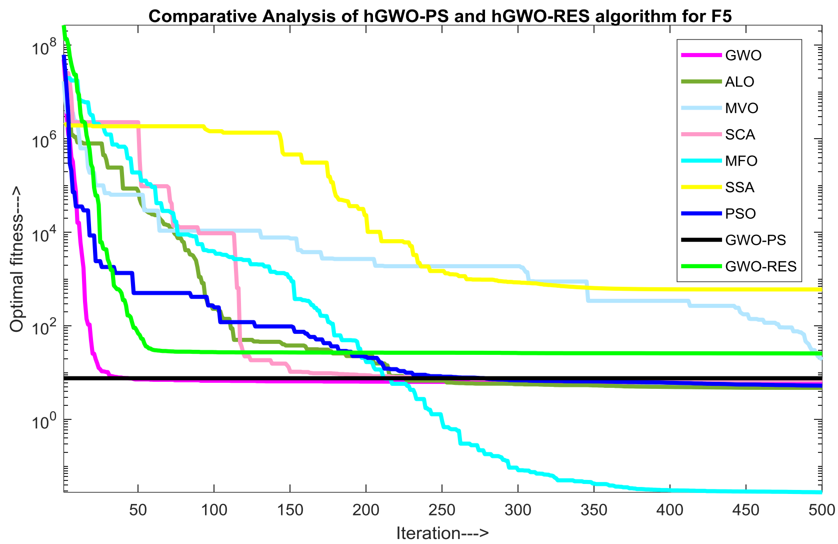
4.5 COMPARISON OF RESULTS

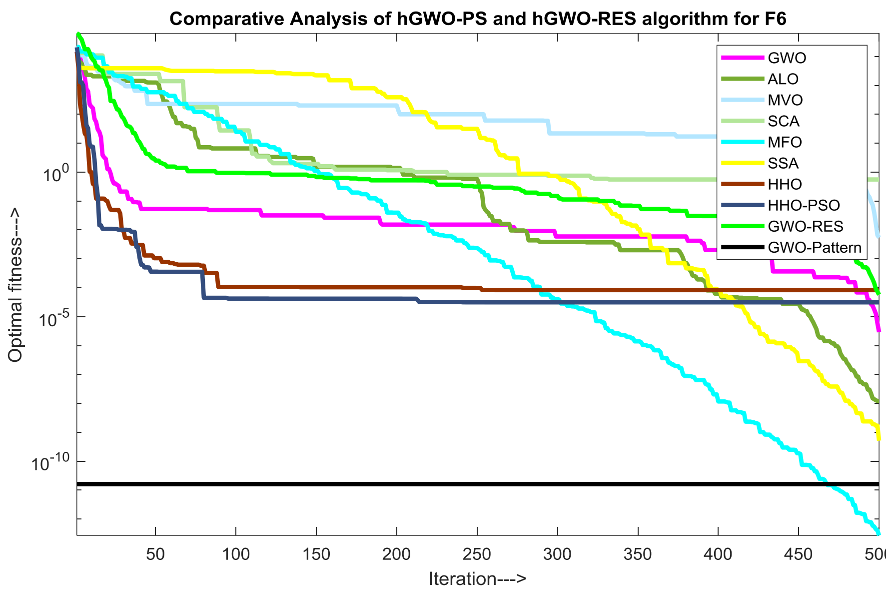


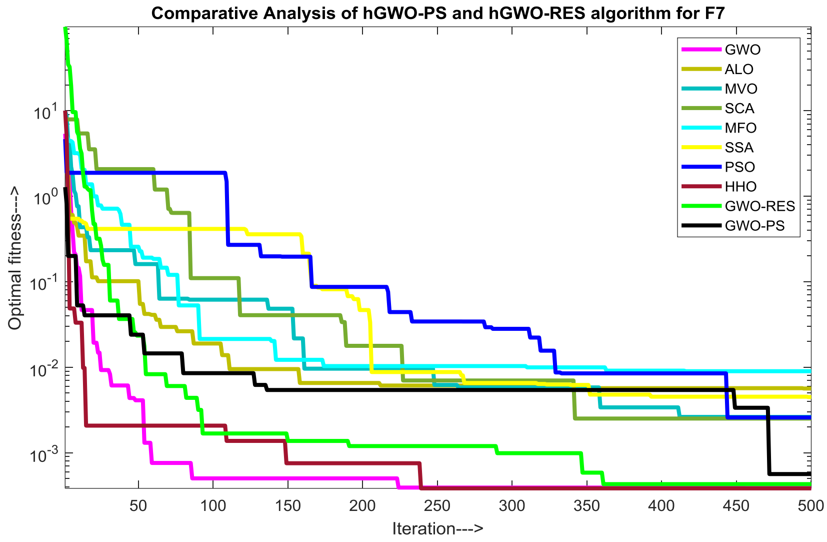


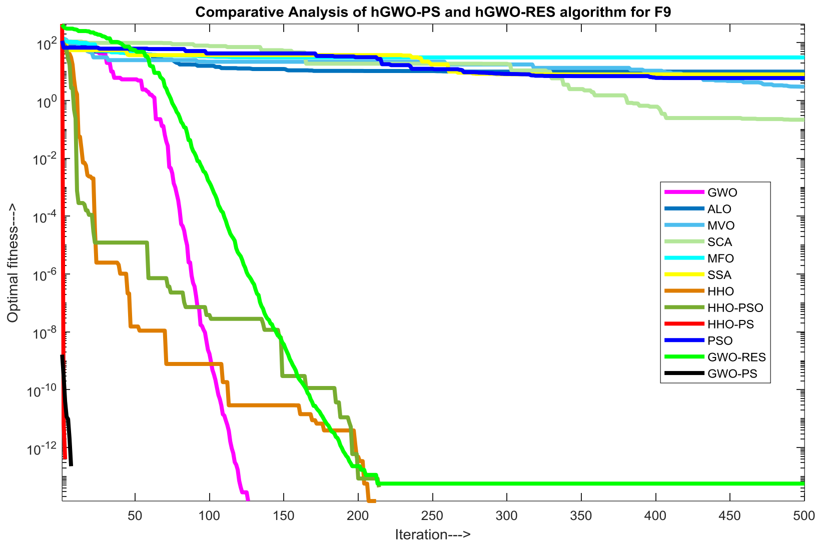


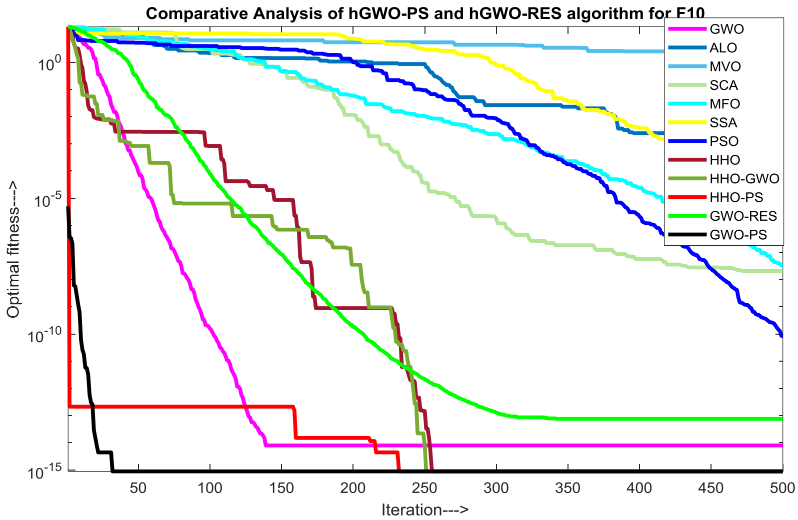

Comparative Analysis of hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES algorithm for F4
Optimal fitness--->
Iteration--->
GWO
ALO
MVO
SCA
MFO
SSA
PSO
GWO-PS
GWO-RES

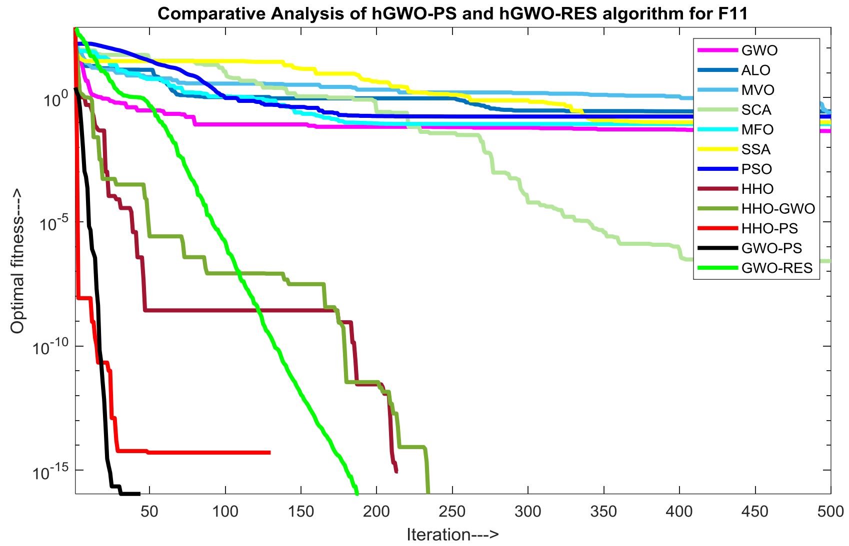

Comparative Analysis of hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES algorithm for F5
Optimal fitness--->
Iteration--->
GWO
ALO
MVO
SCA
MFO
SSA
PSO
GWO-PS
GWO-RES

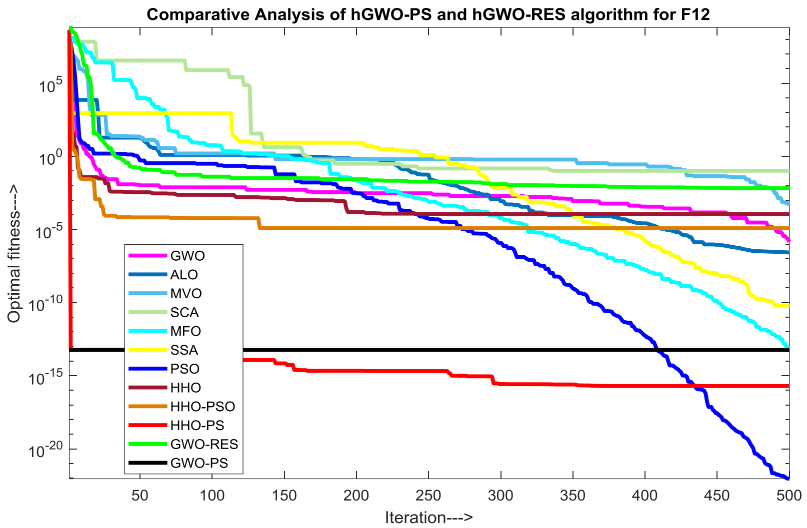

Comparative Analysis of hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES algorithm for F6
Optimal fitness--->
Iteration--->
GWO
ALO
MVO
SCA
MFO
SSA
HHO
HHO-PSO
GWO-RES
GWO-Pattern

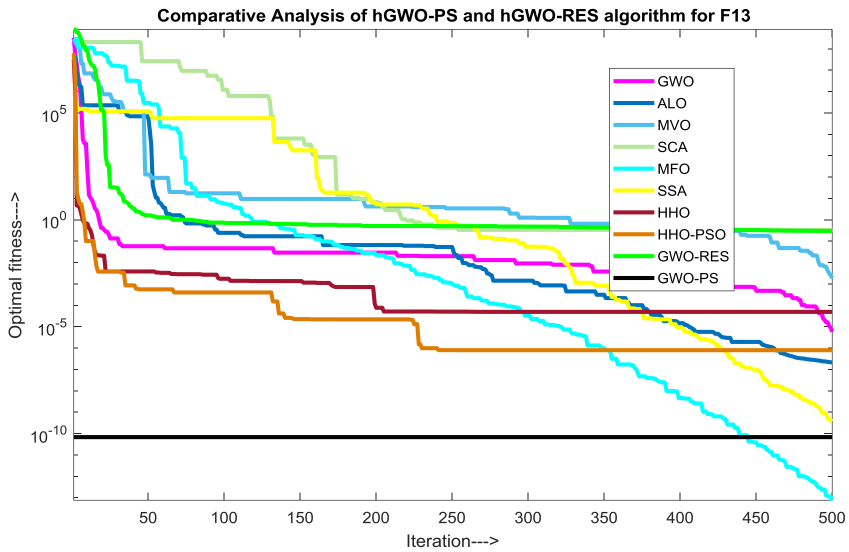

Comparative Analysis of hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES algorithm for F7
GWO
ALO
MVO
SCA
MFO
SSA
PSO
HHO
GWO-RES
GWO-PS
Optimal fitness--->
Iteration--->

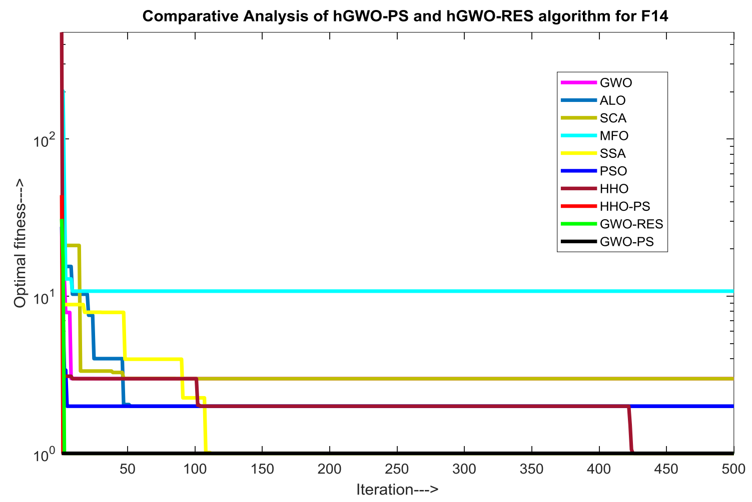

Comparative Analysis of hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES algorithm for F9
GWO
ALO
MVO
SCA
MFO
SSA
HHO
HHO-PSO
HHO-PS
PSO
GWO-RES
GWO-PS
Optimal fitness--->
Iteration--->

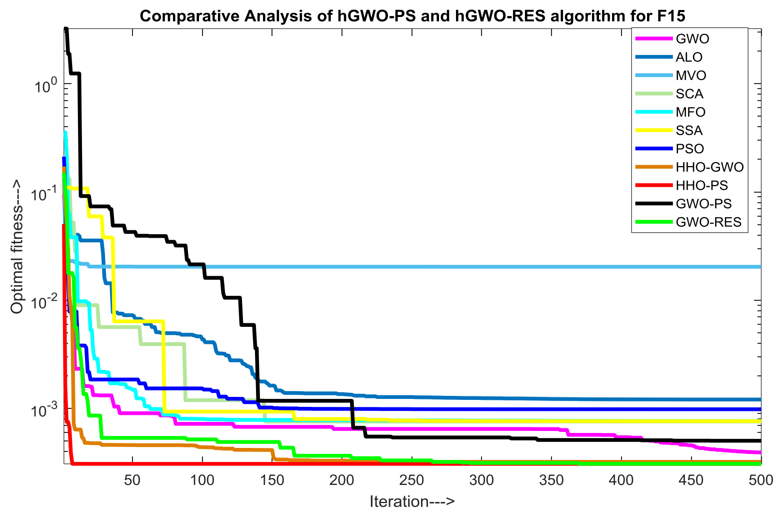

Comparative Analysis of hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES algorithm for F10
GWO
ALO
MVO
SCA
MFO
SSA
PSO
HHO
HHO-GWO
HHO-PS
GWO-RES
GWO-PS
Optimal fitness--->
Iteration--->

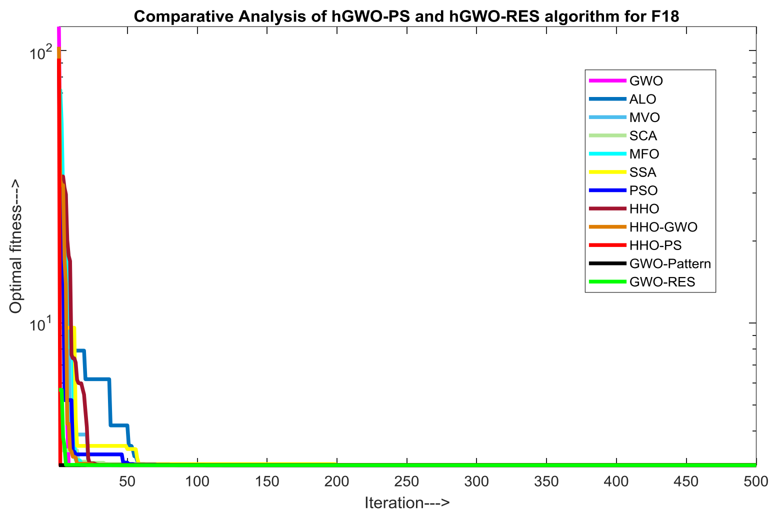

Comparative Analysis of hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES algorithm for F11
Optimal fitness--->
Iteration--->
10^{0}
10^{-5}
10^{-10}
10^{-15}
50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500
GWO
ALO
MVO
SCA
MFO
SSA
PSO
HHO
HHO-GWO
HHO-PS
GWO-PS
GWO-RES

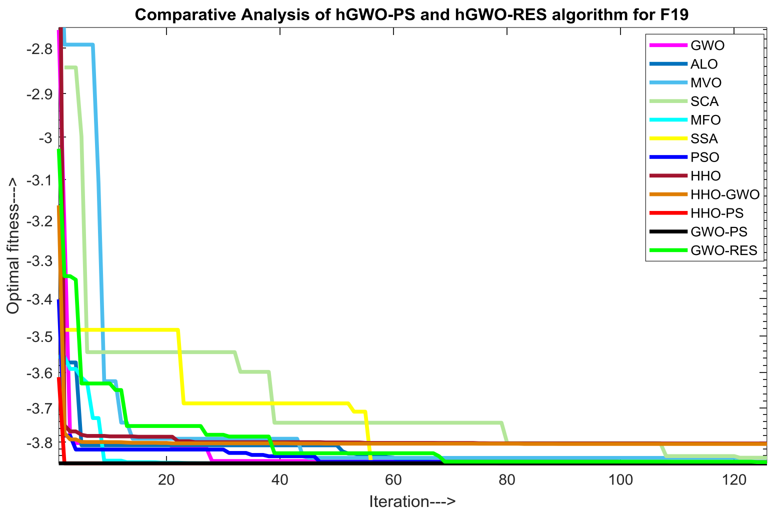

Comparative Analysis of hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES algorithm for F12
Optimal fitness--->
Iteration--->
10^{5}
10^{0}
10^{-5}
10^{-10}
10^{-15}
10^{-20}
50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500
GWO
ALO
MVO
SCA
MFO
SSA
PSO
HHO
HHO-PSO
HHO-PS
GWO-RES
GWO-PS

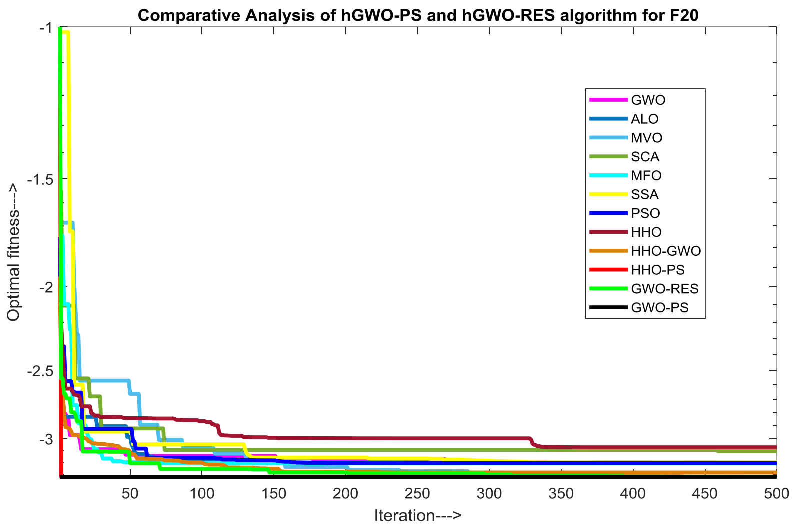

Comparative Analysis of hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES algorithm for F13
Optimal fitness--->
Iteration--->
10^{5}
10^{0}
10^{-5}
10^{-10}
50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500
GWO
ALO
MVO
SCA
MFO
SSA
HHO
HHO-PSO
GWO-RES
GWO-PS


Comparative Analysis of hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES algorithm for F14
Optimal fitness--->
Iteration--->
GWO
ALO
SCA
MFO
SSA
PSO
HHO
HHO-PS
GWO-RES
GWO-PS


Comparative Analysis of hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES algorithm for F15
Optimal fitness--->
Iteration--->
GWO
ALO
MVO
SCA
MFO
SSA
PSO
HHO-GWO
HHO-PS
GWO-PS
GWO-RES


Comparative Analysis of hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES algorithm for F18
Optimal fitness--->
Iteration--->
GWO
ALO
MVO
SCA
MFO
SSA
PSO
HHO
HHO-GWO
HHO-PS
GWO-Pattern
GWO-RES





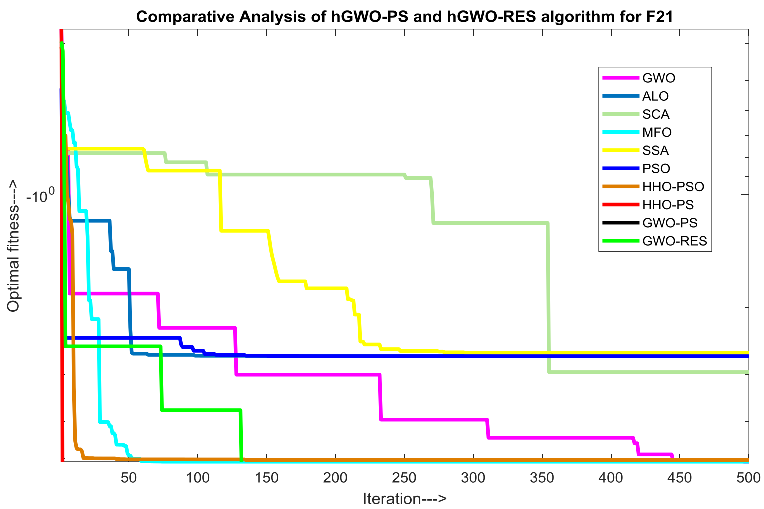


Fig.4.10: Comparison of convergence curve of hGWO-RES for unimodal, multi-modal and fixed dimension problems

4.6 CONCLUSION

The hybrid algorithms hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES has been tested for different 23 standard benchmark capacities comprising of seven unimodal benchmark capacities, six multi-modular benchmark capacities and ten fixed measurement benchmark capacities to be improved and it has been accounted for that the proposed calculation is performing better for a large portion of the standard benchmark test capacities and the combination attributes of the proposed half and half dark wolf streamlining agent is likewise acceptable as contrast with customary dim wolf analyser. The correlation of the aftereffects of proposed calculation with different other good calculations shows the better execution shows the oddity of proposed calculation over other customary calculations. Experimentally, it has been found that hGWO-RES variant is performing better than hGWO-PS variant. In the next chapters, these two variants has been tested for engineering design and optimizations problems and for the solution of Scalar and Multi-Objective Economic Load Dispatch Problem.

CHAPTER-5

TESTING OF HYBRID ALGORITHM FOR ENGINEERING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The engineering optimization problems comprises of some mechanical and civil engineering design problems in which we not only have to optimize the problem in hand but to find a different approach with the more economic under the given constraints taken in to account, by maximizing favourable factors and minimizing the unfavourable ones. So as to confirm the exhibition of proposed hybrid algorithms hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES calculation for building streamlining issue, five multidisciplinary structure advancement issues are thought about, which incorporates Three-bar bracket issue, Pressure vessel issue, Tension/pressure spring plan issue, welded bar issue and Cantilever Beam Design issue..

The solution for six biomedical optimization problems is also carried out by the proposed algorithm. The problems taken into consideration are XOR, iris, cancer, heart, sigmoidal and cosine. The hybrid algorithms hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES algorithm are compared with conventional GWO over these benchmark problems verify its performance novelty of hybrid GWO over conventional GWO. The standard deviation, mean worth, best worth, most noticeably terrible worth and middle is determined for the test capacities. The normal and standard deviation show the minima discovering capacity of the calculation bring down the worth higher the ability of the calculation to stall out kinfolk neighbourhood minima.

5.2 THE ENGINEERING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM

The numerical model of all designing advancement issue has been talked about underneath. The aftereffects of mixture GWO-RES are assessed for 30 preliminary runs and has been accounted for in Table-5.6. The union bend and preliminary runs answers for these building issues has been delineated in Fig.5.1 and Fig.5.5 individually, which shows the predominance of hybrid GWO-RES over hGWO-PS and GWO. The correlation of results for hybrid GWO-RES has been appeared in Table-5.1 through Table-5.5.

5.2.1 The Three-Bar Truss Design Problem

So as the principal issue of a 3-bar bracket configuration is applied to approve consequences of recommended hybrid GWO-RES calculation for engineering improvement issues, in which to limit its weight is the goal of the wellness work. The different obliges for 3-bar support structure issue are pressure imperative, diversion limitation, and clasping requirement. The numerical model for the in advance of referenced issue has been appeared underneath in condition (5.1) through (5.2). The general structure of the support is shown in Fig. 5.1.

Consider $\vec{x} = [x_1, x_2] = [A_1, A_2]$

Minimize: $f(\vec{x}) = \left(2\sqrt{2}x_1 + x_2\right) * l$, (5.1)

Subject to $g_1(\vec{x}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}x_1 + x_2}{\sqrt{2}x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2} P - \sigma \le 0$ (5.2a)

$$g_2(\vec{x}) = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2} P - \sigma \le 0 \quad (5.2b)$$

$$g_3(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}x_2 + x_1} P - \sigma \le 0 \quad (5.2c)$$

Variable range: $0 \le x_1$, $x_2 \le 1$

Where l = 100cm, σ = 2 KN/cm^2 , P= 2KN/cm^2

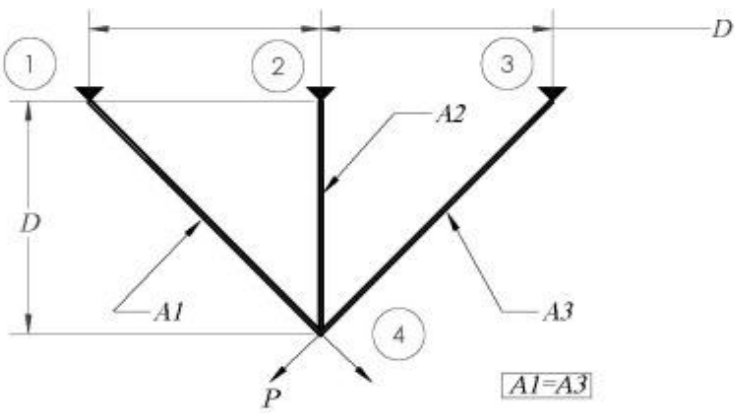


Fig. 5.1: The Three-Bar Truss Design Problem

For correlation the different calculations that are selected are as follows: Differential Evolution by means of Dynamic Stochastic determination (DEDS), Hybrid Particle Swarm Optimization by means of Differential Evolution (PSO-DE), Mine Blast Algorithm (MBA), Tsa, and CS. In Table-5.1 the solutions of the correlation are shown.

5.2.2 The Pressure Vessel Design Problem

Pressure Vessel Design Problem is considered as the another multidisciplinary structure headway issue. The purpose limit of this issue is to restrict the whole cost, that is combination of material cost , welding & molding of formed vessel shown in (Fig.5.2), four particular elements are considered, for the arranging of weight vessel issue., which are shell thickness (Ts), head thickness (Th), Inner range (R) and Length of the barrel formed portion without pondering the head (L). The two completions of the vessel has been topped. As well as the vessel head is occupied in the hemi round form . The recently referenced arrangement issue is presented to four prerequisites. The numerical meaning of the issue and its constrained is showed up underneath in conditions (5.3) through (5.4). This issue has in like manner been renowned among experts and smoothed out in a variety of examinations. PSO, GA, ES, DE, and ACO are various heuristic methodologies that can be used to propel this problem. Expanded Lagrangian Multiplier and branch-and-boundare logical method that are used. The eventual outcomes of this issue are given in Table-5.2. GWO is yet again prepared to fit a structure with the base cost as shown by the table.

Consider:

$$\vec{x} = [x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4] = [T_s T_h R L]$$

Minimize $f(\vec{x}) = 0.6224 x_1 x_3 x_4 + 1.7781 x_2 x_3^2 + 3.1661 x_1^2 x_4 + 19.84 x_1^2 x_3$ (5.3)

Subjected to $g_1(\vec{x}) = -x_1 + 0.0193 x_3 \le 0$ (5.4a)

$$g_2(\vec{x}) = x_3 + 0.00954 x_3 \le 0 \quad (5.4b)$$

$$g_3(\vec{x}) = -\pi x_3^2 x_4 - \frac{4}{3}\pi x_3^3 + 1296000 \le 0 \quad (5.4c)$$

$$g_4(\vec{x}) = x_4 - 240 \le 0 \quad (5.4d)$$

Variable range $0 \leq x_1 \leq 99$

$0 \leq x_2 \leq 99$

$10 \leq x_3 \leq 200$

$10 \leq x_4 \leq 200$

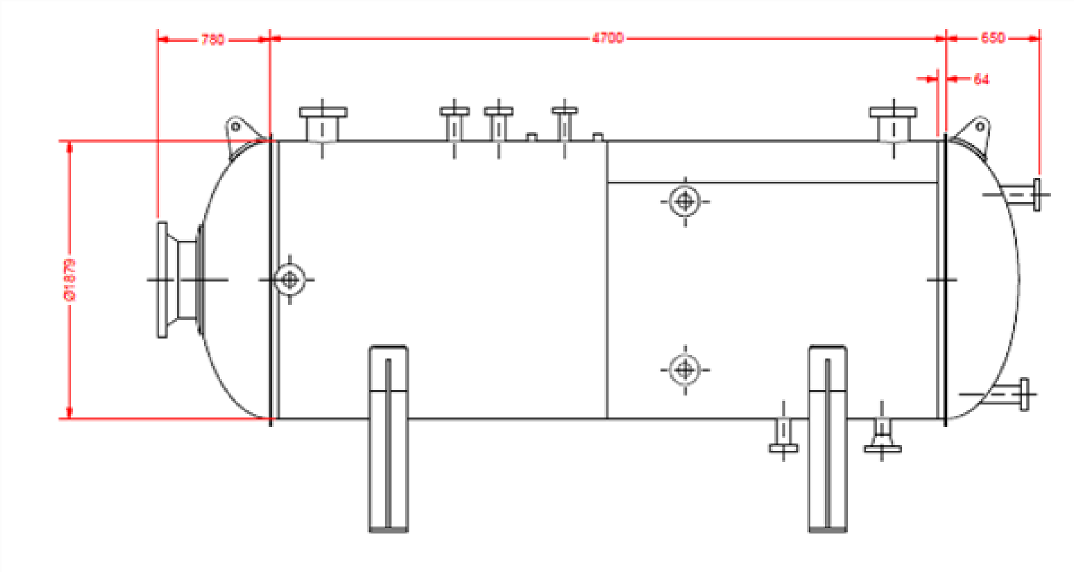


Fig. 5.2: The Pressure Vessel Design Problem

5.2.3 The Tension/Compression Spring Design Problem

Tension/Compression Spring Design Problem (Fig.5.3) is the next multi disciplinary structure improvement, that is considered meant for building upgrade ,that is such mechanical structure issue. Confine the largeness of the spring is the main purpose of the spring plan issue. For dealing with the issue, 3 structure factors for instance the amount of dynamic twists (N), mean circle estimation (D) & wire separation across (d) are engaged into thought & issue is presented to flood repeat necessities, shear pressure goals and least preoccupation confinements. The numerical model of the recently referenced issue is explained underneath in conditions (5.5) through (5.6). For both logical & heuristic strategies, the problem has been taken care. using PS ,Ha and Wang endeavoured for dealing with this issue, for this issue GA ,The Evolution Strategy (ES), Harmony Search (HS), and Differential Evolution (DE) computations also engaged as heuristic enhancers. Also, to deal with the issue logical techniques that are gotten are the numerical improvement method (confinement's improvement at consistent cost) as well as logical progression methodology. in Table-5.3 ,the assessment of outcomes of these strategies and GWO given. Note that to play out a sensible relationship we use a near discipline work for GWO. Table-5.3 recommend that for this issue, GWO discover an arrangement amid the base burden.

Consider $\vec{x} = [x_1 x_2 x_3] = [dDN]$,

Minimize $f(\vec{x}) = (x_3 + 2) x_2 x_1^2$, (5.5)

Subjected to $g_1(\vec{x}) = 1 - \frac{x_2^3 x_3}{71785 x_1^4} \leq 0$, (5.6a)

$$g_2(\vec{x}) = \frac{4x_2^2 - x_1 x_2}{12566(x_2 x_1^3 - x_1^4)} + \frac{1}{5108 x_1^2} \leq 0, \quad (5.6b)$$

$$g_2(\vec{x}) = \frac{4x_2^2 - x_1 x_2}{12566(x_2 x_1^3 - x_1^4)} + \frac{1}{5108 x_1^2} \leq 0, \quad (5.6c)$$

$$g_3(\vec{x}) = 1 - \frac{140.45 x_1}{x_2^2 x_3} \leq 0, \quad (5.6d)$$

$$g_4(\vec{x}) = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{1.5} - 1 \leq 0, \quad (5.6e)$$

Variable range $0.005 \leq x_1 \leq 2.00$

$0.25 \leq x_2 \leq 1.30$

$2.00 \leq x_3 \leq 15.0$

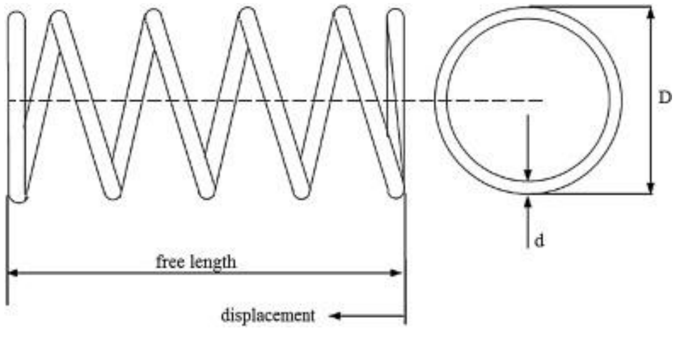


Fig. 5.3: The Tension/Compression Spring Design Problem

5.2.4 The Welded Beam Design Problem

The welded bar structure issue is the fourth structure progression issue(Fig5.4),in which the purpose of this problem is to constrain the assembling rate of welded shaft The issue includes 4 elements, that are first is length of joined bit of bar (l), second is bar thickness (b), third is bar height (t) and fourth is weld thickness (h). The issue is presented to four requirements, that is fuses Side objective, first is Buckling load on the bar (Pc), Second is Bending stress in the pole (h),Third is End redirection of the column (d) and Fourth is Shear pressure (s). Recently referenced issue, logical meaning is describe underneath conditions (5.7) throughout (5.9). Coell and Deb used GA, while HS to deal with the issue by Lee and Geem. The numerical philosophies that can be gotten by Ragsdell & Philips for these issue are Davidon-Fletcher-Powell .Richardson's sporadic procedure, Simplex methodology, Griffith & Stewart's dynamic straight estimation. In Table 5.4, the assessment results are given. The outcome explain that GWO discover an arrangement by means of the base cost appeared differently in relation to other people.

Consider $\vec{x} = [x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4] = [hltb]$,

Minimize $f(\vec{x}) = 1.10471 x_1^2 x_2 + 0.04811 x_3 x_4 (14.0 + x_2)$ (5.7)

Subject to $g_1(\vec{x}) = \tau(\vec{x}) - \tau_{\max} \le 0$, (5.8a)

$g_2(\vec{x}) = \sigma(\vec{x}) - \sigma_{\max} \le 0$, (5.8b)

$g_3(\vec{x}) = \delta(\vec{x}) - \delta_{\max} \le 0$, (5.8c)

$g_4(\vec{x}) = x_1 - x_4 \le 0$, (5.8d)

$g_5(\vec{x}) = P - P_c(\vec{x}) \le 0$, (5.8e)

$g_6(\vec{x}) = 0.125 - x_1 \le 0$, (5.8f)

$g_7(\vec{x}) = 1.10471 x_1^2 + 0.04811 x_3 x_4 (14.0 + x_2) - 5.0 \le 0$ (5.8g)

Variable range $0.1 \le \ x_1 \ \le 2$,

$0.1 \le x_2 \le 10,$

$0.1 \le x_3 \le 10,$

$0.1 \le x_4 \le 2,$

Where $\tau(\vec{x}) = \sqrt{(\tau^{/})^2 + 2\tau^{/}\tau^{//}\frac{x_2}{2R} + (\tau^{//})^2},$ (5.9a)

$$\tau^{/} = \frac{P}{\sqrt{2}x_1x_2}, \tau^{//} = \frac{MR}{J}, M = P\left(L + \frac{x_2}{2}\right),$$

(5.9b)

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{x_2^2}{4} + \left(\frac{x_1 + x_3}{2}\right)^2},$$

(5.9c)

$$J = 2\left\{\sqrt{2}x_1x_2\left[\frac{x_2^2}{4} + \left(\frac{x_1 + x_3}{2}\right)^2\right]\right\}, \quad (5.9d)$$

$$\sigma(\vec{x}) = \frac{6PL}{x_4x_3^2}, \delta(\vec{x}) = \frac{6PL^3}{Ex_2^2x_4}, \quad (5.9e)$$

$$P_c(\vec{x}) = \frac{4.013E\frac{\sqrt{x_3^2x_4^6}}{36}}{L^2}\left(1 - \frac{x_3}{2L}\sqrt{\frac{E}{4G}}\right), \quad (5.9f)$$

$P = 6000lb, L = 14in, \delta_{\max} = 0.25in, E = 30\times1^6 psi, G = 12\times10^6 psi, \tau_{\max} = 13600 psi, \sigma_{\max} = 3000 psi$

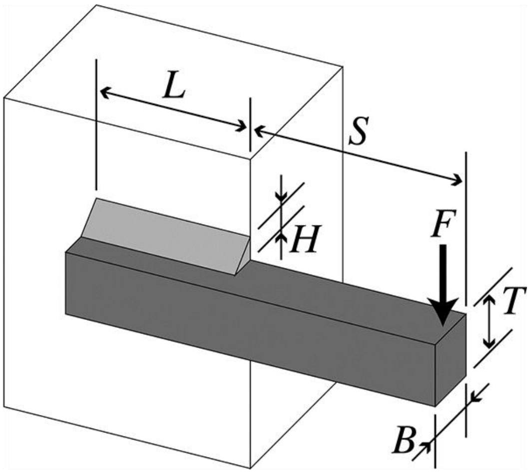


Fig. 5.4 Welded Beam Design Problem

5.2.5 The Cantilever Beam Design Problem

The 5th smoothing out issue of structural building is considered, A cantilever bar consolidates five void segments with square-formed cross-zone. According to Fig.5.5 illustrate that while the thickness is predictable and every part is described by one variable, so that there is an 5 assistant limits entirety .In fig 5.5 , we can see ,also there is a vertical weight provided to the open completion of column (center point 6) & bar's (center 1) right half is unyieldingly reinforced. The main purpose is to restrict greatness of bar. Also , 1 vertical migration basic that shouldn't be manhandled by the last perfect structure. According to the accompanying, the troublesome definition is:

Consider $\vec{x} = [x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 x_5]$,

Minimize

$$f(\vec{x}) = 0.6224(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5), \tag{5.10}$$

Subject to

$$g(\vec{x}) = \frac{61}{x_1^3} + \frac{37}{x_2^3} + \frac{19}{x_3^3} + \frac{7}{x_4^3} + \frac{1}{x_5^3} \le 1 \tag{5.11}$$

Variable range $0.01 \le x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \le 100$

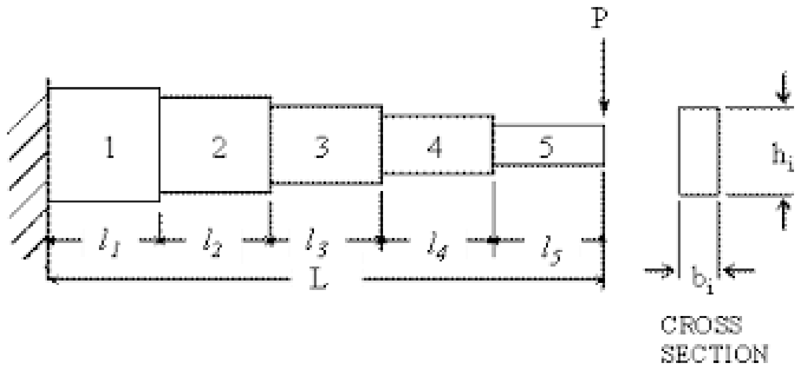


Fig. 5.5: The Cantilever Beam Design Problem

5.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF ENGINEERING PROBLEMS

The aftereffects of previously mentioned building issues emphatically proof the benefits of the crossover GWO-RES calculation in taking care of issues with obscure hunt spaces. Proposed computation is fitting for obliged and discrete issues is also shown by the results similarly. It is a direct result of the used arrangement of saving the best conceivable plans gained, which prompts enhance the assessment of the reasonable domains of chase space. Table-5.6, Fig.5.6 and Fig.5.7 shows the eventual outcomes of all structure progression issues with their individual mix twists and fundamental game plans.

Table 5.1: Test results for Engineering Optimization Problems

Engineering Design Problem	Best value	Mean value	Worst value	SD	Median	Wilcoxon p-value
Three-bar truss problem	263.896	263.899	263.906	0.0028	263.898	1.73E-06
Pressure vessel problem	5889.9	5961.3	7040.05	215.02	5901.71	1.73E-06
Tension/compression spring design problem	0.01266	0.01273	0.01294	3.90E-05	0.01272	1.73E-06
Welded beam problem	1.72557	1.72704	1.73014	0.00114	1.72671	1.73E-06
Cantilever Beam Design	1.30326	1.30328	1.30337	2.31E-05	1.30327	1.73E-06

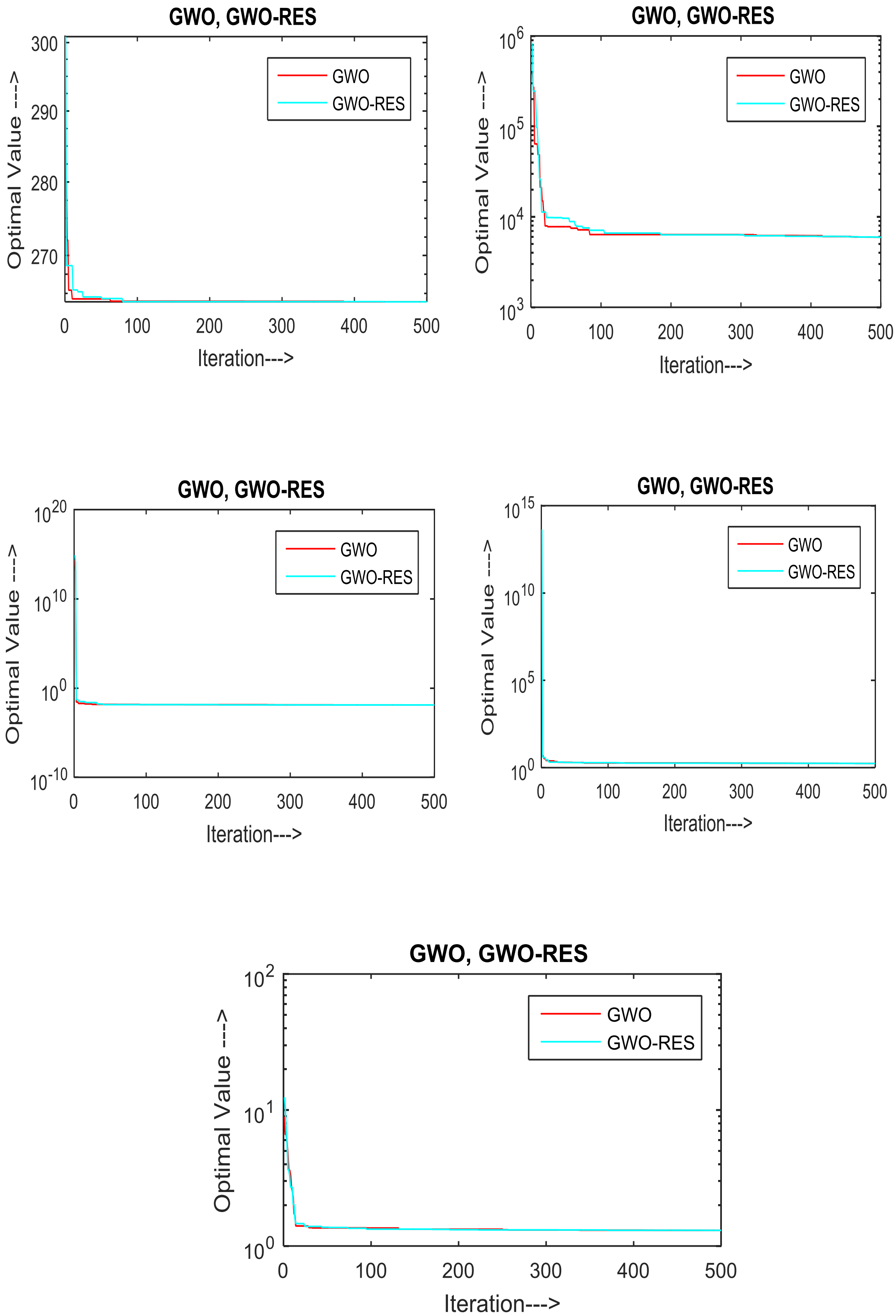


Fig.5.6: The Convergence Curve of Engineering Optimization Problems

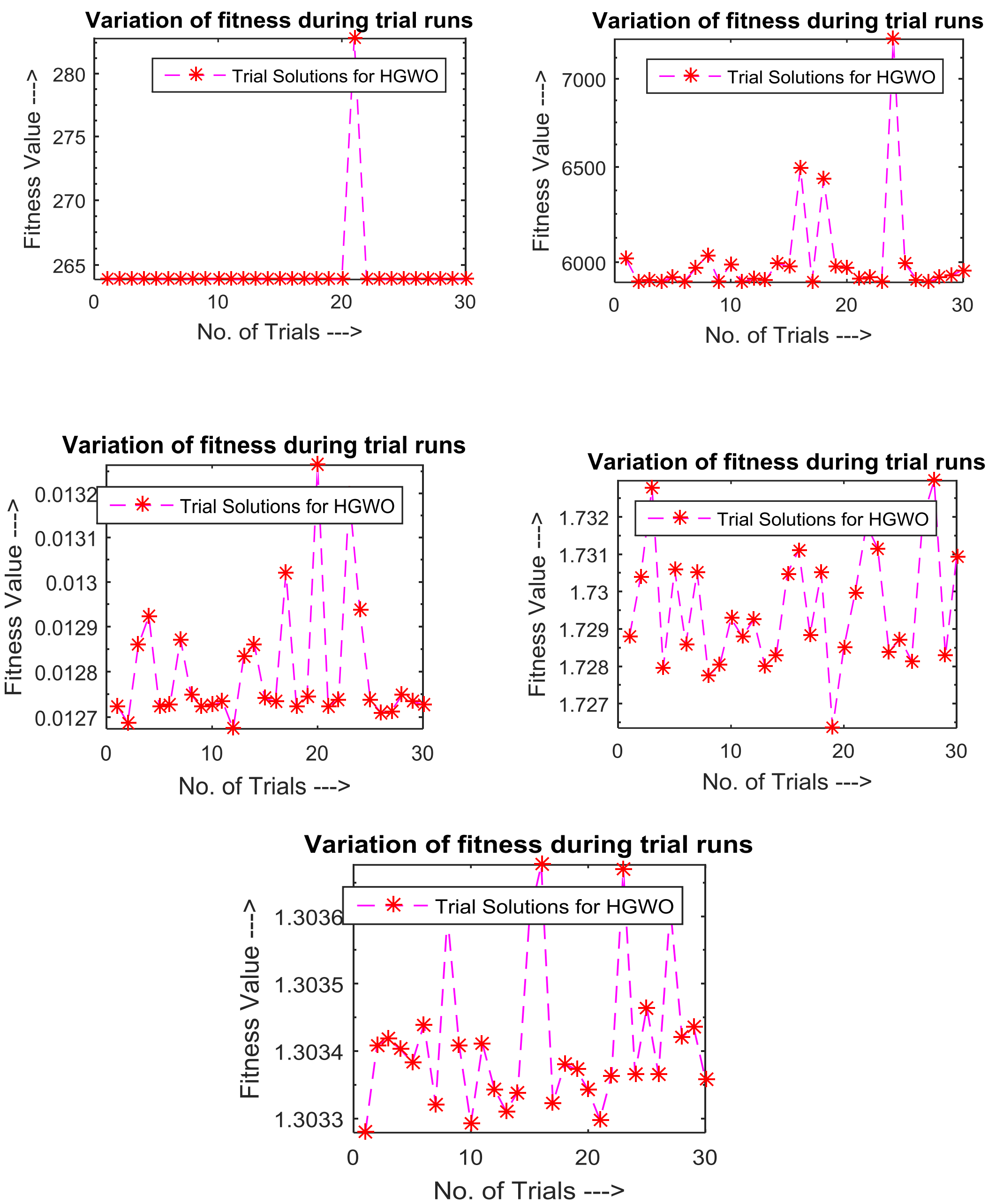


Fig. 5.7: Trial runs for Engineering Optimization Problems

5.4 BIOMEDICAL OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

The classification problems are recorded beneath and the datasets are picked with different degrees of difficulty. XOR is the least difficult and the Heart dataset is the most troublesome biomedical issue to be illuminated. Bigger the quantity of search operators, bring down the trouble of the grouping issue. The six issues considered for the enhancement are as per the following:

5.4.1. XOR Classification Problem

The XOR issue is an eminent non-straight N-bit benchmark issue and highlight on seeing the amount of "1's' in the information vector. The XOR outcome of the data vector is resolved, in case the amount of "1's' in the data vector are odd then the yield is "1" and if the info vector contains altogether number of "1"s, the yield is "0". The test eventual outcomes of standard GWO and mutt GWO-RES are recorded in table-5.7 and their specific association curves and fundamental courses of action are showed up in Fig-5.8 and Fig-5.9.

5.4.2. Iris Classification Problem

The Iris dataset involve 150 examples which can be furthermore parceled into three one of a kind classes as: Setosa, Versicolor, and Virginica. All the classes have four features to be pondered for the estimation that are:, sepal width, sepal length, petal width and also petal length .Test results for standard GWO and blend GWO-RES are recorded in table-5.7 and their different association curves and primer game plans are showed up in Fig-5.8 and Fig-5.9. The characterization issues are recorded beneath and the datasets are picked with different degrees of trouble. XOR is the least complex and the Heart dataset is the most troublesome biomedical issue to be illuminated. Bigger the quantity of search operators, bring down the trouble of the characterization issue. The six issues considered for the enhancement are as per the following:

5.4.3. Cancer Classification Problem

This dataset was developed by William H. from the University of Wisconsin Hospitals, Madison, and include 699 models and 9 qualities, for instance, pack thickness, consistency of cell size, consistency of cell shape, and fringe bond. The yield is proportional to 2 for altruistic and 4 for hurtful tumors. The test delayed consequences of standard GWO and crossbreed GWO-RES are recorded in table-5.7 and their different mixing twists and starter courses of action are showed up in Fig-5.8 and Fig-5.9. It is clear that proposed figuring has the snappiest mix rate.

5.4.4. Heart Classification Problem

This dataset was made for diagnosing heart pictures. The enlightening record include 267 pictures in it, and 22 features are isolated from the educational list to summarize these photos. All the features removed are in twofold setup and the yield decided offers us a hint of whether the situation of a patient is commonplace or irregular.

The test delayed consequences of standard GWO and blend GWO-RES are recorded in table-5.7 and their different mixing twists and starter plans are showed up in Fig-5.8 and Fig-5.9. The eventual outcomes of cream GWO-RES are basically better than normal GWO computations having most critical game plan precision likewise, with fast get together rate.

5.4.5 Sigmoid Function

The sigmoid dataset is the dataset containing between the span [-3,3] with a pace of augmentations 0.1. The quantity of test tests is 121, lying in the equal range. The test outcomes are recorded in table-5.7 and their separate intermingling bends and preliminary arrangements are appeared in Fig-5.8 and Fig-5.9. The outcomes for mean worth, standard deviation, and p-values demonstrate that mixture GWO-RES is greatly improved at dodging nearby minima than customary GWO calculations.

5.4.6. Cosine Function

This dataset has 31 getting ready tests and 38 test tests to find the base/least purpose of the cosine work. The test delayed consequences of half breed GWO-RES are recorded in table-5.7 and their different association twists and starter game plans are showed up in Fig-5.8 and Fig-5.9. It will in general be seen that the half breed GWO-RES don't perform inconceivably well as appear differently in relation to GWO for mean worth and standard deviation.

5.5 RESULT AND DISCUSSION OF BIOMEDICAL PROBLEM

So as to confirm the performance of proposed hybrid GWO-RES calculation for six biomedical designing issues (XOR, Iris, Breast Cancer, Heart, Sigmoidal, Cosine) are contemplated and their relating results for GWO and cross breed/hybrid GWO-RES are assessed for 30 preliminary runs and has been accounted for in Table-5.7. The union bend and preliminary runs answers for these biomedical building issues has been portrayed in Fig.5.8 and Fig.5.9 separately, which shows the predominance of half breed GWO-RES over GWO in the majority of the cases aside from Iris and Cosine issues.

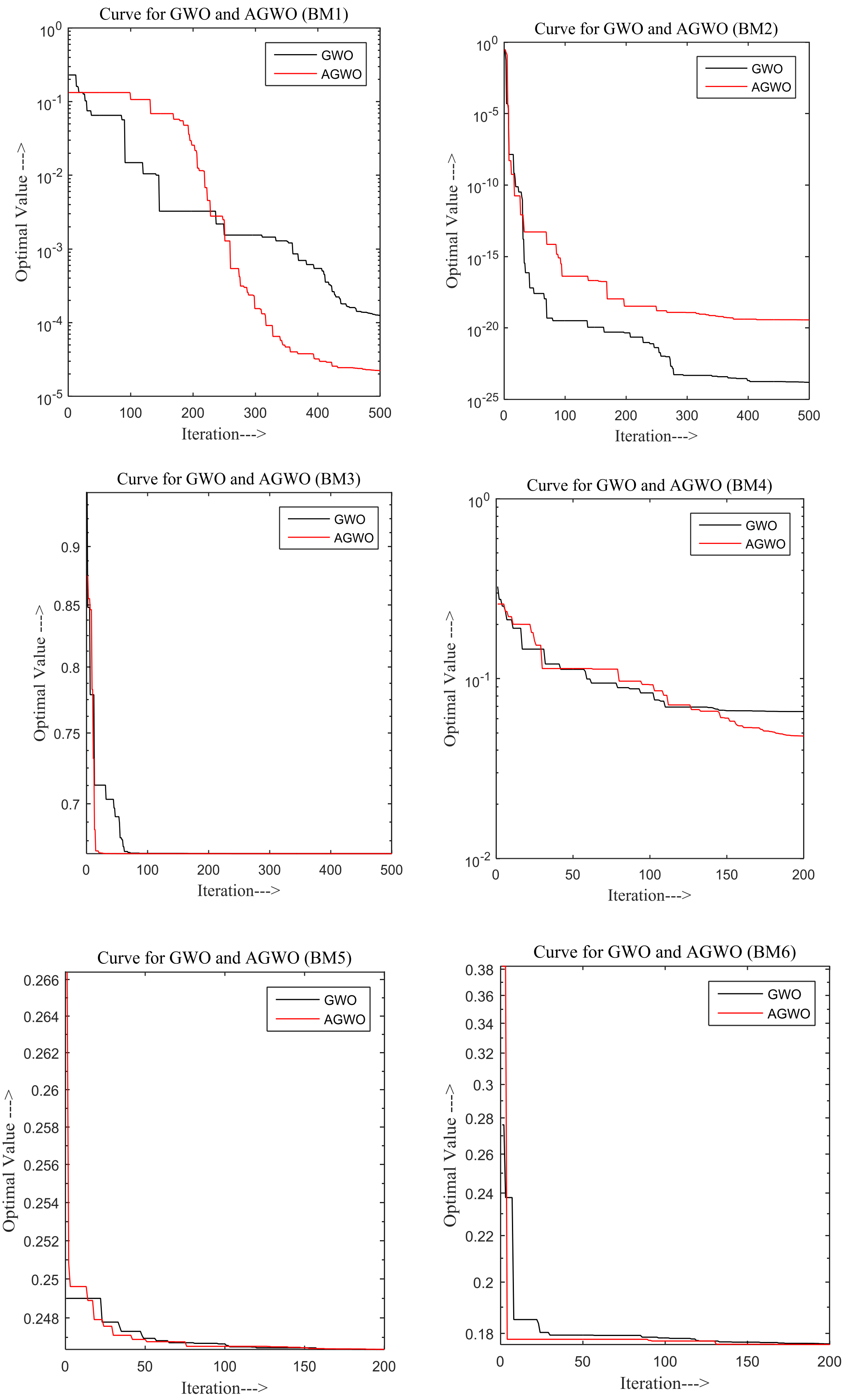


Fig. 5.8: Convergence curve of GWO and hGWO-RES for real world biomedical issues

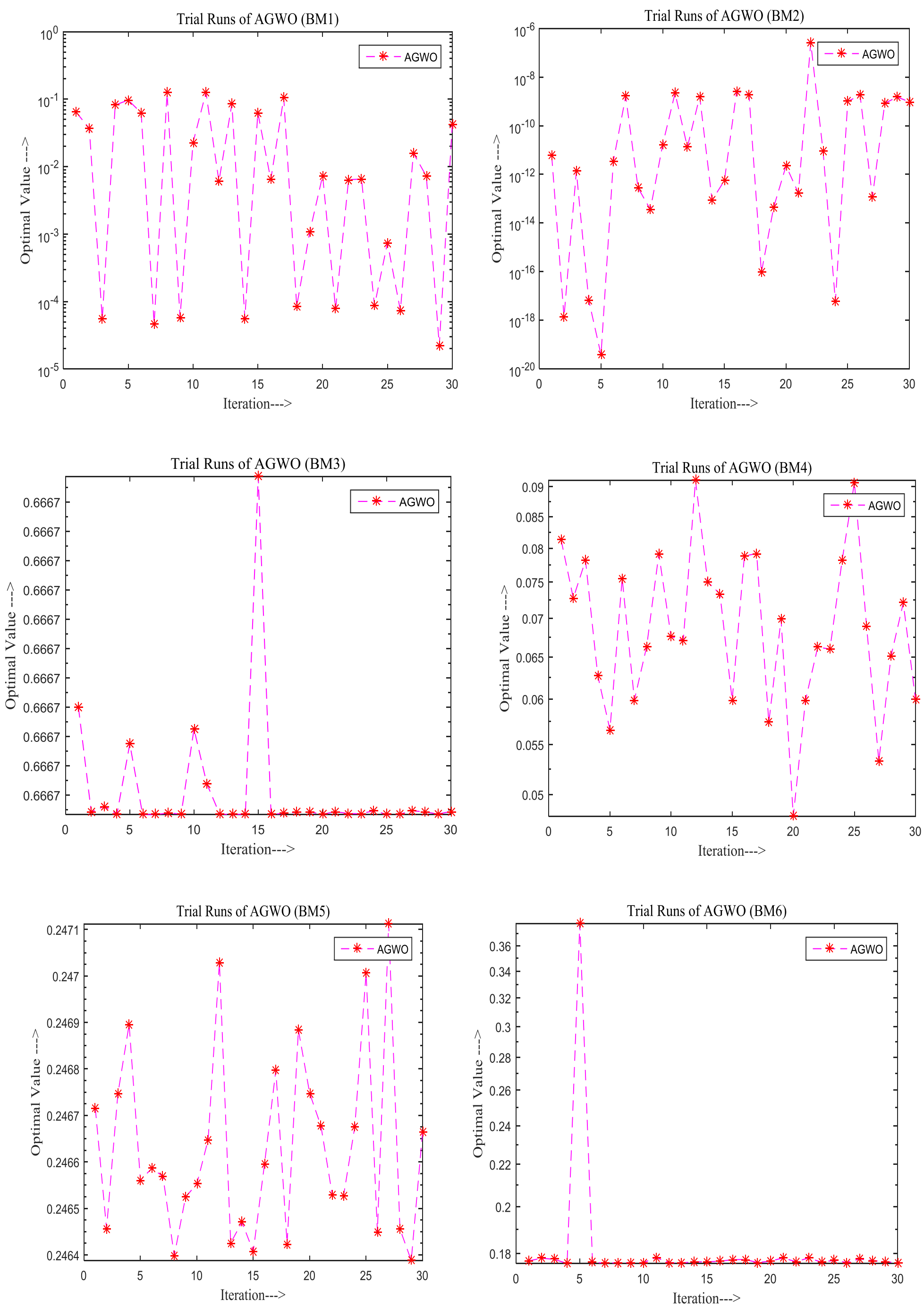


Fig. 5.9: Trials run solutions of GWO and hGWO for real world biomedical problems

5.6 CONCLUSION

It has been construed that the proposed cross breed calculation has extraordinary association properties and perform better than various calculations thought about for the relationship reason. The minima finding limit of proposed calculation is promising than various calculations and perform very well for an enormous segment of the structuring headway issues. If there should arise an occurrence of biomedical issues comprising of XOR, Iris, Breast Cancer, Heart, Sigmoidal and Cosine and the consequences of a large portion of issues are acceptable when contrasted and the customary GWO calculation. The correlation consequence of the calculation shows that the proposed algorithm perform better for a large portion of the building enhancement issues and biomedical issues as contrast with the examination calculations. Experimentally, it has been recorded that the results obtained by hGWO-RES are much better than hGWO-PS and classical GWO and ALO. In the next chapter, these hybrid variants will be tested for Scalar and multi-objective Economic Load dispatch and Security Constrained unit commitment problem for effective validation.

CHAPTER-6

SCALAR OBJECTIVE ECONOMIC LOAD DISPATCH

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Due to the increasing demand of electric energy and lack of availability of energy resources, Electric power industry is considered to be most challenging & complex thus necessitates the power generation's economic load dispatch. With the development of electrification in transport industry the growth in energy demand is also increased, along with the conventional energy sources, thus forces on the using of the renewable energy resource. In near future, use of electric vehicles is encouraged and so the energy demand. To use the generated energy effectively there should be proper use of energy during charging and discharging process and the energy available from the standalone vehicles can be used as battery energy storage system (BESS) for ancillary services. In electric power generation scheme, the major purpose of economic load dispatch problem (ELDP) is , by scheduling the committed generating units to achieve the system load requirement at minimum operating cost, while satisfying the physical and operating systems (equality and inequality) constraints[209][210]. Electrification of vehicles also helps to eradicate the greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants with decreased dependency on fossil fuels. Electric vehicles (EVs) are popularized in motor vehicle market universally and will prove to be a promising approach to reduce the pollution in a short time, but also cause a new challenge to electric energy industry in regard to power system process & control. Electricity charging facilities are being provide to plugged the vehicle into the power system and directly charge their batteries to properly access the use of EVs,. An increased number of these vehicles will cause considerable suspicions in the process of power system & hence increase the load demand due to the haphazard charging of vehicles [211]. So the continuously growing demand for energy has encouraged the researchers to consider the renewable sources of energy. Moreover more research is required to be done to reduce global warming and degradation of the ecosystem.

6.2 SCALAR OBJECTIVE ECONOMIC LOAD DISPATCH

The distribution of the loads on the various thermal generators existing in the power system and the total operating cost of energy generation is minimized, focused to the power balance & generation power constraints also called as equality & inequality restriction correspondingly[209] is stated as Economic Load Dispatch problem (ELDP). The ELDP is classified as convex and non-convex problem where linear constraints contribute to convex problem and non-linear constraints along the linear constraints develops the non-convex ELD problem. The generation capacity and power balance constraints are categorized as linear constraints and provides the simplified approximate results and a more specific and by non-linear constraints like valve point weight, & prohibited operating zones as well as ramp rate limits [210] is modelled more accurate problem .

Earlier this power generation problem was dealing only with the conventional thermal power generators, which use non-renewable resources of energy. Nowadays, due to limited fuel resources and environmental concerns alternate methods of energy generation like solar and wind have gained popularity other than conventional thermal power generation. These sources have gained a remarkable importance in the current scenario of research and development. The reduced along with the operational cost of power generated using renewable energy sources. The unlikely combination of coal and solar under suitable circumstances provides an elegant solution for large scale power generation with reduced emissions and pollutants. The capital investment on renewable sources like solar and wind are more but the operational cost is less. Moreover, these sources are weather dependent, and the out is intermittent and vary widely in a short span of time. So, these sources always require some backup when supply is less or unavailable.

6.3 ECONOMIC LOAD DISPATCH PROBLEM FORMULATION

The purpose of the Economic Load Dispatch Problem is the simultaneous reduction of fuel cost when fulfilling the different equality & inequality restriction. Different objective functions are formulated for ELD problem considering the effect of renewable sources and EVs as regard to storage system for battery energy that utilized ancillary services in electric industry. These are categorized and formulated in the following sub-sections [1-7]:

6.3.1 ELD (Economic Load Dispatch) Problem

The classical economic load dispatch problem mathematical formulation for an hour is characterized as:

$$F(P^G)=\sum_{n=1}^{NG}[a_n(P_n^G)^2+b_nP_n^G+c_n)] \tag{6.1}$$

The equation of economic load dispatch of power generating units for 'number of hours is characterized as:

$$F(P^G)=\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{NG}[a_n(P_n^G)^2+b_nP_n^G+c_n)]\right) \tag{6.2}$$

6.3.2 Cubical ELD Problem

To establish the output power of online generating units the ELD problem intends to congregate the system load at least cost whilst fulfilling the system constraints. So, as to attain correct dispatch outcomes, a cubical function is used for modeling the unit cost.

$$F(P^G)=\sum_{n=1}^{NG}[a_n(P_n^G)^3+b_n(P_n^G)^2+c_nP_n^G+d_n)] \tag{6.3a}$$

The Cubical ELD with Valve Point cause has been represent as:

$$F(P^G)=\sum_{n=1}^{NG}[a_n(P_n^G)^3+b_n(P_n^G)^2+c_nP_n^G+d_n)]+\left|\varphi_n\sin(\gamma_n(P_{n(\min)}^G-P_n^G))\right| \tag{6.3b}$$

6.3.3 Heat and Power ELD Problem

The heat & power ELD issue of a system aims to resolve the unit heat and power production of the generating units[212]. The mathematical formulation for heat and power ELD may be described as:

$$F_{Power}(P_n^G)=\sum_{n=1}^{NG}\left(c_n+b_n\times P_n^G+a_n\times(P_n^G)^2\right) \tag{6.4a}$$

$$F_{Heat}(P_n^G)=\sum_{n=1}^{NG}\left(g_n+h_n\times P_n^G+q_n\times(P_n^G)^2\right) \tag{6.4b}$$

$$F_{Overall}(P_n^G)=\sum_{n=1}^{NG}\left(c_n+b_n\times P_n^G+a_n\times(P_n^G)^2+g_n\times P_n^G+h_n\times(P_n^G)^2+q_n\times(P_n^G)^2\right) \tag{6.4c}$$

The objective function for heat and power ELD by consider valve point load outcome can be reframed as:

$$F_{Power}(P_n^G) = \sum_{n=1}^{NG}\left(c_n + b_n \times P_n^G + a_n \times (P_n^G)^2 + \left|\varphi_n \sin(\gamma_n (P_{n(\min)}^G - P_n^G))\right|\right) \quad (6.5a)$$

$$F_{Heat}(P_n^G) = \sum_{n=1}^{NG}\left(g_n + h_n \times P_n^G + q_n \times (P_n^G)^2 + \left|\varphi_n \sin(\gamma_n (P_{n(\min)}^G - P_n^G))\right|\right) \quad (6.5b)$$

$$F_{Overall}(P_n^G) = \sum_{n=1}^{NG}\left(c_n + b_n \times P_n^G + a_n \times (P_n^G)^2 + g_n \times P_n^G + h_n \times (P_n^G)^2 + q_n \times (P_n^G)^2 + \left|\varphi_n \sin(\gamma_n (P_{n(\min)}^G - P_n^G))\right|\right)$$

(6.6)

All the objective functions of ELD problem as mentioned above are referred to equality and inequality restriction as follows:

6.3.3.1 Power Balance Constraints (Equality Constraint)

The entire power produced by every generating units in a power plant should be equal to real power loss and total load demand. Mathematically it is represented as

$$\sum_{n=1}^{NG} P_n^G = P^{Demand} + P^{Loss} \quad (6.7)$$

Where, P^{Loss}, the power transmission loss may be represented as:

$$P^{Loss} = \sum_{n=1}^{NG}\sum_{m=1}^{NG} P_n^G B_{nm} P_m^G \quad (6.8)$$

and if B_{i0}, B_{00} are loss coefficients, then the P^{Loss} equation can be modified as:

$$P^{Loss} = P_n^G B_{nm} P_m^G + \sum_{n=1}^{NG} P_n^G \times B_{i0} + B_{00} \quad (6.9)$$

The expanded version of the above equation may be represented as:

$$P^{Loss} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & P_2 & \cdots & P_{NG} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \dots & B_{1n} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \dots & B_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{n1} & B_{n2} & \dots & B_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \\ \vdots \\ P_{NG} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & P_2 & \cdots & P_{NG} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_{01} \\ B_{02} \\ \vdots \\ B_{0NG} \end{bmatrix}$$

B00 (6.10)

6.3.3.2 Generator limit constraints (Inequality constraints)

The power production of every generating unit should lies in the maximum & minimum values of operating power.

$$P_{n(\min)}^{G} \le P_{n}^{G} \le P_{n(\max)}^{G} \qquad n = 1, 2, 3, ..., NG \tag{6.11}$$

6.3.3.3 Ramp rate limits : Within a specified range , In order to maintain the rate of change of output power , within its protected boundaries as to maintain the thermal change in the turbine & to increase the life, for online generating units , ramp rate limits is used to control the operating range as follows. Mathematically,

$$P_{n}^{G} - P_{0}^{G_o} \le UR_{n} \qquad n = 1, 2, 3, ..., NG \tag{6.12}$$

$$P_{n}^{G_o} - P_{n}^{G} \le DR_{n} \qquad n = 1, 2, 3, ..., NG \tag{6.13}$$

$$\max[P_{n(\max)}^{G}, (UR_{n} - P_{n}^{G})] \le P_{n}^{G} \le \min[P_{n(\max)}^{G}, (P_{n}^{G_o} - DR_{n})] \qquad n = 1, 2, 3, ..., NG \tag{6.14}$$

6.3.3.4 Prohibited Operating Zones

The thermal power generating units may lie in a certain specified range where operation of the generating unit is impossible due to some physical constraints like vibration in shaft, steam valve, other machine components, Such constrained or restricted regions are acknowledged as prohibited operating zones (POZ). Under such constraints, the operational region splits into isolated sub-regions, thus forming a non-convex problem.

$$\begin{cases} P_{n(\min)} \le P_{n} \le P_{n(\min),1}^{POZ} \\ P_{n(max),m-1}^{POZ} \le P_{n} \le P_{min,m}^{POZ}; \quad m = 2, 3, \ldots N_{POZ} \\ P_{n(\max),m}^{POZ} \le n_{i} \le P_{n(\max)} \quad ; m = N_{POZ} \end{cases} \tag{6.15}$$

6.4 HYBRID GWO-RES ALGORITHM

The intellect-based algorithm that has been currently discovered and encouraged from hunting technique is called as Grey Wolf Optimizer [213] that is meta-heuristic search algorithm .It need very little control constraint leadership and in nature it has hierarchy of grey wolves in nature . when it has been in develop it was firstly used to crack 29 benchmark issues and tension/compression spring, welded beam, pressure vessel designs problem that are three standard engineering design problems. It also used for real world optical engineering. Moreover, to resolve different Engineering Optimization problems , it was effectively useful Solving optimal reactive power dispatch problem that include training multi-layer perception, quality subset choice methodology, Parameter assessment in surface wave, For photovoltaic framework , Power point following, Multi measure improvement, shop planning issue, preparing q-Gaussian spiral base capacity, Automatic age control issue, Automatic age control with TCPS, Load recurrence control of interconnected force framework, Optimal control of DC engine, For settling multi input - multi yield framework, savvy network framework, multi-objective ideal force stream, consolidated financial outflow dispatch issue, 3D stacked SoC, hyper-ghastly band determination issue, estimating of numerous circulated age, capacitated vehicle steering issue, for grouping investigation, System dependability advancement, stabilizer plan issue, Dynamic booking in welding industry, photonic precious stone channel streamlining, Attribute decrease, Tuning of fluffy regulator, tuning of Fuzzy PID regulator, doubly took care of enlistment generator based breeze turbine, Robust age control procedure[214], parallelized GWO [215], hybrid GWO-DE [216], Modified Grey Wolf Optimizer (mGWO) [217], To recover the junction presentation of Grey Wolf Optimizer numerous algorithms has also been generated of that includes hybrid GWO-GA [218], Mean Grey Wolf Optimizer (MGWO) [219], for the cancer organization Decision tree classifier on the gene expression data [220], human recognition system [221], GWO with random walk (GWO-RW) [60],and optimal design of double later grids [222]. Unmanned combat aerial vehicle path planning [223], Image registration [224], Hybrid Grey Wolf Optimizer using Elite Opposition Based Learning Strategy and Simplex Method [225], Training LSSVM for price forecasting[226], Automated offshore crane design [227], Hybrid combination of PSO and GWO (hPSOGWO) [228], In the cryptography algorithms for resolving optimizing key values [229] and Aligning multiple molecular sequences [230].

Fundamentally created grey wolf optimizer, is a transformative figuring calculation, in view of dim wolves, which reproduce the social layer and pursuing segment of dim scoundrels three guideline adventures of pursuing: fusing prey, separating for prey and ambushing prey and in observe motivation, behind hierarchy stage of altered wolves , its experimentally form was arranged. The suited game plan having quality over various wolves was alloted as alpha (α) and also the next best courses of action is named beta (β) as well as the third game plan falls in delta (δ) autonomously. omega (ω), kappa ( ) and lambda ( ) is accepted as the remaining of certain game plans. For the health regard computation, α, β and δ is used for guiding of movement (for instance seeking after). These three wolves are called as ω, & wolves trail. The pursuing part of dull wolf is carryout by following, seeking after and moving nearer toward the prey at that point looking for in the wake of, including and bothering the prey once the prey stops pushing by then ambush toward the prey. Encompassing/catching of Prey were cultivated by finding out & vectors in GWO and delineated by conditions (6.16) and (6.17).

$$\vec{D} = \left|\vec{C}.\vec{X}_{Prey}(iter) - \vec{X}_{GWolf}(iter)\right| \tag{6.16}$$

$$\vec{X}_{GWolf}(iter+1) = \vec{X}_{Prey}(iter) - \vec{A}.\vec{D} \tag{6.17}$$

Where, the present iteration demonstrates by iter, coefficient vectors are represented by $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{C}$, the position vector of the prey $\vec{X}_{Prey}$ and the position vector of a grey wolf $\vec{X}_{GWolf}$ shows and the vectors $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{C}$ are calculated as follows:

$$\vec{A} = 2\vec{a}.\vec{\mu}_1 - \vec{a} \tag{6.18}$$

With the assist of following eqn. (4a) we mathematically describe the vector $\vec{a}$ decreases linearly from 2 to 0.

$$\vec{a} = 2 - iter \times \frac{2}{iter_{\max}} \tag{6.19a}$$

$$\vec{C} = 2.\vec{\mu}_2 \tag{6.19b}$$

Where, the maximum no. of computations is represented by $\vec{\mu}_1, \vec{\mu}_2 \in \text{rand}(0,1)$ and $iter_{\max}$

By using equations (6.20), (6.21) and (6.22) respectively by calculating equivalent fitness score & locations of alpha, beta and delta wolves ,the hunting of prey are achieved and equation (6.23) is used to find out the final location for attacking in corresponding to the prey.

$$\vec{D}_{Alpha} = abs(\vec{C}_1.\vec{X}_{Alpha} - \vec{X}) \tag{6.20a}$$

$$\vec{X}_1 = \vec{X}_{Alpha} - \vec{A}_1.\vec{D}_{Alpha} \tag{6.20b}$$

$$\vec{D}_{Beta} = abs(\vec{C}_2.\vec{X}_{Beta} - \vec{X}) \tag{6.21a}$$

$$\vec{X}_2 = \vec{X}_{Beta} - \vec{A}_2.\vec{D}_{Beta} \tag{6.21b}$$

$$\vec{D}_{Delta} = abs(\vec{C}_3.\vec{X}_{Delta} - \vec{X}) \quad (6.22a)$$

$$\vec{X}_3 = \vec{X}_{Delta} - \vec{A}_3.\vec{D}_{Delta} \quad (6.23b)$$

$$\vec{X}(iter+1) = \frac{(\vec{X}_1 + \vec{X}_2 + \vec{X}_3)}{3} \quad (6.24)$$

To progress the exploitation part of the active GWO algorithm , Hybridization of the currently produced grey wolf optimizer [168] has been made with Random exploratory search algorithm , in the proposed research. For the hybrid GWO-RES algorithm, the mathematical principle can be given below and in Fig.6.1, for the proposed optimizer , PSEUDO code has been shown.

```
Initialize the grey wolf population X_i (i=1, 2… n)
Initialize a, A and C
Calculate the fitness of each search agent
X_α =the best search agent
X_β =the second best search agent
X_δ =the third best search agent
while (i<max number of iteration)
    for each search agent
        Update the position of current search agent
    end for
    Update a, A and C
    Calculate f+ ← f(X+Δ), f- ← f(X−Δ) and f ← f(X) for all search agents
    Evaluate best fitness using fitness ← min(f+, f-, f)
    Update X_α, X_β and X_δ
    t=t+1
end while
return X_α
```

Fig. 6.1. PSEUDO code of hGWO-RES algorithm for scalar objective ELD

6.5 TEST SYSTEMS RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Three trial scheme has been engaged into consideration, in the proposed research. The initial trial scheme has been taken from IEEE-14 Bus system and consist of 5-Power generating units and second test system has been taken from IEEE-30 bus system and consist of 6-generaing units. The third trial scheme contains 7-generating units and has been taken from IEEE-56 bus system. In Fig.6.2, for IEEE-14 bus system, the single line diagram has been shown, In Fig.3, for IEEE-30 bus system, the single line diagram has been shown and In Fig.6.4, fir IEEE-57 bus system, the single line diagram has been shown. The proposed hybrid optimizer hGWO-RES is examined on Intel® Core

™ i7-5600 CPU @2.60 GHz 2.60 GHz for 500 Iterations and 30-trial runs. In Table-6.1 to Table-6.3, the test data for all the test system has been shown and In Table-6.4 through Table-6.6, results for the proposed optimizer has been shown. Evaluation of outcome clearly shows the proposed optimizer has better efficiency as compared to other optimizers.

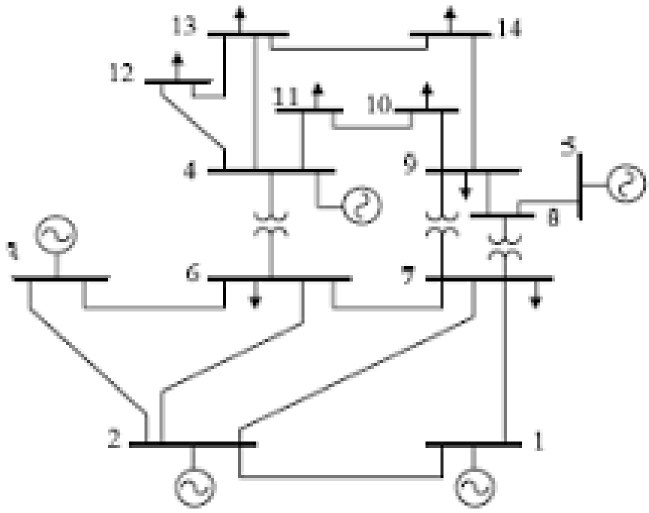


Fig. 6.2: Single line diagram for IEEE-14 Bus system

Table-6.1: Test data for IEEE-14 Bus system

Bus Number	a	b	c	Pmin	Pmax
1	150	2	0.0016	50	200
2	25	2.5	0.01	20	80
3	0	1	0.0625	15	50
6	0	3.25	0.00834	10	35
8	0	3	0.025	10	30

Table-6.2: Test data for IEEE-30 Bus System

Bus Number	a	b	c	Pmin	Pmax
1	0	2	0.00375	50	200
2	0	1.75	0.0175	20	80
5	0	1	0.0625	15	50
8	0	3.25	0.00834	10	35
11	0	3	0.025	10	30
13	0	3	0.025	12	40

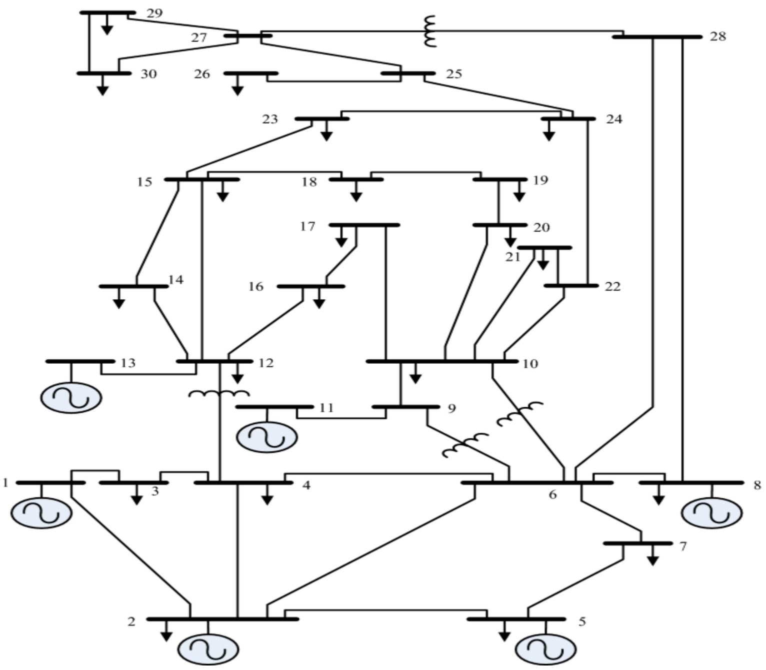


Fig. 6.3: For IEEE-30 Bus system, Single line diagram

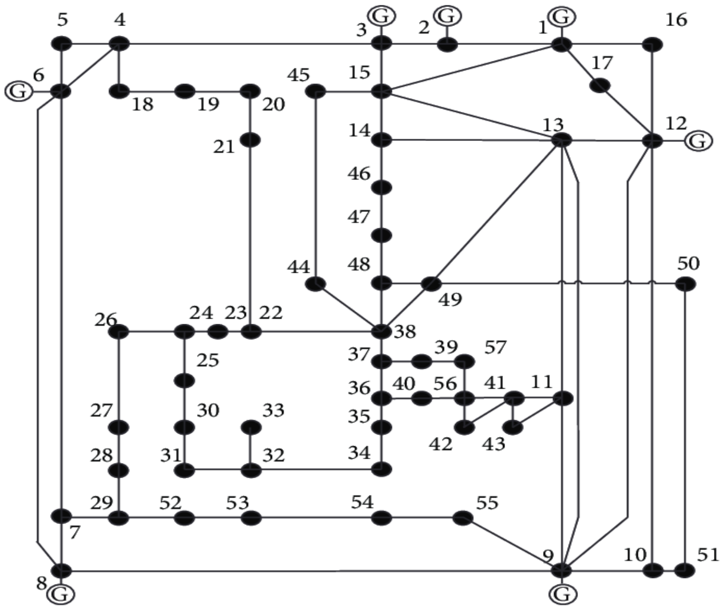


Fig. 6.4: For IEEE-5 Bus system, Single line diagram

The single line diagram for IEEE-56/57 bus system has been shown in Fig.6.4 and its fuel cost coefficients and minimum and maximum generation limits has been shown in Table-6.3. The results of IEEE-56 bus system has been depicted in Table-6.6.

Table-6.3: For IEEE-56/57 Bus System, Test data

Generator No.	A	B	C	Pmin (MW)	Pmax (MW)
G1	400	7	0.007	100	575
G2	200	10	0.0095	50	100
G3	220	8.5	0.009	50	140
G4	200	11	0.009	50	100
G5	240	10.5	0.008	100	550
G6	200	12	0.0075	50	100
G7	180	10	0.0068	100	410

Table-6.4: Test results for IEEE-14 Bus system

Unit	GA	FPSO GSA	PSO	GA-APO	MSG-HP	NSOA	GWO -PS*	GWO -PS#	GWO-RES*	GWO-RES#
*G*1	172.765	199.59 97	197.46 96	172.76 5	199.69 23	181.12 9	200	200	199.99 99	199.99 99
*G*2	26.6212	20	20	26.621 2	20	46.756 7	31.823 6	31.884 9	32.011 7	32.065 8
*G*3	24.8322	20.913 3	21.342 1	24.832 2	20.815 7	19.152 6	17.176 5	17.213 6	16.988 4	17.032 9
*G*4	23.4152	15.489 3	11.676 2	23.415 2	15.550 4	10.187 9	10	10.000 1	10	10
*G*5	19.1885	12.552 7	17.774 4	19.188 5	12.506 9	10.771 9	10	10	10	10
Total power output (MW)	266.821 7	268.55 5	268.26 23	266.82 17	268.56 53	267.99 77	269	269	269	269
Total fuel cost ($/h)	926.553	834.13 08	836.45 68	926.55 3	834.36 3	905.54 37	830.13 6	830.44 6	830.13 67	830.44 57
P_{loss} (MW)	7.825	9.555	9.2623	7.825	9.5654	8.9977	0	0.0985	0	0.0986
Time (s)	0.391	1.544	0.3484	0.391	0.4617	0.015	2.2291 6	2.6170 3	2.4502 44	2.5557 13

*Without Loss # With Loss

Table-6.5: Test results for IEEE-30 Bus system

Parameters	GA	MSG-HP	NSOA	FPSOGSA	GA-APO	PSO	GWO-PS*	GWO-PS#	GWO-RES*	GWO-RES#
PG1	150.724	199.6331	182.478	199.5997	133.9816	197.8648	132.5045	133.3174	132.5045	133.3174
PG2	60.8707	20	48.3525	20	37.2158	50.3374	80	80	80	80
PG5	30.8965	23.7624	19.8553	23.9896	37.7677	15	50	50	50	50
PG8	14.2138	18.3934	17.137	18.8493	28.3492	10	10	10	10	10
PG11	19.4888	17.1018	13.6677	18.2153	18.7929	10	10	10	10	10
PG13	15.9154	15.6922	12.3487	13.8506	38.0525	12	12	12	12	12
Total power output (MW)	292.1096	294.5829	293.8395	294.5045	294.16	295.2022	294.5045	294.5045	294.5045	294.5045
Total fuel cost ($/h)	996.0369	925.6406	984.9365	925.4137	1101.491	925.7581	553.6511	555.2768	553.6511	555.2768
P_{loss}(MW)	8.706	11.183	10.4395	11.1044	10.7563	11.8022	0	0.8129	0	0.8129
Time (s)	0.578	0.6215	0.015	1.4108	0.156	0.3529	2.261178	2.97279	2.149025	2.432851

*Without Loss # With Loss

Table-6.6: Test results for IEEE-56 Bus system

Technique	GWO-RES	GWO-PS	DEIANT	PSO	ACO
G_1 (MW)	444.4432	444.4432	139.57	142.36	140.82
G_2 (MW)	100	100	92.84	94.69	93.67
G_3 (MW)	140	140	56.66	57.79	57.17
G_4 (MW)	100	100	73.94	75.42	74.61
G_5 (MW)	170.1131	170.1131	461.27	470.5	465.43
G_6 (MW)	81.4812	81.4812	97.33	99.28	98.21
G_7 (MW)	236.9625	236.9625	353.58	360.66	356.77
Total Cost ($/hour)	15581.9276	15581.9276	42017.46	42857.81	42395.62

6.6 CONCLUSION

Economic load dispatch and generation scheduling problems of power generating units are power system optimizations problems, which are amongst the most complex and challenging problems of electric industry market. While fulfilling every the equality & inequality restriction, in power system operation and planning, the main purpose of economic load dispatch is to fulfil the energy load limit of the system at low cost. For scalar objective single area economic load transmit problem, this paper presents mathematical formulation of economic load dispatch problem by considering the sources of energy generation from conservative power plants & all the important constraints of the realistic power scheme. In the proposed research the hybrid optimizer i.e. hGWO-RES has been implemented and has been examined for IEEE-14 Bus, IEEE-30 Bus and IEEE-56/57 bus system to get the optimal outcome for scalar objective single area economic load dispatch problem of realistic power system and experimentally observed that recommended hybrid optimizer has excellent search capability for providing cost effective solution .

In this Chapter, considering all the important constraints of realistic power system, the mathematical formulation in scalar objective single area economic load dispatch problem is defined which is most challenging issues in power system planning, process & control. Further, the recommended hybrid optimizer hGWO-RES has been examined to get the finest probable outcome for IEEE-14 bus, IEEE-30 bus and IEEE-56/57 bus system and experimentally found that the recommended optimizer is very promising for providing efficient solution for single area economic load dispatch problem w.r.t. others meta-heuristics optimizer algorithms. Also, the proposed mathematical formulation will be helpful to the researchers working in the area of economic load dispatch problems by taking into consideration all the important constraints of realistic power system.

CHAPTER-7

MULTI-OBJECTIVE ECONOMIC LOAD DISPATCH PROBLEM

7.1 INTRODUCTION

As of late, an unnatural weather change has become a significant issue around the world. Additionally, In India, as CO2 discharge levels are proceeding to ascend with respect to the expanded volume of energy utilization, it is urgent for Indian government to force a successful approach to advance decrease of CO2 gas emanation in the climate. Carbon charge strategy is a savvy technique for discharge decrease. Notwithstanding, setting the carbon charge is one of the difficult assignments for strategy producers, as it will prompt greater costs of outflow escalated sources particularly the utility cost. In this way, admittance to clean energy administrations is a titanic test confronting the Asian and European landmasses, as energy is basic for financial turn of events and neediness destruction. The present power time of great trouble, danger giving pain to India will go on to keep on unless the government widely grows the power for a given time starting points in kept by man, commercial, and to do with industry parts and takes up new ready (to be used) technologies to get changed to other form power for a given time waste and to but for price. Also, In India, the production of electricity is mainly based on fossil fuels, which are major contributor to emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) such as CO2, SO2, NOx etc. into the atmosphere. These gases results into climate change in our environment. Also, there is a growing snooping virtually the world well-nigh the effect of ozone depleting substances on the climate and economy. Untried house gases are basically answerable for an unnatural weather change. These vaporous discharges (particularly CO2) are corresponding to control delivered and accordingly firmly connected to monetary development. Since petroleum derivatives are the essential wellsprings of energy, their pressing definitely prompts untried house gases emanations. Nations have not been experienced to de-connect the connotation between the utilization of non-renewable energy sources and financial development till now [432]. The logical remnant focuses to expanding dangers of genuine and irreversible impact of atmosphere happening (an unnatural weather change). There is a pressing need to bring lanugo the degree of emanations to logically winning levels since the financing related with atmosphere happening are essentially higher than the financing of relief [433]. In any case, there is extensive discussion in the writing with respect to the nature and expenses of environmental change, what moves ought to be made to counter it, and how quick those moves should be made. For clean energy and clean environment, numerous set of laws were made such as 'Acts by Japanese governments', 'clean Air Act Amendments of 1990', 'Kyoto protocol approved by European parliament', which entail for new emission limitations. Thermal power plants are the major sources of CO2 polluters in many countries [209]. Therefore, due to flaming of fossil fuels in thermal power plants, the discharge of gases in the environment cannot be neglected. To fulfil aforementioned objectives, in the present research, a multi-objective economic load dispatch problem has been mounted to simultaneously think the purpose of minimization of fuel cost and the gaseous discharge from generating units. Due consideration has been given to operational and physical constraints and security of a realistic power system [210]. For the optimal dispatch of every generator ,to get the outcome, the hybrid search algorithm i.e. hGWO-RES, in which global search algorithm (Grey Wolf Optimizer) is combined with local search algorithm (Random Exploratory search algorithm) has been adopted for result methodology [211].

7.2 MULTI-OBJECTIVE ECONOMIC LOAD DISPATCH

The distribution of the loads on the various thermal generators existing in the power system and the total operating cost of energy generation is minimized, focused to the power balance & generation power constraints also called as equality & inequality restriction correspondingly [209] is stated as Economic Load Dispatch problem (ELDP). The ELDP is classified as convex and non-convex problem where linear constraints contribute to convex problem and non-linear constraints along the linear constraints develops the non-convex ELD problem. The generation capacity and power balance constraints are categorized as linear constraints and provides the simplified approximate results and a more specific and by non-linear constraints like valve point weight, & prohibited operating zones as well as ramp rate limits [210] is modelled more accurate problem.

Earlier this power generation problem was dealing only with the conventional thermal power generators, which use non-renewable resources of energy. Nowadays, due to limited fuel resources and environmental concerns alternate methods of energy generation like solar and wind have gained popularity other than conventional thermal power generation. These sources have gained a remarkable importance in the current scenario of research and development. The reduced along with the operational cost of power generated using renewable energy sources. The unlikely combination of coal and solar under suitable circumstances provides an elegant solution for large scale power generation with reduced emissions and pollutants. The capital investment on renewable sources like solar and wind are more but the operational cost is less. Moreover, these sources are weather dependent, and the out is intermittent and vary widely in a short span of time. So, these sources always require some backup when supply is less or unavailable.

7.3 PROBLEM FORMULATION

The purpose of the Economic Load Dispatch Problem is the simultaneous reduction of fuel cost & the emission of the polluting gases, over the scheduling stage when it will meet up with the load demands as well as satisfying every units' and system constriction, in the current study. One-hour time period is chosen.

7.3.1 Operating Cost

To control the entire operating & generation cost of electric power utilitiest, the foremost purpose of unit commitment is to locate the optimal schedule for operating the obtainable generating units. In the power generation, Total operating cost is the combination of cost of fuel cost, shut down and start up costs. We can calculate the fuel cost by using the statistics of generating unit quality .in other words i.e. turn-on, turn-off times and initial status of units, fuel price information , heat rate of generating utilities that are mathematically, non-smooth equation, a quadratic & non-convex equation , at h-th hour, power outcome of every committed generator and represented as below:

$$F_1 = \sum_{h=1}^{H} \sum_{i=1}^{NG} [(a_i P_{hi}^2 + b_i P_{hi} + c_i)] \quad (i=1,2,...,NG;\ h=1,2,\ldots,H) \qquad (7.1)$$

where, at hth hour , the fuel cost associated with the ith generating unit is represented by F_1 and fuel and operational cost coefficients represented by a_i , b_i and c_i .

7.3.2 Emission of Pollutants

The quadratic function of the generated power (P_{hi}) is also called Emission. For amount of gaseous emission, the representation for i-th generator as:

$$GE_{hi} = (\alpha_i P_{hi}^2 + \beta_i P_{hi} + \gamma_i)U_{hi} \quad \text{lb/h} \qquad (i = 1,2,\dots,NG; h = 1,2,\dots,H) \qquad (7.2)$$

Where, at hth hour, GE_{hi} is the amount of gaseous emission by the ith generating unit and α_i, β_i & γ_i represents emission coefficients.

For every generating units (NG), Combined emission (GE_h) can be achieved as the sum totality of every single units' costs at a particular hour h:

$$GE_{Nh} = \sum_{i=1}^{NG} [(\alpha_i P_{hi}^2 + \beta_i P_{hi} + \gamma_i)] \quad \text{lb/h} \qquad (7.3)$$

Now the total gaseous emission over the given time horizon 'H' is the dual summation of the emissions acquired for every generators for every time phase will be considered. The mathematical representation of this as:

$$F_2 = \sum_{h=1}^{H}\sum_{i=1}^{NG} [(\alpha_i P_{hi}^2 + \beta_i P_{hi} + \gamma_i)] \quad lb \quad (h = 1,2,\dots,H) \qquad (7.4)$$

All the objective functions of ELD problem as mentioned above are subjected to equality and inequality constraints as follows:

7.3.2.1 Power Balance Constraints (Equality Constraint)

The entire power produced by every generating units in a power plant should be equal to real power loss & total load demand. Mathematically it is represented as

$$\sum_{i=1}^{NG} P_i = P^{Demand} + P^{Loss} \qquad (7.5)$$

Where, P^{Loss}, the power transmission loss may be represented as:

$$P^{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{NG}\sum_{j=1}^{NG} P_i B_{ij} P_j \qquad (7.6)$$

and if B_{i0}, B_{00} are loss coefficients, then the P^{Loss} equation can be modified as:

$$P^{Loss} = P_i B_{ij} P_j + \sum_{i=1}^{NG} P_i \times B_{i0} + B_{00} \tag{7.7}$$

7.3.2.2 Generator limit constraints (Inequality constraints)

The power production of every generating unit should lies in the maximum & minimum values of operating power.

$$P_{i(\min)} \le P_i \le P_{j(\max)} \qquad i = 1, 2, 3, ..., NG \tag{7.8}$$

7.3.2.3 Ramp rate limits

Within a specified range , In order to maintain the rate of change of output power , within its protected boundaries as to maintain the thermal change in the turbine & to increase the life, for online generating units , ramp rate limits is used to control the operating range as follows. Mathematically,

$$P_i - P_0^{G_o} \le UR_i \qquad i = 1, 2, 3, ..., NG \tag{7.9}$$

$$P_i^{G_o} - P_i \le DR_i \qquad i = 1, 2, 3, ..., NG \tag{7.10}$$

$$\max[P^G_{n(\max)}, (UR_n - P^G_n)] \le P^G_n \le \min[P^G_{n(\max)}, (P^{G_o}_n - DR_n)] \qquad n = 1, 2, 3, ..., NG \tag{7.11}$$

7.3.2.4 Prohibited Operating Zones

The thermal power generating units may lie in a certain specified range where operation of the generating unit is impossible due to some physical constraints like vibration in shaft, steam valve, other machine components, Such constrained or restricted regions are acknowledged as prohibited operating zones (POZ). Under such constraints, the operational region splits into isolated sub-regions, thus forming a non-convex problem.

$$\begin{cases} P_{i(\min)} \le P_i \le P^{POZ}_{i(\min),1} \\ P^{POZ}_{i(max),j-1} \le P_i \le P^{POZ}_{min,j} \ ; \quad j = 2, 3, \ldots N_{POZ} \\ P^{POZ}_{i(\max),j} \le n_i \le P_{i(\max)} \quad ; j = N_{POZ} \end{cases} \tag{7.12}$$

7.4 GENERATION OF NON-INFERIOR SOLUTION

The aim now is to optimize the two contradictory objective purpose of cost & emission minimization defined by equations (7.1) and (7.2) respectively. i.e.

$$minimize \quad [F_1(P_{hi}, U_{hi}), F_2(P_{hi}, U_{hi})] \tag{7.13a}$$

To generate the multi-objective optimization problem non-inferior result, the weighting method is applied. In this method, the transformation of the multi-objective optimization problem into a scalar optimization problem is performed, as defined below:

$$minimize \quad F_{CE} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} w_i F_i \tag{7.13b}$$

$$\text{Subject to: } \sum_{i=1}^{NG} P_i = P^{Demand} + P^{Loss} \tag{7.13c}$$

$$P_{i(\min)} \le P_i \le P_{j(\max)} \qquad i = 1, 2, 3, ..., NG \tag{7.13d}$$

$$P_i - P_0^{G_o} \le UR_i \qquad i = 1, 2, 3, ..., NG \tag{7.13e}$$

$$P_i^{G_o} - P_i \le DR_i \qquad i = 1, 2, 3, ..., NG \tag{7.13f}$$

$$\max[P_{n(\max)}^{G}, (UR_n - P_n^{G})] \le P_n^{G} \le \min[P_{n(\max)}^{G}, (P_n^{G_o} - DR_n)] \qquad n = 1, 2, 3, ..., NG \tag{7.13g}$$

$$\begin{cases} P_{i(\min)} \le P_i \le P_{i(\min),1}^{POZ} \\ P_{i(max),j-1}^{POZ} \le P_i \le P_{min,j}^{POZ}; \quad j = 2, 3, \ldots N_{POZ} \\ P_{i(\max),j}^{POZ} \le n_i \le P_{i(\max)} \quad ; j = N_{POZ} \end{cases} \tag{7.13h}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2} w_i = 1 \quad ; w_i \ge 0 \qquad (i = 1, 2) \tag{7.13i}$$

where, w_i is the normalized weight given to i[th] objective.

Using eqns. (7.13b) and (7.13h) the multi-objective economic load dispatch problem can be represented as:

$$minimize \quad F_{CE} = w_1 \times (\sum_{h=1}^{H}\sum_{i=1}^{NG}[(a_i P_{hi}^2 + b_i P_{hi} + c_i)]) + w_2 \times (\sum_{h=1}^{H}\sum_{i=1}^{NG}[(\alpha_i P_{hi}^2 + \beta_i P_{hi} + \gamma_i)]) \tag{7.13j}$$

7.5 HYBRID GWO-RES ALGORITHM FOR MULTI-OBJECTIVE ELD

The intellect-based algorithm that has been currently discovered and encouraged from hunting technique is called as Grey Wolf Optimizer [213] that is meta-heuristic search algorithm .It need very little control constraint leadership and in nature it has hierarchy of grey wolves in nature . when it has been in develop it was firstly used to crack 29 benchmark issues and tension/compression spring, welded beam, pressure vessel designs problem that are three standard engineering design problems. It also used for real world optical engineering. Moreover, to resolve different Engineering Optimization problems , it was effectively useful Solving optimal reactive power dispatch problem that include training multi-layer perception, quality subset selection approach, Parameter assessment in surface wave, For photovoltaic framework , Power point following, Multi rule advancement, shop planning issue, preparing q-Gaussian outspread base capacity, Automatic age control issue, Automatic age control with TCPS, Load recurrence control of interconnected force framework, Optimal control of DC engine, For settling multi input - multi yield framework, brilliant lattice framework, multi-objective ideal force stream, joined monetary emanation dispatch issue, 3D stacked SoC, hyper-unearthly band choice issue, measuring of numerous appropriated age, capacitated vehicle directing issue, for grouping examination, System unwavering quality streamlining, stabilizer plan issue, Dynamic booking in welding industry, photonic precious stone channel improvement, Attribute decrease, Tuning of fluffy regulator, tuning of Fuzzy PID regulator, doubly took care of enlistment generator based breeze turbine, parallelized GWO [215], hybrid GWO-DE [216], Hybrid combination of PSO and GWO (hPSOGWO) [228], In the cryptography algorithms for resolving optimizing key values [229], Hybrid Grey Wolf Optimizer using Elite Opposition Based Learning Strategy and Simplex Method [225], Mean Grey Wolf Optimizer (MGWO) [219], for the cancer organization Decision tree classifier on the gene expression data [220], The human recognition system [221], Training LSSVM for price forecasting[226],and optimal design of double later grids [222].To recover the junction presentation of Grey Wolf Optimizer numerous algorithms has also been generated of that includes hybrid GWO-GA [218], Aligning multiple molecular sequences [230], Unmanned combat aerial vehicle path planning [223], Modified Grey Wolf Optimizer (mGWO) [217], Automated offshore crane design [227], Image registration [224], GWO with random walk (GWO-RW) [60] and Robust generation control strategy[214].

Fundamentally created Grey Wolf Optimizer, is a transformative figuring calculation, in view of dim wolves, which reproduce the social layer and pursuing segment of dim scoundrels three guideline adventures of pursuing: fusing prey, separating for prey and ambushing prey and in observe motivation, behind hierarchy stage of altered wolves , its experimentally form was arranged. The suited game plan having quality over various wolves was alloted as alpha (α) and also the next best courses of action is named beta (β) as well as the third game plan falls in delta (δ) autonomously. omega (ω), kappa ( ) and lambda ( ) is accepted as the remaining of certain game plans. For the health regard computation, α, β and δ is used for guiding of movement (for instance seeking after). These three wolves are called as ω, & wolves trail. The pursuing part of dull wolf is carryout by following, seeking after and moving nearer toward the prey at that point looking for in the wake of, including and bothering the prey once the prey stops pushing by then ambush toward the prey. Encompassing/catching of Prey were cultivated by finding out & vectors in GWO and delineated by conditions (7.14) and (7.15).

$$\vec{D} = \left| \vec{C}.\vec{X}_{Prey}(iter) - \vec{X}_{GWolf}(iter) \right| \tag{7.14}$$

$$\vec{X}_{GWolf}(iter+1) = \vec{X}_{Prey}(iter) - \vec{A}.\vec{D} \tag{7.15}$$

Where, the present iteration demonstrates by iter , coefficient vectors are represented by $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{C}$, the position vector of the prey $\vec{X}_{Prey}$ and the position vector of a grey wolf $\vec{X}_{GWolf}$ shows and the vectors $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{C}$ are calculated as follows:

$$\vec{A} = 2\vec{a}.\vec{\mu}_1 - \vec{a} \tag{7.16}$$

With the assist of following eqn. (4a) we mathematically describe the vector $\vec{a}$ decreases linearly from 2 to 0.

$$\vec{a} = 2 - iter \times \frac{2}{iter_{max}} \tag{7.17a}$$

$$\vec{C} = 2.\vec{\mu}_2 \tag{7.17b}$$

where, the maximum no. of computations is represented by $\vec{\mu}_1, \vec{\mu}_2 \in rand(0,1)$ and $iter_{max}$

By using equations (7.18), (7.19) and (7.20) respectively by calculating equivalent fitness score & locations of alpha, beta and delta wolves ,the hunting of prey are achieved and equation (7.21) is used to find out the final location for attacking in corresponding to the prey.

$$\vec{D}_{Alpha} = abs(\vec{C}_1.\vec{X}_{Alpha} - \vec{X}) \tag{7.18a}$$

$$\vec{X}_1 = \vec{X}_{Alpha} - \vec{A}_1.\vec{D}_{Alpha} \tag{7.18b}$$

$$\vec{D}_{Beta} = abs(\vec{C}_2.\vec{X}_{Beta} - \vec{X}) \tag{7.19a}$$

$$\vec{X}_2 = \vec{X}_{Beta} - \vec{A}_2.\vec{D}_{Beta} \tag{7.19b}$$

$$\vec{D}_{Delta} = abs(\vec{C}_3.\vec{X}_{Delta} - \vec{X}) \tag{7.20a}$$

$$\vec{X}_3 = \vec{X}_{Delta} - \vec{A}_3.\vec{D}_{Delta} \tag{7.20b}$$

$$\vec{X}(iter+1) = \frac{(\vec{X}_1 + \vec{X}_2 + \vec{X}_3)}{3} \tag{7.21}$$

To progress the exploitation part of the active GWO algorithm , Hybridization of the currently produced grey wolf optimizer [168] has been made with Random exploratory search algorithm , in the proposed research. For the hybrid GWO-RES algorithm, the mathematical principle can be given below and in Fig.7.1, for the proposed optimizer, PSEUDO code has been shown.

Initialize the grey wolf population X_i (i=1, 2… n)
Initialize a, A and C
Calculate the fitness of each search agent
X_α =the best search agent
X_β =the second best search agent
X_δ =the third best search agent
while (i<max number of iteration)
    for each search agent
        Update the position of current search agent
    end for
    Update a, A and C
    Calculate $f^+ \leftarrow f(X+\Delta)$, $f^- \leftarrow f(X-\Delta)$ and $f \leftarrow f(X)$ for all search agents
    Evaluate best fitness using $fitness \leftarrow \min(f^+, f^-, f)$
    Update X_α, X_β and X_δ
    t=t+1
end while
return X_α

Fig. 7.1: PSEUDO code for proposed GWO-RES algorithm

7.6 TEST SYSTEMS OUTCOMESS AND DISCUSSION

In the proposed research, it has considering four test system. In the first test system, it is the combination of 6-gnerating units. From IEEE-14 Bus system, The second test system has been taken and consist of 5-Power production units. From IEEE-30 bus system, the third test system has been taken and consist of 6-generaing units. The fourth test system is the combination of 7-generating units and have been taken from IEEE-57 bus system. In Fig 2, for IEEE-14 bus system, the single line diagram has been shown. In Fig.7.3, for IEEE-30 bus system, the single line diagram has been shown and In Fig.7.4, for IEEE-57 bus system, the single line diagram has been shown. In Table-7.1, the quality of IEEE-14 bus system has been shown and In Table-7.3, for 5-unit system (IEEE-14 bus system), Emission & fuel cost coefficients has been shown. In Table-7.4, the characteristics of IEEE-30 bus system has been shown and In Table-7.5, for 6-unit system (IEEE-30 bus system), Emission & fuel cost coefficients has been shown. In Table-7.7, the IEEE-57 bus system characteristics has been shown and Emission and In Table-7.8, for 7-unit system (IEEE-57 bus system) fuel cost coefficients has been shown. On Intel® Core ™ i7-5600 CPU @2.60 GHz 2.60 GHz for 500 Iterations and 30-trial runs, the proposed hybrid optimizer hGWO-RES have examined. For effective study, the 20 N Pareto has been engaged into consideration. In Table-7.3, Table-7.6 and Table-7.9 , for IEEE-14 bus as well as IEEE-30 Bus and also IEEE-57 bus system respectively , the load demand data for all the test system has been shown and In Table-7.10, Table-7.11, Table-7.12 and Table-7.13, for IEEE-14 bus, IEEE-30 bus and IEEE-57 bus system respectively , results for the proposed optimizer for 6-unit system, has been shown. In Fig.-7.4 and Fig.7.5 the convergence curve for these trial scheme has been shown. As compared to other optimizers, The proposed optimizer has improved efficiency that are clearly shown by Comparison of results.

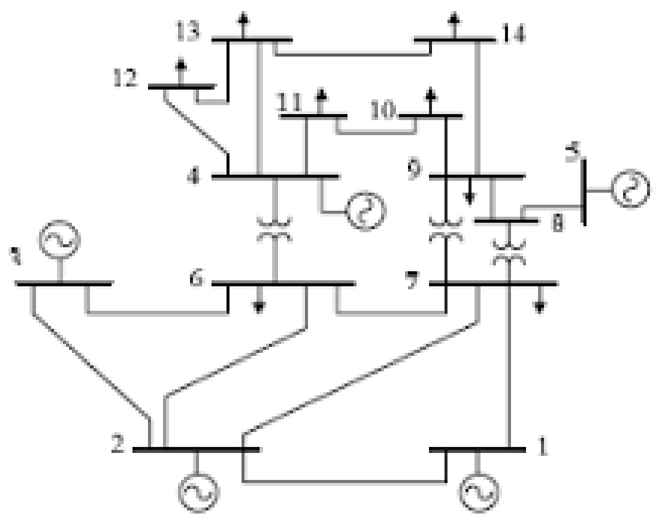


Fig.7.2: For IEEE-14 Bus system, Single line diagram

Table-7.1: Generator data for 5-unit system (IEEE-14 bus scheme)

Unit No.	Pmax	Pmin	Minimum Up-Down Time		Startup Costs		CSHi	ISi
	(MW)	(MW)	MUTi (h)	MDTi (h)	HSCi ($)	CSCi($)	(h)	(h)
U1	250	10	1	1	70	176	2	1
U2	140	20	2	1	74	187	2	3
U3	100	15	1	1	50	113	1	2
U4	120	10	1	2	110	267	1	3
U5	45	10	1	1	72	180	1	-2

Table-7.2: Emission and fuel cost coefficients for 5-unit system (IEEE-14 bus system)

Unit No.	Fuel Cost Coefficients			Emission Coefficients		
	a($/MW2h)	b ($/MWh)	c ($/h)	α(lb/MW2h)	β(lb/MWh)	γ(lb/h)
U1	0.00375	2	0	22.983	-0.9	0.0126
U2	0.0175	1.75	0	25.313	-0.1	0.02
U3	0.0625	1	0	25.505	-0.01	0.027
U4	0.00834	3.25	0	24.9	-0.005	0.0291
U5	0.025	3	0	24.7	-0.004	0.029

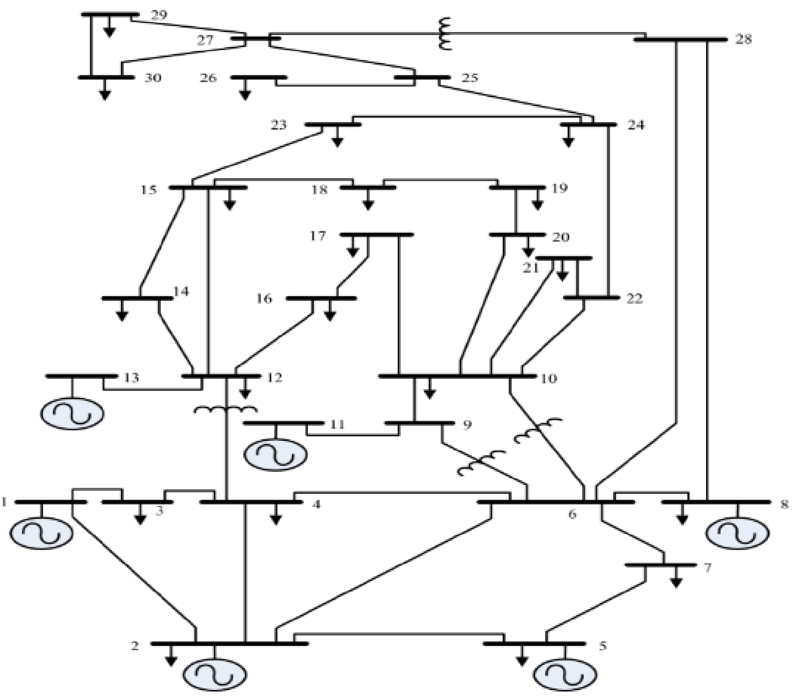


Fig.7.3: For IEEE-30 Bus system, Single line diagram

Table-7.4: Generator characteristics data for 6-unit system (IEEE-30 Bus System)

Generator No.	Minimum Up-Down Time		CSHi (h)	ISi (h)	Pmax (MW)	Pmin (MW)	Startup Cost ($)	
	MUTi (h)	MDTi (h)					HSC_i	CSC_i
Gen-1	1	1	2	-1	200	50	70	176
Gen-2	2	2	1	-3	80	20	74	187
Gen-3	1	1	1	2	50	15	50	113
Gen-4	1	2	1	3	35	10	110	267
Gen-5	2	1	1	-2	30	10	72	180
Gen-6	1	1	1	2	40	12	40	113

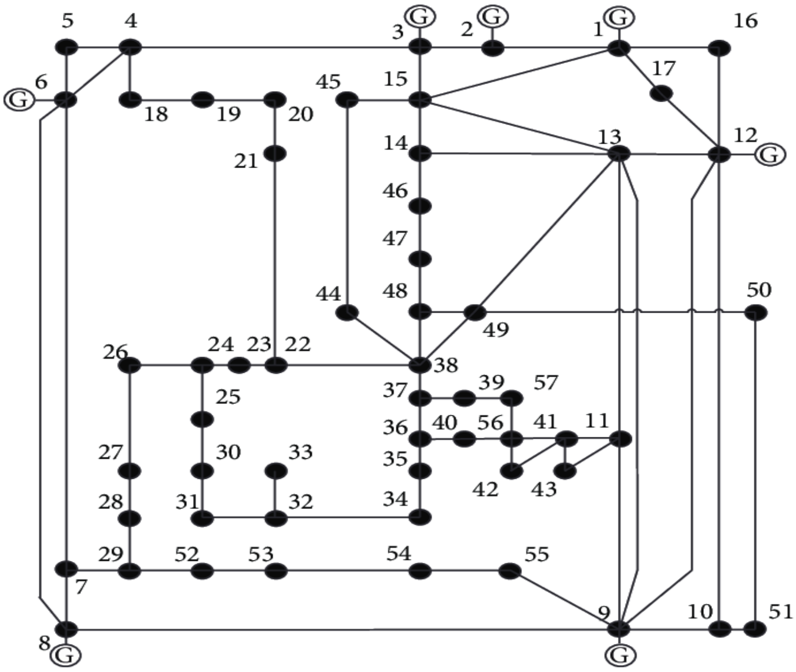


Fig. 7.4: For IEEE-56/57 Bus system, Single line diagram

Table-7.5: Emission and fuel cost coefficients for 6-unit system (IEEE-30 Bus system)

Generator No.	Emission Coefficients			Fuel Cost Coefficients		
	α(lb/MW²h)	β(lb/MWh)	γ(lb/h)	a($/MW²h)	b ($/MWh)	c ($/h)
Gen-1	22.983	-0.9	0.0126	0.00375	2	0
Gen-2	25.313	-0.1	0.02	0.0175	1.75	0
Gen-3	25.505	-0.01	0.027	0.0625	1	0
Gen-4	24.9	-0.005	0.0291	0.00834	3.25	0
Gen-5	24.7	-0.004	0.029	0.025	3	0
Gen-6	25.3	-0.0055	0.0271	0.025	3	0

Table-7.6: Generators' characteristics data for 7-units system (IEEE-56 Bus system)

Generator No.	Minimum Up-Down Time		CSHi (h)	ISi (h)	Pmax (MW)	Pmin (MW)	Startup Cost ($)	
	MUTi (h)	MDTi (h)					HSC_i	CSC_i
Gen-1	3	2	3	4	576	50	70	176
Gen-2	3	1	2	5	100	10	74	187
Gen-3	2	1	3	5	140	20	50	113
Gen-4	4	2	1	7	100	10	110	267
Gen-5	1	1	1	5	550	40	72	180
Gen-6	1	1	1	3	100	10	40	113
Gen-7	2	1	2	4	410	30	70	176

Table-7.7: Fuel cost and emission coefficients for 7-units system (IEEE-56 Bus system)

Generator No.	Emission Coefficients			Fuel Cost Coefficients		
	α(lb/MW^{2}h)	β(lb/MWh)	γ(lb/h)	a($/MW^{2}h)	b ($/MWh)	c ($/h)
Gen-1	22.983	-0.9	0.0126	0.0017	1.7365	0
Gen-2	26.313	-0.1	0.021	0.01	10	0
Gen-3	25.888	-0.2	0.0194	0.0071	7.1429	0
Gen-4	26.313	-0.1	0.021	0.01	10	0
Gen-5	23.104	-0.82	0.0134	0.0018	1.81	0
Gen-6	26.313	-0.1	0.021	0.01	10	0
Gen-7	23.736	-0.76	0.0152	0.0024	2.439	0

Table-7.8: Results for IEEE-14 Bus system using hGWO-RES

Weight (w)	Fuel Cost ($/Hr)	Emission(lb/Hr)
0.05	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.1	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.15	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.2	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.25	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.3	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.35	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.4	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.45	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.5	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.55	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.6	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.65	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.7	70371.2715	1457034.203

0.75	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.8	70371.2715	1457034.203
0.85	70173.28468	1458103.666
0.9	68727.29866	1468929.622
0.95	61717.53887	1567976.415
1	37243.096	2595959.138

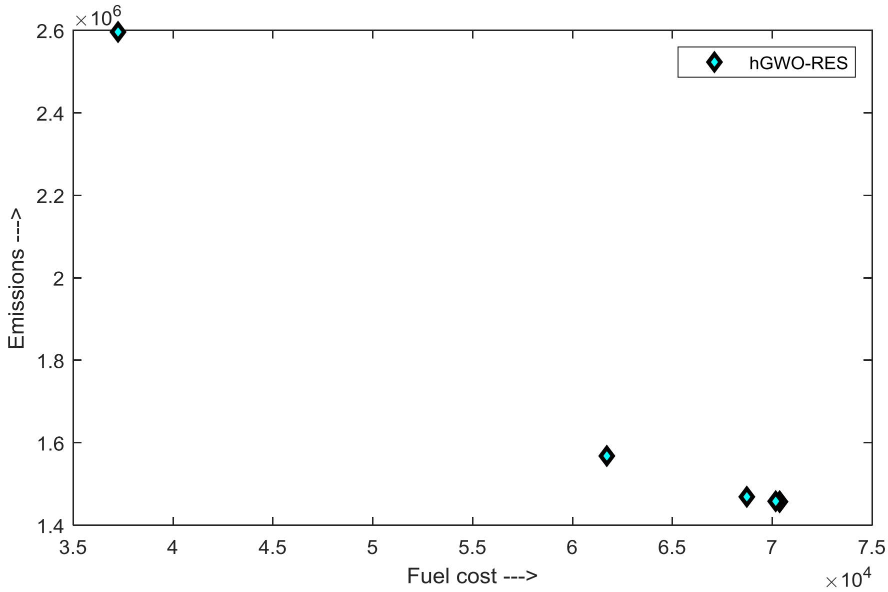


Fig.7.5: For IEEE-14 Bus system, Convergence curve

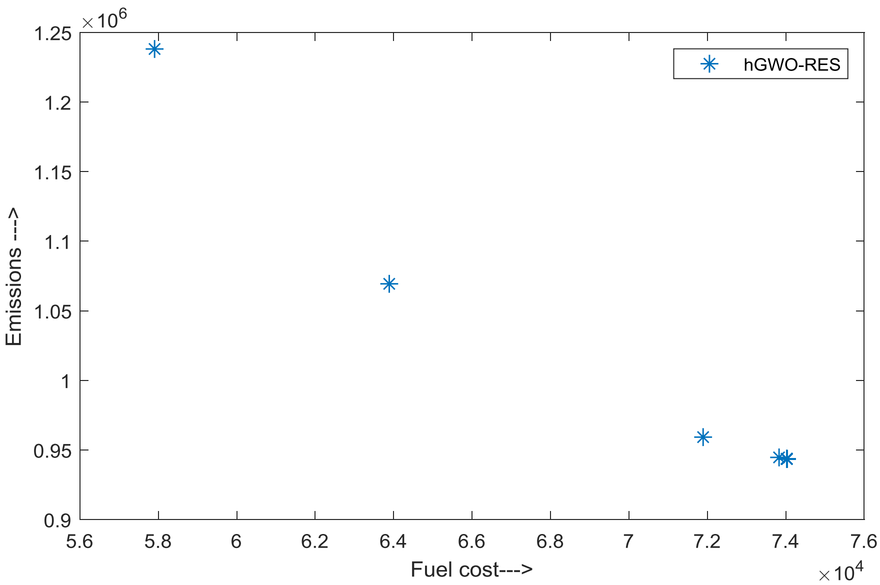


Fig.7.6: For IEEE -30 Bus system, Convergence curve

Table-7.9: Results of multi-objective ELD for IEEE-30 Bus system

Weight (w)	Fuel Cost ($/Hr)	Emission(lb/Hr)
0.05	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.1	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.15	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.2	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.25	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.3	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.35	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.4	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.45	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.5	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.55	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.6	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.65	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.7	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.75	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.8	74026.4965	943604.8638
0.85	73828.03095	944677.0404
0.9	71891.87598	959251.951
0.95	63887.95258	1069386.143
1	57904.7165	1238109.33

Table-7.10: Results of multi-objective ELD for IEEE-56 Bus system

Weight (w)	Fuel Cost ($/Hr)	Emission(lb/Hr)
0.05	5758.692563	3728732.048
0.1	5758.650716	3728732.11
0.15	5758.701863	3728732.364
0.2	5758.670463	3728732.167
0.25	5758.762375	3728732.228
0.3	5758.639043	3728732.46
0.35	5758.765943	3728732.618
0.4	5758.651213	3728732.146
0.45	5758.611644	3728732.346
0.5	5758.588289	3728732.712

0.55	5758.646397	3728732.227
0.6	5758.687529	3728732.13
0.65	5758.755237	3728732.163
0.7	5758.656768	3728732.088
0.75	5758.682042	3728732.018
0.8	5758.606114	3728732.405
0.85	5758.595658	3728732.48
0.9	5758.557433	3728732.919
0.95	5758.493025	3728733.9
1	2845.453888	7924854.594

Table-7.11: Results for 6-Generator system using hGWO-RES

Weight (w)	Fuel Cost ($/Hr)	Emission (lb/Hr)
0.05	51230.84	828.2221
0.1	50739.32	865.3792
0.15	50565	889.5357
0.2	50483.8	906.4854
0.25	50441.07	918.7659
0.3	50415.65	928.319
0.35	50399.29	936.1474
0.4	50388.86	942.3838
0.45	50381.39	947.9087
0.5	50376.51	952.3645
0.55	50373.31	955.8897
0.6	50370.54	959.6491
0.65	50368.99	962.2306
0.7	50367.71	964.8498
0.75	50366.73	967.4144
0.8	50366.12	969.5344
0.85	50365.72	971.412
0.9	50365.45	973.3478
0.95	50365.34	974.7202
1	50365.3	976.5419

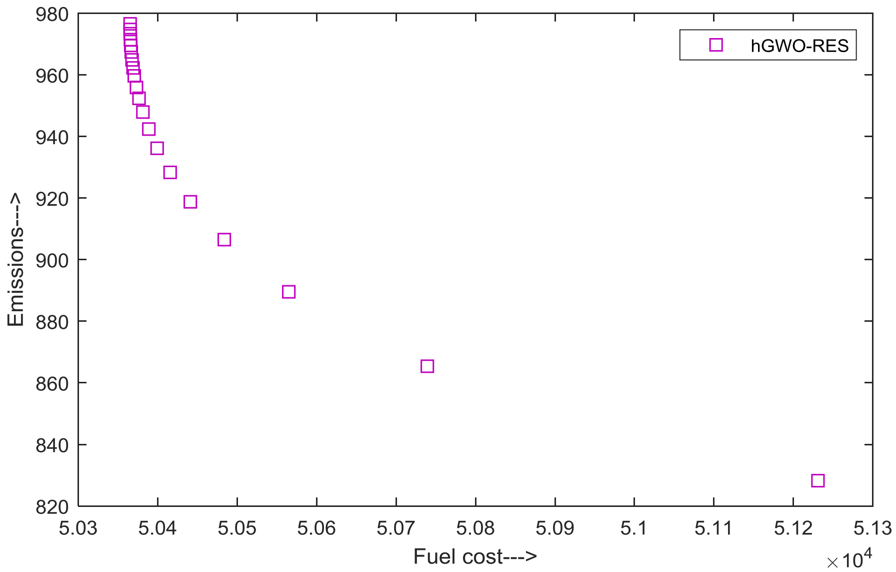


Fig. 7.7: Convergence curve for six generator system

Table-7.12: Test results for Multi-Objective ELD for 3-unit system with NOx emission using hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES

Algorithm	Load Demand (in MW)	G1 (MW)	G2 (MW)	G3 (MW)	Fuel Cost (Rs./Hour)	Emission (Kg/Hour)
GWO	300	49.31	130	125	16378.37	135.24
hGWO-PS		54.2223	137.9242	107.8535	16188.9553	132.1421
hGWO-RES		45	130	125	16198.5858	134.8235
GWO	500	128.82	191.47	191.38	24494.84	311.12
hGWO-PS		97.2251	210.159	192.6159	24924.1263	306.1682
hGWO-RES		116.7627	214.4254	186.5253	24925.2959	306.2571
GWO	700	182.61	270.36	270.35	35462.78	651.5
hGWO-PS		140.2278	282.3938	277.3784	34269.2481	619.8062
hGWO-RES		150.6899	282.8996	276.9941	34269.2566	619.7113

Table-7.13: Test results for Multi-Objective ELD for 6-unit system with NOx emission using hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES

Algorithm	Load Demand (in MW)	G1 (MW)	G2 (MW)	G3 (MW)	G4 (MW)	G5 (MW)	G6 (MW)	Fuel Cost (Rs./Hour)	Emission (Kg/Hour)
GWO	700	61.85	61.38	120.03	119.58	178.56	175.65	37493.95	439.764
hGWO-PS		25.32	0.48	104.62	112.18	235.29	222.10	35993.057	496.4508
hGWO-RES		36.13	20.00	68.81	107.45	214.15	264.65	36112.1424	517.6496
GWO	900	92.35	98.37	150.09	148.46	220.42	218.32	48350.41	693.79
hGWO-PS		32.50	10.82	143.65	143.03	287.10	282.91	45464.1533	795.0189
hGWO-RES		67.04	20.00	145.08	142.91	283.12	296.82	45474.1693	779.8098

7.6 CONCLUSION

In recent years, global warming has become an important issue worldwide. Also, In India, as CO2 emanation levels are proceeding to ascend in relation to the expanded volume of energy utilization, it is pivotal for Indian government to force an effective policy to advance decrease of CO2 gas discharge in the climate. Carbon charge strategy is a practical technique for emanation decrease. Financial burden dispatch and age booking issues of intensity creating units are power framework improvements issues, which are among the most intricate and testing issues of electric industry market. While satisfying each the uniformity and imbalance limitation, in power framework activity and arranging, the primary motivation behind monetary burden dispatch is to satisfy the energy load limit of the framework with ease . For scalar target single territory monetary burden send issue ,this paper presents numerical detailing of financial burden dispatch issue by considering the wellsprings of energy age from traditionalist force plants and all the significant requirements of the practical force plot. In the proposed research the crossover analyser for example hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES has been executed and has been analysed for IEEE-14 Bus, IEEE-30 Bus and IEEE-56 transport framework to get the ideal result for scalar target single territory monetary burden dispatch issue of sensible force framework and tentatively saw that suggested crossover analyzer has incredible quest ability for giving financially savvy arrangement.

In this Chapter, thinking about all the significant imperatives of sensible force framework, the numerical definition in scalar target single territory monetary burden dispatch issue is characterized which is most testing issues in power framework arranging, measure and control. Further, the suggested crossover enhancer hGWO-RES has been analysed to get the best likely result for IEEE-14 transport, IEEE-30 transport and IEEE-56/57 bus framework and experimentally found that the recommended optimizer is very promising for providing efficient solution for single area economic load dispatch problem w.r.t. others meta-heuristics optimizer algorithms. Also, the proposed mathematical formulation will be helpful to the researchers working in the area of economic load dispatch problems by taking into consideration all the important constraints of realistic power system. Experimentally, it can be concluded that hGWO-RES is performing better than hGWO-PS and conventional GWO algorithm.

CHAPTER-8

SECURITY CONSTRAINED UNIT COMMITMENT

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Cross breed sustainable power sources are getting significance, as inexhaustible sources are cost less. Over recent year wind and solar oriented vitality fuse attracted more thought electrical market. The idea of different fuel is additionally another idea used to diminish the outflow level of the framework as by utilizing fills having low discharge level can be utilized rather than high emanation fuel which will lessen the mischief to the earth. Likewise, Multidisciplinary structure advancement and multidisciplinary framework plan streamlining are rising region for the arrangement of structure and improvement issues joining various orders. Logical transformation has influenced each part of contemporary life. As of late, with the progression in innovation another time of critical thinking technique are rising utilizing PCs. They are turning out to be basic methodology for taking care of complex issues. The critical thinking techniques with direct human inclusion are drowsy so PC helped configuration is generally received accentuating on utilization of PC for structure issues. PC are quick and speedup the working procedure and it lessens the time taken as well as influence the expense enjoyed the issue. The PC helped plan accentuation on mimicking a framework as well as to structure the equivalent and another progressive methodology in this field isn't just to plan the framework however to locate the ideal structure with high precision, minimal effort, fast and unwavering quality. On the off chance that we talk about the difficulties in taking care of genuine designing issues they require explicit apparatuses to deal with them. Improvement techniques are seen as a champion among other instrument for dealing with the structuring issues and to discover the ideal solutions for the problem. The procedures discover the ideal game plan by thinking about the issue as black box and. for decided issue , the smoothing out methodology present with unpredictable set and over pre-defined procedures, a while later recovering them. Structure issues has been taken care of include a variety of problems, for instance, impediments, weaknesses, close by plan, various objectives, etc. Headway technique should have the alternative to talk these types of problem. Distinctive meta-heuristics explore computations are realized in the progressing years, for instance, Biogeography based Optimizer.[8], Dragon Fly Algorithm [168], Whale Optimization Algorithm [4], Self-Adaptive Bat Algorithm [21], Multi Verse Optimizer [56], Grey Wolf Optimizer [15], Grasshopper Optimization Algorithm [29], Forest Optimization Algorithm [19], Branch and Bound Method [62], Shuffled Frog Leaping Algorithm [167], Lightning Search Algorithm [44], Cognitive Behavior Optimization [173], Flower Pollination Algorithm [177], Optics Inspired Optimization [43], Krill Herd Algorithm [35], Electromagnetic Field Optimization [24], Particle swarm optimization algorithm [57], Seeker Optimization Algorithm [52], Animal Migration Optimization [18], Virus Colony Search Algorithm [39], Search Group Algorithm [40], Bird Swarm Algorithm[56], Firework Algorithm [25], Sine Cosine Algorithm [38], Interior Search Algorithm [33], Colliding Bodies Optimization [20], Symbiotic Organism Search [53], Competition over Resources [5], Binary Bat Algorithm [7], Mine Blast Algorithm [48], Biogeography Based Optimization [169], Adaptive Cuckoo Search Algorithm [170], Bat Algorithm [6], Ant Colony Optimization [1], Gravitational Search Algorithm [30], The Runner Root Algorithm [46], Expert System Algorithm [171], Genetic Algorithm [172], Binary Gravitational Search Algorithm [11], Collective Animal Behavior Algorithm [14], Crow Search algorithm [12], Wind Driven Optimization [58], Moth Flame Optimizer [51], Cultural Evolution Algorithm [16], Chaotic Krill Herd Algorithm [17], League Championship Algorithm [54], Ant Lion Optimizer [37], Mean Variance Optimization Algorithm [174], Earthworm Optimization Algorithm [32], Water Wave Optimization [45], Invasive weed optimization [34], Differential Evolution Algorithm [175], Imperialistic competition algorithm [23], Elephant Herding Optimization [22], Stochastic Fractal Search Algorithm [49], Salp Swarm Algorithm [47]**,** Water Cycle Algorithm [41]. An enormous segment of these estimations rely upon straight as well as non-linear programming frameworks and it need wide slant information & generally endeavour to find an improved game plan in the district of an early phase. In critical and ideal models, to obtain the common impeccable, these numerical development figuring provide a noteworthy scheme [3]. In any case, some valid arranging and reasonable enhancement problem are extremely multifaceted and tough to resolve by exploiting these scheme. In the problem, it can be have more than single locality minima, the selection of a concealed end , the output has been depended and got minima might less be general minima. Also, while the objective work & objectives can had one of a kind or pointed apexes the slant explore may wrap up surely badly designed and unbalanced. To manage building and reasonable streamlining issues Computational weights of active numerical instantly & nonlinear approach has been obliged specialists that has been lied upon meta-heuristic figuring considering proliferations to manage building and reasonable streamlining issues. Two or three ordinary strategies are available to manage the age booking and dispatch issue. Regardless, these frameworks need privilege numerical representation of the structure & at the close by optima , there is a portion of easing back down out.

8.2 UNIT COMMITMENT PROBLEM FORMULATION

For availability, Unit Commitment of power structure units is a multidimensional improvement job & move of took an intrigue units. There has been different creating sources for Contemporary power structure frameworks that has been thoroughly amassed in to two classes, customary age sources and non-normal sources. Heartbreakingly, at every snapshot of time, load demand is certainly not stable it will in general change As weight demand is a discretionary variable , a mind blowing inconvenience develop for the age that will all in all adjust to this variable weight. Along these lines, it has been mandatory to build a decision that which unit has to be Side Street and which creating unit to spin on and in the power structure orchestrate it has been appealing at what time. The astounding approach of jumping on off case of unit that can be gratify the store solicitation & turning spare limit is likewise called unit obligation process [1]. The bit of system orchestrating is Unit duty issue a arrangement of 8 hour to 24 hour masterminding is prepared before handed the length is exceptionally reasonable, at any rate it can be able to passing organizing (one hour from now) to amazingly long stretch panning (multi week to barely any week). Basically, unit obligation issue is dynamic issue it is not ending by means of the accomplishment of uncovered on off instances of a units yet money related factor is significantly gotten together with it. Conveyance of certified power in form of units that has been contribute in load is the next stage of issue . So by this factors the problems can be divided in to sub problems for a variety of weight levels and "task old enough" to every position. ideal distribution (obligation) of generators at every position. Essential problem in power scheme vernacular also called as the unit obligation issue (UCP) as well as next is known as load booking/ dispatch issue (EDP). As steady (ED) variable, since these problems has mutually matched (UC) similarly, it is also called as the association improvement issue. Starting late, in load demand, on account of colossal augmentation, tremendous combination of cross variety electric frameworks are pondered, which basically include a blend of multi-source unit containing coal, oil and gas unit with reasonable force source as daylight based and wind structures, perceived as mutt economical force source system (HRES)[58][59][60]. Thusly, the creamer variety of dim wolf smoothing out operator got together with unpredictable exploratory interest computation is recommended to survey the age arranging & dispatch of multi-source power system got together by means of practical force source structure. The objective work for multi-source power structure with thought of wind and sun based power can be numerically portrayed by eqn.(6.1), as wind turbine don't exhaust oil subsidiary and bars any fuel cost.

$$FC_T = \sum_{h=1}^{H}\sum_{n=1}^{N} FC_n(P_n^h)\,\mathrm{U}_n^h + U_n^h(1-\mathrm{U}_n^{h-1})\,\mathrm{SU}C_{n,h} + U_n^{h-1}(1-U_n^h)SDC_n \tag{8.1}$$

where, at h-th hours $FC_n(P_n^h)$ portray the fuel cost of n-th creating units and for h-th hours $\mathrm{SU}C_{n,h}$ speaks to the beginning up cost of n-th producing units & these expense can be numerically depicted as:

$$FC_n(P_n^h) = a_n(P_n^h)^2 + b_n(P_n^h) + c_n \tag{8.2}$$

$$SUC_{n,h} = \begin{cases} HSC_n & if \quad T_{n,down} \le T_{n,off}^h \le T_{n,down} + T_{n,cold} \\ CSC_n & if \quad T_{n,off}^h \ge T_{n,down} + T_{n,cold} \end{cases} \tag{8.3}$$

Where, cost is represented by HSC_n hot start cost & cold start cost is represented by CSC_n, minimum down time of n-th unit is shown by $T_{n,down}$, successive off time of n-th unit is given by $T_{n,off}^h$ and speaks to the virus start hour of the n-th units represented by term $T_{n,cold}$.

These Previously mentioned unit responsibility issue is exposed to different equity and non-equity imperatives & that has been numerically portrayed underneath:

a) **Force Operational limitations**

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} P_{n,h} + P_{W,h} - P_{D,h} = 0 \tag{8.4}$$

b) Spinning Reserve Constraint

$$SR_{j,u}^h = \min(\mathrm{P}_{j,\max} - P_{j,h}\,, \quad U_{R,h}\,T_l) \tag{8.5}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} u_{n,h} SR_{n,h}^{h} \geq R_D^h + W_u.\mathrm{P}_{w,h} \tag{8.6}$$

(c) Minimum up and Down time

$$\left(P_{n,h-1}^{on} - P_{n,\min}^{on}\right)\left(U_{n,h-1} - U_{n,h}\right) \geq 0 \tag{8.7}$$

$$\left(T_{j,t-1}^{off} - T_{j,\min}^{off}\right)\left(U_{j,t-1} - U_{i,t}\right) \geq 0 \tag{8.8}$$

(ii) Maximum and Minimum Power Limit

$$P_n^{\min} \leq P_{n,h} \leq P_n^{\max} \tag{8.9}$$

8.3 SOLUTION STRATEGY FOR UNIT COMMITMENT PROBLEM

Dim wolf analyzer said that request administrator examine & misuse invigorated circumstance to a fitting veritable motivation in specified chase space taking into account a variety of goals power ahead them. Since unit obligation issue is especially objectives in nature have both matched and discrete characteristics. Along these lines arranging of determined estimation of search administrator invigorated to resemble worth is obligatory. Before handling unit duty issue by using creamer GWO-RES figuring we address authority as an equal string in which every unit "on state" represent by 1 and "off state" is given by 0. Thusly, U i.e. unit state is in a general sense cross section of {N*H} following advances clarify regular method of getting things done of unit duty issue.

Step-1: To deal with single zone unit obligation issue, each entity is portrayed as units ON/OFF status that can be represent as 1/0 respectively. In excess of the time horizon H, an individual can show the unit obligation plan. A number scheme U is represented as the on/off plan of units, that can be deductively described as:

$$U_{NP} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1^1 & u_1^2 & \cdots & u_1^H \\ u_2^1 & u_2^2 & \cdots & u_2^H \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ u_G^1 & u_G^2 & \cdots & u_G^H \end{bmatrix},$$

Where, at h^{th} hour , unit on/off status of n^{th} unit is represent by u_n^h (i.e. u_n^h =1/0 for ON/OFF).

Step-2: In plunging demand, Average Full Load age Capacity is used to sorted out producing units.

Step-3: To convince the turning spare objectives, status of entity units is balanced form of masses

Step-4: For least up or down time infringement, n the populace, entity units i are fixed

Step-5: To convince the turning spare objectives, status of entity units is balanced in form of people

Step-6: Using MIQP, Monetary Load Dispatch Problem is then settled and for consistently Fuel Cost is resolved**.**

Step-7: for every hour utilizing eqn.(8.3) ,compute Start-up cost.

Step-8: Using MIQP, Financial Load Dispatch Problem is then settled and for consistently Fuel Cost is resolved**..**

Step-9: By and large age costs for every arrangement are then calculate in the masses & a while later close by age cost and neighbourhood obligation plan for whole people is settled.

Step-10: Generally speaking overall age cost is differentiated and local age cost in whole masses. If overall age cost is more unmistakable than neighbourhood age cost, displace overall age cost with close by age cost and assume close by liability plan as overall obligation.

Step-11: Using mutt GWO-RES computation, adjust the entity location & choose all things considered best age cost and obligation plan.

Step-12: In the event that the most outrageous accentuation number is reached, by then go to following stage (Step 14.)

Step-13: Or else, increment cycle number & return to stage 3.

Step-14:- From the entity circumstance in the people those delivered the slightest complete age cost, Stop & gain perfect course of action of distinct locale unit obligation issue.

8.4 CONSTRAINTS HANDLING STRATEGY/ REPAIR MECHANISM OF CONSTRAINTS

By cross breed GWO-RES, the accomplished significant unit booking might not satisfy specific pivotal requirements, for example, MDT, MUT, Spinning hold and so on. Along these lines, the imperatives debasements are to be fixed. In this paper a heuristic hunt system is embraced to handle such issue.

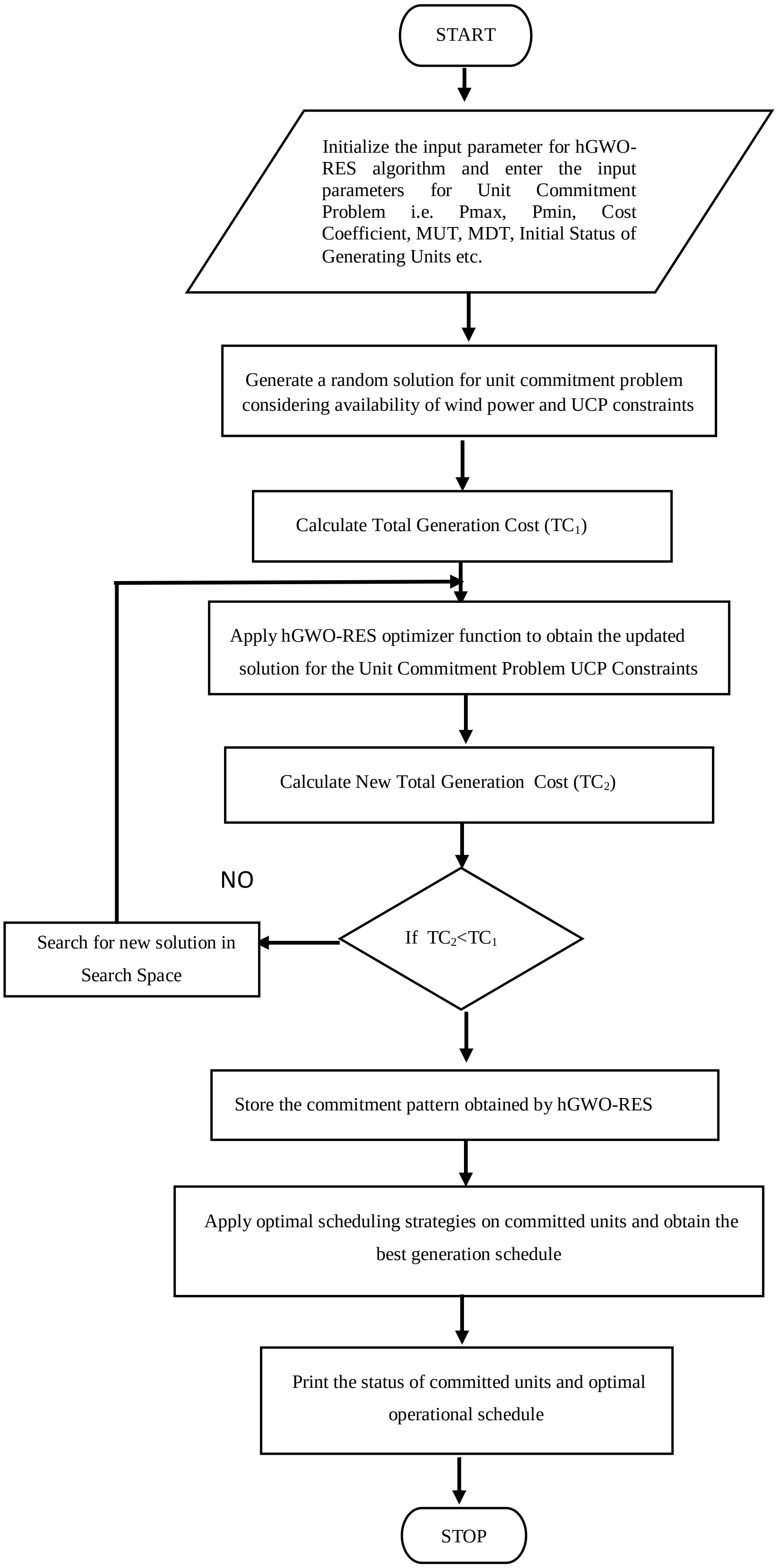


Fig. 8.1 (a): Flow chart for Solution of UCP using hybrid GWO-RES

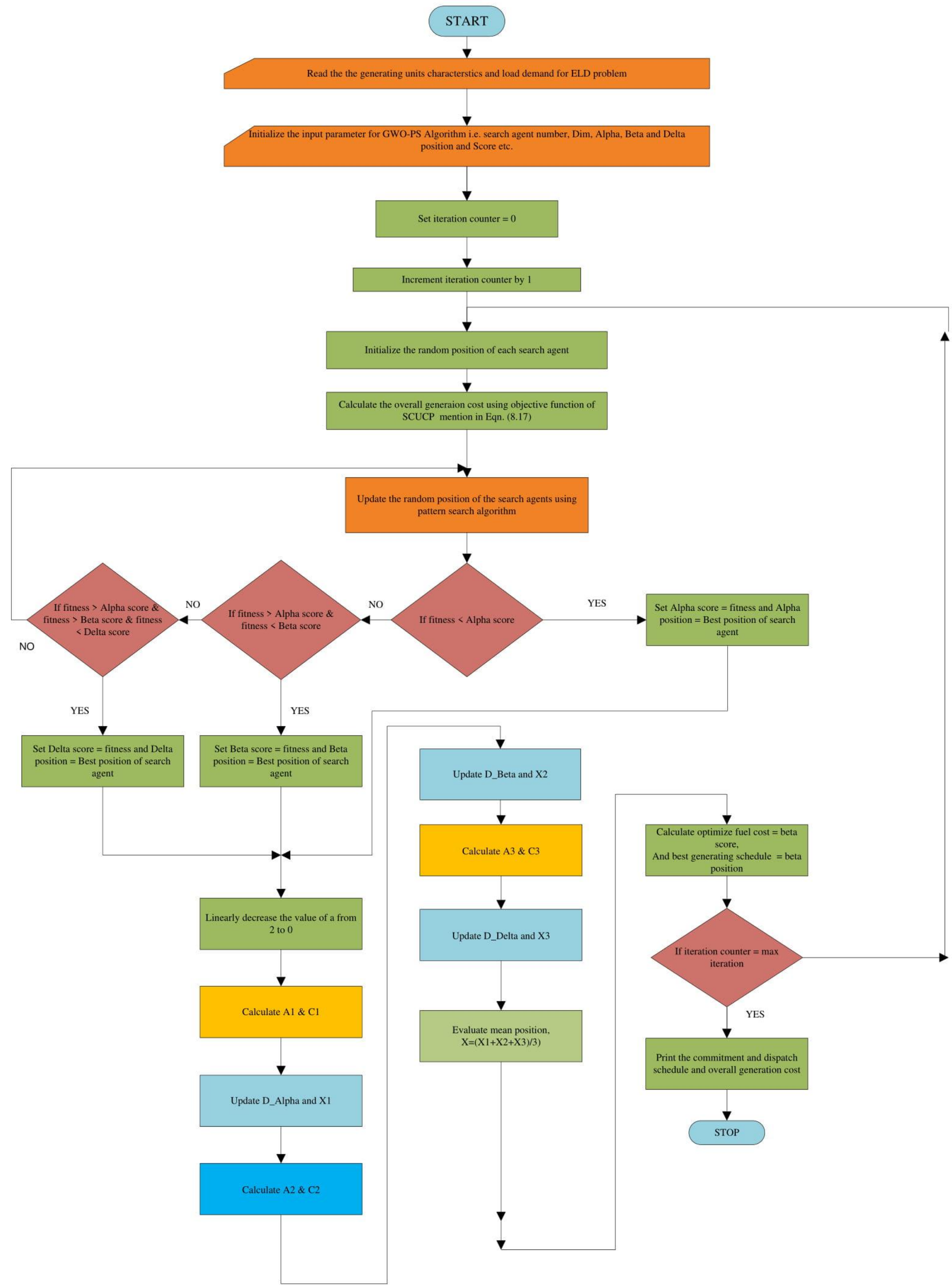


Fig. 8.1(b): Flow chart for Solution of UCP using hybrid GWO-PS

8.4.1 Minimum up and minimum down time handling strategy

The connective hours portrays least to a great extent time of unequivocal unit, that unit has been might 'on' or 'off ' at a time while it has been 'on' or 'off'. In other words, we can say that any unit in the system that is if 'on' shall not been turned to the 'off' position instantaneously still it has not been coming in to MUT as well as similarly also say that any unit in the system that is if 'off' shall not been turned to the 'on' position instantaneously still it has not been coming in to MDT position. By means of subsequent recursive association, these prerequisites are resolved beforehand.

$$T_{n.on}^{h} = \begin{cases} T_{n,on}^{h-1} + 1 & if\ u_n^h = 1 \\ 0 & if\ u_n^h = 0 \end{cases} \tag{8.15}$$

$$T_{n,off}^{h} = \begin{cases} T_{n,off}^{h-1} + 1 & if\ u_n^h = 0 \\ 0 & if\ u_n^h = 1 \end{cases} \tag{8.16}$$

Where when unit is on & off , $T_{n,on}^{h}$ and $T_{n,off}^{h}$ represents number of continuous time.

While assigned burden term clearly unacceptable contrasted with the base excursion of explicit unit. Least up time is manhandled. Furthermore, at low weight level, basic related with least close to home time is ignored in which low weight term is noteworthy smaller than least up time. MDT, MUT, can incite pointless transforming save when it has been repapering, that outcomes into elevated working cost, if this residual parts entire the function behind propelling cost can be vanquished. To submit plenitude of spare, hereafter we once more use heuristic method.

The procedure to alter/fix debasement of limitations related with MDT, MUT are done as given beneath:

Step1: For the entire calendar time skyline, compute the length on & off occasions of all units

Step2: put $h = 1$

Step 3: set iteration count $n = 1$

Step 4: $if\ u_n^h = 0$ & $u_n^{h-1} = 1$ & $T_{n,on}^{h-1} \le MUT$ at that time set $u_n^h = 1$

Step5: if $u_n^h = 0$ and $u_n^{h-1} = 1$ and $h + MDT - 1 \le T$ and $T_{n,off}^{off+MDT-1} \le MDT$ SET $u_n^h = 1$

Step6: if $if\ u_n^h = 0$ and $u_n^{h-1} = 1$ and $t + MDT - 1 > T$ and $\sum_{n=h}^{H} u_n^h > 0$ set $u_n^h = 1$

Step 7: For unit i, revise the time phase of ON/OFF times

Step8: Do $n = n + 1$ return to step 4.

Step9: $if\ h < H, h = h + 1,$ return to step 3,

Step 10: if condition at step 9, found false, stop.

8.5 SECURITY CONSTRAINED UNIT COMMITMENT

Security Constrained unit commitment and communicating attempt pair in power age industry to approved lattice the board and force age, adjacent to with ensuring that proper conduction of intensity on hourly inception. Presently a days, in power portion there are such an electric force producing stations like atomic, warm and hydro power plants and so on. During a day, the expect of electric force is adjusting rapidly and achieve an assortment of pinnacle standards. Thusly, it is essential to choose which power age units have been fire up it is required in the force framework structure organize and in which hour and additionally, the creating unit ought to keep up in closes down condition to major the cost ability of turning on and shut down of specific unit for what time-frame. Unit responsibility (UC) is known as the entire cycle of creation and registering on these choice .The force producing unit that is gotten ready for related with organization of electrical force division is perceived as the submitted unit. In power frameworks, the unit duty blunders alludes such sort of issue which are connected with choosing the off/on states of delivering units to restrict the working cost for a predetermined time-frame. Force generators can't be straight go on to adapt up load request of the electric force. So it is required that the masterminding of delivering units is to be done in such a manner, that there is sufficient measure of intensity age open to adapt up the interest of the electrical burden alongside prop up miss functions and disappointments under most exceedingly awful conditions. Unit duty handle the force age plan for electrical framework for decline fuel and working expenses while satisfying framework and requirements, for instance, request of electrical burden and framework spare necessities over a lot of time span. The Security limitations unit duty issue (SCUCP) is a solid booking procedure utilized in power markets for everyday arranging. SCUC is a structure that consolidates two normal calculations in the power business: Unit Commitment (UC) and Economic Dispatch (ED), while including another measurement – Security.

SCUCP is essentially about finding the most reasonable plan to turn-off or turn-on the power units to satisfy the electrical force requirement for some time and at the same time keep the expense of intensity age anyway significantly less as could be normal. SCUCP contains an enormous scope, non-direct and blended whole number compelled enhancement which to have a spot with combinatory improvement problems. Here are numerous imperatives included with SCUCP and therefore it is a dull and complex cycle for calculation and discover the fitting answer for SCUCP. The SCUCP is to choose a modest quantity of cost turn-off and turn-on course of action for set of intensity age units to adapt up a power need in spite of the fact that satisfying framework physical and working prerequisites associated with various force age units. The expense for fire up, closure, no heap cost and fuel are remembered for the expense for creating. The working imperatives which must be considered incorporate (I) the aggregate sum of electric force age ought to accomplish the power request alongside misfortunes to that creating framework, (II) there ought to be sufficient turning store to withstand with any deficiency in power ages, (III) the delivering furthest reaches of every generator units must be inside constraint of its greatest and least limit and (IV) least vacation and least up season of every single influence creating unit ought to be business-like. The unit duty is expected to sort out with a precise generator responsibility anticipated electric force area over a period skyline of one day to seven days. The principal target of SCUCP is to limit the absolute creating cost by keeping up LOLH and fulfilling some physical and framework compels constrained on the framework, for instance, working imperative, load-power age balance, turning hold, least vacation skyline and least up time skyline and introductory status of such producing unit, etc. A couple of standard strategies are reachable to deal with the SCUCP. The principle focus of SCUCP is to find the enough booking for working of the reachable producing units to direct the complete cost of intensity age and alongside absolute expense for activity of that force creating unit. The complete expense of electric force age consolidates with the cost of shut down of the unit, cost of fuel and the expense of start-up of the unit. The cost of fuel are dependent on cost of the fuel the characteristics data of intensity producing units, for instance, heat movement of creating units, turn-on and off timetable and introductory status of the force age unit. Thus, the principle motivation behind security compelled unit duty issue is to diminish the absolute executing cost with satisfying those obliges.

8.5.1 SCUCP Problem Formulation

Along with effectiveness of generator scheduling , for a precise time phase ,the generating power is disseminated that has been assemble the time altering load demand is recognized as Unit Commitment Problem (UCP).For production taking into account different system restriction ,the minimization of entire cost is main purpose of UCP. The sum of shutdown cost & start-up cost, cost of fuel is the entire cost of construction are given below:

$$\min(TFC) = \sum_{h=1}^{H}\sum_{i=1}^{NG}\left\{F_{\cosh i}(P_{hi}) + SUC_{hi} + SDC_{hi}\right\} \tag{8.17}$$

Above the planned time span 'h', the entire cost of fuel,

$$TFC = \sum\nolimits_{h=1}^{H}\sum\nolimits_{i=1}^{NG}[F_{\cosh i} \times U_{hi} + SUC_{hi}(1-U_{i,(h-1)}) \times \mathrm{U}_{hi}] \tag{8.18a}$$

$$TFC = \sum\nolimits_{h=1}^{H}\sum\nolimits_{i=1}^{NG}[(A_iP_i^2 + B_iP_i + C_i) \times U_{i,h} + SUC_{i,h}(1-U_{i,(h-1)}) \times \mathrm{U}_{i,h}]$$

(8.18b)

Here, cost that required for fuel $F_{\cos ih}(P_{ih})$ is also portyated as quadratic design that has been also called as equation of the convex function as well as chiefly functioning by researchers

At (t) hour, the mathematically representation for the cost of fuel of (n) unit portrayed as equation that has been given below:

$$F_{\cos ih}(P_i) = A_iP_i^2 + B_iP_i + C_i \tag{8.18c}$$

Where coefficients of cost are represented as A_i B_i and C_i that may uttered as $\$/h$, $\$/MWh$ and $\$/MWh^2$ respectively.

By step function, we can mathematically portrayed Start-up cost that has been given below:

$$SUC_{ih} == \begin{cases} HSU_i; & for \quad T_i^{DW} \le T_i^{UP} \le (T_i^{DW} + T_i^{COLD}) \\ CSU_i; & for \quad T_i^{UP} > (T_i^{DW} + T_i^{COLD}) \end{cases} \tag{8.19}$$

For standard scheme, the Shutdown cost in the usual value is given as zero and it has been recognized as fixed cost and represented by the eqn. (8.20).

$$\mathrm{SDC}_{ih} = \mathrm{KP}_{ih} \tag{8.20}$$

Where For shut-down, an incremental cost is represented by K.

That has been passes throughout several restriction given by: (a) System constraints & (b) Unit constraints

(a) System Constraints:

in the systems , it interrelate system constrain with every generating unit active. There are two types of System Constraints

(i) Power Balance or Load Balance Constraints

The mainly significant factor in power system is the constriction consisting of power balance or load balance that contains at tth time span , the combination of entire committed generating unit should be overweight than or equal to the power demand for the exacting time span ‘t’

$$\sum_{i=1}^{NU} P_{i,h} \times U_{i,h} = PD_i \tag{8.21}$$

(ii) Spinning Reserve (SR) Constraints

Considering Reliability of the scheme as provision of additional potential of power generation. When Due to unexpected adjustment in load demand for this kind of power generating unit that has been already working, malfunction is take place this is more significant to action immediately The Spinning Reserve is used to recognized additional ability of power generation that has been precisely represented as:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{NU} P_{i,h}^{MAX} \times U_{i,h} \geq PD_h + SR_h. \tag{8.22}$$

Step1: Sort the generators in descending order of maximum generating capacity.

Step2: *for* g = 1 to G

$\quad$ $if\, u_{g,h} = 0$

$\quad\quad$ then $u_{g,h} = 1$

$\quad\quad$ $else\ if$ $T_{g,h}^{OFF} > MDT_g$

$\quad\quad$ then $T_{g,h}^{ON} = T_{g,h-1}^{ON} + 1$

$\quad\quad$ and $T_{g,h}^{OFF} = 0$

Step-3: Verify new generating power of units.

Step-4: if $\sum_{j=1}^{NG} P_{j\max} u_{j,h} \geq D_h + R_h$ then stop the algorithm, else go to step-2.

Step-5: if $T_{OFF}^{g,h} < MDT_g$ then do $l = h - T_{g,h}^{OFF} + 1$ and set $u_{g,h} = 1$

Step-6: Calculate $T_g^l = T_{g,l-1}^{ON} + 1$ and $T_{g,t}^{OFF} = 0$

Step-7: if l>h, Verify generator output power for $\sum_{j=1}^{N} P_{j\max} u_{j,h} \geq PD_i + SR_i$, else increment l by 1 and go to step-5

Fig. 8.2(a). PSEUDO code of SR repairing in SCUCP

(b) Constraints for Power Generating Unit

In the schemes , interrelated by means of particular power generating unit there are précised restriction exist which has been called as generating unit constraint that are given as:

(i) Thermal unit constraints

The power system that are controlled manually is called as Thermal power. These kind of unit require to carry out the transformation of temperature progressively. To obtain the generating unit available, so it obtain certain time span. To implement the maintenance and course of action of several thermal power generating units, various crew members are necessary

(ii) Minimum up Time

This limitation is describe as beforehand the unit can be commence over , it will be least phase of time while the unit have already been close down , for this it mathematically defined as

$$T_{i,h}^{ON} \geq T_i^{UP} \tag{8.23}$$

Where, in the course of which the generating unit i is continually ON (in hours) , $T_{i,h}^{ON}$ is describe as interval and for the generating unit n , minimum up time (in hours) is describe as T_i^{UP}

(iii) Minimum down Time

There is need of slightest phase of time for recommitted of the unit, while the power generating units has been De-committed, and mathematically it can be given as

$$T_{i,h}^{OFF} \geq T_i^{DW} \tag{8.24}$$

Where, time period for which generating unit n is constantly OFF (in hrs) is represented as $T_{i,h}^{OFF}$ and for the unit , minimum down time (in hours) is represented as T_i^{DW}

By heuristic mechanism to ample minimum downtime & up time repair which phase has been received has been stated as below in Fig. 8.2(b).

for h=1 to H

if h==1

Compute $T_h^{ON} = T_{h_0}^{ON} U_{hi} + U_{hi}'$

Compute $T_h^{OFF} = (T_{h_0}^{OFF})' \bar{T}_h^{ON} + \bar{T}_h^{ON}$

else

Compute $T_h^{ON} = T_{h-1}^{ON} U_{hi}' + U_{hi}'$

Compute $T_h^{OFF} = T_{h-1}^{OFF} \bar{T}_h^{ON} + \bar{T}_h^{ON}$

end

end

Fig. 8.2(b). PSEUDO code for MUD/MUT constraints

(iv) Max and Min Electric Power Generating Limits

Maximum & minimum power limits is defined as in which every electricity generating unit contains its personage max/ min electric power generating limit, below & outside that will not manufacture that can be defined mathematically as:

$$P_i^{MIN} \leq P_{i,h} \leq P_i^{MAX} \quad (8.25)$$

(v) Initial Status for operation of electrical units

For each units that have been early operating location that have to continue as the day's previous generation scheduled that has been engaged into contemplation, thus apiece and every generating units can accomplish its least down/up time.

(vi) Crew Constraint

Consisting of additional one units in the least power plant and at the identical stage of time they couldn't revolve on. So whenever starting up to concentrate such units in a similar time there is a requirement of further than one crew members

(vii) Unit Accessibility Constraint

Surrounded by any of the resultant a variety of conditions, for the restriction demonstrate accessibility of power generating unit. The circumstances are:

- Accessible or Non Accessible
- Must Outage or Out
- Must running condition

(vii) Initial Status of Electricity Generation Unit

In the power generating unit , the significance of primary grade is represented by this method .It represents that what index of integers of hours then off the power generating unit are beforehand in down state & the present generating unit is represented by favourable rate that has been already in upstate. Earlier the 1st hour , what is the important characteristic to describe where its most recent circumstance break off the restriction of $T_i^{UP} \& T_i^{DW}$ for the location of generating unit +/- during the schedule. While solving SCUC Problem, LOLH is properly taken into consideration

8.5.2 Patton's Security Function

In the system security, a breach is described as several impossible or unwanted situation. The inadequate generation capability is only breach of security that has been measured here. The method that quantitatively measured the probability that the obtainable generation ability (sum of capacities of unit committed) at a scrupulous hour is fewer than the method load at that time is called as the Patton's security function and has been described as [19].

$$S = \sum p_i r_i \qquad (8.26)$$

Where,

p_i = probability of system being in state i.

r_i = breach of system security causes by probability of system being

If the obtainable ability is fewer than the loads then r_i should be equal to 1 otherwise it should be equal to 0 but this condition works only if the system load is deterministic (i.e recognized by means of whole certainly). The quantitative approximation of method insecurity is defined by S indeed. Though Theoretically summation over all probable system condition is defined by Eqn.(8.26) (this in statement can be extremely large), the amount required to be conceded out more than condition reflecting a comparatively tiny numeral of units on forced outage from a practical point of view, e.g The states has been mistreated that has been other than two units out in the possibility of these types occurrences will has been too low. At a particular load stage once the units to be devoted has been recognized from purely economic considerations , the computation of the security function S is defined as per Eq.(8.26).

8.5.3 Start Up Considerations

Over every individual stage of the load curve , above in protected & inexpensively optimal , this UC Table has been obtained. This type of table may need that is combination of that which unit has been started and which has been stopped more than once. Therefore, from point of view of entire economy , we can take start up cost may be into consideration. For example, The twice discontinuing and restarting of Unit 3 in the cycle. Therefore we must have to examine, whether or not it will be additional inexpensive by progressing to run the unit in to period C by avoiding restarting.

Case-a: In period C , when unit 3 is not working

For period B , C and D , the mainly profitable load sharing has been defined to get Total Fuel cost that has been as follows (comprehensive calculation is avoid).

=1,690,756 + 1,075,356 + 1,690,756 = □ 4,456,868

Start-up cost of unit 3 = □ 50,000(say)

Total operating cost = □ 4,506,868

Case b –At the ending of period B , unit 3 is not stopped up i.e. in other words in period C, when all three units are operating

Total operating cost = 1,690,756 + 1,081,704 + 1,690,756

= □ 4,463,216 (start-up cost = 0)

Closely , Case b result in whole cost-cutting measure. Therefore, for this load, table 7.6 with suitable concern to the whole cost defined the most favourable and protected UC table

8.5.4 Optimal Generation Scheduling

By the process of least squares fit. , in the outline of a polynomial of appropriate quantity, we can determine the fuel cot curve of plant from the unit commitment table of a known plant. By means of the equal incremental cost principle , amongst the a variety of generating plants the entirety method load can be most favourably separated if the transmission losses has been ignored It is however, whenever the involvation of extended distance transmission of power , it is very impractical to abandon transmission losses predominantly. Over a huge region of comparatively low load density, a recent Electric utility hand round. The diffusion losses might fluctuate from 5 to 15 percent of the total load & therefore, it is very important whenever manufacturing an economic load dispatch strategy to depiction for losses. We can no longer use the 'simple equal incremental cost' principle if the fatalities are in attendance. Consider a simple system in which all the generators at each bus are identical to demonstrate the point. The total load must he shared equally by all the generators that can be dictated by the Equal incremental cost principle. But, considering line losses , it will be cheaper to draw more power from the generators which are closer to the loads In this segment, while line are accounted for ,we will have to examine how the load has been divided between a variety of plants. The minimization of the entire cost of generation is the main objective

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^{m} C_i(P_{Gi}) \tag{8.27}$$

If any time under impartiality restriction of assembly the load demand by means of the transmission losses i.e.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} P_{Gi} - \sum_{h=1}^{H} P_{Di} - P_L = 0 \quad or \quad \sum_{i=1}^{m} P_{Gi} - P_D - P_L = 0 \tag{8.28}$$

Where, m = total number of generating plan

8.6 HYBRID GWO-RES ALGORITHM

To advance the abuse part of the dynamic GWO calculation, Hybridization of the at present delivered grey wolf enhancer [134] has been made with Random exploratory search algorithm, in the proposed research. For the hybrid GWO-RES calculation, the numerical guideline can be given beneath and in Fig.8.3, for the proposed analyser, PSEUDO code has been appeared.

8.7 TEST SYSTEMS FOR SCUCP

In In the electric force scheme, to determine security obliged unit duty issue presently made GWO-RES calculation has been useful. IEEE-14 Bus, IEEE-30 Bus and IEEE-56 Bus framework alongside 10-producing units plot has been locked in into concern

[203] in order to verify the results with assistance of GWO-RES calculation and for IEEE-14 Bus framework , in Fig.8.3, Generation Schedule of Committed Units is appeared, for IEEE-30 transport framework in Fig.8.4 Generation plan has been given, for IEEE-56 transport framework in Fig.5 age timetable of submitted power making units has been appeared and in Fig.8.6 and Table-8.1 and Table-8.2 speaks to trail results for 10-Unit Test System at 10% Spinning Reserve.

Initialize the grey wolf population X_i (i=1, 2… n)
Initialize a, A and C
Calculate the fitness of each search agent
X_α =the best search agent
X_β =the second best search agent
X_δ =the third best search agent
while (i<max number of iteration)
    for each search agent
        Update the position of current search agent
    end for
    Update a, A and C
    Calculate $f^+ \leftarrow f(X+\Delta)$, $f^- \leftarrow f(X-\Delta)$ and $f \leftarrow f(X)$ for all search agents
    Evaluate best fitness using $fitness \leftarrow \min(f^+, f^-, f)$
    Update X_α, X_β and X_δ
    t=t+1
end while
return X_α

Fig. 8.3. PSEUDO code for proposed GWO-RES algorithm

The Table-8.1 shows the data for the multiple fuel units consisting 10 generating units out of which four units are coal operated, two units are gas worked and staying four units are oil worked the table shows most extreme and least force produced from every unit, cost coefficient of every units, least all over time, hot beginning up cost cold beginning up cost and the underlying status of the creating units. This table represent all the data required for the calculation of the commitment status of the units.

Table-8.2 represent the load demand pattern for the 24 hours in which load for respective hour is shown and the table shows that the load demand is increasing as the time is increasing and at late night the load demand decreases. The demand pattern is varying with time and has to be satisfied by the generating units.

Table-8.3 shows the power generated by the wind power system in whole day. The hourly generated power is calculated and recorded in the respective table.

Table-8.4 shows the created power by the sun powered force framework and the hourly produced power is recorded in the separate table which shows that there is no force age when the daylight is absent and as the sun shows up the sunlight based boards begin to produce power till the sun radiation are available.

For removing the Unit Commitment Problem, we have to exhibit effectiveness of the Hybrid Optimization Algorithm, several standard trial scheme comes in small stage power schemes computing standard IEEE bus systems are engaged into study. The efficiency of recommended Hybrid Optimization Algorithm is measured on Windows 7 Home Basic in MATLAB 2017a (8.1.0.604) software, CPU @ 2.10GHz, 3GB RAM, Intel® Core™ i3-2310M Processor, 64-bit operating system Type.

Table-8.1: Generator data for 5-unit system (IEEE-14 bus system)

Generator No.	Minimum Up-Down Time		CSH_i	IS_i	P_{max}	P_{min}	Startup Costs	
	MUT_i (h)	MDT_i (h)	(h)	(h)	(MW)	(MW)	HSC_i ($)	CSC_i ($)
Gen-1	1	1	2	1	250	10	70	176
Gen-2	2	1	2	3	140	20	74	187
Gen-3	1	1	1	2	100	15	50	113
Gen-4	1	2	1	3	120	10	110	267
Gen-5	1	1	1	-2	45	10	72	180

Table-8.2: Emission and fuel cost coefficients for 5-unit system (IEEE-14 bus system)

Generator No.	Emission Coefficients			Fuel Cost Coefficients		
	$\alpha(lb/MW^2h)$	$\beta(lb/MWh)$	$\gamma(lb/h)$	$a(\$/MW^2h)$	b ($/MWh)	c ($/h)
Gen-1	22.983	-0.9	0.0126	0.00375	2	0
Gen-2	25.313	-0.1	0.02	0.0175	1.75	0
Gen-3	25.505	-0.01	0.027	0.0625	1	0
Gen-4	24.9	-0.005	0.0291	0.00834	3.25	0
Gen-5	24.7	-0.004	0.029	0.025	3	0

Table-8.3: Load demand for 5-unit test system for 24-hours

Time (in Hour)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Power Demand (MW)	148	173	220	244	259	248	227	202
Time (in Hour)	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**
Power Demand (MW)	176	134	100	130	157	168	195	225
Time (in Hour)	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Power Demand (MW)	**244**	**241**	**230**	**210**	**176**	**157**	**138**	**103**

Table-8.4: Generator characteristics data for 6-unit system (IEEE-30 Bus System)

Generator No.	Minimum Up-Down Time MUTi (h)	MDTi (h)	CSHi (h)	ISi (h)	Pmax (MW)	Pmin (MW)	Startup Cost ($) HSC_i	CSC_i
Gen-1	1	1	2	-1	200	50	70	176
Gen-2	2	2	1	-3	80	20	74	187
Gen-3	1	1	1	2	50	15	50	113
Gen-4	1	2	1	3	35	10	110	267
Gen-5	2	1	1	-2	30	10	72	180
Gen-6	1	1	1	2	40	12	40	113

Table-8.5: Emission and fuel cost coefficients for 6-unit system (IEEE-30 Bus system)

Generator No.	Emission Coefficients			Fuel Cost Coefficients		
	α(lb/MW^{2}h)	β(lb/MWh)	γ(lb/h)	a($/MW^{2}h)	b ($/MWh)	c ($/h)
Gen-1	22.983	-0.9	0.0126	0.00375	2	0
Gen-2	25.313	-0.1	0.02	0.0175	1.75	0
Gen-3	25.505	-0.01	0.027	0.0625	1	0
Gen-4	24.9	-0.005	0.0291	0.00834	3.25	0
Gen-5	24.7	-0.004	0.029	0.025	3	0
Gen-6	25.3	-0.0055	0.0271	0.025	3	0

Table-8.6: Load demand for 6-unit test system for 24-hours

Time (in Hour)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Power Demand (MW)	166	196	229	267	283.4	272	246	213
Time (in Hour)	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Power Demand (MW)	192	161	147	160	170	185	208	232
Time (in Hour)	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Power Demand (MW)	246	241	236	225	204	182	161	131

Table-8.7: Generators' characteristics data for 7-units system (IEEE-56 Bus system)

Generator No.	Minimum Up-Down Time MUTi (h)	MDTi (h)	CSHi (h)	ISi (h)	Pmax (MW)	Pmin (MW)	Startup Cost ($) HSC_i	CSC_i
Gen-1	3	2	3	4	576	50	70	176
Gen-2	3	1	2	5	100	10	74	187
Gen-3	2	1	3	5	140	20	50	113
Gen-4	4	2	1	7	100	10	110	267
Gen-5	1	1	1	5	550	40	72	180
Gen-6	1	1	1	3	100	10	40	113
Gen-7	2	1	2	4	410	30	70	176

Table-8.8: Fuel cost and emission coefficients for 7-units system

Generator No.	Emission Coefficients			Fuel Cost Coefficients		
	α(lb/MW²h)	β(lb/MWh)	γ(lb/h)	a($/MW²h)	b ($/MWh)	c ($/h)
Gen-1	22.983	-0.9	0.0126	0.0017	1.7365	0
Gen-2	26.313	-0.1	0.021	0.01	10	0
Gen-3	25.888	-0.2	0.0194	0.0071	7.1429	0
Gen-4	26.313	-0.1	0.021	0.01	10	0
Gen-5	23.104	-0.82	0.0134	0.0018	1.81	0
Gen-6	26.313	-0.1	0.021	0.01	10	0
Gen-7	23.736	-0.76	0.0152	0.0024	2.439	0

Table-8.9: Load demand for 7-unit test system for 24-hours

Time (in Hour)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Power Demand (MW)	540	620	954	1026	1002	992	978	956
Time (in Hour)	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Power Demand (MW)	942	922	902	751	651	588	602	768
Time (in Hour)	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Power Demand (MW)	876	863	843	802	784	702	692	645

Assumptions: Considering the important aspect of reliability for Security Constrained Unit Commitment Problem, We have used the excess capacity of generating units (i.e. Spinning Reserve) to fulfill the shortfall of the generation during failure of already running unit or sudden increase in load demand. In order to consider the SCUCP, the following assumptions has been made:

- In 4-Unit System, U4 was failed for H6, H7, H8
- In IEEE-14 Bus System, U4 and U5 was failed for H1-H24
- In IEEE-30 Bus System, U5 and U6 was failed for H1-H24
- In IEEE-56 Bus System, U6 and U7 was failed for H1-H24
- In 10-unit test system (SR=5%), U10 was failed for H1-H24
- In 10-unit test system (SR=10%), U10 was failed for H1-H10

8.8 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of Security Constrained UCP has been evaluated using hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES and has been recorded for aforementioned benchmark problems and has been presented in Table-8.11 to Table-8.21.

4-Generating Unit System: In this initial test scheme, by means of 10% spinning reserve and encompass an 8-hour load demand, this scheme is combination of 4-generatig unit For the 100 iteration , the generation cost obtained by hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES has been found to be 74476 $/hour

5-Generating Unit System: The second test system contain IEEE-14 Bus System. The second trail scheme , by means of 10% spinning reserve and encompass an 24-hour load demand , this scheme is combination of 5-generatig unit For the 100 iteration, the results of hGWO-PS has been recorded as 12,280.98 S$/hour and the generation cost by hGWO-RES has been recorded as 9010.1 $/hour, which is ultimately less than hGWO-PS.

6-Generating Unit System: The third test system contain IEEE-30 Bus System. The third trail scheme , by means of 10% spinning reserve and encompass an 24-hour load demand, this scheme is consisting of 6-generatig unit of IEEE-14 Bus System For the 100 iteration, the hGWO-RES and hGWO-PS has been evaluated and it has been found that the cost obtained by hGWO-PS was 13659.5434 $/hour and the generation cost obtained by hGWO-RES was 13489.9395700549$/hour.

7-Generating Unit System: The fourth test system contain IEEE-56 Bus System. The third trail scheme , by means of 10% spinning reserve and encompass an 24-hour load demand, this scheme is consisting of 6-generatig unit of IEEE-56 Bus System For the 100 iteration , the recommend hybrid algorithm is assess. For, 7-generating unit system representation, the finest overall production cost obtained by hGWO-RES was 34245.742436 $/hour and the cost obtained by hGWO-PS was 34245.74244 $/hour.

10-Generating Unit System: The third trail scheme , by means different pinning reserve capacity and encompass an 24-hour load demand, this scheme is consisting of 10-generatig unit There are two cases :-

The case-1 contain of spinning reserve capacity of 5% a

The case-2 contain of spinning reserve capacity of 10%.

Case-1: 10-Generating Unit System (SR=5%): The trail scheme, by means of 5% spinning reserve and encompass an 24-hour load demand. For the 100 iteration, The cost obtained by hGWO-PS was 557538.57 $/hour and the generation cost obtained by hGWO-RES algorithm was 557533.12 $/hour.

Case-2: 10-Generating Unit System (SR=10%): In this test system, for 100 iterations, the results obtained by hGWO-PS has been recoded as 565,210$/hour and the results obtained by hGWO-RES has been recorded as 563977.017 $/hour.

Table-8.10: Security Constrained Commitment and Generation schedule for 4-unit test system

Generator No.	Time in Hours							
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8
Gen-1	300	300	300	300	300	255	265	300
Gen-2	150	205	250	215	0	0	0	200
Gen-3	0	25	30	25	80	25	25	0
Gen-4	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0

Table-8.11: Security Constrained Generation schedule for 5-unit test system

Generator No.	H1-H12 (Time in Hours)											
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10	H11	H12
Gen-1	0	33	220	144	119	108	227	202	176	134	100	130
Gen-2	48	140	0	0	140	140	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-3	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	H13-H24 (Time in Hours)											
Generator No.	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	H23	H24
Gen-1	157	168	195	225	104	101	90	210	176	157	138	103
Gen-2	0	0	0	0	140	140	140	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table-8.12: Security Constrained Generation schedule for 6-unit test system

Generator No.	H1-H12 (Time in Hours)											
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10	H11	H12
Gen-1	166	154.35	181.52	196.52	200	200	195.52	168.35	151.05	161	147	160
Gen-2	0	41.64	47.47	50.68	60.78	51.87	50.47	44.64	40.94	0	0	0
Gen-3	0	0	0	19.79	22.61	20.12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	H13-H24 (Time in Hours)											
Generator No.	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	H23	H24
Gen-1	170	145.29	164.23	184	195.52	191.41	187.29	178.23	160.94	142.82	161	131
Gen-2	0	39.705	43.764	48	50.47	49.58	48.705	46.76	43.05	39.17	0	0
Gen-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table-8.13: Security Constrained Generation schedule for 7-unit test system

Generator No.	H1-H12 (Time in Hours)											
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10	H11	H12
Gen-1	500	576	576	576	576	576	576	576	576	576	576	576
Gen-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-5	40	44	378	420	426	416	402	380	366	346	326	175
Gen-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-7	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Generator No.	H13-H24 (Time in Hours)											
	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	H23	H24
Gen-1	576	548	562	576	576	576	576	576	576	576	576	576
Gen-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-5	75	40	40	192	300	287	267	226	208	126	116	69
Gen-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table-8.14: Security Constrained Generation schedule for 10-unit test system (5% SR)

Generator No.	H1-H12 (Time in Hours)											
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10	H11	H12
Gen-1	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455
Gen-2	245	295	395	455	455	455	410	455	455	455	455	455
Gen-3	0	0	0	0	0	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Gen-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	130	130	130	130	130
Gen-5	0	0	0	40	90	60	25	30	110	162	162	162
Gen-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	43	80	80
Gen-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25
Gen-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	53
Gen-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Gen-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Generator No.	H13-H24 (Time in Hours)											
	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	H23	H24
Gen-1	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455
Gen-2	455	455	455	440	390	455	455	455	455	455	315	345
Gen-3	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	0	0	0
Gen-4	130	0	0	0	0	0	130	130	130	130	130	0
Gen-5	162	162	140	25	25	60	30	162	110	40	0	0
Gen-6	43	73	20	0	0	0	0	48	20	20	0	0
Gen-7	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Gen-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Gen-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table-8.15: Security Constrained Generation schedule for 10-unit test system (10% SR)

Generator No.	H1-H12 (Time in Hours)											
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10	H11	H12
Gen-1	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455
Gen-2	245	295	370	455	390	360	410	455	455	455	455	455
Gen-3	0	0	0	0	0	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Gen-4	0	0	0	0	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Gen-5	0	0	25	40	25	25	25	30	85	162	162	162
Gen-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	33	73	80
Gen-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	25
Gen-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	43
Gen-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Gen-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Generator No.	H13-H24 (Time in Hours)											
	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	H23	H24
Gen-1	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455
Gen-2	455	455	455	310	260	360	455	455	455	455	425	345
Gen-3	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	0	0	0
Gen-4	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	0	0	0
Gen-5	162	85	30	25	25	25	30	162	85	145	0	0
Gen-6	33	20	0	0	0	0	0	33	20	20	20	0
Gen-7	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	0	0
Gen-8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Gen-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table-8.16(a): Security Constrained Generation schedule for 19-unit test system (G1-G10)

Hour	Generation schedule of committed units (G1-G10)									
	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10
H1	464.534	0.000	0.000	224.026	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H2	430.407	0.000	39.107	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H3	438.433	0.000	43.767	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H4	481.396	0.000	68.714	236.672	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H5	439.262	0.000	44.249	205.072	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H6	473.735	0.000	64.265	230.926	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H7	482.599	0.000	69.412	237.574	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H8	500.000	0.000	101.862	279.488	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H9	447.534	0.000	0.000	211.275	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H10	499.934	0.000	0.000	250.576	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H11	456.273	0.000	0.000	217.830	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H12	467.567	0.000	0.000	226.301	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.000	0.000
H13	429.520	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.000	0.000
H14	435.403	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.000	0.000
H15	500.000	0.000	83.270	255.474	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.000	0.000
H16	500.000	0.000	98.032	274.542	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H17	500.000	0.000	98.032	274.542	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H18	451.342	0.000	0.000	214.131	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H19	448.623	0.000	0.000	212.092	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H20	418.328	0.000	0.000	189.371	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H21	472.960	10.000	0.000	230.345	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H22	500.000	10.000	0.000	280.976	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H23	485.656	10.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H24	418.207	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Table-8.16 (b): Security Constrained Generation schedule for 19-unit test system (G11-G19)

Hour	Generation schedule of committed units (G11-G19)								
	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	G16	G17	G18	G19
H1	0.000	364.581	900.000	516.860	0.000	700.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H2	332.616	333.866	885.611	480.725	0.000	697.666	0.000	0.000	0.000
H3	339.839	341.089	897.649	489.223	0.000	700.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H4	378.506	0.000	900.000	534.713	0.000	700.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H5	340.586	341.836	898.893	490.101	0.000	700.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H6	371.611	372.861	900.000	526.601	0.000	700.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H7	379.589	380.839	900.000	535.987	0.000	700.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H8	400.000	0.000	900.000	595.160	0.000	700.000	163.490	0.000	0.000
H9	348.030	349.280	900.000	498.859	0.000	700.000	105.022	0.000	0.000
H10	0.000	396.441	900.000	554.342	0.000	700.000	138.708	0.000	0.000
H11	0.000	357.146	900.000	508.112	0.000	700.000	110.640	0.000	0.000
H12	366.061	0.000	900.000	520.071	0.000	700.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H13	331.818	333.068	884.281	479.786	0.000	696.526	0.000	0.000	0.000
H14	337.113	338.363	893.105	486.015	0.000	700.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H15	0.000	400.000	900.000	561.257	0.000	700.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H16	0.000	400.000	900.000	588.176	0.000	700.000	159.250	0.000	0.000
H17	0.000	400.000	900.000	588.176	0.000	700.000	159.250	0.000	0.000
H18	351.458	352.708	900.000	502.891	0.000	700.000	107.470	0.000	0.000
H19	349.011	350.261	900.000	500.013	0.000	700.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H20	321.745	322.995	867.491	467.935	0.000	682.135	0.000	0.000	0.000
H21	370.914	0.000	900.000	525.781	0.000	700.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
H22	0.000	0.000	900.000	597.260	0.000	700.000	164.765	0.000	0.000
H23	0.000	383.591	900.000	539.224	0.000	700.000	129.529	0.000	0.000
H24	321.637	322.887	867.311	467.808	0.000	681.981	86.169	0.000	0.000

Table-8.17 (a): Security Constrained Generation schedule for 20-unit test system (G1-G10)

Hour	Generation schedule of committed units (G1-G10)									
	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10
H1	455.00	245.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H2	455.00	295.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H3	455.00	330.00	0.00	130.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H4	455.00	417.50	0.00	130.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H5	455.00	455.00	0.00	130.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H6	455.00	425.00	0.00	130.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H7	455.00	455.00	0.00	130.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H8	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H9	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	102.50	20.00	25.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
H10	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	162.00	33.00	25.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
H11	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	162.00	73.00	25.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
H12	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	162.00	80.00	25.00	43.00	10.00	10.00
H13	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	162.00	33.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H14	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	95.00	20.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H15	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H16	455.00	310.00	130.00	130.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H17	455.00	260.00	130.00	130.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H18	455.00	360.00	130.00	130.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H19	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H20	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	162.00	33.00	25.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
H21	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	150.00	20.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H22	455.00	455.00	0.00	0.00	145.00	20.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H23	455.00	432.50	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H24	455.00	345.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table-8.17 (b): Security Constrained Generation schedule for 20-unit test system (G11-G20)

Hour	Security Constrained Generation schedule of committed units (G11-G20)									
	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	G16	G17	G18	G19	G20
H1	455.00	245.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H2	455.00	295.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H3	455.00	330.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H4	455.00	417.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H5	455.00	455.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H6	455.00	425.00	130.00	130.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H7	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H8	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H9	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	102.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H10	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	162.00	33.00	25.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
H11	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	162.00	73.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
H12	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	162.00	80.00	25.00	43.00	10.00	10.00
H13	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	162.00	33.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
H14	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	95.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H15	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H16	455.00	310.00	130.00	130.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H17	455.00	260.00	130.00	130.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H18	455.00	360.00	130.00	130.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H19	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H20	455.00	455.00	130.00	130.00	162.00	33.00	25.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
H21	455.00	455.00	130.00	0.00	150.00	20.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H22	455.00	455.00	0.00	0.00	145.00	20.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H23	455.00	432.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H24	455.00	345.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table-8.18: Total overall Security Constrained generation cost for each unit

System Type	hGWO-PS
4-Unit	74476
IEEE-14 Bus System (5-Unit system)	12,280.98
IEEE-30 Bus System (6-Unit system)	13659.5434
IEEE-56 Bus System (7-Unit system)	36248.5423
10-Unit System (SR=10%)	565,210
10-Unit System (SR=5%)	557538.57

Table-8.19. Results of SCUCP for 10-unit system at 10% SR

Algorithm	Best Cost	Average Cost	Worst Cost	Best Time
GWO-RES	563977.017	564078.2	564388.78	134.810935

Table-8.20. Alpha, Beta and Delta Score Obtained through GWO-RES

Algorithm	Alpha Score	Beta Score	Delta Score
GWO-RES	563977.017	564018.158	564588.965

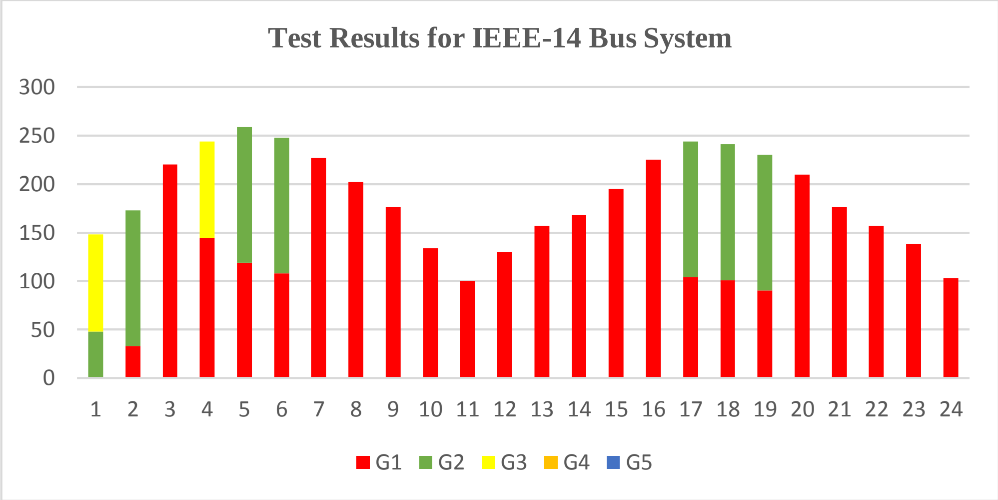


Fig.8.4. Hourly dispatch of Committed Units for IEEE-14 Bus System

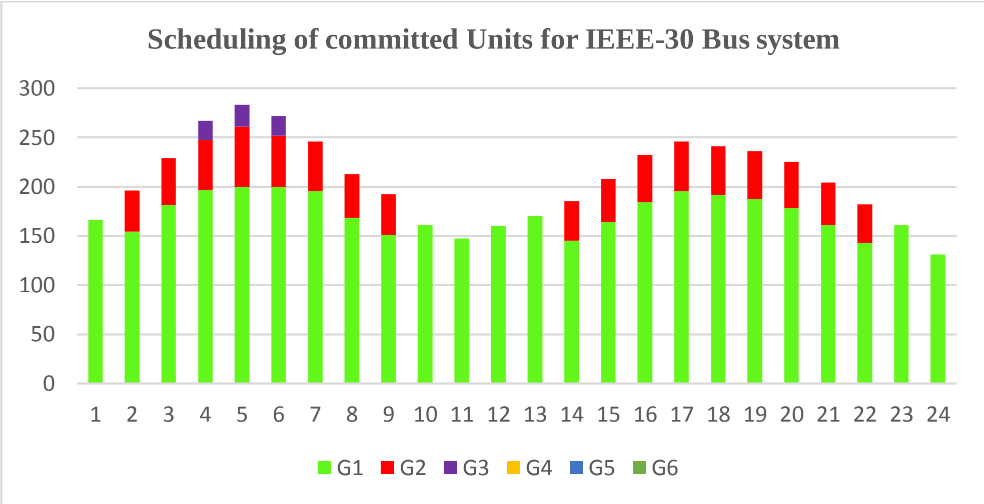


Fig.8.5. Hourly dispatch of Generation Schedule of Committed Units for IEEE-30 Bus System

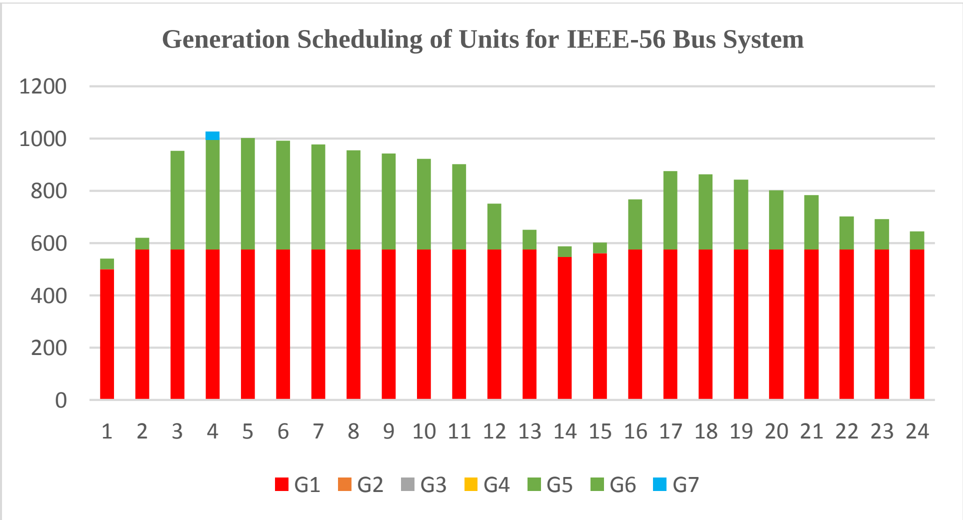


Fig. 8.6. Hourly dispatch of Committed Units for IEEE-56 Bus System

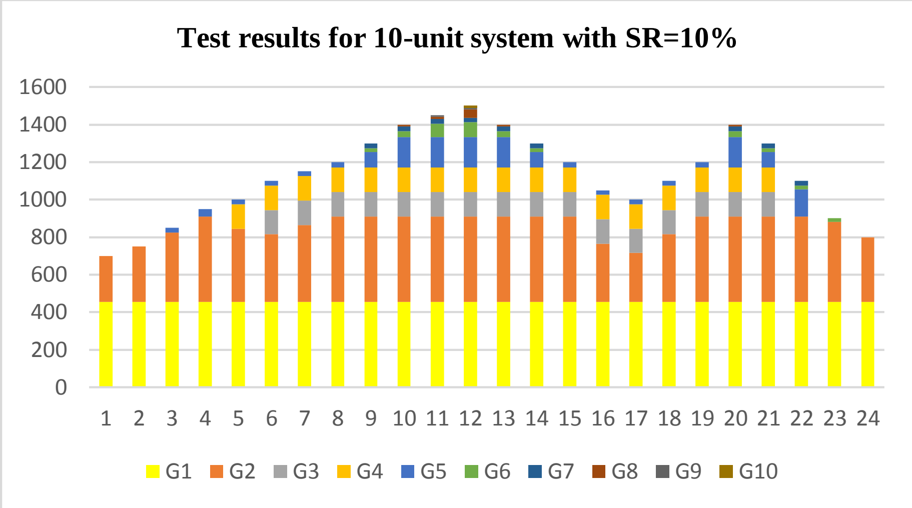


Fig. 8.7. Hourly dispatch of Committed Units for 10-unit System

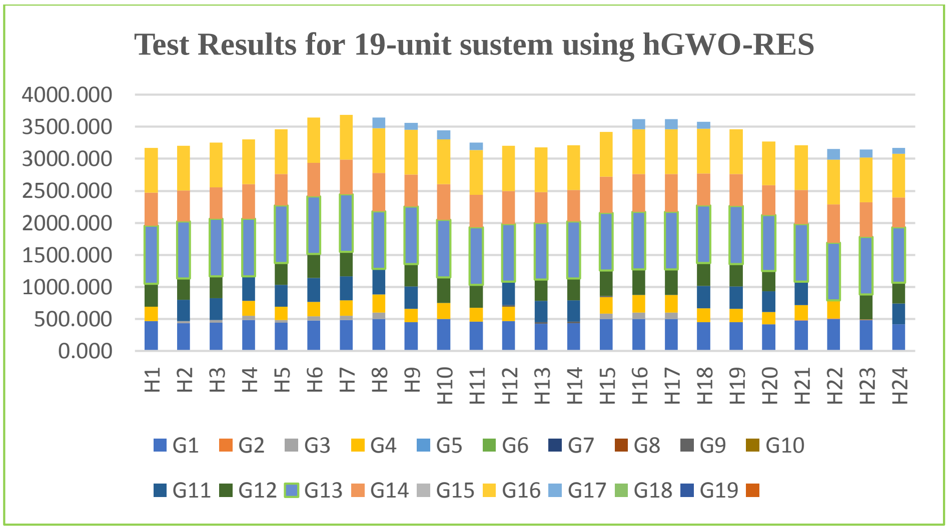


Fig. 8.8. Hourly dispatch of Committed Units for 19-unit System

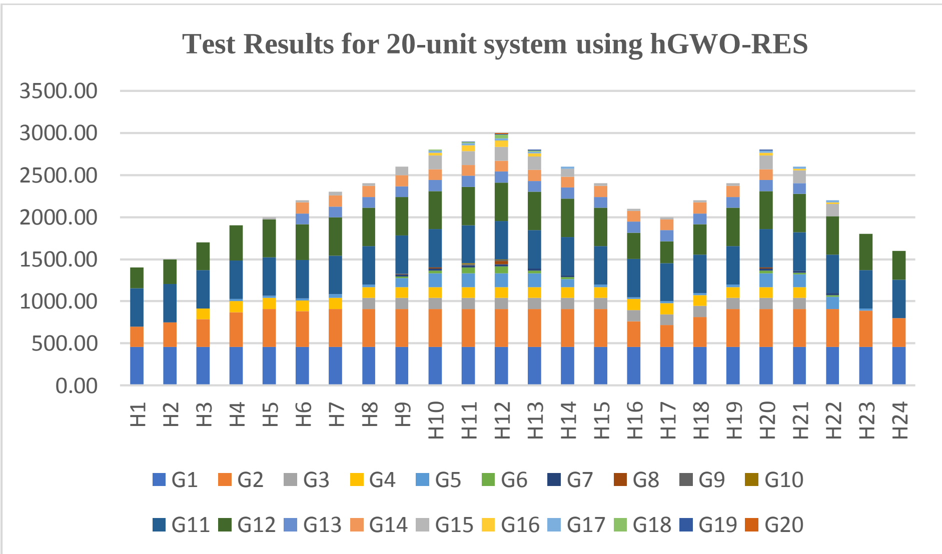


Fig. 8.9. Hourly dispatch of Committed Units for 20-unit System

Table-8.21. Comparison of Results for SCUCP using hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES

System Type	hGWO-PS	hGWO-RES
4-Unit	74476	74476
IEEE-14 Bus System (5-Unit system)	12,280.98	9010.1
IEEE-30 Bus System (6-Unit system)	13659.5434	13489.93957
IEEE-56 Bus System (7-Unit system)	36248.5423	34245.74244
10-Unit System (SR=10%)	565,210	563977.017
10-Unit System (SR=5%)	557538.57	557533.12

8.9 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the hybrid seardch algorithms hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES has been tested for various IEEE test system, which consist of IEEE-14 bus, IEEE-30 bus, IEEE-56 Bus system, 10-unit system with 5% and 10% spinning reserve and IEEE-118 bus system with 19 generating units and 20-generating unit system. Experimentally, the results has been evaluated for equal number of iterations and it has been recorded that the results obtained by hGWO-RES are much better than hGWO-PS. Further, the commitment and generation of these two algorithms is also different from each other. Finally, it can be concluded that the hGWO-RES variant of the algorithm is more sophisticated for the solution of scalar and multi-objective economic load dispatch problem and security constraints unit commitment problem of electric power system.

CHAPTER-9

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The electric power generation scheduling and dispatch is a widely focus area of power system which deals with the commitment status of the generating units to find out the best suited pattern of generators for low generation cost. The electric power system is benefited with this approach in different ways as it leads to more reliable and economical supply system with reducing the power wastage. The generation scheduling and dispatch deals with two areas of concern one is the status of the generators and other is the generating power limits i.e. the generator is working in its minimum & maximum power generating restrictions. Utmost generation is carried out with the help of thermal power plants which mostly work on coal resulting in the overuse of the coal mines and leading to degradation of coal reserves therefore a need to use alternative fuel such as oil and gas with combination to coal is adopted which reduces the dependability on coal and also reduce the environmental effect because of having less flue gases emission than the coal.

9.2 CONCLUSION

❖ The electric power generation scheduling and dispatch is a widely focus area of power system which deals with the commitment status of the generating units to find out the best suited pattern of generators for low generation cost. The electric power system is benefited with this approach in different ways as it leads to more reliable and economical supply system with reducing the power wastage.

❖ The generation scheduling and dispatch deals with two areas of concern one is the status of the generators and other is the generating power limits i.e. the generator is working in its maximum and minimum power generation limits. Utmost of the generation is carried out with the help of thermal power plants which mostly work on coal resulting in the overuse of the coal mines and leading to degradation of coal reserves therefore a need to use alternative fuel such as oil and gas with combination to coal is adopted which reduces the dependability on coal and also reduce the environmental effect because of having less flue gases emission than the coal.

- ❖ In this study a new metaheuristic search algorithm is developed making use of a local and global search algorithm to enhance the overall performance of the algorithm. The conventional Grey Wolf Optimizer is combined with Random Exploratory Search Algorithm, Pattern Search Algorithm from the above mentioned combination one of the best combination is chosen by testing them on standard benchmark functions and the results shows that the combination of Grey Wolf Optimizer with the Radom Exploratory Search is performing well over other two combinations therefore only GWO-RES is reported in the work.

- ❖ In this hybrid algorithm the exploration phase of the grey wolf optimizer is enhanced by using random exploratory search.

- ❖ The testing of proposed hybrid algorithm is done on 23 standard benchmark function comprising of unimodal, multi-modal and fixed dimension benchmark function and the performance results of the proposed algorithm shows that it is performing better than conventional GWO and if compared to other conventional algorithms it gives far most better result and fast convergence characteristics.

- ❖ The performance of the proposed hybrid GWO-RES Algorithm on the standard benchmark functions shows the novelty of the algorithm and validate the algorithm for its practice in finding solutions for other optimization problems.

- ❖ The hybrid GWO-RES Algorithm is tested for various Engineering Optimization Problems consisting of three bar truss problem, pressure vessel problem, tension/compression spring design problem, welded beam problem and cantilever beam design problem.

- ❖ The result of the proposed algorithm when compared to other standard algorithm shows the better performance of the proposed algorithm and finds better minimal values for the problems taken into consideration the convergence rate of the algorithm is also promising.

- ❖ The result of the proposed algorithm hGWO-PS and hGWO-RES are competitive for Scalar Objective Economic Load Dispatch Problem.

- ❖ Further, The result of the proposed algorithm hGWO-RES are much better than classical GWO and hGWO-PS for Multi-Objective Economic Load Dispatch problem.

❖ The Commitment and Dispatch Strategy for Security Constraints Unit Commitment Problem using hGWO-RES more better than hGWO-PS and its overall production cost is also less than classical GWO and HGWO-PS.

❖ When compared to other Meta-Heuristics algorithm for SCUCP, hGWO-RES shows the better performance and finds better minimal generation cost for all the standard test system taken into considerations.

9.3 FUTURE SCOPE

➨ The area of research presented in this dissertation focuses on hybridising global and local search algorithm and testing proposed algorithm for standard benchmark functions, engineering optimization problems, Scalar Objective Economic Load Dispatch Problem, Multi-Objective Economic Load Dispatch Problem and Security Constrained Unit Commitment Problem. The areas of concern in this dissertation can be further explored and extended to broad horizons. The future scope of work is identified as:

➨ The various new combinations of search algorithms can be tested which could perform much better than the existing ones for most of the optimization problems.

➨ The proposed algorithm can be tested for the multi-objective Security Constraints UC problem solutions.

➨ The proposed algorithm can be tested for the multi-objective Security Constraints UC problem solutions considering Demand of Electric Vehicles; Renewable Energy Sources (i.e. Solar and Wind Power)

➨ The incorporation of other renewable sources like tidal and geothermal energy can be done for generation scheduling and dispatch.

ANNEXURE

```
Assign T_0 = 2*|N|  and                % |N| is the number of attributes for each dataset
Evaluate BestSol ← S_i
Evaluate δ(BestSol) ← δ(S_i)           % δ indicate the quality of the solution
while T ≥ T_0
        Generate at random a new solution TrialSol in the neighbour of S_i
        Calculate δ(TrialSol)
    if (δ(TrialSol) > δ(BestSol))
        do  S_i ← TrialSol;
        do  BestSol ← TrialSol;
        do δ(S_i) ← δ(TrialSol);
            δ(BestSol) ← δ(TrialSol);
      else if ((δ(BestSol) ← δ(TrialSol);)
            Calculate |TrialSol| and |BestSol|;
              if (|TrialSol| < |BestSol|)
                S_i ← TrialSol;
                BestSol ← TrialSol;
                δ(S_i) ← δ(TrialSol);
                δ(BestSol) ← δ(TrialSol);
              end if
      else
                Calculate θ = δ(TrialSol) − δ(bestSol)     % accepting the
       solution
                Generate a random number, P= [0,1];
        if  (P ≤ e^{-θ/T});
          S_i ← TrialSol;δ(S_i) ← δ(TrialSol);
        end if
   end if
     T=0.93 * T;                        % update Temperature
end while
```

A: PSEUDO code for Simulated Annealing Algorithm

```
Initialize the swarm X_i (i=1, 2… n)
Initialize cmax, cmin and maximum number of iteration
Calculate the fitness of each search agent
T=the best search agent
while (l<max number of iteration)
      Update c using Eq. (3.21)
      for each search agent
          Normalize the distances between grasshopper in [1, 4]
          Update the position of current search agent by equation (3.20)
          Bring the current search agent back if it goes outside the boundaries
      end for
    Update T if there is a better solution
    l=l+1
end while
return T
```

B: Grasshopper Optimization Algorithm, PSEUDO code

```
Initialize the salp population X_i (i=1, 2… n) considering ub and lb
while (end condition is not satisfied)
    Calculate the fitness of each search agent (salp)
    F=the best search agent
    Update c1 by Eq. (3.23)
    for each salp (x_i)
        if (i==1)
            Update the position of the leading salp by Eq. (3.22)
        else
            Update the position of the following salp by Eq. (3.25)
        end
    end
    Amend the salps based on the upper and lower bound of variables
end
return F
```

C: PSEUDO code of Salp Swarm Algorithm

```
Initialize the grey wolf population X_i, where i ∈ 1,2,3,...,N
Initialize a, A and C
Calculate the fitness of each search agents using objective function
Assign X_α ← The best search agents
X_β ← The second best search agents
X_δ ← The third best search agents
Update the position of X_i using the Pattern Search method (refer to PSEUDO code of Pattern Search)
while (iter < Iter_max)
        for each search agents
            Update the position of the current search agent
        end for
            Update a, A and C
            Update X_α, X_β and X_δ
    iter = iter + 1
end while
```

D: PSEUDO code of hGWO-PS Algorithm

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