

Shrinkage of real power loss by enriched brain storm optimization algorithm

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ABSTRACT

This paper proposes Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) algorithm is used for solving reactive power problem. Human being are the most intellectual creature in this world. Unsurprisingly, optimization algorithm stimulated by human being inspired problem solving procedure should be advanced than the optimization algorithms enthused by collective deeds of ants, bee, etc. In this paper, we commence a new Enriched brain storm optimization algorithm, which was enthused by the human brainstorming course of action. In the projected Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) algorithm, the vibrant clustering strategy is used to perk up the k-means clustering process. The most important view of the vibrant clustering strategy is that; regularly execute the k-means clustering after a definite number of generations, so that the swapping of information wrap all ideas in the clusters to accomplish suitable searching capability. This new approach leads to wonderful results with little computational efforts. In order to evaluate the efficiency of the proposed Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) algorithm, has been tested standard IEEE 118 & practical 191 bus test systems and compared to other standard reported algorithms. Simulation results show that Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) algorithm is superior to other algorithms in reducing the real power loss

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1. INTRODUCTION

Power system constancy is related through security, and it refers to steadiness of service, reliability in frequency and specified voltage restrictions. Main task is to sustain the voltage profiles within the limits by increase or decrease in reactive power. Choosing the ideal parameter of reactive power resources is one of the centre ways for the protected function of transmission structure. The scanty regulation of reactive power sources confines the active power transmission, which can be basis for uncontrolled declined in voltage and tension fall down in the load buses. Optimal reactive power dispatch is one among the main subject for the operation and control of power systems, and it should be carried out properly such that system dependability should not get affected. The gradient method [1, 2], Newton method [3] and linear programming [4-7] experience from the complexity of managing the inequality constraints. In recent times widespread Optimization techniques such as genetic algorithms have been proposed to solve the reactive power flow problem [8-9]. In this paper is Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) Algorithm used to solve the reactive power problem. In the novel Brain Storm Optimization Algorithm (BSO) [10], a k-means clustering method was espoused to group similar data into numerous groups in the converging procedure. In the projected Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) algorithm, the vibrant clustering strategy is used to

perk up the k-means clustering process. The most important view of the vibrant clustering strategy is that; regularly execute the k-means clustering after a definite number of generations, so that the swapping of information wrap all ideas in the clusters to accomplish suitable searching capability. Proposed algorithm has been evaluated in standard IEEE 118 & practical 191 bus test systems. Simulation results show that our proposed Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) approach outperforms all the entitled reported algorithms in minimization of real power loss.

2. PROBLEM FORMULATION

The optimal power flow problem is treated as a general minimization problem with constraints, and can be mathematically written in the following form:

$$\text{Minimize } f(x, u) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{subject to } g(x, u) = 0 \quad (2)$$

and

$$h(x, u) \leq 0 \quad (3)$$

Where $f(x, u)$ is the objective function. $g(x, u)$ and $h(x, u)$ are respectively the set of equality and inequality constraints. x is the vector of state variables, and u is the vector of control variables.

The state variables are the load buses (PQ buses) voltages, angles, the generator reactive powers and the slack active generator power:

$$x = (P_{g1}, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_N, V_{L1}, \dots, V_{LNL}, Q_{g1}, \dots, Q_{gng})^T \quad (4)$$

The control variables are the generator bus voltages, the shunt capacitors/reactors and the transformers tap-settings:

$$u = (V_g, T, Q_c)^T \quad (5)$$

Or

$$u = (V_{g1}, \dots, V_{gng}, T_1, \dots, T_{Nt}, Q_{c1}, \dots, Q_{cNc})^T \quad (6)$$

Where ng , nt and nc are the number of generators, number of tap transformers and the number of shunt compensators respectively.

3. OBJECTIVE FUNCTION

3.1. Active Power Loss

The objective of the reactive power dispatch is to minimize the active power loss in the transmission network, which can be described as follows:

$$F = PL = \sum_{k \in Nbr} g_k (V_i^2 + V_j^2 - 2V_i V_j \cos \theta_{ij}) \quad (7)$$

Or

$$F = PL = \sum_{i \in Ng} P_{gi} - P_d = P_{gslack} + \sum_{i \neq slack}^{Ng} P_{gi} - P_d \quad (8)$$

Where g_k : is the conductance of branch between nodes i and j , Nbr : is the total number of transmission lines in power systems. P_d : is the total active power demand, P_{gi} : is the generator active power of unit i , and P_{gslack} : is the generator active power of slack bus.

3.2. Voltage Profile Improvement

For minimizing the voltage deviation in PQ buses, the objective function becomes:

$$F = PL + \omega_v \times VD \quad (9)$$

Where ω_v : is a weighting factor of voltage deviation.
VD is the voltage deviation given by:

$$VD = \sum_{i=1}^{Npq} |V_i - 1| \quad (10)$$

3.3. Equality Constraint

The equality constraint $g(x,u)$ of the ORPD problem is represented by the power balance equation, where the total power generation must cover the total power demand and the power losses:

$$P_G = P_D + P_L \quad (11)$$

This equation is solved by running Newton Raphson load flow method, by calculating the active power of slack bus to determine active power loss.

3.4. Inequality Constraints

The inequality constraints $h(x,u)$ reflect the limits on components in the power system as well as the limits created to ensure system security. Upper and lower bounds on the active power of slack bus, and reactive power of generators:

$$P_{gslack}^{min} \leq P_{gslack} \leq P_{gslack}^{max} \quad (12)$$

$$Q_{gi}^{min} \leq Q_{gi} \leq Q_{gi}^{max}, i \in N_g \quad (13)$$

Upper and lower bounds on the bus voltage magnitudes:

$$V_i^{min} \leq V_i \leq V_i^{max}, i \in N \quad (14)$$

Upper and lower bounds on the transformers tap ratios:

$$T_i^{min} \leq T_i \leq T_i^{max}, i \in N_T \quad (15)$$

Upper and lower bounds on the compensator's reactive powers:

$$Q_c^{min} \leq Q_c \leq Q_c^{max}, i \in N_c \quad (16)$$

Where N is the total number of buses, N_T is the total number of Transformers; N_c is the total number of shunt reactive compensators.

4. ENRICHED BRAIN STORM OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM

We all have experienced that, when we face a difficult problem which, single person can't solve, a group of persons, particularly with dissimilar environment, get together to brain storm and the problem can frequently be solved with high possibility. Enormous and un-expectable intelligence can happen from interactive teamwork of human beings. One way to help human beings to interactively team up to generate great ideas is to acquire jointly a group of people to brainstorm. In the novel Brain Storm Optimization Algorithm (BSO), a k-means clustering method was espoused to group similar data into numerous groups in the converging procedure [10-11]. As we all known, the k-means clustering technique is time consuming and requires large time for the computation process. Throughout the evolutionary procedure, BSO carry out the k-means clustering in every generation to cluster ideas.

When facing a difficult problem, many people can deal with it cooperatively. This process is so called brainstorming process, and its main process can be given in Brain storming process. In brainstorming process, there are some rules to be obeyed. In a standard Brain Storm Optimization Algorithm, four rules are used that are given in Table 1.

Brainstorming Process

Begin

Step 1: Get together a brainstorming group of people with as diverse background as possible.

Shrinkage of Real Power Loss by... (K. Lenin)

Step 2: Generate many ideas by using the rules in Table 1.
 Step 3: Have several, say 3 or 5, clients act as the owners of the problem to pick up several, say one from each owner, ideas as better ideas for solving the problem.
 Step 4: Use the ideas picked up in the Step 3 with higher probability than other ideas as clues, and generate more ideas according to the rules in Table 1.
 Step 5: Have the owners to pick up several better ideas generated as did in Step 3;
 Step 6: Randomly pick an object and use the functions and appearance of the object as clues, generate more ideas according to the rules in Table 1.
 Step 7: Have the owners to pick up several better ideas.
 Step 8: Hopefully a good enough solution can be obtained by considering and/or merging the ideas generated.
 End

Table 1. Osborn's rules for idea generation in Brainstorming Process

Rule No	Rule	Rule No	Rule
Rule 1	Suspend Judgment	Rule 2	Anything goes
Rule 3	Cross fertilize	Rule 4	Go for quantity

Conversely, it is not essential to use k-means clustering technique to assemblage the ideas into dissimilar groups in every generation. In the projected Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) algorithm, the vibrant clustering strategy is used to perk up the k-means clustering process. The most important view of the vibrant clustering strategy is that; regularly execute the k-means clustering after a definite number of generations, so that the swapping of information wrap all ideas in the clusters to accomplish suitable searching capability. Therefore, in our vibrant clustering stratagem, the important point is the size of re-clustering phase. If the re-clustering phase is lofty, the algorithm will get an elevated degree of exploitation and a soaring convergence rate, and the time difficulty of the algorithm will be respectively higher. Conversely, if the re-clustering period is inferior, the algorithm will attain more exploration and diversity, and the run time of the algorithm will be condensed in percentage. So, a suitable re-clustering phase helps to balance the exploitation and exploration of the algorithm, and will attain Enriched performance than the original BSO algorithm. In this paper, we use a probabilistic parameter $p_vibrant$ to denote the re-clustering period. $p_vibrant$ is a value between 0 to 1.

1 Initialization: generate the initial population randomly and evaluate them; 2 while stopping conditions do not hold do 3 Classification: classify all solutions into two categories according to their fitness values: the best 20% individuals are called "elites" and the others "normal's"; 4 Disruption: select an individual from the population randomly, and change its value in a randomly selected dimension; 5 New individual generation: select one or two individuals from elitists or normal to generate a child; 6 Generate a new child by add a white noise to the child's each dimension; 7 Record the new child if it is better than the current individual; 8 Update: update the whole population;

Vibrant Clustering

Commence

If $\text{rand}() < P_vibrant$

Implement k-means process

End

End

To regulate the convergence speed as the evolution goes in idea generation, the original BSO algorithm defines a fine-tune factor used. Through numerical research, we find that at first the fine-tune factor keeps around 1, while when part the number of generations has been attained, it quickly turns to near 0. This technique to control the size of step can also balance exploration and exploitation at different penetrating generations. Conversely, it just takes effect only for very small interval. Therefore, we bring in a simple vibrant step size stratagem. The vibrant function is described as follows,

$$\xi = \text{random} * \exp\left(1 - \frac{\text{maximum_iteration}}{\text{maximum_iteration} - \text{current_iteration} + 1}\right) \quad (17)$$

Step 1. Arbitrarily produce n potential solutions (individuals);

Step 2. Huddle n individuals into m clusters;

Step 3. Calculate the n individuals;

Step 4. Grade the individuals in every cluster and document the best individual as cluster centre in each cluster;

Step 5. Arbitrarily generate a value between 0 and 1;

Step 6. Create new individuals,

$$X_{new}^d = X_{selected}^d + \xi * n(\mu, \sigma) \quad (18)$$

$$\xi = \text{logsig}((0.5 * \text{max_iteration} - \text{current_iteration})/k) * \text{rand}() \quad (19)$$

Step 7. If n new individuals have been created, then go to step 8 or else go to step 6;

Step 8. Conclude if predestined maximum number of iterations has been reached or else go to step 2.

5. SIMULATION RESULTS

At first Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) algorithm has been tested in standard IEEE 118-bus test system [12]. The system has 54 generator buses, 64 load buses, 186 branches and 9 of them are with the tap setting transformers. The limits of voltage on generator buses are 0.95 -1.1 per-unit., and on load buses are 0.95 -1.05 per-unit. The limit of transformer rate is 0.9 -1.1, with the changes step of 0.025. The limitations of reactive power source are listed in Table 2, with the change in step of 0.01.

Table 2. Limitation of reactive power sources

BUS	5	34	37	44	45	46	48
QCMAX	0	14	0	10	10	10	15
QCMIN	-40	0	-25	0	0	0	0
BUS	74	79	82	83	105	107	110
QCMAX	12	20	20	10	20	6	6
QCMIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The statistical comparison results of 50 trial runs have been list in Table 3 and the results clearly show the better performance of proposed Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) algorithm.

Table 3. Comparison results

Active power loss (p.u)	BBO [13]	ILSBBO/strategy1 [13]	ILSBBO/strategy1 [13]	Proposed EBSO
Min	128.77	126.98	124.78	116.84
Max	132.64	137.34	132.39	119.54
Average	130.21	130.37	129.22	117.12

Then the Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) algorithm has been tested in practical 191 test system and the following results have been obtained. In Practical 191 test bus system – Number of Generators = 20, Number of lines = 200, Number of buses = 191 Number of transmission lines = 55. Table 4 shows the optimal control values of practical 191 test system obtained by EBSO method. And Table 5 shows the results about the value of the real power loss by obtained by Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) algorithm.

Table 4. Optimal Control values of Practical 191 utility (Indian) system by EBSO method

VG1	1.10	VG 11	0.90
VG 2	0.74	VG 12	1.00
VG 3	1.01	VG 13	1.00
VG 4	1.01	VG 14	0.90
VG 5	1.10	VG 15	1.00
VG 6	1.10	VG 16	1.00
VG 7	1.10	VG 17	0.90
VG 8	1.01	VG 18	1.00
VG 9	1.10	VG 19	1.10
VG 10	1.01	VG 20	1.10

Table 4. Optimal Control values of Practical 191 utility (Indian) system by EBSO method

T1	1.00	T21	0.90	T41	0.90
T2	1.00	T22	0.90	T42	0.90
T3	1.00	T23	0.90	T43	0.91
T4	1.10	T24	0.90	T44	0.91
T5	1.00	T25	0.90	T45	0.91
T6	1.00	T26	1.00	T46	0.90
T7	1.00	T27	0.90	T47	0.91
T8	1.01	T28	0.90	T48	1.00
T9	1.00	T29	1.01	T49	0.90
T10	1.00	T30	0.90	T50	0.90
T11	0.90	T31	0.90	T51	0.90
T12	1.00	T32	0.90	T52	0.90
T13	1.01	T33	1.01	T53	1.00
T14	1.01	T34	0.90	T54	0.90
T15	1.01	T35	0.90	T55	0.90
T19	1.02	T39	0.90		
T20	1.01	T40	0.90		

Table 5. Optimum real power loss values obtained for practical 191 utility (Indian) system by EBSO method

Real power Loss (MW)	EBSO
Min	144.084
Max	147.012
Average	145.972

In this section, it is explained the results of research and at the same time is given the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables and others that make the reader understand easily [2, 5]. The discussion can be made in several sub-chapters.

6. CONCLUSION

In this paper Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) algorithm is used to solve the reactive power problem by including various generator constraints. In the projected Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) algorithm, the vibrant clustering strategy is used to perk up the k-means clustering process. Efficiency of the proposed Enriched Brain Storm Optimization (EBSO) algorithm has been demonstrated on standard IEEE 118 & practical 191 bus test systems. Simulation results shows that Real power loss has been significantly reduced and voltage profile index within the particular limits.

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