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This is the Published version of the following publication

Mustaffa, SAS, Musirin, I, Othman, MM, Zamani, MKM and Kalam, Akhtar
(2018) Chaotic local search based algorithm for optimal DGPV allocation.
Indonesian Journal of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, 11 (1).
pp. 113-120. ISSN 2502-4752

The publisher's official version can be found at
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Chaotic Local Search Based Algorithm for Optimal DGPV Allocation

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Article Info

Article history:

Received Jan 5, 2018

Revised Mar 15, 2018

Accepted Mar 30, 2018

Keywords:

Chaotic local search

DGPV optimal location

FVSI

Power losses

ABSTRACT

The advent of advanced technology has led to the increase of electricity demand in most countries in the world. This phenomenon has made the power system network operate close to the stability limit. Therefore, the power utilities are looking forward to the solution to increase the loadability of the existing infrastructure. Integration of renewable energy into the grid such as Distributed Generation Photovoltaic (DGPV) can be one of the possible solutions. In this paper, Chaotic Mutation Immune Evolutionary Programming (CMIEP) algorithm is used as the optimization method while the chaotic mapping was employed in the local search for optimal location and sizing of DGPV. The chaotic local search has the capability of finding the best solution by increasing the possibility of exploring the global minima. The proposed technique was applied to the IEEE 30 Bus RTS with variation of load. The simulation results are compared with Evolutionary Programming (EP) and it is found that CMIEP performed better in most of the cases.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The world electrical power demand has increased about 22.9% from the year 2005 to the year 2016 due to rapid growth in industrial and commercial activities [1]. Due to this situation, several options have been considered to meet the future energy demand for the existing power system. One of the options is the integration of renewable energy such as the solar energy into the existing grid. Distributed Generation Photovoltaic (DGPV) is the preferable source commonly implemented in power system. The role of DGPV is mainly to provide the active power and no reactive power generated to the system. This solution not only able to meet the increasing power demand but also can further improve the power losses and the system stability [2]. Effect of DGPV on the distribution [3],[4] and transmission systems [5] have been an interesting subject for many researchers. Most of the research efforts are conducted for location and sizing of DGPV to satisfy the technical benefits such as loss minimization, voltage stability enhancement and maximum loadability increment. Among these, some of the researchers focused only to minimize the power losses as the objective function [6]-[8]. In other studies, the optimal location and sizing of DG were studied to focus only on the voltage stability improvement as the objective function [9],[10].

In the last few years, various techniques have been developed to find the optimal location and size of DG. These techniques can be categorized as the analytical methods and meta-heuristic methods. Several analytical approaches are proposed for DG allocation to minimize the power losses [11],[12]. The review of

most analytical methods for DG allocation is discussed in [13]. For the same purpose, evolutionary algorithm (EA) techniques have also been applied for single or multi DGs location and sizing for various objectives. EA techniques are preferable due to its computational times compared to analytical techniques. EA techniques start with random initialization of the population followed by the evolution of the population across several generations. In each generation, fit individuals are selected to become parent individuals. Then these individuals undergo the mutation process to produce offspring individuals.

In evolutionary algorithm, there are two important criteria which need to be considered in order to enhance the performance of the algorithm namely the exploration and the exploitation phase [14],[15]. Exploration space refers to the ability of the algorithm to search for a solution in the whole region of search space. Meanwhile, exploitation specifies the convergence towards the best optimal solution in the exploration space. There are many techniques used to improve these phases for example gradient descent, random walk and local search. However, currently, many researchers have considered using chaos theory as one of the approaches to improve the performance of evolutionary algorithm [16]-[18]. From the previous studies, many metaheuristic algorithms have been integrated with a chaotic map in order to improve the performance. In [18], the chaotic local search is utilized in Differential Evolution (DE) and has been tested on 13 classical test functions. The result showed significant improvement in exploitation phase as compared to the traditional DE. Peng Lu *et al* [19] also concluded that chaotic behaviour is able to enhance the performance of differential bee colony optimization to solve the economic dispatch problem. The results of these studies provide the proof of how successful chaos theory is in improving the evolutionary algorithm. In this study, the chaotic mapping is used to enhance the performance of Chaotic Mutation Immune Evolutionary Algorithm (CMIEP) as the local search technique for optimal DGPV allocation. Comparative studies were performed with respect to Evolutionary Programming (EP). Results had indicated that CMIEP with chaotic local search outperformed EP in terms of accuracy of *FVSI* and transmission losses.

2. PROBLEM FORMULATION

In this study, two single objective functions are considered and optimized separately while satisfying system equality and inequality constraints.

2.1. Objective functions

The objective of the optimal location and sizing of DGPV is to minimize two objective functions namely the active power loss and the voltage stability index separately.

2.2. Minimization of Voltage Stability Index

A line based voltage stability index, *FVSI* developed by I. Musirin *et al.* [20] is used to measure the closeness of the system to voltage collapse. The *FVSI* formulation was derived from a voltage quadratic equation on a two-bus system and defined by the following equation:

$$f_1(X) = \frac{4Z^2 Q_j}{V_i^2 X}$$

$$F_1(X) = \min(f_1(X)) \quad (1)$$

Z	is line impedance
X	is line reactance
Q _j	is reactive power at the receiving end
V _i	is voltage at the sending end
f ₁ (X)	is the first objective function

2.3. Minimization Active Power Loss

The total real power loss, P_{loss} in the transmission lines can be expressed as in equation (2):

$$f_2(X) = P_{loss,i} \text{ for } \forall i \in nr$$

$$F_2(X) = \min(f_2(X)) \quad (2)$$

nr is the number of transmission lines.

2.4. Constraints

The objective functions are subjected to the following constraints:

1) The generating capacity

$$P_{DG,i}^{min} \leq P_{DG,i} \leq P_{DG,i}^{max} \quad \forall i \in N \tag{3}$$

where $P_{DG,i}^{min}$ and $P_{DG,i}^{max}$ are the minimum and the maximum output of DGPV respectively and i is the total bus number. The bus voltage constraint is defined as follows:

$$v_{min} \leq v_i \leq v_{max} \quad \forall i \in N \tag{4}$$

where V_{min} and V_{max} are the lower and the upper bound of bus voltage limit respectively and V_i is the voltage magnitude at bus i for all the N bus. The power balance constraint is shown in equation (5):

$$(P_{G,i} - P_{D,i} + P_{DG,i}) = P_{loss} \quad \forall i \in N \tag{5}$$

where $P_{G,i}$, $P_{D,i}$, $P_{DG,i}$ and P_{loss} are the active power of bus generator, active load and active power losses respectively. i is the total bus number.

3. CMIEP FOR DGPV PLACEMENT

For a transmission network, load flow analysis is carried out and $FVSI$ or loss value is computed for each line using Equation (1) and Equation (2) respectively. The CMIEP algorithm is used for finding the optimum size of DGPV at an optimum location based on a minimum total power loss, with constraints given in Equation (3) to (5). In this study, the 30 Bus IEEE RTS is used as the test system. The complete flow chart for DGPV allocation and sizing is represented in Figure 1.

3.1. Chaotic Local Search

To improve the search capability and for achieving global optima solution of DGPV location and sizing, chaotic dynamics is incorporated into CMIEP. A chaotic function known as Piecewise Linear is employed and the equation is defined as in Equation (6) [21],[22]:

$$c_{t+1} = \begin{cases} c_t/p & c_t \in (0, p) \\ (c_t - p)/(0.5 - p) & c_t \in (p, 0.5) \\ (1 - p - c_t)/(0.5 - p) & c_t \in (0.5, 1 - p) \\ 1 - c_t/p & c_t \in (1 - p, 1) \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

c_t is the chaotic variable that is influenced by the value of control parameter, p . The PWLCM exhibits chaotic dynamics in $(0,1)$ when control parameter, $p \in (0,0.5) \cup (0.5,1)$.

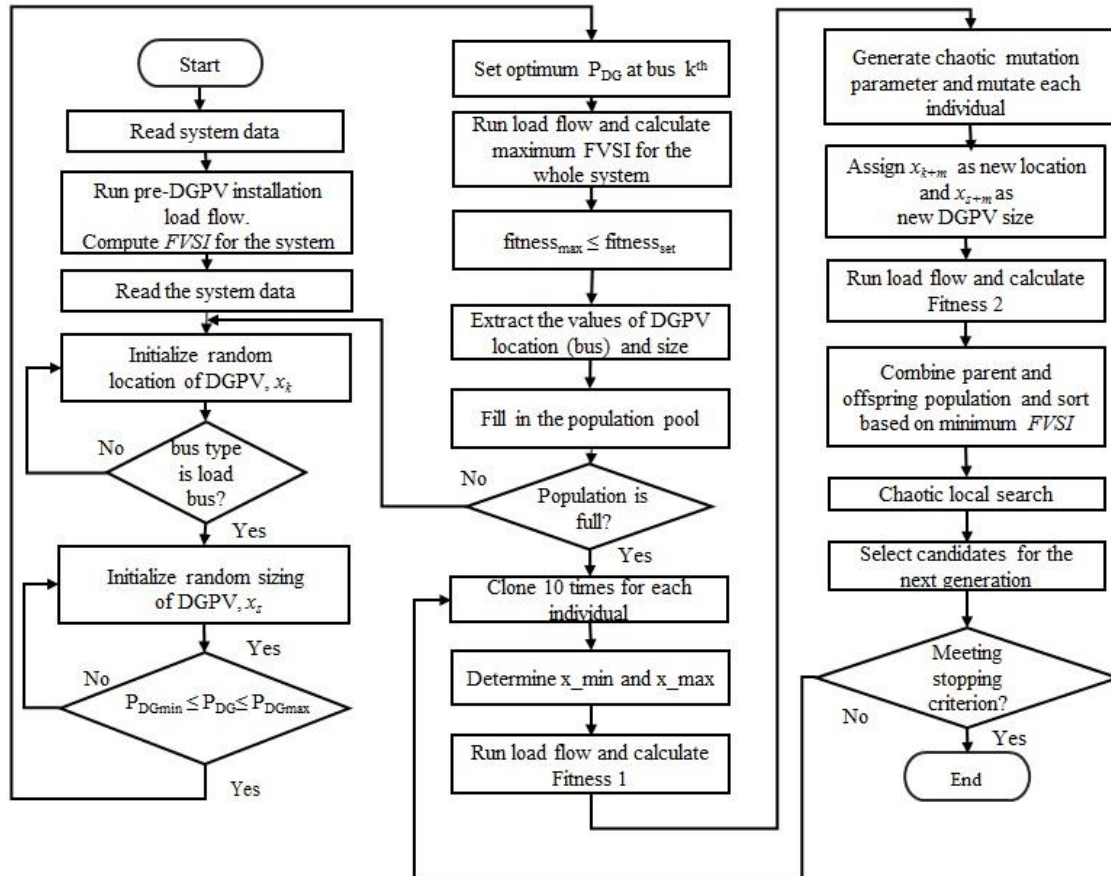


Figure 1. Flowchart for DGPV Allocation Using CMIEP

Step 1: Setting the iteration, $t=0$, global best decisions, $x_{best,i}(t)$ $i=1,2,\dots,V$, fitness value from the optimization $F(x_{best,i}^t)$, initial value of search space for each of the variable, r_x as in Equation (7):

$$r_x(t) = \left(\frac{UB - LB}{2} \right) \quad x=1,2,\dots,i \quad (7)$$

and chaotic variables, $c_x(t) = rand(1,x)$ where UB and LB are the upper and lower boundary of searching space for decision variables x . and V is the total decision variables to be solve respectively.

Step 2: Determine the chaotic variables $c_x(t+1)$ for the next iteration using the chaotic equation in equation (6) according to $c_x(t)$.

Step 3: Determine the decision variable U_i^t by converting the chaotic variables $c_x(t+1)$ using the following equation :

$$U_i^t = x_i(t+1) = x_i(t) + (c_x(t+1) - 0.5) * r_x(t) \quad (8)$$

Step 4: Calculate the new fitness $F(U_i^t)$.

Step 5: Evaluating the fitness value of the new solution, $F(U_i^t)$ with the optimize fitness value $F(X_{best,i}^t)$ using the evaluation step as Figure 2:

```

/* Evaluation step */
t = 0
while t ≤ 50
if F(Uit) ≤ F(xbest,it) then
    Xit+1 = Uit
    Xbestt = Xit+1
else
    Xbestt = xbest,it
end if
t = t + 1
end while
    
```

Figure 2. Evaluation Algorithm

Step 6: Update the search radius for each decision variables, x_i as in Equation (9):

$$r_x(t+1) = r_x(t) * rand(0,1) \tag{9}$$

Step 7: If maximum iteration is reached, display the output of chaotic local search. Otherwise, go back to Step 2.

4. SIMULATION RESULTS

The chaotic variable is initialized by the *rand* function whose advantage is already addressed in the previous section. IEEE 30 bus RTS is used as the test system to verify the feasibility and robustness of the proposed CMIEP with chaotic local search. Two DGPV installations are used in this study to find optimal location and size of DGPV. There are three cases considered in this paper to monitor the capability of the optimization technique. The simulation result obtained using CMIEP is then compared with the result obtained by EP to prove the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm.

4.1. Base Case

The best results obtained by the implementation of the two objectives separately in base case condition is shown in Table 1. The results of post-installation of DGPV have been compared with the results from pre-DGPV installation. The *FVSI* of post-installation using CMIEP has been reduced to 32 % from the pre-installation *FVSI*. Meanwhile, by using EP the *FVSI* has been reduced to 25% of the pre-installation value. The loss shows the reduction of about 67% from the pre-installation value by using CMIEP and about 65% by using EP. Therefore, it can be seen that the proposed algorithm is capable of finding better solutions for each objective as compared to EP. The convergence characteristic for this case is presented in Figure 3. Results indicated that CMIEP has better fitness and convergence rate compared to EP.

Table 1. Comparison of Objective Functions for 2 DGPV Installation

Objective Function	Pre-installation	Post-Installation	
		CMIEP	EP
<i>FVSI</i>	0.2037	0.1381	0.1519
Loss (MW)	17.58	5.68	5.99

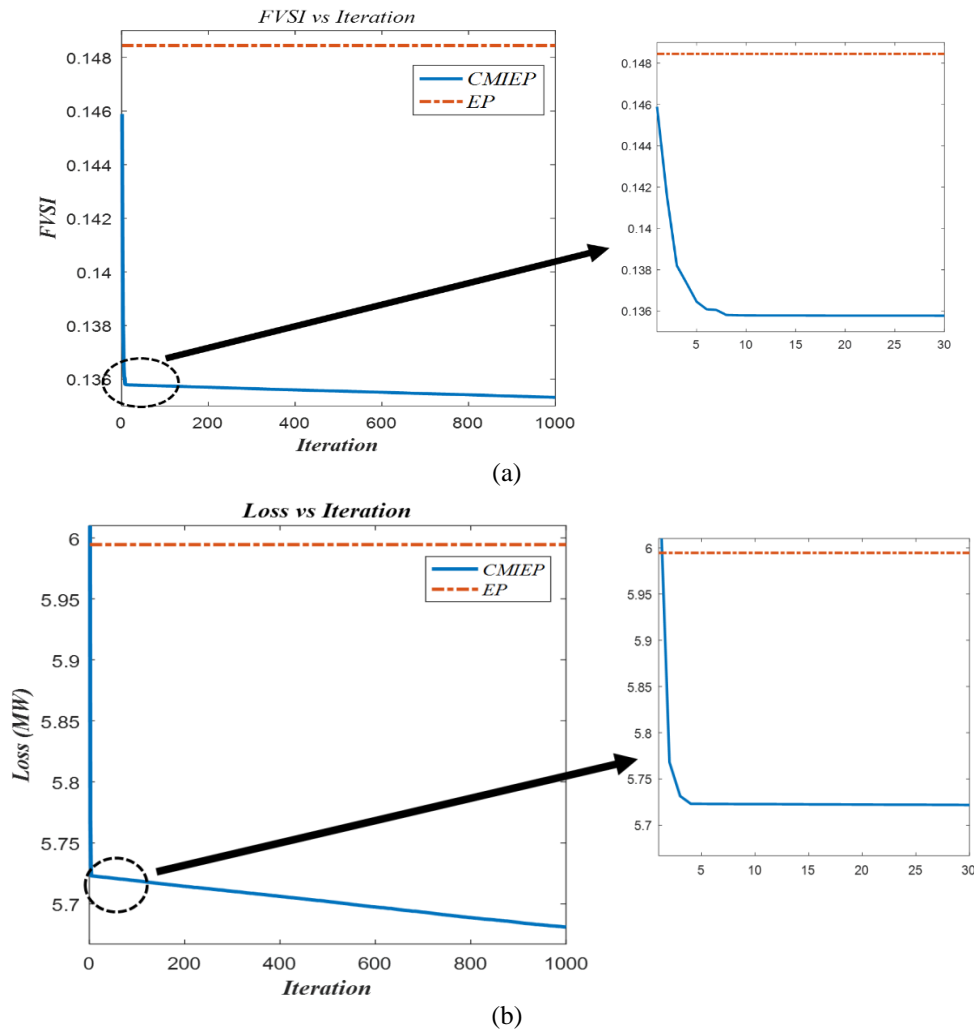


Figure 3. (a) *FVSI* and (b) Loss Convergence Characteristics of CMIEP and EP with Two Units DGPV

4.2. *FVSI* Minimization

Results for *FVSI* minimization using CMIEP when load bus 29 is subjected to load variation is tabulated in Table 2. The increment of loading condition showed a significant increase on the maximum *FVSI* of the system. However, after the DGPV installation, *FVSI* has been reduced to 28%, 6% and 9% for load variation of 10, 20 and 30 MVAR respectively. The location and sizing of DGPV to achieve the improvement of *FVSI* can be referred to the same table.

Table 2. *FVSI* Minimization when Load Variation was Subjected to Bus 29

Loading Condition Q_{d29} (MVAR)	Pre-Installation		Post-Installation using CMIEP			
	<i>FVSI</i>	DGPV Location	DGPV Size (MW)		<i>FVSI</i>	% <i>FVSI</i> Reduction
10	0.2111	17 29	42.89	42.90	0.1503	28.78
20	0.3573	30 24	13.18	56.29	0.3359	5.99
30	0.5987	30 24	15.96	56.61	0.5449	8.99

4.3. Transmission Loss Minimization

Table 3 tabulates the result for DGPV optimal location and sizing using CMIEP. With the same loading conditions as the previous case, DGPV can also reduce the transmission losses of the system. For instance, at loading condition of 20 MVAR the transmission losses reduced to 7.19 MW which 62.91%

reduction from the pre-installation loss. The optimal location and sizing optimized by CMIEP technique are buses 21 and 7 with 59.68 MW and 61.66 MW respectively. From the table, it is clearly showed that bus 12 and bus 7 are the optimal location for all the loading condition.

Table 3. Transmission Loss Minimization when Load Variation was Subjected to Bus 29

Loading Condition Q_{d29} (MVAR)	Pre-Installation		Post-Installation using CMIEP			
	Loss (MW)	DGPV Location	DGPV Size (MW)	Loss (MW)	% Loss reduction	
10	18.12	21 7	59.68	64.01	66.87	
20	19.39	21 7	56.37	61.66	62.91	
30	22.44	21 7	60.65	50.56	55.00	

The results of minimization of *FVSI* and minimization of losses for CMIEP and EP are compared with the pre-installation value and shown in Figure 4. In Figure 4(a), both CMIEP and EP are comparable at load variation of 10 MVAR and 20 MVAR. However, at load variation of 30 MVAR, CMIEP outperformed EP with 4% difference of post-installation loss reduction. In Figure 4(b), it is clear to mention that CMIEP outperformed EP in all cases to determine the optimal location and size of DGPV for *FVSI* reduction.

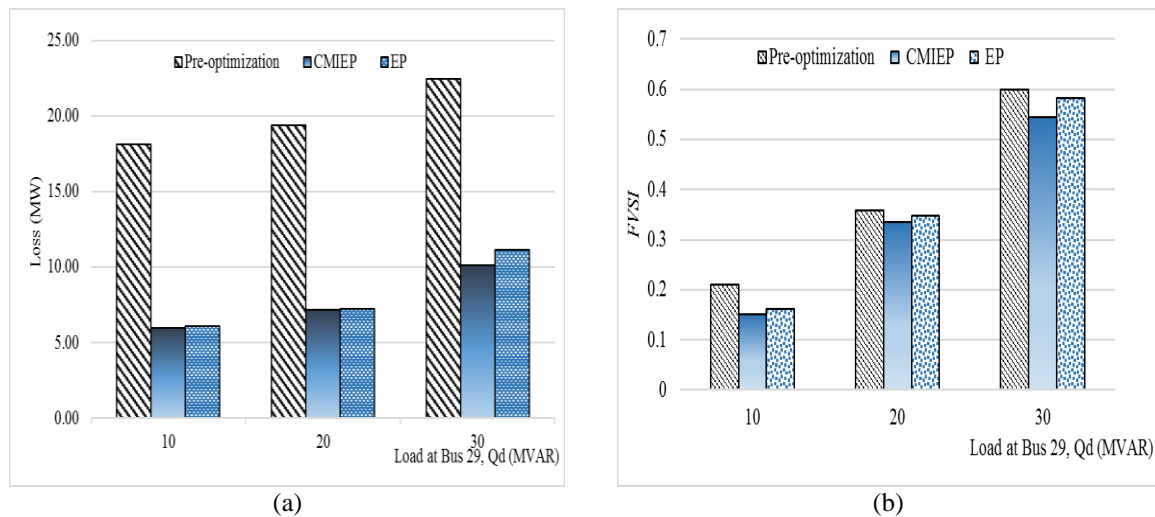


Figure 4: (a) Loss (b) *FVSI* with Load Variation Subjected to Bus 29

5. CONCLUSION

This study proposed a modified version of a pre-developed Chaotic Mutation Immune Evolutionary Programming (CMIEP). Chaotic local search has been added into the original CMIEP algorithm. The inclusion of chaotic local search managed to achieve a better optimal solution for location and sizing of DGPV in the transmission system. In the proposed placement scheme, the transmission loss and *FVSI* value are treated as the fitness equations and optimized separately. From the study, the optimal value of DGPV units for different loading levels are changed as load changes. The results also revealed that the utilization of DGPV into the transmission system reduces the total of active power losses and effectively improve the voltage stability of the system. A comparative study, also showed that the proposed CMIEP algorithm outperformed EP exhibited by a better reduction in *FVSI* values and lower loss values, for all cases. In the future, CMIEP can be used to perform multi-objective functions taking *FVSI* and losses as the objective functions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to acknowledge The Institute of Research Management and Innovation (IRMI) UiTM, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia for the support of this research. This research is supported by Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) under the Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS) with project code: 600-RMI/FRGS 5/3 (0102/2016).

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