

Gravity Local Search Inspired Particle Swarm Algorithm for Economic Power Dispatch Planning Problem in Small Scale System

Navpreet Singh Tung¹, Sandeep Chakravorty² and Harkamal Singh Bhullar³

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering,
Bhutta Group of Institutions, Ludhiana, India

²Dean and Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering,
Baddi University, Baddi, India

³Assistant Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering Baba Kuma Singh
Engineering College, Amritsar, India

¹icenitj@gmail.com

²sandeep@baddiuniv.ac.in

Abstract

This research presents novel Particle swarm optimization inspired by gravitational based search method to solve active power dispatch problem in electrical power system planning. The proposed PSO utilizes the operator of social thinking coupled with search capacity of gravity inspired algorithm to formulate and develop technique for active power dispatch problem to satisfy power demand requirements. Optimal scheduling of generators and system constraints to match load demand and losses is successfully done with proposed method. Total operating cost is minimized satisfying various bounds of system with proposed method. Exploration and convergence efficiency are evaluated to checklist the computational efficiency and robustness of the proposed technique. The suggested technique is tested and evaluated on different test systems comprises three, five, six test systems. Test results are compared with other techniques presented in literature. Investigations shows promising results which further benchmark the effectiveness of proposed method to solve complex optimization non linear problems.

Keywords: Unit Commitment (UC), Economic Power Dispatch (EPD), Gravity Local Search Particle Swarm Algorithm (GLSPSA)

1. Introduction

chnique for multi area APD considering tie line constraints Dr.T.Govindaraj[15] and PrThe APD problem is one of the core area of today's power system. The objective of the APD is to find the efficient generation among the genera units, so that the total fuel cost is minimized while matching the power balance equations and various other constraints in the system. Different evolutionary algorithms and swarm intelligence techniques have been successfully applied to APD problem. Duman S. *et al*[1] fixed APD problem with gravitational search algorithm considering the impact of valve point .Wood and Zhu [2,3] presents different aspects of economic dispatch and optimization. Navpreet Singh Tung and Sandeep Chakravorty[4,5] proposed pattern search(PS) and differential evolution(DE) based solution to APD problem considering losses. Hamid Boujeboudja [6] presented real coded genetic algorithm for APD problem. Vikram Kamboj[7] presents formulation of Multi Area UC problem .J Mary[8] applied shuffled leap grog technique for UC and APD problem on different test cases.Vikram Singh[9] *et al* developed PSO technique for short term APD and UC problem considering emission impact.V.K Kamboj[10] successfully formulated BBO for UC and ED problem.Adriane[11] coined cuckoo search(CS) for AD

problem and different test cases were presented. A. A. Mousa[13] presented hybrid evolutionary and local search method for APD problem with emission constraint. Manisha Sharma[14] applied evolutionary technique for multi area APD considering tie line constraints Dr.T.Govindaraj[15] and Priyanka Roy[16] proposed genetic algorithm and modified shuffled frog leaping for APD problem.

2. Problem Design

The EPD problem [2, 7, and 10]] may be expressed by minimizing the operating fuel cost of generator units subjected to various constraints. As the load demand is variable, the power generation has to be adjusted to match the balance between loads and generation of a power system. The EPD model consists of n generating units online.

The EPD problem can be expressed as.

A. Fuel Cost Model

$$C(P_{Gi}) = (a_i * P_{Gi}^2 + b_i * P_{Gi} + c_i) R_s \text{ where } i=1..N(a,b,c \text{ are cost co-efficients}) \quad (1)$$

B. Power Balance Constraints

$$P_{Gi} - P_D - P_L = 0 \quad P_{Gi, \min} \leq P_{Gi} \leq P_{Gi, \max} \text{ where } i=1,2,\dots,N(\text{Limits of Power Generation}) \quad (2)$$

C. Transmission Losses Formulation

$$P_L = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N P_{Gi} B_{ij} P_{Gj} + \sum_{i=1}^N B_{0i} P_{Gi} + B_{00} \quad (B- \text{Loss coefficients}) \quad (3)$$

3. Gravity Local Search Particle Swarm Optimization

The inspiration for the hybridization[12] of GLSPSA is to couple the capability of social thinking factor in PSO magnetize with the local search power of Gravity based local search algorithm. This technique accepts the agents as objects and the position of ith agent is given by-

$$X_i = (x_i^1 \dots x_i^g \dots x_i^n) \quad i=1 \dots N$$

Where x_i^g is the position in the gth dimension of the ith agent (mass).The masses are presented randomly and the force acting on mass i from mass j is given as-

$$F_{ji} = G(t) * (M_i(t) * M_j(t)) / R_{ij} + c * (X_{jd}(t) - X_{id}(t)) \quad (4)$$

Where $M_i(t)$ and $M_j(t)$ are masses of objects i and j, $G(t)$ is the gravitational constant at time t, c is a small constant, $R_{ij}(t)$ is the Euclidean distance between i and j objects.

$$R_{ij}(t) = || X_i(t), X_j(t) ||^2 \quad (5)$$

Gravitational constant G (t) is initialized in random fashion in the starting and is decremented over the period time to control and effect the search accuracy precision.

$$G(t) = G_0 e^{-\alpha t/T} \quad (6)$$

It shows G is the function of time t and initial value G_0 , where G_0 is the initial value of gravitational constant, α is the user constant and T is the maximum number of iterations and t is the current iteration.

Assume the total force acting on agent i in the dimension d is presented as-

$$F_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n \text{rand}_i F_{ji}(t) \quad (7)$$

Where, $rand_j$ is a random number between the interval [0, 1].

The acceleration of i th agent at iteration t having d dimension is given by the law of motion-

$$a_{id}(t) = F_{id}(t)/M_i(t) \tag{8}$$

The velocity of an agent is calculated as-

$$V_{id}(t + 1) = w \cdot v_{id}(t) + c_1 \times rand \times a_{id}(t) + c_2 \times rand \times (g_{best} - x_{id}(t)) \tag{9}$$

Where $v_{id}(t)$ is the velocity of agent i at iteration t in dimension d , c_j is a weighting factor, w is a weighting function, $rand$ is a random number between 0 and 1, $a_{id}(t)$ is the acceleration of i th agent at iteration t in dimension d and g_{best} is the best solution found till now.

At each, iteration the position of an agent is calculated as-

$$x_{id}(t + 1) = x_{id}(t) + V_{id}(t + 1) \tag{10}$$

Where $v_{id}(t+1)$ is the velocity of next agent and x_{id} is the position of i th agent in d th dimension at iteration t . The value of masses of agents are calculated by comparison of fitness-

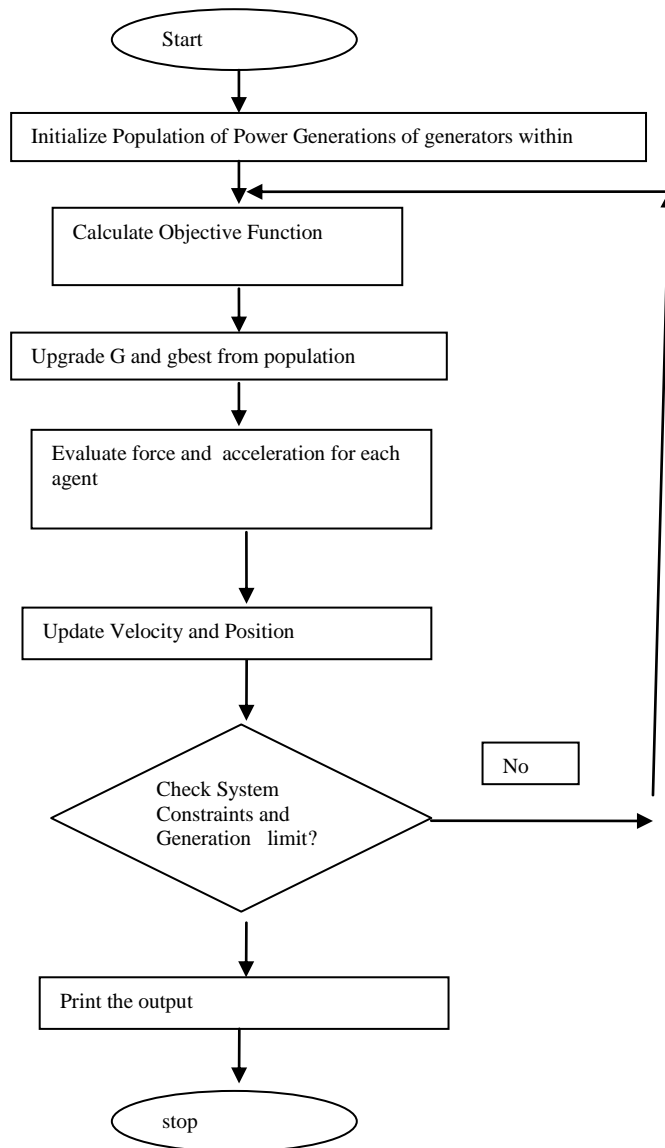
$$m_i(t) = \frac{\text{currentfit}_i(t) - 0.99 \times \text{worst}(t)}{\text{best}(t) - \text{worst}(t)} \tag{11}$$

$i=1 \dots \dots \dots n$

$$M_i(t) = m_i(t) * 5 / \sum_{j=1}^n m_j(t) \tag{12}$$

Where $\text{current-fitness}_i(t)$ is the fitness value of the agent i at any time t , and $\text{best}(t)$ and $\text{worst}(t)$ are the minimum and maximum fitness value of all agents. The agents browsing in the search space are attracted towards other agents by means of gravity force and pushes a run to the agents having heavier mass. The heavier mass represents a good solution. Here g_{best} assists them in finding the global optima. The optimal solution is found by using the exploitation ability of PSO. Global search and local search trade-off is done by contrasting the values C_1 and C_2 .

• **Design and Formulation of GLSPSA**



• **Simulation Flow**

Step1: Feasible Boundary location

Agents are randomly initialized and located between the minimum and maximum operating limits of generators. Each agent should match the system constraints.

Step 2: Objective Function

This evaluates for each agent while constraints are satisfied. Update G and gbest for the population.

Step 3: Force

Total force acting on agent i in different dimensions is evaluated.

Step 4: Mass and Acceleration of an agent

The acceleration of i th agent in d dimension is solved and mass is calculated.

Step 5: Update position and velocity of every agent

The next velocity of agent is calculated and position is updated

Step 6: Finishing criteria

Repeat process 2 to 5 until maximum number of iterations is reached.

4. Comparative Algorithm Numerical Setting

Different algorithms settings have been shown below. They have been taken after number of runs [11]. Test results are presented with these settings.

- Shuffled Frog Leaping Algorithm (SFLA): (meme-plexes) = 10, (frogs) = 10, (submemeplexes) = 2, Smax (step) = 5, (evolutions) = 5.
- Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO): Population = 20, $c1 = 2$, $c2 = 2$.
- Bacterial Foraging Optimization (BFO): (bacteria) = 20, $Nc = 10$, $Ns = 4$, $Nre = 4$, $Ned = \text{cycles}$, $ped = 0.25$, $dattract = 0.1$, $wattract = 0.2$, $hrepellant = 0.1$, $wrepellant = 10$.
- Harmony Search (HS): (harmony memory size) = 2, (harmony memory considering rate) = 80, (pitch adjusting rate) = 0.4.
- Firefly Algorithm (FA): n (fireflies) = 20, α (randomization factor) = 0.2, β_0 (attractiveness) = 1.0, Ω (absorption coefficient) = 1.0.
- Artificial Bee Colony (ABC): (colony) = 20, BN (employed bees) = 10, (onlookers) = 10, $Cmax = 100$
- Cuckoo Search (CS): (nests) = 20, (discovery rate) = 0.25.
- Gravitational Search Algorithm(GSA): Iterations $T=100$, $\alpha=8$, Gravitational Constant $G0=2$
- Gravity Local Search Particle Swarm Algorithm: Population size $n=1000$, acceleration coefficient $\alpha=8$, Gravitational Constant $G0=1$, weight $C1=2.5$, $C2=1.8$
- Different algorithms settings have been shown below. They have been taken after number of runs[11]. Test results are presented with these settings.
- Shuffled Frog Leaping Algorithm (SFLA): (meme-plexes) = 10, (frogs) = 10, (submemeplexes) = 2, Smax (step) = 5, (evolutions) = 5.
- Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO): Population = 20, $c1 = 2$, $c2 = 2$.
- Bacterial Foraging Optimization (BFO): (bacteria) = 20, $Nc = 10$, $Ns = 4$, $Nre = 4$, $Ned = \text{cycles}$, $ped = 0.25$, $dattract = 0.1$, $wattract = 0.2$, $hrepellant = 0.1$, $wrepellant = 10$.
- Harmony Search (HS): (harmony memory size) = 2, (harmony memory considering rate) = 80, (pitch adjusting rate) = 0.4.
- Firefly Algorithm (FA): n (fireflies) = 20, α (randomization factor) = 0.2, β_0 (attractiveness) = 1.0, Ω (absorption coefficient) = 1.0.
- Artificial Bee Colony (ABC): (colony) = 20, BN (employed bees) = 10, (onlookers) = 10, $Cmax = 100$
- Cuckoo Search (CS): (nests) = 20, (discovery rate) = 0.25.
- Gravitational Search Algorithm(GSA): Iterations $T=100$, $\alpha=8$, Gravitational Constant $G0=2$
- Gravity Local Search Particle Swarm Algorithm: Population size $n=1000$, acceleration coefficient $\alpha=8$, Gravitational Constant $G0=1$, weight $C1=2.5$, $C2=1.8$

5. EPD Formulation using GLSPSO

- Variables
- Power Generation (PG) and cost coefficients (a,b,c) of units with objective function as fuel cost, quadratic in nature. Power Generation variable should be initialized as starting point for initial solution in GLSPSA.
- Constraints
- Equality Constraints: Power Generation-Power Demand-Power losses=0($P_G - P_d - P_L$)
- In-Equality Constraints: Power Generation should be between minimum and maximum limit of power generation.
- Variables in constraints should be incorporated in GLSPSA.
- Stopping Criteria

➤ It is the maximum generation limit for optimum solution.

6. Test Systems

GLSPSA has been tested to solve the APD problems in three different test cases[4,5,6,11] for investigating its optimization power, computational efficiency subjected to power generation ranges of the generating units and transmission losses are incorporated. We presented the test systems, the algorithm settings and the numerical results as follows.

6.1 Three-Generating Unit System [11]

This case study incorporates three generating units. The coefficients of fuel cost and the limits of the generation units.

Unit	a(\$/MW ²)	b(\$/MW)	c(\$)	PG _{min} (MW)	PG _{max} (MW)
1	0.008	7	200	10	85
2	0.009	6.3	180	10	80
3	0.007	6.8	140	10	70

6.2 Six-Generating Unit System [11]

This case study incorporates six generating units. The coefficients of fuel cost and the limits of the generation units.

Unit	a(\$/MW ²)	b(\$/MW)	c(\$)	PG _{min} (MW)	PG _{max} (MW)
1	0.007	7	240	100	500
2	0.005	10	200	50	200
3	0.009	8.5	220	80	300
4	0.009	11	200	50	150
5	0.0080	10.5	220	50	200
6	0.0075	12	120	50	120

6.3 IEEE 25 Bus System with Five Generating Units System [4, 5, 6]

This case study incorporates five generating units. The coefficients of fuel cost and the capacities of the generation units.

Unit	a(\$/MW ²)	b(\$/MW)	c(\$)	PG _{min} (MW)	PG _{max} (MW)
1	0.0015	1.8	40	100	300
2	0.0030	1.7	60	80	150
3	0.0012	2.1	100	80	200
4	0.0080	2.0	25	20	100
5	0.0010	1.9	120	100	300

7. Results and discussions

A. Layout

- Test system comprises of with 3 units, 5 units and 6 units system for variable power demand.
- Optimal Power generation (MW) for every test system has been carried out using GLSPSA
- Comparison of Total Operating Cost, CPU Computational time, Best Cost, Worst Cost, Mean Cost, Standard Deviation(SD) has been presented for different test cases.

B. Simulation and Numerical Result

A complete investigation and computation were done on proposed technique. Comparative Analysis has been carried out with other swarm techniques. Table 1.showcase the optimum power generation for every unit, total operating cost and CPU computational time using proposed GLSPSA technique on IEEE 25 bus system. In table 2, comparative analysis has been presented with other techniques like pattern search(PS), differential evolution(DE), real and binary coded genetic algorithm(RCGA,BCGA,BFGS) in terms of cost, CPU computational time. In Table ,3 an investigation states that proposed technique GLSPSA is outperformed other techniques as total cost and computational time turned out to be less as compared to other techniques in literature PS, DE, RCGA, BCGA, BFGS. Test results shows the computational efficiency, problem solution quality of proposed technique as compared to other techniques.

Table 1. Power Generation, Total Cost and Computational Time using GLSPSA on IEEE 25 Bus System

PG1 (MW)	PG2 (MW)	PG3 (MW)	PG4 (MW)	PG5 (MW)	Cost (\$/hr)	Time (Sec)
181	131.41	113.36	70.5	263.65	2000.0239	2

Table 2.Results Comparison with other Techniques [4,5,6] on IEEE 25 Bus System

Parameters	GLSPSA	PS	DE	RCGAs	BCGAs	BFGS
PG1 (MW)	181.88	212.244	212.244 1	213.68	206.72	211.30
PG2 (MW)	131.51	122.789	122.78 87	127.46	121.64	126.30
PG3 (MW)	113.388	140.305	140.305 2	141.93	151.82	151.29
PG4 (MW)	70.58	27.296	27.2958	29.53	33.21	71.24
PG5 (MW)	263.655	268.366	268.366 2	258.86	258.05	211.31
Cost (\$/hr)	2007.039	2009.312	2009.3145	2010.8	2011.0	2029.3
Time (Sec)	1.42	1.2	7	1.6	4.78	0.0

Table 3. Computational Time and Total Cost Comparison with other Techniques [4, 5, 6] on IEEE 25 Bus System

Parameters	GLSPSA	PS	DE	RCGAs	BCGAs	BFGS
Cost (\$/hr)	2000.039	2009.312	2009.3145	2010.8	2011.0	2029.3
Time (Sec)	1.4	1.2	7	1.6	4.78	0.0

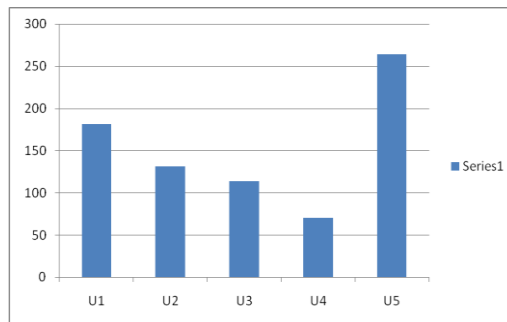


Figure 1. Power Generation using GLSPSA on IEEE 25 Bus System

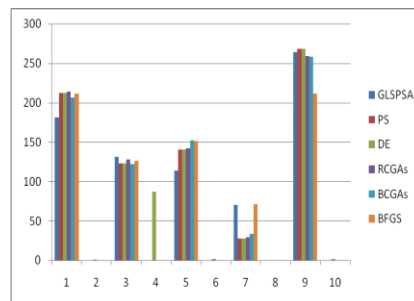


Figure 2. Power Generation Comparison on IEEE 25 Bus System

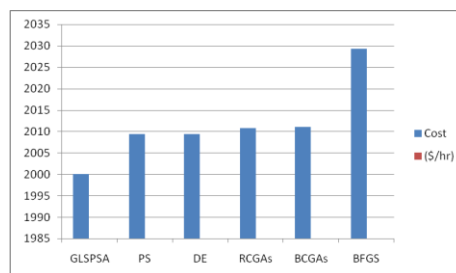


Figure 3. Comparison of Total Cost on IEEE 25 Bus System

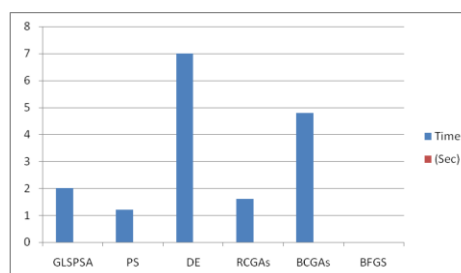


Figure 4. Comparison of CPU Computational Time on IEEE 25 Bus System

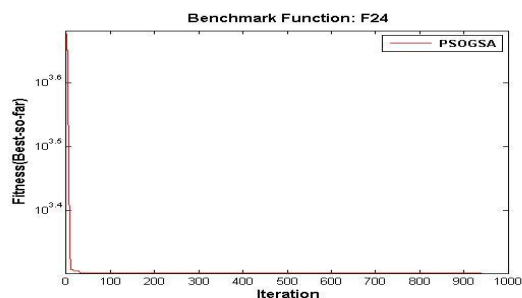


Figure 5. Convergence of Solution on IEEE 25 Bus System

Figure 1 and 2 represents power generation and comparison of test system of IEEE 25 bus system. Figure 3 and 4 shows cost and computational time comparative analysis. Figure 5. shows convergence of solution with iterations with GLSPSA.

Table 4 tabulates the result of power Generation on six unit system and total operating cost to run these units. Table 5 shows the comparative analysis of power generation, cost of proposed technique GLSPSA with literature techniques like cuckoo search(CS),Artificial Bee colony(ABC),Firefly Algorithm(FA),Gravitational Search Algorithm(GSA).Table 6 stored the cost numerical results and comparison was made with other techniques cuckoo search(CS),Artificial Bee colony(ABC),Firefly Algorithm(FA),Gravitational Search Algorithm(GSA),Harmony search(HS),Particle Swarm Optimization(PSO),Shuffled frog leaping algorithm(SFLA) ,Bacterial foraging optimization(BFO).Test results shows that cost using GLSPSA is less as compared to other techniques PSO, ABC, SFLA, CS, HS, BFO, GSA. Thus, proposed approach is more robust and computationally efficient as compared to other techniques. Figure 6 shows convergence of solution for proposed method GLSPSA with iterations.

Table 7 latched numerical parameters to showcase the convergence power, quality of solutions and efficiency of computational power. These are converted and presented in terms of parameters Standard deviation, mean cost, best cost, worst cost and comparative investigation has been carried out with other techniques PSO, ABC, SFLA, CS, HS, BFO, GSA,FA. Standard Deviation for proposed technique is minimum among other techniques. Best cost, Worst cost, Mean cost are minimum with iterations as checked with other methods.These investigations benchmarks the robustness, reliability, global minima convergence, solution efficiency, computation power of proposed GLSPSA technique as compared to others. To concrete the result, further investigation is done on small system having three unit system. Table 8 and 9 substantiate the upper investigations. Figure 6 shows the convergence of solution with iterations. Proposed technique GLSPSA searches for best solution among initial population of generated power within bounds. GLSPSA is successfully applied to different set of systems. Test results show the promise of proposed technique. In addition, the results substantiate the robustness, precise convergence and efficiency of this optimization algorithm. The main advantage of GLSPSA is a core ability for finding the global solution from among local minima values. From the results, it can be infer that GLSPSA is a competitive technique for solving complex non smooth optimization problems in EPD.

Table 4. Power Generation, Total Cost and Computational Time using GLSPSA on Six Unit System [11]

PG1 (MW)	PG2 (MW)	PG3 (MW)	PG4 (MW)	PG5 (MW)	PG6 (MW)	Cost (\$/hr)
154.4434	50.0000	256.8338	111.7318	61.9681	76.0229	7891.1

Table 5.Results Comparison with other Techniques on Six Unit System [11]

Parameters	GLSPSA	CS	ABC	FA	GSA
PG1 (MW)	154.4434	324.113	323.043	293.312	298.44
PG2 (MW)	50.0000	76.859	54.965	79.546	75.67
PG3 (MW)	256.8338	158.094	147.354	123.334	132.46
PG4 (MW)	111.7318	50.000	50.000	69.700	58.73
PG5 (MW)	61.9681	51.963	85.815	79.546	76.89
PG6 (MW)	76.0229	50.000	50.233	63.778	56.78
Cost (\$/hr)	7891.1	8356.06	8372.27	8388.45	8394.46

Table 6. Results Comparison of Cost with other Techniques on Six Unit System [11]

Technique	GLSPSA	CS	ABC	FA	PSO	SFL	BFO	HS	GSA
Cost (\$/hr)	7891.1	8356.06	8372.27	8388.45	8401.45	8419.78	8428.69	8398.06	8394.46

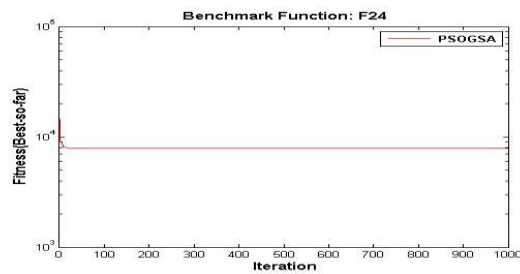


Figure 6. Convergence of Solution on Six Unit System

Table 7.Convergence, Computation and Exploration Capability Comparison with other Techniques on Six Unit System [11]

Parameters	Mean Cost(\$/hr)	Standard Deviation	Worst Cost(\$/hr)	Best Cost(\$/hr)
CS	8356.06	0.0008	8356.06	8356.06
ABC	8457.16	57.726	8610.28	8372.27
FA	8631.82	176.83	9082.00	8388.45
PSO	8722.04	177.652	8912.16	8401.45
SFL	8479.49	54.781	8604.29	8419.78
BFO	8571.91	127.85	8909.85	8428.69
HS	8541.72	99.531	8778.37	8398.06
GSA	8567.89	78.99	8904.56	8394.46
GLSPSA	7891.1	0.000097	7891.1	7891.1

Table 8. Results Comparison with other Techniques on Three Unit System [11]

Parameters	GLSPSA	CS	ABC	FA	GSA
PG1 (MW)	45.55	33.490	33.049	32.729	34.51
PG2 (MW)	55.71	64.116	61.764	63.843	62.74
PG3 (MW)	50.78	55.126	57.872	56.151	58.92
Cost (\$/hr)	1542	1600.46	1600.51	1600.47	1600.56

Table 9. Convergence, Computation and Exploration Capability Comparison with other Techniques on Three Unit System [11]

Parameters	Mean Cost(\$/hr)	Standard Deviation	Worst Cost(\$/hr)	Best Cost(\$/hr)
CS	1600.46	2.7e-6	1600.46	1600.46
ABC	1607.37	11.676	1620.60	1600.51
FA	1617.34	10.746	1633.57	1600.47
PSO	1609.13	8.231	1627.87	1600.60
SFL	1602.06	1.519	1607.62	1600.67
BFO	1604.28	3.1993	1611.35	1600.02
HS	1610.10	9.415	1629.18	1600.58
GSA	1612.24	6.567	1618.67	1600.56
GLSPSA	1541.1	2.3e-6	1541.1	1541.1

C. Comments

- **Global Minima Solution**

From cost analysis in table 3, proposed technique achieve minima cost solution 2000.039(\$/hr) as compared to other techniques PS, DE, RCGA, BFGS, BCGA for IEEE 25 bus system. Further on, Table 6 showcase the cost result 7891.1 (\$/hr) for six unit system and comparison is made with methods PSO, ABC, SFLA, CS, HS, BFO, GSA,FA. From result inference, we see that proposed technique gives minimum cost when compared with other techniques. Table 8 again reflects the cost 1541.1(\$/hr) result for three unit system which is minimum as compared to reported techniques. Thus, proposed method GLSPSA has the strong capability of reaching global solution.

- **Computational Power**

From table 3, we see that the proposed technique takes less computational time (1.4 sec) as compared to other techniques DE, BCGA, RCGA. This technique consumes less CPU memory as it is fast due to fast convergence from Figure 5,6. From table 5,7,8,9 –we observe that deviation of solution (2.3e-6, 0.000097) for this technique GLSPSA is less as compared to PSO, ABC, SFLA, CS, HS, BFO, GSA,FA for three and six unit system. Best, mean and worst cost with different set of iterations shows the computational efficiency of proposed method as they keep minima value as tested with other methods.

- **Convergence Precision Capability**

From Figure. 5 and 6, convergence of solutions for iterations has been tested. It shows that, proposed methodology grows towards global solutions and it maintains the solution convergence for many runs. Table 7 and 9 shows that best, mean and worst solution (1541.1, 1541.1, 1541.1) are close approximation of each other, means the convergence precision is high and avoid all the local minima solutions among feasible

solutions in search boundary as compared to PSO, ABC, SFLA, CS, HS, BFO, GSA, FA as these algorithms suffers from huge standard deviation among its best, mean, worst which shows lack of precision of convergence.

- **Exploration for Optimal Solution**

As the proposed method GLSPSA explores solution in random initial population of generated powers through search space. Table 7 and 9 shows that average cost(7891.1,1541.1) for GLSPSA method is minimum when compared to PSO, ABC, SFLA, CS, HS, BFO, GSA,FA for three and six unit system. It means average of all the solutions in feasible search space with different iterations carries the optimality when fly through the space for solution search. Further on, best cost also shows the promise of efficient exploration capability in table 7 and 9.SD goes down as the proposed method converge to optimal solution means the direction and boundary of solution search is best one.

8. Conclusion

In present work, GLSPSA is proposed for solving APD problems. The efficiency and effectiveness of the proposed technique is benchmarked for different test cases consisting of three, five and six-generating units. The results of the GLSPSA compared with that of other intelligence algorithms.

Wide contrasting simulation results are observed with the other algorithms, it is concrete that GLSPSA gives better results than other algorithms. GLSPSA is simple to formulate and potential of reaching feasible global optimal solution.

Further on, the solution backs the robustness, accurate convergence and optimality of this optimization technique. From the results obtained it can be concluded that GLSPSA is a promising technique for solving complex non smooth optimization problems.

9. Future Scope

In future, the proposed technique can be effectively applied to solve convex and non-convex constraints and complex EPD problems with incorporation of more objectives and constraints

References

- [1] S. Duman, U. Güvenç1, N. Yörükeren “Gravitational Search Algorithm for Economic Dispatch with Valve-Point Effects”, International Review of Electrical Engineering (I.R.E.E.), Vol. 5, No. 6,pp.2890-2895,2010.
- [2] Wood, A.J and Wollenberg B.F., “Power generation, operation and control”,2nd ed.,John Wiley, New York,1996.
- [3] Zhu, J. , “Optimization of Power System Operation”, IEEE Press on Power Engineering, Wiley,2009.
- [4] Navpreet Singh Tung and Sandeep Chakravorty ,”Active Power Dispatch Planning using Differential Evolution”, Journal of Industrial and Intelligent Information Vol. 2, No. 3,pp 200-204,2014.
- [5] Navpreet Singh Tung and Sandeep Chakravorty, “Active Power Dispatch Planning using Pattern Search”, International Journal of Electrical Energy, Vol. 2, No. 3(2014), pp. 216-220,2014.
- [6] Hamid Boujeboudja et al ,”Economic Dispatch Solution using A real coded genetic Algorithm” ,Acta Electro-technica et Informatica(2005) No. 4, Vol. 5,pp.1-5,2005.
- [7] Vikram Kumar Kamboj, S.K Bath ,”Mathematical Formulation of Multi Area Unit Commitment Problem”, International Journal of Power System Operation and Energy Management, Volume-3, Issue-2,2013.

- [8] Algorithm”, IOSR Journal of Electrical and Electronics Engineering (IOSRJEEE), Volume 1, Issue 4, pp. 09-26,2012.
- [9] Vikram Singh et al, “Short Term Unit Commitment and Economic Load Dispatch Problem of thermal Electric Power System Using Particle Swarm Optimization”, International Journal of Power System Optimization, 09 pp.10–005,2014.
- [10] Vikram Kumar Kamboj, S.K Bath, “Scope of Biogeography Based Optimization for Economic Load Dispatch and Multi-Objective Unit Commitment Problem”, International Journal of Energy Optimization and Engineering Vol.3.Issue.4, pp.34-54,2014.
- [11] Adriane B. S. Serapião,” Cuckoo Search for Solving Economic Dispatch Load Problem”, Intelligent Control and Automation, Vol.4, pp. 385-390,2013.
- [12] Mirjalili S, Mohd Hashim S Z, “A new Hybrid PSOGSA Algorithm for Function Optimization”, IEEE International Conference on Computer Information and application (ICCIA 2010), China ,pp. 374-377,2010 .
- [13] a Local Search Algorithm for Economic Emission Load Dispatch Problem”, Applied Mathematics,Vol. 2, pp.890-898,2011.
- [14] Manisha Sharma et al,” Multi-area economic dispatch with tie-line constraints employing evolutionary approach”, International Journal of Engineering, Science and Technology, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 132-149,2010.
- [15] Dr.T.Govindaraj ,”Optimal Economic Dispatch for Power Generation Using Genetic Algorithm”, International Journal of Innovative Research In Electrical, Electronics, Instrumentation and Control Engineering Vol. 2, Issue 1, January 2014.
- [16] Priyanka Roy, “Modified Shuffled Frog Leaping Algorithm for Solving Economic Load Dispatch Problem” Energy and Power Engineering, vol.3, pp.551-556,2011.

Authors

Navpreet Singh Tung is serving as an Assistant Professor in Department of Electrical Engineering, Bhutta Group of Institutions. India. He holds his B-Tech in Instrumentation and Control Engineering from National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar. He obtained his M-Tech in Electrical Engineering with specialization in Power System from Lovely Professional University. He is a member of reviewer board of International Journals. He authored and co-authored many papers in leading international proceedings and journals in Power System. His area of interest is Power System Planning, Power System Optimization.

Prof.(Dr.)Sandeep Chakravorty is serving as a Dean and Professor in Department of Electrical Engineering, Baddi University, India.He did his BE in Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology, Sikkim and ME in Software Engineering from Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra. Ranchi.He obtained his PHD in Power System Planning from Sikkim Manipal University. He served in different capacities in Sikkim Manipal University, Lovely Professional University. He has a long stint of teaching and research career in Electrical Engineering. He authored and co-authored many research papers in the area of Power system in leading International Journals and Conferences. His area of expertise is Power System Planning, Power system Optimization and application of artificial intelligence in Power System.

