A Comprehensive Survey on Use of Soft Computing and Optimization Techniques for Load Frequency Control

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Abstract: Load frequency control (LFC) is one of the most profitable ancillary services of power system market presently. The main goal of LFC is to reduce zero steady-state error for frequency deviations. In the present review paper of LFC problem, worldwide history of various types of controllers, control strategy, smart techniques and methodologies which are implemented and which can be implemented at generation, transmission and distribution areas of a power system. Moreover, ABT mechanism in India is implemented in 2002 to regulate grid frequency. Out of this in deregulated power system energy storage with the potential of different types of energy storage at distribution area in the power system has been highlighted. In a smart grid due to intermittent nature of the renewable energy sources (wind and solar), unpredictable daily and seasonal variations there may be an imbalance between supply and demand which results in deviations in the grid frequency. To eliminate the problem of LFC Electrical energy storage (EES) is technologies are listed. LFC problem with different soft computing techniques such as Genetic Algorithm (GA), Neural Network (NN), Fuzzy Logic (FG), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Bacterial Foraging Optimization (BFP), Tabu Search Algorithm (TSA) has been carried out. This literature review will help the new researcher to give the guideline to work in the area of load frequency control.

Keywords: Automatic Generation Control (AGC), Load Frequency Control, Restructured Power System, Distributed Energy Storage (DES)

1. Introduction

Today, the present grid is a smart grid. In a large-scale power system, many types of power plants are connected to meet the load demand. It becomes essential to maintain deviations in the frequency and tie-line power against load disturbance when more than one power systems are connected. The frequency of the power system deviates, due to the sudden load change. The nature of renewable energy sources is uneven, which causes frequency and power deviations too. A lot of research has been carried on Load Frequency Control (LFC) problem in conventional power system as well as deregulated power system. Study based on LFC problem with different soft computing techniques such as Genetic Algorithm (GA), Neural Network (NN), Fuzzy Logic (FG), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Bacterial Foraging Optimization (BFP), Tabu Search Algorithm (TSA) has been carried out. Also, many researchers have tried to solve LFC problem using AC-DC tie line, Flexible AC Transmission System (FACTS), considering communication delay, different learning techniques and different types of Distributed Energy Storage System (DESS). Further study on communication delay, renewable energy sources penetration and need for electrical storage with different types of storages have also been carried out. Storage potential in BESS as centralized and decentralized distributed electrical vehicles has found
tremendous potential to regulated frequency. Presently, in deregulated power system different competitive companies sell unbundled power at lower rates. Also, a lot of ancillary services are introduced like voltage and frequency regulation, load balancing, peak power savings, etc. Load frequency Control (LFC) as ancillary services are becoming much more significant today. In this study, the types of power system models for LFC with various control strategies are outlined.

2. Single and Multi-Area Conventional Power System

The LFC problem in a single area power system for its dynamic performance and delay margin by using Lyapunov theory based on the dependent criterion and linear matrix inequalities (LMIs) techniques have been represented by Jiangen et al. [1]. Based on the comparative analysis the results for single area power system by consideration of Generation Rate Constraint (GRC) without the controller, full state controller and with optimal output feedback are represented by Singh et. al. [2]. Two area interconnected power system with thermal reheat unit including GRC and Boiler Dynamics has been discussed by Sudha and Santhi [3]. Lili Dong [4] has presented single area thermal power system with reheat, non-reheat and hydraulic unit with its design based on active disturbance rejection control. The simulation results verified the effectiveness of the ADRC, in comparison with existing Proportional Integral (PI) type controller tuned via Genetic Algorithm Linear Matrix Inequalities (GALMIs). LFC problem with four area power system is presented by Zhou [5]. A detailed structured singular value method for local area robustness analysis and an Eigenvalue method are derived for tie-line robustness analysis. Fuzzy C-means clustering has been used by considering GRC by Sudha et. al [6]. LFC problem by consideration of time delay is presented by Dey et. al. [7]. LFC with a time-varying delay with LMI technique and PI controller has been presented by Chidambaram [8]. AGC with output vector control feedback theory incorporated with AC / DC-link has been presented by Kumar et. al. [9]. Fatemeh Daneshfar et. al. has presented three area power system with GA based PI controller [10]. LFC problem with redox flow battery has been presented by Chidambaram [11]. Doolla presented LFC problem for a single area hydropower system with multi pipe scheme in hydropower plant [12]. Kalyan Chatterjee et. al. [13] have discussed an effect of Battery Energy Storage in two area deregulated power system. Decentralize LFC for multi-area power system have been presented by Muthana et. al. [14]. Hierarchical optimal robust load frequency control is represented by Rahmani and Sadati [15]. Hemeida [16] discussed multi-area LFC problem with comparative study of fuzzy-based Super Magnetic Energy Storage (SMES), PI base SMES and without SMES. Hooshmand et. al. has presented a multi-machine system with PID based FLC [17]. Bhatt et. al. [18] investigated multi area LFC problem with coordinated control of SMES and Thyristor Controlled Phase Shifter (TCPS). Two area power system with dead band as a nonlinearity has been analyzed by Tsay [19]. Sliding Mode based LFC problem has been solved for multi area power system by Vrdoljak et. al. [20]. Multi area power system with area participation factor by applying GA based reinforced learning algorithm have been represented by Daneshfar and Bevrani [21]. LFC in Multi area power system with Time delay and its real time implementation has been discussed by Bevrani et. al. [22]. Autonomous controller with single phase inverter to control active and reactive power due to large disturbances has been presented by Salamah et. al. [23]. The LFC problem in two area power system has been considered with GRC and DB and its solution is proposed using hybrid evolutionary fuzzy PI controller by Juang and Lu [24]. Multi area LFC had been analyzed using GA based fuzzy logic by Du and Li [25].

3. Different Soft Computing Techniques Applied in LFC

3.1. Genetic Algorithm

The GA is one of the optimization techniques based on the operation of natural genetics. GA is largely applied to solve complex nonlinear optimization problems such as AGC. Comparative study between GA as an optimization tool and conventional Matrix – Riccati based optimal control is presented by Ghosal [26] et. al. Successful results for the optimized gain value are achieved using GA tool. PID controller gain tuned by GA with successful results is presented the authors [26]. The superiority of GA-SA technique against GA method for off-nominal and optimal PID gains is presented by the same authors [26-27]. Robust LFC design method based on $H_\infty$ control with Linear Matrix Inequalities (LMI) techniques and GA tuned PI controller are proposed by Hasanovic et. al. [28]. Result revealed that robustness of performance of GALMI is almost same as that of the robust $H_\infty$ controllers. A comparative study based on a hybrid fuzzy proportional integral (FPI) controller and hybrid GA-PSO optimization techniques is presented by Juang and Lu [29]. Least square algorithm using GA for achieving real time parameters for optimal value of gain for LFC is shown by Chang-Chien [30]. Interconnected hydro-thermal power system, a continuous discrete mode for AGC framework is presented by Vijay and Jena [31]. GA tuned PI controller is used for the BESS as EV's with grid connected RES by Biswas and Bera [32]. The basic GA application in a digital computer is identified with hydro-generator plant by Womiac et. al. [33]. GA tuned fuzzy gain scheduling for LFC is shown by Juang et. al. for the power system [34]. For LFC intelligent controller as a GA is proposed by Dang Prasert et. al. [37]. Different approach to control generator output power and frequency using fuel rack position controls the speed of generator is shown by Shayeghi et. al. [38]. To optimize PID parameters under sliding mode, GA tool is used for the solution of LFC in multi area power system [39]. Pingkang et. al. have presented the control parameter optimization using GA technique for...
robust decentralized frequency stability [40]. In a deregulated power system with three area, LFC solution is proposed by Ngamroo et al. [41] a new decentralized robust control strategy based on the mixed H2 / H∞ control technique. Chang et al. [42] have presented gain scheduling of PI controller using GA based fuzzy logic rule-based system and presented the load frequency control for a multi-area interconnected power system. The variable structural controller (VSC) feedback gain tuned by GA has been presented by Chang et al. [43] to solve LFC problem. For tuning trial and error method is followed by the authors. An adaptive optimal gain scheduling approach to the Load Frequency Control (LFC) problem has been proposed by Al-Hamouz et al. [44]. Aditya [46] presents a design of GA for two area hydropower system model.

3.2. Neural Networks

Neural Network (NN) works on prediction-based theory and corrects nonlinear relationship between input and output. Francoise Beaufays [47] presents a nonlinear application of NN in power system for LFC. The NN is investigated as an intelligent controller in conjunction with standard adaptive LFC by Birch et al. [48]. Automatic LFC using NN is developed to control steam and water flow by Chaturvedi et al. [49]. The flow controller regulates the speed of the generator, which helps to regulate frequency and generator output power. Authors [50] have considered nonlinearities such as dead band and rehear effect in two area power system for LFC problem. Effectiveness of NN controller is presented to regulate frequency deviations. AGC based on reinforcement learning approach is presented by Ahamed et al. [51]. Talaq et al. proposed training-based controller for better performance of adaptive controller as compared to a neural network based adaptive scheme [52].

3.3. Fuzzy Logic

Fuzzy logic can solve the LFC problem based on knowledge and experience. Superiority of fuzzy logic by a comparative study based on fuzzy logic and the classical integral controller is presented by Indulkar and Raj [53]. With the nonlinearity such as dead band and Generation Rate Constraint (GRC), LFC problem is simulated in four area power system by Chang and Fu [54] and better results are obtained using fuzzy gain scheduling of PI controller. Fuzzy rule based tabu search algorithm for LFC problem is presented by Denna et al. [55]. LFC problem in three equal area power system having radial and ring connections and solution by self-adjusting fuzzy gain scheduling scheme have been presented by Erugrul et al. [56]. Authors have presented two area thermal power system with fuzzy controller [57]. Sinha et al. [58] presented GA based PSO tuned fuzzy controller for AGC in three area power system.

3.4. Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)

Particle swarm optimization can be used on the concept of swarm intelligence. Aqeel S. Jaber has presented Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) technique to solve the LFC problem by tuning the fuzzy logic input and output parameter [60]. For a hydropower plant, PSO and fuzzy logic with sliding mode control are presented by Houshmand [61]. PSO technique for HVDC tie line connected in parallel with the AC tie line is presented by Selvakumaran et al. [62]. Bhatt et al. [63] have presented hybrid particle swarm optimization for determining optimal PID gains for LFC in four-area power system shaving deregulation environments. Based on adaptive neuro-fuzzy inference and PSO control scheme LFC dynamic and steady response is simulated by Hosseini and Etemadi [64]. For two area power system, LFC based on adaptive weighted particle swarm optimization with multi objective PID controller is presented by Sharifi et al. [65].

3.5. Bacterial Foraging Optimization Algorithm (BFOA)

BFOA theory is motivated by nature and operated by four processes namely swarming, reproduction, elimination and dispersal. Bacterial foraging is another modern meta-heuristic technique which is used to find a global minimum of complex optimization problem. Performances of several integer order (IO) controllers have been evaluated and are compared with FOPID controller for AGC with multi-area thermal systems with reheat turbines and appropriate GRC by Debbarma [66]. Optimization for the governor speed regulation parameter (Ri) and frequency bias parameter (Bi) is carried out. Moreover, superiority of BFO against GA and classical optimization techniques by gain tuning for the integral controller is presented [68]. A similar approach of using BFO algorithm to tune controller gain was also presented by Ali et al. [67] with the superiority of proposed controller over conventional area controller and GA optimized controller.

3.6. Tabu Search Algorithm (TSA)

The TSA starts from some initial feasible solution and attempts to determine a better solution in the manner of a hill-climbing algorithm. TSA uses past step to create a better solution. Saravuth et al. have presented a new optimization technique of a fuzzy logic based proportional integral (FLPI) load frequency controller by the multiple tabu search (MTS) algorithm for the improvement in learning of fuzzy rule by using heuristic symbolic approach [59]. Maurizio Denna et al. have presented an approach for the automatic definition of fuzzy rules in the fuzzy controller based on TSA for the improvement in learning of fuzzy rule by using heuristic symbolic Meta rules [55].

3.7. Other Optimization Control Techniques

By considering active power flow, a fuzzy rule-based system was formed to select the best controllers, their movements and step size by Lenoir et. al. [69]. M. Farahani presented the method of optimized PID gains by the lozi map-based chaotic algorithm (LCOA) to solve the LFC problem [70]. LFC problem solution with Differential evolution algorithm, which optimized the PID gain is presented by Sahu et. al. [71]. It is observed that the proposed
controllers are quite robust for a wide range of the system parameters and operating load conditions from their nominal values. Rout et al. [72] have presented the design and performance analysis of Proportional-Integral (PI) controller based on Differential Evolution (DE) algorithm for AGC operation. Mohanty et al. [73] presented controller parameters tuning of Differential Evolution (DE) algorithm for LFC. Results of comparative analysis between DE, I, PI and PID are also presented. Goshaidas et al. [74] have presented a solution for LFC in a single area thermal power system with robust controller based on the Riccati-equation. Robust controller for LFC problem in a deregulated two area thermal power systems by using an m-synthesis approach is given by Bevrani [75]. A decentralized H∞ damping control design based on the mixed-sensitivity formulation in the LMI framework is reported by Chaudhari and Pal [76]. The robust design of the PI controller for LFC problem in three area interconnected power system based on H∞ static output feedback control technique is solved by using an iteratively developed LMI [77]. Robust analysis and design of load frequency controller is described in [78].

4. Conclusion
An effort has been put for a critical literature review of applications of different soft computing techniques for load frequency control (LFC) problem. LFC under conventional power system and restructured power system with grid-connected and in an isolated mode have been discussed. From the literature survey, it has been observing that worldwide lot of researcher has put their effort to solve the LFC problem in a conventional and restructured power system. The repeated AGC operation of the governor will increase wear and tear loss. Also, the dynamic response of the governor is slow. Lots of research exist on LFC problem in deregulated power system with energy storage and found lot of potential battery energy storage system (BESS). It can provide fast and active power compensation and improve the performance of load frequency control.

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