Optimal Economic Load Dispatch using Multiobjective Cuckoo Search Algorithm

Z.M. Yasin¹, N.F.A. Aziz², N.A. Salim³, N.A. Wahab⁴, N.A. Rahmat⁵
¹,³,⁴Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia
²,⁵Department of Electrical Power Engineering, Universiti Tenaga Nasional, Malaysia

ABSTRACT
In this paper, Multiobjective Cuckoo Search Algorithm (MOCSA) is developed to solve Economic Load Dispatch (ELD) problem. The main goal of the ELD is to meet the load demand at minimum operating cost by determining the output of the committed generating unit while satisfying system equality and inequality constraints. The problem formulation is based on a multiobjective model in which the multiobjective are defined as fuel cost minimization and carbon emission minimization. MOCSA is based on the inspiration from the brooding parasitism of cuckoo species in nature. Three cases are considered to test the effectiveness of the proposed technique which are fuel cost minimization, carbon emission minimization and multiobjective function with fixed weighted sum. The effectiveness of the MOCSA’s performances are illustrated through comparative study with other techniques such as Multiobjective Genetic Algorithm (MOGA) and Multiobjective Particle Swarm Optimization (MOPSO) in terms of fitness functions. The proposed study was conducted on three generating unit system at various loading condition. The result proved that MOCSA provide better solution in minimizing fuel cost and carbon emission usage as compared to other techniques.

Copyright © 2018 Institute of Advanced Engineering and Science. All rights reserved.

1. INTRODUCTION
Power system is aimed to generate the required amount of power output in order to meet a particular load demand with minimum fuel cost that known as Economic Load Dispatch (ELD). The generation cost for each unit are calculated from the fuel cost, operation, maintenance, labour etc [1]. Previously, there are several meta-heuristic techniques have been proposed by previous researcher in solving electrical load dispatch problem. Compared to the conventional methods, meta-heuristics have a good global search capability and do not require specific domainin formation on the optimized problem. Reference [2]–[4] were presented different techniques to solve ELD problems by taking cost as the objective functions. However, the amount of carbon emission output does not take into account. Due to the increased awareness of environmental issues, there are few researcher proposed a technique to solve ELD problem considering the level of carbon emission [5]–[8]. Reference [9] proposed a multi-objective for ELD using Bacterial Foraging Algorithm (BFA). BFA provide poor convergence performance due to high complexity in a large constrained problem. Therefore, there is a need to determine the most efficient and economical of the power generation unit as to fulfil the aim in minimizing the operating fuel cost and minimizing the carbon emission at fast execution time.

Genetic Algorithm (GA) technique is also one of effective in searching technique for medium and large size problem by dealing with the problem of convergence on local sub-optimal solutions. A capability
to evolve populations of possible solution and constantly converge to a high quality solution is a population based on the heuristic search algorithm that inspired by genetic evolution [10]. The combination of two existing solution which is the natural genetics and natural selection have to share the properties of their parents, so that it will probably produce two good solution of children. However, GA requires longer computational time in determining the convergence solution [11]. In addition, Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) technique is one of modern heuristic algorithm that has been used in solving continuous nonlinear optimization problem [12]. PSO is also an iteration method that will lead the particles and finally swarm to obtain the optimum region as well as obtaining the best point in the search space. Therefore, this method may give better performance as compared to the classical method because it does not need to solve the complex mathematical formulas in finding the best solution in ELD problem. Unfortunately, this method still in research progress for proving its potential in solving any constraint optimization problem so that it can be used to optimize a wide range of functions with various constraints [13]. The applications of Cuckoo Search Algorithm (CSA) to solve engineering optimization problems have shown its promising efficiency. The CSA was inspired by the obligate brood parasitism of some cuckoo species by laying their eggs in the nests of host birds. The breeding behaviour of cuckoo can be applied to various optimization problems [14]. CSA obtained better solutions than existing solutions in [10], [11], [15], [16]. An important advantage of CSA is its simplicity. A multiobjective optimization namely Multiobjective Cuckoo Search Algorithm (MOCSA) is proposed in this paper as it taking fuel cost minimization and carbon emission minimization as the objective function.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The main objective function of ELD is to minimize the total power generation cost. It should meet the load demand and satisfying all the constraints. Two objective functions are considered which are cost minimization and carbon emission reduction. The analysis is divided into three cases. Firstly, ELD with cost minimization. Secondly, ELD with carbon emission minimization. Lastly, multiobjective ELD considering both objective functions simultaneously. Economic Load Dispatch (ELD) problem considering cost as objective function can be modeled as (1).

\[ \min F_t (P) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i(P_i) \]  

Where \( F_t \) is the total fuel cost, \( F_i(P_i) \) is the fuel cost of generating unit \( i \) and \( n \) is the number of generator. The fuel cost function of a generating unit is usually described by a quadratic function of power output, \( P_i \) as shown in (2).

\[ F_i(P_i) = a_i P_i^2 + b_i P_i + c_i \]  

Where \( a_i, b_i, c_i \) are fuel cost coefficients of unit \( i \). The units for the \( a_i, b_i, c_i \) are $/MW. The emission equation of a generating unit is usually described by a quadratic function of power output, \( P_i \) as

\[ E_i(P_i) = d_i P_i^2 + e_i P_i + f_i \]  

Where \( d_i, e_i, f_i \) are emission coefficients of unit \( i \). The units for the \( d_i, e_i, f_i \) are kg/h.

There are two methods for solving an optimization problems which are analytical method and numerical method. The analytical method involves precise mathematical derivation and formula to obtain the solution. However, this method depends strictly on the problem characteristics which is not suitable for solving realistic problems. The numerical method is constructed with a series of iterations to obtain the optimal solution [17]. The optimal solution can be obtained by selecting the suitable variables and objective functions. This method is more suitable to solve the real problems with many constraints.

In multi-objective optimization, both objective functions need to be considered simultaneously. The fitness for both objective functions are calculated individually. Usually, both objective functions are contradictory with each other. Therefore, both fitness need to be normalized as (4) in order to calculate the final solution. The analysis is carried out by assuming that all weighting factors, \( \alpha \) have the same values. The value of all weighting factors should fulfil (5). In this paper, the final solution is selected based on the maximum value of multiobjective fitness, \( F_T \) as described in (6).

\[ f_n = \frac{\max(f_i) - f_i}{\max(f_i) - \min(f_i)} \]  

(4)
Where $f_{ni}$ is normalized value for $i^{th}$ objective function

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i = 1$$

(5)

Where $\alpha_i$ is weighting factor for $i^{th}$ objective function

$$F_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\alpha_i \times f_{ni})$$

(6)

Where $k$ is numbers of objective function.

In solving ELD problems, there are constraints that need to be considered such as transmission loss, power balanced, and generator limit. The equation for transmission loss is expressed as (7).

$$P_L = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} P_t B_{ij} P_j$$

(7)

Where the coefficient are called loss coefficient or B-coefficients. B-coefficients are assumed constant. Beside transmission loss, the optimization also should considered the power balanced in the system. The total power generation should be equal to the total demand plus losses.

$$P_d + P_L - \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_t = 0$$

(8)

Where $P_d$ is the total load demand, $P_L$ is the total transmission losses, and $P_t$ is the total power generation. Generator limit of each unit need to be considered in solving ELD problem. The total power output for each of generating unit should lie between lower and upper operating limits.

$$P_{i,\text{min}} \leq P_t \leq P_{i,\text{max}}$$

(9)

Where $P_{i,\text{min}}$ is the minimum power output limit, and $P_{i,\text{max}}$ is the maximum power output limit.

In 2009, Xin-Sin Yang and Suash Deb has presented an algorithm that capable in giving a great efficiency in solving various optimization problems and real-world application which is called as Cuckoo Search Algorithm (CSA) [14]. In the past few decades, numerous research paper have been issued regarding cuckoo search finding. This is because CSA technique provide a better populations in faster run time without excessive experimentation for parameter running.

In this paper, MOCSA is applied to solve ELD for cost minimization, ELD for emission minimization, and ELD for multiobjective optimization.

Cuckoo search is an optimization based on behaviour of Cuckoo. It was inspired by the obligate brood parasitism by some Cuckoo species by laying their eggs in the nest of other host bird. There are two stages of probability generating in conventional methods. The first stage is Lévy flight which randomly generates and the second stage is explained the action of host birds to abandon Cuckoo eggs. In addition, the birds’ flight behaviour have a bit characteristic of Lévy flight, where the Lévy flight is a random walk. There are three types of brood parasitism which are intraspecific brood parasitism, nest take-over and co-operative breeding. The behaviour of parasitic cuckoos is often chose a nest where the host bird just laid its own eggs. Some Cuckoos species have specialized in the imitation in colour and chosen the host species. Therefore, it can reduces the probability of eggs being abandoned and at the same time it will increases their reproductively. It can be assumed that only one egg is placed in a nest at a time. Each egg represent a solution where the egg in the nest represents a solution whereas the Cuckoo egg represents as a new solution. Egg that has good quality is carried over to the next generation. In addition, the aim of comparison is to select the new solutions to supplant a poor solution in the nests. Next, the host bird will decide either throw the egg or nest and the bird will builds up a new nest at a new place. In Cuckoo search algorithm, each Cuckoo will lays only one egg at a time with dumps egg in randomly chosen nest, the eggs with high quality will carry over the next generation, the number of available hosts’ is constant and the host bird will discover the Cuckoo egg with a probability between 0 and 1.

Figure 1 illustrates the flowchart of MOCSA for solving ELD problem. In the initialization process, the population were randomly generated within constraints such as power balance, generator limit constraint and transmission losses. The system read the data which consist of power demand, fuel cost, minimum and maximum generation limits and B-coefficients. The discovery rate of alien eggs is set to be 0.25. There are
three main stages in the iterative search process including global Lévy flight random walk, local random walk, and selection operation. The first two stages are the steps to determine new solutions. The first new solution is generated via Lévy flights as shown in (10). Then, all the fitness functions were calculated based on (2) and (3). The operation of the local random walk produces the second new solution generation using (11).

Start

Generate initial population randomly. Define Pa, n and fitness function

Generate initial population randomly

Generate cuckoo solution via Levy flight around best solution

Evaluate solution and get random nest among n nest

Calculate fitness

\( g(1) < 0? \)

Yes

No

Normalize both fitness values

Calculate Multiobjective Fitness, \( F_T \)

Fitness of cuckoo better than chosen one?

Yes

No

Replace chosen nest with cuckoo

Rand < Pa?

Yes

No

Replace worst solution by random walk around worst

Keep best solution

Determine current best

Converge?

No

Yes

Stop

Calculate fitness

Determine current best

Stop

Figure 1. Flowchart of Multiobjective Cuckoo Search Algorithm

Optimal Economic Load Dispatch using Multiobjective Cuckoo Search Algorithm (Z.M. Yasin)
\[ X_d^{(G)} = X_d^{(G-1)} + \alpha \oplus \text{Levy}(\beta) \]  

(10)

Where \( X_d \) is the population and \( \alpha \) is a step size for updating new solution.

\[
X_{d,\text{new}} = \begin{cases} 
X_d + \text{rand}(X_{r1} - X_{r2}) & \text{if } R N < P_a \\
X_d & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

(11)

Where \( X_{r1} \) and \( X_{r2} \) are random solutions withdrawn from the population.

In the last stage, MOCSA will perform a selection process. During the selection process, all fitness function were normalized before calculating the multiobjective fitness \( (F_T) \). If new fitness, \( F_T \) value is better than old \( F_T \), the new fitness value will be updated as a new nest. Otherwise, it will go back to generate Cuckoo randomly. The selection process can be represented by (12). The value of fitness obtained need satisfy with the various constraints in economic dispatch problem. The number of nest is set to 20 and the best fitness value obtained will be compared with the best value of \( G_{\text{best}} \).

\[
X_d = \begin{cases} 
X_{d,\text{new}} & \text{if } \text{Fitness}(X_{d,\text{new}}) < \text{Fitness}(X_d) \\
X_d & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}, d = 1, ..., N_p
\]

(12)

Where \( X_{d,\text{new}} \) is a new solution at the same nest \( d \).

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Multiobjective Cuckoo Search Algorithm (MOCSA) was developed by using MATLAB in determining the optimal ELD. The proposed technique was tested on three generating units system and the output results were compared to Multiobjective Genetic Algorithm (MOGA) and Multiobjective Particle Swarm Optimization (MOPSO) technique at various load demand. For comparison purposes, the analysis were also carried out using CSA, GA and PSO for single objective optimization. The input data for three generating unit in term of the fuel cost and emission function was given in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively. The data is acquired from [7].

### Table 1. Three Generating Units Data for Fuel Cost

| Units | Generating Capacity (MW) | Fuel Cost Coefficient in $/h |
|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
|       | \( p_{\text{min}} \)    | \( p_{\text{max}} \)      | \( a_i \) | \( b_i \) | \( c_i \) |
| 1     | 35                       | 210                        | 0.03546  | 38.30553 | 1243.53110 |
| 2     | 130                      | 325                        | 0.02111  | 36.32782 | 1658.56960 |
| 3     | 125                      | 315                        | 0.01799  | 38.27041 | 1356.65900 |

### Table 2. Three Generating Units Data for Emission

| Units | Generating Capacity (MW) | Emission Coefficient in kg/h |
|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
|       | \( p_{\text{min}} \)    | \( p_{\text{max}} \)      | \( d_i \) | \( e_i \) | \( f_i \) |
| 1     | 35                       | 210                        | 0.00683  | -0.5455 | 40.26690 |
| 2     | 130                      | 325                        | 0.00461  | -0.5116 | 42.89553 |
| 3     | 125                      | 315                        | 0.00461  | -0.5116 | 42.89553 |

In order to determine the relationship of power losses \( (P_L) \) and ELD, the data for loss coefficient or B-coefficients given in Table 3 was used. It was assumed to be a constant value for the three generating unit system. Table 4 tabulates the result obtained for single objective function of the cost minimization using CSA technique. The results were compared to the PSO and GA technique.

### Table 3. Loss Coefficient for Three Generating Unit System

\[ B_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.000071 & 0.000030 & 0.000025 \\ 0.000030 & 0.000069 & 0.000032 \\ 0.000025 & 0.000032 & 0.000080 \end{bmatrix} \]

In Indonesian J Elec Eng & Comp Sci, Vol. 12, No. 1, October 2018 : 168 – 174
The results presented in Table 6 showed that MOCSA provide lowest fuel cost and lowest carbon emission as compared to MOPSO and MOGA. It can be concluded that MOCSA using weighted sum technique were produced optimum solution in minimizing the fuel cost while decreasing the carbon emission output for clean environment.

Optimal Economic Load Dispatch using Multiobjective Cuckoo Search Algorithm (Z.M. Yasin)
4. CONCLUSION

This paper had presented a new technique for solving economic dispatch problem based on multiobjective function namely Multiobjective Cuckoo Search Algorithm (MOCSA). Cuckoo Search Algorithm (CSA) is a meta-heuristic optimization technique based on the brood parasitism of some cuckoo species, along with Levy flights random walks. An important advantage of this algorithm is its simplicity. Multiobjective approached were proposed in order to optimize two objective functions simultaneously. The objective functions considered in this paper are fuel cost minimization and carbon emission minimization. The proposed algorithm were tested on three generating unit at various loading conditions. From the comparative studies, it can be concluded that MOCSA provide the lowest fuel cost and carbon emission values as compared to other techniques such as Multiobjective Genetic Algorithm (MOGA) and Multiobjective Particle Swarm Optimization (MOPSO).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the Universiti Tenaga Nasional and the Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE), Malaysia through research grant 20160104FRGS for the financial support to this research.

REFERENCES

[1] P. Nema and S. Gajbhiye, “Application of artificial intelligence technique to economic load dispatch of thermal power generation unit,” vol. 3, no. 5, pp. 15–20, 2014.
[2] S. Biswal, A. K. Barisal, A. Behera, and T. Prakash, “Optimal power dispatch using BAT algorithm,” 2013 International Conference on Energy Efficient Technologies for Sustainability, pp. 1018–1023, 2013.
[3] S. Sahoo, K. Mahesh Dash, R. C. Prusty, and A. K. Barisal, “Comparative analysis of optimal load dispatch through evolutionary algorithms,” Ain Shams Engineering Journal, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 107–120, 2015.
[4] Neeraj, A. K. Parvathy, and R. Arul, “Non-convex Economic Load Dispatch using Cuckoo Search Algorithm,” Indonesian Journal of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 48, 2017.
[5] S. Farajianpour, A. Mohammadi, S. Tavakoli, and S. M. Barakati, “Improved Bacterial Foraging Algorithm for Optimum Economic Emission Dispatch with Wind Power,” TELKOMNIKA (Telecommunication, Computing, Electronics and Control), vol. 10, no. 4, 2012.
[6] I. Ziane, F. Benhamida, and Y. Salhi, “A Fast Solver for Dynamic Economic Load Dispatch With Minimum Emission Using Quadratic Programming,” no. 2, pp. 290–294, 2015.
[7] W. A. Augusteen, R. Kumari, and R. Rengaraj, “Economic and various emission dispatch using differential evolution algorithm,” in 2016 3rd International Conference on Electrical Energy Systems, ICEES 2016, 2016, pp. 74–78.
[8] V. K. Jadoun, N. Gupta, K. R. Niazi, and A. Swarnkar, “Modulated particle swarm optimization for economic emission dispatch,” International Journal of Electrical Power and Energy Systems, vol. 73, pp. 80–88, 2015.
[9] I. A. Farhat and M. E. El-Hawary, “Multi-objective economic-emission optimal load dispatch using bacterial foraging algorithm,” 2012 25th IEEE Canadian Conference on Electrical and Computer Engineering (CCECE), pp. 1–5, 2012.
[10] A. Kumar and S. Chakarverty, “Design optimization using Genetic Algorithm and Cuckoo Search,” 2011 IEEE International Conference on Electro/Information Technology, pp. 1–5, 2011.
[11] N. Atiqah, A. Rahman, and U. T. Mara, “Active Load and Loss Allocation in Transmission Line with Line Outage Condition via Cuckoo Search Optimization Technique,” no. December, pp. 16–17, 2013.
[12] M. Juneja and S. K. Nagar, “Particle swarm optimization algorithm and its parameters: A review,” International Conference on Control, Computing and Communications, no. Iccccm, 2016.
[13] “Constrained Dynamic Economic Dispatch Solution Using Particle Swarm Optimization.”
[14] M. Basu and A. Chowdhury, “Cuckoo search algorithm for economic dispatch,” Energy, vol. 60, pp. 99–108, 2013.
[15] Y. Cui, Z. Geng, Q. Zhu, and Y. Han, “Review: Multi-objective optimization methods and application in energy saving,” Energy, vol. 125, pp. 681–704, 2017.