Abstract: The electricity distribution system is the coupling point between the utility and the end-user. Typically, these systems have unbalanced feeders due to the variety of customers’ behaviors. Some significant problems occur; the unbalanced loads increase the operational cost and system investment. In radial distribution systems, swapping loads between the three phases is the most effective method for phase balancing. It is performed manually and subjected to load flow equations, capacity, and voltage constraints. Recently, due to smart grids and automated networks, dynamic phase balancing received more attention, thus swapping the loads between the three phases automatically when unbalance exceeds permissible limits by using a remote-controlled phase switch selector/controller. Automatic feeder reconfiguration and phase balancing eliminates the service interruption, enhances energy restoration, and minimize losses. In this paper, a case study from the Irbid district electricity company (IDECO) is presented. Optimal reconfiguration of phase balancing using three techniques: feed-forward back-propagation neural network (FFBPNN), radial basis function neural network (RBFNN), and a hybrid are proposed to control the switching sequence for each connected load. The comparison shows that the hybrid technique yields the best performance. This work is simulated using MATLAB and C programming language.

Keywords: artificial intelligence; feed-forward back-propagation; load balancing; radial basis function

1. Introduction

The electricity distribution systems are typically unbalanced because of the continuous change in customer loading profile during the day. Once the three phases are not adequately balanced, the risk of over-loading in the network equipment and the power losses increase. Subsequently, the system stability is affected, the supply quality is decreased, and the electricity cost is increased [1]. On the other hand, load balancing improves the reliability and security of the electrical network. Load balancing also minimizes system losses to relieve transformer loading [2,3]. Imbalanced three-phase feeders can be reconfigured by implementing some load balancing techniques such as phase swapping and feeder reconfiguration. The phase swapping technique changes the distribution of loads by swapping them between the phases to make the three phases as equal as possible without changing the feeder topology, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. Data obtained from the smart meters which are installed at the beginning of each low voltage feeder and customer side are sent directly to the remote controller (brain) to calculate the losses on the feeder. Feeder losses are computed as a difference between the feeder and the summation of the customers’ consumption. After that, the controller gives orders to a one-way switching device to take action—if needed—to swipe between the phases feeding customers. Data sent to the controller can be classified into fixed data and variable data, as shown in Figure 3. Fixed data can be introduced as the data regarding the network topology, such as cable...
lengths, sizes, and configuration, and customer data such as customer numbers at each connection node. While the variable data are the data that come from the main smart meter fixed at the beginning of the low voltage feeder containing power and energy, and the data coming from the smart meters fixed at the customer side, containing the power and energy consumption, as well.

Figure 1. Load balancing before feeder reconfiguration.

Figure 2. Load balancing after feeder reconfiguration.

This mechanism is implemented using a phase switch selector/controller installed right before the energy meter at the customer side and swapping the customers between the three phases on the same feeder to maintain continual phase balancing. When three phases are connected to the phase switch selector’s input side, only one switch should be closed as an output, while the other two phases should remain open, as shown in Figure 4.

The feeder reconfiguration technique changes the feeder topology by moving parts of the feeder to an adjacent one by changing the switches’ status so that loads are switched from one feeder to another to relieve the loading of an overloaded feeder to a lightly loaded one [4,5]. Usually, feeder reconfiguration shifts the loads from the heavily loaded feeder to another lightly loaded feeder. Practically, electricity distribution utilities perform load balancing with manual trial and error technique, which is time-consuming, costly, and does not guarantee phase loading equality. Phase balancing automation becomes more realistic, resilient, and agile. It is implemented through power electronics, modern communication techniques, and artificial intelligence. Different types of neural network-based approaches are presented in this work to control the switch selector output to swap customers between the phases. Along with the low voltage distribution feeders, several customarily opened and normally closed switches are distributed to allow transferring load currents between the feeders [6].
Distribution systems operate under constraints to assure the continuity of supply to the customers under certain quality. The distribution feeders consist of a variety of loads under different categories. This variation in load types and their peak demands do not coincide. Therefore, a variation in loading on some parts of the feeder during the day is noticed. Hence, it is essential to reconfigure the network by rescheduling the loads to operate the system effectively [7]. Feeder reconfiguration modifies the topology of the distribution system by changing the open and close status of switches to better the distribution networks, whereas phase swapping changes the customer connection from one phase to another. The load balancing analysis determines which loads can be reconnected to different phases. Load balancing in the distribution system is defined as preserving the load currents roughly identical to the three phases. Loads are considered evenly distributed on the three phases; i.e., each phase should be connected to 1/3 of the total loads. So, the problem is to find the most appropriate three sets of loads, with minimum differences among the individual sums of the three sets.

The loss minimization in distribution system reconfiguration and load balancing problems of the open-loop radial power are presented using different techniques such as heuristic or meta-heuristic approaches [8–10], mathematical programming [11], and intelligent algorithms [12,13]. The heuristics techniques produce acceptable results with less computation cost. The network reconfiguration with optimal distribution generators siting, sizing, and tie-switch placement for reliability improvement and loss minimization is proposed [14]. The loss minimization using reconfiguration and switching modifications like closing or opening the sectionalizing switches of the distribution feeders are manipulated. A three-phase load balancing using load flow variation technique before electrical installation is presented [15,16]. Load balancing estimation using balancing index calculation is formulated as a non-linear optimization problem with an objective function [17]. Reducing the feeder unbalance using a fuzzy logic is demonstrated [18,19]. Different techniques are carried out to maintain the load balance, such as Ant Colony Optimization [20], support vector machines [21,22], and discrete passive compensator [23]. This work is a real case study for an optimal automatic feeder reconfiguration using three-phase load balancing based artificial neural network (ANN) techniques: radial basis function neural network (RBFNN) [24], feed-forward back-propagation neural network (FFBPNN) [25], and a hybrid. Implementing a hybrid technique is the original contribution. This technique enhances the learning process of FFBPNN, rides over the local minima, speeds the slow rate error convergence, and reforms classification precision.
The rest of this article is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses load balancing. Next, the system techniques under study is presented. ANN techniques are discussed, including RBFNN, FFBPNN, and hybrid techniques are addressed in Section 4. Results and discussion are discussed in Section 5, followed by a conclusion in Section 6.

2. Load Balancing

Distribution network operators face continuous pressure to improve the quality of supply for customers and decrease operating losses. Unbalanced loading of distribution feeders is one of the essential factors affecting low voltage networks’ overall losses. The asymmetry factor is high when the overall loading is low, and the asymmetry is significantly smaller during peak load. It means the system is extensively trying to symmetrize the load during the periods with low loading and minimal effect on the overall losses. Thus, the unbalanced loading of the three-phase feeder’s distribution and the impact of unbalance currents on the overall losses are considered a hot topic. Electrical utilities modernize power generation and distribution systems. The electric grid transformation offers improved performance and growth opportunities for customers, communities, and businesses. The system deployed in this study is considered the first step towards advanced metering infrastructure that integrates smart meters, software, data centers, and communication networks. Electric companies can enhance their customer services and operations.

The problem is about determining the switches that be opened or closed to obtain load balancing among feeders. Many constraints should be kept, such as voltage drop, thermal constraint, reliability constraint, and capacity constraint of distribution lines and transformers to achieve equal phase loading. The load is dynamic during the day due to the customer’s behavior and usage of their appliances. Hence some phases are lightly loaded during a certain period of the day and heavily loaded at another time. Figures 5 and 6 show an example for the unbalanced three-phase loads currents and voltages, respectively. This load is a pure residential load located in Ajlun district. Customers are swapped between the phases continuously to achieve load balancing on the feeder and the transformer. When the smart meters’ data are sent to a remote server, it starts to check through optimization techniques if there is any better arrangement for the customers on the three phases to obtain load balancing. If yes, orders are sent to the phase switch selector to swap the customer between phases, with a super-fast action to avoid supply discontinuity. Otherwise, the current situation is the best customer arrangement, and it does nothing [26].

![Figure 5. Unbalanced three-phase load currents.](image-url)
Symmetry 2021, 13, 2195

5 of 20

to be implemented. Thus, the phase switch selector takes a three-phase input from the grid; each phase is connected to a switch. One switch of those three switches is closed, while the other should remain open. When an order comes from the server to swap the connected customer from phase A to phase B, a super-fast switching is made to open the switch connected to phase A and close the switch connected to phase B. Discontinuity of supply would not affect the customers because it should be super-fast switching according to the phase switch selector characteristics. This fast-switching time should be mentioned in the datasheet of the phase switch selector and should be fast enough that the customers’ appliances would not affect it [27].

Figure 6. Unbalanced three-phase load voltages.

3. System under Study

In Jordan, distribution feeders are a three-phase, four-wire system. Usually, they are radial or open-loop structures with the same conductor size along the feeder. Balancing loads on a three-phase feeder and reducing neutral current, improving voltage profiles, reducing losses and enhancing system stability and reliability is a very sophisticated task for the utility and engineers because they do not have authority or monitoring over their customers. Practically, phase balancing is carried out manually by trial and error technique based on experience and engineer’s knowledge about customer’s behavior in that area. By using this manual trial and error method, supply interruption is inevitable when exchanging customers’ connection phases to another.

A real case study from IDECO (latitude: 32°33'20.02" N, longitude: 35°51'0.00" E) is considered in this work. One of four radial feeders going out from a 630 KVA transformer in the Irbid district is chosen. The feeder under this study has 27 customers, is 470 m in length, and has a 120 mm² cross-sectional area. Smart meters are installed along the feeder at the customer side. Their consumption varies from 0.2 kW to 5 kW. Figure 7 shows a schematic diagram for the transformer and the corresponding low voltage network of the four feeders coming out of it, including the feeder under study, while Figure 8 shows a schematic diagram for the same feeder understudy and the number of customers connected to each node. The number of customers equally on the three-phase is not necessary for load balancing, but the current equality on the three phases. In some countries, almost all residential customers have a three-phase connection, but this method is used for single-phase.
4. ANN Techniques

RBFNN

RBFNN is an ANN technique that was formulated in 1988 by Broomhead and Lowe. It depends on the linear activation function stored in both input and output layers, whereas the Gaussian activation radial basis function is stored in the hidden layer as shown in Figure 9. However, there are three main parameters; a center that can be determined using clustering techniques, the transfer function, and the distance measured between the input layer and the center. The number of neurons in both input and output layers is determined based on the training pattern, whereas the number of neurons in the hidden layer is determined based on the system’s non-linearity. The mathematical model of RBFNN can be represented as follows [28].

\[ f(I) = \Psi \left( \frac{\| I - c_i \|}{\rho_i} \right)^2 \]  

(1)
where \( I \) is the input vectors, \( f(I), r_i, \) and \( c_i \) are the output, radius, and center of \( i \)'th neurons in the hidden layer, respectively. \( \Psi \) is the radial basis function, \( q \) is the number of input in the training process and \( \| I - c_i \| \) is the distance between the input vectors and the center \( c_i \) in the Euclidean space. Clustering technique is used to calculate the center location and is given by Equation (2) [29].

\[
\| I - c_i \| = \sqrt{(I_1 - c_i1)^2 + (I_2 - c_i2)^2 + \cdots + (I_q - c_{i_in})^2}
\]  

(2)

The width \( G_{tr} \) of the basis function \( \sigma \) and the weight of the output layer \( W \) is given by Equations (3) and (4), respectively [29].

\[
G_{tr}\left(\| I_q - c_i \|^2 \right) = e^{\left( -\frac{q_{N_h}}{\| I_q - c_i \|^2} \right)}
\]

(3)

\[
W = G_{tr}^T \times Y_{tr}
\]

(4)

The output \( Y \) of RBFNN can be obtained using Equation (5) [29].

\[
Y = W^T \times G_{tst}^r
\]

(5)

where \( G_{tst} \) is given in Equation (6) and the suffix \( tst \) is for testing input vector obtained for certain desired output. Figure 10 shows the main procedure to train RBFNN. It is started with collecting the required data, then selecting the appropriate input and optimum values of the number of neurons in the three layers with their appropriate weight and determining the suitable activation function. Finally, training the network and calculating the error [29].

\[
G_{tst}\left(\| I_{tst} - c_i \|^2 \right) = e^{\left( -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \right)}
\]

(6)
FFBPNN

Here, the main goal is to minimize the whole network’s error by reducing each output neuron’s error. The ANN should detect how to map arbitrary input to the output suitably by optimizing the weights. This technique has many features, including accuracy, decreasing the training time, enhancing the processing speed, optimizing the cost function, and improving the mean absolute percentage error (MAP) [31]. The back-propagation algorithm can be described in the FFBPNN technique as shown in Figure 11; the network is created, then the network is trained by giving the input to innovate the output. Thus the network is learned to examine all the values throughout the network. Here, the forward propagation technique can be applied, which means that the input innovates the output, then the backward propagation, including the error being estimated backward towards the input. Lastly, the weight is adjusted, and the error can be reduced by adjusting the weight function. The name of the back-propagation comes from the process sequence[32]. It starts from the input towards the output, then propagates back from the output to the input as shown in Figure 12. Moreover, adjusting the activation functions and the bias through going across. For the first time, these outputs make no sense, but better results are obtained by decreasing error after repeating the process more and more. This algorithm as shown in Figure 13 starts with having new observation $x = [x_1 \ldots x_d]$ and target $y^*$, then feed forward for each unit $g_i$ in each layer 1 \ldots L and compute $g_i$ based on units $f_k$ from previous layer as shown in Equation (7)

$$g_i = \sigma\left(u_{jo} + \sum u_{jk}f_k\right)$$

(7)
Figure 12. Back-propagation architecture [33].

Figure 13. FFBPNN algorithm flow chart [34].

After that, get the prediction \( y \) and the target \( y^2 \) and calculate the error \( (y - y^*) \). For each unit \( g_i \) in each layer \( L \ldots 1 \), an error can be calculated on both \( g_i \) and on \( u_{jk} \) that affects \( g_i \) using Equations (8) and (9), here a sort of synthetic training model is created for all the hidden units in the network, and the errors are propagated by computing the derivative of the error with respect a unit \( g \) in the network. The interpretation of the derivative determines to higher or lower of the unit \( g \). Subsequently the \( g \) units affects the \( h \) units and updating the weight \( v_{ij} \). The nodes are sigmoids and the scaling function \( \sigma'(h_i) \) states that \( H \) was around zero or one, then whatever changes made to \( G \) are not affected. \( H \) determines whether \( G \) is high or low. Further, the weights \( f_k \) that connect \( G \) to the nods are higher or lower, as shown in Equation (9). The derivative indicates that the strength is higher or lower. In this logistic process, each iteration, this strength is updated as well as the weight as shown in Equation (10) [33].

\[
\frac{\partial E}{\partial g_i} = \sum_i \sigma'(h_i)v_{ij} \frac{\partial E}{\partial h_i} \tag{8}
\]

\[
\frac{\partial E}{\partial u_{jk}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial g_i} \sigma'g_jf_k \tag{9}
\]
The difference between the output $y$ and the target $y^*$ is calculated using Equation (11). The derivative of the error concerning the unit $h_i$ in the last hidden layers is as shown in Equation (12). The value of derivatives of the error concerning the hidden layers is computed as sigmoid $y(1 - y)$ of the bias is added to the weighted product of both the combination of the previously hidden layer and strong connection of the two layers as shown in Equation (13). The derivative of error concerning $g$ is as the same as before. It is shown in Equations (14)–(16), respectively. This nest can be handled as many layers deep as suggested. Clearly, Equations (9)–(16) are the proof for Equation (8) as well as optimizing the error with respect to all of the parameters [34].

\[
E = \frac{1}{2}(y - y^*)^2
\]  

(11)

\[
\frac{\partial E}{\partial h_i} = (y - y^*)y(1 - y)w_i
\]  

(12)

\[
\frac{\partial E}{\partial g_i} = (y - y^*)\frac{\partial y}{\partial g_i}
\]  

(13)

\[
\frac{\partial E}{\partial g_i} = (y - y^*)y(1 - y)\sum_i w_i \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial g_i}
\]  

(14)

\[
\frac{\partial E}{\partial g_i} = (y - y^*)y(1 - y)\sum_i w_i h_i (1 - h_i) v_{ij}
\]  

(15)

\[
\frac{\partial E}{\partial g_i} = \sum_i h_i (1 - h_i) v_{ij} \frac{\partial E}{\partial h_i}
\]  

(16)

5. Results and Discussion

The performance of the proposed model is evaluated, different evaluation measures have been adopted, including mean absolute percentage error (MAPE), mean squared errors (MSE), and the root means squared error (RMSE).

- **MAPE**: It shows the deviation of the predicted errors that show how much the predicted points are close to the target line, represented by Equation (17).

\[
MAPE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2
\]  

(17)

- **MSE**: It is the average of the magnitude of the predicted errors, presented by Equation (18).

\[
MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_i - \hat{y}_i|
\]  

(18)

- **RMSE**: It shows the deviation of the predicted errors that show how much the predicted points are close to the target line, represented by Equation (19).

\[
RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{n}}
\]  

(19)

where $n$ is the number of observations, $i = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, n$, $y_i$ is the measured value, and $\hat{y}_i$ is the forecasted value. The simulation is executed on an Intel Core i7-8750H CPU, 2.20 GHz, 64.0 GB RAM computer. The proposed ANN is implemented using Mathworks/MATLAB. Different ANN techniques are used, selecting the appropriate number of hidden layers and the number of neurons is the most critical step. This step leads to quick training speed, reduced memory space, and acceptable global generalization capability. The main drawback
of an inappropriate number of hidden nodes may be over-fitting for the input data. The ANN technique is used to solve the load balancing problem. There are around 10,000 samples used as real data obtained from IDECO. Each sample holds current measurements for 27 different loads (houses). It is used to control the switching sequence of each load to keep the three phases balanced. The recorded data are distributed as follows: training set 75%, validation set 10%, and testing set 15%. The ANN inputs are the unbalanced 27 load currents, and the outputs are the switch sequences for each load. The network’s output is in the range of (1, 2, 3) for each load. It means the phase number on which switch should be closed or opened for that specific load. The balanced output loads are obtained from implementing a heuristic technique, and they are used to train, test, and validate the ANN. A Matlab/Mathworks command (newff) is used to implement FFBPNN for the whole feeder with an input and output matrices are \((10,000 \times 27)\) and \((3 \times 10,000)\), respectively.

![Figure 14. FFBPNN training performance, epoch = 100, and maximum epoch reached.](image)

Tables 1–3 evaluate MAPE, MSE, and RMSE errors, respectively for 10,000 current samples for \(I_{ph1}\), \(I_{ph2}\), and \(I_{ph3}\) using FFBPNN for different layer architecture and different iterations (10,100,1000). For example, the first row (10-10-10) means that there are three hidden layers. Each hidden layer contains ten neurons. The optimal performance belongs to the configuration 2000, which means one hidden layer with 2000 neurons. Error evaluations for this technique failed in the load balance test, and therefore it is not recommended in such cases. The distribution of the currents on the three phases was far from the actual currents, and the rate errors were not acceptable. Tables 4–6 evaluate the average error current in terms of spread constant and the number of neurons for 10,000 samples on \(I_{ph1}\), \(I_{ph2}\), and \(I_{ph3}\), respectively using RBFNN. The configuration (5:1000) has optimum evaluation in terms of MAPE, MSE, and RMSE. The errors were 0.15%, 3274, and 57.22% for phase 1, 0.24%, 3560, and 59.67% for phase 2, and 0.15%, 3274, and 57.22% for phase 3, respectively. Tables 7–9 evaluate errors for the three phases using the hybrid technique. This technique has much better results than the two individual techniques in terms of performance and errors calculations.

The configuration (5:1000) has optimum evaluation in terms of MAPE, MSE, and RMSE errors. The results were 0.06%, 664, and 25.75% for phase 1, 0.06%, 663.67, and 25.67% for phase 2, and 0.06%, 678.33, and 26.04% for phase 3, respectively. It is highly recommended for three phases of electrical load balance. Figures 15–17 show the three phases currents via \(I_{ideal}\) for the three techniques. Hence, the hybrid technique has the best performance in phase balancing studies. It is practical, flexible, and recommended to IDECO.
Table 1. Error evaluations in terms of MAPE, MSE, and RMSE for $I_{ph1}$ using FFBPNN for different layers architecture and iterations.

| Hidden Layer Architecture | Average MAPE (%) for $I_{ph1}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average MAPE of Three Iterations | Average MSE (%) for $I_{ph1}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average MSE of Three Iterations | RMSE (%) for $I_{ph1}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average RMSE of Three Iterations |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 10                        | 10 100 1000                                                   | 6.1 0.6 0.58 0.58 0.59 7661 7650 7589 7633.33 87.53 87.46 87.11 87.37 |
| 10-10                     | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.63 0.59 0.55 0.59 7700 7601 7500 7600.33 87.75 87.18 86.60 87.18 |
| 10-10-10                  | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.66 0.65 0.53 0.61 7850 7842 7390 7694.00 88.60 88.56 85.97 87.71 |
| 100                       | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.59 0.55 0.50 0.55 7610 7500 7345 7485.00 87.24 86.60 85.70 86.5 |
| 100-100                   | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.62 0.60 0.55 0.59 7690 7650 7500 7613.33 87.69 87.46 86.60 87.25 |
| 150-160-170               | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.71 0.65 0.54 0.63 8850 7830 7480 8053.33 94.07 88.49 86.49 89.68 |
| 1000                      | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.55 0.53 0.54 0.54 7500 7390 7480 7456.67 86.60 85.97 86.49 86.35 |
| 1000-1000                 | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.6 0.55 0.50 0.55 7650 7501 7345 7498.67 87.46 86.61 85.70 86.59 |
| 1500                      | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.50 0.49 0.49 0.49 7345 7340 7340 7341.67 85.70 85.67 85.67 85.68 |
| 1500-1600                 | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.59 0.62 0.50 0.57 7610 7630 7345 7528.33 87.24 87.35 85.70 86.76 |
| 1750                      | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.50 0.51 0.52 0.51 7346 7455 7380 7393.67 85.71 86.34 85.91 85.99 |
| 1750-1750                 | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.58 0.59 0.53 0.57 7589 7601 7390 7526.67 87.11 87.18 85.97 86.75 |
| 2000                      | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.49 0.47 0.45 0.47 7340 7331 7311 7327.33 85.67 85.62 85.50 85.60 |
| 2000-2000                 | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.52 0.55 0.47 0.51 7380 7500 7340 7406.67 85.91 86.60 85.67 86.06 |
| 2100                      | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.55 0.59 0.48 0.54 7501 7610 7338 7483.00 86.61 87.24 85.66 86.50 |
| 2100-2100                 | 10 100 1000                                                   | 0.60 0.62 0.50 0.57 7650 7689 7345 7561.33 87.46 87.69 85.70 86.95 |
Table 2. Error evaluations in terms of MAPE, MSE, and RMSE for $I_{ph2}$ using FFBPNN for different layers architecture and iterations.

| Hidden Layer Architecture | Average MAPE (%) for $I_{ph2}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average MAPE of Three Iterations | Average MSE (%) for $I_{ph2}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average MSE of Three Iterations | RMSE (%) for $I_{ph2}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average RMSE of Three Iterations |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                           | 10               | 100               | 1000                              | 10               | 100               | 1000                              | 10               | 100               | 1000                              |
| 10                        | 0.97             | 0.98             | 0.98                              | 0.97             | 9870               | 9901                              | 9901             | 9890.67                        | 99.35                         | 99.50                         | 99.50                         | 99.45                          |
| 10-10                     | 0.97             | 0.99             | 1                                 | 0.987            | 9870               | 9985                              | 10,000             | 9951.67                        | 99.35                         | 99.92                         | 100.00                        | 99.76                          |
| 10-10-10                  | 1                | 1                | 0.98                              | 0.993            | 10,000             | 10,000                            | 9901             | 9967.00                        | 100.00                        | 100.00                        | 99.50                         | 99.83                          |
| 100                       | 1                | 1                | 1                                 | 1                | 10,000             | 10,000                            | 10,000             | 10,000                         | 100                            | 100                            | 100                            | 100                            |
| 100-150                   | 0.98             | 0.99             | 0.98                              | 0.983            | 9901               | 9985                              | 9901             | 9929                            | 99.5                          | 99.92                         | 99.5                          | 99.64                          |
| 150-160-170               | 0.97             | 0.98             | 0.98                              | 0.97             | 9870               | 9901                              | 9901             | 9890.67                        | 99.35                         | 99.50                         | 99.50                         | 99.45                          |
| 1500                      | 1                | 0.97             | 1                                 | 0.99             | 10,000             | 9870                              | 10,000             | 9956.67                        | 100.00                        | 99.35                         | 100.00                        | 99.78                          |
| 1500-1250                 | 0.99             | 1                | 0.98                              | 0.99             | 9985               | 10,000                            | 9901             | 9962                            | 99.92                         | 100                            | 99.50                         | 99.81                          |
| 1500-1600                 | 0.97             | 1                | 1                                 | 0.99             | 9870               | 10,000                            | 10,000             | 9956.67                        | 99.35                         | 100                            | 100                            | 99.78                          |
| 1500-1600                 | 0.99             | 0.98             | 0.98                              | 0.983            | 9985               | 9901                              | 9901             | 9929                            | 99.92                         | 99.50                         | 99.50                         | 99.64                          |
| 1750                      | 0.98             | 1                | 0.98                              | 0.987            | 9901               | 10,000                            | 9901             | 9934                            | 99.5                          | 100                            | 99.5                          | 99.67                          |
| 1750-1750                 | 1                | 1                | 0.97                              | 0.99             | 10,000             | 10,000                            | 9870             | 9935.00                        | 100                            | 100                            | 99.35                         | 99.78                          |
| 2000                      | 0.99             | 0.99             | 0.97                              | 0.983            | 9985               | 9985                              | 9870             | 9946.67                        | 99.92                         | 99.92                         | 99.35                         | 99.73                          |
| 2000-2000                 | 1                | 0.99             | 0.98                              | 0.99             | 10,000             | 9985                              | 9901             | 9962                            | 100                            | 99.92                         | 99.5                          | 99.81                          |
| 2100                      | 0.98             | 0.98             | 0.99                              | 0.983            | 9901               | 9901                              | 9985             | 9929                            | 99.5                          | 99.5                          | 99.92                         | 99.64                          |
| 2100-2100                 | 0.99             | 0.97             | 1                                 | 0.987            | 9985               | 9870                              | 10,000             | 9951.67                        | 99.92                         | 99.35                         | 100                            | 99.76                          |
Table 3. Error evaluations in terms of MAPE, MSE, and RMSE for $I_{ph3}$ using FFBPNN for different layers architecture and iterations.

| Hidden Layer Architecture | Average MAPE (%) for $I_{ph3}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average MAPE of Three Iterations | Average MSE (%) for $I_{ph3}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average MSE of Three Iterations | RMSE (%) for $I_{ph3}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average RMSE of Three Iterations |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 10                        | 0.6                                                          | 0.59                             | 0.59                                                          | 7650                            | 7610                                                   | 7610                            |
| 10-10                     | 061                                                          | 0.6                              | 0.58                                                          | 7661                            | 7650                                                   | 7589                            | 7633.33                         | 87.53                           | 87.46                           | 87.11                           | 87.37                           |
| 10-10-10                  | 0.66                                                         | 0.65                             | 0.65                                                          | 7850                            | 7842                                                   | 7842                            | 7844.67                         | 88.60                           | 88.56                           | 88.56                           | 88.57                           |
| 100                       | 0.57                                                         | 0.55                             | 0.60                                                          | 7580                            | 7501                                                   | 7650                            | 7577                            | 87.06                           | 86.61                           | 87.46                           | 87.05                           |
| 100-150                   | 0.58                                                         | 0.61                             | 0.61                                                          | 7589                            | 7661                                                   | 7661                            | 7637                            | 87.11                           | 87.53                           | 87.53                           | 87.53                           | 87.39                           |
| 150-160-170               | 0.67                                                         | 0.7                              | 0.6                                                           | 7856                            | 8847                                                   | 7650                            | 8117.67                         | 88.63                           | 94.06                           | 87.46                           | 90.05                           |
| 1000                      | 0.56                                                         | 0.56                             | 0.54                                                          | 7520                            | 7520                                                   | 7480                            | 7506.67                         | 86.72                           | 86.72                           | 86.49                           | 86.64                           |
| 1000-1250                 | 0.62                                                         | 0.62                             | 0.55                                                          | 7690                            | 7690                                                   | 7501                            | 7627                            | 87.69                           | 87.69                           | 86.61                           | 87.33                           |
| 1500                      | 0.53                                                         | 0.57                             | 0.60                                                          | 7470                            | 7580                                                   | 7650                            | 7566.67                         | 86.43                           | 87.06                           | 87.46                           | 86.99                           |
| 1500-1600                 | 0.58                                                         | 0.59                             | 0.54                                                          | 7589                            | 7610                                                   | 7480                            | 7559.67                         | 87.11                           | 87.24                           | 86.49                           | 86.95                           |
| 1750                      | 0.56                                                         | 0.4                              | 0.58                                                          | 7520                            | 7214                                                   | 7589                            | 7441                            | 86.72                           | 84.94                           | 87.11                           | 86.26                           |
| 1750-1750                 | 0.58                                                         | 0.59                             | 0.57                                                          | 7589                            | 7610                                                   | 7580                            | 7584.5                          | 87.11                           | 87.23                           | 87.06                           | 87.14                           |
| 2000                      | 0.55                                                         | 0.54                             | 0.52                                                          | 7501                            | 7480                                                   | 7380                            | 7453.67                         | 86.61                           | 86.49                           | 85.91                           | 86.33                           |
| 2000-2000                 | 0.59                                                         | 0.56                             | 0.55                                                          | 7610                            | 7520                                                   | 7501                            | 7543.67                         | 87.24                           | 86.72                           | 86.61                           | 86.85                           |
| 2100                      | 0.6                                                          | 0.6                              | 0.60                                                          | 7650                            | 7650                                                   | 7610                            | 7636.67                         | 87.46                           | 87.46                           | 87.24                           | 87.39                           |
| 2100-2100                 | 0.65                                                         | 0.6                              | 0.62                                                          | 7842                            | 7650                                                   | 7650                            | 7714                            | 88.56                           | 87.46                           | 87.46                           | 87.83                           |
Table 4. Error evaluations in terms of MAPE, MSE, and RMSE for $I_{ph1}$ using RBFNN for different spread constants and number of neurons.

| Speed Constant | No. of Neurons | Average MAPE (%) for $I_{ph1}$ | Average MSE (%) for $I_{ph1}$ on Set Test | RMSE (%) for $I_{ph1}$ on Test Set after Iteration |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1              | 10             | 0.2                           | 3542                            | 59.51                           |
| 2              | 20             | 0.22                          | 3589                            | 59.91                           |
| 10             | 50             | 0.25                          | 3685                            | 60.7                            |
| 100            | 100            | 0.3                           | 3752                            | 61.25                           |
| 1000           | 150            | 0.33                          | 3789                            | 61.55                           |
| 1              | 100            | 0.24                          | 3560                            | 59.67                           |
| 2              | 500            | 0.18                          | 3489                            | 59.07                           |
| 5              | 1000           | 0.15                          | 3274                            | 57.22                           |
| 10             | 1500           | 0.19                          | 3589                            | 59.91                           |
| 20             | 2000           | 0.25                          | 3685                            | 60.7                            |

Table 5. Error evaluations in terms of MAPE, MSE, and RMSE for $I_{ph2}$ using RBFNN for different spread constants and number of neurons.

| Speed Constant | No. of Neurons | Average MAPE (%) for $I_{ph2}$ | Average MSE (%) for $I_{ph2}$ on Set Test | RMSE (%) for $I_{ph2}$ on Test Set after Iteration |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1              | 10             | 0.33                          | 3789                            | 61.55                           |
| 2              | 20             | 0.3                           | 3752                            | 61.25                           |
| 10             | 50             | 0.31                          | 3789                            | 61.55                           |
| 100            | 100            | 0.35                          | 3890                            | 62.37                           |
| 1000           | 150            | 0.32                          | 3801                            | 61.65                           |
| 1              | 100            | 0.28                          | 3739                            | 61.15                           |
| 2              | 500            | 0.26                          | 3699                            | 60.82                           |
| 5              | 1000           | 0.24                          | 3560                            | 59.67                           |
| 10             | 1500           | 0.27                          | 3701                            | 60.84                           |
| 20             | 2000           | 0.3                           | 3752                            | 61.25                           |

Table 6. Error evaluations in terms of MAPE, MSE, and RMSE for $I_{ph3}$ using RBFNN for different spread constants and number of neurons.

| Speed Constant | No. of Neurons | Average MAPE (%) for $I_{ph3}$ | Average MSE (%) for $I_{ph3}$ on Set Test | RMSE (%) for $I_{ph3}$ on Test Set after Iteration |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1              | 10             | 0.21                          | 3502                            | 59.18                           |
| 2              | 20             | 0.22                          | 3589                            | 59.9                            |
| 10             | 50             | 0.26                          | 3699                            | 60.82                           |
| 100            | 100            | 0.29                          | 3785                            | 61.52                           |
| 1000           | 150            | 0.32                          | 3801                            | 61.65                           |
| 1              | 100            | 0.22                          | 3460                            | 58.82                           |
| 2              | 500            | 0.17                          | 3354                            | 57.91                           |
| 5              | 1000           | 0.15                          | 3274                            | 57.22                           |
| 10             | 1500           | 0.18                          | 3489                            | 59.07                           |
| 20             | 2000           | 0.26                          | 3699                            | 60.82                           |
Table 7. Error evaluations in terms of MAPE, MSE, and RMSE for $I_{ph1}$ using hybrid technique for different spread constants, number of neurons, and iterations.

| Spread Constants | No. of Neurons | Average MAPE (%) for $I_{ph1}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average MAPE of Three Iterations | Average MSE (%) for $I_{ph1}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average MSE of Three Iterations | RMSE (%) for $I_{ph1}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average RMSE of Three Iterations |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                  |                |                                                               |                                  |                                                               |                                 |                                                   |                               |
| 10               | 10             | 0.11                                                          | 0.11                             | 856                                                           | 892                             | 747                                               | 831.67                        |
| 20               | 20             | 0.12                                                          | 0.11                             | 892                                                           | 892                             | 747                                               | 843.67                        |
| 50               | 100            | 0.13                                                          | 0.11                             | 942                                                           | 941                             | 723                                               | 868.67                        |
| 100              | 100            | 0.11                                                          | 0.12                             | 856                                                           | 894                             | 723                                               | 824.33                        |
| 1000             | 500            | 0.10                                                          | 0.08                             | 747                                                           | 842                             | 699                                               | 762.67                        |
| 1000             | 1000           | 0.06                                                          | 0.06                             | 701                                                           | 689                             | 601                                               | 663.67                        |
| 1                | 100            | 0.09                                                          | 0.09                             | 747                                                           | 746                             | 699                                               | 730.67                        |
| 2                | 500            | 0.08                                                          | 0.07                             | 723                                                           | 724                             | 643                                               | 696.67                        |
| 5                | 1000           | 0.06                                                          | 0.04                             | 701                                                           | 689                             | 601                                               | 663.67                        |
| 10               | 1500           | 0.09                                                          | 0.07                             | 747                                                           | 746                             | 699                                               | 730.67                        |
| 20               | 2000           | 0.11                                                          | 0.09                             | 856                                                           | 892                             | 745                                               | 831                           |

Table 8. Error evaluations in terms of MAPE, MSE, and RMSE for $I_{ph2}$ using hybrid technique for different spread constants, number of neurons, and iterations.

| Spread Constants | No. of Neurons | Average MAPE (%) for $I_{ph2}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average MAPE of Three Iterations | Average MSE (%) for $I_{ph2}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average MSE of Three Iterations | RMSE (%) for $I_{ph2}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average RMSE of Three Iterations |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                  |                |                                                               |                                  |                                                               |                                 |                                                   |                               |
| 10               | 10             | 0.22                                                          | 0.18                             | 1821                                                          | 1821                             | 842                                               | 1494.67                       |
| 20               | 20             | 0.21                                                          | 0.17                             | 1224                                                          | 1821                             | 842                                               | 1295.67                       |
| 50               | 100            | 0.21                                                          | 0.16                             | 1242                                                          | 1412                             | 723                                               | 1125.67                       |
| 100              | 100            | 0.18                                                          | 0.17                             | 1105                                                          | 1022                             | 699                                               | 942                           |
| 1000             | 150            | 0.14                                                          | 0.07                             | 901                                                           | 940                              | 699                                               | 846.67                        |
| 1                | 100            | 0.12                                                          | 0.09                             | 842                                                           | 892                              | 642                                               | 792                           |
| 2                | 500            | 0.08                                                          | 0.07                             | 723                                                           | 723                              | 642                                               | 696                           |
| 5                | 1000           | 0.06                                                          | 0.04                             | 701                                                           | 689                              | 601                                               | 663.67                        |
| 10               | 1500           | 0.09                                                          | 0.08                             | 747                                                           | 746                              | 699                                               | 730.67                        |
| 20               | 2000           | 0.11                                                          | 0.12                             | 856                                                           | 892                              | 745                                               | 831                           |
Table 9. Error evaluations in terms of MAPE, MSE, and RMSE for $I_{ph3}$ using hybrid technique for different spread constants, number of neurons, and iterations.

| Spread Constants | No. of Neurons | Average MAPE (%) for $I_{ph3}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average MAPE of Three Iterations | Average MSE (%) for $I_{ph3}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average MSE of Three Iterations | RMSE (%) for $I_{ph3}$ on Test Set after Each Iteration | Average RMSE of Three Iterations |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1                | 10             | 0.12                                                          | 0.12                            | 892                                                           | 908.33                          | 29.87                                                  | 30.14                           |
|                  | 20             | 0.13                                                          | 0.12                            | 941                                                           | 896.33                          | 30.68                                                  | 29.93                           |
| 10               | 50             | 0.11                                                          | 0.11                            | 856                                                           | 856                             | 29.26                                                  | 29.46                           |
| 100              | 100            | 0.1                                                           | 0.1                             | 842                                                           | 846.67                          | 29.02                                                  | 29.1                            |
| 1000             | 150            | 0.09                                                          | 0.09                            | 842                                                           | 778.67                          | 29.02                                                  | 27.33                           |
| 1                | 100            | 0.09                                                          | 0.08                            | 747                                                           | 731                             | 27.33                                                  | 27.04                           |
| 2                | 500            | 0.08                                                          | 0.06                            | 723                                                           | 715.67                          | 26.89                                                  | 26.48                           |
| 5                | 1000           | 0.07                                                          | 0.06                            | 689                                                           | 678.33                          | 26.25                                                  | 25.4                            |
| 10               | 1500           | 0.1                                                           | 0.08                            | 842                                                           | 762.67                          | 29.02                                                  | 26.6                            |
| 20               | 2000           | 0.12                                                          | 0.11                            | 892                                                           | 880                             | 29.87                                                  | 27.6                            |
|                  |                |                                                                |                                  |                                                               |                                 |                                                        |                                 |
6. Conclusions

This work presents a MATLAB-based solution for ANN techniques for load balancing investigation. These techniques are successfully tested and validated using simulated real data. The testing results obtained show that the FFBPNN technique has a significant deviation from the desired ideal current. The results obtained using this technique are the worst. On the other hand, the hybrid technique is more guaranteed to give analytical results for load balancing problems than using FFBPNN or RBFNN techniques individually. It showed a better convergence, faster training, and classification thoroughness using a discrete data set; moreover, the results were very close to the ideal values of currents and the acceptable error profiles. This technique is considered the most operative, and it is highly recommended that IDECO use it in load balancing studies since the three-phase balancing has many advantages for customers and utilities.
Author Contributions: Conceptualization, L.A., Q.N. and W.M.; methodology, L.A., Q.N. and W.M.; software, Q.N.; validation, L.A., Q.N. and W.M.; investigation, Q.N.; resources, Q.N. and W.M.; data curation, W.M.; writing—original draft preparation, L.A. and W.M.; writing—review and editing, L.A. and W.M.; visualization, L.A. and Q.N.; supervision, L.A., project administration, L.A., Q.N. and W.M. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Acknowledgments: The authors would like to express special thanks to IDECO for providing access to the research data.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Description                        |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| ANN          | Artificial Neural Network          |
| FFBPNN       | Feed-forward Back-Propagation Neural Network |
| IDECO        | Irbid Distribution Electricity Company |
| MAPE         | Mean Squared Percentage Error      |
| MSE          | Mean Square Error                  |
| RBFNN        | Radial Basis Function Neural Network |
| RMSE         | Root Mean Squared Error            |

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