

Investigation on BBMO Algorithm with Load Dispatch Optimization

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Abstract: The Bumble Bees Mating Optimization estimation is presented in this work for money related trouble dispatch optimization. Economic dispatch is a method to evaluate the performance of the generating units to fulfill the stack revenue on least fuel cost. The proposed system bumble bees mating progression work on different three modes to be explicit the sovereign, the workers and the drones (males). For the evaluation of performance this study considers a case study of thirteen and forty generating unit data. The performance of organized approach is compared with elective improvement techniques and it's found that minimum working cost of the thirteen and forty making units system with valve loading influence is evaluated by BBMO.

Index Terms: Economic load dispatch, Natural inspired optimization techniques, Bumble Bees Mating Optimization,

I. INTRODUCTION

The main typical for the monetary weight dispatch problem is to share the output power of the running generation sources to give the store demand and satisfying the generator constraints at a minimized fuel cost.

Subject to the following limits

The characteristic of outdated monetary weight dispatch (quadratic cost capacity) issue is immediate in nature. Whereas if considered the valve loading effect the characteristic of Where FT is the total generation cost, $f(FC)$ is the cost ability with respect to drive age, man-made insight, bi, and ci are the cost coefficients, P_i is the power made by i th creating units, N is the number of generators. P_i is power generated between the limits of maximum and minimum. P_{min} & P_{max}

The parametric quadratic programming method was proposed by the makers of [4], for the plan of classical economic load dispatch problem. This method has the ability to increase the association rate, yet it takes colossal memory space. Article [5], suggested a QP methodology for non-smooth cost function. Similarly the harmony search method proposed by the authors of [6] for the solution of 14 bus data system.

Since the customary smoothing out methodology has many drawbacks and is unable to give the global solution of the problem. Many new procedures are provided in literature

minimum and maximum generated power of i th generator respectively. And P_D is the total system demands.

II. BUMBLE BEES MATING OPTIMIZATION

A. Bumble Bees Behavior

Bumble bees are social insects that form colonies consisting of the sovereign, workers (females) and the drones (males). The queens search the flowers and collect the pollen and nectar. Resulting to getting a sensible site for the home, prepares spots of wax for the store food and wax cells into which eggs are laid [1-4].

After the ascent of the fundamental people, the queen now not for quite a while as people take command over the responsibilities of collecting meals (foragers) and the queen stays inside the nest laying eggs and watching out for her young. A couple of trained professionals,

also, remain in the nest and help raise the brood (household workers). Males do not contribute in collecting food. Bumble bee workers can lay eggs when the sovereign's ability to suppress the experts age diminishes. These eggs are developed into feasible male bumble bees [2,4].

The trailblazer sovereigns top laying eggs and becomes weak from advanced age while the extra workers continue to forage for food yet only for them. Away from the settlement, the new queens and men stay off nectar and pollen and spend the night on plants or in openings. The sovereigns are consequently mated (often more than once), the sperm from the mating is saved in spermatheca and she searches for a suitable place for diapauses [8].

The election of brood is given as follows Where n_{ij} presents the new sovereign, q_{ij} presents old queens, w_{kj} shows the worker, M is the amount of the trained professionals, P_{max} , P_{min} are maximum power, minimum power respectively, I is the stream area search accentuation and I_{term} is the maximum number of neighboring chase emphasizes. The movement calculation of drones away from the hive is given as follows,

III. ALGORITHM OF BBMO

It has mainly two phases, initial phase and main phases so according to phases we have to set the parameters:

Step 1: Select the parameters for the algorithm. Step 2: Take the maximum iterations.

Step 3: Take maximum mating.

Step 4: Define the maximum number of queens.

Initial Phase

Stage 5: Create the hidden people for the bumblebees. Step 6: Evaluate the bumble bees fitness function.

Step 7: From the best fit function select the queens. Step 8: consider remaining bees as the drones.

Step 9: Sort the drones according to their fitness functions

Step 10: For the mating by queens select the number of drones.

Step 11: Arrange the drones genotype for queen's mating.

Main Phase

Step 12: take logic down while the maximum number of iterations has not been reached

Stage 13: Use the half breed chairman and makes the broods. Step 14: Evaluate the fitness function of each brood.

Stage 15: Sort out the broods as per their health value. Step 16: Select the best broods as the new queens. Step 17: Select the rest broods as the workers

IV. RESULT EVALUATION

In this work considered two cases, in the first test case a 13 generating units system with valve point loading effect is considered.

Capacity, cost coefficients and valve point loading of 13 generator structures [11], for the load demand of 1800 MW are shown in table 1.

Table 1: Cost coefficient and capacity limit of 13 units system for the load of 1800 MW load

Gen. Units	a_i	b_i	c_i	e_i	f_i	p_{min}	p_{max}
	Cost coefficients			Valve loading coefficients		Generation limits	
1	0.00028	8.10	550	300	0.035	0	680
2	0.00056	8.10	309	200	0.042	0	360
3	0.00056	8.10	307	150	0.042	0	360
4	0.00324	7.74	240	150	0.063	60	180
5	0.00324	7.74	240	150	0.063	60	180
6	0.00324	7.74	240	150	0.063	60	180
7	0.00324	7.74	240	150	0.063	60	180
8	0.00324	7.74	240	150	0.063	60	180
9	0.00324	7.74	240	150	0.063	60	180
10	0.00284	8.60	126	100	0.084	40	120
11	0.00284	8.60	126	100	0.084	40	120
12	0.00284	8.60	126	100	0.084	55	120
13	0.00284	8.60	126	100	0.084	55	120

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this work the Bumble Bees Mating Optimization algorithm proposed for the solution of a constrained optimization issues. This algorithm was analytically presented and tested using test data of 13 and 40 generating units. The eventual outcomes of the proposed system are taken a gander at with the results of other valued methodology. The results obtained by the BBMO for the test data of 13 and 40 making units as diverge from other regarded strategies is better and its cost of fuel procured by BBMO is least. It shows the proposed method is more effective than other methods

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