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Article

A Fresh Manner Cuckoo Search Algorithm for Handling Hydrothermal Scheduling in Short Term

K. S. Khalaf [1,*], **Jaafar M. Mahdy [2]** and **Mohammed Adnan Mohammed [3,4]**

[1] School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Engineering campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia; kaesarkhalaf@student.usm.my
[2] Electronic Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, University of Hull, Hull, United Kingdom; jaafar.mm@yahoo.com
[3] Computer engineering Department, National Engineering School of Sfax, Sfax University, Sfax city, Tunisia; mohammed.adnan@enis.tn
[4] Computer Engineering and Systems Department, Faculty of Engineering, Mansoura University, Mansoura city, Egypt
* Correspondence: Tel.: +60-149263901

Abstract: The main goal of the short-term hydrothermal scheduling (HS) challenge is to drastically reduce the large fuel charge of producing power by preparation the hydrothermal energy producers while taking power balance restrictions, the reservoir's storage restrictions, the water's gross discharge, and the thermal power producers' and hydropower stations' operating restrictions into account. Many algorithms have been used to crack this similar issue, and relevant research have been published in the literature; nevertheless, their scope is limited in terms of the number of iterations required to accomplish the solution state and the solution state itself. To crack the HS issue, this article suggests applying a new trend cuckoo search algorithm known as the fresh manner cuckoo search (FMCS) algorithm, an altered variant of the conventional CS. The suggested FMCS reduces the number of iterations associated with the CS and enhances the solution condition. The motion's lengths are broken down into a variety of stages that can be taken, offering an endless amount of variation. The hydrothermal power system has been utilized to verify the efficacy of FMCS. The outcomes show that FMCS performs better than any other comparative method that has lately been applied to the HS problem. Additionally, it has been shown that compared to one other methods, the FMCS methodology has achieved minimum gross costs. As a result, the suggested FMCS emerges as a very practical and successful strategy for resolving the HS issues.

Keywords: short-term hydrothermal scheduling; hydropower plants; cuckoo search algorithm; minimizing fuel cost

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1. Introduction

By arranging the running of the thermal generators and hydropower generators in the most efficient manner for a predetermined amount of time, short-term hydrothermal scheduling, or HS, seeks to minimize the gross fuel charge of thermal generators. The best scheduling is accomplished by a variety of methods, and a large body of research has been done in the literature. Because the HS goal function is not linear, gradients methods and Lagrange multipliers have to be used. However, taking into account the transformed nature results in suboptimal methods that manifest as enormous losses in revenue creation; this was also accomplished through planned operations [1]. By carefully scheduling the hydrothermal system's functioning, the power sharing demands in the HS have been properly allocated between thermal generators and hydropower components, satisfying one of the HS's primary requirements—minimum fuel cost [2, 3].

Numerous studies have employed optimization strategies to tackle the HS issue, as previously indicated. A thorough synopsis of those investigations and a succinct explanation of numerous optimization methods and algorithms can be found in ref. [4, 5]. Aside from those, there are a few other recent studies on the HS issue utilizing genetic algorithms [6], enrich GA, particle swarm optimization (PSO), and enrich PSO [7], as well as fast evolutionary programming (FEP), classical evolutionary programming, and improved FEP (IFEP) [8], grasshopper optimization algorithm [9], adaptive particle swarm optimization (APSO), modified APSO [10], modified differential evolution, improved PSO [11, 12], teaching learning-based optimization (TLBO) [13], one rank cuckoo search algorithm [14], running IFEP (RIFEP) [15], gradient search techniques [16], simulated annealing approach [17], clonal selection royal [18], krill herd algorithm [19], and sequential quadratic programming [20].

The HS issue has been greatly helped by all of the aforementioned methods; nonetheless, they have limitations in terms of the solution phase and the amount of iterations required to achieve the solution state. Although Yang and Deb employed the Cuckoo Search (CS) Algorithm to solve optimization issues for the initial time during 2009, the CS has recently been suggested for usage in economic dispatch problems [20]. One of the metaheuristic methods that supports multiple rule parameters is CS. By laying their eggs in the nests of other kinds of cuckoos, it imitates the parasitic relationship of multiple cuckoo species.

Following its discovery of CS's benefit in addressing optimization problems, irregular and economical dispatch problems were subsequently resolved using it [21]. To address the HS issue, the CS was actually hired more lately; for specifics, see ref [22]. The findings of reference [22]. indicated that, in comparison to all other scenarios involving high-rate nonlinear behavior, such as valve point loads, CS is a workable strategy with superior performance. Nevertheless, step-length fluctuation is a shortcoming of the conventional CS method that is critical to achieving the answer. Thus, in order to solve the HS problem, this paper suggests applying an improved CS known as the fresh manner cuckoo search algorithm (FMCS), an altered version of the conventional CS.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Hydrothermal treatment System computational model

The hydrothermal power system mathematical framework that we utilized for improvement is presented in this section. Because water is free to use, the input fuel cost of hydropower producing equipment is minimal when compared to thermal and hydro producers. Because it differs from thermal power plants, nonetheless, our primary goal was to produce energy by utilizing water resources extensively while minimizing the overall input fuel cost of thermal energy-producing equipment. We chose the objective variable represented in Equation (1) in light of the aforementioned need. Equations (2) through (9) [7, 11, 22] also include the restrictions that were taken into consideration when fixing the HS issue.

- Objective function

$$Min\ F = \sum_{j=1}^{j} f_i \left(P_{Tj}\right) \tag{1}$$

- Limitations:

The restriction pertaining to the equilibrium of power generation and load is articulated as follows:

$$P_{TJ} + \sum_{j=1}^{j} P_{H(i,j)} = P_{dj} + P_{loss,j} \tag{2}$$

The hydropower production (PH(i,j)) is a process of the water discharge rate and is defined as follows:

$$P_{H(i,j)} = \phi(q) \tag{3}$$

The volume of water contained in the reservoir can be expressed as:

$$Xi_{(j+1)} = Xij - q_{i(j+1)} - Si(j+1) + ri(j+1) \tag{4}$$

The functional times of thermal energy producers were limited owing to

$$P_{T,min} \leq P_T \leq P_{T,max} \quad (5)$$

The operating times of hydropower producers have been limited due to

$$P_{H,min} \leq P_H \leq P_{H,max} \quad (6)$$

The limitations pertaining to the water discharge amount are denoted by:

$$q_{i,min} \leq q_{i,j} \leq q_{i,max} \quad (7)$$

The limitations pertaining to the starting and final water capacity of the reservoir are specified by

$$X_i^0 = X_i(0), X_j^0 = X_j(0) \quad (8)$$

The limitations pertaining to water storage capacity of the reservoir are specified

$$X_{i,min} \leq X_{i,j} \leq X_{i,max} \quad (9)$$

2.2. Comprehensive methodology for addressing the HS issue through the suggested FMCS

Stage 1: Choose FMCS variables, which include the sum of host nests (Np), the likelihood of a host bird detecting a strange egg in its nest (Pa), and the highest amount of repetitions (Gmax).

Stage 2: Set up the number of Np host nests as outlined in limitations.

• Compute the surplus discharge of water and the slack heat unit one utilizing Formulas (12) and (13).

• Compute all the hydroelectric drives utilizing Equation (1).

Stage 3: Assess the fitness functions utilizing Equations (2 to 9) to identify the optimal nest (current best solution) associated with the minimum fitness function price, Xbest.

• Establish the initial repetition as G equal to one.

Stage 4: Produce a fresh group of remedies through as outlined in paragraph and rectify any infringed remedies utilizing Equation (10).

Stage 5: Compute the derelict water release and the corresponding derelict thermal unit number one for the fresh group of remedies utilizing Eqs. (11) and (12).

• Compute updated values for all hydroelectricity production using, for example, equation (1).

Stage 6: Utilize Equations (10 to 12) to compute the coefficients of the recently derived solutions.

• Evaluate the suitability of the fresh approach against the ancient explanation (at the exact nest) to select the superior option at individually nest.

Stage 7: Produce an additional set of solutions informed by the finding and steps of the alien egg as outlined, and rectify any violated ideas utilizing equation (10 to 12).

Stage 8: Compute the derelict water release and the associated derelict thermal component number one for the fresh collection of explanations utilizing equations (10 to 12).

• Compute the updated values for all hydroelectric generation using equation (1).

Stage 9: Compute fitness functions for the updated set of solutions utilizing equation (10 to 12).

• Evaluate the soundness of the unexplored explanation against the existing resolution (at the exact nest) to select the superior option at every single nest.

Stage 10: Assess all revised existing explanations to identify the optimal present explanation, Gbest.

Stage 11: Verify if G is less than Gmax; if so, increment G by 1 before going back to stage 4. Cease all actions.

2.2. Fresh Manner Cuckoo Search Algorithm (FMCS)

The variables pa, λ, and α involved to the CS assist the method in identifying locally as well as globally improved explanations, accordingly. The variables pa and α are crucial in the acceptable modification of explanation matrices and may be utilized to change the method's proportion of convergence.

The conventional CS method employs a constant value for both pa and can't be altered throughout generations to come. The primary disadvantage of this strategy lies in the amount of repetitions required to identify an ideal explanation. When the significance of pa is minimal and the number of α is substantial, the method's efficiency would be suboptimal, resulting in a significant upsurge in the amount of repetitions. If the rate of pa is substantial and the rate of α is minimal, the rate of converging is elevated, although it can fail to identify the optimal explanations.

The primary distinction amongst the FMCS and CS is in the method of altering pa and α. To enhance the efficacy of the CS method and address the limitations associated with set quantities for pa and α, the FMCS process employs adjustable parameters for pa and α. In the early epochs, the parameters pa and α have to be sufficiently great to compel the method to improve the variety of explanation matrices. Nevertheless, these numbers ought to be diminished in the last rounds to achieve improved acceptable modification of explanation matrices. The parameters pa and α are continuously altered with the output count and are articulated in Equations (3 to 9), where NI denotes the total number of repetitions and GN signifies the present repetition.

$$P_a(GN) = Pa_{max} - \frac{GN}{NI}(Pa_{max} - Pa_{min}) \quad (10)$$

$$\alpha(GN) = \alpha_{max} * \exp(c * GN) \quad (11)$$

$$c = \frac{1}{NI} * Ln\left(\frac{\alpha_{max}}{\alpha_{min}}\right) \quad (12)$$

3. Results

This part presents the outcomes of a simulated annealing technique for tackling the hydrothermal scheduling issue, utilizing a trial design of hydrothermal energy production equipment as referenced in [9, 11]. It encompasses a consortium of 4 hydroelectric stations and several thermal units considered as a singular similar thermal facility. The viability of the FMCS approach for a larger hydrothermal power system has been evaluated by its application on a secondary trial design including a series of 3 thermal generators and 4 hydroelectric plants.

The actual data for this design has been gathered according to references [9, 11]. The schedule spans a duration of 24 hours, with each interval set at 1 hour. The mathematical model was conducted on the MATLAB program 2023b on a machine equipped with a Core i5 12th Gen cpu operating at 2.00 GHz and 16.00 GB of Memory.

3.1 Choice of Variables

Only five parameters—three main components from the original CS and a few more modifications—could be harmonized in the FMCS. First, a few factors involving the three main components are taken into consideration. These factors have an impact on every recent solution that has been generated through exploration and exploitation. These are the nest-number (NE) and the potential discovery of an extraterrestrial egg, Pa. On the other hand, the extreme amount of repetitions ought to have a constant influence on the best answer. Furthermore, a few other factors that affect the integration of the mining and extraction components are taken into account. These can be changed using the fresh manner power and should be pleased with the upper and lower constraints. The FMCS approach is provided by the obliged with the best solution, improving its speed of convergence and performance. Conversely, the three primary parameters from the original CS method, along with a few more in the explanation, were simple to choose since the earlier limit equations had made them clear. Following multiple runs with different FMCS control parameter values, population (Np) = 200, extreme repetition = 600, and possibility (Pa) = 0.8 were selected as the key control parameters.

3.2 Achieved Outcomes

Within the Pa limit range values of 1 dimensional to 9, the suggested FMCS was completed more than ten times with confidence, and a particular version of FMCS was accomplished over a hundred times with confidence. The maximum amount of repetitions and the number of nests, on the other hand, were previously limited to specific numbers of 350 and 15, respectively. The findings, which are displayed in Tables 1 and 2, include the lowest entire cost, average entire cost, maximum entire cost (in $), average computation period (in seconds), and standard deviation gathered by FMCS.

Table 1. A succinct outcome of the suggested FMCS with different Pa values

Pa	Min Cost	Avg. Cost	Max Cost	CPU
0.1	709,032	709,045	709,053	19
0.2	709,101	709,114	709,122	19
0.3	709,218	709,231	709,239	19
0.4	709,358	709,371	709,379	19
0.5	709,497	709,510	709,518	19
0.6	709,624	709,637	709,645	19
0.7	709,707	709,720	709,728	20
0.8	709,865	709,878	709,886	20
0.9	709,866	709,879	709,887	20

Table 2. The best results attained using the suggested FMCS method

m	Pdm	Vm	qm	Psm
1	1120	89701	1839	910
2	1500	89592	3340	910
3	1100	89702	1369	912
4	1800	89593	4825	912
5	1000	89703	1178	915
6	1290	89594	2849	915

The FMCS got ideal solutions at Pa exactly equal to 0.7, while the CS found ideal explanations at Pa ranging from 0.1 to 0.9 according to the results shown in Tables 1 and 2. Additionally, FMCS may receive a lower standard deviation, average gross cost, and maximum net expense.

Tables 1 and 2 show the precise solution's optimum sites for the release of water and the generation of thermal energy. Thus, it is demonstrated that the suggested FMCS method successfully uses poured hydropower to solve the HS issue station. Figure 1 shows how much load is required and the energy output of the thermal and hydroelectric stations for each time interval during the timetable horizon corresponding to the optimal solution for test system 1. Figure 2 shows the reservoir capacity of all hydro plants for the same feature as well as the recommended technique's cost converging feature.

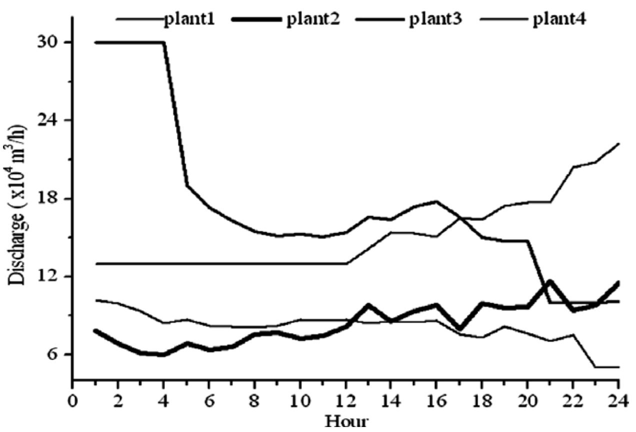

Figure 1. hydro plant discharged hourly

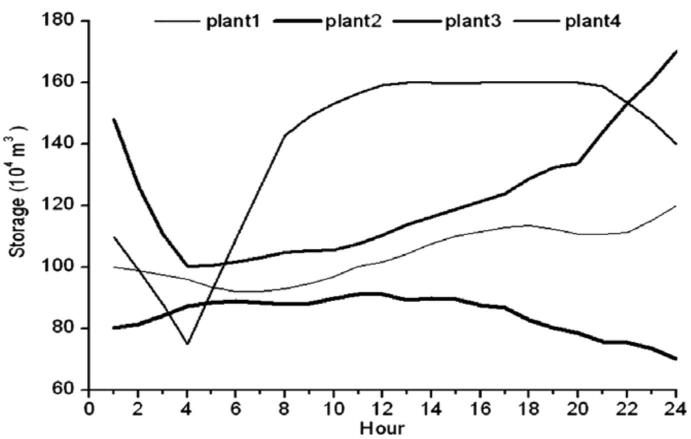

Figure 2. hydro plant storage on an hourly basis

3.4 Validation of the Proposed System

The outcomes produced from the suggested FMCS method were contrasted to multiple current methods teaching learning-based optimization (TLBO) (See ref. [13]). Only research investigations done for test system 1 were examined to ensure the accuracy of this comparison. The net cost acquired by FMCS was comparable to that generated by FMCS lower than that generated through all other methods. Nevertheless, the comparative results demonstrated that the suggested FMCS method is more rapid and precise in achieving solutions for HS problems than the strategies evaluated.

5. Conclusions

In this research, the HS issues with a variety of difficult restrictions were solved using the FMCS method. Four cascading hydroelectric facilities and one thermal plant were used to evaluate the same system during its 24-hour planned performance with 1-hour segments. The outcomes demonstrated that, for the HS problem, the suggested FMCS technique outperformed the traditional CS. The FMCS technique outperformed other current optimization strategies in achieving a suitable optimal solution, as demonstrated by simulation results of cascading hydrothermal structures, wherein the computing time was reduced.

Data Availability Statement: The data used will be available on request

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

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