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Comparison of Fuzzy Logic & Genetic Algorithm technique for load frequency control in multi area system

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ABSTRACT

Power input to the machine must be continuously regulated to meet the active power, when the load on alternator increases the rotor slows down and results in reduction frequency, governors adjust the input to bring frequency to original level. To solve the frequency deviation problem we use fuzzy logic control, GA-PI etc.. LOAD FREQUENCY CONTROL (LFC) is used to regulate the generator's output power within a specified area with respect to tie line power and change in the system frequency. In this paper Fuzzy Logic controller is used for load frequency control for multi area system & comparison between Fuzzy logic controller and Genetic algorithm for load frequency control In power system the interconnected multi-area, as a power load demand varies randomly, in the case of any small load change suddenly in any of the areas, both tie line and frequency flow interchange also vary The main purpose of this paper is basically present an application of Fuzzy Logic Controller (FLC) based load frequency control in multi-area interconnected power system.

Keywords: Fuzzy Logic Controller, Load Frequency Control

I. INTRODUCTION

Power system is very large and complex electrical network which consists of generation, transmission and distribution network along with loads which are being distributed overall the network over a large geographical area. In the power system, the system load and consumers load keep changing time to time according to the needs of the consumers. So properly and good designed controllers are needed for the regulation of the system variations in order to maintain the power system's stability as well as guarantee its reliable operation.

The industries has very rapid growth further lead to the increased complexity of the power system .The voltage is greatly depends on the reactive power and Frequency is greatly depends on active power. So difficulty of control in the power system may be divided into two parts.

One is related to the control of the reactive power along with the regulation of voltage whereas the

other is related to the active power along with the frequency. The active power control and the control of frequency are generally known as the Automatic Load Frequency Control (ALFC).

The Automatic Load Frequency Control (ALFC) basically deals with the regulation of the real power output of the generator and also its frequency (speed). The primary loop is fast where changes occur in one to several/few seconds. The primary control loop reacts to frequency changes through the speed governor and the hydro (or steam) flow is managed accordingly to counterpart the real power generation to relatively fast load variations. Thus maintain a megawatt balance and this primary loop performs a course frequency control.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

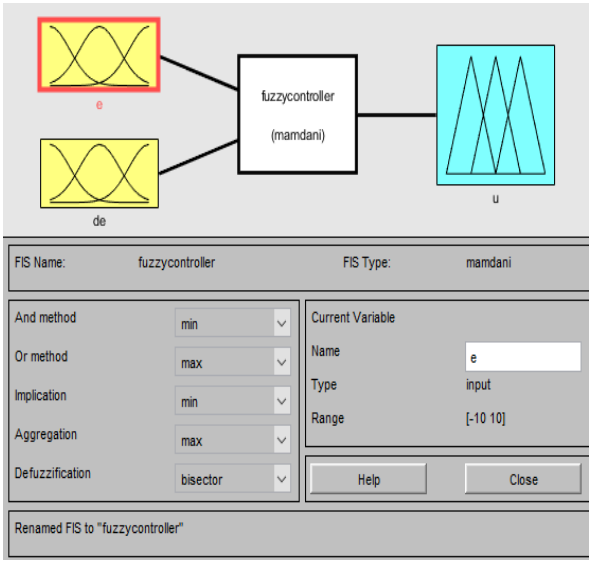
FUZZY LOGIC AND FUZZY CONTROLLER

The fuzzy logic tool was first introduced in 1965, also by Lotfi Zadeh, and it may be a mathematical tool for handling the uncertainty. It offers to a soft computing partnership, the important concept of computing with words'. It provides some way to handle imprecision and data granularity. The fuzzy theory provides a mechanism for representing linguistic constructs like - "many," "low," "medium," "often," "few." Fuzzy Logic The theory of fuzzy logic are often seen as a generalization of classical logic theory, that the basic knowledge of classical (Boolean) logic is firstly given as a reference for the development of fuzzy logic theory. fuzzy logic has two different meanings. in an exceedingly narrow sense it's a logical system. In another sense it's synonymous with Fuzzy set theory, which refers to sets of objects that have indefinite boundaries &being a part of these sets is defined in percentage quantitative levels. So, an element could also be a part of a community, partially avoided evaluation, is complete or not the least bit. this can be expressed by the fuzzy theory. and within the first sense, fuzzy logic differs in concept and substance with traditional logic system. Fuzzy Logic system is characterized by the subsequent elements:

• Input membership function
• Fuzzy rules
• Output membership function

After defining such a system, the question is how we'll use this system, how we are going to put it into operation. What ways and methods are used to analyze the totality of data in the input of this technique so as to own one logical outcome on which to base decision making. Using these elements and their properties processes and actions in an exceedingly Fuzzy system will undergo several stages listed as follows:

- Enabling Entries
- Fuzzy judgment
- Composite Fuzzy output
- Defuzzification



GENATIC ALGORITHAM-

Electrical Power system is an arrangement of number of Equipments. Over, the various components are connected in to the power system are very sensitive to the continuity and quality of power supply like voltage and frequency. The frequency is inversely proportional the load that's changing continously, and therefore the change in real power affects the system frequency. The frequency play very significant role so when load increase and reduce allthe condition require frequency must be in schedule in limits .Load frequency control related to AGC and improves system stability. So control of frequency, each generating unit is operate with speed governor and Load Frequency control loop o regulate the real power and frequency and hold their values at the scheduled values. The leading aim of load frequency control (LFC) is to keep the frequency near the specified par value (50Hz) against the randomly varying active power loads and minimize the tie-line power exchange error. Today, design a robust load frequency controller is one among the most important challenges in control and design of power system. In last decades, their are various methods, control strategies and intelligent techniques are proposed to solve this load frequency control problem for one area two area & multi area system but, in this field the current publications are still showing a continuous interest for designing Load frequency control (LFC) systems. The most extensively used controls within the industry are based on classical PI controllers or PID controllers. Unfortunately, classical controllers have certain problems such as: the response because of sudden load disturbance.

A genetic algorithm is a probabilistic search technique that computationally simulates the process of biological evolution. The following flowchart gives an overview of the steps the algorithm performs. It mimics evolution in nature by frequently altering a population of candidate solutions until an optimal solution is found. The GA evolutionary cycle starts with a randomly selected initial population. The changes to the population happen through the processes of selection based on fitness, and alteration using mutation and crossover. The application of selection and alteration leads to a population with a higher proportion of improved solutions. The evolutionary cycle carry on until an acceptable solution is found in the current generation of population, or some regulator parameter such as the number of generations is exceeded The smallest unit of a genetic algorithm is called a gene, which denotes a unit of information in the problem domain. A series of genes, recognized as a chromosome, signifies one possible solution to the problem. Each gene in the chromosome signifies one component of the solution pattern.

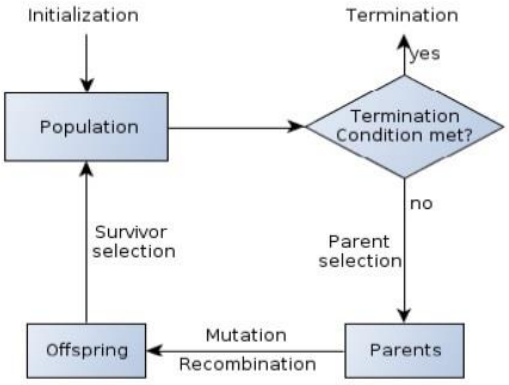


Fig 2 – Basic flow of GA

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

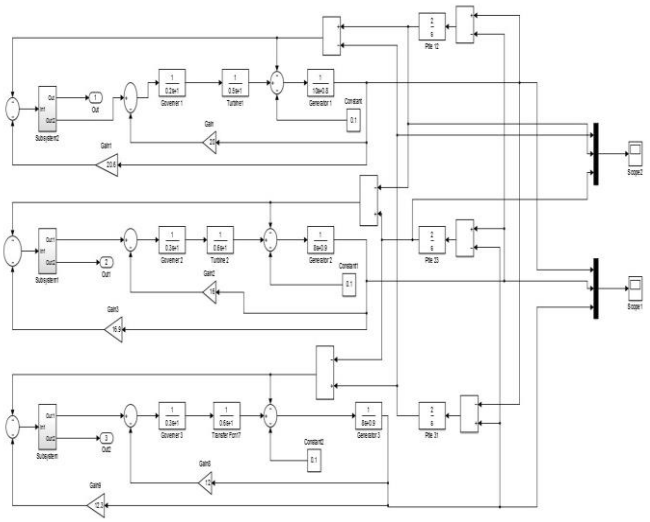


Fig. 3 - Multi area power system

In this fig three areas/ plants are connected through tie line. All areas are working together, load on generator increases so frequency decreases then speed of rotor also decreases &Frequency is directly proportional to speed of rotor.

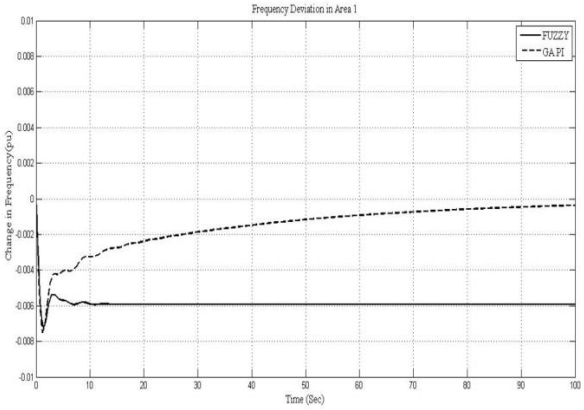


Fig 4 - Frquency Deviation in area 1 for GA PI & Fuzzy

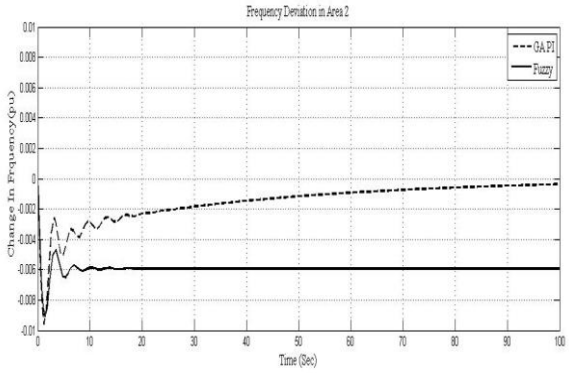


Fig 5 - Frquency Deviation in area 2 for GA PI & Fuzzy

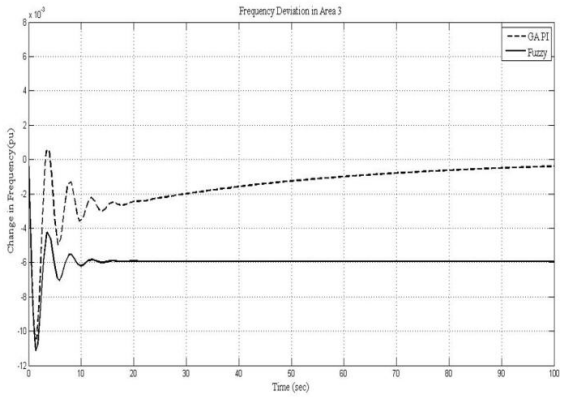


Fig 5 - Frquency Deviation in area 2 for GA PI & Fuzzy

TABLE 1- Comparision between Fuzzy and GA-PI

	Fuzzy Logic			GA-PI		
	Area-1	Area-2	Area-3	Area-1	Area-2	Area-3
Frequency Deviation (in Per unit)	0.006			0.001		
Max overshoot	0.725%	0.9 %	1.0 %	0.75 %	0.96 %	1.1%
Settling time	0.9 sec	11 sec	12 sec	100 sec	100 sec	100 sec

IV. CONCLUSION

The thesis has chiefly investigated on the change in frequency as well as change in the tie line power due to the change in the load and also the techniques that may be used for obtaining the optimized values of various parameters for minimizing the changes.

Firstly a secondary control is being introduced for minimizing the deviations in frequency. This is usually vital in case of a single area system or an isolated system as the secondary control loop i.e. an integral controller ,Fuzzy logic,GA PI is generally responsible for reducing the changes in the frequency deviations and maintains the system stability. Therefore without the presence of secondary loop the system losses its stability.

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