

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**COMPUTATIONAL INTELLIGENCE
OF PROBABILISTIC SIMULATION
IN DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT
FOR AVOIDED UTILITY COST
IMPROVISATION IN A
GENERATION OPERATING
SYSTEM PLANNING**

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PhD

November 2016

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the result of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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ABSTRACT

In a generation operating system planning, avoided utility cost (AUC) is customarily implemented to attain the optimal economic benefits in a generating system by taking into account intriguing issues on the energy efficiency, renewable energy sources or conservation programs. In this thesis a new approaches of optimal dispatch of limited energy unit (ODLEU) and demand side management (DSM) using computational intelligence approach is proposed for AUC improvement. Contrary to the conventional approaches, which mainly rely on dispatching of each limited energy unit (LEU) in sequential order, the proposed algorithm comprising with optimization technique is used as an alternative for performing LEU dispatch; which has a tangible impact to improve and increase the AUC value. In order produce a global optimal solution of AUC, the self-adaptive strategy was proposed to serve as a new mutation technique responsible to provide a new population for discrete artificial bee colony. The newly designed algorithm is termed as the discrete artificial bee colony associated with self-adaptive strategy (DABC-SAS). The AUC is originated from the summation of avoided energy cost , avoided expected cycle cost and avoided capacity cost of the generating system. All of the main components in the AUC require the information of probabilistic production cost (PPC) and total expected start-up cost (TESC) of generating unit. The PPC is obtained by considering the uncertain load duration curve and forced outage rate of generating unit. On the other hand, the TESC is determined within the framework of equivalent load duration curve , and frequency and duration method. It is arguably that the probabilistic peak shaving technique incorporating with the equivalent load duration curve significantly improves the performance of ODLEU and DSM towards providing accurate result of PPC and TESC followed by the AUC, in contrast with the other techniques of peak shaving and off-loading. On top of that, performance comparison between the basic concept of ODLEU and DSM that used to determine global optimal solution of AUC are numerically demonstrated in a case study of six generating unit's system. Further investigation on the DABC-SAS that improves the performance of ODLEU and DSM has been carried-out by referring to the global optimal solution of AUC associate with energy efficiency concept obtained for the modified IEEE RTS-79 generating system at every load demand variation of 2850MW, 3000MW and 3050MW. Compendium of the results have shown that the DSM based DABC-SAS outperformed the performance of ODLEU based DABC-SAS, basic approach of ODLEU and basic approach of DSM in determining the global optimal solution of AUC.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah. The Most Beneficent and The Most Merciful

My foremost praise to the Almighty Allah for all his blessings for giving me the strength and patience throughout the duration of this PhD research. First of all, I would like to give my deepest appreciation to my main supervisor, Associate Professor Dr. Muhammad Murtadha bin Othman, for his unfailing support, ideas, word of encouragement, assistance, support, guidance and insightful discussion and meetings he shared with me throughout this research and during the preparation of this PhD thesis.

I would also like to extend my sincerest thanks to my co-supervisor, Professor Dr. Ismail bin Musirin for his persistent advice and continuous encouragement throughout my studies. I also wish to express my appreciation to the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research - Libya for the financial assistance for me to conduct this research.

My warmest thanks and appreciation goes to my beloved father Saleh Sasi, my beloved mother, Aned Moftha, my lovely wife, Asma and my kids Mohammed and Rawasi as well as all my family members whose love and ceaseless support that have brought me to this level, their prayers that have helped me to succeed and provide me with strength throughout the years of my studies.

Finally, my special thanks go to all my colleagues in General Electric Company of Libya (GECOL-Sirt) and the Power and Energy with Artificial intelligence Research Laboratory (PEAiRL), Faculty of Electrical Engineering, UiTM Shah Alam, for their comments, ideas, opinions and assistance in doing my research a success.

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