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OPTIMAL POWER FLOW WITH APPLICATION OF PARALLEL DIFFERENTIAL EVOLUTION

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Optimal power flow (OPF) is a large dimension nonlinear, nonconvex and highly constrained optimization problem that has been used widely for power system planning and operation. The solution of the OPF problem provides the optimal settings of generator active power outputs and voltages, shunt capacitors/reactors, transformer tap-settings and other control variables to minimize the fuel cost while keeping the load bus voltages, generator reactive power outputs, network power flows and all other state variables in their operational and secure limits. Conventional gradient based optimization techniques, e.g. linear programming, nonlinear programming, or interior point method have been applied to solve the OPF problems. However, the drawback of such methods usually converges to sub-optimal solution when nonconvex characteristics of fuel cost function are considered. Heuristic algorithms, e.g. genetic algorithm (GA), evolutionary programming (EP), and differential evolution (DE), have the ability to avoid the entrapment in local optima.

This dissertation proposes an enhanced version of differential evolution (DE) called self-adaptive differential evolution with augmented lagrange multiplier method (SADE_ALM) for solving the OPF problems with different nonconvex and discrete fuel cost characteristics. In addition, the parallel version of the SADE_ALM is also applied for this implementation to increase the search capability of the SADE_ALM. Numerical results show that the proposed algorithms are successfully and effectively implemented to find the best total generation fuel cost without violating any constraints.

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อปปมลเพาเวอร์โฟลว์เป็นปัญหาเกี่ยวกับการหาผลตอบที่เหมาะสมที่สุดโดยมีเงื่อนไขบังคับแบบไม่เชิงเส้น และแบบนอนคงคอนเวกซ์ที่มีความสำคัญต่อการวางแผนและการควบคุมการปฏิบัติงานในระบบไฟฟ้ากำลัง คำตอบของปัญหาอปปมลเพาเวอร์โฟลว์ซึ่งทำให้ต้นทุนการผลิตรวมของระบบมีค่าต่ำสุดนี้ ประกอบด้วยค่าเหมาะสมที่สุดของตัวแปรควบคุมต่างๆ ในระบบไฟฟ้ากำลัง เช่น กำลังไฟฟ้าจริงของเครื่องกำเนิดไฟฟ้า ขนาดแรงดันของเครื่องกำเนิดไฟฟ้า ขนาดของตัวเก็บประจุไฟฟ้าแบบบานาน หรือ ระดับแท่งของหม้อแปลงไฟฟ้า เป็นต้น โดยที่ระบบยังคงสามารถปฏิบัติงานภายใต้สภาพของอุบัติและเงื่อนไขที่กำหนด เช่น กำลังไฟฟ้ารีแอคทีฟของเครื่องกำเนิดไฟฟ้า ขนาดแรงดันของโอลด์บัส หรือกำลังไฟฟ้าที่ไฟผ่านแต่ละสายส่ง เป็นต้น ที่ผ่านมานักนำเทคโนโลยีในการหาผลตอบที่เหมาะสมที่สุดแบบดึงเดิน เช่น โปรแกรมแบบเชิงเส้น โปรแกรมแบบไม่เชิงเส้น หรือ วิธีการจุดภายใน มาใช้ในการแก้ปัญหา เทคนิคดังกล่าวมักให้คำตอบที่ถูกเข้าสู่ค่าเหมาะสมสมบอย โดยเฉพาะกรณีฟังก์ชันเชือเพลิงของเครื่องกำเนิดไฟฟ้าเป็นฟังก์ชันแบบ nonlinear คอนเวกซ์ ปัจจุบันเทคนิคการหาผลตอบที่เหมาะสมที่สุดแบบเพืนสูม เช่น เจนติกอัลกอริธึม การโปรแกรมแบบวิวัฒนาการ และการวิวัฒนาการผลต่าง เริ่มนีบทบาทมากขึ้นในการแก้ปัญหาในระบบไฟฟ้า กำลัง โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งปัญหาทางด้านօปปมลเพาเวอร์โฟลว์ เนื่องจากวิธีดังกล่าวสามารถหาค่าเหมาะสมที่สุดได้โดยไม่ต้องอาศัยค่าอนุพันธ์ของฟังก์ชันวัตถุประสงค์

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