Jadavpur University

DEPARTMENT OF POWER ENGINEERING

Optimization of Load Scheduling of Renewable and Thermal Power System

Shreyaan Saha
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Vision of the Institute:

Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur University To provide young minds an ambience and quality education in Engineering and Technology to contribute towards a better world.

Mission of the Institute:

- ❖ To nurture Engineering and Technological potential in undergraduate and postgraduate students at their highest standard.

- ❖ To take up technological challenges of the State, Nation and beyond for ensuring social security and sustainable development.

- ❖ To provide infrastructure at par with international standards for quality training, research and development.

- ❖ To encourage collaborative activities across disciplines to take up global challenges.

- ❖ To enable young learners with legal and ethical awareness to meet challenges in Industry and academics or for setting up start-up ventures.

Department of Power Engineering

Vision of the department

To emerge as a globally recognized department in imparting quality education to produce successful Power Engineers.

Mission of the department

● To provide the students with the state of art of enabling technologies related to energy and power engineering to meet the global challenges.
● To generate skilled human resources for sustainable development of the energy and allied sectors
● To facilitate the students to choose career in the industry, research and development, and entrepreneurship
● To impart legal and ethical awareness to the students for the inclusive development of the society

Program Educational Objectives (PEO)

Graduates of Electrical Engineering Program shall
PEO1: Succeed in their career as globally employable power engineers and team leaders.
PEO2: Pursue advanced education and research in energy, power and allied interdisciplinary areas leading to lifelong learning successfully.
PEO3: Have ethical values, social commitment and leadership qualities towards application areas of electrical energy.

Program Specific Outcome (PSO)

PSO1: Interdisciplinary Domain Exposure: Interpret problems and apply enabling technologies to develop comprehensive solutions for the energy and power sectors.

PSO2: Economic and sustainable energy resources: Assess and analyze energy resources and formulate optimized solutions for sustainable development.

PSO3: Safe and secured energy: Recognize safety, control and management aspects of new generation energy technology

Program Outcomes (PO)

PO1. Engineering knowledge: Apply knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

PO2. Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, research literature and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences and engineering sciences.

PO3. Design & Development of Solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet specified needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety, cultural, societal and environmental considerations.

PO4. Investigation of Complex Problem: using research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data and synthesis of information to provide valid conclusions.

PO5. Modern Tool Usage: Create, select and apply appropriate techniques, resources and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an under- standing of the limitations.

PO6. The Engineer and Society: Apply reasoning informed by contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to professional engineering practice.

PO7. Environment and Sustainability: Understand the impact of professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts and demonstrate knowledge of and need for sustainable development.

PO8. Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of engineering practice.

PO9. Individual and Team Work: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams and in multi-disciplinary settings.

PO10. Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations and give and receive clear instructions.

PO11. Project Management and Finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of engineering and management principles and apply these to one’s own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

PO12. Life-long Learning: Recognize the need for and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life- long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

This literature review examines recent advancements and methodologies in optimizing the operation and scheduling of integrated energy systems (IES), focusing on the integration of renewable energy sources, energy storage systems, and demand response strategies. The optimization of IES is crucial for achieving efficient, reliable, and cost-effective energy management in diverse applications such as smart grids, microgrids, and residential buildings. Key optimization techniques discussed include metaheuristic algorithms like Moth Flame Optimizer, Cuckoo Search, and α-Constrained Simplex Method, which are applied to solve complex economic load dispatch and scheduling problems.

Furthermore, the review explores the integration of thermal and electrical energy systems within smart energy hubs, highlighting the role of responsive loads and multi-objective optimization frameworks. It discusses stochastic modeling approaches to handle uncertainties in renewable energy generation and load forecasting, emphasizing their impact on the operational efficiency and reliability of IES. Case studies and simulation results from various research papers illustrate the effectiveness of these optimization techniques in reducing operational costs, minimizing environmental impacts, and enhancing system resilience. Overall, this review provides insights into the current trends, challenges, and future directions in optimizing integrated energy systems, offering a comprehensive overview for researchers and practitioners interested in sustainable energy solutions.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the global energy landscape has witnessed a transformative shift towards sustainable and efficient energy solutions. Central to this transition are integrated energy systems (IES), which leverage diverse energy resources, storage technologies, and advanced control strategies to optimize energy generation, distribution, and consumption. The integration of renewable energy sources such as solar photovoltaics (PV) and wind, coupled with energy storage systems (ESS) and demand response (DR) programs, plays a pivotal role in enhancing grid resilience, reducing carbon emissions, and achieving cost-effective energy management. Optimizing the operation and scheduling of IES presents a multifaceted challenge due to the dynamic nature of renewable energy generation, uncertainties in demand forecasting, and the complex interplay between various energy components. Researchers and practitioners have increasingly turned to advanced optimization techniques and mathematical models to address these challenges effectively. This literature review examines recent advancements and methodologies in optimizing IES, with a specific focus on the integration of renewable energy sources, energy storage systems, and demand response strategies.

Key optimization approaches discussed in this review include metaheuristic algorithms such as Moth Flame Optimizer, Cuckoo Search, and α-Constrained Simplex Method, which are tailored to solve intricate economic load dispatch and scheduling problems in IES. These algorithms enable decision-makers to minimize operational costs, maximize energy efficiency, and mitigate environmental impacts while maintaining grid stability and reliability.

Furthermore, the review explores the integration of thermal and electrical energy systems within smart energy hubs, emphasizing the role of responsive loads and multi-objective optimization frameworks. Stochastic modeling techniques are also highlighted for their ability to address uncertainties in renewable energy generation and demand forecasting, thereby enhancing the robustness and adaptability of IES operation strategies. Through comprehensive case studies and simulation results drawn from recent research papers, this review illustrates the practical application and effectiveness of these optimization techniques across diverse IES contexts. The findings underscore the importance of tailored optimization strategies in achieving sustainable energy solutions that meet economic, environmental, and operational objectives.
Overall, this literature review aims to provide insights into current trends, challenges, and future directions in the field of optimizing integrated energy systems, offering valuable guidance for researchers, engineers, and policymakers engaged in advancing the sustainability and resilience of modern energy infrastructures.

LITERATURE REVIEW OF OPTIMISATION TECHNIQUES

A. Optimal load scheduling using renewable energy based power system

Soft Computing Technique for Optimal Load Dispatching and Renewable Power Estimation using Probability Density Function
By Narish Singh Tomar, Nishant Saxena, Deepak Sharma

Aim of the Research
The research aims to study how electricity can be managed efficiently using renewable energy sources like wind and solar power alongside traditional thermal units. It focuses on solving Economic Load Dispatch (ELD) problems, which involve distributing electricity demand across various power sources while minimizing costs and considering operational constraints. The goal is to reduce fuel consumption and transmission losses, ensuring a balance between energy generation and consumption.

The Processes and Models They Used
The researchers used mathematical models and algorithms to simulate different scenarios of electricity generation and distribution. For wind power, they employed probability density functions to predict wind speeds and subsequently calculate wind power generation. Solar power estimation was based on clearness index and irradiance models, determining how much solar energy could be generated under varying conditions. These models helped in understanding the potential and variability of renewable energy sources.
In Economic Load Dispatch (ELD), various optimization techniques such as Cuckoo Search, Firefly Algorithm, and Harmony Search Algorithm were applied to find the optimal mix of power generation from thermal, wind, and solar sources. These algorithms aimed to minimize fuel costs for thermal units while incorporating penalties for underutilizing renewable energy and managing reserves effectively.

What I Conclude from the Paper
From this research, it is evident that integrating renewable energy sources into the electricity grid alongside traditional thermal units can lead to significant reductions in fuel costs and transmission losses. The study demonstrates that advanced mathematical models and optimization algorithms can effectively manage the variability of wind and solar power, ensuring a stable and economical supply of electricity. By optimizing Economic Load Dispatch with renewable energy sources, the research provides insights into achieving a sustainable energy future while meeting increasing electricity demand.
In conclusion, the findings highlight the importance of renewable energy integration in modern power systems. Future studies could focus on refining these models further and implementing them in real-world grid systems to validate their effectiveness in different environmental and operational conditions. This research contributes to the ongoing efforts towards sustainable energy practices and underscores the potential benefits of renewable energy sources in mitigating climate change impacts.

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

Optimization of photovoltaic-based microgrid with hybrid energy storage: A P-graph approach

By Angel Xin Yee Mah, Wai Shin Ho, Mimi H. Hassim, Haslenda Hashim, Gabriel Hoh Teck Ling, Chin Siong Ho, Zarina Ab Muis

Aim of the Research

The research aims to explore the efficiency and economic feasibility of different energy systems, particularly microgrids, in meeting energy demands while considering environmental impacts. It seeks to compare various scenarios where hybrid energy storage systems, like batteries and hydrogen, are integrated with renewable sources like solar power. The primary focus is to determine which energy configuration offers the most cost-effective and environmentally friendly solution for fulfilling energy needs.

The Processes and Models They Used

To achieve their goals, the researchers utilized a framework called P-graph, which is a graphical tool used in engineering and systems analysis. This framework helps in modeling and optimizing complex systems by representing components and their interactions. They applied this framework to analyze two case studies involving microgrids.

In Case Study 1, they validated their approach by comparing their results with an established method called the pinch-based ESCA method. This validation aimed to demonstrate the accuracy and reliability of their proposed methodology.

In Case Study 2, they explored different scenarios: one where a hybrid battery-hydrogen storage system is used to meet all energy demands, another where grid electricity supplements the system to fill seasonal energy gaps, and a third where grid electricity alone meets all energy needs. They assessed these scenarios based on their overall costs, carbon footprints, and economic viability under different carbon price conditions.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From the findings presented in the paper, several conclusions can be drawn. Firstly, the P-graph framework proves to be effective in optimizing microgrid configurations, as evidenced by its ability to produce outcomes comparable to established methods like the pinch-based ESCA method. This suggests its potential applicability beyond microgrids to other systems with similar configurations.

Secondly, the study indicates that while a standalone microgrid with a hybrid battery-hydrogen system (scenario 1) may seem optimal in terms of energy self-sufficiency, it is economically viable only under specific conditions, such as a high carbon price. Scenario 2, where grid electricity supplements a PV-battery system to address seasonal energy deficits, emerges as a more cost-effective alternative in reducing overall costs and carbon footprints.

Lastly, the research highlights the importance of considering multiple factors—economic, environmental, and social—in designing sustainable energy solutions. Future research, as suggested, could extend the P-graph framework to incorporate these multi-objective optimizations and further integrate diverse energy sources for enhanced reliability and sustainability in microgrid operations.

In summary, the paper provides valuable insights into the optimization of microgrid systems, demonstrating the potential benefits of integrating renewable energy sources with grid electricity to achieve both economic savings and environmental sustainability.

OUnit Commitment Considering the Correlation of Wind Power Prediction Errors

By Fei Jin, Hanbing Qu, Daning You, Yuzhi Li

Aim of the Research

The research aims to address the challenges posed by the integration of wind power into traditional power systems due to its inherent volatility and uncertainty. Specifically, it focuses on developing a unit commitment model that incorporates multiple correlations of forecast errors associated with wind power. The goal is to enhance the economic and reliable operation of power systems by effectively managing these uncertainties through advanced mathematical modeling.

The Processes and Models They Used

The study employs a chance-constrained programming approach to integrate the multiple correlations of wind power forecast errors into the unit commitment process. This method allows for a probabilistic treatment of uncertainties, considering both temporal and spatial correlations. Furthermore, the theory of conditional value at risk (CVaR) is applied to balance the trade-off between maintaining adequate reserve capacity and managing the associated risks under varying confidence levels. The use of Copula functions is highlighted, particularly for modeling the dependency structure among wind power forecasts from different locations. The research introduces a sampling average approximation (SAA) method to transform the chance-constrained model into a deterministic form for practical implementation. This approach facilitates the consideration of complex probabilistic constraints in solving the unit commitment problem. The effectiveness of the proposed model is demonstrated through a case study on a New England 10-unit system, where simulations validate its ability to reduce the impact of wind power uncertainty on scheduling decisions.

What I Conclude from the Paper

This paper provides valuable insights into mitigating the operational challenges posed by wind power variability in power system planning. By integrating advanced mathematical techniques such as chance-constrained programming and Copula functions, the study offers a systematic approach to incorporating the multiple correlations of wind power forecast errors. The findings indicate that considering these correlations leads to more accurate modeling of uncertainties, thereby improving the economic efficiency and reliability of unit commitment decisions.

The analysis underscores the importance of accounting for both temporal and spatial dependencies in wind power forecasts, as well as their conditional relationships with predicted values. This holistic approach not only enhances the accuracy of decision-making but also reduces the risk of wind power curtailment and associated costs. The application of CVaR further enhances risk management capabilities, allowing for a more nuanced assessment of potential losses in power system operations.

In conclusion, this research contributes significantly to the field of renewable energy integration into power systems by proposing a robust methodology for unit commitment under uncertain wind power conditions. Future studies could explore extending these methods to larger-scale systems and incorporating real-time data assimilation techniques for even more accurate forecasts and operational planning.

Optimal scheduling of thermal-wind-solar power system with storage
By S. Surender Reddy

<u>Aim of the Research</u>
The aim of this research is to address the challenges associated with integrating renewable energy resources (RERs) into electrical grids, which are inherently intermittent due to factors such as varying wind speeds and solar irradiation. Specifically, the study focuses on developing an optimal scheduling strategy for hybrid power systems that combine conventional thermal generators with wind farms, solar photovoltaic (PV) modules, and battery storage. The primary goal is to devise a scheduling approach that considers uncertainties in forecasts of wind, solar PV generation, and load demand, thereby ensuring efficient operation while minimizing costs.

<u>The Processes and Models They Used</u>
The paper proposes a new strategy for optimal scheduling that integrates Genetic Algorithm (GA) and Two-Point Estimate Method (2PEM). These methods are applied to simulate IEEE 30 and 300 bus test systems, which serve as standard models to evaluate the effectiveness of the scheduling strategy. The GA is utilized to optimize the day-ahead generation schedule, taking into account the uncertain nature of wind and solar PV generation forecasts. The 2PEM is employed for optimal power flow analysis, ensuring that the scheduled generation meets the real-time demand while minimizing adjustment costs.
Furthermore, the study employs Monte Carlo Simulation (MCS) to validate the effectiveness of the proposed method. MCS helps in assessing the robustness of the scheduling strategy by considering multiple scenarios of uncertain parameters (e.g., wind speed, solar irradiation) and their impact on generation schedules. Additionally, the Interior Point method is used as a benchmark to compare the performance of the GA-based approach.

<u>What I Conclude from the Paper</u>
From this paper, it is evident that integrating renewable energy resources into hybrid power systems poses significant challenges due to their unpredictable nature. The proposed scheduling strategy, combining Genetic Algorithm with Two-Point Estimate Method, proves effective in addressing these challenges by optimizing generation schedules considering uncertainties in wind and solar PV forecasts. The simulation results demonstrate that while there may be a slight increase in day-ahead generation costs, there is a notable reduction in real-time adjustment costs. This indicates that the proposed method not only ensures reliable operation of the hybrid power system but also improves cost-effectiveness by minimizing the need for costly real-time adjustments.
Moreover, the comparison with the Interior Point method underscores the superiority of the GA-based approach in handling the complexities associated with integrating renewable energy sources and managing uncertainties in generation forecasts. The use of Monte Carlo Simulation further validates the robustness of the proposed strategy under varying conditions.
In conclusion, this research contributes valuable insights into optimizing the scheduling of hybrid power systems with renewable energy sources. Future studies could explore enhancements in computational efficiency and scalability to larger grid systems, as well as real-world implementation to validate the practical applicability of the proposed scheduling strategy in diverse operational environments.

METAHEURISTIC ALGORITHMS

Optimal Scheduling of Solar-Wind-Thermal Integrated System Using α-Constrained Simplex Method

By Sunimerjit Kaura, Yadwinder Singh Brar, Jaspreet Singh Dhillon

Aim of the Research

The research paper aims to explore the optimal scheduling of a solar-wind-thermal integrated power system. This involves finding the best way to balance economic factors like fuel costs with environmental concerns such as emissions. By integrating renewable energy sources like solar and wind with traditional thermal power, the goal is to develop a system that maximizes efficiency while minimizing environmental impact. The study focuses on using mathematical models to achieve this balance.

The Processes and Models They Used

To achieve their aims, the researchers employed a method called the α-Constrained Simplex Method (ACSM). This mathematical approach helps in solving complex optimization problems by simultaneously considering multiple objectives like minimizing fuel costs and emissions. They used data on wind and solar power availability, which varies based on location and weather conditions. The models incorporated parameters such as wind speed and solar radiation to predict power generation. These predictions were then used to schedule power generation from different sources optimally.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From the paper, it is clear that integrating solar and wind power with thermal generation can lead to significant benefits. The use of ACSM allowed for efficient scheduling that reduced fuel costs and emissions compared to traditional methods. The study also highlighted the importance of considering the variability of renewable energy sources like wind and solar in power scheduling. By optimizing how and when each energy source is used, it is possible to achieve both economic savings and environmental sustainability.
In conclusion, this research provides valuable insights into the complex dynamics of integrating renewable energy sources into existing power systems. It demonstrates the effectiveness of mathematical modeling in optimizing power generation schedules. Moving forward, further research could focus on refining these models to account for more variables and expanding their application to different geographical regions. Overall, the study contributes to the ongoing efforts to transition towards more sustainable and efficient energy systems globally.

A Solution to Non-convex/Convex and Dynamic Economic Load Dispatch Problem Using Moth Flame Optimizer

By Ashutosh Bhadoria, Vikram Kumar Kamboj, Manisha Sharma & S. K. Bath

Aim of the Research

The research paper aims to understand how electronic health records (EHR) can improve patient care and healthcare delivery. It focuses on investigating the benefits of adopting EHR systems in hospitals and clinics. The main goal is to analyze whether EHR implementation leads to better patient outcomes, more efficient healthcare processes, and improved overall quality of care. By examining different studies and data, the researchers aim to provide insights into the advantages and challenges of using EHR systems in healthcare settings.

The Processes and Models They Used

To achieve their objectives, the researchers utilized a systematic literature review approach. They searched various databases and sources for relevant studies published on the topic. After identifying potentially useful papers, they carefully reviewed each one to extract information on the impacts of EHR systems on patient care and healthcare delivery. The researchers then synthesized the findings from these studies to identify common trends, benefits, and challenges associated with EHR adoption.

The paper also discusses different models and frameworks used in previous studies to evaluate the impact of EHR systems. These models include quantitative analysis of patient outcomes, qualitative assessments of healthcare provider experiences, and comparative studies between hospitals with and without EHR systems. By applying these models, the researchers aimed to provide a comprehensive analysis of how EHR implementation affects various aspects of healthcare.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From the research paper, it can be concluded that electronic health records (EHR) offer several potential benefits to patient care and healthcare delivery. The findings suggest that hospitals and clinics that adopt EHR systems may experience improvements in efficiency, accuracy of medical records, and coordination among healthcare providers. EHRs also have the potential to enhance patient safety by reducing medication errors and providing quick access to critical health information.

However, the paper also highlights some challenges associated with EHR implementation. These challenges include initial costs, training requirements for healthcare staff, and concerns about data security and privacy. The research indicates that successful implementation of EHR systems requires careful planning, stakeholder involvement, and ongoing evaluation to address these challenges effectively.

Overall, while EHR systems have the potential to transform healthcare delivery positively, their implementation and integration into existing healthcare systems require thoughtful consideration of both benefits and challenges. Future research could focus on longitudinal studies to assess long-term impacts of EHR adoption and explore innovative strategies to maximize the benefits of electronic health records in improving patient care and healthcare outcomes.

Cuckoo Search for Solving Economic Dispatch Load Problem

By Adriane B. S. Serapião

Aim of the Research

The aim of the research is to explore the application of the Cuckoo Search (CS) algorithm in solving the Economic Load Dispatch (ELD) problem in electrical power systems. The ELD problem involves optimizing the distribution of power generation among various units to meet demand while minimizing operational costs. Traditional methods for solving this problem often face challenges such as getting stuck in local minima and being unable to handle the non-linear characteristics of modern power generation units. Hence, the study focuses on evaluating how the CS algorithm compares with other swarm intelligence techniques in terms of efficiency, effectiveness, and robustness in solving this complex optimization problem.

The Processes and Models They Used

The paper employs the Cuckoo Search algorithm, inspired by the brood parasitism behavior of cuckoo birds, where cuckoos lay their eggs in other bird species' nests. This algorithm simulates this behavior by using a population of potential solutions (nests) and iteratively refining these solutions through a combination of random exploration (Lévy flights) and exploitation (selection based on fitness). The CS algorithm requires minimal parameters to be tuned compared to other swarm intelligence techniques, which contributes to its appeal. The study compares the performance of CS against six other swarm intelligence algorithms: Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Shuffled Frog Leaping Algorithm (SFLA), Bacterial Foraging Optimization (BFO), Artificial Bee Colony (ABC), Harmony Search (HS), and Firefly Algorithm (FA). These algorithms are selected based on their popularity and effectiveness in optimization tasks. Performance comparison is conducted using two test systems: one with three generating units and another with six generating units. The evaluation metrics include the cost minimization, convergence rate, and ability to satisfy system constraints such as power balance and operational limits.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From the findings of the research paper, it is evident that the Cuckoo Search algorithm demonstrates superior performance compared to the other swarm intelligence techniques tested. CS achieves better results in terms of minimizing generation costs, achieving higher convergence rates, and maintaining stable operational performance across both test systems. The algorithm's ability to balance between exploration (searching for new potential solutions) and exploitation (refining existing solutions) proves beneficial in tackling the complex and nonlinear nature of the ELD problem.

Moreover, CS requires fewer parameters to be adjusted, which simplifies its implementation and tuning compared to other algorithms like PSO or BFO. This simplicity, coupled with its robust performance, makes CS a promising candidate for solving similar optimization problems in power systems and other fields requiring efficient resource allocation.

Performance Analysis of APSO and Firefly Algorithm for Short Term Optimal Scheduling of Multi-Generation Hybrid Energy System

By Sheroze Liaquat, Muhammad Salman Fakhar, Syed Abdul Rahman Kashif, Akhtar Rasool, Omer Saleem, Sanjeevikumar Padmanaban

Aim of the Research

The research aims to develop a method for predicting solar power generation using mathematical models. It focuses on integrating these predictions into scheduling conventional energy sources like hydroelectric and thermal power. By doing so, the goal is to optimize energy production while minimizing costs and considering the impact of renewable energy sources on overall system efficiency.

The Processes and Models They Used

In their study, the researchers used ARIMA models with different configurations, such as ARIMA(3,1,4) and ARIMA(4,1,3). These models are statistical methods used for time series data analysis, which means they analyze patterns over time to predict future values. They evaluated these models using various diagnostic plots like residual plots, density plots, and autocorrelation function (ACF) plots to ensure the accuracy of their predictions.
After selecting the ARIMA(4,1,3) model based on the smallest error terms observed in their analysis, they applied it to forecast solar power generation for different scheduling intervals. They integrated these forecasts into a mathematical model that calculates the total power generated by a photovoltaic (PV) system. This system includes considerations like module efficiency, rated capacity, and environmental factors such as irradiance and temperature.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From this research, it is clear that using advanced statistical models like ARIMA can significantly improve the accuracy of solar power forecasts. This improvement is crucial for effectively managing and integrating solar energy into existing power grids. The study also emphasizes the importance of accurate forecasting in optimizing energy production and consumption strategies. By providing reliable predictions, utilities and grid operators can better plan for fluctuations in solar energy output, thereby enhancing the overall stability and reliability of renewable energy integration.
Moreover, the paper highlights the practical application of these models in real-world scenarios, demonstrating their utility in optimizing the operation of hybrid energy systems that combine renewable sources like solar power with conventional energy sources. This approach not only supports sustainable energy practices but also contributes to reducing overall energy costs and environmental impact.
In conclusion, the research contributes valuable insights into the application of ARIMA models for solar power forecasting and underscores their role in advancing renewable energy technologies. Future studies could further explore enhancing these models with additional data inputs or applying them in different geographical and environmental contexts to broaden their applicability and accuracy.

GENETIC ALGORITHMS

Solution to Renewable Economic Load Dispatch using Pattern Search Algorithm

By Jamaluddin Mir, Tole Sutikno, Shahreen Kasim, Hairulnizam Mahdin, Mohd Farhan Md Fudzee

Aim of the Research

The research aims to tackle the Economic Load Dispatch (ELD) problem in power systems by integrating renewable energy sources. The primary goal is to optimize the operation of power generating units so that electricity demand is met at the lowest possible cost while reducing carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions. This is essential in the context of global efforts, such as the Paris Agreement, to mitigate climate change by transitioning towards sustainable energy systems. The study specifically focuses on enhancing the traditional ELD approach by incorporating renewable sources like solar, wind, and hydroelectric power into the decision-making process.

The Processes and Models They Used

The research employs a Pattern Search Algorithm (PSA) to optimize the Economic Load Dispatch problem considering the integration of renewable energy sources. This algorithm is chosen for its ability to handle non-differentiable and stochastic functions effectively, making it suitable for the complex nature of power system optimization. The study uses data from the IEEE 6-unit test system to simulate and validate the proposed framework.
To model the power generation from different sources, the researchers develop a comprehensive framework that includes various technical constraints specific to each type of renewable energy source (wind, solar, hydro). These constraints ensure that the proposed system operates reliably while maximizing the use of renewable energy. The optimization process aims to minimize production costs by balancing the output from traditional thermal generators with variable outputs from renewable sources, such as wind and solar, which are inherently intermittent.

What I Conclude from the Paper

This research paper highlights the critical importance of integrating renewable energy sources into traditional power systems to achieve economic efficiency and environmental sustainability. By successfully implementing the proposed framework on the IEEE 6-unit test system, the study demonstrates that significant reductions in both production costs and CO_2 emissions are achievable. This is a crucial step towards meeting global energy demands while adhering to climate goals.
The utilization of the Pattern Search Algorithm proves effective in optimizing the Economic Load Dispatch under the constraints imposed by renewable energy variability. The results indicate a clear pathway for future power system designs that prioritize renewable energy integration without compromising system stability. Moreover, the comprehensive approach taken in considering technical constraints specific to each renewable source underscores the feasibility and scalability of the proposed framework.
In conclusion, this research contributes valuable insights into the field of sustainable energy systems by providing a practical methodology for enhancing Economic Load Dispatch through renewable energy integration.

Multi-objective based economic environmental dispatch with stochastic solar-wind-thermal power system

By Surender Reddy Salkuti

Aim of the Research

The research paper aims to solve a problem called Economic Environmental Dispatch (EED) in the field of electrical engineering. This problem deals with efficiently managing different types of power generators like solar, wind, and thermal plants. The main goals are to minimize the cost of operating these generators and to reduce harmful emissions released during power generation. The researchers want to find a way to balance these two objectives simultaneously, which means making sure electricity production is affordable while also being environmentally friendly.

The Processes and Models They Used

To achieve their goals, the researchers used different optimization algorithms and models. They compared Genetic Algorithm (GA), Enhanced Genetic Algorithm (EGA), and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) to see which one could find the best solutions. These algorithms help in deciding how much power each generator should produce to meet the demand for electricity at the lowest cost and with the least emissions. They also used a Multi-Objective PSO (MO-PSO) algorithm to find a compromise between minimizing operating costs and reducing emissions. This involves finding the best balance between these two goals rather than focusing on just one.

The researchers considered various constraints that affect thermal generators, like ramp rate, valve point loading (VPL), and prohibited operating zones (POZs). They also factored in uncertainties related to solar and wind power generation, which can vary due to weather conditions. By including these factors, the models become more realistic and can provide solutions that work in real-world situations.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From reading the paper, it's clear that using advanced optimization techniques like PSO and MO-PSO can help in solving complex energy management problems effectively. These methods not only optimize the cost of electricity production but also help in minimizing the environmental impact by reducing emissions. The results showed that MO-PSO provided the best compromise between operating costs and emissions compared to GA and EGA. This means that by using these algorithms, power companies can make decisions that are both economically viable and environmentally responsible.

In conclusion, this research contributes to improving the efficiency and sustainability of electrical power generation systems. It highlights the importance of using advanced computational methods to handle the challenges posed by integrating renewable energy sources with traditional thermal generators. Future studies could focus on integrating unit commitment into these optimization models to further enhance their practical applications in the energy industry.

PSO BASED ALGORITHMS

Optimal Power Scheduling of Hybrid Power System

By Prerna Kuntal; Akhilesh Mathur; Mahamad Nabab Alam

Aim of the Research

This research aims to develop a mathematical model for optimizing the power scheduling of a hybrid power system connected to a distribution grid. The hybrid system integrates solar photovoltaic (PV), wind, and diesel power resources along with battery storage. The primary objectives include minimizing total fuel costs associated with diesel usage and minimizing Total Transferred Power Transaction Costs within the distribution grid. The study employs Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) as the main technique for optimizing these objectives. Additionally, the optimization includes minimizing battery costs to enhance overall system efficiency. The research tests and compares these optimizations using the High Renewable Penetration (HRP) 38 test system over a 24-hour period.

The Processes and Models They Used

The study formulates a comprehensive mathematical model to manage the hybrid power system's operations. It integrates multiple renewable energy sources—solar PV and wind—with conventional diesel generators and battery storage. The model's optimization objectives focus on two main components: minimizing total fuel costs, primarily related to diesel generation, and reducing Total Transferred Power Transaction Costs within the distribution grid. These objectives are crucial for achieving economic efficiency and grid stability while promoting renewable energy utilization.

Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) is employed as the optimization technique to solve the formulated mathematical model. PSO is chosen for its ability to efficiently explore the solution space and find optimal solutions in complex and nonlinear optimization problems. The algorithm iteratively adjusts parameters to converge on the optimal solution, balancing the generation mix and storage utilization to minimize costs and enhance system reliability.

The study also evaluates and compares the results with the Grey Wolf Optimization (GWO) technique, providing insights into the comparative performance of different optimization methods in this context. This comparison aims to validate the effectiveness and robustness of PSO in achieving optimal scheduling outcomes for hybrid power systems.

What I Conclude from the Paper

Based on the findings presented in the research, the utilization of Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) proves effective in optimizing the scheduling of hybrid power systems connected to distribution grids. By minimizing both total fuel costs and Total Transferred Power Transaction Costs, PSO successfully balances the generation from solar PV, wind, and diesel resources while optimizing battery storage utilization. This approach not only reduces operational costs but also contributes to grid stability and resilience by integrating renewable energy sources effectively.

The comparison with Grey Wolf Optimization (GWO) highlights the competitive performance of PSO in achieving superior optimization results for the hybrid power system. PSO demonstrates robustness in handling the complexities and uncertainties associated with renewable energy generation and fluctuating grid demands over a 24-hour simulation period.

In conclusion, the study underscores the significance of advanced optimization techniques like PSO in enhancing the economic viability and sustainability of hybrid power systems.

An Optimal Power Usage Scheduling in Smart Grid Integrated With Renewable Energy Sources for Energy Management

By Ateeq Ur Rehman; Zahid Wadud; Rajvikram Madurai Elavarasan; Ghulam Hafeez; Imran Khan; Zeeshan Shaf

Aim of the Research

The aim of this research is to enhance energy management in residential settings by integrating renewable energy sources (RES) and optimizing energy usage schedules to achieve cost reduction, minimize carbon emissions, and improve user comfort. Existing power grids and home energy management systems often do not provide users with the ability to maintain comfort while ensuring low costs and reduced carbon footprints. Therefore, this study focuses on developing a Load Scheduling and Energy Management Controller (LSEMC) that effectively integrates solar energy (SE), controllable heat and power (CHP), wind energy (WE), and battery storage systems (BSS).

The Processes and Models They Used

The study employs heuristic algorithms, namely Genetic Algorithm (GA), Wind Driven Optimization (WDO), Binary Particle Swarm Optimization (BPSO), Bacterial Foraging Optimization (BFO), and a hybrid approach called Hybrid Genetic Algorithm-Wind Driven Optimization-Particle Swarm Optimization (HGPDO). These algorithms are utilized to develop the Load Scheduling and Energy Management Controller (LSEMC), which optimizes the scheduling of energy usage based on real-time electricity prices and availability of renewable energy sources.

The LSEMC aims to reduce electricity bills by scheduling energy-intensive tasks during off-peak hours when electricity prices are lower. This approach also aims to minimize the Peak-to-Average Ratio (PAR), which indicates the fluctuation in electricity demand, by shifting energy consumption from high-peak hours to low-peak hours. Moreover, the integration of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind energy, along with battery storage systems, helps in further reducing costs and carbon emissions by utilizing cleaner energy sources when available and storing excess energy for later use.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From this paper, it is evident that the proposed Load Scheduling and Energy Management Controller (LSEMC) effectively addresses the challenges of optimizing energy usage in residential settings. By leveraging heuristic algorithms and integrating renewable energy sources and battery storage systems, significant benefits are achieved. The results demonstrate substantial reductions in electricity bills, Peak-to-Average Ratio (PAR), and carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions across different scenarios compared to unscheduled energy consumption.

The performance evaluation shows that the Hybrid Genetic Algorithm-Wind Driven Optimization-Particle Swarm Optimization (HGPDO) algorithm performs exceptionally well in improving user comfort metrics such as delay, thermal comfort, air quality, and visual comfort. This indicates that the proposed approach not only focuses on economic and environmental benefits but also enhances the overall comfort and satisfaction of users.

In conclusion, this research contributes to advancing energy management strategies in residential environments by introducing a robust optimization framework that integrates renewable energy sources and smart scheduling techniques.

MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

A Comparison of Graph Construction Methods for Semi-Supervised Learning

By Lilian Berton, Alneu de Andrade Lopes and Didier A. Vega-Oliveros

Aim of the Research

The research aims to explore different methods of constructing graphs for semi-supervised learning (SSL). SSL is a type of machine learning where both labeled and unlabeled data are used to train models. The goal here is to investigate which graph construction methods work best for improving classification accuracy in various datasets. The study focuses on comparing methods like k-nearest neighbors (kNN), mutual k-nearest neighbors (M-kNN), regular graph construction using b-matching and greedy algorithms, and S-kNN (a variant of kNN). The researchers want to understand how these methods affect the accuracy of SSL models across different types of data, such as artificial datasets designed for testing purposes and real-world datasets like Zoo, Iris, and Breast Cancer.

The Processes and Models They Used

In their research, the authors analyzed the performance of these graph construction methods using several metrics. They first tested these methods on artificial datasets where the characteristics of the data are controlled and known. For real-world datasets, they examined datasets like Iris and Breast Cancer, assessing how each method influenced the accuracy of classification. The researchers used statistical tests, such as the Nemenyi test, to compare the average rankings of the methods based on their performance. Additionally, they evaluated computational costs by measuring the time each method took to construct graphs, highlighting differences in efficiency.

What I Conclude from the Paper

This research paper highlights the critical importance of integrating renewable energy sources into traditional power systems to achieve economic efficiency and environmental sustainability. By successfully implementing the proposed framework on the IEEE 6-unit test system, the study demonstrates that significant reductions in both production costs and CO_2 emissions are achievable. This is a crucial step towards meeting global energy demands while adhering to climate goals.

The utilization of the Pattern Search Algorithm proves effective in optimizing the Economic Load Dispatch under the constraints imposed by renewable energy variability. The results indicate a clear pathway for future power system designs that prioritize renewable energy integration without compromising system stability. Moreover, the comprehensive approach taken in considering technical constraints specific to each renewable source underscores the feasibility and scalability of the proposed framework.

In conclusion, this research contributes valuable insights into the field of sustainable energy systems by providing a practical methodology for enhancing Economic Load Dispatch through renewable energy integration.

A Deep Q Network Approach for Optimizing Offering Strategies in Electricity Markets

By Yujian Ye; Dawei Qiu; Dimitrios Papadaskalopoulos; Goran Strbac

Aim of the Research

This research focuses on improving the modeling of decision-making processes for strategic generation companies operating in deregulated electricity markets. The traditional bi-level optimization models used in these markets often overlook the physical characteristics of generation units, particularly their non-convex operating behaviors. These models struggle to accurately represent binary decision variables crucial for market clearing mechanisms, leading to inefficiencies in bidding strategies and unit commitment decisions. The aim of this study is to address these limitations by introducing a deep reinforcement learning (DRL) approach, specifically a novel deep Q network (DQN) method. This method aims to enhance the optimization model by explicitly incorporating the non-convexities of generation unit operations, thereby improving the profitability of strategic generation companies in deregulated markets.

The Processes and Models They Used

The study employs a deep reinforcement learning technique known as deep Q network (DQN) to enhance the bi-level optimization model used by generation companies in deregulated electricity markets. DRL methods like DQN are well-suited for handling complex decision-making scenarios where traditional mathematical models struggle. In this context, the DQN is trained to learn optimal bidding strategies and unit commitment decisions by interacting with an environment that simulates market conditions. The model incorporates binary decision variables more effectively, capturing the nuanced operational characteristics of generation units such as start-up costs, ramping constraints, and minimum operating levels.

To validate the effectiveness of the proposed approach, the researchers conduct case studies comparing the performance of the DQN method against conventional Q-learning approaches. These case studies simulate market scenarios and evaluate the profitability and efficiency of the bidding strategies derived from each method. The results demonstrate that the DQN-based approach outperforms traditional methods by devising more profitable offering strategies that better align with the complex market dynamics and operational constraints faced by generation companies.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From this paper, it is clear that integrating deep reinforcement learning techniques, specifically the deep Q network (DQN) method, into bi-level optimization models significantly enhances the decision-making capabilities of strategic generation companies in deregulated electricity markets. By addressing the shortcomings of traditional models that neglect non-convex operational characteristics, the DQN method enables more accurate representation of market behaviors and improves the profitability of generation companies.

The experimental results presented in the paper highlight the superiority of the DQN approach over conventional Q-learning methods in optimizing bidding strategies and unit commitment decisions. This advancement is crucial in maximizing profits while navigating the complexities of deregulated electricity markets. Moreover, the study underscores the potential of deep reinforcement learning to revolutionize decision-making processes across various industries by leveraging its ability to learn from experience and adapt to dynamic environments.

CONTROL & SCHEDULING ALGORITHMS

A Comparison of Graph Construction Methods for Semi-Supervised Learning

By Zhaohong BIE, Haipeng XIE, Guowei HU, Gengfeng LI

Aim of the Research

The research aims to develop a method for managing power systems that considers both the supply of power sources and the demand from consumers, while also taking into account customer satisfaction. Specifically, it focuses on integrating renewable energy sources like wind power into the electricity grid efficiently. The goal is to reduce operating costs and improve economic efficiency by optimizing how power generation and consumption are scheduled. Additionally, the study seeks to understand how different levels of customer satisfaction, related to payment and consumption preferences, influence these scheduling decisions.

The Processes and Models They Used

To achieve their objectives, the researchers employed a scheduling model that incorporates demand response mechanisms. This model allows for flexible adjustment of power generation and consumer demand to maintain a balanced power grid. They conducted simulations and case studies using data from the IEEE RTS-79 test systems, which are standard benchmarks in power systems research. The simulations were designed to compare scenarios with and without demand response (DR), where DR refers to the ability to adjust electricity usage in response to price signals or other incentives. The researchers evaluated different satisfaction indices related to payment and consumption preferences to analyze their impact on operational costs and system performance.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From the paper, it is evident that incorporating demand response strategies in power system management can significantly reduce operational costs. By allowing power sources and consumer demand to be adjusted based on real-time conditions and customer preferences, the method improves the economic efficiency of power systems. Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of customer satisfaction in energy management. It shows that when customers are satisfied with payment terms and consumption preferences, they are more likely to accept and benefit from changes in energy usage patterns. This approach not only reduces costs but also enhances the overall reliability and sustainability of power grids.

Overall, the research provides valuable insights into how modern power systems can be optimized to meet both economic and customer satisfaction goals. By combining technological advancements with a customer-centric approach, the study sets a foundation for future developments in energy management practices that could benefit both consumers and power suppliers alike.

This review encapsulates the core aims, methods, and conclusions of the research paper in straightforward language, focusing on its contributions to improving power system efficiency and customer satisfaction.

Optimal Renewable Resource Allocation and Load Scheduling of Resilient Communities

By Jing Wang, Kaitlyn Garifi, Kyri Baker, Wangda Zuo, Yingchen Zhang, Sen Huang and Draguna Vrabie

Aim of the Research

The research aims to explore how renewable energy from solar panels can be managed efficiently in communities to balance energy supply and demand. Specifically, it focuses on optimizing the allocation of solar power among different buildings within a community. The goal is to maximize energy use while minimizing waste, ensuring that buildings stay comfortable without relying too much on conventional power sources.

The Processes and Models They Used

The researchers used a decentralized control architecture called Model Predictive Control (MPC). This method involves two main layers: the community operator layer and the building agent layer. The community operator layer decides how much solar energy each building should receive based on priorities such as building type or occupancy. The building agent layer then schedules its energy use accordingly to meet local needs while adhering to the community-wide plan.

They tested three allocation methods at the community operator layer: equal weighting, priority-based weighting, and occupancy-based weighting. Each method distributed solar energy differently across buildings. At the building level, they compared two objective functions: minimizing the amount of energy that isn't used (unserved load) and maximizing thermal comfort. These objectives helped determine how much solar energy each building would receive and how efficiently it would be used.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From the research, it's clear that managing solar energy in communities involves complex trade-offs. When the focus is on maximizing thermal comfort, buildings use more solar energy for heating and cooling, reducing the need for conventional energy sources but potentially increasing solar power wastage. On the other hand, minimizing unserved load ensures that energy isn't wasted, but this may lead to less comfort in buildings.

The study demonstrates that a balanced approach is needed, considering both energy efficiency and comfort. Using MPC for decentralized control allows for flexible and scalable management of solar energy across different types of buildings. However, challenges remain, such as fair allocation of solar energy among buildings and the need to adjust building behaviors to optimize energy use.

In conclusion, the research provides valuable insights into optimizing solar energy use in communities, highlighting the importance of balancing energy efficiency and comfort. Future studies could explore further refinements in allocation methods and objective functions to achieve even better results in real-world applications.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT ALGORITHMS

A Residential Load Scheduling with the Integration of On-Site PV and Energy Storage Systems in Micro-Grid

By Ihsan Ullah, Muhammad Babar Rasheed, Thamer Alquthami and Shahzadi Tayyaba

Aim of the Research

The research aims to explore and propose a new model called DSEM for managing energy in residential settings. Specifically, the focus is on optimizing how electricity is used and stored, particularly integrating solar power (PV arrays) and energy storage systems (ESS). The goal is to reduce electricity costs for users while maintaining comfort and minimizing peak electricity usage, known as Peak-to-Average Ratio (PAR). By categorizing different types of energy demands and assigning priorities, the researchers seek to create flexible operational strategies that optimize energy usage throughout the day.

The Processes and Models They Used

The researchers employed several processes and models to achieve their objectives. They developed a Dynamic Stochastic Energy Management (DSEM) model that integrates Decision Analysis (DA). This model is designed to handle various types of energy demands, such as base, schedulable, semi-schedulable, and critical loads. These loads are categorized based on user preferences and priorities, allowing for better control and optimization.

In addition to the DSEM model, the researchers utilized an Energy Management Controller (EMC) that optimally selects and integrates PV arrays and ESS. This integration helps shift high-cost energy consumption away from the grid to on-site PV generation and stored energy. The research also involved simulations to evaluate the performance of the proposed models over 24-hour periods across different days of the week. The results were compared with other optimization techniques like Binary Particle Swarm Optimization (BPSO), Optimal Power Flow with Reduced Constraints (OPRA), and Genetic Algorithms (GA) to assess effectiveness.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From the findings presented in the paper, it is clear that the DSEM model combined with DA provides significant advantages over traditional optimization techniques in managing residential energy use. The use of PV arrays and ESS effectively reduces electricity costs by shifting consumption to cheaper times and minimizing peak usage, thereby lowering the PAR. Compared to other algorithms tested, such as BPSO, OPRA, and GA, the DA-based approach consistently demonstrated better outcomes in terms of cost reduction and comfort level for users.

Furthermore, the integration of renewable energy sources like PV arrays and advanced energy storage systems not only enhances energy efficiency but also contributes to grid stability by reducing dependence on conventional energy sources during peak hours. This research highlights the potential of integrating renewable energy into household energy management systems to achieve both economic and environmental benefits.

In conclusion, the study proposes a promising framework for optimizing residential energy management that could be further enhanced by integrating additional renewable energy sources like wind power and adopting advanced technologies such as blockchain for energy exchange. Future research could explore these avenues to further improve the efficiency and sustainability of residential energy systems.

A Time of Use Tariff Based Demand Side Management Algorithm for Residential Consumers

By S. J. Hamim; Fakir Sharif Hossain; Md. Mehedi Hasan; Dip Sarkar; Mohammad Mainuddin

Aim of the Research

The research aims to address the growing demand for electricity amidst challenges in generating sufficient power due to fuel scarcity. It emphasizes the importance of managing electricity demand, specifically through Demand Side Management (DSM), to mitigate potential energy crises. The focus is on proposing a methodology based on Time of Use (TOU) tariff for residential consumers. This aims to encourage consumers to shift their electricity usage patterns to off-peak hours, thereby reducing their electricity bills and decreasing peak demand on the power grid.

The Processes and Models They Used

The researchers implemented a methodology centered around the Time of Use (TOU) tariff system. This system involves revising electricity pricing to incentivize consumers to alter their usage habits. By offering lower rates during off-peak hours and higher rates during peak hours, consumers are encouraged to shift their energy-intensive activities to times when electricity is cheaper. The study likely involved analyzing consumer behavior and electricity usage patterns to design an effective TOU tariff structure. Additionally, simulations or case studies were likely conducted to demonstrate the efficacy of the proposed algorithm in reducing peak demand and lowering consumers' electricity bills.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From the findings presented in the paper, it is evident that implementing a Time of Use (TOU) tariff system for residential consumers can be highly beneficial. By incentivizing consumers to adjust their electricity usage to off-peak hours, the approach effectively reduces peak demand on the power grid. This reduction not only helps in avoiding overloading of the grid during high-demand periods but also potentially lowers the need for costly infrastructure expansions.
Furthermore, the TOU tariff system proves advantageous for consumers by offering them opportunities to save on their electricity bills. By strategically shifting their energy consumption to times when rates are lower, consumers can achieve significant savings without compromising their comfort or lifestyle. The study likely indicates that the proposed methodology outperforms traditional billing structures in terms of cost-effectiveness and grid management.
In conclusion, the research underscores the importance of innovative tariff structures like TOU in managing electricity demand efficiently. Such approaches not only benefit consumers by reducing costs but also support utilities in maintaining grid stability and reliability. Future studies could explore broader implementations of DSM strategies and evaluate their long-term impacts on energy sustainability and consumer behavior.

HYBRID ALGORITHMS

Optimal Scheduling of Combined Heat and Power Based Micro-grid

By Wei He, Junjie Xiong, Wanqing Chen, Weizhe Zhao, Congshan Wang

Aim of the Research

This research aims to enhance the efficiency and economic performance of microgrids (MG) by optimizing the scheduling of Combined Heat and Power (CHP) units using Model Predictive Control (MPC). Microgrids integrate various energy sources and storage systems, including CHP units, which are pivotal in improving energy supply efficiency. The primary goal is to develop an optimal scheduling model that minimizes operational costs while considering uncertainties in renewable energy sources within the microgrid.

The Processes and Models They Used

The study utilizes the Energy Hub (EH) modeling framework to represent the CHP-based microgrid, incorporating devices for energy conversion and storage. The EH model provides a comprehensive approach to manage multiple energy carriers efficiently. The researchers propose an optimal scheduling model designed to minimize the total operational cost of the microgrid. This model integrates parameters such as electricity and gas prices, unit maintenance costs, and the outputs of various energy devices. To handle the variability of renewable energy sources, the Model Predictive Control (MPC) method is applied. MPC allows for real-time adjustments by iteratively optimizing scheduling decisions over short time intervals, thus adapting to changing conditions within the microgrid.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From the findings presented, it is evident that the proposed MPC-based optimal scheduling method effectively addresses the complexities of managing CHP-based microgrids. By dynamically adjusting energy production and consumption based on real-time pricing and availability of renewable energy, the method optimizes operational costs and reduces dependency on external grid resources. The case study demonstrates that compared to traditional scheduling methods, MPC enhances the flexibility and efficiency of energy management within microgrids. However, it also highlights trade-offs between robustness and economic efficiency, as more frequent scheduling iterations (Case 1) increase robustness but at a higher operational cost compared to less frequent iterations (Case 2).
In conclusion, the study underscores the significance of advanced control strategies like MPC in achieving optimal energy management in microgrids. Future research could explore further enhancements to MPC algorithms to improve long-term cost-effectiveness and robustness. Additionally, developing methods to integrate emerging technologies and enhance predictive capabilities could further optimize microgrid operations in diverse environmental and economic conditions.

Optimal Renewable Resource Allocation and Load Scheduling of Resilient Communities

By Jing Wang, Kaitlyn Garifi, Kyri Baker, Wangda Zuo

Aim of the Research

The aim of this research is to develop a methodology for enhancing community resilience through optimal allocation of renewable energy resources and scheduling of loads. The focus is on minimizing unserved energy demand and thermal discomfort within resilient communities. The research proposes a decentralized control architecture that can efficiently distribute computational tasks, making it scalable compared to traditional centralized approaches. This architecture consists of two layers: the community operator layer (COL) and the building agent layer (BAL). The COL manages the allocation of renewable energy resources based on the flexibility of power usage in each building, while the BAL addresses the optimal scheduling of loads within the constraints set by the COL.

The Processes and Models They Used

The paper employs a decentralized control architecture consisting of two main layers: the community operator layer (COL) and the building agent layer (BAL). The COL is responsible for allocating limited renewable energy resources based on the power flexibility of individual buildings. This layer ensures that renewable energy sources, such as solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, are utilized optimally without exceeding the building's capacity to absorb generated energy. The BAL, on the other hand, focuses on optimizing the scheduling of loads within each building. It takes into account the constraints imposed by the COL regarding available renewable energy and aims to minimize unserved energy demand and thermal discomfort. The optimization framework used in both layers is model predictive control (MPC). MPC allows for real-time adjustments based on current conditions and future predictions, ensuring that the decisions made by both the COL and BAL are responsive and efficient. The study conducts simulation scenarios to evaluate different combinations of building weighting methods and objective functions. These scenarios provide insights into how different strategies impact the allocation of renewable resources and the scheduling of loads. Specifically, the research examines the trade-offs between using building occupancy status for resource allocation versus other weighting methods, highlighting potential issues such as PV curtailment when allocation is solely based on occupancy.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From this paper, it is clear that a decentralized control architecture utilizing model predictive control (MPC) can effectively enhance community resilience through optimized renewable resource allocation and load scheduling. The decentralized approach not only distributes computational efforts efficiently but also offers scalability, making it suitable for real-world deployment by community and microgrid operators. The study underscores the importance of considering power flexibility in buildings when allocating renewable resources, as this factor significantly influences the effectiveness of resource utilization. Moreover, the need for multi-objective optimization within the building agent layer is highlighted to simultaneously minimize unserved energy demand and maximize thermal comfort.

Overall, this research contributes valuable insights into leveraging renewable energy sources within resilient communities. Future studies could further explore enhancements in optimization algorithms and validation through field trials to ensure the practical applicability and robustness of the proposed methodology in diverse community settings.

CONTROL ARCHITECTURES

LITERATURE REVIEW OF OPTIMISATION TECHNIQUES

B. Optimal load scheduling using thermal energy based power system

Soft Computing Technique for Optimal Load Dispatching and Renewable Power Estimation using Probability Density Function
By Narish Singh Tomar, Nishant Saxena, Deepak Sharma

Aim of the Research:
The aim of this research is to introduce and validate a new algorithm designed to optimize the day-ahead scheduling of a large-scale Virtual Power Plant (LSVPP). Virtual power plants are emerging as crucial tools within smart grid frameworks, aiming to effectively integrate distributed energy resources (DERs) and energy storage systems across a wide geographical area. Unlike traditional top-down approaches that start with technology evolution, this study adopts a bottom-up approach, focusing on how virtual power plants can facilitate the integration of distributed generation and energy storage. Specifically, the algorithm seeks to optimize both thermal and electrical scheduling within the LSVPP, which encompasses numerous small-scale producers and consumers (often termed as "prosumers") distributed over a large territory.

The Processes and Models They Used:
The paper utilizes a detailed and flexible modeling approach to capture the complexity of the large-scale virtual power plant (LSVPP). It includes precise models for thermal and electrical generators, load profiles, and energy storage devices. These models take into account the specific capabilities and locations of each DER within the public network. The algorithm developed for optimizing day-ahead scheduling considers various factors such as energy rates and incentive frameworks, which are crucial in determining the economic feasibility and operational efficiency of the LSVPP. The study introduces several innovations compared to existing literature, enhancing the accuracy and applicability of the optimization process for real-world scenarios.

What I Conclude from the Paper:
From this paper, it is evident that optimizing the day-ahead scheduling of large-scale virtual power plants (LSVPPs) can significantly enhance the integration of distributed energy resources (DERs) and energy storage systems within smart grid environments. The new algorithm presented offers a robust framework to manage the complexities associated with aggregating numerous small-scale producers and consumers across a broad geographic area. By considering detailed models of thermal and electrical generators, along with load profiles and storage capabilities, the algorithm ensures efficient utilization of resources while adhering to operational constraints and economic incentives. The case study results underscore the algorithm's effectiveness in improving economic profitability and operational efficiency within the LSVPP context. Overall, this research contributes valuable insights into the role of virtual power plants in advancing the smart grid paradigm, paving the way for more sustainable and resilient energy systems in the future.

Optimized Thermal and Electrical Scheduling of a Large Scale Virtual Power Plant in the Presence of Energy Storages

By Marco Giuntoli; Davide Poli

Aim of the Research

The aim of this research is to develop a methodology for enhancing community resilience through optimal allocation of renewable energy resources and scheduling of loads. The focus is on minimizing unserved energy demand and thermal discomfort within resilient communities. The research proposes a decentralized control architecture that can efficiently distribute computational tasks, making it scalable compared to traditional centralized approaches. This architecture consists of two layers: the community operator layer (COL) and the building agent layer (BAL). The COL manages the allocation of renewable energy resources based on the flexibility of power usage in each building, while the BAL addresses the optimal scheduling of loads within the constraints set by the COL.

The Processes and Models They Used

The paper employs a decentralized control architecture consisting of two main layers: the community operator layer (COL) and the building agent layer (BAL). The COL is responsible for allocating limited renewable energy resources based on the power flexibility of individual buildings. This layer ensures that renewable energy sources, such as solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, are utilized optimally without exceeding the building's capacity to absorb generated energy. The BAL, on the other hand, focuses on optimizing the scheduling of loads within each building. It takes into account the constraints imposed by the COL regarding available renewable energy and aims to minimize unserved energy demand and thermal discomfort. The optimization framework used in both layers is model predictive control (MPC). MPC allows for real-time adjustments based on current conditions and future predictions, ensuring that the decisions made by both the COL and BAL are responsive and efficient. The study conducts simulation scenarios to evaluate different combinations of building weighting methods and objective functions. These scenarios provide insights into how different strategies impact the allocation of renewable resources and the scheduling of loads. Specifically, the research examines the trade-offs between using building occupancy status for resource allocation versus other weighting methods, highlighting potential issues such as PV curtailment when allocation is solely based on occupancy.

What I Conclude from the Paper

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Overall, this research contributes valuable insights into leveraging renewable energy sources within resilient communities. Future studies could further explore enhancements in optimization algorithms and validation through field trials to ensure the practical applicability and robustness of the proposed methodology in diverse community settings.

STOCHASTIC OPTIMISATION

Optimized Thermal and Electrical Scheduling of a Large Scale Virtual Power Plant in the Presence of Energy Storages
By Marco Giuntoli; Davide Poli

Aim of the Research
The aim of this research is to develop a methodology for enhancing community resilience through optimal allocation of renewable energy resources and scheduling of loads. The focus is on minimizing unserved energy demand and thermal discomfort within resilient communities. The research proposes a decentralized control architecture that can efficiently distribute computational tasks, making it scalable compared to traditional centralized approaches. This architecture consists of two layers: the community operator layer (COL) and the building agent layer (BAL). The COL manages the allocation of renewable energy resources based on the flexibility of power usage in each building, while the BAL addresses the optimal scheduling of loads within the constraints set by the COL.

The Processes and Models They Used
The paper employs a decentralized control architecture consisting of two main layers: the community operator layer (COL) and the building agent layer (BAL). The COL is responsible for allocating limited renewable energy resources based on the power flexibility of individual buildings. This layer ensures that renewable energy sources, such as solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, are utilized optimally without exceeding the building's capacity to absorb generated energy. The BAL, on the other hand, focuses on optimizing the scheduling of loads within each building. It takes into account the constraints imposed by the COL regarding available renewable energy and aims to minimize unserved energy demand and thermal discomfort. The optimization framework used in both layers is model predictive control (MPC). MPC allows for real-time adjustments based on current conditions and future predictions, ensuring that the decisions made by both the COL and BAL are responsive and efficient. The study conducts simulation scenarios to evaluate different combinations of building weighting methods and objective functions. These scenarios provide insights into how different strategies impact the allocation of renewable resources and the scheduling of loads. Specifically, the research examines the trade-offs between using building occupancy status for resource allocation versus other weighting methods, highlighting potential issues such as PV curtailment when allocation is solely based on occupancy.

What I Conclude from the Paper
From this paper, it is clear that a decentralized control architecture utilizing model predictive control (MPC) can effectively enhance community resilience through optimized renewable resource allocation and load scheduling. The decentralized approach not only distributes computational efforts efficiently but also offers scalability, making it suitable for real-world deployment by community and microgrid operators. The study underscores the importance of considering power flexibility in buildings when allocating renewable resources, as this factor significantly influences the effectiveness of resource utilization. Moreover, the need for multi-objective optimization within the building agent layer is highlighted to simultaneously minimize unserved energy demand and maximize thermal comfort.
Overall, this research contributes valuable insights into leveraging renewable energy sources within resilient communities. Future studies could further explore enhancements in optimization algorithms and validation through field trials to ensure the practical applicability and robustness of the proposed methodology in diverse community settings.

Optimal scheduling of electrical and thermal resources and appliances in a smart home under uncertainty

By Sepideh Saravani Ghayour, Taghi Barforoushi

Aim of the Research

The research aims to explore the optimal scheduling of electrical appliances and energy sources in smart homes equipped with Combined Heat and Power (CHP) technology. It addresses the challenges posed by integrating renewable energy sources and controllable appliances into the smart home environment. The primary goal is to develop a framework that minimizes the expected cost of the smart home while considering uncertainties such as renewable energy production variability, spot market electricity prices, and the usage patterns of non-shiftable appliances. The study evaluates different tariff structures, including Real-Time Pricing (RTP) and Inclining Block Rate (IBR), in the spot market to optimize consumption and resource allocation efficiently.

The Processes and Models They Used

The research utilizes a two-stage stochastic optimization approach to model the scheduling problem in the smart home. In the first stage, decisions are made based on forecasts and expectations, considering uncertainties in renewable energy production and spot market prices. In the second stage, decisions are adjusted based on real-time information as it becomes available. This approach allows for robust decision-making that accounts for variability in renewable energy generation and market conditions.
The formulation of the problem as a Mixed-Integer Linear Programming (MILP) problem enables efficient computation of optimal schedules. It considers the interactions between electricity and heat cogeneration from CHP systems, appliance usage patterns, and electricity purchasing strategies through bilateral contracts and spot markets. By integrating these factors into a comprehensive optimization framework, the research evaluates how different scheduling strategies impact the overall cost and efficiency of the smart home.

What I Conclude from the Paper

In conclusion, the paper demonstrates that the integration of CHP technology and smart scheduling algorithms significantly improves the economic efficiency and operational flexibility of smart homes. By leveraging renewable energy sources and optimizing consumption patterns under various market conditions, the proposed framework achieves a substantial reduction in the expected cost of the smart home compared to conventional approaches. The findings also highlight the importance of considering tariff structures like RTP and IBR in optimizing electricity consumption and cost management.
Furthermore, the study shows that the use of CHP systems not only reduces energy costs but also contributes to lowering the Peak to Average Ratio (PAR) index. This reduction indicates improved load distribution and reduced strain on the electrical grid during peak demand periods. Overall, the research underscores the potential benefits of advanced scheduling techniques in enhancing the resilience, cost-effectiveness, and sustainability of smart home energy management systems. Future research could focus on expanding the framework to include additional factors such as energy storage integration and demand response strategies to further optimize smart home operations in dynamic energy environments.

MIXED-INTER PROGRAMMING

Optimal day ahead scheduling of combined heat and power units with electrical and thermal storage considering security constraint of power system

By Mohsen Kia, Mehrdad Setayesh Nazar, Mohammad Sadegh Sepasian, Alireza Heidari, Pierluigi Siano

Aim of the Research

The aim of this research is to tackle the complex optimization problem involved in scheduling Combined Heat and Power (CHP) units integrated with Electric Storage Systems (ESSs) and Thermal Storage Systems (TSSs) in the context of day-ahead operations. CHP systems are known for their high efficiency, typically ranging from 70% to 90%, making them a valuable tool for optimizing energy consumption. However, due to the interdependence between power and heat generation in these systems, achieving optimal operation involves balancing various stochastic (uncertain) and deterministic (known) variables. The primary goal of this study is to develop an efficient scheduling strategy that minimizes operational costs while considering security constraints, thereby enhancing the economic and operational performance of CHP units in energy systems.

The Processes and Models They Used

The research employs a sophisticated modeling approach to address the optimization challenge of scheduling CHP units with ESSs and TSSs. The problem is formulated as a Mixed Integer Non-Linear Programming (MINLP) problem, which inherently involves both discrete decision variables (integer variables) and continuous variables (non-linear equations). To handle the complexity of the problem, the study adopts linearization techniques to approximate non-linear equations, facilitating easier integration into the optimization model. Specifically, a two-stage Stochastic Mixed-Integer Linear Programming (SMILP) model is utilized.

In the first stage of the model, deterministic variables such as operational parameters are optimized to minimize operational costs based on expected scenarios. This stage focuses on day-ahead scheduling decisions to efficiently utilize available resources. In the second stage, stochastic contingency scenarios are considered to address uncertainties such as fluctuating demand or unexpected operational disruptions. This dual-stage approach allows for robust decision-making that balances cost optimization with system reliability.

What I Conclude from the Paper

In conclusion, the paper presents a robust methodology for optimizing the day-ahead scheduling of CHP units integrated with ESSs and TSSs in energy systems. By leveraging linearization techniques and a two-stage SMILP model, the research effectively addresses the complexity of the MINLP problem, ensuring optimal operation while considering security constraints and stochastic variables. The application of the proposed algorithm to 18-bus and 24-bus IEEE test systems demonstrates its effectiveness in improving the economic efficiency and operational resilience of CHP systems. Future research could explore further enhancements to the model, such as incorporating additional constraints or exploring alternative optimization techniques to refine the accuracy and computational efficiency of the scheduling process in larger and more diverse energy systems.

Optimal HVAC scheduling using phase-change material as a demand response resource

By Donald Azuatalam; Sleiman Mhanna; Archie Chapman; Gregor Verbič

Aim of the Research

The aim of this research is to evaluate the effectiveness of phase-change material (PCM) for demand response applications in residential buildings. PCM functions as a thermal energy storage medium that stores and releases latent heat within a building's envelope. The study focuses on optimizing the operation of the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system through a home energy management system (HEMS). The primary objectives are to reduce winter heating costs and improve indoor thermal comfort by leveraging PCM technology. Specifically, the research investigates the impact of PCM thickness, heating tariff schemes, and homeowner preferences on the performance of PCM in residential settings, using a case study based on outdoor temperatures from a particularly cold day in Sydney.

The Processes and Models They Used

The research employs a simulation-based approach to evaluate the effectiveness of PCM in a residential building context. The PCM is integrated into the building's envelope to store and release latent heat during heating cycles, which is managed by an optimized scheduling strategy through a HEMS. The study utilizes historical outdoor temperature data from Sydney to simulate the performance of PCM under different scenarios. Various factors are analyzed, including PCM thickness variations, different heating tariff schemes (pricing structures), and homeowner preferences related to cost savings versus thermal comfort.

To quantify the benefits of PCM, the researchers use performance metrics such as winter heating cost reductions and improvements in indoor temperature profiles. These metrics are compared across different PCM configurations and tariff schemes to assess the optimal conditions for maximizing cost savings and enhancing thermal comfort simultaneously.

What I Conclude from the Paper

In conclusion, the paper demonstrates that PCM technology offers significant benefits for demand response in residential buildings. By effectively storing and releasing latent heat, PCM integrated with a HEMS optimizes HVAC system scheduling, leading to reduced winter heating costs and improved indoor thermal comfort. The study's findings highlight that PCM thickness and heating tariff schemes play crucial roles in determining the performance outcomes. Specifically, PCM thickness affects the amount of heat stored and released, influencing both cost savings and thermal comfort levels.

Moreover, the analysis underscores the importance of aligning homeowner preferences with PCM applications. For instance, prioritizing cost minimization results in substantial savings, while emphasizing thermal comfort enhances the indoor temperature profile during extreme weather conditions.

Future research could explore additional variables such as geographical variations in climate and the integration of PCM with other renewable energy technologies to further enhance the effectiveness and applicability of PCM for demand response in residential buildings. Overall, the study provides valuable insights into leveraging PCM to achieve energy efficiency and occupant comfort in residential settings.

UNIT COMMITMENT MODELS

Optimal scheduling of buildings with energy generation and thermal energy storage under dynamic electricity pricing using mixed-integer nonlinear programming

By Yuehong Lu, Shengwei Wang, Yongjun Sun, Chengchu Yan

Aim of the Research:

The research aims to develop an intelligent scheduling strategy for energy systems in buildings that are integrated with renewable energy technologies and thermal energy storage. This approach is designed to optimize the operation of these complex systems while minimizing costs associated with energy consumption and equipment operation. The study focuses on using mixed-integer nonlinear programming to address the non-linear characteristics and discrete operational ranges inherent in building energy systems. The specific goal is to validate the effectiveness of the proposed scheduling strategy through a case study conducted at the Hong Kong Zero Carbon Building.

The Processes and Models They Used

The research employs a mixed-integer nonlinear programming approach to formulate and solve the optimal scheduling problem for building energy systems. This approach allows for the simultaneous optimization of energy generation, consumption, and thermal energy storage operations while considering discrete operational constraints and nonlinear system behaviors. The scheduling strategy is designed to minimize overall operational costs, which include both energy costs and penalties associated with equipment on/off cycles.

A case study conducted at the Hong Kong Zero Carbon Building serves as a validation platform for the proposed strategy. Four different scenarios are investigated and compared to assess the performance of the optimal scheduling approach. These scenarios likely involve variations in renewable energy availability, energy demand patterns, and the presence or absence of thermal energy storage systems. The research evaluates how effectively the scheduling strategy reduces operational costs compared to a rule-based approach commonly used in practice.

What I Conclude from the Paper

In conclusion, the paper demonstrates that employing a mixed-integer nonlinear programming approach for optimal scheduling significantly improves the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of energy systems in buildings integrated with renewable energy and thermal storage technologies. The results from the case study at the Hong Kong Zero Carbon Building illustrate substantial reductions in operation energy costs, up to 25% compared to rule-based strategies. Moreover, the introduction of a thermal energy storage system enhances these savings further, achieving reductions of up to 47% in operational costs.

Additionally, the scheduling strategy proves effective in reducing the frequency of on/off cycles for chillers, which is crucial for prolonging equipment lifespan and reducing maintenance costs. These findings underscore the importance of adopting advanced optimization techniques in managing complex energy systems within buildings. Future research directions could explore scalability of the proposed strategy to different building types and climates, as well as integration with advanced control strategies and real-time data analytics for enhanced performance in dynamic operational environments.

Optimal operation of hybrid electrical and thermal energy storage systems under uncertain loading condition

By Hasan Mehrjerdi, Elyas Rakhshani

Aim of the Research

The aim of this research paper is to develop a hybrid model of an energy storage system that integrates both thermal and electrical energy storage within a building context. The primary objective is to optimize the operation of this hybrid energy storage system to minimize daily energy costs. The building is considered as having both thermal and electrical loads, sourced from the electrical grid. The research addresses uncertainties associated with load forecasts by incorporating them into the model, utilizing Gaussian probability distribution functions. The main focus is on formulating the optimal cooperation strategy between thermal and electrical energy storage systems to achieve cost reduction in daily energy consumption.

The Processes and Models They Used

The research employs a mathematical framework known as mixed integer binary linear programming to express the optimal cooperation of hybrid thermal-electrical storage systems. This model formulation allows for the simultaneous optimization of charging and discharging patterns for both thermal and electrical storage systems within the building. To address uncertainties related to load forecasts, scenario-based stochastic modeling is integrated into the optimization approach. This stochastic optimization framework minimizes the daily energy cost by determining the most cost-effective charging and discharging schedules for the energy storage systems under varying load scenarios.
Both thermal and electrical loads are modeled using Gaussian probability distribution functions, which capture the uncertainty in load demands accurately. By considering different scenarios and their associated probabilities, the optimization model ensures robustness against forecast errors and variability in energy demand throughout the day.

What I Conclude from the Paper

In conclusion, the paper demonstrates that a coordinated approach involving hybrid thermal-electrical energy storage systems effectively reduces daily energy costs in buildings. The results indicate that the electrical energy storage system alone reduces costs by approximately 15%, while the thermal energy storage system achieves a reduction of about 17%. However, the optimal operation of the coordinated thermal-electrical energy storage system yields the most significant reduction in daily energy costs, approximately 34%.
This finding underscores the importance of integrating both thermal and electrical energy storage systems to achieve synergistic benefits in cost reduction. By leveraging the complementary characteristics of these storage systems, such as storing excess electrical energy during off-peak periods and utilizing stored thermal energy for heating or cooling demands, buildings can significantly optimize their energy consumption profiles.
Future research could explore enhancements to the stochastic modeling approach to further improve accuracy in predicting energy demands and optimizing storage system operations under varying uncertainties. Additionally, investigating the scalability and applicability of this hybrid energy storage model across different building types and geographical locations would provide valuable insights into its broader implementation potential.

Optimal scheduling for power system peak load regulation considering short-time startup and shutdown operations of thermal power unit

By Yiwei Shi, Yipu Li, Yun Zhou, Ran Xu, Donghan Feng, Zheng Yan, Chen Fang

Aim of the research:

The aim of this research is to address the challenge of balancing peak and off-peak loads in electrical power systems, which poses significant hurdles to effective unit commitment (UC). Specifically, the paper focuses on optimizing the scheduling of thermal power units to enhance system peak load regulation. Traditionally, managing peak loads involves constructing dedicated resources and implementing demand response programs. However, this study explores the potential of thermal power units in achieving efficient peak load regulation through optimized startup and shutdown operations. The primary objective is to develop an optimal scheduling model that integrates these operational strategies to minimize costs and enhance system reliability during peak demand periods.

The processes and models they used:

The research employs an improved linear UC model that incorporates the startup and shutdown trajectories of thermal power units. This model is crucial as it allows for a more accurate representation of the operational constraints and capabilities of these units during peak load regulation. The study analyzes different peak load regulation modes for thermal units, translating them into linear formulations to facilitate computational efficiency and practical implementation. Moreover, a rolling optimization strategy is proposed to ensure that the scheduling decisions are adaptive and responsive to real-time system conditions.
The methodology involves testing and validating the proposed scheduling model using real data from a prefecture-level urban power system in southwest China. Modified test systems are also utilized to simulate various operational scenarios and verify the effectiveness of the optimized scheduling approach. By integrating theoretical formulations with practical testing, the research aims to provide insights into how thermal power units can be leveraged effectively for peak load regulation in power systems.

What I conclude from the paper:

In conclusion, the paper contributes to the field of electrical power system management by demonstrating the efficacy of thermal power units in addressing peak load challenges through optimized scheduling. By enhancing the understanding of thermal unit operations during peak load periods, the research offers a structured approach to improving system reliability and reducing operational costs. The use of an improved linear UC model and the integration of different peak load regulation modes provide a robust framework for system operators to optimize their resources effectively. The findings underscore the importance of considering temporal load variations and operational dynamics of thermal units in developing sustainable and resilient power system management strategies. Overall, the study provides valuable insights that can inform future research and practical applications in enhancing peak load regulation capabilities within electrical power systems.

Optimal scheduling of thermal generating units

By A. Turgeon

Aim of the Research

The aim of this research is to address the complex task of scheduling the operation of thermal generating units within an electricity generation system. This involves making decisions on which units to activate and how to distribute the electrical load among them. The primary objective is to minimize the total operational costs associated with starting up units, keeping them on standby, and managing their running times. Several constraints must be adhered to, including meeting the electricity demand, maintaining a spinning reserve for operational reliability, and adhering to minimum downtime and uptime requirements. Additionally, specific operational rules, such as limiting units to start only once per day and restricting simultaneous startups of units within the same plant, further complicate the scheduling process. The research formulates this optimization challenge as a mixed-integer nonlinear programming problem, aiming to find efficient solutions that balance economic efficiency and operational constraints within the generating network.

The Processes and Models They Used

The research employs a two-step approach to solve the optimization problem. Initially, the problem is partitioned into two distinct components: an economic dispatch problem and a unit commitment problem. The economic dispatch problem focuses on optimizing the allocation of load among active generating units to minimize operational costs. However, this specific problem is not addressed further in this study. The second component, known as the unit commitment problem, becomes the primary focus. This problem entails deciding which thermal generating units to activate and how to schedule their operation to meet demand while adhering to all operational constraints. The solution methodology employs a variational method and a branch-and-bound algorithm to effectively navigate the mixed-integer nonlinear programming landscape and identify optimal scheduling strategies. Numerical simulations are conducted on a network comprising ten generating units to validate the proposed approach and demonstrate its applicability in real-world scenarios.

What I Conclude from the Paper

In conclusion, the paper presents a rigorous approach to optimize the scheduling of thermal generating units within an electricity generation system. By formulating the problem as a mixed-integer nonlinear programming challenge and employing advanced solution techniques like the variational method and branch-and-bound algorithm, the research effectively addresses the complexities inherent in unit commitment decisions. The numerical results obtained for the network of ten generating units demonstrate the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed methodology in minimizing operational costs while satisfying stringent operational constraints. Future research could focus on extending this approach to larger and more complex generating networks, integrating additional constraints or operational variables, and exploring optimization algorithms to further enhance computational efficiency and solution accuracy in practical applications within the energy sector.

SCHEDULING STRATEGIES

Optimal Building Thermal Load Scheduling for Simultaneous Participation in Energy and Frequency Regulation Markets

By Jie Cai

Aim of the Research

The research aims to develop an optimal scheduling solution for managing building thermal loads that participate simultaneously in wholesale energy and frequency regulation markets. This dual participation is intended to enhance the efficiency and economic benefits of building energy management systems. The primary goal is to minimize the net electricity cost while effectively contributing to the stability of the electrical grid through frequency regulation services. By integrating these markets, the study seeks to improve the overall performance and economic viability of demand-side management strategies in buildings.

The Processes and Models They Used

The study employs a two-level scheduling strategy to optimize the operation of building thermal loads. At the lower level, a regulation capacity reset strategy is implemented to determine the available capacity for frequency regulation services on an hourly basis. This strategy involves predicting the cooling power and regulation capacity using piece-wise linear approximations of air-conditioning behaviors. At the upper level, a zone temperature scheduling algorithm is employed to find the optimal trajectory of building thermal loads that minimizes the net electricity cost while meeting comfort and regulatory requirements. To formulate the optimal control actions, a mixed-integer convex program is utilized. This mathematical framework integrates the predictions from the lower-level strategy with the optimization of control actions to achieve the desired outcomes. The study evaluates the performance of the developed control solution through simulation tests spanning five days. Two baseline strategies are compared: a conventional night setup/back control and an energy cost minimization procedure. Results are analyzed based on regulation credit and net electricity cost metrics to assess the effectiveness of the proposed bi-market control solution.

What I Conclude from the Paper

The paper demonstrates that integrating building thermal loads into both energy and frequency regulation markets through an optimal scheduling approach can significantly enhance economic benefits and operational efficiency. Compared to conventional strategies focused solely on energy cost minimization, the proposed bi-market control solution shows substantial improvements. It increases regulation credit by 118% and reduces the net electricity cost by 14% when compared to the baseline night setup/back control strategy.

This research underscores the importance of sophisticated scheduling strategies in maximizing the value of demand-side resources in smart buildings. By dynamically adjusting building thermal loads based on market conditions and operational constraints, the study contributes to enhancing grid stability while lowering operational costs for building owners. Future research directions could explore further enhancements to the scheduling algorithms, including real-time adaptation to changing market conditions and integration with advanced predictive control techniques, to optimize performance and scalability in diverse building environments.

Residential Microgrid Scheduling Based on Smart Meters Data and Temperature Dependent Thermal Load Modeling

By Mohammad Tasdighi; Hassan Ghasemi; Ashkan Rahimi-Kian

Aim of the Research

The research aims to develop an optimal scheduling model for micro-Combined Heat and Power (micro-CHP) based microgrids, focusing on coordinating both thermal and electrical loads effectively. Specifically, the study addresses the precise analysis of thermal loads, considering requirements such as hot water demand and desired indoor building temperatures. The microgrid under consideration is equipped with smart meters and controllable electrical loads, leveraging data from these meters for implementing intelligent control strategies. The primary objective is to propose a scheduling framework that optimizes microgrid operations while adhering to technical and economic constraints, with a particular emphasis on temperature-dependent thermal load modeling. Furthermore, the study conducts a sensitivity analysis to assess the impacts of uncertainties, including variations in temperature and both electrical and thermal demands.

The Processes and Models They Used

The study employs a comprehensive approach to develop an optimal scheduling model for micro-CHP based microgrids. It begins by analyzing thermal loads in detail, accounting for the specific needs of hot water and indoor temperature regulation within the building. Smart meters installed in the microgrid provide crucial data inputs, which are then utilized to implement smart control strategies. These strategies involve coordinating the operation of micro-CHP units, energy storage systems, and demand response programs effectively.
A key aspect of the modeling framework is its consideration of temperature-dependent thermal loads. This entails developing models that accurately predict thermal load variations based on changes in external temperature conditions. The optimal scheduling model is formulated to minimize operational costs while meeting thermal and electrical demand requirements, subject to technical constraints such as equipment capacities and economic factors such as electricity tariffs and market prices.
The sensitivity analysis conducted in the study evaluates the robustness of the scheduling model against uncertainties. Factors such as temperature fluctuations and variations in electrical and thermal demands are systematically varied to assess their impact on the overall performance of the microgrid. This analysis helps in identifying critical parameters that significantly influence the optimal scheduling outcomes.

What I Conclude from the Paper

The paper contributes to advancing the field of microgrid optimization by proposing a robust scheduling model that effectively integrates thermal and electrical load coordination in micro-CHP based microgrids. By leveraging smart meter data and implementing temperature-dependent thermal load modeling, the study demonstrates improved operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness. The sensitivity analysis highlights the importance of considering uncertainties in modeling and decision-making processes, thereby enhancing the resilience and adaptability of microgrid scheduling strategies.
In conclusion, the optimal scheduling model presented in the study offers practical insights for optimizing microgrid operations under varying conditions. Future research directions could explore further refinements to the modeling approach, including real-time data integration and advanced control strategies, to enhance the performance and scalability of micro-CHP based microgrids in diverse operational environments.

Modeling and optimal scheduling of integrated thermal and electrical energy microgrid

By Jeremiah Deboever; Santiago Grijalva

Aim of the Research

This research aims to explore the integration of renewable energy sources and combined heat and power (CHP) generation within microgrids to enhance overall efficiency in supplying both electrical and thermal energy to buildings. Microgrids are increasingly seen as viable options for local electricity supply due to their ability to improve reliability, sustainability, and cost-effectiveness. The specific focus here is on modeling a microgrid that incorporates solar PV, wind power, and a CHP unit. Unlike standalone thermal generators, CHP units utilize exhaust heat for building heating purposes, thereby improving efficiency. The primary objective of the study is to develop a comprehensive model that considers the nonlinear efficiency of a Capstone CHP unit and the thermal dynamics of buildings. Additionally, the research aims to formulate an optimization scheduling approach to minimize the overall operating cost of the microgrid under different electricity pricing structures.

The Processes and Models They Used

The study begins by developing a detailed model of a thermal and electrical energy microgrid, integrating various components such as solar PV, wind power, and a CHP unit. Special attention is given to modeling the nonlinear efficiency characteristics of the Capstone CHP unit, which plays a crucial role in optimizing energy generation and utilization within the microgrid. The thermal dynamics of buildings are also incorporated into the model to accurately simulate heat demand and utilization patterns.
An optimization scheduling formulation is then employed to minimize the integrated operating cost of the microgrid. This formulation takes into account the dynamic interactions between energy generation, energy storage (if applicable), and energy consumption. The objective is to schedule the operation of each component optimally throughout the day to meet building demands while minimizing costs under varying electricity pricing structures. Three distinct pricing scenarios are simulated to analyze their effects on the daily operation and cost-effectiveness of the microgrid.

What I Conclude from the Paper

The paper underscores the potential of integrated microgrids, combining renewable energy sources with CHP technology, to significantly enhance energy efficiency and economic viability. By leveraging the exhaust heat from the CHP unit to fulfill thermal demands, the microgrid achieves higher overall efficiency compared to conventional thermal generators. The modeling approach, which incorporates both the technical characteristics of the Capstone CHP unit and the thermal dynamics of buildings, provides a robust framework for optimizing microgrid operations.
The simulation results under different pricing structures demonstrate the sensitivity of microgrid economics to electricity pricing. The optimization scheduling effectively minimizes operating costs across scenarios, highlighting the importance of strategic scheduling in microgrid management. This research contributes valuable insights into the design and operation of integrated microgrids, emphasizing their role in achieving sustainable and cost-effective energy solutions for buildings.

ENERGY SYSTEM MODELS

Optimal Scheduling for Integrated Energy System Considering Scheduling Elasticity of Electric and Thermal Loads
By Can Wang; Sirui Chen; Shiyi Mei; Ran Chen; Hongliang Yu

Aim of the Research
The aim of this research is to develop a systematic approach for scheduling operations in an integrated energy system (IES) that encompasses both electric and thermal loads. The focus is on establishing a demand response (DR) model that incorporates a compensation mechanism to incentivize users to manage their energy consumption efficiently and economically. The research also aims to analyze the scheduling elasticity (SE) of different types of loads within the IES, providing guidelines for users to optimize their energy usage. Building upon these analyses, an optimization model is formulated to achieve coordinated and efficient operation of the IES, taking into account dynamic energy demands and system operational characteristics. The primary objective is to minimize the overall operation cost while ensuring all energy demands are met effectively through coordinated optimization of device output power and power transmission among different energy sources.

The Processes and Models They Used
The research establishes a DR model with a compensation mechanism to encourage users to adjust their energy consumption patterns in response to pricing signals or system needs. This model considers the scheduling elasticity of various loads, which refers to the degree to which energy consumption patterns can be adjusted in response to incentives or signals. Based on these insights, an optimization model is developed to coordinate the operation of devices and energy transmission across multiple energy sources within the IES. Given the complexity and computational intensity of the optimization problem, the research proposes a global optimization algorithm based on a polynomial response surface (PRS) metamodel. This approach utilizes a response surface method to approximate the complex optimization model, thereby reducing computation time by estimating function values more efficiently and avoiding repeated calls to the original objective function.

What I Conclude from the Paper
In conclusion, the paper presents a comprehensive framework for optimizing the operation of an integrated energy system through a DR model and an efficient optimization algorithm. By integrating a compensation mechanism into the DR model and analyzing scheduling elasticity, the research provides practical insights into how users can adjust their energy consumption behavior to achieve economic and operational efficiency. The proposed optimization model, facilitated by the PRS metamodel-based algorithm, demonstrates effectiveness in reducing computational complexity and time while maintaining accuracy in solving the IES scheduling problem.
The test results validate the efficacy of the proposed approach in achieving coordinated and efficient operation of the IES, confirming its potential to support sustainable energy management practices. Future research directions could explore further refinements to the optimization algorithm, incorporate additional complexities such as grid constraints or real-time data integration, and extend the application to larger-scale energy systems to enhance its practical applicability and robustness in diverse operational scenarios.

Optimal Scheduling of Thermal Power Generation Using Evolutionary Algorithms

By Dipankar Dasgupta

Aim of the Research

The research aims to address the complex problem of optimal scheduling in the electricity generation industry. This scheduling task is critical as it involves selecting which power generation units to operate in real-time to meet consumer demand while minimizing costs. The study focuses on using genetic algorithms to tackle this optimization problem, which includes minimizing startup, banking, and running costs, while adhering to constraints such as demand requirements and spinning reserve. The primary objective is to achieve efficient power generation that meets demand at the lowest possible cost.

The Processes and Models They Used

The research utilizes heuristic knowledge, particularly load forecasts, combined with genetic search techniques to solve the optimal scheduling problem in power generation. Genetic algorithms are a type of optimization technique inspired by the process of natural selection. They work by generating a population of potential solutions (or schedules in this case), evaluating their fitness based on the objective function (minimizing generation costs), and iteratively evolving the population to produce better solutions over successive generations. In the context of power generation scheduling, the genetic algorithm would generate and evaluate different commitment orders of thermal units (such as coal or gas-fired power plants) to determine the order in which they should be brought online to meet electricity demand. The algorithm considers constraints like minimum up-time (how long a unit must remain operational once started) and minimum down-time (how long a unit must remain offline once shut down), crucial for the efficient operation of power plants.

What I Conclude from the Paper

From the paper, it is evident that employing genetic algorithms for scheduling thermal units in power generation systems shows promise in achieving near-optimal solutions. By leveraging load forecasts and iteratively optimizing commitment orders, the approach effectively balances the trade-offs between startup costs, running costs, and meeting demand constraints. The results reported in the study demonstrate the feasibility of genetic algorithms in generating schedules that minimize overall generation costs while ensuring reliable power supply.

However, it is essential to acknowledge that while genetic algorithms provide robust solutions, they may not always guarantee finding the absolute optimal solution due to the heuristic nature of their search process. Nonetheless, their ability to handle complex, constraint-laden optimization problems in real-time makes them suitable for practical applications in the electricity industry.

Future research directions could explore enhancements to the genetic algorithm approach, such as incorporating more sophisticated forecasting techniques or integrating with advanced machine learning methods for improved accuracy and efficiency in power generation scheduling. Additionally, studying the scalability and adaptability of these techniques across different power system configurations and operational scenarios would further enhance their applicability and effectiveness in real-world implementations.

HEURISTIC APPROACHES

Optimal Scheduling of Hybrid Multi-Carrier System Feeding Electrical/ Thermal Load Based on Particle Swarm Algorithm

By Alaa Farah, Hamdy Hassan, AM. Abdelshafy, AM. Mohamed

Aim of the Research

The aim of this research is to optimize the coordination of an energy hub system that integrates multiple fuel options (natural gas, wood chips biomass, and electricity) to ensure cost-effective, environmentally friendly, and reliable operation. The primary objectives are to minimize the total operating expenses and reduce CO2 emissions of the energy hub system. Additionally, the study explores the impact of renewable energy sources such as photovoltaics (PVs) and wind turbines (WTs) on enhancing the performance of the energy hub. The research compares various configurations of the hub system to determine the most effective planning and utilization of its elements.

The Processes and Models They Used

The research employs a multi-objective particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm to optimize the operation of the energy hub system. This algorithm is used to simultaneously minimize the gross running cost and total CO2 emissions of the system. The study considers different scenarios and configurations of the energy hub, integrating natural gas turbines (NGTs), biomass generators, photovoltaics, and wind turbines. Each configuration is evaluated based on its ability to achieve the dual objectives of cost reduction and emissions mitigation.

The optimization process involves determining the optimal mix and operation schedule of the energy hub's components, taking into account the varying costs and emissions associated with different fuel sources and renewable energy inputs. The PSO algorithm iteratively adjusts the operating parameters of the energy hub to find the best trade-off between economic efficiency and environmental sustainability.

What I Conclude from the Paper

The paper concludes that the optimal coordination of an energy hub system, leveraging multiple fuel options and renewable energy sources, can significantly reduce both operating costs and CO2 emissions. It highlights that while natural gas turbines (NGTs) are effective in lowering operating expenses, biomass generators offer a stronger capability to minimize CO2 emissions. Moreover, integrating photovoltaics (PVs) and wind turbines (WTs) alongside traditional fuel-based generators enhances the overall performance of the energy hub by achieving synergies in cost savings and environmental benefits.

The use of the multi-objective PSO algorithm proves to be effective in finding the optimal solution for the energy hub's operation, balancing conflicting objectives of cost minimization and emissions reduction. The research underscores the importance of strategic planning and decision-making in designing energy systems that are not only economically viable but also environmentally sustainable.

In conclusion, the findings support the notion that integrating diverse energy sources and employing advanced optimization techniques like PSO can lead to improved energy hub performance. Future research could further refine the models to incorporate additional complexities and uncertainties, thereby enhancing the robustness and applicability of the optimization framework in real-world energy management scenarios.

Optimal Demand Response Scheduling With Real-Time Thermal Ratings of Overhead Lines for Improved Network Reliability

By Konstantinos Kopsidas; Alexandra Kapetanaki; Victor Levi

Aim of the Research

The aim of this research is to propose a probabilistic framework for optimizing demand response scheduling in the day-ahead planning of transmission networks. Demand response refers to the ability of electricity consumers to adjust their electricity usage in response to price signals or grid reliability needs. The paper focuses on determining optimal plans for load reduction based on network security requirements, characteristics of different customer types, and distinguishing between voluntary and involuntary load reductions. The goal is to rank these reduction categories by their value and expected outage durations, considering probabilistic elements inherent in demand response activities. Additionally, the research aims to optimize the schedule for load recovery, ensuring customers' participation in energy and reserve markets while adhering to various operational and demand response constraints.

The Processes and Models They Used

The study employs a probabilistic framework integrated into a sequential Monte Carlo simulation procedure to optimize demand response scheduling. This approach considers various factors such as network security criteria, customer behavior types, and the impact of different types of load reductions (voluntary and involuntary). The methodology includes sizing these reductions based on their economic and reliability benefits, factoring in the uncertainties associated with demand response activities.

Two types of overhead line models are utilized: static-seasonal and real-time thermal ratings, which account for the dynamic thermal characteristics of transmission lines. Wind generating units are incorporated into the network to simulate the uncertainty associated with wind power generation. These components enable a comprehensive evaluation of the proposed demand response strategies under realistic operating conditions.

What I Conclude from the Paper

The paper demonstrates that integrating probabilistic demand response scheduling into day-ahead planning enhances both reliability and economic performance metrics in transmission networks. By optimizing load reductions based on network security needs and customer characteristics, the proposed framework effectively manages electricity demand fluctuations. The sequential Monte Carlo simulation approach proves valuable in assessing the impact of demand response strategies across different IEEE network configurations, considering both steady-state and dynamic conditions.

Moreover, the research highlights the significance of market participation and operational constraints in shaping optimal demand response schedules. It underscores the potential benefits of leveraging demand response to mitigate emergency energy prices and improve overall grid resilience. The findings suggest that proactive management of demand response can lead to more efficient utilization of grid resources and reduced operational costs. In conclusion, the study encourages further exploration into advanced probabilistic modeling techniques and real-world validation to refine demand response strategies in transmission networks.

Multi-objectives Optimal Scheduling in Smart Energy Hub System with Electrical and Thermal Responsive Loads

By Heydar Chamandoust, Ghasem Derakhshan, Seyed Mehdi Hakimi, Salah Bahramara

Aim of the Research

The aim of this research is to optimize the coordination of an energy hub system that integrates multiple fuel options (natural gas, wood chips biomass, and electricity) to ensure cost-effective, environmentally friendly, and reliable operation. The primary objectives are to minimize the total operating expenses and reduce CO2 emissions of the energy hub system. Additionally, the study explores the impact of renewable energy sources such as photovoltaics (PVs) and wind turbines (WTs) on enhancing the performance of the energy hub. The research compares various configurations of the hub system to determine the most effective planning and utilization of its elements.

The Processes and Models They Used

The research employs a multi-objective particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm to optimize the operation of the energy hub system. This algorithm is used to simultaneously minimize the gross running cost and total CO2 emissions of the system. The study considers different scenarios and configurations of the energy hub, integrating natural gas turbines (NGTs), biomass generators, photovoltaics, and wind turbines. Each configuration is evaluated based on its ability to achieve the dual objectives of cost reduction and emissions mitigation.

The optimization process involves determining the optimal mix and operation schedule of the energy hub's components, taking into account the varying costs and emissions associated with different fuel sources and renewable energy inputs. The PSO algorithm iteratively adjusts the operating parameters of the energy hub to find the best trade-off between economic efficiency and environmental sustainability.

What I Conclude from the Paper

The paper concludes that the optimal coordination of an energy hub system, leveraging multiple fuel options and renewable energy sources, can significantly reduce both operating costs and CO2 emissions. It highlights that while natural gas turbines (NGTs) are effective in lowering operating expenses, biomass generators offer a stronger capability to minimize CO2 emissions. Moreover, integrating photovoltaics (PVs) and wind turbines (WTs) alongside traditional fuel-based generators enhances the overall performance of the energy hub by achieving synergies in cost savings and environmental benefits.

The use of the multi-objective PSO algorithm proves to be effective in finding the optimal solution for the energy hub's operation, balancing conflicting objectives of cost minimization and emissions reduction. The research underscores the importance of strategic planning and decision-making in designing energy systems that are not only economically viable but also environmentally sustainable.

In conclusion, the findings support the notion that integrating diverse energy sources and employing advanced optimization techniques like PSO can lead to improved energy hub performance. Future research could further refine the models to incorporate additional complexities and uncertainties, thereby enhancing the robustness and applicability of the optimization framework in real-world energy management scenarios.

PROSPECTIVE FUTURE AREAS OF WORK

Based on the comprehensive review of the optimization techniques in energy systems, several areas have been identified where further research could enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of these systems. Here are six key areas where I may propose to focus my future research:

- Integration of More Diverse Renewable Energy Sources:
  - **Current State**: Many studies, such as those utilizing hybrid solar/wind systems, have focused on optimizing specific combinations of renewable sources.
  - **Future Work**: Expand the research to include other renewable energy sources like hydro, geothermal, and advanced biofuels. This will provide a more comprehensive approach to energy diversification and enhance the reliability and sustainability of energy systems.

- Advanced Stochastic Optimization Techniques:
  - **Current State**: Several papers employ stochastic optimization methods, such as the stochastic optimization framework and the two-stage Stochastic Mixed-Integer Linear Programming (SMILP).
  - **Future Work**: Develop and test more advanced stochastic optimization techniques that can better handle real-time uncertainties in energy demand and supply. This includes machine learning-based predictive models that can adapt to dynamic changes in the energy market.

- Enhanced Demand Response Mechanisms:
  - **Current State**: Papers have explored various demand response models, including those integrating demand response scheduling through sequential Monte Carlo simulations and DR models.
  - **Future Work**: Investigate more sophisticated demand response strategies that leverage real-time data analytics and IoT technologies. This would include predictive demand response that can forecast energy consumption patterns and adjust energy distribution preemptively.

- Optimization Under Environmental and Economic Constraints:
  - **Current State**: Many optimization models focus on minimizing costs or emissions separately.
  - **Future Work**: Develop multi-objective optimization frameworks that simultaneously consider economic, environmental, and social factors. This includes integrating lifecycle assessments and considering the societal impact of energy decisions.

- Scalability and Real-World Implementation:
  - **Current State**: While many models demonstrate theoretical effectiveness (e.g., detailed model of thermal and electrical energy microgrids), real-world scalability and implementation remain challenges.
  - **Future Work**: Conduct pilot projects and field trials to validate the theoretical models in real-world settings. This includes developing scalable solutions that can be implemented in various geographic and socio-economic contexts.

- Integration of Advanced Storage Solutions:
  - **Current State**: Existing research often looks at electrical and thermal storage independently (e.g., Probability density functions and simplex methods).
  - **Future Work**: Investigate the integration of advanced energy storage solutions, such as solid-state batteries, supercapacitors, and thermal storage, into the optimization models. This will improve the energy system's resilience and efficiency.

Conclusion

The proposed areas for future research aim to build upon the existing body of work by addressing its current limitations and expanding the scope of optimization techniques in energy systems. By integrating more diverse renewable sources, enhancing stochastic optimization, advancing demand response mechanisms, considering comprehensive environmental and economic constraints, ensuring scalability, and integrating advanced storage solutions, the future work will contribute significantly to the development of more robust, efficient, and sustainable energy systems.

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