
Power Purchase Cost Optimization Problem based on Improved DE Algorithm

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Abstract—Under the deregulation of generation market in China, all distributed generators will participate in electric power bidding. Therefore power purchase cost optimization (PPCO) problem has been getting more attention of power grid company. However, under the competition principle, they can purchase power from several of power plants, therefore, there exist continuous and integral variables in purchase cost model, which is difficult to solve by classical linear optimization method. An improved differential evolution algorithm is proposed and employed to solve the PPCO problem, which targets on minimum purchase cost, considering the supply and demand balance, generation and transfer capability as constraints. It yields the global optimum solution of the PPCO problem. The numerical results show that the proposed algorithm can solve the PPCO problem and saves the costs of power purchase. It has a widely practical value of application.

Keywords—Power market; Power purchase cost optimization; Improved Differential Evolution; Adaptive parameter

I. INTRODUCTION

With the implementation of separating the power plants from grid company and generation bidding in power market in China, it is important for the grid company to optimize the purchasing schedule to reduce the cost of grid company[1-3].

According to the different settlement rules, the objective function of generation-side electricity market is divided to two classes. One is to minimum the cost based on the unified marginal settlement, while the other is minimum cost based on the practical generators bidding[4,5]. The second power purchase cost optimization(PPCO) problem is studied in this paper. The PPCO problem is studied for some years. DUAN established a purchase optimization model considering the generation capability and line

loss, and solved this model by penalty function[1]. But he only discussed the PPCO problem on the protection and coordination principle. CHEN et al. established purchase optimization model on the market principle and solved it by Lagrange relaxation method[4]. TAN et al. discussed the multilevel purchase optimization model of long-term, mid-term and short-term electricity market and analyzed the relationship of them, but they did not give the solution method[6]. ZHANG et al. established a purchase optimization model with the constraint of supply and demand balance and constraint of generation capability. They solved this model by the PSO but they did not consider the transfer capability constraint and did not satisfy the constraint of supply and demand balance[2]. ZHANG et al. established a purchase optimization model with the constraints of supply and demand balance, generation capability and transfer capability. They solved it with PSO and obtain a satisfied solution[3].

Differential Evolution(DE) algorithm[7,8] is a heuristic global search method which has been employed in many fields such as chemical industry, machine design, information processing, biological information, geophysical inversion[9,10,11]. The DE algorithm has employed to solve the PPCO problem recently, but did not consider the constraints of transfer capability and supply and demand balance[12].

The purchase optimization model is established with the constraint of the supply and demand balance, generation capability, and transfer capability firstly. And an improved DE algorithm with the dynamic mutation factor and crossover factor is proposed secondly. Then the steps of algorithm for the PPCO problem based on the improved DE algorithm thirdly, and the correctness of the

proposed algorithm is verified by numerical experiment.

II. POWER PURCHASE MODEL

The goal of power purchase optimization is to minimum the cost of purchasing particular quantity of electricity considering some constraints.

The power purchase cost optimization problem can be modeled as follow:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min} F, \quad F &= \sum_{i=1}^n C_i P_i \\ \text{S.T.} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - \Delta P_i) P_i &= P_d \quad (1) \\ P_i &= 0 \text{ or } P_{i\min} \leq P_i \leq P_{i\max} \\ -L_{i\max} &\leq L_i \leq L_{i\max} \end{aligned}$$

where $C_i, P_i, \Delta P_i$ is the electricity price, the purchase quantity of electricity and the line loss of i -th power plant respectively; P_d is the particular quantity of electricity should be purchased; $P_{i\min}$ and $P_{i\max}$ is the minimum and maximum generation capacity of i -th power plant respectively; $L_{i\max}$ is the transmission capacity of the line from i -th power plant to grid company; F is the objective function of power purchase cost optimization.

III. IMPROVED DE ALGORITHM

A. Basic DE algorithm

DE algorithm first initialize is a parallel direct search method which utilizes NP n -dimensional parameter vectors $X^0 = [x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_{NP}^0]$ as a population for each generation. The initial vector population is chosen randomly and should cover the entire parameter space. Then DE algorithm update population by the operation of mutation, crossover and selection.

(1) Mutation

DE generates new parameter vectors by the operation named mutation which add the weighted difference between two population vectors to a third vector.

$$\mathbf{v}_i^{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_{r1}^k + F(\mathbf{x}_{r2}^k - \mathbf{x}_{r3}^k) \quad (2)$$

where $x_i^k = (x_{i1}^k, x_{i2}^k, \dots, x_{iD}^k)$ is the i -th vector of k -th generation, $r_1, r_2, r_3 \in \{1, 2, \dots, NP\}$, $r_1 \neq r_2 \neq r_3 \neq i$, $F > 0$ is the mutation factor.

(2) Crossover

In order to increase the diversity of the perturbed parameter vectors, crossover is introduced as follow.

$$\mathbf{u}_{ij}^{k+1} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{v}_{ij}^{k+1}, & \text{rand}(ij) \leq CR \text{ or } j = \text{rand}(j); \\ \mathbf{x}_{ij}^k, & \text{rand}(ij) > CR \text{ or } j \neq \text{rand}(j); \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where $\text{rand}(ij)$ is a uniform random number generator with outcome $\text{rand}(ij) \in [0, 1]$; CR is crossover factor $CR \in [0, 1]$ which has to be determined by the user; $\text{rand}(j)$ is a randomly chosen index $\text{rand}(j) \in 1, 2, \dots, D$, which ensures that \mathbf{u}_{ij}^{k+1} gets at least one parameter from \mathbf{v}_{ij}^{k+1} .

(3) Selection

To decide whether or not the \mathbf{u}_{ij}^{k+1} should become a member of generation $k+1$, it is compared to the \mathbf{x}_{ij}^k using the greedy criterion as follow.

$$\mathbf{x}_i^{k+1} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_i^{k+1}, & f(\mathbf{u}_i^{k+1}) < f(\mathbf{x}_i^k); \\ \mathbf{x}_i^k, & \text{Otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

If the algorithm convergence or the max iteration is achieved, algorithm finish, otherwise, begin the next iteration of mutation, crossover and selection.

B. Improved DE Algorithm

The mutation factor F and crossover factor CR is critical to the performance of basic DE algorithm. The large F and CR is beneficial to the global search ability, but it is harmful to the local search ability leading to the poor convergency speed, and vice versa. So we improve the DE algorithm in the following ways.

(1) Adaptive mutation factor

The following adaptive mutation factor is introduced in order to improve the global search ability at the early stage and the local search ability at the later stage of the algorithm.

$$F = F_{\max} - \frac{t(F_{\max} - F_{\min})}{T_{\max}} \quad (5)$$

(2) Increasing crossover factor

DENG and RAN[13] propose the following strategy of increasing crossover factor to achieve the balance between global search ability at the early stage and local search ability in the later stage of the algorithm.

$$CR = (CR_{\min} - CR_{\max}) \left[\left(\frac{t}{T_{\max}} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{t}{T_{\max}} + 1 \right] + CR_{\max} \quad (6)$$

(3) Random mutation

In order to avoid the stagnation of DE algorithm at its last stage, a random mutation method is introduced. If an individual is stagnated in certain iterations, a random mutation happens in this individual, that is random initializing an individual to replace the stagnated one. The random mutation method is described as follows:

if $F(x_i^t) = F(x_i^{t+1}) = F(x_i^{t+2}) = \dots = F(x_i^{t+p})$ and $F(x_i^t) = F^*$

then $x_i^{t+p+1} = x_{\min} + \text{rand}(0,1) * (x_{\max} - x_{\min})$ (7)

Where F^* is fitness of global best individual, p is max stagnation iteration allowed, (x_{\min}, x_{\max}) is the random search space.

We define the improved DE algorithm, which employ the adaptive mutation factor and increasing crossover factor strategy, named as DE1. And we define the improved DE algorithm, which employ the adaptive mutation factor, increasing crossover factor, and random mutation strategy, named as DE2.

IV. SOLVING THE PPCO PROBLEM WITH IMPROVED DE ALGORITHM

A. Strategy for the constraints

The generation and transfer capacity constraints is transformed to boundaries of parameter vector. The balance of supply and demand constraints is considered using the penalty function method and the PPCO problem is transformed from an optimization problem with constraints to a non-constraint optimization problem. The objective function is following:

$$\text{Min} F, F = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i P_i + r \left[\sum_{i=1}^l (1 - \Delta P_i) P - P_{\text{expect}} \right], \quad (8)$$

where P_{expect} is the particular power should be purchased; r is penalty factor; the variables be

optimized P_i , is the power purchased from i -th power plant.

B. Algorithm steps of improved DE for PPCO

The algorithm steps of improved DE for PPCO problem are following:

Step 1: given the upper and lower boundaries of the variables be optimized P_i , the population NP , the upper and lower boundaries of mutation factor F and crossover factor CR ;

Step 2: initialize the population of parameter vector randomly according to the upper and lower boundaries of P_i ;

Step 3: calculate the objective function value of P_i , according to formula (8);

Step 4: execute the mutation, crossover and selection according to formula (2),(3),(4) respectively, and obtain the next generation population $[x_1^{k+1}, x_2^{k+1}, \dots, x_{NP}^{k+1}]$;

Step 5: update the mutation factor and crossover factor according to the formula (5),(6);

Step 6: if the algorithm stagnate certain iterations, random mutation an individual according to the formula (7);

Step 7: calculate the objective function value of P_i , according to formula (8);

Step 8: if the convergency and the max iteration is not achieved, go to step 4, begin next iteration;

Step 9: output the solution, finish.

V. NUMERICAL RESULT AND ANALYSIS

A. Benchmark Results

We use following five benchmark functions to test our improved DE algorithm.

(1) Sphere

$$f_1(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2, \quad n = 30, |x_i| \leq 100 \quad (9)$$

(2) Generalized Schwefel's

$$f_2(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i \sin(\sqrt{|x_i|})), \quad n = 30, |x_i| \leq 500 \quad (10)$$

(3) Rastrigr

$$f_3(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i^2 - 10 \cos(2\pi x_i) + 10], \quad n = 30, |x_i| \leq 32 \quad (11)$$

(4) Griewank

$$f_4(x) = \frac{1}{4000} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \prod_{i=1}^n \cos\left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{i}}\right) = 1, n = 30, |x_i| \leq 600 \quad (12)$$

(5) Ackly

$$f_5(x) = -20 \exp\left[-0.2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}\right] - \exp\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \cos(2\pi x_i)\right) + 20, n = 30, |x_i| \leq 5.12 \quad (13)$$

The parameters of standard DE algorithm are set as follows: $CR = 0.9, F = 0.5$. The Parameters of improved DE algorithm are set as follows: $CR_{\min} = 0.1, CR_{\max} = 0.9,$

$F_{\min} = 0.3, F_{\max} = 1.2$. Both algorithms' number of individuals are 60, max iteration are 2000. The test result are listed in the table 1.

Table 1. Benchmark on DE and improved DE algorithm

		f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5
DE	Average	6.47e-31	-9.74e+3	102.02	7.40e-4	5.51e-15
	Stand. dev.	1.33e-39	900.94	35.19	0.0022	1.63e-15
	Best	1.51e-32	-1.12e+4	10.94	0	4.45e-15
	Worst	7.34e-30	-7.43e+3	183.66	0.0074	7.99e-15
	Runtime	85.92	131.89	107.17	118.06	97.97
Improved DE(DE1)	Average	4.98e-5	-1.26e+4	3.32e-5	1.77e04	0.0015
	Stand. dev.	9.42e-5	2.30e+4	5.59e-5	2.29e-4	0.0014
	Best	7.66e-8	-1.26e+4	8.63e-9	8.39e-8	8.85e-5
	Worst	2.43e-4	-1.26e+4	3.08e-4	8.67e-4	0.0055
	Runtime	262.24	260.94	278.27	279.52	284.47
Improved DE(DE2)	Average	4.13e-5	-1.26e+4	1.67e-5	8.23e-05	0.0012
	Stand. dev.	6.81e-5	12.4e-4	6.95e-5	1.34e-4	0.0013
	Best	9.61e-12	-1.26e+4	7.59e-10	2.02e-8	2.14e-5
	Worst	4.72e-4	-1.26e+4	3.01e-4	4.89e-4	0.0050
	Runtime	290.94	274.67	279.70	323.17	267.74

The results listed in table 1 indicate that the both DE1 and DE2 can improve the accuracy of fitness of benchmark functions, while DE2 is better than DE1 at small degree.

B. PPCO Results

The problem of grid company purchases 200GWh power from 5 power plant is considered. The model of power supply is illustrated as Figure 1.

There is a backup line between plant 2 and 3, which is opened normally. When the line between plant 2 and grid company or between plant 3 to grid is broken, the backup line is closed and the plant 2 and plant 3 share one line to transfer the power. The line loss of the backup line between plant 2 and plant 3 is 0.002.

The emulation program is written using Matlab

language. The parameters are chosen as following: $D=5, NP=40, F_{\min}=0.3, F_{\max}=1.2, CR_{\min}=0.1, CR_{\max}=0.9$, max iteration is 5000. The price, line loss, generation and transfer capability are listed in table 2.

Under the normal condition, that means the transfer capability is larger than the generation capability. The results of purchase optimization under the protection and coordination principle are listed in the table 3, compared with the results of literature [2][3][4]. The results show that the cost of our algorithm is same as that of literature [3], but larger than those of the literature [2][3] slightly, because the results of ours and literature [3] is obtained under the constraint of supply and demand balance restrictively whereas those of literature [2][4] is obtained with some deviation of it.

The results of purchase optimization under the normal condition and marketing principle are listed in the table 4, compared with the results of literature [2][3][4]. The results show that the cost of our algorithm is same as those of literature [3][4] which are satisfied with the constraint of supply and demand balance restrictively, while the result of literature [2] is not satisfied that constraint restrictively.

When the line between plant 3 and grid company is broken, the backup line between plant 2 and 3 is close and the two plants share one transfer line between plant 2 and grid company. The results of purchase optimization under such the abnormal condition are listed in the table 5. The optimization results are same as those of literature [3]. Under the protection and coordination principle is 27.6789 million Yuan(¥), and under the marketing principle is 27.3541 million Yuan(¥) .

The numerical results show that the proposed improved DE algorithm has the advantage of fine global optimize ability. It can be employed to solve the PPCO problem and reduce the purchase cost obviously.

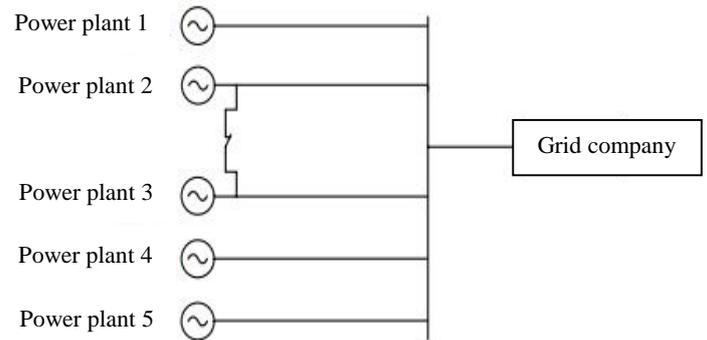


Fig. 1. power supply model of 5 power plants

Table 2. Parameters of power supply model of 5 power plants

	c_i (¥/kWh)	ΔP_i	$P_{i\min} / GWh$	$P_{i\max} / GWh$	$L_{i\max} / GWh$
plant 1	0.10	0.0882	43.2	86.4	100
plant 2	0.12	0.0722	21.6	64.8	90
plant 3	0.15	0.0451	21.6	43.2	60
plant 4	0.18	0.0422	14.4	43.2	60
plant 5	0.20	0.0554	14.4	28.8	40

Table 3. The results of power purchase optimization under the protection and coordination principle

	literature[2]	literature[3]	literature[4]	our results
plant 1	86.4000	86.4000	86.3979	86.4000
plant 2	64.8000	64.8000	64.6384	64.8000
plant 3	35.2963	35.6356	35.2467	35.6356
plant 4	14.4000	14.4000	14.5145	14.4000
plant 5	14.4000	14.4000	14.4549	14.4000
cost/million ¥	27.1825	27.2333	27.19498	27.2333
supply/demand balance	199.6760	200.0000	199.6391	200.0000

Table 4. The results of power purchase optimization under the marketing principle

	literature[2]	liturature[3]	literature[4]	our results
plant 1	86.4000	86.4000	86.4000	86.4000
plant 2	64.8000	64.8000	64.8000	64.8000
plant 3	43.2000	43.2000	43.2000	43.2000
plant 4	20.7218	21.0601	21.0601	21.0601
plant 5	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
cost/million ¥	26.6269	26.6868	26.6868	26.6868
Supply/demand balance	199.6760	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000

Table 5. The results of power purchase optimization under the abnormal condition

	literature [3]		our results	
	protection and coordination principle	marketing principle	protection and coordination principle	marketing principle
plant 1	86.4000	86.4000	86.4000	86.4000
plant 2	64.8000	64.8000	64.8000	64.8000
plant 3	25.2000	25.2000	25.2000	25.2000
plant 4	25.5659	39.7675	25.5659	39.7675
plant 5	14.4000	0.0000	14.4000	0.0000
cost/million ¥	27.6779	27.3541	27.6779	27.3541
Supply/demand balance	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000

VI. CONCLUSION

An improved DE algorithm, which introduce new update method of mutation and crossover factor to improve the balance between the fine global search ability at the early stage and the fine local search ability at the later stage, is employed to solve the power purchase cost optimization (PPCO) problem with generation and transfer capability constraints. The results of five plants power supply model show that the proposed algorithm can find the global optimum of this PPCO problem and reduce the purchase cost obviously. It has a widely practical value of application.

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