1. Azzeddine Yasser NADHIR, 2. Ghalem ABDELHAK, 3. Naceri ABDELLATIF, 4. Djeriri YOUCEF

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A comprehensive analysis of the Emperor Penguin Optimizer in optimizing a smart photovoltaic systems

Kompleksowa analiza Emperor Penguin Optimizer w optymalizacji inteligentnych systemów fotowoltaicznych

***Abstract**. In the dynamic and advancing field of solar energy, optimizing photovoltaic (PV) systems for maximum power output under varied weather conditions is a relentless pursuit. A crucial part of achieving greater efficiency and performance lies in utilizing advanced optimization algorithms. Enter the Emperor Penguin Optimizer (EPO), a novel optimization algorithm that has been found to surpass the traditionally employed Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) in refining PV system performance. This study dives into a comprehensive analysis of the EPO's superiority in optimizing smart PV systems and provides an enlightening perspective for professionals in the field of renewable energy.*

***Streszczenie.** W dynamicznej i rozwijającej się dziedzinie energii słonecznej optymalizacja systemów fotowoltaicznych (PV) pod kątem maksymalnej mocy wyjściowej w zmiennych warunkach pogodowych jest nieustannym dążeniem. Kluczowym elementem osiągnięcia większej wydajności i wydajności jest wykorzystanie zaawansowanych algorytmów optymalizacyjnych. Poznaj Emperor Penguin Optimizer (EPO), nowatorski algorytm optymalizacji, który, jak stwierdzono, przewyższa tradycyjnie stosowaną optymalizację roju cząstek (PSO) w ulepszaniu wydajności systemu fotowoltaicznego. Niniejsze badanie zawiera kompleksową analizę wyższości EPO w optymalizacji inteligentnych systemów fotowoltaicznych i zapewnia pouczającą perspektywę profesjonalistom w dziedzinie energii odnawialnej.*

Keywords: Emperor Penguin Optimizer (EPO), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Artificial Neural Network (ANN), optimization, photovoltaic systems
Słowa kluczowe: Optymalizator pingwina cesarskiego (EPO), optymalizacja roju cząstek (PSO), sztuczna sieć neuronowa (ANN), optymalizacja, systemy fotowoltaiczne

Introduction

Photovoltaic systems have reshaped our understanding and use of sustainable energy sources, fostering a healthier environment and an energy-efficient world. Ensuring their efficient operation and maximum energy output is paramount, hence the need for system optimization. In this section, we explore the essentiality of optimization in photovoltaic systems and the role of advanced optimization algorithms in solar energy harvesting.

Understanding the Need for Optimization in PV Systems

Optimization, specifically in photovoltaic systems, is an integral aspect of enhancing solar energy extraction and improving overall system performance [1]. Given the ever-fluctuating environmental conditions and inconsistent solar irradiance, photovoltaic system optimization becomes instrumental in mitigating these variations and ensuring a steady flow of harvested energy.

The idea of optimization is based on maximizing energy output from solar cells while minimizing losses due to factors such as shading, dust, and ageing effects. Moreover, an optimized PV system can ensure efficient use of resources and decrease maintenance and operational costs.

The Role of Advanced Algorithms in Solar Energy Harvesting

Enter the realm of advanced optimization algorithms in PV systems. Expanding beyond traditional optimization techniques, modern algorithms help in accurately forecasting solar irradiance, adaptively tuning the system parameters, and intelligently managing the power harvested from the PV system [2]. The main objective of these sophisticated techniques remains solar energy optimization.

These advanced algorithms rely on artificial intelligence, machine learning and swarm intelligence to tackle optimization challenges effectively [3]. They adapt to the changes in solar radiation, temperature, load variation, and other crucial factors, providing dynamic optimization for electricity production. One such unique and promising algorithm is the Emperor Penguin Optimizer, a subject we will delve into in upcoming sections.

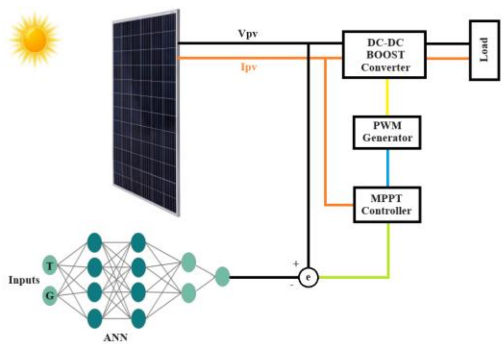

Fig. 1: Smart PV system

The Genesis of The Emperor Penguin Optimizer: Inspiration from nature

Emperor penguins are renowned for their ability to thrive in one of the most inhospitable environments on Earth - Antarctica's icy wilderness. Their survival relies on a distinctive social behavior, where they huddle together in groups, continuously moving and rotating positions to share warmth evenly among the group. This rotation ensures that no penguin is left on the icy periphery for too long, and every penguin periodically gets to bask at the center of the huddle [4].

Invoking the spirit of these arctic pioneers, the Emperor Penguin Optimizer (EPO) employs a similar philosophy. In the vast search space of optimization problems, the algorithm perpetuates a dynamic shift and exchange of positions among the candidate solutions, akin to the penguins in their huddle. This movement helps find the optimal position, equivalent to the centre of the huddle.

It's a real depiction of how biological systems inspire modern computational solutions.

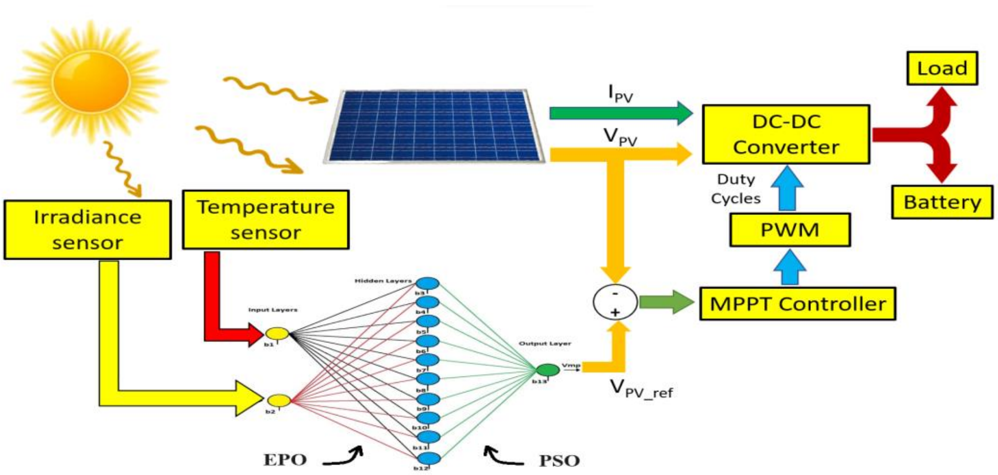

Fig. 2: The smart PV system sonfiguration

A. Comparative Analysis: EPO vs Traditional Algorithms

The EPO is unlike traditional optimization algorithms that often struggle with the balance between exploration (searching the entire solution space) and exploitation (refining the current best solution) [5, 6]. The inherent features of the EPO drawn from biological realities enable it to strike an optimal balance, thereby enhancing the efficiency of the optimization process.

The emperor penguin optimizer manages to maintain a natural fluidity in its search process, offering scope for diversification while not losing the concentration on intensification of solutions. This is where it steals the march over its traditional counterparts.

Table 1. Comparative analysis

Comparison Parameters	Algorithms	
	EPO	PSO
Inspiration	Emperor Penguin's survival mechanism	Social behavior of bird flocking and fish schooling
Balance Between Exploration and Exploitation	Well-managed	Often lead to premature convergence or slow convergence
Performance in Complex, Multi-Modal Functions	Exhibits commendable performance	Can get trapped in local minima

B. Algorithmic Workflow of the EPO in PV Systems

The workflow of the EPO in PV systems commences with a group of randomly generated solutions symbolizing the emperor penguins. The fitness of each solution is then evaluated to ascertain its quality. The fittest solution at each iteration represents the emperor penguin and influences the movement of other penguins. Through this constant interaction and algorithmic adjustments to their positions, the best solution or position is gradually honed, resulting in optimal PV efficiency.

C. Step-by-step explanation of the workflow

- Initialization: The algorithm starts by initializing the positions of the penguins (which represent potential solutions) randomly within the given bounds. The fitness of each penguin is then evaluated using the provided Cost Function [7].
- Best Solution Identification: The algorithm identifies the best penguin and stores its position and fitness [8].
- Main Loop [7, 8]: The algorithm then enters a loop that runs for a maximum number of iterations. In each iteration, the following steps are performed:
    - Position Update: The positions of the penguins are updated based on the position of the best penguin.
    - Fitness Evaluation: The fitness of each penguin is re-evaluated.
    - Best Solution Update: If a penguin with a lower fitness than the current best penguin is found, the best penguin is updated.
    - Huddling: The penguins are rearranged in a huddling formation, which is a unique feature of the EPO algorithm.
    - Best Cost Recording: The fitness of the best penguin is recorded for each iteration.
- Output: After the main loop ends, the algorithm returns the position of the best penguin and its fitness [9].
- Finally, a plot is generated showing the best cost each iteration [10].

The Smart PV System

A Smart PV System refers to a sophisticated solar energy system enhanced with Artificial Neural Network (ANN) technology for intelligent and adaptive control. Unlike traditional PV systems, this innovative setup integrates advanced algorithms that enable it to autonomously optimize energy production, monitor environmental conditions, and adapt to dynamic factors. The system leverages the capabilities of ANNs to learn from data, make informed decisions, and continually improve its performance, ultimately maximizing the efficiency of solar energy utilization.

A. The Artificial Neural Network Controller

An Artificial Neural Network (ANN) controller is a computational model inspired by the structure and function of the human brain [11], designed to learn and make intelligent decisions. In the context of a Smart PV System, an ANN controller serves as the brain of the system, receiving input data related to environmental conditions and energy production, and producing output commands to optimize the performance of the Photovoltaic (PV) system.

The ANN controller employed in the Smart PV System is constructed with 10 layers, each contributing to the network's capacity to learn and process information. This multi-layered architecture allows the controller to capture intricate patterns and relationships within the input data [12], enabling it to adapt and improve its decision-making capabilities over time.

B. Training and Performance Optimization

The controller utilizes a feedforward neural network with a hyperbolic tangent activation function for effective learning. For training the Backpropagation algorithm is employed, known for its effectiveness in handling complex datasets.

This algorithm, along with the chosen activation function, contributes to the controller's ability to model and adapt to the nonlinear relationships inherent in the PV system's behaviour.

The training results of the ANN controller

In this section of our study, we meticulously simulated more than 10,000 randomly generated atmospheric scenarios. The aim was to evaluate the performance of the Artificial Neural Network (ANN) controller through three distinct training methodologies.

The first training method served as a baseline, involving no optimization. In this approach, the ANN controller underwent training and direct integration into the Photovoltaic (PV) system without additional fine-tuning. The outcomes of this unoptimized training are illustrated in Figure 03, providing fundamental insights into the controller's performance under a variety of atmospheric conditions.

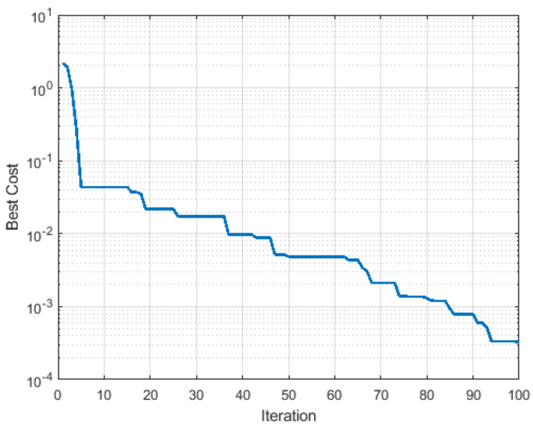

Fig. 3: The training of the ANN controller non-optimized

The second training approach incorporated the Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm. Here, the weights generated by the ANN controller were captured and systematically optimized using the PSO algorithm. The improved performance achieved through this optimized training process is depicted in Figure 04.

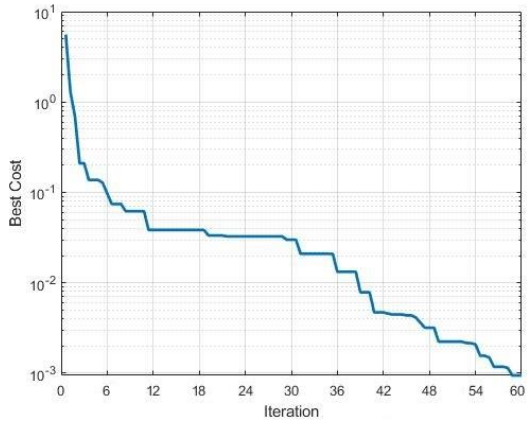

Fig. 4: The training results of the ANN PSO optimized

The third training method mirrored the second but employed the Emperor Penguin Optimizer (EPO) algorithm. Similar to the PSO approach, the weights generated by the ANN controller were optimized using the EPO algorithm. The results of this optimization process are presented in Figure 05 (a and b), enabling a comparative analysis of the two optimization techniques, where figure 05.b is a zoom in to showcase to convergence speed.

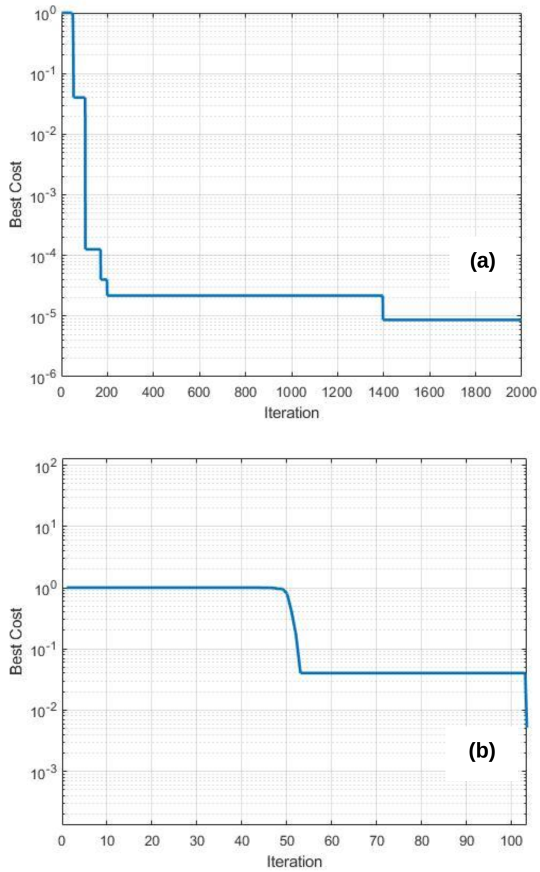

Fig. 5: The training results of the ANN EPO optimized

Comparative study of the three methods

The table 2 provides a concise comparison of the three optimization methods, includes three criteria: speed of convergence, performance characteristics, and best cost. It

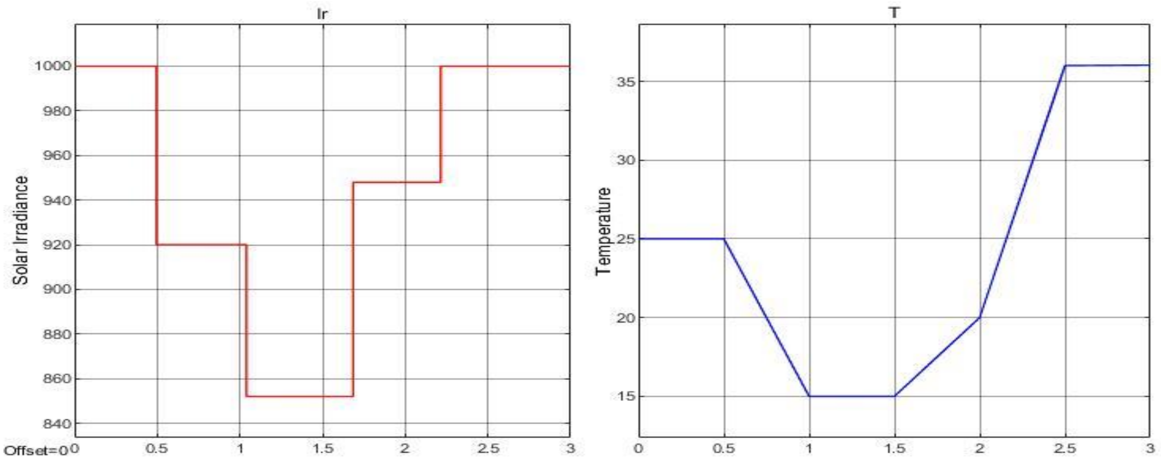

Fig. 6: Simulated atmospheric conditions

Table 2. A concise comparison of the three optimization methods

Optimization Method	Speed of Convergence	Performance Characteristics	Best Cost
Without Optimization	Gradual	The best cost decreases gradually over approximately 90 iterations	May not be efficient; improvement is relatively slow
Utilising PSO Algorithm	Moderate	Noticeable decline in best cost, plateaus around the 30th iteration and remains constant through 60 iterations	Significant initial improvements, but may struggle to optimize further quickly
Optimized with EPO Algorithm	Rapid	Rapid decline in best cost within about 50 iterations, reaching lower levels compared to non-optimized and PSO-optimized scenarios	Achieves a more optimal solution in significantly fewer iterations, highlighting efficiency and effectiveness

provides a comprehensive overview of the optimization methods based on these key metrics [13].

Realizing The Full Potential Of Photovoltaic Cells With EPO

To underscore the efficacy of the Emperor Penguin Optimizer (EPO) algorithm in harnessing solar power and ensuring resilience against atmospheric perturbations, we conducted a simulation aimed at emulating real-life scenarios of atmospheric conditions, as illustrated in Figure 06. In this simulation, fluctuations in temperature and irradiance were considered, mirroring the dynamic conditions encountered by photovoltaic (PV) systems in practical settings.

Throughout the simulation, the Artificial Neural Network (ANN) controller continuously generated the voltage at every maximum power point (Vmp).

To assess the precision of the ANN controller's voltage generation, a comparative analysis was conducted by juxtaposing the generated voltage with the actual voltage produced by the PV generator (Vpv). The tracking error, a key metric reflecting the variance between the generated and actual voltages, was calculated in three distinct cases.

The first case involved the ANN controller operating in its basic form without any optimization, which provides a baseline understanding of the controller's performance under changing atmospheric conditions.

In the second case, the ANN controller was optimized using the PSO algorithm. The tracking error in this scenario was then compared to the baseline case, shedding light on the improvements achieved through the PSO algorithm

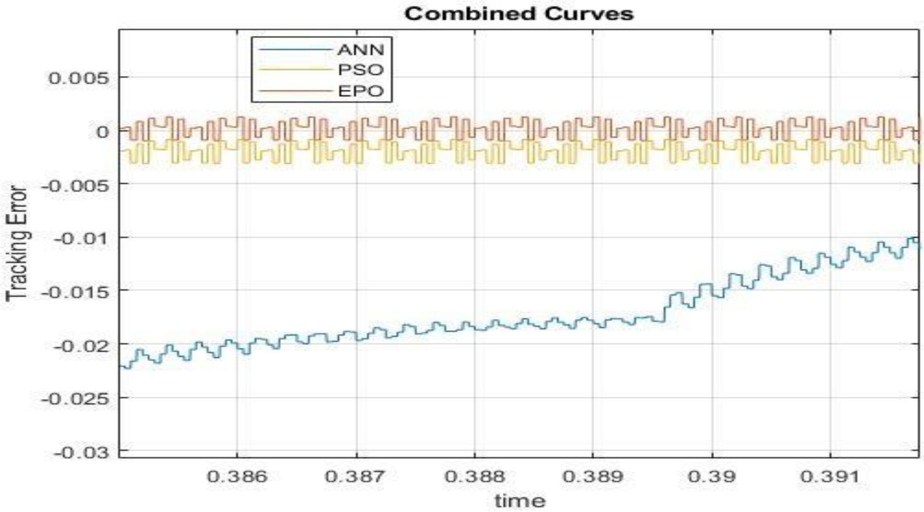

Fig. 7: Simulation results of the three methods

In the third case, the ANN controller underwent optimization using the Emperor Penguin Optimizer (EPO) algorithm.

Optimization Comparison Analysis

1. ANN Only (Blue):

The blue curve signifies the performance of the Artificial Neural Network (ANN) without any optimization. Throughout the graph, the tracking error consistently maintains a low value below -0.01.

While this stability implies a reliable performance, the persistently negative tracking error might suggest that the system is consistently falling short of achieving a specific benchmark.

This method demonstrates stability but may lack the fine-tuned adaptability seen in the optimized approaches.

2. ANN Optimized with PSO (Yellow):

The yellow curve represents the ANN optimized with the Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm. The tracking error, depicted by fluctuations around -0.005, indicates a varying performance compared to the ANN-only method. This suggests that the PSO optimization introduces periods of improved performance.

However, the increased variability in tracking error implies that while the PSO optimization leads to moments of enhanced efficiency, it might also encounter intervals of suboptimal performance.

3. ANN Optimized with EPO (Red):

The red curve illustrates the performance of the ANN optimized with the Emperor Penguin Optimizer (EPO). The tracking error fluctuates around zero, signifying a balanced and consistent performance. The minimal deviation from the ideal tracking error of zero suggests that the EPO optimization provides a more stable and well-rounded performance [14].

This method demonstrates an enhanced ability to maintain optimal tracking under diverse atmospheric conditions, potentially making it more robust against uncertainties compared to both the ANN-only and PSO-optimized approaches.
connection.

Acknowledgment

Despite the remarkable performance and efficiency demonstrated by the emperor penguin optimizer (EPO) in photovoltaic system optimization, manoeuvring through the implementation landscape of this advanced algorithm can pose certain challenges.

Among the key concerns to consider are scalability issues and computational overheads, as well as complexities while adapting it for more complex and dynamic systems

Conclusion

In wrapping up this exhaustive study, we've examined the intricacies of the Emperor Penguin Optimizer's (EPO) role in optimizing photovoltaic systems. Originating from the exceptional survival strategies practiced by the Emperor Penguin in Antarctica, EPO offers a distinguished addition to the growing list of nature-inspired optimization algorithms.

With its novel principles and algorithmic strategies, the impact of the Emperor Penguin Optimizer goes beyond traditional approaches like the Particle Swarm Optimizer (PSO). Not only does EPO excel at optimizing the efficiency and energy output of PV systems, but it also proves its robustness across varied environmental conditions. In the face of environmental fluctuations and unpredictable circumstances, EPO outperforms its contemporaries in harnessing optimal solar energy.

In conclusion, EPO stands as a landmark contribution to advanced optimization algorithms in the solar industry. Its unique premise, high accuracy, and robust performance are assets that continue to redefine photovoltaic system optimization, paving the way for an energy-efficient future.

***Authors**: Mr. Azzeddine Yasser Nadhir, Ghalem Abdelhak. Department of Electrotechnics, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Interaction Networks-Converters-Machines Laboratory, E-mails: yasser.azzeddine@univ-sba.dz ; abdelhak.ghalem@univ-sba.dz.*
Prof. Naceri Abdellatif. Department of Electrotechnics, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Interaction Networks-Converters-Machines Laboratory, E-mail: abdnaceri@yahoo.fr
Dr. Djeriri Youcef. Department of Electrotechnics, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Intelligent Control and Electrical Power Systems Laboratory, E-mail: ydjeriri@yahoo.fr
All: Djillali Liabes University of Sidi Bel Abbes 22000, Algeria.

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