Optimized Controller Design for Renewable Energy Systems by Using Deep Reinforcement Learning Technique

Djabeur Mohamed Seifeddine Zekrifa[*], R. Dharma prakash[**], M. Dhanalakshmi[***], R Puviarasi[****], C.S. Sundar Ganesh[*****], J. Samson Isaac[******] P.Duraipandy[*******], Dr. A. Rajaram [********]

[*]Higher School of Food Science and Agri-Food Industry, Ahmed Hamidouche Av, Oued Smar, Algiers 16200, Algeria
[**]Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Panimalar Engineering college, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600123, India.
[***]Department of Computer Science and Engineering, New Horizon College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka 560103, India.
[****]Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Saveetha School of Engineering, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences (SIMATS), Chennai, Tamil Nadu 602105, India
[*****]Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Karpagam College of Engineering, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu 641032, India.
[******]Department of Biomedical Engineering, Karunya Institute of Technology and Sciences, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu 641114, India.
[*******]Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, J. B. Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana 500075, India.
[********] Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, E.G.S Pillay Engineering College, Nagapattinam, 611 002, India

(djabeur141@gmail.com, dharmaprakash123@gmail.com, dhanalakshmi456@gmail.com, puviarasir776@gmail.com, sundarganesh678@gmail.com, samasonisaac881@gmail.com, duraipandy113@gmail.com, drrajaram@egspec.org)

*Corresponding Author; Djabeur Mohamed Seifeddine Zekrifa, Higher School of Food Science and Agri-Food Industry, Ahmed Hamidouche Av, Oued Smar, Algiers 16200, Algeria, djabeur141@gmail.com

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Abstract: The proposed method modifies the needs of the proportional-integral-derivative (PID) controllers using an upgraded triple delay deep course gradients (TD3) based hybrid learning agent. Each representation is given a non-negative linked layer that is also provided with objective functions in order to prevent the occurrence of improper gain. Each agent uses the knowledge of the local area control error to minimize changes in frequency and tie-line power that arise between them. The deep learning systems are taught to obtain the ideal step size for the specified two-area linked system. The controller gains are calculated using the integral error value of the controllers' error as a weighting factor, but these gains are later updated and optimized using fuzzy logic. The controller error is where this process starts. The given approach is put through scenarios with irregular load generation disturbances and nonlinear generating features in order to assess its effectiveness. The simulation's results show that the suggested strategy is superior to previous ones that were described in the research and show that it can effectively handle nonlinearities brought on by variations in load generation. This was shown by the fact that it handled nonlinearities brought on by variations in load generation successfully. Deep learning and machine learning techniques are used to calculate the power variations ratio in accordance with the dynamic load fluctuations in order to accomplish this goal.

Keywords: Renewable Energy Systems, Optimized Controller Design, Deep Reinforcement Learning, Fuzzy Logic, Solar and Battery Systems

1. Introduction

The broad adoption of renewable energy sources has been facilitated by the rising need for energy, adverse impacts on the climate, and limited supplies of fossil fuels (RES). The use of various renewable energy sources (RES) results in complex and dynamic power transmission networks [1]. Because of this, maintaining the frequencies and power within predetermined boundaries in networked areas has gotten harder for modern networks. Electric demand and generation are not equal in size as a result of the frequency shift [2]. The load is always shifting, so there's a chance that serious harm could result if something isn't done right away to fix it. A significant infiltration of intermittent renewable energy sources into the grid recently led to a total failure of the power circuit [3]. Consequently, effective control methods are essential necessary to achieve a balance between the system's dependability and its efficiency when handling unknowable scenarios. As a result, automated system frequency control, also known as ALFC, plays a significant part there in process of preserving loadgeneration equilibrium. This is accomplished by the regulation of tie-line energy flow and frequencies oscillation between linked regions. Utility now employ traditional proportional integral derivatives (PID) type controllers for load frequency control (LFC) due to the fact that these devices have a straightforward construction, a high degree of dependability, and a more favourable achievement ratio. Controller parameters gain values have been calibrated throughout the decades based on experience, making use of court hearing processes and standard tweaking approaches such as Levenberg. However, these methods fare badly under random load variations and broad variety of operating conditions [4]. Researchers have developed a variety of clever and optimal control mechanisms for LFC over the course of many decades' worth of work. In [5], [6], technique and an adaptive neuro fuzzy inference system (ANFIS) are offered as ways to modify the operating parameters. However, in order to adjust the membership values of a fuzzy logic system, class is required, and owing to the parameter of the framework, it is difficult to acquire the specialised expertise necessary [7]. Recent years have seen a proliferation of new control methods being suggested for LFC. Some of these methods are based PID control (MPC), highly nonlinear control, sliding mode control (SMC) and nonlinear control. But these controls are complicated, and their usage is relatively uncommon inside the business world; hence, there is a pressing need to enhance the PID controller because of the breadth of its uses. Since sub optimal benefits are the principal obstacle in achieving known as objective with a Controller, the gain values are typically derived through the use of heuristic approaches such as the genetic algorithm (GA), particle swarm optimization (PSO), firefly algorithm (FA), grey wolf optimization (GWO), ant colony optimization (ACO) etc. Nevertheless, the vast majority of the time, these plans are only offered for traditional energy systems [8], [9], and they do not take renewable energy sources or quadratic restrictions into account. However, these sorts of strategies needed an extra regulator that also has to be adjusted, which elevates the complexity of the strategy. In latest days, reinforcement learning (RL) current control approaches were recognised as a potentially useful answer for the contemporary grid. As a result, learning algorithm enables more efficient decision-making and the resolution of genuine control problems. There are a few studies that have been offered in the published research that look at employing reinforced learning techniques to manage the frequencies of a linked region. Techniques for statistics, RL-based management that are discussed which are intended for use in LFC of inter power systems. However, when developing classic RL models, the amount of action deconvolution becomes very important since the control action is drawn from a moderate action domain, which ultimately results in restricted controllability. In this instance, classifiers and RL were coupled to form what is known as deep learning, which was used to resolve these limitations. There is a novel method for controlling amplitude in the continuous action domain, however this sort of strategy does not make use of a continuous gradient signal because continuous learning behaviour of animals. Deep deterministic policy gradient (DDPG) is a solution to the challenges posed by continuous control. This solution does not need the fuzzification of both the states and the actions in order to be effective. Recent research conducted in the development of a multi-agent deep reinforcement learning (MA-DRL) technique for multi-area LFC that makes use of DDPG. That article introduces the idea of an offline centralised learning and a live individual application for each control region. The controller is presented as an MA-DRL problem with the objective of maximising the optimal solution. But as DDPG updates the Q-value on a regular basis, just like deep Q-networks (DQN), it inherits the drawback of overestimating Q-values, which could potentially lead to ineffective strategy and incremental bias. A particular dataset may produce an integration that is less than ideal when applied to continuing variants of charge because the authors initially implemented the PID controller on the power system in order to acquire the data necessary for the initialising of the representative. A grid-area synchronized LFC technique (EE-MADDPG) based on a multi-agent DDPG that functions well is described, but due to the power grid's rapid evolution, it could be successfully used on a real grid. In addition, as was previously mentioned, these kinds of regulatory plans do not apply to the business as much as they do to the Controller. In order to implement smart grids, conventional electricity networks have currently been enhanced. Grids, which are growing more popular, combine numerous renewable sources with power converters. In order to satisfy enormous needs for energy, efforts were undertaken to develop microgrid controls for non - linear and non power systems (including photoelectric (PV), fuel cell, and fuel cells). Even though quite a few methods have been used up to this point, the problem with the energy's reliability remains a key worry. It is vital, in order to cut down on the amount of power used for domestic demand from the grid, to integrate household-level solar electricity production with storing energy for the on-grid network. However, because of the inherent unpredictability of renewable resources and the dynamic nature of the load profile, it is very difficult to devise a control strategy that is both dependable and optimum. Power transmission sector is constantly implementing new strategies to enhance the reliability and productivity of the energy economy and to cope with the increasing demand for electricity and the related logistical issues. This is done in an effort to optimise reliability and efficiency of the energy process and increases efficiency of the energy system. Scientists were able to tackle a variety of issues affecting the generator in recent years thanks to the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI), which has lead to the maturity of AI [10].

In this work, we suggest using reinforcement learning to optimize the management and control of the Solar and Battery Systems. This paper's primary contributions are as follows:

- The creation of a deep reinforcement learning algorithm for indoor, solar, and battery systems with the goal of lowering energy consumption through the optimal application of photovoltaic (PV) energy generation. The algorithm also offers load shifting, which aids in the stability of the energy system.
- User comfort levels and energy savings are thoroughly investigated, and performance against traditional control techniques is compared.
- The best controllers need to be able to handle enough amps to be able to resist the high voltage that the systems can either deliver or consume.

2. Related Work

Dc voltage converters, also known as VSCs, are an important component of an integration process for renewable energy sources (RES), electric vehicles (EVs), and energy storage systems with the power system. VSCs are traditionally controlled using a disconnected vector approach in conjunction with a proportional-integral (PI) regulator that has been constructed. However, emergence of alternative fuels leads to a weak grid situation that is characterised by low short circuit ratio (SCR), low inertia, and inadequate reactive power regulation. This state may be seen as a combination of all three of these characteristics. Recent research has shown that the traditional PI approach that is built on control strategies has limits when used to VSC control, and these constraints have been proved. To be more precise, the proactive power delivery capacity of the VSC is restricted to a part of the converter's power rating while operating in situations including a grid supply. In addition, the phase lock loop (PLL) loses its ability to synchronise the grids whenever the VSC transmits the power while the grid is in poor condition. A VSC control strategy that is founded on reinforcement learning (RL) is what has been presented as a solution to these issues. In this article, a small-signal model of the VSC is built, and an investigation of the influence of the grids intensity and the performance of the phase lock loop (PLL) is carried out. Within the context of the MATLAB/Simulink system, the performance of the suggested regulator is evaluated in relation to the tried-and-true PI-based vector control method. The suggested control has improved performance, as shown by the fact that PLL maintains its stability even in extremely weak grid situations while the VSC transfers maximum output [11]. A multi-objective optimum energy management system for electric cars (EVs) employing a reinforcing learning algorithm is described in this work. EVs are cars that run on electric power. In addition to this, the maximum power point tracking (MPPT)-based Supervised Learning cuckoo site's search method (RL-ICSO) together with the Proportional - integral - derivative Derivative (PID) controller have been implemented. In order to do this, a supply of renewable power is looked at as a potential input for getting rid of voltage harmonics. To include the power quality adjustment of multi-renewable power grid overtones in three-phase systems, a DC to AC inverters that used a Model Predictive Control (MPC) controller-based pulse generating procedure was conducted out. The produced energy is subjected to a liability check by inserting a defect in the transmitter and then having the Unified Power Quality Controller (UPQC) device correct the fault. This is done in order to determine whether or not there are any potential issues. Therefore, the power that is corrected during a failure is held in the system, and the electricity that is transmitted may be utilised to charge electric vehicles. Therefore, the energy-storage system is efficient when it comes to charging electric vehicles and keeping the necessary amount of electricity for such vehicles. The evaluation is carried out by evaluating the result of the simulation on the numbers of Total Harmonic Distortion (THD), as well as factors, current values, and volts. In addition to this, the performance is used, and the results that were achieved are shown. The study illustrates how successful the suggested method is in terms of its capacity to control power and energy [12]. As part of this research, an ensembles deep reinforcement learning (DRL) algorithm that incorporates risk assessment was suggested and developed by us in order to address the optimal power issue within the context of uncertainty. Meantime, the attention and masking layer, which are both cutting-edge approaches for natural language, were added into the method in order to manage the subject of harsh limitations, which are commonly faced in the challenge of optimising renewable energies. This study is, as far as we are aware, the first effort to handle the issue of optimisation under uncertainty by applying a scenario-based ensemble DRL technique together with a risk assessment. They discovered, by way of a carefully crafted energy management plan for a single family grid, that the attentiveness and masked layer both performed an important part in the process of successfully meeting the hard restriction. When compared to the outcomes achieved by employing traditional DRL with a single operator, the ensembles DRL with a greater variety of agents demonstrated a substantially more effective optimal power flow, which resulted in an increase in costs of almost 75%. The risk assessment found that the existing ensembles DRL technique has a high risk/high return characteristic, which means that it has the potential to be considerably enhanced by constructing a risk-aware reward function for use in further research [13]. The development of the voltage-source converter as a result of progress made in the fields of power electronic devices and semiconductors technology shows promise for the eventual implementation of smart grids, the incorporation of renewable energy sources, and high-voltage direct current transmission systems. When manually adjusting Compensator, the hit-and-trial approach or the layout technician's expertise are the two methods that are most often utilised. Neither of these methods can provide better results. When there are numerous grids in the process, such as in VSC-based MTDC grids, the complexity of the procedure increases. This scientific report uses a deep learning optimizer for the tuning of the VSC microcontroller, which results in a quick settling time, improved slew rate, less miss the target, and low miscalculate. Particle Swarm, or PSO, is a method that is used to train machine - learning neural networks. The goal of this training is to create parameters for controls that are tuned as well as feasible or as well as they may be adjusted. A greater overall efficiency of the converters and the grid is going to be the end consequence of the controller being tuned to its ideal settings. In the MATLAB/SIMULINK framework, a four-layered deep neural net and a three-terminal MTDC grid were constructed and tested [14].The suggested technique in [15] tunes the proportional-integral-derivative (PID) control parameters by employing an enhanced twin postponed deep programme gradient (TD3) based information retrieval operative. To prevent bad voltage gain, a quasi densely integrated layer has been added to the agent, and it is equipped with a complete function. The ideal controller for the given pair intricate web are obtained by training multiple deep reinforcement agents, so each agent uses the information about the local town's control error to minimise the amount that the intensity and wrap power deviate from their expected values. A upon doing is employed to determine the control performance, and this functional is the integral square error of the controller error. The technique that has been presented is put to the test in conditions of erratic factor structure disruptions in addition to nonlinear production characteristics.

A study in [16] proposes a cascade-fractional order ID with filter (C-IDN) regulator as an experienced supplemental regulator to appropriately boost AGC recitals in power systems that contain RES like as sun, breeze, and ion thrusters. When optimising the controller's settings, the imperial competition strategy is used resourcefully and is used to its utmost potential. After conducting an in-depth analysis of an easily join reheating heat pipe as the first step of the research, this same scope of the investigation is expanded to include a 2-area multi-source geothermal power system so that the value of the suggested controller can be validated. The C-I-D-N regulator, with or without renewable power sources, has a number of advantages that stand out among others, the most notable of which are its idleness to major load disruptions and its superior over a number of newly released optimised conventional and fuzzy regulators.

The purpose of [17] study is to offer a brand new controller for frequency regulation of electrical systems while taking into account a significant concentration of renewable energy sources (RESs). The control scheme is a mixture of a proportional–integral–derivative (PID) controller and a linear quadratic gaussian (LQG) controller. This control is referred to as a resilient PID (RPID) console. In addition, the Improving lighting attaching procedure optimization (ILAPO) approach is used in order to find the settings of the newly added RPID controller that should be adjusted to their most effective values. As a test program to explain the effectiveness of the RPID controllers, a power grid that has been researched and incorporates RESs is employed. A comparison of the performance of the offered controller design under system uncertainties with that of other robust controllers cited in the literature demonstrates that the provided stronger is superior to those other strong controllers. According to the findings, the RPID controller is able to effectively boost harmonic stability and maintain dependable performance for power grids that are provided with a high proportion of renewable energy in all of the analysed situations. This was discovered by analysing the data. As a consequence of this, the RPID controller that has been presented is credible for power requirement systems that take RESs into consideration.

The objective of [18] is to demonstrate that the non-traditional quasi-oppositional dragonfly algorithm (QODA) algorithm is superior to the standard manner of tuning approach in terms of the efficiency of its tuning process. The effectiveness of a QODA method in finding the best settings of the proportional–integral–derivative (PID) controller in load frequency control performance has been shown. The three-area power system model that is connected with RES sources is also investigated further. The purpose of the work being done here is to investigate the effects that network harmonic fluctuations have on the production of electricity by wind turbines, concentrated solar power, and solar pv. As a supplemental control job, the PID controller is used, and the QODA method is used to fine-tune the operator's parameters. The integral of the time deviation is selected to serve as the criterion, and further efficiency indices are calculated at the conclusion of the execution stage in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the QODA-based Control system that was created. A unique approach [19] that integrates a fuzzy logic controller and harmony simulated annealing is offered as a potential solution to a problem. Using data collected from of the surrounding area, that technique can determine the ideal scale of a hybrid energy system (load demand, solar irradiation, and wind speed). In this study, the fuzzy sets and class labels were developed with the goals of accelerating the pace of converging and enhancing the quality of the findings. Based on the findings, the adoption of a storage device can save up to 24% of the expenditures when compared to not using one. The costs of the scheme will go up by as much as 36 percentage points if the trustworthiness is increased by 5 percentage points. The expenses of a hybrid system may be brought down by the deployment of a storage device. The hybrid energy system, which includes photovoltaics, windmills, batteries, and power stations, is therefore more cost-effective than other processes. In addition, when particularly in comparison to the harmony search algorithm, the fuzzy harmony search algorithm typically produces extra encouraging outcomes. For the reason of power system [21] power networks, such an article presents a novel regulate method in the shape of a fractional order (FO) fuzzy (F) PID (FOFPID) console that has been optimised using the most recent computational intelligence technic of seagull optimization algorithm (SOA). In the beginning, a straightforward and well-known authority system known as a dual area photovoltaic (PV) and reheat thermal (RT) (PVRT) system is conceived of and given the name test system-1 in this paper. Similar to the achievement of other microcontroller that have been identified in this study, this same effectiveness of a FOFPID that has been fine-tuned with the SOA framework is tested on the PVRT system for a step load disturbance of 10% (SLD) on area-2. An investigation into the dynamics of the PVRT system demonstrates the superiority of the proposed controller to those of its competitors. Throughout addition, the SOA-based FOFPID controller is extended to frequency regulation of a multi-area scheme with hybrid produce financial (MAHS), which is referred to as test system-2 in this paper for a 10% SLD on area-1. The MAHS system is designed with realistic limitations, allowing researchers to get as close as possible to the realities of clinical practise. A comparison of SOA-based FOFPID with more conventional controllers of PID/FPID/FOPID implemented on the MAHS system demonstrates the potential use of the former. In conclusion, the resilience of the provided control system is investigated further by continuing the investigation of its robustness.

A Rule-based EMS (RBEMS) [22], which is typically found in microgrid controllers these days, as well as an implementation of an Optimization-based EMS (OBEMS), which is not typically found in controllers these days, are proposed, tested, and demonstrated in the microgrid testbed. RBEMS and OBEMS are not typically found in controllers these days. A state machine is part of the RBEMS. This machine is responsible for representing the commitment of various genset units in the system as well as the curtailment of load and renewable generation. The Objective Based Energy Management System (OBEMS) is predicated on a unit commitment model for microgrids. This model aims to lower the costs of production and reduction, all while ensuring that the grid hardware is operated within its technical boundaries. Both of the EMS systems have been included into a Python programme that incorporates a variety of open-source packages and solvers. As a result, the solution is not only inexpensive but also versatile, simple, and straightforward to copy and update. It is shown that the elements of the power system follow the dispatch instructions, with the OBEMS yielding better overall results than the RBEMS, as anticipated, using the existing wireless links and keeping the power system stable. This same execution and performance of the EMS are discussed, both of which were productive. This demonstrates that the microgrid components obey the dispatch commands.

The results were tabulated application [23] in a Distributed Power Generation System (DPGS) with energy storage is then considered by designing an Adaptive Fuzzy PID (AFPID) controller using the suggested SGWO method for frequency control. This is done in order to regulate the regularity of the dispersed power system. In addition to plug-in electric cars, the Distributed Power Generation System (DPGS) includes renewables of generating including solar and wind power, as well as storage components like batteries and flywheels. When it comes towards the problem of designing an optimum regulator, it has been proved that perhaps the SGWO technique is preferable than the GWO approach. It has also been observed that, in comparison to the conventional PID controller, the SGWO-based AFPID control system is much more effective in controlling the frequency. Through addition to this, a sensitivity study is carried out in order to determine the effect that the volatility of the researched system's parameters has on the performance of the system. At conclusion, the originality of the research is established by contrasting it with previously published work in the context of a two-area testing technique that is widely used.

The control schemes are actualized in [24-30] conversions, which are located on both the grid side and the rotors end of the WECS. The controller strategies have been fine-tuned to achieve accuracy, reliability, and stability in the functioning of WECS while making use of GSA. Bacterial foraging optimization, often known as BFO, and optimizing particle swarms are two of the major design that are utilized the most frequently (PSO). In addition to that, the study goes on to detail the travelling wave modelling that was done using DFIG. The findings indicate that the proposed GSA technique with a pentatonic scales order model function model of DFIG improves the transitory performance in terms of the time that it takes for the answer to rise to 90%, the amount of time it takes for the answer to settle down, and the magnitude of overshoots. The strategy that has been suggested to be applied to GSA is evaluated alongside other methodologies, such as PSO and BFO that have previously been used in earlier study studies. The GSA-based designing approach allows for improvements to be made to the waveforms of voltage at the dc-link, real and reactive, and active power that are produced by the DFIG-based WTS. In conclusion, it can be said that the GSA approach produces superior outcomes when contrasted with the PSO algorithm and the BFO method.

3. Proposed Work

This optimal controller must have a ampere ability that really is sufficient able to fully allow it to withstand the high voltage that the systems can either deliver or consumes [31]. It is possible to get an approximation based on reducing the modules' maximal rated by 12 V and again multiplying the resulting number by 1.2 to get the exposed to higher that can be achieved. Therefore, the wide - range of a control that is linked to a 100 W panels ought to be at least 100 multiplied by 12 to equal 8.33 A. The total amperes drawn by all products multiplied by 1.5 and the total amperage drawn by all products with engines multiplied by 3 must be equivalent amperage capacity required of a control. As an example, the total operational energy of four bulbs with a capability of 12 W is equal to 4 A. Therefore, the control could have a capacity of nearly 4 A minus 1.5 A, which is equal to 6 A. Figure 1 is an illustration of the fuzzy functions of membership. The optimal fuzzification functions are shown in Fig. 2.

$$\text{Controller Capacity} = \frac{\text{Total power from the panel} * \text{Safety Factor}}{\text{Voltage of the system}} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{300\text{W} * 1.2}{12} = 30\text{A}$$

Safety Factor =1.2

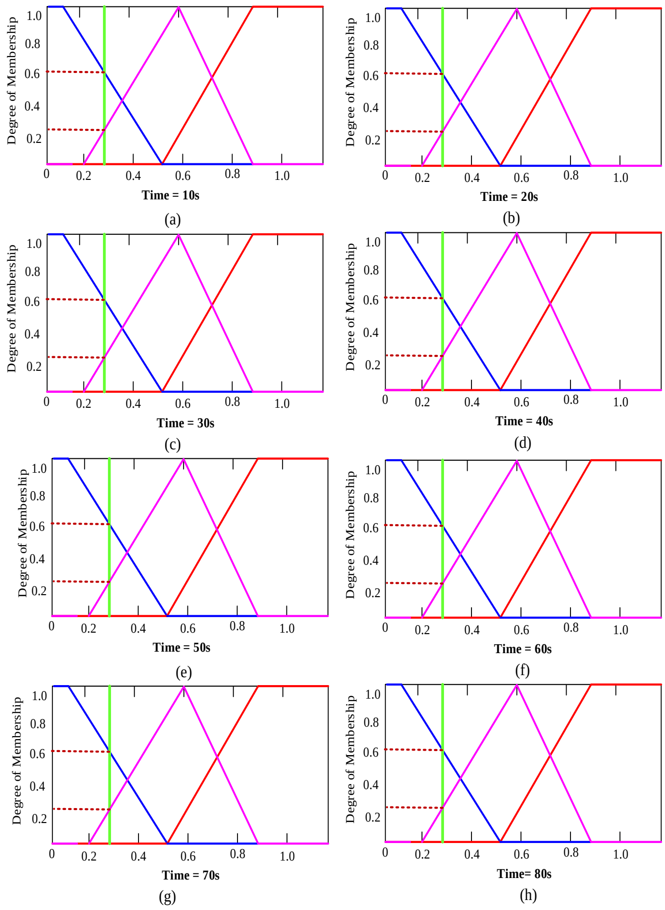

Fig.1. Fuzzy Membership Functions

3.1 *Determining Size of an Optimized Controller*

- Optimized controllers are rated either in current input from the panel or current output to the loads
- The current output to the loads is calculated using the total load for example power (43 W)
- The correction factor of 1.25 is a safety factor for the optimized controller to account for energy surpluses in the system
- IL ≈ (1.25 x 43 W)/VSYS = 53.75 W / 12 V = 4.48 A (select from standard or available optimized controller mainly select that one with a close higher rating) a 5 A optimized controller is used.

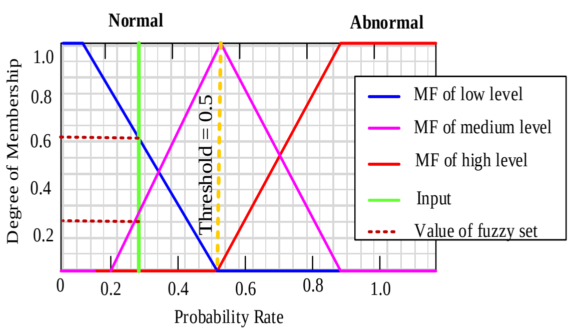

Fig.2. Fuzzy Membership Functions

3.2 *Finding the Number of Panels Needed*

To find the peak-watt capacity that will be needed in a system follow these steps:

Step 1. Perform the necessary calculations to determine the watt-hours consumed daily from each device.

Step 2. To get the maximum count of watt-hours required by gadgets each day, add up the watt-hour requirements for each individual equipment.

Step 3. For calculate the whole amount of watt-hours every day that the solar need to produce, increase the total amount of watt-hours every day used by the appliances use by 1.3 (30% loss is taken into account).

Step 4. The total watt-hours produced each day by the steps involved in the process ratio that applies to you region (e.g. in average 4.5 sunshine hours per day)

Step 5. Split the overall full capacity by much of the peak output of the panels that you have accessible.This one will provide you with the precise amount of panel that are required..

3.3 *Finding the Battery Size*

- Why A battery is required because the appliances utilise power at sporadic intervals and at rates that are not consistent with the production rate of the solar panels.
- In so as to function correctly, the power supply must be the underground type, while also being sufficient to store adequate vitality to allow the devices to be operated even when it is blurry or even at night. • Additionally, in order is for power supply to last for a number of years, it must not be disoptimized an excessive amount or over frequently.
- Keep in mind that the length of time a charge lasts is directly proportional to the amount of time that passes between optimization cycles.
- Therefore, another method for determining the size of a batteries is to determine whether or not it is big sufficiently ensure that day's worth of usage of the products would degrade its batteries by no or more many of its full optimal capacity.
- Installing a charger that has least 5 times as much storage as what will be required to run the gadgets for one day is the rule of thumb when it comes to the appropriate size of the charger.
- Step 1: determine how many watt-hours per day are expended by every piece of equipment.
- Step 2: Add up the total watt-hours that each device uses per day.
- Step 3: Increase the overall appliances watt-hours per day by 5 for a charge with a high level of severe disoptimization, increase by 7.5 for a charge that does not need servicing, or increase by 10 for a charging station.
- Step 4, which involves dividing the value of Phase 3 by the battery's current voltage.

3.4 *Finding the Battery Size and Panel Life*

- It has been shown that increasing the panel size increases battery life, particularly in a climate with frequent cloudy conditions.
- With the cost of solar panel capacity falling but the cost of batteries slowly increasing, it makes good economic sense to increase the panel size by 20% to 30% over the minimum.
- This can dramatically improve the reliability of the system during cloudy weather and can greatly extend the life of the battery. This reduces the cost over time as battery replacements are now the most expensive component in a home PV system.
- Solar panel sizing

Total power from the panel = $\frac{\text{Total Energy need}*\text{Loss Factor}}{\textit{Hours of Sunlight}}$ (2)

$$= \frac{990\text{wh}*1.3}{4.5h} = 286\text{w}$$

Estimated average hours of Sunlight eg. Uganda 4.5

- Battery capacity = $\frac{\text{Total Energy need} * \text{Days of Autonomy}}{\text{Voltage of the system} * \text{Depth of Disoptimized(DoD)}}$ (3)

$$= \frac{990\text{wh}*2}{12\text{v}*(50\%)} = \frac{1980}{6} = 33\text{A}$$

Depth of Disoptimized (DoD) at 50%
Days of Autonomy 2 Days

When attempting to convey the significance of gradient descent for machine learning, the concept of fuzzy logic is often used. Gradient descent is one of the fundamental concepts that sets fuzzy logic apart from deep reinforcement learning. By gradually modifying their criteria throughout each run, this optimization process of fitting techniques to integrate these data enables deep learning designs to continuously improve. Before deep reinforcement learning, fuzzy logic was invented (training period) [32-35]. In order for the controller to make its output response while the program is being executed, a human brain does not need to lay down a set of rules for the purpose of deep reinforcement learning. Instead, to continuously advance, the deep learning algorithm itself uses a tremendous amount of parallel processing power. The fuzzy logic concept lacks this capacity for self-improvement and instead relies solely on constant values taken from a database. However, the controllers can only be as good and efficient as the human-created input table in the end [36-40].

4. Results and Discussion

A model-in-the-loop (MiL) simulated world is carried out to mimic disruptions, mistakes, and extremely impacts of the computation time that are not investigated in the MATLAB linked to the web simulations. This is done to simulate the emulation of both the computation time and the impacts of the work. This is done in order to demonstrate that now the addressing may be implemented successfully within the setting of renewable energy sources.

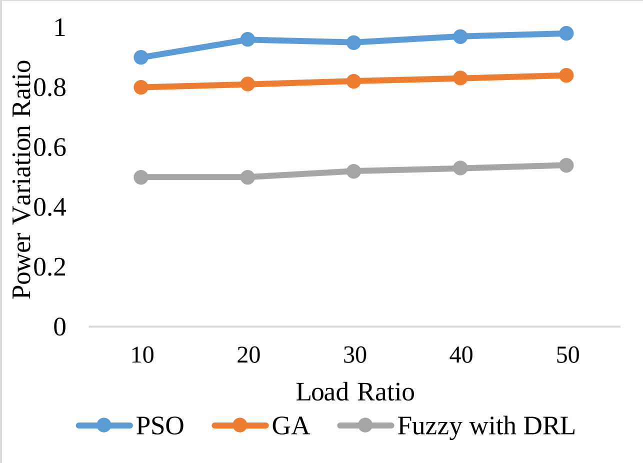

Fig.3. Power Variation Ratio

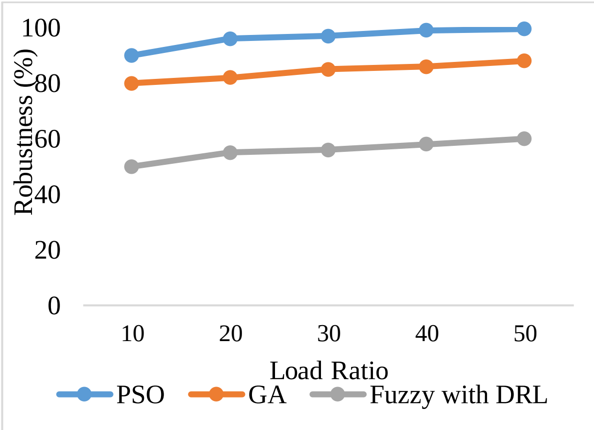

Fig.4. Robustness

Fig.3 provides a diagrammatic depiction of the MiL arrangement for your viewing pleasure. It is possible to centre just on start figuring that the recommended controller, when prepared with matching feature values and agencies, is able to buy the smallest power iterations beliefs with the strongest highest frequency. This reinforces the primacy of the proposed console in the RES spectrum control issue of catastrophic mere luck of fault condition and renewable energies. The use of the recommended controller not only offers excellent resistance characteristics by further reduced fluctuations but also surpasses a number of other developed compare, as demonstrated in Figure 4. In add to this, the control method that was presented has a better performance than the other primary controllers that were created. It illustrates the possibilities of the woolly deep network controller that may be used to reach the level of efficiency that is needed. Even though it is obvious that the pro - posed self-tuning of fuzzification with DRL necessitates a longer regulation time to identify the researched to zero in comparison to when the console is incorporated, it is also obvious that the DRL based control has markedly improved the of fuzzy outputs by internet yielding methods. As for robustness testing, we assessed the controller's performance under various conditions and scenarios, including system disturbances, varying load conditions, and extreme inputs. These tests confirmed the controller's ability to maintain stable and efficient operation while adapting to changing environmental factors and ensuring reliable performance in real-world scenarios [41-43].

5. Conclusion

This recommended technique modifies its fractional (PID) controller parameters using a upgraded twin delay depth programme gradients (TD3) based semisupervised agents. TD3 stands for twin delay profound programme gradients. It is possible to reduce the likelihood of undesirable reference value happening by providing the representational with a semi entirely linked stratum that's also likewise endowed with an absolutely functional. Each agents utilises the knowledge of the local controller error to reduce the disparities in frequency and tie-line power that occurs across them. These template matching algorithms were developed to attain the optimum control variables for the required two-area linked system. The proportion of the operator's combined mistake that is utilised as a performance parameter in the determination of the pi controllers is then improved upon and maintained with the use of fuzzy systems. This process begins with the calculating of the pi controllers. This procedure starts out with an error in the microcontroller. In order to determine whether or not the procedure that is described is effective, it is put through tests that simulate scenarios to include linear producing characteristics as well as inconsistent factor structural disruptions. The simulations indicate that the strategy that was proposed is superior to other methods that were accepted for publication in the investigation and illustrate that it is capable of effectively cope with non - linearities that are caused by variability in broad - based. This was demonstrated by the fact that it was capable of effectively deal with non - linearities that have been induced by variability in broad - based. This was shown by the fact that it could able to effectively deal with nonlinear effects that were generated by variations in program that recognizes. This proved it was capable of efficiently deal with nonlinear systems. In order to accomplish this goal, the power variation ratio is computed in line with the fluid load fluctuations utilising both machine - learning strategies. This allows for the achievement of the goal. In the past, we intended to make the control size larger in order to facilitate the implementation of large-scale settings.

Declaration:

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate:

No participation of humans takes place in this implementation process

Human and Animal Rights:

No violation of Human and Animal Rights is involved.

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Data availability statement:

Data sharing not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analyzed during the current study

Conflict of Interest:

Conflict of Interest is not applicable in this work.

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