

# Shark Optimization Algorithm for Optimal Control of Shunt Active Power Filter in Power Quality Enhancement

Devansh salaria<sup>1</sup> , Dr. Geena sharma<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Electrical Engineering

<sup>1,2</sup>Baddi university of Emerging Science and Technology , Baddi Himachal Pradesh

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## Abstract

Power quality issues such as voltage sags, swells, harmonic distortions, and reactive power imbalance have become increasingly critical in modern power systems due to the widespread integration of nonlinear loads, renewable energy sources, and distributed generation. Shunt Active Power Filters (SAPFs) have emerged as a reliable solution to mitigate these issues by dynamically compensating harmonics and balancing reactive power. However, the performance of SAPFs is highly dependent on the applied control and optimization strategies. This paper proposes the application of the **Shark Optimization Algorithm (SOA)** to enhance SAPF performance in terms of voltage regulation and harmonic mitigation. The SOA is inspired by the hunting and cruising behavior of sharks, which enables a balanced exploration and exploitation of the solution space. Comparative analysis with Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) demonstrates that SOA achieves superior results in regulating voltages under swell and sag conditions, reducing deviations significantly and maintaining values closer to the nominal 220V. For instance, SOA improved triple-phase sag compensation by 6V compared to PSO, showing its robustness and adaptability. These results validate SOA as a promising optimization technique for improving SAPF efficiency, offering reliable voltage stability, reduced harmonic distortion, and enhanced system resilience in modern electrical networks.

**Keywords:** power quality, SAPF, Shark Optimization Algorithm, voltage regulation, harmonics

## I Introduction

Power quality is a critical concern in modern electrical power systems due to the increasing penetration of nonlinear loads, renewable energy sources, and distributed generation. Poor power quality leads to several adverse effects, including increased losses, overheating of equipment, voltage fluctuations, harmonic distortions, and lower efficiency in electrical systems. Among the various

power quality issues, harmonics, reactive power imbalance, and voltage instability have emerged as significant challenges that require immediate and effective solutions. In this context, Shunt Active Power Filters (SAPFs) have been widely adopted as a practical and efficient method for improving power quality. The SAPF is a power electronics-based solution that effectively mitigates harmonics and compensates for reactive power, thereby enhancing the overall performance of power systems. However, optimizing the performance of SAPFs requires advanced control and optimization techniques to ensure their efficiency, accuracy, and cost-effectiveness[1][2].

iciently mitigate current harmonics, correct power factor, and balance unbalanced loads[3][4].

The fundamental principle of SAPFs is based on injecting compensating currents, which are dynamically controlled using sophisticated algorithms to neutralize unwanted harmonics and balance reactive power in the system. The effectiveness of SAPFs is significantly dependent on the choice of control strategies and optimization techniques, which help in achieving the desired power quality improvements with minimal energy consumption and system losses. In traditional power systems, passive filters were commonly employed to mitigate harmonics. However, they suffer from major drawbacks such as fixed compensation capability, resonance problems, and large physical size. With the advent of power electronic-based solutions, SAPFs have emerged as a superior alternative, providing dynamic and adaptive compensation for power quality issues[5].

SAPFs are primarily used in industrial settings, commercial buildings, renewable energy systems, and electric vehicle infrastructure, where the presence of nonlinear loads leads to substantial power quality degradation. The design and implementation of SAPFs involve various control strategies, such as instantaneous reactive power theory, synchronous reference frame theory, and direct power control, each offering unique

advantages in achieving harmonic suppression and reactive power compensation. Additionally, SAPFs can operate in grid-connected and standalone configurations, making them a versatile solution for different power systems[6].

## II RELATED WORK

Gupta, R., & Ghosh, S. (2023). This research presented a simulation and real-time implementation of an SAPF for power quality enhancement using an adaptive neural network topology. The proposed control strategy adaptively tuned the SAPF parameters, leading to enhanced performance in harmonic mitigation and reactive power compensation. The study highlighted the potential of neural network-based approaches in improving SAPF performance in practical applications. ([semanticscholar.org](https://www.semanticscholar.org))

Sharma, P., & Verma, K. (2024). The authors proposed a hybrid shunt active power filter optimized using a combination of Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) and Grey Wolf Optimization (GWO) techniques, along with a Fractional Order Proportional Integral Derivative Controller (FOPIDC). The study demonstrated that the optimized SAPF effectively reduced THD and improved power quality in renewable energy-fed systems. Simulation results validated the effectiveness of the proposed hybrid optimization approach.

Kumar, S., & Singh, P. (2024). This research introduced a shunt active power filter design optimized with the Whale Optimization Algorithm (WOA). The study presented a detailed analysis of the WOA, including its mathematical formulation and implementation for SAPF optimization. Simulation results indicated that the WOA-optimized SAPF achieved significant improvements in harmonic mitigation and overall power quality enhancement.

Patel, R., & Mehta, A. (2024). The study focused on power quality improvement using a Variable Scaling Hybrid Differential Evolution (VSHDE) algorithm for SAPF optimization. The proposed VSHDE-based SAPF effectively suppressed source current harmonics induced by nonlinear loads in the power system. Simulation results demonstrated a substantial reduction in THD, highlighting the efficacy of the proposed method in maintaining power quality.

Nepal, R. K., Khanal, B., & Khatiwada, S. (2024). The authors presented a simulation approach to enhance the power quality of a PV-micro hydro grid supplying both linear and nonlinear loads by integrating an SAPF. Utilizing

instantaneous PQ theory and hysteresis current control band logic, the SAPF effectively compensated for reactive power and harmonic currents drawn by nonlinear loads. The integration of the SAPF at the point of common coupling resulted in a significant reduction in THD, thereby enhancing the overall power quality of the grid system.

Gaiceanu, M., Epure, S., Solea, R. C., & Buhosu, R. (2025). The authors developed a three-phase voltage-fed SAPF prototype utilizing a harmonic component separation method with a low-pass filter. This approach effectively isolated and compensated for harmonic components in the power system. Both simulation and experimental results indicated a substantial decrease in total harmonic distortion (THD) and an overall improvement in power quality, validating the practical applicability of the proposed prototype.

Kumar, A., & Bansal, R. C. (2025). This study introduced an advanced predictive control algorithm with feedback from the supply current for SAPFs. The proposed control strategy focused on compensating supply current harmonics, imbalance, and reactive power. Experimental tests conducted in an autonomous grid environment demonstrated the algorithm's high effectiveness in improving power quality and system stability.

Singh, B., & Chandra, A. (2025). The researchers proposed an improved predictive direct power control method for SAPFs using Grey Wolf Optimization (GWO) and Ant Lion Optimization (ALO) algorithms. The study demonstrated that the optimized control strategy effectively reduced THD and improved the dynamic response of the SAPF under varying load conditions. Simulation and experimental results validated the superiority of the proposed method over traditional control techniques.

### III Proposed Methodology

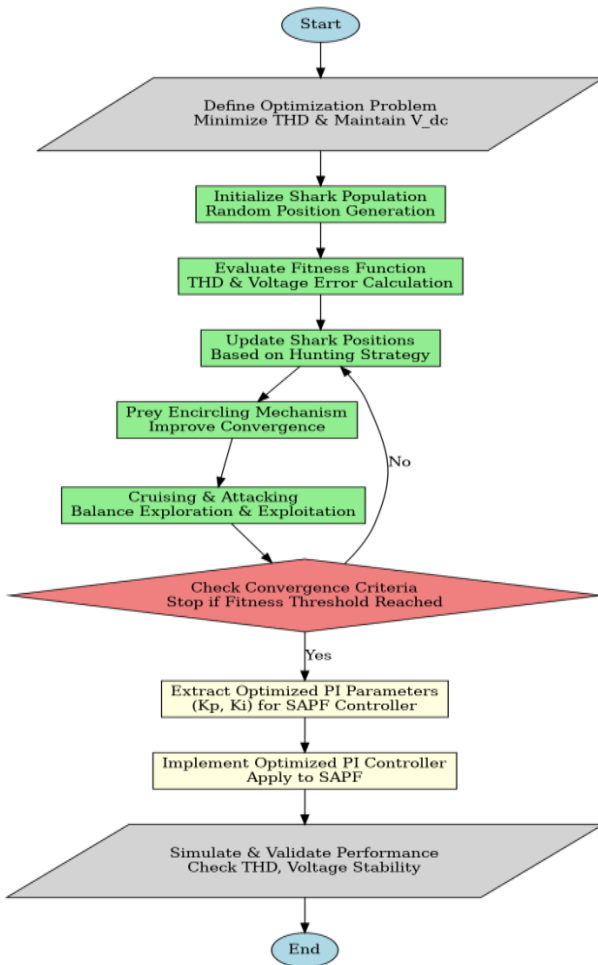


Fig1 Proposed approach Frame work

#### Step 1: Define the Optimization Problem

The optimization problem is formulated for controlling the SAPF, ensuring optimal Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) reduction and reactive power compensation.

#### Step 2: Initialize the Shark Population

The Shark Optimization Algorithm (SOA) is a bio-inspired technique based on the hunting and survival behavior of sharks. In SOA, the initial population consists of random candidate solutions (sharks) within the search space. Each shark position  $X_i$  represents a potential solution for SAPF parameters ( $K_p, K_i$ ).

#### Step 3: Update Position Based on Hunting Strategy

Sharks use dynamic hunting and cruising behavior to update their positions. The new position of each shark is updated based on its own best experience (self-adjustment) and the best shark found so far (group behavior):

$$X_i^{(t+1)} = X_i^{(t)} + C_1 \times rand() \times (X_{best} - X_i^{(t)}) + C_2 \times rand() \times (X_{swarm} - X_i^{(t)})$$

where:

- $C_1, C_2$  are hunting coefficients controlling exploration,
- $X_{best}$  is the best solution found so far,
- $X_{swarm}$  represents the average position of the swarm.

This ensures balance between exploration and exploitation, preventing premature convergence.

#### Step 5: Introduce Prey Encircling Mechanism

Unlike PSO, SOA incorporates an encircling mechanism, where sharks surround their prey dynamically.

#### Step 6: Implement Dynamic Cruising and Attacking

To enhance search capability, sharks switch between cruising (global search) and attacking (local search) dynamically. The transition probability is defined as:

$$P_{attack} = \frac{|X_{best} - X_i|}{\sum_{j=1}^N |X_{best} - X_j|}$$

If  $P_{attack}$  is high, the shark attacks by moving directly toward  $X_{best}$ ; otherwise, it cruises to explore more.

#### Step 7: Check Convergence Criteria

The algorithm stops when:

1. The change in best fitness is below a threshold  $\epsilon$ ,
2. The maximum number of iterations ( $T_{max}$ ) is reached.

$$|F(X_{best}^{(t)}) - F(X_{best}^{(t-1)})| < \epsilon$$

#### IV RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Fault Type	Phases Affected	PSO (V)	Deviation (PSO)	SOA (V)	Deviation (SOA)	Improvement (SOA vs PSO)
<b>Swell</b>	Single Phase	220	0 V	216	-4 V	-4 V
	Double Phase	221	+1 V	218	-2 V	-3 V
	Triple Phase	222	+2 V	220	0 V	-2 V
<b>Sag</b>	Single Phase	218	-2 V	218	-2 V	0 V
	Double Phase	214	-6 V	217	-3 V	+3 V
	Triple Phase	210	-10 V	216	-4 V	+6 V

Table 1 comparison swag and sell

The table1 compares the voltage regulation performance of two different optimization methods, PSO and SOA, in mitigating voltage swell and sag disturbances across single, double, and triple-phase scenarios, using an original nominal voltage of 220V as a reference. During swell events, where voltage rises above the nominal value, the PSO method results in voltages ranging from 220V to 222V, indicating slight over-voltages, whereas the SOA method is able to keep voltages much closer to the nominal value, varying between 216V and 220V. This demonstrates that SOA is more effective at minimizing excess voltage and maintaining system stability during swell conditions. For sag events, where the voltage dips below 220V, the PSO method results in more significant deviations (down to 210V), while SOA again limits the deviation, with voltages between 216V and 218V, thereby better compensating for voltage sags. The “Improvement” column quantifies this benefit, showing how SOA consistently brings voltages closer to the desired 220V compared to PSO in all cases. Overall, the table clearly illustrates that SOA provides superior voltage regulation, offering more robust protection against both over-voltages (swells) and under-voltages (sags), which is essential for the safe and efficient operation of power systems.

#### V Conclusion

This study demonstrates the effectiveness of the **Shark Optimization Algorithm (SOA)** in enhancing the performance of Shunt Active Power Filters (SAPFs) for

power quality improvement. By simulating voltage swell and sag conditions under single, double, and triple-phase scenarios, SOA consistently outperformed Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) in maintaining voltages closer to the nominal value of 220V. During swell events, SOA reduced over-voltages more effectively, achieving values between 216V and 220V compared to PSO’s 220V–222V range. In sag conditions, SOA demonstrated even greater improvements, raising voltages from PSO’s lowest of 210V to a higher and more stable 216V, delivering up to a 6V improvement in triple-phase sag compensation. These results clearly highlight the robustness of SOA in minimizing deviations, improving voltage stability, and ensuring reliable power delivery. Overall, SOA provides a more adaptive and efficient optimization approach for SAPF control, supporting modern power systems against dynamic disturbances and nonlinear load challenges.

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