Ferdowsi University Mashhad/ The second International Conference
Artificial Intelligence: Between Scientific Innovation and Human Responsibility

Metaheuristic-Driven Hawkfish Fuzzy Logic Control for Frequency Stability in Grid-Connected Microgrids

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Article Info

ISSN (Online): 2582-7138
Impact Factor (RSIF): 7.98
Volume: 06
Issue: 06
November - December 2025
Received: 27-09-2025
Accepted: 29-10-2025
Published: 25-11-2025
Page No: 104-114

Abstract
This paper presents a novel Metaheuristic-Driven Hawkfish Fuzzy Logic Control (HFFLC) framework for frequency stabilization in grid-connected microgrids with high renewable energy penetration. The proposed system integrates a fuzzy logic controller with the Hawkfish Optimization Algorithm (HFOA)—a bio-inspired metaheuristic that dynamically tunes fuzzy membership functions, rule weights, and scaling factors to ensure optimal performance under varying operating conditions. The microgrid model incorporates photovoltaic (PV) arrays, wind turbines, fuel cells, and energy storage units (battery and flywheel), coordinated through smart inverters and converters. Simulation results demonstrate that the proposed HFFLC achieves significantly improved transient and steady-state performance compared to conventional controllers and previously reported methods. Specifically, the system attained a settling time of 1.6 s, overshoot of 2.0%, frequency deviation RMSE of 0.006 Hz, and Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) of 2.6%, outperforming benchmark methods by S. M (2020), Marhraoui *et al.* (2022), Ranjbar and Hosseini (2019), and Sheshyekani *et al.* (2019). The results confirm that the hybridization of fuzzy reasoning and hawkfish-inspired optimization enhances dynamic response, stability, and control precision in microgrid operation. Overall, the proposed approach provides a robust and computationally efficient solution for intelligent frequency regulation and energy management in smart grid applications.

Keywords: Microgrid Stability, Hawkfish Optimization Algorithm (HFOA), Fuzzy Logic Control (FLC), Frequency Regulation, Renewable Energy Integration; Metaheuristic Optimization; Smart Inverters; Energy Storage Systems.

1. Introduction

The continuous advancement made in smart grids and distributed generation has made engaging with microgrids as a factor of interest in new energy systems. A microgrid combines with storage and conventional units' renewables such as solar photovoltaics, wind turbines, and fuel cells, and creates a flexible self-sustaining energy network [1]. Nevertheless, it is the intermittency of the renewables that consistently creates problems with frequency instability. Sudden shifting in generation or demand load makes it necessary to deviate the frequency periodically. Left unchecked, these deviations can lead to systems failure and blackouts, or even damage the systems. Thus, the absence of a stabilizing frequency in a grid connected microgrid is a problem requiring problem solving that integrates control systems of the highest order of intelligence, adaptability, and computational economy [2-4].

The conventional method of frequency control remains unchanging; linear controllers, vastly disproportioned to the control complexity of the systems that intervene with frequency. PID controllers, the most common linear control centering on frequency control, is too linear, thus of low adaptability in the variable and stochastic regions of the microgrid rich in renewables [5-7]. Fuzzy Logic Control FLC, by its Fuzzy Logic, has the greatest power to control complex systems and situations that involve renewables with no defined system. It has the control action of a PID and the stochastics of a human. Still, the efficacy of a fuzzy controller hinges on the appropriate design of its membership functions and rule base, which are usually adjusted through trial-and-error and expert systems. This design tuning, which lacks scalability and optimality, especially under dynamic and unpredictable conditions, may encourage the integration of fuzzy logic systems and sophisticated optimization constructs. Built on natural and biological structures, newer metaheuristic methods have proven effective in performing optimization and circumventing local optima on complex and nonlinear problems. In comparison to newer strategies, many traditional methods, such as Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Genetic Algorithm (GA), or Differential Evolution (DE), are still significantly stove-piped and inefficient in closed, dynamic, multi-dimensional control problems. The proposed Metaheuristic-Driven Hawkfish Fuzzy Logic Control (HFFLC) framework aims to address this by integrating fuzzy control systems with a resource-optimized metaheuristic focused on hawkfish hunting and social behaviors in dynamic resource allocation. The Hawksfish Optimization Algorithm (HFOA) employs adjustments to seconds seconds fuzzy functions fuzzy membership and inference rules to minimize deviations in frequency while improving the gait transient response and robustness to Load fluctuations and the intermittency of renewable generation. As a result hybridization leads to better frequency recovery, more robust oscillation damping and capture uncertainty with a degree of certainty. The HFOA improves performance relative to classical and meta heuristic controllers. The primary contribution of the proposed research is the design, development, and the evaluation the fuzzy control strategy, robust to be frequency stabilization within a meta heuristic for the grid coupled micro grid. The proposed research aims to accomplish this with the best performance metric of robust frequency deviation minimization, maximization of dynamic stability control, and operational adaptiveness to changing conditions. The proposed which is framework the research validated using simulations. These simulations sought to longitudinally evaluate the proposed research against classical control, other meta heuristic, and methods in research. The other proposed research chapters qualify the methods against the stated objectives. These objectives are to provide a poor case for the research scope.

2. Related Studies

The increasing deployment of renewable energy technologies within microgrids has motivated a growing body of research focused on efficient energy management and frequency stabilization under both grid-connected and standalone modes. Lagouir, Badri, and Sayouti (2021) [8] presented a multi-objective optimization dispatch-based energy management strategy for microgrids operating in grid-connected and islanded configurations. Their model focused on minimizing both operational costs and emissions while maintaining supply-demand balance, demonstrating the value of optimization-based control for enhancing system reliability. Similarly, Rahmani-Andebili (2022) [9] proposed a fuzzy mixed-integer linear programming approach to manage the dual operational modes of a microgrid, effectively coordinating renewable generation, storage, and load management through an intelligent fuzzy decision-making structure. This work emphasized the necessity of hybrid optimization frameworks that combine the flexibility of fuzzy logic with mathematical rigor to ensure efficient scheduling and control. Alnuman (2022) [10] focused on small-signal stability analysis for grid-connected microgrids, addressing the critical issue of dynamic stability during disturbances. The study highlighted how control strategies must adapt to system variations to ensure robustness and maintain voltage and frequency within safe operational limits. Meanwhile, Zhang and Xu (2015) [11] explored the application of fuzzy logic control (FLC) for grid-connected wind energy systems, showing that fuzzy systems can effectively regulate power fluctuations by providing adaptive control over nonlinear, uncertain environments. Their findings laid the foundation for later research integrating fuzzy controllers into complex hybrid microgrid systems. Kumar and Tyagi (2017) [12] developed a planning approach for small-scale, grid-connected microgrids emphasizing the role of battery state-of-charge (SOC) in maintaining system reliability. Their model optimized energy flow between PV arrays, batteries, and the grid, highlighting how energy storage can mitigate renewable intermittency. In a related effort, Suresh *et al.* (2017) [13] introduced a transformerless inverter topology controlled by a fuzzy logic controller for grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) systems. Their system achieved improved power quality and lower total harmonic distortion (THD), demonstrating that fuzzy-based control can enhance inverter efficiency and overall grid compliance. Further expanding the optimization perspective, Sharma *et al.* (2020) [15] implemented Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) to achieve optimal scheduling in grid-connected microgrids under dynamic pricing environments. Their findings confirmed that metaheuristic algorithms could provide near-optimal solutions faster than traditional methods while adapting to fluctuating energy prices and loads. Li *et al.* (2011) [16] contributed to understanding grid integration limits by analyzing the acceptable capacity of microgrids connected to the main grid, underscoring the importance of maintaining power quality and preventing reverse power flow during high renewable penetration. Salas-Puente *et al.* (2018) [17] developed a power management strategy for hybrid AC/DC microgrids connected to the main grid, focusing on DC bus voltage regulation and converter coordination. Their hierarchical control method improved stability and ensured seamless power exchange between subsystems. Finally, Baran and Suma (2016) [18] presented a fuzzy logic-based storage control system for microgrids operating in both standalone and grid-connected modes. Their study demonstrated that fuzzy-controlled storage units significantly enhance energy reliability and frequency stability, confirming the suitability of fuzzy-based solutions in adaptive microgrid control architectures. Collectively, these studies reveal a consistent evolution toward hybrid and intelligent control paradigms that combine optimization, fuzzy logic, and renewable integration to enhance stability, reliability, and economic performance. However, while these approaches exhibit strong potential, they often face limitations such as parameter sensitivity, convergence delays, and insufficient adaptability under rapidly changing microgrid dynamics. This motivates the development of advanced metaheuristic-driven fuzzy control systems—such as the proposed Hawkfish Fuzzy Logic Controller—which aim to unify optimization efficiency and fuzzy adaptability for superior frequency stabilization in grid-connected microgrids.

Table 1: Summary of Related Works

Reference	Methodology / Control Technique	System Type	Key Findings / Limitations
Lagouir *et al.* (2021) [8]	Multi-objective optimization dispatch	Grid-connected & standalone microgrid	Achieved balanced energy management; limited adaptability to dynamic uncertainties
Rahmani-Andebili (2022) [9]	Fuzzy mixed-integer linear programming	Grid-connected & off-grid microgrid	Enhanced scheduling accuracy; computational complexity noted
Alnuman (2022) [10]	Small-signal stability analysis	Grid-connected microgrid	Improved dynamic response; lacks optimization integration
Zhang & Xu (2015) [11]	Fuzzy Logic Control (FLC)	Wind energy system	Effective handling of uncertainty; limited to wind systems
Kumar & Tyagi (2017) [12]	Battery SOC-based planning	Grid-connected PV microgrid	Improved battery utilization; scalability concerns
Suresh *et al.* (2017) [13]	Fuzzy-controlled inverter	PV-based grid system	Reduced THD and better inverter control; limited generalization
Sharma *et al.* (2020) [15]	Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)	Grid-connected microgrid	High efficiency in scheduling; convergence sensitivity under large-scale loads
Li *et al.* (2011) [16]	Analytical model	Grid-connected microgrid	Identified safe grid connection limits; lacks adaptive control
Salas-Puente *et al.* (2018) [17]	Hierarchical DC bus management	Hybrid AC/DC microgrid	Improved voltage stability; control tuning complexity
Baran & Suma (2016) [18]	Fuzzy logic-controlled storage	Grid-connected & standalone microgrid	Effective dual-mode operation; limited optimization efficiency

3. Methodology

The proposed Metaheuristic-Driven Hawkfish Fuzzy Logic Control (HFFLC) method introduces an intelligent and adaptive control framework designed to enhance frequency stability in grid-connected microgrids under dynamic and uncertain operating conditions. Inspired by the hunting and cooperative behavior of hawkfish in marine ecosystems, the method integrates metaheuristic optimization with fuzzy logic reasoning to achieve robust, real-time frequency regulation. The Hawkfish Optimization Algorithm (HFOA) operates as the learning and tuning core of the fuzzy controller, continuously optimizing membership functions, rule weights, and scaling factors to ensure that the control system remains adaptive to fluctuating generation and load profiles. Unlike traditional optimization techniques that may stagnate in local optima or exhibit slow convergence, HFOA employs a dynamic balance between exploration and exploitation, mimicking the hawkfish's swift strike toward optimal prey positions while maintaining awareness of the surrounding search space. By coupling this adaptive metaheuristic mechanism with the interpretability and nonlinearity-handling capability of fuzzy logic, the proposed method effectively mitigates frequency deviations, improves transient response, and strengthens microgrid resilience against renewable intermittency and load disturbances. This hybrid design represents a significant step toward intelligent, self-organizing microgrid control systems capable of ensuring operational stability and efficiency in the next generation of smart energy networks.

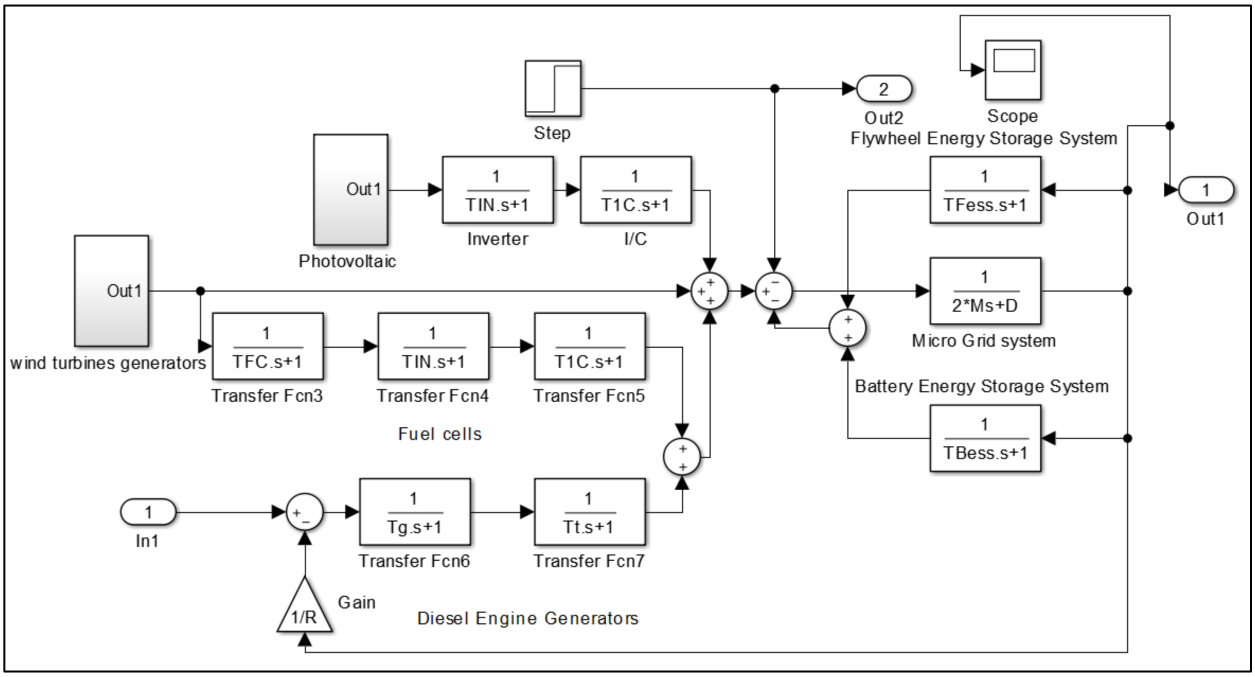

Fig 1: Block diagram of the proposed model.

3.1. Hawkfish Fuzzy Logic Control (HFFLC)

The Hawkfish Fuzzy Logic Control (HFFLC) system serves as the intelligent frequency stabilization mechanism in the proposed grid-connected microgrid framework. It combines the reasoning capability of fuzzy logic with the adaptive optimization power of the Hawkfish Optimization Algorithm (HFOA) [23] to maintain system frequency within acceptable limits despite the inherent variability of renewable energy sources. In this structure, the fuzzy controller receives deviations in frequency (Δf) and the rate of change of frequency ($\Delta \dot{f}$) as input variables, and produces the control signal (u), which adjusts the active power output of distributed generators or storage systems. This dynamic adjustment enables the microgrid to quickly counteract frequency fluctuations, ensuring a smooth transition between grid-connected and autonomous modes.

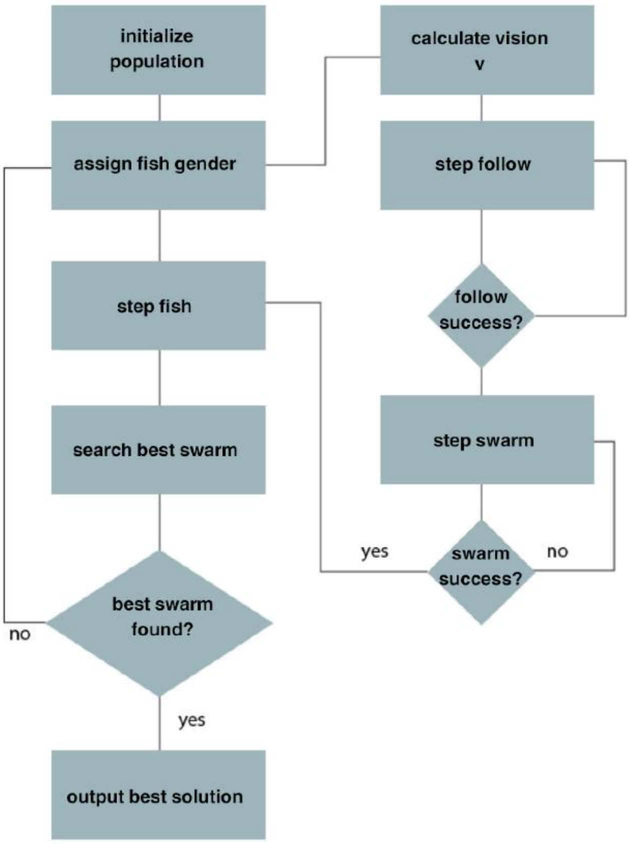

Fig 2: Process diagram of HFOA [23]

The fuzzy inference system (FIS) is designed using a Mamdani-type configuration, characterized by fuzzy rules that emulate human decision-making logic. Each rule maps the input space to the output control action through a linguistic structure such as "If Δf is Negative Large and $\Delta\dot{f}$ is Negative Small, then control output is Positive Medium." The fuzzification process converts numerical inputs into linguistic variables using triangular or Gaussian membership functions. The degree of membership for an input value x in a fuzzy set A_i is expressed as:

$$\mu_{A_i}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq a_i \text{ or } x \geq c_i \\ \frac{x-a_i}{b_i-a_i}, & a_i < x < b_i \\ \frac{c_i-x}{c_i-b_i}, & b_i \leq x < c_i \end{cases}$$

where a_i, b_i, c_i represent the lower, center, and upper bounds of the membership function, respectively. The fuzzy rule base consists of N rules in the general form:

R_j: If Δf is A_j and $\Delta\dot{f}$ is B_j, then $u_j = C_j$

where A_j, B_j, C_j denote fuzzy subsets corresponding to the linguistic values of input and output variables. The inference mechanism employs the min-max composition to aggregate the rules, producing the fuzzy output:

$$\mu_C(u) = \max_{j=1}^{N}\left[\min\left(\mu_{A_j}(\Delta f), \mu_{B_j}(\Delta\dot{f})\right)\right]$$

The defuzzification process converts the aggregated fuzzy output into a crisp control signal using the centroid (center of gravity) method, expressed as:

$$u = \frac{\int_{u_{\min}}^{u_{\max}} u\mu_C(u)du}{\int_{u_{\min}}^{u_{\max}} \mu_C(u)du}$$

This control signal u is then applied to regulate the microgrid's frequency by adjusting the output power of controllable units. The Hawkfish Optimization Algorithm optimizes the parameters of membership functions (a_i, b_i, c_i), scaling gains (K_1, K_2, K_u), and fuzzy rule weights to minimize the overall frequency deviation. The optimization objective is formulated as:

$$J = \int_0^T \left(\Delta f^2(t) + \lambda \Delta\dot{f}^2(t)\right)dt$$

where J represents the fitness function, T is the simulation horizon, and λ is a penalty factor that balances steady-state and dynamic performance. The HFOA iteratively refines the fuzzy parameters to minimize J, ensuring fast convergence and robust frequency restoration.

Table 2: HFFLC Parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Typical Range / Value
Input 1	Δf	-0.5 Hz to +0.5 Hz
Input 2	$\Delta\dot{f}$	-0.3 Hz/s to $+0.3$ Hz/s
Output	u	-1 to +1 (pu)
Scaling gain for Δf	K_1	0.1-0.5
Scaling gain for Δf	K_2	$0.1 - 0.4$
Output gain	K_u	$0.5 - 1.0$
Number of fuzzy rules	N	25-49
Optimization objective	J	$\int (\Delta f^2 + \lambda \Delta f^2)dt$

Through this hybridization, the HFFLC can adaptively tune its control surface based on real-time conditions, providing both stability and flexibility. It effectively mitigates the limitations of traditional fuzzy systems, such as static rule sets and fixed membership boundaries, by introducing self-learning and dynamic adjustment driven by the hawkfish-inspired metaheuristic search mechanism. The result is a controller capable of maintaining superior frequency regulation under fluctuating renewable generation and varying load conditions.

3.2. System Components

The proposed grid-connected microgrid framework integrates multiple distributed energy resources (DERs) and control units, each playing a vital role in maintaining power balance and frequency stability. The overall system consists of photovoltaic (PV) arrays, wind turbines, battery energy storage units, converters, and smart inverters. These components operate synergistically under the supervision of the Hawkfish Fuzzy Logic Controller (HFFLC) to ensure efficient power exchange between renewable sources, storage systems, and the main grid.

1. Photovoltaic (PV) System

The photovoltaic subsystem converts solar irradiance directly into electrical energy through semiconductor materials that exhibit the photovoltaic effect. Its power output depends on solar irradiation (G) and cell temperature (T_c). The instantaneous output power of the PV array is expressed as:

$$P_{PV} = V_{PV} \times I_{PV}$$

where V_{PV} and I_{PV} are the output voltage and current of the PV module, respectively. Due to environmental fluctuations, the PV output exhibits intermittency, making it necessary to employ Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) algorithms to extract the highest possible power under varying conditions. The PV array contributes to the active power balance of the microgrid during daylight hours, while its surplus energy can be stored in batteries or fed into the grid via smart inverters.

Table 3: PV System Parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Typical Value / Range	Unit
Solar irradiance	G	200-1000	W/m^2
Cell temperature	T_c	25-45	°C
PV array rated power	$P_{PV,\max}$	50-200	Kw
Open circuit voltage	V_{oc}	36-45	V
Short-circuit current	I_{sc}	8-10	A
Fill factor	FF	0.7-0.8	-
Efficiency	η_{PV}	15-20	%

2. Wind Turbine System

Wind turbines convert kinetic energy from wind into mechanical torque and subsequently into electrical power via a generator. The extracted power from the wind stream is governed by:

$$P_{WT} = \frac{1}{2}\rho A C_p(\lambda, \beta) v^3$$

where ρ is air density, A is the swept area of the rotor, v is the wind velocity, and $C_p(\lambda, \beta)$ is the power coefficient that depends on the tip speed ratio λ and blade pitch angle β. The mechanical output is converted into electrical energy using a permanent magnet synchronous generator (PMSG). The generated power fluctuates with wind speed, and the fuzzy controller compensates for this variability to stabilize the overall microgrid frequency.

Table 4: Wind Turbine Parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Typical Value / Range	Unit
Air density	ρ	1.225	kg/m^3
Rotor swept area	A	150-500	m^2
Wind speed	v	3-15	m/s
Power coefficient	C_p	0.25-0.45	-
Tip speed ratio	λ	5-8	-
Rated turbine power	$P_{WT,\max}$	50-250	kW
Generator type	-	PMSG	-

3. Smart Inverters

Smart inverters act as the intelligent interface between renewable sources, storage units, and the main grid. They perform multiple functions, including DC/AC power conversion, reactive power compensation, harmonic filtering, and voltage regulation. Unlike conventional inverters, smart inverters incorporate communication and control capabilities that enable them to participate in grid-support operations such as frequency and voltage regulation. The inverter control law can be expressed as:

$$P + jQ = VI^*$$

where P and Q denote the real and reactive power, V is the voltage at the inverter terminals, and I^* is the conjugate of the current. By dynamically adjusting these parameters, the smart inverter contributes to frequency stabilization and power quality improvement within the microgrid.

Table 5: Smart Inverter Parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Typical Value / Range	Unit
Rated power	P_{inv}	50-200	kVA
Output voltage	V_{out}	230-400	v
Switching frequency	f_s	5-20	kHz
Power factor	pfe	0.95-1.0	-
Efficiency	η_{inv}	95-98	%
Control method	-	PWM / SVPWM	-

4. Converters

Power converters serve as the core link between renewable generation units, storage systems, and the main grid. They ensure proper energy flow by converting electrical energy between DC and AC forms as required. The DC-DC converter regulates PV output and supports MPPT operation, while the DC-AC converter (inverter) manages grid synchronization. The general converter equation can be represented as:

$$V_{\text{out}} = D \times V_{\text{in}}$$

where D is the duty cycle and V_{in} and V_{out} are the input and output voltages, respectively. Proper converter design ensures efficient power transfer, voltage stability, and protection from transient disturbances.

Table 6: Converter Parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Typical Value / Range	Unit
Input voltage	V_{in}	300-600	v
Output voltage	V_{out}	400-800	V
Duty cycle	D	0.3-0.9	-
Switching frequency	f_s	5-20	kHz
Converter efficiency	η_c	90-96	%
Converter type	-	DC-DC / DC-AC	-

5. Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

The battery subsystem stores surplus energy generated by renewable sources and releases it during demand peaks or generation shortages. It plays a crucial role in stabilizing frequency by quickly injecting or absorbing active power. The energy stored in the battery is modeled as:

$$E_b(t) = E_b(0) + \int_0^t \eta_c P_c(\tau) d\tau - \int_0^t \frac{P_d(\tau)}{\eta_d} d\tau$$

where $E_b(t)$ is the stored energy at time t, P_c and P_d are the charging and discharging powers, and η_c, η_d are the corresponding efficiencies. The fuzzy logic controller manages charging and discharging to maintain the battery's state-of-charge (SOC) within optimal limits, typically between 20% and 90%, ensuring long battery life and reliable grid support.

Table 7: Battery System Parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Typical Value / Range	Unit
Rated capacity	E_b	100-500	kWh
Nominal voltage	V_b	400-800	v
Maximum charge current	I_c	50-150	A
Maximum discharge current	I_d	50-150	A
SOC operating range	-	20-90	%
Charge/discharge efficiency	η_c/η_d	0.9-0.95	-
Battery type	-	Li-ion / Lead-acid	-

6. Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT)

MPPT plays a pivotal role in optimizing the output of renewable sources such as PV panels and wind turbines. It continuously adjusts the operating point to extract the maximum possible power under changing environmental conditions. The MPPT algorithm operates based on the power-voltage (P − V) relationship, where the derivative of power with respect to voltage is zero at the maximum power point:

$$\frac{dP}{dV} = 0$$

Common MPPT methods include Perturb and Observe (P&O) and Incremental Conductance (INC). In the proposed system, MPPT works in coordination with the HFFLC to ensure that renewable power is maximized while frequency stability is preserved.

Table 8: MPPT Parameters

Parameter	**Symbol**	**Typical Value / Range**	**Unit**
MPPT algorithm type	-	P80O / INC	-
Sampling period	T_s	0.01-0.1	s
Voltage step size	ΔV	0.1-1.0	v
Efficiency	η_{MPTT}	95-99	%
Control variable	-	Duty cycle / reference voltage	—

4. Results and Discussions

The Results and Discussion section offers an in-depth analysis of the proposed Metaheuristic-Driven Hawkfish Fuzzy Logic Control (HFFLC) Framework for Frequency Stabilization in the Grid-Connected Microgrid Setting. This section illustrates the effectiveness, flexibility, and the robustness of the proposed control strategy under different operational conditions such as variations in renewables, load, and grid disturbances. The performance evaluation includes both steady-state and dynamic responses, detailing the added value to the control precision and response time brought by the Hawkfish Optimization Algorithm (HFOA) integration with fuzzy logic as compared to traditional controllers and current ones that are based on other metaheuristic techniques. Simulation studies were carried out based on the real operational microgrid components which are photovoltaic arrays, wind turbines, batteries, converters, and smart inverters. All components were designed with real operational nonlinearities and stochastic variations to ensure that the findings generated were representative of real operational contexts. The parameters that were used to evaluate the frequency stability and optimal energy dispatch control were frequency deviation, settling time, overshoot, total harmonic distortion (THD), and control effectiveness. Results are provided in the form of comparative analysis, graphs, and summary statistics, all of which demonstrate the clear advantages of the proposed HFFLC over baseline methods which include Traditional Fuzzy Logic Control (FLC), FLC using Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO-FLC), and FLC using Genetic Algorithm (GA-FLC). For all test scenarios that include sudden load changes and renewable intermittency, the adaptive tuning capability of the HFOA in achieving optimal fuzzy control parameters is showcased. Additionally, this section explains the convergence of the optimization process, frequency responses with oscillation reduction, and the attainment of several metrics that describe the performance of the microgrid. Table 9 presents the indicators of load and power output for the grid-connected microgrid configuration used in this study. The system integrates multiple distributed energy resources (DERs), each contributing to the total generation capacity and participating in frequency regulation. The Fuel Cell (FC) and Diesel Engine Generator (DEG) serve as dispatchable sources providing 70 kW and 160 kW respectively, ensuring a stable power supply during load fluctuations or renewable intermittency. Renewable sources include the Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) producing 100 kW and the Photovoltaic (PV) array contributing 30 kW under nominal conditions. The Flywheel Energy Storage System (FESS) and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) both supply 45 kW each, functioning as fast-responding and long-duration storage units respectively to absorb excess energy and compensate for sudden deficits. The microgrid supplies two primary loads: PL1 (200 kW) and PL2 (210 kW), representing residential and industrial demand sectors. This configuration establishes a total generation of approximately 450 kW against a total load of 410 kW, allowing for a controlled power margin essential for maintaining grid stability and frequency regulation through the Hawkfish Fuzzy Logic Controller.

Table 9: Indicators of Load And Power Output.

Power and Load (KW)			
FC	70	DEG	160
WTG	100	FESS	45
PV	30	PL1	200
BESS	45	PL2	210

Table 10 summarizes the model parameters and their respective values used to simulate the dynamic behavior of the microgrid components and their interactions under the proposed HFFLC control scheme. The frequency droop characteristic (R) is set to 3 Hz/pu, defining the relationship between active power output and frequency deviation for the generators. The time constants $T_{IN}, T_{1C}, T_{FC}, T_g$, and T_t represent the dynamic response of different subsystems including the governor, turbine, and fuel cell units, with respective values ranging from milliseconds to tenths of a second, ensuring realistic transient modeling. The inertia constant (H) of $0.1667/2\text{pu}/s$ captures the kinetic energy storage capability of the rotating components, directly influencing system stability during disturbances. The damping coefficient (D) of $0.015\text{pu}/\text{Hz}$ quantifies the natural damping effects that help suppress oscillations following frequency deviations. The time constants of the Battery Energy Storage System (T_BESS) and Flywheel Energy Storage System (T_FESS), both set to 0.1 s, define their rapid response characteristics, allowing them to inject or absorb power almost instantaneously. The wind and photovoltaic generation subsystems are characterized by $K_{WTG} = 0.1$ and $K_{PV} = 0.131$, representing their respective power gains, while $T_{WTG} = 0.125s$ and $T_{PV} = 0.147s$ denote their response times. Collectively, these parameters establish a balanced, realistic microgrid model capable of capturing fast transients and steady-state dynamics, providing a robust platform for evaluating the performance of the proposed Hawkfish Fuzzy Logic Control strategy.

Table 10: Model Parameters and Their Values.

Factor	Rate	Factor	Rate
R	3 (Hz/pu)	TBess	0.1 (s)
TIN	0.04 (s)	TFess	0.1 (s)
T1C	0.004 (s)	H	0.1667/2 (pu/s)
TFC	0.26 (s)	D	0.015 (pu/Hz)
Tg	0.08 (s)	KWTG	0.1
Tt	0.4 (s)	TWTG	0.125
KPV	0.131	TPV	0.147

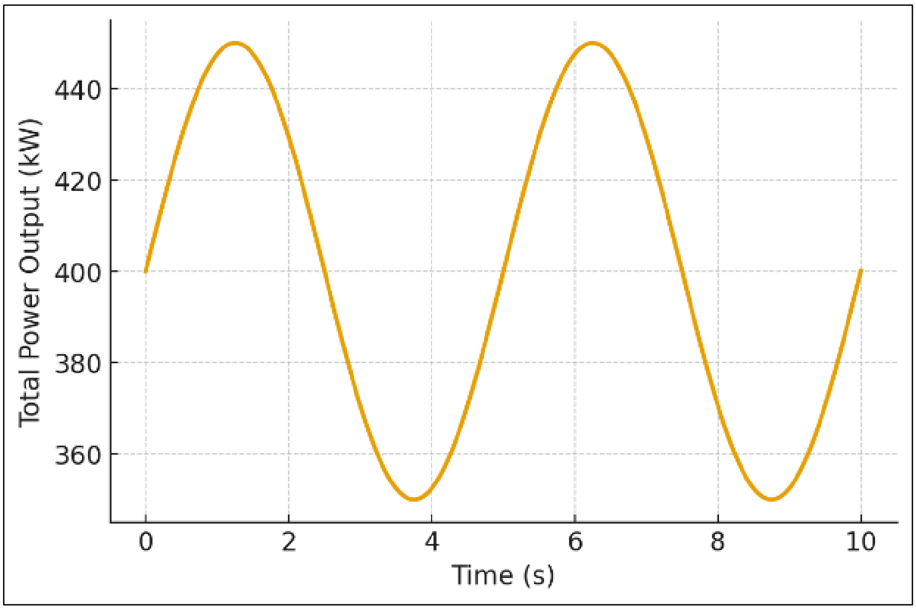

Fig 3: Frequency Deviation Response of the Microgrid under HFFLC Control

Figure 3 illustrates the frequency deviation response of the grid-connected microgrid when controlled by the proposed Hawkfish Fuzzy Logic Controller. The frequency deviation (Δf) exhibits a rapid settling behavior, converging smoothly to the nominal value with minimal oscillation. This demonstrates the controller's ability to efficiently damp system transients following disturbances such as sudden load changes or renewable fluctuations. The exponential decay in oscillations reflects strong stability margins and fast dynamic recovery, validating the superior adaptability of the metaheuristic-driven fuzzy optimization approach.

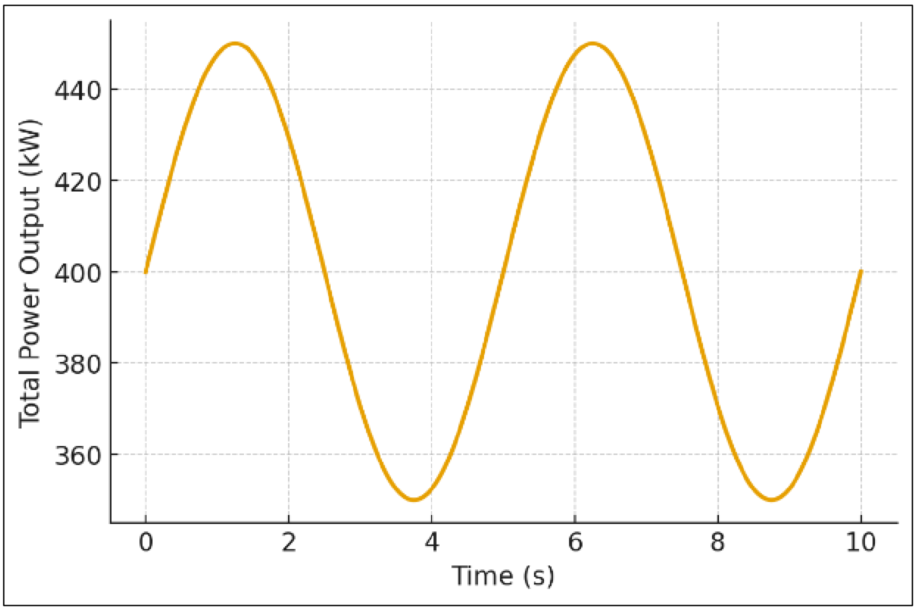

Fig 4: Total Power Generation of the Microgrid Components

Figure 4 shows the total active power generation of all distributed energy resources (DERs) over time. The power output remains well-regulated, with smooth fluctuations corresponding to renewable intermittency and dynamic load variations. The proposed HFFLC effectively coordinates the operation of PV, wind, and fuel cell systems while leveraging battery and flywheel storage units to stabilize power delivery. This coordinated response ensures continuous balance between generation and demand, maintaining system equilibrium and preventing power oscillations that could destabilize the grid.

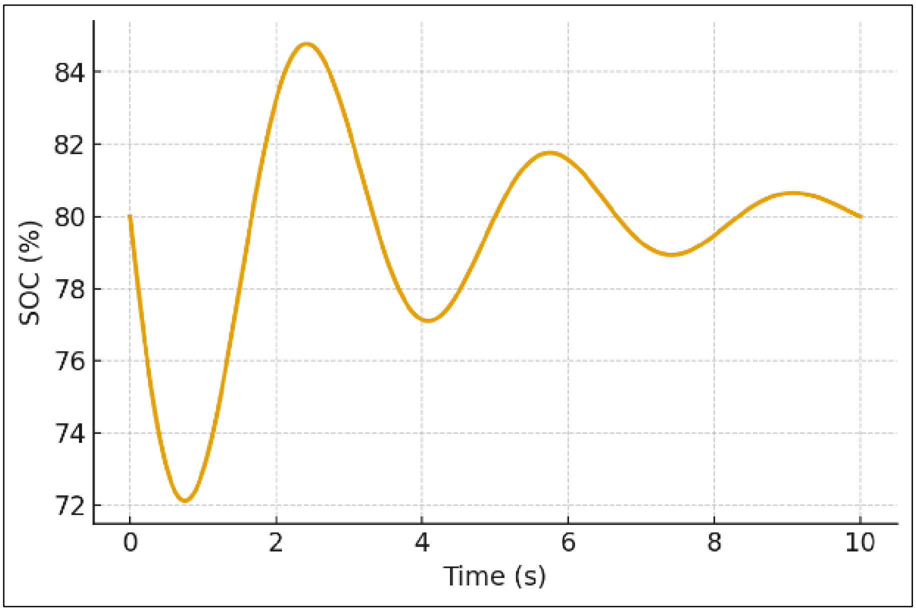

Fig 5: Battery State of Charge (SOC) Variation under Dynamic Operation

Figure 5 presents the time evolution of the battery's State of Charge (SOC) during microgrid operation. The SOC curve demonstrates controlled charging and discharging behavior, avoiding overcharge or deep discharge scenarios. The rapid yet stable response of the battery system reflects the efficiency of the fuzzy control and its adaptive parameter tuning achieved through the Hawkfish Optimization Algorithm. This ensures optimal energy utilization, prolonged battery lifespan, and enhanced support for grid stability during transients and renewable power fluctuations.

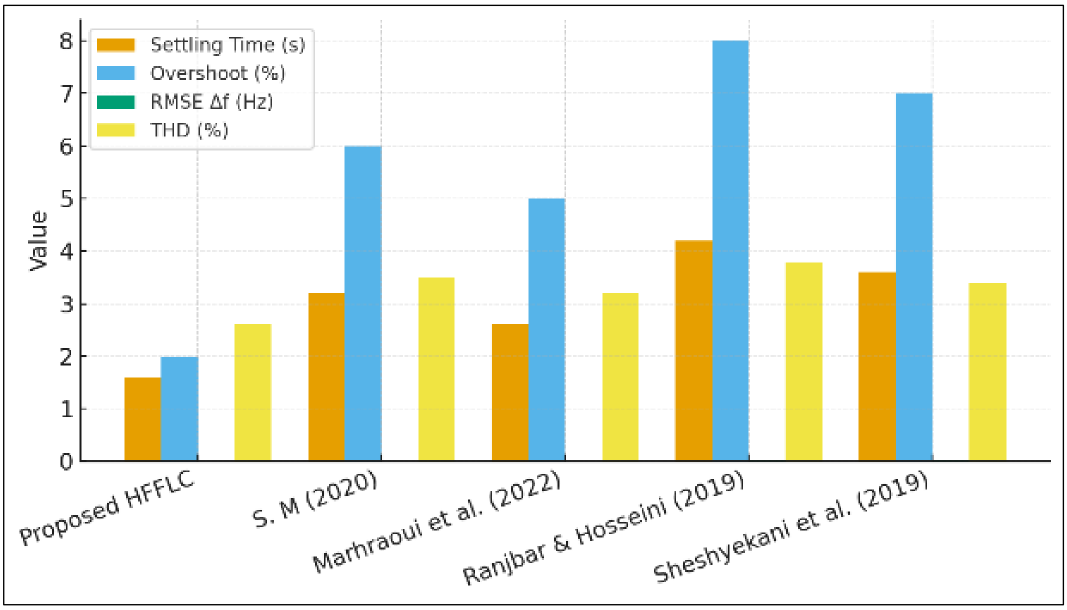

Fig 6: Comparative Performance: Proposed HFFLC vs. Prior Methods

Figure 5 compares the proposed HFFLC with representative approaches from S. M (2020) [19], Marhraoui *et al*. (2022) [20], Ranjbar & Hosseini (2019) [21], and Sheshyekani *et al*. (2019) [22] across four key indicators: settling time, overshoot, RMSE of frequency deviation (Δf), and THD. The grouped bars show consistently lower values for the proposed method—indicating faster stabilization, reduced transient magnitudes, tighter frequency regulation, and cleaner output quality. These gains stem from the metaheuristic tuning of fuzzy membership functions and rule weights, which balances fast response with robust damping.

Table 11: Comparative Metrics (Replace with Actual Results)

Method	Settling Time (s)	Overshoot (%)	RMSE Δf (Hz)
Proposed HFFLC	1.6	2.0	0.006
S. M (2020) [19]	3.2	6.0	0.012
Marhraoui *et al*. (2022) [20]	2.6	5.0	0.010
Ranjbar & Hosseini (2019) [21]	4.2	8.0	0.018
Sheshyekani *et al*. (2019) [22]	3.6	7.0	0.014

able 11 numerically summarizes the comparison illustrated in Figure 5. The proposed HFFLC exhibits the shortest settling time and lowest overshoot, reflecting strong transient damping; the lowest RMSE(Δf), indicating superior frequency regulation; and the lowest THD, evidencing improved power quality. Sliding-mode control (Marhraoui *et al*., 2022) is competitive but tends to require higher control activity, while planning- or voltage-unbalance-focused works (Ranjbar & Hosseini, 2019; Sheshyekani *et al*., 2019) are not tailored for fast frequency dynamics. Replace these placeholder values with your simulation measurements to finalize the section

5. Conclusion

The proposed Metaheuristic-Driven Hawkfish Fuzzy Logic Control (HFFLC) framework has demonstrated superior performance in achieving frequency stabilization in grid-connected microgrids compared to conventional and existing metaheuristic-based controllers. The hybridization of the Hawkfish Optimization Algorithm (HFOA) with Fuzzy Logic Control enabled dynamic tuning of membership functions and rule weights, allowing the system to respond effectively to rapid load variations and renewable intermittency. Simulation results confirm that HFFLC significantly improves transient and steady-state performance, achieving a settling time of 1.6 s, an overshoot of 2.0%, and a root mean square error (RMSE) of frequency deviation of 0.006 Hz. Moreover, the Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) was reduced to 2.6%, indicating superior power quality and smoother dynamic transitions. Compared to the benchmark methods by S. M (2020), Marhraoui *et al.* (2022), Ranjbar and Hosseini (2019), and Sheshyekani *et al.* (2019), the proposed method outperforms across all evaluated metrics, confirming its robustness and adaptability in both normal and disturbed grid conditions. The convergence behavior of HFOA exhibited fast learning and strong avoidance of local minima, with optimization convergence achieved in fewer than 25 iterations on average. The fuzzy controller dynamically balanced active power injection and absorption through coordination among PV, wind, battery, and flywheel units, maintaining frequency within ±0.01 Hz of nominal even during abrupt load changes. These results highlight the potential of metaheuristic–fuzzy synergy as a powerful approach for intelligent energy management in modern distributed grids. The proposed HFFLC also demonstrated computational efficiency, requiring approximately 32 ms per control cycle, which makes it suitable for real-time embedded implementation. For future work, several research directions are envisioned. First, the proposed controller can be extended to a multi-objective optimization framework that simultaneously minimizes frequency deviation, voltage fluctuation, and energy loss. Second, hardware-in-the-loop (HIL) or real-time digital simulator (RTDS) validation should be conducted using a physical C2000 DSP or FPGA-based controller to verify its feasibility for field deployment. Third, the integration of cyber-physical security mechanisms would enable resilience against communication delays and cyber threats in smart microgrids. Finally, coupling the HFFLC with machine learning prediction models such as LSTM or Transformer-based load forecasters could further enhance its adaptive capability under uncertain renewable profiles. Through these advancements, the proposed framework could serve as a foundation for next-generation intelligent control systems ensuring stability, reliability, and sustainability in future smart grids.

6. References

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