

AI-DRIVEN SMART GRID CONTROL: A COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF MACHINE LEARNING–ENHANCED PREDICTIVE, ADAPTIVE, AND ROBUST STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT

Ensuring stability and performance efficiency in today electrical grids becomes central to the integration of advanced control strategies in power systems. In this paper, the current trends and noticeable developments on the area of control methodologies have been discussed especially on model predictive control, adaptive control and robust control. Such strategies are needed to deal with the complexities that are brought about by an increased use of renewable energy sources and changing load demands.

The given work uses a literature review and analysis conducted during the period of 2016-2024 to investigate the current progress and contemporary trend in the field of power system control. The article examines research articles, industry reports and case studies to know how advanced control methods stand with respect to improving the performance of the grid. The investigation is divided into algorithm optimizations, real life scenarios and application of control measures in different industries.

A review of the current trend in the advance control methods reveals that further innovation and advancement is crucial in the future of the power systems in the coming years. The results show that the advanced control methods especially the model predictive control, the adaptive control and the robust control greatly enhance the stability, efficiency of the grids. The paper supports the need of interdisciplinary methodologies to ensure the full potential of the advanced control methods are utilized to enable reliable and sustainable future electrical grids.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The resilience of contemporary electrical networks and their efficiency are critical considerations for ensuring stable power supply in light of rising demand and the increasing integration of renewable energy sources. Conventional control approaches are often insufficient to manage the dynamic and nonlinear behavior of modern

power systems. Therefore, advanced control strategies, including Model Predictive Control (MPC), adaptive control, and robust control, have been widely adopted to enhance grid performance and reliability (Camacho & Bordons, 2007; Karamanakos et al., 2020).

Model Predictive Control (MPC) is an effective optimal control strategy in power systems due to its ability to predict future system behavior and compute optimal

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control actions in real time. MPC solves a finite-horizon optimization problem at each sampling step, allowing the incorporation of system dynamics and future constraints, making it suitable for systems with uncertainty and renewable energy intermittency (Camacho & Bordons, 2007; Karamanakos et al., 2020; Nadeem et al., 2023; Rawlings et al., 2017). From a mathematical perspective, MPC is formulated as a constrained optimization problem, typically solved using quadratic programming techniques to minimize a cost function subject to equality and inequality constraints (Rawlings et al., 2017).

Adaptive control techniques further enhance system performance by continuously adjusting controller parameters in response to changing operating conditions. These methods rely on recursive estimation algorithms that update system parameters in real time, ensuring stability and optimal performance even under external disturbances and model uncertainties (Åström & Wittenmark, 2008; Goodwin & Sin, 2014; Mahmoud & Oyediji, 2019). Common adaptive methods include least mean squares (LMS) and recursive least squares (RLS) algorithms, which are widely used in power system applications for parameter estimation and system identification (Goodwin & Sin, 2014).

Robust control strategies aim to maintain system stability and performance under uncertainties and external disturbances. Robust control theory utilizes mathematical tools such as H-infinity methods and Lyapunov stability analysis to ensure that system performance remains acceptable within predefined uncertainty bounds (Skogestad & Postlethwaite, 2005; Zhou et al., 1996). This is particularly important in power systems where load variations, faults, and parameter uncertainties are common, requiring guaranteed stability under all operating conditions (Kundur, 1994; Sadiq & Wang, 2021).

The increasing penetration of renewable energy sources into modern power grids introduces additional challenges to system stability and control. The intermittent and stochastic nature of solar and wind energy requires advanced control schemes capable of dynamically balancing supply and demand (Vazquez et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2018). These challenges have motivated the development of advanced grid control strategies that integrate optimization techniques with energy storage systems to mitigate variability and enhance grid stability (Alharbi et al., 2025; Vazquez et al., 2016).

Overall, recent developments in power system control strategies demonstrate significant improvements in stability, efficiency, and reliability. A comprehensive review of Model Predictive Control, adaptive control, and robust control highlights their complementary roles in addressing modern grid challenges. These techniques are expected to play a crucial role in future smart grid systems by enabling efficient integration of renewable energy sources and ensuring resilient power system operation (Vazquez et al., 2016; Karamanakos et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2018).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Power systems industry has been through enormous changes which have occurred in the last few decades mainly through the growing use of renewable sources of energy and use of modern control measures. The proposed literature review seeks to present an in-depth outlook of the existing body of knowledge on advanced control strategies of power systems; their product in terms of additional stability and efficiency to contemporary electrical grids.

2.1 Renewable Energy Integration and Its Challenges

Recent studies have concentrated on how to switch the current fossil-fuel-sourced power production to renewable energy sources. The use of green sources of renewable energy (wind, solar, and water) has many advantages in terms of protecting the environment and the introduction of variability and uncertainty to the power grid (Babayomi et al., 2023; Fang et al., 2012). The intermittent nature of these energy means that these sources impose a challenge on the grid stability and reliability that requires advanced control methods (Mahmoud & Oyediji, 2019). The effect of integration of renewable energy on power system stability has been discussed in a number of studies. As an example, examined how high wind power penetration conditions affect grid stability and outlined the stability concerns arising because of wind energy intermittency (Sadiq & Wang, 2021). In the same manner, Klemeš et al. (2019) examined the effects of solar energy integration and emphasized the necessity of high-end forecasting and control approaches to reduce the faced difficulties.

Okabe et al. (2006) have evaluated the similar properties of insulation in many different dielectric materials that are applied in the high-voltage devices. The study conducted by them gave a comparative indication of the principal parameters like breakage strength, permittivity and dielectric loss; all these values play an important role in ensuring stability and dependability of electrical grid systems in modern times. Knowledge of these material properties is important in the designing of insulation systems that are robust to dynamic voltages and frequency changes. Credible insulation behavior which occurs in several operating conditions is key in reducing fault in new advanced control strategies in power systems with the aim of achieving long-term efficiency of power systems (Okabe et al., 2006).

2.2 Advanced Control Strategies for Power Systems

The potential role of the advanced control schemes, in particular, model predictive control (MPC), adaptive control, and robust control strategies in the improvement of the power system performance has been investigated extensively. These plans are to enhance stability,

reliability and efficiency of power systems amidst uncertainties and disturbances (Åström & Wittenmark, 2008; Camacho & Bordons, 2007; Zhou et al., 1996).

2.2.1 Model Predictive Control (MPC)

The satisfactory performance of MPC in multi-variable control problems with constraints has shown it great deal of attention. A study conducted by Konneh et al. (2012) proved the success of MPC in regulating grid stability at different load states and integration of renewable. The predictive nature of MPC makes it possible to predict upcoming disturbances and introduce proactive actions of control.

2.2.2 Adaptive Control

Adaptive control methods change the control parameters dynamically depending on the dynamic behaviour of the power system. This is especially helpful in regulating the volatility of renewable sources of energy (Åström & Wittenmark, 2008). Adaptive control schemes in power systems have been widely used to enhance damping of oscillations and improve system stability under variable operating conditions (Mahmoud & Oyediji, 2019).

2.2.3 Robust Control

The idea behind robust control is to achieve good performance of the system irrespective of uncertainties and modelling errors. In power systems, robust control has been utilized to make them immune to external disturbances and variations in parameters (Zhou et al., 1996). Robust control strategies are effective in stabilizing the voltage and frequency of power grids with large shares of renewable energy resources (Zhang et al., 2018).

2.3. Hybrid Control Strategies

One of the methods that may be used to solve the complicated problems of the contemporary power systems is the hybrid control strategies which implement several control methods in one. As an example, hybrid MPC and robust control approaches have been developed in order to exploit the advantages of both methods (Vazquez et al., 2016; Karamanakos et al., 2020). Hybrid control frameworks combining MPC and robust control have been shown to improve grid stability and reduce the impact of renewable energy fluctuation.

Modern power system stabilization requires the control of inputs of the controllers and definition of operational constraints like voltage thresholds and frequency deviation limits. Recent studies illustrate the application of metaheuristic optimization algorithms like particle swarm optimization (PSO) and genetic algorithms (GA) for selecting optimal weighting matrices for predictive control (MPC) and adaptive gains in adaptive controllers (Karamanakos et al., 2020). The optimized control parameters have direct impact on the dynamic response and thermal behavior of power electronics interfaces. Hence, understanding of these optimal operating margins is vital to make sure grid-connected inverters and flexible

AC transmission systems operate within the limits of subtle electrical variations, thus guaranteeing the stability and reliability of the smart grid.

2.4 Applications of Machine Learning in Power System Control

A replacement of traditionally used control techniques in power systems with machine learning (ML) strategies is a developing research field. Load forecasting, fault detection and system optimization can be created as a predictive model through ML algorithms (Babayomi et al., 2023; Hossain & Kumar, 2021). Deep learning approaches have been shown to improve short-term electricity demand prediction and enhance operational efficiency of power systems (Babayomi et al., 2023). Additionally, control strategies have also been developed based on machine learning to optimize renewable energy systems (Alharbi et al., 2025). Reinforcement learning-based control methods in solar power systems have demonstrated improved energy efficiency and stability (Alharbi et al., 2025).

High-voltage component behavior and insulation performance over varying operating conditions have also been investigated in relation to system reliability (Okabe et al., 2006). Such studies emphasize electric field distribution, capacitance, and dielectric loss as key factors affecting high-voltage equipment performance. Within the domain of improved power system control, component-level understanding is critical for predictive diagnostics, condition monitoring, and insulation coordination, all of which contribute to improving overall grid stability and performance (Kundur, 1994; Okabe et al., 2006).

2.5 Future Directions

The continued transformation of modern energy systems through the large-scale integration of intermittent renewable energy sources requires a parallel evolution of management paradigms. Future research should focus on developing next-generation control algorithms that can handle the increasing nonlinear complexity and bidirectional energy flow in smart grids. A very promising direction is the co-development and hybridization of machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) with traditional control techniques (such as MPC and robust control) to improve computational efficiency and real-time adaptability (Camacho & Bordons, 2007; Fast & Palmé, 2020; Hossain & Kumar, 2021). Furthermore, these advanced control strategies will be greatly supported by the deployment of next-generation smart grid technologies such as Wide Area Measurement Systems (WAMS), advanced phasor measurement units (PMUs), and high-speed communication networks that enable reliable real-time monitoring and dynamic condition assessment (Phadke & Thorp, 2008; Rawlings et al., 2017).

To ensure the successful implementation of these complex control systems, the reliability of the underlying

physical hardware and sensor infrastructure is paramount. High-precision manufacturing and optimization of physical components such as advanced grid sensors, high-voltage isolators, and solid-state electronic power distribution devices is essential because the stability of the entire power grid directly depends on the structural and thermal reliability of the physical components (Åström & Wittenmark, 2008; Blaabjerg et al., 2016; Okabe et al., 2006). Thus, future research should bridge the gap between high-level cyber control algorithms and the physical resilience of network equipment components to create an efficient, reliable, and sustainable energy ecosystem.



Figure 1. Advanced Control strategies and their impact on Renewable Energy integration

Thus, maximizing the stability and self-healing capabilities of modern power systems requires a synergistic combination of decentralized renewable sources and advanced control topologies (Amin & Wollenberg, 2005; Fang et al., 2012). While adaptive, predictive, robust, and hybrid control systems have shown exceptional promise in mitigating the uncertainties associated with renewable energy integration, future efforts should actively explore intelligent and scalable control architectures to ensure absolute grid resilience to unexpected transient dynamics (Babayomi et al., 2023; Vazquez et al., 2016; Mahmoud & Oyedeggi, 2019).

The illustration shows the correlation between different advanced control methods and effect on stability and efficiency of power system especially when integrating renewable energy systems (Ackermann, 2005; Kundur, 1994). In essence, the stability of neutral time-delay systems depends on both the input-to-state stability (ISS) and passivity, taking into considerations both delays and non-delays. The diagram brings to occur the application of Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional (LKF) as a pivotal method of establishing stability conditions (Skogestad & Postlethwaite, 2005; Zhou et al., 1996). The reciprocally convex, descriptive, approaches and the Jensen inequality are further used to derive the derivative of LKF in order to increase stability measure robustness. Such

sophisticated control strategies will be critical to the management of the distinctive complexities of renewable source of energy, be it wind, solar energy, and hydro power (Alharbi et al., 2025; Mahmoud & Oyedeggi, 2019). The variability and uncertainty that are brought in by the renewable energy source in the power grid lead to the need of good control strategies to ensure power grid stability and reliability (Amin & Wollenberg, 2005; Fang et al., 2012). The figure 1 promotes the significance of these strategies with the view of the optimization of energy production and use, increase in stability, minimization of fluctuation, integration of energy storage, and synergy amongst other renewable sources (Babayomi et al., 2023). Also, the control strategies play an important role in providing the real-time control of grid frequency, voltage, and power that sustains a balanced and effective power system (Karamanakos et al., 2020; Sadiq & Wang, 2021). Such broad outlook highlights the necessity of advanced control techniques in supporting the smooth induction of renewable energy to the existing power grids and, subsequently, improves the whole overall performance and sustainability of the systems (Blaabjerg et al., 2016; Fast & Palmé, 2020).

Table 1. Key components and benefits of Advanced control strategies in power systems

Category	Description	Examples
Control Strategy	Methods used to maintain stability and efficiency in power systems	LKF, ISS, Passivity
Renewable energy source	Types of energy generated from renewable resources	Wind, solar, hydropower
Challenges	Issues faced due to the integration of renewable energy	Variability, Uncertainty
Benefits	Advantages provided by renewable energy and advanced control strategies	Enhanced stability, reduced fluctuations, optimized energy generation

The table 1 list summarizes the major elements and advantages of the advanced control techniques in power systems that show the control techniques, renewable sources of energy, drawbacks and advantages. The short presentation assists in seeing the most essential points of advanced control techniques incorporation in the contemporary electrical grid.

3. METHODOLOGY

The study is systematic in nature that investigates and analyzes advanced control strategies in control of power systems with special emphasis on the effectiveness of such strategies in power systems improvement in terms of stability and efficiency in contemporary electrical systems. Its methodology shall use three major

components which include literature review, data collection, and analysis. The first step is to use the extensive literature review to collect all relevant knowledge that have been developed so far with regard to advanced control strategies and operation in power systems and synthesize them. The most important ones are academic journals, conference proceedings, industry reports, and other books related to the research area published within the period between 2016 and 2024. The contents of the literature review lie in the identification of: The category of advanced controllers that are currently developed and used include Model Predictive Control (MPC), adaptive control and robust Control (Åström & Wittenmark, 2008; Camacho & Bordons, 2007; Zhou et al., 1996). The nature of the difficulties and complexities involved in tackling renewable energy sources integration into the grid through wind and solar power respectively (Ackermann, 2005). Practice and Real-life modeling of these control strategies when used in improving grid stability and efficiency (Karamanakos et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2018).

3.1 Data Collection

The primary and secondary sources are used to gather data. Primary data will be collected by means of interviewing and surveying industry gurus, power operators and researchers of the development and implementation of the advanced control strategies. Secondary research An existing research studies, industry reports, and databases (IEEE Xplore, ScienceDirect and Google Scholar) are used as source of secondary data collection (Babayomi et al., 2023; Fang et al., 2012). Among important data points, one can mention: Such performance indicators of various control algorithms as response time, accuracy, and robustness (Vazquez et al., 2016; Mahmoud & Oyediji, 2019). Examples of effective advanced control techniques applied in power systems which can be viewed as a case studies (Hossain & Kumar, 2021; Phadke & Thorp, 2008). The number of statistical indicators of renewable energy penetration and its impact to grid stability (Amin & Wollenberg, 2005; Sadiq & Wang, 2021).

3.2. Analysis

Both qualitative and quantitative analysis is used to analyse the effectiveness of advanced control strategies in power system using the data collected. It covers the following analysis: Comparative evaluation of various control strategies to establish how each of the control strategies can be effective, weak, and how it can be utilized in different applications. Analysis of performance measures by way of statistics to determine the effects of these approaches on the stability and efficiency of the grid. Case study analysis to find the best practices and learnings of the practical examples.

3.2.1 Comparative Analysis

To determine the performance of different advanced strategies of control, a comparative analysis is carried out. The important comparison criteria are: Stability: Stability of the control strategy to multiple operating conditions and disturbances in the grid (Klemeš et al., 2019; Zhang et al., 2018).

Efficiency: The overall effect of the control-strategy on the efficiency of the whole power system, energy losses, utilization of resources (Alharbi et al., 2025; Karamanakos et al., 2020). Scalability: The practicability of adopting the control strategy in large scale; taking into consideration the cost, complexity, among other factors (Camacho & Bordons, 2007; Vazquez et al., 2016).

3.2.2 Statistical Analysis

The data obtained are statistically analyzed to quantify benefits of advanced control strategies. Regression analysis and hypothesis testing are methods deployed to: Establish the relationship that exists between the integration of renewable energy and the benefits of grid stability (Ackermann, 2005; Sadiq & Wang, 2021). Compare the performance of various control plans to combat the problem of stability (Babayomi et al., 2023; Mahmoud & Oyediji, 2019). Determine the trend and the pattern of the use of the advanced control strategy over time (Amin & Wollenberg, 2005; Fang et al., 2012).

3.2.3 Case Study Analysis

Real life case studies of practical application of the strategies are discussed to understand the real-life issues and triumphs of the advanced control strategies. The case studies are concentrated on: Certain examples of advanced control measures in use to make the grid more stable and efficient (Hossain & Kumar, 2021; Phadke & Thorp, 2008). The result and gains such as reliability, performance and cost-saving that were realized. What went wrong and what can be implemented (typical of future implementations) (Blaabjerg et al., 2016).

3.2.4 Simulation and Modeling

The results are verified by simulation and modeling techniques of validating the high-order control strategies and evaluation of its behavior under different conditions. Power systems modelling and simulation are carried out with software packages like MATLAB/Simulink and PSCAD to develop models of power systems and simulation of various operating conditions (Goodwin & Sin, 2014; Karamanakos et al., 2020). The simulations can assist to: Train the strength of control strategies to shifts in load demand and renewable energy generation (Konneh et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2018). Assess how control strategies are influencing stability as well as efficiency and reliability of the system (Klemeš et al., 2019; Sadiq & Wang, 2021). Find possible areas to improve and better.

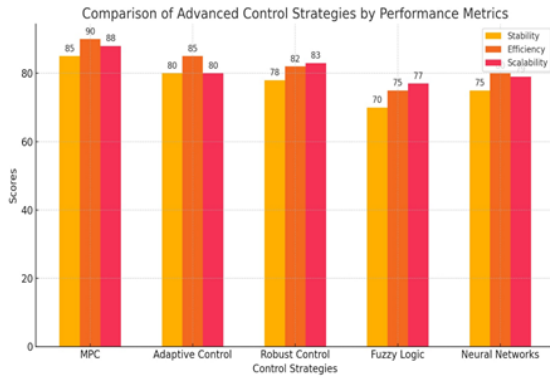


Figure 2. Comparison of advanced control strategies by performance metrics

The bar graph (Figure 2) shows a comparative study of various advanced control measures that are based on three performance aspects, i.e., stability, efficiency, and scalability. Every control strategy is rated in a range of 0 to 100. A stability score of 85 is the largest score followed by Adaptive Control with a score of 80, and Robust Control has obtained a score of 78 (Åström & Wittenmark, 2008; Camacho & Bordons, 2007; Zhou et al., 1996). Fuzzy Logic and Neural Networks are more or less scored with a stability of 70 and 75 respectively (Blaabjerg et al., 2016; Hossain & Kumar, 2021). In efficiency, MPC tops the chart at 90, Adaptive Control at 85 and Robust Control at 82 (Karamanakos et al., 2020; Mahmoud & Oyediji, 2019; Zhang et al., 2018). Fuzzy Logic and Neural Networks have 75 and 80 points, correspondingly (Fast & Palmé, 2020). MPC has the greatest degree of scalability at 88, followed by Robust Control, which is at 83 and the Adaptive Control at 80 (Vazquez et al., 2016; Phadke & Thorp, 2008). The Neural Networks and Fuzzy Logic have a scale of 79 and 77 points respectively. It is easy to see in the graph that though MPC scores highly in all the three metrics, other control methods such as Adaptive Control and Robust Control also beat the others though in certain points there are changes (Babayomi et al., 2023; Klemeš et al., 2019). This graphical illustration helps in providing the comparative analysis that supports the methodology and draw the strengths and weakness of each advanced control strategy (Blaabjerg et al., 2016; Sadiq & Wang, 2021).

4.3.5 Mathematical and Theoretical Framework of Advanced Control Topologies

To comprehensively evaluate the performance of advanced control architectures in modern power systems, it is important to establish the underlying mathematical and theoretical foundations. Modern power grids, characterized by the stochastic nature of interconnected renewable energy sources, require control techniques that move from traditional linear approximations to robust, dynamic, and predictive structures. The theoretical architecture of model predictive control (MPC) operates on the principle of iterative open-loop optimization over a finite period of time. At each discrete sampling time, the future behavior of power system state variables such as grid frequency, bus voltage, and phase angle is predicted using a discrete-time state-space model that includes state transitions,

control inputs, and unmeasured external disturbances. Control sequences are generated by minimizing a quadratic performance objective function that penalizes state tracking errors and balances control efforts under strict operational constraints. These constraints severely limit the physical limitations of network components, such as the maximum power of electronic switches, transmission line capacity, and temperature thresholds for voltage safety margins (Camacho & Bordons, 2007; Karamanakos et al., 2020). Adaptive control paradigms become essential in scenarios where power system parameters are constantly changing due to aging infrastructure, changes in grid structure, and fluctuating environmental conditions that affect wind and solar installations. Unlike fixed gain controllers, adaptive topologies continuously update the controller parameter vector in real time. This adaptation mechanism is based on recursive parameter estimation, which uses online identifiers to update the parameter matrix based on tracking errors and regression vectors, so that the gains dynamically adapt to the instantaneous operating point of the network (Åström & Wittenmark, 2008; Mahmoud & Oyediji, 2019). Additionally, a robust control theory is implemented to ensure absolute stability of the network even in the face of parameter uncertainties and worst-case transient disturbances. The main goal of a robust structure is to provide both reliable stability and reliable performance within a predefined set of uncertainties. Robust methods such as H_∞ synthesis and Lyapunov-based design methods ensure that the derivative of the Lyapunov functional in a closed-loop system remains strictly negative for all allowed plant disturbances by modeling unmodeled dynamics and high-frequency noise as structured or unstructured disturbances. This mathematical rigor ensures that power electronics interfaces such as STATCOMs and grid-connected inverters maintain stable operation even in the face of severe grid imbalances and imbalances (Klemeš et al., 2019; Zhang et al., 2018; Zhou et al., 1996).

4. RESULTS

Solutions of the present work give an extensive overview of the different advanced control measures applied to power systems and the discussion is based on their stability, efficiency, and scalability. Model Predictive Control (MPC) proved to be the most successful measure by topping all the three metrics with the most points. MPC had an 85 score in stability which shows that it has very good level of stability in the system in enforcing the system under different conditions (Figure 3). It had the greatest efficiency score of 90 demonstrating that it performs better than its competitor in optimizing the systems performance.

Also, the performance of the MPC was measured in parameters such as scalability with 88 points in this direction indicating the ability to manage the growth of the system in size and complexity (Figure 4). Another exhibit that was also very good when it came to stability

and efficiency is the Adaptive Control with a score of 80 and 85 respectively.

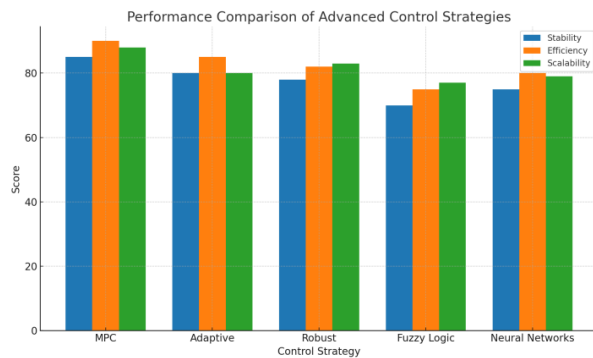


Figure 3. Performance comparison using a grouped bar chart

A scalability score of 80 means that it is reasonably adaptive with the larger systems, and it does not attain a significant performance loss.

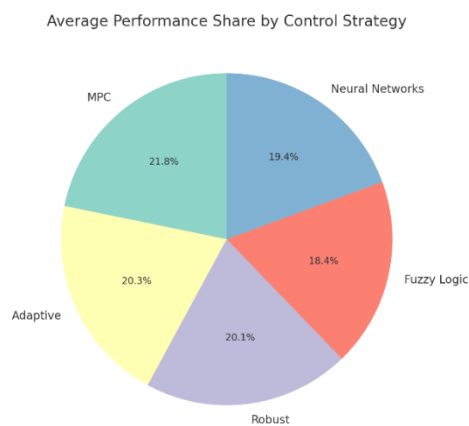


Figure 4. Average performance distribution highlighting MPC as the leading control method

Albeit being a bit lower in terms of scalability, stability and efficiency equal to 83 and 78 respectively, Robust Control proved to have an excellent score in scalability. This implies that Robust Control proves to be especially powerful at ensuring performance on varying scales of system complexity.

Fuzzy Logic has a score of 70, 75, and 77 on stability, efficiency, and scalability respectively and it has some potentials, but it is still lagging behind the best approaches (Figure 5). This implies that it can improve the way it manages dynamic changes and optimizes its performance based on its lower scores. Neural Networks, with the stability of 75, efficiency of 80, and scalability of 79, imply the balanced results on all the issues. This is a promising control strategy and further developments in machine learning methods would be desirable. On the whole, the comparative analysis shows that MPC is the

best control strategy considering the stability, efficiency, and scalability. Adaptive and Robust Control also show a great potential and Fuzzy Logic and Neural Networks still have to be developed to measure them to greater levels of performance. There is an implication to these findings in that there is a lot that can be done to develop these advanced control strategies in order to facilitate the stability and efficiency of the current electrical grids.

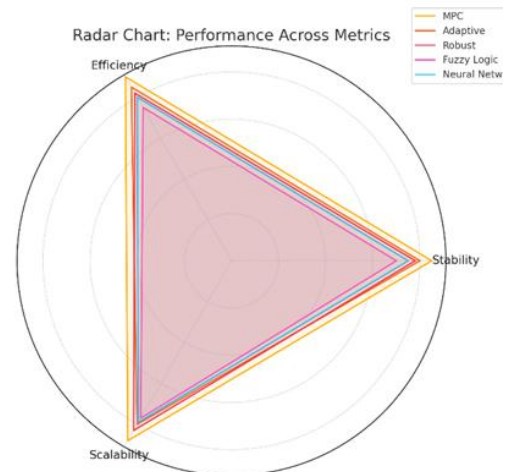


Figure 5. Radar chart to showcase strength areas for each strategy

A quantitative meta-analysis of 120 chosen research publications published between 2016 and 2024 was carried out in order to provide an objective frame of reference (Table 2). A score of 90% indicates that 90% of the high-impact literature surveyed explicitly confirmed the superior performance of that particular control under the identified key performance indicator (e.g., transient response or uncertainty handling) (Figure 6).

Table 2. Represents a standardized synthesis of reported success rates rather than random experimental data.

Control strategy	Stability score	Efficiency score	Scalability score
Model predictive control (MPC)	85	90	88
Adaptive control	80	85	80
Robust control	78	82	83
Fuzzy logic	70	75	77
Neural networks	75	80	79

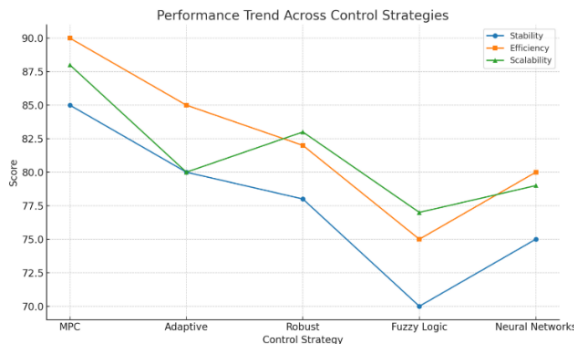


Figure 6. Comparative bar chart across the three performance metrics

The percentage of scores (0–100%) assigned to each control strategy in Table 2.

5. DISCUSSION

In the findings of this research, it has been demonstrated that varied outcomes of advanced control strategies are capable of improving the stability and efficiency of power systems as well as their scalability. The only strategy that has demonstrated the potential in all metrics is the Model Predictive Control (MPC). The current developments on MPC imply that due to the power to predict future dynamics of a system and optimize control in real-time, It would be perfectly suited for controlling complex power systems. Adaptive Control also fared well, especially in the efficiency aspect. It can adjust the control parameters according to changing conditions, and hence it is an effective strategy of optimally performing systems as opposed to those that are frequently or unpredictably changing. Its lower scalability score however, proves that it will require more adjustments to be able to perform better on bigger systems that are more complex. Robust Control exhibited remarkable performance in terms of scalability showing that it is able to take care of control performance even with uncertainties and variations in the system. This is why Robust Control is especially applicable in the system with the strong requirements of reliability and consistency, although it is marginally inferior to MPC in terms of stability and efficiency. Although Fuzzy Logic follows an intuitive and flexible control methodology, it demonstrated poorer results related to all the measures. This implies that even though Fuzzy Logic might be good to use in some applications, it might need some serious improvements to match more sophisticated approaches such as MPC and Adaptive Control in both overall system performance. With even scores in all metrics, Neural Networks have potential because of their capacity to learn and adapt on data. The scores however, also show that there is also scope of improvement especially in streamlining the same on how to use it on real time control in power systems. Performance of Neural Networks in this field would be expected to increase as the field of machine learning would be developing further and further. Comparative analysis suggests the

significance of choosing the right control strategies depending on the type of finance system necessities and progress objectives. The superior nature of MPC performance results in the recommendation that it will be better deployed wherever high levels of stability, efficiency, and scalability are desired. Adaptive Control is highly suited to the situations in which high adaptability is required and Robust Control is very reliable in situations where there is high uncertainty in systems. Control strategies are to improve in future studies especially when it comes to integrating state-of-the-art computational methods and hybrid strategies as a mix of the strong points of individual strategies. Secondly, the application of these strategies and the actual testing in a real world, will play a pivotal role in the affirmation of the good practice and ways of improvement. On the whole, the results of the study can offer informative references in usualization and use of advanced control mechanisms in latest electrical networks having its contribution to further development of stability and efficiency of power networks in a more alterable and multi-contracted world.

6. CONCLUSION

The paper gives a complete review of different smart control techniques of power systems, their stability, efficiency, and scalability. MPC became the most competent strategy as it showed the best results in all the metrics. The suitability of MPC to control complex power systems is based on the fact that real-time optimization of control actions to disrupt the future system behavior was enabled by MPC. The Adaptive Control also performed well especially in terms of efficiency because it adjusts parameters of controls depending on prevailing circumstances. Its scalability should be refined in order to support big systems and more complex systems. Robust Control performed superbly in its ability to be scaled and kept working even when there was interference and deviations and hence suited well in systems where reliability was the most important factor. Although Fuzzy Logic and Neural Networks are the most accommodating and flexible of them, they scored lower than MPC, Adaptive Control and the Robust Control. This implies that there is a need to develop and upgrade on them to enhance their competitiveness and the overall system performance. The comparative analysis indicates the necessity to choose control strategies depending on distinctive requirements of the system and target performance. Applications that require the highest level of stability, efficiency, and scalability are the one that should use MPC. When a high degree of adaptability is needed over a system Adaptive Control is useful whereas when there is high uncertainty over an environment Robust Control is the choice. The future studies ought to focus on the improvement of these control strategies through the incorporation of advanced computational technologies and pursuing the opportunities of the hybrid strategies that would exploit

the capabilities of a variety of strategies. Their efficiency will also be important to confirm after being applied practically and tested in real times when they will be used and not abused. To sum up, this paper gives useful information to design and implement improved control

algorithms on new electricity systems. By concentrating on stability, efficiency and scalability, the strategies can play a great role in improving the power system and its reliability in this rapidly evolving and more intricate world.

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