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Role of Facts Controllers in Power System Stability Optimization

Pooja Mahakulkar, Prof. D. D. Majumdar, Prof. Sameer S. Raut
PG Scholar, Department of Electrical Engineering, SSCET Bhadravati Maharashtra, India.

Abstract:- Rapidand truly expanding power request is progressively that specialize in the leading edge power framework. What's more, requirements on development of latest transmission network increase additional corruption of the exhibition of the force framework viz., expanded transmission capability power misfortune, diminished capacity of the force move in electrical power network, decrease in security of force framework, upgraded framework motions, voltage precariousness, then forth The FACTS (Flexible AC Transmission System) Regulators can upgrade the capacity of force move within the organization successfully without expanding power regulation of force framework. The FACTS Controllers are for the foremost part utilized for control of force stream, voltage guideline, framework steadiness improvement and damping of power framework motions in cable. The leading edge of exploration work done on various FACTS Controllers utilized for improving the presentation of the force framework is thoroughly introduced during this paper.

Keywords:- *FACTS (Flexible AC Transmission System), AC Supply, ONTC (On Load Tap Changer), SVC (Static Variable Compansator).*

I. INTRODUCTION

During the previous twenty years, expansion in electrical energy requests has introduced higher necessities from the force business. More force plants, sub-stations and transmission lines should be developed. Anyway the most normally utilized gadgets in present force framework matrix are precisely controlled circuit breakers. The long exchanging periods are discrete activity makes them hard to deal with the as often as possible changed burden without a hitch and moist out the transient motions rapidly. To repay these downsides, huge functional edges and redundancies are kept up with to shield the framework from progressively variety and recuperates from deficiencies. This not just builds the expense and brings down the effectiveness, yet additionally expands the shortcomings. This not just builds the expense and brings down the proficiency, yet in addition expands the intricacy of the framework and increases the trouble of tasks and control. Serious power outages happened as of late in power lattices worldwide and these have uncovered that ordinary transmissions can't oversee control prerequisites of muddled interconnections and variable force stream.

Presently a days the interest on power is more in all areas. In such condition the force framework steadiness is the primary issue with power players. Many kinds of generators and engines, different sorts of burdens, channel circuits are utilized in the force areas which prompts unbalancing the voltage that incites voltage precariousness in framework. Improvement of voltage solidness in power areas is a significant issue for clearing the flaws in transmission line.

The transmission line limit ought to getting on higher breaking point to discover greatest monetary returns for the proprietors. Such circumstance the framework soundness kill in light of generally lattice unwavering quality and security.

Voltage dependability in the force area is the serious issue where force move ability is to improve. Such cases Shunt and series remuneration is utilized (2-4). Receptive force remuneration used to control the dynamic force interest and keep up with the voltage to its typical worth. Line current ought to be limited so it decreases framework losses. Power transmission is the capacity of the line impedance. Assuming the transmission line having low impedance, the higher force can be communicated in transmission line, where as it falls with higher reactance. The power framework advancement prompts riseand controlthe power move capacity in a transmission line (1). Thecontrolling activity being performed for accomplishing the framework sound condition or force quality control, for example,

1. Force move ability increments.
2. Improvement in voltage control in lines.
3. Improvement in power framework strength.
4. Dependability of the framework improved.

❖ ***Transmission line stacking limit increments.***

The FACTS gadgets are utilized for voltage variety in strides to keep up with the getting and sending end voltages inside as far as possible. The headway in semiconductor innovation plays a significant part to utilize power electronic gadgets in power framework (2-4). Number of IEEE norms are written in book '5-8' identifies with the displaying issues and the book '9-10' relates the voltage steadiness issue straightforwardly. Primary driver of voltage steadiness issues ;

1. The issues because of the ill-advised area of FACTs gadgets.
2. Issue related with different FACTs gadgets when their coordination is poor.
3. The higher responsive force devoured by loads.
4. Instances of issues occurring later on, yet can't be anticipated with sureness.
5. On Load Tap Changer (ONTC) activity in switch working occasion.
6. At the point when burden focuses are close to voltage sources.

1.1 FACTS Devices

Problem associated with instability in power system can remove or minimizes by the use of Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTs) devices. Such devices are developed near past and which having best controlling device for power system stability in high voltage power transmission. FACTs controllers' also providing operating flexibility for transmission line in power system. Improve the power system performance for both delivering unit and receiving unit. FACTs are high speed semiconductor devices that increases power system quality by absorbing or delivering reactive power at light load and heavy load respectively and simultaneously it can deliver or absorb real power. Main objectives of FACTs devices are growth of the power transfer capability of the transmission lines and provides direct control of power flow.

FACTs controllers are working individually in the power system or with links to another one to control the series impedance, shunt impedance, current, voltage, phase angle, oscillation damping. FACTs devices maintain the transmission system to be operated nearby to its thermal limit without decreasing the system‘s consistency. FACTs controllers also improve the safety and flexibility in power system. There are two type of technologies available in literature first related to Thyristor-Switched Capacitors and Reactors with Tap Changing Transformers and the second group is about Gate Turn Off (GTO), Thyristor-Switched Converters act like Voltage Source Converters (VSCs). The first technique is called as Static Var Compensator (SVC), Thyristor-Controlled Series Capacitor (TCSC) and Thyristor–Controlled Phase Shifter (TCPS). Secondly, it related to Static Synchronous Compensator (STATCOM), Static Synchronous Series Compensator (SSSC), Unified Power Flow Controller (UPFC) and interline power flow controller (IPFC). Connection ofFACTs devices are vary either in series or in shunt else combination of both. The SVC and STATCOM are always placed in shunt connection and the TCSC and SSSC are placed in series connection. UPFC is hybrid FACTS device which comprises both connections (series and shunt). These are classified as like -.

1.2 Series controllers :-

The damping oscillation present in power system are controlled by using series controller having variable inductive and capacitive impedance. This process is achieving the desired result by inducting a suitable voltage phasor in series with the line. The series controller absorbs or produce the reactive power when line voltage is in quadrature to line current. In other condition the controller can absorb or produce both real and reactive power. Some of the controller which are used in such situation are Static Synchronous Series Compensator (SSSC), Thyristor-Switched Series Capacitor (TSSC), and Thyristor-Controlled Series Reactor (TCSR).

1.3 Shunt controllers :-

The functions shunt controllers and series controllers are similar, but with a difference is that shunt controller can inject the reactive power into the power system at its location. If the injected current and line voltage are in phase quadrature, then variation of power injection is feasible. In other case real power adjustment is carried out. This is possible with the help of such FACTs devices, which are as Static Synchronous Generator (SSG), STATCOM (Static Synchronous.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

The soundness of an interconnected force arrangement of its capacity to get back to business as usual or stable activity subsequent to having been exposed to some type of aggravation. Alternately, unsteadiness implies a condition indicating loss of synchronism or dropping conflicted.

Appropriately power framework solidness issues are arranged into three essential sorts consistent state, dynamic and transient.

The investigation of consistent state soundness is fundamentally worried about the assurance of the maximum furthest reaches of machine stacking prior to losing synchronism, given the stacking is expanded slowly.

Dynamic unsteadiness is more plausible than consistent state flimsiness. Little unsettling influences are consistently happening in a force framework which invigorate the framework into the condition of normal swaying. This sort of flimsiness conduct establishes a genuine danger to framework security and makes undeniably challenging working conditions.

Following an unexpected to aggravation on a force framework rotor speeds, rotor rakish contrasts and force move go through quick changes that cause the machines to drop conflicted. This sort of precariousness is known as transient shakiness [1].

The fundamental elements of FACTS regulators and their capability to further develop framework solidness is the superb worry for successful and financial activity of the force framework. The area and criticism signals utilized for FACTS-based damping regulators were talked about. The coordination issue among various control plans was likewise thought of. Execution examination of various FACTS regulators has been investigated.

The reasonable future heading of FACTS innovation, was talked about. A concise survey of FACTS application to ideal force stream and liberated power market has been

introduced [2].

Voltage profile improvement and dependability upgrade of force framework utilizing UPFC is introduced in the paper. Simulink models of five transport test framework and UPFC are created. The test framework was dissected with and without joining UPFC. Consequently, it was inferred that strength of force framework and voltage profiles improves with joining of UPFC [3].

When a LLG issue is considered under various cases for example sending end, getting end and midpoint of transmission line it is seen that UPFC further develops the framework execution by the method of keeping up with voltage, force and current under shortcoming condition [4].

Real power stream control by responsive voltage infusion.

Indirect responsive force stream control by control of voltage at the two ports of the UPFC. The regulators are planned freely and utilize locally accessible estimations. The recreation results for a contextual analysis demonstrate that this is a suitable control plot. By balancing the dynamic force it is feasible to acquire a tremendous improvement transient strength and damping [5].

III. UNIFIED POWER FLOW CONTROLLER

The Unified Power Flow Control (UPFC) idea was created by Gyugi in 1991, the UPFC was a gadget for the continuous control and dynamic pay of the air conditioner transmission conveyance industry. Inside the system of the conventional force moved idea, the UPFC can handle all the while or specifically every one of the boundaries influencing power stream in transmission line for example voltage, impedance, stage point, and this extraordinary ability is connoted by the modifier "bound together" in its name, on the other hand, it can autonomously control both genuine and responsive force stream in the line. The essential control UPFC with the end goal that series convertor of the UPFC the transmission line genuine/responsive force stream of the shunt converter of the UPFC controls transport voltage/shunt receptive force and the DC connect capacitor voltage during the transient condition, another genuine force co-appointment regulator has been characterized. The requirement for a responsive force coordination regulator for UPFC emerges from the way that extreme transport voltage (the base to which shunt converter is associated) trip happens during receptive force move, another genuine and responsive force coordination control has been planning to restrict over the top voltage journey during responsive.

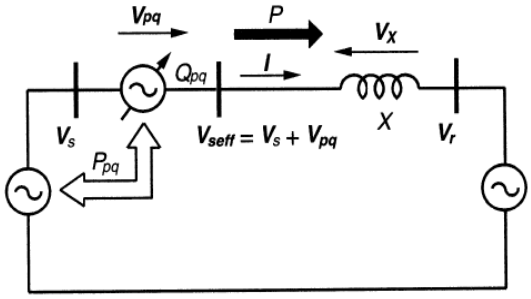

Figure 3.1 Conceptual representation of the UPFC in a two-machine power system.

The fundamental capacity of converter 1 is to supply or ingest the genuine force requested by converter 2 at the normal DC connect to help the genuine force trade coming about because of the series voltage infusion. This DC interface power requested of converter 2 is changed over back to AC by converter 1 and coupled to the transmission line transport by means of a shunt associated transformer. Notwithstanding the genuine force need to converter 2, converter 1 can likewise produce or ingest controllable receptive force, in case it is wanted, and in this way give autonomous shunt responsive remuneration to the line. Note that while there is a shut direct way for the genuine force haggled by the activity of series voltage infusion through converters1 and 2 back to the line, the comparing responsive force traded is provided or consumed locally by converter 2 and in this manner doesn't need to be sent by the line. Consequently, converter1 can be worked at a solidarity power factor or be controlled to have a receptive force trade with the line free of the responsive force trade by converter 2. Clearly, there can be no responsive force course through the UPFC DC interface.

IV. STATCOM

A static simultaneous compensator (STATCOM) is a managing gadget utilized on substituting flow power transmission organizations. It depends on a force gadgets voltage source convertor and can go about as either a source or sink of responsive AC capacity to a power organization. Normally a STACOM is introduced to help power network that have a helpless force factor and frequently helpless voltage guideline. There are be that as it may, different utilizations, the most widely recognized use is for voltage steadiness. The paper depends on insightful and reenactment investigation, and ends can be utilized as force industry rules. In this paper, we clarify the standard design of STATCOM and the effect of this gadget on midpoint voltage guideline.

Static Compensator (STATCOM) is a subsequent age's shunt associated FACTS gadgets dependent on a voltage source converter (VSC) utilizing GTOs. STATCOM keeps up with the transport voltage by providing the necessary responsive force even at low transport voltages and further develops the force swing damping. STATCOM enjoys a few upper hands over the traditional Static Var Compensation (SVC).

STATCOMs are commonly applied in significant distance transmission frameworks , power substations and substantial ventures where voltage steadiness is the essential concern. Moreover, static coordinated compensators are introduced in select focuses in the force framework to play out the accompanying:

Voltage backing and control Voltage vacillation and flash moderation Unsymmetrical burden adjusting Power factor revision Active music dropping Improve transient soundness of the force framework Design.

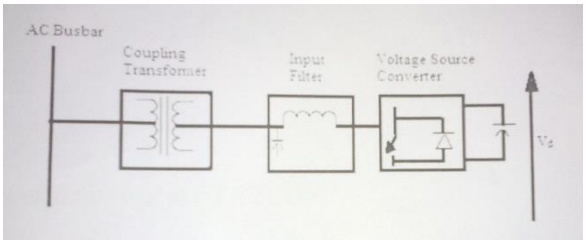

Figure 4.1 Circuit with STATCOM

By changing adequacy of yield created by convertor the responsive force trade can be controlled. In genuine transmission application number of rudimentary convertors like three stage two level six heartbeat or twelve heartbeat with heartbeat width regulation plans are utilized. If by some stroke of good luck receptive force is to be controlled the size of DC capacitor is generally little, if the convertor is utilized to control both dynamic just as responsive force a DC capacitor with energy stockpiling of critical limit required.

V. POWER SYSTEM STABILIZER

Force framework stabilizer (PSS) regulator plan, techniques for joining the PSS with the excitation regulator (AVR), examination of various information signals and the immense field of tuning strategies are all essential for the PSS point. This proposal is an examination concerning changing the contribution of a particular kind of PSS as applied to a force framework, and isn't planned to fill in as a thorough survey of the space of PSS application and plan.

The activity of a PSS is to broaden the precise soundness cutoff points of a force framework by giving supplemental damping to the wavering of simultaneous machine rotors through the generator excitation. This damping is given by an electric force applied to the rotor that is in stage with the speed variety. When the motions are damped, the warm furthest reaches of the tie-lines in the framework may then be drawn closer. This advantageous control is exceptionally helpful during line blackouts and enormous force moves. Be that as it may, power framework insecurities can emerge in specific conditions because of negative damping impacts of the PSS on the rotor. The justification this is that PSSs are tuned around a consistent state working point; their damping impact is just legitimate for little outings around this working point. During extreme aggravations, a PSS may really make the generator under its influence lose synchronism trying to control its excitation field.

CONTROL AND TUNNING

The clashing prerequisites of neighborhood and between region mode damping and soundness under both little sign and transient conditions have prompted various methodologies for the control and tuning of PSSs. Strategies examined for the control and tuning incorporate state-space/recurrence area procedures , buildup remuneration , stage pay/root locus of a lead-slack regulator , desensitization of a strong regulator , post situation for a PID-type regulator , sparsity methods for a lead-slack regulator and a severe linearization strategy for a straight quadratic regulator . The variety of the methodologies can be represented by the trouble of fulfilling the clashing plan objectives, and every strategy enjoying its own benefits and impediments. This is the essence of the issue of low recurrence swaying damping by the use of force framework stabilizers.

This proposition isn't expected to give a subjective examination of every one of these strategies; rather, the improvement of the wavering damping and coming about dependability improvement of a current PSS plan using synchronized phasor estimations is the last objective. Through the examination performed here, it will be shown that the utilization of synchronized phasor estimations can work on the damping of a between region mode past that of an "ideally" tuned PSS. It will likewise be shown that the neighborhood and between region modes are successfully decoupled, without a deficiency of strength of one or the other mode.

VI. CASE STUDY

Our venture fundamentally manages the soundness of force which is accomplished by utilizing the FACTS innovation. We have noticed the different impacts of FACTS gadgets on the framework security because of the event of any flawed condition by doing reproduction on MATLAB.

Essentially, we planned a force framework having two force plants producing 500 MW and 1000 MW and associated by a twofold circuit line. In our venture we are principally zeroing in on the rotor point deviation because of precariousness and to make this shakiness, we embedded a LLLG flaw in the transmission line results have been noticed for the rotor point deviation dω and the pinnacle overshoot of the wavering and its settling time are noted.

An UPFC is utilized to control the force stream in a 500 kV/230 kV transmission framework. The framework, associated in a circle setup, comprises basically of five transports (B1 to B5) interconnected through transmission lines (L1, L2, L3) and two 500 kV/230 kV transformer banks Tr1 and Tr2. Two force plants situated on the 230-kV framework produce an aggregate of 1500 MW which is sent to a 500-kV 15000-MVA same and to a 200-MW load associated at transport B3. The plant models incorporate a speed controller, an excitation framework just as a force

framework stabilizer (PSS). In ordinary activity, the greater part of the 1200-MW age limit of force plant #2 is sent out to the 500-kV identical through three 400-MVA transformers associated between transports B4 and B5. We are thinking about a possibility situation where just two transformers out of three are accessible (Tr2= 2*400 MVA = 800 MVA).

Utilizing the heap stream alternative of the powergui block, the model has been instated with plants #1 and #2 producing separately 500 MW and 1000 MW and the UPFC unavailable (Bypass breaker shut). The subsequent force stream got at transports B1 to B5 is shown by red numbers on the circuit graph. The heap stream shows that the greater part of the force produced by plant #2 is communicated through the 800-MVA transformer bank (899 MW out of 1000 MW), the rest (101 MW), coursing tuned in. Transformer Tr2 is hence over-burden by 99 MVA. The model represents how the UPFC can ease this force clog.

The UPFC situated at the right finish of line L2 is utilized to control the dynamic and responsive forces at the 500-kV transport B3, just as the voltage at transport B_UPFC. It comprises of a phasor model of two 100-MVA, IGBT-based, converters (one associated in shunt and one associated in series and both interconnected through a DC transport on the DC side and to the AC power framework, through coupling reactors and transformers). Boundaries of the UPFC power segments are given in the exchange box. The series converter can infuse a limit of 10% of ostensible line-to-ground voltage (28.87 kV) in series with line L2. The blue numbers on the chart show the force stream with the UPFC in help and controlling the B3 dynamic and receptive powers separately at 687 MW and - 27 Mvar.

VII. RESULT

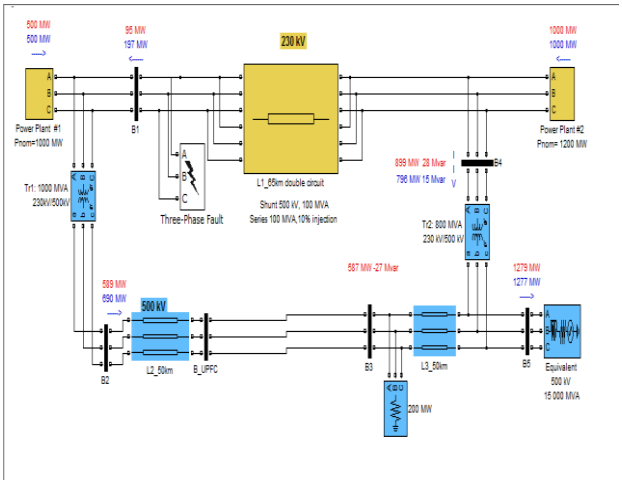

Figure 7.1 Power System Model without UPFC, STATCOM, PSS

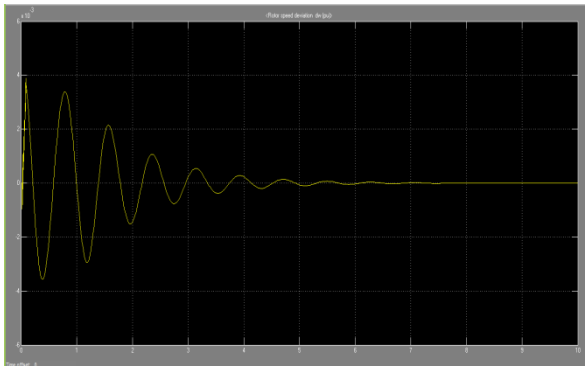

Figure 7.2 Simulation result for above system

CONCLUSION

The venture manages individual and facilitated execution of UPFC, STATCOM and PSS in interconnected non-straight force framework with the end goal of framework security. The reproduction results acquired by utilizing MATLAB (2011b) shows the presentation of Voltage, force and generator rotor swaying under various framework condition with facilitated utilization of UPFC alongside PSS and STATCOM alongside PSS further develops the framework execution, eventually builds the dependability and force is settled.

It is seen that the reproduction results, by utilizing UPFC and STATCOM independently and UPFC alongside PSS and STATCOM with PSS and reasoned that when UPFC and PSS are utilized in coordination the settling time and pinnacle overshoot time is diminished likewise utilization of STATCOM in a joint effort with PSS gives the best outcome.

At first work was done on a basic force framework and joined a deficiency. The yield for rotor point deviation were noticed. It is seen that the swaying soggy out in 14 sec and the pinnacle overshoot is 3.891x⟦10⟧^(- 3) sec. at the point when UPFC is introduced in the framework the settling book is marginally diminished to 12 sec and pinnacle overshoot is ⟦3.88×10⟧^(- 3). To notice clear outcome we added PSS alongside UPFC. The outcomes are to such an extent that the settling season of wavering is enormously fluctuated and it takes 9.17 sec to moist out. Additionally, the pinnacle overshoot is 3.888x10-3.

Then, UPFC was supplanted from the framework with STACOM and noticed the outcome, the time needed for damping out the swaying is exceptionally less nearly with UPFC it took 9.17 sec. the pinnacle overshoot time is 5.4x10-3 sec. At the point when STATCOM was facilitated with PSS the wavering were damped out rapidly in exceptionally brief length of time for example in 2.4 sec and the pinnacle overshoot time is 4x10-3 sec. The seriousness of flaw is exceptionally less.

We reasoned that when STACOM composed with PSS gives the best and required outcomes. The wavering were damped out rapidly for example the settling time required is exceptionally less for the soundness of framework; and seriousness of shortcoming is additionally extremely less. Thus framework becomes steady.

In the wake of dealing with the generator rotor point deviation the impact of occurance of issue sending end voltage of force plant II were noticed. The sending end voltage of II force plant is 230 kV for example rms esteem is 325.26 kV which is displayed in fig 8.9 later, we made a deficiency with transient time 1.25 sec to 1.5 sec during this time voltage becomes zero after leeway of issue some wavering are seen and the voltage goes to its underlying evaluated esteem for example 325.26 kV displayed in fig 8.10.

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