A Placement Method of Fuzzy based UPFC to Enhance Voltage Stability Margin

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Abstract:- This paper presents a placement method of fuzzy logic based unified power flow controller (UPFC) in power system network by analysing dynamic voltage stability. Voltage stability indices namely LQP and voltage collapse point indicators (VCPI) indices are used to determine the weakest line for UPFC by dynamic load variation. The controllers of the shunt and series converters of the UPFC are developed using fuzzy logic (FL) and proportional integral (PI) controllers respectively to enhance the dynamic voltage stability of the power system network. The simulation has been conducted in power system computer-aided design (PSCAD) environment where IEEE-5 and IEEE-14 bus system have been chosen as test bench systems. The results obtained through simulations have ensured the effectiveness of the proposed placement method since fuzzy based UPFC's placement in the obtained locations resulted in significant improvement in voltage stability.

Keywords

« Flexible AC Transmission Systems »« Unified Power Flow Controller »« Voltage Stability »« Fuzzy Logic »« PSCAD »

Abbreviations

DE: Differential Equation

FACTS: Flexible AC Transmission Systems

FL: Fuzzy Logic

GA: Genetic Algorithm

IGBT: Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor

PI: Proportional Integral

PLL: Phase Locked Loop;

PSO: Particle Swarm Optimization

PSCAD: Power System Computer Aided Design

SVC: Static VAR Compensator

UPFC: Static VAR Compensator

VCPI: Voltage Collapse Point Indicators

Introduction

In previous studies, optimization techniques have been used to determine the location of FACTS controller based on steady state voltage stability analysis. For instance, differential evolution (DE) technique was used to find the optimal location of UPFC for enhancing power system security in [3]. Particle swarm optimization (PSO) is implemented in [4] for defining locations of FACTS devices considering congestion relief and voltage stability. In [5] a placement of shunt FACTS controller using Real Coded genetic algorithm (GA) is proposed to maintain voltage stability.

To determine locations of SVC for maintaining the voltage stability hybrid DE technique is employed in [6]. In [7] harmony search and GA have been applied to determine optimal location of UPFC to improve voltage stability. Apart from optimization techniques, placement of FACTS devices has also conducted by using voltage stability indices. Index based methods like Modal analysis and tangent vector are used in [8] and [9] respectively to locate FACTS devices for system security enhancement. L-index used in [10- 11], to determine the bus bars from where the collapse may originate, for

FACTS devices allocations. Other indices like line security margin index, voltage security index, security index controllability index was also used to find the location of UPFC to fix voltage instability problems.

The shortcoming of both optimization and index-based methods is the exploration FACTS devices locations are conducted by analyzing steady state voltage stability. This steady state analysis is suitable for the planning and designing stage of the power system network. However, during real time operations of power system networks, the problem of voltage instability occurs due to disturbances like load demand increment, line trip or generator outage which are dynamic phenomena. As a consequence, the need for a dynamic approach to determine the location of the FACTS controllers has become essential.

In this paper, the placement of UPFC has been conducted by dynamic analysis of voltage stability to enhance the voltage stability margin. The stability margin of the transmission lines is determined by using voltage stability indices namely LQP and VCPI which in turns calculated by dynamic variations of load. The control systems of dynamic UPFC's shunt and series controllers are developed using fuzzy and PI controllers respectively. Real time simulations have been carried out on IEEE-5 and 14 bus networks in PSCAD software. To verify the adequacy of the explored location, the improvement of voltage stability has been evaluated by connecting dynamic UPFC in this location.

The remaining paper is organized as follows: Section (2) contains explanation of the Voltage stability indices. Section (3) contains the flowchart of the proposed approach for UPFC placement. Section (4) focuses on dynamic UPFC model. Section (5) presents the shunt and series controllers of UPFC. In Section (6), the results obtained for UPFC's locations and voltage stability improvement are discussed. The significant points of this paper are summarized in the conclusion.

Index Explanation

The mentioned voltage stability indices are formulated based on the power transmission concept in a single line. A single line in an interconnected network is illustrated in Fig. 1 where suffice 's' and 'r' denotes the sending and receiving end respectively.

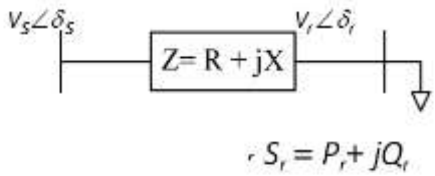


Fig. 1: Two bus network

Where,

Vs and Vr, are the sending end and receiving end voltages

δ_s and δ_r phase angle at sending and receiving end voltages

Z is the line impedance

Pr is the active power at receiving end

Qr is the reactive power at receiving end

LQP Index

This index defined in [18] which has been derived as following

$$LQP = 4\left(\frac{V_S^2}{X}\right)\left(\frac{V_S^2}{X}P_S^2 + Q_r\right) \qquad -1$$

Voltage Collapse Point Indicators (VCPI)

The Voltage Collapse Point Indicators (VCPI) proposed in [19] are based on the concept of maximum power transferred through a line.

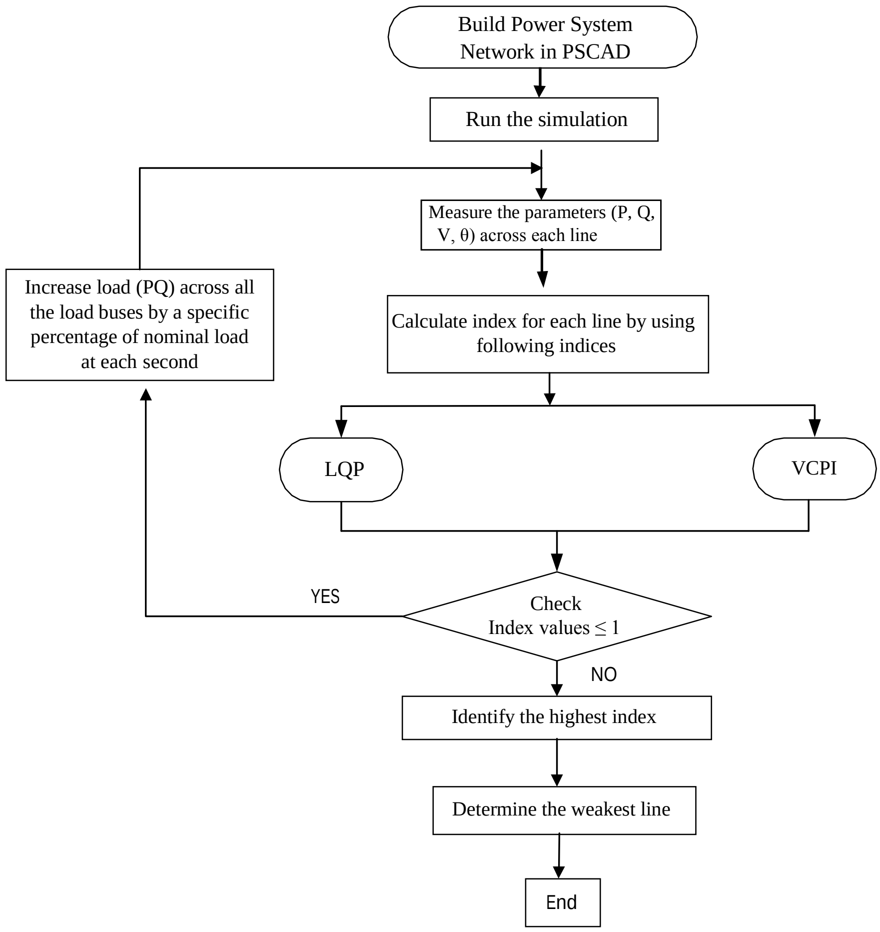
$$VCPI(P) = \frac{P_r}{P_{max}} \qquad -2$$

The numerator is the real power transferred to the receiving end and denominator is the maximum power that can be transferred to the receiving end at a particular instant. It can be calculated in the following way

$$P_{r(\max)} = \frac{V_s^2}{Z} \frac{cos\emptyset}{4cos^2\left(\frac{\theta-\emptyset}{2}\right)} \qquad -3$$

Methodology

The flowchart of the proposed approach to find the appropriate locations in power system network for UPFC placement is presented in Fig. 2.



Fi: Fig-2 :Flow chart of the proposed approach

UPFC model

The dynamic model of the UPFC is given in Fig. 3. UPFC connects to the transmission line with shunt and series voltage source converters which are coupled via a common DC link. Low pass AC filters are connected in each phase to prevent the flow of harmonic currents generated due to switching. The transformers connected at the output of converters to provide the isolation, modify voltage/current levels and also to prevent DC link capacitor being shorted due to the operation of various switches. Insulated gate bipolar transistors (IGBTs) with anti-parallel diodes are used as switching devices for both converters [20-22].

UPFC Controller

Shunt Controller

The block diagram of UPFC shunt controller is shown in Fig. 3 The shunt converter draws controlled current from the transmission line for the following reasons:

- To keep the transmission line voltage at its reference value.
- To maintain DC voltage level at its reference value on the DC link.

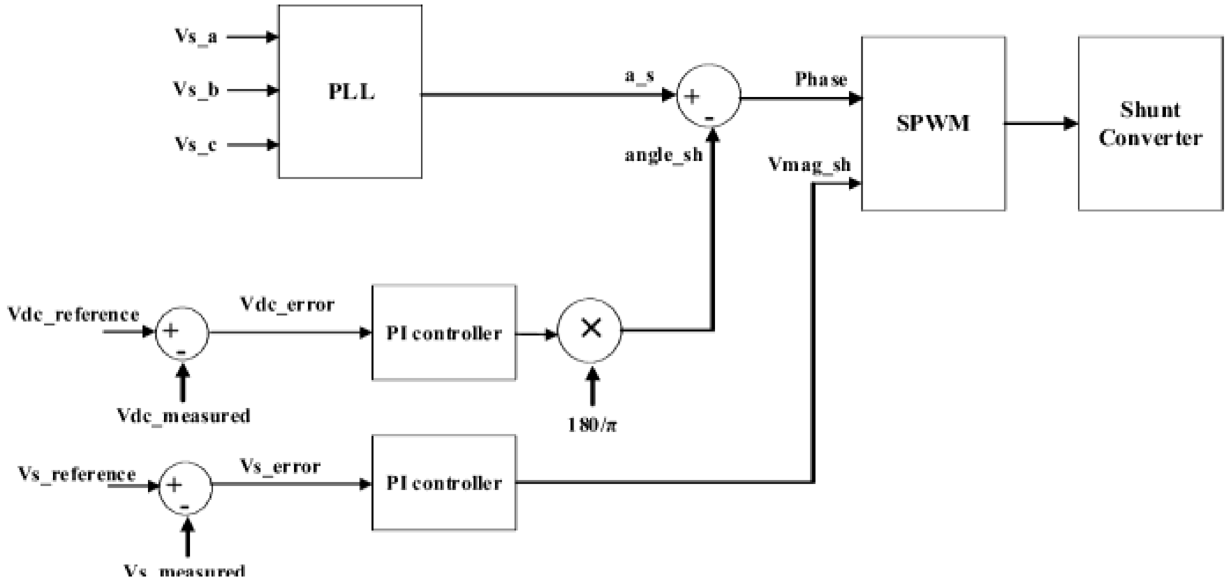


Fig. 3: Shunt controller of UPFC

In order to control the bus voltage, sending-end voltage (Vs_measured) is measured instantly and subtracted from its reference value (Vs_reference) as per unit (p.u) which reveals Vs_error. This error signal and the rate of change of error (Vs_error_rate) have been given as inputs to a FL block. The output of FL resulted in the magnitude of injected shunt volatge (Vmag_sh) in p.u. Meanwhile, (Vdc_measured) is measured and subtracted from its reference value (Vdc_reference) which reveals Vdc_error. The Vdc_error and its error-rate (Vdc_error_rate) have been given as inputs to another FL controller which reveals the angle (angle_sh). The difference of the angles (a_s – angle_sh) between the angle (angle_sh) and the phase angle of sending-end voltage (a_s) extracted from PLL block and the magnitude (Vmag_sh) have used in 'sin ()' function to obtain the reference signals for Pulse Width Modulation (PWM). In SPWM block, the reference signals are compared with carrier (triangle) signal which has a switching frequency of 3.5 KHz. The outputs of the comparators are used as switching signals to the converter switches.

Series Controller

The control system of series converter controller is illustrated in Fig. 4. The series converter controls the power flow across the line by injecting a voltage in series with the line current with controllable

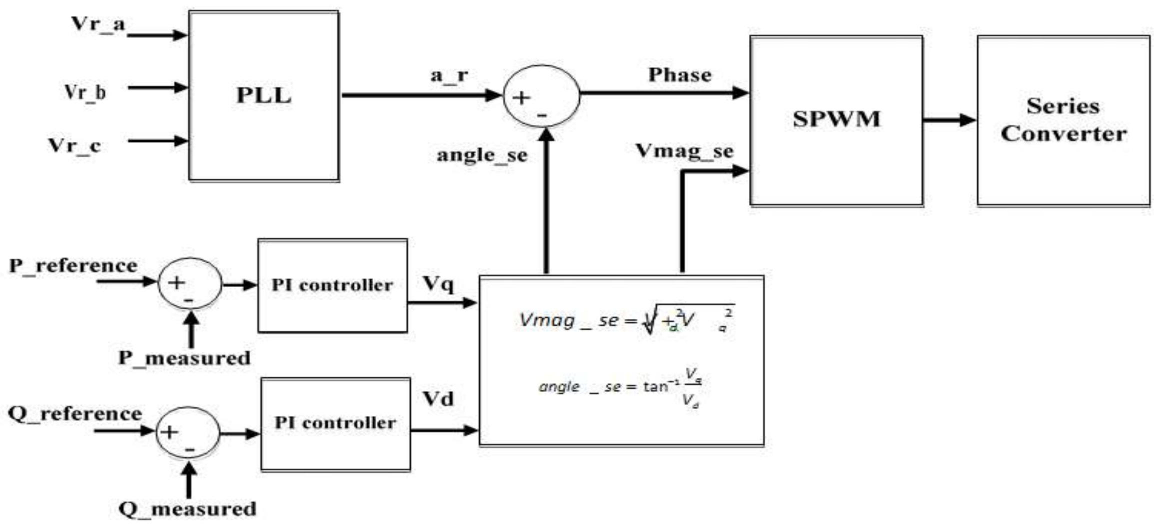


Fig. 4: Series controller of UPFC

The phase angle of receiving-end voltage (a_r) is obtained through PLL. The angle (angle _ se) obtained from equation (5) is subtracted from angle (a_r) of receiving-end voltage. The resultant angle and the magnitude of the voltage calculated from equation (4) are used in 'sin ()' function block to obtain reference signals. In SPWM technique, the reference signals are compared with carrier(triangle) signals. The switching frequency of the carrier has considered a s 3.5 KHz. The control signals of Insulated-gate bipolar transistor (IGBT) switches are generated by comparing references with carrier signals.

$$V_{mag\_se} = \sqrt{V_d^2 + V_q^2} \quad (4) \qquad angle_{se} = \tan^{-1}\frac{V_q}{V_d} \quad (5)$$

Result and discussion

IEEE-5 Bus Network

For voltage stability analysis, two voltage stability indices (LQP and VCPI) are employed to calculate the index value of each line. To calculate the line indices, both real and reactive load have been increased by 15 % and 22% respectively of the nominal load in all the load buses. Fig. 5 indicated that when the P and Q load have increased 33 % and 64 % respectively of nominal load line 2-3 has exhibited the unstable condition for both VCPI and LQP indices.

From Figs. 6 and 7, it has been observed that at unstable condition the voltages across buses 2 and 3 are found 0.7331 pu and 0.622 pu respectively. At 2.5s when UPFC has connected across line 2-3 the voltages have improved to 1.3001 pu and 0.962 pu across buses 2 and 3 respectively. In Fig. 8 all the bus voltages before and after connecting UPFC are presented. It is noticed that after connecting UPFC the voltage profile of all the buses have improvement

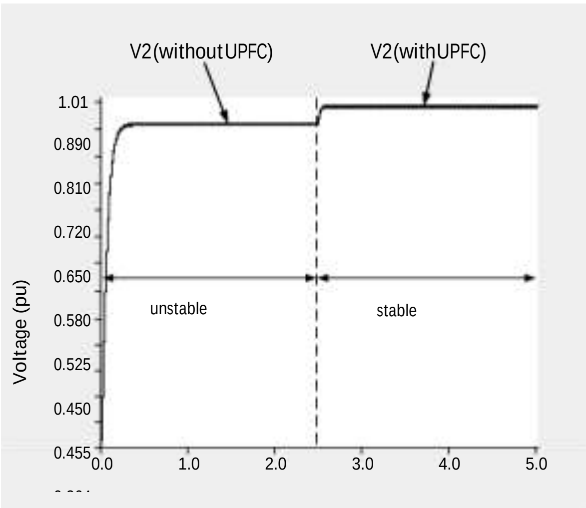


Fig. 6: Voltage across bus 2 in IEEE-5 bus system

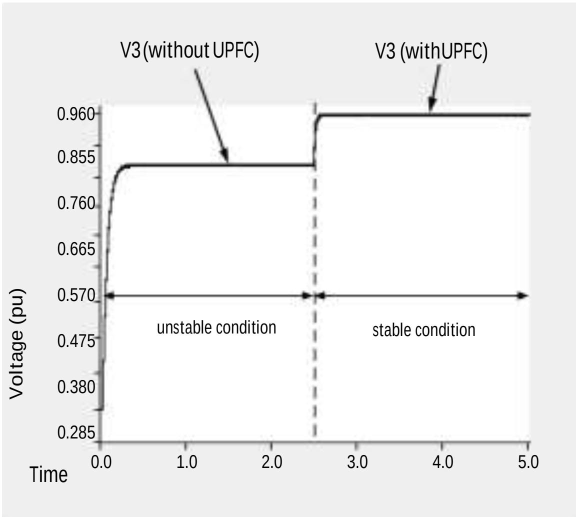


Fig. 7: Voltage across bus 3 in IEEE-5 bus system

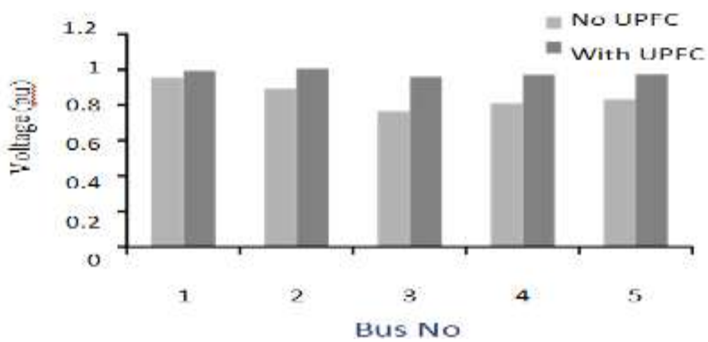


Fig. 8: Voltage profile across all the buses in IEEE-5 bus

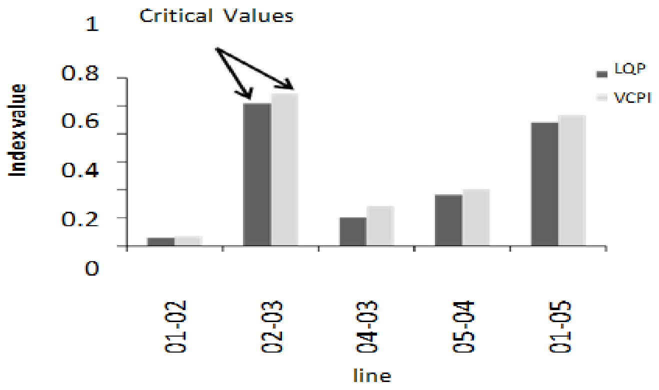


Fig. 5: Index values of all the lines in IEEE-5 bus system

EEE-14 Bus Network

As like IEEE-5 bus network to calculate the line indices, in IEEE-14 bus also both real and reactive load have been increased in all PQ buses by 10% and 18 % respectively .As soon as the P and Q loads across all the load buses reached to 33% and 64% respectively of the nominal load line 9-14 has reached the unstable region for VCPI and LQP indices. The index values of all the lines are shown in Fig. 9.

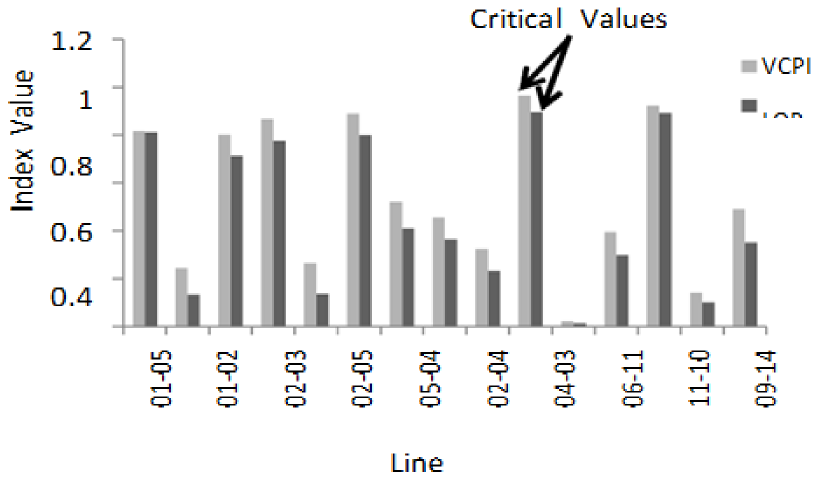


Fig. 9: Index values of all the lines in IEEE-14 bus system

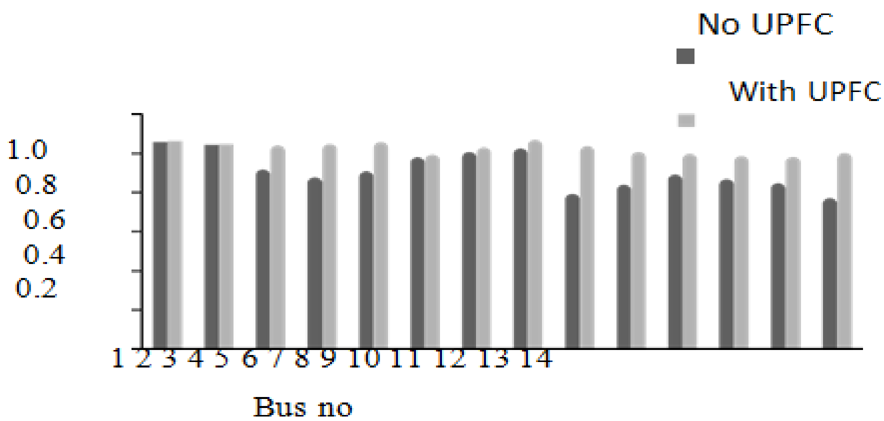


Fig. 12: Voltage profile across all the buses in IEEE-14 bus

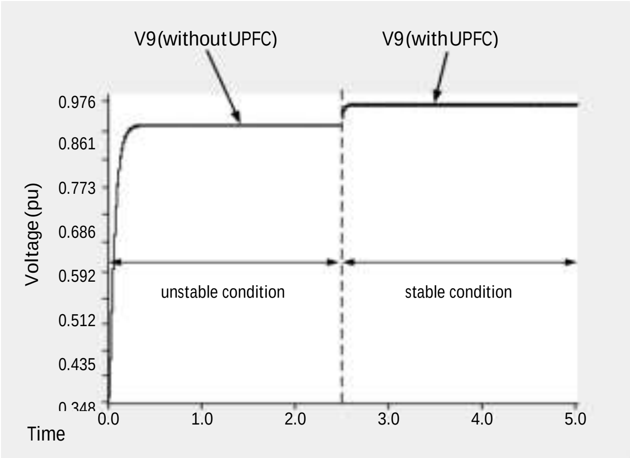


Fig. 10: Voltage across bus 9 in IEEE-14 bus system

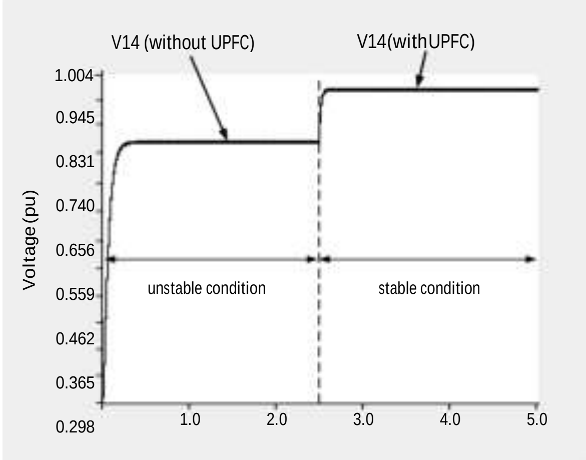


Fig. 11: Voltage across bus 14 in IEEE-14 bus system

Conclusion

An approach to find the location of UPFC in IEEE - 5 and 14 bus systems has been presented in this study by analyzing dynamic voltage stability. Voltage stability indices namely LQP and VCPI have been implemented to find voltage unstable condition in power system network by varying the load dynamically. From the simulations results it has been proved that the location obtained using the proposed approach is adequate. Since, after placement of fuzzy based UPFC in the explored location the voltages across the buses of the vulnerable line has boosted up to almost their nominal values. In addition, FL based UPFC has also improved voltage profile of all the buses when it is connected to the locations determined by using the proposed approach.

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