PROTECTION AND DETECTION OF MICROGRID FAULT BY ANFIS

Digambar D. Pund[1], Asst. Prof. Harshal Takpire[2]

[1]PG Student, Department of Electrical Engineering, G. H. Raisoni University Amravati
[2]Head of Department, Department of Electrical Engineering, G. H. Raisoni University Amravati

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Abstract: *In multibus islanded microgrids, the flexibility quality desires entirely completely different for various} areas and buses is different. This paper proposes a graded management to understand best unbalance compensation for satisfying the flexibility quality desires in many areas. Primary and secondary controllers are applied to understand unbalance compensation for essential bus, and at an analogous time, to make distributed generators (DGs) equally share the compensation efforts. Tertiary management, that inherently is associate improvement technique, is enforced to control the compensating effort of each metric weight unit considering the voltage unbalance limits in native buses and metric weight unit terminals. this system realizes multipower-quality level management throughout a multibus islanded system by excellently utilizing DGs as distributed compensators and saves the investment for further compensation instrumentality. Hardware-in-the-loop results demonstrate the effectiveness of the strategy.*

Introduction

In recent years, renewable energy has been developed to cope with many global challenges, such as increasing energy demand, environmental issues, and the depletion of fossil fuels [1]. This development has led to the development of microgrids, which can connect more distributed energy sources to the grid [2]. In order to solve or compensate for the volatility of renewable energy, many studies have been conducted. Another related question Microgrid is an error that occurs on the network side or microgrid side [3]. If improperly designed, faults may severely damage electrical equipment and cause expensive grid downtime [4]. Static switch isolation The microgrid of the main network when a fault occurs [5]. The field of fault detection and diagnosis is related to the collection of information about alarms in various situations [6]. Another goal in this field is to use cheap and highly reliable static switch control to achieve real-time fault detection and identification methods [7] [8].

Literature review:

A microgrid protection scheme combining smart wavelet and data mining. Debi Prasad Mishra, Subhransu Ranjan Samantarai, 2015. This article introduces a smart protection scheme for microgrids, which combines waveforms and decision trees. Wavelet transform can obtain effective attributes, such as energy change, entropy and standard deviation. Using the largest superimposed discrete waveform and decision tree Sushmita Kar (student, S. Samantarai, 2016 MODWT senior member) and decision tree (DT), high-resistance fault detection in the microgrid. The small, non-linear, random and highly variable HIF short-circuit current makes the overcurrent relay insensitive. Microgrid defect detection and classification based on HHT and machine learning methods Manohar Mishra1, Pravat Kumar Rout22017 This research proposes a new microgrid protection scheme based on Hilbert-Huang transform (HHT) and machine learning methods. This is done by extracting the three-phase power signal on the target bus from different branches.In this paper, DWT and ANFIS are used on the static switch of PCC to realize fault detection, classification and location in real time. The proposed method does not use complex sensory systems. The contributions are listed below. Help DWT is used to measure voltage, current and neutral signals near static switches. The proposed method does not use a complex sensor/communication system. Therefore, costs can be reduced, and other communication problems can be avoided. 2) Use wavelet transform to extract the main features of the alarm to improve the accuracy of the proposed method. For subsequent scans based on ANFIS, only entropy 4 on the wavelet scale is used. The wavelet coefficients can accurately determine when an error occurs. Features Detect, classify and locate errors in 5 of all buses (not some of them).

II. BASICS OF THEORIES

ANFIS

Most of the present-day systems are large and may be considered to be complex in nature. Electrical power, chemical, water treatment and similar large-scale industrial plants are all complex in nature. Complex systems may be linear or nonlinear, continuous or discrete, time varying or time invariant, static or dynamic, short term or long term, central or distributed, predictable or unpredictable, ill or well defined. Also, system outputs may be measurable or unmeasurable. They may consist of many interconnected systems, sub-processes or components. The processes involved in the complex systems may possess widely varying properties. In large scale systems, every part performs a desired function and the overall system works satisfactorily only if all the different parts work in tandem for what they are designed for. Modeling of complex systems is of fundamental importance in almost all fields. This is because models facilitate better understanding of the system and so help in system analysis. So prediction and simulation of the system's behavior are then possible. System model also helps to design new processes and analyze the existing ones. The design, optimization and supervision of controllers, fault detection and faulty component diagnosis are all based on the system model. This is because for the improvement of the system's performance, it is required to model the system correctly so that the model parameters can be tuned to get the required system response. It is because of this fact that in the last few decades, modeling of large scale, complex systems has been a special topic of interest among the researchers of various disciplines worldwide [1]. Most of the real-world systems are ill defined in nature and hence difficult to model. Generally, the performance of the system is dependent on the accuracy of the model. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to build a model which correctly reflects the behavior of the system under consideration. The functioning of complex large-scale systems also involves numerous tradeoff problems like cost and accuracy [2]. Hence, there is a strong demand for developing advanced methods of system modeling and identification techniques. The conventional 1 2 methods that have been used for system modeling rely heavily on the mathematical tools which require precise knowledge about the involved physical processes. In systems where the mathematical model is not available, it is not possible to use the conventional methods for its analysis. In such cases, soft computing-based modeling [3] approaches provide a viable alternative for identification of the system from the available data. The concept of soft computing [4] began to materialize near about the time when Lotfi Zadeh was working on soft analysis of data and fuzzy logic. This gave birth to the intelligent systems. Nearly four decades later, the intelligent system became a reality. However, initially the technology needed for building systems that possess Artificial intelligence (AI) was not available. Instead, only predicate logic and symbol manipulation techniques formed the core of the traditional AI. These techniques could not be used for building machines which could be called intelligent from the point of view of real-world application. But today the requisite hardware, software and sensor technology are available for building intelligent systems. In addition to these, computational tools are available now which are far more effective for conception and design of intelligent systems. These tools are derived from a collection of methodologies called soft computing. Unlike hard computing the essence of soft computing is aimed at accommodating the prevalent imprecision of the real world. Therefore, soft computing helps in exploiting the tolerance for imprecision, uncertainty and partial truth so that tractability, robustness, low solution cost and better rapport with reality can be achieved. Hence the human mind can be considered to be a role model for soft computing. Rather than a single technique, soft computing may be considered to be comprising of different methodologies with Neuro-computing (NC), the Fuzzy logic (FL) and the Genetic algorithm (GA) as the principal partners. Therefore, in soft computing-based system identification, instead of a single standard method, a collection of techniques has been put forward as possible solutions to the identification problem. They can be broadly grouped as neural network-based algorithm, fuzzy logic-based algorithm and the genetic algorithm. The neural network has the inherent advantage of being able to adapt itself and also in its learning capabilities. Similarly, the salient feature that is associated with the fuzzy logic is the distinct ability to take into account the prevailing uncertainty and imprecision of real systems with the help of the fuzzy if-then rules. In order to exploit the advantage of the self-adaptability and learning capability of the neural network and the capability of the fuzzy system to take into account of the prevailing uncertainty and imprecision of real systems with the help of the fuzzy if-then rules, an integrated forecasting approach comprising of both the fuzzy logic and the neural network has been considered. This hybrid system is called the Adaptive network based fuzzy inference system (ANFIS). Here the fuzzy system with its expert knowledge stands as a front-end preprocessor for the neural network input and output layers. on the historical data, the neural network learning algorithms are used to determine the parameters of the expert knowledge based fuzzy system. The use of this hybrid system ANFIS helps to complement the weakness of the respective systems.

Neural Network based Algorithms In addition to being the source of natural intelligence, the human brain can process incomplete information obtained by perception at a very rapid rate. Inspired by this biological property of the nervous systems and the brain, researchers attempted to model the human brain resulting in the evolution of the neural network. Here the brain has been modeled as a continuous time nonlinear dynamic system with a connection architecture. In this architecture the neurons or the processing units which are interconnected by weights are expected to mimic the human brain. This gives the neural network the capability for learning and adaptation by adjusting the interconnection between the layers.

B. Discrete Wavelet Transform

The FFT offers no direct statistics for an oscillating sign and is appropriate for analyzing the regular country problems. STFT, on the opposite hand, divides the full-time c language into many small/identical intervals, that are separately analyzed via way of means of FT. However, detecting the prevalence for very-short-period and high-frequency alerts is useless via way of means of the use of STFT. The WT has been widely used for studying the brief alerts because of its various window feature for the time domain. The WT avoids the hazards of each FT and STFT. The DWT is an prolonged model of WT the use of discrete time alerts. The DWT decomposes the sign on the premise of φ (t) and ϕ(t). The implementation of the DWT calls for discrete clear out out banks to calculate the c(k) and dj (k). The clear out banks decompose the sign via way of means of making use of a low-filter and a high filter. The filtered sign is then down sampled via way of means of a thing of 2

Multi-resolution Analysis (MRA)

In extra to seismic waves and vibrations, Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) became used to discover transients [15, 16]. As defined in Sec. III.A, the motive of MRA in DWT is to detect (localize) the fault prevalence and the expected wavelet energies are used to categories the AC fault types. Thus, the motivations of the use of DWT are as follows: (1) Only a 1/four of the cycle of on-the-spot voltages and currents are used to detect (localize) the fault prevalence. Common rms calculating approach typically wishes a few window sizes of many cycles of sampled factors to assess the powerful values to discover the prevalence of a fault. Besides, conventional powerful values of the fault modern-day are small and faults can't be detected without difficulty if the fault inception perspective is near zero. (2) MRA decomposes a brief sign into special frequency bands. Fault currents withinside the energy machine pay attention in a selection of 1~2 kHz. Common rms calculating approach does now no longer offer any frequency statistics. These motivations also are critical capabilities of the proposed approach. A time-various sign) (2 ∈RLtf may be expressed as a sum of wavelets φ(t) and scale capabilities φ t) (with corresponding coefficients at special time shifts and scales (frequencies), the use of the DWT.

Propose paper and future paper: In this paper, we advise a brand-new clever fault detection scheme for microgrid structures primarily based totally on wavelet transform, neural community and ANFIS approaches. The department modern-day importance measurements sampled via way of means of protecting relays are enter into the scheme, that may broaden the specified statistics of the fault kind, phase, and area for microgrid safety and carrier healing of every bus respectively. Specifically, the size statistics are preprocessed the use of DWT and statistical capabilities are extracted from the end result. Then the measurements of 10 special fault viz. LG Fault, LL Fault, LLG Fault, LLL AND LLLG Fault and capabilities are enter into NEURAL NETWORK and ANFIS to broaden fault statistics. Different from preceding paintings, the proposed scheme can offer a anticipated fault area alongside the five-bus transmission line with all 50-fault statistics on all five bus via way of means of preserving fourth bus as not unusual place bus. In addition, because of the computationally green nature of ANFIS the complete fault detection technique can be carried out in actual-time. To investigate the overall performance of our proposed scheme, we carried out a chain of simulations. We first take a look at the fault detection accuracy on a five BUS microgrid machine, and evaluate it with modern-day fault detection schemes withinside the literature. The consequences exhibit that the proposed scheme can offer extra correct fault kind type consequences, and can find out the fault places that are unavailable in different approaches. In addition, we compare the effect of noisy measurements at the fault detection overall performance. The simulation suggests that size uncertainty has a trivial effect at the overall performance of the scheme. Last however now no longer least, we are able to also take a look at the proposed scheme on a changed IEEE 14-bus machine and the fault detection end result may also continue to be satisfactory. This suggests that the proposed scheme is realistic to be followed in actual international microgrids of various sizes and topologies.

Conclusion:

This paper describes a method for detecting, classifying, and localising faults in a static switch at the PCC of a grid-connected microgrid. The three-scale MRA of fault voltage and current signals detects short-circuit-related disturbances. Only voltage and current signals close to the static switch are used in the proposed method. This method significantly reduces the number of dataset compare with traditional method

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