Voltage Stability Improvement by using SVC with Fuzzy Logic Controller in Multi -Machine Power System

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***Abstract*— At present, the voltage stability is one of the important issues in power system .Voltage sage, voltage swell and generation of harmonics that may cause system instability to compensate all these problems in transmission system SVC is used for better reliability. A Static VAR Compensator (SVC) has been used as a supplementary controller to improve transient stability as well as power oscillation damping of the system. In this paper, the aim of SVC with fuzzy logic controller is to make it more compatible with prevailing load demand so as to maintain the system stability under heavy load condition or light loading conditions on power system network. A static VAR compensator is chosen as a low cost solution to replace a conventional capacitor bank thus allowing a continuous and flexible nodal voltage adjustment.**

Keywords- FACTS, fuzzy logic, reactive power, SVC, voltage stability, Static VAR, Thyristor Switched Capacitor (TSC), Thyristor Controlled Reactor (TCR), FUZZY-SVC controller, MATLAB

I. INTRODUCTION

SVCs can be very effective in controlling the voltage fluctuations at rapidly varying loads condition. The price for such flexibility is higher. Nevertheless, these are often the only cost-effective solution for many loads located in remote areas where the power system is weak. The maximum part of the cost is in the power electronics on the TCR. Sometimes it can be reduced by using a number of capacitor steps then the TCR need only be large enough to cover the reactive power gap between the capacitor stages. The most of A.C. appliance have induction motor as their main drive which works at lagging power factor and the mostly contribute for lagging power factor of system. A SVC provides capacitive VAR which helps to improve the power factor and compensate reactive power demand.

The main objective of this paper is that using static VAR compensator with supplementary controller is to improve the power factor in distribution system during normal as well as abnormal condition and also to improve the voltage stability of system during fault condition so that to meet continuity of supply. And the ultimate objective of compensation is to increase transmittable power capacity. This may required to improve the KW capacity of transformer and alternators and also to improve the regulation of line and to decrease overall cost per units [3].

II. STATIC VAR COMPENSATOR

The SVC is a shunt type of FACTS devices family using power electronics to regulate voltage profile, control power flow and improve transient stability in power system network. A SVC regulates voltage at its terminals by controlling the amount of reactive power injected into or absorbed from the power system. A SVC will generates reactive power (capacitive mode) when the system voltage is low and will absorbs reactive power (inductive mode) when the system voltage is high. The fluctuation of the reactive power can be controlled by switching three-phase capacitor banks and inductor banks which are connected on the secondary side of a coupling transformer. It makes that each capacitor bank is switched on and off by three Thyristor Switched Capacitor (TSC) and Reactors are either switched on-off by Thyristor Switched Reactor (TSR) or phase-controlled Thyristor Controlled Reactor (TCR) [4].

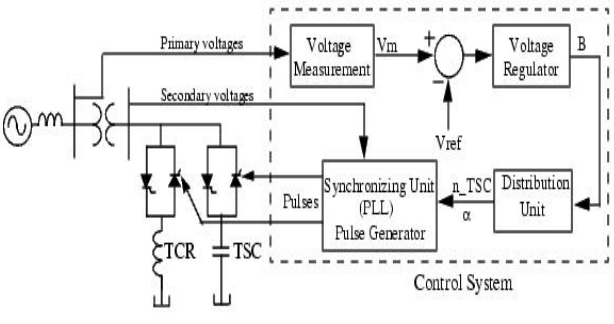

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of SVC [1]

A figure1 shows Schematic Diagram of SVC. A SVC is simulated in MATLAB by using phasor simulation, this consists of three phase power system together with generators, motors, turbine models and dynamics load to perform dynamic stability. This arrangement also consists of step down transformer, TSC (Thyristor Switched Capacitor), TSR (Thyristor Switched Reactor), voltage regulator devices and Phase Locked Loop (PLL). The control system consists of followings:

a) A measurement system for measuring the positive-sequence voltage to be controlled.

b) A voltage regulator uses the voltage error (difference between the measured voltage Vm and the reference voltage Vref) to determine the SVC susceptance B needed to keep the system voltage constant.

c) A distribution unit that determines the TSCs (and eventually TSRs) that must be switched in and out as well as computes the firing angle α of TCRs

d) A synchronizing system by using a phase-locked loop (PLL) synchronized on the secondary voltages and a pulse generator that send appropriate pulses to the thyristors[2].

III. FUZZY LOGIC CONTROLLER

A Mamdani type membership rule is adopted for fuzzy logic interfacing. The load voltage and load current are taken as input to fuzzy system to get the linearity triangular membership function is taken with 50% overlap. The fuzzy controller output is taken as the control signal of system. The Fuzzy Logic is a rule based controller where a set of rules represents a control decision mechanism to correct the effect of certain causes coming from power system [7]. In fuzzy logic, the five linguistic variables expressed by fuzzy sets defined on their respective universes of discourse. The fuzzy controllers' output works as a control signals for pulse generator and according to this firing angle is changed [3].

A Fuzzy logic is new control approach with great potential with real time applications with operation. Due to simplest structure, easy designing and low cost. A PI controller is used in SVC as voltage regulator in most industry sectors. But its drawback is that due to highly nonlinearity or uncertainty it is not able to control. Hence it is designed by using SVC with fuzzy controller system. There are two types of fuzzy controller which are Mamdani and Takagi-Sugeno. These two systems, the difference between them is that the output membership function (MF) of Takagi-Sugeno is either linear or constant value [4].

An error in voltage and change in error is taken as two input of fuzzy logic controller based system. The output of fuzzy controller decides the control signal which supplied to firing angle control units of existing system. According to control signals the TSC and TCR is triggered with desired firing angle.

A fuzzy logic is rule base control mechanism which decides the control mechanism to correct the effect of certain causes coming from power system network. A seven linguist variable expressed by fuzzy sets on fuzzy logic. The structure of fuzzy logic controller is shown in figure 2.

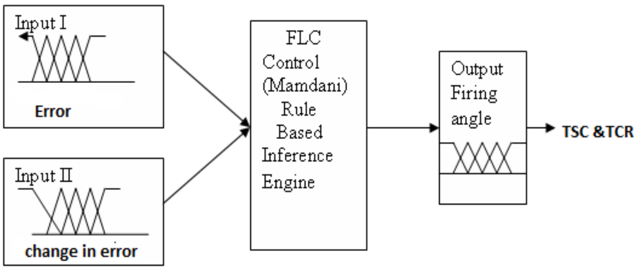

Figure 2. The structure of fuzzy logic controller

E ΔE	NB	NM	NS	ZE	PS	PM	PB
NB	NB	NM	NM	NS	NS	NS	ZE
NM	NM	NM	NS	NS	NS	ZE	PS
NS	NM	NM	NS	NS	ZE	PS	PM
ZE	NB	NM	NS	ZE	PS	PM	PM
PS	NS	NS	ZE	PS	PS	PM	PM
PM	NS	ZE	PS	PS	PS	PM	PM
PB	ZE	PS	PS	PM	PM	PB	PB

Figure 3. Membership rules for controller

IV. TEST SYSTEM

A test system consists of 2 machines with 3 buses is considered. A Plant 1 (M1) is a 1000 MW hydraulic generation plant is connected to a load centre through a long 500 kV, 700 km transmission line network. The load centre is represented as a 5000 MW resistive load and supplied by the remote plant 2 (M2) consists of a 1000 MVA plant and a local generation of 5000 MVA.

A load flow has been performed on this system with M1 generating 950 MW and M2 generates 4046MW power. The line carries 944 MW which is close to its surge impedance loading (SIL = 977 MW) power. A 200 MVAR SVC is implemented at the centre of the transmission line to maintain the system stability after faults occurrence condition. The two machines are equipped with a hydraulic turbine and governor (HTG), excitation system, and PSS [2].

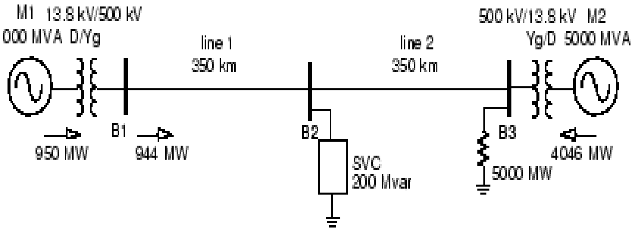

Figure 4. Test system line diagram

V. SIMULATION RESULTS

The performance of SVC with Fuzzy logic controller in power system oscillation damping after fault in two machine system is examined. A figure-5 shows Simulink model of two machine power system. A three phase fault occurred at bus at Bus 1 for 0.1 second from t1=5sec to t2=5.1sec. In this model, the effectiveness of the SVC with fuzzy logic controller has been observed. A fig. 6 shows the Fuzzy-SVC modeled in Simulink/MATLAB. After the fault occurred, the SVC will try to support the voltage by injecting reactive power on the line when the voltage is lower than the reference voltage (1.009 pu).

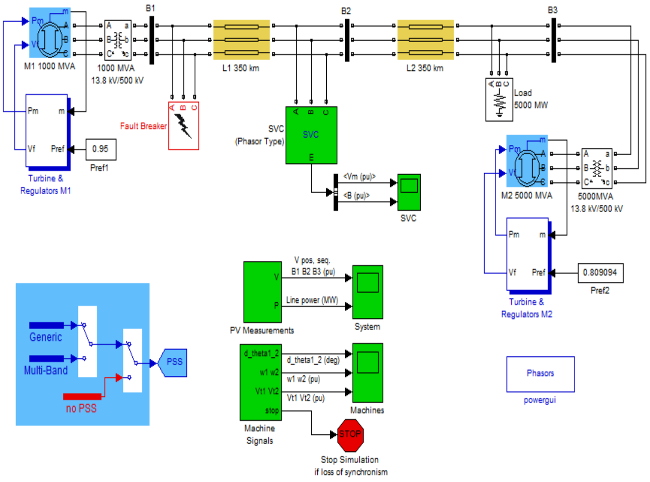

Figure 5. Two-Machine 3-Bus Test System modeled in Simulink/MATLAB

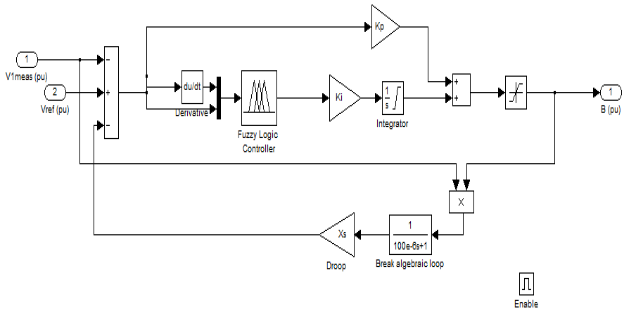

Figure 6. Subsystem of test model

It is observed that as fault occurred between Bus 1 and Bus 2, terminal voltage Vt1 is also affected. The observation from fig.7, terminal voltage Vt1 is less oscillated and stabilized faster with the FUZZY-SVC controller used in the system.

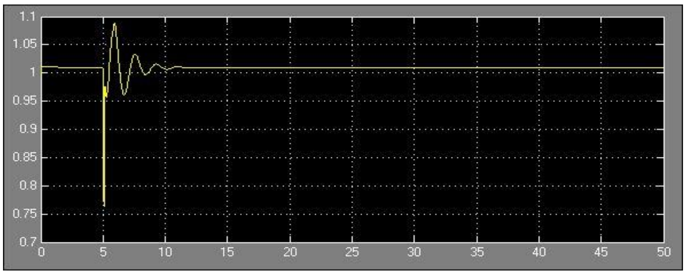

Figure 7. Terminal voltage of system with svc during LG fault

Fig. 9 show the difference of rotor angle of Generator (G1) of the test system. Then, after the occurrence of the three phase fault at t1=5sec, the two generators quickly fall out of synchronization process. The observation from Fig.9 shows that system implemented with FUZZY-SVC controller in the system. The difference of rotor angle is stabilized faster with the controller at t=10s which is 4.9 second after fault clearance.

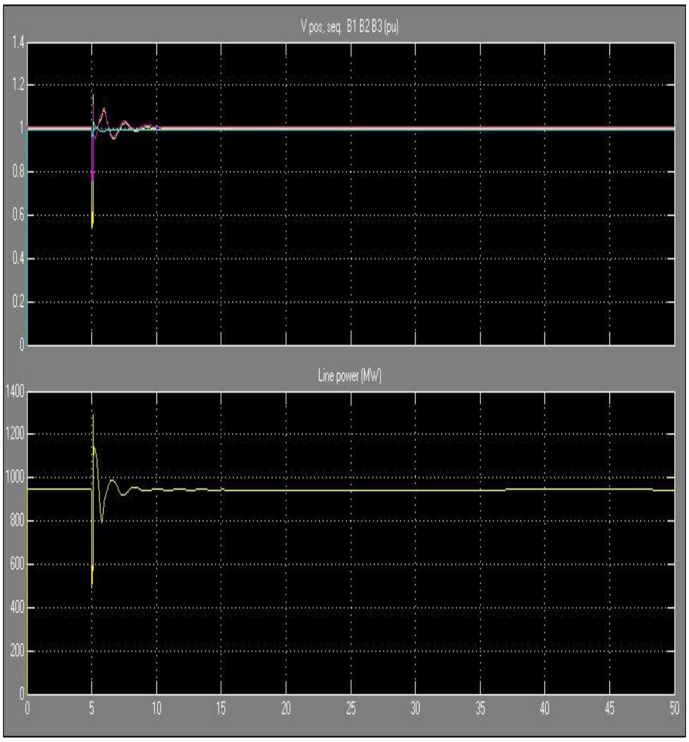

Figure 8. Positive sequence voltage and active power

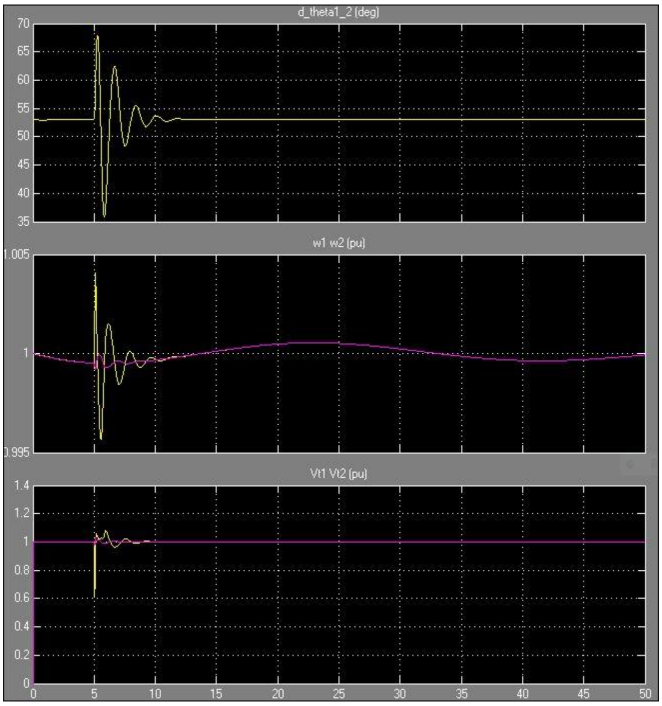

Figure 9. Rotor angle oscillation of system with controller

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The SVC with fuzzy logic controller has been tested in a 2-machines 3-bus power system where several parameters including the difference of rotor angle between the machines, speed of the machines, terminal voltage and the transmission line active power have been observed in this model. The performance of the system implemented with the FUZZY-SVC controller. This FUZZY-SVC controller based system shows the better performance in damping oscillations, to maintain terminal voltage and to control the power after the system is subjected to disturbance.

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