



Power Quality Improvement Using D-STATCOM in Distribution System at Various Faults

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ABSTRACT: As a promising renewable alternative, the wind power is one of the significant sources of generation. Reactive power compensation and harmonic reduction in a low voltage distribution networks for integration of wind power to the grid are the main issues addressed in this paper. This paper proposes a control scheme based on instantaneous Pq theory for compensating the reactive power requirement of a three phase grid connected wind driven induction generator as well as the harmonics produced by the non linear load connected to the PCC using STATCOM. The proposed control scheme is simulated using MATLAB/SIMULINK. The Simulation results are presented in this paper.

KEYWORDS: wind power, distribution network, induction generator, STATCOM, reactive power.

1. INTRODUCTION

The integration of wind power to grid introduces power quality issues, which mainly consist of voltage regulation and reactive power compensation. Induction machines are mostly used as generators in wind power based generations. Induction generators draw reactive power from the grid to which they are connected. Therefore, the integration of wind power to power system networks is one of the main concerns of the power system engineers. The addition of wind power into the electric grid affects the power quality [1]. During the last few years, power electronic technology plays an important role in distributed generation and integration of in-denergy generation into the electric grid [2]. A non-linear load on a power system is typically a rectifier the square of the voltage. Consequently, the reactive power supplied from the capacitors decreases rapidly when the voltage decreases [3]. To overcome the above disadvantages; STATCOM is best suited for reactive power compensation and harmonic reduction. It is based on a controllable voltage source converter the square of the voltage. Consequently, the reactive power supplied from the capacitors decreases rapidly when the voltage decreases [3]. To overcome the above disadvantages; STATCOM is best suited for reactive power compensation and harmonic reduction. It is based on a controllable voltage source converter.

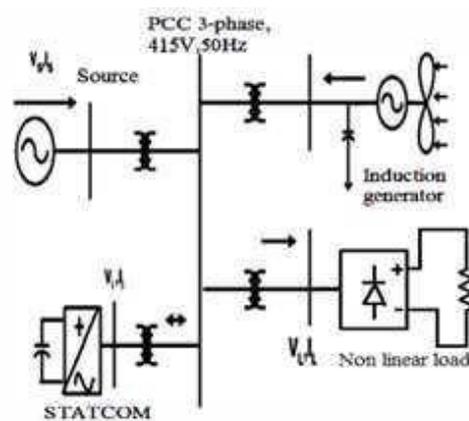


Fig.1 Schematic diagram of grid connected wind energy system.

The proposed STATCOM control scheme for grid connected wind energy generation for power quality improvement has following objective. This paper is organized as follows. Section II discusses reactive power requirements of induction generator. Section III, IV and V discuss wind driven induction generator with STATCOM, reference current generation and hysteresis current controller for STATCOM respectively.



II. REFERENCE CURRENT GENERATION FOR STATCOM

Reference current for the STATCOM is generated based on instantaneous reactive power theory [7]-[10]. A STATCOM injects the compensation current which is a sum of reactive component current of IG, non-linear load and harmonic component current of non-linear load. Reference current for the STATCOM is generated based on instantaneous reactive power theory [7]-[10]. A STATCOM injects the compensation current which is a sum of reactive component current of IG, non-linear load and harmonic component current of non-linear load. Reference current for the STATCOM is generated based on instantaneous reactive power theory [7]-[10]. A STATCOM injects the compensation current which is a sum of reactive component current of IG, non-linear load and harmonic component current of non-linear load. Pq theory gives a generalized definition of instantaneous reactive power, which is valid for sinusoidal or non sinusoidal, balanced or unbalanced, three-phase power systems with or without zero sequence currents and/or voltages. Pq theory gives a generalized definition of instantaneous reactive power, which is valid for sinusoidal or non sinusoidal, balanced or unbalanced, three-phase power systems with or without zero sequence currents and/or voltages. Pq theory gives a generalized definition of instantaneous reactive power, which is valid for sinusoidal or non sinusoidal, balanced or unbalanced, three-phase power systems with or without zero sequence currents and/or voltages.

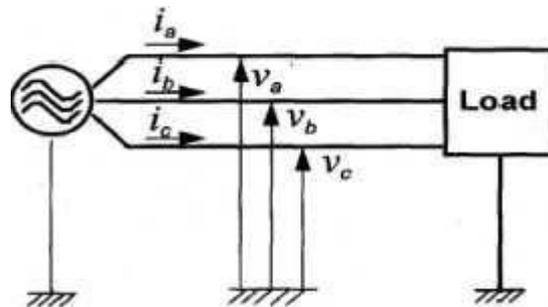


Figure.2. Three phase system

III. SYSTEM MODELLING & RESULTS

The test system composes a 230 kV, 50 Hz generation system, represented by a Thevenin equivalent, feeding into the primary side of a 3-winding transformer. A varying load is connected to the 11 kV, secondary side of the transformer. In the absence of DSTATCOM we can see the voltage sag due to the three phase fault introduced during different conditions. Here Simulation results are presented for four cases. In case one voltage sag without DSTATCOM at three phase fault, case two voltage sag with DSTATCOM at three phase fault, case three voltage swell without DSTATCOM by removing three phase load and in case four voltage swell with DSTATCOM by removing three phase load is considered

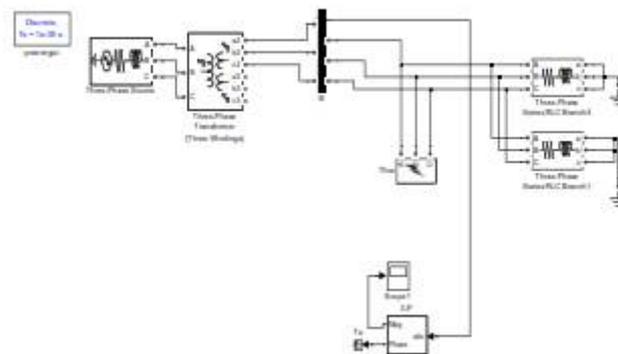


Figure.3 Test system for voltage Sag Without DSTATCOM.



TABLE I

Fault resistance	3P fault		L-G fault		L-L fault		2L-G fault		3P-G fault	
	With DSTATCOM	Without DSTATCOM								
0.4	0.88	0.48	0.95	0.75	1.02	0.64	0.95	0.55	0.88	0.48
0.6	0.92	0.62	0.98	0.81	1.01	0.73	0.98	0.68	0.92	0.62
0.8	0.95	0.72	0.99	0.85	1.01	0.8	0.99	0.76	0.93	0.73
1	0.98	0.8	0.99	0.88	1.01	0.85	0.99	0.82	0.98	0.8

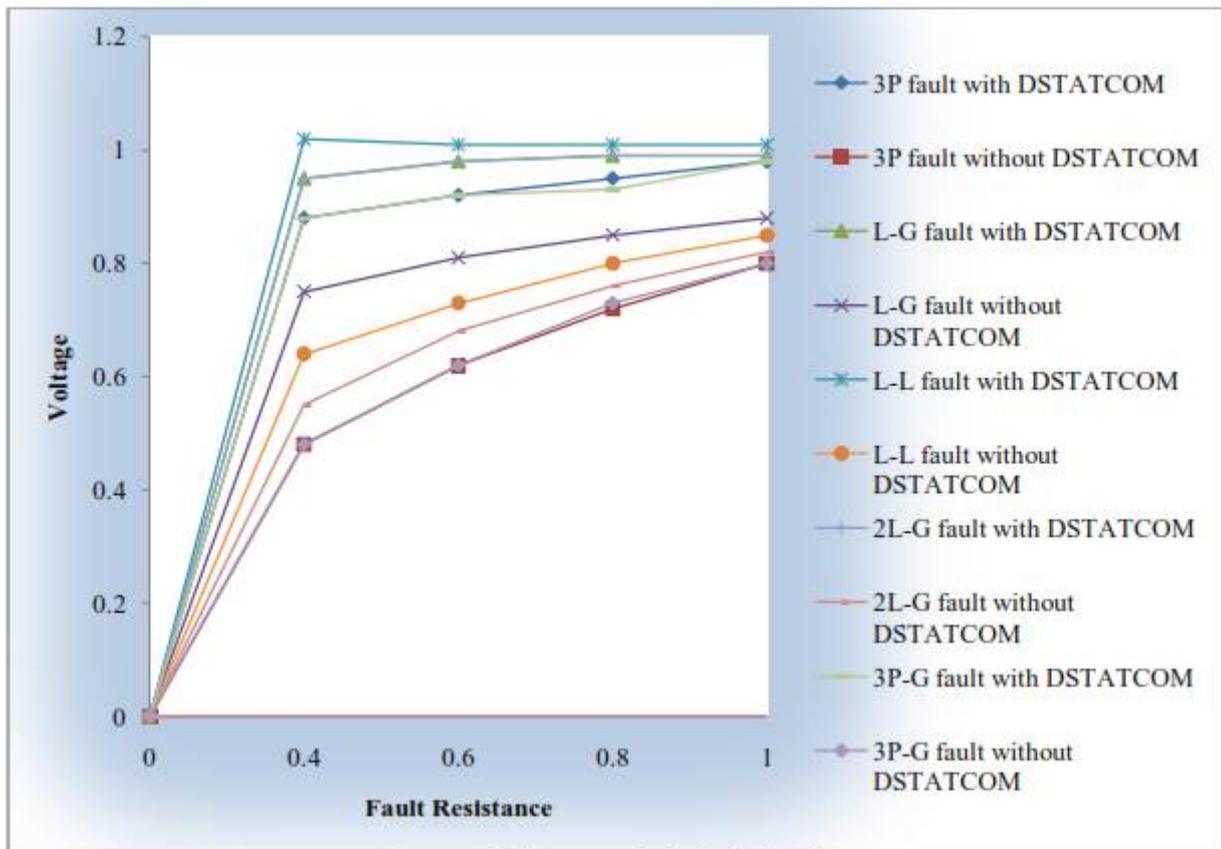


Figure.4. Graphical Representation for data in the table .

As shown in above graph, a very effective voltage regulation which is provided by the D-STATCOM can be clearly appreciated. The D-STATCOM eliminates the voltage sag & swell. In spite of sudden fault and load variations, the regulated RMS voltage shows a reasonably smooth profile, where power quality of the system is improved upto 95-98% of the poor voltage.

IV. CONCLUSION

This paper has presented the power quality problems such as voltage sags and swell. Compensation techniques of custom power electronic device D-ST ATCOM was presented. The design and applications of D-STATCOM for voltage sags, swells and comprehensive results were presented. The simulation results show that the voltage sags can be mitigate by inserting DSTATCOM caused due to faults & swell due to sudden switching of loads in the distribution system. The Voltage Source Convert (VSC) was implemented with the help of Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation (SPWM). The control scheme was tested under a wide range of operating conditions, and it was observed to be very robust in every case. For modeling and simulation of a D-STATCOM by using the highly developed graphic facilities available in MATLAB/SIMULINK were used.

The simulations carried out here showed that the DSTATCOM provides relatively better voltage Regulation capabilities.



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