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¹ Design of STATCOM for Power System Stability Improvement

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3	1
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6 Abstract

⁷ This paper presents the model of a STATCOM which is controlled externally by a newly

⁸ designed Power Oscillation Controller(POC) for the improvements of power system stability

⁹ and damping effect of an on line power system. The proposed POC consists of two

¹⁰ controllers(PID POD).PID parameters has been optimized by ZiglerNecles close loop tuning

¹¹ method. Machine excitation has been controller by using excitation controlleras required.

¹² Both single phase and three phase faults has been considered in the research. In this paper, A

¹³ power system network is considered which is simulated in the phasor simulation method the

¹⁴ network is simulated in three steps; without STATCOM, With STATCOM but no externally

¹⁵ controlled, STATCOM with Power Oscillation Controller(POC). Simulation result shows that

¹⁶ without STATCOM, the system parameters becomes unstable during faults. When

17 STATCOM is imposed in the network, then system parameters becomes stable. Again, when

¹⁸ STATCOM is controlled externally by POC controllers, then system voltage power becomes

¹⁹ stable in faster way then without controller. It has been observed that the STATCOM ratings

²⁰ are only 20 MVA with controllers and 200 MVA without controllers. So, STATCOM with

21 POC controllers are more effective to enhance the voltage stability and increases power

transmission capacity of a power system .So STATCOM with POC excitation controllers, the
system performance is greatly enhanced.

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Index terms—STATCOM, voltage regulator, power system controller, PID, POD, power oscillation controller
 (POC), MATLAB simulink.

²⁷ 1 Design of STATCOM for Power System Stability Improve ²⁸ ment

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Abstract-This paper presents the model of a STATCOM which is controlled externally by a newly designed 30 Power Oscillation Controller (POC) for the improvements of power system stability and damping effect of an 31 on line power system. The proposed POC consists of two controllers (PID & POD). PID parameters has been 32 33 optimized by Zigler Necles close loop tuning method. Machine excitation has been controller by using excitation 34 controller as required. Both single phase and three phase faults has been considered in the research. In this 35 paper, A power system network is considered which is simulated in the phasor simulation method & the network is simulated in three steps; without STATCOM, With STATCOM but no externally controlled, STATCOM with 36 Power Oscillation Controller (POC). Simulation result shows that without STATCOM, the system parameters 37 becomes unstable during faults. When STATCOM is imposed in the network, then system parameters becomes 38 stable. Again, when STATCOM is controlled externally by POC controllers, then system voltage & power 39 becomes stable in faster way then without controller. It has been observed that the STATCOM ratings are 40 only 20 MVA with controllers and 200 MVA without controllers. So, STATCOM with POC controllers are 41

7 SIMULATION RESULTS

42 more effective to enhance the voltage stability and increases power transmission capacity of a power system .So 43 STATCOM with POC & excitation controllers, the system performance is greatly enhanced.

44 2 INTRODUCTION

ower system stability improvements is very important for large scale system. The AC power transmission system
 has diverse limits, classified as static limits and dynamic limits [1][2]. Traditionally, fixed or mechanically switched

⁴⁰ has diverse mints, classified as static mints and dynamic mints [1][2]. Haddonary, fixed of mechanicary switched
 ⁴⁷ shunt and series capacitors, reactors and synchronous generators were being used to enhance same types of
 ⁴⁸ stability augmentation [3].

For many reasons desired performance was being unable to achieve effectively. A STATCOM is an electrical 49 device for providing fast-acting reactive power compensation on high voltage transmission networks and it can 50 contribute to improve the voltage profiles in the transient state and therefore, it can improve the qualities and 51 performances of the electric services [3]. An STATCOM can be controlled externally by using properly designed 52 different types of controllers which can improve voltage stability of a large scale power system. In previous study 53 Authors has d signed a PID controller which has tuned by Triple Integral Differential (TID) tuning method 54 [4]. However, in this study, With a view to get better performance, A new Power Oscillation Controller (POC) 55 has been designed & proposed for STATCOM to injects Vqref externally for the improvement of power system 56 stability. Therefore, thyristor based STATCOM with POC controllers has been used to improve the performance 57 of power system. 58

⁵⁹ **3 II.**

60 4 CONTROL CONCEPT OF STATCOM

A static synchronous compensator (STATCOM), also known as a "static synchronous condenser" ("STATCON"), 61 is a regulating device used on alternating current electricity transmission networks. It is based on a power 62 electronics voltage-source converter and can act as either a source or sink of reactive AC power to an electricity 63 network. If connected to a source of power it can also provide active AC power. It is a member of the FACTS 64 family of devices. Usually a STATCOM is installed to support electricity networks that have a poor power factor 65 and often poor voltage regulation. A STATCOM is a voltage source converter (VSC)-based device, with the 66 voltage source behind a reactor. The voltage source is created from a DC capacitor and therefore a STATCOM 67 has very little active power capability. However, its active power capability can be increased if a suitable energy 68 storage device is connected across the DC capacitor. The reactive power at the terminals of the STATCOM 69 depends on the amplitude of the voltage source ??5].diagram. 70

71 **5 III.**

72 6 POWER SYSTEM MODEL

This example described in this section illustrates modeling of a simple transmission system containing 2-hydraulic 73 power plants [Fig. ??]. STATCOM has been used to improve transient stability and power P Figure ?? : Single 74 line diagram of 2-machine power system A single line diagram represents a simple 500 kV transmission system is 75 shown in Fig. ?? [6]. In the proposed plan because resistor is low cost than potential transformer. A 1000 MW 76 hydraulic generation plant (M1) is connected to a load centre through a long 500 kV, total 700km transmission 77 line. A 5000 MW of resistive load is modelled as the load centre. The remote 1000 MVA plant and a local 78 generation of 5000 MVA (plant M2) feed the load. A load flow has been performed on this system with plant 79 M1 generating 950 MW so that plant M2 produces 4046 MW. The line carries 944 MW which is close to its surge 80 impedance loading (SIL = 977 MW). To maintain system stability after faults, the transmission line is shunt 81 compensated at its centre by a 200MVAR STATCOM [Fig. ??]. The STATCOM does not have any controller 82 unit. Machine & STATCOM parameters has been taken from reference ??5]. The complete simulink model of 83 STATCOM with power system controller is shown in Fig. 4. To maintain system stability after faults, the 84 transmission line is shunt compensated at its centre by a 200MVAR STATCOM with power system controller. 85 The two machines are equipped with a hydraulic turbine and governor (HTG) [Fig. ??], excitation system. Any 86 disturbances that occur in power systems due to fault, can result in inducing electromechanical oscillations of 87 the electrical generators. Such oscillating swings must be effectively damped to maintain the system stability. 88 IV. 89

90 7 SIMULATION RESULTS

The load flow solution of the above system is calculated and the simulation results are shown below. Two types of faults: A. single line to ground fault & B. Three phase fault have been considered. The process of selecting the controller parameters to meet given performance specifications is called PID tuning. Most PID controllers are adjusted onsite, many different types of tuning rules have been proposed in the literature [4]. Using those tuning rules, delicate & fine tuning of PID controllers can be made onsite. Also automatic tuning methods have been developed and some of the PID controllers may possess on-line automatic tuning capabilities [4]. The PID controller has three term control signal [4], (1) In Laplace Form, (2) Alternator state can be sensed by a feedback. If any faults occur in network then HTG changes the speed of machine & Machine excitation can be changed by excitation controller.? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + = S T S K s G C d i p * T 1 1) (?????????? + + = S P S K s G C

Inside the excitation controller, a MATLAB program has been sets so that machine excitation will change as required to regain system stability.

103 **8 VII.**

9 SIMULATION RESULTS WITH POC

The network remains same [Fig. ??], just simple STATCOM is replaced by power system controlled STATCOM. During fault, machines speed deviation (d?) & Line voltage (Vabc), Line current (Iabc) are always monitored by power system controller & taking input of those oscillation, after processing as shown in Fig. ??3, it reduces damping of power system oscillation & helps STATCOM to improve stability. Two types of faults has been

109 $\,$ considered: A. Single line to ground fault and B. Three phase fault.

110 RESULTS & CONCLUSION

111 CONCLUSION

This paper presents the power system stability improvement i.e. voltage level, machine oscillation damping, real 112 power system model of STATCOM without or with proposed Power Oscillation Controller for different types of 113 faulted conditions. POC is also a very efficient controller then others for STATCOM to enhance the power system 114 stability. From above results, this proposed Zigler-Nicles close loop tuning method for selecting PID controller 115 parameters & POD, In combine, Power Oscillation Controller may be highly suitable as a STATCOM controller 116 because of shorter stability time, simple designed, low cost & highly efficient controller. Machines DC Excitation 117 can also be controlled easily by using excitation controller. Rather that, If POC controller is used then only small 118 rating of STATCOM becomes enough for stabilization of robust power system within very shortest possible time 119 for both steady state & dynamic conditions. These proposed Power Oscillation Controller can be applied for any 120 interconnected multimachine power system network for stability improvement. 121

These controller can be applied to another FACTS devices namely SSSC, UPFC whose controllers may be controlled externally by designing different types of controllers which also may be tuned by using different algorithm i.e. Fazzy logic, ANN, Genetic algorithm, FSO etc. for both transient and steady state stability improvement of a power system.



Figure 1:







Figure 3: Figure 5 : Figure 6 :











Figure 6: Figure 10 :

1

The performance of the proposed Power Oscillation Controller with STATCOM has been summarized in the table-I. In table-I, ? (infinite time) means the system is unstable, STATCOM rating in MVA. The network is simulated in three steps; without STATCOM, With STATCOM only, STATCOM with proposed Power Oscillation Controller (POC) & Excitation controller.

	Controller					
Controller Status		1-Ø fault (Stability time)		3-Ø fault (Stability time)		
Controller STATCOM		Volt	P,Q	Volt	P,Q	
	Ratin	ing				
No	0	?	?	?	?	
STATCOM	MVA					
STATCOM 200 MVA		3s	3s	5s	5s	
STATCOM	20					
+	MVA	$025s \ 0.25s$		0.25s	0.25s	
POC						
	IX.					

Figure 7: Table 1 :

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 $^{^2 \}mathrm{Year}$ 2014 system oscillations damping. The phasor simulation method can be used.

 $^{^3 \}odot$ 2014 Global Journals Inc. (US) Global Journal of Researches in Engineering

11 CONCLUSION

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