

Voltage Stability Enhancement in Power System Using STATCOM Based ITC with Unbalanced Fault

B.Alex¹, D.VenkataRamana²

¹PG Student, ²Assistant Professor,
EEE, Kingston Engineering College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India.

Corresponding Author: B. Alex

Received: 08/05/2015

Revised: 09/06/2015

Accepted: 12/06/2015

ABSTRACT

In this paper investigations on a fixed speed wind farm with squirrel cage induction generators (SCIG) directly connected to the grid in combination with a STATCOM based Indirect Torque Control (ITC) under unbalanced grid voltage fault are given by means of theory and simulations and also different kinds of control methods are discussed. Under unbalanced grid voltage dips causes additional generator torque oscillations. The simulation results clarify the effect of voltage compensation by a STATCOM on the operation of a SCIG wind farm which inference the improvement of voltage stability and reduction of torque oscillation.

Keywords: Voltage Stability, SCIG, Wind farm, low voltage Capability, STATCOM, Indirect Torque Control (ITC).

I. INTRODUCTION

Wind Energy is playing a key role on the way towards a sustainable energy future. Among the generator types used for wind turbines the technical development has moved from fixed speed to variable speed concepts. But still of fixed speed type using asynchronous generators directly connected to the grid. During voltage dips the induction generators may consume a large amount of reactive power as their speed deviates from the synchronous speed, which can lead to a voltage collapse in the network. Different methods have been investigated to enhance the fault ride through capability like installation of a STATCOM has been identified to provide the best dynamic stability enhancement. [3]

A STATCOM is a voltage source converter based device providing dynamic reactive power support to the grid. Thus, the STATCOM can help to integrate wind power plants in a weak power system. [4] The STATCOM can also perform an indirect torque control for the same kind of generators [7] to decrease the mechanical stress during grid voltage dip. All these investigations have covered balanced grid faults, but the majority of grid faults are of unbalanced nature.

The unbalanced-voltage problem can cause unbalanced heating in the machine windings and a pulsating torque leading to mechanical vibration and acoustic noise. [8] The STATCOM control structure can be adapted to these unbalanced voltage

positive and negative sequence components is necessary, which is performed based on dual second order generalized integrators. [15] Using the sequence separation the positive and negative sequence of the voltage appear as DC values and can be controlled by PI controllers. To ensure a safe operation of the STATCOM within its current capability the current references given by the four outer controllers must be limited to the maximum STATCOM current. The priority is on the positive sequence reactive.

Thus, the STATCOM ensures the maximum fault ride through enhancement of the wind farm by compensating the positive sequence voltage. If there is a remaining STATCOM current capability the STATCOM is controlled to compensate the negative sequence voltage additionally, in order to reduce the torque ripple during the grid fault. The positive and negative sequence current references are added. Note, that the negative sequence currents references must be transformed into the positive rotating reference frame by a coordinate transformation with twice the grid voltage angle.

For the investigations under unbalanced grid fault different control targets will be compared to clarify the effect of positive or negative sequence voltage compensation on the operation of the induction generators. The target of the first method is to compensate the positive sequence voltage, while the negative sequence voltage will remain unchanged. The target of the second method is to eliminate the negative sequence of the voltage, while the positive sequence voltage will remain unchanged

The results of this section enhance the understanding of the voltage control performed by the STATCOM and the resulting operation of the induction generators. By compensating the positive

sequence voltage the torque capability of the induction generators is increased and acceleration during grid voltage dips can be decreased or avoided. By compensating the negative sequence voltage (the unbalanced component of the voltage) the torque oscillations of the induction generators can be decreased or avoided. The capability of the STATCOM to compensate a voltage component depends on the chosen current rating of the STATCOM and the impedance of the power system. For a high current rating of the STATCOM and a weak power system (with high system impedance) the voltage compensation capability of the STATCOM is also high.

IV. SIMULATION RESULTS:

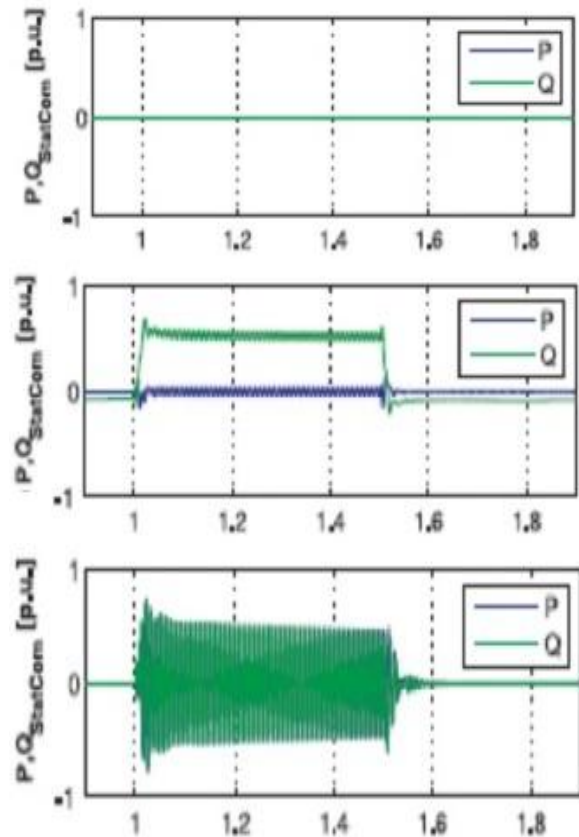


Fig.3. (a) STATCOM power (before fault), (b) Present fault, (c) After fault

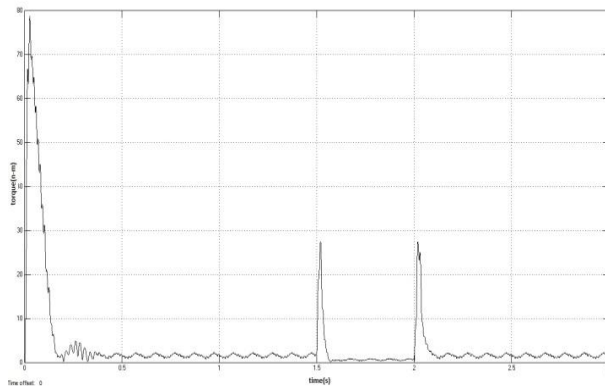
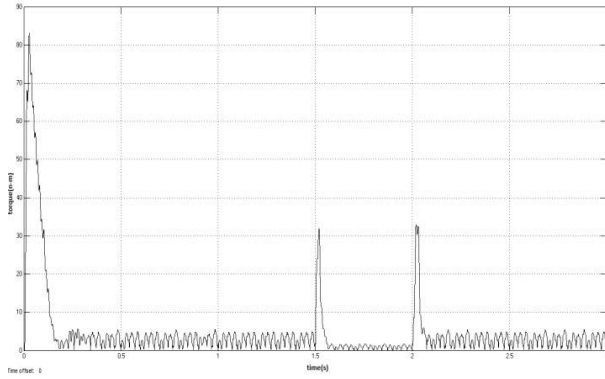


Fig.4 (a) Torque oscillation with grid fault (period 1.5 sec -2sec) – Without STATCOM, (b) With STATCOM

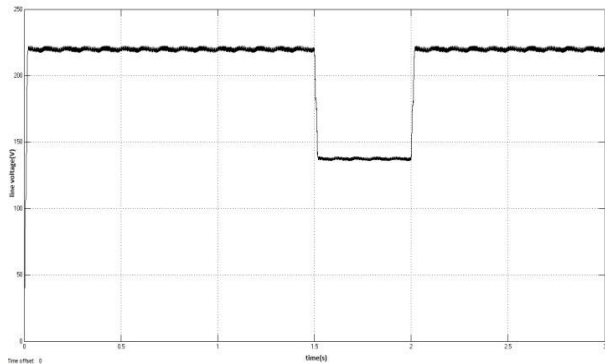
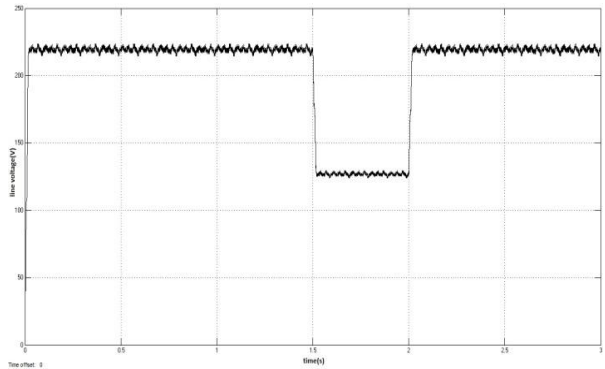


Fig.5 (a) Grid Voltage with grid fault (period 1.5 sec -2sec) – Without STATCOM, (b) With STATCOM

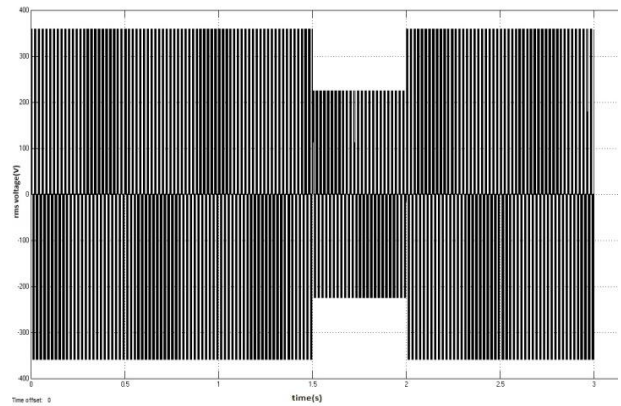
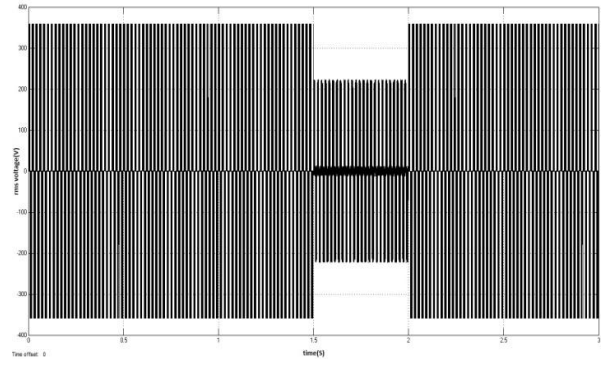


Fig.6 (a) Grid RMS Voltage with grid fault (period 1.5 sec -2sec) – Without STATCOM, (b) With STATCOM

The power compensation of STATCOM is shown in Fig.3. Fig.3 (a) shows the STATCOM power capability under the normal condition. Fig.3 (b) shows the STATCOM power capability under the grid fault condition. Fig.3 (c) shows after the grid fault condition which clearly shows the power oscillation gets more than after clearance of fault.

Torque oscillation of the power system under grid fault condition with the period of 1.5 to 2 sec without STATCOM is shown in Fig.4 (a) and Fig.4 (b) shows the better torque oscillation reduction at the grid fault period with STATCOM.

Grid voltage of the power system under grid fault condition with the period of 1.5 to 2 sec without STATCOM is shown in Fig.5 (a) and Fig.5 (b) shows the better grid voltage improvement at grid fault period with STATCOM. Grid RMS voltage of the power system under grid fault condition with the

period of 1.5 to 2 sec without STATCOM is shown in Fig.6(a) and Fig.6(b) shows the

better grid RMS voltage improvement at grid fault period with STATCOM.

V.COMPARISON OF STABILITY ENHANCEMENT

TABLE I VALUES OF INDEXES FOR DIFFERENT STABILIZATION METHODS

Index	Pitch	BR	STATCOM	SMES	W/o Controller
Voltage (p.u.sec)	1.73	0.32	0.26	0.22	4.46
Speed (p.u.sec)	0.48	0.02	0.02	0.02	7.81
Power (p.u.sec)	2.86	0.10	0.18	0.16	4.63
Angle (degsec)	75.04	56.4	48.54	46.00	103.05

Although actually the wind speed is randomly varying, during the short time span of the analysis of the transient stability the variation of wind speed can be considered negligible. Table I shows the values of the performance indexes in case of successful reclosing of circuit breakers. It is seen that all methods are effective in transient stability enhancement, however, from the viewpoint of the index Power (p.u.sec), the BR is the best, while with respect to the index Speed (p.u.sec), the BR, STATCOM, and SMES exhibit the same performance. From the perspective of Voltage (p.u.sec) and angle (deg.sec), the performance of the SMES is the best, and the STATCOM is better than the BR. The pitch method exhibits the worst performance with respect to all indices.

Fig. 7 shows the responses of the IG terminal voltage. It is seen that the IG terminal voltage returns back to its steady state value due to the use of any of the devices of the SMES, STATCOM, BR, and pitch controller. In this case it is seen that any of the devices of the SMES, STATCOM, BR, and pitch controller can maintain the IG real power at the rated level. Fig. 8 shows the responses of the SG load angle. However, although each of the devices of the SMES, STATCOM, BR, and pitch controller can make the wind generator stable, it is evident from the simulation results that the performance of the SMES & STATCOM are the best. But compared with

cost, SMES is higher and STATCOM is lower.

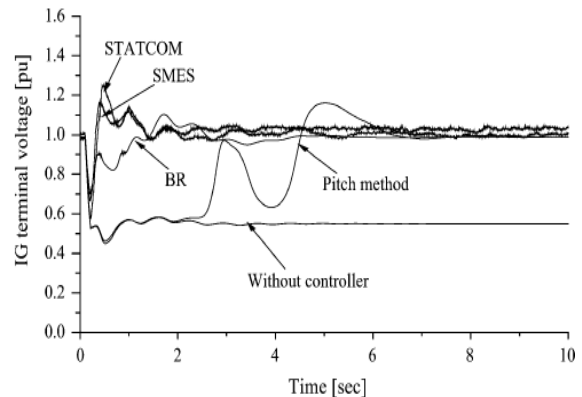


Fig. 7. Responses of IG terminal voltage.

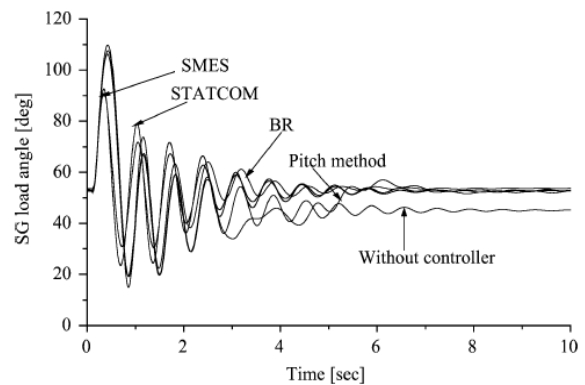


Fig. 8. Responses of IG load angle.

VI. CONCLUSION:

The proposed structure controls the positive and negative sequence of the voltage independently with priority on the positive sequence voltage. Thus, the STATCOM ensures the maximum fault ride through enhancement of the wind farm by

compensating the positive sequence voltage. A voltage control structure for a StatCom at a Fixed Speed Wind Farm under unbalanced grid voltage condition has been analyzed. If there is a remaining StatCom current capability the StatCom is controlled to compensate the negative sequence voltage additionally, in order to reduce the torque ripple during the grid fault. Hence the positive component is used to improved the voltage stability and negative component is reduces the torque oscillation of the induction generator. Then the life span of the generator parts is increased. Different methods of control techniques are analyzed with validation simulations.

VII. REFERENCES:

1. E. W. E. A. European Wind Energy Association, "Powering europe: wind energy and the electricity grid," Nov 2010.
2. M. Tsili and S. Papathanassiou, "A review of grid code technical requirements for wind farms," *Renewable Power Generation, IET*, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 308-332, Sept. 2009.
3. M. Ali and B. Wu, "Comparison of stabilization methods for fixed-speed wind generator systems," *Power Delivery, IEEE Transactions on*, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 323 -331, jan. 2010.
4. C. Han, A. Huang, M. Baran, S. Bhattacharya, W. Litzenberger, L. Anderson, A. Johnson, and A.-A. Edris, "Statcom impact study on the integration of a large wind farm into a weak loop power system," *Energy conversion, IEEE Transactions on*, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 226-233, March 2008.
5. L. Xu, L. Yao, and C. Sasse, "Comparison of using svc and statcom for wind farm integration," *Power System Technology, 2006. Power Con2006. International Conference on*, pp. 1-7, Oct. 2006.
6. M. Molinas, J. A. Suul, and T. Undeland, "Low voltage ride through of wind farms with cage generators: Statcom versus svc," *Power Electronics, IEEE Transactions on*, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 1104-1117, May 2008.
7. J. Suul, M. Molinas, and T. Undeland, "Statcom-based indirect torque control of induction machines during voltage recovery after grid faults," *Power Electronics, IEEE Transactions on*, vol. 25, no.5, pp.1240 -1250, may 2010.
8. E. Muljadi, D. Yildirim, T. Batan, and C. Butterfield, "Understanding the unbalanced-voltage problem in wind turbine generation," in *Industry Applications Conference, 1999. Thirty-Fourth IAS Annual Meeting. Conference Record of the 1999 IEEE*, vol. 2, 1999, pp. 1359 -1365 vol.2.
9. C. Hochgraf and R. Lasseter, "Statcom controls for operation with unbalanced voltages," *Power Delivery, IEEE Transactions on*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 538 -544, apr 1998.
10. C. Wessels, S. Grunau, and F. Fuchs, "Current injection targets for a statcom under unbalanced grid voltage condition and the impact on the pcc voltage," in *EPE Joint Wind Energy and T&D Chapters Seminar 2011*, April 2011.
11. P. Rodriguez, G. Medeiros, A. Luna, M. Cavalcanti, and R. Teodorescu, "Safe current injection strategies for a statcom under asymmetrical grid faults," in *Energy Conversion Congress and Exposition (ECCE), 2010 IEEE*, sept. 2010, pp. 3929 -3935.
12. P. Rodriguez, A. Luna, G. Medeiros, R. Teodorescu, and F. Blaabjerg, "Control of statcom in wind power plants based on induction generators during asymmetrical grid faults," in *Power Electronics Conference (IPEC), 2010 International*, June 2010, pp. 2066 -2073.
13. A. Luna, P. Rodriguez, R. Teodorescu, and F. Blaabjerg, "Low voltage ride through strategies for scig wind turbines in distributed power generation systems," in *Power Electronics Specialists Conference*,

- 2008.PESC 2008. IEEE, June 2008, pp. 2333 -2339.
14. Kundur, Power System Stability and Control. McGraw Hill, 1994.

15. M. P. Kazmierkowski, R. Krishnan, F. Blaabjerg, and D. Irwin, Control in power electronics: selected problems, ser. Academic Press series in engineering. Academic Press, 2002.

VIII. BIOGRAPHIES



Mr. B. Alex received B.E (Electrical & Electronics Engineering) from Ganadipathy Tulsi's Jain Engg College, Vellore (TN), India in 2013 and he is currently a PG student in Power Systems Engg from Kingston Engg College, Vellore (TN), India. His Areas of interest are include Renewable Energy Resources, Electrical machines, FACTS.



Mr. D. Venkata Ramana received B.E (Electrical Engineering) from Vijayanagara Engg college, Karnataka, India and M.Tech (Power & Energy System) from NIT Karnataka, India. Currently pursuing Ph.D in Vel-Tech University, Tamil Nadu & he has 18 years experience. His Areas of interest are includes Power Electronics, Power Electronic & AC drives & Renewable Energy sources.

How to cite this article: Alex B, Ramana DV. Voltage stability enhancement in power system using STATCOM based ITC with unbalanced fault. Int J Res Rev. 2015; 2(6):330-336.
