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FUZZY LOGIC CONTROL OF D-STATCOM FOR POWER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT UNDER DIFFERENT LOADING CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT: Power quality is a growing concern for a wide range of customers. Usually the term power quality refers to maintaining a sinusoidal waveform of bus voltages at rated voltage and frequency. The Distribution Static Compensator (DSTATCOM) is most effective device based on Voltage Source Converter (VSC). D-STATCOM is utilizes power electronics to solve many power quality issues by distributed system. DSTATCOM used to improve the voltage regulation, load balancing, power factor correction and harmonics etc. The Improved DSTSTCOM employs a simple control scheme for the estimation of the reference compensation current based on fuzzy technique. This improved power quality conditioner is able to operate in different load conditions (balanced, unbalanced, variable). The proposed control scheme is tested for wide range of different types of Loads with Improved dynamic behavior of DSTATCOM using fuzzy logic controller.

Key words: D-STATCOM (Distributed Static Synchronous Compensator); different loading conditions; PI Controller; Hysteresis Current Control; Harmonic Distortion, Fuzzy logic controller.

I. INTRODUCTION

The term power quality is used in synonymous with supply reliability to indicate the existence of an adequate and secure power supply. Power quality is generally used to express the quality of the voltage. Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution is a difficult process, requiring the working of many components of the power system to maximize the quality of the output. The quality may be reduced by many factors such as Harmonics, reactive power, voltage sag, swell, and transients. Among all, the reactive power is the main component to decrease the quality of the waveform. So we need to compensate the reactive power. Reactive power is required to meet the inductive and capacitive loads. Most of the electrical loads are inductive; hence we need to compensate reactive power. The Reactive power may be compensated in many ways including FACTS [1-2] controller, fixed capacitors and synchronous condensers etc. Nowadays, FACTS controllers are used for compensating the reactive power. Here distributed static synchronous compensator (DSTATCOM) is used to compensate the reactive power. DSTATCOM has many advantages than other FACTS controllers. The advantages of DSTATCOM [3-4] are compensating reactive power, and used for reducing the voltage drops improve the transfer capability of the power in the transmission and

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distribution lines .The advantages of reactive power compensation are improved power factor, voltage balancing, and improve system stability. So reactive power compensation is needed. The main objective of this work is to compensate the reactive power by using I_d-I_q control method [5-6]. This method also maintains the voltage at the stability level and the real power also compensated by connecting the same setup in series compensation. The I_d-I_q control method is very easy to implement and it gives faster computation.The causes of power quality problems are generally complex and difficult to detect [7]. Technically speaking, the ideal AC line supply by the utility system should be a pure sine wave of fundamental frequency (50/60Hz). Different power quality problems, their characterization methods and possible causes are discussed above and which are responsible for the lack of quality power which affects the customer in many ways. We can therefore conclude that the lack of quality power can cause loss of production, damage of equipment or appliances or can even be detrimental to human health. It is therefore imperative that a high standard of power quality is maintained. This project demonstrates that the power electronic based power conditioning using custom power devices like DSTATCOM [8] can be effectively utilized to improve the quality of power supplied to the customers.D-STATCOM basically VSC based FACTS controller [9]. It is employed at distribution level or at load side also behaves as shunt active filter. It works as the IEEE-519 standard limit. Since the electrical power distribution system it is very important to balance the supply and demand of active and reactive power in the electrical power system. Incase if the balance is lost the frequency and voltage excursion may occur result in collapse of power system. So we can say that the key of stable power system. The distribution system losses power quality problems are increasing due to reactive power. The main application of D-statcom [10] exhibit high speed control of reactive power to provide voltage stabilization in power system .The D-statcom protect the distribution system from voltage sags, flicker caused by reactive current demand.The control scheme, in which the required compensating currents are determined by sensing line currents only, is given in, which is simple and easy to implement. Recently, fuzzy logic controllers have generated a great deal of interest in various applications and have been introduced in the power-electronics field. The fuzzy controller used for the control of DSTATCOM gives better results compared with the PI controller.

II. POWER QUALITY

Power quality deals with maintaining a pure sinusoidal waveform of voltage and frequency. Voltage quality concern with deviation of voltage from ideal voltage (sinusoidal) it is a single frequency sine wave at rated magnitude and frequency with no harmonics. Current quality is a complimentary term of voltage quality concern with a deviation from the ideal current. Current should be in phase with the voltage.According to IEEE standard 1100, “power quality is the concept of powering and grounding sensitive equipment in amanner that is suitable to the operation of that equipment”.

a) Power quality problems

There are so many problems related with quality of power. Here the main concern with the poor power quality with nonlinear loads. Non-linear loads can cause voltage and current distortion.

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That is it changes its shape other than sinusoidal.

b) Harmonic Distortion

Harmonic components are those waveforms which have the frequency as an integer multiple of the fundamental. Any periodic waveform which is non-sinusoidal can be divided into fundamental and non fundamental components. Every nth harmonic will have a frequency n times that of fundamental frequency.

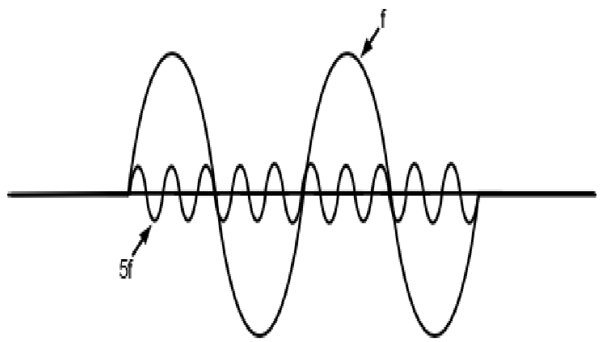

Figure.1: Fundamental component and 5th harmonic component

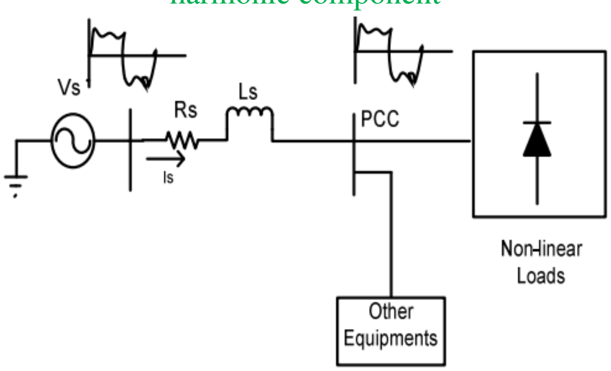

Figure.2: Power System with non-linear loads

Voltage at point of common coupling

$$V_{pcc} = V_s - L_{s1}\left(\frac{di_s}{dt}\right) \quad (1)$$

$$i_s = i_{s1} + \Sigma i_{sh} \quad (2)$$

$$V_{pcc} = \left(V_{sh} - L_{s1}\left(\frac{di_{s1}}{dt}\right)\right) - \left(L_{s1} - \left(\frac{di_{sh}}{dt}\right)\right) \quad (3)$$

$$V_{pcc} = V_{pcc1} - V_{pcc(distortion)} \quad (4)$$

Where

$$V_{pcc1} = \left(V_{sh} - L_{s1}\left(\frac{di_{s1}}{dt}\right)\right)$$

$$V_{pcc(distortion)} = \left(L_{s1} - \left(\frac{di_{sh}}{dt}\right)\right)$$

Non-linear loads draw reactive power. So input power factor is also get poor.

Line current and Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)

$$v_s = \sqrt{2}V_s \sin \omega t \quad (5)$$

$$i_s = \sqrt{2}I_{s1}\sin(\omega_1 t - \phi_1) + \Sigma\sqrt{2}I_{sh}\sin(\omega_n t - \phi_h) \quad (6)$$

$$i_s = i_{s1}(t) + \Sigma i_{sh}(t) \quad (7)$$

$$I_s = (I_{s1}^2 + \Sigma i_{sh}^2) \quad (8)$$

If we remove fundamental, then only ripple will be left

$$i_{distortion} = (i_s^2 - i_{s1}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\Sigma i_{sh}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (9)$$

$$\%THD = I_{distortion} * \frac{100}{I_{sh}} \quad (10)$$

$$\%THD = \sqrt{I_s^2 - I_{s1}^2} * \frac{100}{I_{s1}} \quad (11)$$

III. PRINCIPLE OF D-STATCOM

It is shunt connected at the distribution side of the power systems. A D-STATCOM is a controlled reactive source, which includes a Voltage Source Converter (VSC) and a DClink capacitor connected in shunt, capable of generating and/or absorbing reactive power. The operating principles of a D-STATCOM are based on the exact equivalence of the conventional rotating synchronous compensator.The AC terminals of the VSC are connected to the Point of Common Coupling (PCC) through an inductance, which could be a filter inductance or the leakage inductance of the coupling transformer, as shown in Figure 3. The DC side of the converter is connected to capacitor, which carries the input ripple current of the converter and reactive energy storage element. This capacitor could be charged by

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voltage source or inverter. When AC output voltage of inverter is equal to terminal voltage, then there is no reactive power exchange. It there difference between these voltages the only reactive power exchange occurs. The control strategies studied in this paper are applied with a view to studying the performance of a D-STATCOM for reactive power compensation and harmonic mitigation.

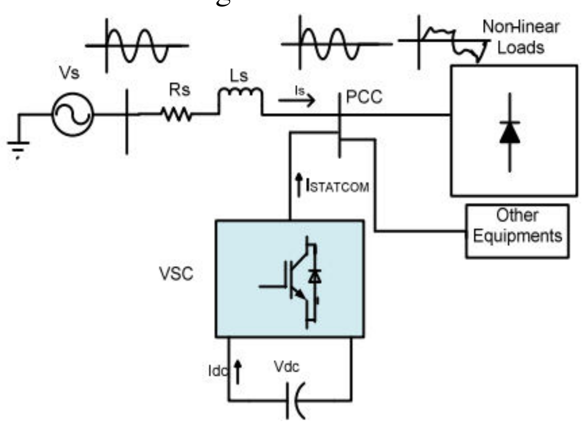

Figure.3: Power system with D-STATCOM

Configuration and operation of DSTATCOMD-STATCOM has 3-phase voltage source converter, capacitor at DC side of inverter is connected with the electrical system at the PCC. The instantaneous controllable3-phase output voltage is generated from DC voltage at fundamental frequency. The pulse is generated by the hysteresis current controllers which takes the difference of reference current and actual source current and minimizes the error and controls the current and generate 3-phase output voltage and injects capacitive or inductive current according to the nature of load.

IV. MATHEMATICAL EXPRESSION FOR SYSTEM

Total instantaneous power delivery drawn by non-linear load

$$P_L(t) = P_{s1}(t) + P_r(t) + P_{sh}(t) \quad (12)$$

Real power supplied by source-

$$P_s = P_{s1} \quad (13)$$

Reactive power supplied by source-

$$Q_s = 0 \quad (14)$$

Real power drawn by the load-

$$P_L = P_{s1} + P_{sh} \quad (15)$$

Reactive power drawn by the load-

$$Q_L = Q_{s1} + Q_{sh} \quad (16)$$

Real power supplied by the D-STATCOM-

$$P_{STATCOM} = P_{sh} - P_{loss} \quad (17)$$

Reactive power supplied by D-STATCOM-

$$Q_{STATCOM} = Q_{s1} + Q_{sh} \quad (18)$$

Where P_{loss}component of STATCOM

From the single line diagram Figure 2

$$i_s(t) = i_L(t) + i_{STATCOM}(t) \quad (19)$$

When the phase of $V_{STATCOM}$is in quadrature with$I_{STATCOM}$without injecting real power the D-STATCOM canachieve the voltage sag mitigation. The shunt injecting current$I_{STATCOM}$ and 5 in Figure 3 can be expressed as equation (20 and 21)

$$I_{STATCOM} = I_L - I_s = I_L - \left(\frac{V_{th} - V_L}{Z_{th}}\right) \quad (20)$$

$$V_L = V_{th} + (I_{STATCOM} - I_L)Z_{th} \quad (21)$$

$$I_s = (V_{th} - V_L)/Z_{th} \quad (22)$$

V. CONTROL STRATEGY

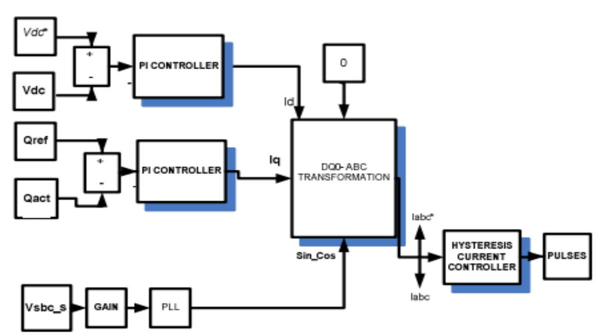

Figure.4: Control Strategy to generate pulses

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VI. MATHEMATICAL MODELING

The direct and quadrature axis component of current are:

$$I_d = \left(K_p + \frac{Ki}{s}\right) * (V_{DC}^* - V_{DC}) \quad (23)$$

$$I_q = \left(K_p + \frac{Ki}{s}\right) * (Q_{grid}^* - Q_{grid}) \quad (24)$$

a) d-q-0 to a-b-c transformation

$$x_{abc} = K^{-1} x_{dq0}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} * \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \cos\left(\theta - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & -\sin\left(\theta - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \cos\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & -\sin\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_d \\ x_q \\ x_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (25)$$

b) Hysteresis Current Controller

In conventional hysteresis band (HB) current control, the switching signal is sent to the IGBT at the same arm (T1 andT4). The output of the HBC is directly connected to the transistor T1 and reverse is connected to the T4, therefore the transistor in the same leg is not simultaneously ON or OFF.IGBT are self commutated. Hysteresis Current Controller compares the actual and reference current and generates pulses for the inverter.

If

$$i \le (i^* - HB), \text{ then T1 in ON} \quad (26)$$

If

$$i \ge (i^* + HB), \text{ then T4 is ON} \quad (27)$$

VII. FUZZY LOGIC CONTROL

➢ ***Fuzzification***

The first step in the design of a fuzzy logic controller is to define membership functions for the inputs. Seven fuzzy levels or sets are chosen and defined by the following library of fuzzy-set values for the errore and change in error. They are as follows

- NB negative big
- NM negative medium
- NS negative small
- ZE zero equal
- PS positive small
- PM positive medium
- PB positive big

❖ The number of fuzzy levels is not fixed and depends on the input resolution needed in an application.

❖ The larger the number of fuzzy levels, the higher is the input resolution.

❖ The fuzzy controller utilizes triangular membership functions on the controller input. The triangular membership function is chosen due to its simplicity. For a given crisp input, fuzzifier finds the degree of membership in every linguistic variable.

❖ Since there are only two overlapping memberships in this specific case, all linguistic variables except two will have zero membership.

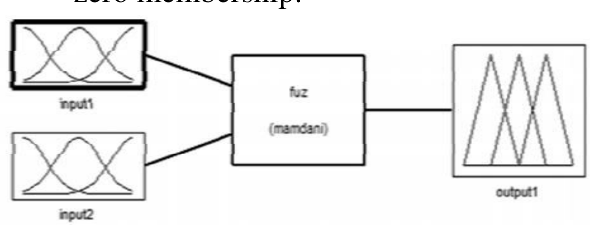

Fig.5 Block diagram of the Fuzzy Logic Controller (FLC) for proposed converter.

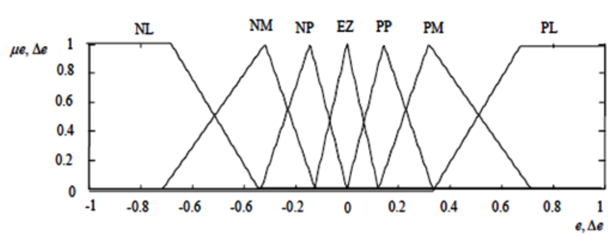

Fig.6 Membership functions for Input, Change in input, Output.

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Rule Base: the elements of this rule base table are determined based on the theory that in the transient state, large errors need coarse control, which requires coarse in-put/output variables; in the steady state, small errors need fine control, which requires fine input/output variables. Based on this the elements of the rule table are obtained as shown in Table 1, with 'Vdc' and 'Vdc-ref' as inputs.

• When the output of the converter is far from the set point, the change of duty cycle must be large so as to bring the output to the set point quickly.

• When the output of the converter is approaching the set point, a small change of duty cycle is necessary.

• When the output of the converter is near the set point and is approaching it rapidly, the duty cycle must be kept constant so as to prevent overshoot.

• When the set point is reached and the output is still changing, the duty cycle must be changed a little bit to prevent the output from moving away.

• When the set point is reached and the output is steady, the duty cycle remains unchanged. When the output is above the set point, the sign of the change of duty cycle must be negative, and vice versa.

Δe \ e	NL	NM	NS	EZ	PS	PM	PL
NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NM	NS	EZ
NM	NL	NL	NL	NM	NS	EZ	PS
NS	NL	NL	NM	NS	EZ	PS	PM
EZ	NL	NM	NS	EZ	PS	PM	PL
PS	NM	NS	EZ	PS	PM	PL	PL
PM	NS	EZ	PS	PM	PL	PL	PL
PL	NL	NM	NS	EZ	PS	PM	PL

VIII. MATLAB/SIMULATION RESULTS

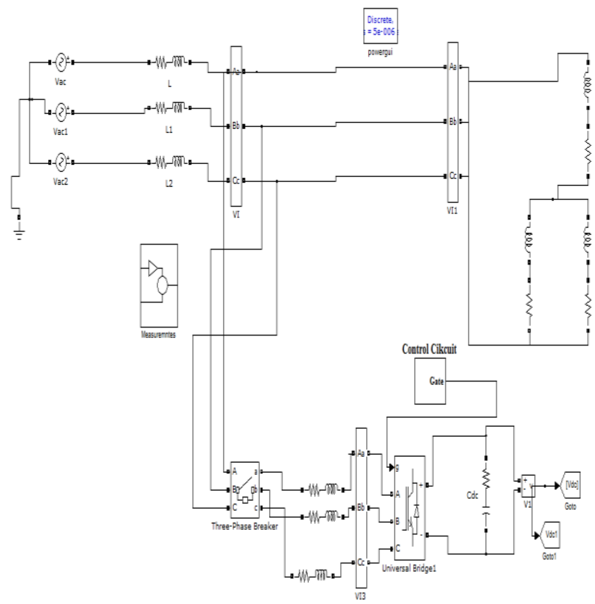

Fig.7 Power system with D-STATCOM

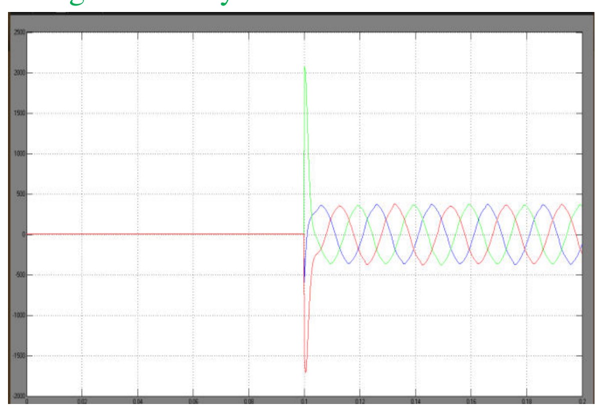

Fig.8 Grid reference current

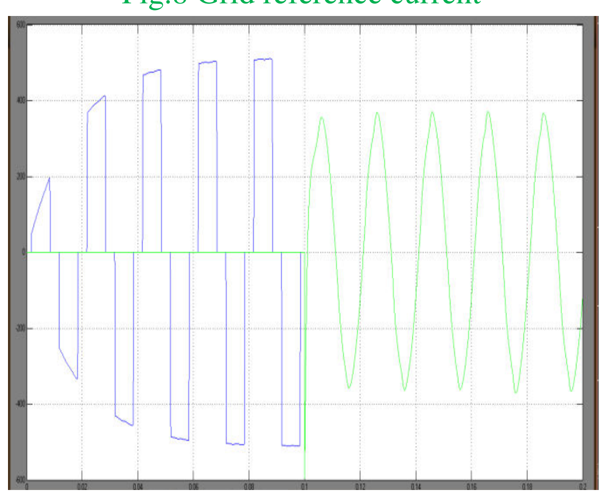

Fig.9 Grid phase and reference currents

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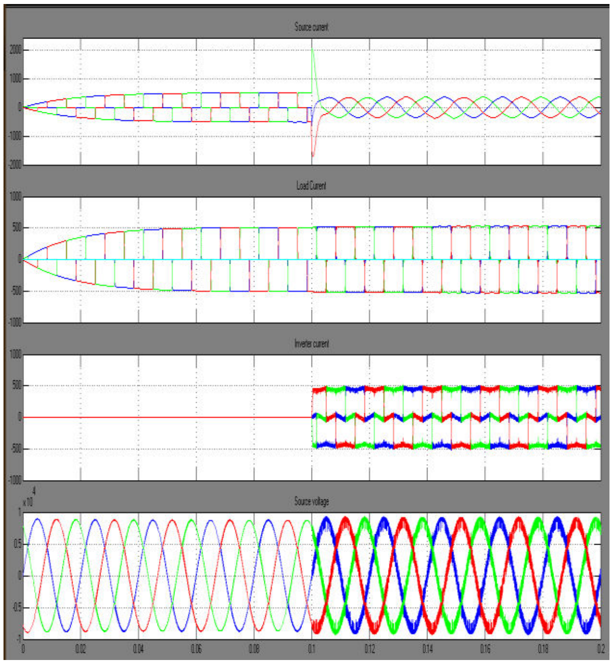

Fig.10 Source current, Load current, D-STATCOM injected harmonic current and Source voltage

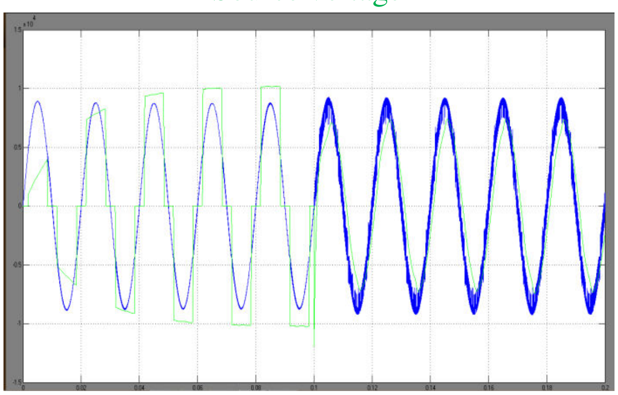

Fig.11 Power factor angle between source voltage and current

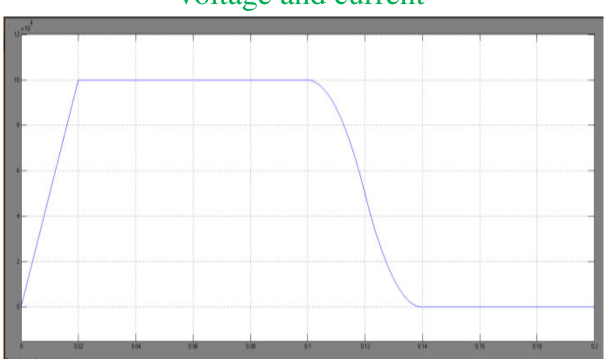

Fig.12 Reactive power generated by Grid

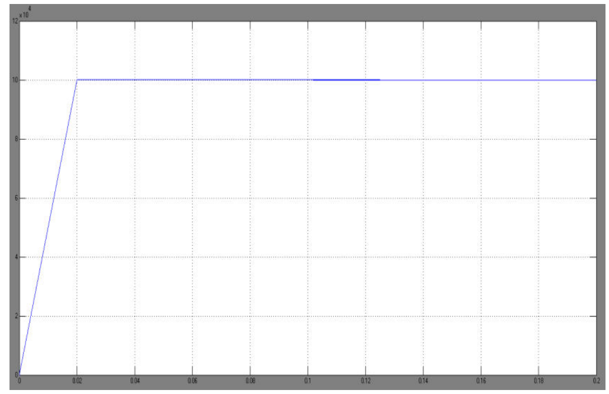

Fig.13 Reactive power demanded by load

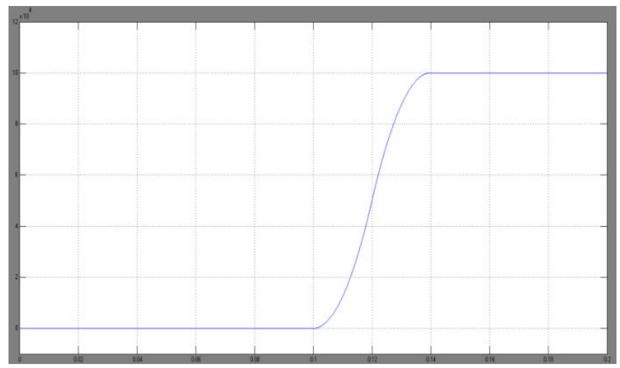

Fig.14 Reactive power supplied by D-STATCOM

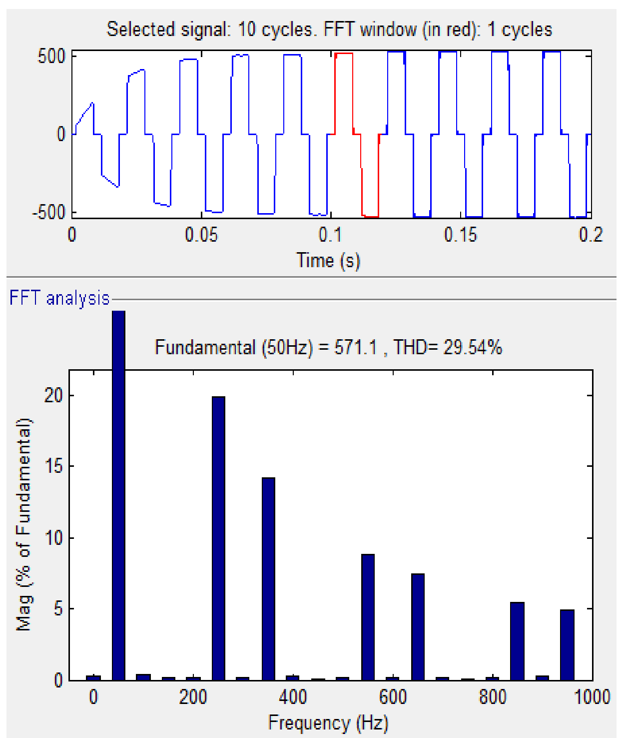

Fig.15 Load current THD

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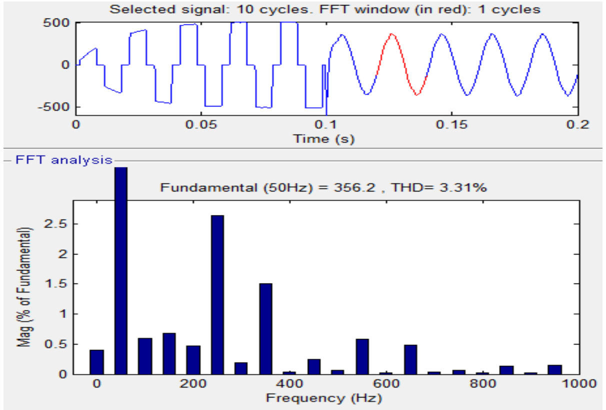

Fig.16 Source current THD

Case: 1 Un-balanced non-linear load

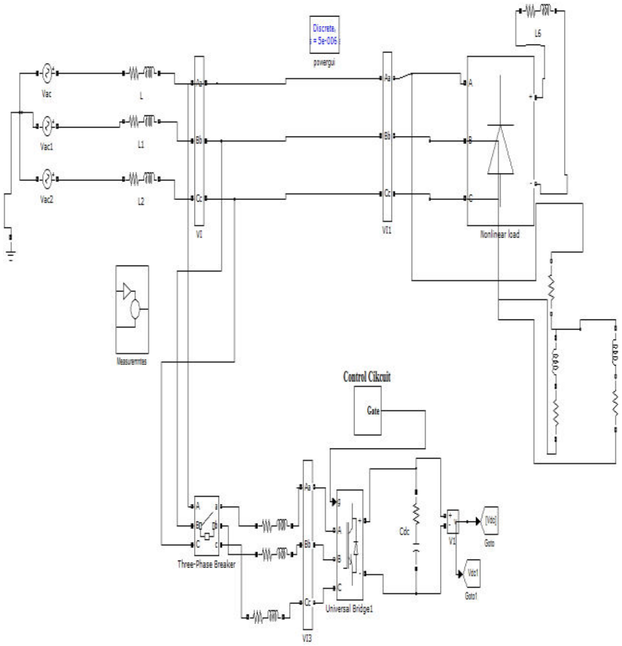

Fig.17 MATLAB/SIMULINK model of D-STATCOM with un-balanced non linear loads

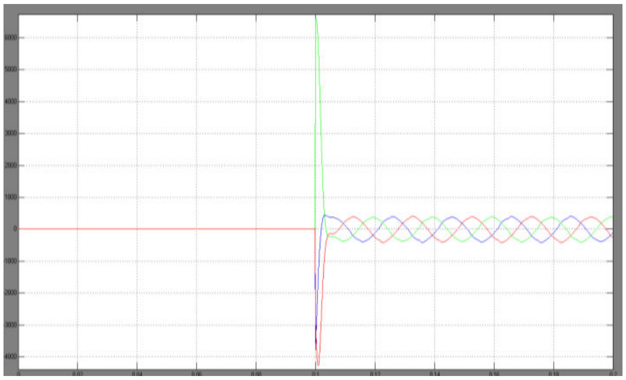

Fig.18 Grid reference current

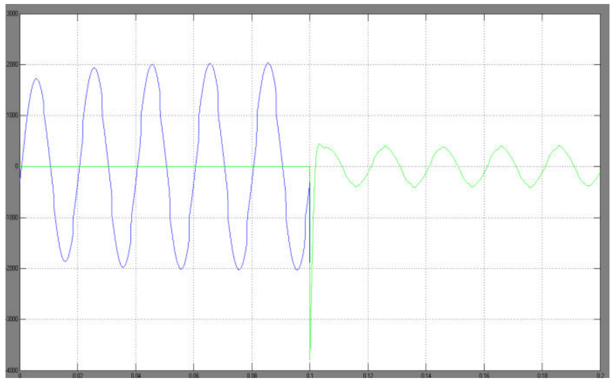

Fig.19 Grid phase and reference currents

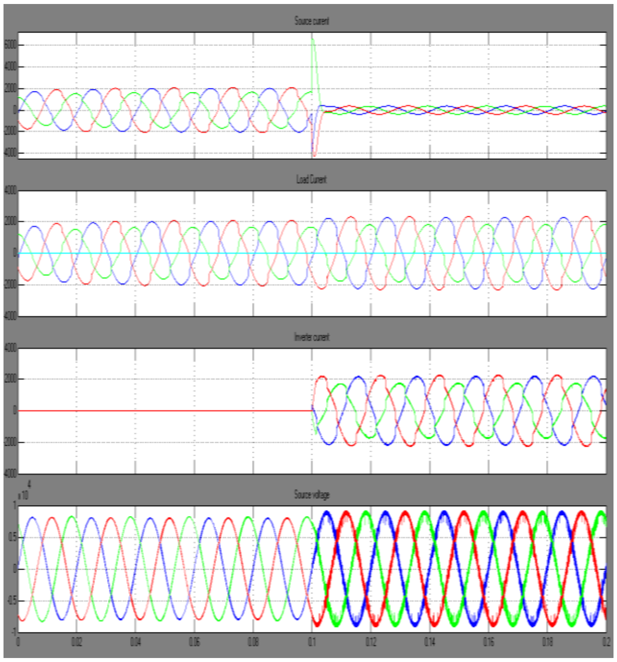

Fig.20 Source current, Load current, D-STATCOM injected harmonic current and Source voltage

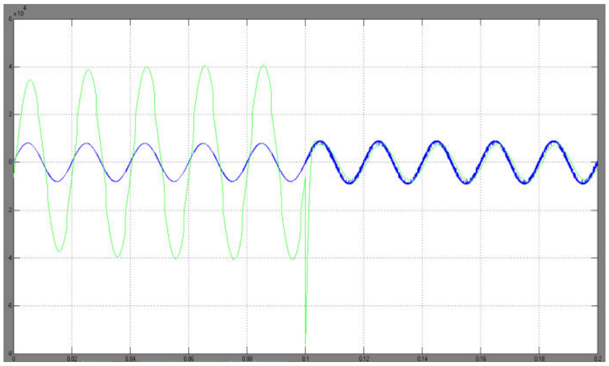

Fig.21 Power factor angle between source voltage and current

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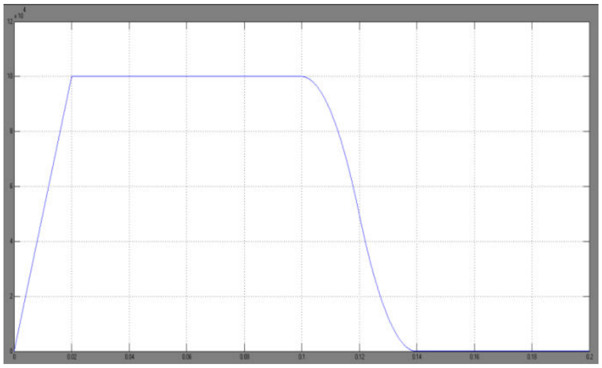

Fig.22 Reactive power generated by Grid

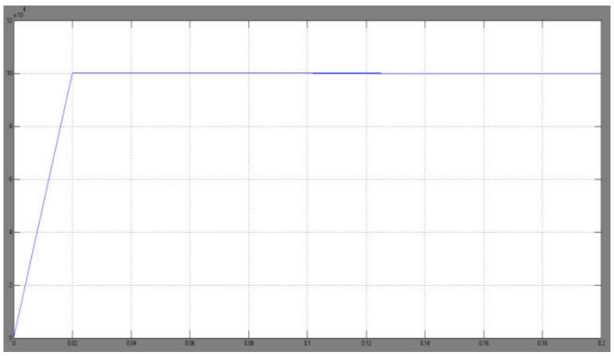

Fig.23 Reactive power demanded by load

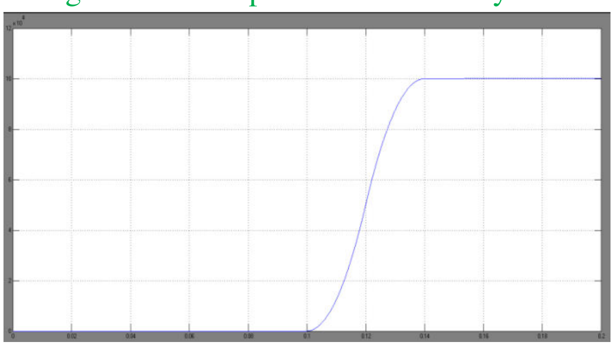

Fig.24 Reactive power supplied by D-STATCOM

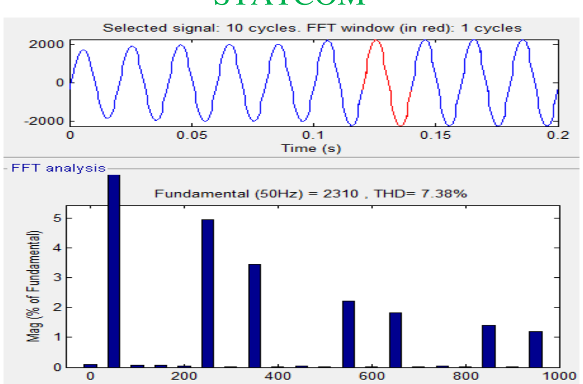

Fig.25 Load current THD

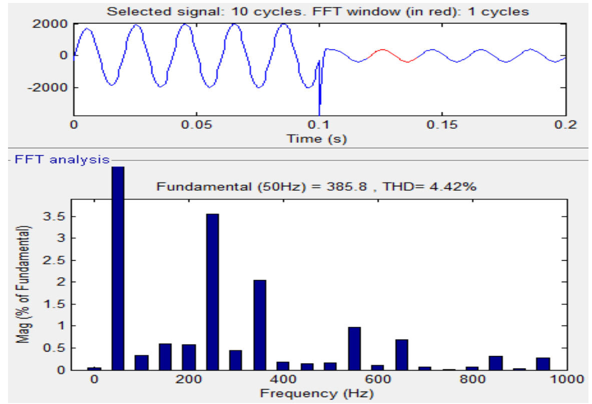

Fig.26 Source current THD

Case: 2 Balanced non-linear load

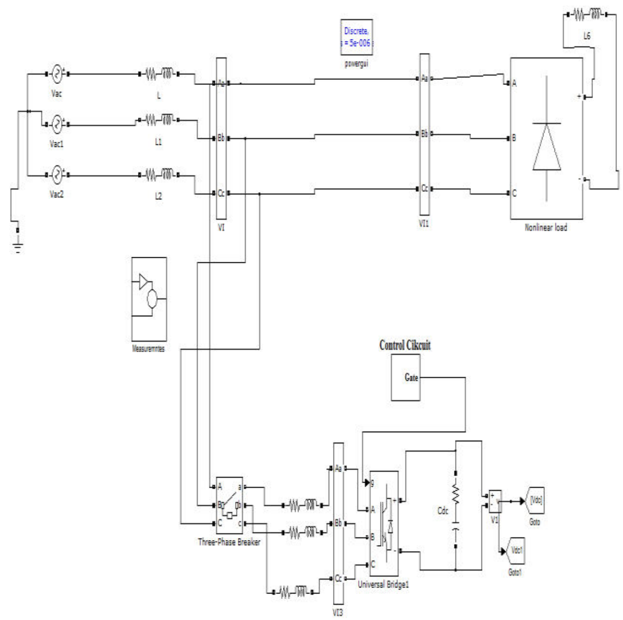

Fig.27 MATLAB/SIMULINK model of D-STATCOM with balanced non-linear loads

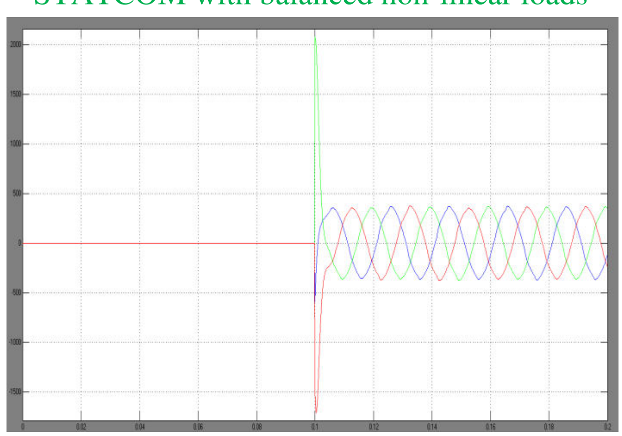

Fig.28 Grid reference current

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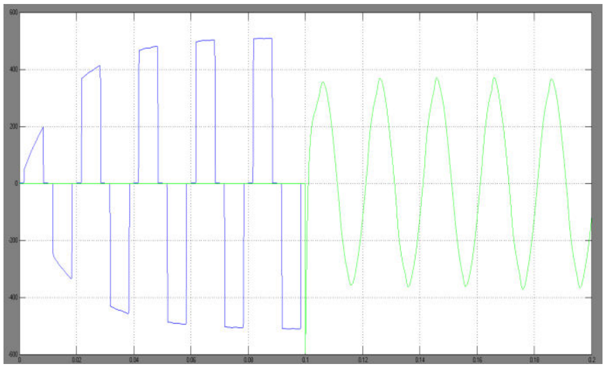

Fig.29 Grid phase and reference currents

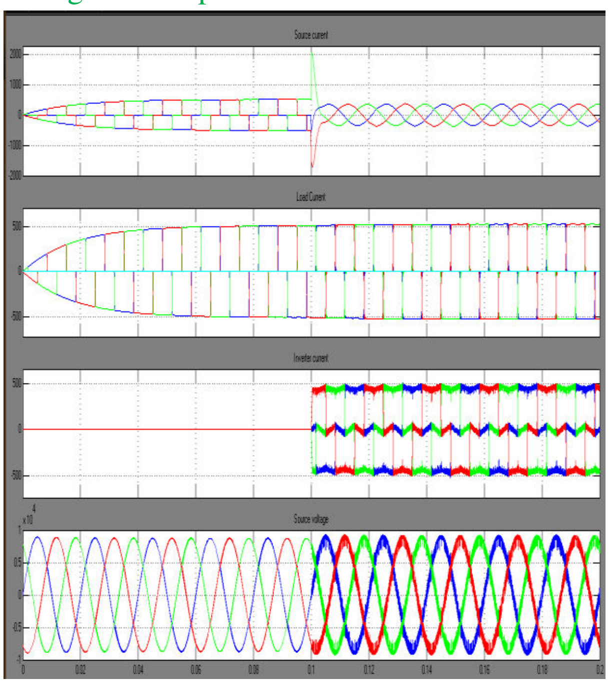

Fig.30 Source current, Load current, D-STATCOM injected harmonic current and Source voltage

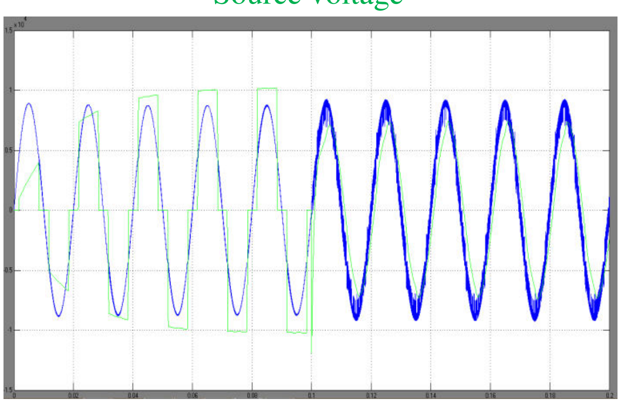

Fig.31 Power factor angle between source voltage and current

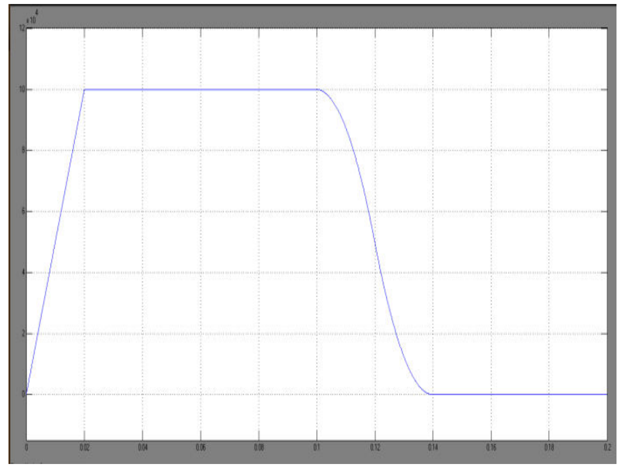

Fig.32 Reactive power generated by Grid

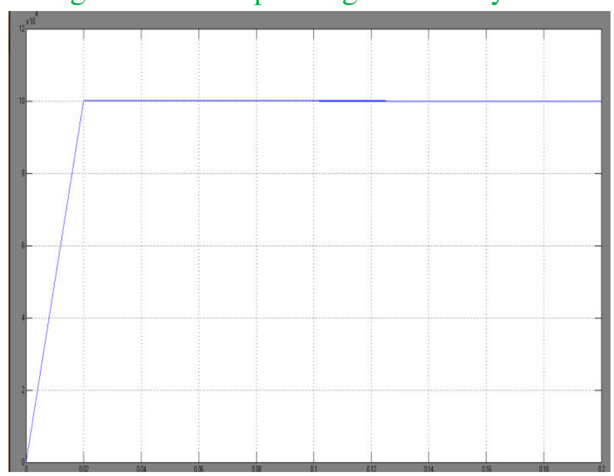

Fig.33 Reactive power generated by Grid

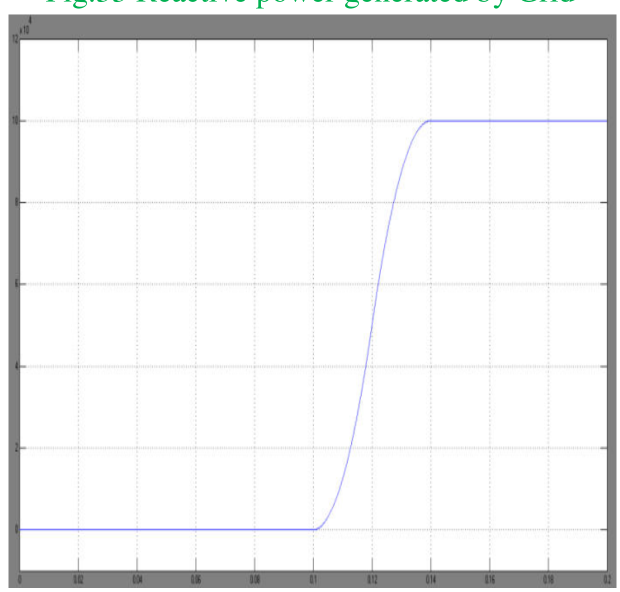

Fig.34 Reactive power supplied by D-STATCOM

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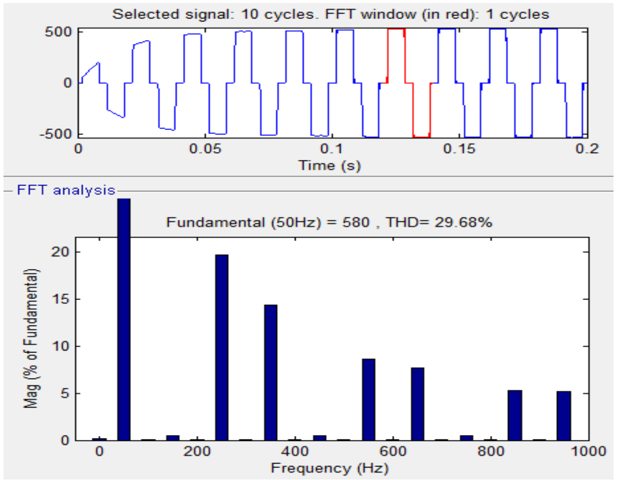

Fig.35 Load current THD

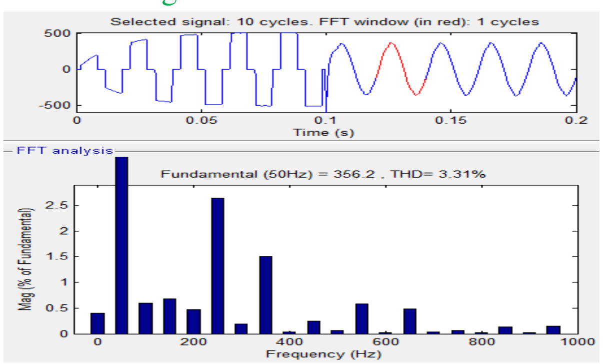

Fig.36 Source current THD

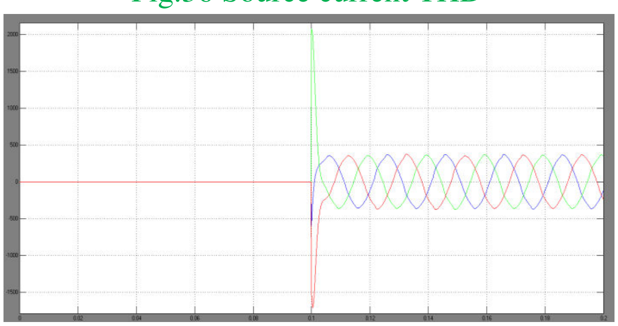

Fig.37 Grid reference current

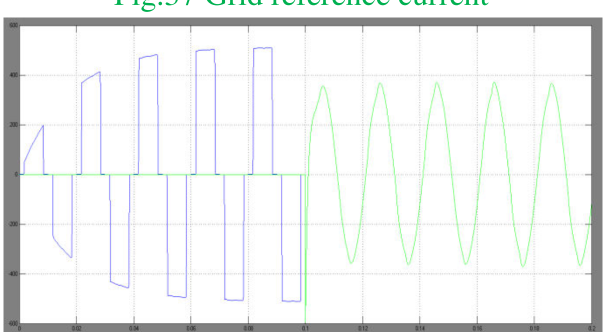

Fig.38 Grid phase and reference currents

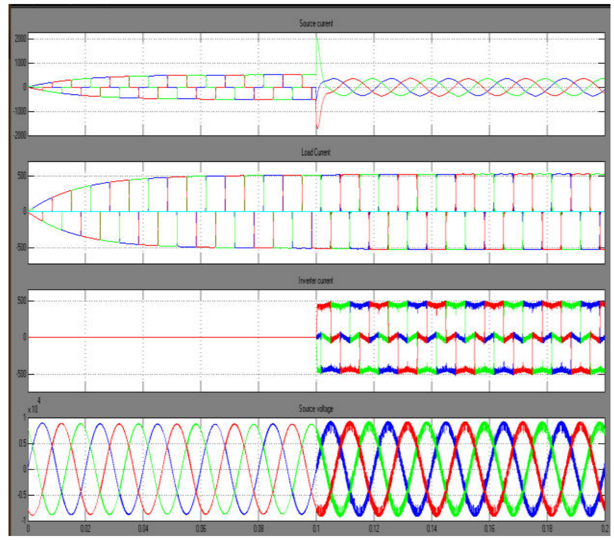

Fig.39 Source current, Load current, D-STATCOM injected harmonic current and Source voltage

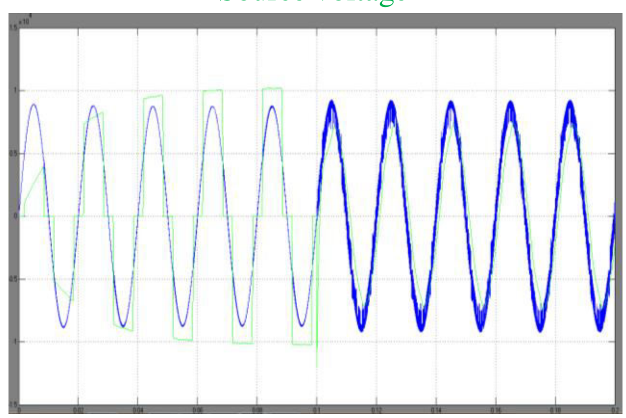

Fig.40 Power factor angle between source voltage and current

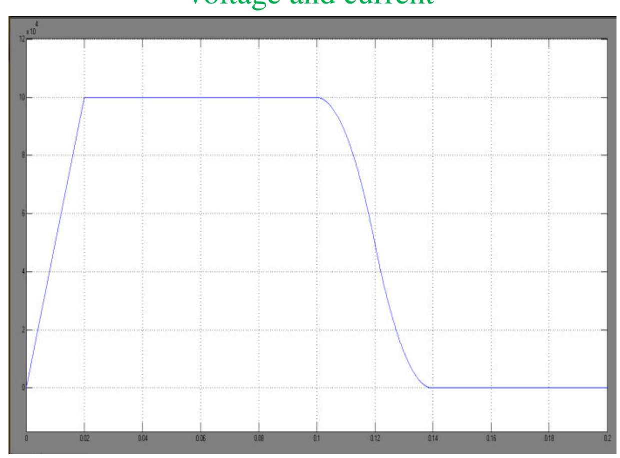

Fig.41 Reactive power generated by Grid

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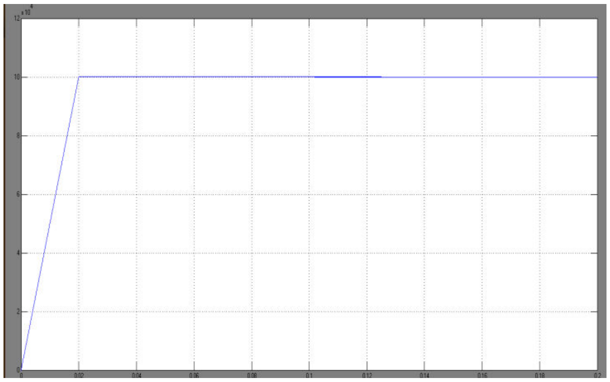

Fig.42 Reactive power generated by Grid

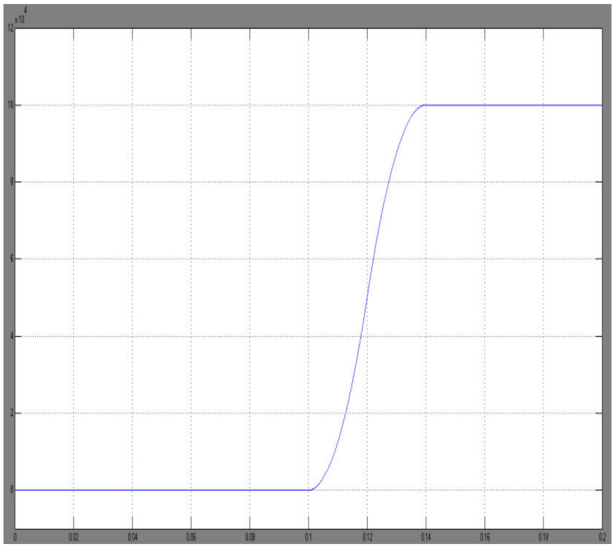

Fig.43 Reactive power supplied by D-STATCOM

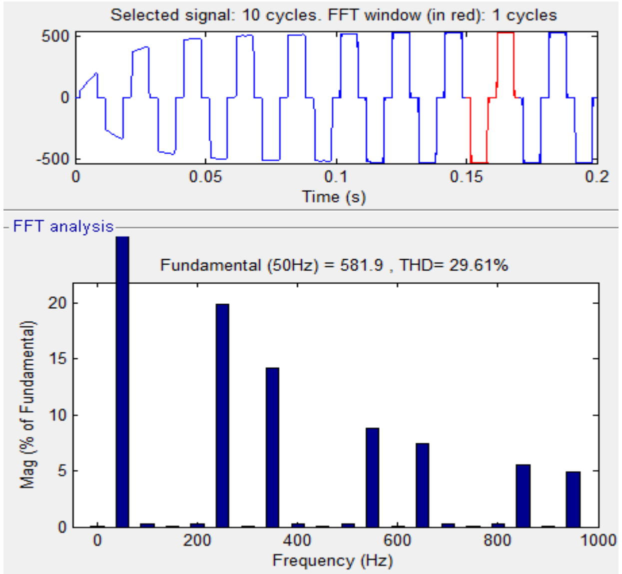

Fig.44 Load current THD

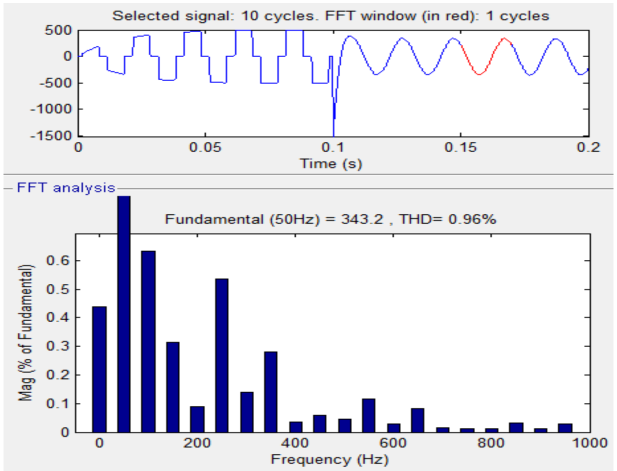

Fig.45 Source current THD

IX. CONCLUSION

An Improved DSTATCOM has been incorporated for power quality improvement i.e., to reduce harmonics in source currents. Various simulations are carried out to analyze the performance of the system consisting of non linear loads. Both PI controller and fuzzy logic controller based improved DSTATCOM is implemented for harmonic and reactive power compensation of non-linear loads. A system has been developed to simulate the fuzzy logic based and PI controller based improved DSTATCOM in MATLAB. The performance of both the controllers has been studied and compared. The fuzzy controller based Improved DSTATCOM has better performance compared to PI controller in steady state.

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