

A Novel Approach to perform Convalescence in Power Quality in Electric Distribution System

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Abstract: Power Quality problem is a big issue in Power Electronic based equipments and distribution system. In this paper we will describe different power terminologies and issues related to power quality. We also will analyze and simulate the compensation characteristic of different power circuit's topology with their respective control scheme.

Index term: Power quality, active power filter, Harmonic, non linear load, dual instantaneous reactive power theory,

I. Introduction

Due to the technical advancement of semiconductor devices and easy controllability of electrical power, non linear load such as SMPS, rectifier, chopper etc are more used. Due to this non linear load, harmonic current drawn from a supply, as a result the distortion can be seen in supply voltage waveform at the point of common coupling (PCC) due to the source impedance. This distortion generates a power quality issues. Power quality issue is any occurrence manifested in voltage, current or frequency deviation that results in damage, failure or mis-operation of end use equipment. Power quality problem can be detected one of the following symptoms depending on type of issue involved.

- Lamp flicker
- Frequent blackouts
- Sensitive-equipment frequent dropouts
- Locations
- Communications interference
- Overheated elements and equipment.

Traditionally, current harmonics is eliminated by passive LC filter. The passive LC filter is connected parallel with the load [1]. This connection is generally preferred for filtering because of series components have to be designed for full load currents, therefore series component tend to be bulky and costly and shunt component need to be designed for only a part of the system voltage and are, therefore, small in size and cost. Passive filter has some drawbacks [2]-[4]

- (1) The filter impedance are heavily depends on system impedance because to eliminate the source current harmonic, the filter impedance has to be smaller than the source impedance.
- (2) Overload can happen in passive filter.
- (3) Passive filter are designed for specific reactive power, so passive filter are not suitable for the variable loads.
- (4) Series or/and parallel resonance with the rest of the system can appear.

An Active power filter consists of semiconductor devices along with some passive components. APF is like pulse width modulated voltage source inverter. A pulse width modulated current source inverter has higher losses and generally not preferred and a pulse width modulated voltage source inverter configuration is quite popular. In this paper, there are two approaches for the mitigation of power quality issue is proposed. First is the load conditioning and second is to install line conditioning. The load conditioning ensures that the equipment is made less sensitive to power disturbances, allowing the operation even under significant voltage distortion. The line-conditioning systems suppress or counteract the power system disturbances. Figure 1.1 shows the active filter with shunt passive filter.

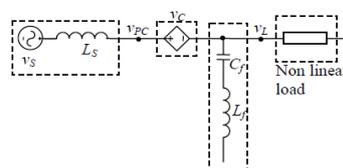


Figure.1.1 Active filter with shunt passive filter

The shunt active filter is located at the load side and can be used to compensate for the load harmonics. On the other hand, the series portion is at the source side and can act as a harmonic blocking filter. This topology has been called the Unified Power Quality conditioner.

II. Harmonics related problem and their compensation

“Harmonics” means a component with a frequency that is an integer multiple (where n is the order of harmonic) of the fundamental frequency; the first harmonic is the fundamental frequency (50 or 60 Hz). The second harmonic is the component with frequency two times the fundamental (100 or 120 Hz) and so on. As shown in figure.2.1 harmonic distortion can be considered as a sort of pollution of the electric system which causes problems if the sum of the harmonic currents exceeds certain limits.

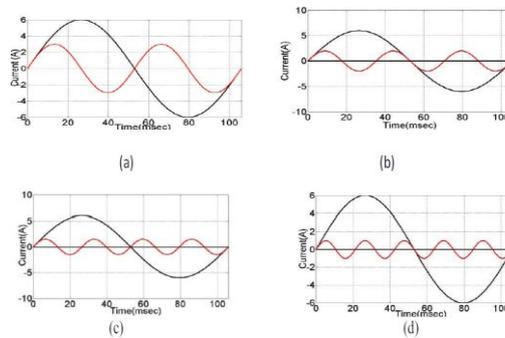


Figure.2.1. A sinusoidal waveform with fundamental frequency 50 Hz and its harmonics: (a) second (100 Hz); (b) third (150 Hz); (c) fourth (200 Hz); (d) fifth (250 Hz).

The major issue associated with the supply of harmonics to non linear loads are severe overheating and insulation damage[5]. The degradation of insulation material of generator and transformer windings is increased with the increase in temperature. If this heating were continued increased to the point at which the insulation fails, a flashover may occur. This would permanently damage the device and result in loss of generation causing widespread blackouts. Problems caused by a nonlinear load connected to the power system are shown in figure2.2.

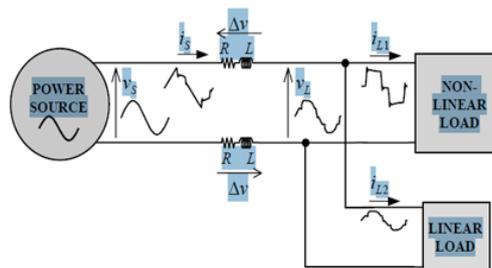


Figure.2.2 Problems Caused by a nonlinear load connected to the power system

The objective of this paper is to understand the analysis of active power filter and their modelling. In doing so, the accuracy of current compensation for current harmonics found at non linear load. Here the p-q theory control technique is used. This p-q theory has reliable and effective for integration into the power system network. In simulation, total harmonic distortion measurements are undertaken along with a variety of waveforms and accordingly results are justified.

III. Shunt active power filter

Shunt active power filter compensate current harmonics by injecting equal-but-opposite harmonic compensating current. Shunt power filter shown in figure 3.1. In this case the Shunt active power filter operates as a current source injecting the harmonic components generated by the load, same in magnitude but opposite phase. This principle is applicable to any type of load considered with a harmonic source. Moreover, with an appropriate control scheme, the active power filter can also compensate the load power factor. This type of Shunt active power filter is called as current injected type APF. The shunt active power filter based on current controlled voltage source type PWM converter has been proved to be effective even when the load is highly non-linear [1,4,6].

VI. Dual Instantaneous Reactive Power Theory

The dual instantaneous reactive power theory is the most widely used as a control strategy for the APF. It is mainly applied to compensation equipment in parallel connection. This theory is based on a Clarke coordinate(as shown in figure 6.1) transformation from the phase coordinates [10]-[11].

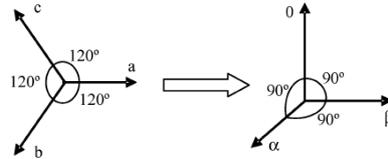


Figure.6.1 Transformation from the phase reference system (abc) to the system

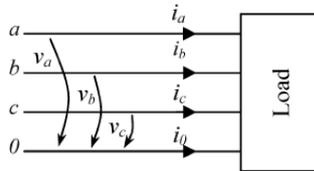


Figure.6.2 Three-phase system

In a three-phase system such as that presented in Figure 6.2, voltage and current vectors can be defined by:

$$v = [v_a \ v_b \ v_c]^T \quad i = [i_a \ i_b \ i_c]^T \quad (1)$$

The vector transformations from the phase reference system a-b-c to coordinates can be obtained, thus

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_0 \\ v_\alpha \\ v_\beta \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_a \\ v_b \\ v_c \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_0 \\ i_\alpha \\ i_\beta \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_a \\ i_b \\ i_c \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

The instantaneous real power in the frame is calculated as follows:

$$p_{3\phi}(t) = v_\alpha i_\alpha + v_\beta i_\beta + v_0 i_0 \quad (4)$$

VII. Control scheme

The applied control strategy is based on the theory of dual formulation of instantaneous reactive power. The control scheme is shown in figure7.1. The strategy obtains the voltage, which the active filter has to generate to attain the objective of achieving ideal behaviour for the set hybrid filter-load. The control strategy is based on an ideal reference load which must be resistive, balanced and linear.

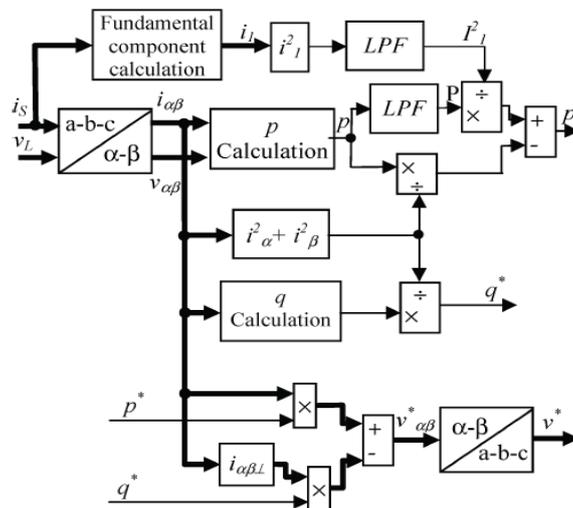


Figure.7.1 Control scheme

VIII. Results and Discussion

Simulations have been carried out on the MATLAB-Simulink platform with different loads and with variation in the source impedance. Total harmonic distortion is calculated using FFT analysis.

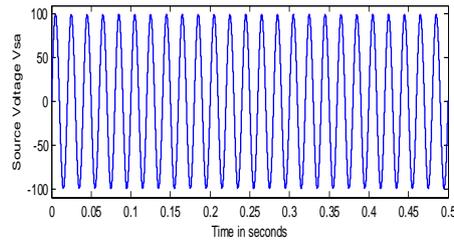


Figure.8.1 Applied source voltage V_s of 100 v peak

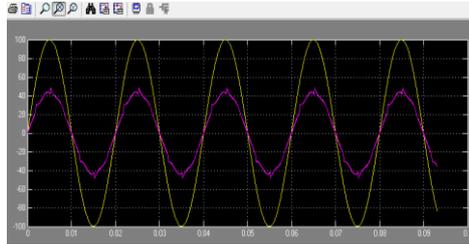


Figure.8.2 Source voltage & current for phase “a” with active filter compensation.

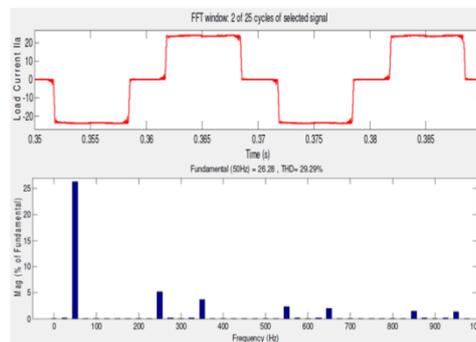


Figure.8.3 FFT analysis of the un-compensated load current (THD=29.29%)

IX. Conclusion

A dual instantaneous power theory based on instantaneous power theory for hybrid power filters is studied and total harmonic distortion is calculated using FFT analysis. Simulation and experimental results proved the viability of using active power filters to compensate. The performance of three phase hybrid power filter using dual instantaneous power theory is simulated. This control algorithm is also applied to shunt active power filter, combination of series active and shunt active and comparative study has been done.

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