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A Review on Power Quality Enhancement in Distribution System using FACTS Devices

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Abstract

A power network is supposed to work under generally changing circumstances from no load to short circuit and it is wanted that the nature of supply be kept up with under all condition. Active power filters and PC system are extremely delicate to the power supply swell and different unsettling influences. Power quality is determined by the fitness of value of electric power to consumer devices. Synchronization of the voltage recurrence and stage allowed electrical system to work in their expected way without huge loss of life. Previously, one might say that the ideas of force quality and dependability were very much like in light of the fact that the heaps were generally direct and how much power device parts was imposed. The load were normally lighting, warming, and engines, which as a general rule, are not extremely delicate to fleeting voltage varieties In continue, the heaps didn't as expected work just in that frame of mind of an interference of the provided voltage. Improve quality power supply also requires distortion loss current and voltage waveform of the A.C. system. The power electronic based power molding device can be actually used to improve the quality of power supplied to consumer. The primary object of FACTS device is to improved voltage regulation, reactive power compensation and improvement in system stability. While "Power Quality" is a useful term for some, it is the idea of the voltage rather than power or electric stream that is truly portrayed by the term. This article contains a brief study about the various power quality disturbances and their mitigation techniques which are based on FACTS technology.

Keywords: Power Quality, Unified Power Quality Controller, FACTS Devices.

Introduction

Power quality determines the fitness of electrical power to consumer devices. Synchronization of the voltage, frequency and phase allows electrical systems to function in their intended manner without significant loss of performance or life. There are different ways in which electric power can be of poor quality and many more causes of such poor-quality power.

Power quality is the arrangement of boundaries characterizing the properties of force supply conveyed to the clients in typical working circumstances with regards to congruity of supply and attributes of voltage (greatness, recurrence, balance, waveform and so on. Current electronic hardware's and device, for example, microchips, microcontrollers, broadcast communications gear and delicate modernized gear's and so on are defenseless to PQ issues. Poor PQ has turned into a more significant worry of both power providers and consumer. Poor PQ has turned into a more significant worry of both power providers and customer. Use of liberation strategy in power system brings about developing consideration in regards to drive quality issues. Numerous aggravations and issue are because of typical tasks for instance exchanging loads and capacitors or blames and stumbling of circuit breakers to freedom to fault. Fault is generally brought about by occasions unchangeable as far as the utility might be concerned. These occasions incorporate demonstrations of nature for instance, lightning, birds flying near electrical cables and getting shocked, and incidental demonstrations, for example, trees or gear reaching electrical cables. PQM strategy ought to supplant prior techniques for one way correspondence. Power quality a worry, since the disclosure of power a long time back, the age, dissemination and utilization of power have consistently developed. New and inventive means to create and utilize power energized the modern unrest and from that point forward researchers, specialists and specialists have added to its proceeding with advancement. In spite of the fact that power generation keeps on staying aware of interest, interests in transmission resources have been in a consistent decay for a long time, steadily undermining the grids reliability. Consequently any drop in supply dependability is definitely going to affect power quality. The maturing power network and the contrariness between present load attributes and the electric power supply climate much of the time bring about unfortunate power quality. This outcomes in critical losses in a wide scope of enterprises, including monetary, administrations, medical services, cutting edge, and cycle producing.

The machines were safely planned with cost concerns simply auxiliary to execution contemplations. They were presumably vulnerable to anything power quality oddities existed at that point, yet the impacts were not promptly perceptible, due somewhat to the energy of the machines and halfway to the absence of compelling ways of estimating power quality boundaries. In any case, over the most recent 50 years or somewhere in the vicinity, the modern age prompted the requirement for items to be financially serious, which implied that electrical machines were decreasing and more proficient and were planned without execution edges.

Voltage fluctuations are changes of the voltage level in an efficient way or a progression of irregular voltage varieties are called as voltage flicker. Not withstand its impact on light, it is answerable for decreased existence of electronic, glowing, fluorescent and cathode beam tubes, breakdown of stage locked-circles PLLs, mis-activity of electronic regulators and security device. Significantly under liberation, voltage variances and flicker will expand because of purpose of nonlinear and weak device, and in such climate, the control of the voltage fluctuation ought to be the obligation of the Transmission utilities and Distribution Companies and customizable speed drives can likewise infuse gave that modern consumer, particularly those using huge circular segment heaters, control how much change of their load current.

Types of Power Quality Issues

The accompanying side effects are marks of Power Quality issues:

- Piece of equipment mis-works simultaneously of day.
- Equipment fails during a thunderstorm.
- Computerized system stop for reasons unknown.
- Electronic systems work in one location but not in another location.
- Circuit breakers trip without being overloaded.

The regularly utilized terms those portray the boundaries of electrical power that depict or gauge power quality are voltage sags, voltage variations, interruptions swells, brownouts, blackouts, voltage imbalance, distortion, harmonics, harmonic resonance, inter-harmonics, notching and noise.

Interference

furthermore to the counterbalance's attractive circuit, that can work on the immersion region.

Other than wave shape twisting, presence of harmonics on energy appropriation lines creates some issues on equipment & parts of electrical network, in particular:

- Expanded losses (heating), immersion, resonances, windings vibration and life expectancy decrease of transformers.
- Heating, audible noise, pulsed torque, and life expectancy decrease of pivoting electrical machines;
- Operation problems on fuses, circuit breakers and protection relays;
- Expanded losses on the electrical conductors;
- Life range decrease of lights and radiant power change (licker – when sub-harmonics occur);

These transformer's load essentially comprised of electronic variable speed drives for electric engines, which flow utilization has an enormous harmonic substance.

Voltage Sag Explanation

Brief length Under-voltages are classified "voltage sags" or "Voltage dips". Voltage sag is decrease in supply voltage greatness followed by voltage recovery after a brief timeframe. In the IEEE Standard 1159-1995, the expression "sag" is characterized as a lessening in rms voltage to values between 0.1 to 0.9 p.u., for lengths of 0.5 cycles to 1 min. Voltage sag because of shortcomings in power network are concentrated on in this segment. Voltage sag is classified with regards to the these boundaries,

1. Duration of sag
2. Three phase balance
3. Magnitude of sag
4. Phase-angle drop.

1. **Duration of Fault:** The duration of sag is mainly determined by the fault-clearing time. For fast clearing of the fault, duration of sag will be less and vice-versa..

2. **Three Phase Unbalance:** For a 3 phase short circuit in the system during a fault all three phase sags will be of equal magnitude define as balanced fault.

3 **Extent of Sag:** One typical practice to depict the hang significance is through the least per unit rms remaining voltage during the event of sag. It suggests significant hang is the hang with low significance and shallow rundown has a gigantic size

4. **Phase-Angle Jump:** The Phase-point bounce shows itself as a change in no intersection of the immediate voltage. Stage point bounces during three stage flaws are because of a distinction in the X/R proportion between the source and

the feeder. Stage point bounces are not of worry for most hardware but rather power electronic converters involving stage point data for their exchanging might be impacted.

Power Quality Problems Solutions

- The electromagnetic obstruction channels ensure that polluting equipment doesn't spread the high recurrence commotion to the electrical network;
- Transient Voltage Surge ensure assurance against transient phenomena which cause voltage spikes in the lines;
- Voltage regulation can likewise be guaranteed through transformers with a few results, related with a commutation electronic plan by thyristors.

Static Var Compensator (SVC)

A SVC is a shunt associated power electronics based equipment which works by infusing responsive current into the load, in this manner supporting the voltage and moderating the voltage list. SVCs might incorporate energy stock piling, with those systems which incorporate capacity being fit for relieving further and minimum voltage sags. Fig.1 shows a block outline of a SVC.

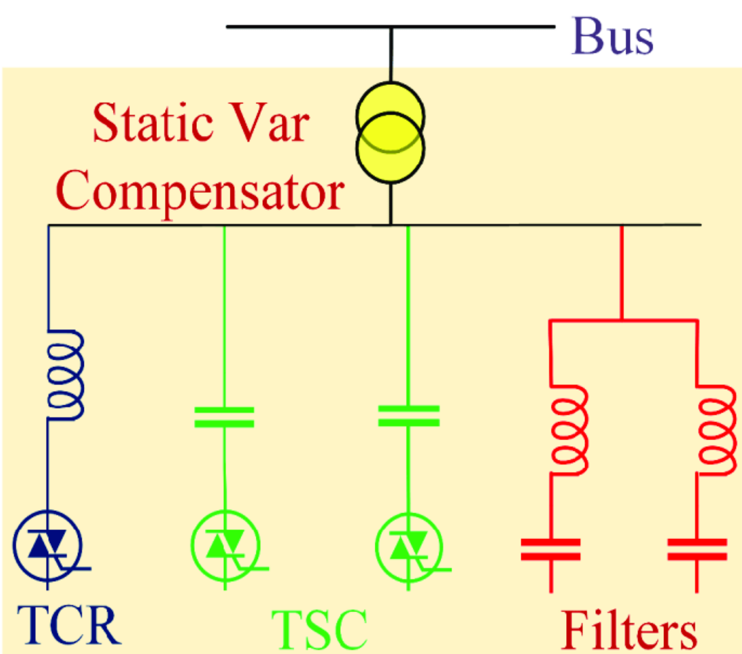

Figure 1: Circuit Diagram of a Static VAR Compensator (SVC)

Load Convertor with discretionary energy stockpiling Sag sealing transformers, otherwise called voltage droop compensators are essentially a multi-winding transformer associated in series with the load. These device utilize static changes to change the transformer goes proportion to make up for the voltage droop. Droop sealing transformers are viable for voltage lists to roughly 40% held voltage.

Distribution Static Compensator (D-STATCOM)

D-STATCOM is a Voltage source inverter (VSI) based static compensator device (STATCOM, FACTS regulator) applied to keep up with transport voltage sags at the necessary level by providing or getting of responsive power in the circulation system.

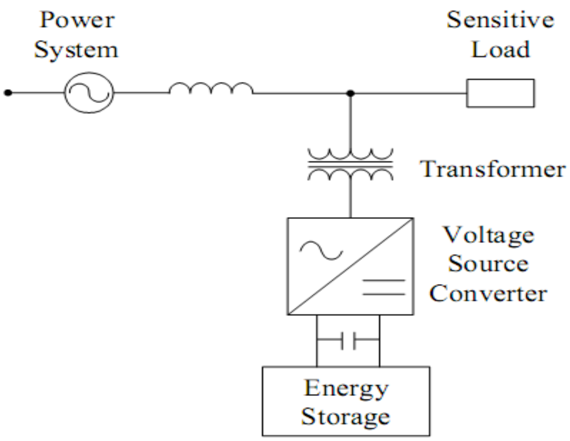

Figure 2:Block Diagram for D-STATCOM

In the power circuit, Voltage Source Inverter changes as DC voltage into controllable ac voltage, synchronized by ac channel and connected with AC circulation line through coupling transformer.

The D-STATCOM can likewise depend and assimilated dynamic power, by involving energy stockpiling in sufficient amount.

Static Series Compensator

This feature can provide controllable voltage compensation.[2] In addition, SSSC is able to reverse the power flow by injecting a sufficiently large series reactive compensating voltage.

Dynamic Voltage Restorer (DVR)

DVR: is a static var gadget that has seen applications in an assortment of transmission and distribution systems. It is a series remuneration device, which safeguards delicate electric load from power quality issues, for example, voltage droops, expands, unbalance and bending through power electronic regulators that utilization voltage source converters (VSC) which is associated in series with the system. The DVR consists of main six sections:

The general configuration of the DVR consists of:

A. Storage Devices

B. A Harmonic filter

C. An Injection/ Booster transformer

D. A Voltage Source Converter (VSC)

E. DC charging circuit

F. A Control and Protection system

The basic structure of DVR is shown in Fig. 3.

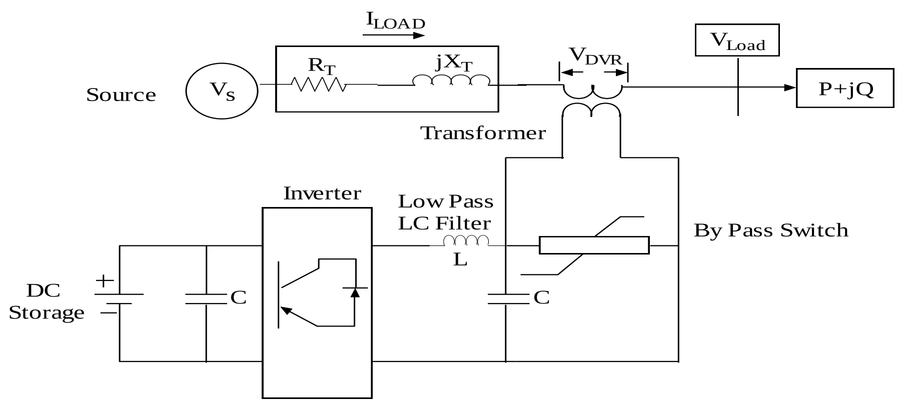

Figure.3: Basic Structure of Dynamic Voltage Restorer

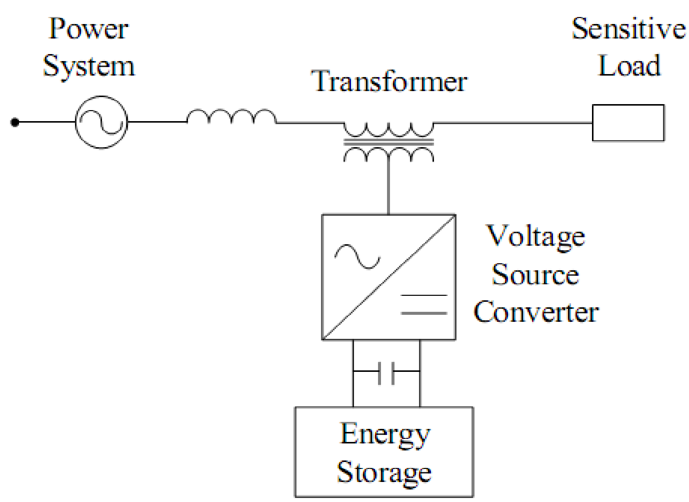

Figure 4: Simplified Equivalent Circuit DVR

Unified Power Quality Compensator (UPQC)

It is a typical activity of series and shunt dynamic conditioner. Shunt dynamic power channel capacity of the ongoing pay, series dynamic power channel ability of voltage remuneration permit moderation of different power quality issue.

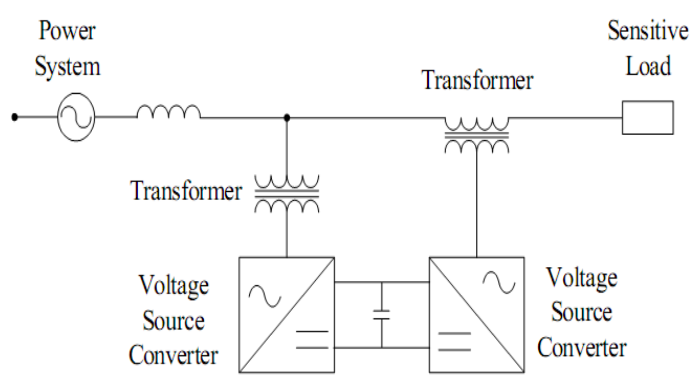

Figure 5: Block Diagram of Unified Power Quality Compensator

Table 1: Application of FACTS Power Device

FACTS Device	Application
Static transfer switch (STS)	Sag and Swell security Move of Force from Various Feeder
Static current limiter (SCL)	Limit the Fault current Break Faulted circuit
Distribution Static compensator (D-STATCOM)	Load Current Balancing Flicker Effect Compensation Power Factor improvement Current Harmonics Compensation
Dynamic Voltage Restorer (DVR)	Flicker Attenuation Voltage Regulation Voltage Sag Swell compensation Voltage Balancing
Unified power quality compensation (UPQC)	Voltage Regulation Voltage Balancing Active and Reactive power control Current Balancing VAR Compensation Harmonics Suppression

Conclusion

The Voltage sags and current harmonics are the main power quality issues in business and modern utility's clients. These power quality problems can cause tripping of sensitive electronic equipment, strange tasks of offices and huge monetary misfortunes. Custom Power device have now been of interest for over 10 years that can work on the dependability and the nature of force conveyed to electric power clients. UPQC comprising of two voltage source inverters with a typical DC interface is a custom power gadget and can at the same time play out the undertakings of Active Power Filter (APF) and DVR. In any case, UPQC doesn't give various degrees of capacity to their clients since UPQC solves only end user power quality concerns.

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