

## Research Article

### Improving Transient Stability of a Multi-Machine Power Network Using FACTS Devices and Nonlinear Controller Tuned by PSO

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**Abstract:** Transient stability is one of the main issues in the field of power systems. On the other hand, using FACTS devices has been proposed for the purpose of maximizing the lines conductivity given the restrictions involved, including the issue of stability. This study seeks to take steps towards the improvement of a multi-machine power system stability in faulty conditions, using two FACTS devices including TCSC and SVC. The control system for the FACTS devices is constructed here based on the so called energy function method. Meanwhile, in order to achieve a prescribed optimal performance, the coefficients of the designed controller are tuned by PSO algorithm. Possessing the theoretical analysis, the simulation results are also demonstrated to show the performance of the proposed control algorithm.

**Keywords:** Energy function, FACTS devices, Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), power system, transient stability

## INTRODUCTION

Increased consumption of electric power has created the need for the increased generation as well as higher capability to transmit this energy to the user. In operating power lines with a definite length, stability decreases by increasing the transmitted power. If the transmitted power increases gradually without significant disturbance, at a certain level of power, the system will destabilize suddenly. This is called 'stable limit'. The issue of stability in power systems has been put into discussion in various forms including transient stability, dynamic stability, stability of equilibrium state, voltage and frequency collapse, sub-synchronized frequency state, etc., (Kundur, 1994). Transient stability, focused in this study, is the capability of the power system to keep synchronized when the system is affected by an intense disturbance such as outages in the power line, loss of generation, or loss of a big load. The reaction of the system to such enormous changes leads to great variations in the rotor angle, transmitted powers, machine voltages and other variables in the system.

The concept of Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS) was raised for the first time in 1988 (Hingorani *et al.*, 1999). Since then, various FACTS devices have been introduced. Using these elements, it is possible to increase the transmitted power up to their thermal limit and to improve the reliability,

controllability and stability of the system. Moreover, one of the most important strategies for the improvement of the transient stability of the power system against disturbances is using FACTS devices (Hingorani *et al.*, 1999). Various linear and non-linear control systems have been suggested for controlling FACTS devices (Kondo *et al.*, 2002; Poshtan *et al.*, 2006). In Mansour *et al.* (2009), Ajamil *et al.* (2006) and Wenjin *et al.* (2009) a discussion has been made about fuzzy control method for the controlling of the outputs of the FACTS devices in order to improve the transient stability. This method requires a designer with sufficient experience and knowledge of the system. Some researchers (Li *et al.*, 2009; Mishra, 2006) use the neuro-fuzzy method for controlling FACTS devices to improve the transient stability. Such control strategy has some disadvantages, including:

- Having too many input and output data
- Impossibility to prove the stability and divergence in algorithm in an analytical way

One of the other tools, used in the study of transient stability of non-linear control systems, is a theorem developed in late 19<sup>th</sup> century by Lyapunov, called energy function method. Reference (Januszewski *et al.*, 2004) uses this strategy for reduction of oscillations in a system with UPFC. This method has been also used in controlling other FACTS devices such

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as resistance brakes (Machowski *et al.*, 2001) and static compensator in series (Machowski *et al.*, 1997).

In this study, two FACTS elements with a control system based on energy function is proposed and applied to a 9-bus system for the improvement of its transient stability. Particle swarm optimization algorithm is adopted to tune the controller coefficients. Numerical analysis and various demonstrations are also provided to show the performance of the proposed method.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The power system studied in this study is a IEEE standard 9-bus system, as shown in Fig. 1 and the parameters of elements of the system is given in Table 1. In such system, loads are used as constant impedances and the classical model of electrical machines is used for the analysis of synchronized machines.

In order to facilitate studying the transient behavior of a power system, we investigate the generators rotor angles in a center of inertia frame. Since generator 1 has the greatest inertia, we can consider the power of  $\delta_1$ , as the center of inertia and investigate the other generators with respect to it.

The system under consideration uses two different FACTS devices that include a series element and a parallel element for compensation. Thyristor Controlled Series Compensators (TCSCs) are the first generation of FACTS devices that can control the impedance of the line through embedding a thyristor controlled capacitor in the power transmission line. The most significant feature of TCSC in stability analysis is its ability to eliminate power system oscillations. In fact, TCSC is a capacitor reactance compensator that is made of a capacitor bank and a paralleled thyristor controlled

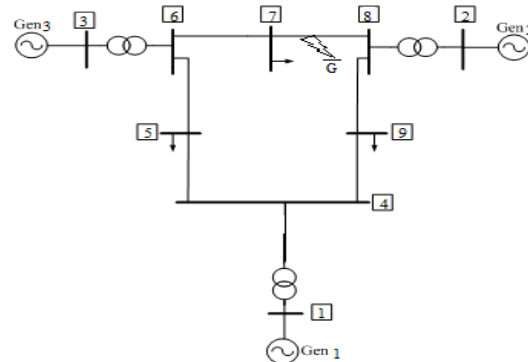


Fig. 1: A 9-bus power system

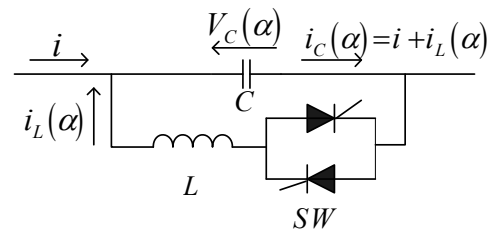


Fig. 2: Circuit model of a TCSC

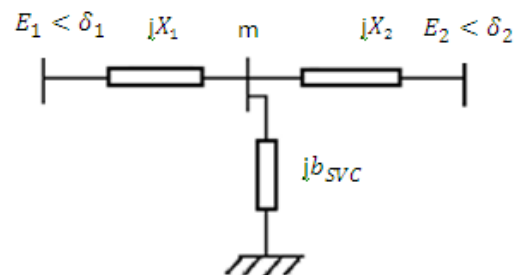


Fig. 3: Circuit model of SVC

Table 1: Parameters of multi-machine system

Sync-machines	Steam machine 1	Steam machine 2	Steam machine 3
H	7.5000	5.0000	5.0000
X <sub>q</sub>	1.8000	1.8000	1.8000
X <sub>d</sub>	1.8000	1.8000	1.8000
X <sub>ls</sub>	0.2000	0.2000	0.1900
X <sub>fd</sub>	0.1500	0.1500	0.1400
X <sub>lkd</sub>	0.0820	0.0800	0.0800
X <sub>lkq1</sub>	0.0820	0.0800	0.0800
X <sub>lkq2</sub>	0.0900	0.0900	0.1000
R <sub>s</sub>	0.0000	0.0040	0.0050
R <sub>fd</sub>	0.0010	0.0008	0.0009
R <sub>kd</sub>	0.0133	0.0133	0.0133
R <sub>kq1</sub>	0.0020	0.0018	0.0180
R <sub>kq2</sub>	0.0080	0.0085	0.0085
T <sub>a</sub>	0.1000	0.5000	0.1000
K <sub>a</sub>	10.000	20.000	20.000

Reactance values are in p.u. on a 100 MVA base; All time constants are in seconds

reactor whose model is schematically shown in Fig. 2. SVC, the other FACTS device, is a parallel compensator which is usually used as a means to adjust the voltage in the selected terminal. The SVC structure with its connection to the network is depicted in Fig. 3.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the most suitable methods of studying the transient stability in power systems is based on the Lyapunov direct method. The main argument of this method is the mathematical generalization of a fundamentally physical observation. That is, if all of the energy of a mechanical or electrical system is consumed on a continuous basis, that system, whether linear or non-linear, must ultimately be static at a point

Table 2: Energy function parameters

Parameters	Explanation	Parameters	Explanation
v	Energy function	P <sub>L</sub>	Load active power
M	Mass	Q <sub>L</sub>	Load reactive power
ω	Velocity	θ	Load angle
δ	Generator angle	V	Load voltage
P	Active power	Q <sub>s</sub>	Compensator reactive power

of equilibrium. Therefore, it is possible to infer the stability of a system by examining the variations of a scalar function.

Energy function, which is a scalar function and the energy function, is a particular representation of the Lyapunov method. In Haque (2004, 2005) it is proved that SVC and TCSC can improve transient stability by injecting susceptance and impedance respectively. The values of SVC susceptance and TCSC inductance comprise a static and a dynamic constituent the constants of which are 0.1 and 0.64 PU, respectively. Moreover:

$$b_p = b_{p0} + b_{PU} \tag{1}$$

And

$$X_s = X_{s0} + X_{SU} \tag{2}$$

In order to have the maximum of improvement with the optimized values of admittance of SVC and TCSC, one can define an energy function for the system. In Pai (1989) and Hisken *et al.* (1992), energy function for a power system has been introduced with G generators and L loads which also include FACTS elements:

$$v(\omega, \delta) = \sum_{i=1}^G (\frac{1}{2} M_i \bar{\omega}_i^2 - P_{Mi} \bar{\delta}_i) + \sum_{i=1}^L (P_{Li} \bar{\theta}_i + \int \frac{Q_{Li}}{V_i} dV_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum Q_s \tag{3}$$

Table 2 summarizes the energy function parameters.

According to Lyapunov's stability theorem, if one can obtain such a stability that conforms to the system states so that the function is a positive definite one and its derivative stays in the neighborhood of the semi-definite equilibrium point, the system is stable in the sense of Lyapunov. Considering the aforementioned points, it is possible to derive the control law as follows:

$$X_{SU} = K_S \times \frac{d}{dt} (V_{se}^2 - V_{sep}^2) X_l < X_{SU} < X_u \tag{4}$$

$$b_{PU} = K_P \times \frac{d}{dt} (V_{sh}^2 - V_{shp}^2) b_l < b_{PU} < b_u \tag{5}$$

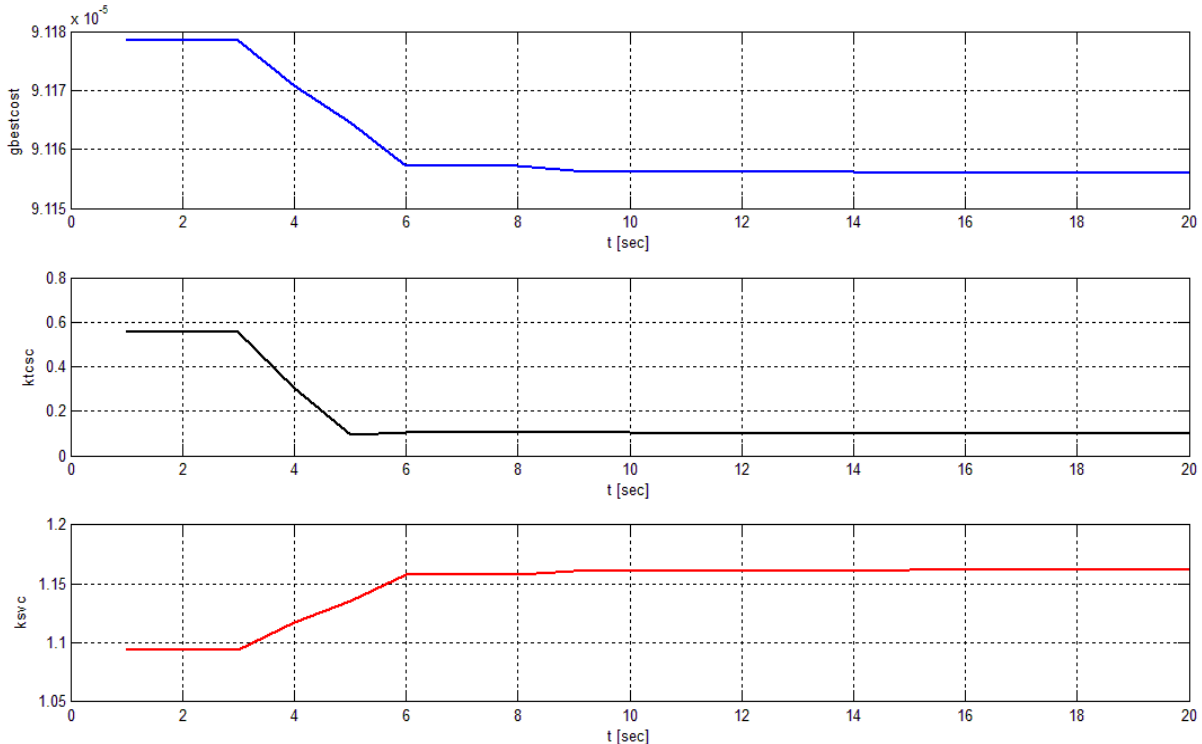


Fig. 4: Result of optimization using PSO algorithm

It must be noted that:

- $K_p$  and  $K_s$  must be positive
- $X_L + X^{TCSC} > 0$
- $b_l < b_{PU} < b_u$  Where  $b_l$  equals  $-\frac{b_{P0}}{2}$  and  $b_u$  equals  $\frac{b_{P0}}{2}$
- $X_l < X_{SU} < X_u$  Where  $X_l$  equals  $-\frac{X_{S0}}{2}$  and  $X_u$  equals  $\frac{X_{S0}}{2}$

In Noroozian *et al.* (2001), the values of the coefficients of the control system are not clear, whereas the injected admittance values of FACT devices depends completely on these coefficients. This paper uses particle swarm optimization for the calculation of the values of the control coefficients. PSO, as inspired from some birds' social behavior, has some advantages over other optimization methods such as:

- Possibility of adapting them to all systems for implementation
- High rate of convergence in comparison with other methods such as genetic algorithm
- Simplicity of algorithm due to the fact that the numbers are true numbers in this method (Eberhart *et al.*, 1998)

The cost function as defined for this minimizing algorithm is the area beneath the curve related to the difference between the power angles of machine 1 and machine 2:

$$E_s = \int (|\delta_2 - \delta_1| \times (180/\pi)) dt \quad (6)$$

For this optimization index, the number of particles has been taken as 10 and the stopping condition which is the maximum number of iterations equals 20. Figure 4 shows the results obtained from the PSO method for the two variables of  $K_{SVC}$  and  $K_{TCSC}$  with 10 as the maximum number of particles and the coefficient values as the maximum number of iterations using PSO method and the defined cost function. Thus, for  $K_{TCSC}$  and  $K_{SVC}$  we have 0.1014 and 1.1618, respectively.

The flowchart in Fig. 5 has been developed in order to examine the effects of the FACTS devices with the proposed control system on transient stability of the system. Initially, we use Newton-Raphson load distribution method to calculate the currents and voltages of the system. Then we calculate the values of the voltages in each machine's frame and calculate the flows, angles and new velocities of the generators using the complete model of synchronous machine.

After the calculation of the flows from the newly calculated values, we can enter FACTS values as

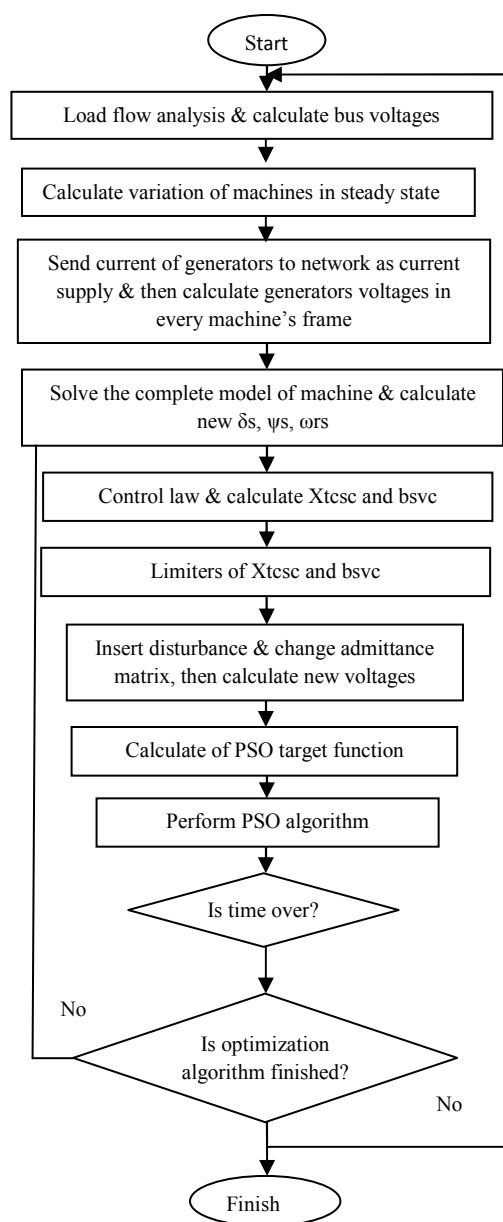


Fig. 5: Program's flowchart

Calculated into the system as admittance. To evaluate the status of the power system, a three phase short-circuit for 300 ms was put on a line between buses 7 and 8. Following the event, the line went offline after a disturbance of about 800 ms.

The end of the flowchart is related to the calculation of the cost function for the optimization of PSO followed by the optimization of the coefficients of the control system.

Programming and simulations are performed by MATLAB software. In Fig. 6, one can see the system status when in turbulence when remedying and non-

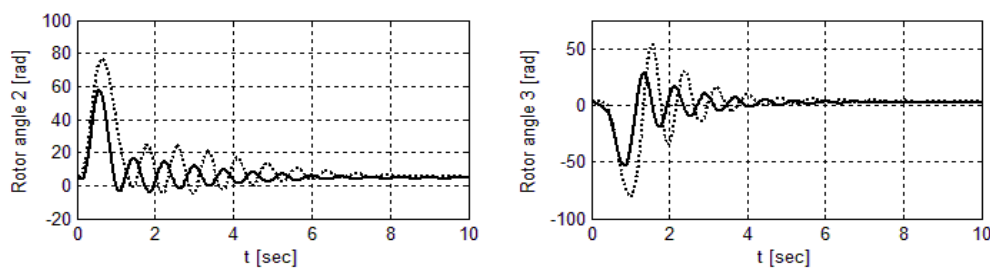


Fig. 6: Status of  $\delta_{21}$ ,  $\delta_{31}$  with FACTS devices (—) and without FACTS devices (--)

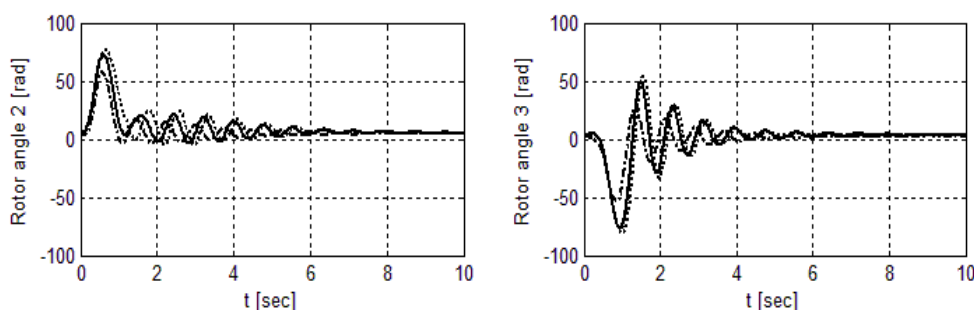


Fig. 7: Controller based on energy function method with (-) and without FACTS devices (—) compared to BANGBANG controller (..)

remedying. It shows a comparison between the 2 and 3 machine power angles in case of the occurrence of short-circuits in the tow remedying and non-remedying states. The performance of the proposed control system is compared with that of a BANGBANG controller, constructed by:

$$X_{TCSC} = (P_{DYN} - P_{SS}) \times K_g \quad (7)$$

$$b_{SVC} = (P_{DYN} - P_{SS}) \times K_{g1} \quad (8)$$

In order to have a reasonable comparison, the coefficient of this system has been also optimized by PSO algorithm. In Fig. 7 you can see the acceptable performance of the control system on the basis of the energy function compared with a BANGBANG controller.

### CONCLUSION

Transient stability, as an important issue in the study of power systems, is investigated. This paper seeks to improve it by an IEEE standard three bus system using FACTS devices. A control system is developed for controlling of the FACTS elements which is advantageous in terms of high rate of conversion, low inputs, generalizability to other systems over other controlling methods. Next, using the PSO method, the control system coefficients were

optimized leading to the even further improvement of the transient stability in the power systems.

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