Design and Simulation of Fuzzy Logic Controller for DSTATCOM in Power System

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Abstract: This paper mainly presents the Distribution Static Compensator (DSTATCOM) and control methodology of Direct Current (DC) capacitor voltage. Generally, the DC capacitor voltage is regulated using a Proportional Integral (PI) controller when various control algorithms are used for load compensation. However, during load changes, there is considerable variation in dc capacitor voltage which might affect compensation. In this study, a fuzzy logic based supervisory method is proposed to improve transient performance of the dc link. The fuzzy logic based supervisor varies the proportional and integral gains of the PI controller during the transient period immediately after a load change. A considerable reduction in the error in DC link capacitor voltage during load changes compared to a normal PI controller is obtained. The performance of the proposed strategy is proved using detailed simulation studies.

Keywords: DSTATCOM; FACTS; FIS; Power Quality (PQ).

1. INTRODUCTION

Capacitor banks were used for reactive power compensation and voltage regulation, but they have great problems such as stress and sudden changes in capacitors. Also their response to transient errors is very slow, so they were replaced by Static Var Compensators (SVC) which will reduce the time of response and improve the voltage stability [1]. But the SVC transient stability is low, so DSTATCOM is proposed to be used instead of these devices because it has fast response in compensation and voltage profile correction [2].

2. DISTRIBUTION STATIC COMPENSATOR

DSTATCOM is a shunt connected device designed to regulate the voltage either by generating or absorbing the reactive power. The schematic diagram of a DSTATCOM as shown in Fig. 1 shows DC capacitor, Voltage Source Inverter (VSI), coupling transformer and reactor. It uses Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) switching technique for this purpose. This voltage is delivered to the system through the reactance of the coupling transformer. The voltage difference across the reactor is used to produce the active and reactive power exchange between the STATCOM and the transmission network [3]. This exchange is done much more rapidly than a synchronous condenser and improves the performance of the system.

3. CONTROL OF DSTATCOM

Fig. 2 shows synchronously rotating d-q frame (SRF) algorithm. The average values of \( i_d \) and \( i_q \) are obtained from the low pass filters as \( i_{d_{dc}} \) and \( i_{q_{dc}} \) and \( i_d \) and \( i_q \) are the output of the DC voltage PI controller and AC voltage PI controller. The desired reference source currents in d-q frame are obtained as:

\[
I_{sd} = i_{ld_{dc}} + i_d
\]

\[
I_{sq} = i_{lq_{dc}} + i_q
\]

where, \( I_{sd} \) and \( I_{sq} \) are the estimated DC components of active and reactive currents of reference source currents ind-q frame [4].
3.1 Design of Fuzzy Logic Based Supervision of DC Link PI Control

A fuzzy logic based supervisor control is designed to manipulate the gains of PI controller employed for DC link voltage control [5]. The fuzzy supervisor is designed in such a way that the gains generated by the fuzzy supervisor which are added to the reference proportional and integral gains are able to maintain the DC Link voltage fairly constant so that voltage regulation is done satisfactorily [6]. Fig. 3 shows the fuzzy supervisor implemented for DC link PI control.

3.2 Inputs and Outputs

The inputs of the fuzzy supervisor have been chosen as the error in DC link voltage and the change in error in DC link voltage [7]. The outputs of the fuzzy supervisor are chosen as the change in k_p value and the change in k_i value. The two inputs to the fuzzy controller are error and change in error, and the two outputs Dk_p and Dk_i are shown in the Fig. 4.

3.3 System Fuzzification

Seven triangular membership functions have been chosen: Negative Large (NL), Negative Medium (NM), Negative Small (NS), Zero (Z), Positive Small (PS), Positive Medium (PM) and Positive Large (PL) for both error (err) and change in error (derr). The input membership functions are shown in Figs 5 and 6. The membership functions for Dk_p and Dk_i are as shown in Fig. 7 and 8, respectively.
3.4 The Rule Bases

In this study there are forty-nine rules for change in $k_p$ and forty-nine rules for change in $k_i$.

Some rules for change in $k_p$ are:
- If error is NL and derr is NL then $Dk_p$ is L
- If error is NL and derr is NM then $Dk_p$ is L
- If error is NL and derr is NS then $Dk_p$ is L
- If error is NL and derr is Z then $Dk_p$ is M
- If error is PL and derr is PM then $Dk_p$ is L
- If error is PL and derr is PL then $Dk_p$ is L

The whole control rules for change in $k_p$ are shown in Table 1.

Some rules for change in $k_i$ are:
- If error is NL and derr is NL then $Dk_i$ is $S_{ki}$
- If error is NL and derr is NM then $Dk_i$ is $S_{ki}$
- If error is NL and derr is NS then $Dk_i$ is $S_{ki}$
- If error is NL and derr is Z then $Dk_i$ is Z
- If error is PL and derr is PM then $Dk_i$ is $S_{ki}$
- If error is PL and derr is PL then $Dk_i$ is $S_{ki}$

The whole control rules for change in $k_i$ are shown in Table 2.

3.6 Defuzzification

There are several methods for defuzzification, the center of gravity method has been used in this work, because in this method, the resultant crisp output is sensitive to all of the active fuzzy outputs of the inference mechanism. Figure 9 shows the PI controller with inputs from DC link voltage with fuzzy logic supervisor.

**Table 1.** Rule base for change in $k_p$

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**Table 2.** Rule base for change in $k_i$

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4. SIMULATION RESULTS

Fig. 10 shows the MATLAB model for the system without DSTATCOM while Fig. 11 shows three phase voltage in pu at Bus-3 without DSTATCOM using programmable voltage source.

4.1 System with DSTATCOM Voltage Controller

As shown in Fig. 12, DSTATCOM is connected to Bus-3 through 1.25/25 kV Linear transformers. The compensation capacity of DSTATCOM is +/- 3 MVAR and the voltage level of DC link is 2400V. The capacitance of DC link is 10000μF. Fig. 13 shows the load voltage wave forms in case of connecting DSTATCOM. There is a considerable variation in the DC link voltage due to sudden voltage swell created at .4 seconds as shown in Fig. 14.

4.2 Fuzzy Logic Based Supervision of DC Link PI Control

Fig. 15 shows the DC link voltage after adding the fuzzy controller. The improved load voltage with implementation of fuzzy supervision is shown in Fig. 16. By comparing the DC link voltages without Fuzzy and with Fuzzy it found that reduction in the error in DC link capacitor voltage compared to a normal PI controller is obtained and also voltage waveform has a faster settling time.

5. CONCLUSIONS

A fuzzy logic supervisory control of DC link PI controller in a DSTATCOM has been proposed. The supervisor varies the gain of the PI controller during the transient period in a way that improves the system performance. The system has been modeled and simulated in the MATLAB technical environment with a case study.
Fig. 11. Three phase Voltage in Pu at Bus-3 without DSTATCOM

Fig. 12. Simulink model with DSTATCOM

Fig. 13. Load Voltage waveforms with DSTATCOM
Fig. 14. DC Link voltage of DSTATCOM

Fig. 15. DC link voltage with fuzzy design

Fig. 16. Load voltages at PCC with fuzzy supervision of DC Link PI control
The performance of the DC link voltage and its compensation were observed with and without fuzzy supervisor.

Simulation results show that a 50-60% reduction in voltage deviation of the DC link voltage is obtained with faster settling time. Good compensation has been observed. Thus, through simulation studies, the implementation of a fuzzy supervisor for DC link voltage control in DSTATCOM for load compensation has been demonstrated.

REFERENCES


