

Generalized UPFC with 48-Pulse GTO based Voltage Source Converter to Improve Power Quality

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Abstract: — The Generalized Unified Power Flow Controller (GUPFC) is a Voltage Source Converter (VSC) based Flexible AC Transmission System (FACTS) controller for shunt and series compensation among the multilines transmission systems of a substation. The paper proposes a full model comprising of 48-pulse Gate Turn-Off thyristor VSC that is constructed becomes the GUPFC in digital simulation system and investigates the dynamic operation of control scheme for shunt and two series VSC for active and reactive power compensation of the electric grid network. The complete digital simulation of the shunt VSC operating as a Static Synchronous Compensator (STATCOM) controlling voltage at bus and two series VSC operating as a Static Synchronous Series Capacitor (SSSC) controlling injected voltage, while keeping injected voltage in quadrature with current within the power system is performed in the MATLAB/Simulink environment using the Power System Block set (PSB). The GUPFC, control system scheme and the electric grid network are modeled by specific electric blocks from the power system block set. The controllers for the shunt VSC and two series VSCs are presented in this paper based on the decoupled current control strategy. The performance of GUPFC scheme connected to the 500-kV grid is evaluated. The proposed GUPFC controller scheme is fully validated by digital simulation.

Keywords48-Pulse GTO Thyristor Model VSC, UPFC, GUPFC, Active and Reactive Compensation.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The availability of Gate Turn-Off (GTO) thyristor switching devices with high-power handling capability and the advancement of the other types of power-semiconductor devices such as IGBTs have been led to the development of fast controllable active and reactive power sources utilizing power electronic switching and converter technology. A general multi-converter for power system control based on voltage-sourced converter technology was presented. A special three-converter controller with a fundamental frequency model, called the GUPFC, consisting of one shunt and two series converter sharing a common DC bus was modeled in EMTP and its performance demonstrated and analysed. It is shown that the GUPFC can simultaneously control power system quantities, namely, the real and reactive power flows on the two series compensated lines as of

the GUPFC [2]. The GTO thyristor enable the design of the solid-state shunt reactive compensation and active filtering equipment based

upon switching converter technology. These Powers Quality Devices (PQ Devices) are power electronic converters connected in parallel or in series with transmission lines, and the operation is controlled by digital controllers. The interaction between these compensating devices and the grid network is preferably studied by digital simulation. FACTS devices are usually used for fast dynamic control of voltage, impedance, and phase angle of high voltage ac lines. These devices provide strategic benefits for improved transmission system power flow management through better utilization of existing transmission assets, increased transmission system security and reliability as well as availability, increased dynamic and transient grid stability, and increased power quality for sensitive industries (e.g., computer chip manufacture).

The 48-pulse voltage source converter is composed with a series double bridge converter and an auxiliary circuit. The converter is established to increase the number of output voltage pulses and decrease the harmonic distortion of output voltage and current. Without PWM or increasing the number of bridges, the THD of the converter output voltage can be theoretically reduced. By adjusting the connection impedance, the output current can fulfill the THD limit. The proposed configuration only needs one injection transformer, so that phenomenon does not exist. Also, decreasing of transformer number is important for saving cost. The converter is operated under fundamental frequency for the main bridges and six-time fundamental frequency for the auxiliary circuit, while much higher frequency is needed for PWM. By DC voltage injection, the voltage across the main bridge valves, which are being turned on, is theoretically decreased to zero. Thus the converter switching losses and switching device dynamic voltage stress are reduced significantly. This characteristic is very important for high voltage application. The principle of the proposed converter is verified by PSCAD/EMTDC package [7].

The Interline Power Flow Controller (IPFC) is a VSC based FACTS controller for series compensation with the unique capability of power flow management among the multiline transmission systems of a substation. The reactive voltage injected by individual VSC can be controlled to regulate active power flow in the respective line. While one VSC regulates the DC voltage, the other one controls the reactive power flows in the lines by injecting series active voltage. The circuit model for the IPFC is developed and simulated by using MATLAB Simulink and PSPICE [8].

The investigation of the dynamic operation of control scheme for both STATCOM and SSSC based on a new full model comprising a 48-pulse GTO voltage source converter for combined reactive power compensation and voltage stabilization of the electric grid network. The complete digital simulation of the STATCOM and SSSC within the power system is performed in the MATLAB/ Simulink environment using the Power System Block set (PSB)[6]. This paper proposes the GUPFC in digital simulation system using a cascaded multilevel converter model, where using a 48-pulse VSC that is also introduced in this paper. The VSC described is a harmonic neutralized, 48-pulse GTO converter. It consists of four three-phase, three-level inverters and five phase-shifting transformers. In three 48-pulse voltage source converter, the dc bus is connected to the four three-phase inverters. The four voltages generated by the inverters are applied to secondary windings for shunt VSC of four zigzag phase-shifting transformers connected in or. The four transformer primary windings are connected in series for two series VSC, and the converter pulse patterns are phase shifted so that the four voltage fundamental components sum in phase on the primary side.

ILGUPFC with the 48-Pulse GTO Based VSC

The basic shunt VSC model consists of a step down transformer with leakage reactance, a three-phase GTO, and a dc side capacitor. The ac voltage difference across this transformer leakage reactance produces reactive power exchange between the shunt VSC and the power system at the point of interface. The voltage can be regulated to improve the voltage profile of the interconnected power system, which is the primary duty of the shunt VSC. The shunt VSC's main function is to regulate key bus voltage magnitude by dynamically absorbing or generating reactive power to the ac grid network, like a thyristor static compensator. This reactive power transfer is done through the leakage reactance of the coupling transformer by using a secondary transformer voltage in phase with the primary voltage (network side). This voltage is provided by a voltage-source inverter and is always in quadrature to the VSC current [6].

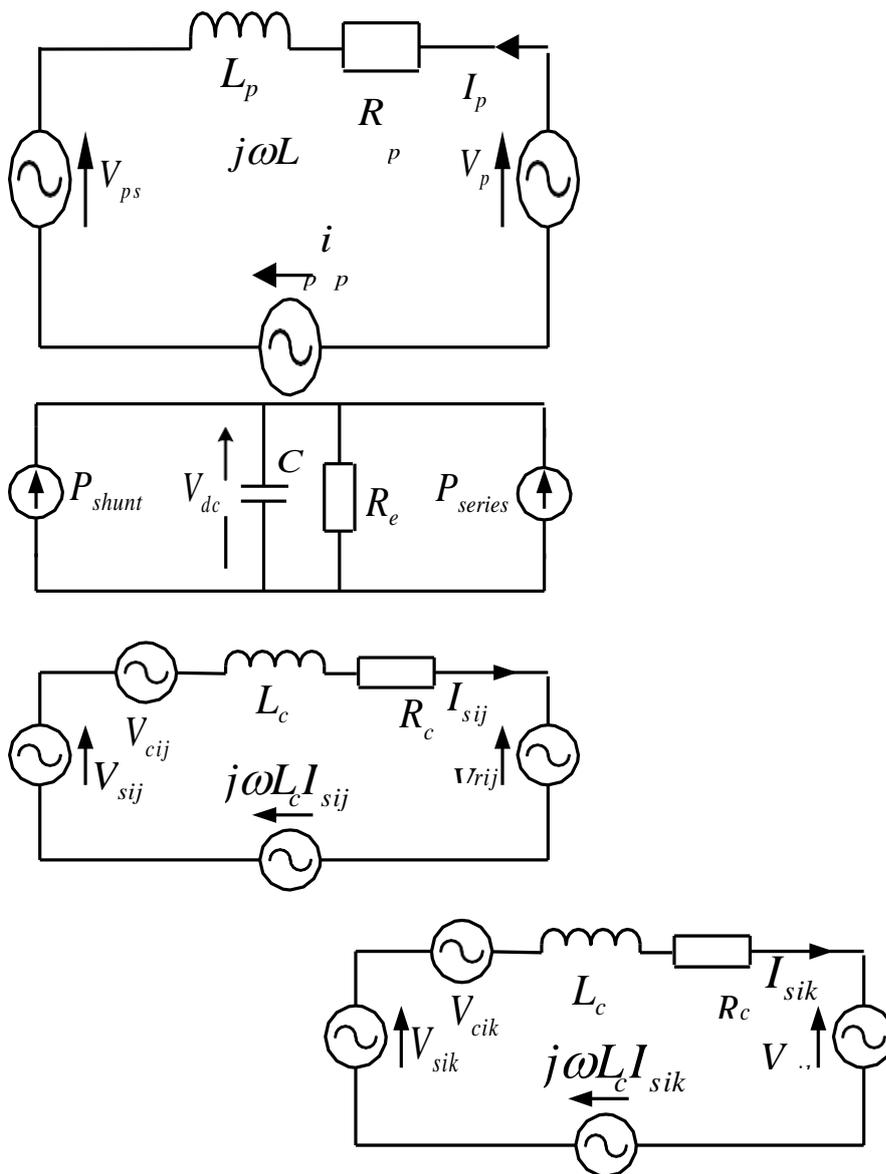


figure1: Equivalent circuit of the GUPFC, (a) the shunt element in the synchronous d-q frame, (b) the AC/DC active power flow, (c) and (d) the series element in the synchronous d-q frame.

The Equivalent circuit of the GUPFC of shunt VSC, series VSC and AC/DC active power flow device can be illustrated in Fig. 1, which is adopted and modified from the UPFC equivalent circuit model[9] become GUPFC equivalent circuit model. Where V_{ps} is voltage source, V_p represent the output of the shunt transformer and the shunt converter, respectively, ω is the source angular frequency, L_p , L_c and R_p , R_c represent the leakage inductance and resistance of the shunt and series transformer and any other reactors connected, respectively, V_{cij} , V_{cik} : the series converter output is represented by a voltage source, R_p , R_c : the resistor is used to represent the power losses in the three converters, C : the value of the DC link capacitor. When the secondary voltage (V_s) is lower than the grid system bus voltage (V_B), the shunt VSC acts like an inductance absorbing reactive power from the grid bus. When the secondary voltage (V_s) is higher than the bus voltage (V_B), the shunt VSC acts like a capacitor generating reactive power to the grid bus [3]. In steady-state operation and due to inverter losses, the bus voltage (V_B) always leads the inverter ac voltage by a very small angle to supply the required small active power losses.

The VSC scheme is the building block of any FACTS devices. A simple converter produces a square voltage waveform as it switches the direct voltage source on and off. The basic objective of a good VSC scheme

is to produce a near sinusoidal ac voltage with minimal wave form distortion or excessive harmonics content. Three basic techniques can be used for reducing the harmonics produced by the converter switching [5]. The Harmonic neutralization use magnetic coupling (multi-pulse converters configuration), harmonic reduction using multilevel converter configurations and novel pulse-width modulation (PWM) switching techniques. The 24- and 48-pulse converters are obtained by combining two or four (12-pulse) VSI, respectively, with the specified phase shift between all converters. For high-power applications with low distortion, the best option is the 48-pulse converter, although using parallel filters tuned to the 23th–25th harmonics with a 24-pulse converter could also be adequately attentive in most applications, but the 48-pulse converter scheme can ensure minimum power quality problems and reduced harmonic resonance conditions on the interconnected grid network[6].The series VSC can work like a SSSC device that is one of the most important FACTS devices for power transmission line series compensation. It is a power electronic-based synchronous voltage generator (SVG) that generates almost three-phase sinusoidal ac voltages, from a dc source/ capacitor bank with voltage in quadrature with the reference line current [5]. The series VSC blocks are connected in series with the transmission line by a series coupling transformer. The series VSC device can provide either capacitive or inductive voltage compensation, if the series VSC-AC voltage lags the line current by 90° , a capacitive series voltage compensation is obtained in the transmission line, and if leads by 90° , an inductive series voltage compensation is achieved[6]. By controlling the level of the boost/buck voltage transmission line, the amount of series compensation voltage can be fully adjusted [1]. The equivalent injected series voltage is almost in quadrature with the reference transmission line current. A small part of this injected voltage, which is in phase with transmission line current, supplies the required losses in the inverter bridge and coupling transformer[4]. Most of the injected voltage is in full quadrature with the reference transmission line current and, hence, emulates an equivalent inductive or capacitive reactance in series with the transmission line [6].

III. DIGITAL SIMULATION MODEL

A novel complete model using the 48-pulse digital simulation of the GUPFC within a power system is presented in this paper. The digital simulation is performed using the MATLAB/Simulink software environment and the Power System Block set (PSB). The basic building block of the GUPFC is the full 48-pulse converter-cascade implemented. The control process is based on a decoupled current control strategy using both. the direct and quadrature current components of the shunt and series VSC.

A .Power System Description

Modeling the unified ac grid sample system with the GUPFC and its decoupled current controller, for the shunt VSC and control scheme for the two series VSC is done using MATLAB/Simulink. It requires the use of electric blocks from the power system and control blocks from the Simulink power block set library. Detailed Model of a 48-Pulse, GTO-Based GUPFC (500 kV, 100 MVA) device is connected to the 500-kV (L-L) grid network. Fig. 2 shows the single line diagram representing the GUPFC and the host sample grid network. The feeding network are at bus B1 where the voltage source is represented by a 500 kV with 8500 MVA and 300 MW injected load, at bus B3 with 6500 MVA and 200 MW injected load, and at bus B4 with 9000 MVA.

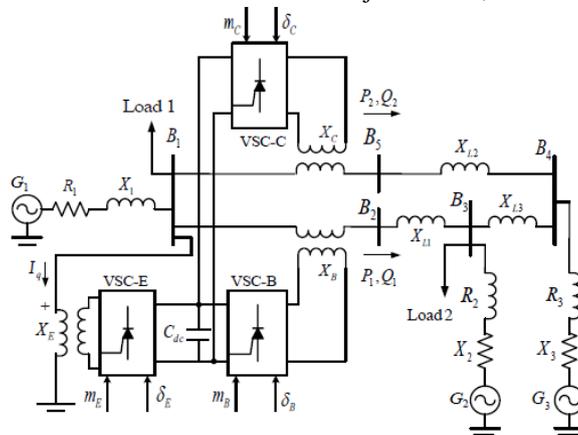


figure 2: Three-bus system with the GUPFC at bus B5 and B2

Model Description of the GUPFC (detailed model) is used to control the power flow in a 500 kV transmission system. The GUPFC located at the left end of the 200 km line L2, between the 500 kV buses B1 and B5, and 75 km line L1, between the 500 kV buses B1 and B2, is used to control the active and reactive powers flowing through bus B2 and B5 while controlling voltage at bus B1. It consists of three 100-MVA, three-level, 48-pulse GTO-based converters, one connected in shunt at bus B1 and two connected in series between buses B1 and B2, and buses B1 and B5. The shunt and series converters can exchange power through a DC bus. The series converter can inject a maximum of 10% of nominal line-to-ground voltage (28.87 kV) in series with line L1 and L2.

According to the simulation mode of operation as well as the reference voltage and reference power values can be changed by means of the “GUPFC GUI” block. When the three converters are operated in GUPFC mode, the shunt converter operates as a STATCOM. It controls the bus B1 voltage by controlling the absorbed or generated reactive power while also allowing active power transfer to the two series converters through the DC bus. The reactive power variation is obtained by varying the DC bus voltage. The four three-level shunt converters operate at a constant conduction angle ($\text{Sigma} = 180 - 7.5 = 172.5$ degrees), thus generating a quasi-sinusoidal 48-step voltage waveform. The first significant harmonics are the 47th and the 49th. When operating in GUPFC mode, the magnitude of the two series injected voltage are varied by varying the Sigma conduction angle, therefore generating higher harmonic contents than the shunt converter. As illustrated in the Simulink, when the series converter operates in SSSC mode it generates a “true” 48-pulse waveform.

The natural power flow through bus B5 and B2 when zero voltage is generated by the two series converter (zero voltage on converter side of the five converter transformers) is $P = +870$ MW and $Q = -70$ MVAR. In GUPFC mode, both the magnitude and phase angle and the two series injected voltages can be varied, thus allowing control of P and Q. The GUPFC controllable region is obtained by keeping the injected voltage to its maximum value (0.1 p.u.) and varying its phase angle from zero to 360 degrees.

The GUPFC device comprises the full 48-pulse voltage source converter-cascade model connected to the host electric grid network through the coupling transformer. The dc link voltage is provided by the capacitor C. The decoupled current control system ensures full dynamic regulation of the bus voltage (V_B), the series voltage injected and the dc link voltage V_{DC} . The 48-pulse VSC generates less harmonic distortion and, hence, reduces power quality problems in comparison to other converters such as (6, 12, 24 and 36) pulse. This results in minimum operational overloading and system harmonic instability problems as well as accurate performance prediction of voltage, active and reactive power flow and dynamic stability conditions.

B. 48-Pulse GTO Based VSC

Five 12-pulse GTO-converters, phase-shifted by from each other, can provide the full 48-pulse converter operation. Using a symmetrical shift criterion, the 7.5° are provided in the following way: phase-shift winding with -3.75° on the two coupling transformers of one 24-pulse converter and $+3.75^\circ$ on two transformers of the second 24-pulse converter and addition one phase-shift winding with -3.75° on the one coupling transformers of one 12-pulse converter. The firing pulses need a phase-shift of $+3.75^\circ$, respectively. The 48-pulse converter model comprises four identical 12-pulse GTO converters interlinked by four 12-pulse transformers with phase-shifted windings. Fig. 4 depicts a schematic diagram of the 48-pulse GTO converters model for shunt VSC, where advanced from 48-pulse GTO as introduced in [5] and with the same method can be found for series VSC as shown in fig 3. The transformer connections and the necessary firing

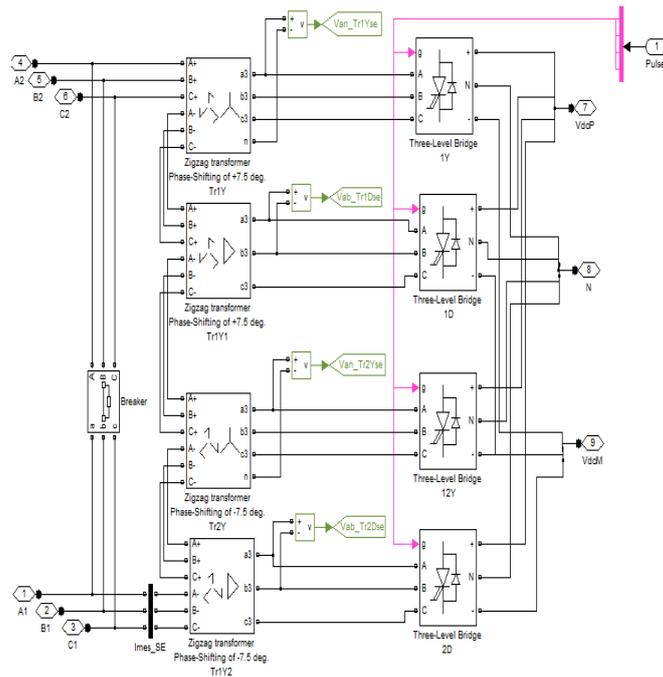


Fig.3. Sixty-pulse GTO's VSC of GUPFC series controller

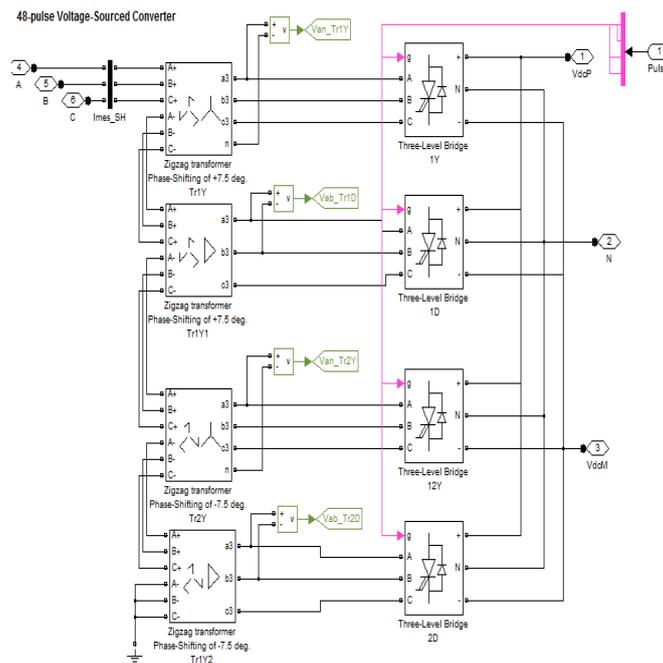


Fig.4. Sixty-pulse GTO's VSC of GUPFC shunt controller

pulse logics to get this final 48-pulse operation are modeled. The 48-pulse converter can be used in high-voltage high-power applications without the need for any ac filters due to its very low harmonic distortion content on the ac side. The harmonics present in output voltage are $n=48r \pm 1$ with $r=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, i.e. 47^{th}$ $49^{th}, 95^{th}, 97^{th}$ with typical magnitudes $(1/47^{th}, 1/49^{th}, 95^{th}, 97^{th}, \dots)$ respectively, with respect to the fundamental; on the dc side, the lower circulating dc current harmonic content is the 48th..

IV. DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE GUPFC

The simulation is carried out by using the MATLAB-Simulink and power system block set [10], where the digital simulation results are given as shown in Fig. 5 and 6.

A. Demonstration

Demonstration of power control in GUPFC mode is in the GUPFC GUI block menu. The GUI allows to choose the operation mode (GUPFC, STATCOM or SSSC) as well as the P_{ref}/Q_{ref} reference powers and/or V_{ref} reference voltage settings. Also, in order to observe the dynamic response of the control system, the GUI allows specifying a step change of any reference value at a specific time. Make sure that the operation mode is set to “GUPFC (Power Flow Control)”. The reference active and reactive powers are specified in the last two lines of the GUI menu. Initially, $P_{ref}=+8.7$ p.u/100MVA (+870 MW) and $Q_{ref}=-0.6$ p.u/100MVA (-60 MVAR). At $t=0.25$ sec P_{ref} is changed to +10 p.u (+1000MW). Then, at $t=0.5$ sec, Q_{ref} is changed to +0.7 p.u (+70 MVAR). The reference voltage of the shunt converter (specified in the 2nd line of the GUI) will be kept constant at $V_{ref}=1$ p.u during the whole simulation (Step Time=0.3*100) and (Simulation stop time=0.8 sec). When the GUPFC is in power control mode, the changes in STATCOM reference reactive power and in SSSC1 and SSSC2 injected voltage (specified respectively in 1st, 3rd and 4th line of the GUI) as are not used. The simulation was run for 1 sec. In the “Show Scopes” subsystem, Observe on traces 1 and 2 of the GUPFC scope the variations of P and Q. After a transient period lasting approximately 0.18 sec, the steady state is reached ($P=+87$ pu; $Q=-0.6$ pu). Then P and Q are ramped to the new settings ($P=+10$ pu $Q=+0.7$ pu). Observe on traces 3 and 4 the resulting changes in P Q on the three transmission lines. The performance of the shunt and series converters can be observed respectively on the STATCOM and SSSC scopes

B. Simulation Results

A relatively large DC capacitor of 2500pF is used due to the large power demanded by the series converter at some operating conditions. System start of the shunt VSC was simulated first and then reactive reversal was examined. Before the system starts, it is assumed that the DC link capacitor have been initially charged to their desired values. The simulated results of power flow control by the GUPFC system are shown in Fig. 5 and 6 where shows the waveforms with $P_{ref}=7.7$ pu; 9pu and $Q_{ref}= -0.5$ pu; 0.9pu for the first case and with $P_{ref}=8.7$ pu; 10pu and $Q_{ref}=-0.6$ pu; 0.7pu for the second case. As shown, after the series element of the GUPFC is started at the time of 0.25 s, the active and reactive power flows were restored to the reference values and fully controlled by the GUPFC. The responses are satisfactory for both starts, although relatively small gains have been used for the controller. The response time is normally within one fundamental cycle and the fluctuation of the active and reactive power relatively is small, while have ramped at $P_{ref}=10$ pu and $Q_{ref}=0.7$ pu, or $P_{ref}=9$ pu and $Q_{ref}=0.9$ pu

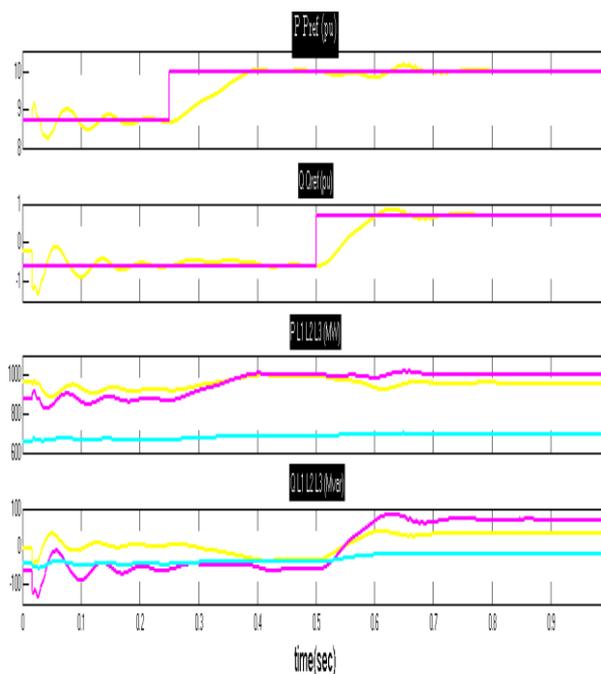


figure 5: Simulated results of the GUPFC series converter operation $P_{ref}=7.7$ pu;9.0 pu, $Q_{ref}=-0.5$ pu;0.9pu.

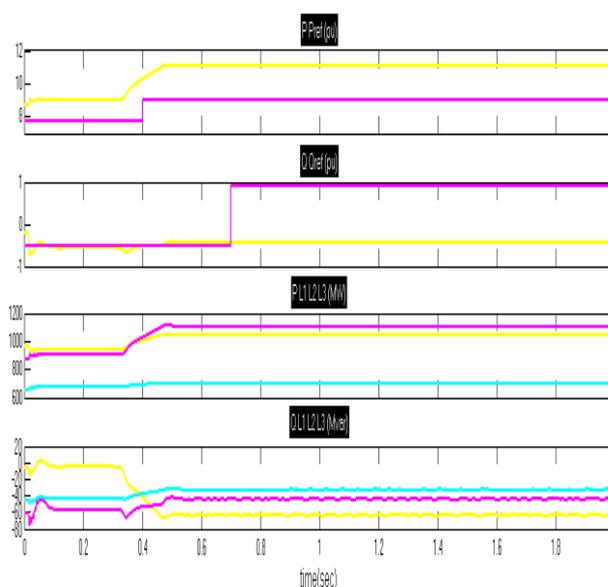


figure 6: Simulated results of the GUPFC series converter operation $P_{ref}=8.7$ pu; 10 pu, $Q_{ref}=-0.6$ pu; 0.7pu.

for the second case indicates changing according to the adjusting. The series converter started at 0.25 s, the transmitted active and reactive powers are restored to their reference value, while the current of the shunt VSC responds accordingly to maintain a constant DC link voltage. As the series converter absorbs active power at this operating mode (and indeed it has to be fed back to the network by the shunt VSC), the phase angle between the shunt current and voltage becomes less than 90° . This indicates active power transmitted from the DC side back to the AC side by the shunt VSC that provides independent voltage control being (1.0pu and 1.005pu). In Fig. 5 can be shown response of $P_{ref}=7.7$ pu becomes 9pu and $Q_{ref}=-0.5$ pu becomes 0.9pu for the two lines, where another line goes with less increase than initial condition to find the steady-state condition. In Fig.6 also can be shown response of $P_{ref}=8.7$ pu becomes 10pu and $Q_{ref}=-0.6$ pu becomes 0.7pu for the two lines, where another line goes with less increase than initial condition by few different with the above to find the steady state condition.

V. CONCLUSION

The paper presents and proposes a novel full 48-pulse GTO voltage source converter that it constructed becomes GUPFC FACTS devices. It comprises the full 48-pulse VSC-cascade models connected to the grid network through the coupling transformer. These full descriptive digital models are validated for active and reactive compensation and dynamically power flow control using three decoupled current control strategies. The control strategies implement decoupled current control switching technique to ensure controllability, minimum oscillatory behaviour, minimum inherent phase locked loop time delay as well as system instability reduced impact due to a weak interconnected ac system. The 48-pulse VSC generates less harmonic distortion and reduces power quality problems in comparison to other converters such as (6,12,24 and 36) pulse.

In the synchronous reference frame, a complete model of a GUPFC has been presented and control circuits for the shunt and two series converters have been described. The simulated results presented confirm that the performance of the proposed GUPFC is satisfactory for active and reactive power flow control and independent shunt reactive compensation

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