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RESEARCH ARTICLE

THREE-PHASE POWER CONVERTER TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF POWER

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Abstract: Renewable energy resources (RES) are being increasingly connected in distribution systems utilizing power electronic converters. This paper presents a novel control strategy for achieving maximum benefits from these grid-interfacing inverters when installed in 3-phase 4-wire distribution systems. The inverter is controlled to perform as a multi-function device by incorporating active power filter functionality. The inverter can thus be utilized as: 1) power converter to inject power generated from RES to the grid, and 2) shunt APF to compensate current unbalance, load current harmonics, load reactive power demand and load neutral current. All of these functions may be accomplished either individually or simultaneously. With such a control, the combination of grid-interfacing inverter and the 3-phase 4-wire linear/non-linear unbalanced load at point of common coupling appears as balanced linear load to the grid. This new control concept is demonstrated with extensive MATLAB/Simulink simulation studies and validated through digital signal processor-based laboratory experimental results.

Index Terms—Active power filter (APF), distributed generation (DG), distribution system, grid interconnection, power quality (PQ)

I. INTRODUCTION

Electric utilities and end users of electric power are becoming increasingly concerned about meeting the growing energy demand. Seventy five percent of total global energy demand is supplied by the burning of fossil fuels. But increasing air pollution, global warming concerns, diminishing fossil fuels and their increasing cost have made it necessary to look towards renewable sources as a future energy solution. Since the past decade, there has been an enormous interest in many countries on renewable energy for power generation. Renewable energy source (RES) integrated at distribution level is termed as distributed generation (DG). The utility is concerned due to the high penetration level of intermittent RES in distribution systems as it may pose a threat to network in terms of stability, voltage regulation and power-quality (PQ) issues. However, the extensive use of power electronics based equipment and non-linear loads at PCC generate harmonic currents, which may deteriorate the quality of power [1], [2]. Generally, current controlled voltage source inverters are used to interface the intermittent RES in distributed system. Recently, a few control strategies for grid connected inverters incorporating PQ solution have been proposed. In [3] an inverter operates as active inductor at a certain frequency to absorb the harmonic current. But the exact calculation of network inductance in real-time is difficult and may deteriorate the control performance. A similar approach in which a shunt active filter acts as active conductance to damp out the harmonics in distribution network is proposed in [4]. In [5], a control strategy for renewable interfacing inverter based on p - q theory is proposed. In this strategy both load and inverter current sensing is required to compensate the load current harmonics. The non-linear load current harmonics may result in voltage harmonics and can create a serious PQ problem in the power system network. Active power filters (APF) are extensively used to compensate the load current harmonics and load unbalance at distribution level. This results in an additional hardware cost. However, in this paper authors have incorporated the features of APF in the, conventional inverter interfacing renewable with the grid, without any additional hardware cost. Here, the main idea is the maximum utilization of inverter rating which is most of the time underutilized due to intermittent nature of RES. It is shown in this paper that the grid-interfacing inverter can effectively be utilized to perform following important functions: 1) transfer of active power harvested from the renewable resources (wind, solar, etc.); 2) load reactive power demand support; 3) current harmonics compensation at PCC; and 4) current unbalance and neutral current compensation in case of 3-phase 4-wire system.

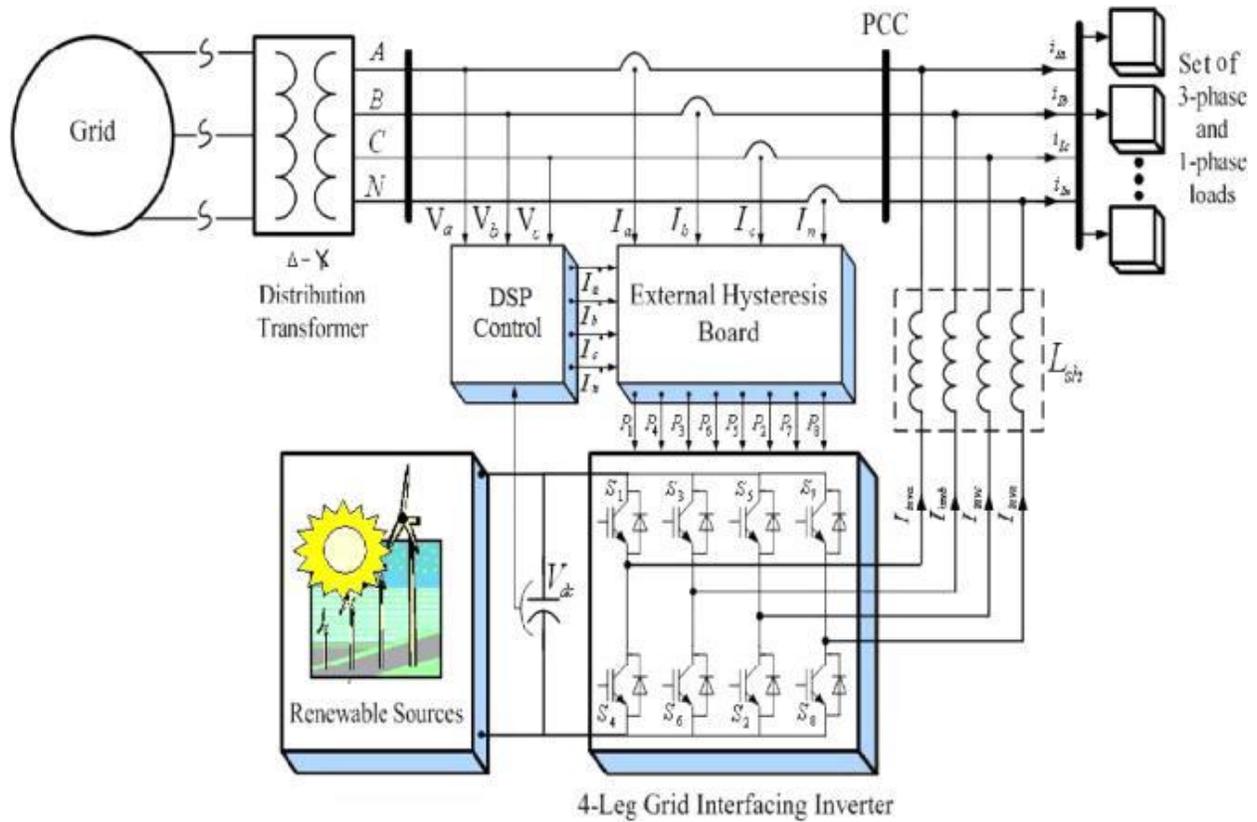


Fig.(1) Schematic of proposed renewable based distributed generation system

II. PROPOSED CONTROL STRATEGIES

A DC- Link voltage and Power Control Operation :

Due to the intermittent nature of RES, the generated power is of variable nature. The dc-link plays an important role in transferring this variable power from renewable energy source to the grid. RES are represented as current sources connected to the dc-link of a grid-interfacing inverter. Fig. 4 shows the systematic representation of power transfer from the renewable energy resources to the grid via the dc-link. The current injected by renewable into dc-link at voltage level V_{dc} can be given as

$$I_{dc1} = P_{res} / V_{dc} \quad (1)$$

where P_{res} is the power generated from RES. The current flow on the other side of dc-link can be represented as,

$$I_{dc2} = P_{inv} / V_{dc} = P_G + P_{Loss} / V_{dc} \quad (2)$$

where P_{inv} , P_G and P_{Loss} are total power available at grid-interfacing inverter side, active power supplied to the grid and inverter losses, respectively. If inverter losses are negligible then $P_{res} = P_G$

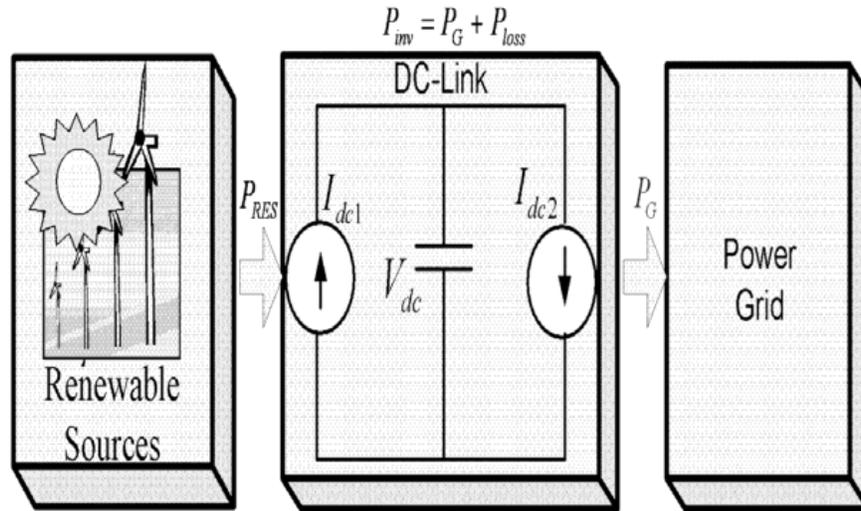


Fig.(2) DCLink equivalent diagram.

The current flow on the other side of dc-link can be represented as,

$$I_{dc2} = \frac{P_{inv}}{V_{dc}} = \frac{P_g + P_{loss}}{V_{dc}} \quad (2)$$

Where P_G , P_{inv} and P_{loss} are total power available at grid-interfacing inverter side, active power supplied to the grid and inverter losses, respectively. If inverter losses are negligible then $P_{RES}=P_G$.

B. Control of Grid Interfacing Inverter

The control diagram of grid- interfacing inverter for a 3-phase 4-wire system is shown in Fig. 3. The fourth leg of inverter is used to compensate the neutral current of load. The main aim of proposed approach is to regulate the power at PCC during:

- 1) $P_{RES}=0$
- 2) $P_{RES}< \text{Total load power (P L)}$
- 3) $P_{RES}> \text{Total load power (P L)}$

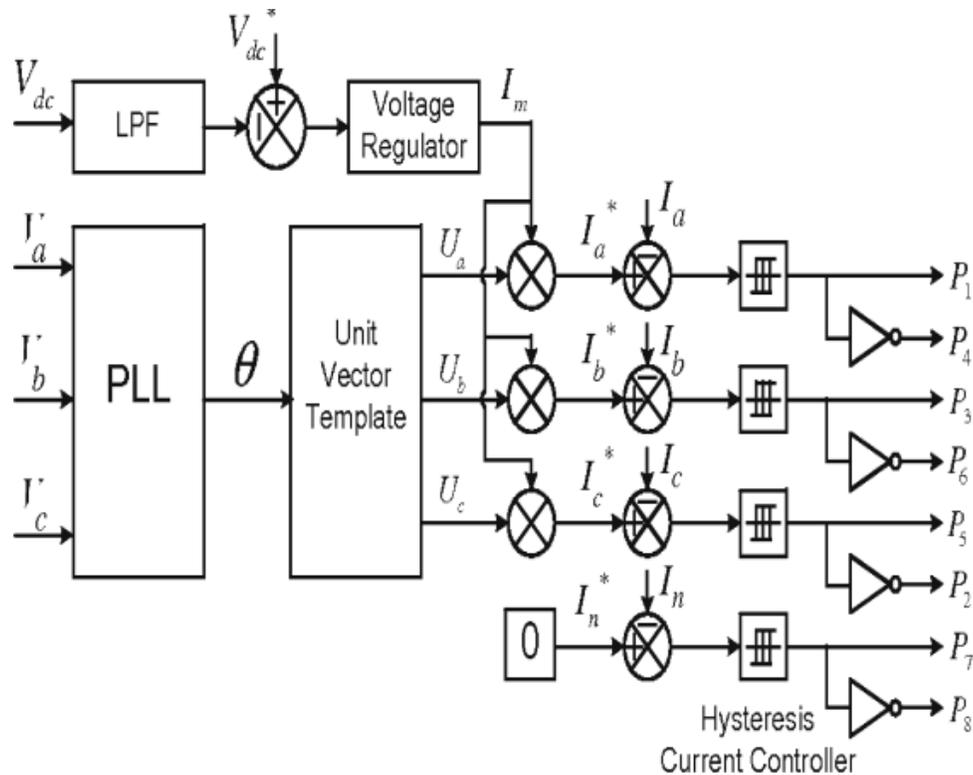


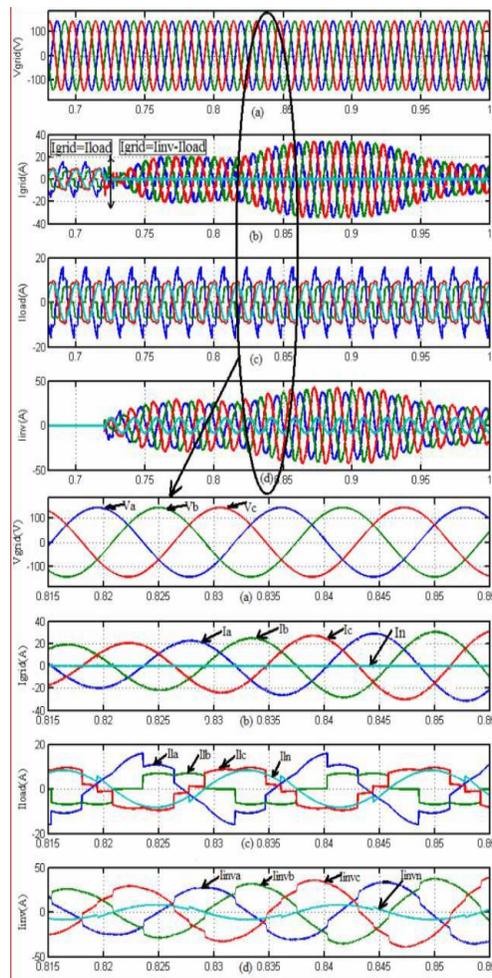
Fig.(3) Block diagram representation of grid-interfacing inverter control

While performing the power management operation, the inverter is actively controlled in such a way that it always draws/ supplies fundamental active power from/ to the grid. If the load connected to the PCC is non-linear or unbalanced or the combination of both, the given control approach also compensates the harmonics, unbalance, and neutral current. The duty ratio of inverter switches are varied in a power cycle such that the combination of load and inverter injected power appears as balanced resistive load to the grid. The regulation of dc-link voltage carries the information regarding the exchange of active power in between renewable source and grid. Thus the output of dc-link voltage regulator results in an active current (I_m). The multiplication of active current component (I_m) with unity grid voltage vector templates (U_a , U_b and U_c) generates the reference grid currents (I_a^* , I_b^* and I_c^*). The reference grid neutral current (I_n^*) is set to zero, being the instantaneous sum of balanced grid currents. The grid synchronizing angle (θ) obtained from phase locked loop (PLL).

III. SIMULATION RESULTS

In order to verify the proposed control approach to achieve multi-objectives for grid interfaced DG systems connected to a 3-phase 4-wire network, an extensive simulation study is carried out using MATLAB/Simulink. A 4-leg current controlled voltage source inverter is actively controlled to achieve balanced sinusoidal grid currents at unity power factor (UPF) despite of highly unbalanced nonlinear load at PCC under varying renewable generating conditions. A RES with variable output power is connected on the dc-link of grid-interfacing inverter. An unbalanced 3-phase 4-wire nonlinear load, whose unbalance, harmonics, and reactive power need to be compensated, is connected on PCC. The waveforms of grid voltage (V_a, V_b, V_c), grid currents (I_a, I_b, I_c, I_n), un- balanced load current ($I_{1a}, I_{1b}, I_{1c}, I_{1n}$) and inverter

currents(i_{inva} , i_{invb} , i_{invc} , i_{invn}) are shown in Fig. (4). The corresponding active-reactive powers of grid (P_{grid} , Q_{grid}), load (P_{load} , Q_{load}) and inverter (P_{inv} , Q_{inv}) are shown in Fig.(5). Positive values of grid active-reactive powers and inverter active-reactive powers imply that these powers flow from grid side towards PCC and from inverter towards PCC, respectively. The active and reactive powers absorbed by the load are denoted by positive signs. Initially, the grid-interfacing inverter is not connected to the network (i.e., the load power demand is totally supplied by the grid alone). Therefore, before time $t=0.72$ s, the grid current profile in Fig. 4(b) is identical to the load current profile of Fig. 4(c). At $t=0.72$ s, the grid-interfacing inverter is connected to the network. At this instant the inverter starts injecting the current in such a way that the profile of grid current starts changing from unbalanced non linear to balanced sinusoidal current as shown in Fig. 4(b). Since the generated power is more than the load power demand the additional power is fed back to the grid. The negative sign of P_{grid} , after a time 0.72 s suggests that the grid is now receiving power from RES. Moreover, the grid-interfacing inverter also supplies the load reactive power demand locally. Thus, once the inverter is in operation the grid only supplies/receives fundamental active power. This results in increased magnitude of inverter current. As the load power demand is considered as constant, this additional power generated from RES flows towards grid, which can be noticed from the increased magnitude of grid current.



IV. CONCLUSION

This paper has presented a novel control of an existing grid interfacing inverter to improve the quality of power at PCC for a 3-phase 4-wire DG system. It has been shown that the grid-interfacing inverter can be effectively utilized for power conditioning without affecting its normal operation of real power transfer. The grid-interfacing inverter with the proposed approach can be utilized to: i) inject real power generated from RES to the grid, and/or, ii) operate as a shunt Active Power Filter (APF). This approach thus eliminates the need for additional power conditioning equipment to improve the quality of power at PCC. Extensive MATLAB/Simulink simulation as well as the DSP based experimental results have validated the proposed approach and have shown that the grid-interfacing inverter can be utilized as a multi-function device. The current unbalance, current harmonics and load reactive power, due to unbalanced and non-linear load connected to the PCC, are compensated effectively such that the grid side currents are always maintained as balanced and sinusoidal at unity power factor. Moreover, the load neutral current is prevented from flowing into the grid side by compensating it locally from the fourth leg of inverter. When the power generated from RES is more than the total load power demand, the grid-interfacing inverter with the proposed control approach not only fulfills the total load active and reactive power demand.

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