A Novel Solution for Finding Islanding in Power System and Control Methods Based on Reactive Power Injection and Rocof

Gajjela Vijay[1], Sangeetha.C.N[2]
[1]*Pursuing M. Tech (Power Systems), St. Martin's Engineering College, Dhulapally, Near Kompally, Hyderabad, Telangana, Affiliated to JNTUH, India*
[2]*Working As An Assistant Professor St. Martin's Engineering College, Dhulapally, Near Kompally, Hyderabad, Telangana, Affiliated to JNTUH, India*

***Abstract*- All Distributed technology (DG) units ought to be equipped with an anti is landing protection (AIP) scheme to avoid inadvertent islanding. Unfortunately, normally AIP strategies fail to perceive islanding if the call for within the islanded circuit suits with the era inside the island. Another challenge is that numerous dynamic AIP scheme motive electricity exceptional issues. This paper proposes an AIP technique which depends at the mixture of a reactive energy versus frequency stoop and fee of trade of frequency (ROCOF). The approach is designed so that the injection of reactive electricity is of sweet sixteen scale during everyday working situations. However, the strategy can speedy detect is touchdown that is confirmed by way of PSCAD/EMTDC simulations.**

Index Terms- Short Term Load forecasting, ANFIS.

I. INTRODUCTION

The quick increasing quantity of Distributed era (DG) is raising issues associated with the working of distribution community safety. Particularly demanding situations associated with the operating of anti is touchdown protection (AIP) had been pondered effectively in latest years. Inadvertent islanding is illegal due to the associated safety hazards and it's far in this way obligatory to outfit all DG gadgets with an AIP safety scheme. Islanding ought to be diagnosed and stopped inner 2 seconds in line with many worldwide standards along with the IEEE 1547 [1]. However, quicker detection times are required if brief programmed reclosing is used on feeders that include DG.

AIP protection strategies may be divided into passive, energetic and communications primarily based strategies. Passive techniques are primarily based on domestically measuring sure machine quantities, as an example, voltage value, frequency or rate of exchange of frequency (ROCOF). The thought behind these Strategies is that a few changes inside the measured portions for the maximum part appear all through the transition to islanding. The downside of those methods is that a big element of these methods fails to come across islanding in case if the manufacturing within the islanded circuit nearly fits with the load inside the islanded circuit. The complex lively and reactive strength imbalance combinations which spark off non-detected islanding are referred to because the non-detective area (NDZ). Dynamic AIP techniques, which depend upon floating voltage magnitude or frequency out of the predefined edges by way of deliberate injection of irritations, are generally characterized by means of a smaller NDZ in correlation with the passive techniques. However, the better islanding detection performance of dynamic methods comes on the fee of debased strength first-rate. Communications based techniques are safe to the NDZ problem yet they have a tendency to be costly.

Active AIP techniques have received full-size consideration due to their excessive performance inside the recent years. Particularly frequency go with the flow based totally AIP methods have been featured [2], [3]. Reactive power variant (RPV) primarily based AIP schemes are one of the effective strategies for floating frequency all through islanding. RPV based AIP methods are fantastic within the feel that they don't reason current contortion in contrast to many other energetic AIP schemes [4]. Controlling

the reactive electricity output of the DG unit is also extra sensible in comparison with control of the lively strength output of the DG unit because of economic motives. That is, DG is needed to feed all the available power provided via the utilized energy supply, for instance, photovoltaic cells or wind turbine. Reference [5] delivered a Q-f hunch based totally AIP technique which pursued to flow the frequency out of the used over-or below frequency (OUF) thresholds. However, islanding detection can be sincerely slow utilizing this approach if the used OUF limits decide an especially huge everyday operation frequency variety, which includes many European matrix codes [6]. Reference [7] introduced an discontinuous bilateral RPV method wherein there is additionally a 0 duration inside the RPV pulse notwithstanding the most and minimal values ±5% of the lively electricity output. Reference [8] more advantageous this bilateral RPV method with the aid of [7] by using simplest injecting irregular unilateral RPV pulses. The approach regarded to be fit for Chinese OUF thresholds forty nine.5 Hz and 50.5Hz. However, this approach would reason very massive disturbances during ordinary working conditions if the technique turned into tuned for a system with extra vast OUF thresholds, as an instance, Continental Europe wherein the used OUF thresholds are forty seven.5 Hz and fifty one. Five Hz [6]. Reference [9] exhibited an AIP method that's in view of constantly injecting a RPV pulse comprising of 3 elements of equal span. The first components of the RPV pulse shape a symmetric triangular shape, though, the reactive electricity reference is saved at zero in 1/3 element. During islanding, absolutely the price of ROCOF could be steady during the first two parts of the RPV pulse. This can be applied as a paradigm to hit upon islanding. However, extraordinary method must be applied as a part of multi-inverter case unless the RPV pulses take place to be synchronous. In this sort of case, the sometimes converting frequency is applied as a paradigm to detect islanding. This method is progressive as inside the sense frequency isn't floated out of doors the used OUF thresholds which encourage the progress to intentional micro grid. However, the approach still reasons an constantly injected disturbance which might be harmful for the duration of regular grid connected state specifically if big amount of DG devices are furnished with this AIP scheme.

This paper shows a active AIP approach for inverter associated DG units which relies upon on compelling the frequency to flow at this type of fee at some point of islanding, to the factor that the used ROCOF threshold is handed. This is executed through making use of committed reactive electricity versus frequency hunch (Q-f slump). The usage of the ROCOF paintings enhances the execution of the AIP method as far as islanding detection time in evaluation with the modern RPV based totally AIP methods.

The proposed technique is specifically favorable in comparison with existing RPV based AIP methods if the used DG interconnection general characterizes typically wide OUF thresholds. In addition, the islanding may be distinguished through smaller injection of reactive strength in correlation with maximum present RPV based totally AIP schemes. Furthermore, the overall performance of the proposed technique does not degrade whilst more than one inverter based totally DG gadgets are furnished with a similar technique.

This paper consists as follows. Part II gives the crucial standards behind the proposed method. After this, the simulation model that's utilized for checking the running of the proposed approach is exhibited in part III, although, the actual simulation consequences approximately are exhibited in chapter IV.At long last, conclusions are drawn in bankruptcy V.

II. REACTIVE POWER VARIATION BASED AIP

A. The Q-f load curve –

Most AIP techniques rely upon detecting the adjustments in machine portions, as an instance, voltage and frequency. These modifications, which ordinarily show up while islanding takes place, are essentially as a result of the imbalance among the manufacturing and utilization of actual and reactive strength inside the island. The members of the family amongst dynamic and reactive electricity with voltage and frequency can be comprehended by using searching at a state of affairs where an Inverter is encouraging a parallel load associated with the circuit as regarded in Fig. 1.

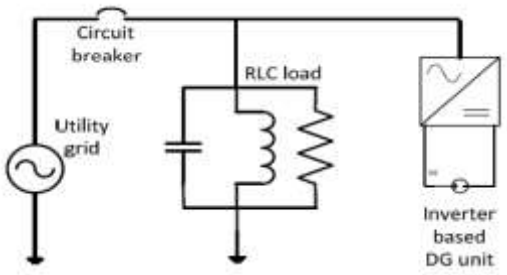

Fig. 1. A simple circuit for islanding detection analysis

B. The proposed AIP method -

The concept behind the Q-f droop based AIP method is to put together the secured DG unit with a Qref-f droop curve that is extra extreme than the heap bends and that has a negative incline [5]. This guiding principle is represented in Fig. 2

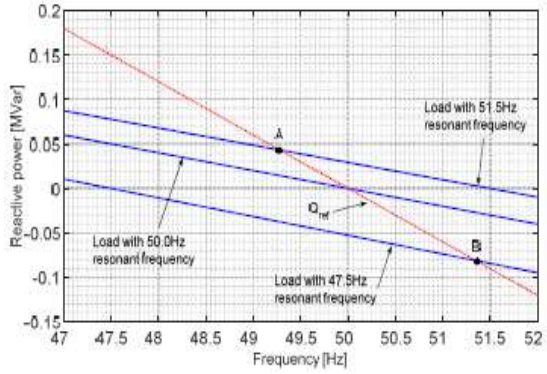

Fig. 2. The principle of Q-f droop based AIP

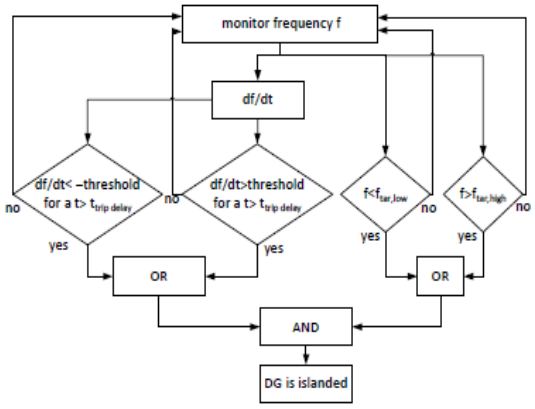

Fig. 3. The islanding detection process in the proposed AIP scheme

III. SIMULATION MODEL

The DG unit utilized as a part of these simulation studies changed into a 10KVA evaluated full energy converter related wind turbine which relies upon on the version exhibited in [12]. This DG unit turned into associated with the 20 kV segment of the circuit by way of a step up transformer whose percentage changed into zero. 69 kV/20 kV as appeared in Fig. 4. The cause for these simulation studies approximately is to interrupt down the operating of the proposed anti-islanding protection. The demonstrating of the mechanical parts of the breeze turbine become consequently not considered in light of the reality that the mechanical time constants are extensively larger than time constants diagnosed with The proposed in competition to islanding safety. The mechanical parts, the generator and generator facet converter were in this manner confirmed as a cutting-edge source iWT in the DC-connection of the frequency converter whose esteem can be acquired as follows:

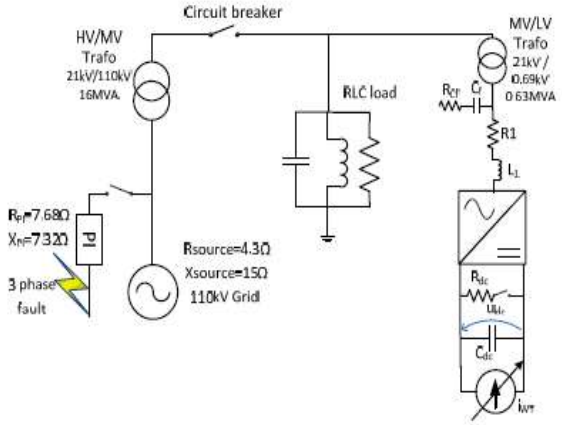

Fig. 4. The simulation model

IV CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE CIRCUIT

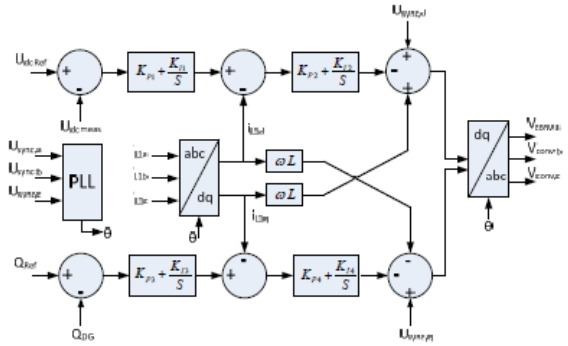

Fig. 5. The control system of the inverter

The manipulate gadget is seemed in Fig. Five. The vector manipulate the system facet converter turned into built up in a reference frame synchronized to the affiliation point voltage of the DG unit through using

a PLL component from the PSCAD master library. The output of the dc-Link voltage controller is the d-factor of the inverter converter present day. The purpose of the dc-Link voltage controller is to preserve up regular dc-Link voltage and consequently ensure that the produced energetic power is fed into the community. The reference fee for the reactive power is given in line with (8) which, anyways, is rate limited as communicated in (11). The q-aspect of the modern was confined to 194.5A which corresponds to 0.Ninety five energy factor at appraised manipulate, although, the d-element of the contemporary was restricted to 900 A. The parameters of the used simulation version as given above

V. SIMULATION RESULTS

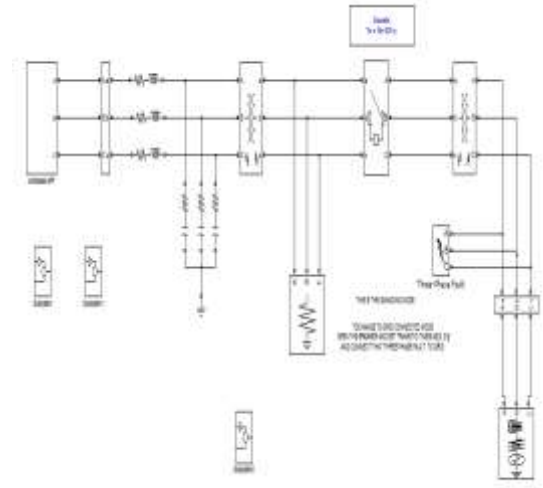

Fig 6.simulation circuit

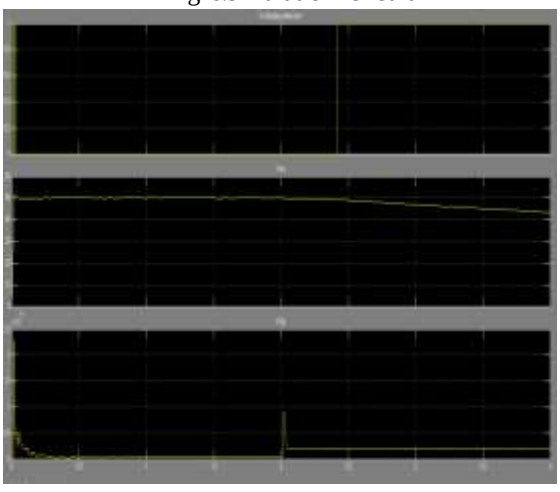

Fig.7 Islanding detection, frequency, reactive power of DG

Grid connected mode with three phase fault in the time interval of 2 to 2.5s

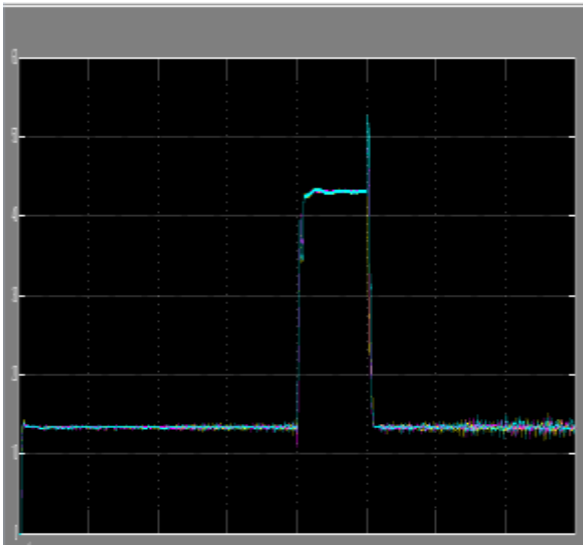

Fig.7 RMS Voltage of Wind

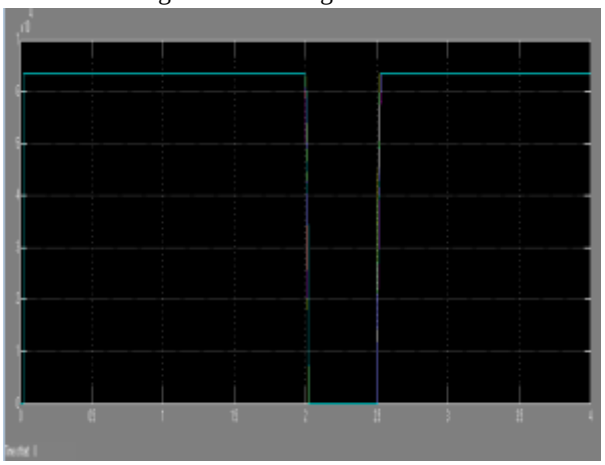

Fig.8 RMS Voltage of Grid

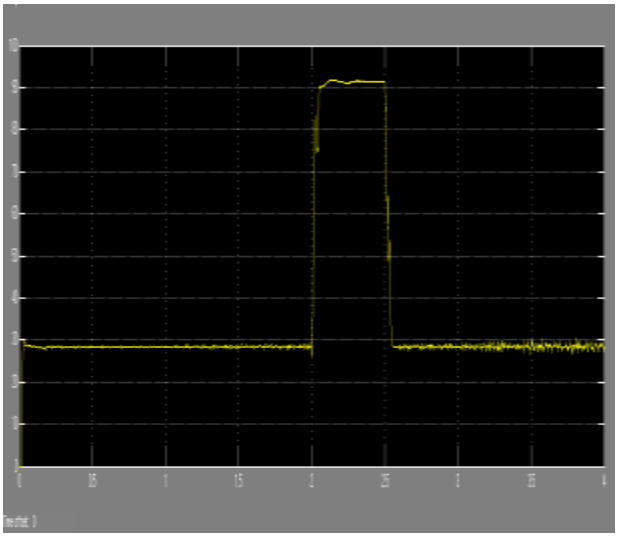

Fig.9 DC Voltage

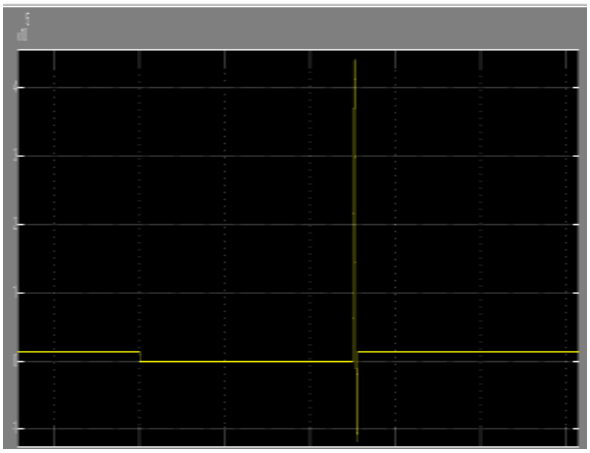

Fig.10 Active power of DG

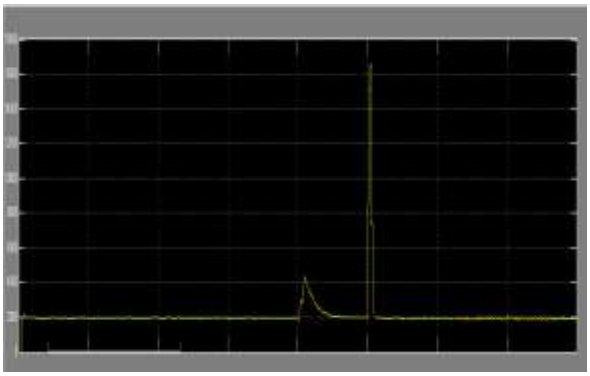

Fig.11 Reactive power of DG

VI. CONCLUSION

This challenge proposes an AIP approach in view of the mixture of reactive electricity versus frequency slump, price of alternate of frequency (ROCOF) work and frequency checking. The proposed technique offers cozy and fast islanding detection even as minorly affecting the grid for the duration of everyday running situations. The strategy is especially tremendous if the used frequency protection thresholds indicate a massive ordinary running frequency version range for distribution technology units (DG) units. Another advantage of this strategy is that no continuous pulse is being injected while frequency is at its nominal price. The truth that no non-stop pulse is being injected makes the method obviously reasonable for multi inverter operationlimitation of the reactive electricity reference that is utilized within the proposed strategy, the reactive strength injection decreased in assessment to conventional reactive electricity versus frequency (Q-f) stoop based totally AIP.

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AUTHOR DETAILS

1. GajjelaVijay pursuing M.Tech (Power Systems) (16K81D0704) (2016-2018) from St. Martin's Engineering College, Dhulapally, Near Kompally, Hyderabad, Telangana, Affiliated to JNTUH (India).
2. Sangeetha,C.N working as an Assistant Professor at EEE Dept., Professor St. Martin's Engineering College, Dhulapally, Near Kompally, Hyderabad, Telangana , Affiliated to JNTUH (India).