American-Eurasian Journal of Scientific Research 12 (5): 271-284, 2017
ISSN 1818-6785

DOI: 10.5829/idosi.aejsr.2017.271.284

Power Quality Enriched Wind Energy System using DSTATCOM based on PID-ANN Controller

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Abstract: Renewable energy source is adopted for the electric power generation, because of its valuable need. Among them wind based generation is one of the motivated sources for power production. In wind based power generation the wind turbines are used for generation purpose. Mostly the wind energy system is directly integrated with the power system for power supply. In case of direct integration, there arises a complexity for maintaining power quality. The power quality factors like voltage sag, voltage sag, swells, flickers, harmonics etc. In order to maintain the power quality in power system while the usage of wind energy system, an external circuit is adopted. In this paper, we presents a novel approach to enrich the power quality in wind energy system by using Proportional Integral Derivative (PID)-Artificial Neural Network (ANN) based Distribution Static Compensator (DSTATCOM).Battery Energy Storage is integrated with DSTATCOM to withstand the power at grid under fluctuating wind power. In our proposed method, ANN is used for tuning the parameters of PID controller. The power quality improvement for the grid connected wind energy system by using PID-ANN based DSTATCOM is implemented in MATLAB working platform and their experimental results are compared with existing controllers like PI and PID controllers.

Key words: Wind Energy System · Distribution Static Compensator (DSTATCOM) · Proportional Integral Derivative (PID) Controller · Artificial Neural Network (ANN) · Power Quality

INTRODUCTION

Today's technological word completely depends on electricity; however the availability of electric source is low. The deficiency of electricity becomes the breaking point for developing countries like India. Hence the research organizations tend into research to find a suitable solution for providing uninterruptable electricity. In this situation the usage of renewable energy sources are the better solution, so these renewable energy sources are encouraged for electricity production [1, 2]. In India most available renewable source is wind and solar. The researches on these to area are under progressing [3, 4]. The wind based energy acquisition is most encouraging research area because of its low complexity in installation and maintain. In wind energy acquisition the wind turbine is used [5]. The wind energy systems are directly integrated into the power system for power system usage [6]. The integration of wind energy into existing power system presents a technical challenges and that requires consideration of voltage regulation, stability, power quality problems [7].

The power quality is an essential customer focused measure and is greatly affected by the operation of a distribution and transmission network. The issue of power quality is of great importance to the wind turbine [8, 9]. During the normal operation, wind turbine produces a continuous variable output power. These power variations are mainly caused by the effect of turbulence, wind shear and tower-shadow and of control system in the power system [10]. Thus, the network needs to manage for such fluctuations. The power quality issues can be viewed with respect to the wind generation, transmission and distribution network, such as voltage

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sag, swells, flickers, harmonics etc. [11]. However the wind generator introduces disturbances into the distribution network. One of the simple methods of running a wind generating system is to use the induction generator connected directly to the grid system [12].The induction generator has inherent advantages of cost effectiveness and robustness. However induction generators require reactive power for magnetization [13]. When the generated active power of an induction generator is varied due to wind, absorbed reactive power and terminal voltage of an induction generator can be significantly affected [14].

A proper control scheme in wind energy generation system is required under normal operating condition to allow the proper control over the active power production [15]. In the event of increasing grid disturbance, a battery energy storage system for wind energy generating system is generally required to compensate the fluctuation generated by wind turbine [16]. A Distribution Static Compensator (DSTATCOM) based control technology has been proposed and implemented at point of common coupling (PCC) for improving the power quality which can technically manages the power level associates with the commercial wind turbines [17]. The DSTATCOM is shunt connected at the bus where the wind turbine is connected to the power network to provide voltage regulation and improve the short-term transient voltage stability [18]. The DSTATCOM output is varied according to the controlled strategy, so as to maintain the power quality norms in the grid system. The current control strategy is included in the control scheme that defines the functional operation of the DSTATCOM compensator in the power system [19]. A single DSTATCOM using insulated gate bipolar transistor was proposed to have a reactive power support, to the induction generator and to the nonlinear load in the grid system [20].

The organization of the paper is summarized as follows. Section 2 gives some of the recent research works held in power quality improvement of wind energy system. The proposed methodology for the power quality enrichment by PID-ANN based DSTATCOM is explained in section 3. The implementation of the proposed method and the experimental result with comparison is given in section 4 followed by conclusion in section 5.

Related Works

Some of the Recent Research Work Related to the Wind Energy System: Maintaining a close balance between power generation and demand is essential for sustaining the quality and reliability of a power system. Currently, due to increased renewable energy generation, frequency deviations and power fluctuations of greater concern are being introduced to the grid, particularly in regions that are weakly interconnected with their surrounding areas, such as small islands. Angel Molina-García *et al.* [21] have proposed a system for frequency control in isolated power systems with relevant inclusion of wind power generation. They have analyzed the contribution of the demand side to the primary frequency control together with an auxiliary frequency control, which was carried out by variable-speed wind turbines through an additional control loop that synthesizes virtual inertia. Both the suitability of these two additional control actions counteracting frequency deviation and their potential reserves and compatibility was evaluated. The results indicated a substantial improvement in both the dynamic performance and grid frequency stability.

Mahmoud M. Amin *et al.* [22] have presented an improvement technique for the power quality of the electrical part of a wind generation system with a self-excited induction generator (SEIG) which aims to optimize the utilization of wind power injected into weak grids. The advantage of the proposed system was its simplicity due to fewer controlled switches which leads to less control complexity. It also provided full control of active and reactive power injected into the grid using a voltage source inverter (VSI) as a dynamic volt ampere reactive (VAR) compensator. A voltage oriented control (VOC) scheme was presented in order to control the energy to be injected into the grid. In an attempt to minimize the harmonics in the inverter current and voltage and to avoid poor power quality of the wind energy conversion system (WECS), a filter was inserted between VOC VSI and the grid.

Venkata Yaramasu *et al.* [23] have proposed a new medium voltage power converter topology using a diode rectifier, three level boost (TLB) converter and neutral-point-clamped (NPC) inverter for a high-power permanent magnet synchronous generator-based wind energy conversion system. The generator-side TLB converter performed the maximum power point tracking and balancing of dc-link capacitor voltages, while the grid-side NPC inverter regulates the net dc-bus voltage and reactive power to the grid. A significant improvement in the grid power quality was accomplished as the NPC inverter no longer controls the dc-link neutral point voltage. A model predictive strategy was proposed to control the complete system where the discrete-time models of the proposed power electronic converters are used to predict the future behavior of control variables.

These predictions were evaluated using two independent cost functions and the switching states which minimize these cost functions were selected and applied to the generator and grid-side converters directly.

Ahmed M. Kassem *et al.* [24] have investigated the application of the Takagi –Sugeno (TS) fuzzy approach for voltage and frequency control of an isolated wind turbine (WT) system with variable-speed permanent magnet synchronous generator (PMSG) and a system for storing energy during wind speed and load variations. Initially, the holistic model of the entire system was achieved, including the PMSG, the uncontrolled rectifier, the buck converter and the storage system. The power absorbed by the connected loads was effectively delivered and supplied by the proposed WT and energy storage systems, subject to TS-fuzzy control. The performance of the system was compared with the system without storage system.

Wind power (WP) penetration in weak distribution networks is associated with adverse impacts on voltage quality. The installation of an energy storage system (ESS) is a possible voltage quality remedy in such milieus. Moataz Ammar *et al.* [25] have proposed a super capacitor ESS for alleviation of voltage flicker resulting from WP integration. Their ESS control and management were tailored to that purpose such that the ESS offsets the flicker-producing fluctuations in the generated WP. The proposed power sizing of the ESS was defined by the estimated turbulence intensity and wind speed average at the installation site. A 2 MW wind generator of the doubly fed induction generator type was employed as a source of WP and simulations were conducted on a simplified test system, as well as a detailed 25 kV distribution network on which results were compared with acknowledged reactive power flicker mitigation approaches and verified by prototyping in a real-time simulation platform.

Proposed Methodology: The power quality in the wind based energy system is one of the big challenges in the recent research. In this work we intend to develop a wind energy system with improved power quality. We consider a DSTATCOM based wind energy system, in which a novel controlling technique will be developed. The proposed controlling technique is the combination of proportional-integral-derivative controller and artificial neural network (PID-ANN). The DSTATCOM based current control voltage source inverter injects the current into the grid in such a way that the source current are harmonic free and their phase-angle with respect to source voltage has a desired value. The injected current will cancel out the reactive part and harmonic part of the load and induction generator current, thus it improves the power factor and the power quality. The shunt connected DSTATCOM with battery energy storage is connected with the interface of the induction generator and non-linear load at the point of common coupling (PCC) in the grid system. The DSTATCOM compensator output is varied according to the controlled strategy, so as to maintain the power quality norms in the grid system. The current control strategy is included in the control scheme that defines the functional operation of the STATCOM compensator in the power system. A single DSTATCOM using insulated gate bipolar transistor is proposed to have a reactive power support, to the induction generator and to the nonlinear load in the grid system. The control scheme approach is based on injecting the currents into the grid using PID-ANN. The architecture of the proposed method is shown in Figure 1.

Power Quality Issues and Its Standards

International Electro Technical Commission Guidelines: International Standards are established by the group of technical committee-88 of International Electro-Technical Commission (IEC), IEC standard 61400-21, defines the method for defining the power quality characteristics of wind turbine [26]. The specified standard norms are

- IEC 61400-21: Wind turbine generating system, part-21. Assessment and measurement of power quality characteristic grid connected turbine.
- IEC 61400-13: Wind turbine – Measuring procedure in defining behavior of power.
- IEC 61400-3-7: Assessment of emission limits for fluctuating load IEC 61400-12: Performance of wind turbine.

Variation of Voltage: The issue of variation of voltage results from generator torque and wind velocity. The variation of voltage is directly linked to variations of real and reactive power. The variation of voltage classified commonly are

- Voltage Sag
- Voltage Swell
- Short Interruptions
- Long Duration Voltage Variation

The voltage flicker problem defines dynamic variations in the network caused by varying loads or wind turbines. Thus, the power fluctuation from wind turbine arises during nonstop operation. The amplitude of voltage

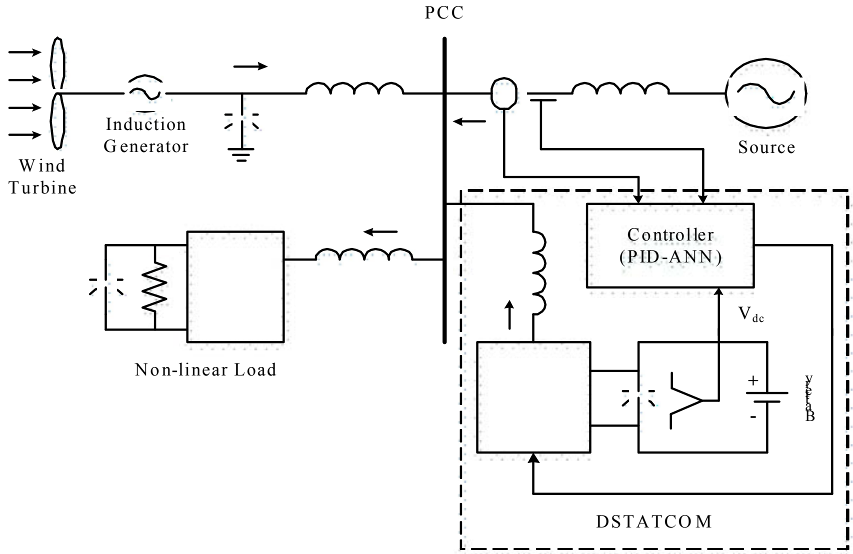

Fig. 1: Architecture of the Proposed Method

fluctuation depends on network impedance, grid strength, phase angle and power factor of wind turbines. It is described as a fluctuation of voltage in a frequency of 10-35 Hz. The IEC 61400-4-15 postulates a flicker meter that can be used to measure directly.

Harmonics: Harmonicsarises due to operation of power electronics converters. The harmonic voltage and current should be restricted to the acceptable level at the point of wind turbine connection to network. To certify the harmonic voltage within limit, each source of harmonic current can allow only a limited influence, as per the IEC-61400-36 guideline. The rapid switching provides a large decrease in lower order harmonic current compared to the line commutated converter, but the output current will have high frequency current and can be easily filter out.

Wind Turbine Location: The path of connecting the wind generating system into the power system highly affects the power quality. Thus the operation and its effect on power system depend on the structure of connecting power network.

Self-Excitation of WTGS: The self-excitation of WTGS with an asynchronous generator takes place after disconnection of WTGS with local load. The risk of self-excitation occurs especially when WTGS is equipped with compensating capacitor. The capacitor connected to induction generator offers reactive power compensation. However the voltage and frequency are calculated by balancing the system. The drawbacks of self-excitation are the safety aspect and balance between real and reactive power [27].

Consequences of Issues: The voltage variation, harmonics, flicker causes the malfunction of apparatus's namely microprocessor based control system, adjustable speed drives, programmable logic controller, flickering of screen and light. It leads to tripping of protection devices, tripping of contractors, stoppage of sensitive equipment's like programmable logic control system, personal computer and may stop the operation and even can damage of sensitive equipment's. Thus it reduces the power quality of the grid.

Topology for Power Quality Improvement

Modelling of Wind Energy Generating System: In this setup, wind generators are based on constant speed topology with pitch control turbine. In our proposed method, we have used induction generator because of its simplicity. Some of the properties of induction generator it does not require separate field circuit, it accepts constant and variable loads and has natural protection against short circuit. The obtainable power of wind energy system is given by

$$P_{wind} = \frac{1}{2}\rho A V_{wind}^{3} \tag{1}$$

where ρ (kg/m^3) is air density and A (m^2) is area swept out by turbine, V_{wind} is wind speed in meter/sec. It is not likely to mine all kinetic energy of wind, hence it

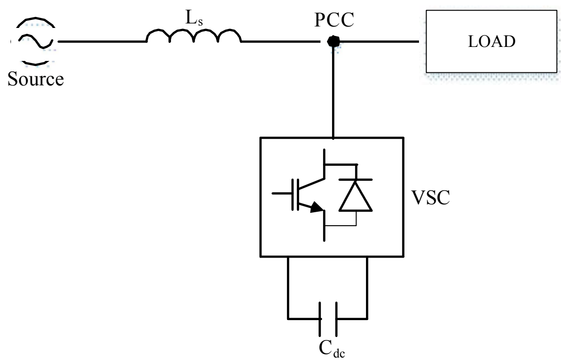

Fig. 2: Distribution Static Compensator (DSTATCOM)

mine a fraction of power in wind, known as power coefficient C_p of wind turbine, which is given in below equation

$$P_{Mech} = C_p P_{wind} \tag{2}$$

The power coefficient depends on operating condition and type of wind turbine. This coefficient can be defined as a function of pitch angle θ and tip speed ratio λ. The mechanical power formed by wind turbine is specified in below equation

$$P_{mech} = \frac{1}{2}\rho \Pi R^2 V_{wind}^3 C_p \tag{3}$$

where R denotes the radius of the blade in meter.

Modelling of DSTATCOM: Distribution Static Compensator (DSTATCOM) is a voltage controlled reactive power source which normally comprises of Voltage Source Converter (VSC) and DC linked capacitor linked in shunt which is capable to absorb or produce reactive power [28]. It has some related characteristics to that Static Synchronous Compensator (STATCOM). In transmission system, STATCOM are utilized whereas in order to achieve dynamic compensation DSTATCOM is utilized in distribution system. The schematic diagram of DTATCOM is shown in Figure 2.

The VSC has AC terminals which are connected to PCC (Point of Common Coupling) through the inductance. The DC capacitor is connected on the DC side of the converter which is the reactive power storage element carries the ripple current of converter. This storage element should be charged by converter itself or by using battery. If the AC terminal voltage is same as that of VSC input voltage then no reactive power is dispersed to the system and when the output voltage is greater than AC terminal voltage DSTATCOM activates in capacitive mode and vice versa. The supplied reactive power amount is proportional to the difference of two voltages, but the voltage regulation at PCC and correction of power factor should not be attained instantaneously. DSTATCOM utilized for regulation of voltage at PCC compensation can be such that supply current should lead voltage supply. Similarly for correction of power factor the supply current should be in phase with voltage supply. DSTATCOM supplies flexible voltage and reactive power control which is applied in many power system applications such as fast voltage recovery, enhancing voltage stability of the system, minimization of system losses etc. The single line diagram of DSTATCOM with battery energy storage (BES) is shown in Figure 3.

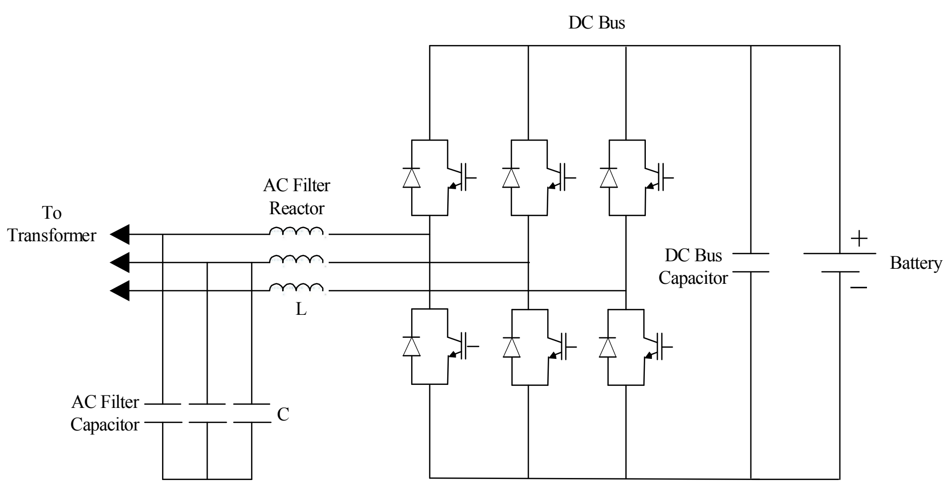

Fig. 3: Single line diagram of BES-DSTATCOM

Voltage Source Converter: Generally there are two types of converters are available they are voltage source converter (VSC) and current source converter (CSC) depends on the storage component used they are capacitive or inductive respectively. VSC is a power electronics based equipment [29]. Because of the advantage of having less dissipation of heat, less cost and smaller size VSC are utilized. It generates a sinusoidal voltage with appropriate magnitude, phase angle and frequency. VSC are utilized to mitigate the voltage dips and are mostly utilized in variable speed drives.VSC completely utilized to replace the voltage or to inject the 'missing voltage'. The missing voltage gives the difference between the nominal voltage and actual voltage. Also it can able to convert DC voltage across storage devices to three phase AC output voltage. In addition, DSTATCOM generates or absorbs reactive power. If the VSC output voltage is larger than AC bus terminal voltages, DSTATCOM will be in capacitive mode. So that it will compensate the reactive power through AC system and regulates the voltages. These voltages are in phase and coupled with the AC system through the reactance of coupling transformers. Appropriate change of the phase and magnitude of the DSTATCOM output voltages allows effective control of active and reactive power exchanges between DSTATCOM and AC system.

Battery Energy Storage: The battery energy storage (BES) is utilized as an energy storage component for the purpose of regulation of voltage. The BES maintains dc capacitor voltage constant and is well suited in DSTATCOM because it rapidly absorbs or injects reactive power to stabilize the grid system. When power fluctuation happens in the system, the BES can be utilized to level the power fluctuation by charging and discharging operation. The battery is connected in parallel to the dc capacitor of DSTATCOM.

Operating Principle of DSTATCOM: The VSC connected in shunt with ac system delivers a multifunctional topology which can be utilized for up to three relatively distinct purposes. They are regulation of voltage and reactive power compensation, power factor correction and current harmonics elimination. Such device is engaged to deliver continuous regulation of voltage by using an indirectly controlled converter. The shunt injected current I_{sh} adjusts the voltage sag by adjusting the voltage drop across the system impedance Z_{th}. The value of I_{sh} is controlled by altering the output voltage of the converter. The shunt injected current is given by

$$I_{sh} = I_L - I_S = I_L - \left(V_{th} - V_L\right) / Z_{th} \tag{4}$$

where I_L is the load current, I_S is the source current, V_{th} is the thevenin voltage, V_L is the load voltage and Z_{th} is the impedance. Referring to the above equation, shunt current will correct the voltage sags by adjusting the voltage drop across the system impedance. The power injection of DSTATCOM is given by

$$P_{Sh} = V_L I_{sh}^* \tag{5}$$

When the shunt injected current I_{Sh} is kept in quadrature with V_L, the desired voltage correction can be attained without injecting any reactive power into the system. On the other side, when value of I_{Sh} is minimized, the similar voltage correction can be attained with minimum apparent power injection into the system.

Controller for DSTATCOM: In our proposed method we have used PID-ANN based controlling strategy for DSTATCOM. A proportional-integral-derivative controller (PID controller) is a control loop feedback mechanism (controller) widely used in industrial control systems. A PID controller calculates an error value as the difference between a measured process variable and a desired set point. The controller attempts to minimize the error by adjusting the process through use of a manipulated variable. The PID controller algorithm involves three separate constant parameters and is accordingly sometimes called three-term control: the proportional, the integral and derivative values, denoted P, I and D. Simply put, these values can be interpreted in terms of time: P depends on the present error, I on the accumulation of past errors and D is a prediction of future errors, based on current rate of change. The weighted sum of these three actions is used to adjust the process via a control element to control various systems. Adaptive environment of Artificial Neural Network controllers have made them a wide area of interest among researchers in extensive fields, mainly because ANN controllers can proficiently learn the unknown or continuously varying environment and act accordingly. Hence in this proposed method we have utilized ANN for tuning of PID parameters. Consider the general feedback system with a PID controller and plant, which is shown in Figure 4.

The output of the PID controller is given by

$$u(t) = K_p e(t) + \frac{1}{K_i}\int_0^t e(t)dt + K_d \frac{de(t)}{dt} \tag{6}$$

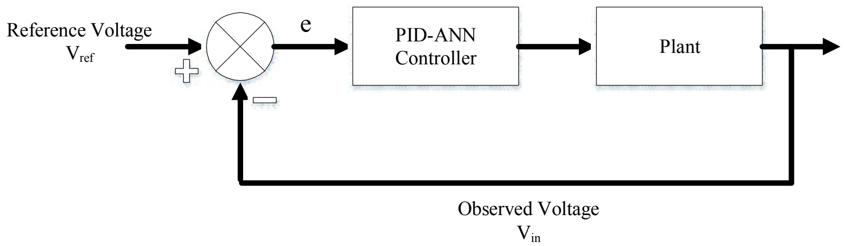

Fig. 4: Block diagram of PID-ANN controller

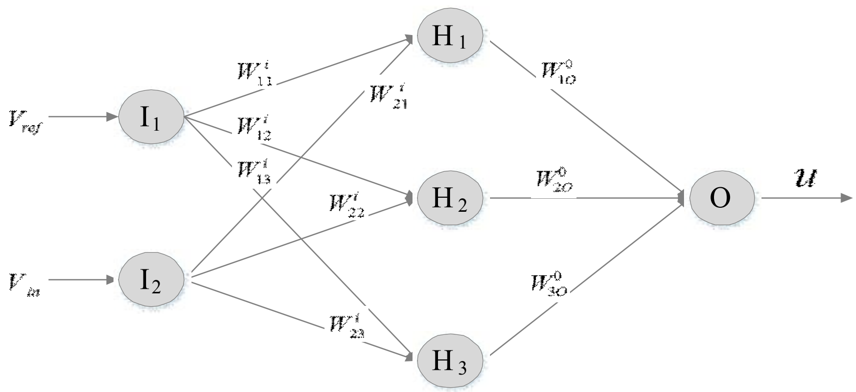

Fig. 5: Structure of ANN

where u(t) is the controller output, K_p is the proportional gain, K_I is the integral gain, K_D is the derivative time and e(t) is the error between the reference voltage and the observed voltage which is given by

$$e = V_{ref} - V_{in} \tag{7}$$

An artificial neural network tuned PID (PID-ANN) has two inputs, one outputs and three layers they are input layer, hidden layer and output layer. The input layers has two neurons which are reference voltage V_{ref} and observed voltage V_{in} and the output layer has one which is controller output u(t). The hidden layers has three neurons they are P-Neuron, I-Neuron and D-Neuron respectively. The structure of ANN is shown in figure 5.

In ANN, by choosing appropriate connection between neurons, an ANN becomes a conventional PID controller. To achieve this, the weights between input layer and hidden layer are taken as

$$W_{11}^i = W_{12}^i = W_{13}^i = +1 \tag{8}$$

$$W_{21}^i = W_{22}^i = W_{23}^i = -1 \tag{9}$$

$$W_{1O}^o = K_P \tag{10}$$

$$W_{2O}^o = K_I \tag{11}$$

$$W_{3O}^o = K_D \tag{12}$$

Now, the input of hidden layer nodes become

$$H_1^i = W_{11}^i I_1 + W_{21}^i I_2 = V_{ref} - V_{in} = V_{Error} \tag{13}$$

$$H_2^i = W_{12}^i I_1 + W_{22}^i I_2 = V_{ref} - V_{in} = V_{Error} \tag{14}$$

$$H_3^i = W_{13}^i I_1 + W_{23}^i I_2 = V_{ref} - V_{in} = V_{Error} \tag{15}$$

Similarly, the output of hidden layer nodes become

$$H_1^O = V_{Error} \tag{16}$$

$$H_2^O = \int_o^t V_{Error} dt \tag{17}$$

$$H_3^O = \frac{dV_{Error}}{dt} \tag{18}$$

Then, the final output of neural network is given by

$$u = O = W_{1O}^o H_1^O + W_{2O}^o H_2^O + W_{3O}^o H_3^O$$
$$= K_P V_{Error} + K_I \int_0^t V_{Error} dt + K_D \frac{dV_{Error}}{dt} \tag{19}$$

Step:1 *Assign the weights for neurons*

Step:2 *Generate the neural network with two inputs , three hidden layers and one output layer.*

Step:3 *The final output of neural network is given by*

where m indicates no. of hidden neurons, n represents no. of input, is the n^{th} input value and is the weight assigned between hidden layer and output layer, is the weight assigned between input layer and hidden layer.

Step:4 *Identification of learning error is given by*

where is the learning error of the ANN.

Fig. 6: Steps Involved in ANN

where H_1^O, H_2^O, and H_3^O are the output part of hidden layer nodes and O is the input part of the output layer. Based on this ANN is used for tuning of PID controllers in a varying environment.PID controllers have been extensively used in control systems and there are much more experiences to choose K_P, K_I and K_D parameters in order to suit the stability. So, if a PID-ANN equals to a PID controller, it has the useful grounds of the use. Then, through training and study, PID-ANN can get better control performances. The main steps involved in artificial neural network is given below.

The error between the nodes is transmitted back towards the hidden layer. This is called the backward pass of the back propagation algorithm. Then the training is repeated for some other training sets by changing the weights of the neural network. In the back propagation algorithm, initially the weights are assigned to hidden layer neurons. The input layer has a constant weight, whereas the weights for output layer neurons are chosen randomly. Then, the final output of neural network is calculated. Next, we need to calculate the back propagation error which is given by

$$BP_{error} = \sum_{i=1}^{Z} e_i \tag{20}$$

where, BP_{error} is the back propagation error, the weight deviation in the hidden neuron is calculated by using

$$\Delta w = BP_{error}.\gamma.\partial \tag{21}$$

where, Δ_w is the weight deviation, γ is the learning rate, which usually ranges from 0.2 to 0.5, ∂ is the average of hidden neurons output.

$$\partial = \frac{1}{3}\sum_{n=1}^{3} H_n \tag{22}$$

where, $H_n = \sum_{m=1}^{3} \frac{1}{1+\exp\left(-\sum_{n=1}^{2} I_n W_{nm}^I\right)}$

H_n is the n^{th} output at hidden neuron or activation function at input side. Then the new weights can be calculated by using

$$w^{new} = w + \Delta w \tag{23}$$

where, w^{new} the new weight and w is the current weight. Then process is repeated until the BP error gets minimized or the value of mean square error (MSE) is minimum which is given by

$$MSE = \int_0^{\infty} \left[V_{Error}\right]^2 dt \tag{24}$$

The training of the neural network has been done by varying the PID parameters and taking the sample online.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The proposed system for the power quality control in wind energy system using DSTATCOM based on PID-ANN controller is implemented in the working platform of Matlab/Simulink. The system parameter for the proposed method is given Table 1.

The performance of the proposed method for stabilization of wind energy system is analyzed based on three conditions they are normal condition, sag condition and swell condition. In normal, the voltage required and the generated are same hence there is no need of compensation in this case the DSTATCOM will not be

Table 1: System Parameters

S. No	Parameters	Specifications
1	Grid Voltage	415 Volts, 50Hz
2	Load	25 kW
3	Inductance	0.05 mH
4	Induction Generator	3.35 kVA, 415 Volts, P=4, Speed=1440 rpm

operated. In sag condition, voltage sag or voltage dip is a short duration reduction in rms voltage which can be caused by a short circuit, overload etc. A voltage sag happens when the rms voltage decreases between 10 and 90 percent of nominal voltage for one-half cycle to one minute. At voltage sag condition the generating power is lower than the required power the waveform obtained at the voltage sag condition is given in Fig 6. In this case the generating voltage lower than required voltage which is shown in Figure 7 and 8. Hence compensation is required to fulfill the required voltage. The compensating signal generated by the DSTATCOM is shown in figure 9. In the proposed method, the DSTATCOM with PID-ANN controller scheme is used for the compensation and the results obtained in compensation is compared with the conventional controller based DSTATCOM like PI and PID controllers.

From Figure 7, we can see that the peak voltage generated is around 230V, but required voltage is high to drive the load which is shown in figure 8, during this period DSTATCOM provide the required compensation to match the required voltage and the output of the DSTATCOM is shown in Figure 9.

In order to prove, the effectiveness of the proposed method the proposed DSTATCOM based on PID-ANN controller is compared with existing controllers like PID and PI in which the compensation signal produced by DSTATCOM based PID and PI controller is shown in Figure 10 and 11.

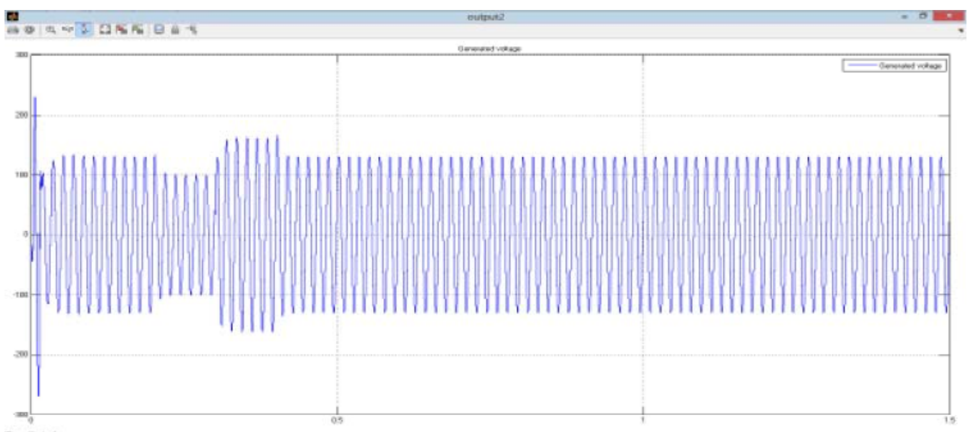

Fig. 7: Voltage Generated at Sag Condition

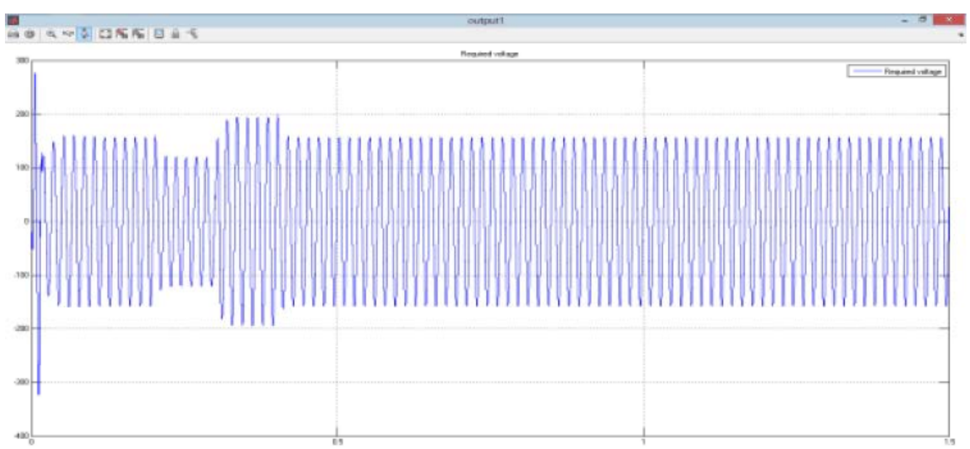

Fig. 8: Voltage Required at Sag Condition

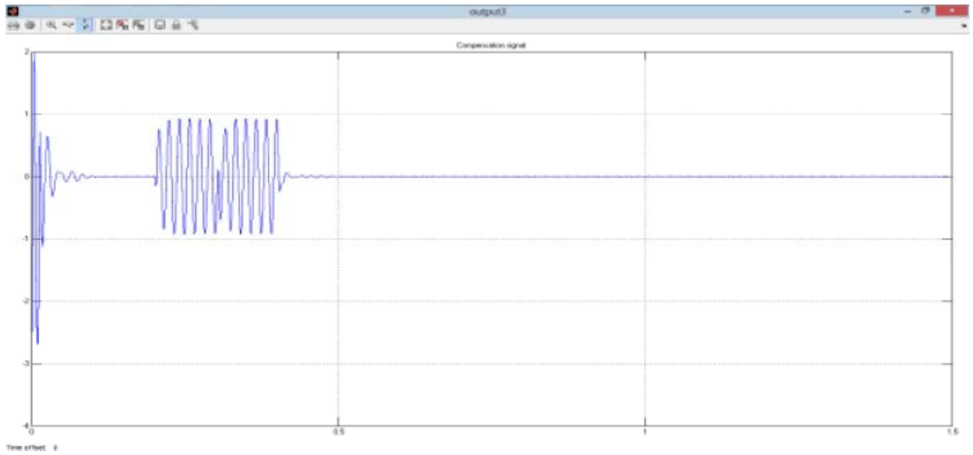

Fig. 9: Output of proposed DSTATCOM based on PID-ANN at Voltage Sag Condition

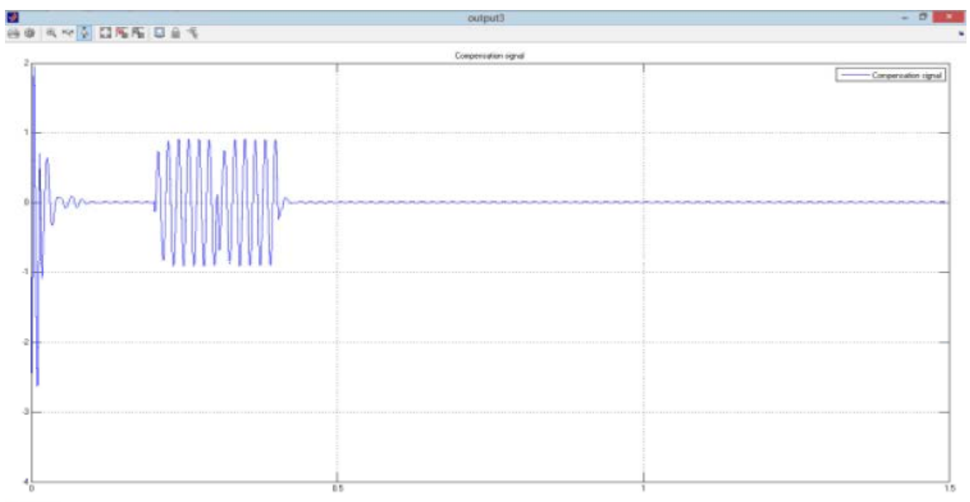

Fig. 10: Output of DSTATCOM based on PID at Voltage Sag Condition

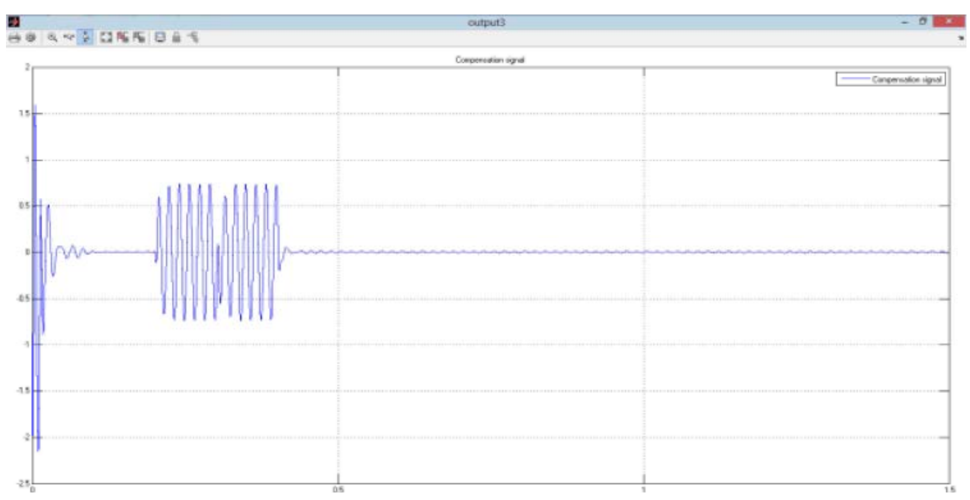

Fig. 11: Output of DSTATCOM based on PI at Voltage Sag Condition

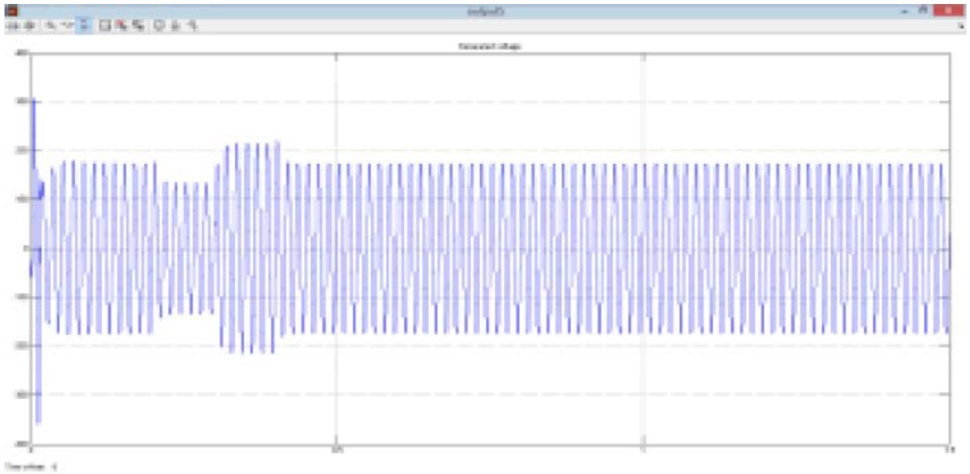

Fig. 12: Generated Voltage at Swell Condition

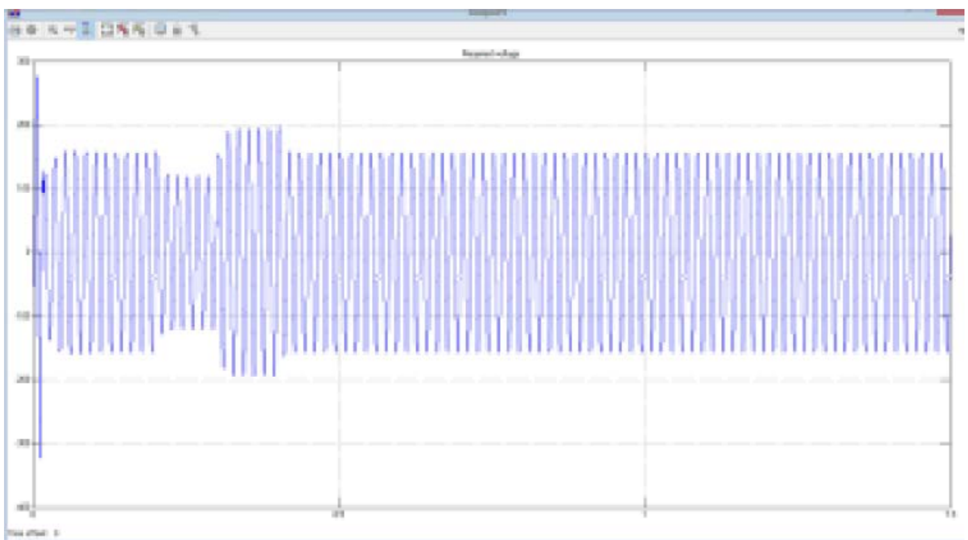

Fig. 13: Required Voltage at Swell Condition

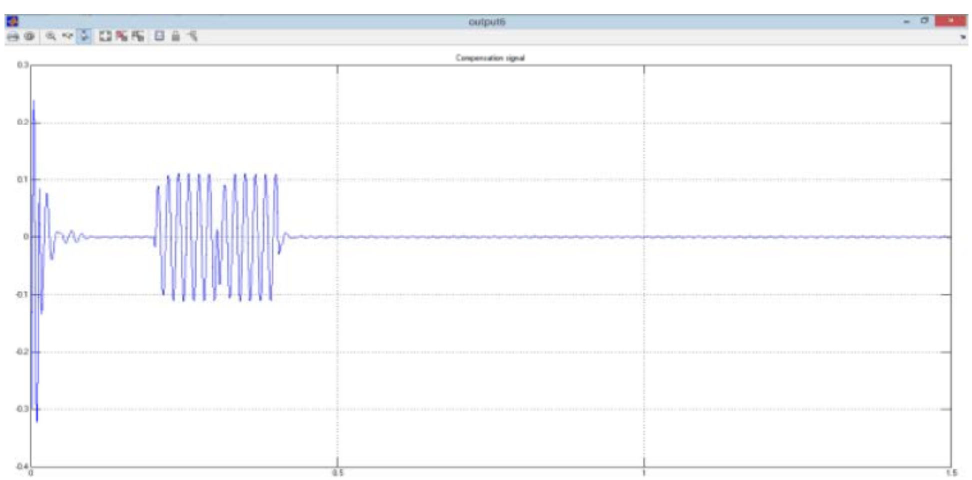

Fig. 14: Output of proposed DSTATCOM based on PID-ANN at Swell condition

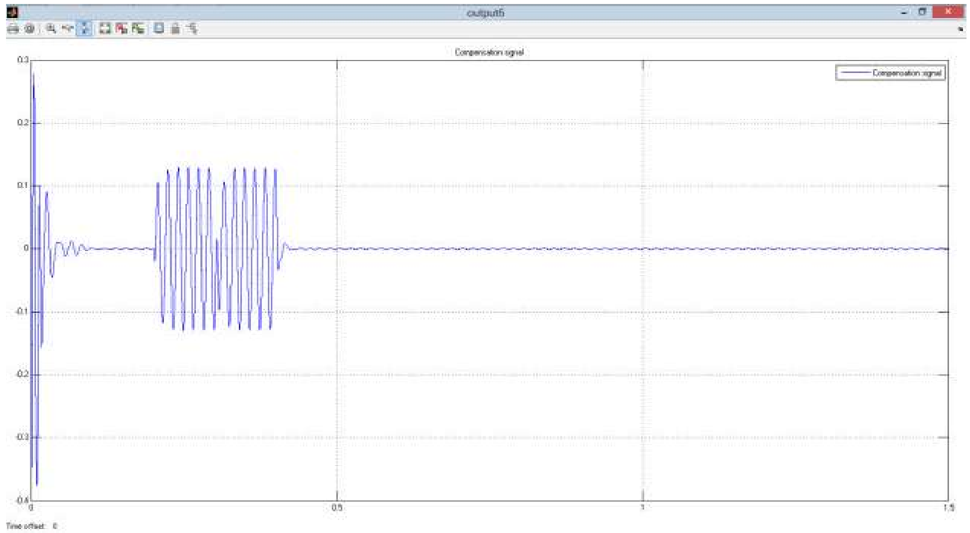

Fig.15: Output of DSTATCOM based on PID at swell condition

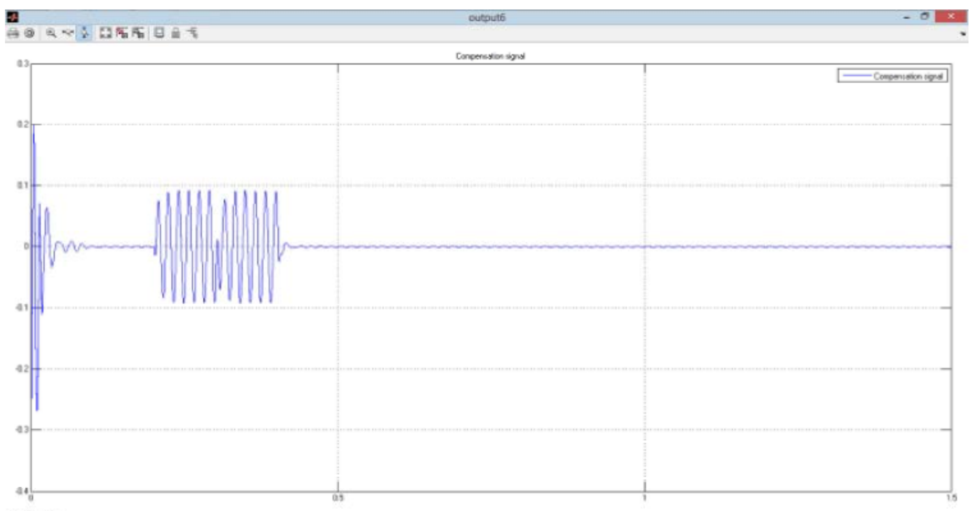

Fig. 16: Output of DSTATCOM based on PI at swell condition

Voltage swell is another kind of power quality problem. Voltage swell is the opposite of voltage sag. Voltage swell, which is a momentary increase in voltage, happens when a heavy load turns off in a power system. The voltage generated at swell condition is shown in Figure 12 and the required amount of voltage is shown in Figure 13.

From Figure 12, we can see that the generated maximum peak voltage 310 Volts at swell, but the required voltage is lower this we can see in Figure 13, at this period the DSTATCOM absorbs reactive from the grid and it will match the generated and required voltage. The compensating signal produced by the proposed DSTATCOM based on PID-ANN controller is shown in Figure 14.

Similarly, the compensation signal produced by the conventional DSTATCOM based PID and PI controller is shown in Figure 15 and 16.

From the performance analyses shown from figure 7 to figure 16,we can see that the performance of the proposed method shows that at different condition it can operate well and provide effective compensation than the other conventional controller based DSTATCOM in wind energy system. From the simulation results, we can say that our proposed controller for DSTATCOM has high performance in terms of maintaining stability compared with other existing controllers like PI and PID controllers.

CONCLUSION

This proposed method presents a novel PID-ANN based DSTATCOM for improvement of power quality in grid connected wind generating system consists of nonlinear load. The proposed method has the capacity to cancel out the harmonic components of the load. DSTATCOM with battery energy storage maintains the voltage source and provided the reactive power compensation for the wind generator and load at point of common coupling in the grid system. The power quality improvement for the grid connected wind energy system by using PID-ANN based DSTATCOM is implemented in MATLAB working platform and their experimental results are compared with existing controllers like PI and PID controllers. Thus, the proposed method has high performance and reduces the power quality issues from this we can say that proposed control scheme is best method for grid connected wind generating system.

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