

Power Quality Improvement in Wind Energy System Using Seven Level Shunt Active Filter

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Abstract: This research concentrates on improving the power quality in Wind Energy System (WES) using 3-phase, Seven Level-Shunt Active Filter (SL-SAF). In this background, the Permanent Magnet Synchronous Generator (PMSG) based 2.5 kW WES is considered to implement SL-SAF. The main intention of this SL-SAF is to improve the power quality in the proposed system when WES output changes with the wind speed and also to the variation in load. Moreover, it reduces the power loss during low wind velocity and also due to Total Harmonic Distortions (THD) with improved power factor. In this research, the proposed system performance parameters like output voltage, frequency and THD levels are analyzed for various wind velocities and unbalanced load conditions. Furthermore, the validity of SL-SAF is analyzed with intelligent Fuzzy Logic based Pulse Width Modulation (FL-PWM) techniques. The MATLAB/Simulink Software tool is employed for analyzing the performance of the proposed system. From the simulation results it has been evaluated and the relative results are used to validate the parameters of the SL-SAF converter.

Key words: Multi level inverter, non-linear load, Shunt Active Filter (SAF), Total Harmonic Distortion THD, Wind Energy System WES, Pulse Width Modulation (PWM), Fuzzy Logic Controller (FLC)

INTRODUCTION

In recent times, the power quality is becoming a serious issue in electrical systems due to extensive use of non-linear loads such as adjustable speed drives, uninterruptible power supply systems, battery charging system, etc. This equipment usually uses either diode or thyristor to realize power conversion on the basis of lower component cost and less control complexity. However, the converters to generate a large amount of harmonic current into the electrical supply system and the resulting harmonic distortion may leads to failure of sensitive equipment. In order to reduce the harmonic content in the system, the passive filters have been installed. Moreover, the harmonics are amplified and it may degrades the power quality of the system (Singh *et al.*, 1999; Detjen *et al.*, 2001; Soto-Sanchez and Green, 2001). Various active filtering approaches have been presented to address the harmonic issues in the power system (Babaei *et al.*, 2014; Peng *et al.*, 1990; Fujita and Akagi, 1998; Detjen *et al.*, 2001; Ravindra *et al.*, 2011). The active filters are proposed for compensating harmonic current and also to maintain power factor to the standard level.

However, the requirements of harmonic free current waveforms and good power factor, under non-sinusoidal voltage conditions are contradictory to each other. When the supply voltage is non-sinusoidal and connected to an unbalanced non-linear load any attempt to get harmonic free current by installing a shunt filter will result in a poor power factor. Similarly, any attempt to improve the power factor will result in distorted current waveforms. Under these conditions, an optimum performance is the best one can achieve. This study proposes a new scheme for balancing the currents and obtaining the best compromise between the power factor and current distortion under non-sinusoidal voltage conditions and it is discussed by Ravindra *et al.* (2011). In this context, the application of active filters, both series and shunt type have been widely researched by various groups. The context of application and the scheme is explained for identifying the harmonic content which varies from one scheme to the other by Peng *et al.* (1990), Fujita and Akagi (1998). Generally, a SAF employs a pulse width modulation based switching strategy for the inverter devices in order to dynamically counter the fundamental reactive component and also the harmonic components in the source current by Detjen *et al.* (2001) and Senini and Wolfs (2002). This

target is obtained by implementing control algorithms of the reference current and a quick response procedure to get the control signal and simultaneously quick controlling dc-side capacitor voltage of the inverter as explained by Singh *et al.* (1998), Aredes and Watanabe (1995) and Rahmani *et al.* (2003a, b).

In this connection, various control algorithms like fuzzy logic controller and other intelligent controllers has been proposed by the researchers (Singh *et al.*, 1998; Natarajan and Bensraj, 2013; Rahmani *et al.*, 2002a, b; Gupta *et al.*, 2015). The advantages of FLC over conventional controllers are that they do not need an accurate mathematical model, they can research with imprecise inputs can handle non-linearity and they are more robust than conventional nonlinear controllers. In this research fuzzy logic based PWM (FL-PWM) controller is implemented for shunt active power filter for the harmonics compensation under nonlinear loads.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

he power converters behave as nonlinear loads to ac supply system and cause harmonic injection, lower power-factor and poor voltage regulation in ac network. Moreover, single-phase loads on a three-phase supply system result in an unbalance in system voltage and supply current. The unbalance in voltage affects the performance of other loads which is connected to this system. The foresaid issues were discussed by many researchers and the implementation of active filters provided better results than conventional methods. Several filters were used to eliminate harmonics and lossless in the system using passive elements (L and C) or active elements like solid state Voltage Source Inverter (VSI) and Current Source Inverter (CSI).

Configuration of proposed wind energy system: In this research, the 3-bus WES test system is considered to implement and analyze the proposed SL-SAF using Matlab/Simulink Software tool. The system consists of a small wind turbine and the turbine is coupled with a PMSG.

In Fig. 1, the bus 1 and 3 have PMSG generator of 2.5 kW capacities, the generator output power changes with respect to different wind velocities and loading conditions. The oscillating generator output power is delivered to the load at bus 2.

Mathematical model of the Permanent Magnet Synchronous Generator (PMSG): A Permanent Magnet

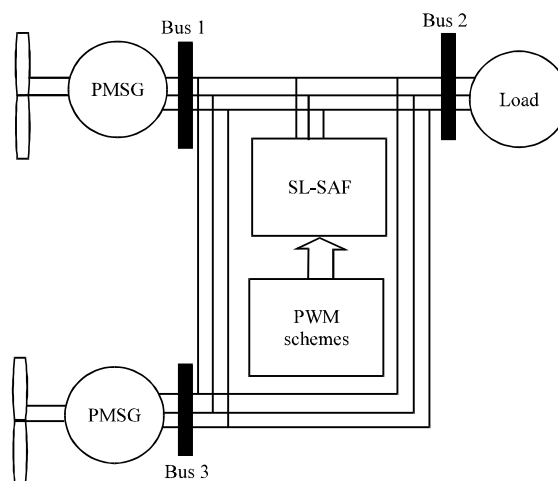


Fig. 1: Proposed WES system configuration

Synchronous Generator (PMSG) rated 2.5 kW, 440 V and rated speed 600 rpm is employed in the Wind Energy System (WES). The output voltage of the generator varies with respect to the wind speed variation. The equation number Eq. 1 shows the mechanical output power of the wind turbine and it is given by cube law:

$$P_w = \frac{1}{2} \rho S V_w^3 C_p \lambda \quad (1)$$

Where:

- ρ = The air density (kg/m³)
- S = The surface of the turbine blades (m²) and V_w = The average wind velocity (m/sec)
- C_p = The power coefficient

Equation 2 gives the tip speed ratio function:

$$\lambda = \frac{\omega_m \cdot R}{V_w} \quad (2)$$

Where:

- ω_m = The rotor mechanical speed (rad/sec)
- R = The blade radius

Equation 3 shows the wind turbine output torque T_w :

$$T_w = \frac{P_w}{\omega_m} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \rho S V_w^3 C_p \lambda}{\lambda} \quad (3)$$

The line to line voltage of an ideal (unloaded and loss-less) PMSG is given in Eq. 4 as follows:

$$V_L = K_v \omega_e \sin(\omega_e \cdot t) \quad (4)$$

Where:

K_v = The voltage constant

ω_e = The electrical frequency related to the mechanical speed

ω_m = The relation

$$\omega_e = \omega_m \cdot \left(\frac{N_p}{2} \right) \quad (5)$$

where, N_p is the number of poles of PMSG. The mathematical expressions from Eq. 1-5 are used to develop the MATLAB/Simulink Model. In simulation model, the 3-phase PMSG is considered which provides maximum power of 2.5 kW at wind velocity of 12 m/sec. The voltage rating is about 440 V when speed of generator nearly 600 rpm. The speed of the generator changes from 160-560 rpm at various wind velocities.

Configuration of SL-SAF system: The Seven Level Shunt Active Filter (SL-SAF) is proposed to improve the quality output voltage in the test system. The power rating of Voltage Source Inverters (VSIs) is not capable to carry out the huge and sudden changes in the load. This may affect system voltage level and generated harmonics to the system. The multilevel inverter is designed to generate nearly sinusoidal output voltage waveform and to eliminate THD. A key concern in the fundamental switching scheme is to determine the switching angles in order to generate the voltage with fundamental frequency.

In Fig. 2, the proposed 3-phase SL-SAF inverter topology is illustrated. The numbers of output voltage levels (N_{level}) of the generated Voltage (V) are calculated from Eq. 6 and 7. The voltage level equations are expressed as follows:

$$N_{level} = 2^{2n+1} - 1 \quad (6)$$

where, $n = 1$. Hence:

$$N_{level} = 7 \quad (7)$$

Modulation index:

$$MI = \frac{2 * A_m}{(N_{level} - 1) * A_c} \quad (8)$$

Where:

A_m = Amplitude of modulating wave

A_c = Amplitude of carrier

N_{level} = Number of voltage levels

The modulation index of the SL-SAF is varied as per Eq. 8 in PWM signal of fixed 10 kHz frequency to reduce harmonic content. The generated signal will provide the voltage level required and also eliminate the harmonics in the proposed system.

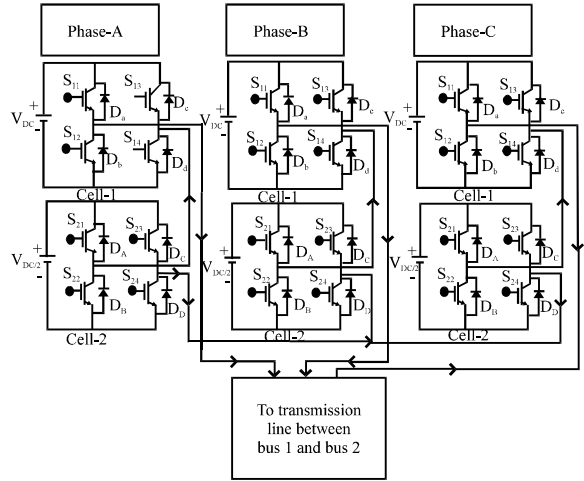


Fig. 2: Proposed 3-phase seven level-SAF inverter

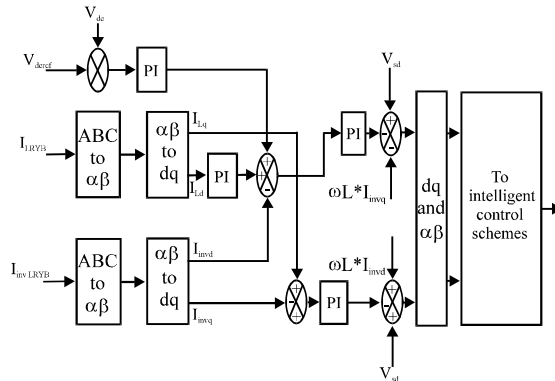


Fig. 3: PWM control structure for SL-SAF

Control schemes for SL-SAF: In this control method, PWM pulse is generated to control the shunt active filter (Inverter). The three phase load current has been considered and it is converted into $\alpha\beta$ and dq0 using Park and Clarke transformation. This dq0- axis indicates the active, reactive and reference components of the three phase currents, respectively.

The difference in active component from the load current and shunt converter current has been compared with the difference in reactive components of the both proposed SAF converter and load currents. This comparison will provide the available active and reactive current to overcome the requirement.

The proposed control structure for SL-SAF has been illustrated in Fig. 3. The PWM signal is generated by converting this resultant dq0 component into three phases (ABC) component using inverse park and clarke transformation. The generated three phase reference signal with ($\alpha\beta$) and voltage magnitude is used to select suitable switching sector of a SL-SAF inverter using fuzzy based PWM control schemes.

Fuzzy logic implementation: Various control algorithms are discussed for controlling the pulse width in (Detjen *et al.*, 2001). In this research, fuzzy logic controller is used for finding suitable MI to the PWM signal. It is not necessary to design the fuzzy controller if the mathematical model of the system is known.

In the membership function, seven linguistic values, {Negative Big (NB), Negative Middle (NM), Negative Small (NS), Zero (ZE), Positive Small (PS), Positive Middle (PM), Positive Big (PB)}. The output variable u (the control value) which also have seven linguistic values {Negative Big (NB), Negative Middle (NM), Negative Small (NS), Zero (ZE), Positive Small (PS), Positive Middle (PM), Positive Big (PB)}.

The main objective function is proposed in Eq. 8, based on that the fuzzy controller has been designed and the corresponding fuzzy sets are presented in Table 1, based on the defined linguistic values. The structure of fuzzy logic controller is shown in Fig. 4. There are 49 consequent rules for this fuzzy controller is implemented to control the output voltage level and also to reduce THD in the system. In Fig. 5, the input and output membership function for proposed FL-PWM is

illustrated. The membership function range of the input 1 (E) and input 2 (CE) is [-100, +100]. The corresponding Modulation Index (MI) output from the FLC is varies from 0.4-1.

Table 1: Fuzzy logic rules to select MI

CE/E	NB	NM	NS	ZE	PS	PM	PB
NB	ZE	NB	NB	PM	ZE	ZE	PM
NM	NB	NB	NM	PS	ZE	ZE	PM
NS	NB	NS	NS	PS	ZE	ZE	PS
ZE	NB	NS	NS	ZE	PS	PB	PB
PS	NS	NS	ZE	PS	PB	PB	PB
PM	NS	ZE	PS	ZE	PM	PB	PM
PB	NM	ZE	ZE	NS	ZE	PS	ZE

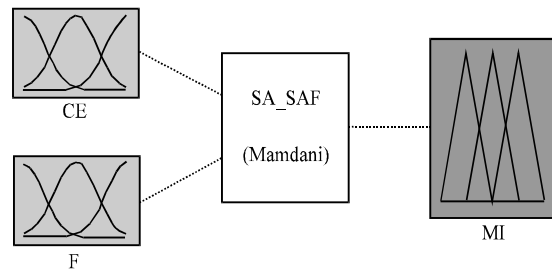


Fig. 4: Structure of fuzzy logic controller

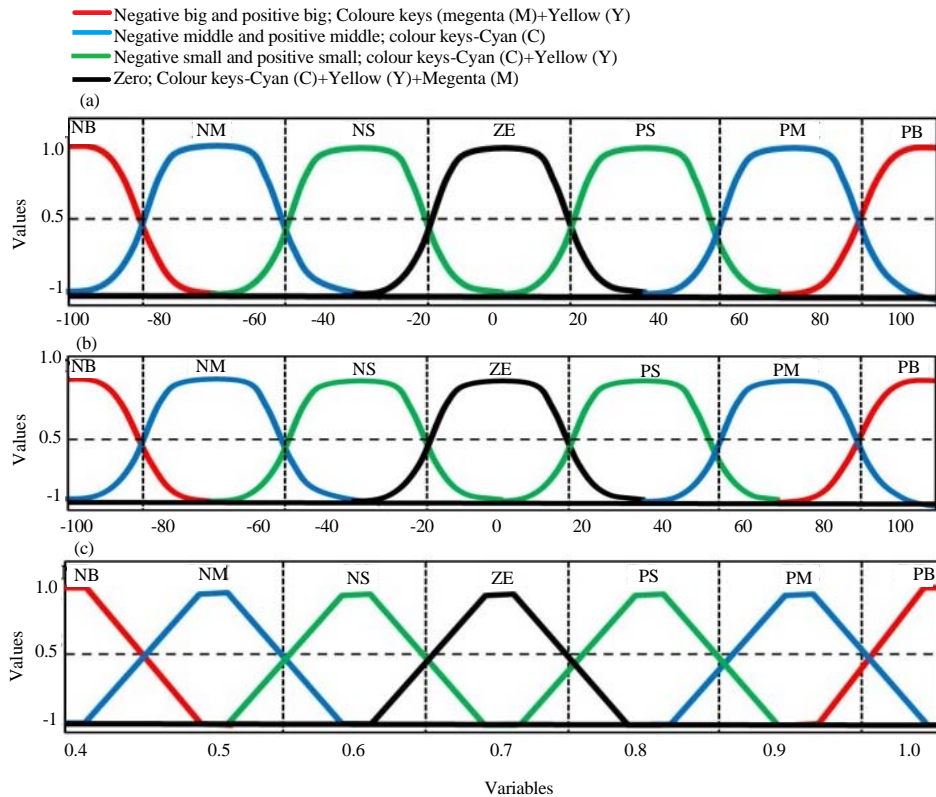


Fig. 5: Input and output membership function for proposed FL-PWM: a) Input variable “E”; b) Input variable “CE” and c) Input variable “CMI”

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Fig. 6, the MATLAB/Simulink Model of the proposed SL-SAF with FL-PWM is illustrated. The proposed system is modeled using various parameters such as PMSG, SL-SAF, non linear load, induction motors and etc., The modeling parameters of induction motor, 3-phase resistive load and diode bridge rectifier are indicated in Table 2. The proposed system configuration is tested for various loads such as squirrel cage induction motor, uncontrolled diode bridge rectifier with resistive load and three phase star connected loads. The control and performance of the system is analyzed with and without shunt active filter. The results have been compared for both conditions.

This simulink model shows the three phase supply system associated with the non-linear loads such as squirrel cage induction motor, diode bridge rectifier and star connected load. Due to the non-linear load characteristics the system will drawn different currents from the system. This non-linear load also injects the harmonics in the system. This will leads to poor power factor and high THD content.

The results of the proposed system without shunt active filter is indicated in the Fig. 7a, b. It indicates the seven level converter current waveforms and individual phase current waveforms. This harmonic spectrum shows the fundamental current of 25 A in magnitude. There is no even order harmonic present in this system. So the effect of even order harmonic is vanished. But it contains the 5 A of DC component.

In Fig. 8, the current waveform due to unbalanced load conditions and injected current waveform using SL-SAF under load disturbance and also the regulated waveform current at the load are shown. This output is

passed through RLC elements to get the pure sinusoidal waveform and also to maintain regulated current waveform at the load. The amount of THD generated in the system before and after SL-SAF compensation is given in Table 3.

Table 2: Simulink parameters of non-linear loads

Variables	Values
SL-SAF parameter	
DC source (V_{dc})	100 V
Parameters of Induction motor	
Machine type	Wound rotor
Power rating	4 kVA
Supply voltage	400 V
Frequency	50 Hz
Rated speed	1500 rpm
Stator resistance	1.405 Ω
Stator inductance	5.839 mH
Rotor resistance	1.395 Ω
Rotor inductance	5.839 mH
Mutual inductance (L_m)	0.1722 H
Parameters of 3-phase resistive load	
Connection type	Star connected
Resistance (R_a and R_c)	50 Ω
Resistance (R_b)	100 Ω
Uncontrolled diode bridge rectifier	
Resistance (R_L)	50 Ω

Table 3: Harmonic analysis before and after SL-SAF compensation

Values	Before compensation	After compensation
	Current magnitude (A)	Current magnitude (A)
1st	28.000	25.000
3rd	0.1507	0.0316
5th	0.4520	2.6490
7th	0.3160	1.1790
9th	0.0303	0.0125
11th	0.2808	0.9356
13th	0.0048	0.5424
15th	0.3177	0.0084
17th	0.2612	0.4686
19th	0.0245	0.2836

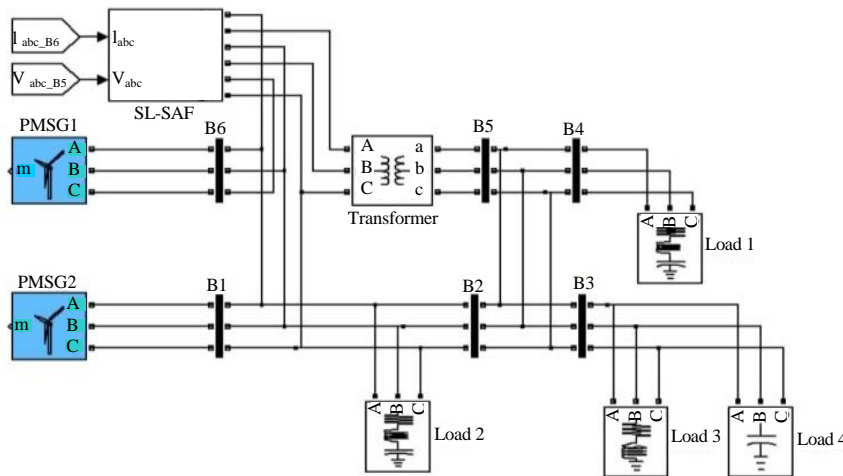


Fig. 6: Simulink model of proposed WES with SL-SAF (permanent magnet synchronous generator-colour key; Cyan (C))

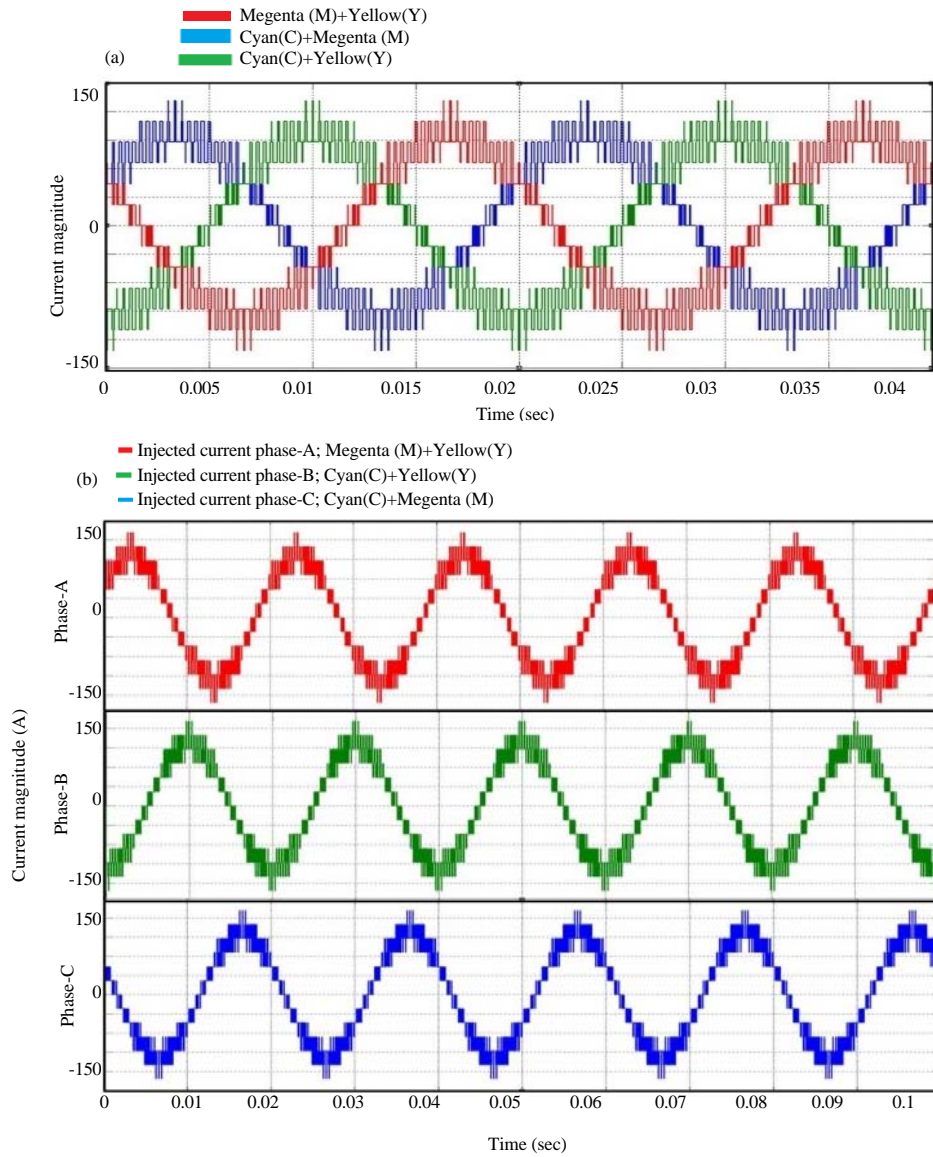


Fig. 7: a) Seven level converter current waveform and b) Individual phase current waveforms

The harmonic spectrum for Non-linear load without and with SL-SAF ($MI = 1$) are shown in the Fig. 9 and 10. The effect of 5th order harmonic is higher than that of other odd order harmonics. The system has 13.82 % current THD before implementation of SL-SAF compensation. This %THD level is compensated and reduced into 4.307% after implementation of SL-SAF with fuzzy logic based PWM. Similarly %THD analysis has been carried out for various load conditions. The fuzzy logic PWM with SL-SAF improves the power factor in the wind energy system and also reduces the %THD by tuning the modulation index of PWM signal. The simulation results of SL-SAF

with conventional PWM and SL-SAF with fuzzy based PWM has been compared and presented in the Table 4.

From the Fig. 9 and 10, it is found that, the power factor in the proposed WES system has been improved as per the IEEE-519 recommended practices and requirements for harmonic control in electrical power systems. Furthermore, after implementation of SL-SAF with fuzzy based PWM the power factor is improved to the standard level (nearly 0.9). The total harmonic content in the system under various loading conditions has been reduced by tuning MI of the PWM signal with the help of FL-PWM.

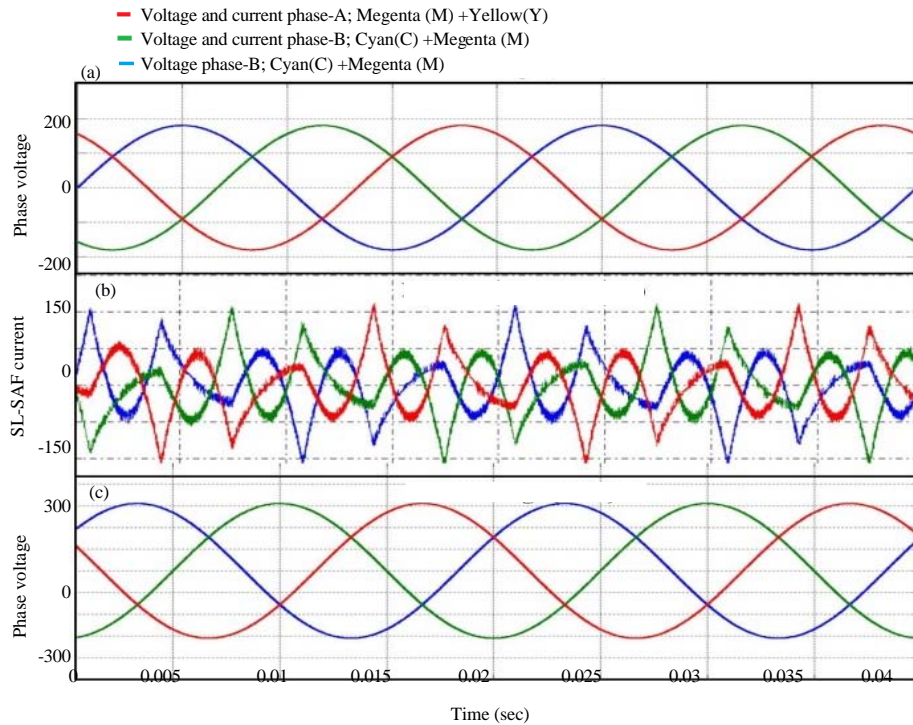


Fig. 8: SL-SAF injected current waveform under load disturbance: a) Injected current (A) and b) Load Voltage (V)

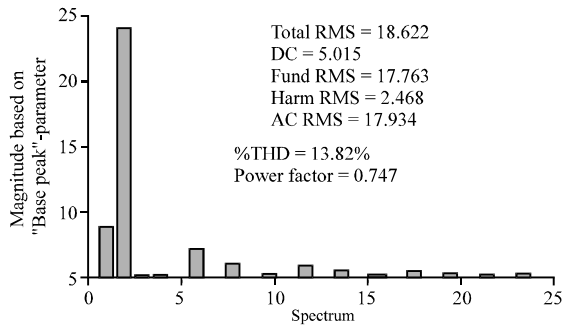


Fig. 9: Harmonic spectrum for non-linear load without SL-SAF (MI = 1)

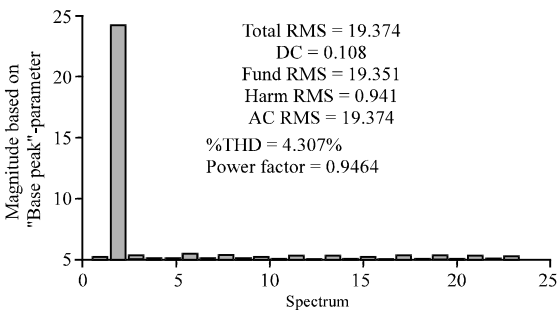


Fig. 10: Harmonic spectrum for non-linear load without SL-SAF (MI = 1)

Table 4: Comparison of THD% for various MI

Modulation Index (MI)	THD (%)	
	SL-SAF with conventional PWM	SL-SAF with fuzzy based
1	13.82	4.307
0.9	12.93	4.358
0.8	10.66	4.923
0.7	11.61	5.030

CONCLUSION

The conventional SAF with traditional PWM control is simple and gives required output levels. But, it gives a considerable ripple in the output with lower order harmonics. In this study discussed about a new SL-SAF inverter mitigate the THD in the proposed WES. The FL-PWM controller is implemented to optimize the suitable Modulation Index (MI). From the simulation results, it has been observed that the voltage ripple and current %THD is reduced to 4.3% under various load disturbance and unbalanced load conditions. The simulation study also highlights that the proposed SL-SAF with FL-PWM method which gives good control over the power quality of the system. In summary, the power quality improvement was completed by employing SL-SAF in WES through the reduction of THD and enhancement in power factor to the standard level as compared to the existing system.

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