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ANALYSIS OF HARMONICS WITH CAPACITOR BANK FILTERS FOR INDUSTRIAL POWER SYSTEM APPLICATIONS

Sujeet Kosta[1] ,
Amarnath Mukherjee[2]
[1]M.Tech(Power system), Electrical engineering,
sujeet19kosta@yahoo.com
[2]Asst.Professor, Electrical engineering,
amarnathmukherjee1987@gmail.com

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Abstract:

Consonant resonation is among critical point of view ought to be taken apart in a capacitor bank power structure foundation. For present day power structure with high working power, the resonation control transforms into a confounded perspective. Subsequently, effects of music that are made in the electrical structure lines and capacitor banks are very evident causing upgrade of the stream at characteristics and non credits sounds. This paper presents a solution for symphonious resonances control in idle channels for responsive and consonant power pay structure particularly in equivalent affiliations. Then, a working power channel model with resonation damping is proposed and a topography model is spread out, the examination results show that proposed has a fair consonant resonation damping brand name. The proposed model is endorsed through propagations using Matlab-simulinkR(1)

Keywords — **Consonant Reverberation Damping ; Power Quality,Passive power filters, Inverters**.

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I.INTRODUCTION

With the certain development of nonlinear weights, for instance, power electronic converters generally used in ordinary present day plants and business clients, the symphonious tainting has transformed into a huge issue. In like manner lately, wide use of maintainable power sources and appropriated age (DG) resources the consonant distortion could empower damping complex resonances, especially in power structures with shunt capacitors [1], [2]. Most electric power systems require responsive capacity to additionally foster the power factor, too concerning voltage support, i.e., the open power support expected to catch the voltage drop on a plant generator. At the point when power capacitors are used for responsive power pay, it becomes critical to go them to move away from consonant resonation issues with one of the stack made musicpassive channels have been generally used to meet aleast one objectives and besides meet the essentials of IEEE sexually transmitted disease simultaneously.(3) 519 concerning full scale demand mutilation (TDD) reverberation control lessens the resonances delivered by the organization and uninvolved channels. In like manner, this method is pleasing to applications due to its negligible cost execution. The reverberation damping model is spread out and assessment results show that geology proposed has a respectable consonant reverberation damping brand name. Outcome of entertainment is given to support the methodology proposed.(4)

II.METHODOLOGY

1.Parallel resonance problem of the wideband frequency harmonic

A. Description of the problem

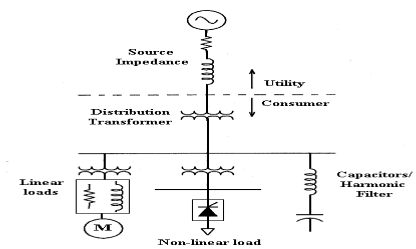

Fig. 1 Typical industrial power system.

Fig 1 shows a commonly utilization of a cutting edge structure with isolates diverts in equivalent. The fundamental of a movement transformer presented by the client is related with the PCC, while the discretionary supplies the liner and nonlinear burdens through the typical vehicle. The power system could cause consonant spread due to series and equal resonances between the power capacitors and the spillage inductor of dispersion transformer. To spread out the music examination model of consonant reverberation in the organization, a similar circuit of the organization is examined first. The impedance limits of the electrical link and transformer are considered for this model.(5)

The Dynamic Channel model proposed in this paper includes a shunt dynamic power channel, and a capacitor bank going most likely as a responsive power compensator, as a displayed in Figure 2. The APF is intended to perform symphonious cancelation. Subsequently, under this pay devise, the APF sees the capacitor bank as an additional heap part, for the evaluation of the reference.In a power structure channel, the inductive and capacitive reactance ought to be indistinguishable at the tuned recurrent it is secured in this model to channel streams.

B. APF For Harmonic Resonance Damping

The capacitor bank filter model proposed in this paper contains a shunt dynamic power channel, and a capacitor bank going probably as a responsive power compensator, as a showed in Figure 2. The APF is expected to perform symphonious cancelation. Hence, under this pay plot, the APF sees the capacitor bank as an extra store part, for the calculation of the reference. In a power system channel, the inductive and capacitive reactance should be comparable at the tuned repeat it is gotten in this model to channel streams.

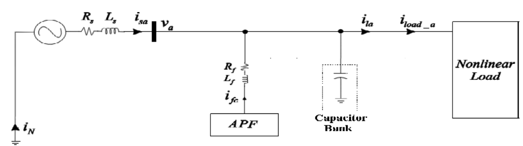

Fig.2 Active Power filter system with passive filter bank connection.

Fig. 3 shows a similar circuit for resonation examination. The channel and tantamount Thévenin structure impedance are in equivalent, the symphonious current implanted at a center through impedance Z parts into channel and system impedances: where mO is the tuned repeat in radians and is given by

$$\rho \; m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}, \qquad (1)$$

the reactance of the capacitor XO tuned at frequency is defined by

$$X_O = m_O L = \frac{1}{m_O C} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}, \qquad (2)$$

Q gives the quality factor of the tuning reactor

$$Q = \frac{XO}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}}{R}, \qquad (3)$$

the analysis of harmonic trough the impedance Zf is given by

$$I_h = I_f + I_c, \qquad (4)$$

where Ih is the injected harmonic current, IS is the current in the system and If is the current in the filter. The harmonic voltage across the filter impedance Zf should equal the harmonic voltage across the equivalent Thévenin's impedance Zc defined as

$$I_f Z_f = I_c Z_c \quad (5)$$

$$I_f = \left[\frac{Z_c}{Z_f + Z_c} \right] I_h \quad (6)$$

$$I_c = \left[\frac{Z_f}{Z_c + Z_f} \right] I_h \quad (7)$$

a power system filter, the inductive and capacitive reactance should be equal at the tuned frequency

$$|Z| = R + jm_h L + \frac{1}{jm_n C} \quad (8)$$

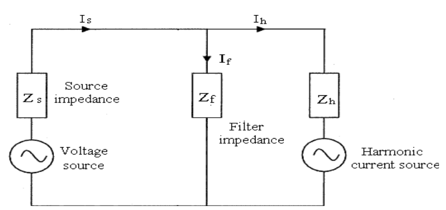

Fig. 3 . Equivalent circuit for resonance analysis.

The reaction of the same impedance |Za| at symphonious frequencies is given in Figure 4; comparable outcomes were gotten for stage b and stage c. It tends to be found in figure there is serious areas of strength for a thunderous recurrence occurring at the 27th consonant.

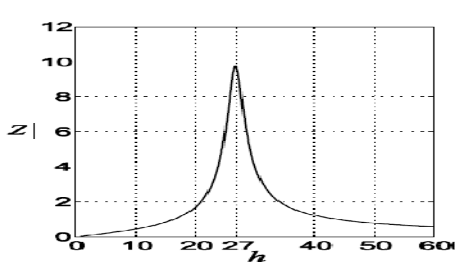

Fig. 4. Resonance and impedance analysis at the phase a.

The reverberation top in Figure 4, essentially occurs by the extension of the capacitor bank, and it is empowered by the wave current natural in the power converters. This information is gained from the symphonious scope of the stack voltage and the consonant degree for any repeat and all around, the consonant size is higher as move closer to the symphonious reverberation perceived in Figure 4. For control procedure the method for draining this high repeat enlarge current is associated with solicitation to avoid irksome effects related with the equivalent resonation quirk saw beforehand.(7)

C. Passive power filter with damping harmonic

Fig. 2 shows asingle phase circuit with harmonic resonant full damping. A transformer is associated in series by responsive power pay. The symphonious substance of source streams depicts the commitment of a control block with the trade ability to conclude the source current music the implied changes portrayed in this fragment. With help of Bode graphs the channel execution can be methodicallly examined. The resonation repeat of the approaching about structure is Hz. On the other hand the shaft of the trade work really remains close by customary consonant excitation. Plus, the low polarizing inductance makes it possible to run the inverter as a continuous source.(6)

III. CONTROL PROCEDURE

In light of the ordinarily greater response time repeat space based estimations were not considered for the proposed application [5]. Outstanding control computations considering the time-space are the prompt power speculation [6] as well as the concurrent turning reference frame strategy [7]. Using the fast power speculation the compensation request signals are gotten from a difference in the three-stage voltages and streams into a two-hatchets fixed reference frame. The compensation request signals are obtained from the alleged quick unique power and the brief nonexistent power.This computation needn't bother with a phase synchronization and subsequently avoids customary zero distinguishing proof issues much of the time associated with stage synchronization [5]-[7]. Of course, this methodology doesn't allow choosing current and voltage music freely. Voltage and current sounds from a comparative solicitation may not be perceived definitively. They somewhat produce a dc-part in the brief power vector which is discarded by high-pass filtering. In this audit, the dynamic damping channel uses the planned turning frame methodology or - change. A remarkable stage lock circle estimation is executed taking out the recently referenced zero.(8)

A. Identification technique for dynamic damping resonance

In three-stage power structure, the brief streams and voltages are exchanged over totally to fast space vectors. The speedy power speculation is used in this paper to conclude the reference streams of the APF. The space vectors are exchanged over totally to 0-a-þ balanced headings by considering three-stage power structure. The system streams can be imparted concerning positive, negative and zero gathering parts. In Conditions (1) and (2), an and þ are even headings, with va and ia on a center point, and vþ and iþ on þ

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_0 \\ v_\alpha \\ v_\beta \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_a \\ v_b \\ v_c \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_0 \\ i_\alpha \\ i_\beta \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_a \\ i_b \\ i_c \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

From (9) and (10), it can be deduced that

$$I_N = i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = i_0\sqrt{3} \quad (11)$$

The quick responsive power hypothesis characterizes a prompt nonexistent power vector made out by three components, q_a, q_b, and q_o as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} e \\ q_\alpha \\ q_\beta \\ q_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_0 & v_\alpha & v_\beta \\ v_\beta & 0 & -v_0 \\ -v_\alpha & v_0 & 0 \\ 0 & -v_\beta & v_\alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_0 \\ i_\alpha \\ i_\beta \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

In (12) the real power e is defined as:

$$e = v_{\alpha\beta 0} \cdot i_{\alpha\beta 0} = v_\alpha i_\alpha + v_\beta i_\beta + v_0 i_0 \quad (13)$$

Similarly, instantaneous active and reactive currents on α and þ axes can be defined as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_0 \\ e_{\alpha\beta} \\ q_{\alpha\beta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & v_\alpha & v_\beta \\ 0 & -v_\beta & v_\alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_0 \\ i_\alpha \\ i_\beta \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

where eO is the zero-sequence instantaneous power, eαþ is the αþ real instantaneous power and qαþ is the instantaneous imaginary power.

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_0 \\ i_\alpha \\ i_\beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{v_0 v_{\alpha\beta}^2} \begin{bmatrix} v_{\alpha\beta}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & v_0 v_\alpha & -v_0 v_\beta \\ 0 & v_0 v_\beta & v_0 v_\alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_0 \\ e_{\alpha\beta} \\ q_{\alpha\beta} \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

Where

$$v_{\alpha\beta}^2 = v_\alpha^2 + v_\beta^2 \quad (16)$$

Now, from (15) the instantaneous currents in 0αþ coordinates are obtained as:

$$i_0 = \frac{1}{v_0} e_0 \quad (17)$$

$$i_\alpha = \frac{1}{v_{\alpha\beta}^2} v_\alpha e_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{v_{\alpha\beta}^2}(-v_\beta q_{\alpha\beta}) = i_{\alpha p} + i_{\alpha q} \quad (18)$$

$$i_\beta = \frac{1}{v_{\alpha\beta}^2} v_\beta e_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{v_{\alpha\beta}^2}(v_\alpha q_{\alpha\beta}) = i_{\beta p} + i_{\beta q} \quad (19)$$

The compensation not entirely settled through the brief responsive power speculation and is portrayed by quick power expected by the load as,

$e_s(t)=e_c(t)+e_L(t)$ (20)

where *s* is the source component.

The instantaneous compensation power can be divided into it zero-sequence and αþ components, where the instantaneous real power is defined as,

eSαþ(t) = eCαþ(t) + eLαþ(t) (21)

and the instantaneous imaginary power is defined as,

qSαþ(t)=qCαþ(t)+qLαþ(t) (22)

All of these three terms of power eO(t), eαþ(t) and qαþ(t) can be parceled by a predictable term that looks at to the ordinary worth of the waveform and is recognized by the variable with the "- " picture and other term variable over an extended time, whose normal worth is zero, is perceived by the variable with the "~" picture. This implies that the prompt power in aþ directions can be disintegrated as,

eαþ(t)= eαþ(t)+ e˜αþ(t) (23)

the zero secuence instantaneous power can be obtained as:

eO(t)= eO¯ (t)+ e˜O(t) (24)

And the instantaneous imaginary power is,

$q_{\alpha\beta}(t) = \bar{q}_{\alpha\beta}(t) + \tilde{q}_{\alpha\beta}(t)$ (25)

According in (13)-(14) and (15)-(17) the instantaneous zero sequence, the real and imaginary powers transferred by the load are:

$e_{C0}(t) = e_{L0}(t) — e_{L0} = \tilde{e}_{L0}(t)$ (26)

$e_{C\alpha\beta}(t) = e_{L\alpha\beta}(t) — e_{L\alpha\beta} = \tilde{e}_{L\alpha\beta}(t)$ (27)

$q_{C\alpha\beta}(t) = q_{L\alpha\beta}(t)$ (28)

From (18)-(20), the instantaneous compensation is defined as,

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_{C0}(t) \\ p_{C\alpha\beta}(t) \\ q_{C\alpha\beta}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{p}_{L0}(t) \\ \tilde{p}_{L\alpha\beta}(t) \\ q_{L\alpha\beta}(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad (29)$$

Therefore, the complete compensation strategy in matrix form has the form,

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_{C0} \\ i_{C\alpha} \\ i_{C\beta} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{v_0 v_{\alpha\beta}^2} \begin{bmatrix} v_{\alpha\beta}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & v_0 v_\alpha & -v_0 v_\beta \\ 0 & v_0 v_\beta & v_0 v_\alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{e}_{L0} \\ \tilde{e}_{L\alpha\beta} \\ q_{L\alpha\beta} \end{bmatrix} \quad (30)$$

From these compensation currents in 0αβ coordinates the reference currents in *abc* coordinates can be determined applying the inverse transformation given below-

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_a^\times \\ i_b^\times \\ i_c^\times \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{C0} \\ i_{C\alpha} \\ i_{C\beta} \end{bmatrix} \quad (31)$$

where i× , i× and i× are the reference pay streams in abc organizes and is showing up in the Figure 5 with the control procedure used by the controller of damping consonant resonation; these are addressed by

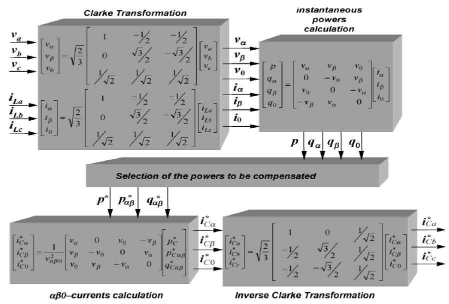

Fig. 5 Reference currents calculator based on IRP theory for damping harmonic resonance.

B. Stage Synchronization

The stage point 8 expected for the change is given by a phase locked circle (PLL). This estimation needn't bother with the zero crossing point area of the line voltage. Especially because of consonant surprise voltages are furthermore different into the concurrent turning frame using the structure T(8). Expecting that the stage point 8 reciprocals the authentic stage point of the line voltage space vector the q-part of the ensuing voltyage space vector.

$$u_q = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot [\sin 8 \ \sin(8 - \frac{2\pi}{3}) \ \sin(8 + \frac{2\pi}{3})] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U_{Sa} \\ U_{Sb} \\ U_{Sc} \end{bmatrix} \quad (32)$$

IV.MATLAB SIMULATION MODEL

Hybrid power filter can usually for the harmonic resonances in system, as a combination of small-rating active filter connected in parallel with an inductor of a shunt passive LC compensator. The main objective of the passive part of the filter is to compensate reactive power, while the active part is used to improve filtering performance and damp the resonance, resonances of current harmonics . Simulation model presents a solution for harmonic resonances mitigation in passive filters for reactive and harmonic power compensation system particularly in parallel connections of capacitor.

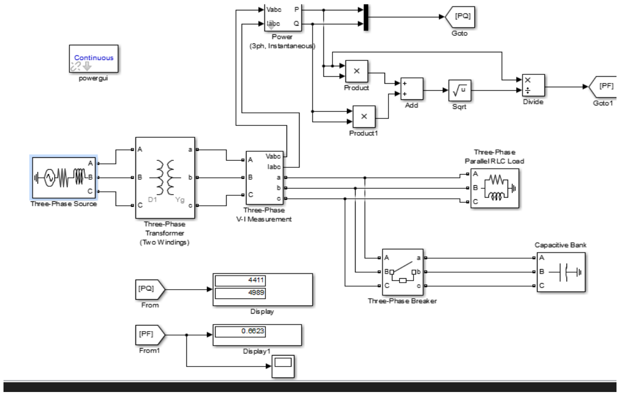

Fig 6. Matlab Simulation Model.

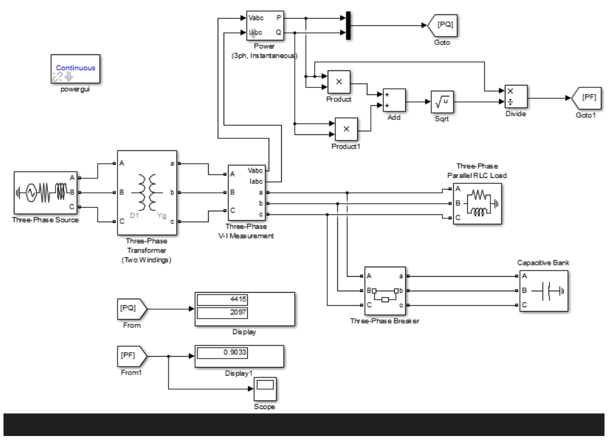

Fig. 7 Matlab Simulation Model with capacitor bank.

V. GENERATION RESULT

The results procured in the amusement with Matlab/Simulink are shown in Figure 6. It might be seen that both weight voltages and source streams become changed and freed from sounds once the damping symphonious resonances goes into action at one example of entertainment, the ensuing worth of the I THD is invalid, and the source streams are set in stage with the stack voltages, likewise achieving a unit load power factor. As the high repeat grow current has been purged out through the capacitor branch, it sidesteps the equivalent resonation influences showed in Figure 6, as well as there is no symphonious wave spoiling in the streams drawn by the load. The dynamic damping consonant divert current control in stage a, is addressed in Figure 6. It will in general be seen that there is a diminishing on how much significant shunt current mixture, conversely, with the circumstance when simply the shunt standoffish power channel, see Figure

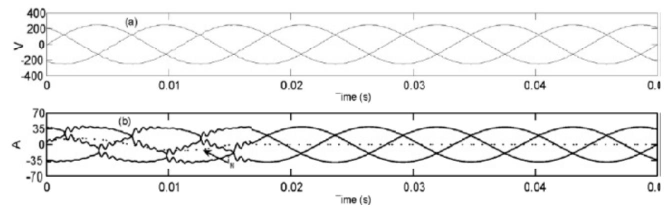

Fig. 6 Results of the damping resonance harmonic (a) Load voltages, and (b) source currents.

VI.CONCLUSION

This paper presents a model for disconnected power channel with damping dynamic resonances in equivalent. In light of the productive action under distorted conditions can restrict Fig. 6 Consequences of the damping resonation consonant (a) Heap voltages, and (b) source streams. change by the load voltage due the dynamic damping control action proposed. It moreover gives cushioning to agitating impacts on account of inherent impedance power source, which in this way further creates robustness. Thus, it is recommended that the proposed dynamic damping channel can serve the different non straight loads in a prevalent, strong and sharp way. The results procured have highlighted the world class execution of the proposed procedure.

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