International Journal For Advanced Research In Science & Technology
A peer reviewed international journal www.ijarst.in
ISSN: 2457-0362

SIMULATION OF POWER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF SOLAR WIND HYBRID POWER SYSTEM WITH STATCOM AND UPQC

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ABSTRACT

The widespread adoption of distributed energy sources in the electrical grid has presented new issues for the utility load in terms of power quality, voltage stabilisation, and efficient energy utilisation. The expense of grid connection can be prohibitive for some off-the-grid communities, thus this technology is very useful for them. Connecting power electronic devices to DG systems, however, induces disturbances in the power distribution system, such as harmonic generation and reactive power adjustment. In this study, we introduce a PV-WIND generating system simulation model. The effectiveness of this technology when connected to the grid is examined. The grid-connected SPV-WIND system's power quality has been evaluated. STATCOM and UPQC have helped improve the power quality of the proposed system. Comparisons are made through the use of simulations.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, renewable energy sources have gained significant attention as sustainable alternatives to conventional fossil fuels. Solar and wind energy, in particular, offer abundant resources for generating electricity while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. However, the intermittent and variable nature of these sources poses challenges to the stability and quality of the electrical grid. Power quality issues such as voltage fluctuations, harmonics, and reactive power imbalance can adversely affect the performance of sensitive electrical equipment and disrupt the supply of electricity to consumers. To address these challenges, advanced technologies and control systems have been developed to enhance the power quality of renewable energy systems. This research focuses on the simulation and analysis of a Solar Wind Hybrid Power System integrated with advanced compensation devices: Static Synchronous Compensator (STATCOM) and Unified Power Quality Conditioner (UPQC). STATCOM is used for voltage regulation and reactive power compensation, while UPQC is employed for simultaneous correction of voltage and current-related power quality problems, including harmonics and reactive power fluctuations.The integration of renewable energy sources into the existing power grid is crucial for achieving energy sustainability goals. However, the intermittent nature of renewable sources can cause voltage fluctuations and power imbalances, leading to power quality issues. Addressing these issues is vital for ensuring a stable and reliable power supply to consumers. STATCOM and UPQC are advanced power electronics-based solutions capable of mitigating power quality problems in real-time, making them essential components of modern renewable energy systems.

The primary objective of this study is to simulate and evaluate the effectiveness of STATCOM and UPQC in improving the power quality of a Solar Wind Hybrid Power System. Through

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detailed simulation analysis, this research aims to assess the system's performance under various operating conditions, quantify the improvement in power quality parameters, and validate the effectiveness of STATCOM and UPQC in mitigating voltage fluctuations, harmonics, and reactive power imbalances. This study encompasses the comprehensive modeling and simulation of a Solar Wind Hybrid Power System integrated with STATCOM and UPQC. The simulation results will provide valuable insights into the behavior of the system under different scenarios, including varying renewable energy generation, load fluctuations, and grid disturbances. The findings will contribute to the understanding of advanced power quality enhancement techniques in renewable energy systems and facilitate the development of more reliable and stable power grids in the future. In the subsequent sections, the paper will delve into the theoretical background, methodology, simulation setup, results, and conclusions derived from the detailed analysis of the Solar Wind Hybrid Power System with STATCOM and UPQC, shedding light on their significant impact on enhancing power quality in renewable energy integration scenarios.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Modelling a PV (Photovoltaic) and wind energy system can be done by simply connecting the two sources to a load in a circuit without a STATCOM (Static Synchronous Compensator). However, without a STATCOM, the simulation will be unable to deal with power quality issues such voltage changes and harmonics by compensating for or regulating reactive power. Replaces the sun's rays with power via a solar panel.

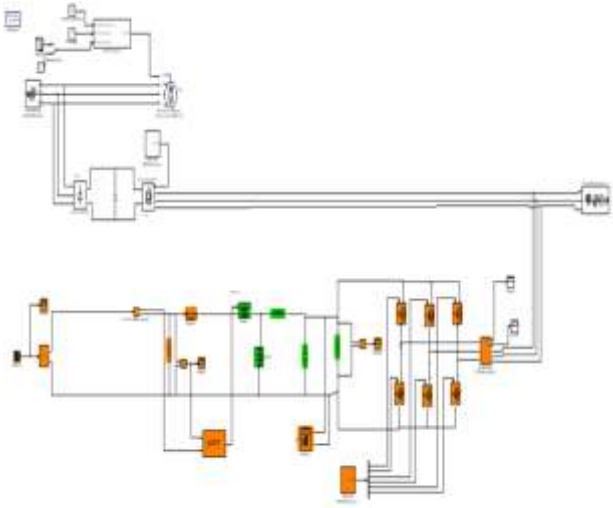

Fig 1 proposed configuration

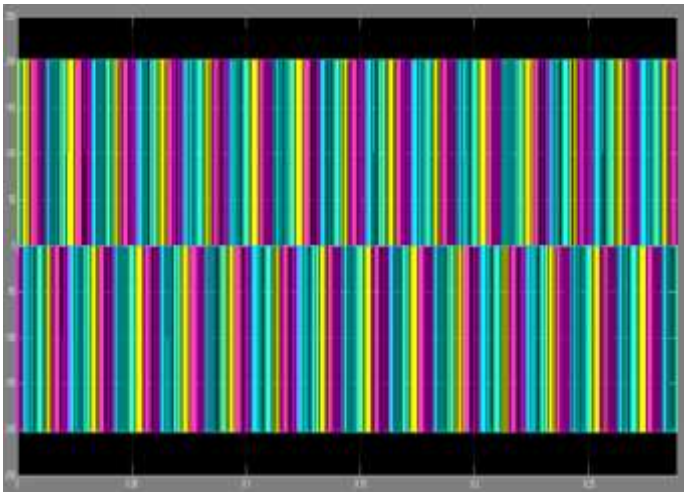

Fig 2 voltage distribution in the planned PV-WIND system

The voltage produced by most solar panels is DC, which can be used directly with DC loads or converted to AC with an inverter. symbolising the wind turbine that turns in the wind to provide electricity. A wind turbine normally generates alternating current for its electricity. Are presentation of a load that operates on energy generated by renewable resources such as solar panels or wind turbines. The load can be made up of any combination of resistive, inductive, and capacitive components.

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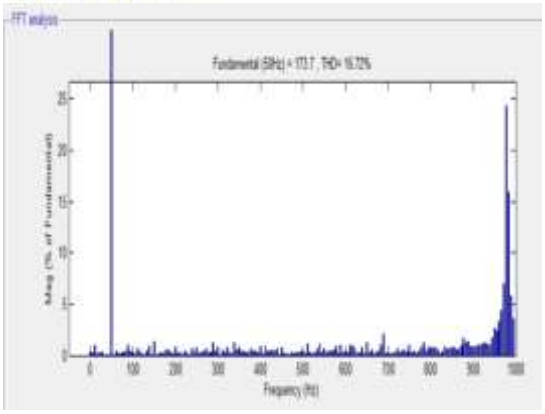

Fig 6 Lack of STATCOM causes THD

The voltage-current curves and power outputs of PV panels and wind turbines in different environmental conditions (such as solar irradiation and wind speed) must be taken into account in order to represent the PV and wind energy system accurately. In order to link the PV and wind generator outputs to the load, power electronics (such as DC-DC converters or inverters) may be utilised.

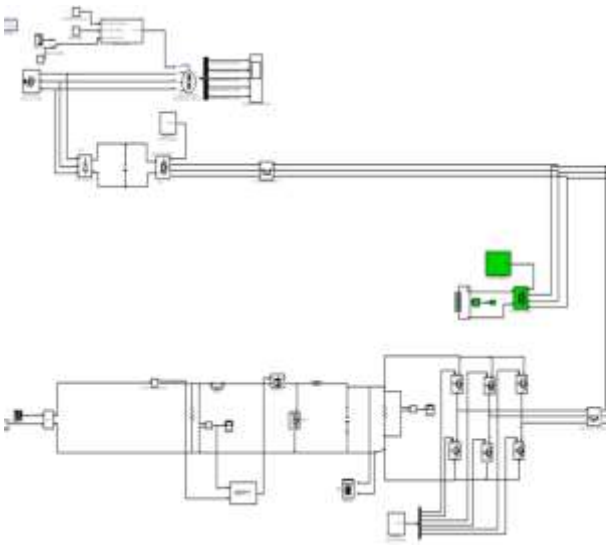

Fig 4 a STATCOM-integrated PV-WIND system is proposed

By significantly reducing harmonic current (thd), of one pv-wind hybrid model merged with either a static var (static websockets compensator) could very well greatly enhance voltage stability inside the power source. A static var negates overvoltages or rhythms attributable to quasi sudden load such as the electronic power for use in renewable energy sources whilst also attempting to correct for or even having managed active and reactive. It and summarized chart of a pv-wind structure with the a reactive power compensation can be seen following table..

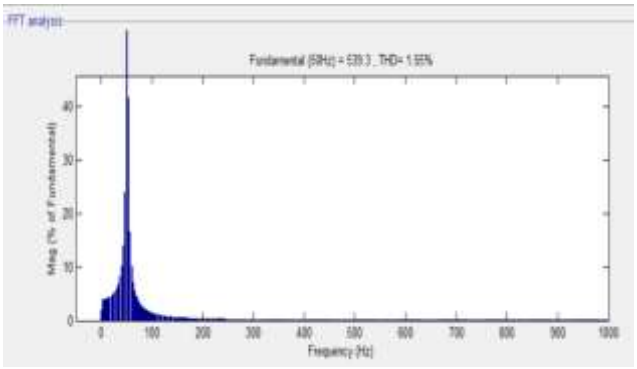

Fig 4 THD profile for PV WIND using STATCOM data

The power converter continuously monitors a voltage control and current, adjusting production as necessary to maintain a safe, if fluctuating, dc connection. This same static var might successfully compensate for the effects caused by quasi lots and lots, minimise total harmonic distortion, and improve voltage quality within the software by injecting and soaking up reactive current. Incorporating converters into a photovoltaic (pv) and wind (wind) hybrid power system is one way to guarantee that the renewable energy generated at a given location meets all applicable norms and requirements. As a result, it improves system efficiency and aids in grid reliability.

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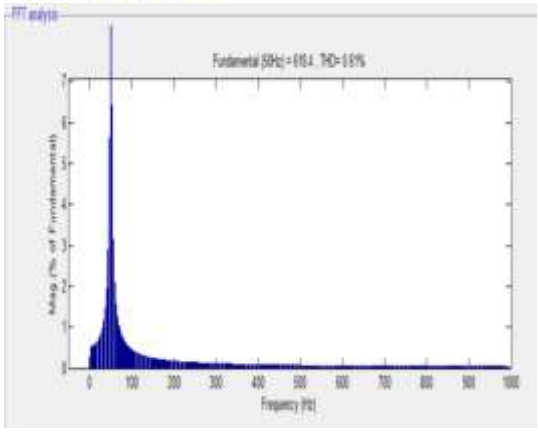

Fig 5 THD curve for PV WIND using UPQC

CONCLUSION

The goal of this work was to improve the power quality of the proposed hybrid PV WIND system, and that goal has been met. Including a STATCOM, UPQC is crucial for improving power quality in grid-connected PV WIND systems. This method corrects for harmonic distortions, reactive power imbalances, and voltage spikes to maintain uninterrupted power supply. Connectivity improvements for PV WIND systems using this cutting-edge control technology to the power grid bodes well for a more stable and sustainable energy future by increasing the prevalence of renewable energy.

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