Journal of Harbin Engineering University
ISSN: 1006-7043

Vol 44 No. 8
August 2023

Enhancing Power System Efficiency and Minimizing Power Losses Through Reactive Power Compensation Techniques and Facts-HVDC Integration

R. Narendra Rao , Dr. Vikas Kumar Aharwal
Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering , Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam University, Indore (M.P.), India 452016

Abstract
This paper aims to improve overall system efficiency, reduce energy waste, and optimize the use of network infrastructure by minimizing power loss in power systems. Power losses in electrical systems primarily occur due to resistive losses in transmission and distribution lines, transformers, and other components. Reactive power compensation techniques, including shunt capacitors, SVCs, and synchronous condensers, are evaluated for their impact on reducing resistive power losses and improving overall system efficiency. Various parameters, such as voltage profiles, power factor, power transfer capacity, transmission losses, and stability parameters, are used to evaluate the performance of the power system.

Introduction
Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS) and High-Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) technologies have emerged as essential solutions for the enhancement of the efficiency, reliability, and flexibility of power transmission and distribution systems in recent years. This chapter investigates the possible advantages brought forth by FACTS and HVDC technologies, as well as the effects such technologies have on the power system. Devices that use the FACTS protocol have sophisticated control capabilities, which make it possible to precisely regulate the flow of power and the voltage levels. FACTS devices optimize power flow, reduce congestion, and maintain voltage stability. They do this by altering the impedance of the line and either injecting or absorbing reactive power. This results in an increase in both the overall efficiency of the power grid and the stability of the system throughout a wide range of operational situations.
It is possible for FACTS technologies, such as Static Var Compensators (SVCs) and Unified Power Flow Controllers (UPFCs), to maximize the use of the transmission infrastructure that is already in place. FACTS devices may ease transmission line restrictions and maximize the grid's transfer capabilities by dynamically adjusting voltage and reactive power. This is done via the regulation of reactive power. This makes it possible to increase transmission capacity, decreases the amount of congestion, and eliminates the need for expensive grid extensions. During times of emergency, the function that FACTS devices play in ensuring the grid's dependability is critical.
In the event that a fault or disturbance occurs, FACTS devices are able to quickly react and manage voltage, reactive power, and power flow to lessen the effects of the disruption. This contributes to the prevention of voltage collapse, the stabilization of the grid, and a reduction in the length and severity of power outages. Additionally, FACTS technologies enhance the capacity of the grid to recover from disruptions, which guarantees the uninterrupted supply of electricity. The regulation of voltage levels, the reduction of voltage fluctuations, and the minimization of harmonics are all contributions that FACTS devices provide to the enhancement of power quality. FACTS technologies are able to alleviate voltage sags, voltage flicker, and other difficulties that are related to power quality because of their active management of reactive power.

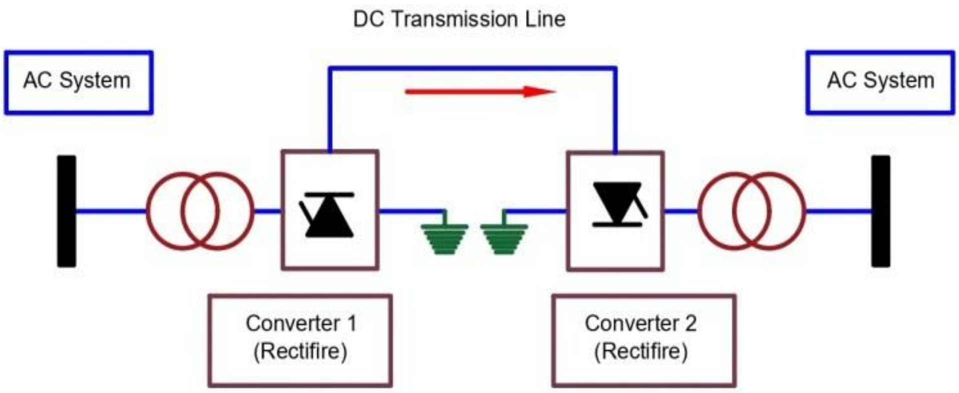

Figure. 1 HVDC interconnections

Hvdc And Facts Technologies

The acronym "Flexible AC Transmission Systems" (FACTS) refers to a wide variety of power electronic devices and systems that make it possible to dynamically manage and optimize the flow of AC power and to regulate voltage. In order to improve power transfer capacities, increase voltage stability, and reduce system oscillations, these devices are added in the gearbox system. The following is a list of some of the most important FACTS technologies: A shunt-connected device is known as an SVC, and it is responsible for providing reactive power compensation by either injecting or absorbing reactive power into the system. An SVC can reduce voltage fluctuations, maintain stable voltage profiles, and improve power transmission capabilities thanks to its ability to regulate the system voltage.

Using thyristor-controlled switching components, a series-connected device known as a TCSC may have its capacitive reactance altered in a range of values. A TCSC has the capacity to manage the flow of power and improve the stability of the system by dampening oscillations and maintaining the appropriate voltage levels. This is accomplished by altering the reactance. A UPFC is a mix of shunt and series FACTS devices that incorporates both SVC and TCSC functions. This kind of device is also known as a universal power factor corrector. It offers complete control over active and reactive power flows, voltage management, and the stability of the power system. In comparison to the individual FACTS devices, the UPFC provides more versatility as well as enhanced dynamic performance.

Methodology

Comprehensive methodology to investigate the improvement of power system efficiency through minimizing power losses. The study begins by analyzing the existing power system topology and load circumstances to determine optimal switching operations for minimizing power losses. The research evaluates the impact of reactive power compensation techniques, such as shunt capacitors, SVCs, and synchronous condensers, on reducing resistive power losses and improving overall system efficiency. The performance of the power system is evaluated using various parameters, including voltage profiles, power factor, power transfer capacity, transmission losses, and stability parameters. The combination of Flexible AC Transmission System (FACTS) devices and High-Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) technology is studied to assess its impact on voltage regulation, power transfer efficiency, and system stability. The research also includes contingency analysis to evaluate the system's ability to withstand unforeseen events, considering factors like fault ride-through capacity, load rejection capabilities, and contingency planning. The methodology involves data collection, simulation, and analysis to assess the effectiveness of FACTS and HVDC technologies in enhancing power system efficiency and minimizing power losses.

Result

The improvement of overall system efficiency, the reduction of energy waste, and the optimization of the use of network infrastructure may all be accomplished by minimizing power loss, which is a fundamental aim in the operation of power systems. Losses in electrical power are caused largely by resistive losses, which may occur in transmission and distribution lines, transformers, and other components of the power system. This chapter examines a variety of strategies that are used to cut down on the amount of power that is lost inside power systems. Changing the open/closed state of switches and chapteralizing devices are both required steps in the reconfiguration of a network, which results in an altered topology of the distribution network.

Because of their ability to improve system stability, enable efficient power flow management, and support the integration of renewable energy sources, these technologies are essential to the advancement of the power sector. Reconfiguring the network enables one to reroute power flows, which helps reduce the amount of energy that is wasted. The following methods are often put into practice: It is possible to establish the appropriate switching operations to use in order to minimize power losses by first analyzing the topology of the network and the load circumstances. This entails discovering the ideal design of switches, which may include opening superfluous branches and shutting alternate channels, with the end goal of lowering resistive losses and increasing the distribution network's overall efficiency.

The amount of power that is lost due to resistance may be cut down to a manageable level by carefully controlling the voltage. Techniques for compensating reactive power have a major impact on both the reduction of power losses and the enhancement of the effectiveness of the system. However, reactive power is necessary for the power system's voltage levels to be maintained, even if it does result in greater line losses. The following strategies are used in the process of reactive power compensation: In order to provide reactive power in a localized area, banks of shunt capacitors are linked in parallel to the power system. By delivering reactive power near the load centers, voltage levels may be enhanced, so lowering the amount of power that is lost due to resistive losses and maximizing the amount of power that is retained. SVCs are a kind of FACTS device that allow for very rapid and accurate regulation of reactive power. SVCs have the ability to adjust voltage levels and enhance power factor, which ultimately leads to lower power losses. This is accomplished by injecting or absorbing reactive power. Synchronous condensers are revolving equipment that provide the system with reactive power assistance.

Figure ERROR! NO TEXT OF SPECIFIED STYLE IN DOCUMENT.**.1 Conventional AC transmission**

System Performance with FACTS and HVDC

The examination of system performance requires the evaluation of such parameters. On the other side, high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems keep the voltage levels consistent across extensive distances. When conducting a study of voltage profiles, several criteria are taken into consideration, including the size of the voltage, the stability of the voltage, and the voltage's divergence from the reference values. Devices that use FACTS technology make it possible to exercise exact control over reactive power, which results in voltage regulation that is more accurate. Control and exchange of reactive power may also be made

easier via HVDC lines. The power factor, the power factor control range, and reactive power losses are the primary areas of investigation while doing an examination of the exchange of reactive power.
HVDC lines have the potential to transport a great amount of electricity while incurring just minimum losses. In order to conduct an analysis of active power transfer, it is necessary to evaluate a number of criteria, including power transfer capacity, transmission losses, and power transfer efficiency. In order to further improve the system's capacity of active power transfer, it is possible to make use of FACTS devices in combination with HVDC lines. In addition, the combination of FACTS and HVDC technologies has a substantial effect on the reliability of the power system. The examination of system performance includes the evaluation of stability parameters such as: FACTS devices and HVDC connections contribute to enhanced transient stability by strengthening the system's damping characteristics.

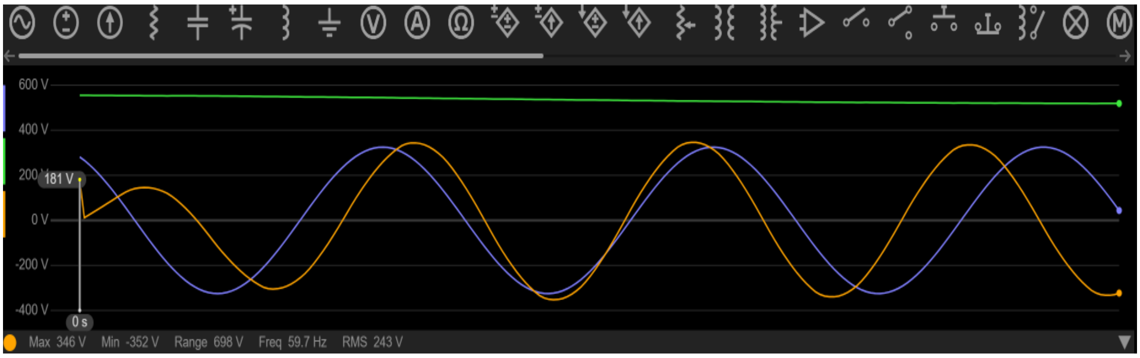

Figure 2 voltage recovery time

The evaluation of a system's capacity to resist and recover from a variety of unforeseen events is the primary purpose of a contingency analysis, which is an essential component of a performance study of a system. The combination of FACTS and HVDC technologies results in an increase in the system's resilience as well as an improvement in the system's ability to react to unforeseen events. The following are important components of a sensitivity analysis: Fault Ride-Through capacity: Both FACTS devices and HVDC connections provide quick reactive power supply and voltage management, which contribute to the system's fault ride-through capacity. In the process of evaluating a system's capacity to "ride through" a defect, many metrics, including "fault clearance time," "voltage recovery time," and "fault current mitigation," are taken into consideration. System operators are able to evaluate the efficacy of FACTS and HVDC technologies in preserving system stability during unanticipated events by analyzing these metrics and determining how well they perform. The load rejection capabilities of the system is supported by the FACTS devices and HVDC connections, which provide active and reactive power regulation respectively. When conducting a study of load rejection capabilities, it is necessary to consider a number of criteria, including load shedding reaction, voltage recovery time, and power restoration. System operators are able to evaluate the capacity of FACTS and HVDC technologies to deal with load rejection events and to preserve system stability by examining these characteristics. In addition, contingency planning is a part of system performance analysis when FACTS and HVDC technologies are used.

Conclusion

This paper has explored various strategies and technologies aimed at improving overall system efficiency, reducing energy waste, and optimizing the use of network infrastructure by minimizing power loss in power systems. The study focused on the application of reactive power compensation techniques, such as shunt capacitors, SVCs, and synchronous condensers, to reduce resistive power losses and enhance system efficiency. The performance of the power system was evaluated using parameters such as voltage profiles, power factor, power transfer capacity, transmission losses, and stability parameters.

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