

**HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION OF A
POWER SYSTEM STABILIZER**

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**A dissertation submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Engineering**

NOVEMBER 2002

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Abstract

The aim of this project is to implement a Power System Stabilizer (PSS) and incorporate it to a Generator to enhance its dynamic performance. When a generator is connected to a power system the rotor angle oscillations due to small load changes can be observed. This is due to the fact that once a generator is constructed the damping effect of it is fixed and it is unable to offer additional damping to damp down these rotor angle oscillations. The power system stabilizer (PSS) provides supplementary damping for low frequency rotor angle oscillations ranging from 0.1 Hz to 3 Hz which covers local mode, Inter area mode and inter unit mode power system oscillations. Here the PSS output is fed back to the excitation system summing point to damp down rotor angle oscillations.

In general, small load changes in a power system cause rotor angle oscillations. In order to damp down these oscillations an electrical torque should be produced on the rotor shaft, in phase with the speed deviation. Power system stabilizer adds a closed loop auxiliary feedback signal to the reference voltage of Automatic voltage regulator (AVR) in proportion to either speed deviation, frequency deviation or power deviation.

Normally the terminal voltage of a generator is adjusted by the AVR after computing the difference between reference voltage and feedback terminal voltage. In my project the PSS is designed to operate as follows. A voltage signal in proportion to the frequency deviation caused by small load changes is first produced. This voltage signal which represents the frequency deviation is then added to the reference voltage of AVR. This in turn causes an electrical torque to be added on the rotor shaft to enhance the small signal stability performance.

The developed PSS consists of a High pass filter (HPF), a Zero crossing detector (ZCD), a Frequency to voltage converter (F/V), a Summer 1 and a Summer 2. The frequency deviation is filtered by using the HPF in order to block steady changes in frequency. The filtered signal is sent through the ZCD to maintain a constant amplitude signal to the F/V converter because it responds to amplitude of input signal. The output of F/V converter and the voltage corresponding to base load frequency which is injected separately using a

Calibration instrument, are summed in summer 1 to obtain a voltage deviation corresponding to frequency deviation. The output of summer 1 and reference voltage of AVR are summed in summer² and fed back to LM723, which is the main control chip of the AVR.

In order to analyze the effect of PSS, following parameters were observed.

- 1 Output of frequency to voltage convertor
- 2 Generator Current
- 3 Induction Motor Current

Finally two MATLAB routines are used to extract actual low frequency oscillations from observed signals.

- 1 A low pass filter is designed using `ellip()` and `filter()` functions and observed signals are filtered with a cutoff frequency of 3 Hz. The outputs of the filter clearly show the effect of PSS in enhancing the dynamic performance of the generator.
2. Observed signals are analyzed using Fast Fourier transform technique in MATLAB in order to observe the low frequency components.

Design of a power system stabilizer came into my mind after completion of power system stability module of MEng / PG Diploma course. At that time I had only a conceptual idea of power system stabilizer. I gathered more knowledge on Power System Stabilizers by searching the Internet.

I am indebted to Prof. Rohan Lucas, Dr. Jahan Peiris and Dr. Nalin Wickramarachchi for their valuable encouragement and direction to implement this project.

I sincerely thank Mr. A.K. Samarasinghe, Chief Engineer (Electronics & Instrumentation) and Mr. D.N. Navaratne, Electrical Engineer (Controls & Instrumentation) at Mahawelli Complex for providing me with the generator and Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR) which were used during the project and for their comments on practical circuits, concepts, etc.



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And I wish to thank Mr. A.R. Nawamani, Electrical Engineer (Instrumentation & Development) at Victoria Power Station for his support given during the project.

Finally I thank my wife Nayana for her encouragement provided during the project.

List of Figures

Figure 3.1	Generator and infinite bus system	15
Figure 4.1	Complete block diagram of the system.....	19
Figure 4.2	Complete circuit of the system.....	20
Figure 4.3	Circuit diagram of high pass filter	21
Figure 4.4	Circuit diagram of zero crossing detector	22
Figure 4.5	Circuit diagram of F/V convertor	22
Figure 4.6	Circuit diagram of Summer 1.....	23
Figure 4.7	Circuit diagram of Summer 2	24
Figure 5.1	Block diagram of apparatus of the system	27
Figure 6.1	F/V convertor output (ac coupled) without PSS	29
Figure 6.2	F/V convertor output (ac coupled) with PSS	29
Figure 6.3	Generator current without PSS	30
Figure 6.4	Generator current with PSS	30
Figure 6.5	Induction motor current without PSS	31
Figure 6.6	Induction motor current with PSS	31
Figure 7.1	Percentage of oscillations in observed signals	32
Figure 7.21	LPF output of generator current without PSS	33
Figure 7.22	LPF output of generator current with PSS	33
Figure 7.23	LPF output of induction motor current without PSS	34
Figure 7.24	LPF output of induction motor current with PSS	34
Figure 7.31	Fast fourier transform of generator current without PSS	35
Figure 7.32	Fast fourier transform of generator current with PSS	35
Figure 7.33	Fast fourier transform of induction motor current without PSS	36
Figure 7.34	Fast fourier transform of induction motor current with PSS	36
Figure 11.1	Output of zero crossing detector	42
Figure 11.2	Output of F/V convertor	43

List of Tables

Table 7.1 Voltage deviation and percentage of oscillations	32
Table 11.3 Characteristics of F/V convertor	44
Table 11.4 Testing of PSS	45



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Contents

	vi
Abstract	i
Preface	iii
List of figures	iv
List of tables	v
Contents	vi
Chapter 1 Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Thesis objective	2
1.3 Thesis outline	2
Chapter 2 Present and historical background of power system stability	5
2.1 Utility practice	5
2.2 Experience with power system oscillations and summary of probable causes	9
2.3 Methods of mitigating of power system oscillations	12
Chapter 3 Theory	15
Chapter 4 Design and Implementation	19
4.1 Complete block diagram of the system.....	19
4.2 Complete circuit of the system.....	20
4.3 High pass filter	21
4.4 Zero crossing detector	21
4.5 Frequency to Voltage convertor (F/V).....	22
4.6 Summer 1	23
4.7 Summer 2.....	24
Chapter 5 Instrumentation and Testing procedure	26
5.1 Instrumentation	26
5.2 Testing procedure	27
Chapter 6 Observations	29
6.1 F/V convertor output without PSS	29
6.2 F/V convertor output with PSS	29
6.3 Generator current without PSS	30

6.4 Generator current with PSS	30
6.5 Induction motor current without PSS.....	31
6.6 Induction motor current with PSS	31
Chapter 7 Results	32
7.1 Voltage deviation and percentage of oscillations	32
7.2 LPF MATLAB simulations with observations	33
7.21 LPF output of generator current without PSS	33
7.22 LPF output of generator current with PSS	33
7.23 LPF output of induction motor current without PSS	34
7.24 LPF output of induction motor current with PSS	34
7.3 Fourier analysis using fast fourier transform in MATLAB	35
7.31 Fast fourier transform of generator current without PSS	35
7.32 Fast fourier transform of generator current with PSS	35
7.33 Fast fourier transform of induction motor current without PSS	36
7.34 Fast fourier transform of induction motor current with PSS	36
Chapter 8 Discussion	37
Chapter 9 Conclusion	39
Chapter 10 References	41
Chapter 11 Appendices	42
11.1 Appendix 1 – Output of zero crossing detector	42
11.2 Appendix 2 – Output of F/V convertor	43
11.3 Appendix 3 – Characteristics of F/V convertor	44
11.4 Appendix 4 – Testing of PSS	45
11.5 Appendix 5 – Matlab routine to simulate the low pass filter (LPF).....	46
11.6 Appendix 6 - Matlab routine to simulate the fast fourier transform	47



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