

Analysis of UPQC under Unbalanced and Distorted Load Conditions using Synchronous-Reference-Frame Method

K. Rani Hepsiba, S. M. Shariff, P. Saileshbabu

Abstract—This paper presents a new synchronous reference-frame (SRF)-based control method to compensate power-quality (PQ) problems through a three-phase four-wire unified PQ conditioner (UPQC) under unbalanced and distorted load conditions. The proposed UPQC system can improve the power quality at the point of common coupling on power distribution systems under unbalanced and distorted load conditions. The simulation results based on Matlab/Simulink are discussed in detail to support the SRF-based control method presented in this paper.

Index Terms—Active power filter (APF), harmonics, phase-locked loop (PLL), power quality (PQ), synchronous reference frame (SRF), unified power-quality (PQ) conditioner (UPQC).

I. INTRODUCTION

UNIFIED POWER-QUALITY (PQ) conditioner (UPQC) systems were widely studied by many researchers as an eventual method to improve the PQ in electrical distribution systems [1]–[11]. The aim of a UPQC is to eliminate the disturbances that affect the performance of the critical load in power systems. The UPQC, therefore, is expected to be one of the most powerful solutions to large-capacity loads sensitive to supply-voltage-imbalance distortions [3]. The UPQC, which has two inverters that share one dc link, can compensate the voltage sag and swell and the harmonic current and voltage, and it can control the power flow and voltage stability. More-over, the UPQC with the combination of a series active power filter (APF) and a shunt APF can also compensate the voltage interruption if it has some energy storage or battery in the dc link [4]. The shunt APF is usually connected across the loads to compensate for all current-related problems, such as the reactive power compensation, power factor improvement, current harmonic compensation, neutral current compensation, dc-link voltage regulation, and load unbalance compensation, whereas the series APF is connected in series with a line through a series transformer (ST). It acts as a controlled voltage source and can compensate all voltage-related problems, such as voltage harmonics, voltage sag, voltage swell, flicker, etc. [2], [3].

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K. Rani Hepsiba, Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Nimra College of Engineering and Technology, Vijayawada, (A.P). India.

Sheik Mahaboob Shariff, Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Nimra College of Engineering and Technology, Vijayawada, (A.P). India.

P. Sailesh Babu, Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Sagi Ramakrishnam Raju Engineering College, Chinnamiram, Bhimavaram, (A.P). India.

In this paper, the proposed synchronous-reference-frame (SRF)-based control method for the UPQC system is optimized without using transformer voltage, load, and filter current measurement, so that the numbers of the current measurements are reduced and the system performance is improved. In the proposed control method, load voltage, source voltage, and source current are measured, evaluated, and tested under un-balanced and distorted load conditions using MATLAB /SIMULINK software

II. UPQC

The UPQC for harmonic elimination and simultaneous compensation of voltage and current, which improve the PQ, offered for other harmonic sensitive loads at the point of common coupling (PCC). In almost all of the papers on UPQC, it is shown that the UPQC can be utilized to solve PQ problems simultaneously [12]–[15]. Fig. 1 shows a basic system configuration of a general UPQC with series and shunt APFs. The main aim of the series APF is to obtain harmonic isolation between the load and supply. It has the capability of voltage imbalance compensation as well as voltage regulation and harmonic compensation at the utility-consumer PCC. The shunt APF is used to absorb current harmonics, to compensate for reactive power, and to regulate the dc-link voltage between both APFs.

III. SRF

The conventional SRF method can be used to extract the harmonics contained in the supply voltages or currents. For current harmonic compensation, the distorted currents are first transferred into two-phase stationary coordinates using α - β transformation (same as in p - q theory). After that, the stationary frame quantities are transferred into synchronous rotating frames using cosine and sine functions from the phase-locked loop (PLL). The sine and cosine functions help to maintain the synchronization with supply voltage and current. Similar to the p - q theory, using filters, the harmonics and fundamental components are separated easily and transferred back to the a - b - c frame as reference signals for the filter. The conventional SRF algorithm is also known as d - q method, and it is based on a - b - c to d - q -0 transformation (park transformation), which is proposed for active filter compensation [13]. Several APF and UPQC application works presented in the literature are about

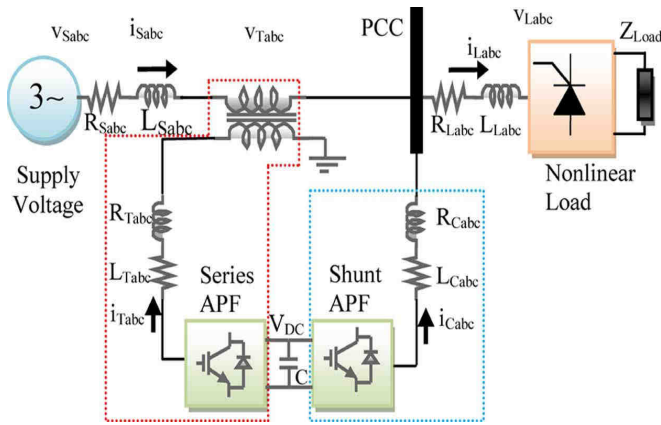


Fig. 1. Basic system configuration of UPQC.

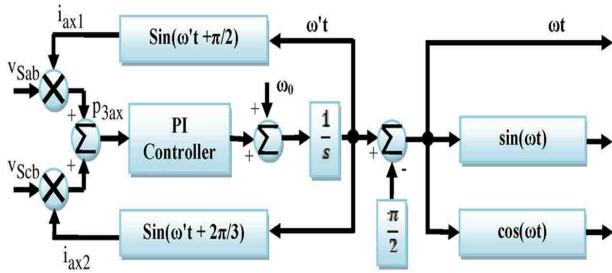


Fig. 2. Modified PLL circuit block diagram.

improving the performance of the compensator [14]–[20], in the SRF-based APF applications in three-phase four-wire (3P4W) systems, voltage and current signals are transformed into the conventional rotating frame (d–q–0). In the SRF method, the transformation angle (ωt) represents the angular position of the reference frame which is rotating at a constant speed in synchronism with the three-phase ac voltage. In nonlinear load conditions, harmonics and reactive currents of the load are determined by PLL algorithms. Then, currents with the same magnitude and reverse phase are produced and injected to the power system in order to compensate neutral current, harmonics, and reactive power. In the stationary reference frame, α – β –0 coordinates are stationary, while in the SRF, d–q–0 coordinates rotate synchronously with supply voltages. Thus, the angular position of the supply voltage vector shows the angular position of the SRF [13]–[20], [31]–[33].

In 3P4W systems, since the i_d component of the current in the “d” coordinate is in phase with voltage, it corresponds to the positive-sequence current. However, the i_q component of the current in the “q” coordinate is orthogonal to the i_d component of the current, and it corresponds to the negative sequence reactive current. The i_0 component of the current, which is orthogonal to i_d and i_q , corresponds to the zero sequence component of the current. If the i_q component of the current is negative, the load has inductive reactive power. If it is positive, the load has capacitive reactive power. In 3P4W nonlinear power systems, the i_d and i_q components of the current include both oscillating components (i_d and i_q) and average components (\bar{i}_d and \bar{i}_q), as shown in

$$i_d = \bar{i}_d + \tilde{i}_d \quad i_q = \bar{i}_q + \tilde{i}_q \quad (1)$$

The oscillating components (\tilde{i}_d and \tilde{i}_q) of the current correspond to harmonic currents, and the average components

of the current correspond to the active (i_d) and reactive (i_q) currents [13], [14]. In the balanced and linear three-phase systems, the load voltage and current signals generally consist of fundamental positive-sequence components. However, in unbalanced and nonlinear load conditions, they include fundamental positive-, negative-, and zero-sequence components. In APF applications, the fundamental positive-sequence components of the signals should be separated in order to compensate the harmonics.

IV. PROPOSED SRF BASED CONTROL ALGORITHM

Among the several APF control methods presented in the literature, the SRF-based control method is one of the most conventional and the most practical methods [11], [12]. The SRF method presents excellent characteristics but it requires decisive PLL techniques. This paper presents a new technique based on the SRF method using the modified PLL algorithm and compares its performances with that of the conventional SRF method under unbalanced and distorted load conditions. The proposed SRF control method uses a–b–c to d–q–0 transformation equations, filters, and the modified PLL algorithm shown in Fig. 2. The sensing of only the source current to realize an SRF-based controller or another type of controller for shunt APF is not new, and this kind of controller can be found in literature [24]–[28]. The proposed SRF-based controller with modified PLL for the UPQC under 3P4W topology and particularly the SRF-based controller for the series APF part is not presented in the literature. The proposed method is simple

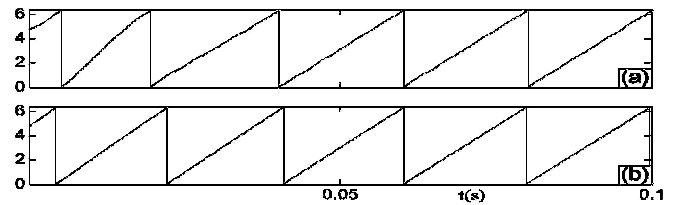


Fig. 3. Transformation angle (ωt) waveforms for the (a) conventional and (b) modified PLL algorithms.

and easy to implement and offers reduced current measurement; therefore, it can be run efficiently in DSP platforms. Hence, the proposed modified PLL algorithm efficiently improves the performance of the UPQC under unbalanced and distorted load conditions.

A. Modified PLL

Some PLL algorithms were used with SRF and other control methods in APF applications [13]–[16]. The conventional PLL circuit works properly under distorted and unbalanced system voltages. However, a conventional PLL circuit has low performance for highly distorted and unbalanced system voltages. In this paper, the modified PLL circuit shown in Fig. 2 is employed for the determination of the positive-sequence components of the system voltage signals. The reason behind making a modification in conventional PLL is to improve the UPQC filtering performance under highly distorted and unbalanced voltage conditions.

The simulation results according to the transformation

angle (ωt) waveform for, first, the conventional PLL and, second, the modified PLL algorithms are shown in Fig. 3. The modified PLL has better performance than that of the conventional PLL, since the output (ωt) of the modified PLL has a low oscillation un-der highly distorted and unbalanced system voltage conditions.

The modified PLL circuit calculates the three-phase auxiliary total power by applying three-phase instantaneous source line voltages, i.e., V_{scb} ($V_{sab}=V_{sa}-V_{sb}$; $V_{scb}=V_{sc}-V_{sb}$) in order to determine the transformation angle (ωt) of the system supply voltage.

The modified PLL circuit is designed to operate properly under distorted and unbalanced voltage waveforms. The three-phase line voltages are measured and used as inputs, and the transformation angle (ωt) is calculated as output signal of the modified PLL circuit. The measured line voltages are multiplied by auxiliary (i_{ax1} and i_{ax2}) feedback currents with unity amplitude, and one of them leads 120° to another to obtain three-phase auxiliary instantaneous active power (p_{3ax}).

The reference fundamental angular frequency ($\omega_0 = 2\pi f$) is added to the output of the proportional-integral

(PI) ($P = 0.05$; $I = 0.01$) controller to stabilize the output. The auxiliary transformation angle ($\omega_{_t}$) is obtained by the integration of this calculation, but the produced $\omega_{_t}$ leads 90° to the system fundamental frequency; therefore, the $-\pi/2$ is added to the output of the integrator in order to reach system fundamental frequency. The PLL circuit arrives at a stabile operating point when three-phase auxiliary instantaneous active power (p_{3ax}) becomes zero or has low frequency oscillation. In addition, the transformation angle (ωt) which is the output of the modified PLL circuit reaches the fundamental positive-sequence components of the line voltages. Consequently, $\sin(\omega t)$ in the modified PLL output is in the same phase angle with the fundamental positive-sequence components of the measured source voltages (v_{sa}).

The modified PLL circuit can operate satisfactorily under highly distorted and unbalanced system voltages as long as the PI gains in the PLL algorithm are tuned accordingly. The pro-posed modified PLL circuit has been arranged for use directly in the proposed SRF-based UPQC control method and has been examined as simple, fast, and robust for utility applications with emphasis on operation under unbalanced and distorted load and supply voltage conditions

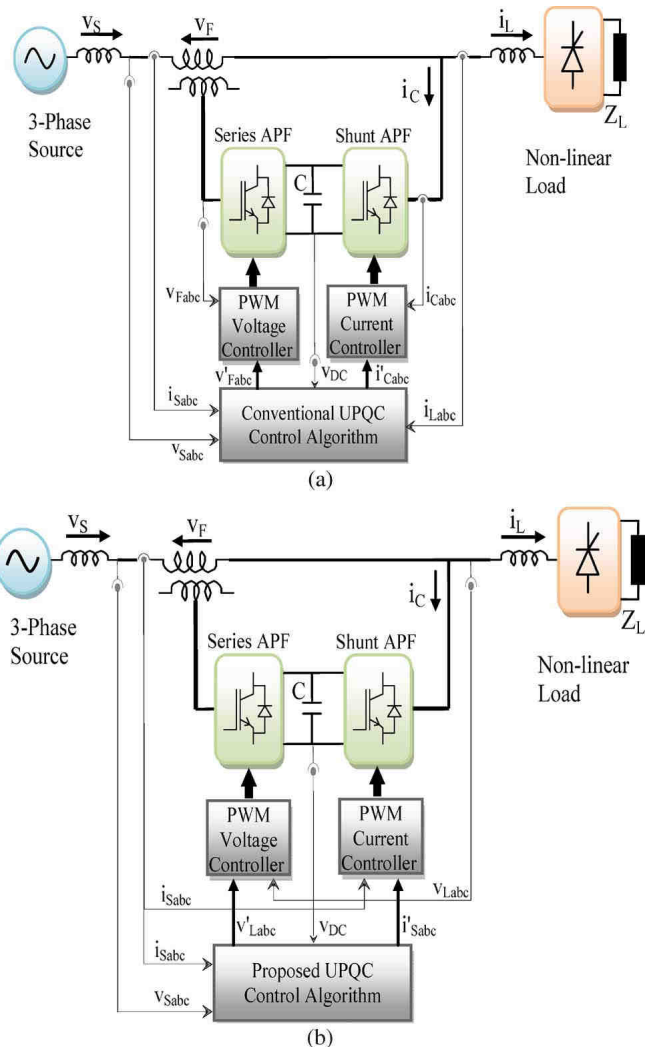


Fig. 4. (a) Conventional and (b) proposed UPQC control block diagrams.

The conventional and proposed UPQC control block diagrams are shown in Fig. 4. In the conventional control method [6] shown in Fig. 4(a), sensing three-phase source current and voltages, load current, shunt APF filter current, and series APF injected voltages in transformers along with a dc-link voltage are used to compute the reference switching signals in the UPQC.

In the proposed method shown in Fig. 4(b), sensing three-phase source current and voltages and load voltages along with a dc-link voltage are adequate to compute the reference switching signals in the UPQC. Generally, for SRF-based controllers, either source currents (indirect method) or shunt active filter and load currents (direct method) are used for reference-current signal generation. The proposed SRF-based control method presents some advantages, compared with other methods. The overall control system can be easily applied since it has less current measurement requirements. The proposed method has an effective response under distorted and unbalanced load conditions. The proposed control strategy is capable of extracting most of the load-current and source-voltage distortions successfully.

B. Reference-Voltage Signal Generation for Series APF

The proposed SRF-based UPQC control algorithm can be used to solve the PQ problems related with source-voltage harmonics, unbalanced voltages, and voltage sag and swell at the same time for series APFs. In the proposed method, the series APF controller calculates the reference value to be injected by the STs, comparing the positive-sequence component of the source voltages with load-side line voltages. The series APF reference-voltage signal-generation algorithm is shown in Fig. 5. In (4), the supply voltages v_{Sabc} are transformed d-q-0 by using the transformation matrix T given in (2). In addition, the modified PLL conversion is used for reference voltage calculation

$$T = \sqrt{2/3} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ \sin(\omega t) & \sin(\omega t - 2\pi/3) & \sin(\omega t + 2\pi/3) \\ \cos(\omega t) & \cos(\omega t - 2\pi/3) & \cos(\omega t + 2\pi/3) \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$T^{-1} = \sqrt{2/3} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & \sin(\omega t) & \cos(\omega t) \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & \sin(\omega t - 2\pi/3) & \cos(\omega t - 2\pi/3) \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & \sin(\omega t + 2\pi/3) & \cos(\omega t + 2\pi/3) \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_{S0} \\ V_{Sd} \\ V_{Sq} \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} V_{Sa} \\ V_{Sb} \\ V_{Sc} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

The instantaneous source voltages (v_{sd} and v_{sq}) include both oscillating components (v_{sd} and v_{sq}) and average components (v_{sd} and v_{sq}) under unbalanced source voltage with harmonics. The oscillating components of v_{sd} and v_{sq} consist of the harmonics and negative-sequence components of the source voltages under distorted load conditions. An average component includes the positive-sequence components of the voltages. The zero-sequence part (v_{s0}) of the source voltage occurs when the source voltage is unbalanced. The source voltage in the d-axis (v_{sd}) given in (5) consists of the average and oscillating components

$$v_{sd} = \bar{v}_{sd} + \tilde{v}_{sd} \quad (5)$$

The load reference voltages ($V_{Lrefabc}$) are calculated as given in (6). The inverse transformation matrix T^{-1} given in (3) is used for producing the reference load voltages by the average component of source voltage and ωt produced in the modified PLL algorithm. The source-voltage positive-sequence average value (v_{sd}) in the d-axis is calculated by LPF, as shown in Fig. 5. Zero and negative sequences of source voltage are set to zero in order to compensate load voltage harmonics, unbalance, and distortion, as shown in Fig. 5

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_{Lref} \\ V_{Lref} \\ V_{Lref} \end{bmatrix} = T^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \bar{V}_{Sl} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

The produced load reference voltages (V_{Lrefa} , V_{Lrefb} , and V_{Lrefc}) and load voltages (V_{La} , V_{Lb} , and V_{Lc}) are compared in the sinusoidal pulse width modulation controller to produce

insulated-gate bipolar transistor (IGBT) switching signals and to compensate all voltage-related problems, such as voltage harmonics, sag, swell, voltage unbalance, etc., at the PCC

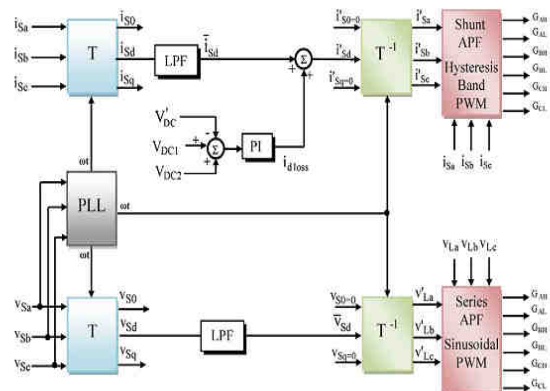


Fig. 5. Proposed SRF-based UPQC control block diagram

C. Reference-Source-Current Signal Generation for Shunt APF

The shunt APF described in this paper is used to compensate the current harmonics generated in the nonlinear load and the reactive power. The proposed SRF-based shunt APF reference source-current signal-generation algorithm uses only source voltages, source currents, and dc-link voltages. The source currents are transformed to d-q-0 coordinates, as given in (7) using (1) and (ωt) coming from the modified PLL. In 3P4W systems and nonlinear load conditions, the instantaneous source currents (i_{sd} and i_{sq}) include both oscillating components (i_{sd} and i_{sq}) and average components (i_{sd} and i_{sq}). The oscillating components consist of the harmonic and negative-sequence components of the source currents. The average components consist of the positive-sequence components of current and correspond to reactive currents. The negative sequence component of source current (i_{s0}) appears when the load is unbalanced. The proposed SRF-based method employs the positive-sequence average component (i_{sd}) in the d-axis and the zero- and negative-sequence component (i_{s0} and i_{sq}) in the 0- and q-axes of the source currents, in order to compensate harmonics and unbalances in the load

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{S0} \\ I_{Sd} \\ I_{Sq} \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} I_{Sa} \\ I_{Sb} \\ I_{Sc} \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

The active power is injected to the power system by the series APF in order to compensate the active power losses of the UPQC power circuit, which causes dc-link voltage reduction. Some active power should be absorbed from the power system by the shunt APF for regulating dc-link voltage. For this purpose, the dc-link voltage is compared with its reference value (V_{dc} DC), and the required active current (i_{dloss}) is obtained by a PI controller. The source current fundamental reference component is calculated by adding to the required active current and source current average component (i_{sd}), which is obtained by an LPF, as given in

$$I_{Sdref} = I_{dloss} + \bar{I}_{Sd} \quad (8)$$

In the proposed method, the zero- and negative-sequence components of the source current reference (i_{s0} and i_{sq}) in

the 0- and q-axes are set to zero in order to compensate the harmonics, unbalance, distortion, and reactive power in the source current. The source current references are calculated as given in (9) to compensate the harmonics, neutral current, unbalance, and reactive power by regulating the dc-link voltage

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{Saref} \\ I_{Sbref} \\ I_{Scref} \end{bmatrix} = T^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_{Sdref} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

The produced reference-source currents (i_{Srefa} , i_{Srefb} , i_{Srefc}) and measured source currents (i_{Sa} , i_{Sb} , and i_{Sc}) are compared by a hysteresis band current controller for producing IGBT switching signals to compensate all current-related problems, such as the reactive power, current harmonic, neutral current, dc-link voltage regulation, and load-current unbalance. The proposed SRF-based UPQC control method block diagram is shown in Fig. 5.

V. SIMULATION RESULTS

The developed model of three-phase four-wire (3P4W) UPQC system in the MATLAB/SIMULINK environment is shown in Figure 5.1. The control algorithm based on SRF theory for both series APF and shunt APF is also modeled in MATLAB. The reference load voltages (V_{Laref} , V_{Lbref} , V_{Lcref}) are desired reference source currents (I_{Saref} , I_{Sbref} , I_{Scref}) based on the SRF Theory are derived from the sensed source currents (i_{Sa} , i_{Sb} , i_{Sc}), sensed source voltages (V_{Sa} , V_{Sb} , V_{Sc}) and DC bus voltage of back to back VSI of UPQC (V_{dc}).

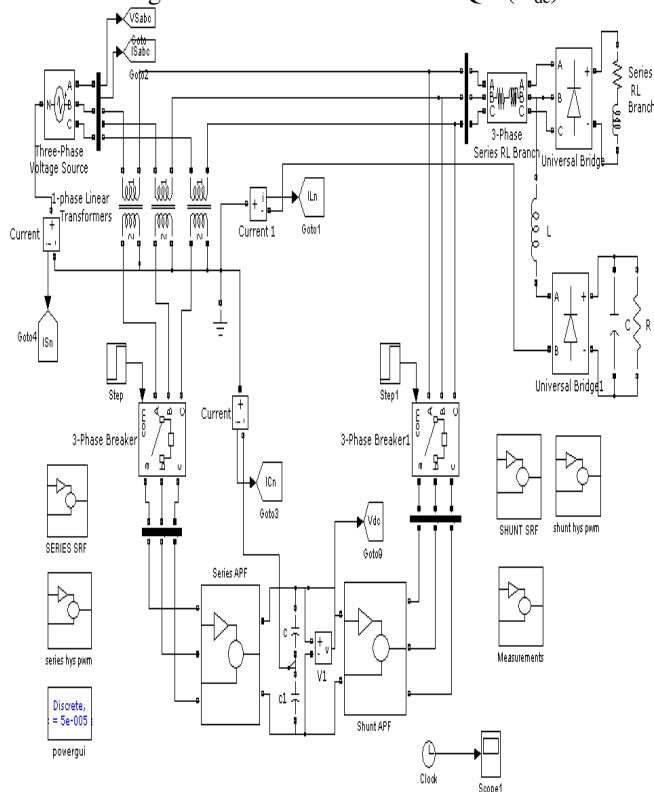


Fig 6.1 MATLAB/SIMULINK model for proposed 3P4W UPQC

Figure 6.2: shown below is series active filter in which six IGBTs are used with corresponding control gate signals

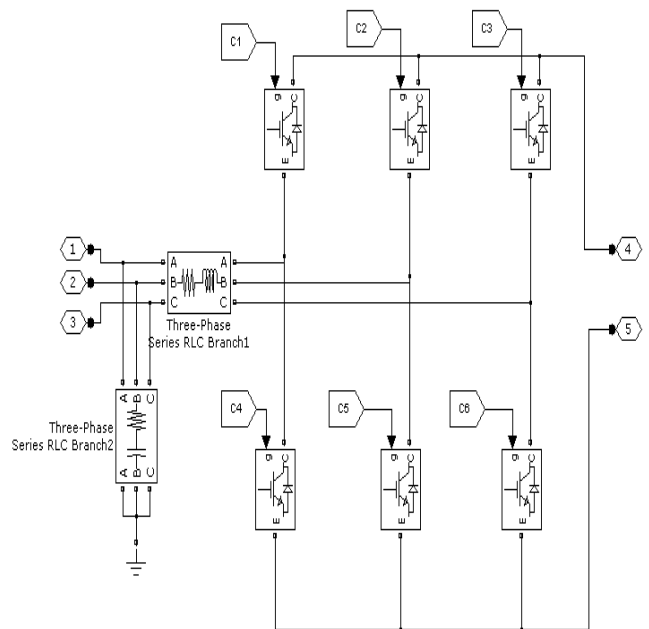


Fig 6.2 Simulation implementation of series Active Power Filter

In place of three single-phase converters, a three leg approach is proposed as shown in the Figure 6.3. The four wire converter can take either of the two forms. The first approach utilizes a standard three-phase converter where the dc-side capacitor is split and the midpoint of the capacitor connection provides the return path for the neutral wire currents. An alternative approach is to use a fourth switching pole are connected to the three phase conductors through a series inductance (also used for filtering) while the fourth switching pole connected (through an optional inductor) to the neutral conductor

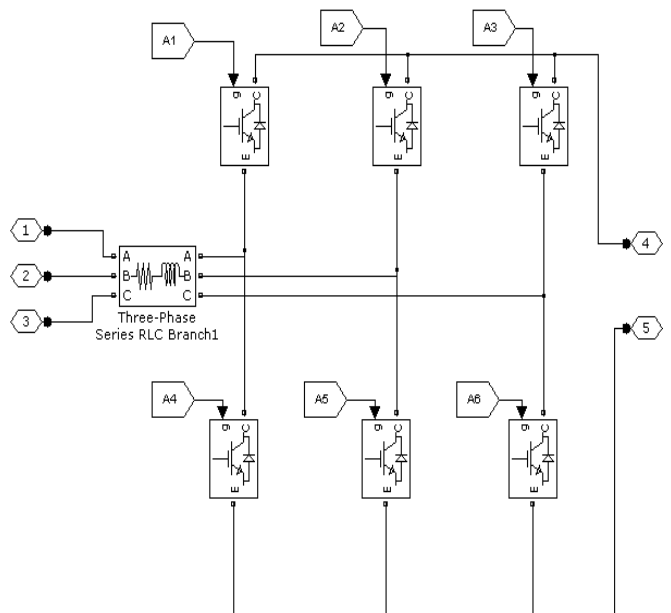


Fig 6.3. Simulation implementation of shunt Active Power Filter

TABLE I. UPQC SIMULATIONPARAMETERS

Source		Parameters	Value
		Voltage	V_{Sabc} 380 Vrms
		Frequency	f 50Hz
Load		3-Phase ac Line Resistor	R_{abc} 3Ω
		3-Phase ac Line Inductance	L_{abc} 6mH
		3-Phase dc Inductance	L_{dc3} 11.5mH
		3-Phase dc Resistor	R_{dc3} 30Ω
		1-Phase dc Resistor, Capacitor	R_{dc1} 100Ω, C_{dc1} 75μF
		1-Phase ac Line Inductance	L_{La1} 5mH
DC Link		Voltage	V'_{dc} 700V
		Series dc Capacitor	$C1, C2$ 2200μF
Series APF		ac Line Inductance	L_{Tabc} 10mH
		Filter Resistor	R_{Tabc} 1,25Ω
		Filter Capacitor	C_{Tabc} 36μF
Shunt APF		ac Line Inductance	L_{Cabc} 20.6mH
		Filter Resistor	R_{Cabc} 7.15Ω

Results under Non linear Balanced Load condition

The performance of the UPQC is evaluated in terms of voltage and current harmonics mitigation under balanced and unbalanced load condition. The balanced load is designed using diode bridge rectifier with series R-L(R=30Ω, L=11.5mH) load on the dc side and the UPQC is turned on at 0.06 sec. To evaluate the performance of UPQC, the distortion in utility voltage is introduced deliberately by injecting 5th (14.15%) and 7th (5.52%) order voltage harmonics along with the fundamental. Figure.5.10 shows the distorted mains voltages, voltages injected by the series APF and the load voltages before and after compensation.

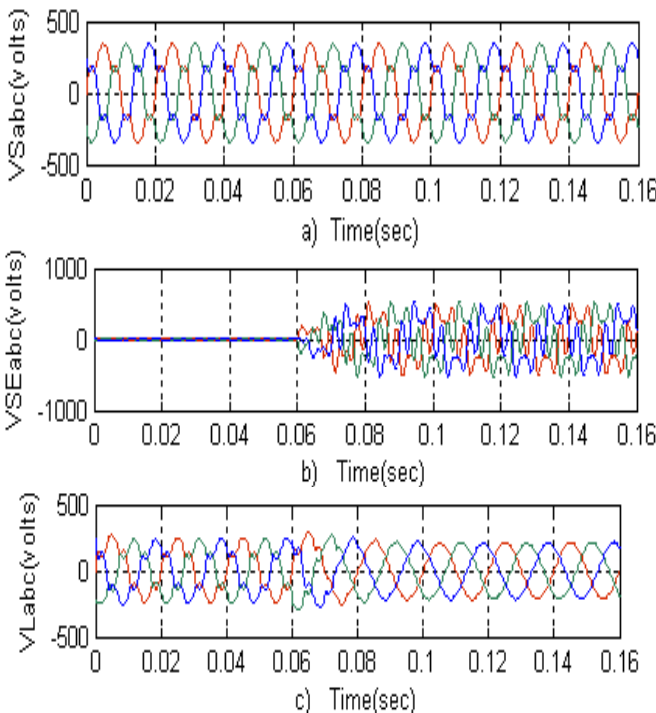


Fig 7.1 a) Distorted source voltages under balanced load conditions b) Voltages injected by the series c) Load voltages before and after compensation

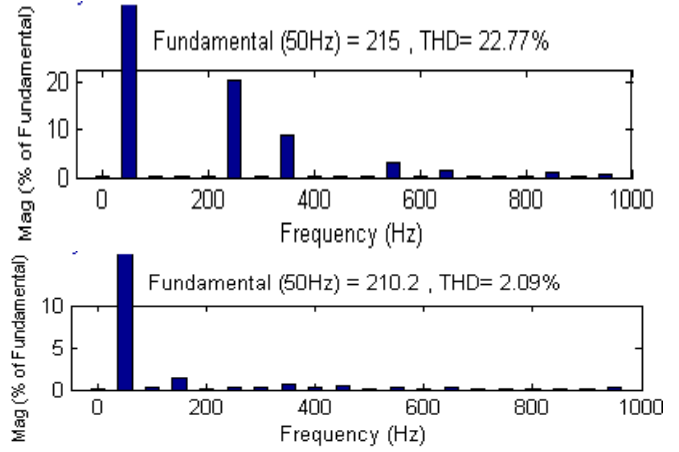


Fig:7.2 :THD in load voltage under balanced load condition a) Before compensation b) After compensation

The Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) in the load voltages before and after compensation by UPQC under balanced load condition is as shown in Figure 7.2 (a & b) From these figures, it can be observed that the THD before compensation in mains voltage is 22.77% and after switching on of UPQC, the THD is reduced to 2.09%.

To visualize the effective controlling of shunt APF, the load currents before and after compensation, the compensated currents and the source currents are shown in fig 7.3 Initially load and source currents are same. Whenever shunt APF is switched on at t=0.06 sec which is connected across the load i.e at PCC (Point of Common Coupling), the source currents become distortion free which are shown in Figure 7.3 c). The compensated currents are injected by the shunt APF as shown in Figure 7.3: b).

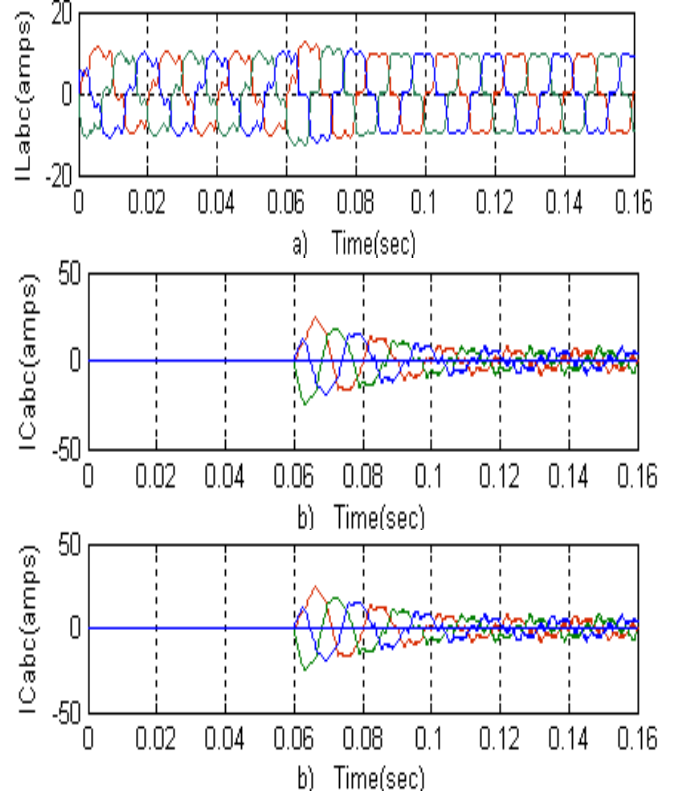


Fig7.3. a) Load currents under balanced load condition b) Injected currents with shunt APF c) Source currents before and after compensation

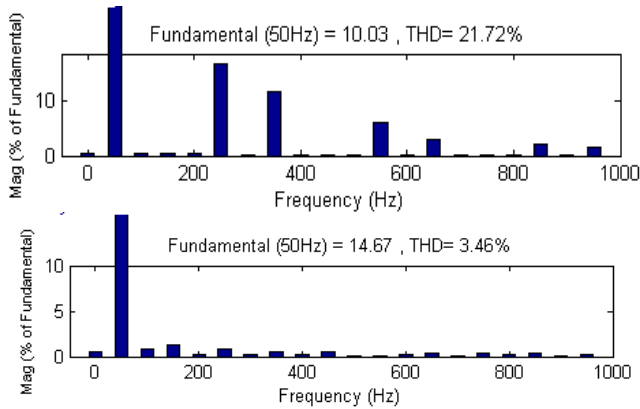


Fig 7.4: THD in source currents under balanced load condition a) Before compensation b) After compensation

The THD in source currents before and after compensation are shown in Fig. 7.4 (a&b). The THD in source currents is found as 21.72% before compensation and is reduced to 3.46% after the compensation. This shows that the UPQC works efficiently and effectively minimizes the THD in load voltages and source currents under balanced

Results under Non linear Un-balanced Load condition

The Unbalanced load is created by using three phase diode bridge rectifier with series R-L ($R=30\Omega$, $L=11.5mH$) load is connected on the dc side and one single phase diode rectifier with parallel R-C ($R=100\Omega$, $C=75\mu F$) is connected on dc side. The distortion in source voltage is obtained by injecting 5th and 7th harmonic components of fundamental voltages. Figure.7.5 : a) represents the distorted source voltages under unbalanced load conditions. The series APF compensating the voltage harmonics immediately by injecting the phase harmonic voltage as shown in Figure.7.5: b), making the load voltage distortion-free which is shown in Figure.7.5: c).

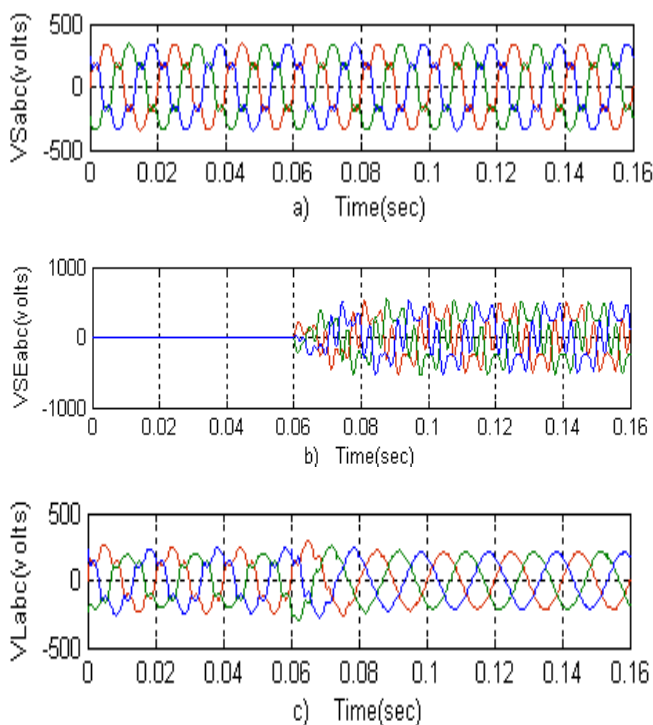


Figure 7.5: a) Distorted source voltages under unbalanced load condition b) Voltages injected by the series APF c) Compensated load voltages

The THD in source currents before and after compensation are shown in Figure 7.6. The THD in source currents is found as 26.66% before compensation and is reduced to 3.55% after the compensation. This shows that the UPQC works efficiently and effectively minimizes the THD in load voltages and source currents under un-balanced load condition.

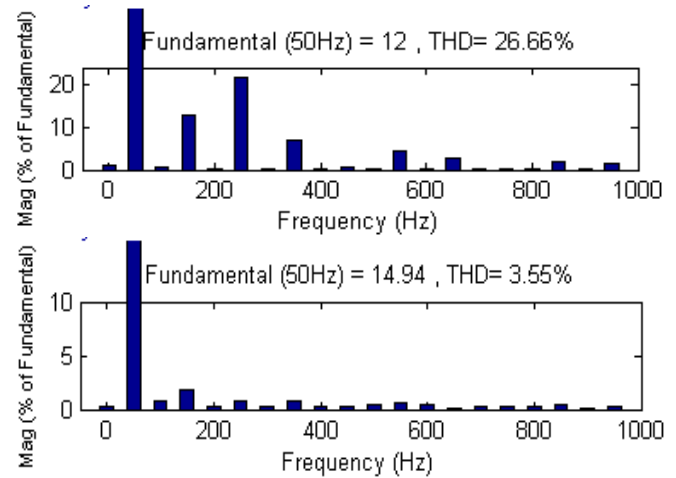


Figure 7.6: THD in source currents under unbalanced load conditions a) Before compensation b) After compensation

Under unbalanced condition, load neutral current (I_{Ln}) comes in to picture as shown in Figure.7.7, initially source neutral current (I_{Sn}) is same as load neutral current (I_{Ln}) and is compensated after 0.06 sec with the turn-on of UPQC. The source neutral current is compensated by injecting equal magnitude, opposite phase compensator current to that of load neutral current through the split phase capacitor topology. The Figure.7.7: a) shows the load neutral current, Figure.7.7: b) represents the injected compensator current and Figure.7.7: c) depicts the source neutral current.

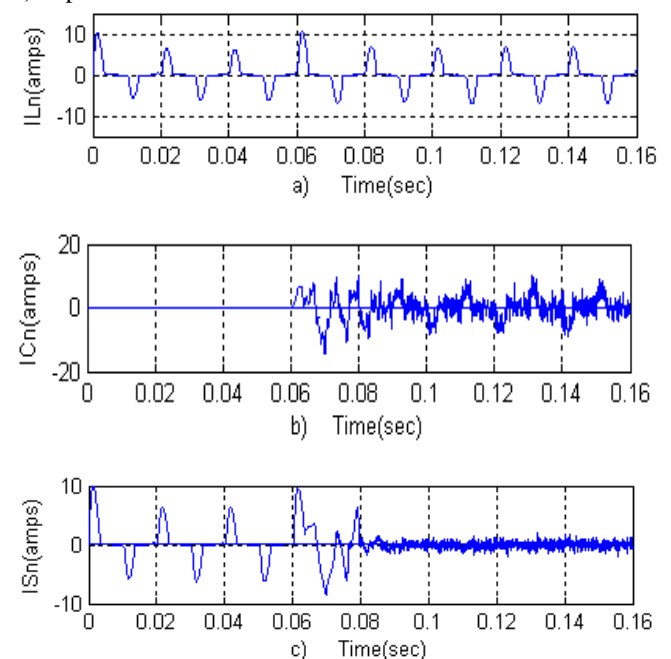


Figure 7.7 : a) load neutral current under unbalanced load conditions b) Injected compensator current c) Source neutral current

The performance of the SRF-based control for the UPQC with

modified PLL control is compared with the conventional PLL control and the observations are listed in the Table 1. From Table 1, it can be noticed that the modified PLL control gives better performance compared to conventional PLL control.

Table 2: Comparing conventional and proposed PLL Control methods for UPQC

System Voltage Condition	Before UPQC			After UPQC			
	Phases	Current (Amps)	Voltage (Volts)	Conventional PLL		Proposed PLL	
				Current (Amps)	Voltage (Volts)	Current (Amps)	Voltage (Volts)
Balanced with Distorted THD(%)	A	21.53	22.96	4.10	2.45	3.57	1.93
	B	21.72	22.77	3.61	2.67	3.46	2.09
	C	21.51	22.97	3.93	3.43	3.48	2.72
Unbalanced with Distorted THD(%)	A	22.41	22.90	3.75	3.12	3.61	1.75
	B	26.66	22.40	3.68	3.89	3.55	2.42
	C	22.06	22.87	3.72	3.07	3.49	2.32

VI. CONCLUSION

This paper describes a new SRF-based control strategy used in the UPQC, which mainly compensates the reactive power along with voltage and current harmonics under non ideal mains voltage and unbalanced load-current conditions. The proposed control strategy uses only loads and mains voltage measurements for the series APF, based on the SRF theory. The conventional methods require the measurements of load, source, and filter currents for the shunt APF and source and injection transformer voltage for the series APF. The simulation results show that, when under unbalanced and nonlinear load-current conditions, the aforementioned control algorithm eliminates the impact of distortion and unbalance of load current on the power line, making the power factor unity. Meanwhile, the series APF isolates the loads and source voltage in unbalanced and distorted load conditions, and the shunt APF compensates reactive power, neutral current, and harmonics and provides three-phase balanced and rated currents for the mains

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AUTHORS PROFILE

K.Rani Hepsiba, She obtained the B.Tech Degree in Electrical & Electronics Engineering from Nimra College of Engineering and Technology, Ibrahimpatnam, near Vijayawada in 2006, now Pursuing M.Tech (PE&ED) in Pragati Engineering College.

Sheik Mahaboob Shariff: He obtained the B.Tech Degree in Electrical & Electronics Engineering from Nimra College of Engineering and Technology, Ibrahimpatnam, near Vijayawada, A.P. in 2001. He completed M.Tech in Power Electronics & Electric Drives. he is working as Asst. Professor in Pragati Engineering College. His research interests include Power Electronic Drives, Multilevel inverters, Fuzzy logic.

P.Sailesh Babu: He obtained the B.E Degree in Electrical & Electronics Engineering from SRKR Engineering College, A.P. in 2010. He completed M.Tech in Advanced Power Systems from UCEK, Jntuk,kakinada, A.P, India. he is working as Asst. Professor in Pragati Engineering College. His research interests include Smart Grid, Fuzzy logic.

