

## Artificial Neural Networks for ON Line Assessment of Voltage Stability using FVSI in Power Transmission Systems

Mr.K.R.Vadivelu<sup>1</sup>,Dr.G.V.Marutheswar<sup>2</sup>

(EEE,Annamacharya Institute of Technology and Sciences,JNTU University, Anantapr, India)  
(EEE,S.V.University College of Engineering,S.V.University,Tirupati,India)

**Abstract:** This paper describes the expressions of Line Stability Factor (LQF) and Fast Voltage Stability Index (FVSI), which may be measured as sign of voltage collapse under inhibited condition of an interconnected power system. Artificial Neural Network Technique has been useful to recognize the voltage collapse condition. The Proposed method once the ANN model of the system is built-up, through on line checking of the load of the weak bus, the present method can immediately calculate the FVSI, and LQF without going through the complex classical calculations. The developed ANN technique has been experienced in IEEE 30 bus test system and ON-Line monitoring of 72-bus Indian southern power grid parameters is found to be more effective than the conventional method.

**Key words:** voltage stability, ANN, bus, LQP, FVSI.

### I.Introduction

The nonstop increase in demand for electric power has resulted in an ever more complex interrelated system, forced to operate closer to the limit of stability. Voltage instability is characterized by the inability of the system to retain its voltage near the nominal value, even with a change in joined susceptance at the load bus. In a multibus interconnected system, if load (active and/or reactive) increases incessantly the voltage of each bus decreases. From this condition, different voltage stability limits may be obtained. Researches are going for long to study voltage instability of an interconnected power system [1],[2],[3].

A review of literature reveals that, researchers have been trying to investigate the static aspect of load flow solutions by applying various methods for identifications of the point of split and to estimate the stability margin of the system.[4],[5],[6]. ANNs have paying attention the great deal of consideration because of their pattern recognition capability and their capability to handle corrupted data. They have been successfully applied in certain power engineering problems. [7],[8]. ANN has the ability to solve the problems with high non-linearity such as system security and stability assessment. [9],[10]. An ANN is programmed, by presenting it with a training set of input-output patterns from which, it learns the relationship between them. Its ability to perform is well affected by the chosen training data as well as network topology and training scheme.

This paper focuses on two different methods of stability indices. Computer simulation has been conducted to calculate the stability indices on IEEE 30 bus test system considering different loading conditions after detecting the degree of weakness of load buses. The proposed [15]ANN model is then trained to correlate the voltage stability status of the system with changing load pattern. A comparison of the results obtained by ANN model with classical calculation, has been presented in the text to point out the efficiency of ANN based technique in predicting of voltage collapse condition.

### II.Index Formulation

The voltage stability index or proximity is the device used to indicate the voltage stability condition formulated based on a line or a bus. In this letter, the results of the proposed index (FVSI) are verified with the existing techniques proposed by Moghavvemi et al. [12] and Mohamed et al. [11]. The characteristics are the same, whether the quadratic equation discriminant is greater than or equal to zero. The maximum threshold is set at unity beyond which this limit system bifurcation will be experienced.

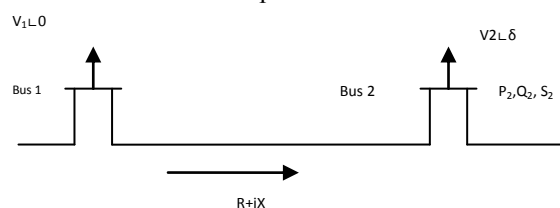


Fig:1 Two bus power system model

### III. Fvsi Formulation

The FVSI is derived from the voltage quadratic equation at the receiving bus on a two-bus system. The general two-bus representation is illustrated in Figure 1.

The sending end bus voltage is actually the summation of line drop and receiving end voltage [11]

$$V_{2\angle-\delta} + \left[ \frac{P_2 - jQ_2}{V_{2\angle+\delta}} \right] (R + jX) = V_{1\angle 0} \quad (1)$$

from equation(1), after separating the real and imaginary part and eliminating  $S$  we can have the following equation

$$V_2^4 + V_2^2(2Q_2 X - V_1^2) + X^2(P_2^2 + Q_2^2) = 0 \quad (2)$$

To have real solutions for voltage equation (2) must have real roots. Thus the following conditions, which can be used as stability criterion, need to be satisfied:

$$(2 Q_2 X - V_1^2)^2 - 4 X^2 (P_2^2 + Q_2^2) \geq 0$$

$$\text{or, LQF} = \frac{4X \left[ Q_2 + \frac{XP_2^2}{V_1^2} \right]}{V_1^2} \quad (3)$$

from equation (1), the real and reactive parts are separated value of  $P_2$  is obtained from real part and substituted in reactive part to get

$$V_2^2 + Q_2 X + V_1 V_2 \left[ \frac{\sin \delta}{\tan \delta} - \cos \delta \right] = 0 \quad (4)$$

For getting real solution of voltage, equation (4) should have real roots and at limiting condition the following criterion must be satisfied:

$$FVSI = \frac{4 X Q_2}{V_1^2 [\sin(\delta - \theta)]^2} \leq 1.00 \quad (5)$$

The stability criteria equation (3) and (5) are used to find the stability index for each line connected between two busbars in an interconnected power network. Based on the stability indices of the lines, voltage collapse can be accurately predicted. As long as the stability indices are less than 1, the system is stable and when these exceed the value 1, the whole system loses its stability and voltage collapse occurs

### IV. Performance Of Artificial Neural Network

The Feed Forward Neural Network (FFNN) is characterized as having a layered architecture where a layer is composed of units or nodes that are connected to other nodes using a certain connection topology. A node describes a single mathematical function that operates on the summation of all the inputs to the node as shown in fig.2. The function chosen is nonlinear to provide the ANN with the ability to model nonlinear relationships. The interconnection between each pair of nodes has an associated multiplier (weight). The network is further characterized by a propagation and training rule. The propagation of inputs applied to the input layer to obtain outputs of the output layers follows a forward path through the weights and nodes. Thus the network is presented with the training data, which consists of input and output pairs. For each input and output pair, the algorithm adjusts the weights to minimize the error between desired and calculated output. In this manner the entire training data is repeatedly presented until the overall error has reached the desired tolerance.

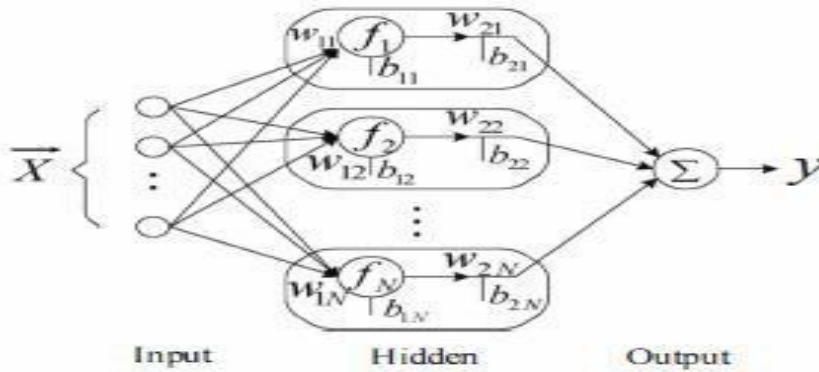


Figure 2: Characteristics of a node of ANN

### V. A Mathematical Approach – Steps Of The Algorithm

Units are connected to one another. Connections correspond to the edges of the underlying directed graph. There is a real number associated with each connection, which is called the weight of the connection. We denote by  $W_{ij}$  the weight of the connection from unit  $u_i$  to unit  $u_j$ . It is then convenient to represent the pattern of connectivity in the network by a weight matrix  $W$  whose elements are the weights  $W_{ij}$ . Two types of connection are usually distinguished: excitatory and inhibitory. A positive weight represents an excitatory connection whereas a negative weight represents an inhibitory connection. The pattern of connectivity characterises the architecture of the network.

The algorithm consists of four steps:

Step 1. Compute how fast the error changes as the activity of an output unit is changed. This error derivative (EA) is the difference between the actual and the desired activity.

$$EA_j = \frac{dE}{dy_j} = y_j - d_j \quad (6)$$

Step 2. Compute how fast the error changes as the total input received by an output unit is changed. This quantity (EI) is the answer from step 1 multiplied by the rate at which the output of a unit changes as its total input is changed.

$$EI_j = \frac{dE}{dx_j} \times \frac{dy_j}{dx_j} = EA_j y_j (1 - y_j) \quad (7)$$

Step 3. Compute how fast the error changes as a weight on the connection into an output unit is changed. This quantity (EW) is the answer from step 2 multiplied by the activity level of the unit from which the connection emanates.

$$EW_{ij} = \frac{dE}{dW_{ij}} = \frac{dE}{dx_j} \times \frac{dx_j}{dW_{ij}} = EI_j y_j \quad (8)$$

Step 4. Compute how fast the error changes as the activity of a unit in the previous layer is changed. This crucial step allows back propagation to be applied to multilayer networks. When the activity of a unit in the previous layer changes, it affects the activities of all the output units to which it is connected. So to compute the overall effect on the error, we add together all these separate effects on output units. But each effect is simple to calculate. It is the answer in step 2 multiplied by the weight on the connection to that output unit

$$EA_i = \frac{dE}{dy_i} \sum_j \frac{dE}{dx_j} \times \frac{dx_j}{dy_j} = \sum_j EI_j W_{ij} \quad (9)$$

By using steps 2 and 4, we can convert the EAs of one layer of units into EAs for the previous layer. This procedure can be repeated to get the EAs for as many previous layers as desired. Once we know the EA of a unit, we can use steps 2 and 3 to compute the EWs on its incoming connections.

### VI. Simulation And Results

The IEEE 30 bus test system (Fig. 3) has been used for simulation purpose. In this system, bus number 26 has been found to be weakest followed by bus number 30 and 29. However bus number 26 has only one interconnecting line with the rest of the system and a contingency of this line will cause complete isolation of bus number 26. Hence second weakest bus i.e. bus number 30 has been considered and its impact on steady state

voltage stability has been observed. For different load values at bus number 30, the developed ANN algorithm is able to find out the stability limit for the system without any classical calculation

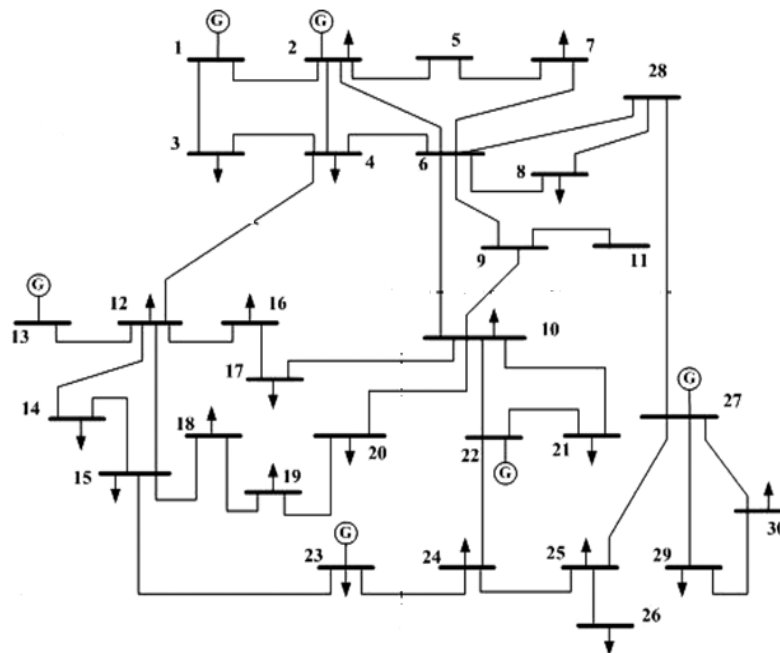


Figure 3: IEEE 30 bus system

The ANN model was trained with a number of input training vector set to meet convergence criterion. After the training goal is achieved and the network is fully trained with the correlation between the changing load pattern and the corresponding values of FVSI and LQP for the lines connected with the bus number 30, i.e. line connected with bus 30 and 27 and line connected with bus number 30 and 29. The generalizing capability of the trained ANN model is tested by a set of unknown test data. A few sample of the test results are in Table-I. The agreement between computed and estimated results is good.

Table-I Comparison of Results obtained From Classical Calculation And ANN Algorithm

FVSI		LQF		FVSI		LQF	
(27-30) from classical	(27-30) from ANN	(27-30) from classical	(27-30) from ANN	(29-30) from classical	(29-30) from ANN	(29-30) from classical	(29-30) from ANN
0.0872	0.0874	0.0473	0.0438	0.0653	0.0652	0.0381	0.0375
0.1296	0.1294	0.0719	0.0756	0.1017	0.097	0.0601	0.0614
0.1466	0.1465	0.0871	0.0862	0.1153	0.1154	0.0683	0.0694
0.1551	0.1559	0.0923	0.0924	0.1221	0.1228	0.0725	0.0746
0.1637	0.1641	0.0976	0.0986	0.1297	0.1297	0.0766	0.0796
0.1894	0.1896	0.1135	0.1132	0.1496	0.1488	0.0893	0.0903
0.1985	0.1974	0.1189	0.1185	0.1565	0.1562	0.0936	0.0952
0.2153	0.2168	0.1297	0.1302	0.1705	0.1706	0.1022	0.102
0.2413	0.2428	0.1462	0.1437	0.1916	0.1917	0.1155	0.1152
0.2588	0.2583	0.1574	0.1566	0.2058	0.2054	0.1244	0.1252
0.3295	0.329	0.2032	0.2024	0.2644	0.2634	0.1615	0.1634
0.4015	0.4018	0.2513	0.2518	0.3242	0.3243	0.2008	0.2002
0.4565	0.4552	0.3709	0.3695	0.2889	0.2874	0.2318	0.2319
0.5221	0.5217	0.4272	0.4269	0.3344	0.3338	0.2699	0.2683
0.5314	0.5317	0.4355	0.4345	0.3411	0.3408	0.2755	0.3008
0.5792	0.5791	0.4772	0.4771	0.3751	0.3746	0.3043	0.3033
0.5888	0.5878	0.4857	0.4848	0.3821	0.3809	0.3102	0.3105
0.6672	0.6677	0.5557	0.5552	0.4102	0.4112	0.3343	0.3347
0.7073	0.7072	0.5922	0.5912	0.4689	0.4685	0.3852	0.3869

### VII. Test Systems And Results

G.Prasad, Dr.G.Vijyakumar et al. [14] suggested the proposed method can be efficiently used for on line assessment of voltage on heavily loaded condition for voltage stability improvement. Based on this the Indian Southern Region Extra High Voltage (SREHV) 72-Bus System is considered

The SREHV 72-bus power system is divided into three areas

ZONE-1, ZONE-2 and ZONE-3 shown in figure,4

Buses 2,3,4,5,16,24,25,30,31,33,35,36,44,45,54,56,57,58 are in ZONE-1.

Buses 1,6,7,8,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,26,27,32,46,47,52,55,59,60,61,62,63,66,69,70 are in ZONE-2.

Buses 9,10,11,12,13,14,15,28,29,34,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,48,49,50,51,53,64,65,67,68,71,72 are in ZONE-3.

Buses 1 to 15 are generator buses.

Bus 16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,25,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,48,49,52,53,54,55,64,65,66,68, 69,71,72 are the load buses. The remaining buses are dummy buses and are used for interconnection

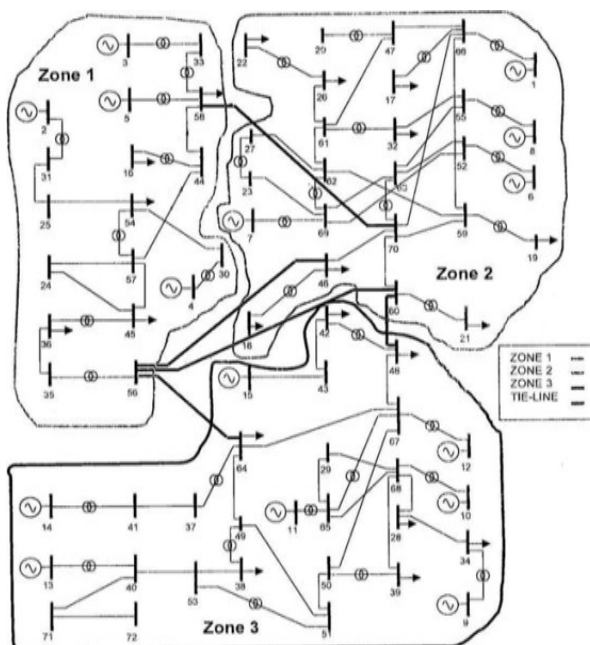


Fig.4 Single Line diagram of southern power grid 72 bus E.H.V System

#### Case1: Varying the Load at Bus-32

using Repeated Power Flow (RPF) Using Newton Raphson method[12-14] in polar co-ordination and intelligent technique using ANN are used on bus-32 of SREHV 72-bus system by increasing load in steps, with constant power factor and the load at other buses are kept as constant in all steps. The corresponding voltage magnitude and phase angles are shown in Table II. The RPF is involving iterations towards the convergent point and it can be only useful in steady state conditions, so these drawbacks would be overcome by ANN. Hence the ANN is said to be best suitable for on-line monitoring of power system parameters.

Table II.Varying the load at Bus 32

Real Power at Bus-32 (MW)	NR Method (RPF)		ANN Method	
	Voltage Magnitude (pu)	Phase Angle	Voltage Magnitude (pu)	Phase Angle
30	0.9964	-4.5106	0.9962	-4.5093
110	0.9834	-6.4212	0.9834	-6.2098
170	0.9632	-8.4346	0.9638	-8.3182
220	0.9135	-13.8667	0.9121	-13.7963
380	0.8154	-23.3048	0.8142	-23.3060
620	0.9532	-11.7503	0.9596	-11.7503

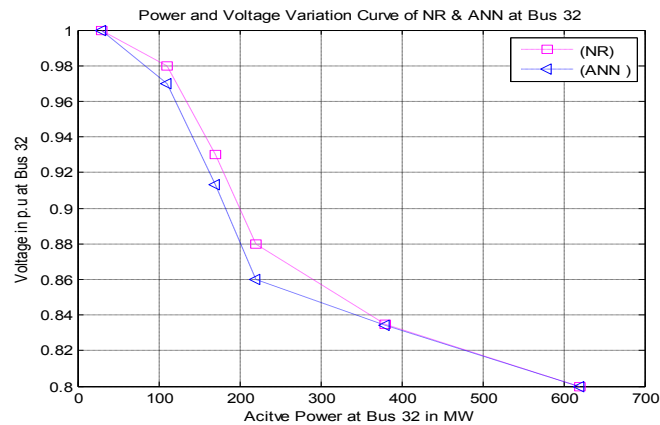


Fig.5 NR (RPF) Vs ANN Comparison curve

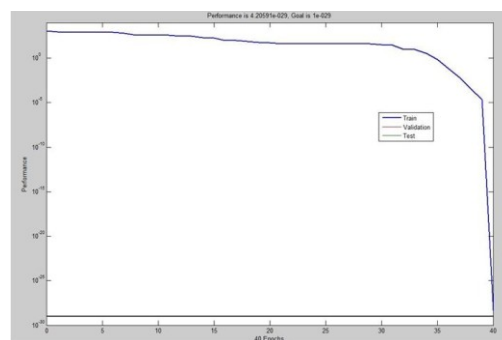


Fig 6.ANN training performance curve for Bus 32

### VIII. Conclusion

This paper presents an ANN based technique for determination of voltage stability Index and FVSI in a multibus power system. The performance of the proposed method has been demonstrated through its application on the IEEE 30-bus system and also in practical 72-bus Indian southern power grid system. The result obtained clearly indicate the proposed ANN method can be efficiently monitored for on line assessment of voltage stability under heavily loaded conditions to achieve improved voltage stability of the power network. The results obtained through proposed method are very useful for the power engineer at different load dispatch centres for making quick decisions in effective operation, maintenance of existing power system.

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K.R. Vadivelu, received the B.E. Electrical and Electronics Degree from Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore in 1997 and the M.Tech Degree in Power Systems from SASTRA University Tanjore, Tamilnadu in 2006 and pursuing Ph.D. in Electrical and Electronics Engineering at S.V. University College of Engineering, S.V. University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh. Currently he is working as a Assistant Professor in Electrical and Electronics Engineering department at Annamacharya Institute of Technology and sciences, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.



G. Venkata Marutheswar received B.Tech Degree in Electrical Engineering, the M.Tech (with Distinction) Degree in Instrumentation and Control Engineering and Ph.D Degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from Sri Venkateswara University College of Engineering, S.V. University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh in 1985, 1990 and 2009, respectively. Currently, he is Working as a Professor in the department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, S.V. University College of Engineering, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.