ON DESIGN OF ROBUST PI-BASED FUZZY LOGIC CONTROLLERS FOR LOAD-FREQUENCY CONTROL IN A LARGE-INTERCONNECTED POWER SYSTEM

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Abstract: This work concentrates on an important control mission to guarantee the network frequency at its nominal value of 50Hz in a large-modern and multi-area interconnected power system. Actually, during the operation of such a power system, its frequency is usually affected by many types of perturbations that load disturbance is a typical case. Such effect causes the imbalance between active power and load demand which makes the frequency changeable and power network unstable. In order to stabilize the network frequency to restore the steady state of the power system, this work proposes efficient controllers using fuzzy logic technique. These fuzzy logic controllers based on the principle of PI regulators are applied usefully in a four-area interconnected power system as a typical case of a large-modern electric grid in reality. Also, simulation results obtained in this study verify the outstanding control features of the proposed controllers in comparison with conventional Integral controllers.

Keywords: Large-modern power system; frequency; tie line power; Intergral; PI-FL.

Nomenclature

\( i \) index of the \( i \)th generation area, \( i = 1, 2, 3, 4 \)

\( f_i \) real frequency, Hz

\( f_n \) nominal frequency, \( f_n = 50 \text{Hz} \)

\( \Delta f_i \) change of frequency, p.u.

\( \Delta P_{Di} \) load increment, p.u.

\( T_{g,i} \) time constant of governor, sec

\( T_{T,i} \) time constant of non-reheat turbine, sec

\( M_i \) generator inertia constant, p.u.

\( D_i \) load damping factor, p.u. MW/Hz

\( T_{p,i} \) tie-line time constant, sec

\( P_{tie,i} \) tie line power flow, p.u.

\( \Delta P_{tie,i} \) deviation of tie line power flow, p.u.

\( B_i \) bias factor, MW/p.u. Hz

\( R_i \) speed regulation, Hz/MW

\( ACE_i \) area control error

\( s \) Laplace operator

1. Introduction

Traditionally, power systems are built to convert natural energy sources, such as hydro and thermal energy into electric power to serve the needs of industrial operation and civil life. During the operation of such power systems, it is necessary to ensure properties of the stability, safety, continuity and economy. These performances can be achieved successfully if the standard generation requirements are satisfied as \([1]\):

(1) the balance between the generation and the load demand has to be met;

(2) the system voltage profile has to be maintained within acceptable limits;

(3) the network frequency must be maintained at its nominal values of 50Hz or 60Hz;

(4) the tie line power flows also have to be guaranteed at the scheduled values.

Three first conditions are normally required for all of the power systems in reality while the last requirement is only added for a large-scale power system consisted of many interconnected generation stations. In this work, we will focus on modeling and controlling large-modern multi-area interconnected power systems, so that all of four above requirements have to be implemented.

Due to the changeable needs of users in using practice, loads in a power grid are also affected to vary frequently. This leads to the imbalance between the real power and the load demand and thus the third requirement mentioned above must be implemented immediately to guarantee the stability of power systems \([2]\). Also, in a large-interconnected power system, tie line powers relating to the change of the network frequency have to be maintained according to the fourth above requirement. As a result, load-frequency control (LFC) strategy has been carried out as a necessary part of automatic generation control for a power system. The main objectives of such LFC schemes are to reduce the deviations of both frequency and tie line power to satisfy the acceptable tolerances in order to restore the steady state of large-modern power systems. In this work, we will design a model of a four-area non-reheat interconnected power system as...
a typical case of large-modern power networks. In order to solve the LFC issue mentioned above, we also propose an efficient application of intelligent controllers based on fuzzy logic technique. These controllers are designed to implement the solution of LFC based on tie-line bias control strategy as discussed in [3-4]. According to this control method, the definition of ACE (Area Control Error) is used to make sure that both deviations of the frequency and tie line power flow are controlled to meet all of the desired requirements. Using ACEs as the input signals of the fuzzy logic controllers [5-9], the PI (Proportional-plus-Integral) type is also chosen as the principle of the proposed controllers in this work. Therefore, both ACE and its derivative are fully used to achieve the better control features, such as the smaller overshoots and the shorter settling times compared with the conventional controllers using Integral regulators. The dominant effectiveness of the PI-based fuzzy logic controllers proposed in this study will be demonstrated by simulation process using different load conditions for a four-area interconnected power system built earlier.

2. Modeling of four-area interconnected power systems

Due to the complexity and diversity of large-scale power systems in practice, models of four-area interconnected power grids are selected typically to study in this work as shown in Fig. 1. It is the fact that such models are also complicated (see Fig. 1), and they depend particularly on building strategies of electric powers in each country. Therefore, we only choose a typical case study of such four-area interconnected power systems as illustrated in Fig. 1(d). In this case, each generation area is interconnected with each other area by tie lines to exchange the power demands. Each generation area as shown in Fig. 1 consists of three main parts: governor, non-reheat turbine and generator units. When dealing with the LFC issue, the transfer functions of these units for the area #i can be expressed in the order as follows [3-4]

\[
G_{\text{Governor},i}(s) = \frac{1}{T_{g,i} \cdot s + 1}, \quad (1)
\]

\[
G_{\text{Turbine},i}(s) = \frac{1}{T_{t,i} \cdot s + 1}, \quad (2)
\]

\[
G_{\text{Generator},i}(s) = \frac{1}{M_{i} \cdot s + D_{i}}, \quad (3)
\]

The parameters used in the above equations can be found clearly in nomenclature as mentioned earlier.

Subsequently, the model of the ith area can be given as:

\[
\Delta F_{i}(s) = \frac{1}{M_{i} \cdot s + D_{i}} \left[ \Delta P_{G_{i}}(s) - \Delta P_{T}(s) + \Delta P_{\text{tie}}(s) \right], \quad (4)
\]

\[
\Delta P_{\text{tie}}(s) = \frac{1}{T_{\text{tie}} \cdot s + 1} \Delta P_{G_{i}}(s), \quad (5)
\]

\[\text{Fig. 1. Simple models of four-area interconnected power systems}\]

\[\Delta P_{G_{i}}(s) = \frac{1}{T_{g,i} \cdot s + 1} \left[ U(s) - \frac{1}{R} \Delta F_{i}(s) \right], \quad (6)\]

\[\Delta P_{\text{tie}}(s) = 2\pi \sum_{j=1,j \neq i}^{4} 1/ T_{\text{tie}} \left[ \Delta F_{j}(s) - \Delta F_{i}(s) \right]. \quad (7)\]

The equation of ACE for the area #i is expressed as

\[ACE_{i}(s) = \Delta P_{\text{tie}}(s) + B_{i} \Delta F_{i}(s). \quad (8)\]

The above model of a four-area interconnected power system can be used to solve the given LFC issue as shown in Fig. 2. This model built in Matlab/simulink environment uses effective controllers that are based on fuzzy logic technique which will be discussed in the following section.

3. PI-based fuzzy logic controllers for LFC

In order to deal with the complicated control issues, modern control techniques such as fuzzy logic and neural network have been applied widely in industrial systems, particularly in LFC problem mentioned earlier. Since a large-scale multi-area interconnected power system is practically built with the inherent attributes of nonlinearity, we have designed controllers based on fuzzy logic technique as the best choice of LFC solution for the following reasons:

(1) fuzzy logic is a thinking process of users incorporated in control strategy, thus it is not necessary to know clearly and fully parameters of the control system;

(2) fuzzy logic controllers can utilize efficiently the incomplete information to make a good control decision which only depends on the knowledge of users;

(3) when applying fuzzy logic rules, it is easy to set up successfully a HMI (Human Machine Interface) which is very useful in control strategies.

According to [10-12], each fuzzy logic controller consists of three processes as indicated below:
fuzzification is the process of making a crisp quantity into fuzzy by carrying considerable uncertainties and it can be represented by membership functions;

(2) fuzzy rule base is used to process and evaluate control rules;

(3) defuzzification is the process of conversion of a fuzzy quantity to a crisp quantity that can be used to make the corresponding signal control for the system.

For the solution of LFC, based on tie-line bias control strategy, we use both ACE and its derivative as inputs signals of each fuzzy logic controller. According to the principle of this controller, its output signal, \( U \), can be obtained as

\[
U_i(t) = K_e u_i(t) + \frac{1}{K_a} \int ACE_i(t) dt + \frac{1}{K_d} ACE_i(t)
\]  

(9)
Simulation results and discussion

Because of the frequent load variation, to obtain an entire evaluation of the PI-based fuzzy logic controllers and conventional Integral controllers for LFC solutions implemented in the power grid model built earlier, let us now consider two common cases of load variation conditions as shown in Fig. 5. In Fig. 5(a), load change only appears in the first area at different instants of 10(sec), 20(sec) and 30(sec) with the corresponding magnitudes of 0.01(p.u.), 0.02(p.u.) and 0.025(p.u.). In the second case as illustrated in Fig. 5(b), load variations occur in all of four areas as: 2% at 0(sec), 1% at 10(sec), 1(%) at 20(sec) and 2% at 30(sec) in the areas #1, #2, #3 and #4, respectively.

Simulation results of the first case can be seen clearly in Fig. 6, Fig. 7 and Fig. 8 for both frequency and tie line power deviations. Also, simulation results of the second case are depicted in three Figures of 9, 10 and 11. According to these results, it is very clear to assert that PI-based fuzzy logic controllers have
obtained the better control performances in comparison with the Integral controllers. Their overshoots and settling times are much smaller than the integral controllers’. This confirmation can also be demonstrated by calculating the numerical values as indicated in Table 2 and Table 3.

5. Conclusion

In this study, PI-based fuzzy logic controllers have been built successfully to apply in a four-area interconnected power system to solve the problem of LFC. Different load perturbation conditions are also fed to this power model corresponding to two simulation cases to implement the LFC issue mentioned in this paper. Using Matlab/Simulink software version 2013a, their simulation results obtained, such as much smaller overshoots and shorter settling times compared with the Integral controllers have verified the dominant feature of the proposed controllers. Because of the complexity of large-modern power systems, however, it may be necessary to improve such controllers with the programmable logic rules to adapt more efficiently. One of the best control solutions in the future is to combine with the artificial neural network technique to design the desired controllers to deal with the complex LFC problems in practice.

Appendix

Parameters of the proposed power system model

\[ T_{G1} = 0.08, \quad T_{G2} = T_{G3} = 0.1, \quad T_{G4} = 0.09 \]
\[ T_{T1} = 0.3, \quad T_{T2} = T_{T3} = 0.25, \quad T_{T4} = 0.32 \]
\[ M_1 = 0.15, \quad M_2 = M_3 = 0.2, \quad M_4 = 0.25 \]
\[ D_1 = 0.0083, \quad D_2 = D_3 = 0.010, \quad D_4 = 0.012, \]
\[ T_{ij} = 0.071 \]
Table 2
A numerical comparison of two controllers for the second simulation case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Area #1</th>
<th>Area #2</th>
<th>Area #3</th>
<th>Area #4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First overshoots (p.u.)</td>
<td>Integral</td>
<td>-0.0195</td>
<td>-0.0084</td>
<td>-0.0097</td>
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<td></td>
<td>PI-based FL</td>
<td>-0.0108</td>
<td>-0.0054</td>
<td>-0.0055</td>
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<tr>
<td>Settling times (sec)</td>
<td>Integral</td>
<td>44.8652</td>
<td>35.8198</td>
<td>34.5245</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PI-based FL</td>
<td>35.0441</td>
<td>34.6628</td>
<td>34.6290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3
A numerical comparison of two controllers for the second simulation case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Area #1</th>
<th>Area #2</th>
<th>Area #3</th>
<th>Area #4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>-0.0370</td>
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<td>PI-based FL</td>
<td>-0.0209</td>
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<td>PI-based FL</td>
<td>39.6376</td>
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<td>40.1577</td>
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References