Power Quality Enhancement In A Distribution Network Using Allocation of D-STATCOM

Ram Sahay Jakhar[1], Indubhushan Kumar[2]
[1, 2] Dept of Electrical Engineering
[1, 2] RIET Bhankrota, Jaipur -302026, India

Abstract- *Modern power clients are getting truly caring with respect to the norm of the power, that will be conveyed to it. Speedy enhancements in current time are upgrading the office quality concerns. As we realize that with time not just the interest of amount of force has expanded yet in addition the nature of the force is worried by customers and the utilities, and the explanation being the rising necessity of the reliable electrically power, high idiosyncrasy and furthermore the developing amount of distribution load. Breakdowns and switch working in the system, generally brings about the disturbance of voltage, uproar in transient and organizations which will again prompt glinting for example fast voltage modifications, sounds and stage precariousness, and these generally speaking decays the power quality of the system. The distribution static compensator (DSTATCOM) is based on VSC principle, that have used to perform modeling and analysis of such controller range of operating condition based on PWM control in the DSTATCOM. The proposed paper is contains a detailed study of different types of power quality issues and various power electronics based devices to mitigate various types of power quality issues.*

Keywords- Distribution network; power quality; Solar energy; wind energy.

I. INTRODUCTION

Enhanced power quality is active force for today's developed engineering field. Consumer understands about consistent control provide has enhanced a lot in last decade. This has directed to an additional strength to growth of small power generation systems. Small generator sets have the prospective to supply for local loads and thus helped in developing the regularity of power with very small primary asset. These methods are also obtaining increased impact in remote places where transmission by means of overhead transmission lines is impossible or uneconomical due to heavy installation cost. Small production systems in hilly territories, desert islands, coastal plants, power generation systems in countryside areas, etc. can be effectively used in most of the countries. Among the various power quality issues the most significant one is voltage sag. Voltage sag is defined as diminution in RMS power to a value between 0.1 or 0.9 p.u and lasting for time period among 0.5 cycles to 1 minute. Voltage sags are generally caused by system faults and last for time durations varying from 0.5 cycles to 1 minute depending on the time required for clearing the fault. The under-voltages which are lasting over a minute can be managed by suitable voltage regulating devices. Voltage sag occurs mainly due to faults. Faults occurring on the transmission arrangement can influence even more consumers because the transmission line supplies a lot of substations. Customers who are hundreds of miles away from the fault location can still knowledge voltage sag resulting in malfunction of their equipment. Transmission faults are likely to be cleared much faster due to quicker breaker operation. Faults generally take place in a power arrangement owing to insulation, failure flashover, material breakdown or human error. These faults may either be three phases in nature connecting all three phases in a proportioned method, or may be asymmetrical where normally just one or two phases may be concerned. Faults may also be caused by either short-circuits to ground or short-circuits between active conductors, or may be caused by faulty conductors in one or more than one phase. The possessions of voltage sag can be eliminated by the application of Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS) devices. The term FACTS includes a lot of power electronics based devices used in AC power transmission and allotment. With the latest developments in power electronic systems, there are a lot of possibilities to decrease these troubles in the power system. At present devices using power semiconductor equipment, usually known as active influence system conditioners, active power filters etc. are designed for power quality problems owing to their active and adaptable solutions. FACTS are a proposal designed based on power electronic devices, which organizes the values of various electrical quantities. The researchers make use of very high speed thyristors in FACTS technology, intended for switching in or out transmission line equipment for the necessary performance of the system. There are various kinds of FACTS equipment such as shunt connected devices, series connected devices, shunt-series connected devices etc. The correlation of this equipment in the power system assists in developing the power quality and consistency. FACTS devices are classified into series devices, shunt devices, shunt-series devices and series-series devices. Thyristor Controlled Series Capacitor (TCSC) is an example of series type device

in which the injected voltage is in series with the line. Static Synchronous compensator (STATCOM) is a shunt type FACTS device. Unified Power Flow Controller (UPFC) is a shunt- series type FACTS device. It is a combination of Static Synchronous Series Compensator (SSSC) and STATCOM and UPFC provides active compensation as well as reactive compensation. Interline Power Flow Controller (IPFC) is a series-series type FACTS device. Fuzzy logic systems are fundamental techniques to symbolize and process linguistic knowledge and to deal with indecision and ambiguity. Most of the Fuzzy Logic Controllers (FLC) are designed based on expert knowledge which is in the form of rule base performance taken from vague heuristic information of knowledgeable control technicians. In most of the present applications, the fuzzy rules are derived by specialists in that area, particularly for control problems with only a small number of inputs. With an ever-increasing number input terms, the number of rules required is rising exponentially, which creates much more complexity for experts to design the rule set for better system performance. This issue can be treated in many ways, like clustering algorithms or related processes for the division of the space into a lot of subspaces, and then connect a rule into each cluster centre, based on the fuzzy variable definition. Optimization, in a universal sense, has the objective of obtaining the most excellent achievable result given in a variety of choices. Those choices can be presented with variables in a function, and the consequence represented by the function assessment. Thus optimizing a known function is to look for the parameters which guide to the biggest, or smallest, achievable result. Whether the biggest or smallest value is required depends on the exact function, but for either case, the problem can just be flipped to create the other. The selection process of an objective function is not inconsequential, because the optimal selection with respect to a criterion will not be appropriate for a new criterion. The choice of the objective function is the most significant decision in the entire optimization procedure.

The current quality phenomenon comprise all probable position where waveforms of the supply voltage (voltage quality) or the load present (current quality) of all three phases in the three-phase structure at the nominal incidence deviate from the sinusoidal waveform and the amplitude corresponds to the nominal value. The basic value of the root remedy square (RMS) [2]. The appropriate range of disturbances in current quality includes sudden changes in short duration, i.e. pulse and oscillation transients, voltage drops, short-term interruptions and steady-state deviations (such as harmonics and flicker). For this reason, it is also possible to distinguish interference connected to quality of power supply voltage or interference connected to the eminence of current absorbed by load [3].

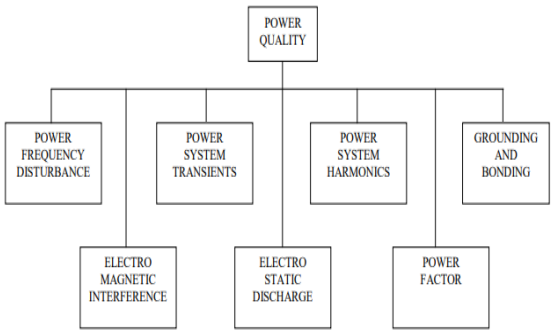

Fig. 1.1 Power Quality Concerns

In terms of influence distribution, power electronic regulator (also known as custom power supplies) have been set up to improve quality of control allotment in factories to cope with the growing industry stopping production due to voltage disturbances (such as short interruptions or voltage drops)) Demand. [5-6]. These power eminence phenomena are usually caused by removing short circuit faults in electrical system. Although the duration is very short, they can affect process of low-power electronic equipment, motor contactors or drive systems, where electronic apparatus is sensitive to power Interference can source entire equipment to stop working. To solve this problem, a number of different custom power supply units have been proposed, and the core of many of the power supplies is a voltage source converter (VSC) related to mains [8].

One way to reduce the power drop is to install a VSC related in parallel with arrangement. This device is also called STATCOM or DSTATCOM power distribution, which injects controllable power into the network [9]. A device called a dynamic voltage recovery related in series with line. DVR is a power value device that protects sensitive loads from interference, ie. voltage drop and swelling associated with remote system failure. VSC must be proscribed acceptably to inject obligatory recent (parallel connection) or power (series connection) into system to recompense power drop [10]. Many sensitive loads can shut down due to falls or other disorder. The reaction speed of equipment is an imperative factor for victorious damages of the equipment. The arrangement of the above 2 devices yields a device called UPQC [11].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Suvarna Jadhav et al. (2018) Electricity is a safe and widely used form of energy. It's easy to change one shape to another. With the constant development of technology, the dependence on electrical energy is growing rapidly. Though, quality of the natural control supply is affected by many internal or external factors in energy system. The efficiency of harmonics,

intervals and differences often impair efficiency of power supply system. In this paper, the problem of recurrent power loss is discussed, such as power changes in form of sags or swelling. The S conversion method is used to detect and analyze this power wave and to record the problem. Use a variety of methods to overcome this recurring problem. By using a static diffusion compensator (D-STATCOM) with an L-C-L passive filter in power supply system used by the user, the value of the voltages can be visualized. The structured model is based on a resource converter (VSC). It incorporates current into connecting system to reduce the power drop or surge. The passive L-C-L filter is an addition to the compensator, which can improve the quality and reduce the harmonic distortion and low power consumption (PF).[3]

Swaroopa S. Bhosale (2018) in power distribution systems, most power quality problems are related to soft wax. As a result, people have sought various solutions to compensate for this power outage, to avoid economic losses in the retail industry. The static diffusion compensator (D-STATCOM) is gaining more approval in the commercial industry to reduce the adverse effects of power consumption on heavy loads. The D-STATCOM is fitted with a flexible load, and has the ability to quickly respond to fluids from end-user devices. This article describes the adjacent reactive injection. The proposed method is to set up the study aspect and prove it by case study of the IEEE RTS 39-bus system. The duct can be removed by injecting a small amount of electricity or recirculating force into the system. This technique combines the symmetrical mixing method immediately. [4]

Amita Amita et al. (2018) Over the past 30 years, traditional energy production has increased, especially when there is no energy needed from the sun, most of which is thought to use wind energy. The major advantages of using wind as an energy source are the reduction in fossil fuel consumption, the reduction in the cost of energy production, and the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, thus reducing clean and natural energy. We know that wind speeds are highly variable in nature, as the application of wind energy into power systems faces many technical challenges, such as safety, reliability, reliability. Availability and quality of electricity supplied to the center or cargo center. In this work, a model is developed for UPQC to improve the power quality of network-connected wind systems, and the results are compared with STATCOM by simulating the model ' the MATLAB / Simulink software. The output of WECS with or without monitors was verified by simulation. [12]

Linggom Enrico Christian et.al (2019) the future of small-scale isolated power systems depends on microgrids based on solar and wind energy schemes, and the technology is not yet mature. Power losses and power fluctuations will affect the power quality of the system, thereby reducing reliability. This article discusses how to use a static synchronous compensator or D-STATCOM for electrical power adjustment and power conversion optimization. To illustrate the proposed concept, D-STATCOM was placed in a radial distribution system and adjusted to working conditions. The variable and variable power support provided by the device can adjust the power supply and adjust the power supply. The efficiency of the D-STATCOM installation has been demonstrated by simulation, which can improve the power consumption and the power control rate in the system. [8]

In this paper, ***Biswajit Saha et al. (2019)*** proposed a monitoring project to improve the power quality and mixing of self-propelled induction generators (SEIG) that are powered by wind turbines to remote areas. In practice, a hybrid static compensator (STATCOM) controlled by neuro-fuzzy PI (NFPI) is used to control the bill and the frequency control of SEIG. The NFPI-controlled STATCOM is used to balance SEIG's operating power requirements under load turbulence and attempts to keep terminal costs constant. Complete the integration of STATCOM and BESS to create a hybrid STATCOM system to improve the power efficiency of traditional STATCOM. This helps to compensate for the deviation between the working force and the moving force, thereby improving the efficiency, reliability and stability of the active system. A hybrid STATCOM dynamic model based on two-axis static theory was developed to analyze the behavior of the system. The simulation results show that in a stand-alone application, under variable load conditions, the power quality and efficiency of the system are improved. [13]

Lakshman Naik Popavath et.al (2020) the use of renewable energy has increased massively to meet global energy needs. The low utilization rate of power converters in renewable energy systems has forced researchers to create new applications such as improving power quality. Due to incorrect or irregular loads and tested power generation, source pollution is a major problem. A customized power supply such as Statcom can completely eliminate major power quality problems such as wave distortion (harmonics) and moving power requirements. In this article, PV Solar Farm is working with PV-Statcom to increase the power quality of Wind-PV systems by strengthening the grid. The PV-Statcom monitoring strategy can improve power quality. Use Matlab/Simulink to get the results. The effectiveness of the present concept indicates an improvement in PF and a decrease in THD. [10]

D.Joe Meisner et al. (2020) Electricity is changing rapidly, and entrepreneurs are facing new challenges. More and more

inverters and renewable energy production require new and innovative solutions to run the plate within the parameters of the required energy quality. Traditional tools for improving power quality are less flexible to cope with climate change. The implementation of dynamic filtering is a solution that can maintain the quality of current and future power transmission. This article is about the test process and real-time testing of a siemens static synchronous compensator (STATCOM) dynamic filter control based on American Electric Power's (AEP) Falfurrias station. [11]

In this paper, ***Burudi Jahnavi et al. (2021)*** proposed a static scattering compensator (D-STATCOM), which combines the same sound resonance (PR) filter and a beam filter. The proposed monitor reduces the difficulty of transmitting the resonant eye and also provides a better current coordinated response. By applying a border filter, many harmonics in the measuring tube can be compensated. Unlike PR monitors, the filter does not need to be adjusted for a single payout. This paper applies two different types of header filtering, such as feed forward form and feedback form, and compares the results. The D-STATCOM topology uses a continuous processing technology, i.e. sinusoidal conversion technology (SPWM) to convert the technology to a moving force and corresponding compensation. MATLAB / Simulink results are provided to validate the theoretical requirements. [5]

III. POWER QUALITY PROBLEMS

Enhanced Transients: Transients are short-lived pulses of high amplitude overlay on the regular voltage waveform. They range in a wide range, from twice regular power to numerous thousand volts, with duration of less than one microsecond, up to one hundredth of a second. Transients can be divided into pulse transients or oscillation transients. Pulse transients are mainly caused by the influence of lightning strikes on electrical classification. Typical source of oscillating transients are activation of capacitors or transformers or switching of converters. Pulse transients are sudden changes in voltage and current that have rapid rise and fall times at non-current frequency. Oscillation transients have one or more sinusoidal apparatus that decay with time when power incidence is in range of 50 Hz to 500 kHz.

A. Short-term voltage change: Short-term power change is defined as a power supply voltage change lasting no more than one minute. This is due to a fault, activation of a large load with a large input current or rapid change in the great reactive authority requirement of load. . These are further confidential as power drops, power swells or interruptions. Long-term voltage change: Long-term voltage change is defined as the change in the average square value of the power supply power at fundamental occurrence for more than 1 minute, such as overvoltage, under voltage and continuous disconnection. The cause of overvoltage (or undervoltage) may be shutdown (or conduction) of great loads with poor control feature or activation of capacitor banks or large capacity reactors.
B. Voltage imbalance: Voltage imbalance refers to the situation where the three-phase voltages of power provide are not equal or may not be equal in time. The main reason is single-phase load, the open course for each phase of the balanced three-phase load or imbalanced load related in each phase of the multiphase organization.
C. Waveform Distortion:Waveform distortion is distinct as steady-state deviation of a voltage or current waveform from an ideal sine wave. These alteration are divided into harmonic, DC offset and notch. The cause of direct current displacement in electrical organization is geomagnetic interference, particularly at elevated altitudes and half-wave remediation. This can amplify the peak value of the magnetic flux in transformer, push it to infiltration or cause transformer to heat up. Electronic power equipment such as UPS and drives with adjustable speed inject harmoniously into the electrical system. The notch is the periodic voltage distortion caused by operation of the power converter when recent is switched from one phase to another.
D. Voltage fluctuations: Power change is defined as a rapid, constant or variable change in the amount of supply. It is also called a "flicker voltre" and is the result of a rapid and large change in the presence of a load with a weak electric current (such as an electric furnace). If today's buses aren't strong, major changes in mobility could severely drop electrical power.
E. Changes in power resistance: changes in frequency are changes caused by rapid changes in the load associated with the system (e.g., a pipeline associated with a relatively low inertia system). . Because the contact is often related to the rotational speed, large changes in the power consumption will shorten the life of the turbine blade in contact with the generator body. Although not all of the above terms are new phrases, consumer awareness of electricity quality has grown. In the past few years, the issue of power quality and built -in solutions has attracted a great deal of interest from electrical system authorities or engineers. The International Commission on Electrical Engineering (IEC) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (IEEE) have set different standards for quality today. Although there are inequalities between one country and another, this has led the authorities to impose stricter laws and restrictions. Although the term power quality is applicable to power

transmission and distribution systems, they have different power quality issues. The transmission system engineer is responsible for controlling the flow of working and moving power to increase the load capacity and transmission limits. On the other hand, power distribution system engineers compensate through a single producer or group of companies to maintain the power quality of the number of goods in the power distribution system .The use of power electronics -based control devices brings solutions to these power quality problems in energy distribution systems.

IV. TECHNIQUES FOR MITIGATION OF PQ ISSUES

Although FACTS concept was residential for communication networks, it has been extended over the past decade to improve power quality (PQ) in soft or medium-sized distribution systems. Power quality problems are defined as problems caused by power consumption, current or frequent. These issues can result in customer device failures. However, the increasing use of computers, microprocessors or electronic power systems has become a power quality problem, with immediate conflict in sound amplification, wave shape and frequency. Non-continuous loads do not cause current quality (PQ) problems, but are also very sensitive to power overload. Unbalanced loads on a distribution system (such as a single load) can cause power quality problems at the distribution level. High loads (such as electric furnaces) are the source of problems with the power superiority in the network. Hingorani and gyugyi first introduced FACTS monitors in 1999 to improve power quality. They are now called private power suppliers. These are based on VSC with suitable controllers. According to the type of correlation to the allocation system, the rated power supply apparatus is divided into the following categories: Series voltage recovery (DVR)

• Distribution of STATCOM (DSTATCOM) branch communications
• The shunt is used in conjunction with a UPQC (Unified Power Quality Conditioner) associated with the series.

A DVR is a series of power supply devices built into a power distribution system. The DVR is compatible with SSSC in transmission organization. The main purpose of a DVR is to reduce power consumption seen by heavy loads (such as semiconductor plants or paper production). Their design can compensate up to 35% of three -step smoothness (depending on requirements) in half a second. In a single step where there is a reduction in power, such as with a single -wire fault (SLG), the DVR can be designed to provide more than 50% of the home's cost. The capacitor is designed to store power from 0.2 MJ to 0.4 MJ per megawatt load. The DVR is associated in series with a distribution feeder via a converter. The low air pressure is connected to converter. If a DVR is used to control the power of a bus, it will add a series voltage of the required size. In suspended mode, when the DVR detects a drop in volts, it will either bypass or not insert power into the system. As with SSSC, it is necessary to protect the DVR from false radio. A DVR with an IGBT / IGCT group can be proscribed as a series energetic filter to reduce soft harmonics on the source side. In addition to coordinated voltage, power on the load side can also be efficiently balanced by the introduction of negative and / or zero offset power.

The STATCOM distribution (DSTATCOM) is compatible with the use of STATCOM of VSC transmission systems that need to be evaluated. However, VSC used in DSTATCOM is a six-pulse converter with SPWM or PWM pulse modification (SVPWM), which can control the amplitude of the rated pulse and keep the DC power across the capacitor constant. In DSTATCOM, faster semiconductor devices (such as IGBT or IGCT) are used to replace the GTO in STATCOM. The high-speed operation provided by the IGBT (or IGCT) allows DSTATCOM to be used for balance, dynamic filtering and flicker reduction. It balances the unbalanced system by inserting the unbalanced order into the system. Active filtering is achieved by the introduction of a smooth wave into the system. DSTATCOM can be considered as a controlled variable power supply. If more active capacitors are needed to compensate the power distribution system, the level of active capacitors can be increased. To increase the active number in the capacitance size, the fixed capacitor can be connected to the DSTATCOM tuner.

V. DISCUSSION & FUTURE SCOPE

In the last thirty years, the introduction of large-scale generation (DG) has begun to transform the distribution network from passive to active. Therefore, a significant impact on the DG will cause technical difficulties, including power changes. This article improves the operation and control of distributed synchronous generators (D-STATCOM) to improve the quality of the distributed power based on the asynchronous generators, because the asynchronous generators have less efficient control, especially under heavy load conditions. The application of D-STATCOM as a voltage controller greatly improves the efficiency of the power distribution system.

The below mentioned phrases indicates the futuristic scopes in this filed. In this research work only the MATLAB Simulation has been implemented for photovoltaic based shunt

APF to enhance the power quality in the grid tie system based on the proposed control scheme for a non-linear load.

The Experimental work will be implemented for the same and a model depending on the given prototype based on VSC and PI controller can be emerged to prove the simulation results.

Similarly the research can be done to enhance the power quality with the help of the other controlled techniques in distribution system due to faults in the grid tie system.

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