

<b>Course Number and Name</b>												
BEE016 & Flexible AC Transmission Systems												
<b>Credits and Contact Hours</b>												
3 & 45												
<b>Course Coordinator's Name</b>												
Dr.V.Jayalakshmi												
<b>Text Books and References</b>												
<b>Text Books:</b>												
1. R.MohanMathur, Rajiv K.Varma, "Thyristor – Based Facts Controllers for Electrical Transmission Systems", IEEE press and John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2002.												
2. Narain G. Hingorani, "Understanding FACTS -Concepts and Technology of Flexible AC Transmission Systems", Standard Publishers Distributors, Delhi- 110 006, 2011.												
3. K.R.Padiyar," FACTS Controllers in Power Transmission and Distribution", New Age International (P) Limited, Publishers, New Delhi, 2008.												
<b>References:</b>												
1. A.T.John, "Flexible A.C. Transmission Systems", Institution of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), 1999.												
2. V.K.Sood, HVDC and FACTS controllers – Applications of Static Converters in Power System, APRIL 2004 , Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2004.												
3. Xiao – Ping Zang, Christian Rehtanz and Bikash Pal, "Flexible AC Transmission System:Modelling and Control" Springer, 2012.												
4. <a href="http://nptel.ac.in/courses/108104052/26">http://nptel.ac.in/courses/108104052/26</a>												
<b>Course Description</b>												
This course introduces the application of a variety of high power-electronic controllers for active and reactive power in transmission lines. Students are exposed to the basics, modeling aspects, control and scope for different types of FACTS controllers.												
<b>Prerequisites</b>						<b>Co-requisites</b>						
Power Generation Systems						Nil						
required, elective, or selected elective (as per Table 5-1)												
Required												
<b>Course Outcomes (COs)</b>												
CO1:To understand various types of power controllers in transmission lines.												
CO2: To understand the static VAR compensator and its applications.												
CO3: To understand the TCSC controller and its applications.												
CO4:To understand the transient stability and modelling of STATCOM.												
CO5: To learn the concept of coordination of FACTS controllers.												
<b>Student Outcomes (SOs) from Criterion 3 covered by this Course</b>												
COs/SOs	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
CO1	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	M
CO2	H	H	M	M	H	M	M	L	M	M	L	M
CO3	H	H	M	M	H	H	M	L	M	M	L	M
CO4	H	H	M	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	L	M
CO5	H	H	M	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	L	M

## List of Topics Covered

### **UNIT I INTRODUCTION 9**

Reactive power control in electrical power transmission lines -Uncompensated transmission line - series compensation – Basic concepts of Static Var Compensator (SVC) – Thyristor Controlled Series capacitor (TCSC) – Unified power flow controller (UPFC).

### **UNIT II STATIC VAR COMPENSATOR (SVC) AND APPLICATIONS 9**

Voltage control by SVC – Advantages of slope in dynamic characteristics – Influence of SVC on system voltage – Design of SVC voltage regulator –Modelling of SVC for power flow and fast transient stability – Applications: Enhancement of transient stability – Steady state power transfer – Enhancement of power system damping.

### **UNIT III THYRISTOR CONTROLLED SERIES CAPACITOR (TCSC) AND APPLICATIONS 9**

Operation of the TCSC – Different modes of operation – Modelling of TCSC – Variable reactance model – Modelling for Power Flow and stability studies. Applications: Improvement of the system stability limit – Enhancement of system damping.

### **UNIT IV VOLTAGE SOURCE CONVERTER BASED FACTS CONTROLLERS 9**

Static Synchronous Compensator (STATCOM) – Principle of operation – V-I Characteristics. Applications: Steady state power transfer-enhancement of transient stability - prevention of voltage instability. SSSC-operation of SSSC and the control of power flow–modelling of SSSC in load flow and transient stability studies.

### **UNIT V CO-ORDINATION OF FACTS CONTROLLERS 9**

Controller interactions – SVC – SVC interaction – Co-ordination of multiple controllers using linear control techniques – Control coordination using genetic algorithms.