

Article

An Efficient Shunt Modulated AC Green Plug–Switched Filter Compensation Scheme for Nonlinear Loads

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Abstract: Nonlinear loads, crucial components of power system grids, pose a challenge due to harmonics injection. This work tackles this issue with a novel modified green plug–switched filter compensation scheme using fuzzy logic controllers. This innovative scheme presented in this paper utilizes dual action pulse width modulation to ensure switching functions from harmonics reduction and capacitive compensation for inrush nonlinear-type AC loads. The scheme’s multi-loop regulations and online switching effectively handle dynamic-type slow-acting inrush, motorized-and other rectifier-type nonlinear loads, enhancing the power factor, power quality at source and load buses, and reducing the total harmonics distortion at the key source and sensitive nonlinear load buses. A simulation model in the MATLAB/SIMULINK-2023b software environment demonstrates the efficiency of the proposed FACTS technique. The modulated dual mode switched filter-capacitive compensation scheme controlled by a fuzzy logic controller ensures less harmonics distortion and improved voltage stabilization. The results show that voltage, current, active power, reactive power, power factor regulation, and effective energy utilization are achievable with the designed Flexible AC Transmission System-Modulated Filter Capacitor Compensation–Switched Filter Compensator (FACTS-MFCC-SFC). The switched modulated AC green plug filter significantly improves power quality and enhances power factor in cases of inrush and nonlinear loads.

Keywords: AC switched/modulated filter; pulse width modulation control; online multi-loop type-2 FLC; total error regulation



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1. Introduction

Over the past two decades, power quality issues have become increasingly prevalent in electrical power transmission and distribution systems. Numerous devices connected to microgrids and modern distribution systems contribute to power quality issues, including harmonics distortions in grids. The key sources of harmonics in modern distribution systems include motor drives, electric vehicle chargers, Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs), LEDs, and inverters utilized as interfaces for storage systems and Distributed Generation (DG) units [1]. Flexible Alternating Current Transmission System (FACTS) devices offer a viable solution to improve power quality by addressing various issues, such as long- and short-duration voltage variations, voltage imbalance, waveform distortion, voltage fluctuation, and power frequency variations, which are primarily caused by loads connected to electric supply systems [2]. Power outages, generator malfunctions, frequency control challenges, and unplanned prolonged blackouts are among the commonly encountered issues. Modern automation and industries rely on sensors, microprocessors, relays, and other sophisticated electrical equipment. While these devices enable complex operations, they are highly sensitive to power quality. As a result, utilities, customers, and load device suppliers all face financial implications [2].

The advantageous point of the proposed scheme is its performance by adding the fuzzy logic control type-2 scheme that reduces harmonics and improves the power factor as well as reduces transient over voltage conditions with FACTS-MFCC-SFC [3].

Various capacitor banks, including fixed, switched, and modulated types, have been widely deployed in modern electrical systems to mitigate feeder active and reactive power losses and enhance the system's response to events like faults, load switching, and short circuits [4]. Fixed power filters, known for their cost-effectiveness and simple structures, are commonly used in industrial networks to enhance power quality [5]. However, these fixed-parameter power filters and capacitor banks may have limited effectiveness for dynamic loads and can potentially lead to resonance issues in certain scenarios [6].

This paper introduces an innovative AC switched filter compensation method employing dual-action pulse width modulation. This approach facilitates the switching functionality for both harmonics reduction and capacitive compensation, and it is particularly suitable for addressing inrush-type nonlinear AC loads. The novel multi-loop regulations and online switching mechanisms are designed to effectively mitigate the effects of dynamics and reduce the acting of the inrush current [7]. This compensation strategy aims to improve the power factor and power quality at source and load buses and reduce the total harmonic distortion at the critical source and sensitive nonlinear load buses.

Moreover, this paper delves into type-2 fuzzy logic, an advancement from type-1 fuzzy logic, which addresses uncertainties in defining membership functions by introducing an uncertainty zone between upper and lower membership functions. This enables each data point to possess two degrees of membership when mapped using interval type-2 fuzzy sets, managed by governing rules. However, direct defuzzification becomes impractical due to added encoded data, necessitating reduction techniques to simplify algorithm complexity. We utilize the defuzzification process from type-1 fuzzy logic to generate crisp values, employing triangle membership functions in our study. Shifting to dynamic controllers, we explore their enhanced functionality with additional loops operating in an error-sequential manner. Our research also investigates an innovative tri-loop regulation setup at the common source bus, strategically addressing changes in voltage and current. By leveraging a modulated filter capacitive compensator and a fast PWM-modulated switching system, we effectively reduce voltage transients and minimize inrush current ripple, addressing various scenarios arising from load switching and short-term faults [8]. The fuzzy logic controller is flexible as it can deal with hidden nonlinearities in the loads and other inrush transient load behaviors. The flexibility is busted by a fast response and tolerance to hidden nonlinear load dynamics [9].

The present paper proposes a novel low-cost FACTS-MFCC-SFC device that will improve system performance. The proposed device is validated in a MATLAB-Simulink-2023b software environment using a type-2 FLC controller for voltage stabilization and power delivery to the load. This FACTS-MFCC-SFC device uses switches for implementing dynamic error-driven control strategies, thereby achieving an improved response. This study also compares operations both with and without the MFCC-FACTS device, tests for harmonic reduction, power quality, and improvements in power factor correction.

2. Literature Review

Chao, Wujie et al. delved into the limitations of passive filters in LCC-HVDC projects, particularly regarding harmonic filtering and system impedance dependence. Conversely, they introduced Hybrid Active Power Filters (HAPFs) as a versatile solution offering high controllability and effective compensation for various harmonics, flicker suppression, and reactive power compensation. Unlike passive filters, a HAPF's characteristics remain stable regardless of system impedance, mitigating resonance risks. The adaptive function enables automatic harmonics tracking and compensation, as evidenced by its successful application in the Fujian Guangdong DC interconnection project, indicating its suitability for high-voltage environments and future DC projects [10]. In a different vein, Wang, Lianjie et al. presented a TPMP Si and SiC hybrid inverter coupled with a specialized compensating current modulation strategy. This approach effectively addressed large low-frequency harmonic currents, showcasing high efficiency and comparable performance to all SiC-

MOSFET inverters. The proposed hybrid inverter offered cost savings and compact filter volumes and was validated by simulation results [11].

Furthermore, Catata, Elmer O. Hanco et al. explored the presence of stroke components in an electrical grid and proposed in-line adaptive filters for DC-link voltage control loops. These filters aimed to mitigate stroke frequency components from Synchronous Reluctance Generators (SRGs), reducing distortion in grid current waveforms. The experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of these adaptive filters in adapting to SRG stroke frequencies and minimizing distortion, particularly when integrated with voltage compensators [12]. Similarly, Singh, Vikram et al. addressed harmonic currents generated by nonlinear loads and evaluated the performance of a Shunt Active Power Filter (SAPF) in power distribution systems using MATLAB/Simulink. They implemented SAPF with a combination of hysteresis current control (HCC) and a Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) Generator, effectively maintaining the total harmonic distortion (THD) of supply currents below specified limits [13].

Moreover, Lima, Vitor Leobet, and Tiago Jackson May Dezuco proposed an adaptation to existing switching rule design methods to address time-varying nonlinearities in Shunt Active Power Filters (APFs). This modification aimed to improve harmonics compensation and power factor correction when dealing with nonlinear loads, outlining future research directions for extending the approach to three-phase systems and minimizing sensor information requirements [14]. Additionally, Lin et al. tackled limitations in traditional high-power Active Power Filters (APFs) using IGBT by proposing a novel approach employing Proportional–Integral (PI) and repetitive control with shorter sampling times. The simulation results demonstrate improved harmonic compensation with higher switching frequencies, ensuring accurate compensation even for high-order harmonics and dynamic load changes [15].

Furthermore, Daftary, Dhruvil, and M. T. Shah focused on modeling and simulating Hybrid Active Power Filters (HAPFs) to reduce the kVA rating of Shunt Active Power Filters (SAPFs), leading to improved power quality and a reduced VA rating. Their findings suggest the potential of hybrid power filters to enhance power quality in grid systems [16]. Lastly, Nolasco, Diego HS et al. introduced an automatic power quality diagnosis method based on the online estimation of voltage and current total harmonic distortion indices. This method utilizes a fuzzy system to assess the impact of harmonic distortions on power quality, providing linguistic and quantitative diagnoses without requiring external expertise [17].

3. System Description

A single-line diagram of an AC system sample study of three-phase AC system supplying loads is shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows the FACTS-MFCC-SFC scheme of the AC three-phase system grid network. It represents the Simulink MATLAB software of the novel dynamic error-driven tri-loop FLC applied to lower switching transients, current inrush excursions, as well as in the low voltage utilization system for effective power/energy utilization and power quality improvement for the type of load depicted in [18].

The single-line diagram sample study of a three-phase AC system comprises a synchronous generator (driven by a source) that delivers the power to a local hybrid load (linear, DC ARC, and induction motor load) and is connected to an infinite bus through a 10 km transmission line. The main components of an AC system are as follows:

1. A three-phase AC grid source;
2. A novel modulated filter-capacitor compensator (MFCC-SFC) filter scheme;
3. A novel dynamic error-driven tri-loop type-2 FLC;
4. Three different electrical hybrid nonlinear loads;
5. Transformers for voltage change from 138 kv to 25 kv and then from 25 kv to 4.16 kv.

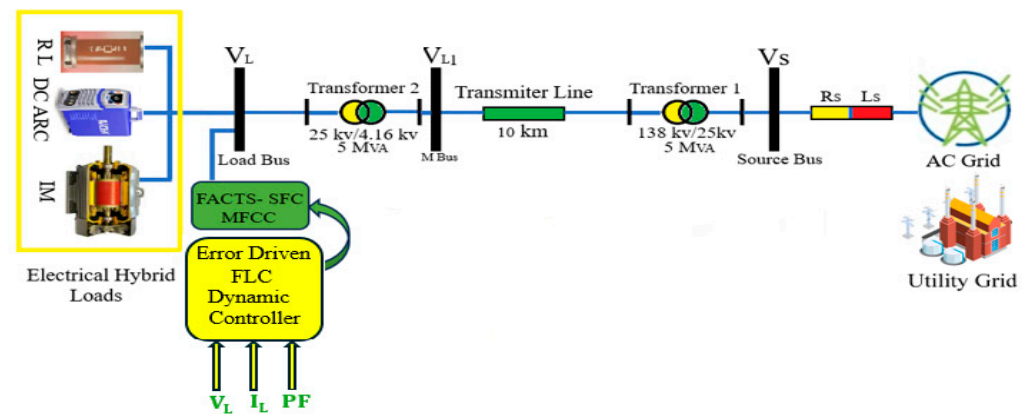


Figure 1. AC grid study system with hybrid loads and interface hybrid FACTS-switched filter system.

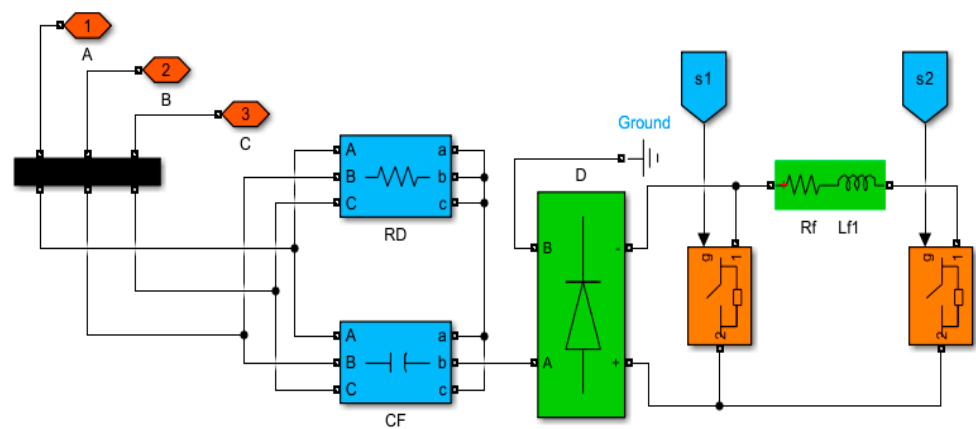


Figure 2. The MFCC-SFC device.

The best way to ensure high efficiency is to minimize the active power loss during the power transmission process. Using active power loss reduction strategies with power factor regulation efforts can lead to a more efficient power transmission system [19]. At the same time, regulating the power factor (PF) is crucial during power transmission, as the PF contributes substantially to transmission efficiency (T.E.) [20]. Minimizing losses and maintaining reliability are crucial in providing end-consumers a stable and cost-effective electricity supply while also contributing to sustainable energy practices [21].

Transmission efficiency is the power obtained at the receiving end of a transmission line, which is generally less than the sending end power due to active power losses in the line resistance. The ratio of the receiving end power to the sending end power of a transmission line is known as the transmission efficiency of the line, as shown in Equation (1).

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ T.E., } \eta_T &= \frac{\text{Receiving end power}}{\text{Sending end power}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{V_R I_R \cos \phi_R}{V_S I_S \cos \phi_S} \times 100 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where V_R , I_R are the receiving end voltage and current; $\cos \phi_R$ is the receiving end power factor (lagging); V_S , I_S are the sending end voltage and current; $\cos \phi_S$ is the sending end power factor.

4. FACTS-MFCC-SFC Scheme

The proposed low-cost FACTS-MFCC-SFC dynamic voltage stabilization device is a member of the switched capacitor compensator and modulated switching/modulated power filter family [22]. Using a double-switched shunt capacitor bank and two shunt-linked fixed capacitors for the proposed FACTS-MFCC-SFC minimizes the overall harmonics distortion and improves power quality and the power factor. Moreover, the system's

ground is linked to a tuned arm filter to improve the overall performance. The FACTS-MFCC-SFC has two modes of operation: a capacitive compensation mode and a tuned arm filter mode that utilizes the controlled IGPT switches S1 and S2, as shown in Figure 2.

The MFCC filter acts as a modulated admittance and point of connection, usually near nonlinear loads. The duty cycle ratio is adjusted online using the multi regulation total error to ensure dynamic matching to fast- and slow-acting nonlinear variations. The dual function of the tuned arm filter is complemented by the adjusted capacitive compensation level for nonlinear reactive loads, motorized inrush loads, and cyclical loads.

5. Type-2 Fuzzy Logic Controller

The fuzzy logic controller is flexible as it can deal with hidden nonlinearities in the loads and other inrush transient load behaviors. The flexibility is busted by fast response and tolerance to hidden nonlinear load dynamics [9]. The purpose of type-2 fuzzy logic, which is an expanded form of type-1 fuzzy logic, is to capture the ambiguities involved in defining type-1 fuzzy membership functions. To perform this task, a footprint of uncertainty is introduced in the type-1 fuzzy sets. Between the upper and lower fuzzy membership functions lies this ambiguous imprint. Consequently, when mapping real-world data using interval type-2 fuzzy sets, any such data will now have two degrees of membership [23]. The fuzzification procedure is now completed. The fuzzified lower and upper membership levels function according to rules, and each rule is assessed sequentially. Since there is additional encoded data, it is not possible directly accomplish defuzzification. As a result, a particular kind of reduction technique is presented to lessen the algorithm's complexity. There are many other kinds of reduction algorithms, and the Karnik–Mendel technique is the most used one. Nevertheless, due to the complexity of this procedure, some computationally less expensive techniques have also been proposed. The same defuzzification process used for type-1 fuzzy logic is used to generate crisp value following this kind of reduction. In our study, we represent upper and lower fuzzy sets using triangle membership functions [24,25].

The main loops are used to keep the monitor out for any errors in the voltage or current of the bus. The controller's time delay and scaling parameters are chosen using offline guided trial and error.

It is possible to mitigate any inrush, dynamic, sudden excursion changes that may appear in the bus voltage and current using the innovative tri-loop regulation set-up at the common source bus. In the meantime, loop decoupling in a dominant voltage stabilization loop is guaranteed by loop-weighting factors. This methodology guarantees a prompt reaction and a minimal quantity of errors in general. [26]. Using a modulated filter capacitive compensator, this method takes advantage of optimal switching based on system requirements. Furthermore, a fast PWM-modulated switching system consisting of a dynamic multi-regulation time-descaled error-driven controller is used for the green plug filter [27]. This design provides lower damped voltage transients, reduced inrush current ripple content, and dynamic interface bus voltage regulation by alternating between static capacitive compensation and the tuned arm filter. These situations can result from load switching, fluctuations in the wind pattern, self-excited capacitor banks within the system, and/or short-term faults in the SC and OC.

Dynamic controllers with extra loops are activated using an error sequential method. The dynamic quad-loop controller is made up of two main loops and two sub-loops, as shown in Figure 3. The inputs and/or outputs of the interval type-2 FLC are represented by interval type-2 fuzzy sets [28,29]. A real-time robot FLC design is made possible using interval type-2 FLC, which simplifies the calculation compared to the general type-2 FLC, which is computationally demanding [30]. The structure of an interval type-2 FLC and the fuzzifier, inference engine, rule base, type-reducer, and a de-fuzzifier are shown in Figure 4.

The input type-2 fuzzy sets are created by fuzzifying the crisp inputs from the input sensors. Since singleton fuzzification is easy to apply and works well with embedded processors and real-time applications, it is typically employed in interval type-2 FLC

applications [31]. The inference engine and the rule base are then triggered by the input type-2 fuzzy sets to generate output type-2 fuzzy sets, as shown in Figure 5 [32].

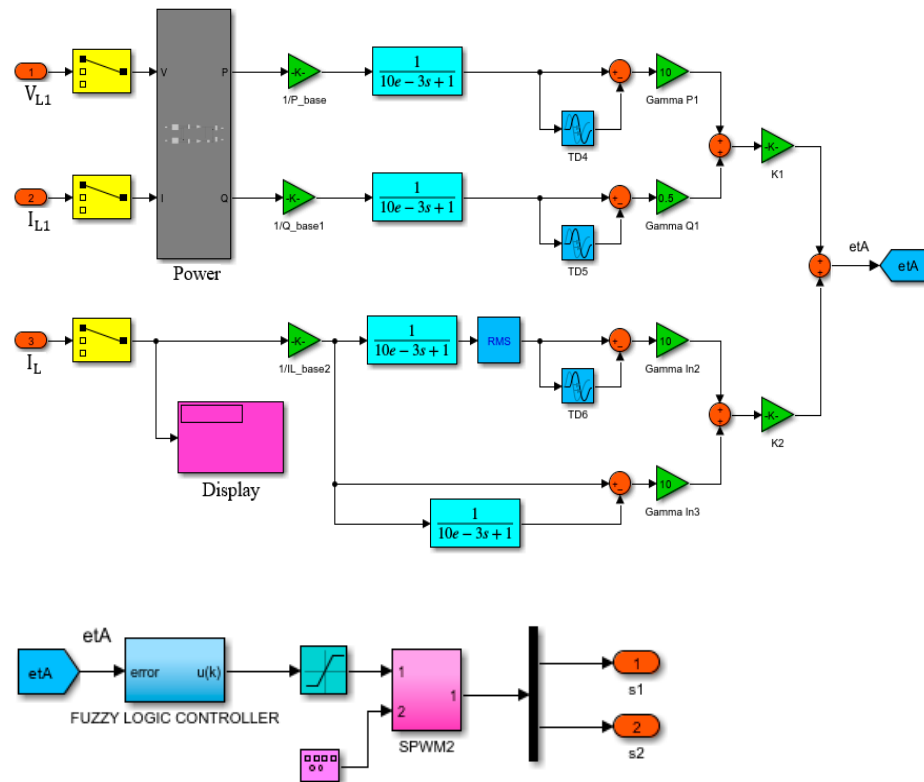


Figure 3. Dynamic tri-loop tri-regulation controller for the AC SFC filter compensator.

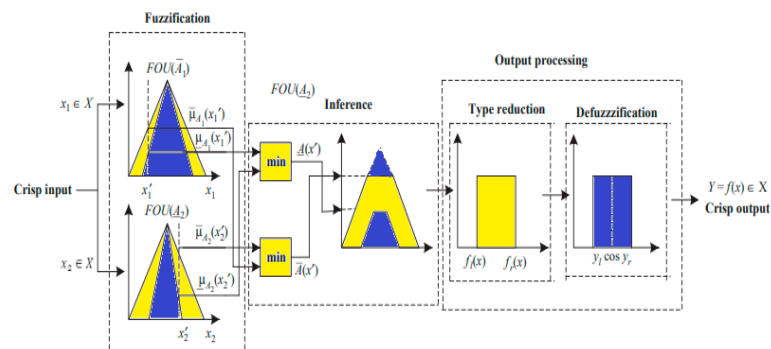


Figure 4. Structure flow of interval type-2 fuzzy system.

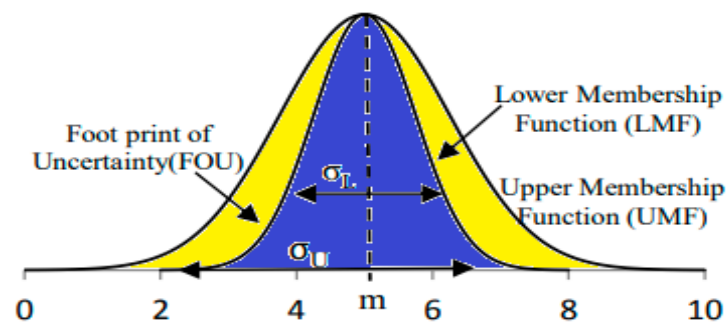


Figure 5. An interval Gaussian type-2 fuzzy set.

The rule structure of each S1-IT2-FLC is as follows, as shown in Figure 6:

$$Ri : \text{ IF } \sigma \text{ is } \tilde{A}_i \text{ THEN } \varphi \text{ is } B_i, i = 1, 2, 3 \quad (2)$$

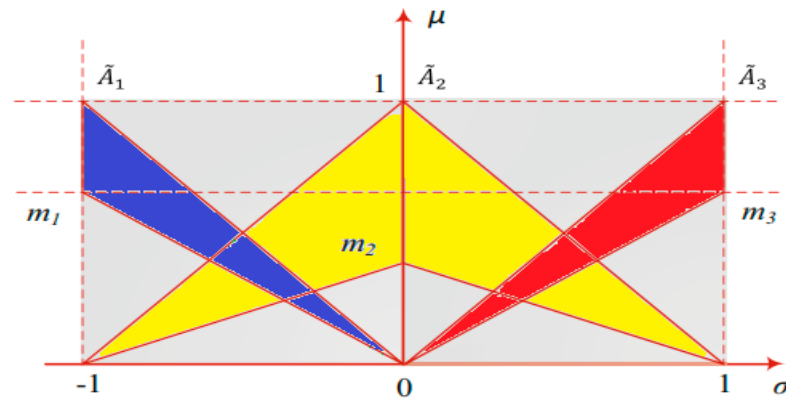


Figure 6. Triangular IT2-FSSs.

$\bar{\mu}_{A_i}$ is described in terms of an upper membership function.

$\underline{\mu}_{A_i}$ is described in terms of the lower membership function.

σ is the standard deviation.

B_i represents crisp consequents 1, 2, and 3.

The equations describing the type-2 fuzzy logic are described as follows:

$$\varphi = \begin{cases} m_1 = m_3 = 1 - \alpha \\ m_2 = \alpha \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where m_1, m_2 , and m_3 represent the height of the lower membership function; Equation (3) describes the fuzzy rule base;

Equation (4) describes the type of reduction mechanism of a type-2 fuzzy controller.

$$\varphi = \frac{\varphi^l + \varphi^r}{2} \quad (4)$$

where φ^l and φ^r are the end points of the type of reduced set, which are described as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi^l = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^L \bar{\mu}_{A_i}(\sigma) B_i + \sum_{i=L+1}^N \underline{\mu}_{A_i}(\sigma) B_i}{\sum_{i=1}^L \bar{\mu}_{A_i}(\sigma) + \sum_{i=L+1}^N \underline{\mu}_{A_i}(\sigma)} \\ \varphi^r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^R \underline{\mu}_{A_i}(\sigma) B_i + \sum_{i=R+1}^N \bar{\mu}_{A_i}(\sigma) B_i}{\sum_{i=1}^R \underline{\mu}_{A_i}(\sigma) + \sum_{i=R+1}^N \bar{\mu}_{A_i}(\sigma)} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

where L and r are switching points.

Equation (5) describes the type of reduction mechanism of the type-2 fuzzy controller, as shown in Figures 6 and 7.

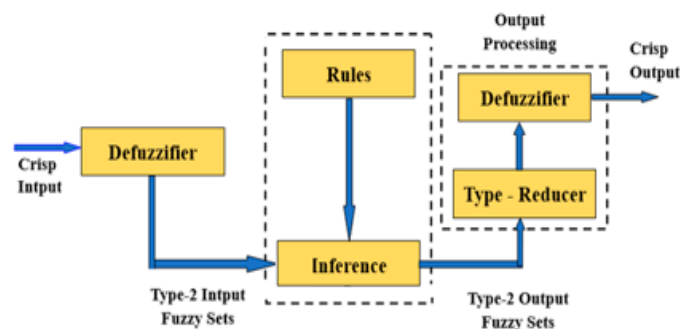


Figure 7. Type-2 fuzzy information processing.

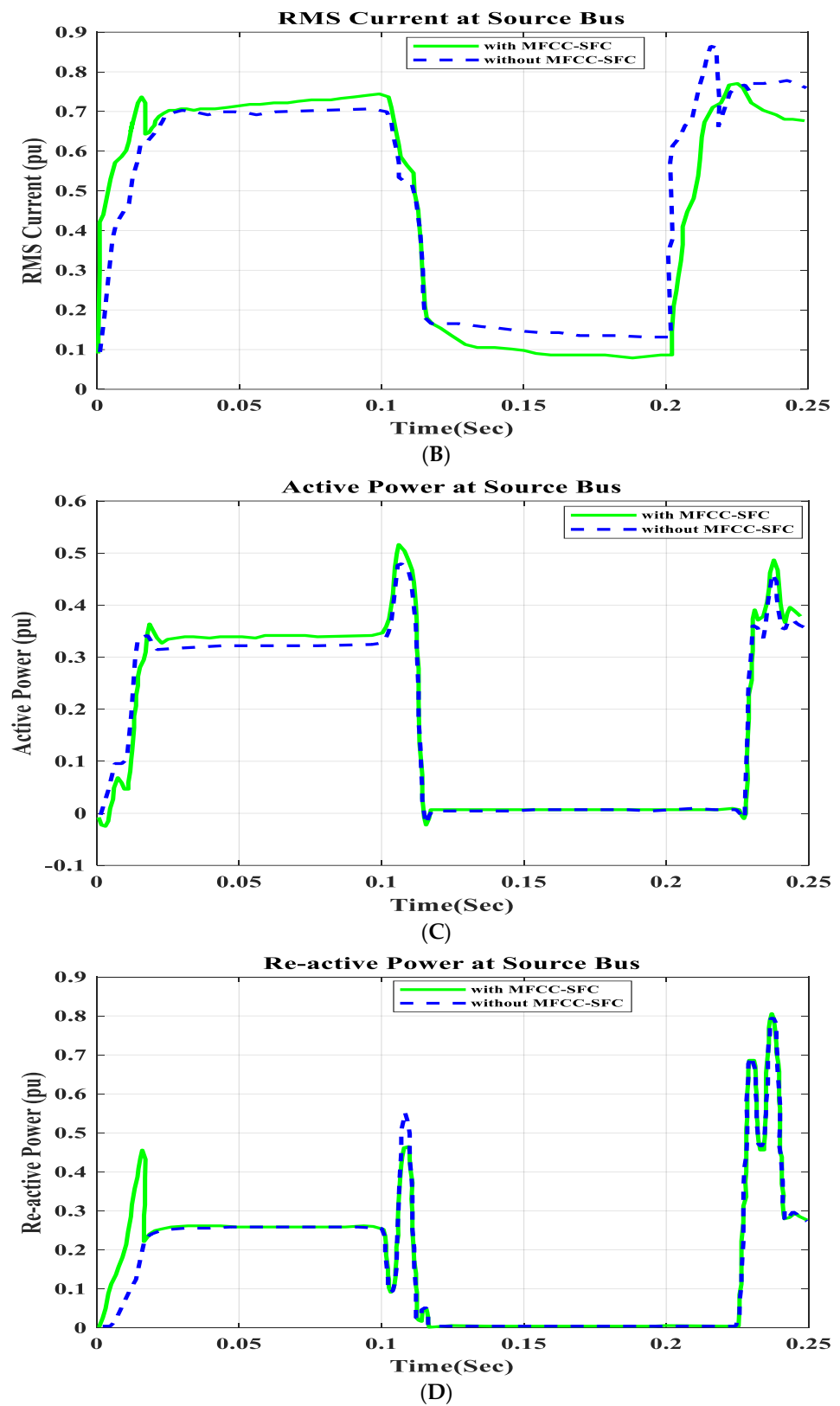


Figure 9. Cont.

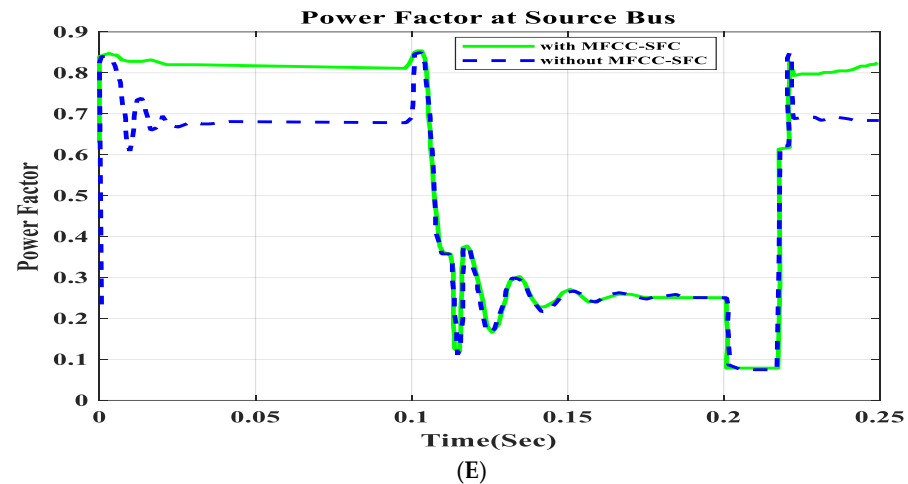


Figure 9. V, I, P, Q, and PF at source bus with short circuit, duration of 100 ms to 200 ms. (A) RMS voltage waveform, (B) RMS current waveform, (C) active power waveform, (D) reactive power waveform, and (E) power factor waveform at source bus.

6.2. V, I, P, Q, and PF at Load Bus with Short Circuit Operation

In this section the model is tested at the load bus with short circuit operation for a duration of 100 ms to 200 ms and the voltage, current, active and reactive power and the power factor are calculated as seen in Figure 10.

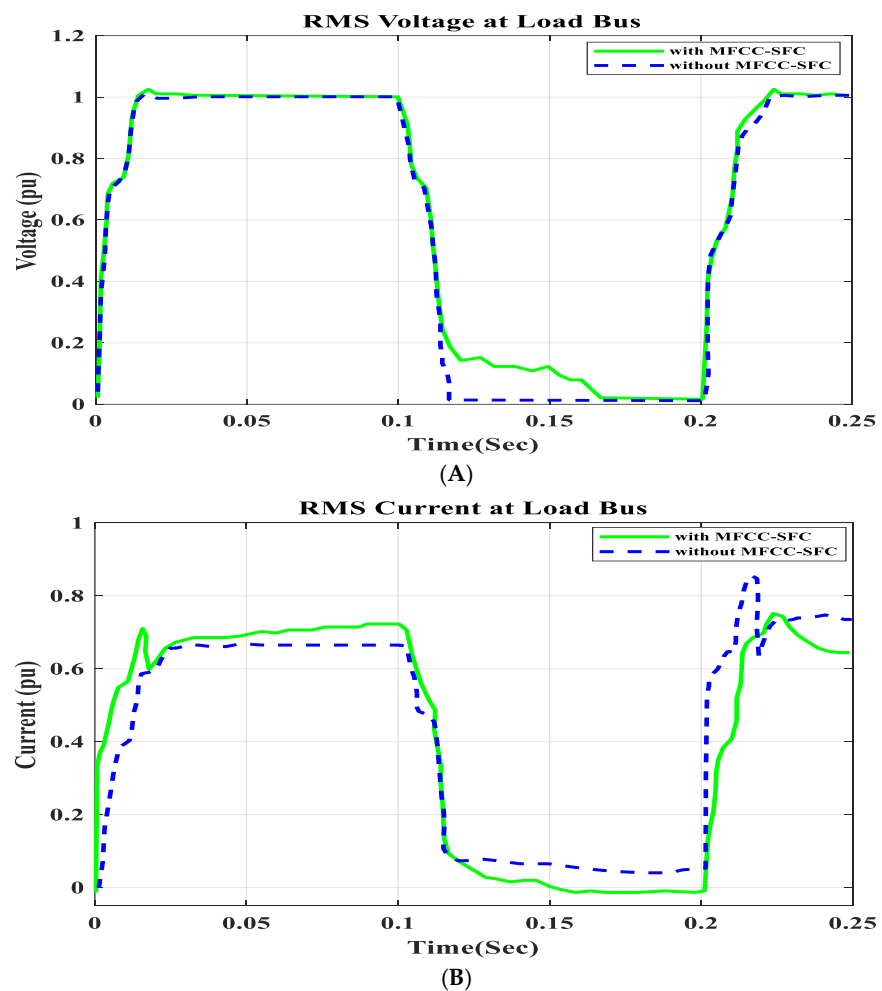


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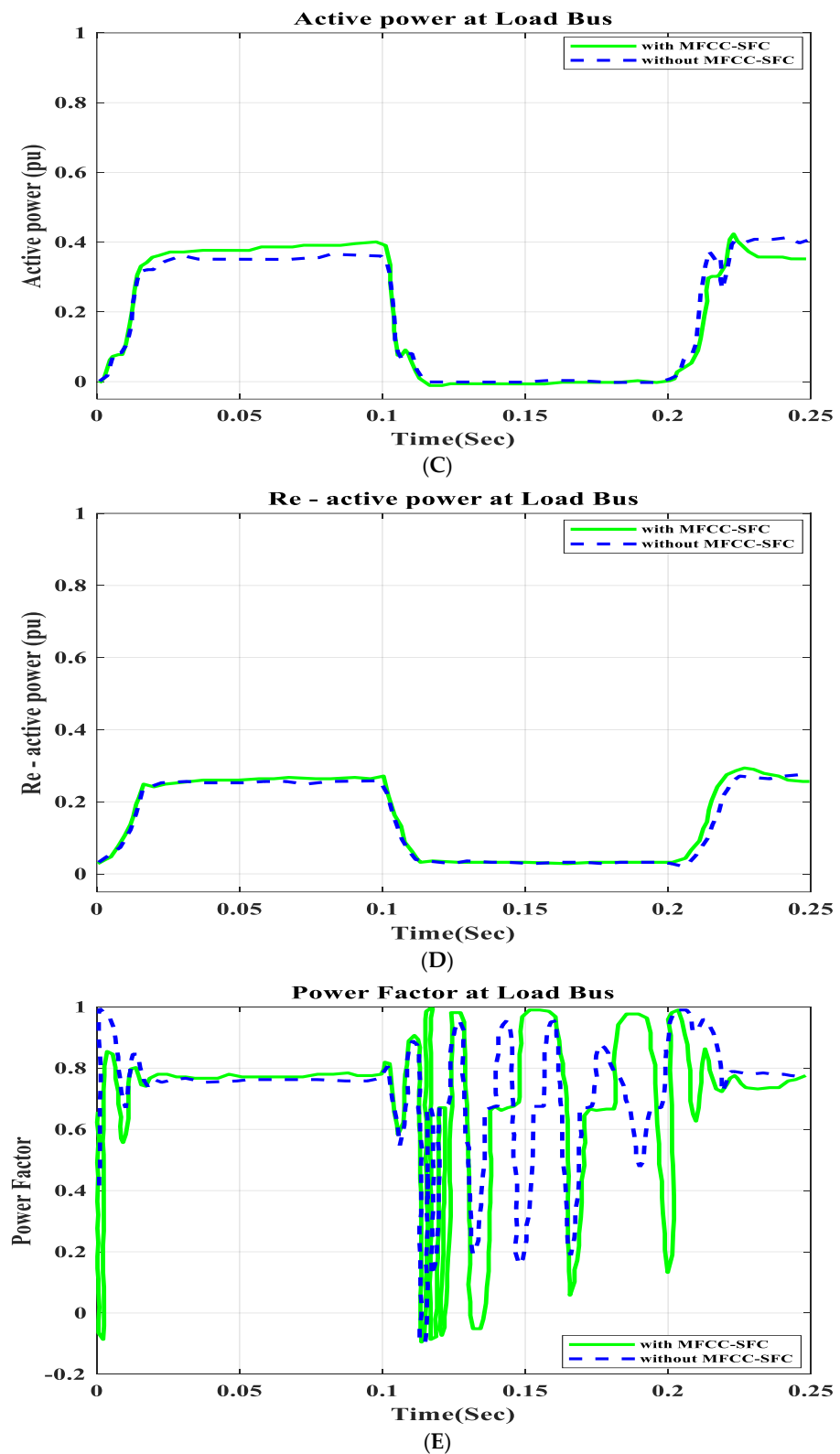


Figure 10. V, I, P, Q, and PF at load bus with short circuit, duration of 100 ms to 200 ms. (A) RMS voltage waveform, (B) RMS current waveform, (C) active power waveform, (D) reactive power waveform, and (E) power factor waveform at load bus.

6.3. Application Short Circuit Condition

To demonstrate that the low-cost FACTS-MFCC scheme involving dynamic stabilization and efficient energy utilization works as intended, the proposed control schemes for

stabilizing the host smart grid under a short circuit (SC), open circuit (OC), and other conditions were tested. All digital simulations used the MATLAB/SIMULINK-2023b software environment, which introduced a three-phase short circuit to the load bus of the AC grid at a time of 100 ms and cleared it after 200 ms. Figures 9 and 10 demonstrate the outcomes of the simulations under the short circuit situation. Furthermore, the FACTS-MFCC-SFC scheme improved its efficiency in lowering inrush currents during short- and open-circuit failures, which helped enhance the power factor and stabilize bus voltages in the case study.

6.4. V, I, P, Q , and PF at Source Bus with Open Circuit Operation

In this section the model is tested at the source bus with open circuit operation for a duration of 100 ms to 150 ms and the voltage, current, active and reactive power and the power factor are calculated as seen in Figure 11.

6.5. V, I, P, Q , and PF under at Load Bus with Open Circuit Operation

In this section the model is tested at the load bus with open circuit operation for a duration of 100 ms to 150 ms and the voltage, current, active and reactive power and the power factor are calculated as seen in Figure 12.

6.6. Application of Open Circuit Condition

In this section, an open circuit occurs close to the load, and the alteration in a critical parameter is demonstrated. All digital simulations used the MATLAB/SIMULINK-2023b software environment, which introduced a three-phase open circuit to both buses (source and load) of the AC grid at a time of 100 ms and cleared it after 150 ms. Figures 11 and 12 demonstrate the outcomes of the simulations under the open-circuit situation. Furthermore, as can be seen, both buses (source and load) now have better dynamic response and power quality. Additionally, there are not many fluctuations in the power factor in open-circuit faults with FACTS-MFCC-SFC in essential buses, particularly in source buses.

6.7. V, I, P, Q , and PF in Infinite Bus

In this section the model is tested at the infinite bus with open circuit operation for a duration of 100 ms to 150 ms and the voltage, current, active and reactive power and power factor are calculated as seen in Figure 11.

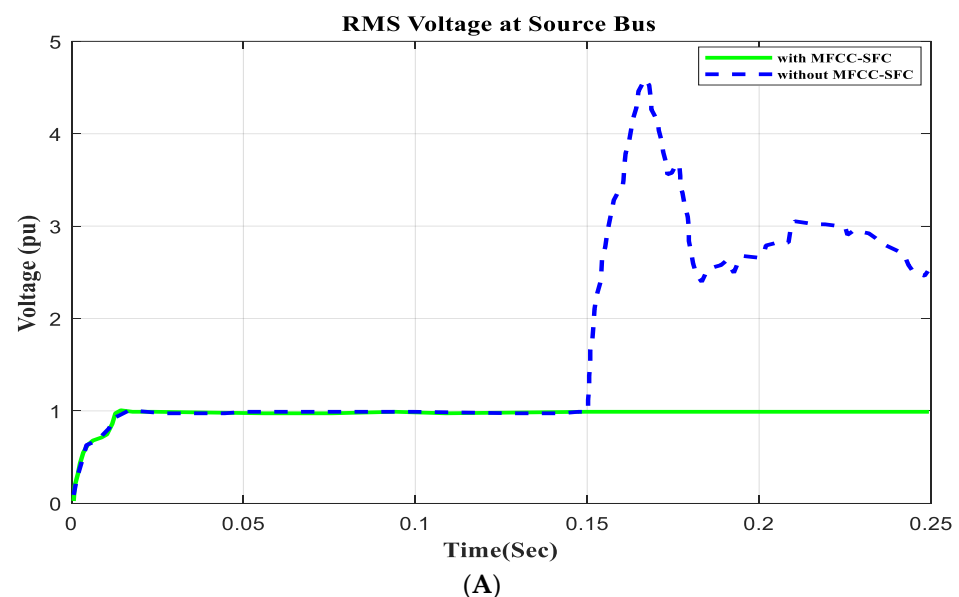


Figure 11. Cont.

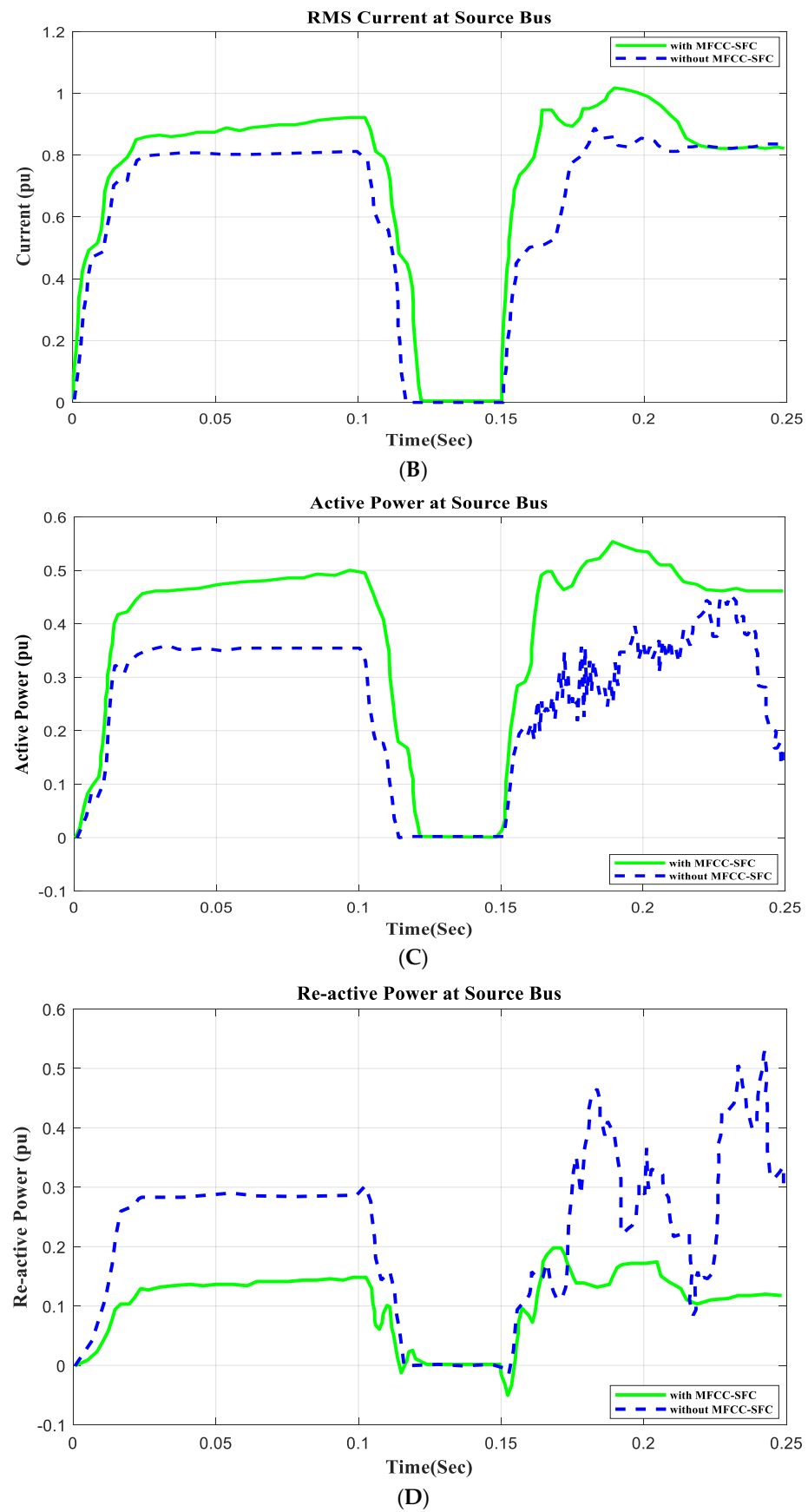


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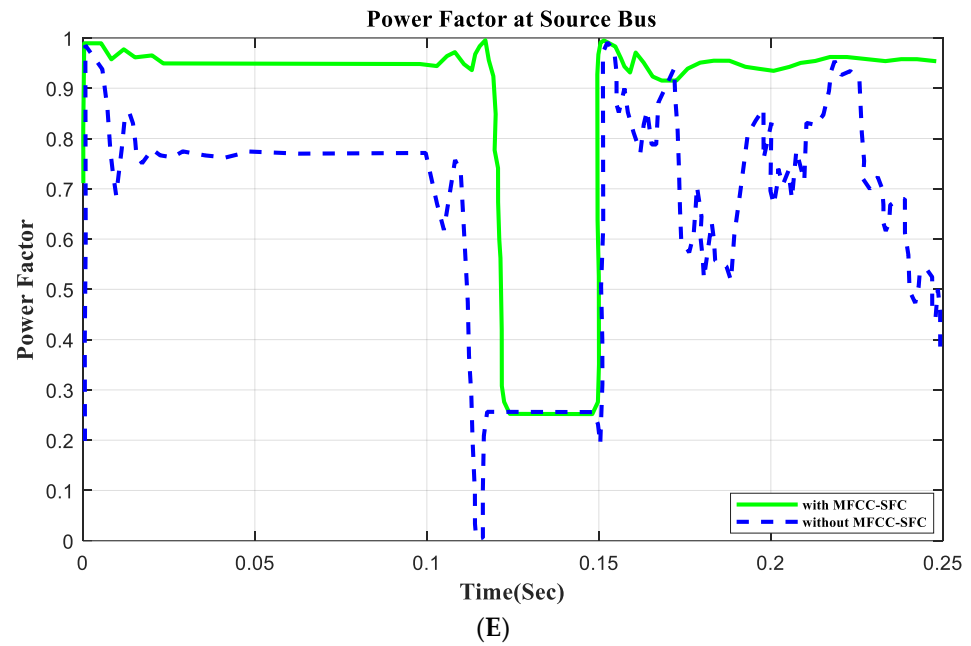


Figure 11. V, I, P, Q, and PF at source bus with open circuit, duration of 100 ms to 150 ms. (A) RMS voltage waveform, (B) RMS current waveform, (C) active power waveform, (D) reactive power waveform, and (E) power factor waveform at source bus.

6.8. V, I, P, Q, and PF in Load Bus

In this section the model is tested at the load bus with open circuit operation for a duration of 100 ms to 150 ms and the voltage, current, active and reactive power and power factor are calculated as seen in Figure 12.

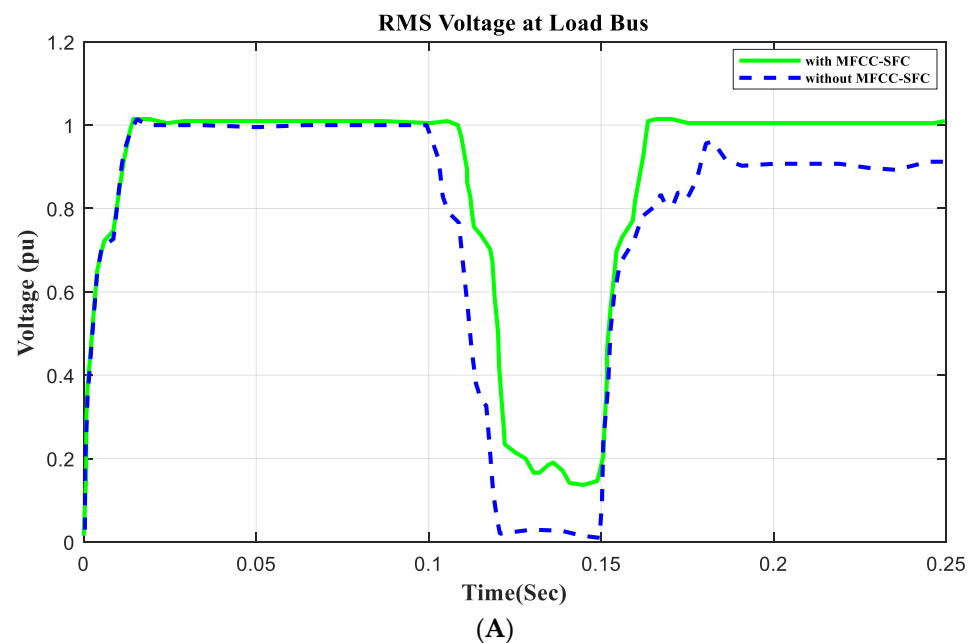


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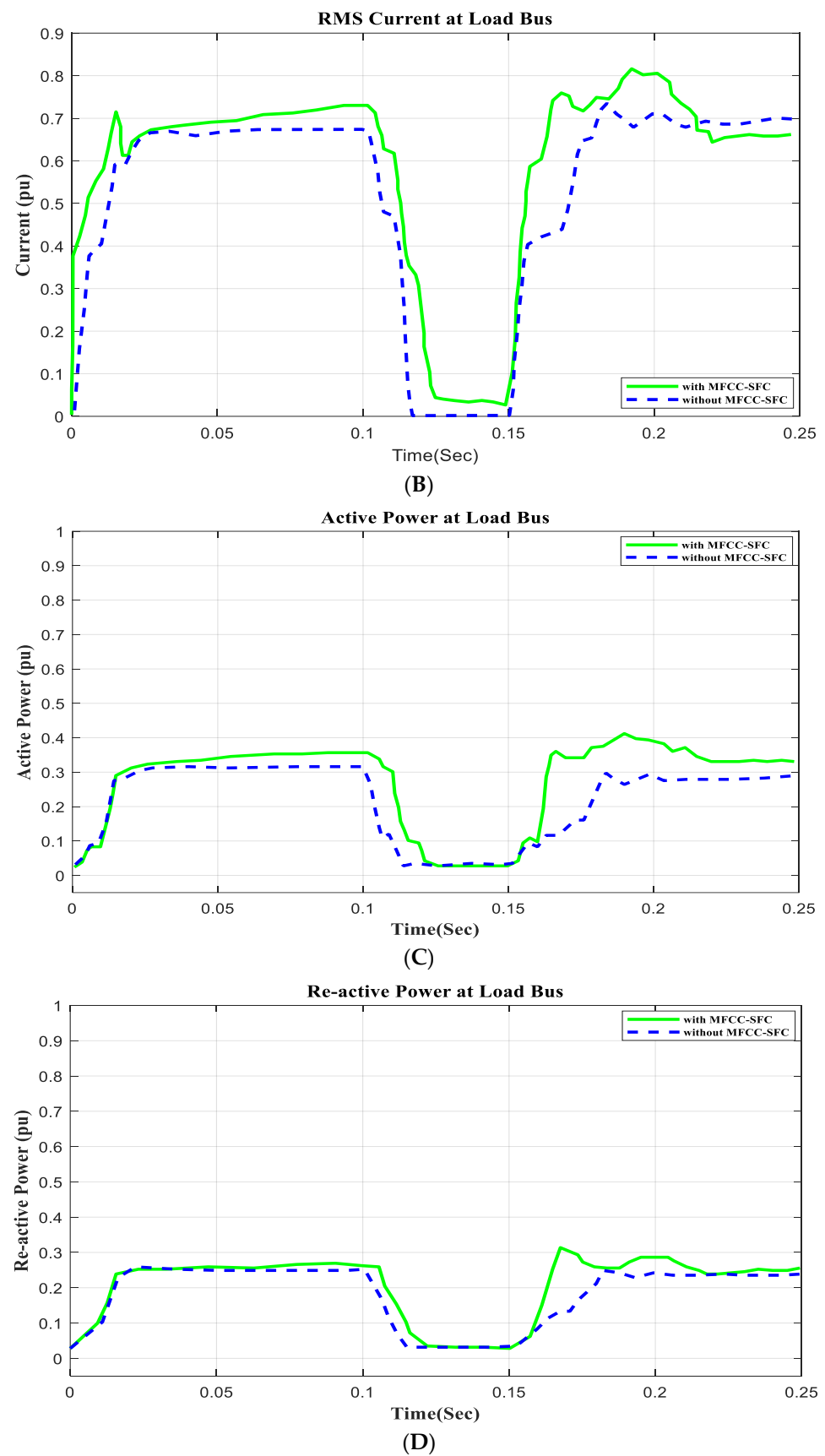


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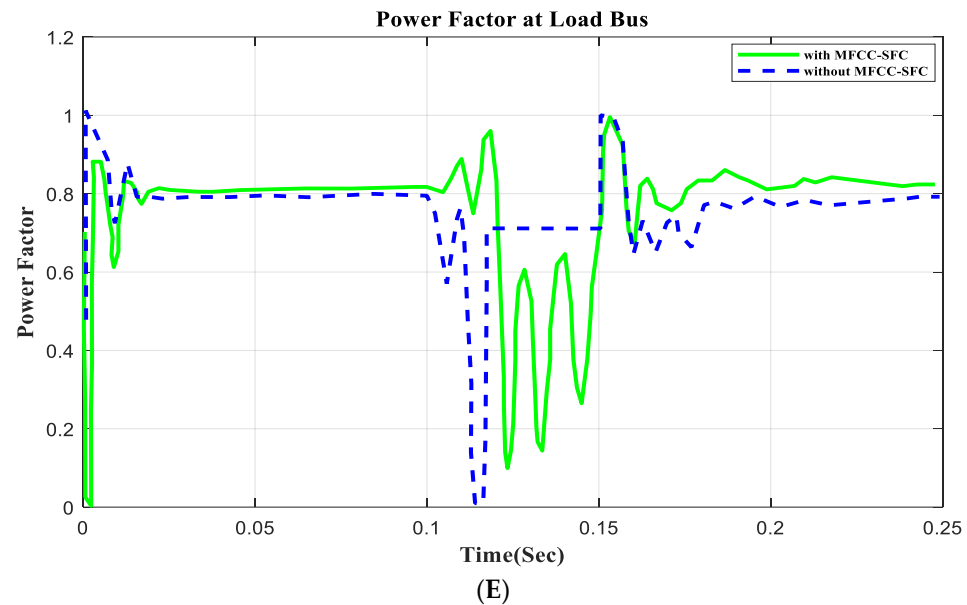


Figure 12. V, I, P, Q, and PF at load bus with open circuit, duration of 100 ms to 150 ms. (A) RMS voltage waveform, (B) RMS current waveform, (C) active power waveform, (D) reactive power waveform, and (E) power factor waveform at load bus.

7. Open and Close Circuits

We used the on/off breakers, as seen in the Simulink model; the position of the breaker in the series was close to the ground at the open circuit and parallel at the short circuit, and the operations for both the open circuit and short circuit were carried out at the AC source and load bus for a short-circuit duration of 100 ms to 200 ms and an open-circuit duration of 100 ms to 150 ms, as shown in Tables 1 and 2. Figure 9 shows the V, I, P, Q, and PF at the source side with short-circuit operation, and Figure 10 shows the V, I, P, Q, and PF at the load side with short-circuit operation at 100 ms to 200 ms. Figure 11 shows the V, I, P, Q, and PF at the source side with open-circuit operation, and Figure 12 shows the V, I, P, Q, and PF at the load side with open-circuit operation at 100 ms to 150 ms.

Table 1. Voltage, current, active power, and power factor values at source and load buses without and with MFCC device under SC.

Buses	Source Bus, vs. (pu)				Load Bus, VL (pu)			
	V	I	P	PF	V	I	P	PF
Without MFCC	1.0	0.7	0.46	0.68	1.0	0.65	0.35	0.75
With MFCC	1.01	0.75	0.52	0.82	1.05	0.7	0.4	0.79
Improvement	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.14	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04
% Improvement	1%	5%	6%	14%	5%	5%	5%	4%

Table 2. Voltage, current, active power, and power factor values at source and load buses without and with MFCC device under OC.

Buses	Source Bus, vs. (pu)				Load Bus, VL (pu)			
	V	I	P	PF	V	I	P	PF
Without MFCC	1.0	0.8	0.35	0.78	0.8	0.68	0.3	0.8
With MFCC	1.01	0.9	0.5	0.98	1.0	0.75	0.4	0.98

Table 2. Cont.

Buses	Source Bus, vs. (pu)				Load Bus, VL (pu)			
	V	I	P	PF	V	I	P	PF
Improvement	0.01	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.1	0.18
% Improvement	1%	10%	15%	20%	20%	7%	10%	18%

8. Hybrid Load Variations

The grid is subjected to the following situations in order to study how the AC grid reacts to load excursions both with and without the FACTS-MFCC. The results for both the current and voltage values are shown in Figures 13 and 14. Linear pressure is disconnected at 117 ms and then reconnected at 134 ms. Nonlinear demand is disconnected at 100 ms and then reconnected at 45 ms. The motor load torque drops at 170 ms by 50% and continues for a duration of 45 ms. The motor load torque rises by 50% at 250 ms seconds for a duration of 45 ms.

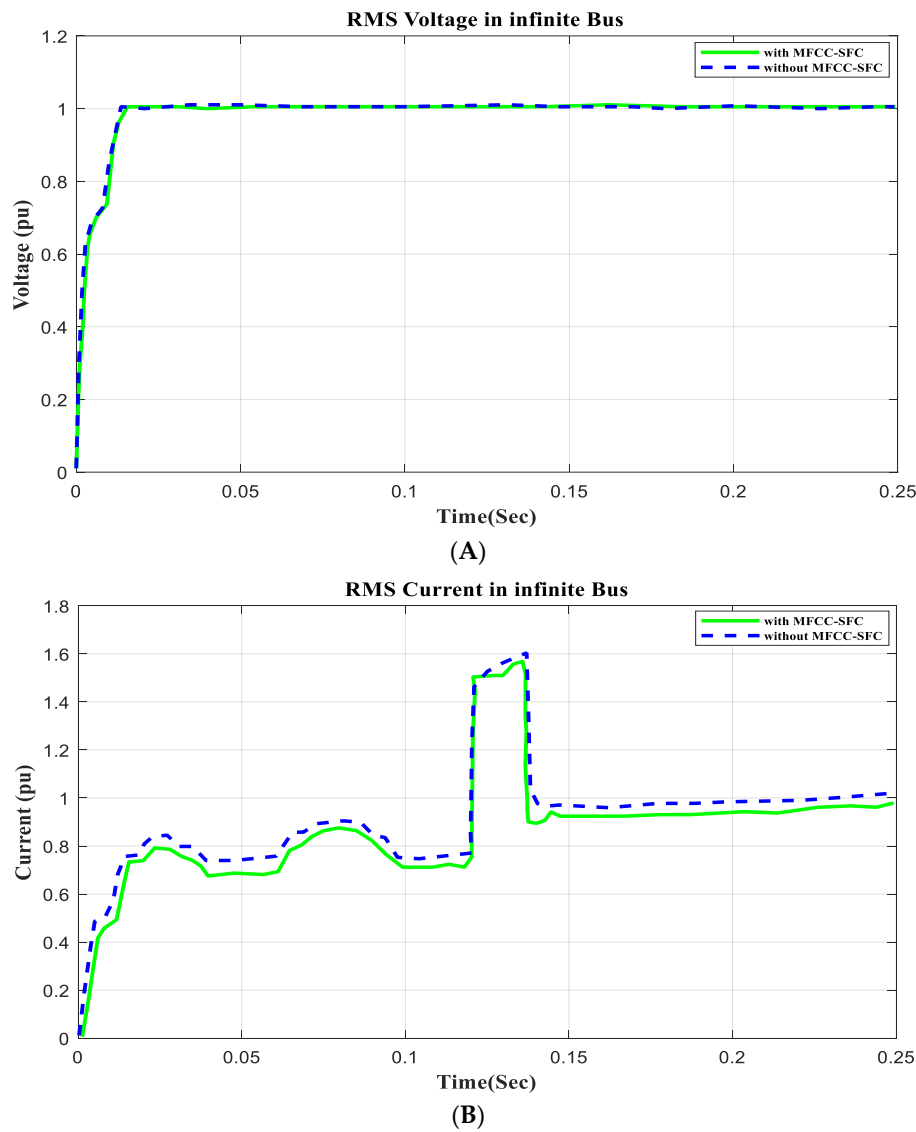


Figure 13. Cont.

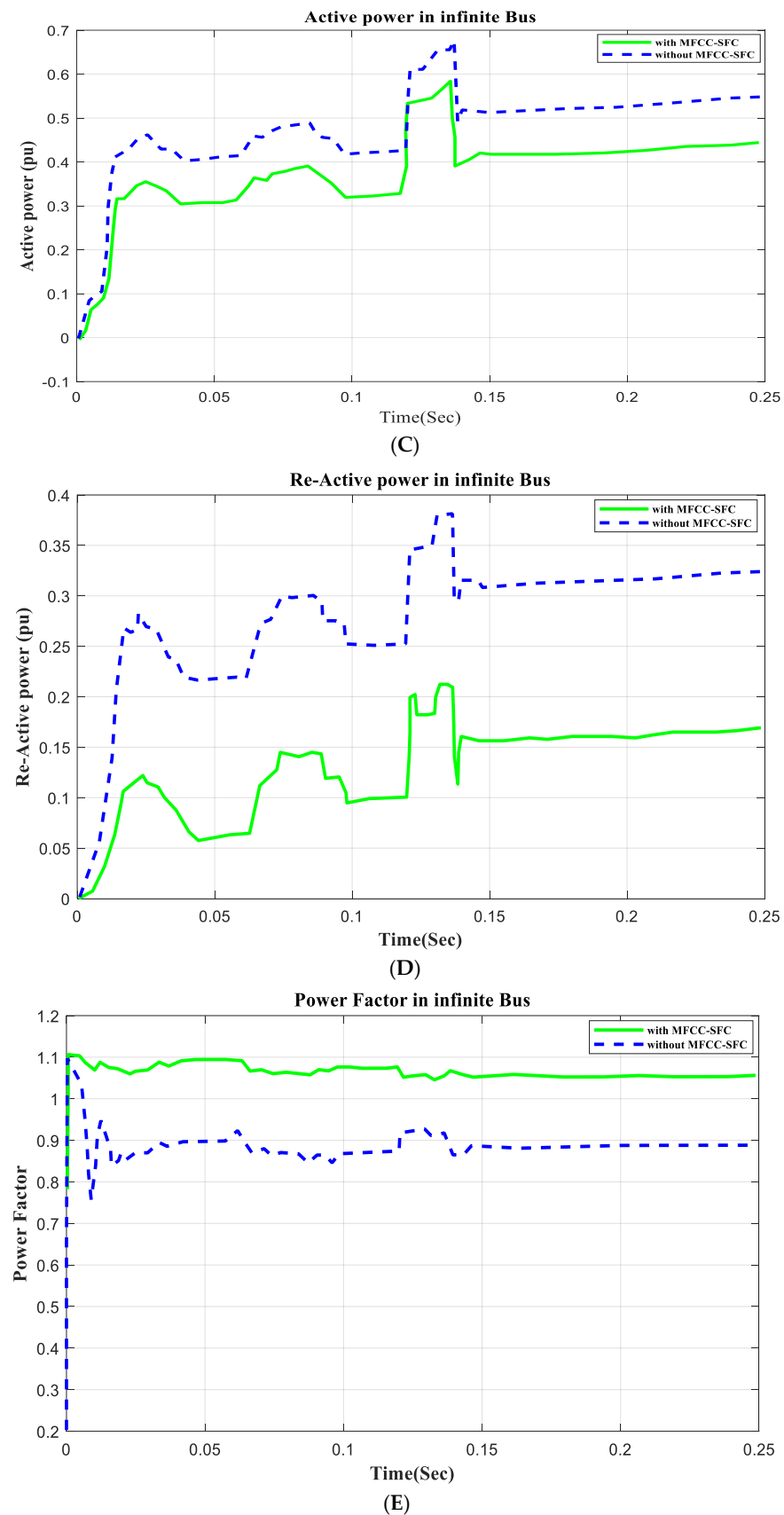


Figure 13. V, I, P, Q, and PF at infinite bus with open circuit, duration of 100 ms to 150 ms. (A). RMS voltage waveform, (B) RMS current waveform, (C) active power waveform, (D) reactive power waveform, and (E) power factor waveform in infinite bus.

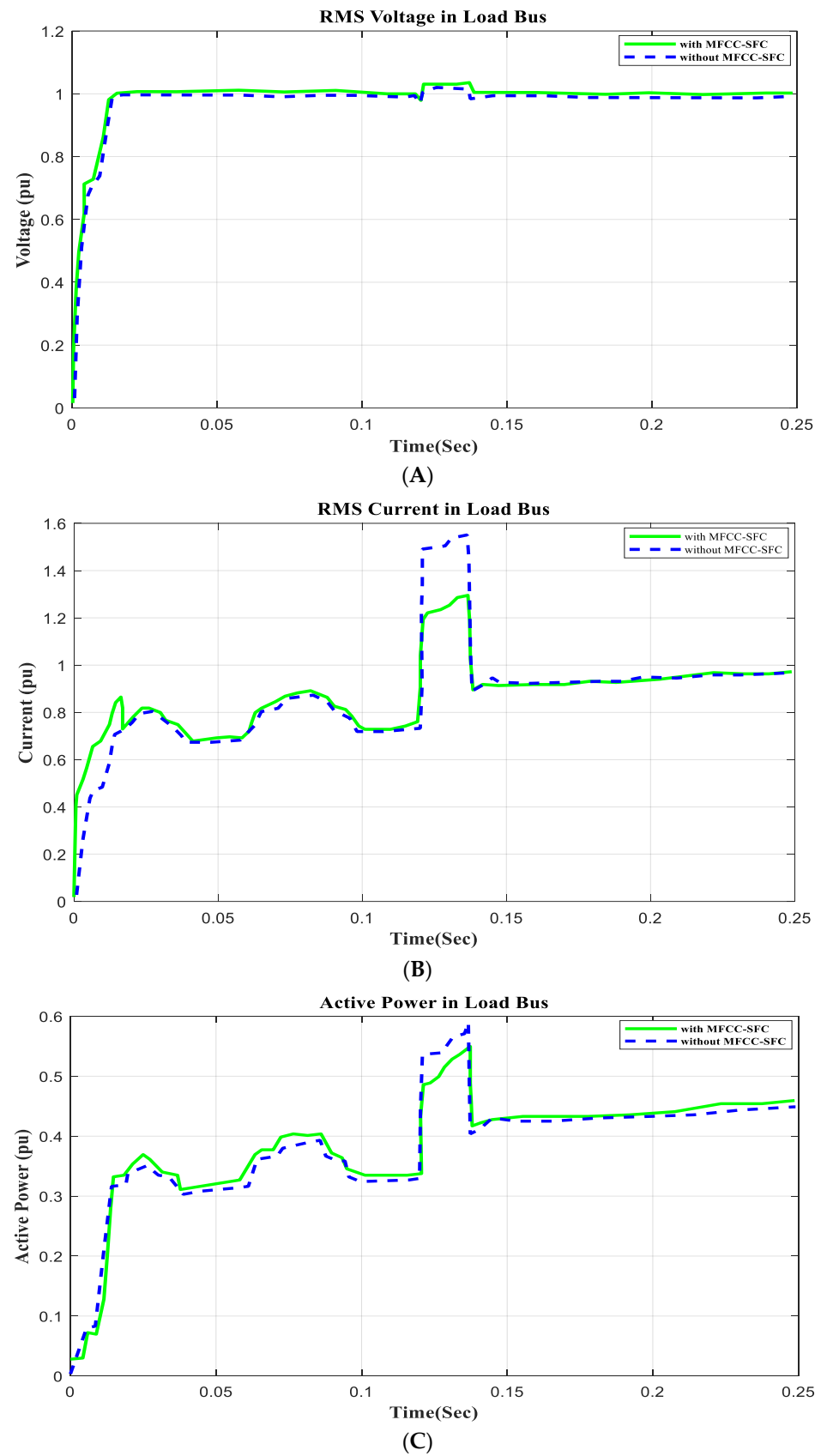


Figure 14. Cont.

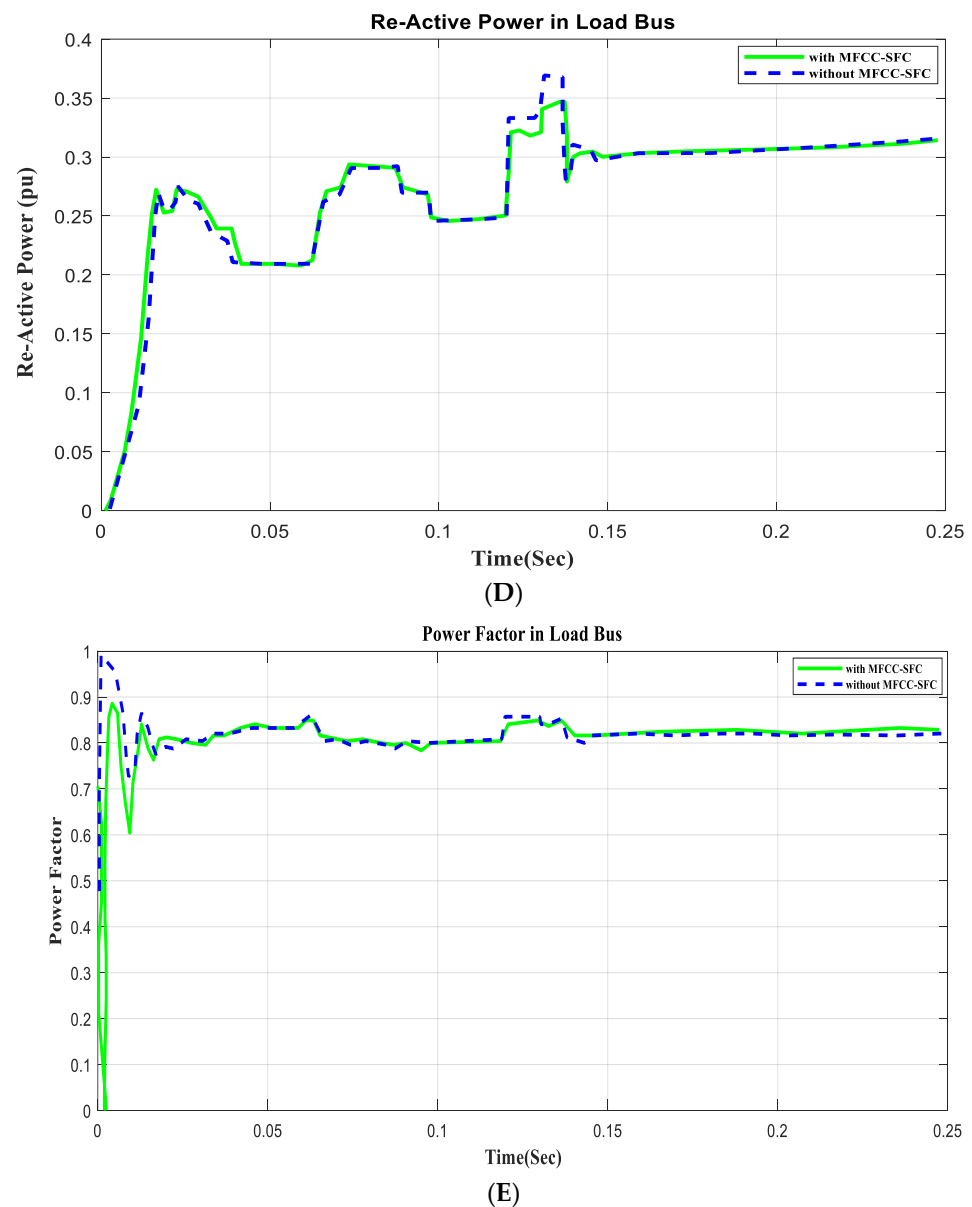


Figure 14. V, I, P, Q, and PF at load bus with open circuit, duration of 100 ms to 150 ms. (A) RMS voltage waveform, (B) RMS current waveform, (C) active power waveform, (D) reactive power waveform, and (E) power factor waveform in load bus.

9. Power System Harmonics Analysis

One useful metric for estimating the harmonics in voltage or current waveforms is the total harmonic distortion or THD. The harmonics effect of the voltage and current load bus are discussed in this section. The voltage THDs of the load bus without FACTS-MFCC-SFC as a function of time is seen in Figure 15. The rate of THD increased for constant series compensation, as shown in Figure 15, because the nonlinear loads are used on power systems; however, the THD of the voltage in the load bus was improved, as shown in Figure 16, by employing the FACTS-MFCC-SFC. The current THDs of the load bus without FACTS-MFCC-SFC as a function of time is seen in Figure 17. The rate of THD increased for constant series compensation, as shown in Figure 17 because the nonlinear loads are used on power systems; however, the THD of the current in the load bus was improved, as shown in Figure 18, by employing the FACTS-MFCC-SFC [33]. All variables values are shown in Appendices A and B.

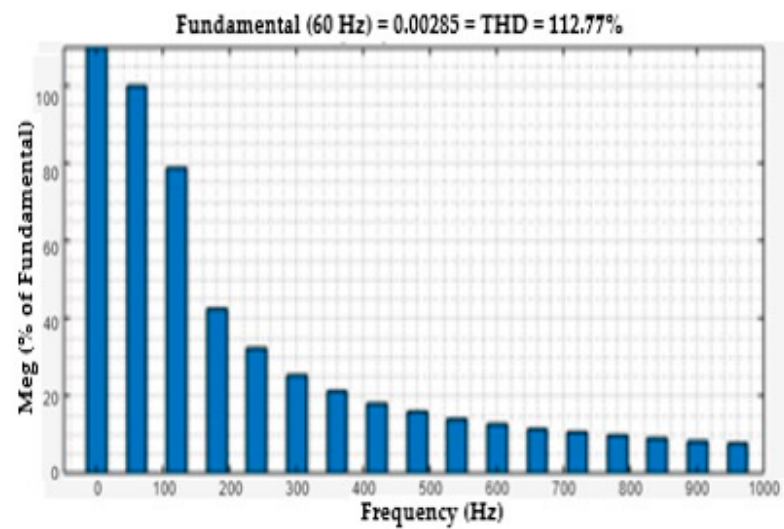


Figure 15. FFT analysis of voltage at load bus without FACTS-MFCC for load-changing operation.

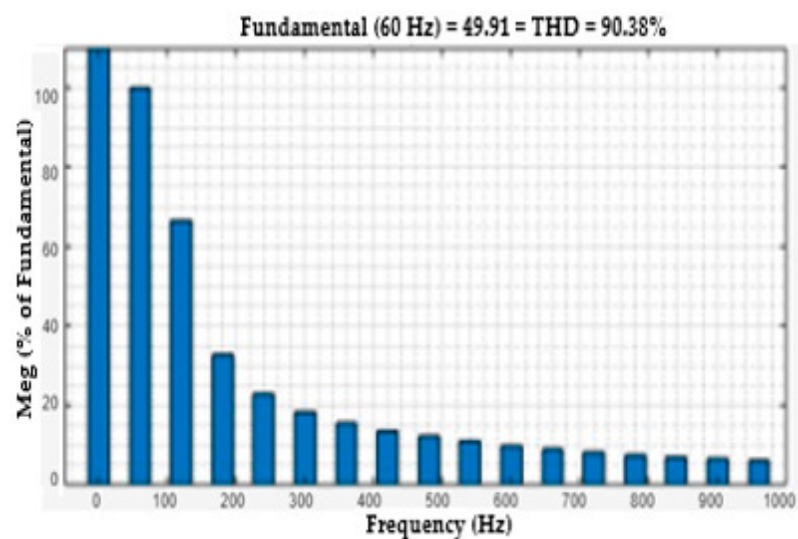


Figure 16. FFT analysis of voltage at load bus with FACTS-MFCC for load-changing operation.

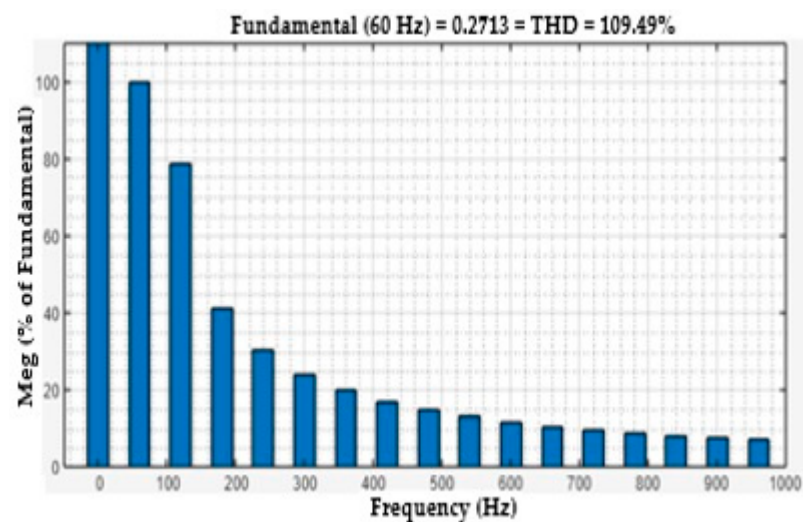


Figure 17. FFT analysis of current at load bus without FACTS-MFCC for load-changing operation.

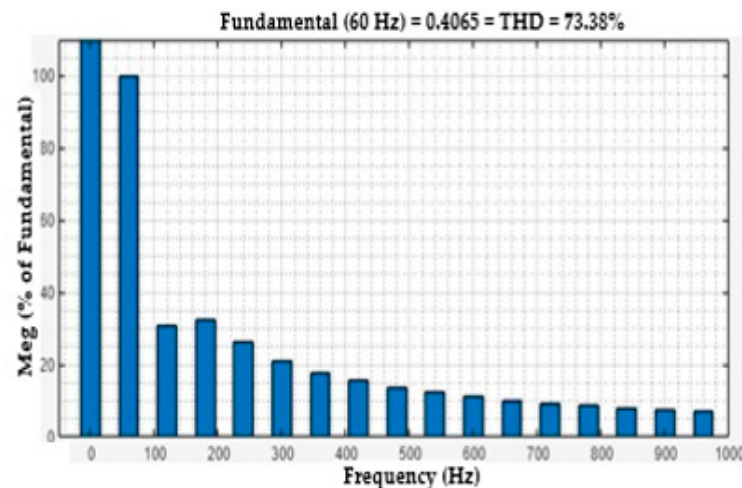


Figure 18. FFT analysis of current at load bus with FACTS-MFCC for load-changing operation.

10. Discussion of Digital Simulation Results

There are many reasons to propose a new device, and the use of the low-cost structure of the dual-mode modulated filter is necessitated by the need for a dual-tuned arm filter plus capacitive compensation for dynamic inrush nonlinear loads. The function of the modulated pulse width duty cycle switching scheme is to dynamically cater the nonlinear loads and inrush current variations and reactive compensation tasks to stabilize the AC voltages at key load buses with FACTS-MFCC-SFC, as shown in Tables 1 and 2.

11. Conclusions and Extended Work

This paper validates the concept of an AC plug switched filter modulated action using pulse width modulation based on a multi-loop self-adjusted modified weighted PID structure controller and FLC. The modulated filter AC green plug ensures enhanced efficient operation, power quality, reduced harmonics, and improved power factor operation at nonlinear-type motorized inrush and rectifier nonlinear loads. For strong interfacing to the smart AC grid, the same filter structure MFCC-SFC device with different control techniques is currently being extended for hybrid renewable wind and micro-hydro green energy systems and applications, such as using virtual inertia static synchronous machines and Energy Storage System (ESS) DC-AC utility grid systems. The digital simulation results validate the quick flexibility and efficiency of the proposed FACTS-MFCC-SFC scheme in improving voltage regulation, reducing inrush current conditions, and altering the power factor. The AC green plug filter is validated as an effective voltage stabilization and power factor improvement tool in the case of slow-dynamic-nonlinear- and inrush-type loads. The PWM switching modulation index is dynamically modified to modulate the tuned arm filter apparent admittance and capacitive VAR compensation level using the multi-loop multi-regulation fuzzy logic fast dynamic controller. The fuzzy logic fast dynamic multi-loop multi-regulator controller was validated as an effective tool in voltage stabilization, power factor improvement, and power quality enhancement.

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Data Availability Statement: The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author. The data are not publicly available due to its confidentiality.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Appendix A. System Specifications

Parameters	Value
AC Utility Grid Parameters	
Nominal Voltage	138 kv (L-L), 100 MW
Ratio X/R	10
Base Power Vs Bus	100 MVA
Base Power VL Bus	200 MVA
Frequency	1.750 KHz
FACTS-MFCC Parameters	
C_F	275 μ F
R_D, R_F, L_F	1 Ω , 0.15 Ω , 3 mH
Width Modulation Proportional Integral Derivative (WMPID) Controller Parameters	
$K_e, K_p, K_i, K_d, \gamma_e, \gamma_R$	0.7, 5, 1.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.1
Transmission Line	
Feeder	25 kv (L-L), 10 km
$R/km, L/km$	0.4 Ω , 0.45 Ω

Appendix B. Transformer, Motor and Load Specifications

Parameters	Value
Transformer Parameters	
Power Transformer 1	138 kv to 25 kv, 5 MW
Power Transformer 2	25 kv to 4.16 kv, 5 MW
Hybrid AC Load Parameters	
Induction Motor	2.5 MVA, 4 poles
	$R_s = 0.02765$ pu, $L_s = 0.0498$ pu
	$R_r = 0.01807$ pu, $L_r = 0.0497$ pu
	$L_m = 1.354$ pu
Linear Load	$P = 2500$ KW, $Q = 2$ MVAr
Nonlinear Load	$P = 1250$ KW, $Q = 2$ MVAr

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