

Multifunctional PID Neuro-Controller for Synchronous Generator

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Keywords: PID Neuro-Controller, conventional PID controller, self-tuning control, synchronous generator.

Abstract. This paper deals with a PID Neuro-Controller (PIDNC) for synchronous generator system. The controller is based on artificial neural network and adaptive control strategy. It ensures two functions: maintaining the generator voltage at its desired value and damping electromechanical oscillations. The performance of the proposed controller is evaluated on the basis of simulation tests. A comparative study of the results obtained with PIDNC and those with conventional PID was performed.

1. Introduction

With the constantly increasing demand for electric power industry, the structure of electrical power network becomes more and more complex, making it difficult to exploit and exposed more frequently to the risk of disturbances. Therefore, the problem of the control in this field continues to be of great importance and draws the attention of many searchers [9, 10, 11].

The synchronous generators that are part of the electrical power network, represent highly nonlinear systems, which parameters and mode of operation change with time. Regulators with constant parameters, such as the conventional PID controller [4,5], used in the excitation control of these generators are unable in some cases of disturbances to ensure stable operation. Thus, to improve the performance control, new techniques based on artificial intelligence are proposed. Among them, neural networks are relatively suitable to overcome these difficulties. Because of its self-learning and nonlinear mapping ability, they are successfully utilized in the field of control and modeling [6-8].

In this paper an adaptive PID control system for a synchronous generator connected to an infinite-bus power system is presented. The proposed control system performs two functions simultaneously: maintaining the voltage of the alternator at its desired value and damping of electromechanical oscillations.

2. Proposed control system

The structure of the proposed control system is shown in figure 1. The control scheme consists of two neural networks: the first named CN and whose outputs are the PID controller parameters and the second named NNE used to identify the plant to be controlled. The signal Y_{ref} is a vector whose components are the reference voltage U_{ref} and the reference active power P_{ref} . However the output Y is a vector whose components are the terminal voltage U_g and the active power P_g of the synchronous generator.

The control method is based on the adaptive control strategy [3,4] that can be described by the following algorithm:

$$u(k) = u(k-1) + k_p(e(k) - e(k-1)) + k_I e(k) + k_D(e(k) - 2e(k-1) + e(k-2)) \quad (1)$$

where $u(k)$, $e(k)$ represent respectively the control signal and the sampling error at time k .

The error $e(k)$ is expressed as:

$$e(k) = (U_{ref} - U_g(k)) + (P_{ref} - P_g(k)) \quad (2)$$

The coefficients k_p, k_I, k_D are the PID controller parameters.

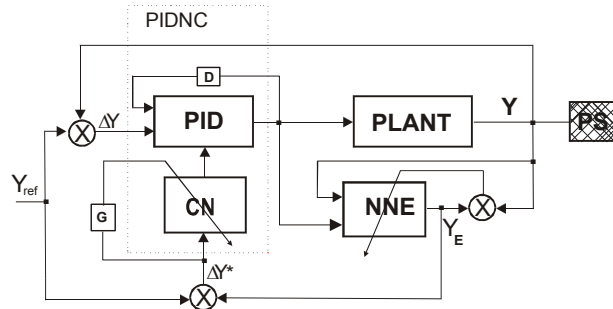


Figure 1. Block diagram of the proposed control system.

A. Pid neuro-controller structure

The PID Neuro-Controller named PIDNC has a simple structure as described in fig.2. It includes just a single two layers neural network, named CN, with $m=9$ hidden units. The input vector ΔY^* is equal to the vector deviation $[Y_E - Y]^T$ where $Y_E = [U_E, P_E]^T$ represents the output vector of the emulator and $Y = [U_g, P_g]^T$ the output vector of the plant as shown in fig.1. All neurons of the network are nonlinear, with a sigmoid activation function $f(s_j) = 1/(1 + e^{-s_j})$, where $s_j = \sum_i w_{ij} x_i$. To each input signal x_i of neuron j is assigned a weight w_{ij} . The three outputs of the neural network are the tuned parameters k_p, k_i, k_D used in the PID algorithm given in equation (1).

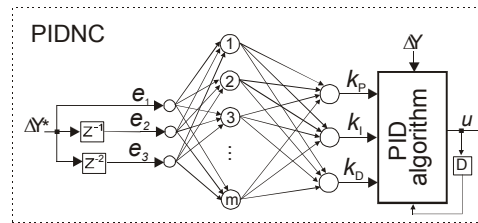


Figure 2. Structure of the PIDNC.

B. Neural network emulator structure

The neural network named NNE is used to identify the plant. Its inputs are the delayed outputs and the actual and delayed inputs of the plant. The outputs U_E, P_E of the NNE are the predicted values of the plant outputs.

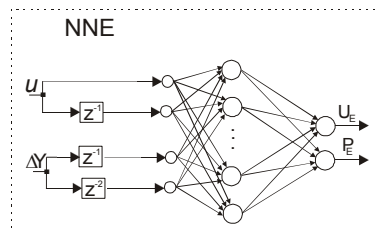


Figure 3. Structure of the NNE.

3. On-line learning algorithm

To adjust the weights of the neural networks CN and NNE a gradient descent method is adopted [1,2].

Let w_{ij} denote the weight associated with the link originating from neuron i towards neuron j at time k . The adjustment of that weight is expressed as:

$$w_{ij}(k+1) = w_{ij}(k) + \eta \left(-\frac{\partial J(k)}{\partial w_{ij}(k)} \right) \quad (3)$$

where η represents the learning rate and J the performance function. The function J is defined by:

$$J(k) = \frac{1}{2} \sum (y_{ref}(k) - y(k))^2 \quad (4)$$

where $y_{ref}(k), y(k)$ represent respectively the desired values and the real plant value output values. For the proposed control system components of these vectors are respectively U_{ref}, P_{ref} and $U_g(k), P_g(k)$. The learning objective is to minimize the performance function J .

The gradient of the function J with respect to an arbitrary weight vector w_{ij} is expressed by:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J(k)}{\partial w_{ij}(k)} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ij}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum (y_{ref}(k) - y(k))^2 \right) \\ &= \left(\sum (y_{ref}(k) - y(k)) \left(-\frac{\partial y(k)}{\partial w_{ij}} \right) \right) \\ &= \left(\sum (y_{ref}(k) - y(k)) \left(-\frac{\partial y(k)}{\partial u(k)} \frac{\partial u(k)}{\partial w_{ij}} \right) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

4. Simulation tests

In order to evaluate the performance of the proposed PID Neuro-Controller, simulation tests have been carried out for a single synchronous machine connected to an infinite bus power system.

Figure 4a and figure 4b show the system responses to step changes in reference voltage. At time $t = 0s$ and at $t = 5s$ the reference voltage is changed respectively to 105% and 95% value of the rated voltage. Figure 5a and figure 5b illustrate the system responses to a three-phase short-circuit in infinite bus occurred at time $t = 0s$ and cleared at $t = 150ms$.

The simulation results show that the generator voltage is recovered faster with the proposed controller (PIDNC) than with conventional PID controller (CPID). However, the oscillation damping effect is roughly the same for the two types of controllers.

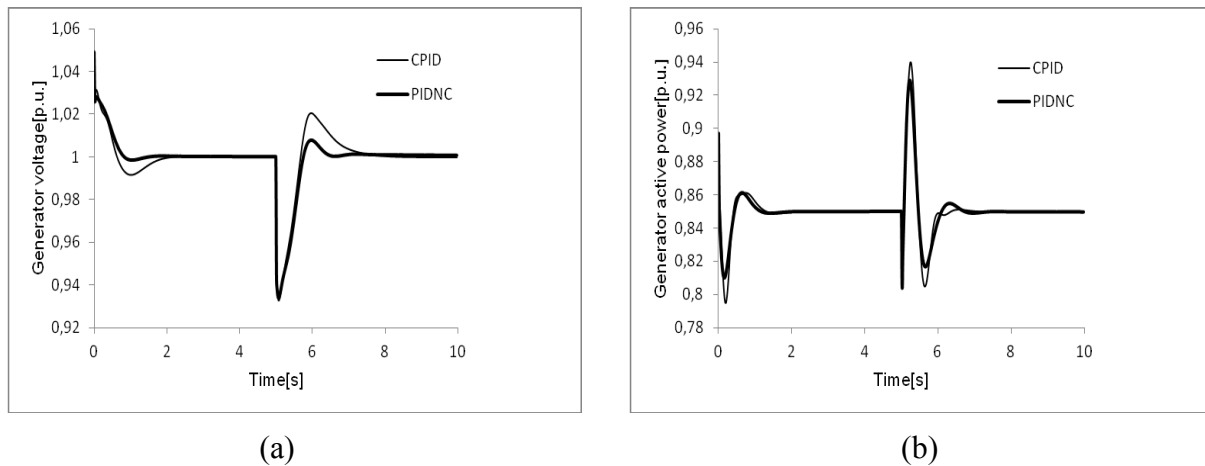


Figure 4. System response to a $\pm 5\%$ step change in reference voltage.



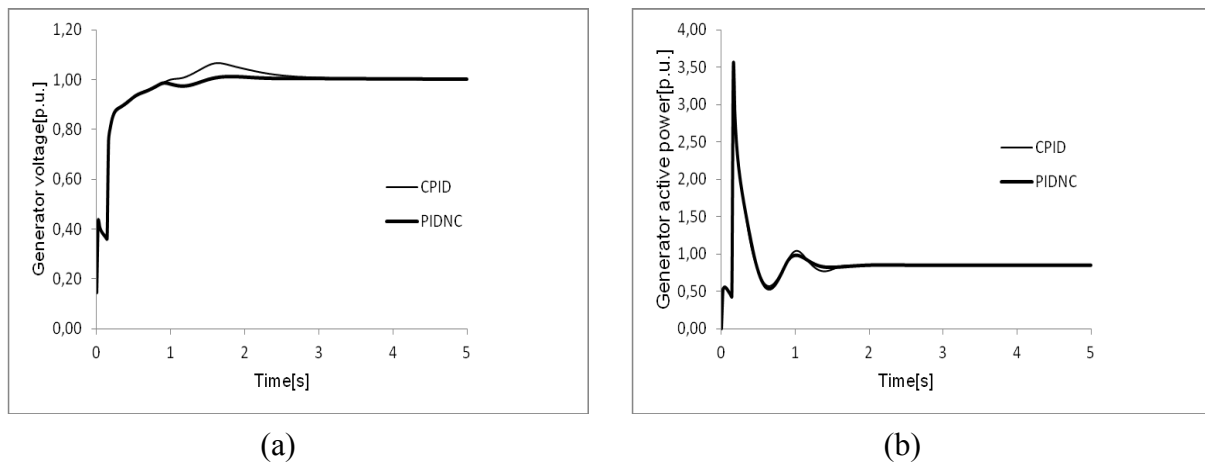


Figure 5. System response to a three-phase short-circuit.

5. Conclusions

A multifunctional PID Neuro-Controller (PIDNC) for synchronous generator has been presented. It performs two functions: as a voltage controller and as a power system stabilizer. Its PID parameters are tuned according to the generator operating conditions by a feedforward artificial neural network named NC.

The effectiveness of the proposed PIDNC was evaluated through diverse simulation tests. The obtained results show that in comparison with a conventional PID controller, the PIDNC is more efficient.

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