WIPSO, PSO and GA Techniques to Locate UPFC Effectively in Power System to Improve Voltage Stability and Reduce Losses

Kiran Kumar Kuthadi, ND. Sridhar, CH. Ravi Kumar

Abstract: The domestic and industrial demand for electricity has been increasing extensively making the power system more expensive. With this increase in demand for electricity, the losses also increase in demand for electricity. The losses also increase from power generation to distribution. Flexible alternating currents transmission system (FACTS) is used to maintain flexible operation of the power system from power generation level to the distribution level. The reliability of the network system can be enhanced by using FACTS devices in the power system more reliably, the inventions in the advanced power electronics devices can be implemented in the design of FACTS, series, shunt, series-shunt and shunt-shunt are some of the FACTS devices. One way to operate the power system with less power losses and improved system voltage profile is to use FACTS. Unified power flow controller (UPFC) is one of the series-shunt FACTS systems. This paper throws light on how UPFC can be used to improve the voltage profile and reduce the installation cost of UPFC, the system loss, in the electrical power system. Analytist and soft computing methods such as Genetic Algorithm (GA), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) and Weight Enhanced Particle Swarm Optimization (WIPSO) are used to determine ideal FACTS device settings and FACTS device place.

Keywords: Flexible alternating currents transmission system (FACTS), Unified power flow controller (UPFC), Genetic algorithm (GA), particle swarm optimization (PSO), weight improved particle swarm optimization (WIPSO).

I. INTRODUCTION

The contemporary energy system networks are operated under extremely strained circumstances due to the ever-increasing demand for electrical energy. As a result of this stressed operations the bus voltage has become a challenge. The system's power to maintain adequate voltage under ordinary operating circumstances is voltage stability, absence of voltage fluctuations. The use of FACT instruments can efficiently enhance voltage stability and stable state and transient stability of the strained energy system. FACT devices positioned in the energy system network at suitable places help mitigate voltage instability. Improving power transmission capacity, enhancing static and dynamic stability, increasing accessibility and decreasing transmission losses are key factors for using FACT equipment, including the capacity to regulate transmission line parameters and variables.

II. UNIFIED POWER FLOW CONTROLLER

UPFC's corresponding circuit displayed in Fig.1 is used to device the steady state model.

![Fig. 1 Unified Power Flow Controller equivalent circuit](image)

The equivalent circuit comprises of two optimal voltage sources at the AC converter terminals representing the fundamental component of the Fourier series of the switched voltage waveforms. The perfect source of voltage is:

\[
V_{sr} = V_{srR} \left( \cos \theta_{sr} + \sin \theta_{sr} \right)
\]

\[
V_{cr} = V_{crR} \left( \cos \theta_{cr} + \sin \theta_{cr} \right)
\]

Where \( V_{srR} \) and \( \theta_{sr} \) are the controllable magnitude \( V_{srRmin} \leq V_{sr} \leq V_{srRmax} \) and angle \( 0 \leq \theta_{sr} \leq 2\pi \) of the voltage source representing the shunt converter. The magnitude \( V_{cr} \) and angle \( \theta_{cr} \) of the voltage sources of the series converter are controlled between limits \( V_{crmin} \leq V_{cr} \leq V_{crmax} \) and \( 0 \leq \theta_{cr} \leq 2\pi \), respectively. Based on the equivalent circuit shown in Fig.1, the active and reactive power equations are At node \( k \):
WPOPSO, PSO and GA Techniques to Locate UPFC Effectively in Power System to Improve Voltage Stability and Reduce Losses

\[ P_k = V_k^2 G_{kk} + V_k V_m (G_{km} \cos(\theta_k - \theta_m) + B_{km} \sin(\theta_k - \theta_m)) + V_{kr} V_{r} (G_{kr} \cos(\theta_k - \theta_r) + B_{kr} \sin(\theta_k - \theta_r)) + V_{kr} V_{r} (G_{kr} \cos(\theta_k - \theta_r)) + B_{kr} \sin(\theta_k - \theta_r)) + V_{r} V_{r} (G_{rr} \cos(\theta_r - \theta_r)) + B_{rr} \sin(\theta_r - \theta_r)) \]

\[ Q_k = -V_k^2 B_{kk} + V_k V_m (G_{km} \sin(\theta_k - \theta_m) - B_{km} \cos(\theta_k - \theta_m)) + V_{kr} V_{r} (G_{kr} \sin(\theta_k - \theta_r) - B_{kr} \cos(\theta_k - \theta_r)) + V_{kr} V_{r} (G_{kr} \sin(\theta_k - \theta_r)) - B_{kr} \cos(\theta_k - \theta_r)) + V_{r} V_{r} (G_{rr} \sin(\theta_r - \theta_r)) - B_{rr} \cos(\theta_r - \theta_r)) \]

At node m:

\[ P_m = V_m^2 G_{mm} + V_m V_n (G_{mk} \cos(\theta_m - \theta_k) + B_{km} \sin(\theta_m - \theta_k)) + V_n V_r (G_{nr} \cos(\theta_n - \theta_r) + B_{nr} \sin(\theta_n - \theta_r)) \]

\[ Q_m = -V_n^2 B_{mm} + V_n V_n (G_{nm} \sin(\theta_n - \theta_m) - B_{nm} \cos(\theta_n - \theta_m)) + V_n V_r (G_{nr} \sin(\theta_n - \theta_r) - B_{nr} \cos(\theta_n - \theta_r)) + V_r V_r (G_{rr} \sin(\theta_r - \theta_r)) - B_{rr} \cos(\theta_r - \theta_r)) \]

Series converter:

\[ P_{cr} = V_{cr} V_{r} (G_{cr} \cos(\theta_c - \theta_r) + B_{cr} \sin(\theta_c - \theta_r)) + V_{cr} V_{r} (G_{cr} \cos(\theta_c - \theta_r)) + B_{cr} \sin(\theta_c - \theta_r)) \]

\[ Q_{cr} = -V_{cr}^2 B_{cr} + V_{cr} V_{r} (G_{cr} \sin(\theta_c - \theta_r) - B_{cr} \cos(\theta_c - \theta_r)) + V_{cr} V_{r} (G_{cr} \sin(\theta_c - \theta_r)) - B_{cr} \cos(\theta_c - \theta_r)) \]

Shunt converter:

\[ P_{cr} = V_{cr}^2 G_{cr} + V_{cr} V_{r} (G_{cr} \cos(\theta_c - \theta_r) + B_{cr} \sin(\theta_c - \theta_r)) \]

\[ Q_{cr} = -V_{cr}^2 B_{cr} + V_{cr} V_{r} (G_{cr} \sin(\theta_c - \theta_r) - B_{cr} \cos(\theta_c - \theta_r)) \]

The UPFC does not absorb or inject active power with regard to the AC system, assuming a loss-free converter operation. The UPFC provides the active power required by the series converter via the prevalent DC connection. The voltage of the DC connection stays continuous. The active power provided to the shunt converter must therefore meet the active power the series converter requires.

\[ P_{cr} + P_{vr} = 0 \]

III. VOLTAGE STABILITY INDEX

The voltage stability indexes are introduced in order to evaluate the stability limit. Stability of voltage is an essential issue for the safe operation of today's energy systems. The difficulty of voltage instability is regarded primarily as the network's failure to satisfy the load demand imposed by insufficient reactive power assistance or active power transmission capacity or both. It focuses primarily on analyzing and enhancing FVSI-based stable state voltage stability.

Consider a n-bus scheme with 1, 2, 3, ..., n, the load buses and g+1, g+2, ... n. By using a hybrid representation, the transmission system can be entitled to the following set of equations:

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
V_I \\
I_J
\end{bmatrix} =
Hegin{bmatrix}
V_L \\
I_L
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
Z_{LL} & F_{LG} \\
K_{GL} & Y_{GG}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
V_L \\
I_L
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Where,

\[ Z_{LL}, F_{LG}, K_{GL}, Y_{GG} \] are the sub-matrices of the hybrid matrix \( H \).

The \( H \) matrix can be assessed by partial inversion from the \( Y \) bus matrix, where the voltages at the load stations are exchanged against their currents. This representation can then be used to describe an indicator of voltage stabilization at the load bus, namely \( L_j \), by,

\[ L_j = x + \sum_{i<j} F_{ij} V_i \]

The word \( V_{ij} \) represents an equivalent generator that includes all generators' contribution. It is also possible to derive the index \( L_j \) and express it in terms of the following energy terms.

\[ L_j = \left| \frac{S_j^*}{Y_{jj}} + V_j^2 \right| \]

Where, \( S_j^* = S_{jcorr} + S_j \), * indicates the complex conjugate of the vector.

\[ S_{jcorr} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{g} \frac{Z_{ij} S_i}{Z_{jj} V_i} \right) \times V_j \]

The complex power term element \( S_{jcorr} \) reflects the contributions to the index assessed at node \( j \) from the other loads in the scheme. When a load bus approaches a condition of collapse of a steady state voltage, the \( L_j \) voltage index reaches the number 1.0. The index assessed at any of the buses must therefore be less than unit for a general system stability situation. The index value \( L_j \) thus provides an indication of how far the device has come from the crash of voltage. For all load buses, the \( L_j \) indices for a given load condition are calculated. The L-index equation for the \( j \)th node can be written as,

\[ L_j = \left| 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{g} \frac{F_{ij}}{V_j} \left( F_{ij}^m + jF_{ij}^p \right) \right| - \delta_i \]

\[ L_j = \left| 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{g} \frac{F_{ij}}{V_j} \left( F_{ij}^m + jF_{ij}^p \right) \right| \]

\[ F_{ij}^m = \left| F_{ij} \sin(\theta_{ij} + \delta_i - \delta_j) \right| \]

It noted that if the load bus approaches a condition of crash of a steady state voltage, the \( L_j \) index approaches the number value 1.0. Therefore, the index assessed at any of the buses must be less than unit for a complete system voltage stability condition. Thus the voltage index value \( L \) gives an indication of how far the system is from voltage collapse.
IV. UPFC COST AND FUNCTIONALITY

Since the cost of the UPFC devices is high, the devices must be installed at the optimal locations in order to achieve the maximum benefit. The objective function has three conditions; the first word reflects the highest value of $L_i$, the second and third terms representing UPFC device costs and line losses respectively. Minimizing the suggested objective function is expressed as follows:

$$\text{Multi Objective Optimization function}(K) = K_1 \times (\max L_i) + K_2 \times C_{\text{UPFC}} + K_3 \times (\text{Losses})$$

Where constants are $K_1$, $K_2$ and $K_3$.

The cost function for UPFC is:

$$C_{\text{UPFC}} = 0.0003S^2 - 0.2691S + 188.22 \text{ US$/kVAR}$$

$$S = |Q_{\text{wits:upfc}} - Q_{\text{wits:outupfc}}|$$, $S$ is operating range of UPFC in MVAR

V. SOFT COMPUTING TECHNIQUES

A. Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) Technique:

Eberhart and Kennedy have created a heuristic search technique, a PSO based on the swarm intelligence idea. SI was displayed by a fish flock of Birds College, etc. It is conduct on self-experience and swarm experience in this method. PSO is comparable to the GA method of evolutionary computation. By pursuing the present optimum particles, particles also called prospective solutions fly through the problem space. The best fitness value is called Pbest. The Pbest values are evaluated and compared against the previous iteration values obtained. The best values of fitness function of the particles. In the next generation Pbest are refined. The best value, when a particle takes all the best values, when a particle takes all the best values.

This modification can be represented by the concept of velocity. Velocity of each agent can be modified by the following equation:

$$V_i^{k+1} = W_i V_i^k + C_1 \times r_1 \times (P_{\text{besti}} - S_i^k) + C_2 \times r_2 \times (G_{\text{besti}} - S_i^k)$$

Where $V_i^{k+1}$ = Velocity of agent $i$ at $k$th iteration

$V_i^k$ = The Velocity of agent $i$ at $(k + 1)$th Iteration

$W$ = Weight of inertia

$C_1, C_2$ = cognitive & social factors

$S_i^k$ = Current location of the Agent’s at $k$th iteration

$P_{\text{besti}}$ = Current position of agent at $k$th iteration

$G_{\text{besti}}$ = Best position of the group

$r_1, r_2$ = The chosen random numbers from 0 to 1.

$V_i^{k+1} = W_i V_i^k + C_1 \times r_1 \times (P_{\text{besti}} - S_i^k) + C_2 \times r_2 \times (G_{\text{besti}} - S_i^k)$

The current $V_i^{k+1}$ velocity of an individual of WI is determined by

$$W_i = W_{\text{max}} - \frac{W_{\text{max}} - W_{\text{min}}}{\text{itermax}} \times \text{iter}$$

Where $S_i^k$ = Agent’s current location at $k$th iteration

$S_i^{k+1}$ = Current position of agent at $(k + 1)$th iteration

B. Weight Improved Particle Swarm Optimization (WIPSO)

The base for the WIPSO method is improved weight parameter function. In order to achieve a better worldwide solution, the traditional PSO algorithm is enhanced by changing the inertia weight, cognitive and social factor. The velocity of an individual of WIPSO is determined by

$$V_i^{k+1} = W_{\text{new}} V_i^k + C_1 \times r_1 \times (P_{\text{besti}} - S_i^k) + C_2 \times r_2 \times (G_{\text{besti}} - S_i^k)$$

$$W_{\text{new}} = W_{\text{min}} + W \times r_3$$

$$W = W_{\text{max}} - \frac{W_{\text{max}} - W_{\text{min}}}{\text{itermax}} \times \text{iter}$$

$$C_1 = c_{1\text{max}} - \frac{c_{1\text{max}} - c_{1\text{min}}}{\text{itermax}} \times \text{iter}$$

$$C_2 = c_{2\text{max}} - \frac{c_{2\text{max}} - c_{2\text{min}}}{\text{itermax}} \times \text{iter}$$

$r_1, r_2$ and $r_3$: The random numbers selected between 0 and 1.

$W_{\text{max}}, W_{\text{min}}$: Initial & Final Weights

$c_{1\text{max}}, c_{1\text{min}}$: Initial and final cognitive factor

$c_{2\text{max}}, c_{2\text{min}}$: Initial and final social factor.

Itermax=Maximum iteration number.

VI. SIMULATED RESULTS

GA, PSO and WIPSO algorithms were tested on the following IEEE 5, 9, 30 -Bus test systems to validate the suggested methods.

A. IEEE 5 Bus System:

IEEE BUS-5 system problem has been solved with the presence of UPFC in the 5-BUS test system By taking the highly mobile voltage solidity indication, bus-5 is more vulnerable intimers of system protection, with the help of node bus-6, UPFC have been jotted, the affected real network is inclusive of a UPFC, placed between nodel points bus-5 and bus-6. The addition of UPFC voltage solidity index has enhanced alot than previous. The set of rules were applied to trace the variable settings and consecration charges of the UPFC in IEEE-5 bus test system. Simulation results of voltage and phase angles of UPFC as shown in Table 1, with GA, PSO, and WIPSO algorithms were tested on the system. Simulation results of voltage and phase angles of UPFC in IEEE BUS test system have been compared and displayed in below Table 2.

Table 1 Comparison of UPFC voltage and phase angles with GA, PSO and WIPSO

| Bus No | UPFC with GA | UPFC with PSO | UPFC with WIPSO |
|--------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
|        | Voltage Mag (p.u) | Phase Angle (deg) | Voltage Mag (p.u) | Phase Angle (deg) | Voltage Mag (p.u) | Phase Angle (deg) |
| 1      | 1.060         | 0.000         | 1.060            | 0.000             | 1.060            | 0.000             |
WIPSO, PSO and GA Techniques to Locate UPFC Effectively in Power System to Improve Voltage Stability and Reduce Losses

Table 2 GA, PSO and WIPSO comparison for 5-Bus testing system

| Aspect               | Existing Method with UPFC | Genetic Algorithm (GA) | Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) | Weight Improved PSO (WIPSO) |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Power loss without UPFC (MVA) | 12.395                   | 12.395                  | 12.395                           | 12.395                     |
| Cost of UPFC (Rs/kVAR)     | 174.703               | 183.767                | 183.70                           | 183.701                    |
| Fitness Value (K)        | 42.358                | 43.209                 | 43.205                           | 43.205                     |
| Elapsed Time (Sec)       | 6.820                 | 2.814                  | 2.73                             |                            |

B. IEEE 9 Bus System:

IEEE BUS-9 system problem has been solved with the presence of UPFC in the 9-BUS test system. By taking the highly mobile voltage solidity indication, bus-4 is more vulnerable in terms of system protection, with the help of node bus-10, UPFC have been joined, the affected real network is inclusive of a UPFC, placed between node points bus-4 and bus-10. The addition of UPFC voltage solidity index has enhanced alot than previous. The set of rules were applied to trace the variable settings and consecration charges of the UPFC in IEEE-9 bus test system. Simulation results of voltage and phase angles of UPFC as shown in Table 3, with GA, PSO, and WIPSO have been compared and displayed in below Fig. 5 and Table 4.
angles with GA, PSO and WIPSO

| Bus No | UPFC with GA | UPFC with PSO | UPFC with WIPSO |
|--------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
|        | Volta ge Mag (p. u) | Phase Angle (deg) | Volta ge Mag (p. u) | Phase Angle (deg) | Volta ge Mag (p. u) | Phase Angle (deg) |
| 1      | 1.030        | 0.000          | 1.030           | 0.000            | 1.030            | 0.000            |
| 2      | 1.040        | 2.326          | 1.040           | 2.500            | 1.040            | 2.463            |
| 3      | 0.997        | 2.361          | 1.005           | 2.872            | 1.003            | 2.768            |
| 4      | 1.000        | 1.982          | 1.000           | 2.488            | 1.000            | 2.987            |
| 5      | 1.027        | 4.159          | 1.006           | 3.103            | 1.006            | 3.426            |
| 6      | 1.019        | 4.426          | 1.012           | 3.751            | 1.012            | 3.887            |
| 7      | 1.010        | 5.043          | 1.010           | 4.706            | 1.010            | 4.778            |
| 8      | 1.022        | 1.579          | 1.022           | 1.473            | 1.022            | 1.495            |
| 9      | 1.027        | 3.398          | 1.026           | 3.305            | 1.026            | 3.334            |
| 10     | 1.035        | 4.070          | 1.018           | 3.033            | 1.012            | 2.818            |

Multi-objective function by using WIPSO with UPFC

Table 4 GA, PSO and WIPSO comparison for the 9-Bus test system

| Aspect                      | Existing Method with UPFC | Genetic Algorithm (GA) | Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) | Weight Improved PSO (WIPSO) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Power loss without UPFC (MVA) | 26.836                    | 26.836                 | 26.836                            | 26.836                      |
| Power loss without UPFC (MVA) | 201.37                    | 18.081                 | 15.873                            | 15.847                      |
| Cost of UPFC (Rs/kVAR)       | 184.267                   | 178.102                | 150.412                           | 178.102                     |
| Fitness Value (K)           | 58.163                    | 55.163                 | 50.412                            | 50.400                      |
| Elapsed Time in Sec         | 4.763                     | 4.321                  | 3.783                             |                             |

Multi-objective fitness function (K) is comprised with variables like loss quantity and cost, to minimise losses per MVA. By using this function we can effectively minimise losses and cost per MVA. With the effective utilization UPFC, with various control methods with it. Below Figs. 6, 7 and 8, indicating improvements in the system. Furthermore cost/MVA has been minimised in the system. Furthermore cost/MVA has been minimised step by step with, UPFC, GA with UPFC, PSO with UPFC and WIPSO with UPFC. At the same time losses also considerably reduced those valves are shown in Table 4. Finally UPFC with WIPSO has shown best results in terms of Cost and losses per MVA

C. IEEE 30 Bus System:

IEEE BUS-30 system problem has been solved with the presence of UPFC in the 30-BUS test system. By taking the highly mobile voltage solidity indication, bus-30 is more vulnerable in terms of system protection, with the help of node bus-31, UPFC have been jointed, the affected real network is inclusive of a UPFC, placed between node points bus-24 and bus-31. The addition of UPFC voltage solidity index has enhanced alot than previous. The set of rules were applied to trace the variable settings and consecration charges of the UPFC in IEEE-30 bus test system. Simulation results of voltage and phase angles of UPFC as shown in Fig.3, with GA, PSO, and WIPSO have been compared and displayed in below Table 6.
Multi objective fitness function (K) is comprised with variables like loss quantity and cost, to minimise losses per MVA. By using this function we can effectively minimise losses and cost per MVA. With the effective utilization UPFC, with various control methods with it. Below Figs. 10, 11 and 12, indicating improvements in the system. Furthermore cost/MVA has been improvements in the system. Furthermore cost/MVA has been minimised step by step with, UPFC, GA with UPFC, PSO with UPFC and WIPSO with UPFC. At the same time losses also considerably reduced those valves are shown in Table 6.

Finally UPFC with WIPSO has shown best results in terms of Cost and losses per MVA.

Table 6 Comparison of GA, PSO and WIPSO for 9-Bus test System

| Aspect | Existing Method with UPFC | Genetic Algorithm | Particle Swarm Optimization | Weighted Improved PSO |
|--------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Power loss without UPFC (MVA) | 55.933 | 55.933 | 55.933 | 55.933 |
| Power loss without UPFC (MVA) | 53.088 | 53.081 | 52.074 | 51.988 |
| Cost of UPFC Rs/kVAR | 188.05 | 187.112 | 187.106 | 187.241 |
| Fitness Value (K) | 127.81 | 127.708 | 127.694 | 127.583 |
| Elapsed Time (Sec) | 691.73 | 22.190 | 21.664 | 20.150 |

VII. CONCLUSION

Installation of FACTS devices helps in the maximum capacity of power system which makes the study of FACTS devices more relevant. The advantages of FACTs Devices installation is that it can be placed at any feasible location in the power system network. However in order to get maximum benefit the location and rating of FACT devices have to be fixed optimally. Placement of FACTS devices is a problem, fast voltage stability indices and power losses are analysed and the results obtained are compared GA, PSO and WIPSO algorithms. Case studies are carried out on conventional IEEE test systems using the algorithms created to optimize UPFC device positioning. The result of these study indicates that the device installation cost and power loss are minimized after the optimal UPFC device placement leading to enhancement of the power security. The analysis further reveals that when compared to PSO and GA, WIPSO techniques give best performance. The proposed WIPSO techniques, therefore yields an efficient solution by reducing power losses and device cost under various conditions.

REFERENCES

1. C. R. F. Esquivel, EW. Acha and H. Ambriz Perez, “ A Comprehensive Newton Raphson UPFC Model for the Quadratic Power flow Solution of practical power networks,” IEEE Trans, Power Systems No.1, Vol. 15, Feb 2000.
2. Chandrabhan Sharma and Marcus G Ganness, “Determination of power voltage stability using modal analysis”, POWERENG-2007, PP: 381-386, April 2007.
3. Ghamgeen I. Rashed, Yuanzhang Sun and H. L. Shaheen,” Optimal Location and Parameter setting of TCSC for minimization for Based on Differential Evolution and Genetic Algorithm”, International Conference on Medical Physics and Biomedical Engineering, pp:1864 – 1878, 2012.
4. Sirjani, Reza, Shareef, Hussain and Mohamed Azah, “Optimal allocation of shunt Var compensators in power systems using a novel globalharmony search algorithm”, International J. Electrical. Power Energy System, Vol. 43, pp: 562–572. 43, December, 2016.
5. Kevinkumar, Bhargav Y. Vyas and G. Rayvaththa,” System parameters improvement of Transmission line using DSSC”, International Conference on Energy Efficient Technologies for Sustainability (ICETEES), 2016
6. K. Kavitha and R. Neela, “Comparison of BBO , WIJPSO & PSO techniques for the optimal placement of FACTS devices to enhance system security”, Global Colloquium in Recent Advancement and Effectual Researches in Engineering, Science and Technology, Elsevier Procedia Technology vol. 25, pp: 824-837, 2016.

7. Sidnei do Nascimentoa and Maury M. Gouveia, “Voltage stability Enhancement in Power Systems with automatic FACTs device allocations”, 3rd International Conference on Energy & Environment Research, ICEER 2016, Barcelona Spain., vol. 107 pp:60 – 67., 2017.

8. Dipesh Gaur, Lini Mathew, “Optimal Placement of FACTs devices using Optimization techniques: A review “, 3rd International Conference on Communication System – ICCS 2017, IOP Conf. Series: Materials Science Engineering, pp. 331, 2018.

9. Jamnani and Maulik Pandya, “Co-ordination of SVC and TCSC for management of power flow by particle swar optimisation”, Energy Procedia- Elsevier, Vol. 156, pp: 321-326, 2019.

BIOGRAPHIES

Kiran Kumar Kuthadi received his B.Tech in EEE from LBRCE, Andhra Pradesh and M.Tech in power systems from UCEA, Ananatapur (JNTUA), Andhra Pradesh. He is currently pursuing Ph.D from the Dept.of electrical engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu. He is presently Associate Professor in the department of electrical and electronics engineering at Sree Vahini Institute of Science & Technology, Tiruvuru. Krishna Dist. His research interests include FACTS technology, power electronics applications to power systems and Optimization Techniques.

Dr. ND. Sridhar is an Assoc.Professor, Dept of Electrical Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Chidambaram, and Tamil Nadu. An active researcher, He is published a large number of papers in national and international journals. His research interests Power System Operation and Control, Load - frequency Control, Power System Restructuring and Deregulation.

Dr. CH. Ravi Kumar is an Assoc.Professor, dept of Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. An active researcher, He is published a large number of papers in national and international journals. His research interests Application of AI Techniques to power system operation and control, optimization techniques, Renewable energy sources, Micro processors and Micro controllers.