

# Optimal Location and Coordinated Control of FACTS Controllers in Power Systems

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**Abstract:-**This paper presents the review on methods for optimal location and coordinated control of FACTS controllers such as TCSC, SVC, STATCOM, SSSC, D-STATCOM, UPFC, IPFC, DVR, GUPFC, GIPFC and HPFC in power systems from different power system performance viewpoint such as minimization of real and reactive power loss, improvement of voltage profile, minimization of environmental pollutions, and minimization of short circuit current capacity etc. This paper also presents the current status on optimal placement and coordinated control of FACTS controllers in power systems. This article is very much useful for scientific persons, industrial persons and researchers in field of optimal placement and coordinated control of FACTS controllers in power systems.

**Keywords:-**FACTS, FACTS Controllers, Power Systems, Power Flow Analysis, Optimal Location and Coordination Control.

## Nomenclature

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| SVC       | Static Var Compensator                      |
| TCSC      | Thyristor Controlled Series Capacitor       |
| STATCOM   | Static Compensator                          |
| SSSC      | Series- Sub Synchronous Compensator         |
| D-STATCOM | Distributed-STATCOM                         |
| UPFC      | Unified Power Flow Controllers              |
| IPFC      | Interlink Power Flow Controller             |
| DVR       | Dynamic Voltage Restorer                    |
| GUPFC     | Generalized Unified Power Flow Controller   |
| GIPFC     | Generalized Interlink Power Flow Controller |
| HPFC      | Hybrid Power Flow Controller                |
| VSC       | Variable Series Compensation                |
| PSS       | Power System Stabilizer                     |
| CDO       | Coordinated Optimal                         |
| PID       | Proportional Integral Derivative            |
| SPS       | Static Phase Shifter                        |

## I. INTRODUCTION

In power system networks, various FACTS controllers are incorporated from different power system analysis such as minimization of real and reactive power loss in minimization of power system oscillation, maximization of bus voltage, maximization of variable power transfer capacity, maximization of loadability of system, enhancement of power system stability, enhancement of power system reliability etc.

The varying FACTS controllers are incorporated in system networks from two important issue such as optimal placement and properly coordinated FACTS controllers for better power system performance. The various FACTS controllers are optimally placed but not properly coordinated that's why the voltage and current interaction problem arises which is harmful for FACTS controllers and it may be dangerous. So the properly coordinated control is also an important issue for incorporation of FACTS controllers in power system networks.

**A. Types of FACTS controllers:**

- 1) On the basis of connections:-FACTS controllers are broadly classified in four categories on basis of connection diagrams are as follows:  
Series connected FACTS controllers (*e.g.* TCSC, TCPAR and SSSC); shunt connected FACTS controllers (*e.g.* SVC, STSTCOM and D-STATCOM); series-Series connected FACTS controllers (*e.g.* IPFC and GIPFC); shunt-Series connected FACTS controllers (*e.g.* GIPFC, GUPFC and HPFC).
- 2) On the basis of converter topology used:- The FACTS controllers are classified into two categories on the basis of converter topologies as follow-  
Thyristor controller based (*e.g.* TCSC, TC-PAR and SVC)  
VSI based (*e.g.* SSSC, STATCOM, UPFC, GUPFC, D-STATCOM, IPFC, GIPFC and HPFC)
- 3) On the basis of generation:- the FACTS controllers are classified on the basis of generation as follow:-  
First generation (*e.g.* TCSC, SVC and TC-PAR)  
Second generation (*e.g.* SSSC and STATCOM)  
Third generation (*e.g.* IPFC, GIPFC, UPFC, GUPFC, HPFC and D-STATCOM)

**[B]. Optimal Location of FACTS Controllers Variables**

The following considerations of variables are chosen for optimal location of FACTS controllers in PSNs are:-

- I. Location & size
- II. Type, location & size
- III. Size, location & type
- IV. Number, type, location & size
- V. Number, location & size
- VI. Number, type & location etc.

**[C]. Coordinated control of FACTS Controllers**

The following considerations of variables are chosen for coordinated control of the FACTS controllers are:-

- I. Voltage interaction
- II. Current interaction
- III. Frequency interaction
- IV. Voltage & current interaction
- V. Voltage, current & frequency interaction
- VI. Voltage & frequency interaction etc.

This paper is organized as follows:-

Section II: - Discuss the mathematical modeling of different FACTS controllers  
 Section III: - Discuss a review on optimal placement and coordinated control of FACTS controllers.  
 Section IV: - Presented the summary of paper.  
 Section V: - Presented the conclusions and future scope of the work.

## II. A TAXONOMICAL REVIEW

Table 1:-A taxonomical review on optimal placement and properly coordinated control of FACTS controllers in power system networks

| Ref. | Authors                 | Proposed Methods   | FACTS Controllers   | Parameter enhance                               | Test System   | Future Scope                          |
|------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| [1]  | K. Vijayakumar et al.   | Genetic Algorithm  | TCSC and UPFC   | Overall system cost                             | IEEE- 9 Bus   | Multi objective task                  |
| [2]  | Imran Khan et al.       | Sensitivity  | UPFC  | Security  | IEEE-14 Bus   | Realistic load models                 |
| [3]  | Kumar, B.K. et al.      | Line Index   | TCSC  | Line power flow control                         | New England 39-bus system.                              | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [4]  | A.R. Phadke et al.      | Genetic Algorithm  | Shunt FACTS   | Voltage stability                               | IEEE-14 Bus & IEEE-57 Bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [5]  | Leung                   | Genetic Algorithm  | Multiple-type FACTS   | Cost effectiveness                              | 4-BUS   | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [6]  | B. Kalyan Kumar et al.  | Controllability Index                                    | SVR, TCSC and UPFC  | Damping out oscillations.                       | New England 39-Bus system and 16-machine, 68-bus system | Realistic load models                 |
| [7]  | Del Rosso et al.        | Novel hierarchical control                               | TCSC  | Stability Improvement                           | New England 39-bus system.                              | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [8]  | Glanzmann G. at al.     | Supervisory controller based on optimal power flow (OPF) | SVC, TCSC and TCPST   | Avoid congestion                                | 4-BUS   | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [9]  | Bindeshwar Singh et al. | Phasor Measurement Units (PMUs)                          | Multiple-type FACTS   | Advanced power system monitoring                | IEEE-14 Bus & IEEE-57 Bus                               | Realistic load models                 |
| [10] | S.-H. Song et al.       | Install and operate FACTS devices properly               | Shunt controllers, series controllers and combined series-shunt controllers such UPFC | Steady-state security                           | IEEE 57-Bus   | Multi objective task                  |
| [11] | Yu, T. et al.           | Application of Projective Controls                       | TCSC and SVC  | Dynamic performance of a power system           | Single Machine to Infinite Bus System                   | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [12] | Bindeshwar Singh et al. | Optimally placed Distributed Generation (DG)             | Multiple-type FACTS   | Enhancement of different performance parameters | IEEE 57-Bus   | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [13] | Li. G. et al.           | Digital simulation                                       | VSC   | Power system damping                            | PSCAD/EMTDC software package                            | Realistic load models                 |
| [14] | M.W. Mustafa at el.     | Residue factor   | SVC   | Improve voltage and reactive power conditions   | 25 Bus of south Malaysian power system                  | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [15] | Bindeshwar Singh et al. | Techniques for coordination                              | Multiple-type FACTS   | Co-ordination control between FACTS controllers | IEEE 14-bus   | Multi objective task                  |
| [16] | Talebi, N. et al.       | Steady State Models                                      | SVC and TCSC  | Voltage Collapse                                | IEEE 14 Bus test system                                 | Latest FACTS controllers such as      |

|      |                                  |   |   |   |  | HPFC                                  |
|------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| [17] | Zarghami M. et al.               | Finding an equivalent reduced affine nonlinear system   | Shunt controllers, series controllers and combined series-shunt controllers | Stability   | 68 bus, 16 generator system of the New England/New York network.   | Multi objective task                  |
| [18] | H. Shayeghi et al.               | Particle swarm optimization (PSO) technique   | TCSC and PSS  | Dynamic stability   | Multi-machine power system   | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [19] | Guojie Li et al.                 | Damp inter-area oscillations  | CDO and TCSC  | Damping during large disturbances   | Two-machine power system through real-time digital simulation studies using a PSCAD/RTDS                     | Realistic load models                 |
| [20] | Jordehi A.R. et al.              | Evolution Strategies (ES)   | SVC, TCSC and UPFC  | Maximize the system loadability   | IEEE 30-Bus test system  | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [21] | Yashar Hashemi et al.            | Particle Swarm Optimization Algorithm   | PSS and UPFC  | Damping of power system oscillations.   | IEEE 14-bus  | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [22] | M. K. Verma et al.               | SVC placement computes sensitivity of system loading factor with respect to reactive power generation | SVAR and SVC  | Voltage security  | 75-Bus Indian system with respect to enhancement of the static as well as dynamic voltage stability margins. | Multi objective task                  |
| [23] | Abdelsalam H.A et al.            | Steady state injection model of UPFC  | UPFC  | Identify the optimal location of the unified power flow controller UPFC in electrical power systems | IEEE 14-bus Test System  | Realistic load models                 |
| [24] | Baghaee, H.R et al.              | Genetic Algorithm (GA)  | Multiple-type FACTS   | Stability   | IEEE 30-Bus power system   | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [25] | E.S. Ali et al.                  | Bacteria Foraging Optimization Algorithm (BFOA) based Thyristor Controlled Series Capacitor (BFTCSC)  | TCSC  | Superior efficiency   | IEEE 57-Bus  | Multi objective task                  |
| [26] | Yong Li et al.                   | Robust Control Theory   | SVC and TCSC  | Stability   | 16-Machine 5-area system   | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [27] | Mahdad, B et al.                 | Fuzzy Logic Theory  | SVC and STATCOM   | Improvement of index power quality  | IEEE 57-Bus  | Realistic load models                 |
| [28] | M.M. Farsangi et al.             | A mixed $H_2/H_\infty$ with regional pole placement   | SVC, SSSC and UPFC  | Accurate specification of the desirable closed-loop behaviour                                       | IEEE 57-Bus  | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [29] | R. Benabid et al.                | Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)   | TCSC and SVC  | Multi-objective optimization  | IEEE 30-bus and realistic Algerian 114-Bus power system  | Multi objective task                  |
| [30] | N. Magaji et al.                 | Residue Factor  | UPFC  | Increase transmission capacity  | TNB 25 Bus system of south Malaysian network and New England 39 bus system                                   | Multi objective task                  |
| [31] | Baghaee, H.R et al.              | Genetic Algorithm   | Multi-type FACTS  | Allocation of FACTS devices   | IEEE 30 Bus power system   | Multi objective task                  |
| [32] | Joorabian, M. et al.             | LMP Based   | TCSC  | Secure operation  | IEEE 14-Bus and IEEE 30-Bus test systems   | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [33] | José A. Domínguez-Navarro et al. | Evolutionary Strategy   | Multiple-type FACTS   | Study of power systems  | IEEE 57-Bus  |                                       |

|      |                           |   |                     |  |   |                                       |
|------|---------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| [34] | S. Panda et al.           | Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)                                       | PSS and TCSC        | Stability                              | Algerian 114-Bus power system   | Realistic load models                 |
| [35] | C. T. Vinay Kumar et al.  | Fuzzy Technique   | TCSC and UPFC       | Optimal location for FACTS devices     | IEEE 57-Bus   | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [36] | So, P.L. et al.           | Coordinated Control   | TCSC and SVC        | Stability                              | 2-Area interconnected 4-machine system  | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [37] | Candelo, J.E et al.       | FACTS Controllers   | Multiple-type FACTS | Voltage Stability                      | IEEE 30-Bus power system  | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [38] | Shakib, A.D. et al.       | Sensitivity Index   | Shunt FACTS         | Improve Security                       | IEEE 57-Bus system.   | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [39] | Benabid, R. et al.        | Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)                                       | TCSC and SVC        | Multiobjective Optimization            | Two and three objective functions for various FACTS combinations                        | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [40] | P. Ramasubramanian et al. | Evolutionary Programming (EP)   | TCSC                | Optimal Power Flow (OPF) problem       | IEEE 14 Bus system  | Multi objective task                  |
| [41] | Mandala, M. et al.        | Real power performance index  | TCSC                | Optimal Location                       | Algerian 114-Bus power system   | Multi objective task                  |
| [42] | Adepoju, G. A. et al.     | Mathematical modeling   | STATCOM             | Power System Analysis                  |   | 5-bus using FACTSPF                   |
| [43] | N. Mithulananthan et al.  | Bifurcation Theory  | SVC and PSS         | Effectiveness of these controllers     | 16-Bus test system  | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [44] | Zuwei Yu et al.           | Multiple Time Periods   | Multiple-type FACTS | Optimal Placement                      | 46-Machine power system   | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [45] | Gupta, S. et al.          | Semiconductor Technology Development                                    | Multiple-type FACTS | Voltage Stability                      | IEEE 118-bus  | Realistic load models                 |
| [46] | Juan M. Ramirez et al.    | Coordinate Stabilizers  | TCSC and UPFC       | Operational Dynamic Stability Margin   | 46-Machine power system   | Multi objective task                  |
| [47] | A.R. Messina et al.       | Modified modal power flow oscillation flow                              | SVR                 | Optimal Locations For New Devices      | 46-Machine, 190-bus reduced-Order Equivalent model of the Mexican interconnected system | Realistic load models                 |
| [48] | Shen, J et al.            | H Infinity Norm   | PSS and TCSC        | Determines the location of controllers | IEEE-30 Bus   | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [49] | R.Mohamad Idris et al.    | Bees Algorithm  | SVC, UPFC and TCSC  | Optimal Allocation of FACTS Devices    | IEEE-9 Bus test system and IEEE-118 Bus test system                                     | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [50] | A. Hernandez1 et al.      | Optimization Methods  | Multiple-type FACTS | FACTS Location                         | IEEE-30 Bus   | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [51] | Ramirez, J.M et al.       | Closed-loop Characteristic Polynomial                                   | TCSC and UPFC       | Power System Damping                   | Three-machine power system  |                                       |
| [52] | Kaewniyompanit, S. et al. | Microgenetic Algorithm ( $\mu$ GA)                                      | Multiple-type FACTS | Power System Characteristics           | Single machine infinite bus   | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [53] | B. Bhattacharyya et al.   | Differential Evolution (DE) based and Particle swarm optimization (PSO) | Multiple-type FACTS | Improved Power transfer Capacity       | IEEE 30-Bus system  | Multi objective task                  |
| [54] | Berizzi, A. et al.        | Genetic Algorithm   | TCSC and SVC        | Efficiency                             | Suitable Systems Test   | Realistic load models                 |
| [55] | Ali Darvish Falehi et al. | Generic Algorithm   | SVC, PID and PSS    | System Stability                       | Multimachine Power System   | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |

|      |                          |   |   |   |   |                                       |
|------|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| [56] | E. S. Ali et al.         | Bacteria Foraging Optimization Algorithm (BFOA) | SVC   | Damping Performance                                       | Multimachine Power System                 | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [57] | Lucio Ippolito et al.    | Genetic Algorithm                               | UPFC  | Network Operation   | IEEE 30-Bus Power system                  | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [58] | Ilea, V. et al.          | Modal Sensitivity Analysis                      | PSS   | Optimal Location of FACTS                                 | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [59] | J. Aghaei et al.         | Convergence of The Newton-Raphson               | TCSC and SVC  | Voltage Margin Security                                   | IEEE-5 Bus                                | Multi objective task                  |
| [60] | Wang, Y. et al.          | Variable-Structure Control Theory               | Series Capacitor (SC) and Braking Resistor  | Transient Stability Control                               | Single Machine Infinite-Bus (SMIB) System | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [61] | Juan M. Raminrez et al.  | Co-Ordinate Stabilizer                          | TCSC and UPFC   | Dynamic stability   | IEEE-5 Bus                                | Realistic load models                 |
| [62] | C.M. Yam et al.          | Singular Value Decomposition Based Controller   | UPFC  | Dynamic interaction                                       | IEEE-30 Bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [63] | P.K. Dash et al.         | Artificial Neural Network                       | UPFC  | Trip boundries  | Multi-machine power system                | Multi objective task                  |
| [64] | Y.L. Abdel-Magid et al.  | Genetic Algorithm                               | TCSC, TCPST, TCVR and SVC   | the location of the devices, their types and their values | IEEE-118Bus                               | Realistic load models                 |
| [65] | N.P. Padhy et al.        | Newton–Raphson Power Flow Algorithm             | GUPFC, TCSC and UPFC  | power transfer  | IEEE-30 Bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [66] | M.A. Adibo et al.        | Genetic Algorithm                               | FACTS devices   | Stability   | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Multi objective task                  |
| [67] | Y.L. Abdel-Magid et al.  | Real-Coded Genetic Algorithm                    | TCSC  | Stability   | Multi-machine power system                | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [68] | Bindeshwar Singh et al.  | FACTS Controller                                | TCSC, SVC, SSSC, STATCOM, UPFC, IPFC  | Stability   | IEEE-5 Bus                                | Multi objective task                  |
| [69] | Naresh Acharya et al.    | Co-ordinate Stabilizers                         | UPFC  | Dynamic stability   | IEEE-14 Bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [70] | K.S. Verma et al.        | Suitable Location For UPFC                      | UPFC  | Sensitivity   | IEEE-14 Bus                               | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [71] | Gabriela Glanzmann       | FACTS   | SVC, STATCOM, TCR, TSR,TSC, TSSC, TCSC, GCSC, SSSC, UPFC, IPFC  | Transfer capability                                       | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Multi objective task                  |
| [72] | Bindeshwar Singh et al.  | Application Of FACTS Controller                 | TCR, TSC, TCSC, SVC, TC-PAR, SSSC, STATCOM, D-STATCOM, UPFC, GUPFC, IFPC, GIPFC, HPFC, SMES, BESS, TCBR, TSSR | Performance parameters                                    | IEEE-5 Bus                                | Multi objective task                  |
| [73] | B.A. Renz et al.         | Inez Installation                               | UPFC, SSSC  | Optimization of power flow                                | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [74] | Arthit Sode-Yome et al.  | Alleviate Voltage Control                       | SVC, STATCOM  | Stability   | IEEE-14 Bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [75] | N. Mithulananthan et al. | Power System Stabilizers                        | SVC, STATCOM  | Inertia and oscillation                                   | IEEE-145 Bus                              | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [76] | Mr.P.S.Chindhi et al.    | Optimization Technique                          | FACTS Devices   | Stability   | Multi-machine power system                | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [77] | Salim. Haddad et al.     | Simulation By Matlab                            | UPFC  | Modelling   | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Multi objective task                  |
| [78] | S. Surendar Reddy et al. | multi-objective genetic algorithm               | SVC, TCSC   | Line impedance, terminal voltage and angle                | Multi-machine power system                | Multi objective task                  |
| [79] | Gregory Reed et al.      | FACTS Controller                                | STATCOM   | Power transmisson control                                 | IEEE-5 Bus                                | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |

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|-------|---------------------------|--|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| [80]  | Naresh Acharya et al.     | FACTS installation   | TCSC, STATCOM, SVC, UPFC                   | Stability                                  | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Multi objective task                  |
| [81]  | Bindeshwar Singh et al.   | Mitigation Of Power Quality                                | STATCOM, DSTATCOM                          | Performance parameter                      | IEEE-5 Bus                                | Realistic load models                 |
| [82]  | M. A. Abido               | FACTS damping controllers                                  | SVC, TCSC, TCPS, STATCOM, SSSC, UPFC, IPFC | Stability                                  | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [83]  | Jun-Yong Liu et al.       | Power Injection Model                                      | UPFC                                       | Voltage magnitude, line current            | 28-node                                   | Multi objective task                  |
| [84]  | Guang Ya Yang et al.      | linear programming   | TCSC                                       | Loadability                                | Multi-machine power system                | Multi objective task                  |
| [85]  | A.H.M.A. Rahim et al.     | Excitation Control   | SVC  | Stability                                  | 46-Machine power system                   | Realistic load models                 |
| [86]  | Sidhartha Panda et al.    | Simulation by MATLAB                                       | TCSC, STATCOM and UPFC                     | Modelling                                  | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Multi objective task                  |
| [87]  | D.J. Gotham et al.        | Wheeling And Interchange Power Flow Control                | FACTS Devices                              | Modelling                                  | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Realistic load models                 |
| [88]  | Michael J. Gibbard et al. | Power System Stabilizer                                    | FACTS Devices                              | Damping                                    | Multi-machine power system                | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [89]  | L. Bahiense et al.        | mixed integer linear disjunctive formulation               | none                                       | Transmission planning                      | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Realistic load models                 |
| [90]  | Liangzhong Yao et al.     | Congestion management                                      | SSSC                                       | Transfer Capability                        | IEEE-30 Bus                               | Realistic load models                 |
| [91]  | Yong Li et al.            | Robust CO-ordinated approach                               | SVC, TCSC                                  | Inertia And Oscillation                    | Single Machine Infinite-Bus (SMIB) System | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [92]  | S. M. Abd-Elazim et al.   | Hybrid Algorithm   | TCSC                                       | Damping Oscillations                       | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Realistic load models                 |
| [93]  | Sandeep Gupta et al.      | FACTS Installations  | IPFC, SVC, STATCOM, SSSC, TCSC, TCPS, UPFC | Voltage Stability                          | Single Machine Infinite-Bus (SMIB) System | Multi objective task                  |
| [94]  | Mark Ndubuka Nwohu et al. | Simulation   | SVC  | Voltage Stability                          | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [95]  | R. Nelson et al.          | Transient Stability Simulations                            | SVC, TCSC, STATCOM, UPFC                   | Stability                                  | IEEE-5 Bus                                | Multi objective task                  |
| [96]  | S. K. Tso et al.          | Nonlinear Design Technique                                 | SVC, TCSC                                  | Overall Performance                        | Single Machine Infinite-Bus (SMIB) System | Realistic load models                 |
| [97]  | L. Rouco                  | Electromechanical Oscillations                             | none                                       | Sensitivity                                | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Multi objective task                  |
| [98]  | A. R. Messina et al.      | Decentralised Control Theory                               | FACTS Devices                              | Inter-Area Oscillations                    | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [99]  | G. N. Taranto et al.      | H $\infty$ -Optimisation Technique                         | SVC, TCSC                                  | Inertia                                    | Single Machine Infinite-Bus (SMIB) System | Multi objective task                  |
| [100] | Q. Yu et al.              | Cascade Multilevel Configuration                           | STATCOM                                    | Control                                    | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Realistic load models                 |
| [101] | J. Paserba                | FACTS Installations  | FACTS Devices                              | Dynamic Performance                        | 46-Machine power system                   | Realistic load models                 |
| [102] | M. M. Farsangi et al.     | H $\infty$ Loop-Shaping Design                             | STATCOM, SPFC and UPFC                     | Robust Control                             | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Multi objective task                  |
| [103] | S. Arabi et al.           | Small-Signal Stability Analysis                            | SVC  | Stability                                  | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [104] | K.Matsuno et al.          | FACTS Installations  | SVC, STATCOM, VSPS                         | Transfer Capability                        | 46-Machine power system                   | Multi objective task                  |
| [105] | D. J. Hanson et al.       | Novel Chain-Circuit Topology                               | SVC, STATCOM                               | Efficiency and Security                    | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Multi objective task                  |
| [106] | L. Cong et al.            | Feedback Linearization Technique And Robust Control Theory | SVC  | Transient Stability And Voltage Regulation | Single Machine Infinite-Bus (SMIB) System | Realistic load models                 |

|       |                            |  |  |  |   |                                       |
|-------|----------------------------|--|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| [107] | H. F. Wang et al.          | Phillips-Heffron Model   | SVC, CSC, TCPS   | Power System Oscillation Stability   | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [108] | E. Acha et al.             | Newton-Raphson Load Flow   | SVC  | Voltage Control  | Single Machine Infinite-Bus (SMIB) System | Multi objective task                  |
| [109] | T. S. Chung et al.         | Hybrid GA Approach   | FACTS Devices  | Power Flow   | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [110] | Ning Yang et al.           | Residue Method   | TCSC   | Impedance  | IEEE 14-bus                               | Realistic load models                 |
| [111] | B. Chaudhuri et al.        | H $\infty$ Control   | SVC, CSC, CPS  | Inter-Area Mode Damping  | IEEE 14-bus                               | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [112] | A. Berizzi et al.          | Congestion Management  | FACTS Devices  | Power Flow   | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [113] | W. Shao et al.             | Linear Programming (LP) Based Optimal Power Flow (OPF) Algorithm | FACTS Devices  | Sensitivity  | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Realistic load models                 |
| [114] | A. M. Kulkarni et al.      | Optimal Control  | TCSC and SSSC  | Frequency Oscillations   | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Multi objective task                  |
| [115] | R. M. Hamouda et al.       | Modal Speeds   | SVC  | Oscillation  | 46-Machine power system                   | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [116] | L. Fan et al.              | Residue-Based Indices  | TCSC   | Oscillation  |   | Realistic load models                 |
| [117] | Y. Ye et al.               | Power Converter Modules  | UPFC, IPFC   | Power Flow Control   | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [118] | P. Duvoor et al.           | Matlab/Simulink  | FACTS Devices  | Overall system cost  | IEEE-9 Bus                                | Realistic load models                 |
| [119] | P. Paterni                 | Genetic Algorithm  | Series FACTS such as series capacitors or phase shifters | Increased loadability and reduced cost of production                       | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Realistic load models                 |
| [120] | E. J. de Oliveira          | Allocation and transmission pricing                              | Installation of FACTS devices                            | minimize the operational costs caused by an overloaded transmission system | IEEE-14 Bus                               | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [121] | Sidhartha Panda et al.     | Mid-Point location   | SVC  | Transient stability  | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [122] | Mahmoud H. M et al.        | Continuation power flow  | SVC  | stability and maximum loadability  | IEEE-14 Bus                               | Realistic load models                 |
| [123] | Claudio A. Caiiizares      | Voltage collapse   | TCSC   | system loadability   | IEEE 118-bus                              | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [124] | E. A. Leonidaki et al.     | Decision trees   | TCSC   | loading margin   | Single Machine Infinite-Bus (SMIB) System | Multi objective task                  |
| [125] | Roberto Mínguez et al.     | nonlinear programming  | SVC  | loading margin   | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Realistic load models                 |
| [126] | Ranjit Kumar Bindal et al. | Control of phase angle   | SVC  | transmission system availability   | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [127] | Cai, L.J et al.            | Genetic algorithm  | UPFC   | Overall system cost  |   | Realistic load models                 |
| [128] | M. Saravanan et al.        | particle swarm optimization                                      | TCSC   | system loadability   | IEEE 118-bus                              | Realistic load models                 |
| [129] | Wibowo, R.S et al.         | large-scale optimization   | SVC  | Investment cost  | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [130] | Santiago-Luna et al.       | evolutionary algorithm   | TCSC   | Loadability  | IEEE 30-bus                               | Realistic load models                 |

|       |                                |  |         |                             |   |                                       |
|-------|--------------------------------|--|---------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| [131] | M. Basu et al.                 | differential evolution                       | TCSC    | Processing                  | IEEE 30-bus                               | Multi objective task                  |
| [132] | Lashkar Ara et al.             | general algebraic modeling system            | UPFC    | Economy                     | IEEE 14-bus                               | Realistic load models                 |
| [133] | El Metwally et al.             | genetic algorithms                           | SVC     | Economy                     | Single Machine Infinite-Bus (SMIB) System | Realistic load models                 |
| [134] | A. Lashkar Ara et al.          | General Algebraic Modelling System           | UPFC    | Optimization                | IEEE 30-bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [135] | Naresh Acharya et al.          | LMP difference                               | TCSC    | Minimizing congestion       | IEEE 30-bus                               | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [136] | Sajad Rahimzadeh et al.        | averaging technique                          | STATCOM | Managing congestion         | IEEE 14-bus                               | Multi objective task                  |
| [137] | M. Gitizadeh et al.            | goal attainment method                       | TCSC    | Optimization                | IEEE 14-bus                               | Realistic load models                 |
| [138] | Gerbex, S et al.               | genetic algorithm                            | SVC     | Loadability                 | IEEE 118-bus                              | Realistic load models                 |
| [139] | Ying Xiao et al.               | power-injection model                        | TCSC    | Operational flexibility     | IEEE 1500-bus                             | Multi objective task                  |
| [140] | L. Gyugyi et al.               | unified power flow                           | TCSC    | Economy                     | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [141] | Noroozian, M et al.            | energy function method                       | UPFC    | Effectiveness of control    | IEEE-14 Bus                               | Multi objective task                  |
| [142] | Gotham, D.J et al.             | Wheeling power flow control                  | TCSC    | Flexibility                 | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [143] | Hingorani, N.G et al.          | Transmission system                          | TCSC    | Efficiency                  | Single Machine Infinite-Bus (SMIB) System | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [144] | Minguez, R. et al.             | Benders decomposition technique              | SVC     | optimal placement           | IEEE-14 Bus                               | Realistic load models                 |
| [145] | Orfanogianni, T et al.         | optimal power-flow algorithm                 | UPFC    | Maximise power              | IEEE 118-bus                              | Multi objective task                  |
| [146] | Li-Jun Cai et al.              | parameter-constrained optimization algorithm | PSS     | Efficiency                  | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [147] | Wang Feng et al.               | genetic algorithm                            | TCSC    | Increase power transfer     | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Realistic load models                 |
| [148] | Sidhartha Panda et al.         | Particle Swarm Optimization Technique        | SSSC    | Improve transient stability | IEEE-14 Bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [149] | Bindeshwar singh et al.        | Planning and protection                      | SSSC    | Voltage profile             | IEEE 118-bus                              | Multi objective task                  |
| [150] | Ashwani kumar et al.           | controlling the power flows                  | TCSC    | Lodability                  | IEEE 24-bus                               | Multi objective task                  |
| [151] | Vijayakumar Krishnasamy et al. | Genetic Algorithm                            | UPFC    | Power flow                  | IEEE 9-bus                                | Multi objective task                  |
| [152] | Kiran kumar kuthadi et al.     | Var compensation                             | TCSC    | Voltage profile             | IEEE 5-bus                                | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [153] | K. Lokanadham et al.           | Genetic Algorithm                            | TCSC    | Power Efficiency            | IEEE 30                                   | Multi objective task                  |
| [154] | E. S. Ali et al.               | Genetic Algorithm                            | SVC     | Suppressed Oscillation      | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [155] | Mahmoud H. M et al.            | continuation power flow                      | SVC     | Lodability                  | IEEE 14-bus                               | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [156] | S.M. AbdElazim et al.          | Genetic Algorithm                            | SVC     | Suppressed Oscillation      | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Multi objective task                  |
| [157] | E.S. Ali et al.                | coordinated controller                       | PSS     | Stability                   | IEEE 57-Bus                               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |
| [158] | R.N.Patel et al.               | Genetic algorithm                            | TCSC    | Stability                   | IEEE-9 Bus test system                    | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [159] | A. Kazemiaet al.               | Matlab                                       | HFC     | Improve Accuracy            | IEEE-14 Bus                               | Hybrid techniques                     |
| [160] | A.Khairuddin et al.            | Bees Algorithm                               | SVC     | Available Transfer          | IEEE 30                                   | Multi objective task                  |

|       |                             |   |                     |   |                        |                                       | Capability ATC |  |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| [161] | A. B.Bhattacharyya et al.   | Genetic Algorithm   | UPFC                | Power transfer  | IEEE 30-bus            | Multi objective task                  |                |  |
| [162] | A. Karami et al.            | reactive power management                                       | IPFC                | Voltage stability   | IEEE 14-Bus            | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |                |  |
| [163] | Jigar S.Sardaet al.         | improve system loadability                                      | UPFC                | loadability of the line                                   | IEEE-30                |                                       |                |  |
| [164] | Nadarajah Mithulananthan    | investment recovery of FACTS devices                            | TCSC                | investment recovery                                       | Five bus               | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |                |  |
| [165] | A.A. Alabduljabbara, et al. | Technoeconomic contribution of FACTS devices                    | TCSC                | economic value of the proposed methodology.               | IEEE-14 Bus            | Multi objective task                  |                |  |
| [166] | ZOU Zhenyu et al.           | Multiobjective Evolutionary Algorithm                           | TCSC                | coordination design problem of multiple FACTS controllers | IEEE-14 Bus            | Hybrid techniques                     |                |  |
| [167] | Rusejla sadikovi´c et al.   | Power Flow Control and Damping of Oscillations in Power Systems | UPFC                | power system stability                                    | IEEE 39                | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |                |  |
| [168] | Esmat Rashedi et al.        | Gravitational Search Algorithm                                  | SVC                 | transmission system voltage                               | IEEE-9 Bus test system | Realistic load models                 |                |  |
| [169] | Ren, H. et al.              | Review of FACTS   | Multiple-type FACTS | better and safer operation of the grid                    | IEEE 14-bus            | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |                |  |
| [170] | Yoke Lin Tan et al.         | adaptive nonlinear coordinated                                  | SPS                 | transient stability                                       | IEEE 14-bus            | Multi objective task                  |                |  |
| [171] | Padhy, N.P. et al.          | genetic algorithms  | TCSC                | suboptimal solution for reactive power planning           | IEEE 30                | Hybrid techniques                     |                |  |
| [172] | Faried, S.O. et al.         | Probabilistic technique   | STATCOMs            | maximum transmission capacity to be utilised.             | IEEE-9 Bus test system | Hybrid techniques                     |                |  |
| [173] | Xinghao Fang et al.         | Sensitivity   | VSC                 | transfer capability and stability                         | 1673bus                | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |                |  |
| [174] | Ja'fari, M. et al.          | Shunt FACTS Devices   | Multiple-type FACTS | system voltage stability                                  | IEEE 14bus             | Multi objective task                  |                |  |
| [175] | Wenjuan Zhang et al.        | shunt dynamic Var source  | STATCOM,            | static and dynamic voltage stability                      | IEEE-9 Bus test system | Hybrid techniques                     |                |  |
| [176] | L.Rajalakshmi et al.        | Locating Series FACTS Devices                                   | TCSC                | improved stability of the networ                          | IEEE 14                | Hybrid techniques                     |                |  |
| [177] | Naresh Acharya et al.       | Practical Installations and Benefits                            | SVC                 | distribute the electrical energy more economically        | IEEE-14 Bus            | Latest FACTS controllers such as HPFC |                |  |
| [178] | Ahmad rezaee jordehi et al. | Heuristic Methods   | STATCOM             | multi-objective optimization                              | IEEE 30                | Multi objective task                  |                |  |

II. DISCUSSES THE MATHEMATICAL MODELLING OF DIFFERENT FACTS CONTROLLERS

1. Fundamentals of SVC:

Static VAR Compensator (SVC) is a shunt connected FACTS controller whose main functionality is to regulate the voltage at a given bus by controlling its equivalent reactance. Basically it consists of a fixed capacitor (FC) and a thyristor controlled reactor (TCR). Generally they are two configurations of the SVC.

a) SVC total susceptance model. A changing susceptance  $B_{svc}$  represents the fundamental frequency equivalent susceptance of all shunt modules making up the SVC as shown in Fig. 2(a).

2(a).

b) SVC firing angle model. The equivalent reactance  $X_{SVC}$ , which is function of a changing firing angle  $\alpha$ , is made up of the parallel combination of a thyristor controlled reactor (TCR) equivalent admittance and a fixed capacitive reactance as shown in Fig. 2 (b). This model provides information on the SVC firing angle required to achieve a given level of compensation.

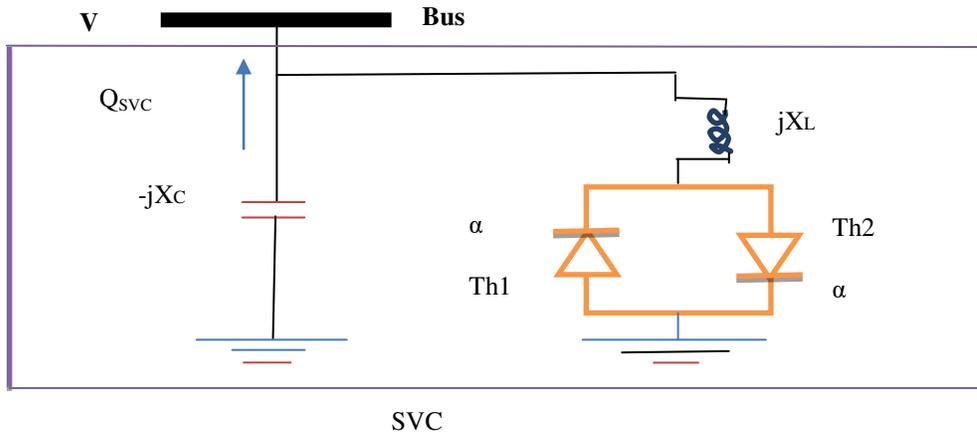


Fig.1 SVC firing angle model

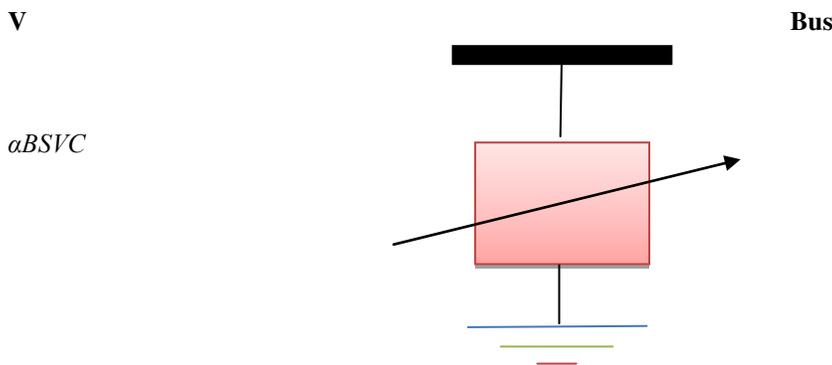


Fig.2 SVC total susceptance model

Figure 3 shows the steady-state and dynamic voltage-current characteristics of the SVC. In the active control range, current/susceptance and reactive power is varied to regulate voltage according to a slope (droop) characteristic. The slope value depends on the desired voltage regulation, the desired sharing of reactive power production between various sources, and other needs of the system. The slope is typically 1-5%. At the capacitive limit, the SVC becomes a shunt capacitor. At the inductive limit, the SVC becomes a shunt reactor (the current or reactive power may also be limited)

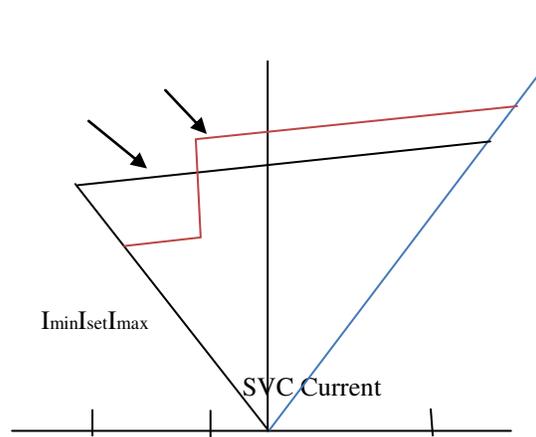
Voltage

Steady state characteristic

Dynamic characteristic

$B_{min}$

$B_{max}$



$I_{min} I_{set} I_{max}$

Fig.3 steady-state and dynamic voltage/current Characteristics of the SVC

SVC firing angle model is implemented in this paper. Thus, the model can be developed with respect to a sinusoidal voltage, differential and algebraic equations can be written as

$$I_{SVC} = -jB_{SVC}V_k$$

The fundamental frequency TCR equivalent reactance  $X_{TCR}$

$$X_{TCR} = \frac{\pi X_L}{\sigma - \sin \sigma}$$

Where  $\sigma = 2(\pi - \alpha)$ ,  $X_L = \omega L$

And in terms of firing angle

$$X_{TCR} = \frac{\pi X_L}{2(\pi - \alpha) + \sin 2\alpha}$$

$\sigma$  and  $\alpha$  are conduction and firing angles respectively

At  $\alpha = 90^\circ$ , TCR conducts fully and the equivalent reactance  $X_{TCR}$  becomes  $X_L$ , while at  $\alpha = 180^\circ$ , TCR is blocked and its equivalent reactance becomes infinite.

The SVC effective reactance  $X_{SVC}$  is determined by the parallel combination of  $X_c$  and  $X_{TCR}$

$$X_{SVC}(\alpha) = \frac{\pi X_c X_L}{X_c [2(\pi - \alpha) + \sin 2\alpha] - \pi X_L}$$

Where  $X_c = 1/\omega C$

$$Q_k = -V_k^2 \left\{ \frac{X_c [2(\pi - \alpha) + \sin 2\alpha]}{X_L X_c} \right\}$$

The SVC equivalent reactance is given above equation. It is shown in Fig. that the SVC equivalent susceptance ( $B_{SVC} = -1/X_{SVC}$ ) profile, as function of firing angle, does not present discontinuities, i.e.,  $B_{SVC}$  varies in a continuous, smooth fashion in both operative regions. Hence, linearization of the SVC power flow equations, based on  $B_{SVC}$  with respect to firing angle, will exhibit a better numerical behavior than the linearized model based on  $X_{SVC}$ .

The initialization of the SVC variables based on the initial values of ac variables and the characteristic of the equivalent susceptance (Fig.), thus the impedance is initialized at the resonance point  $X_{TCR} = X_c$ , i.e.  $Q_{SVC} = 0$ , corresponding to firing angle  $\alpha = 115^\circ$ , for chosen parameters of  $X_L$  and  $X_c$  i.e.  $X_L = 0.1134\Omega$  and  $X_c = 0.2267\Omega$ .

**2. Proposed SVC power flow model:**

The proposed model takes firing angle as the state variable in power flow formulation. From above equation the SVC linearized power flow equation can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nabla P_k \\ \nabla Q_k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2V_k^2}{\pi X_L} [\cos 2\alpha - 1] \end{bmatrix}^{(i)} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla \theta_k \\ \nabla \alpha \end{bmatrix}^{(i)}$$

At the end of iteration i, the variable firing angle  $\alpha$  is updated according to  $\alpha^i = \alpha^{(i-1)} + \nabla \alpha^i$

**3. SVC CONTROLLER MODEL:**

The state equations of the SVC can be written from above figure

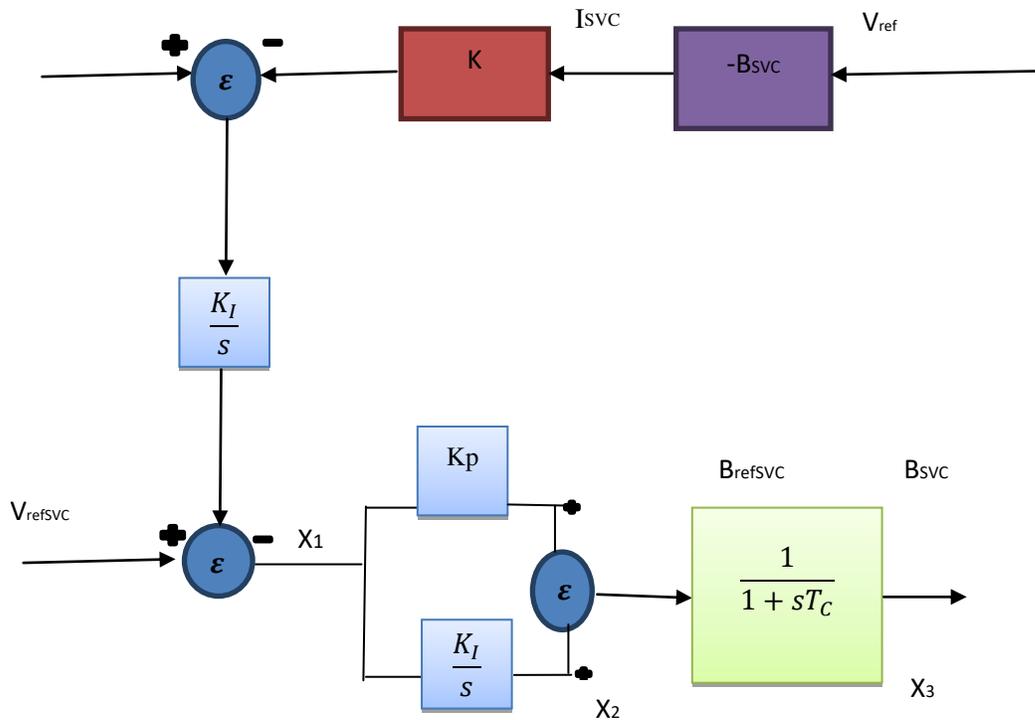


Fig.4 Block diagram of SVC

The state equations of the SVC can be written from above figure

$$\dot{X}_{1sVC} = \frac{1}{T_m} [V_{sVC}(1+KX_{3sVC}) - X_{1sVC}]$$

$$\dot{X}_{2sVC} = K_I (V_{ref,sVC} - X_{1sVC})$$

$$\dot{X}_{3sVC} = \frac{1}{T_C} [X_{2sVC} + K_P (V_{ref,sVC} - X_{1sVC}) - X_{3sVC}]$$

The reactive power  $Q_{SVC}$  supplied by the SVC can be written as

$$Q_{SVC} = V_{sVC}^2 X_{3sVC}$$

Linearization of above equations ( )-( ) yields

$$\Delta \dot{X}_{1sVC} = \frac{1}{T_m} [\Delta V_{sVC}(1+KX_{3sVC0}) + V_{sVC0}K \Delta X_{3sVC} - \Delta X_{1sVC}]$$

$$\Delta \dot{X}_{2sVC} = K_I (\Delta V_{ref,sVC} - \Delta X_{1sVC})$$

$$\Delta \dot{X}_{3sVC} = \frac{1}{T_c} [\Delta X_{2sVC} + K_p (\Delta V_{ref,sVC} - \Delta X_{1sVC}) - \Delta X_{3sVC}]$$

$$\Delta Q_{sVC} = 2V_{sVC0} \Delta V_{sVC} X_{3sVC0} + V_{sVC0}^2 \Delta X_{3sVC}$$

Where “Δ” denotes perturbed value and subscript “o” denotes the nominal value. The above equations are linearized, reordered and then expressed as

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta \dot{X}_{1sVC} \\ \Delta \dot{X}_{2sVC} \\ \Delta \dot{X}_{3sVC} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{T_m} & 0 & \frac{KV_{sVC0}}{T_m} \\ -K_I & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{-K_p}{T_L} & \frac{1}{T_L} & \frac{-1}{T_L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla X_{1sVC} \\ \nabla X_{2sVC} \\ \nabla X_{3sVC} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{T_m} (1 + KX_{3sVC0}) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [\nabla V_{sVC}]$$

Above equation can be written as

$$\nabla \dot{X}_{sVC} = A_{sVC} \nabla X_{sVC} + B_{sVC} \nabla V_{sVC}$$

Where

$$A_{sVC} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{T_m} & 0 & \frac{KV_{sVC0}}{T_m} \\ -K_I & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{-K_p}{T_c} & \frac{1}{T_c} & \frac{-1}{T_c} \end{bmatrix}$$

And

$$B_{sVC} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{T_m} (1 + KX_{3sVC0}) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 4. INCORPORATION OF SVC IN MULTI-MACHINE POWER SYSTEMS:

In its simplest form SVC is composed of FC-TCR configuration as shown in Fig.2. The SVC is connected to a coupling transformer that is connected directly to the ac bus whose voltage is to be regulated. The effective reactance of the FC-TCR is varied by firing angle control of the thyristors. The firing angle can be controlled through a PI controller in such a way that the voltage of the bus where the SVC is connected is maintained at the desired reference value.

The SVC can be connected at either the existing load bus or at a new bus that is created between two buses. As DAE model is based on power-balance, rewriting of the power-balance equations at the buses with SVC connected in the system requires modification of D2new. When SVC is connected at specified load buses, and gets modified as given below

$$P_{sVCi} + P_{Li}(V_i) - \sum_{k=1}^n V_i V_k Y_{ik} \cos(\theta_i - \theta_k - \alpha_{ik}) = 0$$

$i = m+1, \dots, n$

$$Q_{sVCi} + Q_{Li}(V_i) - \sum_{k=1}^n V_i V_k V_{ik} \sin(\theta_i - \theta_k - \alpha_{ik}) = 0$$

$i = m+1, \dots, n$

Obtained state equation after linearization of above equations

$$C_{sVC} \nabla V_1 + D_{sVC} \nabla X_{sVC} + D_1 \nabla V_g + D_2 \nabla V_1 = 0$$

Or

$$D_{sVC} \nabla X_{sVC} + D_1 \nabla V_g + D_{2sVC} \nabla V_1 = 0$$

Where

$$D_{2sVC} = C_{sVC} + D_2$$

The incorporation of the SVC into DAE model of the multi-machine power system is done on the same line as explained in [2] given as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nabla \dot{X} \\ \dot{X}_{SVC} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{1mod} & P_{1SVC} & P_{2new} & A_{3new} \\ P_{2SVC} & A_{SVC} & P_{3SVC} & B_{SVC\_new} \\ K_2 & P_{4SVC} & K_{1new} & C_{4new} \\ G_2 & D_{SVC} & D_{1new\_svc} & D_{2new\_SVC} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla X \\ \nabla X_{SVC} \\ \nabla Z \\ \nabla v \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} E \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \nabla U$$

The state equation for the SVC is given as follow:

$$\nabla \dot{X}_{sys\_svc} = A_{sys\_svc} \nabla X_{sys\_svc} + E_{svc} \nabla U$$

The system matrix with SVC is given as

$$A_{SYS\_SVC} = A_{sv2} * (inv(A_{SVY}) * A_{SV3})$$

Where

$$A_{SV1} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{1mod} & P_{1SVC} \\ P_{2SVC} & A_{SVC} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{SV2} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{2new} & A_{3new} \\ P_{3svc} & B_{svcnew} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{SV3} = \begin{bmatrix} K_2 & P_{4svc} \\ G_1 & D_{SVC} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{SV4} = \begin{bmatrix} K_{1new} & C_{4new} \\ D_{1new\_svc} & D_{2new\_svc} \end{bmatrix}$$

### III. SUMMARY OF PAPER

#### A. Conventional method for optimal placement and properly coordinated control of FACTS controllers

**Table 2: % Distribution of Conventional method for optimal placement and properly coordinated control of FACTS controllers**

| S.No. | Conventional method                | No. of literatures | % of literatures |
|-------|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1     | Phasor measurement                 | 1                  | 1.07             |
| 2     | Installation                       | 6                  | 6.45             |
| 3     | Application of projective controls | 1                  | 1.07             |
| 4     | Technique for co-ordination        | 1                  | 1.07             |
| 5     | Steady-state model                 | 1                  | 1.07             |
| 6     | Damp inter-area oscillation        | 1                  | 1.07             |

|    |   |   |      |
|----|---|---|------|
| 7  | SVC placement                                 | 1 | 1.07 |
| 8  | Steady-state injection model                  | 1 | 1.07 |
| 9  | Robust control theory                         | 2 | 2.15 |
| 10 | LMP based                                     | 2 | 2.15 |
| 11 | Application FACTS controllers                 | 1 | 1.07 |
| 12 | Sensitivity index                             | 4 | 4.30 |
| 13 | Real power performance                        | 1 | 1.07 |
| 14 | Multiple time periods                         | 1 | 1.07 |
| 15 | Semiconductor technology development          | 1 | 1.07 |
| 16 | Co-ordinate stabilizer                        | 2 | 2.15 |
| 17 | Modified model of power flow                  | 1 | 1.07 |
| 18 | Line index                                    | 1 | 1.07 |
| 19 | Controllability index                         | 1 | 1.07 |
| 20 | Distributed generation                        | 1 | 1.07 |
| 21 | Residue factor                                | 4 | 4.30 |
| 22 | Coordinated control                           | 2 | 2.15 |
| 23 | FACTS controllers                             | 6 | 6.45 |
| 24 | Closed-loop characteristic polynomial         | 1 | 1.07 |
| 25 | Newton-Raphson                                | 3 | 3.2  |
| 26 | Variable-structure control theory             | 1 | 1.07 |
| 27 | Singular value decomposition based controller | 1 | 1.07 |
| 28 | Location for UPFC                             | 2 | 2.15 |
| 29 | Voltage control                               | 2 | 2.15 |
| 30 | Power system stabilizer                       | 2 | 2.15 |
| 31 | Migration of power quality                    | 2 | 2.15 |
| 32 | FACTS damping controller                      | 1 | 1.07 |
| 33 | Power injection model                         | 2 | 2.15 |
| 34 | Excitation control                            | 1 | 1.07 |
| 35 | Injection management                          | 2 | 2.15 |
| 36 | Electromechanical oscillation                 | 1 | 1.07 |
| 37 | Decentralized control theory                  | 1 | 1.07 |
| 38 | Cascade multilevel configuration              | 1 | 1.07 |
| 39 | Small-signal stability analysis               | 1 | 1.07 |
| 40 | Phillips-Heffron                              | 1 | 1.07 |

|    |   |   |      |
|----|---|---|------|
|    | model                                   |   |      |
| 41 | Modal speeds                            | 1 | 1.07 |
| 42 | Power convertor module                  | 1 | 1.07 |
| 43 | Allocation & transmission pricing       | 1 | 1.07 |
| 44 | Mid-point location                      | 1 | 1.07 |
| 45 | Continuation power flow                 | 4 | 4.30 |
| 46 | Control of phase angle                  | 1 | 1.07 |
| 47 | Algebraic modeling                      | 1 | 1.07 |
| 48 | Averaging technique                     | 1 | 1.07 |
| 49 | Goal attachment method                  | 1 | 1.07 |
| 50 | Unified power flow                      | 1 | 1.07 |
| 51 | Energy function method                  | 1 | 1.07 |
| 52 | Transmission system                     | 1 | 1.07 |
| 53 | Planning & protection                   | 1 | 1.07 |
| 54 | Var compensation                        | 1 | 1.07 |
| 55 | Reactive power management               | 1 | 1.07 |
| 56 | System loadability                      | 1 | 1.07 |
| 57 | Investment recovery of FACTS devices    | 1 | 1.07 |
| 58 | Techno economical contribution of FACTS | 1 | 1.07 |
| 59 | Probabilistic technique                 | 1 | 1.07 |
| 60 | Shunt dynamic Var source                | 1 | 1.07 |
| 61 | Practical installation & benefits       | 1 | 1.07 |
| 62 | Heuristic method                        | 1 | 1.07 |

Figure

**B. Optimization method for optimal placement and properly coordinated control of FACTS controllers**

**Table 3: % Distribution of optimization methods reviewed for optimal placement and properly coordinated control of FACTS controllers**

| S.No. | Optimization method    | No. of literatures | % of literatures |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1     | Optimal power flow     | 2                  | 28.57            |
| 2     | Optimization method    | 3                  | 42.85            |
| 3     | Optimal control        | 1                  | 14.28            |
| 4     | Optimization algorithm | 1                  | 14.28            |

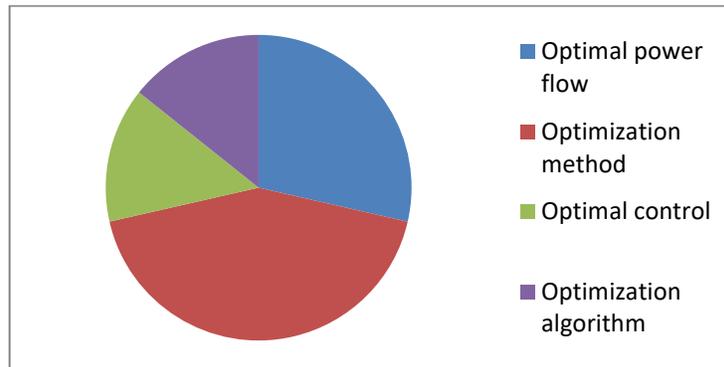


Figure 6: % Pie chart distribution of optimization methods reviewed for optimal placement and properly coordinated control of FACTS controllers

**C. Artificial intelligence computational (AIC) technique for optimal location and coordinated control of FACTS controllers in power systems.**

**Table 4: % Distribution for Artificial intelligence computational (AIC) technique for optimal location and coordinated control of FACTS controllers in power systems**

| S.No. | AIC technique                                   | No. of literatures | % of literatures |
|-------|---|--------------------|------------------|
| 1     | Genetic algorithm (G.A.)                        | 22                 | 34.37            |
| 2     | Artificial intelligence                         | 1                  | 1.56             |
| 3     | Digital simulation                              | 1                  | 1.56             |
| 4     | Particle swarm optimization                     | 7                  | 10.93            |
| 5     | Evolution strategy                              | 5                  | 7.81             |
| 6     | Bacteria Foraging Optimization Algorithm (BFOA) | 2                  | 3.12             |
| 7     | Fuzzy logic theory                              | 3                  | 4.68             |
| 8     | Bifurcation theory                              | 1                  | 1.56             |
| 9     | H infinity norm                                 | 1                  | 1.56             |
| 10    | Bees algorithm                                  | 2                  | 3.12             |
| 11    | Micro genetic algorithm ( $\mu$ G.A.)           | 1                  | 1.56             |
| 12    | Simulation by MATLAB                            | 4                  | 6.25             |
| 13    | Linear programming                              | 1                  | 1.56             |
| 14    | Simulation                                      | 1                  | 1.56             |

|    |                                    |   |      |
|----|------------------------------------|---|------|
| 15 | Transient stability simulation     | 1 | 1.56 |
| 16 | Non-linear design technique        | 3 | 4.68 |
| 17 | H $\infty$ -optimization technique | 3 | 4.68 |
| 18 | Novel chain                        | 1 | 1.56 |
| 19 | Decision trees                     | 1 | 1.56 |
| 20 | Differential algorithm             | 1 | 1.56 |
| 21 | Benders decomposition technique    | 1 | 1.56 |
| 22 | Gravitational search algorithm     | 1 | 1.56 |

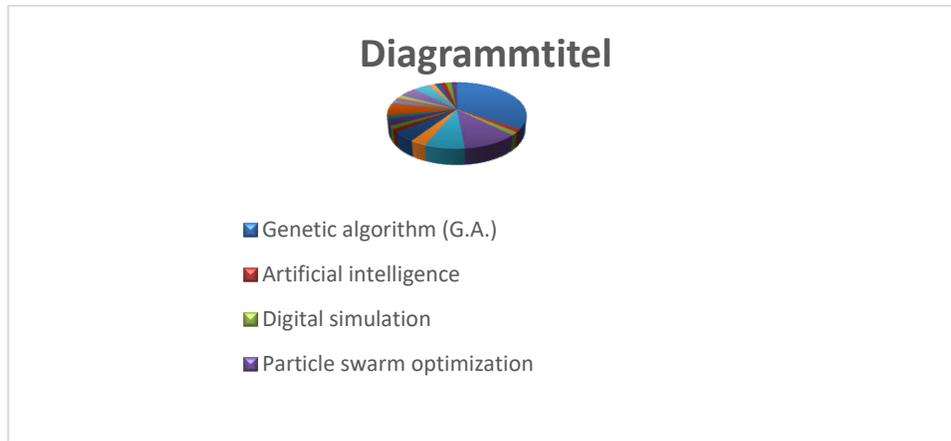


Figure 7: % Pi chart for Artificial intelligence computational (AIC) technique for optimal location and coordinated control of FACTS controllers in power systems

**D. Hybrid techniques for optimal placement and properly coordinated control of FACTS controllers**

**Table 5: % Distribution for hybrid techniques for optimal placement and properly coordinated control of FACTS controllers**

| S.No. | Hybrid technique  | No. of literatures | % of literatures |
|-------|---|--------------------|------------------|
| 1     | A mixed H <sub>2</sub> /H <sub>∞</sub> with regional pole placement   | 1                  | 11.11            |
| 2     | DEE+PSO   | 1                  | 11.11            |
| 3     | Mixed integer linear disjunctive formulation                          | 1                  | 11.11            |
| 4     | Hybrid algorithm  | 1                  | 11.11            |
| 5     | Feedback linearization technique                                      | 1                  | 11.11            |
| 6     | Hybrid G.A. approach  | 1                  | 11.11            |
| 7     | Linear programming (L.P.) based optimal power flow (O.P.F.) algorithm | 1                  | 11.11            |
| 8     | Power flow control & damping of oscillations in power systems         | 1                  | 11.11            |
| 9     | Mathematical modelling  | 1                  | 11.11            |

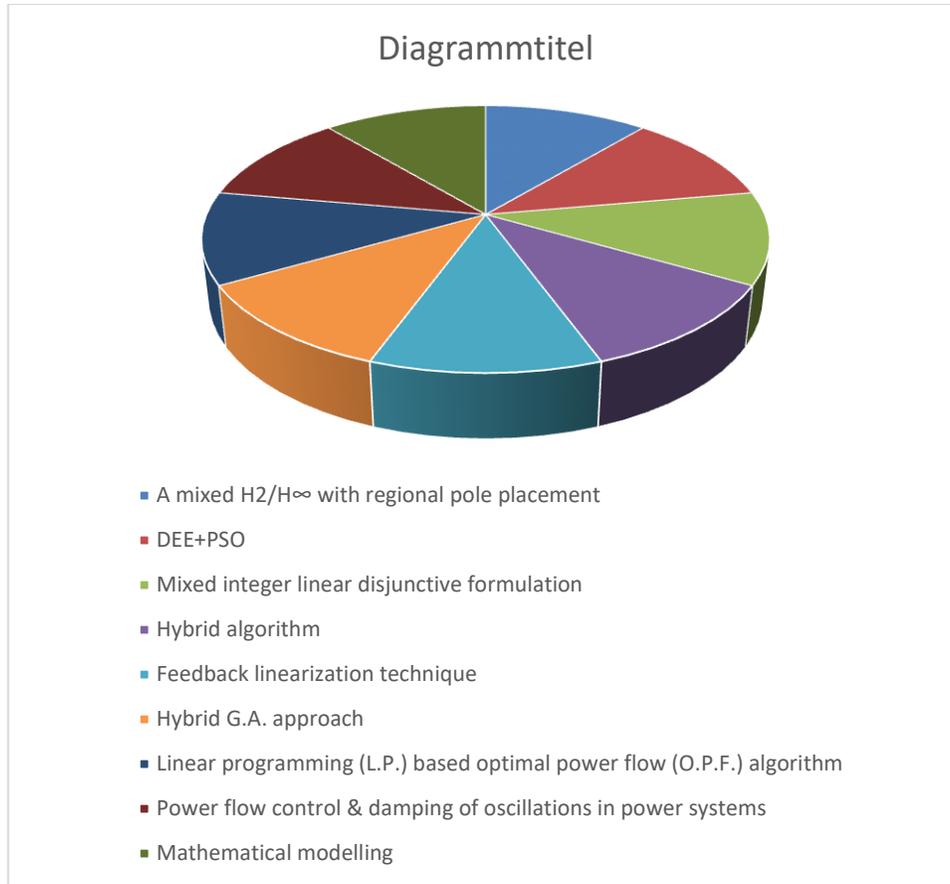


Figure 8: % Pi chart for hybrid techniques for optimal placement and properly coordinated control of FACTS controllers

#### IV CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE OF WORK

The following conclusions made from this survey article as follows:

- AI techniques are more suitable as compared to conventional and optimization techniques for optimal DG planning in distribution power system networks from different power system performance point of view.
- Hybrid AI techniques are also more suitable as compared to conventional and optimization techniques for optimal DG planning in distribution power system networks from different power system performance point of view.

The following recommendation for future scope of research work as follows:

- Comparison of different types of DG planning with static as well as realistic load modals by AI techniques.
- Comparison of different types of DG planning with static as well as realistic load modals by hybrid AI techniques.
- Comparison of different types of DG and FACTS controller planning with static as well as realistic load modals by AI techniques.
- Comparison of different types of DG and FACTS controller planning with static as well as realistic load modals by hybrid AI techniques

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