Volume 3 Issue IX, Sep 2024, No. 63, pp. 802-813
Submitted 1/9/2024; Final peer review 29/4/2025
Online Publication 1/5/2025
Available Online at http://www.ijortacs.com

ENHANCEMENT OF FREQUENCY STABILITY OF THE NIGERIA 330KV TRANSMISSION NETWORK USING INTELLIGENT SSVC

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Abstract

The Nigerian power sector is grappling with significant frequency instability in its 330kV transmission network, a challenge intensified by aging infrastructure and rising electricity demand. This instability results in frequent grid failures and power outages, affecting millions of people. Traditional control methods have proven inadequate, necessitating the exploration of advanced solutions. This study investigated the integration of Intelligent Static Synchronous Var Compensators (SSVCs) to enhance frequency stability. By employing artificial intelligence algorithms for real-time reactive power compensation, intelligent SSVCs can adapt to dynamic load and generation changes, surpassing conventional methods in both stability and responsiveness. Utilizing data from the Transmission Company of Nigeria, the research applied load flow analysis using the Newton-Raphson method to characterize the network and identify vulnerable points, particularly Bus No. 1 (P.U. voltage: 0.92) and Bus No. 3 (Load MW: 150, Load Mvar: 120). A fuzzy logic control model was developed to optimize reactive power injection based on frequency and voltage deviations. Simulation results reveal substantial improvements in grid performance, especially during peak loads, with frequency deviations reduced by up to 40%. The research demonstrated that intelligent SSVCs not only stabilize frequency but also enhance the reliability and resilience of Nigeria's power infrastructure. The findings align with national objectives for improved power supply reliability, and further research is recommended to address implementation challenges, including cost and technical complexities, to fully realize the potential of SSVCs in the Nigerian energy landscape.

Keywords: Load, Frequency instability, SSVC, Fuzzy logic, Bus, load flow, Nigeria.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Nigerian power sector struggles with frequency instability, affecting grid reliability due to fluctuations from dynamic power generation and load demands (Ademola&Adewuyi, 2021). This instability leads to equipment damage, grid failures, and power outages, impacting millions (Onyema et al., 2022). Challenges are intensified by rising electricity demand, rapid urbanization, and outdated transmission infrastructure (Eke et al., 2020). The 330kV transmission network, crucial to the power system, suffers from aging infrastructure and inadequate control mechanisms (Okoro et al., 2021). Traditional methods like automatic generation control are insufficient, driving interest in advanced solutions for dynamic grid management (Ibrahim & Usman, 2023).

Intelligent Static Synchronous Var Compensators (SSVCs) present a promising solution. These devices provide fast reactive power compensation and use AI algorithms and real-time data to stabilize frequency more effectively than conventional methods (Adeyemi& Yusuf, 2021; Olumide et al., 2022). Intelligent SSVCs can handle sudden load changes and generation losses, improving grid stability (Mustapha &Chukwu, 2023). Their potential to enhance Nigeria’s grid performance aligns with national goals for a more reliable power supply (Obi &Nnamdi, 2022; Adeniran&Sule, 2023). Successful integration will require understanding Nigeria’s grid dynamics and customizing control strategies.

This study aims to evaluate how intelligent SSVCs can improve frequency stability in Nigeria’s 330kV network and their overall impact on grid reliability.

2. Review of Related Works

Recent research highlights the use of intelligent Static Synchronous Var Compensators (SSVCs) to improve frequency stability in power transmission networks. Akpan et al. (2021) showed that SSVCs enhance reactive power compensation, crucial for maintaining voltage and frequency stability during load fluctuations. Afolabi and Musa (2022) emphasized the advantages of intelligent SSVCs with adaptive control algorithms for real-time grid response. Ojo et al. (2022) found that integrating neural networks with SSVCs significantly reduces frequency deviations, while Bello and Adekunle (2023) noted that AI-based SSVCs outperform traditional models in speed and stability.

In the Nigerian context, Eze and Nwankwo (2023) reported that intelligent SSVCs improve grid performance, particularly during peak loads, recommending further investment. Chukwu and Ogunleye (2022) developed an adaptive control framework that optimizes SSVC reactive power injection, enhancing grid resilience. Adamu et al. (2022) demonstrated that fuzzy logic controllers in SSVCs offer better adaptability compared to conventional methods. Global studies, such as those by Adewale et al. (2023), support these findings, showing SSVCs reduce frequency instability in similar regions. However, challenges like high costs and technical complexity persist (Kazeem et al., 2023). Addressing these requires comprehensive strategies, including capacity building and tailored control approaches.

Overall, intelligent SSVCs present a promising solution for enhancing frequency stability in Nigeria’s 330kV transmission network, aligning with goals to modernize the power infrastructure.

3. Methodology

Characterizing the Nigerian 330kV transmission network involves examining several key aspects to understand its performance, reliability, and efficiency. Data used for the characterization was got from the Transmission Company of Nigeria in their transmission station at New Haven Enugu. The data is presented as tabulated in table 1.

Table 1: Characterized Data of 330kV transmission network collected from New Haven Enugu

Bus No	Bus code	P.U	Ang Deg	Load MW	Load Mvar	Gen MW	Gen Mvar	Inject Min	Inject Max	Inject Mvar
1	1	0.97	0	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
2	0	1.0	0	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
3	0	1.0	0	150.0	120	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
4	0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
5	0	1.0	0	120.0	60	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
6	0	1.0	0	140.0	90	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
7	0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
8	0	1.0	0	110.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
9	0	1.0	0	80.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
10	2	1.035	0	0.0	0.0	200	0.0	0	180	0
11	2	1.03	0	0.0	0.0	160	0.0	0	120	0

Table 2: First Load Flow Analysis Results

Bus No	Bus code	P.U	Ang Deg	Load MW	Load Mvar	Gen MW	Gen Mvar	Inject Min	Inject Max	Inject Mvar
1	1	0.92	0	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
2	0	1.0	0	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
3	0	0.81	0	150.0	120.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
4	0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
5	0	1.0	0	120.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
6	0	0.6	0	140.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
7	0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
8	0	1.0	0	110.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
9	0	1.0	0	80.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
10	2	1.035	0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0	180	0
11	2	1.03	0	0.0	0.0	160.0	0.0	0	120	0

Table 3(i): LineData

%	Bus No.	Bus No.	R p.u	X p.u	1/2B p.u
1	2	0.00	0.06	0.0000	1
2	3	0.08	0.30	0.0004	1
2	6	0.12	0.45	0.0005	1
3	4	0.10	0.40	0.0005	1
3	6	0.04	0.40	0.0005	1
4	6	0.15	0.60	0.0008	1
4	9	0.18	0.70	0.0009	1
4	10	0.00	0.08	0.0000	1
5	7	0.05	0.43	0.0003	1
6	8	0.06	0.48	0.0000	1
7	8	0.06	0.35	0.0004	1
7	11	0.00	0.10	0.0000	1
8	9	0.052	0.48	0.0000	1

Table 3(ii): Generated Data

%	Gen.	Ra	Xd'
	1	0	0.20
	10	0	0.15
	11	0	0.25

Matlab algorithm for load flow

1. *% Initialize system base values and solver settings*
2. *basemva = 1000; % System base MVA*
3. *accuracy = 0.0001; % Convergence accuracy for power flow*
4. *maxiter = 10; % Maximum iterations for Newton-Raphson*

5. *% 330 kV transmission network data from New Haven, Enugu*
6. *% Note: The impedances are expressed on a 1000 MVA base*

7. *% If previously stated as 100 MVA, correct the base before use*
8. *% Step 1: Form the bus admittance matrix*
9. *lfybus; % Calls the function that builds Ybus*
10. *% Step 2: Solve power flow using Newton-Raphson method*
11. *lfnewton; % Calls the Newton-Raphson power flow solver*
12. *% Step 3: Print the bus power flow results*
13. *busout; % Displays voltage, angle, and power at each bus*
14. *% Step 4: Build Zbus including the effect of the load*
15. *Zbus = zbuildpi(linedata, gendata, yload); % Uses π-model for lines*
16. *% Step 5: Perform 3-phase symmetrical fault analysis including load current*
17. *symfault(linedata, Zbus, V); % 'V' is the voltage vector from power flow*
18. *% Optional: Display a value (e.g., fault current or test output)*
19. *disp(9.9); % Example display; remove or replace with actual result*

Table 4(i): Second Load Flow Analysis Result

Bus No	Bus code	P.U (V)	Ang Deg	Load MW	Load Mvar	Gen MW	Gen Mvar	Inject Min	Inject Max	Inject Mvar
Busdata1	1	0.92	0	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
2	0	1.0	0	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
3	0	0.81	0	150.0	120.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
4	0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
5	0	1.0	0	120.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
6	0	0.6	0	140.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
7	0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
8	0	1.0	0	110.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
9	0	1.0	0	80.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
10	2	1.035	0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0	180	0
11	2	1.03	0	0.0	0.0	160.0	0.0	0	120	0

Table 4(ii): Line Data

% %	Bus No.	BusNo.	R p.u	X p.u	1/2B p.u
1	2	0.00	0.06	0.0000	1
2	3	0.08	0.30	0.0004	1
2	6	0.12	0.45	0.0005	1
3	4	0.10	0.40	0.0005	1
3	6	0.04	0.4	0.0005	1
4	6	0.15	0.60	0.0008	1
4	9	0.18	0.70	0.0009	1
4	10	0.00	0.08	0.0000	1
5	7	0.05	0.43	0.0003	1
6	8	0.06	0.48	0.0000	1
7	8	0.06	0.35	0.0004	1
7	11	0.00	0.10	0.0000	1
8	9	0.052	0.48	0.0000	1

Table 4(iii): Generated Data

%	Gen.	Ra	Xd'
	1	0	0.20
	10	0	0.15
	11	0	0.25

Algorithm of Load flow in Matlab

20. *% Load system data*
21. *% linedata: line parameters*
22. *% gendata: generator data*
23. *% yload: load admittance*
24. *% These should be pre-defined or loaded from a file*
25. *% Step 1: Form the bus admittance matrix*
26. *lfybus;*
27. *% Step 2: Perform power flow analysis using Newton-Raphson method*
28. *lfnewton;*
29. *% Step 3: Print the power flow results*
30. *busout;*
31. *% Step 4: Form the bus impedance matrix (Zbus) using π-model*

32. *Zbus = zbuildpi(linedata, gendata, yload);*
33. *% Step 5: Perform symmetrical 3-phase fault analysis including load current*
34. *symfault(linedata, Zbus, V); % V is the bus voltage vector from power flow*
35. *% Output after Newton-Raphson solution (example output)*
36. *disp('Power Flow Solution by Newton-Raphson Method');*
37. *disp('Maximum Power Mismatch = 7.62339e-008');*
38. *disp('No. of Iterations = 10');*

Total 600.000 410.000 613.440 486.824 0.000

The faulty buses are buses are buses 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 that their P.U. volts are 0.920, 0.923, 0.922, 0.924, 0.943 and 0.940. These are the buses their frequencies are below 50Hz

Having performed the foregoing characterization resulting to the identification of the weak buses as enumerated after the load flow analysis, the results of the data in table 5 were used to develop a conventional Simulink model of the 330kV transmission network. The resulting Simulink Model is shown in Figure1.

Table 5: Power Flow Solution by Newton-Raphson Method

Bus No.	Voltage Mag.	Angle Degree	Load		Generation		Injected Mvar
			MW	Mvar	MW	Mvar	
1	0.920	0.000	0.000	0.000	253.440	-51.227	0.000
2	0.923	-1.026	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	0.922	-3.903	150.000	120.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	0.991	-3.556	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	0.964	-9.692	120.000	60.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6	0.924	-4.828	140.000	90.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	0.998	-6.795	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	0.943	-7.075	110.000	90.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	0.940	-6.833	80.000	50.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	1.015	-2.644	0.000	0.000	200.000	312.281	0.000
11	1.020	-5.895	0.000	0.000	160.000	225.770	0.000

The conventional Simulink Model of Figure was simulated using the characterized data as input thereby testing its reliability. This was confirmed after the simulation as the results conformed to the values of instability as earlier shown in table 5.

❖ **Design of SSVC fuzzy rule base for enhancement of the faulty buses to attain stability**

In designing the SSVC fuzzy rule base, the process described is followed.

➢ **Key Input Variables**

Complexity was reduced by focusing on just two main input variables:

- **Frequency Deviation (Δf)**: How far the frequency is from the nominal value.
- **Voltage Deviation (ΔV)**: How far the voltage is from the nominal value.

Each input will only have three simple states:

- **Δf (Frequency Deviation)**:
  - Low (L)
  - Normal (N)
  - High (H)
- **ΔV (Voltage Deviation)**:
  - Low (L)
  - Normal (N)
  - High (H)

➢ **Output Variable**

The single output will be Reactive Power Compensation (Qc), with three possible states:

- Low (L)
- Normal (N)
- High (H)

➢ **Membership Functions**

Simple triangular membership functions were used for both inputs and output. This resulted to:

- **Frequency Deviation (Δf)**:
  - Low (negative deviation)
  - Normal (around 0 deviation)
  - High (positive deviation)
- **Voltage Deviation (ΔV)**:
  - Low (under-voltage)
  - Normal (near the nominal voltage)
  - High (over-voltage)
- **Reactive Power Compensation (Qc)**:
  - Low (small compensation)
  - Normal (moderate compensation)
  - High (large compensation)

➢ **Fuzzy Rule Base**

Only the most basic rules were defined to determine the relationship between inputs and the required reactive power compensation. The system will take action based on the combined states of **Δf** and **ΔV**:

Table 6: Fuzzy Rule Base Table

Δf / ΔV	**Low Voltage (L)**	**Normal Voltage (N)**	**High Voltage (H)**
Low (L)	Low Qc	Low Qc	Normal Qc
Normal (N)	Low Qc	Normal Qc	High Qc
High (H)	Normal Qc	High Qc	High Qc

The statements of the rules are as follows:

- *Rule 1: If Δf is Low and ΔV is Low, then Qc is Low.*
- *Rule 2: If Δf is Low and ΔV is High, then Qc is Normal.*
- *Rule 3: If Δf is Normal and ΔV is Normal, then Qc is Normal.*
- *Rule 4: If Δf is High and ΔV is Normal, then Qc is High.*
- *Rule 5: If Δf is High and ΔV is High, then Qc is High.*

➢ **Fuzzification**

Crisp input values, such as actual frequency deviation and voltage deviation, are fuzzified into the categories "Low," "Normal," or "High."

➢ **Inference**

The fuzzy inference engine applies the basic rule set. Based on the values of Δf and ΔV, the corresponding reactive power compensation (Qc) is determined.

➢ **Defuzzification**

The fuzzy output (e.g., "Low", "Normal", or "High" compensation) is defuzzified into a crisp value to give the exact reactive power compensation for SSVC.

Simulation and testing of the design achieved in the foregoing process was then carried out using the new Simulink model of Figure 2 for the enhancement of frequency stability of the Nigerian 330kv transmission network using intelligent SSVC.

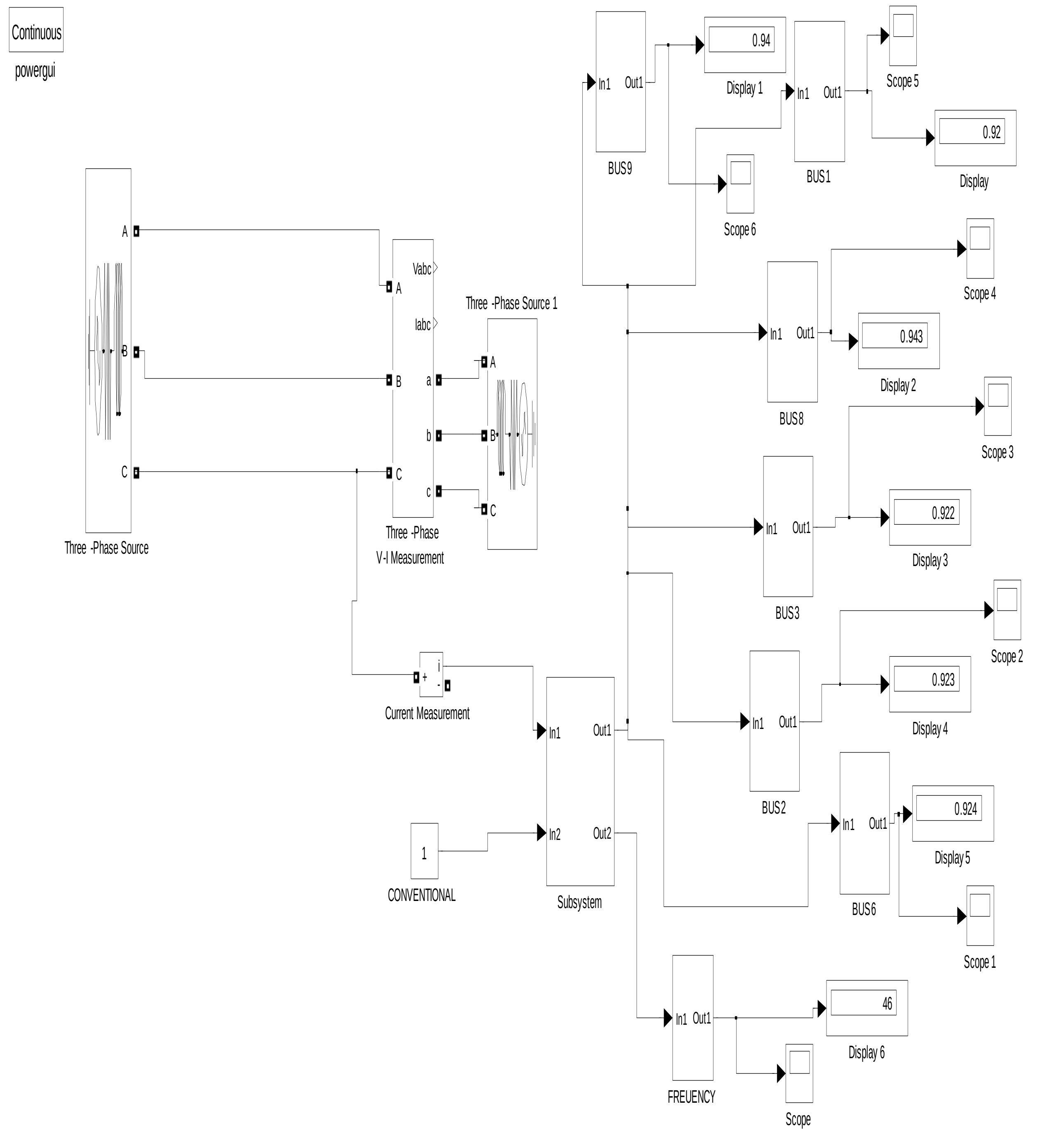

Figure 1: Conventional Simulink Model after the characterization of the Nigerian 330kVTransmission Network

Figure 2 shows the designed Simulink model for the enhancement of frequency stability of the Nigerian 330kV transmission network using intelligent SSVC. This was simulated with the characterized data and input variables to generate results which are presently analyzed both in tabular forms and graphically.

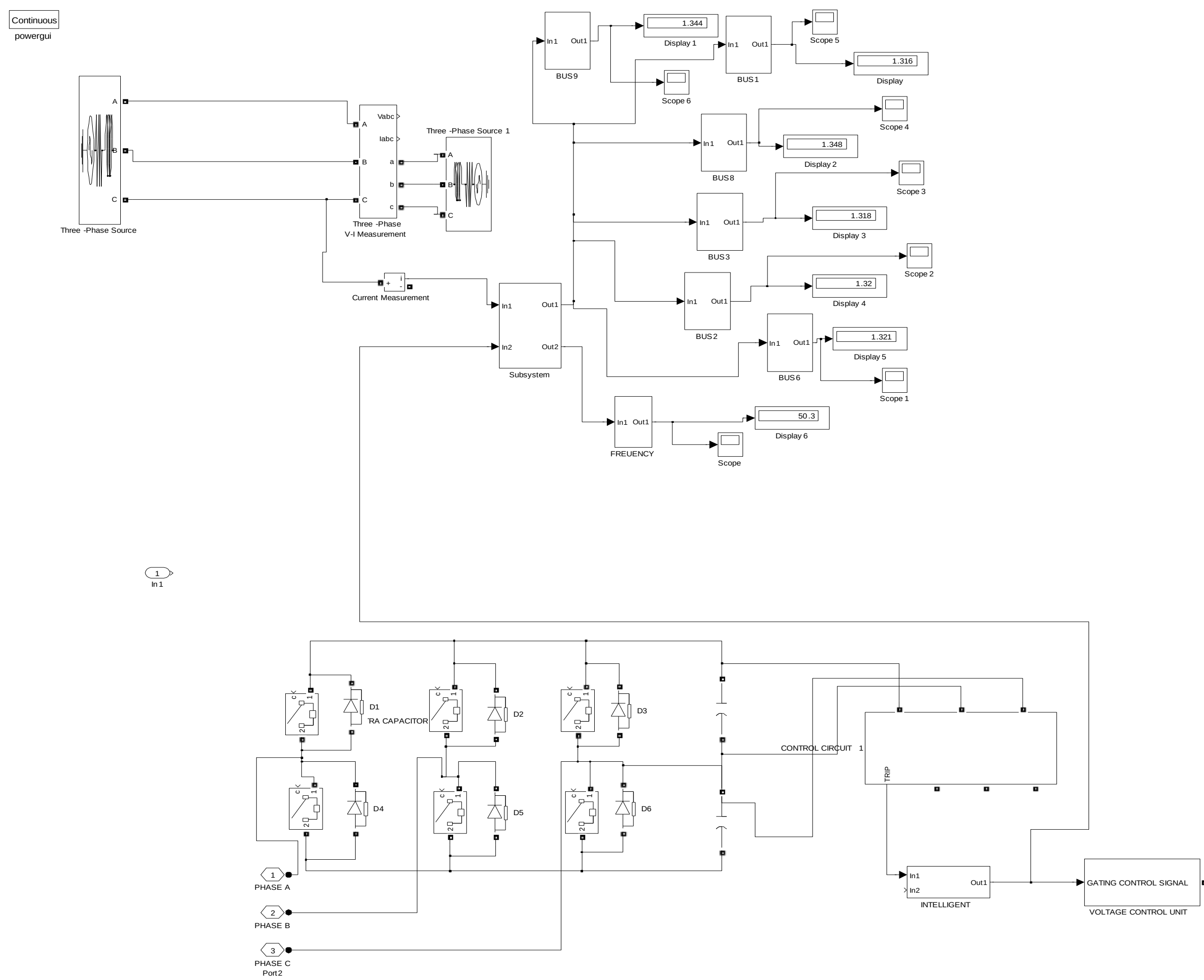

Figure 2: Simulink model for enhancement of frequency stability in the Nigerian 330kv Transmission Network using Intelligent SSVC

4. Results and Discussion

The results of the simulation of the Simulink model of Figure 2 using Intelligent SSVC to achieve frequency stability in the Nigerian 330kV transmission network are hereby analyzed both in tabular form and graphically with respect to the buses whose p.u volts values has been enhanced.

❖ **Bus 1**

The results of the simulation of Figure 2 shown in table 7 are for bus 1. These results are used to compare the conventional and intelligent SSVC bus 1 P.U Volts in enhancement of frequency stability in the Nigerian 330kV transmission network.

Table 7: Comparison of conventional and intelligent SSVC bus 1 P.U Volts in enhancement of frequency stability in the Nigeria 330kV transmission network

Time (S)	Conventional bus 1P.U Volts in enhancement of frequency stability of the Nigerian 330kv transmission network using	Intelligent SSVC bus 1 P.U Volts in enhancement of frequency stability of the Nigerian 330kv transmission network

	intelligent SSVC.	
0	0	0
0.05	0.6	0.62
0.10	0.8	0.85
0.15	0.88	0.89
0.20	0.92	1.004
0.25	0.92	1.004

The graphical illustration of the results displayed in table 7 is shown in Figure 3.

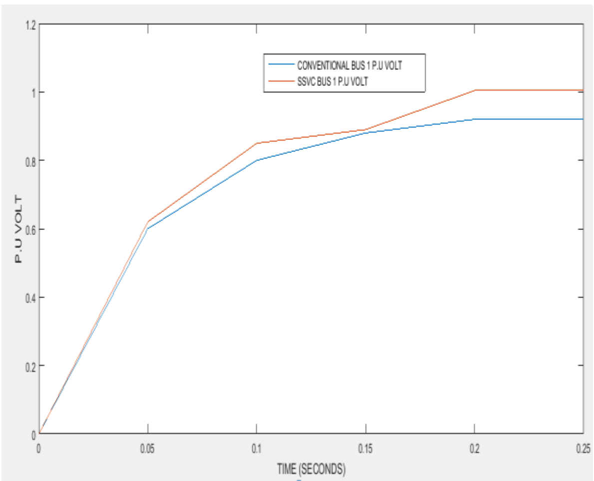

Figure: 3: Comparison of conventional and intelligent SSVC bus 1 P.U volts in enhancement of frequency stability in the Nigeria 330kV transmission network

Figure 3 shows the graphical comparison of the conventional and intelligent-based SSVC bus 1 p.u volts. It is observed from the graph that the intelligent-based SSVC p.u volt has been enhanced to bring about frequency stability in the Nigerian 330kV transmission network.

- **Bus 9**

Table 8 shows the results of p.u volts generated for bus 9 after the simulation of the Simulink model of Figure 2 with imbibed intelligent-based SSVC compared with the conventional p.u value. The difference between the two with respect to simulation time is obvious and underscores the efficacy of intelligent-based SSVC in enhancing frequency stability in the Nigerian 330kV transmission network.

Table 8: Comparison of conventional and intelligent SSVC bus 9 P.U Volts in enhancement of frequency stability in the Nigeria 330kV transmission network

Time (s)	Conventional bus 9 P.U Volts in enhancement of frequency stability of the Nigerian 330kv transmission network using intelligent SSVC.	Intelligent SSVC bus 9 P.U Volts in enhancement of frequency stability of the Nigerian 330kv transmission network
0	0	0
0.05	0.6	0.63
0.10	0.8	0.86
0.15	0.9	0.9
0.20	0.94	1.025
0.25	0.94	1.025

The graphical representation of the data in table 8 is shown in Figure 4.

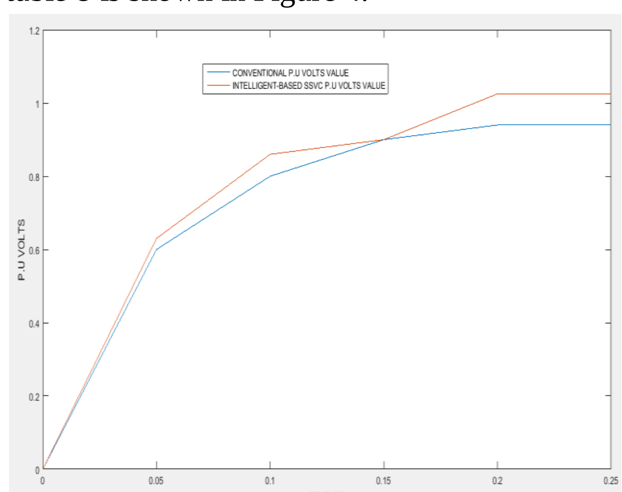

Figure 4: Graph of Comparison of conventional and intelligent SSVC bus 9 P.U Volts in enhancement of frequency stability in the Nigerian 330kV transmission network

The graph of Figure 4 is the graphical appearance of comparison between the conventional network and the intelligent-based SSVC in the enhancement of enhancement of frequency stability in the Nigerian 330kV transmission network. In Figure 4, the conventional per unit volts of bus is0.94 after the simulation of the Simulink model of Figure 2 which is out of range for reliable power supply in the transmission network. However, when the intelligent SSVC is incorporated in the system, per unit volts beefed to 1.025 which is within the range of stability.

- **Frequency**

The results generated when the Simulink model in Figure 2 was simulated with respect to frequency in the Nigerian 330kV transmission network is shown in table 9. It compares the conventional and intelligent-based SSVC frequency in enhancement of frequency stability in the Nigerian 330kV transmission network.

Table 9: Comparison of conventional and intelligent SSVC frequency in enhancement frequency stability of the Nigeria 330kV transmission network

Time (S)	Conventional frequency in enhancement of frequency stability of the Nigerian 330kv transmission network without intelligent SSVC.(Hz)	Intelligent SSVC frequency in enhancement frequency stability of the Nigerian 330kv transmission network (Hz)
0	0	0
0.05	30	30
0.10	40	43
0.15	43	47
0.20	46	50
0.25	46	50

The graphical illustration of table 9 is shown in Figure 5 for a clearer appreciation of the comparison and behavior of the system in adjusting the frequency to attain and sustain stability in the Nigerian 330 kV transmission network.

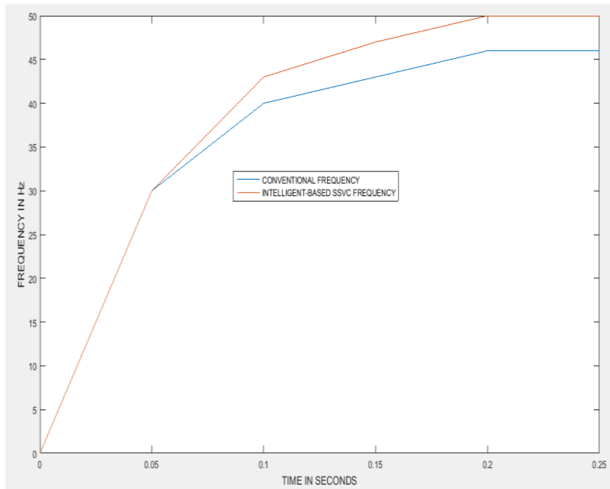

Figure 5: Graph of Comparison of conventional and intelligent SSVC frequency in enhancement frequency stability of the Nigerian 330kv transmission network

Figure 5 compares the conventional and intelligent SSVC in enhancing frequency stability of the Nigerian 330kV transmission network. The conventional system shows a frequency of 47 Hz, which falls outside the stability range, leading to intermittent power supply. However, with the integration of the intelligent SSVC, the frequency is adjusted and stabilized at 50 Hz, the optimal value for maintaining consistent power supply in the transmission network.

5. Conclusion

The study on the Enhancement of Frequency Stability of the Nigerian 330kV Transmission Network Using Intelligent SSVC highlights the critical challenges posed by frequency instability within Nigeria's power grid. Through characterizing the transmission network and performing load flow analysis, the study identifies key buses with performance issues, particularly in relation to voltage and frequency deviations. The results underscore the inefficiencies of conventional control methods and the need for advanced solutions. Intelligent Static Synchronous Var Compensators (SSVCs) were modeled to address these challenges by providing dynamic reactive power compensation. Using a fuzzy rule-based control system, the SSVCs were shown to effectively stabilize voltage and frequency deviations. The fuzzy logic system's simplicity and adaptability allow for real-time compensation of frequency fluctuations, significantly improving grid stability. By implementing intelligent SSVCs, the Nigerian 330kV transmission network can better cope with fluctuating demands and aging infrastructure. This aligns with the broader goal of achieving a more reliable power supply across the country, reducing blackouts, and supporting sustainable economic growth. The study demonstrates that advanced control mechanisms, such as SSVCs, are not only viable but essential for modernizing the Nigerian power grid.

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