

Thesis Title	Allocating Reactive Power Using Artificial Neural Network
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ABSTRACT

The new electricity markets consider reactive power support as an essential system support service. In order to procure reactive support competitively from the markets, one needs to quantify the value of the various VAR sources available in the system. The qualification and procurement of reactive power support service is becoming an urgent. It is difficult to evaluate reactive support allocations accurately and it is also difficult to compute for reactive power.

This thesis considers two cases which are five-bus sample system and 21-bus system in central I of electricite du Lao (EDL) in Lao PDR system. This thesis will present a procedure for allocating reactive power using artificial neural network with back-propagation algorithm. For five-bus system, input layer has 3 nodes which are reactive power from each load bus, output layer has 6 nodes which are reactive power from each generator to load bus and hidden layer has 20 nodes. For EDL 21-bus system, input layer has 15 nodes which are reactive power from each load bus, output layer has 60 nodes which are reactive power from each generator to load bus and hidden layer has 60 nodes. The proposed artificial neural network can be trained with little difficulty. Once the training data are generated, the accuracy of artificial neural network has been compared with allocating reactive powers by Y-bus matrix method. The simulation results have illustrated that artificial neural network is a good accuracy with simplicity in calculation. The trained artificial neural network can provide solution in good manner.

