

João Pedro P. Barbosa, Luis Otávio de A. Dias, Rodrigo A. Ramos  
 Eduardo N. Asada, Benvindo R. Pereira Jr., João C. Gonzaga

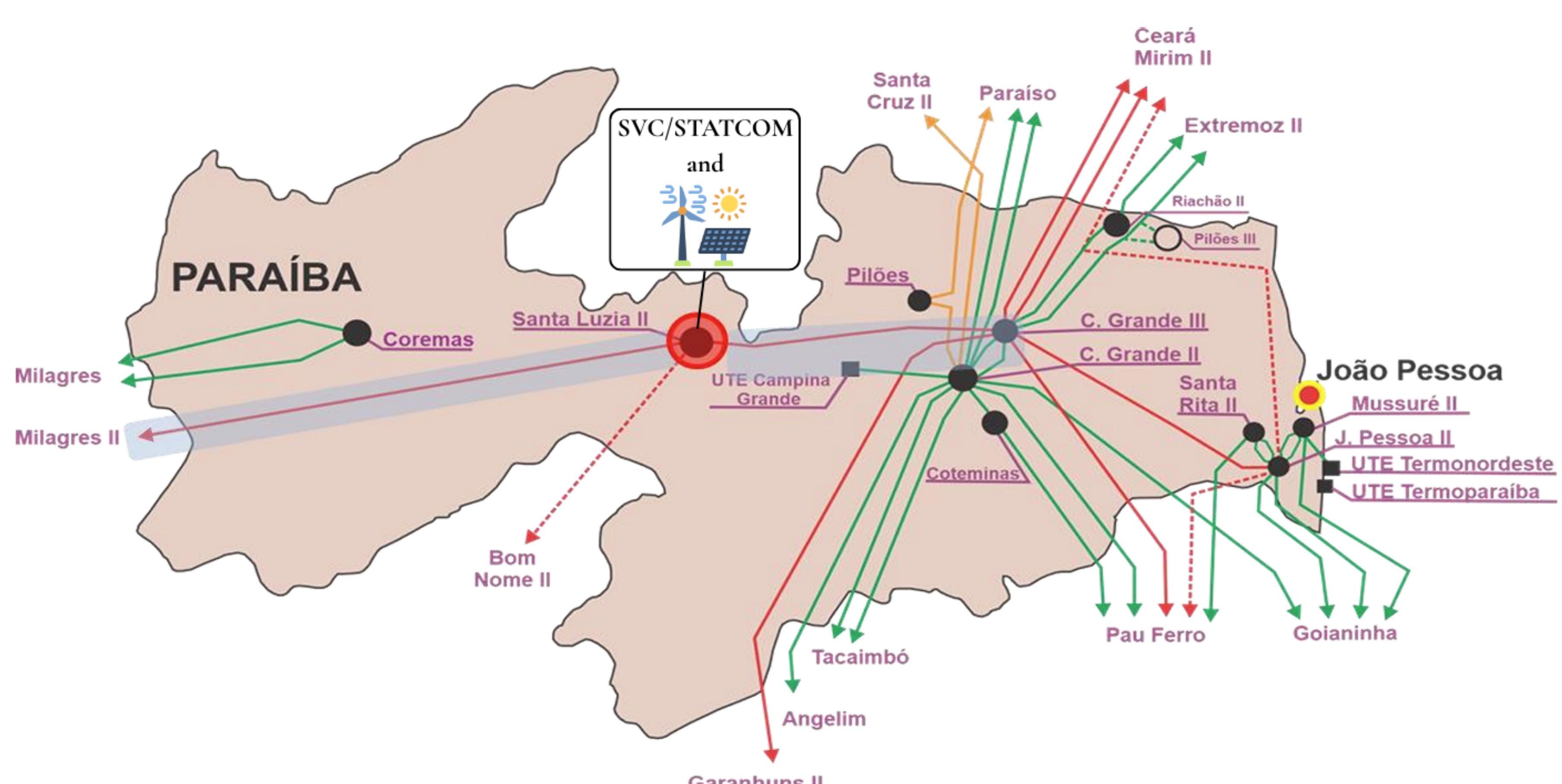
## INTRODUCTION

- High penetration of wind power in the Brazilian Northeast has increased voltage stability challenges.
- Radial 500 kV corridors with limited reactive support are prone to curtailment under contingencies.
- Curtailment preserves security but causes renewable energy waste and economic losses.
- Low reactive power availability and LVRT-triggered disconnections are key operational risks.

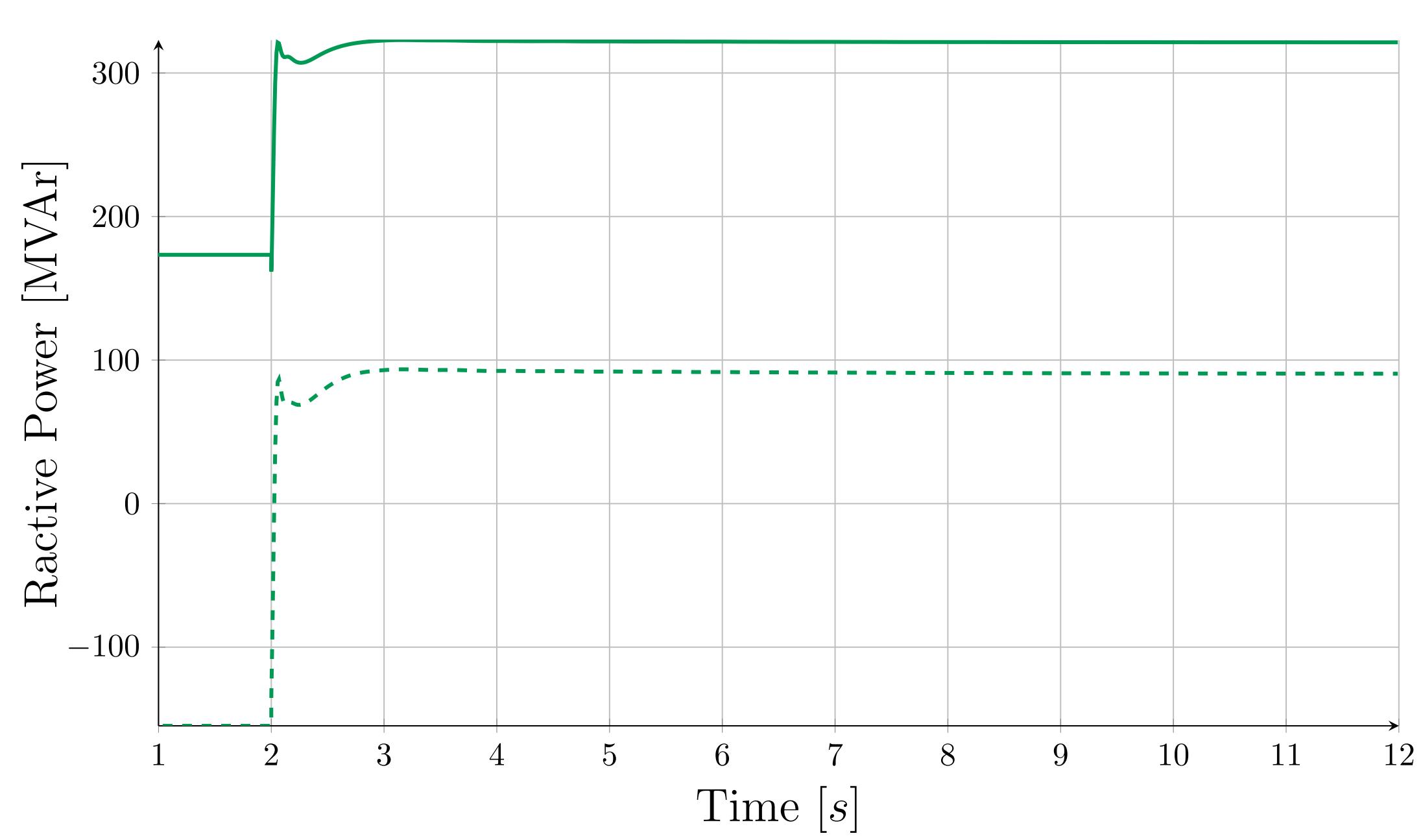
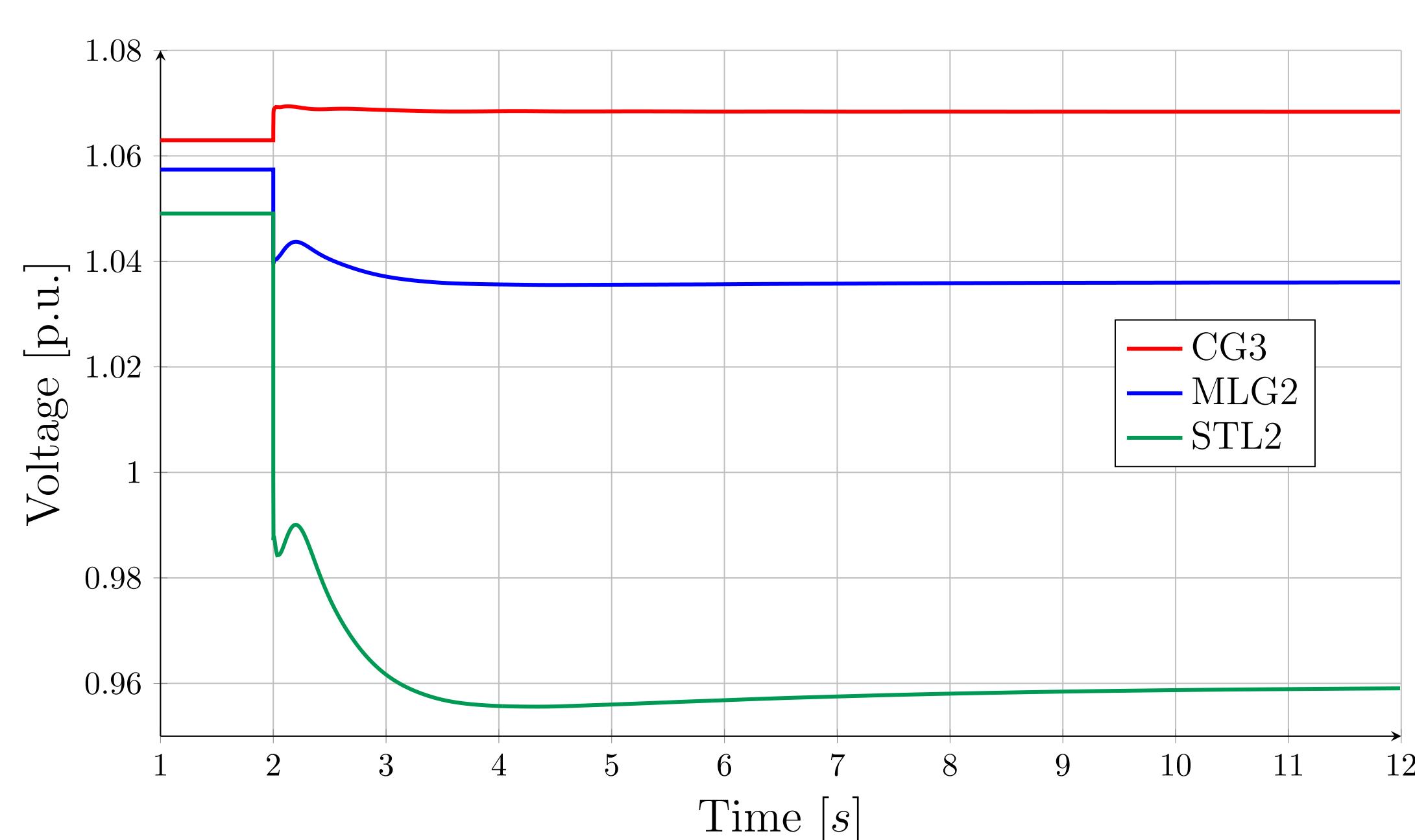
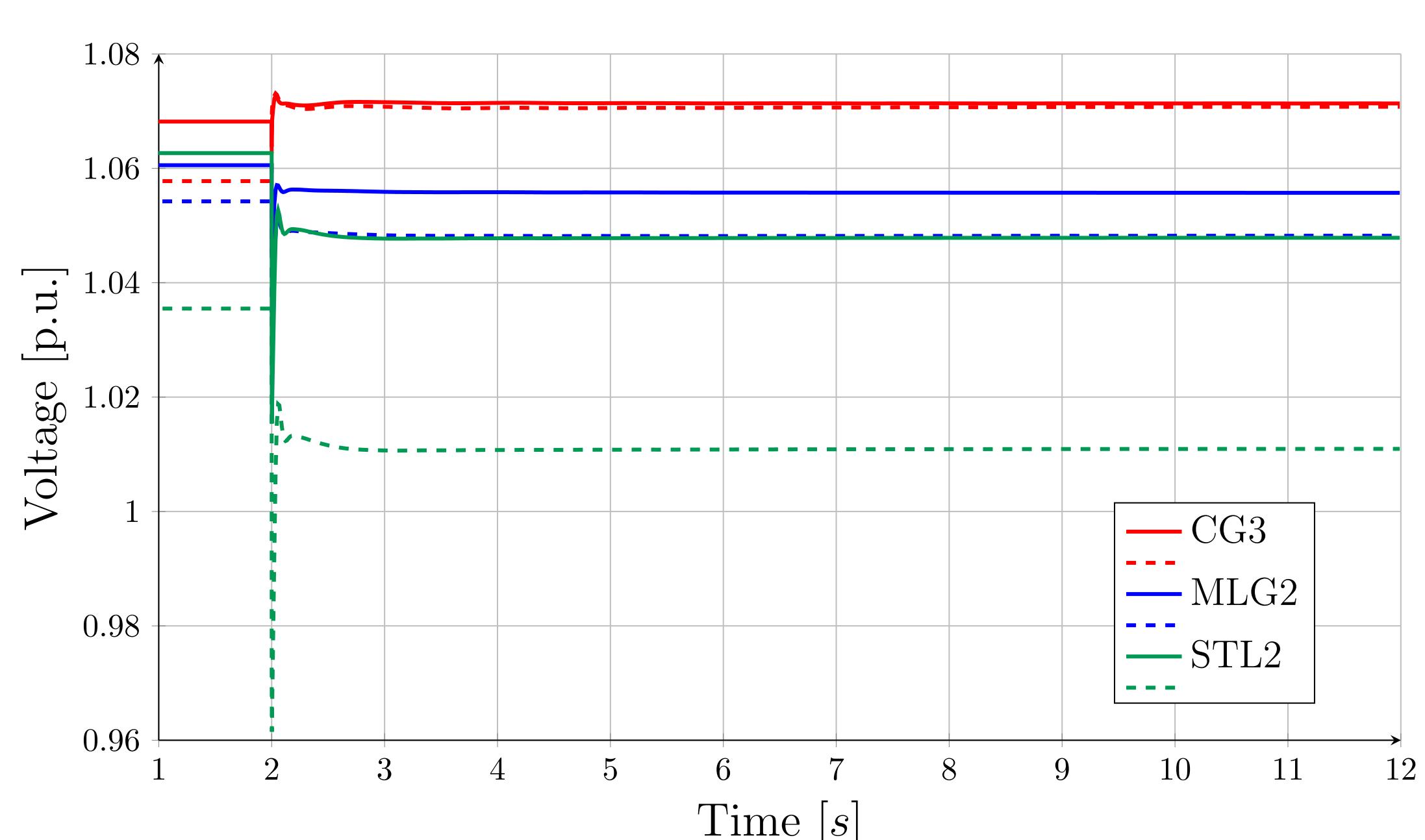
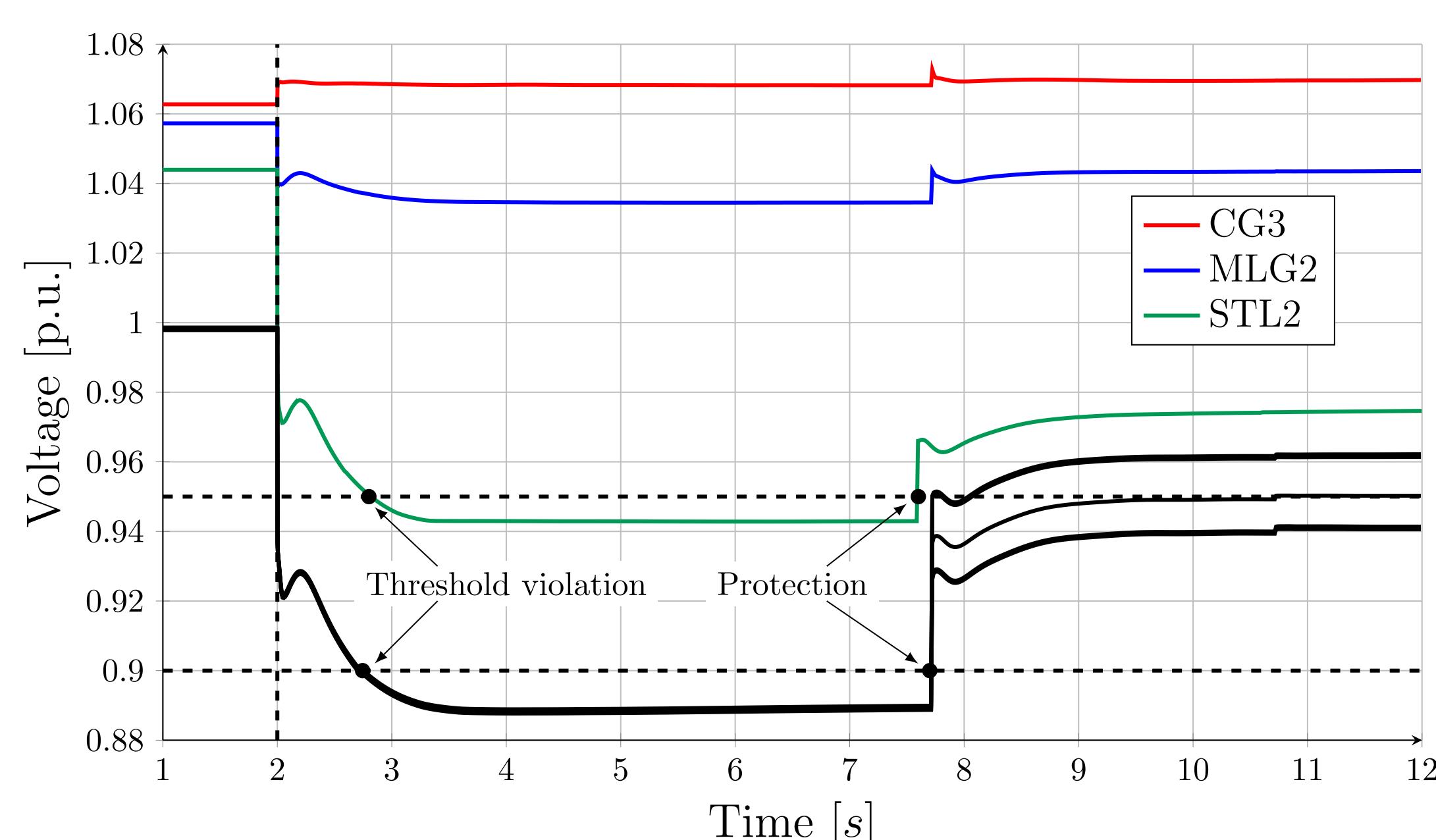
The objectives and contributions of this paper are:

- Compare curtailment mitigation strategies based on reactive power support.
- Evaluate coordinated inverter-based control from wind farms versus STATCOM support.
- Assess voltage stability, renewable disconnections, and post-contingency recovery.
- Support operational planning and incentive mechanisms for ancillary services.

## SYSTEM TOPOLOGY



## KEY RESULTS



## CASE STUDY

- Permanent outage of a 500 kV transmission line in a radial corridor.
- Coordinated wind farm control injects 6-8 MVA, avoiding LVRT activation.
- SVC/STATCOM maintains voltages above emergency limits for different reference settings.

## CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

- Coordinated wind farm reactive control and STATCOMs both mitigate curtailment effectively.
- SVC/STATCOM offer superior dynamic performance but involve high costs and long deployment times.
- Wind-based coordinated control is cost-effective and scalable using existing infrastructure.
- Hybrid solutions may offer the best trade-off between performance and feasibility.
- Results support regulatory frameworks enabling renewables to provide ancillary services.

## SPONSORS



## ADDRESS



São Carlos School of Engineering  
 Department of Electrical Engineering  
 University of São Paulo  
 São Carlos, São Paulo, Brazil

## CONTACT

rramos@usp.br  
 jpeters@usp.br