Control of Power Sharing Capability for Interconnected Microgrids

S Naga Vikas [1] , K S V V Prasada Rao [2]
M. Tech Scholar, Department of EEE, Adarsh College of Engg & Tech, Chebrolu, A.P,India.[1]
Asso .Professor ,Department of EEE, Adarsh College of Engg & Tech, Chebrolu, A.P, India.[2]

ABSTRACT
based on a operational disadvantages in the current force the executives plans for interlinked AC-DC miniature networks which are either worried about just on sharing force or guideline of voltage yet not on both, to conquer these issues this paper is proposed. This proposed self-governing force the executives plan will consider the particular stacking state of the DC miniature network prior to bringing in power from the interlinked AC microgrid. This technique not just empowers voltage guideline in the DC microgrid yet additionally decreases the quantity of converters in activity which will thus diminishes the force move misfortunes. The proposed conspire is completely self administered as it hangs on the fitting play highlights for generators and tie-converters. The presentation of the proposed control conspire has been approved under various working situations. The outcomes uncover the value of the proposed conspire in dealing with the inadequacy of force in the DC microgrid effectively and self-governingly, then again keeping up the better voltage guideline in the DC miniature lattice. In this task a DG interfacing organization and its control additionally to be reproduced to investigate the framework soundness The outcomes are confirmed through MATLAB/SIMULINK climate.

Key words- microgrid, DC miniature lattice, AC- DC maniautre lattice.

I. INTRODUCTION

THE specialized headway in power hardware is assuming a significant part in the arrangement of renewables and elective energy innovations [1]–[3] which have so far been broadly acknowledged in various types of organization geographies and designs [4], [5]. Essentially, they have been controlled and regulated utilizing different control techniques and structures [6], [7].In request to augment the advantages while meeting the heap requirements,their network geographies and control methodologies are principally resolved.Now a days,renewable and elective energy advances are broadly introduced in microgrids. The appropriation of these new advances as a miniature lattice is liked as it has a few benefits, like ideal usage of assets, improved force quality and upgraded supply dependability [8]–[10]. Presently a days the highlights of cutting edge network have converged with the zone based matrix features.These are interlinked AC-DC miniature frameworks, interlinked AC - AC miniature lattice lastly multi miniature grids[18]–[22].It was the principle plan to use the greatest advantages of inexhaustible and elective energy sources.For example,interconnection of at least two miniature networks will empower hold sharing, uphold voltage and recurrence, and eventually heighten the general unwavering quality and flexibility of interlinked miniature grids.Depending upon the by and large objectives,control and the executives systems the interlinking between at least two miniature matrices have been made. The miniature lattices can be interlinked straightforwardly or through orchestrating tie converter.When at least two miniature frameworks having distinctive working voltages and frequencies, the fit tie converters are primarily utilized. In the event that the microgrids to be interlinked have diverse control methodologies and the force stream among them should be controlled, at that point the tie converters are essential. [16].

Additionally, the tie converters likewise needed for interlinking of the DC miniature matrix with utility network or another AC framework, just as to manage the force stream among other functionalies and that has been examined under different situations in the distributed writing for the interlinking of tie-converters of the AC-DC microgrids, the interest hang control has been proposed. The force stream activity is resolved based on standardized terminal voltage and recurrence of the hang controlled interlinked AC-DC miniature matrices. This plan permits independent force move

between two interlinked miniature networks based on relative stacking condition. The interlinking converter will work ceaselessly if the force stream choice is made based on relative stacking and along these lines it might bring about unavoidable operational misfortunes. A similar force sharing plan has been stretched out to interlinked microgrids by giving a capacity framework.

This plan is additionally improved with the reformist auto-tuning to limit the energy course through interlinking converters. The proposed plan of auto-tuning empowers the force move just when one miniature network is vigorously stacked, and another miniature lattice is gently stacked. For various working states of the interlinked AC and DC miniature networks, this hang based force sharing has been explored in. In ,this force the executives procedure is introduced for a three port framework which includes AC, DC and a capacity organization. The choice about the force sharing is based on stacking condition - So far the distributed decentralized force sharing plans for interlinked AC-DC microgrids are either altogether dependent on hang standard or voltage guideline. The hang based force sharing plans will move power by assessing relative stacking of all converters paying little mind to the general force move necessity. This will bring about pointless converter operational misfortunes. Conflictingly, the voltage guideline plans direct just the voltage of the DC microgrid by disregarding the particular stacking states of the generators, and furthermore comes up short on the fitting n-play highlight for tie-converters. These weaknesses and downsides can be explicitly tended to by utilizing the proposed control plot in this task.

The proposed self-governing force the executives plot for the interlinked AC-DC miniature networks move power from AC to DC miniature matrix during its pinnacle load interest by considering the particular stacking state of the generators and furthermore directs the voltage of the DC miniature lattice. The proposed plot empowers the attachment n-play include for tie converters and it likewise diminishes the quantity of converters in activity to stay away from pointless misfortunes. In the mulled over situation, on account of the great inconstancy of the heaps and high and low environmentally friendly power age, the DC framework has lacking age limit. The AC miniature network is viewed as satisfactory which have controlled voltage and recurrence and furthermore have the overflow ability to move to the DC miniature matrix during its pinnacle interest or possibility condition. To accomplish the highlights talked about over, a half breed hang and voltage guideline mode control has been proposed for the tie-converters in interlinked AC-DC microgrids.

The proposed control plot relies upon the terminal voltage data of tie converter to decide the general stacking state of the hang controlled DC microgrid. The tie-converter begins consequently and moves capacity to the DC microgrid during the pinnacle load interest or possibility condition in the DC microgrid based on the limit of set burden. The voltage of the DC microgrid is managed at a characterized ostensible level with the proposed crossover control mode. More than that, the proposed plot permits to interface more than one tie-converters, yet it was against the current plan where all tie-converters work all the while paying little heed to the force move interest. The resulting tie-converter possibly actuates once when the main converter power limit has been soaked. The proposed plot is completely self-sufficient with strengthened highlights.

II. CONTROL STRATEGIES

The respected DC microgrid incorporates both non-dispatchable generator (sun based PV) and dispatchable generators (microturbine, power device) and burdens, as demonstrated in Fig. 1. However, the non dispatchable-sun based PV framework separates greatest force at all the occasions as it is set to work in current control mode. The dispatchable generators are either controlled through an incorporated or decentralized control plan and it is regularly utilized for settling the sustainable limit. In view of its straightforwardness and dependability, the decentralized hang conspire is the most broadly utilized and favored plan. In this way, the conventional hang (P-V)scheme has been utilized for the dispatchable generators of theDC microgrid (see Fig. 1), which is given by

$$V_{dc,ref,1} = V_{dc,max} - \partial_{dc,1} P_{dc,1} \quad (2)$$

$$V_{dc,ref,2} = V_{dc,max} - \partial_{dc,2} P_{dc,2} \quad (3)$$

$$\partial_{dc,1} P_{dc,1} = \partial_{dc,2} P_{dc,2} \rightarrow \frac{P_{dc,1}}{P_{dc,max,1}} = \frac{P_{dc,2}}{P_{dc,max,2}} = \frac{P_{dc,i}}{P_{dc,max,i}} \quad (4)$$

the generator terminals is the same. Practically, all the generators are connected through feeders and cables of different lengths and hence the voltage at all the generator terminals is not equal. This voltage mismatch at the generator terminals needs to be compensated by using any of the appropriate compensation methods as it affects the power sharing. The droop equation with compensation of the feeder voltagedrop can be rewritten by

$$V_{dc,ref,i} = V_{dc,max} - \partial_{dc,i} P_{dc,i} + i_{dc,i} X_i. \quad (5)$$

With the change of load, the voltage of the droop controlled DC micro grid will change but within the defined permissible range. For the considered DC microgrid, the voltage range with increased aggregated loading is shown in Fig. 1 (bottomleft). For the droop controlled generators, the voltage range i

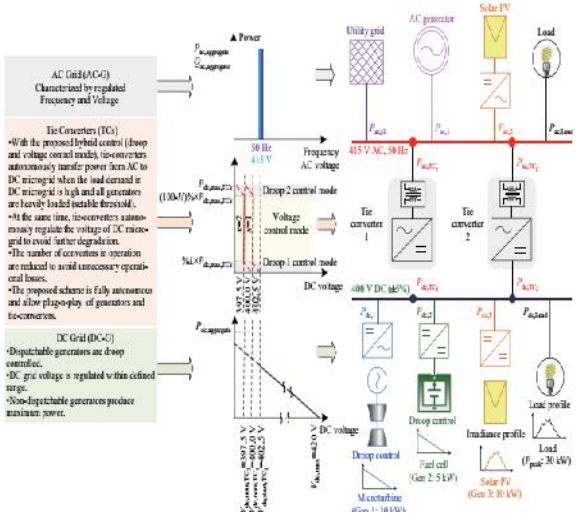


Fig. 2.1. Interlinked AC-DC microgrids and their control strategy.

set between 395 V and 420 V, demonstrating that the generators will convey no-power at 420 V and 100% force at 395 V. When the DC generators are vigorously stacked (e.g., ≤ 402.5 V at80% generators stacking), the tie-converters will begin to import power from the AC microgrid to fulfill the pinnacle load need on the DC framework. Consequently, by utilizing tie converters we can likewise manage the voltage of the DC microgrid. For instance interlinked microgrids appeared in Fig. 1, the voltage and recurrence of the AC microgrid is viewed as hardened. The AC microgrid can be hang controlled with auxiliary voltage and recurrence guideline, or working in matrix associated mode.The qualities of the AC microgrid for consistent voltage and recurrence at ostensible worth are appeared in Fig. 1(e.g., 50 Hz and 415 V).

What's more, the AC microgrid has satisfactory age limit in order to fulfill its neighborhood need and furthermore ready to trade overflow capacity to the DC microgrid which has been uncovered through the proposed self-governing control of the tie-converters. The subtleties of the tie-converters control are given in Section

III. PROPOSED HYBRID CONTROL OF TIE-CONVERTERS

The fluctuation of the inexhaustible source and loads in the miniature network will choose the force rating of the dispatchable generators or capacity framework in order to balance out the sustainable limit. The powerful appraising dispatchable generators or capacity frameworks are needed for exceptionally factor renewables and loads, which might possibly be a practical arrangement. On the other hand, the microgrid with lacking age limit can be interconnected with another microgrid or utility matrix, straightforwardly or through blending converters. The tie converter is the simply route conceivable to interconnect the DC miniature matrix to AC miniature network as demonstrated in Fig. 1. In the proposed interlinked framework, the AC microgrid is indicated as a managed voltage and recurrence framework with satisfactory age limit, though the DC microgrid is determined as a hang controlled framework with insufficient age due to high inconstancy of the inexhaustible and burdens. On the event of pinnacle interest or at the low inexhaustible force yield, the force deficiency in the DC microgrid is overseen by bringing in power from the AC microgrid. In a perfect world, with the proposed control of the tie-converters, it very well may be achieved.In outline, the control plan of the tie-converters is created dependent on the accompanying goals:

1) To move power from the AC to DC microgrid as there any possibility in the DC microgrid or necessity of pinnacle request happened ;

2) To limit the force move misfortunes, by lessening the quantity of tie converters in activity which depends on the influence move interest, for instance just during the pinnacle load request a tie converter ought to works.

3) To direct the voltage of the hang controlled DC microgrid;

4) To accomplish completely self-governing control which is free of the correspondence organization

5) To permit the attachment n-play highlight for tie converters and generators .

Rather than the current plans for the interlinked AC-DCmicrogrids [18]–[22], a half breed hang and voltage regulationmode control is proposed for the tie-converters and the numerical type of the proposed control conspire is given by

$$V_{\mathrm{dc,ref,TC}x} = \begin{cases} \text{Off}; \\ V_{\mathrm{dc,start,TC}x} - \delta_{\mathrm{L,TC}x} \times P_{\mathrm{dc,TC}x}; \\ V_{\mathrm{dc,nom,TC}x}; \\ V_{\mathrm{dc,nom,TC}x} - \delta_{\mathrm{H,TC}x}[P_{\mathrm{dc,TC}x} - (100-H)\% \times P_{\mathrm{dc,max,TC}x}] \end{cases}$$

The following tie converter will begin its activity by using the minor voltage drop brought about by hang 2 control. In the event that the main tie-converter is neglected to work, the second tie-converter will naturally begins its activity followed by the voltage drop because of high burden interest. Hence, with no concession of the acquired adaptability of the hang based plan, the proposed control methodology guarantees proficient and solid activity during all the working conditions. The assignment of the tie-converter's force for droop1 and hang 2 control mode relies upon the picked estimation of L% and H% that are client quantifiable, and ought to be tuned that ought to have the option to smooth change between various modes while considering the voltage and force estimation resilience or mistakes in the considered microgrid. The overallvoltage guideline execution of the DC microgrid can be improved, by sending the proposed voltage guideline mode. Specifically during the pinnacle load interest, the

$$\begin{aligned} &V_{\mathrm{dc}} > V_{\mathrm{dc,start,TC}x} \\ &0 \le P_{\mathrm{dc,TC}x} \le L\% \times P_{\mathrm{dc,max,TC}x} \\ &L\% \times P_{\mathrm{dc,max,TC}x} < P_{\mathrm{dc,TC}x} < (100-H)\% \times P_{\mathrm{dc,max,TC}x} \\ &(100-H)\% \times P_{\mathrm{dc,max,TC}x} \le P_{\mathrm{dc,TC}x} \le P_{\mathrm{dc,max,TC}x} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

voltage of the DC micro grid is controlled at the nominal value, which is not done with the existing power management schemes for interlinked micro grids. The performance of the proposed scheme has been corroborated for different load operating scenarios, as described.

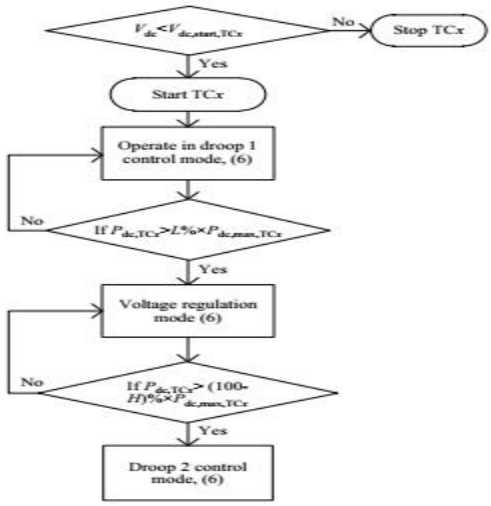


Fig.3. 3 Logic flow diagram showing mode transitions of tie-converter

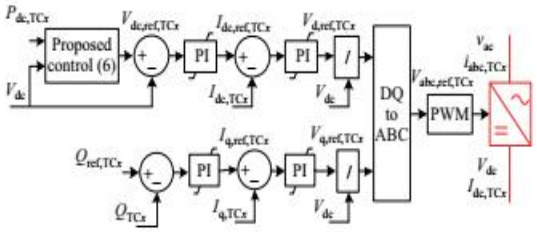


Fig. 3.4. Control block diagram of tie-converter.

IV DG interfacing System description:

The recommended test system for islanding detection study consisting of an inverter-based DG, a parallel RLC load and the grid represented by a source behind impedance is shown in Fig 4.1. The operation mode of the DG depends on the circuit breaker position whether it is closed or not. The Inverter based DG such as photovoltaic generation and windpower generation is usually configured with the maximum power point tracking controller.Because of the very short islanding detection time, the output power can be considered

to be constant during the detection. As ,the DG is designed as a constant power source, a constant dc source is employed behind a three phase inverter. Fig 5.6 represents the block diagram of the DG interface control.The three essential parts are Phase Locked Loop(PLL), the outer powercontrol loop and the inner current control loop.According to the instantaneous power theory and the Park transformation,the DG can control the active and reactive power output independently based on the dual close loop control structure in the d-q synchronous reference frame.

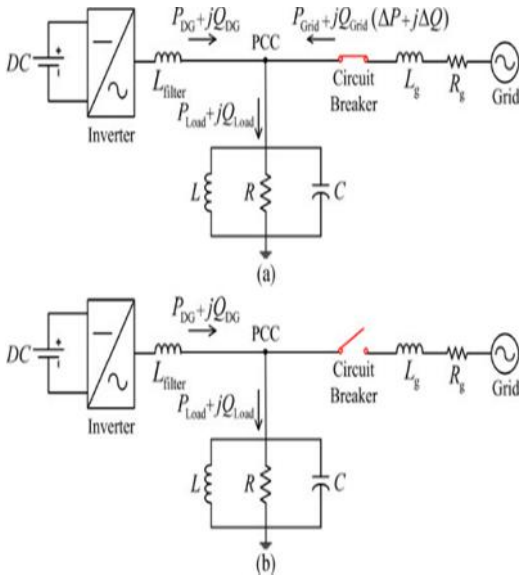


Fig. 4.1 Test system for islanding detection study
(a) Grid-connected operation mode
(b) Islanding operation mode.

Asshown,whentheDGisconnectedtotheutilitygrid,thefollowingequationsdescribethepowerflowsandtheactiveandreactivepowerconsumedbytheload:

$$P_{load} = P_{DG}+P_{Grid} = \frac{3v_{PCC}^2}{R} \qquad (1)$$

Qload = QDG +QGrid =3V_PCC^2 (1/2πfL-2πfC) (2)

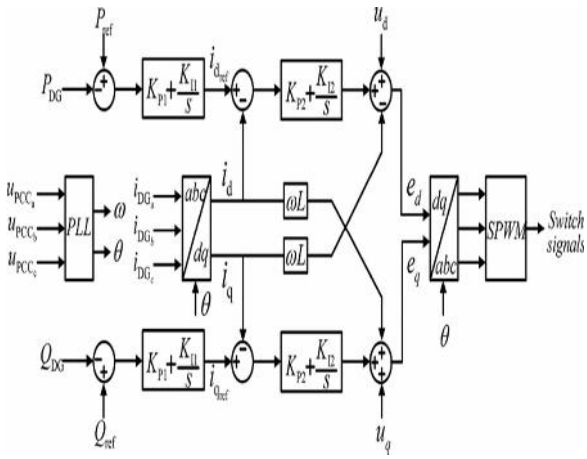


Fig.4.2. DG interface control for constant power operation.

V.MATLAB DESIGN AND RESULTS

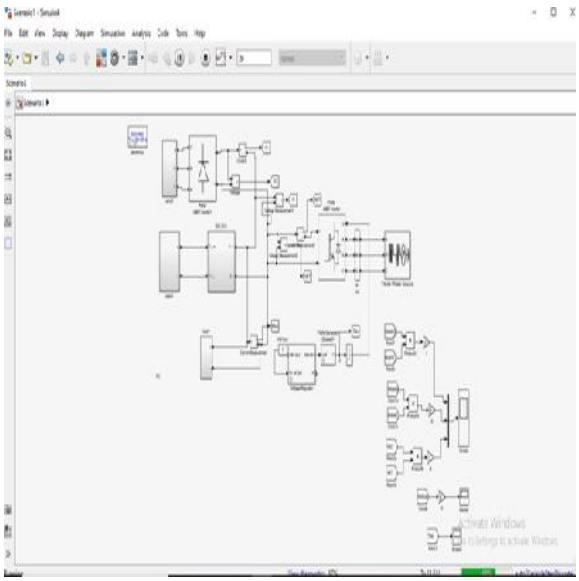
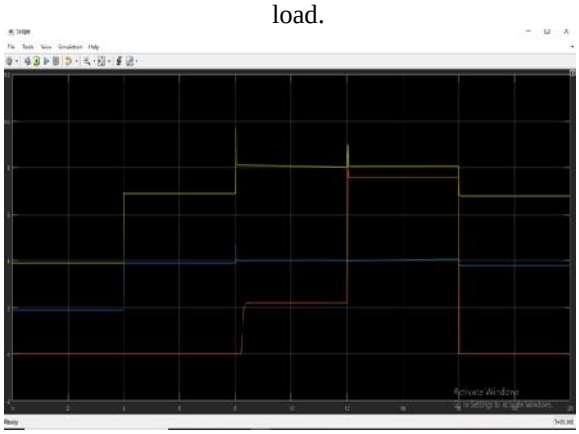


Fig.5.1: DC microgrid with microturbine, fuel cell and load.



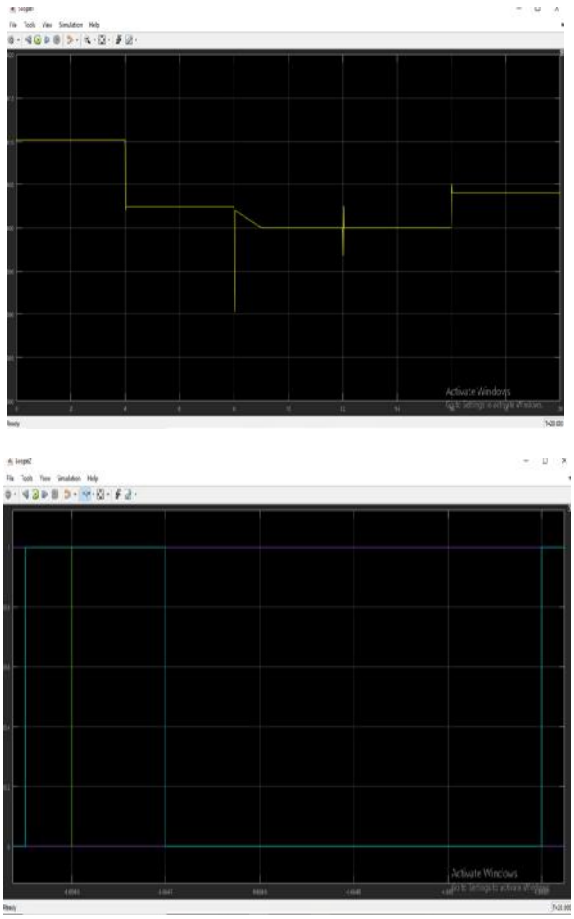


Fig. 5.2: Results showing (a) generators and tie-converter power, (b) DC microgrid voltage and (c) tie-converter control signals for four different load operating conditions.

DG INTERFACE SYSTEM:

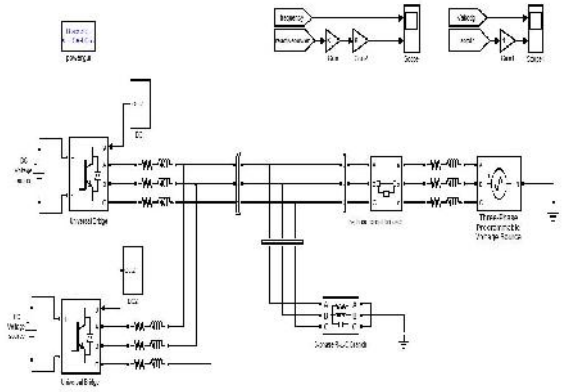


Fig. 5.3 Overall Configuration of the Islanding Detection Method

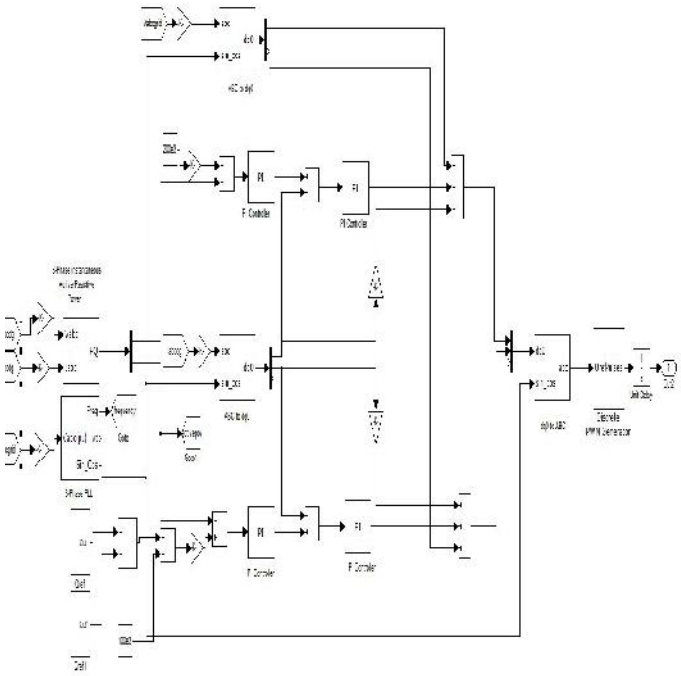


Fig 5.4 The block diagram of the DG interface control

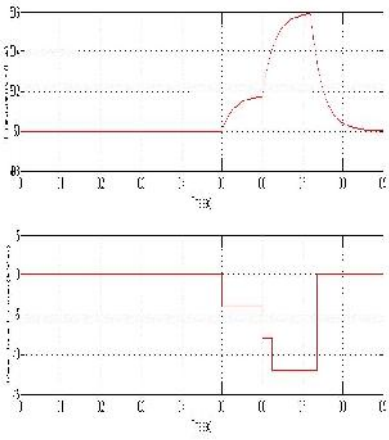


Fig 5.5 shows Reactive power and frequency vs time In sec

CONCLUSION

An independent force the executives plot has been introduced for interlinked AC-DC miniature networks

having various designs. The proposed conspire deals with the force shortage in the DC miniature network effectively and self-governingly. The quantity of tie-converters in activity has been diminished with the proposed prioritization to evade superfluous operational misfortunes. A DG interfacing organization and its control likewise to be reproduced to broke down the framework security .The plan has exhibited better voltage guideline in the DC miniature matrix. The exhibition and strength of the proposed plot have been approved for two distinct situations of the DC miniature matrix at variable burden conditions.

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AUTHORS:

S.NAGA VIKAS : He received B.Tech degree from Sai Aditya Institute of Science & Technology, Kakinada. His area of interests are power electronics and Power Systems. Presently, he is pursuing M. Tech in Power Electronics and drives (PE&D) in Adarsh college of Engineering and Technology.

Er. K. S. V. V. Prasada Rao : He received B. Tech degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from JNTU College of Engineering , Kakinada in 1997 and M. Tech degree in High Voltage Engineering from JNTUK, Kakinada in 2013.His research interest includes Renewable Energy Systems and Power Systems. Currently, he is working as an Associate Professor in Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering at Adarsh College of Engineering, Chebrolu, Andhra Pradesh. Currently, he is pursuing his research from Annamalai University, Chidambaram.