

Microgrid Control in Distribution System Using Fuzzy Logic Technique

Patti.Ranadheer

Assistant Professor, E.E.E., PACE Institute of Technology & sciences, Onogle, A.P., India.

Abstract: A micro grid consists of cluster of loads and distributed generators that operate as a single controllable system. As an integrated energy delivery system micro grid can operate in parallel with or isolated from the main power grid. The micro grid concept introduces the reduction of multiple reverse conversions in an individual AC or DC grid and also facilitates connections to variable renewable AC and DC sources and loads to power systems. The interconnection of DGs to the utility/grid through power electronic converters has risen concerned about safe operation and protection of equipment's. To the customer the micro grid can be designed to meet their special requirements; such as, enhancement of local reliability, reduction of feeder losses, local voltages support, increased efficiency through use of waste heat, correction of voltage sag or uninterruptible power supply. In the present work the performance of hybrid AC/DC micro grid system is analyzed in the grid tied mode. Here photovoltaic system, wind turbine generator and battery are used for the development of micro grid. Micro grid advantages can be cited as follows: The need for additional suppliers felt due to the rapid growth of load and fossil fuels reduction. Establishing new power generating sources will reduce environmental pollution and global warming. Distributed generation (DG) sources make it easy to combined heat and power (CHP) which increases its efficiency by reducing losses. The resources are suitable for consumers with low capacity. A small hybrid grid has been modeled and simulated using the Simulink in the MATLAB.

Index Terms: Energy management, grid control, grid operation, hybrid micro grid, PV system, wind power generation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Recently renewable energy sources are attractive options for providing power in places where a connection to the utility network is either impossible or unduly expensive. As electric distribution technology steps into next century, many trends are becoming noticeable that will change the requirements of energy delivery. The ever increasing energy consumption, soaring cost and exhaustible nature of fossil fuels, and the worsening global environment have created increased interest in green power generation systems. Renewable sources have gained worldwide attention due to fast depletion of fossil fuels along with growing energy demand. DC power from photovoltaic panels (PV) or fuel cells has to be converted into ac using dc/dc boosters and dc/ac inverters in order to connect to an ac grid. Recently, DC micro grids are resurging due to the development and deployment of renewable dc power sources and their inherent advantage for dc loads in commercial, industrial and residential applications.

The DC micro grid has been proposed to incorporate various distributed generators and ac sources have to be converted into dc before connected to a dc grid and dc/ac inverters are required for conventional ac loads [6]-[10]. DC micro grid cannot completely eliminate losses occurring in multiple stage conversions, though losses occurring in dc/dc conversions are lesser than those occurring in dc/ac or ac/dc conversions. Multiple reverse conversions are required in an individual ac or dc grids may add additional loss to the system operation and will make current home and office appliances more complicated. Thus, a hybrid micro grid is more beneficial to reduce the processes of multiple reverse conversions in an individual ac or dc micro grid to facilitate the

connection of variable renewable ac and dc sources and loads with the power system in order to minimize the conversion losses. Since the operational issues of hybrid grid is more complicated than those of an individual ac and dc micro grids. A micro grid comprises of low voltage distributed systems with distributed generations, storage devices, loads and interconnecting switches. The operation of micro grids provide advantages of higher flexibility, better power quality, controllability, efficiency of operation, and bidirectional power flow between the utility grid and the micro grid in the grid connected mode of operation.

A hybrid ac/dc micro grid is proposed in this paper to reduce processes of multiple reverse conversions in an individual ac or dc grid and to facilitate the connection of various renewable ac and dc sources and loads to power system. Since energy management, control, and operation of a hybrid grid are more complicated than those of an individual ac or dc grid, different operating modes of a hybrid ac/dc grid have been investigated.

II. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION AND MODELING

2.1. Grid Configuration

The ac and dc links are connected together through two transformers and two four-quadrant operating three phase converters. The ac bus of the hybrid grid is tied to the utility grid. A compact hybrid grid as shown in Fig. 1 is modeled using the Simulink in the MATLAB to simulate system operations and controls. Forty kW PV arrays are connected to dc bus through a dc/dc boost converter to simulate dc sources. A capacitor is to suppress high frequency ripples of the PV output voltage.

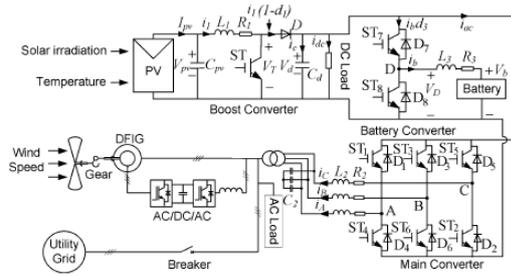


Fig. 1. A compact representation of the proposed hybrid grid.

A 50 kW wind turbine generator (WTG) with doubly fed induction generator (DFIG) is connected to an ac bus to simulate ac sources. A 65 Ah battery as energy storage is connected to dc bus through a bidirectional dc/dc converter. Variable dc load (20 kW–40 kW) and ac load (20 kW–40 kW) are connected to dc and ac buses respectively. The rated voltages for dc and ac buses are 400 V and 400 V rms respectively. A three phase bidirectional dc/ac main converter with R-L-C filter connects the dc bus to the ac bus through an isolation transformer.

2.2. Grid Operation

The hybrid grid can operate in two modes. In grid-tied mode, the main converter is to provide stable dc bus voltage and required reactive power and to exchange power between the ac and dc buses. The boost converter and WTG are controlled to provide the maximum power. When the output power of the dc sources is greater than the dc loads, the converter acts as an inverter and injects power from dc to ac side. When the total power generation is less than the total load at the dc side, the converter injects power from the ac to dc side. When the total power generation is greater than the total load in the hybrid grid, it will inject power to the utility grid. Otherwise, the hybrid grid will receive power from the utility grid. In the grid tied mode, the battery converter is not very important in system operation because power is balanced by the utility grid. In autonomous

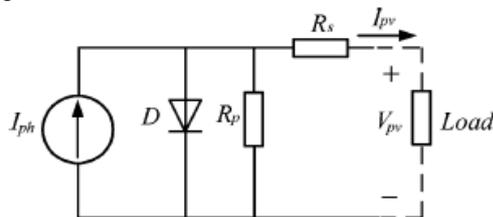


Fig. 2. Equivalent circuit of a solar cell.

Mode, the battery plays a very important role for both power balance and voltage stability. Control objectives for various converters are dispatched by energy management system. DC bus voltage is maintained stable by a battery converter or boost converter according to different operating conditions. The main converter is controlled to provide a stable and high quality ac voltage. Both PV and WTG can operate on maximum power point tracking (MPPT) or off-MPPT mode based on system operating requirements. Variable wind speed and solar irradiation are applied to the WTG and PV arrays respectively to

simulate variation of power of ac and dc sources and test the MPPT control algorithm.

2.3. Modeling of PV Panel

Fig. 2 shows the equivalent circuit of a PV panel with a load. The current output of the PV panel is modeled by the following three equations [11].

$$I_{pv} = n_p I_{ph} - n_p I_{sat} \times \left[\exp \left(\left(\frac{q}{AkT} \right) \left(\frac{V_{pv}}{n_s} + I_{pv} R_s \right) \right) - 1 \right] \quad (1)$$

$$I_{ph} = (I_{SSO} + k_i(T - T_r)) \cdot \frac{S}{1000} \quad (2)$$

$$I_{sat} = I_{rr} \left(\frac{T}{T_r} \right)^3 \exp \left(\left(\frac{qE_{gap}}{kA} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{T_r} - \frac{1}{T} \right) \right) \quad (3)$$

2.4. Modeling of Battery

Two important parameters to represent state of a battery are terminal voltage V_b and state of charge (SOC) as follows:

$$V_b = V_o + R_b \cdot i_b - K \frac{Q}{Q + \int i_b dt} + A \cdot \exp \left(B \int i_b dt \right) \quad (4)$$

$$SOC = 100 \left(1 + \frac{\int i_b dt}{Q} \right) \quad (5)$$

Where R_b is internal resistance of the battery, V_o is the open circuit voltage of the battery, i_b is battery charging current, K is polarization voltage, Q is battery capacity, A is exponential voltage, and B is exponential capacity.

2.5. Modeling of Wind Turbine Generator

Power output P_m from a WTG is determined by (6)

$$P_m = 0.5 \rho A C_p(\lambda, \beta) V_w^3 \quad (6)$$

Where ρ is air density, A is rotor swept area, V_m is wind speed, and $C_p(\lambda, \beta)$ is the power coefficient, which is the function of tip speed ratio λ and pitch angle. The mathematical models of a DFIG are essential requirements for its control system. The voltage equations of an induction motor in a rotating - coordinate are as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{ds} \\ u_{qs} \\ u_{dr} \\ u_{qr} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R_s & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -R_s & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & R_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & R_r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{ds} \\ i_{qs} \\ i_{dr} \\ i_{qr} \end{bmatrix} + p \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{ds} \\ \lambda_{qs} \\ \lambda_{dr} \\ \lambda_{qr} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_1 \lambda_{qs} \\ \omega_1 \lambda_{ds} \\ -\omega_2 \lambda_{qr} \\ \omega_2 \lambda_{dr} \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{ds} \\ \lambda_{qs} \\ \lambda_{dr} \\ \lambda_{qr} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -L_s & 0 & L_m & 0 \\ 0 & -L_s & 0 & L_m \\ -L_m & 0 & L_r & 0 \\ 0 & -L_m & 0 & L_r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{ds} \\ i_{qs} \\ i_{dr} \\ i_{qr} \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

The dynamic equation of the DFIG

$$\frac{J}{n_p} \frac{d\omega_r}{dt} = T_m - T_{em} \quad (9)$$

$$T_{em} = n_p L_m (i_{qs} i_{dr} - i_{ds} i_{qr}) \quad (10)$$

where the subscripts d, q, s and T denote d-axis, q-axis, stator, and rotor respectively, L represents the inductance, is the flux linkage, u and i represent voltage and current respectively, ω_1 and ω_2 are the angular synchronous speed and slip speed respectively, $\omega_2 = \omega_1 - \omega_r$, is the mechanical torque, T_{em} is the electromagnetic torque and other parameters of DFIG are listed in Table II. If the synchronous rotating d- reference is oriented by the stator voltage vector, the q-axis is aligned with the stator voltage vector while the d-axis is aligned with the stator flux reference frame. Therefore, $\lambda_{ds} = 0$ and $\lambda_{qs} = \lambda_s$. The following equations can be obtained in the stator voltage oriented reference frame as:

$$\begin{aligned} i_{ds} &= -\frac{L_m}{L_s} i_{dr} \quad T_{em} = n_p \frac{L_m}{L_s} \lambda_s i_{dr} \\ \sigma &= \frac{L_s L_r - L_m^2}{L_s L_r} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$u_{dr} = R_r i_{dr} + \sigma L_r \frac{di_{dr}}{dt} - (\omega_1 - \omega_r)(L_m i_{qs} + L_r i_{qr}) \quad (12)$$

$$u_{qr} = R_r i_{qr} + \sigma L_r \frac{di_{qr}}{dt} + (\omega_1 - \omega_r)(L_m i_{ds} + L_r i_{dr}) \quad (13)$$

III. FUZZY LOGIC CONTROLLERS

The word Fuzzy means vagueness. Fuzziness occurs when the boundary of piece of information is not clear-cut. In 1965 Lotfi A. Zahed propounded the fuzzy set theory. Fuzzy set theory exhibits immense potential for effective solving of the uncertainty in the problem. Fuzzy set theory is an excellent mathematical tool to handle the uncertainty arising due to vagueness. Understanding human speech and recognizing handwritten characters are some common instances where fuzziness manifests. Fuzzy set theory is an extension of classical set theory where elements have varying degrees of membership. Fuzzy logic uses the whole interval between 0 and 1 to describe human reasoning. In FLC the input variables are mapped by sets of membership functions and these are called as “FUZZY SETS”.

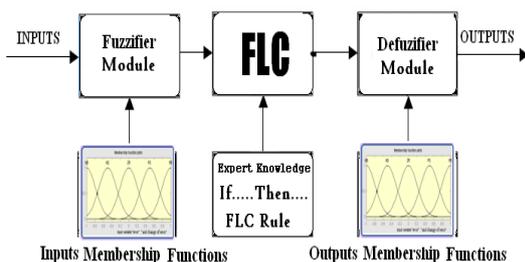


Fig. 3 .Fuzzy Basic Module

Fuzzy set comprises from a membership function which could be defines by parameters. The value between 0 and 1 reveals a degree of membership to the fuzzy set. The process of converting the crisp input to a fuzzy value is called as “fuzzifacaton.” The output of the Fuzzier module is interfaced with the rules. The basic operation of FLC is constructed from fuzzy control rules utilizing the values of fuzzy sets in general for the error and the change of error and control action. The results are combined to give a crisp output controlling the output variable and this process is called as “DEFUZZIFICATION.”

Table I. FUZZY RULES:

| Control | $\frac{de}{dt}$ | e | NL | NM | NS | ZR | PS | PM | PL |
|---------|-----------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| NL | NL | NL | NL | NL | NL | NL | NL | NL | NL |
| NM | NL | NL | NL | NM | NM | NS | NS | NS | NS |
| NS | NL | NL | NM | NM | NS | NS | NS | ZR | ZR |
| ZR | ZR | ZR | ZR | ZR | ZR | ZR | ZR | ZR | ZR |
| PS | ZR | PS | PS | PS | PS | PM | PM | PL | PL |
| PM | PS | PS | PS | PM | PM | PM | PL | PL | PL |
| PL | PL | PL | PL | PL | PL | PL | PL | PL | PL |

Fig. 4. Control strategy based on 49 Fuzzy controls Rule with combination of Seven error states multiplying with seven changes of error states.

IV. SIMULATION RESULTS

The operations of the Micro Grid grid under various source and load conditions are simulated to verify the proposed control algorithms. The parameters of components for the micro grid.

A. Grid-Connected Mode

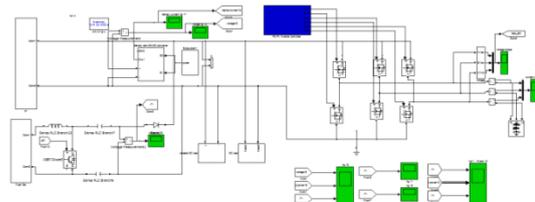


Fig. 5. Matlab/Simulink model of Grid-Connected Mode
Figure5 shows the mat lab/Simulink model of Grid-Connected Mode

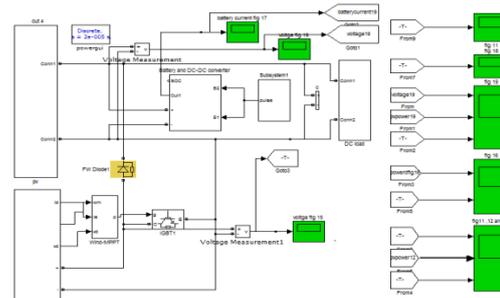


Fig. 6. Subsystem for Grid-Connected Mode

Figure6 shows the for Grid-Connected Mode

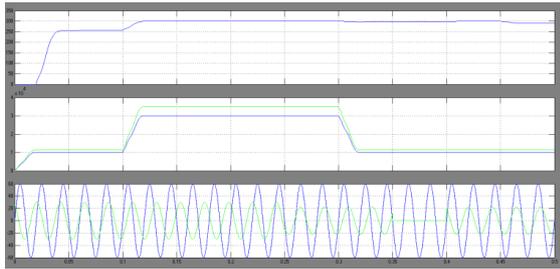


Fig. 7. The terminal voltage of the solar panel, and PV output power versus solar irradiation, AC side voltage and current of the main converter with variable solar irradiation level and constant dc load.

Figure7 shows the The terminal voltage of the solar panel, and PV output power versus solar irradiation, AC side voltage and current of the main converter with variable solar irradiation level and constant dc load.

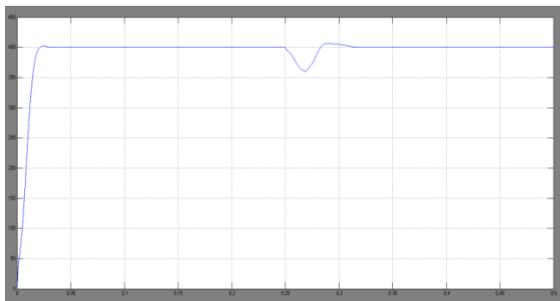


Fig. 8. DC bus voltage transient response.

Figure8 shows the DC bus voltage transient response.

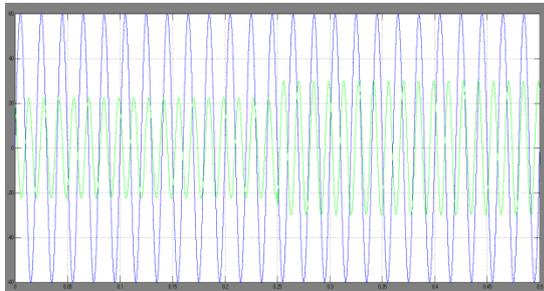


Fig. 9. AC side voltage and current of the main converter with constant solar irradiation level and variable dc load.

Figure9 shows AC side voltage and current of the main converter with constant solar irradiation level and variable dc load.

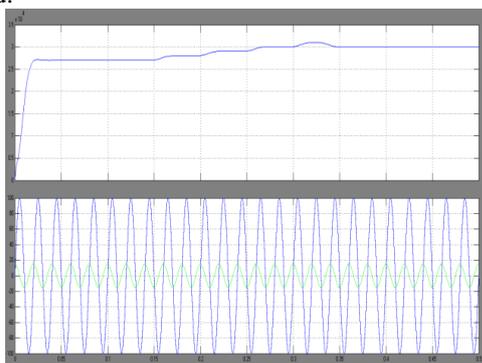


Fig. 10. Upper: output power of the DFIG; Lower: AC side voltage versus current (Voltage times 1/3 for comparison).

B. Isolated Mode

The control strategies for the normal case and Case 1 are verified. In the normal case, dc bus voltage is maintained stable by the battery converter and ac bus voltage is provided by the main converter. The reference of dc-link voltage is set as 400 V. Fig. 16 shows the dynamic responses at the ac side of the main converter when the ac load increases from 20 kW to 40 kW at 0.3 s with a fixed wind speed 12 m/s. It is shown clearly that the ac grid injects power to the dc grid before 0.3 s and receives power from the dc grid after 0.3 s.

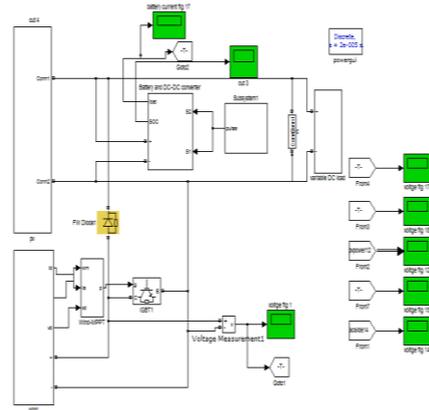


Fig. 11. Matlab/Simulink model of Isolated Mode

Figure11 shows the Matlab/Simulink model of Isolated Mode

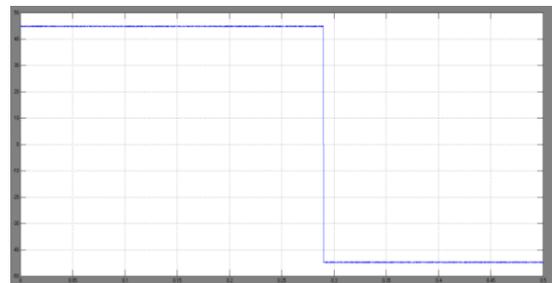


Fig. 12. Battery charging current (upper) and SOC (lower) for the normal case.

Figure12 Shows the Battery charging current (upper) and SOC (lower) for the normal case.

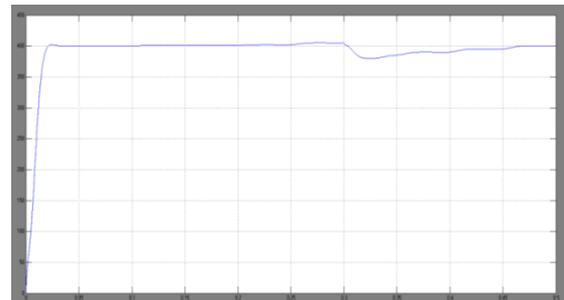


Fig. 13. DC bus voltage transient response in isolated mode.

Figure13 shows the DC bus voltage transient response in isolated mode.

C. Grid-Connected Mode With fuzzy

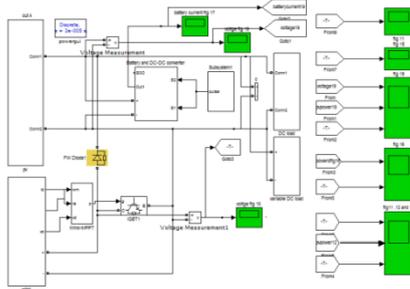


Fig. 14. Matlab/Simulink model of Grid-Connected Mode with fuzzy

Figure14 shows the Matlab/Simulink model of Grid-Connected Mode with fuzzy

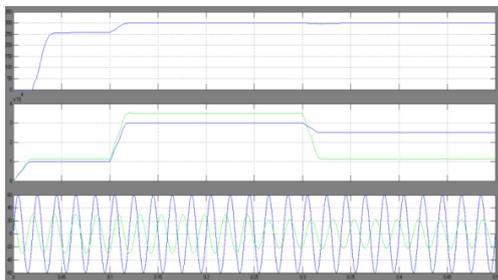


Fig. 15. The terminal voltage of the solar panel, and PV output power versus solar irradiation, AC side voltage and current of the main converter with variable solar irradiation level and constant dc load with fuzzy.

Figure15 shows the terminal voltage of the solar panel, and PV output power versus solar irradiation, AC side voltage and current of the main converter with variable solar irradiation level and constant dc load with fuzzy

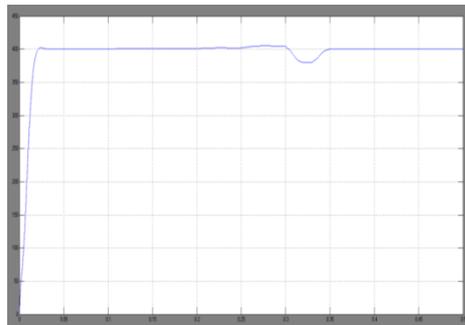


Fig. 16. DC bus voltage transient response with fuzzy.

Figure16 shows the DC bus voltage transient response with fuzzy.

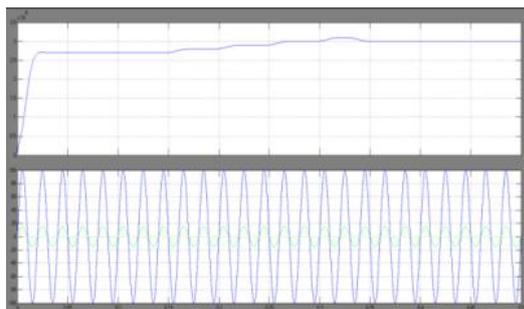


Fig. 17. Upper: output power of the DFIG; Lower: AC side voltage versus current (Voltage times 1/3) with fuzzy.

Figure17 shows the Upper: output power of the DFIG; Lower: AC side voltage versus current (Voltage times 1/3 for comparison) with fuzzy.

V.CONCLUSION

A hybrid ac/dc micro grid is proposed and comprehensively studied in this paper. The models and coordination control schemes are proposed for the all the converters to maintain stable system operation under various load and resource conditions. The coordinated control strategies are verified by Matlab/Simulink. Various control methods have been incorporated to harness the maximum power from dc and ac sources and to coordinate the power exchange between dc and ac grid. Different resource conditions and load capacities are tested to validate the control methods. The total system efficiency depends on the reduction of conversion losses and the increase for an extra dc link. It is also difficult for companies to redesign their home and office products without the embedded ac/dc rectifiers although it is theoretically possible. This Micro Grid system is controlled to give maximum output power under all operating conditions to meet the load. Either wind or solar system is supported by the battery to meet the load. Also, simultaneous operation of wind and solar system is supported by battery for the same load.

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BIOGRAPHY



PATTI.RANADHEER, Assistant Professor, Electrical & Electronics Engineering, PACE Institute Of Technology & Sciences, NH-5, Near Valluramma Temple, Ongole, Prakasam Dist., AP, INDIA