IMPLEMENTATION OF DG BASED MICRO-GRID OPERATION USING SMART DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

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Abstract: This paper proposes a concept of micro-grid under smart distribution environment conditions with distributed generation resources like solar, wind and fuel etc. In present scenario, the importance of distribution sources is very high for maintaining the system reliability and also for providing backup generation under is landing condition and also as well as in grid-connected conditions. For meeting these limitations this paper proposes a new control structure called power-voltage- current controller. Basically, the main aim of these controller is to provide flexible and robust distributed generation operation control characteristics such as control of PQ and PV in grid connected mode, To provide regulated power under micro-grid, For providing smooth transients between is landing and grid-connected modes and finally, this controller also concentrates on reduction of distortions/harmonics in proposed system which is caused by heavily non-linear loading conditions. The proposed architecture is greatly beneficial for practical implementation of standalone and Islanded hybrid systems.

Index Terms – Solar system, Micro-grid, Islanding mode, Power quality, Wind system, Diesel plant.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Flexible operation of distributed generation (DG) units is a major object in future power grids. The greater parts of DG units are interfaced to grid/load by means of power hardware converters. Current-controlled voltage-sourced inverters (VSIs) are generally utilized for grid association. Under the brilliant grid environment, DG units ought to be incorporated into the network operational control structure, where they can be utilized to improve system dependability by giving reinforcement generation in separated mode, and to give auxiliary administrations in the grid-connected mode [1]. These operational control activities are powerful in nature as they rely on upon the heap/generation profile, request side administration control, and general system advancement controllers. To accomplish this vision, the DG interface ought to offer high adaptability and strength in meeting an extensive variety of control capacities, for example, consistent exchange between grid-connected operation and islanded mode; consistent exchange between active/reactive power (PQ) and dynamic power/voltage (PV) methods of operation in the grid connected mode; vigor against islanding recognition delays; offering negligible control-capacity exchanging amid mode move; and keeping up a various leveled control structure [2]. A few control framework upgrades have been made to the progressive control structure to improve the control execution of DG units either in grid-connected or segregated miniaturized scale grid systems.

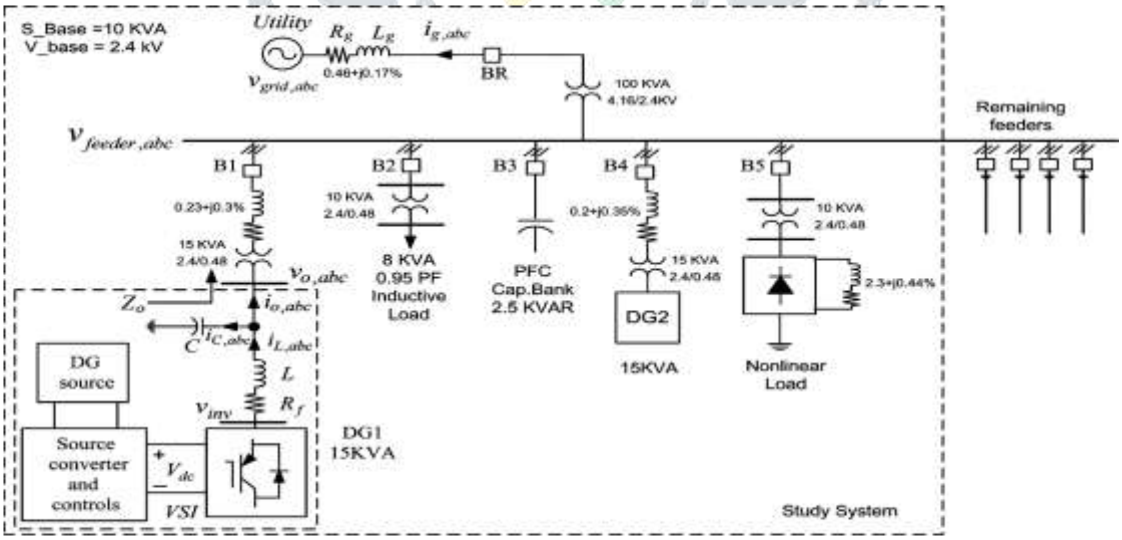

Fig 1: Basic schematic structure for proposed micro-grid system

II. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION:

Figure 1 shows the basic schematic structure for proposed micro-grid system. This system generally represents, low voltage distribution systems, different types of load and also a different number of distribution generation units can be chosen for connecting to main feeder. In this system the distribution systems which is connected to main feeder are work in parallel with main grid or in islanding condition to serve sensitive loads which is connected to main feeder system. When the grid system is connected to distribution generation system at point of common coupling, the voltage and frequency levels are main criteria.

Suppose, in the case of week grid system, there is a chance to occurrence of voltage sags and disturbances in the system. For compensating these problems the distribution units may helpful. In this way, both PQ and PV operational modes [3] can be embraced in the grid-connected mode. This flexible operation requires powerful control framework, which is crucial for network administrators and supervisory controllers in the smart grid environment. In both grid-connected and isolated modes, the state space presentation of the DG interface dynamics can be given in the natural frame by [4].

III. DISTRIBUTION GENERATION SYSTEMS:

1. PV SYSTEM:

In electrical phenomenon photovoltaic network, the cell is that the essential part. PV exhibit is nothing however sunlight based cells region unit associated non-concurrent or parallel for increasing required current, voltage and high power. Each cell is practically identical to a diode with an intersection designed by semiconductor material. It delivers the streams once lightweight consumed at the intersection, by the electrical marvel sway. It are frequently seen that a most electric outlet exists on each yield power diagram. The Figure 3 shows the (I-V) and (P-V) characteristics of the PV exhibit [5] at entirely unexpected star intensities.

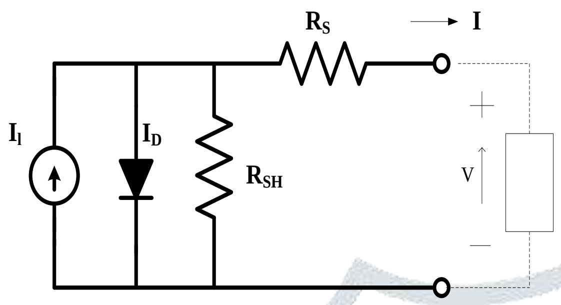

Figure 2: Equivalent circuit of PV Module

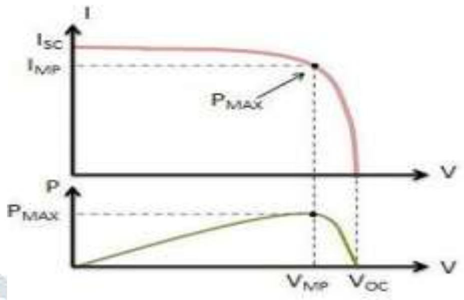

Figure 3: Output characteristics of PV Array

2. DIESEL GENERATOR SET USING DSTATCOM:

For distributing the power to some crucial equipment in remote locations the electrical energy created by diesel motor based unit assumes a successful part. This sort of dissemination energy stockpiling systems are stacked with unbalanced burdens and non-direct loads. Because of this heap variety causes the varieties in power system parameters [6]. Figure 4 demonstrates the schematic outline for diesel energy system serves the diverse loads, for example, straight loads, non-direct loads and so on.

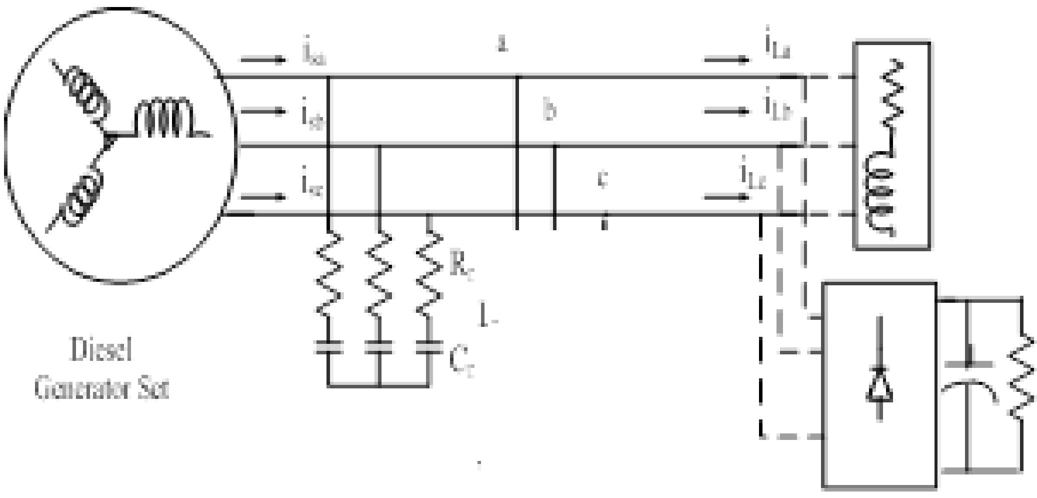

Figure 4: Configuration of diesel energy system based statcom controller

IV. CONTROL STRUCTURE FOR PROPOSED MICRO-GRID SYSTEM:

Figure 5 shows the control structure for proposed micro-grid system which is used for compensating the external disturbances caused by the system. And the internal disturbances which is caused due to switching control functions between grid and islanding modes is also eliminated by using this hierarchical control system, and to achieve flexible and robust operation of distribution generation units [7]-[8]. This controller also reduces the undesired voltage variations which is generated by switching from a current controlled converter to voltage controlled converters. In this the voltage controller is designed by choosing an augmented model which includes the LC-filter active damping and also inner current control loop variations to ensure robustness and coordinated control design [9].

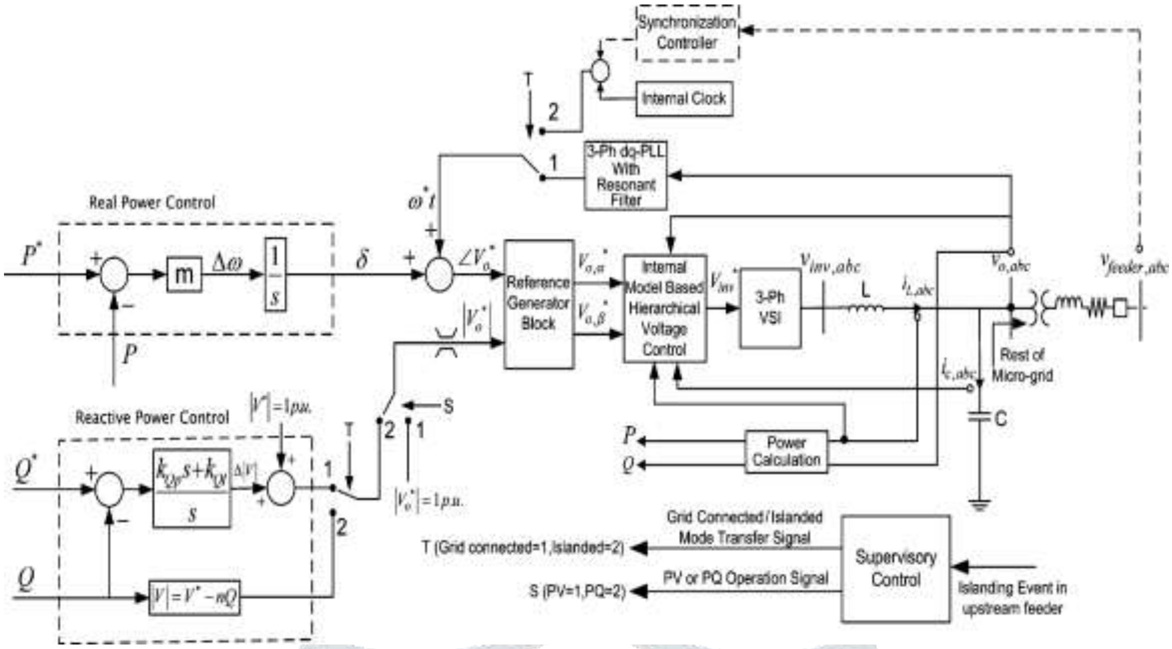

Figure 5: Control Structure for micro-grid system

Figure 6 shows the proposed internal model controller based voltage control structure. This system is designed by choosing the input and output relation between voltage and current as shown in below transfer function. In this the variable 'm' is the nominal model parameter. And 'Ʈ' is the time constant for tracking bandwidth of the system [10] [11]. The sensitivity transfer function for the proposed system, is represented as follows:

$$\frac{V_0}{I_0} = \frac{Ls}{K_C A_d(S) + LCS^2 + (R_d C + K_C C)S + 1}$$

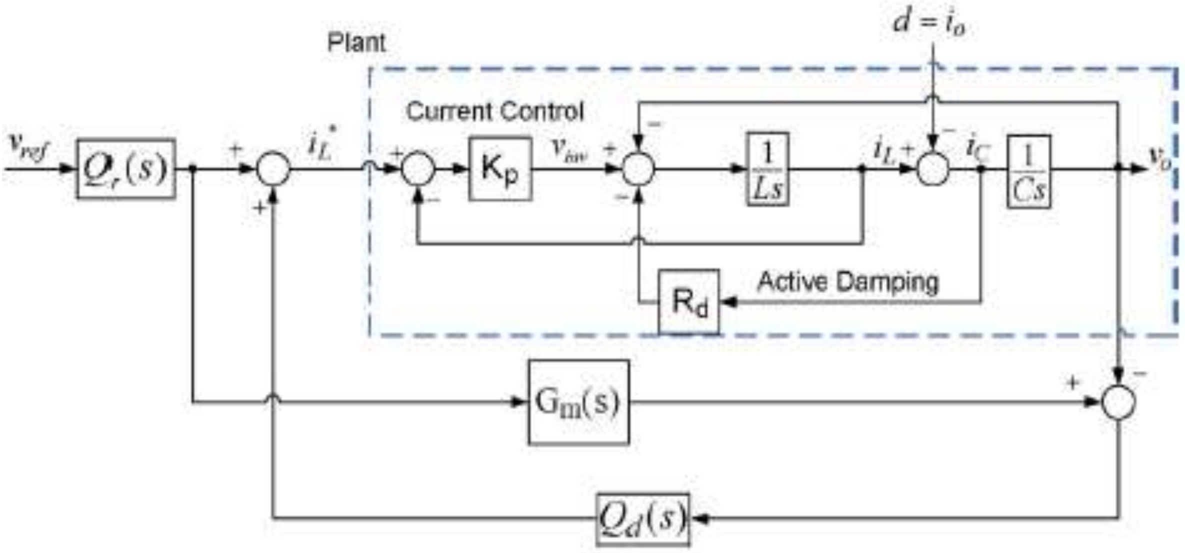

Figure 6: Hierarchical Controller Design

The embraced hierarchical configuration approach gives flexible operation of the DG unit in grid-associated mode. To minimize the control exchanging activities between grid-associated and secluded modes, a solitary dynamic power control structure is utilized as a part of both modes. The proposed dynamic power controller, appeared in figure 4, [12] comprises of a moderate integrator, which produces recurrence deviations as per the power-recurrence attributes introduced in condition [13].

$$\Delta\omega = m(P^* - P)$$

V. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP AND RESULTS:

The performance of the proposed micro grid system shown in figure 1 is evaluated by using time domain based Matlab/simulink tools. In this the micro grid system consists of two distribution generating units such as solar and diesel systems. These systems either can work in parallel with main grid or in islanding conditions. The experimental setup can be verified in two cases such as (a) In Grid connected mode and (2) In islanding mode.

Case 1: Grid Connected Mode

Figure 7 shows the simulation result for proposed system under grid conncted secnario. Graph 7(a) and 7(b) shows the resluts for active and reactive power. Graph 7(c) shows changes occurance in output voltage magnitude in order to maintain unity power factor irrespective of changes in active power. The instataneous three phase output voltage at point of common coupling is shown in figure 7(d).

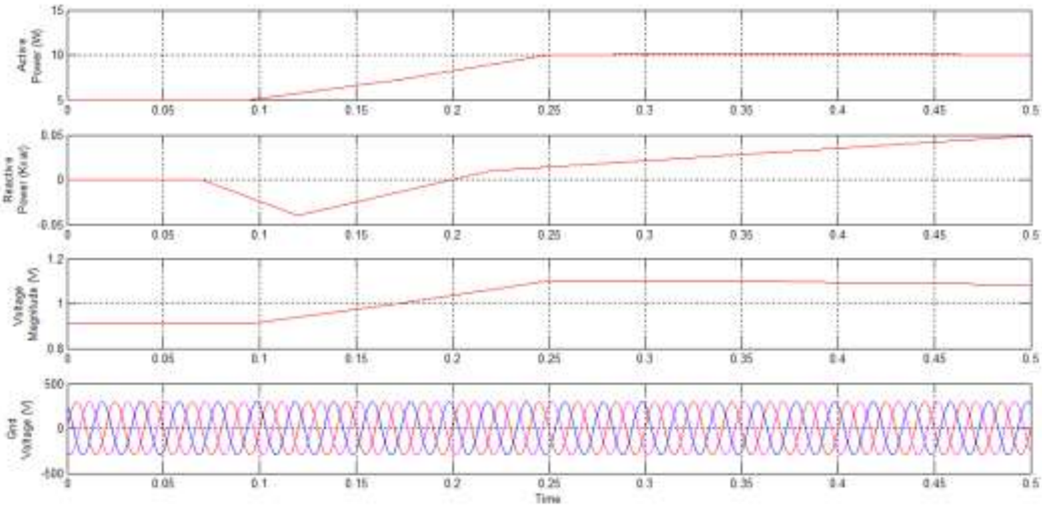

Figure 7: Simulation results under grid connected mode (a) Active Power, (b) Reactive Power, (c) Magnitude of Voltage and (d) three phase grid voltages.

Case 2: Grid Connected Mode with Sag Condition

Figure 8 shows the simulation result for grid connected system under variations in load voltage such as sag condition. In this the grid voltage faces a 10% sag from 0.2s to 0.35s due to effect of fault presence in main utility grid system. And this effect can be completely compensated with the help of distribution generation system as shown in figure 8(b).

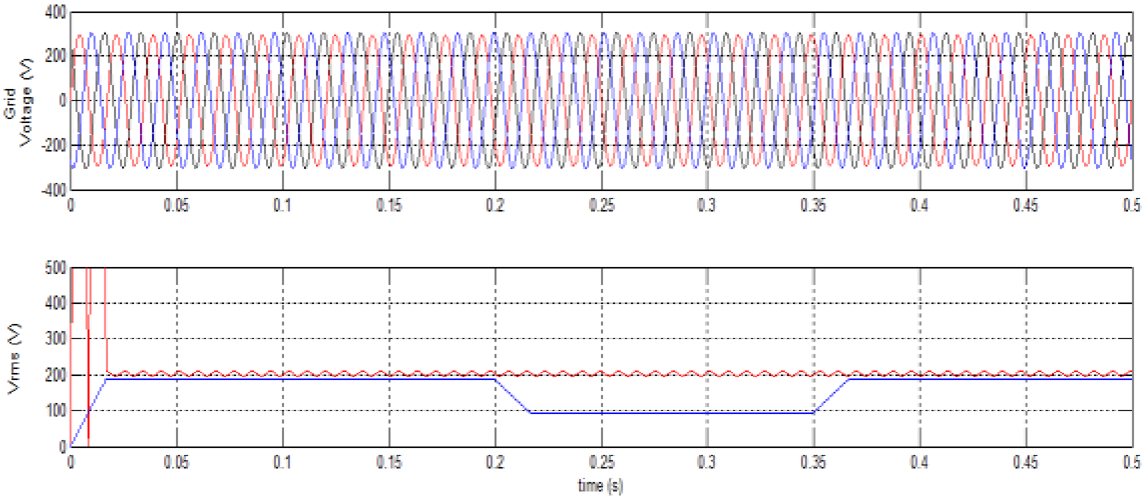

Figure 8: Simulation result for grid connected system under variations in voltage.

Case 3: Grid Connected Mode with Disturbance Condition

Figure 9 shows the simulation results for grid connected system under sudden variations in load. Graph 9(a) shows the simulation result for output voltage and graph 9(b) shows the simulation result for output current and graph 9(c) is the simulation result for PLL output for output voltage. In this case the system is effect with sudden changes of load at t=0.25sec. From this time the system output voltage and current is effected by disturbance/harmonics.

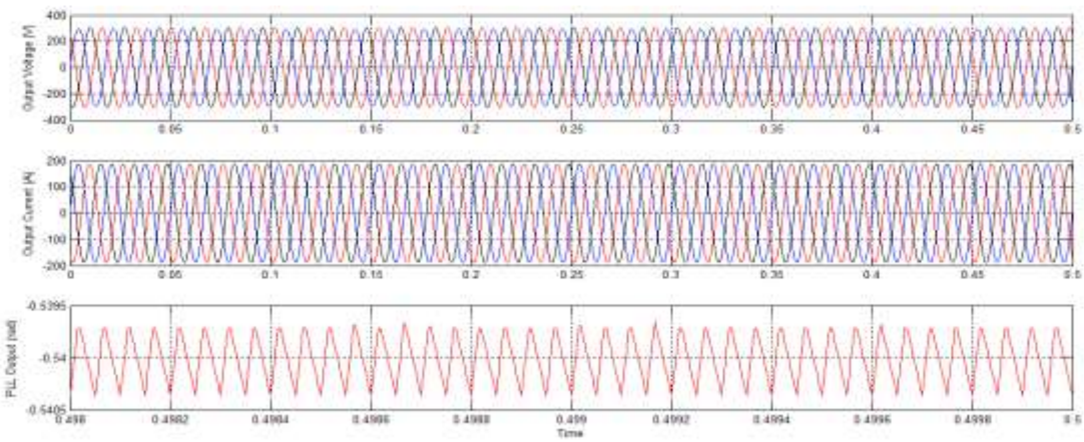

Figure 9: Simulation result for grid connected system with disturbances caused by sudden changes of Load

Case 4: Islanded Mode

Initially, the micro grid system is connected to grid system and also both distribution generation units are in working condition. In this case the performance of the system under islanding mode is proposed. The utility grid is disconnected from the micro grid system with the help of circuit breaker switch. Distributed Generation units works based on the P-V-I control structure, which is applied for both grid and islanded conditions. Figure 10 shows the simulation results for proposed system under islanding condition.

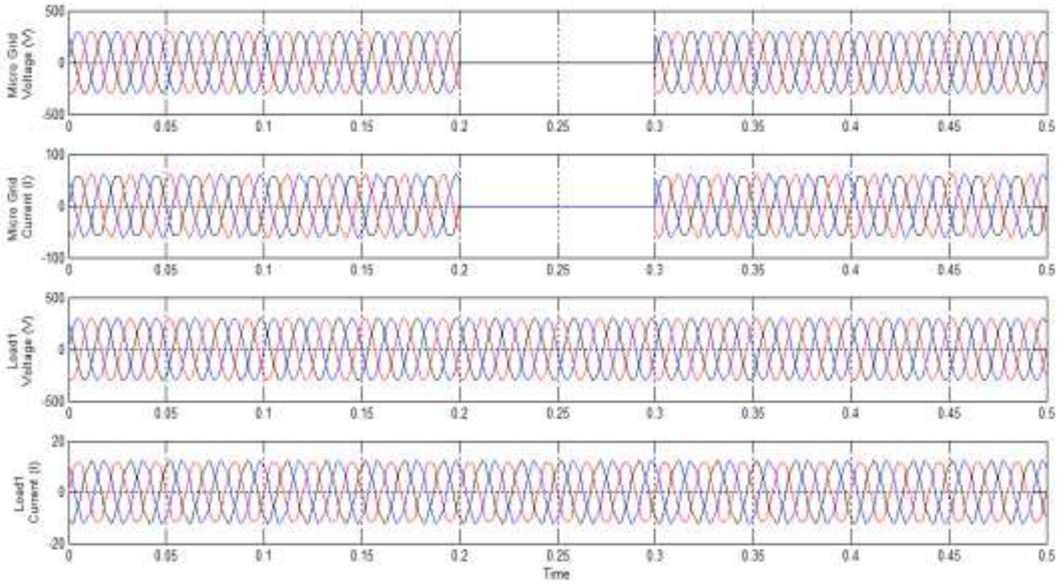

Figure 10: Simulation Results for Islanding system (a) micro-grid voltage, (b) Micro-grid current, (c) Load voltage and (d) load current

VI. CONCLUSION

In this paper, an effective distribution and flexible operation in micro grid proposal under the environment of smart distribution system is proposed. In this proposed system the distribution units is considered as photovoltaic and diesel generator system because of its flexible operation, high reliability and also low maintenance cost. And also the P-V-I control structure which is proposed in this paper has simple, reliable and also linear control strategy that provides flexible operation in both grid and as well as in islanding conditions. The performance of this control strategy is observed by its suitable PQ and PV characteristics. And from the simulation results, we concluded that the proposed control structure in micro-grid system enhances the flexibility operation in both grid and islanding modes under dynamic conditions of future smart distribution systems.

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