



The Modeling and Controller Design of a Microgrid



⊖ denotes MPC □ denotes PI controlle

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Introduction

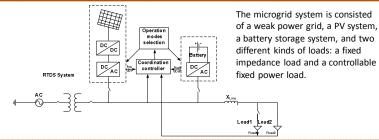
The objective of this work is to assess the benefits of coordinating controller actions to the design of power electronics control systems under varying and uncertain conditions. Focus is on-

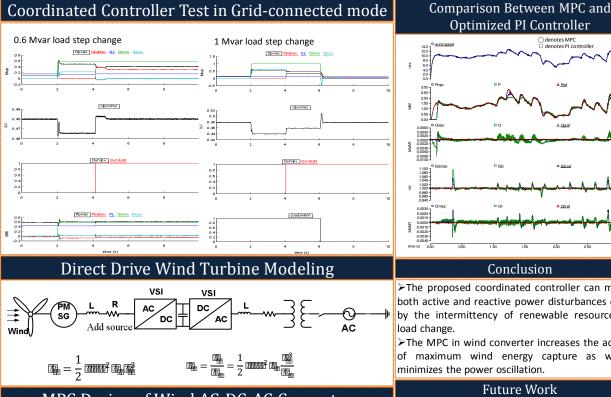
> The development of comprehensive control methodologies that will enable the GTC system to operate stably and reliably.

> The development of control tools for enabling non-synchronous connections. This work includes island operation with renewable sources and batteries.

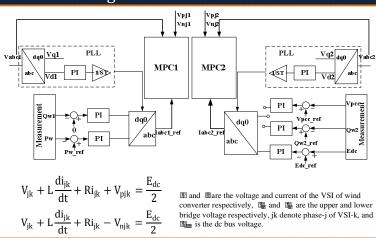
> The development of MPC that will capture the maximum wind energy as well as provide desired reactive power

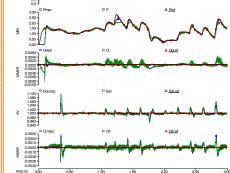
System Configuration





MPC Design of Wind AC-DC-AC Converter





Optimized PI Controller

Conclusion

The proposed coordinated controller can mitigate both active and reactive power disturbances caused by the intermittency of renewable resources and load change.

>The MPC in wind converter increases the accuracy of maximum wind energy capture as well as minimizes the power oscillation.

Future Work

Use genetic algorithm to find the optimum control parameters of the controllers of distributed generation inverters.

>Enhance coordinated control scheme to be predictive and adaptive to improve the performance of the system.

Reference: Junbiao Han, Sarika Khushalani-Solanki, "Modeling and Coordinate Controller Design of A Microgrid System in RTDS", PESGM, 2013



Coordinated Controller Supervisory Control Grid Connected Operatio PV Breaker I-V: Close VI: Open Reactive Power Coordination Mode Selection Mode I. Starting Mode IL PV dominate Active Power Coordination Mode L PV Alone Mode II: PV & Battery BSS Breaker I.V: Close Vt Open Mode IIL PV & Batter BSS Inverter V Control Load Breaker LIIL V: Close IV. Vt Open PV Inverter PV booster LIL MPPT PV booster I.IV, VI: MPPT V: RMPPT I.V: 0-RPC BSS Inverter III-V: V Control IJL VI: 0-RPC PV Inverter BSS Inverter Lit Frequency II: Primary Control Mover Control **PV and Battery Modeling** PV modeling Battery modeling

Esoc

(20050) = (11) - (20) (20050) × (20050)

Edischarge = f(i. it. i*)

Echarge = f(i, it, i*)

