

Use of Photovoltaics in Microgrid as Energy Source and Control Method using MATLAB/Simulink

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ABSTRACT

Microgrid in power system has drawn wide attention due to its significant benefits in terms of sustainable energy system in recent years. This approach is the most economical alternative to conventional energy system which uses Renewable Energy (RE) resources. RE sources ensure pollution free and clean environment by emitting zero CO₂. This paper proposes a design of a microgrid system using solar photovoltaics (PV) as the Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) and a controlling method for managing the components of microgrid by using MATLAB/Simulink. The results show that microgrid system is promising as alternative to replace the fossil fuel based energy system. Integration of an effective controller can help to manage the loads and resources, resulting in more stable and reliable.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Electricity demand is increasing rapidly with the increasing population growth rate. The development in technologies worldwide is also another key factor for high increase in electricity demand. For these reasons, fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas are depleting acutely. Meanwhile, use of carbon based fuels causes harmful effect to the environment by releasing tonnes of toxic Green House Gases consisting of Carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide, Ozone and Chlorofluoro carbon every year [1], [2]. These have made it extremely necessary to seek for favourable alternative for these fossil fuels, which are sufficient to fulfill the demands and do not damage the environment [3]. Microgrid (MG) system is potential as alternative as it uses renewable energy, reduces carbon emission and being economically friendly [4].

However, it is a great challenge to control Microgrids to maintain balance in the whole system to work as a coordinated unit. This is considered as a crucial condition in the system [5]. First of all, this system basically uses Renewable Energy as energy source. Therefore, variation in generation of RE sources takes place due to the change in weather condition which leads to poor power quality [6], [7]. When the system is in grid-connected mode, some disturbances in utility may cause severe damage in MG system requiring a controller for disconnection from. As a consequence of disconnection, voltage and frequency imbalance may occur in MG and in this case for maintaining harmony microsource controllers are needed [8]. Moreover, in stand-alone condition, controlling DERs are essential to establish voltage and frequency stability within the microgrid for the balance in different loads and storage modules as well [9]. In islanded and low generation condition, it is necessary to feed the most critical loads and shade the non-critical loads. Hence, an intelligent

controller is needed for this task. Thus, control requirements and techniques are significantly different compared to the conventional power system. The aim of this project is to design and propose a high performance Microgrid system by integrating DERs and an automated controller.

1.1. Architecture Of micro-Grid (MG) System

Microgrid is a small scale power system in which Renewable Energy (RE) sources such as Solar Photovoltaics, Wind Turbines, Fuel cells, Biomass energy and others [or known as Distributed Energy resources (DERs)] are used to serve a small community [10-12]. MG can be operated using non-RE sources (i.e. Fossil Fuel based generators) as well. However, Energy Management System in microgrid is different than the traditional power system as it uses different loads, a range of Distributed Generators (DGs), Distributed Energy Storages (DESs) and converters. [13].

Basically, in MG systems, local users have more control on power sources and uses. Also, in these systems, some low level power-producing sources and elements are jointly used to generate, transmit and distribute electricity to a small community, allowing remarkably less transportation cost. Those components usually remain connected to computer systems for monitoring, controlling and balancing energy demands, supply and storages [14]. These components can provide feedback and also can take actions according to the variation in energy demands. To increase flexibility, MG system should have self-healing capability. Figure 1 shows a scenario of typical MG, in which, main components are solar PV, wind turbine, inverters, controller, critical loads, non-critical loads and battery.

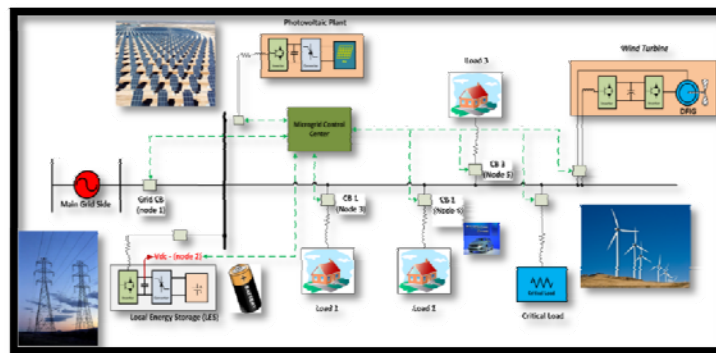


Figure 1. Architecture of Microgrid with multiple DERs, batteries, critical load, noncritical load, PCC and Utility grid [15]

Power system of a microgrid also consists of energy storage module, power forecasting module, power converters, controller units and communication network [16-20]. In this study, solar photovoltaics, wind energy and fuel cell have been selected as energy source for the microgrid. However, this paper will only discuss on the use of PV as the MG and the controlling method to manage the components in the MG system-

1.2. Microgrid Controlling System

Considering the integration of multiple DERs, incorporation with different loads and main utility grid through inverters in MG [21], a management system is certainly needed for maintaining a harmony in the system. In microgrid system operation, monitoring, controlling and optimization are some of the technical sectors which need to be fulfilled to ensure reliable and more effective system [22]. A controller for the system is needed for balancing the energy, as well as the loads within a very short time period and for cost effective operation [23]. The controller of Microgrid uses local information to control the components and responds within milliseconds [24]. The function of a controller in MG consists of improvements to MG efficiency, power flow control, resynchronization between the MG and the main grid, adjustments of voltage and frequency in both modes [25, 26].

MG controls can be classified as below:

- i. Local Control: Basic category of MG control is by controlling the operating points of the microsources and power-electronic admix [27]. This control is low cost due to no requirement of communication network, and normally employed in islanded mode by measuring local voltage current data [28].

Connection and disconnection of MG sources and components from distribution network are necessary [29].

- ii. Centralized Control: The operating hypothesis is similar as Local control but is smarter and intelligent control technique [20]. Suitable for loads and microsources with common goal and small scale MG [23, 30]. It can be assumed as hierarchical control with Local control, Microgrid central controller (MGCC) and Distribution Management System (DMS) [30], [31].
- iii. Decentralized Control: To maximize self-government of the microsources and loads is the target of decentralized control [27]. Helps to optimize production and exportation of energy [27].

Studies conducted by [30] showed the complication in controlling various components of MG due to their different characteristics for example disconnection between the main grid and MG or between MG and non-critical loads that will lead to huge voltage and frequency imbalance [32]. As a result, controller is essential for proper operation of MG. This paper presents a central controller system for microgrid which is adopted and improved from [33].

2. METHODS

This paper presented a standalone MG system where PV is chosen as the energy source. The PV generating system and the controller had been designed using MATLAB/Simulink, whose configuration is as in Figure 2. The left part of Figure 2 shows a general diagram of the central controller that was used mainly to control the circuit breakers of non-critical loads and the main grid which is the. The right part shows the designed microgrid system model and simulation model used in this study. This controller has two functionalities, such as, (i) Measuring and (ii) Comparing. Usually for a single DER unit (PV only) it requires only a simple controller.

The simulations were performed to validate the effectiveness of the designed controller in [33]. In the simulation, islanded mode operation was considered in order to understand the role of the controller. Meanwhile, the microgrid was designed using three DERs such as Solar PV, Wind Turbine and Fuel Cell. However, only PV was used in this simulation.

There are three operating modes in microgrid, which are [17] [24] [34]:

- i. Grid connected mode (Normal mode)
- ii. Islanded mode or autonomous mode (When faults occur at Main grid)
- iii. Transition between grids connected and islanded mode.

The loads were then categorized into two sections in accordance with the preferences. Some critical (i.e. hospital) and non-critical loads (electrical vehicle, some residential loads) were selected, and the first type of loads needed continuous energy supply. On the other hand, the non-critical loads which were connected to the microgrid through circuit breakers (CB) could be ignored during the peak time. This situation would be applied (non-critical loads disconnect) when the generated power by solar PV was less than the demand in the microgrid. The controller functioned to control the AC voltage that had the same voltage level at Point of Common Coupling (PCC). The loads were fully supplied by renewable Solar PV energy source.

Figure 2 also indicates that it is a three-phase AC MG system where three voltage measurement blocks were used to measure three phase voltage signals. Also three RMS blocks were connected respectively with each voltage measurement block to generate RMS value. As for the control system, a threshold level was set in the constant value block, which was the RMS value of three phase voltage (at PCC). At this stage, three comparators were connected to the three RMS blocks, respectively. The comparators of the controller compared the voltage value with the threshold level and then intelligent decisions were taken by the controller's logic gates accordingly. Finally, these gates were directly connected to the circuit breakers of non-critical loads. The critical loads should have continuous power supply. Hence, those loads are needed to be connected consistently with the system. Therefore, CBs were not connected to critical loads.

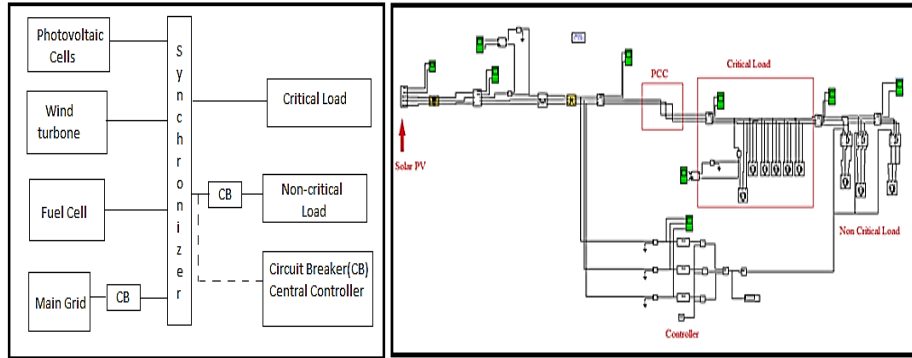


Figure 2. Left: Block diagram of a microgrid with central controller [33]; Right: Designed Microgrid system in Simulink using PV source with controller

Figure 3 shows the proposed Microgrid system with three distributed energy sources with some critical loads and non-critical loads. For simulation, the MG was connected to the main grid through a point of common coupling, while at the main grid side, a controller was used to control the loads of MG. The whole system was designed using MATLAB/Simulink and the controller was slightly modified according to the parameters of PV, since they [33] used Wind Turbines and synchronous generator.

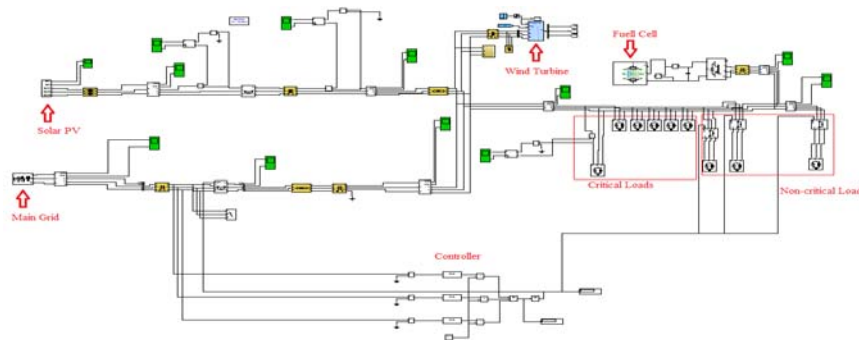


Figure 3. Proposed Microgrid system with three DERs: Solar Photovoltaics, Wind Turbines and Fuel Cell

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 System Components

Table 1 indicates the specifications of the PV module which were used in the simulation model of MATLAB/Simulink in this study.

Table 1. PV data taken from the KC200GT solar array datasheet

Name	Values
Short-circuit current	Isc = 8.21 A
Open-circuit voltage	Voc = 32.9 V
Array current at maximum power point	Impp= 7.61 A
Array voltage at maximum power point	Vmpp = 26.3 V
Maximum Power	Pmax= 200 W
Irradiance	1000 W/m ²
Module Temperature	25°C
Number of Series Modules	50
Number of Parallel Modules	500

Table 2 lists the same load parameters used in simulation as in [33]. Among these 8 loads, 5 were set as critical loads and 3 loads were set as non-critical.

Table 2. Details of Load parameter

Name of the Components	Details
No. of identical loads	8
Line to line voltage	415 V
Frequency	50 Hz
Active power	500kW
Inductive power	242161 VAr
Power factor	0.9

3.2 Simulation Results and Discussion

In the simulation, during the period when generated output power by PV became more than load demand, the line voltage at the PV side and load side were set at 415V [11]. Figure 4 shows the critical and non-critical load conditions when the total power produced by the MG (5MW) became higher than the total load demand (4MW). The figure also shows the voltage and current levels at PCC. In this case, the line voltage had increased approximately up to 550V. Figure 5 to Figure 8 show the critical and non-critical load conditions when the total power produced by the MG (3MW) was lesser than the total load demand (4MW), with the voltage and current levels at PCC.

In the case of without controller, the voltage level at PCC, critical and non-critical load side had been reduced by 25% (from the set line voltage value, which was 415V). This was due to less output power than the load demands (refer Figures 5 and 6).

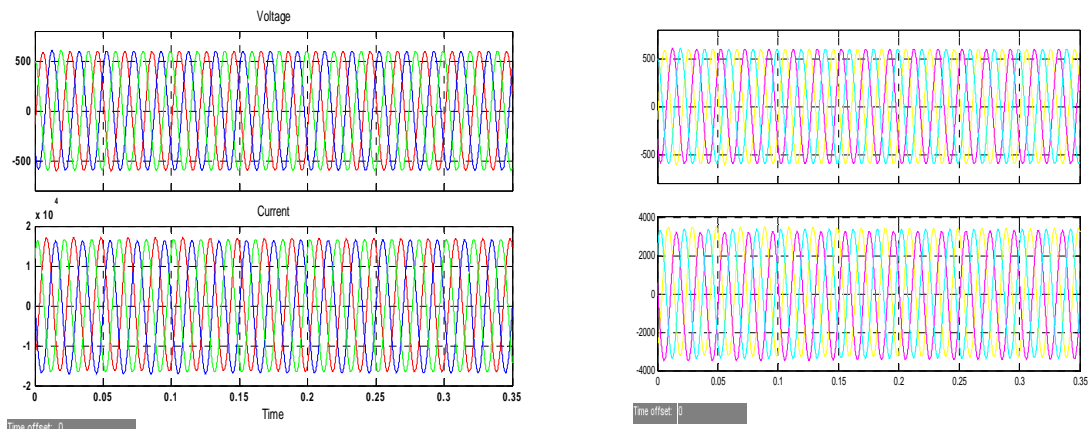


Figure 4. Voltage (top) and current (bottom) signals at PCC (Left) critical load side (Line voltage ~550V) (Right)

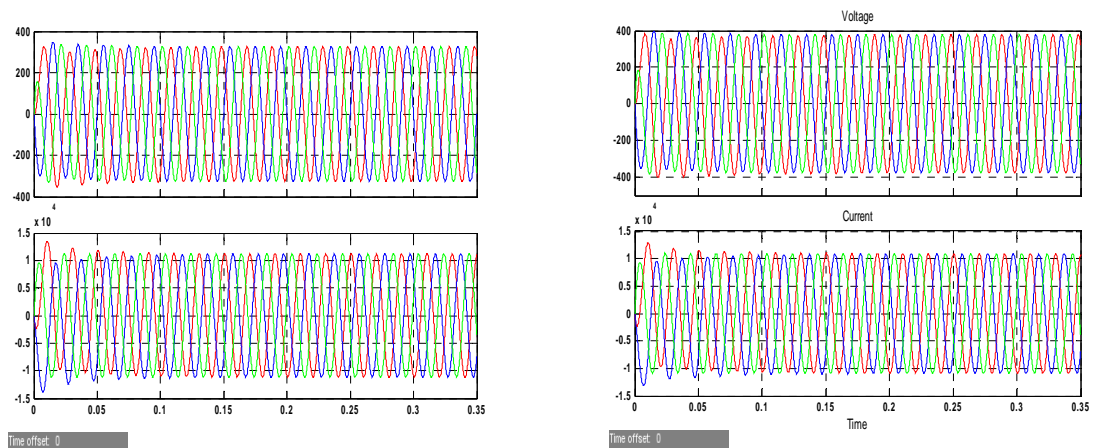


Figure 5. Voltage (top) and current (bottom) signals at PCC (the left side shows drop of Line voltage below 400V, while the right side shows increase of Line voltage to 400V after using the controller)

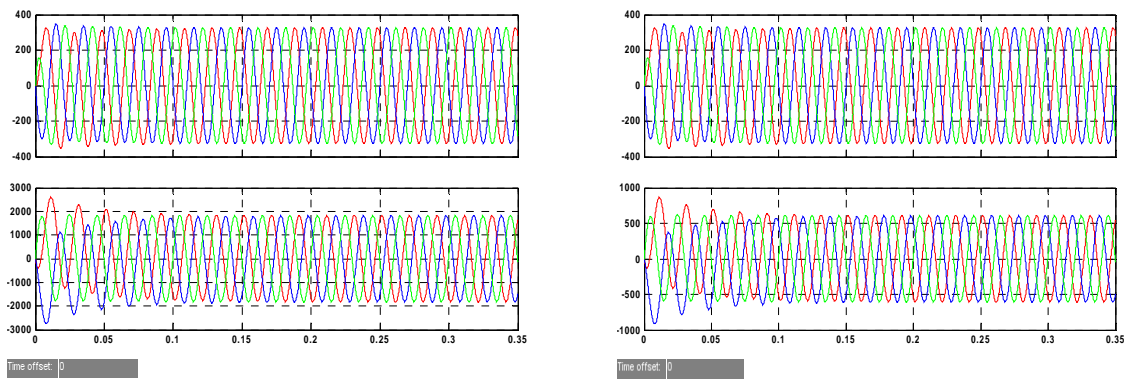


Figure 6. Voltage (top) and current (bottom) signals at critical load side (left) and at non-critical load side (right) (Line voltage dropped below 400V and became estimatedly 320V)

For the case when the controller is in operation, when the power level is less than demand, the controller will instruct the circuit breakers of non-critical loads to be disconnected. This will maintain the voltage level that supplies the critical loads.

The controller functioned to compare the RMS value of voltage signals, as in Figure 7 at PV side. Figure 8 indicates the current flow for the non-critical load at zero, meaning that it was disconnected. In addition, when the RMS value declined to below 300V, the controller would cut off the non-critical loads, and all the power would be delivered to critical load, hence the voltage level increased again. This means the controller could sense that the RMS value of voltage was below threshold level (the set point was 300V).

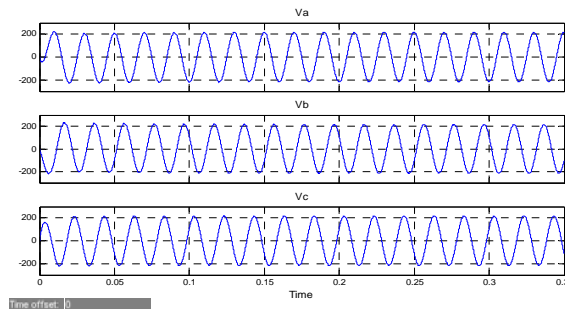


Figure 7. Three phase Voltage (RMS) values at MG side

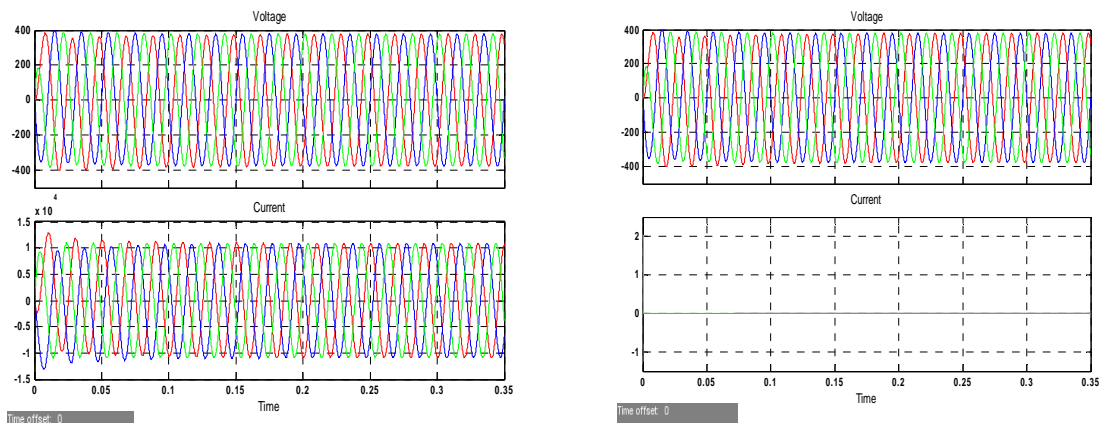


Figure 8. Voltage (top) and current (bottom) signals at critical load side (left) and at non-critical load side (right). Line voltage increased to 400V, but line current was zero at non-critical load side

From the above simulation results, it is presented that, RE based microgrids can work as individual energy generation unit for small community. In addition, the simple control technique used in the simulations is able to manage energy supply to the loads according to generation and urgency.[35]

4. CONCLUSION

Microgrid has valuable potential to become the global energy solution. In this system, electricity generation is mainly done by utilizing RE sources that ensure clean environment as well. As the system becomes complex because of different microsources, suitable control system is required for flexibility and efficiency of the system. In this paper, simulation on the microgrid system that uses DER (PV) with and without controller employing critical and non-critical loads has been presented. The simulations results show that continuous power supply to the critical loads and disconnecting the non-critical loads when the voltage level in microgrid side is lower than the threshold level can be maintained effectively by the controller. Further study will focus on controlling MG at grid failure period (in grid connected mode) using all three DERs such as solar PV, wind turbine and fuel cell. A more advanced controller will be designed in this regard.

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