

Control and management of storage elements in micro-grids

IRP2.2

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Education:

- Bachelors in electrical and electronics from College of Engineering Trivandrum, India
- Masters in power electronics and drives from Aalborg University, Denmark
- Currently PhD candidate at UPC from January 2017

Professional

- Operations officer at Indian Oil corporation
- Research assistant at Aalborg University







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Motivation



Energy directive put forward by countries to cap greenhouse emissions

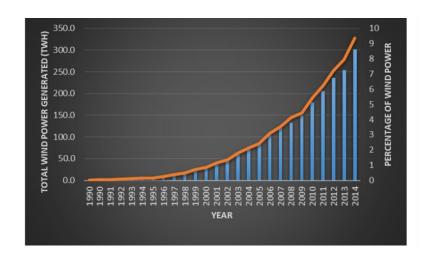
- ➤ EU Energy directive 2020: 20% renewable energy target by 2020
- ➤ EU energy policy 2050: 85-90% reduction in greenhouse emissions
 - Vital to reduce global temperature rise by 2 deg C
 - Require 100% electric generation from renewables

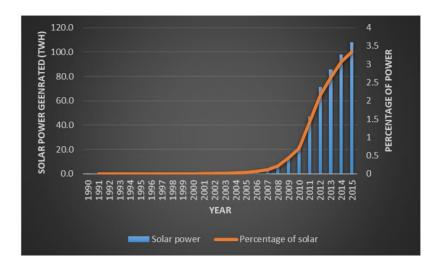






Motivation





Dispatchable source

Supply response
 High inertia systems
 Centralised generation



Nondispatchable source

Demand response
 Reduced system inertia
 Distributed generation





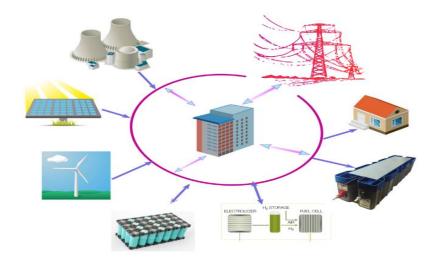




Motivation

Electrical energy storage as a tool for increased penetration of renewable sources by attaining:

- Demand response capability functionality
- Energy security
- Stiffer grids
- Power quality improvement









Project plan

Objective – integration of hybrid storage system in the microgrid with emphasis on efficient, reliable operation

Project plan

Implement a three level control architecture for a hybrid storage based microgrid with contributions in

- Primary level (converter control)
- Secondary level (energy management among the storages)
- Tertiary level (economic optimisation)



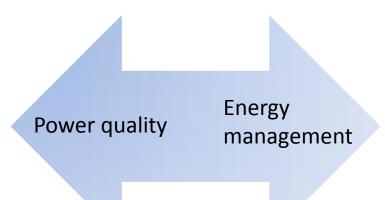




Overview of electrical storage systems

Classification of different electrical storage systems(ESS)

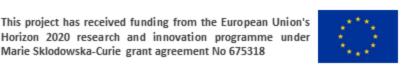
- Supercapacitors
- Flywheels
- Batteries
- Superconducting magnetic storage



- Regenerative fuel cell
- Pumped hydro storage
- Compressed air storage
- Large scale battery
- Thermal energy storage

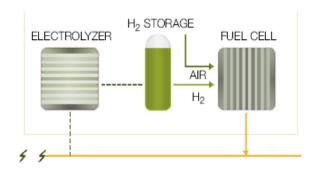






Overview of electrical storage systems

Regenerative FC



Features:

- Very high energy density
- Lifetime of more than 20000 hours for stationary application
- Can be subjected only to low rate of change of load due to accelerated degradation
- Low round trip efficiency(30-40%)



Batteries



Features:

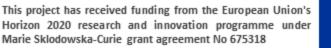
- High energy density
- Lifetime in the range of 10000 cycles
- Can be subjected to higher rate of change in output than FC
- High round trip efficiency of close to 90%
- Very low self discharge

Supercapacitor



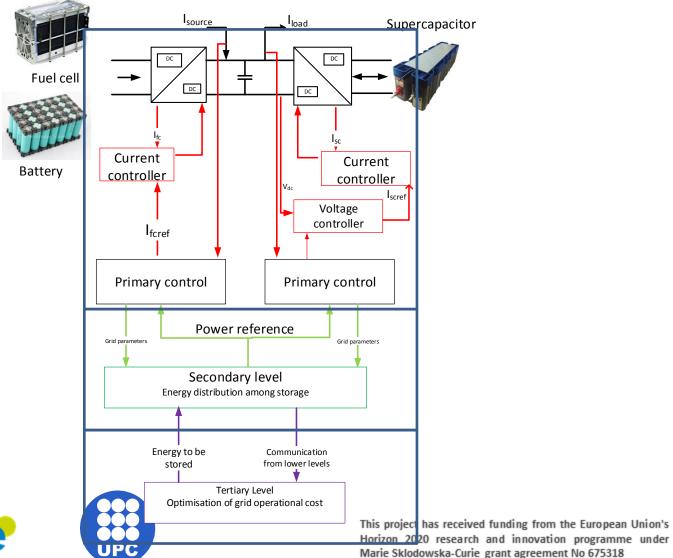
Features:

- High power density
- Lifetime of more than 1,00,000 cycles
- Very high rate of change of power output deliverability
 - High round trip efficiency of 90%
- Significant self discharge





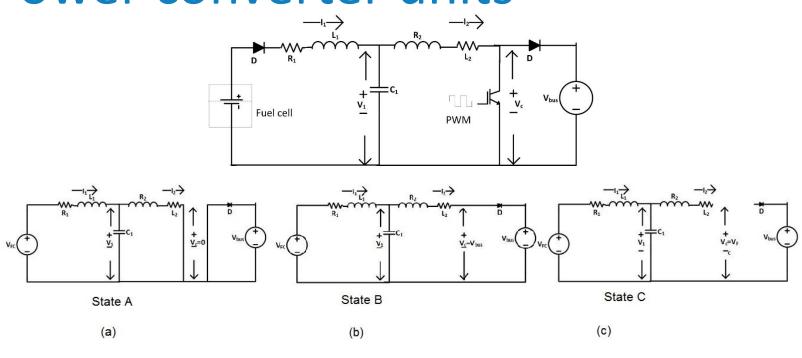
Control architecture

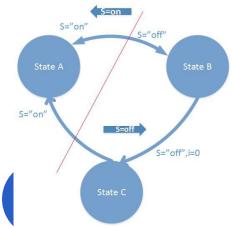






Power converter units







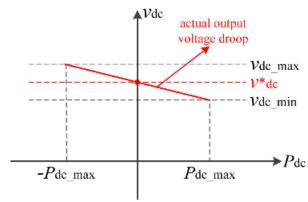




Summary of observations from literature survey

Control method for converters at the primary level:

- Droop control employed for current sharing of parallel connected converters
 - Voltage scheduling
 - Gain scheduling
- In storage systems
 - Frequency based splitting
 - SOC based droop control



Controllers used for the primary (converter) control

- Classic PI controllers
- Sliding mode controllers, H-infinity etc...







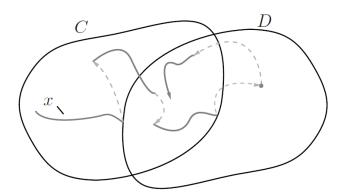
Hybrid system:

Modelling [1]

$$Fc(x) = \begin{cases} F(x) & \text{if } x \in C \\ \emptyset & \text{if } x \notin C \end{cases}$$
$$Gc(x) = \begin{cases} G(x) & \text{if } x \in D \\ \emptyset & \text{if } x \notin D \end{cases}$$

C is the flow set, F is the flow map

D is the jump set, G is the jump map



[1] R. Goebel, R. G. Sanfelice, and A. R. Teel, Hybrid Dynamical Systems: Modeling, Stability, and Robustness. Princeton University Press, 2012.





Reset controller (PI+CI)

- PI controller used along with Clegg integrator (CI) introducing non linearity
- Reset action achieved through a defined resetting law

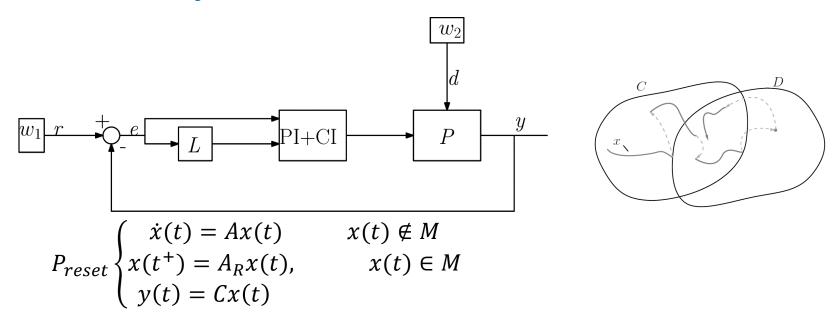
Motivation:

- Easy implementation
- Possibility of obtaining simple design equations allowing plug and play capability
- Possibility of obtaining flat response which allows fast response of converters and voltage restorations smoothly
- Allows easy integration with the established droop control









Design objectives

- Define reset ratio
- Define resetting law to obtain reference tracking and disturbance rejection
- Ascertain the robustness of the controller







Current and future work

Current work:

- Lab implementation of PI+CI controller for continuous conduction mode
- Extending the framework of PI+CI system to discontinuous mode
- Publications from the proposed PI+CI controller
- Literature survey and project plan

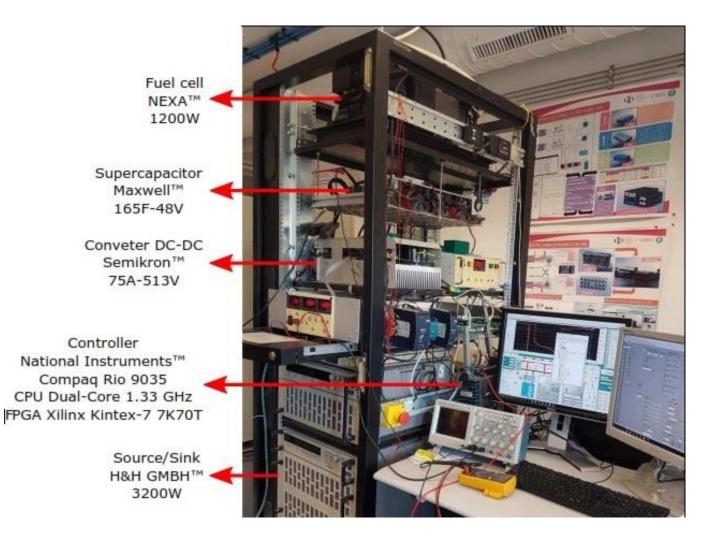
Future work:

- Define the overall primal level control scheme
- Define secondary and tertiary scheme
- Test all the scheme at the experimental setup at IRI at each level and validate
- Project plan submission on Jan 15, 2018
- Secondments at University of Bologna and EFACEC during next year















Thank you!!! Questions??





