



Suggested New Voltage and Frequency Control Framework for Autonomous Operation of Microgrids

B.Poornazaryan¹, M. Abedi^{2*}, G. B. Gharehpetian² and S. Shokoohi³

1- MSc. Student, Department of Electrical Engineering, Amirkabir University of Technology, Tehran, Iran

2- Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, Amirkabir University of Technology, Tehran, Iran

3- Instructor, Iranian Oil Pipelines and Telecommunication Company (IOPTC), Sananadaj, Iran

ABSTRACT

Decentralized control strategies are popular candidates in microgrids control because of their reliability and performance. Conventionally, droop control (as a main decentralized strategy) is been utilized in order to prevent permanent droop of voltage and frequency after change in loads and also to share generated power between distributed generation units. In this paper, a new droop control strategy was introduced to control the voltage and frequency of autonomous microgrids. Following a review of the basic droop equations, it was concluded that the new form of droop equations enhanced the voltage and frequency control performance better than conventional droop equations. The voltage control behavior in the proposed method was within the acceptable range, and the frequency also returned to the nominal value after a change in loads. The simplicity and accurateness of the proposed method is a unique characteristic compared with the other recent control methods. Simulation studies showed the effectiveness of the proposed control strategy in different scenarios.

KEYWORDS

Microgrid, Voltage and Frequency (v/f) Control, Novel Droop Control (NDC), Voltage Source Inverter (VSI), Inverter Interfaced DG (IIDG).

*Corresponding Author, Email: Abedi@aut.ac.ir

1-INTRODUCTION

The main advantage of microgrids is their ability to utilize microsources to both generate electricity and enhance its reliability; motivations for microgrid development includes the ancillary services of microgrids such as power reserve capability, supplying far or out-of-the-way loads, and voltage and frequency regulation by injection of reactive and active powers [1]. Microgrid development needs several prerequisites such as new control strategies for power electronic converters, protection designs, power management plans [2]. Control of the power electronic interfaces is associated with the microgrid mode of operation; in grid connected mode the controllers focus on producing specified active and reactive powers (namely, PQ mode); and in islanded mode, because of absence of voltage and frequency references, one or several units should be controlled in order to generate the frequency and voltage references (namely, v/f mode of operation) [3]. In autonomous or islanded microgrids, any inverter interfaced DG (IIDG) should control its local voltage and frequency in the absence of a communication link in order to have good reliability and supplying more loads [4]. The control of IIDG is based on conventional droop control as an imitation of synchronous generators behavior [5]. Because of the inaccuracy of the conventional droop control, new control strategies are being introduced, step by step, to minimize its shortcomings [6-8]. In [9], a novel method is proposed to control the parallel inverters either in islanded or grid connected mode has been proposed. This method mitigates the harmonics and takes the R/X ratio of interface impedance into account. In [10], a new angle droop controller is compared to a conventional droop controller and it is concluded that angle controller shares the power with lower frequency deviation. In [11], a decentralized control method is proposed in order to control the ac single phase microgrids. The proposed method combines droop control with a derivative controller in islanded mode; in addition, a small signal analysis has been presented.

The parallel voltage source inverters (VSI) can be hierarchically controlled, the primary control may include droop control and virtual impedances, the secondary control restores the voltage and frequency, and the tertiary control regulates the power flow between microgrid and upstream network [12]. In [13], a new droop control method has been introduced in order to better reactive power sharing; this method utilizes from time derivative of voltage and includes a mechanism to restore it. In [14], design of a droop control in d-q frame for island microgrids is implemented and an virtual impedance has been designed to ensure stable operation of an experimental microgrid. Novel droop control structure review is introduced in [15].

The microgrid can be controlled through a two layer control framework, the first layer controls the voltage and

frequency of the microgrid by voltage controlled VSIs (VCVSI) and the second layer adjusts the active and reactive powers by current controlled VSIs (CCVSI) [16]. The virtual flux droop method has been introduced in [17] in a way that, the power sharing is realized through adjusting the phase angle and drooping the flux amplitude. Irrespective of the kind of droop control, the small signal stability of the microgrid should be analyzed thoroughly [18] and state space equations of the microgrid can be profitable [19]. A comprehensive study on the droop coefficients can be found [20]. A novel strategy that minimizes the circulating current and current sharing difference between the converters can be seen in [21].

In this paper, the droop equations introduced in [15] are rewritten in a sensible form for all microgrids (resistive or inductive) called novel droop control (NDC). Some insensible assumptions have been considered in constructing the droop equations in [15] that aren't available in the NDC equations; For instance, the parameter K_v considered to be fixed at unit in this reference. The driven droop equations are clear enough for easy implementation. After implementing these equations in VSI control structures, the notable results showed the microgrid's frequency and voltage can be controlled effectively. In this method, the need for secondary frequency control will be removed and the voltages deviations are small.

2-NOVEL DROOP CONTROL (NDC)

In order to derive the droop equations, a simple microgrid consists of a VSI, a line and a load is depicted in Fig. 1.

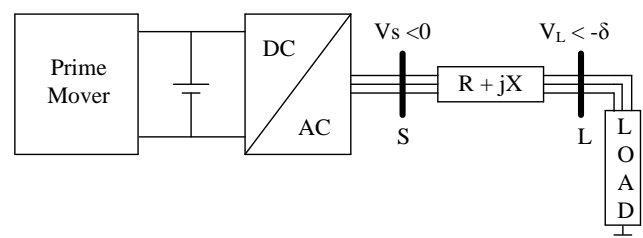


Fig. 1. Simple microgrid supplying a load via an IIDG

The active and reactive powers flow from the IIDG into the load can be formulated as follows [15]:

$$P = \frac{V_s}{R^2 + X^2} [R(V_s - V_L \cos \delta) + X V_L \sin \delta] \quad (1)$$

$$Q = \frac{V_s}{R^2 + X^2} [-R V_L \sin \delta + X(V_s - V_L \cos \delta)] \quad (2)$$

According to the previous equations, the active and reactive powers are associated with the output voltage and the angle, and vice versa. In [15], it is well illustrated that in inductive microgrids, the frequency and the active power have direct correlation, so the voltage and the reactive power have also direct correlation. In a general form, it can be written that:

$$\Delta P = \frac{\partial P}{\partial \delta} \cdot \Delta \delta + \frac{\partial P}{\partial V_s} \cdot \Delta V_s \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta Q = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \delta} \cdot \Delta \delta + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial V_s} \cdot \Delta V_s \quad (4)$$

Assuming that the operation point is around $A = (\delta_0, V_{s0})$ and it has small deviations, so using the forgoing equations it can be linearized as

$$\Delta P = \frac{V_s}{R^2 + X^2} [R V_L \cdot \sin \delta + X V_L \cdot \cos \delta]_{(\delta_0, V_{s0})} \cdot \Delta \delta + \frac{1}{R^2 + X^2} [R (2V_s - V_L \cdot \cos \delta) + X V_L \cdot \sin \delta]_{(\delta_0, V_{s0})} \cdot \Delta V_s \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta Q = \frac{V_s}{R^2 + X^2} [-R V_L \cdot \cos \delta + X V_L \cdot \sin \delta]_{(\delta_0, V_{s0})} \cdot \Delta \delta + \frac{1}{R^2 + X^2} [-R V_L \cdot \sin \delta + X (2V_s - V_L \cdot \cos \delta)]_{(\delta_0, V_{s0})} \cdot \Delta V_s \quad (6)$$

These equations are the milestones of the NDC relationships. It is assumed that the operating point is located around the $(0, V_L)$, so the equations 5 and 6 can be abbreviated here:

$$\Delta P = \frac{V_s}{R^2 + X^2} [X V_L] \Delta \delta + \frac{1}{R^2 + X^2} [R V_L] \Delta V_s \quad (7)$$

$$\Delta Q = \frac{V_s}{R^2 + X^2} [-R V_L] \Delta \delta + \frac{1}{R^2 + X^2} [X V_L] \Delta V_s \quad (8)$$

After some simplification ones reaches these relationships:

$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{2\pi} [X \cdot \Delta P - R \cdot \Delta Q] \quad (9)$$

$$\Delta V_s = [R \cdot \Delta P + X \cdot \Delta Q] \quad (10)$$

Using the equations 16 and 17, two control relationships have been introduced, these relationships are called the novel droop control relationships (NDC):

$$f = f_0 + m_p \cdot \Delta f \quad (11)$$

$$V_s = V_{s0} + n_q \cdot \Delta V_s \quad (12)$$

Hereinafter, the equations 11 and 12 were used in control of the VSI in microgrid. These relationships are similar to the conventional droop equations, but, these relations consider the mutual correlation between the frequency deviation and the voltage deviation. So, it was expected that these new droop equations would better control the voltage and frequency in all types of microgrids.

3-MICROGRID VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY CONTROL

In a situation similar to the conventional power system with several generators, it becomes important to control the voltage and frequency when several DGs supply the microgrid [5]. VSIs in the microgrid act as an interface between the prime mover and the output power.

In order to verify the performance of the NDC, it was implemented on the VSIs, as shown in Fig.2. This figure shows the schematic diagram of the proposed control diagram for an inverter based DG in a microgrid using the NDC relationships. Some comments that clarify the control methodology are presented below.

3-1- POWER CALCULATOR

First, the instantaneous active and reactive powers are calculated by the d-q axis components of the measured voltage and current:

$$p = (V_d \cdot I_d + V_q \cdot I_q) \quad (13)$$

$$q = (V_d \cdot I_q - V_q \cdot I_d) \quad (14)$$

To smooth instantaneous powers, these power components are passed through low pass filters as follows:

$$P = \left(\frac{\omega_c}{s + \omega_c} \right) \cdot p \quad (15)$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{\omega_c}{s + \omega_c} \right) \cdot q \quad (16)$$

Where, ω_c is the cut-off frequency of the filter. Generally, a microsource generates active and reactive powers near its nominal values. Hereinafter, using the control diagram (see Fig.2) and the power relationships in Eq (15) and (16), the NDC block can be supplied, subsequently. It has been suggested that the nominal values of power for an individual DG can be selected as the reference values of powers. The NDC block generated the deviation values (Δf and ΔV) and these values were added to their reference values, respectively. The outcomes of the previous process were fed into the pulse width modulation (PWM) generator in order to build the desirable voltage in its output.

It was clear that, similar to all droop-based control methods, the proposed method had also a local nature, so the need for any communication links was eliminated. One major issue was to select the droop coefficients for a given inverter; in an allowable range of frequency control. It is suggested that these values can be estimated by these relationships:

$$m_p = \frac{\omega_{\max} - \omega_{\min}}{P_{\max}} \quad (17)$$

$$n_q = \frac{V_{od \max} - V_{od \min}}{Q_{\max}} \quad (18)$$

It should be mentioned that, small signal stability analysis is necessary in order to find the permissible values of droop coefficients in order to have a stable operation for a given microgrid [18].

TABLE 1. TEST SYSTEM AND CONTROLLERS PARAMETERS

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Inverter Rating	10 kVA	Rated Voltage	380 V
f_s	10 kHz	m_p	9.4×10^{-5}
L_f	1.35 mH	n_q	1.31×10^{-3}
C_f	50 μ F	K_{pv}	0.05
r_f	0.01	K_{iv}	390
L_C	0.35 mH	K_{pc}	10.5
r_{Lc}	0.01	K_{ic}	16×10^3
ω_c	31.41	F	0.8
System parameters: see the Fig. 3 and Table 2			

TABLE 2. LOAD CHANGE SCENARIO

Time duration [s]	Load 1 [kVA]	Load 2 [kVA]
0.5 – 1	5 + j 2	5 + j 2
1 – 1.5	5 + j 2	7 + j 4
1.5 – 2	7 + j 4	5 + j 2
2 – 2.5	5	5
2.5 – 3	5 + j 2	5 + j 2

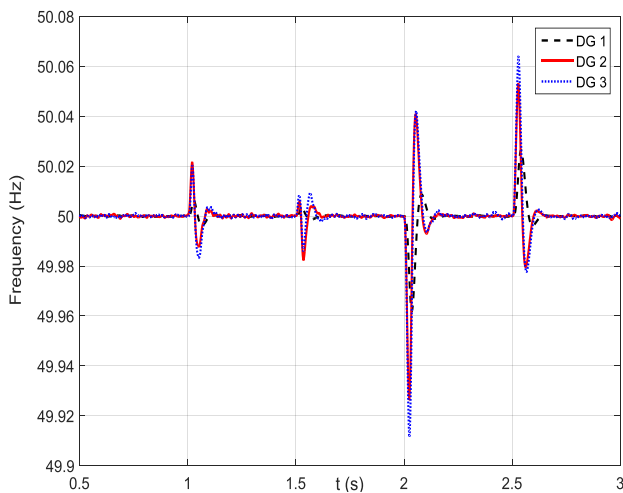


Fig. 4. Frequency profile of IIDGs during load change scenario

4-2- THE RMS VOLTAGES OF IIDGs UNDER LOAD CHANGE SCENARIOS

The RMS values of voltage for all IIDGs have been depicted in Fig.5. The proposed control method includes only the primary voltage control; so, the voltage drop and jump were expected. As shown in Fig.5, the voltage drops in the critical load change scenario were small and acceptable. The undesired overshoots at the points of switching (such as $t = 1.5s$) are the results of severe load changes (both active and reactive powers). For example, in $t = 1.5s$, the overshoot in Fig.5 was maximum because the active power variation and the reactive power variation for each load have the same signs (positive or negative). So, according to Eq. (10), the values of active power and reactive variations are summed and therefore, large overshoots are seen in this instant. It should be noted that, DG 2 had the largest RMS value of voltage in all intervals because the other DGs picked up more currents from their local loads; therefore, the smallest power sharing was reached at DG 2. But in a different scenario, a close competition between DG 2 and DG 3 was followed in order to have the biggest RMS value of voltage.

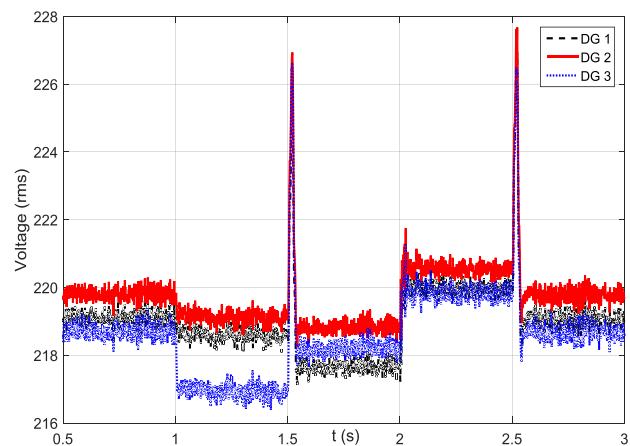


Fig. 5. RMS voltage profile of IIDGs during load change scenario

4-3- THE CONSUMED ACTIVE AND REACTIVE POWERS

In order to better understand the patterns of Figs 4 and 5, the load powers are illustrated in Figs 6 and 7. These figures correspond with the data available in Table I; for example, the active power consumed by DG1 was 5 kW in all intervals except in the third half of the seconds where the active power of DG 1 jumped from 5 kW to 7 kW. From Figs 6 and 7 it is obvious that proposed controller can follow the power commands both quickly and accurately. It should be mentioned that the small deviations in the active power curve were resulted from the resistance of the breakers that switch the loads. For example, in $t = 2s$ in Fig.6, the small deviation in the active power curve amplitude is the result of the breakers resistances.

4-4- THE GENERATED ACTIVE AND REACTIVE POWERS OF DGs

The load change scenario may lead to the power sharing between IIDGs and undoubtedly, the closer to the load location, the larger the power of the IIDG. This can be seen in the second half interval ($1 < t < 1.5$) where the share of IIDG 3 from the active power of the load was maximum because its location was the nearest location; and the share of IIDG 1 in this scenario was the smallest one. As mentioned earlier, the active power and reactive power variations (their value and the sign of them) play the determinant roles in the transient and steady state response of the frequency and the voltage curve in the load change instants. As it can be seen in Fig.6 to Fig.9, in the microgrid unlike conventional power systems, voltage variation is mostly related to both active and reactive powers. As expected, the power responses of inverter based DGs were fast enough unlike the responses of the machine-based DGs (i.e., Diesel generator).

The droop coefficients have the determinant roles in assigning the share of any DG unit from the load, and power sharing methods should be utilized in order to better share power between DG units in the microgrid.

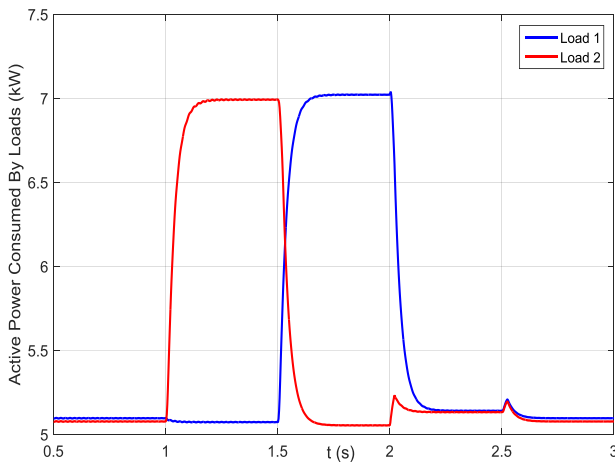


Fig. 6. Active powers consumed by loads

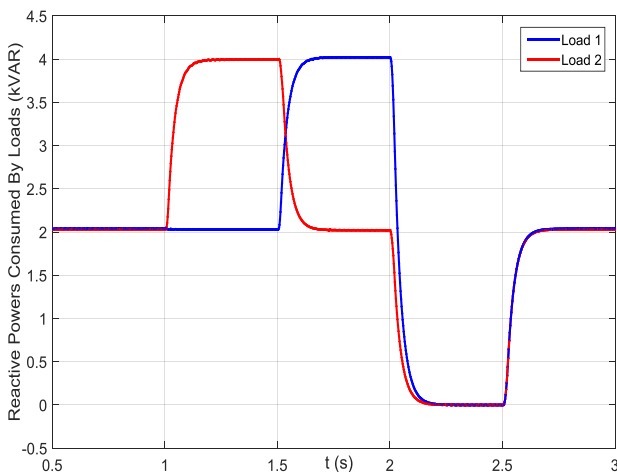


Fig. 7. The reactive powers consumed by loads

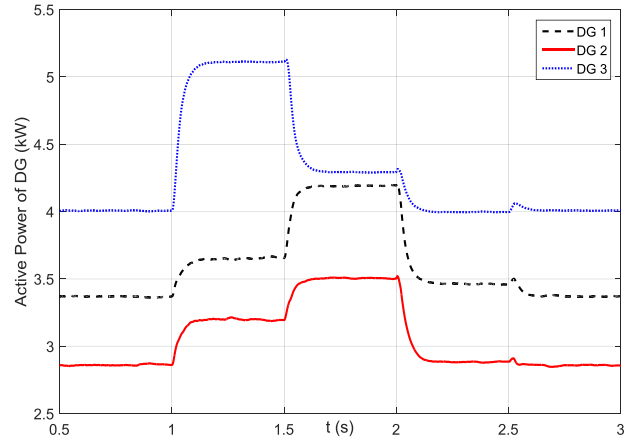


Fig. 8. The active powers generated by DGs

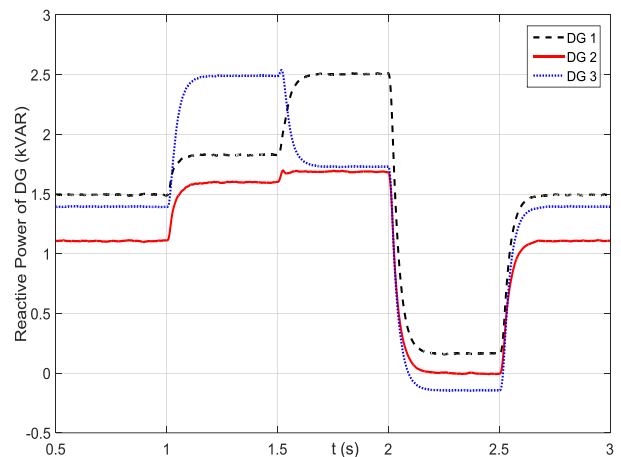


Fig. 9. The reactive powers generated by DGs

5- CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, following a brief review of the conventional droop control method for multiple inverters in microgrids, a new form of droop equations was deduced and introduced in order to replace the conventional droop equations. These new equations; called NDC, were then utilized in the control block diagram of IIDG's in the microgrid. The simulation studies were performed in order to analyze the effectiveness of the proposed NDC controller in the microgrid. In order to keep the generality of the problem, interface impedances with equal resistance and reactance have been used for all IIDG units.

Simulation results showed that the proposed controller can effectively control the primary frequency. The frequency deviations in all severe load change scenarios were negligible. Another key advantage of the proposed method was to keep the voltage RMS in the acceptable range during all scenarios. Secondary voltage control in order to recover the voltage RMS could not be done with this controller and this was the single drawback of the proposed control method. The results show that frequency and the voltage deviations of microgrid buses were correlated to both active and reactive power deviations. The proposed methodology has a local nature

and consequently, it didn't need any communication link between DGs; this is a suitable characteristic for all droop based methods in the microgrid.

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