



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE RESEARCH, IDEAS AND INNOVATIONS IN TECHNOLOGY

ISSN: 2454-132X

Impact Factor: 6.078

(Volume 8, Issue 5 - V8I5-1140)

Available online at: <https://www.ijariit.com>

Design and Modeling of Distributed Generation with Solar Micro Grid

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ABSTRACT

Today most things are electrified and at the same time demand for the electricity is rapidly increasing. So, to overcome this deviation between generating capacity and demand, we need to increase the generation of electricity. These sudden changes in the energy demands and forecast can be met with the implementation of Renewable energy sources in less time. This is the reason nowadays the world running towards renewable energy generation sources like Solar, Wind, etc. Renewable energy generation is a Carbon-free emission. Generation with Solar PV System could be a solution to overcome energy demand day by day. As the solar PV system is depending on Sun and weather conditions, so it gives low and varying which provides a lower efficiency compared with the other energy sources, An MPPT technique plays an in increasing the output of the solar PV system by tracking the maximum power that could generate at the point of the instance of solar irradiance. An optimum point will be determined at which the maximum power point is defined, and it may vary with cell temperatures and insulation levels at certain PV Array voltage. The work of an MPPT is to extract the maximum power from the optimal point of the solar PV array to increase the output from the system. Our motto is two eliminate the difference between, load demand and generation. So, by using MPPT Techniques along with Distributed Generation system we can achieve this. Distributed generation system is nothing but a generating station near load centres. By this technique, we install the solar generating stations in rural areas and they will connect with the main supply grid, so we will distribute the electricity without interruption.

Keywords: Solar Energy, Distributed Generation, Solar PV Array MPPT, Perturb & Observe MPPT, Solar Micro Grid, IEEE-15 Distributed Network Bus Test, Load Flow Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

Distributed Generation is a new technique that gives the generation of electricity near Load Centers.

The only problem with the PV generation is the voltage fluctuations as these sources are completely dependent on the daylight and their Current & Voltage Characteristics [6] could

vary according to the Irradiance and Temperature levels. On the other contrast, the converted efficiency is minimum in Solar Power Generation and electric power from solar PV changes as per weather conditions. As these sources can't be centralized to generate a bulk capacity of electricity, the decentralized way of power generation could help deliver reliable power to the end customer in implementing a generating station near to the consumer end or at a Distribution level. This kind of power generation into the grid is called Distributed Generation (DG) and not only solar but other generating systems like, wind, solar, biogas, piezoelectricity, and wave energy could revolution the traditional grid involving in long transmission lines to feed the end customer.

"Solar Photovoltaic system can act as a source to feed the existing Distributed Network at the receiving end of the consumer." Our Electricity Grid is connected to Renewable & Non-Renewable Generating systems with the difference in power generation limits. These limits vary as per the Wattage and the Voltage that have been generated by a generating station [11] in the already existing Network and hence classified as given below:

Distributed Generation system Classification: Micro-Distributed Generation system < 5KW Small-Distributed Generation system < 5MW Medium-Distributed Generation system < 50MW Large-Distributed Generation system < 300MW

On the other hand, these DG could help the end customer in delivering power to remote areas where it takes huge investments to set up the grid. This could regulate voltage profile in the grid at various distribution levels, Improves losses in a distribution network, and reduces loading on a feeder [12]. It could act as a secondary power supply on power failure.

The Main Aim and objective of this research are to develop a 11kV Solar Micro Distributed Generation system fed to the existing grid and check the load flow analysis using the IEEE-15 Distributed Network Test to locate the proper integration of the DG to the grid.

2. INFLUENCE OF DISTRIBUTED GENERATION ON GRID

2.1. Impact of Distributed Generation on Distributed

Networks

DG can impose various technical strategies since, these alter the traditional concepts of power flow in maintaining System operation reliable and safe.

Most of the challenges include the Technical parameters of power quality in maintaining the voltage profile, stabilizing the various categories of Distribution network, Load Demand & Level of DG penetration. As the Distributed Network is being Radial type in which the Power flow from Highest level of Voltage to Lowest level of Voltage with Resistance to Reactance ratio of >1 (R/X). Because of the Greater values of R/X in the distribution level, DG penetration will also have the same challenges in maintaining the voltage profile on the Grid. Voltage profile should be maintained at all loading conditions and it has to be controlled since, the Grid is fed with Low and Medium voltage levels. The analysis from the various research states that, the PV generated [9] voltage have high penetration with Voltage profile of Grid.

Power Grid is designed with a frequency limit which cannot be controlled as easily as the DG system goes down. The main effect of DG on the voltage profile is because of the inconsistency of the power generation capability of DG all round the clock. Solar PV generation can be utilized mostly on the Day time and may even vary as per atmospheric and seasonal conditions.

2.2 Strategies to be implemented

The connection of distributed generation to a distribution network may introduce a big impact on the voltage profile and power flow. These impacts could also be positive or negative counting on the distribution system characteristics, and therefore the DG location, and size.

The voltage control is considered a significant challenge that may inhibit the penetration of any further amount of DG capacity into the distribution networks. Various techniques like, AC Optimal Power flow with Active Network Management system, Voltage control using Reactive power Compensation etc., is implemented and established with various DG systems.

3 MODELLING OF 11KV SOLAR MICRO GRID

3.1 Photo Voltaic System

Photovoltaic system is a device used to convert the solar energy from sun to Electricity. They generate DC Voltage & Current and require additional converters and protection devices to feed AC into the Grid. In addition MPPT Extracts maximum power output from the PV Cells, various Algorithms like, the Incremental Conductance (IncCond) technique, Perturbation and Observation (P&O) [9], Ripple Correlation and Open Circuit Voltage (OCV), Short Circuit Current (SCC) techniques were used. Out of these based on applications and irradiance factors of PV Conversion, P&O algorithm best suited for the modelling of 11kV Solar Grid system.

The Solar DG module consists of Photo Voltaic array, DC-DC Converter, Inverter, MPPT Controller. Solar module is designed by considering all these components in MATLAB. The system is modeled to get the output of 11kV.

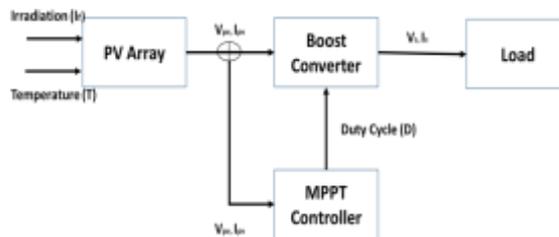


Figure- 1. Block Diagram of Solar Modules

3.2 Perturb & Observe Method MPPT

The P&O algorithm works on the perturbation of duty cycle of the power converter. Operating Voltage fluctuations occur in the DC link between the PV array and the power converter and may vary according to the irradiance levels of the Solar system. In the case of perturbing duty cycle of the converter alters the voltage of the DC link between the PV array and the power converter. In this method, last perturbation value and the last incremental value within the power limit cannot be decided about the subsequent perturbation. The system is designed in a way of controlling the up's and down's of the Solar Irradiation level that vary as per the atmospheric conditions. The more the irradiance the more the power output from the PV. Hence, An algorithm is developed in such a way that it keep tracks on the last and present limits of voltage output from the PV cell and holds the value of maximum power that could be extracted from the solar cell.

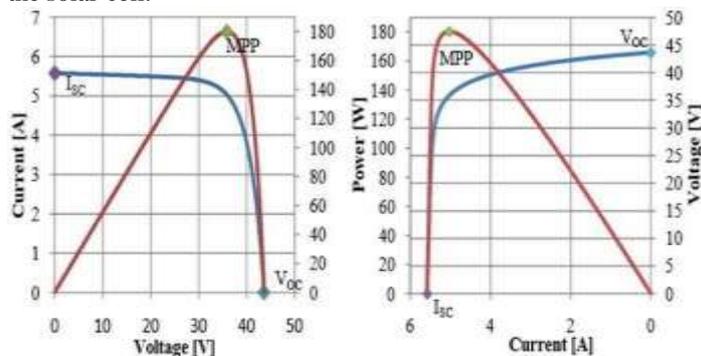


Figure-2. MPPT Curve of a PV Cell

3.3 Algorithm P&O

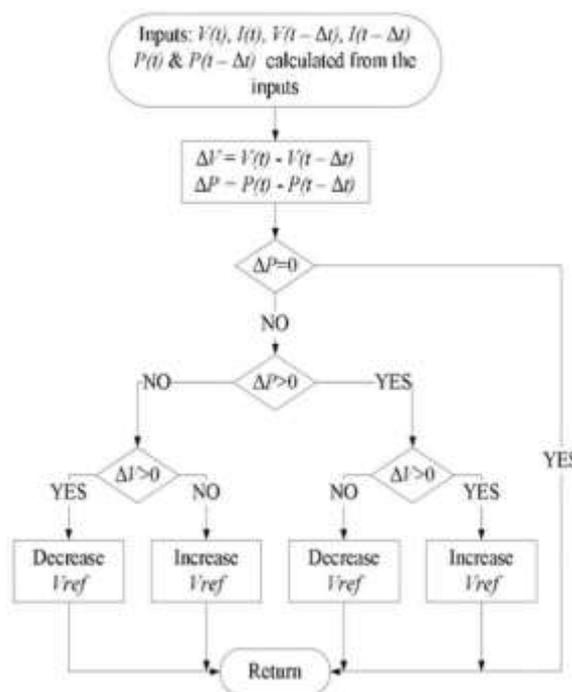


Figure-3. Algorithm representation

3.4 Analysis of DC-DC Converter

A Boost/Step-up converter converts low voltage level from PV to Higher voltages as required by the application or battery voltage. The output of the Boost converter is designed in Matlab/Simulink [4] and Output voltage & Current waveforms have been showed in the below figure 4.

The same Converter is equipped with a Three Phase inverter topology to convert the existing PV Modules Output to the required 11kV AC Grid to operate as a Distributed Generation.

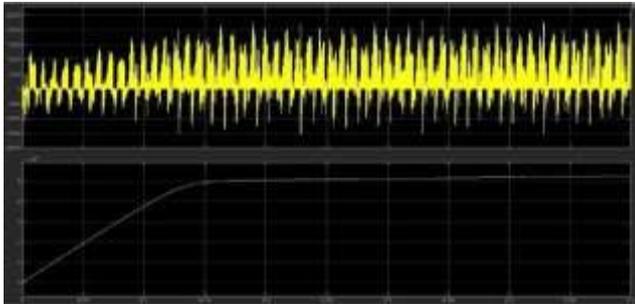


Figure-4. Output voltage and current of boost converter

3.5 Simulink model of Solar Module

The complete design of the solar module is modeled in MATLAB/SIMULINK. The complete operation is explained as below: Solar irradiation and temperature are given as the inputs to the PV array and the output of PV cell is given as an input to the boost converter in order to increase the voltage. MPPT technique [14] is also used and the algorithm is written. An inverter is equipped to convert the DC to AC output of 11kV and given to the grid. The whole modeling of solar module is shown in the figure below:

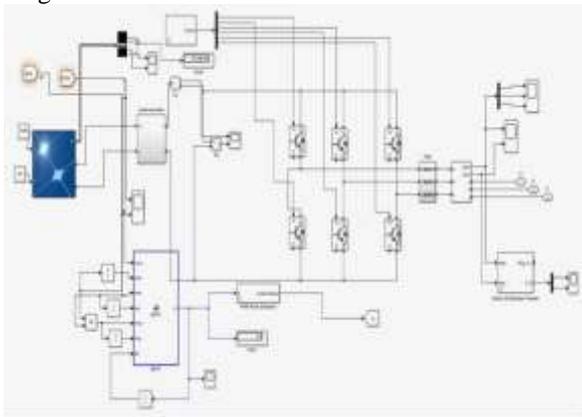


Figure-5. MATLAB Modelling of PV Module

An LC filter helps to reduce the harmonics. The three-phase measurement block is also connected to view the voltages and currents. The 11kV output of the solar module is shown in the scope that is connected to an inverter. The output is shown in the figure below:

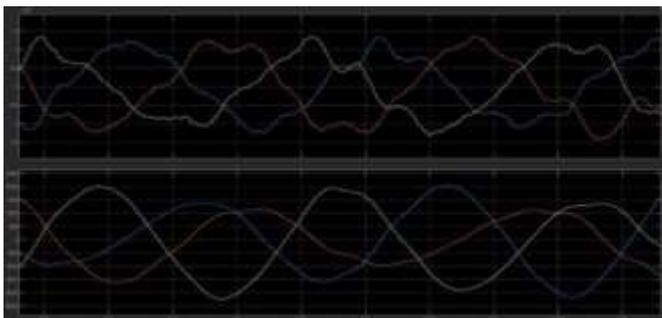


Figure-6. 11KV Solar PV Module Output

4 IEEE 15 BUS NETWORK DISTRIBUTION TEST

4.1 Load Flow Analysis without any DG

A radial distribution test system is selected with 15 buses connected to a substation of 11kV. The SLD is shown in Figure 7. This system is described as test feeder operating at 11kV.

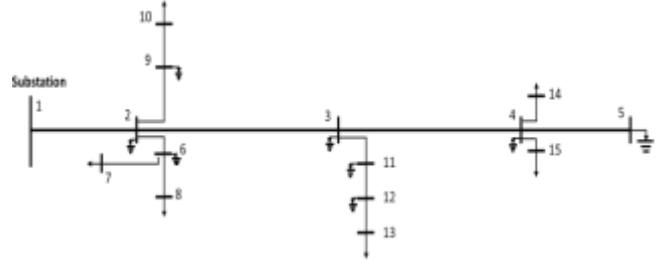


Figure-7. 15 BUS System SLD

According to the SLD, the system is designed in MATLAB/SIMULINK with Electrical System components. The SIMULINK diagram is shown in the figure below.

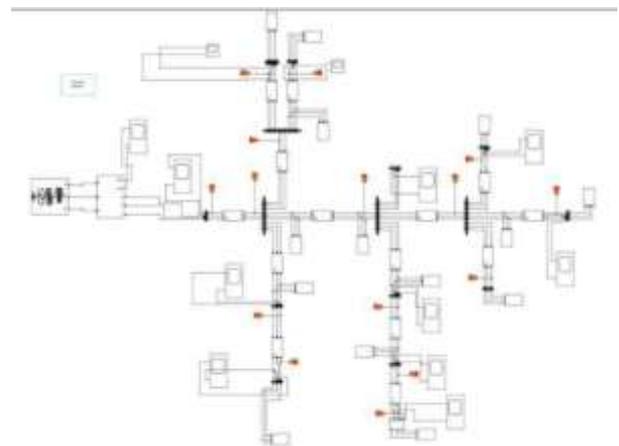


Figure-8. SIMULINK Diagram

IEEE 15 Bus Network Test is a distribution network which will represent a line load data given in table 1. The load data with respect to the receiving bus from table 1, the IEEE 15 bus Network has a total load of 1000KW and 1200 KVAR. The values are given according to the line load data sheet. It is simulated in MATLAB and the load flow analysis is carried out.

Table 1. IEEE 15 Bus Network Line Load Data

Bus No.	Line data		Load data		
	From	To	Resistance (Ohms)	Inductance (Henry)	Active Power (KW)
1	2	1.35309	1.32349	44.1	44.99
2	3	1.17024	1.14484	70.1	71.44
3	4	0.84111	0.82271	40	142.82
4	5	1.52348	1.0276	44.1	44.99
2	9	2.01317	1.3279	70	71.44
9	10	1.68671	1.1377	44.1	44.99
2	6	2.55727	1.7249	140	142.82
6	7	1.0682	0.734	140	142.82
6	8	1.25143	0.8441	70	71.414
3	11	1.79553	1.2111	140	142.82
11	12	2.44845	1.6515	70	71.414
12	13	2.01317	1.3279	44.1	44.99
4	14	2.23081	1.5047	70	71.414
4	15	1.9702	0.8074	140	142.82

The simulation is carried out and the load flow analysis is done. The load flow results that are obtained are:

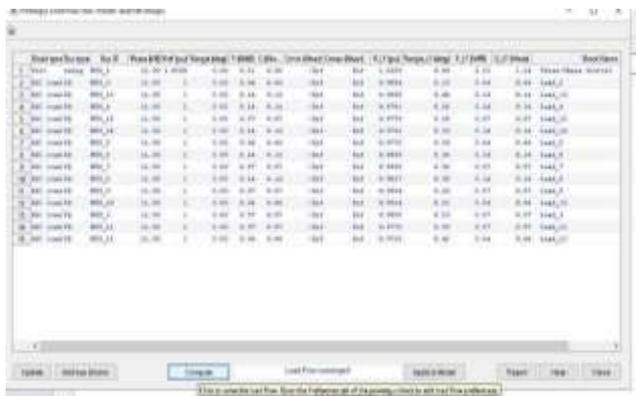


Figure-9. IEEE 15 Bus Network Load flow of System without any DG.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Photovoltaic Systems are readily available Generation Sources which could equip to any certain Loads like, Domestic, Industrial, Commercial & Agricultural consumers. Net metering in various parts of India, constitutes to connect Solar PV to Grid which not only benefits consumers from incentives but also to reduce their bills. Moreover, it acts like a Distributed Generation system which also enhances the Voltage profile of the corresponding feeder.

These Sources could create disturbances in optimal operation of Grid since, these sources are intermittent and vary as per atmospheric conditions. Hence, the output of these sources will also be effected and hence, an MPPT algorithm technique is used which is most preserved technique which has a Perturb & Observe Algorithm to enhance the PV Module Output to its maximum efficiency. The whole system is implemented in Matlab/Simulink with MPPT using a boost converter, to operate continuously. The simulation results show that Characteristics of the system doesn't defer or deviate the standards. The model is simulated with Perturb & Observe Algorithm which enhance the PV Output. The results of the proposed control system tracks the PV array to its maximum power generation capability improving the efficiency of the Solar PV system. The same is simulated with the IEEE 15 bus radial distribution system to check the performance of the PV array as it is interconnected with the Grid. The results observed as DG can reduce the power losses and improves the voltage profile of the system. Location of the DG is to be considered in the Bus Network at the lowest voltage profile feeder, such that it will enhance the grid stability and also reduce the burden on the Grid feeding anonymous loads.

Hence, A Design for 11KV Solar Micro Grid is established and tested for IEEE 15 Distributed Network System and the results shown which determine the Load flow analysis with and without DG. As a result no deviation of power flow is seen and also, improved voltage profile is observed at Bus 13 as the complete analysis is done at that Bus.

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4.2 Load Flow with DG at Bus 13

Any Distributed Generation allocated with respect to the voltage profile of the Network. The location at lowest voltage profile in the Distribution Network can be selected and allocated with a Generation Source like, Solar Photovoltaic DG system. Here, a Solar DG system is developed with the help of Matlab SIMULINK program.

The Network is divided in to three Different Zones and voltages are analyzed. Consider at Bus 13 the voltage profile is low and allocating the DG of 10-30% of that feeder will increase the voltage profile and also reduce in power loss.

According to the load flow report obtained, as the voltage is low at bus 13, DG is connected at bus 13 as shown in the figure below.

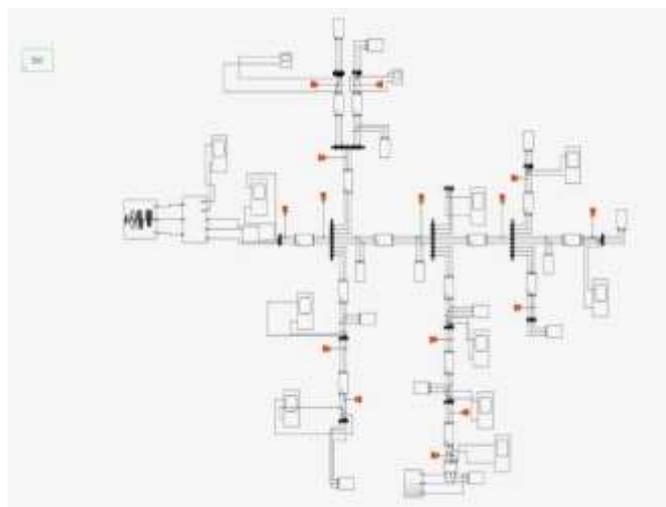


Figure-10. Simulink IEEE 15 Bus Network with DG

The load flow report of IEEE 15 bus system when connected to DG is shown in the figure below:

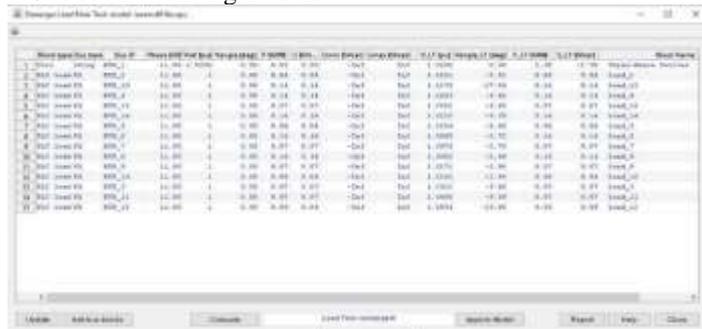


Figure-11. Load Flow Report connected with DG

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