International Journal of Research
Available at https://edupediapublications.org/journals

p-ISSN: 2348-6848
e-ISSN: 2348-795X
Volume 03 Issue 13
September 2016

Induction Motor Drive Power Management for Dc Microgrid Application

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Abstract- In addition, DC micro grids diverted the attention of researchers and power electronics industry in recent years to stimulate renewable energy technologies (RETs) and distributed energy resources (DERs) deployment and encouraging technological innovation to reduce green house gas (GHG) emission and achieve energy security and independence to meet the growing electricity demand. So for many studies have been done on successful integration of RETs and DERs, operation and control, protection and stability issues, simultaneously and satisfactorily implemented during feasible operation of microgrid. Studies show that DC transmittable power can increase the system efficiency up as compared to AC. But still DC bus voltage fluctuation, power quality and flow during the transition between grid connected mode to islanded mode or transient load insertion which intend to DC microgrid instability are the problems which need to be investigated and resolved for the effective use of DC microgrid generation. Continuously increasing demand of Microgrid with high penetration of distributed energy generators, specially focused on renewable energy sources is modifying the traditional structure of the electric distribution grid. In this concept DC microgrid voltage, power flow, power quality and energy management different controls and techniques are reviewed. This concept can be extended as Induction Motor drive Power management for DC Microgrid Application.

***Keywords*— DC microgrid, bus voltage, energy storage system**

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the problem of energy crisis has been increasingly tense, while low carbon energy need to be developed. In this context, distributed renewable energy has been paid more attention and developed greatly, especially wind power and photovoltaic (PV) generation, due to their abundant availability and less impact on the environment. But theory and practice have proved that these distributed renewable energy have some inherent problems, such as its intermittency, which has some negative impact on the security, reliability and power quality of utility grid [1]. On this basis, the concept of microgrid presented by Robert Lasseter and other scholars is considered to be a feasible scheme to solve the problem. The microgrid is a local energy network that includes renewable energy sources and storage systems. It can be connected to the mains grid or works isolated when there is a blackout at the main grid, and continues to supply their local loads in “islanded mode” [2-3]. A microgrid can be designed to support alternating current (AC) or direct current (DC). Compared with AC forms, DC microgrid can avoid the consideration of reactive power and frequency synchronization [4]. At the same time, some DC sources and DC loads, such as photovoltaic, super-capacitor, EV and LED, provide opportunities for DC microgrid. Also, DC microgrid will have the capability to increase the overall system efficiency compared to AC system. On the other hand, storage systems are usually installed to alleviate system power mismatch between generation and consumption in DC microgrid, and they can improve the stability, power quality, reliability of supply and overall performance of microgrid.

Storage systems can be characterized based on power density, energy density, ramp rate, life cycle and so on, but none of the storage systems fulfill all expected features. The typical energy storage in practical engineering is lead acid batteries, which possess high energy density but low power density, low charge/discharge rates and life span of less than 1000 full cycle. So batteries can’t respond immediately under frequent load fluctuations. Compared to battery, super-capacitor has high power density but low energy density, high charge/discharge rates and life span of around 500,000 cycles. Therefore, super-capacitor can be used to match the quick load fluctuations [5-6].

The combination of the two types is crucial for diverse energy storage needs of both fast and slow fluctuating power and it has become a research hotspot, and the structure of two-types storage systems have been the subject of more research programs, such as the combination of batteries and super-capacitors. Authors in [7-8] demonstrated the hybrid energy storage systems lowers the battery cost and improves the overall system efficiency. The system integration of PV array, batteries, and super-capacitors has been studied in several literatures, but this system still has some shortcomings [9-11].

Firstly, when it is an islanding mode, electricity shortages occur at times. Secondly, photovoltaic redundant energy will be wasted when storage systems have been fully charged. From the above, we consider how the DC microgrid based on PV array with a hybrid storage system connected with utility grid works. We present a novel power management of DC microgrid to realize system stability, low voltage regulation and equal load sharing in each unit. It is confirmed that the steady state and transient state conversion of different operation mode through MATLAB/SIMULINK simulation platform. The paper is organized as follows. In section Ⅱ, system configuration of this microgrid and its modeling are discussed. Section Ⅲ describes the control strategy and operation modes of this microgrid. The simulation results of the proposed system are given in Section Ⅳ. Finally, the conclusions of the paper are summarized in section Ⅴ.

II. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

A grid-connected DC microgrid investigated in this paper is shown in Fig.1. It consists of PV-panel, hybrid storage unit, utility grid, DC/DC converters, DC/AC converter and DC load. The PV panel is connected to the DC bus through a boost DC/DC converter which extracts the maximum power from PV panel using maximum power point tracking (MPPT) algorithm. The hybrid energy storage unit is composed of lead-acid batteries and super-capacitors. The batteries and the super-capacitors are connected with the DC bus through two bi-directional half-bridge DC/DC converters. The utility grid is connected to the DC bus through a three-phase bi-directional full-bridge AC/DC converter.

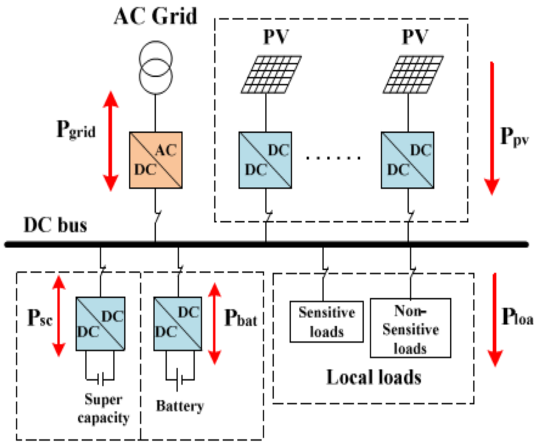

Fig.1. DC microgrid with hybrid storage system

***A. MPPT control of PV module*:** The photovoltaic (PV) cells are connected in series to form a module that gives a standard dc voltage. Modules are connected into an array to produce sufficient current and voltage to meet a demand for a grid-connected application [12]. Normally, the PV modules are first connected in series into strings and then in parallel into an array. The PV model can be described by detailed equation. The power produced by a PV array is dependent on the irradiance and temperature. There is a maximum power point (MPP) which should be tracked in the power-voltage (P-V) curve. It can be accomplished through DC/DC converter linking the PV array to the DC bus as shown in fig.2. Typical MPPT control strategies include open-circuit voltage method, short-current circuit current method, perturb and observe method (P&Q) and incremental conductance method (INC). In general, P&Q method and INC method are the widely used approaches for MPPT control. However, those conventional MPPT algorithms have disadvantages such as instability, poor adaptability to external environment. Sometimes they may fail to track the MPP when the atmospheric conditions change rapidly. The step size is automatically tuned according to the inherent PV array characteristics. If the operating point is far from MPP, it increases the step size which enables a fast tracking ability. If the operating point is near to the MPP, the step size becomes very small that the oscillation is well reduced contributing to a higher efficiency. The flow chart of the variable step size INC MPPT algorithm is shown in fig.3 and the variable step size &V is automatically tuned.

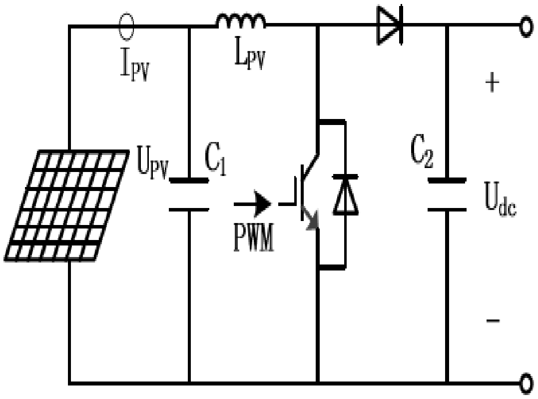

Fig.2 DC/DC converter of PV module with MPPT function

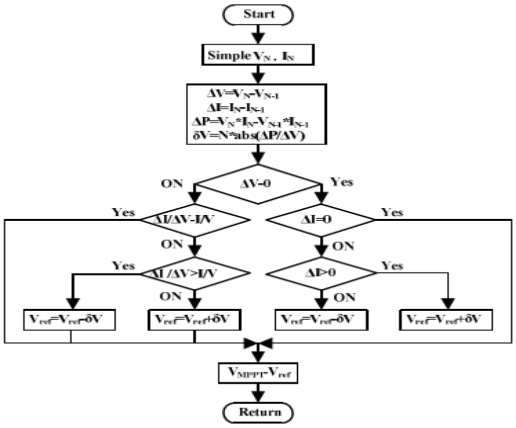

Fig.3 Flowchart of the variable step size INC MPPT algorithm

B. Control of bi-directional DC/DC converter for

***hybrid energy-storage*:** Battery has high energy density whereas it has relatively slow charging and discharging speed. On the other hand, super-capacitor has high power density and fast response. The super-capacitor as a short-term energy storage device is utilized to compensate for fast changes in the output power, while the battery as a long-term energy storage device is applied to meet the energy demand [14]. The battery is modeled using a simple controlled voltage source in series with a constant resistance. The SC is modeled as a regular capacitor in series with a constant resistance. The bi-directional buck/boost converter is used in the paper to link the SC or battery with the DC bus. The structure of the two converters is a parallel connection. This converter works as a boost converter during storage unit discharge mode and a buck converter during charge mode. The control method is a conventional double loop, including an inner current loop and an outer voltage loop, which is shown in Fig.4.

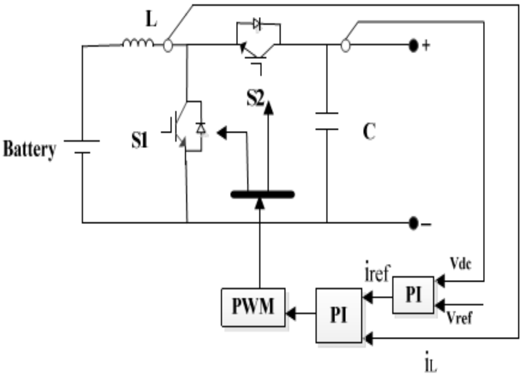

Fig.4 Control strategy of the bi-directional DC/DC converter

***C. The control of three phase bi-directional AC/DC converter*:** The utility grid is connected to the DC bus through a three-phase bi-directional full-bridge AC/DC converter. The control strategy is a direct quadrature (DQ) current controller together with an outer voltage control loop as illustrated in fig.5. When utility grid works normally, the DC bus will be connected to utility grid through the bi-directional converter and the power will be transmitted mutually; otherwise it will be disconnected with utility grid to avoid faults.

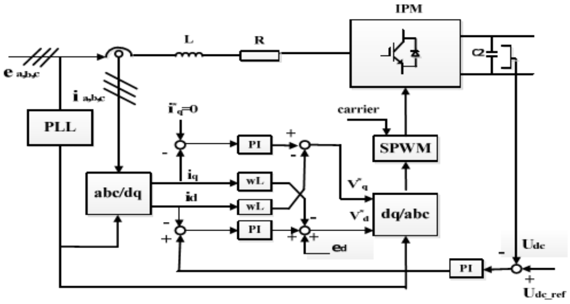

Fig.5 Control strategy of the bi-directional DC/AC converter

III. CONTROL STRATEGY

A novel power management strategy of DC microgrid is proposed in this paper. The key point of power management scheme in DC microgrid is to keep the power balance among PV module, storage systems, utility grid and loads all the time, which is manifested by DC bus voltage [15-17]. The super-capacitor is the secondary power supply as auxiliary power of PV power and it works when there are surges or energy bursts in the system. The utility grid is the next place of the power supply priorities when there is bulk energy mismatch over a longer time period. The structure can lower the loss of lifetime of the battery in the conditional microgrid. Finally, when the main grid faults, the accessorial batteries will charge or discharge to keep the DC bus voltage steady.

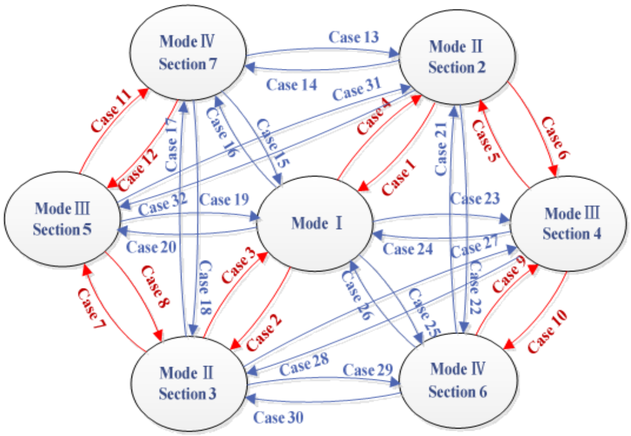

Fig.6 Mode transition mechanism

TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF EACH MODE AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

Mode Name	Power Characteristic	Bus Voltage Range	Bus Regulation	Power Supply
Mode Ⅰ (section 1)	$P_{pv}=P_{load}$	$U_{low1}<U_{dc}<U_{high1}$	PV Unit	PV
Mode Ⅱ (section 2)	$P_{pv}+P_{sc}=P_{load}$	$U_{low2}<U_{dc}<U_{low1}$	Super-capacitor Unit	PV、Super-capacitor
Mode Ⅱ (section 3)	$P_{pv}-P_{sc}=P_{load}$	$U_{high1}<U_{dc}<U_{high2}$	Super-capacitor Unit	PV、Super-capacitor
Mode Ⅲ (section 4)	$P_{pv}+P_{ac}=P_{load}$	$U_{low3}<U_{dc}<U_{low2}$	Utility Unit	PV、Utility grid
Mode Ⅲ (section 5)	$P_{pv}-P_{ac}=P_{load}$	$U_{high2}<U_{dc}<U_{high3}$	Utility Unit	PV、Utility grid
Mode Ⅳ (section 6)	$P_{pv}+P_{bat}=P_{load}$	$U_{dc}<U_{low3}$	Battery Unit	PV、Battery
ModeⅣ (section 7)	$P_{pv}-P_{bat}=P_{load}$	$U_{high3}<U_{dc}$	Battery Unit	PV、Battery

At the same time, the system also has several abnormal cases drawn by blue arrow lines, as shown in fig.7. These abnormal cases will happen when certain source or certain converter is in trouble. For example, the case 15 and case 16 between mode I and mode Ⅳ will happen in the situation that the utility grid or grid-connected converter breaks down and super-capacitor is full. Actually, it has twenty abnormal cases in unexpected situations. In table I, we have summarized each mode and its characteristic. In general, the switching between different modes and the changes of control methods for converters can be achieved through bus voltage changes without communication links. These modes are analyzed in the following paragraphs:

Mode Ⅰ: Ulow1<Udc<Uhigh1. In this mode, the DC bus voltage is regulated only by the PV generation, which means the generated PV power just matches the demands. The bus voltage fluctuates at the reference value in a small range. At the same time, the other converters are in the standby state. The power flow is shown in fig.8

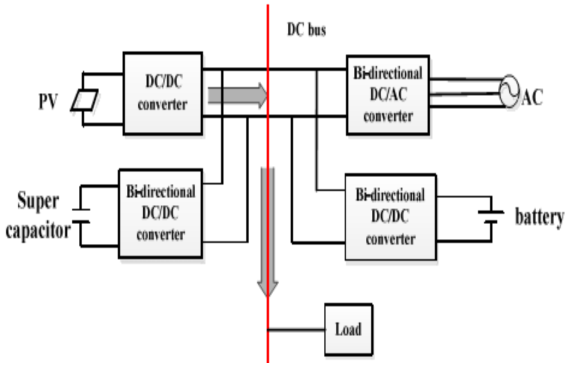

Fig.8 Power flow of mode Ⅰ

IV INTRODUCTION OF INDUCTION MOTOR

An induction motor (IM) is a type of asynchronous AC motor where power is supplied to the rotating device by means of electromagnetic induction. Other commonly used name is squirrel cage motor due to the fact that the rotor bars with short circuit rings resemble a squirrel cage (hamster wheel).An electric motor convert's electrical power to mechanical power in its rotor.

There are several ways to supply power to the rotor. In a DC motor this power is supplied to the armature directly from a DC source, while in an induction motor this power is induced in the rotating device. An induction motor is sometimes called a rotating transformer because the stator (stationary part) is essentially the primary side of the transformer and the rotor (rotating part) is the secondary side. Induction motors are widely used, especially poly phase induction motors, which are frequently used in industrial drives.

The Induction motor is a three phase AC motor and is the most widely used machine. Its characteristic features are-

- Simple and rugged construction
- Low cost and minimum maintenance
- High reliability and sufficiently high efficiency
- Needs no extra starting motor and need not be synchronized
- An Induction motor has basically two parts – Stator and Rotor

The Stator is made up of a number of stampings with slots to carry three phase windings. It is wound for a definite number of poles. The windings are geometrically spaced 120 degrees apart. Two types of rotors are used in Induction motors - Squirrel-cage rotor and Wound rotor

INDUCTION MOTOR (IM)

An induction motor is an example of asynchronous AC machine, which consists of a stator and a rotor. This motor is widely used because of its strong features and reasonable cost. A sinusoidal voltage is applied to the stator, in the induction motor, which results in an induced electromagnetic field. A current in the rotor is induced due to this field, which creates another field that tries to align with the stator field, causing the rotor to spin. A slip is created between these fields, when a load is applied to the motor. Compared to the synchronous speed, the rotor speed decreases, at higher slip values. The frequency of the stator voltage controls the synchronous speed. The frequency of the voltage is applied to the stator through power electronic devices, which allows the control of the speed of the motor. The research is using techniques, which implement a constant voltage to frequency ratio. Finally, the torque begins to fall when the motor reaches the synchronous speed. Thus, induction motor synchronous speed is defined by following equation,

$$n_s = \frac{120f}{P}$$

Where f is the frequency of AC supply, n, is the speed of rotor; p is the number of poles per phase of the motor. By varying the frequency of control circuit through AC supply, the rotor speed will change.

A. Control Strategy of Induction Motor

Power electronics interface such as three-phase SPWM inverter using constant closed loop Volts l Hertz control scheme is used to control the motor. According to the desired output speed, the amplitude and frequency of the reference (sinusoidal) signals will change. In order to maintain constant magnetic flux in the motor, the ratio of the voltage amplitude to voltage frequency will be kept constant. Hence a closed loop Proportional Integral (PI) controller is implemented to regulate the motor speed to the desired set point. The closed loop speed control is characterized by the measurement of the actual motor speed, which is compared to the reference speed while the error signal is generated. The magnitude and polarity of the error signal correspond to the difference between the actual and required speed. The PI controller generates the corrected motor stator frequency to compensate for the error, based on the speed error.

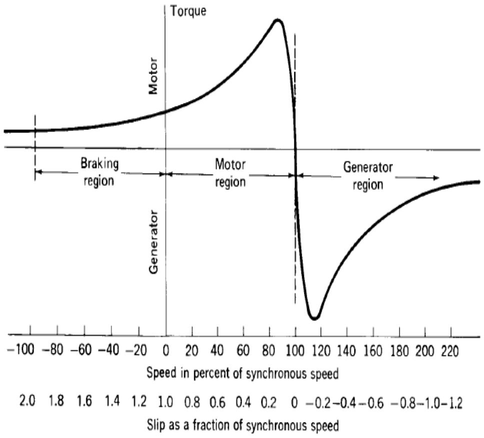

Fig 10 AC Induction Motor Speed-Torque Characteristic

Squirrel-cage AC induction motors are popular for their simple construction, low cost per horsepower, and low maintenance (they contain no brushes, as do DC motors). They are available in a wide range of power ratings. With field-oriented vector control methods, AC induction motors can fully replace standard DC motors, even in high-performance applications.

V. SIMULATION RESULTS

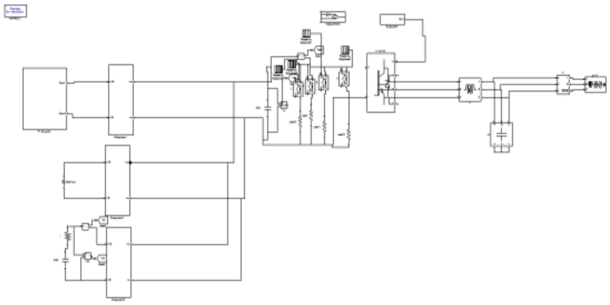

Fig 11 MATLAB/Simulink model of DC microgrid

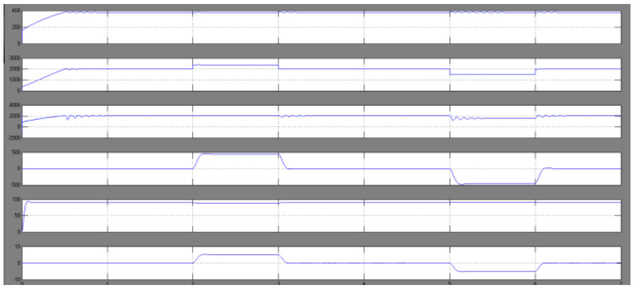

Fig 12 Transition process between Mode Ⅰ and Mode Ⅱ

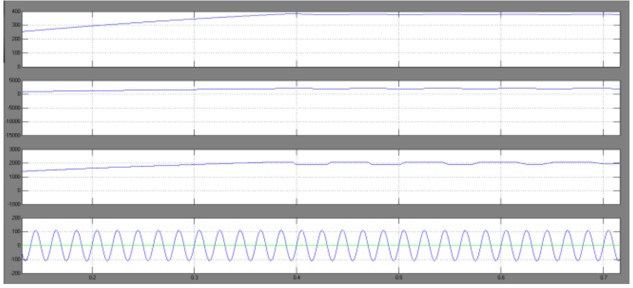

Fig 13 Transition process between Mode I and Mode Ⅲ

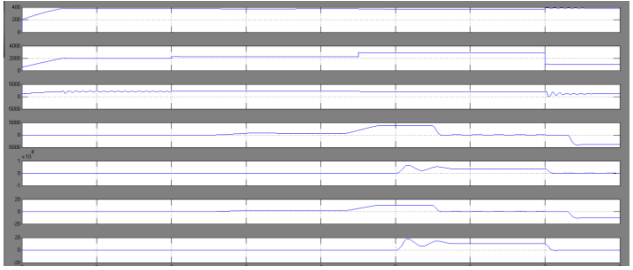

Fig 14 Transition process between Mode Ⅱ and Mode Ⅳ

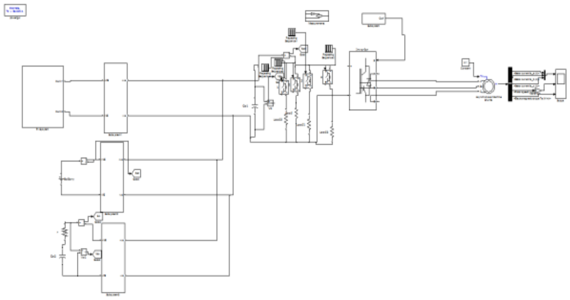

Fig 15 MATLAB/Simulink model of DC microgrid with Induction Motor

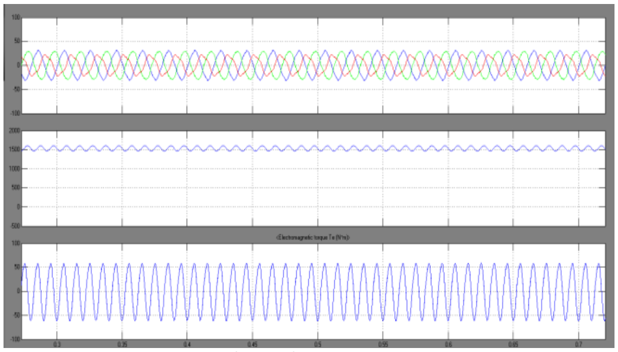

Fig 16 simulation wave form of DC microgrid with Induction Motor stator current, speed and electromagnetic torque

VI. CONCLUSION

In the paper, a DC microgrid with hybrid storage system is investigated. A power management strategy for this DC microgrid is proposed, in which the bus voltage is employed as a carrier to represent different operation modes. The hybrid energy storage system in this microgrid that contains two complementary type storage elements-battery and super-capacitor, can enhance the reliability and flexibility of the system based on their special supply logical. Different from the previous studies, the ac grid has a new supply status in the system. The practical feasibility and the effectiveness of the proposed control strategies have been validated by the Induction motor drive application simulation of MATLAB model.

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