

Accepted Manuscript

Title: Multi-Agent Supervisory Control for Optimal Economic Dispatch in DC Microgrids

Author: Amr A. Hamad Ehab F. El-Saadany

PII: S2210-6707(16)30029-4

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.scs.2016.02.016>

Reference: SCS 379

To appear in:

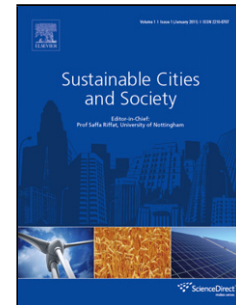
Received date: 10-8-2015

Revised date: 18-2-2016

Accepted date: 27-2-2016

Please cite this article as: Hamad, A. A., and El-Saadany, E. F., Multi-Agent Supervisory Control for Optimal Economic Dispatch in DC Microgrids, *Sustainable Cities and Society* (2016), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2016.02.016>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



Multi-Agent Supervisory Control for Optimal Economic Dispatch in DC Microgrids

Amr A. Hamad^{*a}, Ehab F. El-Saadany^b

^{a,b} Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Waterloo, 200 University Ave. W, Waterloo, ON, Canada N2L3G1

Abstract: The deepening impact of global warming has stimulated numerous researchers to come up with alternative energy sources and transportation facilities that create fewer emissions. DC distribution systems are attractive candidates for adapting high penetration of distributed generation and electric vehicles. Accordingly, this work proposes a distributed power management scheme to enhance the reliability and economic performance of isolated dc microgrids. In the presented approach, the dc microgrid is assumed to contain both renewable and nonrenewable generating units. At lower loading conditions, the proposed scheme stimulates a power-sharing strategy among renewable sources to increase system reliability, whereas nonrenewable sources are kept operating at their lower power limits. Alternatively, renewable sources are allowed to operate at their maximum power limits while maintaining optimum economic operation among nonrenewable sources to meet higher loading conditions.. To achieve these operational criteria, both renewable and nonrenewable DG units apply a consensus-based algorithm in a supervisory control level. Each DG unit exchanges information with its neighbors, thereby locally updating the no-load voltage setting of its primary control according to system voltage sensitivity analysis. The incorporation of DG droop-based primary control renders the proposed algorithms fully distributed with a reduced number of agents. The proposed algorithm has the additional advantage of restoring system voltage to its nominal value. The stability and convergence of the algorithm are analytically addressed, and real-time OPAL-RT simulations are performed in a hardware-in-the-loop (HIL) application to verify its effectiveness.

Keywords—DC microgrids, distributed power management, supervisory control, real-time simulations.

NOMENCLATURE

<i>Acronyms</i>			
<i>ADNS</i>	Active distribution networks (ADNs)	HIL	Hardware-in-the-loop
<i>DCDSs</i>	DC distribution systems	PEVs	plug-in electric vehicles
<i>DG</i>	Distributed generation		
<i>Indices</i>			
g	Superscript for DG buses	l	Superscript for loading buses

^{*a} Corresponding Author, Tel.: +1 519 888 4567x33367, Email: a8ismail@uwaterloo.ca.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/4928286>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/4928286>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)