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Submission to Sustainable Energy, Grid and Network Journal

Stability of Renewable Energy based Microgrid in Autonomous Operation

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Abstract: This paper develops a comprehensive small-signal model of hybrid renewable-energy-based 1 microgrid (MG) in an attempt to perceive oscillatory stability performance and capture the potential 2 3 interaction between low-frequency critical modes within the MG. Trajectories of sensitive modes due to controller gain variations were evaluated in order to determine the stability boundaries. It was 4 5 noticeable that various power-sharing schemes significantly influenced the small-signal stability of MG. Moreover, modal interaction emerged due to the proximity of RES-based DG units and non-linear 6 7 dynamic behaviour of the sensitive modes. The interaction may result in a more oscillatory situation 8 which potentially leads to instability of MG. The low-frequency critical modes obtained from 9 eigenvalues analysis were then verified with the help of nonlinear time domain simulations. The 10 presented work contributes to enhance the design and tuning of controller gain and proposes 11 appropriate power-sharing scheme within MG.

12 Index Terms—Renewable MG, small-signal stability, eigenvalues, modal interaction.

Nomenclatures:

13

Notations of variables in the proposed MG		Two-stages PV system		i _{rdq}	d and q axis rotor current.
model are given as follows:		i_b DC/DC converter input current.		ω_w	Angular frequency.
		i _s	DC/DC converter output current.	v_{sdq}	d and q axis stator voltage.
Line and Load		v_b DC/DC converter output voltage.		v_{sda}	v_{sdq} d and q axis stator voltage.
i _{likDQ} ,	D and Q axis line current.	v_{dc}	DC link/ DC side voltage of DC/AC	Vrda	d and q axis rotor voltage.
i_{loDQ}	D and Q axis load current.		inverter.	Tuq	DC/AC/DC system
v_{bkDQ}	D and Q axis local bus voltage.	$ ho_{pv}$	auxiliary control variables of DC/DC	γ	Variable of reference current
			converter		calculation in Flux Oriented Control
Bio-Diesel (BDG) Generator		δ_{pv}	Phase angle of PV system.		(FOC).
i _{kq1} , i _{kq2}	q axis rotor current.	p_{pv}	Active power of PV system.	ρ_{wdq}	FOC state variables.
i _{kd}	d axis rotor current.	q_{pv}	Reactive power of PV system.	i _{inda}	d and q AC/DC converter current.
i _{sdq}	d and q axis stator current.	φ_{dq}	Voltage control loop state variables.	v_{dain}	d and q input voltage of AC/DC
i _{f d}	<i>d</i> axis field winding current.	β_{dq}	Current control loop state variables.	aqui	converter.
T_{Mde}	Mechanical torque.	i _{idq}	d and q axis DC/AC inverter current.	δ_w	Phase angle of WECS.
v_{fd}	<i>d</i> axis field winding voltage.	v_{odq}	d and q axis output voltage.	p_w	Active power of WECS system.
v_{sdq}	d and q axis stator voltage.	i _{odq}	d and q axis output current.	q_w	Reactive power of WECS system.
ω_{ref}	Angular frequency.	i _{onvDO}	D and Q axis PV output current in common	φ_{wdq}	Voltage control loop state variables.
δ_d	Phase angle.	• <i>p</i> x	reference frame.	β_{wdq}	Current control loop state variables.
		v_a	Input voltage of PV system.	i _{iwdq}	d and q axis DC/AC inverter current.
Two-stages PV system		n_n	PV active power droop gain.	vowdq	d and q axis output voltage.
i _b	DC/DC converter input	n'a	PV reactive power droop gain.	iowda	d and q axis output current.
	current.	7		v_{sda}	d and q axis stator voltage.
l_s	Wind Energy Conversion System (WECS)		v_{rda}	d and q axis rotor voltage.	
	current.	Induction generator		T_w	Mechanical torque.
		i _{sdq}	d and q axis stator current.		

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