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Energy Management System For A Microgrid With Biomass Inclusion

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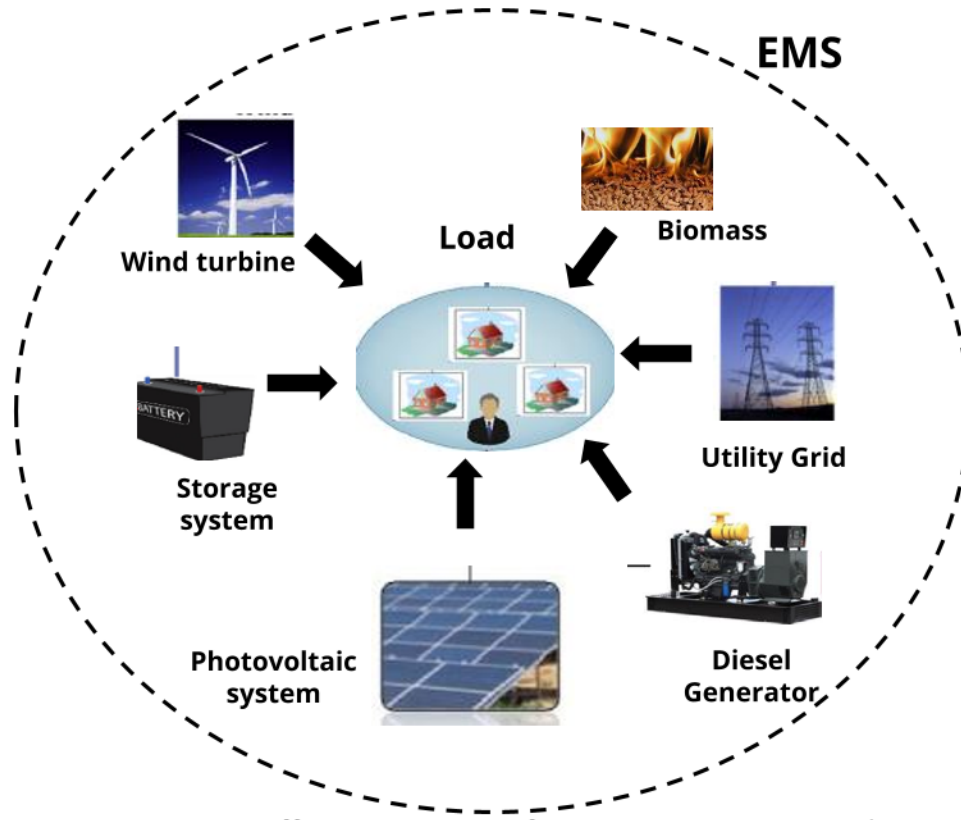
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I. Introduction



Energy Management Systems (EMS) are used to optimize, monitor, and control the performance of the microgrid.

A study carried out by UPME (Unidad de planeación minero Energética) suggests that residual biomass could become an alternative source of renewable energy to Colombia.

Figure 1. Different types of energy sources and storage system

II. Theoretical aspects

- System description

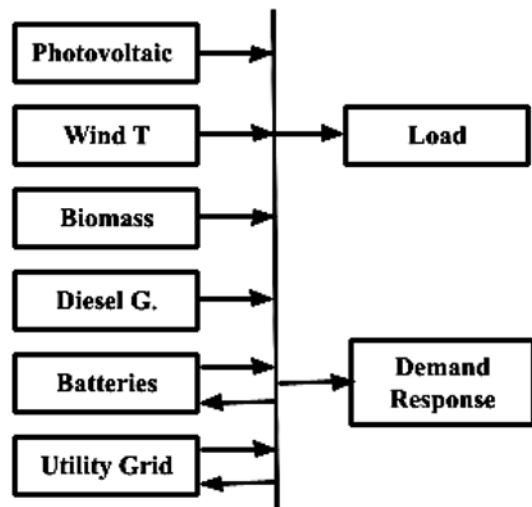


Figure 2. Sources used in the microgrid

Component		Minimum value	Maximum value	Unity
Photovoltaic		0	5.4	kW
Wind Turbine		0	5.0	kW
Biomass gen.		0	30	kW
Diesel gen.		3	10	kW
Storage system		33.6	48	kWh
Utility grid		0	20	kW
Demand Response	Non-critical load	0	2	kW
	Dryer demand	0	1	kW

Table 1. Generation and demand response parameters

II. Theoretical aspects

- Analysis of biomass in electric power generation

The calorific value of Synthesis gas depends on factors like, moisture content, gasification temperature, gas composition, air factor, etc.

In this study simulations were performed with rice husk biomass to obtain the electrical power output of the gasifier for different values of air factor and moisture content.

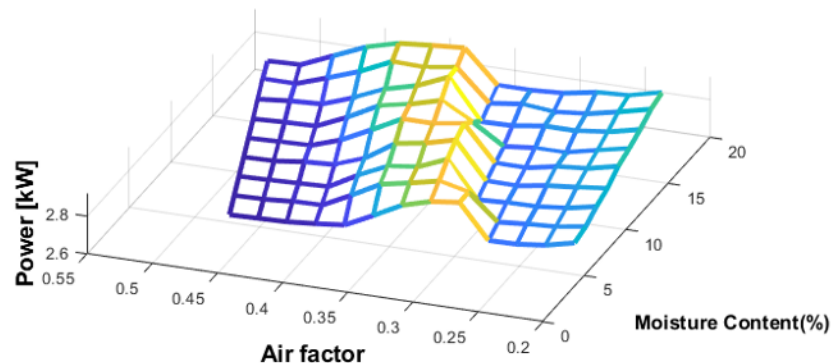


Figure 3. Variation of the engines' output power as a function of gasifier air factor and rice husk biomass moisture

II. Theoretical aspects

• EMS Mathematic Formulation

Objective
equation

$$Z = \min \sum_{t=1}^{Np} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &D_t^{PV} M_t^{PV} P_t^{PV} \\ &+ D_t^{WT} M_t^{WT} P_t^{WT} \\ &+ D_t^{BM} M_t^{BM} P_t^{BM} \\ &+ D_t^{DG} M_t^{DG} \left(a(P_t^{DG})^2 + bP_t^{DG} + c \right) \\ &+ D_t^{BT} M_t^{BT} - (1 - U_t^{BT}) P_t^{BT} - \\ &- D_t^{BT} M_t^{BT} + U_t^{BT} P_t^{BT} + \\ &+ D_t^{RD} M_t^{RD} (1 - Y_t^{RD}) P_t^{RD} \\ &- D_t^{RD} M_t^{RD} Y_t^{RD} P_t^{RD} \\ &- D_t^{DR} M_t^{DR} P_t^{DR} \\ &- D_t^{DR} M_t^{TER} P_t^{TER} \\ &+ D_t^{PEN} M_t^{PEN} P_t^{UP} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Restrictions considered.

- Power balance.
- Renewable sources restrictions.
- Diesel generator restriction.
- Power injected and imported from the grid.
- Demand response.
- Operating times and ramp-up and ramp-down times for diesel and biomass generators.
- Battery charge and discharge limits.

III. Results

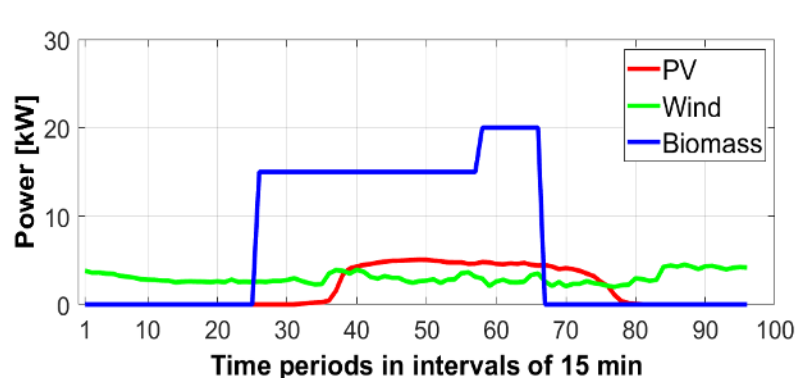
Simulations were performed in Matlab 2019a and the prices used are shown in Table 2. The price of a gallon of diesel fuel was taken as USD\$2.29/gallon.

Simulations were performed for microgrid connected to the utility grid and for islanded microgrid.

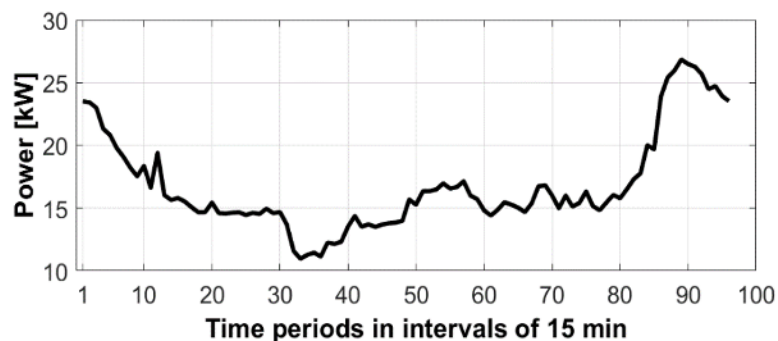
M_t^{PV}	M_t^{WT}	M_t^{BM}	M_t^{BT-}	M_t^{BT+}	M_t^{PEN}
0.125	0.140	0.180	0.411	0.411	0.181

Table 2. Energy generation Tariffs in USD

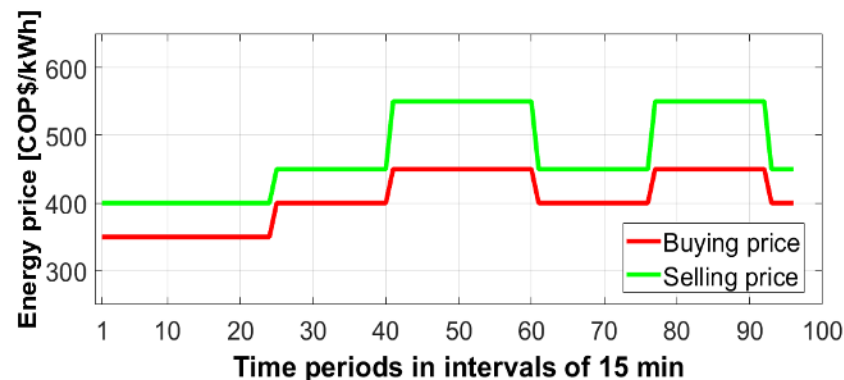
III. Results



a)



c)

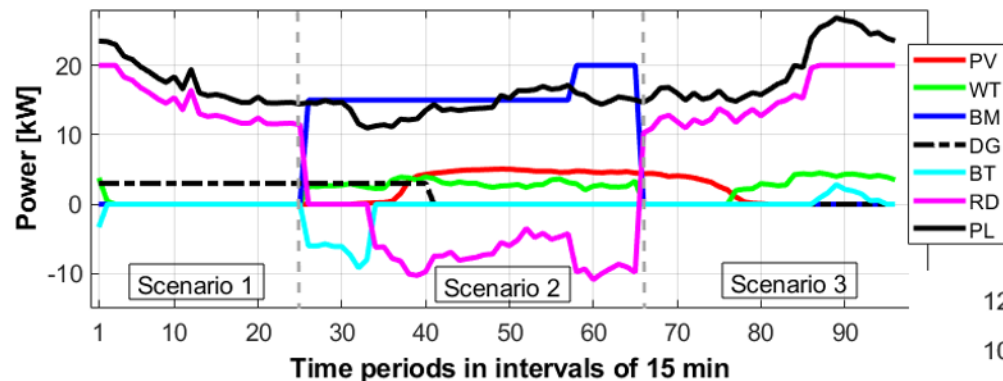


b)

Figure 4 . a) Renewable energy sources forecast, b) Utility grid power purchase and sale price, c) Load forecast.

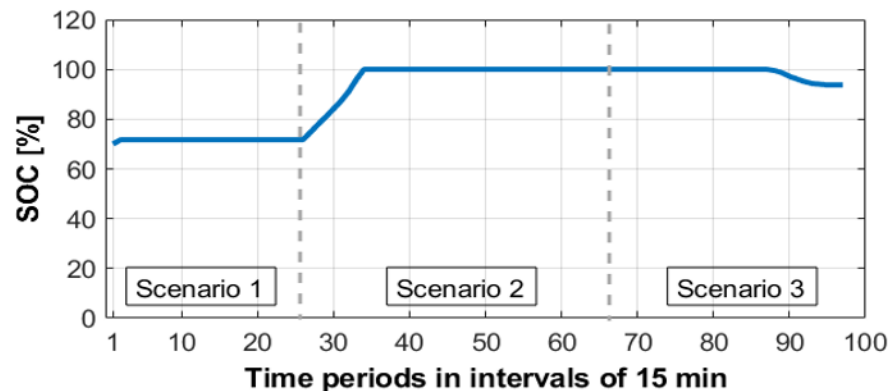
III. Results

- Grid-Connected microgrid



a)

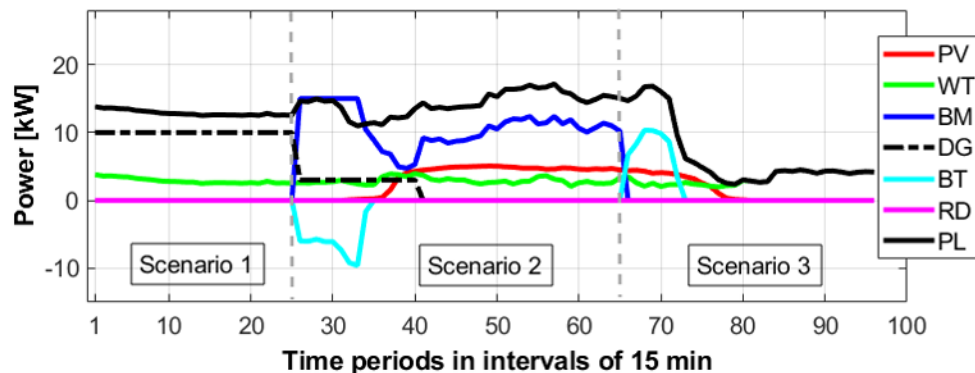
Figure 5 . a) Optimal power distribution, b) Battery state of charge for the grid-connected case



b)

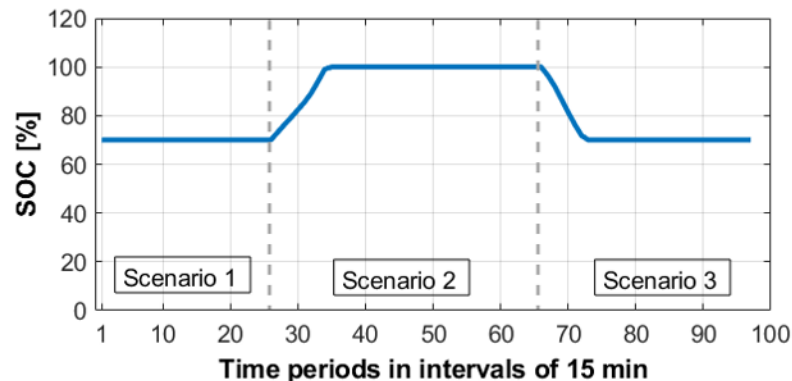
III. Results

- Isolated Microgrid



a)

Figure 6. a) Optimal power distribution of the isolated microgrid, b) Battery state of charge for the isolated case.



b

III. Results

- Isolated Microgrid

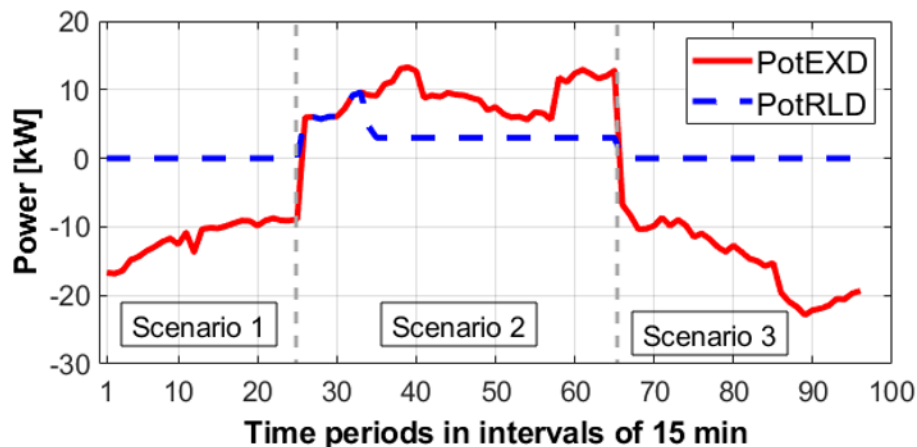


Figure 7. Demand response in isolated case

IV. Conclusions.

For the microgrid connected to the utility grid, it can be seen that energy from the utility grid was used in scenarios where there was no generation surplus due to, in some cases, the fact that its price was lower than that of the other generation sources.

In the case of the isolated microgrid, the EMS performed well, complying with the restrictions established for each of the system's generators and maintaining the power balance.

The biomass source was essential to power both critical and non-critical loads at the times it was available to supply energy in both study cases

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VI. Questions.

Thanks for your attention