

How to solve dc microgrid control problems in a distributed manner?

A new voltage compensation mechanism is presented in this study to resolve the control issues of DC microgrid in a distributed manner. In this mechanism, a fractional-order voltage compensation term is used in the outer controller loop which eliminates the voltage deviation in the steady-state condition.

How to improve the stability of DC microgrids?

The inertia of the system can be increased by reducing the degree of bus voltage oscillations and solving the problem of large voltage deviations. Current methods for improving the stability of DC microgrids are positive and passive damping strategies.

How can a dc microgrid reduce voltage fluctuations?

Improving the inertia of a DC microgrid is an effective way to reduce DC voltage fluctuations. Initially, the problem of the low inertia of DC microgrids is mainly solved by adding hardware devices, such as supercapacitors [6,7]. However, their high cost is not conducive to practical engineering applications.

What is a dc microgrid?

The DC microgrid also consists of distributed generators, constant power load (CPL), AC loads with the inverter, and resistive loads. Different load variations are executed to validate the performance of the proposed controller in terms of accurate power sharing and voltage control capabilities.

How reliable is a dc microgrid?

A DC microgrid comprising hybrid ESS, DC load, constant power load (CPL), and distributed generator is implemented with real time digital simulator (RTDS). The results show that the proposed controller is reliable, leading to excellent ESS performance and power management within the microgrid, without any DC bus voltage deviation.

What is the equivalent circuit of a dc microgrid?

Figure 2 shows the equivalent circuit of a DC microgrid studied in this work. It consists of power supply units, a DC transmission line, and a constant power load unit. The DC/DC converters of both power modules adopt droop control and additional virtual inertia control.

A DC microgrid is an efficient way to combine diverse sources; conventional droop control is unable to achieve both accurate current sharing and required voltage regulation. This paper provides a new adaptive control ...

The constant voltage strategy (CVS) is more suitable for the small-capacity dc microgrid applications to form the dc bus voltage because it can eliminate the steady voltage ...

Microgrid voltage deviation

Where ΔV is the voltage deviation of the microgrid during load change, $nq1$ is the reactive droop coefficient of DER1 and $nq2$ is the reactive droop coefficient of DER2 [20-24]. From equation ...

The set of RESs, ESS, and local loads introduces a new concept called "microgrid". Microgrids can operate in both the grid-connected and islanded modes [1, 2]. When they operate in ...

1 ??· Figure 13 shows the voltage at different buses, phase angles of the voltages, power loss in different lines and the bus voltage deviation for its nominal value, i.e., 1.00 pu. Figure 8 ...

Proper current sharing, DC bus voltage deviation reduction, and SOC's balancing, along with ensuring stability are the vital challenges of DC microgrids control algorithms. Addressing these challenges without ...

This paper presents a new method for voltage analysis for islanded microgrids using the energy function method and a new technique based on an auxiliary function to allocate intermittent sources.

Download Citation | On Dec 13, 2023, Handong Bai and others published Power Sharing and Voltage Deviation Restriction for Multi-Bus DC Microgrids | Find, read and cite all the research ...

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