SOLID STATE TRANSFORMER BASED HYBRID MICROGRID ARCHITECTURE FOR INCREASED SOLAR PV PENETRATION

Hapan Hasini Hemandri De Silva

198052G

Degree of Master of Science by Research

Department of Electrical Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

September 2020

SOLID STATE TRANSFORMER BASED HYBRID MICROGRID ARCHITECTURE FOR INCREASED SOLAR PV PENETRATION

Hapan Hasini Hemandri De Silva

198052G

Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree Master of Science by Research

Department of Electrical Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

September 2020

DECLARATION

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books)

m25h2 pl	11.10.2020
Signature: H.H.H. De Silva	Date
The above candidate has carried out research for the Mas Dissertation under my supervision.	ters/MPhil/PhD thesis/
Signature of the supervisor: Dr. L.N.W. Arachchige	Date

ABSTRACT

Increased penetration of rooftop solar PV is causing undesirable technical impacts on the distribution networks. It has been identified that several urban distribution transformers in Sri Lanka are exceeding fifty percent of the solar PV over the transformer capacity. Improving the hosting capacity of the existing distribution network has thus become a trending research topic in both local and international power systems industry. Among the identified technical impacts of high solar penetration are; voltage rise, harmonics and DC injection. The contribution of this study is focused on designing a new microgrid architecture that integrates the solid state transformer with zonal hybrid microgrids to mitigate the aforementioned issues. By utilizing the dc and ac ports of the solid-state transformer, the hybrid network can access the distribution system, which renders the coordinate management of the power and improves the power supply reliability. The designed solid state transformer controllers maintains the AC and DC feeder voltages. MATLAB/ Simulink platform was used to model and simulate the proposed network and to demonstrate how the proposed system has mitigated the power quality issues.

Key words: distributed generation, dual active bridge, grid tie inverters, high frequency transformer, hybrid microgrids, power quality, rooftop solar PV, solid state transformer, zonal microgrids

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude towards my supervisor, Dr L.N.W Arachchige (Senior Lecturer- Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Moratuwa) for the consistent motivation and guidance she has offered me throughout the research. I am honoured to work under her, and I will be forever thankful for the opportunity she offered to me.

Next, I extend my sincere gratitude to the progress review panel chaired by Prof. J. P. Karunadasa and Dr. W. D. Prasad for their valuable feedback and useful suggestions to improve the quality of my research. The assistance given by Mr. Piyaka Amarasingha (Electrical Engineer, LECO Head Quarters Branch) in utilizing the field data for the research is also appreciated. Further, I am grateful to the University of Moratuwa for the financial grants under Senate Research Committee (SRC) Grant scheme.

I thank my research colleagues Shan Jayamaha, Shehani Attanayaka, Jayaminda Anuradha, Sheron Bolonne and Gihan Amarasingha for their time and support for the approaches in various research questions I was dealing with. The constructive discussions and the suggestions offered by them were a mere support towards the success of this research.

Finally, and most importantly I am thankful to my family, the most amazing support system for tolerating me throughout my academic endeavours.

CONTENTS

De	clarat	ioni
At	stract	ii
Αc	know	ledgementiii
Lis	st of F	iguresvii
Lis	st of T	'ablesix
Lis	st of a	bbreviationsx
1.	INTI	RODUCTION1
	1.1.	Background
	1.2.	Problem Statement
	1.3.	Objectives
		1.3.1. Scope
	1.4.	Thesis overview
2.	LITE	ERATURE REVIEW5
	2.1.	Technical issues of Increased Integration of rooftop solar PV 5
		2.1.1. Voltage and Current Harmonic Distortion: Requirements 6
		2.1.2. Other Power Quality Parameters: Requirements
	2.2.	Integration of SSTs with microgrids
		2.2.1. Microgrids
		2.2.2. SST
		2.2.3. Why SSTs for microgrids
		2.2.4. Challenges on interfacing SST in a microgrid
	2.3.	SST based microgrid architectures
		2.3.1. Modular Multilevel converter topologies
		2.3.2. Architectures for SST based microgrids
		2.3.3. Zonal microgrid concept
	2.4.	SST Based Microgrid control
		2.4.1. Power flow of the SST
		2.4.2. Control strategies adopted in SST based microgrid control 20
	2.5.	Experimental prototypes

2.5.1. Future Renewable Electric Energy Delivery and System - FREEDM system	
2.5.2. LEMUR project	
3. POWER QUALITY ANALYSIS: EXISTING NETWORK	
3.1. Modelling the existing network	
3.1.1. Modelling LV network	
3.1.2. Modelling of solar PV System	
3.1.2.1 DC components	
3.1.2.2. Single phase/ Three phase inverter	
3.1.2.3 LCL filter	
3.2. Power Quality Measurements of Existing network	
3.2.1. Types of measurements	36
3.2.2. Voltage variation along the feeder	37
3.2.3. Voltage THD	39
3.2.4. TDD	41
3.2.5. DC Injection	42
4. MODELLING AND CONTROL: PROPOSED SYSTEM	44
4.1. Architecture of the proposed system	44
4.2. Distribution transformer	46
4.3. Single SST System: Design and control	46
4.4. SST Stage 1: AC-DC Converter	47
4.5. SST Stage 2: DC-DC Converter	50
4.5.1.HFT	50
4.5.2 DAB Operation	51
4.5.3. DAB Controller	55
4.6. SST Stage 3: DC-AC inverter	58
4.7. Grounding configuration	60
4.8. DCMG	61
4.8.1. DC distribution line	61
4.8.2. ESD	62
4.9. ACMG	64
4.9.1. AC generator	65

5.	PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM	67
	5.1. Power flow of the system	67
	5.1.1. Power flow of single SST	68
	5.2. Voltage variation along the feeder	72
	5.3. Voltage THD	73
	5.4. TDD	74
	5.5. DC Injection	75
6.	CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK	76
	6.1. Summary	76
	6.2. Conclusion	77
	6.3. Future work	78
Re	ferences	81
Αŀ	PPENDICES	89
	Appendix A: Matlab code for the MPPT controller	89
	Appendix B: Calculation of the THD in SIMULINK	90
	Appendix C: Simulink models	92
	Appendix D: Proposed operating modes of the ESD	94

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Past and future development of other renewable resources [1]	1
Figure 1-2: Three port SST	2
Figure 2-1: Harmonic voltages at the load caused by harmonic currents [7]	7
Figure 2-2: Non Modular SST Model with power switches	14
Figure 2-3: Commonly used three phase, modular SST microgrid topology [28]	15
Figure 2-4: Classification of SST based microgrid architecture	16
Figure 2-5: SST based microgrid architecture types	17
Figure 2-6: Basic power flow principle of conventional AC system Vs DAB	19
Figure 2-7: Phase shift control of SST	20
Figure 3-1: Modelled network	25
Figure 3-2: Feeder loading at different times of the day	25
Figure 3-3: Scenarios and cases considered	25
Figure 3-4: Non-linear load model	26
Figure 3-5 MPPT characteristics at different temperatures of PV array	28
Figure 3-6:MPPT characteristics at different irradiances	29
Figure 3-7: The P&O algorithm (a) Tracking of the MPP (b) flowchart	29
Figure 3-8: Internal diagram of the PLL controller	31
Figure 3-9: PQ controller	32
Figure 4-1: Existing feeder	45
Figure 4-2: Architecture of the proposed model	45
Figure 4-3: Single SST model	46
Figure 4-4: H bridge converter	52
Figure 4-5: DAB operating waveforms at rated power simulated in MATLAB	54
Figure 4-6: MATLAB implementaion of the DAB	55
Figure 4-7: DC-DC converter controller	56
Figure 4-8: Gate pulse generator	56
Figure 4-9: Voltage ripple Vs capacitor value of the DAB	58
Figure 4-10: Output voltage of the DAB	58
Figure 4-11: Modelled 3 phase inverter	59

Figure 4-12: DC-AC converter controller
Figure 4-13: Proposed grounding system
Figure 4-14: ESD block diagram and the voltage controller
Figure 4-15: Battery charging waveforms
Figure 4-16: AC generator output waveforms
Figure 5-1: Cases studied for the proposed system
Figure 5-2: Power flow of a single SST
Figure 5-3: Power Vs time at SST 3 for Case 3
Figure 5-4: Load level Vs Efficiency of SST
Figure 5-5: Voltage variation of AC feeder (a) Existing (b) Proposed system71
Figure 5-6: VTHD of the AC feeder (a) Existing system (b) Proposed system72
Figure 5-7: TDD along the AC feeder (a) Existing system (b) Proposed system73
Figure 5-8: DC Injection along the AC feeder of the existing system
Figure B-1: FFT analyser window of SIMULINK
Figure C-1: ESD Management algorithm for the proposed system91
Figure D-1: Full feeder with 3 SSTs modelled in simulink
Figure D-2: SST 1 Model with three converter stages

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1: Power quality issues related to solar PV [3].	5
Table 2-2: Harmonic levels [4]	6
Table 2-3: Requirements of the microgrid	. 10
Table 2-4: Challenges in interfacing SST in microgrids	. 12
Table 2-5: Comparison of control strategies adopted in SST based microgrids	. 21
Table 3-1: Details of the selected LV network	. 24
Table 3-2: Single phase inverter modelling Vs three phase inverter modelling	. 32
Table 3-3: Comparison of filter types	. 33
Table 3-4: Input inverter data to calculate the filter parameters	. 34
Table 3-5: Filter parameters	. 35
Table 3-6: Power quality measurements when each inverter is operated alone	. 37
Table 4-1: System parameters	. 46
Table 4-2: Distribution transformer paramaters	. 48
Table 4-3: Parameters for the design of DAB	. 51
Table 4-4: H bridge truth table	. 52
Table 5-1: Power flow values in different cases of a single SST	. 70
Table 5-2: Network loss percentage (over the input power) of the single SST	. 70
Table D-1: ESD Operating modes in detail	. 95

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
DRER	Distributed renewable energy resource
CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board
HFT	High frequency transformer
MVDC	Medium voltage DC
LVDC	Low voltage DC
DESD	Distributed energy storage device
DCMG	DC microgrid
ACMG	AC microgrid
DSO	Distribution system operator
THD	Total harmonic distortion
MMC	Modular multi-level converter
MMP	Maximum power point
MPPT	Maximum power point tracking
PSM	Phase shift modulation
ESD	Energy storage devices