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LMMN Based Adaptive Control Method and ANN Based MPPT Method for Grid Tied Wind-PV System

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ABSTRACT: A new topology comprising of wind turbine driven by Doubly Fed Induction Generator and solar photovoltaic (PV) array for renewable energy is proposed in this work. The inputs for the proposed system parameters such as variable wind speed solar insolation. The project is energy management system for micro grid using Hybrid energy systems. The speed variations are absorbed by back to back converter. The converters are Utility Grid side Converter (UGC) and Generator side Converter (GC) with a common dc link, the solar PV arrays is connecting directly. In order to maintain constant voltage to the DC grid using Landsman converter with Artificial Neural Network based MPPT algorithm. To achieve grid synchronization using hysteresis current controller. PV arrays are connected to the DC bus through Landsman converter to simulate DC sources. The results of PV system using the LMMN based adaptive control method integrating the ANN based MPPT method. A DFIG wind generation system is connected to AC bus to simulate AC sources. A battery with bidirectional DC/DC converter is connected to DC bus as energy storage.

KEYWORDS: Utility grid, PV, Wind, DFIG, UGC, GC, LMMN control.

I. INTRODUCTION

The ever-growing energy demand and emphasis on clean energy have solar and wind based renewable power generations system. Between solar and wind energy systems, the solar energy systems are widely found at distribution level as they require little or no maintenance and the solar panels can be installed on almost any roof, as well as on the ground. Therefore, many households and commercial places are being powered by solar power [1]. The solar power generating systems make use of power electronics based dc-dc and dc-ac converters to transform the dc voltage generated by the solar panels into an usable ac voltage [2]. The power electronic converters are controlled to operate the solar panels at maximum power points.

The popularity of distributed generation systems is growing faster from last few years because of their higher operating efficiency and low emission levels. Distributed generators make use of several micro sources for their operation like photovoltaic cells, batteries, micro turbines and fuel cells. During peak load hours DGs provide peak generation when the energy cost is high and stand by generation during system outages. Microgrid is built up by combining cluster of loads and parallel distributed generation systems in a certain local area. Microgrids have large power capacity and more control flexibility which accomplishes the reliability of the system as well as the requirement of power quality. Operation of microgrid needs implementation of high performance power control and voltage regulation algorithm [3]-[5]. To realize the emerging potential of distributed generation, a system approach i.e. microgrid is proposed which considers generation and associated loads as a subsystem. This approach involves local control of distributed generation and hence reduces the need for central dispatch. During disturbances by islanding generation and loads, local reliability can be higher in microgrid than the whole power system. This application makes



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the system efficiency double. The current implementation of microgrid incorporates sources with loads, permits for intentional islanding and use available waste heat of power generation systems [6].

Integration of wind turbines and photovoltaic systems with grid leads to grid instability. One of the solutions to this problem can be achieved by the implementation of microgrid. Even though there are several advantages associated with microgrid operation, there are high transmission line losses. In a microgrid there are several units which can be utilized in a house or country. In a house renewable energy resources and storage devices are connected to DC bus with different converter topology from which DC loads can get power supply. Inverters are implemented for power transfer between AC and DC buses. Common and sensitive loads are connected to AC bus having different coupling points. During fault in the utility grid microgrid operates in islanded mode. If in any case renewable source can't supply enough power and state of charge of storage devices are low microgrid disconnects common loads and supply power to the sensitive loads [7]-[8]. The vector control technique use for the speed control of DFIG. The vector control technique requires the elements of rotor speed and position. These are estimated by using sensor based or sensorless based techniques. The use of sensorless technique has reduce the complexity and enhances the system reliability [9]-[11]. The nonlinear voltage current characteristics of the solar PV array has need for the MPPT. The various MPPT techniques can be perturb and observe method (P&O), Incremental conductance method (IC), Voltage based peak power, Current based peak power, and the other soft computing techniques are Fuzzy logic control (FLC), Artificial neural network (ANN), Genetic algorithm (GA), Particle swarm optimization (PSO) [12-13].

The adaptive filtering methods are Least Mean Square (LMS) and Least Mean Fourth (LMF) Perturb and Observe method of MPPT (Maximum Power Point Tracking) integrated with the LMS based control technique the drawback of the steady state performance is not attained and it has the low signal to noise ratio. The LMS technique act as a lower order adaptive filter. The least mean fourth based control technique has high signal to noise ratio. The LMF technique act as a higher adaptive filter. The higher order adaptive filter with the Mean Square Error (MSE) has less compared to the lower order adaptive filter [14]-[15]. The above issues are overcome by using the method of least mean mixed norm (LMMN). The LMMN control technique by using the proposed work. The LMMN control technique has lesser MSE resulting in reduced misadjustment. use appilcabel in harmonic compensation.[16]

This work proposes a grid intertie of wind PV system. A wind turbine driven by a DFIG is used for harnessing of wind energy. The solar PV array is connecting directly on the DC link. The benefits are less no of components, reduce the losses, high efficiency and provides the better utilization of power. The control schemes are power electronic converters used in utility grid side converter and the generator side converter. The back to back power electronic converters are used in doubly fed induction generator which controls the grid and rotor currents. The grid side converter is used to regulate the voltage of the DC capacitor. A LMMN based adaptive control is used for load current extraction. The ANN based MPPT is used for optimum power extraction from the solar PV array. The salient features of implemented system, are as follows

- The variable speed of a three phase grid intertie wind - PV systems are increase the power generation.
- Total Harmonic Distortion is maintained successfully in the grid current with in 5% as the IEEE-519 standard.
- The Power converter control technique, grid side converter control LMMN control technique are effectively implemented.

II. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

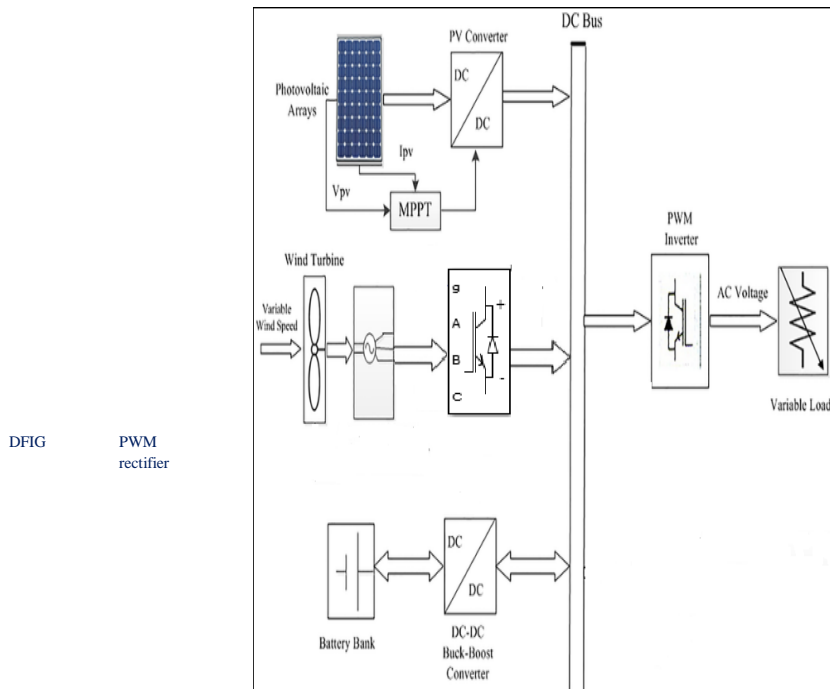
In our proposed system configuration of the hybrid system is shown in Figure 1 where various AC and DC sources and loads are connected to the corresponding AC and DC networks. The AC bus of the hybrid grid is tied to the utility grid. The AC and DC grids have their corresponding sources, loads and energy storage elements, and are interconnected by a three phase converter. In the proposed system, PV arrays are connected to the DC bus through Landsman converter to simulate DC sources. A DFIG wind generation system is connected to AC bus to simulate AC sources. A battery with bidirectional DC/DC converter is connected to DC bus as energy storage. A variable DC and AC load solar panel alters. A capacitor C is added to the PV terminal in order to suppress high frequency ripples of the PV output voltage The bidirectional DC/DC converter is designed to maintain the stable DC bus voltage through charging or discharging the battery when the system operates in the autonomous operation mode.

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A wind generation system consists of doubly fed induction generator with back to back AC/DC/AC PWM converter connected between the rotor through slip rings and AC bus. The AC and DC buses are coupled through a three phase transformer and a main bidirectional power flow converter to exchange power between DC and AC sides. The transformer helps to step up the AC voltage of the main converter to utility voltage level and to isolate AC and DC grids.

MODELING OF PV CELL

The photovoltaic system converts sunlight directly to electricity without having any disastrous effect on our environment. The basic segment of PV array is PV cell, which is just a simple p-n junction device. The fig.4.4 manifests the equivalent circuit of PV cell. Equivalent circuit has a current source (photocurrent), a diode parallel to it, a resistor in series describing an internal resistance to the flow of current and a shunt resistance which expresses a leakage current. The current supplied to the load can be given as.

$$I = I_{PV} - I_0 \left[\exp \left(\frac{V + IR_s}{aV_T} \right) - 1 \right] - \left(\frac{V + IR_s}{R_p} \right)$$

Where

- IPV–Photocurrent current,
- IO–diode’s Reverse saturation current,
- V–Voltage across the diode,
- a– Ideality factor
- VT –Thermal voltage
- Rs– Series resistance
- Rp–Shunt resistance

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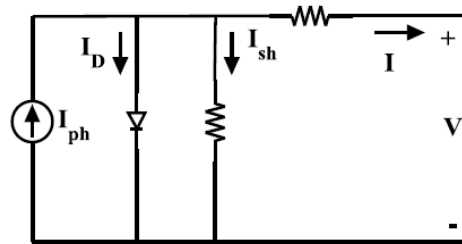


Fig 4.4 Equivalent circuit of Single diode modal of a solar cell

PV cell photocurrent, which depends on the radiation and temperature, can be expressed as.

$$I_{PV} = (I_{PV_STC} + K_I \Delta T) \frac{G}{G_{STC}}$$

Where

K_I – cell's short circuit current temperature coefficient

G –solar irradiation in W/m²

G_{STC} –nominal solar irradiation in W/m²

I_{PV_STC} – Light generated current under standard test condition

The reverse saturation current varies as a cubic function of temperature, which is represented as

$$I_o = I_{o_STC} \left(\frac{T_{STC}}{T} \right)^3 \exp \left[\frac{qE_g}{aK} \left(\frac{1}{T_{STC}} - \frac{1}{T} \right) \right]$$

Where

I_{o_STC} – Nominal saturation current

E_g – Energy band gap of semiconductor

T_{STC} –temperature at standard test condition

q – Charge of electrons

The reverse saturation current can be further improved as a function of temperature as follows

Where,

I_{SC_STC} – short circuit current at standard test condition

V_{OC_STC} – short circuit voltage at standard test condition

K_V – temperature coefficient of open circuit voltage

Many authors proposed more developed models for better accuracy and for different purposes. In some of the models, the effect of the recombination of carriers is represented by an extra diode. Some authors also used three diode models which included influences of some other effects that are not considered in previous models. But due to simplicity we use single diode model for our work. Efficiency of a PV cell does not depend on the variation in the shunt resistance R_p of the cell but efficiency of a PV cell greatly depends on the variation in series resistance R_s . As R_p of the cell is inversely proportional to the shunt leakage current to ground so it can be assumed to be very large value for a very small leakage current to ground. As the total power generated by a single PV cell is very low, we used a combination of PV cells to fulfill our desired requirement. This grid of PV cells is known as PV array. The equations of the PV array can be represented as

$$I = I_{PV} N_p - I_o N_p \left[\exp \left(\frac{V + I R_s \left(\frac{N_s}{N_p} \right)}{a V_T N_s} \right) - 1 \right] - \left(\frac{V + I R_s \left(\frac{N_s}{N_p} \right)}{R_p \left(\frac{N_s}{N_p} \right)} \right)$$

N_s – Number of series cells



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NP– Number of parallel cells

MODELING OF WIND TURBINE

The aerodynamic power of wind is converted into mechanical energy by wind turbine i.e. the blades obtain kinetic energy from the wind which is transformed to mechanical torque at the rotor shaft of the wind turbine. The wind power can be calculated by the following equation

$$P_t = 1/2 \rho C_p A V^3 \quad (1)$$

Where

P_t is the rotor mechanical power (W)

V the wind speed (m/s)

$A = \pi R^2$ the rotor surface (m²)

R is the rotor radius (m)

ρ the air density (kg/m³)

C_p is the power coefficient.

The rotor aerodynamic power coefficient, C_p , is the function of blade pitch angle (β) and tip speed ration (λ)

$\lambda = \text{Tip speed/Wind speed}$

$$\lambda = \omega_r R / V \quad (2)$$

Sub eqn (2) in (1) we get

$$P_t = 1/2 C_p (\lambda) \rho A (R/\lambda)^3 \omega^3$$

The output torque of the wind turbine T_t is calculated by the following equation

$$T_t = 1/2 \rho C_p A (V/\lambda)$$

Variable speed turbines are made to capture the maximum energy of the wind by operating them at a blade speed that gives the optimum tip speed ratio. This may be done by changing the speed of the turbine in proportion to the change in wind speed. The variable speed operation will allow a wind turbine to capture more energy from the wind.

III. CONTROL STRATEGY

The proposed PV-Wind hybrid system implements two appropriate control techniques for grid side and generator side control. The presented system works efficiency under variable wind velocity and changing solar insolation. The control techniques for discussed in below section.

- Generator side control technique.
- Grid side control technique.

POWER CONVERTER CONTROL

A device that converts dc power into ac power at desired output voltage and frequency is called an Inverter. Voltage Source Inverter is one in which the dc source has small or negligible impedance. In other words, a voltage source inverter has a stiff voltage source at its input terminals. AC loads may require constant or adjustable voltage at their input terminals. When such loads are fed by inverters, it is essential that output voltage of the inverters is so controlled as to fulfill the requirements of the ac loads. PWM control is a method to control the output voltage that is widely in application. In this method, a fixed dc input voltage is given to the inverter and a controlled ac output voltage is obtained by adjusting the on and off periods of the inverter components. The advantages possessed by PWM technique are as under, The output voltage control with this method can be obtained without any additional components. With this method, lower order harmonics can be eliminated or minimized along with its output voltage control.

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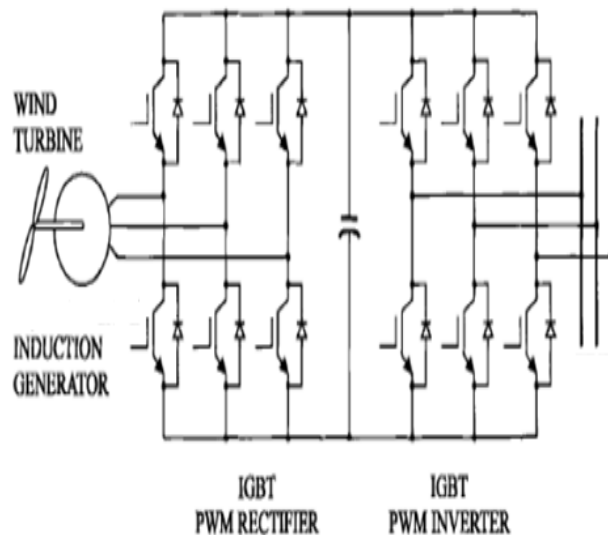


Fig IGBT based rectifier and inverter

As the higher order harmonics can be filtered easily, the filtering requirements are minimized. The Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) is a three-terminal power semiconductor device, noted for high efficiency and fast switching. Since it is designed to rapidly turn on and off, amplifiers that use it often synthesize complex waveforms with pulse width modulation and low pass filters. Back-to-back voltage source converter is used in doubly fed induction generator which controls the grid and rotor currents. By controlling the rotor currents by the converter it is possible to adjust the active and reactive power fed to the grid from the stator independently of the generators turning speed. Rotor circuit is controlled by a power electronics converter, the induction generator is able to both import and export reactive power.

GRID SIDE CONVERTER CONTROL

The grid-side controller the d-axis of the rotating reference frame used for d-q transformation is aligned with the positive sequence of grid voltage. This controller consists of

1. A measurement system measuring the d and q components of AC currents to be controlled as well as the sDC voltage V_{dc} .
2. An outer regulation loop consisting of a DC voltage Regulator.
3. An inner current regulation loop consisting of a current Regulator.

The current regulator controls the magnitude and phase of the voltage generated by converter C_{grid} (V_{gc}) from the I_{dc_ref} produced by the DC voltage regulator and specified I_{q_ref} reference. The current regulator is assisted by feed forward terms which predict the C_{grid} output voltage.

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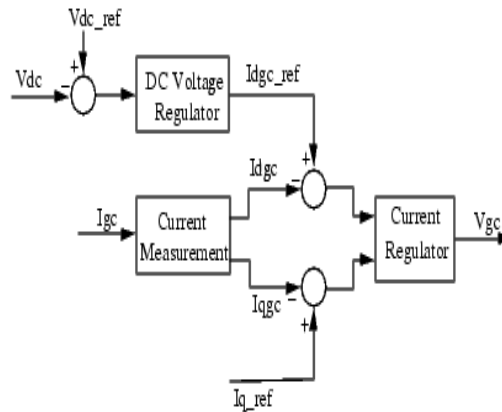


Figure 6.2 Grid side converter control

LMMN CONTROL

The PV utilizes the LMMN adaptive control algorithm. LMMN corresponds to a new family of stochastic gradient adaptive filter algorithms based on mixed error norms. The LMMN method has combined the benefits of Least Mean Square and Least Mean Fourth technique. The performance of least mean square (LMS) is unstable in low signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) region and has more sensitive to noise. On the contrary, least mean fourth (LMF) algorithm is better convergence and it has difficult to implement in practical system because of its high computational complexity in high SNR region and lesser noise in weights.

The LMMN algorithm operates by minimizing a cost function which is the convex combination of the squared and fourth powers of the error norms.

$$J(k) = \lambda E \{e(k)^2\} + (1 - \lambda) E \{e(k)^4\}$$

Where,

$\lambda = [0, 1]$ mixing parameter.

E = Mathematical expectation operator

e = error adaptive component

k = sample index in time

The performance of LMMN algorithm is simple and faster than LMS and LMF. It has lower Mean Square Error which leads to quick convergence.

IV. SIMULATION RESULTS

A hybrid micro grid is simulated using MATLAB/SIMULINK environment. The operation is carried out for the grid connected mode. Along with the hybrid microgrid, the performance of the doubly fed induction generator, photovoltaic system is analyzed. The solar irradiation, cell temperature and wind speed are also taken into consideration for the study of hybrid micro grid. The performance analysis is done using simulated results which are found using MATLAB.

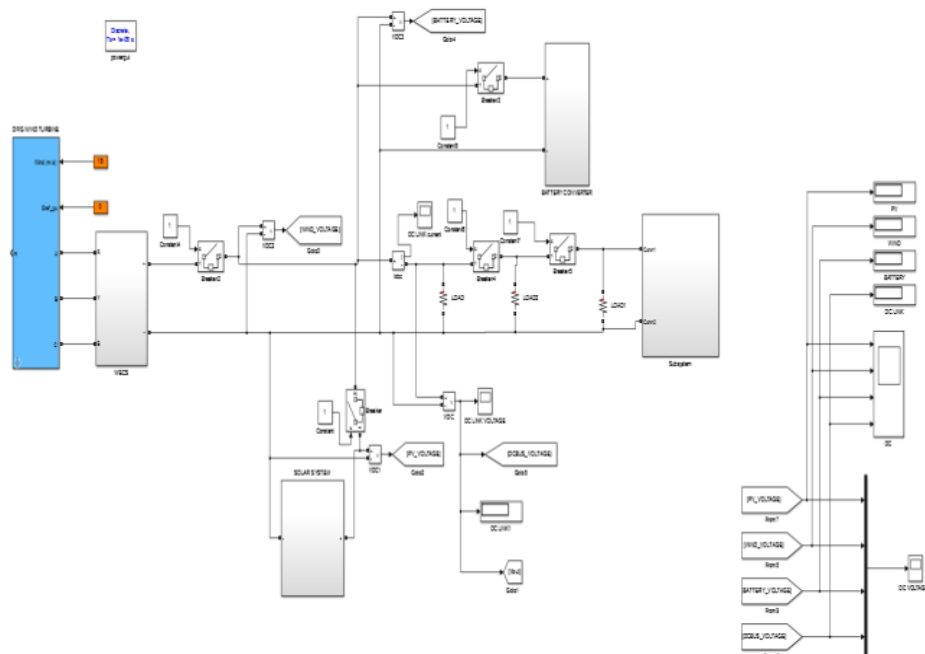


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RESULTS:

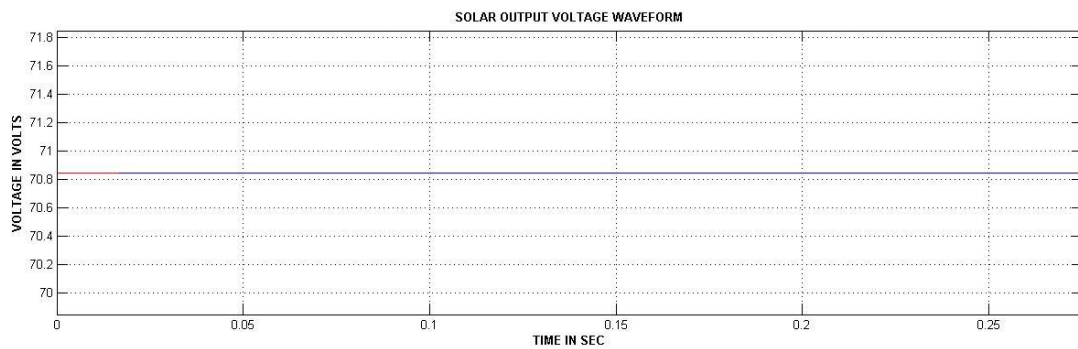


Fig a.solar output waveform

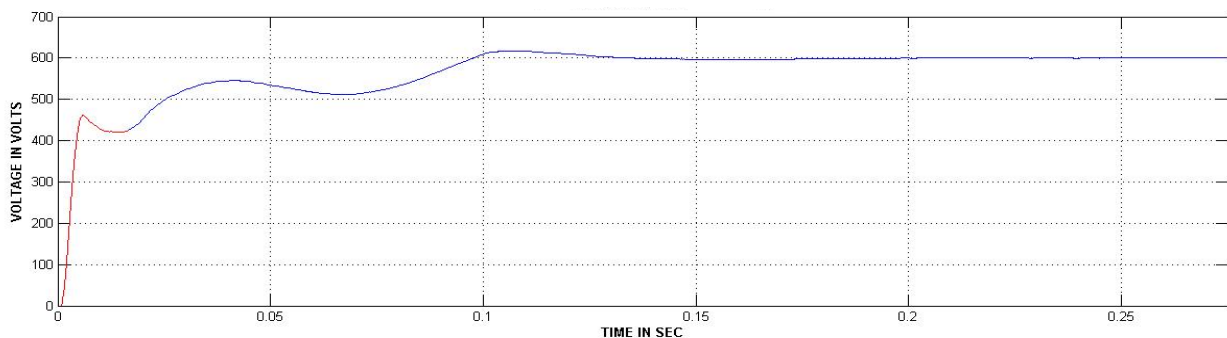


Fig b. Landsman converter input voltage waveform



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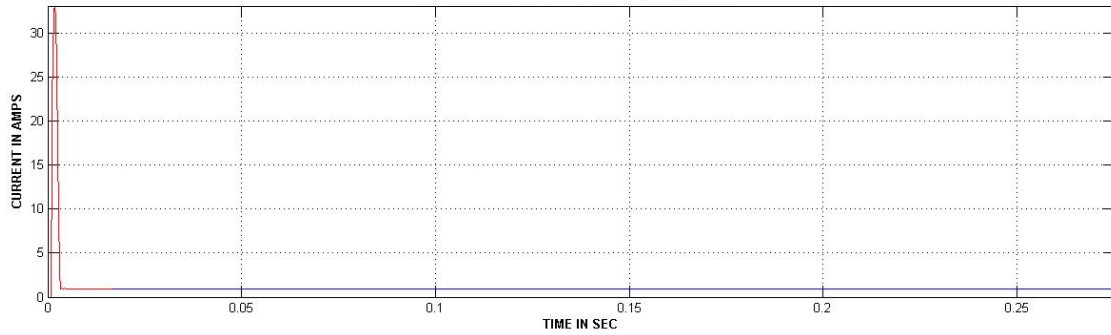


Fig c. Landsman converter input current waveform

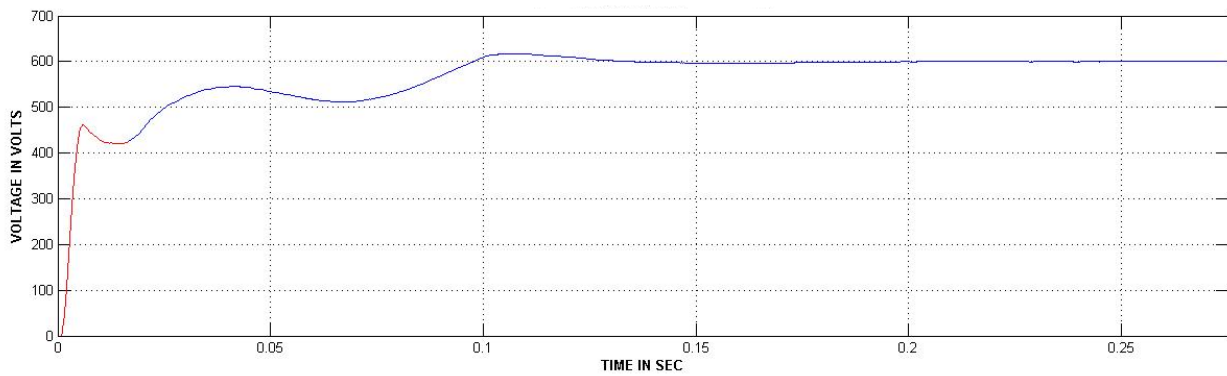


Fig d. Landsman converter output voltage waveform

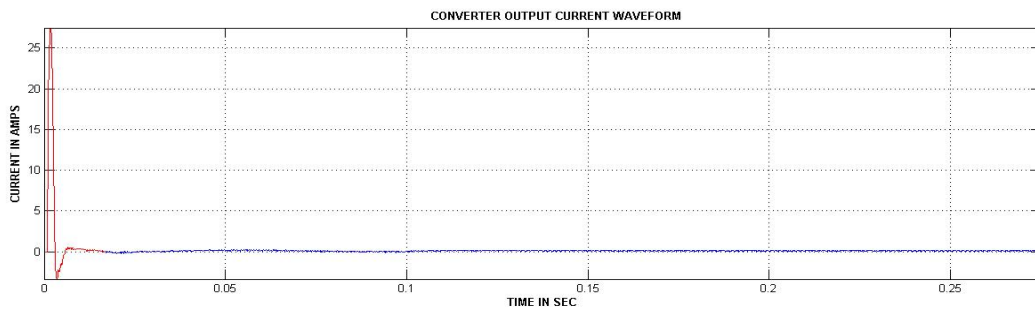


Fig e. Landsman converter output current waveform

Figure a. shows the solar output waveform, b. Landsman converter input voltage waveform, Landsman converter input current waveform, d.Landsman converter output voltage waveform and e. Landsman converter output current waveform.



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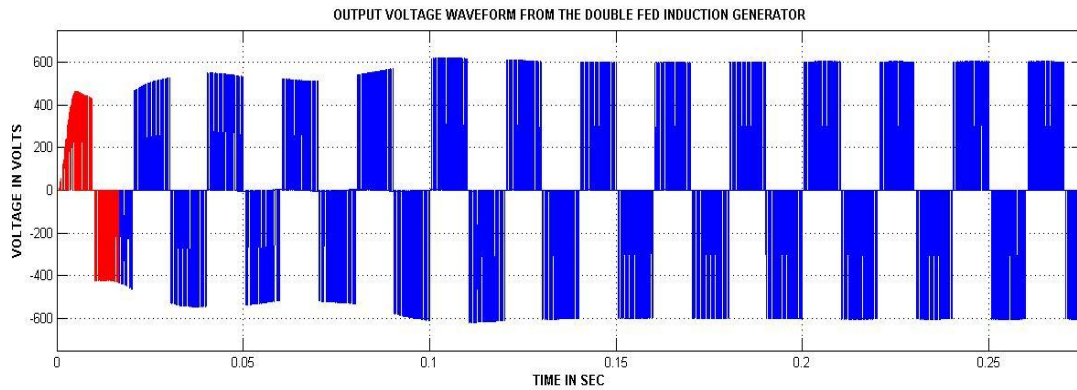


Fig f. Output voltage waveform in DFIG

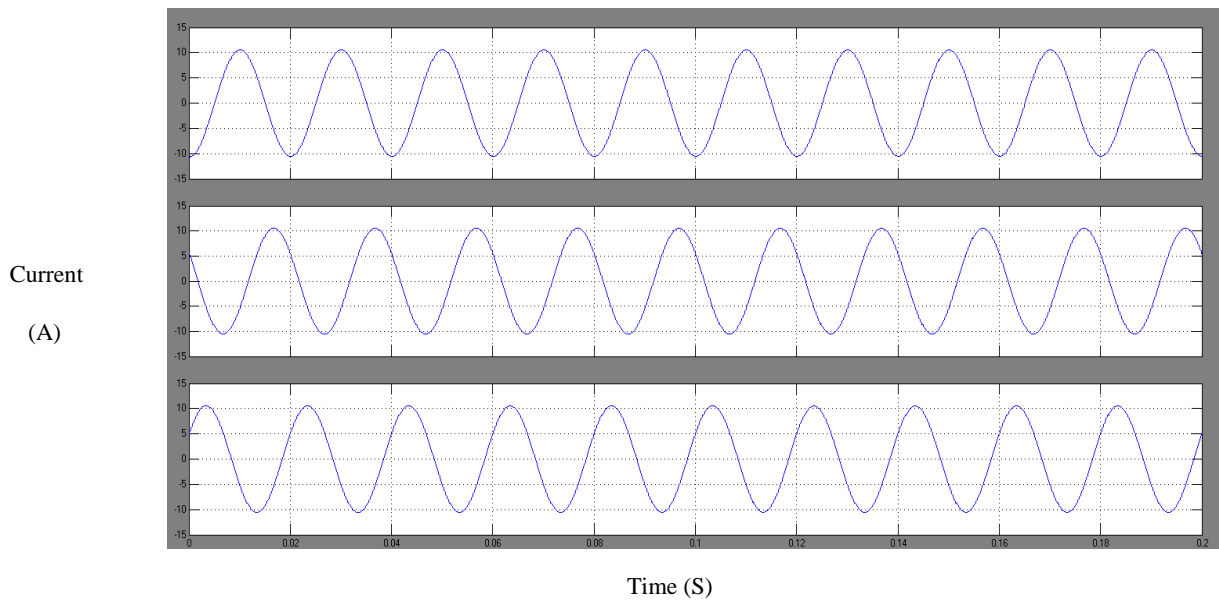


Fig g. Grid current waveform



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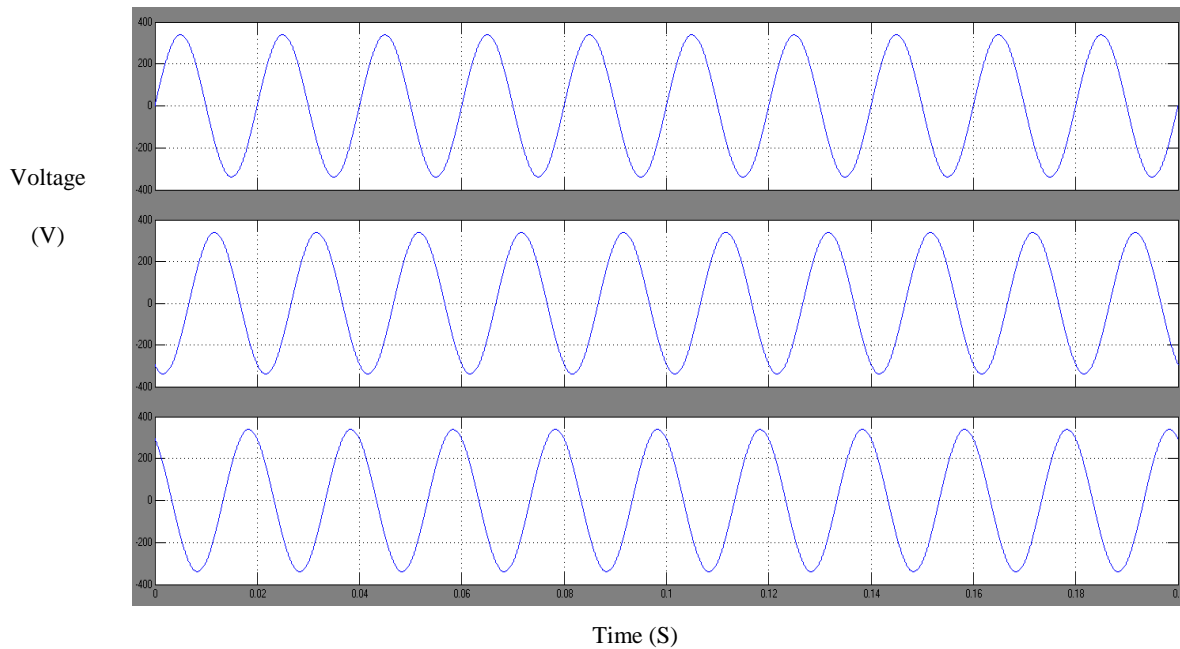


Fig h. Grid voltage waveform

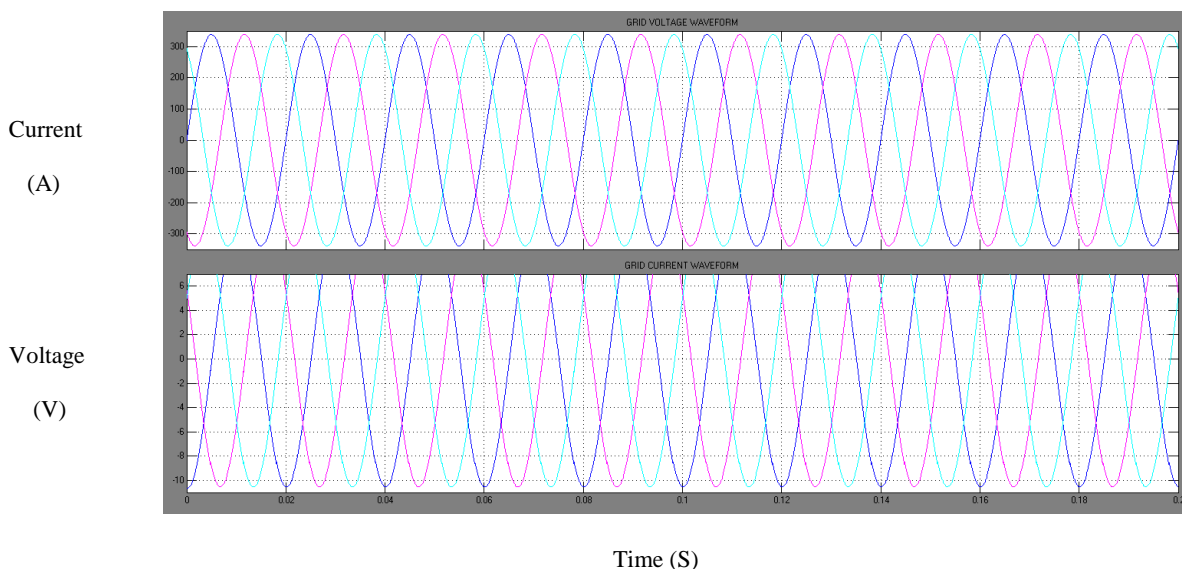


Fig i. Three phase grid voltage and current waveform

The above figure shows the performance of grid. The figures are represented in g. Grid current waveform, h. Grid voltage waveform, and fig i. represent the Three phase grid voltage and current waveform. The Fig f. represent the Output voltage waveform in DFIG



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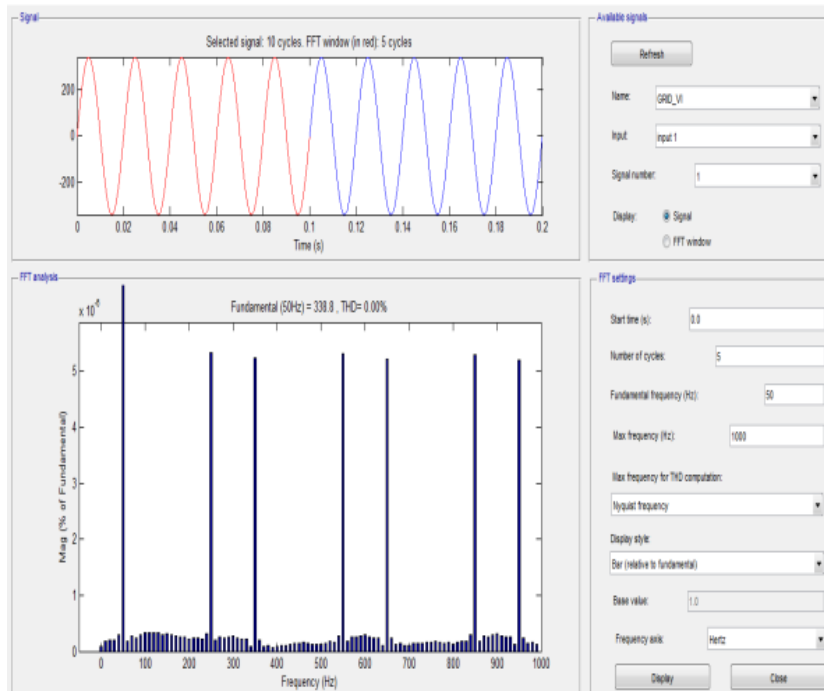


Fig THD value

The above figure shows that the Total Harmonic Distortion value.

V. CONCLUSION

The modelling of hybrid micro grid for power system configuration is done in MATLAB/SIMULINK environment. The present work mainly includes the grid tied mode of operation of hybrid grid. The models are developed for all the converters to maintain stable system under various loads and resource conditions and also the control mechanism are studied. MPPT ANN algorithm is used to harness maximum power from DC sources and to coordinate the power exchange between DC and AC grid. Although the hybrid grid can diminish the processes of DC/AC and AC/DC conversions in an individual AC or DC grid, there are many practical problems for the implementation of the hybrid grid based on the current AC dominated infrastructure. The efficiency of the total system depends on the diminution of conversion losses and the increase for an extra DC link. The hybrid grid can provide a reliable, high quality and more efficient power to consumer. The hybrid grid may be feasible for small isolated industrial plants with both PV systems and wind turbine generator as the major power supply.

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