

# Direct Current Systems and Renewable Energy Resources

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# Schedule

- 1 Introduction
  - Assumptions
  - Problem
- 2 DC Can Help
  - Plants Connection
  - Power Flow Control
  - Power Quality
  - Plants' Construction
- 3 Proposed Solutions
  - RES in DC Distribution System
  - Small, Balanced, Dedicated RES Power Systems
- 4 Experiment
  - Test Stand
  - Results
  - Further Work
- 5 Conclusions



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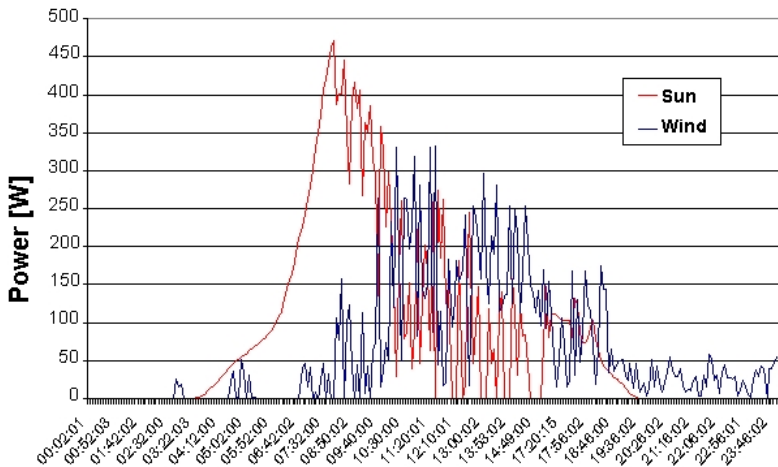


# Assumptions

- 1 small capacity of power plants
- 2 high dynamics – rapid changes of signals
- 3 unstable power generation profile
- 4 distribution system
- 5 low voltage
- 6 simple construction of power plants and control systems
- 7 low costs of equipment and power



# Solar or Wind Power Generation



# Problems

- 1 voltage quality
- 2 power delivery reliability
- 3 sources synchronisation



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# Synchronisation Process

## In AC System

- 1 amplitude, frequency, phase adjusting
- 2 closing plant's switch
- 3 keeping plant synchronised

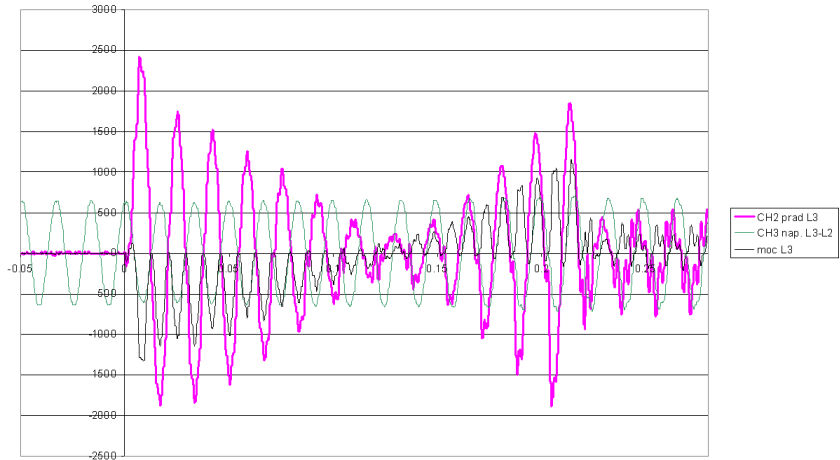
## In DC Systems

- 1 no synchronisation is needed





# Unsuccessful Synchronisation



# Power Flow Control

## In AC System

- 1 power flow must be controlled by phase control
- 2 possible unexpected power flow
- 3 plants (inverters) can consume power

## In DC Systems

- 1 power flow is equivalent to current flow
- 2 can be simply physically controlled
- 3 DC/DC converters are naturally one directional



# Voltage Quality

## In AC Systems

- 1 voltage wave shape
- 2 amplitude
- 3 frequency

## In DC Systems

- 1 voltage level



# Modern Power Sources

## Modern power sources are usually DC sources

- 1 photovoltaic battery
- 2 fuel cell

## Also modern plants with permanent magnet synchronous machines uses DC circuit

- 1 wind turbines
- 2 combustion engine generators
- 3 gas turbines

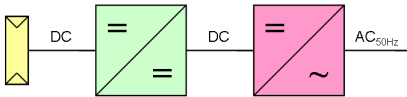
## Electrochemical storage devices can be easy introduced

- 1 batteries
- 2 supercapacitors

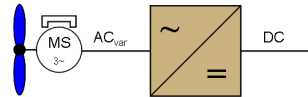
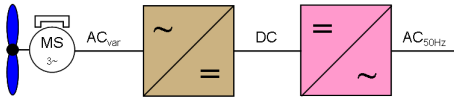
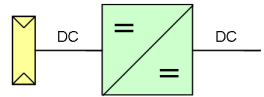


# Power Plants Construction

## AC system



## DC system



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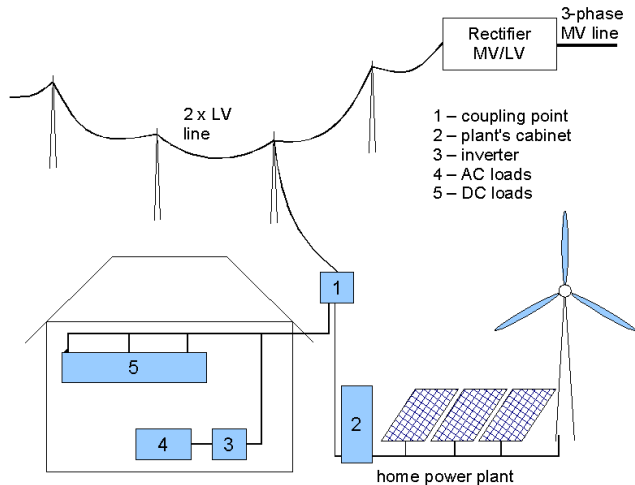


# DC Distribution System

- 1 the system is balanced by power grid
- 2 plants' are not controlled by the system operator
- 3 everyone can instal rather small power plant
- 4 plants' capacity usually significantly lower than load
- 5 no storage is installed



# DC Distribution System



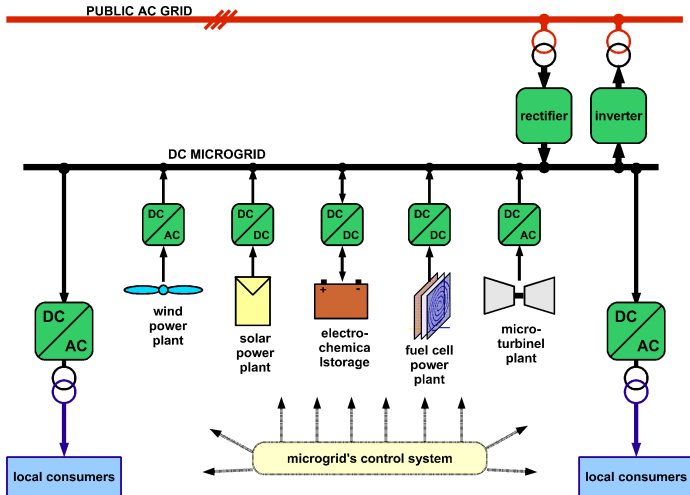


# DC Microgrid

- 1 internally balanced power subsystem
- 2 designed to supply some area with locally produced energy
- 3 can be a source from power system point of view
- 4 power plants are controlled
- 5 plants' capacity cover all needs
- 6 storage is required



# DC Microgrid Diagram



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## Author's Stand Parameters

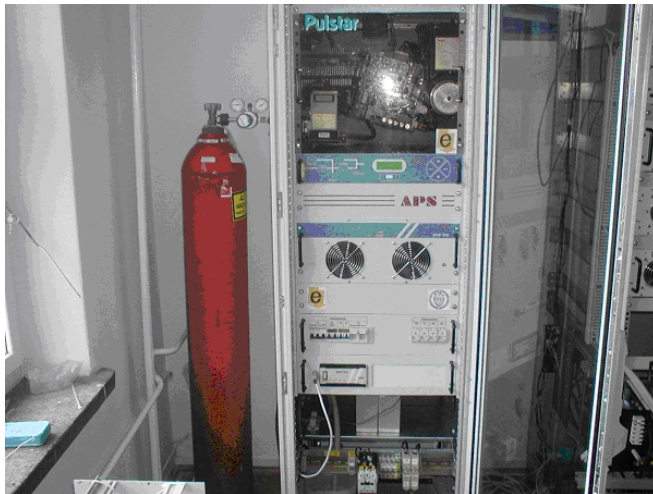
- 1 network nominal voltage – 50 V
- 2 solar power plant – 2 kW
- 3 fuel cell power plant – 2.4 kW
- 4 lead acid battery storage – 40 Ah, 2 kW
- 5 AC network coupling converter – 3 kW



# Photovoltaic Power Plant



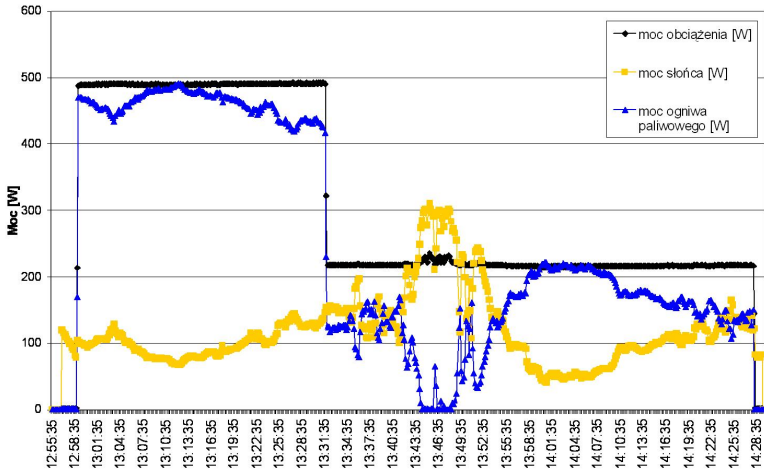
# Fuel Cell Power Plant



# AC Network Coupling Converter

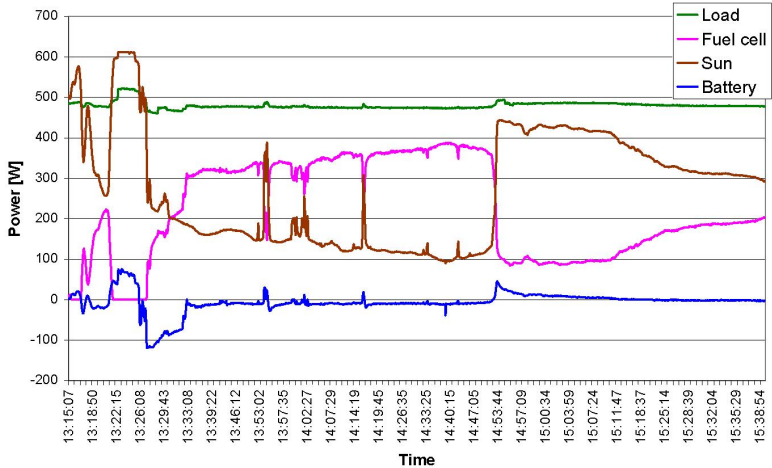


# Example of Operation

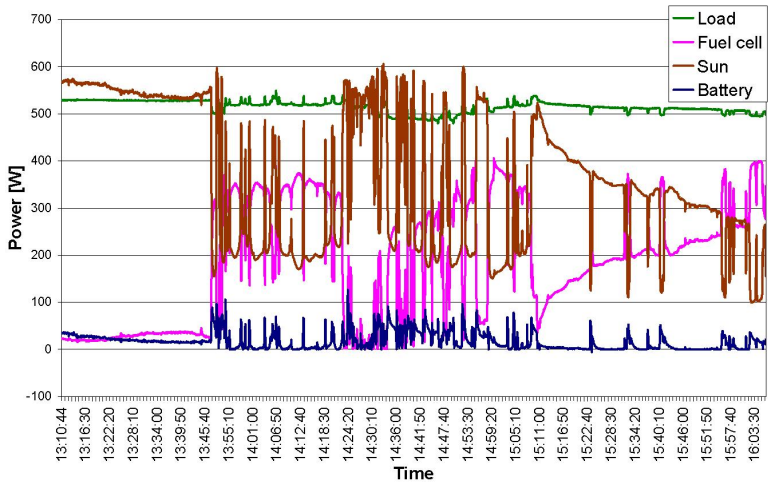




# Example of Operation



# Example of Operation



# Results

- 1 power sources cooperate in the proper way
- 2 voltage is unstable
- 3 voltage is kept in required range
- 4 storage system needs to be redesigned
- 5 platns' controllers need to be tuned



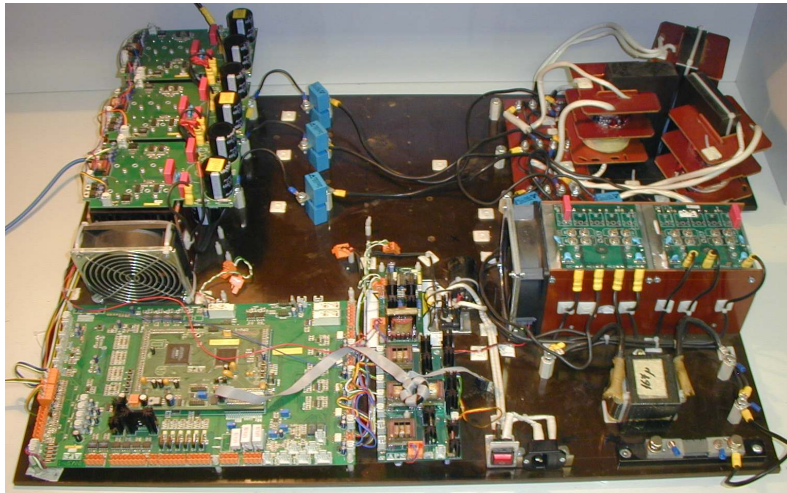
## More Power – Engine Generator



- rated power – 3 kW
- permanent magnet synchronous generator
- automatic start up



# New Bidirectional Converter for Storage System



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# Conclusions

- 1 I know that introduction of DC into power system awakes emotions and resistance, which cannot be explained with technical arguments.
- 2 System change can be hard, expensive as well.
- 3 Still some research is needed.
- 4 Generally the DC microgrid operates as it was designed.
- 5 Behaviour of the storage device has decisive impact upon the microgrid's operation.



***Thank you!!!***

