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AI-BASED TECHNIQUE TO ENHANCE TRANSIENT RESPONSE AND RESILIENCY OF POWER ELECTRONIC DOMINATED GRIDS VIA GRID-FOLLOWING INVERTERS

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***Abstract*— A frequency restoration method to enhance power electronic dominated grid (PEDG) resiliency and transient response via redefining grid following inverters (GFLIs) role at the grid-edge. An artificial intelligence-based power reference correction (AIPRC) module is developed for GFLIs to autonomously adjust their power set points during transient disturbances. A detailed analytical validation is provided that shows control rules in PEDG intrinsically follow the underlying dynamic of the swing-based machines to extend its stability boundary. Considering this fact, comprehensive transient and steady state-based mathematical models are used for constructing the learning database of the proposed AI-PRC. The proposed training approach can deal with grid's characteristics alterations and uncertainties. Thus, this approach incorporates PEDG's effective variables that shapes its dynamic response during transient disturbances. Subsequently, a neural network is trained by Bayesian regularization algorithm to realize the proposed AI-PRC scheme for frequency support via GFLIs. Several simulation and experimental case studies results validate the functionality of the proposed AI-PRC toward enhancing the PEDG's transient response and resiliency via GFLIs. The provided case studies demonstrate significant improvement in frequency restoration in response to transient disturbances**

I. INTRODUCTION

Thus, if they are coerced to contribute to a specific loading condition more than their nominal rating, the inverter cannot provide a proper dynamic response which could results in significant stability issues in PEDG. Also, having numerous GFMIs operating in parallel can be problematic due to the possibility of power circulating amongst them and synchronization challenges .However, by implementing a sort of synthetic droop control which is predominantly adopted from the primary frequency control loop of a synchronous generator (SG), the total load can be shared among the inverters while the grid's voltage and frequency are regulated autonomously.

On the other hand, grid following inverters (GFLIs) can be employed to strengthen the upstream grid voltage and frequency by equipping their control loops with droop fundamentals a supervisory control system instead of maximum power point operation. To benefit from the GFLIs to enhance system resiliency during disturbances, it is vital to add up another outer loop of voltage and frequency control. The active power is adjusted based on a thorough *P–f* control gain and the reactive power is regulated by using another gain that proposes an artificial intelligence-based power reference correction (AI-PRC) technique for GFLIs to autonomously adjust their power set points during transient disturbances. The proposed AI-PRC technique enables fast frequency restoration to enhance the transient response and resiliency of PEDG via re-defining GFLIs role at the grid-edge. The proposed AI-PRC technique includes a data mining mechanism and real-time AI-prediction module in the control loop of GFLI. The data mining approach is based on a comprehensive transient and steady state-based analytical model to construct a thorough database. All PEDG physical features such as practical alterations in configurations, demand and supply side disturbances, different inertia constants, network natural and damping frequency related to the power angle, and the optimal power injection/absorption are considered.

II. LITERATURE

A. EXISTING SYSTEM:

Horizontal-axis wind turbines (HAWT) have the main rotor shaft and electrical generator at the top of a tower, and must be pointed into the wind. Most have a gearbox, which turns the slow rotation of the blades into a quicker rotation that is more suitable to drive an electrical generator. Since a tower produces turbulence behind it, the turbine is usually pointed upwind of the tower. Turbine blades are made stiff to prevent the blades from being pushed into the tower by high winds. Additionally, the blades are placed a considerable distance in front of the tower and are sometimes tilted up a small amount. Downwind machines have been built, despite the problem of turbulence, because they don't need an additional mechanism for keeping them in line with the wind, and because in high winds the blades can be allowed to bend which reduces their swept area and thus their wind resistance. Since cyclic (that is repetitive) turbulence may lead to fatigue failures most HAWTs are upwind machines.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This paper gives general background of do research as well as expansion in the field of SEMS in power system arrangement based on over 20 published articles**.** The following release literature presents the review and relevance of each method for SEMS demand side fault in power system network. The connected assumptions completed, strengths as well as weakness of every one resolution methods are highlighted.

Ke Meng et al (2017) proposed that a challenge to organize several groups of aggregate air-conditioners for delivery system load managing. This projected method aim to present a challenge to synchronize compound group of Virtual Power Storage Space Scheme (VPSSS) to deal with complex load. A circulated manage system is future to distribute the essential dynamic control reduction among the aggregators during limited announcement to switch in order with nearby aggregators and an balance position can be met between complicated aggregators. In a distributed manage approach; the essential dynamic energy restriction can be collective amongst the participate aggregators.

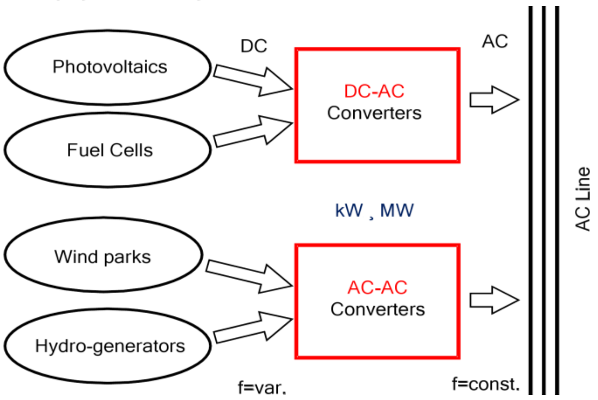
Mario Collotta et al (2017) has proposed system present an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) as maintain for a Home Energy Management (HEM) arrangement base on Bluetooth low energy, called BluHEMS. The objective of infrastructure technology is to realize an extensive energy savings, in order to cut greenhouse gas emissions and to reach effectual ecological security in more than a few contexts, counting infrastructure, developed, transport, buildings, electricity generation and delivery. A smart grid is conceptualized as a grouping of underlay electrical network and superimposes communication system. In this proposed system a profound examination for the pattern of the ANN in arrange to get the one that achieve the best presentation. This system supply widespread simulative assessment, perform all the way through the Network Simulator Version-2 (NS-2), in conditions of energy utilization, demand profit, delay practiced by consumers for the planned HEM solution and in conditions of package delivery relation, delay, and jitter for the wireless networks.

B. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed AI-based technique for enhancing the transient response and resiliency of

PEDG is validated on two main setups: an IEEE 14-bus network that represents a realistic PEDG inMATLAB/Simulink environment and a small-scale experimental hardware setup emulating the characteristics of PEDG. The main problems and bound up of the construction of Grids and the power station, as well as functioning in them of the most important power electronic systems are power quality control, both primary converters control and secondary system coordination are required. with a focus on the hybrid AC/DC micro grid harmonics compensation and unbalance compensation. For multiple interfacing converters, the secondary control with system-level coordination.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



BLOCK DIAGRAM DESCRIPTION

Matching parameters and coupling of distributed sources with power lines or local end-users, and controlling consumption of EE with these sources . matching parameters and coupling of energy storage with power lines, and controlling the exchange of energy between storage systems and power lines. improving the quality of the power supply, among other things: compensation of sags and swells, asymmetry and distortions of supply voltage, as well as compensation for distortion, asymmetry and phase shift in load current

INTRODUCTION TO SIMULATION GENERAL

Simulation has become a very powerful tool for industrial application as well as in academics, nowadays. It is now essential for an electrical engineer to understand the concept of simulation to study the system or circuit behavior without damaging it .The tools for doing the simulation in various fields are available in the market for engineering professionals. Many industries are spending a considerable amount of time and money in doing simulation before manufacturing their product. In most of the research and development (R&D) work, the simulation plays a very important role. Without simulation it is quiet impossible to proceed further.

It should be noted that in power electronics, computer simulation and a proof of concept hardware prototype in the laboratory are complimentary to each other. However computer simulation must not be considered as a substitute for hardware prototype.

C. THE MATLAB SYSTEM

The MATLAB System consists of five main parts.

1.Desktop Tools and Development Environment

This is the set tools and facilities that help you use MATLAB functions and files. Many of these tools are graphical user interfaces. It includes the MATLAB desktop and command window and command window, a command history, an editor and debugger, a code analyzer and other reports, and browsers for viewing help, the workspace, files, and the search path.

2. The Matlab Mathematical Function Library

This is vast collection of computational algorithms ranging from elementary functions, like sum, sine, cosine, and complex arithmetic, to more sophisticated functions like matrix inverse, matrix Eigen values, Bessel functions, and fast Fourier transforms.

3. *The Matlab Language*

This is a high-level matrix/Array language with control flow statements, functions, data structures, input/output, and object- oriented programming features. It allows both "programming in the small" to rapidly create quick and dirty throw-away programs, and "programming in the large" to create large and complex application programs.

4.Graphic

MATLAB has extensive facilities for displaying vectors and matrices as graphs, as well as annotating and printing these graphs. It includes high-level functions for two-dimensional data visualization, image processing, animation, and presentation graphics. It also includes low-level functions that allow you to fully customize the appearance of graphics as well as to build complete graphical user interface on your MATLAB applications.

5. The Matlab External Interfaces/Api

This is a library that allows you to write C and Fortran programs that interact with MATLAB. It includes facilities for calling routines from MATLAB (dynamic linking), calling MATLAB as a computational engine, and reading and writing MAT-files.

III. MATLAB DOCUMENTATION

MATLAB provides extensive documentation, in both printed and online format, to help you learn about and use all of its features. If you are a new user, start with this Getting Started book. It covers all the primary MATLAB features at a high level, including many examples. The MATLAB online help provides task-oriented and reference information about MATLAB features. MATLAB documentation is also available in printed form and in PDF format. MATLAB online help is used to view the online documentation, by selecting MATLAB Help from the Help menu in MATLAB.

MATLAB/Simulink

• MathWorks tools for technical computing and simulations, widely used
across various engineering and science disciplines

• MATLAB

 Programming language and interactive environment well suited for computing, algorithms, data processing and visualization

• Simulink

 Environment for graphical, model-based simulation of dynamic systems

• Version 2007a (or 2007b) available in all computer labs in the Engineering building

• Personal copy (full version, but for students only) can be purchased at www,mathworks.com for $99. This is not required for ECEN2060

• Tutorial objectives: very basic introduction to the tools at the level sufficient to understand ECEN2060 simulation models and do homework
assignments

More notes

• Simulink model and MATLAB Figure windows include a "Copy" function in the "Edit" menu. This is useful for reporting results: you can simply copy and paste your models or graphical results into a Word or PowerPoint document

• You may want to explore other options in the MATLAB Figure window. For example, find out how add a grid, change the line type, thickness or color, change the x-axis or y-axis scales, etc.

• This tutorial is very limited in scope, just to get you started with the tools we will be using to model and test various electrical or electro-mechanical energy systems in ECEN2060. You may want to browse through Simulink/MATLAB HELP documentation to further explore the tool capabilities

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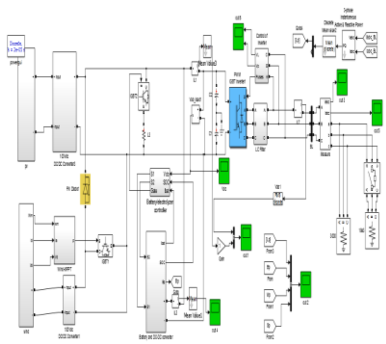
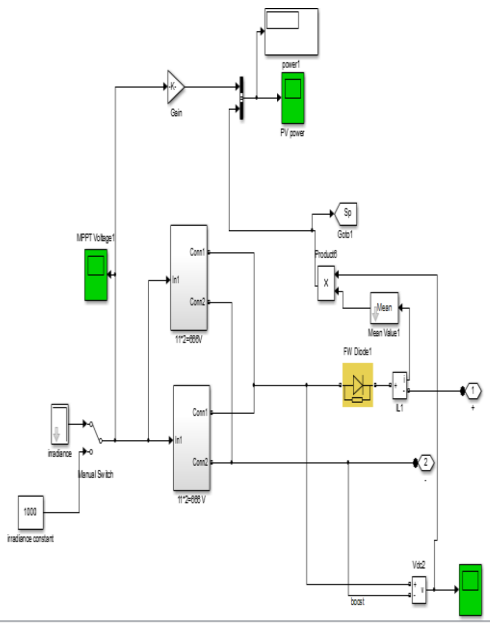
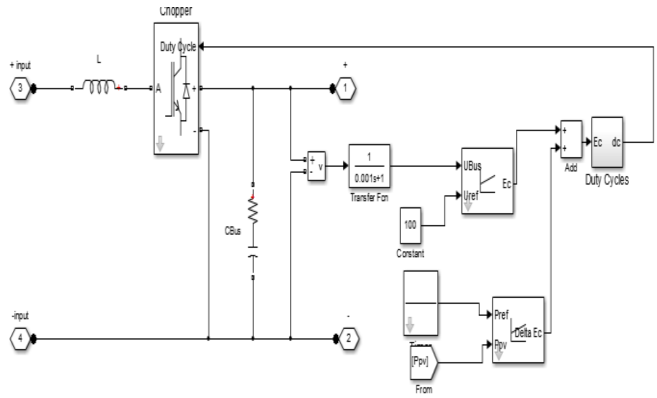
IV. SIMULATION RESULT

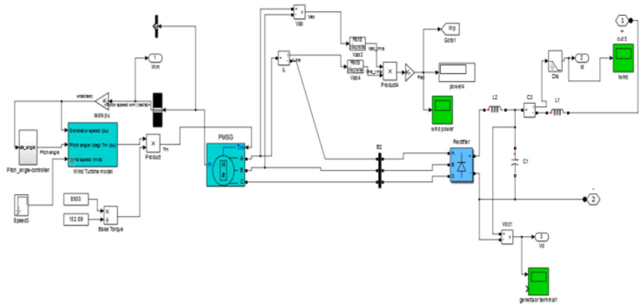


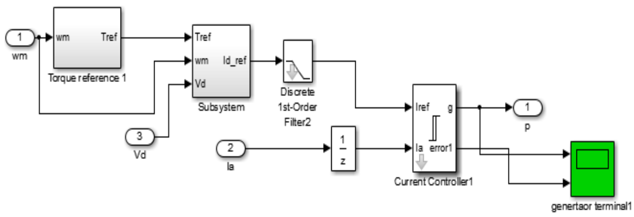
SOLAR PANEL SIMULATION:



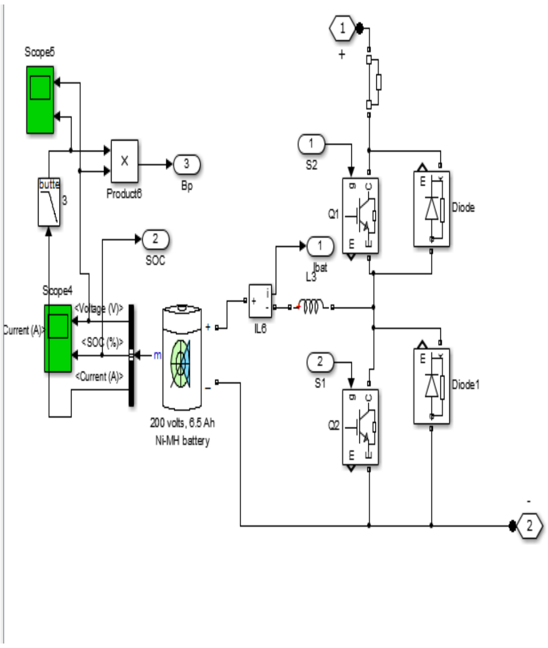


WIND SIMULATION

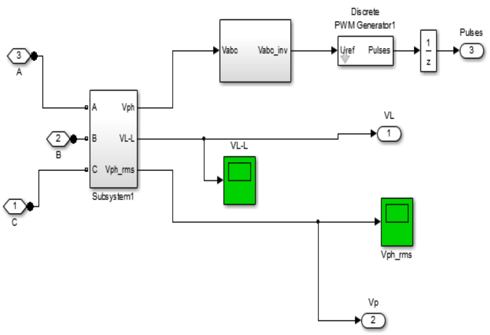


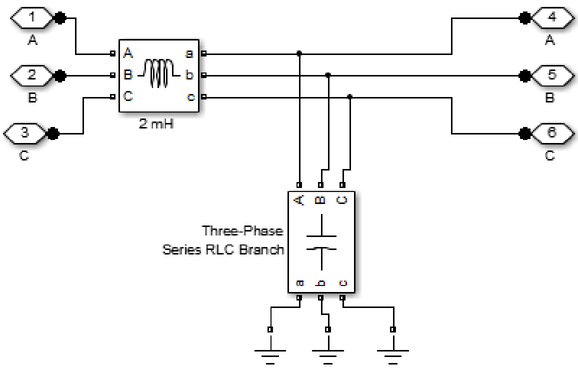


BATTERY SIMULATION:



Control of Inverter





V. CONCLUSION

AI-PRC mechanism to enhance the transient response and resiliency of PEDG. A two-layer feedforward ANN is learned by the BRA which facilitates the AI-PRC module to predict system frequency trajectory and provide the proper amount of correction power for GFLIs when the grid was subjected to disturbances. GFLI and GFMI dynamic was extensively analyzed to create an accurate datamining approach for the training of the ANN, it provides a new perspective for solving convex optimization problems. Second, the linearized power flow equation used has high precision, and the constructed quadratic convex programming OPF model can ensure that the algorithm is stable in the global optimal solution. Third, the network unit and the PV unit only exchange node injection power information, and the PV units are completely confidential with respect to each other. Finally, there is no need for global coordination, and the proposed scheme supports the plug-and-play feature. The proposed algorithm does have some limitations. The input has to be feasible under the dynamic reactive power limits and common coupling. As there are variations in practices, a sensitivity analysis could be carried out to assess the robustness of the proposed scheme.

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