

Implementation of a Microgrid Energy Management System Considering E-Mobility, Uncertainties and Contingencies: A Multi-Objective Approach

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August 29, 2024

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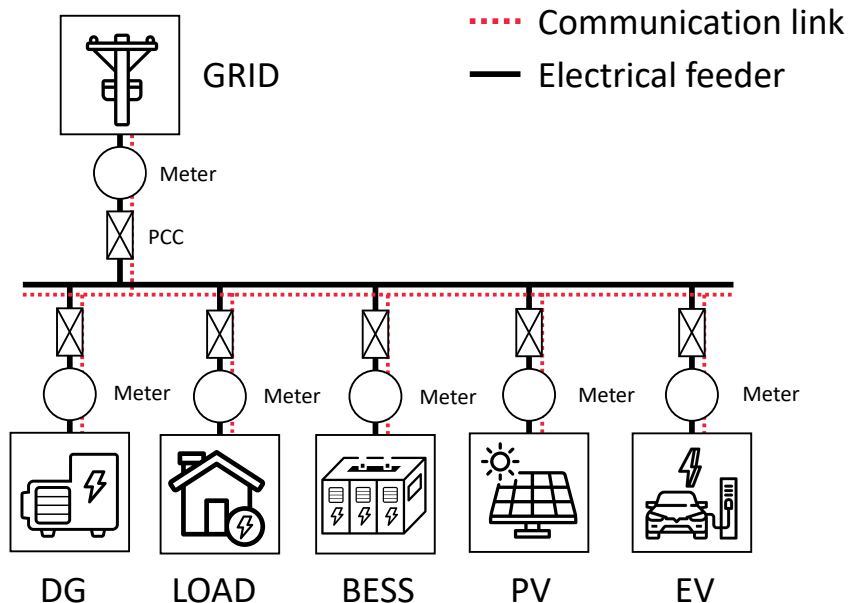
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Introduction



Objectives

- Develop a multi-objective optimization model for the EMS.

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- Integrate a new window of EVs in the IoT-based EMS.

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- Develop a multi-objective optimization model for the EMS.
- Integrate a new window of EVs in the IoT-based EMS.
- Validate the EMS in a Hardware-in-the-Loop (HIL) environment.

Methodology

Uncertainty and Contingency Sets

- Uncertainties are addressed using multiple profiles for solar generation and demand, 9 scenarios.
- Contingencies, reflecting all possible occurrences across the 24-hour period.

Methodology

Uncertainty and Contingency Sets

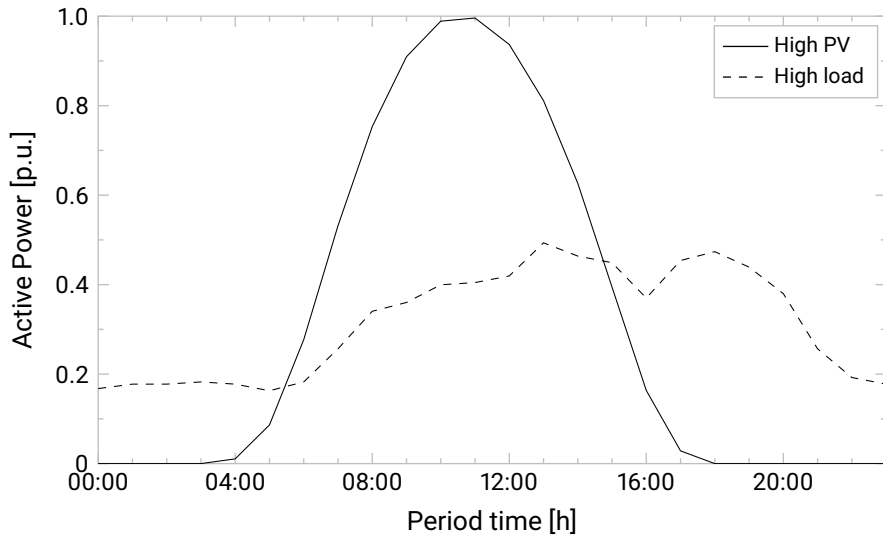


Figure 1: Scenarios for solar generation and demand.

Methodology

Uncertainty and Contingency Sets

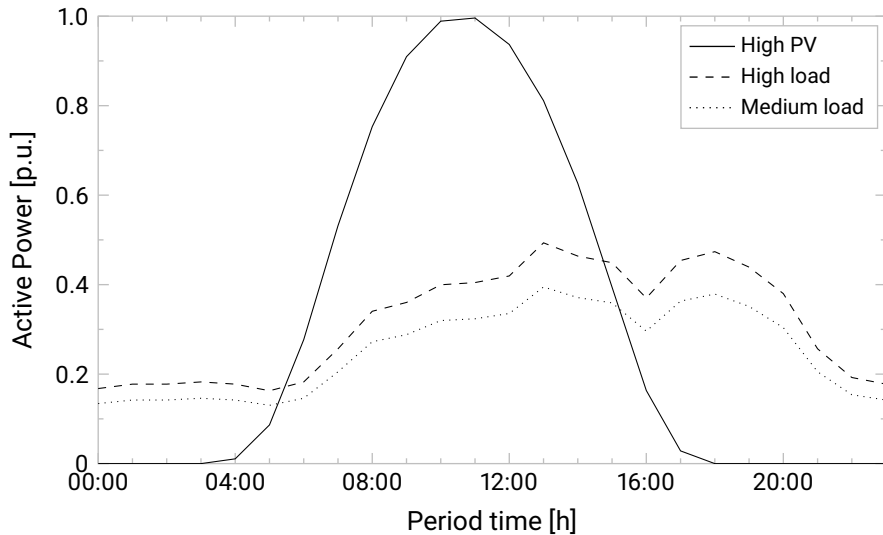


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Methodology

Uncertainty and Contingency Sets

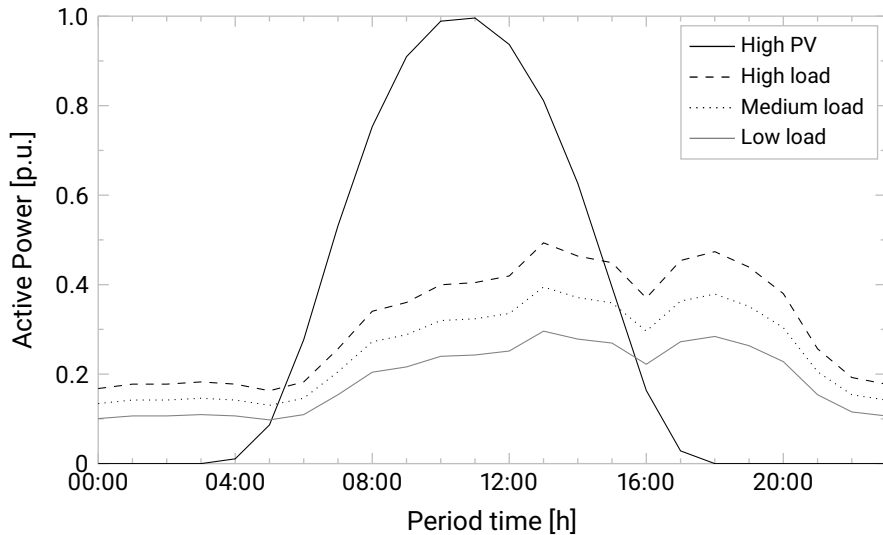


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Methodology

Uncertainty and Contingency Sets

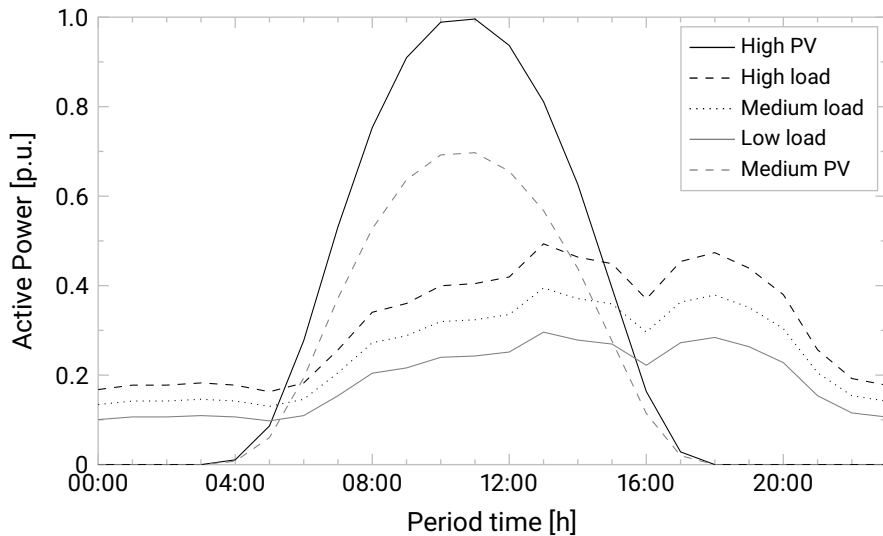


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Methodology

Uncertainty and Contingency Sets

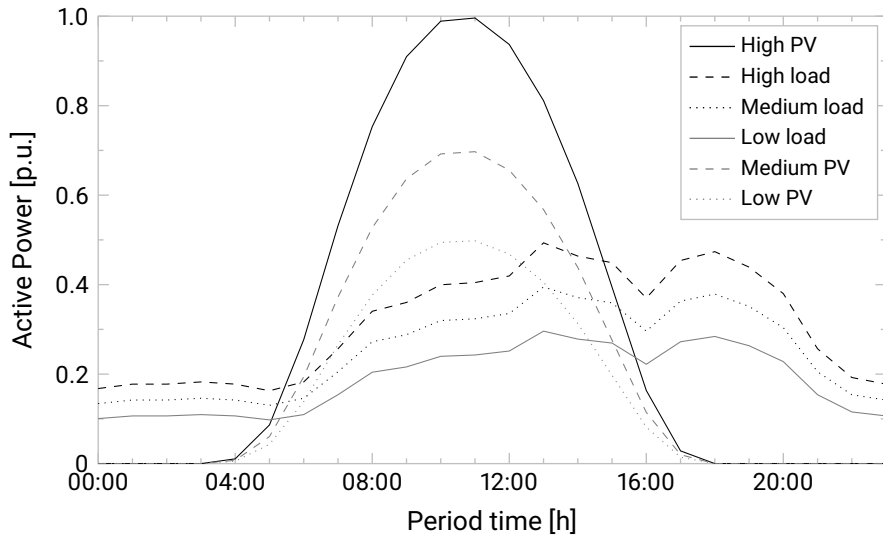


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Methodology

Uncertainty and Contingency Sets

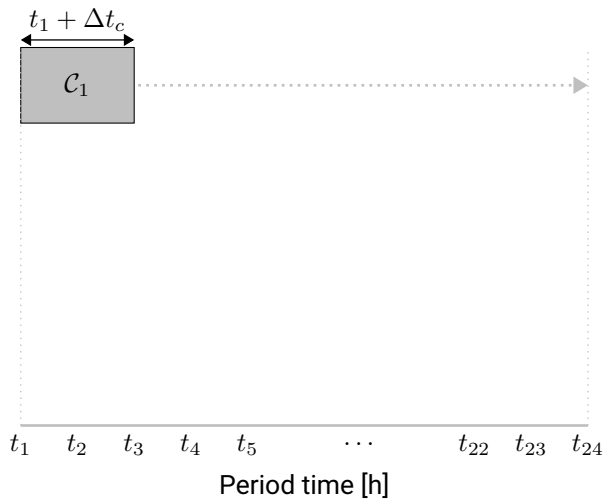


Figure 2: Set of contingencies

Methodology

Uncertainty and Contingency Sets

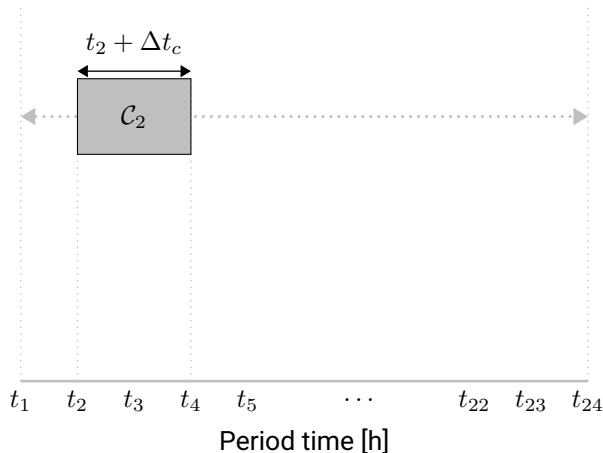


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Methodology

Uncertainty and Contingency Sets

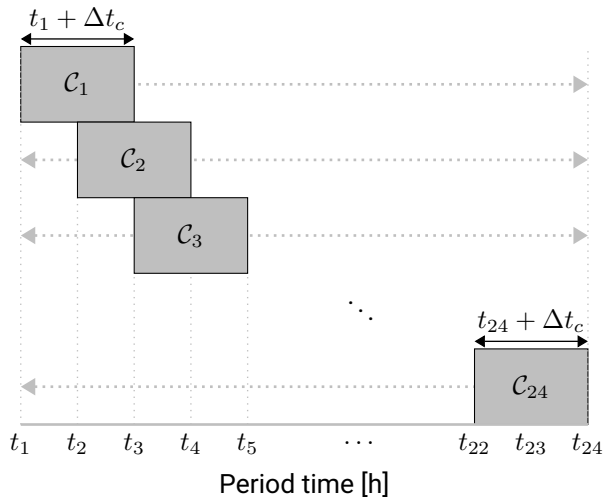


Figure 2: Set of contingencies

Methodology

Mathematical Model for the EMS

- Objective function 1

$$f_{costs} = \min \Delta t \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \left\{ Prob_s \cdot \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}} \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}} \alpha_t^S P_{i,f,t,c,s}^{PCC} + \right. \right. \\ \left. \sum_{n \in \mathcal{G}} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}} \left(P_{n,t,c,s}^G \cdot \alpha_n^G \cdot \mu_{n,t,c,s} \right) + \right. \\ \left. \left. \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}} \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}} \alpha^C P_{i,f,t}^D (1 - x_{i,f,t,c}) \right] \right\} \quad (1)$$

Methodology

Mathematical Model for the EMS

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- Objective function 2

$$f_{ens} = \min \sum_{\forall r, t | t=t_d} \left(\overline{E_r^{EV}} - E_{r,t}^{EV} \right) \quad (2)$$

Methodology

Mathematical Model for the EMS

Subject to:

- Constraints related to the operation of three-phase distribution systems
- Constraints related to genset operation
- Constraints related to islanded operation
- Constraints related to BESS
- Constraints related to EVs

Methodology

Multi-objective Optimization Problem

To solve MOOP, we employ the ϵ -constraint method

Methodology

Multi-objective Optimization Problem

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f_{costs} \\ \text{subject to} & f_{ens} \leq \varepsilon_p, \\ & \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Operation of three-phase distribution systems} \\ \text{Islanded operation} \\ \text{Genset operation} \\ \text{BESS} \\ \text{EVs} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \quad (3)$$

EMS software architecture

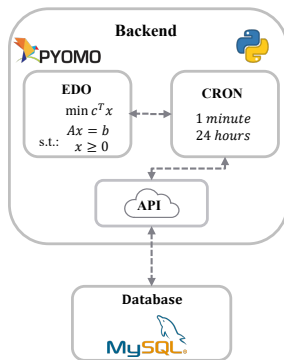


Figure 3: IoT-based for microgrids software architecture.

EMS software architecture

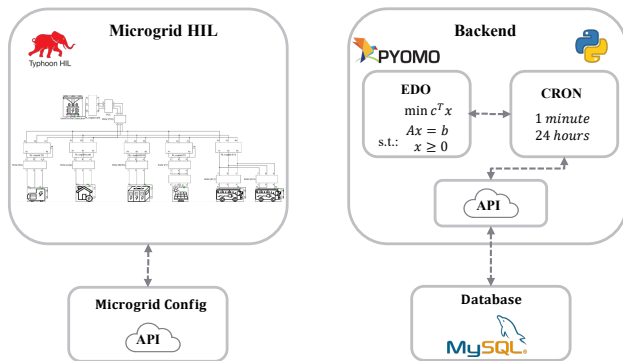


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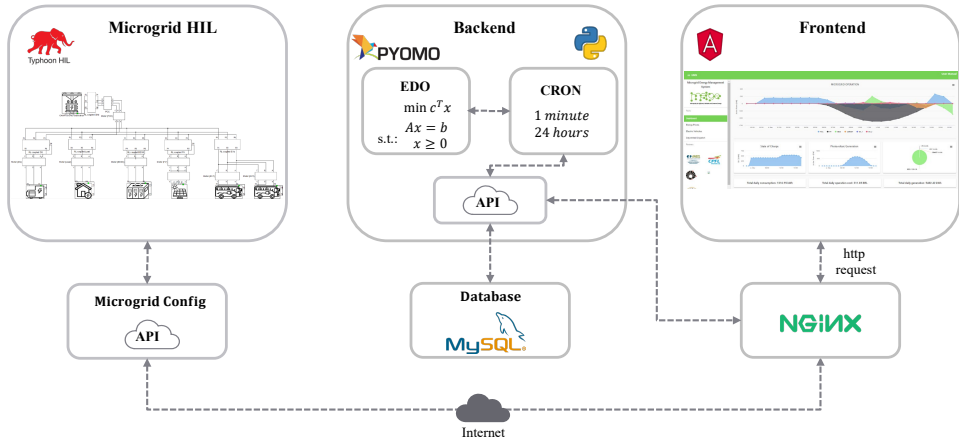


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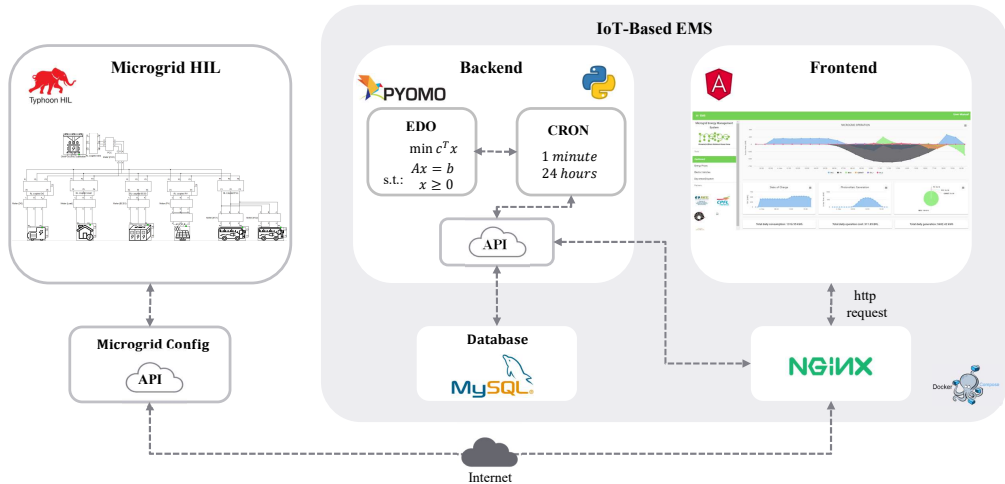


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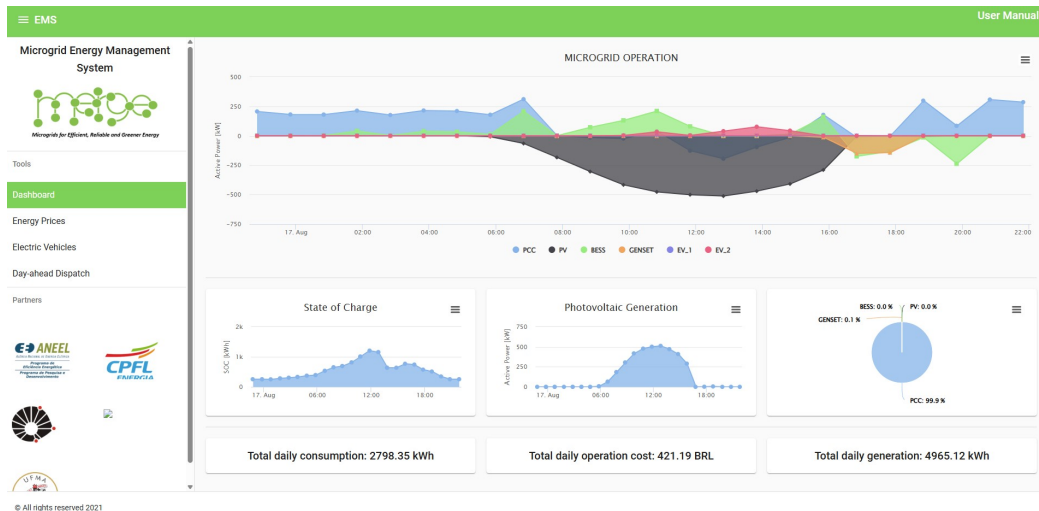



Figure 4: Frontend of GUI EMS.

EMS software architecture

EMS

User Manual

Microgrid Energy Management System


Microgrid for Efficient, Reliable and Greener Energy

Tools


Dashboard


Energy Prices


Electric Vehicles


Day-ahead Dispatch

Partners


Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica


CPFL ENERGIA





Battery size 1 [kWh]

Battery size 2 [kWh]

Charger power 1 [kW]

Charger power 2 [kW]

Initial SoC 1 [%]

Initial SoC 2 [%]

Arrival time 1 [0-24]

Arrival time 2 [0-24]

Departure time 1 [0-24]

Departure time 2 [0-24]

Update

These data will be used for the next day-ahead dispatch, triggered at 00h.

Figure 5: Frontend of GUI EMS - EVs tab.

Case study: CAMPUSGRID microgrid

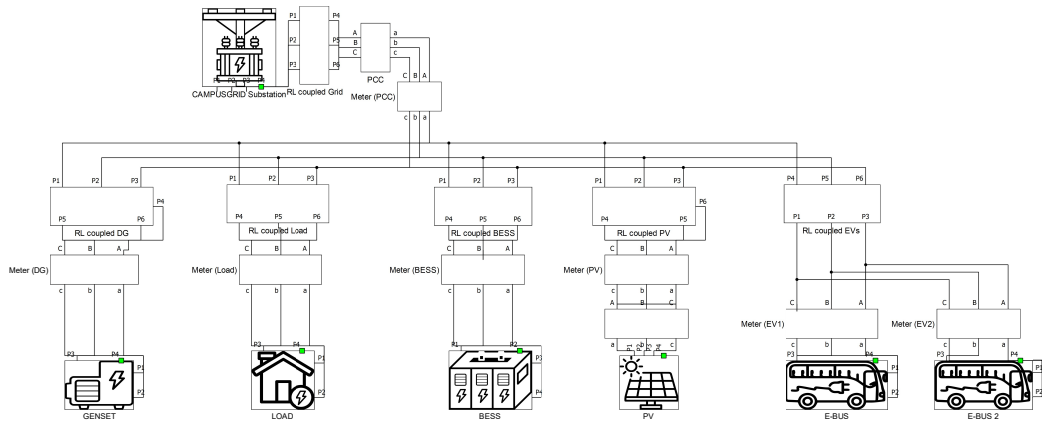


Figure 6: Microgrid CAMPUSGRID schematic in Typhoon HIL 604.

Case study

- Case I: Without contingencies.
- Case II: Contingency at 16:00 hours.
- Case III: Contingency at 08:00 hours.
- Case IV: Without contingencies, including EV.
- Case V: Contingency at 16:00 hours with EV.
- Case VI: Contingency at 08:00 hours with EV.
- Case VII: Contingencies at 08:00 and 16:00 hours with EVs.

Remembering the MOOP:

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f_{costs} \\ \text{subject to} & f_{ens} \leq \varepsilon_p, \\ & \text{Operation of three-phase distribution systems} \\ & \text{Islanded operation} \\ & \text{Genset operation} \\ & \text{BESS} \\ & \text{EVs} \end{array} \right\} (3)$$

Test and Results

Multi-objective Optimization Analysis

Algorithm 1: ε -Constraint Method for MOOP

Data: Parameters of the MOOP, including scenarios and contingencies

Result: Pareto front

- 1 **Initialize:** Set of ε_p values;
 - 2 **for each** ε_p *value in the set* **do**
 - 3 **Solve:** (3);
 - 4 **Store:** Non-dominated solutions;
 - 5 **end**
 - 6 **Generate** Pareto front;
 - 7 **Compute:** The centroid of the Pareto front;
-

Tests and Results

Multi-objective Optimization Analysis

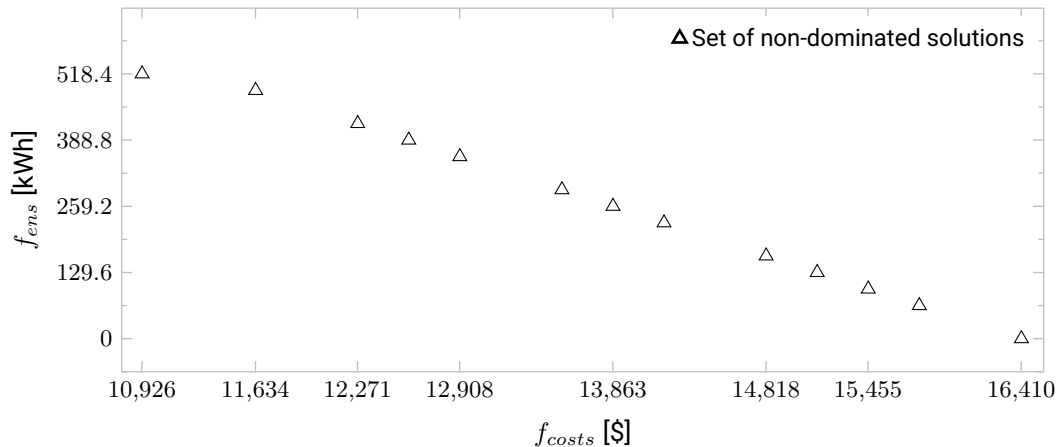


Figure 7: Pareto front

Tests and Results

Multi-objective Optimization Analysis

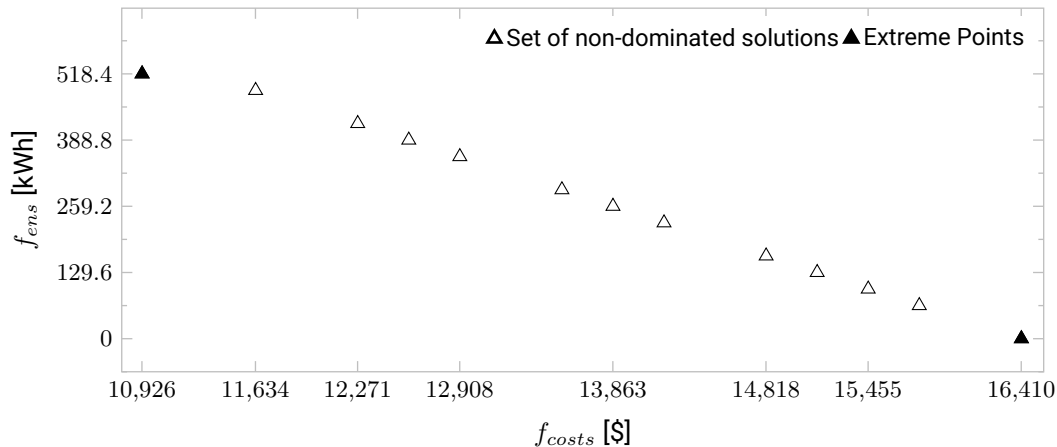


Figure 7: Pareto front

Tests and Results

Multi-objective Optimization Analysis

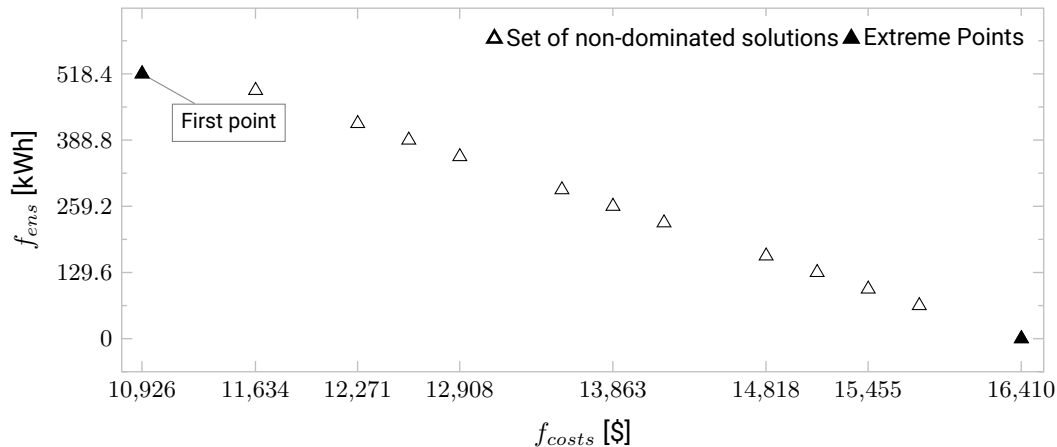
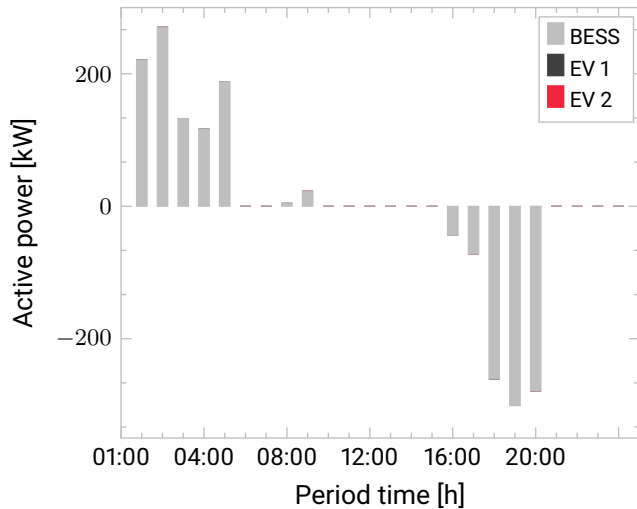


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Tests and Results

Multi-objective Optimization Analysis



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Multi-objective Optimization Analysis

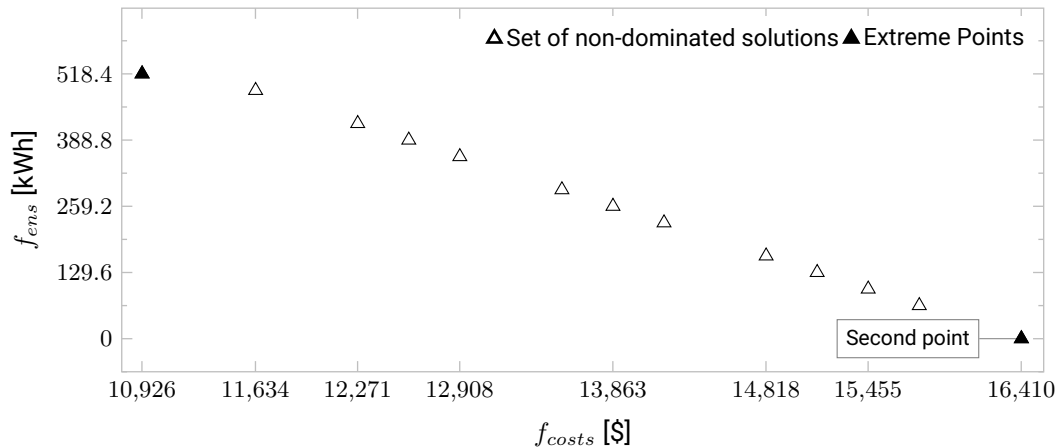
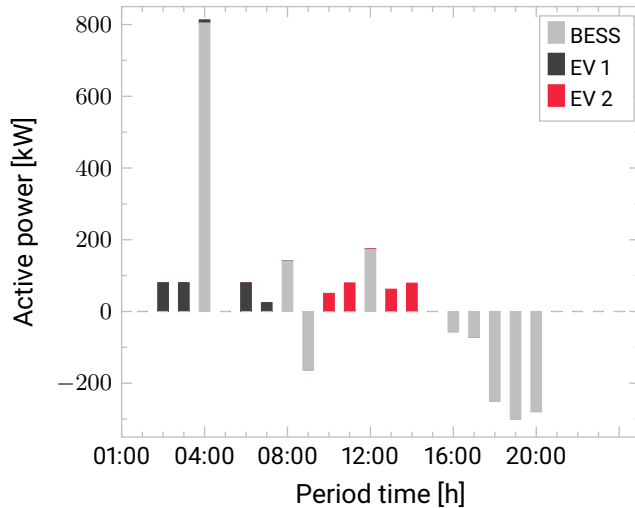


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Tests and Results

Multi-objective Optimization Analysis



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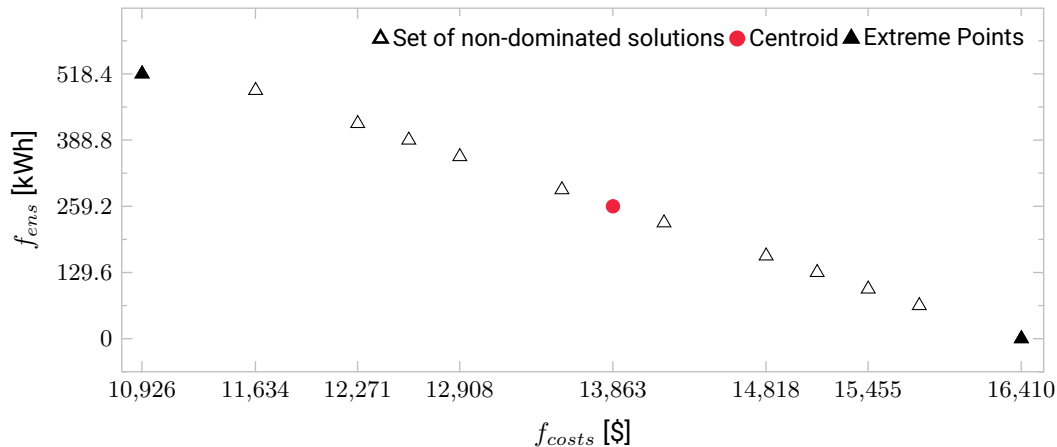


Figure 7: Pareto front

Remembering the case studies

- Case I: Without contingencies.
- Case II: Contingency at 16:00 hours.
- Case III: Contingency at 08:00 hours.
- Case IV: Without contingencies, including EV.
- Case V: Contingency at 16:00 hours with EV.
- Case VI: Contingency at 08:00 hours with EV.
- **Case VII: Contingencies at 08:00 and 16:00 hours with EVs.**

Results: Case VII: Contingencies at 08:00 and 16:00 hours with EVs

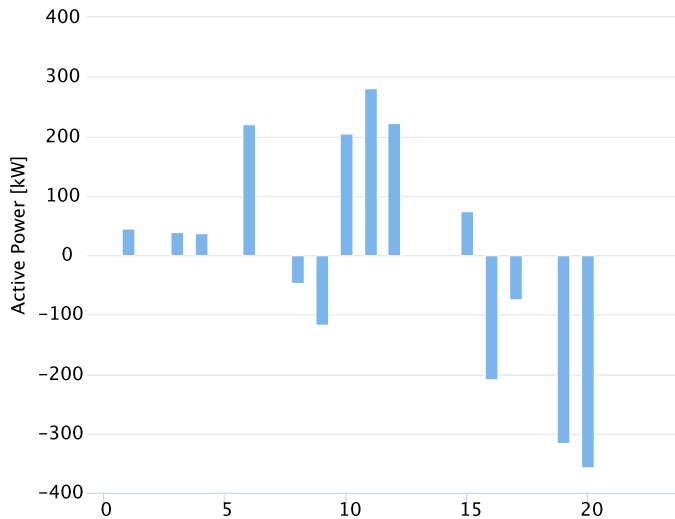


Figure 8: BESS dispatch for case VI.

Results: Case VII: Contingencies at 08:00 and 16:00 hours with EVs

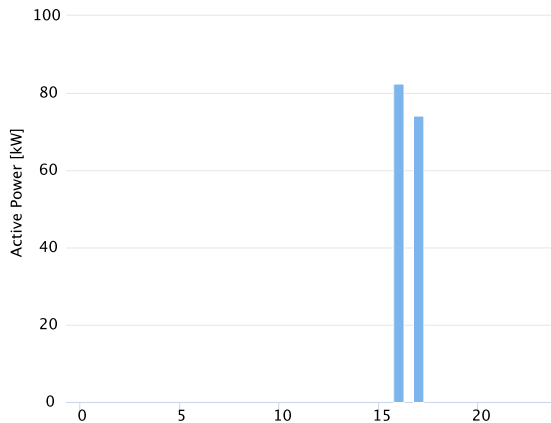


Figure 9: Genset dispatch.

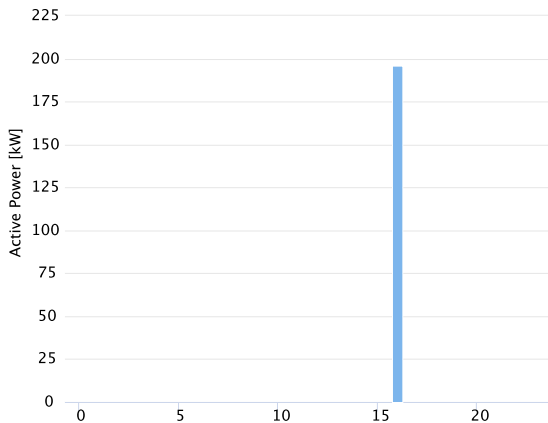


Figure 10: PV curtailment.

Results: Case VII: Contingencies at 08:00 and 16:00 hours with EVs

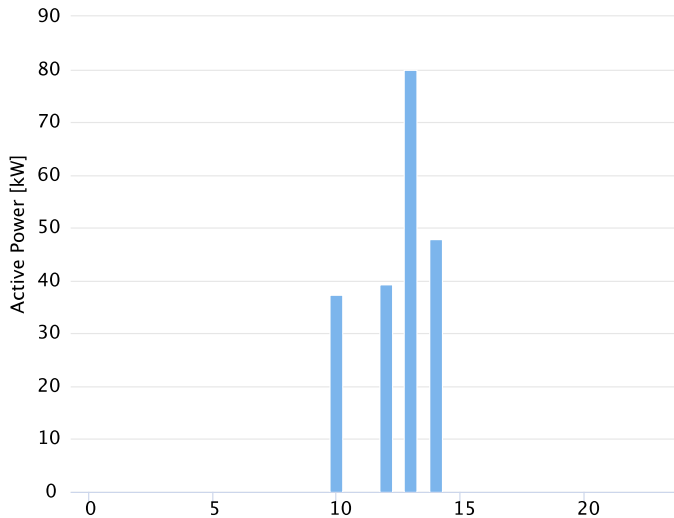


Figure 11: EV 2 dispatch.

Results: Case VII: Contingencies at 08:00 and 16:00 hours with EVs

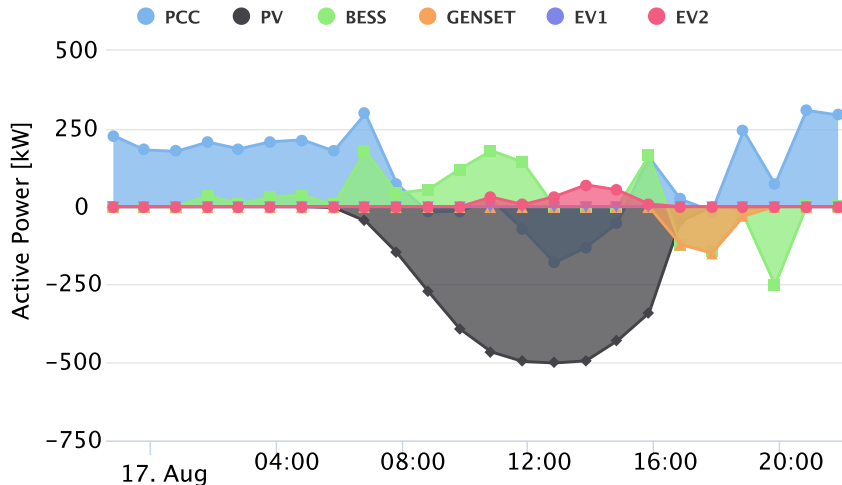


Figure 12: Microgrid operation 24 hours.

Conclusions

- Developed a multi-objective optimization model for the EMS.

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Work plan and schedule

- **01:** Taking courses.
- **02:** Continuing courses and introduction to the MERGE project.
- **03:** Learning the CAMPUSGRID microgrid mathematical model using Python and Pyomo.
- **04:** Implementing the mathematical model with linearizations, contingencies, and scenarios in Pyomo.
- **05:** Gaining knowledge of backend (Flask API and database) and frontend (Angular) technologies.
- **06:** Preparing case studies for 24-hour simulations with Typhoon HIL604 software.
- **07:** Preparing for the qualification exam.
- **08:** Continuing simulations, including a rolling horizon approach and PV forecasting.
- **09:** Writing and preparing the master's thesis.
- **10:** Defending the master's thesis.

Table 1: Scheduled and project status

Stage	1st 2023	2nd 2023	1st 2024	2nd 2024
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				
10				

Done	To do
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Thank you!

Acknowledgments:

