Optimal Operation of Islanded AC/DC Hybrid Microgrids: Supplementary Information

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1 Cost Function of DGs

The quadratic cost function of DG_1^{ac} connected at Bus 1 in AC subgrid is:

$$C_{DG_1}^{ac}(P_{G_1}^{ac}) = 140 + 6.3P_{G_1}^{ac} + 0.005(P_{G_1}^{ac})^2$$
(1)

The quadratic cost function of DG_3^{ac} connected at Bus 3 in AC subgrid is:

$$C_{DG_3}^{ac}(P_{G_3}^{ac}) = 200 + 10P_{G_3}^{ac} + 0.008(P_{G_3}^{ac})^2$$
(2)

The quadratic cost function of DG_3^{dc} connected at Bus 3 in DC subgrid is:

$$C_{DG_3}^{dc}(P_{G_3}^{dc}) = 160 + 7P_{G_3}^{dc} + 0.008(P_{G_3}^{dc})^2$$
(3)

The quadratic cost function of DG_6^{dc} connected at Bus 6 in DC subgrid is:

$$C_{DG_6}^{dc}(P_{G_6}^{dc}) = 160 + 5P_{G_6}^{dc} + 0.005(P_{G_6}^{dc})^2$$
(4)

2 Parameter Values and Constraint Limits - Optimization

AC and DC Grid no-load voltage is 230V. AC grid no-load frequency is 50 Hz.

For DG_1^{ac} :

$$-15 \text{ kW} \le P_{G_1}^{ac} \le 15 \text{ kW}$$
 (5)

$$-10 \text{ kVAR} \le Q_{G_1}^{ac} \le 10 \text{ kVAR}$$
 (6)

$$(S_{G_1}^{ac})_{max} = 18.75 \text{ kVA}$$
 (7)

For DG_3^{ac} :

$$-20 \text{ kW} \le P_{G_3}^{ac} \le 20 \text{ kW}$$
 (8)

$$-15 \text{ kVAR} \le Q_{G_3}^{ac} \le 15 \text{ kVAR} \tag{9}$$

$$(S_{G_3}^{ac})_{max} = 25 \text{ kVA} \tag{10}$$

For DG_3^{dc} :

$$-20 \text{ kW} \le P_{G_3}^{dc} \le 20 \text{ kW} \tag{11}$$

For DG_6^{dc} :

$$-15 \text{ kW} \le P_{G_6}^{dc} \le 15 \text{ kW} \tag{12}$$

For Interlinking Converter:

$$-10 \text{ kW} \le P_{ic} \le 10 \text{ kW}$$
 (13)

For all AC subgrid buses:

$$218.5 \text{ V} \le |V_i^{ac}| \le 241.5 \text{ V} \qquad \forall i \in \mathcal{N}_{ac}$$
 (14)

$$-\pi \le \delta_i \le \pi \qquad \forall i \in \mathcal{N}_{ac} \tag{15}$$

For all DC subgrid buses:

$$218.5 \text{ V} \le |V_i^{dc}| \le 241.5 \text{ V} \qquad \forall i \in \mathcal{N}_{dc}$$

$$(16)$$

System frequency:

$$-47.5 \text{ Hz} \le f \le 52.5 \text{ Hz}$$
 (17)

Refer next Section for load details.

3 12-bus AC/DC Hybrid Microgrid Details

The details regarding the AC subgrid follows:

Parameters	Value
Resistance	$0.668 \ \Omega/\mathrm{km}$
Reactance	$0.879 \ \Omega/\mathrm{km}$
Half Line Charging Susceptance	$0.0005 \ \Omega^{-1}/\text{line}$
Line Lengths	100 m
$K_{P_1}^{ac}$	1.666e-4 (Hz/W)
$K_{P_3}^{ac}$	$1.25e-4 \; (Hz/W)$
$K_{Q_1}^{ac}$	1.15e-3 (V/VAR)
$K_{Q_3}^{\widetilde{a}c}$	7.66e-4 (V/VAR)
Peak Load (for all loads)	5 kW + 3.75i kVAR

Table 1: 6-bus AC subgrid details.

The details regarding the DC subgrid follows:

Parameters	Value
Resistance	$2.35 \Omega/\mathrm{km}$
Line Lengths	$100 \mathrm{m}$
$K^{dc}_{P_3} \ K^{dc}_{P_6}$	$1.15e-3 \; (V/W)$
$K_{P_6}^{d\overset{\circ}{c}}$	$1.53e-4 \; (Hz/W)$
Peak Load (for all loads)	$5~\mathrm{kW}$

Table 2: 6-bus DC subgrid details.

The interlinking converter droop K_P^{ic} is 2e-4 (1/W).

3.1 Load Profile

The loads in the microgrid follow the normalized load profile presented in Figure 1:

3.2 Solar Generation Profile

The solar PV generation profile is presented in Figure 2.

It should be noted that the solar generation in the network was considered at a power factor of 0.8 lagging.

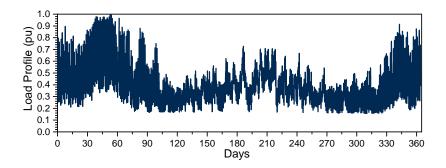


Figure 1: Normalized Load Profile in pu.

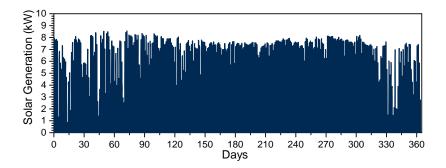


Figure 2: Solar PV Generation Profile in kW.