



Hierarchical Energy Management System for Optimising Self-consumption in Building MicroGrids

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GT Micro-Réseau

Hierarchical Energy Management System for Optimising Self-consumption in Building MicroGrids

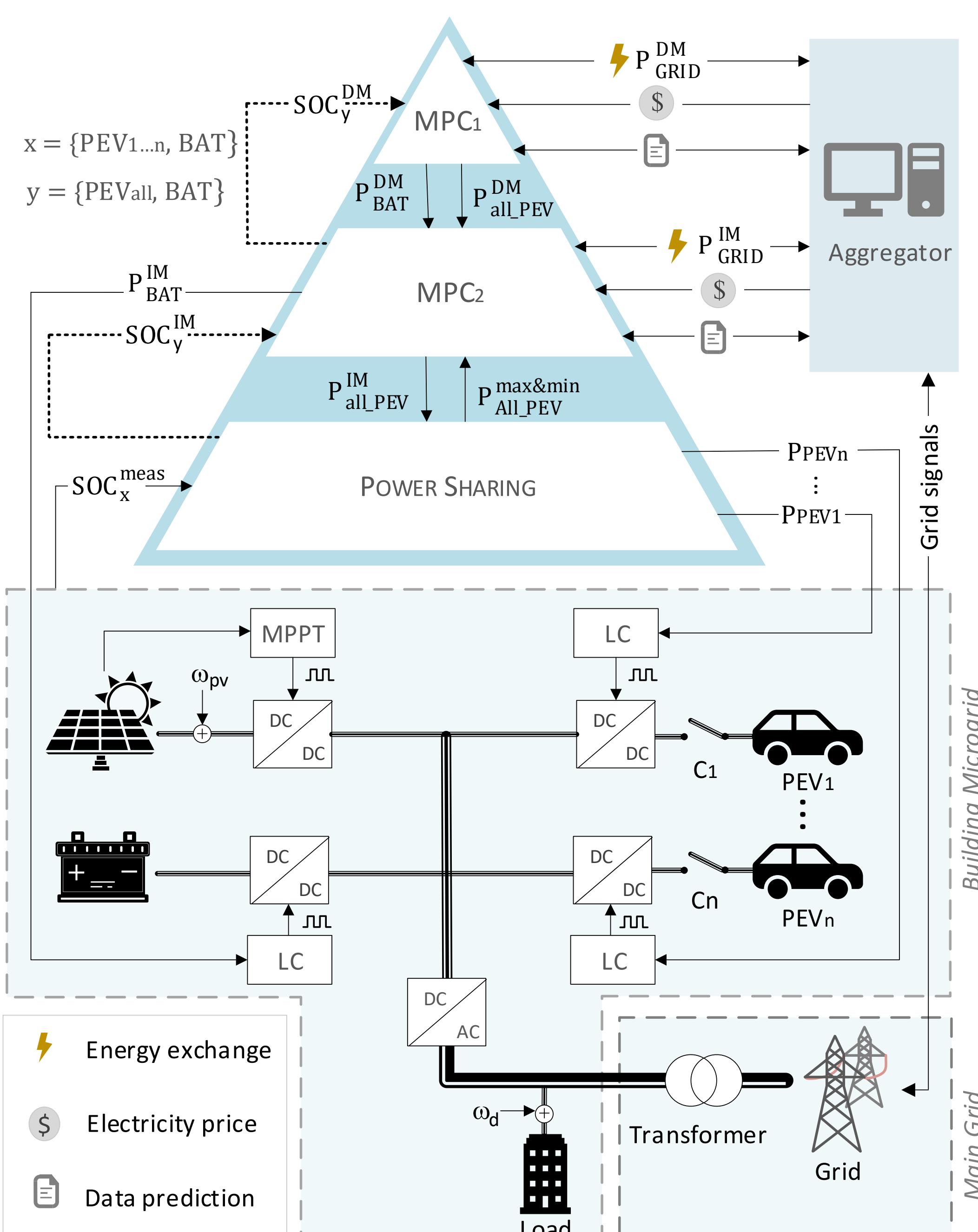
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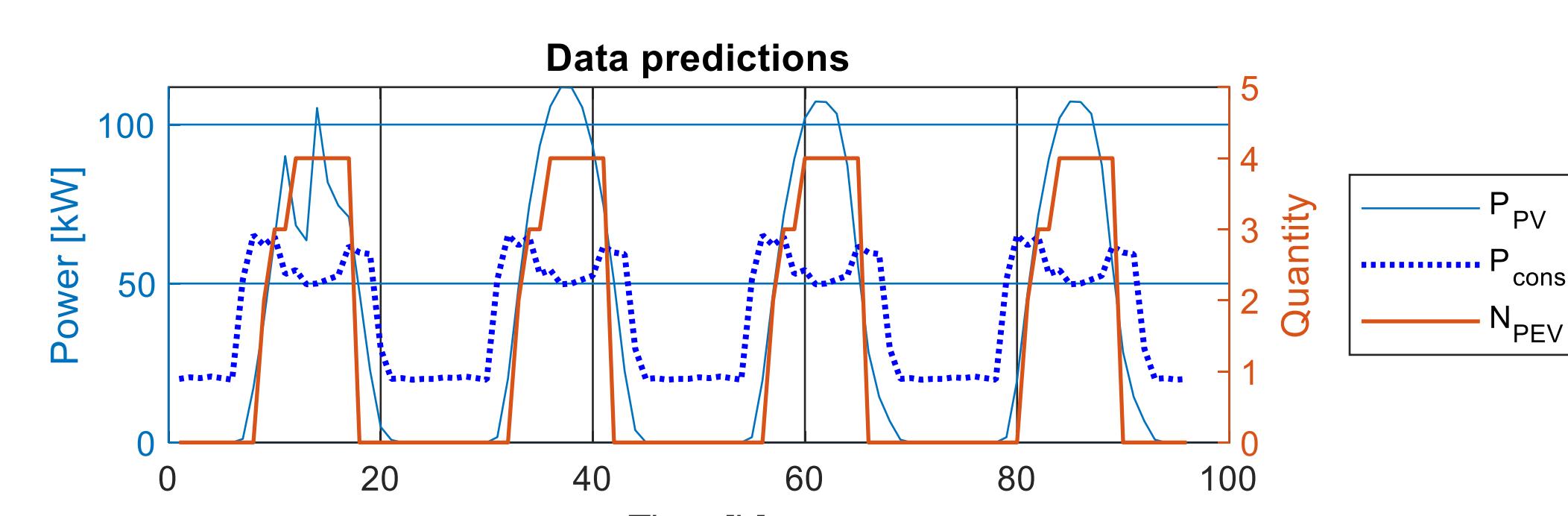
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Building MicroGrid Overview

Renewable energy sources are increasingly deployed as distributed generators, restructuring the traditional electrical grid toward smart grids. Their intermittent power generation makes difficult the development of a complete carbon-free MicroGrid. The Hierarchical Control structure has demonstrated very suitable to manage multivariable systems with different time frames like those of Building MicroGrids (BMG).

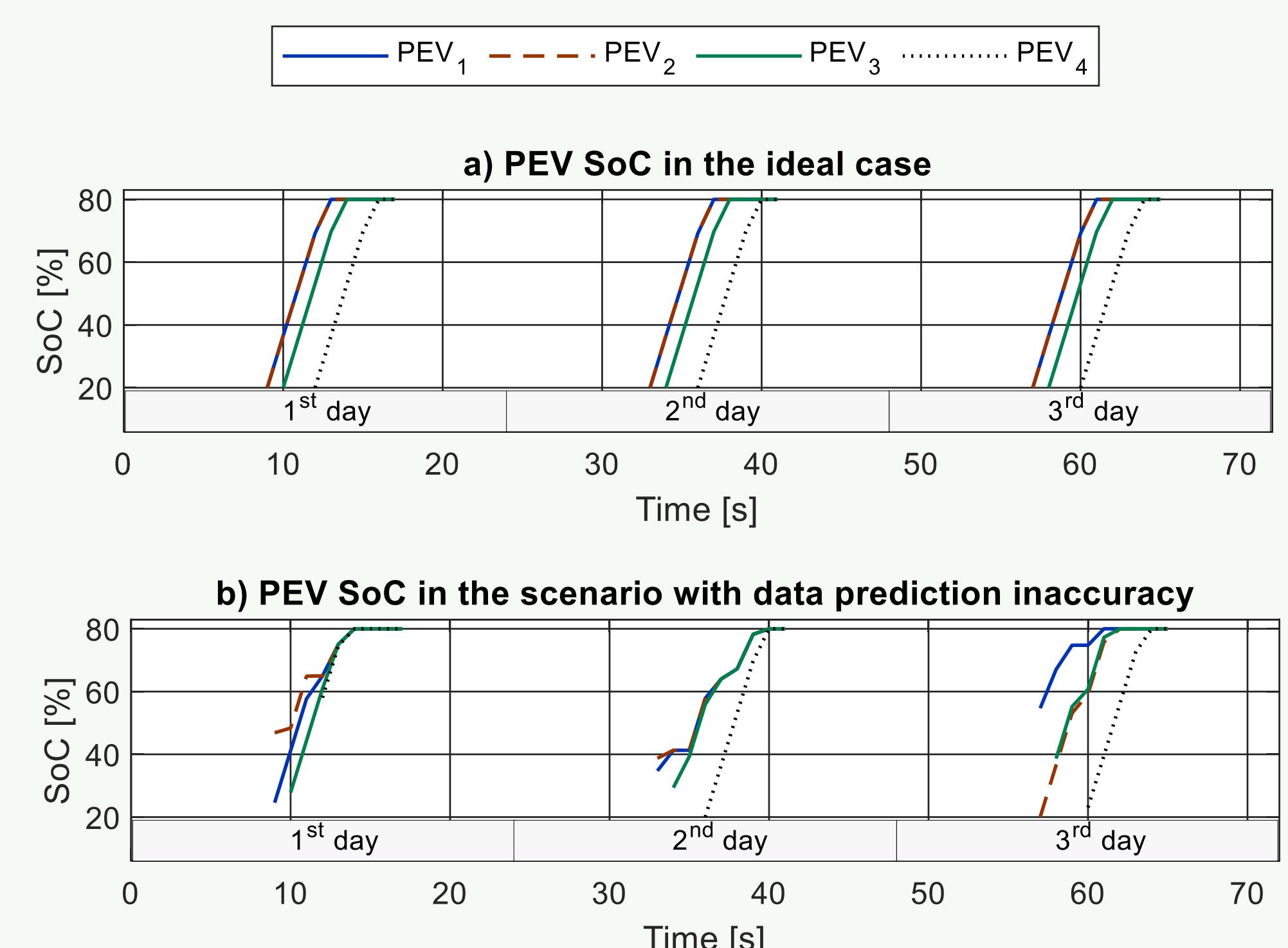


Three-level hierarchical control structure for a grid-connected building microgrid.



Data prediction of PV power generation (P_{PV}), building power consumption (P_{cons}) and number of PEVs plugged to the BMG (N_{PEV})

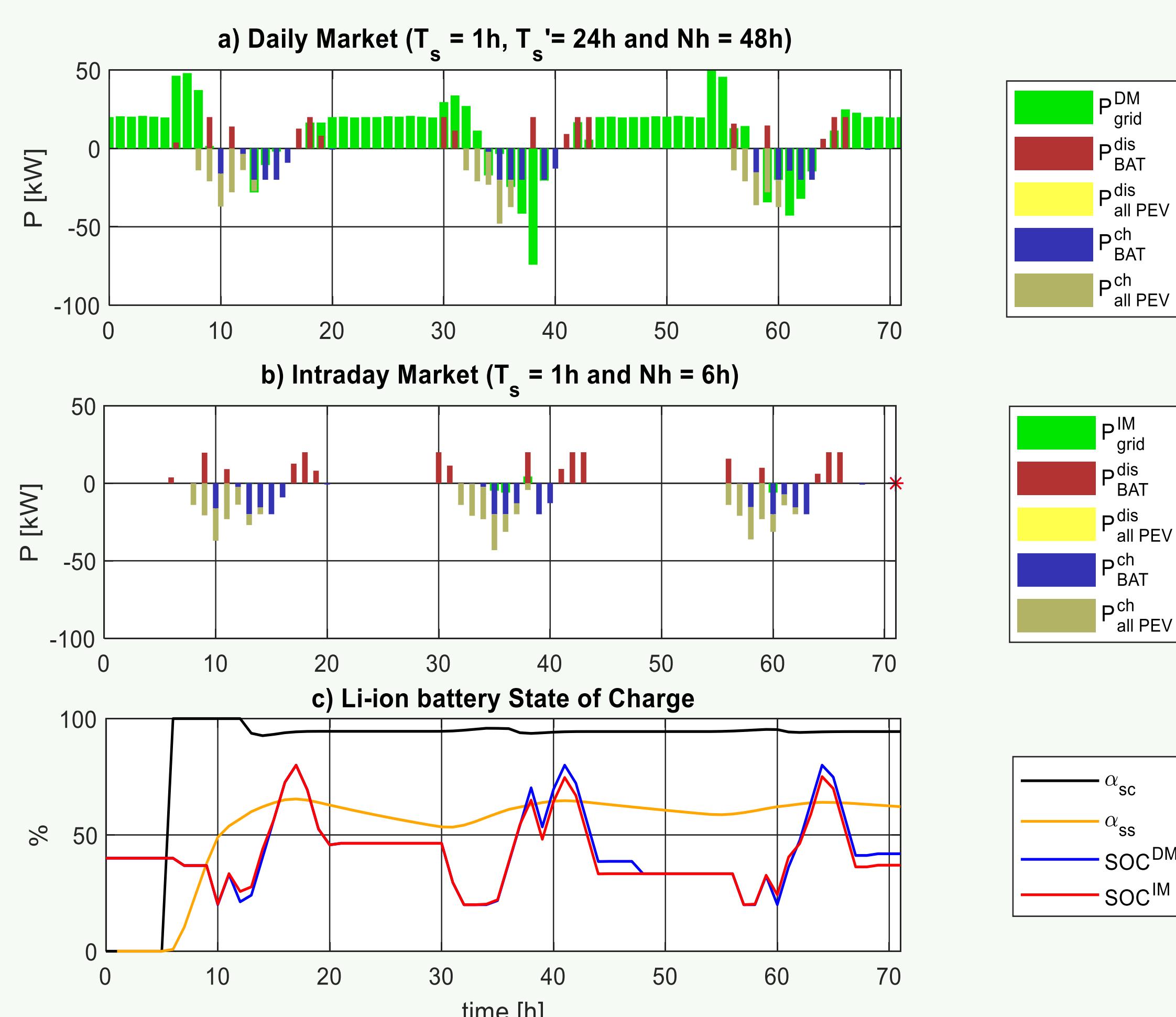
Power sharing



State of charge of each Plug-in Electric Vehicle (PEV). (a) Ideal case without any disturbance.(b) Case with error in data prediction.

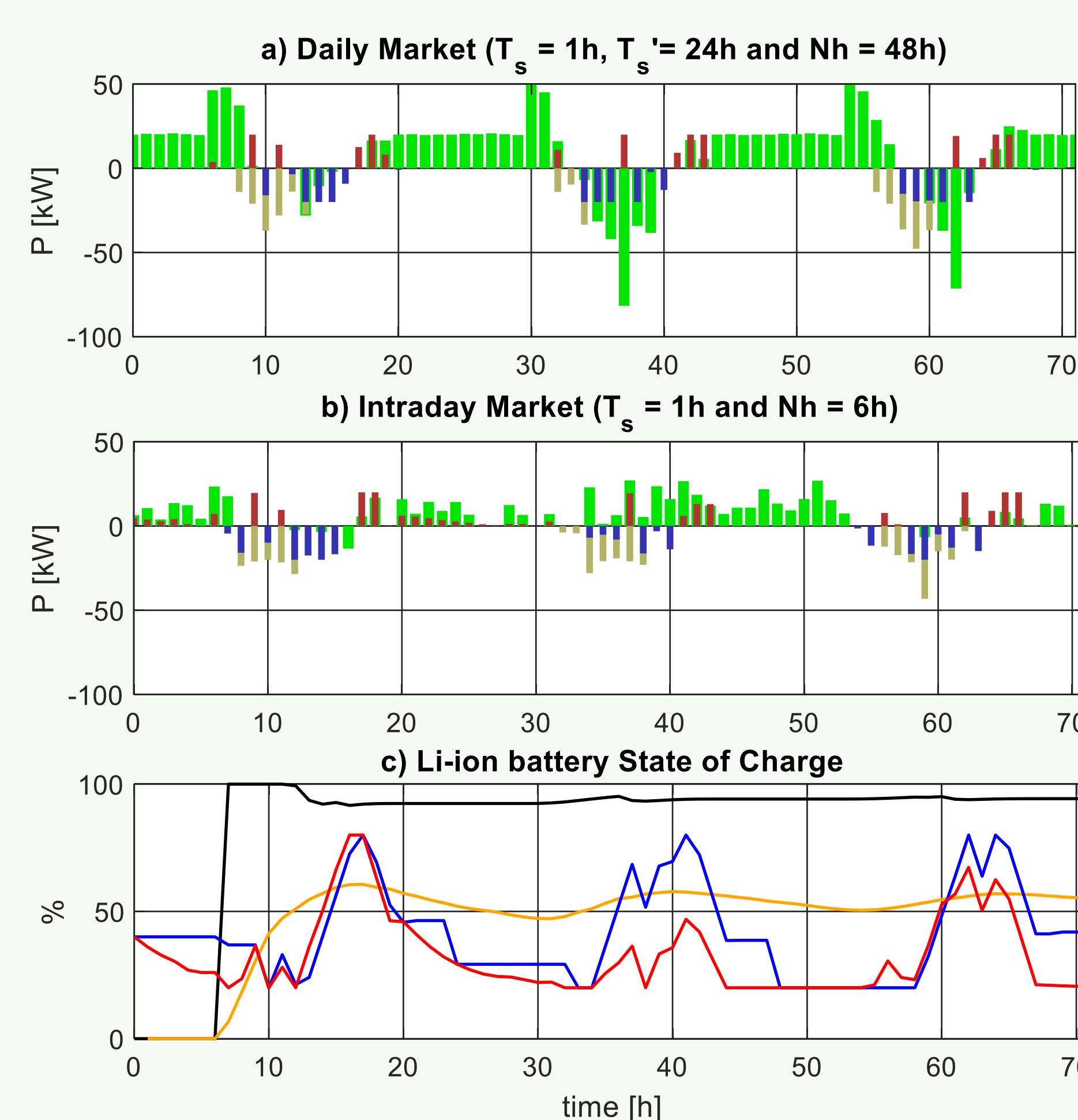
Hierarchical MPC

Without disturbance



Hierarchical Control MPC. (a) MPC₁ variables in Daily Market time frame. (b) MPC₂ variables in Intraday Market time frame. (c) Li-ion batteries SoC, self-consumption and self-sufficiency index in the three days.

With disturbance



Control Strategy

Aiming to keep adequate ranges of self-consumption and self-coverage indexes under PV power generation and building power consumption uncertainties, the EMS was divided into three modules:

- Upper Model Predictive Control (MPC₁)
- Lower Model Predictive Control (MPC₂)
- Power Sharing Module with state machine