Control and Optimization in Renewable Energy Microgrids

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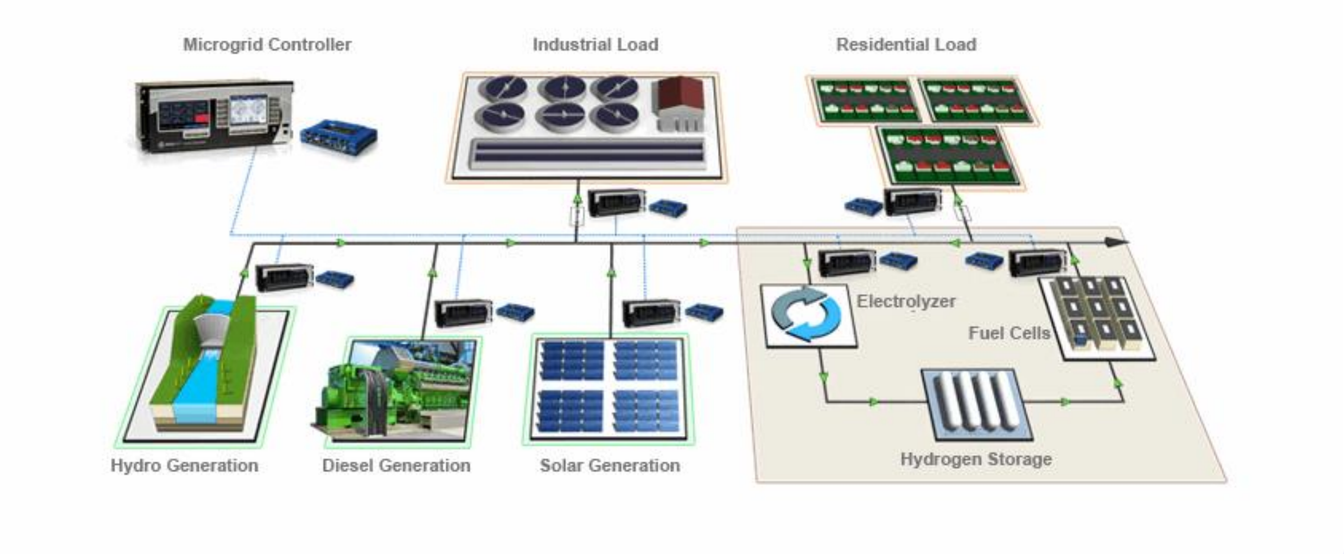
Abstract

- Power Management in micro-grids with **renewable sources** (wind and solar) and hybrid (hydrogen and electricity) **storage**
- Focus on the control methodologies: open issue
- Model Predictive Control
- Implementation on a demonstration microgrid. Assessment by KPIs
- Control objectives: power balance, durability, economic profit, etc.

Summary

- Overview of the challenges related to the control of renewable energy microgrids.
- Optimal management of the microgrid:
  - Dispatch
  - Integration into the market
- Experimental and simulation examples. Hybrid storage including hydrogen



Abstract

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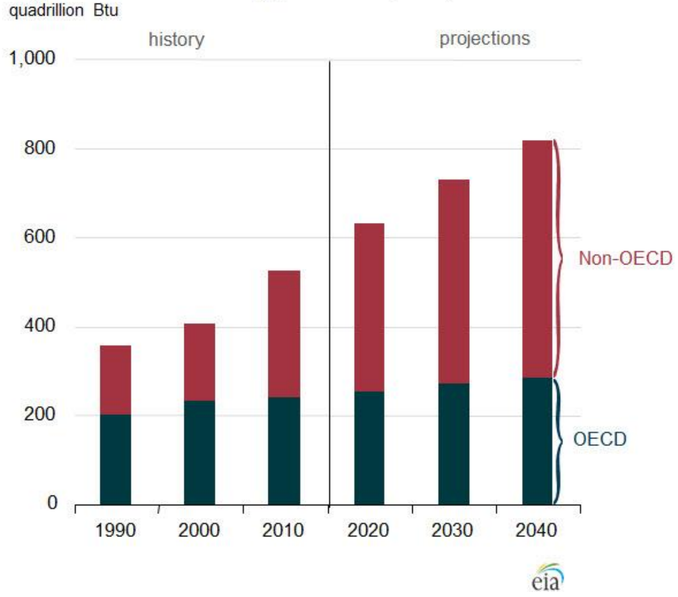
Outline

1. **Setting the Context**
2. Microgrids
3. Experimental testing facility: HyLab
4. Model Predictive Control for µGrid Power Management
5. Extended control objectives
6. Concluding remarks

The demand for energy, especially for electricity, has increased exponentially for years

Figure 1. World energy consumption, 1990-2040



Source: U.S. Energy Information Agency

We need more energy and it needs to be cleaner → **Renewable Energy** sources can be a solution

Drawbacks:

- Intermittency/predictability
- Not manipulable
- Cost?

Government regulations

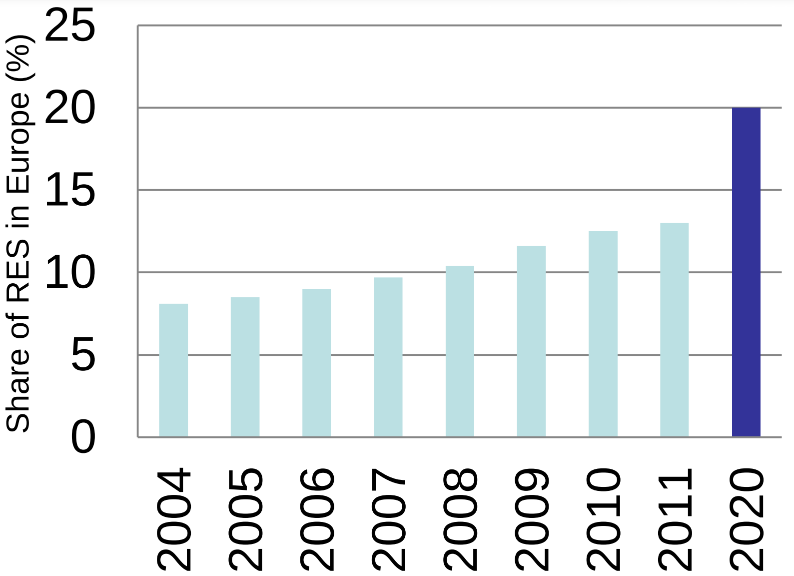
Energy mandates

- ❑ EU's 20-20-20 → 20%
- ❑ USA → 20-33%

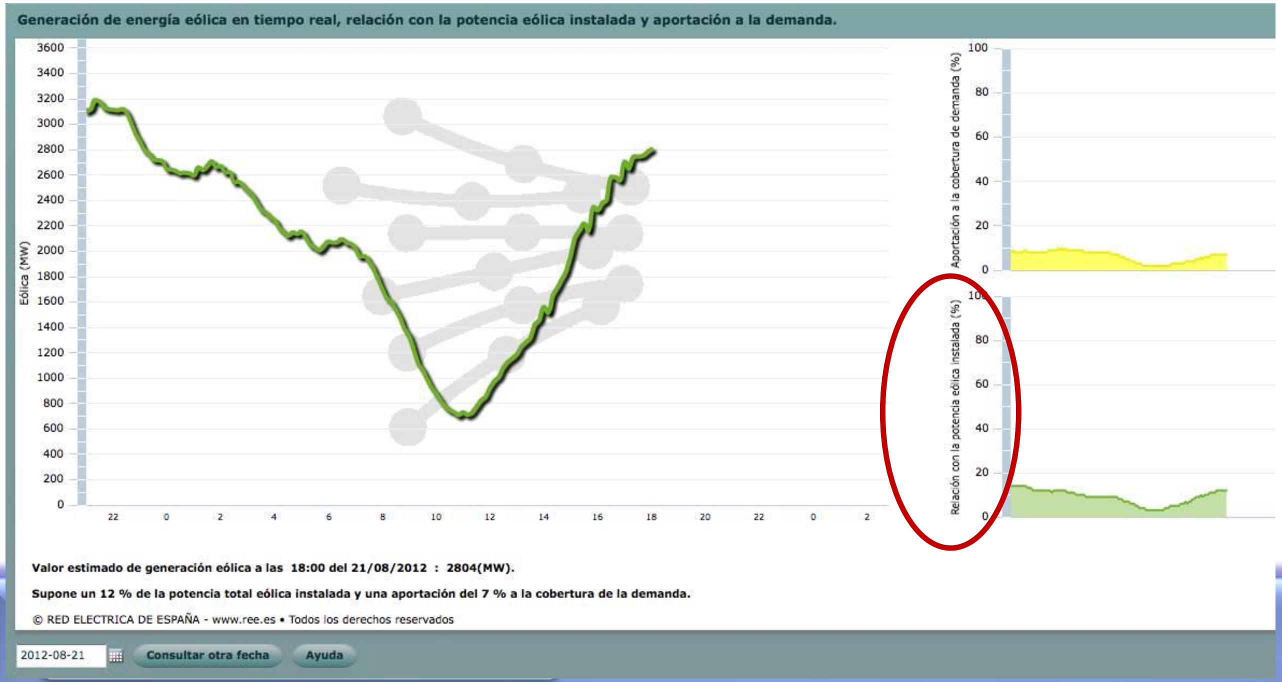
} **2020**

Environmental regulations and security of supply

- Coal plants phase-out
- Nuclear phase-out



Source: Eurostat



Wind energy generation:

- Highly time-varying
- Differs from the installed

Wind and solar energy

Wind power installed in Spain

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Wind farms paid £30 million a year to stand idle because the grid can't cope with all the energy they produce

- Wind farms paid millions when National Grid is unable to use their energy
- Last weekend alone energy firms were paid £3.1million to switch off

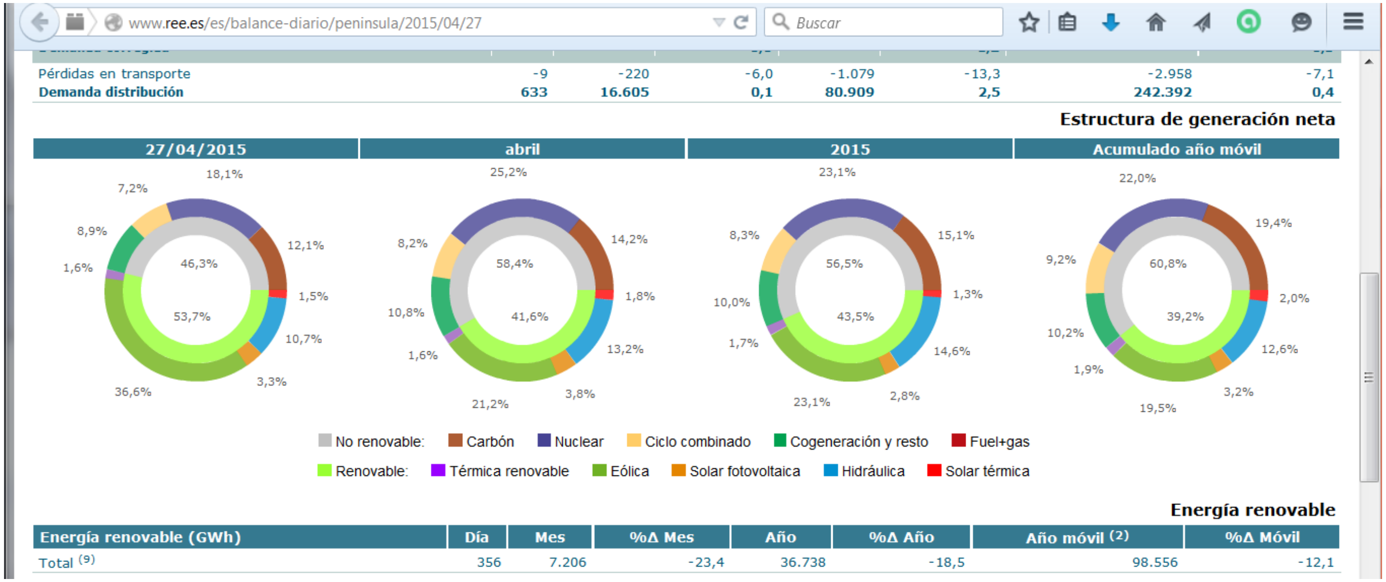
By NICK MCDERMOTT

PUBLISHED: 21:33 GMT, 9 August 2013 | UPDATED: 09:32 GMT, 25 September 2013

The New York Times — Business

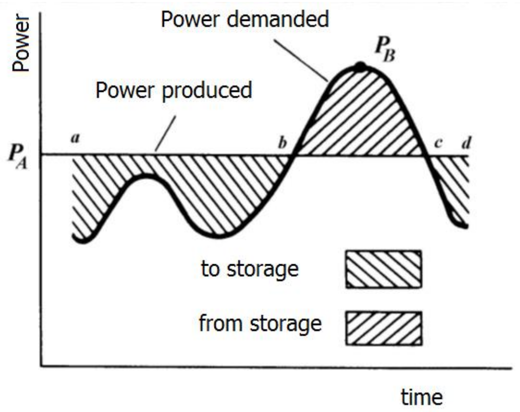
THE ENERGY CHALLENGE

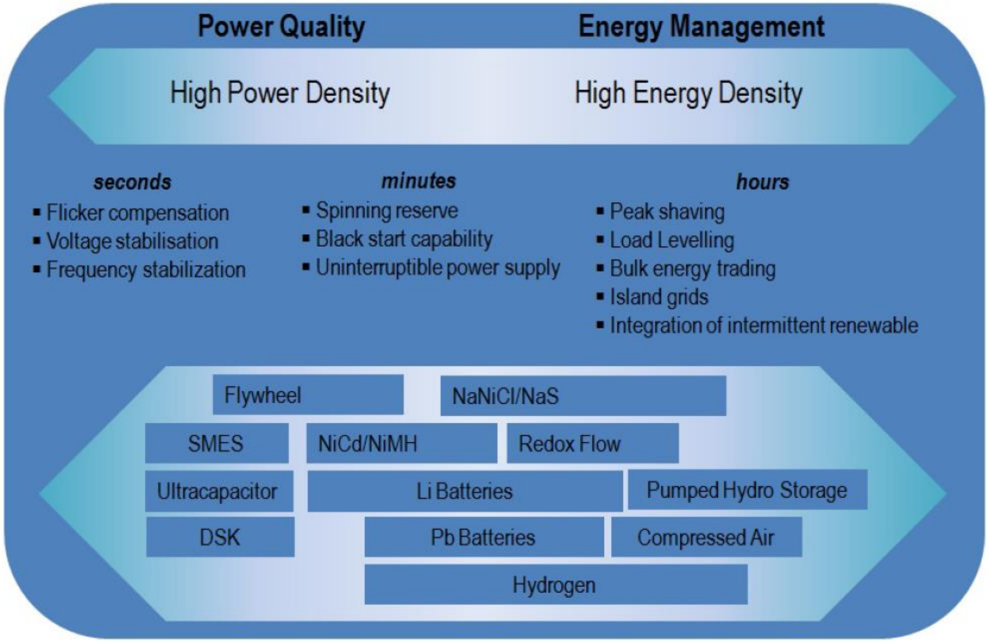
Wind Energy Bumps Into Power Grid's Limits



Energy storage must become an integral element of the renewable adoption strategy

Electricity Energy storage



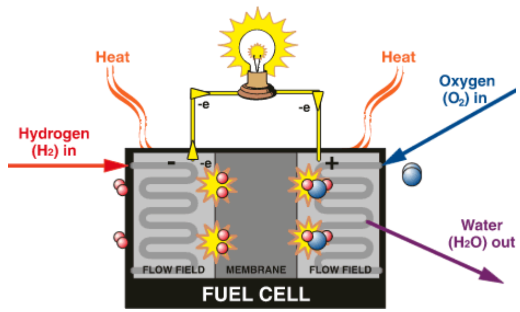


- Cover a range of time scales
- H2, batteries, ultracapacitor, flying wheels, etc.
- Different dynamics-different term. Complementary

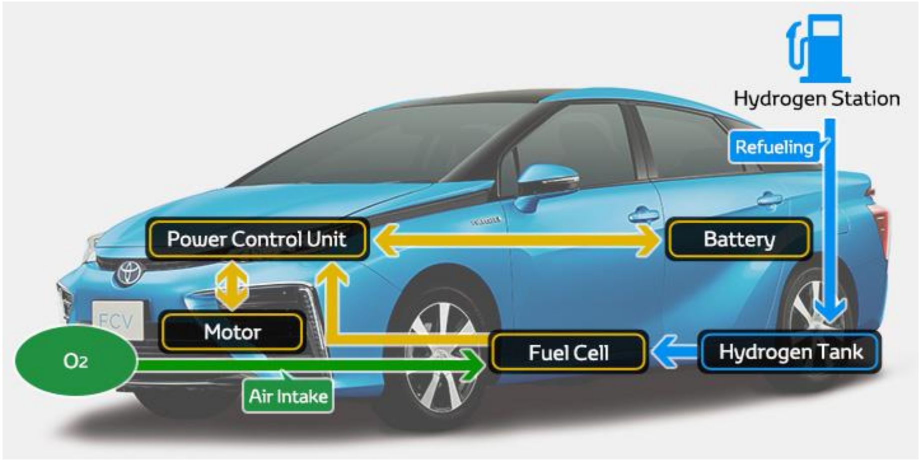
Storage allows a non-dispatchable generator (RES) to be dispatchable

Storage must be operated in an optimal way

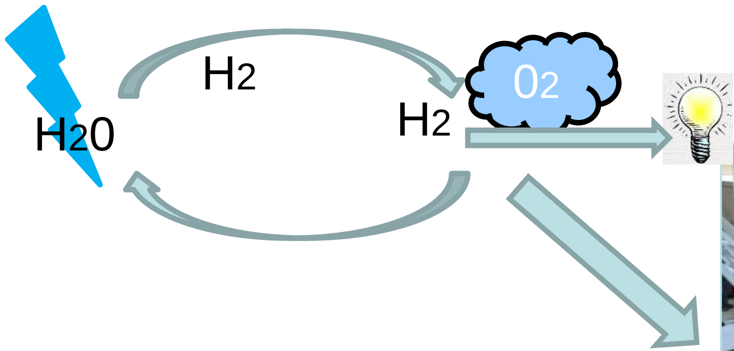
Hydrogen can be an option: **high energy density** and **high power density**



Also for FCHVs: Toyota FCV April 2015



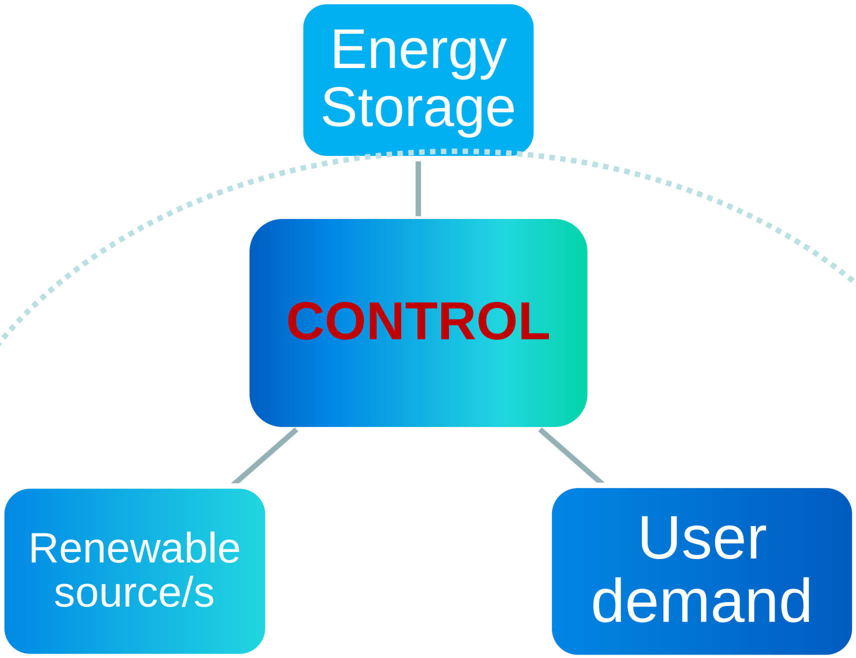
"The Green Hydrogen Cycle"



Hybrid storage in vehicles (batteries + H2 tanks)

Distributed and mobile storage

The importance of control strategies in RES-H2



Challenges:

- Maintain energy security for end-users
- Stabilize the electrical grid so as to avoid disconnections of wind farms and solar fields
- Make RES dispatchable

Control system must guarantee:

- Efficiency
- Lifetime
- Economic
- Safety

Outline

1. Setting the Context
2. **Micrograds**
3. Experimental testing facility: HyLab
4. Model Predictive Control for µGrid Power Management
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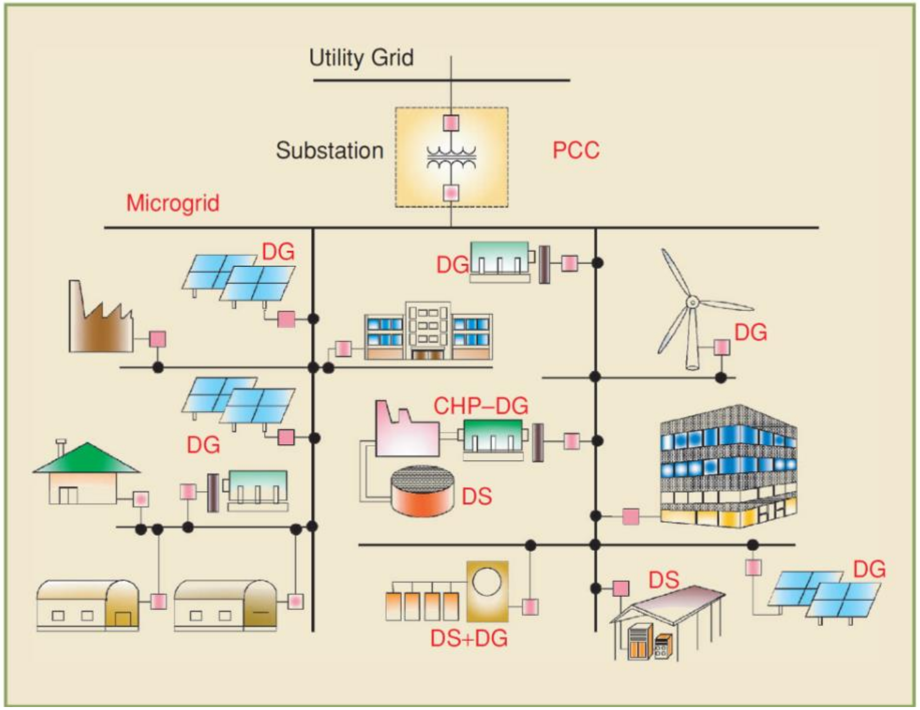
Microgrid

- Portion of an electric power distribution system that includes a variety of **DER** units and different types of **end users** of **electricity and/or heat.**
- DER (Distributed Energy Resource) units:
  - Distributed generation (DG)
  - Distributed storage (DS) .
- It can work in Islanded/grid-connected mode
- AC or **DC** microgrid



Lasseter, R. H. **Microgrids**. IEEE Power Eng Soc Transm Distrib Conf, 2002

Control objectives in microgrids (AC/DC)

Main objective: supply the energy demanded by the loads using DGs and DS in an efficient and reliable way. Both in normal conditions and in contingency, independently of the main grid [*]

- Supply and demand **balancing**
- Power **quality**: avoid variations as harmonic distortion or sudden events as interruptions or even voltage dips.
- In isolated mode: **Voltage** and **frequency** management
- Economic benefit
- **This talk focuses on DC microgrids**

Manipulate the dispatchable units in the proper way

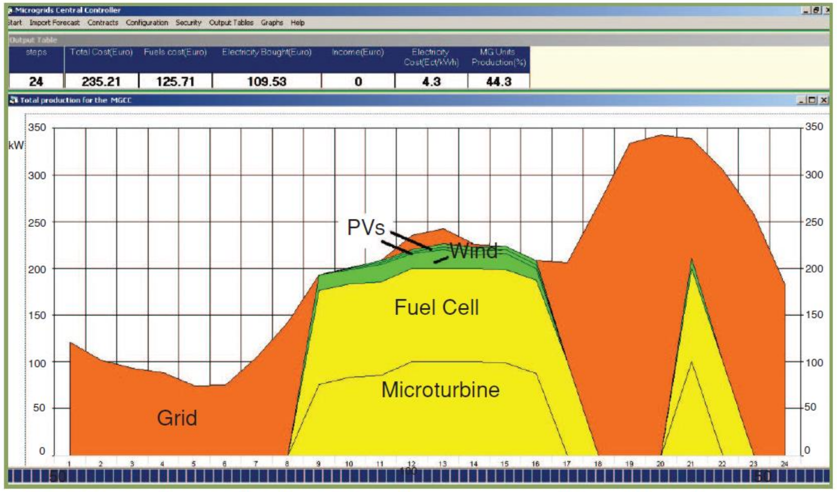


figure 14. Display of DER dispatch and energy imported from the grid.

400 kW Microgrid

Control functions

- Voltage and current regulation in the DGs, tracking references with adequate damping.
- Frequency and voltage regulation in the grid (isolated/grid connected).
- Power balance, with adaptation to changes in generation and load.
- Demand Side Management (DSM) mechanisms that allow load shedding.
- Bumpless switch between operating modes.
- Economical dispatch, sharing loads among the DGs and DS, minimizing operational costs while keeping reliability.
- Power flow management with main grid or other microgrids.

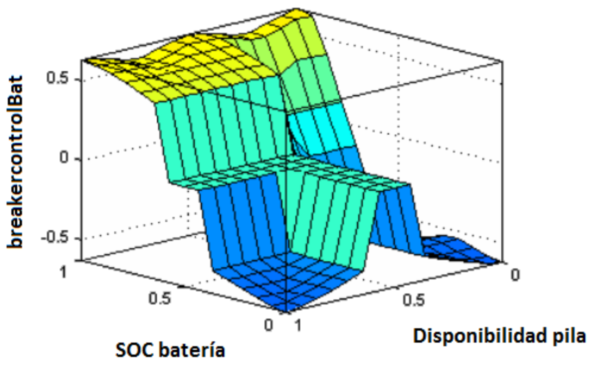
Bidram, A., Lewis, F. L., Davoudi, A. **Distributed control systems for small-scale power networks**. IEEE Control Systems Magazine 34 (6), 56–77. 2014.

Olivares, D. E., Mehrizi-Sani, A., Etemadi, A. H., Canizares, C. A., Iravani, R., Kazerani, M., Hajimiragha, A. H., Gomis-Bellmunt, O., Saeedifard, A., Palma-Behnke, R., Jimenez-Estevez, G. A., Hatziargyriou, N. D. **Trends in microgrid control.** IEEE Trans on Smart Grid 5 (4). 2014

Control techniques applied to microgrids

In the last ten years, experience has demonstrated that **system performance is highly subject to the control strategy**

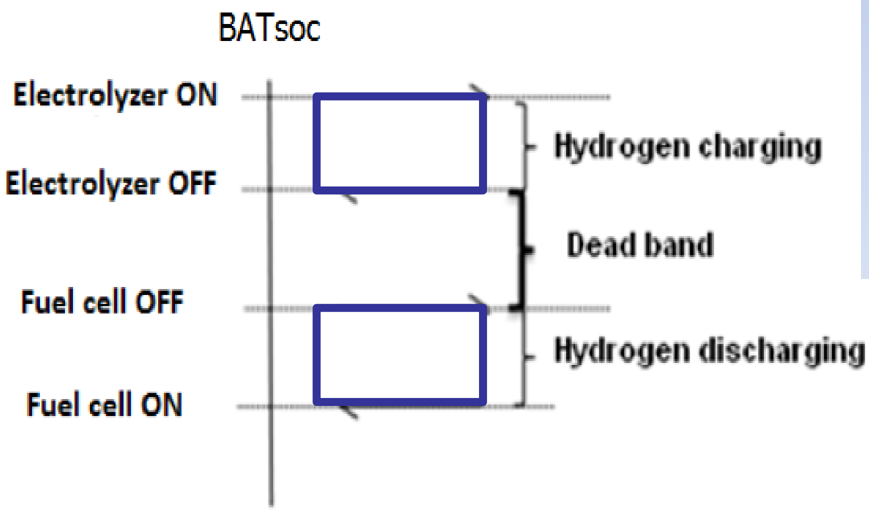
- ❑ HYSTERESIS BAND CONTROL (Ulleberg, 2003), (Ghosh, 2003), (Ipsakis, 2008)
- ❑ NEURAL NETWORK (López, 2007)
- ❑ FUZZY LOGIC (Bilodeau, 2006), (Stewart, 2009) (Hajizadeh , 2009)
- ❑ DROOP CONTROL (Vasak, 2014)
- ❑ MODEL PREDICTIVE CONTROL (Del Real, 2007) (Baotic, 2014)

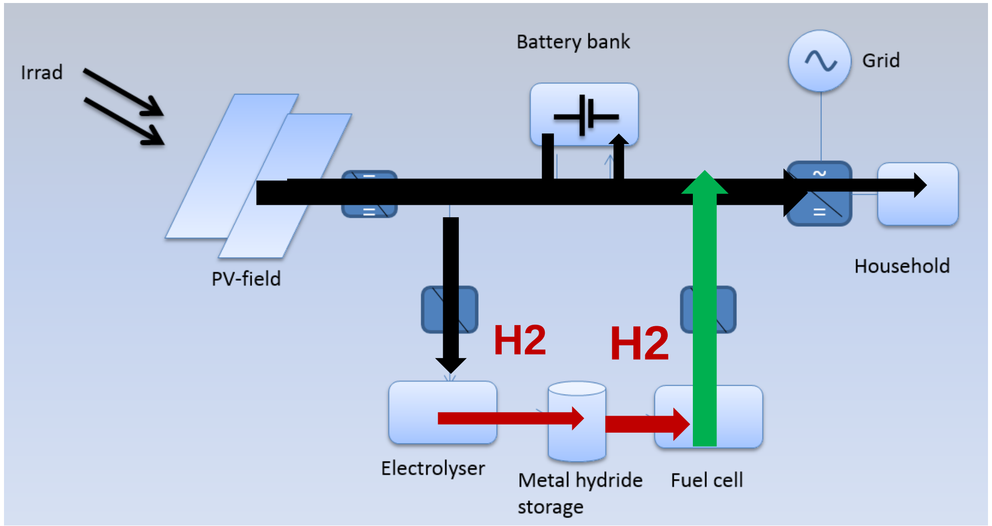


Challenges translated into innovative control strategies that **can benefit efficiency and cost reduction** to make this technology more competitive.

Hysteresis band technique

The whole operation is based on the battery's state of charge (SOC)





PV: non-dispatchable
FC: dispatchable

Very simple and reliable

Non optimal
Low efficiency
Equipment degradation

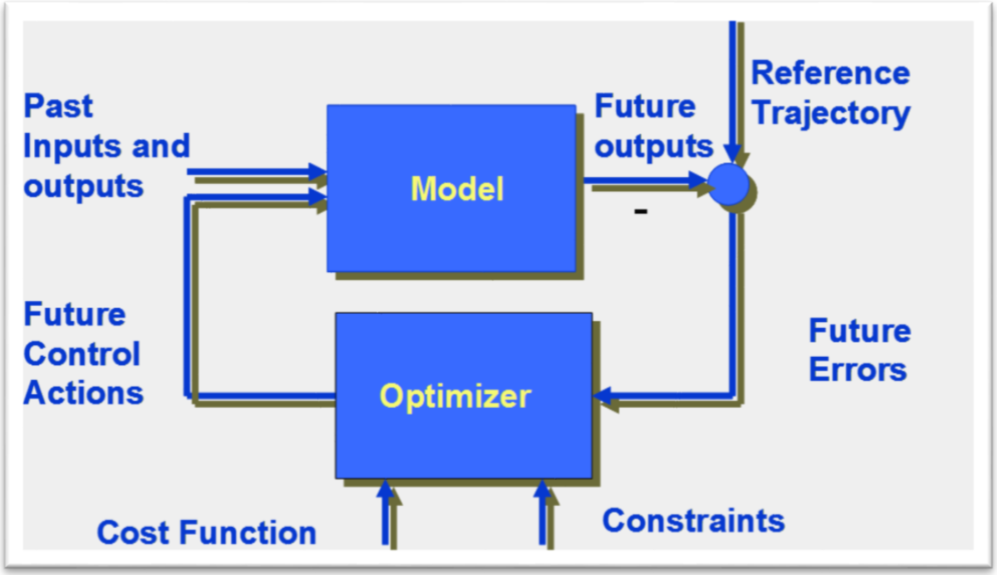
Open issues

- Is heuristic control the cause of premature **degradation**?
- Which are the different ways of operating the equipment in a µG? What are the best ways? Can we quantify the **goodness** of a control strategy?
- Why **optimal** control has not been developed and demonstrated in RE-µGs? Can it provide solutions?
- What are the steps towards the **development and validation** of an optimal controller?
- What are the greatest technical **challenges** facing RE-µGs optimal control?

?

Model Predictive Control in microgrids

- The use of MPC technique allows to **maximize** the economical benefit of the microgrid, **minimizing** the degradation causes of each storage system, fulfilling the different system constraints.
- MPC can be used for
  - Dispatch/Schedule
  - Power quality/service



Optimization over a future receding horizon using a dynamic model of the plant

Outline

1. Setting the Context
2. Microgrids
3. **Experimental testing facility: HyLab**
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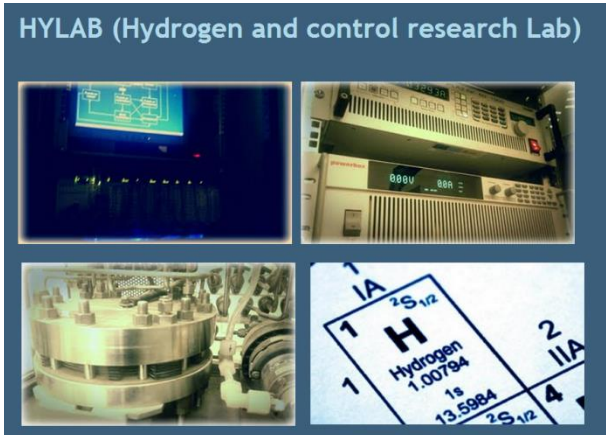
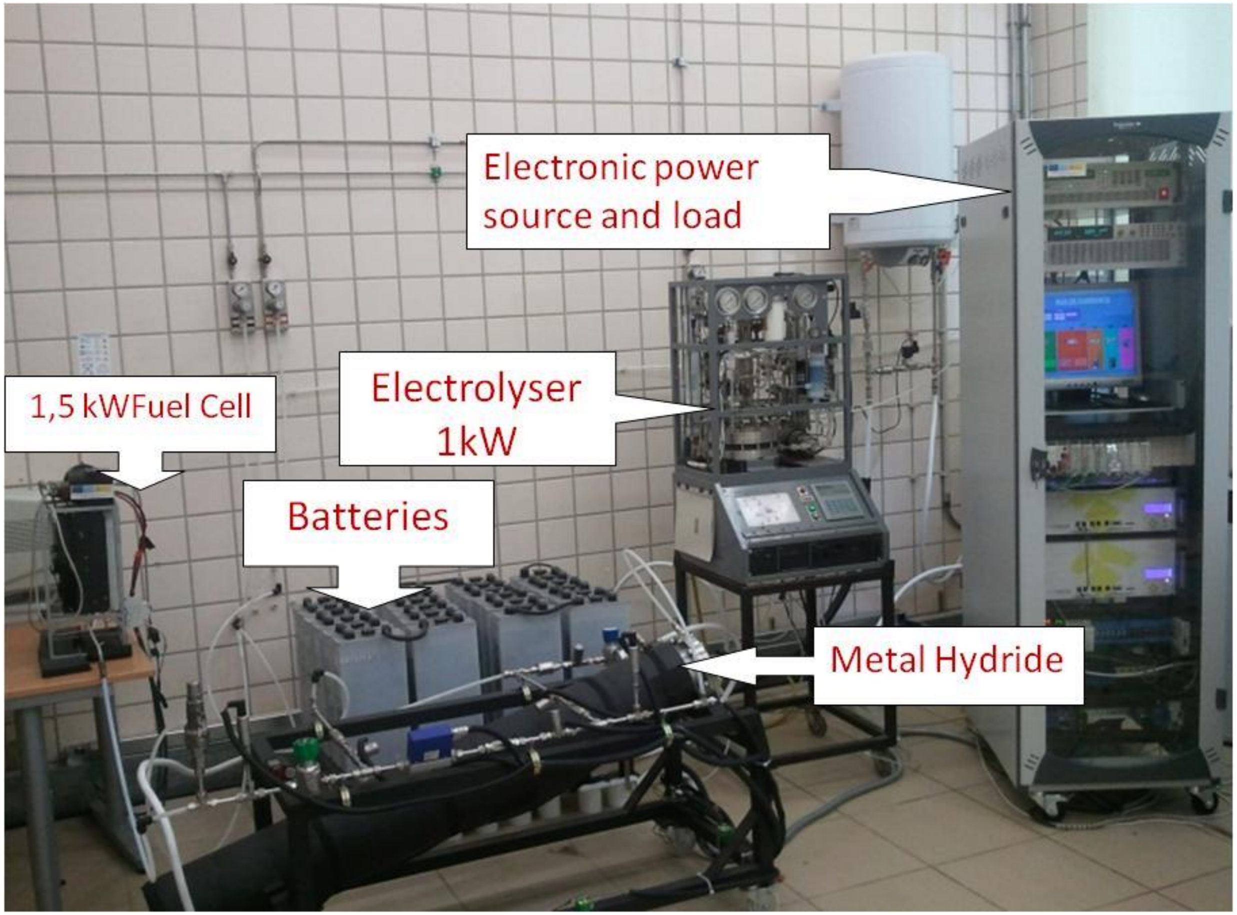
System Overview



https://sites.google.com/site/laboratorioh2/

DC microgrid



Other RES-H2 Demonstration Projects

Wind- hydrogen

Project name	Year	Country
HARI	2004	UK
UTSIRA	2004	NORWAY
ITHER	2005	SPAIN
RES2H2	2005	GREECE
PURE	2005	UK
SOTAVENTO	2007	SPAIN
RES2H2	2007	SPAIN
PEIP	2008	CANADA
HIDROLICA	2009	SPAIN
R. Island P.	2010	CANADA
HYDROGEN OFFICE	2010	UK

PV- hydrogen

Project name	Year	Country
FIRST	2002	SPAIN
HARI	2002	U.K
HRI	2001	CANADA
INTA	1997	SPAIN
PHOEBUS	1993	GERMANY
SAPHYS	1994	ITALY
SCHATZ	1989	USA
Solar house	1992	ITALY
Solar hydrogen pilot	1990	FINALAND
SWB	1989	GERMANY
CEC	2007	USA
LARES	2014	CROATIA

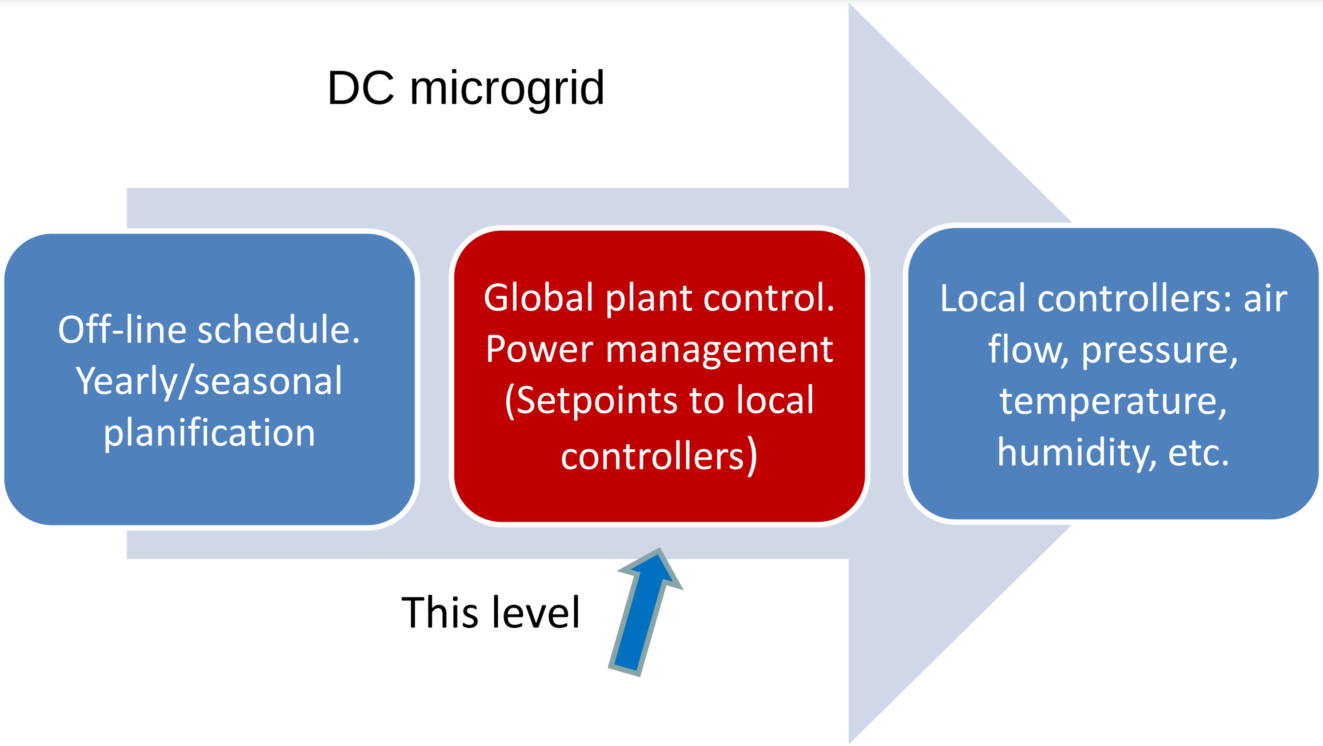
Definition of Key Performance Indicators

- Percentage of Non-Satisfied Demand (%NSD)
- Fuel Cell and Electrolyser number of start-stop events (START-STOP)
- Percentage of Unused eNErgy from renewables (%UNE)
- Metal Hydride hydrogen storage Level (MHL)
- Batteries State Of Charge (SOC)
- Fuel Cell and Electrolyser running time (t_{fc},t_{ez})
- Hydrogen produced/consumed ratio (rH2)
- Fuel Cell and electrolyser operating constraints trespassing event (e-Alarm)
- Fuel Cell and Electrolyser average efficiency (η_{ez}, η_{fc})
- Efficiency of energy path (η_{path})
- Plant operating cost (O&MC)

Luis Valverde. “Energy management in systems with renewable sources and energy storage based on hydrogen using model predictive control”, PhD Thesis, University of Seville, 2013

Control in the microgrid

DC microgrid



Since the generated (renewable) power does not fit the demanded load, the controller must compute the setpoints to the local controllers of FC, ELZ and grid **in order to balance the power**

Try to optimize some KPIs

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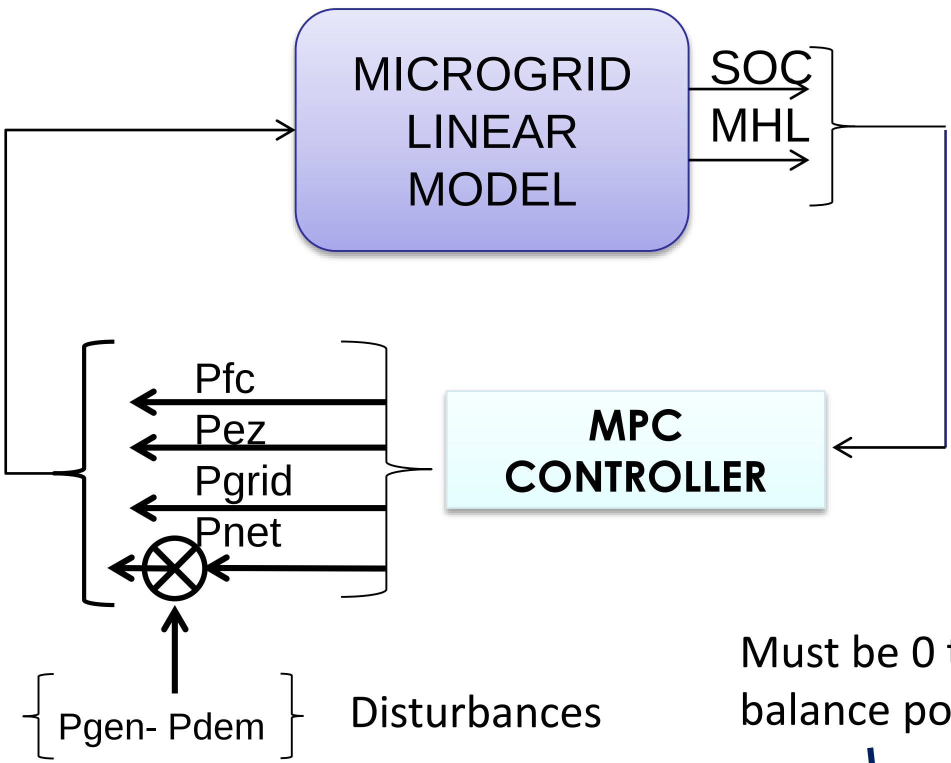
Control Scheme



Must be 0 to balance power

Power in the battery bank:

$$P_{bat} = P_{gen} - P_{dem} + P_{fc} - P_{ez} + P_{grid} + P_{net}$$

MPC Inputs (CVs):

Battery SOC

Metal Hydride Level

MPC:

Constraints

Cost function minimization

MPC outputs (MVs):

FC Power

ELZ Power

Grid Power

Net Power (slack)

The behavior of the MPC is defined by the **cost function** (Objective)

3 weighted objectives

- ❑ Power balance
- ❑ Keep storage levels (H2 and electricity)
- ❑ Protect equipment from intensive use

The first group of weighting factors controls which equipment is used first

$$J = \sum_{k=1}^{Nu} \alpha_1 P_{fc(t+k)}^2 + \alpha_2 P_{ez(t+k)}^2 + \alpha_3 P_{grid(t+k)}^2 + \alpha_4 P_{net(t+k)}^2 + \beta_1 \Delta P_{fc(t+k)}^2 + \beta_2 \Delta P_{ez(t+k)}^2 + \beta_3 \Delta P_{grid(t+k)}^2 + \beta_4 \Delta P_{net(t+k)}^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{N} \gamma_1 \left(SOC_{(t+k)} - SOC_{ref}\right)^2 + \gamma_2 \left(MHL_{(t+k)} - MHL_{ref}\right)^2$$

The second group (β) is set to protect the equipment from intensive use

The γ group penalizes the error in reference tracking in order to give flexibility to the plant operation

Different set of parameters for different objectives (or operating conditions: sunny, cloudy, etc.)

Controller constraints and implementation

Constraints: power and power rates limits. Storage limits

$$P_{ez,min} = 100W \le Pez \le 900W = P_{ez,max}$$

$$P_{fc,min} = 100W \le Pfc \le 900W = P_{fc,max}$$

$$P_{grid,min} = -2500kW \le Pgrid \le 6kW = P_{grid,max}$$

$$P_{net,min} = -2500 \text{ W} \le Pnet \le 6 \text{ kW} = P_{net,max}$$

$$\Delta P_{fc,min} = -20 \text{ W/s} \le \Delta Pfc \le 20 \text{ W/s} = \Delta P_{fc,max}$$

$$\Delta P_{fc,min} = -20 \text{ W/s} \le \Delta Pfc \le 20 \text{ W/s} = \Delta P_{fc,max}$$

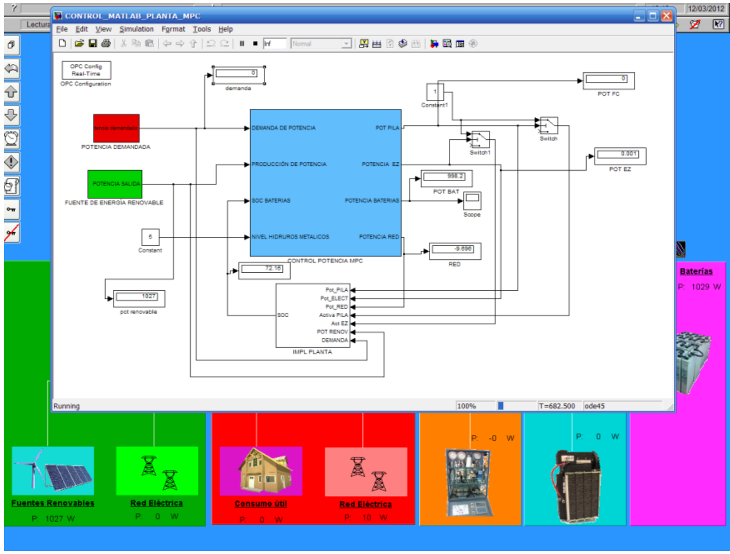
$$\Delta P_{net,min} = -2500 \text{ W/s} \le \Delta Pnet \le 6000 \text{ W/s} = \Delta P_{net,max}$$

$$\Delta P_{grid,min} = -1000 \text{ W/s} \le \Delta Pgrid \le 1000 \text{ W/s} = \Delta P_{grid,max}$$

$$SOC_{min} = 40\% \le SOC \le 75\% = SOC_{max}$$

$$MHL_{min} = 10\% \le MHL \le 90\% = MHL_{max}$$

Implementation



Matlab/Simulink→ PLC Real-Time control

Quadratic Programming

Linear model for control purposes

$$x(t)=\begin{pmatrix} I^* \\ I_{chr} \\ I_{dis} \\ m_{Hnet} \end{pmatrix}(t);\quad u(t)=\begin{pmatrix} P_{fc} \\ P_{ez} \\ P_{grid} \\ P_{net} \end{pmatrix}(t)$$

$$y(t)=\begin{pmatrix} SOC \\ NHM \end{pmatrix}(t)$$

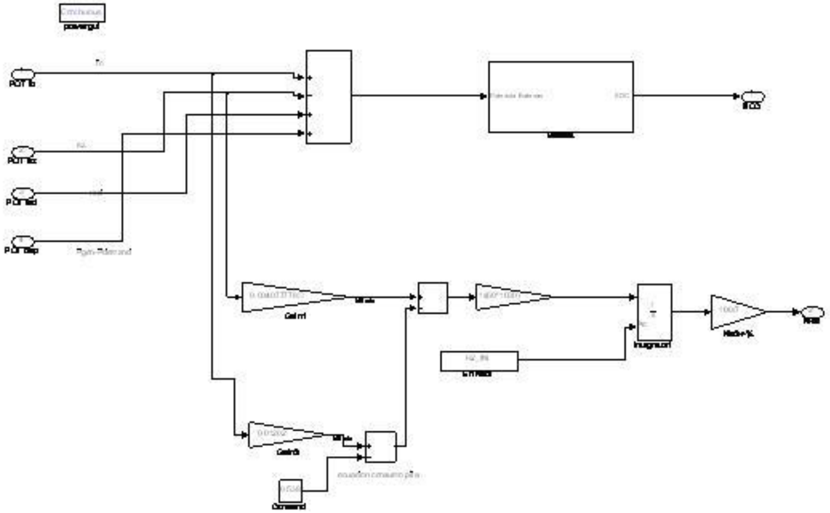
State Space model

Linearized

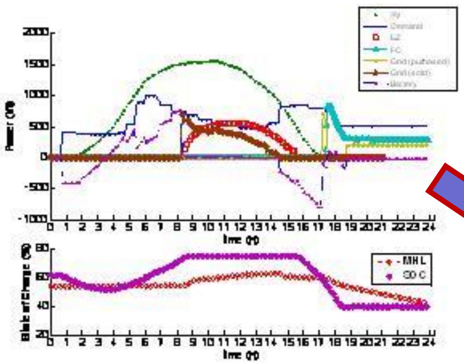
Uncertainties

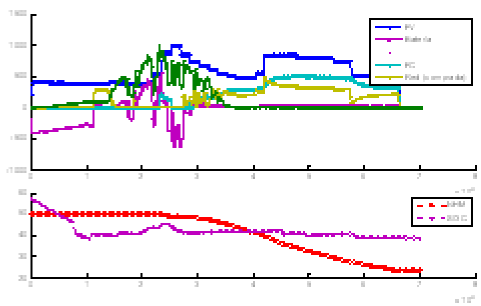
$$A=\begin{pmatrix} -0.1000 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.0868 \end{pmatrix};\quad C=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0.0002 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 14.2857 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

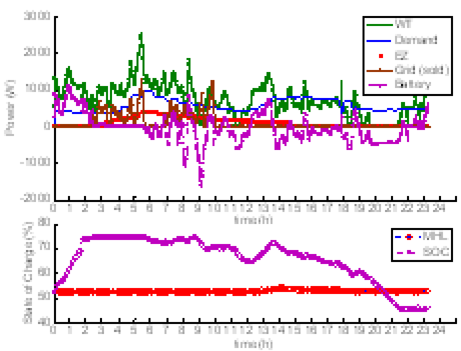
$$B=\begin{pmatrix} -0.0208 & 0.0208 & -0.0208 & -0.0208 \\ -0.0208 & 0.0208 & -0.0208 & -0.0208 \\ -0.0000 & 0.0000 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.0001 & -0.0001 & 0.0001 & 0.0001 \end{pmatrix};\quad D=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

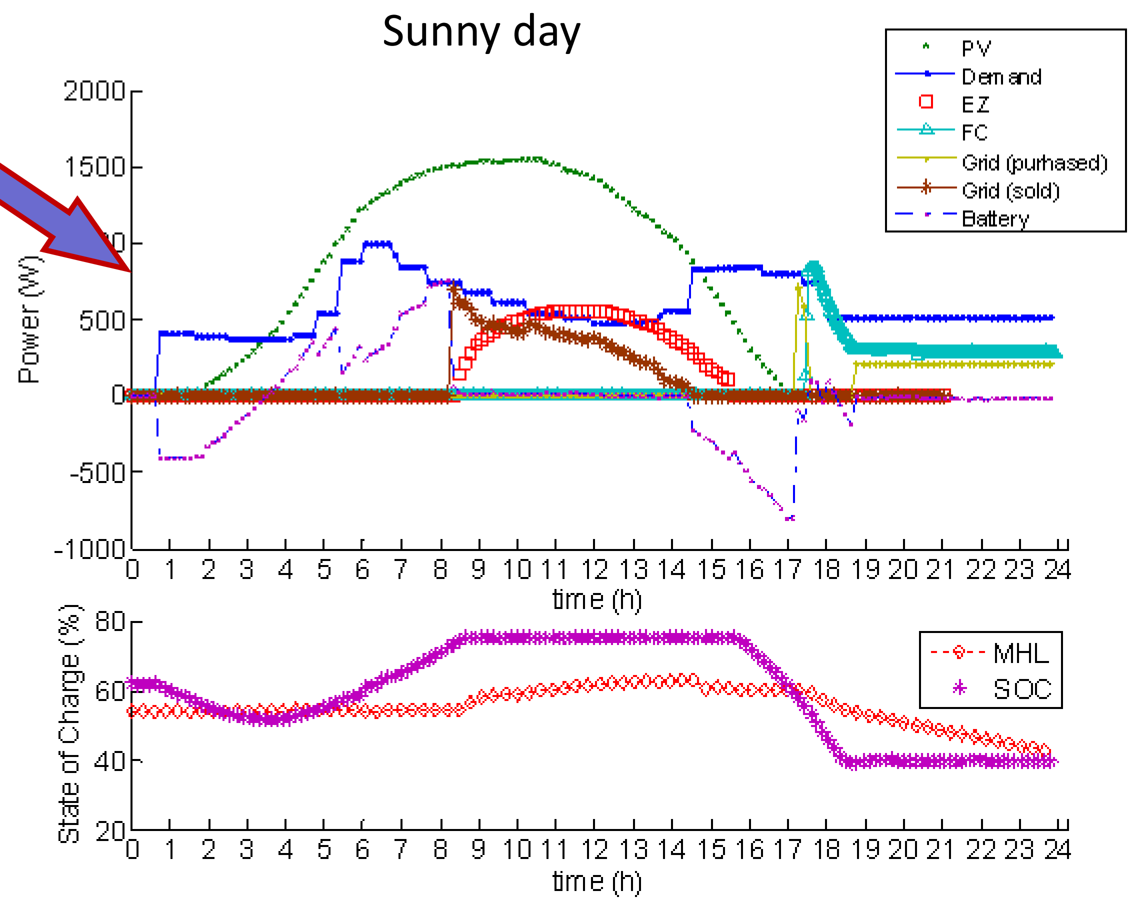


Experimental validation



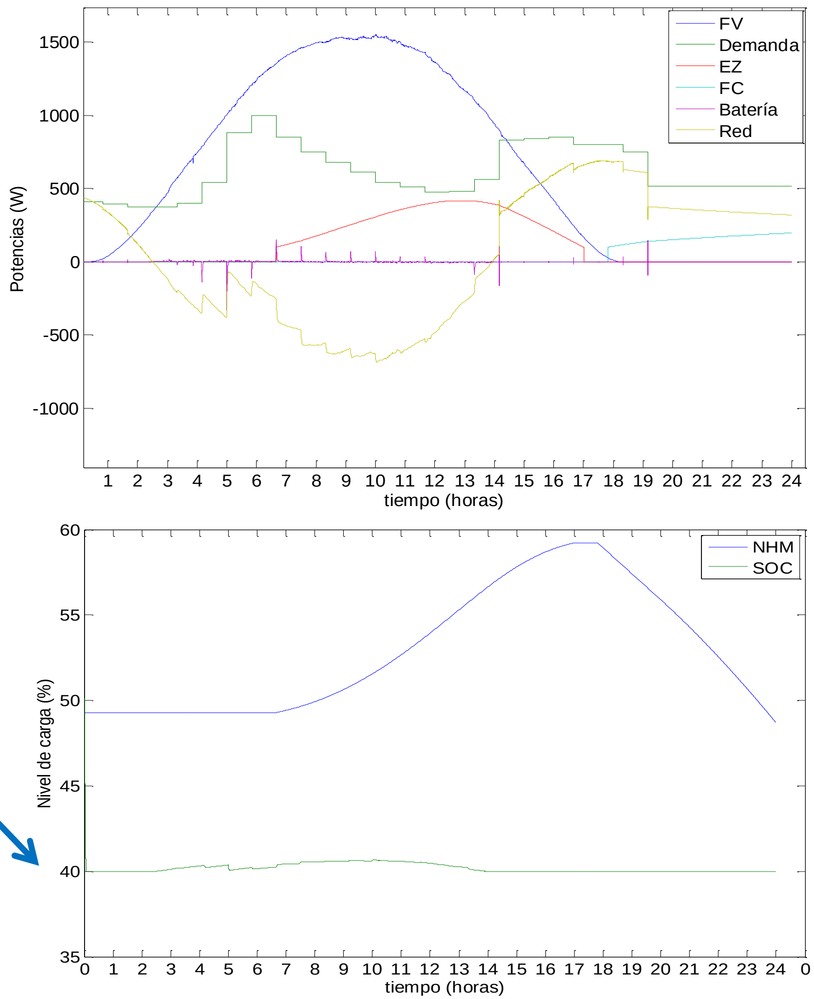






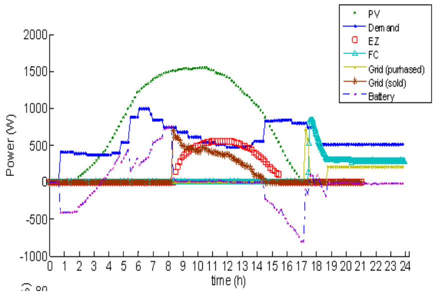
The weights can be changed to fulfill other objectives or change priorities

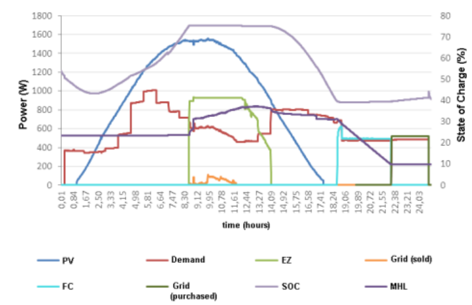
- SOC tracking
- Setpoint at 40%
- The power developed by other unit changes accordingly
- Solved by a centralized QP



Comparison with traditional control

MPC	Heuristic control
Fewer start-up/shut down (25% fewer) START-STOP	Uncontrolled start-up/shut downs
Variable power →More energy stored (+5% MHL)	Variable power→ more energy but equipment damage (intensive use) Fixed power → low efficiency
Smooth power references η_{ez}, η_{fc}	Directly absorbs wind/solar fluctuations
Higher equipment efficiency (low currents) η_{path}	Low equipment efficiency (unless specific operating mode)
Lower operational cost (-30%) O&MC	**Higher cost**





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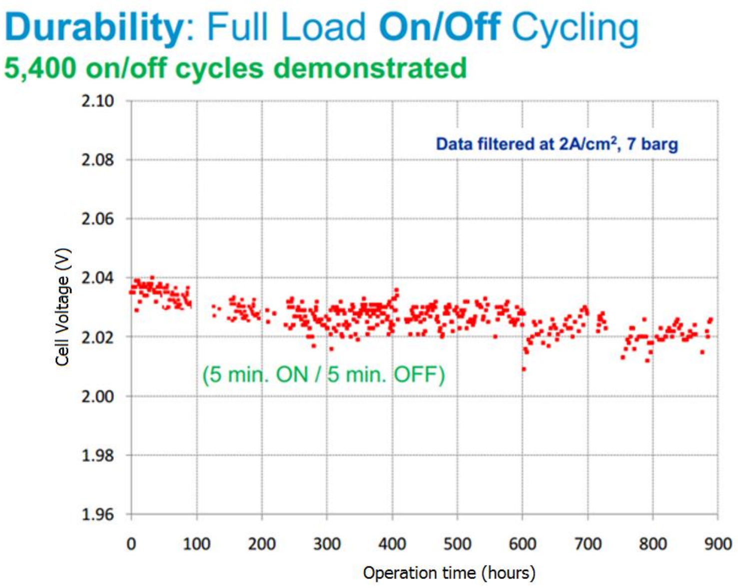
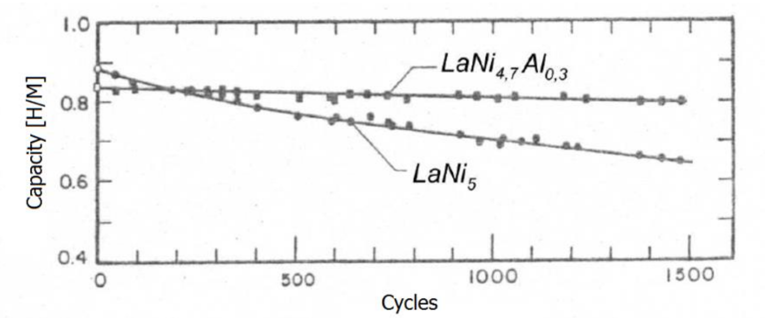
Durability, O&M costs, optimal schedule

- Reformulate the MPC problem
- Durability is an important issue in ESS



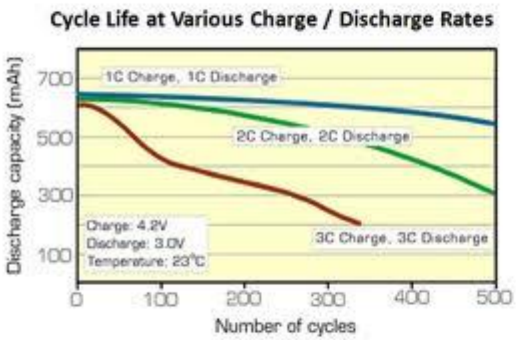
Metal hydride storage



1. Include degradation in the cost function

- Batteries: Manufacturers of batteries quantify the life of this ESS as a function of the number of the charge and discharge cycles.
- Ultracapacitor: similar.

$$J_{bat} = \sum_{h_i=1}^{24} \Big(\frac{CC_{bat}}{2 \cdot Cycles_{bat}} P_{bat,ch}(h_i) \cdot T_s \cdot \eta_{bat,ch} + \text{Cost}_{degr,ch} \cdot P^2_{bat,ch}(h_i) + \frac{\text{CC}_{bat}}{2 \cdot \text{Cycles}_{bat}} \frac{P_{bat,dis}(h_i) \cdot T_s}{\eta_{dis,bat}} + \text{Cost}_{degr,dis} \cdot P^2_{bat,dis}(h_i) \Big)$$



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Hydrogen

- Manufacturers of electrolyzers and fuel cells give the life expression of this kind of systems as a function of the number of working life. **Start up and shut down cycles** and **fluctuating load** conditions can affect seriously to these devices.
- Logical variables included: on/off states (d) startup and shutdown states (s)

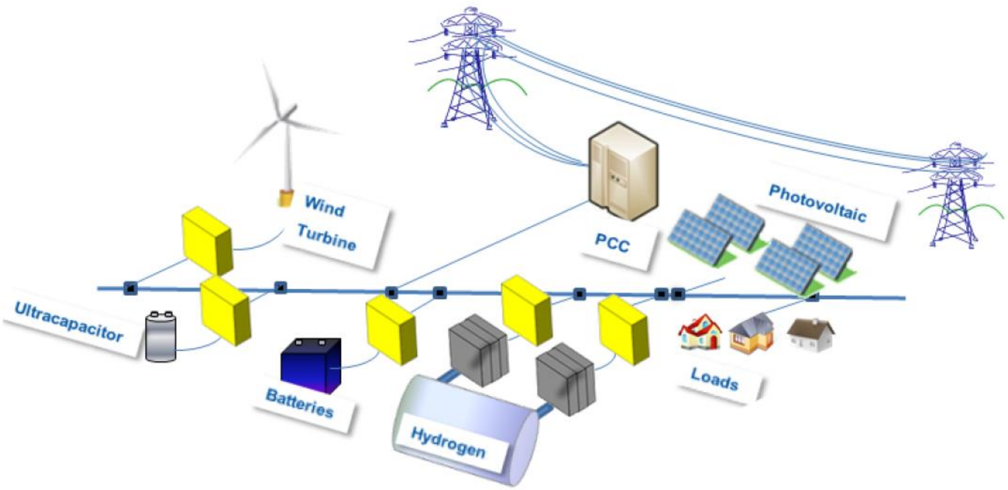
$$\sigma_j^{on}(t_k) = max(\delta_j(t_k) - \delta_j(t_{k-1}), 0)|_{j=elz,fc}$$
$$\sigma_j^{off}(t_k) = max(\delta_j(t_{k-1}) - \delta_j(t_k), 0)|_{j=elz,fc}$$

$$J_{elz}(h_i) = \left(\frac{\mathrm{CC}_{elz}}{\mathrm{Hours}_{elz}} + \mathrm{Cost}_{o\&m,elz}\right)\delta_{elz}(h_i) +$$
$$\mathrm{Cost}_{startup,elz} \cdot \sigma_{elz}^{on}(h_i) + \mathrm{Cost}_{shutdown,elz} \cdot \sigma_{elz}^{off}(h_i)$$
$$+ \mathrm{Cost}_{degr,elz} \cdot \vartheta_{elz}^2(h_i)$$
$$J_{fc}(h_i) = \left(\frac{\mathrm{CC}_{fc}}{\mathrm{Hours}_{fc}} + \mathrm{Cost}_{o\&m,fc}\right)\delta_{fc}(h_i) +$$
$$\mathrm{Cost}_{startup,fc} \cdot \sigma_{fc}^{on}(h_i) + \mathrm{Cost}_{shutdown,fc} \cdot \sigma_{fc}^{off}(h_i)$$
$$+ \mathrm{Cost}_{degr,fc} \cdot \vartheta_{fc}^2(h_i)$$

F. García and C. Bordons. **Optimal Economic Dispatch for Renewable Energy Microgrids with Hybrid Storage using Model Predictive Control**. IEEE IECON 2013.

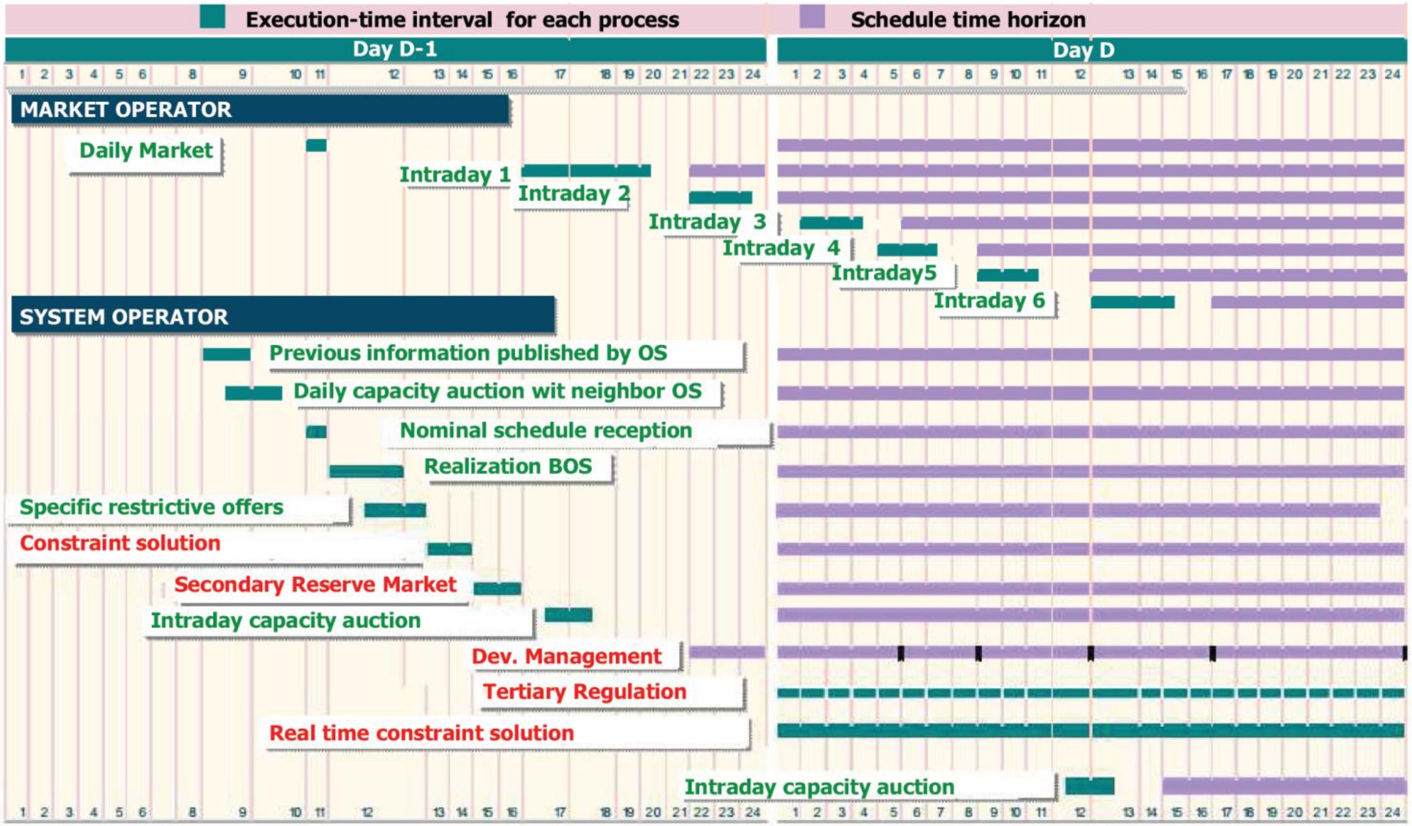
2. Dispatchability

- Microgrid at CNH2 (not at full operation yet)
- **Optimal scheduling policy** linked to the time-varying price of energy. The results show an optimal behaviour of the microgrid whose **non-dispatchable generation is converted into dispatchable using the ESS.**
- The microgrid operator can act as a conventional power plant (gas, coal, etc.) and participate in the auction process



Integration of microgrids in the electrical market

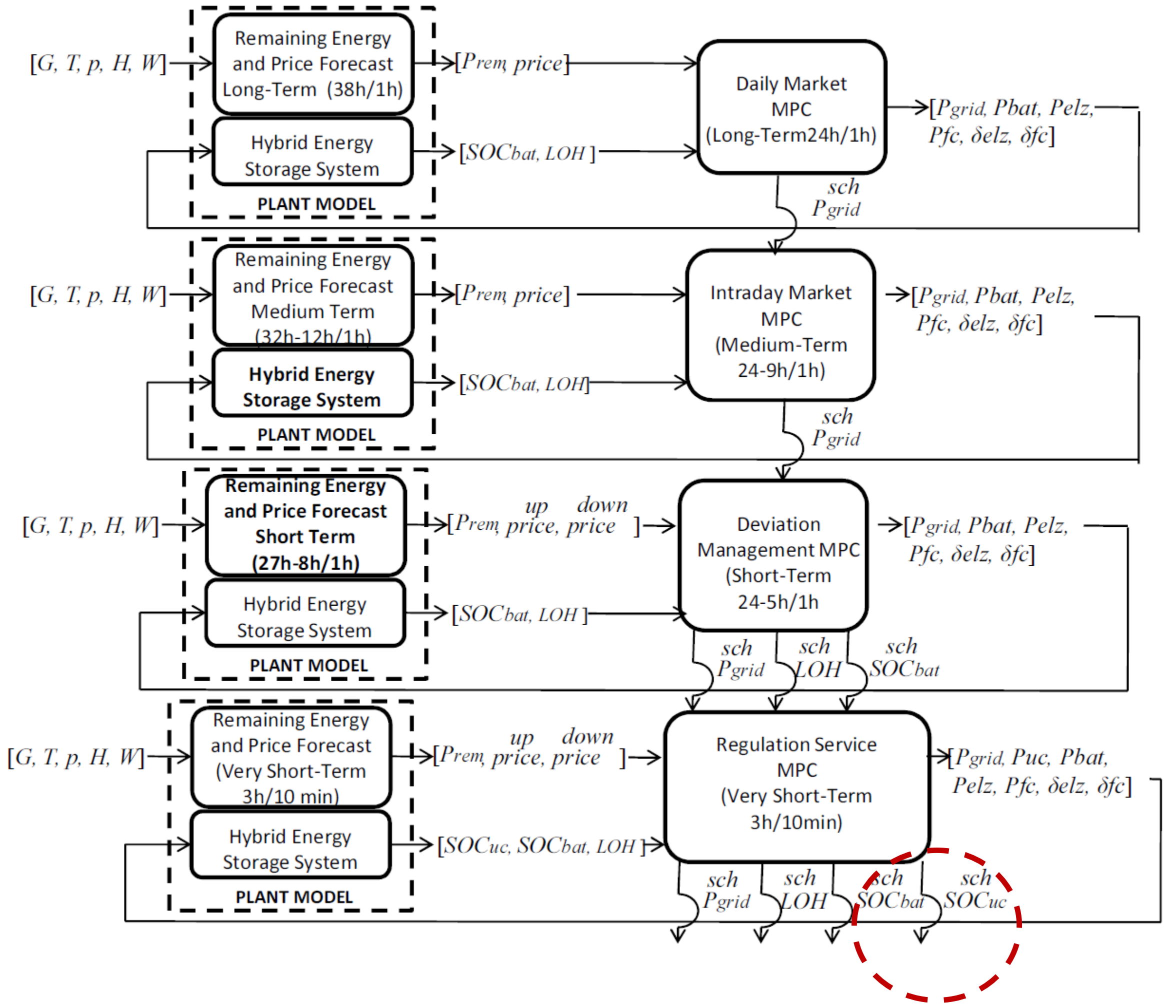
The microgrid participates in daily and intraday markets and in the regulation service (different time scales and different prices).



This can be done with an adequate control strategy that manages power flows using storage

Participation in the markets

- The horizon schedule determines also the most appropriate ESS technology to be used.
- Durability included
- As well as the deviation schedule penalty with respect to the main grid
- Four level-cascaded MPC
- Forecast of available energy and electricity prices is included in the controller



MPC using MLD: MIQP

Logical constraints (example)

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &\le \delta_{sale}(t_k) + \delta_{pur}(t_k) \le 1 \\
P_{sale}(t_k) - P_{pur}(t_k) &= P_{grid}(t_k) \\
P_{grid}^{min}\delta_{sale}(t_k) \le P_{sale}(t_k) &\le P_{grid}^{max}\delta_{sale}(t_k) \\
P_{grid}(t_k) - P_{grid}^{max}(1-\delta_{sale}(t_k)) &\le P_{sale}(t_k) \\
P_{sale}(t_k) &\le P_{grid}(t_k) - P_{grid}^{min}(1-\delta_{sale}(t_k)) \\
0 \le \delta_{ch,i}(t_k) + \delta_{dis,i}(t_k) &\le 1|_{i=uc,bat} \\
P_{ch,i}(t_k) - P_{dis,i}(t_k) &= P_i(t_k)|_{i=uc,bat} \\
P_i^{min}\delta_{ch,i}(t_k) \le P_{ch,i}(t_k) &\le P_i^{max}\delta_{ch,i}(t_k)|_{i=uc,bat} \\
P_i(t_k) - P_i^{max}(1-\delta_{ch,i}(t_k)) &\le P_{ch,i}(t_k)|_{i=uc,bat} \\
P_{ch,i}(t_k) &\le P_i(t_k) - P_i^{min}(1-\delta_{ch,i}(t_k))|_{i=uc,bat} \\
0 \le \delta_{elz}(t_k) + \delta_{fc}(t_k) &\le 1 \\
-\delta_i(t_k) + \sigma_i^{on}(t_k) &\le 0|_{i=elz,fc} \\
-(1-\delta_i(t_k-1)) + \sigma_i^{on}(t_k) &\le 0|_{i=elz,fc} \\
\delta_i(t_k) + (1-\delta_i(t_k-1)) - \sigma_i^{on}(t_k) &\le 1|_{i=elz,fc} \\
-\delta_i(t_k-1) + \sigma_i^{off}(t_k) &\le 0|_{i=elz,fc} \\
-(1-\delta_i(t_k)) + \sigma_i^{off}(t_k) &\le 0|_{i=elz,fc} \\
\delta_i(t_k-1) + (1-\delta_i(t_k)) - \sigma_i^{off}(t_k) &\le 1|_{i=elz,fc}
\end{aligned}
$$

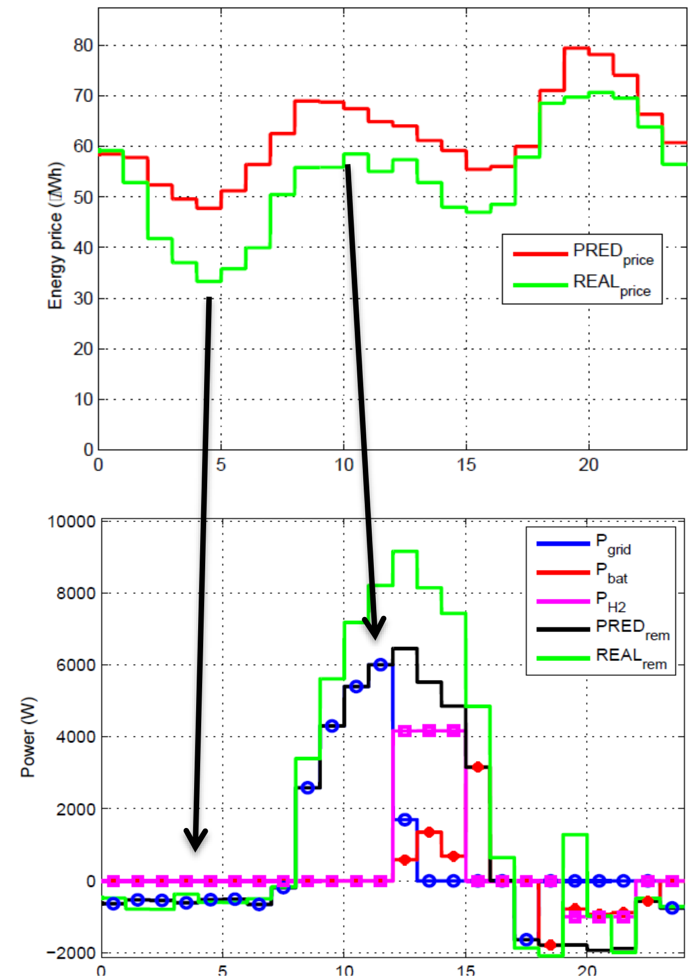
$$
\begin{aligned}
P_i^{min}\delta_i(t_k) \le z_i(t_k) &\le P_i^{max}\delta_i(t_k)|_{up,down}^{i=pur,sale,elz,fc} \\
P_i(t_k) - P_i^{max}(1-\delta_i(t_k)) &\le z_i(t_k)|_{up,down}^{i=pur,sale,elz,fc} \\
z_i(t_k) &\le P_i(t_k) - P_i^{min}(1-\delta(t_k))|_{up,down}^{i=pur,sale,elz,fc} \\
-\delta_i(t_k) + \chi_i(t_k) &\le 0|_{i=elz,fc} \\
-\delta_i(t_{k-1}) + \chi_i(t_k) &\le 0|_{i=elz,fc} \\
\delta_i(t_k) + \delta_i(t_{k-1}) - \chi_i(t_k) &\le 1|_{i=elz,fc} \\
\Delta z_i^{min}(\chi_i(t_k)) \le \vartheta_i(t_k) &\le \Delta z_i^{max}(\chi_i(t_k))|_{i=elz,fc} \\
\Delta z_i(t_k) - \Delta z_i^{max}(1-\chi_i(t_k)) &\le \vartheta_i(t_k)|_{i=elz,fc} \\
\vartheta_i(t_k) &\le \Delta z_i(t_k) - \Delta z_i^{min}(1-\chi_i(t_k))|_{i=elz,fc} \\
(P_{grid}(h_i,m_j) - P_{grid}^{sch}(h_i)) &\le P_{grid}^{max} - P_{grid}^{max}\cdot\delta_{down}(t_k) \\
(P_{grid}(h_i,m_j) - P_{grid}^{sch}(h_i)) &\ge \epsilon + (-\epsilon)\cdot\delta_{down}(t_k) \\
-(P_{grid}(h_i,m_j) - P_{grid}^{sch}(h_i)) &\le P_{grid}^{max} - P_{grid}^{max}\cdot\delta_{up}(t_k) \\
-(P_{grid}(h_i,m_j) - P_{grid}^{sch}(h_i)) &\ge \epsilon + (-\epsilon)\cdot\delta_{up}(t_k) \\
\varphi_i - \sum_{s_j=0}^{s_j=\varphi_i}(\lambda_i(t_k - s_j)) &\le M - M\delta_i|_{i=elz,fc} \\
\varphi_i - \sum_{s_j=0}^{s_j=\varphi_i}(\lambda_i(t_k - s_j)) &\ge \epsilon + (m-\epsilon)\delta_i|_{i=elz,fc}
\end{aligned}
$$

In order to capture both **continuous/discrete dynamics** and switching between different **operating conditions,** the plant is modelled with the framework of Mixed Logic Dynamic (**MLD**). The problem is solved using MIQP (Mixed Integer Quadratic Programming).

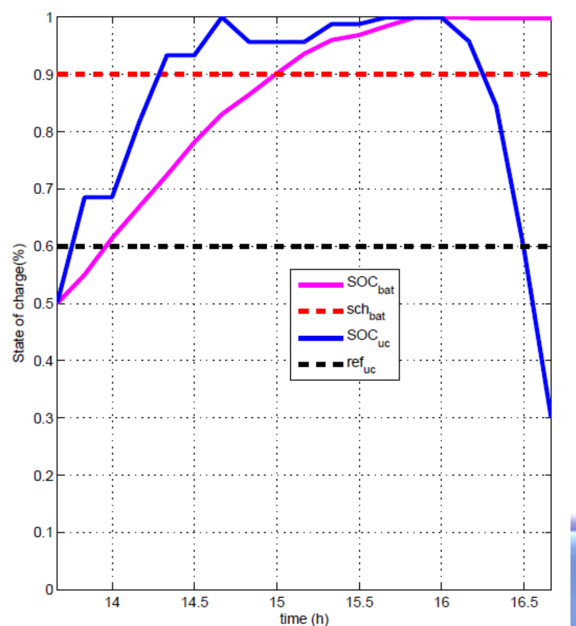
Garcia-Torres, F. and C. Bordons. Optimal Economical Schedule of Hydrogen-Based Microgrids with Hybrid Storage using Model Predictive Control. IEEE Trans on Industrial Electronics. 2015, Accepted.

Some results

- Daily market forecast
- Daily market controller schedule
- Purchase to the grid when price low. Sell when price high
- Constants setpoint to ELZ y FC to minimize degradation
- This will be recomputed.

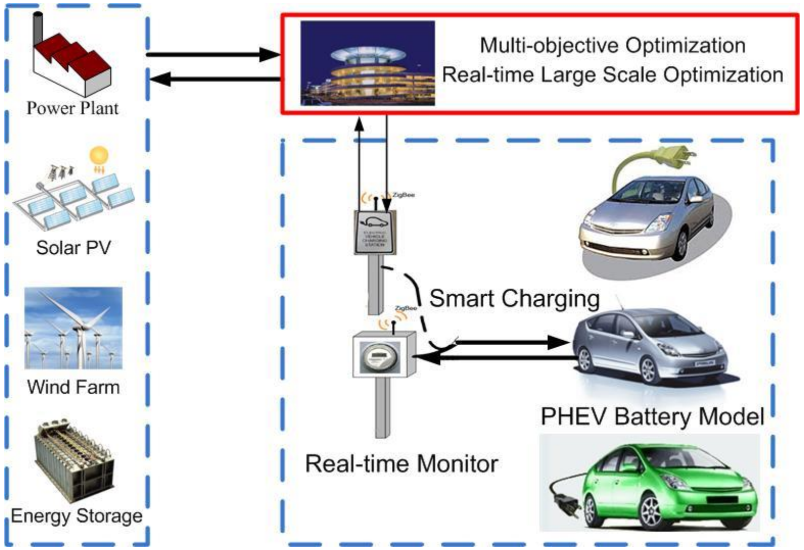


(zoom)

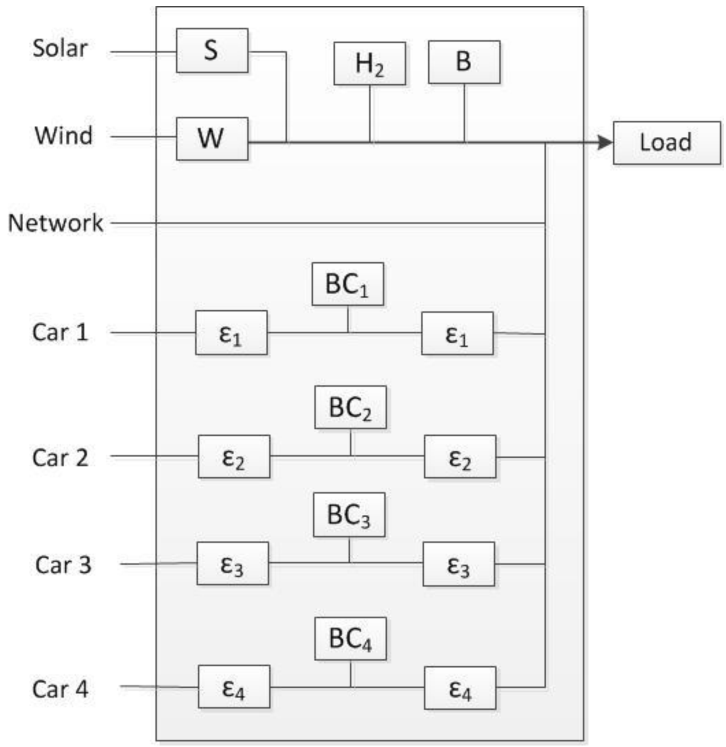


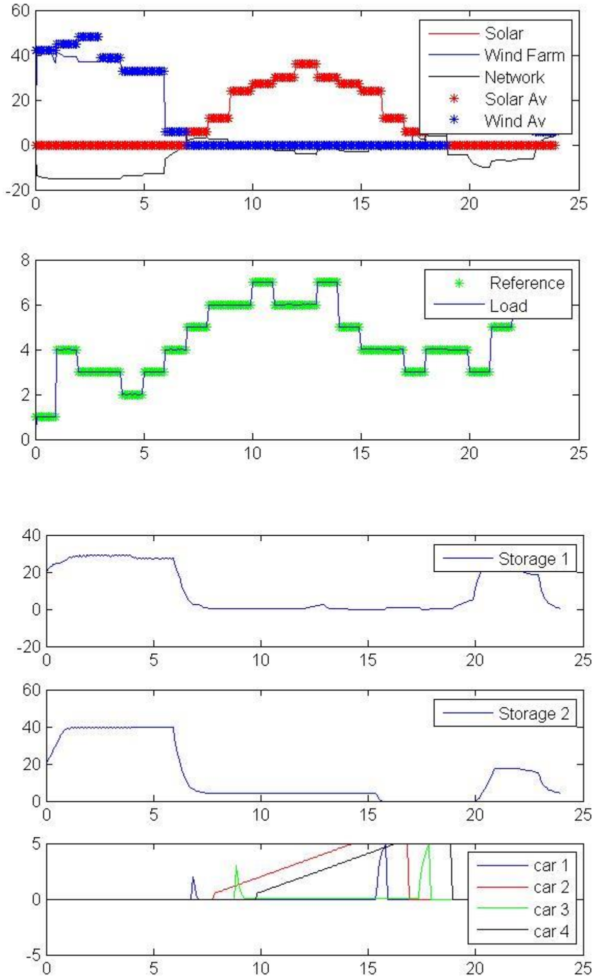
3. Electric Vehicles Charge

- Microgrid management including Evs charge
- Vehicle to Grid (V2G): use Evs battery as storage while parking
- Selection of charge mode:
  - Slow: battery charged during parking time
  - Fast: charged in the final 30 minutes. Used as a buffer the rest of the time
- Selection of pickup time
- Optimization: constrained MPC (QP)



- Simulations with 4 Evs, 24 h
  - Use all the available RES (and sell to the grid)
  - Fulfill demand (loads and EVs)





Outline

1. Setting the Context
2. Microgrids
3. Experimental testing facility: HyLab
4. Model Predictive Control for µGrid Power Management
5. Extended control objectives
6. **Concluding remarks**

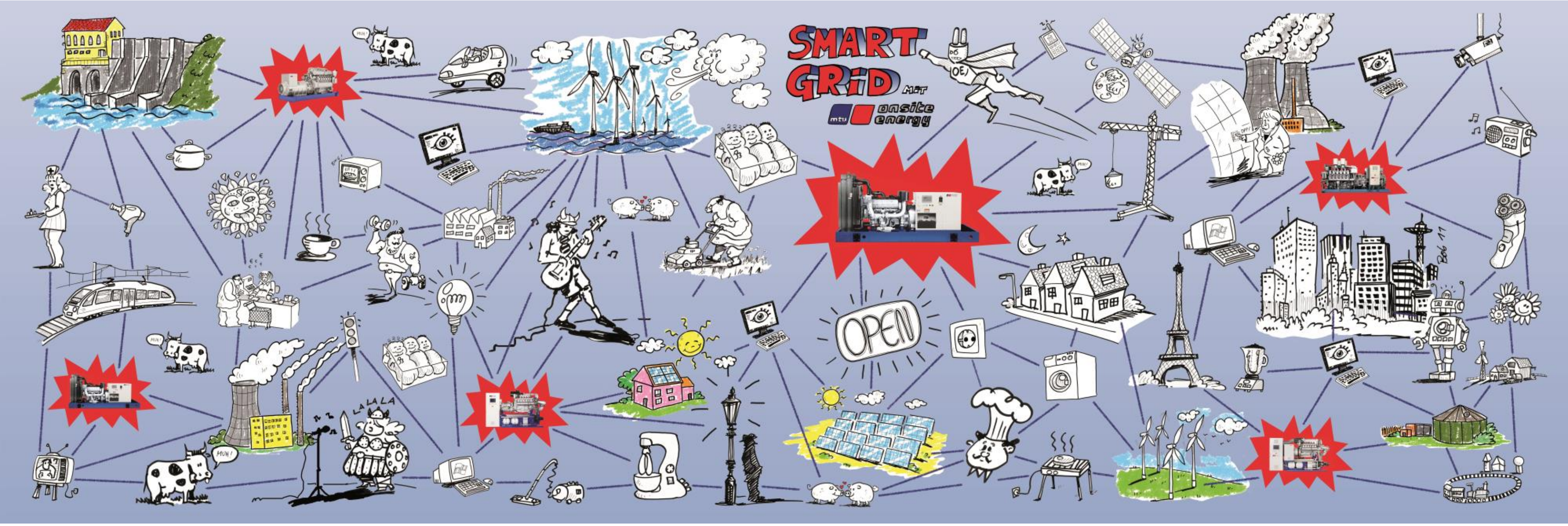
Concluding remarks

- A remarkable lack of applications of advanced Control Strategies → Experimental validation needed
- MPC showed outstanding features in power management: smooth operation, lower cost, higher lifetime
- Changes in cost function, tuning parameters and logical constraints can help fulfil different objectives
- Durability and O&M Cost can be included as control objectives
- Non-dispatchable RES can be converted into dispatchable using the ESS and advanced control. Optimal economic schedule can be achieved
- V2G included in microgrid management
- Open issues for research

Open lines for research

- AC microgrids
- Dispatchable microgrids in the pool market
- Contribution of (up-to-now) non-dispatchable RES to frequency regulation (virtual inertia)
- Grids of microgrids (SoS)
- Microgrids for EVs: Distributed storage (electricity and H2). V2G
- Combination of several types of energy: electricity, gas, H2, heat, etc.

Thanks to Luis Valverde, Félix García and Paulo R. Mendes



QUESTIONS?