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Article

Optimal PI-Controller-Based Hybrid Energy Storage System in DC Microgrid

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Abstract: Power availability from renewable energy sources (RES) is unpredictable, and must be managed effectively for better utilization. The role that a hybrid energy storage system (HESS) plays is vital in this context. Renewable energy sources along with hybrid energy storage systems can provide better power management in a DC microgrid environment. In this paper, the optimal PI-controller-based hybrid energy storage system for a DC microgrid is proposed for the effective utilization of renewable power. In this model, the proposed optimal PI controller is developed using the particle swarm optimization (PSO) approach. A 72 W DC microgrid system is considered in order to validate the effectiveness of the proposed optimal PI controller. The proposed model is implemented using the MATLAB/SIMULINK platform. To show the effectiveness of the proposed model, the results are validated with a conventional PI-controller-based hybrid energy storage system.

Keywords: Bidirectional DC-DC converters; hybrid energy storage systems; DC microgrid; renewable energy sources; particle swarm optimization



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1. Introduction

Nowadays, DC microgrids are increasingly popular because of their various applications such as electric vehicles (EVs) [1], uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) [2], and so on. DC microgrids consist of various renewable energy sources (RES) such as solar, wind, fuel cells, etc., along with hybrid energy storage systems (HESS) to maximize efficiency and neutralize fluctuating voltage [3]. Generally, the energy storage system (ESS) can be established by various devices such as the battery, supercapacitors (SC), flywheels, ultracapacitors, and so on. Among all storage devices, batteries are the most commonly used for ESSs. The utilization of batteries alone in the ESS can lead to a reduction in battery life due to a longer response time of the battery under rapidly varying environments [4,5]. Thus, the usage of more than one device to form a HESS is becoming popular and has several advantages. The combination of a fast-responding SC along with a slow-responding battery in HESS can reduce the burden on the battery from the intermittent nature of an RES. Here, the SC has a higher power capacity to meet power fluctuations during the transient period, and similarly, the battery has a high energy capacity to compensate for power requirements during a steady state [6,7]. The structure of the DC microgrid is illustrated in Figure 1, and connects various power generation systems, RESs, ESSs, and different types of loads such

as EVs, smart buildings, etc. The necessity of sustainable energy has motivated researchers to focus upon study of the DC microgrid.

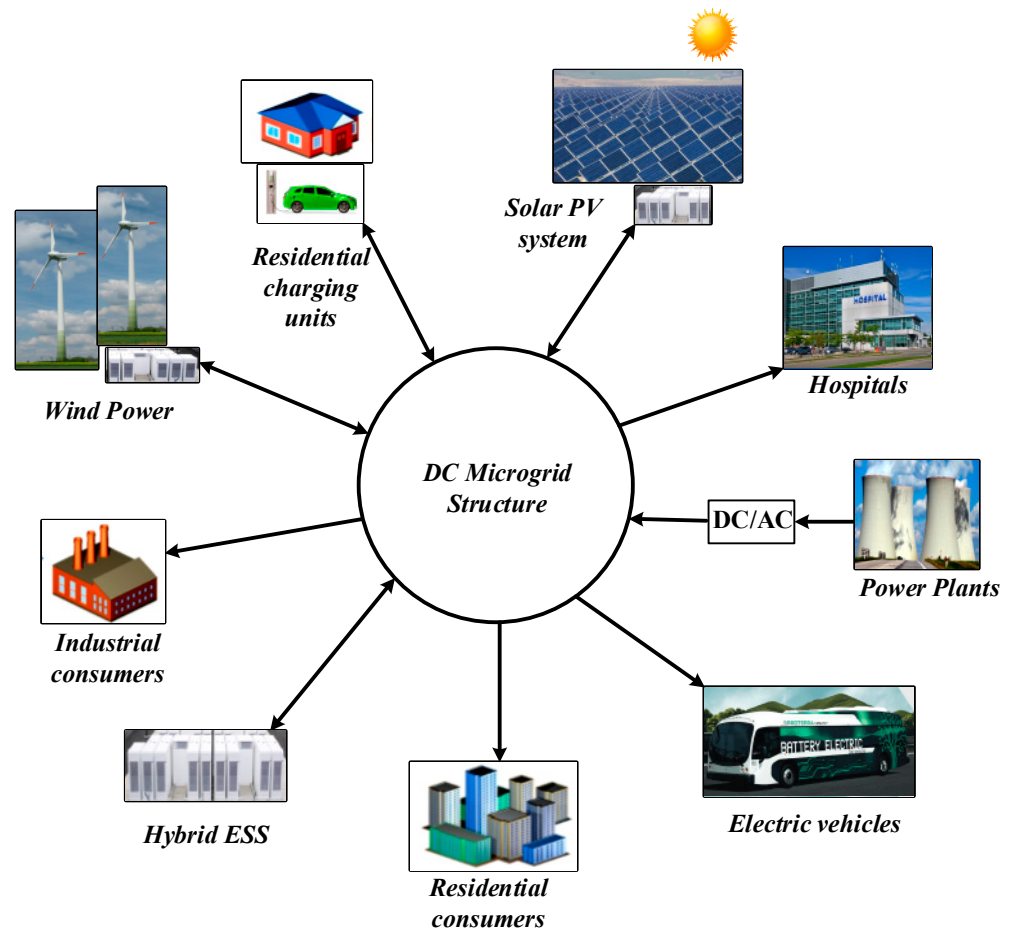


Figure 1. Structure of a DC microgrid.

In a HESS, the steady-state period is handled by the battery, while in the transient period the SC regulates the power flow [8–15]. A HESS with a better energy-management scheme will improve the life of the battery and reduce issues related to the DC microgrid [7]. To understand the better energy operation of a HESS, a detailed comparison of batteries with supercapacitors [16] is shown in the Table 1.

Table 1. Parameter comparison of battery and SC.

Parameters	Battery	Supercapacitor
Recharge cycle lifetime	<10 ³ cycles	>10 ⁶ cycles
Self-discharge rate	5%	30%
Voltage	3.7 V–4.2 V	0 V–2.7 V
Energy density (Wh/kg)	High (20–150)	Low (0.8–10)
Power density (W/kg)	Low (50–300)	High (500–400)
Fastest charging time	Hours	s~min
Fastest discharging time	0.3–3 h	<a few min
Charging circuit	Complex	Simple

Bidirectional converters play a vital role in the better power management of DC microgrid environments. The various converter configurations, such as isolated and non-isolated topologies, are presented in the literature for integrating a HESS with a DC microgrid. Non-isolated topologies are mostly preferred over isolated topologies, due to

their ease of control. Bidirectional DC-DC boost converter topologies are more accurate for HESS applications [1]. Dual active bridge converters [17], interleaved bidirectional converters [18], and bidirectional SEPIC converters [19] are also finding application in HESSs. Non-isolated buck-boost converters are employed between the source and load to provide bidirectional operation. Figure 2 shows the different HESS configurations presented in the literature. Figure 2a,b shows a passive HESS configuration, where the battery and SC are directly connected to the DC bus. The major limitation of this configuration is that it is uncontrollable. Figure 2c,d represents a semi-active configuration, where one of the storage devices is connected to a converter and the other is directly connected to the DC bus. Figure 2e,f shows an active configuration, which consists of a converter for both the ESSs. Therefore, this configuration is fully controllable and more efficient. In an active configuration, either two DC-DC converters can be separately connected to the ESS, as in Figure 2e, or a multiple-input DC-DC converter topology can be used, as depicted in Figure 2f.

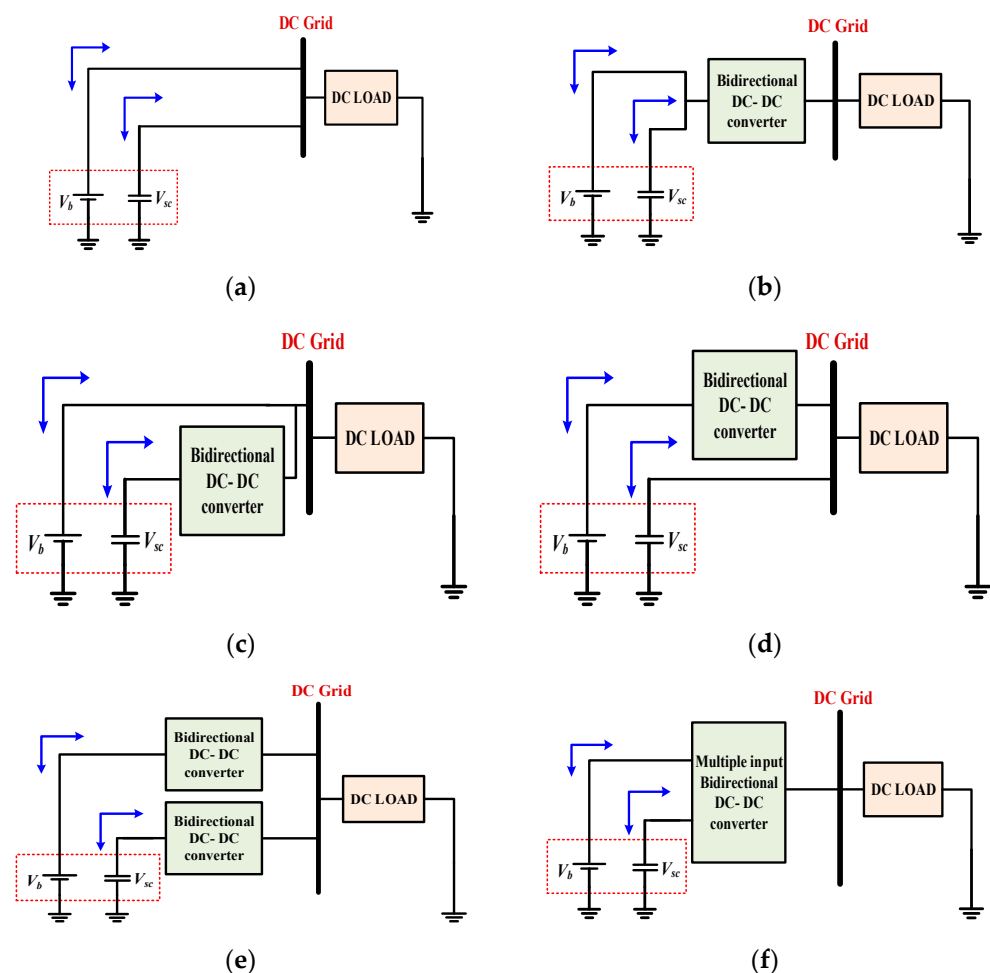


Figure 2. Various hybrid ESS configurations (a,b) passive configuration, (c,d) semi-active configuration, (e,f) active configuration.

There are numerous control algorithms reported in the literature, such as artificial intelligence, fuzzy controls, artificial neural networks, game theory, and genetic algorithms [20–24]. A model predictive control-based SC system is introduced in [21]. Further, several authors have proposed a PI-controller-based HESS for DC microgrids [22–25], a robust model predictive controller for energy management of HESS grids [26–28]. This paper presents the optimal PI-controller-based HESS for effective power management of DC microgrids. The modeling, analysis, and design of the bidirectional boost converter are

developed to integrate the DC grid with a HESS. The prime objective of the proposed model is to maintain constant DC grid power, irrespective of load and source disturbances. To achieve the aforementioned goal, the optimal PI controller is proposed in this work with the help of the particle swarm optimization (PSO) approach. In order to validate the proposed optimal controller, the results are compared with a conventional PI-controller-based HESS. This work attempts to accentuate the response enhancement of the aforementioned system for varying grid conditions, such as source and load fluctuations, with the PSO-optimized PI controller. The organization of the paper is as follows. Section 2 presents the system configuration and design following an introduction from Section 1. Mathematical modeling of the HESS is presented in Section 3. Section 4 presents the simulation, result analysis, and performance comparisons of various parameters within the proposed system. The conclusion of the paper is provided in Section 5.

2. System Configuration and Design

Two or more interdependent energy storage systems that are capable of operating as a single unit wherein one surpasses the other, such as batteries, fuel cells, SCs, etc. are known as HESSs. The schematic configuration of a HESS is depicted in Figure 3; it consists of a battery, supercapacitor, and bidirectional boost converter (BBC) for both battery and SC. Figure 4 illustrates the control scheme of a HESS. There are three proportional–integral (PI) controllers used for the voltage control loop and current control loops of the battery and SC, respectively. The voltage control loop regulates grid voltage, whereas the current control loops compensate for the power imbalance between SC and battery during source and load variations.

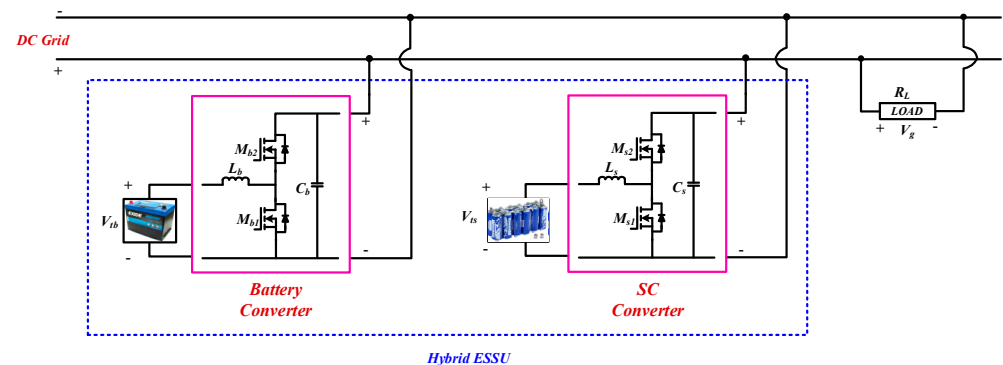


Figure 3. Schematic of HESS in active configuration.

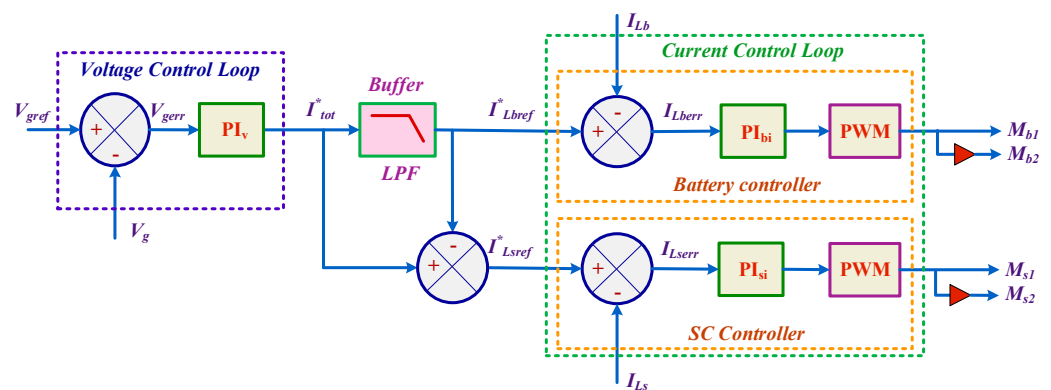


Figure 4. Control scheme of HESS.

2.1. Converter Design

The design and analysis of the BBC is carried out in continuous-conduction mode (CCM). Figure 5 shows the steady-state waveforms for the charging–discharging modes of

the BBC. Both the battery and the SC have charging–discharging operations, so the BBC is considered [22]. Two BBCs are used to link the battery and SC to the DC microgrid. Each BBC has two switches, with M_{b1} and M_{b2} for the battery and M_{s1} and M_{s2} for the SC. The output filter capacitors (C_b and C_s) of the BBCs are considered together as C_o . Here, the microgrid is represented as a resistive load R_L with grid voltage V_g . The BBCs are connected to the load through a common output capacitor filter, C_o . The DC grid is considered to be a constant voltage source with $V_g = 24$ V. From Figure 3, the voltage across the inductors L_b and L_s is provided by

$$L_b \frac{di_{Lb}(t)}{dt} = V_{tb} \quad (1)$$

$$L_s \frac{di_{Ls}(t)}{dt} = V_{ts} \quad (2)$$

where V_{tb} and V_{ts} are the terminal voltage of battery and supercapacitor, respectively, and L_b and L_s are the inductance of the BBC of battery and SC, respectively. Next, the current through the capacitor is provided by

$$C_b \frac{dv_g(t)}{dt} = \frac{-V_g}{R_L} \quad (3)$$

$$C_s \frac{dv_g(t)}{dt} = \frac{-V_g}{R_L} \quad (4)$$

where V_g represents the microgrid voltage, and C_b and C_s are the output capacitor filter of battery BBC and SC BBC, respectively. Thus, the values of inductor and capacitor can be found from (1)–(4) as

$$L_b = \frac{V_g \delta_b}{\Delta i_{Lb} f_s} \quad (5)$$

$$L_s = \frac{V_g \delta_s}{\Delta i_{Ls} f_s} \quad (6)$$

$$C_b = \frac{V_g \delta_b}{\Delta v_g R_L f_s} \quad (7)$$

$$C_s = \frac{V_g \delta_s}{\Delta v_g R_L f_s} \quad (8)$$

where Δi_{Lb} and Δi_{Ls} are the ripple current in the inductor and are taken as 5%, ΔV_g is the capacitor ripple voltage, which is considered as 2%, f_s is the switching frequency, δ_b and δ_s are the duty cycle of the battery and SC, respectively, and R_L represents resistive load.

2.2. Small-Signal Analysis of Boost Converter

The small-signal model of a BBC as depicted in Figure 3 is provided as follows:

$$L_b \frac{di_{Lb}(t)}{dt} = v_{tb} - (1 - \delta_b)v_g \quad (9)$$

$$C_b \frac{dv_{cb}(t)}{dt} = (1 - \delta_b)i_{Lb} - \frac{v_g}{R_L} \quad (10)$$

$$L_s \frac{di_{Ls}(t)}{dt} = v_{ts} - (1 - \delta_s)v_g \quad (11)$$

$$C_s \frac{dv_{cs}(t)}{dt} = (1 - \delta_s)i_{Ls} - \frac{v_g}{R_L} \quad (12)$$

where L_b and L_s are the inductance of the battery converter and SC converter, respectively.

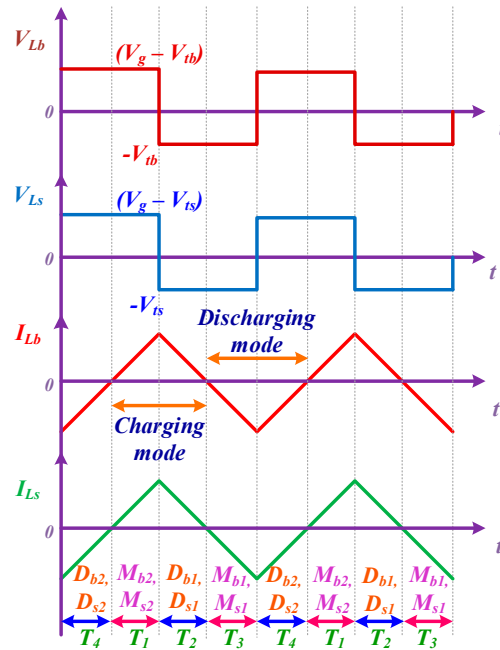


Figure 5. Steady-state waveforms of HESS charging–discharging modes.

The transfer functions obtained after the small-signal modeling are as follows. The voltage-mode control transfer function:

$$G_{v\delta_b}(s) = \frac{\hat{v}_g}{\hat{i}_{Lb}} = \frac{(1 - \delta_b)v_g - (L_b i_{Lb})s}{L_b C_b s^2 + \frac{L_b}{R_L} s + (1 - \delta_b)^2} \tag{13}$$

$$G_{v\delta_s}(s) = \frac{\hat{v}_g}{\hat{i}_{Ls}} = \frac{(1 - \delta_s)v_g - (L_s i_{Ls})s}{L_s C_s s^2 + \frac{L_s}{R_L} s + (1 - \delta_s)^2} \tag{14}$$

The current-mode control transfer functions:

$$G_{i\delta_b}(s) = \frac{\hat{i}_{Lb}}{\hat{\delta}_b} = \frac{(C_b v_g)s + 2(1 - \delta_b)i_{Lb}}{L_b C_b s^2 + \frac{L_b}{R_L} s + (1 - \delta_b)^2} \tag{15}$$

$$G_{i\delta_s}(s) = \frac{\hat{i}_{Ls}}{\hat{\delta}_s} = \frac{(C_s v_g)s + 2(1 - \delta_s)i_{Ls}}{L_s C_s s^2 + \frac{L_s}{R_L} s + (1 - \delta_s)^2} \tag{16}$$

The output transfer impedance for the battery and SC converters can be obtained from (13)–(16):

$$G_{vib}(s) = \frac{\hat{v}_g}{\hat{i}_{Lb}} = \frac{(1 - \delta_b)v_g - (L_b i_{Lb})s}{L_b C_b s^2 + \frac{L_b}{R_L} s + (1 - \delta_b)^2} \tag{17}$$

$$G_{vis}(s) = \frac{\hat{v}_g}{\hat{i}_{Ls}} = \frac{(1 - \delta_s)v_g - (L_s i_{Ls})s}{L_s C_s s^2 + \frac{L_s}{R_L} s + (1 - \delta_s)^2} \tag{18}$$

3. Mathematical Modeling

3.1. Battery Model

Lead acid batteries (LAB) are considered to be an ESS. The mathematical model of an LAB represented as a controlled voltage source and internal resistance is shown in the Figure 6.

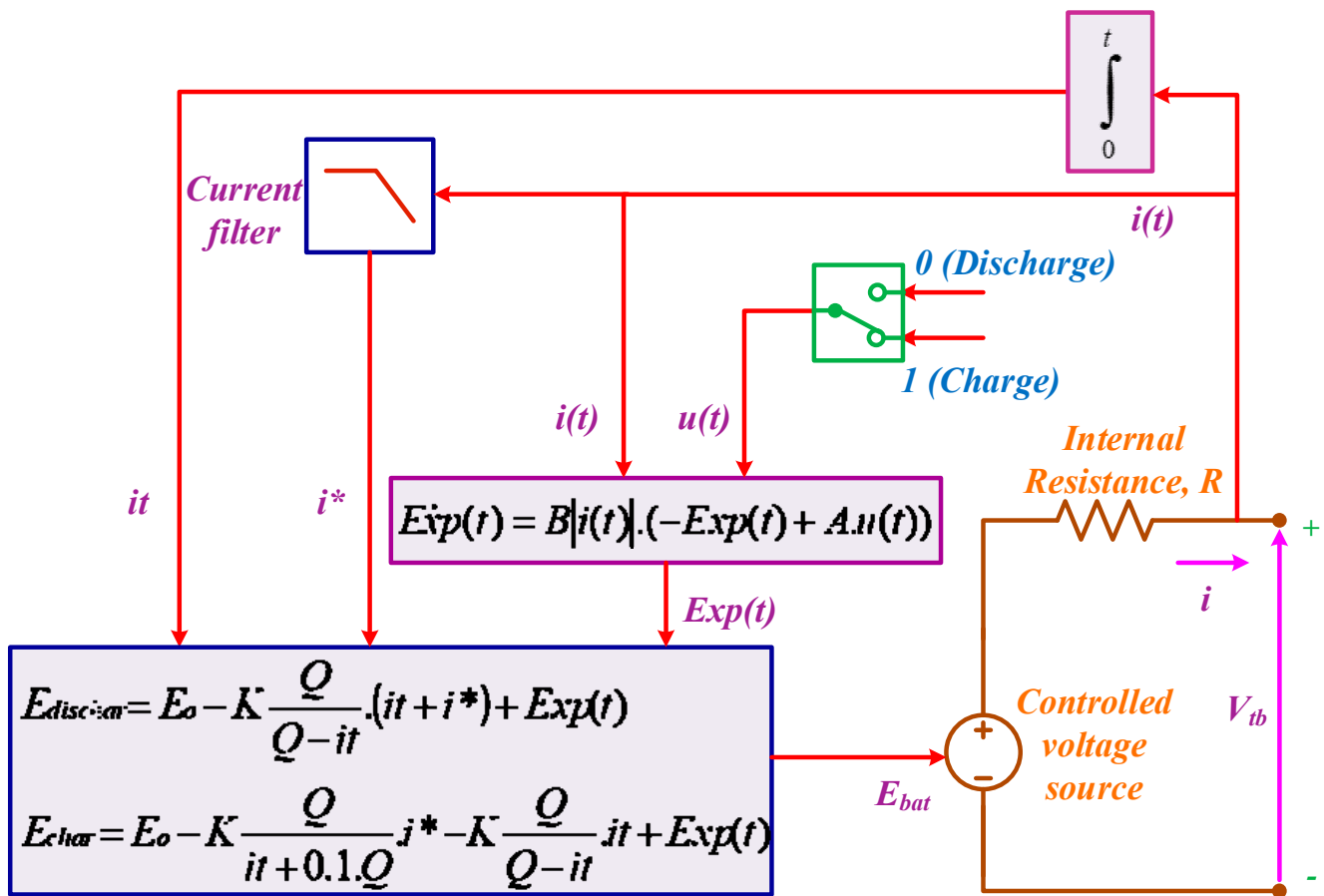


Figure 6. Equivalent circuit of lead acid battery.

The controlled voltage source E_{bat} can be expressed as [29–31]:

$$E_{char} = E_o - K \frac{Q}{it + 0.1Q} \cdot i^* - K \frac{Q}{Q - it} \cdot it + Exp(t) \tag{19}$$

$$E_{dischar} = E_o - K \frac{Q}{Q - it} \cdot (it + i^*) + Exp(t) \tag{20}$$

The terminal voltage of the battery V_{tb} can be expressed as [29,30]:

$$V_{tb} = E_{bat} - iR \tag{21}$$

where $Exp(t)$ represents the exponential zone voltage, I represents current in the battery, E_o is constant voltage in the battery, K is the polarization constant, Q is battery capacity, it is actual charge in the battery, A is amplitude of the exponential zone, B is the inverse of the exponential zone time constant, i^* is filter current, and R_L is the internal resistance of the battery.

The battery SOC is a key factor in the battery’s operation. Battery SOC will vary slower than in an SC. So, the SOC is kept at 50% [30]. The battery discharge characteristics are shown in Figure 7.

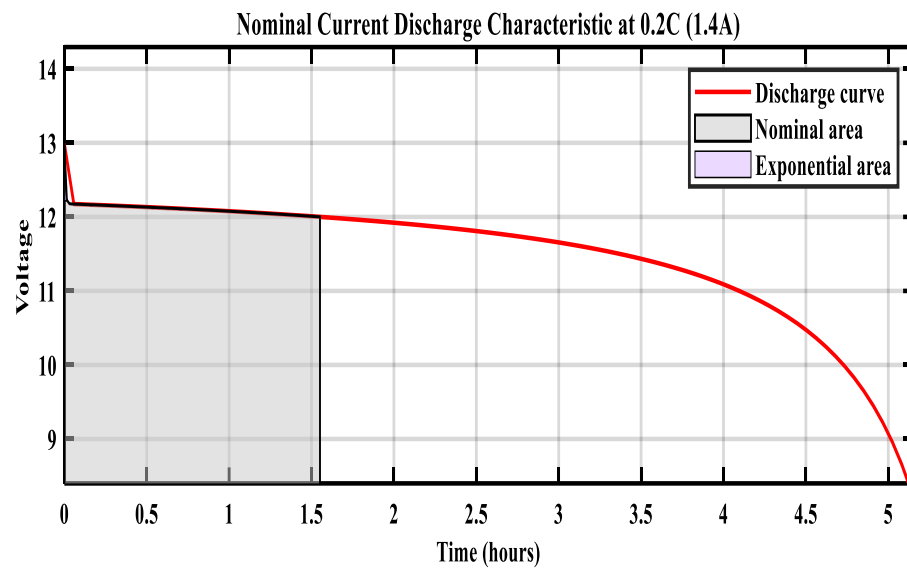
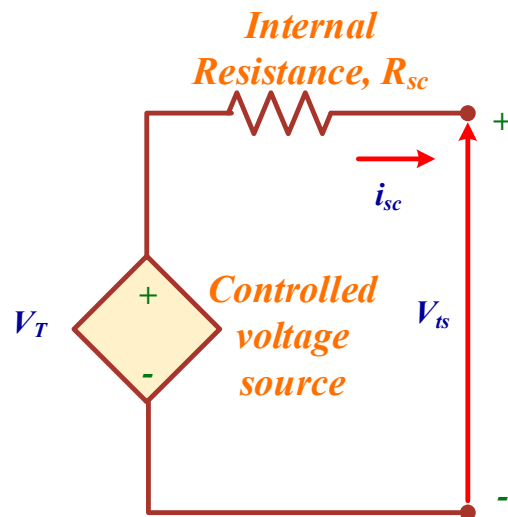


Figure 7. Discharge characteristics of 12 V, 7 Ah lead acid battery.

3.2. Supercapacitor Model

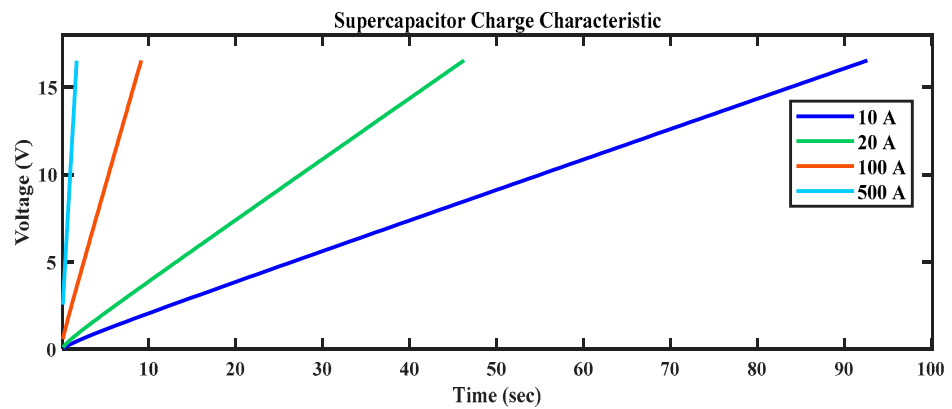
The equivalent circuit for the supercapacitor is shown in Figure 8. For a fully charged SC, the SOC will be 100%, and if it is empty, SOC will be 0%. The mathematical model of an SC is obtained by combining the Helmholtz model and the Gouy–Chapman model. The expression for the SOC of an SC is provided below [32,33]:

$$SOC = \frac{Q_{initial} - \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau}{Q_T} \tag{22}$$



(a)

Figure 8. Cont.



(b)

Figure 8. (a) Equivalent circuit of SC, (b) SC charge characteristics.

The total internal charge Q_T in coulombs is expressed as [32,33]:

$$Q_T = \int i_{sc} dt \quad (23)$$

$i(t)$ is provided by the expression [33]:

$$i(t) = i_{sc} \cdot (1 - u(t)) + i_{selfdis} \cdot u(t) \quad (24)$$

When $i_{sc} = 0$, the SC will be self-discharging; then, the Q_T is represented as [33]:

$$Q_T = \int i_{selfdis} dt \quad (25)$$

The controlled-voltage-source output voltage [33]:

$$V_T = \frac{N_s Q_T d}{N_p N_e \epsilon \epsilon_0 A_r} + \frac{2 N_e N_s R T}{F} \sinh^{-1} \frac{Q_T}{N_p N_e^2 A_r \sqrt{8 R T \epsilon \epsilon_0 c}} \quad (26)$$

The terminal voltage of SC V_{ts} is obtained from the Stern equation as [33]:

$$V_{ts} = \frac{N_s Q_T d}{N_p N_e \epsilon \epsilon_0 A_r} + \frac{2 N_e N_s R T}{F} \sinh^{-1} \frac{Q_T}{N_p N_e^2 A_r \sqrt{8 R T \epsilon \epsilon_0 c}} - R_{sc} \cdot i_{sc} \quad (27)$$

where ϵ is the permittivity of electrolytic material (Fm^{-1}), ϵ_0 is the permittivity of free space (Fm^{-1}), N_s is a number of SCs connected in series, N_p is a number of SCs connected in parallel, N_e is a number of electrode layers, R is the ideal gas constant, T is operating temperature, c is molar constant ($\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$), d is the thickness of the Helmholtz layer (m), and i_{sc} is SC current [32,33].

3.3. Controller Design

The role of a controller is crucial in the DC microgrid environment for better power management between the RES and HESS. In this work, the optimal PI-controller-based HESS for a DC microgrid is developed for the effective utilization of renewable power. In this model, the proposed optimal PI controller is developed using the particle swarm optimization approach. The role of the PI controller is to regulate the DC-DC boost converter. The control scheme provides a stable operation between converter characteristics and external uncertainties. A low-pass filter (LPF) is used to perform power-sharing in the HESS, which splits the total current into higher- and lower-frequency components. To reduce the delay in the system, 31 rad/s is chosen as the cut-off frequency of the LPF [2].

The power flow equation of the proposed HESS–DC microgrid system is provided by

$$P_l(t) = P_b(t) + P_{sc}(t) + P_g(t) = P_{avg}(t) + \hat{P}_{trans}(t) \quad (28)$$

where $P_l(t)$ is the total power of load, $P_b(t)$ is the battery power, $P_{sc}(t)$ is the SC power, $P_g(t)$ is the grid power, $P_{avg}(t)$ is the total average power, and $\hat{P}_{trans}(t)$ is the transient power demand that the HESS must supply or absorb from the DC microgrid to balance the load conditions and maintain the DC microgrid power as constant.

The general form of the PI controller is provided by

$$PI_x = K_{px} + \frac{K_{ix}}{s} \quad (29)$$

3.4. PSO Algorithm

The PSO algorithm is a multi-agent parallel-search technique which maintains a swarm of particles, with each particle in the swarm representing a potential solution [23]. It was developed by Eberhart and Kennedy in 1995, and is inspired by the behavior of birds and fish swarms. In PSO, all the randomly initiated particles are evaluated, and the fitness is computed together with the best values of each particle and the entire swarm. Then, a loop searches for an optimal solution. In the loop, the particle's velocity is updated first by the personal and global best values; then, the current velocity will update the position of the particle. This can be illustrated by the equation

$$V_j(t+1) = w * V_j(t) + C_1 r_1 (p_j - X_j(t)) + C_2 r_2 (p_g - X_j(t)) \quad (30)$$

where t is the iteration number, j is the particle number, the personal best value of particle j at a given stage is represented by the vector p_j , the global best values calculated from all the particles at t is represented by the vector p_g , C_1 and C_2 are the acceleration parameters, and vectors r_1 and r_2 are uniformly distributed random variables which have values between 0 and 1. The current velocity updates the particle positions to attain an optimal solution as shown below:

$$X_j(t+1) = X_j(t) + V_j(t+1) \quad (31)$$

The PSO algorithm has a lot of advantages, as it has very simple calculations and is an algorithm without a derivative. It has a limited number of parameters which have less impact on the solution, and is easy to implement [23]. Figure 9 shows the PSO tuning of the PI controller. In this paper, the PSO algorithm which is used to determine the optimal values of parameters of the PI controller has already been designed. The integral square value of error (ISE) is the objective function used. It is based on the error obtained from the input–output comparison. The maximum value of every computation is the updated value of the next stage. If $e(t)$ represents the voltage-tracking error at a particular instant of time t , then ISE can be expressed as:

$$ISE = \int_0^{\infty} e^2(t) dt \quad (32)$$

a short duration until the grid voltage is regulated to 24 V by the battery. Thus, by this energy-management scheme, the battery and SC charge accordingly in order to maintain the constant grid voltage at 24 V. Further, during this period of time, the SC compensates for the power, and thus, reduces the burden on the battery.

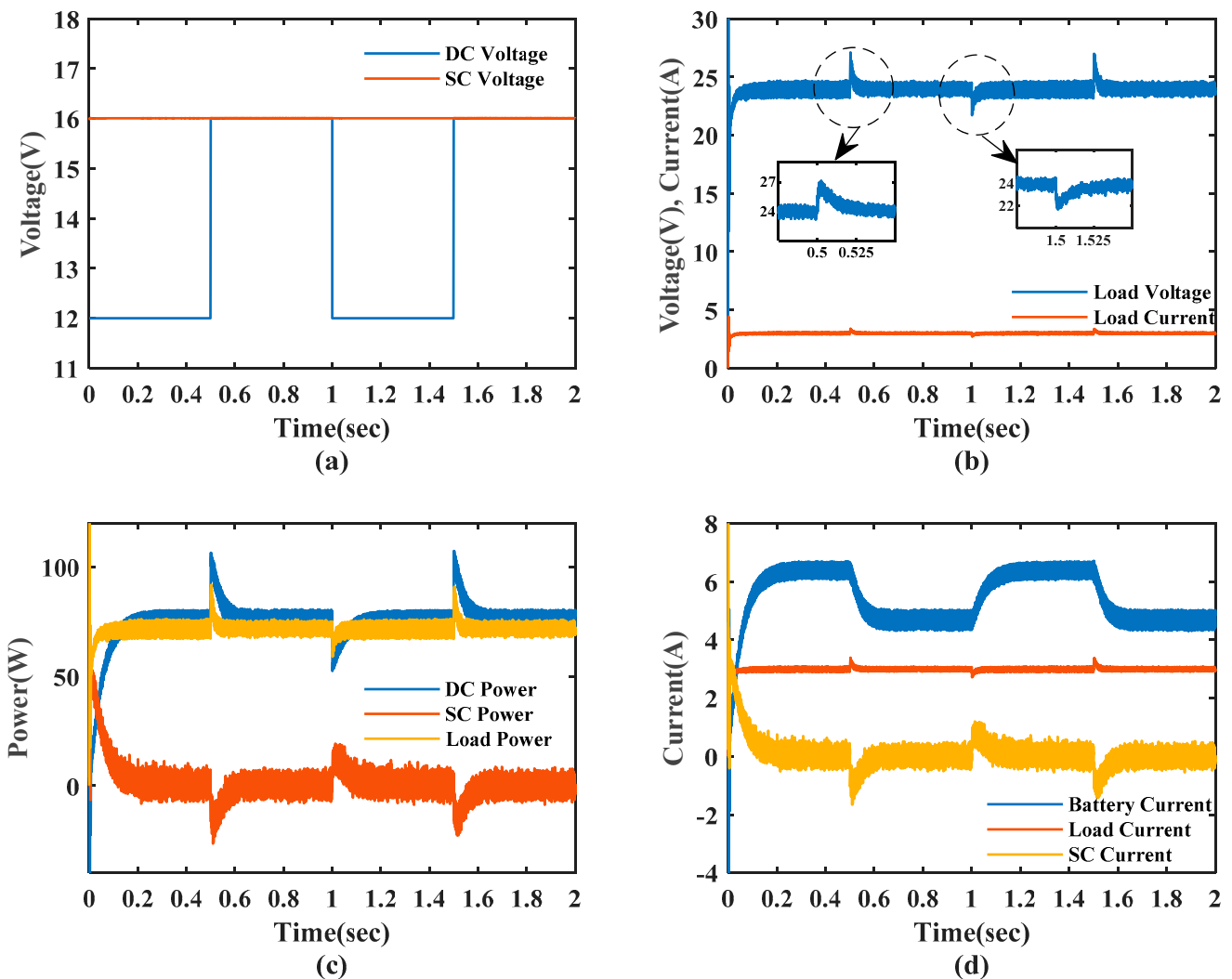


Figure 10. Performance comparison of conventional control strategy for sudden changes in source voltage: (a) DC voltage and SC voltage, (b) load voltage and load current, (c) DC power, SC power, and load power, (d) battery current, load current, and SC current.

From the simulation results, it can clearly be seen that the settling time for the conventional PI-controller-based HESS is around 30 m whereas the settling time of 6 m is achieved with the proposed optimal PI-controller-based HESS, which resulted in faster dynamic response and better DC grid regulation with of the proposed optimal PI controller for a sudden increase in source voltage. Similarly, a sudden decrease in source voltage from 16 V to 12 V at $t = 1$ s results in load current decreases, while the requirement of load power is constant at 72 W. As power supplied by the source during a sudden decrease in source voltage is less than the power demanded by load, and DC grid voltage decreases less than 24 V, SC supplies the deficit power for a short duration until the battery can regulate the grid voltage to 24 V. Under this condition, the settling times for the conventional PI and optimal PI controller are 25 m and 5 m, respectively. From the simulation results, it clearly shows that the proposed optimal PI-controller-based HESS has better performance than

the conventional PI controller for source disturbance. Further, the proposed optimal PI controller is 5 times faster than the conventional PI controller.

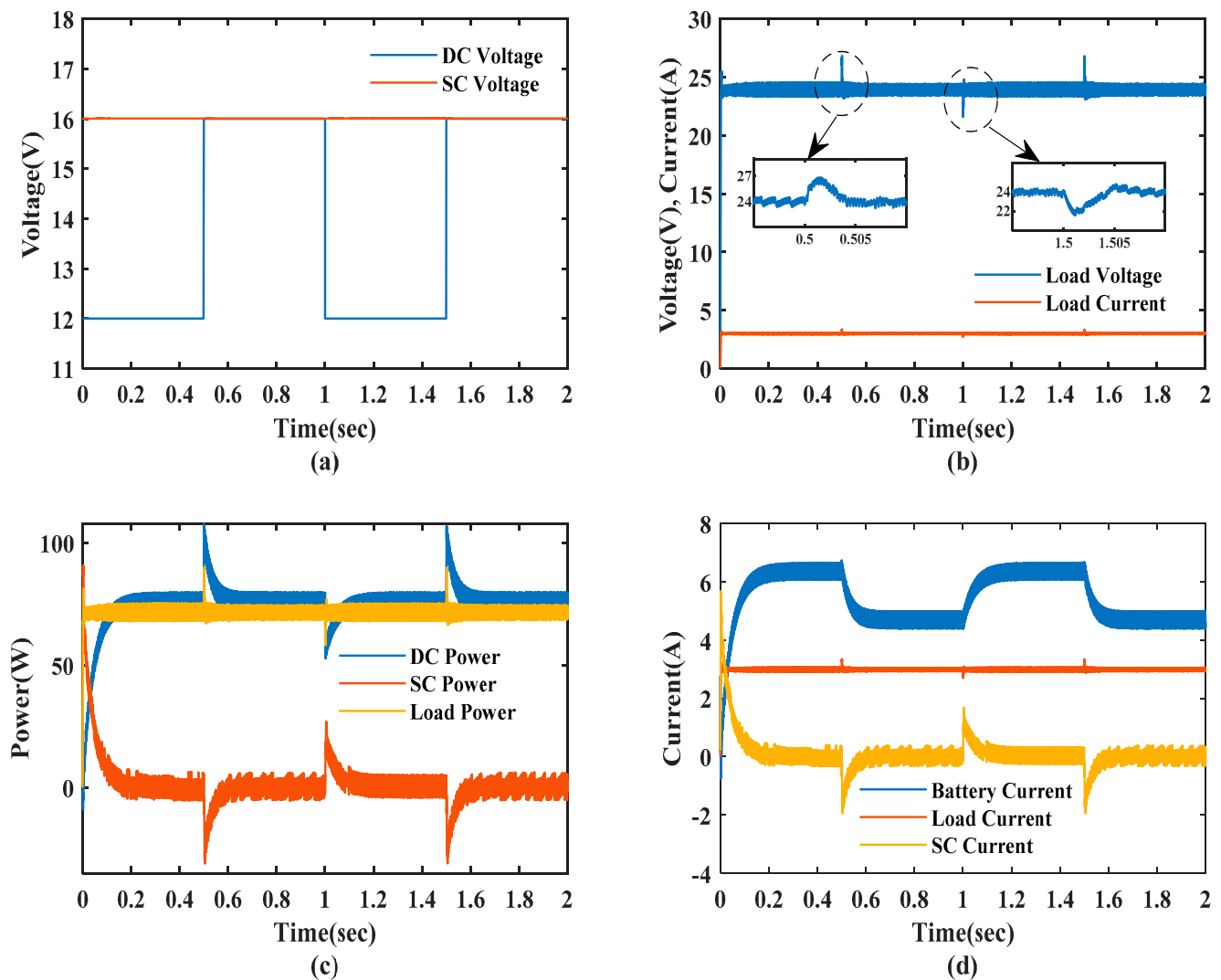


Figure 11. Performance comparison of proposed optimal PI control strategy for sudden changes in source voltage: (a) DC voltage and SC voltage, (b) load voltage and load current, (c) DC power, SC power, and load power, (d) battery current, load current, and SC current.

Figures 12 and 13 show the simulation waveforms of the conventional PI controller and the proposed optimal PI-controller-based HESS with a sudden increase and decrease in load demand at $t = 0.4$ s and $t = 1$ s, respectively. The load current of 1 A is offered at $t = 0$ s; at time $t = 0.4$ s there is a sudden increase in the load current from 1 A to 2 A. At this instant, there is a sudden fluctuation in the load voltage which leads to an imbalance between DC grid power and load power. During this period of time, the SC compensates for the power, and thus, reduces the burden on the battery. Then, the voltage is restored to its actual value, that is, 24 V. The response time for the conventional PI-controller-based HESS with a sudden increase in load disturbance is around 14 m, whereas a response time of 8 m is achieved with the optimal PI controller, which results in a faster response for the HESS to the load disturbance.

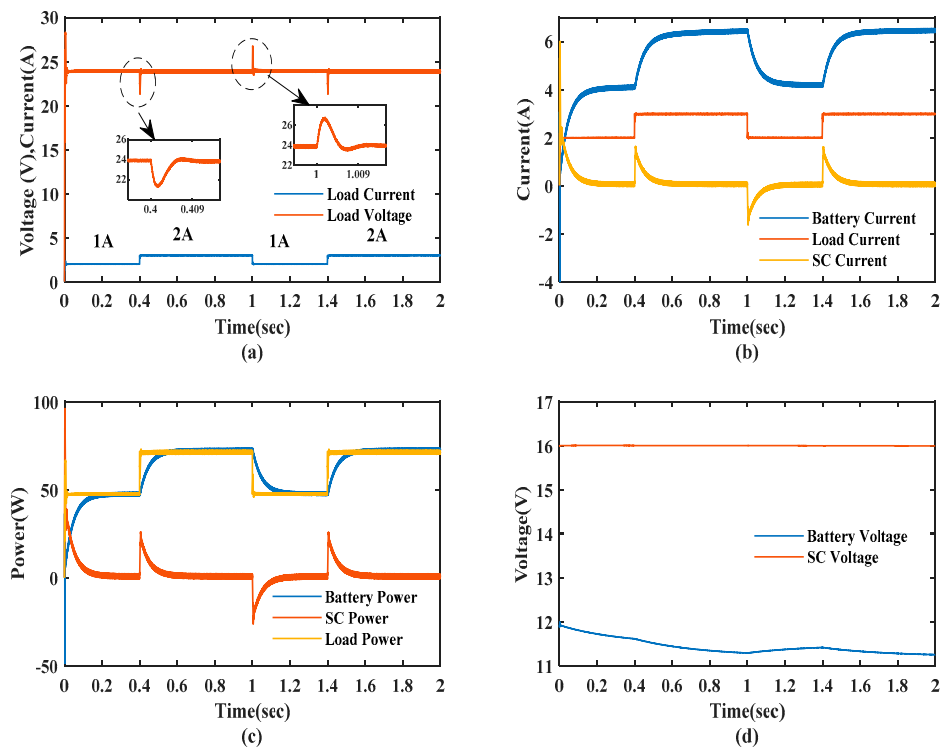


Figure 12. Performance comparison of conventional control strategy for sudden changes in load: (a) load voltage and load current, (b) battery current, load current, and SC current, (c) DC power, SC power, and load power, (d) battery voltage and SC voltage.

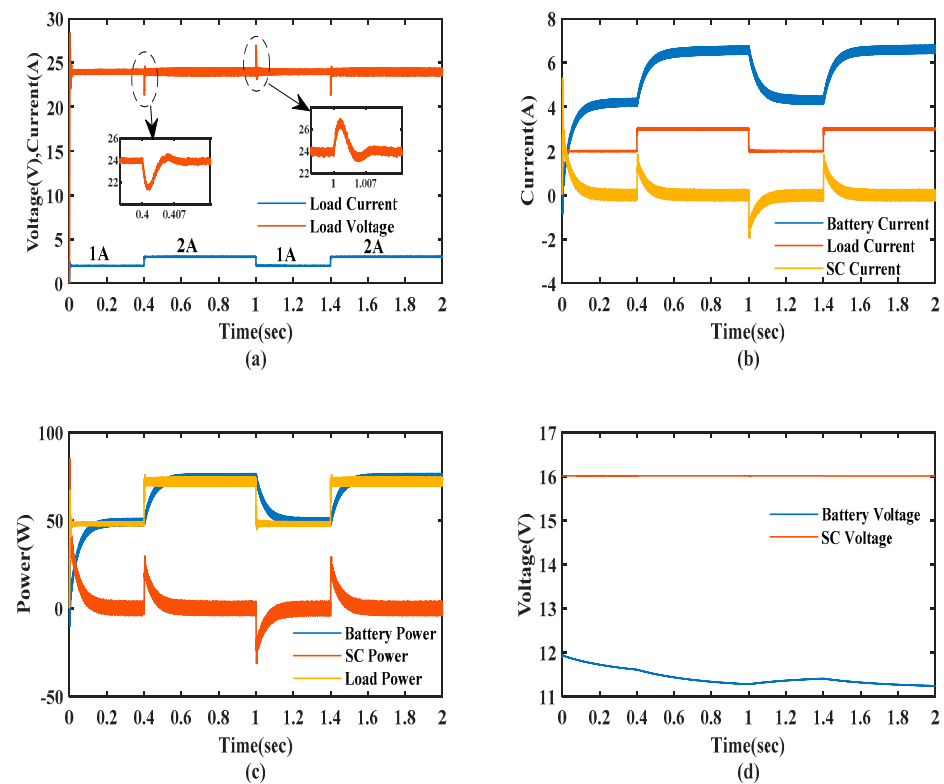


Figure 13. Performance comparison of proposed optimal PI control strategy for sudden changes in load: (a) load voltage and load current, (b) battery current, load current, and SC current, (c) DC power, SC power, and load power, (d) battery voltage and SC voltage.

Further, the sudden decrease in load current is introduced at $t = 1$ s, and the voltage spike due to the load change is restored to its actual value, with a response time for the conventional PI-controller-based HESS around 13 m and a response time of 7 m achieved with the optimal PI controller. From the simulation results, it is clearly shown that the proposed optimal PI-controller-based HESS has better performance than the conventional PI controller for load disturbance. Further, the proposed optimal PI-controller is two times faster than a conventional PI controller.

The performance parameters such as settling time and maximum peak overshoot are evaluated for the conventional PI controller and proposed optimal PI-controller-based HESS with source and load disturbance. The peak overshoot during source disturbance and load disturbance is evaluated as follows.

$$\%M_P = \frac{V_{g,ref} - V_{g,max}}{V_{g,ref}} \quad (33)$$

Figure 14 illustrates the performance evaluation of the conventional and proposed optimal PI controllers. The advantages of the proposed control over conventional control are depicted in the graph. The proposed controller is five times faster in response during source variations. Under varying load conditions, the proposed controller is two times faster compared to the conventional one. The percentage voltage overshoot is improved under increasing values of source voltage and load. In Case II, the source voltage is decreased, causing reduction in the grid voltage to the nominal value. Thus, HESS regulates the power, and there is a voltage undershoot of 9.5% and 10.1% for a short duration with the conventional and proposed controllers. For the proposed controller, undershooting is slightly more than that of the conventional controller.

In case IV, the DC-grid-side load is back to the rated load condition, which leads to an increase in grid voltage. This causes an overshoot of 11.6% and 12.5% for the conventional and proposed controllers for a short duration. This is settled within milliseconds. Thus, the proposed controller overshoot is slightly more than that of the conventional controller. From the above results, it can be noted that the improvement in response time is greater with the proposed controller. Conversely, the peak undershoots during a sudden reduction of load and source are marginal for the proposed control method.

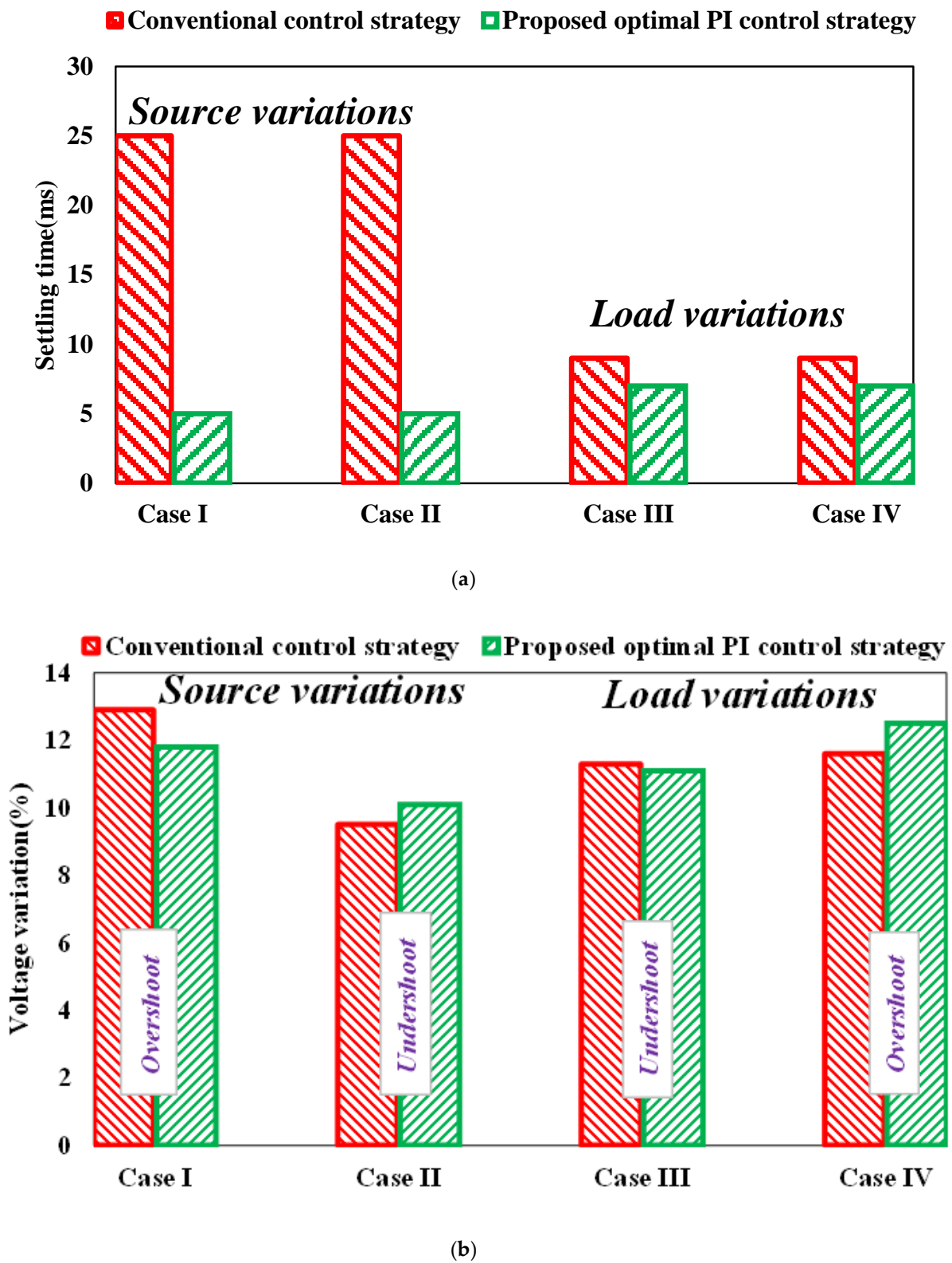


Figure 14. Performance comparison of conventional control strategy with proposed optimal PI control strategy: (a) Settling time, (b) Voltage overshoot.

5. Conclusions

In this paper, the optimal PI control for a HESS-based DC microgrid is developed for effective power management. The modeling, analysis, and design of BBCs are carried out. The optimal PI controller is designed for a BBC with battery and SC as storage devices. The performance of the proposed optimal PI-controller-based HESS is analyzed with changes in source and load variations. The controller effectively regulates the DC grid voltage with changes in source and load variations. The effectiveness of the proposed optimal PI controller is compared with the conventional PI controller strategy for HESS. Simulation results show the settling time has been reduced sharply and improved peak overshoot. The proposed optimal PI controller has robustness during load and source uncertainties. Subsequent work will address the proposed controller feasibility for various DC-DC converter topologies in HESS applications, and propose controllers for different RESs.

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