

Применение накопителей энергии и управляемых установок распределенной генерации для снижения провалов напряжения в сетевом энергетическом кластере

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() () — (smart grid)

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110/27,5/6,3

MATLAB

The use of energy storage devices and controlled distributed generation plants to reduce voltage dips in a network energy cluster

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With the development of electric power systems (EPS), the problem of accumulation and storage of energy becomes more acute, which can be solved by creating energy storage devices (ESD) - reversible devices for partial or complete separation in time of energy generation and consumption. The concept of intelligent networks (smart grid) provides for a wide application of distributed generators (DG) that can operate on the basis of renewable energy sources in parallel with the ESD; while ESD are important elements of intelligent networks and allow performing a number of useful functions such as equalization of load schedules, ensuring uninterrupted power supply to critical consumers, damping of power and frequency variations, ensuring stable and stable operation of DG plants, improving the quality of electricity. The accumulators based on accumulator batteries of high energy intensity are considered quite promising for use in intellectual power plants. The article deals with the issues related to the use ESD for electricity supply to non-tiring consumers; at the same time, the influence of ESD and algorithms for regulating the voltage and frequency of the DG plants on reducing voltage

drops in the power supply system under normal and emergency conditions was investigated. The studies were carried out in the MATLAB system on the model of a network cluster based on a DC link (DCI) connecting non-tangential consumers with DG plants and ESD with a traction substation 110 / 27.5 / 6.3 kV. As a result of computer simulation, it was found that the use of permanently connected ESD on the DC buses of the DCI makes it possible to significantly reduce the depth of the voltage dips in the non-taut consumer at the time of switching off the main power. In addition, the use of predictive control algorithms in comparison with traditional allows to reduce the depth of voltage dips, significantly reduce the time of the transition process and the amount of over-regulation of voltage and frequency with the temporary shutdown of the main power supply of non-traction consumers, as well as with remote three-phase short circuit.

Keywords: energy store; distributed generation; prognostic control algorithms; power supply of railways; voltage dips.

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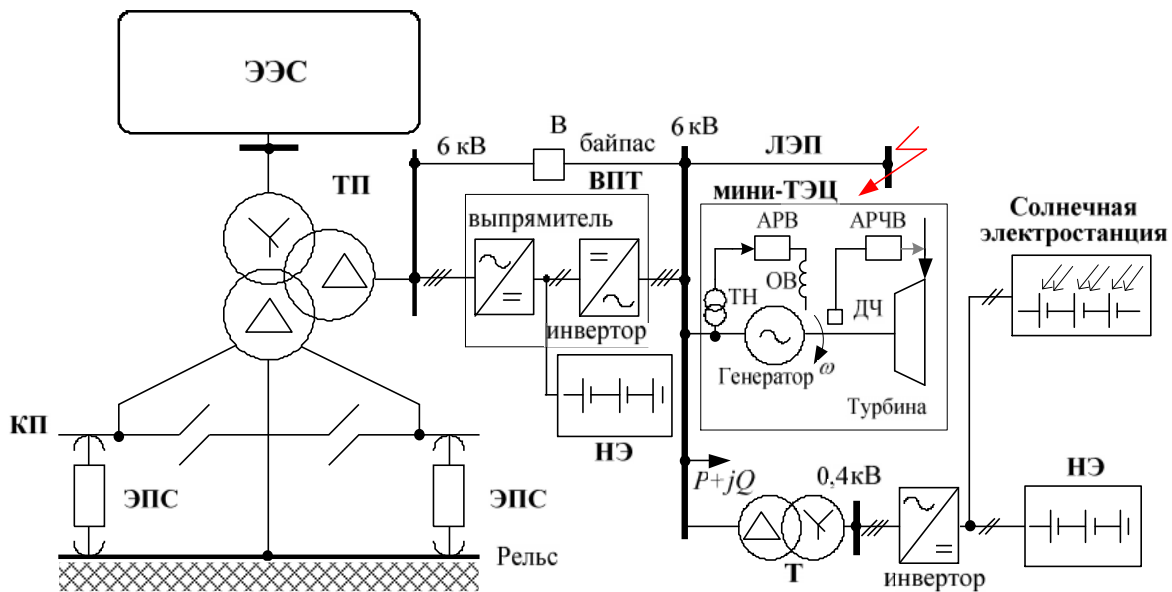
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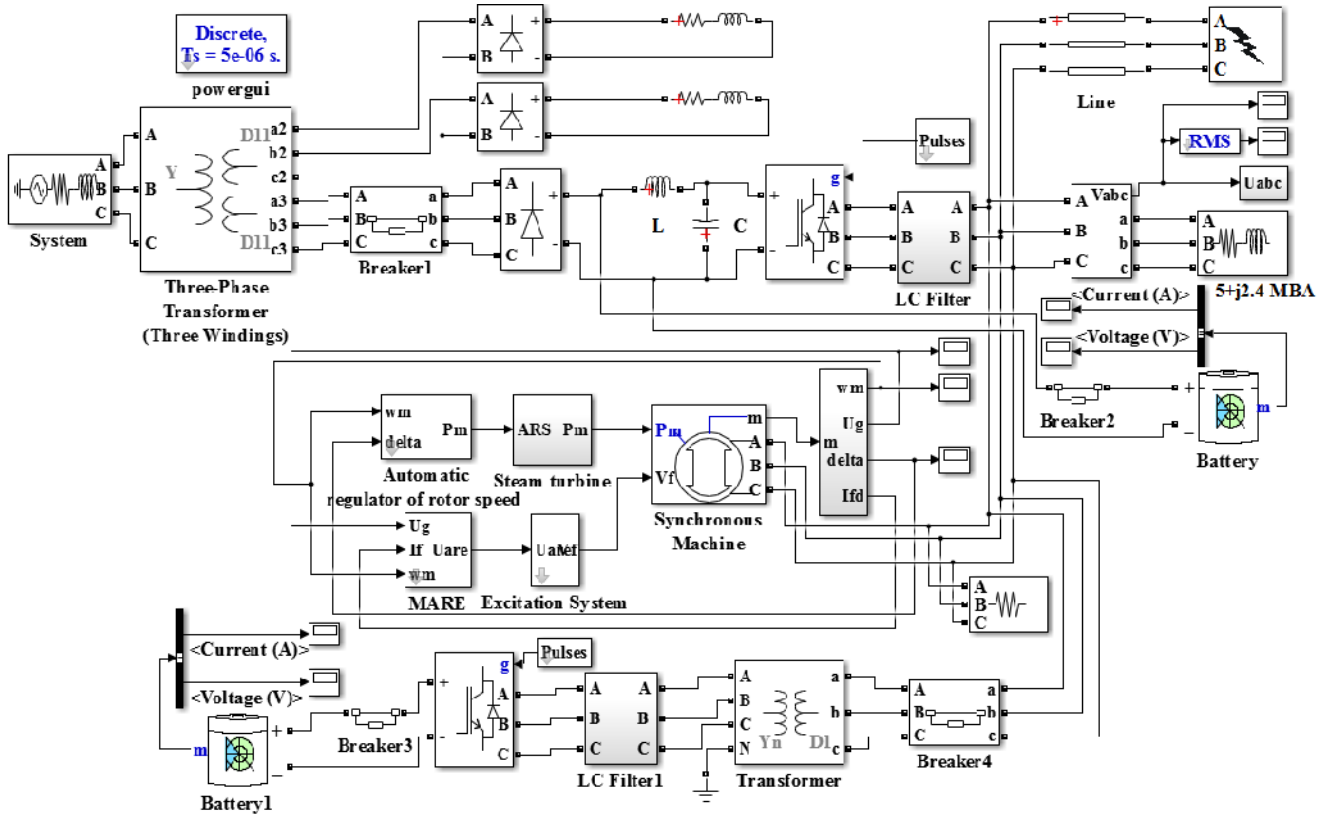
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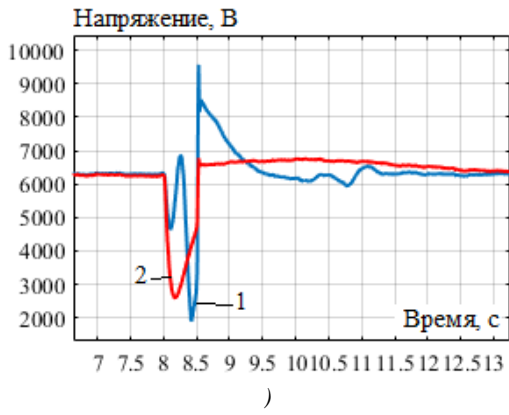


.2. MATLAB

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 0,5 ;
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| | δU , % | δU^{max} , % |
|----|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. | 47,6 | 69,8 |
| 2. | 42,1 | 57,1 |
| | 5,5 | 12,7 |
| 3. | 15,1 | 14,3 |
| | 27 | 42,8 |
| 4. | 0 | 0 |

. δU — ; δU^{max} —



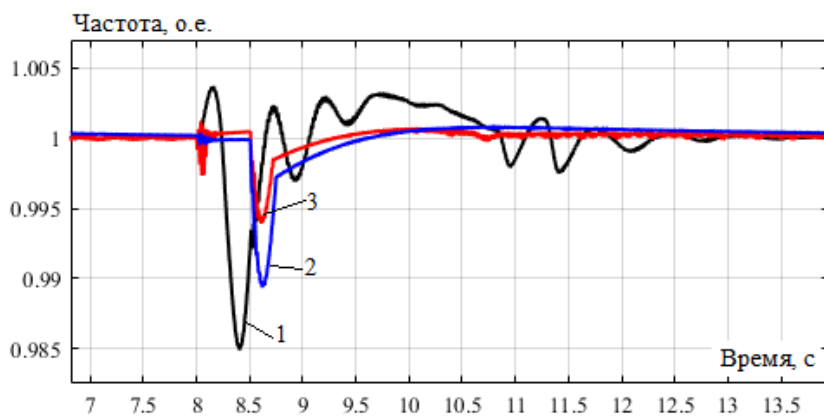
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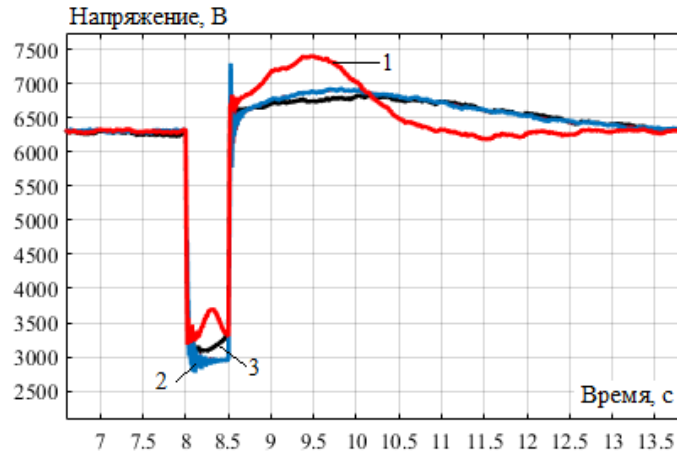
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