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Investigating And Simulating Of Intelligent Energy Planning And Operation Of A System

Baridakara Deesor[1] P.B Biragbara[2] D.E Ekeriance[3]
Electrical Department, Faculty Of Engineering, Rivers State University, Nigeria

Abstract
Smart grids uses so many conventional infrastructures with advanced communications networks and information systems to enable intelligent monitoring and optimization. The most recent grid in Nigeria lacks delay in maintaining obsolete equipment and no sufficient power supply. A modern intelligent grid would make large-scale adoption of sustainable generation like solar, wind, and fuel cells. The problem associated with this research work is that smart grid operation in Nigeria is face with so many problems which include overdue infrastructure maintenance, obsolete equipment, insufficient power supply and corrupt practices. The aim of this work is investigating and simulating of intelligent energy planning and operation. This research is all about intelligent energy management, optimized and integrate smart grid. The technique used in this research work is called "logical technique". This technique has to do with analyzing all the system components which made up the smart grid. Schemes were configured to minimize costs and maximize efficiency of the system. MATLAB Simulink tool was used to model and optimize smart grid system. Smart integration response of wind turbine and solar energy system Results were obtained and Outcomes demonstrate that optimized planning and operation of smart grid energy systems. Finally, the system performance under normal condition was noted. modelled constraints. Again, this work actually proved that intelligent and optimized management of integrated smart grid system offers a viable input in the modern society.

Keyword: *Energy System Operation, Intelligent Energy Planning, Optimization, Renewable Energy, Simulation.*

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I. Introduction

Effective interfaces between the grid and the energy management systems of buildings and other loads will also enable residential, commercial, and industrial consumers to manage electricity use in a manner that improves efficiencyand reduces consumer costs.

A smart grid would increase efficiency and reduce energy costs with the use of the intelligent energy management system. It can reschedule powertransmission through the power grid and by optimizing power flows will reduce waste and maximize the use of the lowest-cost generation resources.

Intelligent networks offer crucial pathways for updating overloaded grids. Microgrids, distributed energy resources, and dynamic pricing are grid edge advancements that empower consumers, decrease traffic, and enhance sustainability. To reliably and affordably meet increasing power demands, it is crucial to overcome inertia and update outdated infrastructure with smart systems. Smart grids are resilient to disruptions and have the capacity to self-heal because of their automated controls, digital monitoring, and fast response mechanisms. Enterprises rely on superior power supplies. It's critical to upgrade outdated infrastructure. According to estimates from the U.S. Electric Power Research Institute, American businesses lose more than $50 billion annually due to power outages and quality issues. In order to minimize outages, emergencies, and deterioration, advanced smart grid technologies in transmission monitoring, information systems, and active power flow controllers enable real-time problem diagnosis, predictive maintenance, and prompt corrective action. In light of aging infrastructure and shifting sustainability requirements, reliable electricity supply can only be sustained with improved, smart networks.

Nigeria's smart grid operations encounter challenges such as systematic corruption, obsolete technologies, insufficient supply, and inadequate infrastructure maintenance. Despite electricity restructuring enabling competitive marketplaces for generators to sell and customers to acquire power, demand-side involvement remains insufficient. Today's grid is antiquated, fragile, and inefficient. An important event can lead to prolonged disruption in the commercial district and substantial economic harm (Jiang, 2010). Enhancing the grid with computational controls improves distribution efficiency, safety, and resilience, facilitating the integration of renewable energy sources.

Objectives

i. Study the existing behavior of the system.
ii. Design a system that will sustain power generation.
iii. Develop a which will enable good power supply reliability and implement intelligent grid operations
iv. Design a system that will facilitate smart grid management and optimized the operating costs

Sustainable energy encompasses efficiency and conservation technologies along with renewable energy sources as hydro, solar, wind, fuel cells, and tidal power (Deshmukh, et al., 2013). The fundamental idea is to use ecologically sustainable techniques that don't deplete finite resources in order to satisfy the needs of both present and future generations. The cost of sustainable energy sources is now comparable to that of fossil fuel facilities like new coal or gas, and they are abundant, readily accessible, and do not emit greenhouse gases when in use (Hatziargyrous, 2021).

The potential for wind power to be profitably extracted currently exceeds the total amount of energy that humanity consumes today from all sources combined (Hatziargyrous, 2021). Clean, locally generated power with virtually limitless supply potential is provided by renewable energy, which offers a comprehensive response to issues related to the environment, the economy, and security. Since sustainable energy systems are economically and technically feasible and have compelling ecological reasons behind them, they are not only a utopian project but rather a paradigm shift of the modern era.

II. Materials And Method

Modeling characterizes the dynamics of microgrids that incorporate conventional generators, microturbines, fuel cells, solar panels, wind turbines, batteries, and transmission lines. Power systems must increase their flexibility to accommodate the growth of the electrical industry, enabling the integration of renewable energy sources and the management of demand changes. Recent smart grid and microgrid solutions tackle the unpredictable fluctuations in generation and consumption. To comprehend the distinct patterns and needs of each component, researchers must initially simulate them individually.

The integrated microgrid designs are influenced by modular models that represent many constituent synergies. Virtual testing is carried out to assist stakeholders in developing dependable microgrids with a high proportion of renewable energy sources. Modeling provides additional insights beyond the technical configuration to develop control logic and predictive algorithms for the upcoming decentralized grid systems. Analytics will play a crucial role in optimizing the sustainability and resilience of microgrids as they become more common. Integration issues remain, but intentional modeling and optimization show potential to transform traditional grids into intelligent, decentralized systems.

Generators

In the past, synchronous generators have been crucial parts of the electrical grid, guaranteeing a steady supply of electricity for business operations. Even if the use of renewable energy sources is growing, traditional generator sets are still necessary to keep the supply and demand for energy in check. In order to inform market participation, generator supply curves quantify operating expenses. It is usual practice to express no-load charges and incremental production costs using either linear or quadratic equations.

By making supply proposals, producers convey the marginal prices necessary to cover expenses at different loading levels. When demand varies, grid operators rely on precise cost signals to allocate the most economical mix of resources. Classic synchronous machines remain essential for delivering essential grid services and guaranteeing dependable capacity, even with the growing availability of sustainable generators (Sharma, 2012). The entire cost, including variable generating costs and constant no-load costs, is expressed mathematically as a function of generation output. C (P), the quadratic cost function, is shown in Figure 2.1.

The cost of the generator based on output power is shown in Figure 3.1 as Minimum Power (Pmin) and Maximum Power (Pmax).

Method Used

Combining solar and wind energy highlights how important it is to use a variety of sustainable energy sources. This 50kWh wind and 30kWh solar system combo makes use of their complementary benefits. Significant but erratic energy is provided by wind, which is typified by sporadic surges that come after gusts. In order to counterbalance energy needs, solar power provides consistent daytime capacity that peaks under ideal sunshine intensity. When taken as a whole, these sources lessen natural variances. The best hybrids generate combined resources that are superior to single locations, exhibiting synergistic progress in contrast to solitary additions. A stable renewable output that can rival conventional baseloads can be achieved by skillfully balancing intermittent and dispatchable generation, which will reduce the cost of emissions-free power. Opportunities arise where wind and solar energy play critical roles in the system due to the strategic integration and improvement of renewable energy sources. Although managing intermittent power is challenging, high-fidelity modeling can be used to find ways to transition to reliable and sustainable energy sources.

$$C\,(\mathrm{P}) = a_2 + b_2P \qquad (3.2)$$

III. Results And Discussions

The smart energy generation profile with a combination of 50 kWh wind and 30 kWh solar energy exhibits a dynamic and complementary response, epitomizing the synergy between renewable energy sources. Wind energy, with its intermittent yet robust nature, contributes substantial power output, characterized by fluctuations that align with wind speed variations. Conversely, solar energy offers consistent and predictable generation during daylight hours, peaking when solar irradiance is highest.

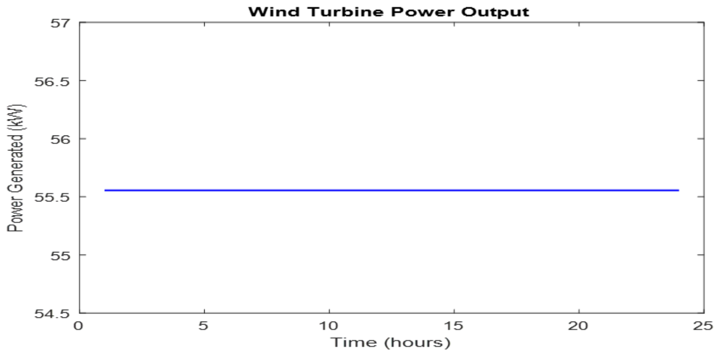

Figure 1 Wind turbine output

This present in detail the chart of wind turbine of power generation with respect to time from the tool used (MATLAB Simulink) environment.

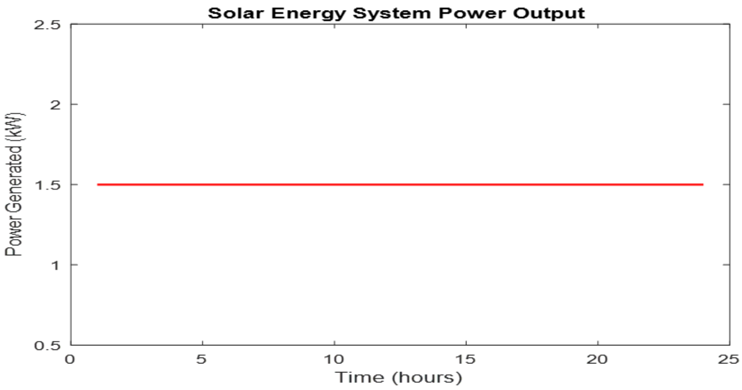

Figure 2 Solar Energy System Power Output

This describes in detail the chart of solar energy system power output of power generation with respect to time from the tool used (MATLAB Simulink) environment.

Smart energy profile generation

A 55.5 kWh turbine symbolizes both the promise and challenges of wind energy. Free gusts of wind are captured and turned into electricity by wind. Wind speed directly affects production output, increasing as it reaches rated capacity. Sudden halt or severe gusts can cause oscillations or shutdowns. Wind is characterized by its volatility. Emissions-free electricity offers environmental benefits and enhances energy security, driving further advancements yet posing obstacles for grid integration. Modern turbines decrease variability by mechanical improvements, combining storage/flexible generators, and forecasting. Market growth facilitates the integration of scattered units. With infrastructure robustness growing closer to sustainability values, a paradigm where wind and solar are the cornerstones of a quasi-baseload, decarbonized grid is evolving. Despite the challenge of handling unpredictability, utilizing modelling and purposeful integration can help achieve dependable sustainable energy systems. Wind's fuel-free advantages continue to push efforts to reduce its unpredictable nature. Various strategies for optimizing the earth's plentiful resources promote solutions that liberate society from finite energy sources.

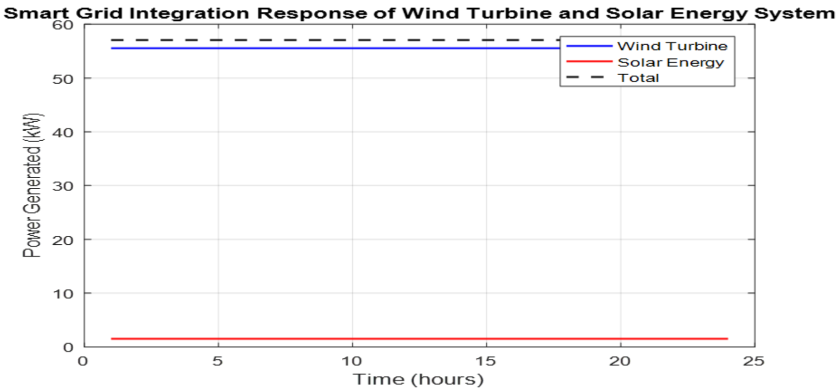

Figure 3 Smart Integration Response Of Wind Turbine And Solar Energy System

This explains the combinational behavior of wind and solar energy power output of power generation with respect to time from the tool used (MATLAB Simulink) environment. It describes the responses from the various source of energy generation.

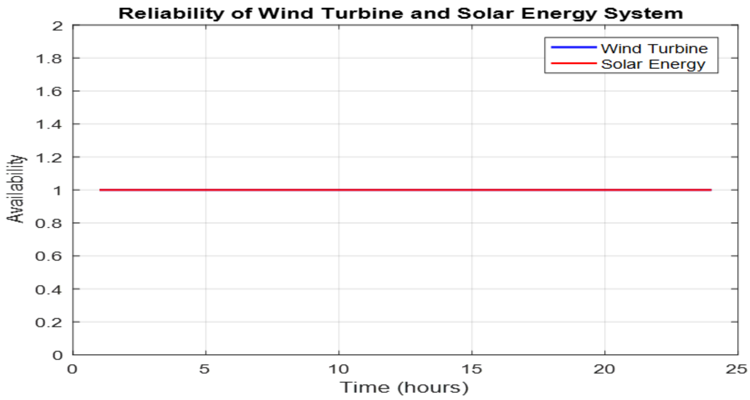

Figure 4 System Reliability

This also describes how reliable the system is when the two sources of energy are wind and solar are synchronized together.

Damped response

The reliability of smart energy integration, combining wind turbines and solar energy, underscores the resilience and stability of renewable energy systems in powering our future. Wind turbines harness the kinetic energy of wind, while solar panels convert sunlight into electricity, offering a diversified and sustainable energy mix. The integration of these sources enhances reliability by leveraging their complementary nature. Wind energy production peaks during periods of high wind, often occurring at night or during inclement weather when solar generation is low.

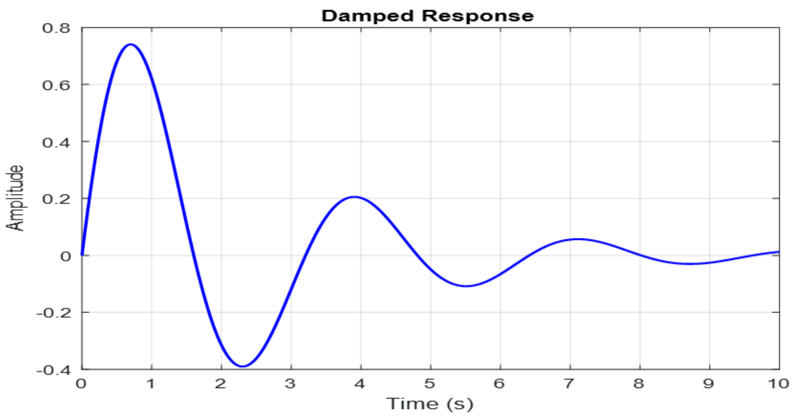

Figure 5 Damped Response

This analyzes the response on how to optimize system parameters to achieve desired levels of damping and ensure the reliability and resilience of smart energy systems.

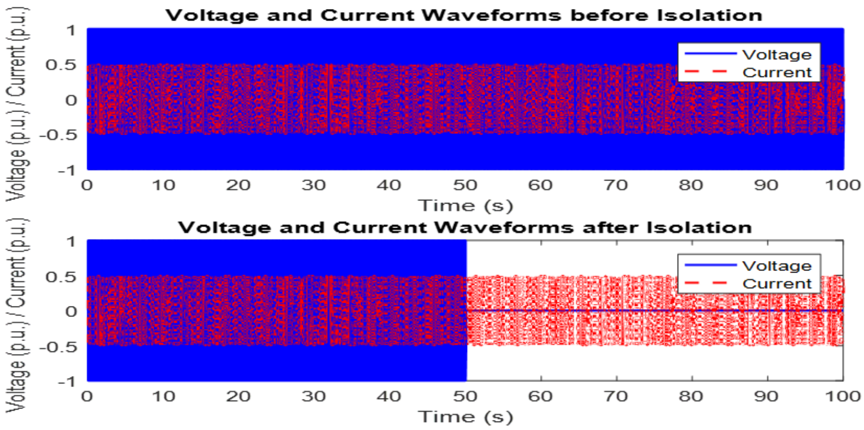

Figure 6 Grid Isolation

This is all about the proactive approach to isolation and safeguards against potential hazards and contributes to the seamless integration of renewable energy into the broader electrical grid.

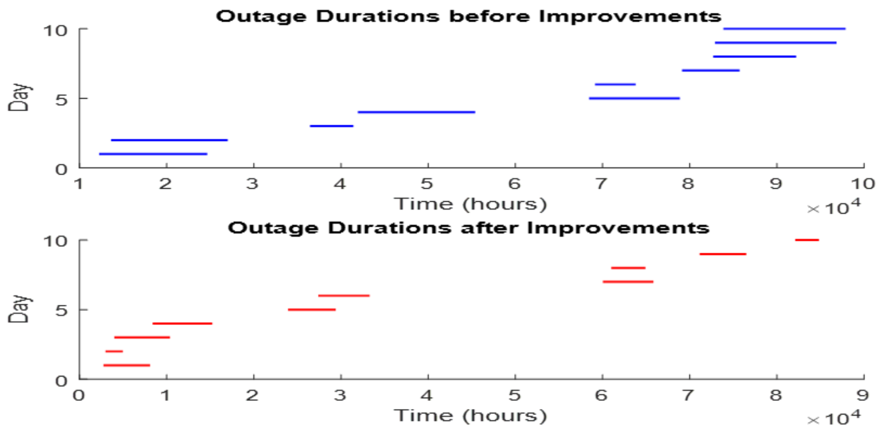

Figure 7 Outages Durations

This explains the minimization of downtime and optimized energy availability, the improved smart energy infrastructure fosters trust in renewable energy technologies and accelerates the transition towards a more resilient and sustainable energy future.

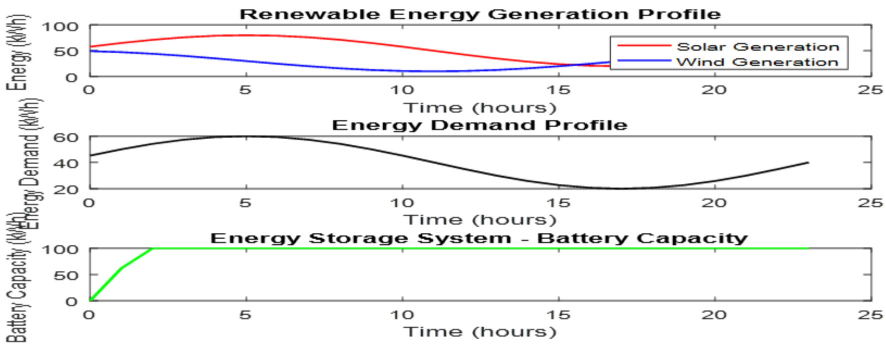

Figure 8: Energy Demand Profile

This shows the response of smart energy congestion and failures in wind turbine and solar energy systems which is critical for ensuring the reliability and stability of renewable energy generation.

Fault detection

Operating within a range of -1 to 1, smart energy voltage and current waveform isolation technology protects solar energy systems and wind turbines against electrical flaws and disruptions. By using sophisticated isolation techniques, this technology maintains the integrity and dependability of renewable energy generation by preventing abnormal voltages or currents from entering the electrical system.

IV. Conclusions

It is therefore concluded from this work that the study examined the objectives, results, and potential future paths of Nigerian smart grid research. Finalized projects effectively showcase theories and frameworks enhancing grid intelligence, such as measuring energy savings from smart meter deployments, assessing renewable integrations, and outlining modernization requirements. These studies give planners useful information to help them manage constrained grids and pursue sustainability. Subsequent investigations may delve into inventive financing, regulations, and implementation strategies to enable astute enhancements in underdeveloped nations. Microgrids and electric vehicles are examples of grid-edge technologies that should be included in future modelling. Academic knowledge will be crucial for wisely managing transitions as Nigeria works toward low-carbon, independent energy goals. In order to sustain favourable industrial interaction, researchers should expand and deepen their prior accomplishments. Studies will continue to shed insight on cheap, sustainable modernization options by coordinating efforts to address grid concerns.

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