Microgrid Development For Tactical Operations

RT MA

We never forget who we're working for"

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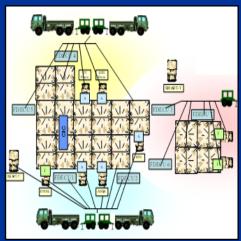
Current DoD Land Forces Power



Fuel Convoys



Vehicle Power



Graphics Courtesy of CERDEC

Capability Issues

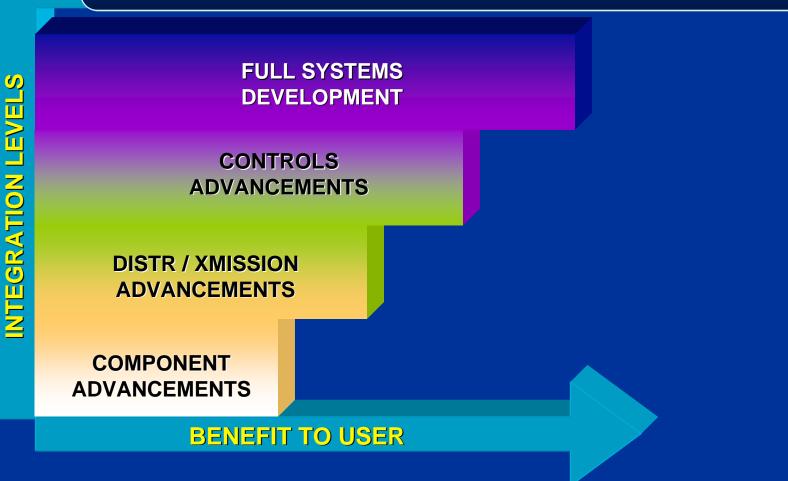
- War Fighters at Risk
- Fuel Consumption
- Non-optimum SWaPc
- High O&M Costs



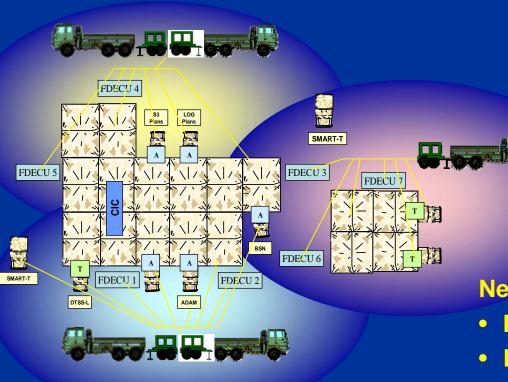
Hazardous Infrastructure

Power & Energy Integration Levels

Holistic Approach Offers Greatest Optimization and Benefit



Current Architecture



Graphics Courtesy of CERDEC

Need:

Intelligent distribution

arv Generators

Sources

Dist

PDISE

PDISE

PDISE

PDISE

Loads

Conversion

As Rear'd

AC/DC Conv DC Load

AC/DC Conv

AC/DC Conv

(Hospitals, Stryker Brigades, TOC equip, etc.)

AC Crkt 1 AC/DC Conv

Typical DC Loads

DC Load

DC Load

DC Load

Supplied w/ DC Equip

Typical AC

Loads

AC Crkt 1

AC Crkt 1 AC Crkt 1

AC Crkt 1

AC Crkt 1

AC Crkt 1

AC Crkt 1

AC Crkt 1

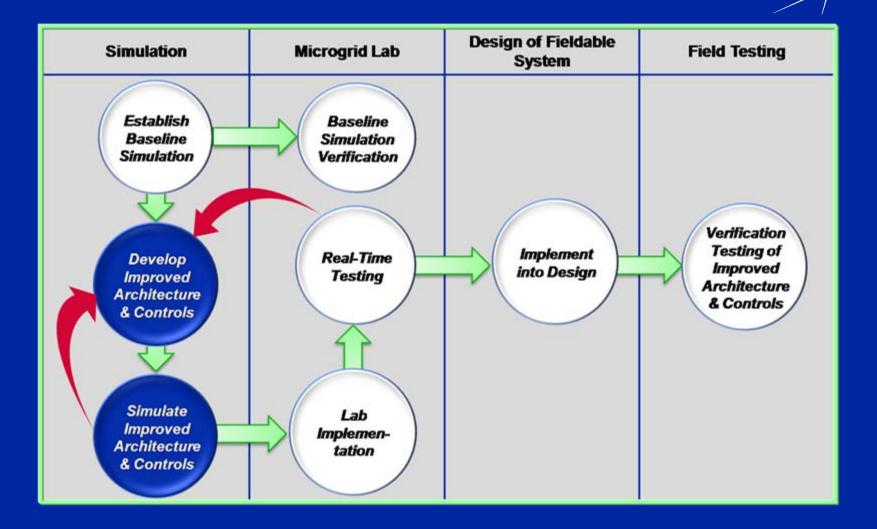
AC Crkt 1 AC Crkt 1

AC Crkt 1

- Energy storage
- Renewables
- Automated on/off genset and ECU control

Remediation Requires Complex Integration and Multidiscipline Design Approach

Modeling and Simulation Approach



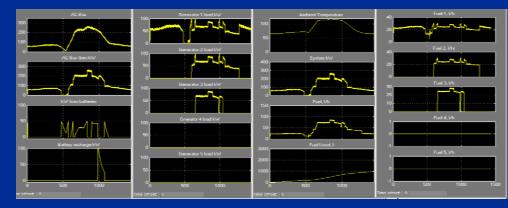
Simulation with Hardware Implementation Provides a Robust Design

Establish Baseline Simulation

MATLAB Simulation for TOC/FOB/ power configurations

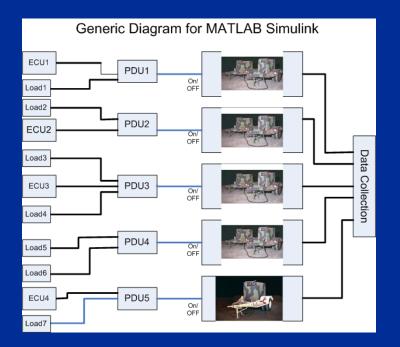
- User Load Profiles
- Establish performance char.
 - Fuel consumption
 - Generator run times
 - Load prioritization
 - Redundancy

Validation via hardware testing



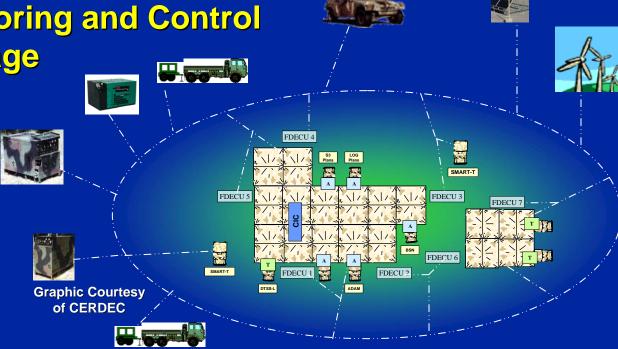
Simulation Features

- Low Fidelity Models
- •High Fidelity Models
- Islanded Generators



Microgrid Bus Concept

- Common bus design with plug and play hardware
 - New Power System Architecture
 - Advanced Power Conversion
 - Intelligent Bus Interconnects
 - Communications
 - Power Monitoring and Control
 - Energy Storage



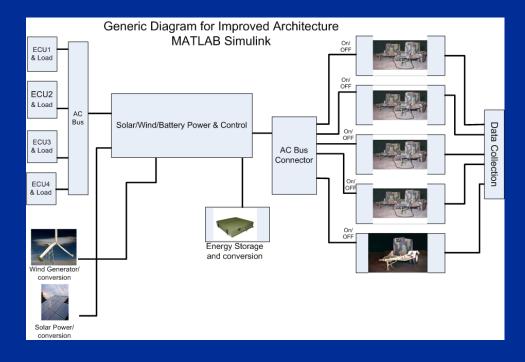
Improved Architecture Simulation

Simulations showing improved fuel consumption and increased efficiency. •Generators on a common bus •Energy Storage •Alternative Energy Sources

- Same user load profiles as Baseline
- Establish new performance char.
 Fuel consumption
 Generator run times
 Load prioritization
 Redundancy

Simulation Features

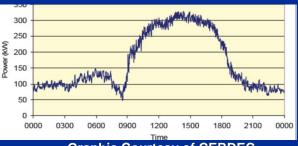
- •Low & High Fidelity Models
- Common Bus
- •Alternative Power Sources
 - -Wind Models
 - Solar Models
 - -Fuel Cell Models



Simulation Shows Fuel Savings

Simulation Runs with Same User Profiles

- w/ Parallel Generators >30% fuel savings
 - Adding Energy Storage >35% savings
 - Adding Solar/Wind Power >50% additional savings.



Graphic Courtesy of CERDEC Public Release data for Combat Support Hospital

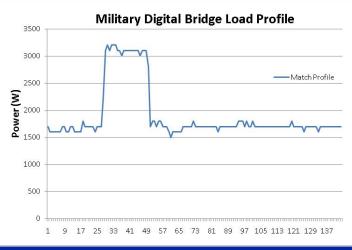
- BattPack Stack Discharge Amps Total Generated Power kW Generator 1 Load kW 4N 2000 2000 Gen 2 powers Generator 2 Load kW Vdc Batterv on when load ///// 3000 830 exceeds threshold. 820 Fuel Rate GPH 8105 1000 1000 2000 300 40.0 Generator 3 Load kW SOC Gen 3 powers on and then off according to load demand. 1000 2000 3000 1000 2000 3000 Generator 4 Load kW 1000 2000 3000 Load does Windmill Generator Power kW Solar Power kW Total Fuel Consumed Gallon not require 150 Gen 4 or 5 to 11111 200 300 power on. 100 Generator 5 Load kW Load – Wind kW Load Profile kW 1000 2000 3000 1000 1000 2000 3000 4000 Time (sec) lime (sec)
- Fuel consumption reduced
- Reduced generator run times due to
 - Energy storage
 - Renewables

Energy/Power Management

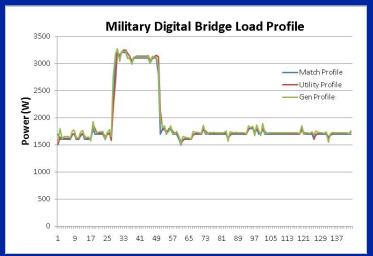
- Common Bus design facilitates peak load management by employing distributed energy sources.
- Simulations show increase in system fuel efficiency when energy storage is added to microgrids
- Design requires efficient power electronics
- Implementing solutions for:
 - Efficient power electronics
 - Automatic on/off control of energy sources
 - Generator synchronization

Simulation Results lead to Hardware Implementation

Hardware Implementation of Load Profiles



Public Release data for Digital Bridge Mission



- Configure hardware to run military load profiles
- System controller (NI Chassis) manages operation of equipment.
- Run Digital Bridge profile
 - 5KW generator
 - Two synchronized 2KW generators
 - One 2KW generator with Energy Storage
- Analyze and compare fuel consumption with each case.

Upcoming Tasks: Perform test with larger load profiles

Hardware Implementation-Laboratory

Power Distribution Power Monitoring Current and voltage measurements Power Control High Current Relays controlled by NI Chassis

• Fault protection

Cenerator House Control



Instrumented Power Distribution



National Instruments Chassis Voltage & Current Transducers Power Measurement Equipment

With Power Distribution Control



Centralized Controller (National Instruments Lab View)





Lab Power Components

Mil and Commercial Diesel Generators Total power >70KW. Military TQG Diesel Generators



Wind/ Solar Power and Dedicated 3-Phase Power

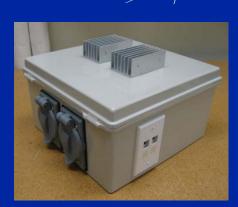


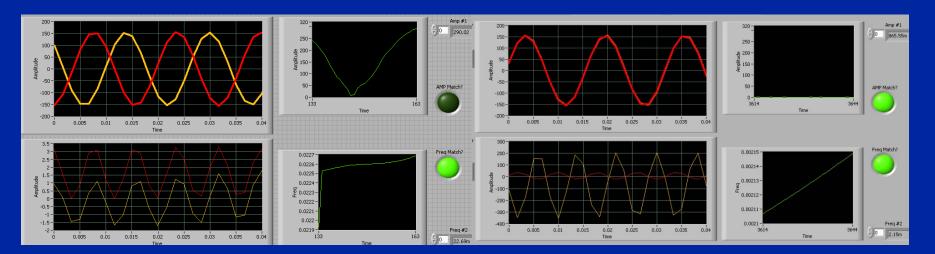
- Lab Loads Equipment
- Electronic DC
- AC Resistive
- Electric Motors
- Environmental Control
- ECU Air Rover
- Energy Storage
 Li-Ion BattPacks
 Mil Batteries
 Commercial Lead Acid

AC Bus and Generator Synch

• Using Microgrid Controller

- Monitor voltage, frequency, phase of 2 or more generators
- Outputs are synchronized and paralleled





Paralleling Generators Offers Higher Efficiencies

Microgrid Lab –Alternative Energy Capabilities



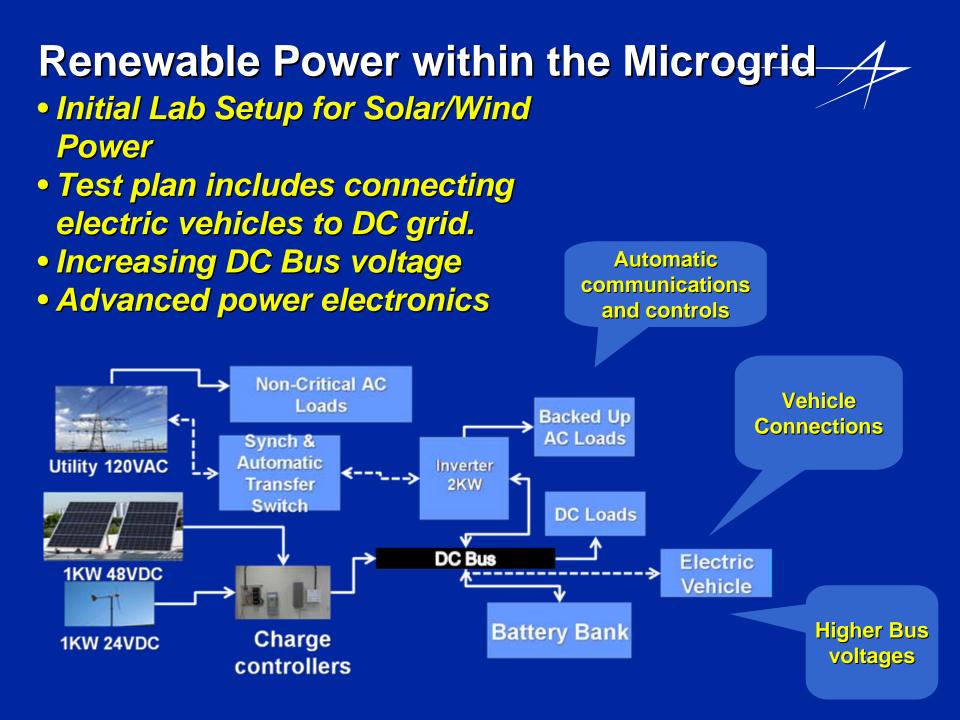
Wind Energy - 1KW
Mounted on 30 ft pole
24VDC output



- Solar energy 1KW
- 8 panels on building roof
- 48VDC Output



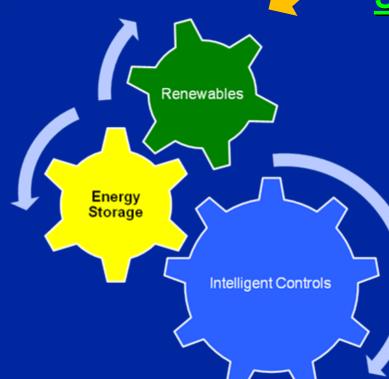
- Charge controllers maintain battery bank at 28VDC.
- Integrating advanced energy storage
- Higher voltage buses to be evaluated



Development of Holistic Systems Approaches

Capability Issues

- Fuel Consumption
- Non-optimum SWaPc
- High O&M Costs



<u>Solutions</u>

- Reduce Generator Fuel Consumption
- Improve SWaPc with reduced number of generators
- Reduced O&M Costs by operating fewer generators.

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QUESTIONS?

