

Pengembangan metoda pembagian daya pada jaringan listrik mikro saat kondisi islanding untuk meningkatkan kontinuitas operasi =
development of power sharing methods during islanding condition on microgrid to improve continuity of operations / Hartono Budi Santoso

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Microgrid (Jaringan Listrik Mikro/JLM) adalah system pembangkit terdistribusi menggunakan beberapa sumber energi sebagai sumber energi listrik, antara lain, dari sumber energi terbarukan, sehingga ramah lingkungan. JLM dapat bekerja terhubung dengan grid ataupun bekerja secara terpisah dari grid/isolated. Stabilitas sistem JLM memberikan reliabilitas, kualitas daya dan efesiensi daya listrik yang lebih baik.

Pada JLM yang menggunakan sumber energi surya maka ada satu kondisi dimana pada saat kondisi islanding (tidak terhubung pada jaringan utilitas/PLN) dan pembangkit tidak mendapatkan pasokan energi surya, seperti pada saat malam hari, maka hanya menggunakan baterai sebagai sumber energinya. Hal ini menimbulkan permasalahan lain yaitu bagaimana melakukan pengaturan operasi baterai dari masing-masing pembangkit, dengan tetap dapat menjaga kontinuitas penyaluran daya ke beban sehingga setiap pembangkit tetap mampu menyalurkan daya tanpa harus dilakukan pemutusan beban karena kekurangan pasokan energi dari baterai atau jika dilakukan pemutusan beban maka dipastikan paling minimal. Dengan pola pengaturan operasi yang dilakukan pada saat pembangkit beroperasi menggunakan baterai, disetiap akhir siklus operasinya, selain seluruh beban dapat dipasok daya, juga tercapai kondisi level baterai maksimum.

Untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan diatas maka dibuat metode pembagian daya antar inverter pada aplikasi manajemen energi di JLM-PV yang mengatur operasi penggunaan baterai cadangan di setiap pembangkit terdistribusi agar dapat menjaga kontinuitas pasokan daya atau minimalisasi besaran beban yang harus diputus, dengan menggunakan zero one integer programming. Pada setiap pembangkit guna memenuhi kebutuhan daya dari beban dengan mekanisme pengaturan pembagian penyaluran daya listrik (power sharing) antar pembangkit serta melakukan pemanfaatan sumber energi yang berasal dari radiasi matahari secara maksimal, berdasarkan data perkiraan beban dan perkiraan radiasi.

Dari hasil penelitian menunjukkan penerapan mekanisme optimasi pemutusan beban menggunakan zero-one integer programming pada permasalahan diatas dapat meningkatkan IPD (indek penyaluran daya) dari 86,65% menjadi 95,75% pada simulasi 5 pembangkit dengan metode pembagian daya berdasarkan mode operasi kesamaan daya inverter. Sementara berdasarkan mode operasi kesamaan level baterai penerapan optimasi pemutusan beban meningkatkan IPD dari 95,86% menjadi 99,20% .;

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ABSTRACT

Microgrid is a distributed generation system using multiple energy sources, such as, renewable energy sources, that making it environmentally friendly. Microgrid is able to work connected to grid (on grid) or disconnected to grid (off grid/isolated). Microgrid system provides better reliability, power quality and power efficiency.

On solar energy microgrid,during the islanding condition and no solar radiation, at night, it only use the battery as a source of energy. This condition raises another problem of how to manage battery operation of each generation to maintain the continuity of the power distribution to each load so that each generation is still able to distribute power without load shadding due to insufficient of energy supply from the battery or if load shedding is done, it must be done at the most minimum. By performing operation management of the generation when supplied using the battery, the entire load can be supplied with power and the battery reached the maximum level, at the end of every operation cycle.

To solve the aforementioned problem, the inverter power sharing method is developed in energy management application on PV-microgrid, which will manage the usage of back-up battery operation on each distributed generation in order to maintain the continuity of power distribution or to minimize the amount of load shedding, by using the zero one integer programming. To meet the load power requirements with generated power and to maximizing the use of solar radiation energy, each generation, using power sharing control mechanism based on data of load prediction and forecasting of solar radiation.

The result of the research shown that implementation of the load shedding optimization mechanism using zero-one integer programming on the aforementioned problem, can increase the PDI (Power Distribution Index) from 86,65% to 95,75% at 5 generation simulation, with power sharing method based on Equal Inverter Output Power Operation Mode. Meanwhile, power sharing method based on Equal Battery Level Operation Mode, the implementation of load shedding optimization increases PDI from 95,86% to 99,20%., Microgrid is a distributed generation system using multiple energy sources, such as, renewable energy

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