

solution, un EMS multi-agent décentralisé (DMA-EMS), est proposée pour la gestion d'un seul MG et d'un cluster de MG dans le but de minimiser les échanges d'électricité avec le réseau principal. Le DMA-EMS implémente les fonctionnalités de contrôle de la charge contrôlable et des énergies renouvelables dans la gestion de l'énergie. La solution proposée a deux hiérarchies de gestion de l'énergie. Le premier niveau du DMA-EMS effectue le dispatch d'électricité dans un seul MG, basé sur des règles de gestion d'électricité, tandis que le second gère l'énergie entre un cluster de MGs. En outre, pendant les périodes critiques, le système DMA-EMS propose de participer à la régulation de la puissance active du réseau de distribution selon l'énergie disponible. Pour ce faire, un mécanisme d'appel à propositions est implémenté dans la plate-forme multi-agent pour la coopération entre les agents de contrôle des MG et l'agent du système de distribution et leur coordination pour supporter le système de distribution. La solution proposée est intégrée à une plate-forme de simulation de système électrique afin de vérifier la stratégie de communication et d'optimisation proposée.

Abstract :

The Smart Grid concept is born as a consequence of merging distributed energy resources (DER), mainly renewable energy into the low voltage power system. Thus, the power system is reshaped as an agglomeration of Microgrids (MGs). This new power system configuration integrates the communication technologies that intelligently manage and control power flow between the distributed resources, the load and energy storage in each MG. The information system responsible for the control and economical optimization of MG is known as the energy management system (EMS). One of the most crucial tasks of an EMS in grid-connected MG is to satisfy the energy dispatch while meeting the energy balance between different DER, storage units, controllable loads and the power exchanged with the main grid. The integration of emerging technologies in MG such as advanced storage systems and controllable consumer's appliances, has caused the need of EMS that not only ensures the energy dispatch, but also finds the optimal point that ensures the minimum total operational cost. Dispatching and optimizing the energy depends on the available power that will be generated by renewable energy (RE) resources. This RE intermittency is managed in the optimization system by considering the forecast data. It also should be pointed out that the renewable energy resource forecast is more accurate when performed in the short-term.

Thus, in order to incorporate the forecast information, new optimization algorithms should be fast enough to perform the optimization in the short term. Such powerful and emerging optimization techniques are needed to achieve fast optimization, enhance the MG efficiency as well as ensure power dispatch. The Multiagent Systems (MAS) have been applied in power systems during the last years. One of the reasons for such a trend is the distributed nature of MAS which makes them suitable for the MG environment. The MAS presents a set of characteristics such as being modular, extensible and fault tolerant, which drive more interests of applying them to MGs context. Besides, the diversity of the MG components: several types of generators, load and energy storage, each one manufactured by a different vendor causes communication interoperability issues. For this reason, the MG should adopt adequate communication middleware that ensures the smooth data exchange within the EMS.

The problem studied in this thesis is formulated as a linear optimization problem under constraints which minimize the operational cost related to distributed generation sources, controllable load and energy storage. This thesis also presents a decentralized Multiagent based EMS platform that has a fault tolerance and interoperability capabilities. The main goal of this thesis is to present the design and implementation of two different EMS with all the underlying communication infrastructure that ensure flexibility, fault tolerance, interoperability and optimality. The first solution implements a multiagent Real Time EMS based on T-Cell algorithm (RT-EMS). This solution was implemented and successfully experimented in a real smart grid testbed. The RT-EMS has the main function to ensure the energy dispatch between the distributed generation (DG) units that consists in this work on a wind generator, solar energy, energy storage units, controllable loads and the main grid. A modular and fault tolerant multi-agent platform is proposed to implement the RT-EMS. The T-Cell heuristic algorithm simulations and experimental results show the ability of the proposed solution in maintaining the stability and smooth operation of the MG in real time. The Distributed Data Service (DDS) middleware allows the interoperability between different components of the system. The multiagent RT-EMS highlights the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm and demonstrates a faster convergence time compared to previous works. The second EMS solution, a decentralized Multiagent EMS (DMA-EMS), is proposed for the management of both a single

MG and a cluster of several MGs with the objective of minimizing power exchange with the main grid. The DMA-EMS implements the controllable load and renewable energy curtailment features in the energy management. The proposed solution has two energy management levels. The first level of the DMA-EMS performs energy dispatch in a single MG based on rule-based algorithm while the second manages energy between several MG. Besides, during critical periods, the proposed DMA-EMS participates in the active power support of the distribution grid. A call for proposal communication mechanism is implemented in the agent platform for the communication between the MG controller agents and the distribution system agent. The proposed solution is integrated with a power system simulation platform to verify the proposed communication and optimization scheme.