e- ISSN: 2278-067X, p-ISSN: 2278-800X, www.ijerd.com Volume 21, Issue 4 (April 2025), PP 266-267

NANO GRIDS

¹M VIVEK, M.Tech, C.Engg., ²D JASMINE AMALA

¹HOD, Department of EEE, Royal Polytechnic College, Pudukkottai, Tamilnadu ²Principal, Department of English, Bustle Kidz, Madipakkam, Chennai

Abstract:

Nano lattices are little small scale frameworks, ordinarily serving a solitary building or a solitary load. Navigant Research has built up its own meaning of a Nano framework as being 100 kW for lattice tied frameworks and 5 kW for remote frameworks not interconnected with a utility matrix. This article focused the general information and working principal of nano grids.

Date of Submission: 12-04-2025

Date of acceptance: 26-04-2025

I. Introduction:

Micro grid is a limited gathering of power sources and loads that typically works associated with and synchronous with the conventional concentrated electrical framework (macro grid), yet can disengage and work independently as physical or potentially monetary conditions dictate. By thusly, it clears an approach to adequately coordinate different wellsprings of circulated era (DG), particularly Renewable Energy Sources (RES). It likewise gives a decent answer for providing power if there should be an occurrence of a crisis by being able to change between islanded mode and framework associated mode. Then again, control and security are huge difficulties in this kind of system configuration, which is for the most part regarded as a progressive control.

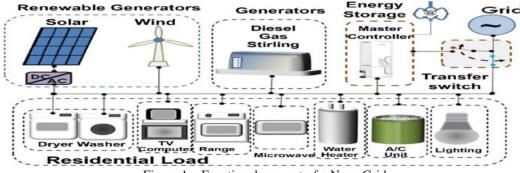


Figure 1 - Functional concept of a Nano Grid

In standard electrical power structures, the movement of time, transport, and usage are totally coupled, and the system soundness is noticeable all around conditioner structures finished with the reliable repeat electromechanical sources (synchronous generators), while in dc structures with steady voltage electrochemical sources (batteries). Rerouting of essentialness is recently ensured through high abundance, over-design, and electromechanically controlled devices thought to be intensely direct and sensitive. For instance, PV, and wind are truly interfaced to the system through the power converters by virtue of their particular dynamic properties and in this way effectively completely decoupled from it. The creating necessity for an extremely strong supply of electrical essentialness for fundamental applications, for instance, recuperating focuses, server ranches, semiconductor, auto and industry when all is said in done, have expanded the use of vitality equipment converters in their electrical structures. These structures fuse various essentialness sources and abundance imperativeness amassing for back-ups, despite the different dynamic weights. In like manner, there has been an extended utilization of vitality equipment converters in crossbreed electric vehicles, pontoons and planes to supplant thermo-mechanical, mechanical; water fueled, also, pneumatic systems.

In these applications, bigger piece of essentialness sources are interfaced to the power system through power devices converters in light of their out and out various dynamic qualities. In light of the cases above, it could be envisioned that later on electronic control dissemination systems, the stream of electric essentialness period, movement, Sun situated PV Entertainment and Data Frameworks Shrewd Appliances and Wind Turbine Lighting Module Hybrid with Bidirectional Converter Shrewd Power Meter/Energy Control Center with Bidirectional Power Converter Warming, Ventilation what's more, Air Conditioning what's more, use will be totally continuously decoupled through the power equipment converters.

To accomplish these goals, future research in charge equipment domain needs to go past the converters, and address their joining, design, headway, essentialness organization, control quality on one side, and structure level showing, examination and quality on the other.



Figure - 2 Conceptual sketch of power electronics-based future house

Major features to implement the Nano grids:

- Renewable energy generation (e.g., solar systems, wind)
- Local fuel-based energy generation (e.g., micro-Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems)
- PV/Plug-in hybrid generation/charging/storage
- > Ability to continue operating in islanded mode and thus ride-through most of the grid outages
- Responsive illumination control (e.g., LEDs, CFLs)
- Process-optimized appliance operation control (air, water, HVAC)
- Sensor, monitoring, and control network (wired or wireless) for energy sources, appliance, lighting, and process energy management; wired or wireless.

II. Conclusion:

Now this study concludes that, in future to meet the demand, the role of Nano grids is high. Hence it required more research on protection, synchronization, and economic analysis etc., in future the research expended to design a Nano grid power generation to the utilization of rural applications.

Reference:

- K. Eriksson, "Operational experience of HVDC LightTM," Seventh International Conference on AC and DC Transmission, pp. 205-210, Nov. 2001.
- [2]. S. D. Wright, A. L. Rogers, J. F. Manwell, and A. Ellis, "Transmission options for offshore wind farms in the United States," Proc. AWEA Annual Conference, Portland, OR, Jun. 2002.
- [3]. N. Osifchin, "A telecommunications buildings: power infrastructure in a new era of public networking," IEEE INTELEC 2000, pp. 1-7.
- [4]. A. Emadi, Y. J. Lee, K. Rajashekara, "Power electronics and motor drives in electric, hybrid electric, and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles," IEEE Trans. Industrial Electron., vol. 55, no. 6, pp. 2237-2245, Sep. 2008.
- [5]. J. A. Rosero, J. A. Ortega, E. Aldabas, and L. Romeral, "Moving towards a more electric aircraft," IEEE Aerosp. Electron. Syst. Mag., vol. 22, no. 3, pp. 3–9, Mar. 2007.
- [6]. B. R. Andersen, "HVDC transmission opportunities and challenges," 8 th IEE International Conf. on AC and DC Power Transmission (ACDC 2006), pp. 24-29, Mar. 2006.
- [7]. C.Chan,"An overview of electric vehicle technology," Proc. IEEE, vol.81, no.9, pp. 1202-1213, Sep.993.
- [8]. R. H. Lasseter and P. Paigi, "Microgrid: a conceptual solution," in Power Electronics Specialists Conference, 2004. PESC 04. 2004 IEEE 35th Annual, 2004, pp. 4285-4290 Vol.6.
- [9]. K. Eriksson, "Operational experience of HVDC Light[™]," Seventh International Conference on AC and DC Transmission, pp. 205-210, Nov. 2001.
- [10]. P. Karlsson and J. Svensson, "DC bus voltage control for a distributed power system," Power Electronics, IEEE Transactions on, vol. 18, pp. 1405-1412, 2003.