© May 2026 | IJIRT | Volume 12 Issue 12 | ISSN: 2349-6002

Modeling & Design of Renewable Energy Integrated Microgrid for Rural Electrification

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***Abstract*—Rural electrification remains a critical challenge in many parts of the world due to limited grid infrastructure and high transmission costs. This study focuses on the modeling and design of a renewable energy integrated microgrid system aimed at providing a reliable, cost-effective, and sustainable power supply to rural areas. The proposed microgrid combines multiple renewable energy sources, including solar photovoltaic and wind energy systems, along with energy storage units to ensure continuous power availability. Advanced modeling techniques are used to analyze system performance under varying environmental and load conditions. The design emphasizes optimal component sizing, efficient energy management, and system stability. By integrating smart control strategies, the microgrid can balance energy generation and consumption while minimizing dependency on conventional energy sources. The proposed system not only enhances energy accessibility in remote regions but also promotes environmental sustainability by reducing carbon emissions. Overall, this work demonstrates that renewable energy-based microgrids offer a practical and scalable solution for rural electrification, contributing to economic development and improved quality of life.**

***Index Terms*—Renewable Energy, Microgrid, Rural Electrification, Solar Photovoltaic, Wind Energy, Energy Storage System, Distributed Generation, Smart Grid, Power Management, Sustainable Energy**

I. INTRODUCTION

Access to reliable electricity is a fundamental requirement for socio-economic development, yet many rural and remote regions across the world still face inadequate or no power supply. Conventional grid extension to such areas is often economically unviable due to difficult terrain, low population density, and high infrastructure costs [1]. As a result, there is a growing need for decentralized energy solutions that can provide reliable and affordable electricity without relying heavily on centralized power systems [2].

Renewable energy-based microgrids have emerged as a promising alternative for rural electrification. A microgrid is a localized energy system that can operate independently or in conjunction with the main grid, integrating distributed energy resources such as solar photovoltaic (PV), wind turbines, battery storage system and backup optional generators [3]. These systems offer flexibility, scalability, and improved energy reliability, making them particularly suitable for rural and isolated communities [4].

Among various renewable sources, solar and wind energy are widely adopted due to their abundance and decreasing installation costs. However, their intermittent nature poses challenges in maintaining a stable and continuous power supply [5]. To address this issue, energy storage systems such as batteries are incorporated into microgrids to store excess energy and supply power during periods of low generation [6]. Effective integration of generation and storage components is essential for ensuring system reliability and efficiency.

The modeling and design of such integrated microgrid systems play a crucial role in optimizing performance and reducing overall costs. Accurate modeling of renewable energy sources, load demand, and storage behavior enables better system planning and operation [7]. Furthermore, advanced control strategies are required to manage energy flow, maintain voltage and frequency stability, and ensure optimal utilization of available resources [8].

In recent years, the concept of smart microgrids has gained attention, incorporating intelligent control systems and communication technologies to enhance system efficiency and reliability [9]. These advancements enable real-time monitoring, demand-side management, and automated decision-making, which are essential for modern energy systems.

This study focuses on the modeling and design of a renewable energy integrated micro grid tailored for rural electrification. The proposed approach aims to provide a sustainable, reliable, and cost-effective energy solution while minimizing environmental impact [10]. By leveraging locally available renewable resources and efficient system design, microgrids can significantly improve energy access and contribute to rural development.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

A significant portion of rural and remote areas continues to suffer from unreliable or completely electricity supply due to the limitations of centralized power systems, high infrastructure costs, and geographical challenges. Extending the conventional grid to such regions is often economically impractical and technically complex, resulting in energy poverty that restricts social, economic, and educational development. Although renewable energy resources such as solar and wind are abundantly available in many of these areas, their effective utilization is hindered by issues such as intermittency, lack of proper system integration, inadequate energy storage, and absence of intelligent energy management strategies. Additionally, improper sizing of system components and poor design can lead to inefficiencies, increased costs, and unreliable power supply.

III. OBJECTIVE

- To design a renewable energy integrated microgrid for rural electrification.
- To ensure reliable and continuous power supply in remote areas.
- To optimize the use of solar, wind, and energy storage systems.
- To reduce dependency on conventional grid-based electricity.
- To develop an efficient energy management and control strategy.

IV. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Title: Renewable Energy-Based Microgrids for Rural Electrification: A Review
Authors: S. Mandelli, J. Barbieri, R. Mereu
Summary: This paper presents a comprehensive review of renewable energy-based microgrids designed for rural electrification. It examines various system configurations that integrate solar, wind, and hybrid energy sources to supply electricity in off-grid areas. The study highlights the importance of selecting appropriate energy resources based on geographical conditions and load requirements. It also discusses different microgrid architectures, including standalone and grid-connected systems, and their suitability for rural applications.

2. Title: Optimal Design of Hybrid Renewable Energy Systems for Rural Electrification
Authors: H. A. Kazem, M. T. Chaichan
Summary: This paper focuses on the optimal design and analysis of hybrid renewable energy systems combining solar photovoltaic, wind turbines, and diesel backup units. The study uses simulation tools to evaluate system performance under different environmental conditions and load profiles. It highlights how hybrid systems can overcome the limitations of individual renewable sources by ensuring continuous power supply.

3. Title: Design and Control of Microgrid Systems for Rural Electrification
Authors: N. Hatziargyriou, H. Asano
Summary: This paper discusses the design principles and control strategies for microgrid systems used in rural electrification. It explains how distributed energy resources can be effectively integrated into a microgrid to ensure stable and efficient operation. The study also explores different control techniques for maintaining voltage and frequency stability in isolated systems.

4. Title: Energy Storage Integration in Renewable Energy Microgrids
Authors: A. Khaligh, O. C. Onar
Summary: This paper explores the role of energy storage systems in renewable energy-based microgrids. It discusses various types of storage technologies, including batteries, supercapacitors, and hybrid storage systems, and their applications in maintaining power

balance. The study explains how energy storage helps in mitigating the variability of renewable sources like solar and wind.

V. PROPOSED SYSTEM

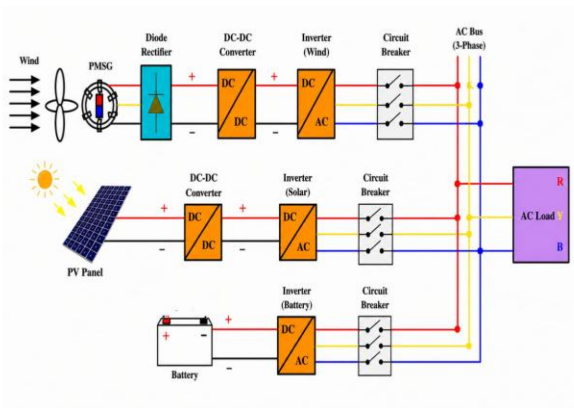

Fig 1: Block Diagram

A. Wind Energy Conversion System

The wind energy subsystem consists of a wind turbine coupled with a Permanent Magnet Synchronous Generator (PMSG). When wind flows over the turbine blades, mechanical energy is generated and converted into electrical energy by the generator. Since the output is variable in nature, it is first passed through a diode rectifier to convert AC into DC. This ensures a stable DC output before further processing another convert DC to AC output.

B. Solar Photovoltaic (PV) System

The solar PV panel converts sunlight directly into DC electricity using photovoltaic cells. The generated power depends on solar irradiance and environmental conditions. To regulate and optimize the output voltage, a DC-DC converter is used. This converter ensures maximum power extraction and maintains a consistent DC level for integration into the microgrid and using inverter DC supply convert AC.

C. Battery Energy Storage System

The battery serves as an energy storage unit that stores excess power generated by renewable sources. During periods of low generation or high demand, the stored energy is supplied to the system. The battery is connected through an inverter that converts stored DC power into usable AC power. This improves system reliability and ensures uninterrupted power supply.

D. DC-DC Conversion Stage

Both the wind and solar subsystems include DC-DC converters. These converters play a critical role in regulating voltage levels, improving efficiency, and maintaining a stable DC link. They also help in implementing control strategies such as maximum power point tracking (MPPT) for renewable sources.

E. Inverter (DC-AC Conversion)

Each energy source (wind, solar, and battery) is connected to an inverter. The inverter converts DC power into AC power suitable for supplying to the load. It ensures that the output voltage and frequency match the required standards of the AC system. This stage is essential for integrating multiple DC sources into a common AC bus.

F. Circuit Breakers and Protection System

Circuit breakers are installed between each subsystem and the AC bus. These devices protect the system from faults such as overloads and short circuits. They also allow safe isolation of individual components during maintenance or failure conditions, ensuring overall system safety.

VI. SYSTEM DESIGN

A. Overall System Architecture

The proposed system is designed as a renewable energy integrated microgrid that combines multiple energy sources such as wind, solar, and battery storage into a unified framework. The architecture follows a hybrid approach where each source is independently controlled and then connected to a common AC bus. This design ensures flexibility, scalability, and reliable power delivery to rural loads.

B. Wind Energy Subsystem Design

The wind energy system is designed using a wind turbine coupled with a Permanent Magnet Synchronous Generator (PMSG). The generated variable AC power is converted into DC using a rectifier. A DC-DC converter is incorporated to regulate voltage levels and ensure stable output. The design focuses on maximizing energy extraction under varying wind conditions while maintaining system efficiency.

C. Solar PV Subsystem Design

The solar subsystem consists of photovoltaic panels connected to a DC-DC converter. The converter is designed to operate under maximum power point tracking (MPPT) conditions to extract maximum energy from sunlight. The system is optimized to handle variations in solar irradiance and temperature, ensuring consistent performance throughout the day.

D. Energy Storage System Design

The battery storage system is designed to store excess energy generated during peak production periods and supply it during low generation or high demand. The design includes proper sizing of battery capacity based on load requirements and backup duration. An inverter is used to convert stored DC energy into AC power, ensuring seamless integration with the microgrid.

The following table presents the key design parameters and capacity details of the proposed renewable energy integrated micro grid system

E. Power Conversion and Interface Design

The system includes DC-DC converters and DC-AC inverters for proper energy conversion and integration. The converters regulate voltage levels and improve system efficiency, while the inverters ensure synchronization with the AC bus in terms of voltage, frequency, and phase. This design enables smooth power flow from multiple sources to the load.

F. Control and Energy Management System

An intelligent control system is designed to manage energy flow within the microgrid. It prioritizes renewable energy sources, controls battery charging and discharging, The system continuously monitors operating conditions.

Simulation Models of Renewable Energy Integrated Microgrid

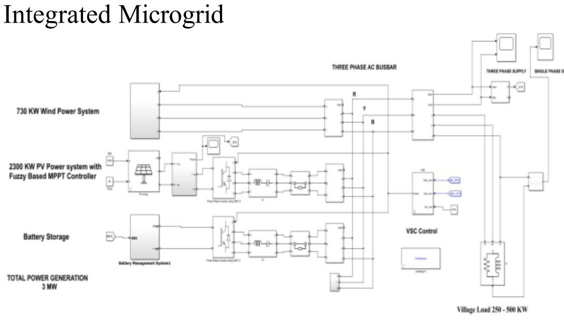

Fig 2: Total Power Generation 3MW

This diagram shows a hybrid renewable power system designed to supply a rural area with about 3 MW total power generation. Wind system (730 kW) Generates power from wind turbines. Solar PV system (2300 kW) Uses solar panels with a fuzzy-based MPPT controller to maximize power output. Battery storage: Stores excess energy and supplies power when generation is low. Both PV and battery systems use inverters (IGBT-based) to convert DC → AC. Filters (L1, L2, etc.) smooth the output. A VSC (Voltage Source Converter) control system manages voltage, frequency, and power flow. All sources connect to a three-phase AC busbar (main power line). Power is distributed to

Three-phase supply (for heavy loads)

Single-phase supply (for smaller loads)

Load Supplies a village load (250–500 kW typical) within a 3 MW rural demand system.

Internal Simulation Model Design Configuration

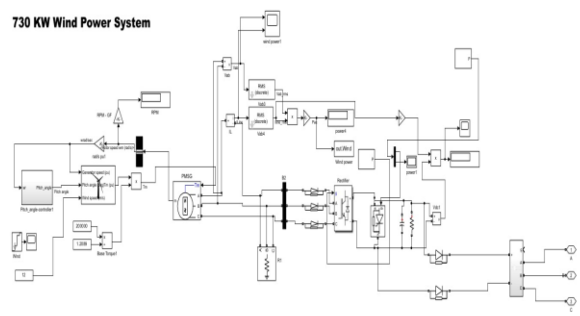

Fig 3: 730 kw Wind Power System

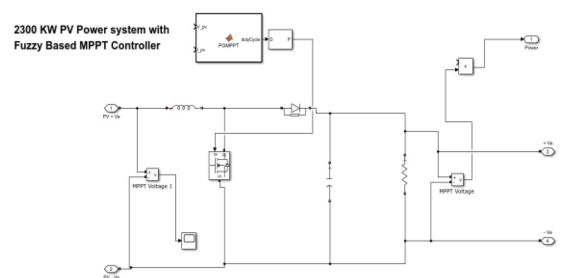

Fig 4: 2300 KW PV Power System with fuzzy based MPPT controller

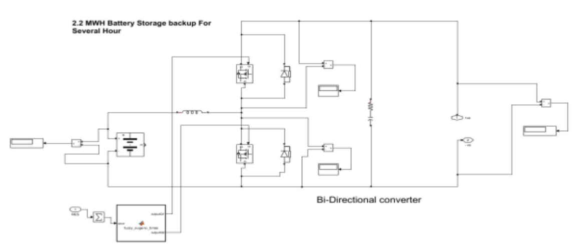

Fig 5: 2.2 MWH Battery Storage Backup for Several Hour

VII. MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS

1. Wind System:
Nominal Mechanical Power = 1,000,000 W (1000 kW)
Base wind speed = 12 m/s
Max power coefficient = 0.73 pu
Formula:
Actual Power = Nominal Power × pu value
= 1000 kW × 0.73
= 730 Kw.

2.Solar System:
Maximum Power = 199.92 W (~200 W)
Vmp = 24.5 V
Imp = 8.16 A
Series modules = 9
Parallel strings = 1500
Power per string
= 9 × 200 W
= 1800 W (1.8 kW)
Total Solar Power = 1.8 kW × 1500
= 2700 kW
Ideal condition (1000 W/m² irradiance)
= 2700 × 0.85 ≈ 2300 kW.

3.Battery Storage System:
Voltage = 440 Vg
Capacity = 5000 Ah
Energy = V × Ah
= 440 × 5000
= 2,200,000 Wh
= 2.2 MWh (2200 kWh)
Load = 250 kW
= 2200 / 250
= 8.8 hours
Total Power Generation = Wind System + Solar System
= 730 + 2300
Total power generation = 3MW

Table1: System Parameters and Specifications:

Sr.No	Component	Parameter	Value
1	Solar PV	Practical output	2300 KW
2	Wind Energy	Actual output	730 KW
3	Battery	Nominal voltage	440 V
		Capacity	5000 Ah
		Energy storage	2.2 MWh
4	Total generation	Continuous power	3000 KW
5	Load	Typically village load	250–500 KW

The table presents the key components and their operational parameters in the renewable energy microgrid system. It shows that solar PV contributes the highest power output, followed by wind energy, indicating a strong reliance on solar generation. The battery system is defined with its voltage, capacity, and storage capability, ensuring energy backup and stability during fluctuations. The total generation capacity of the system is significantly higher than the typical village load demand, which ranges between 250–500 KW.

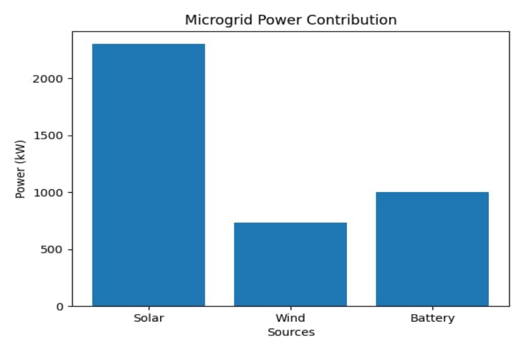

Fig.6 Microgrid Power Contribution

A microgrid is a localized energy system that integrates multiple energy sources such as solar photovoltaic (PV), wind energy, and battery storage to supply reliable and continuous electrical power. The total power output of the microgrid depends on the contribution of each source, which varies based on environmental conditions and system design. In this system, solar energy acts as the primary source of power generation due to its higher installed capacity and availability during daytime. The power generated by the solar PV system is directly proportional to solar irradiance, making it the dominant contributor in the overall generation.
Wind energy serves as a secondary renewable source. Its output depends on wind speed and turbine characteristics. Although wind power is lower

compared to solar in this system, it provides continuous support, especially during periods when solar generation is low, such as during cloudy conditions or at night. The battery energy storage system (BESS) does not generate power but stores excess energy produced by renewable sources. It supplies power during peak load conditions or when generation is insufficient. This helps in maintaining system stability, improving reliability, and The graph illustrates that the total power generation of the microgrid is mainly contributed by solar energy, followed by wind energy, while the battery plays a supportive role. This combination ensures a balanced, efficient, and reliable power system suitable for rural electrification.

VIII. RESULT

Output waveform

1. Single phase 220 V, 50 Hz AC supply

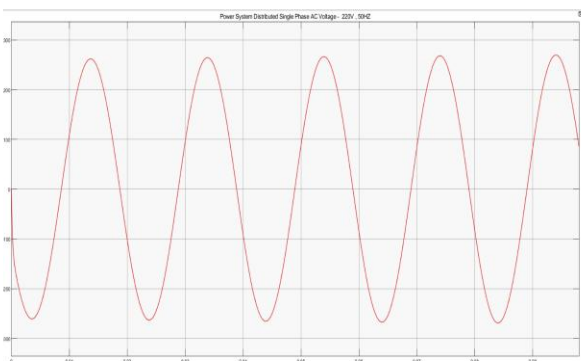

Fig 7: Wave 1

The diagram shows the output waveform of a single-phase AC voltage generated by the microgrid system. The waveform is sinusoidal in nature, indicating that the inverter successfully converts DC power from renewable sources into

a stable AC supply. The smooth and continuous sine wave demonstrates proper functioning of the power conversion system with minimal distortion.

The voltage operates at a standard frequency of 50 Hz, which is suitable for typical electrical loads. The consistent amplitude of the waveform indicates stable voltage regulation and effective control of the inverter. This confirms that the system is capable of delivering reliable and high-quality electrical power for rural electrification applications.

2. Three phase 415 V, 50Hz AC supply

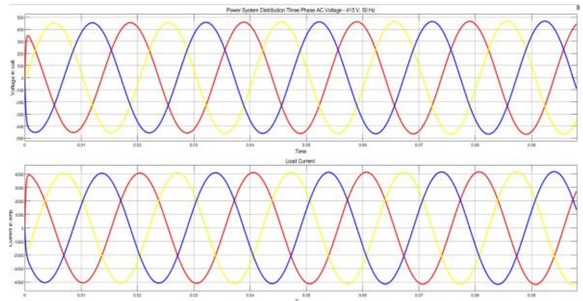

Fig 8: Wave 2

The diagram illustrates the three-phase voltage and current waveforms generated by the microgrid system. The upper portion represents the three-phase AC voltage signals, while the lower portion shows the corresponding load currents. Each phase is represented by a sinusoidal waveform with a phase difference of 120 degrees, which is a fundamental characteristic of a balanced three-phase system.

The smooth and symmetrical nature of the waveforms indicates stable system operation and proper synchronization of the inverter with the load. The voltage and current signals maintain a constant frequency of 50 Hz, ensuring compatibility with standard electrical equipment. Additionally, the alignment between voltage and current waveforms suggests efficient power transfer with minimal losses. Overall, the diagram confirms that the microgrid system delivers balanced, reliable, and high-quality three-phase power suitable for rural electrification applications.

IX. CONCLUSION

The modeling and design of a renewable energy integrated microgrid for rural electrification provide a practical and sustainable solution to address the limitations of conventional power systems. By combining solar photovoltaic, wind energy, and battery storage, the proposed system ensures a reliable and continuous power supply even under varying environmental conditions. The integration of multiple energy sources improves system flexibility and reduces dependence on fossil fuels, making it an environmentally friendly approach.

The study demonstrates that proper system design, including optimal component sizing, efficient power conversion, and intelligent energy management, plays a crucial role in enhancing overall performance and stability. Simulation results confirm that the system is capable of delivering stable voltage and frequency, supporting both single-phase and three-phase loads effectively. The inclusion of energy storage further strengthens the system by maintaining power balance during fluctuations in generation and demand.

X. FUTURE SCOPE

The proposed renewable energy integrated microgrid can be further enhanced by incorporating advanced technologies and intelligent control strategies. Future work may focus on integrating artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms for accurate load forecasting and efficient energy management. These techniques can improve decision-making by predicting energy demand and optimizing the utilization of available renewable resources.

The system can also be upgraded by adopting advanced energy storage technologies such as lithium-ion, solid-state batteries, or hybrid storage systems to improve efficiency, lifespan, and reliability. Additionally, the integration of electric vehicles as mobile energy storage units can provide additional flexibility and support during peak demand periods.

Another important area for development is the implementation of smart grid technologies and Internet of Things (IoT)-based monitoring systems. These can enable real-time data collection, remote control, and fault detection, thereby improve system performance and reducing maintenance costs.

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