MIDINA (1ST JULY, 2023– JUNE, 2025)

Coordinated by Azeddine Houari Nantes Université (France)



Pillar-1 project





Consortium

04 countries involved in MiDiNA (France, Algeria, Romania and Morocco)

Multidisciplinary partners: technical and socio economic aspects.

35 researchers from











Aim of the project

MiDiNA will propose a comprehensive study including technical, economic, and social aspects to evaluate how MGs can address resiliency issues and to foster the RE-resources deployment in North Africa.

Relevance vs MARs

#3: Smart stand-alone systems

#4: Smart grid (different scales) for off grid application

- Sizing and control of a MG for isolated semi-aride community
- Assessing the scalability of MG solutions
- Long-term evaluation of the Socio-economic benefits



Key challenges addressed by the project

- 1. Taking into account the stochastic specificities of local weather and consumers' behaviour in order to propose optimal sizing solutions.
- 2. Increasing the power availability in off-grid operation under critical situations by the development of advanced robust control.
- 3. Assessing the energy flexibility of a cluster of MGs Demand Side Management (DSM)-integration of new uses such as electric vehicles charging stations.
- 4. Investigating socio-economic prospective of large deployment of MG technologies on regional economic growth.

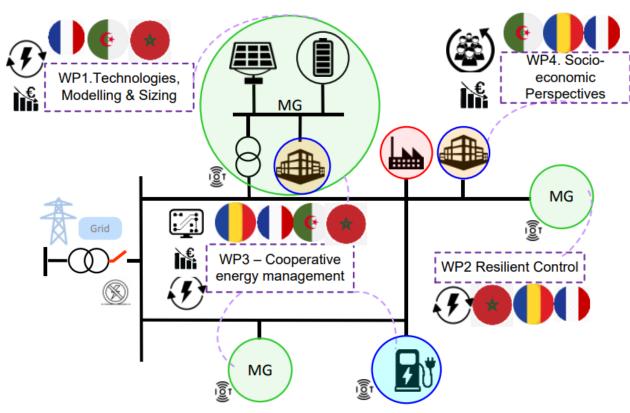


Figure 1: General overview of the MiDiNA project.



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Expected results:

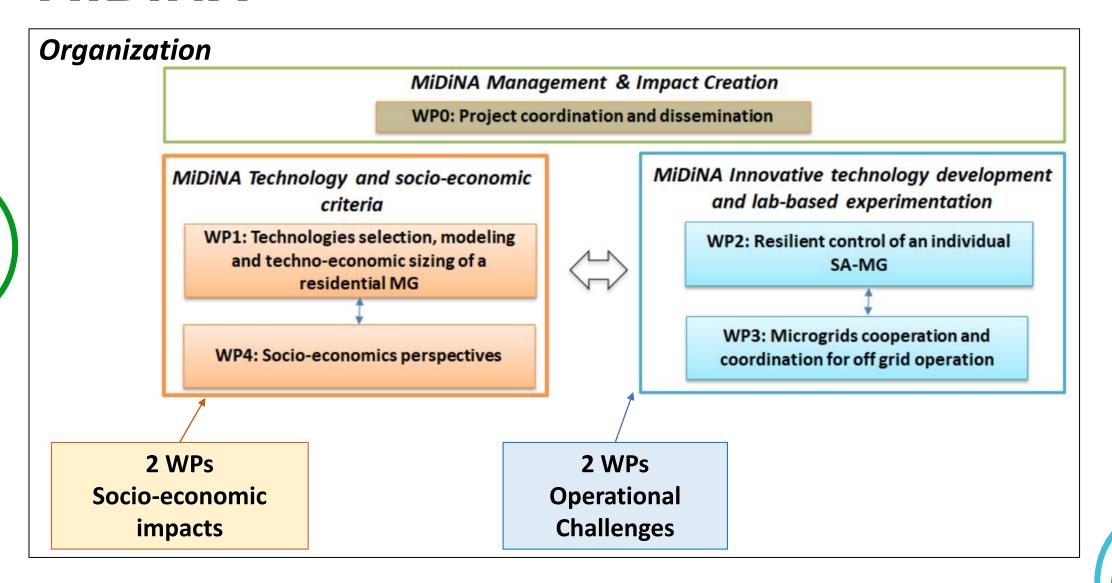
Mid-term expected results (mid 2024)

- Communication actions toward public and specialized research groups
- Publications: 2 Journals and 3 Conferences
- > First Workshop in France

End of project expected results (2025)

- Develop 3 expérimental microgrids (African parteners)
- 3 Journals and 3 Conferences
- > Second Workshop in Romania
- Provide a report on economic growth prospective to Industrials and policy makers







Expected outcomes

- 1. Reduce the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) by >5% in comparison to predefined sizing solutions
- 2. Increase of power availability in off-grid operation (>90-100%)
- 3. Increase amount of energy flexibility (>30%) exchanged among microgrids for energy services delivery
- 4. Regional economic growth will be increased by 0.5% due to employment, taxes and energy independence. CO2 emissions will be reduced at ratio 150 kt/MWp_PV in substitution to dieselfired units.

Which main risks could you face during the project implementation?

- Administrative delays in the activation of budgets allocated to partner universities → Potential delays in the acquisition of experimental test benches
- Not suitable quality of deliverables | Low |
 Setting-up of a reviewing process for all deliverables
- Delay in the delivery of local data | Low –
 Medium/ Risk limited by the possibility of using reference profiles.
- 4. Difficulties to access to economic data | Low Medium / Possibility of use of annual African agencies reports.



Contribution of the project to AU – EU R&D partnership

- 1. Contribute to SDG#7 guarantee a universal access to reliable, sustainable, and modern energy services at an affordable cost.
- Consortium building. Stimulate the capacity of participating partners Facilitate the transfer of knowledge
- 3. Development of non-technological solutions to address environmental, social and economic impact in response to local population needs

Interest of Consortium members in participating in LEAP-RE clustering activities

- Technologies, modelling and technoeconomic sizing
- Resilient control of an individual SA-MG for a residential MG
- Microgrids cooperation and coordination for off-grid operation
- Socio-economic perspectives of RE deployment



THANK YOU

CONTACT US FOR MORE INFORMATION



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