



Requirements for Control Strategies of Grid Connected Converters in the Future Power System

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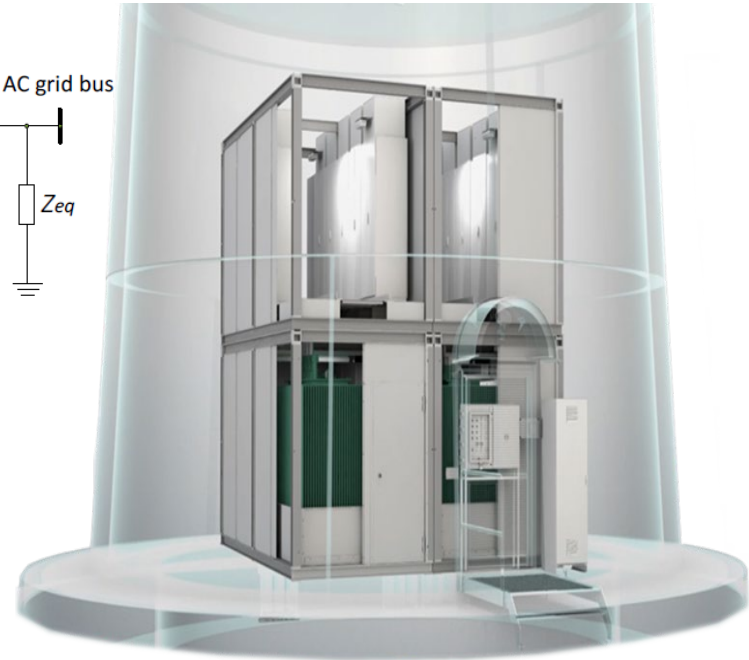
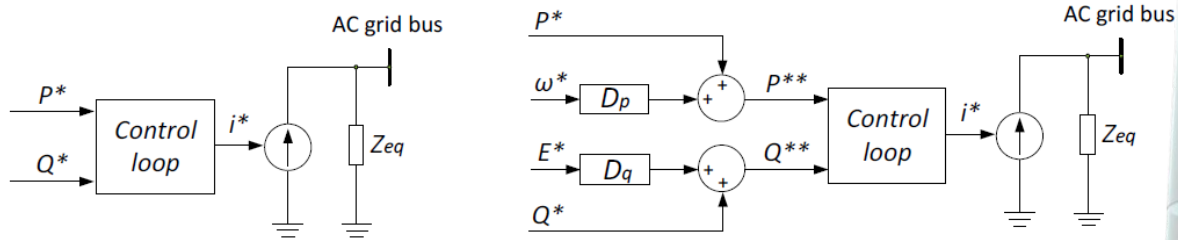


- ~ Current grid-feeding converter-based generation has proven to run stably even in systems with very low inertia
- ~ Grid-forming converters are still at an infant stage of development, examined mostly in isolation and predominantly through simulations
- ~ Concrete evidence is required to define a needs-case for introducing any new technical requirement

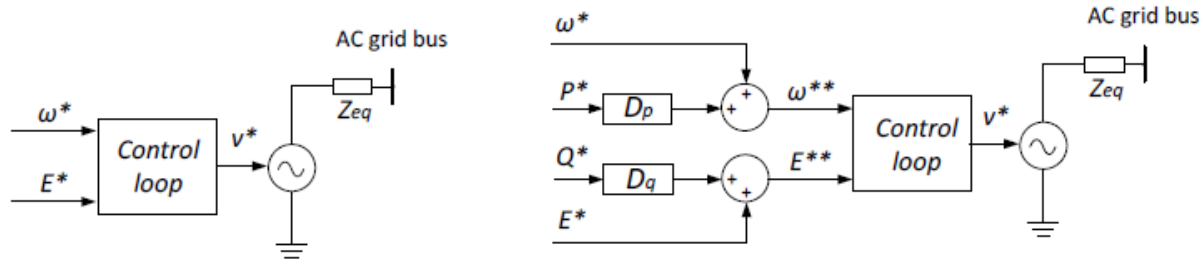




- ~ Simplified scheme of a standard control structure of a grid-feeding converter



- ~ Simplified scheme of a standard control structure of a grid-forming converter



- ~ Virtual Synchronous Machines¹:

- ~ Behave as a controlled voltage source behind an impedance
- ~ Operate in extremely low fault levels, in islanded conditions
- ~ Be able to provide black-start capabilities
- ~ Synchronize to the grid without a dedicated unit

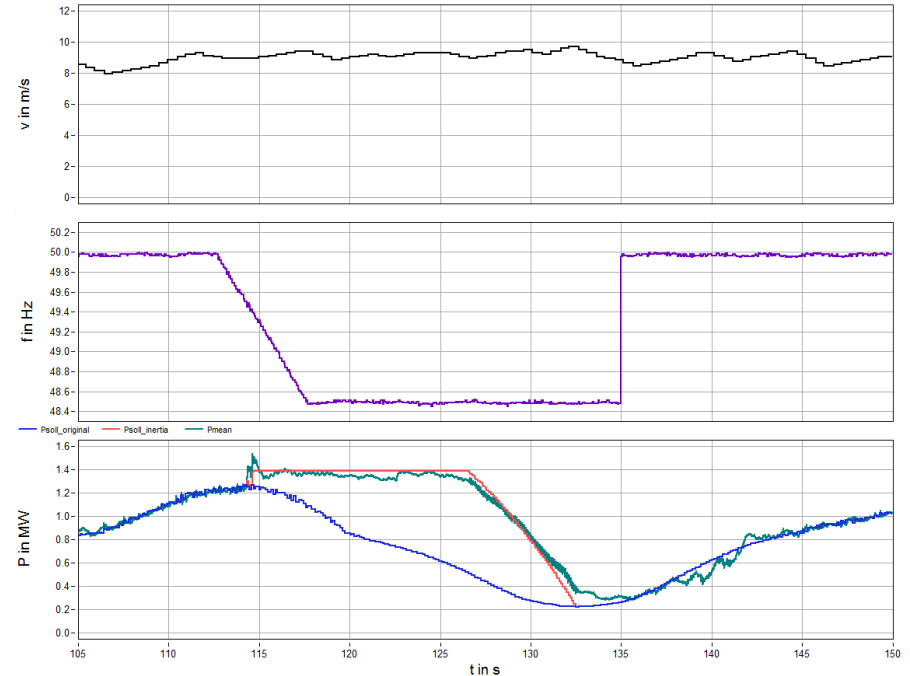
¹A. J. Roscoe, M. Yu, A. Dysko, C. Booth, R. Ierna, J. Zhu, and H. Urdal, "A VSM (virtual synchronous machine) converter control model suitable for RMS studies for resolving system operator/owner challenges," 15th Wind integration workshop (LSI), Vienna, 2016



Inertia Emulation

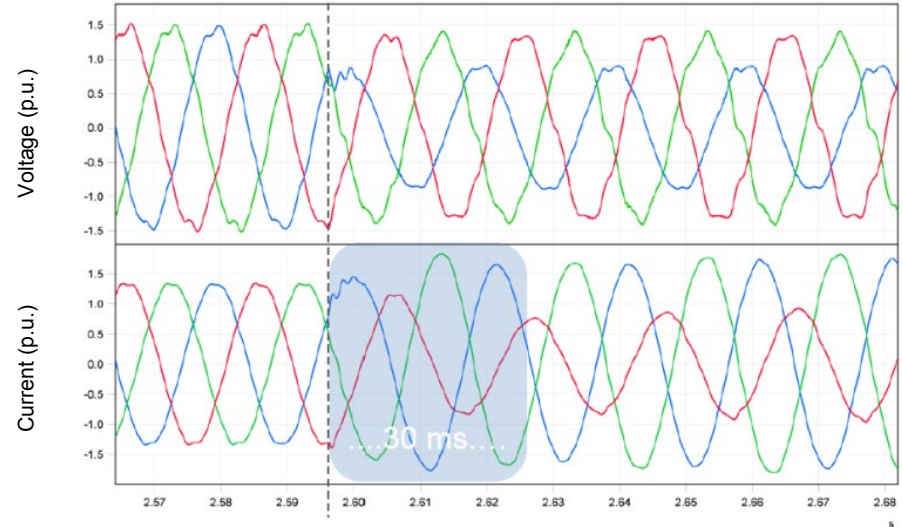
- ~ Provides fast frequency control, helping to substitute inertial response of synchronous generators
- ~ Extraction of kinetic energy stored in rotating mass
- ~ Temporary increase of active power output by an adjustable percentage of nominal active power output
- ~ Rise time of hundreds of ms
- ~ Can be activated for e.g. 10 – 15s

Has this capability been considered in the studies?



Fast Fault Current Injection

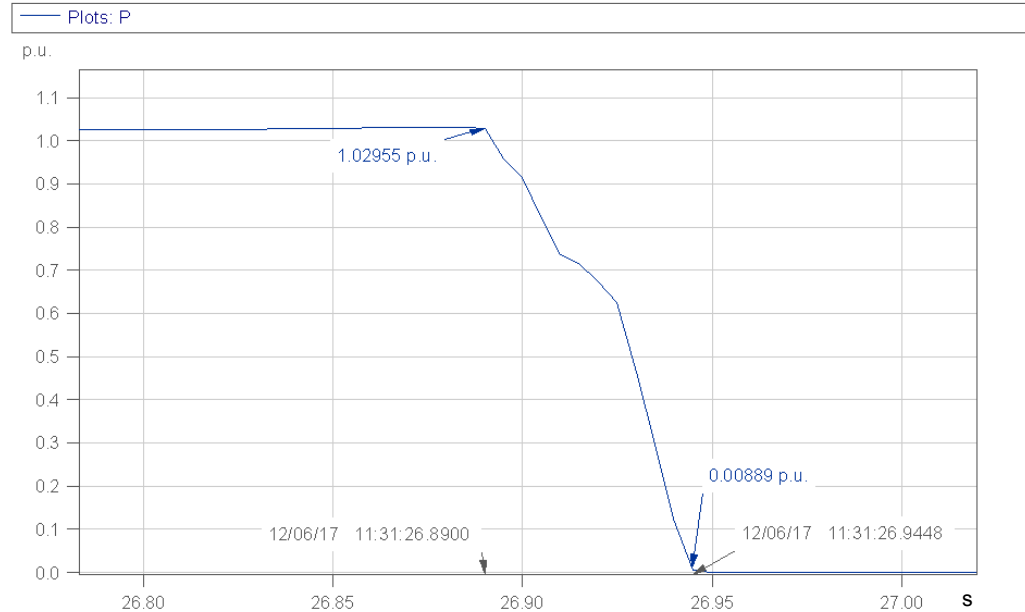
- ~ Variety of Fault Ride Through modes available
- ~ Rise time of the current: below 30ms
- ~ Performance in line with the German VDE AR-N-4120 TAR Hochspannung
- ~ Validated simulation models



What are the FFCI characteristics of “grid-feeding” converters assumed in the studies?

Rapid Downward Control

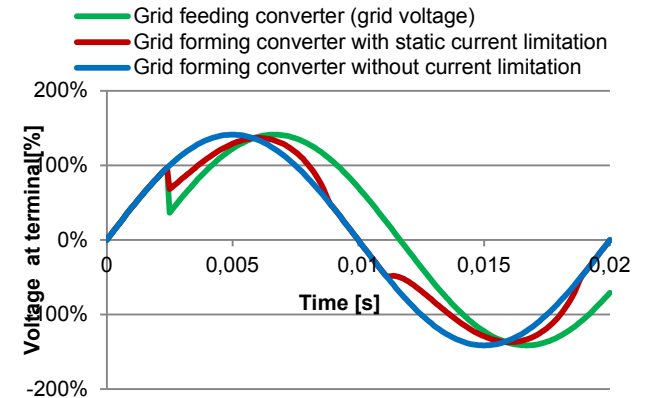
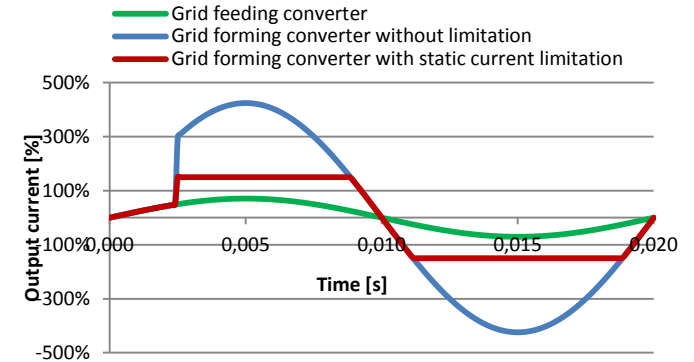
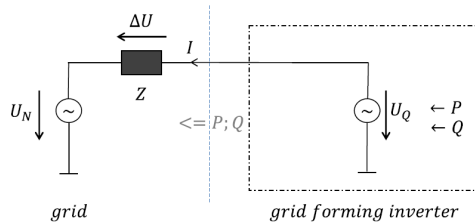
- ~ Active power output can be reduced to 0 within less than 100ms
- ~ Can prove useful in contingencies (e.g. system splits)



Has this capability been considered in the studies?

Impact on Transient Response

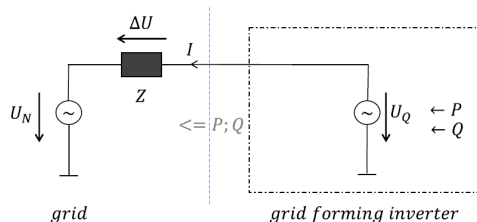
- ~ The grid-feeding converter does not respond instantly, introducing a phase shift in voltage
- ~ The unlimited grid-forming converter responds instantly without any phase shift
- ~ The limited grid-forming converter responds instantly, but current is limited, distorting the voltage waveform



Equipment Oversizing

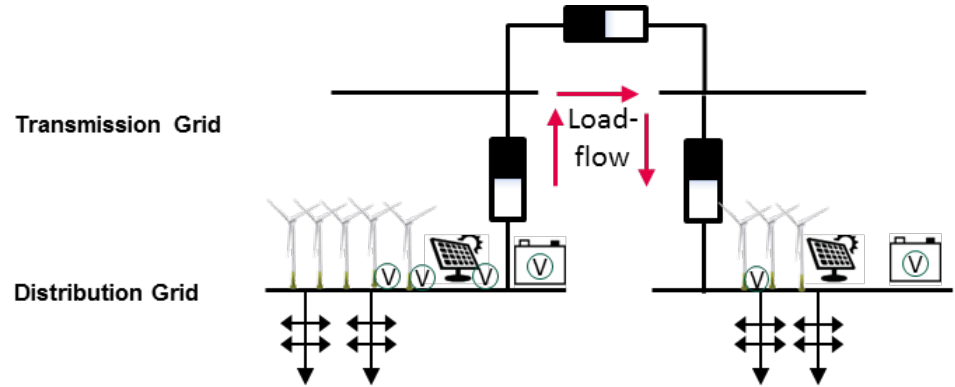
- ~ Oversizing of the converter
- ~ Possible oversizing of the mechanical system
- ~ Addition of energy storage
- ~ Changes in the WTG's internal design

Phase angle at rated power	Transient current at phase shift and operational point			
	15° P=0 %	15° P=100 %	30° P=0 %	30° P=100 %
5° ($\Delta U=10.2\% U_N$)	266 %	351 %	523 %	606 %
15° ($\Delta U=27.2\% U_N$)	100 %	196 %	196 %	289 %
30° ($\Delta U=53.3\% U_N$)	51 %	150 %	100 %	192 %
45° ($\Delta U=78.6\% U_N$)	35 %	130 %	68 %	159 %



Risk of Unintentional Islanding

- ~ Grid-forming converters will attempt to keep the voltage and frequency reference constant or stable
- ~ Unintentional islanding might be the result
- ~ Protection systems might need to be redesigned



- ~ Studies should be run in **appropriate simulation platforms** that capture the very first ms of a **credible** event
- ~ There **should be allowance for synchronous generators to become more flexible**
- ~ **Financial aspects** need to be considered in parallel to the technical analysis of the performance of the future power system and its components



Some Final Thoughts

- ~ Performance requirements should be **quantifiable, fully detailed, applicable at the point of connection and technology agnostic**
- ~ We are **not opposed** to new technical requirements





Turn barriers
into climbing walls