



Ultrafast Frequency Response of Converter-Dominant Grids Using PMUs

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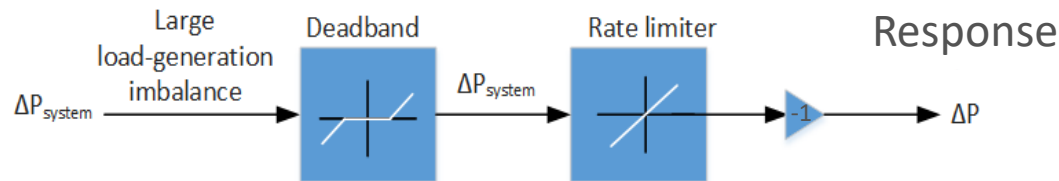
October 17, 2019

What Is Fast Frequency Response?

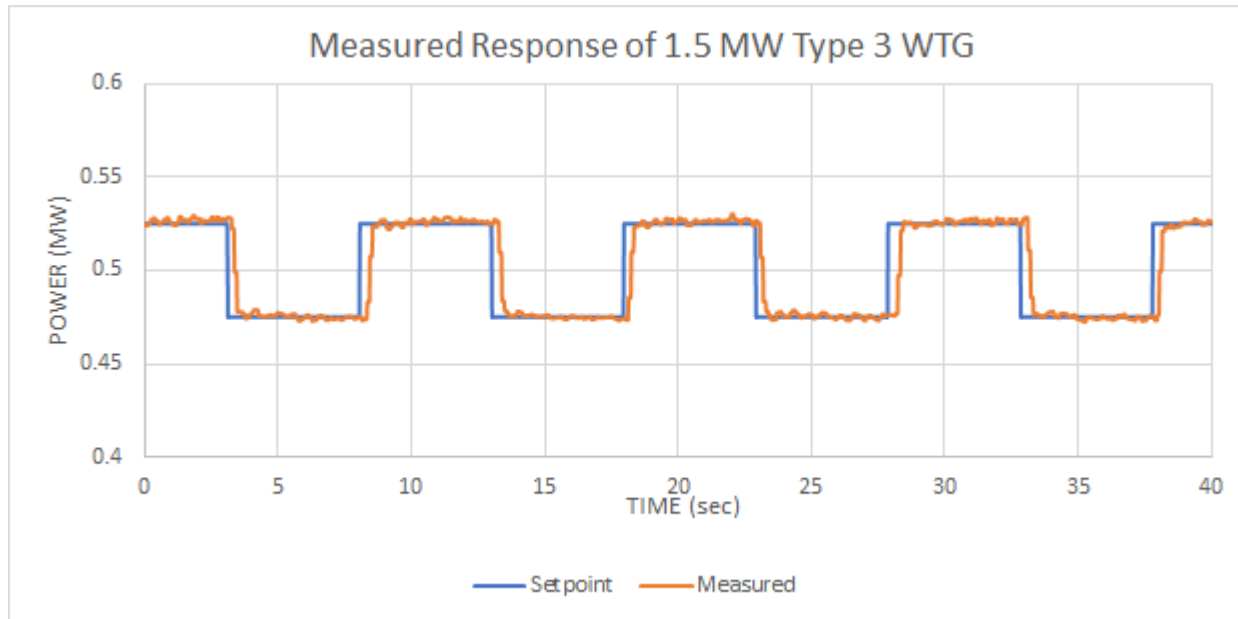
- An alternative method to achieving faster compensation to load-generation imbalances resorts to detecting the amount of a disturbance that triggers a frequency transient.
- We propose a control strategy to deploy ultrafast frequency response (FFR) converter-based assets. The objective is to prevent relatively large frequency transients by counteracting the impact of sudden imbalances on an electric grid.
- FFR: tens of milliseconds.

$$P_{bess}(t) = P_o(t) - 2H \frac{df(t)}{dt} + \Delta P_{FFR}(t) - \frac{f_o - f(t)}{droop} + \Delta P_{AGC}(t)$$

The term $\Delta P_{FFR}(t)$ is circled in red in the original image.



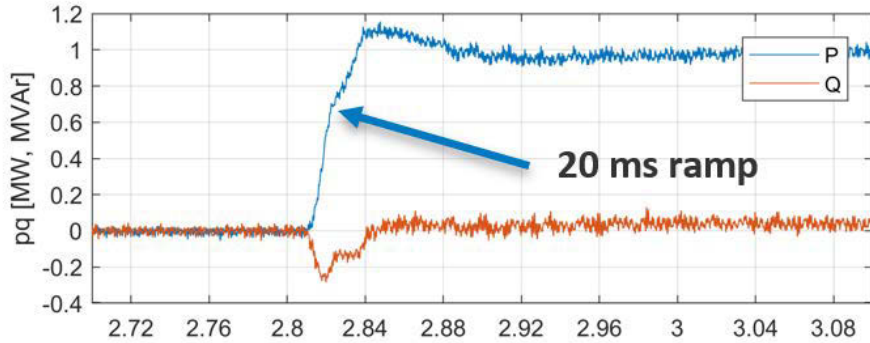
Active Power Response of Type 3 Wind Turbine Generator



- This test was conducted with a commercial wind power plant controller.
- All plant-level and turbine-level control delays are real.

Ability of Battery Energy Storage System to Provide Fast Frequency Response

Battery energy storage system (BESS) active and reactive power in grid-following mode



BESS active and reactive power in grid-forming mode

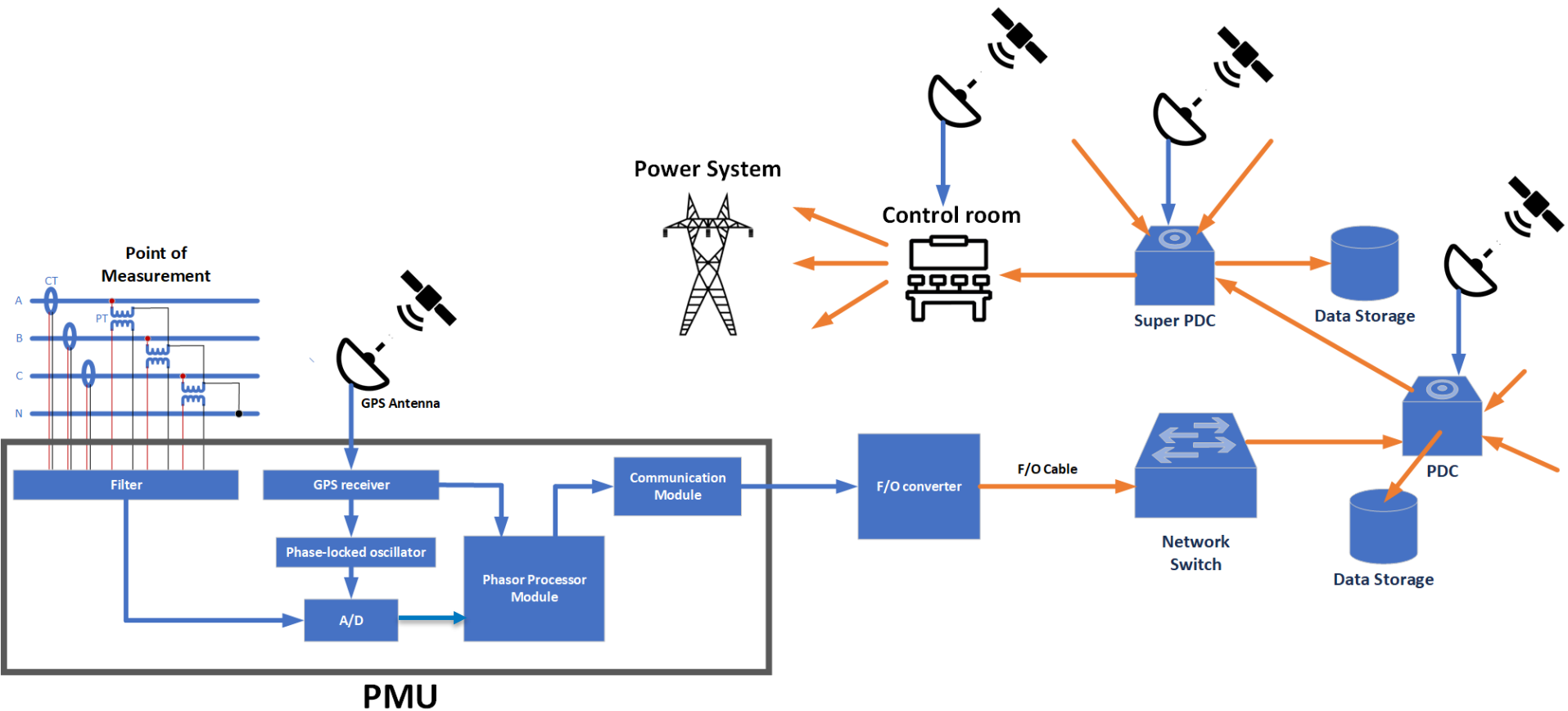


1-MW/1-MWh BESS at NREL test site

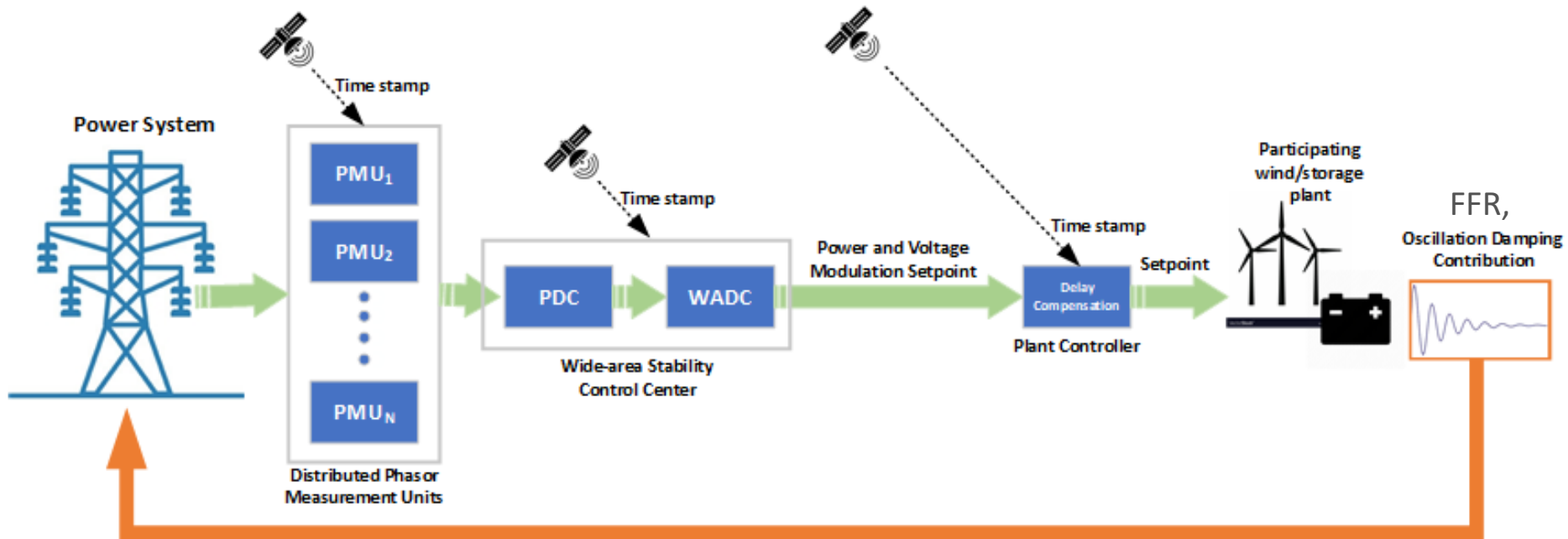


Photo by NREL

Phasor Measurement Unit Networks Embedded in Power Systems

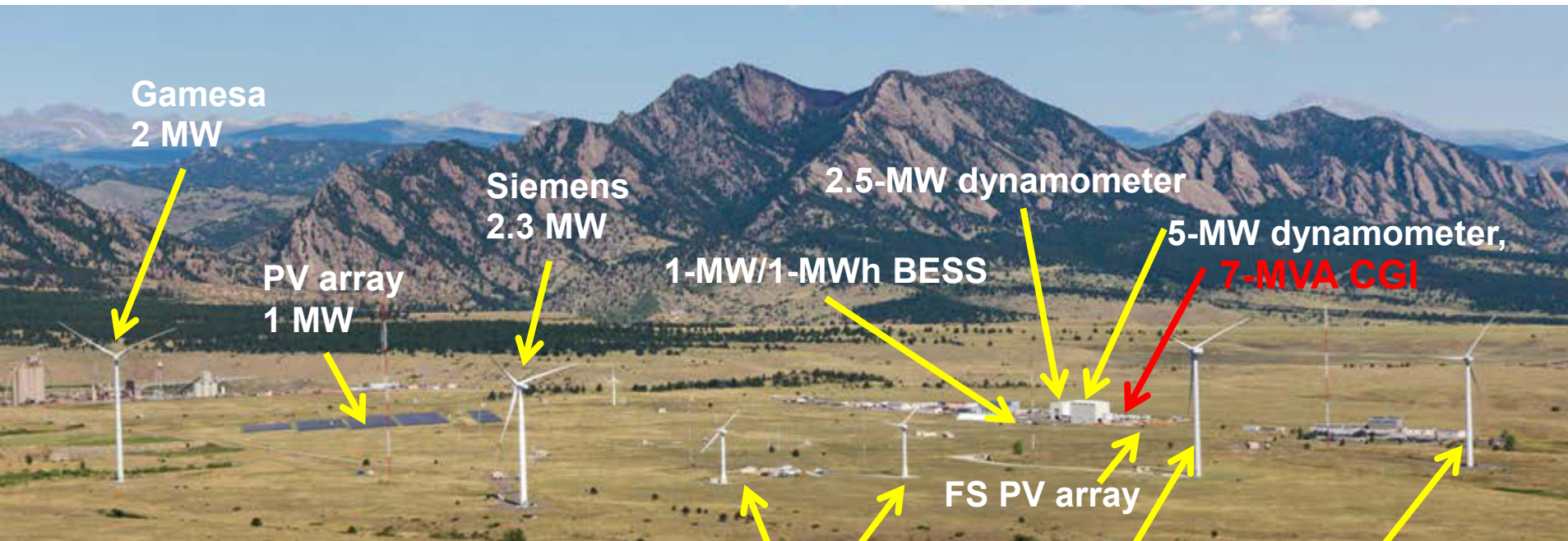


Phasor Measurement Unit-Based Wide-Area Stability Control Concept



NREL Flatirons Campus

- Total of 12+ MW variable renewable generation currently
- 7-MVA controllable grid interface (CGI)
- Multimegawatt energy storage test facility
- 2.5-MW and 5-MW dynamometers (industrial motor drives)
- 13.2-kV medium-voltage grid
- 1.5-MW total photovoltaic (PV) capacity.



Gamesa
2 MW

Siemens
2.3 MW

2.5-MW dynamometer

5-MW dynamometer,
7-MVA CGI

PV array
1 MW

1-MW/1-MWh BESS

FS PV array

Research turbines
2 x 600 kW

GE/Alstom
3 MW

GE 1.5 MW

Photo by NREL

National Wind Technology Center Controllable Grid Platform

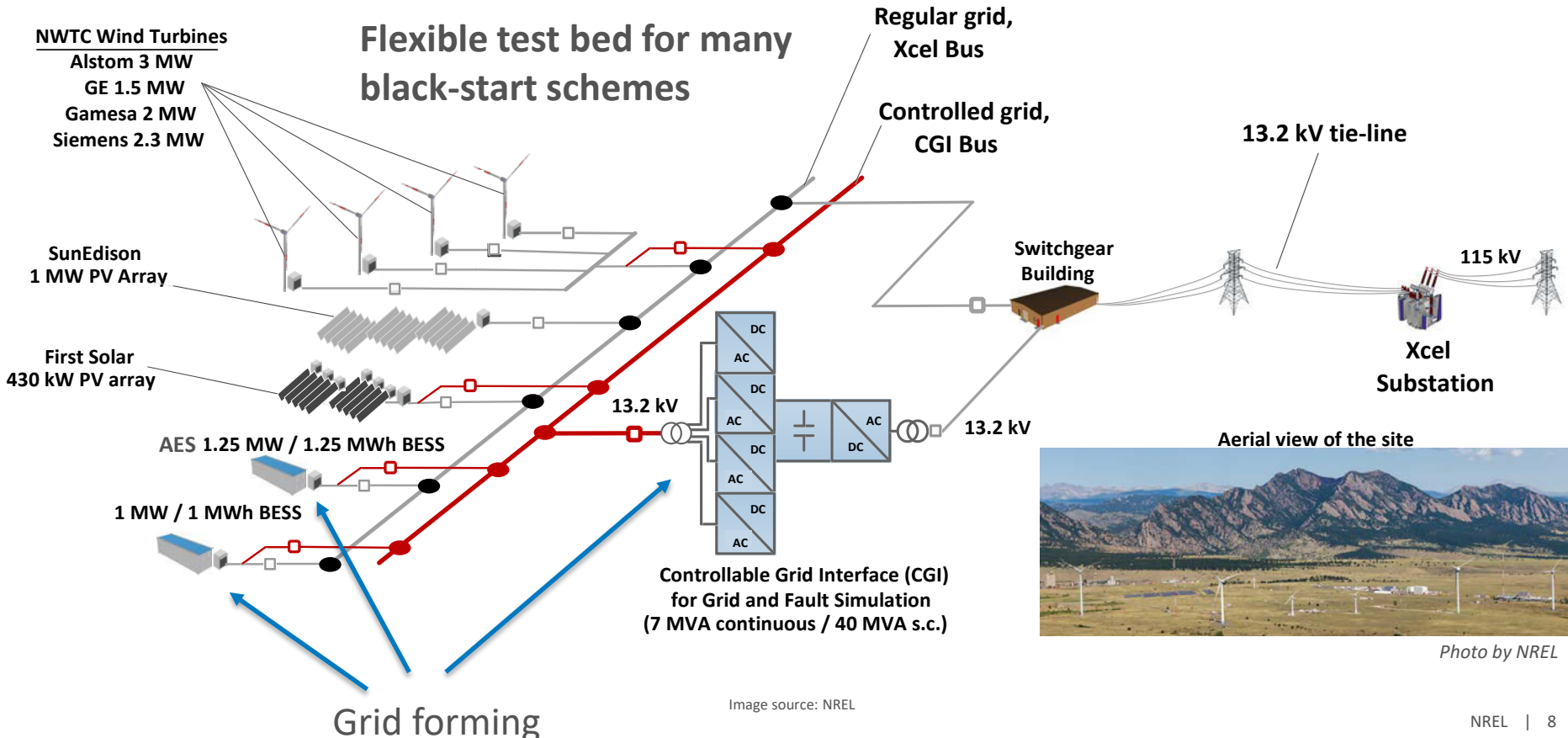
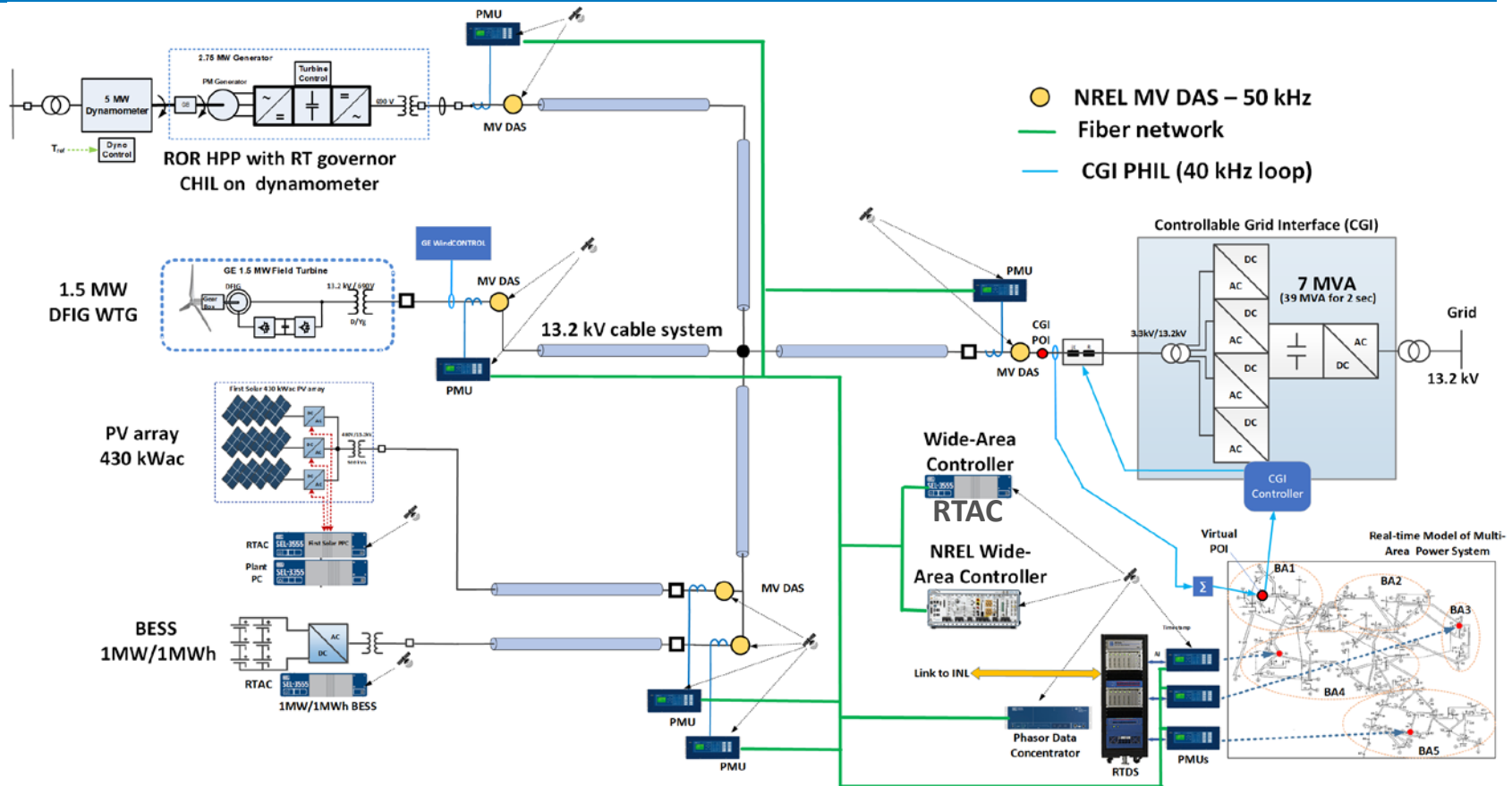


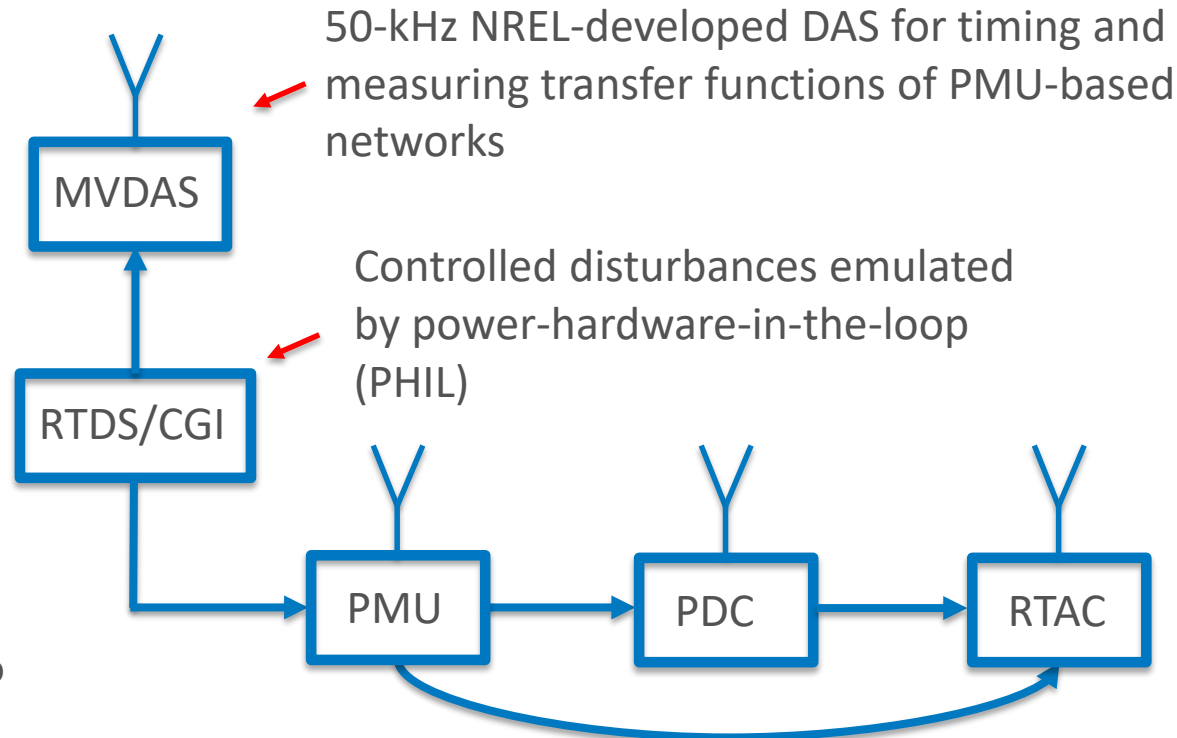
Image source: NREL

NREL's Advanced Test Bed for Wide-Area Stability Controls Validation

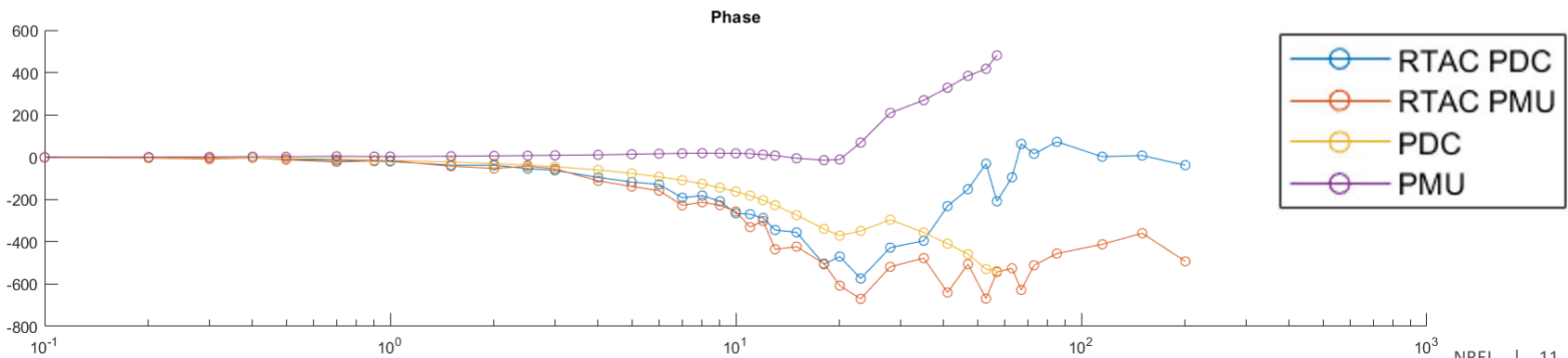
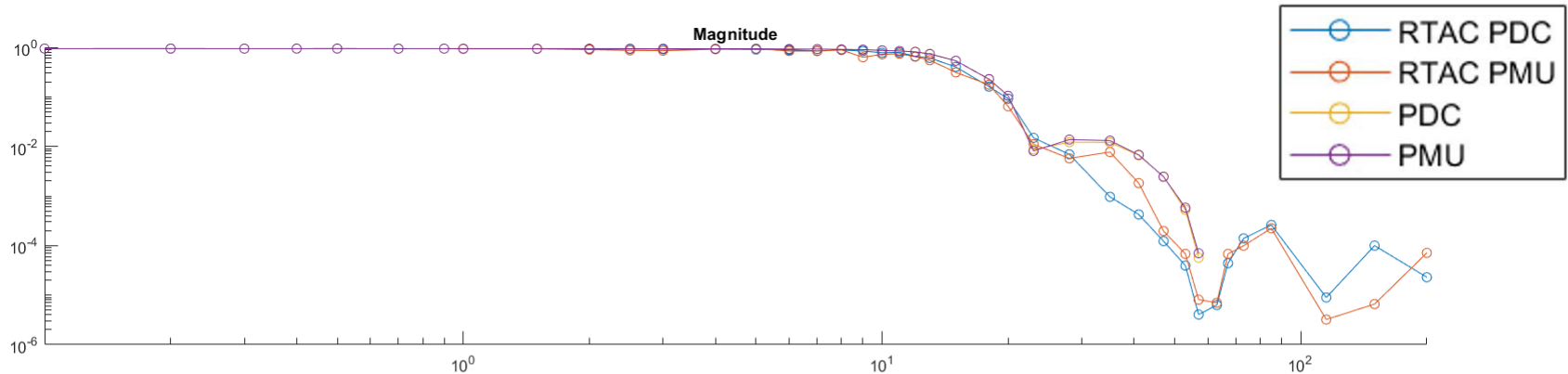


Phasor Measurement Unit-Based System Characterization Test Setup

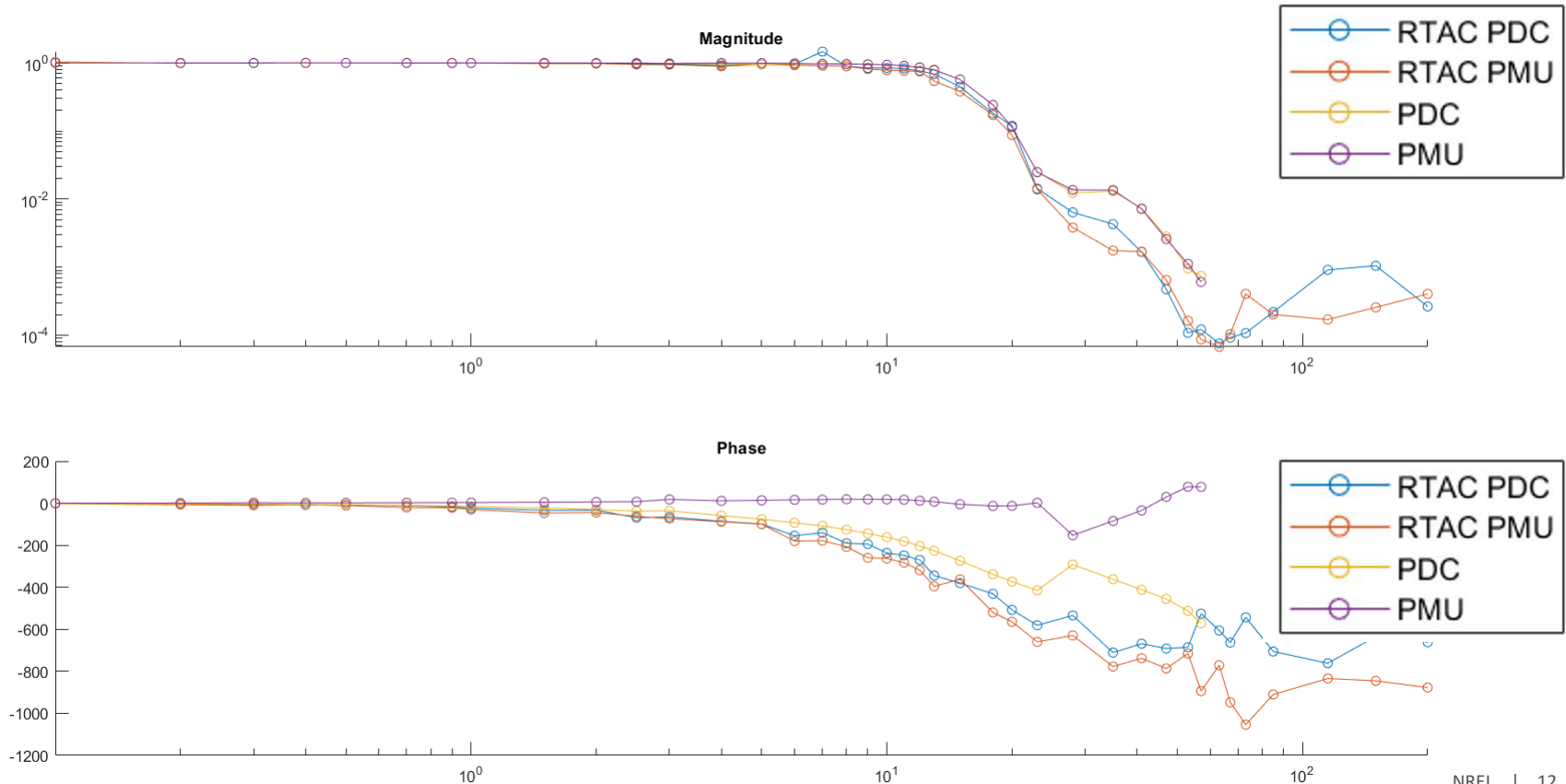
- GPS clock synchronization across all devices
- CGI voltage, angle, frequency perturbation injection through RTDS
- Perturbation captured on MVDAS and phasor measurement unit (PMU)
- Synchrophasor data paths
 - PMU to RTAC
 - PMU to PDC
 - PDC to RTAC.
- Time-align all synchrophasors to MVDAS capture.



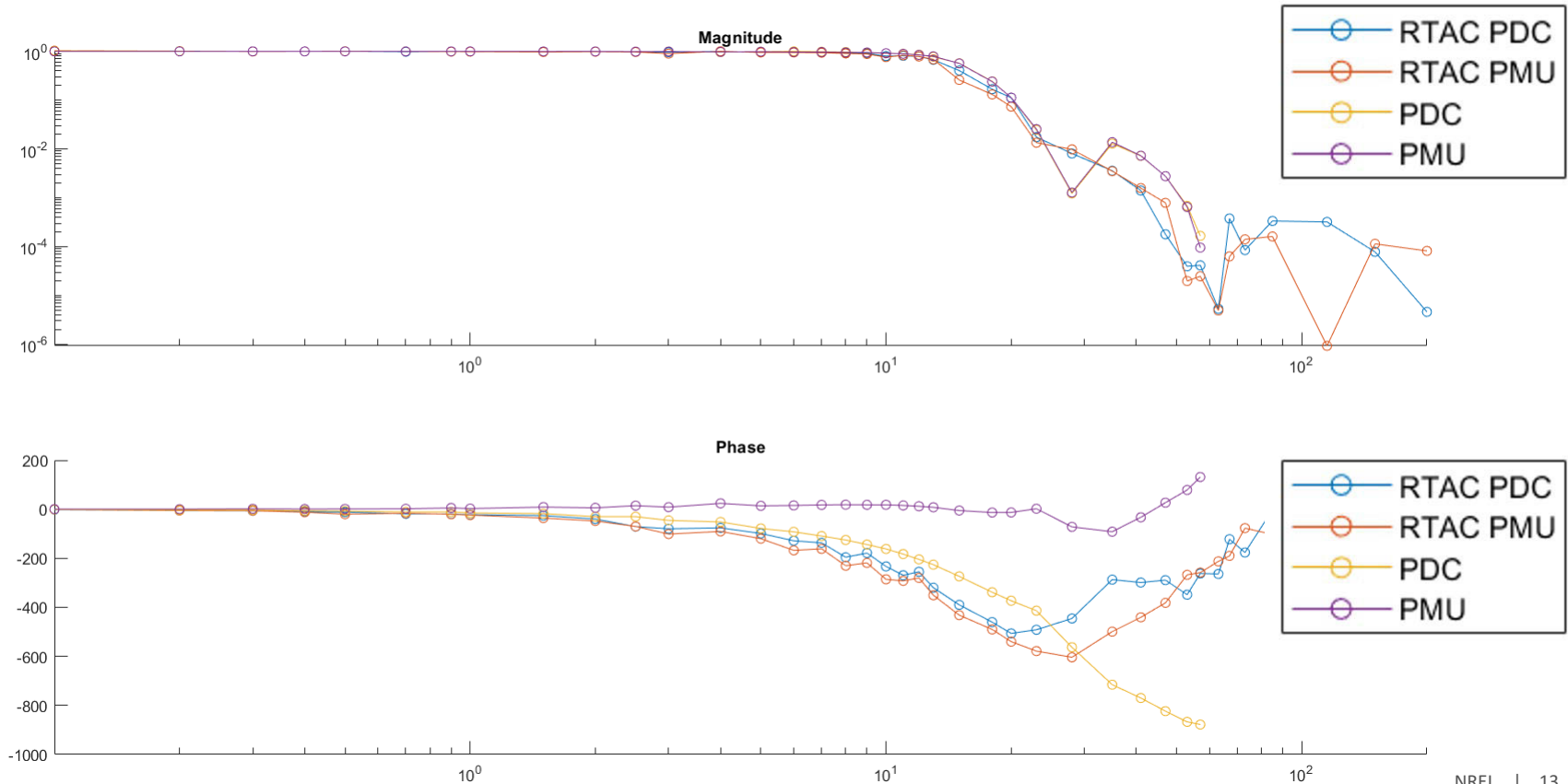
Transfer Function: 5% Magnitude Injection



Transfer Function: 0.5-Hz Frequency Injection

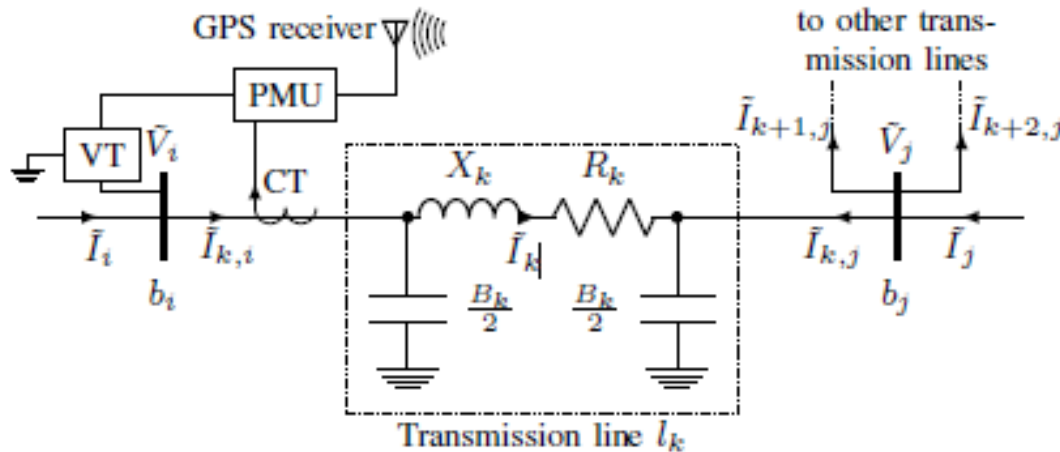


Transfer Function: 0.1 Rad Angle Injection



Power System Observability for Fast Frequency Response

Bulk transmission system and PMU placement problem

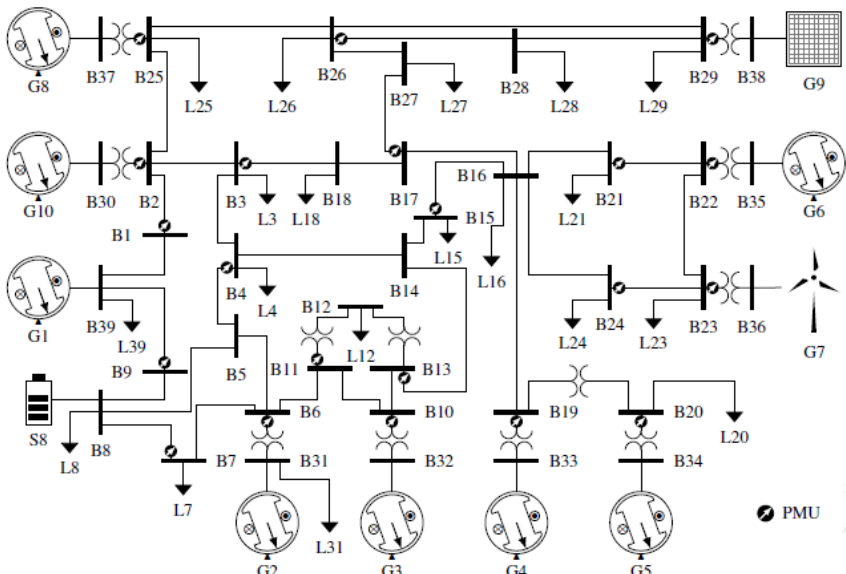


$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize} && \sum_{k=1}^M x_k \\
 & \text{subject to} && Ax \geq 1 \\
 & && x_k \in \{0, 1\}, k = 1, \dots, M
 \end{aligned}$$

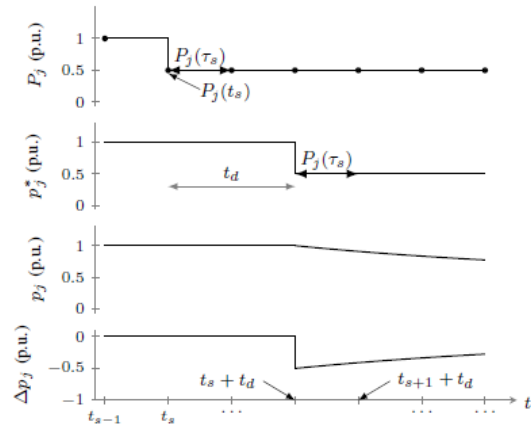
Constraint $Ax \geq 1$ ensures that every bus voltage becomes observable via measurement or estimation when placing the PMUs.

Solution ensures that all positive-sequence bus voltages, and the currents leaving a bus, become available at a phasor data concentrator facility by direct measurement and/or estimation.

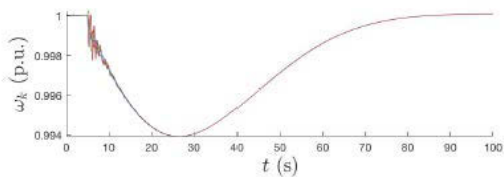
IEEE 39-bus test system



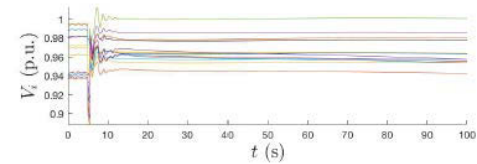
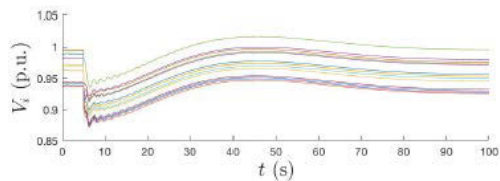
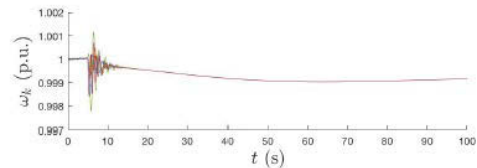
Load-generation disturbance detection dynamics



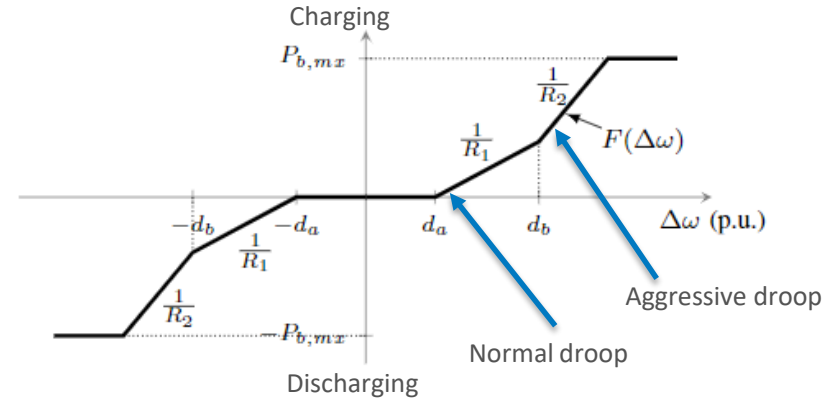
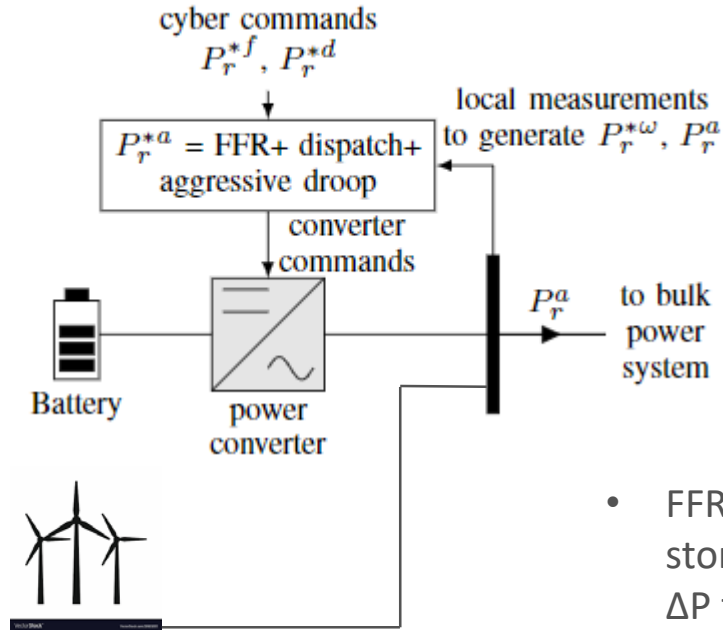
No PMU-based FFR controls



With PMU-based FFR controls

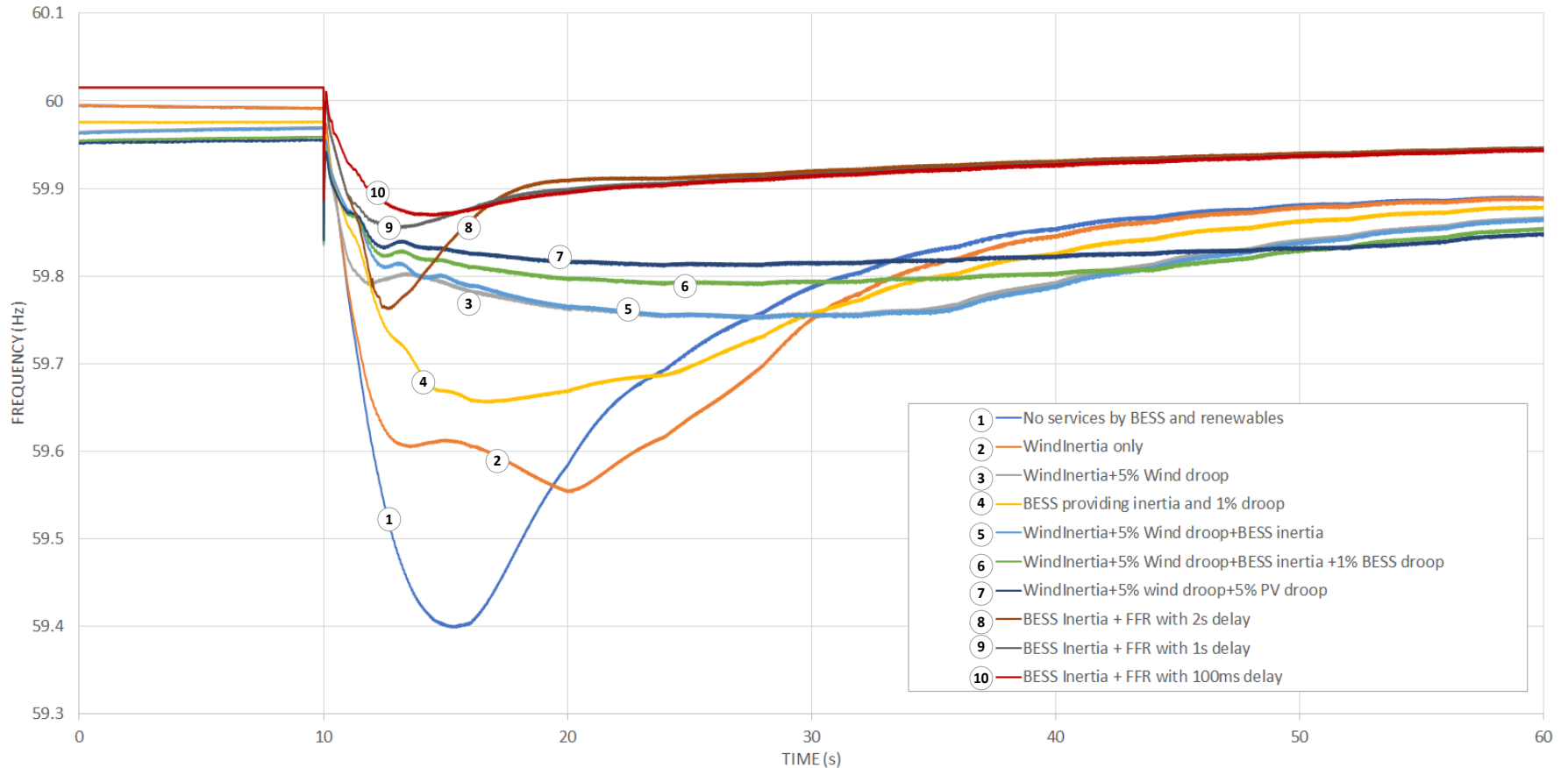


Fast Frequency Response and Backup Option

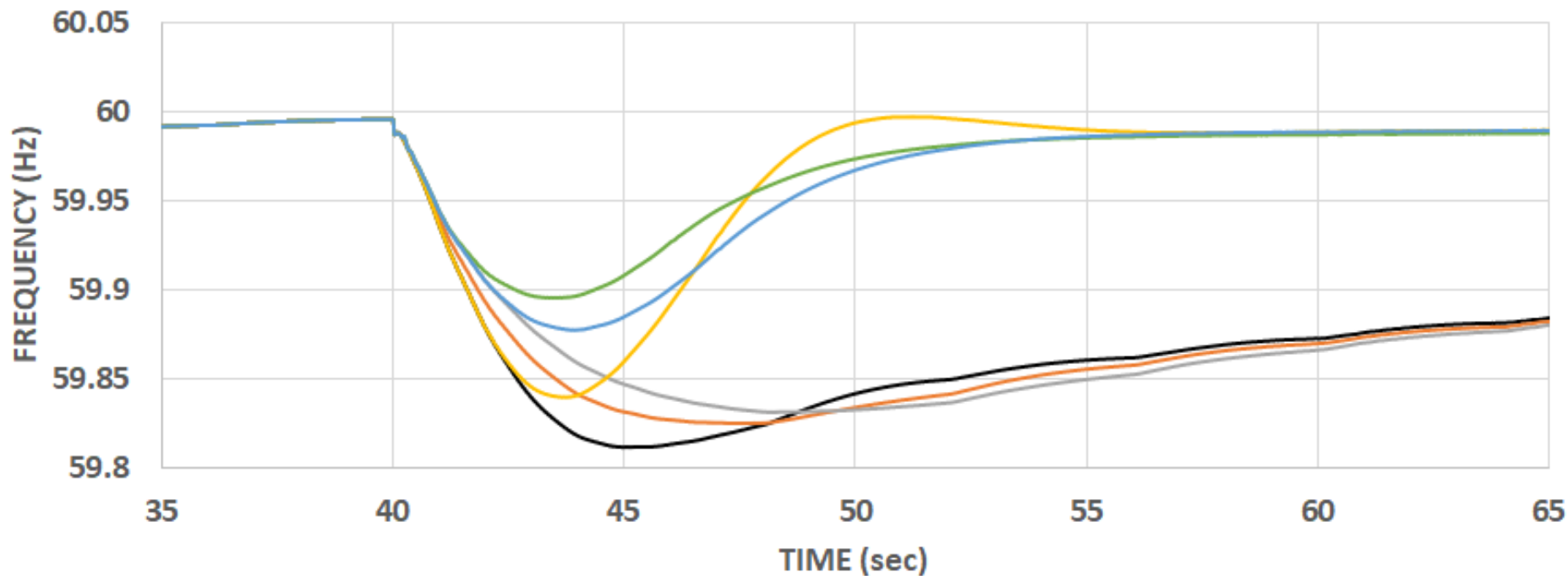


- FFR response is dispatched to participating wind and storage plants based on estimated generation or load loss ΔP from PMU-based algorithm.
- If accuracy of PMU-based measurements is compromised (communications loss or cyberattack), then local aggressive droop control will kick in as a backup response.

Frequency Response of an Island System

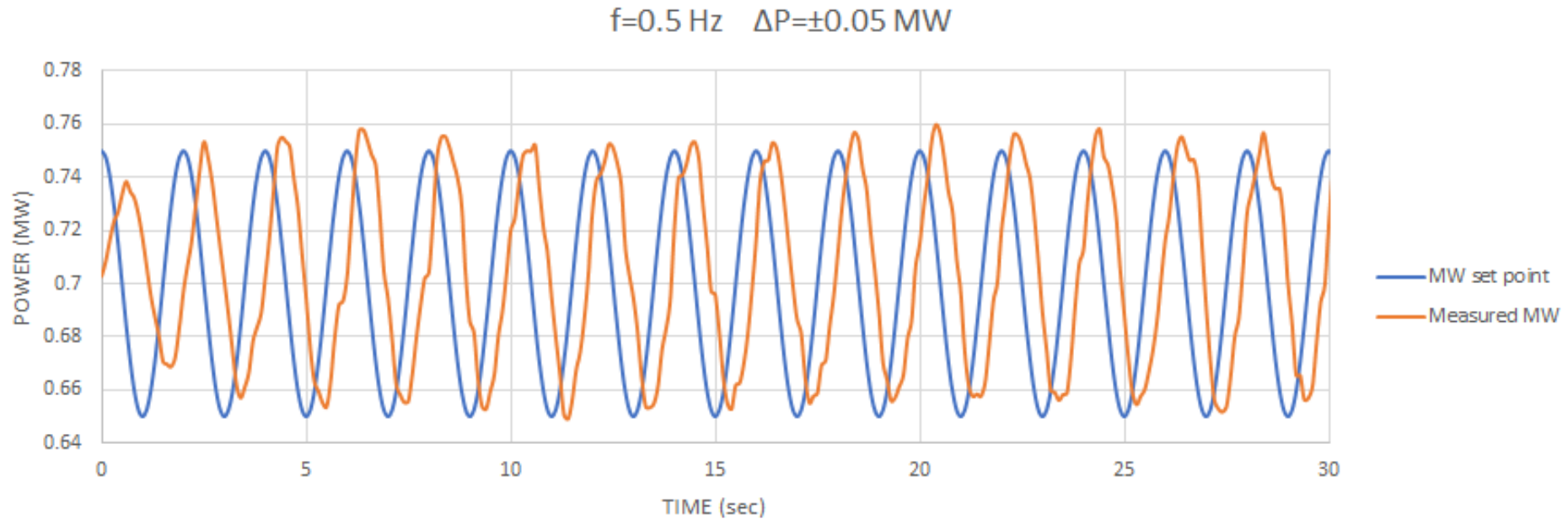


Results of PHIL Experiment Using Fast Frequency Response by Battery Energy Storage System



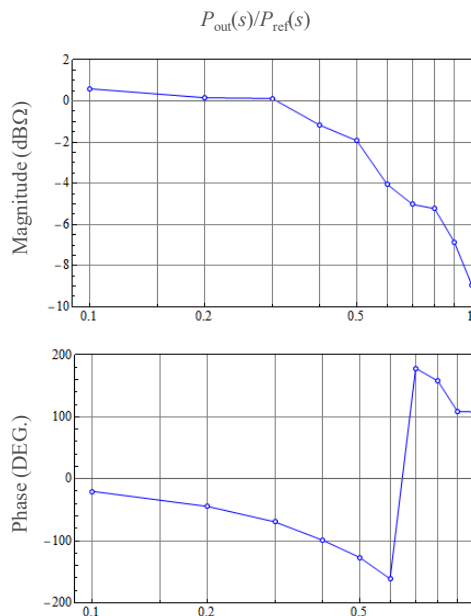
— No response by BESS — H=10s — H=20s
— FFR only (2 s delay) — FFR (1 s delay)+inertia — FFR (2 s delay)+inertia

1.5-MW Wind Turbine Generator Active Power Modulation (25 kW pk-to-pk)

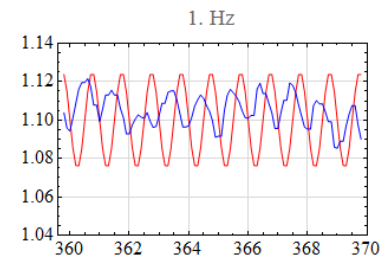
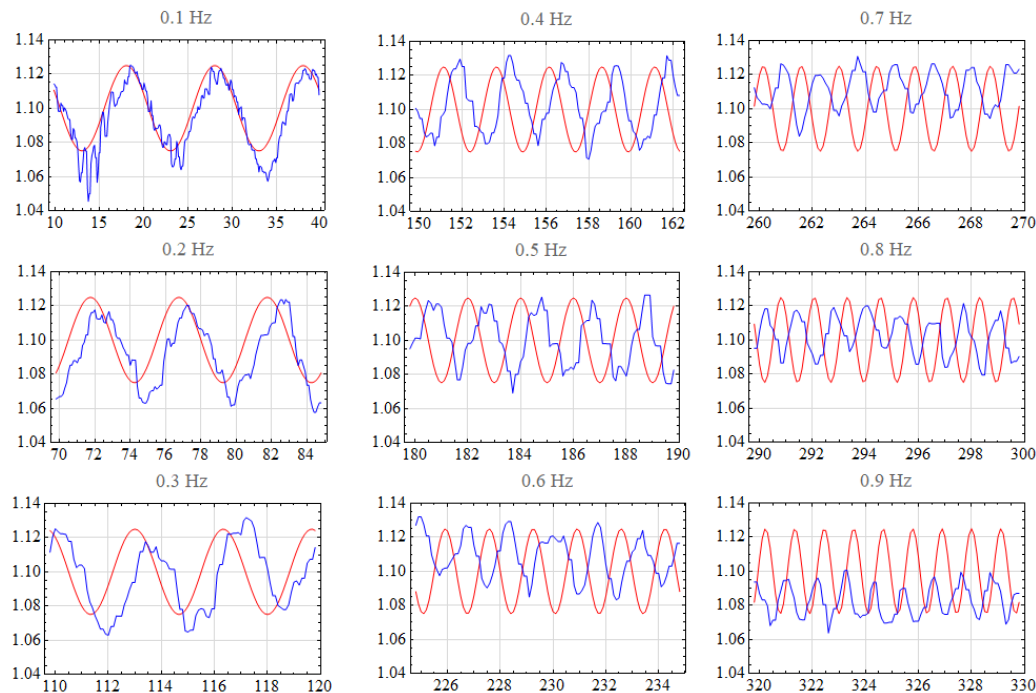


Transfer Function Analysis

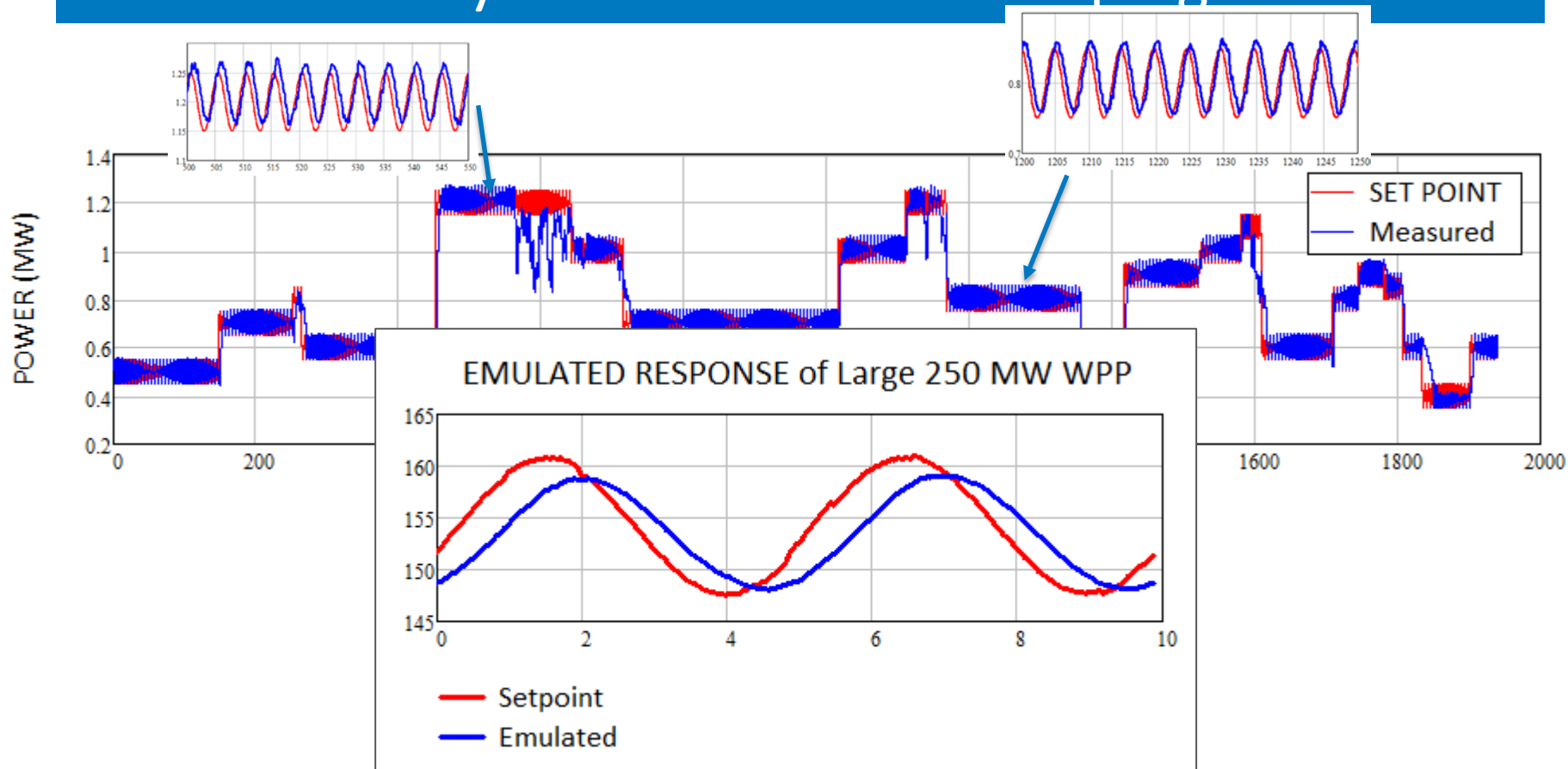
- Transfer function for active power has been identified
- Stable amplitude response up to 0.3 Hz
- Phase delay is declining with oscillation frequency
- For higher oscillation frequencies, compensation technique can be applied.



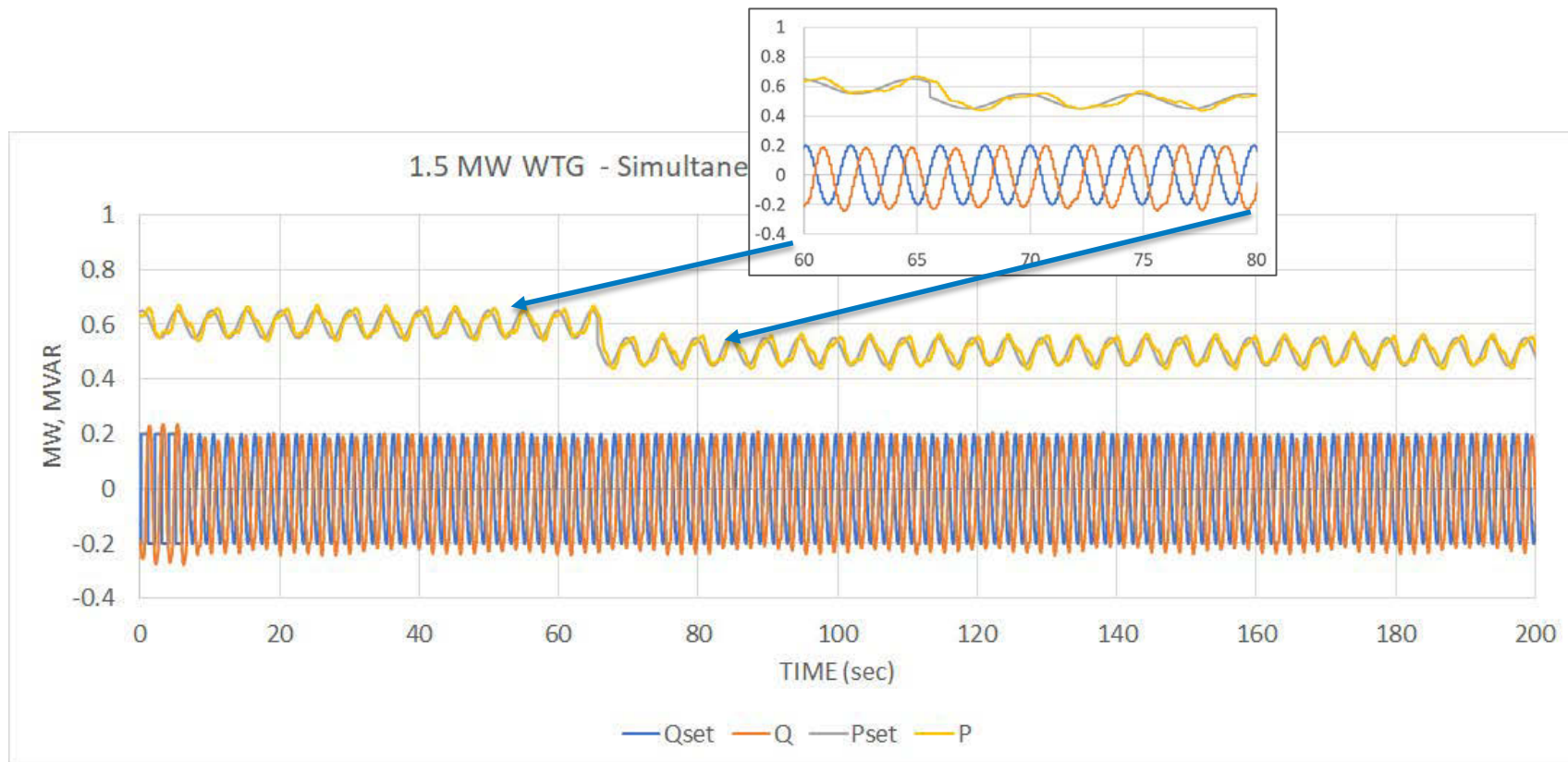
Time-domain captures for FFT analysis



Testing of 1.5-MW Type 3 Wind Turbine Generator for Power System Oscillation Damping Services



Ability of DFIG Wind Turbine Generator to Provide Simultaneous Modulation of P and Q



Conclusions and Future Plans

- Inverter-coupled resources are capable of providing FFR.
- PMU-based estimation of needed system-level FFR response is possible, but:
 - How can it be done in an optimal way?
 - How can it address the curtailment issue?
 - What is the optimal ratio between FFR and conventional droop resources?
 - FFR by grid-forming resources—still needs to be studied.
- Curtailed inverter-coupled resources have the potential for the provision of wide-area stability services using PMU-based controls as well.

Thank you!

Go raibh maith agat!

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