
ADVANCED INVERTERS IN FUTURE POWER GRIDS

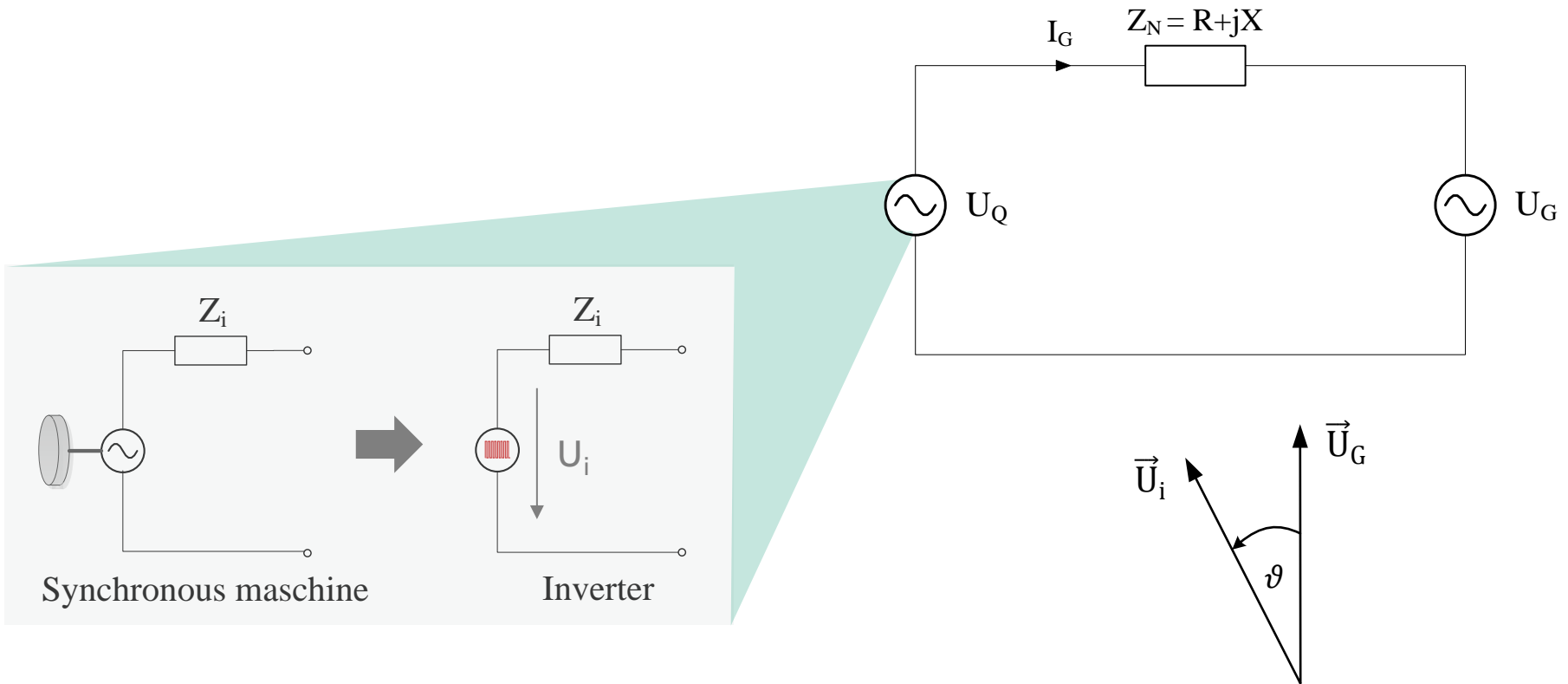
Peter Unruh, Fraunhofer IEE

Netzregelung 2.0



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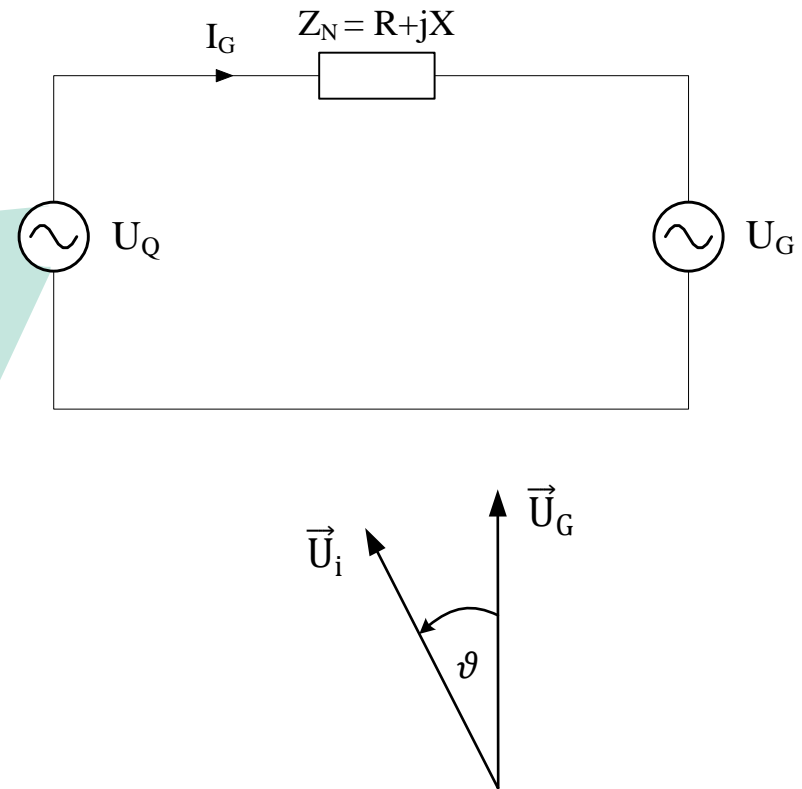
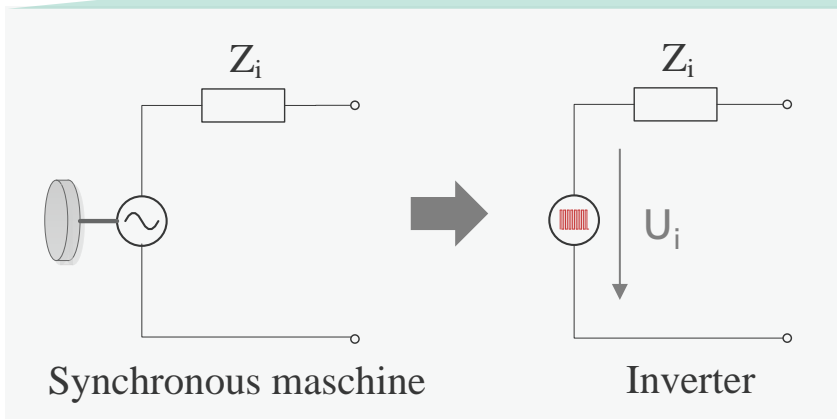
Background



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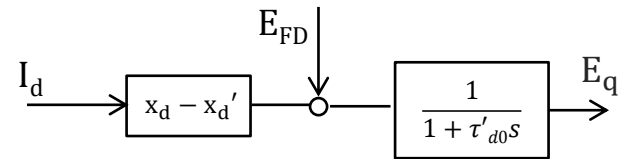
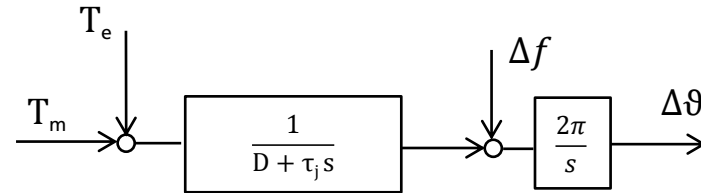
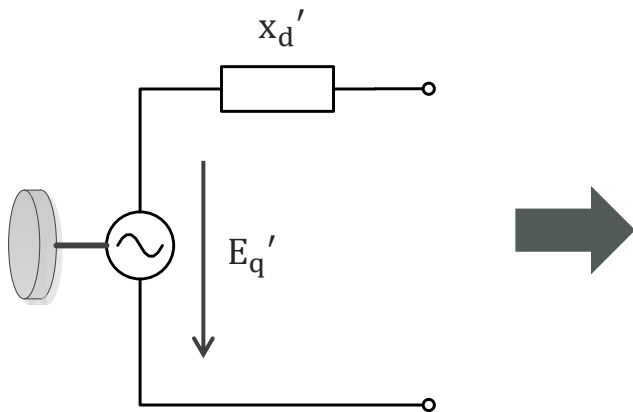
Background

- In inverter-dominated grids, there is a need for slow-acting voltage phasors

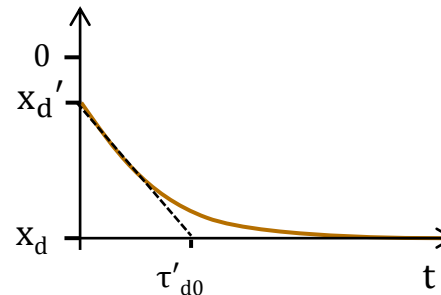


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Modeling of the Synchronous Machine



Based on: Power System Control and Stability, P.M. Anderson and A.A. Fouad, S.141



Transient development of the impedance after a current step (see Elektrische Energieversorgung I, V. Crastan S.244)

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Virtual Synchronous Machines – Synchronverter

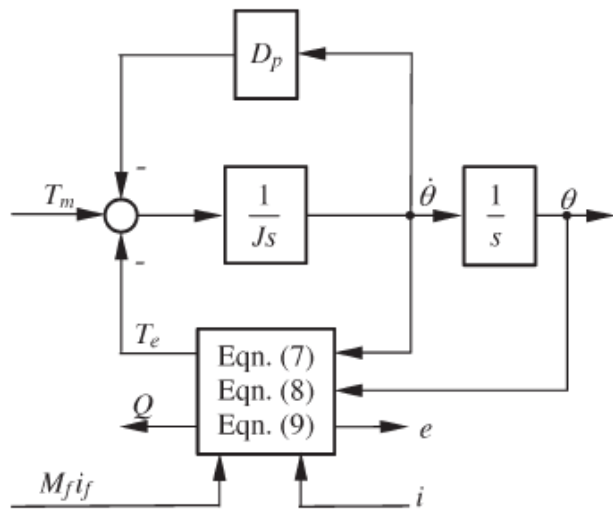


Image taken from [10]

- Proposed by Zhong/Weiss [10]
- Mimics the dynamic behavior of the 2. order of the synchronous machine
- stator/rotor-linkage are described by algebraic equations (7)-(9)

$$T_e = -M_f i_f \left\langle i, \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \widetilde{\cos \theta} \right\rangle = M_f i_f \langle i, \widetilde{\sin \theta} \rangle. \quad (7)$$

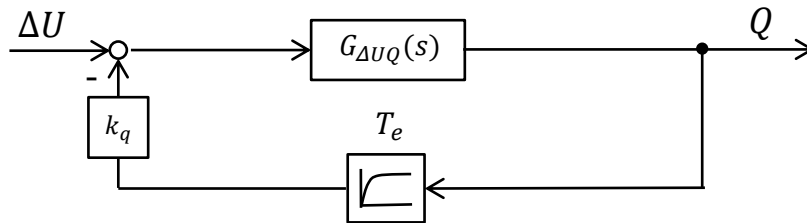
$$e = \dot{\theta} M_f i_f \widetilde{\sin \theta}. \quad (8)$$

$$Q = -\dot{\theta} M_f i_f \langle i, \widetilde{\cos \theta} \rangle. \quad (9)$$

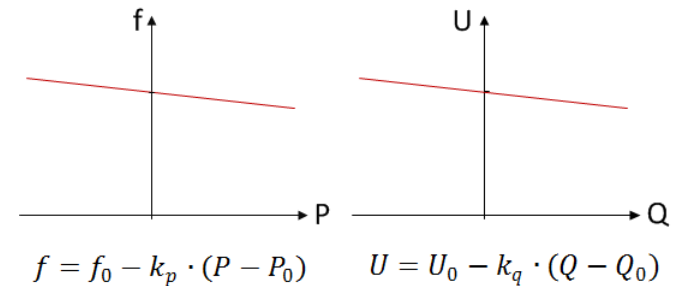
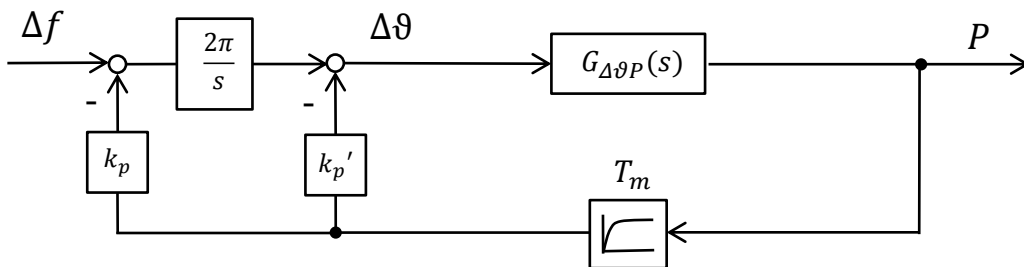
* \langle , \rangle denotes the three-dimensional scalar product

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Droops – SelfSync [3]

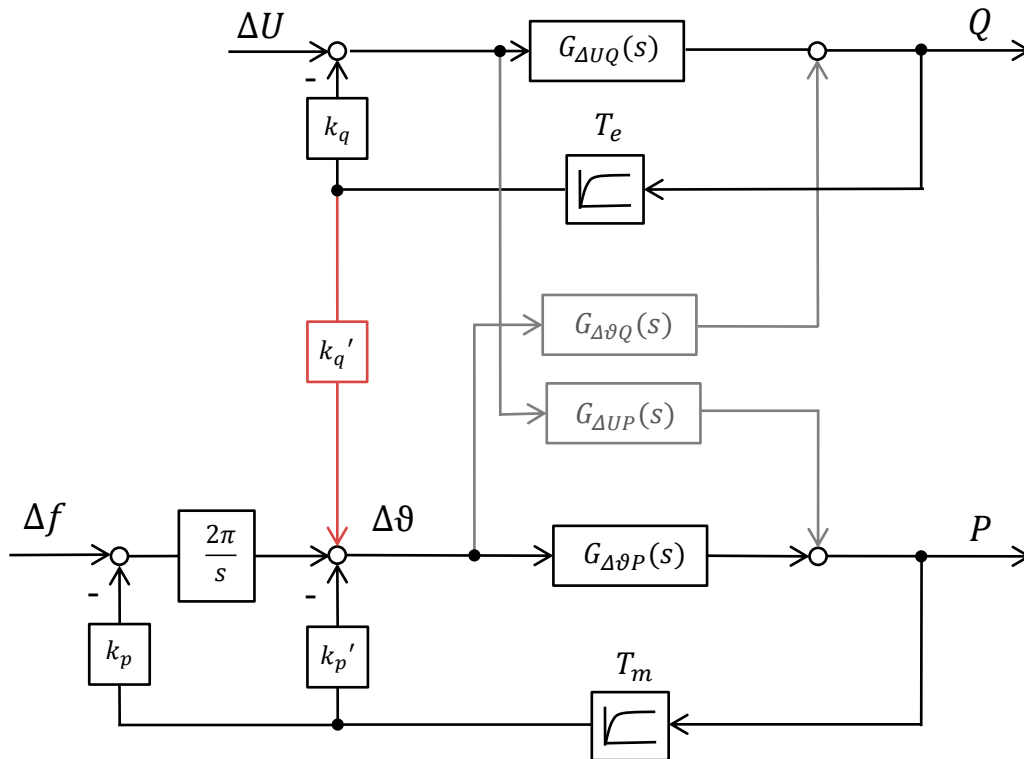


- U(Q)- and f(P)-droops
- PT₁ low-pass filter
- Angle feedforward

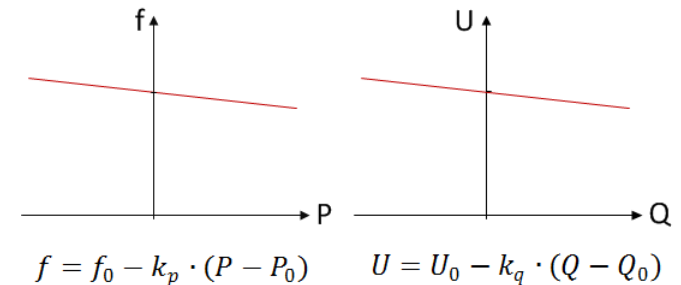


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Droops – SelfSync + [4]



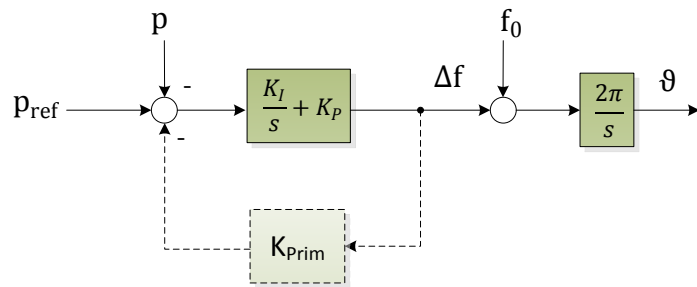
- U(Q)- and f(P)-droops
- PT_1 low-pass filter
- Angle feedforward



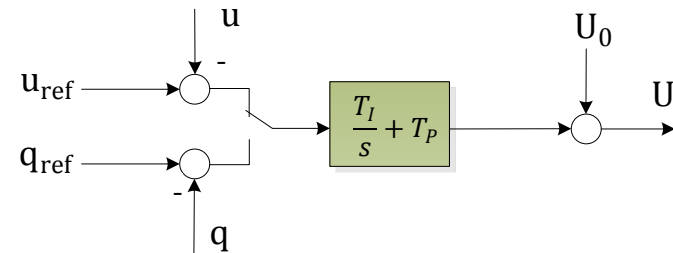
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Voltage Controlled Inverter

f/P control loop



U/Q control loop

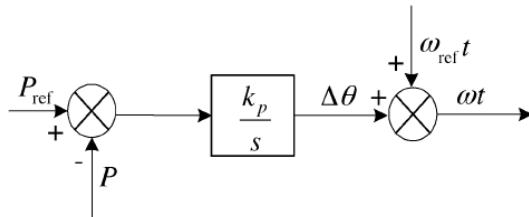


- Introduced by TU Braunschweig [8]
- By restructuring, P/f-control loop equivalent to the Selfsync
- Voltage controller eliminates the inner impedance instead of causing a „drooping“

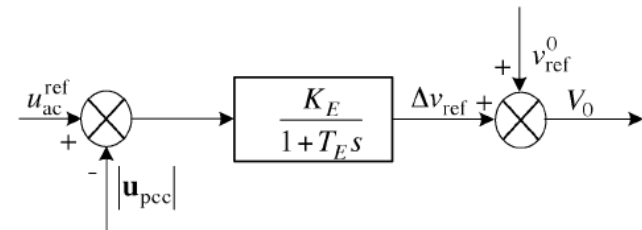
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Power Synchronization Loop

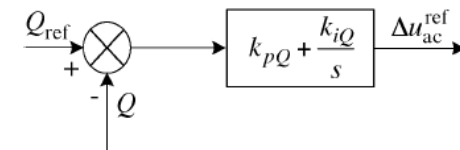
f/P control loop



U/Q control loop



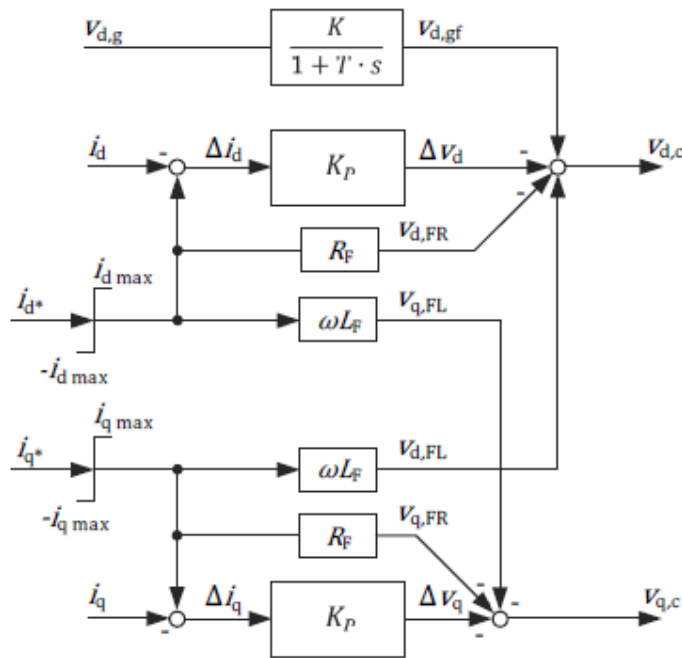
- Introduced by ABB [9]
- f/P control loop equals droop control
- Also the proportional voltage controller corresponds to a „drooping“ character
- ... but in opposite direction



Pictures taken from [9]

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Softened current controller – DQ-voltage control

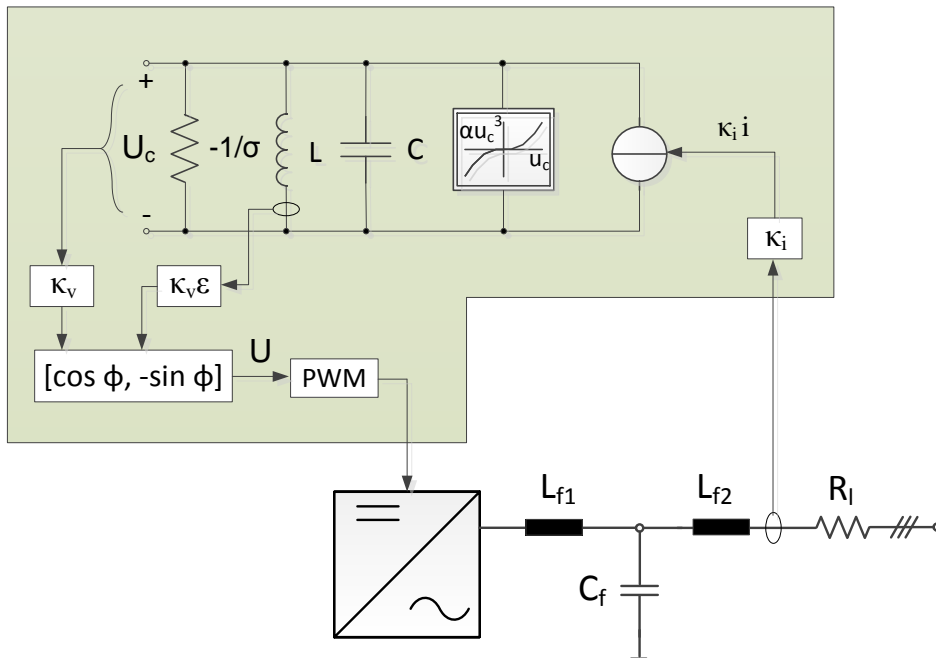


Picture taken from [7]

- Realization by Wrede/Winter [7]
- Voltage feedforward is low-pass delayed
- Current controller is reduced to a proportional controller
- Acts transiently as an ohmic damper

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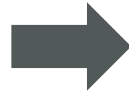
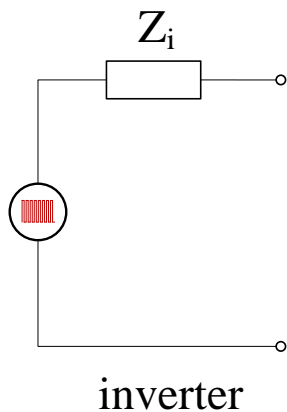
Virtual Oscillator Circuit



- Developed by B. Johnson (former NREL) [5]
- Sinusoidal implementation in time domain
- Nonlinear Van der Pol oscillator
- Resonance frequency is set equal to the nominal frequency

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Conclusion



Advanced inverters means...

- Inverters should provide slow-acting voltage phasors
- A synchronization mechanism according to the swing equation is preferable
- Damping of rotor oscillation is needed and can be realized appropriately in inverters

Grid-forming Inverters and Synchronous Machines

References

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- [2] V. Crastan, „Elektrische Energieversorgung I“
- [3] A. Engler, „Device for parallel operation of equal range single-phase or three-phase voltage sources“, EP1286444B1
- [4] P. Unruh and T. Gühna, “Distributed grid-forming inverters in power grids“, PV Integration Workshop 2017
- [5] B. Johnson, M. Rodriguez, M. Sinha, and S. Dhople, “Comparison of virtual oscillator and droop control” in 2017 IEEE 18th Workshop on Control and Modeling for Power Electronics (COMPEL): Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA, July 9-12, 2017, Stanford, CA, USA, 2017, pp. 1–6.
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Grid-forming Inverters and Synchronous Machines

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- [7] P. Winter and H. Wrede, "Impact of Power Converter Control on Transient Stability of Power Systems", NEIS Conference, 2018
- [8] S. Laudahn, J. Seidel, B. Engel, T. Bulo, and D. Premm, "Substitution of synchronous generator based instantaneous frequency control utilizing inverter-coupled DER," *7th International Symposium on Power Electronics for Distributed Generation Systems (PEDG)*, 2016
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Grid-forming Inverters in the Power System

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Advanced Inverters in Future Power Systems

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