



Grid Forming Inverters Fundamentals and Stability Services Specifications

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March, 2024

Agenda

- 1 Grid Forming Inverter Fundamentals
- 2 Grid Forming Inverter Specifications
- 3 Grid Forming Inverters - *a contrast between essential and advanced capabilities*



Agenda



1

Grid Forming Inverter Fundamentals

2

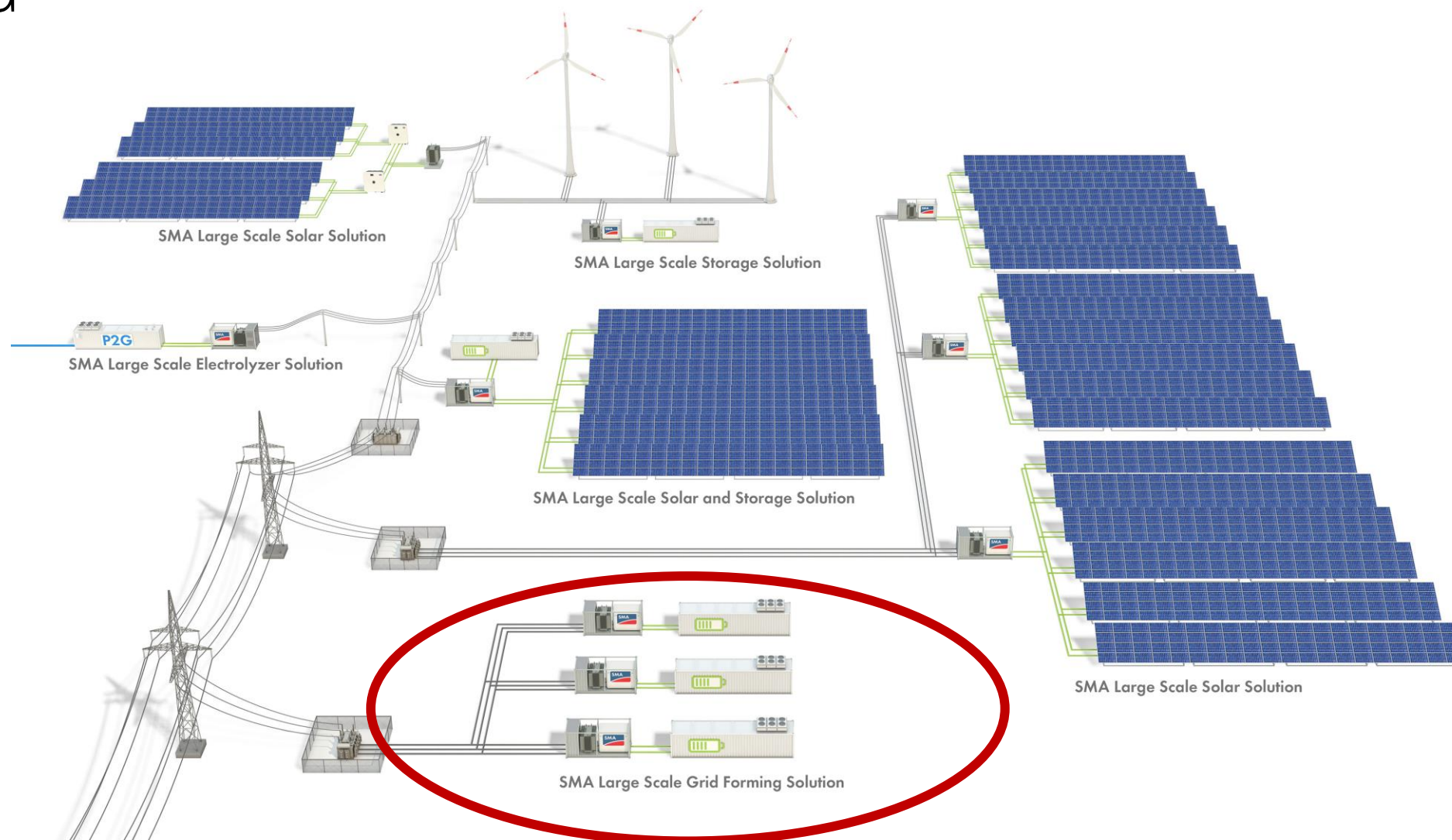
Grid Forming Inverter
Specifications

3

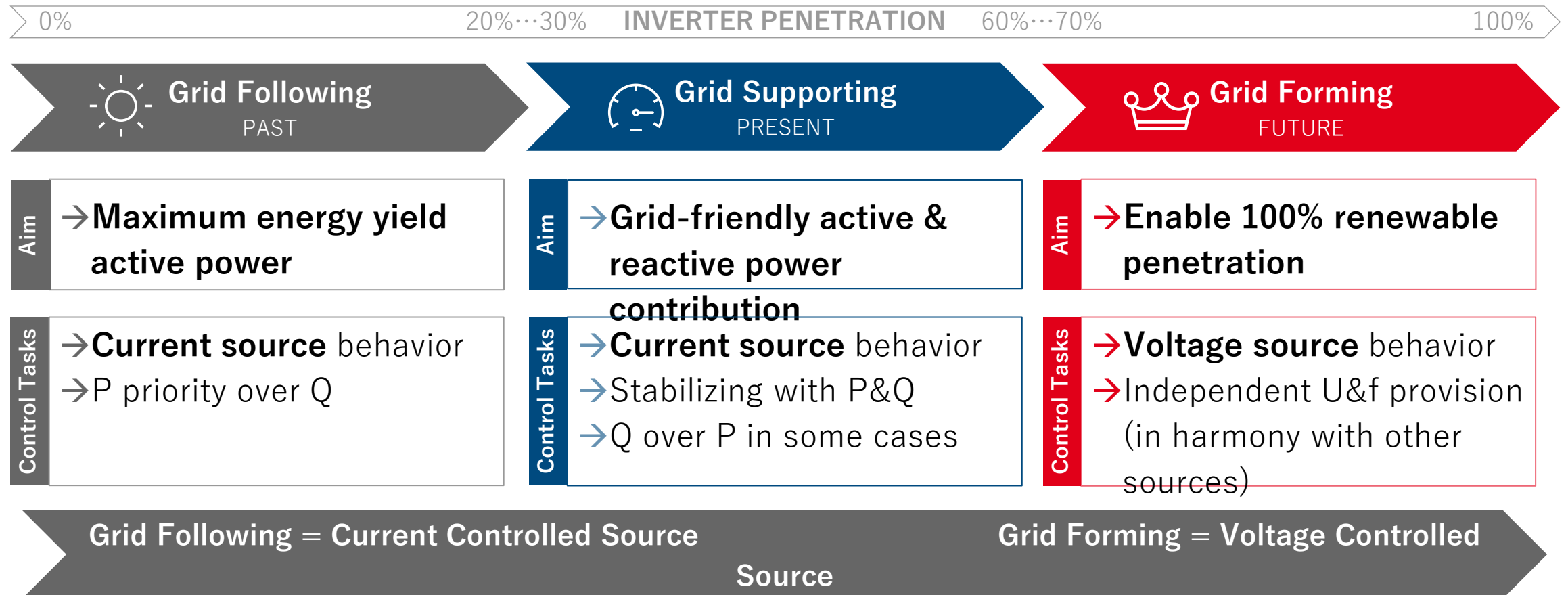
Grid Forming Inverters - *a contrast
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SMA Large Scale Energy Solutions – SOLAR, STORAGE, P2G



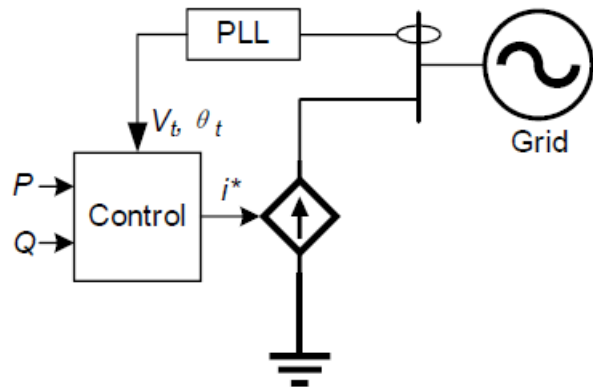
Grid Following vs. Grid Forming



GFL vs. GFM comparison

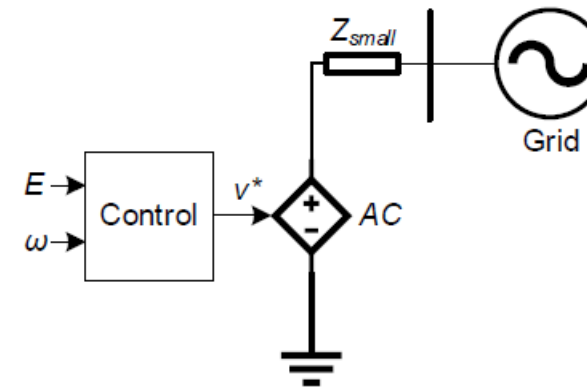


Grid Following (GFL)



- PLL control is used to generate the output signal of the inverter
- Control the active and reactive power

Grid Forming (GFM)

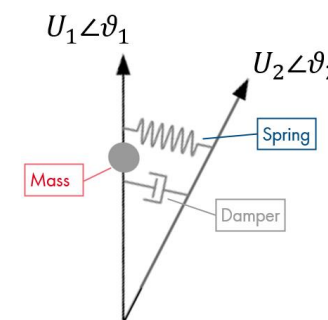
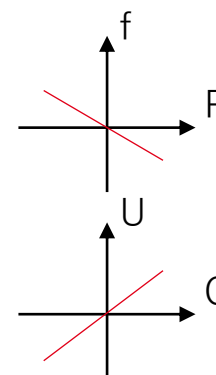
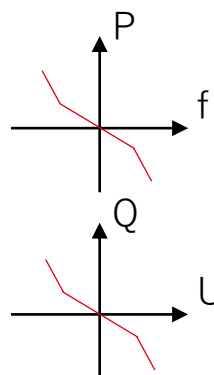
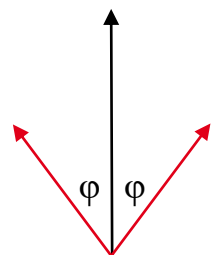
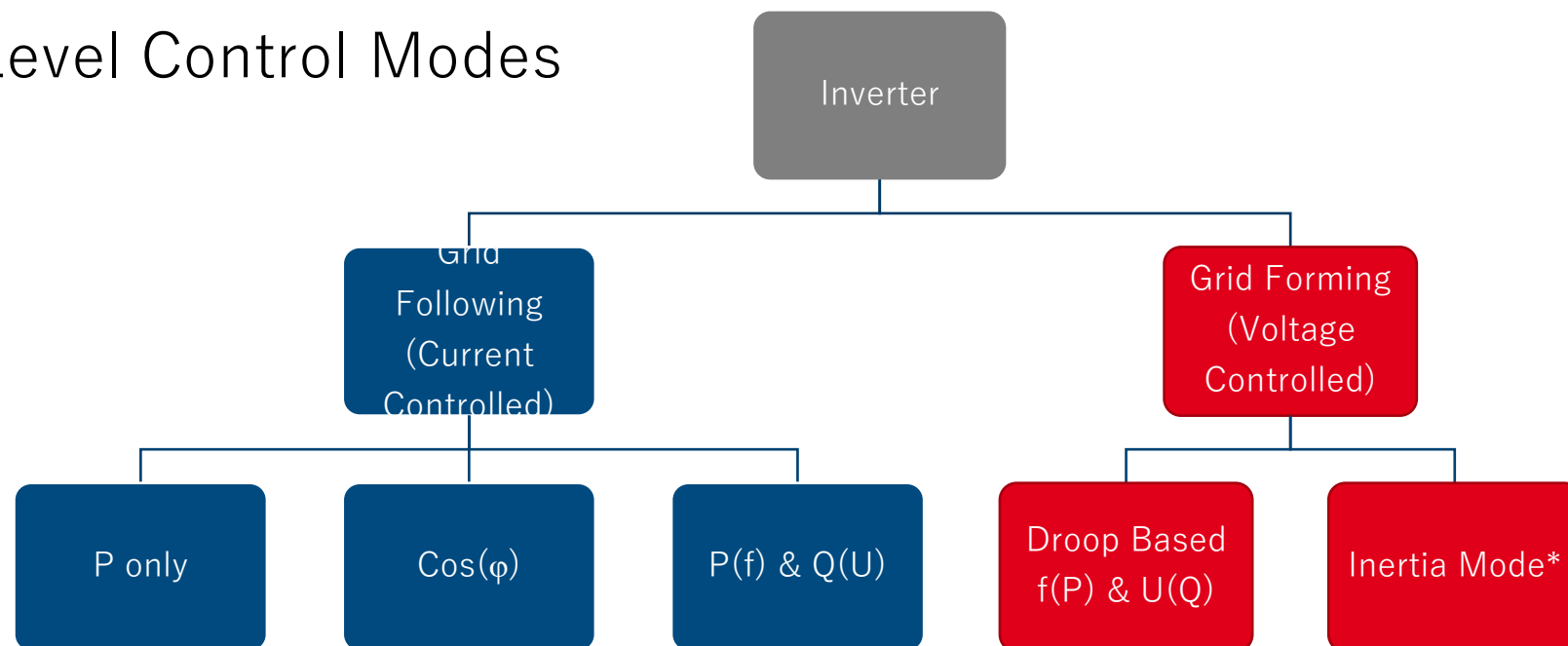


- PLL is only used for measurements in the grid, but no for control
- Control the voltage magnitude and phase/frequency

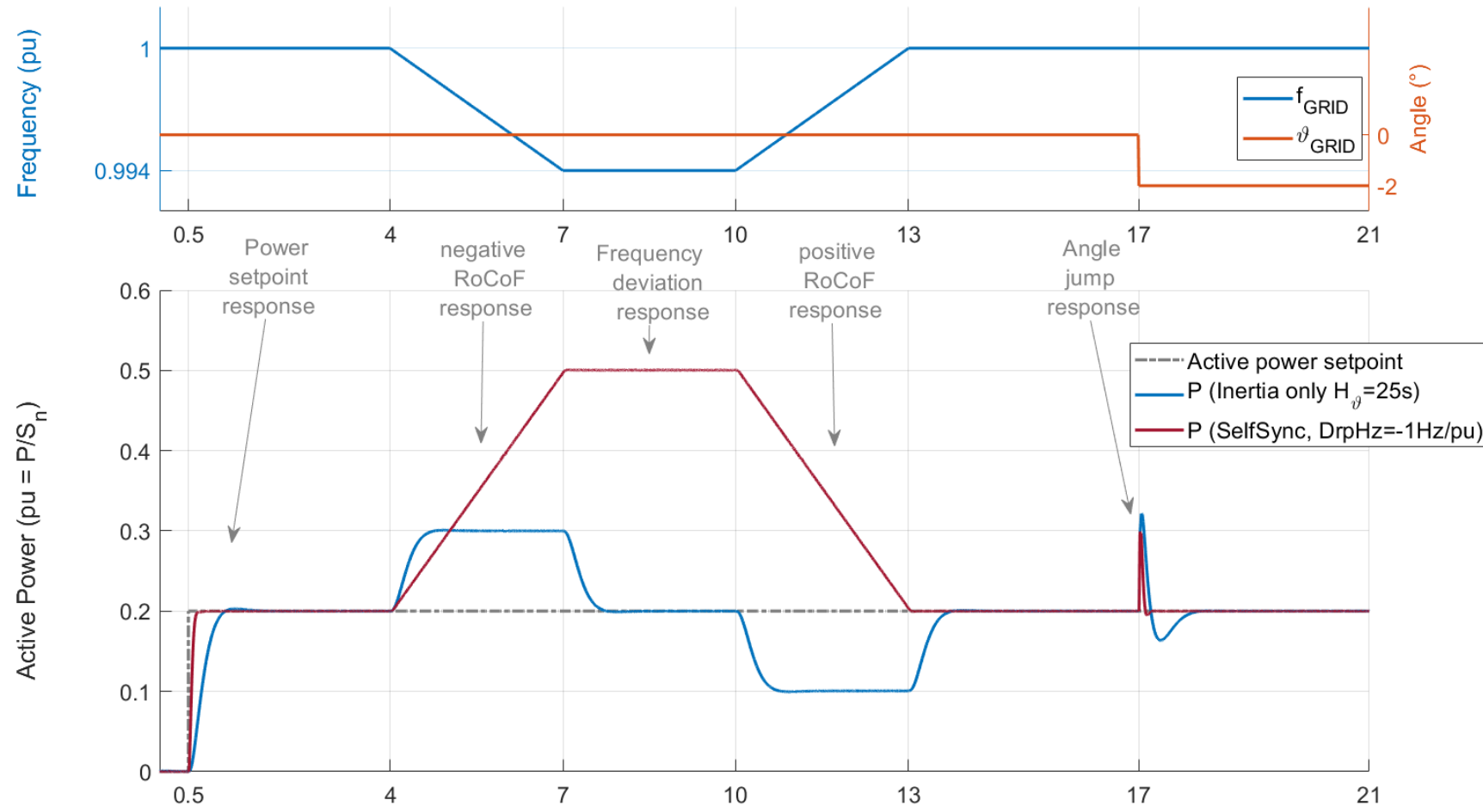
SUNNY CENTRAL STORAGE (SCS) UTILITY POWER (UP) CONVERTERS



High Level Control Modes



Summary: Droop vs. Inertia

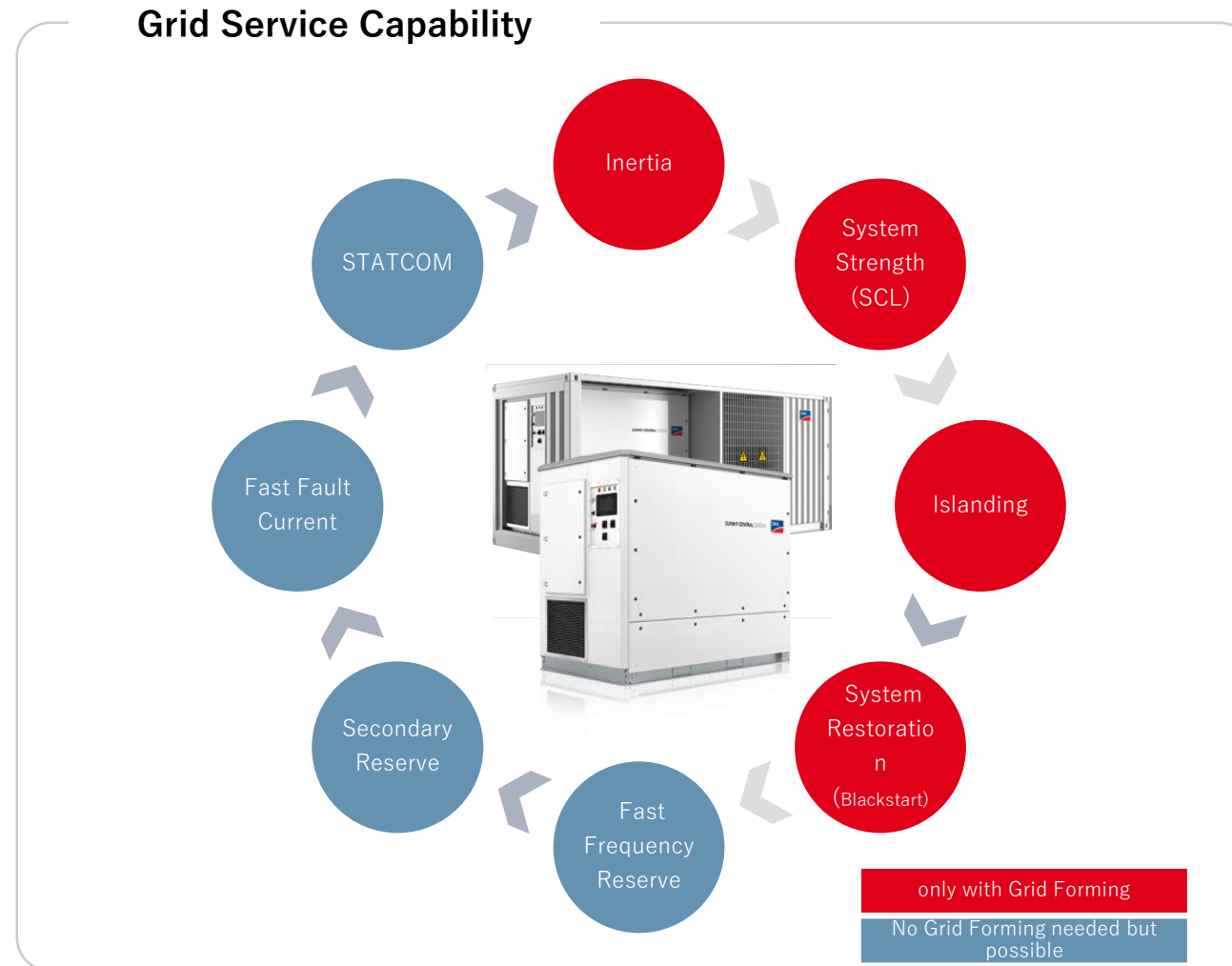


What is Synchronous Grid Forming

- Inverters operating in Voltage Source Control Mode - **Grid Forming**
- In **synchronism** with a large interconnected network
- Stabilizing weak grid regions and the overall power system
- Compatible with existing systems, and enabling 100% inverter-based generation.

Synchronous Grid Forming is the key enabler for 100% renewable generation.

Overview: What Does Grid Forming Unlock?



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Grid Forming Inverter
Fundamentals

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**Grid Forming Inverter
Specifications**

3

Grid Forming Inverters - *a contrast
between essential and advanced
capabilities*



Grid Forming – The Essential ISO Specification Should...



Require Voltage Control Mode



Internal constant
voltage phasor



Operating in
synchronism with the
network



Operates stably with
LLSM¹

Require *Capability* of Stability Services



System Strength
Improvement



RoCoF improvement
(inertia)



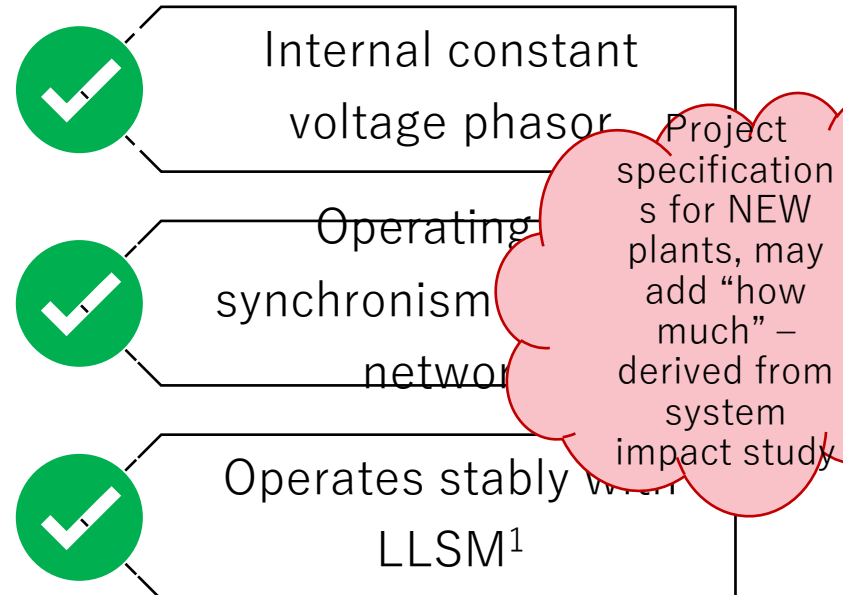
Short Circuit Current
Provision

1.LLSM = Loss of Last Synchronous Machine ...i.e. inverter seamlessly operates as an islanded system when the grid is disconnected

Grid Forming – The Essential ISO Specification Should...

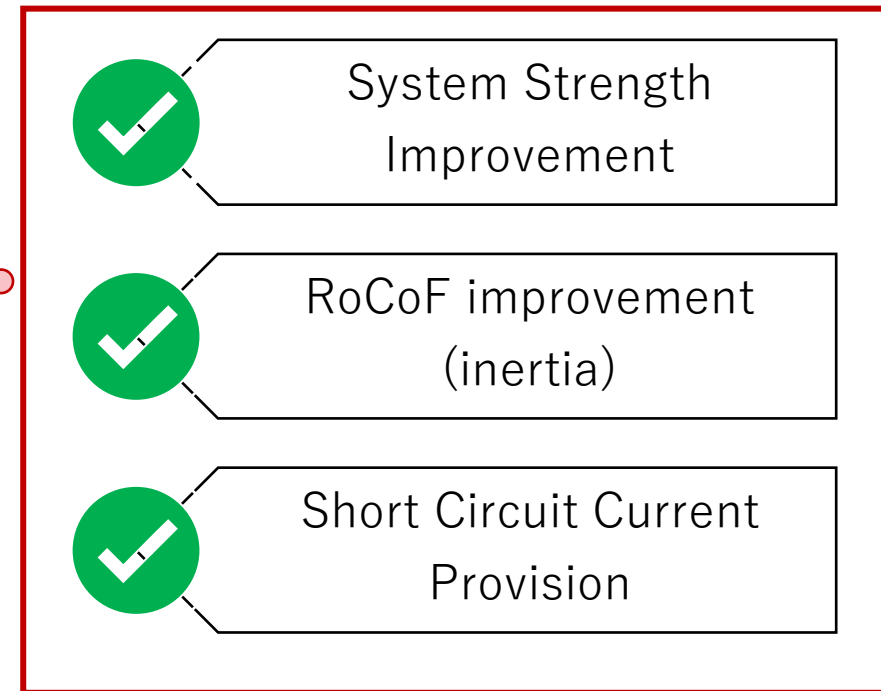


Require Voltage Control Mode



Project specifications for NEW plants, may add “how much” – derived from system impact study

Require *Capability* of Stability Services



1.LLSM = Loss of Last Synchronous Machine ...i.e. inverter seamlessly operates as an islanded system when the grid is disconnected

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**Grid Forming Inverters - *a contrast
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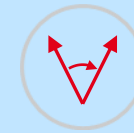
“Basic” vs “Advanced” Grid Forming Asset Designs - *A Closer Look at Stability Services*



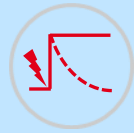
Generator Behavior Benefits of Grid Forming IBRs



Instantaneous response to grid events due to physics of voltage phasor control



Ride-through of extreme grid events overcoming physical limits of electric machines



Adjustable power response for adaption to changing market conditions



Reduced risk for asynchronous tripping with advanced synchronization controls

System Strength (SCR) Improvement

“Basic” Plant Design w/out Headroom

“Advanced” Plant Designed for Stability Services

Improved voltage stability due to fundamental phasor control methodology

RoCoF / Inertia

Amount of inertia is limited by the state of the plant operation in the moment of need



Predictable, tunable inertia available at all times

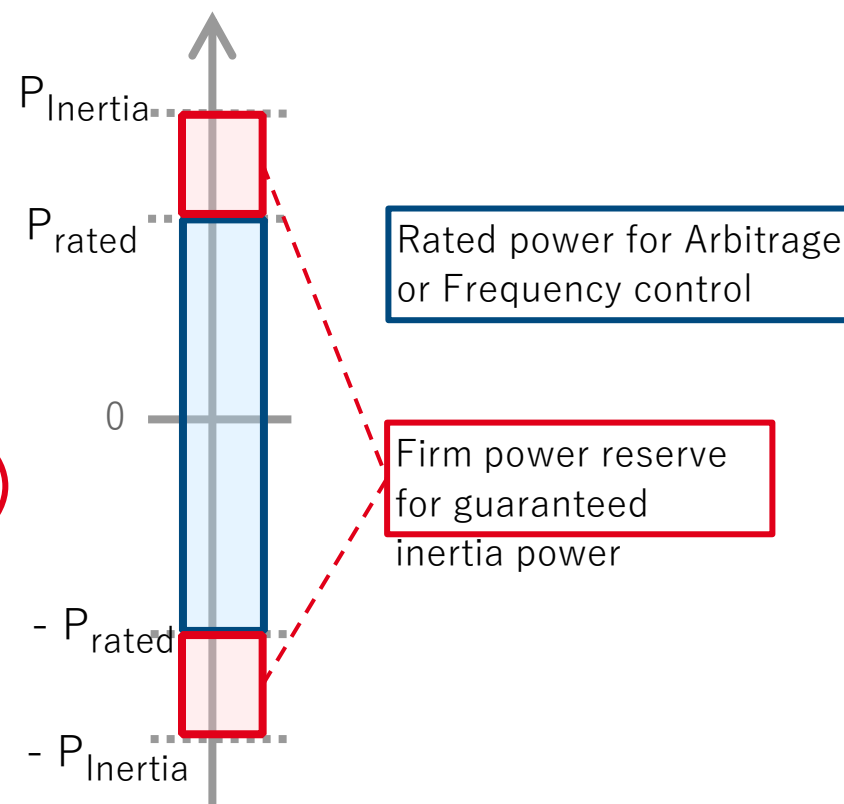
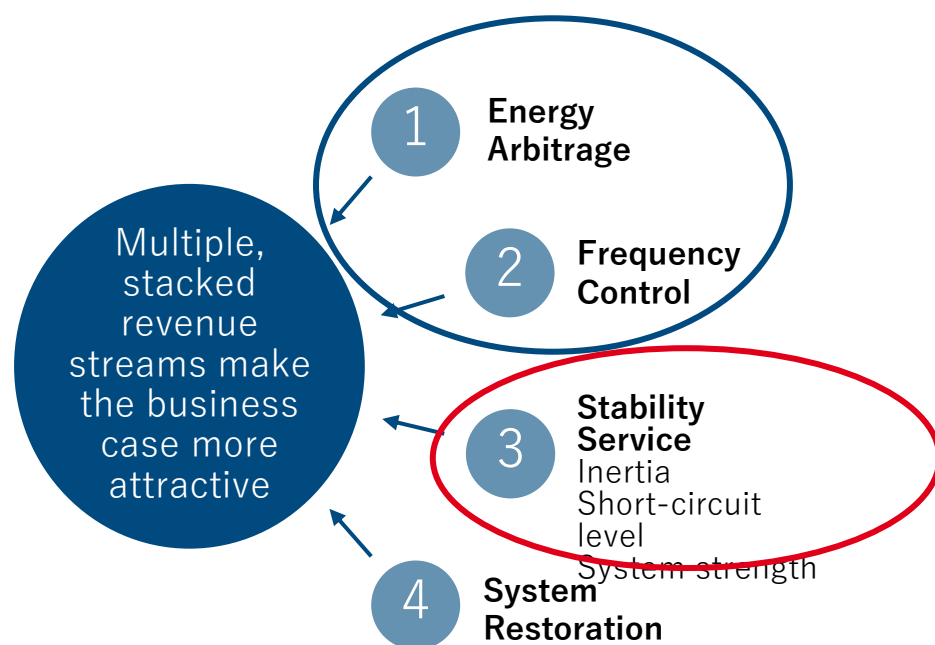
Short Circuit Current

Inherent, instantaneous fault current response, but limited to nameplate current

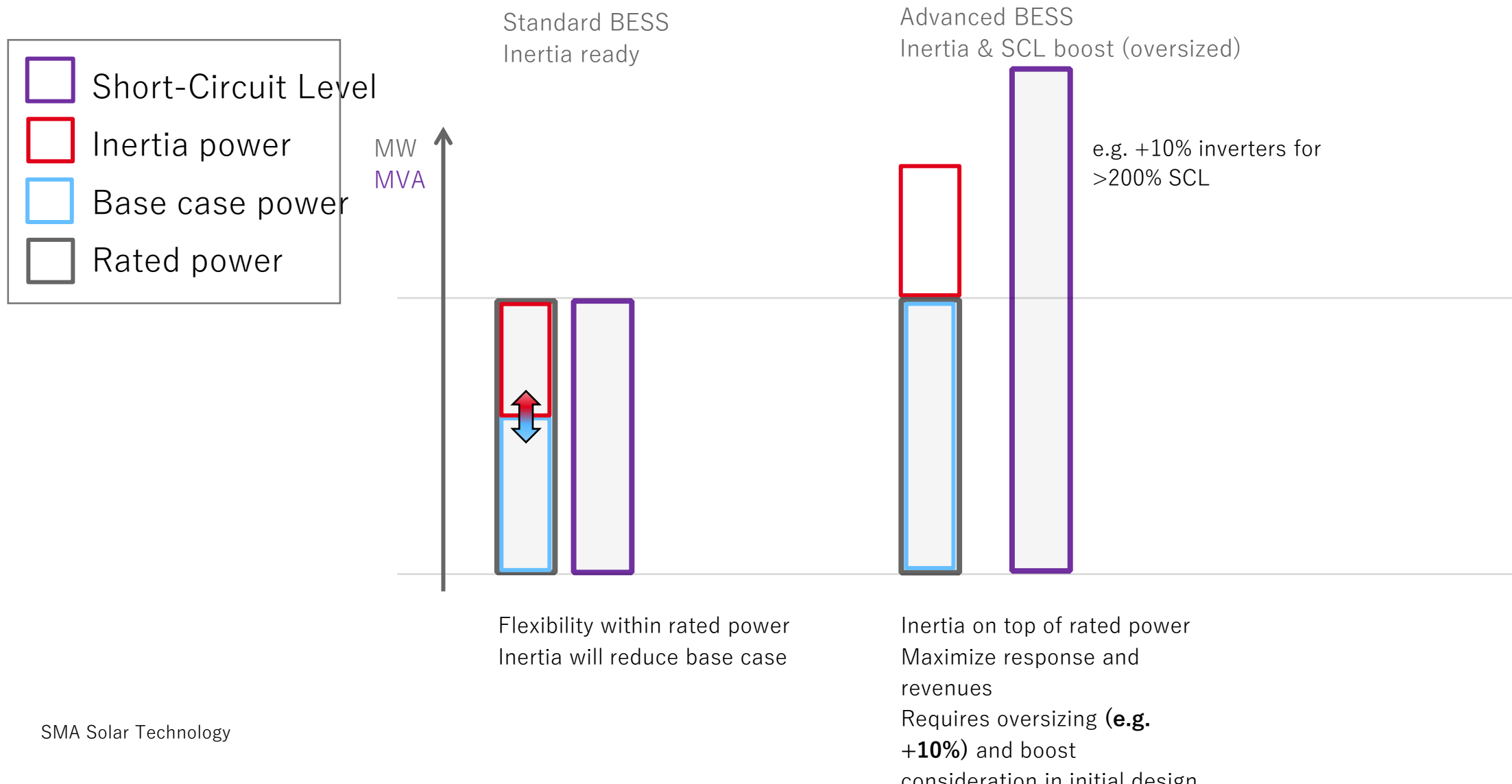


Current boost for firm response > 1pu even when plant is operating at nominal power

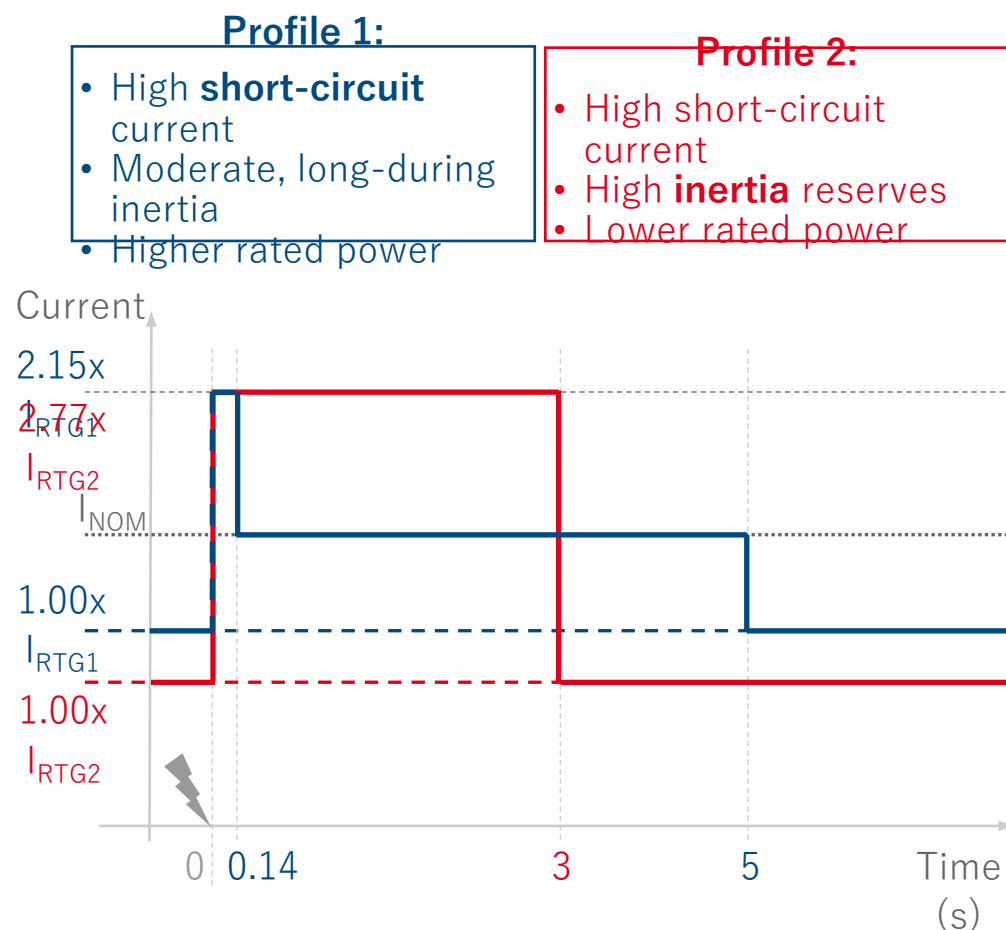
2023+ Multi-Use of Battery Energy Storage Solution



Designing for Stability Services Inertia and SCL



SCS **current boost** profiles for covering typical applications



1. Valid for Sunny Central Storage UP and XT inverters (SCS 3450...3950 UP & XT)

CONCLUSION: Grid Services based on different asset classes:



Battery Storage as the multi-purpose tool for future power systems

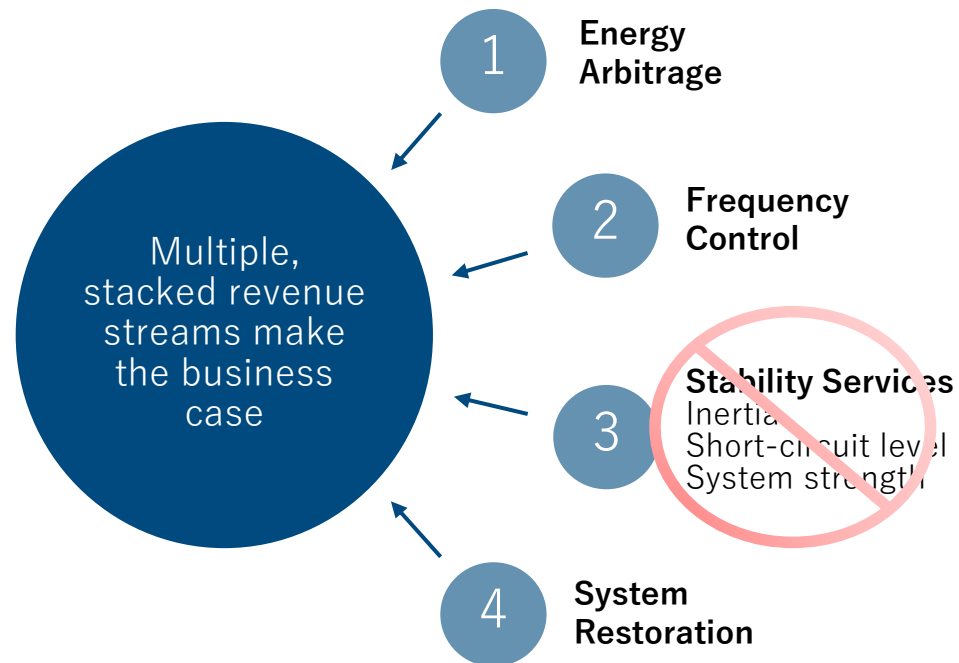
	Synchronous Condenser	BESS Grid Following	BESS Advanced Grid Forming
PRIMARY/SECONDARY FREQUENCY RESERVE	--	Yes	Yes
STORAGE FOR SYSTEM BALANCING (ARBITRAGE)	--	Yes	Yes
CONGESTION MANAGEMENT (GRID BOOSTER)	--	Yes	Yes
REACTIVE POWER (STATCOM)	Design spec	Design spec	Design spec
INERTIA	Design spec	--	Design spec
FAULT CURRENT / SYSTEM STRENGTH	Design spec	--	Design spec
BLACKSTART / ISLAND CAPABILITY	--	--	Yes

In the US Market, BESS has two distinct Stakeholders



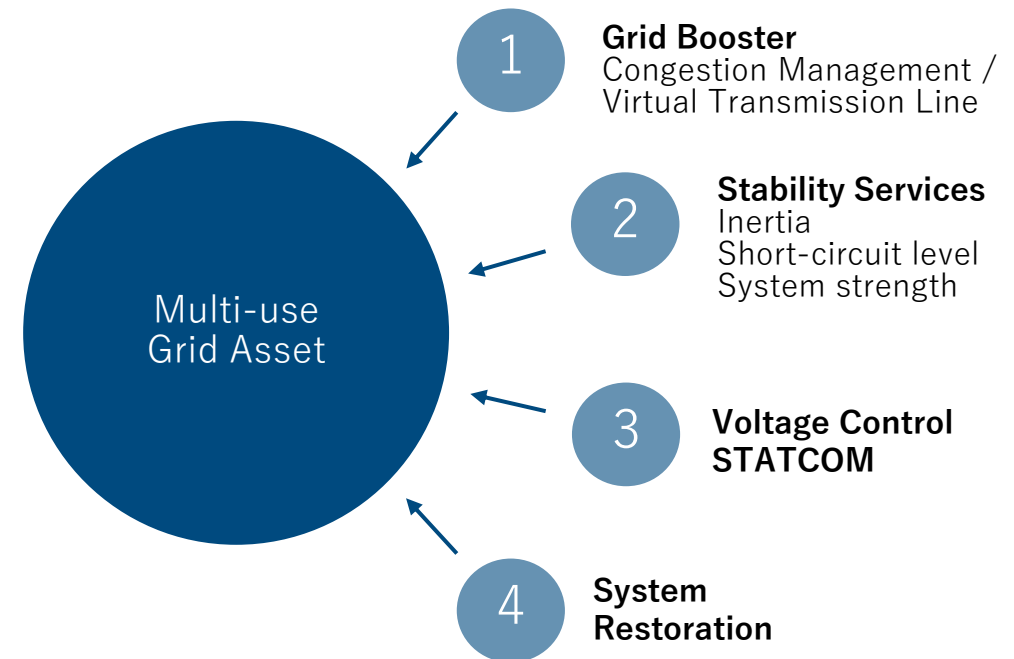
Developer IPPs

Market-oriented use cases



System Operators

Grid Asset use cases

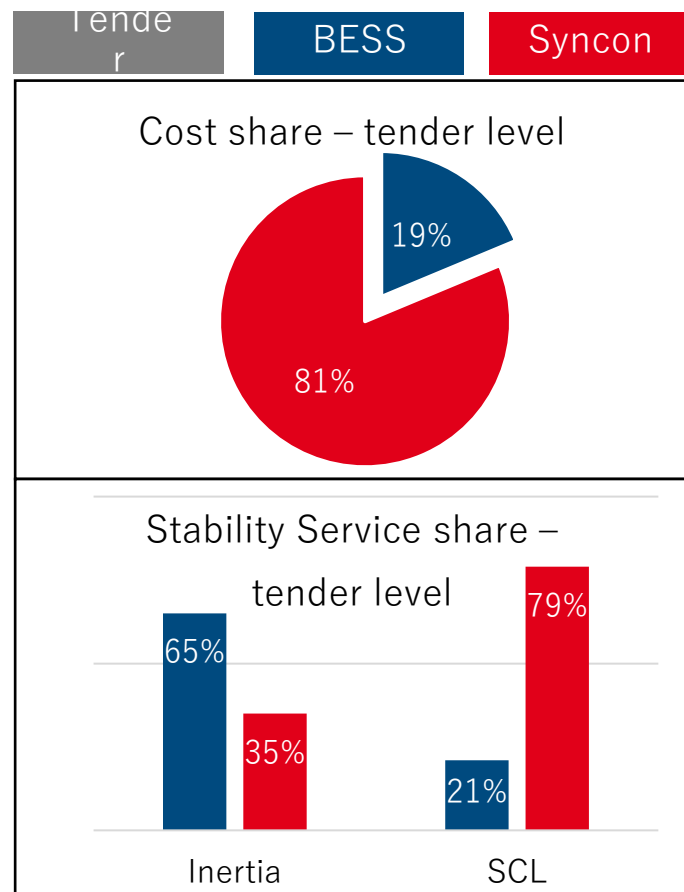


Stability Pathfinder Phase 2 – Technology agnostic tender Commercial Results and Analysis

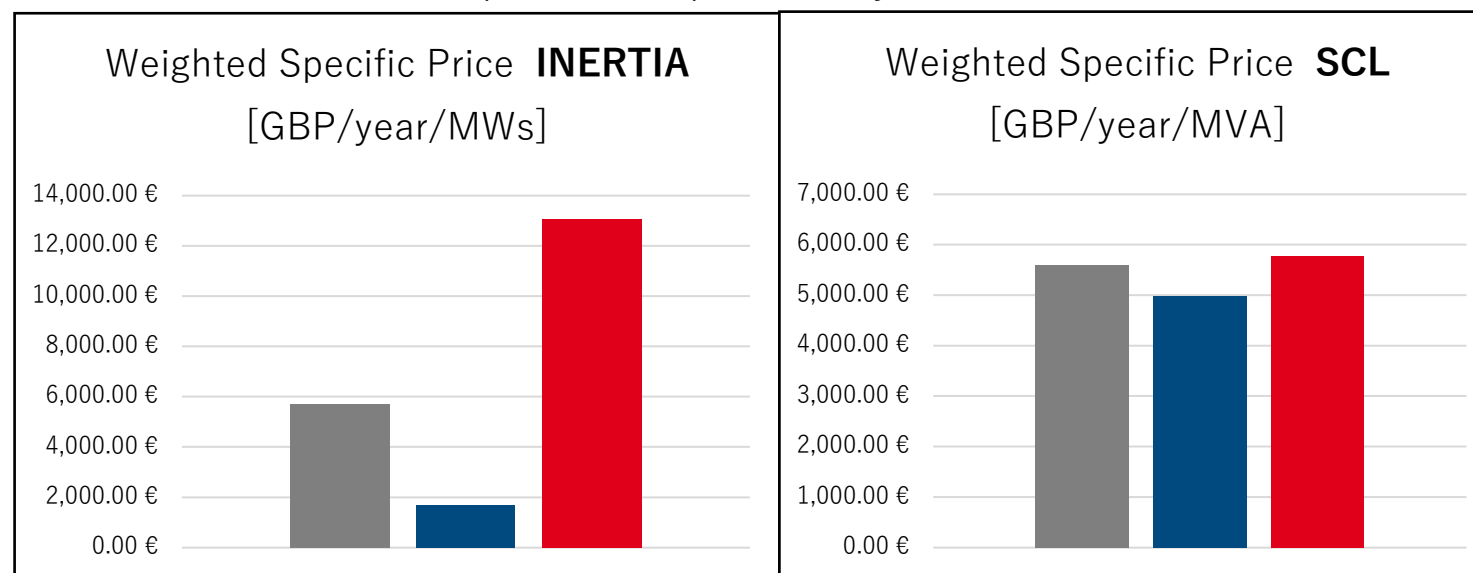


Data Source: [NOA Stability](#)

[Pathfinder | ESO \(nationalgrideso.com\)](#)



Specific cost per stability service (all winners)



	Average Specific Cost Inertia	Average Specific Cost SCL	Sum £/SP for first contract year
Tender level	5.716,82 €	5.604,47 €	£ 2.204,90
BESS level	1.682,28 €	4.979,97 €	£ 418,67
Syncon Level	13.055,80 €	5.774,19 €	£ 1.786,23

Out of 225 projects 5 with Syncons and 5 with BESS have been selected!
BESS is the most competitive solution!



THANK YOU

SMA America, LLC

