

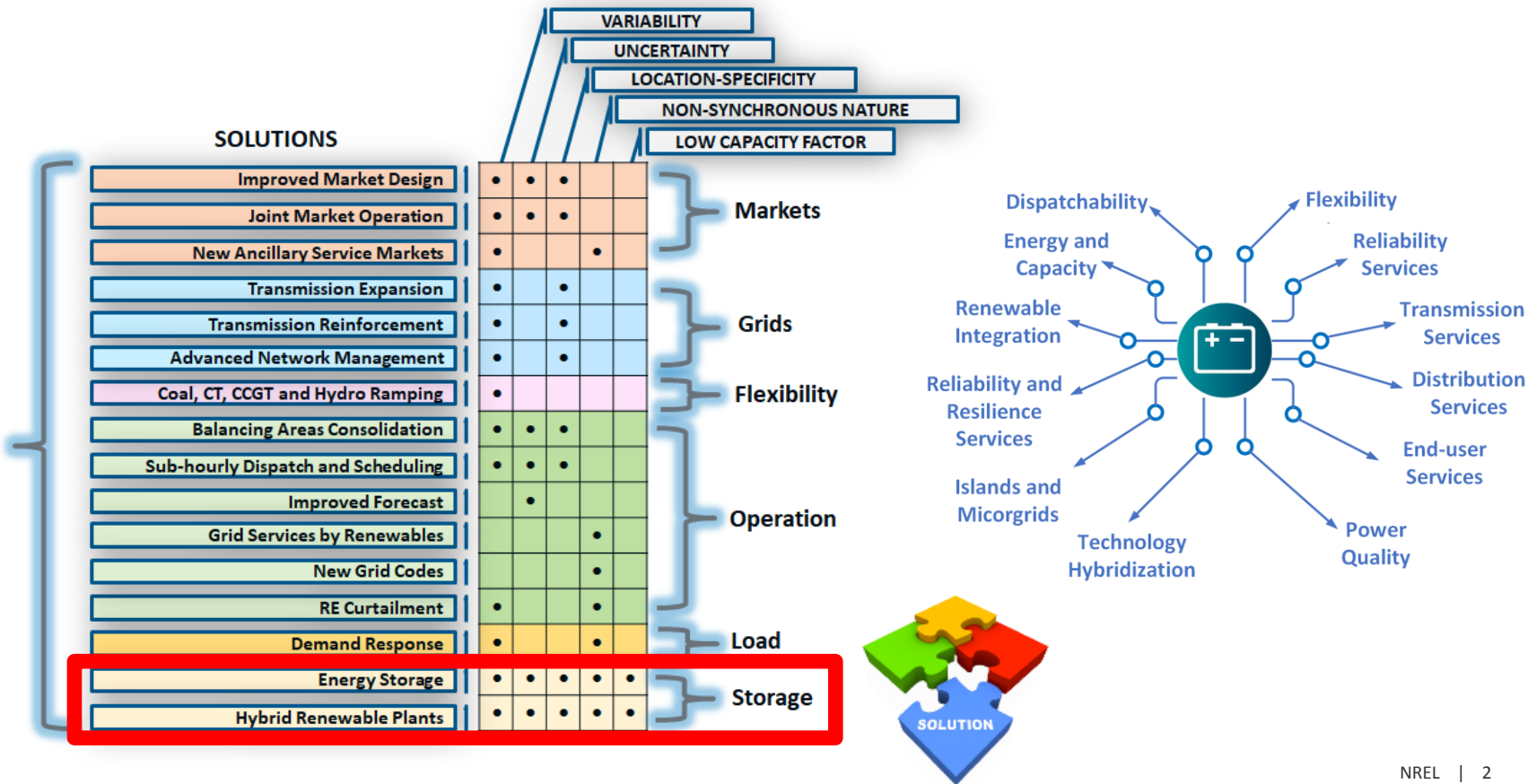


Essential Reliability Services by Wind and Solar Power Plants Combined with Energy Storage

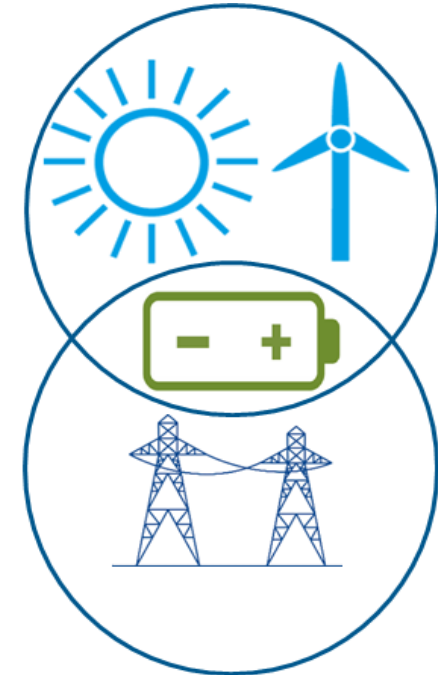
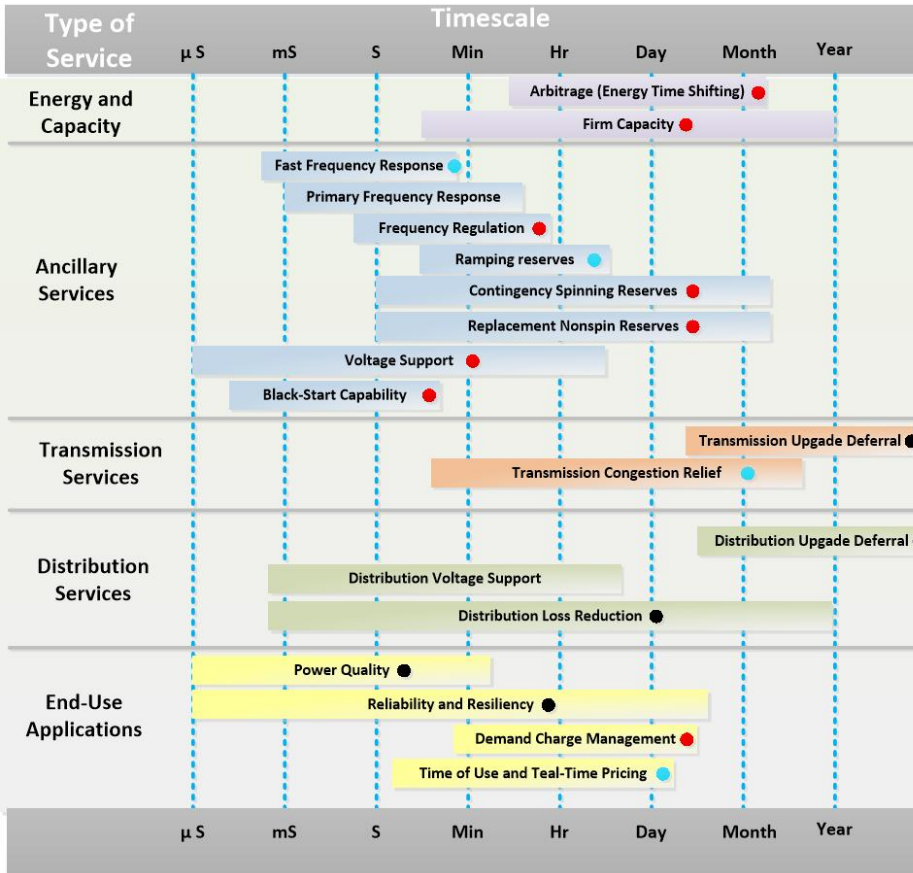
V. Gevorgian, P. Koralewicz, R. Wallen
March 14, 2018

UVIG 2018 spring workshop, Tucson, AZ

Grid Integration Challenges for Variable Generation



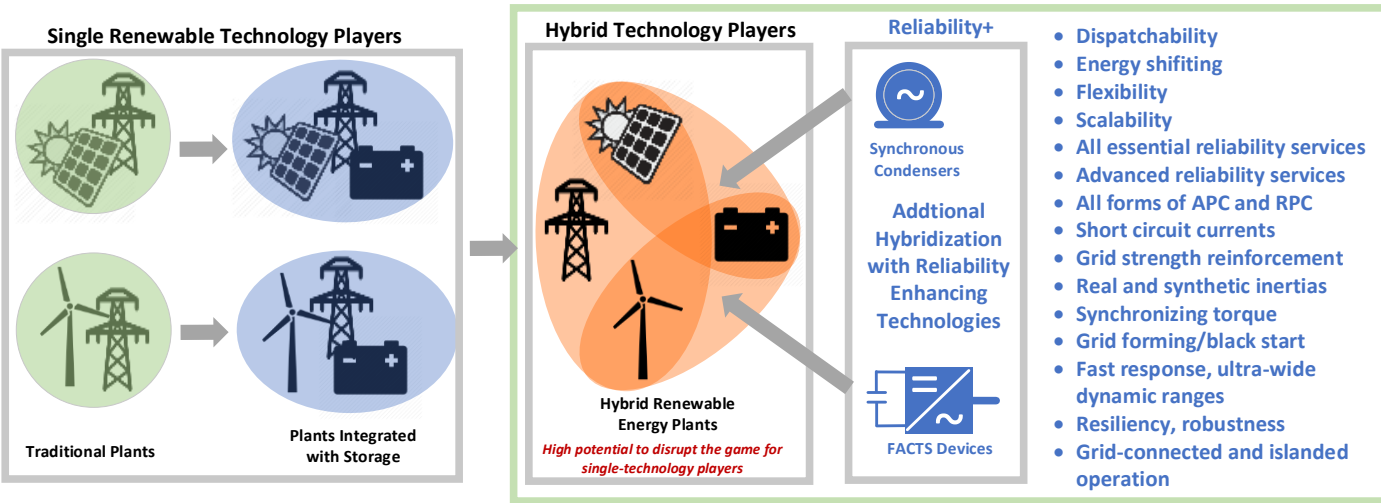
Value Streams of Battery Energy Storage



- Services currently valued in some markets
- Proposed or early adoption services
- Currently not valued services

Thinking beyond traditional variable-generation plants

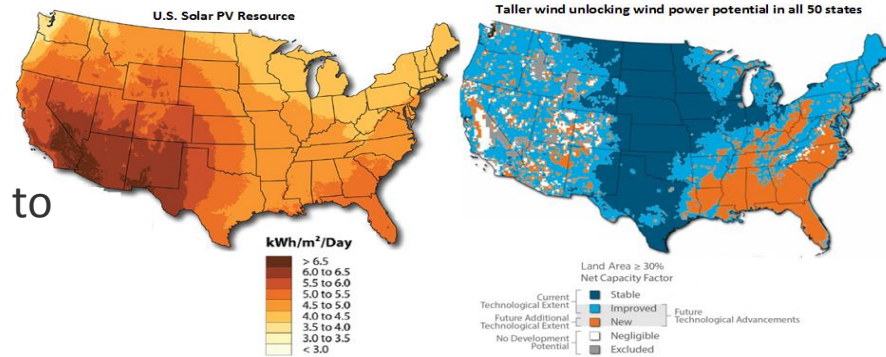
Flexible, Dispatchable and Reliable Renewable Generation Plants



Evolution of Variable Renewable Power Plants

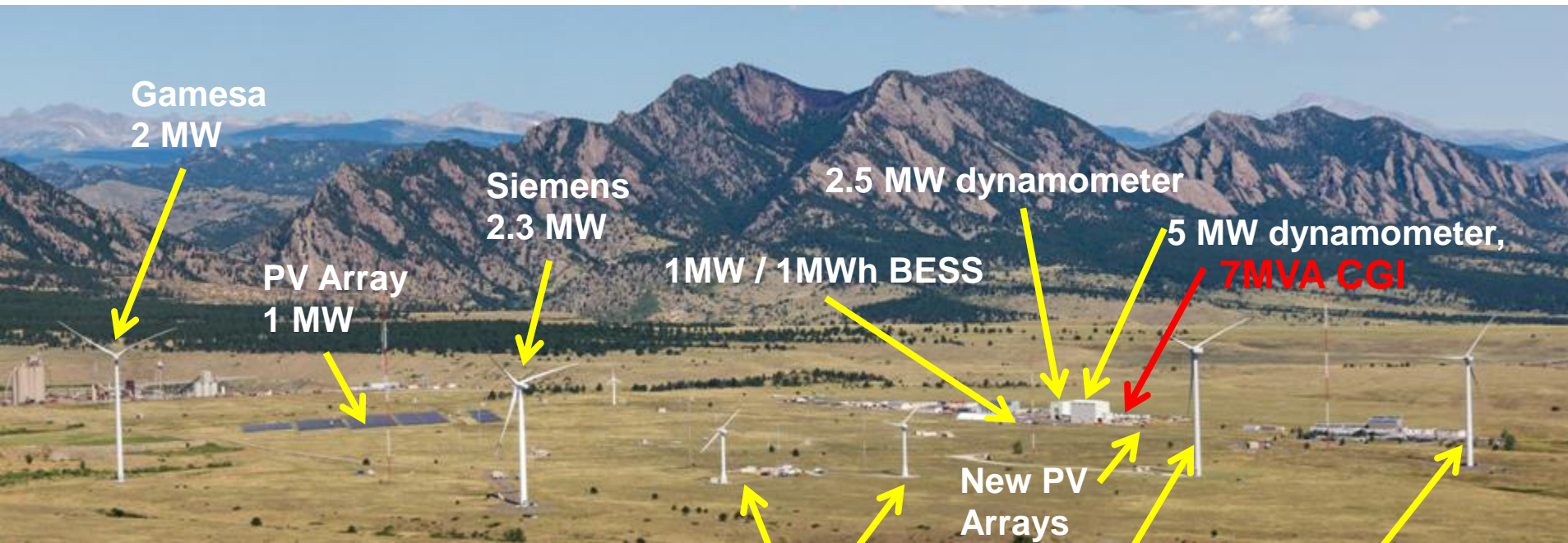
2020

Bringing “taller” economic wind power to areas rich in solar resource



NREL/NWTC Test Site

- *Total of 12+ MW variable renewable generation currently*
- *7 MVA Controllable Grid Interface (CGI)*
- *Multi-MW energy storage test facility*
- *2.5MW and 5 MW dynamometers (industrial motor drives)*
- *13.2 kV medium voltage grid*

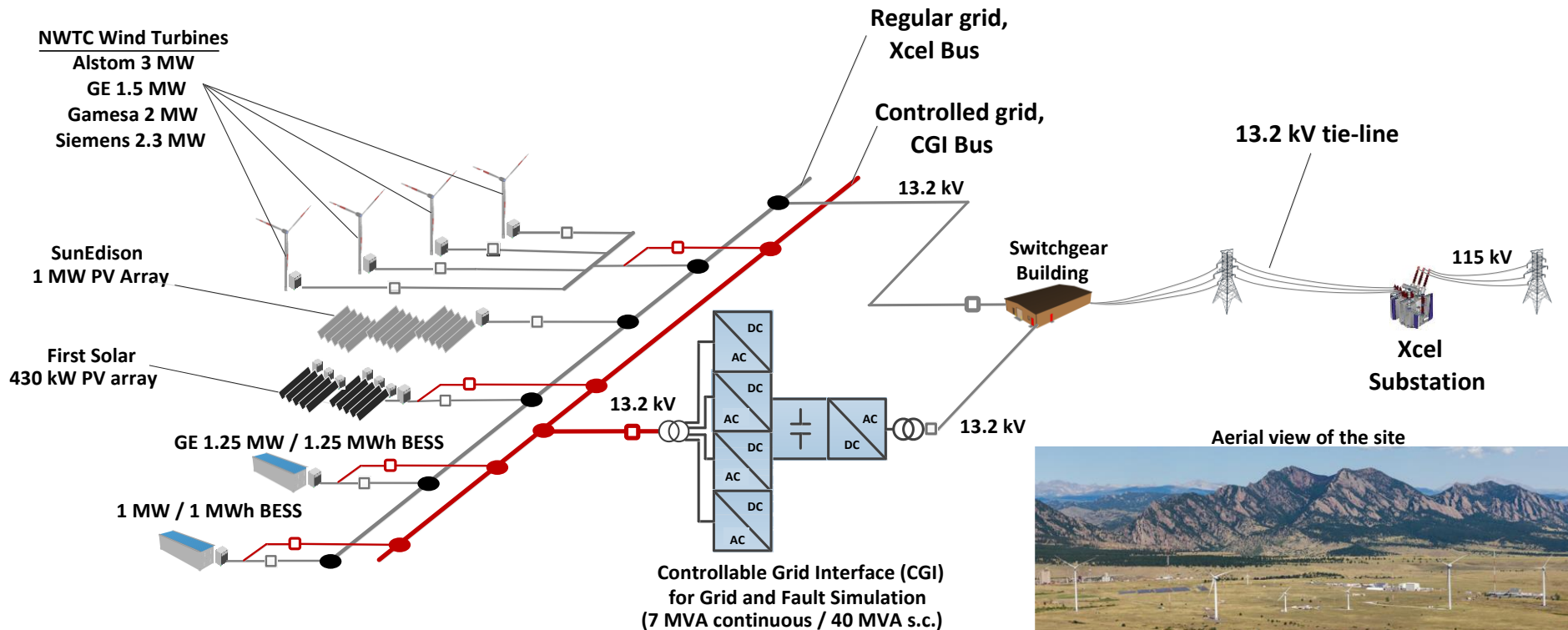


Research Turbines
2 x 600 kW

GE/Alstom
3 MW

GE 1.5 MW

NWTC Controllable Grid Platform



Controllable Grid Interface (CGI)

Power rating

- 7 MVA continuous
- 39 MVA short circuit capacity (for 2 sec)
- 4-wire, 13.2 kV

Possible test articles

- Types 1, 2, 3 and 4 wind turbines
- Capable of fault testing of largest Type 3 wind turbines
- PV inverters, energy storage systems
- Conventional generators
- Combinations of technologies

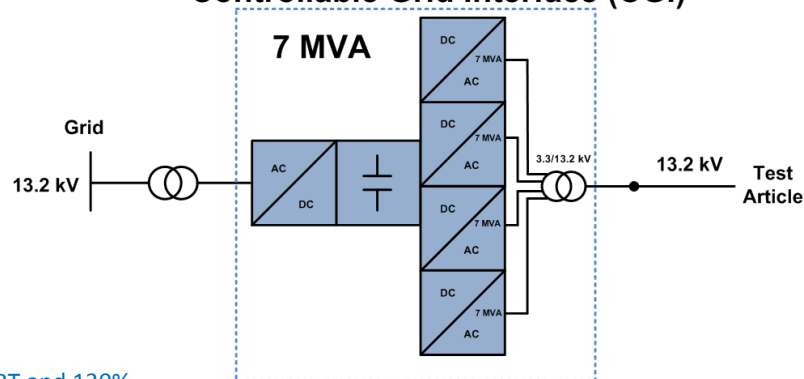
Voltage control (no load THD <3%)

- Balanced and un-balanced voltage fault conditions (ZVRT and 130% HVRT) – independent voltage control for each phase on 13.2 kV terminals
- Response time – 1 millisecond (from full voltage to zero, or from zero back to full voltage)
- Long-term symmetrical voltage variations (+/- 10%) and voltage magnitude modulations (0-10 Hz) – SSR conditions
- Programmable impedance (strong and weak grids)
- Programmable distortions (lower harmonics 3, 5, 7)

Frequency control

- Fast output frequency control (3 Hz/sec) within 45-65 Hz range
- 50/60 Hz operation
- Can simulate frequency conditions for any type of power system
- PHIL capable (coupled with RTDS, Opal-RT, etc.)

Controllable Grid Interface (CGI)



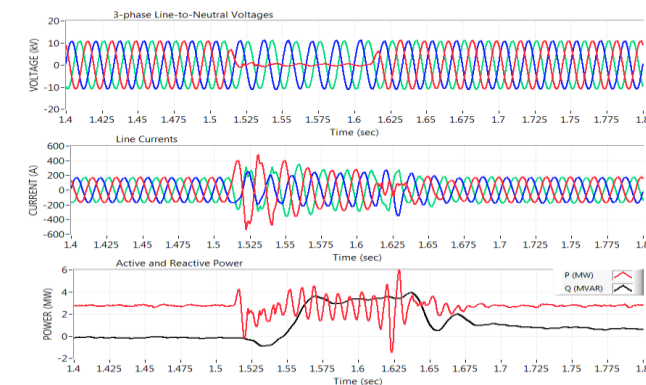
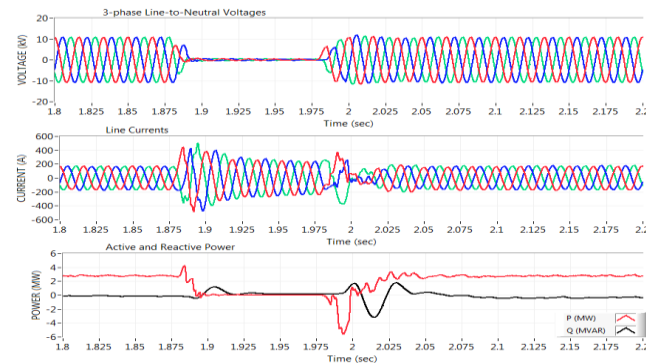
Capabilities

- Balanced and unbalanced over and under voltage fault ride-through tests
- Frequency response tests
- Continuous operation under unbalanced voltage conditions
- Grid condition simulation (strong and weak)
- Reactive power, power factor, voltage control testing
- Protection system testing (over and under voltage and frequency limits)
- Islanding operation
- Sub-synchronous resonance conditions
- 50 Hz tests

What can be tested with CGI?

All controls that response directly to grid conditions on plant terminals:

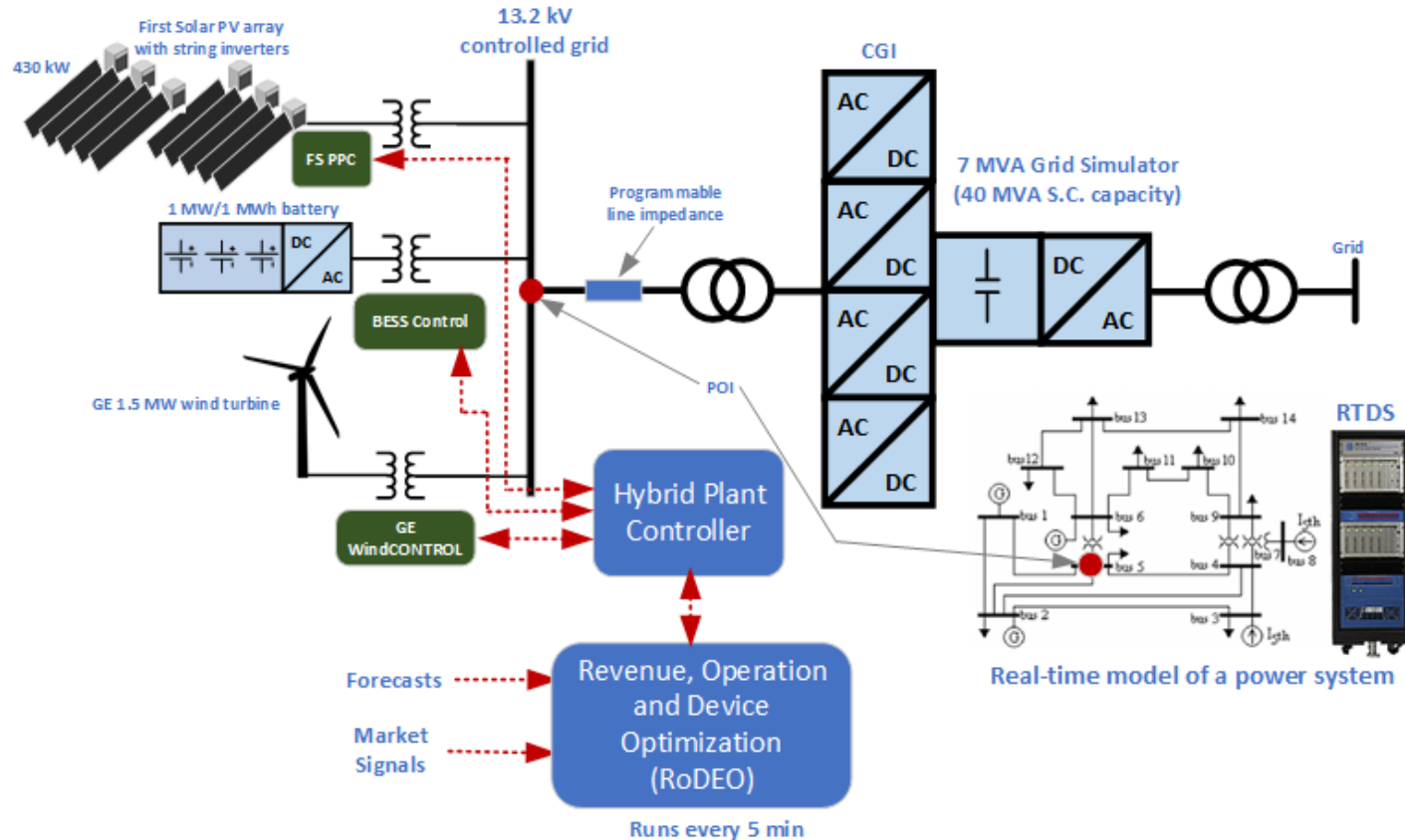
- “Nasty” and “Clean Room” grid conditions
- Inertial Response (synthetic synchronous inertia)
- Fast Frequency Response (FFR)
- Primary frequency response controls (governor droop-like control)
- Direct frequency control (for islands or microgrids)
- Black-start capability
- Voltage fault ride-through (LVRT, ZVRT, HVRT – 1, 2, 3 – phase) in accordance to **any existing or future grid codes or standard**
- Harmonic injections
- Reactive power controls (full reactive power range tests without impacting NTWC grid)
 - Weak and strong grid conditions
- Other advanced controls testing:
 - Inter-area oscillation damping controls
 - Sub-synchronous resonance (SSR) damping controls
 - Other plant-level controls using RTDS/PHIL for larger plant simulation
 - Microgrid controls testing



Active Projects Involving Energy Storage

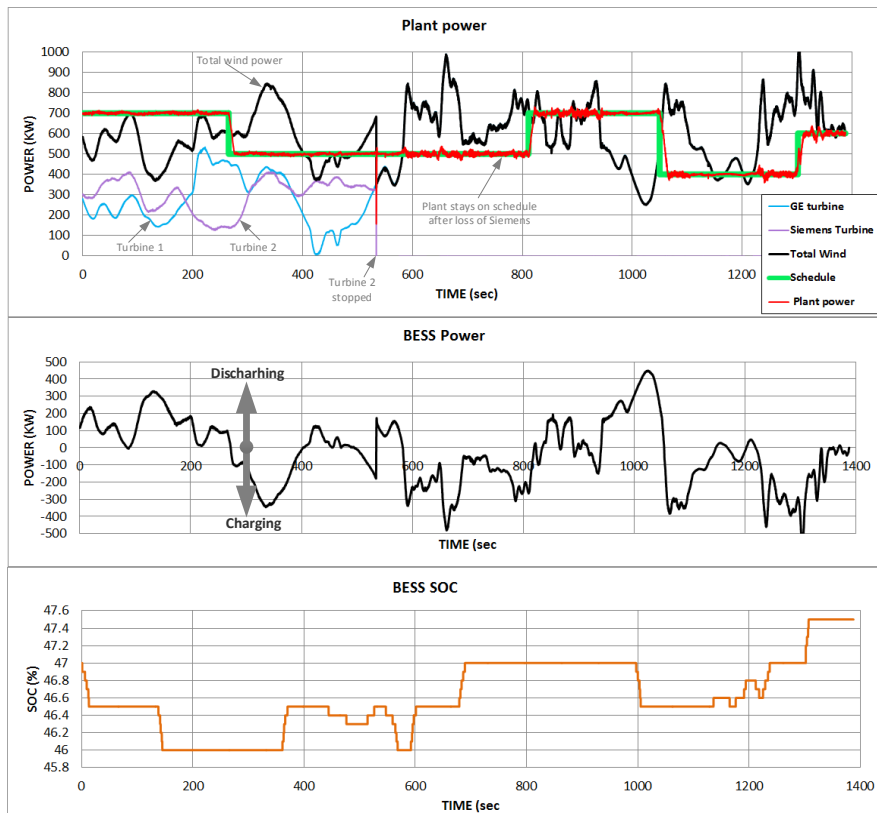
- DOE GMLC / WETO – Active power controls by wind power combined with energy storage systems
- DOE SETO – Hybrid PV/storage plants in collaboration with First Solar
- DOE WPPTO – Integrating energy storage with ROR hydro power plants
- PG&E / EPIC – Development and testing of advanced active power controls and grid gault performance for a battery energy storage system
- DOE OE (US-China CCWG) – NREL-CEPRI PV-storage work
- AES –Tightly-coupled PV/storage plants
- GE – Clusters of hybrid wind/solar PV/storage power plants
- Statoil – energy storage for offshore wind power plants

Multi-technology Plant Controls Validation Platform

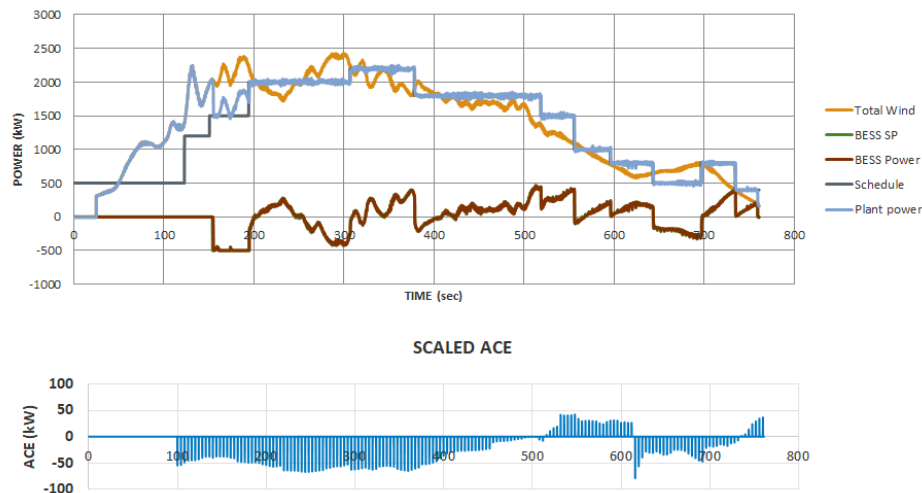


Examples of Dispatchable Operation Demo

Dispatchable Wind Power plant

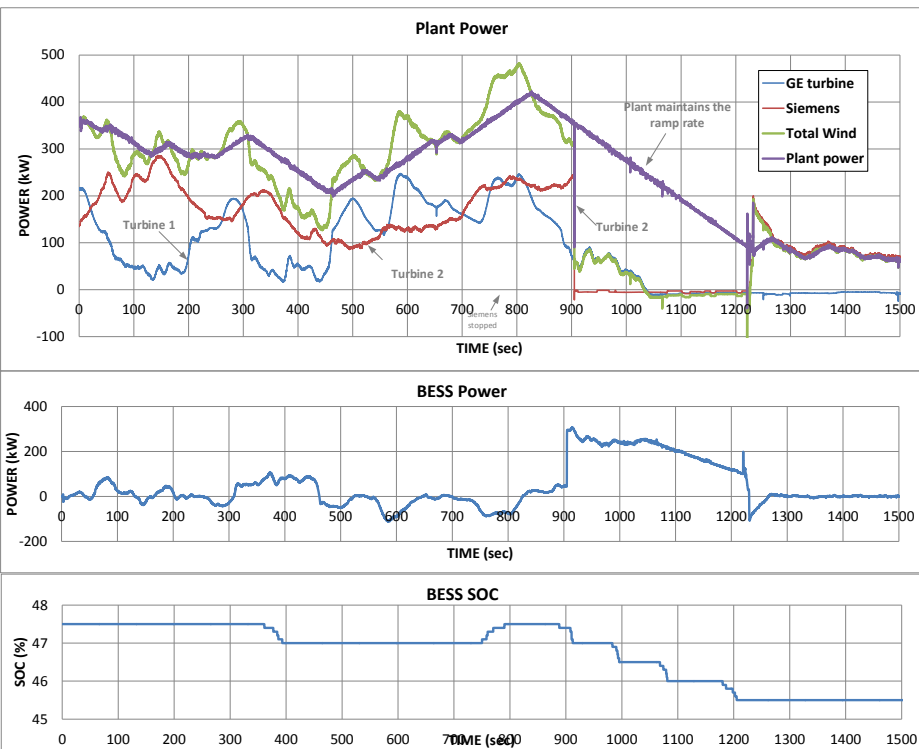


Example of stacked services: dispatchable plant + AGC

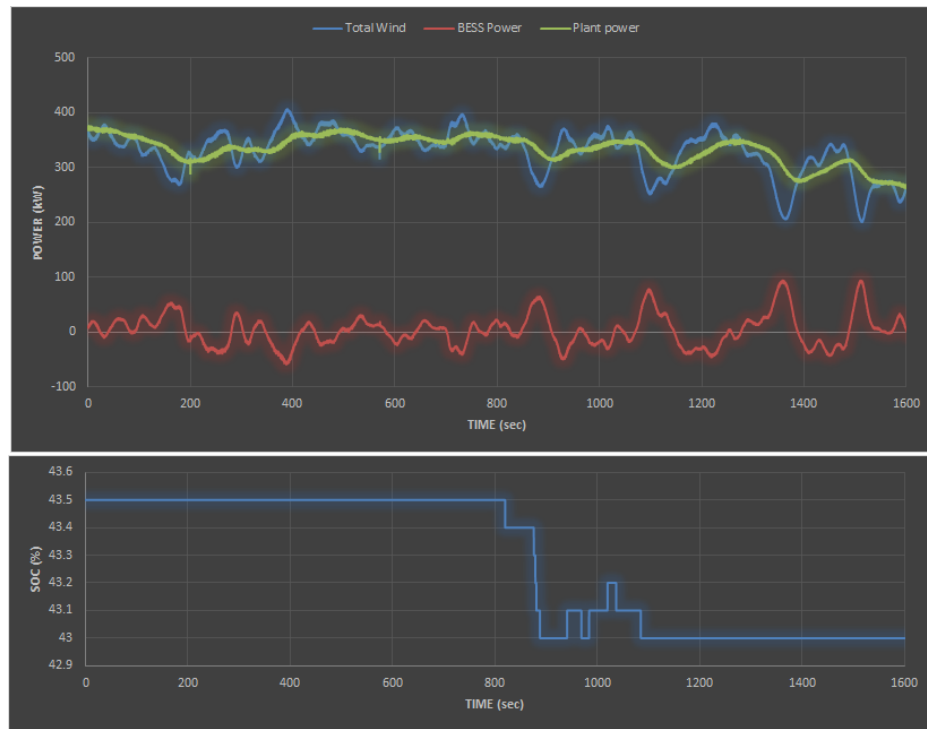


Examples of Ramp Rate Controls

Wind Ramp Control

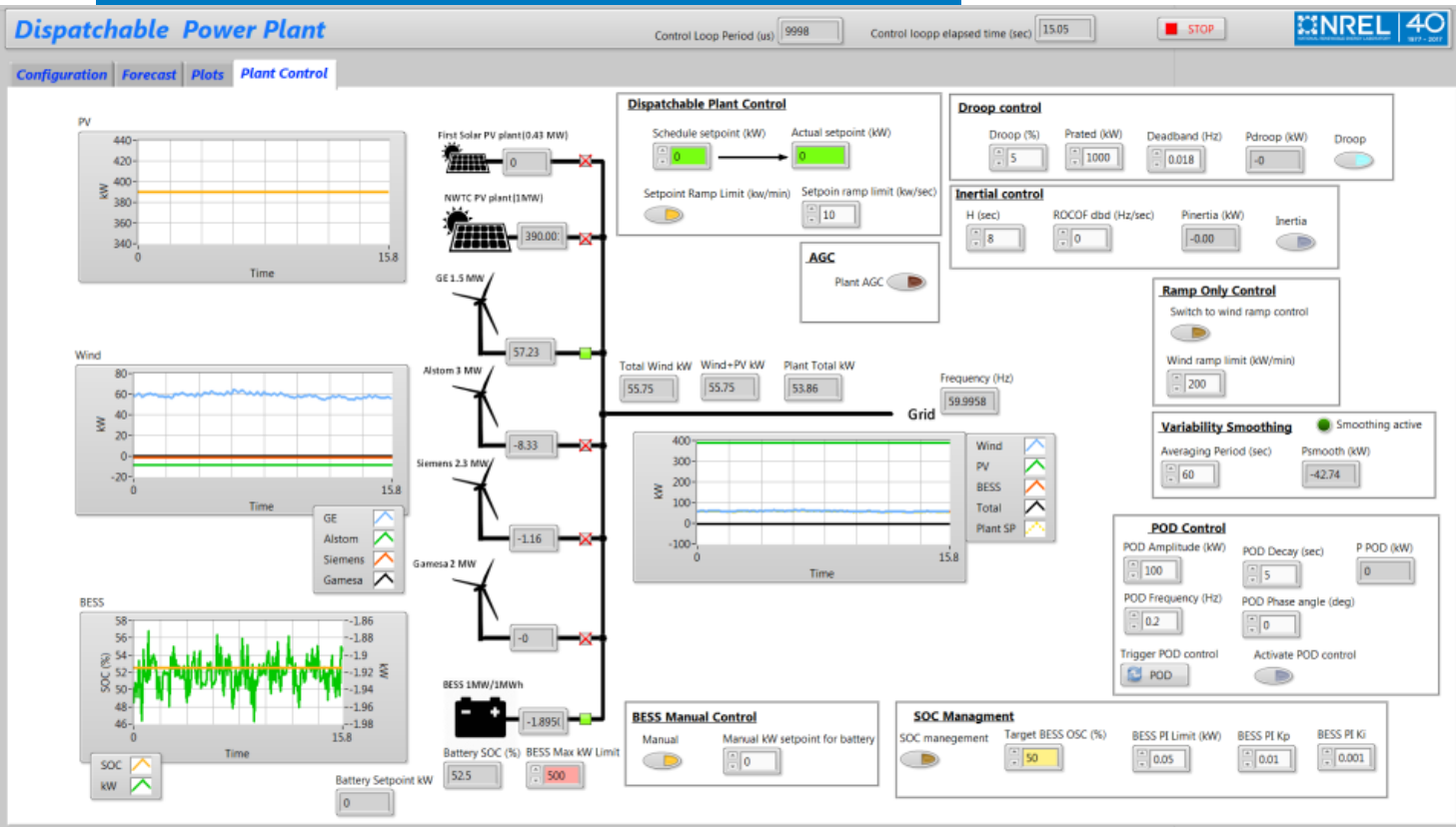


Wind Variability Smoothing



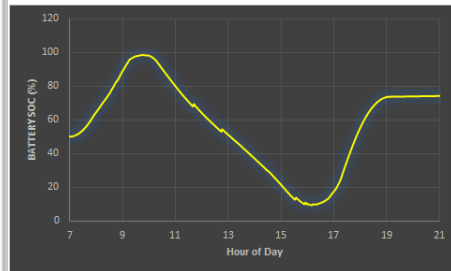
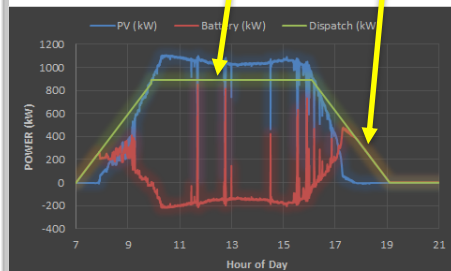
Dispatchable Power Plant

Main control panel

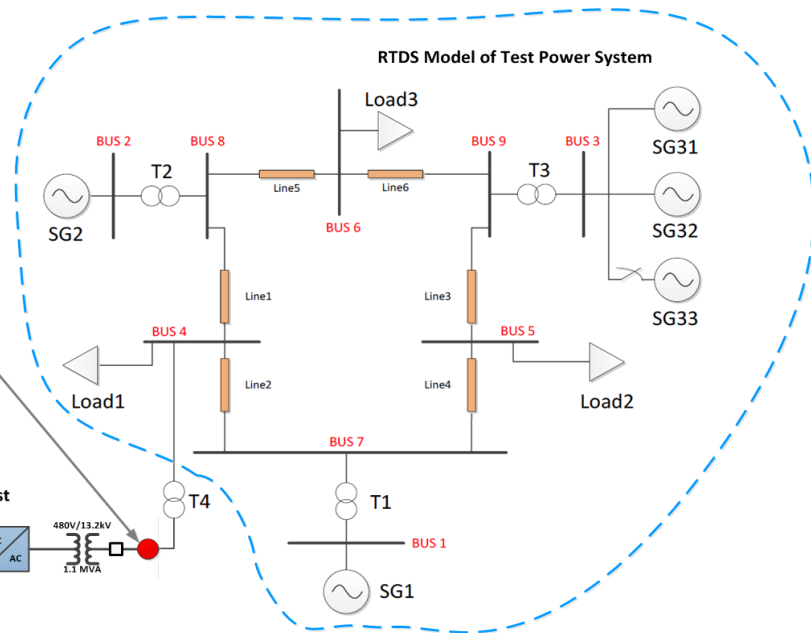
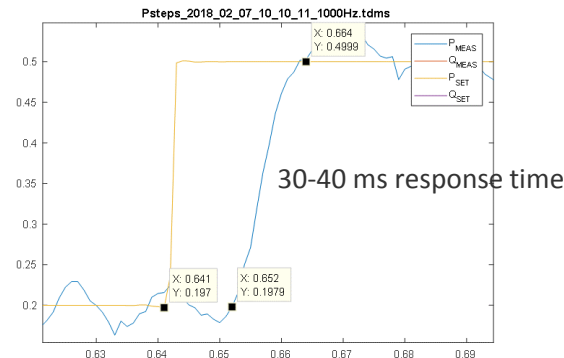
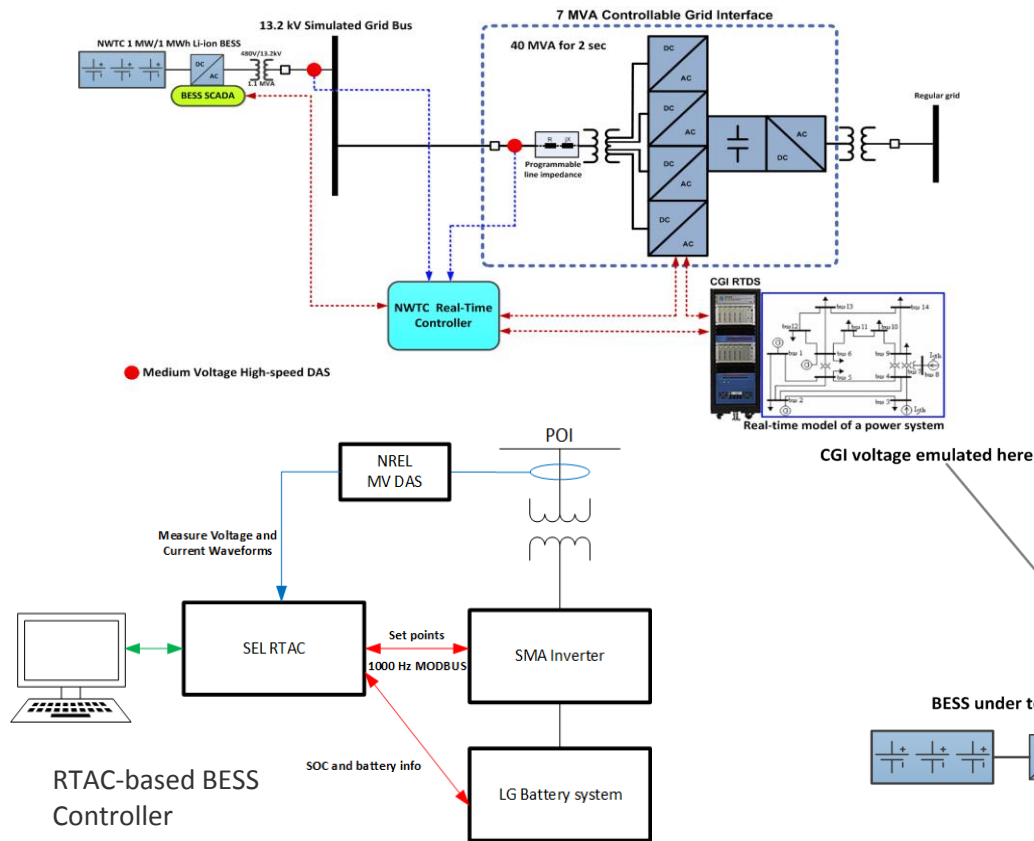


Reduced ramps

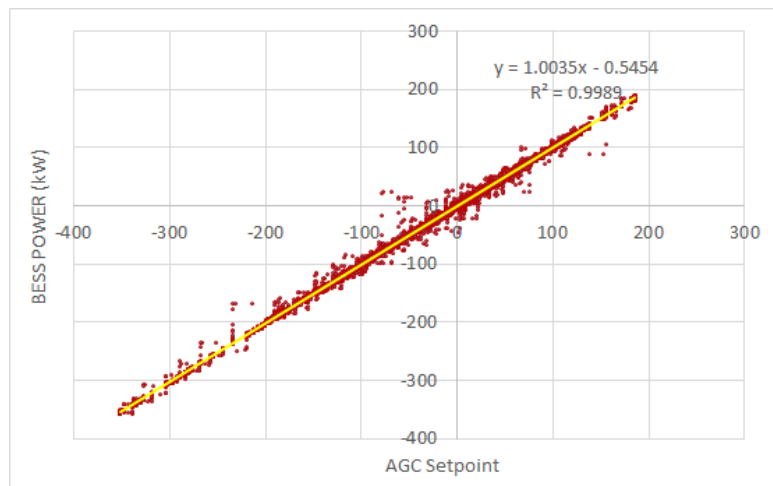
No curtailment



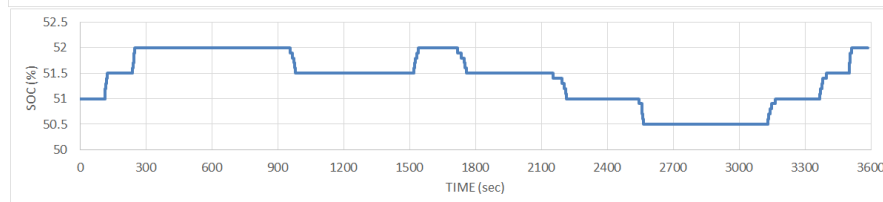
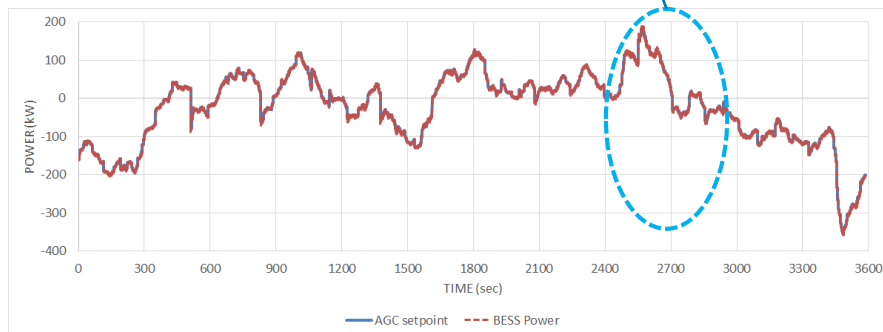
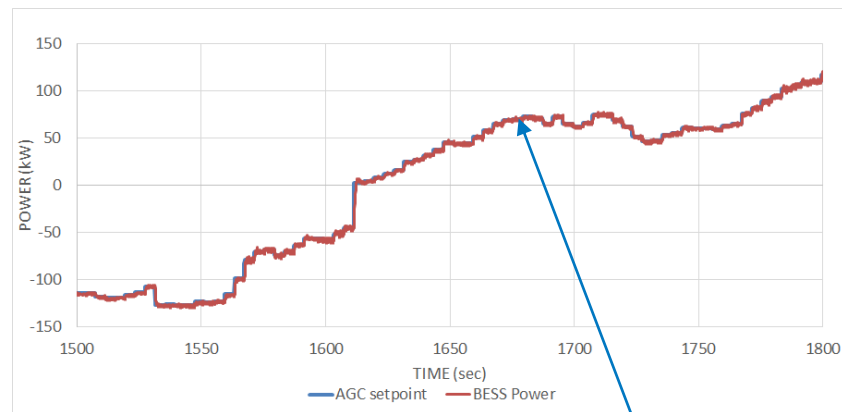
PHIL Platform for Validating BESS Controls



BESS Participating in AGC

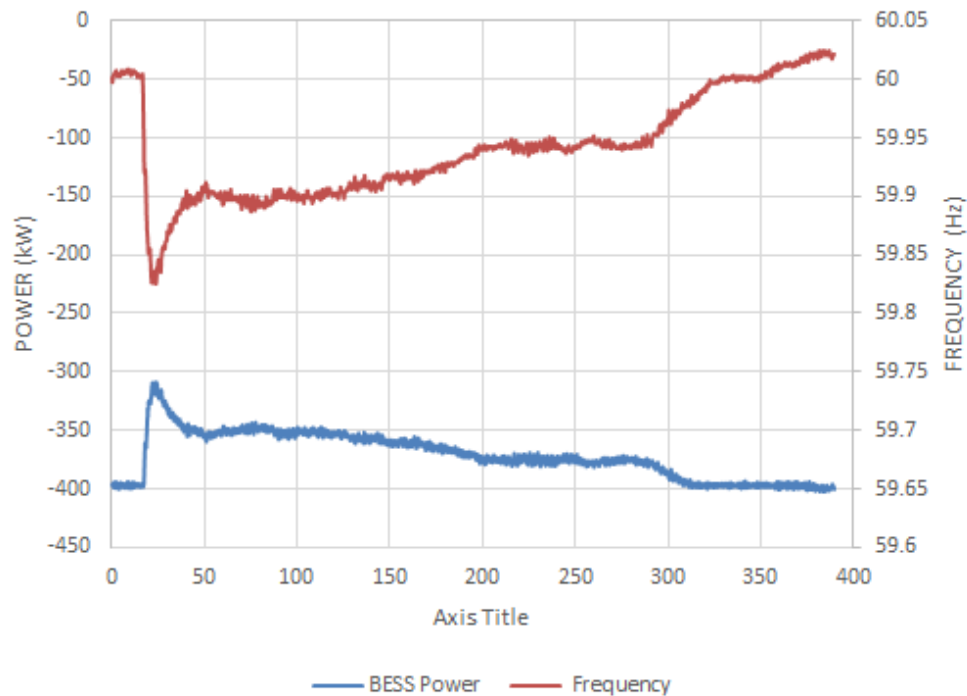


- PSCO historic ACE time series (updated every 4 sec)
- ACE is scaled down to match BESS rating

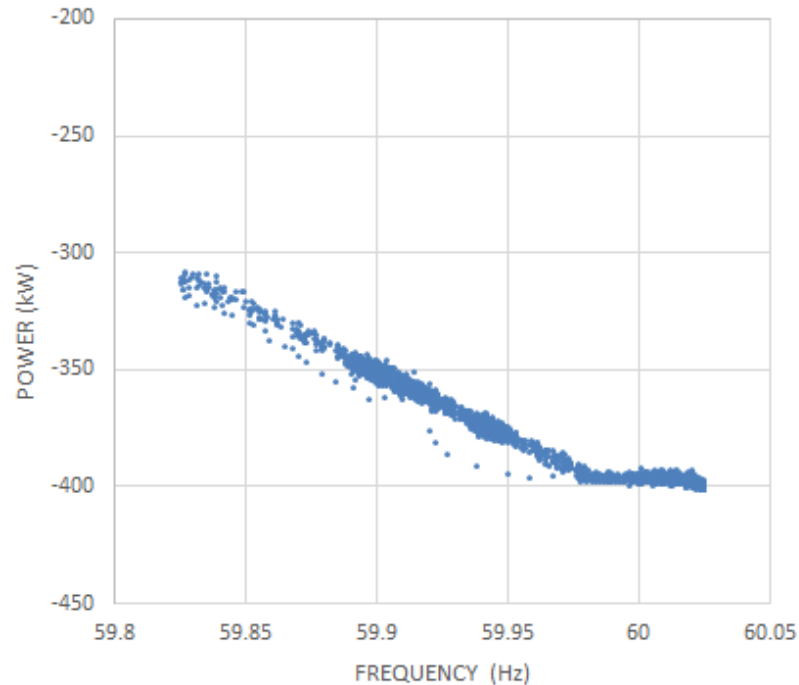


BESS Providing PFR

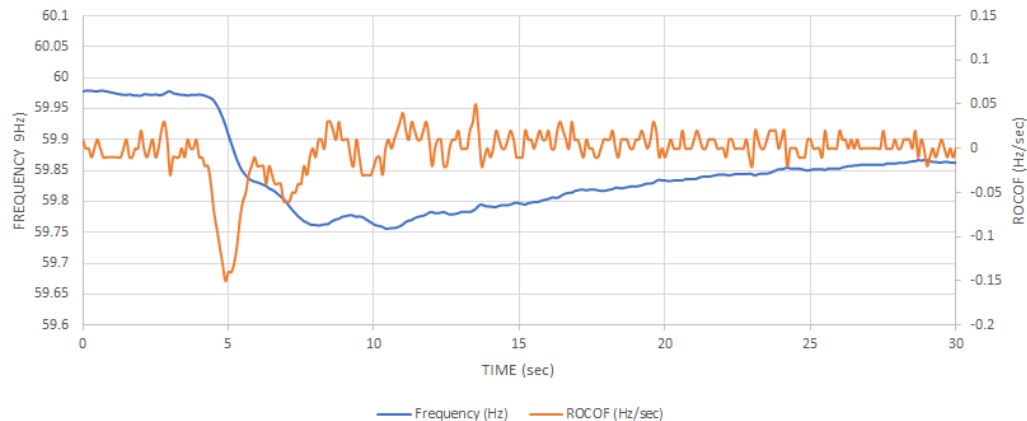
BESS providing 3% droop while charging



3% droop response

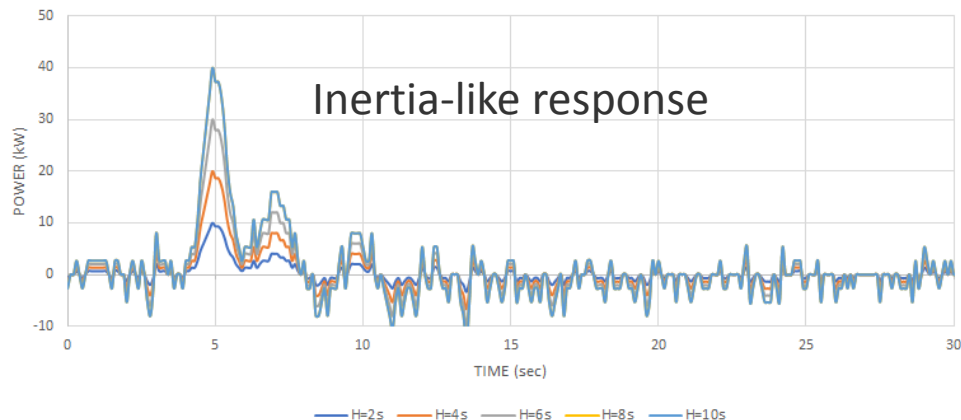


BESS Emulating Response of Rotating Generator



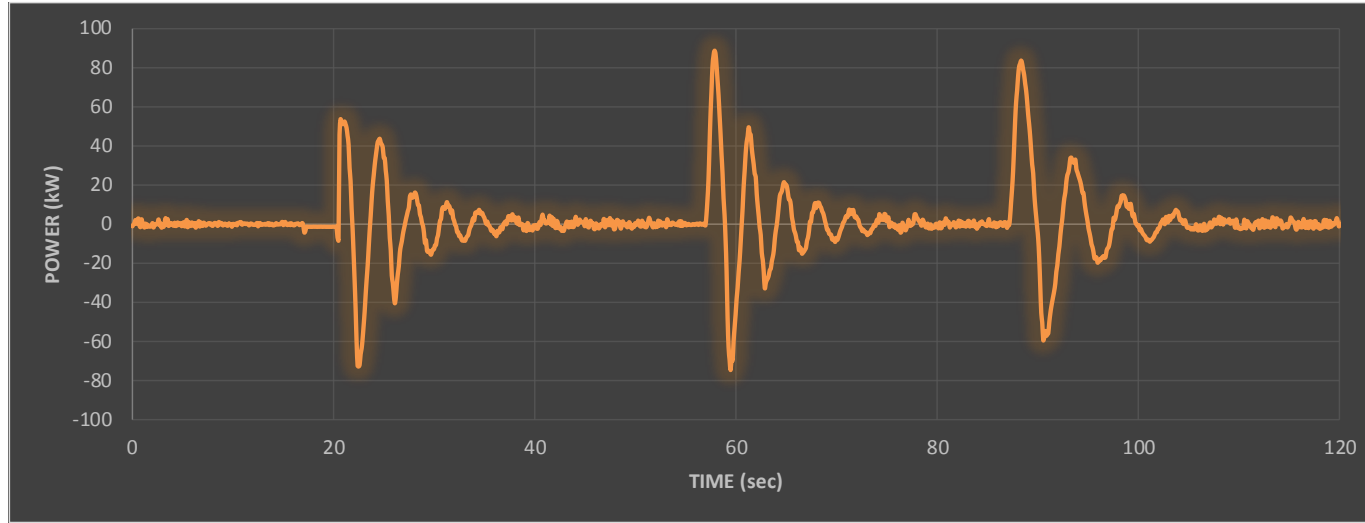
$$\Delta P = -2H \cdot f \cdot \frac{df}{dt}$$

- BESS can operate with programmable H
- Different shapes of inertial response can be implemented
- ROCOF dead bands implemented to reduce impacts on battery life



POD Controls by BESS

Demonstration of Power Oscillations Damping control by BESS



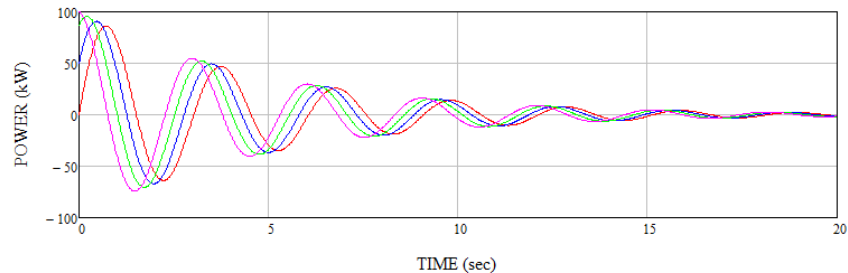
Magnitude of POD response

Frequency of oscillations

$$P(t) = P_m e^{-\frac{t}{T}} \sin(2\pi f t + \varphi)$$

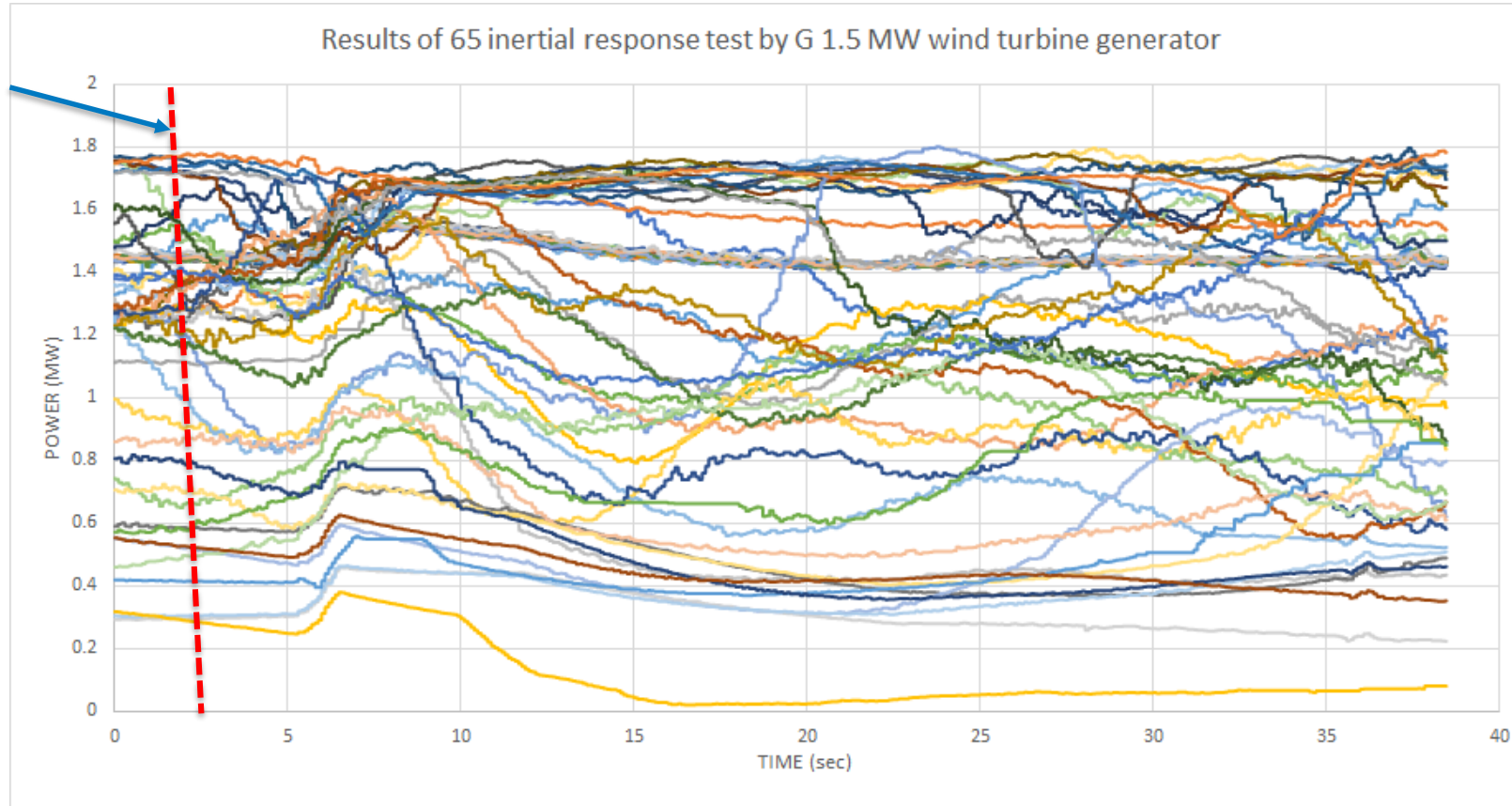
Decay time

Phase angle of oscillations



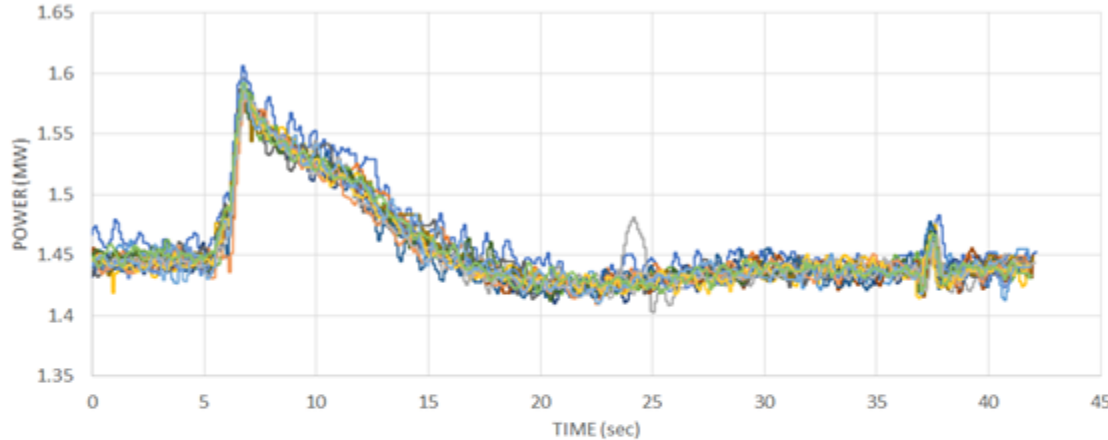
Emulated Inertial Responses Individual Wind Turbines in a 150 MW wind power plant

Frequency event
emulated by CGY –
1Hz/sec ROCOF

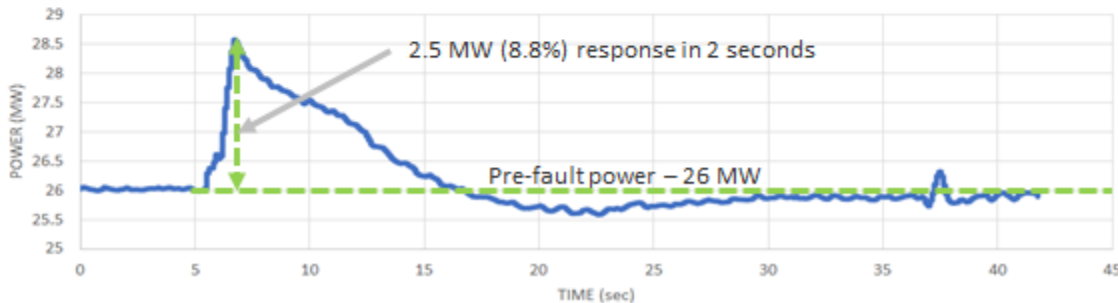


Aggregate Inertial Response of Large Wind Power Plant

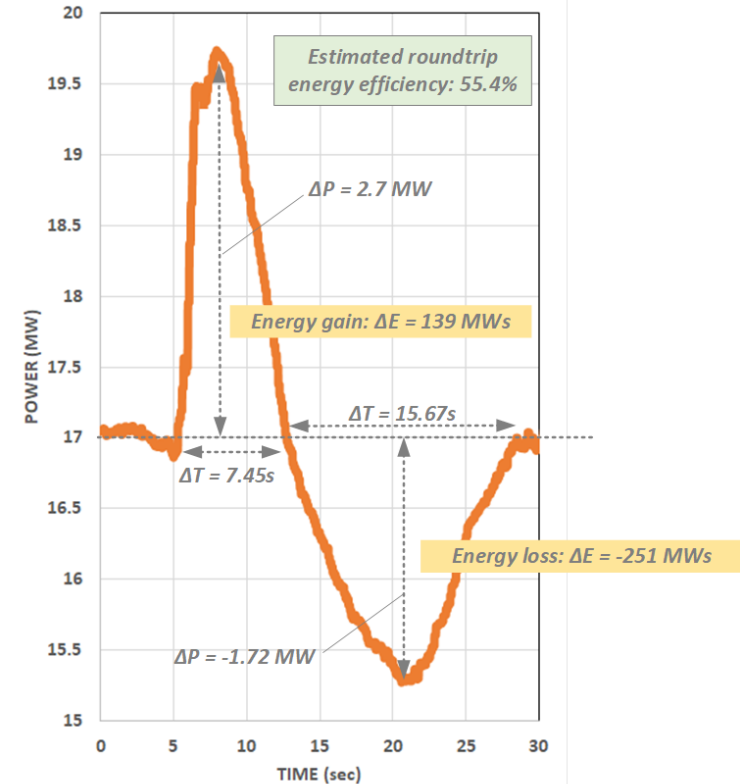
18 turbines operating at nominal power



Total initial response of 18 turbines at max power

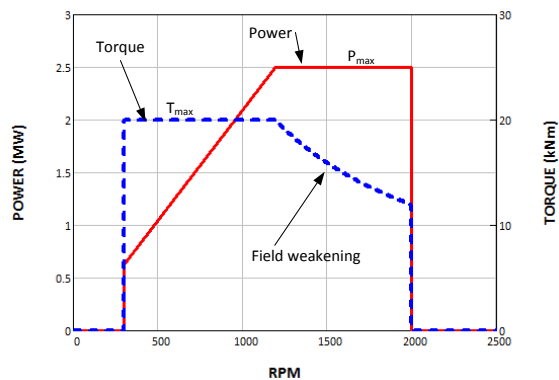


Aggregate Inertial Response

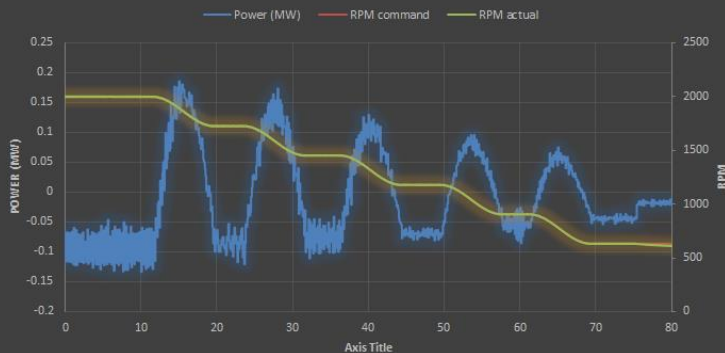


VFD Enhancing Inertial Response by Wind Power

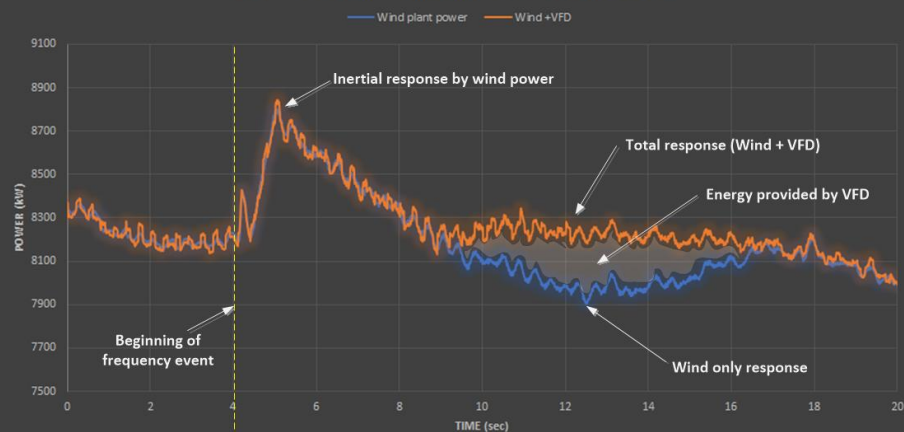
VFD Operational Limits



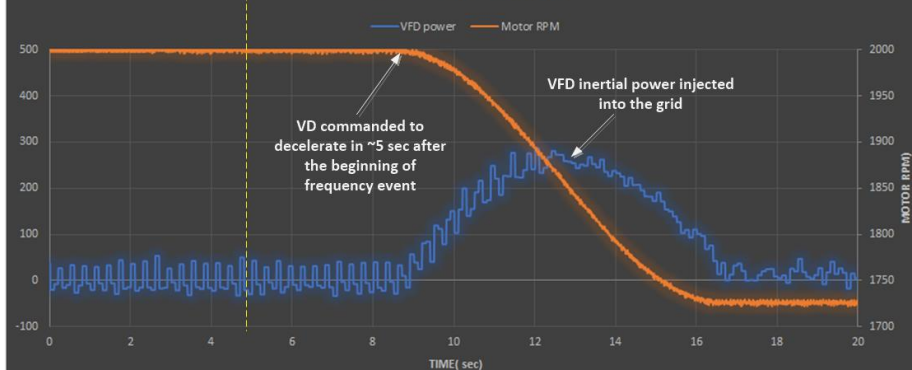
Extracting Inertial Power from 2.5 MW VFD



VFD Inertia Enhanced Inertial Response by Wind Power



Response by 2.5 MW VFD



Services by Multi-Technology (Hybrid) Plants

- Dispatchable renewable plant operation
 - Long-term and short-term production forecasts
 - Capability to bid into day-ahead and real-time energy markets like conventional generation
- Ramp limiting, variability smoothing, cloud-impact mitigation
- Provision of spinning reserve
- AGC functionality
- Primary frequency response (programmable droop control)
- Fast frequency response (FFR)
- Inertial response:
 - programmable synthetic inertia for a wide range of H constants emulated by BESS
 - Selective inertial response strategies by wind turbines
- Reactive power/voltage control
- Advanced controls: power system oscillations damping
- Stacked services
- Plant electric loss reduction, AEP increase
- Selective plant configuration for BESS: ability to serve a whole wind power plant, or selected rows/turbines
- Battery SOC management
- Optimization model-predictive control strategies – work in progress
- Revenue optimization – work in progress

Thank you

Vahan.Gevorgian@nrel.gov

www.nrel.gov

UVIG 2018 Spring Workshop

NREL is a national laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, operated by the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC.

