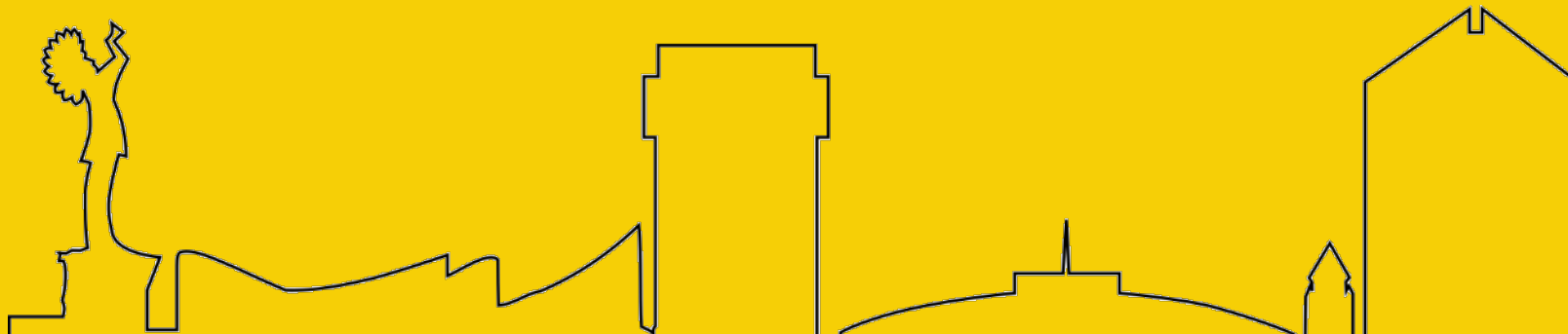


Comparison of Islanding and Synchronization for a Microgrid with Different Converter Controls

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October 14, 2019

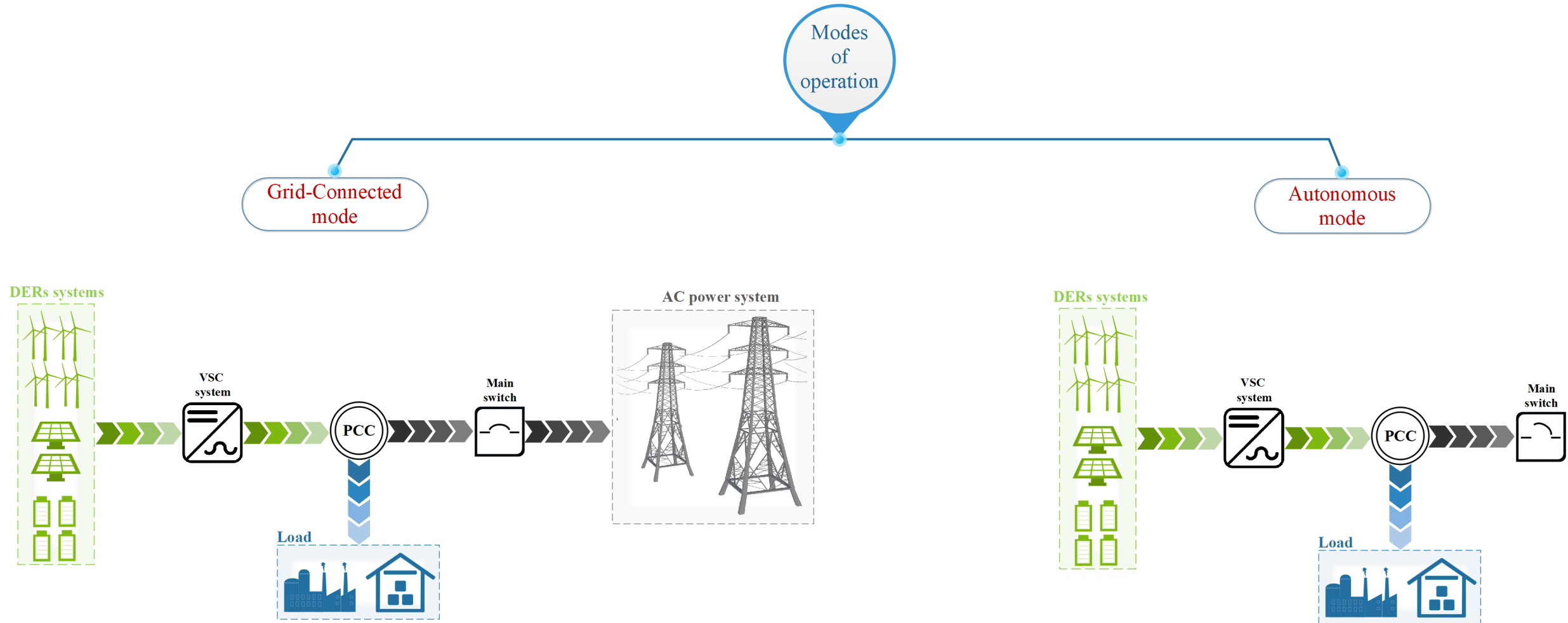


51st North American Power Symposium

Outline

- Introduction
- Work description
- Simulation & results.
- Conclusion
- Reference

➤ Operation modes of microgrids.



Main scope:

A comparison of microgrid performance during islanding and synchronization when different voltage source converter (VSC) controls are adopted.

1. An overview of VSC controls, namely: 1) **grid-following**, 2) **grid-forming**, and 3) **grid-supporting**.
2. A Comparison of microgrid performance is conducted in two testbeds built in MATLAB/SimPowerSystem environment. The two testbeds are compared side by side for their dynamic performance.

1. Grid-Following VSC:

- Active & reactive power at the PCC are controlled by tuning the converter AC current.
- Also, DC voltage & the PCC voltage could be regulated.
- It is operated as a current source [7].
- A synchronization mechanism "PLL" is required in order to be **synchronized** with the grid by extracting the grid frequency and PCC voltage angle θ_{PLL} .

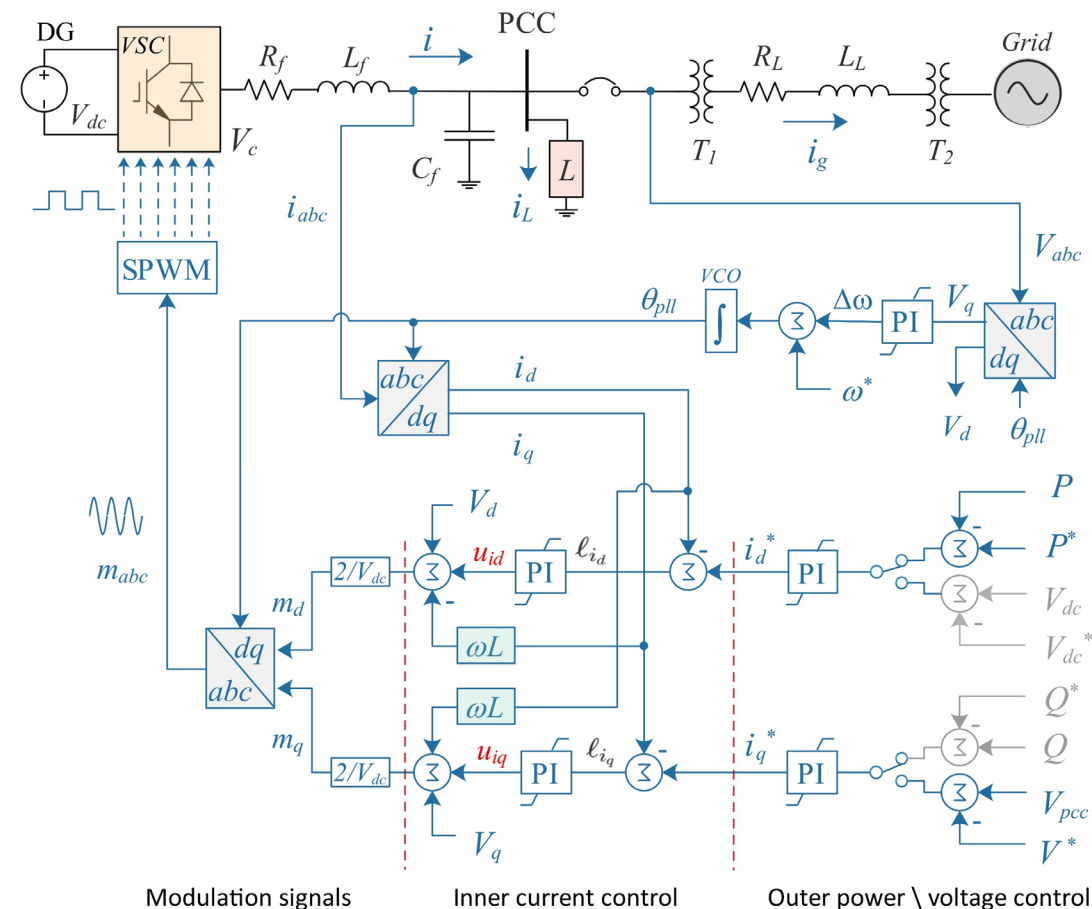


Fig. 1: Schematic control structure of grid-following VSC

2. Grid-Forming VSC:

- It is operated in MGs as the source of voltage & frequency control by regulating the AC current of the converter.
- It is operated as an ideal AC voltage source [2].
- It is similar to the grid-following control structure **except** the outer loop.

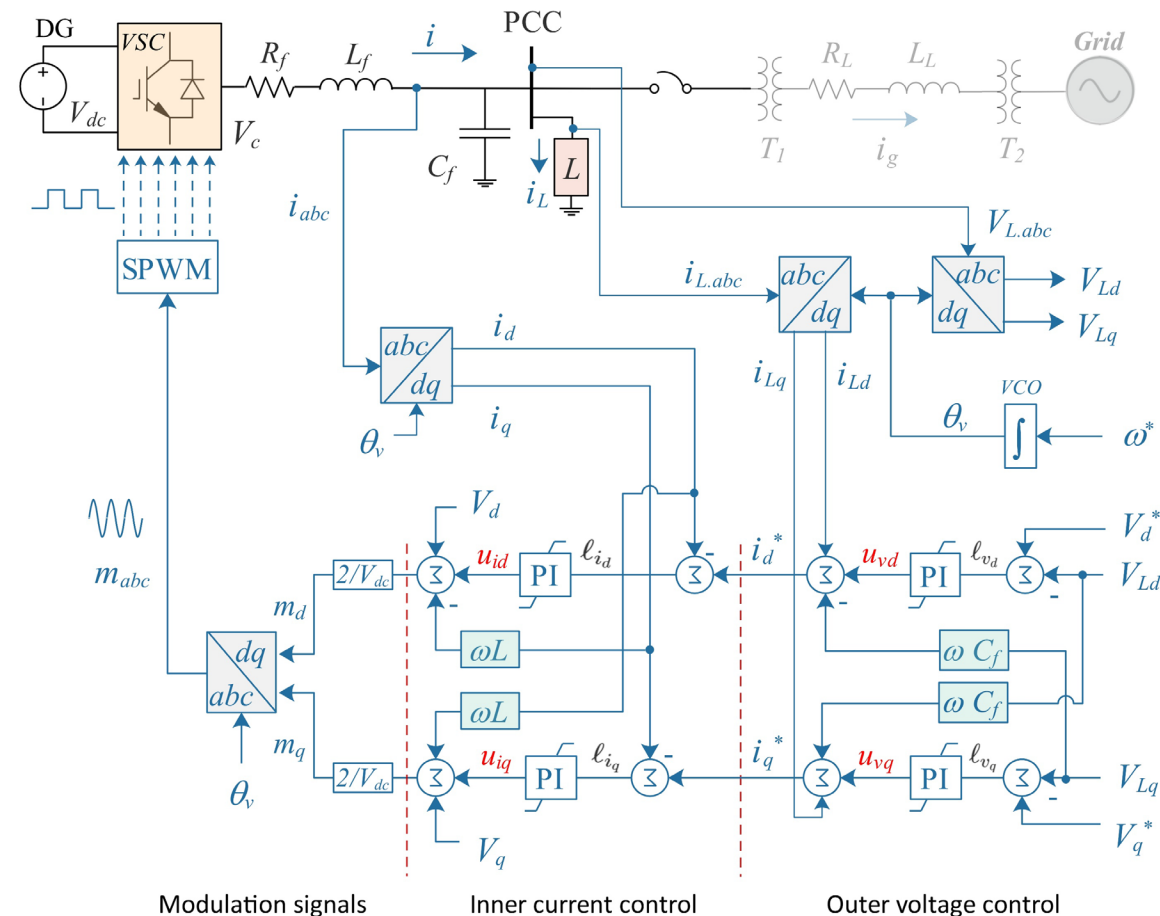


Fig. 2: Schematic control structure of grid-forming VSC.

3. Grid-Supporting VSC:

- It can operate either in grid-connected mode or autonomous mode.
- No need to re-configuration the converter control.
- Droop controls are implemented on top of a grid-following control structure.
- It can contribute controlling the MG **voltage**, **frequency**, **active & reactive** power at the PCC through its droop design, in both modes:

$$f - f^* = -m(P - P^*)$$

$$V - V^* = -n(Q - Q^*)$$

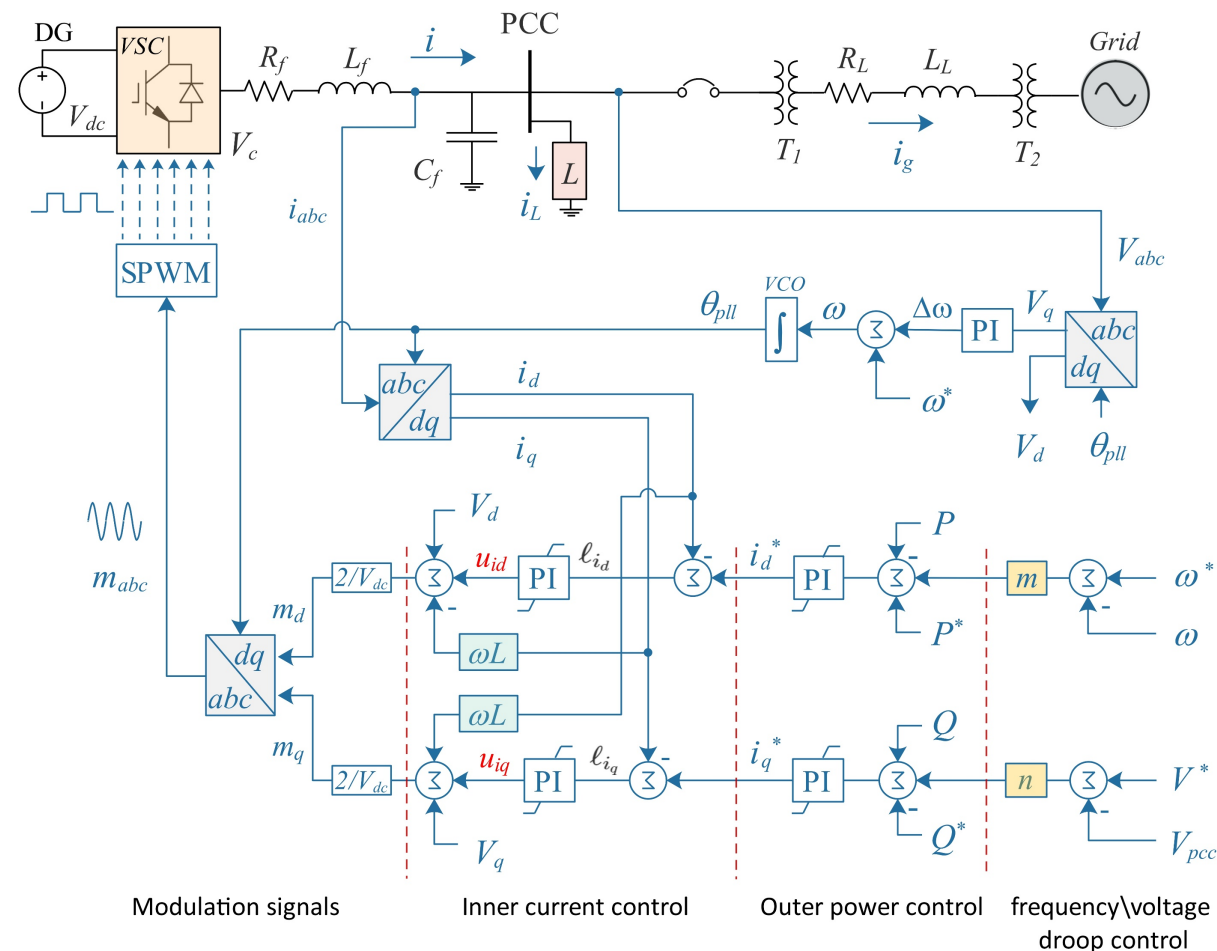


Fig. 3: Schematic control structure of a grid-supporting VSC.

Two testbeds built in MATLAB/SimPowerSystem as follows:

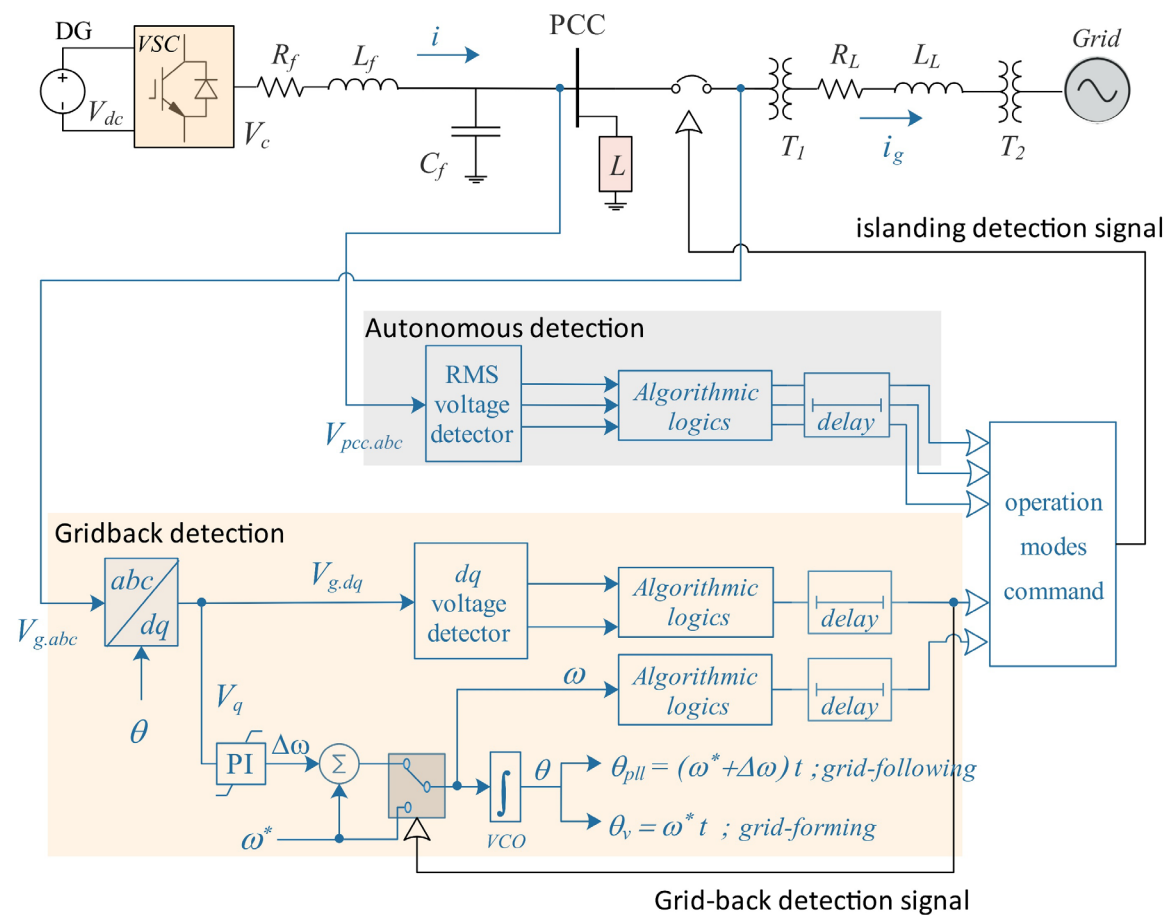
Testbed 1.

A VSC switches back and forth between *grid-following* and *grid-forming* control during islanding and synchronization “grid-connected mode”.

Testbed 2.

A VSC works in *grid-supporting* mode regardless of the microgrid operation mode.

Fig.4: an islanding scheme and a grid-back detection scheme are designed to automatically switch the operation modes of the VSC.



➤ The testbeds parameters:

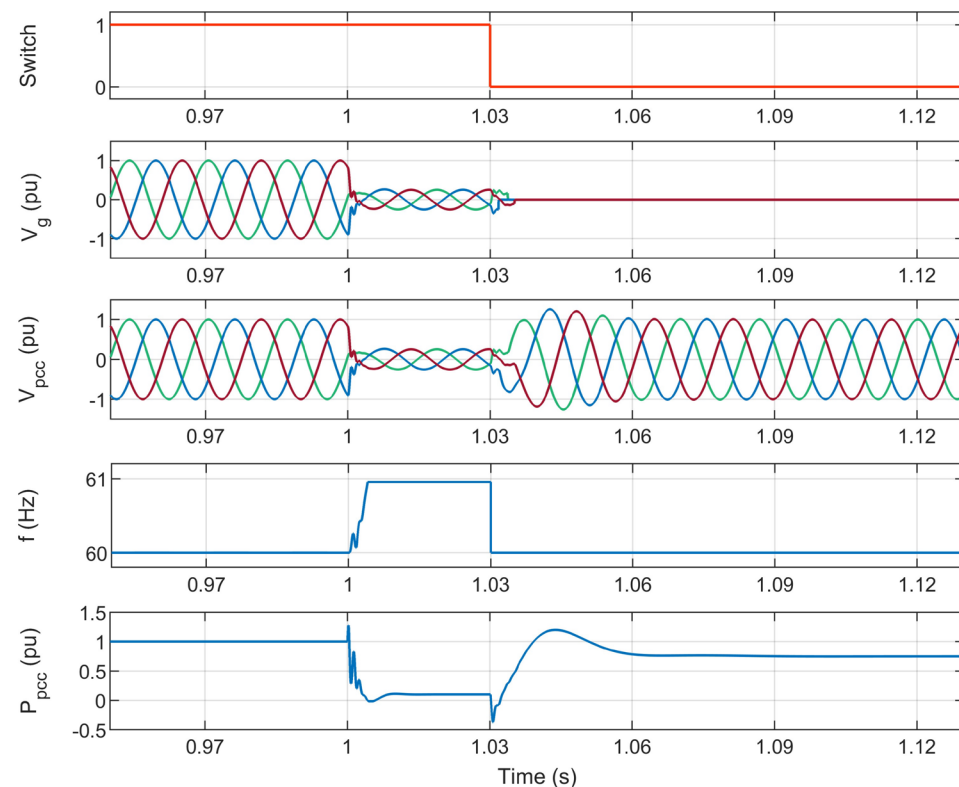
| | Description | Parameters | Value |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Grid side | Transformer 1 | T_1 | 400 kVA 260 V \ 25 kV |
| | Transformer 2 | T_2 | 400 kVA 25 kV \ 120 kV |
| | Transmission line | R_L, X_L | 0.1 X_L , 0.2 pu |
| DG side VSC | Rated power | S_b | 400 kVA |
| | Rated voltage | <i>ac/dc side</i> | 260/500 V |
| | Converter filter | R_f | 0.156/50 pu |
| | | X_f | 0.156 pu |
| | Shunt capacitor | C_f | 0.25 pu |
| Load | fixed load | L | 300 Kw |

**** Reference control settings:** $P_{pcc}^* = 1 \text{ pu}$ $V_{pcc}^* = 1 \text{ pu}$ $\omega^* = 60 \text{ Hz}$

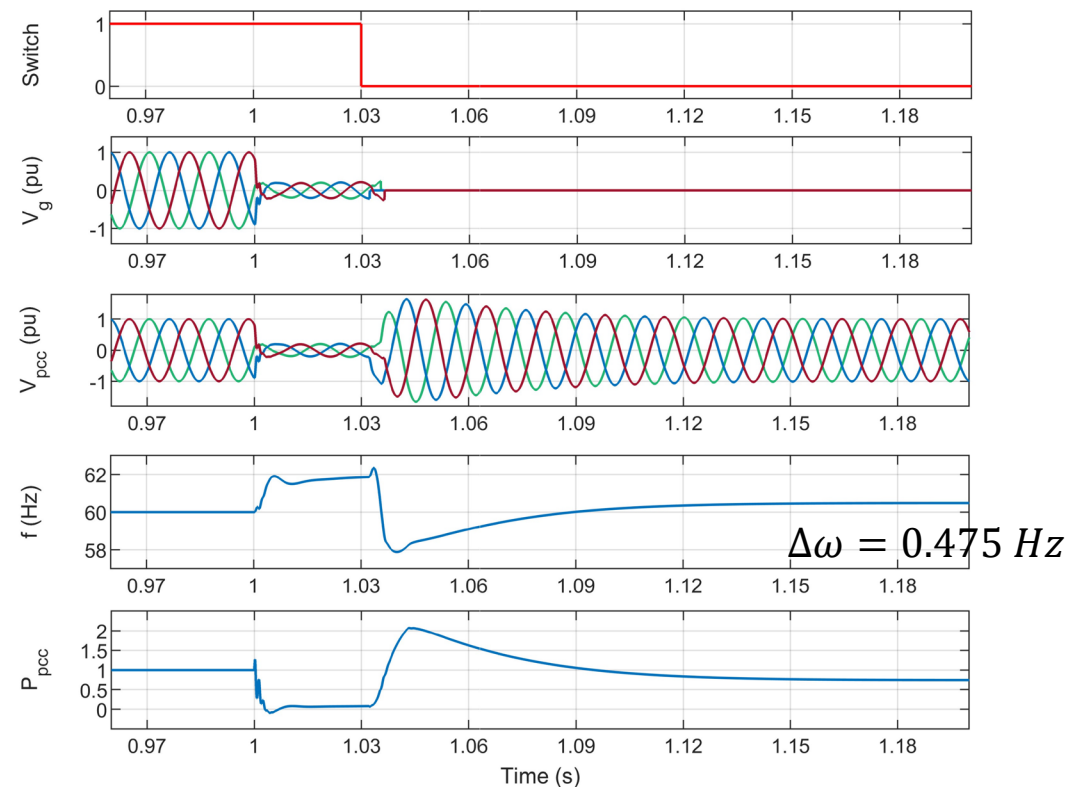
➤ **Comparison #1: Grid-connected mode to Autonomous mode:**

- Three phase fault occurs in the transmission line at **1 s**.
- Islanding mode is detected after **3 ms**.

Testbed # 1: grid-following / grid-forming



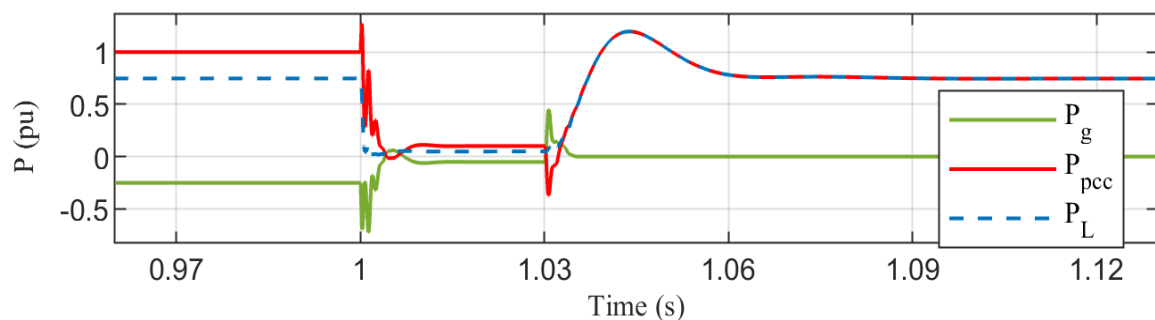
Testbed # 2: grid-supporting



➤ Comparison #1: *Grid-connected* mode to *Autonomous* mode:

- Active power responses: converter output, load, and grid.
- The VSC injects a fixed active power (400 Kw) to the load (300 Kw) and the grid (100 Kw).

Testbed # 1: **grid-following / grid-forming**



$$P_{pcc}^* = 1 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{Load} = 0.75 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{grid} = 0.25 \text{ pu}$$

Grid-connected mode

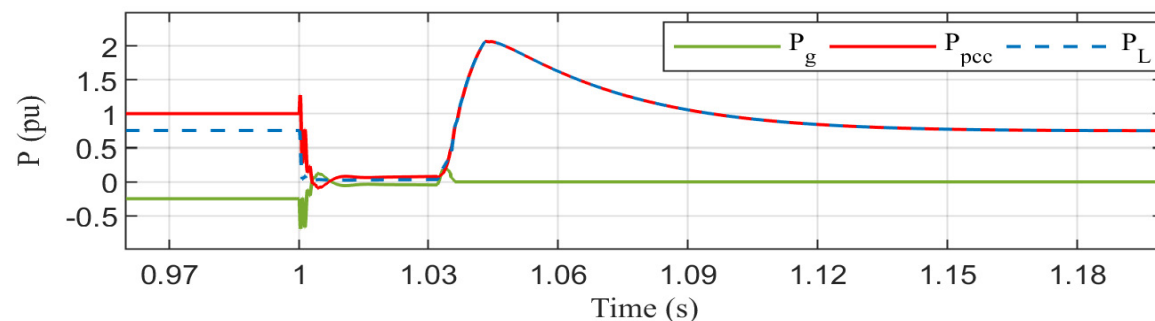
$$P_{pcc}^* = 1 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{Load} = 0.75 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{grid} = 0$$

Autonomous mode

Testbed # 2: **grid-supporting**



$$P_{pcc}^* = 1 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{Load} = 0.75 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{grid} = 0.25 \text{ pu}$$

Grid-connected mode

$$P_{pcc}^* = 1 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{Load} = 0.75 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{grid} = 0$$

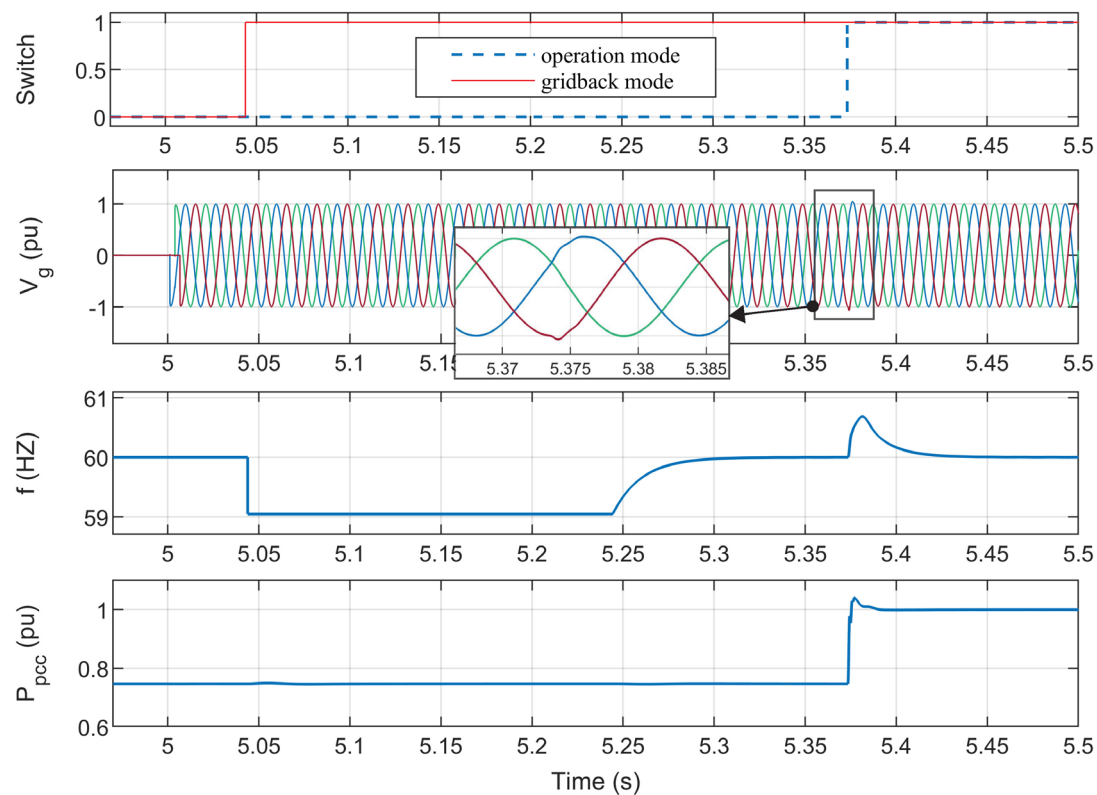
Autonomous mode

generates $\Delta\omega$

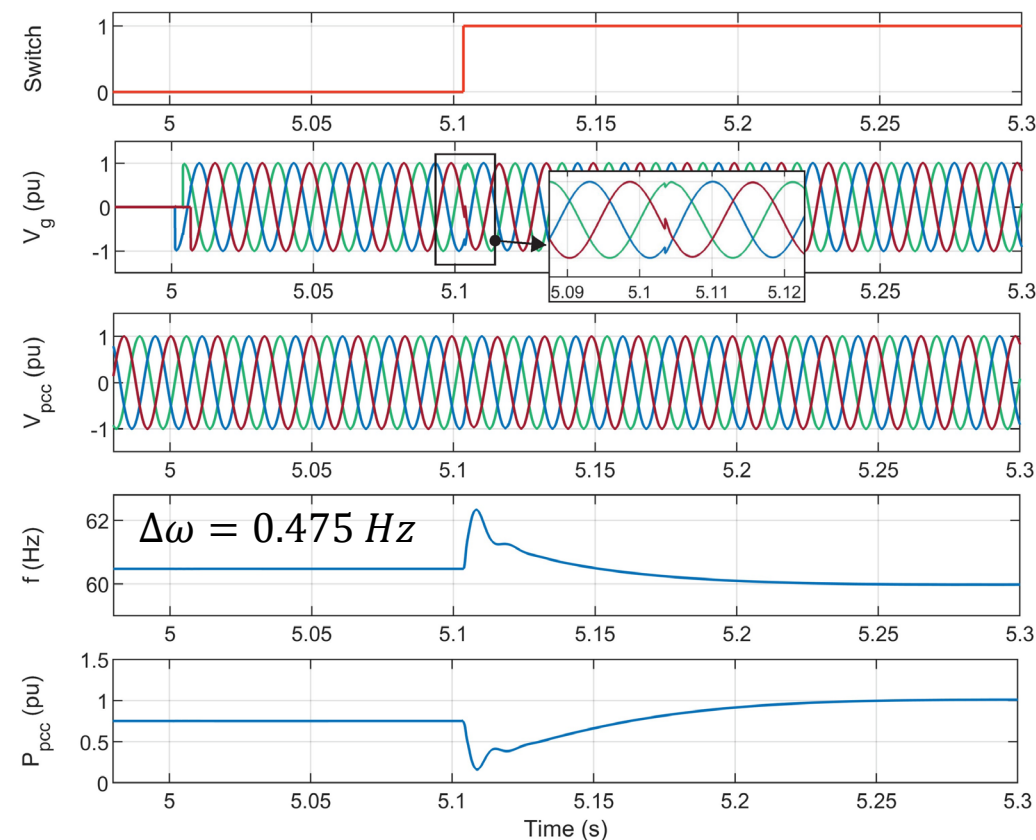
➤ **Comparison #2: Autonomous mode to Grid-connected mode :**

- Three phase fault is cleared at **5 s**.
- The operation mode is switched back to grid-connected mode at **5.37 s** in testbed 1 and **5.11 s** in testbed 2.

Testbed # 1: grid-following / grid-forming



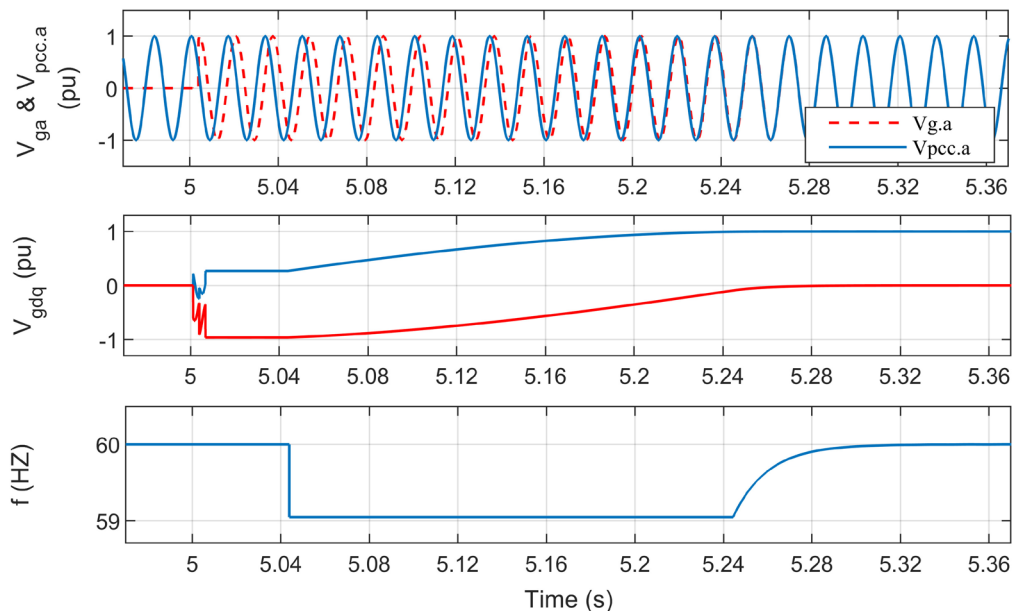
Testbed # 2: grid-supporting



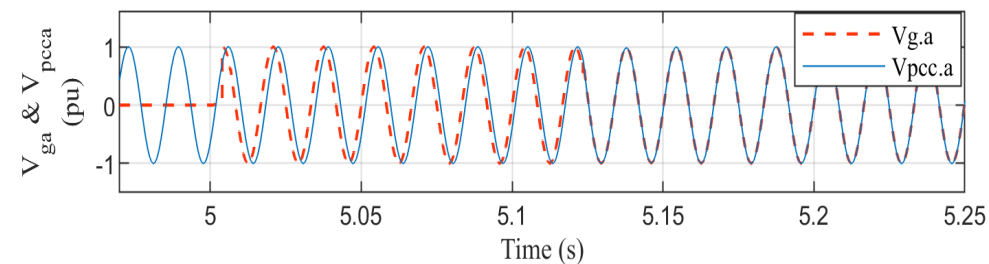
➤ **Comparison #2: Autonomous mode to Grid-connected mode :**

- Synchronization process between the VSC system and the grid in both testbeds:

Testbed # 1: grid-forming / grid-following



Testbed # 2: grid-supporting



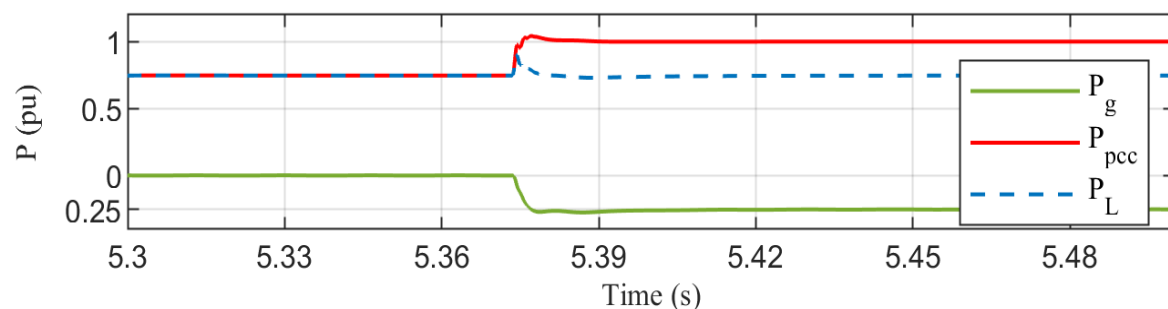
- The Gridback detection signal switches the frequency mode from free-running frequency by VCO to the PLL frequency (*imposed by the grid*).

- Frequency is extracted by the PLL in both modes of operation.

➤ Comparison #2: *Autonomous mode* *Grid-connected mode* :

- Active power responses: converter output, load, and grid.
- The VSC injects a fixed active power (400 Kw) to the load (300 Kw) and the grid (100 Kw).

Testbed # 1: *grid-forming \ grid-following*



$$P_{pcc}^* = 1 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{Load} = 0.75 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{grid} = 0$$

Autonomous mode

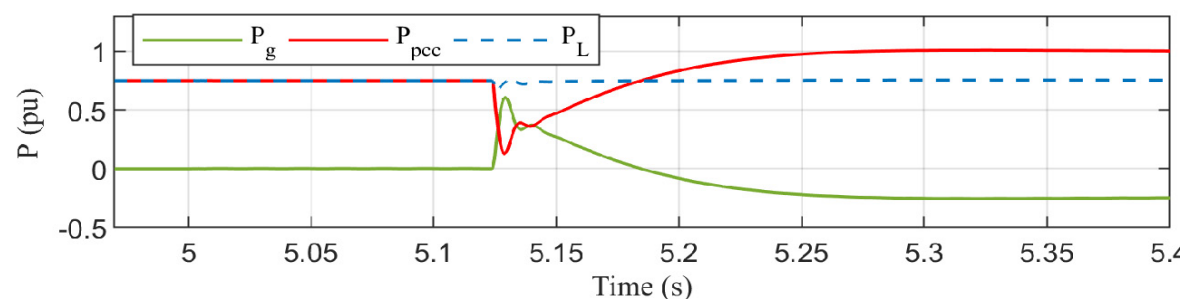
$$P_{pcc}^* = 1 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{Load} = 0.75 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{grid} = 0.25 \text{ pu}$$

Grid-connected mode

Testbed # 2: *grid-supporting*



$$P_{pcc}^* = 1 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{Load} = 0.75 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{grid} = 0 \text{ pu}$$

Autonomous mode

$$P_{pcc}^* = 1 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{Load} = 0.75 \text{ pu}$$

$$P_{grid} = 0.25$$

Grid-connected mode

- The simulation results of switching from one operation to another operation, namely, islanding and re-synchronization, are examined.
- Compared to either the grid-following or grid-forming VSCs, grid-supporting VSC has the advantage of operating in the both operation modes without changing control configuration.
- The droop control has been identified as an effective tool to participate in regulating the frequency , voltage, and power of the microgrid.

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Thank You
For Your Attention

Questions ?