

Battery storage - Grid connectivity

What about stability ?

Grid Thumper : A new way of testing grid stability
In-The-Field Testing



Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

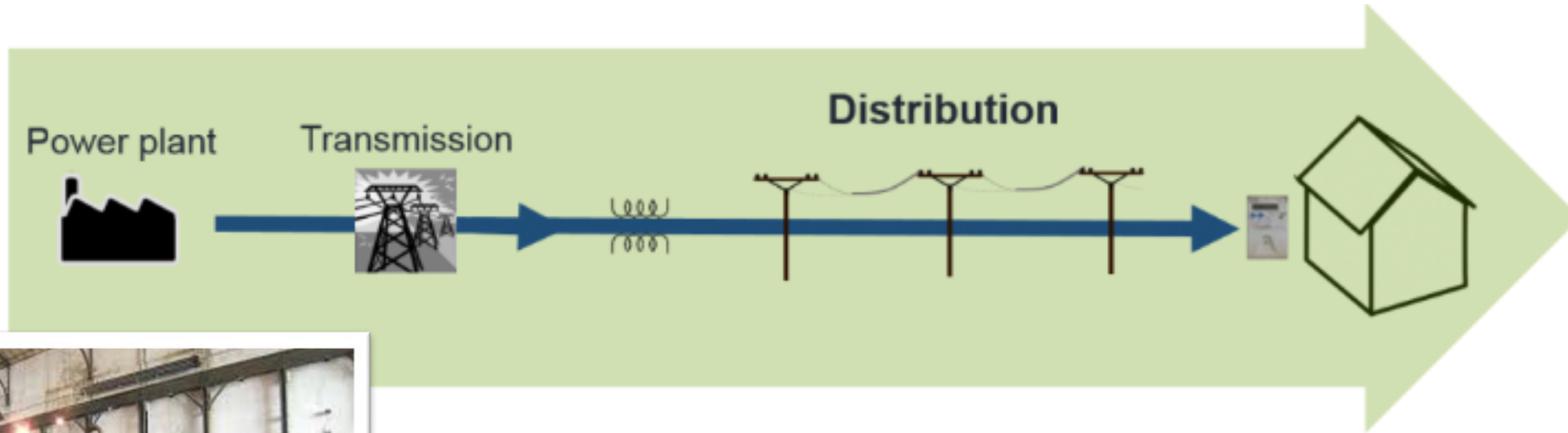


ENERGY STORAGE EVENT

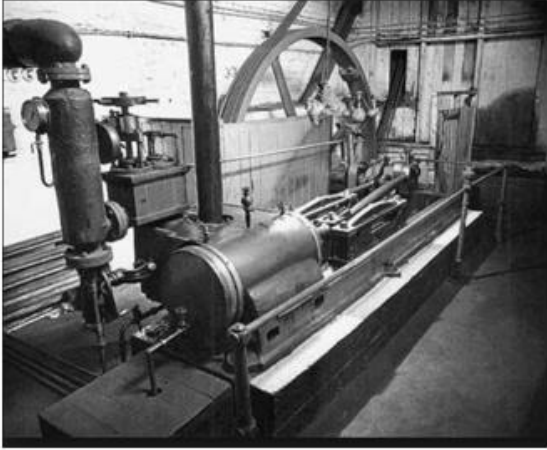
12 februari 2019 | NH Conference Centre Koningshof



Traditional Transmission/Distribution Grid



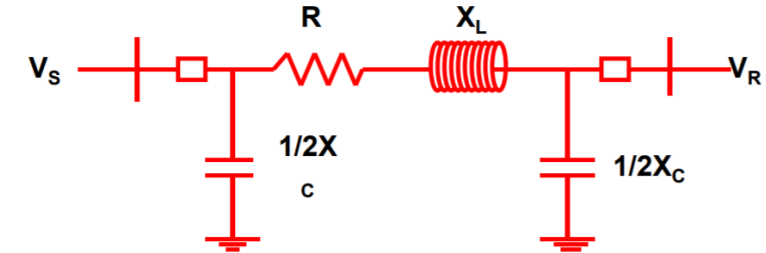
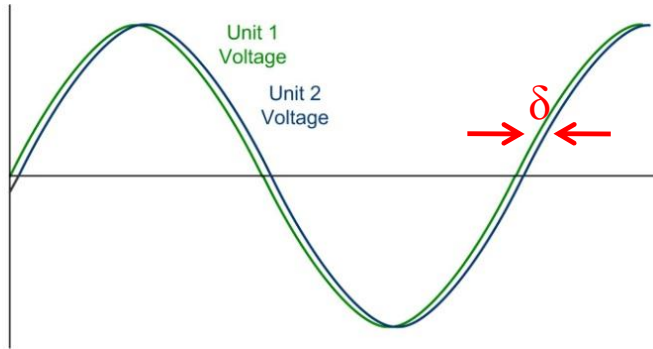
Traditional Transmission/Distribution Grid



Steam engine that powered a factory for a century
from 1860s to 1960s



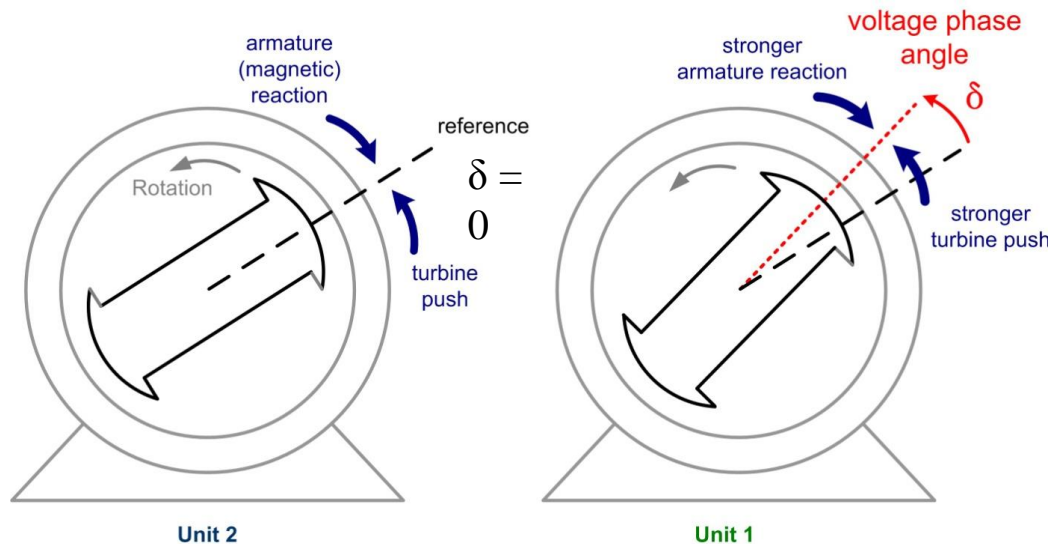
Traditional Transmission/Distribution Grid



- Different lines have different values for R , X_L , and X_C , depending on:
 - Length
 - Conductor spacing
 - Conductor cross-sectional area
- X_C is equally distributed along the line

$$P \approx \frac{V_1 V_2}{X} \sin \delta_{12}$$

In order to transfer real power across a transmission line, there must be an angle (delta) between the voltages at each end of the line

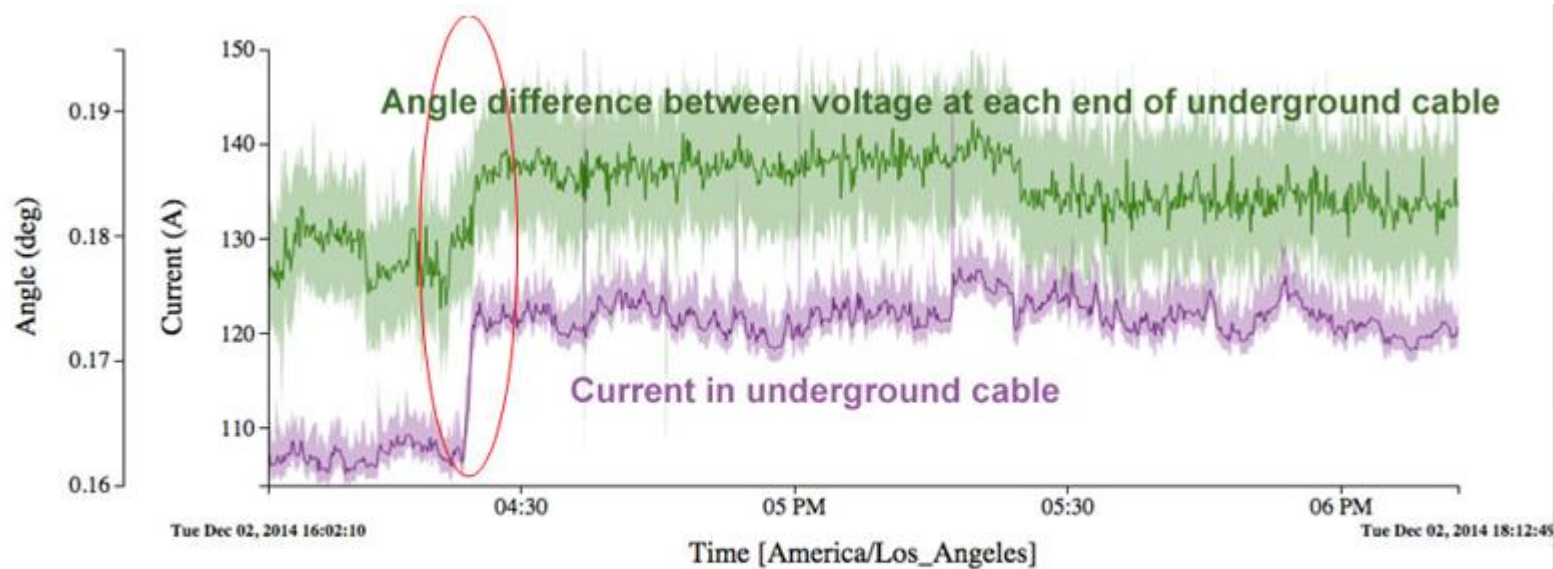


Unit 2

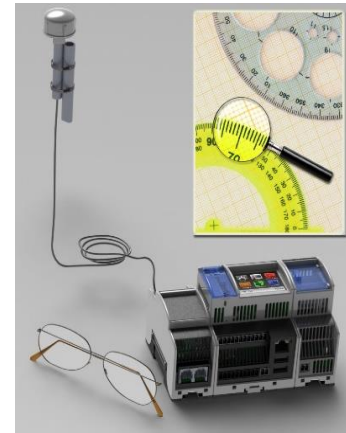
Unit 1

power flows from Unit 1 toward Unit 2

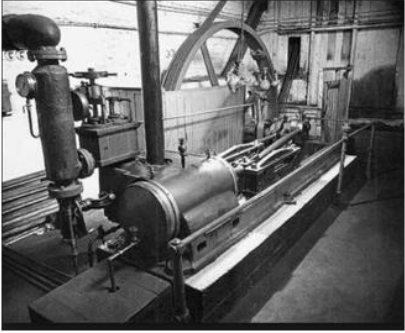
Traditional Transmission/Distribution Grid



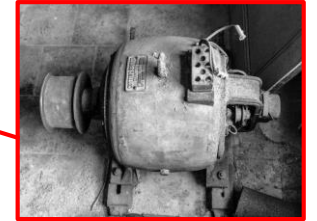
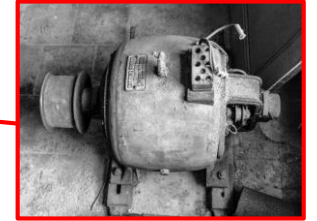
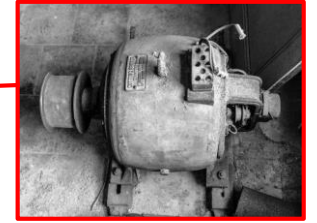
An increase in current causes a voltage phase angle change of 0.008° - typical resolution of the micro-PMU.



Today's Transmission/Distribution Grid



Steam engine that powered a factory for a century from 1860s to 1960s

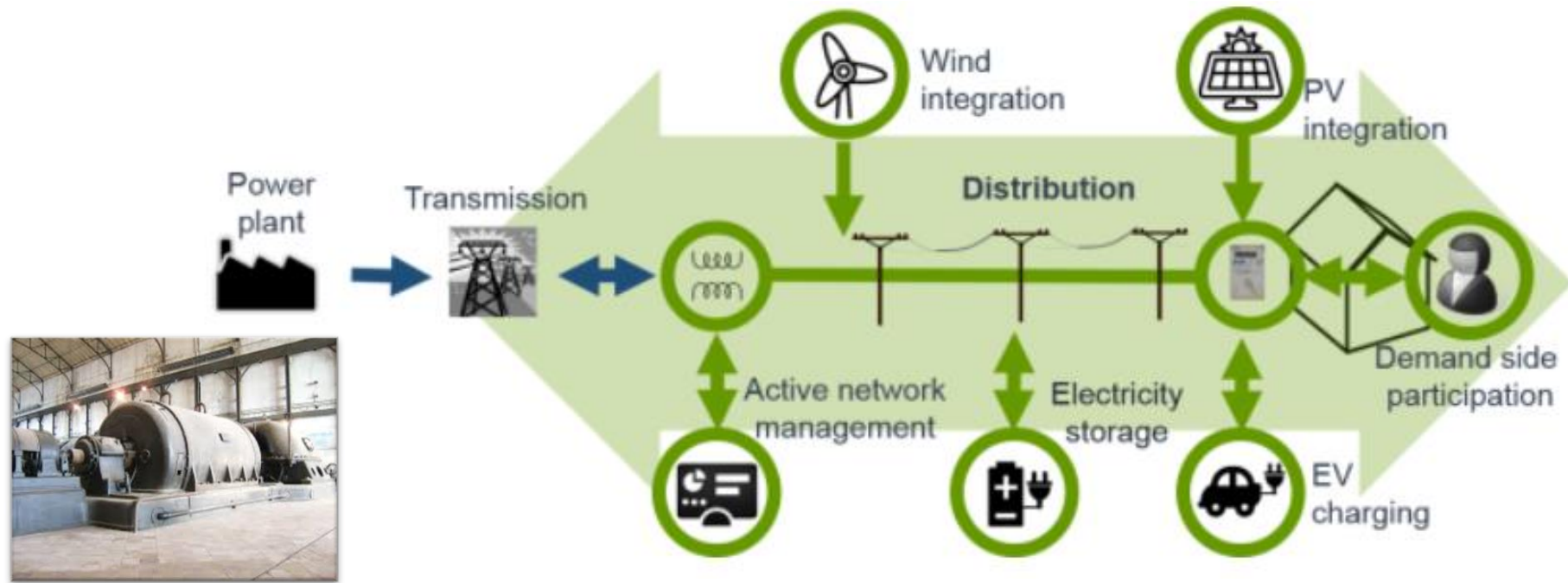


Adding RES
(Renewable energy
sources)

ENERGY STORAGE
EVENT

12 februari 2019
NH Conference Centre Koningshof

Today's Transmission/Distribution Grid



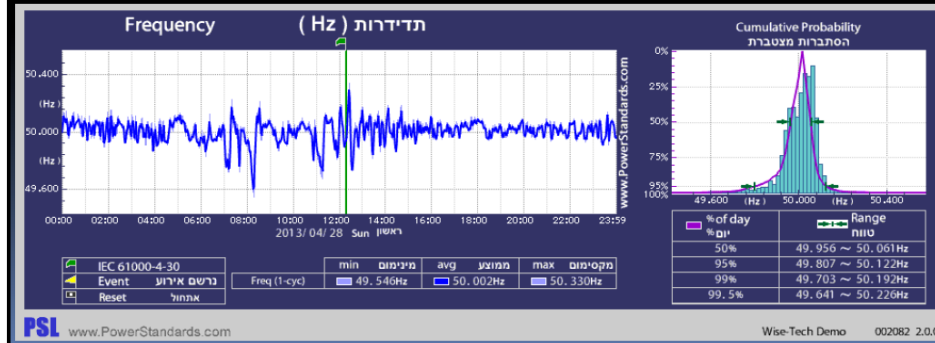
Future Transmission/Distribution Grid

- In the next 30 years, we're moving from
current generation/transmission/distribution model
To
independently powered distribution grids.
 - **Distribution grids that use local renewables, local storage.**
 - Transmission for distribution interconnect;
 - Transmission for urban centers;
 - Transmission or relocation for energy-intensive industry (like aluminum).

Challenge: Battery Energy Storage and Grid Stability

- Very Important:
 - It all has to be **in balance** (generation, network, loads)
 - If not, **impact on frequency** (and voltage)

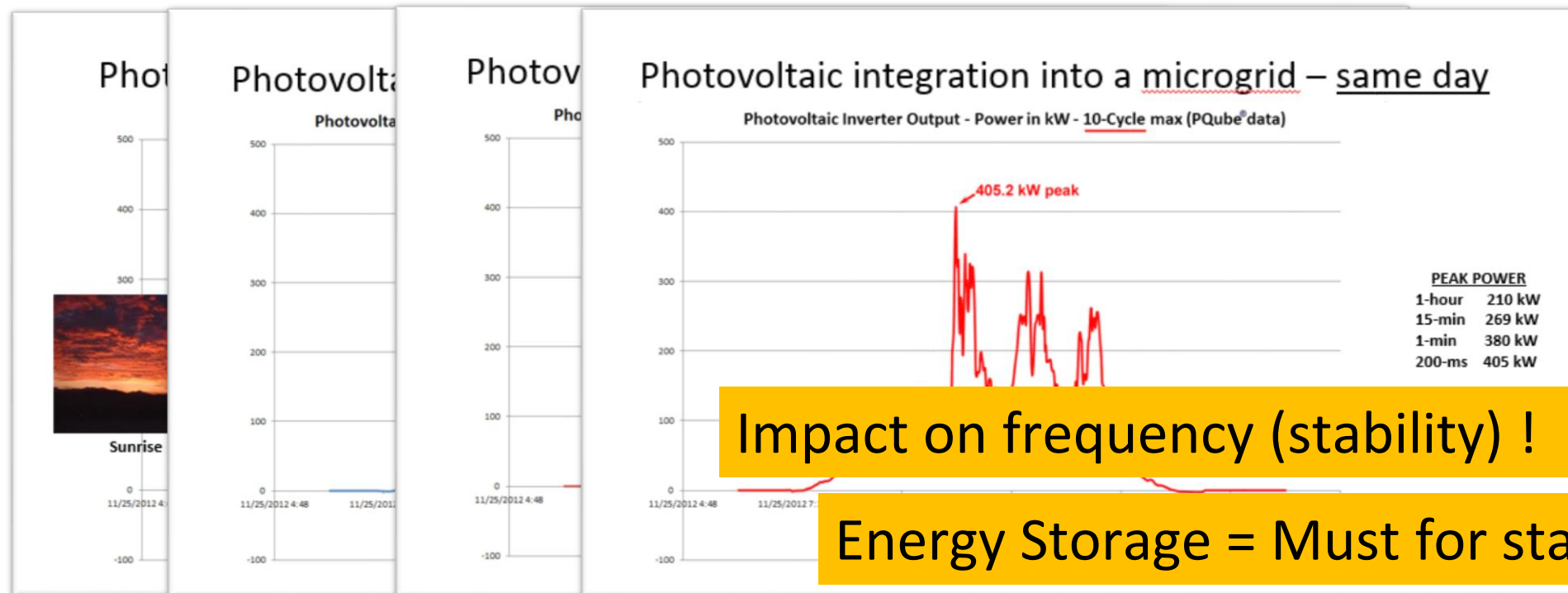
- Over very short time intervals (fractions of a 50 Hz cycle), **grid stability relies on inertia** of large rotating machinery.



Challenge: Battery Energy Storage and Grid Stability

most "green" energy sources lack short-term inertia.

- Example: Why RES Energy storage & release at the sub-cycle level, and at the multiple minute level ?
- Lets look at the time scales of below example



high resolution measurement instruments are required!



ENERGY STORAGE
EVENT

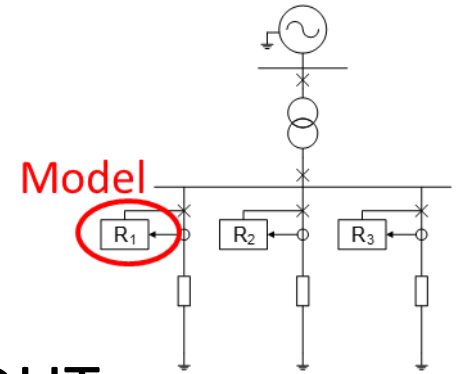
12 februari 2019
NH Conference Centre Koningshof

Battery Energy Storage: Measurement challenges

- How can we test performance on current and future grids ?

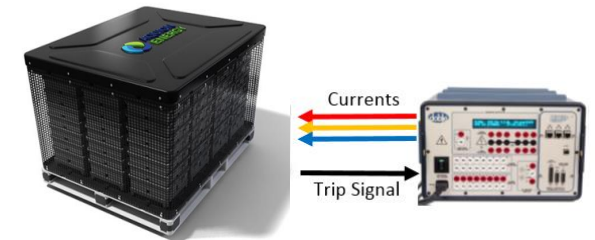
- Perform network model simulation studies to get DUT specs & settings

Limitation: A model of the DUT is tested – not the actual DUT



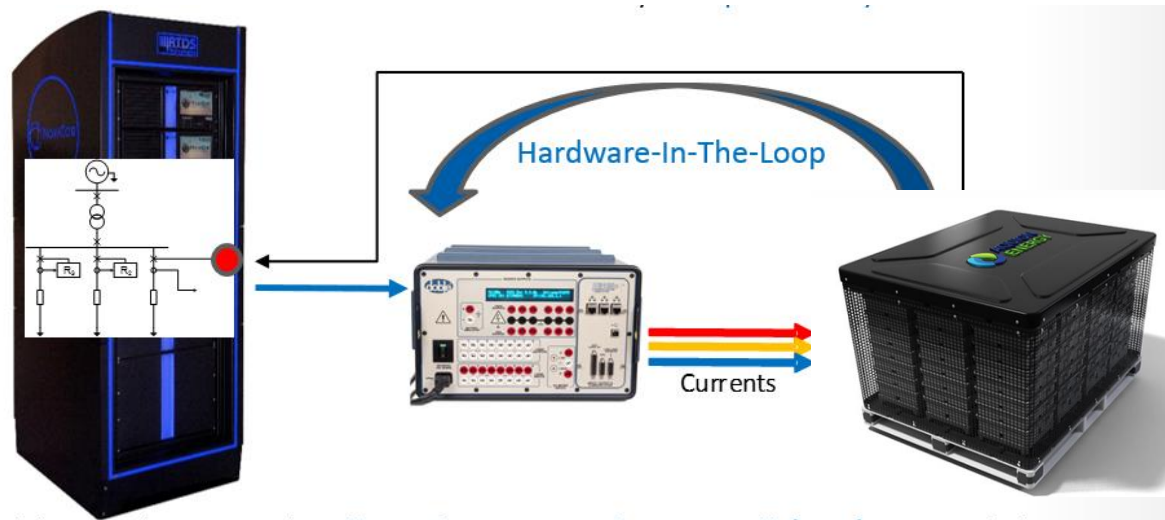
- Test that the DUT operates according to these specs & settings with test equipment

Limitation: The DUT is tested, but in isolation of the network.



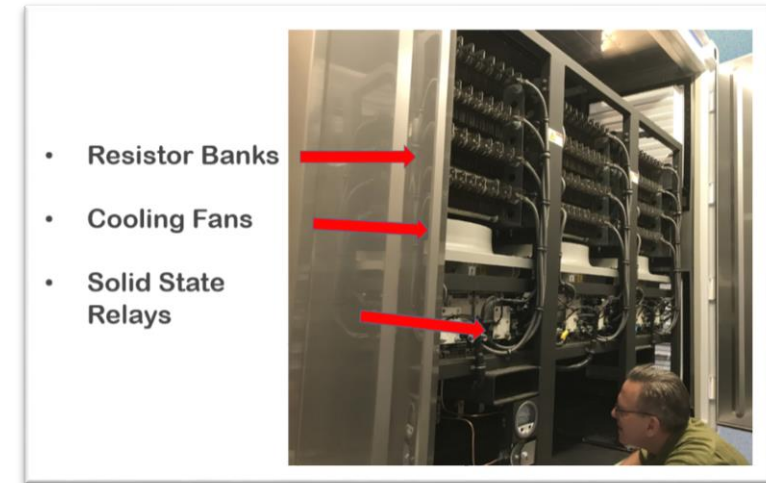
Battery Energy Storage: Measurement challenges

- How can we test performance on current and future grids ?
 - By using a RTDS system that allows us to test the actual DUT with a representation of the network in lab environment.
 - Limitation: Accurate model of network is needed. Every network is different !



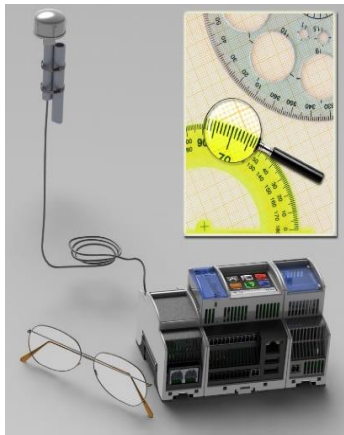
Battery Energy Storage: Measurement challenges

- How can we test performance on current and future grids ?
- Only accurate test is **Field test** !
- What we need:
 - **Actuator (Thumper)**
 - Precise computer-controlled resistive loads
 - GPS synchronized
 - to create thumper signals on the grid



Battery Energy Storage: Measurement challenges

- What we need:
 - Accurate sensors to measure response
 - Remember meas. challenges: voltage, frequency, phasor angles
 - Very accurate PMU = “phasor measurement unit”
 - Measures Thumper effects
 - GPS synchronized
 - Angles are tiny – two orders of magnitude smaller than transmission...
(traditional transmission synchrophasor instruments don't work very well)
 - Solar variations are faster – clouds, inverter control loops
 - Distribution grids are far more complex than transmission
 - Underlying assumption (wrong) that power only flows from substations to loads



Traditional PMU
±1% precision (TVE)
±1° angle accuracy
±0.1% magnitude resolution
±0.1° angle resolution
15 readings per second

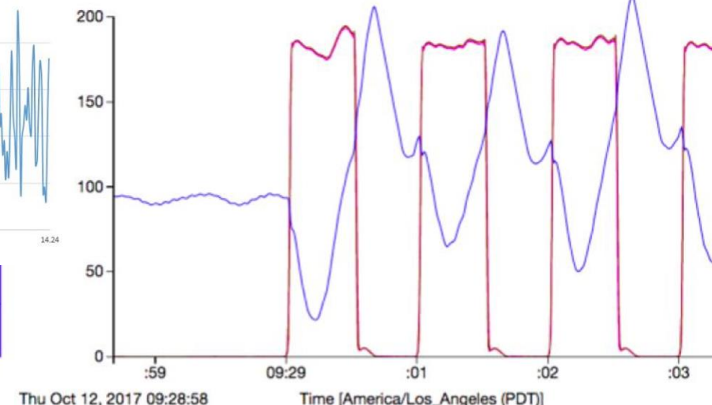
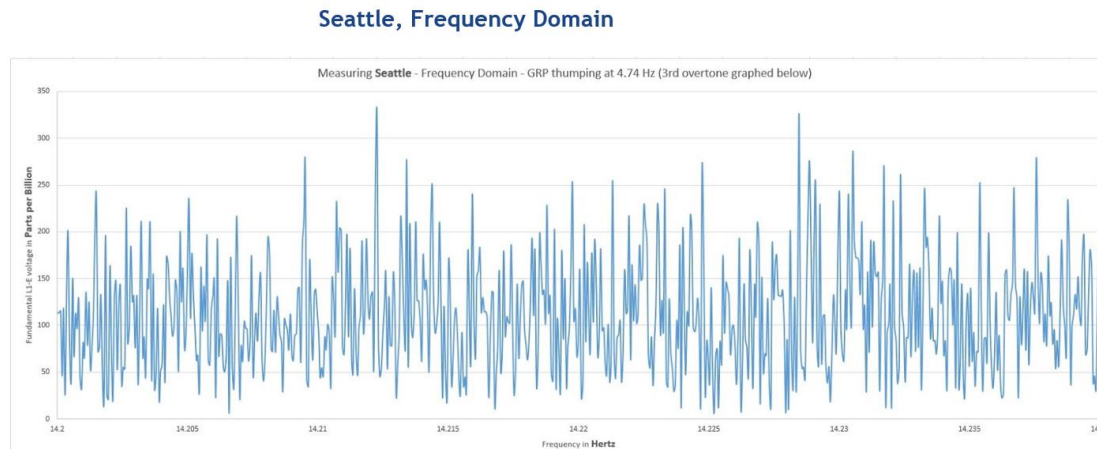
For transmission systems...

Micro-PMU
±0.05% precision (TVE)
±0.01° angle accuracy
±0.0002% magnitude resolution
±0.002° angle resolution
100 readings per second

For distribution and microgrid

Battery Energy Storage: Measurement challenges

- What we need:
 - Database for analytics & visualization
 - Thumper signals and microPMU measurements are gathered in advanced database and visualization tool
 - Effects are statistically analyzed, visualized and reported



Battery Energy Storage: Measurement challenges

- So in summary:
 - Connect thumper to the network
 - Large resistive loads switched on/off with precisely timed pulses at adjustable levels.
 - Local and remote microPMU sensors measure changes in voltage (due to upstream inductance)
 - GPS time synched values are stored in a database.
 - Effects are statistically analyzed

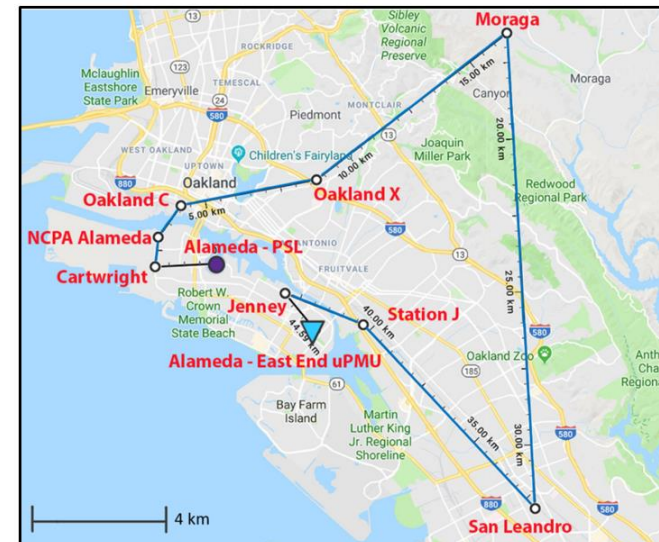
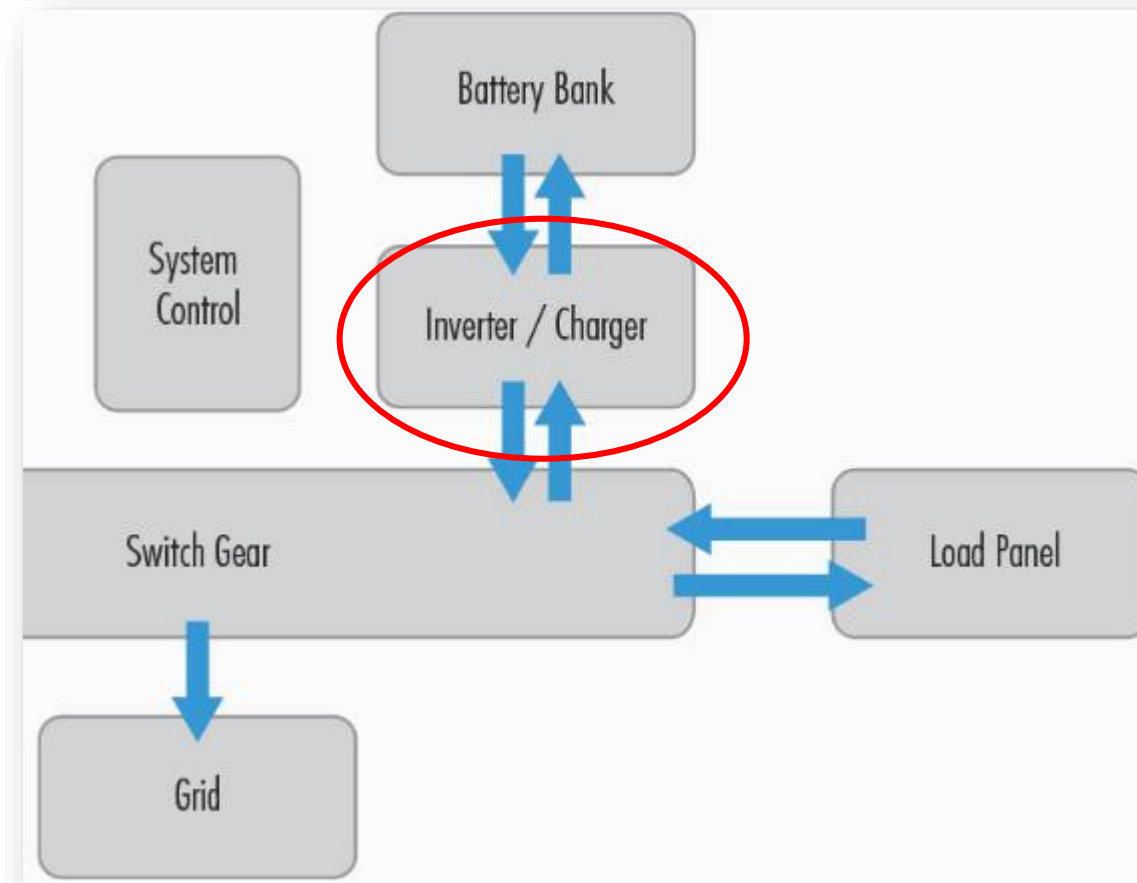


Figure 8: Alameda-East End, alternate route. Substations, distribution lines, and transmission lines between GRP at Alameda - PSL and the Alameda-East End microPMU. Approximate total distance: 45 km

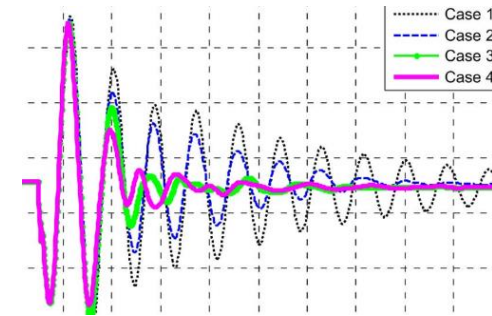
Battery Energy Storage test case

- Energy Storage building blocks




Battery Energy Storage test case: Inverter oscillation

- Energy storage Inverter
 - Inverters tend to **oscillate** in case of step changes
 - Your storage starts to store from and push energy to the network.
So creating instability on the network.
 - Each inverter has his **own control loop profile**
They all share the same grid
Result: **oscillations add up (big problem) or damp out**



Battery Energy Storage test case: Inverter oscillation

- Energy storage Inverter
 - How we test this:
 - Exploratory test to observe the system
 - Measure stability with μ PMU
 - Adjust test sequence at this oscillation frequency and observe system response



Test Event ID 248

Test set-up:

The source of the GRP is in Alameda, CA.

Time of test event (start): June 11, 2018, Start Time 13:22:00.000.000 PST

Duration: 5 hours

480V 3-phase, Measured Line to Neutral (277 VAC)

GRP Load: 340 kW

Period: 0.210970 sec. (4.74 Hz)

Duty cycle: 12% ("on" at start of each period)

Location of Thumper, source of forced oscillations:, PSL headquarters, Alameda CA

Battery Energy Storage test case: Inverter oscillation

Thumper (source)

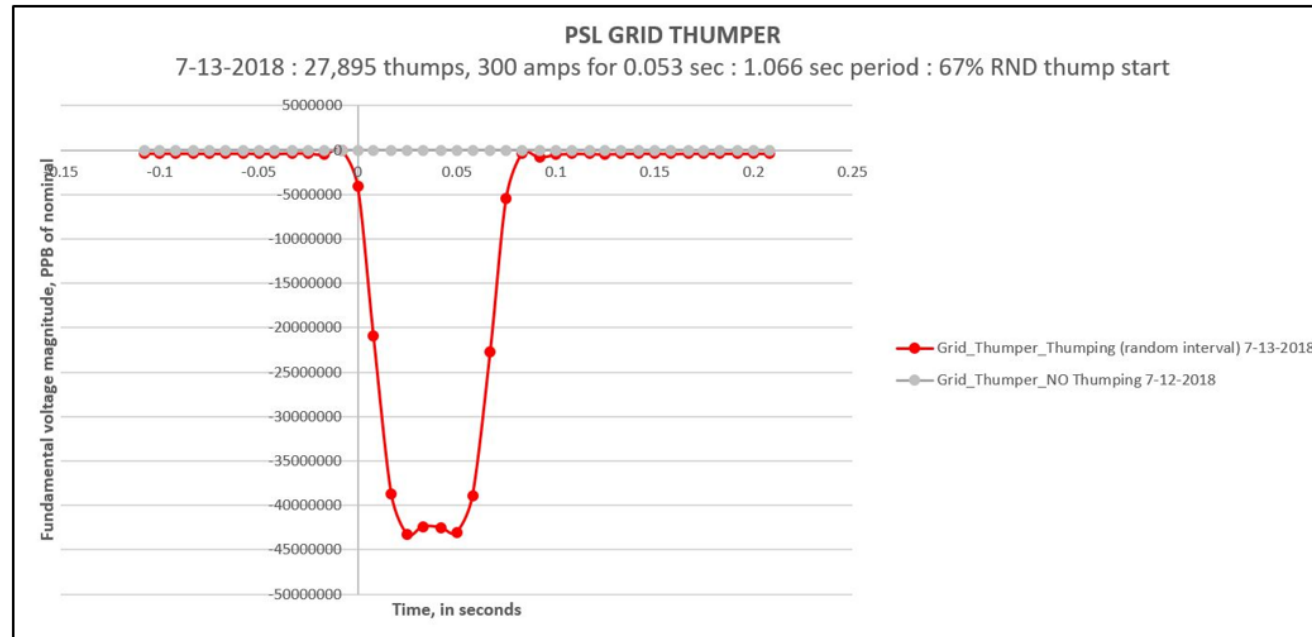


Figure 38: Voltage change during Thump (red) compared to nominal, i.e., not thumping (gray). Average of 27,895 thumps, over 10 hours, measured at the PSL GRP.

Figure 36: Thumping RMS PQube3

Battery Energy Storage test case: Inverter oscillation

PSL Service Entrance

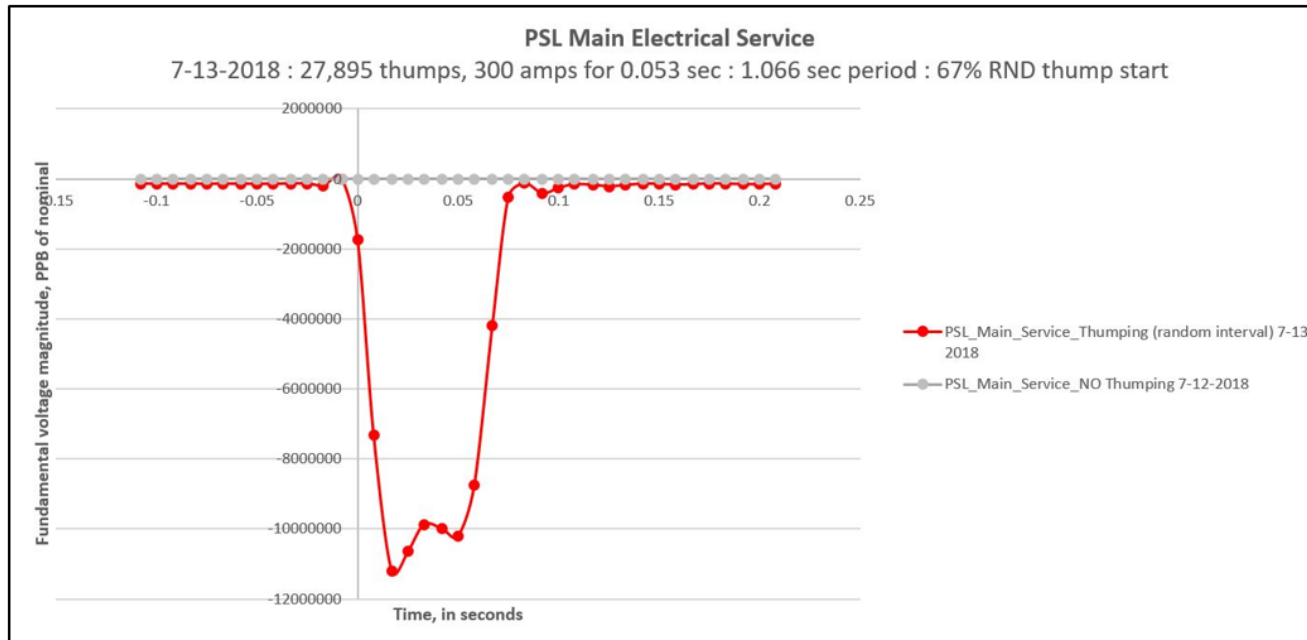
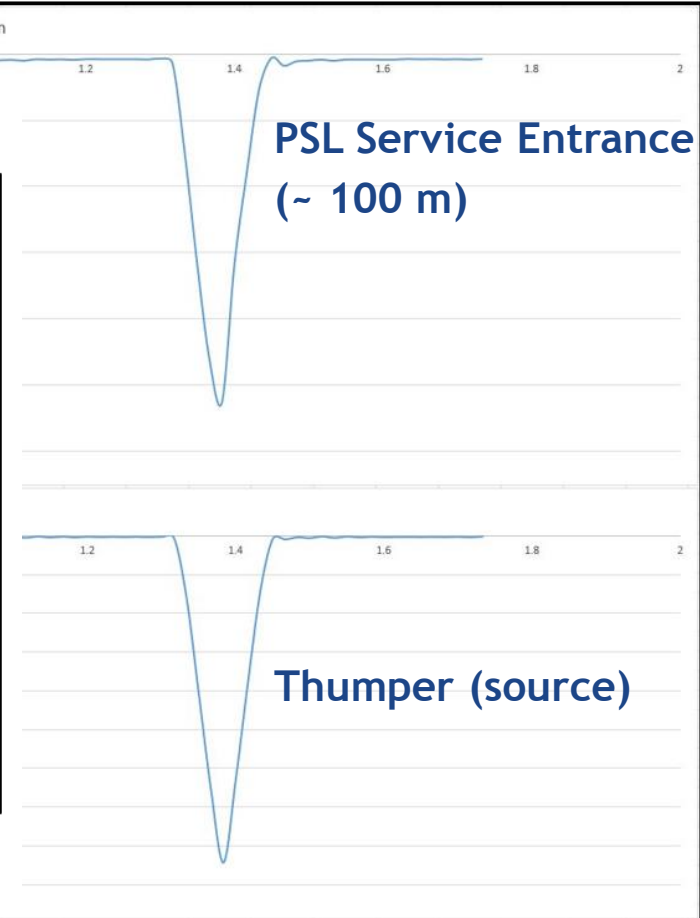


Figure 39: Voltage change during Thump (red) compared to nominal, i.e., not thumping (gray). Average of 27,895 thumps, over 10 hours, measured at the PSL Service Entrance.

Figure 21: Time domain. Voltage measured during Test Event ID 248, measured at PSL service entrance (top) and GRP source (bottom).



Battery Energy Storage test case: Inverter oscillation

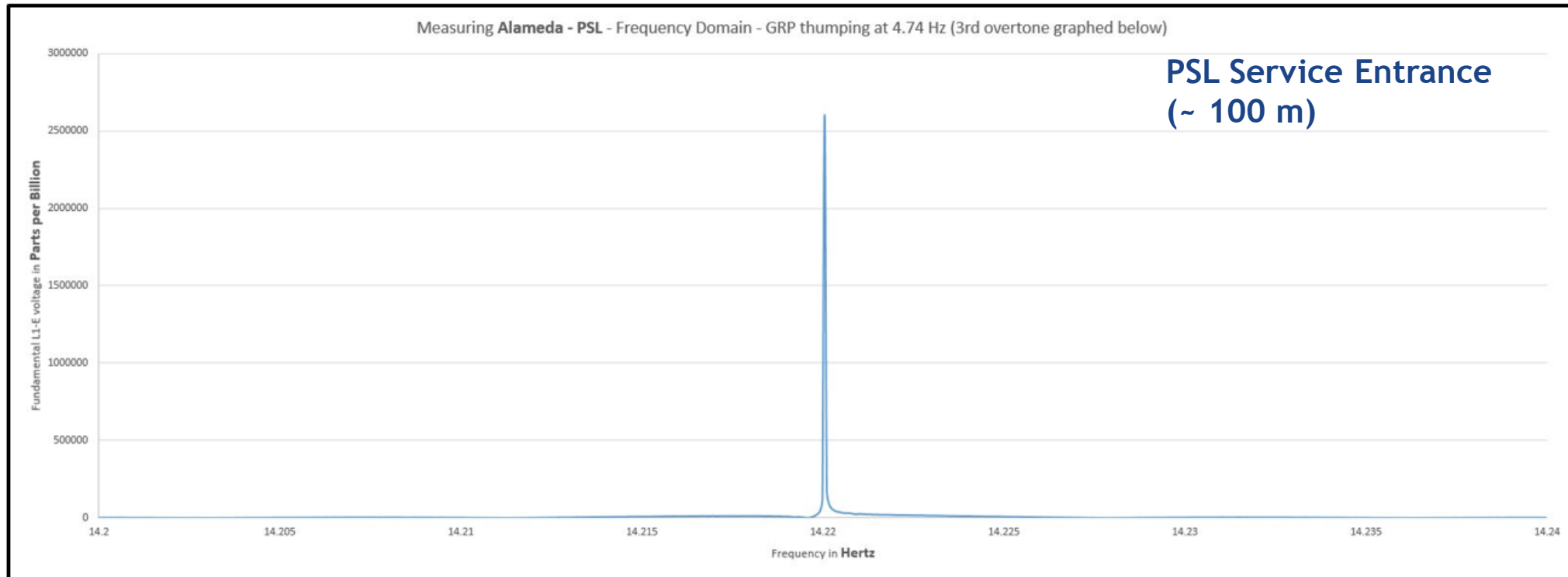


Figure 22: Frequency domain. Voltage measured during Test Event ID 248, measured at PSL service entrance, third harmonic of thumping period (i.e., Thumping frequency (4.74 Hz) $\times 3 = 14.22$ Hz (shown)).

Battery Energy Storage test case: Inverter oscillation

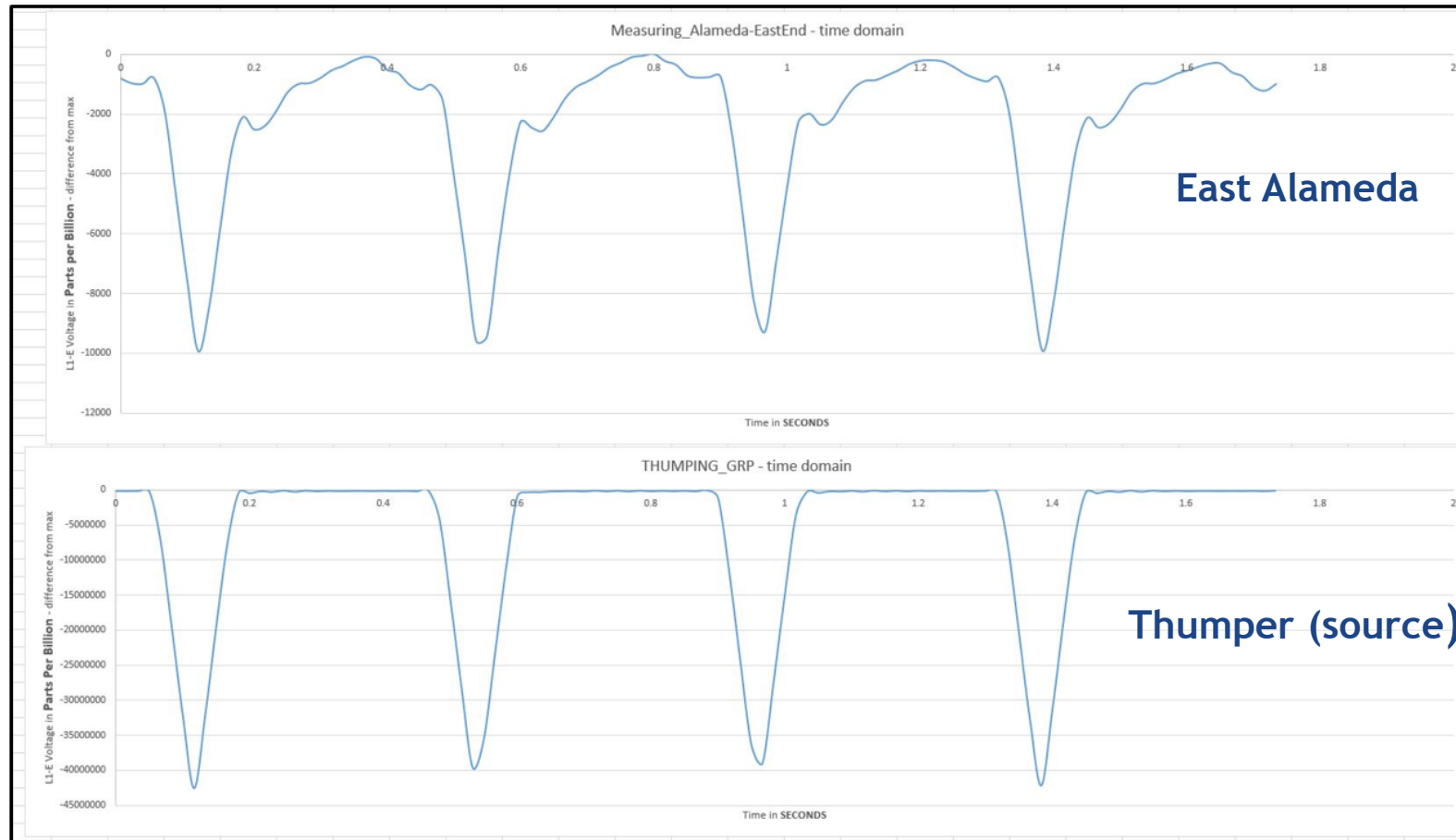


Figure 23: Time domain. Voltage measured during Test Event ID 248, measured at Alameda East-End microPMU (top) and GRP source (bottom).

Battery Energy Storage test case: Inverter oscillation

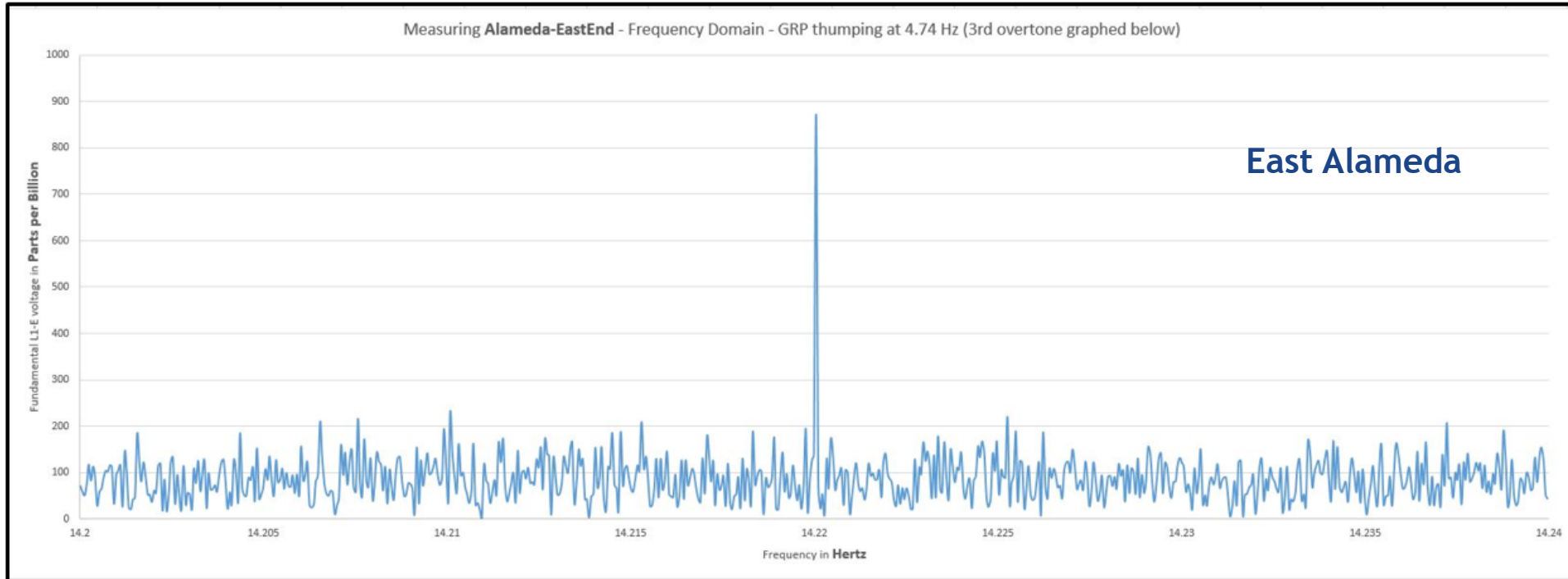


Figure 25: Frequency domain. Voltage measured during Test Event ID 248, measured at Alameda East-End microPMU, third harmonic of thumping period (i.e., Thumping frequency (4.74 Hz) X 3 = 14.22 Hz (shown)).

Battery Energy Storage test case: Inverter oscillation

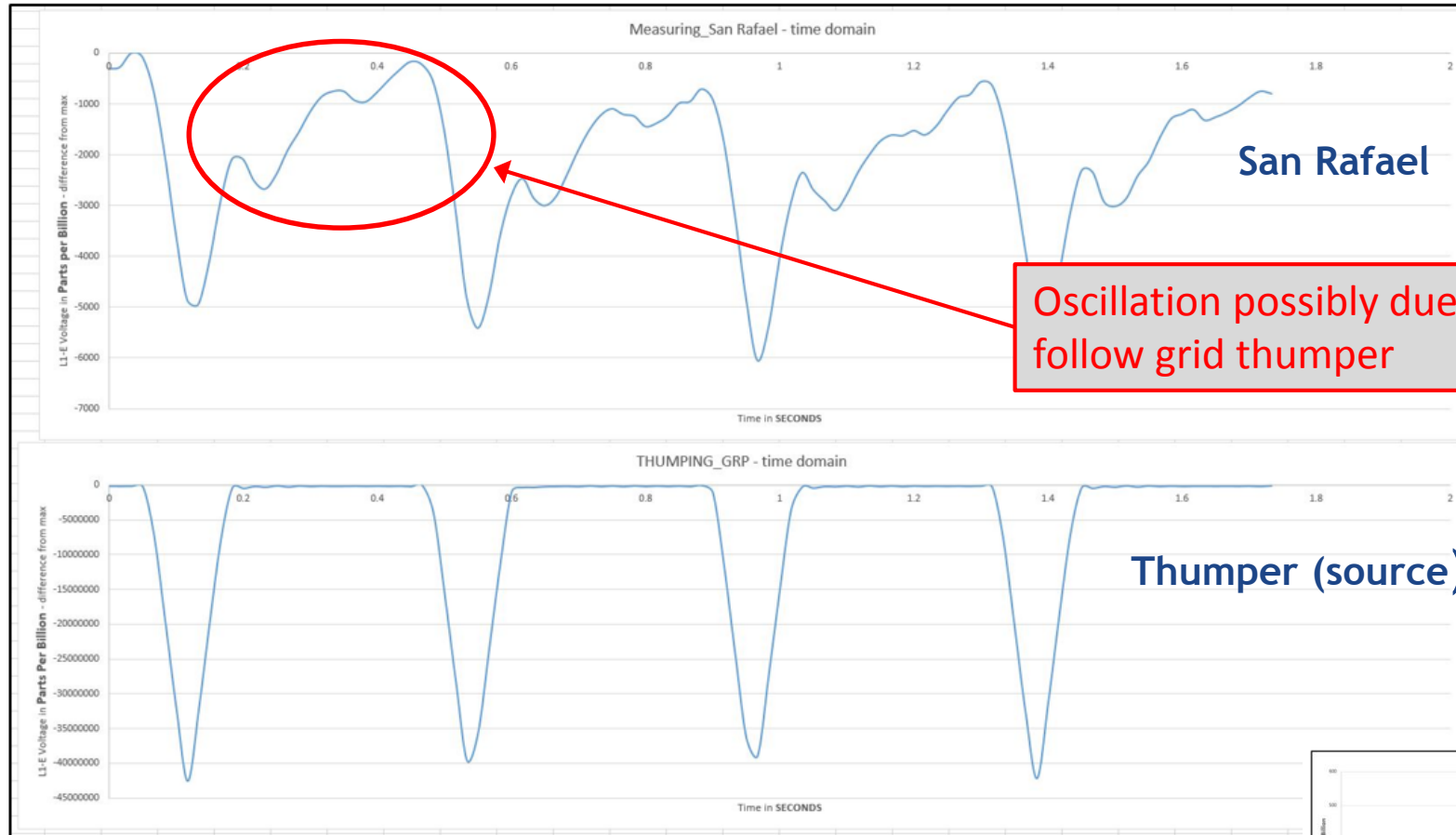


Figure 29: Time domain. Voltage measured during Test Event ID 248, measured in San Rafael GRP source (bottom)

San Rafael - About 110 km distance

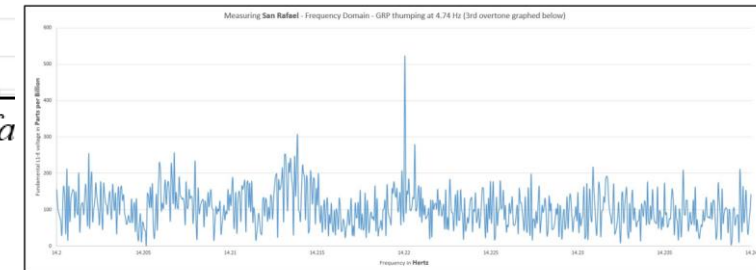
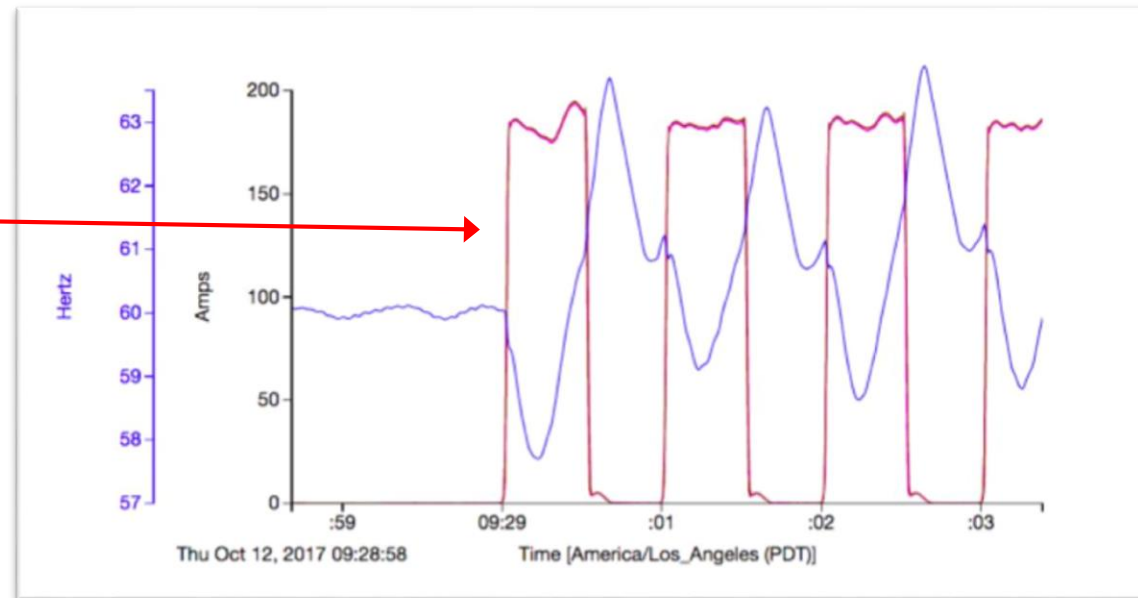


Figure 31: Frequency domain. Voltage measured during Test Event ID 248, measured in San Rafael, third harmonic of thumping period (i.e., Thumping frequency (4.74 Hz) $\times 3 = 14.22$ Hz (shown)).

Battery Energy Storage test case: Inverter oscillation

- What if we would adjust grid thumper switching frequency to oscillation frequency ?



Consequences ?

Battery Energy Storage test case: Inverter oscillation

- Conclusion:
 - Forced oscillations reveal characteristics not seen in steady-state



Grid Thumper Applications

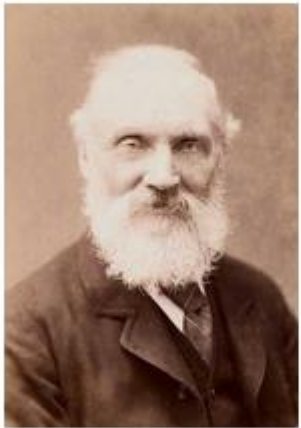
- Distribution grid, Backup power testing
 - Characterize stability, especially with renewables
- Microgrid, Back-up power, Genset, UPS testing
 - Provide rigorous and well documented on-site test protocol
- Data centers, military bases, hospitals
 - Mission critical
- Electric Vehicle site analysis
- Department of Energy, Utilities

Battery storage & Grid stability testing with Grid Thumper

- More information:
 - About Grid thumper research project
 - <https://www.powerstandards.com/product/grid-thumper/highlights/>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G61IJMaSHh0>
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W_TDRLO3yRs&t=163s

Battery storage & Grid stability testing with Grid Thumper

"If you can not *measure* it,
you can not *improve* it."



Lord Kelvin



De Winter Rudy – C.N. Rood

RDeWinter@cnrood.com

www.cnrood.com



ENERGY STORAGE
EVENT

12 februari 2019
NH Conference Centre Koningshof