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# Harmonic Interaction in High Populations of Distributed Power Resources

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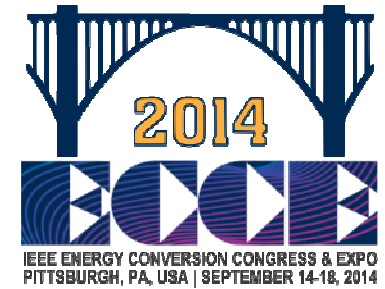
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UNC CHARLOTTE

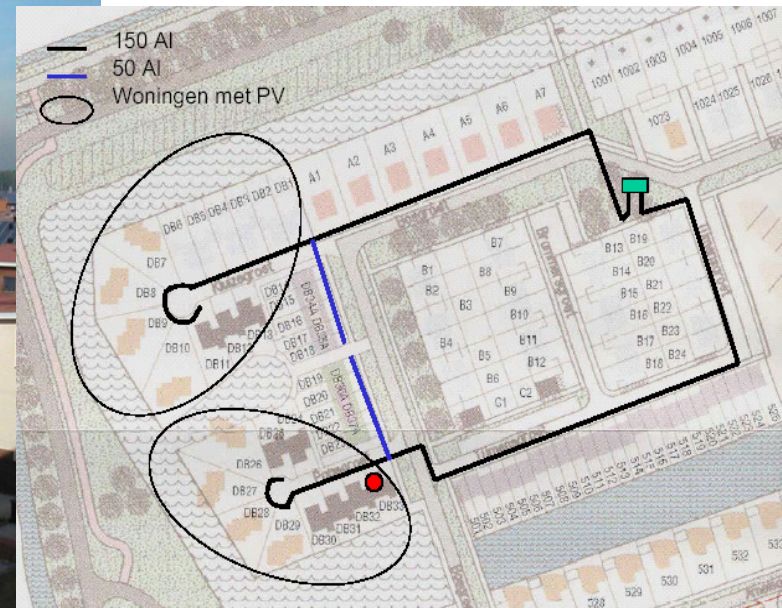
ENERGY PRODUCTION AND INFRASTRUCTURE CENTER (EPIC)

# Outline



- Interconnection of DER at Dense Populations
- Mechanism of System Resonance with DER
- Analysis with High Density PV Inverters
- Advanced DER Converter Controls
- Harmonic Mitigation of Smart Inverters
- Real-time HiL Testbed for Harmonic Evaluation
- Conclusions and Recommendations

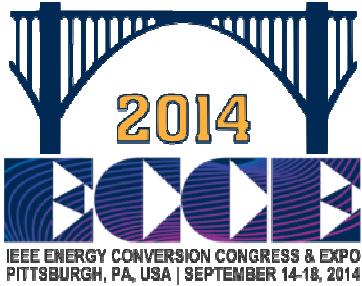
# Interconnection of DER at Dense Populations



Ouddorp, The Netherlands



# The Emerging Virtual Power Plant



Petra Solar SunWave™ System



Commercial Roof-Mount

Smart Grid Management System

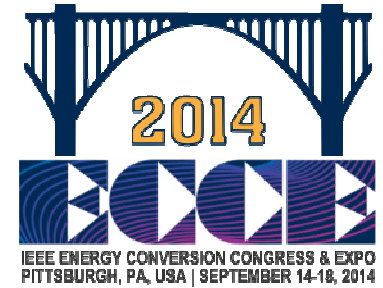
This section displays three user interfaces for the SunWave system:
 

- SunWave Energy Portal:** A dashboard showing system alerts, generation summaries, and environmental benefits.
- SunWave NMS (Network Management System):** A map-based interface for monitoring the physical layout of the solar panels across a geographic area.
- SunWave Kiosk:** A public-facing interface displaying real-time generation data, environmental benefits, and current weather conditions.



Source: Petra Solar, NJ USA

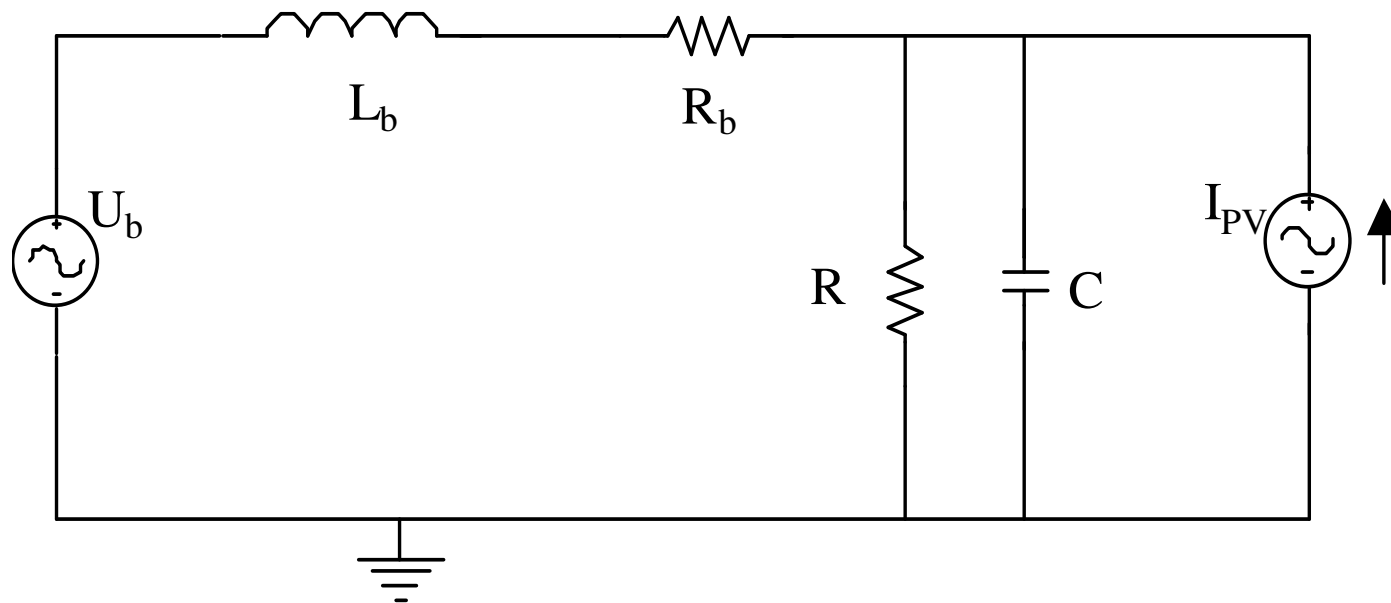
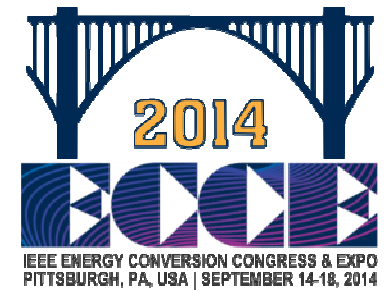
# Interconnection Issues



- Voltage Regulation and Flicker:
  - May exceeding voltage limits and inverters trip
  - Voltage fluctuations and flicker due to intermittency
- Harmonics:
  - Inverters individually satisfy PQ standards
  - PQ standards can temporarily be exceeded.
  - Inverters trip unexpectedly
- Attention Points on Standards and Interconnections
  - Effect of background supply distortion
  - Increased distortion due to a system resonance
  - Micro-grids and weak networks
  - Islanding times and algorithms
  - Natural damping

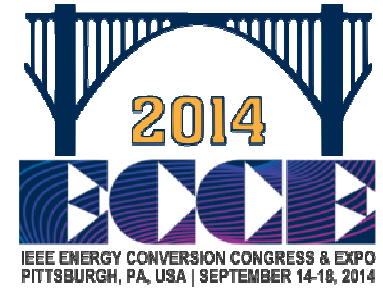


# Mechanisms of DER Inverter Interactions

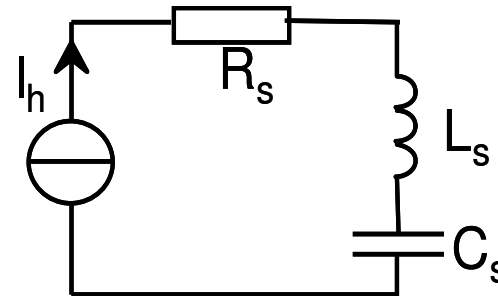
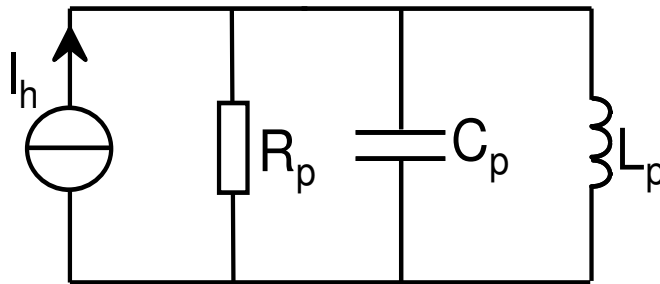


Simple electrical network with one inverter.

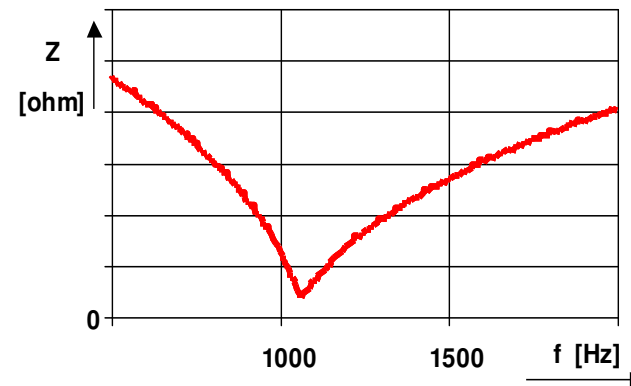
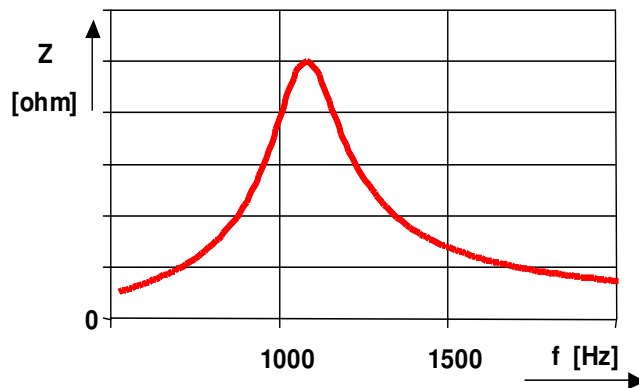
# Analysis of DER inverter resonance



## Mechanism of Parallel and Series Resonance

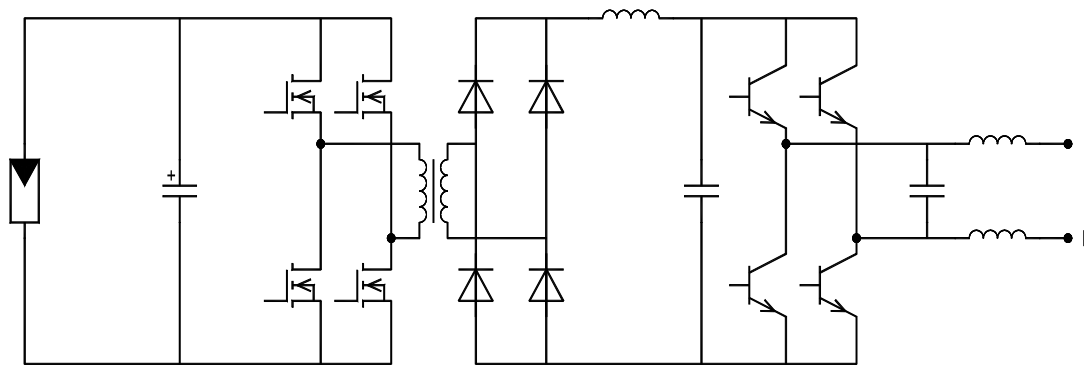
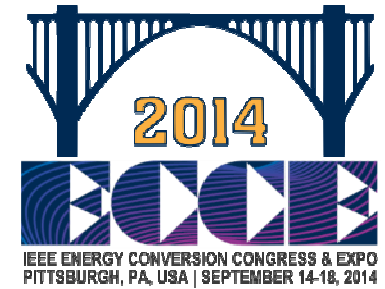


$$f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$



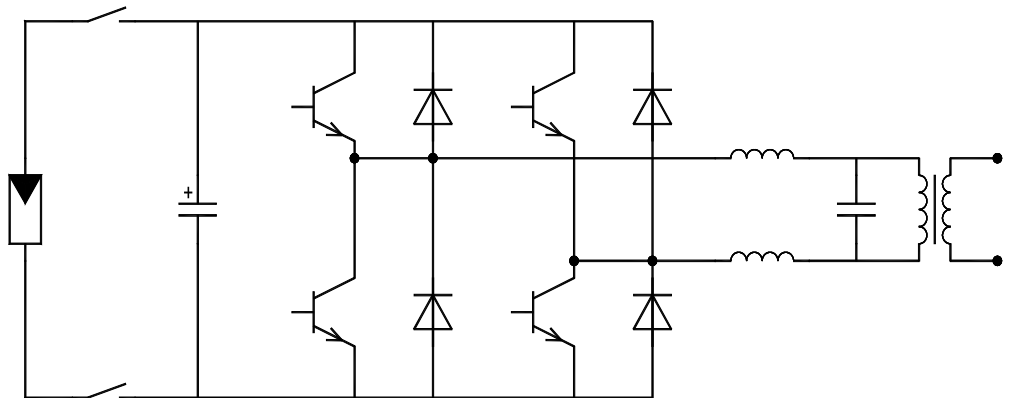
- **Small current harmonics from large population of DER inverters excite parallel resonance in networks.**
- **Supply voltage harmonics increase with DER inverters due to series resonance.**

# Effect of DER Inverter Topology on Power Quality



Type A

Multi-stage PWM converter and high frequency link and transformer with 60 Hz unfolding bridge ( $3\mu\text{F}$  output capacitor)

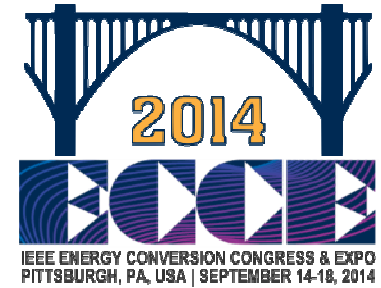


Type B

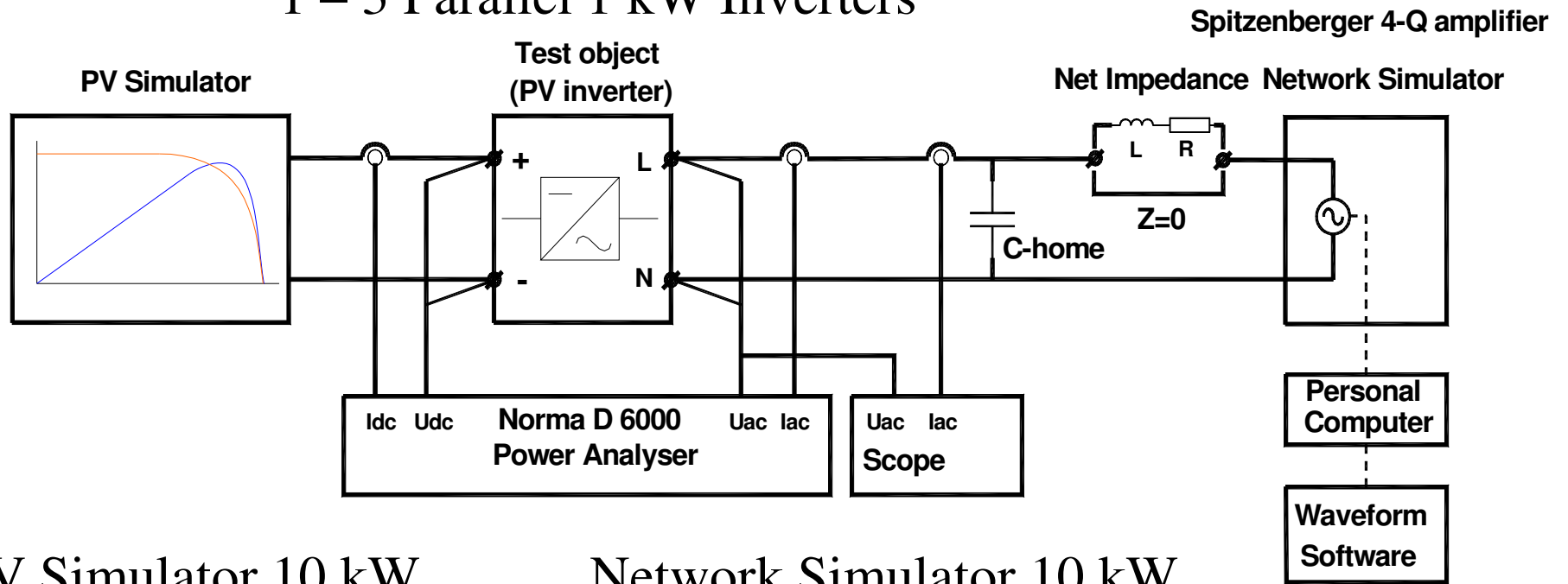
Single-stage H-bridge PWM converter coupled to the grid with a low frequency (LF) isolation transformer ( $6\mu\text{F}$  output capacitor)



# PV Inverter Test Installation



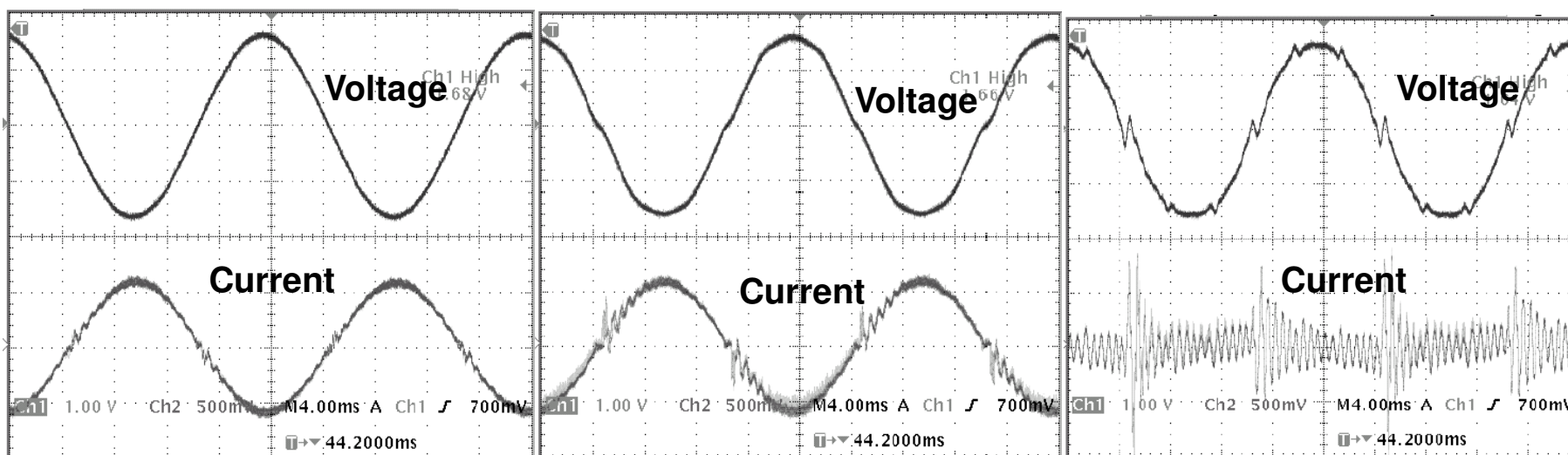
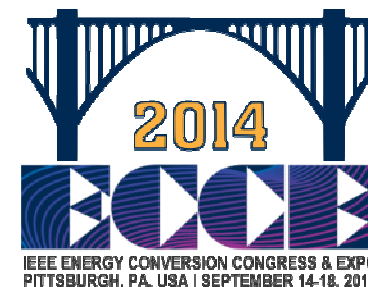
1 – 3 Parallel 1 kW Inverters



PV Simulator 10 kW

Network Simulator 10 kW

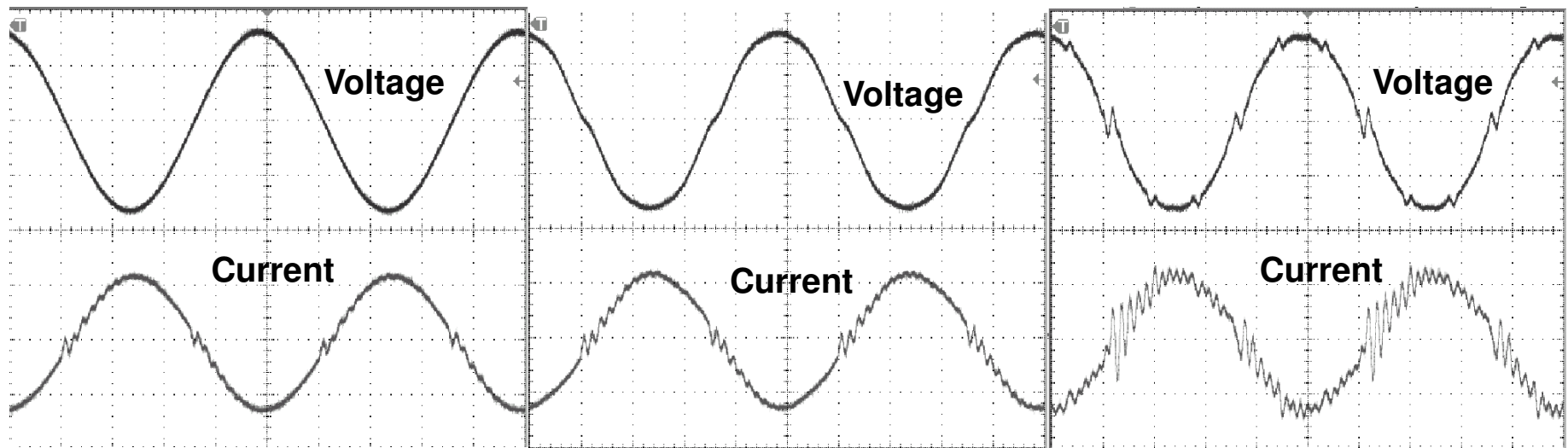
# Measurement Results HF Link Inverter – Type A



Sinus Supply:  $L = 1 \text{ mH}$   $R = 0,3 \Omega$     NL(3%) Supply:  $L = 1 \text{ mH}$   $R = 0,3 \Omega$     EN50160 (8%):  $L = 1 \text{ mH}$   $R = 0,3 \Omega$

Voltage:- 200 V/div; Current:- 5 A/div  
Time:- 4 ms/div  
C-home = 3  $\mu\text{F}$

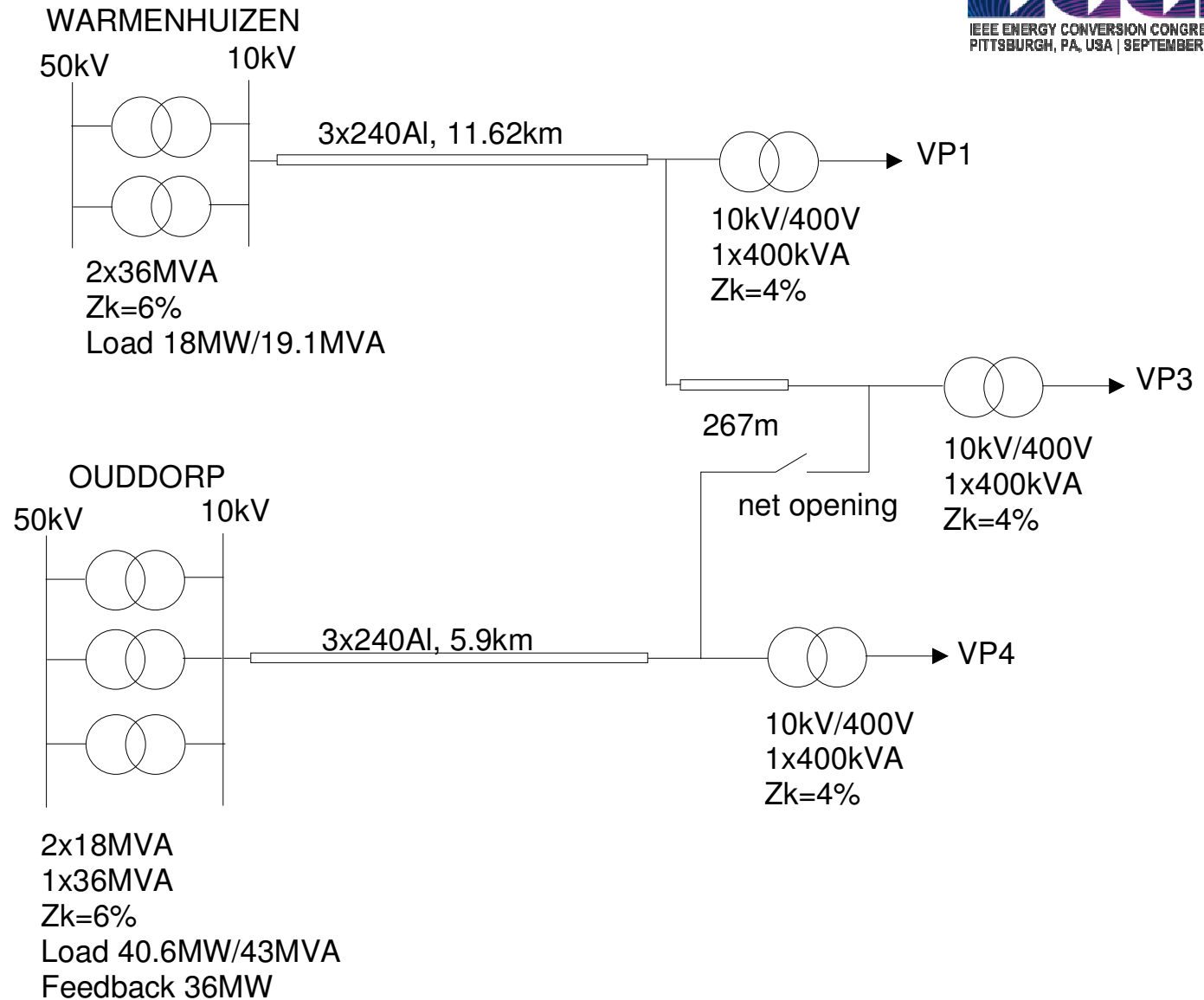
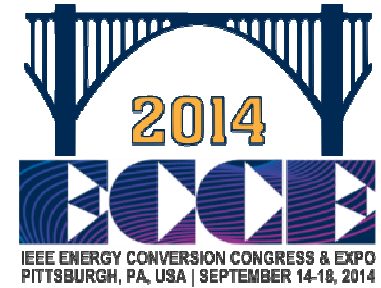
# Measurement Results LF Link Inverter – Type B



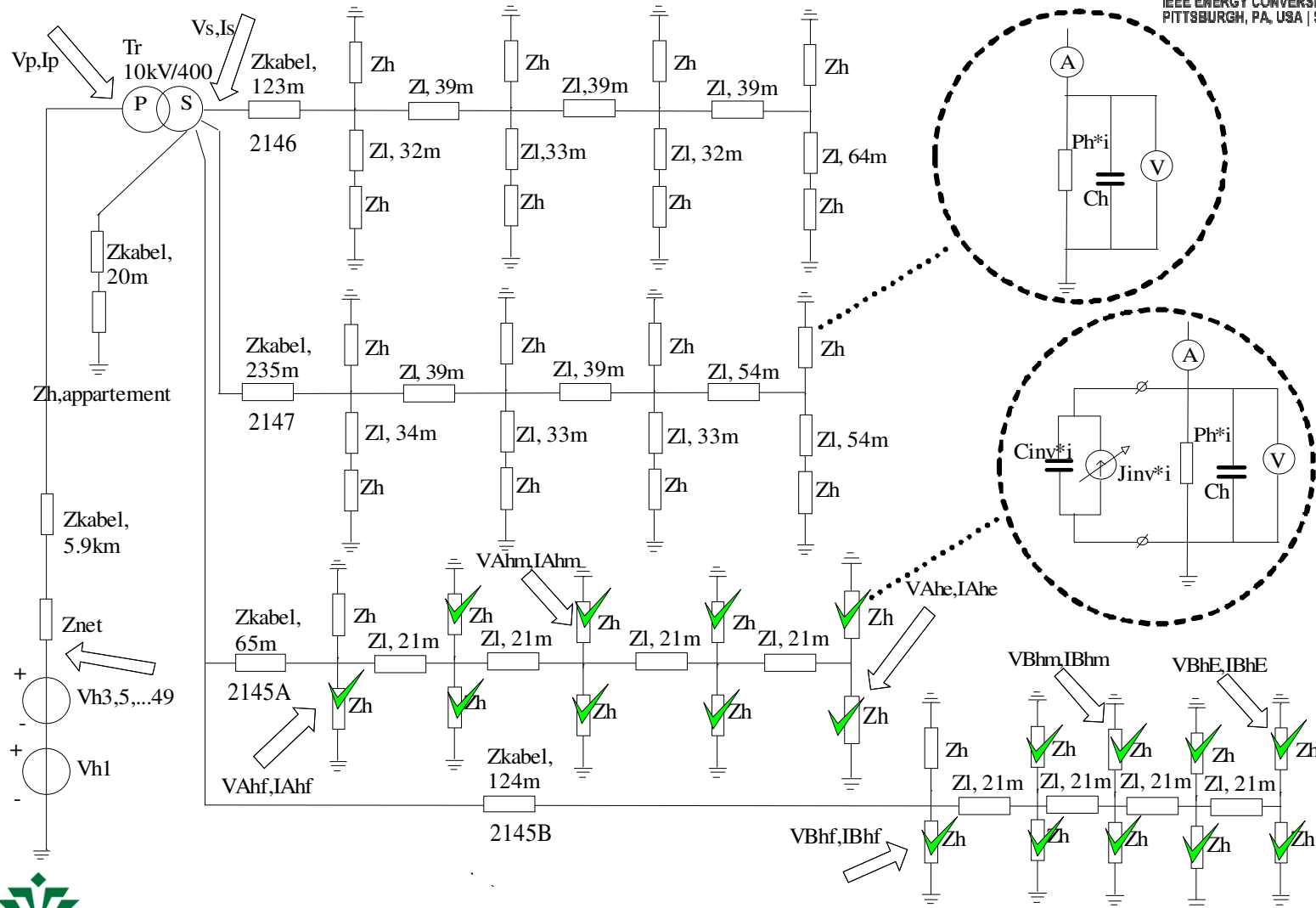
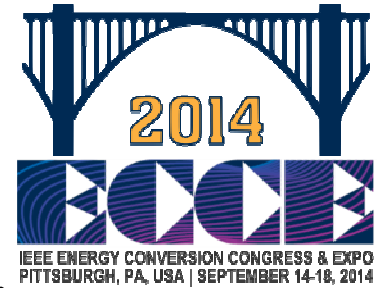
Sinus Supply:  $L = 1 \text{ mH}$   $R = 0,3 \Omega$     NL(3%) Supply:  $L = 1 \text{ mH}$   $R = 0,3 \Omega$     EN50160 (8%):  $L = 1 \text{ mH}$   $R = 0,3 \Omega$

Voltage:- 200 V/div; Current:- 5 A/div  
Time:- 4 ms/div  
C-home = 3  $\mu\text{F}$

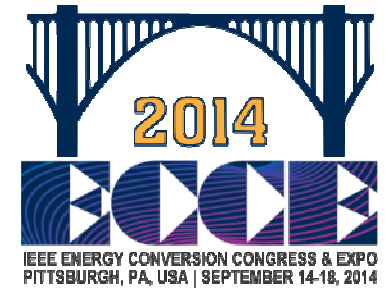
# System Analysis Configuration



# Network Simulation Model VP4

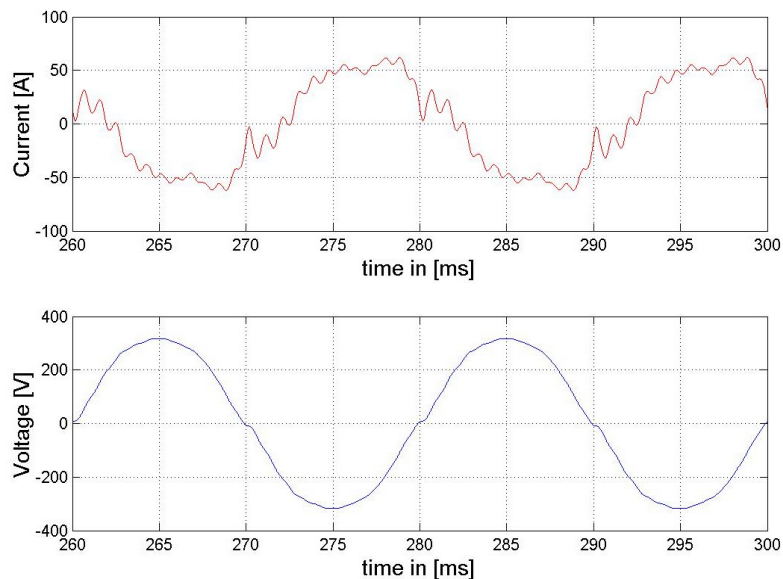


# Simulation Results VP-4

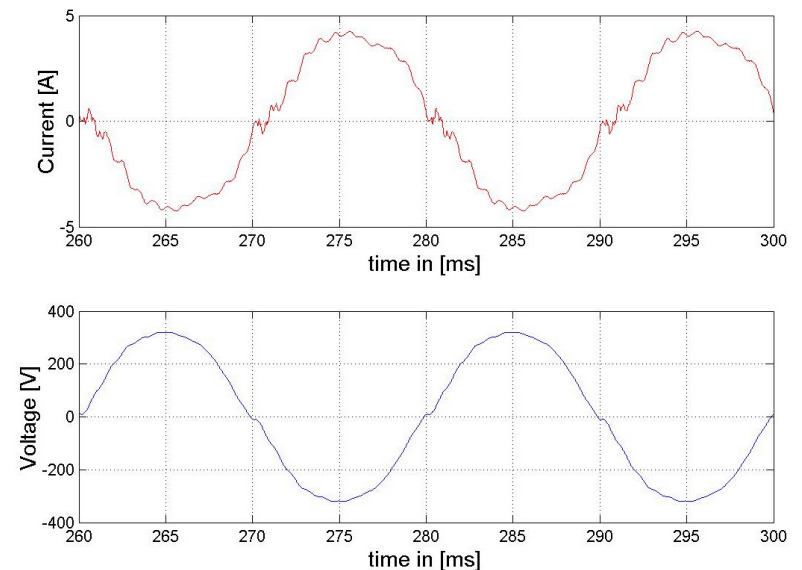


## Average Dutch (3%) Supply

Secondary transformer current and voltage



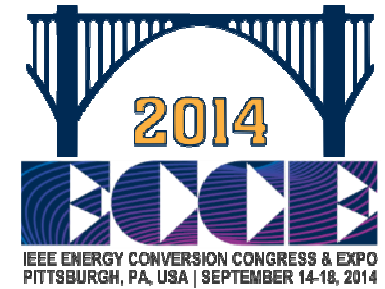
2145Bhe current and voltage



Simulated waveforms at two locations for the VP4 network section with average background distortion ( $V_{\text{main}} - 2\%$ )

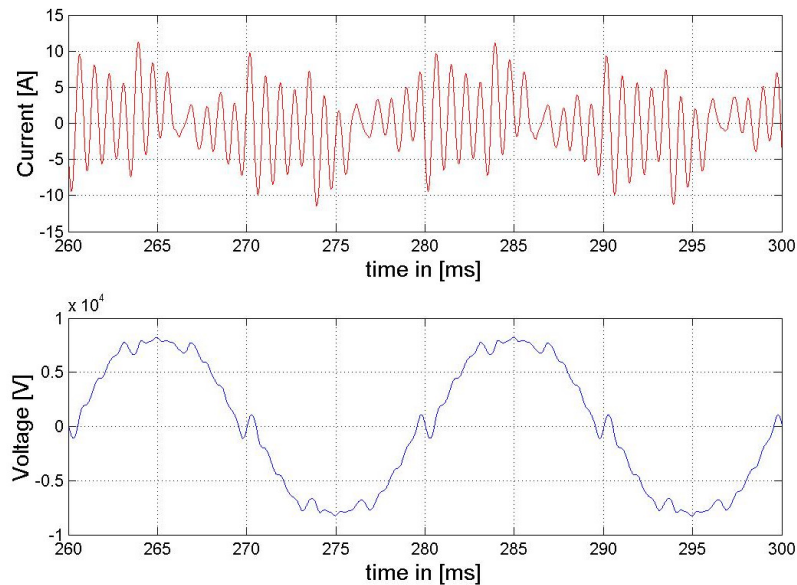


# Simulation Results VP-4

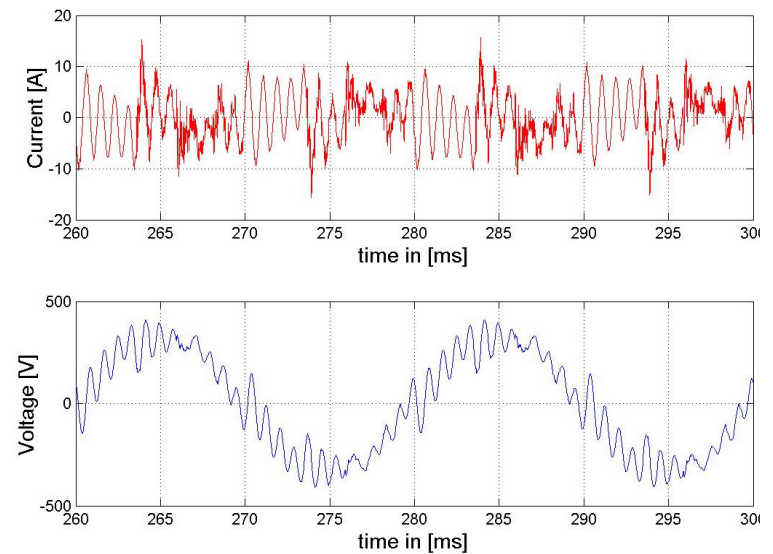


## Maximum EN50160 (8%) Supply Distortion

Primary transformer current and voltage

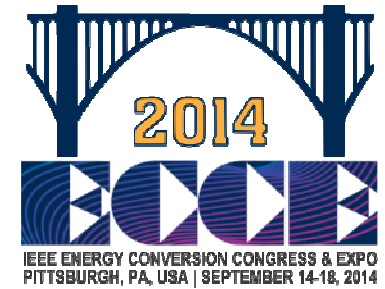


2145Ahe current and voltage

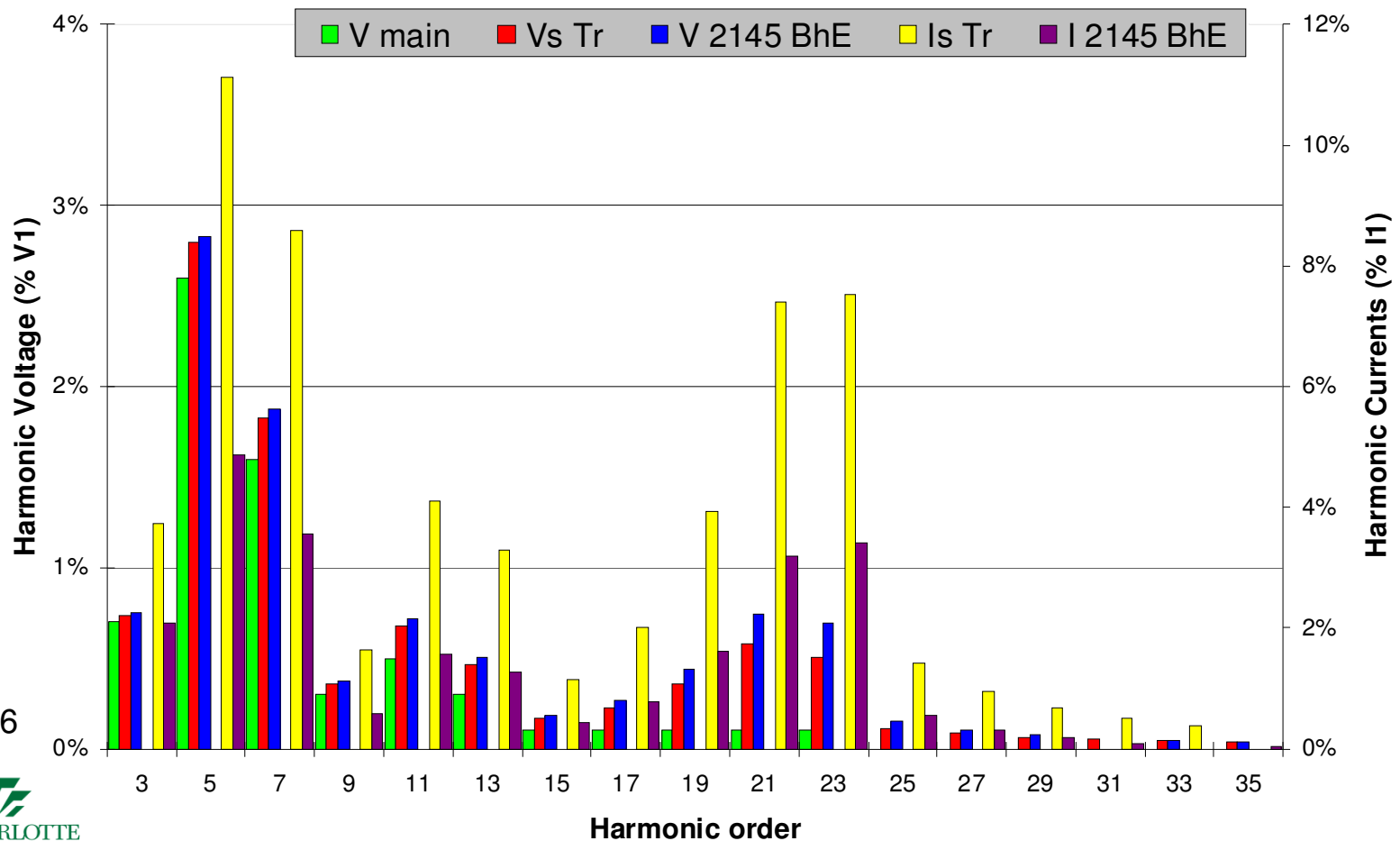


Simulated waveforms at two locations for the VP4 network section with maximum allowable distortion

# Harmonics VP4 average pollution

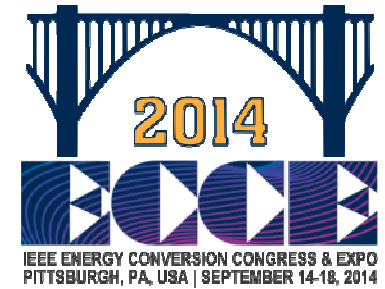


VP4 Voltage and Current Harmonics with Dutch Average Distortion



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# Advanced Smart DER Converter Controls

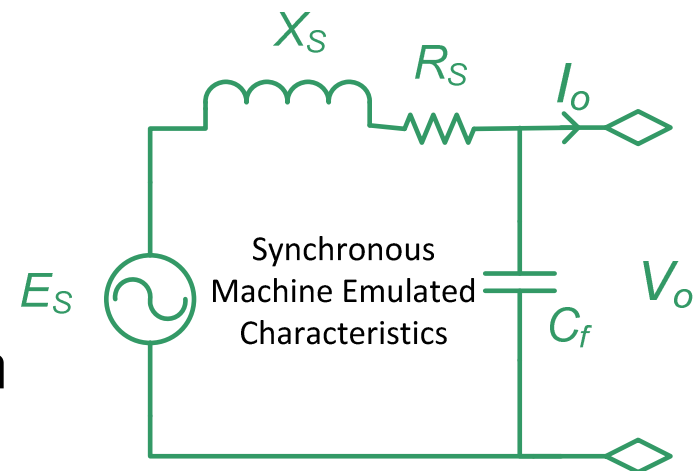


## Generator Emulation Controls (GEC)

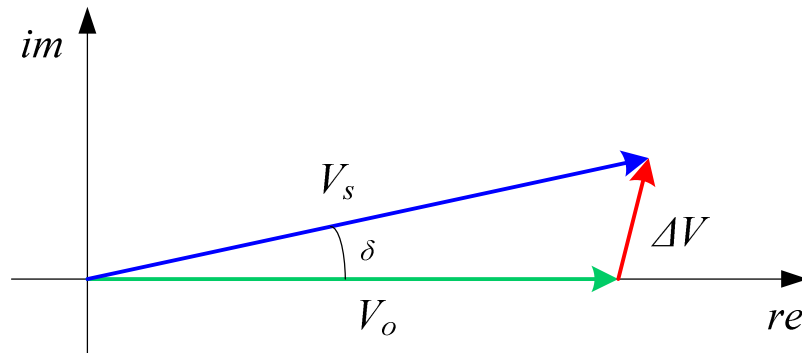
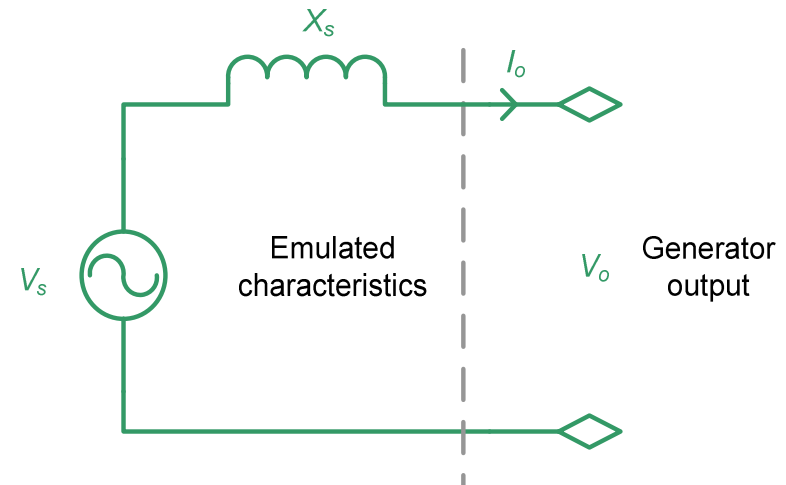
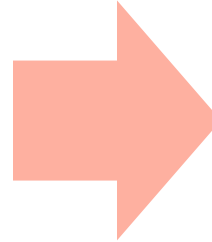
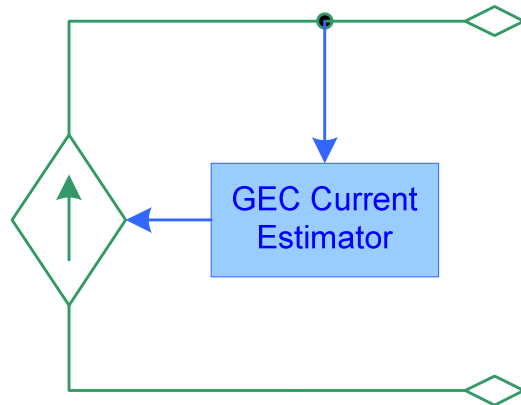
- Control PV inverters in a manner that emulates characteristics and behavior of traditional synchronous generators

## GEC allows PV inverters to:

- Supply reactive power
- Active Power Filtering
- Support voltage stability through Volt / VAr control
- Perform voltage ride-through (VRT)
- V-f regulation for Micro-grid operation



# GEC Concept Overview

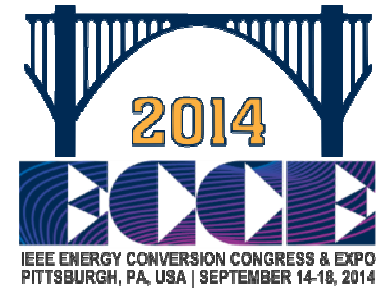


$$P_o = \frac{V_o \cdot V_s \cdot \sin \delta}{X_s}$$

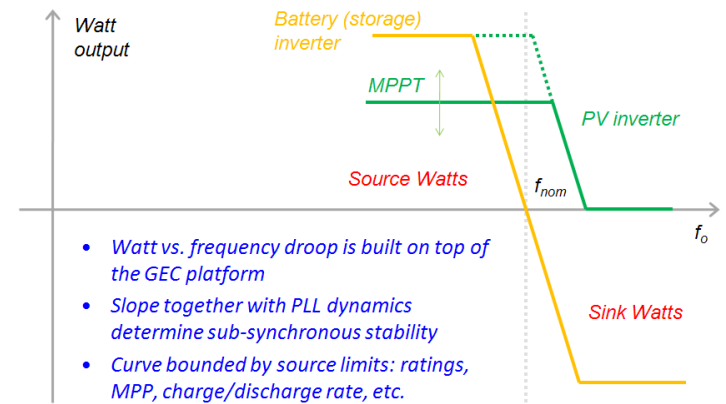
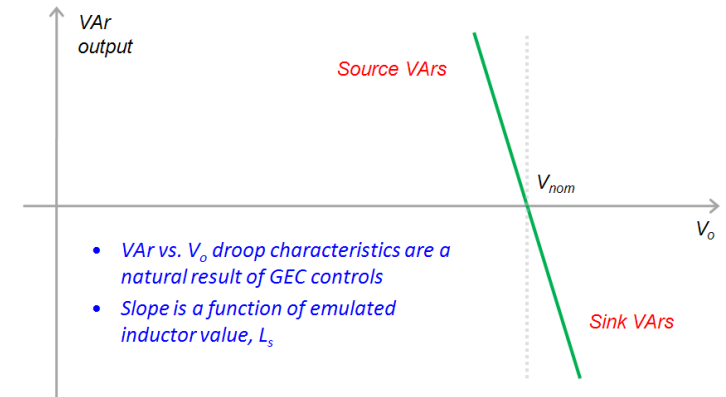
$$Q_o = \frac{V_o \cdot V_s}{X_s} (1 - \cos \delta)$$



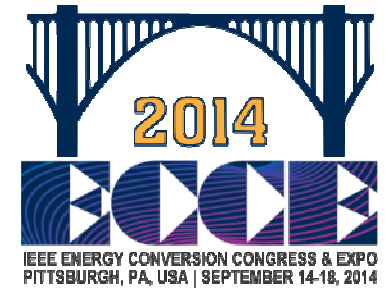
# GEC Multi-Mode Operation



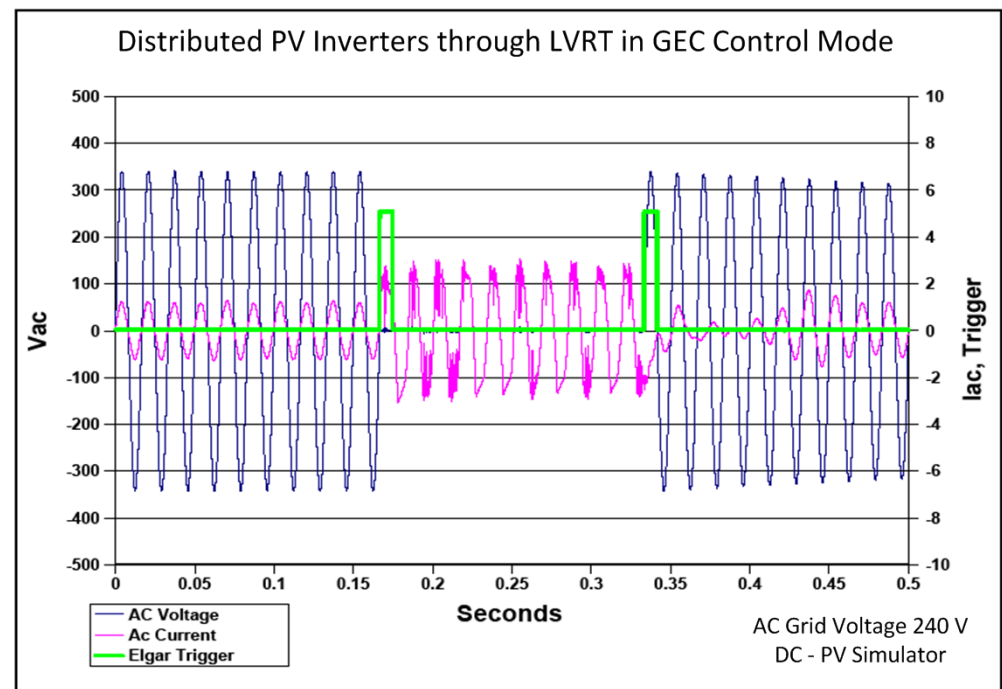
- Legacy Tie
  - UL1741-compliant grid-tie operation
  - Active Harmonic Filtering
- Smart Tie
  - Voltage Regulation support
  - Programmable V-f windows
  - Low-voltage ride-through
  - Reactive power injection
  - Ramping control and curtailment
  - Active Harmonic Filtering
- Islanded - MicroGrid
  - Voltage and frequency regulation
  - Automatic load sharing
  - Black Start support
  - Seamless transition to and from grid-tie
  - Energy storage integration
  - Active Harmonic Filtering



# LVRT Operation

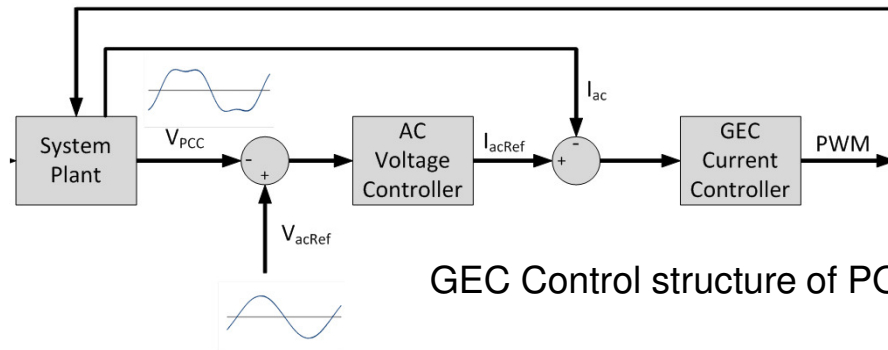
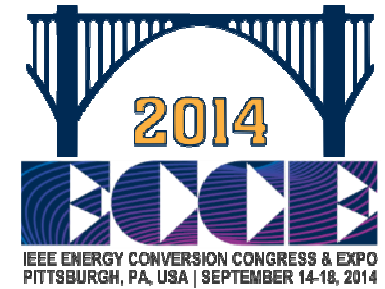


- GEC control is implemented into grid connected and micro-grid applications
- DER units stay connected through a low voltage transient and inject reactive power until voltage stabilize
- Units inject active power as soon as voltage is stable for a few cycles

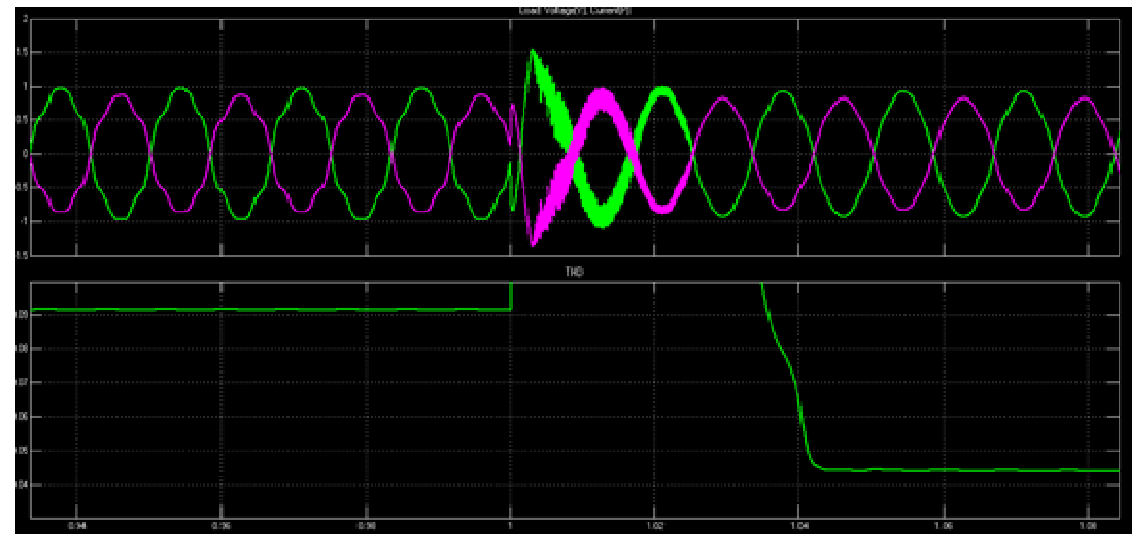




# Harmonic Mitigation with GEC-based Smart PV Inverter

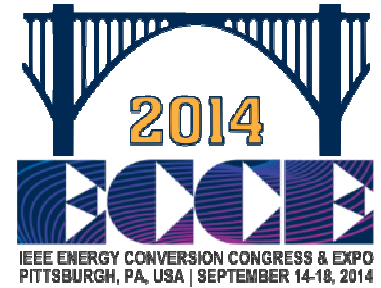


GEC Control structure of PQ mitigation algorithm



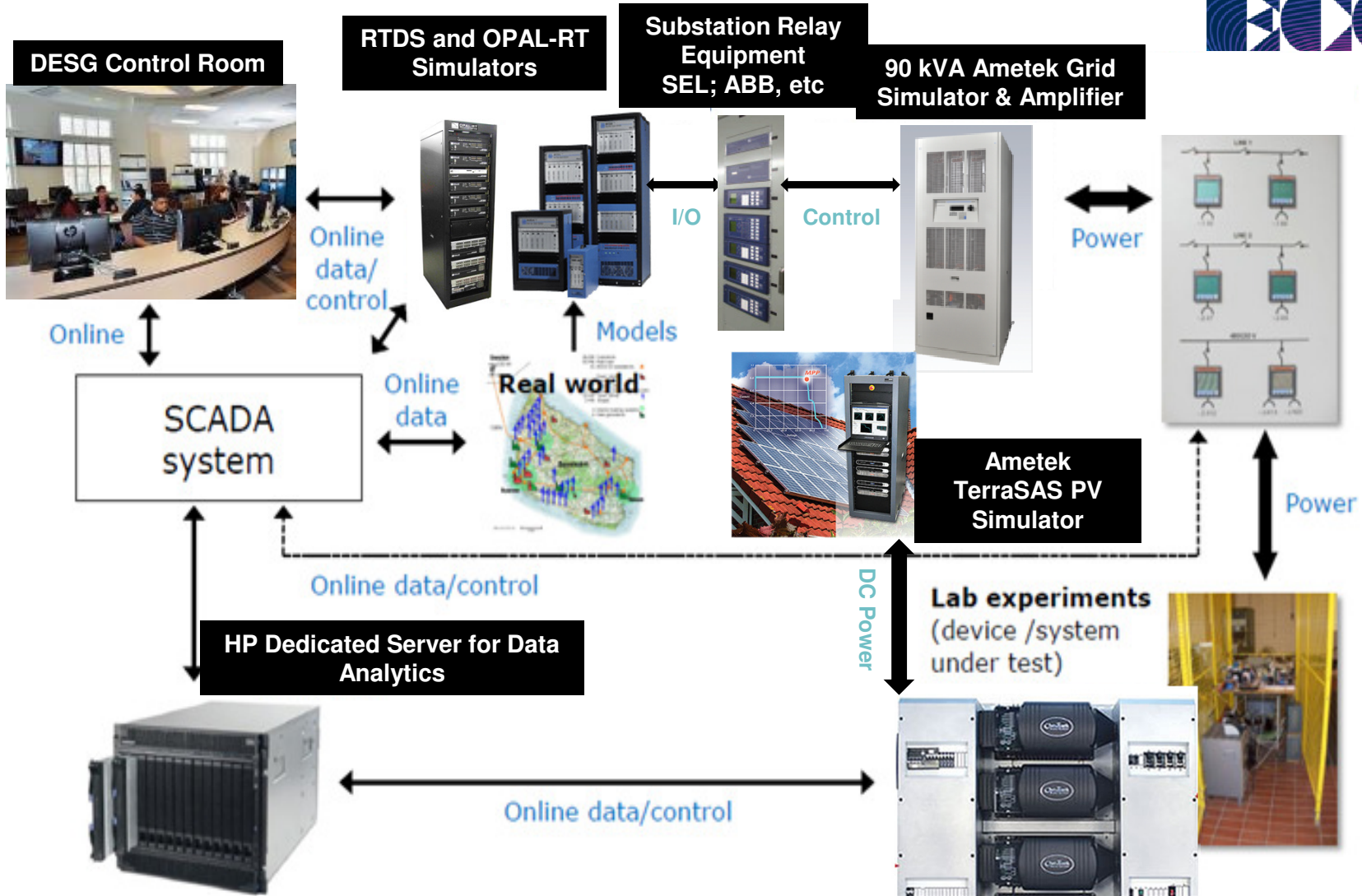
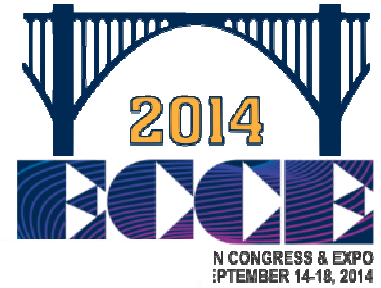
Voltage THD at PCC is reduced from 9.2% to 4.3% by connecting the PV AC string with PQ mitigating algorithm

# Duke Energy Smart Grid Lab

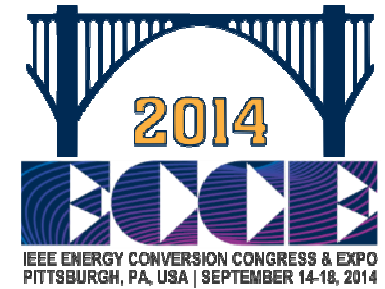


- Real Time Digital Simulator (RTDS) – 3 enhanced racks
- 32 core OPAL-RT real-time power simulator
- 90 kVA Ametek Grid Simulator and Amplifier
- 150 A with 120V, 208V, 480V 1&3 phase power supplies
- Ametek TerraSAS 10 kW PV Simulator
- High speed fiber connections between labs and server room
- Dedicated and secured private LAN for external data streams
- Raised floor access for power, communication and control cables
- 6 fast response large LCD Screens and image control
- Data storage devices and SCADA gateways
- Communications - Private HP Server for data analytics
- HP X820, 16-Core, Dual Processor Xeon Workstation
- Simulation tools including - PSS/E; ETAP; EMTP-RV; RSCAD; PSCAD; Hypersim, RTLAB, etc.

# Duke Energy Smart Grid Lab.



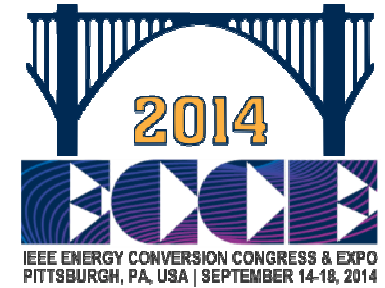
# Conclusions & Recommendations



- Small current harmonics from large population of DER inverters excite resonance in distribution networks.
- Background voltage harmonics increase with DER Inverters due to series resonance.
- Household and cable capacitance together with short-circuit inductance can be dominant in resonance circuit
- Smart Inverters, emulating synchronous machine characteristics, can mitigate power quality issues
- Evaluate and test inverters with real-time HiL Testbeds
- Need to develop guidelines and standards for weak, Micro-grid or islanded network operations with variable impedances.



# References



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