

Virtual Synchronous Generator: Laboratory Scale Results and Field Demonstration

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Abstract— This paper describes an approach to demonstrate the operation of virtual synchronous generators (VSG) in practical distribution systems. After an extensive simulation phase at laboratory scale, the field demonstration is planned at two sites located in the Netherlands and in Romania, for small VSGs of 10x5 kW and one large VSG of 100 kW respectively.

Index Terms— Virtual Synchronous Generator, Demonstration, Inertia, Microgrid, Storage

I. INTRODUCTION

THE stability of power systems is traditionally achieved by regulating large synchronous machines with high inertia to accommodate various disturbances in power systems. With the increase share of many small distributed generators (DG) having small or no inertia, the power generation from large synchronous generation will be reduced. Many large units will be shut down at low load periods due to economic and technical reasons as they cannot operate lower than at some minimum power settings. This causes a reduction of the system inertia, resulting in large frequency oscillations in cases of severe disturbances [1, 2]. A solution towards stabilizing such a power system with dynamic shape is to provide additional virtual rotational inertias. Principally, this can be attained by adding short-term energy storage to any DG unit together with an intelligent control of the interface to the grid. The DG unit will then operate like a *virtual synchronous generator* (VSG), exhibiting some of the desired properties of synchronous machines for short time intervals.

The idea of a virtual synchronous machine is put into practice in the VSYNC project [3-6]. In order to successfully demonstrate the VSG concept, a significant part of work is allocated to the laboratory set-up and experimentation,

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including testing various control techniques operating on different types of short-term storage systems. Then, the field operation of large and small VSG systems will be demonstrated.

This paper aims at describing in detail the demonstration approach for the VSGs in order to bring the model from laboratory into practice. One demonstration site of 10 VSGs of 5 kW each in the Netherlands, and one demonstration site of one VSG of 100 kW in Romania are currently in preparation [6].

II. LABORATORY SCALE EXPERIMENTS

For testing and validation of different control algorithms as applied to various converters and storage solutions the VSG is first developed in the laboratory at a power scale of 5 to 10 kW per unit. The control algorithms of VSG are developed within the Matlab/Simulink environment, using Real-Time Workshop facility to implement the control algorithms on a development platform in a so-called "rapid development cycle" [8]. The VSG consists of a power electronic converter, short-term energy storage and a VSG control algorithm. For testing the solutions obtained in the numerical simulation phase, a flexible power electronics converter providing high versatility in both configuration and control is used [8].

III. PREPARATION OF DEMONSTRATION

A. Experiments within distribution grids

The idea of VSG, although proven as feasible during simulations, has still to be successful demonstrated as applied to real generators equipped with an appropriate designed VSG.

The most promising algorithms, approved for use in the field tests, suitable converter prototypes of VSG and short-term energy stores will be used in the field test equipment in order to prove the VSG feasibility. The demonstration of VSG is planned to be carried out at the level of individual owners of distributed generators as well as on the level of tens of low power generators, as for example in residential areas.

The equipment of these two demonstration sites will be installed and embedded to the existing distribution systems. In order not to interfere and harm the security of existing distribution systems, careful testing before commissioning will

be carried out. The VSG systems will be monitored and data are collected for further analysis and evaluation.

B. Selection Criteria of Test Sites

Site selection for field demonstration is important for successful tests. These are criteria of site selection:

- Can carry out as many test cases as possible without or with less harming to customers;
- Compatible with the size of VSG, as the site is too big, we cannot distinguish and see contributions from VSG;
- Can test with different control algorithms, functioning of VSG;
- Easy to access of transport for equipment of few tons;
- Within constraints of budget and time schedule of the VSYNC project.

Taking into consideration of these criteria, a site at Bronsbergen in the Netherlands and a site in Cheia in Romania are chosen.

Bronsbergen site:

This is a holiday park with about 208 houses. There are 148 cottages with PV roofs of over 3kW capacity each, 466 kWp in total. The whole system is supplied from a transformer to four feeders (Fig. 1). Peak load is 150 kW. Two large 200kW inverters with a 375 KW lead-acid battery system (720V*5Ah) are connected to the system.

10 VSGs of 5 kW each will be installed at 10 houses in the system.

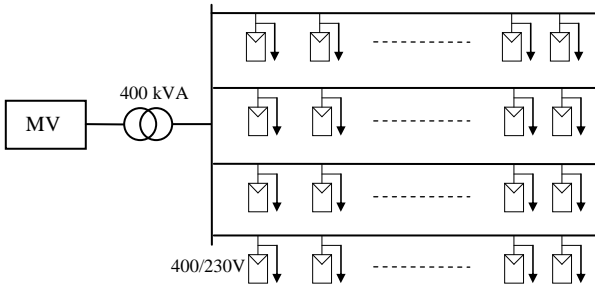


Fig. 1. Field test diagram in Bronsbergen

Cheia site:

A test site at Cheia is chosen. It locates about 140 km North of Bucharest, accessible for transport of the demonstration equipment. The low voltage system is supplied by a 20 kV/0.4 kV transformer to five feeders (Fig. 2). The load is mainly residential. One VSG of 100 kW is connected to a reserved feeder at the low voltage side of the substation. An emulating DC voltage distributed generator is considered to install in this test site (the diode rectifier, figure 2), interfaced with an inverter. A short-term storage system (lead-acid rechargeable batteries) is added to the structure of the VSG. Field test set-up for installing the VSG in Cheia is illustrated in Fig. 3.

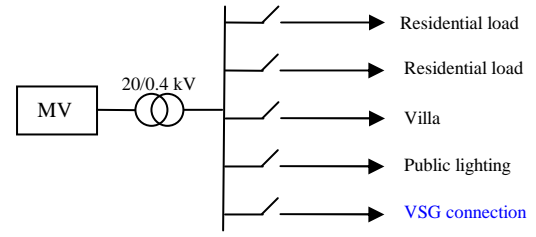


Fig. 2. Test site for a large VSG in Cheia, Romania

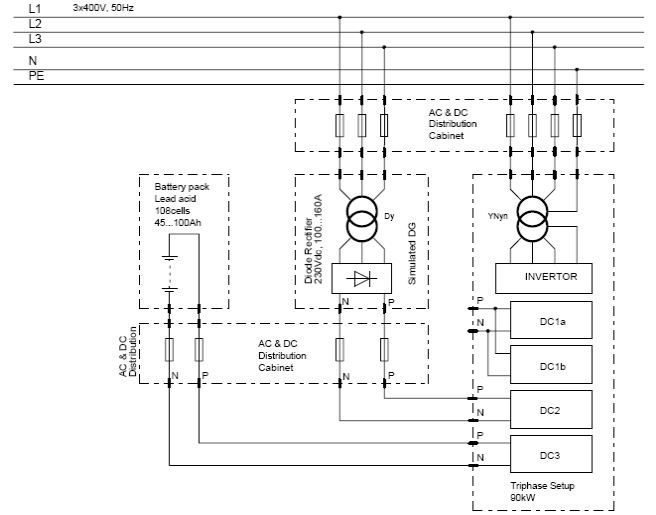


Fig. 3. Field test set-up for installing the VSG in Cheia, Romania

C. Monitoring Data and Equipment

1) Monitoring strategy

We plan to monitor field demonstrations for about one year. To collect all necessary data at high resolution is impossible since we need large storage capacity. Therefore, time intervals of data recording are as follow:

- Normal operation during the full demonstration period (without faults or large disturbances): measurement of standard operation parameters with 10-min average (I, V, f)
- High-speed sampling in case of specific events:
 - Abnormal operation conditions, during disturbances or faults: trigger high speed sampling and transient recording at high resolution
 - During detailed testing on site, also trigger transient recording

A data logger with adequate sensors, a power analyzer or a MOT will be installed at test sites to collect data.

Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 show the voltages and frequency during first 16 hours, as recorded in Cheia during 16th of March 2009. Fig. 6 shows the average (on a 10 minutes interval) frequency, for the same day (a) and for the week 16-23 march 2009 (b).

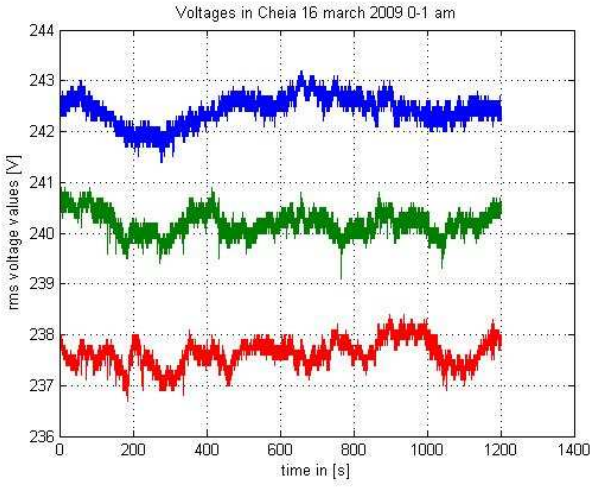


Fig. 4. Voltage in Cheia, Romania, on 16th March 2009

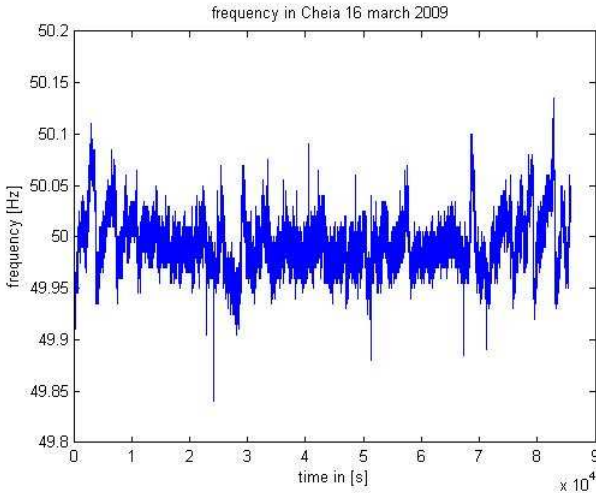


Fig. 5. Frequency in Cheia, Romania, on 16th March 2009: 16 hours values;

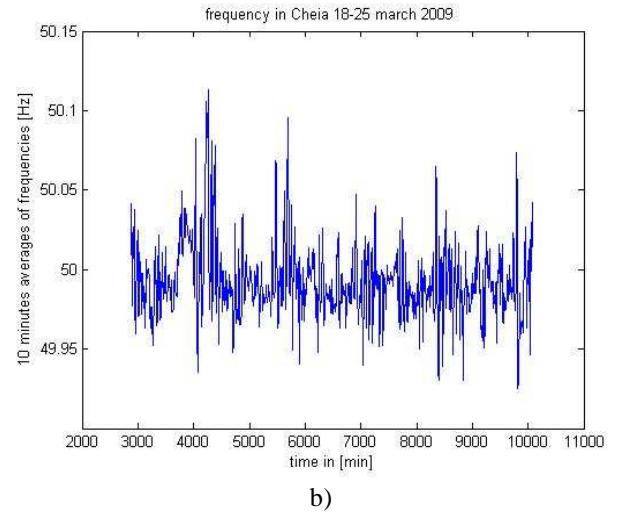
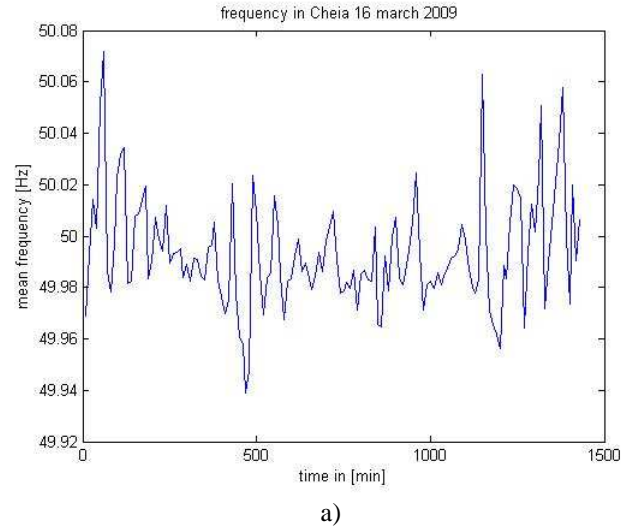


Fig. 6. Frequency in Cheia 10 minutes average values: a) on 16 march 2009; b) – during the week 18-25 march 2009.

2) Monitoring equipment

Power data logger:

It is a power data logger made by UfE, a partner of the VSYNC consortium. The monitoring equipment is a PC-based four-channel recorder at 16 bits/44.1 kHz resolution. The channels can be used for monitoring voltages (rms values up to 270 V) or current (up to 20/200A). Data retrieving will be done with internet connection any time. Therefore, a good bandwidth is needed. This equipment is planned to install at the Bronsbergen site.

Description of MOT

MOT (Voltage monitoring equipment) is already installed in Cheia, Romania with a dedicated computer. It monitors continuous half-cycle-rms voltage waveforms registration. From acquired data the frequency will be also derived and aggregated according to the IEC 6100-4-30.

Safety monitoring equipment:

Regarding safety issues, other equipment of UfE is the ENS system, which prevents uncontrolled islanding effect following a failure or shutdown of the electricity supply, will be considered to install. This was proposed to test in practice at the Bronsbergen site. However, the ENS system needs to meet the network operation safety.

D. VSG Inverters

1) Small-size VSG inverter

This inverter is planned to test at the Bronsbergen site. It has power of 5 kW, AC voltage output of 230 V, and DC voltage input 48-60 V (Fig. 6). Ethernet connection for the DAQ and for the Laptop is required. This allows data retrieving and access to some features of the inverter from internet.

The hardware platform has its own internal control unit. It is in charge of the control of the inverter at low level (IGBTs switching, current/voltage measurement, over current/voltage protection, serial communication, etc.).

For the test site at Bronsbergen, these tests are carried out:

- Scenario 1: no VSG, then we will monitor if the system goes into critical condition than tripping all generator due to frequency instability
- Scenario 2: VSG contributes to the variable power source (PV) by buffering for a short time period, then the balancing is held for certain period (depending on the battery capacitor).

2) *Safety and Security of Power Supply*

The purpose of this test case is to see how VSG contributes to voltage compensation during a short circuit in order to reduce voltage dip (like rotating machines inject reactive power to the system during a fault). Due to small in size and normally connected to LV system, PV or CHP systems with inverters are planned for this test.

A short circuit is created on a distribution feeder (transformer) to have a significant voltage drops or the voltage drop is created by controlling voltage setting of large inverters. If we have VSG, it will buffer to slow down voltage drop to make sure PV inverters do not trip before safety devices kick in and fault is clear. It is necessary to guarantee not tripping DG units in healthy parts.

In the case there is no PV inverter or DG unit in the test sites, we can still carry out this test. Then voltage dip is recorded then comparing with and without VSG contributions.

In this test voltage and current are monitored by a power quality analyzer.

3) *Microgrid Operation*

For some reason the micro grid is disconnected from the main grid for several minutes. Without VSG the power balanced cannot be maintained, and DG units are possibly tripped.

Intentional islanding

The intentional islanding of VSG systems will be demonstrated. The duration of islanding operation will depend on the size of storage systems, which in this case will be selected to maintain energy balance of the tested network for 2-15 min, depending on the size of storage systems. The control algorithms for islanding mode and grid-connected mode are different, as the islanding system (micro-grid) has to define its own frequency and voltage to maintain safety operation. The performances of VSG control algorithms in both situations are monitored.

Both voltage and frequency at high resolution are recorded. Current flows through load, sources (PV) and VSG are recorded.

Several questions need to be clarified before testing such as procedure to start microgrid operation, installed monitoring equipment, duration of islanding and testing and in which loading condition.

4) *Reconnection of Microgrid*

The distribution system segment that was used to test islanding operation is then resynchronized to the main grid.

Two cases are foreseen for demonstration:

- The micro-grid (in terms of VSG sizing) remains in operation after disconnecting from the main grid for several minutes. Then frequency and voltage of the micro-grid are controlled in order to resynchronize with the main grid.
- Black-start: starting up the VSG from unloaded to the voltage and frequency references, then connecting gradually loads of micro-grid. The final step is synchronization with the main grid when the voltage and frequency are within the accepted ranges.

Monitoring parameters are similar to the case 3 (microgrid).

5) *Coordination of Storage System*

The purpose of this test is to coordinate different VSGs and DSO in order to maintain power balance for an optimal duration. As during periods of lack of power the VSG's can provide power from their stores to establish the power balance. If this condition is continued, without corrective measures being taken, the stores may get exhausted quickly. Power transferred of VSGs, durations of charge/discharge are monitored.

V. CONCLUSIONS

A field demonstration approach of the virtual synchronous machine is described in this paper. Description of site selection, concept of VSG, inverters, monitoring strategy and disturbance generation are given. Five different test cases are proposed. Due to some delay of VSG installation, there is no field demonstration result yet. However, the results will be put on the website (publication) or reports of the VSYNC project.

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BIOGRAPHIES

Vu Van Thong (SM'02) received the B.E. and the M.E. degrees in Electrical Power Systems at Hanoi University of Technology, Vietnam in 1997 and Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand in 2001 respectively. He obtained his PhD in Engineering at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium) in 2006. He is working now as an expert for renewable energy in power systems and power markets at Energy Strategy unit, 3E n/v, Belgium.

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Klaas Visscher received his Master's degree in 1988 and his Doctor's degree in 1993, both in Applied Physics at Twente University in The Netherlands. Next he worked several years on automation projects in his own consultancy. In 1999 he joined the Energy Research Centre of The Netherlands, where he first worked on heat storage and thermal processes for renewable energy applications for three years. In 2003 he joined the Intelligent Energy Grids program of ECN, working in the field of distributed power generation. As research co-ordinator Grid Connection and Power Quality in the ECN Intelligent Energy Grids program, the main topics of his current research are control and stability of distributed electricity generation systems in future grids.