

### Turning insight into action.



## Voltage Regulation of High Penetration PV

Presented by Dr. Shawn Henry

Florida State University - CAPS

### Agenda

- Center for Advanced Power Systems: An Overview
- Background
- Voltage regulation via line drop compensation
- The role of the PI System
- Future Work

### **CAPS** Overview



#### FSU Center for Advanced Power Systems

- Established at Florida State University in 2000 under a grant from the Office of Naval Research
- Lead Member of ONR Electric Ship R&D
   Consortium
  - FSU, MSU, USC, UT-Austin, MIT, Purdue, Naval Academy/Navy Post Graduate School
- Focus on research and education related to application of new technologies to electric power systems
- ~\$5 million annual research funding from ONR, DOE, DARPA, Industry



#### **Research Focus**

- Electric Power Systems
- Advanced Modeling and Simulation
- Advanced Control Systems
- Power Electronics Integration and Controls
- · Thermal management
- · High Temperature Superconductivity
- Electrical Insulation/Dielectrics

-36,000 square feet laboratories and offices
located in Innovation Park, Tallahassee; about
\$20 million specialized power and energy
capabilities funded by ONR, DOE

-Employs 74, including

-50 scientists, engineers and technicians, postdoc.'s and supporting staff,

- -9 FAMU-FSU College of Engineering faculty
- -24Students

#### An Advanced Prototype Integrated Development, Test, and Evaluation Facility



5 MW AC Variable Voltage and Frequency Converter for highpower waveform generation for power hardware-in-the-loop and virtual machinery. Also, with 1.15 MW DC capability.



5 MW Dynamometer -(2) 2.5 MW induction machines w/4Q drives "An important aspect of the new results obtained at CAPS on the 5-MW motor is the validation of AMSC's electromagnetic, mechanical and thermal analytical models for HTS ship propulsion motors a vital step in the development cycle for advanced electrical machines."

> -- American Superconductor Corp., 6/28/2005

### **CAPS** Capabilities



### Power Systems Simulation

#### **REAL-TIME – using RTDS**

- Large-scale electromagnetic transient simulator
- · EMTP type simulation covers load-flow, harmonic, dynamic, and transient regime
- 111,200 MFLOPS; 14 "racks", parallel processing
- Real-time simulation, with time steps down to <2 us.
- Real-time simulation of 756 electrical nodes, plus hundreds of control and other simulation blocks
- Extensive digital and analog I/O for interfacing hardware to simulation (>2500 analog, >200 digital) Can connect in real-time to any electrical node within the simulation.
- MODBUS TCP. DNP 3.0 and IEC 61850 interfaces also available.
- · Capability for remote access over VPN link

#### Other simulation tools in-use at CAPS:

• PSS/E, PSCAD/EMTDC, MATLAB/Simulink, ATP, PSPICE, ANSYS, DSPACE



#### 14 rack RTDS at CAPS

Example: IEEE 30-bus System

- 5 racks, dt=65 µs
- · 6 machines incl. governor & v-regulator
- 36 transmission lines
- 70 breakers





#### Other Unique Research, Test, and **Demonstration Capabilities**



**Dielectric Testing** 

Impulse voltages to 140 kV, 250 J. Standardized 1.2/50 us impulse lightning strike waveform

140 kV DC at up to 11.2 mA, 100 kV to 50 mA, with 5 kVA transformer for partial discharge measurements

pressure range from Torr to atmospheric

temperature ranges from 30 K to 293 K. high voltage feed-through is rated at 150 kV and 7 A.







Superconductor AC Loss Measurement, Ouench Stability & Propagation Testing



Machines and Converters **Control Laboratory** 

Transport Current to 650A DC and Magnetic field: DC to 250 mT. AC

from zero to 200 mT

25 - 100 deg. K

0-90° field orientation

## **Research Objective**

- Explore the impact of highpenetration PV on the distribution grid
  - Over-voltages along distribution feeder
  - Operational issues caused by reverse power flow
  - Various feeder topologies
- Develop solutions to overcome PV integration challenges
  - Reconcile existing feeder voltage control techniques with high penetration of distributed PV



### **Radial Distribution System Model**

- 6 miles in length
- Mixture of residential load and commercial loads ranging from 0.3 MW to 5 MW. The total load is 11 MVA.
- Primary feeder voltage is 12.5 kV.
   Secondary voltages are 240 V for residential loads and 600 V for commercial loads.
- Two voltage regulators are employed one in the substation and another at 2.6 miles from the substation



Taken from NREL study: Distribution System Voltage Performance Analysis for High-Penetration PV

### **Feeder Validation**

#### Sandia Results





### **Impact of Penetration Level on Voltage**



### **Impact of PV System Location on Voltage**

Feeder Voltage Profile for a 10% Penetration Level at Bus 1, Bus 2, and Bus 7



### **Impact of Reverse Power Flow on Voltage**



Effect of Reverse Power Flow on the Voltage Profile with 30% PV Penetration placed at Bus 7

### **Line Drop Compensation Method**



### **PSCAD Feeder Model**



### **Feeder Zone Dynamics**







### The PI System's Role in Extending Research



#### Microgrids for a Sustainable Energy Future

#### Potential Benefits of a PI System

- Provides for a "smarter" grid system that can produce better power management
- Development of control systems that allow utility companies to communicate with consumers to create the most efficient means of distribution and consumption of power
- Supervisory control capability for intelligent system protection operation schemes
- Allows for the mass infiltration of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles

### Lab Implementation of the PI System



### **Future Plans and Next Steps**

- Explore the performance of several voltage regulation schemes for realistic inputs
  - Solar irradiation data
  - Loading profiles
- Investigate the system protection operation in high penetrated PV systems

### Questions

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# Thank you

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