

HIL TESTING OF AUTOMATIC VOLTAGE SETPOINT OPTIMIZER FOR A CLUSTER OF WIND FARMS

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Introduction - TGS

- We are a power systems consulting company based in Winnipeg, Canada.
- 20 years in the industry
- Experts in:
	- HVDC/FACTS
	- Power System Analysis
	- Renewable Energy integration studies
	- PSCAD/RSCAD model development
	- RTDS HIL Testing

Overview

- Cluster of windfarms connected to a 345kV radial backbone
- Wind farms multiple owners, multiple manufaturers, multiple PPCs and EMSs
- Reactive power management criterion is based on tight voltage regulation at the Root Substation at 1.02 pu
- Client Developer of the firmware solution
- Client of the client Transmission owner a utility company in the USA.

WF5

W

Client-Proposed Solution

• Dynamically change the voltage setpoints of all windfarms and the STATCOM, based on their available reactive power capability to achieve 1.02pu at the Root Substation.

HIL Test Requirement

• Prove to the transmission system operator that the proposed solution work through a witnessed FAT

RTDS Test Setup

Hardware Used

- 3 RTDS Racks (PB5) AC system Model
- GTNETx2 Card Communication Between RTDS and RTACS
- 2x SEL -3555 RTACs AVSO primary and secondary controllers
- 2x SEL -3530 RTACs Root substation AVC and Substation -2 AVC
- 1x SEL -3505 RTACs EMS emulator
- HMI Interface

GTNET DNP Configuration

- GTNET card can only act as a DNP slave
- AVSO/AVC RTACs act as:
	- Slave to measurement RTUs
• Master to WPP PPCs
	- Master to WPP PPCs
- The SEL-3505 acted as a master-master intermediary so that all for RTU measurement communication RTDS appear as master to AVSO/AVC and master to GTNET card as well

RSCAD DNP Component Points list for the AVSO RTAC

RSCAD Model

AC Network Model

• Only PCC voltage regulation is modelled

- Aggregated model of WF0 is also included
	- o Controls Root Substation voltage with line droop compensation
	- o Voltage regulator response time = 40 s

WF5

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Wind Farm Models

- Each wind farm in the Gen-tie has been modeled as a lumped controlled PQ source (Benchmarked with PSCAD response)
- PQ capability modelled as per Vestas 2.2MW and 2.0MW turbine specification
- For WF5: Assumed capable to maintain +/ -0.95 pf.
- Collector system and pad mount transformer impedances are represented by a PI section model.
- MV Capacitor and Reactor banks and their switching logic has been modeled.
- Grid interface transformers have been modeled with the tap changer logic.

MV Shunts

MV shunt switching of the Gen-tie facilities are modelled

- Switch in capacitors at 60% of Q at PCC
- Switch off capacitors at 20% of Q at PCC
- Switch 2 reactors if P less than 60 MW for 3 minutes
- Switch remaining reactors if P less than 60 MW for an additional 3 minutes
- When P is above 60 MW for 3 minutes switch off one reactor every 3 minutes

WF2

- Switch in capacitors at 60% of Q at PCC
- Switch off capacitors at 20% of Q at PCC
- \circ Switch 1 reactor if P less than 60 MW for 3 minutes
- Switch remaining reactors if P less than 60 MW for an additional 3 minutes
- When P is above 60 MW for 3 minutes switch off one reactor every 3 minutes

WF3 and WF4

- Switch 2 reactors if P less than 10% for 3 minutes
- Switch remaining reactors if P less than 10% for an additional 3 minutes
- When P is above 10% for 3 minutes switch off one reactor every 3 minutes

RSCAD Runtime

- RSCAD Runtime captures the plots required for offline analysis.
- The runtime has been setup to view voltages, power readings and capacitor/reactor statuses in real time.
- Necessary interventions can be done using the switches, in real time.

Type of Tests

- Power ramp tests
- Root substation voltage step changes
- Facility trip tests
- Line trip tests
- Loss of signal tests
- Continuous operation
- Gen-tie energization
- AVSO primary-secondary change over

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V_PCC_STAT

 $\mathbf{1}$

 $\overline{2}$

V (pu)

1.018

1.012 V_{STAT} (pu) 1.006

1.000 0.994 0.988 0.982 0.976

 $\mathbf 0$

Continuous Operation Test (8 hours) Root Sub

125

120

115

 $\mathbf 0$

Q (MVAr)

Time (h)

 $\overline{4}$

 $\overline{3}$

 $\overline{2}$

6

6

 $\overline{4}$

Time (h)

Qturb_CapMax

8

 \mathbf{R}

- Qturb_IndMax1

- AVC_MVAr

Q_PCC_filt

LS4

 $-$ V_PCC

n

1000

1.040 1.035 1.030

1.020
1.015

1.010 1.005

 o

 $\begin{array}{ccc} & 1.030 \\ \hline 2 & 1.025 \\ & > 1.020 \\ & > 1.035 \end{array}$

Malfunction of Root_M650_7170 Meter during WF1 ramp up

125

120

Q (MVAr)

- AVC_MVAr

1000

Vref

2000

3000

2000

3000

Power ramp down test (1/2)

Power ramp down test (2/2)

System response to wind-ramp event pre-AVSO implementation

System response to wind-ramp event post-AVSO implementation

- Pandemic! Entire project, including FAT, was carried out remotely
- Remote debugging
- Time constraints Wind Farms were already in operation. The studies portion of the AVSO development was embedded with HIL testing, saving precious time

- Inverter-based resource integration demands for high-level automatic system control to assist with operator task offload and voltage coordination.
- RTDS and field testing provided operators and engineers the confidence that the AVSO would handle unique operating scenarios
- FATs and HIL testing used to require travel, but this FAT was done entirely remotely, with a timely delivery
- RTDS is not only for studying fast transients. It was very useful in this slower voltage control testing
- RTDS studies for slower dynamics can be done without the full manufacturer models. Simple RSCAD models benchmarked with PSCAD models served the purpose.

Thank You

