

Black Start from Offshore Wind

- ▶ Ben Gomersall
- ▶ The National HVDC Centre

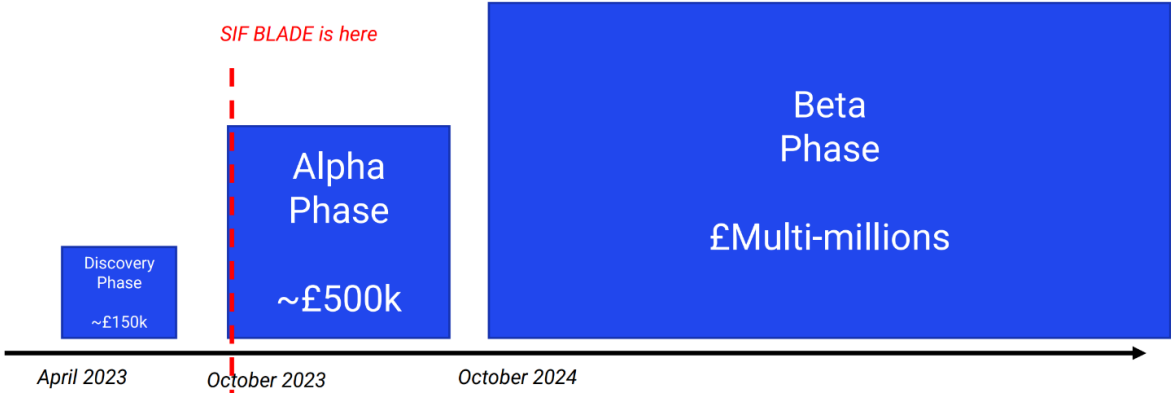


SIF BLADE Overview

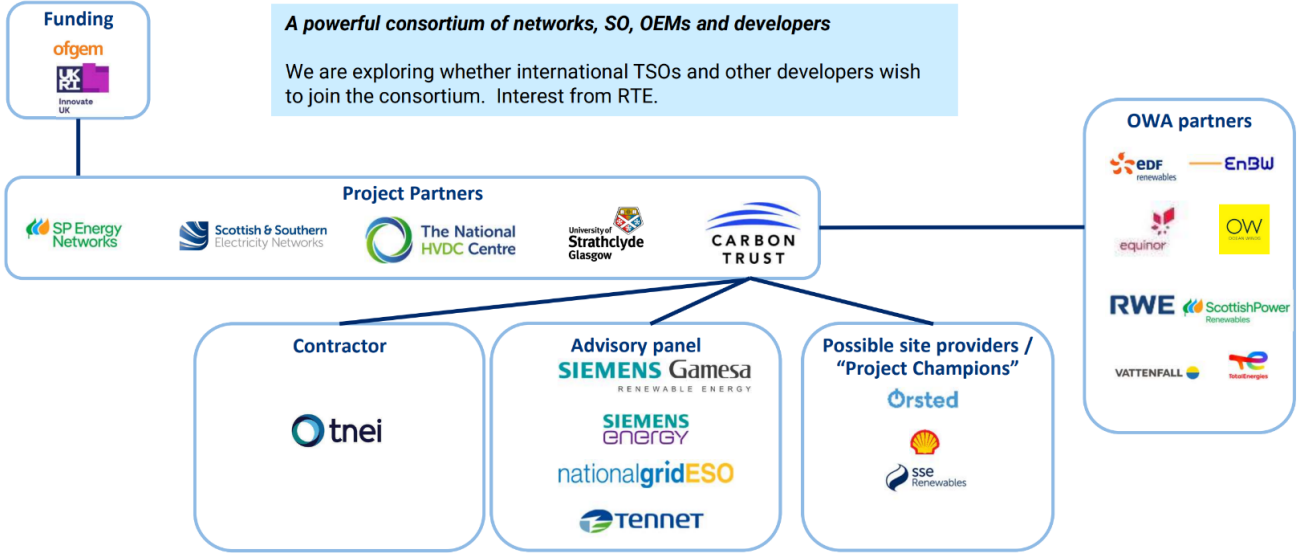
SIF BLADE: **Black Start Demonstrator** from Offshore Wind

Innovation challenge: *improving system resilience and robustness (restoration from offshore wind)*

- Consortium of industry TOs, ESO, OEMs, offshore wind developers, and academia – led by SP Energy Networks



- Discovery Phase (3 months): Feasibility and literature review
- Alpha Phase (6 months): Proof of concept
- Beta Phase (up to 5 years): Demonstration

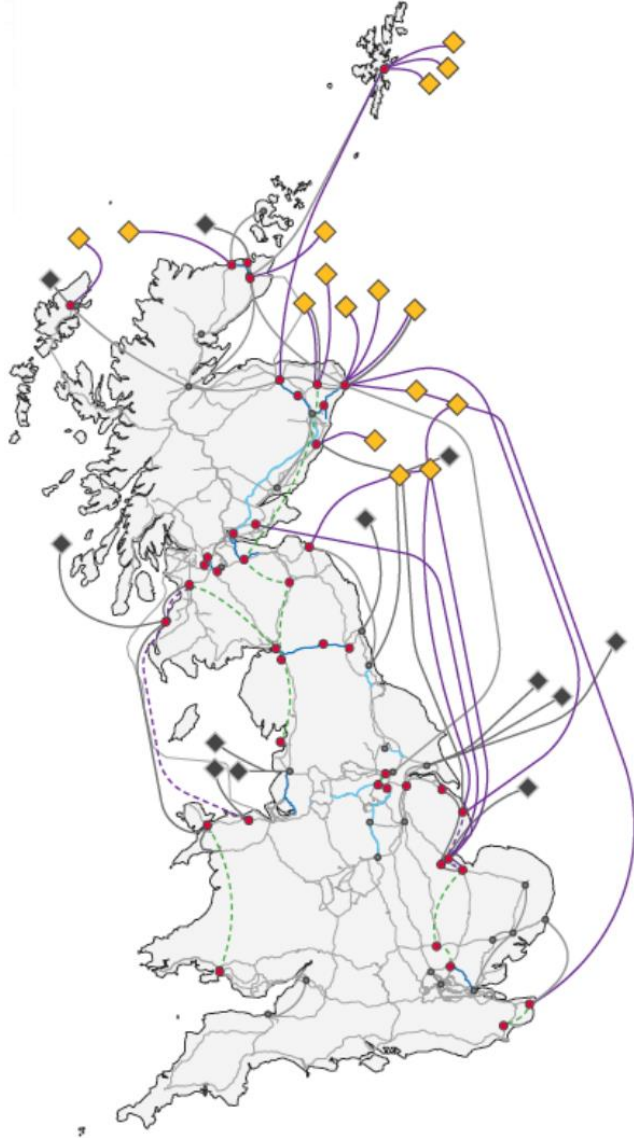


The Case for Coordinated Offshore Network Restoration

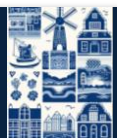
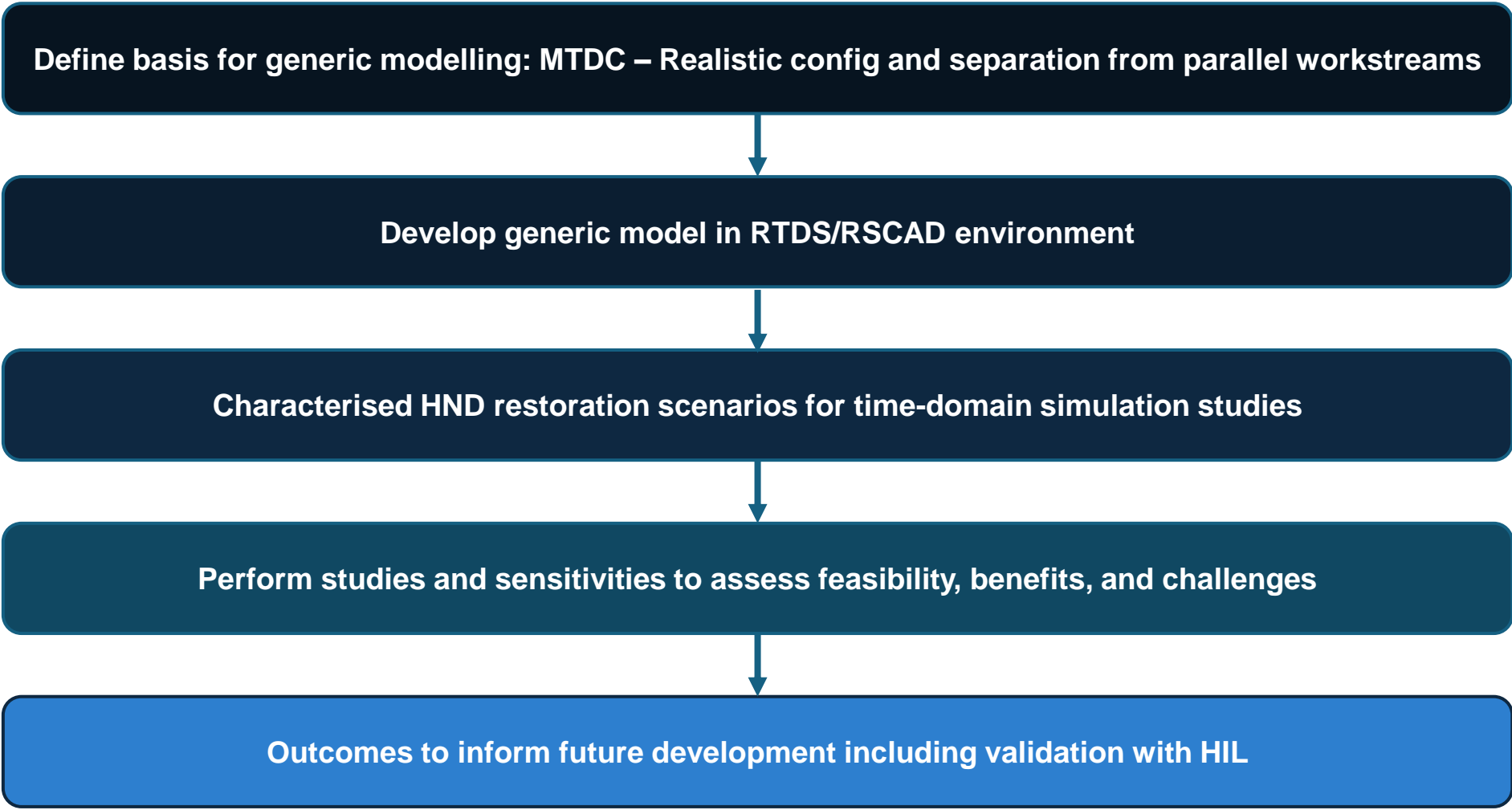
Holistic Network Design (HND)

- Published by system operator for how to connect future offshore wind
- 2030: up to 50 GW of offshore wind capacity
- 2035: up to 80 GW of offshore wind capacity

*If consensus is that wind is to play an integral role in future restoration scenarios, must **explore** options to utilise the coordinated offshore network and its resources*



Category	Key
New offshore network infrastructure	—
New onshore network infrastructure	—
Voltage increase on network	—
Existing network upgrade	—
Substation upgrade or new substation	●
Substations delivered for 2030	●
In scope wind farm	◆
HND wind farm	◆
Existing Network	—
Reinforcements delivered for 2030	—



Generic Modelling Basis

Other Workstreams in the project

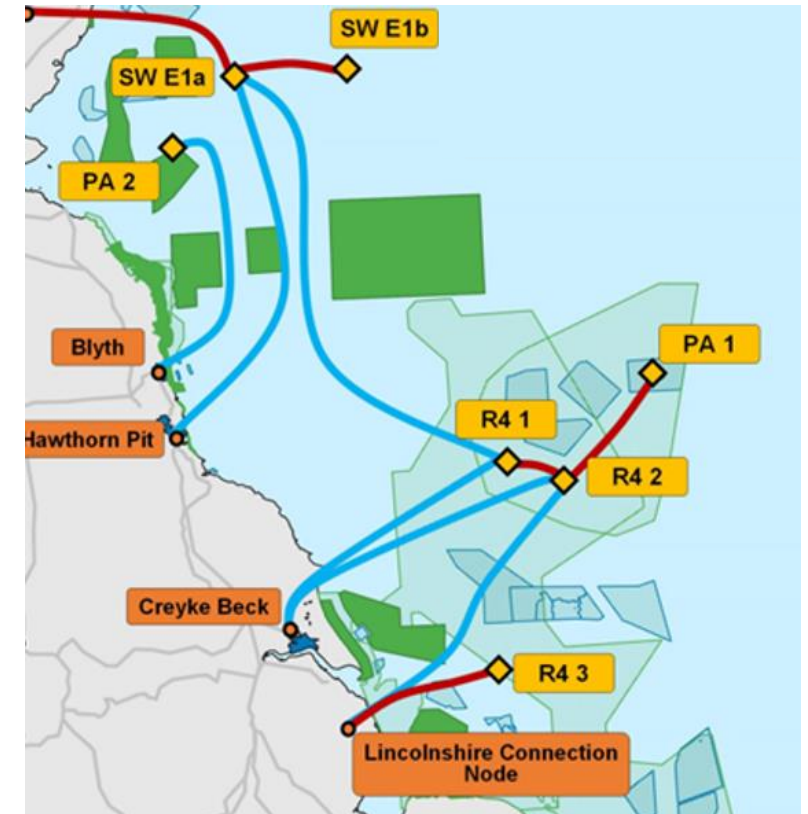
- **WP1:** Strathclyde/SPEN looking at scenarios pertaining to P2P-AC
- **HVDC-BLADE:** RWTH AU looking at scenarios pertaining to P2P-DC

Our Focus

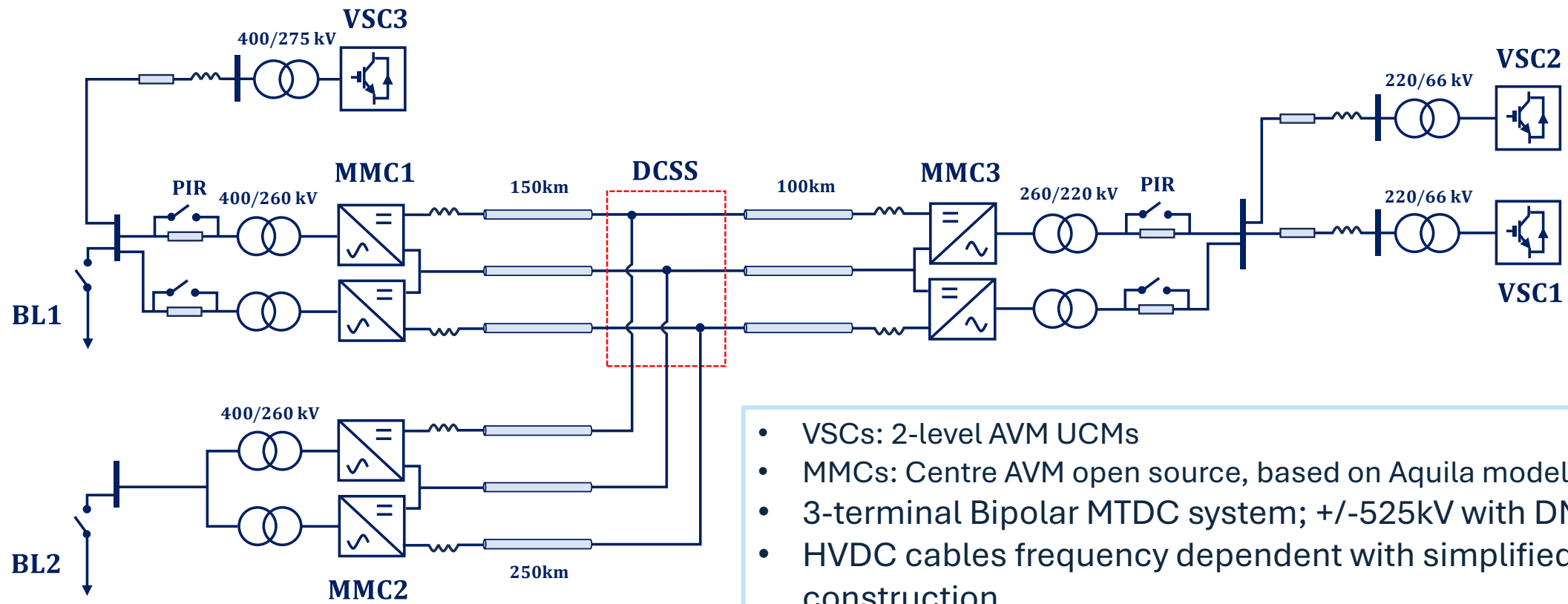
- Scenarios pertaining to **DCSS-based MTDC** configurations, integrating one or more offshore windfarm and onshore BESS

HND Observations

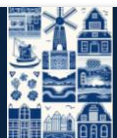
- **2 parallel connected windfarms** offshore (AC)
- ... being connected via an offshore **DCSS**
- ... all integrated connection corridors with onshore system are DC



Generic Model



- VSCs: 2-level AVM UCMs
- MMCs: Centre AVM open source, based on Aquila models
- 3-terminal Bipolar MTDC system; +/-525kV with DMR
- HVDC cables frequency dependent with simplified physical construction
- Onshore restoration simulated through switching PQ loads
- DC smoothing reactor 15mH – small to assess worse-case transients



- Conservative representation of cable capacitance by pi representation.
- Generalised GFM representation of wind farms as a single VSC aggregate rather than individual turbines and strings – therefore ignores local level interactions and requirements at turbine level.
- VSCs modelled as a grid-side inverter with an ideal DC source behind it – behaves more like a battery and perhaps an optimistic portrayal of wind farm response times.
- Simple block load representation of demand reconnection
- Have not considered resynchronisation of independent onshore power islands

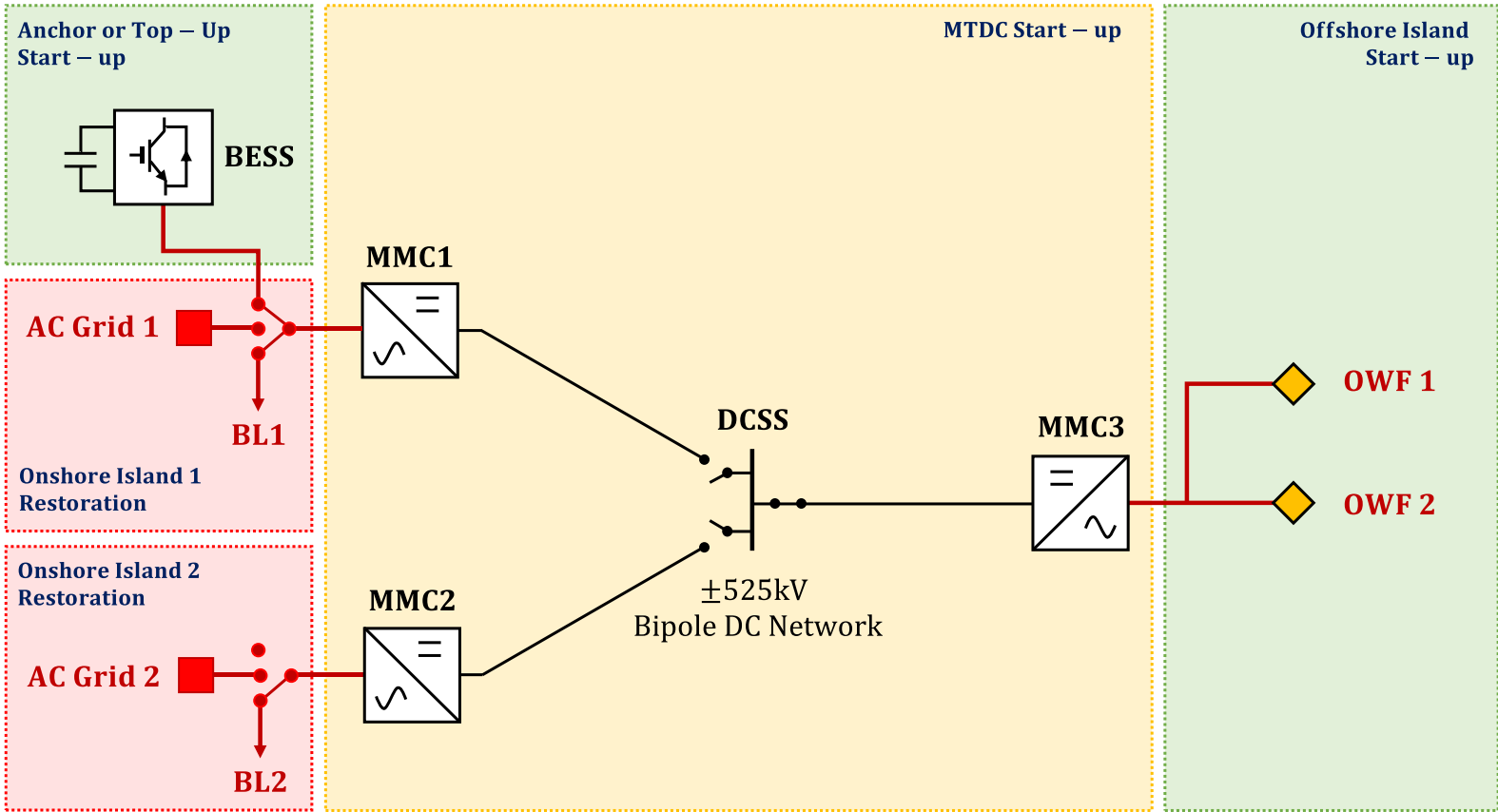
System Start Up

1. **Offshore island:** VSCs + AC assets
2. **MTDC:** MMCs, cables, DCSS
3. **Onshore system:** Supporting generation and block loads

GC0156 Definitions: ESRS

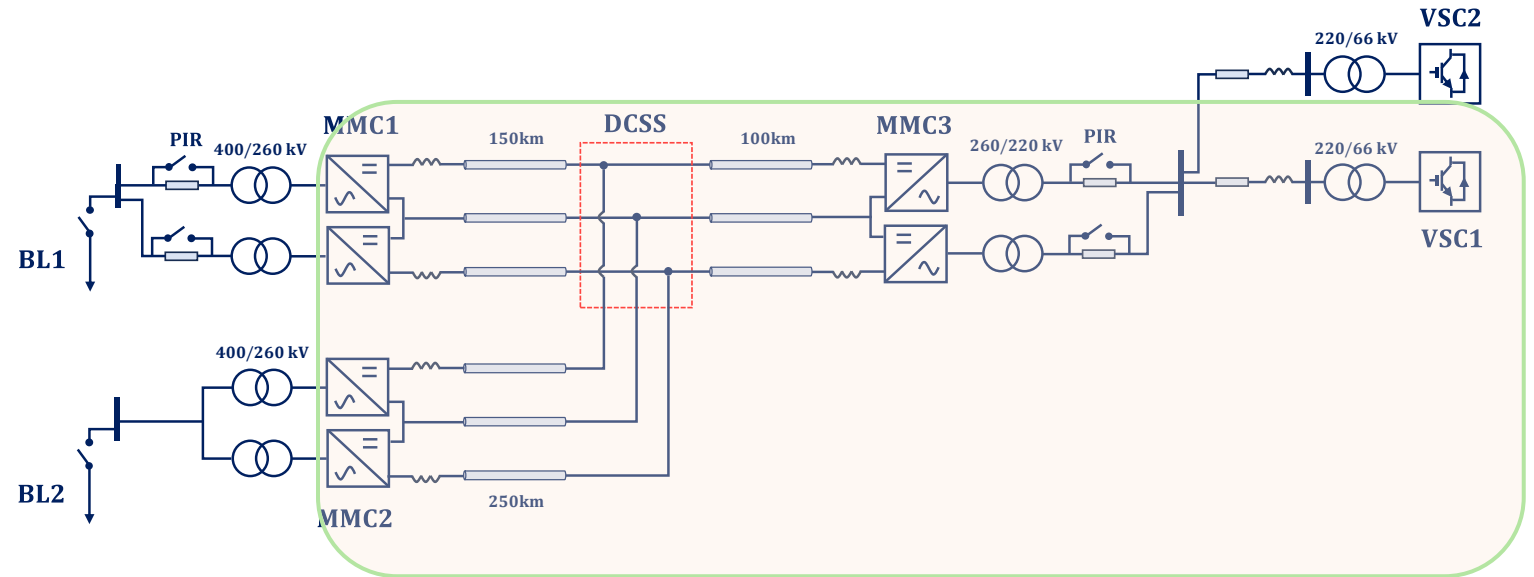
Anchor: Generator with the ability to start-up and support reenergisation of the NETS without need for external voltage source

Top-Up: Generator not required to self-start, but can be ready to connect on instruction once external voltage source becomes available, to support demand reconnection

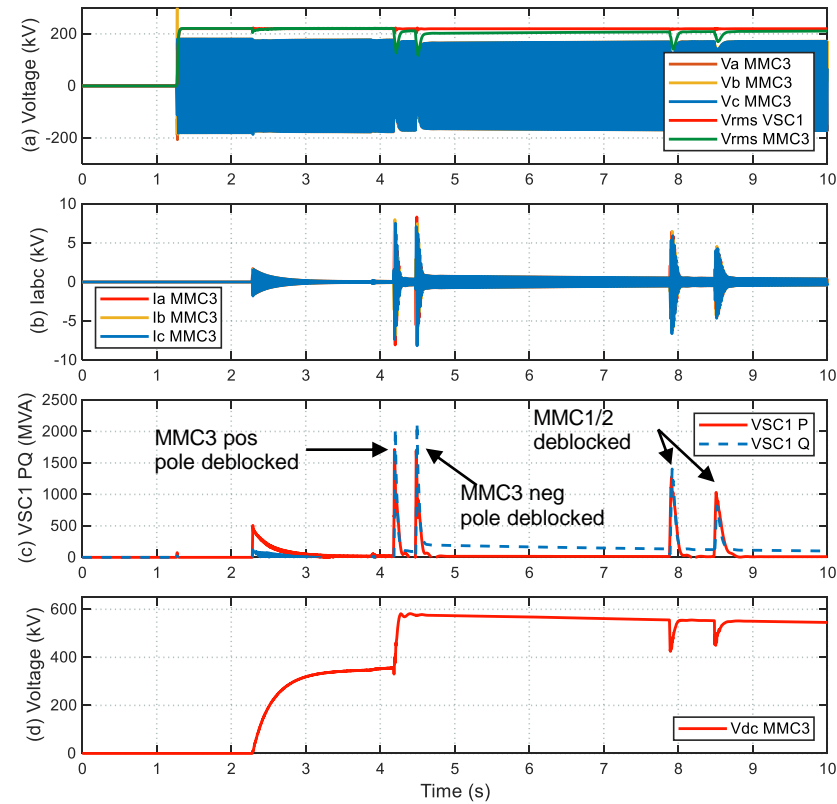


VSC1 DC Network Energization

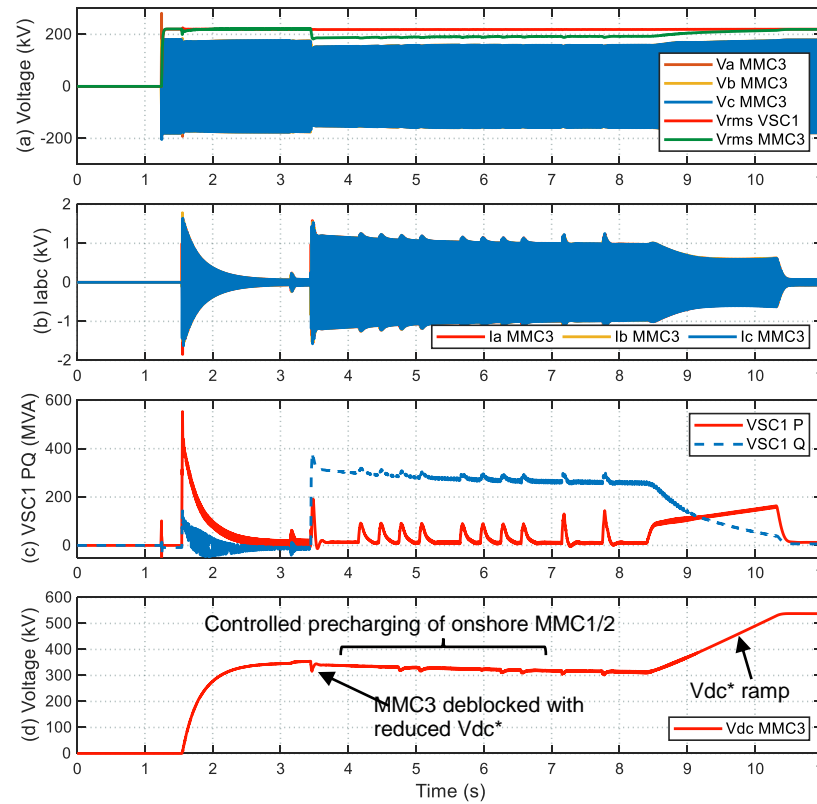
- VSC1 Anchor generators
- All breakers are initially closed.
- The converters are deblocked simultaneously in the first case
- The converters are deblocked sequentially in the second case



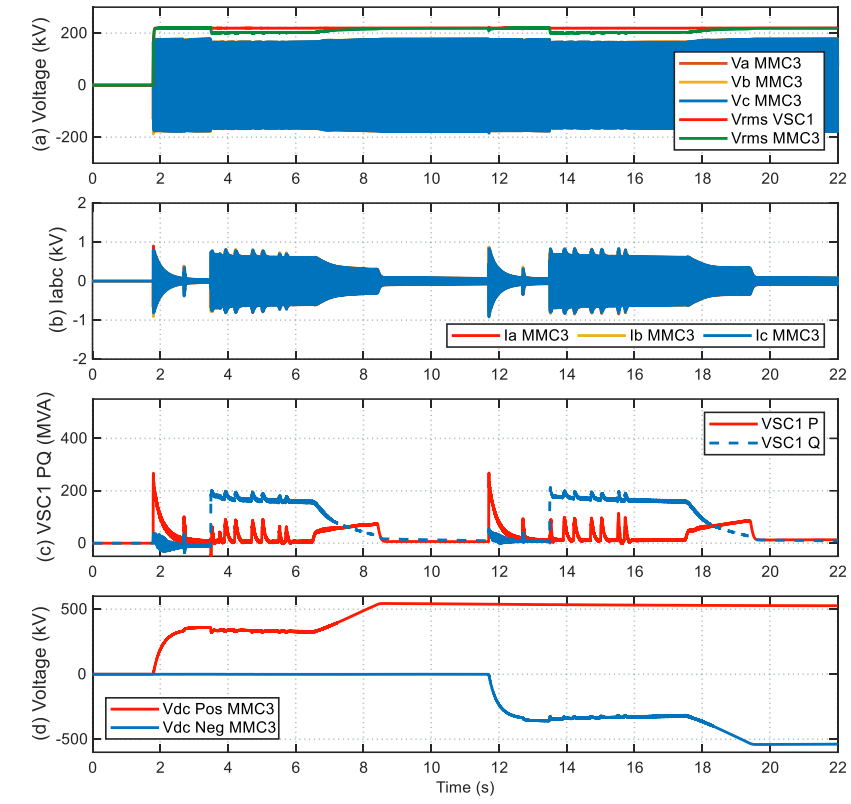
HVDC Energisation Feasibility



(a) No smooth start-up scheme



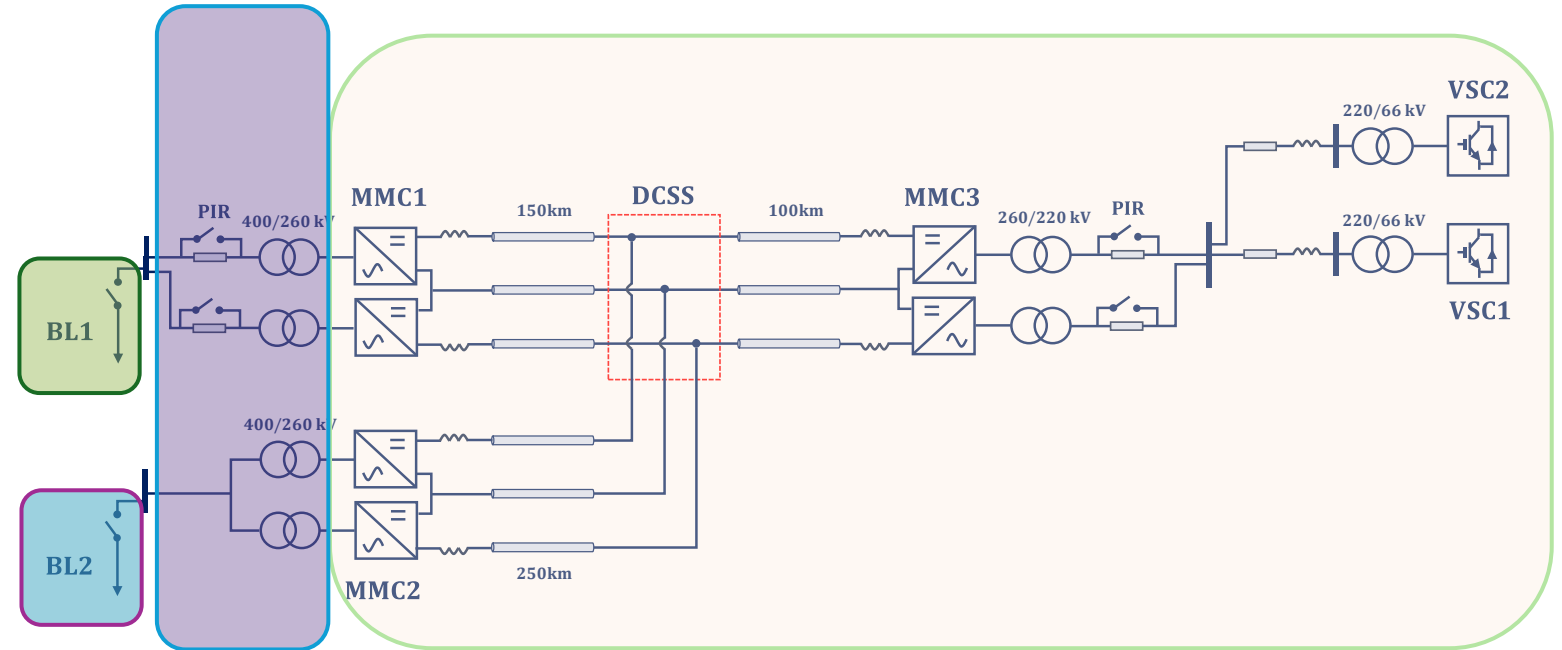
(b) Smooth start-up, poles energised simultaneously



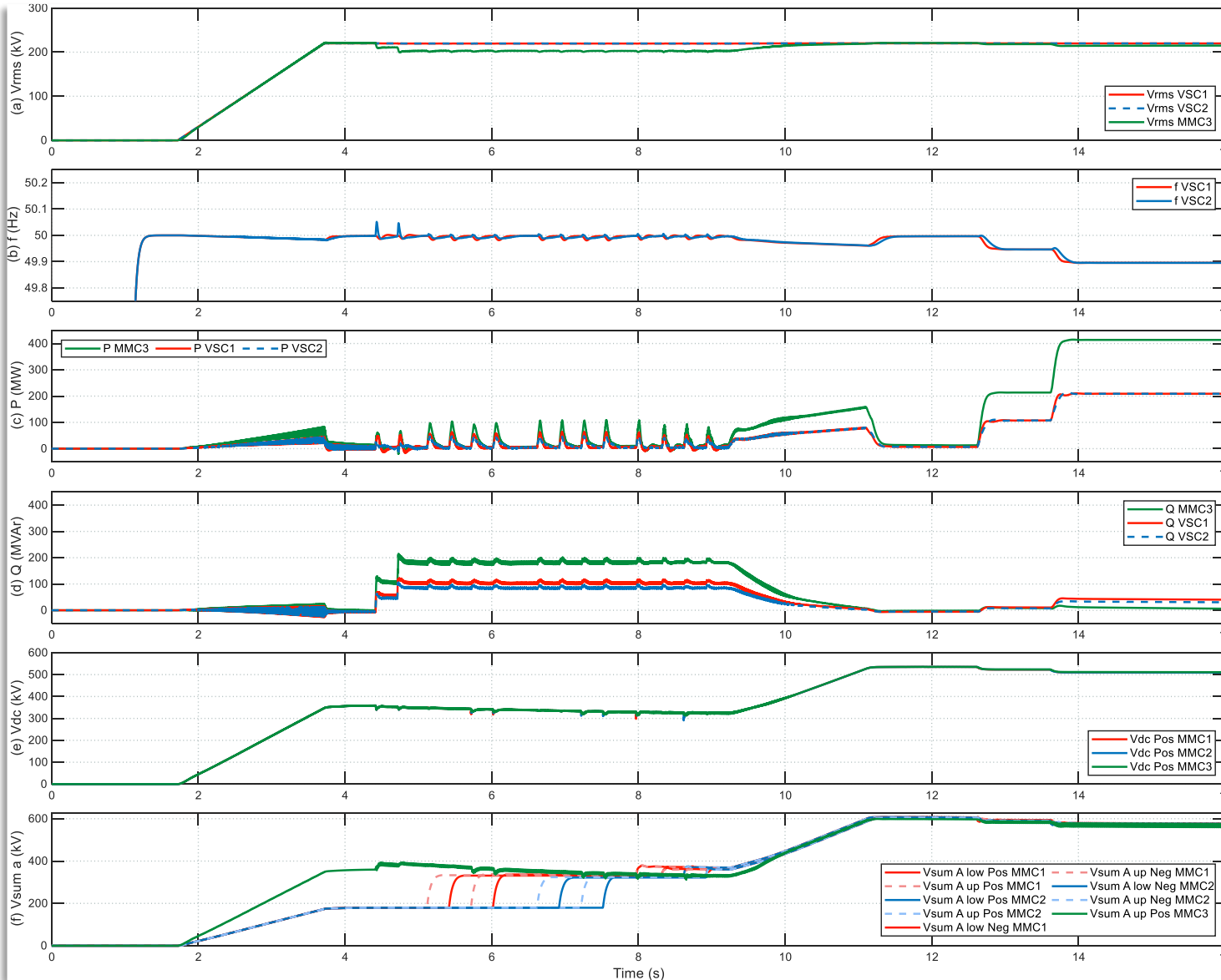
(c) Smooth start-up, poles energised sequentially

VSC1 & VSC2 Combined Soft Start + block loading

- VSC1 & VSC2 Anchor generators
- All breakers are initially closed.
- The converters are deblocked simultaneously
- Voltage ramped at 0.5pu/s
- Energisation of the onshore AC system and block loading



VSC1 & VSC2 Combined Anchor Soft Start



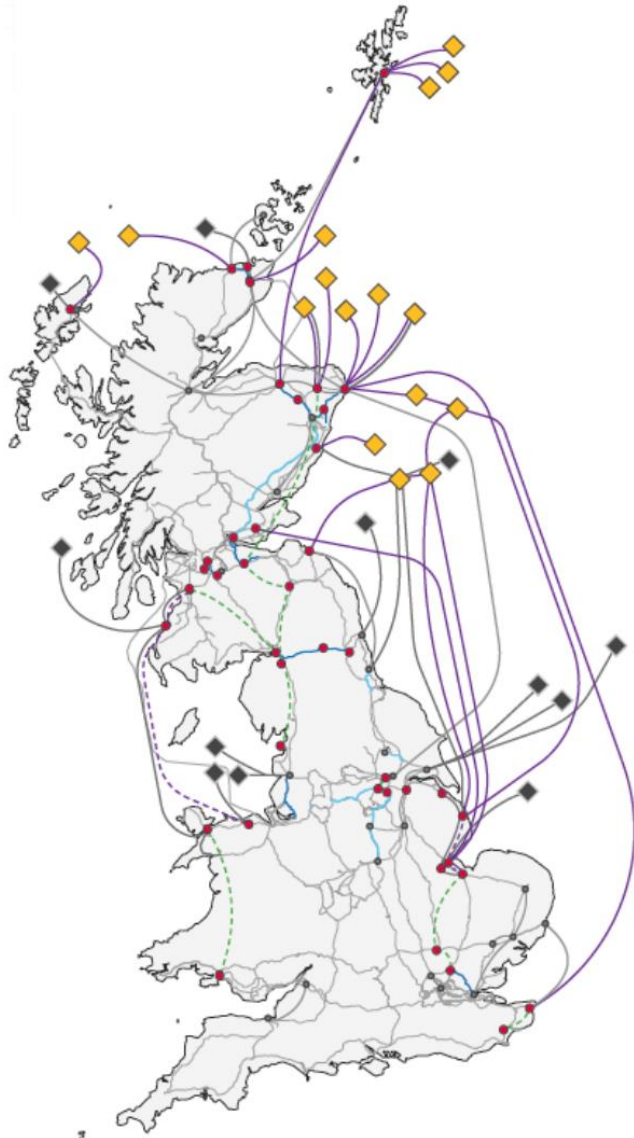
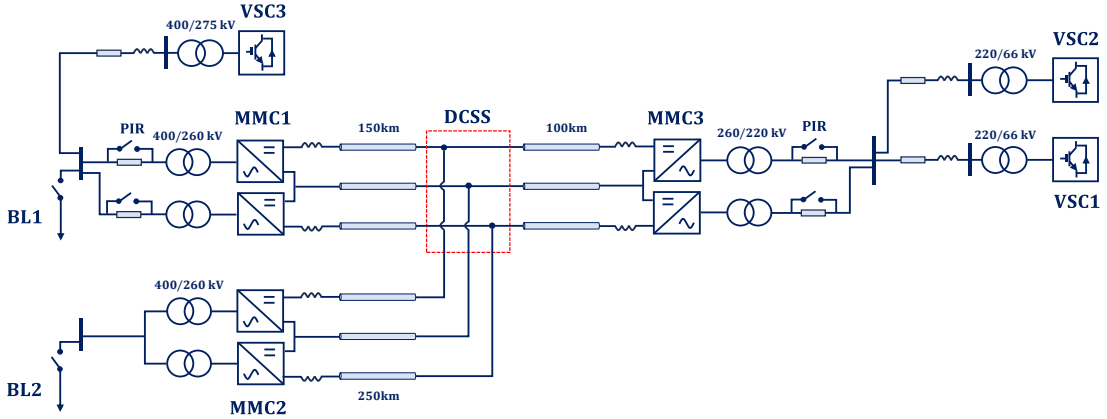
Time	Event
t=1.2s	VSC1/ VSC2 deblocked simultaneously
t=1.8s	VSC1/VSC2 $v_{ac}^{ref} = 0 \rightarrow 1pu$ (0.5pu/ s)
t=4.25s	MMC3 pos pole deblocked $v_{DC}^{ref} = \hat{=} \sqrt{2}V_{LL}^{ac}$
t=4.5s	MMC3 neg pole deblocked $v_{DC}^{ref} = \hat{=} \sqrt{2}V_{LL}^{ac}$
t=5.1–6.1s	MMC1 controlled precharging
t=6.7–7.7s	MMC2 controlled precharging
t=8–9s	MMC1 and MMC2 sequential pole deblock
t=9.2–11.2s	MMC3 $v_{DC}^{ref} = 0.6pu \rightarrow 1pu$ (0.2pu/ s)
t=12, 12.5s	MMC1 ramps $v_{ac}^{ref} \rightarrow 1pu$, Block Loading 1
t=12.5s, 13.7s	MMC2 ramps $v_{ac}^{ref} \rightarrow 1pu$, Block Loading 2

Table. 1 Switching Sequences for Coordinated Soft Start-Up

Power sharing and soft-start capability, minimised instantaneous power requirements and inrush

- Demonstration of MTDC coordinated restoration through various study scenarios and sensitivities
- Demonstration of HND value:
 - Support two independent onshore power islands simultaneously
 - Improved restoration speeds through higher MW capability with multiple service providers
 - Coordination of several providers for power sharing (AC-connected and DC-connected)
- Challenges:
 - PQ requirements for Bipolar HVDC schemes can be significant
 - Mitigations include sequential pole energisation, sufficient PIR sizing, soft-start, use multiple OWFs
 - Parallel OWFs providing combined Anchor service could require master control for synchronised dispatch of deblocking signals and voltage orders
 - Sequences and DC-PIR specification for start-up sequences involving DCSS

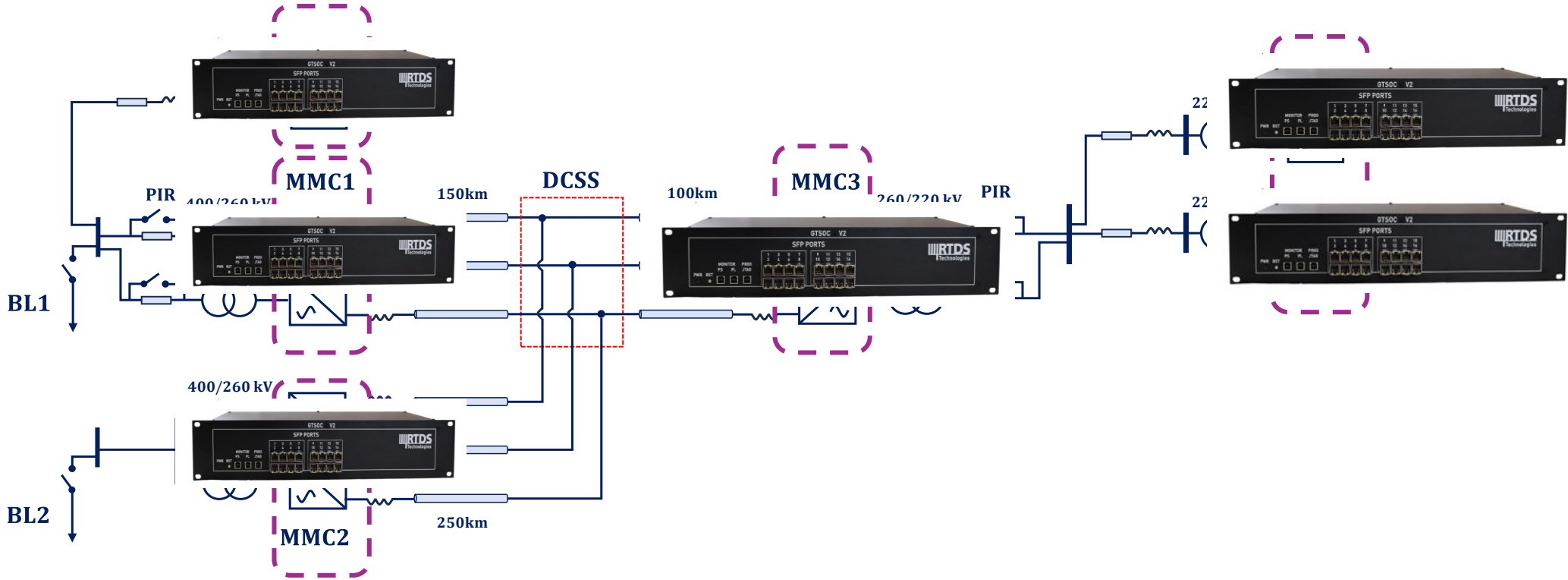
Next Steps - Network specific



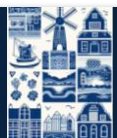
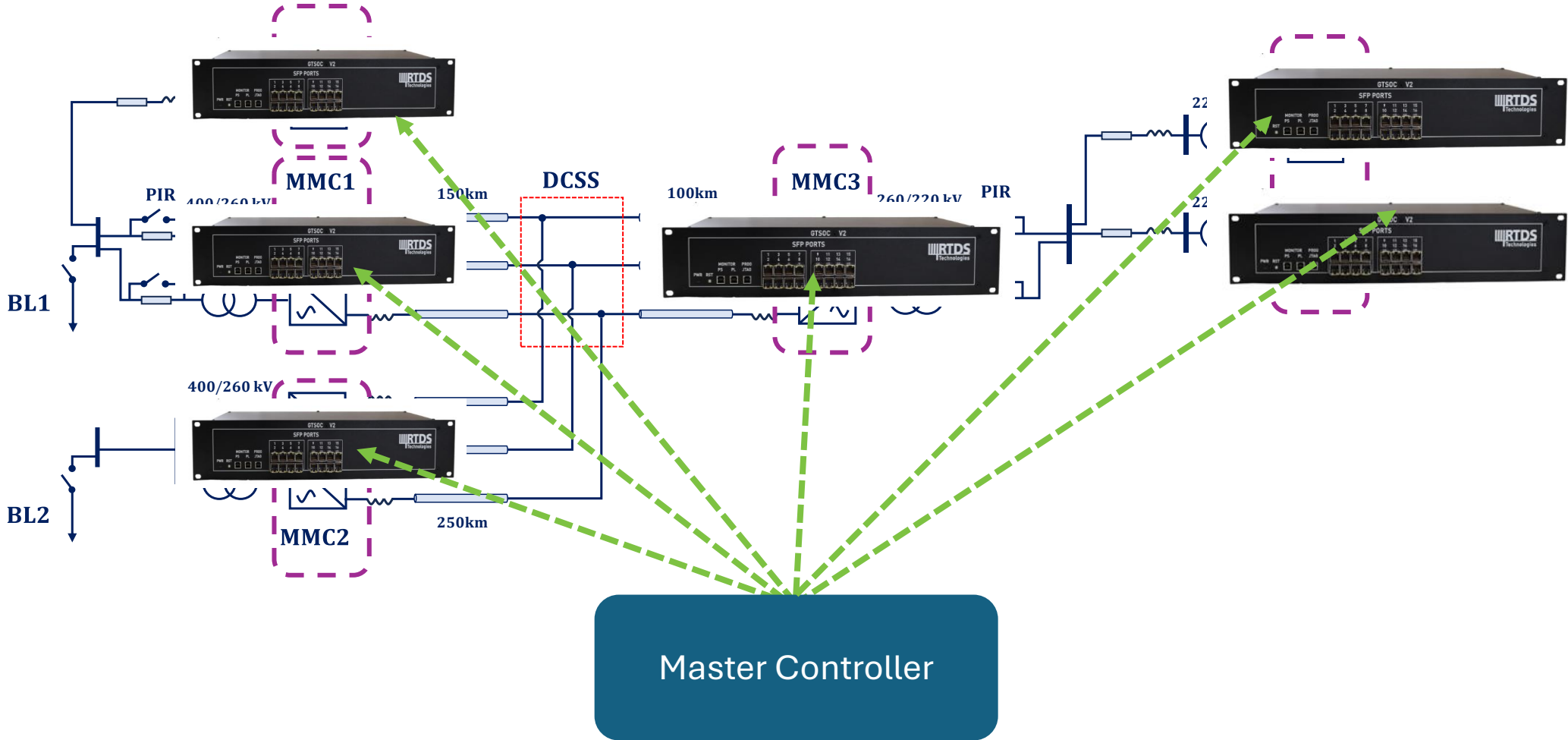
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Next Steps - HIL



Next Steps – Master Controller design



Thanks for listening.

Any questions, please?

❑ For further information, please visit www.hvdccentre.com ; OR email: info@hvdccentre.com/



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