

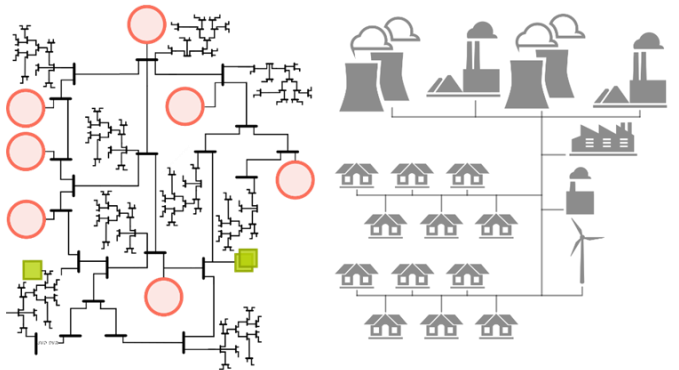
Interoperability of Grid-Forming Controls for Inverter-Based Resources

Sairaj Dhople

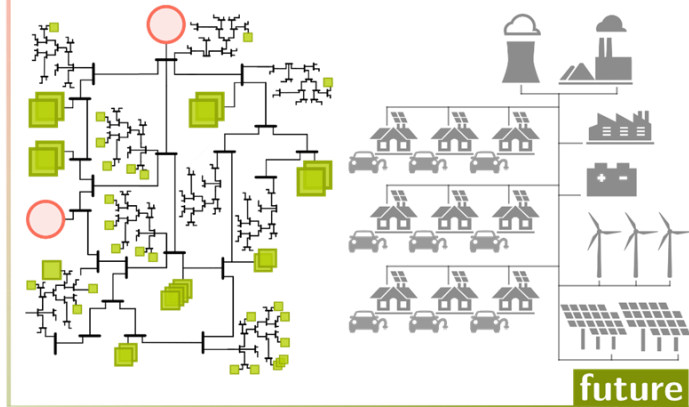
Robert & Sydney Anderson Professor
Electrical & Computer Engineering
University of Minnesota



past



○ ≡  synchronous generator



■ ≡  Inverter-based resources

few generators

operation: taming physics

electric frequency: tied to
(mechanical) speed of rotation

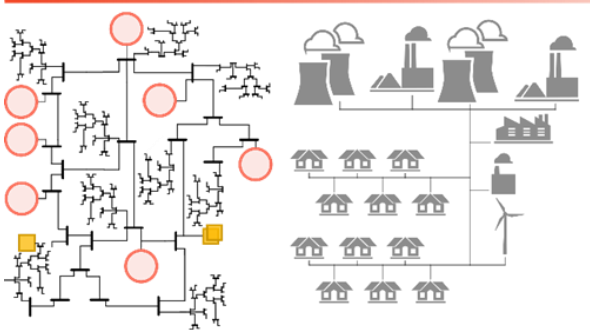
uncountable inverters

operation: imposing physics

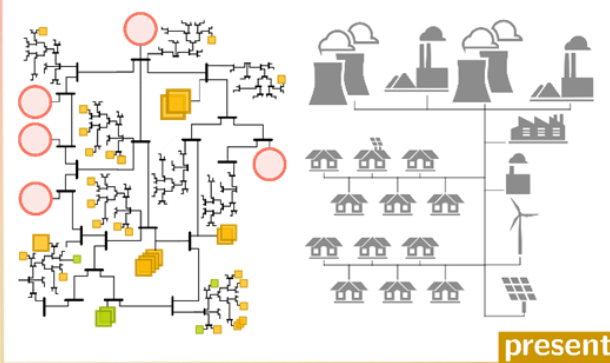
electric frequency: tied to
(digital) control methods

Grid-forming Technology

past

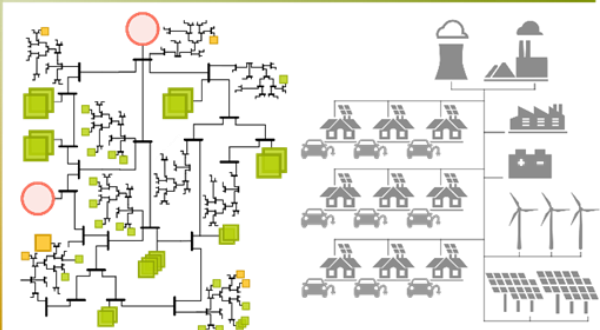


 ≡  synchronous generator



 ≡  grid-following inverter

future



 ≡  grid-forming inverter



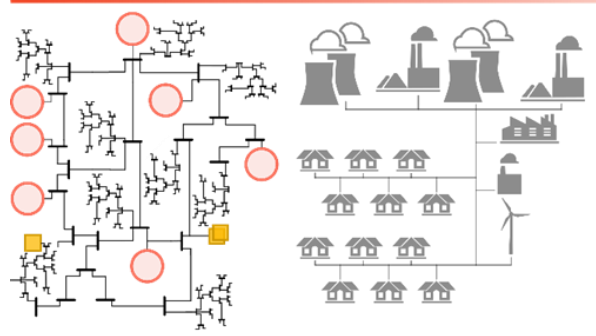
GFM control for IBRs maintains an internal voltage phasor that is constant or nearly constant in the sub-transient to transient time frame. The voltage phasor must be controlled to maintain synchronism with other devices in the grid and must also regulate active and reactive power appropriately to support the grid.

A grid forming unit shall, within its rated power and current, be capable of self-synchronise, stand alone and provide synchronisation services, which includes synchronising power, system strength, fault current and inertial response.

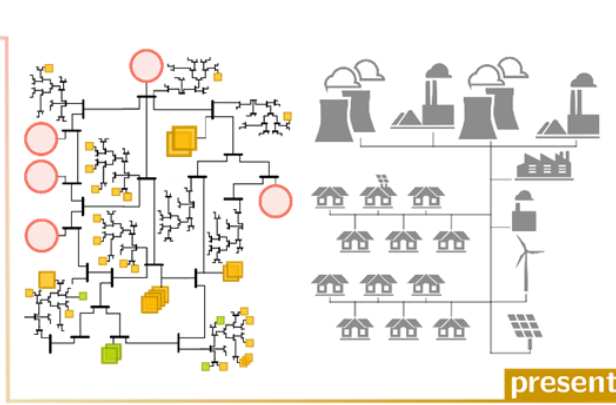
A grid-forming (GFM) inverter maintains a constant internal voltage phasor in a short time frame, with magnitude and frequency set locally by the inverter, thereby allowing immediate response to a change in the external grid. On a longer timescale, the internal voltage phasor may vary to achieve desired performance.

Grid-forming Technology

past

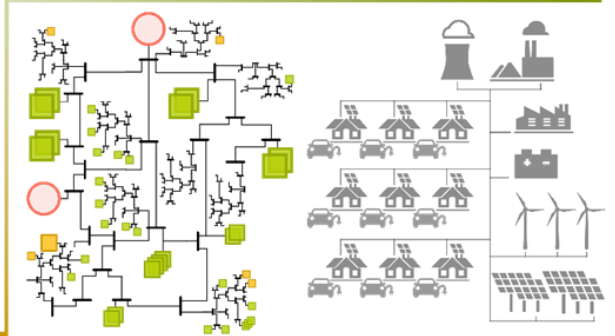


 ≡  synchronous generator



 ≡  grid-following inverter

future



 ≡  grid-forming inverter



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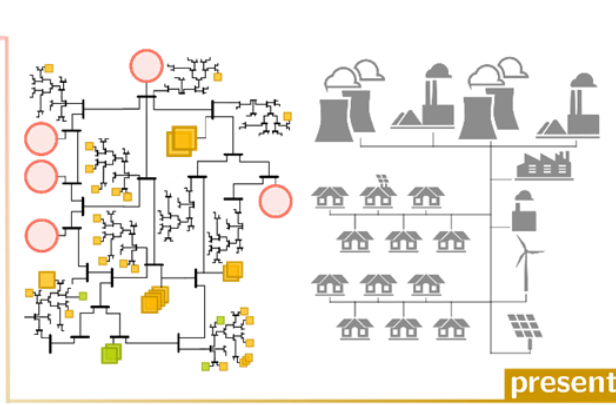
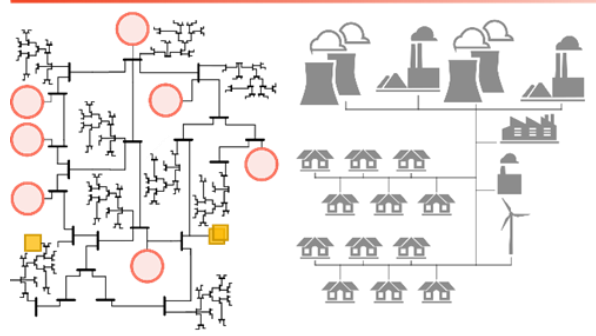
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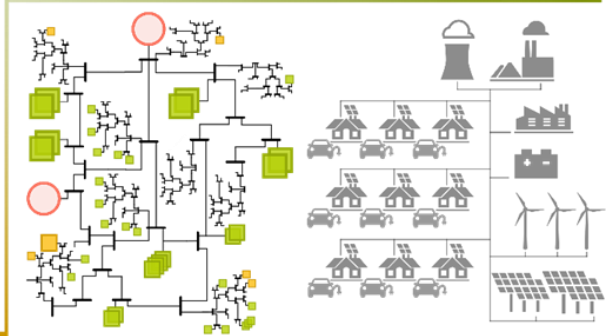
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Grid-forming Technology

past



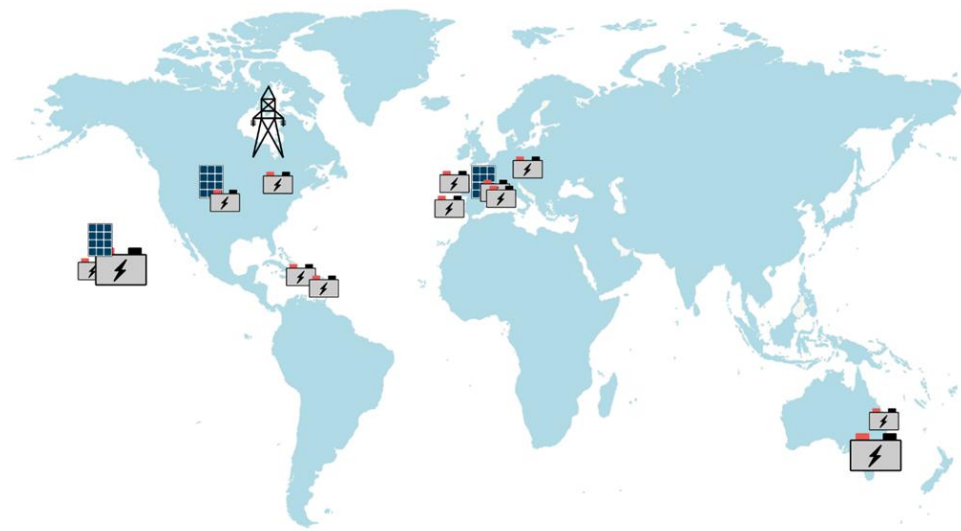
future



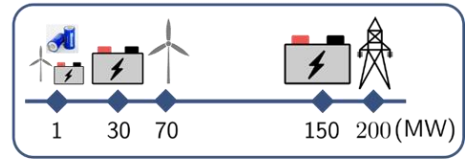
≡ synchronous generator

≡ grid-following inverter

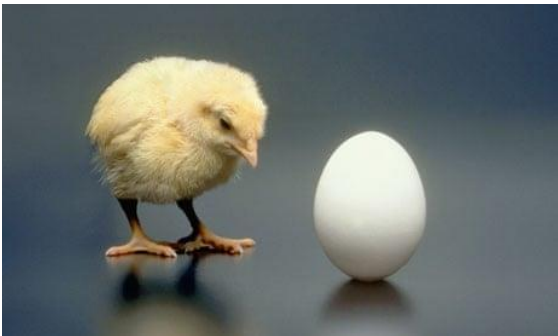
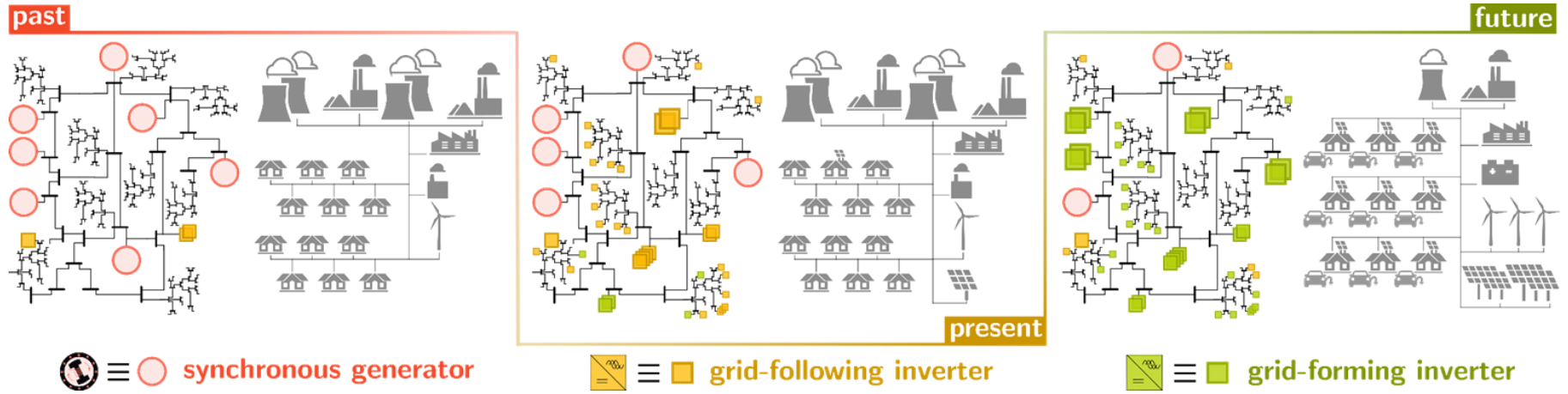
≡ grid-forming inverter



HVDC
 Wind
 PV
 Battery
 Supercapacitor



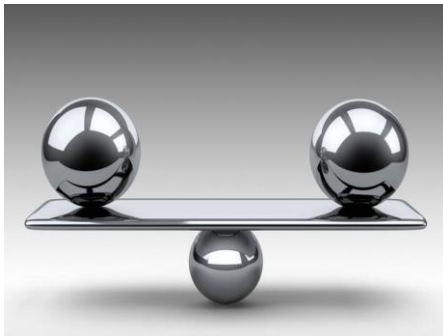
Grid-forming Technology



do we anticipate problems
or go with the norm



limited guidelines
on performance



system is apparently
robust yet fragile

Interoperability

interoperability. The ability of two or more systems or components to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged. *See also: compatibility.* [610.12]

IEEE Standard Computer Dictionary A Compilation of IEEE Standard Computer Glossaries

610

Sponsor
Standards Coordinating Committee
of the
IEEE Computer Society

Abstract: *IEEE Standard Computer Dictionary: A Compilation of IEEE Standard Computer Glossaries*, identifies terms currently in use in the computer field. Standard definitions for those terms are established.

Keywords: Glossary; terminology; definitions; dictionary.

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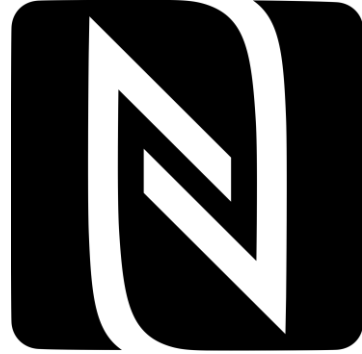
The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA

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Pop quiz



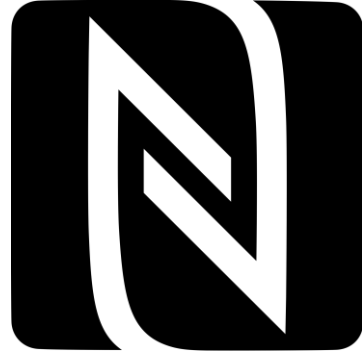
Pop quiz



Bluetooth is a short-range wireless technology standard that is used for exchanging data between fixed and mobile devices over short distances and building personal area networks (PANs).

> **20,000 members**

Pop quiz



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NFC and Bluetooth are both relatively short-range communication technologies on mobile phones. NFC operates at slower speeds, has a shorter range, consumes far less power, and doesn't require pairing.

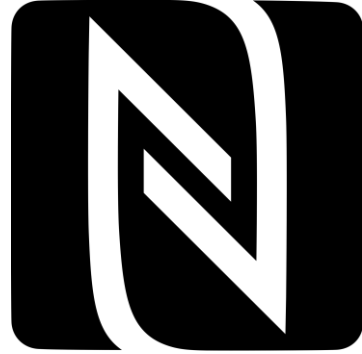
> **120 members**

Pop quiz



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S.W.I.F.T. executes financial transactions & payments between banks. Its principal function is to serve as the main messaging network through which international payments are initiated.

> **11,000 institutions**

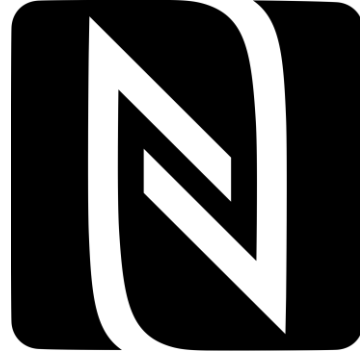


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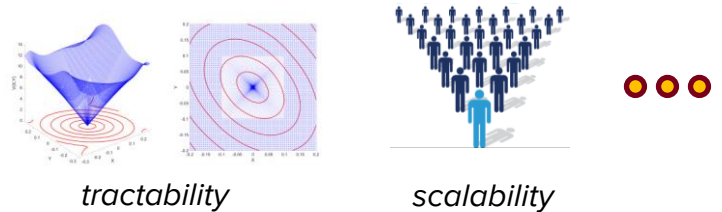


Qi is the interface standard for wireless power transfer using inductive charging. Allows compatible devices, such as smartphones, to charge their batteries over distances up to four cm.

> **600 members**

Outline

- A suite of grid-forming inverter technology attributes that are related to interoperability.



- A journey through time covering a few key interoperable architectures, principles, and algorithms.



tipping points have driven (will drive) change



science follows(ed) engineering



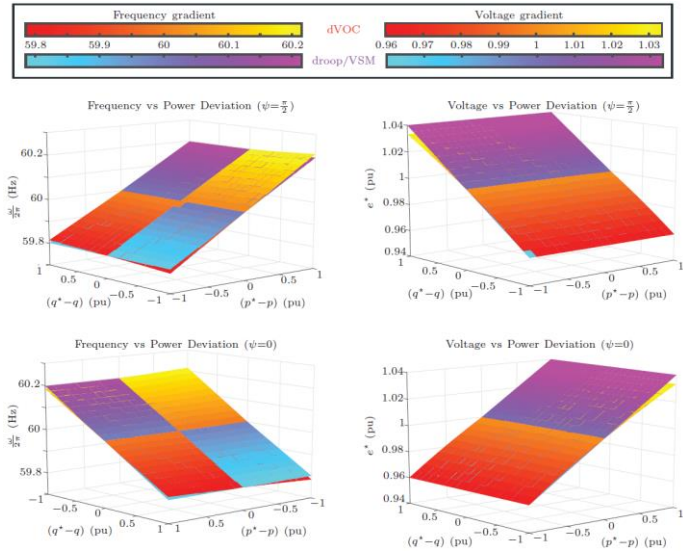
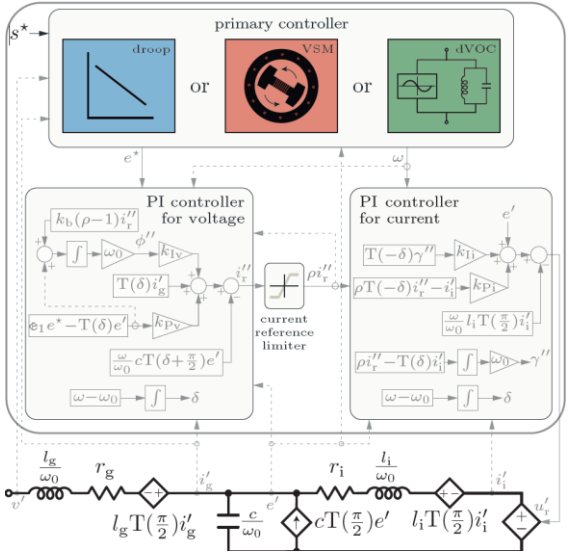
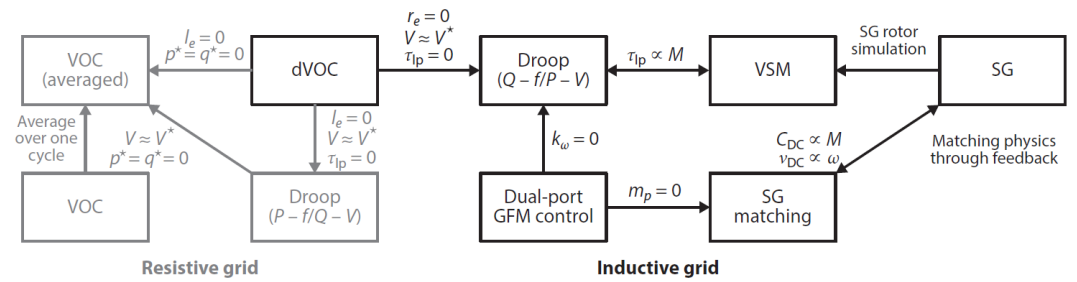
solutions appear (are) determinative

- The path forward in guaranteeing interoperability with grid-forming inverter technology.



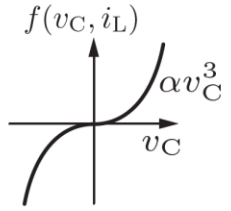
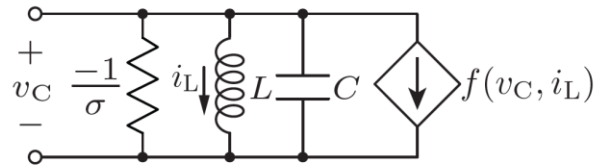
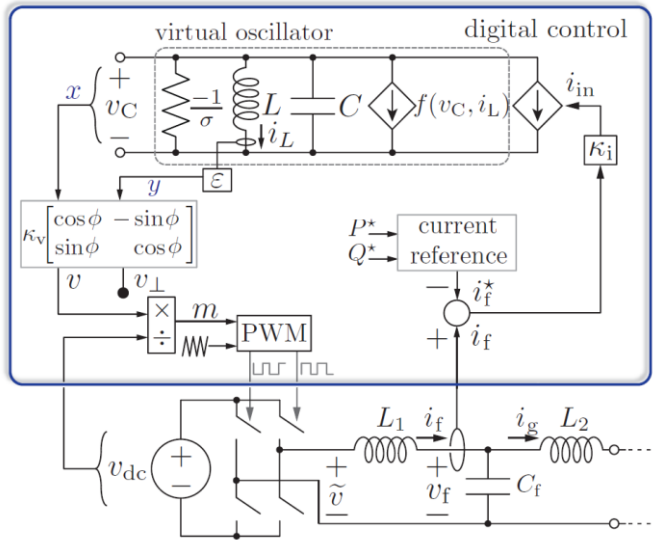
1. Equivalence of primary control & implications

A variety of primary-control types have been proven to possess similar performance attributes in sinusoidal steady state.

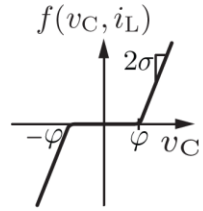


- Interconnected networks of GFM IBRs with different primary-control types synchronize frequency.
- Power sharing (real power in inductive networks, reactive power in resistive networks) can be ensured by matching (equivalent) droop slopes.
- Tracking references is equivalent to frequency restoration to nominal.

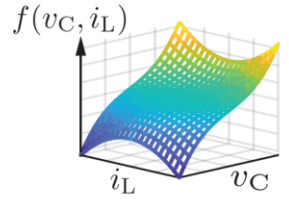
1. Equivalence of primary control: a deeper dive into VOC



(a) Van der Pol



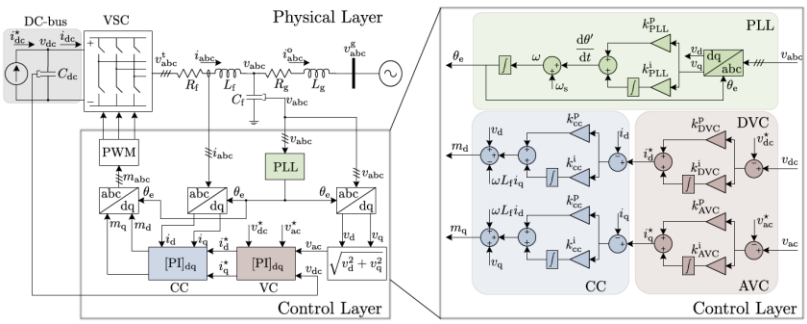
(b) Dead-zone



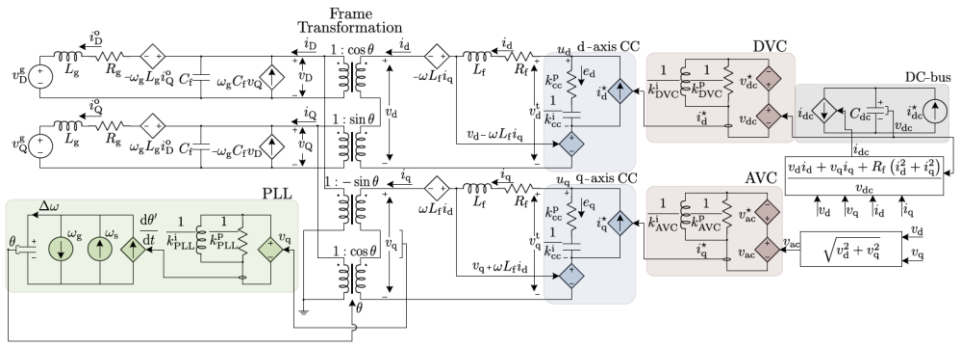
(c) Andronov-Hopf

- Guarantee on local asymptotic stability of sinusoidal orbits for a wide class of nonlinear oscillators.
- Analytically characterize steady-state amplitude, frequency, rise time, and harmonic content in waveforms.

2. Countering complexity with the familiarity of circuits

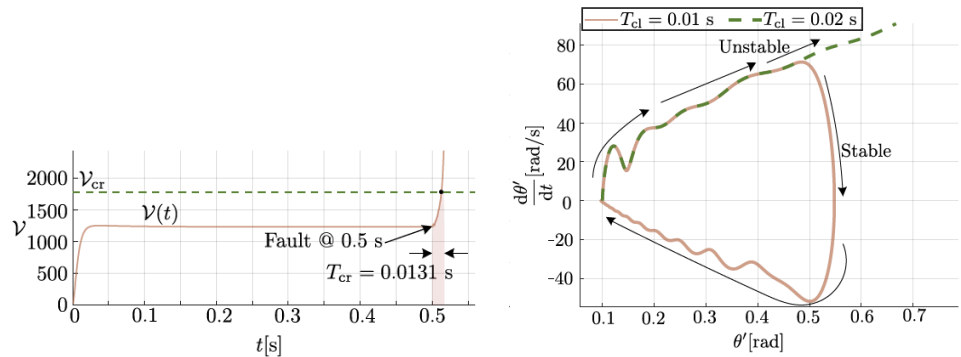


Grid-following IBR.



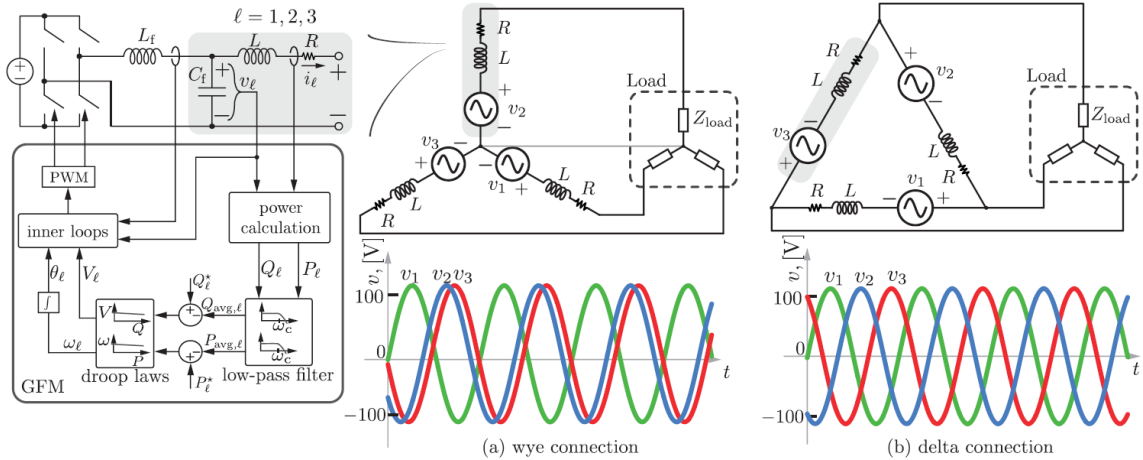
Equivalent-circuit representation.

- Leverage familiar elements (resistors, inductors, capacitors, transformers, dependent elements) to cast control and physical layer-dynamics as equivalent circuits.
- Orders-of-magnitude decrease in simulation time with comparable accuracy for large networks with COTS circuit simulator tools.
- Large-signal stability analysis improves estimates of performance indices over reduced-order models (5% vs. 35%).



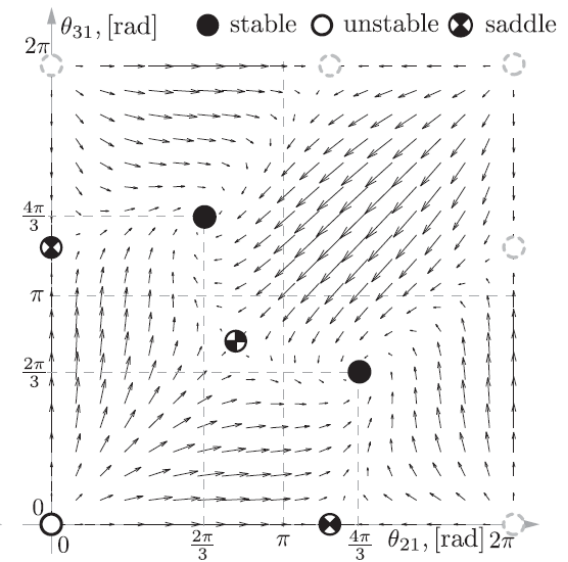
Analytical characterization of clearing time reveals results comparable to repeated simulations.

3. Resilient grids from the bottom up



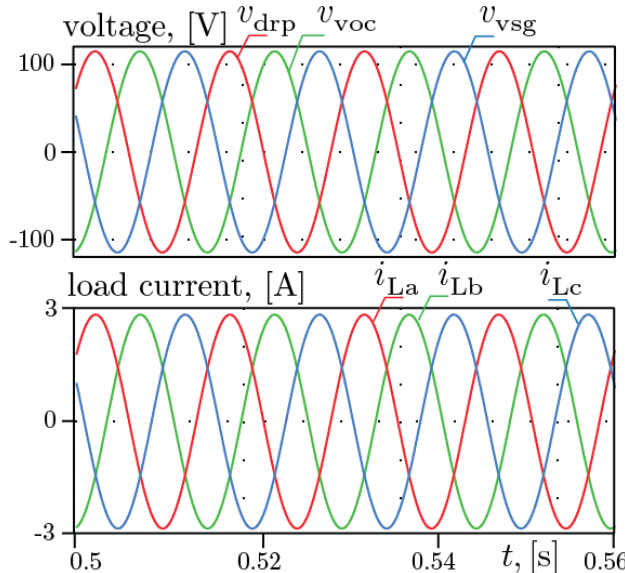
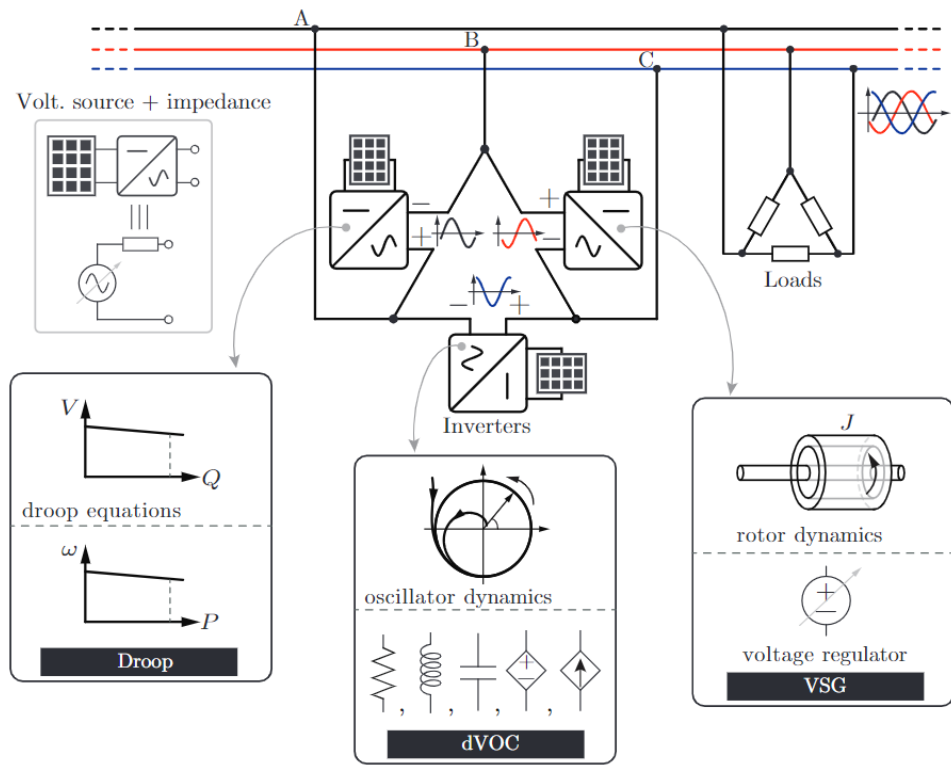
Single-phase GFM inverters in (a) wye, and (b) delta configuration across a balanced wye-connected load. For the delta-interconnection of inverters, we readily obtain phase-balanced voltages.

- Single-phase GFMs exhibit phase-balanced operation in certain three-phase interconnections with no external communication.
- Complex networks with transformers, multiple parallel-connected inverters, inverters with different primary control exhibit similar behavior.



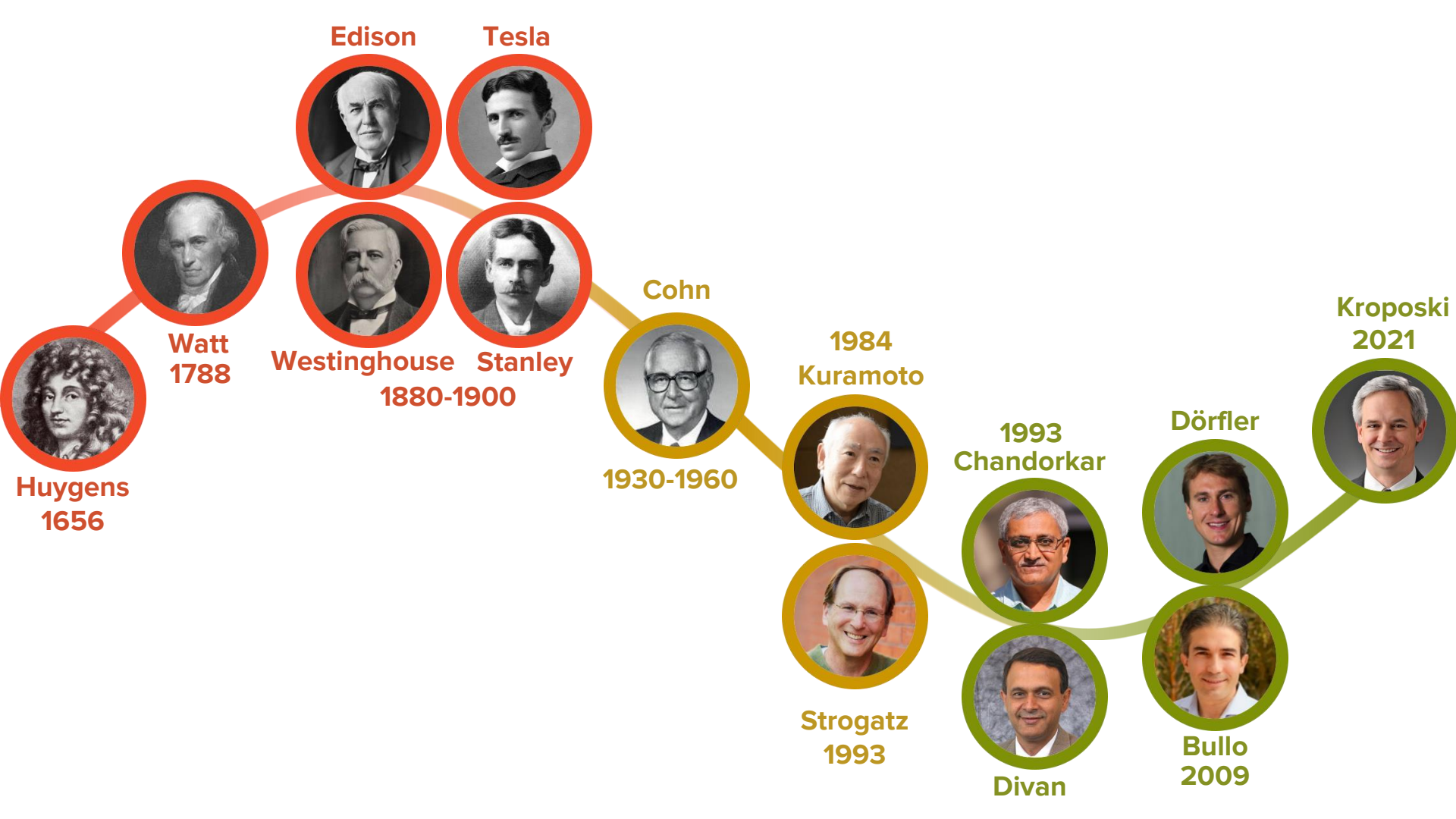
Stable equilibria, saddle points, and unstable equilibria are on offer for phase-difference dynamics. Stable equilibria correspond to phase-balanced condition.

3. Resilient grids from the bottom up



Phase-balanced behavior emerges in spite of heterogenous primary controls.

Single-phase GFM inverters with different primary controls in a delta configuration connected across a balanced delta-connected load.

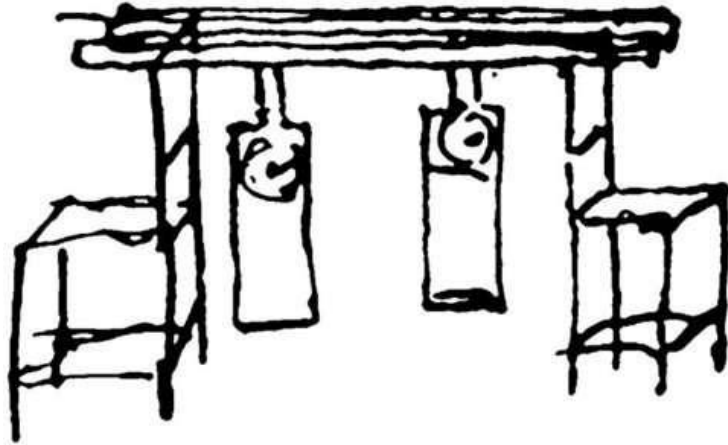


Spontaneous synchronization in inanimate objects



Huygens
1665

“an odd
sympathy”



- Conceived pendulum clock in 1665 (for expeditions)
- Contraption involved a set of two (for redundancy)
- (while sick) Noticed synchronization over half hour

The mechanical governor

- Adopted fly-ball governor in 1788 to steam engines
- Underlies operation of synchronous generators today



Watt
1788



Huygens
1665

“an odd
sympathy”

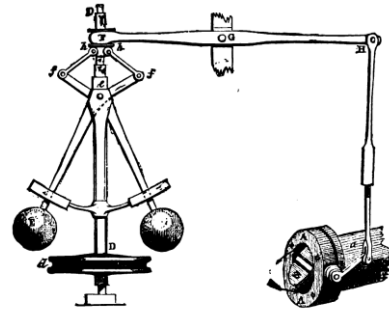
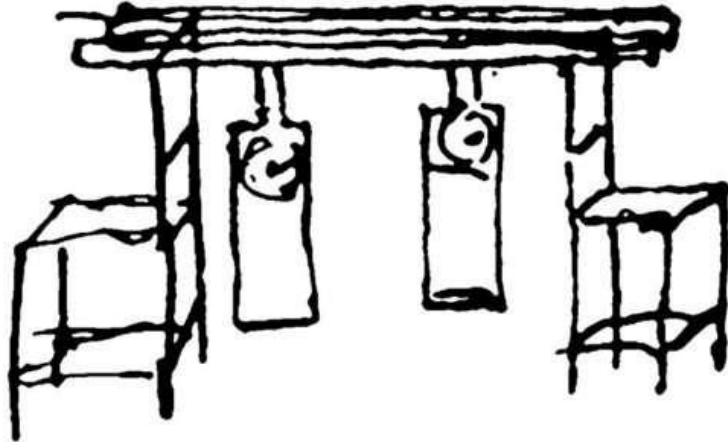
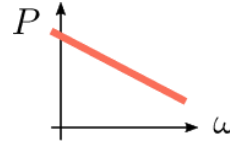
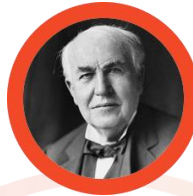


FIG. 4.--Governor and Throttle-Valve.

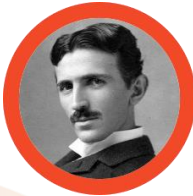


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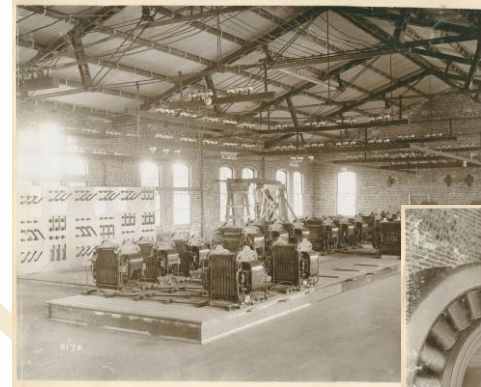
Edison



Tesla



Westinghouse Stanley
1880-1900



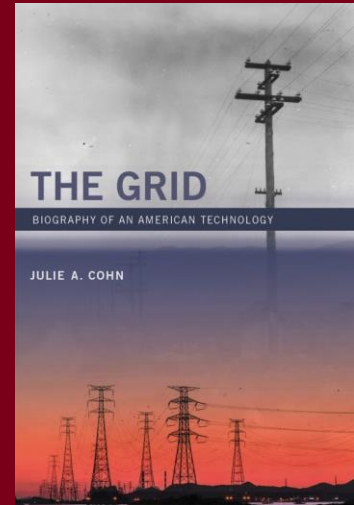
- Big-bang moment in the history of electrification
- Suite of technologies that permitted the efficient transmission and delivery of electricity
- Contributions of Stanley
 - 1885: built first practical transformer
 - 1886: demonstrated first complete system of high voltage ac transmission: generators, transformers and high-voltage transmission lines.
 - 1890: founded Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company in MA
 - 1903: bought out by GE

It all worked ... but no one knew why

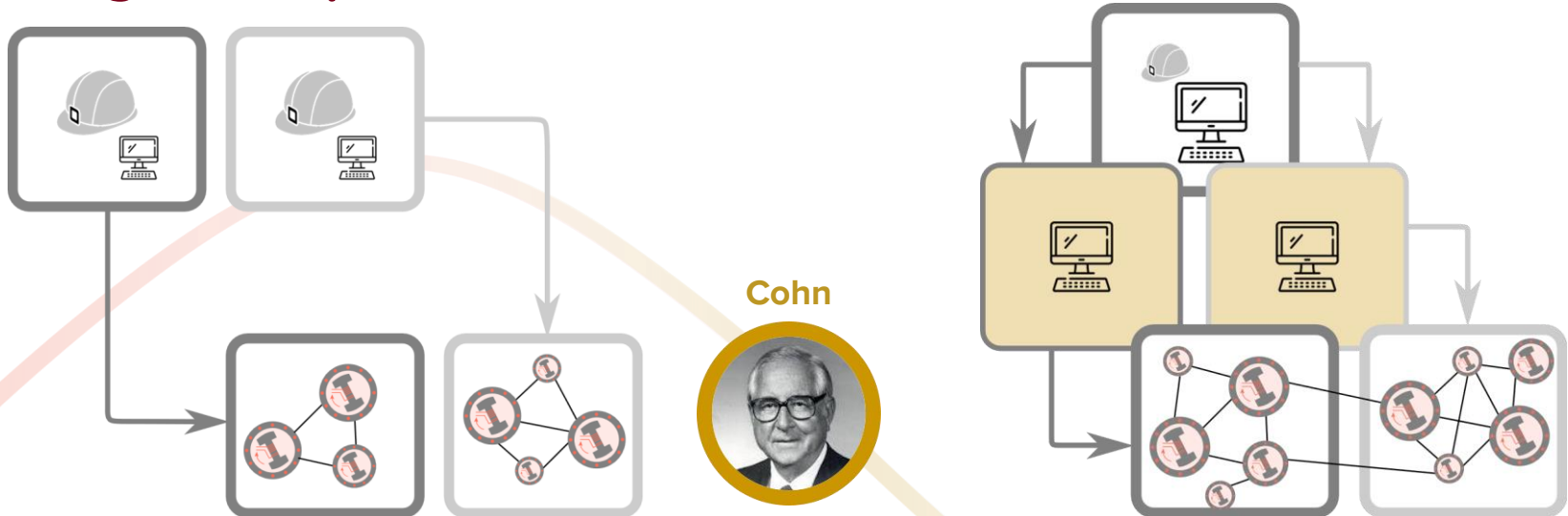


Joint meeting of Institution of Electrical Engineers
& American Institute of Electrical Engineers
(St. Louis, 9/14/1904)

“Notably, the attendees at the St. Louis meeting displayed a great deal of curiosity about the experiences of presenters who had operated stations in parallel—a requisite of interconnection.”



Scaling delivery with distributed control



1908



1918



1940

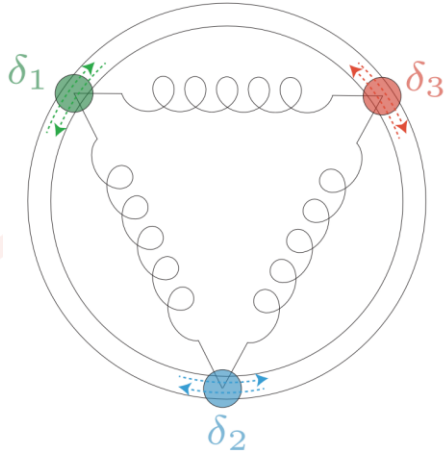


1960



- Sandwiched distributed control architecture to control flows across utilities and regulate frequency over networks
- Interoperable architecture that balanced economy and reliability
- Enabled interconnections to spread over vast scales in a short period of time

The science behind synchronization



$$\dot{\delta}_i = \omega_i - \omega_0 - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \sin(\delta_i - \delta_j), \quad i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$



1984
Kuramoto

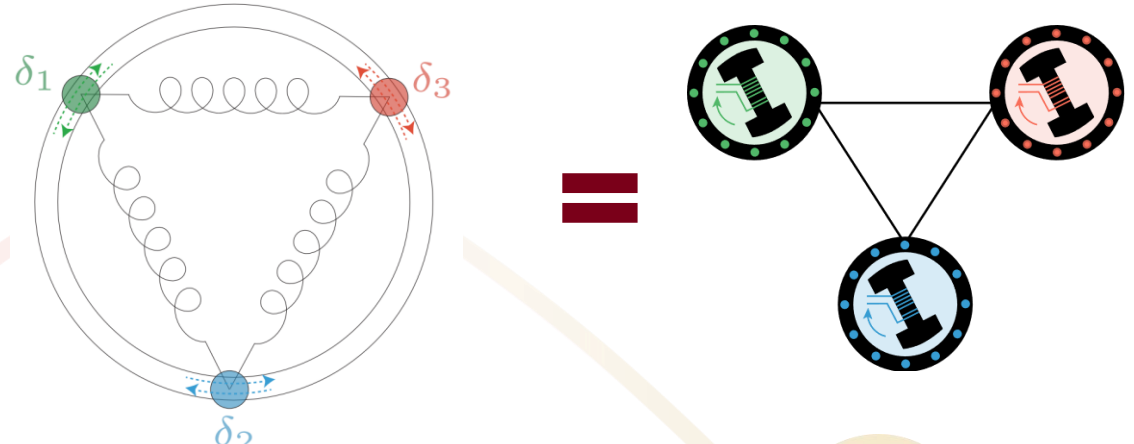


Strogatz
1993



- General dynamical-system model with diverse applications
- Significant interest in conditions that guarantee phase and frequency synchronization

Why do generators synchronize?



- Aligned dynamics of networks of generators with those of Kuramoto oscillators
- Established conditions for synchronization and stability

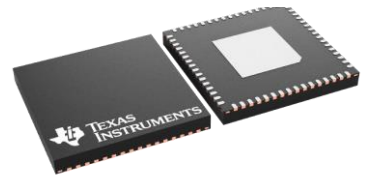
$$\dot{\delta}_i = \omega_i - \omega_0 - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \sin(\delta_i - \delta_j), \quad i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$



- General dynamical-system model with diverse applications
- Significant interest in conditions that guarantee phase and frequency synchronization

Governors: mechanical to software

software governors that mimic age-old mechanical solution for inverters



1993
Chandorkar



Divan



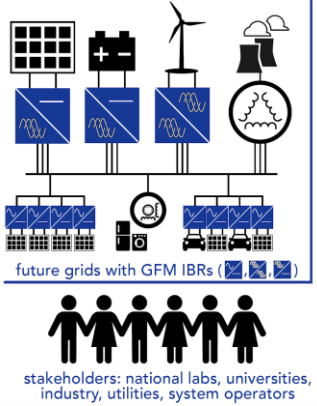
mechanical governors regulate power delivery based on observed speed of rotation / electrical frequency

Driving industry forward



unifi
consortium

universal interoperability
for grid-forming inverters




NREL
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

EPRI
ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

MISO
Hilarly Brown

Hitachi Energy

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Southern California EDISON

EDISON ENERGY INTERNATIONAL - Canada

University of Minnesota
Drives to Discover

General Electric

ASU

Berkeley Lab

VT
VIRGINIA TECH

Portland General Electric

Xcel Energy

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC
MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTS, INC.

WISCONSIN

GT

terabase

Berkeley

ENPHASE

ILLINOIS

ISO new england

Sandia National Laboratories

NC STATE UNIVERSITY

UAF

Hitachi Energy

Hawaiian Electric

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Kroposki
2021

