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# Power System Support From Photovoltaic Systems

Wednesday, 15 November 2023 | Technical Topic Webinar

**Presented by**

Dr. Hossein Dehghani Tafti  
EIT Lecturer

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# Agenda

1	Welcome and Introduction
2	High Penetration of Renewable Energy Systems
3	New Standards and Regulations
4	Flexible Power Point Tracking
5	Flexible Power Point Tracking under Partial Shading Conditions
6	Power System Frequency Support from Photovoltaic Systems
7	Modelling of Renewable Energy Systems for Power System Studies
8	Conclusion and Q&A





## Hossein Dehghani Tafti

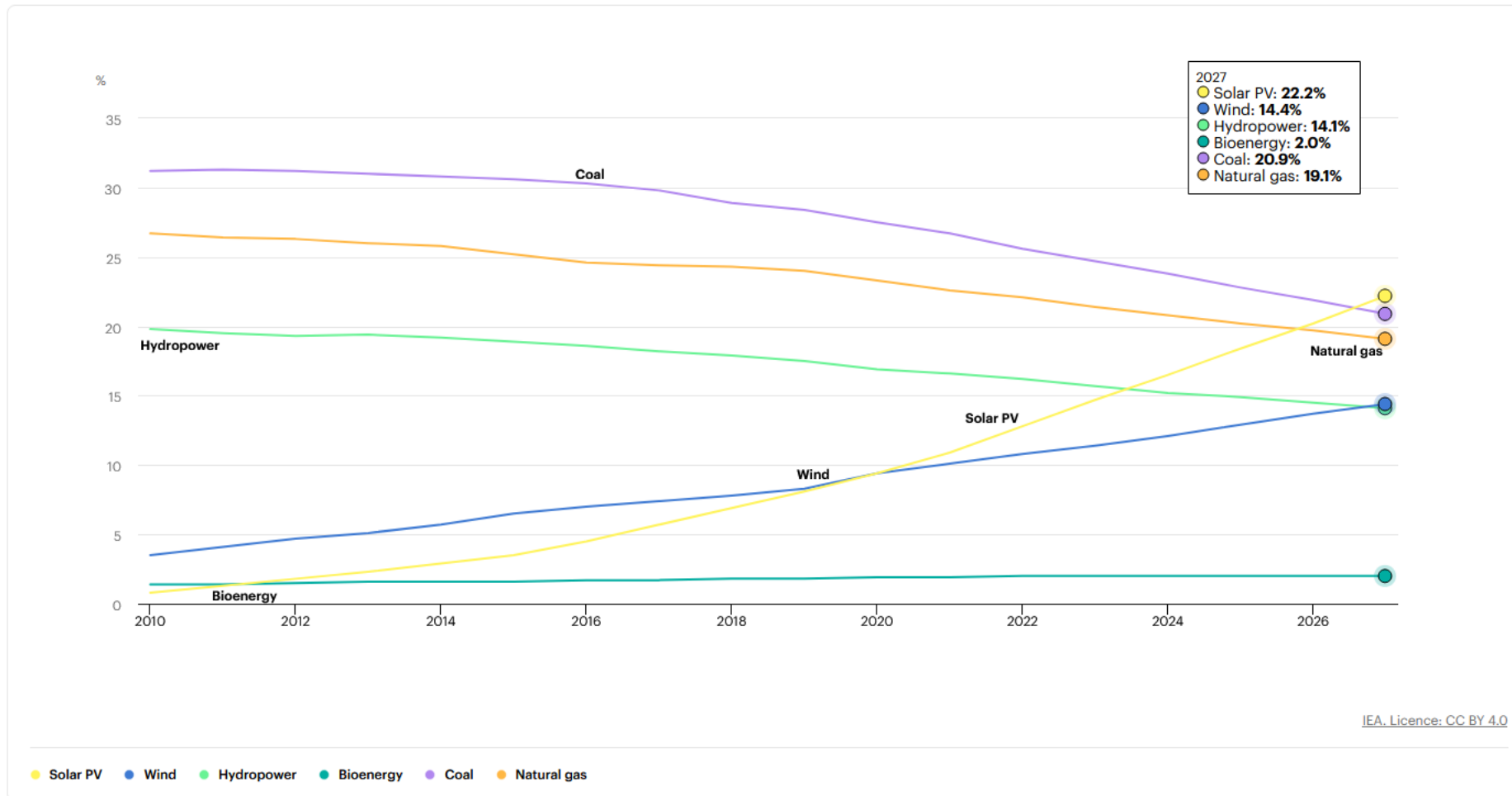
- Lecturer at EIT
- Research Fellow at The University of Western Australia – Magellan Powertronic Pty Ltd
- Senior Research Associate at UNSW Sydney
- Research Fellow at Nanyang Technological University
- PhD in Power Electronics and Power Engineering (2018) from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
- MSc in Power Engineering from Amirkabir University of Technology, Iran (2011)
- BSc in Power Engineering from Amirkabir University of Technology, Iran (2009)



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# 1. High Penetration of Renewable Energy Resources

# High Penetration of Renewable Energy Resources



# High Penetration of Renewable Energy Resources

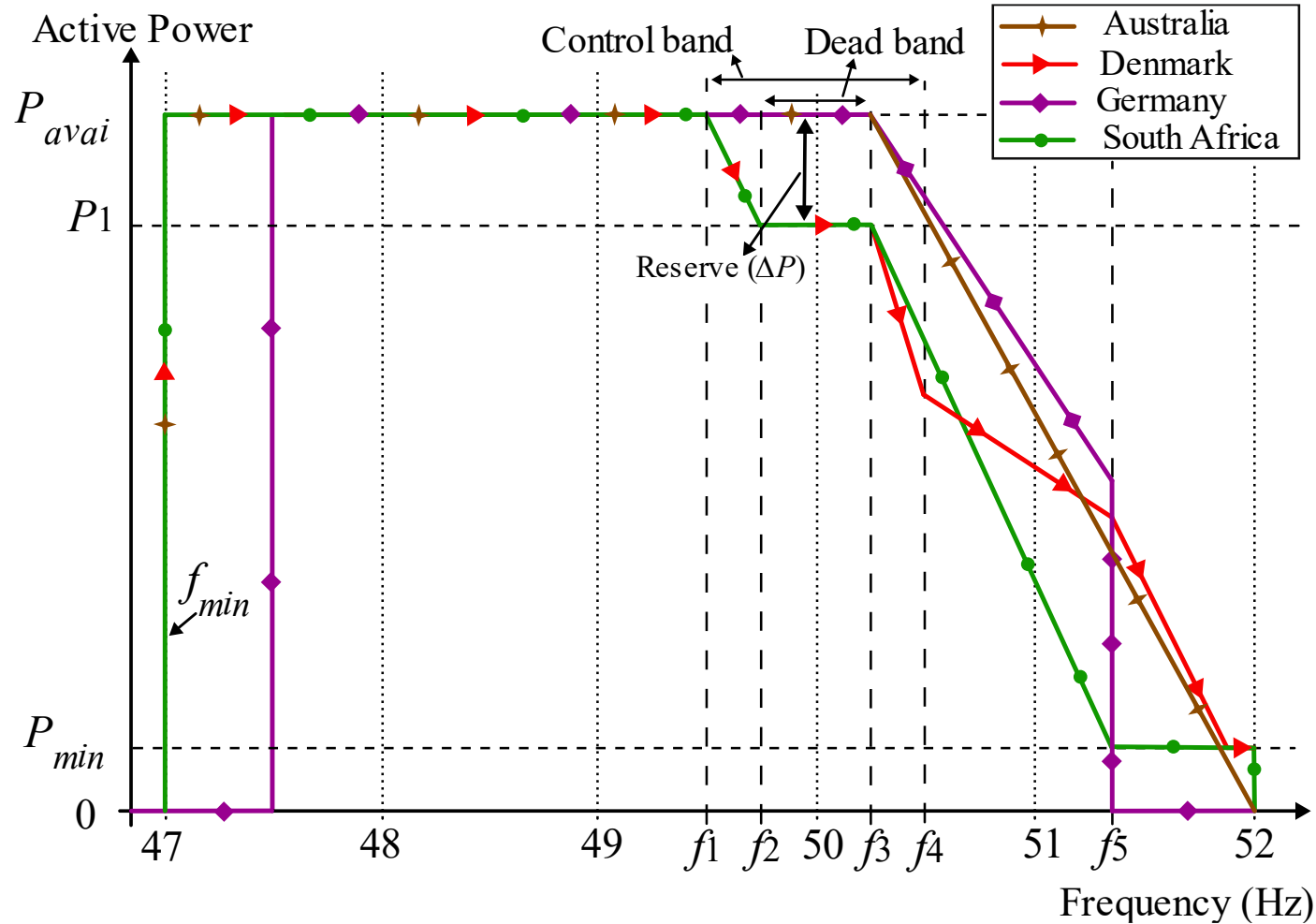
## Challenges

- Environmentally dependent power output
- Low inertia
- Lack of visibility of operation to power system operators
- Lack of central control
- ...

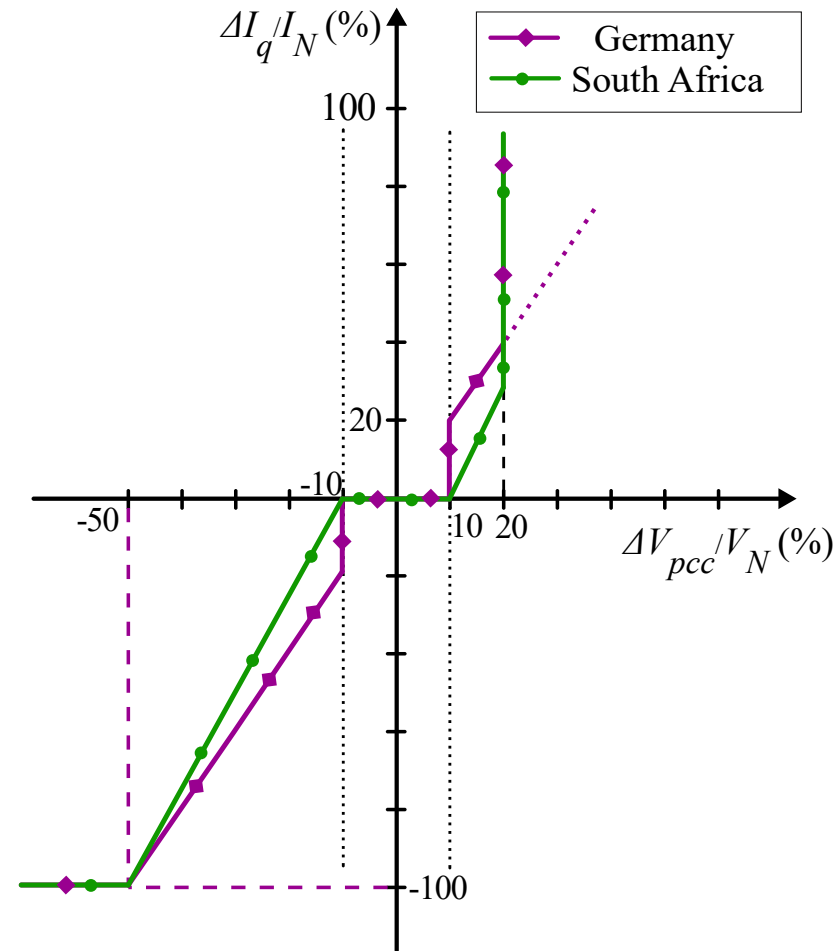
## 2. New Standards and Regulations



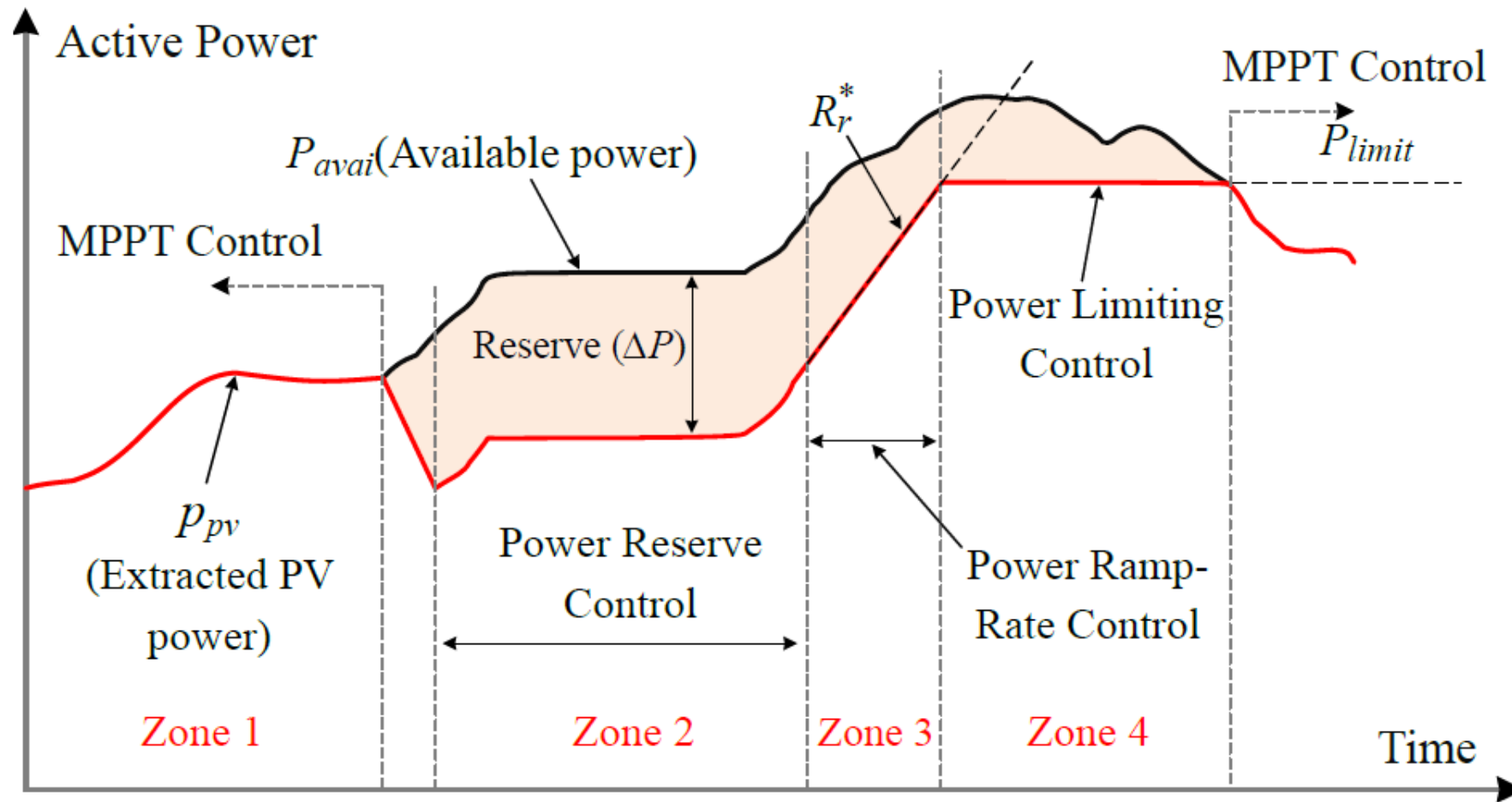
# Frequency Support



# Voltage Support



# Different Types of Requirements

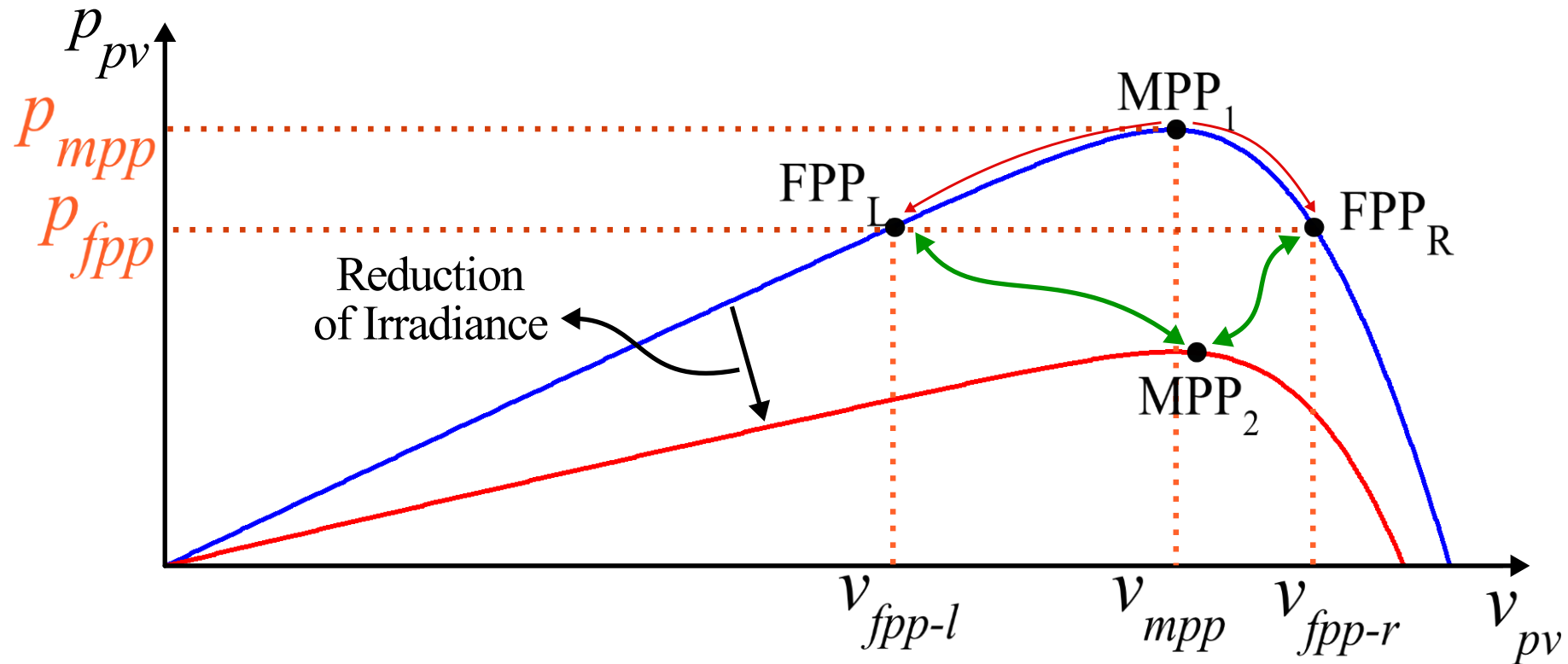




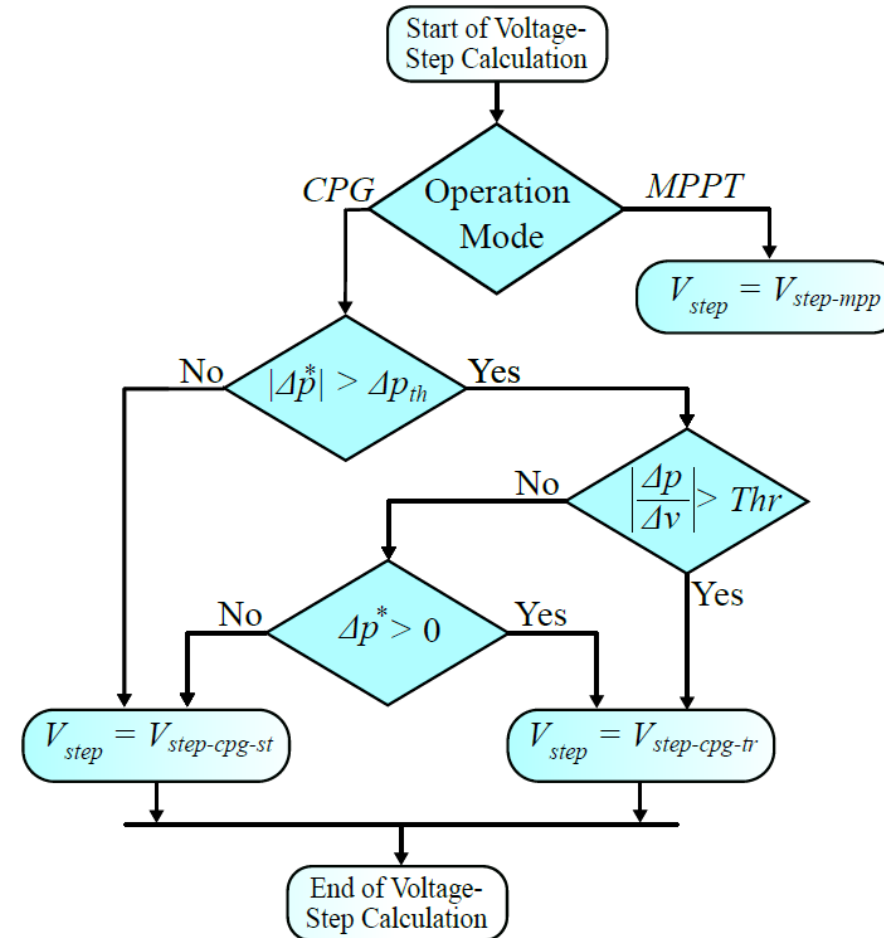
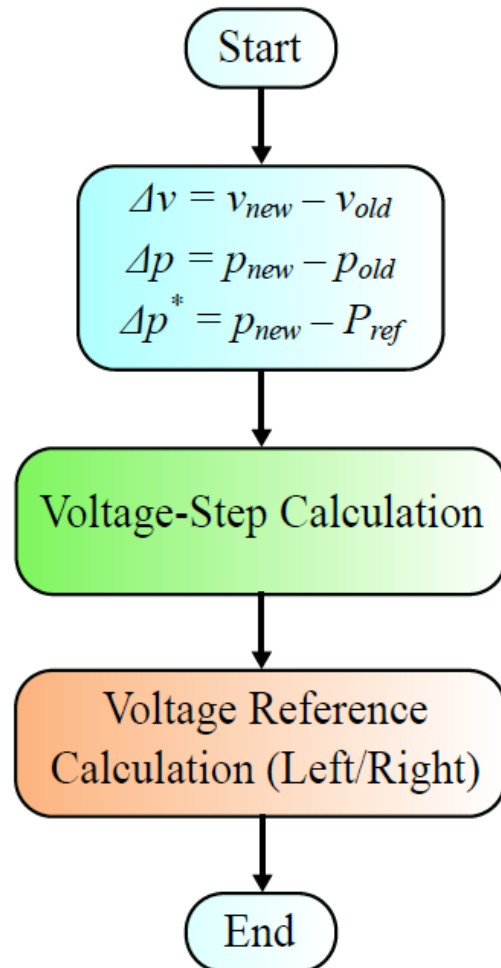
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# 3. Flexible Power Point Tracking

# Flexible Power Point Tracking

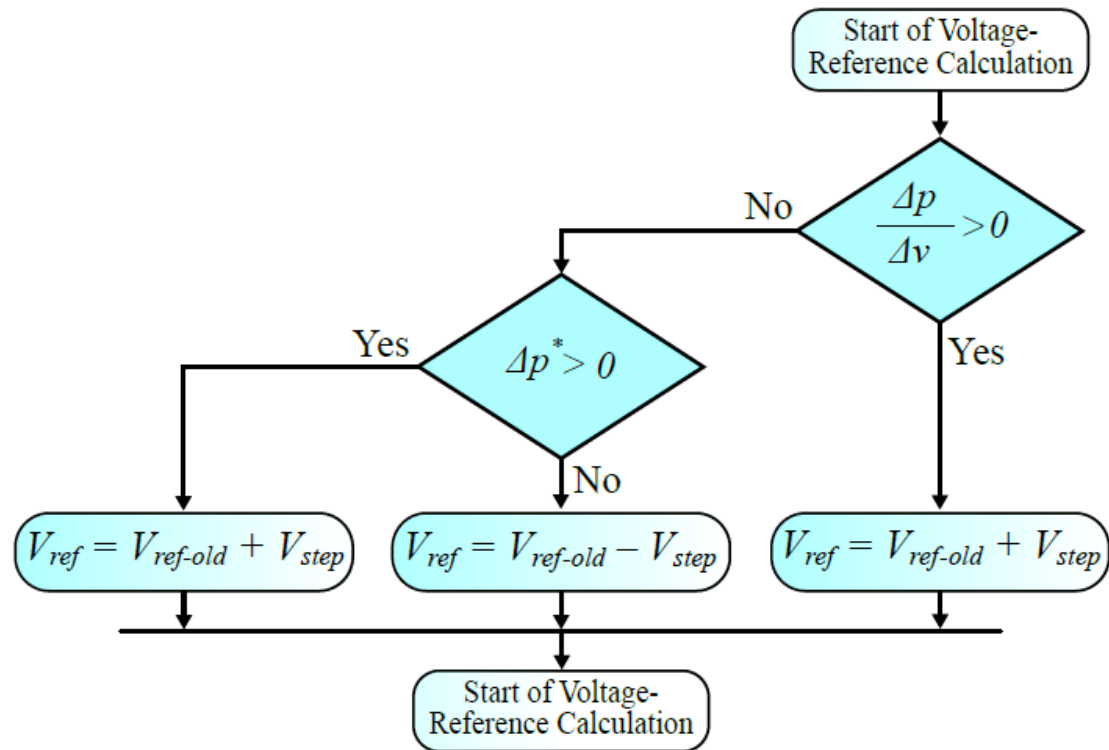


# Flexible Power Point Tracking

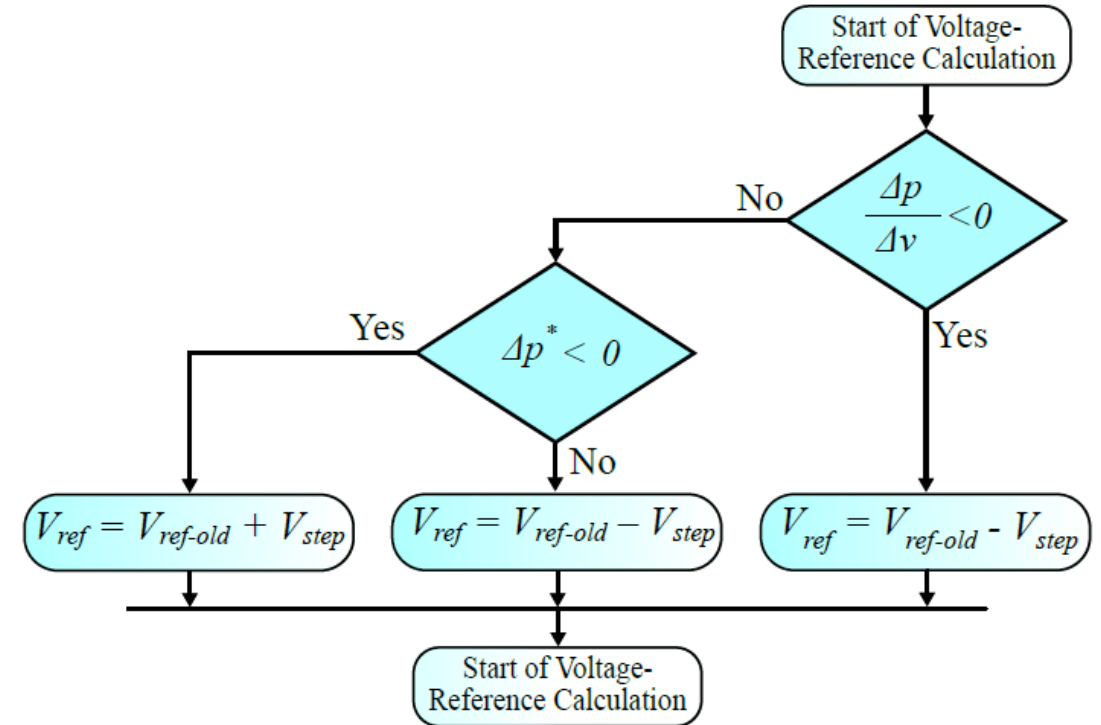


# Flexible Power Point Tracking

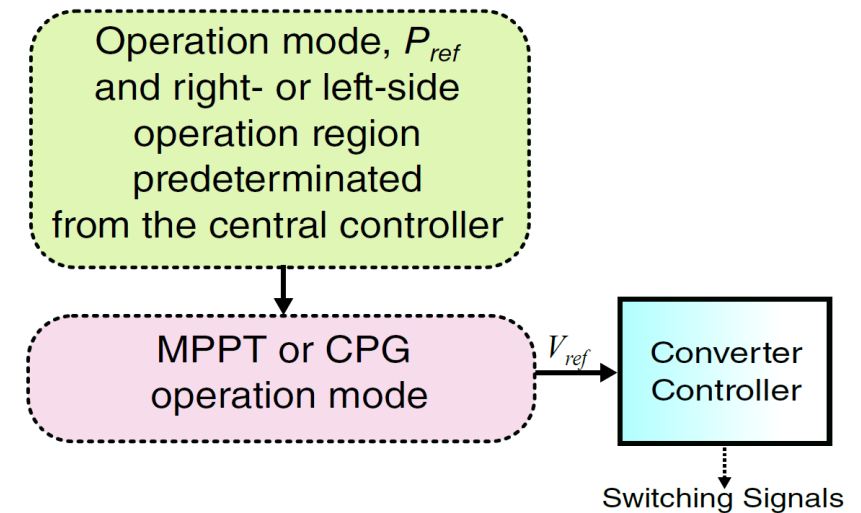
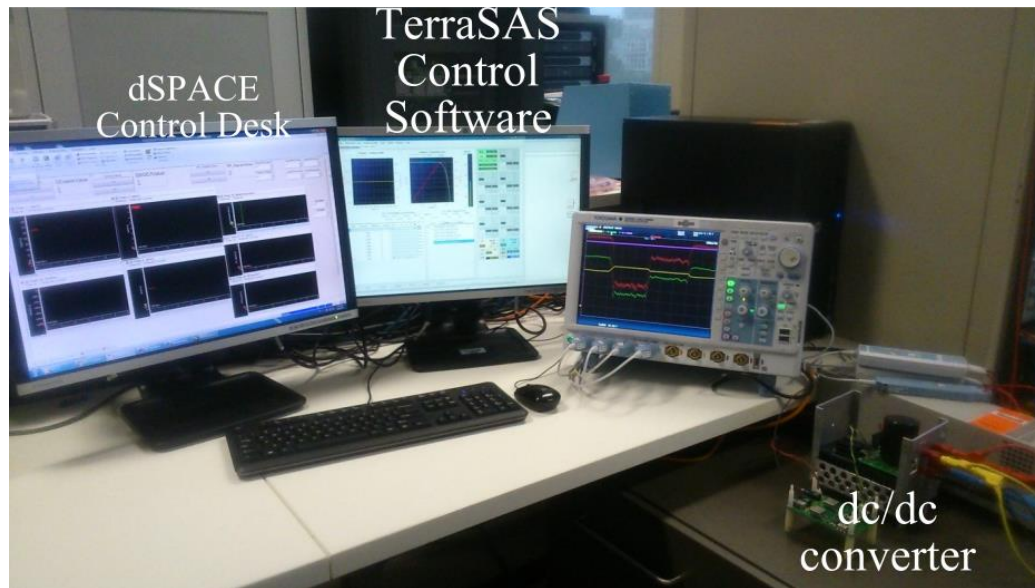
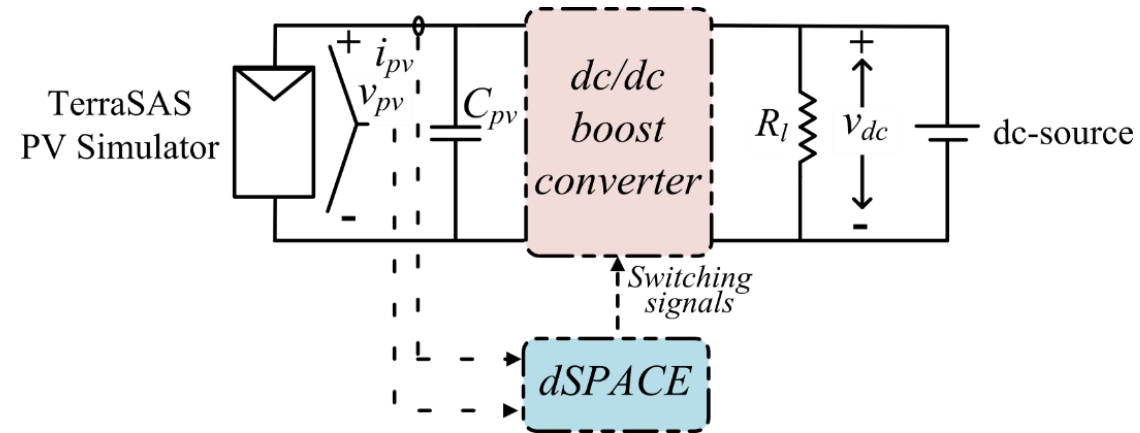
## Right-side of MPP



## Left-side of MPP

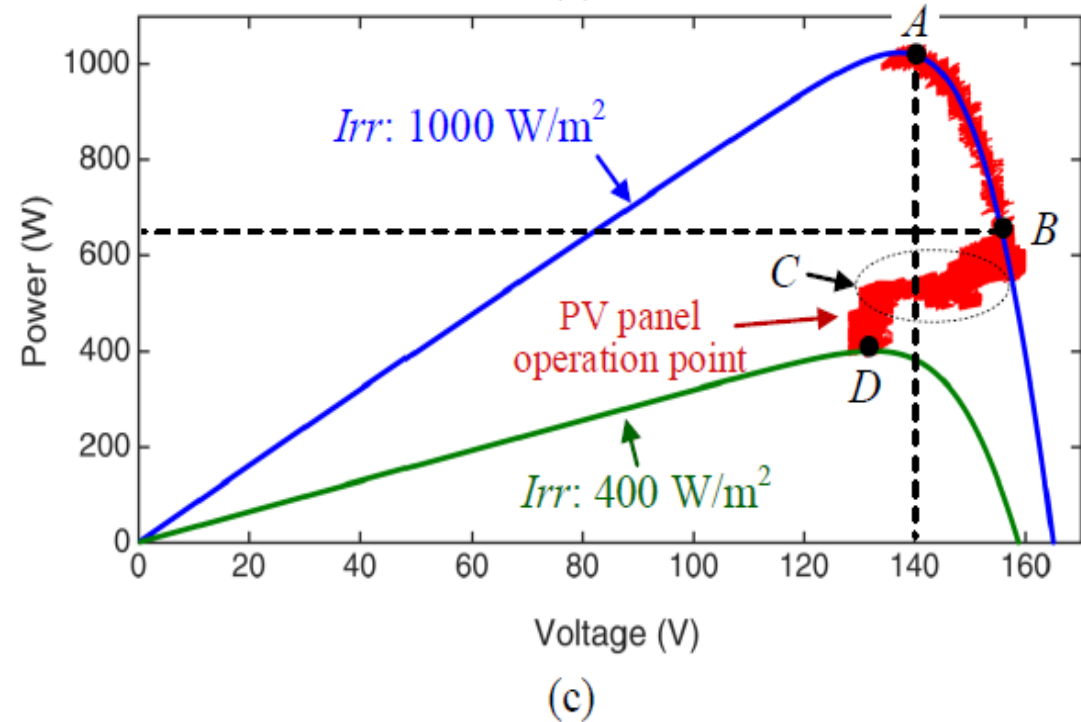
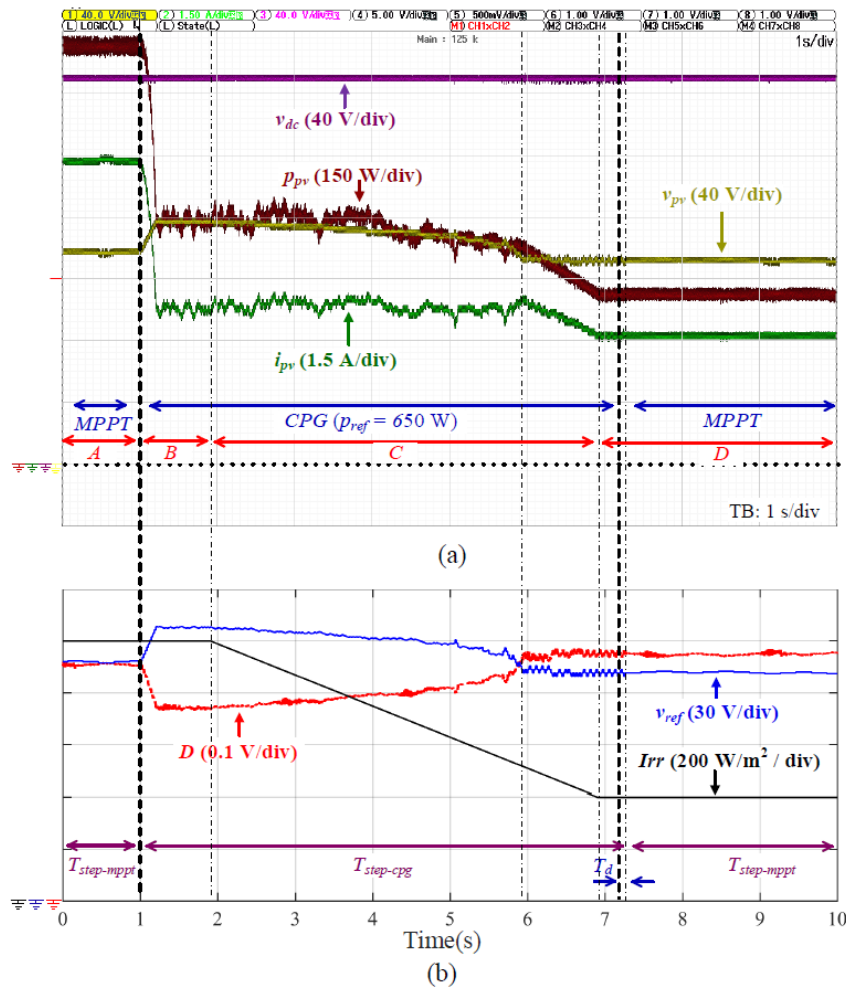


# Experimental Validation





# Experimental Results



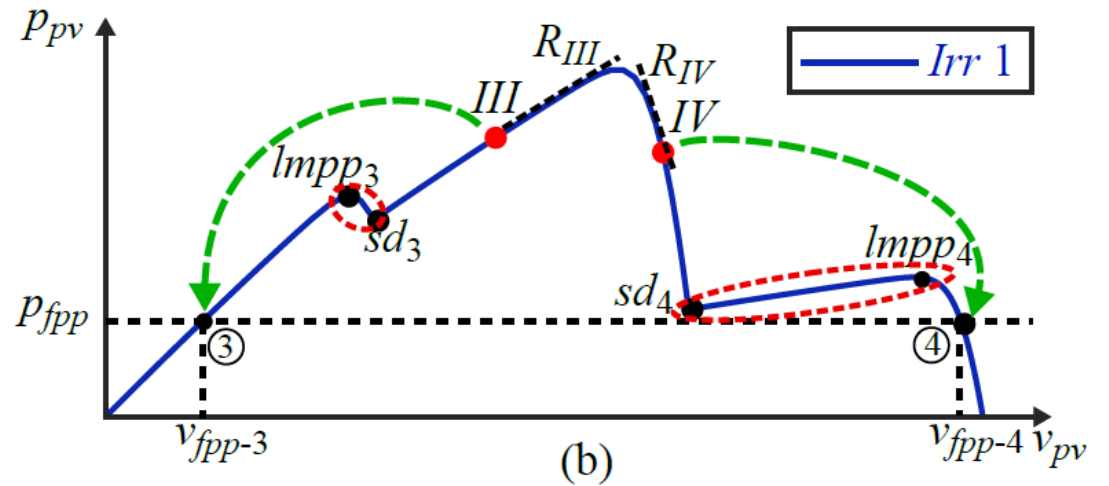
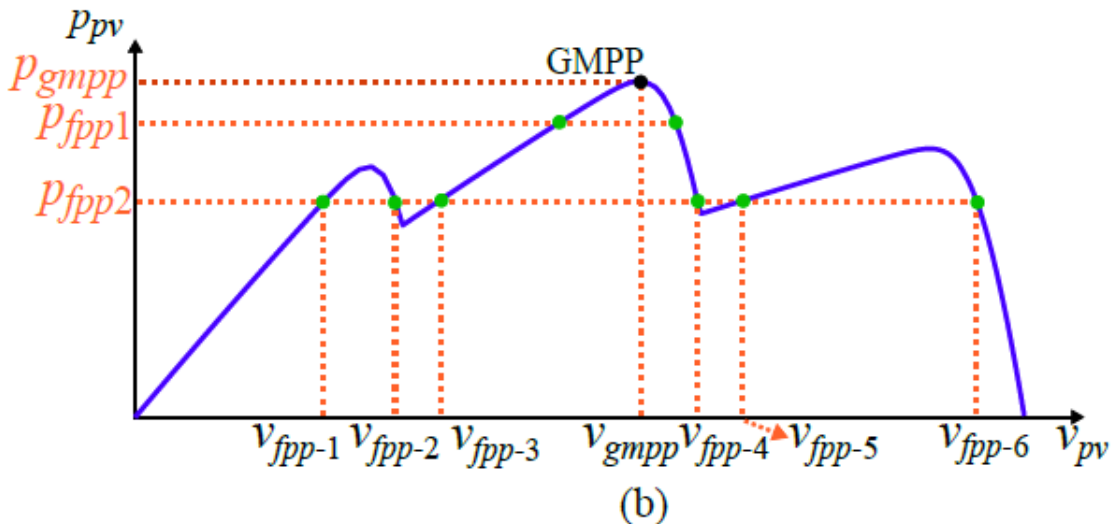
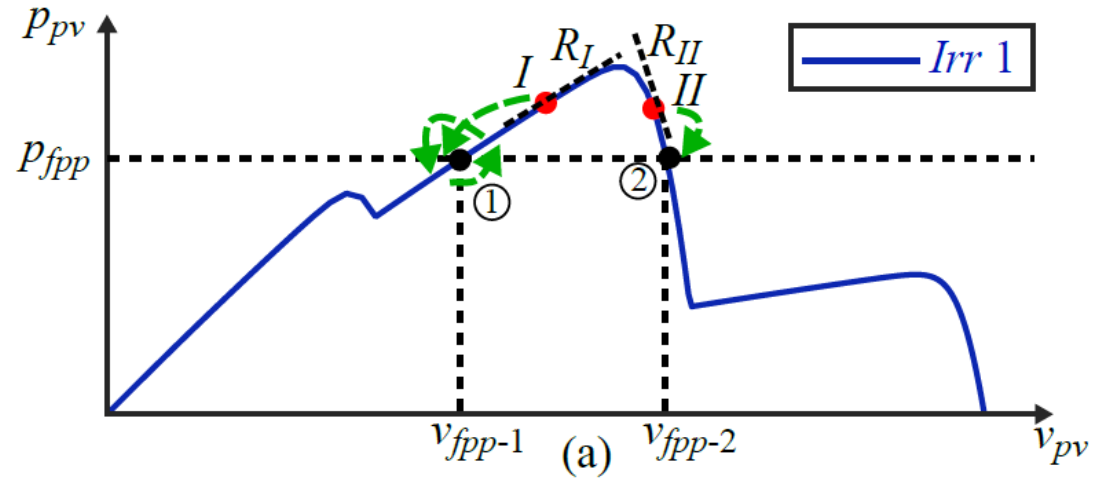
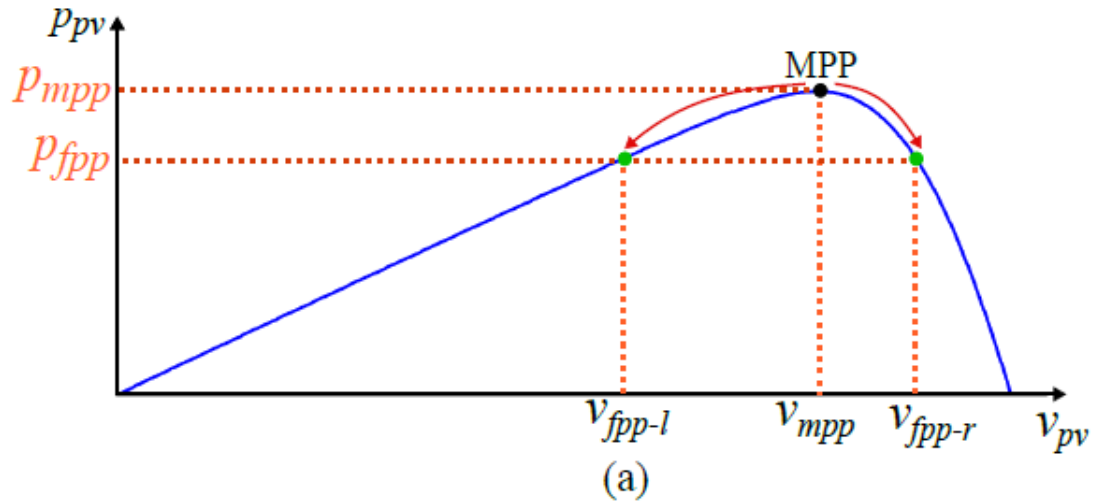
*Change of irradiance:*

- a) PV panel voltage, current, power and dc-link voltage,
- b) Voltage reference and dc-dc converter duty cycle,
- c) PV panel operation point

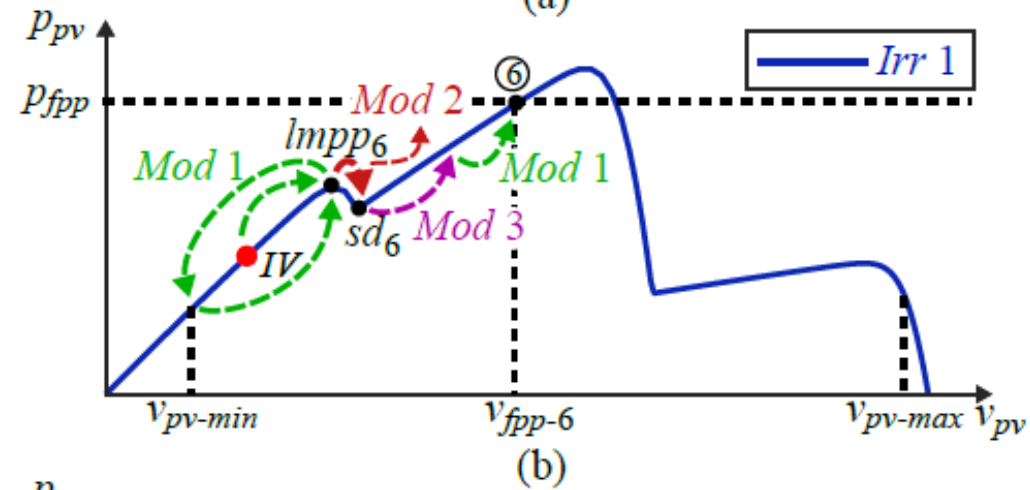
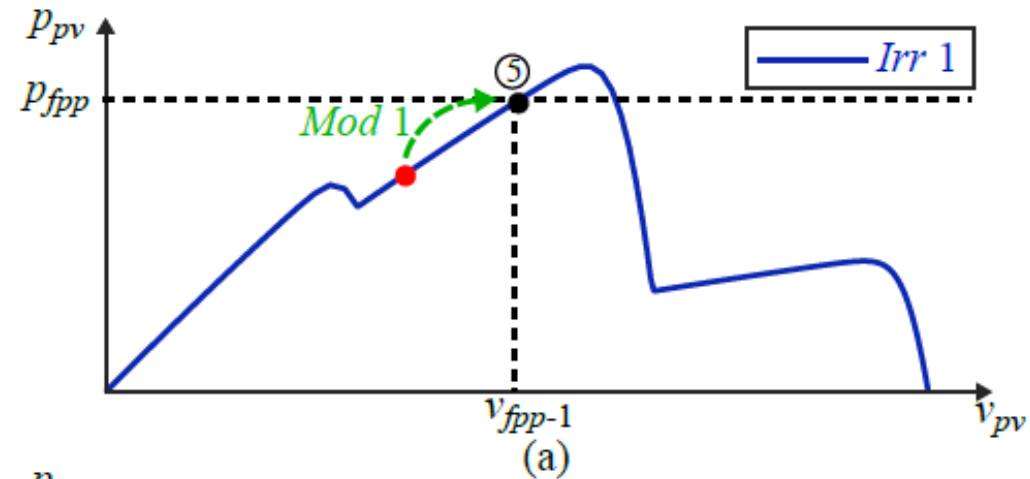
- Applicable in **both** maximum point tracking (MPPT) and reduced power point tracking (RPPT) operation modes
- **Flexibility** of the proposed algorithm to move the operation point to the right- or left-side of maximum power point
- Applicability for **both single- and two-stage** photovoltaic power plants
- **Fast** dynamic response and **low** power oscillation

# 4. Flexible Power Point Tracking under Partial Shading Conditions

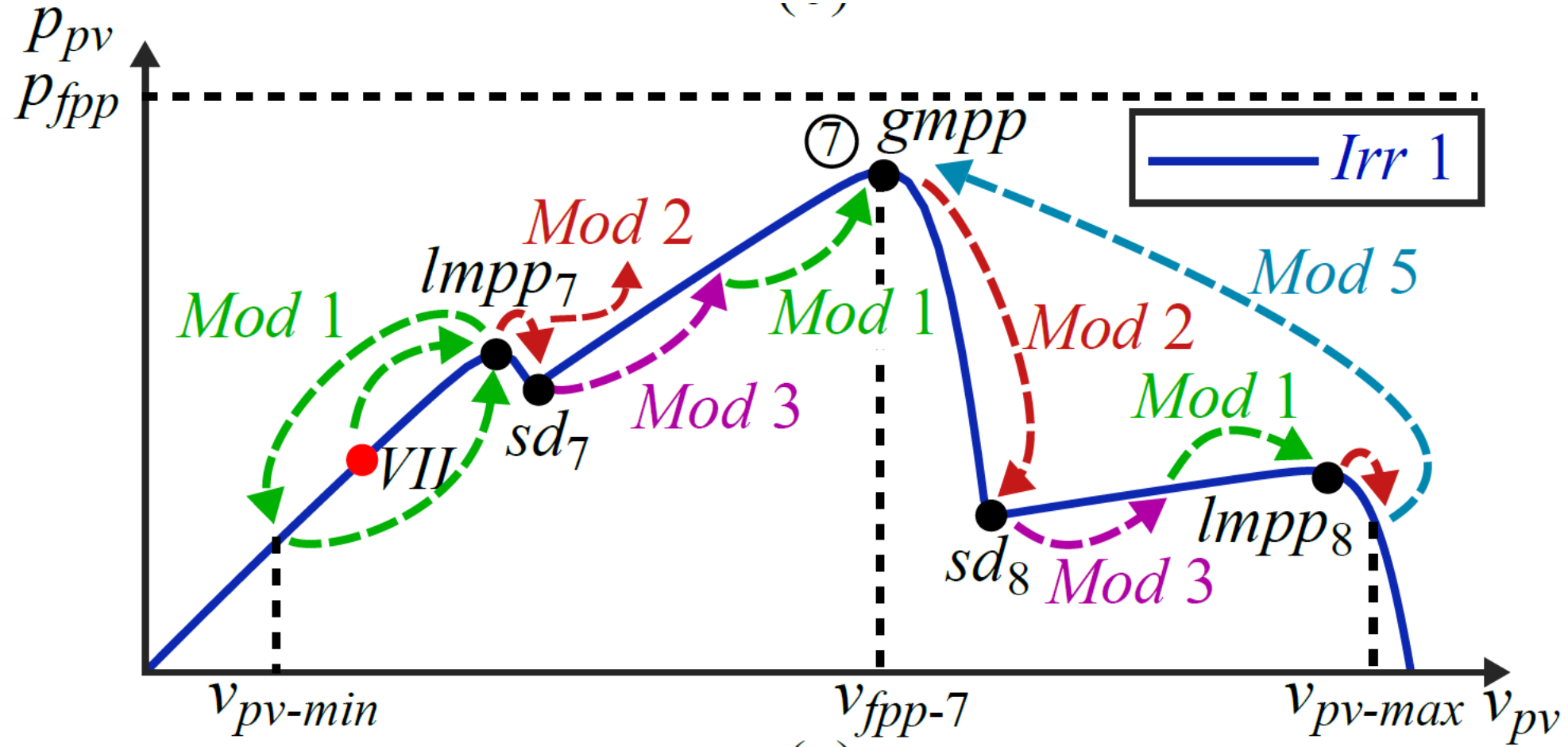
# Flexible Power Point Tracking Under Partial Shading Conditions



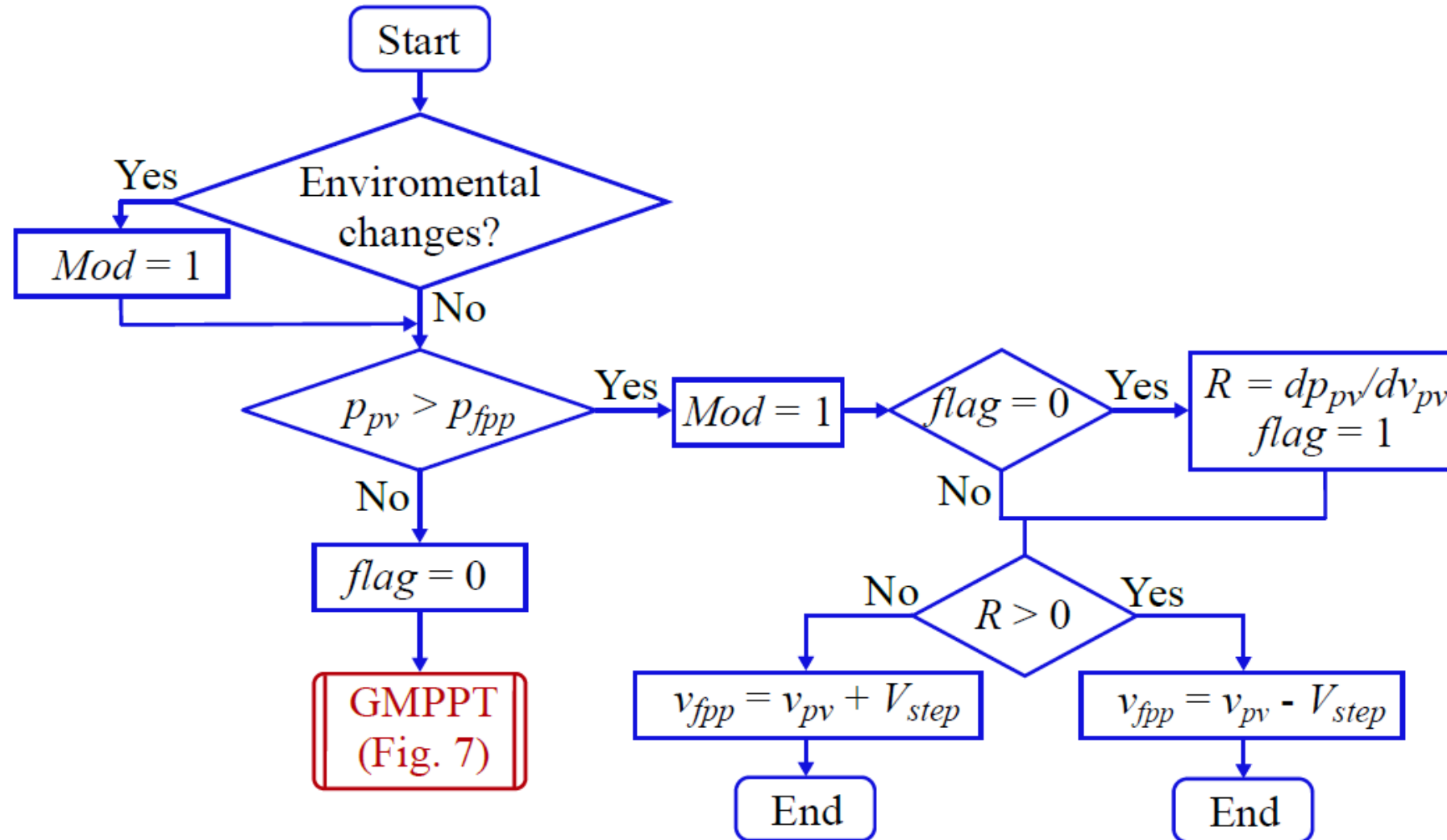
# Flexible Power Point Tracking Under Partial Shading Conditions



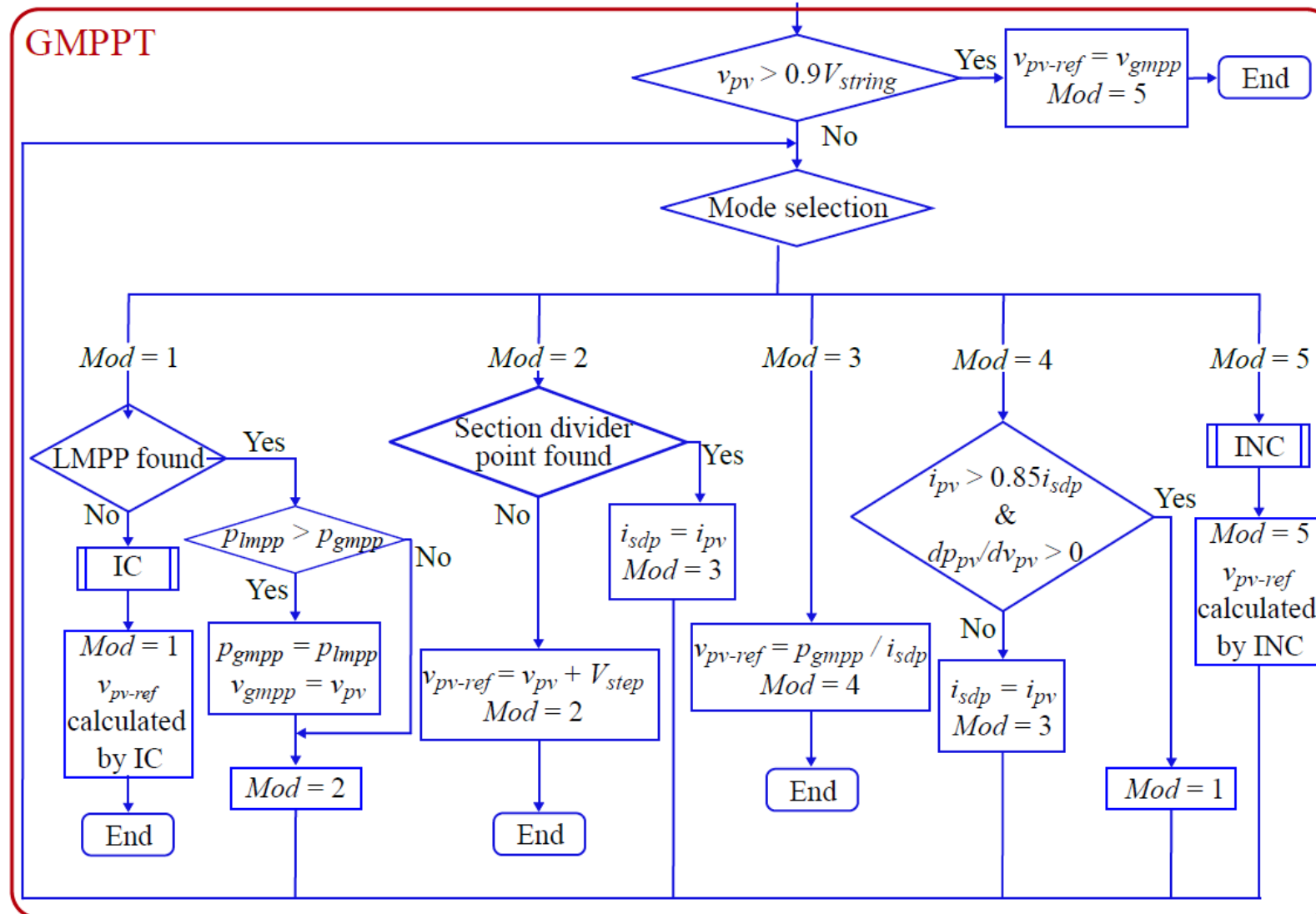
# Flexible Power Point Tracking Under Partial Shading Conditions



# Flexible Power Point Tracking Under Partial Shading Conditions

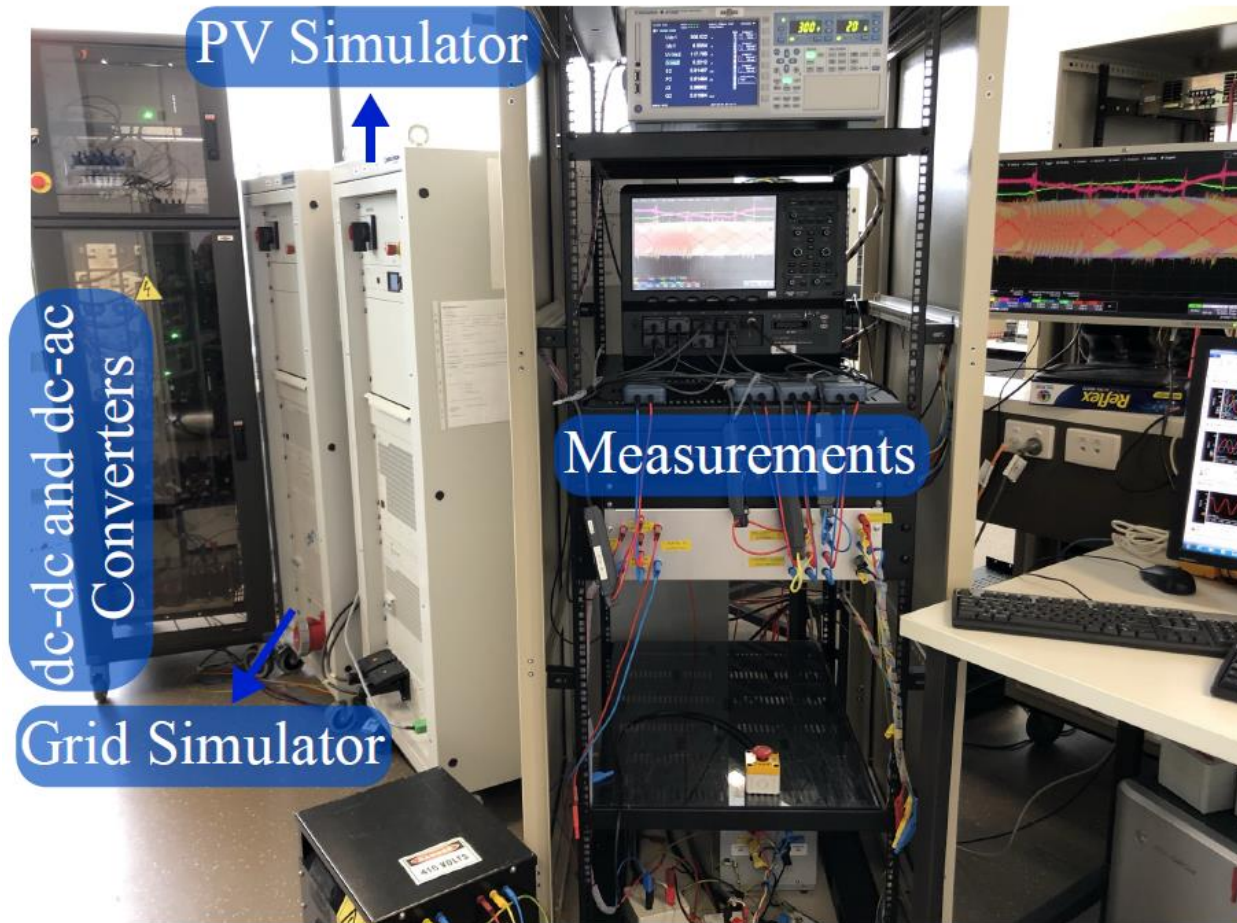


# Flexible Power Point Tracking Under Partial Shading Conditions

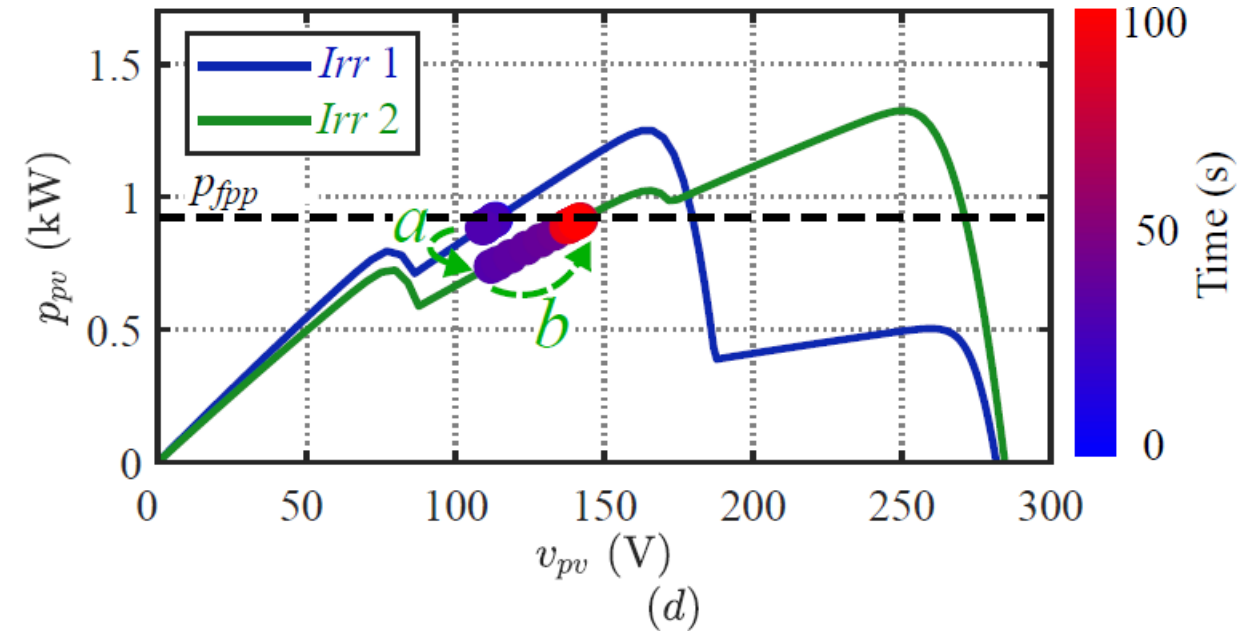
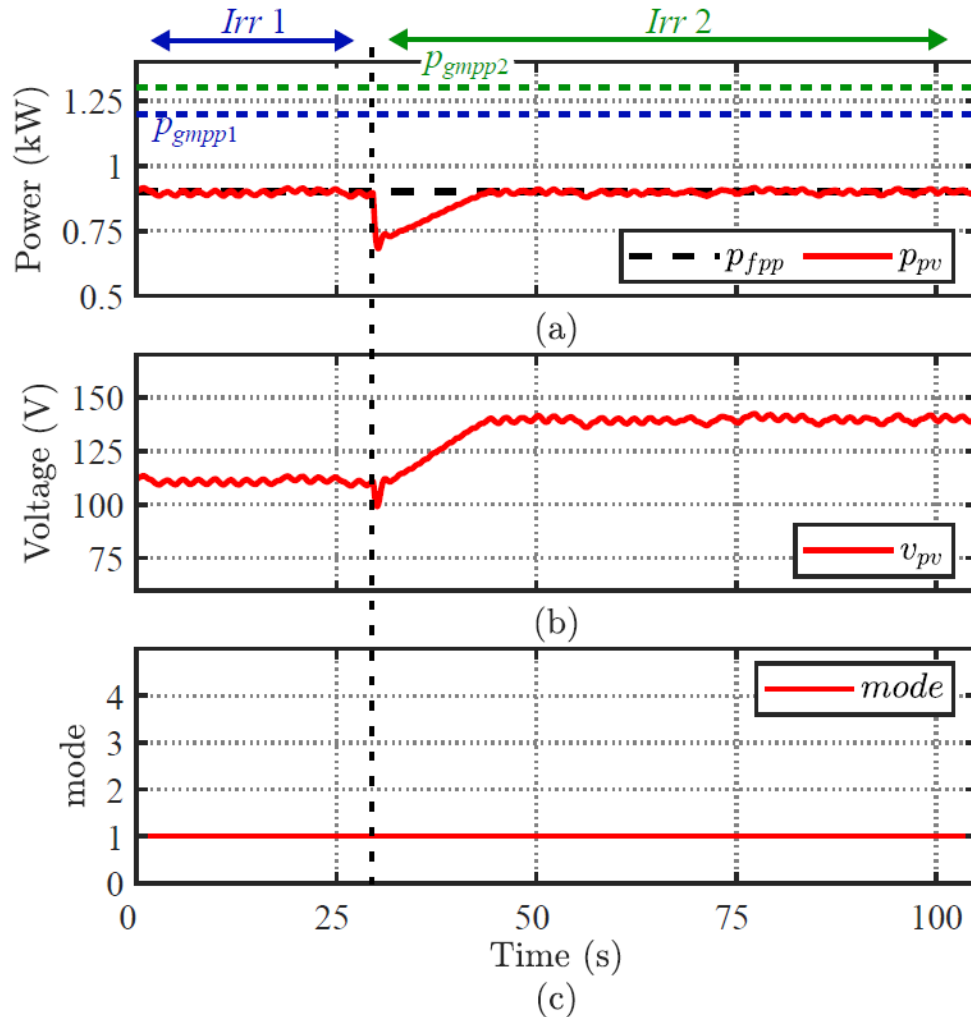




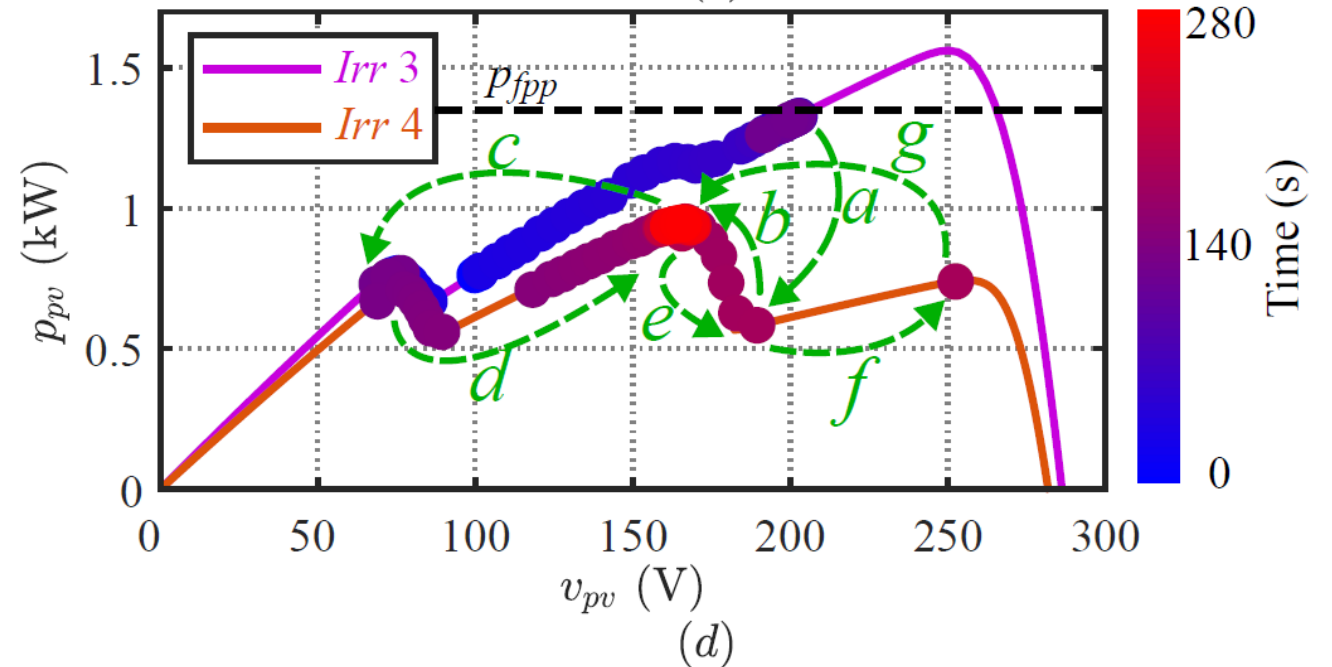
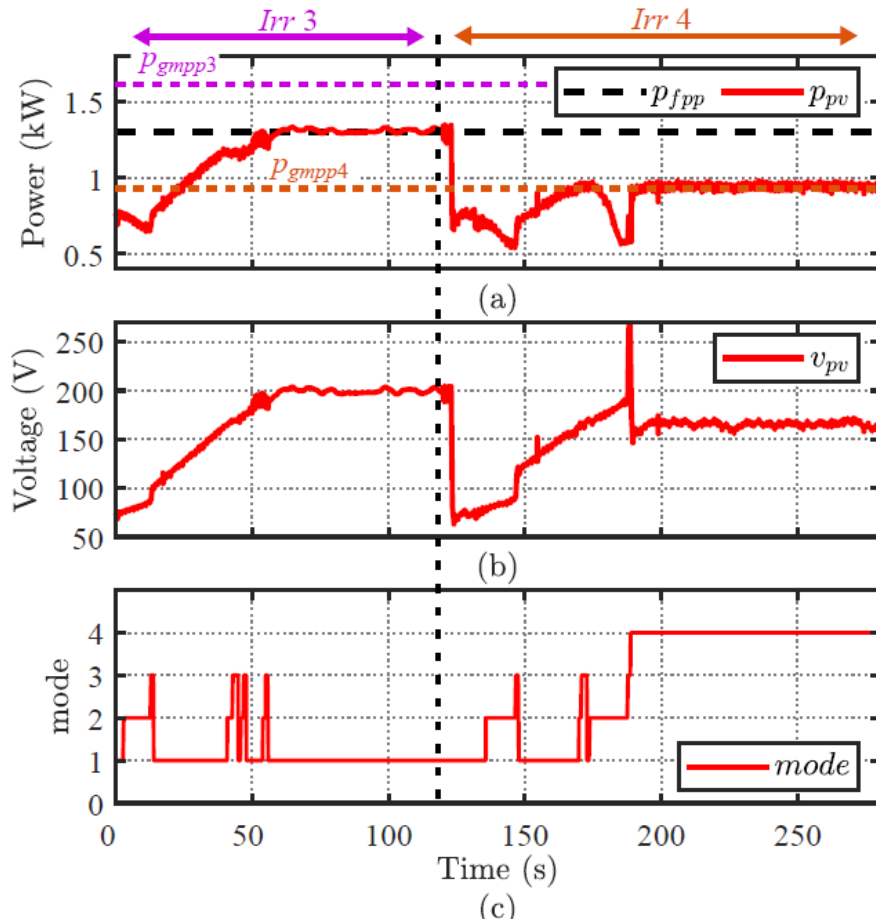
# Experimental Validation



# Experimental Results



# Experimental Results

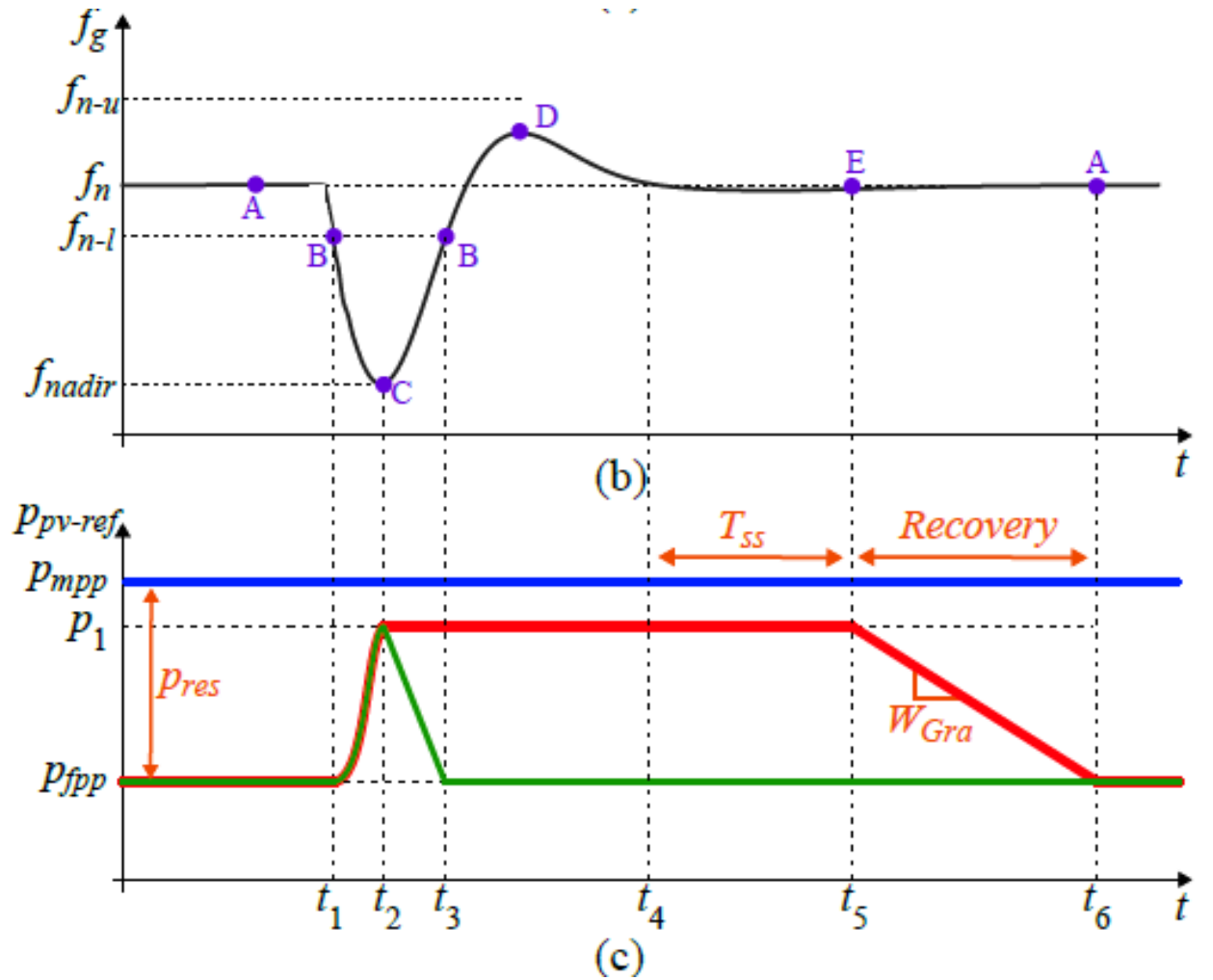




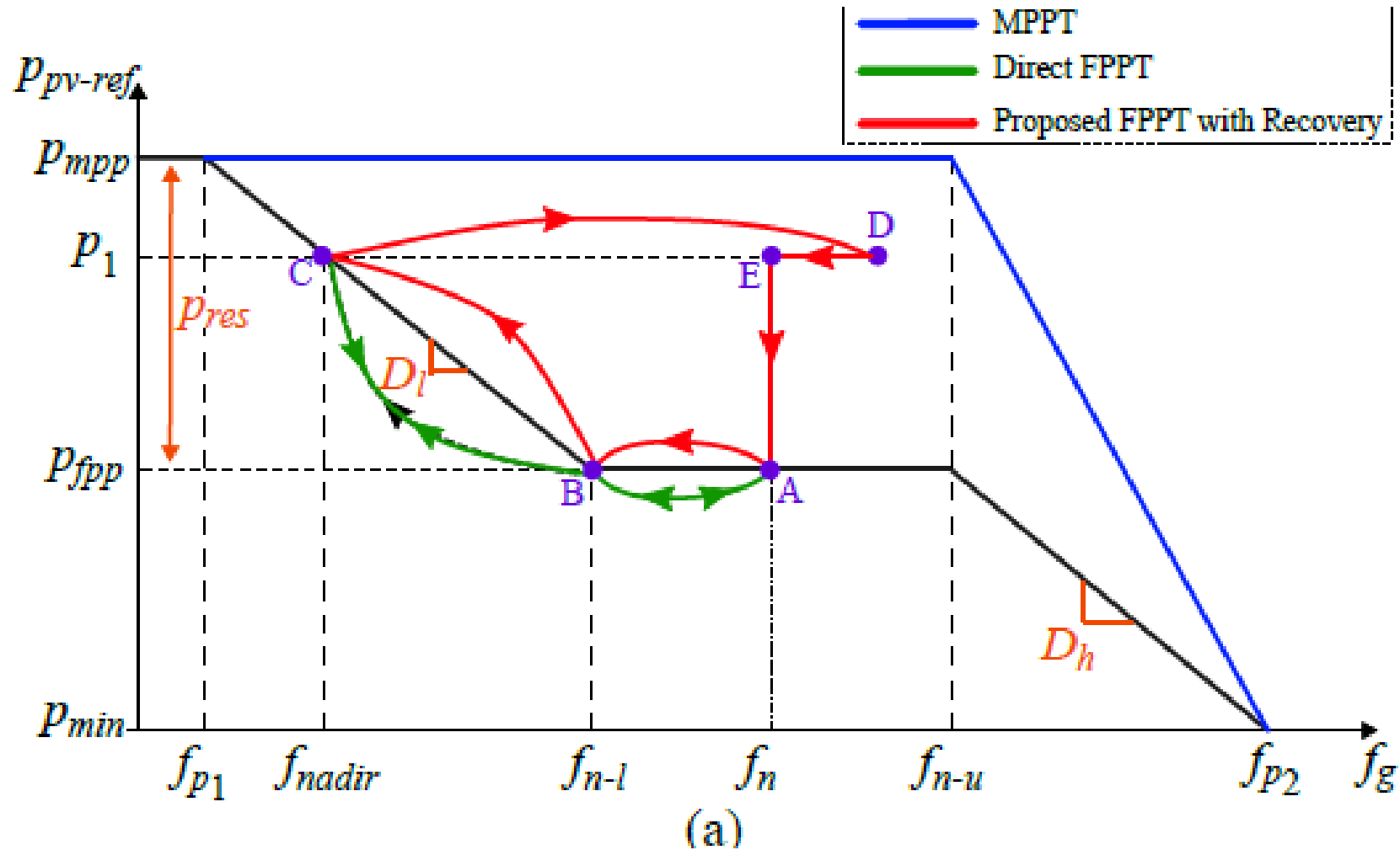
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# 5. Power System Frequency Support from Photovoltaic Systems

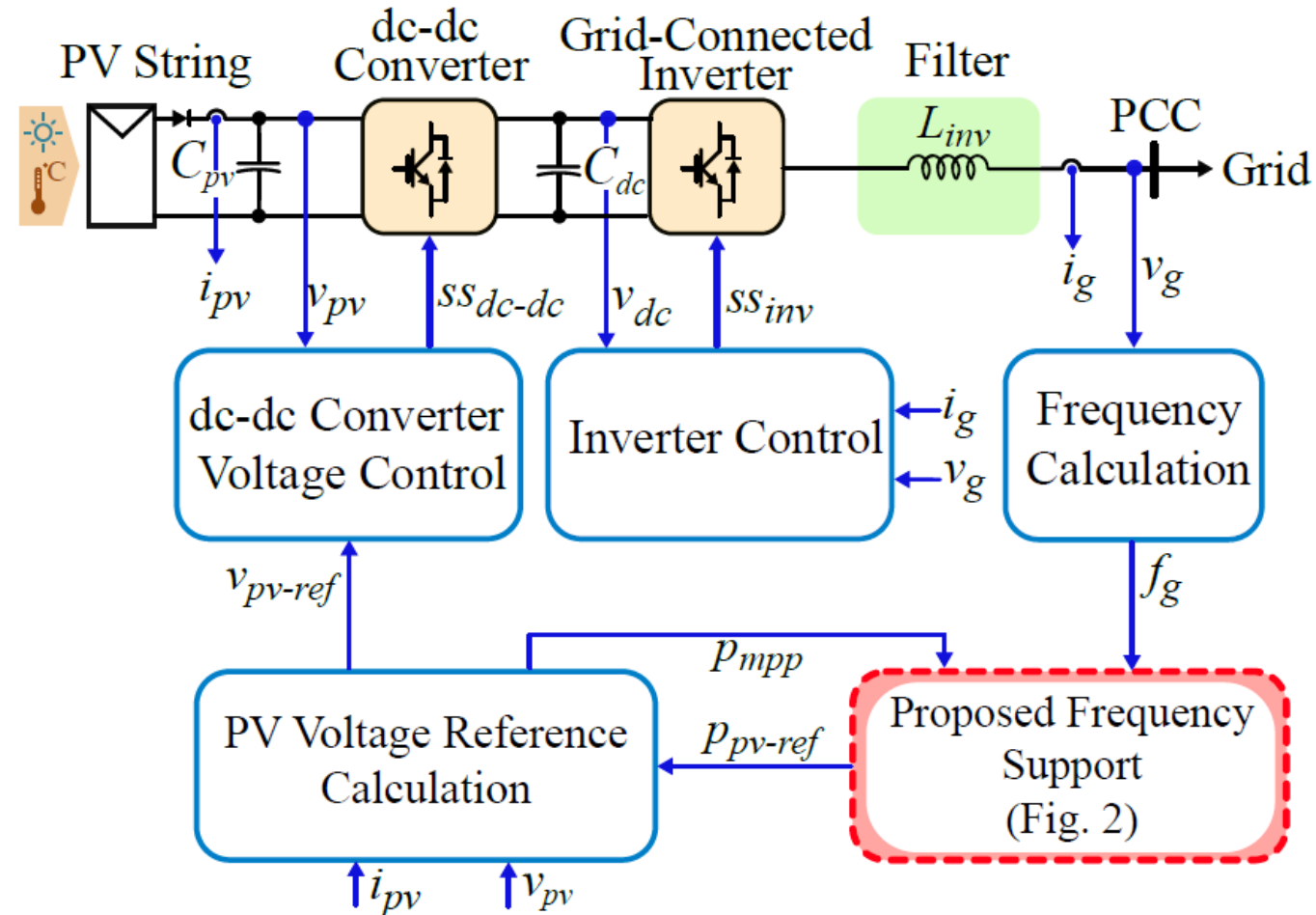
# Frequency Support with PV Systems



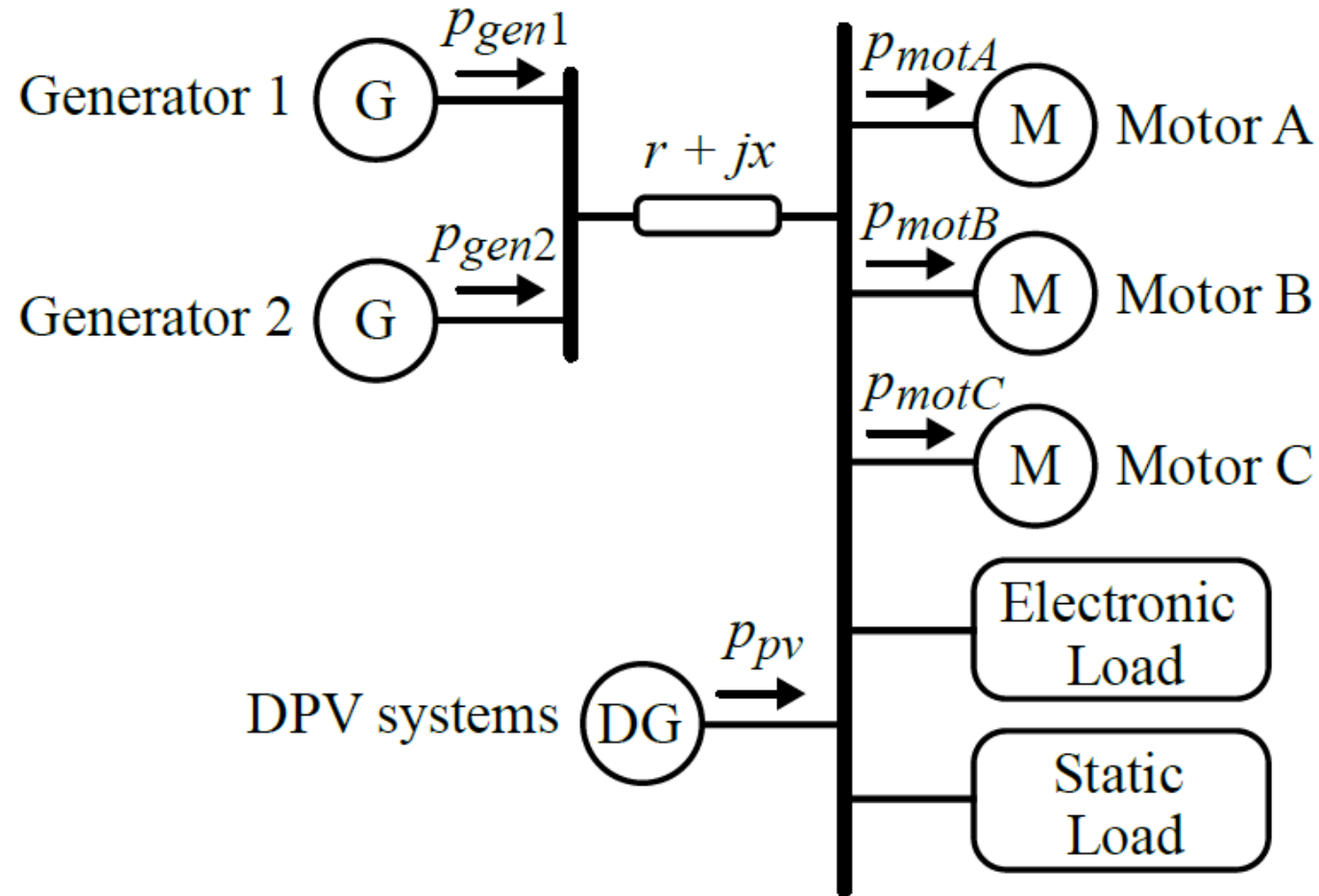
# Frequency Support with PV Systems



# Frequency Support with PV Systems



# Composite Load Model

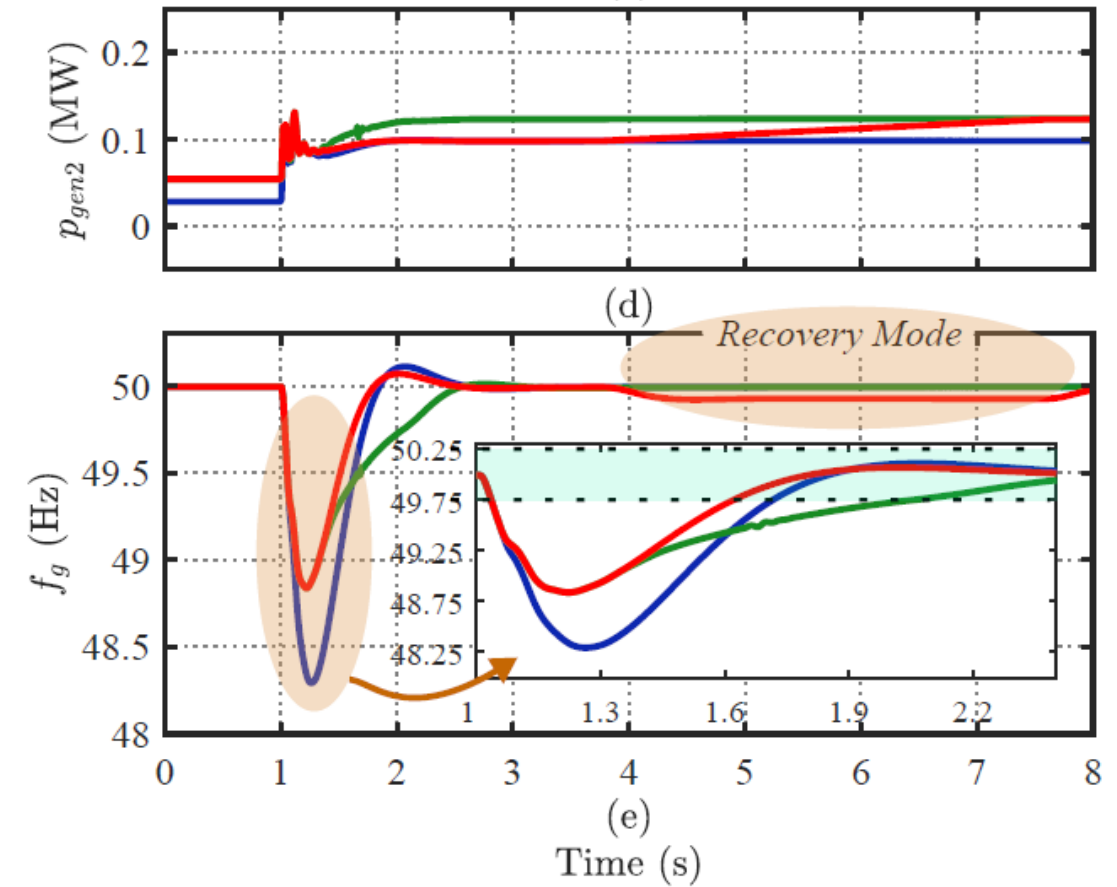
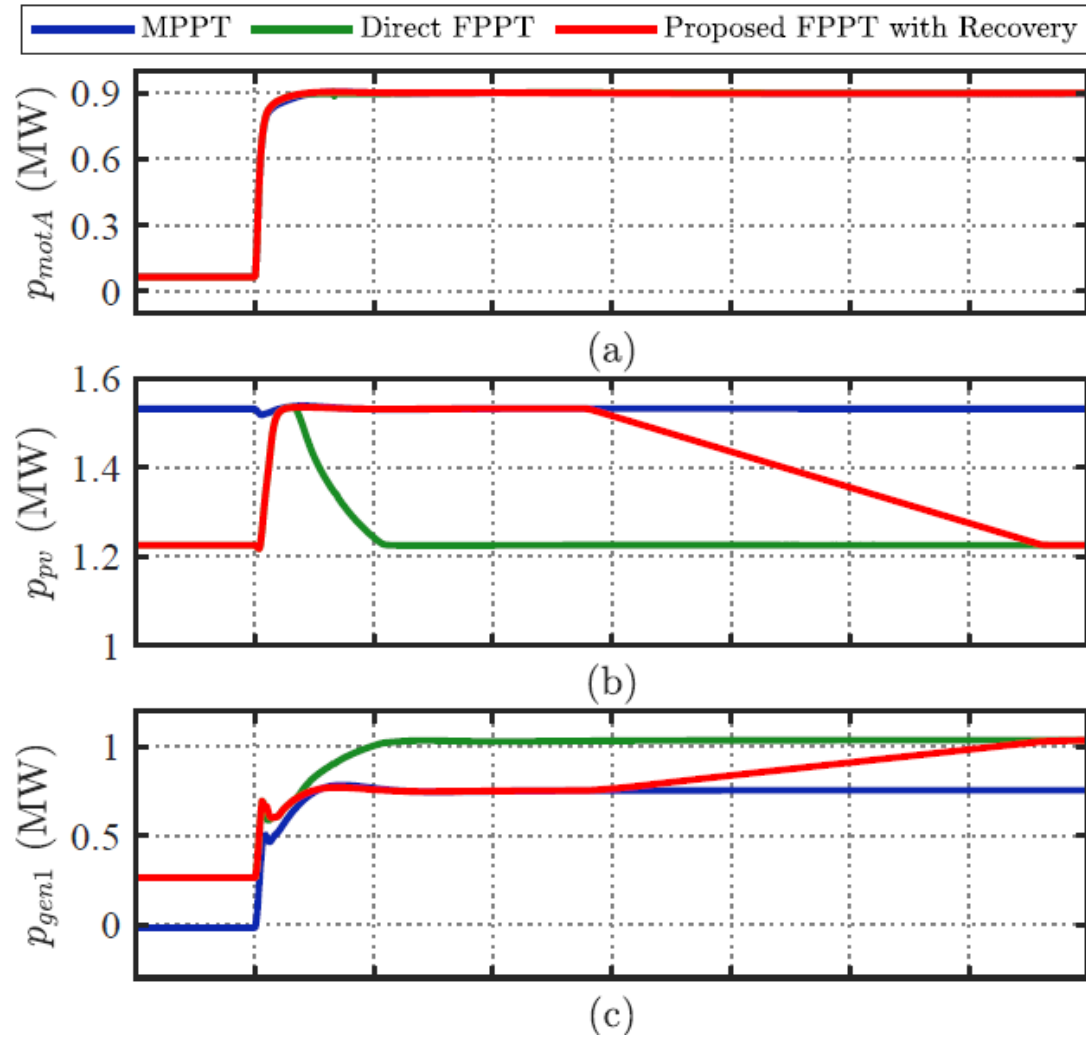




# Composite Load Model

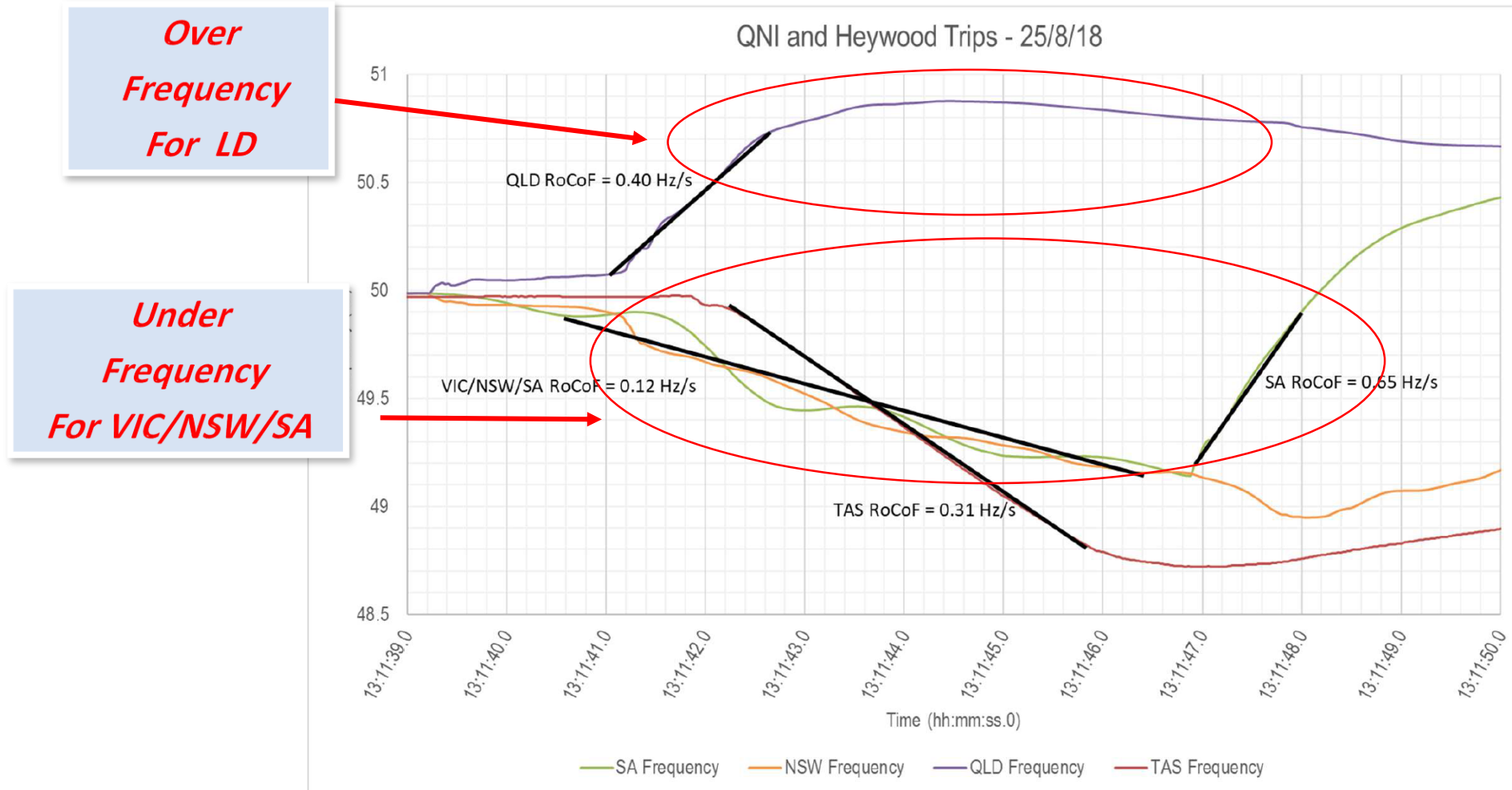
- **Motor A:** This motor represents an aggregation of three phase induction motors with low inertia ( $H = 0.1$  s) that are usually installed in industrial premises to drive constant torque loads.
- **Motor B:** This motor is a representation of aggregated three phase induction motors with high inertia ( $H = 0.25-1$  s). This motor represents the motors found in commercial ventilation fans and air handling systems.
- **Motor C:** The aggregation of commonly found commercial water circulation pumps is represented with this motor with low inertia ( $H = 0.1-0.2$  s).
- **Electronic Load:** This type of load represents electronic based loads with constant active and reactive power for a range of grid voltage values.
- **Static loads:** This component is modeled using polynomial equations, which relate the load to the voltage and frequency. This load represents other available types of loads in the distribution system, which are not mentioned above.

# Simulation Results



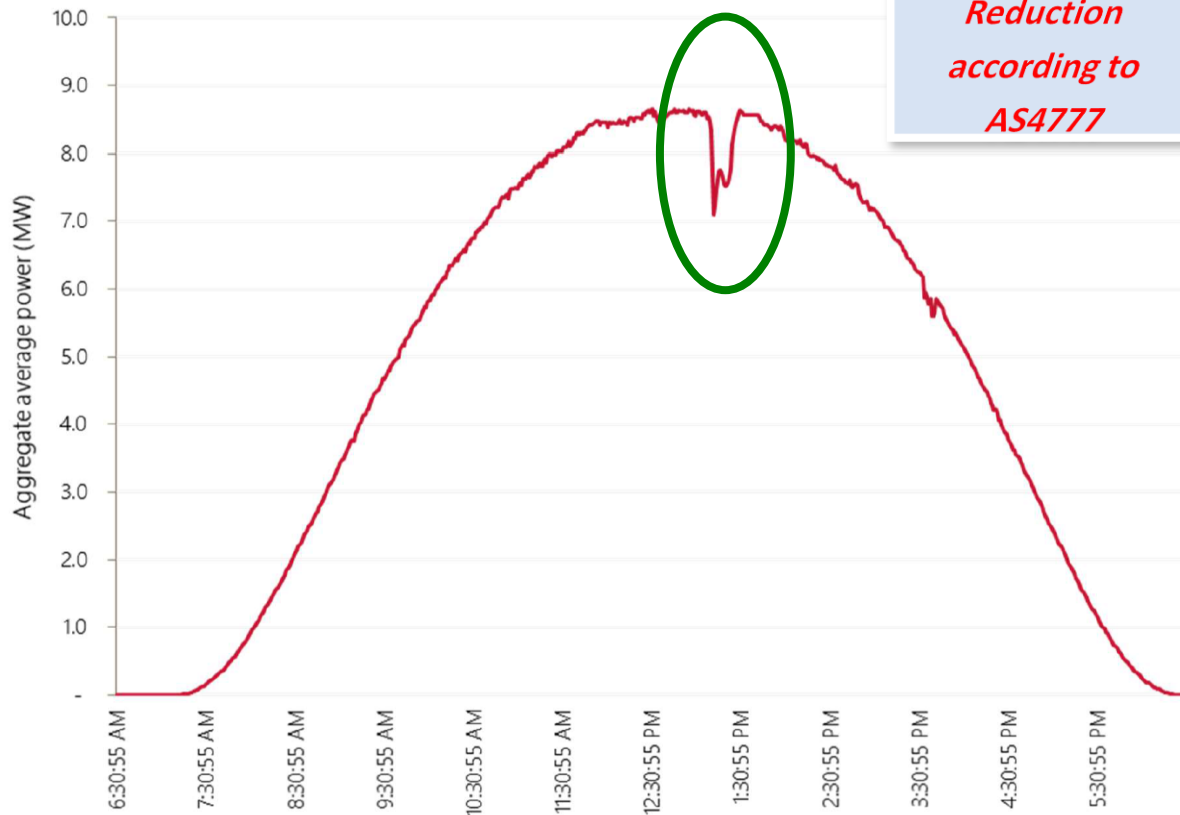
# 6. Modelling of Renewable Energy Systems for Power System Studies

# QLD – SA Separation Event NEM Frequency



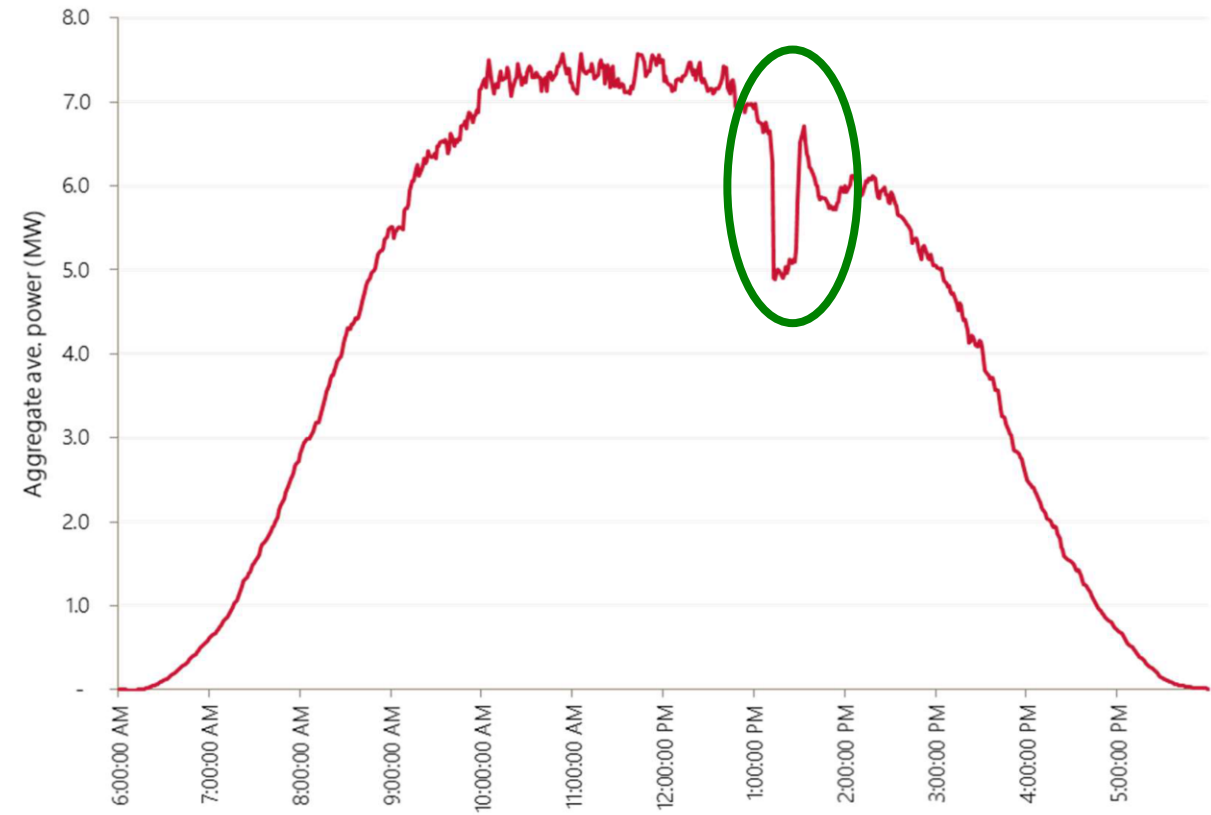
# QLD – SA Separation Event

## QLD response (Sampled)

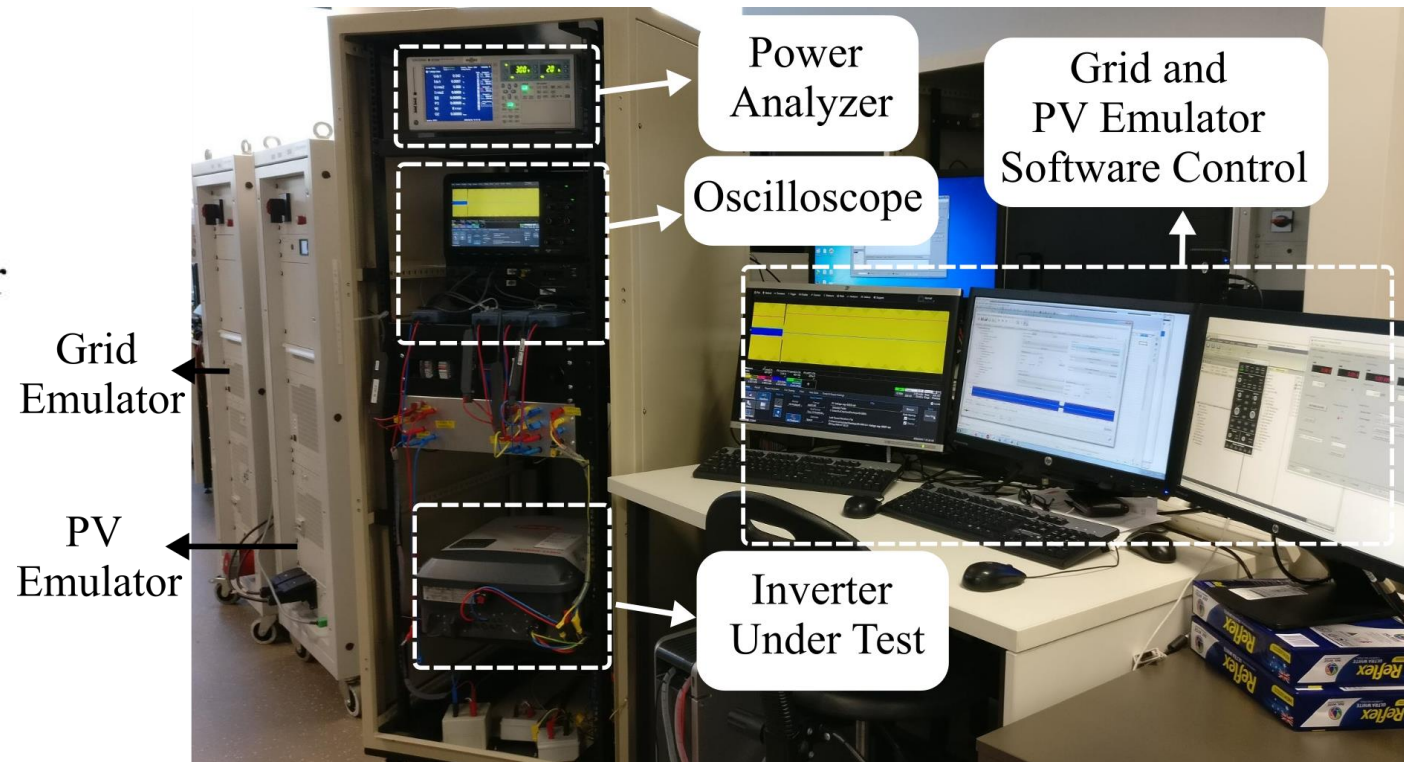
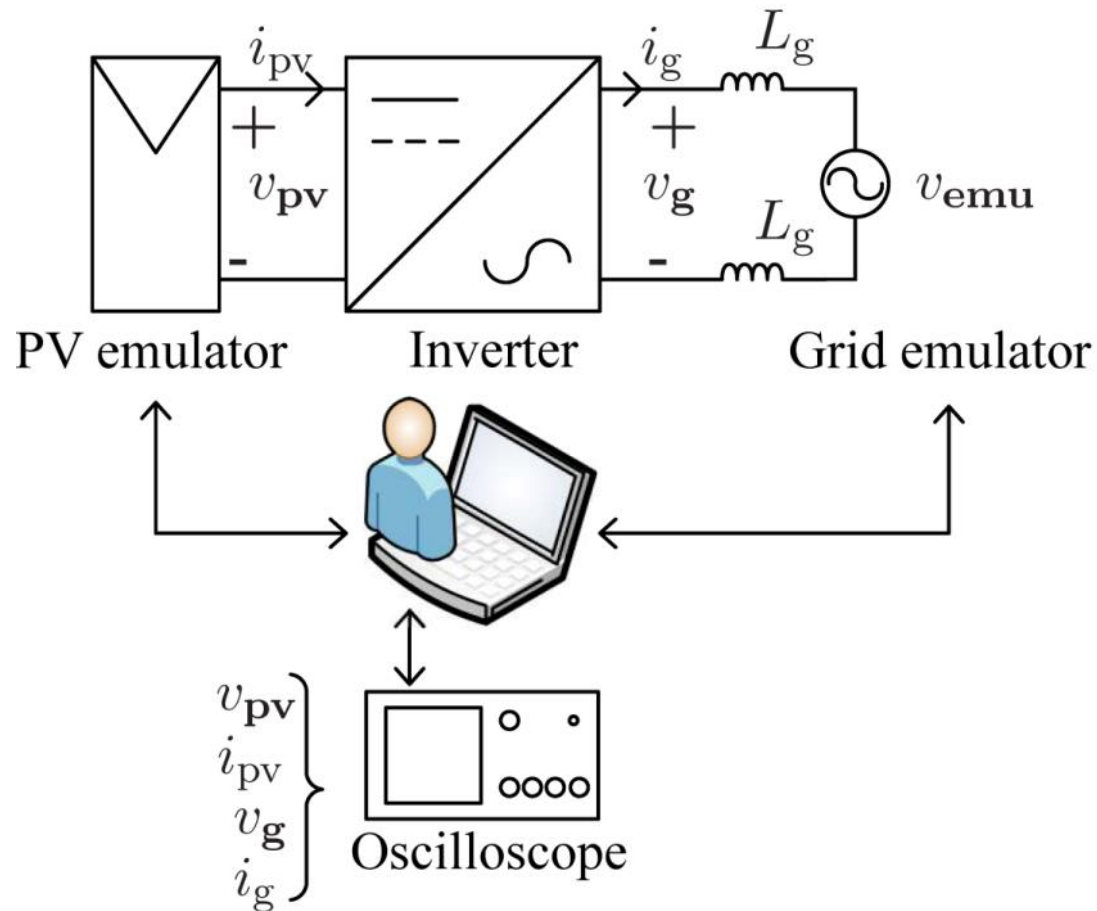


*\* Not enough  
Reduction  
according to  
AS4777*

## SA response (Sampled)



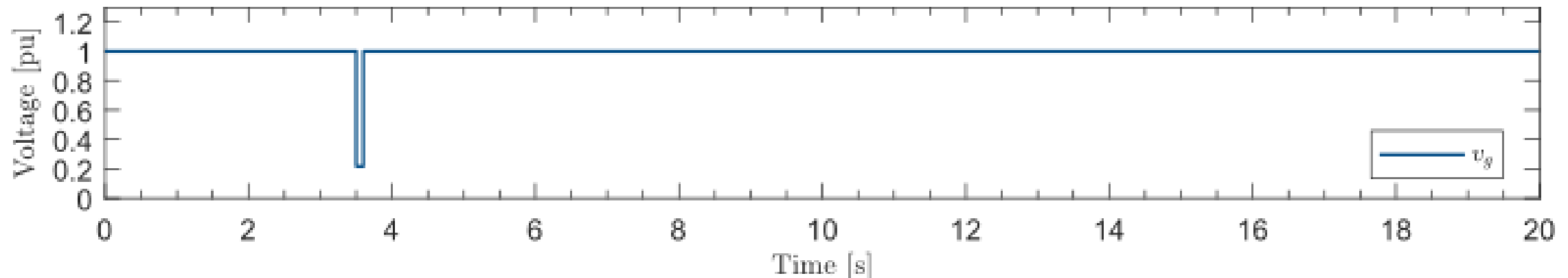
# Benchmarking Setup



# Voltage Sag – Standard Requirements

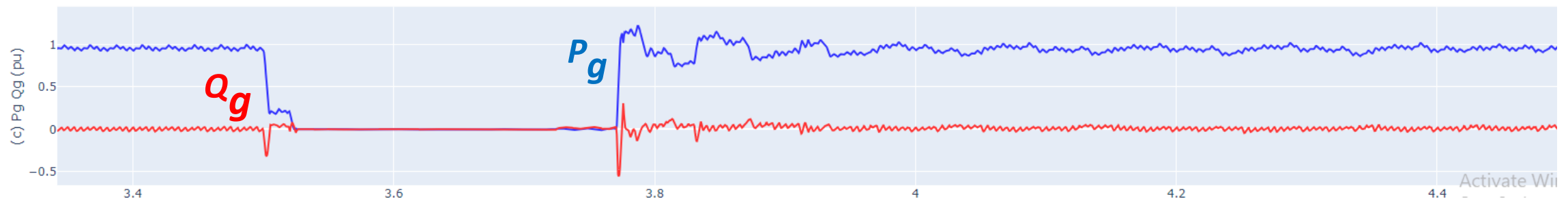
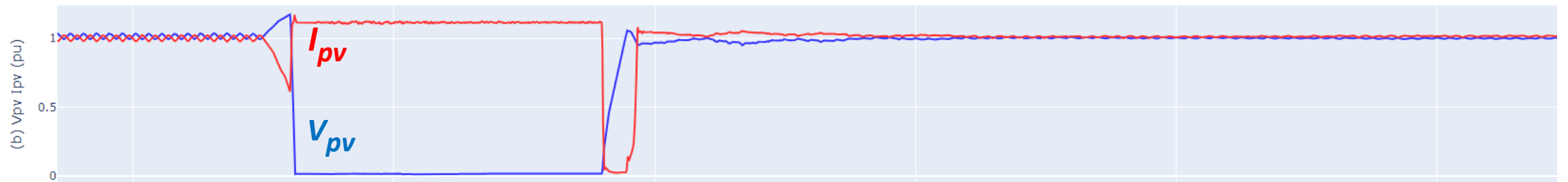
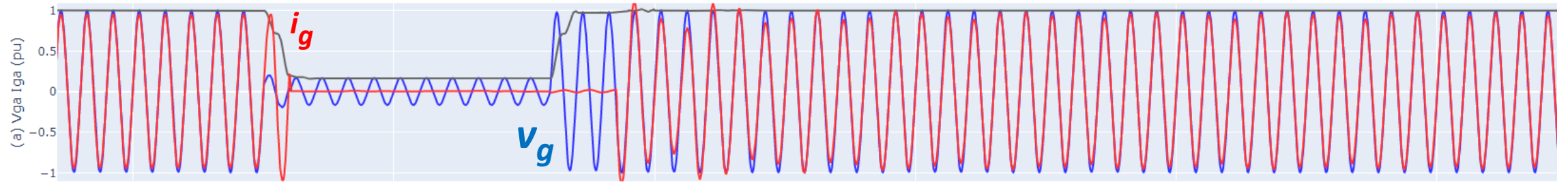
Protective function	Protective function limit	Trip delay time	Maximum disconnection time
Undervoltage ( $V<$ )	180 V	1 s	2 s
Overvoltage 1 ( $V>$ )	260 V	1 s	2 s
Overvoltage 2 ( $V>>$ )	265 V	—	0.2 s
Under-frequency ( $F<$ )	47 Hz (Australia) 45 Hz (New Zealand)	1 s	2 s
Over-frequency ( $F>$ )	52 Hz	—	0.2 s

**However!** There is no guideline in the appendix of AS 4777.2:2015 specifying test procedures for an under-voltage that is cleared before the trip delay time is elapsed.



# Voltage Sag Response:

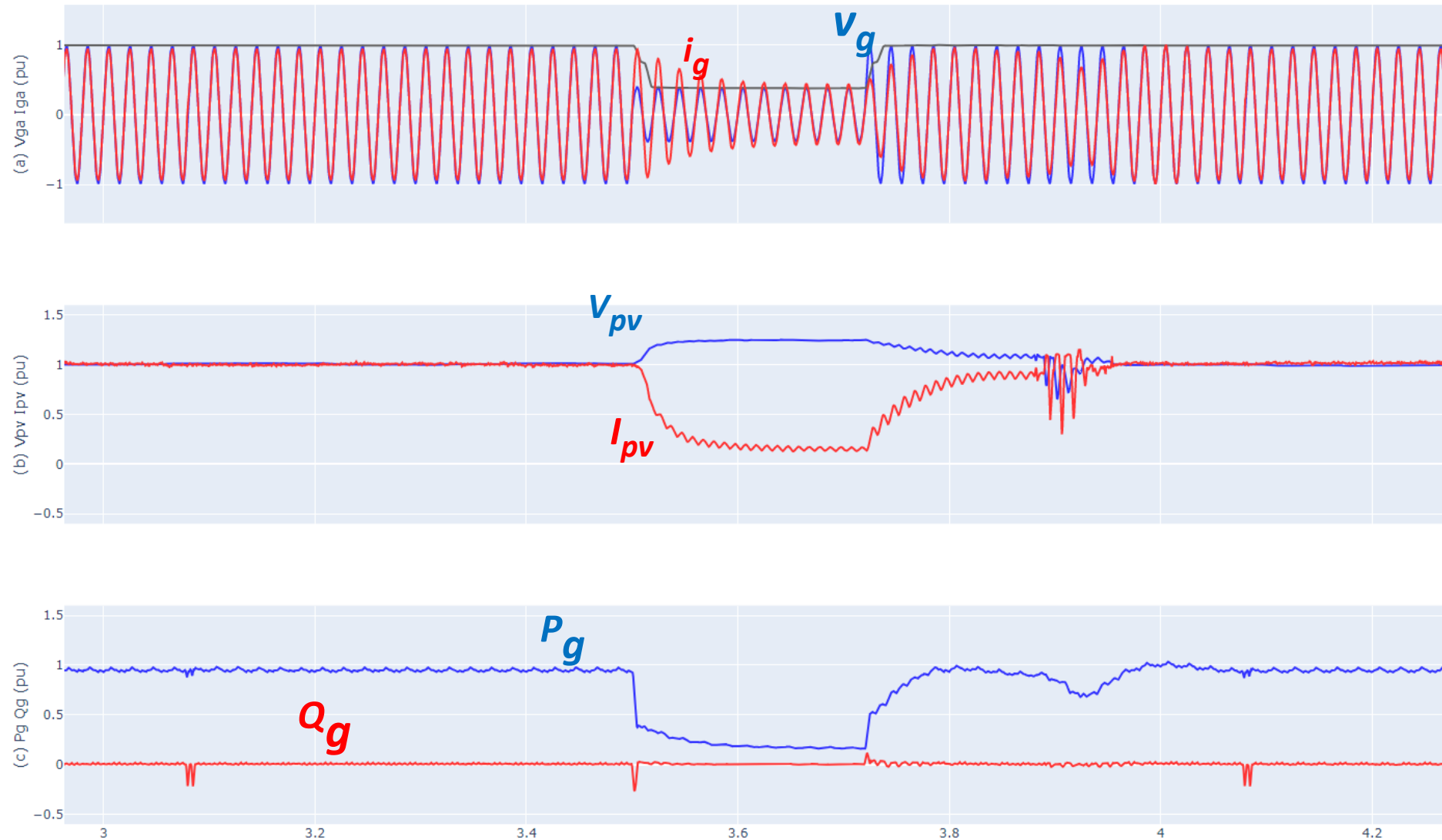
Inverter 1 - Ride-through with momentary cessation behaviour, sag with voltage of 0.2 p.u. for 220ms





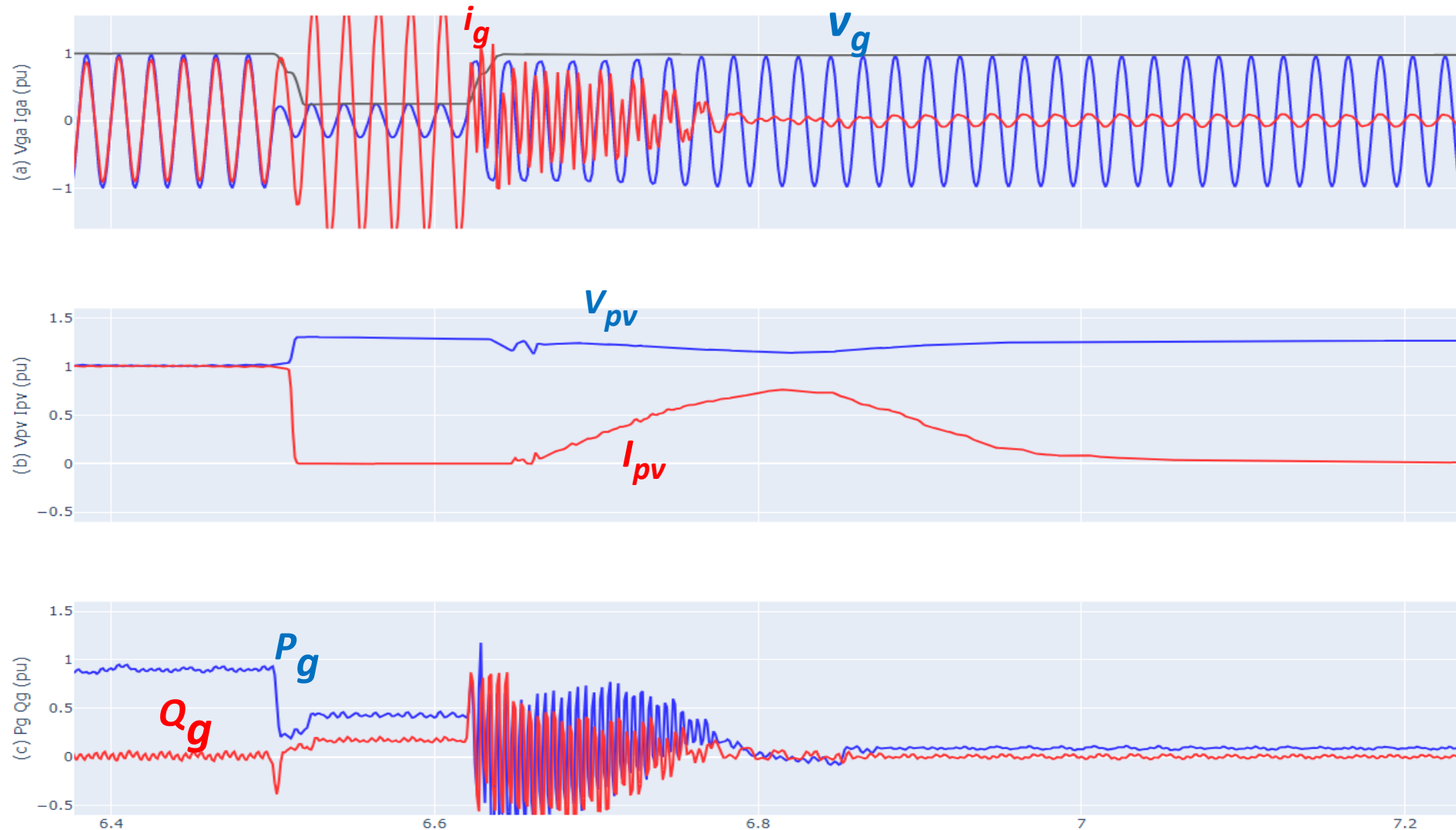
# Voltage Sag Response:

Inverter 2 - Ride-through without momentary cessation behaviour, sag with voltage of 0.4 p.u. for 220ms

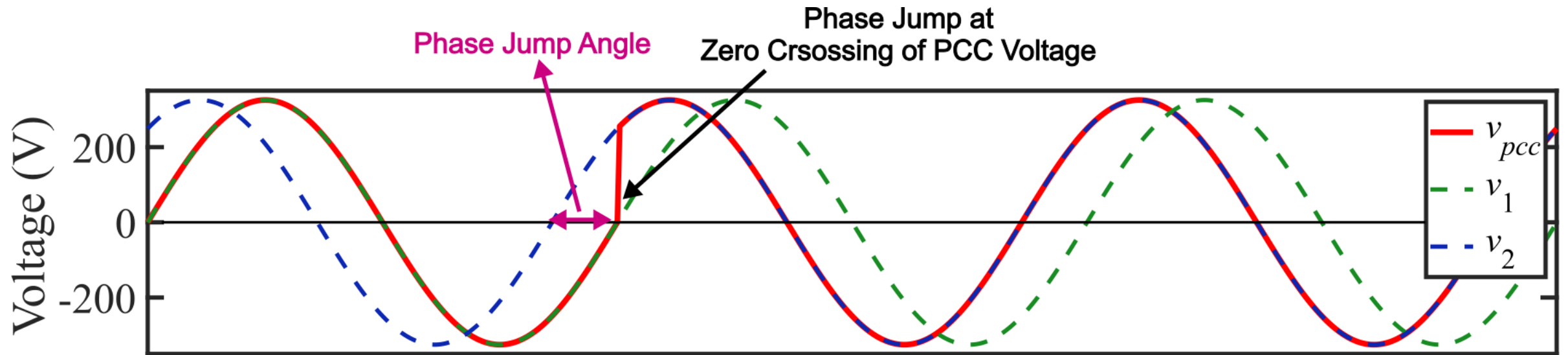


# Voltage Sag Response

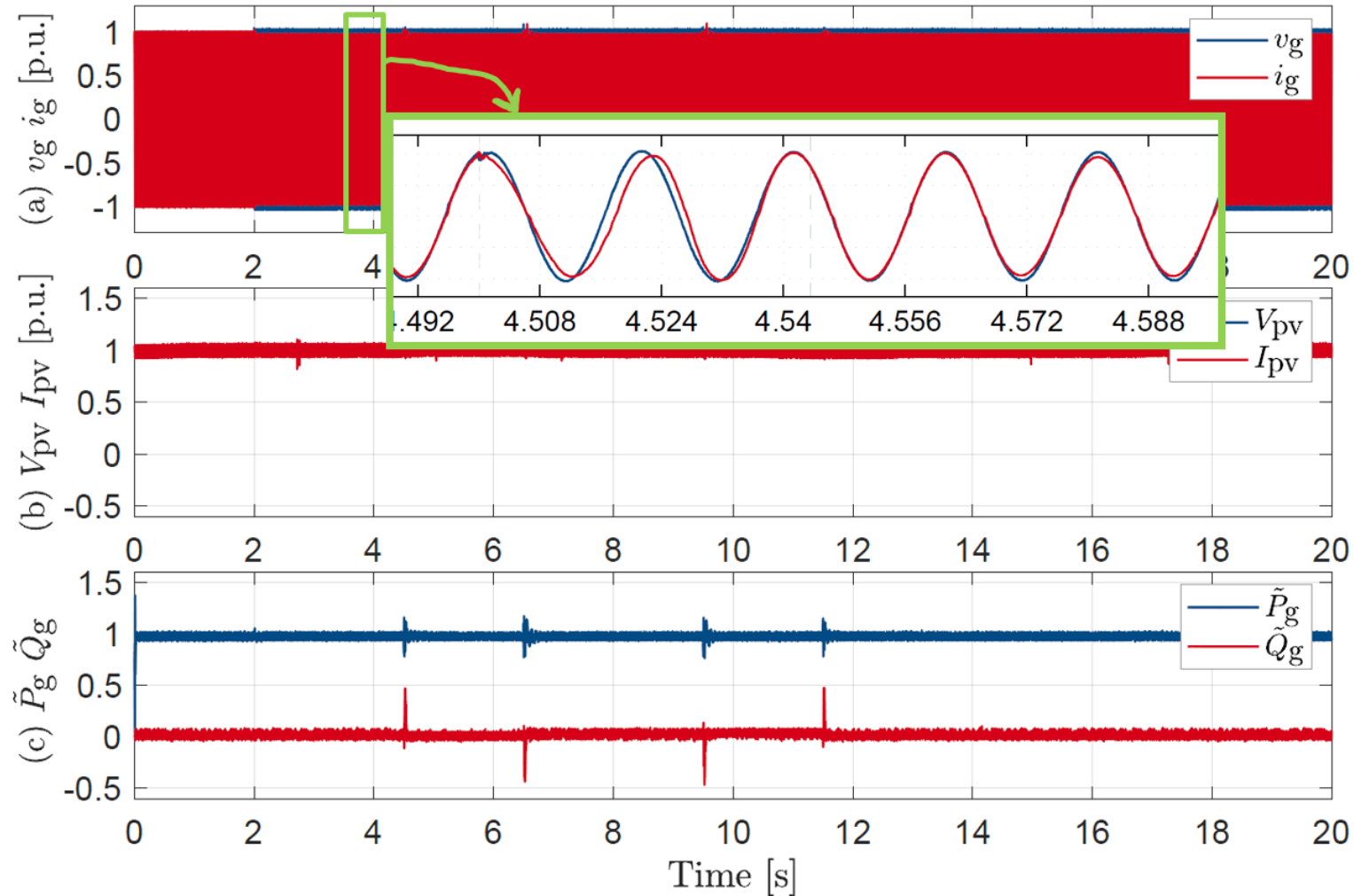
Inverter 3 - power curtailment to zero, sag with voltage of 0.2 p.u. for 220ms



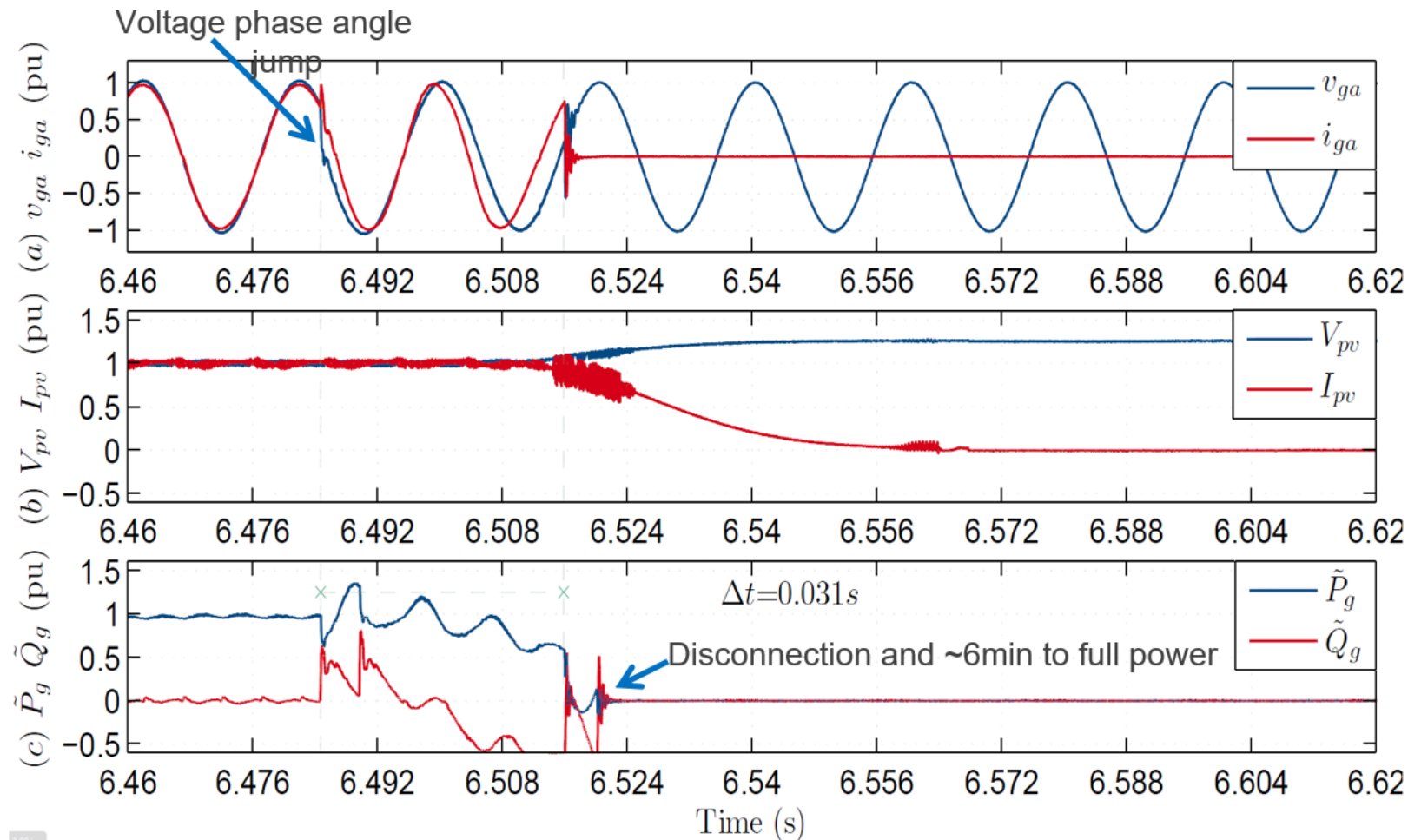
# Grid Voltage Phase Angle Jump



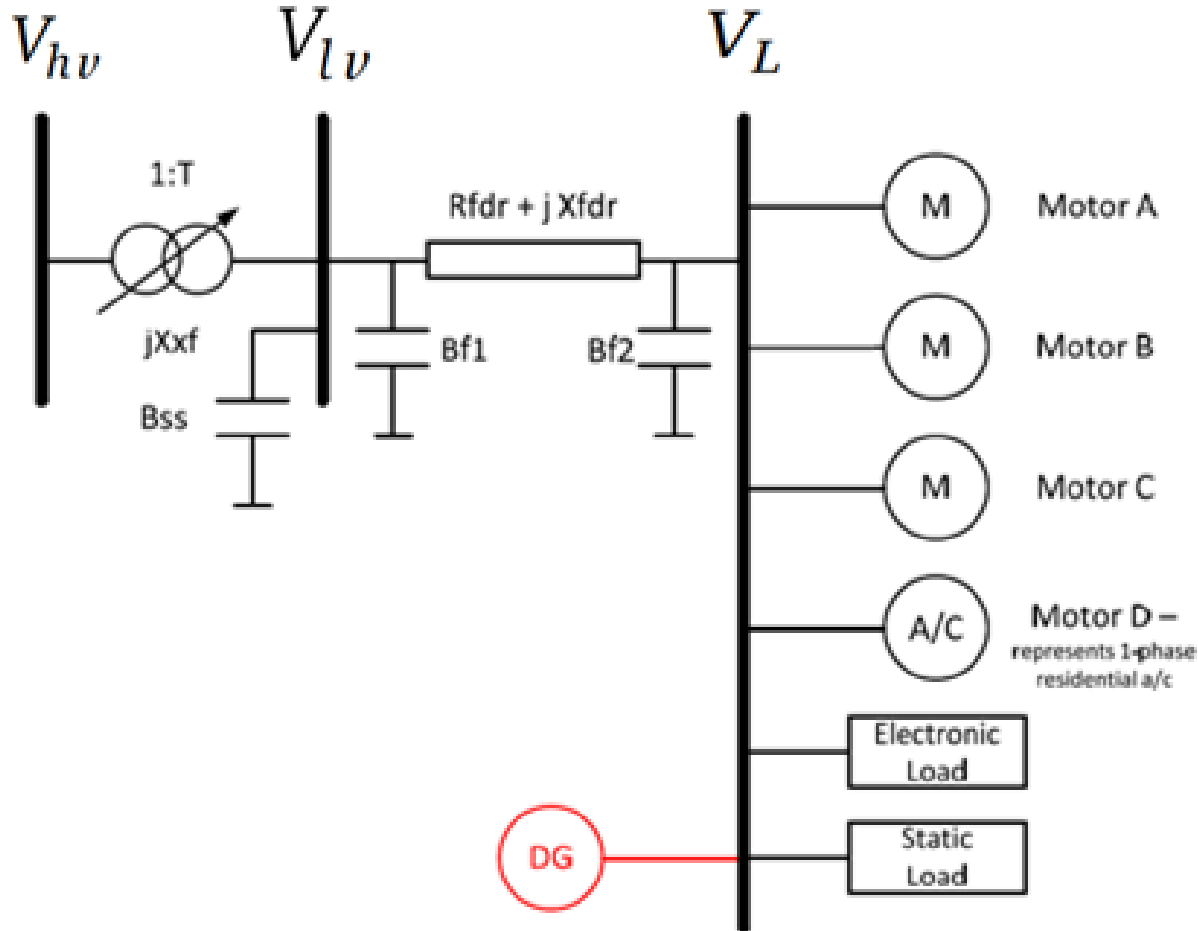
# 15° Grid Voltage Phase Angle Jump : Ride-through



# 30° Grid Voltage Phase Angle Jump: Disconnect

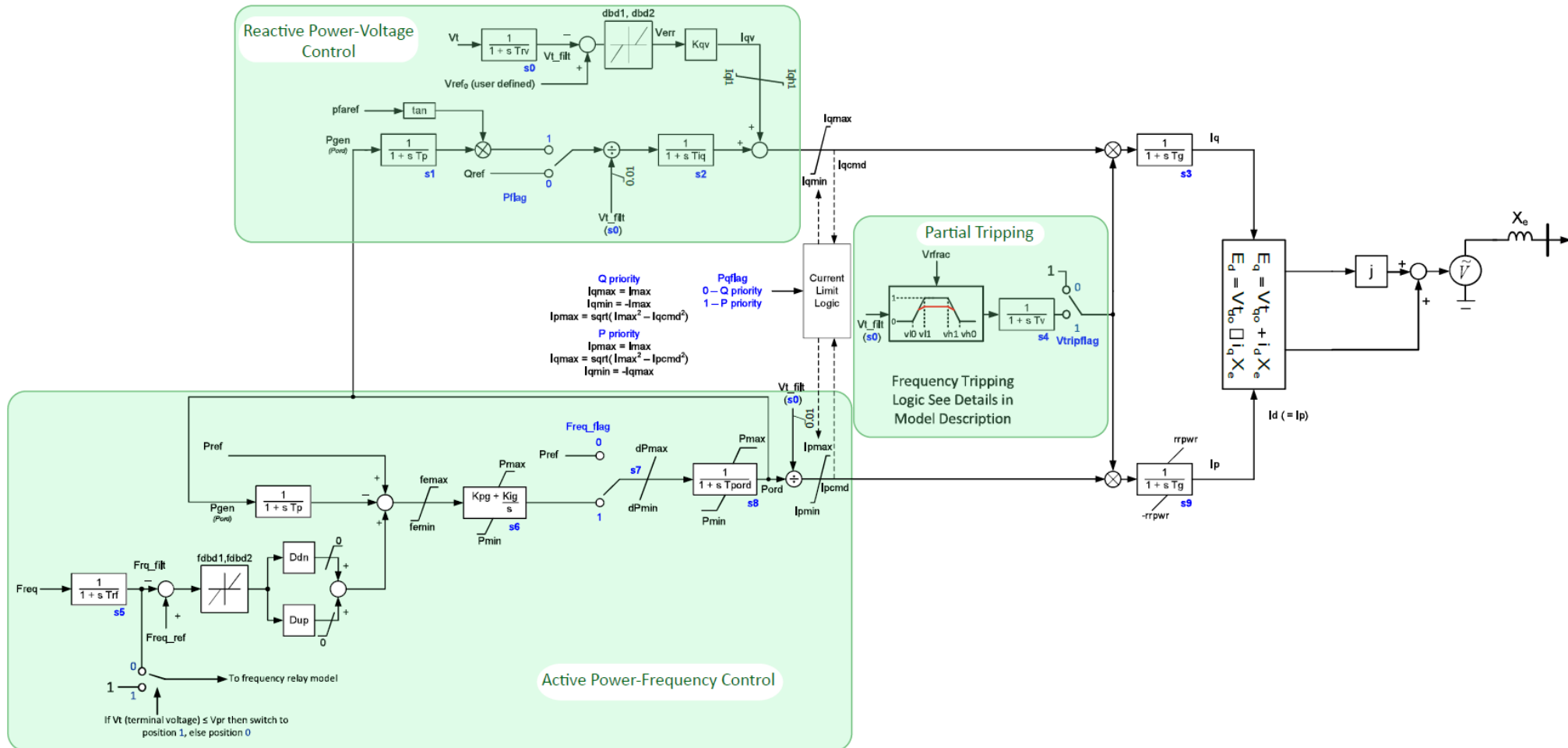


# Western Electricity Coordinating Council Composite Load Model



PV inverter test results are essential for developing an accurate DG model in the WECC-CMDL.

# Western Electricity Coordinating Council Composite Load Model



- New challenges for power system operator under high penetration of PV systems
- Principles of flexible power point tracking
- Grid frequency support using flexible power point tracking
- Unusual behavior of installed PV inverters under grid transients and importance of accurate modelling of inverters for system studies



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# Q&A



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