

### **Graduate Student Symposium**

Session Moderator: Brandon Grainger – PhD Student

8<sup>th</sup> Annual Electric Power Industry Conference University of Pittsburgh Swanson School of Engineering November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013



# **DC and Hybrid Systems Analysis**

Shimeng Huang Augustin Cremer, Emmanuel Taylor Ansel Barchowsky

8<sup>th</sup> Annual Electric Power Industry Conference Swanson School of Engineering Graduate Student Symposium November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013







# Control of Multi-terminal DC Systems

#### **Shimeng Huang**



SUPPLY CHAIN . GROUND . LTL . TL

#### DC Data Center Design

**Augustin Cremer, Emmanuel Taylor** 



Electric Power Systems Laboratory Ansel Barchowsky



### **Multi-Terminal DC Controls**

Prepared by: Shimeng Huang Ph.D. Student

8<sup>th</sup> Annual Electric Power Industry Conference Swanson School of Engineering Graduate Student Symposium November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013

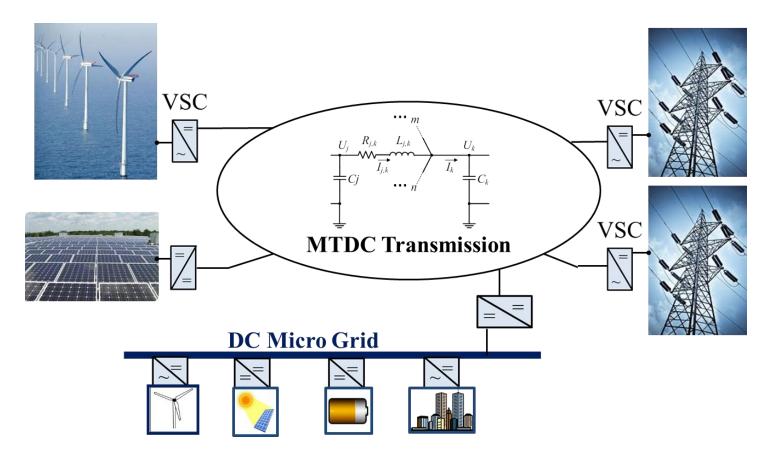




# DC and Hybrid Systems Analysis

#### **Multi-Terminal DC Controls**

MTDC systems have great potential in transmission and distribution applications



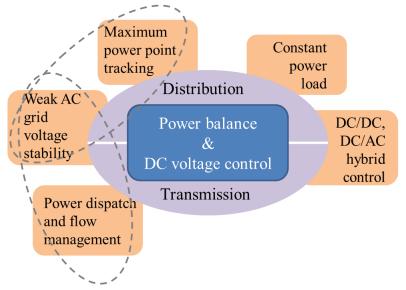


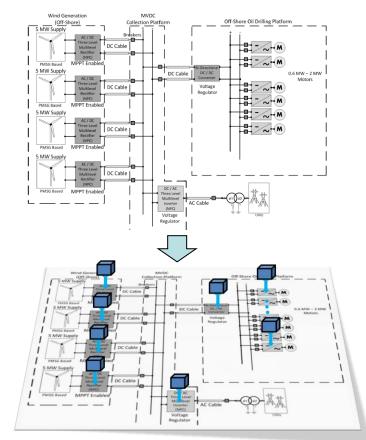


# DC and Hybrid Systems Analysis

#### **Multi-Terminal DC Controls**

#### Control of MTDC systems involves trade-off between correlated control goals





Research objective

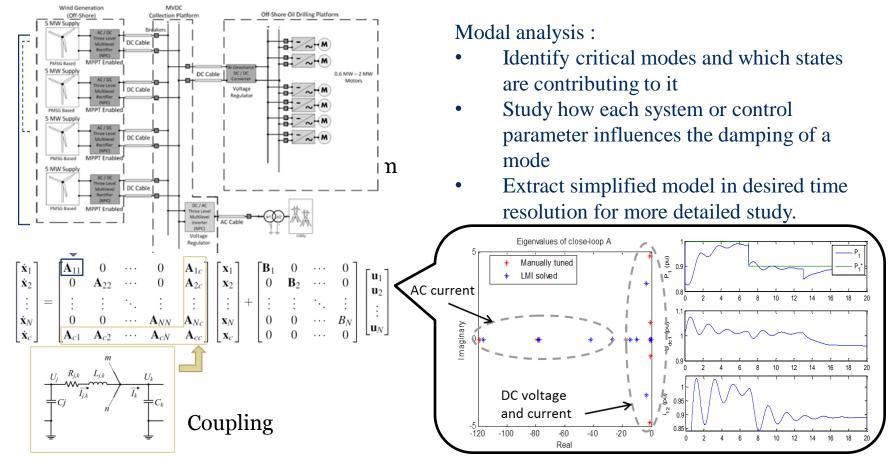
Study interactions among controllers in a DC grid, develop a control design method that can coordinate local controllers to stabilize the grid and achieve optimal operation in system level





### DC and Hybrid Systems Analysis Multi-Terminal DC Controls

#### Out state space modeling method is generalizable to arbitrary MTDC configurations



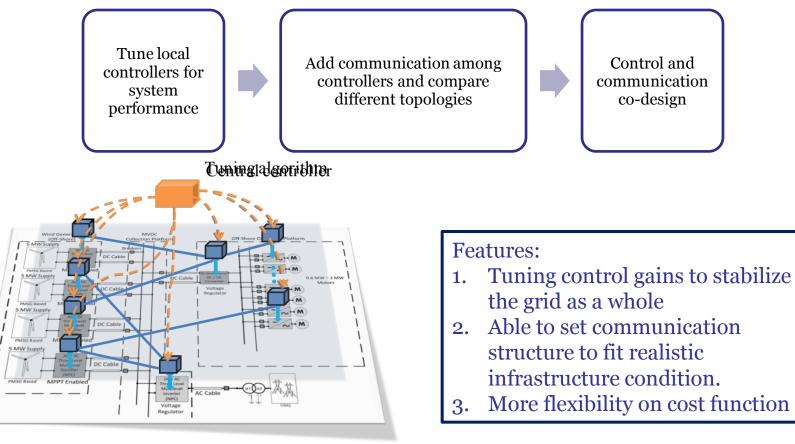




### DC and Hybrid Systems Analysis

#### **Multi-Terminal DC Controls**

#### Controller Design Method based on Linear Matrix Inequality (LMI) Optimization





#### DC Data Center Design

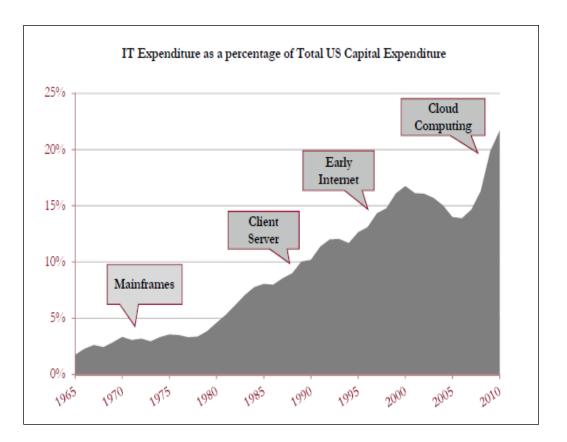
Prepared by: Augustin Cremer, Masters Student, Emmanuel Taylor, PhD Student

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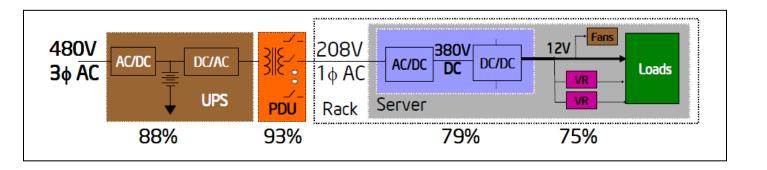
#### The need for computing power continues to increase.

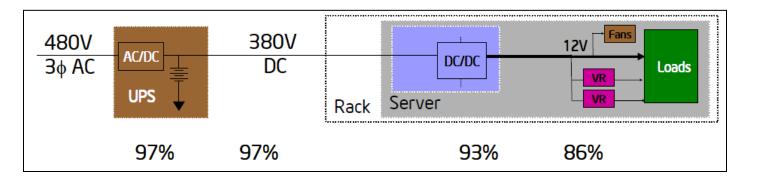






DC load growth has made DC distribution affordable.

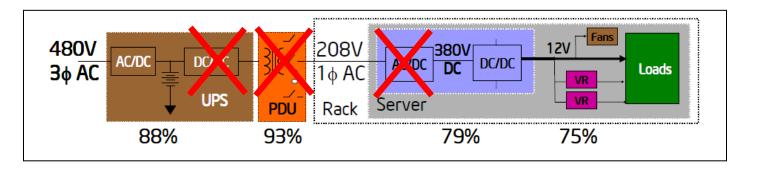


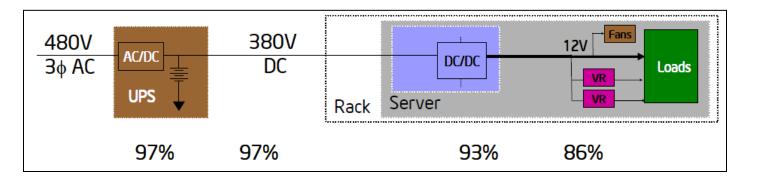






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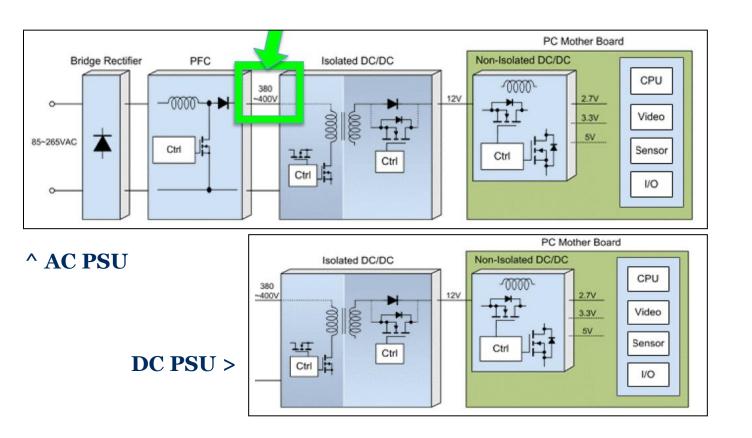








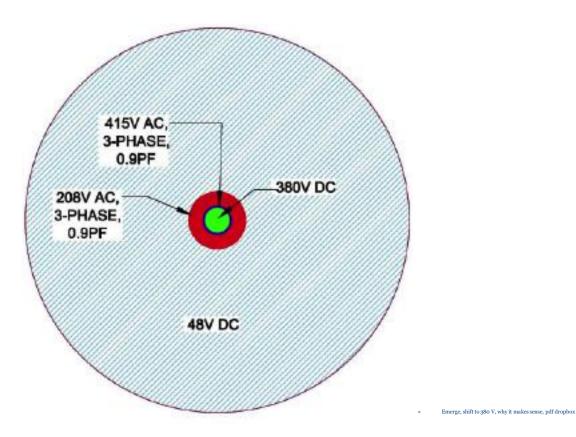
#### 380V DC is already used in datacenter design.







38oV DC allows substantial savings on copper.







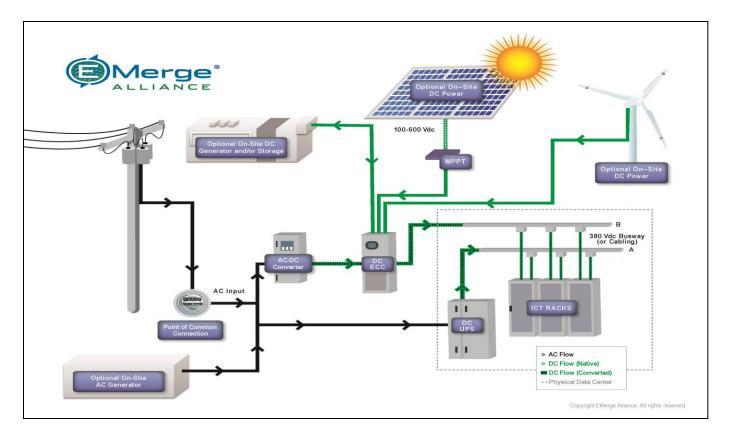
#### Full DC facilities are becoming more prevalent, with higher power capacities

	DC DATACENTER PROJECT LISTING							
	SYSTEM / PROJECT	POWER RATING(kW)	Voltage (V)	Servers	DC UPS/Rectifier	Year	LOCATION	
1	Gnesta Municipality	9	350/380			2006	Gnesta, Sweden	
2	Elicom	4.5	350			2006	Toreboda, Sweden	
3	NTT NEDO Project	20	380			2007	Sendai, Japan	
4	NTT University Microgrid	50	380			2007	Aichi, Japan	
5	France Telecom	31.5	350/380			2007	Lannion, France	
6	Ericsson	4.5				2008	Stockholm, Sweden	
7	Soderhamm Teknikpark	6	350/380			2008	Soderhamn, Sweden	
8	NTT Data Corp.	100	380			2009	Tokyo, Japan	
9	NTT Lab.	100	380			2009	Tokyo, Japan	
10	NTT Facilities	100	380	Intel		2009	Tokyo, Japan	
11	Compare Test Lab	4.5				2009	Hammaro Karlstad, Sweden	
12	Korea Telecom		300/380			2009	Seoul, Korea	
13	UCSD	20	380	Oracle Sun Fire X4270, Intel 2600s	Emerson	2009	San Diego, California	
14	Syracuse University	150	380			2009	Syracuse, New York	
15	Swedish Energy Agency	18	350			2010	Eskilstuna, Sweden	
16	Compare Test Lab	500	350			2010	Hammaro Karlstad, Sweden	
17	Duke Energy	30	380	HP DL 385 G7, IBM Power 795	Delta Products	2010	Charlotte, North Carolina	
18	NTT East	100	380			2010	Tokyo, Japan	
19	NTT	100	380			2011	Atsuigy City, Japan	
20	Intel		400					
21	Validus		550					
22	China Telecom		240/380					
23	China Mobile		380					
24	ABB - Green	1000	380	HP DL 385	ABB	2012	Zurich, Switzerland	





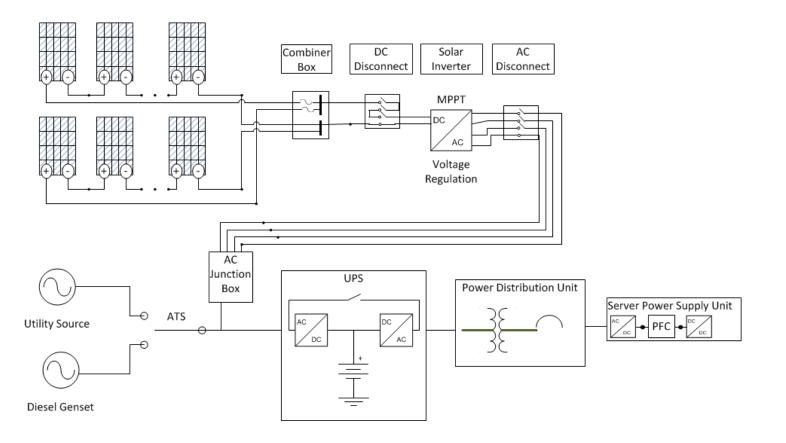
DC distribution allows for easier and lower cost solar installation:







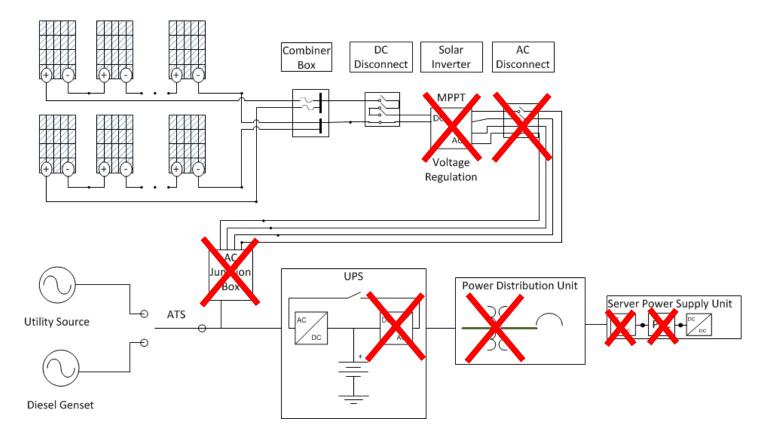
#### Commercial solar installations typically interconnect to an AC system







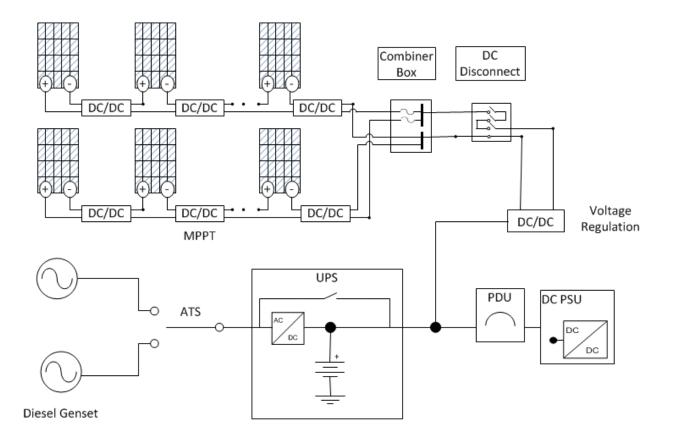
#### When the AC system is eliminated, the total facility impact is heightened







#### This DC design concept will be realized through our partnership with PITT-OHIO





### **The Electric Power Systems Lab**

Prepared by: Ansel Barchowsky M.S. Student

8<sup>th</sup> Annual Electric Power Industry Conference Swanson School of Engineering Graduate Student Symposium November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013





#### **Objective: Create a world class facility for hands-on education and research**

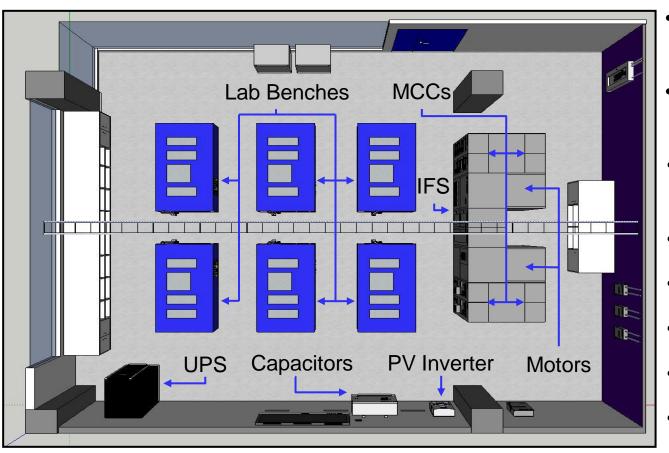
- Train the next generation of power systems engineers
- Foster an environment for research at the highest level







#### Layout of the laboratory



- Mix of Generation: Grid, PV, Gas, Wind
- Variable system strength
- Integrated laboratory workbenches
- Motor Control Centers
- Advanced controls
- UPS and Datacenter
- Power factor correction
- 6 MHz metering





Each bench was designed to incorporate controllable load banks and safety features

**Contents:** 

- 4.5 kVA R, L, and C Loads
- 0.5 kVA Harmonic Load
- Touchscreen HMI PLC
- Motor Control Center
  - 15-HP ATL or RVSS control
  - 5-HP VFD control
- Auxiliary outlets (1 and 3 phase)
- Integrated Safety Features



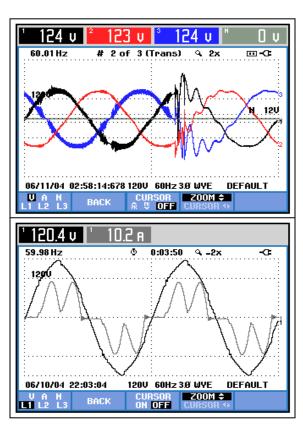




The power systems laboratory can be used for a wide variety of applications:

**Complex topics can be explored, including:** 

- Distribution systems
- Power electronics
- Smart grids
- Energy storage
- Renewable energy
- Power quality
- Microgrids





### **Developing HVDC and FACTS Transmission Technologies**

Patrick Lewis Hashim Al Hassan Alvaro Cardoza

8<sup>th</sup> Annual Electric Power Industry Conference Swanson School of Engineering Graduate Student Symposium November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013







#### Modeling and Protection Design Supporting HVDC Technology Development

**Patrick Lewis and Hashim Al Hassan** 

# SIEMENS

#### Investigating FACTS Technologies in Weak AC Grid Environments

Alvaro Cardoza



# **Developing HVDC and FACTS Transmission Technologies**

Prepared by: Patrick Lewis M.S. Student

8<sup>th</sup> Annual Electric Power Industry Conference Swanson School of Engineering Graduate Student Symposium November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013

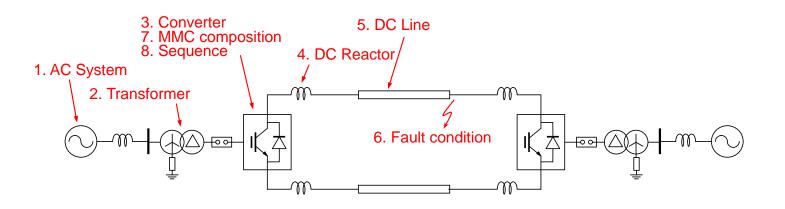




# Role of the University of Pittsburgh within HVDC technology development project with Mitsubishi Electric Corporation

- 1. HVDC System Modeling
- 2. DC Fault Analysis
- 3. DC Protection System Design
- 4. DC Protective Relaying Schemes

System Ratings						
Rated AC RMS Voltage	500 kV					
Rated DC Voltage	± 500 kV					
Rated Power of Converter	1000 MW					



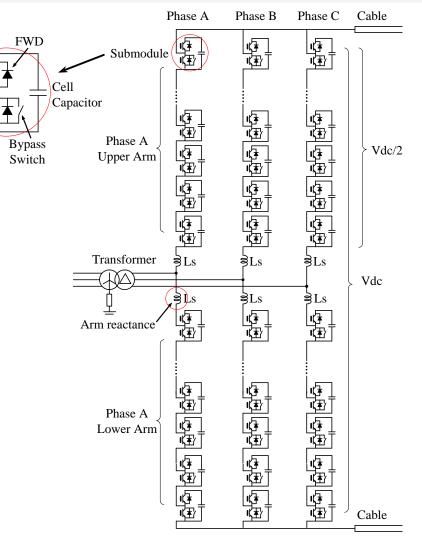




IGBT

#### **MMC Topology Design**

- Advantages over traditional multilevel designs:
  - Stronger approximation of a sinusoidal output
  - High modularity in hardware and software
  - Low generation of harmonics
  - Lower switching frequency of semiconductor devices
  - Easily scalable with increasing submodules

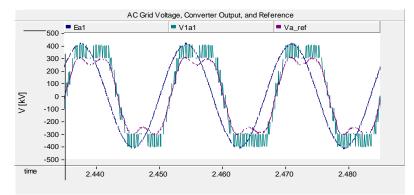




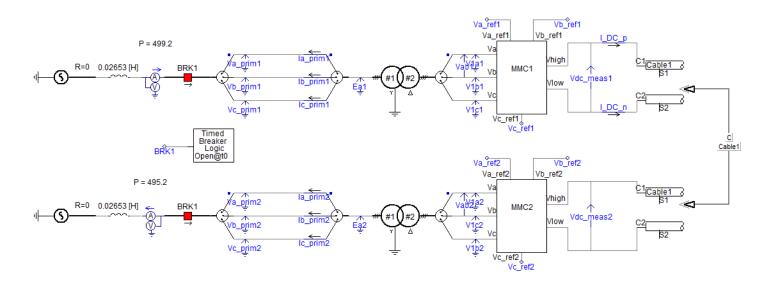


#### **Model Implementation in PSCAD**

• Goal: Demonstrate expected system functionality of the PSCAD model during both steady state operation and system events



AC Grid Voltage, Converter Output and Reference

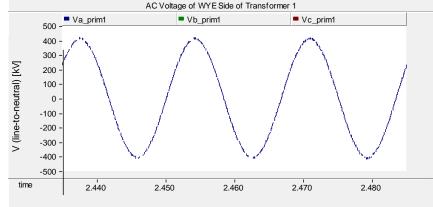






#### **Model Approximations and Considerations**

- Simulation run time is of concern when modeling power electronic switching events making model approximations a necessity.
- System Model Simplified to 10 Cells Per Arm for Approximate Modeling
  - IEEE 519-1992, a standard focused on harmonic limits and maximum THD levels, was used to determine the number of submodules to model.
  - Standard Requirement: Maximum of 1.5% THD on the wye-side of transformer (AC grid side)



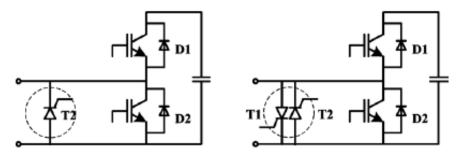
0.8% THD Level on Wye-Side (AC Side) of Transformer





#### **Future Work**

- Task 2: DC Fault Analysis
  - Running DC fault case scenarios for the purpose of identifying worst case events to protect against
- Task 3: DC Protection System Design
  - Problem: HVDC-MMC is vulnerable to DC faults
  - Objective: Design a protection scheme that includes protection coordination and a strategy to address fault currents that cause stress on the converter devices



Single and Double Thyristor Design for Submodule Protection



# **Developing HVDC and FACTS Transmission Technologies**

Prepared by: Hashim Al Hassan M.S. Student

8<sup>th</sup> Annual Electric Power Industry Conference Swanson School of Engineering Graduate Student Symposium November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013





#### HVDC and FACTS Transmission Technologies Section Identification & Location Identification of HVDC Faults

#### **HVDC Protection Research**

- Looking into methods of locating faults on hybrid DC systems including submarine cables and OH lines.
- Application System
  - Offshore wind using HVDC VSC MMC
- Current fault location identification technology
  - Fault locators
- Limitations of fault locators
  - Potential Damage
  - Unreliability on hybrid systems
  - Cannot find location of temporary faults







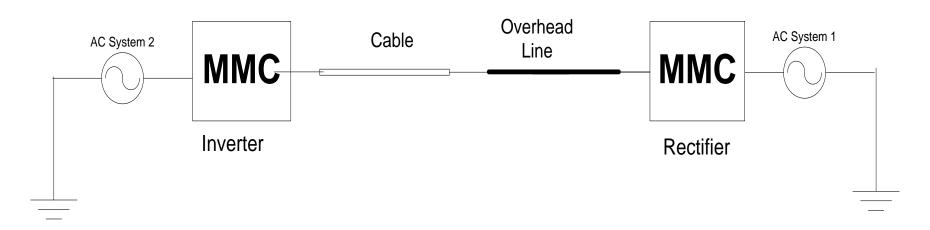
#### HVDC and FACTS Transmission Technologies Section Identification & Location Identification of HVDC Faults

#### **Protection Coordination:**

1. Fault section identification: instantly identify if the fault is on the cable or on the OH line

#### **Locating Faults without Fault Locator Technology:**

2. Fault location identification: use transient data recorded at the converter station terminal to identify exact location on hybrid system







### HVDC and FACTS Transmission Technologies Section Identification & Location Identification of HVDC Faults

#### **Motivation of Research**

- 1. Fault Location Identification:
  - Reduce maintenance time and cost.
  - Prevent damage that may be caused by fault locators.
  - Identify weak points in the system.(preventative maintenance)

- 2. Fault Section Identification:
  - Increase Reliability by:
    - Operating reclosers for OH line faults.
    - Shutting down the system for cable faults.

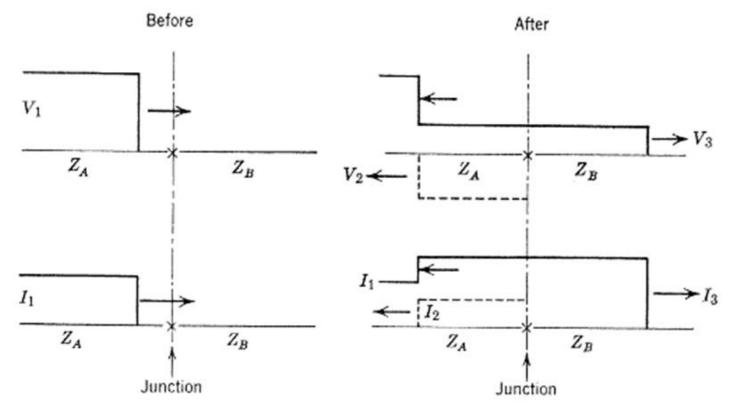




### HVDC and FACTS Transmission Technologies Section Identification & Location Identification of HVDC Faults

#### **Travelling Wave Theory: The method applied to research topic**

• The wave is reflected and refracted at a junction



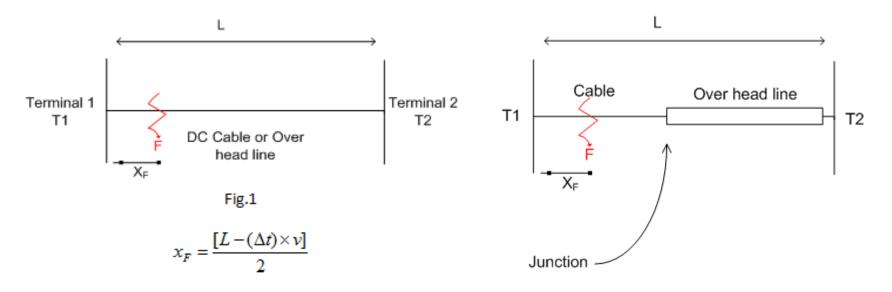
Source: Allan Greenwood, Electrical Transients in Power Systems, Second edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1991





#### HVDC and FACTS Transmission Technologies Section Identification & Location Identification of HVDC Faults

#### **Using Travelling Wave Theory**



- Find a Surge Detection Method.
- Deal with complexity of the hybrid case
- Deal with uncertainty in wave velocity



# **Developing HVDC and FACTS Transmission Technologies**

Prepared by: Alvaro Cardoza M.S. Student





#### **Project Description**

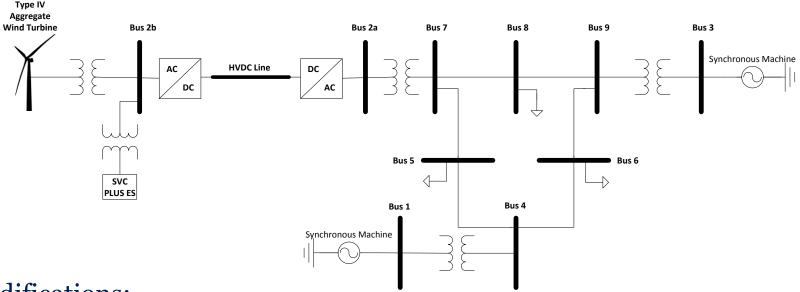
- Exploration of Siemens' new SVC PLUS ES
- Used to help alleviate a system's weak grid conditions
  - Weak grids occur when a system's impedance is too high which does not allow for adequate current to flow
- PSS®E Simulation Software
  - Main simulation tool for analysis
  - Donated to the university by Siemens

# SIEMENS





#### **Modified WECC 9-Bus Model**



#### Modifications:

- HVDC Interconnecting Line
- Type IV Aggregate Wind Turbine
- SVC PLUS ES





#### **SVC PLUS ES Technology**

- SVC PLUS ES uses a full-bridge topology
- Energy storage is incorporated at every level
  - Ultra capacitors
  - Lithium ion batteries
- Tackles the issue of system inertia



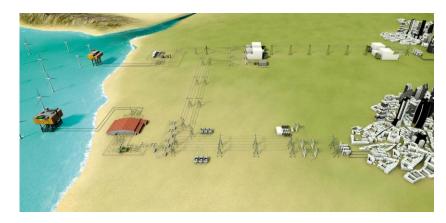
Modularized Ultra Capacitor Example





#### **Main Project Objectives**

- How well does the SVC PLUS ES perform close to HVDC and/or weak grid conditions?
- How does the SVC PLUS ES design compare to alternative solutions?
- Identify applicable test cases within the United States for SVC PLUS ES technology.





Merits of High Frequency in Next Generation Power Electronics and Electric Machinery

Raghav Khanna Qinhao Zhang Oreste Scioscia







### Wide Bandgap Semiconductors and Maximum Power Point Tracking

## **Raghav Khanna and Qinhao Zhang**



### Novel Magnetic Materials Utilized in Transformers and Electric Machinery

**Oreste Scioscia** 



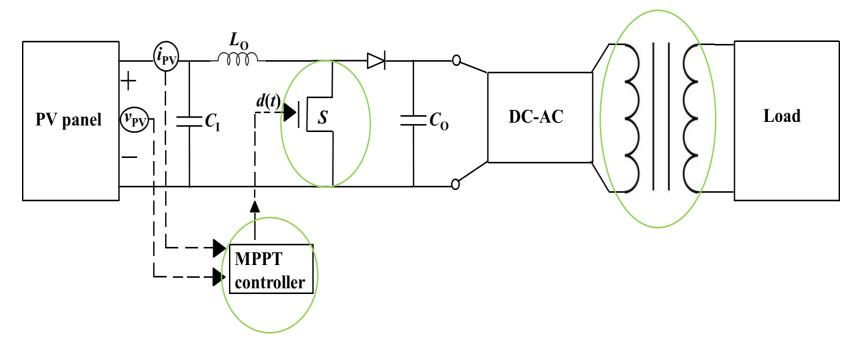
Merits of High Frequency in Next Generation Power Electronics and Electric Machinery

Prepared by: Raghav Khanna Ph.D. Student





- High frequency operation in power converters will reduce the size and cost of renewable energy integrations.
  - Transistor / MPPT Controller / Transformer





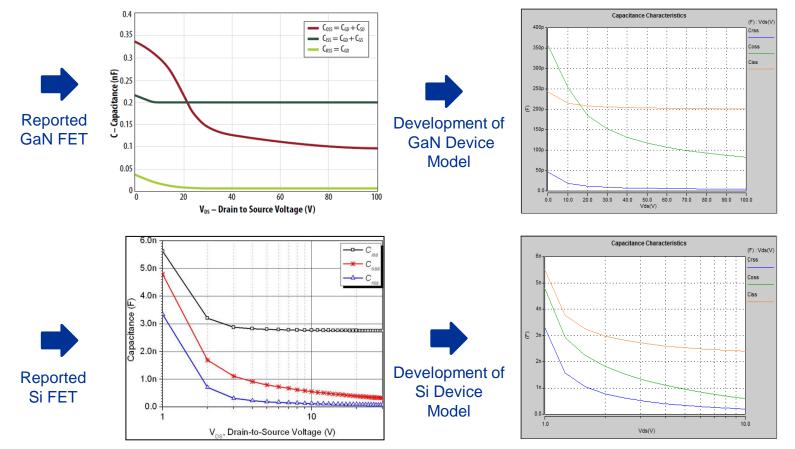


- Desired objectives for using GaN or SiC (WBGs) to replace Si:
  - Reduce the size and potentially cost of power converter
    - Higher operating switching frequency capability
    - Faster turn-on and turn-off enables high switching frequency capability
  - Increase operating efficiency
    - Lower on-resistance
    - Lower switching losses
  - Eliminate mechanical support systems
    - High temperature operation
    - Ideal for renewable energy integrations.





• Lower parasitic capacitances for wide bandgap semiconductors enable faster switching.

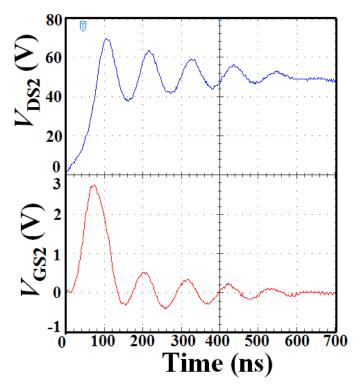




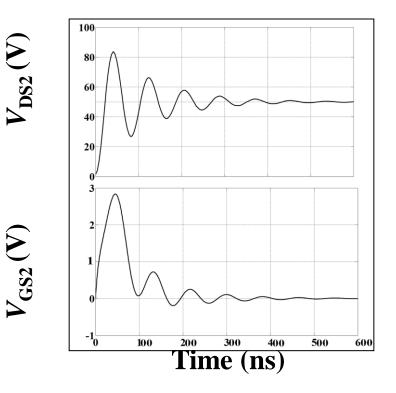


• Faster switching however can also lead to certain detrimental "dv/dt" effects.

Experimental



#### Modeled





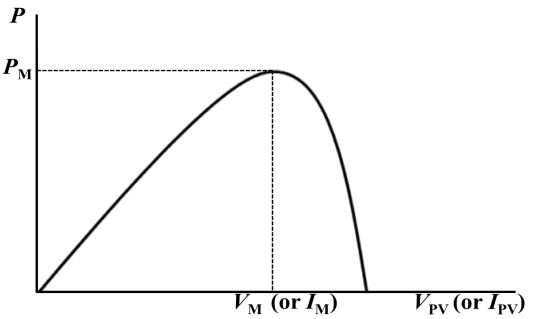
Merits of High Frequency in Next Generation Power Electronics and Electric Machinery

Prepared by: Qinhao Zhang Ph.D. Student





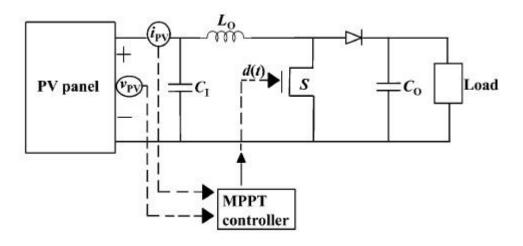
- One application of utilizing high frequency is in maximum power point tracking.
  - Utilizes the I-V and P-V profiles to track the maximum power point.







# **Topology of the circuit design: MPPT generates duty cycle**

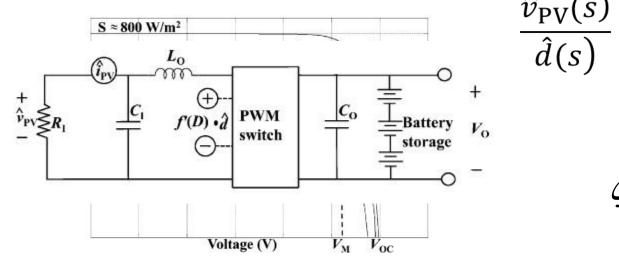


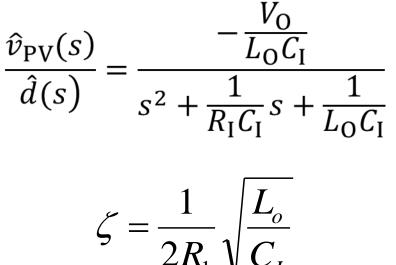
**Circuit Design** 





• Constantly changing operating point leads to an under-damped system in equivalent small signal circuit.

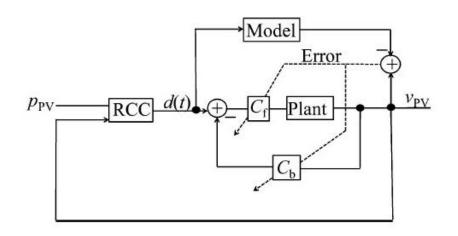








• Our proposed adaptive control algorithm will enable the system to converge to the MPP at high switching frequencies.

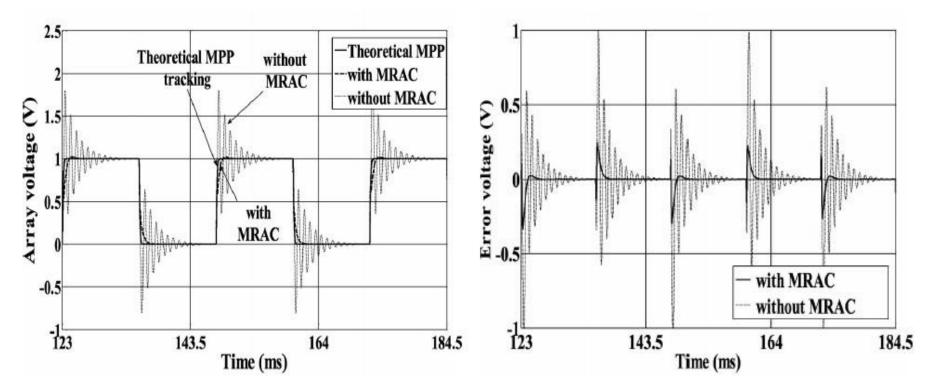


Adaptive Control Representation





• Improved MPPT exhibits critically damped characteristic and smaller error





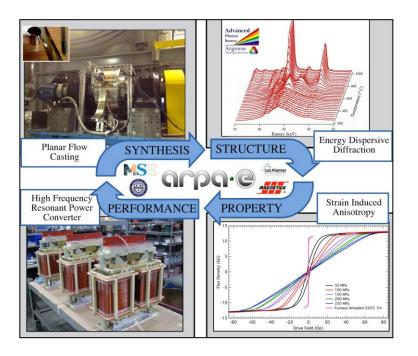
Merits of High Frequency in Next Generation Power Electronics and Electric Machinery

Prepared by: Rusty Scioscia M.S. Student





• Novel nanocrystalline material developed that has been proven to reduce magnetic cores of transformers by 60%.



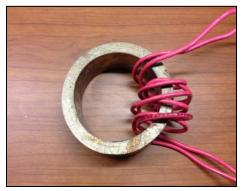


# **Size Reduction Observed**

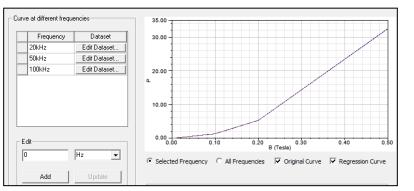




• ANSYS Maxwell utilized to predict Steinmetz coefficients of magnetic materials.

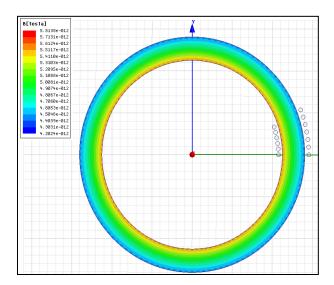


#### **Modeled** Core



#### **Core Loss vs. Frequency Characteristics**





#### Simulated Core





- Modeling to Predict Steinmetz Coefficients:
  - Below 5% error for experimental and simulated results

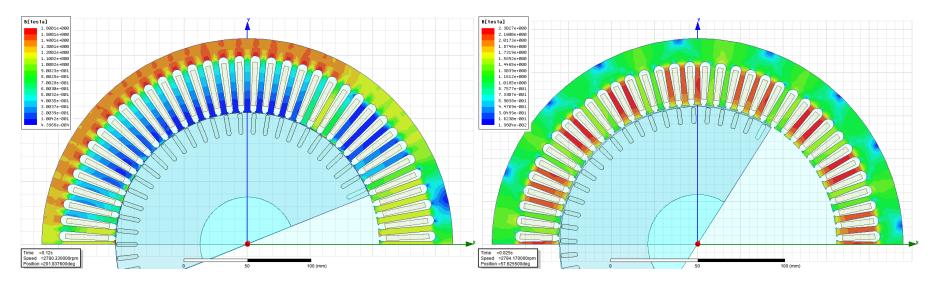


			Experimental Steinmetz Coefficients		Simulated Steinmetz Coefficients			
Core #	Dimensions	Remarks	α	β	α	β	a error	β error
1	1.25"x1.0"x1.0"	Impregnated	1.5467	2.0281	1.56	1.96	1%	3%
2	1.25"x1.0"x1.0"	Impregnated, cut	1.6945	1.8964	1.617	1.956	5%	3%
3	2.81"x2.25"x1.0"	Impregnated	1.4548	1.9877	1.494	1.992	3%	0%
4	2.81"x2.25"x1.0"	Impregnated, cut	1.5314	1.9004	1.563	1.968	2%	3%
5	6.25"x5.0"x1.0"	Impregnated	1.5967	1.9689	1.579	1.987	1%	1%
6	6.25"x5.0"x1.0"	Impregnated, cut	1.6059	1.9630	1.578	1.987	2%	1%





• Varying the driving frequency and the number of pole pairs while keeping the mechanical speed constant results in a 55 to 70% size reduction on motor geometry.



Field Strength for a 2 Pole Motor Design Field Strength for a 16 Pole Optimized Motor Design



# Methods and Approaches for Integrating Renewable Energy to an Evolving Grid

Matthew Korytowski Laura Wieserman Stephen Abate and Andrew Reiman









### Integration of Offshore Wind Power to the U.S. Grid

Matthew Korytowski

Laura Wieserman

**PV Inverter Grounding** 



# Distribution Modeling for Feeder Analytics and Distributed Energy Resource (DER) Integration Steve Abate and Andrew Reiman



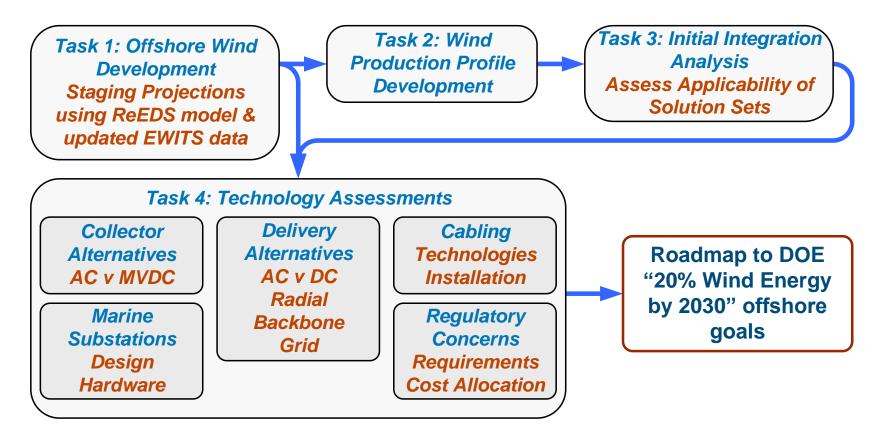
# Integration of Offshore Wind Power to the U.S. Grid

Prepared by: Matthew Korytowski Ph.D. Student





Develop the technical and economic viability data necessary to produce a roadmap to the "20% Wind Energy by 2030" offshore goals







#### There are six other companies involved to achieve the desired goals

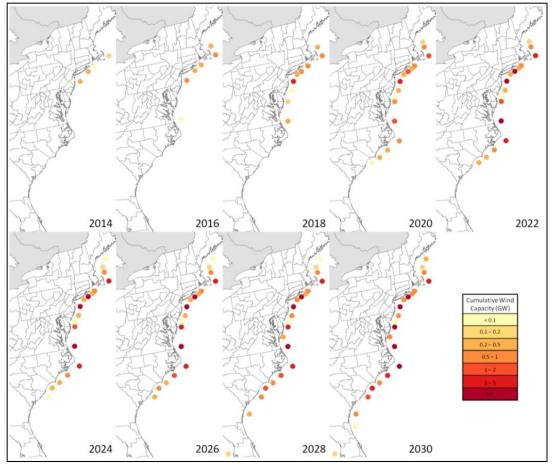
- ABB Power Systems Consulting
  - Power systems studies, market analysis, power equipment
  - Project lead and technology assessments
- University of Pittsburgh
  - Electric Power Initiative, Department of Electrical Engineering
  - Technology assessments and cost trends
- Xero Energy Limited
  - Grid connection engineering consultant for renewable energy projects
  - Technology assessments and cost trends

- AWS Truepower
  - Renewable energy consulting and wind farm siting
  - Wind resources, power production profiles
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)
  - Laboratory for renewables research and development
  - Wind development staging, study method assessment
- Duke Energy
  - Generation and transmission owner
  - Regulatory issues assessment

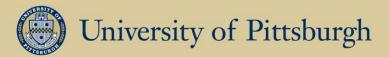




#### Task 1: Determine the expected offshore wind development staging

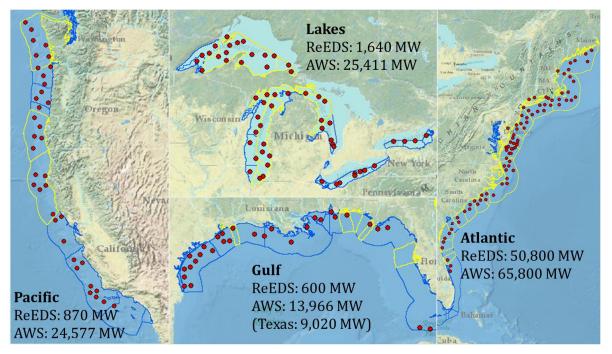


**ReEDS 2030 Build-out progression** 





#### Task 2: Determine the wind generation production profiles



- Develop synthetic power output profiles for theoretical offshore wind plants
- 209 Sites Totaling 134+ GW
- Site Totals By Region: All ReEDS Targets Met or Exceeded





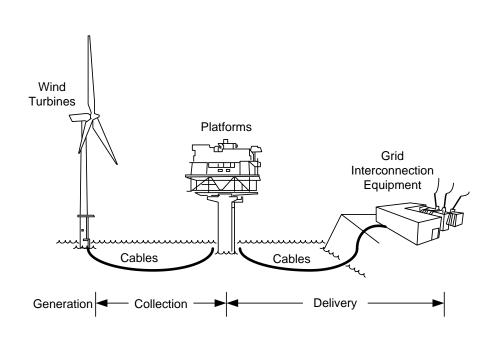
Task 3: Assess the applicability of onshore wind integration study methods to offshore wind studies

Methods to be assessed:	Potential improvements:
Eastern Wind Integration and Transmission Study (EWITS)	Improved offshore wind data sets
Western Wind and Solar Integration Study (WWSIS)	Improved utility system production modeling
Energy Imbalance Market (EIM) analysis	Larger balancing regions provided by offshore grid





#### Task 4: Assessment of present-day cost trends and technologies



- 1. What options are currently available?
- 2. What new options are possible (but not implemented) with current technology?
- 3. What options could be made available with foreseeable technological advancements (and what advancements are needed)?
- 4. What are the benefits and drawbacks of each possible technology option?
- 5. What are the economics of each option?



### **Photovoltaic Inverter Grounding**

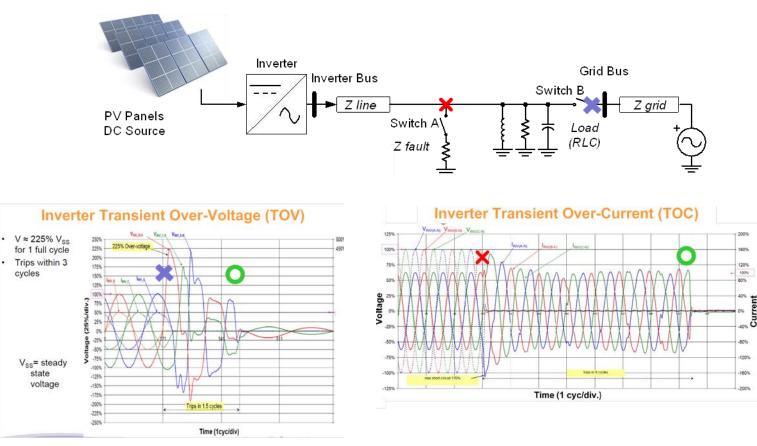
Prepared by: Laura Wieserman M.S. Student





## Methods and Approaches for Integration PV Inverter Grounding

### **Inverter Testing**



R. Bravo, R. Yinger, S. Robles, W. Tamae, "Solar PV Inverter Testing for Model Validation", IEEE PES General Meeting, Detroit, MI, July 25, 2011.

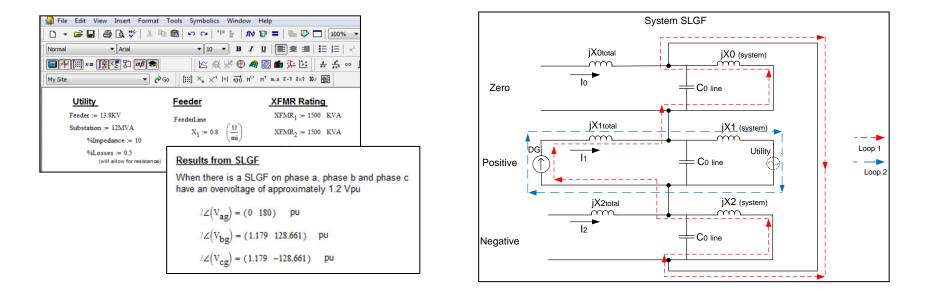




## Methods and Approaches for Integration PV Inverter Grounding

#### **Inverter Modeling**

 Starting with superposition to show contribution of the PV inverter to the fault current and overvoltage using symmetrical components



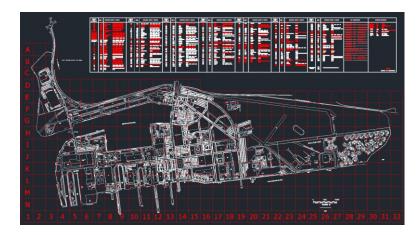


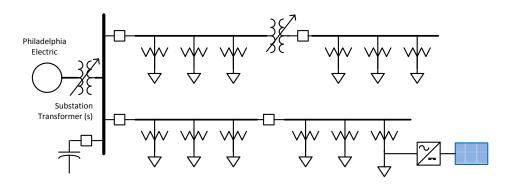


## Methods and Approaches for Integration PV Inverter Grounding

#### **System Modeling**

#### - Modeling Navy Yard facility in PSCAD and MATLAB







0.965

0.960

0.0

6.0

12.0

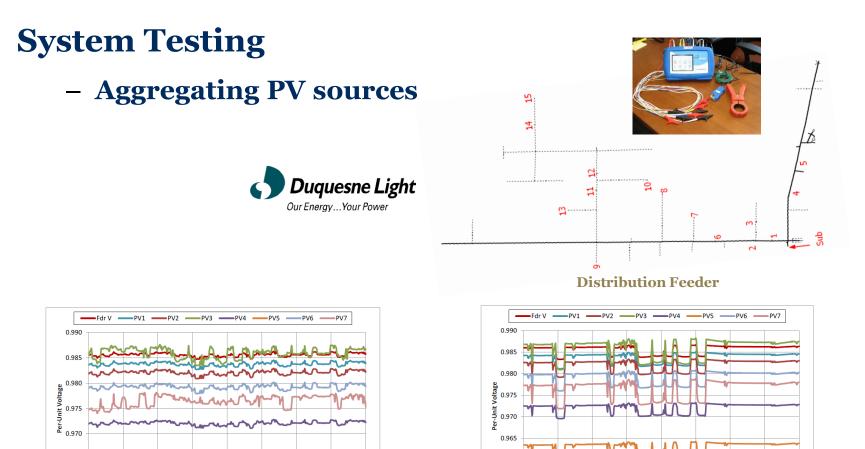
18.0

24.0

Minutes



#### Methods and Approaches for Integration PV Inverter Grounding



0.960

0.0

6.0

12.0



30.0

36.0

42.0

48.0

24.0

Minutes

30.0

36.0

42.0

48.0

18.0





#### Methods and Approaches for Integration PV Inverter Grounding

#### **New Lab Instrumentation**

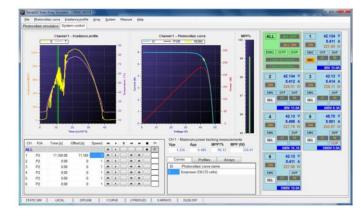


4kW PV Panels on the roof of Benedum Hall





Access to DC and AC inverter terminals



**PV Simulator Software** 



Type 1: 5/10/15 KW, 600Vdc

**PV Simulator** 

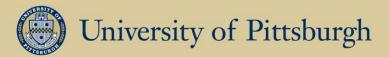
**Electric Power Systems Lab** 



Distribution Modeling for Feeder Analytics and Distributed Energy Resource (DER) Integration

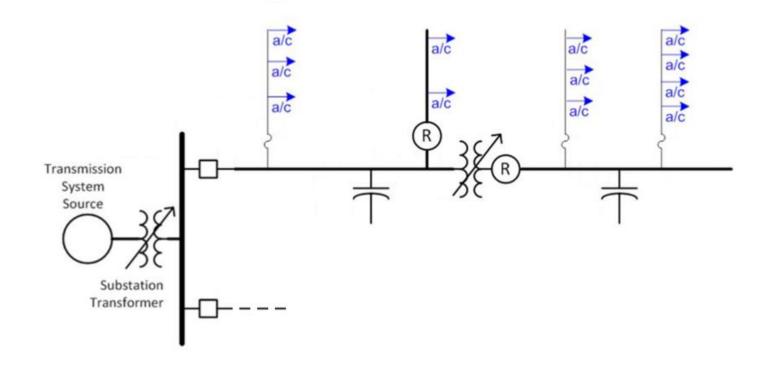
Prepared by: Stephen Abate Andrew Reiman M.S. Students

8<sup>th</sup> Annual Electric Power Industry Conference Swanson School of Engineering Graduate Student Symposium November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013





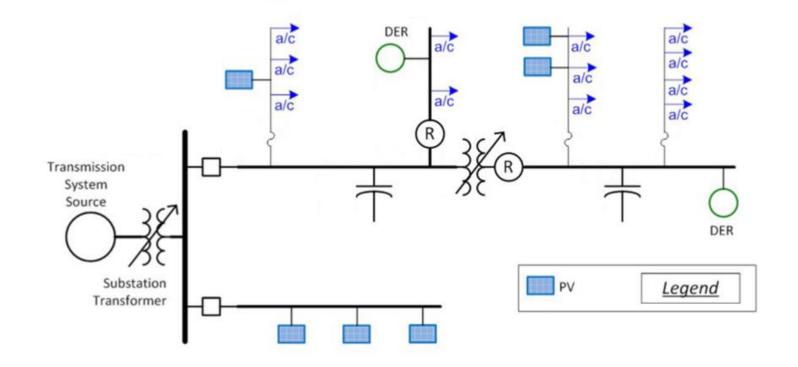
#### **Basic systems can be modeled using traditional methods**







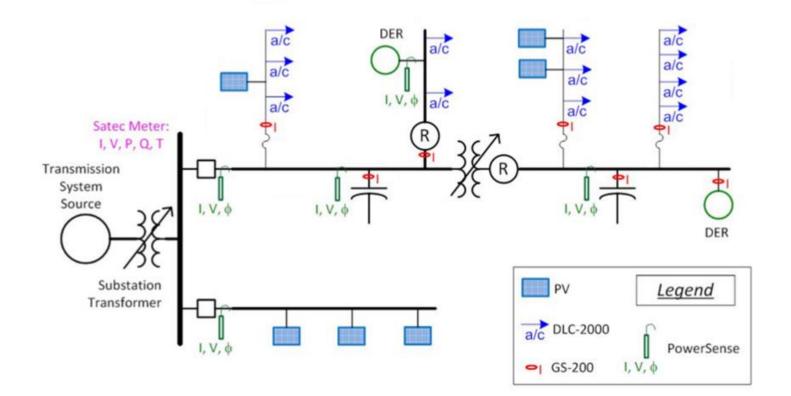
#### Systems with DER require advanced modeling techniques







#### Sensors are used to validate advanced modeling techniques



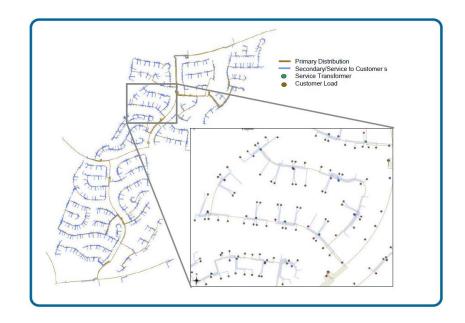




#### **Open Distribution System Simulator (OpenDSS)**

- Flexible open source software
- Time domain analysis

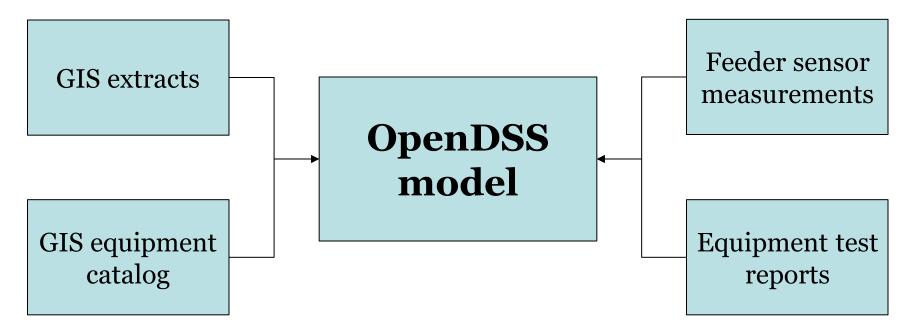
   (yearly, daily, duty cycle simulations)
- COM Interface (MATLAB, Excel, VBA, Python, etc)
- Ideal for importing data
- Repetitive scripted solutions
- Models smart grid components (DER, Storage, AMI)







## **OpenDSS models can be created from a variety of different data sources with scripted methods**







Poplar:Voltage 40.2800 40.2780 40.2760 40.2740 40.2720 40.2700 40.2680 -74.0550 -74.0500 -74.0450 -74.0400 Х

OpenDSS - Poplar Feeder Model





#### **Research Goals**

- Create detailed visualizations
- Use non-linear interpolation techniques to analyze nonsynchronous data samples
- Estimate states of grid devices including switches and capacitor banks
- Perform real-time acquisition of data and metrics





# **Thank You**