

NOMCOR

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BUCHAREST 2018 SYMPOSIUM ON MICROGRIDS

PANEL Session: Emerging Microgrid Technologies

Microgrid Applications Using RTDS









Presentation Outline

- What is a Microgrid?
- Microgrid Applications using RTDS
 - EMT Modelling
 - Available Models
 - 。 CHIL
 - 。 PHIL
- Questions



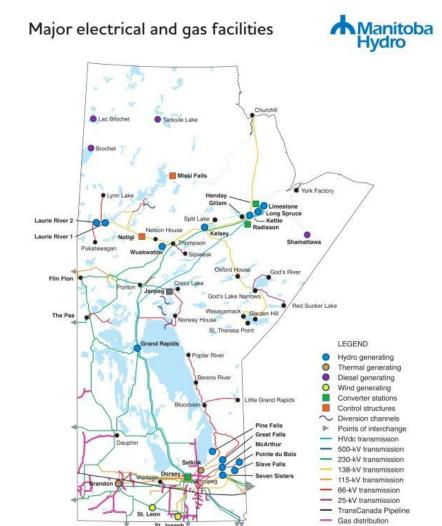




What is a Microgrid?

Historically, the underlying structure of power systems have been,

- Centralized (Both generation & load)
- Large generating facilities located close to resources and often far from populated load centers
- Bulk power is transmitted to consumers via Transmission and Distribution (T&D) networks (Unidirectional)
- Developed when the costs of transporting fuel & integrating generating technologies into populated areas far exceeded the cost of developing T&D facilities



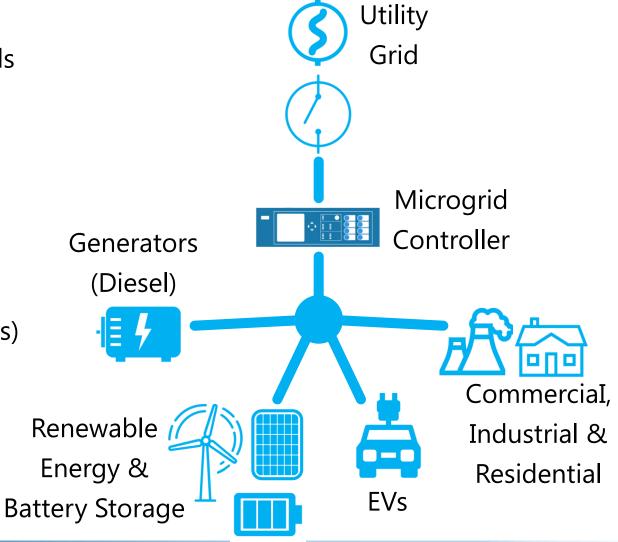




What is a Microgrid?

Power systems are transforming, and Microgrids are introducing a more decentralized or distributed approach.

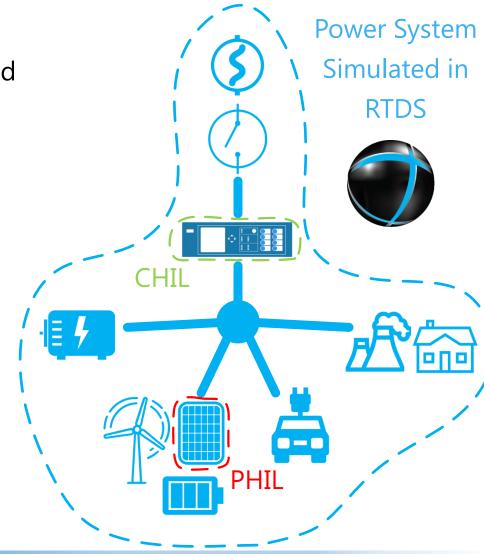
- Localized, self contained network containing both generation and load
- Decentralized or distributed generation resources (Renewable Energy based resources)
- Ability to island or disconnect from the main grid and operate







- Utility grid and Microgrid can be modeled and simulated with the RTDS
- 2. Various modelling capabilities for renewable energy resources with varying levels of detail and hardware requirements
- 3. Ability to preform Control Hardware In the Loop (CHIL) testing for Microgrid Controllers
- Ability to preform Power Hardware In the Loop (PHIL) testing on physical power devices such as inverters, electric vehicles, batteries etc.

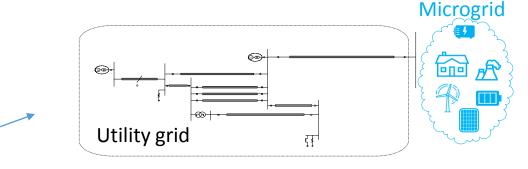


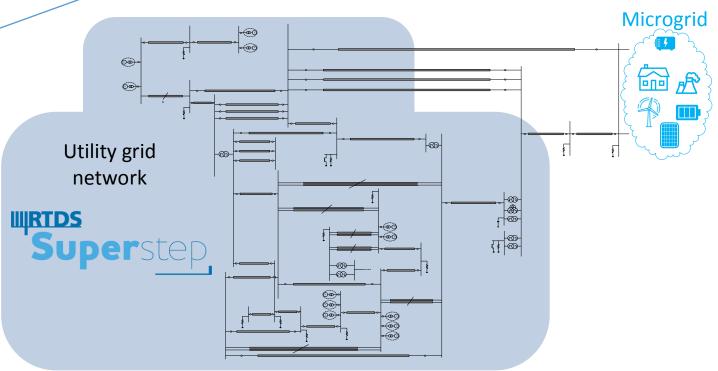




- Utility grid and Microgrid can be modeled and simulated with the RTDS
- Details of the utility grid can be modelled as opposed to using a simplified equivalent.
- If required, the superstep

 functionality can be used to
 accommodate a larger, more
 detailed network for the grid.





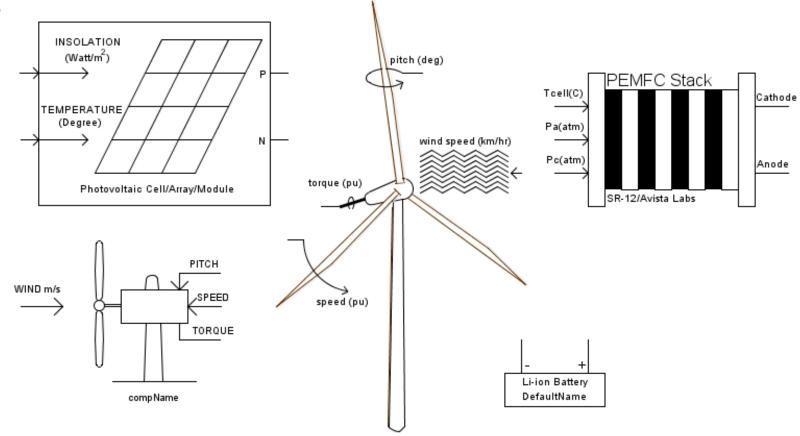




2. Various modelling capabilities for renewable energy resources with varying levels of details

and hardware requirements

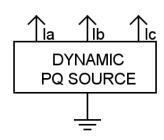
- Renewable Energy Models
 - Wind
 - PV
- Energy Storage Models
 - Batteries
 - Fuel Cells

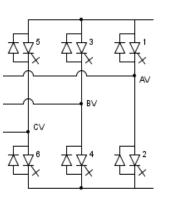


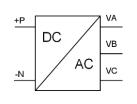


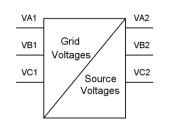


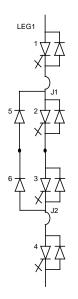
- 2. Various modelling capabilities for renewable energy resources with varying levels of detail
 - and hardware requirements
- Power Electronic Converters
 - Switching models
 - Only available in small dt environment
 - Average models
 - Available main dt & distribution modes
- Dynamic PQ Source

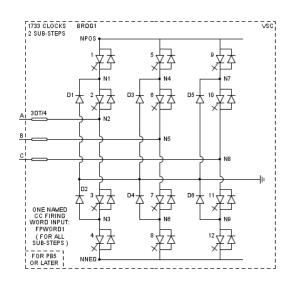


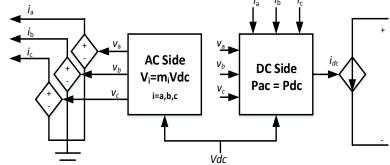










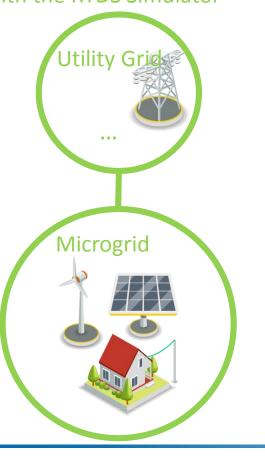






3. Ability to preform Control Hardware In the Loop (CHIL) testing for Microgrid Controllers

Simulated with the RTDS Simulator





Physical Hardware

- Analogue/digital output
- IEC 61850 SV/GSE, DNP3/104, MODBUS, TCP/UDP







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- IEC 61850 SV/GSE, DNP3/104, MODBUS, TCP/UDP



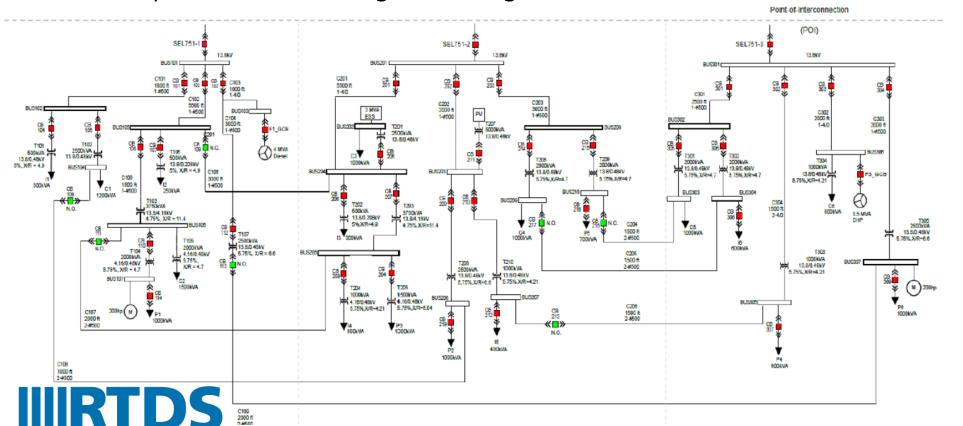


Technologies

Microgrid Applications using RTDS

3. Ability to preform Control Hardware In the Loop (CHIL) testing for Microgrid Controllers

Example: Banshee Microgrid, Microgrid and DER Controller Symposium, MIT, February 2017



- Industrial facility with 3 utility radial feeders
- 47 Circuit breakers
- Load range 5-14 MW
- 18 Aggregated loads
- 4 MVA Diesel Gen.
- 3.5 MVA CHP
- 3 MW PV
- 2.5 MW BESS

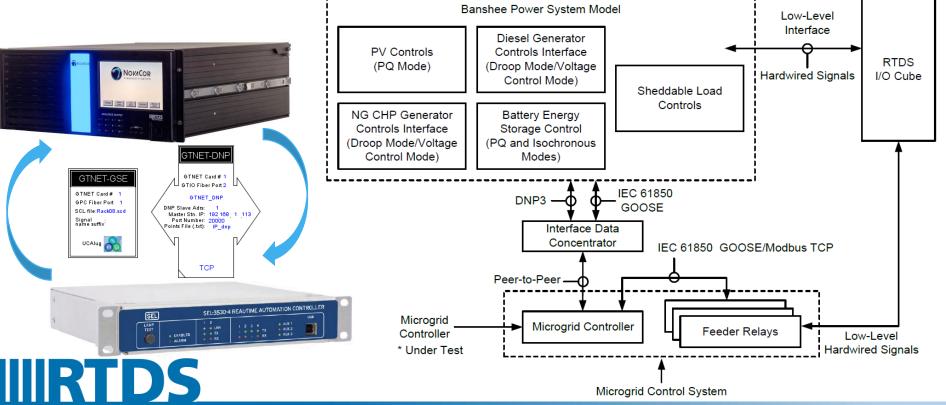


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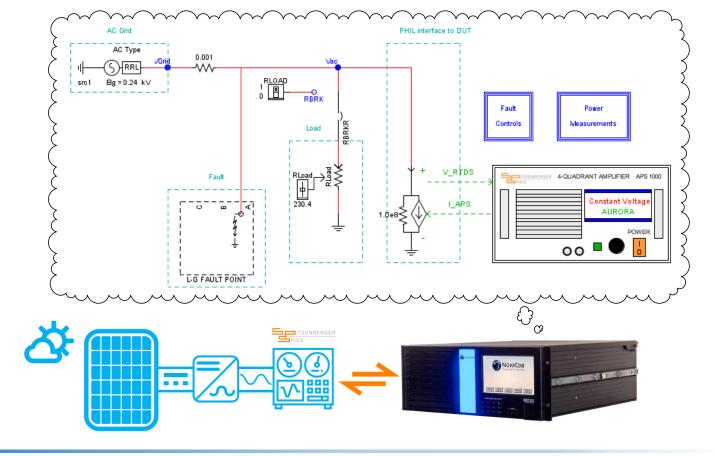
- the entire Banshee system in the RTDS (1 NovaCor Chassis, with 3 cores) to run with a time-step less than 50 µs.
- Interface between RTDS and Microgrid Controler (SEL RTAC) using DNP3 & IEC 61850 GOOSE protocols.



4. Ability to preform Power Hardware In the Loop (PHIL) testing on physical power devices such as inverters, electric vehicles, batteries etc.

Example: PHIL with PV Panel & Microinverter

- 255W PV Panel
- 225 W Microinverter
- Aurora interface SPS Amplifier
- Characterize behavior of renewables and their inverters (black box)







Questions?

