



Power System Driven Hardware in the Loop Simulations at Florida State University's Center for Advanced Power System

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TCIPG Seminar
University of Illinois
Dec 2 2011, Champaign, IL





Outline



- Overview of CAPS
- Hardware in the Loop (HIL) Concepts and Challenges
 - Real Time Simulators
 - Interfaces
 - Examples
- CAPS Facility Expansions
- Concluding Remarks



FSU Center for Advanced Power Systems



- Established at Florida State University in 2000 under a grant from the Office of Naval Research
- Lead Member of ONR Electric Ship R&D Consortium
- Focus on research and education related to application of new technologies to electric power systems
- ~\$8 million annual research funding from ONR, DOE, Industry
- DOD cleared Facility at Secret Level



Research Focus

- Electric Power Systems
- Advanced Modeling and Simulation
- Advanced Control Systems
- Power Electronics Integration and Controls
- Thermal Management
- High Temperature Superconductivity
- Electrical Insulation/Dielectrics

–44,000 square feet laboratories and offices located in Innovation Park, Tallahassee; over \$25 million specialized power and energy capabilities funded by ONR, DOE

–Employs approx. 100, including

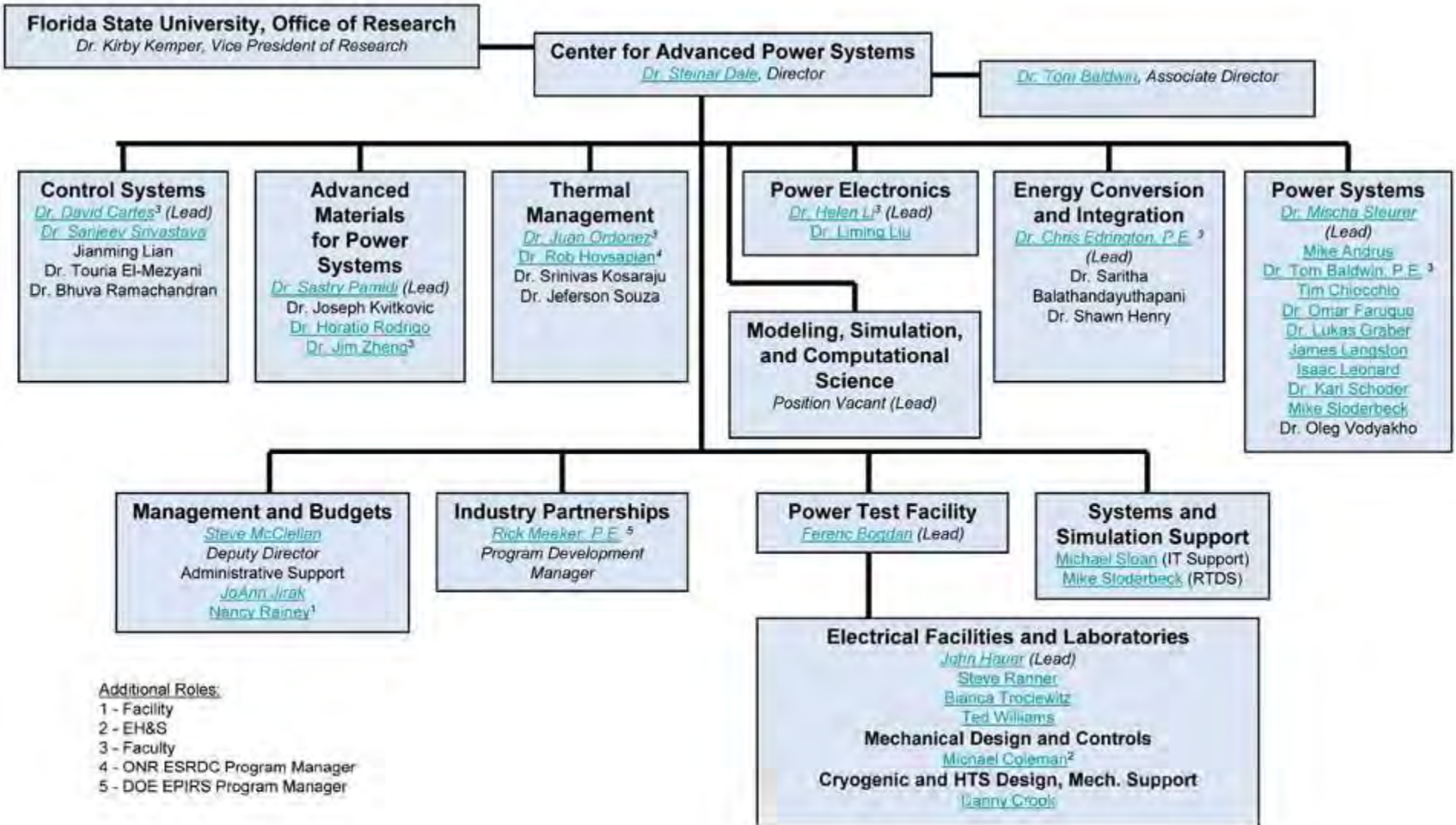
–46 scientists, engineers and technicians, post-doc.'s and supporting staff,

–7 FAMU-FSU College of Engineering faculty

–44 Students



CAPS Organization



- Additional Roles:**
- 1 - Facility
 - 2 - EH&S
 - 3 - Faculty
 - 4 - ONR ESRDC Program Manager
 - 5 - DOE EPIRS Program Manager



Major Collaborative Research and Education Initiatives in Energy with CAPS Participation



<http://www.esrdc.com/>

- Florida State University
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Mississippi State University
- Purdue University
- University of South Carolina
- U.S. Naval Academy and Naval Post Graduate School
- University of Texas at Austin



Institutions Addressing Florida's Energy Needs

<http://www.floridaenergy.ufl.edu/>



Future Renewable Electric Energy Delivery and Management (FREEDM) Systems

Engineering Research Center (ERC)

<http://www.freedm.ncsu.edu/>



The Sunshine State Solar Grid Initiative (SUNGRIN)





Early Stage Prototype Testing



Needs

Test under different (grid) conditions

Modification of configuration(s)

Repeatability: Capability for exact reproduction of testing conditions

Drawbacks of conventional testing

Expenses in construction

Time intensive

Facilities for high power are rare

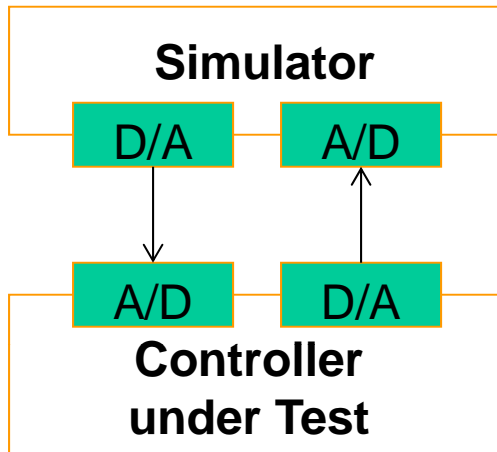
Extreme scenarios endanger equipment

Possible solution

Power HIL



Controller Hardware in Loop (CHIL) and Power Hardware in Loop (PHIL)

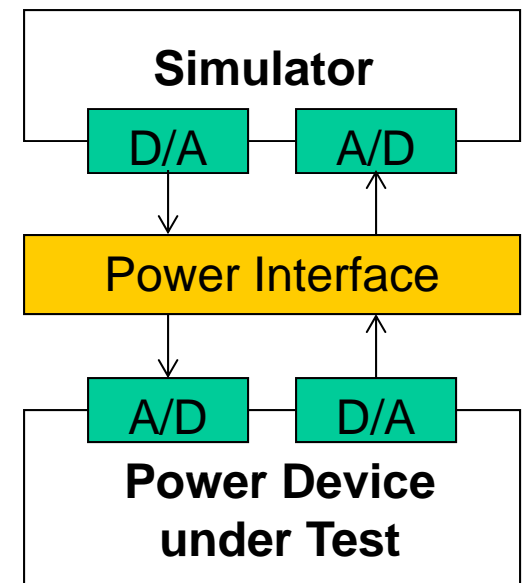


- **Controller HIL Simulation**

- Controller under test
- Low level transmitting signals (+/-15V, mA)
- A/D and D/A converters are adequate for the interface

Power HIL Simulation

- Power device (load, sink) under test
- High level transmitting signals (kV, kA, MW)
- Power amplifiers required for interface





FSU-CAPS Power Testing Facility





FSU-CAPS Power Testing Facility



12.5 kV and 4.16 kV transformers



12.5 kV and 4.16 kV switchgear



2 x 8 MVA / 5 MW variable speed drives



2 x 2.5/5 MW dynamometers



5 MW Electrical PHIL Facility at FSU-CAPS



Real Time Simulator RTDS



Voltage / current
reference / feedback
from / to RTDS

4.16 kV / 7 MVA
utility bus

6.25 MVA / 5 MW Variable Voltage Source (VVS) Converter “Amplifier”



$f_s = 10$ kHz effective
Bandwidth ≈ 1.2 kHz

0...4.16 (8.2) kV / 6.25 MVA
experimental **AC** bus (ungrounded)

0...1.15 kV / 2.5 MW experimental **DC**
bus (ungrounded)

0-480 V / 1.5 MVA experimental
AC bus (ungrounded)



CAPS Facility Capabilities

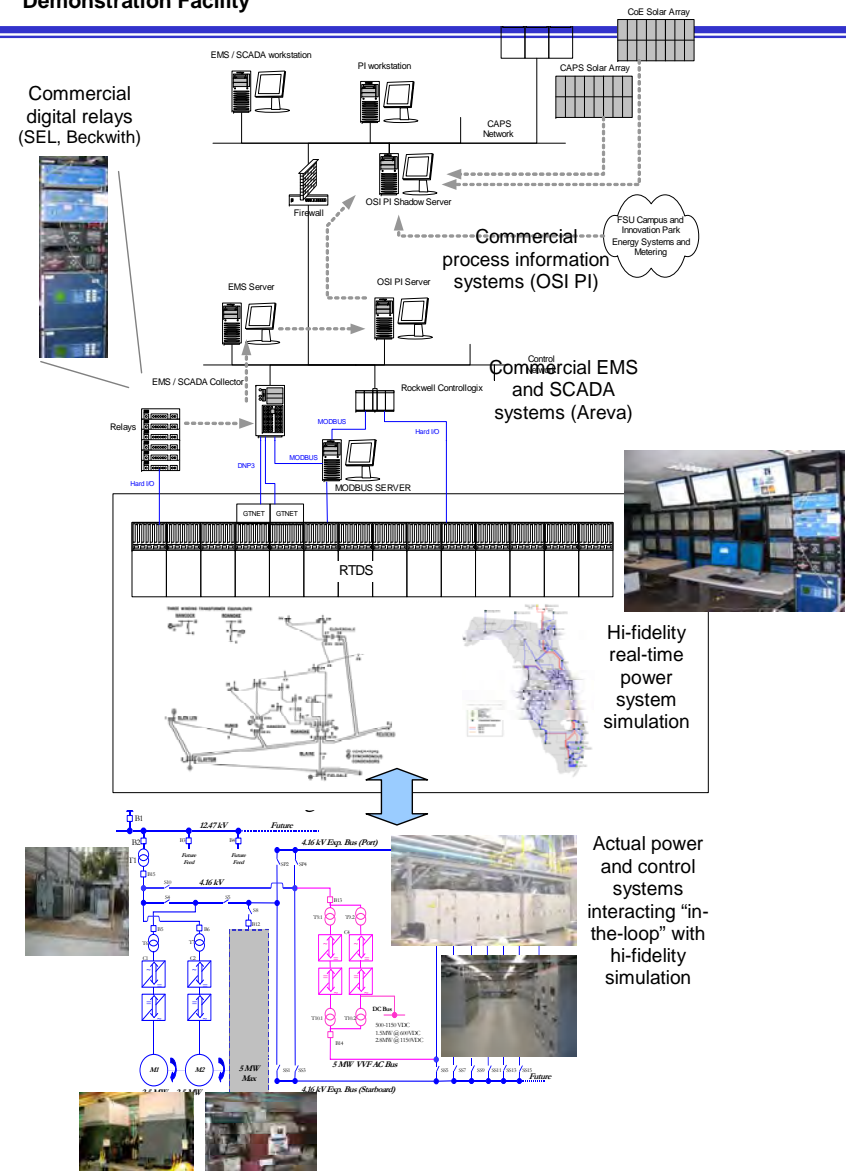


Power System Simulation, Control, and Information Systems Development, Test, Evaluation, and Demonstration Facility

- 7.5 MVA, 4.16kV test and evaluation facility
 - 5 MW variable voltage / variable frequency converter
 - 5 MW dynamometer
 - High-speed machine capability, to 24,000 RPM
 - Switchgear and transformers
- Real-time Digital Simulator (RTDS)
 - Down to $<2 \mu\text{Sec}$ time step in real-time
- Integrated Hardware-in-the-Loop (HIL) testbed \rightarrow 5 MW testbed + RTDS
- Low power dynamometers and converters
- AC Loss and Quench Stability Lab
- Cryo-cooled systems lab
- Cryo-dielectrics Lab
 - With high voltage test capability

Additions and Enhancements in Progress

- MVDC test capability to +/- 24 kV

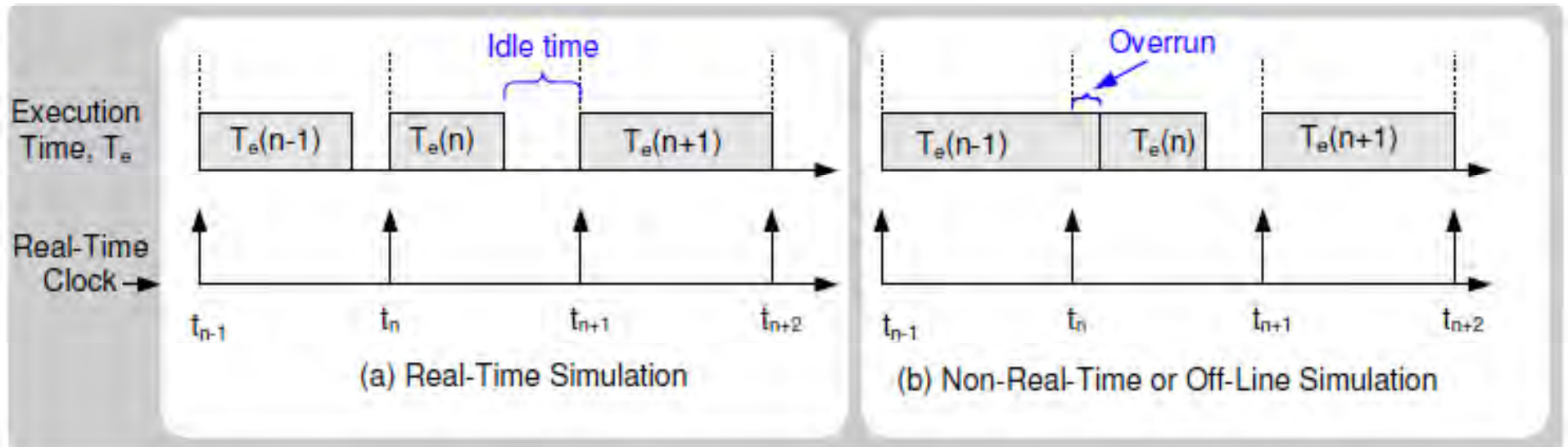




Real-Time Computer Simulation



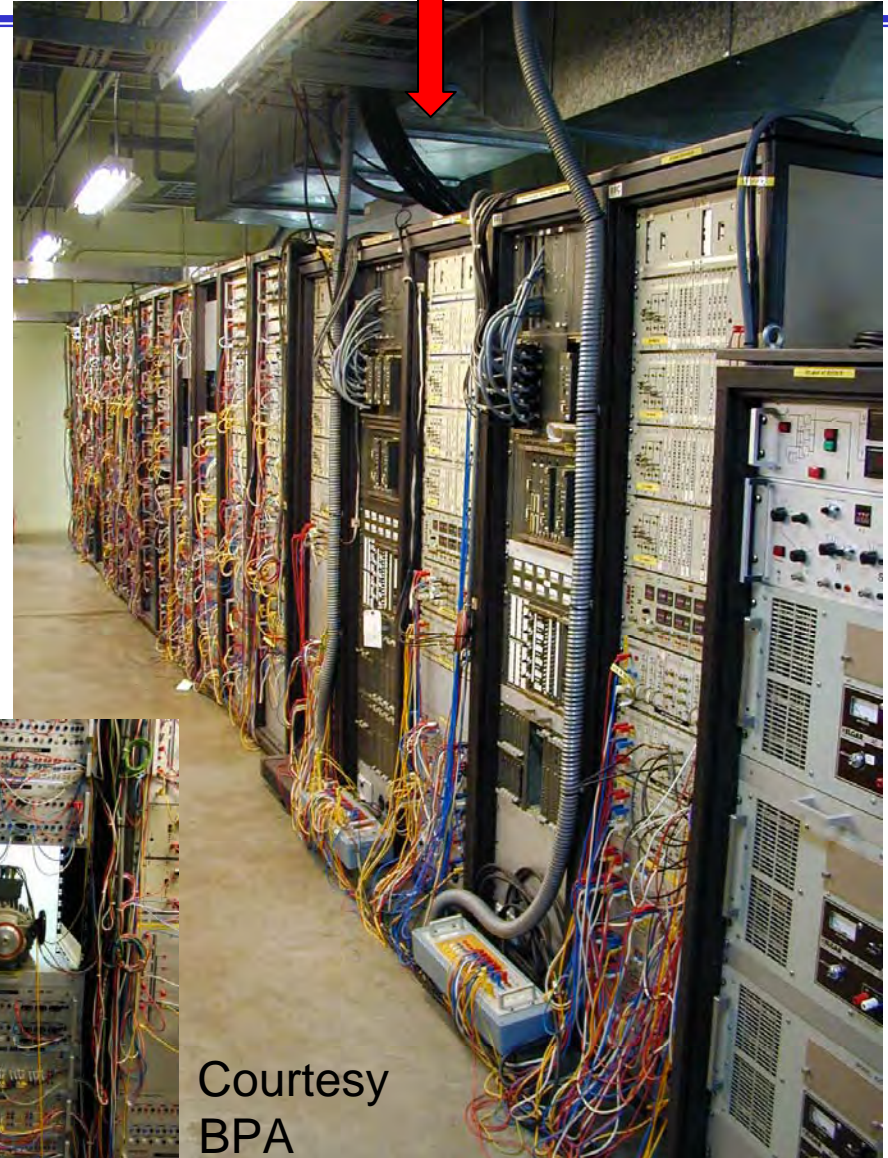
- What does it mean?
 - Real-Time simulation means producing the true system behavior or dynamics through simulation at the same rate as it happens in an actual physical system
- Main Characteristics
 - Simulation must be completed within the specified time-step
 - Should be able to interface with physical hardware



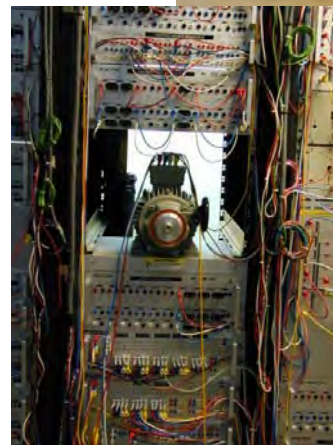


Transient Network Simulators

Digital versus Analog



- Flexibility
- User friendliness
- Maintenance
- Digital interfaces
- Model portability



Courtesy
BPA



Power Systems Simulations at CAPS



REAL-TIME – using RTDS

- Large-scale electromagnetic transient simulator
- EMTF type simulation covers load-flow, harmonic, dynamic, and transient regime
- 111,200 MFLOPS; 14 “racks”, parallel processing
- Real-time simulation, with time steps down to $<2 \mu\text{s}$.
- Real-time simulation of 756 electrical nodes, plus hundreds of control and other simulation blocks
- Extensive digital and analog I/O for interfacing hardware to simulation (>2500 analog, >200 digital). Can connect in real-time to any electrical node within the simulation.
- MODBUS TCP, DNP 3.0 and IEC 61850 interfaces also available.
- Capability for remote access over VPN link

Other simulation tools in-use at CAPS:

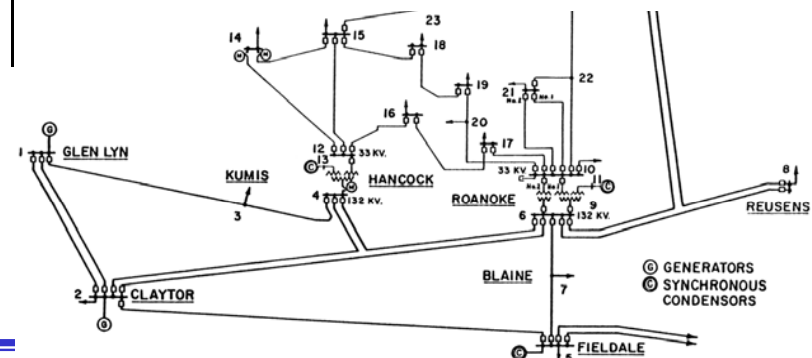
- PSS/E, PSCAD/EMTDC, MATLAB/Simulink, ATP, PSPICE, ANSYS, DSPACE, OPAL-RT



RT simulator lab at CAPS

Example: IEEE 30-bus System

- 5 racks, $dt=65 \mu\text{s}$
- 6 machines incl. governor & v-regulator
- 36 transmission lines
- 70 breakers





OPAL-RT Real-Time Simulator

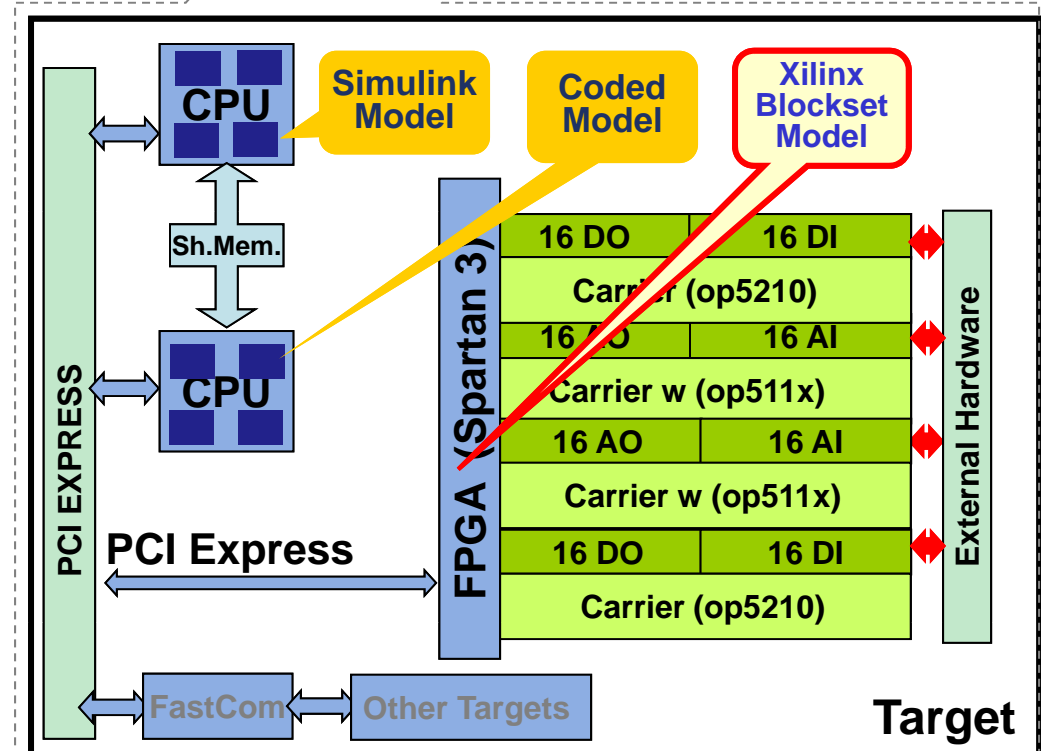
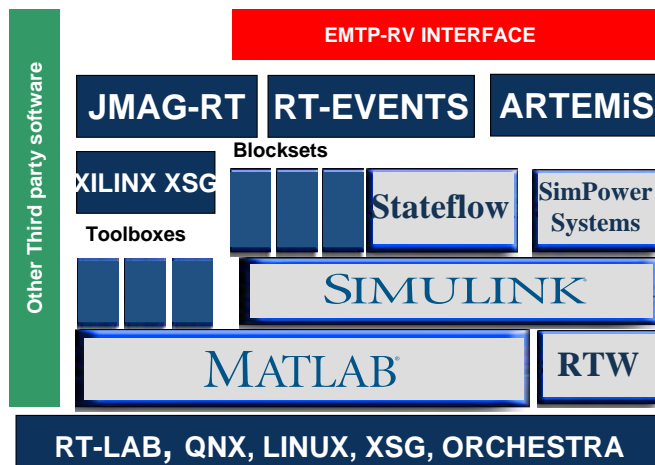
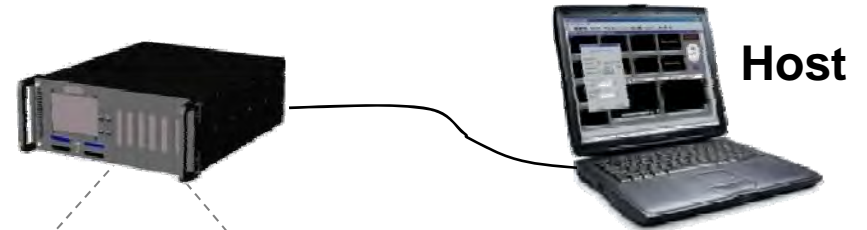


Key Features-

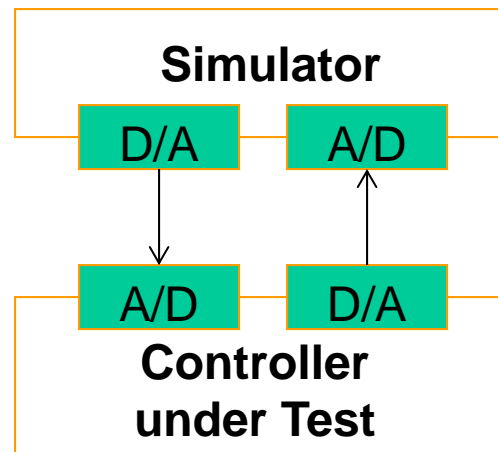
1. General purpose CPU based
2. Simulink based model development
3. MATLAB, C/C++, FORTRAN code can be simulated
4. Supports multi physics-domain simulations
5. Reconfigurable FPGA based I/O
6. Supports user developed models

OS-RedHat Linux

OS-Windows

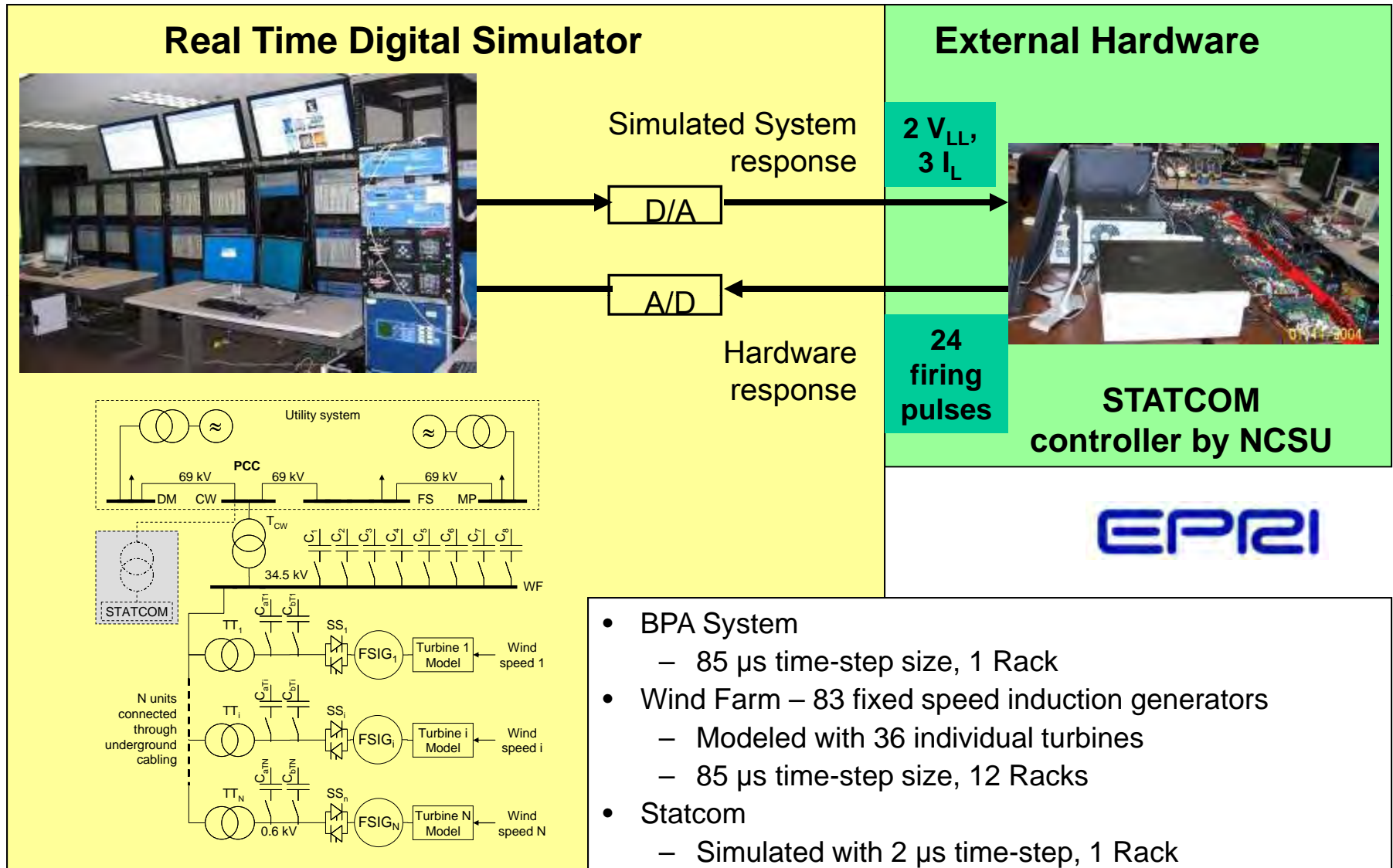


Examples of Controller Hardware in the Loop (CHIL) Simulation Projects





Controller Hardware in the Loop (CHIL) Testing of STATCOM controller

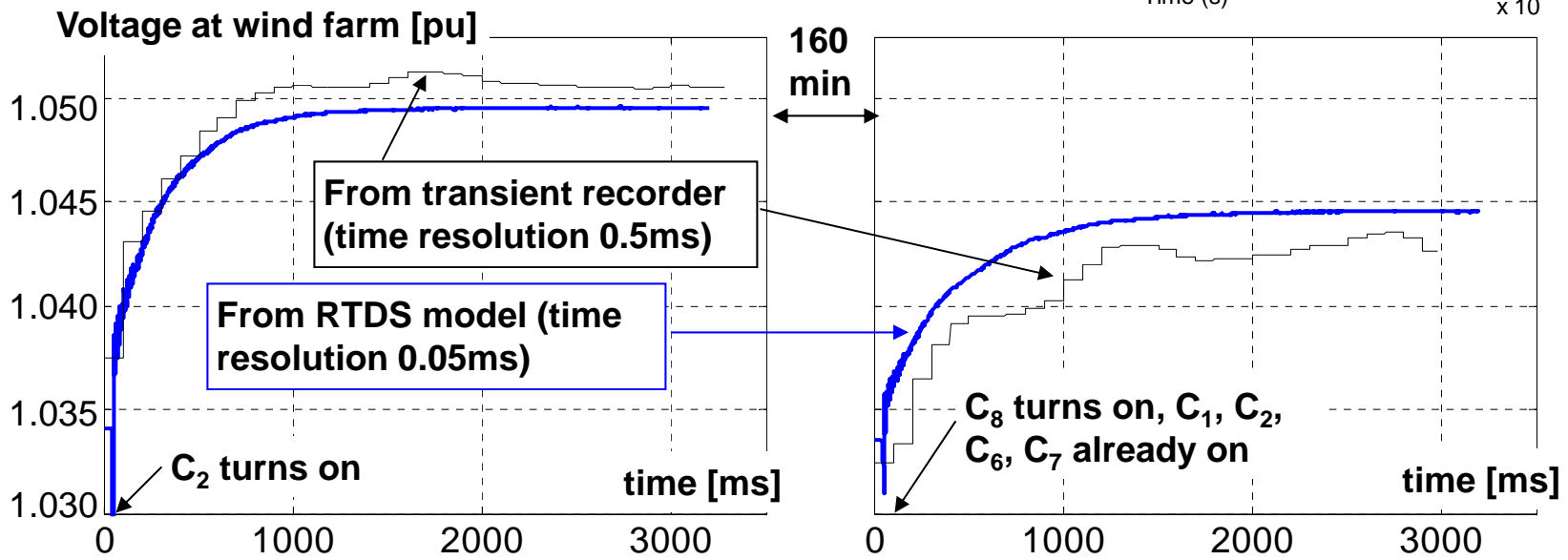
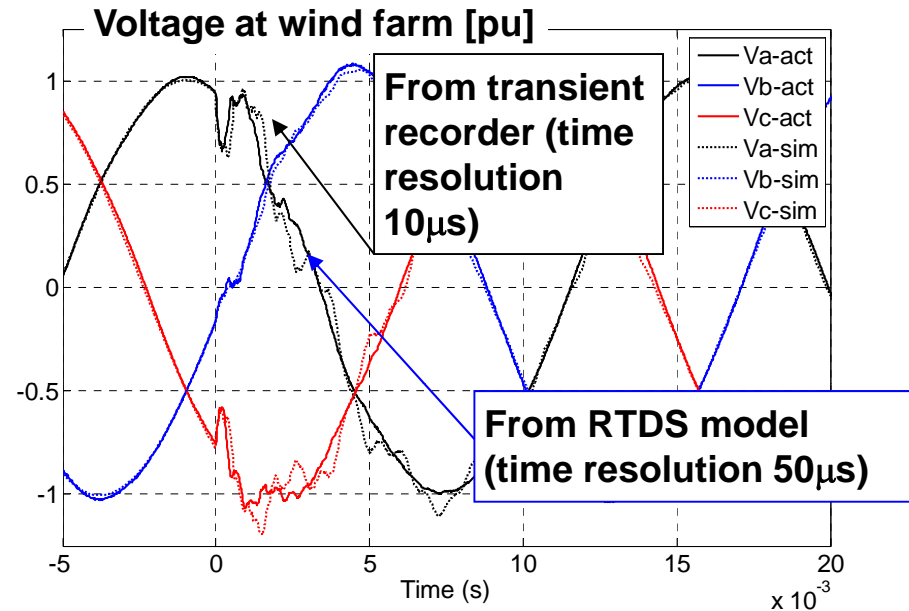




Model Validation - Capacitor Switching



- Power system model was rigorously validated against various data provide by Bonneville Power Administration
- RT simulation model captured all the provided data sets reasonably well





HIL Test Bed for Distributed Grid Intelligence



DGI Computing Platform

MAMBA Board Cluster
(Boards #1 - #6)

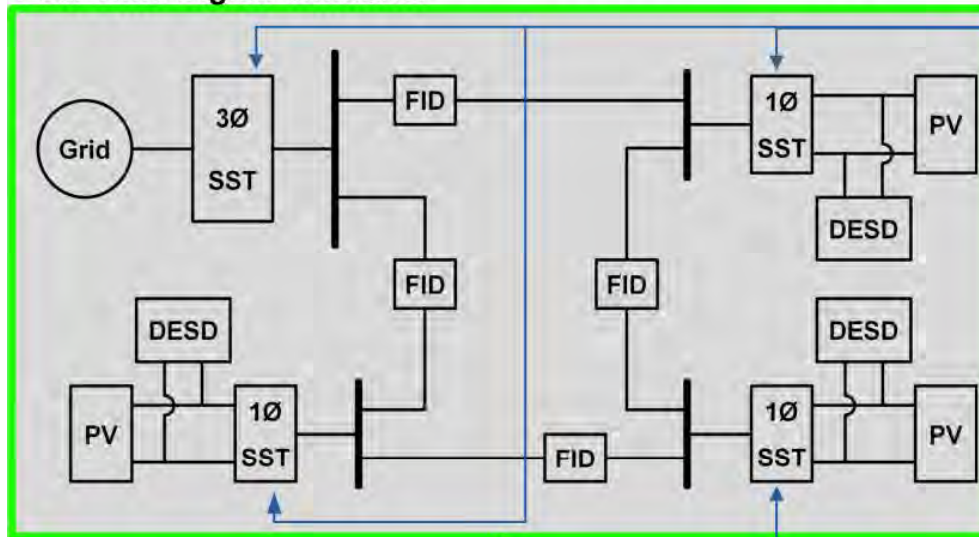
Ethernet
Switch

Xilinx
Virtex 5
FPGA

Digital
Communications
Backbone



Real-Time Digital Simulator



FID Trip Signal

Pilot Protection Algorithm (Compact Rio Platform)

A/D

SST CTRL
(ARM Board)

Trip Alert to DGI





HIL Test Bed for High Penetration PV Studies



Circuit model based on Jacksonville Electric Authority feeder

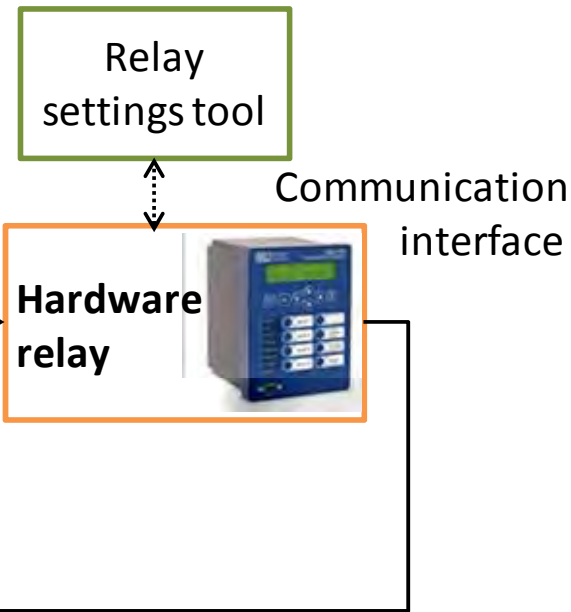
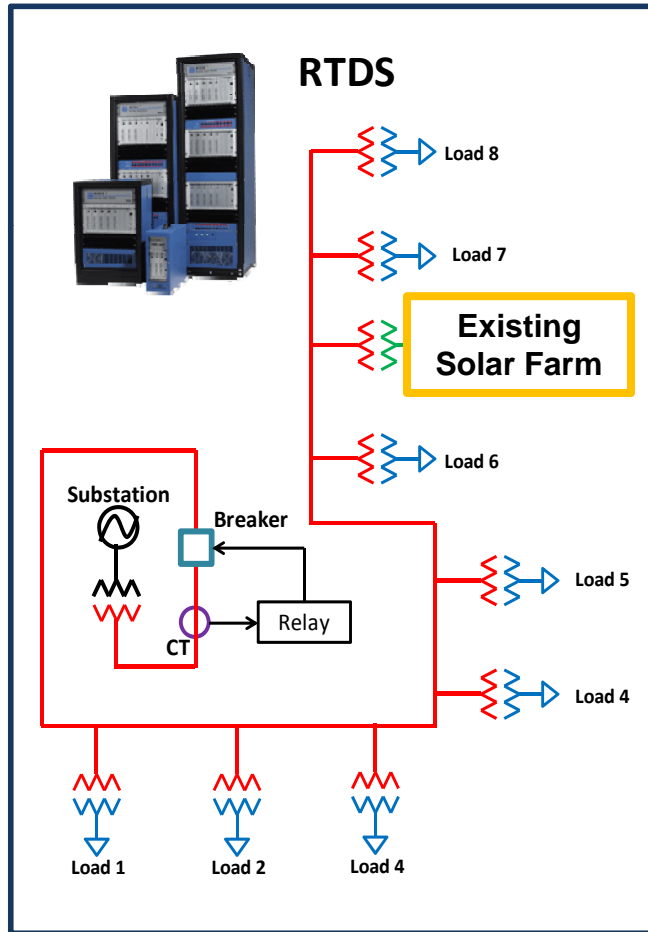


Sunshine State Solar Grid Initiative (SUNGRIN)

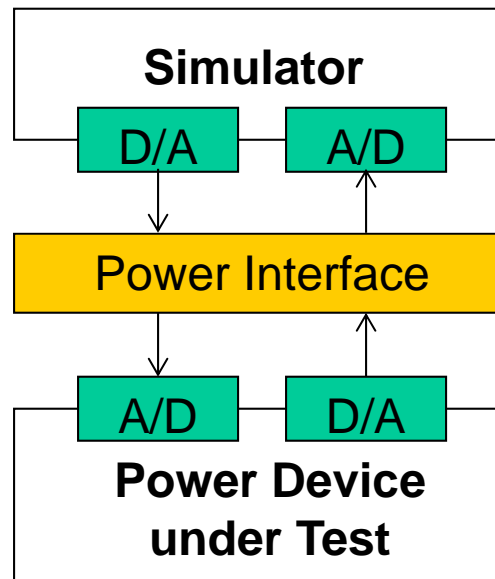


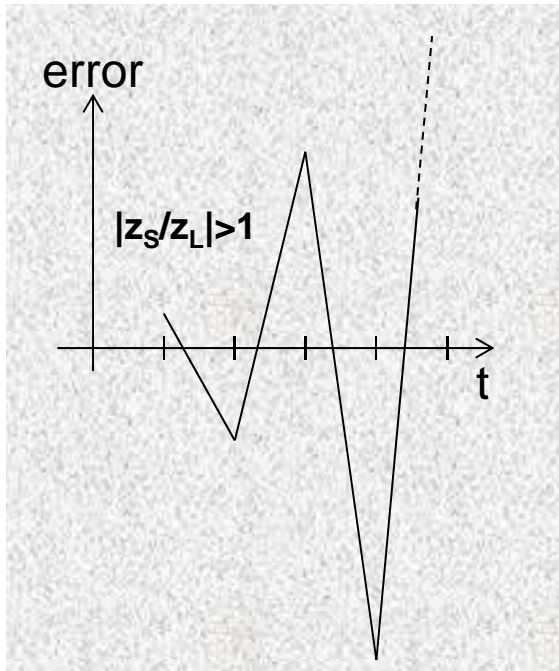
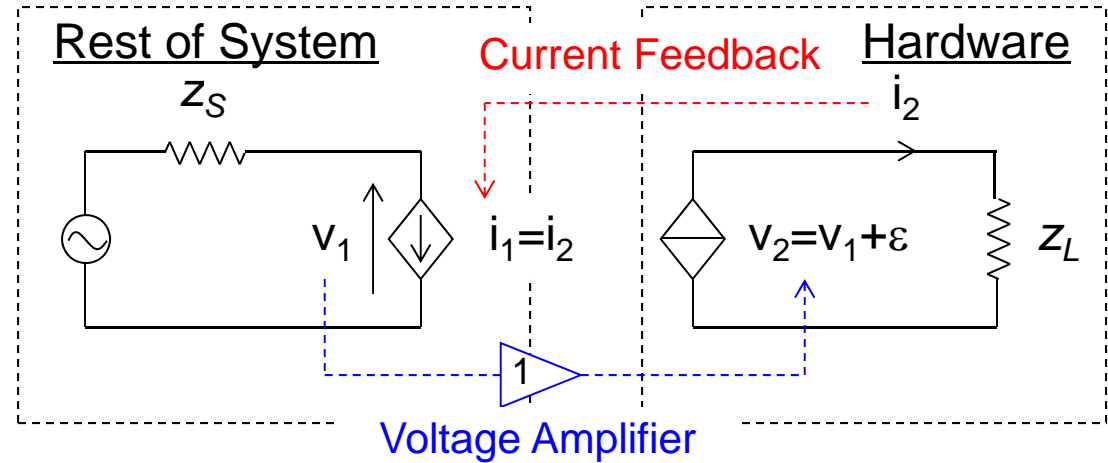
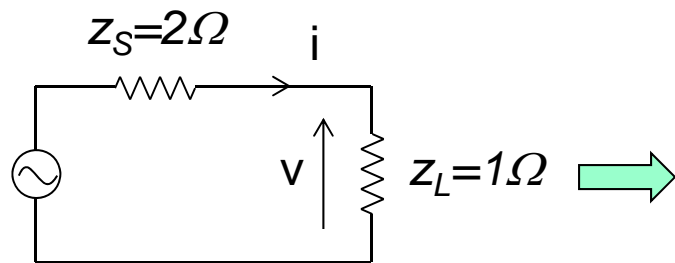
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy



Examples of Power Hardware in the Loop (PHIL) Simulation Projects

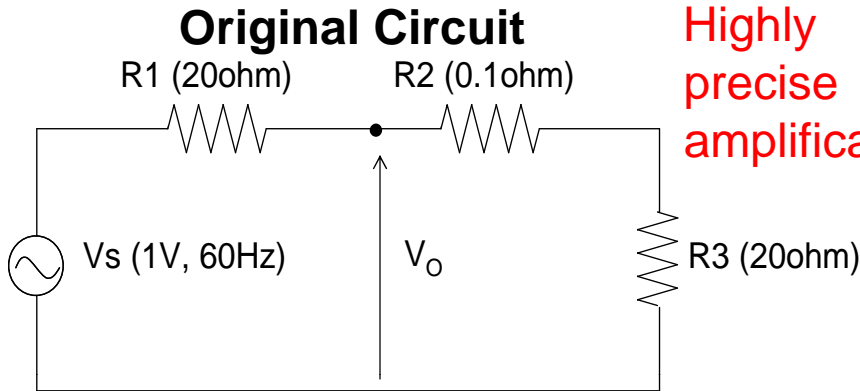




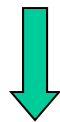
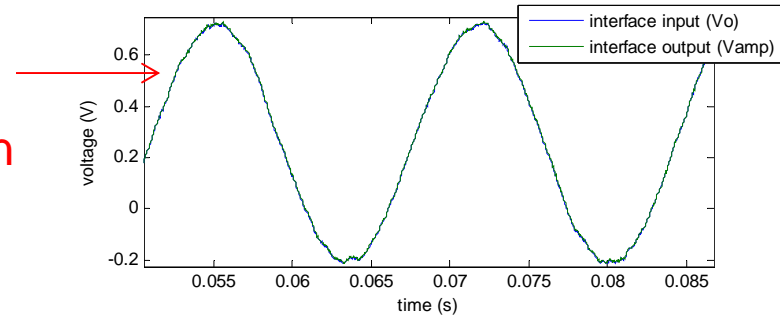
- ✚ Step k:
 - ✚ $\Delta v_2(k) = \varepsilon$, & $i_2 = v_2/z_L \rightarrow \Delta i_2(k) = \varepsilon/z_L$
- ✚ Step k+1:
 - ✚ $\Delta i_2(k) = \varepsilon/z_L$, & $v_1 = v_s - i_1 \cdot z_s \rightarrow \Delta v_1(k+1) = -\varepsilon \cdot z_s/z_L$
- ✚ Result:
 - ✚ Error ε is amplified by a factor of $-z_s/z_L$



Imperfect Interface Causes Simulation Errors

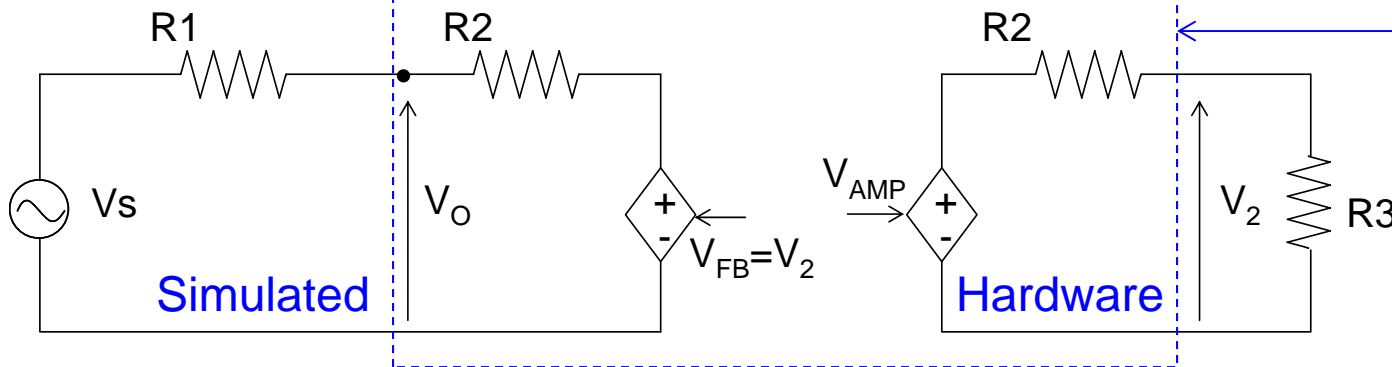
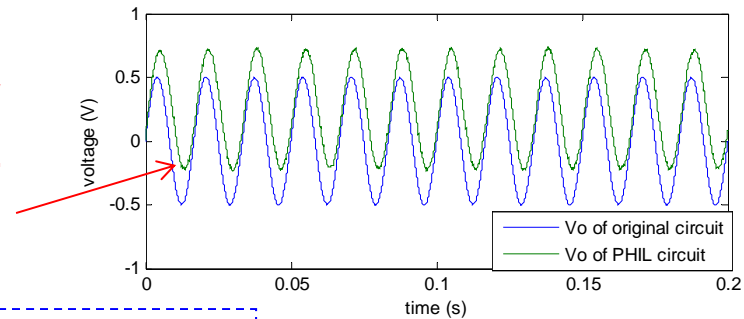


Highly precise amplification



PHIL Implementation

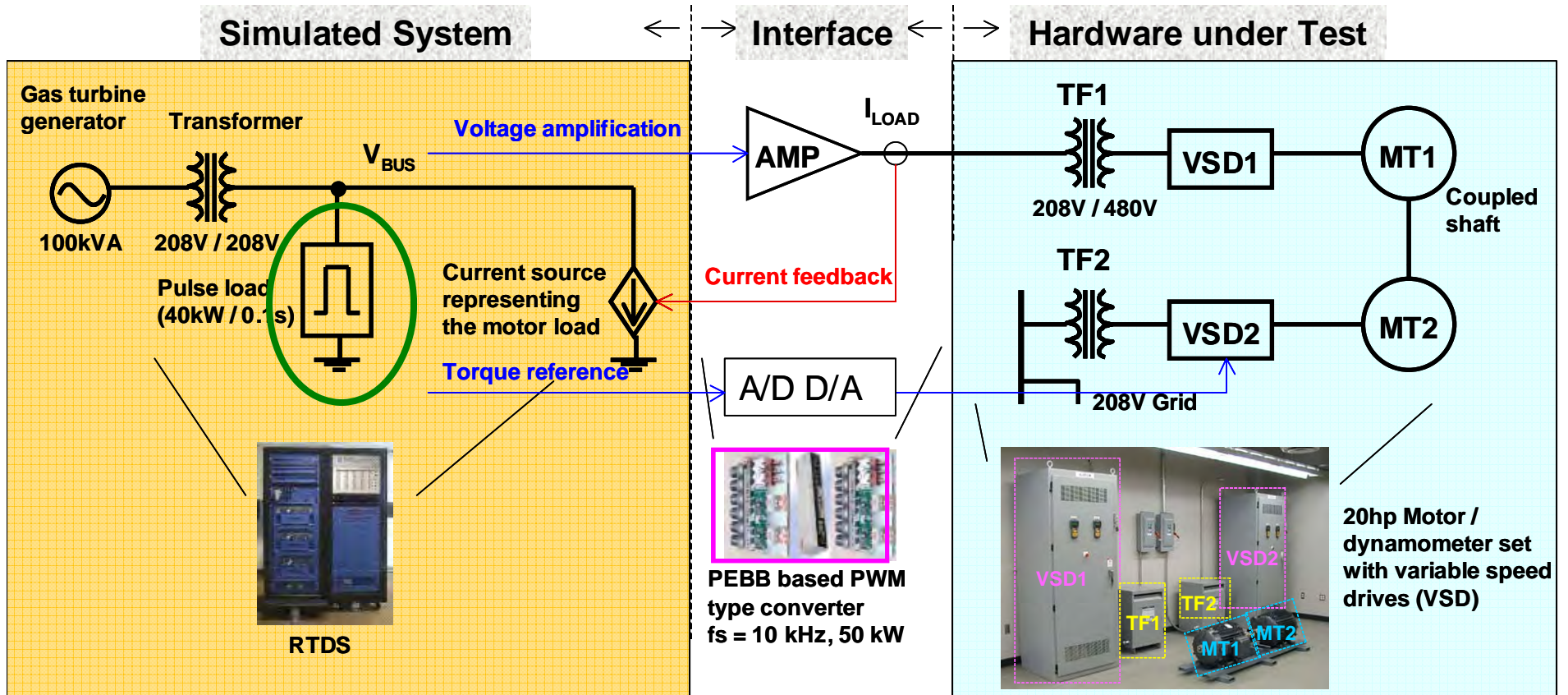
Large error in the PHIL simulation result



Interface uses relaxation method where a common component is implanted both in hardware and in software

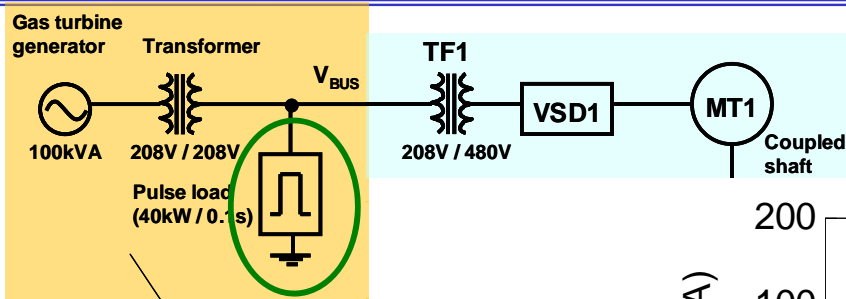
W. Ren, M. Steurer, T. L. Baldwin, "Improve the Stability of Power Hardware-in-the-Loop Simulation by Selecting Appropriate Interface Algorithm", in Proc. of the ICPS 2007, Edmonton, ALB, Canada, May 6-10 2007

Example: Simulated Pulse Load Event

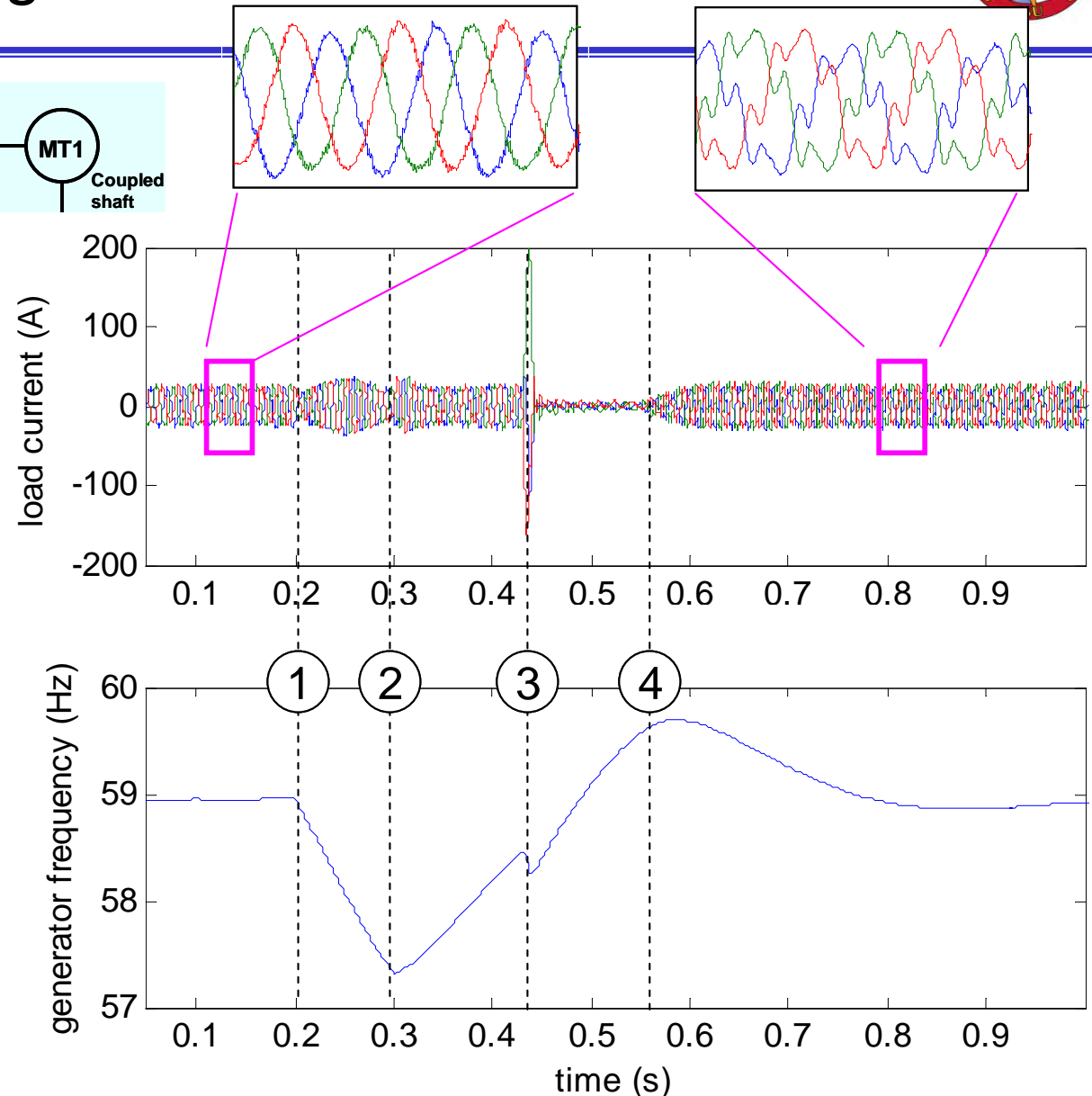




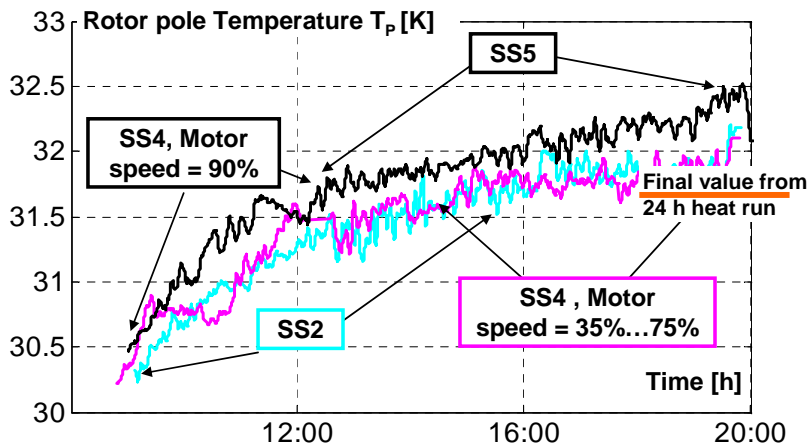
VSD1 During Simulated Pulse Load Event



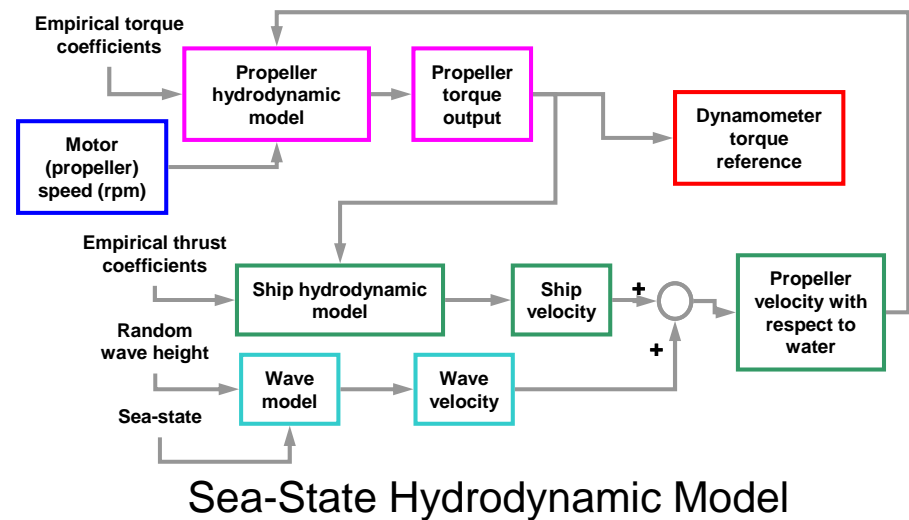
1. Pulse load on => GT speed decreases
2. Pulse load off => GT speed increases
3. VSD1 active front end trips
4. VSD1 DC link depleted until free wheeling diodes conduct



PHIL Investigations of Rotor Heating in a 5 MW HTS Propulsion Motor



Rotor Heating from High Sea-States



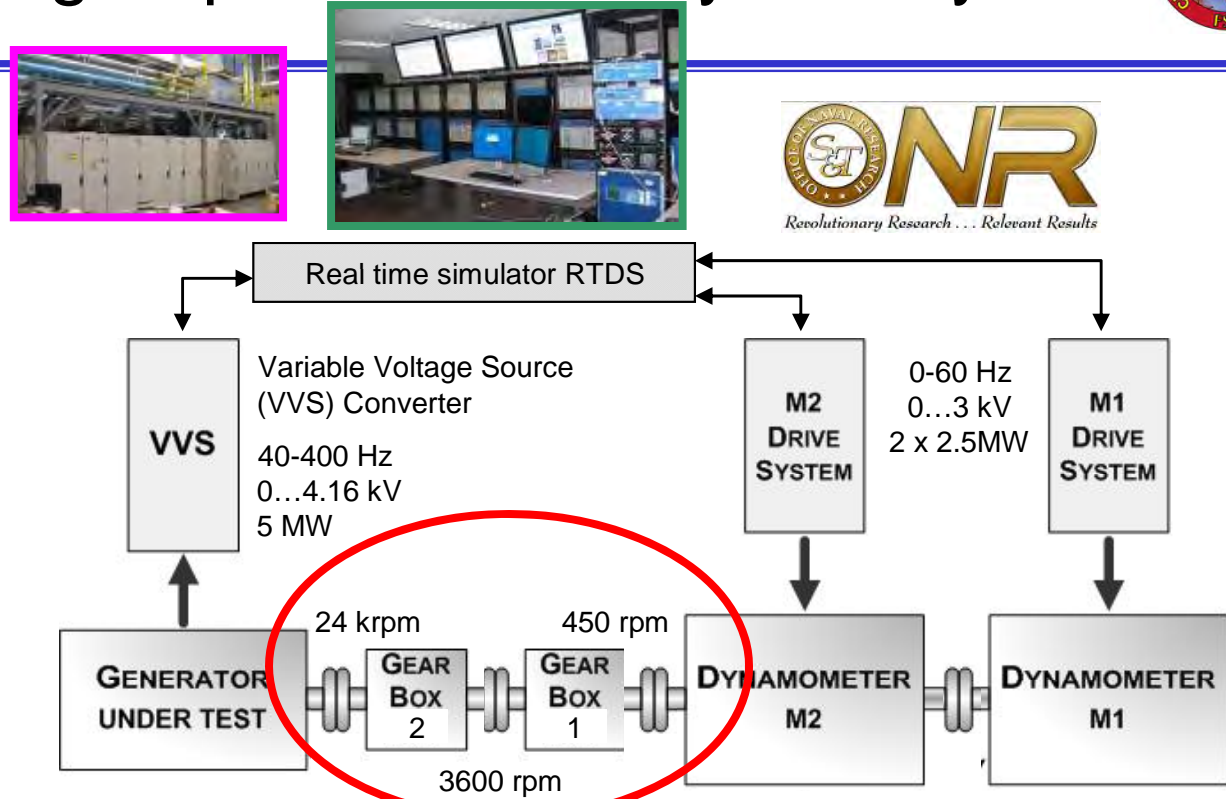
Sea-State Hydrodynamic Model

M. Steurer, S. Woodruff, T. Baldwin, H. Boenig, F. Bogdan, T. Fikse, M. Sloderbeck, and G. Snitchler, "Hardware-in-the-Loop Investigation of Rotor Heating in a 5 MW HTS Propulsion Motor", presented at the Applied Superconductivity Conference 2006, Seattle, WA, USA, and accepted for publication in the IEEE Trans. Applied Superconductivity

New: High Speed Machinery Facility



- Gear box from DURIP grant
- Applications
 - Testing medium and high-rpm machinery
- Uniqueness at CAPS
 - Dynamic torque from real time models of mechanical prime movers or loads
 - Dynamic voltage/current from real time models of electrical source or load
- Commissioned April 2011





PHIL Experiments

High-Speed Generator Testing

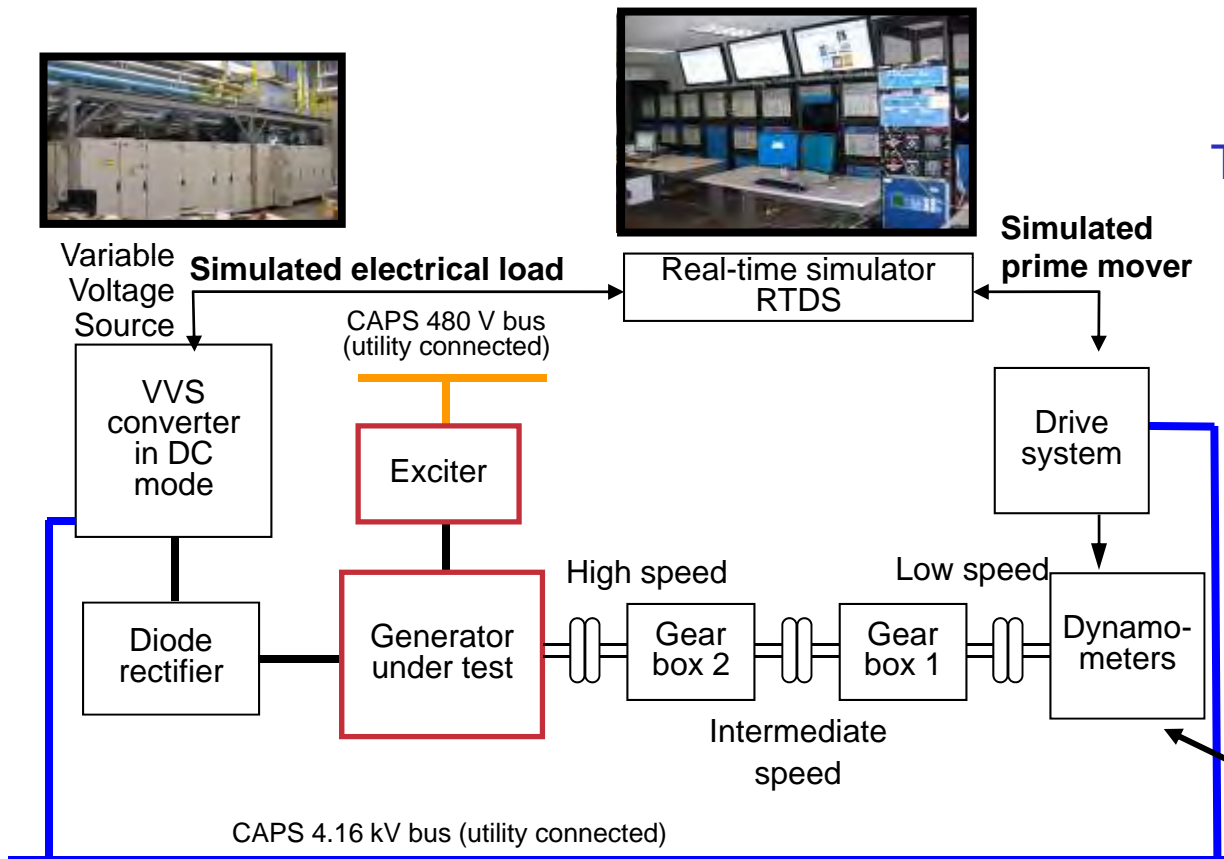


Moved from CHIL:

Excitation controls
Initially: ns-range time steps

To full-scale PHIL

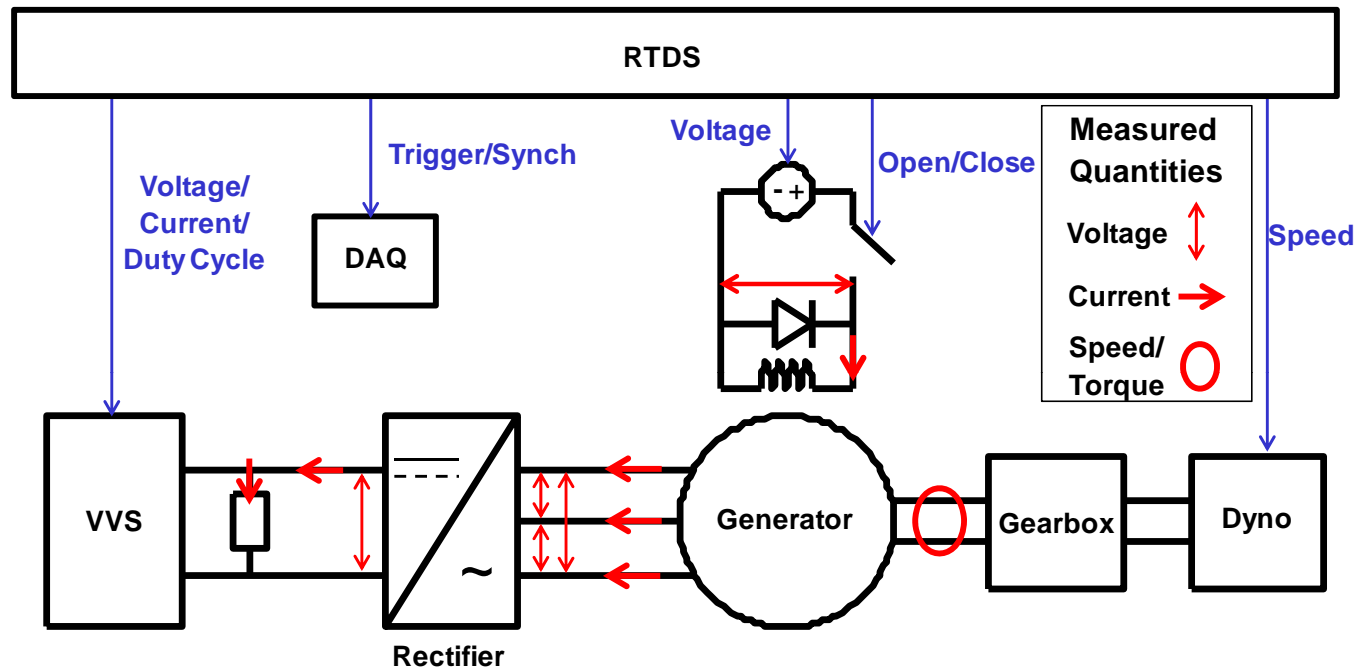
Startup, shutdown procedure
Steady-state
Dynamic loading (ramping)





PHIL Experiments

High-Speed Generator Testing



Control

Speed, electrical load
Experiment

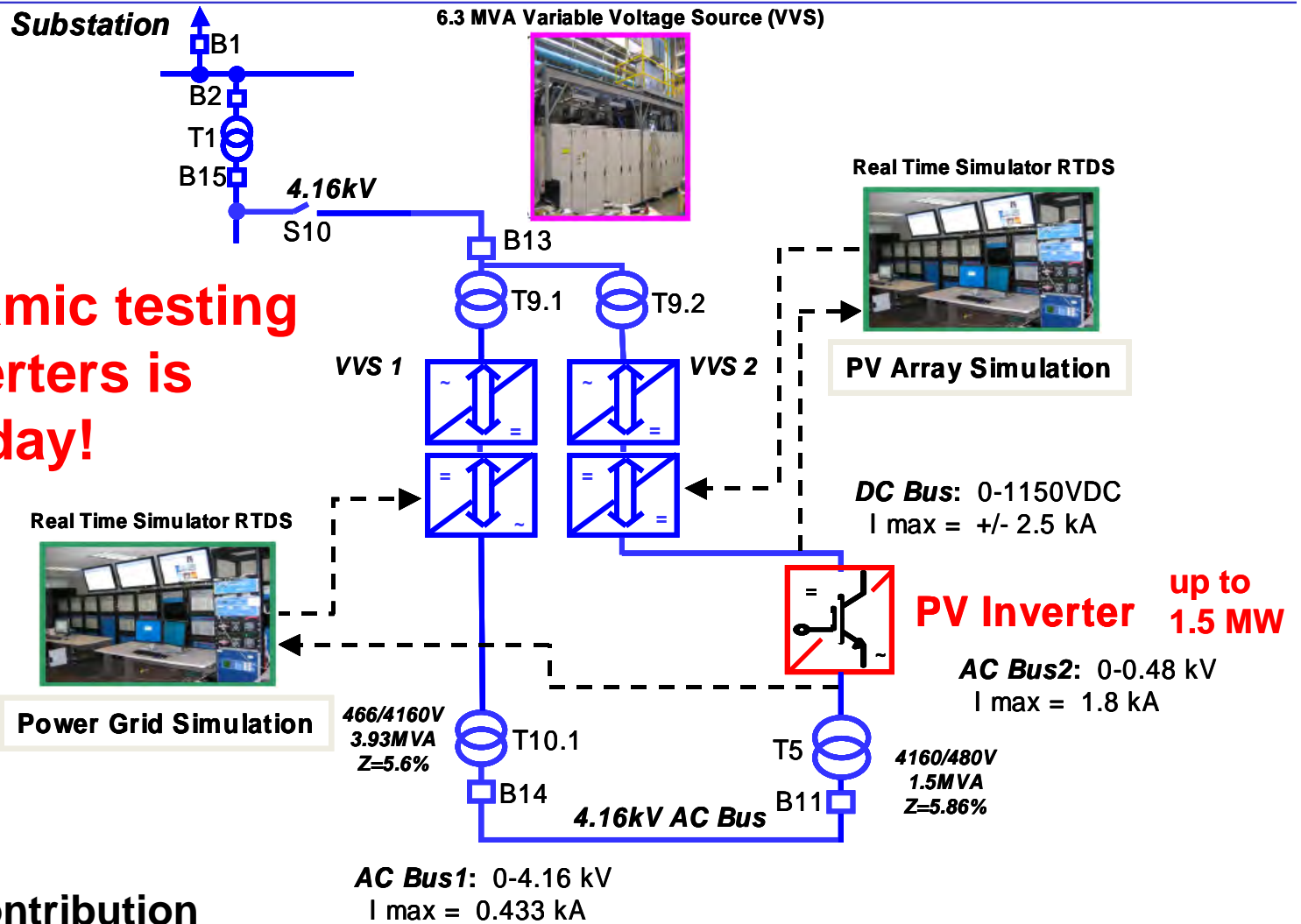
Monitoring and logging

RTDS (30 μ s), NI (1 μ s)
V, I, oil flow, and temperature

Protection

Voltage, current, torque, and vibration
Warning and trip levels
Shutdown procedure and 'crash-safe'
All elements developed and debugged
through simulated PHIL
Offline data analysis

Highly dynamic testing of PV converters is possible today!



LV ride through

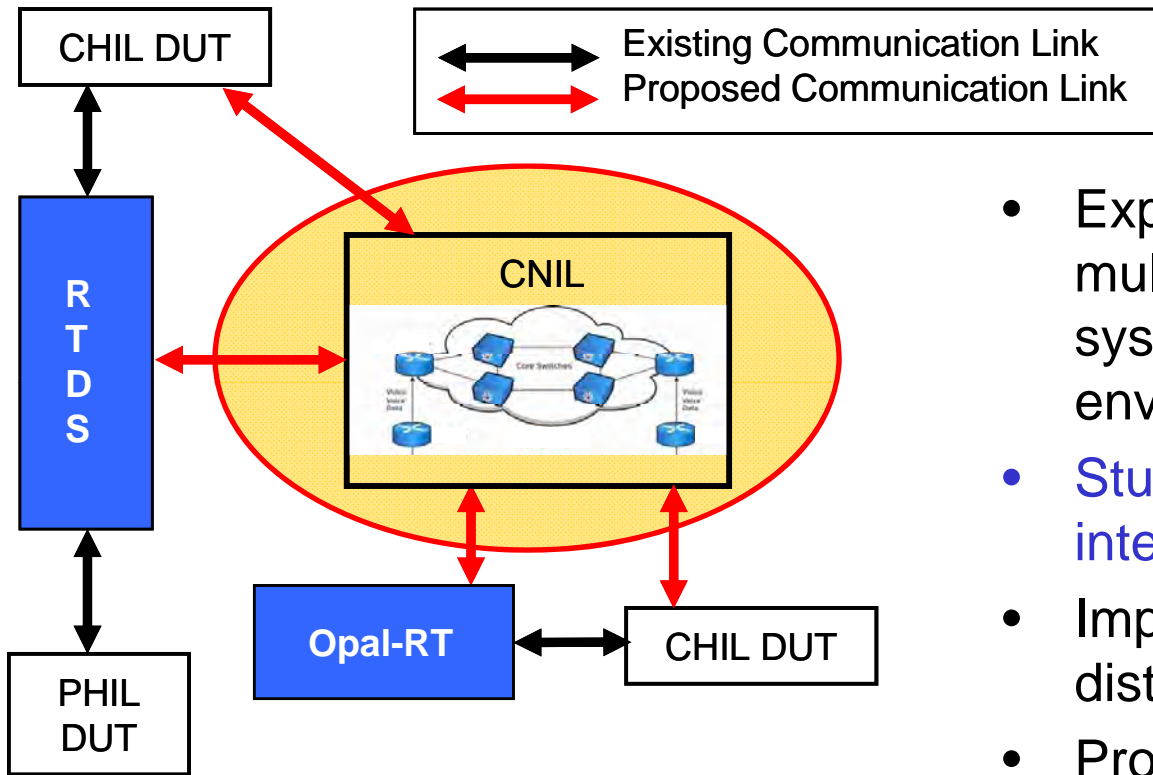
Anti islanding

Fault current contribution

Unbalanced voltage condition



Expansion: Real Time Integrated Controls Network Simulation Environment



- Expanding towards real-time multi-domain cyber-physical system simulation environments
- Study tightly coupled, complex interactive systems
- Important for networked distributed systems
- Proposed under DURIP (Defense University Research Instrumentation Program), pending funding

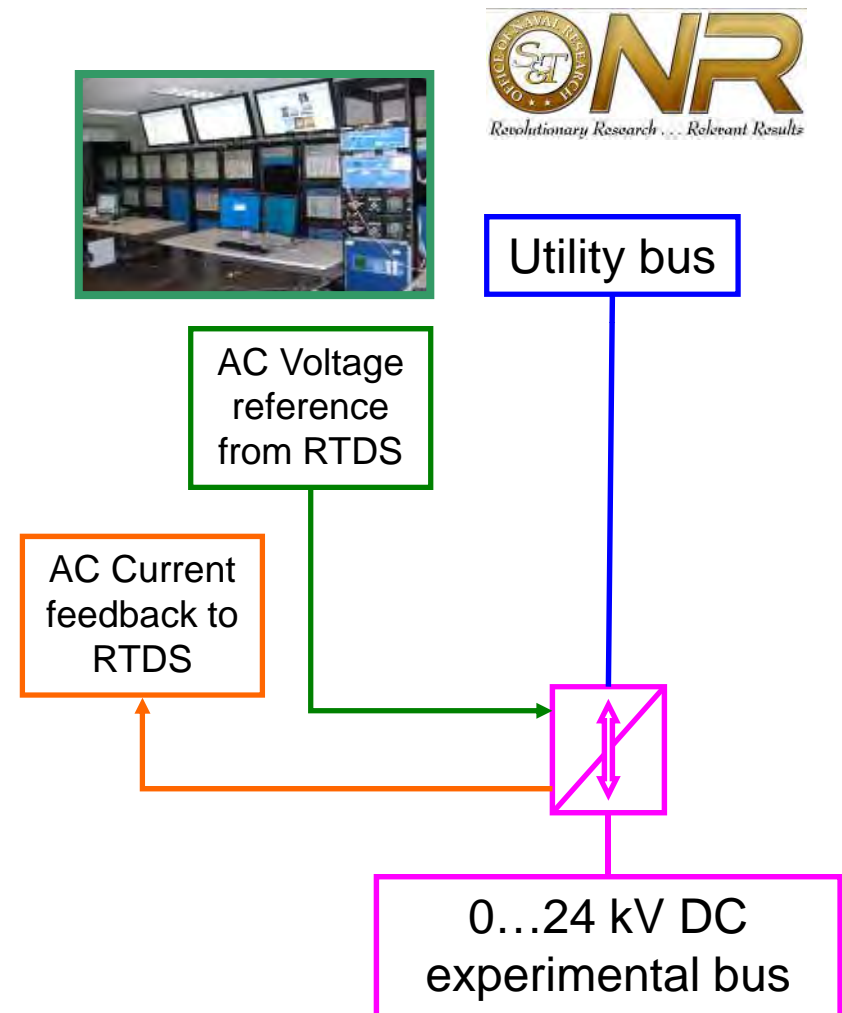
HIL Hardware in the loop
 CHIL Control HIL
 DUT Device under test
 CNIL Control Network in the loop
 PHIL Power HIL



Expansion - 5 MW MVDC “Amplifier”



- Continuous power rating 5 MW
- Full 4-quadrant operation
- Output voltage range
 - 0...24 kV
- No-load and full load voltage THD $\leq 1\%$
- Output filter cut-off frequency 1000 Hz
- Ungrounded up to 24 kV





Discussion



Advanced machinery and power electronics technologies

- Integration challenges

Increased modeling and simulation efforts

- Verification, validation and accreditation, certification

Power HIL

- Substantially improve development cycle

- Discover hidden issues early

- Improve models

Large-scale M&S including statistical methods to evaluate probabilistic aspects

- Uncertainties of component parameters

- Sensitivities for design optimizations

Challenges

- Real-time simulation of models

 - Dedicated tools and hardware

 - Fidelity of models need careful consideration

- Approach to interfacing device under test

 - Stability concerns: case-by-case evaluation



Related PHIL Efforts

Korea Electrotechnology Research Institute (KERI)

Superconducting magnetic energy storage (SMES) device to a real-time simulation (10kJ, 300 A)

Grenoble Electrical Eng. Lab. (G2ELAB/Grenoble-INP)

STATCOM performance at a wind farm and a grid-connected solar photovoltaic system, 10 kVA

University of Strathclyde

Loss of mains connection detection (machine based, 80 kVA)

CENER – National Renewable Energy Centre

Wind turbine and converter testing, 6/8 MW

In development

Clemson University: 15 MW wind turbine-generator/converter

NREL: 1 MW converter (general) and 7 MW dedicated wind

Austrian Institute of Technology: 700kW PHIL for renewable energy devices

University of Aachen: 5 MW PHIL for rotating machines and converters



Conclusion and Outlook



State-of-the-art Power HIL

- Feasibility of MW-range setups
- Planned expansions
 - Medium voltage direct current
 - Industrial communication systems

Focus on laboratory prototypes

- Early stage components testing

Make CHIL and PHIL main stream approach

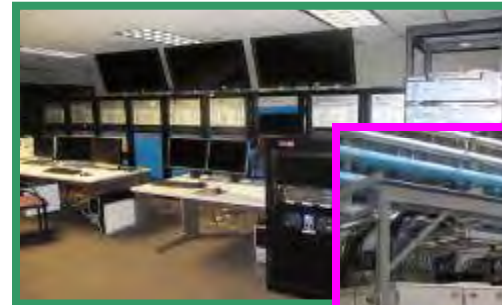
- Potential high value in early-stage de-risking / TRL acceleration – need further work and case-studies to quantify

Move to systems-of-systems testing

- Integration of various domains
 - Power, control, electrical, thermal, communication systems

Virtual environments for Microgrids and Smart(er) Grids

- Component testing, SCADA integration, feeder M&S, testing distributed and wide area control schemes, real-time data generation & analysis
- Current lack of models: use PHIL to facilitate model standards
- High-penetration scenarios: predict consequences





THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

THE CENTER FOR ADVANCED POWER SYSTEMS (CAPS)

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How to do Business with CAPS

The Center for Advanced Power Systems (CAPS) currently serves several industry clients and is well positioned to accommodate others. A brief background, history, and capabilities are described in the [overview and capabilities document](#).

CAPS provides a secure infrastructure and environment for all types of sensitive research. Physical, technical, and administrative measures ensure the security of our facility, on-site equipment and data. CAPS' research facilities feature controlled entry and computing equipment configured to accommodate only authorized users and appropriate use. In addition, staff are regularly trained in security procedures. These measures provide controlled, auditable access to our facility and secure storage of data. [Learn more about our Document Control procedures](#).

For additional information about doing business with the CAPS, [contact Steve McClellan](#) at (850) 645-2157.

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