



Control of Hybrid (**High Voltage**) AC/DC Grids

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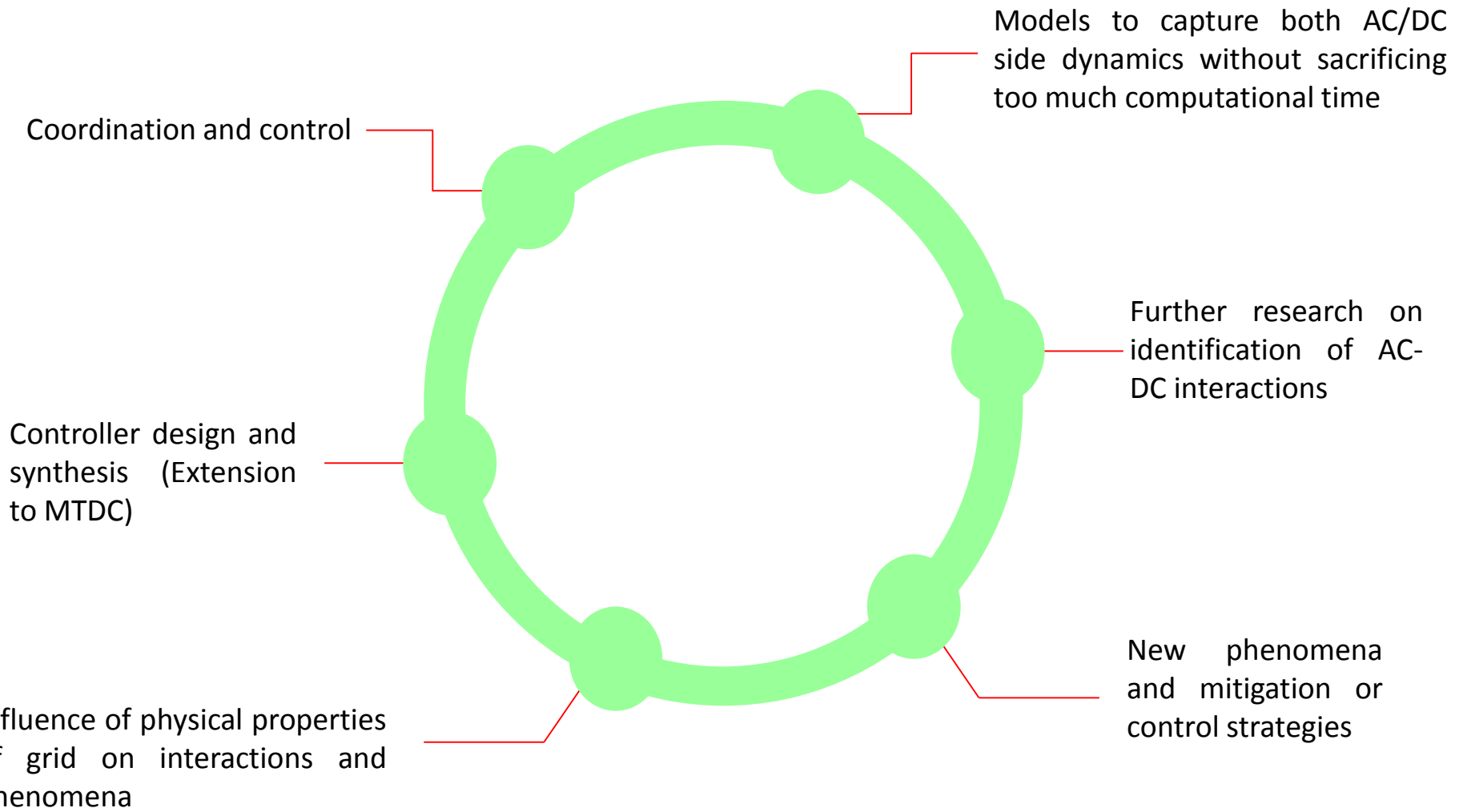
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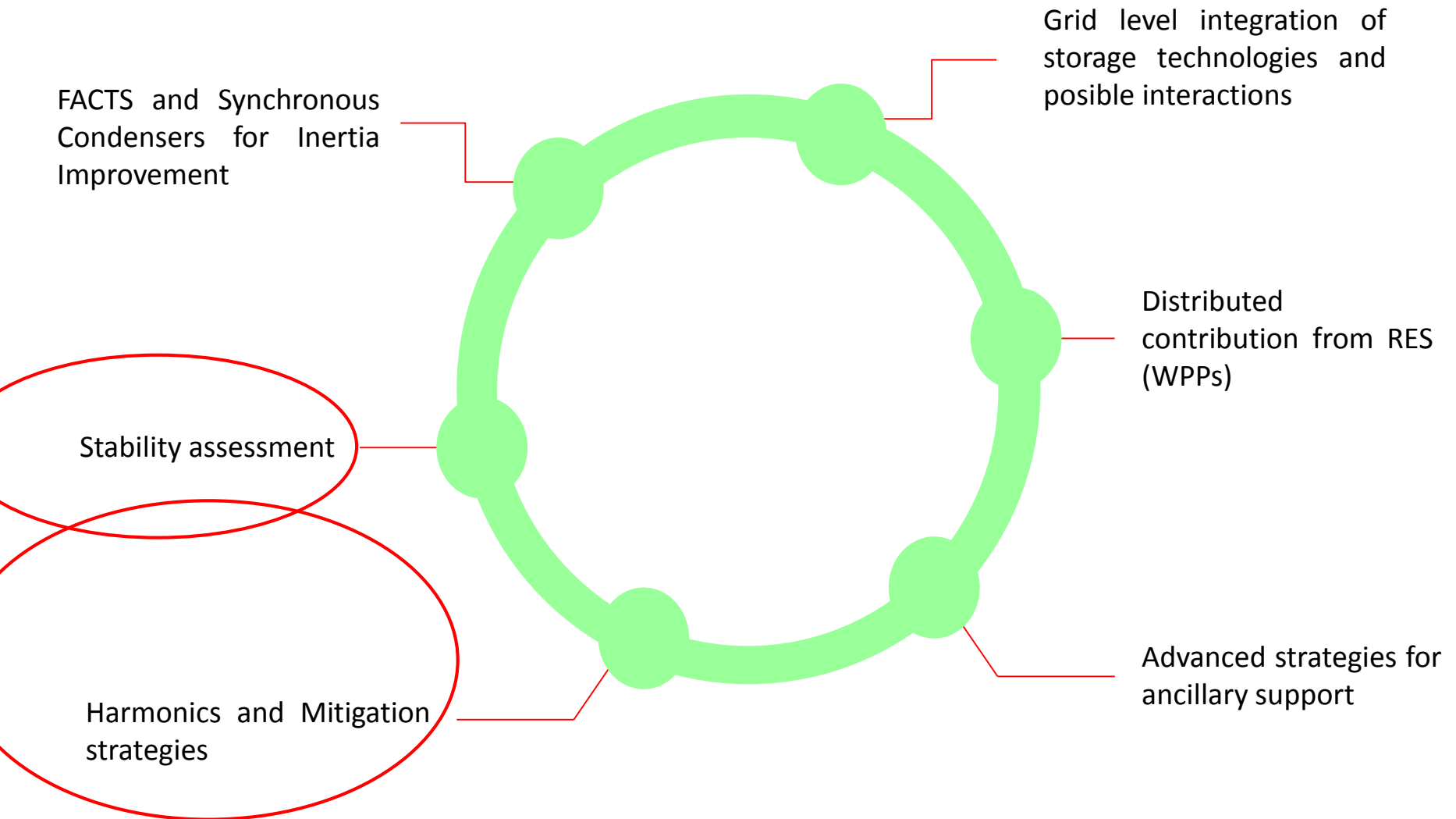
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Direction of this Work (1)



Direction of this Work (2)



Harmonic Stability and Interaction

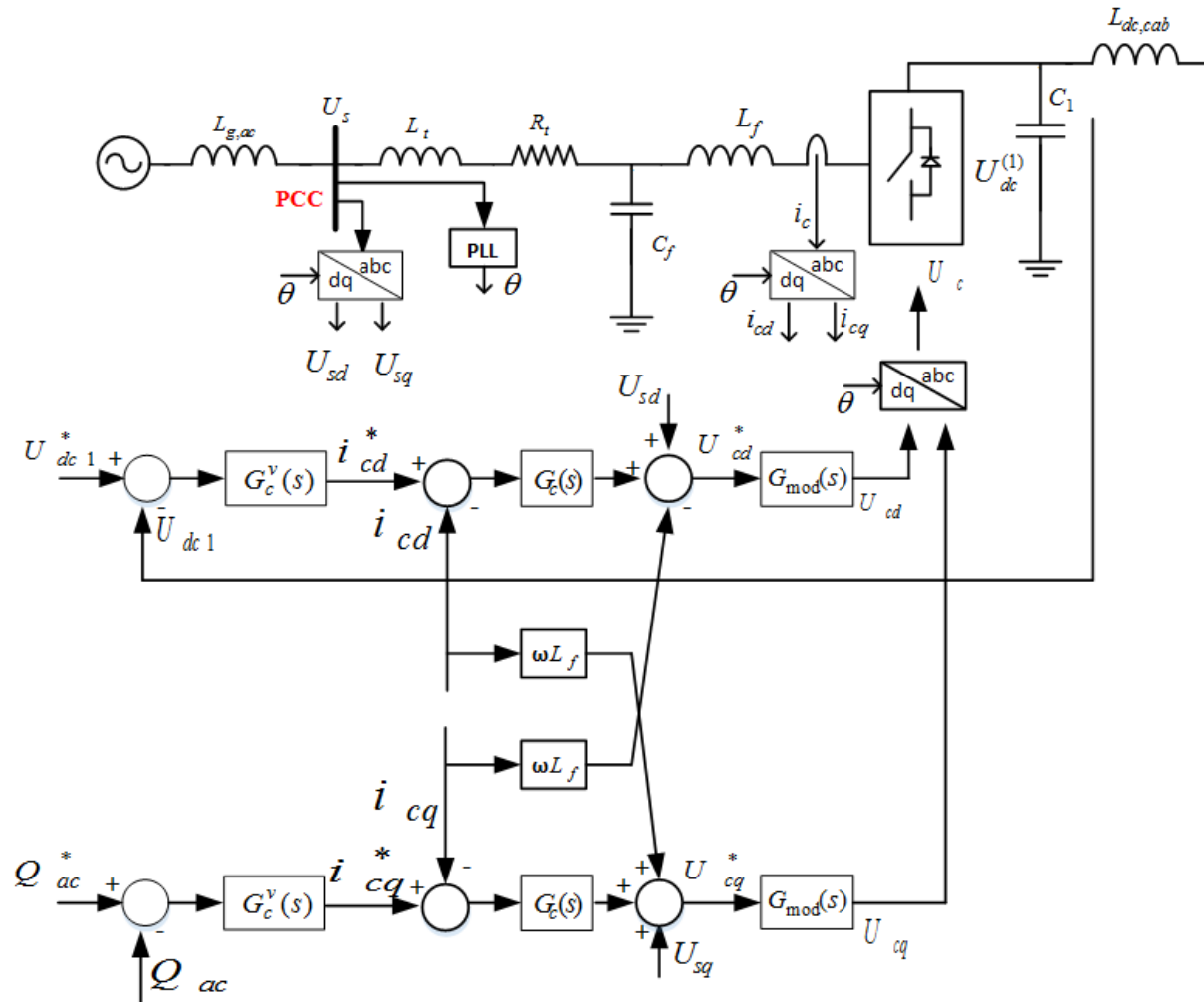
- Expected pervasiveness of PE converters and devices.
- Transmission system as an interconnection of devices.
- Global stability becomes the fundamental issue.
- Complicated when two distinct grids are involved.
- Understanding and insight into harmonic interaction and stability of combined **Meshed AC and MTDC** grids.

Methodology for Analysis

- Impedance modelling.
- Classical frequency domain analysis.
- State space + frequency domain (large systems).

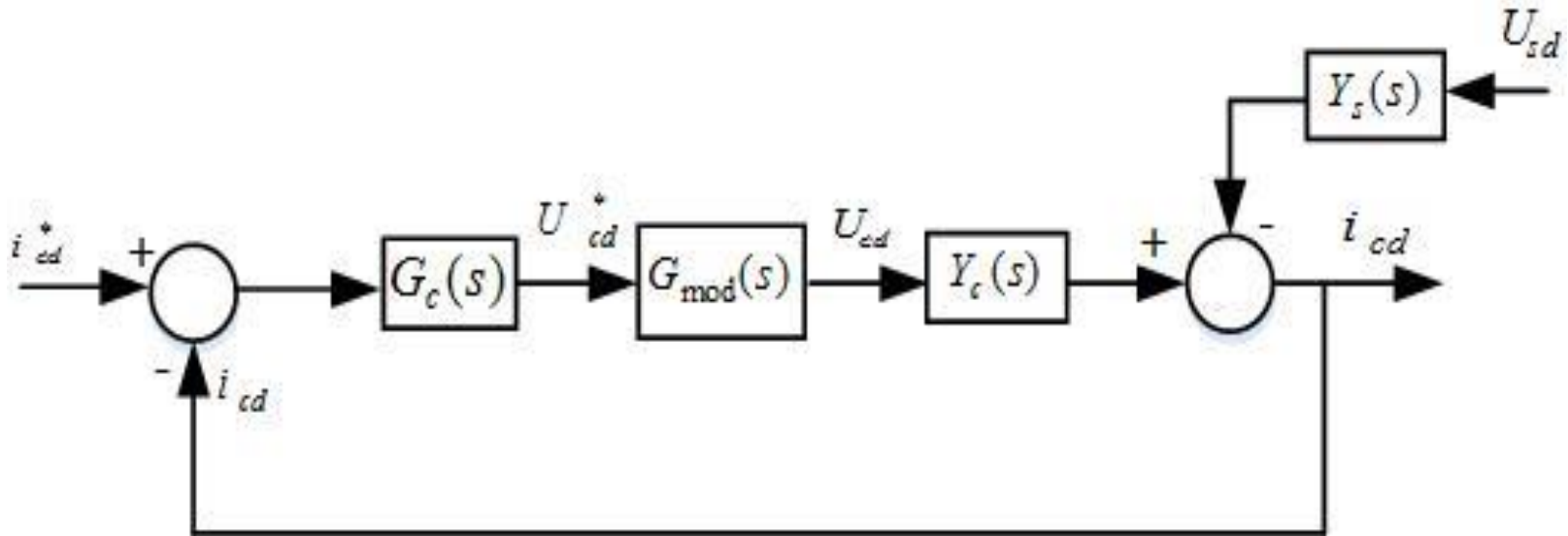
HVDC Control Basics

- Multi-loop control system



HVDC Control Basics

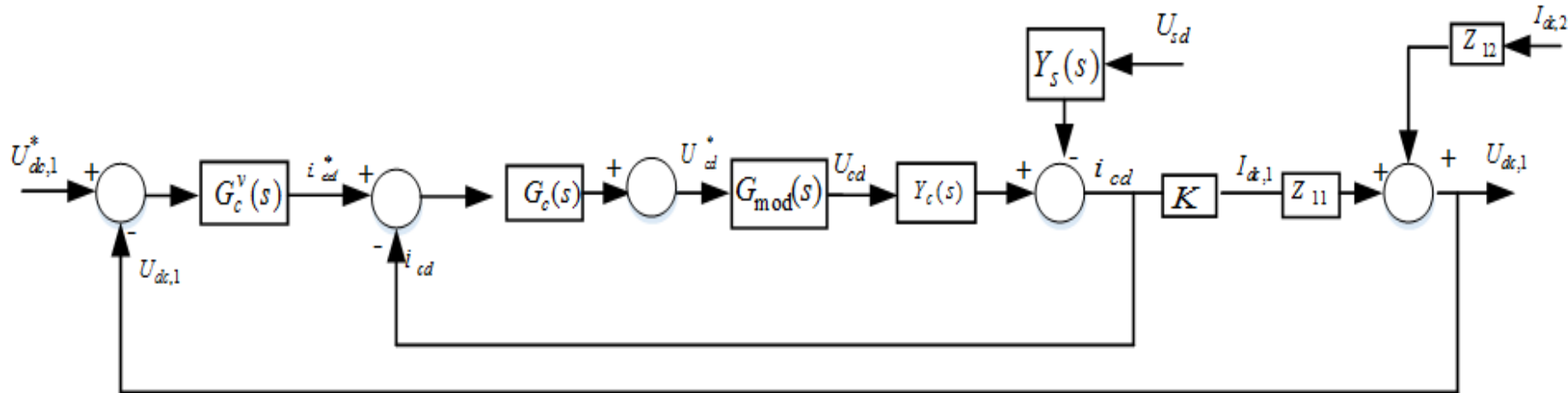
- Current controller as the fundamental control system.



- Interacts directly with the converter and AC grid.

HVDC Control Basics (2)

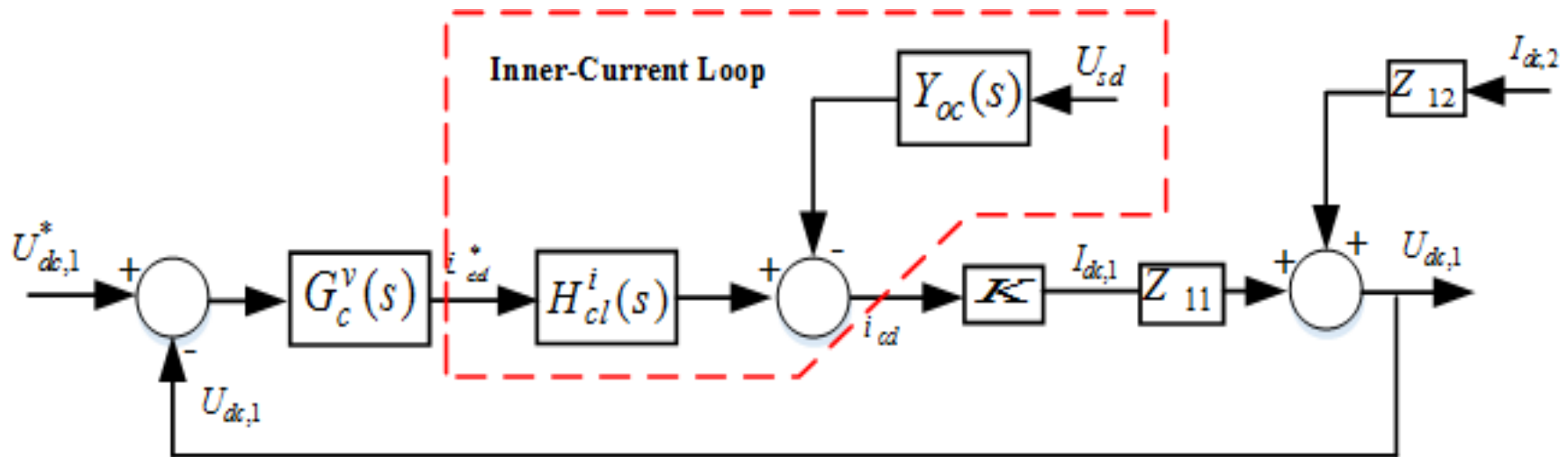
- AC, DC voltage, power controller as an outer-loop.



- Controls the either the voltage of the AC bus, DC bus, or power injected.

HVDC Control Basics (3)

- Reduced control system



Rationale for Impedance Model

- Current controller can be viewed as dynamic impedance.
- Voltage controller can be viewed as dynamic admittance.
- **Note: Admittance and Impedance are used interchangeably.**
- Why not model the entire system as an impedance?
- Impedance plots are a good predictor of stability.

Why Investigate Harmonics/Resonance?

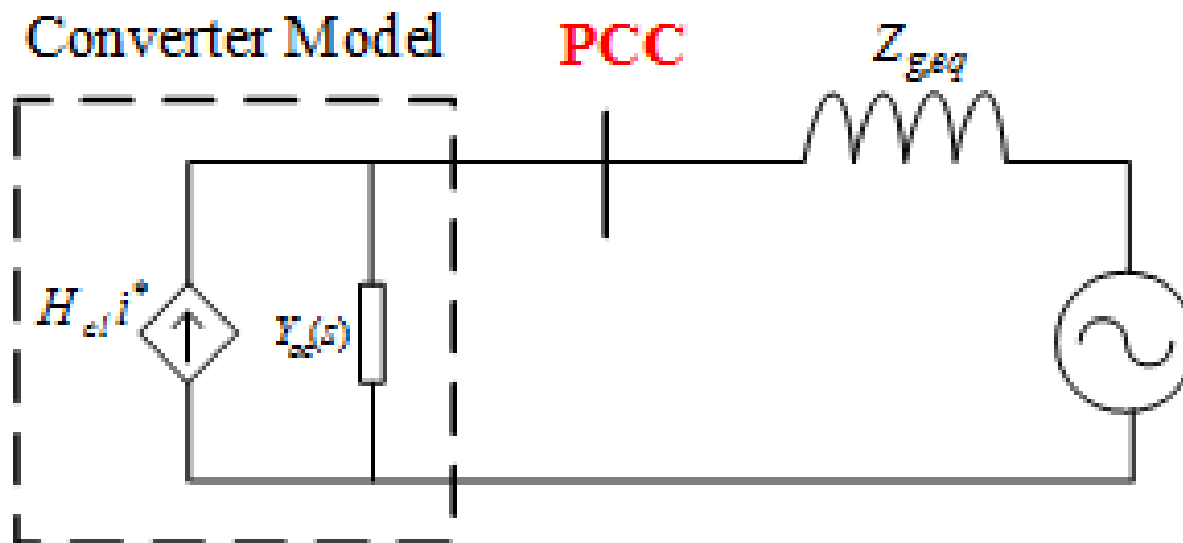
- Global impedance (control inclusive) changes with any change at all.
- Changes affect the harmonic/resonance points.
- Control parameter particularly affect resonances.
- Shape of impedance functions over frequency.
- Possibility of resonance points moving to the LF region.
- Control system as a means to manipulate impedance.

Impedance Modelling

- Inner-loop and AC grid dynamics:

$$i_{c,dq} = H_{cl}^i i_{c,dq}^* - Y_{oc} U_{s,dq}$$

$$Y_{oc} = \frac{Y_{ac}}{1 + H_{ol}^i}$$



Impedance Modelling (2)

- Outer-loop, inner-loop, AC grid dynamics, DC grid dynamics:

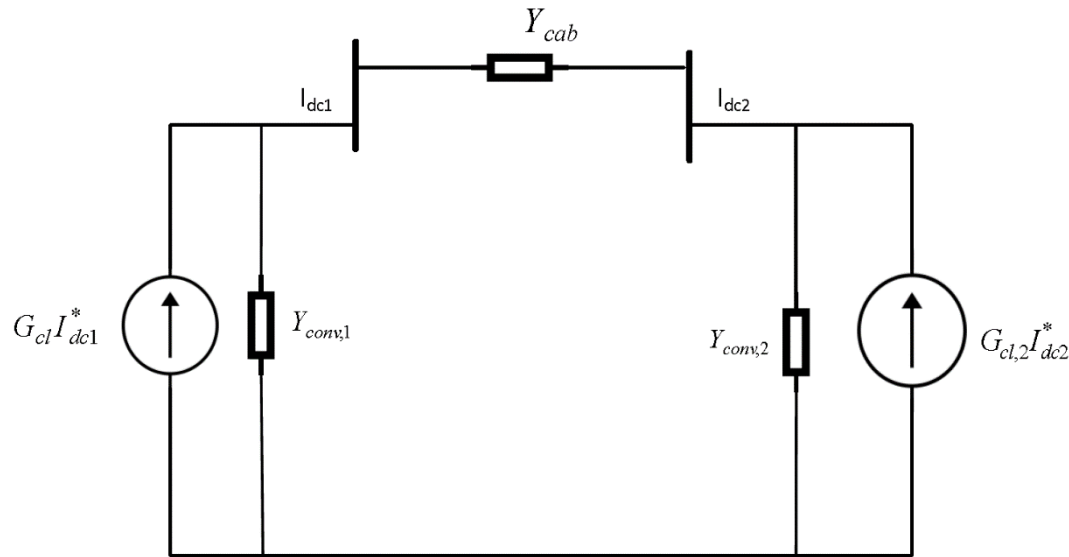
$$- U_{dc1} = H_{cl}^v U_{dc1}^* - \frac{KY_{oc}H_1(s)}{1+H_{ol}^v} U_{s,dq} + Z_{ic} I_{dc2}$$

$$Z_{ic} = \frac{Z_{dc,p}}{1 + H_{ol}^v}$$

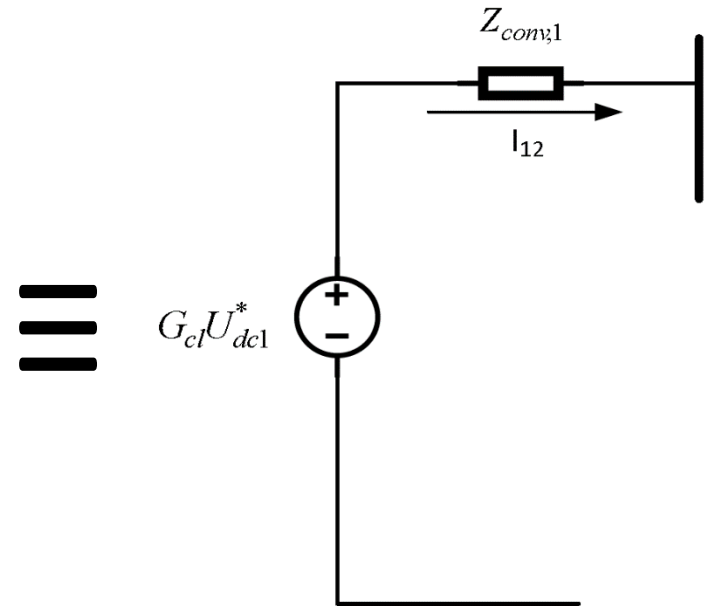
$$Y_{oc}^v = \frac{Y_{oc}}{1 + H_{ol}^v}$$

- Notice we can actually construct the impedance of a system if we know the eigenvalues of the system.

Extension to Meshed Grid

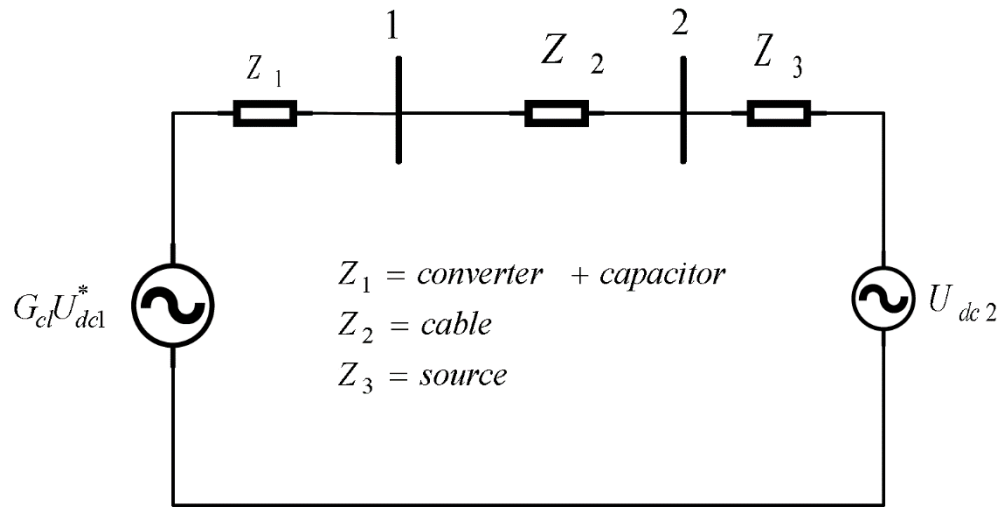


a. DC side current source bus circuit



b. DC side voltage source equivalent

To have a matrix that describes the DC Side



a. DC side Z-bus circuit

- All variables are in s-Domain

$$Z_{bus,dc} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z_{11} = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_1 Z_3}{Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3}$$

Then...

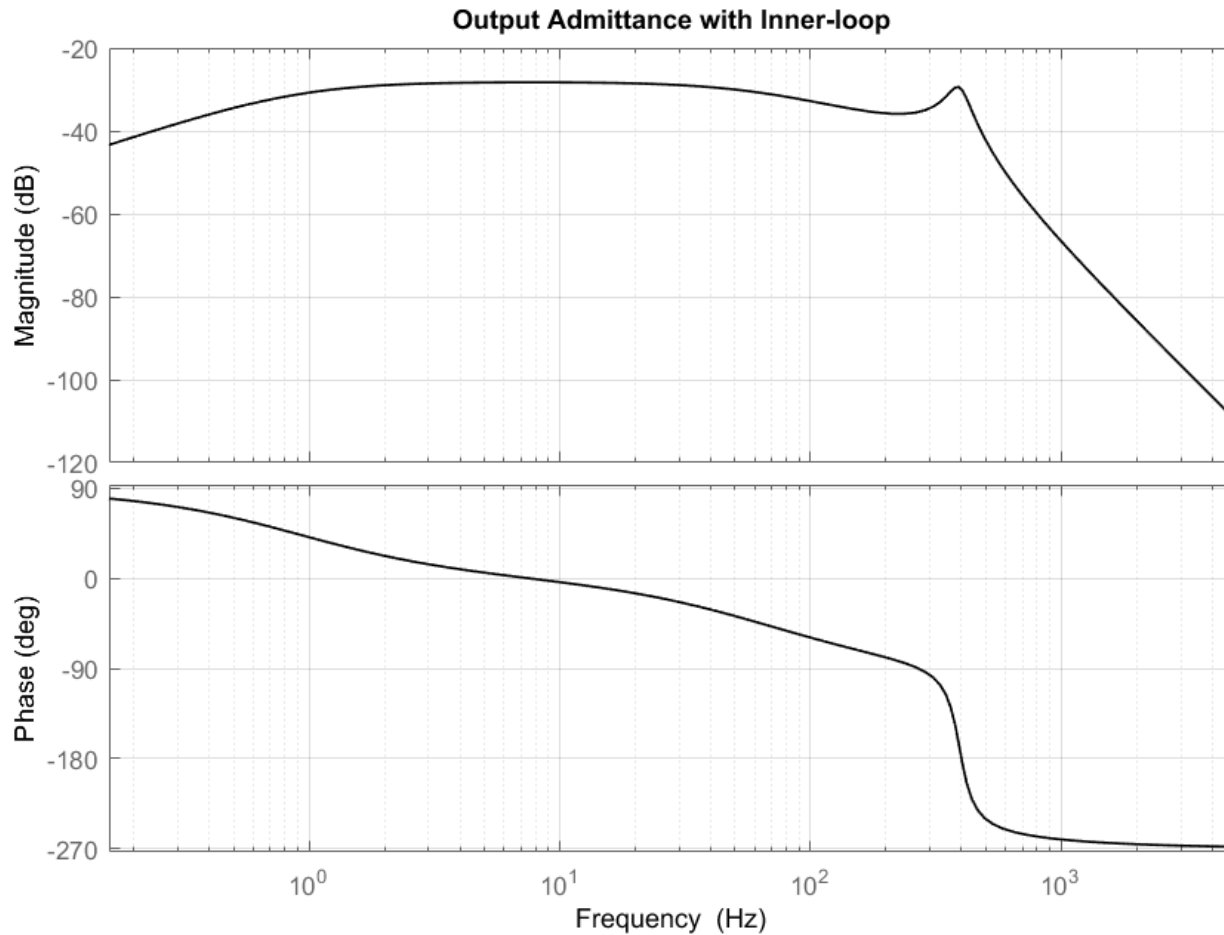
- The same is done for the AC grid.
- Thus, we can have a whole matrix that describes the network dynamics and control of an MTDC as a single matrix,
- And that of control and AC grid as a single matrix.
- Then, we select the buses that we are interested in with respect to the corresponding AC bus OR analyse the DC bus matrix distinctly for DC side analysis.
- Same applies for AC bus.

Analysis

- Bode plot of open loop gains and influence of parameter sensitivity on frequency response.
- Bode plot of closed loop characteristic equations.
- Nyquist stability criterion.
- Routh-Hurwitz stability criterion

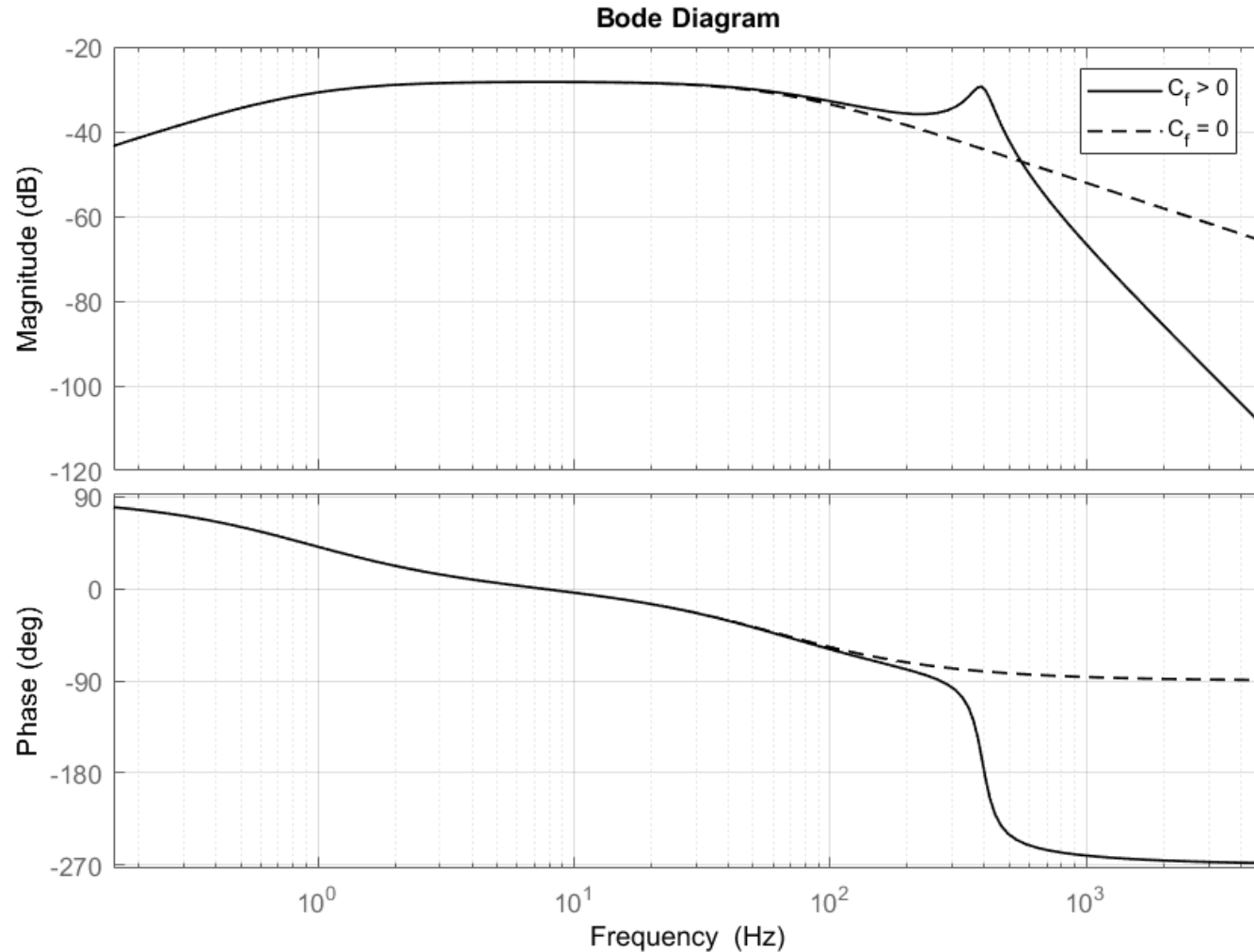
Results

- AC output admittance with base control data (Inner-loop)



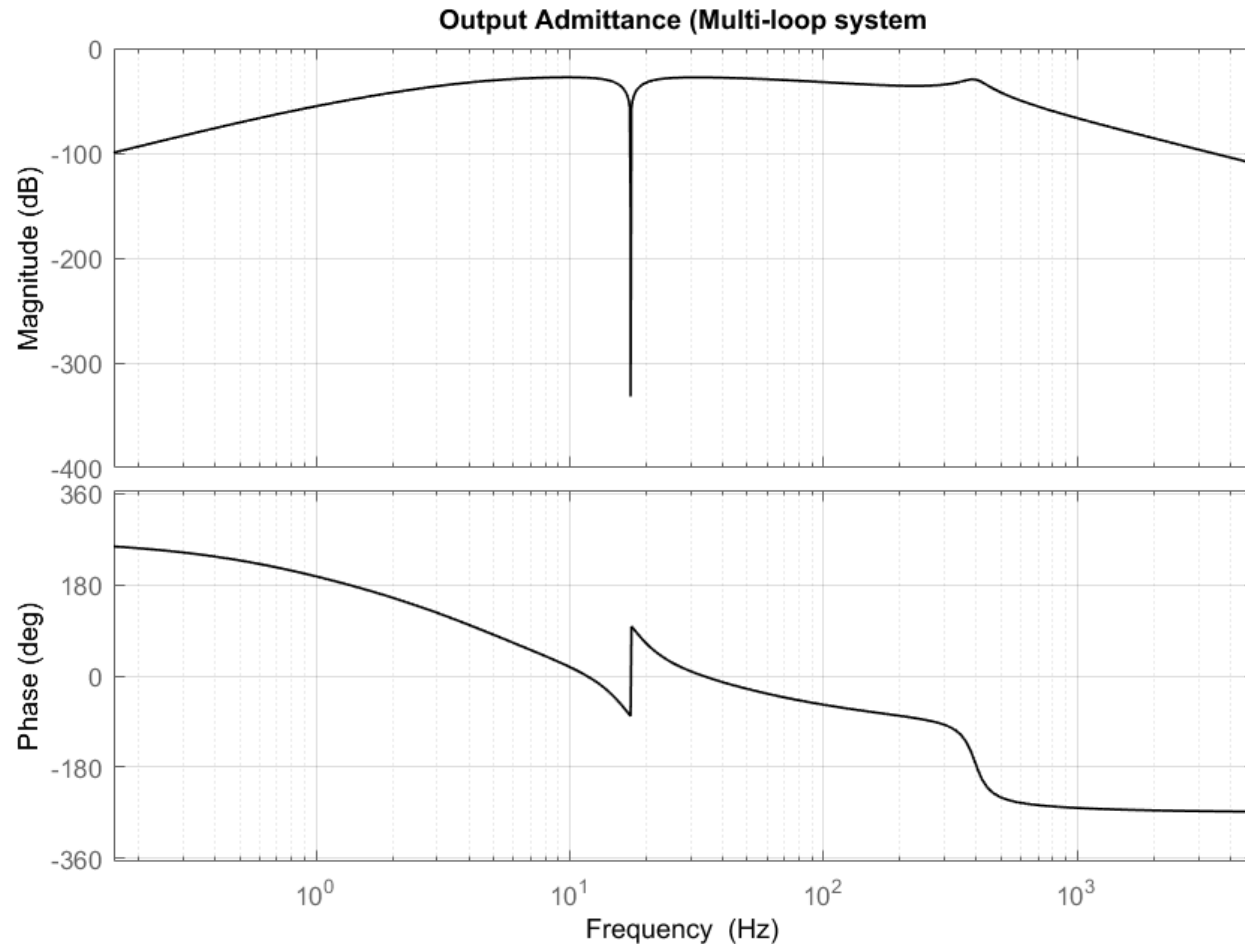
Results

- AC output admittance with base control data



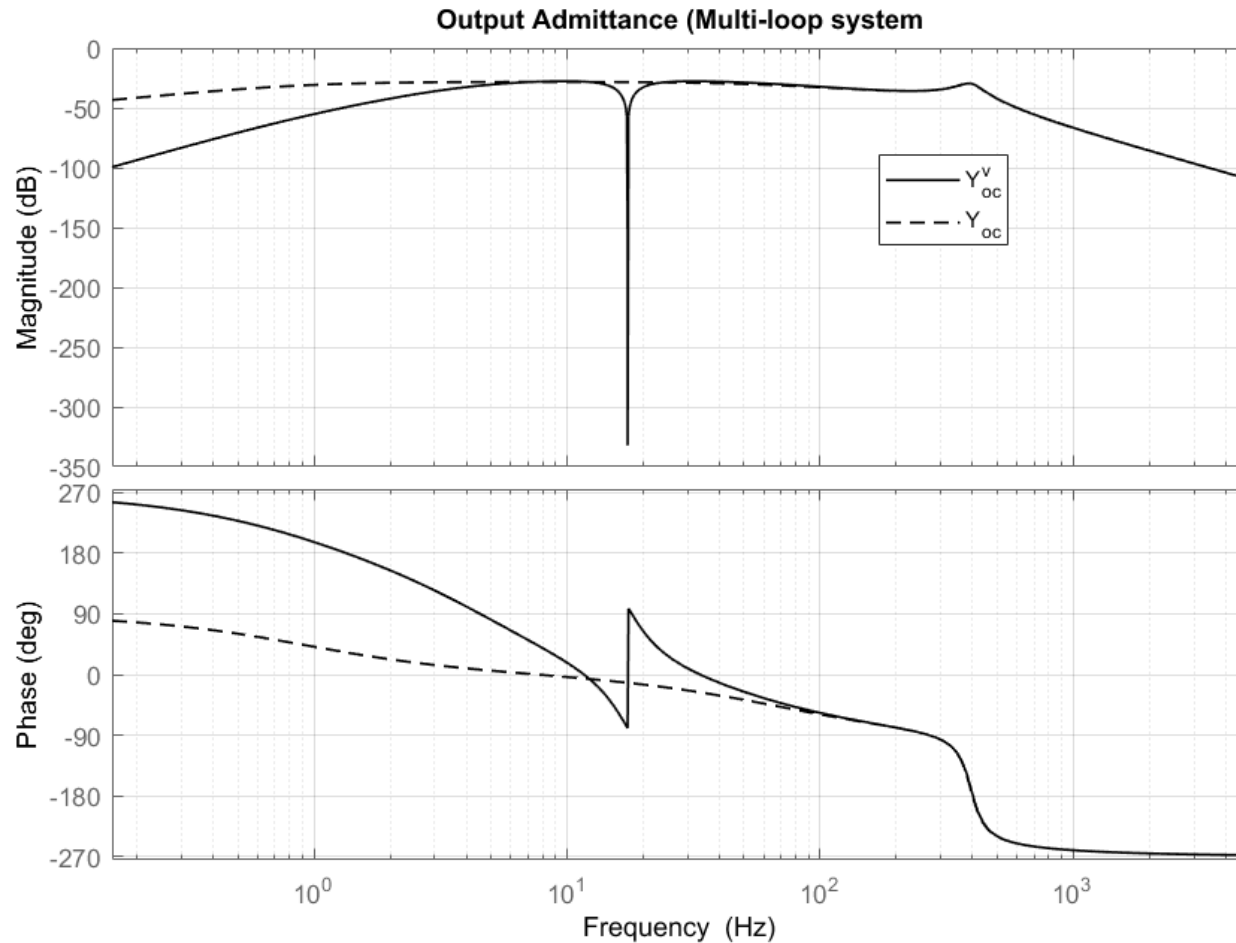
Results

- AC output admittance with base control data (outer-loop)



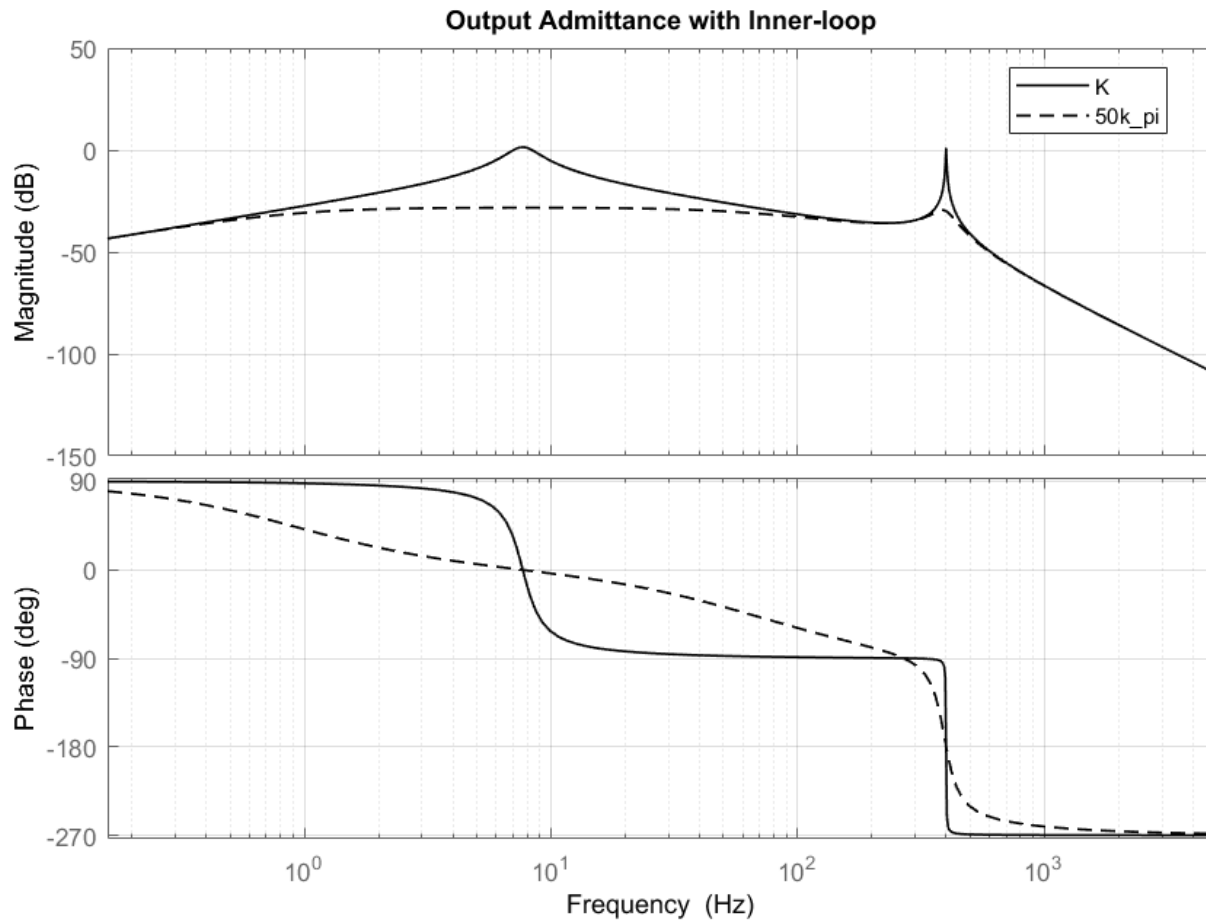
Results

- Impedance change from inner-loop to outer-loop



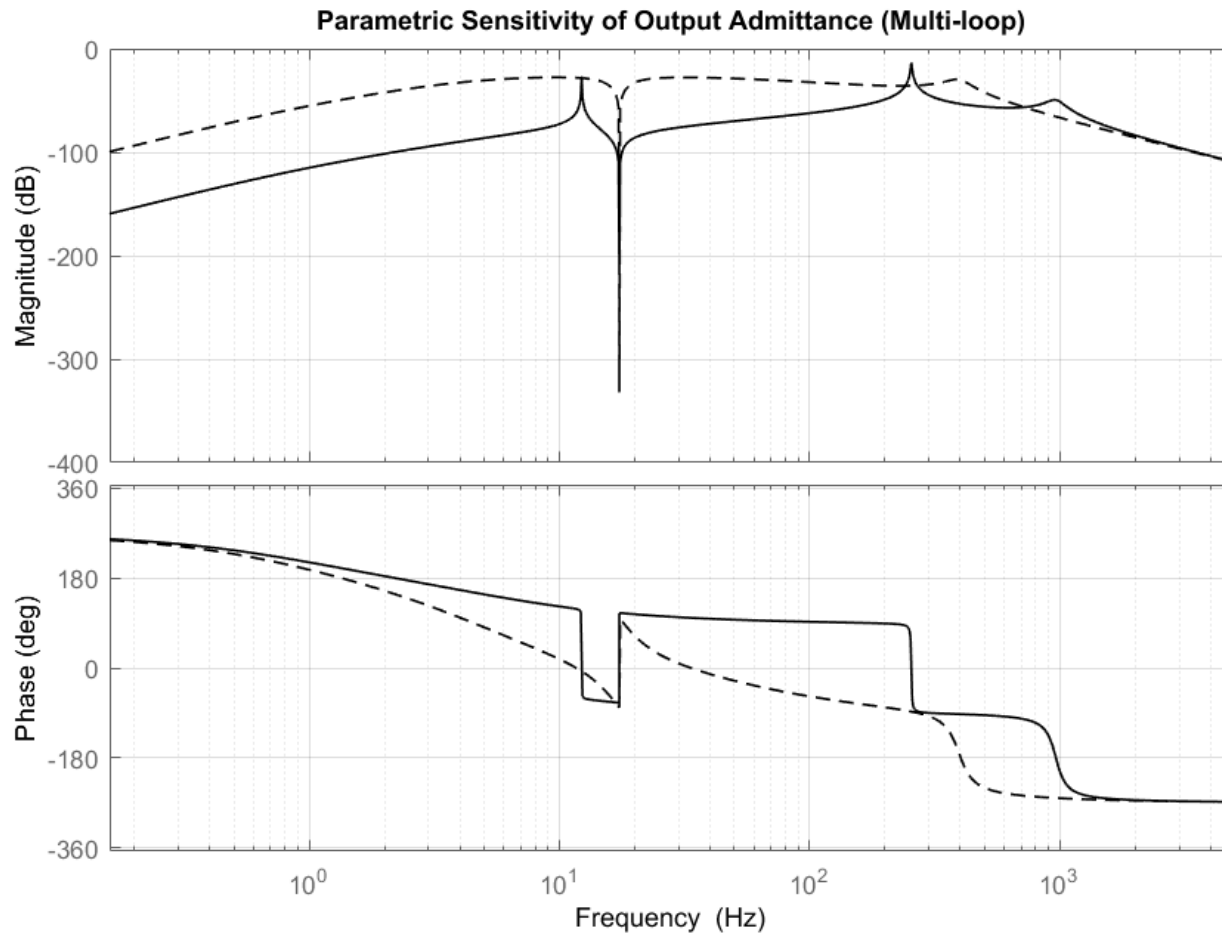
Results

- Sensitivity analysis to parameter variation (inner-loop)



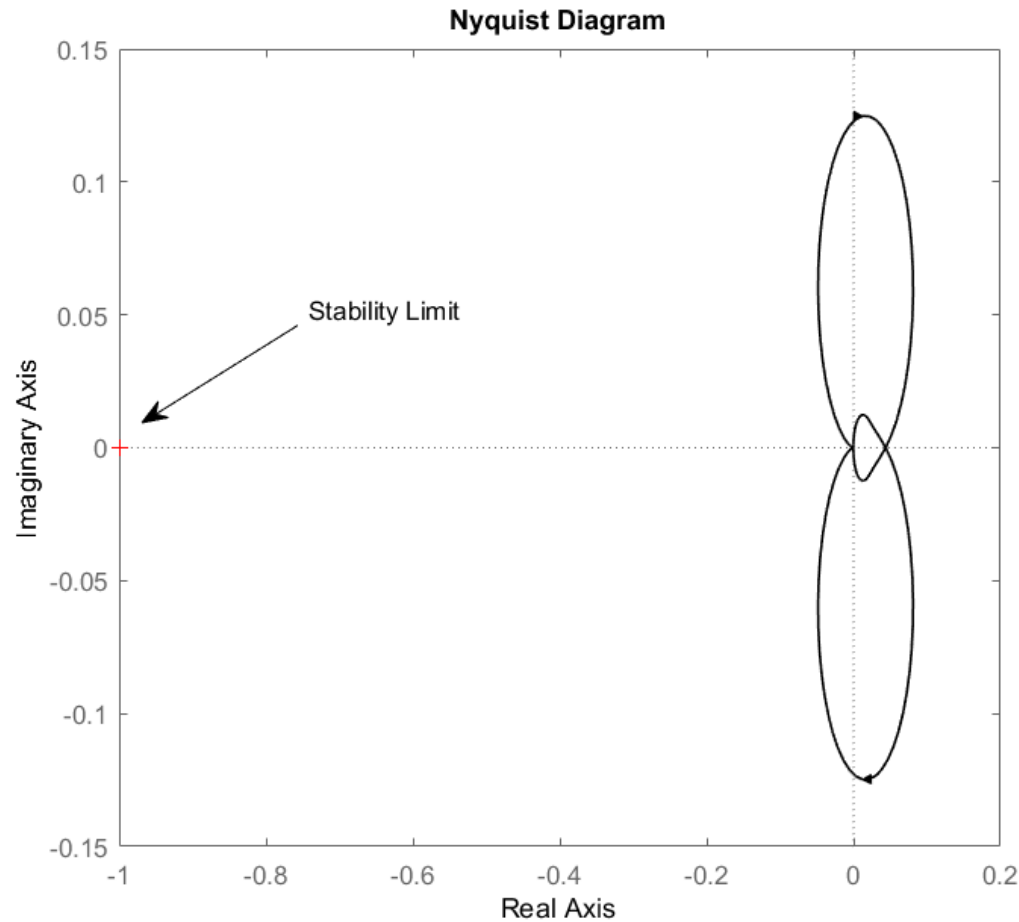
Results

- Sensitivity analysis to parameter variation (Multi-loop)



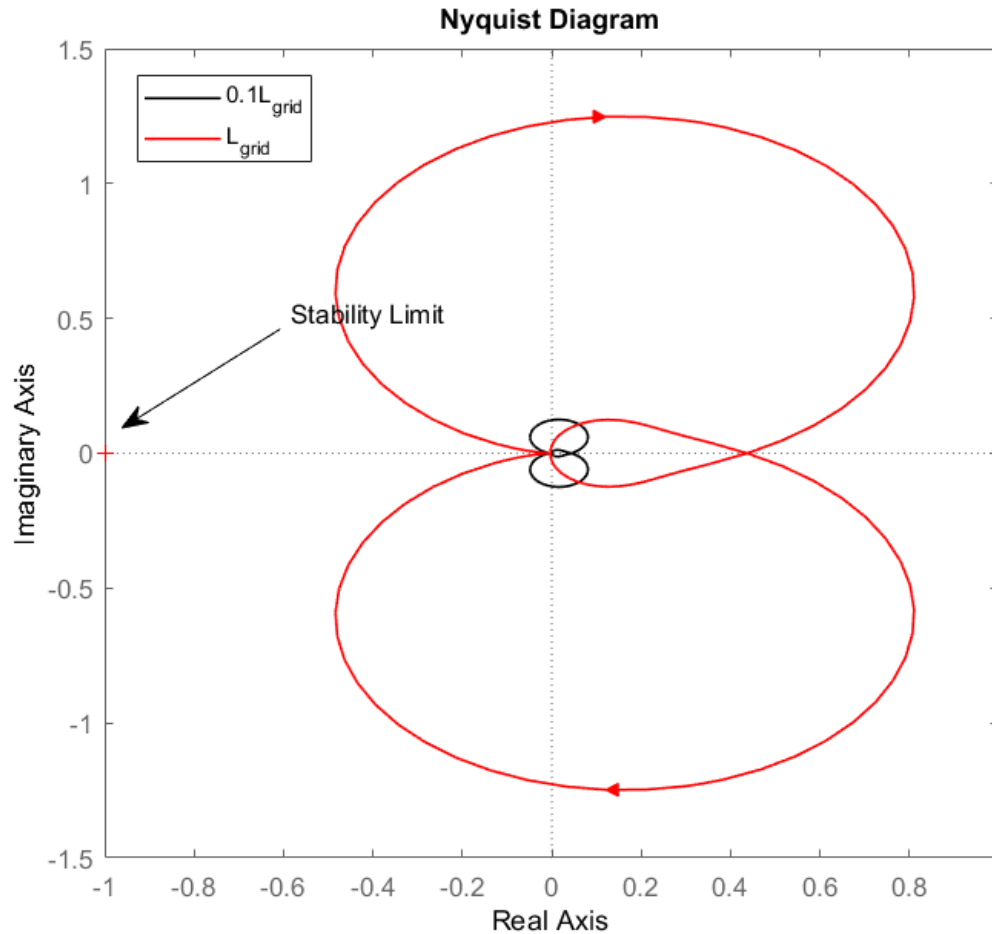
Results

- Stability based on Nyquist's criterion



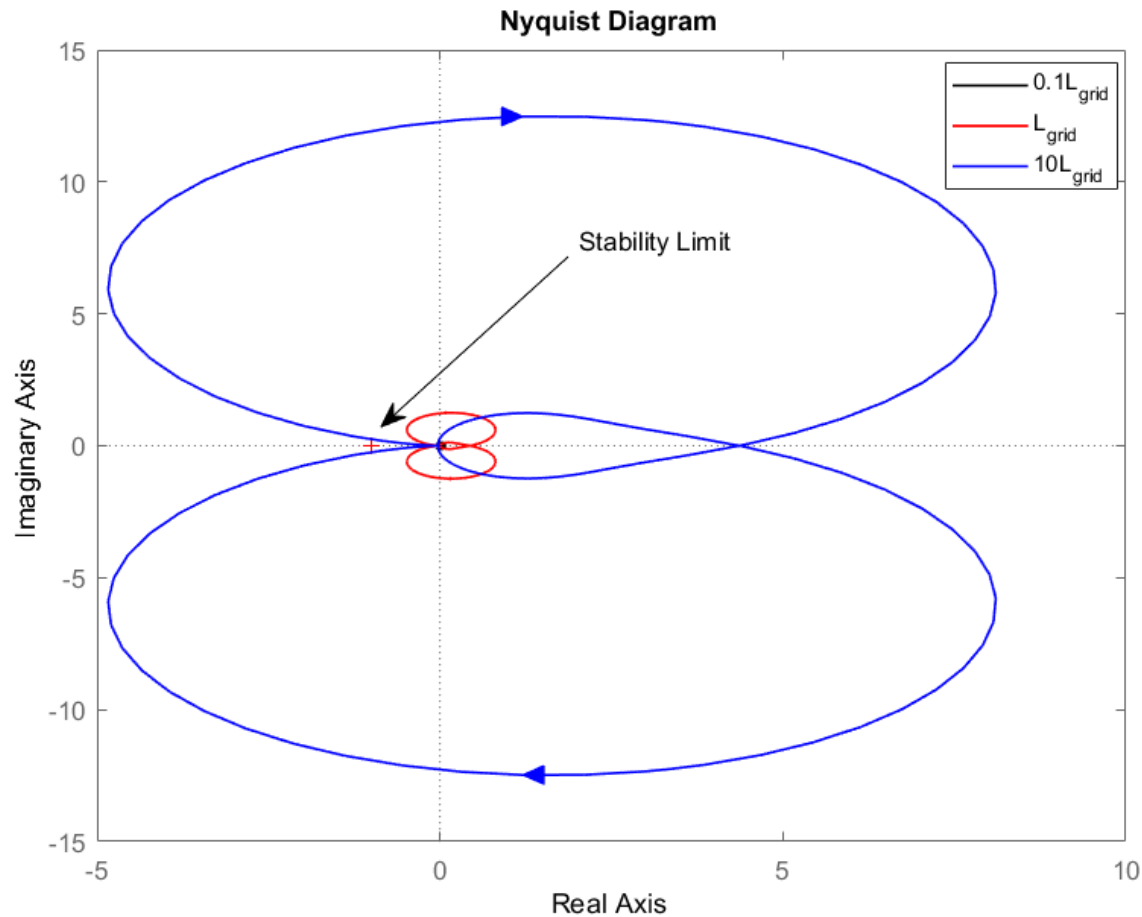
Results

- Stability based on Nyquist's criterion



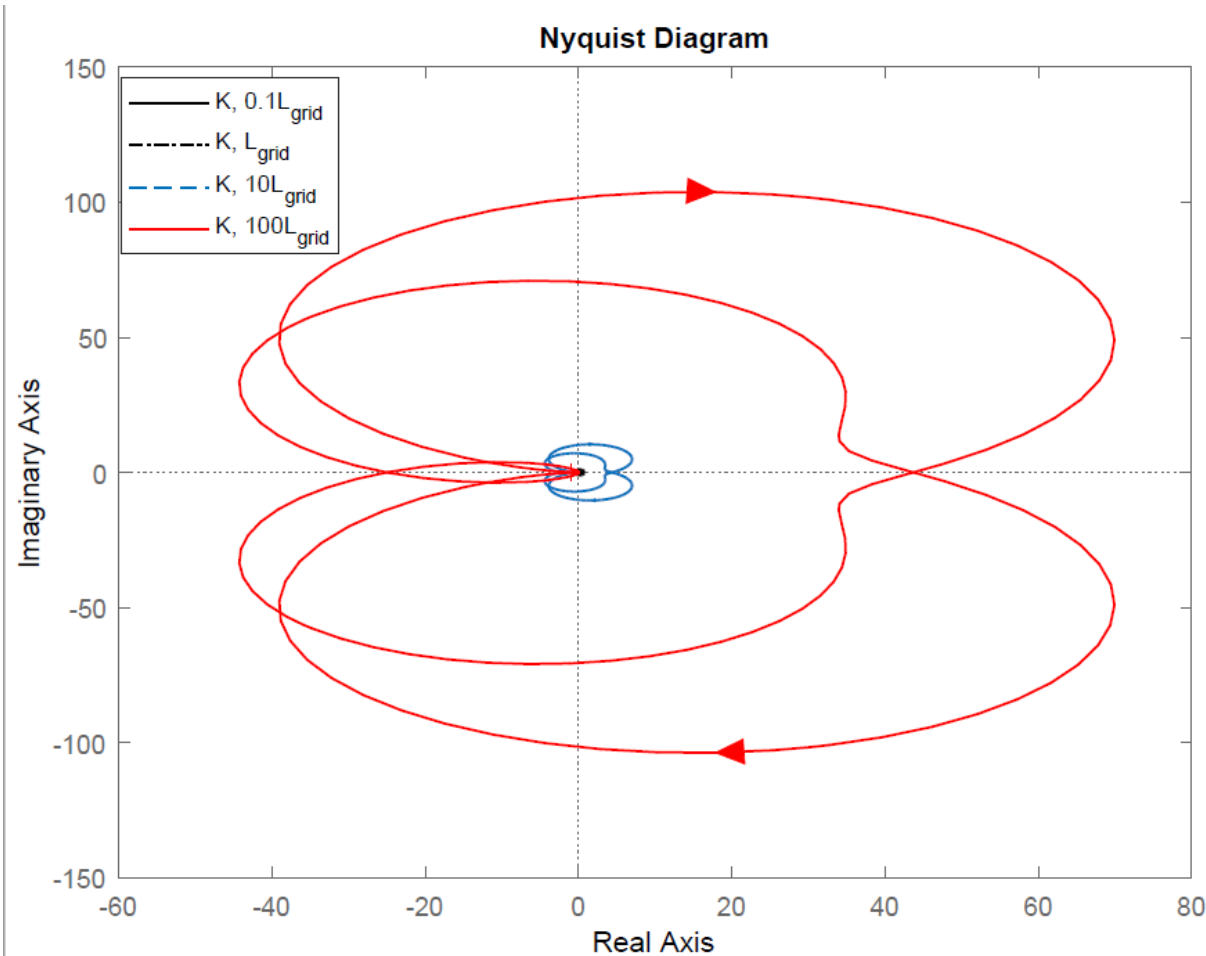
Results

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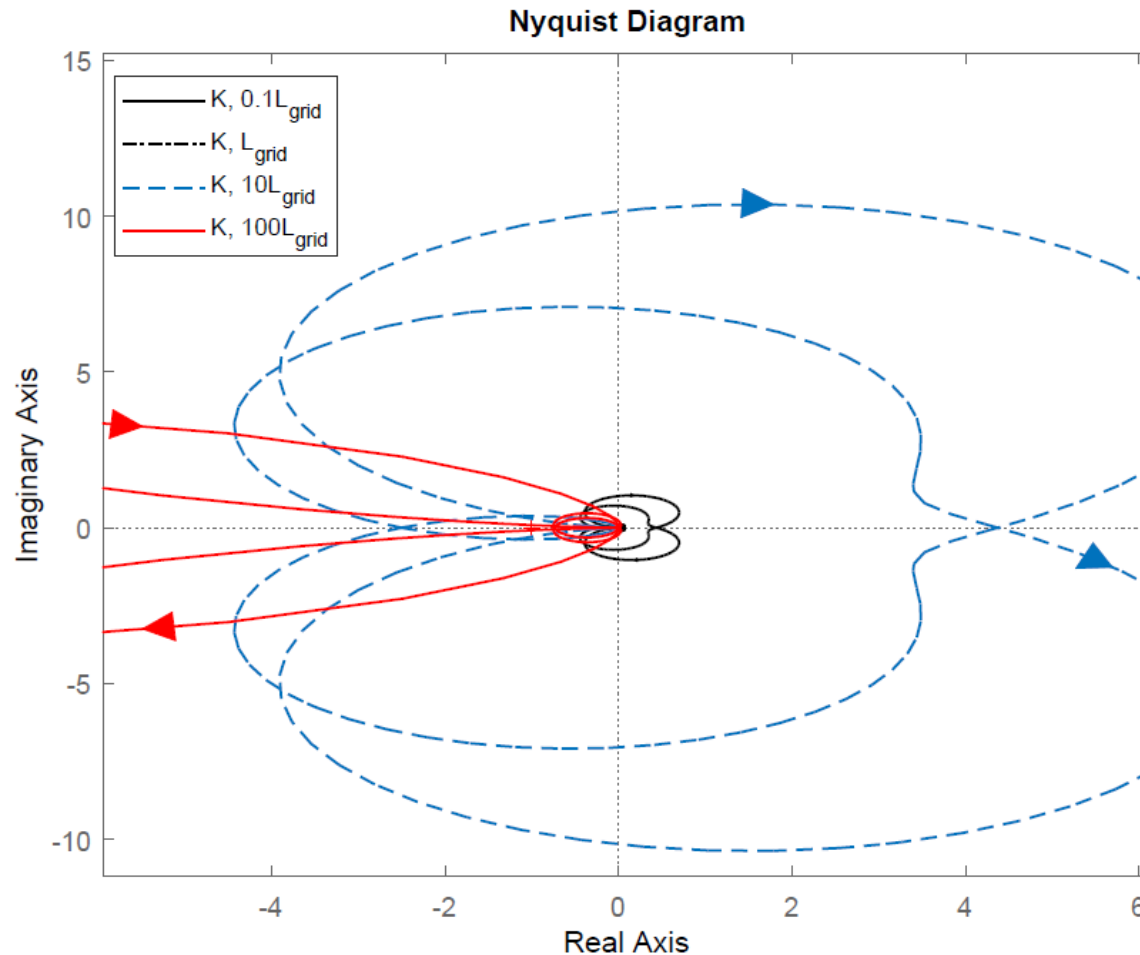
Results

- Stability based on Nyquist's criterion (Outer-loop before tuning)



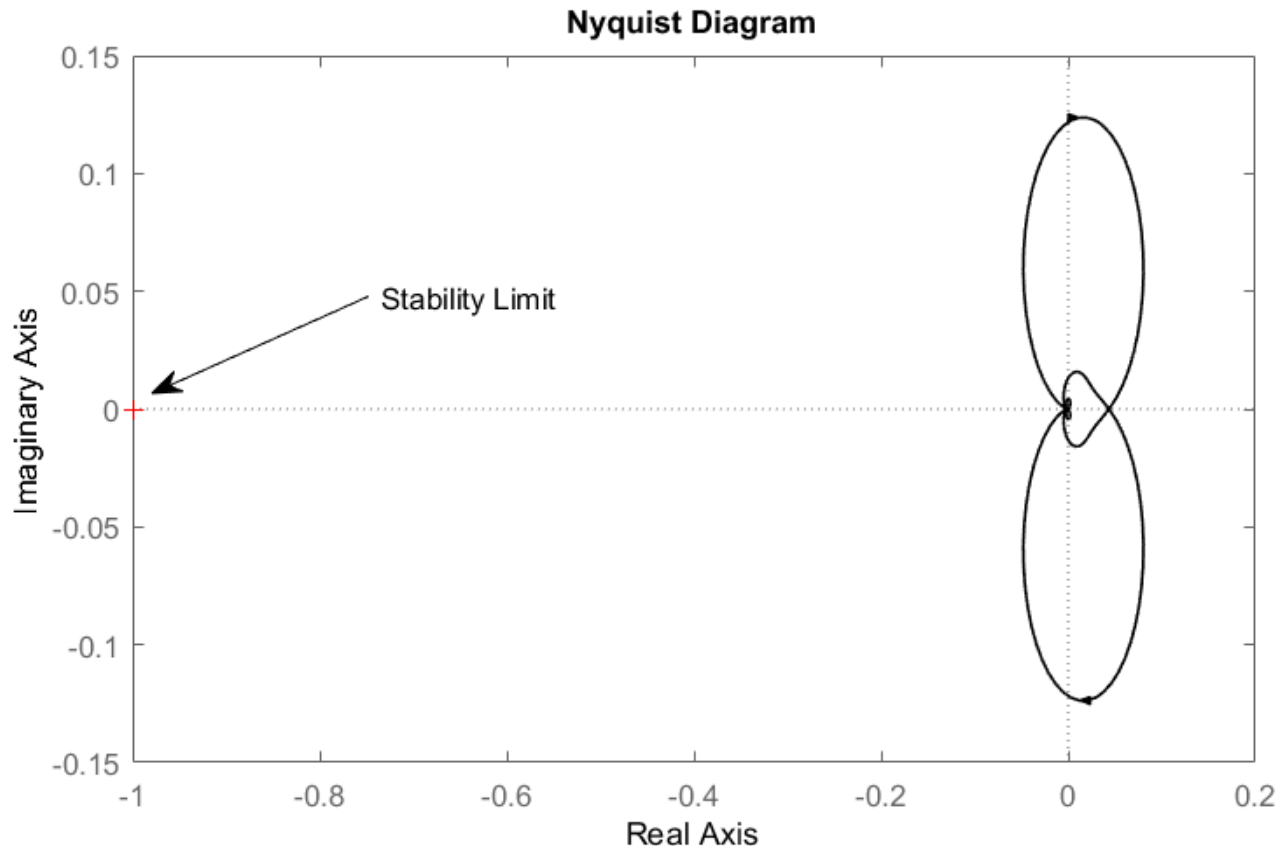
Results

- Stability based on Nyquist's criterion (Outer-loop before tuning)



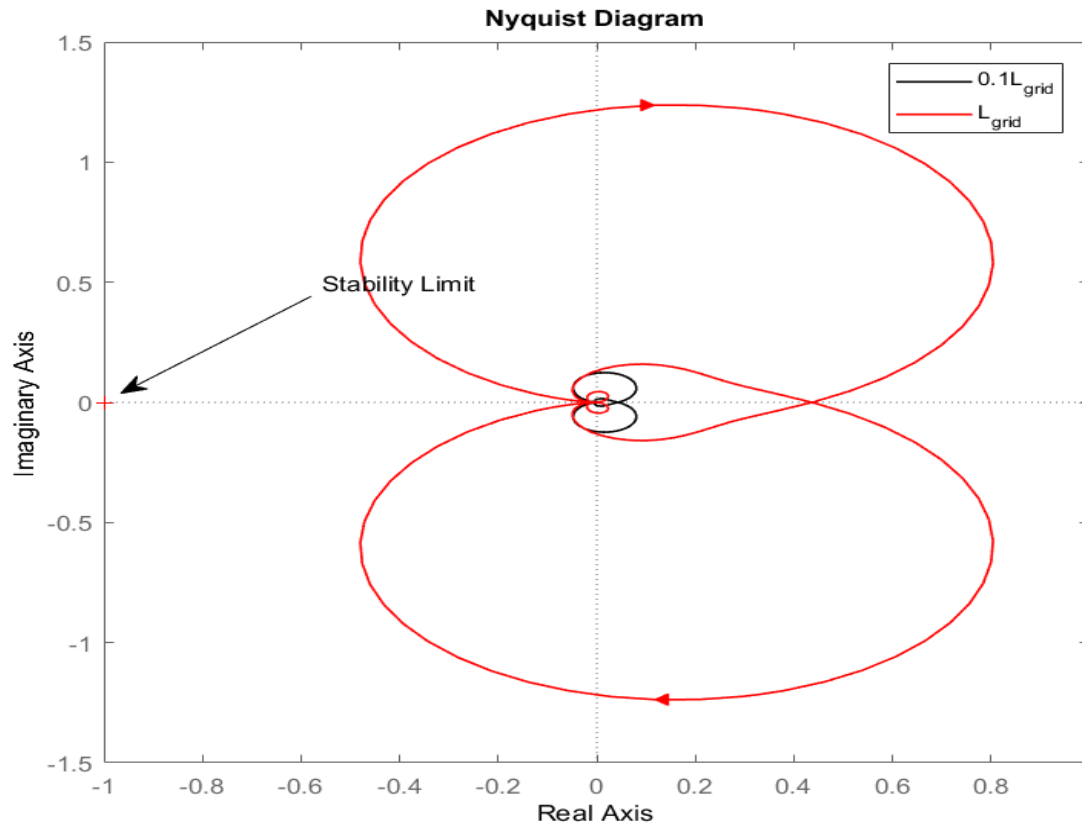
Results

- Stability based on Nyquist's criterion (Outer-loop after tuning)



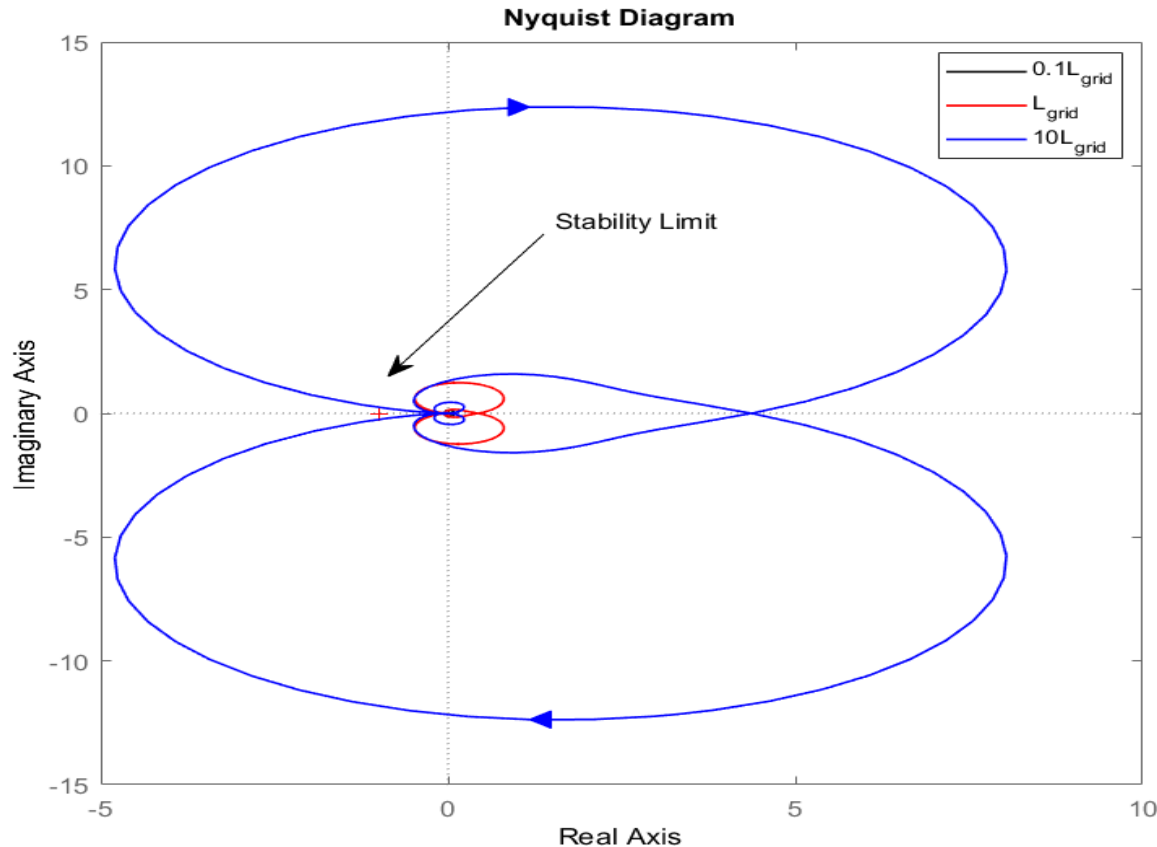
Results

- Stability based on Nyquist's criterion (Outer-loop after tuning)



Results

- Stability based on Nyquist's criterion (Outer-loop after tuning)



Publications (Expected)

- Two conferences accepted – awaiting review.
- One journal on parametric sensitivity due in August.
- One journal on DC stability analysis with impedance models expected.
- One journal on AC stability analysis considering synchronous generator and converter controls.

Thank you!

Questions/Feedback