

Compliance testing

Requirements

Testing vs Simulations

Documents

The Test Program

Examples

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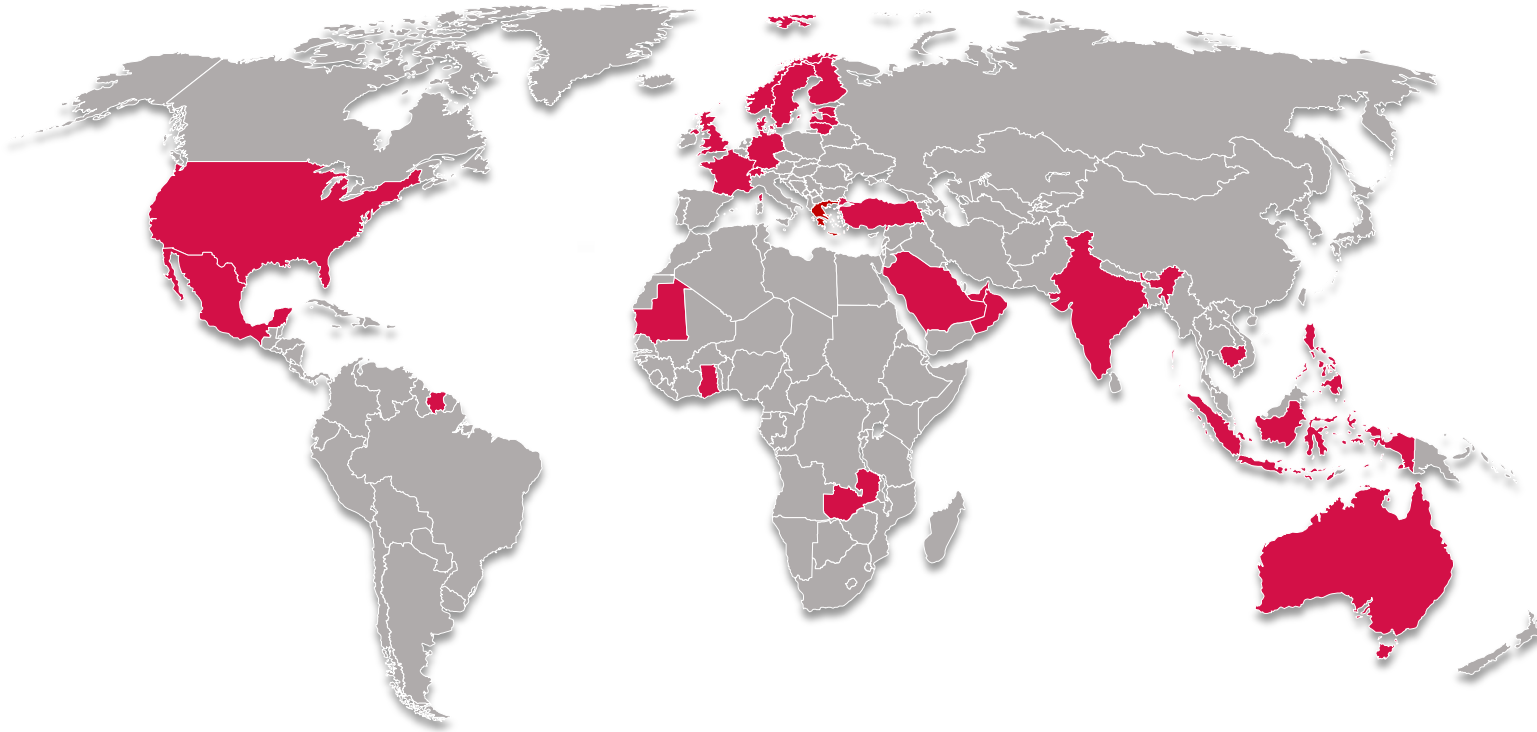
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Solvina International



Providing reliable power to nations and industries



- Swedish engineering company
- 20 years
- 1000 projects
- 200 customers
- 25 countries



Why is there a grid code?

- Grid operation and production are separated in many countries
- The grid operator must rely on the production
- The production must rely on the grid
- Equal and predictable business for all producers



Why is there a grid code?

- Robustness – plants must stay in operation in difficult conditions to avoid blackout
- Controllability – the grid operator must be able to decide the operation according to grid demands
- Stability support – plants should help keeping the grid stable according to their ability or as per agreement



Why is there a grid code?

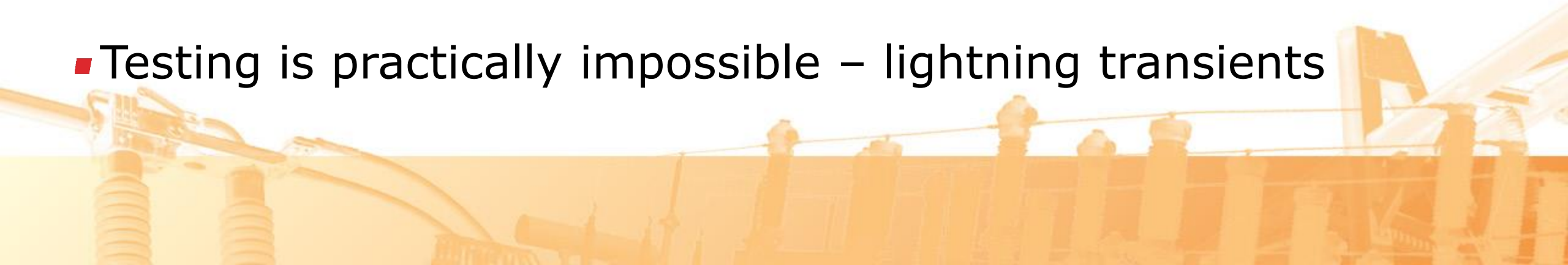
- Safety – must limit operation to a safe range to protect the plant
 - Safety – must disconnect if there is a serious problem, to protect both the grid and the plant from damage
- ..obviously, these requirements collide



Testing vs Simulation

Some properties are better to simulate

- Often, an extensive simulation study is required before the plant is built
- Testing would risk damage – e g fault handling
- Testing would cause grid instability
- Testing would give dubious results – e g Power Quality
- Testing is practically impossible – lightning transients



Testing vs Simulation

Some properties are better to test

- Testing may be required to confirm the simulation models
- Simulating would never cover everything – e g house load
- When external equipment is involved
- Functions that are critical for grid stability and should be double checked – e g excitation limiters
- Some properties may just be easier to test



Testing vs Simulation

but...

- There are things that can neither be simulated nor tested reliably, e g
 - Frequency range at full load
 - ROCOF capability



The Test Program

Purpose

- Describing how to perform the tests
- To be agreed upon by involved parties
- Often initiating the discussions – better early in the project
- Accepted by TSO as being sufficient for showing compliance – no further tests
- Accepted by supplier as being necessary for showing compliance – no less tests

The Test Program

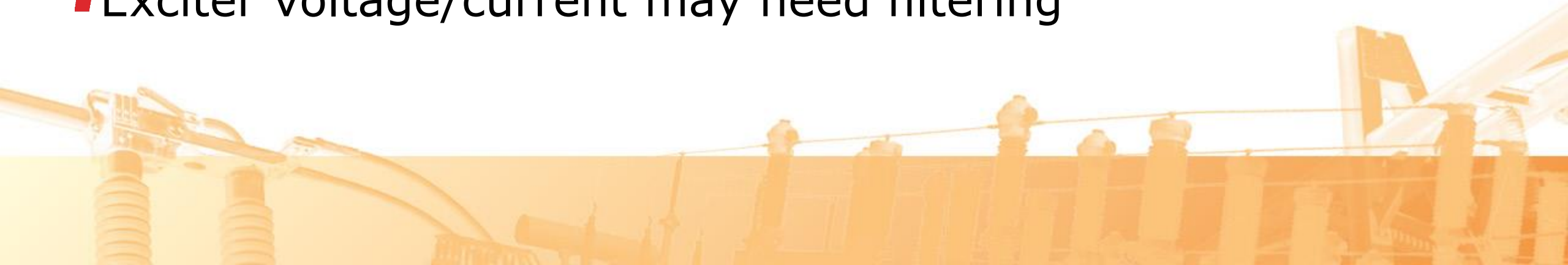
Structure

- General test conditions
- Measurement/recording
- Description of each test
 - Conditions
 - Execution, step by step
 - Signals to be measured and sampling rate
 - Success criteria

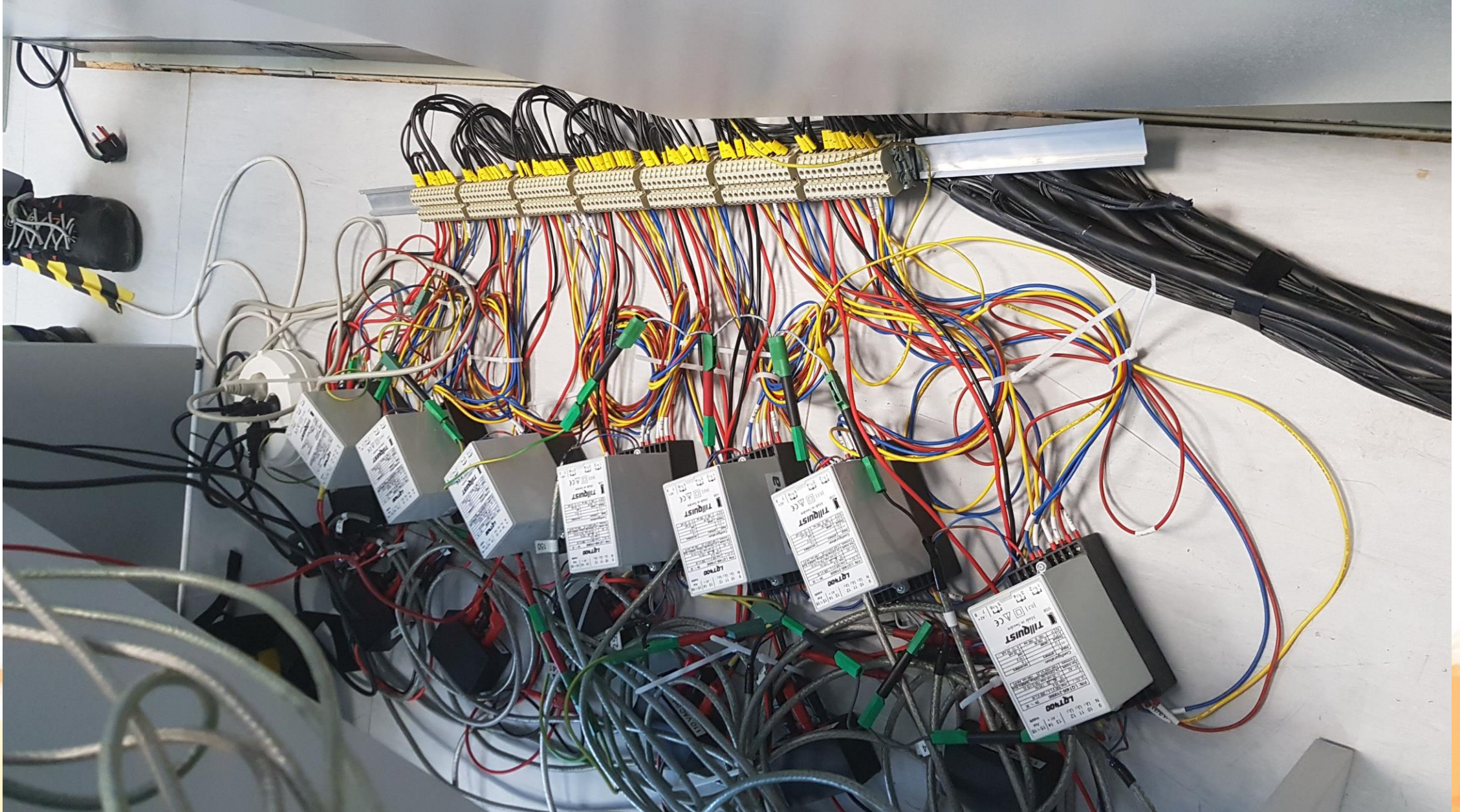
Technical considerations

Signal preparation

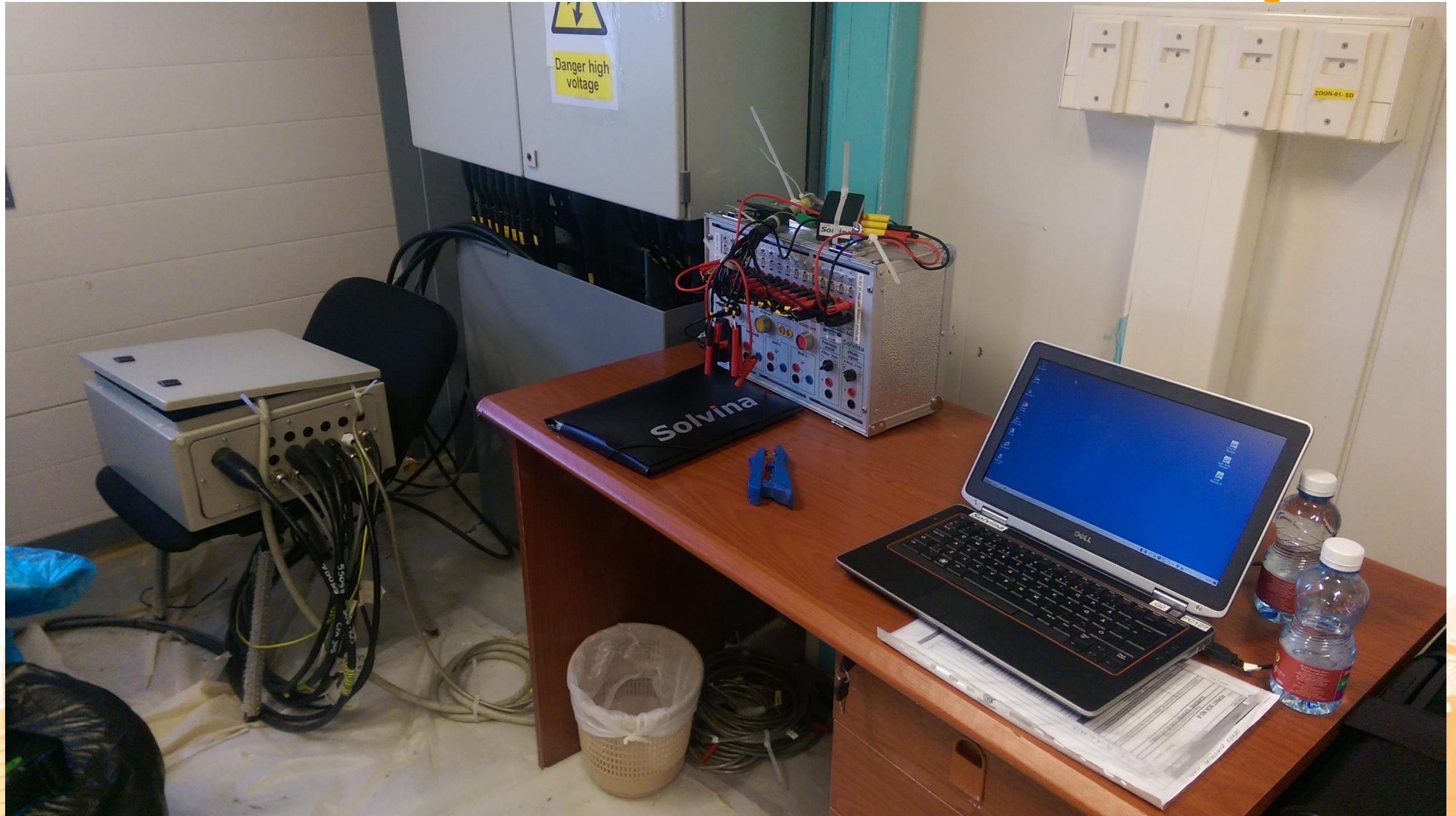
- Shielded cables
- Shield grounded in 'power plant' end
- Avoid mixing signal types in one cable
- Exciter voltage/current may need filtering



Technical considerations



Technical considerations

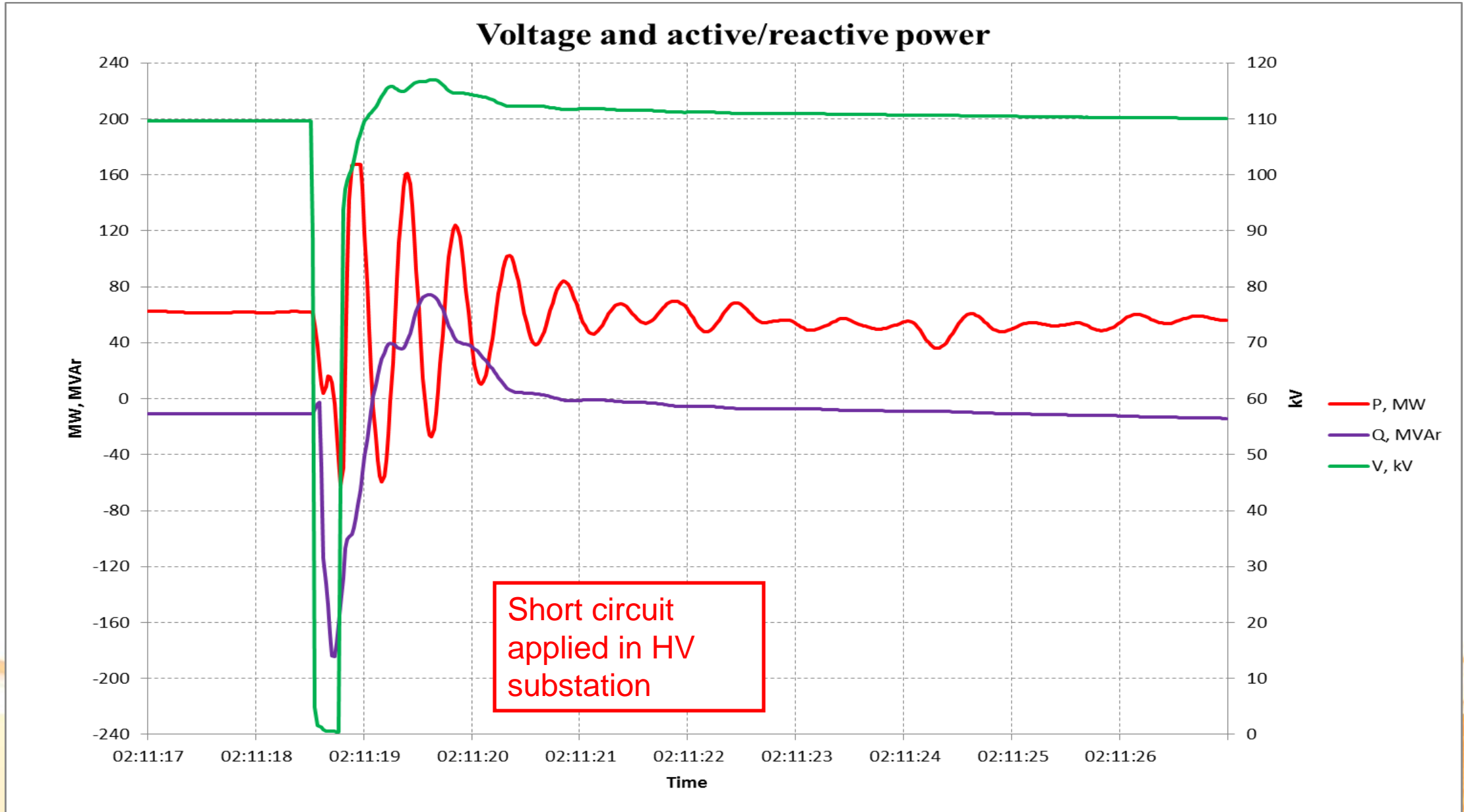


Test examples

Overall tests

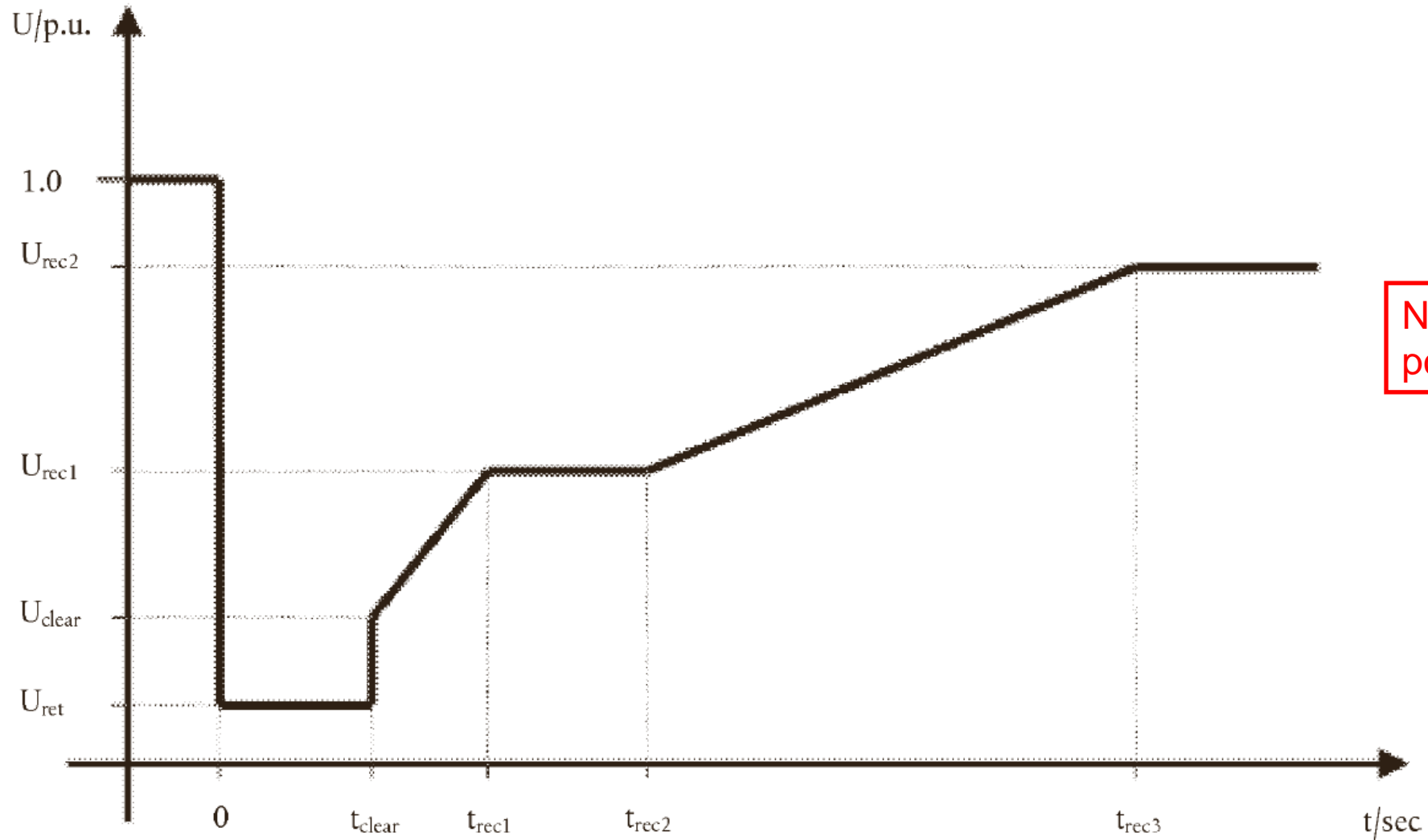
- Load rejection
- House load
- Over/under frequency
- Over/under voltage
- Fault ride through
- Cold start & startups
- Black start
- Reliability
- Power quality





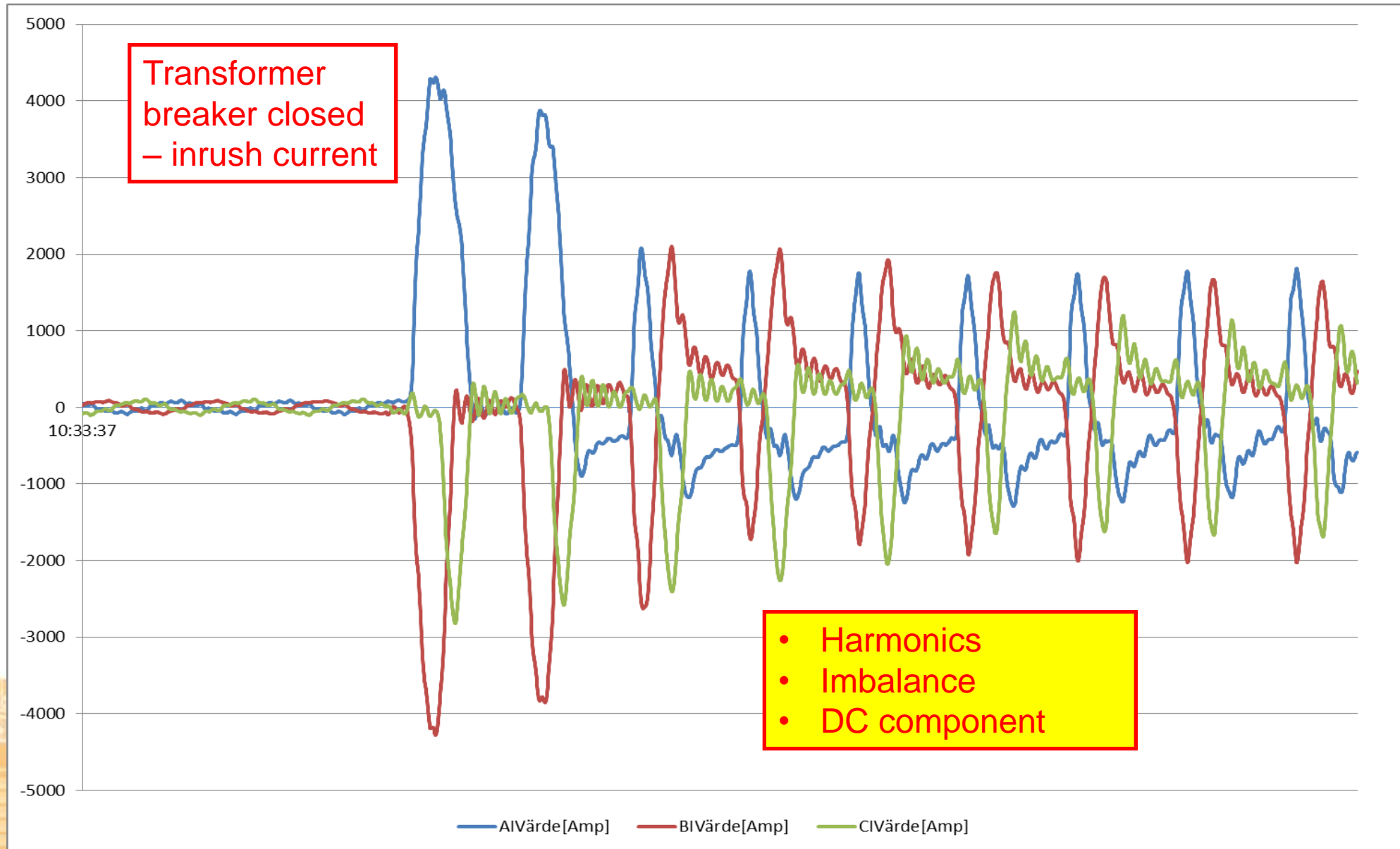
■ FRT – compare to requirements

Fault-ride-through profile of a power-generating module

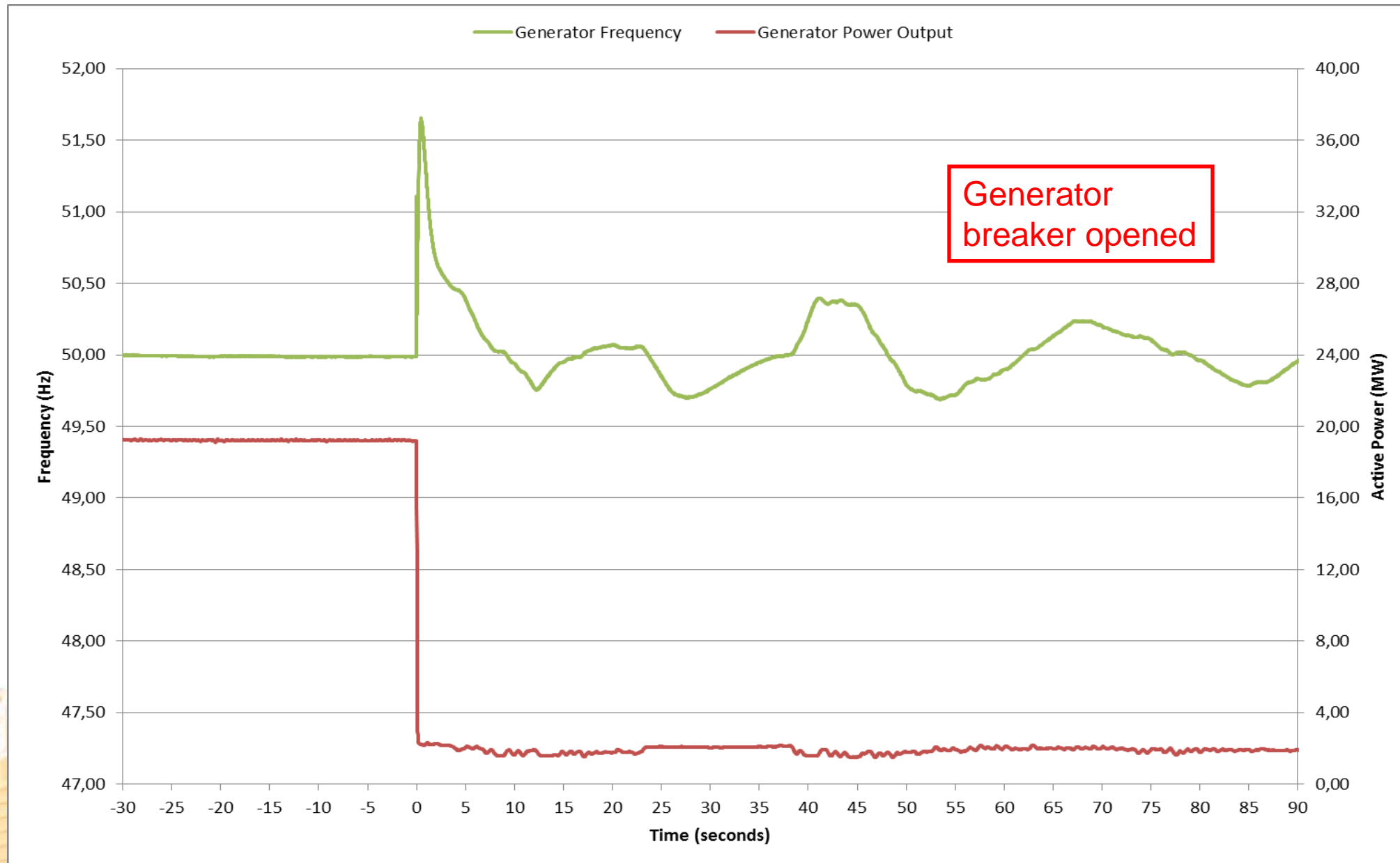


Not really possible to test

■ Black start – transformer energising



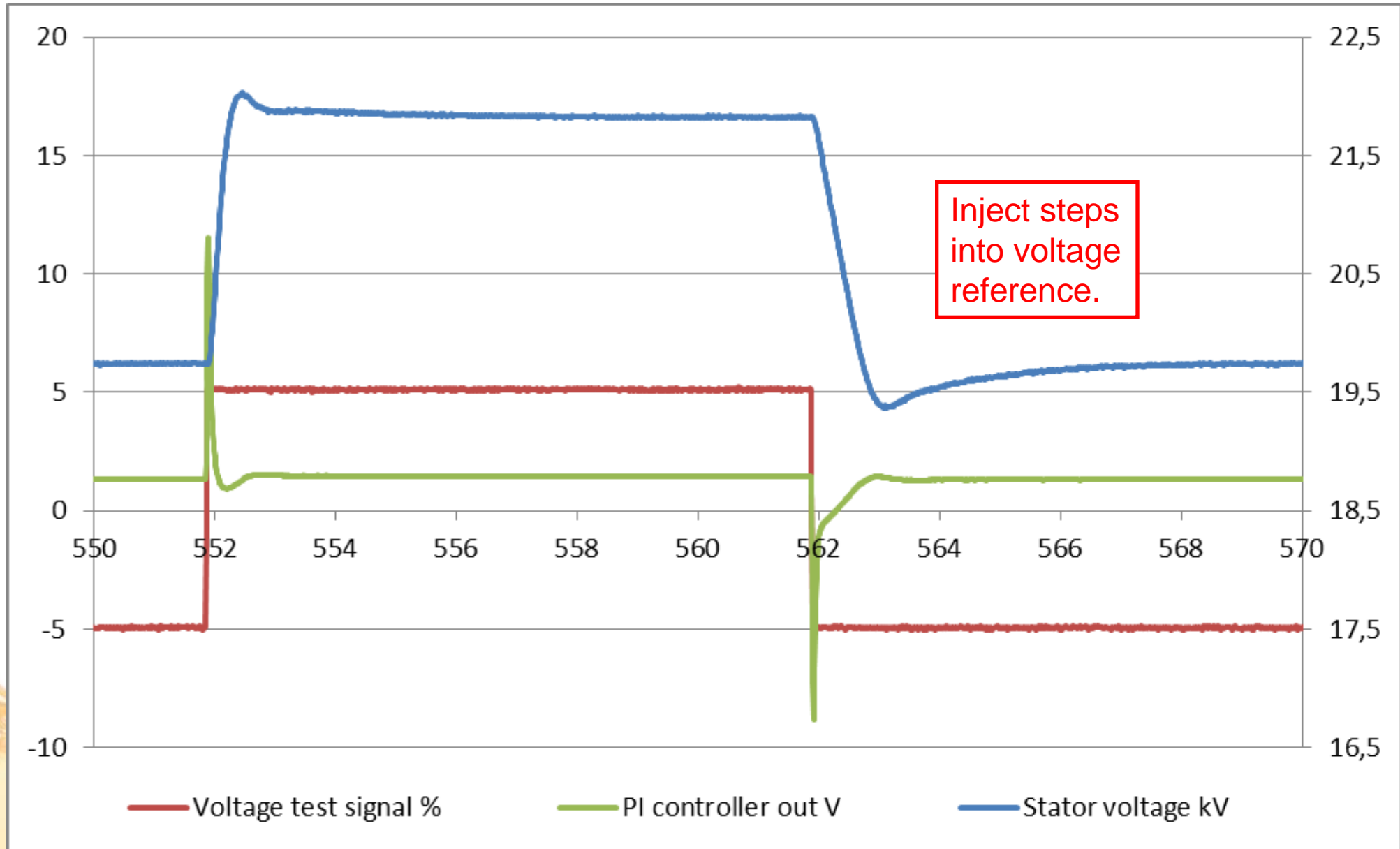
■ Load rejection & house load



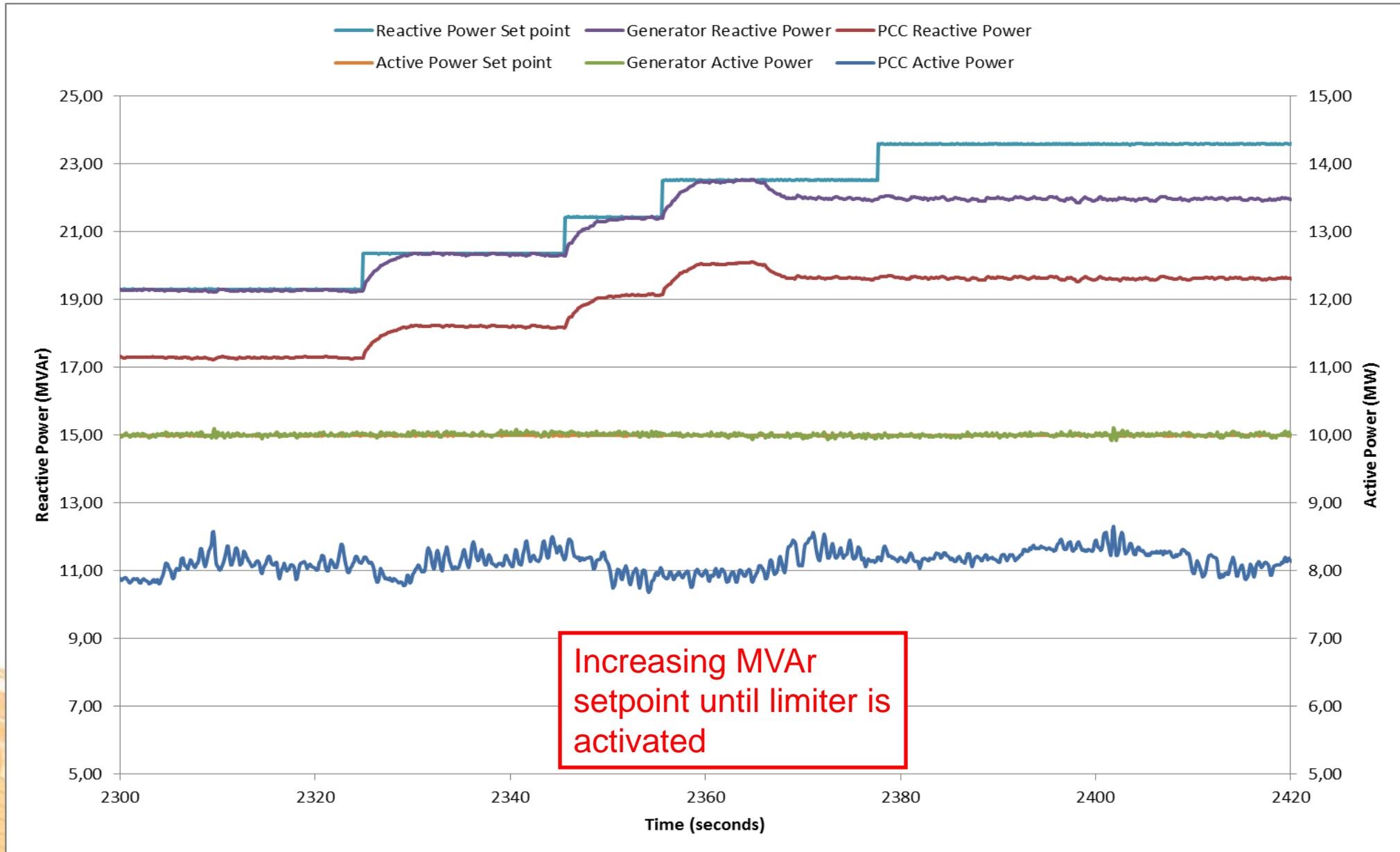
Excitation & generator tests

- Excitation response
- Excitation limiters
- PSS performance
 - On/off tests
 - Frequency response
- Voltage and reactive power control
- Reactive capability
- Generator data verification

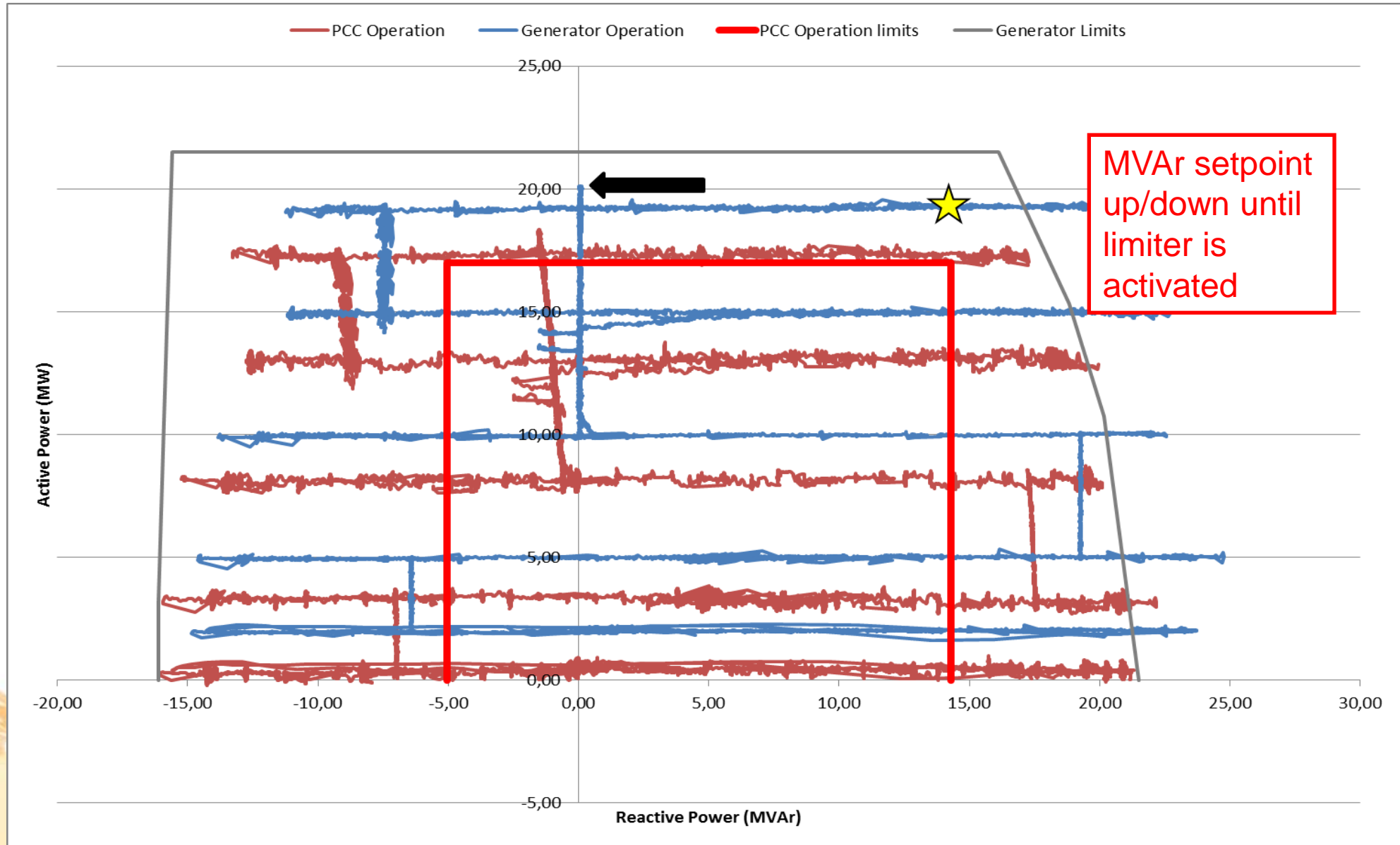
Excitation response



■ Excitation limiters



■ Reactive capability



Test examples

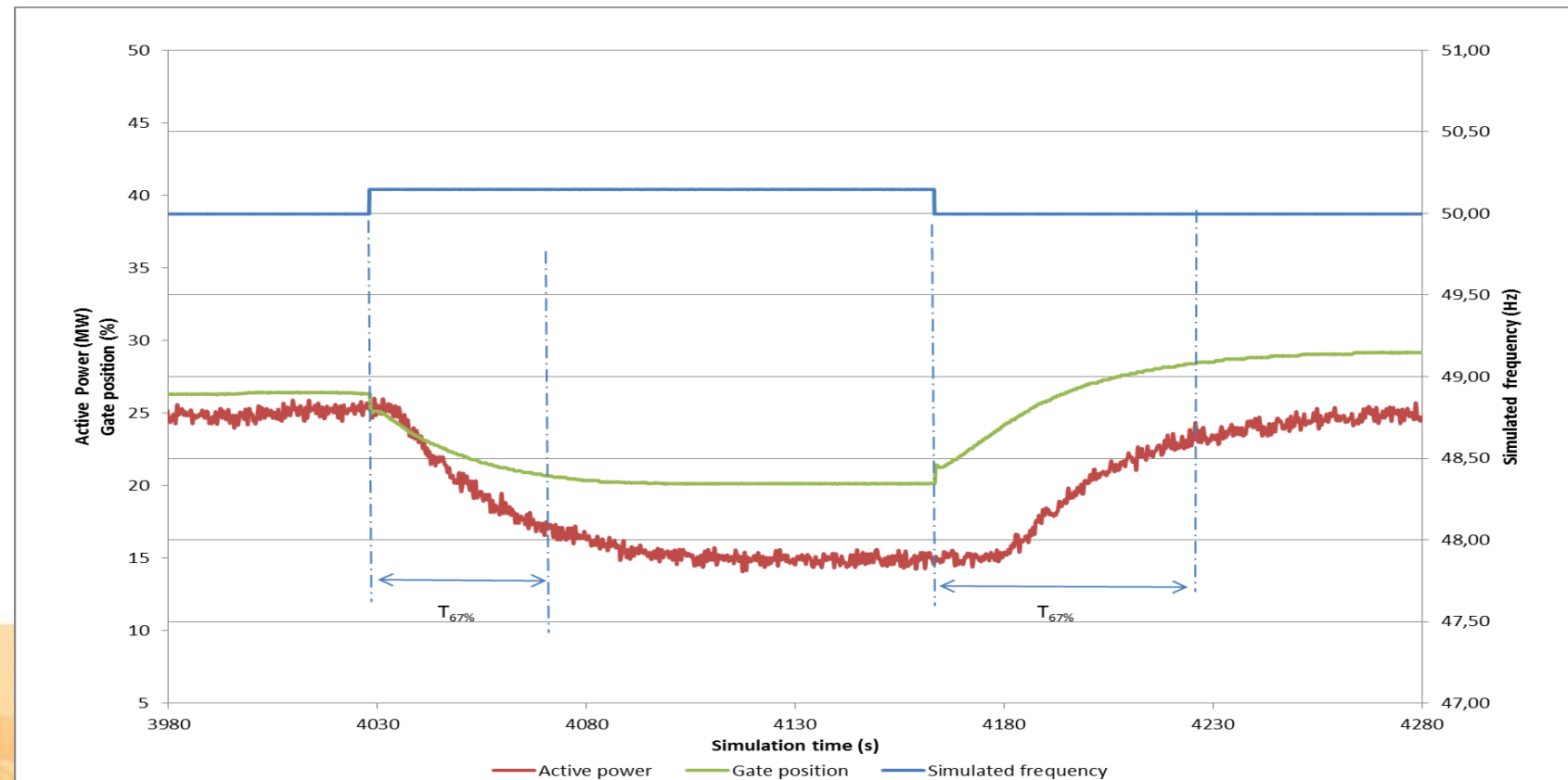
Governor & prime mover tests

- Power capability
- Power control
- Primary frequency response
- Frequency control
- Island operation
- Efficiency
- Fuel switching



Primary control

- Tested while grid connected
- Often a part of Grid code testing
- Apply a small step or ramp to the frequency
- Dynamics are seen poorly



Island operation testing – general

- Run the unit (or plant) islanded
- Apply load steps up and down
- Record the frequency deviation
- From that, determine the permissible load step contained within a certain frequency range



Load bank method

- Run the plant as an island, connected to a resistor bank
- Advantage: the plant is actually islanded, so all systems are included in the test
- Expensive and impractical method, in many cases also risky
- Not feasible for large plants
- Step size may be restricted



Testing

Load bank method – this is what 16 MW looks like



The Solvina method

- Run the plant connected to the main grid
- ...but replace the speed/frequency signal read by the governor
- Safe, flexible and inexpensive method

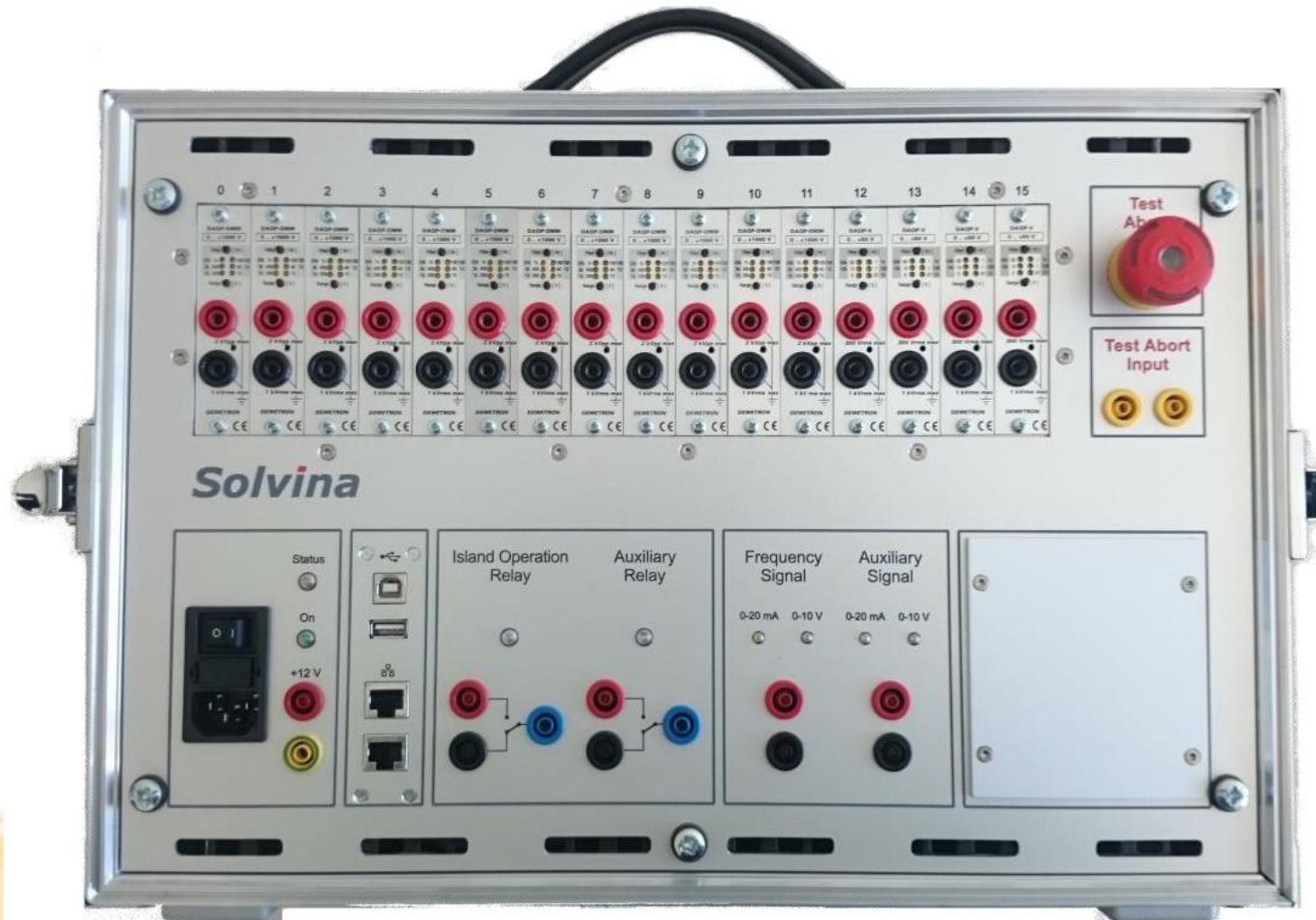


The Solvina method

- Actual turbine speed is not changed
- Island operation can be aborted at any time
- Governor tuning can be performed easily
- Find the limits and margins in a safe way
- Malfunctioning equipment can be identified

Testing

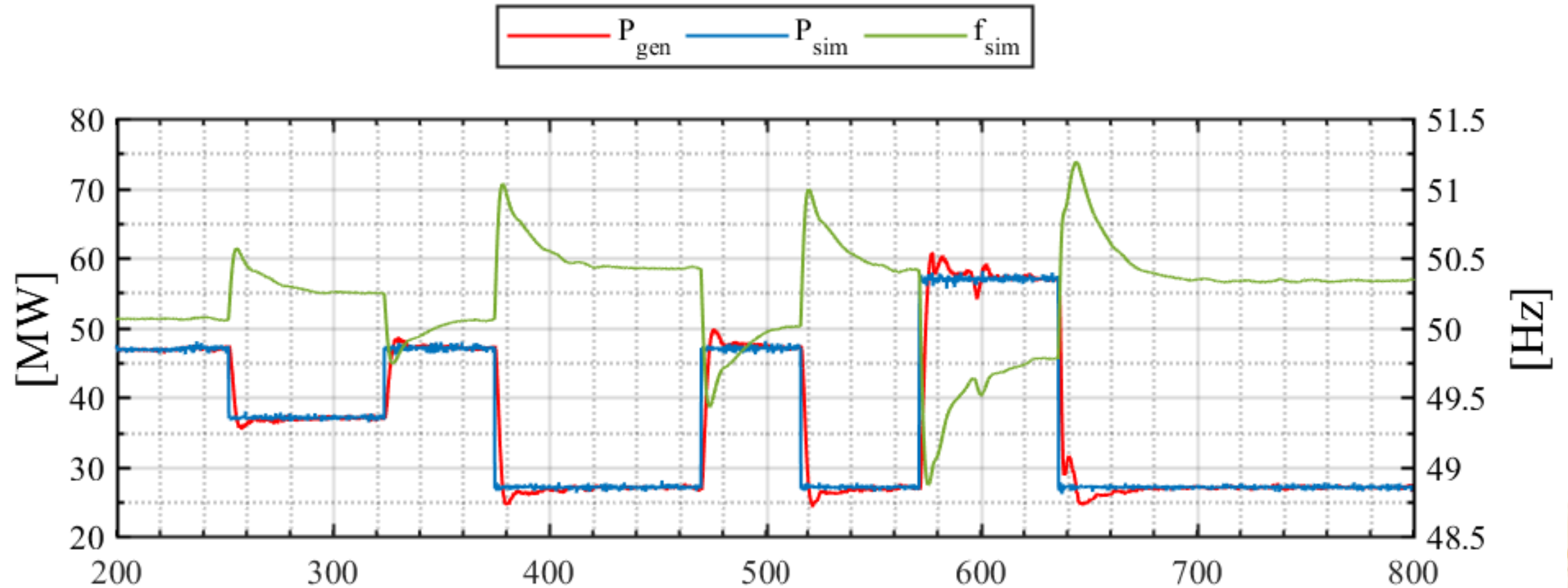
Solvina method – this is what Hundreds of MW looks like



Testing

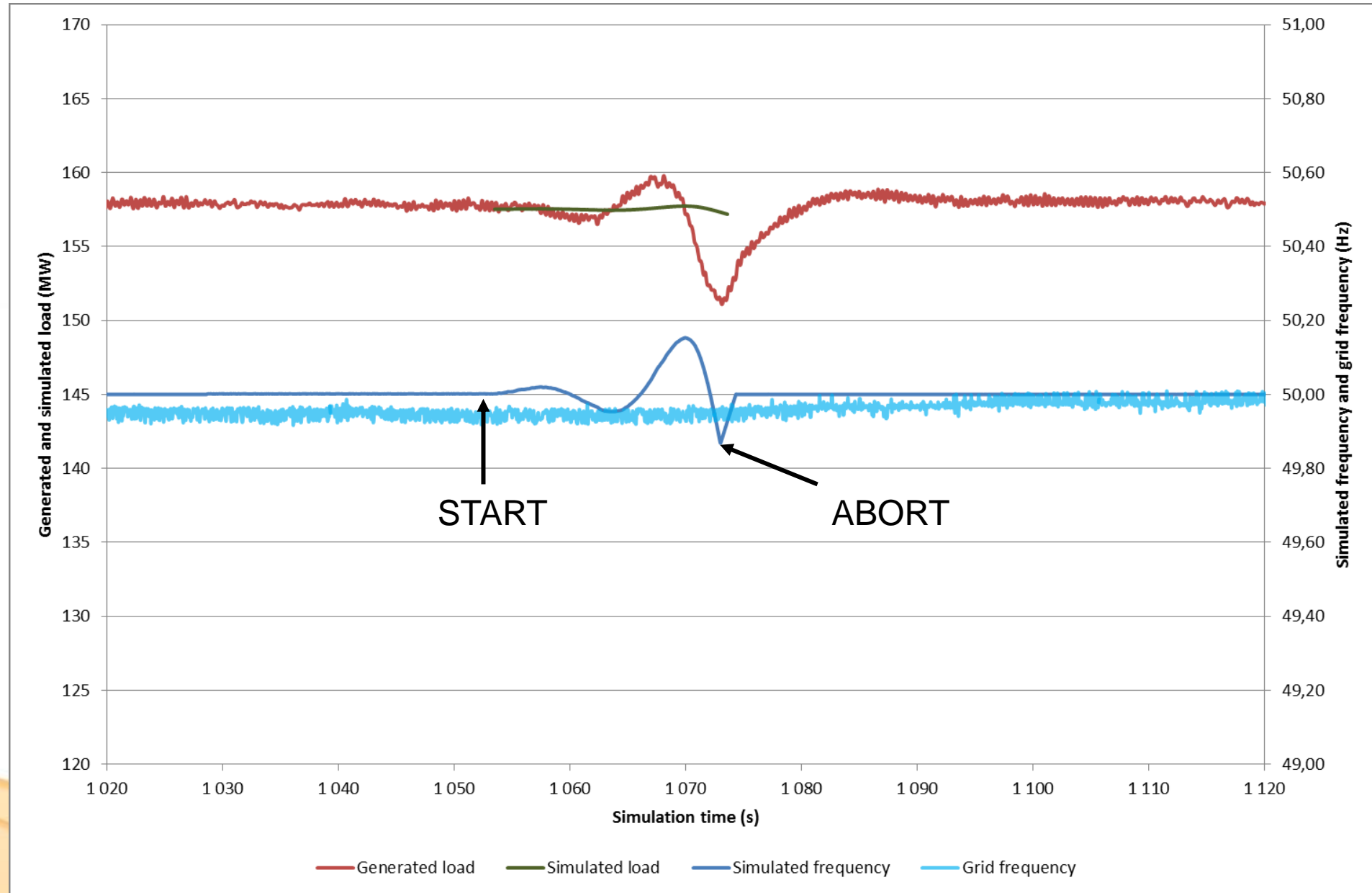


Finding plant capability



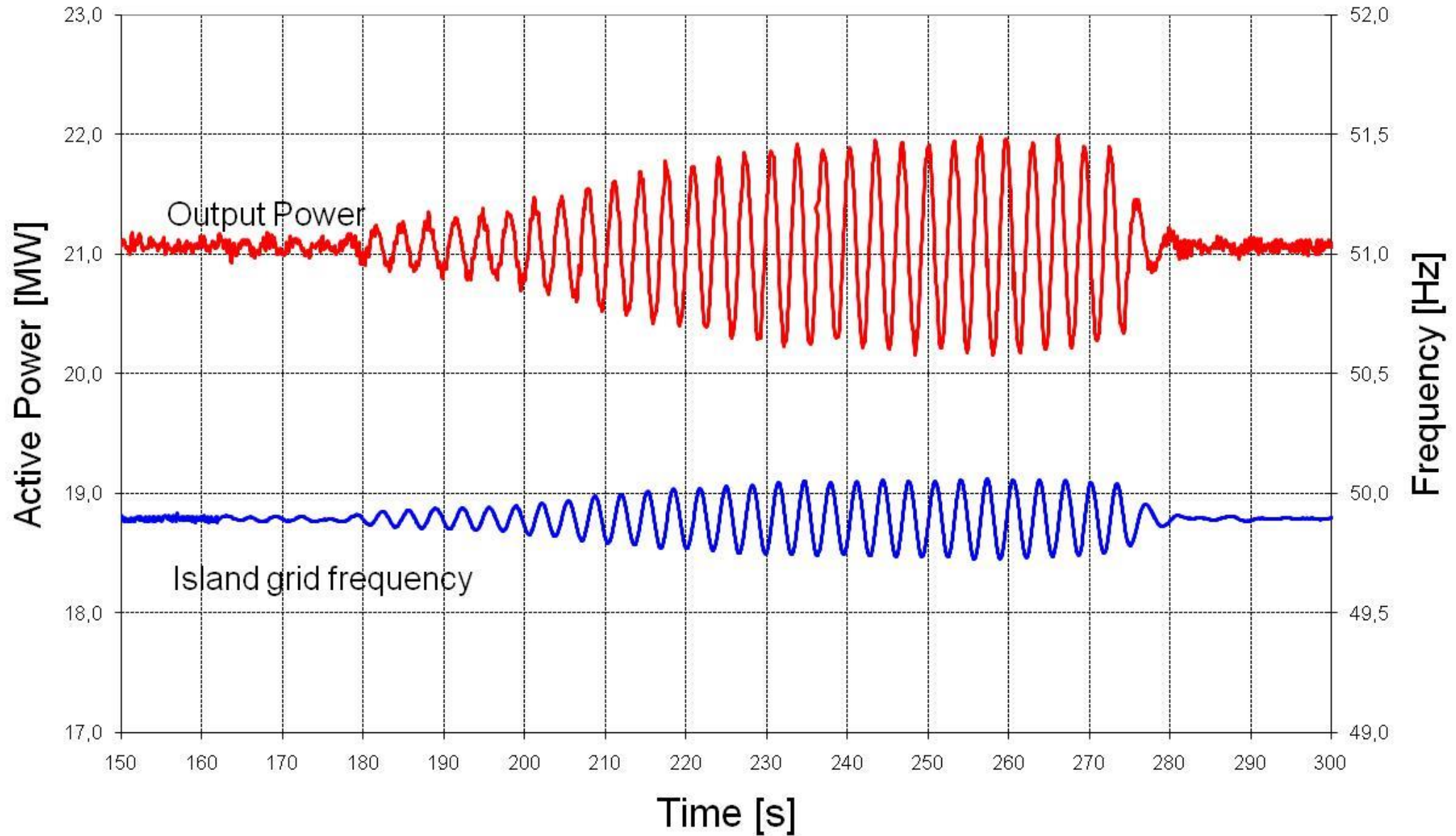
Results

Safety



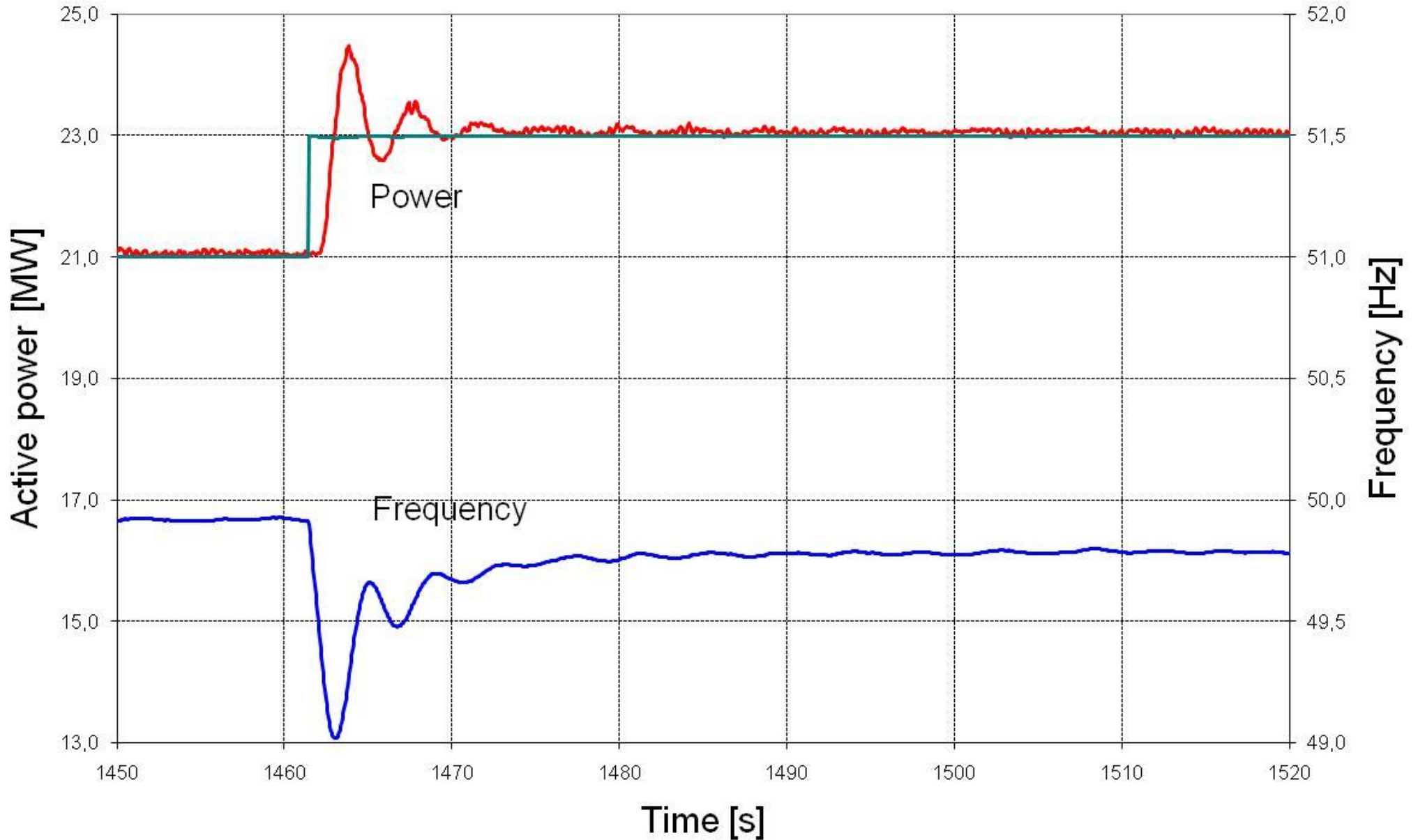
Results

Tuning - before



Results

Tuning - after



Thank you for your attention



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