

Grid Emulator for Compliance Testing of Wave Energy Converters

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Outline

- Introduction to Wave Energy
- Grid Emulator Overview
- Grid Emulator Design and Simulations
- Future Work



Wave Energy Potential

- Wave energy: High energy density, availability and predictability.
- US annual energy consumption:
 4000 TWh (BOEM)
- Annual wave energy potential in US: 1200 TWh (BOEM)
- Oregon coastline: 460 km
- Oregon coast raw wave power potential: 500 MW (EPRI)







Wave data from National Data Buoy Center, power estimated from 5 buoys off the Oregon coast over past 10 years



Wave Energy Converter (WEC)



Surface attenuator: Pelamis Wave Power



Oscillating water column: Oceanlinx



Submerged surge converter: AW Energy

> 1000 patents

< 5 MW installed



Point absorber: Ocean Power Technologies



Wave Energy at Oregon State University



Wallace Energy Systems & Renewables Facility (WESRF)



Deployment of 10 kW point absorber off the coast of Newport, OR

- Wave Energy initiative began at OSU in 1998
- 11th prototype successfully ocean tested with CPT Sept. 2008
- Northwest National Marine Renewable Energy Center (NNMREC) established in 2008



O.H. Hinsdale Wave Research Lab (HWRL)



Northwest National Marine Renewable Energy Center

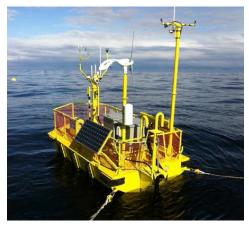


NNMREC open water test sites



The half-scale WET-NZ WEC

- Pacific Marine Energy Center (PMEC): Open water and lab testing facilities
- North Energy Test Site (NETS): WEC prototypes up to 100 kW
 - Ocean Sentinel instrumentation buoy
 - WET NZ testing in summer 2012
- South Energy Test Site (SETS)
 - Grid connected site available in ~ 2017

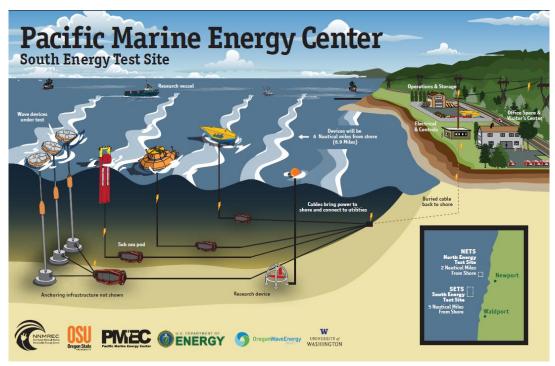


Ocean Sentinel Instrumentation buoy on station



South Energy Test Site

- South Energy Test Site grid connected
- 8-10 km from shore
- 60-70 m depth
- Up to 4 submarine cables
- Medium voltage submarine cables rated up to 35 kV



Proposed Pacific Marine Energy Center – South Energy Test Site (PMEC-SETS) for testing full-scale wave energy converters



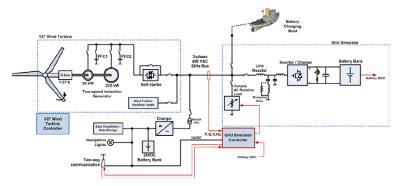
Grid emulator and its need

- Device emulates actual grid scenarios
- One device, multiple grid conditions
- Increasing integration of renewable energy sources
- Lack of standardized WEC design
- Stability of the power grid varies from point to point
- Validation of variable power output before grid connection
- Faster certification of distributed resources
- Isolation between the WEC and the grid during initial testing

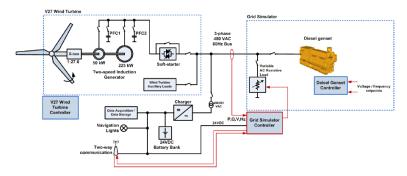


Topologies and previous work

- NREL investigated topologies
 - Battery inverter topology
 - Diesel generator topology
 - Controllable Grid Interface (CGI):
 7.5 MVA chosen topology
- Clemson University
 - HIL grid simulator: 15 MVA
 - RTDS
- FSU CAPS
 - HIL simulator: 5 MVA
 - RTDS and Opal-RT



Battery inverter topology of the grid simulator (NREL)



Diesel generator topology of the grid simulator (NREL)

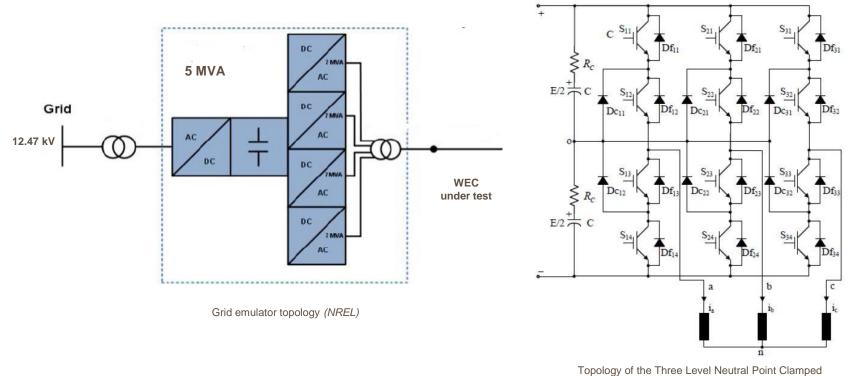


Specification and Preliminary Functions

Item	Specification
Nominal rating	5 MVA
Supply line voltage	12.47 kV AC
Line voltage tolerance	+/- 10%
Phases	3
Nominal supply line frequency	60 Hz
Line frequency tolerance	+/- 1 Hz
Grid impedance	5% min, 7% max on a 25 MVA base@ 12.47 kV
Available grid fault current	14x min, 20x max on a 25 MVA base @ 12.47 kV
Rectifier rating	5 MVA, 125% overload capacity for short periods
Rectifier power factor	>+/- 0.95
Inverter rating	5, 10, 15 MVA, 125% current overload capacity
Output voltage regulation	+/- 1%
Output frequency regulation	50 Hz / 60 Hz +/- 1%
Inverter output droop characteristics	+/- 10% system impedance

- Synchronization, Power delivery and device fault testing
- Voltage fluctuations: continuous and switching
- Response to balanced and unbalanced low and high voltage faults
- Active power: maximum measurement, ramp rate limitation
- Grid protection
- Reconnection time

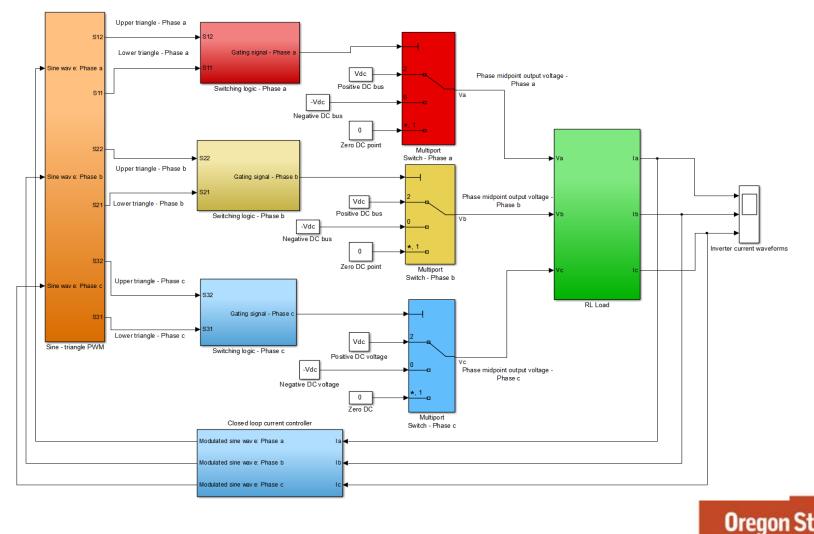
Grid emulator topology



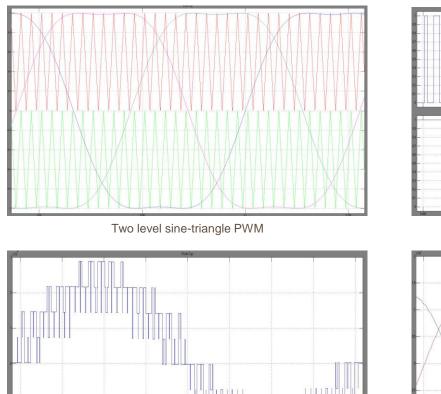
Voltage Source Converter



Native Simulink model of the inverter



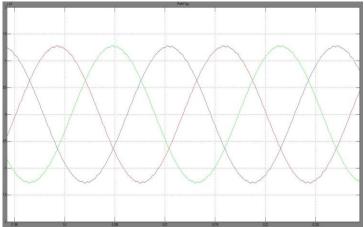
Inverter waveforms



Nine level phase voltage



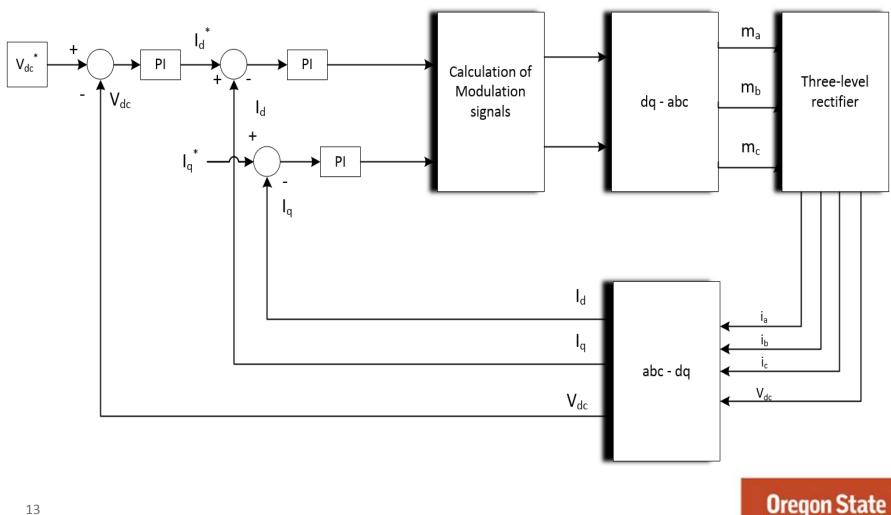
PWM signals for the top two switches



Inverter currents with an RL load

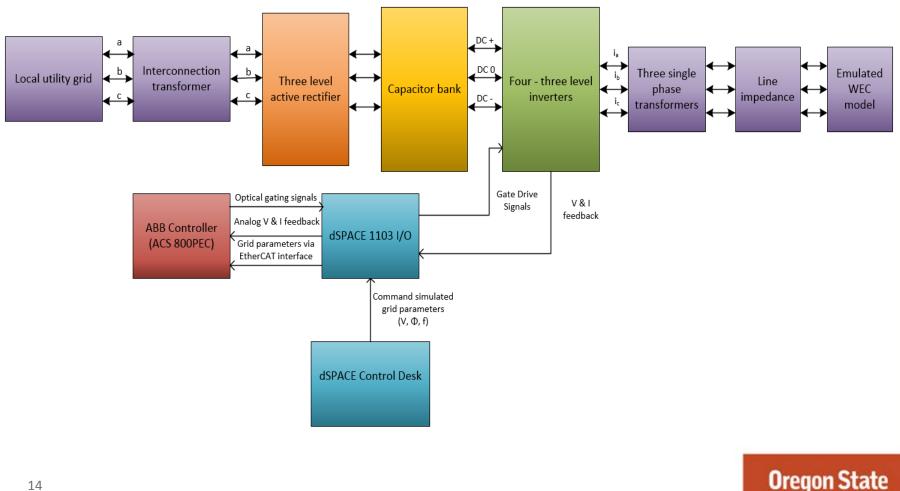


Rectifier





Hardware-in-the-loop setup



Future Work

- Expanding the single inverter design to more accurately represent the four inverter design.
- Transformer design
- Replacing the RL load with WEC models
- Hardware-in-the-loop lab validation of the grid emulator
- Emulation of various grid conditions
- Final design put out for bid
- Development of actual hardware



Thank you for your attention

