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Improving Transient Stability of Power Synchronization Control for Weak Grid Applications

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Abstract— Power synchronization control (PSC) has a promising potential to be used in interface converters of large-scale renewable generations operating under weak-grid condition. This paper presents a modified PSC-based control structure that provides an enhanced dynamic response, reinforced synchronization, and reduced vulnerability against grid transients. By utilizing a back-calculation scheme, the active power reference in the synchronization loop of PSC is configured to be adapted to the grid transients for avoiding loss of synchronization (LOS). Furthermore, the proposed control structure prevents power-injection collapse (PIC) and mitigates the dc current components of the converter caused by transients in weak grids. Performance and feasibility of the proposed control structure are highlighted and verified by simulation of various scenarios and operating conditions.

Keywords— interface converter, power synchronization control, solid fault, transient angle stability, weak grid.

I. INTRODUCTION

Transition to a sustainable society necessitates energy generation in distributed nodes and even weak grids. In terms of power system stability and converter control system design, a weak grid can be described as a power system where the short circuit ratio (SCR) at the point of common coupling (PCC) is low and significant frequency fluctuation is possibly expected as a consequence of insufficient total system inertia [1]-[3]. In other words, a weak grid comes along with voltage fluctuations at the PCC followed by unbalanced and/or distorted voltage waveforms [3], [4].

Mainly, voltage-source converters (VSCs) are the common products used in converter-interfaced renewables (CIRs) [1], [5]. The majority of CIRs are designed to function as current-controlled grid-feeding converters [1]. The grid-feeding converter controls the injected current through a vector current-control structure on the basis of a voltage-dependent synchronization, typically a synchronous reference frame phase-locked loop (SRF-PLL) [2], [6]. Utilizing PLL for synchronization with weak electric grids may cause synchronization instability which is characterized by oscillations of the converter's frequency and power [6], [7]. The synchronization instability severely degrades the quality of the delivered power and in the same way, hinders providing supportive services including grid voltage support and virtual inertia provision [3], [4], [8].

Accordingly, to address the negative impact of PLL on the CIRs under weak-grid condition, power synchronization control (PSC) has been developed [9]-[11]. PSC facilitates converter operation with ultraweak grids and provides more robust small-signal stability than that of vector current control [9]-[11]. Small-signal stability of PSC has been studied through Jacobian transfer matrix and impedance models [10], [12]. Similarly, transient stability of PSC has been studied based on design-oriented transient stability analysis and time-domain simulation in [12]-[15]. Although the conducted researches provide insight into the stability of PSC, solutions for improving PSC transient stability is hitherto unaddressed. In addition, the transient response of PSC is different from that of a synchronous generator (SG) in three main aspects:

- Virtual inertia is not embedded in PSC and the time constant of PSC is less than that of an SG [10].
- The converter current is limited to 1.2-1.6 p.u. whereas an SG is capable of current injection up to 6-8 p.u. [16].
- PSC exhibits a non-minimum-phase behavior that means the active power goes down before it responds to the positive change in the power angle [9], [10].

Therefore, this paper intends to present solutions for improving PSC transient stability against grid faults as well as reducing the risk of loss of synchronization (LOS) and power-injection collapse (PIC). In this way, the main contributions of this paper are as follows:

- The deteriorative effect of nonminimum-phase behavior and the limited bandwidth of PSC are considered in the transient angle stability analysis under weak grid condition.
- An enhanced control structure is proposed by utilizing a back-calculation scheme, in which the active power reference in the synchronization loop of PSC is configured to be adapted to the grid condition.
- The enhanced control structure guarantees dc-component suppression in the phase currents of PSC-controlled converters during transients.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. The principles of PSC and the studied control system are reviewed in Section II. Section III discusses the transient stability of PSC during transients in weak grids. Then, the enhanced

control structure is introduced in Section IV. Section V demonstrates the performance of the enhanced control structure during transients and grid fault events. Conclusions are summarized in Section VI.

II. POWER SYNCHRONIZATION CONTROL (PSC)

The description of PSC for a grid-connected voltage-source converter is presented in detail in [9], and [10]. PSC control structure is shown in Fig. 1, where active power control and synchronization with the ac system are performed through power synchronization loop (PSL) given by

$$\theta_{ref} = K_{ip} \int (P_{ref} - P_{pcc}) + \omega_0 t \quad (1)$$

$$\delta = \theta_{ref} - \theta_g = K_{ip} \int (P_{ref} - P_{pcc}) \quad (2)$$

where θ_{ref} and K_{ip} are the generated phase angle and the integral gain of PSL, respectively. P_{ref} is the active power reference, P_{pcc} is the measured output active power at the PCC, and ω_0 denotes the grid frequency. θ_g is the phase angle of the infinite bus voltage and its initial value is assumed to be zero, i.e., $\theta_g = \omega_0 t$. Power angle δ is the phase difference between the voltage at the PCC and the infinite bus voltage. Alternating voltage and reactive power are controlled by adjusting the additional internal-voltage ΔV given by

$$\Delta V = K_{iv} \int (U_{ref} - U_{pcc}) \quad (3)$$

where K_{iv} is the integral gain of the controller, U_{ref} is the PCC voltage-reference amplitude, and U_{pcc} is the measured-voltage amplitude at the PCC. In order to provide damping against potential resonances, converter voltage-reference vector \mathbf{V}_{ref}^{dq} in synchronous reference frame (SRF) is generated by the voltage-vector control law, which is expressed by

$$\mathbf{V}_{ref}^{dq} = (V_0 + \Delta V) - H(s) \mathbf{i}^{dq} \quad (4)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{k_d s}{s + \omega_d} \quad (5)$$

where, V_0 is the nominal voltage, \mathbf{i}^{dq} is the converter current vector in SRF, and $H(s)$ is a high-pass filter for obtaining damping in which k_d and ω_d are the gain and bandwidth of the high-pass filter, respectively. Further, a backup PLL is embedded in the control system for smoothing initial synchronization with the grid and obtaining current-limiting capability during severe grid faults where switching to the current-control mode is necessary, described in detail in [10]-[12]. Linearized dynamic model that relates the change in the active power ΔP due to the change in the load angle $\Delta \theta$ can be expressed by $J_{P\theta(s)}$ as:

$$J_{P\theta(s)} = \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \theta} \quad (6)$$

The transmission zeros of $J_{P\theta(s)}$ limit the achievable bandwidth of the control system which are dependent on the operating point of the converter as described in [9], [10]. The specific situation in which the zeros reach to the origin is when

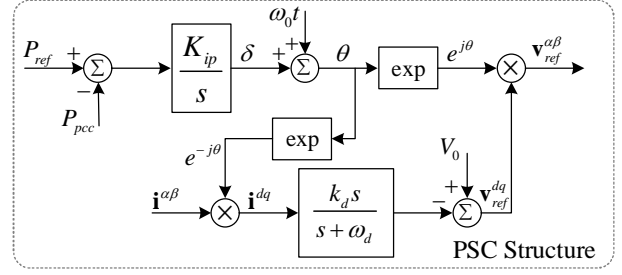


Fig. 1. Block diagram of PSC structure.

$\delta = \pm \pi / 2$; whereas, in order to achieve sufficient bandwidth and gain, operating close to $\delta = \pm \pi / 2$ is not recommended.

III. TRANSIENT STABILITY OF PSC IN WEAK GRIDS

In practice, a converter-interfaced renewable generation is equipped with energy storage for delivering supportive services consisted mainly power quality enhancement and virtual inertia provision. Based on this, a well-regulated dc-link voltage is supposable during transients. As depicted in Fig. 2, the interface converter connects to the infinite bus via the converter output filter L_{filter} , a transformer L_{trans} , and two parallel transmission lines L_{line1} and L_{line2} . Since the shunt capacitances have negligible impacts on the transient stability of the system, the converter output filter and the two transmission lines are modelled by inductances [14]. In the assumed control system, the converter supports the PCC voltage and regulates the injected active power into the grid. This assumption is based on the characteristics of high-impedance weak grids where during high-impedance solid faults the converter can support the PCC voltage without the risk of overcurrent. In this case, the amplitude of the converter voltage is fixed at the maximum allowed value. The dynamic representation of PSC can be expressed by a first-order nonlinear equation as:

$$L_T = L_{filter} + L_{trans} + L_{line1} \parallel L_{line2} \quad (7)$$

$$\dot{\delta} = K_{ip} (P_{ref} - \frac{3U_{pcc}U_{bus}}{2\omega_0 L_T} \sin \delta) \quad (8)$$

where L_T denotes equivalent inductance of the system and U_{bus} represents the infinite bus voltage-amplitude. The equivalent inductance of the system defines the SCR value of the grid. The SCR imposes limitations on both the maximum reachable generated active-power and PSC transient stability which are primarily affected by the weak-grid operating condition. Weak-grid operating condition requires a higher value of the power angle than that of a strong-grid operating condition. In addition, the gain and bandwidth of PSC is dependent on the power angle and the operating point of the converter. As the power angle is increased, the gain and bandwidth of PSC is decreased. Thus, following a large disturbance in a weak grid the PSC transient stability is contingent on the dynamic response of the power angle.

In this study, a symmetrical three-phase to ground high-impedance fault in a weak grid is considered (as shown in Fig. 2) where the control system does not switch to the vector current control. The circuit breakers of the transmission line 2 trip and clear the fault in a certain time-period, and the SCR of the grid reduces significantly. Following the fault, the system achieves a new stable equilibrium point if the power

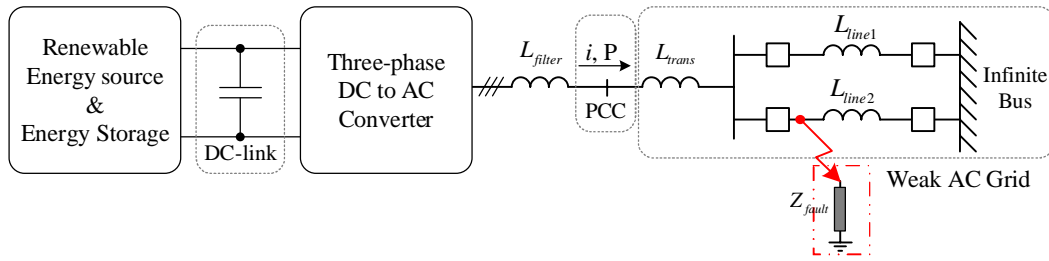


Fig. 2. Converter-interfaced renewable-generation connected to a weak ac grid through two transmission lines.

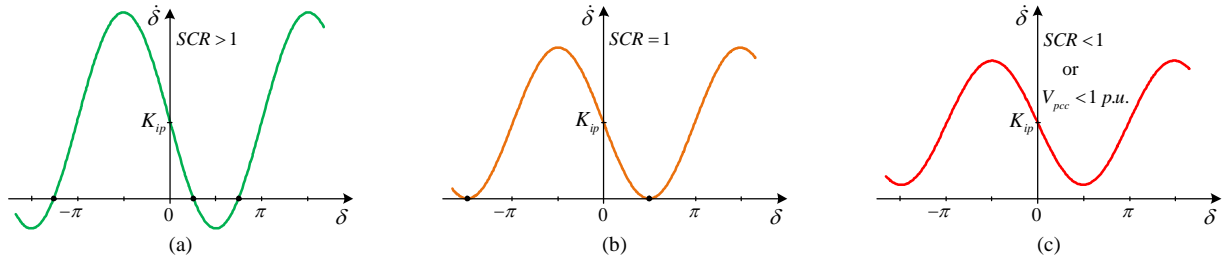


Fig. 3. Phase portraits for the three different PSC dynamics following a solid fault in a weak grid (a) A weak grid with an SCR greater than 1. (b) A very weak grid with an SCR equal to 1. (c) An ultra-weak grid with a PCC voltage less than 1 p.u. or an SCR less than 1.

angle converges to a new value, which is dependent on the pre-fault operating point as well as the SCR value at pre-fault, during-fault, and post-fault operation.

In brief, by assuming active power reference equal to 1 p.u., three different dynamics are expected

- A stiff or weak grid with an SCR greater than 1.
- A very weak grid with an SCR equal to 1.
- An ultra-weak grid with a PCC voltage less than 1 p.u. or an SCR less than 1, which is mostly presumable during fault-period and post-fault operation.

Fig. 3 (a), (b), and (c) demonstrate the phase portraits of the mentioned three different dynamics, respectively. This analysis is based on the parameters listed in Table I and the following assumptions:

- The converter is controlled by PSC during fault and post-fault condition.
- The converter output voltage is fixed at the maximum allowed value in order to support the PCC voltage during fault and post-fault condition.
- The fault impedance is high enough to limit the converter's current contribution below the maximum tolerated value to guarantee uninterrupted operation.
- Due to the weak grid operating condition, the pre-fault power angle is large enough to reduce the gain and bandwidth of the PSC controller.

In general, depending on the pre-fault operating point of the converter and the during-fault and post-fault grid condition, two different cases for stability problem can be considered. First, a stiff or weak grid with an SCR greater than 1 is available and the system has equilibrium points after the disturbance (as shown in Fig. 3 (a)). Second, there are no equilibrium points or because of the transmission zeros of $J_{P\theta(s)}$, which are placed at $\delta = \pm\pi/2$, transient instability happens (as shown in Fig. 3 (b) and (c)).

A. Case I: Stable equilibrium points are accessible

In this case, following a disturbance, stable equilibrium points are present and accessible. As shown in Fig. 3 (a), the disturbance, including the fault occurrence and the fault clearance, leads to an increase in both the SCR and the power angle. Afterwards, the operating point of the converter moves to a new stable equilibrium point where the power angle is less than $\pi/2$.

B. Case II: Transient instability occurs

In a close vicinity of $\delta = \pm\pi/2$ the gain and bandwidth of PSC is limited, thus an equilibrium point where the power angle is close to $\pi/2$, does not lead to stable operation following the disturbance. In addition, when the SCR is less than 1 or the PCC voltage is less than 1 p.u., there are no equilibrium points for injecting the rated active power to the grid and the transient instability is unpreventable for the converter controlled by the conventional PSC. The phase portraits of the dynamics regarding to the transient instability are depicted in Fig. 3 (b) and (c).

C. Analysis and simulation of PSC transient angle stability

The stability of synchronization in PSC-controlled converters can be lost when the power angle approaches to π and the direction of the active power through the interface converter changes. Once the power angle reaches π , a sharp drop in the injected active power to the grid happens, the active power balance in the dc-link is affected, and consequently the interface converter collapses (also known as PIC). It should be noted that under weak-grid condition, due to the non-minimum phase characteristic of PSC and limited gain and bandwidth, particularly when the operating point is close to $\delta = \pm\pi/2$, the power angle increases faster than that of synchronous generators. The power angle trajectory of the system shown in Fig. 2 is depicted in Fig. 4 (a), where the power angle at the instant of fault clearance is greater than π . Fig. 4 (b) represents the simulation results of the studied system with the parameters listed in Table I. The fault clearance time is set to be equal to five power-system cycle (one hundred milliseconds) to show the strong possibility of transient angle instability as well as LOS and PIC.

where \hat{V} is the internal voltage amplitude of the converter, and θ_i is the internal voltage phase angle of the converter in radian. For a solid three-phase high-impedance short-circuit fault as shown in Fig. 2, the natural short-circuit current is expressed by

$$i_i(t) = \frac{\hat{V}}{|Z_{eq}|} \left\{ \sin \left[\omega_0 t + \theta_i - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega_0 L_{eq}}{R_{eq}} \right) \right] - \sin \left[\theta_i - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega_0 L_{eq}}{R_{eq}} \right) \right] e^{-t/\left(\frac{L_{eq}}{R_{eq}}\right)} \right\} \quad (12)$$

where Z_{eq} denotes the equivalent fault impedance including converter output filter impedance, transformer impedance, and the fault impedance Z_{fault} . Resistance and inductance of the equivalent fault impedance are represented by R_{eq} and L_{eq} , respectively. The natural fault current consists of a steady-state ac current component and a transient dc current component that decays exponentially with a dc time constant equal to L_{eq}/R_{eq} . Although the grid impedance may be more resistive in low-voltage microgrids, basically the grid impedance and the converter output filter are highly inductive. Consequently, the natural time constant of the decaying dc current component is high enough to cause thermal and overcurrent issues during transients.

In order to suppress the dc current components of the converter and improve fault-ride-through capability of PSC, the high-pass filter $H(s)$ in PSC structure is replaced by $H_{ETS}(s)$ which is defined as:

$$H_{ETS}(s) = \frac{k_d (s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_0 s)}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} \quad (13)$$

where ζ determines the suppression capability of the dc current components in the proposed ETS-PSC structure. The defined $H_{ETS}(s)$ provides both damping and dc current component suppression. In the studied system, ζ is considered to be equal to 0.5.

In order to demonstrate the characteristic of the high-pass filter required for providing damping in PSC and ETS-PSC, Fig. 6 shows the bode plot of the transfer function of the high-pass filter in the two cases PSC and ETS-PSC. The two filters have the same attenuation to the low-frequency current components, which are in the synchronous reference frame, however, $H_{ETS}(s)$ has less attenuation to the high-frequency current components. As the current components are derived from the synchronous reference frame, the dc components of the converter phase currents result in higher frequency components in the synchronous reference frame. This means in comparison to $H(s)$, $H_{ETS}(s)$ provides more damping and more virtual resistance in the presence of both dc current components and high-frequency current components. Therefore, by introducing $H_{ETS}(s)$, the damping and dc current component suppression will be improved.

V. SIMULATION AND EVALUATION OF ETS-PSC

In order to evaluate the transient stability of the ETS-PSC, the studied system shown in Fig. 2 is simulated in MATLAB/Simulink with the parameters listed in Table I. Phase portrait and time-domain simulation for the proposed

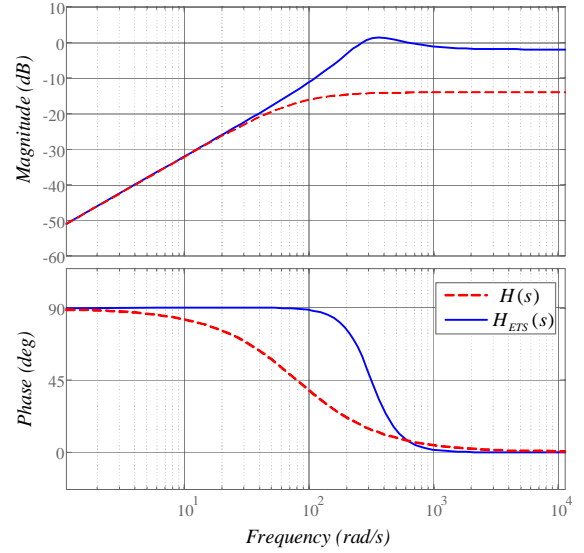


Fig. 6. Bode diagram of the high-pass filter for obtaining damping and dc current component suppression used in PSC and ETS-PSC.

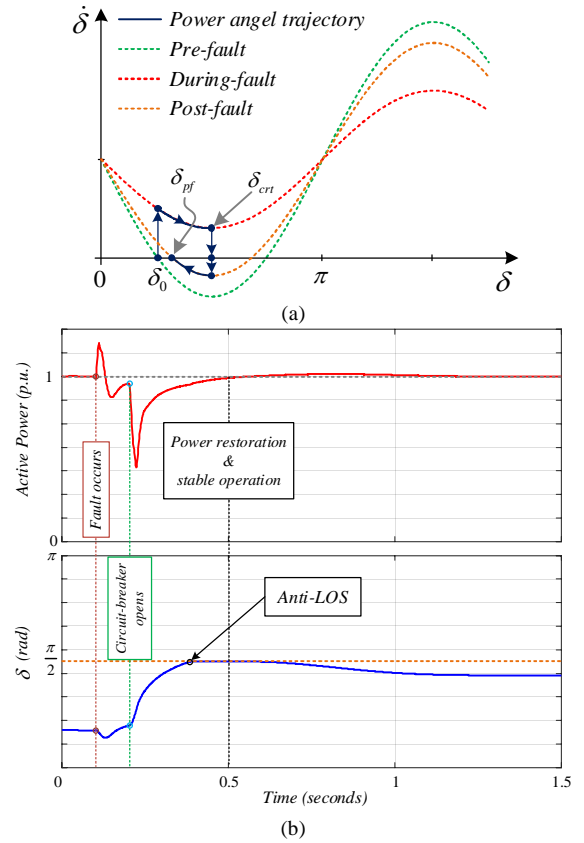


Fig. 7. (a) Phase portrait of ETS-PSC. (b) Active power and power angle trajectory of ETS-PSC following a solid fault.

ETS-PSC are shown in Fig. 7, where the power-angle trajectory of the ETS-PSC and the injected active-power of the converter following a disturbance including high-impedance solid fault and fault clearance under weak grid condition are depicted. As it can be noticed, LOS and PIC would not occur since in the proposed ETS-PSC the active power error and the converter voltage-angle are configured to be adapted to the grid transients. Furthermore, active-power restoration and stable post-fault operation can be achieved by the proposed ETS-PSC structure as shown in Fig. 7 (a) and (b). The power angle is bounded to δ_{crit} and δ_{pf} is the post-fault power angle.

In addition, to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed high-pass filter, the converter phase currents during the grid disturbance are depicted in Fig. 8. Fig. 8 (a) shows the results for ETS-PSC where the conventional high-pass filter $H(s)$ is used. In this case, the dc current components decay slowly and occupy the converter current capacity. Whereas Fig. 8 (b) shows the results for ETS-PSC where the proposed high-pass filter $H_{ETS}(s)$ is used and dc current components are suppressed properly.

VI. CONCLUSION

This paper investigated the transient angle stability of PSC by taking the weak-grid operating condition into account. The transient instability of PSC was illustrated and an enhanced transient angle stability control structure was presented. The proposed ETS-PSC provides reinforced synchronization against grid transients by introducing a modified active power error expression and dc current component suppression. Furthermore, ETS-PSC facilitates both post-fault operation of the converter and active-power-delivery restoration by bounding the power angle of the converter and suppressing the dc current component during transients. Time-domain simulations confirmed the ability of ETS-PSC to deliver active power and resynchronize the converter following a solid-fault on a weak-grid.

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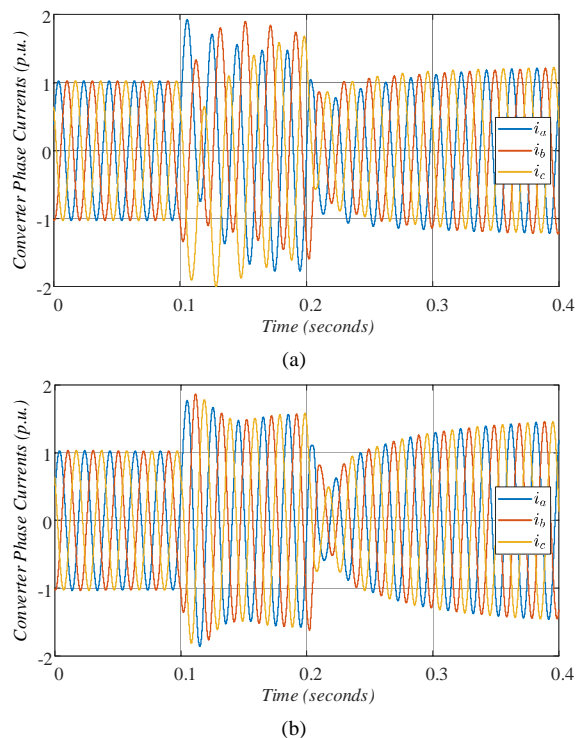


Fig. 8. Converter phase currents during solid fault (a) ETS-PSC with first-order high-pass filter. (b) ETS-PSC with the modified high-pass filter and dc current component suppression.

TABLE I. MAIN PARAMETERS OF THE STUDIED SYSTEM

Parameter	Description	Value
L_{filter}	Filter inductance	0.07 p.u.
L_{line1}	Line 1 inductance	0.8 p.u.
L_{line2}	Line 2 inductance	0.8 p.u.
L_{trans}	Transformer inductance	0.057 p.u.
Z_{fault}	Fault impedance	0.5 p.u.
K_{ip}	PSL integrator gain	0.01 p.u.
k_d	High-pass filter gain	0.2 p.u.
ω_d	High-pass filter bandwidth	100 rad/s

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