



# Energy Storage Systems for AC Interconnected Wind and Hydrogen Systems

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Electric Power and Energy Systems

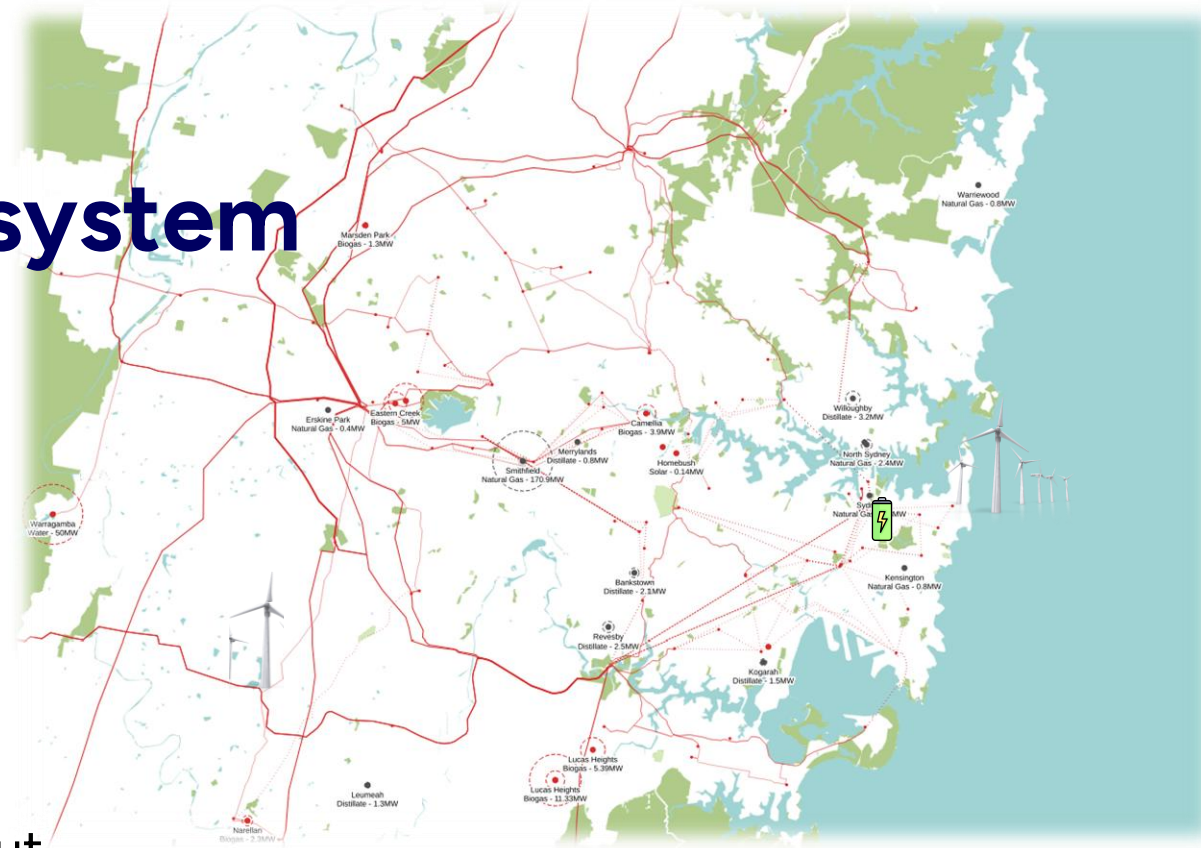
# Distributed hybrid energy system

Co-located at a point of interconnection:

- Generation sources
- Energy storage – BESS and H<sub>2</sub>
- Local loads

Functions:

- Smooth-out varying wind and solar power output
- Ability to provide dispatchable energy and grid services
  - Inertial support
  - Grid-forming
- Use electrolyzers to store energy for use in local industrial services

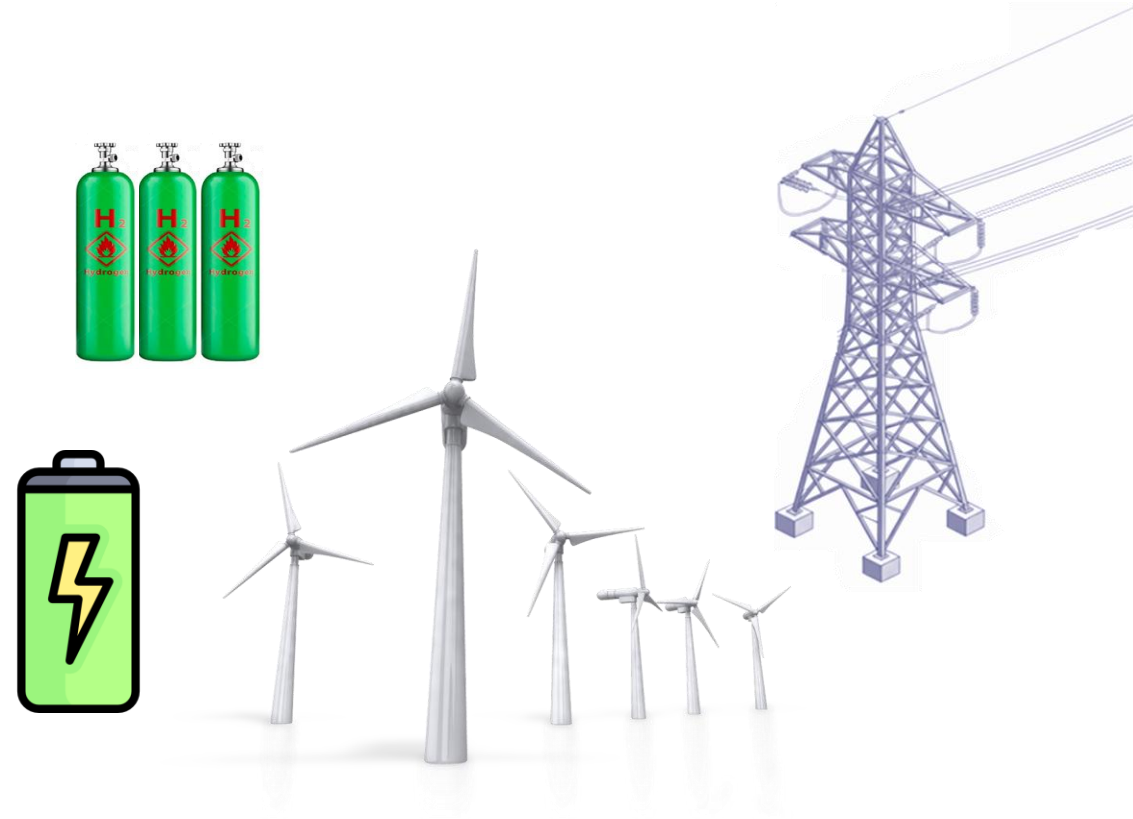


# Distributed hybrid energy system (2)

Requires careful technical and economic system modelling, planning, and dimensioning of components

Important to maximize system benefits based on:

- The application – local industry H<sub>2</sub> usage
- Expected load
- Viable grid services
- Local grid conditions
- Weather conditions





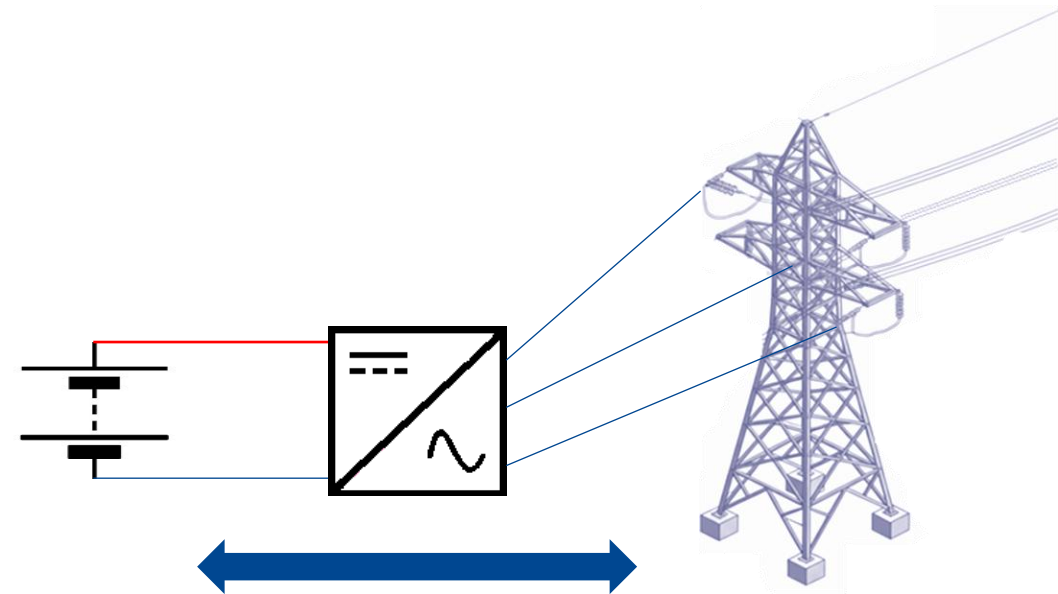
# Battery energy storage

Grid-scale batteryenergy storage systems (BESS) are becoming less expensive

Bi-directional and immediately dispatchable

Ability to provide dispatchable energy and grid services

- Inertial support
- Grid-forming

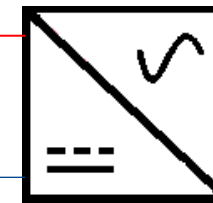
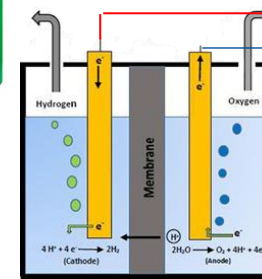


# Hydrogen energy storage

“[There is] currently a lack of safe, effective, as well as affordable hydrogen storage makes industrial-scale hydrogen application impractical.”

Alternatives for hydrogen storage:

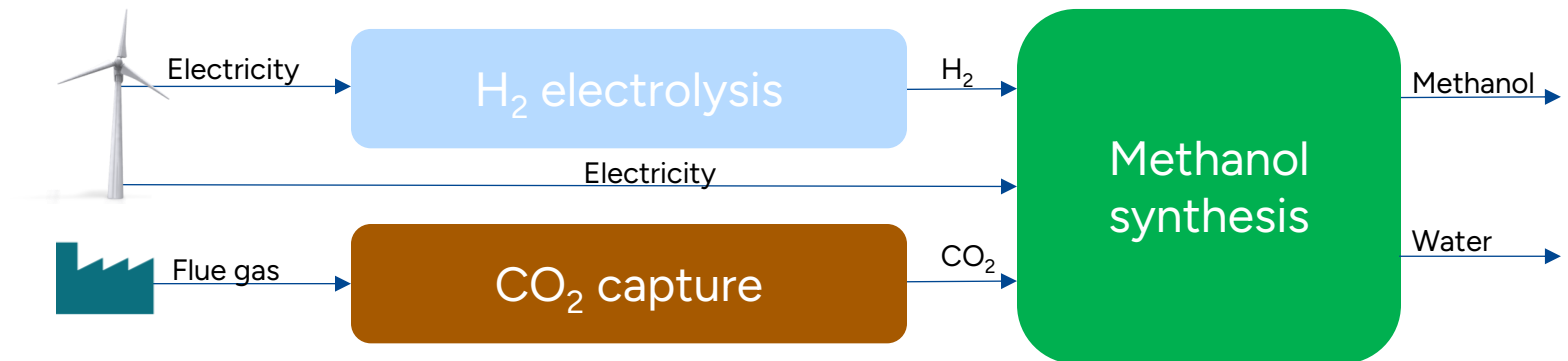
- Compressed hydrogen
- Liquefied hydrogen
- Chemical storage
- Metal hydrides
- Conversion to chemical compounds



# Hydrogen applications

Applications:

- Metals production e.g. Stegra green steel and aluminium production
- Transport – fuel cell EV and combustion engine
- Synthetic fuels – Fischer-Tropsch synthesis (FTS)
- Methanol – precursor for paints, plastics, construction materials and vehicle parts
- Ammonia - Haber-Bosch process - fertilizers
- Pharmaceuticals
- Liquid H<sub>2</sub> aviation fuel





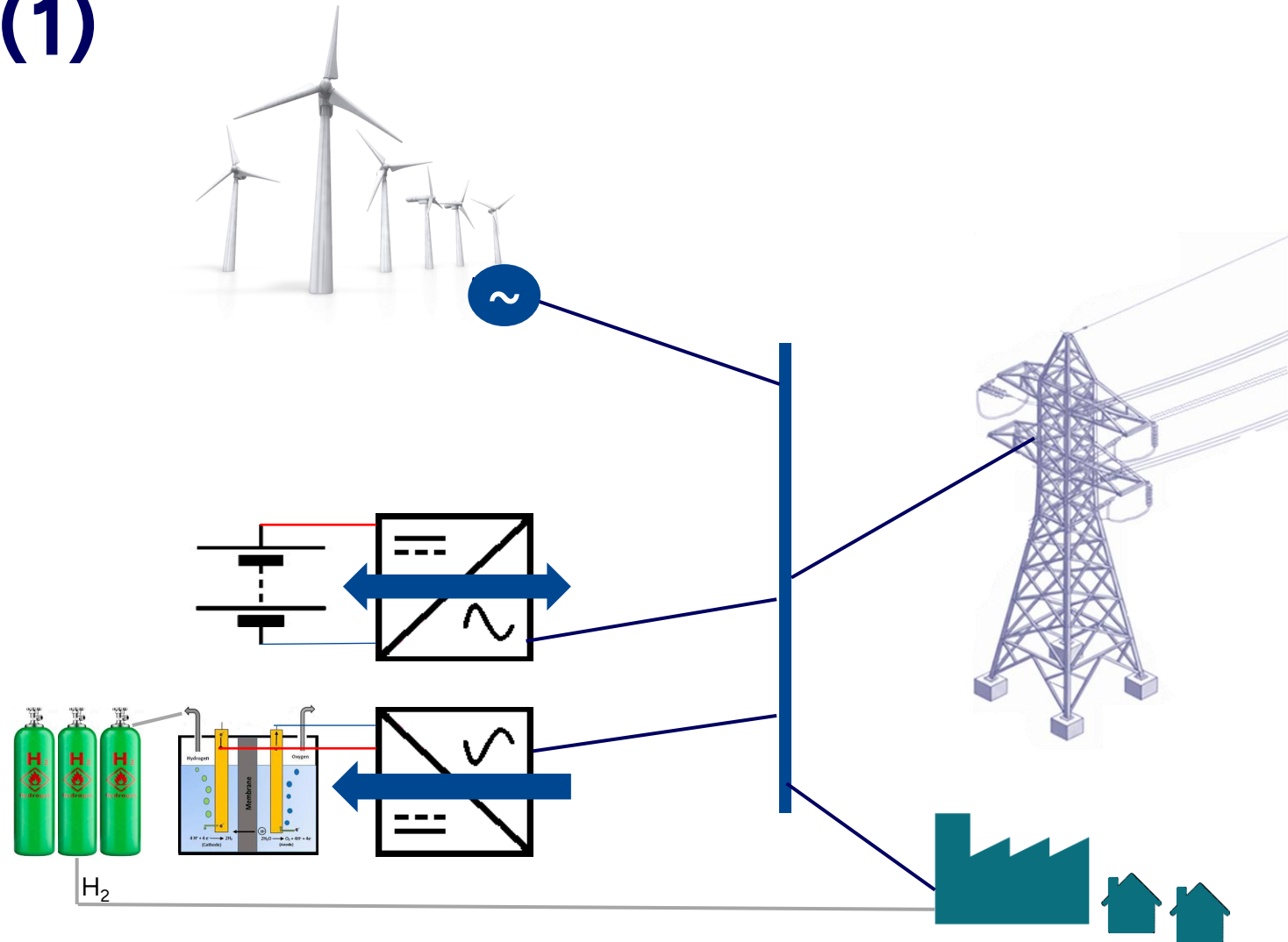
# Hybrid system types (1)

## AC-Coupled Wind-Storage Hybrid Systems

Easier integration into legacy systems

Underutilize BESS converter investment?

Combined total output of wind and BESS



# Hybrid system types (2)

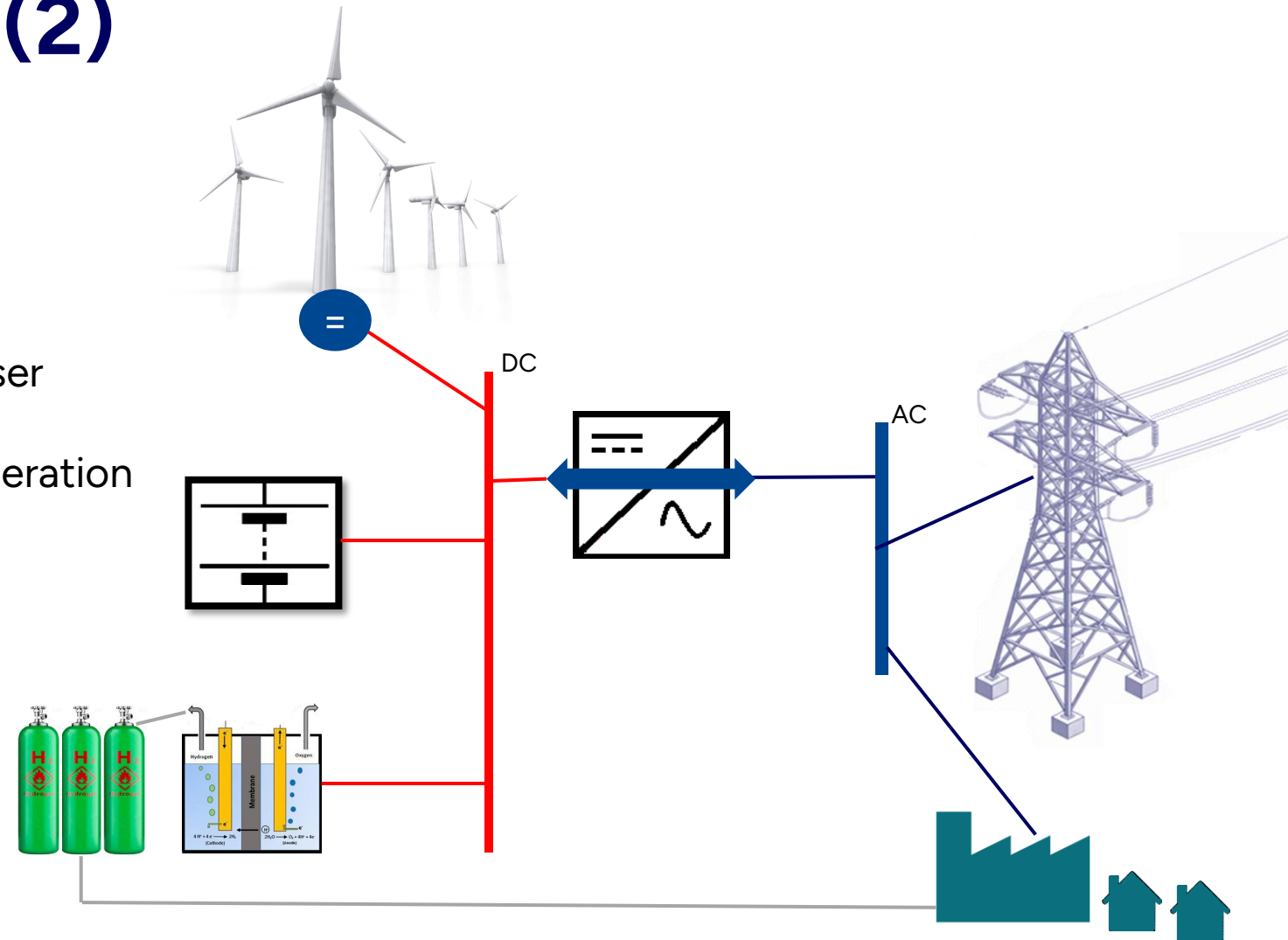
## DC-Coupled Wind-Storage Hybrid Systems

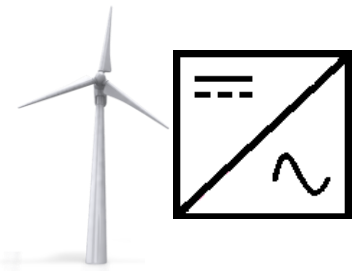
Common converter/inverter from DC link

Needs DC-DC converter for BESS & electrolyser

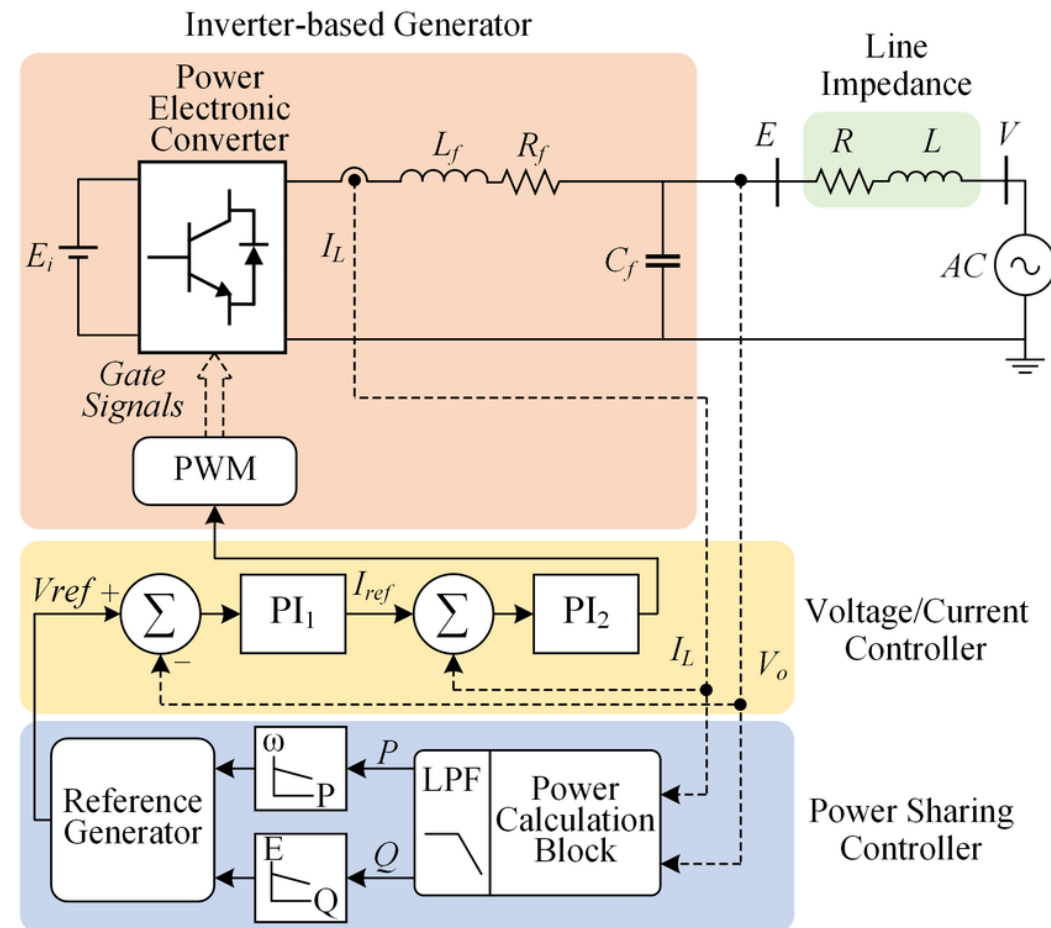
Simplifies connection of other on-site DC generation

DC coupling not common





# Inverters and power conversion



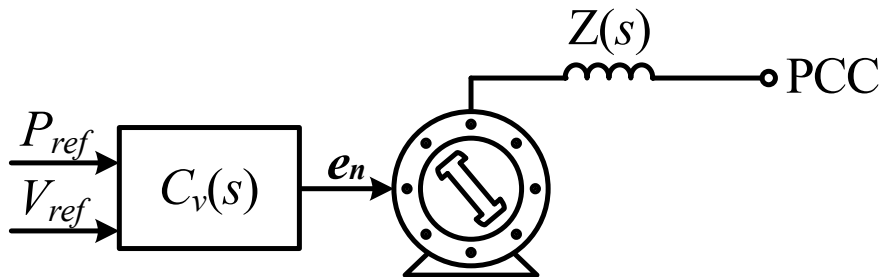
# Inverters and power conversion



## Grid-Forming (GFM) Technology

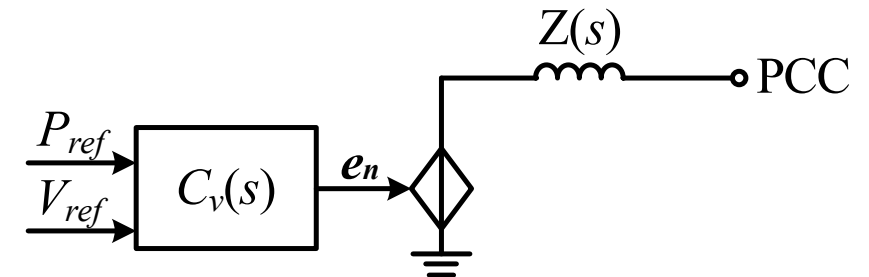
- Synchronous machines are being replaced by grid-forming converters for frequency and voltage forming

### Synchronous Machine (SM)



- **Synchronization** governed by electromechanical swing, decoupled with electromagnetic transients
- **Inertia, damping**, governor (droop), automatic voltage regulators, power system stabilizers

### Grid-forming (GFM) Converter



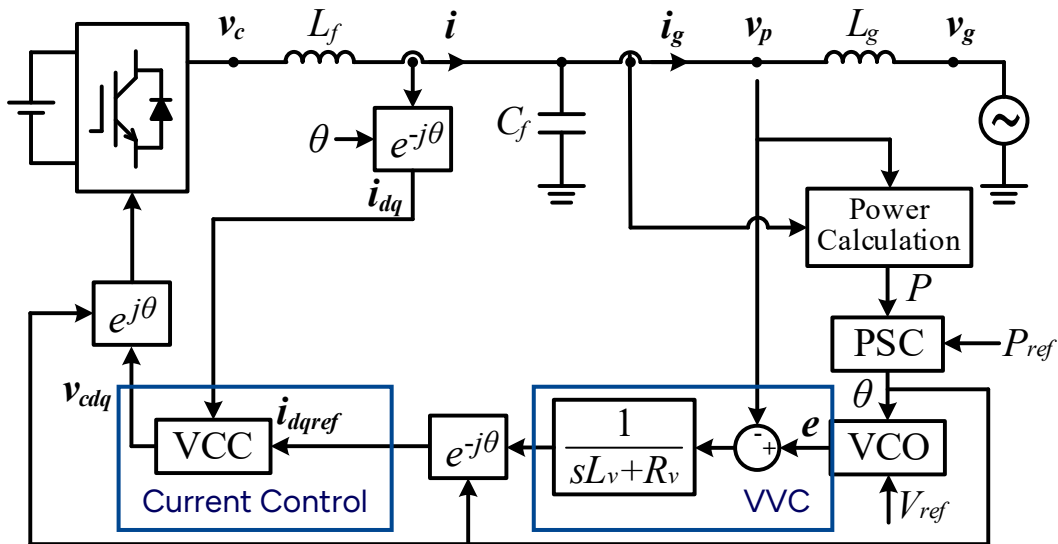
- **Synchronization** based on power/current flow, not rely on external frequency measurement
- **Inertia provision** through second-order power synchronization control

# Inverters and power conversion

## Grid-Forming (GFM) Technology

## ● An Internal Voltage Source (IVS) behind an impedance

- Vector voltage control for voltage regulation
- Second-order power synchronization control (PSC) for inertia provision



Current control is much fast, i.e.  $i_{dqref}=i_{dq}$

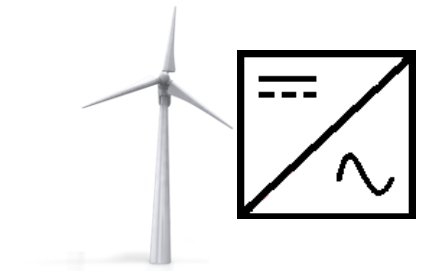
# Vector Voltage Control

$$\frac{\mathbf{e} - \mathbf{v}_p}{sL_v + R_v} = \mathbf{i} \quad \text{Virtual Admittance}$$

## Second-order PSC

$$J\ddot{\theta} + D\dot{\theta} = P_{ref} - P \quad \text{Virtual Synchronous Generator (VSG)}$$

# Inverters and power conversion

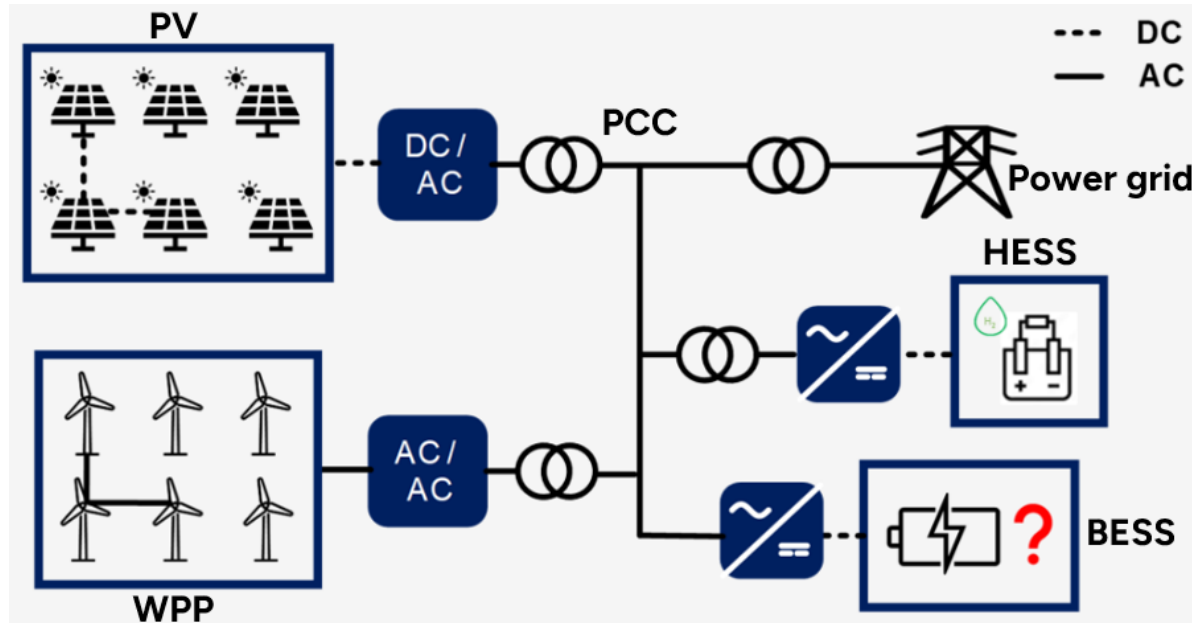


## Dynamic Response Modeling and Analysis of Battery Energy Storage Systems for AC Interconnected Power Plants

- **PhD student:** Haowen Wang
- **Supervisors:** Xiongfei Wang and Ilka Jahn
- **Funding:** Hitachi & Shell
- **Project Description:**

This project will exploit **battery energy storage systems** to enhance the **AC interconnections** of **integrated hydrogen and wind power plants**. More specifically, this project will develop modeling and analysis methods for **identifying the dynamics challenges** with the integrated **wind and hydrogen power plants** under a wide range of grid conditions and exploring the potential of BESS in **addressing the identified challenges**.

# Inverters and power conversion



## Main Researches Goals

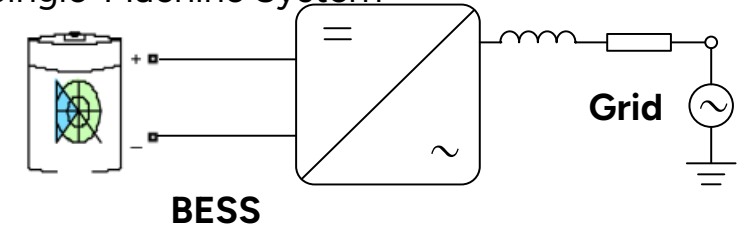
How GFM-BESS provides damping and stability support during transient dynamics

- Dynamic response analysis (disturbance-to-output & reference-to-output) of multi-machine parallel system.
- Transient stability assessment method.

## Project timeline

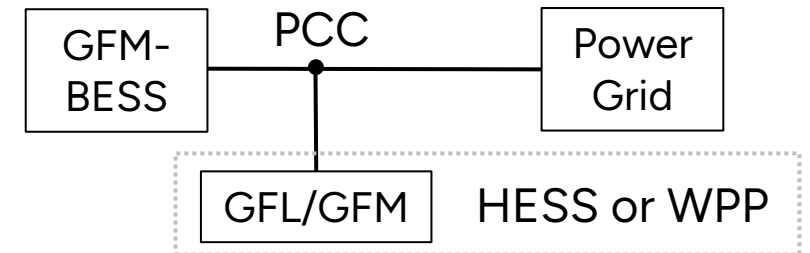
### Period 1

Single-Machine System



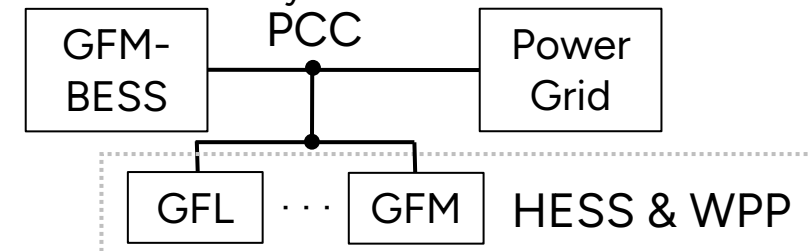
### Period 2

Dual-Machine System



### Period 3

Multi-Machine System



# Interaction between GFM-BESS and Power Grid under Large Disturbance



- Voltage dip
- Phase jump
- Short/Open circuit, etc.

- Derive the large-signal model combining synchronization and voltage loop, based on which the influences of parameters on dynamic behavior are able to be analyzed.

Block diagram of the PSC (Proportional-Integral) control system. The reference  $P_{ref}$  is summed with the negative feedback signal  $\bar{P}$  at a summing junction. The output of this junction is the error signal, which is then processed by a PI controller block labeled  $k_p/s$ . The output of the PI block is summed with the feedforward signal  $\omega_1 t$  at a second summing junction. The final output is  $\omega_1 t + \theta$ .

**P-Type PLL**

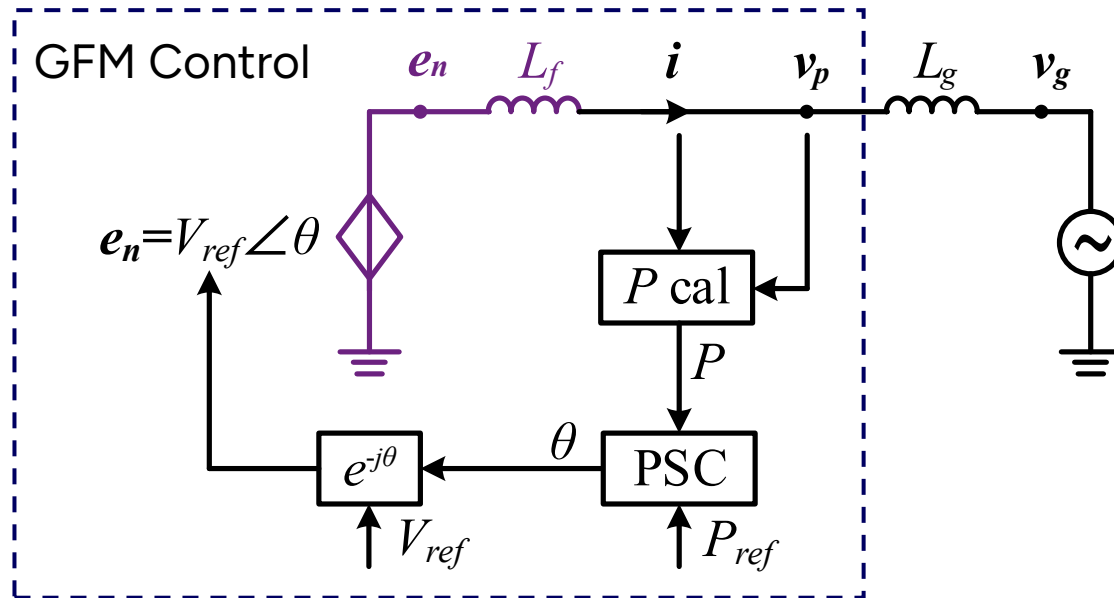
The diagram illustrates the control system architecture. It consists of three main functional blocks: AD (Automatic Drive), AS (Automatic Speed), and AVC (Automatic Voltage Control). The AD block takes the reference voltage  $V_{ref}$  and the negative of the d-axis voltage error  $v_{od}$  as inputs to a summing junction. The AS block takes the negative of the q-axis voltage error  $v_{oq}$  as input to a summing junction. The AVC block takes  $v_{oq}$  as input to a summing junction. The outputs of these summing junctions are fed into the  $G_d$  and  $G_q$  blocks. The outputs of  $G_d$  and  $G_q$  are fed into the  $B_v$  and  $\frac{k_Y}{s}$  blocks. The outputs of  $B_v$  and  $\frac{k_Y}{s}$  are fed into the summing junctions for  $i_{dref}$  and  $i_{qref}$ . The final outputs are  $i_p$  and  $i_q$ .

# Transient Stability Issue

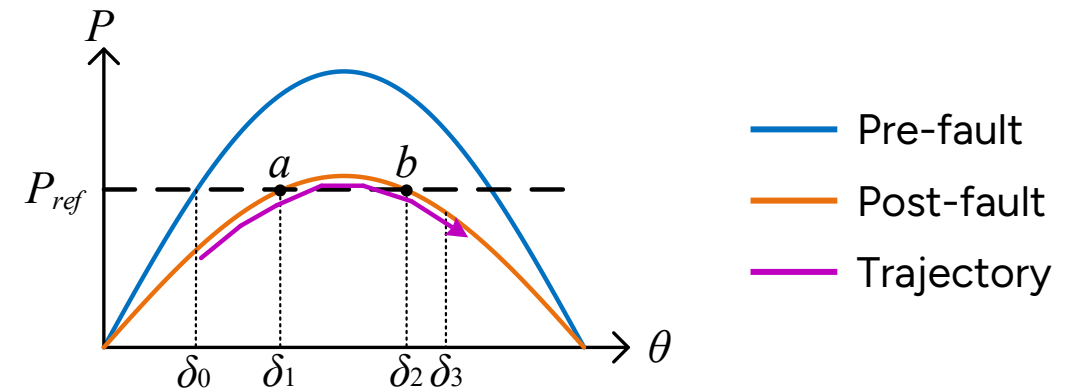
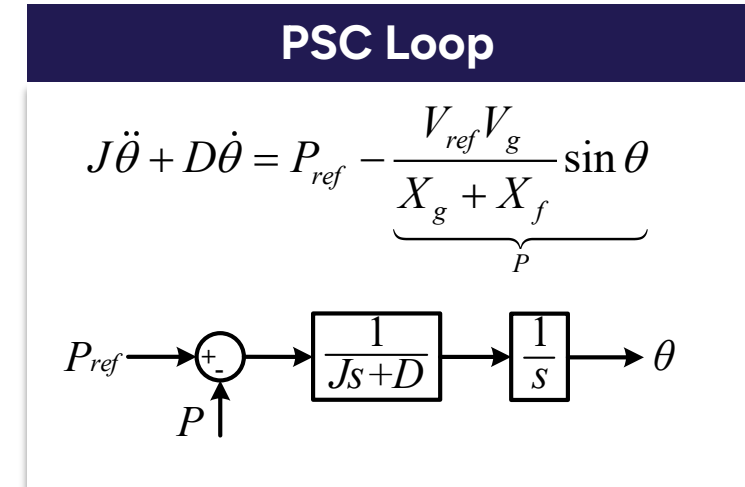


## ❶ An Internal Voltage Source (IVS) behind an impedance

- Transient instability problem even if the equilibrium exists



- The capacitor's influence on the transient process is limited
- $R_v$  is relatively small to be ignored

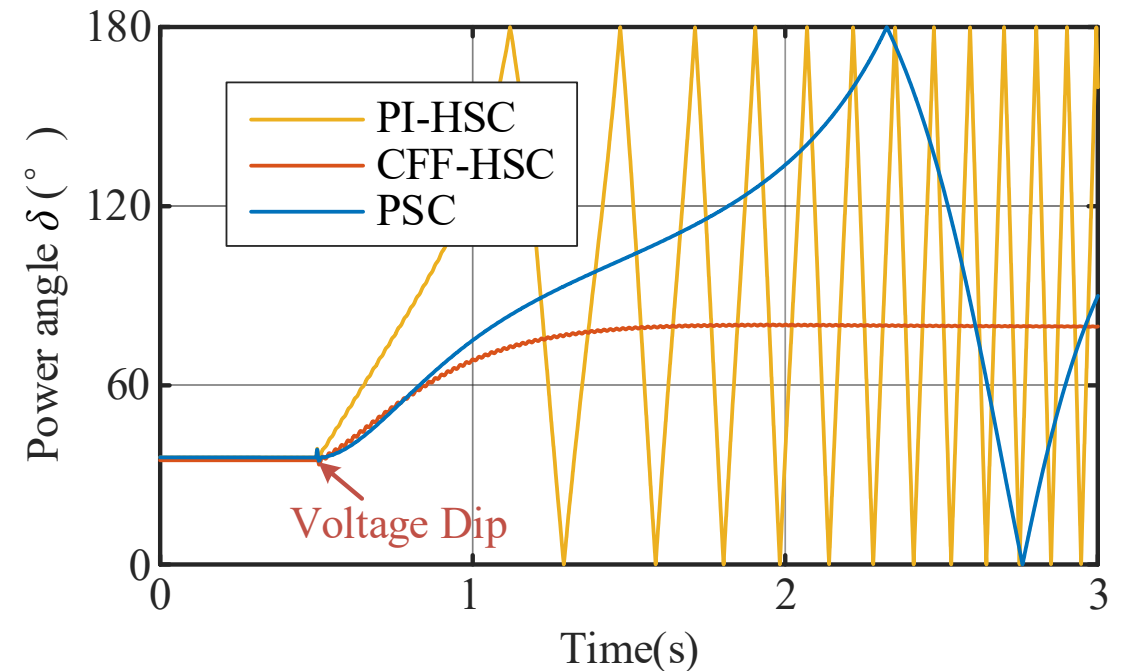
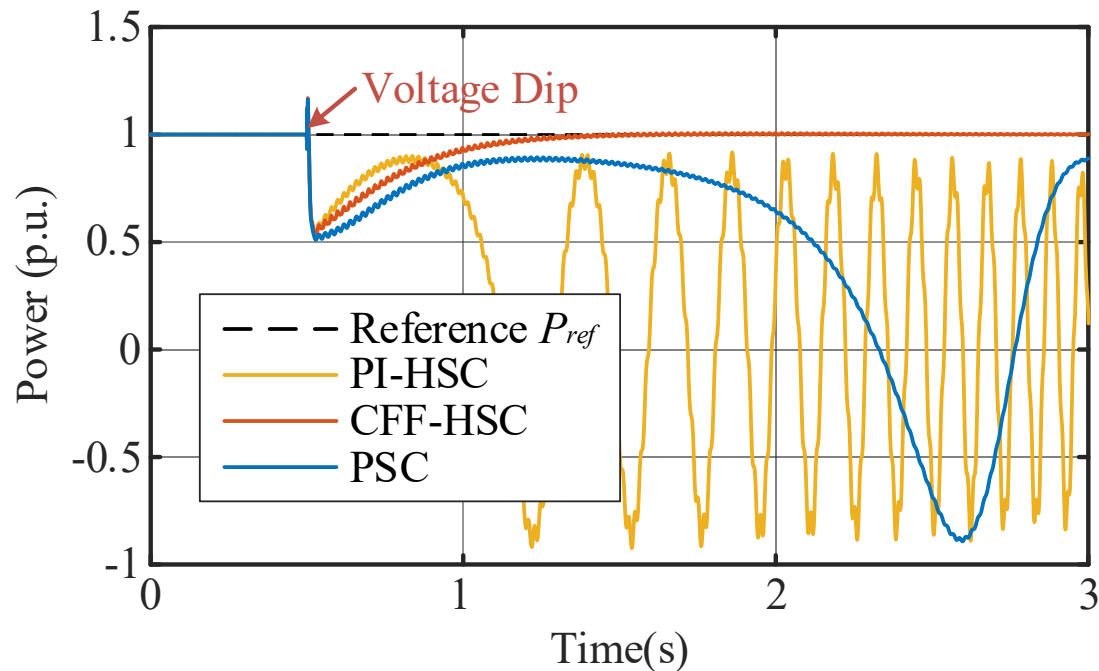


Angle reaches  $\delta_3$ , losses synchronization.

# Simulation Results



## ⦿ Voltage disturbance with 48% voltage dip, SCR=2

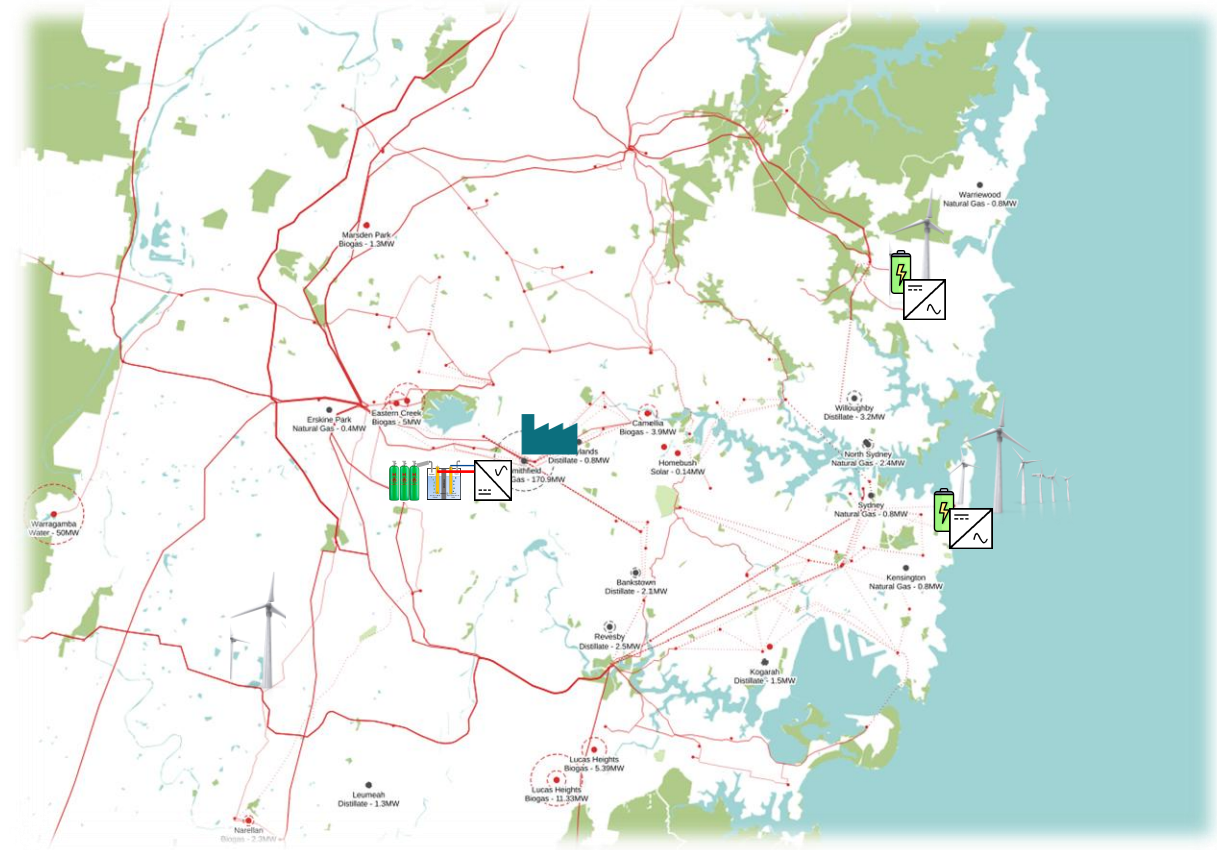


**Conclusion:** CFF-HSC maintains synchronization after fault.

# AC Interconnected Wind and Hydrogen Systems

## Summary:

- System efficiency and cost
- System design trade-offs
- Technical and equipment considerations
- Grid services and flexibility
- Economic value and business case
- Market integration and modelling





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