

# ESCRI-SA

## Technical Performance during Commissioning - ElectraNet

ESCRI Knowledge Sharing Reference Group

14 August 2018

In partnership with:



**ARENA**  
Australian Government  
Australian Renewable  
Energy Agency



**Advisian**  
WorleyParsons Group

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# ESCRI - Dalrymple North BESS



# Presentation outline

- > Hold Point Test Results and Issues
  - > Hold Point Test Overview
  - > Hold Point Tests 1 and 2
- > Refinement of Parameters
- > Commissioning next steps
- > Lessons Learnt during Testing

# Hold Point Test Overview

## Hold Point Tests

- > Hold Point Test 1 (HP1) was conducted by FortEng on 12 and 13 July 2018
- > Hold Point Test 2 (HP2) was conducted by FortEng on 18 to 20 July 2018
- > Representatives from ABB, CPP, AGL and ElectraNet in attendance
- > Testing is required to demonstrate actual plant compliance to GPS/CPS performance standards
- > The tests consisted of 4 hold point tests, 2 for discharge and 2 for charge
  - > Two generation discharge test limited to 50% (15 MW) and to 100% (30 MW)
  - > Two load charge test limited to 50% (15 MW) and to 100% (30 MW)

# Hold Point Test Overview cont.

## Equipment used

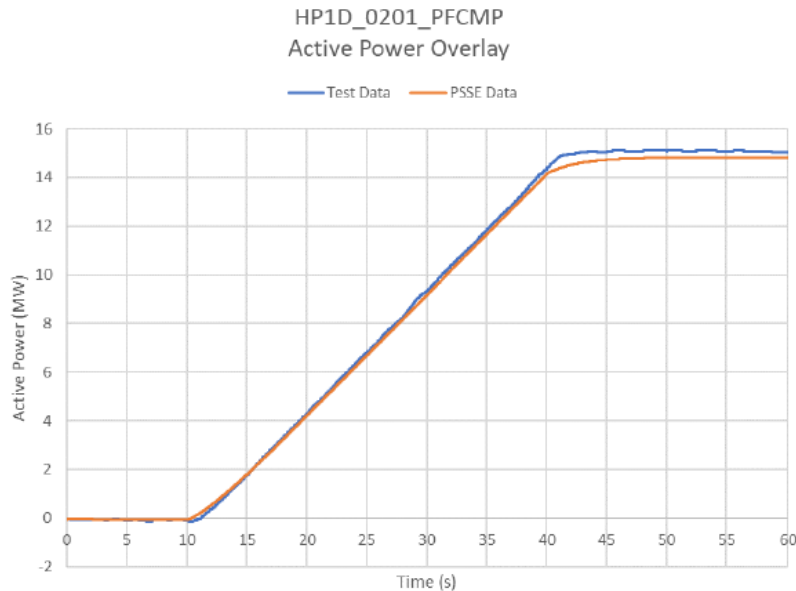
- > Non-Synchronous Generating Unit Aggregate and Generating Unit Controller Aggregate
- > Generating System Power Plant Controller (Feeder Controller and External Set Point Interface Aggregate, FCAS Auxiliary Control)
- > ABB HMI
- > Elspec G4500 Portable Power Quality Analyser (3)
- > Omicron test set for SIPS tests

# Hold Point 1 Test Results (Discharge)

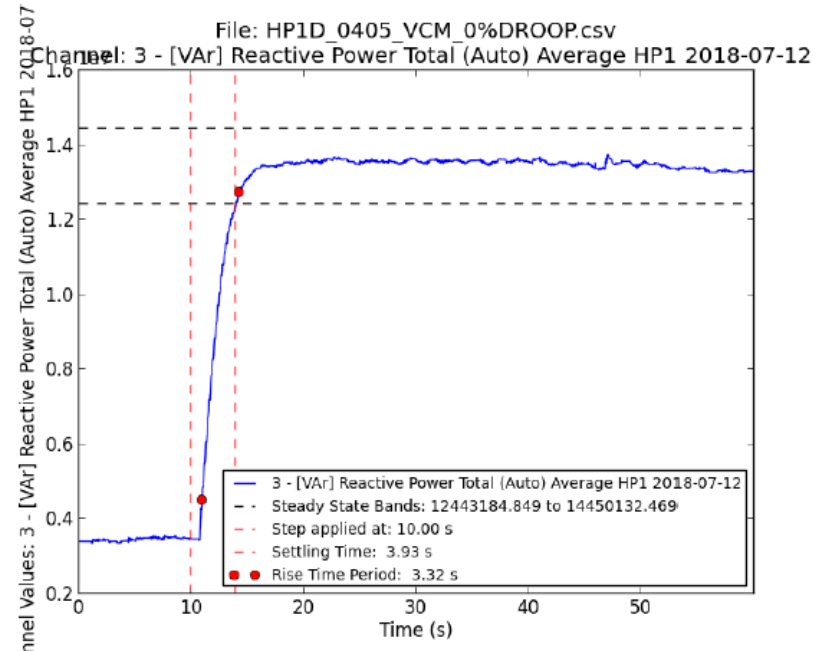
## Hold Point 1 – 50% (-15 MW, Discharge)

Hold Point Test	Test Description	Report Requirements	HP1D Result
HP1D-01	Reactive Capability	300 second steady state recording	Capable of meeting reactive power capability for active power dispatch between 0 to +15 MW
HP1D-02	Active Power Steps (Power Factor Control Mode)	±15 MW step only Pre-test simulations and overlay required	Active power, reactive power and voltage responses match the generating system model. <i>See Graph 1</i>
HP1D-04	Voltage Steps	±5% step only Pre-test simulations and overlay required	Reactive power rise times for ±5% voltage steps exceeded 2.7 seconds <i>See Graph 2</i>
HP1D-05	Power Factor Steps	1.00 to ±0.95 step only Pre-test simulations and overlay required	Active power, reactive power and voltage responses match the generating system model but with reduced rise and setting times
HP1D-06	Partial Load Rejection (FCAS Mode)	±0.25 Hz steps ±1.00 Hz steps Pre-test simulations and overlay required	Active power, reactive power and voltage responses match the generating system model response for the same step change profile
HP1D-09	Control Mode Transitions (Power Factor to Voltage Control Mode)	< 0.95 pu V for > 1 s > 1.05 pu V for > 1 s Pre-test simulations and overlay required	Generating system does not regulate the voltage at the connection point to within 0.5% of its setpoint with the R1 parameters (5% voltage droop, and ±0.5% dead band) in voltage control mode <i>See Graph 3 &amp; 4</i>

# Hold Point 1 Discharge Graphs



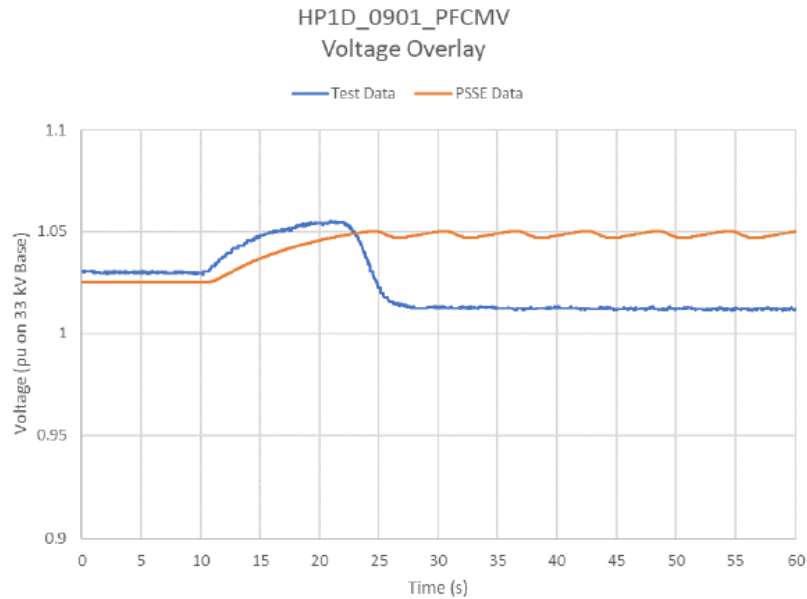
Hold Point 1 Test Discharge (Graph 1)  
Overlay Plot of Active Power at the Connection Point  
(Active Power Step 0 MW to +15 MW)



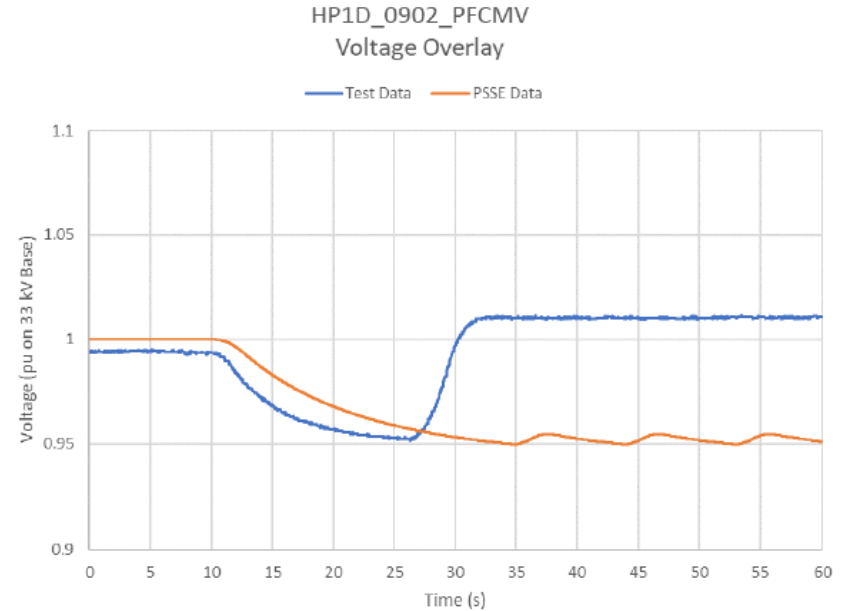
Hold Point 1 Test Discharge (Graph 2)  
Reactive Power at the Connection Point with  
Rise Time and Settle Time and Steady State  
Bands Overlayed



# Hold Point 1 Discharge Graphs



Hold Point 1 Test Discharge (Graph 3)  
Overlay Plot of Voltage at the Connection Point  
(+15 MW, PF Step from 1.0 to +0.95)



Hold Point 1 Test Discharge (Graph 4)  
Overlay Plot of Voltage at the Connection Point  
(+15 MW, PF Step from 1.0 to -0.95)

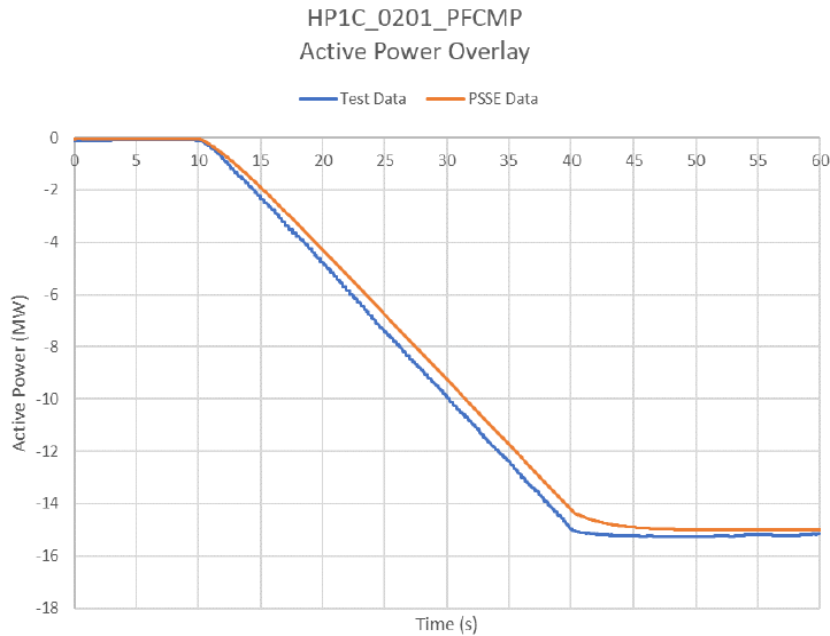


# Hold Point 1 Test Results (Charge)

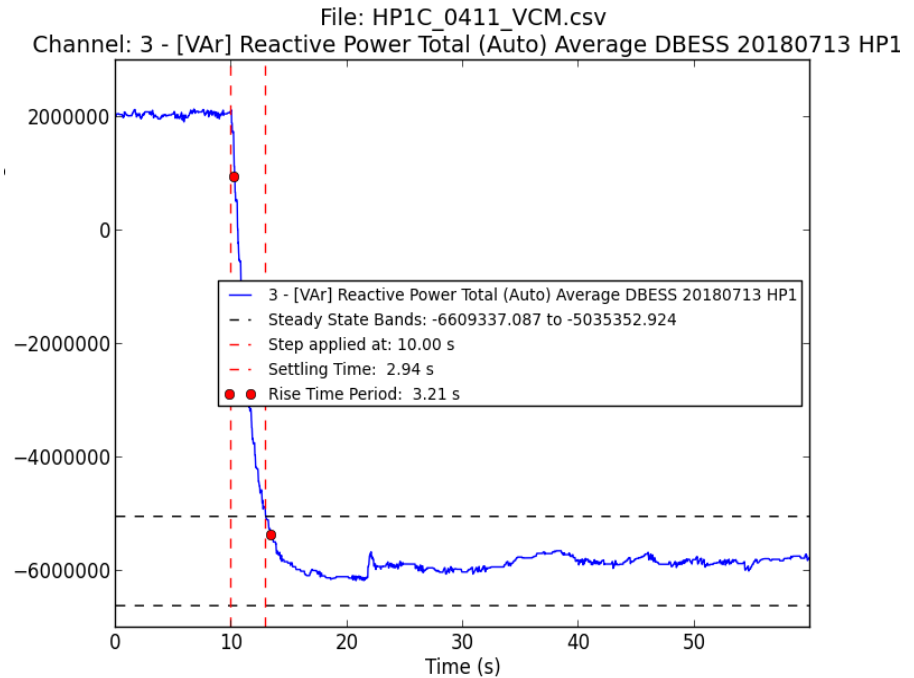
## Hold Point 1 – 50% (+15 MW, Charge)

Hold Point Test	Test Description	Report Requirements	HP1C Result
HP1C-01	Reactive Capability	300 second steady state recording	Capable of meeting reactive power capability for active power dispatch between 0 to +15 MW
HP1C-02	Active Power Steps (Power Factor Control mode)	+15 MW step only Pre-test simulations and overlay required	Active power, reactive power and voltage responses match the generating system model. <i>See graph 5.</i>
HP1C-04	Voltage Steps	$\pm 5\%$ step only Pre-test simulations and overlay required	Reactive power rise times for $\pm 5\%$ voltage steps were greater than 2.7 seconds. <i>See graph 6</i>
HP1C-05	Power Factor Steps	1.00 to $\pm 0.95$ step only pre-test simulations and overlay required	Generating system has been demonstrated to be capable of regulating the connection point power factor to within 0.5% of its setpoint.
HP1C-06	Partial Load Rejection (FCAS Mode)	$\pm 0.25$ Hz steps $\pm 1.00$ Hz steps Pre-test simulations and overlay required	Active power, reactive power and voltage responses match the generating system model response for the same step change profile.
HP1C-09	Control Mode Transitions (Power Factor to Voltage Control Mode)	$< 0.95$ pu V for $> 1$ s $> 1.05$ pu V for $> 1$ s Pre-test simulations and overlay required	The actual plant response reflects the expected behaviour as defined in the GPS and VCS whereas the PSS®E model does not.

# Hold Point 1 Charge Graphs



Hold Point 1 Test Discharge (Graph 5)  
Overlay Plot of Active Power at the Connection Point  
(Active Power Step 0 MW to -15 MW)



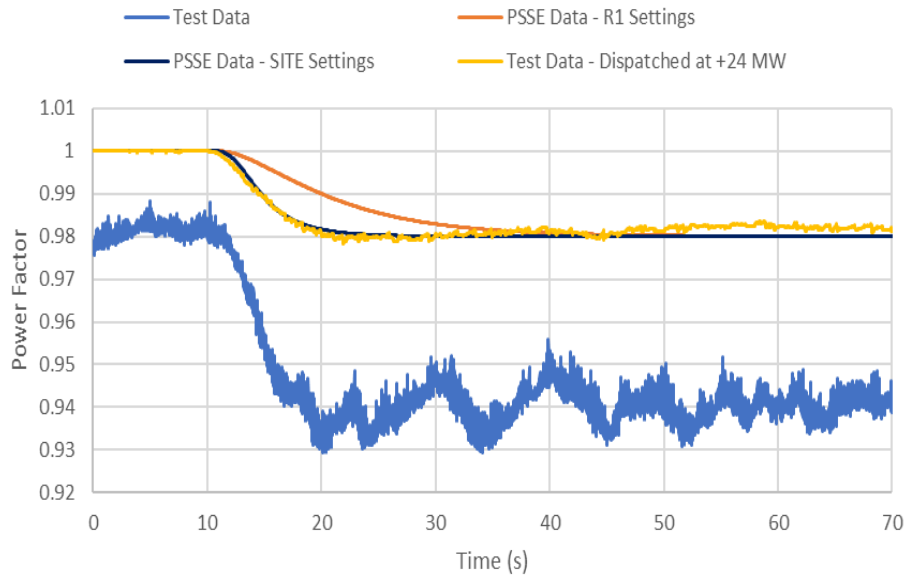
Hold Point 1 Test Discharge (Graph 6)  
Power at the Connection Point with Rise Time and  
Settle Time and Steady State Bands Overlayed  
(-15 MW, -5.0% Voltage Step)

# Hold Point 2 Test Results

- > Hold Point 2 tests were conducted following the same parameters as outlined in Hold Point 1 Discharge and Charge tests
- > Results at or below 24 MW show similar results to Hold Point 1 test results
- > Test indicate that BESS did not achieve -30 MW active power during charge mode for a -30 MW active power set-point (now fixed)
- > BESS does not regulate the power factor at the connection point to within 0.5% of its set point in power factor control mode as shown in Graph 7
- > Test results as shown in Graph 8 show that BESS was unable to maintain stable operation during discharge test above 24 MW
- > BESS did not remain in continuous uninterrupted operation during testing of current limiter when dispatching power – test resulted in tripping of BESS on over-frequency fault

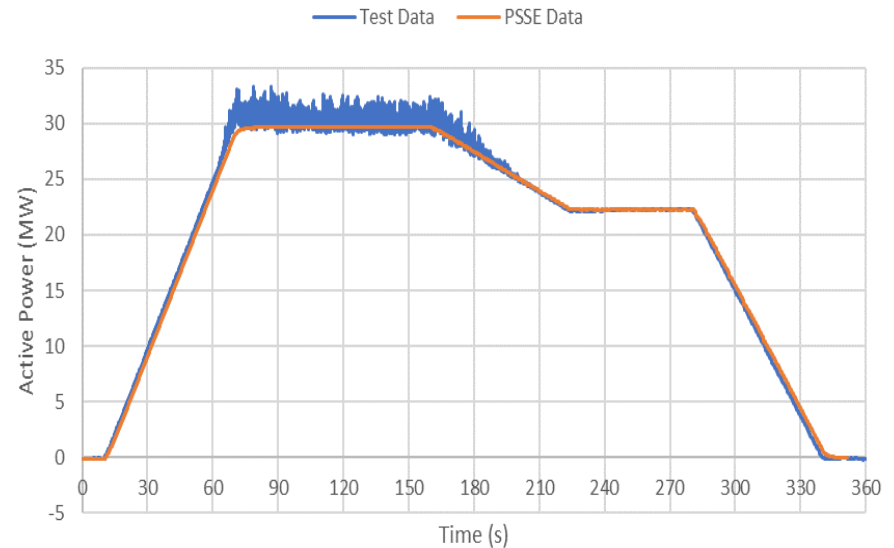
# Hold Point 2 Discharge Graphs

HP2D\_0501\_PFCM\_OVERLAY\_DROOP\_COM  
Power Factor Overlay



Hold Point 2 Test Discharge (Graph 7)  
Power Factor at the Connection Point  
(+30 MW and +24 MW, PF Step from 1.0 to +0.98)

HP2D\_0201\_PFCMP  
Active Power Overlay



Hold Point 2 Test Discharge (Graph 8)  
Active Power at the Connection Point  
(Active Power Step 0 MW to +30 MW)

# Refinement of Parameters

- > R1 model meets GPS (complete), Hold Point is to ensure plant meets GPS (in this stage, some non-conformances), R2 is to ensure model matches plant (still to come).
- > Model/parameter changes are the responsibility of the contractor, ElectraNet, FortEng and AEMO to assess these changes for compliance
- > The contractor should have sufficient experience on site and testing with the plant now to propose suitable parameters
- > Priority of fixes:
  - > Grid connected functionality and capability
  - > SIPS
  - > Islanded operation with load
  - > Islanded with Wattle Point Wind Farm

# Refinement of Parameters cont.

## Hold Point 1 (15 MW) results

1. Does not meet the 2.7 second reactive power rise time when operated in voltage control mode for a voltage set point change of  $\pm 5\%$
2. The generating system does not regulate the voltage at the connection point to within 0.5% of its set point with the R1 parameters approved at registration (5% voltage droop, and  $\pm 0.5\%$  dead band) in voltage control mode

## Hold Point 2 (30 MW) results

1. Same Results as item 1 and 2 above
2. The generating system does not regulate the power factor at the connection point to within 0.5% of its set point at discharge levels greater than 24 MW in power factor control mode
3. The generating system did not remain in continuous uninterrupted operation during testing of over-excitation limiter (current limiter) when dispatching power – test resulted in tripping of BESS on over-frequency fault

# Refinement of Parameters cont.

Other results:

1. Did not achieve -30 MW active power during charge mode for a -30 MW active power set-point
2. Instability in active power occurs above 24 MW in discharge mode with corresponding disturbance to reactive power in both voltage control and power factor control modes



# Refinement of Parameters

- > Post Hold Point Testing workshop held between ABB, CPP, FortEng and ElectraNet on 31 July and 1 August 2018 to determine actions to address Hold Point 1 and 2 Test results.
- > ABB refining Secondary Voltage droop set points and primary voltage dead band values. This should improve reactive power rise and regulation of voltage at the connection point. *(Item 1 & 2 in 15 MW and 30 MW test)*
- > ABB carried out simulation testing of SIPS/NLCAS and Islanded operation to determine suitable settings for the BESS modules which should fulfil the following:  
*(Item 2 other issues)*
  - a) Enable stable operation in islanded mode (no inter-BESS module oscillations in active power)
  - b) Enable fast response time (250 msec) to the SIPS trigger
  - c) Enable compliance with the NER clause S5.2.5.5
- > ABB experience has shown that items a) and b) can be achieved by the system with a set of low gains, however these gains are not deemed adequate for GPS compliance.

# Commissioning: Next Steps

## > Actions

- ABB to update the BESS models with new parameters and complete simulations by mid August 2018 (In progress)
- FortEng, ElectraNet and AEMO to conduct due-diligence
- FortEng to retest a selected number of aspects of Hold Point 2 Test Plan
- Finalise Hold Point 2 Test Report and agree any GPS parameters to be varied
  - Completion of Milestone 3 –September 2018
- Islanding tests to follow
- R2 Testing to follow
- Handover for Commercial Operation to AGL – End September 2018

# Commissioning Lessons Learnt

- > The complexity of developing an integrated grid and island BESS solution was underestimated in time, effort and cost, resulting in setting very ambitious expectations. This included:
  - Modelling and commissioning of the BESS system to meet NER requirements
  - Expertise and experience of this type and application of a BESS in the NEM has resulted in multiple model revisions
  - Deeper network changes on the planned island distribution network (local load)
  - Integration with the Wattle Point Wind Farm, due to the age and lack of available models of the wind farm
- > Performance standards can be negotiated (within limits)

# ESCRI - PCS100 BESS Modules



# Questions



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# Thank you

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