

# Update on Inverter Based Resource (IBR) Modeling and Simulation in ASPEN OneLiner

ERCOT SPWG Meeting  
July 17th, 2024

# Content

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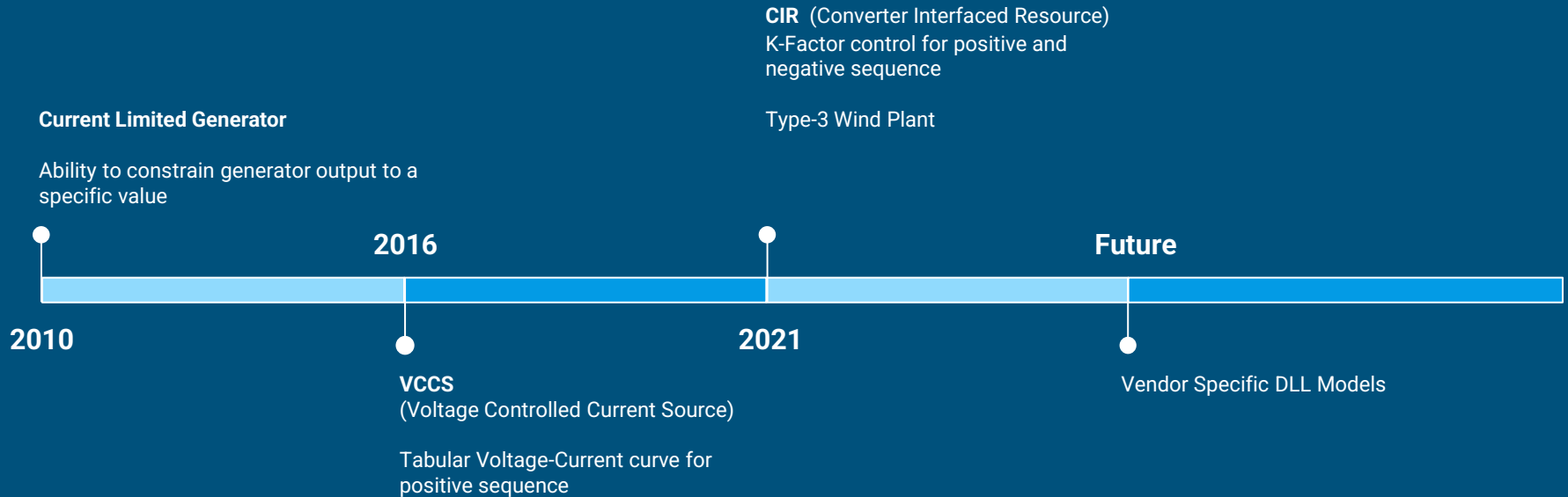
History of IBR Models in OneLiner

Basic Comparison of Conventional Generator and IBR Models

IBR Phasor Domain Simulation Primer

Active Research and Development

# History of IBR Models in OneLiner



# Comparison of Conventional and IBR Fault Response

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- **Conventional fault current:**

- Uncontrolled
- All 3 sequences: +, -, 0
- Magnitude typically 5 pu or higher
- Angle lags the voltage by approximately 90 deg

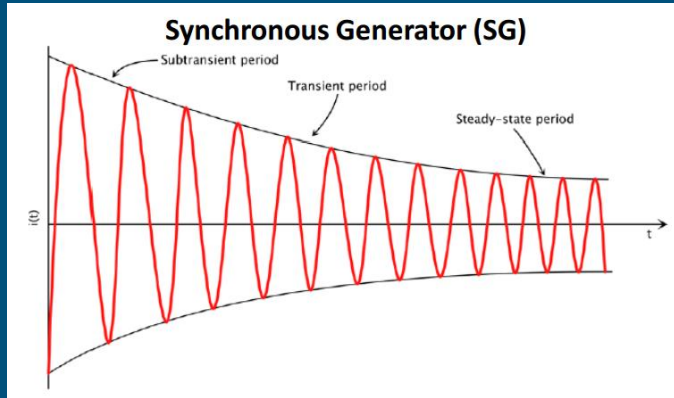
- **IBR fault current:**

- Computer-controlled
- Magnitude typically 1.1-1.5 pu
- Angle can lag or lead the voltage (control dependent)
- No zero sequence
- No or artificially low negative sequence

# Comparison of Conventional and IBR Fault Response

## Conventional Generator

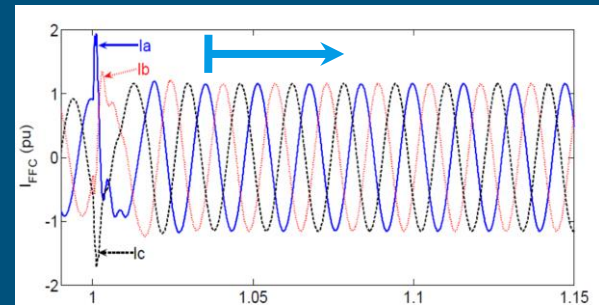
Phasor-domain Solution based on specific time periods



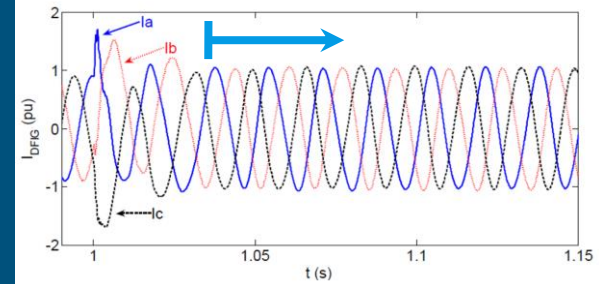
## IBR Generator

Phasor-domain Solution based on post-transient period

Type-4



Type-3

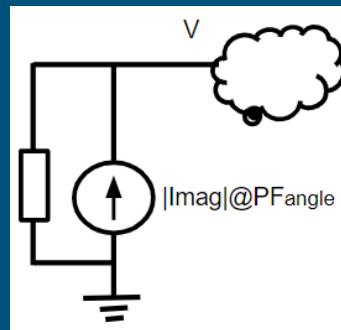


Type-3 and Type-4 Diagram Reference: EPRI

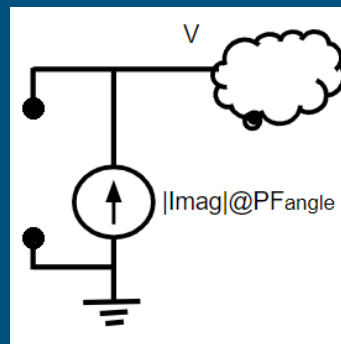
# Comparison of Conventional and IBR Fault Response

- Ideal voltage-dependent current source
  - Impedance (current-limited generator only)
- Iterative solution (more details later)

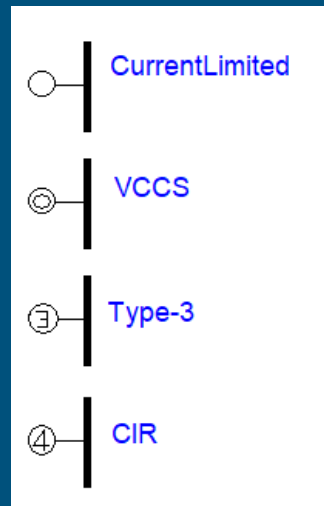
Current Limited Generator



CIR Type-3 VCCS



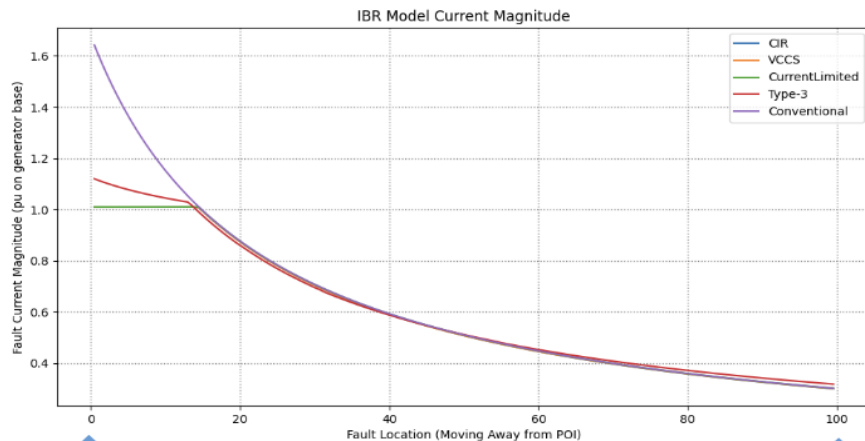
OneLiner Models Currently Available



# Comparison of Conventional and IBR Fault Response

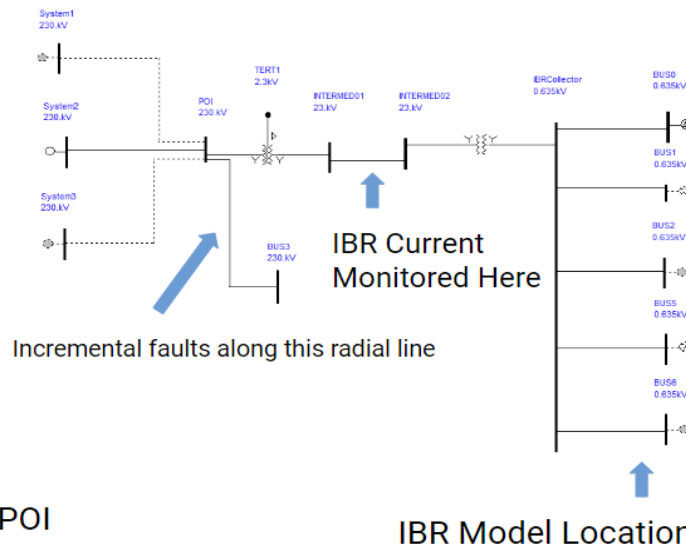
OneLiner Model Response Comparison Example

## IBR Current Magnitude



Fault Near IBR POI

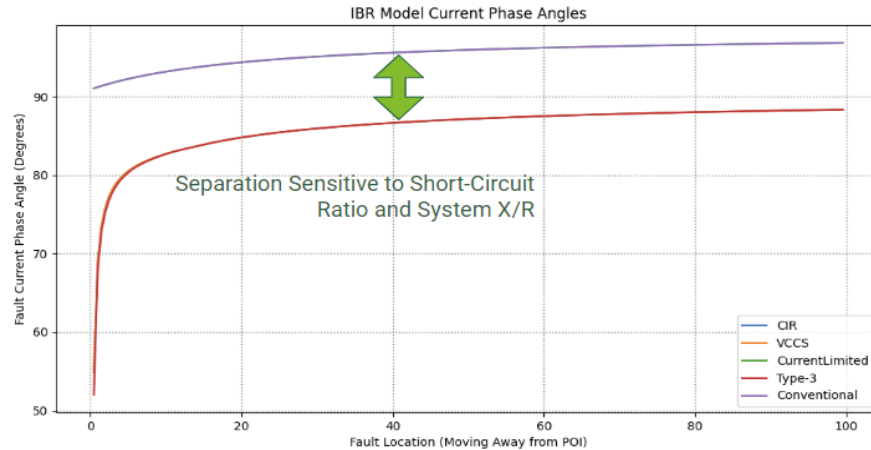
Fault Far from IBR POI



# Comparison of Conventional and IBR Fault Response

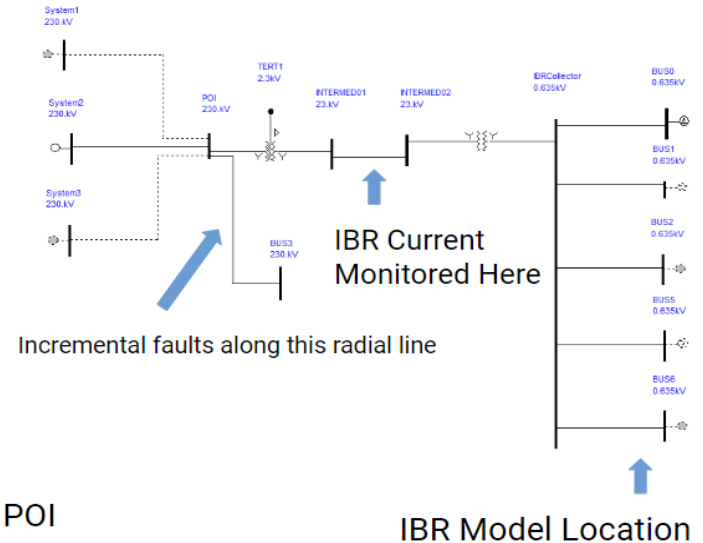
OneLiner Model Response Comparison Example

## Fault Current Phase Angle



Fault Near IBR POI

Fault Far from IBR POI





# IBR Phasor Domain Simulation Primer

## Key OneLiner options related to IBR simulation (OneLiner V15.8)

Preferences

Network | Diagram | Relay | **Fault Simulation** | X/R | User-defined Data Fields

Prefault Voltage

Assumed "Flat" with  
V (pu) = 1.0

From a linear network solution

From a Power Flow solution

Generator Impedance

Subtransient

Define Fault MVA As Product of

Current & prefault voltage

Ignore Mutuals < This Threshold

0.0 pu

Do not change display quantity when browsing fault results

Include outaged branches in solution summary in TTY Window

Ignore in Short Circuits

Loads

Transmission line G+B

Shunts with + seq values

Transformer line shunts

MOV-Protected Series Capacitors

Iterate short circuit solution

Acceleration factor = 0.4

Enforce generator current limit A

Simulate voltage-controlled current sources (VCCS)

Simulate converter-interfaced resources (CIR)

Simulate type-3 wind plants

Iterative Solution Convergence Tolerance Level

Default

OK Cancel

Iterative Solution Convergence Criteria

Maximum number of iterations = 100

Voltage/current magnitude mismatch tolerance (PU) = 0.003

Power factor angle deviation tolerance (deg.) = 0.5

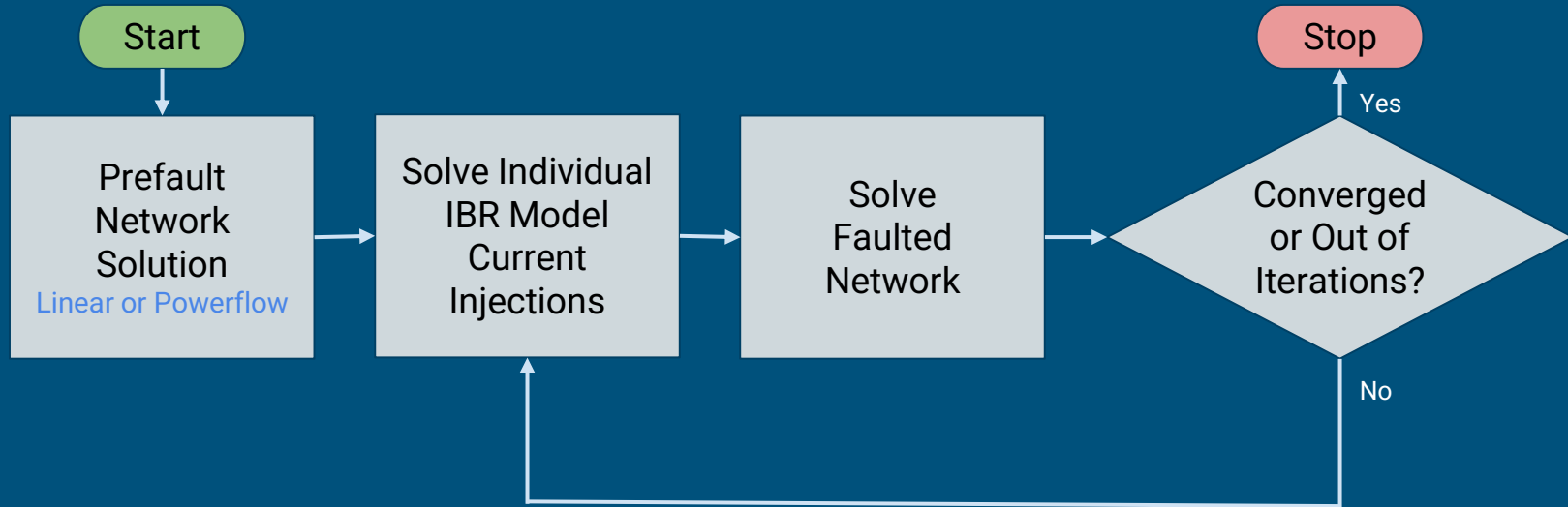
Relax PF angle deviation tolerance when desired target is not physically attainable

Use memorized phase angle reference when the device terminal voltage becomes zero due to a fault

OK Cancel Help

# IBR Phasor Domain Simulation Primer

## Basic Solution Framework



# IBR Phasor Domain Simulation Primer

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## Prefault Solution with IBR

Prefault solution must be from:

- a linear network solution, or
- a power flow solution

VCCS, CIR, and Type-3 Wind Plant objects will not be simulated if you choose the “Assumed flat” option.

Recent research indicates that in the long term, full power flow solution may become a requirement for systems with significant amounts of IBR

# IBR Phasor Domain Simulation Primer

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## Prefault Solution Tuning with IBR

An important first step is tuning the network prefault condition, which can help resolve non-convergence in fault simulations

Significant factors that can affect the prefault network condition

- Phase shift anomalies - Generators and Transformers

- Off-nominal transformer taps

- Generator REFV settings

- Generation/Load balance

- Nonlinear participation in linear prefault solution

# IBR Phasor Domain Simulation Primer

## Tools that May Help with Tuning the Network Prefault Condition

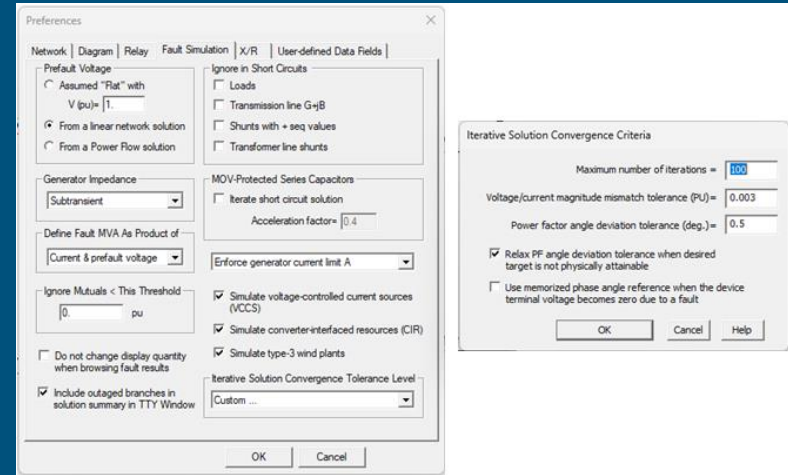
### OneLiner Built-in Tools

- Transformer phase-shift anomalies
- Generator reference angle anomalies
- Transformer tap anomalies
- IBR Modeling and Simulation FAQ

Coming soon:

### Python OlxAPI Applications

- Transformer Phase Shift Anomaly Tool
- Network Review Tool



# IBR Phasor Domain Simulation Primer

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## Fault solution with IBR

IBR models are nonlinear

Analytic or exact solutions of nonlinear equations is often not possible

Iterative methods can be used to solve nonlinear models

- Continue iterating until each quantity is within a specified tolerance
- Non-convergence means that, for at least one nonlinear model, at least one of the specified tolerances was not met
- Convergence of iterative methods depends on the initial conditions

# IBR Phasor Domain Simulation Primer

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## Fault Ride Through Model Limitations

CIR, Type-3, and VCCS are Functional Models

- The internal device topology and circuit physics are not simulated directly in OneLiner
- Simulation represents the post-transient period of IBR fault ride through based on functional requirements
- The model is grid-following - it needs a reference from the grid
- Low Short Circuit Ratio can result in unstable solution because of hunting
- POI path impedance errors can have a significant impact

Large number of IBR models will slow down the network solution

- We are actively enhancing the solution algorithm to improve network solution time

# IBR Phasor Domain Simulation Primer

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## Important considerations when including IBR models in your network

The Thevenin equivalent theorems apply to linear circuits

- The OneLiner Thevenin calculation only account for the linear circuit elements
- TTY and other Thevenin reports in OneLiner are linear only
- As IBR models increase within your network, you must take into account that the nonlinear elements are ignored in the Thevenin values

\*We have developed a demo Python API script to calculate the nonlinear Thevenin based on the Voc/Isc definition and the nonlinear OneLiner simulation results, if needed



# IBR Phasor Domain Simulation Primer

**All models are wrong, therefore:**

- a “correct” model cannot be obtained with excessive detail
- we must be aware of where a model is “importantly wrong”

\*

Key point: Modeling and simulation has always required judgment, the same is true of these new models

Example where the phasor-domain model of grid-following IBRs can be importantly wrong:

- 3LG POI fault - because the grid-following IBR loses its reference angle
  - This is an area of active research
  - OneLiner V15.8 includes an optional feature to emulate one kind of 3LG POI fault ride through for IBR

\*George E. P. Box, “Science and Statistics”, 1976 (Paraphrased)

# Active Research and Development

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## **PLL Phase Angle Memorization or Freeze**

- When voltage is too small to measure reference angle, emulate PLL freeze during 3LG POI Fault - (Feature available in OneLiner V15.8)

## **DLL Approach to Detailed IBR Modeling**

- DLL - allow protected representation of detailed short circuit models from vendors
- Nonlinear network calculations still done by OneLiner
- OneLiner quantities passed to DLL for use in internal calculations
- Let us know if your OEM provider would like to discuss

# Questions?

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## Recommendation:

Update to the latest version of OneLiner regularly, since the VCCS, Type-3, and CIR models are relatively new and we continue to make improvements and fix bugs