



# Direct MMC for Converter-Fed Synchronous Machines

## System Design Considerations

Michail Vasiladiotis, R&D Team Leader, Grid and Power Quality Solutions

**POWERING GOOD FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY**

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# Agenda

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1. Introduction and overview
2. Direct ac/ac modular multilevel converters (MMC)
3. Converter system design aspects
4. Hydro SFC Light
5. Summary



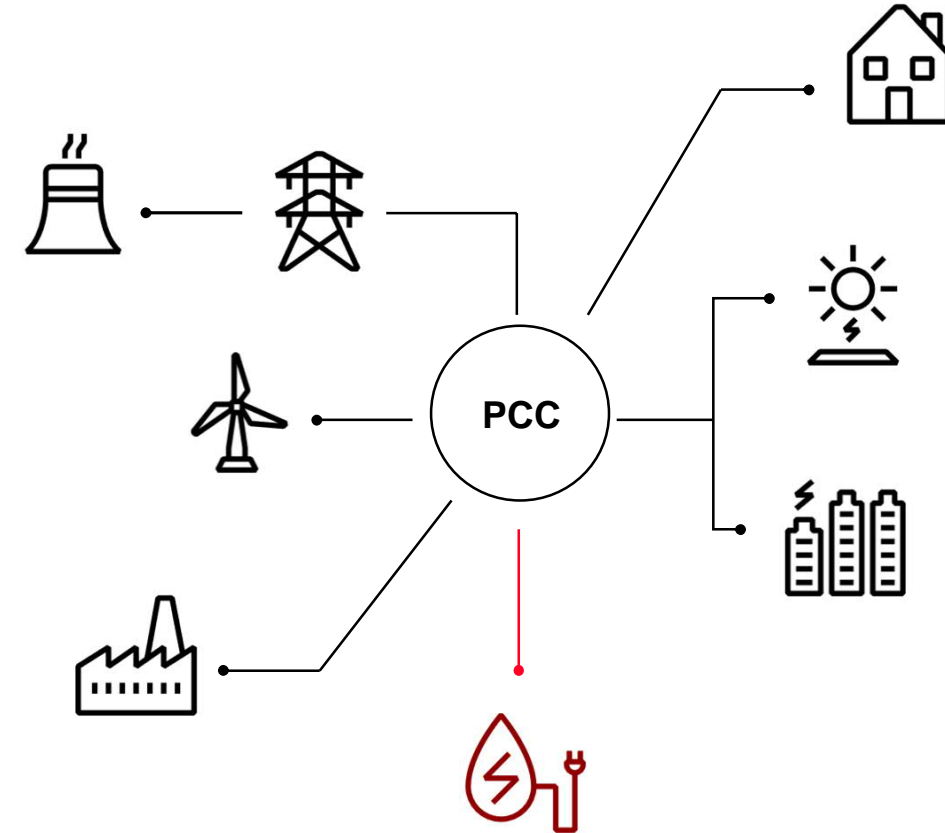
## Outlook until 2030

### The need for energy storage

- Constant change to distributed power generation
- Vast integration of renewable energy sources

### Pumped-storage hydroelectricity

- Storing excess power in form of potential energy
- Reusing during insufficient electrical generation
- 150 GW installed in 2014
  - Expected to be 300-325 GW in 2030<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>IRENA, International Renewable Energy Association  
- Remap, A Renewable Energy Roadmap, Edition 2016, Roadmap for a renewable energy future

## Converter fed synchronous machine (CFSM)

### Variable speed operation

Higher efficiency at partial loads

Providing ancillary services

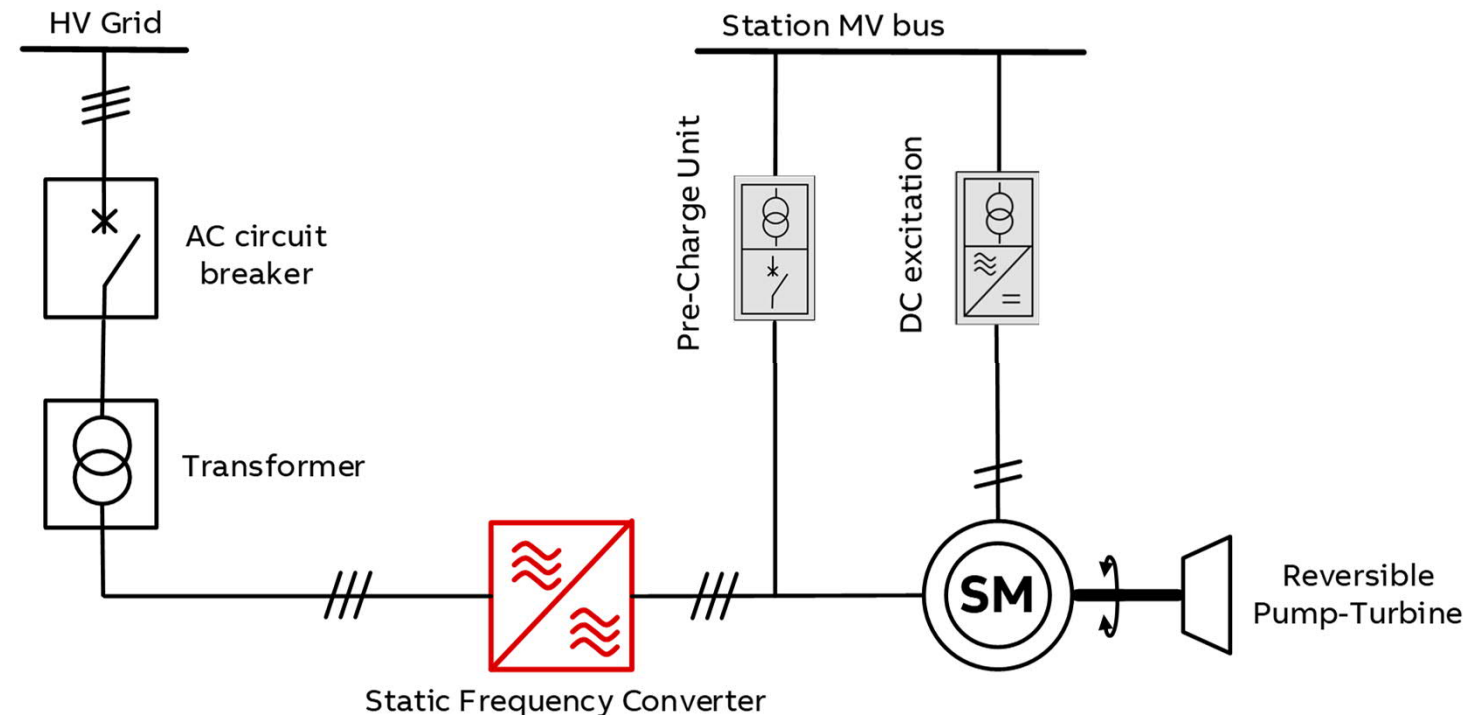
Traditionally through doubly fed induction machine (DFIM)

### CFSM needs fully rated converter

Recent advancements in high power electronics and topologies have made this possible

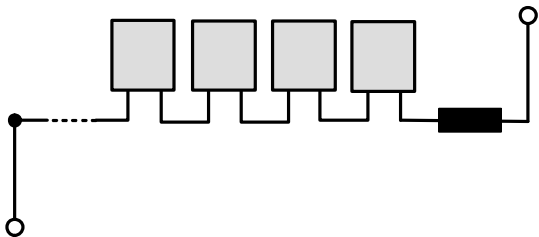
### First CFSM operating worldwide in Grimsel

Using ANPC and machine-side transformer

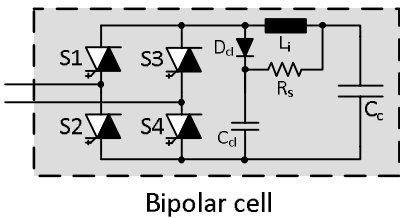
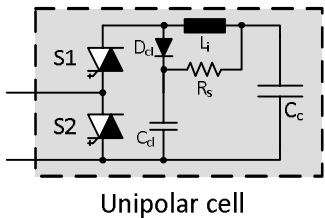


## Elementary building blocks

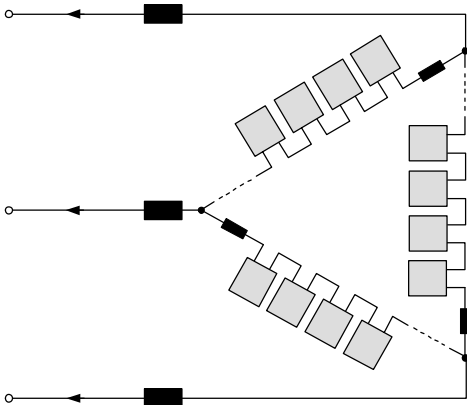
Converter phase-leg or branch



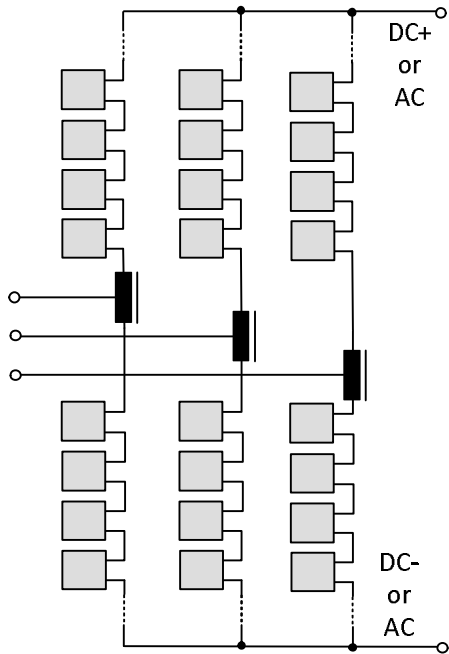
Cell (module, sub-module) implementations



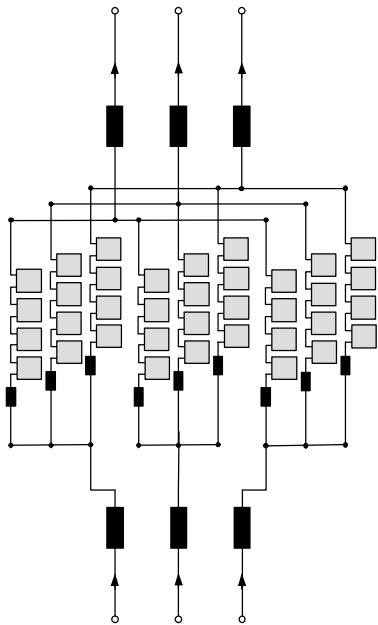
## Some members of the Medium Voltage MMC family



STATCOM, Flicker



Rail, MVDC, Energy Storage



Pumped Hydro, Grid Interties

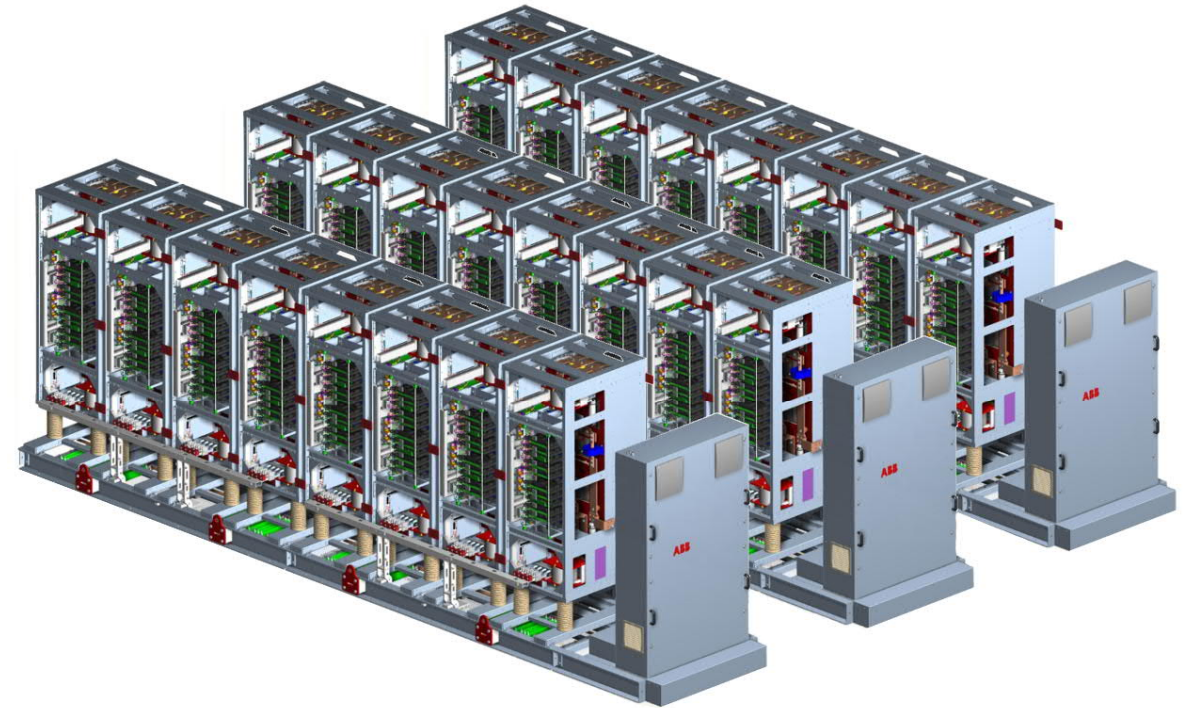
## Modular Multilevel Converter advantages and challenges

### MMC advantages

- Voltage and power scalability
- High system efficiency
  - High loss penalization
- High number of cells (HVDC MMC case)
  - Control and harmonic performance
- Redundancy

### MMC challenges

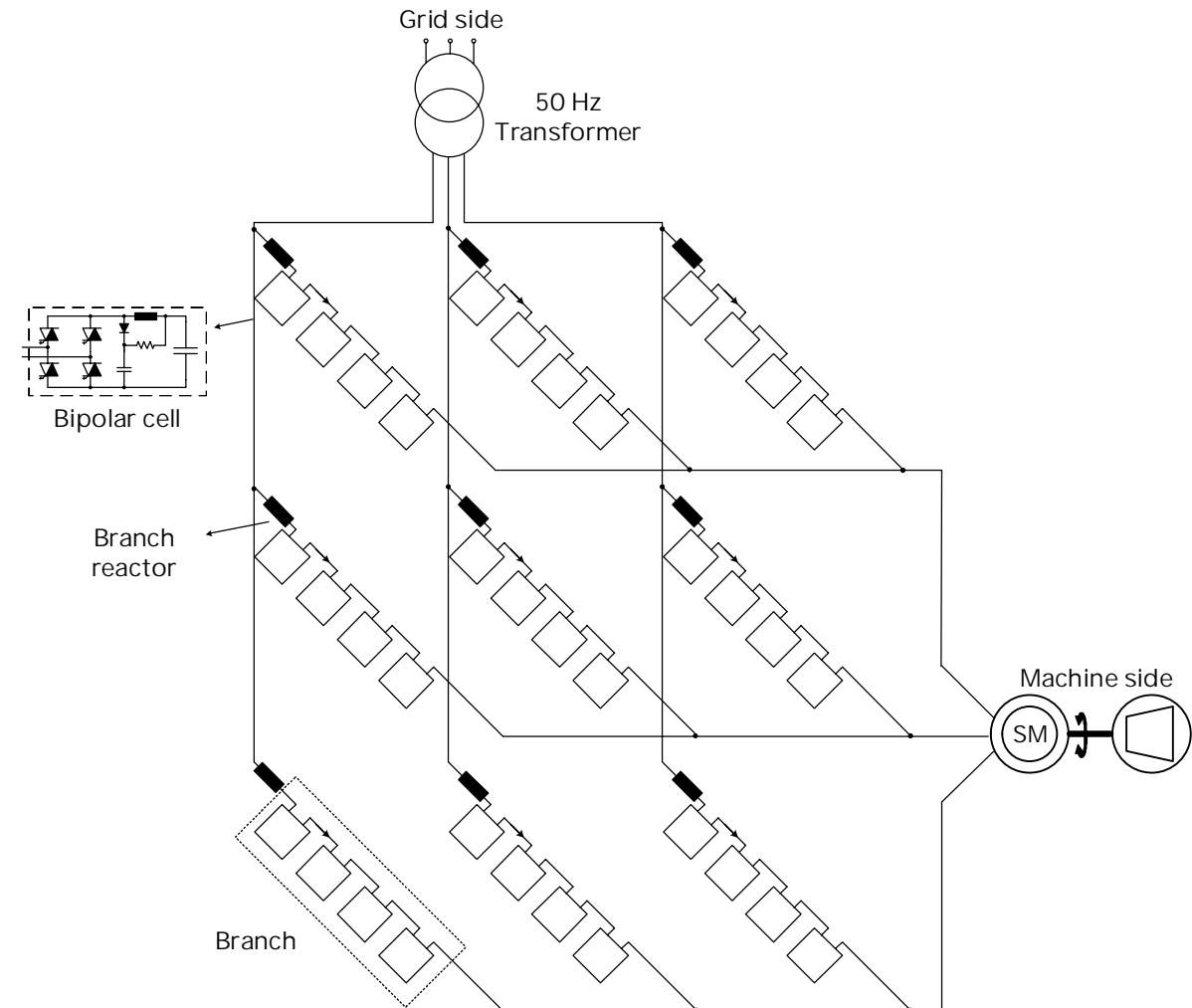
- Low cell numbers (MV MMC case)
- Minimization of switching frequency desired
  - Control and harmonic performance become an issue
- Low frequency capacitor voltage ripples



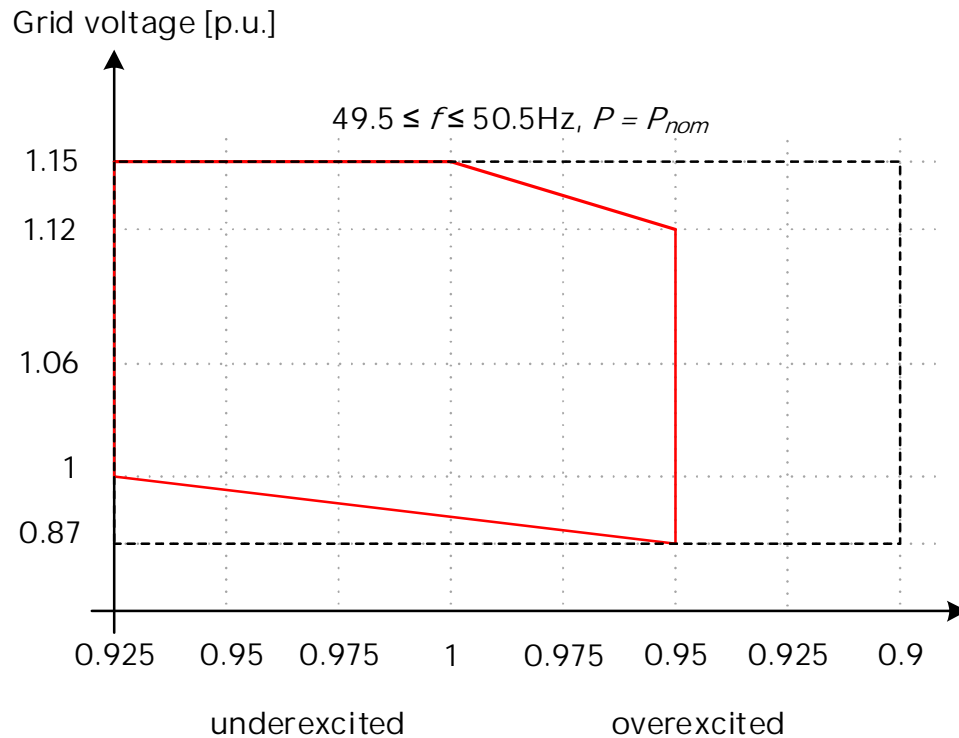
## Features

- Suitable for lower machine frequencies
  - Challenges with synchronous operation
- Nine phase-legs, needs bipolar cells
- During faults the whole current capability can be used towards one side → more than 1 p.u. current
- No transformer needed on the machine side
- Contributions to grid power quality
  - Synthetic inertia can be provided
  - Voltage support through Q-injection

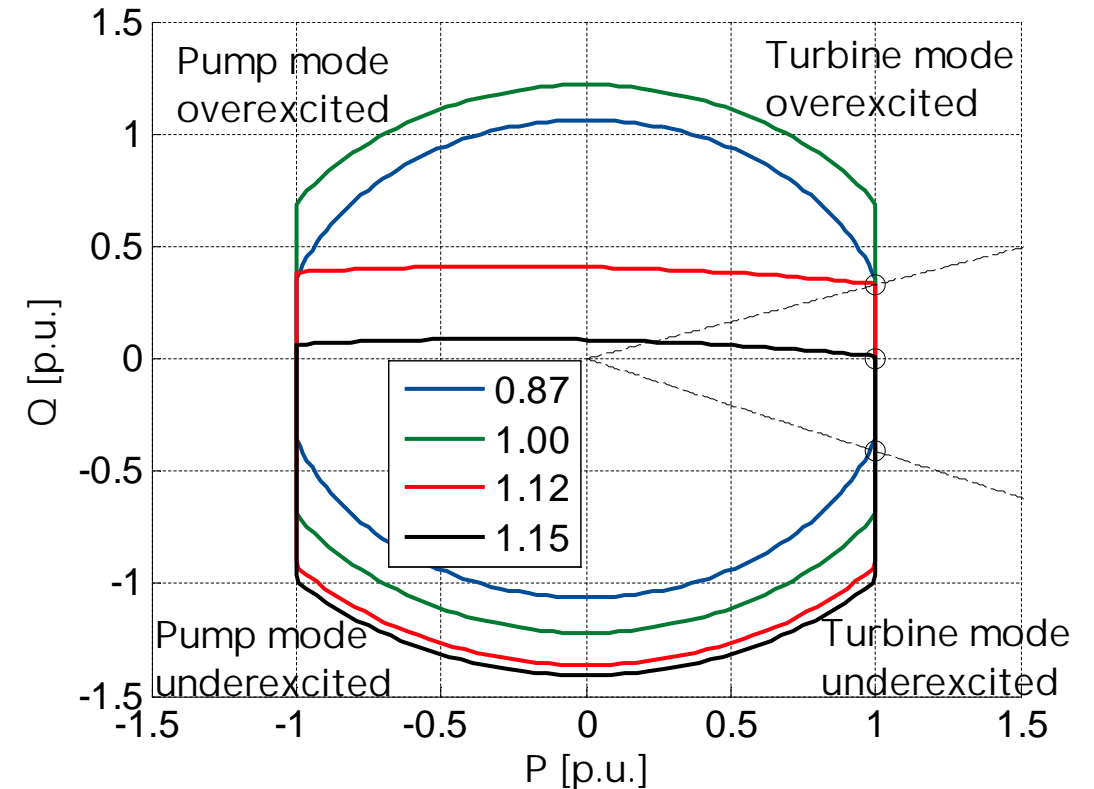
In the following slides an example case of 75MW, 30Hz machine nominal frequency is considered



## Example of grid code requirements

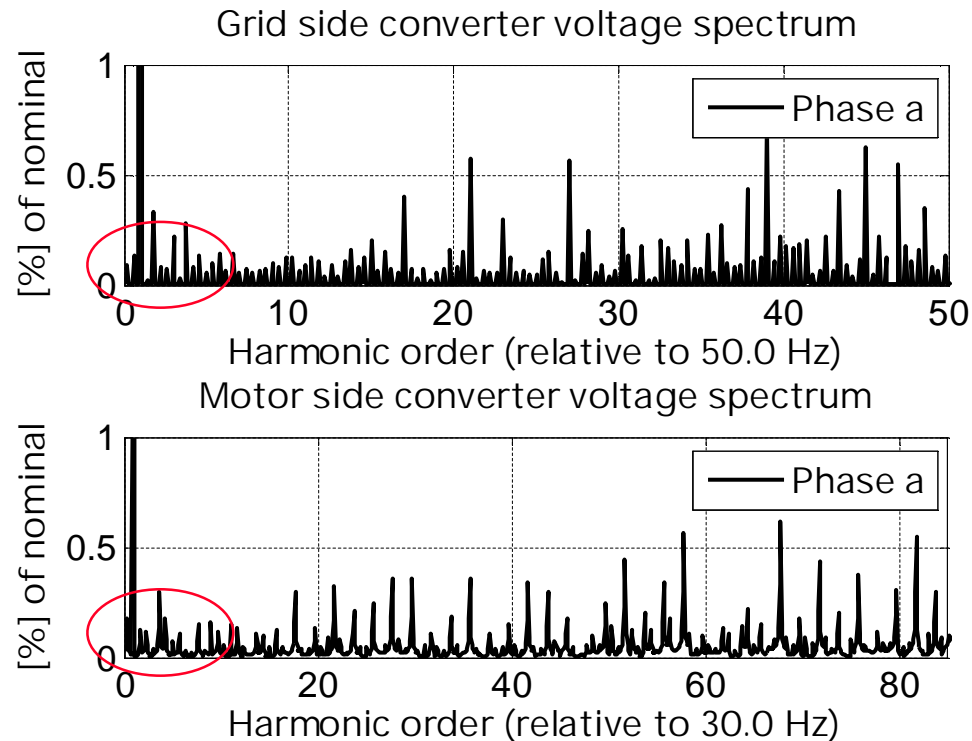


## Grid-side PQ diagram for different PCC voltages

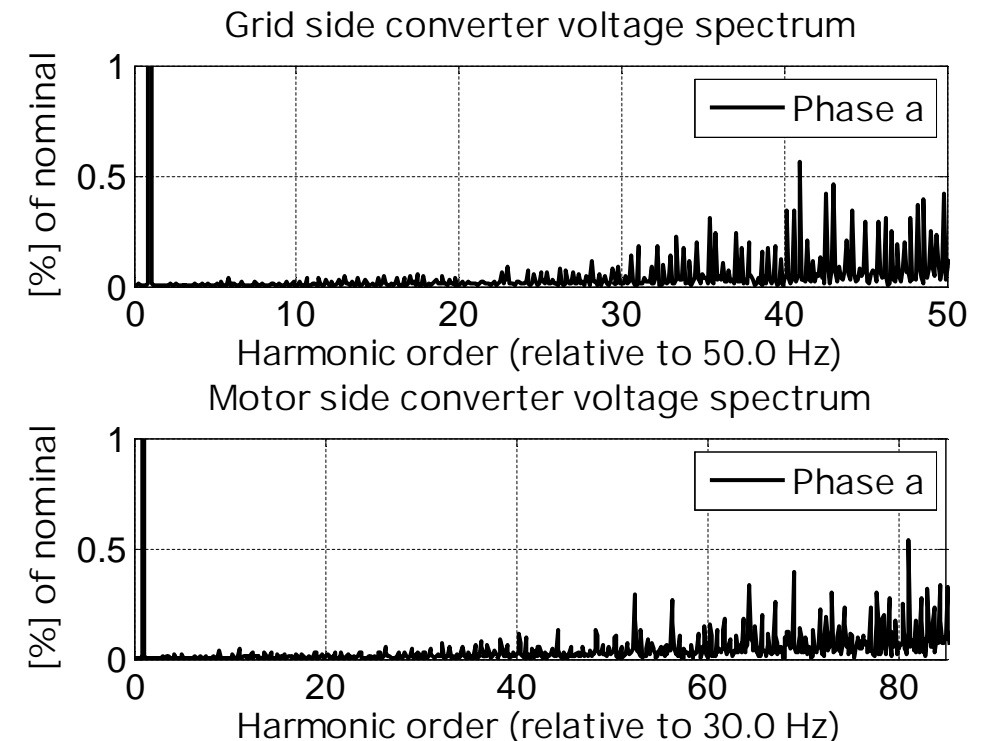




## Phase-shifted carrier PWM



## Virtual flux error compensation

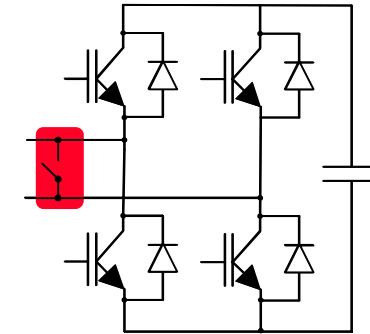


**In operation at low cell numbers and switching frequency, PSC-PWM does not offer acceptable performance**

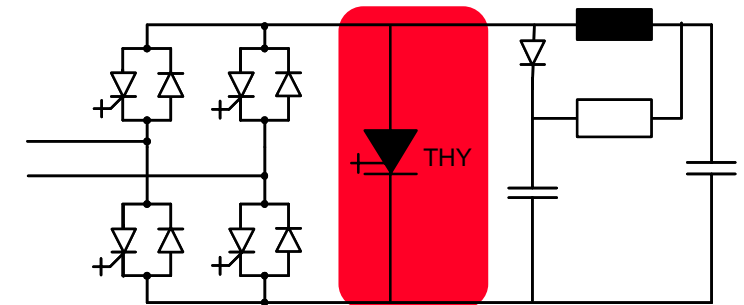
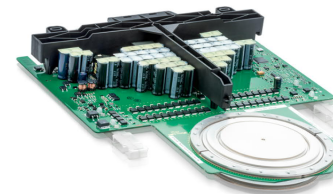
## Cell bypass after loss of cell

- Reliable bypass mechanism has to avoid overcharging of the capacitor:
- Semiconductor with module housing (state of the art for IGBT) has to be shorted at the AC terminals.
- Diodes in a press pack device will contribute to the short circuit path.  
→ Shorting the capacitor with a thyristor is sufficient!

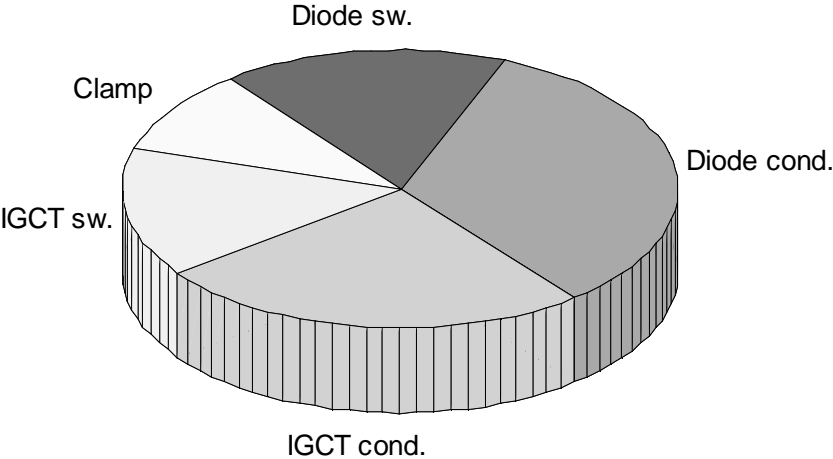
### IGBT cell



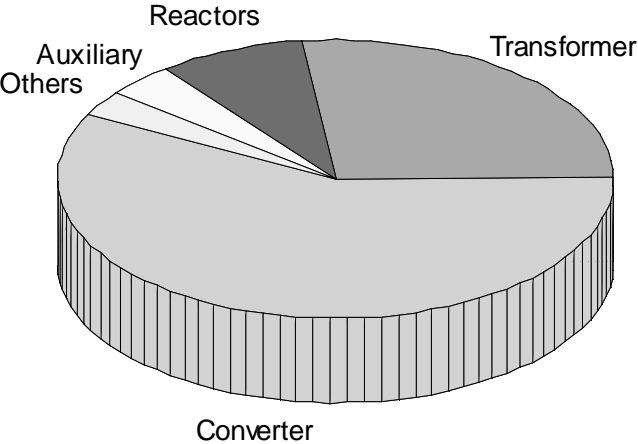
### IGCT cell



Converter cell loss breakdown

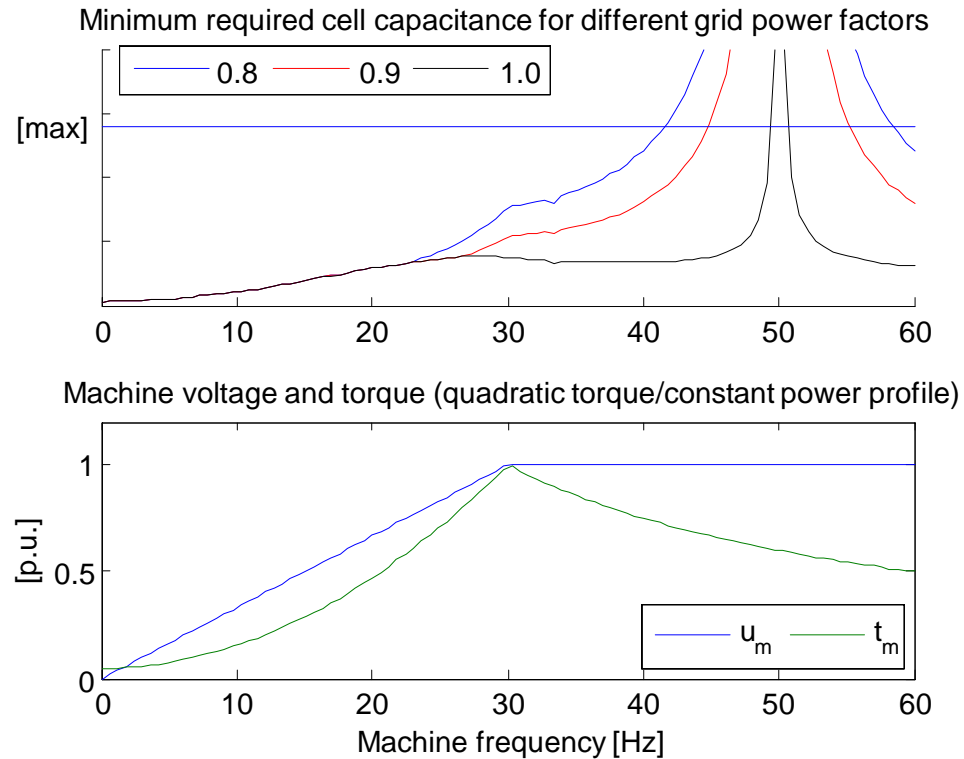


System loss breakdown

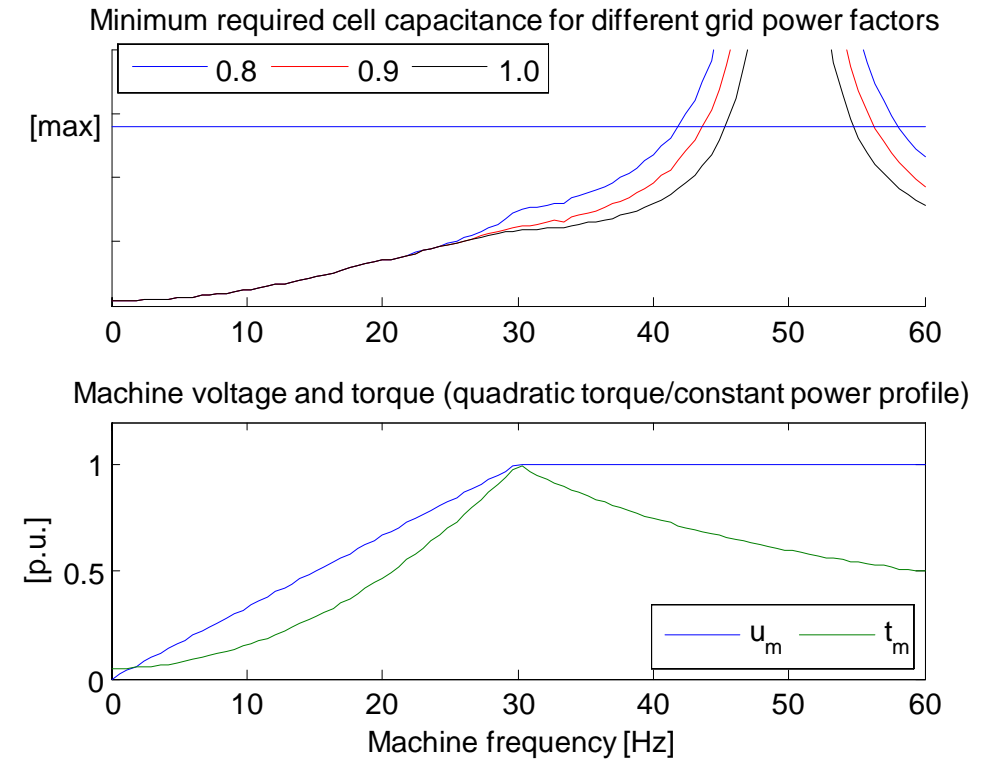


System efficiency can exceed 98.5%

**Input/output voltage ratio: 1.02 , set ripple +-10%**



**Input/output voltage ratio: 1.21 , set ripple +-10%**



**Influencing factors: Machine to grid voltage and frequency ratio, grid power factor**

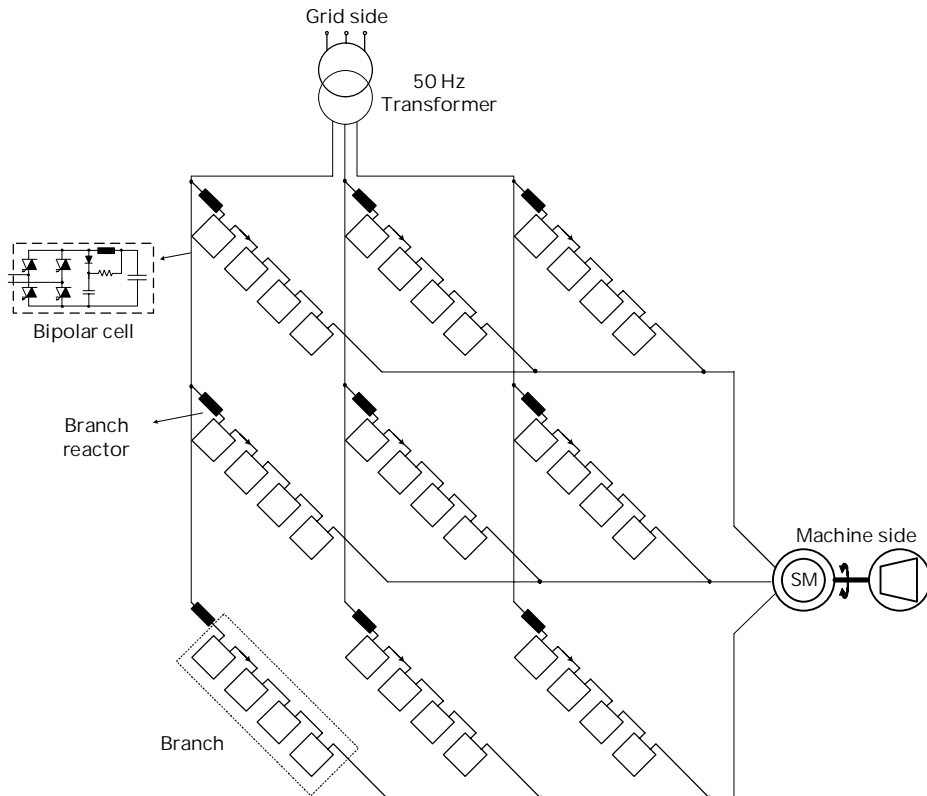


## Constraints

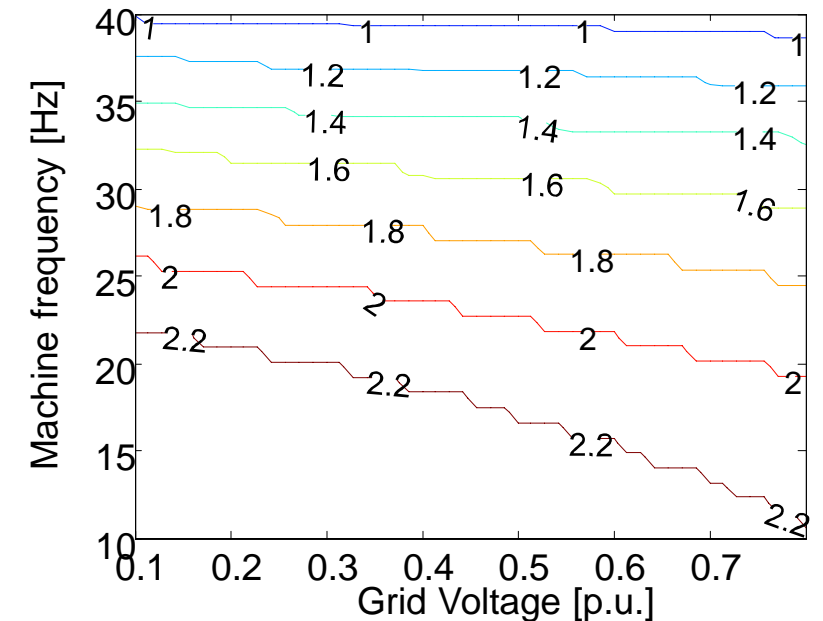
- Maximum phase-leg current
- Maximum voltage variation
- Overmodulation

## Example (control transient effects not considered)

- Nominal voltage ratio  $k = 1.15$
- Maximum voltage ripple +12.5%

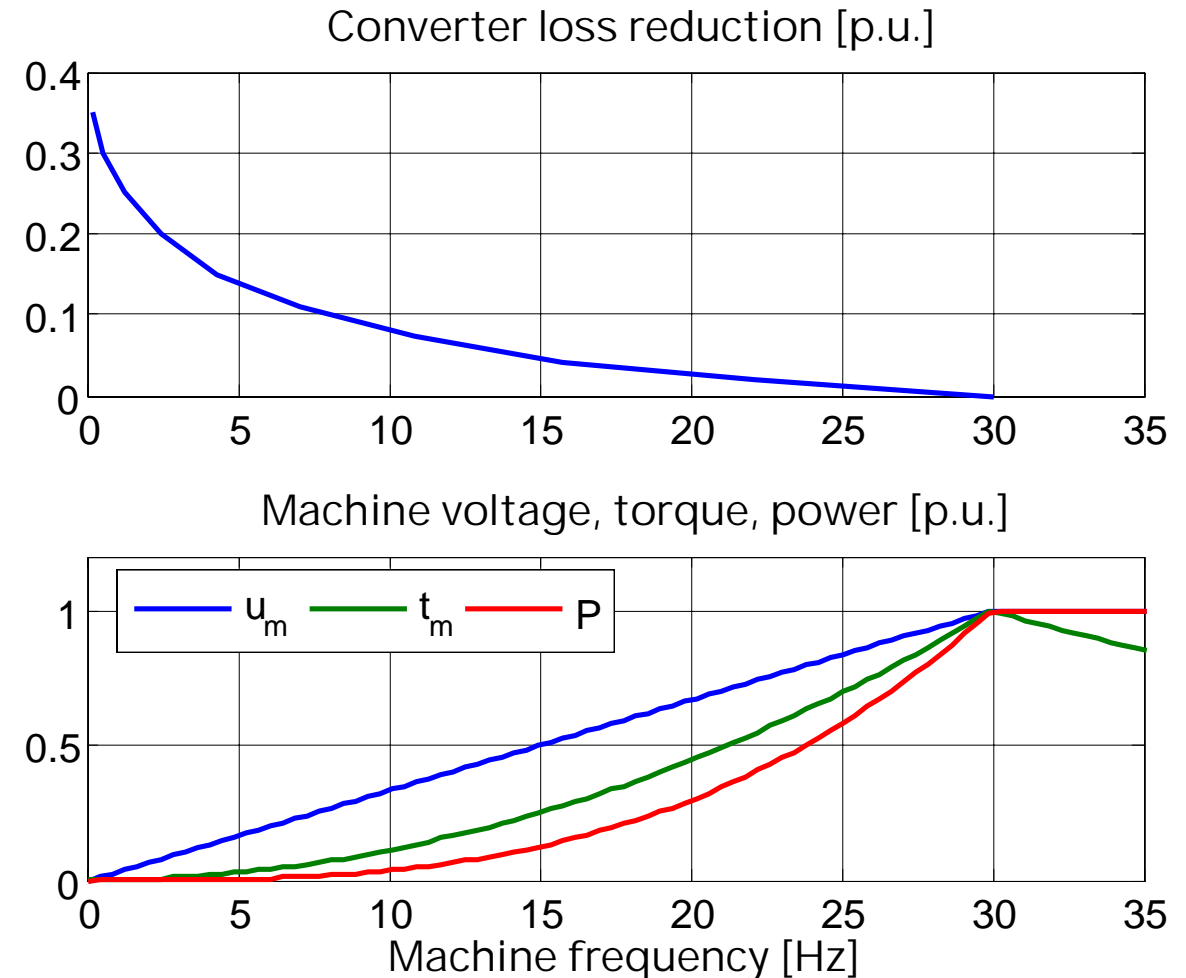


Maximum inductive reactive current capability [p.u.]



## Cell voltage reduction

- $\omega \sim U_m$  (synchronous machine)
- Big voltage reserve at lower speed
- Switching loss dependency on cell voltage
- No overmodulation

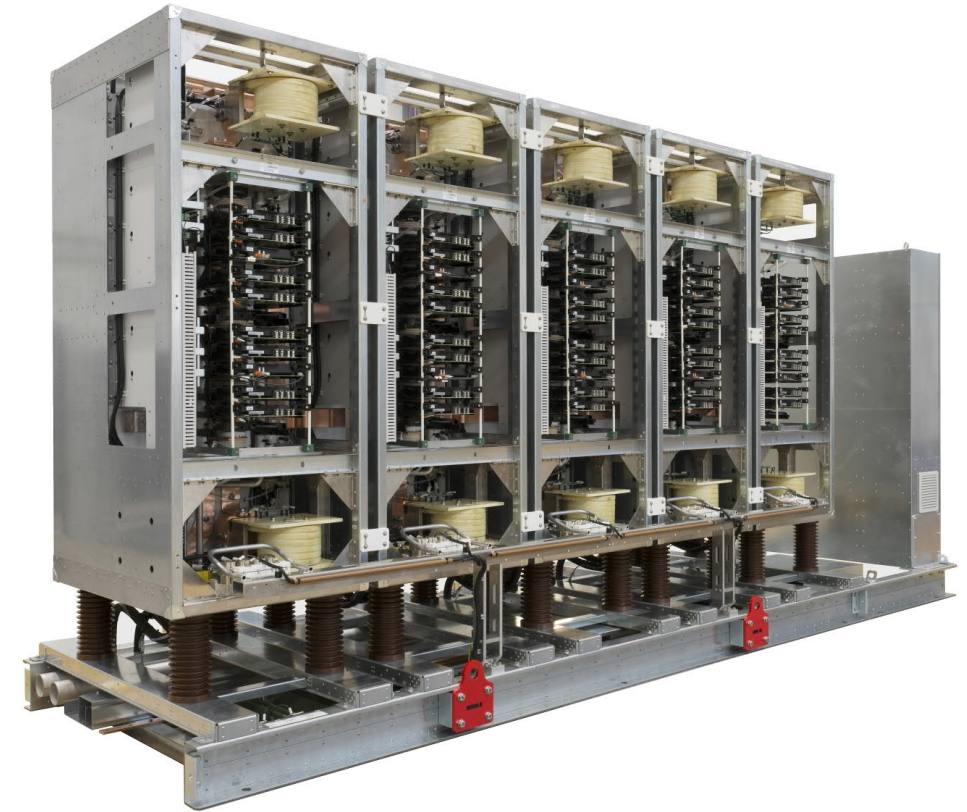


## Customer projects

- Project 'Malta' (Verbund - Austria)
  - Awarded and put in operation



- One other project awarded
- Projects in sales pipeline



**First company to put in operation a direct 3ph/3ph MMC worldwide!**

## Summary

### Direct MMCs for variable speed pumped hydro storage plants

- Advanced high-power electronics devices and topologies enable fully rated converters
- High system efficiencies are advantageous → Loss penalization schemes
- More than 1 p.u. grid current for Fault Ride Through under certain conditions
- Modulation and control challenges exist
- New design rules and concepts for power converters

### Direct MMC using RC-IGCTs

- Low conduction losses
  - Low switching frequencies
- Presspack device
  - Safety and robustness, no explosion during failure
- Well-established technology, optimized for this application



- R&D
  - A. Faulstich, A. Christe, B. Buchmann, D. Wu, S. Herold, M. Kläusler, G. Beanato, J. Steinke
  - MMC platform HW team
- Engineering/ Project Execution
  - P. Steinmann, C. Häderli, Shanmugam V., B. Epple, J. Smeu, A. Alibegovic
- Product management/ Sales
  - T. Thurnherr, S. Aubert
- And many more involved...

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