



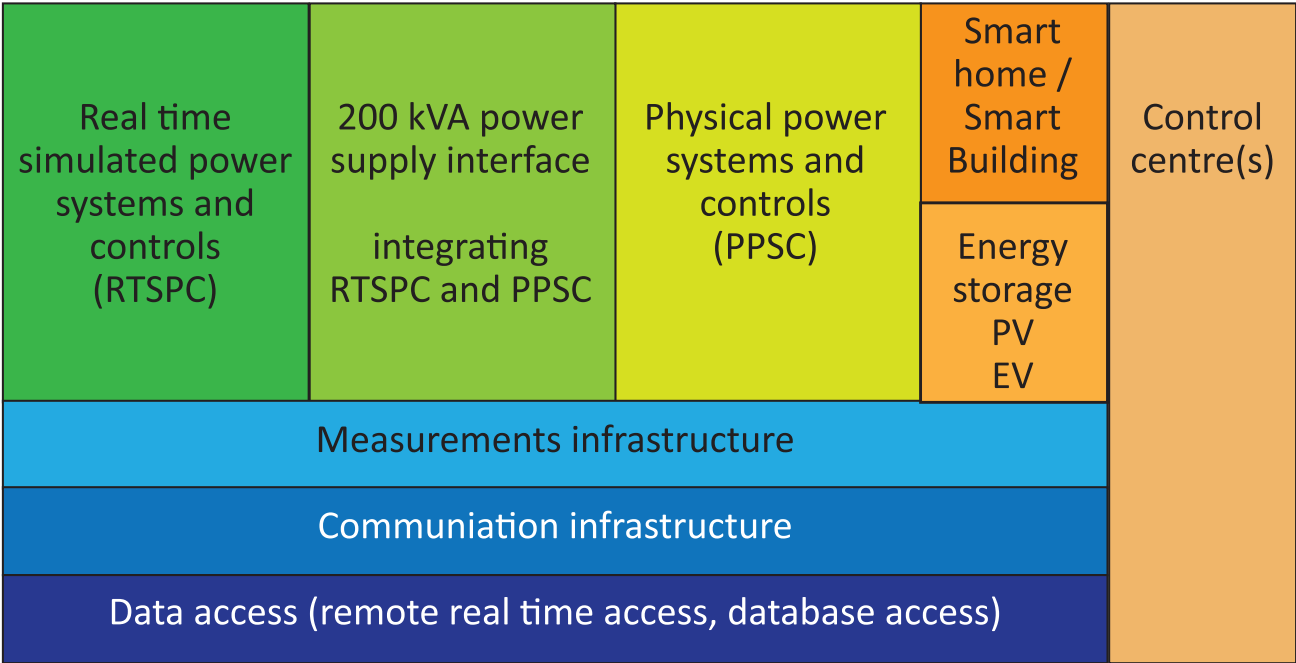
National Smart Grid Laboratory

2. omslagsside

National Smart Grid Laboratory

NTNU and SINTEF are building a new National Smart Grid Laboratory in Trondheim with funding from the Research Council of Norway in cooperation with The Arctic University of Norway and Smart Innovation Østfold. The laboratory is a system- oriented laboratory providing state-of-the-art infrastructure for R&D, demonstration, verification and testing over a wide range of Smart grid use cases.

Laboratory concept:



A specific feature of the laboratory is the opportunity to integrate real-time simulations and physical power system assets (hardware-in-the-loop) with ratings up to 200 kVA, 400 V AC or 700 V DC.

Laboratory inventory / capabilities

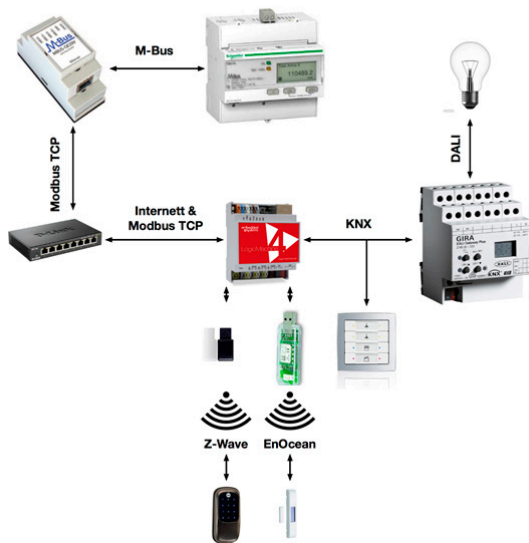
- Transmission systems (AC/DC)
- Distribution systems
- Generation
(Large scale, DG, wind farms, PV, hydro..)
- Network customers / loads
- AC/DC converters:
Voltage Source Converters (VSC) and
Multi-Level Converters (MMC)
- Rotating machinery:
Induction generators/motors (IG),
Synchronous generators/motors (SG),
permanent magnet generators/motors
(PM)
- Grid emulator
(200 kVA amplifier , DC to 5 kHz)
- Real-Time Digital Simulators, Hardware-
In-the-Loop (HIL) testing equipment and
Rapid Control Prototyping (RCP) systems
(OPAL-RT)
- Smart meters
- Smart homes- Smart buildings
- Smart appliances
- Energy storage
- EV charging infrastructure
- Protection equipment
- Monitoring and measurement equipment
- Wide area monitoring
– Phasor Measurement Units (PMUs)
- Communications

Application areas / Domains supported

- Smart transmission grids
- HVDC grids
- Smart active distribution grids
- Micro grids
- Integration of Smart grids,
Smart houses and smart industries
- Integration of renewables
(large scale, DG)
- Smart Grid and home automation
- Smart electricity use
- Electrification of transport
- Energy storage in Smart Grids
- Energy conversion in Smart Grids
- Power system stability in Smart Grids
- Monitoring, control and automation in
Smart Grids
- Communication technologies for
Smart grids
- Information security and privacy in
Smart grids
- Reliability challenges in Smart Grids -
dependencies of Power Grid and ICT
- Smart grid software
- Big data management and analytics in
Smart grids

Laboratory use

As parts of the laboratory already has been in use before the reengineering of the lab, completed projects can illustrate user aspects of the new laboratory

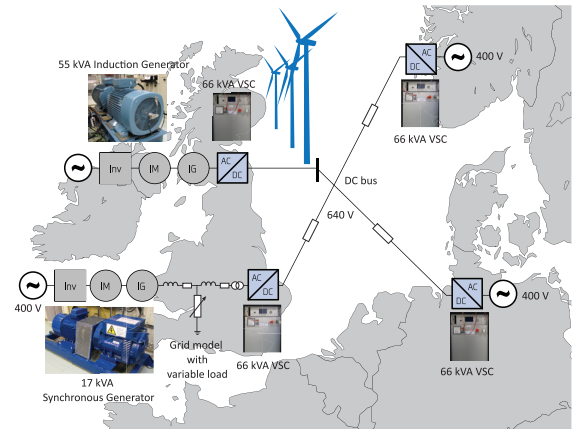


Smart Home Management System

Test of devices, equipment, control technology and strategies for smart home energy, indoor climate and home security and safety. In the project, different architectures (central intelligence versus distributed intelligence) and systems (e.g. LonWorks, KNX,...) were investigated and tested for different scenarios realising basic functions such temperature, ventilation and light controls, integration with smart meters, remote control, smart phone integration etc.

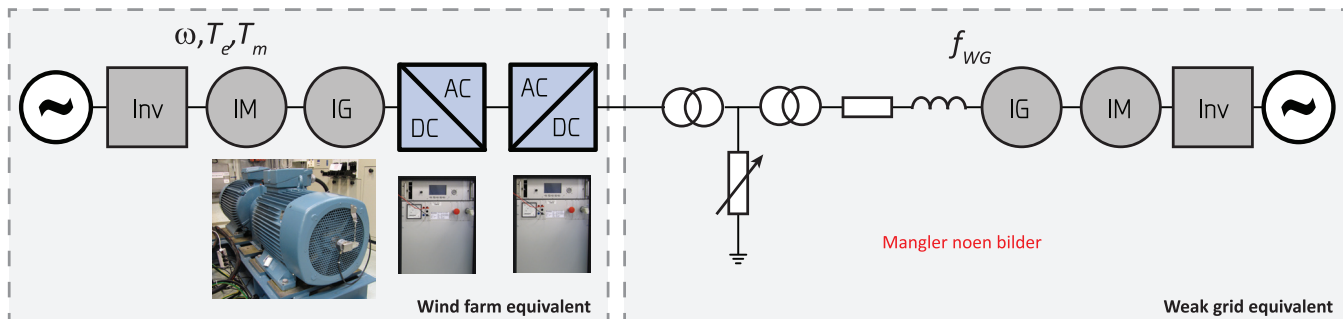
Multi-terminal HVDC grid connecting offshore wind farms

Large multi-terminal HVDC grids are predicted for near future implementation. We verified a control strategy that will ensure safe and stable operation of such grids. This was done using a future scenario featuring a North Sea supergrid connecting 3 countries with a large degree of wind power (>50%) was tested. The strategy maintained grid stability despite large variations in produced wind power. The number of converters and machines of the lab enabled this large and complex experiment.



Frequency support from wind turbines

If wind turbines can support the electrical grid operation during faults then larger wind farms can be installed in areas with weak grids. We verified and quantified the effect of different control strategies on wind turbine performance during faults. The quantification included the effects of implementation on real hardware compared to software simulation. Tests were done for the two prevailing generator technologies that are used for wind turbines.



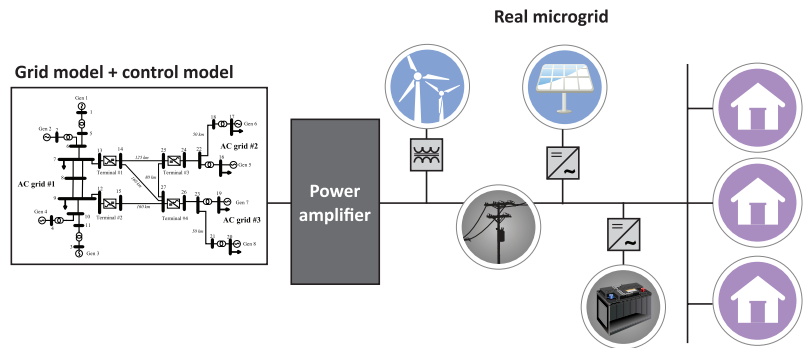
Product testing and verification

New products and solutions often need to be tested and verified in laboratory conditions before being commercialized. We have provided a test platform for different manufacturers to test their equipment, e.g. voltage boosters, short-circuit impedance measurement tools and power quality analysers.

Micro grid

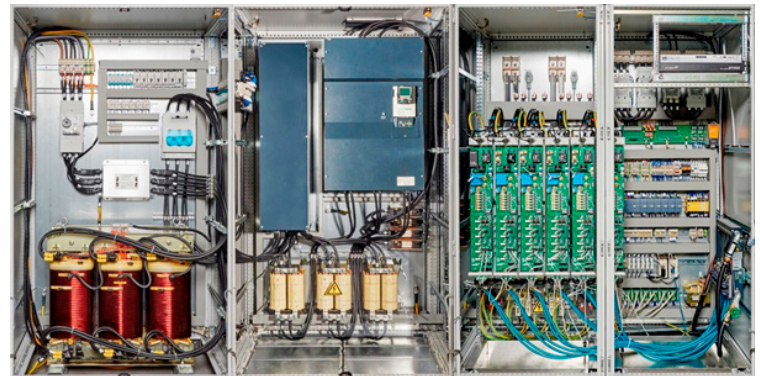
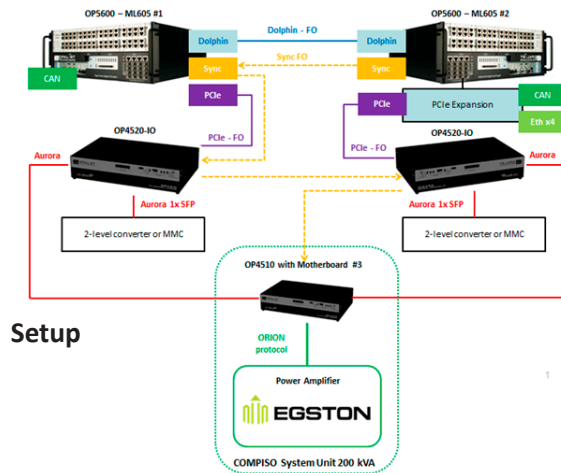
The integration of real-time simulated power systems and controls interfaced with a small model micro grid is shown in the figure.

The objective of the setup, is to test various microgrid control strategies.



200 kVA Power Hardware in the loop (PHIL)

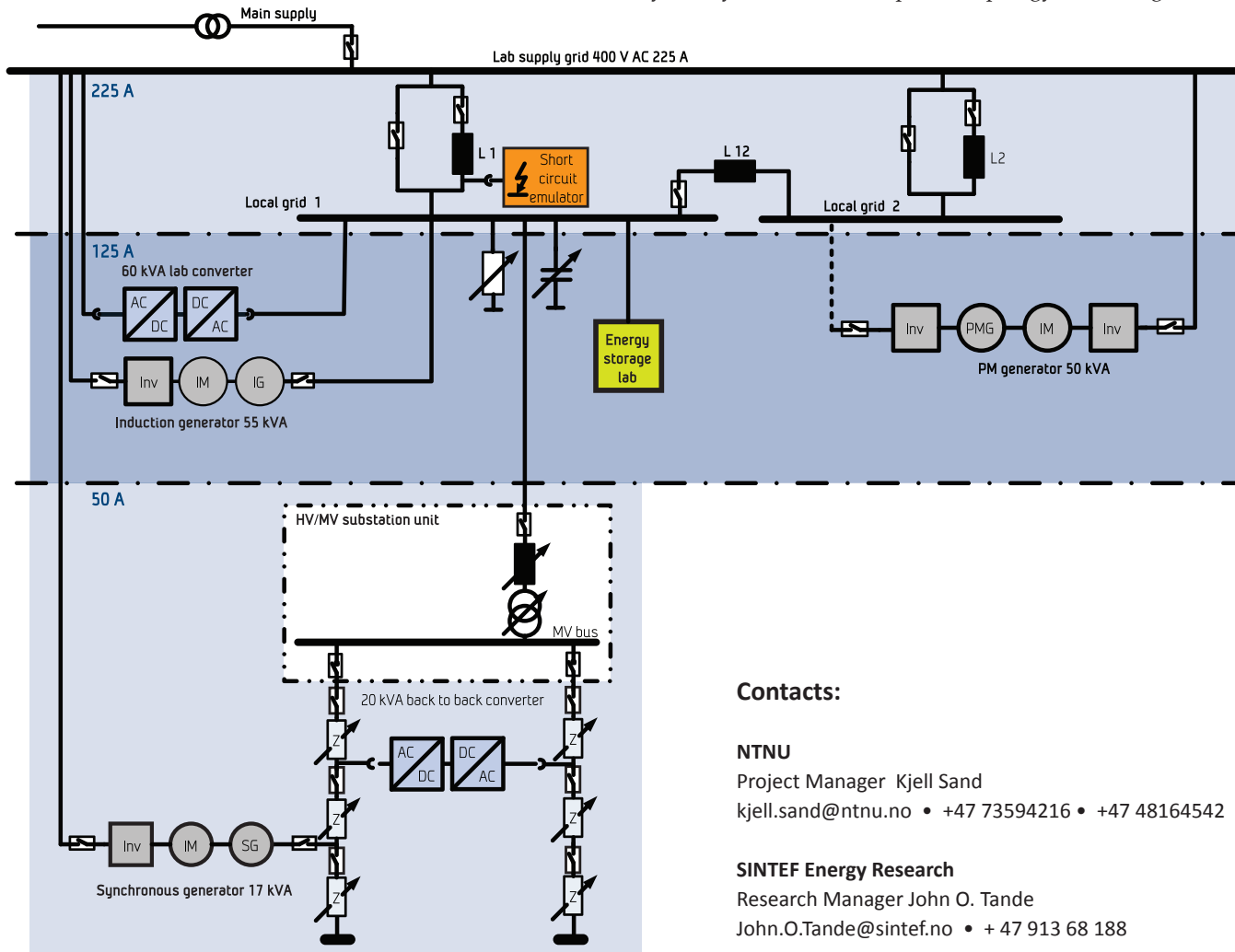
The purpose of the 200 kVA PHIL solution in the Smart Grid Laboratory is emulate power systems, devices and controls and their integration to physical model power systems, devices and controls to study system behaviour and performance for a “reasonable” power ranges and frequencies. The advantage compared to the testing of use cases at very low powers and voltages, is the ability to model certain physical phenomena in a realistic way (e.g. rotating machinery thermal effects and time constants.) The figure below shows the Power Hardware in the Loop setup with the OPAL RT real-time simulators (OP5600), the I/O devices (OP4520) and the 200 kVA, 5kHz Egston power amplifier.



200 kVA amplifier

Example of physical power system set up

The Laboratory is very flexible with respect to topology and configuration.



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