

**SRI LANKAN POWER SYSTEM FREQUENCY STABILITY  
WITH FAST GROWING RENEWABLE POWER ADDITION**

Y.M.T.A. Sandamal

159378G

Degree of Master of Science

Department of Electrical Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

March 2020

**SRI LANKAN POWER SYSTEM FREQUENCY STABILITY  
WITH FAST GROWING RENEWABLE POWER ADDITION**

Y.M.T.A. Sandamal

159378G

Thesis/Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree  
Master of Science in EI

Department of Electrical Engineering

University of Moratuwa  
Sri Lanka

March 2020

## **Declaration, copyright statement and the statement of the supervisor**

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis/dissertation does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis/dissertation, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books)

Signature:

Date:

Y.M.T.A. Sandamal

The above candidate has carried out research for the Masters Dissertation under my supervision.

Signature of the supervisor:

Date:

Dr. Asanka S. Rodrigo

## **Abstract**

World is moving forward to a renewable energy base era while retiring conventional thermal energy generation. With this world trend in renewable energy, Sri Lankan power sector has also planned to integrate more renewable energy into the Sri Lankan power system within recent years.

This research analyzes the effect of renewable energy integration in small island mode power systems like Sri Lanka with actual measured data. Impact of the intermittent nature of the renewable power and the replacement of conventional power plants with non-inertia supportive renewable plants are mainly focused in this research work.

This research demonstrates renewable power variations in Sri Lanka and subsequent power system stability with these variations. Simulation results indicate that power system is not stable with high share of renewable power integration. Combined operation of selected conventional power plants and renewable power plants has been proposed to stabilize the power system. Technological improvements of the renewable plants to mitigate adverse effects were also addressed during simulations.

**Keywords:** Renewable energy sources, Wind power, Solar power, Power system stability, Frequency control, Intermittency, PSS/E simulation

## **Acknowledgement**

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisors Dr. Asanka S. Rodrigo for having guidance and for his cordial support throughout the thesis. His support and suggestions were invaluable driving forces towards me for the successful accomplishment of this study. It is for me a great pleasure and a great experience to having work under such proficient supervisor, who are having a broad scientific knowledge related to my research work.

I am also very grateful to Dr. H.M. Wijekoon Banda, Chief Engineer, Transmission planning division, CEB for his precious advices during research work by providing useful suggestions.

I would like to gratefully thank Mrs. Hemani Herath for her invaluable support towards me in modeling and simulation woks.

Furthermore, I would like to thank my family, friends and everybody who has supported me throughout the entire process, both by keeping me harmonious and helping me putting pieces together.

Y.M.T.A. Sandamal

# Contents

<b>Declaration, copyright statement and the statement of the supervisor.....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Abstract.....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Acknowledgement.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Contents.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>List of Figures.....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>List of Tables.....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>List of Appendices.....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>List of Abbreviations.....</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1    Background.....	1
1.1.1 Renewable power development in Sri Lanka.....	1
1.1.2 Renewable power development in World.....	2
1.1.3 Major hydro power development.....	3
1.1.4 Solar power development.....	3
1.1.5 Wind power development.....	3
1.1.6 Biomass and Mini hydro power development.....	4
1.1.7 Intermittency nature of Wind and Solar Power.....	4
1.2    Problem Statement.....	5
1.3    Research goals and objective.....	6
1.4    Research Methodology.....	6
<b>CHAPTER 2.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2. LITERATURE REVIEW.....</b>	<b>7</b>

2.1	Ramp rate calculation .....	7
2.2	DFIG Wind Turbine Model .....	8
2.3	Photovoltaic (PV) System Model .....	9
2.4	Voltage source converter based HVDC .....	10
2.4.1	VSCDYN Module .....	11
<b>CHAPTER 3 .....</b>		<b>12</b>
<b>3. WIND &amp; SOLAR DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS .....</b>		<b>12</b>
3.1	Wind Power .....	12
3.1.1	Wind speed and power variation in a regular day .....	13
3.1.2	Wind speed and power variation within four minutes .....	14
3.1.3	Wind turbine characteristics .....	15
3.1.4	Wind speed and power variation among individual wind towers of a Wind plant .....	15
3.1.5	Wind ramp event occurrence probability .....	18
3.2	Solar Power .....	19
3.2.1	Weather conditions impact on solar power .....	19
3.2.2	Solar ramp events occurrence probability .....	21
<b>CHAPTER 4 .....</b>		<b>22</b>
<b>4. POWER SYSTEM MODELING .....</b>		<b>22</b>
4.1	Transmission System model validation .....	22
4.2	Sri Lankan power system at year 2030 .....	24
4.3	Power system stability analysis .....	24
4.3.1	Cases selection for simulation study .....	24
4.3.2	Wind and Solar Maximum Day Peak (WSMDP) .....	25
4.3.3	Hydro Maximum Off Peak (HMOP) .....	25
4.3.4	Generator dispatching sequence .....	26

<b>CHAPTER 5 .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>5. FREQUENCY STABILITY ANALYSIS WITH WIND AND SOLAR POWER INTERGRATION .....</b>	<b>28</b>
5.1    Wind ramp profile for simulation.....	28
5.2    Solar ramp profile for simulation .....	29
5.3    Maximum system impact from wind at night off peak .....	31
5.3.1 Power curtailment of large wind plants.....	33
5.3.2 System stability improvement with LNG plant.....	33
5.3.3 System stability improvement with HVDC interconnection.....	35
5.3.4 Ramp rate control with Battery energy storage system.....	37
5.4    Maximum system impact from wind & solar at day peak.....	39
5.4.1 System stability improvement with PS + LNG or PS + HVDC interconnection .....	40
5.4.2 System stability with HVDC interconnection .....	41
5.4.3 System stability improvement with two LNG plants .....	43
5.4.4 Ramp rate control with Battery energy storage system.....	44
<b>CHAPTER 6 .....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMRNDATIONS .....</b>	<b>46</b>
6.1    Conclusion .....	46
6.2    Recommendations .....	47
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Appendix A: LNG Plant active power response with frequency variation .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Appendix B: Pump Storage Plant active power response with frequency                 variation.....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Appendix C: Sri Lanka wind resource map.....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Appendix D: Wind turbine one second data .....</b>	<b>54</b>



**Appendix E: Daily Generation curve ..... 55**

## List of Figures

Figure 1.1: Past 10 years renewable energy share .....	1
Figure 1.2: Renewable power development in World .....	2
Figure 1.3: Sri Lanka – Monthly Normalized Wind Speed by Month.....	4
Figure 2.1: Doubly Fed Induction Generator with the Active Control by a Power Converter Connected to the Rotor Terminals .....	8
Figure 2.2: Interaction among Generic Wind Models .....	9
Figure 2.3: VSC HVDC transmission scheme .....	10
Figure 2.4: VSCDCT Model.....	11
Figure 3.1: Wind speed ( $\text{ms}^{-1}$ ) & Electrical power output (kW) variation of 24 hours .....	13
Figure 3.2: Wind speed & Electrical power output within four minutes.....	14
Figure 3.3: Power Curve of Gamesa G58-850 kW (air density: $1.225 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ).....	15
Figure 3.4: Wind speed of 12 wind towers .....	16
Figure 3.5: Wind power output of same 12 wind towers.....	16
Figure 3.6: Occurrence probability of wind ramp events .....	18
Figure 3.7: Impact of a cloudy condition on solar plant .....	20
Figure 3.8: Occurrence probability of solar ramp events.....	21
Figure 4.1: Comparison of simulated vs actual frequency variation .....	23
Figure 5.1: Wind ramp profile for largest wind plant.....	29
Figure 5.2: Solar ramp profile for largest solar plant.....	30
Figure 5.3: System frequency response with Victoria unit 01 in free governor mode	32
Figure 5.4: System frequency response with Victoria & other hydro governors in free governor mode .....	32
Figure 5.5: System frequency response with hydro ‘free governor’ mode and wind power curtailment.....	33
Figure 5.6: System frequency response with hydro ‘free governor’ mode and LNG plant GT ‘free governor’ mode .....	34
Figure 5.7: System voltage & frequency response with Hydro Governors + LNG + 275 MW generation rejection.....	35

Figure 5.8: System frequency response of hydro ‘free governor’ mode vs hydro ‘free governor’ mode + HVDC interconnection.....	36
Figure 5.9: System voltage & frequency response with Hydro Governors + HVDC + 275 MW generation rejection.....	36
Figure 5.10: System voltage & frequency response with maximum ramp rate limit & 275 MW generation rejection.....	37
Figure 5.11: System frequency response with further injected slow ramp to other wind plants .....	38
Figure 5.12: System frequency output with hydro governor control .....	39
Figure 5.13: System frequency output with hydro governor + PS or LNG or HVDC .....	40
Figure 5.14: System frequency output with hydro governor and HVDC .....	41
Figure 5.15: System voltage & frequency response with Hydro Governors + HVDC + 275 MW generation rejection .....	42
Figure 5.16: System frequency output with hydro governor and two LNG plants....	43
Figure 5.17: Frequency response with Hydro Governors + 2 x LNG + LVPS 275 MW unit tripping .....	44
Figure 5.18: System frequency response with maximum wind & solar ramp rate limit .....	45

## List of Tables

Table 3.1: Data of the wind plants .....	12
Table 3.2: Maximum power variations of wind plants .....	17
Table 3.3: Data of the solar plants .....	19
Table 3.4: Maximum solar power variations .....	20

## List of Appendices

Appendix A: LNG Plant active power response with frequency variation.....	51
Appendix B: Pump Storage Plant active power response with frequency variation..	52
Appendix C: Sri Lanka wind resource map .....	53
Appendix D: Wind turbine one second data .....	54
Appendix E: Daily Generation curve .....	55

## List of Abbreviations

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
LTGEP	Long Term Generation Expansion Plan
CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board
PSS/E	Power System Simulation for Engineers
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
HMOP	Hydro Maximum Off Peak
WSMDP	Wind and Solar Maximum Day Peak
VSC	Voltage Source Converter
LCC	Line Commutated Converter
ORE	Other Renewable Energy
ST	Steam Turbine
GT	Gas Turbine
PS	Pump Storage
AI	Artificial Intelligent
DFIG	Doubly Fed Induction Generator
SCADA	Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition
GSS	Grid Sub Station
LVPS	Lak Vijaya Power Station
UFLS	Under Frequency Load Shedding