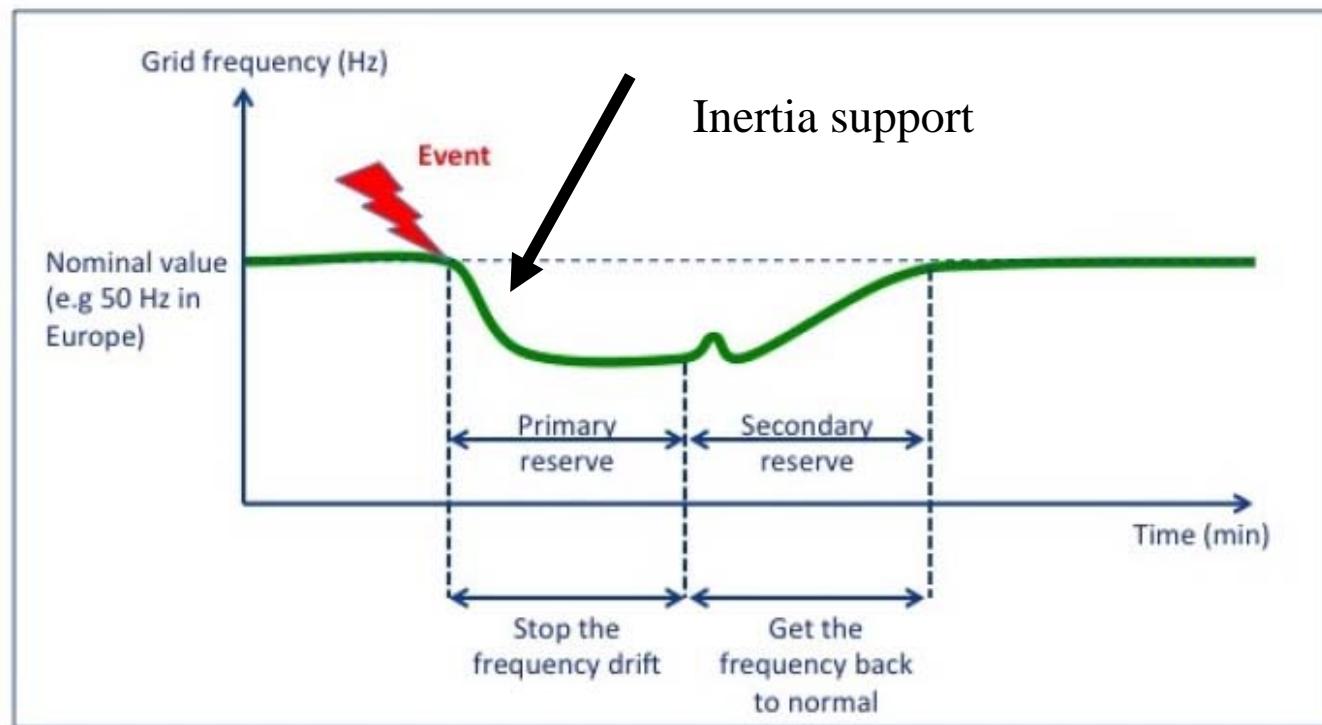
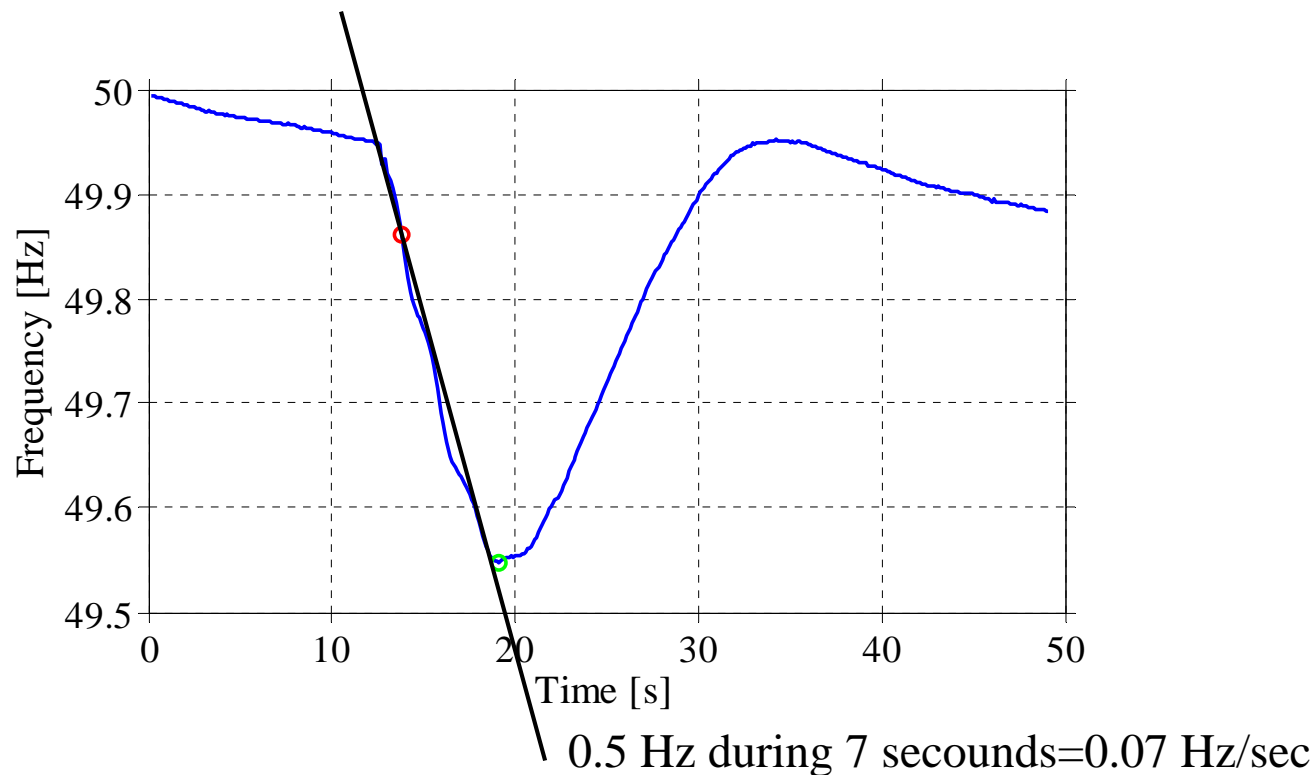


# Svängmassa

# Frekvenskontroll med primär och sekundär kontroll



# Obalans i elsystemet på grund av nödstopp av 1000 MW i effekt



# Frekvenskontroll

$$T_{mek} - T_{el} = J \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t}$$

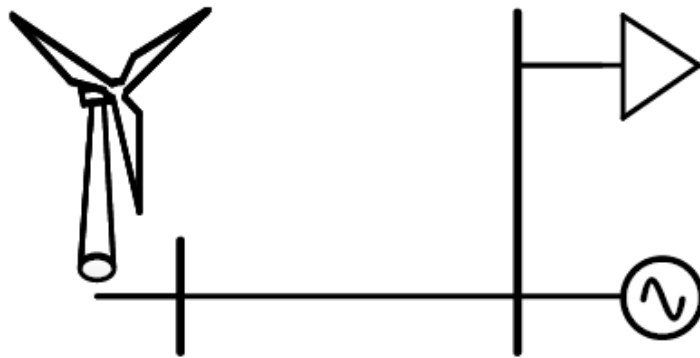
$$P = T \cdot \omega$$

- $T_{mek}$  = mekaniskt moment hos turbinen
- $T_{el}$  = elektriskt moment från generatorn
- $J$  = tröghetsmoment hos roterande maskiner
- $\omega$  = rotationshastigheten hos generatorn  
= frekvensen på spänningen

## Olika energislag

Vattenkraft	synkronmaskin	automatisk svängmassa
Kärnkraft	synkronmaskin	automatisk svängmassa
Vindkraft	asynkronmaskin	kontrollerad svängmassa
Solkraft		ingen svängmassa

## WT **Inertia** support strategies



Simulation and data description

1. Load step: **0.1 pu**
2. Constant wind (7.5 m/s)
3. 50 % **WPR**

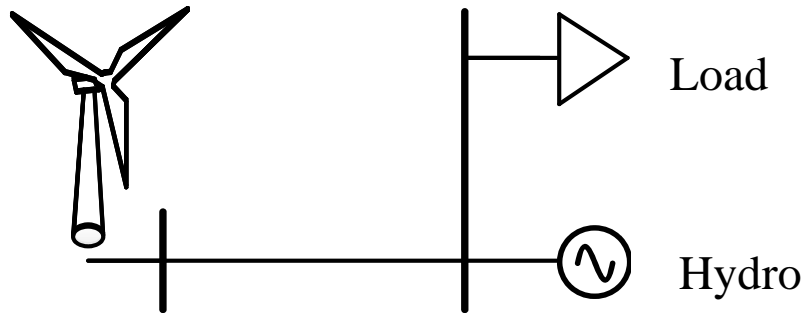
WPR=Wind Power Ration

**Case 1:** 100 % Hydro

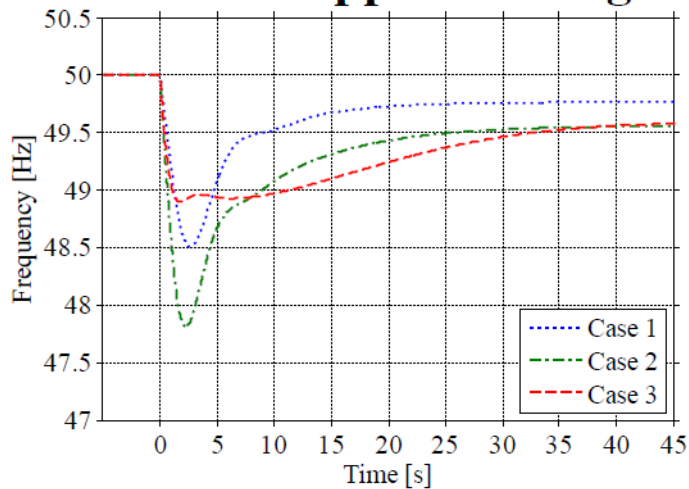
**Case 2:** 50 % WPR without frequency support

**Case 3:** 50 % WPR with Inertia Emulation support

## Frequency Response with and without Wind Power



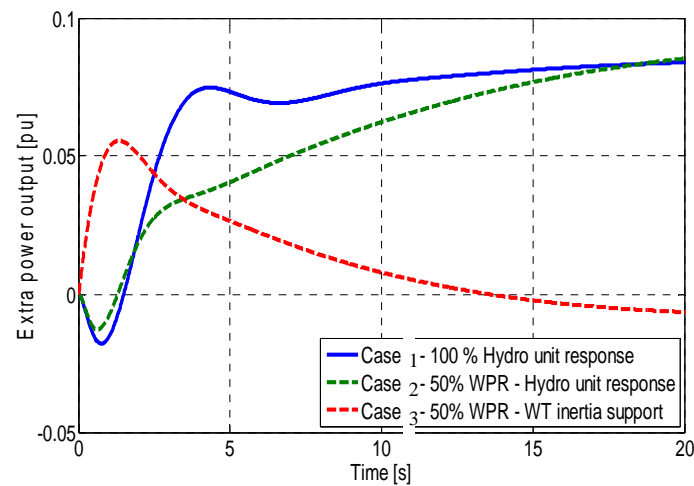
### WT Inertia support strategies



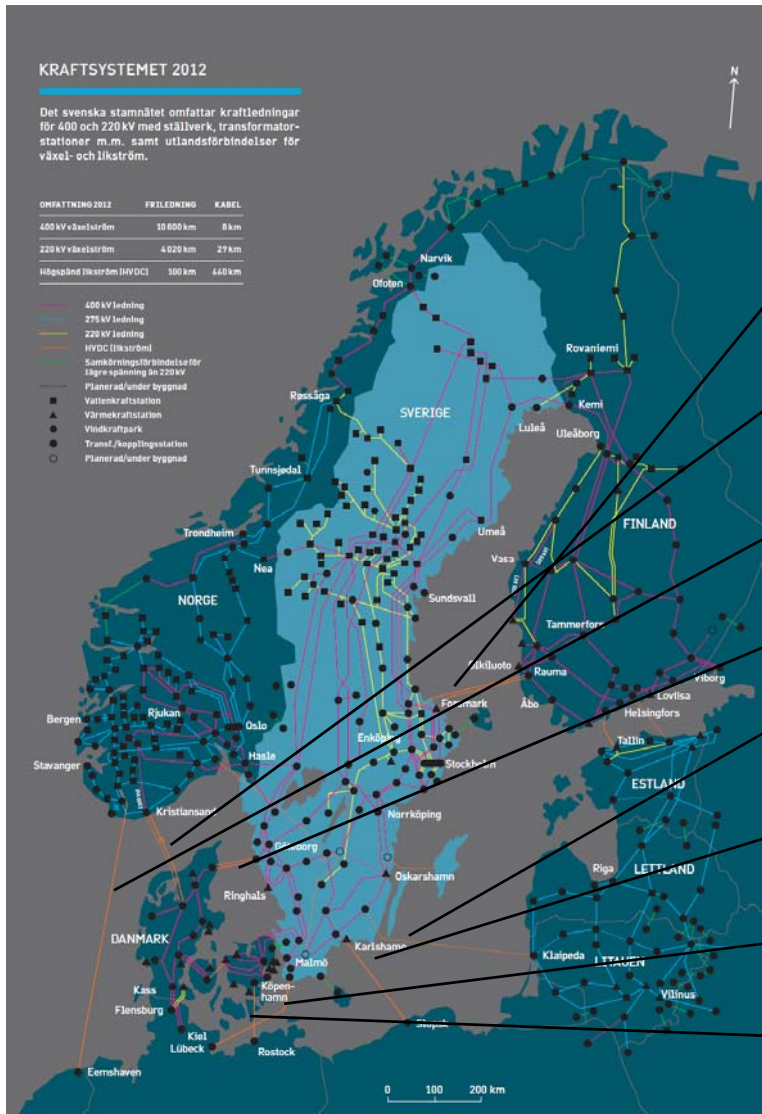
**Case 1: 100 % Hydro**

**Case 2: 50 % WPR without frequency support**

**Case 3: 50 % WPR with Inertia Emulation support**



Källa: Mattias Persson, "Frequency Response by Wind Farms in Islanded Power Systems with High Wind Power Penetration"



$\Sigma=51$  TWh

$\Sigma =6500$  MW

Power: 550 MW, 800 MW

Energy: 11,5 TWh

Power: 250, 440, 700 MW,

Energy: 12 TWh

Power: 700 MW,

Energy: 6 TWh

Power: 600 MW,

Energy: 5 TWh

Power: 700 MW,

Energy: 6 TWh

Power: 600 MW,

Energy: 5 TWh

Power: 600 MW,

Energy: 5 TWh

Power: 600 MW,

Energy: 5 TWh





**CHALMERS**