



STATCOM Technology





What is a STATCOM?



A STATCOM is a shunt-connected power electronics inverter that precisely controls reactive power (both absorb and provide VARS) by injecting reactive current. STATCOMs are capable of controlling Voltage, Vars, or Power Factor.

STATCOMs are used extensively in transmission systems and their requirement is growing in distribution systems due to the influx of distributed generation resources.

Reactive Power (Current)



• Voltage drop from an inductive load (or inductive cable) can be compensated with capacitive current, and visa versa

	Reactive Current	Commonly Seen in	Line Voltage Affect	STATCOM Capability
ł	Inductive	Motors, Inductors, Overhead Lines	Reduces Voltage	0 to -1.0 MVAR*, cont. 0 to -1.3 MVAR*, 1 min
\uparrow	Capacitive	Capacitors, Underground Cables	Increases Voltage	0 to +1.0 MVAR*, cont. 0 to +1.3 MVAR*, 1 min

* at 12.47kV

Real & Reactive Power (Current)





4

FACTS Solutions

Enabling Renewable Energy integration and Enhancing Power Quality and Stability of the Electric Grid





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Distribution Class STATCOM







Distribution Volt/Var Evolution Timeline

Advantages of Distribution Class STATCOMs



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Continuous control of power quality with no operation limits

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8

Problems Addressed by the Distribution Class STATCOM





3,5,7th

Unique power quality capabilities enabled by fast distribution class power electronics

A High-Penetration Solar feeder with Reverse Power Flow





Measured <u>10 second</u> feeder data (Mechanical regulation equipment only)

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Measured <u>10 second</u> data (with STATCOM installed on feeder)

Distribution Class STATCOM Compensates for Challenging Power Quality Problems

AMSC's Example of a Distribution Class STATCOM: D-VAR VVO[®]

Shunt power electronics modules

- ☑ Absorbs and supplies reactive power
- ☑ Continuous control of volt/VAR
- ☑ 3ph or 1ph application

Meets distribution class standards

- ☑ Dielectric integrity
- ☑ Enclosure integrity
- Acoustically Quiet

No routine maintenance

- ☑ No moving parts, no pumps, no fans, no tap changers, no air filters
- ☑ IP65 Fully-sealed enclosures





Power Electronic Units

Control Box

Example of an above ground feeder installation

Distribution class equipment with no routine maintenance

Distribution Class STATCOM

Typical Ratings

- 1 MVar to 4 MVar configurations
- 15 kV connection
- 25-35kV w/step up
- Metal enclosed option





Distribution STATCOM Installation Examples

Midwest Utility – October 2017









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Distribution STATCOM Installation Examples

Southern Utility – June 2021







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Distribution STATCOM Installation Examples: Metal Enclosed Config







Distribution STATCOM Installation Examples: Metal Enclosed Config



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Principle of Operation: Regulating Voltage on Distribution Feeders





STATCOM – Shunt Current Source

Grid Attributes

- High Z Grid attribute
 - Naturally insensitive to line voltage
 - Avoids resonance/harmonic issues
 - Sine wave operation < 3% THDi

Shunt connection

- Easy to protect
- No outage to install/service
- Very low losses (1%)
- 130% overload rating
 - 62 amps for up to 1 minute







Robust integration into distribution grids

Voltage Boost/Buck from Single Stage STATCOM



 Downline feeder locations 7-10 miles in length typically have 20-30 MVA & X/R >1.5 (red & black curves)

2) **Longer rural** circuits, greater than 10 miles, 1/0 ACSR typically have <20MVA & X/R 1-1.5 (near red curve)

Two known power system parameters to determine impact



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Feeder profile impact: Single STATCOM

2.1MVA, 92%PF load distributed on 14 miles of 12.47 kV, 1/0 ACSR conductor



Feeder profile impact: Reconductoring

2.1MVA, 92%PF load distributed on 14 miles at 12.47 kV. Reconductor 1/0 ACSR to 477 ACSR 1.02



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21





STATCOM Applications





Accelerate Renewables on Existing Circuits



Principle of Operation with Distribution STATCOMs Managing Voltage Minimal LTC tap changes Utility Eliminate power quality violations with fast STATCOM control Customers with fast STATCOM control + \$\Delta 80% Solar Real Power Change $+\Delta 5\% = \Delta 1\%$ VARS NO Solar Net **PV Solar Facility** (Lagging) Utility Feeder Impedance Substation **Distribution STATCOM Solution:** Low Voltage Bus - Protects existing utility customers Fast Volt/Var Control

- Protects tap changers & cap switches from excessive operation

from PQ problems

Leverage existing distribution circuits for renewables by increasing hosting capacity by 3-4MW per STATCOM

Solving Motor Starting Power Quality Issues





Solve PQ issues w/o altering plant

Quickly solve expensive downtime due to motor starting power quality problems up to 2000HP motors

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Solution:





STATCOM Control Functions Examples





Example: Var Type Control Mode for Motor Compensation



• Significantly reduces voltage drop due to motor load

Example: Voltage and VAR control mode for Voltage Correction





- STATCOM looks capacitive at low line, inductive at high line
- Naturally compatible with existing voltage regulation equipment

27





STATCOM Data & Performance Monitoring Examples





Online Monitoring

Dashboard

Live monitoring of your STATCOM fleet:

- Includes live kVar, Current, and Voltage readings
- Current state and operating mode





Online Monitoring

Data Graphs

- High Speed Event Data High resolution data captured on occurrence of an event such as large voltage sags/swells and out of range measurements
- Trend Data Long term trending of measurements min/max/avg.





Online Monitoring

Data Graphs

- Availability Histograms: Unit's state (offline, run, faulted, stopped) over a chosen time interval
- STATCOM Output Histograms: Unit's output over a chosen time interval









Case Study: Variable solar generation on a long radial feeder







Basic Load Flow Simulation

VVO operating up to 1000 kVAR inductive eliminates overvoltage





Field Results

Feeder power and voltage measured at VVO on a sunny day







Field Results

VVO Console monitoring data from the site





VVO is the primary voltage regulator in this protection zone



Absorbing Vars expected for generation/reverse power flow





Case Study: Power Quality Violations with Motor Starts







The "trifecta" of stakeholders: utility, "culprit", affected customers

Motor Nameplate



Motor nameplate is sufficient for sizing VVO

Key motor parameters:

- 350HP
- Code H: 6kVA/HP starting
- Soft starter 75% remaining

Frame : 586/7Z Output: 350 HP - Frequency : 60 Hz Poles:6 Full load speed : 1195 Slip: 0.42 % Voltage: 460 V Rated current : 428 A Locked rotor current: 2780 A Locked rotor current (II/In): 6.5 No-load current: 176 A Full load torque : 1517 lb.ft Locked rotor torque : 220 % Breakdown torgue : 240 % Design : A Insulation class : F Temperature rise : 80 K Locked rotor time : 12 s (hot) Service factor: 1.15 Duty cycle : S1 Ambient temperature : -20°C - +40°C Altitude: 1000 **Degree of Protection : IP55** Approximate weight : 3958 lb Moment of inertia : 327.96 sq.ft.lb



Motor Start without STATCOM Reactive Power Flow During Motor Start



Sudden motor Vars cause excessive voltage drop on the utility feeder even with soft starter

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Motor Start with a STATCOM



STATCOM near the motor addresses the PQ issue (4% requirement)



Distribution Class STATCOMs: The Value of Distribution Power Quality

	Unserved Energy	Quickly solve power quality problems and eliminate customer connection bottlenecks	
	DG/DER Integration	Substantially increase circuit hosting capacity for DG with existing wires	
	O&M and Asset Life	Reduce LTC tap operations and displace mis- operating mechanical line equipment	
	Capital Deferral	Defer or eliminate the need for expensive system upgrades such as dedicated feeders or reconductoring	
Value cases enabled by fast distribution class power electronics			
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https://www.amsc.com/gridtec/distributed-generation-solutions/#dvarvvo

Answers to follow-up questions



• Mark Metzdorf : When a STATCOM goes inductive and absorbs VARS, is that energy dissipated as heat?

The only amount or real power that goes in and out of the VVO STATCOM is the small real power losses into the product. Like a capacitor, the VVO STATCOM doesn't supply real power and like a reactor that doesn't absorb (much) real power. However, there is a small amount of heat generated due to the losses, but that overall amount is very minimal (approximately than 1% of the STATCOM's VA rating is dissipated as Watts)

• Zobayer Khizir: You mentioned about the overloading capacity is in the range of 1.33; but the utility scale PMU from AMSC can do 3 times overload within 2 seconds. why the distribution module can do only 133%

To provide a bit more background:

AMSC has two STATCOMs. One is called the DVAR which is a 480V STATCOM that requires a transformer to connect to primary voltages. It's a 4MVAR STATCOM that is typically used for substation and transmission applications. It has an overload rating of 3x for 2 seconds.

The other STATCOM is the DVAR VVO, which is a medium voltage device. It is 1rating for 1MVAR and has an overload rating of 1.3x for 60 seconds. This STATCOM was designed specifically to help with Distribution systems.

There is a combination of factors on why these two STATCOMs have different overload ratings. To list a few:

- The application and market needs (distribution vs transmission) made us feel that the 3x overload may not be needed for the VVO.

- The VVO is medium voltage device while DVAR is a low voltage device (480V) and to achieve a 3x overload with a medium voltage device would have a sizable impact on the VVO's design.







End



