

Workshop « Digitalisation, protection et stabilité des réseaux »

Marta Gomis Domènech

Encadrement CEA :
Thai Phuong DO

Directeur :
Raphaël CAIRE (G2ELab)

Référent scientifique ADEME :
Florent PERISSE

Power Inverter Control for Low-Frequency Oscillations Damping



12/06/2025

SUMMARY

A. Introduction

1. General context and challenges
2. Low-frequency oscillations in power systems
3. Approach and objective

B. Solution: damping control

C. Results

1. Traditional solution
2. State-of-the-art solution
3. Overview

D. Consideration of rapid dynamics

E. Key takeaways

Introduction (1/3)

General context and challenges



Massive integration of Inverter-Based Resources (IBR) in power systems

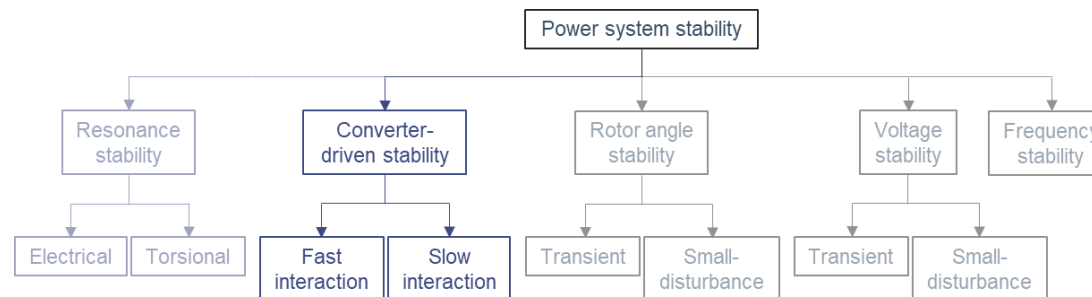


Challenges:

- Impact on power systems oscillatory behavior → case-specific

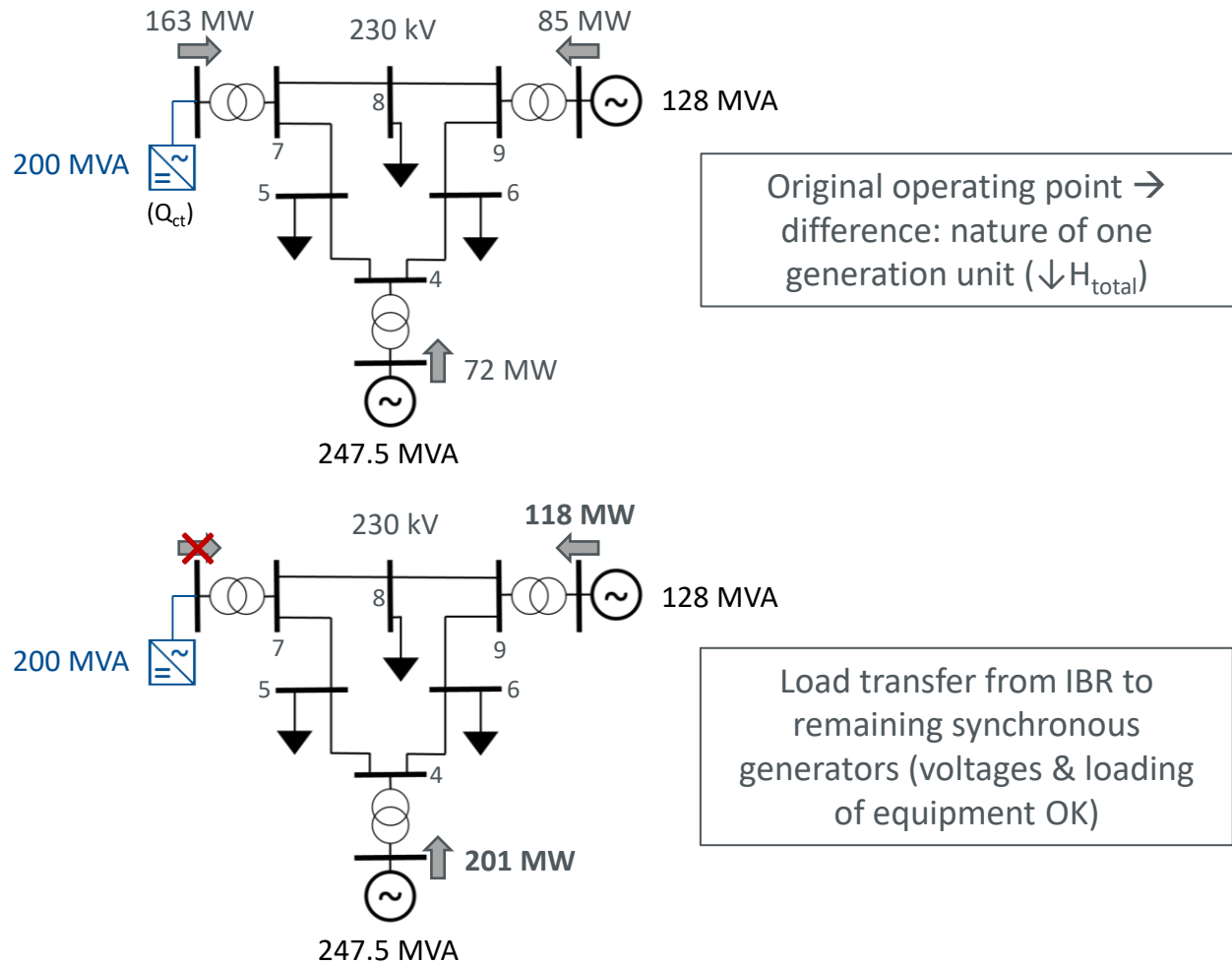
European grid codes require:

- IBRs not to worsen **system dynamics** → not to excite any existing **oscillatory mode**
 - TSO may require IBRs to include Power Oscillation Damping (POD) control
- Rapid and slow **dynamics of power systems** may not be decoupled anymore



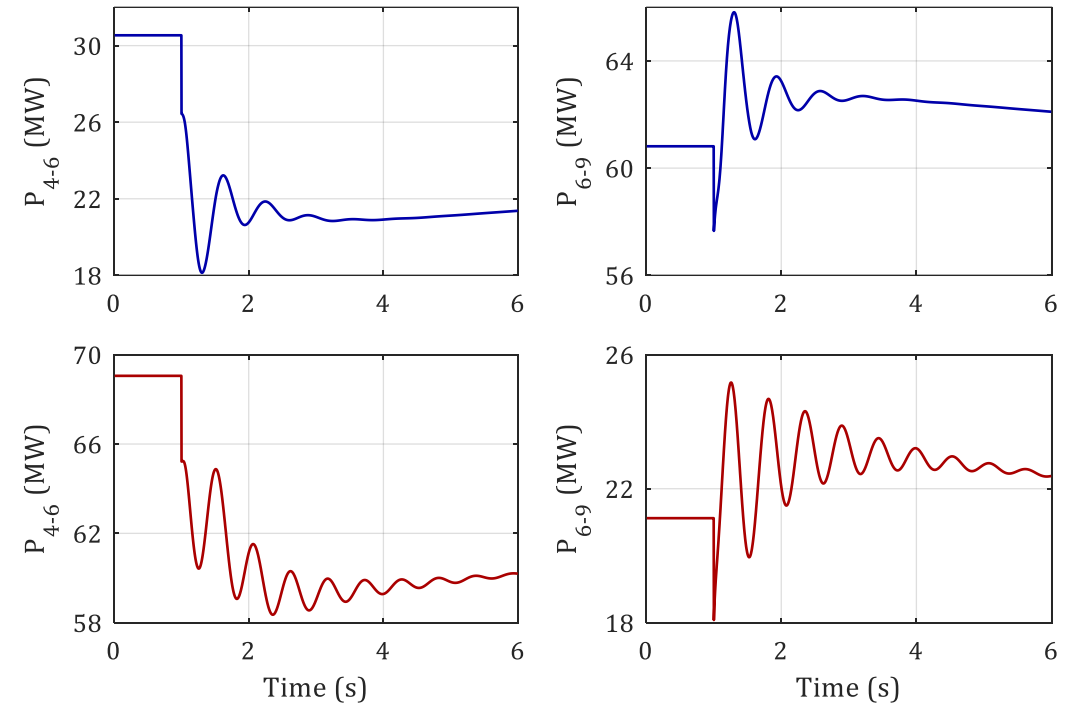
Introduction (2/3)

Low-frequency oscillations (LFO) in power systems



Active power transfer through lines between synchronous generators

Event: load decrease of 10 %

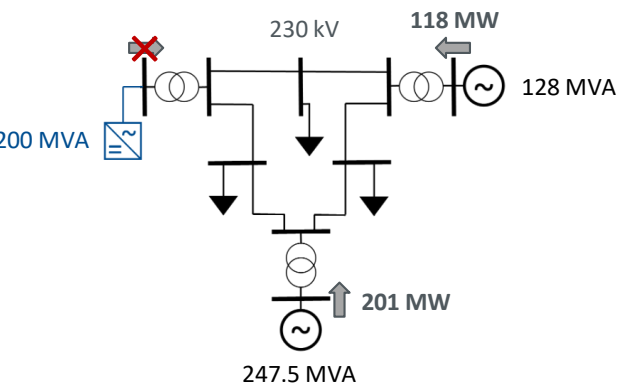
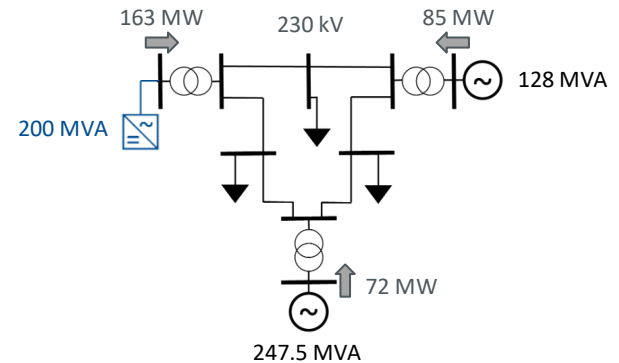


System behavior deteriorated

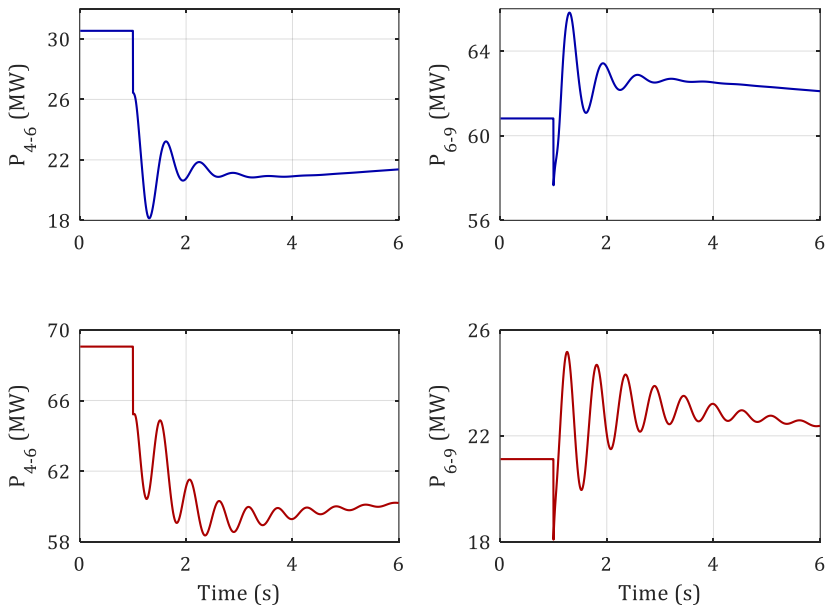


Introduction (3/3)

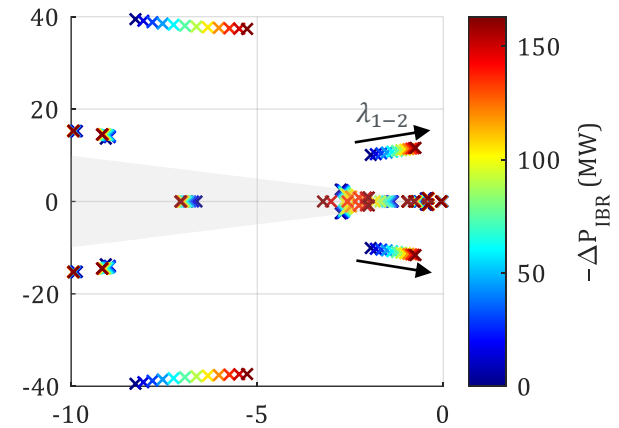
Approach and objective



Event: load decrease of 10 %



Modal analysis



λ_{1-2}	Damping ratio ζ (%)	Frequency (Hz)
Initial	19.0	1.6
Final	6.4	1.8

Participation factors $\rightarrow$ Nature of λ_{1-2} : electromechanical oscillations of synchronous generators (poorly damped in the final scenario)

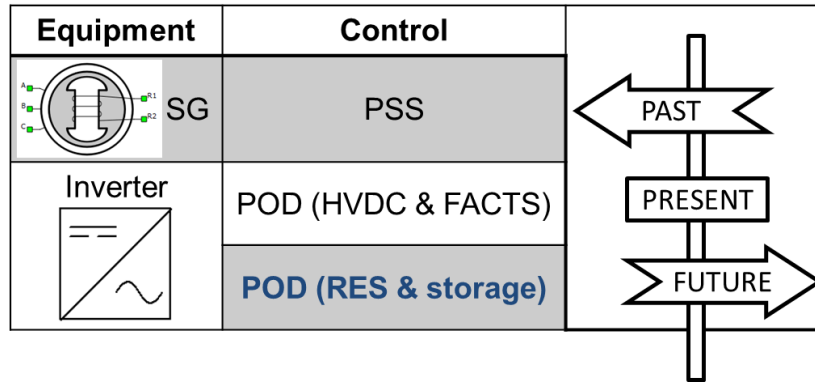


The system is operating closer to the small-signal stability limit

Objective: improve system behavior, increasing its small-signal stability margin

Solution - Damping or stabilizing control

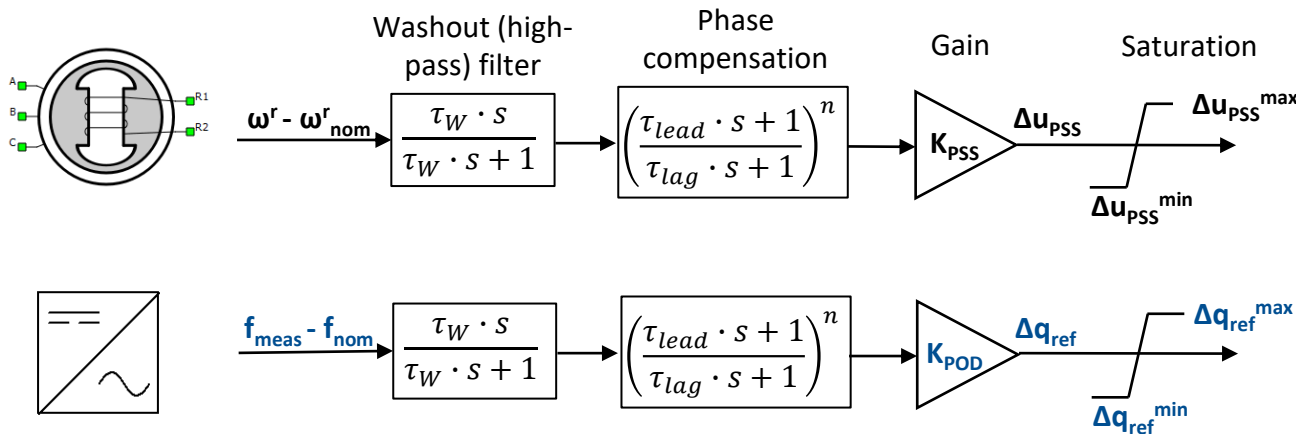
SG: Synchronous Generator
PSS: Power System Stabilizer
RES: Renewable Energy
Source



State-of-the-art POD (RES & storage)

- **Grid-following** (GFL) or grid-forming (GFM)
- Modification of power reference: P^* and/or Q^*
- Input signal: **local** or remote measurement
- Adaptative or **non-adaptative** tuning
- State representation: estimation or **conventional calculation**

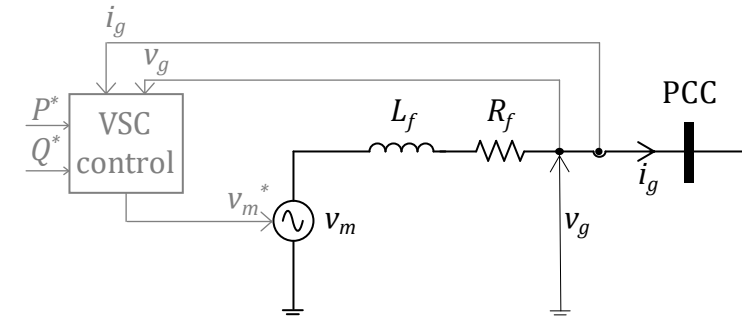
PSS and **POD** topology:



Tuning based on modal analysis



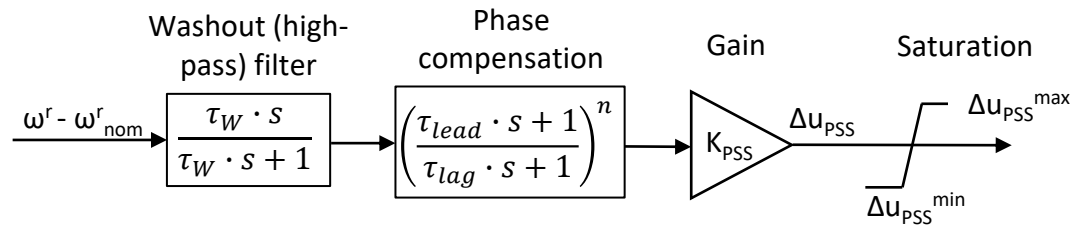
1. Phase compensation
2. Lead filter parameters



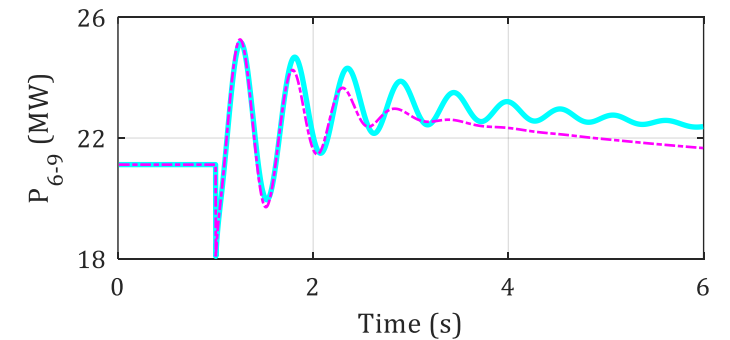
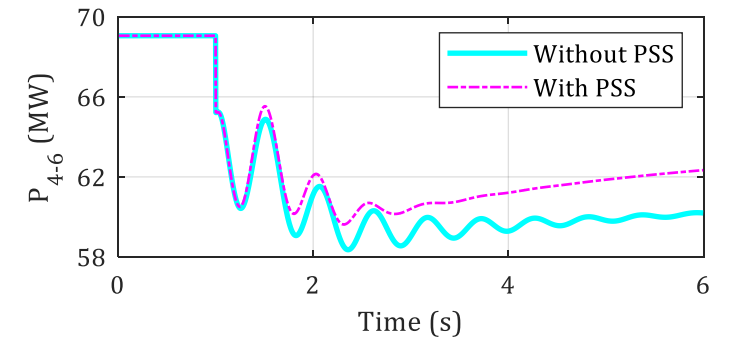
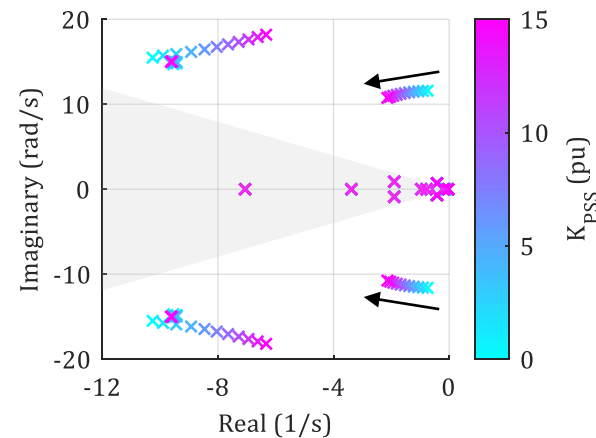
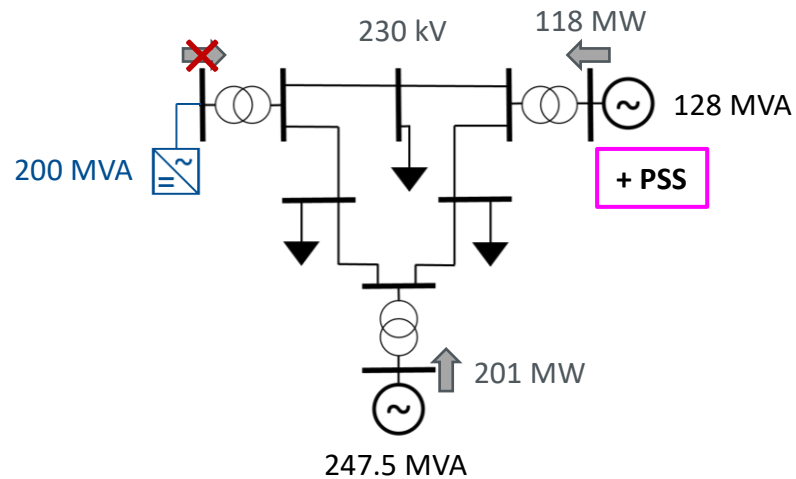


Results (1/3)

Traditional solution: PSS



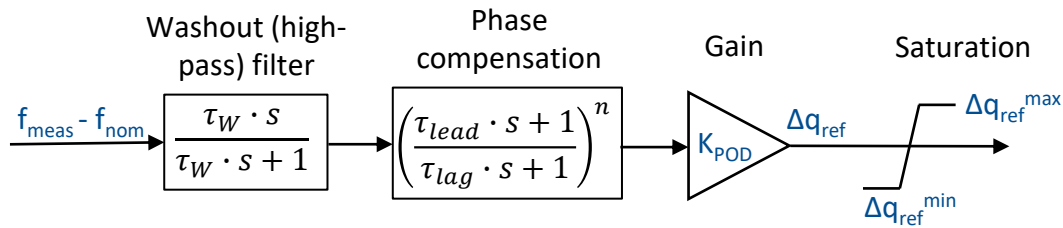
PSS parameters	
$\tau_{HPF}(s)$	10
$K_{PSS} (pu)$	15
$\tau_{lead} (s)$	0.2179
$\tau_{lag} (s)$	0.0342
n	3
$\pm u_{PSS} (pu)$	0.1



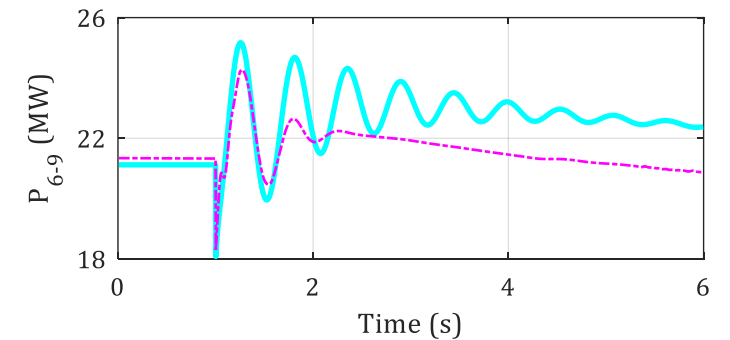
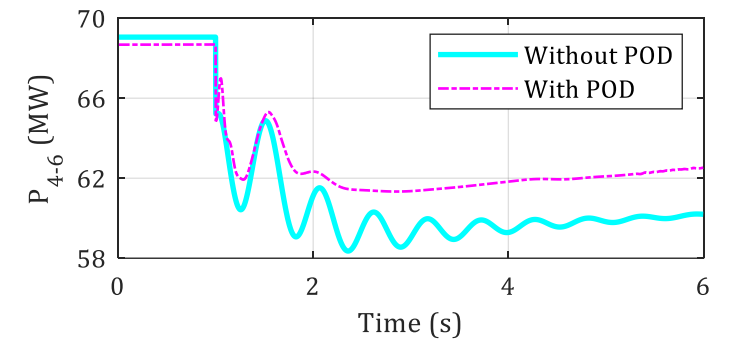
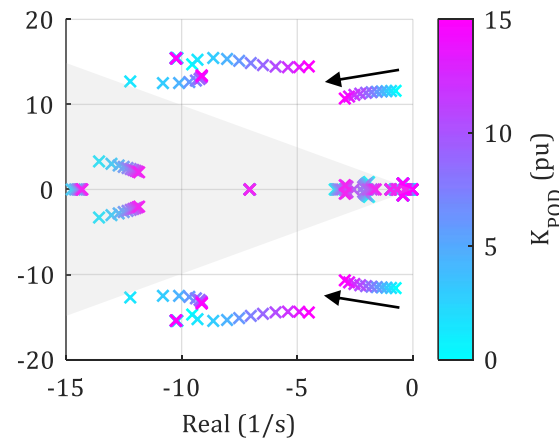
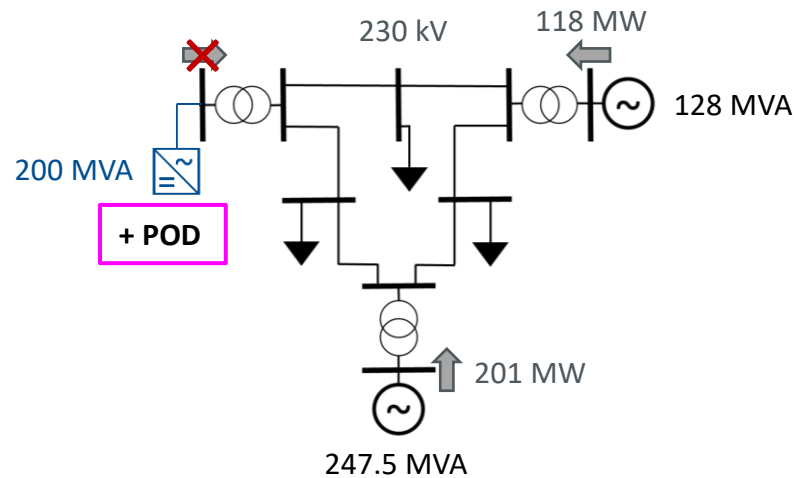


Results (2/3)

State-of-the-art solution: POD



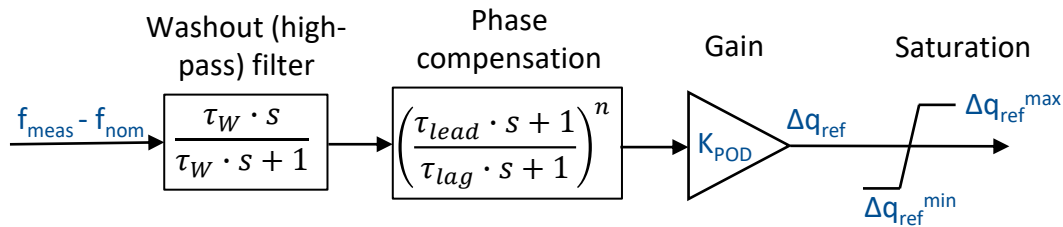
POD parameters	
$\tau_{HPF}(s)$	10
$K_{POD} (pu)$	15
$\tau_{lead} (s)$	0.1960
$\tau_{lag} (s)$	0.0379
n	2
$\pm u_{POD} (pu)$	0.1



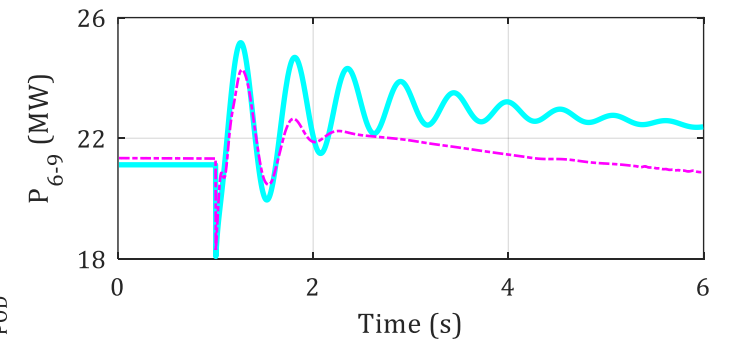
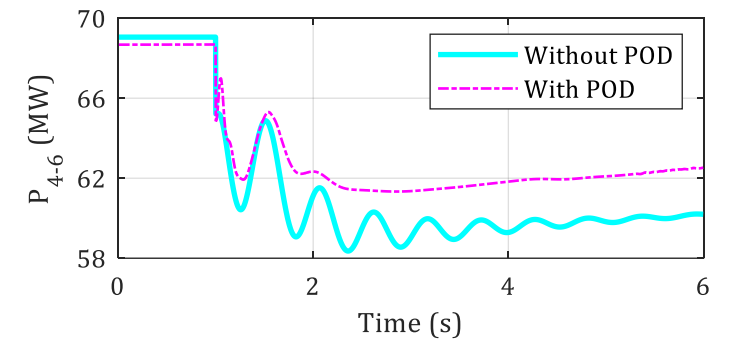
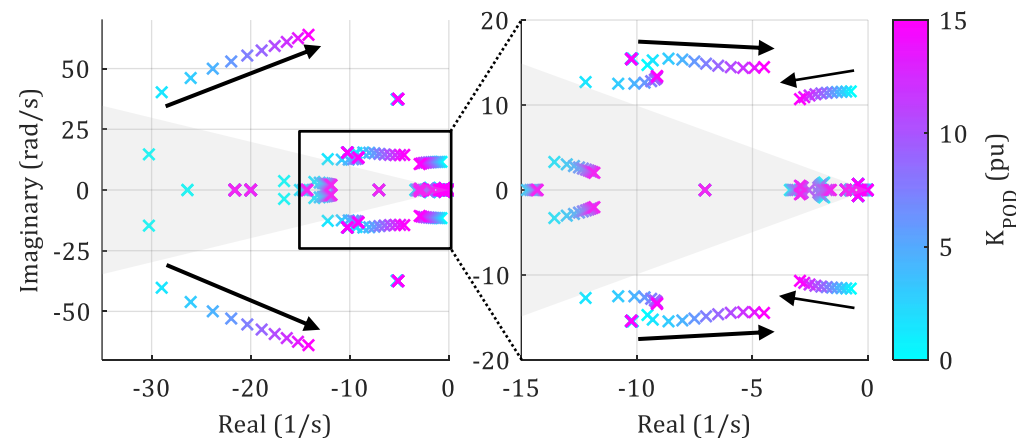
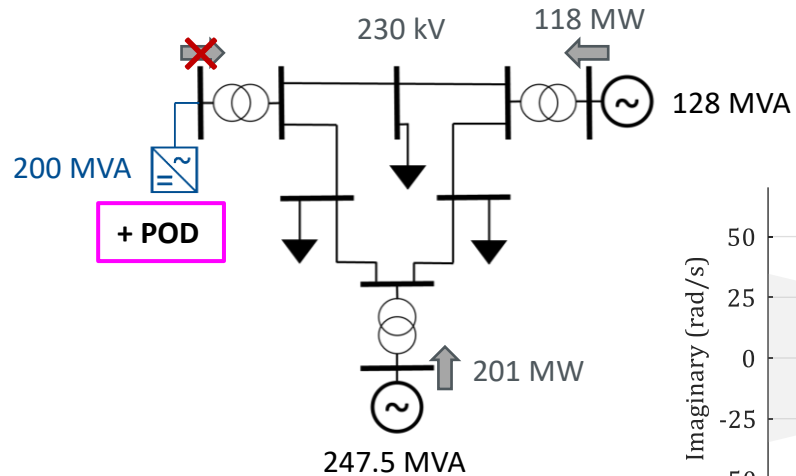


Results (2/3)

State-of-the-art solution: POD

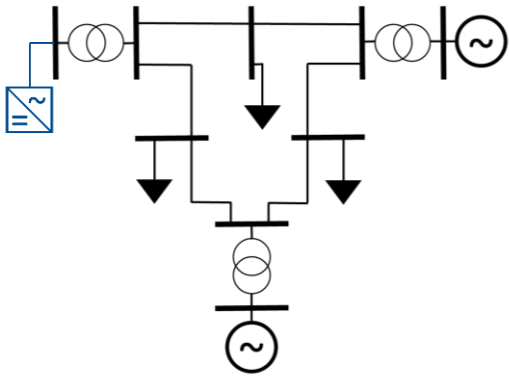


POD parameters	
$\tau_{\text{HPF}}(s)$	10
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$\tau_{\text{lead}}(s)$	0.1960
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n	2
$\pm u_{\text{POD}}(\text{pu})$	0.1



Results (3/3)

Overview



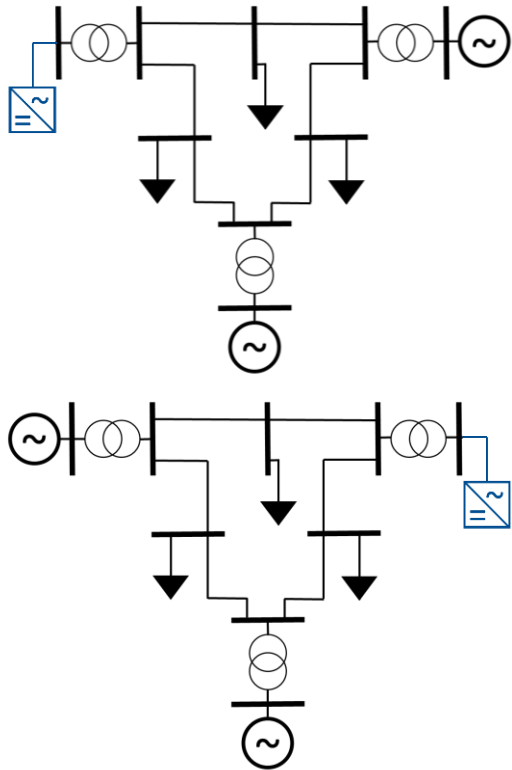
GFL-POD in
generation bus

- **Result 1: GFL-POD capable of providing similar damping to SG-PSS** -----> [1]

[1] Marta Gomis-Domènech, Thai Phuong Do, and Raphaël Caire, « Contribution to power oscillations damping of inverter based resources », in CIREN Vienna Workshop 2024: Increasing Distribution Network Hosting Capacity, juin 2024.

Results (3/3)

Overview



GFL-POD in
generation bus

- **Result 1: GFL-POD capable of providing similar damping to SG-PSS** -----> [1]
- **Result 2: GFL-POD robustness to load condition; inverter location, capacity, actual generation** -----> [2]
- **Result 3: Combined action of GFL-POD and SG-PSS**

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[2] Marta Gomis-Domènech, Thai Phuong Do, and Raphaël Caire, « Performance of IBR Power Oscillations Damper according to power system operating conditions », in 2024 IEEE PES Innovative Smart Grid Technologies Europe (ISGT EUROPE), oct. 2024.

Results (3/3)

Overview

Simplifications:

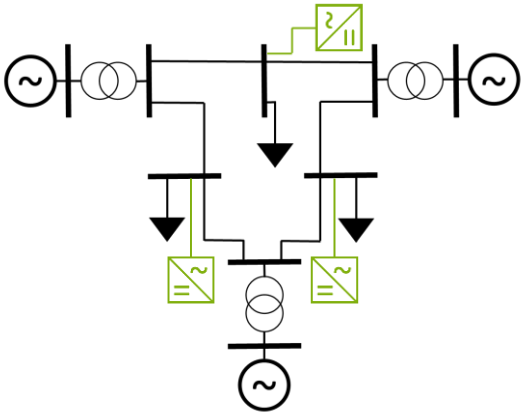
- Network dynamics
- SG stator flux

GFL-POD in
generation bus

- Result 1: **GFL-POD** capable of providing **similar damping to SG-PSS** -----> [1]
- Result 2: **GFL-POD robustness** to load condition; inverter location, capacity, generation } [2]
- Result 3: Combined action of **GFL-POD and SG-PSS** }

GFL-POD in
load bus

- Result 4: GFL-POD in distribution capable of providing damping to transmission -----> [3]



- [1] Marta Gomis-Domènech, Thai Phuong Do, and Raphaël Caire, «Contribution to power oscillations damping of inverter based resources», in CIREN Vienna Workshop 2024: Increasing Distribution Network Hosting Capacity, june 2024.
- [2] Marta Gomis-Domènech, Thai Phuong Do, and Raphaël Caire, «Performance of IBR Power Oscillations Damper according to power system operating conditions», in 2024 IEEE PES Innovative Smart Grid Technologies Europe (ISGT EUROPE), oct. 2024.
- [3] (submitted) Marta Gomis-Domènech, Thai Phuong Do, and Raphaël Caire, «Damping Provision to Transmission System by POD Control in Distribution System», in 2025 IEEE PES Innovative Smart Grid Technologies Europe (ISGT EUROPE), oct. 2025.

Consideration of rapid dynamics



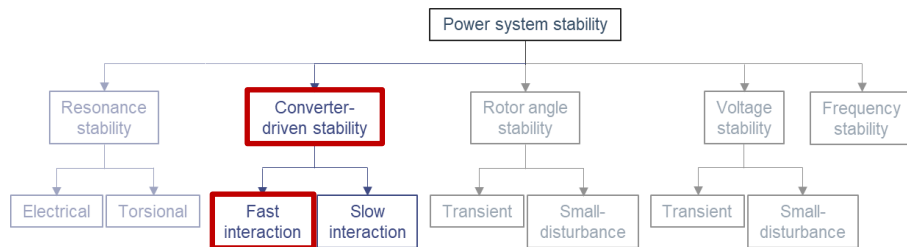
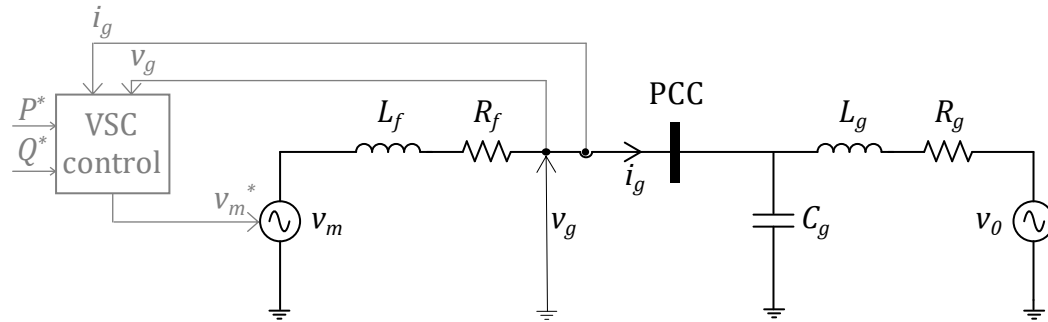
Research
collaboration



Small-signal
stability tool by
L2EP & Simulink

Simplifications:

- **Network dynamics**
- SG stator flux



(To be published)

Key takeaways



Challenges regarding IBRs integration	Conclusions
Impact on power systems oscillatory behavior → case-specific	▪ The effect can be negative ▪ POD may be necessary ▪ POD effectively provides damping
Rapid and slow dynamics of power systems may not be decoupled anymore	Adverse converter-driven fast dynamic interaction → need to consider EMT dynamics

Merci beaucoup !

Marta Gomis Domènech
PhD Student Power Systems
CEA / G2Elab / ADEME

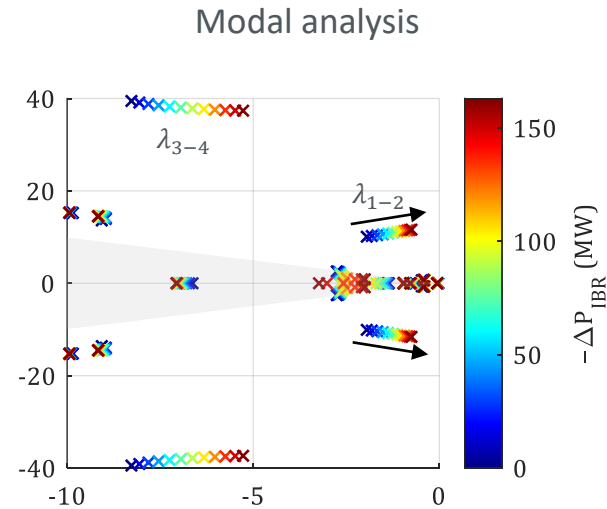
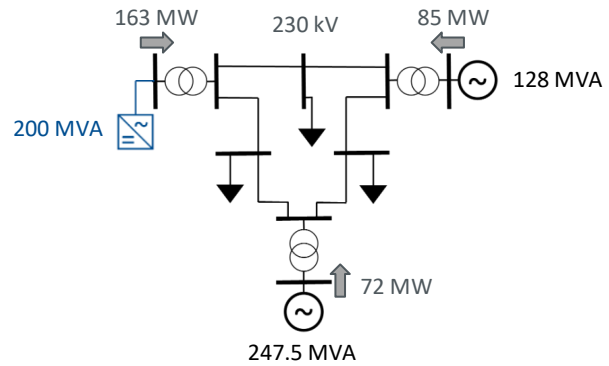


BACK-UP

Eigenvalues: other dynamics & participation factors

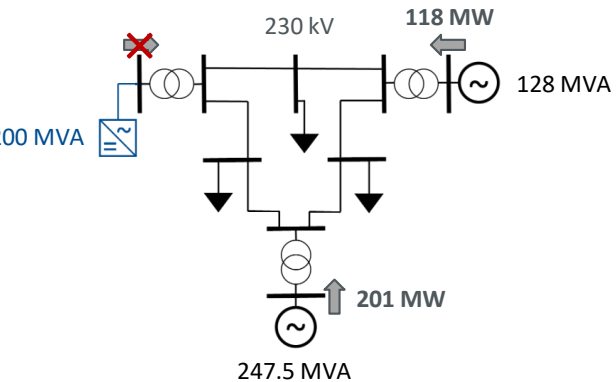
Introduction (3/3)

Approach and objective



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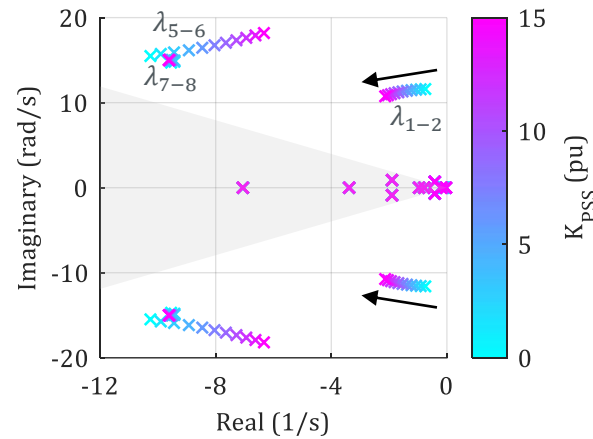
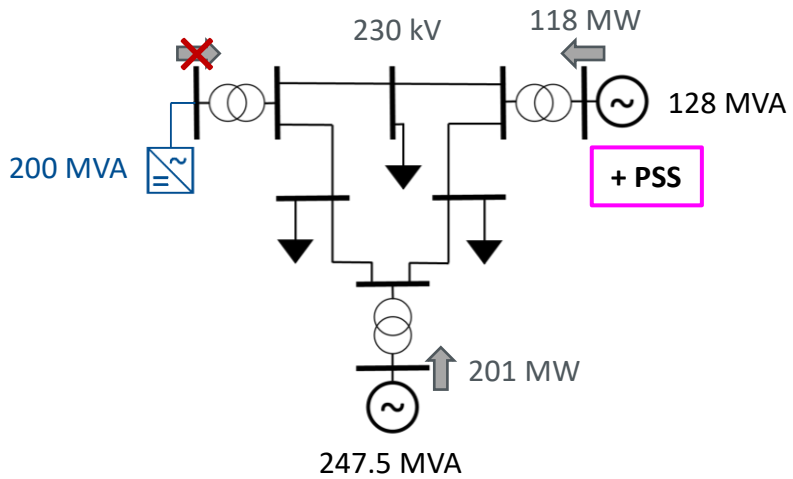
- Other dynamics within the $\zeta = 71$ % area
- λ_{3-4} sensitive mode ~ 40 rad/s $\rightarrow$ PLL of the IBR





Results (1/3)

Traditional solution: PSS

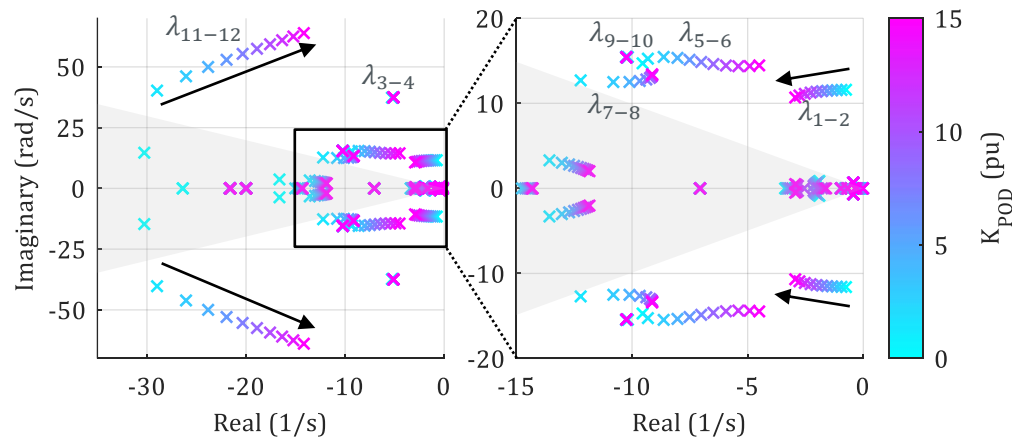
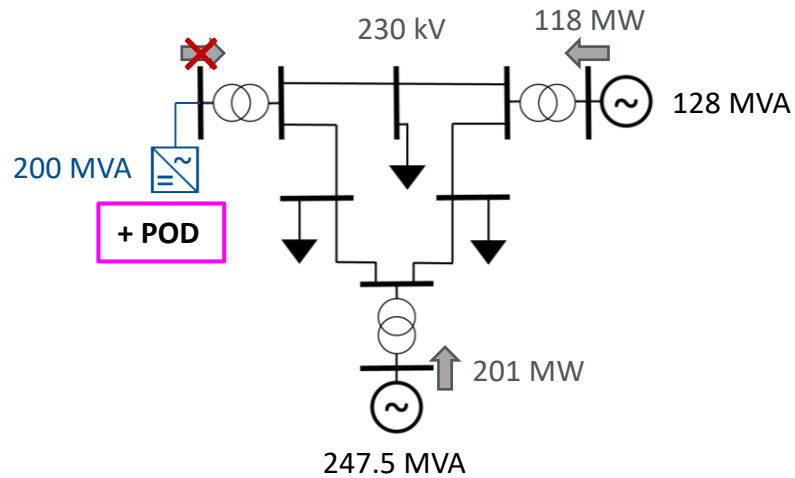


- Other dynamics:
 - (i) within the $\zeta = 71\%$ area
 - (ii) around 37 rad/s not sensitive (PLL)
- λ_{5-6} sensitive mode ~ 15 rad/s $\rightarrow$ AVR₁, PSS₃, ω_3
- λ_{7-8} non-sensitive mode ~ 15 rad/s $\rightarrow$ AVR₃



Results (2/3)

State-of-the-art solution: POD



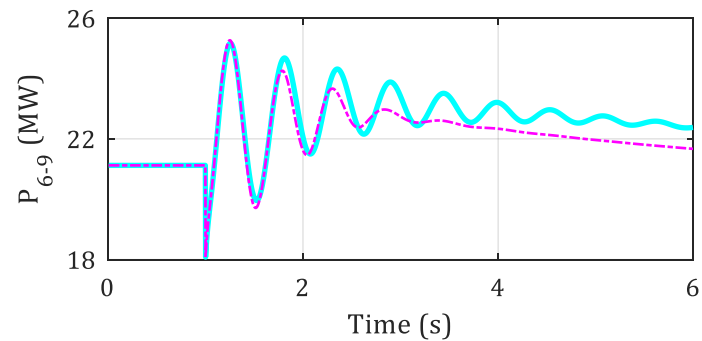
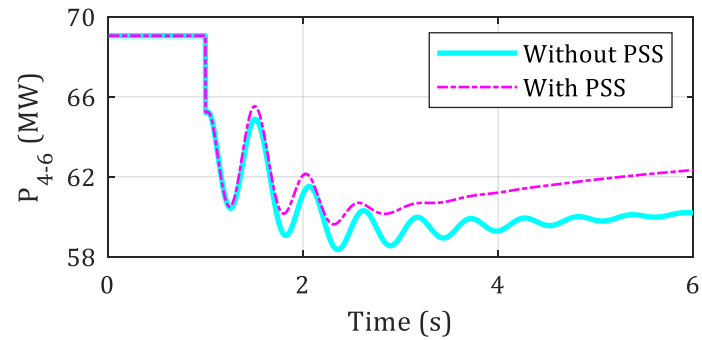
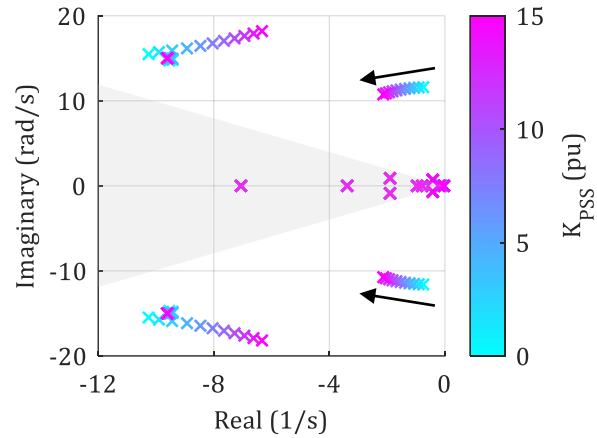
- Other dynamics within the $\zeta = 71\%$ area
- Sensitive modes:
 - $\lambda_{5-6} \sim 15$ rad/s $\rightarrow$ swing₃, AVR₁, POD
 - $\lambda_{7-8} \sim 12.5$ rad/s $\rightarrow$ AVR₃, AVR₁
 - $\lambda_{11-12} \sim 50$ rad/s $\rightarrow$ Inverter inner control (voltage reference calculation)
- Not sensitive modes:
 - $\lambda_{3-4} \sim 37$ rad/s $\rightarrow$ PLL
 - $\lambda_{9-10} \sim 15$ rad/s $\rightarrow$ AVR₃, AVR₁

Comparison of solutions: PSS vs. POD

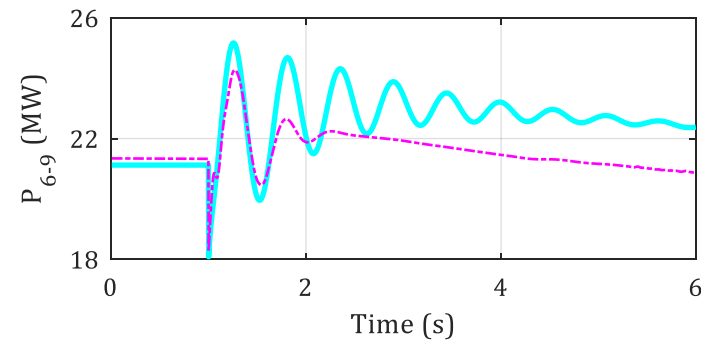
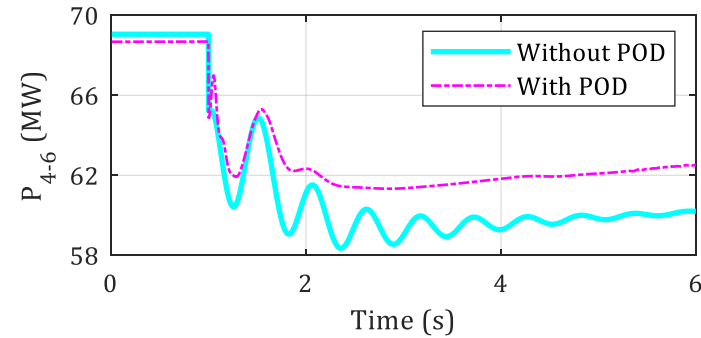
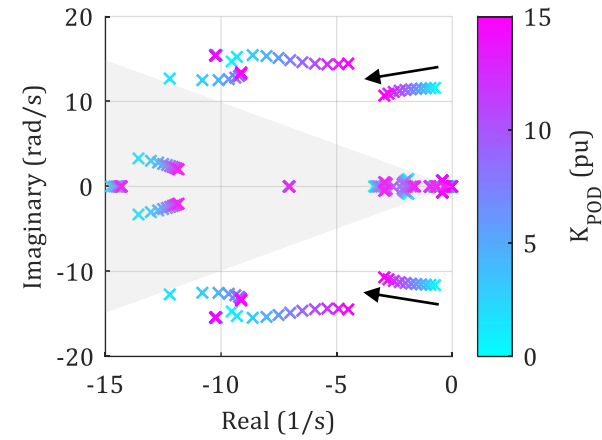
RESULTS - Comparison



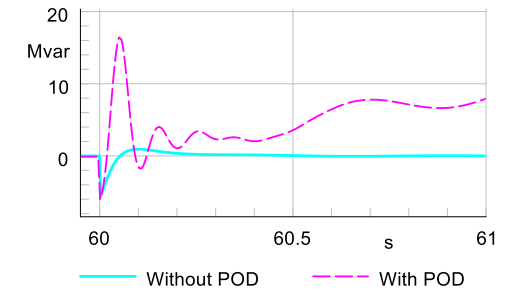
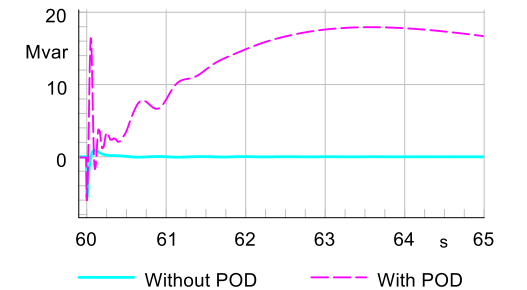
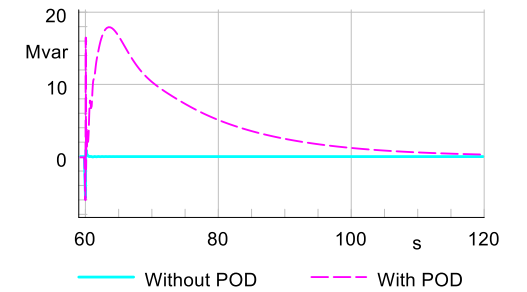
PSS



POD



Q_{IBR}



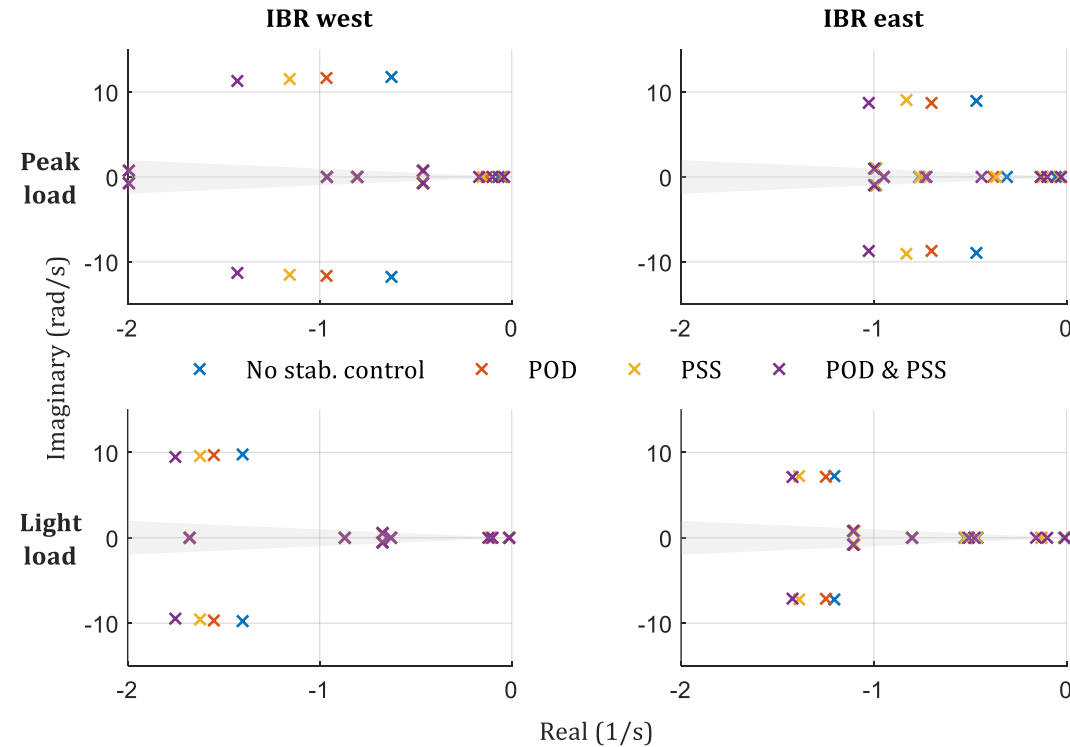
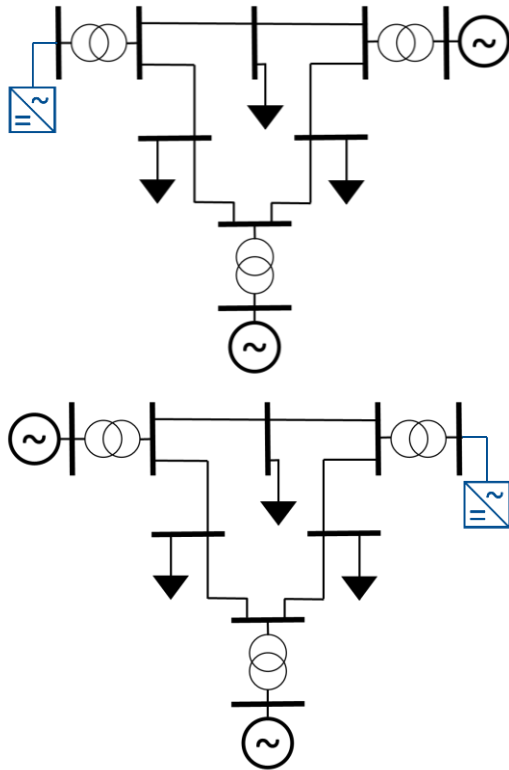
Results POD (overview)

Results (3/3) Overview

GFL-POD in
generation bus

- Result 1: GFL-POD capable of providing similar damping to SG-PSS
- Result 2: **GFL-POD robustness to load condition; inverter location, capacity, actual generation**
- Result 3: **Combined action of GFL-POD and SG-PSS**

[2]



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