



# Grid Oscillations and Hydropower Operations

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PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy



# Project Overview

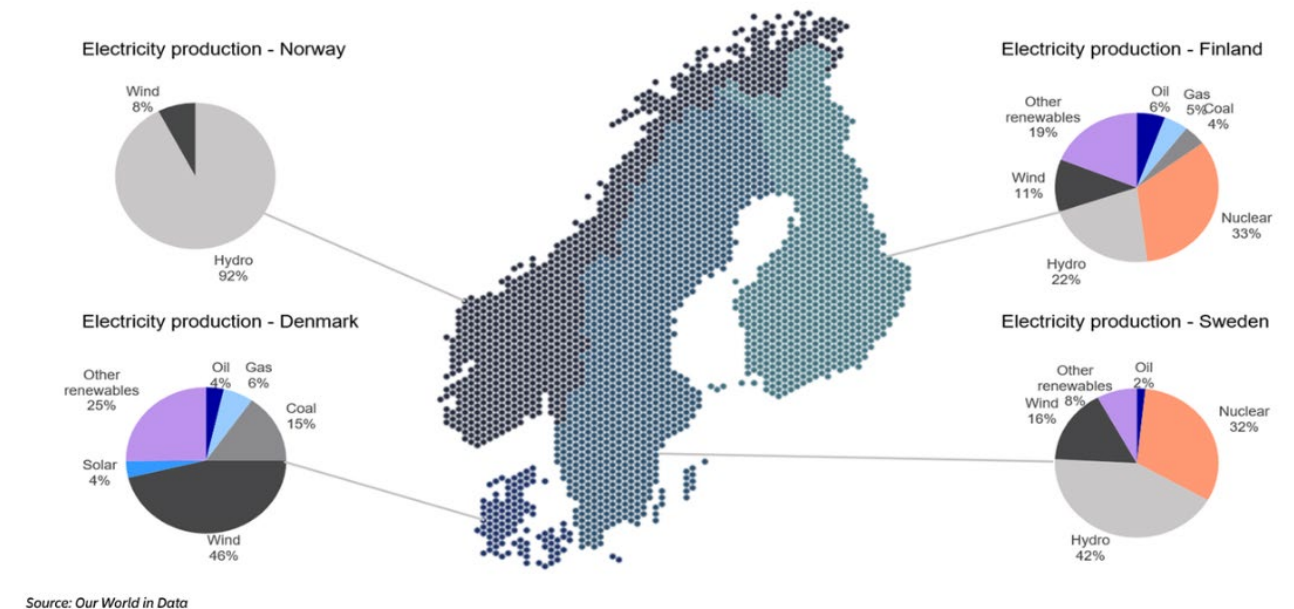
## Background:

- The grid is changing (generation mix, large electric loads, etc.) and so is its dynamics.
- System operators have limited understanding of how hydrological conditions impact the dynamic behavior of hydropower plants and grid oscillatory stability.
- The DOE WPTO is funding an effort to investigate how the oscillatory behavior will be impacted by hydro-operations.
- Knowledge share among PNNL and Norwegian universities – NTU and UiA.

## Overarching questions:

- How will changing generation mix and different hydrological conditions impact oscillations in the future grid?
- How can hydro-units be leveraged to mitigate oscillations and improve grid stability and reliability?
- How can slow-acting hydro and fast acting-inverters be optimally coordinated to ensure grid stability?
- What can US power system operators learn from the Norwegian experience?

## Nordic electricity production by energy source and country, 2021



Norway generation primarily comprises hydro and wind. Thus, the Nordic grid provides a forward-looking benchmark that US power system planners and operators can study and learn from.

# Risks Associated with Oscillations

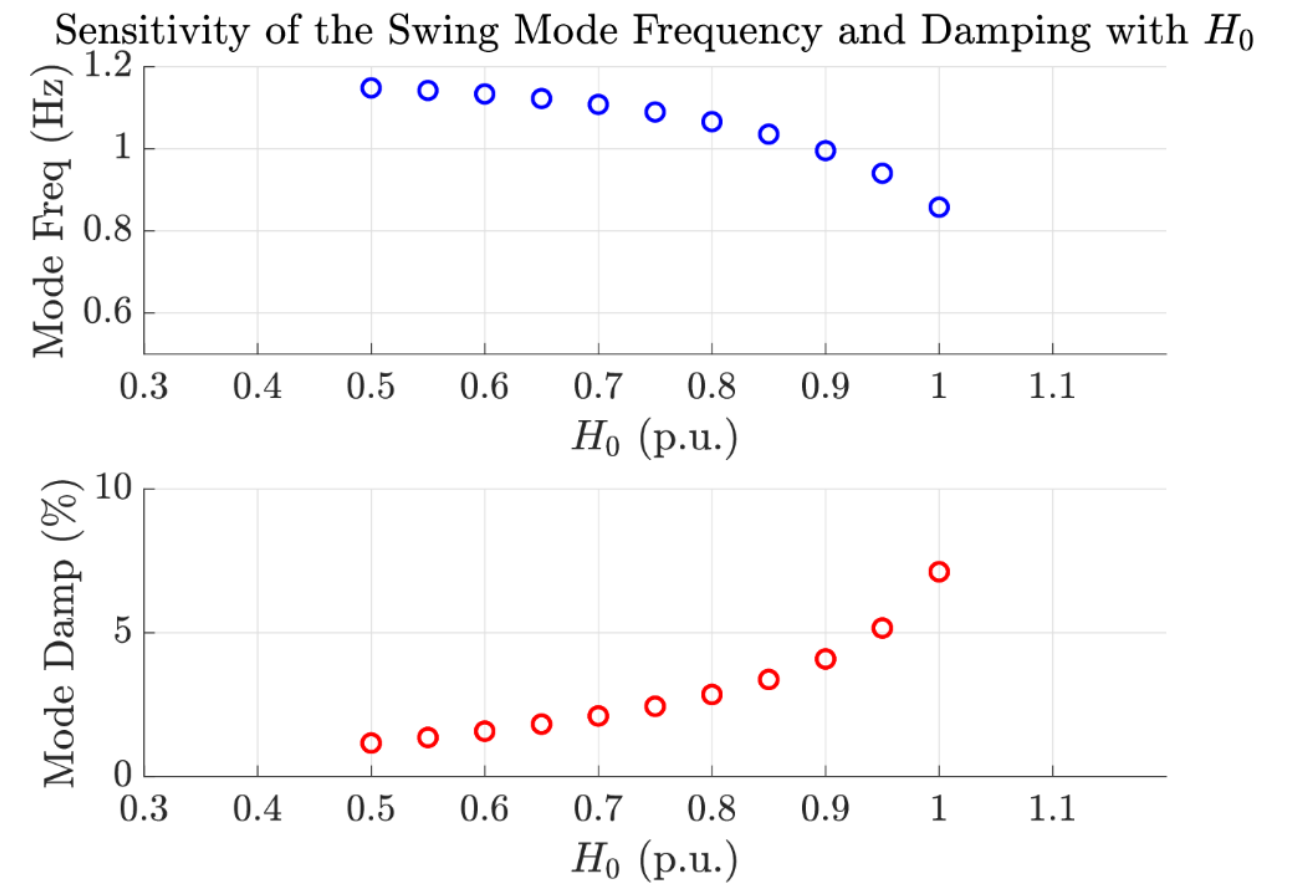
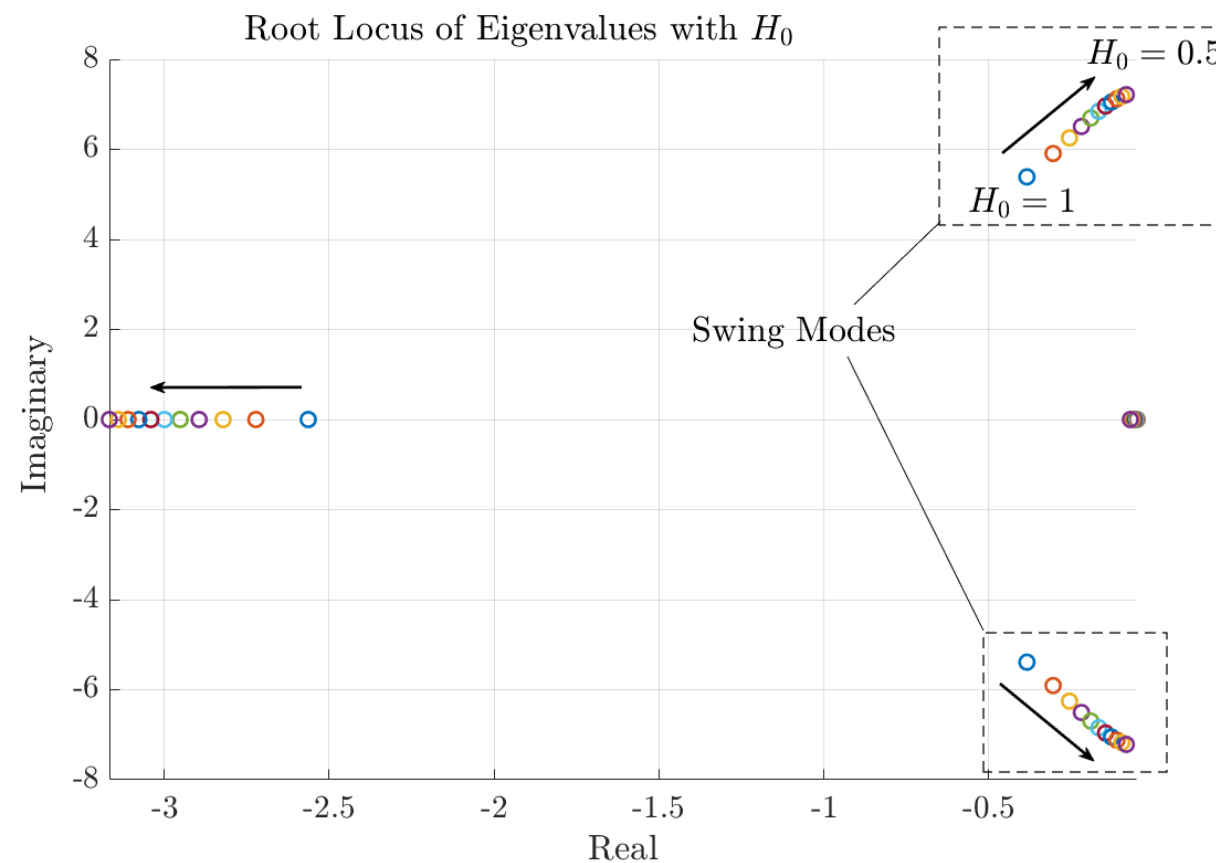
Frequency	Behavior of Hydro-resources	Interaction with Other Grid Components	Research Gaps
<p>&lt; 0.1 Hz</p> <p>Ultra low-frequency oscillations (ULFO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative damping from mistuned hydro-governors and water-hammer effect in hydro-turbine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emerging risks from forced oscillations induced by slow-periodic AI loads in data centers</li> </ul>	<p>Challenging to isolate ULFO from changes due to redispatch/other operations</p>
<p>0.1 – 2 Hz</p> <p>Electro-mechanical range</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydrological conditions impact damping of inter-area and local modes</li> <li>Forced oscillations induced by rough zone operation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forced oscillation resonance with poorly-damped system modes</li> </ul>	<p>Representing hydrological conditions in planning cases</p>
<p>&gt; 5 Hz</p> <p>Sub-synchronous oscillations (SSO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excitation of torsional modes induces shaft stress in hydro-turbines</li> <li>SSOs from variable speed hydro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Torsional interactions from large load-induced oscillations</li> <li>Control interactions with other power electronic resources</li> </ul>	<p>Understanding the impact of LL-induced oscillations on torsional modes</p>

# Impact of Hydrological Conditions on Oscillation Modes

- Varying waterhead impacts system dynamics in two ways –
  - Impact of waterhead on machine swing dynamics (**system-independent**)
  - Impact of generator redispatch (**system-dependent**)
- How varying hydrological conditions will impact oscillatory behavior will depend on both factors, making generic conclusions difficult.
- Not incorporating hydrological conditions into planning cases may lead to incorrect conclusions about grid stability.

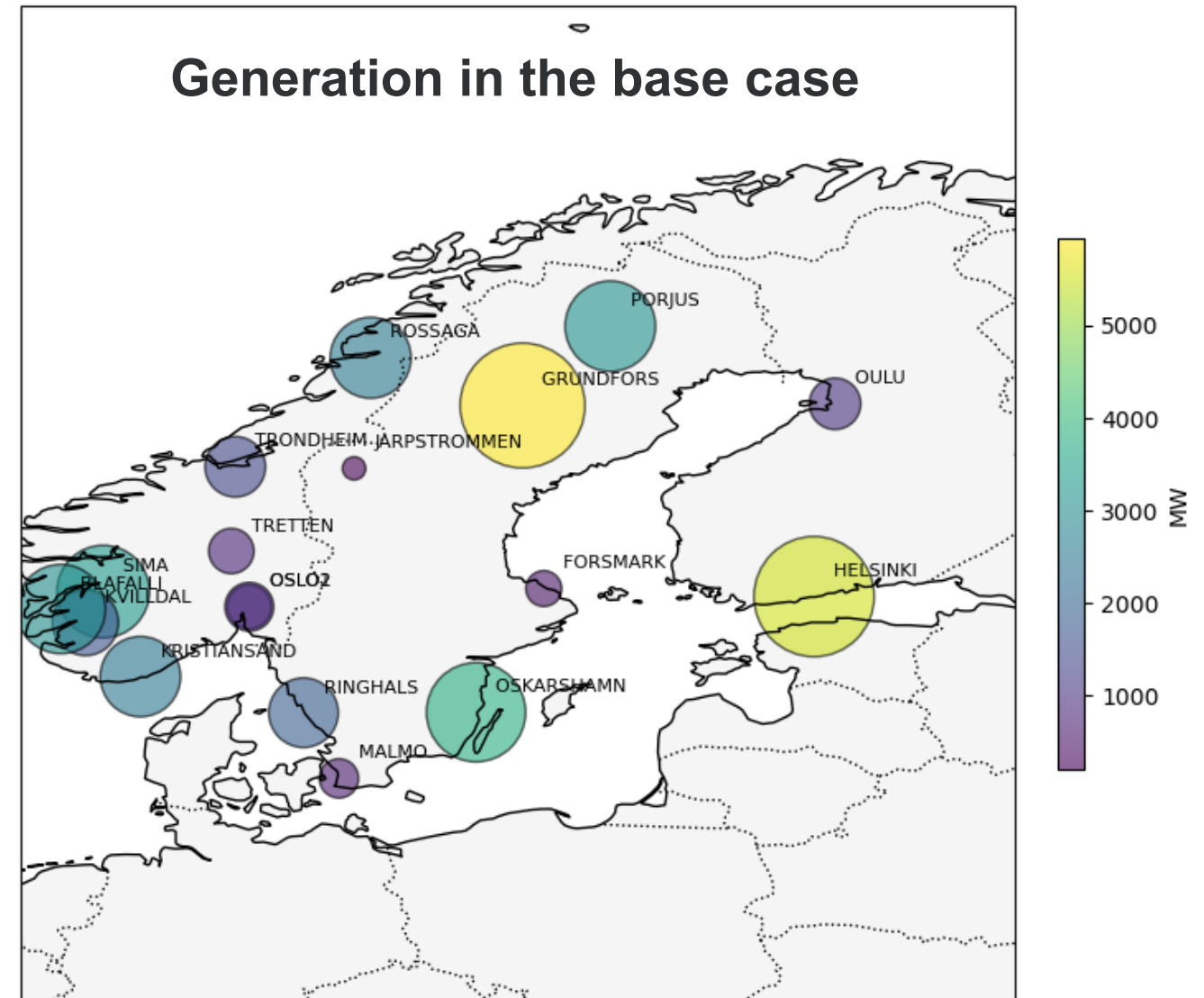
# Impact of Water Head on Swing Mode

- Single Machine Infinite Bus representation.



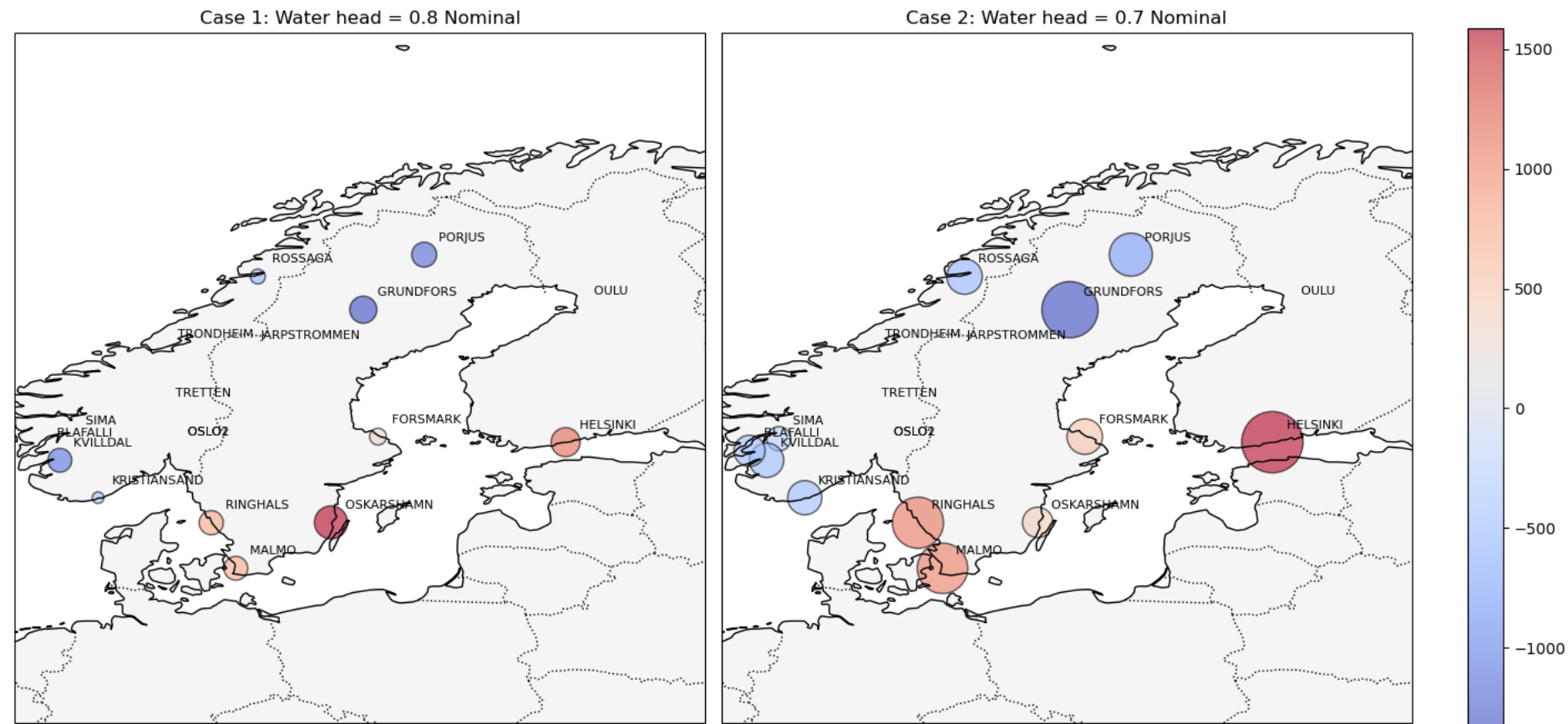
# Impact of Varying Waterhead on the Nordic Grid

- PSLF studies on the reduced Nordic44 grid model
- Hydro-governors represented by HYGOV model
- Model comprises - 80 generators and 48 loads
- Total generation: 39.2 GW, Hydro share: 27 GW
- For many hydro units,  $P_{gen}$  well below  $P_{max}$



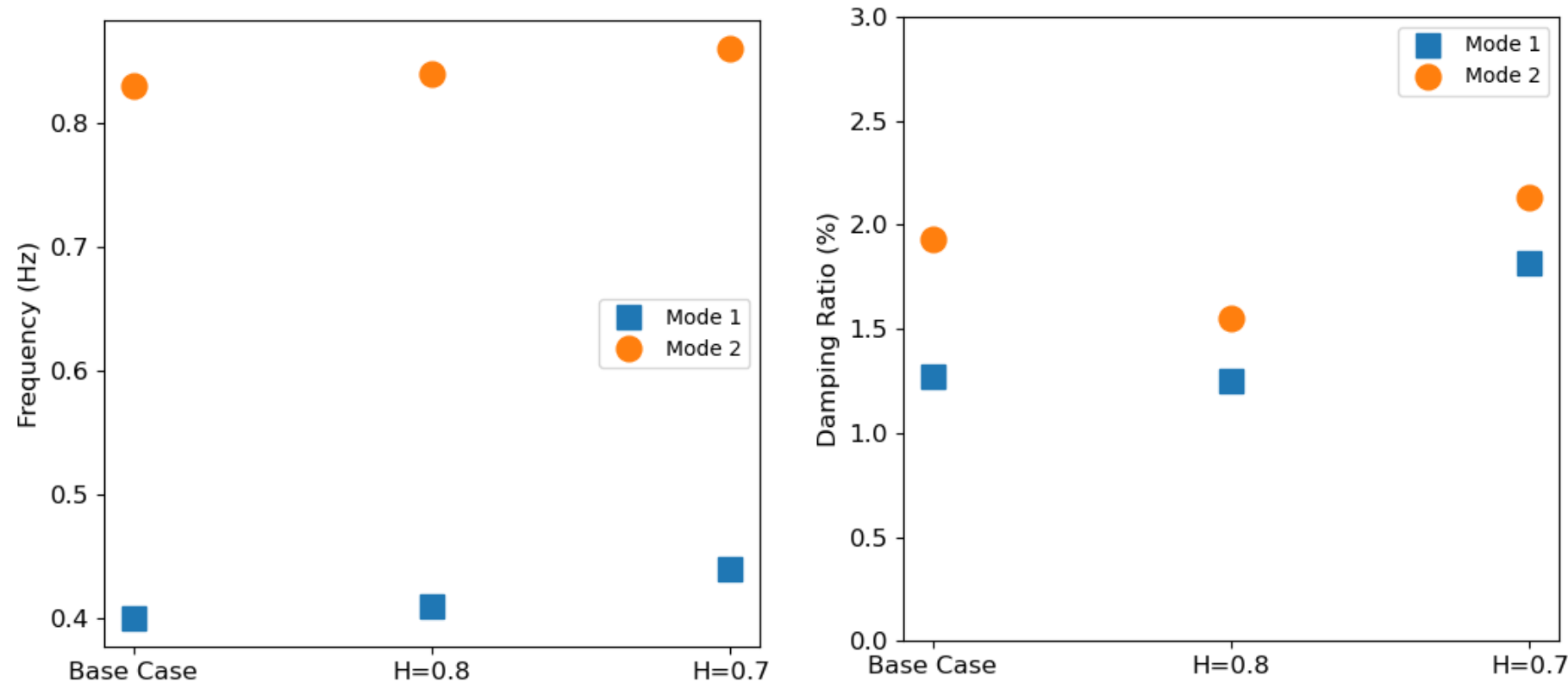
# Simulated Hydrological Conditions

- Two cases created – water head varied to 80% and 70% of nominal; headroom maintained at 20%
- Reduction in hydro-output compensated by non hydro units



Generation change from the base case. Blue indicates decrease, red indicates increase. Circle sizes proportional to change.

# Observed Changes in Oscillation Modes



- Increasing trend in frequency.
- Trend not clear in damping ratio – obscured by power flow changes.
- In this work all non-hydro units have been proportionally redispatched. It will be important to check realistic redispatch.

## Next Steps

- Study with the WECC-240 bus system and full WECC model
- Model and scripts to be made publicly available
- Studying the impact of interactions between emerging resources and hydro-units
- Oscillations in sub-synchronous range

# Thank you

<Public>

