

Grid-forming converter DC-link control considering the primary energy source

C. Paolis Robles; A. Tomás Martín; I. Egido Cortés; A. García Cerrada

Abstract-

The gradual substitution of conventional synchronous generators by converter-interfaced renewable energy sources raises concerns about the reduction of conventional inertia in electric power systems and the ensuing threat to their stability. In this regard, grid-forming voltage source converters have been proposed as a key solution to address this challenge. Although a growing body of literature addresses DC-link voltage regulation in grid-forming converters, most existing approaches implicitly assume an ideal and unconstrained DC power source. As a result, the dynamic response and operational limits of the primary energy source, which can critically shape the available DC-side power during transients, are rarely modeled or explicitly accounted for in the design of the DC-link control. This paper demonstrates that incorporating these aspects at the design stage reduces the risk of converter disconnection from the power grid under sudden power imbalances, while enhancing system resilience. A systematic methodology based on a Genetic Algorithm is proposed to tune the control parameters. The performance of the proposed control is validated by simulation using a detailed electromagnetic transient model.

Index Terms- Grid connectivity; Grid-forming; Primary energy source; DC-link; Genetic algorithm

Due to copyright restriction we cannot distribute this content on the web. However, clicking on the next link, authors will be able to distribute to you the full version of the paper:

[Request full paper to the authors](#)

If your institution has a electronic subscription to Electric Power Systems Research, you can download the paper from the journal website:

[Access to the Journal website](#)

Citation:

Paolis Robles, C.; Tomás-Martín, A.; Egido, I.; García-Cerrada, A. "Grid-forming converter DC-link control considering the primary energy source", Electric Power Systems Research, vol.264, pp.113887, March, 2027.