



CIGRE/CIRED/IEEE C4.24 power quality in the future grid first introduction

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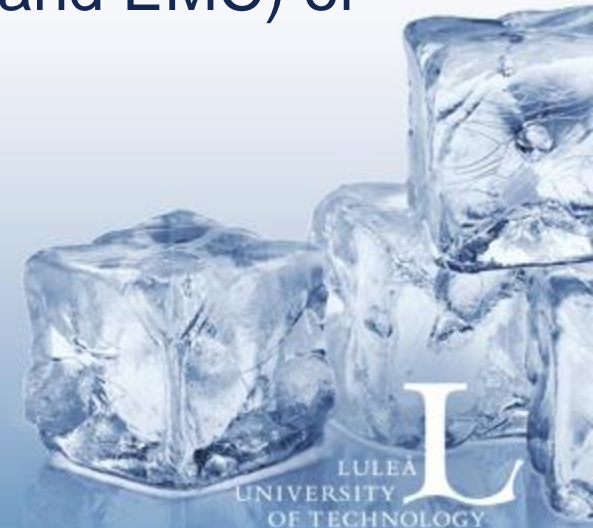


CIGRE/CIRED/IEEE C4.24

- CIGRE – international council on large electric power system
- CIRED – international conference on electricity distribution
- IEEE – Institution of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

CIGRE/CIRED/IEEE C4.24

- Power quality and EMC issues associated with future electricity networks
- Three-year mandate: 2013 – 2016
 - Emission (harmonics and unbalance) by new types of production and consumption
 - Positive and negative impact (on PQ and EMC) of new smart distribution applications
 - Impact on the transmission level



Contents of the report

2. New developments in power electronics
3. Power quality in the smart grid
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5. Impacts at transmission level
6. New types of immunity
7. Microgrids and power quality
8. Volt-var optimization and power quality
9. Feeder reconfiguration and power quality
10. Demand side management and power quality
11. New measurements
12. New mitigation
13. Economics aspects



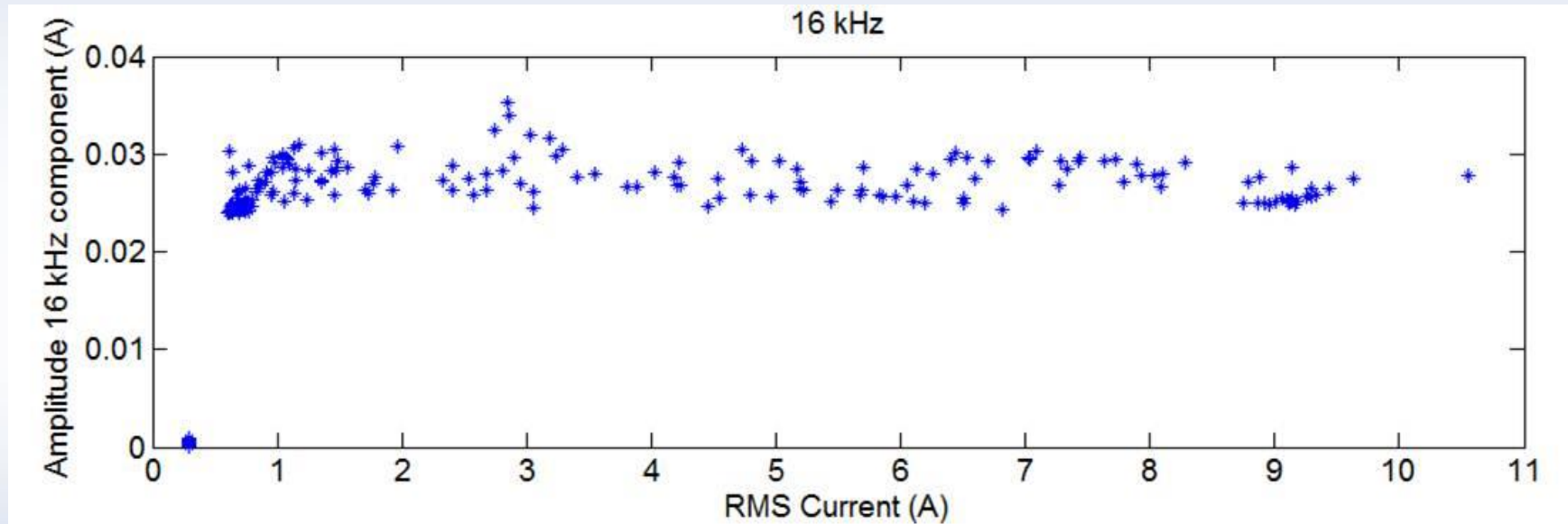
Smart grid and power quality

- Smart-grid solutions for power-quality problems
 - Lots of possibilities, but limited by the costs
- Power-quality parts of the challenges
 - Need to quantify the challenges
 - Hosting capacity approach
- New power-quality problems that occur when smart-grid solutions remove some of the other challenges
 - Power quality should not be forgotten

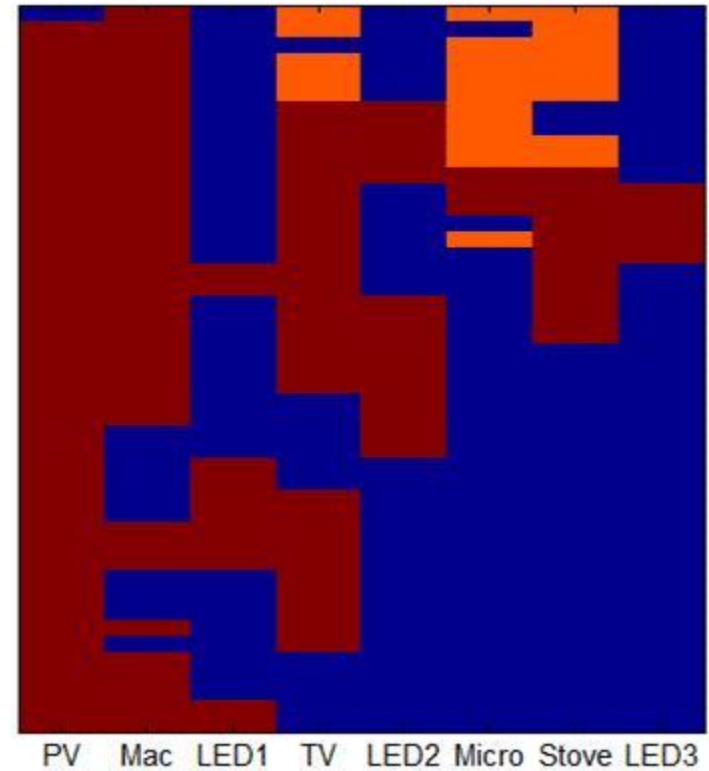
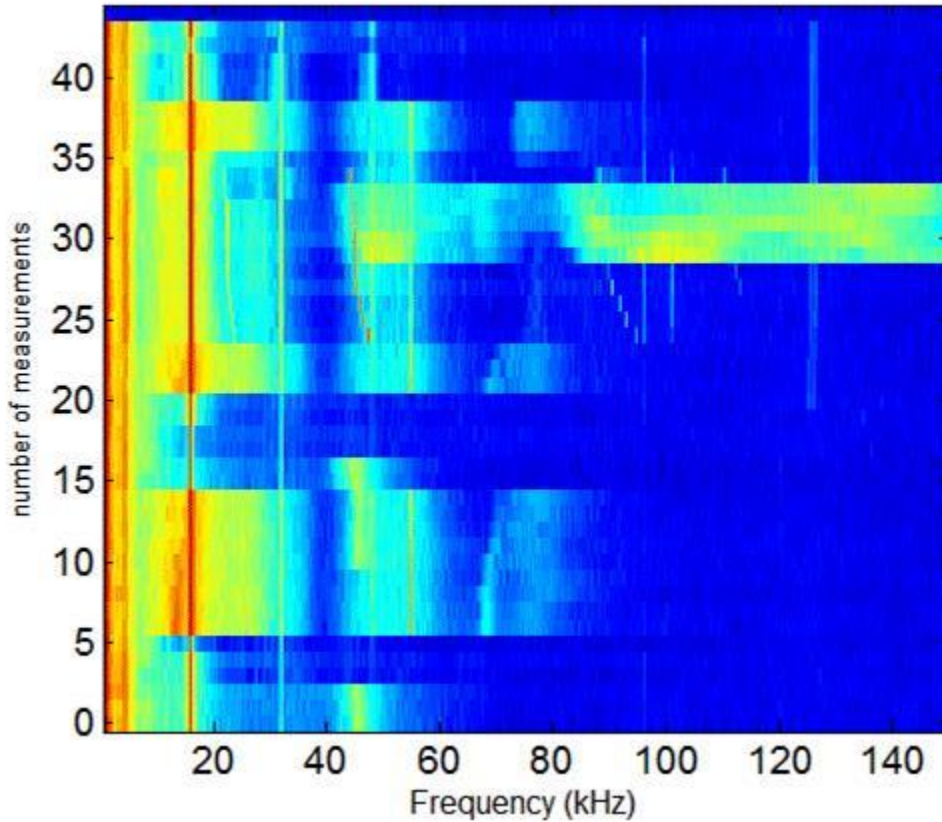
New types of emission

- Interharmonics
- Even harmonics
- Supraharmonics (2 to 150 kHz)
- Fast voltage variations (1 second to 10 minutes)
- Anything that causes LED lamps to flicker

Supraharmonics - 2.5 kW PV installation

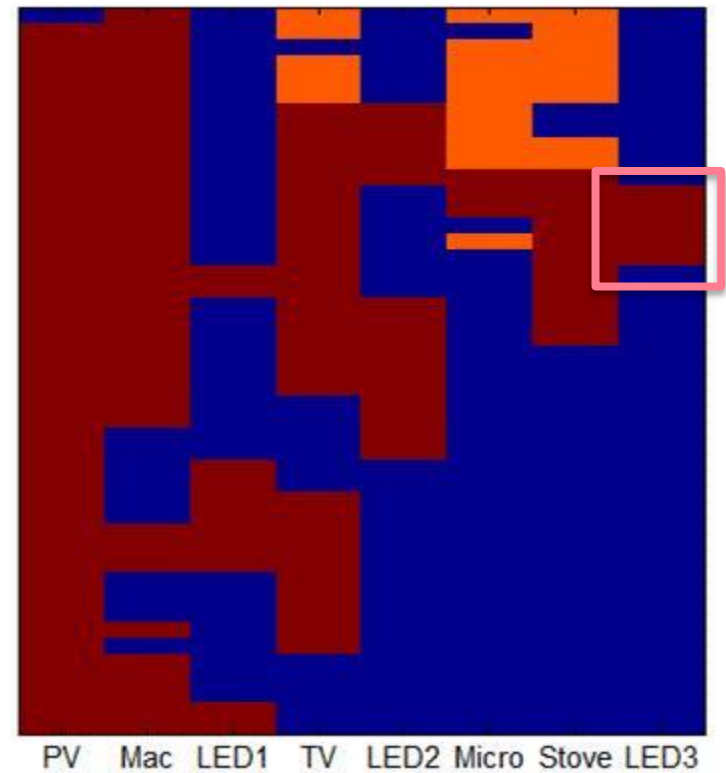
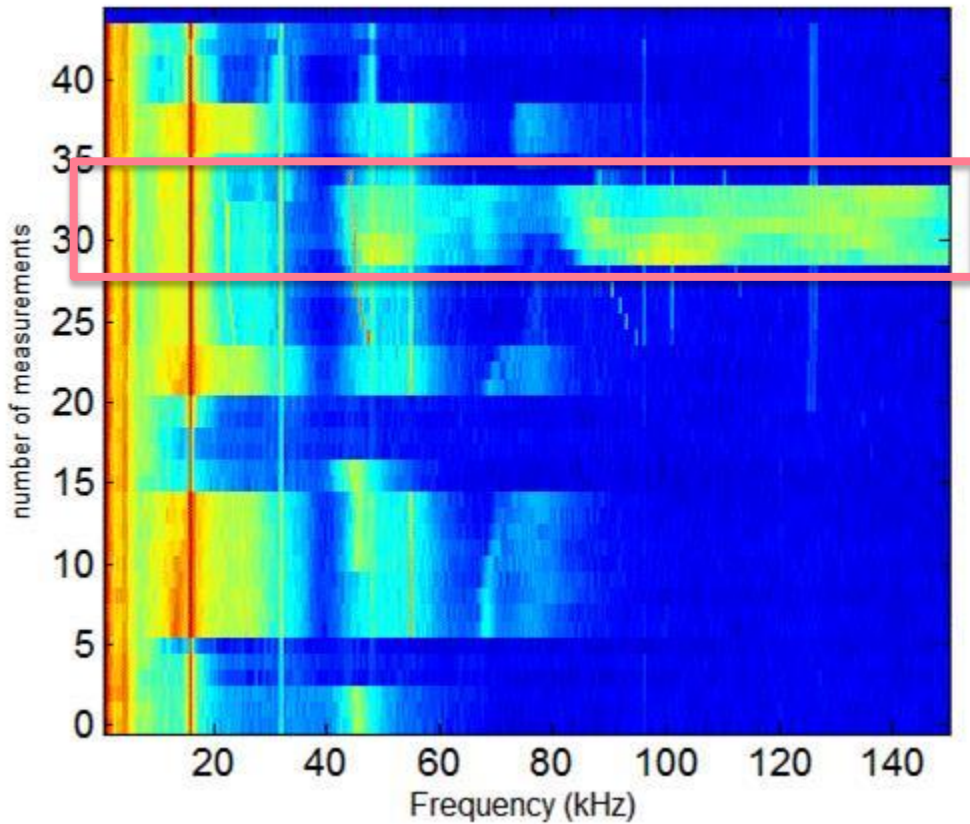


Propagation of supraharmonics

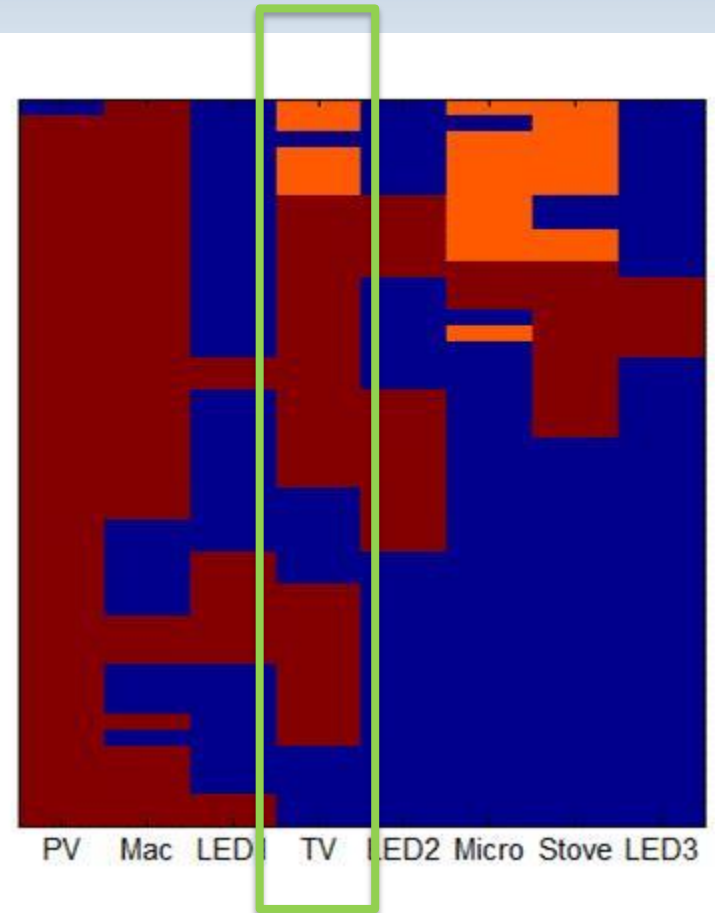
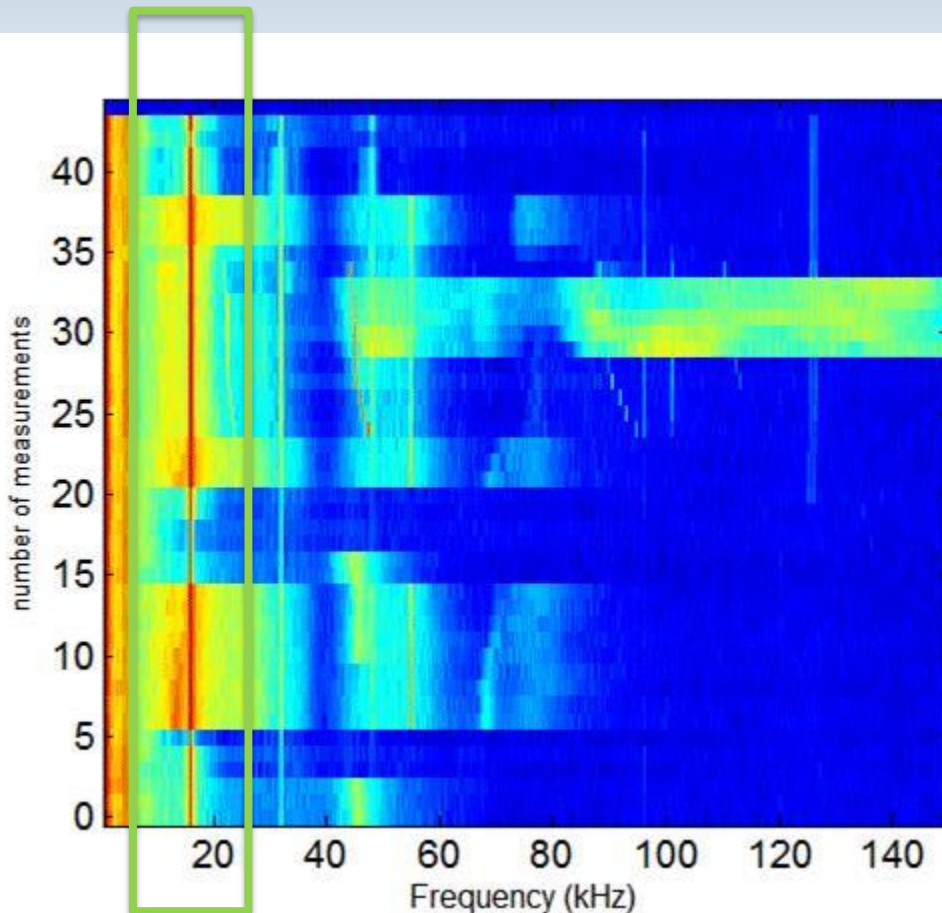


Propagation of supraharmonics

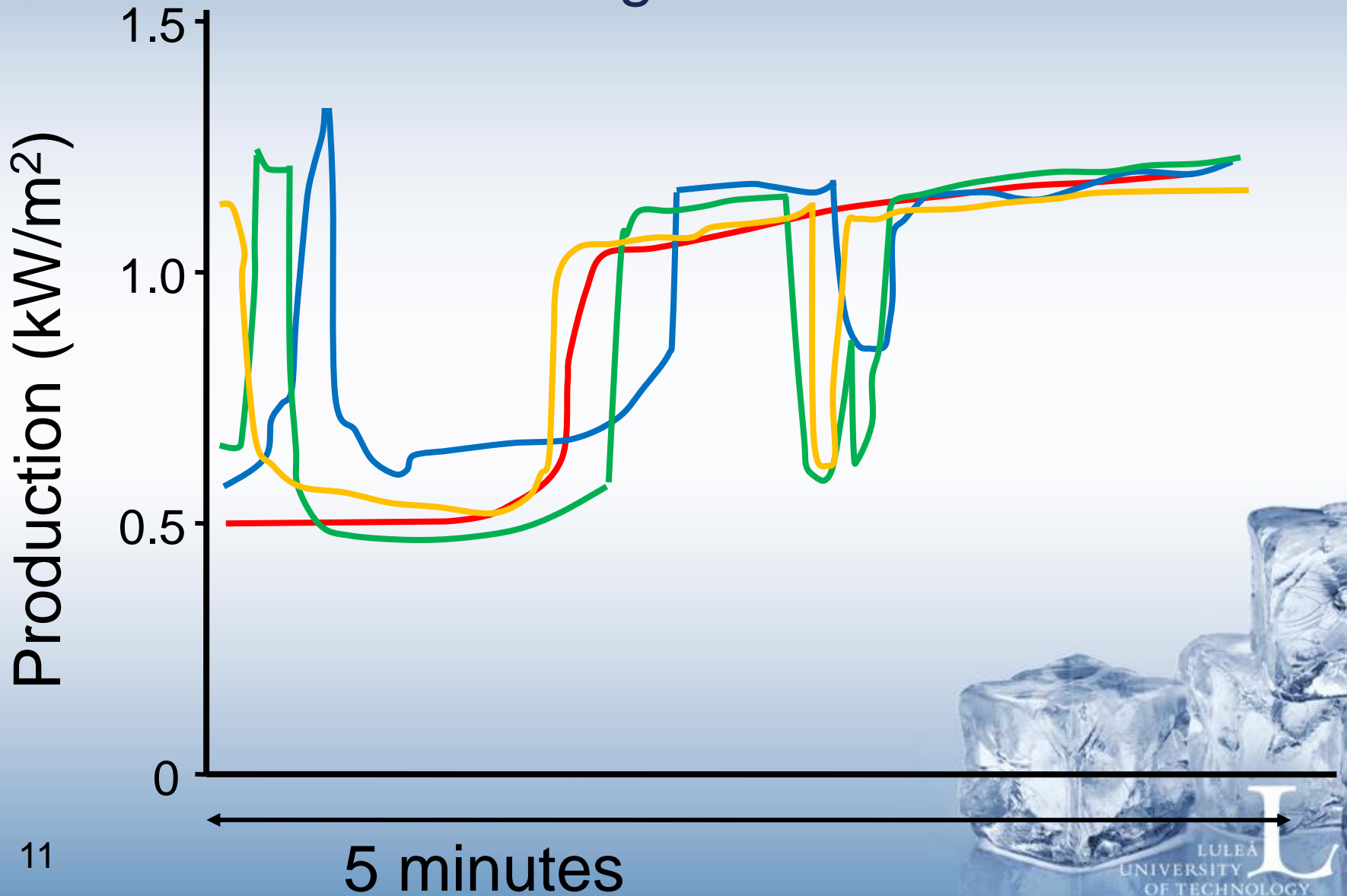
Secondary emission



Propagation of supraharmonics time—varying primary emission



Fast voltage variations



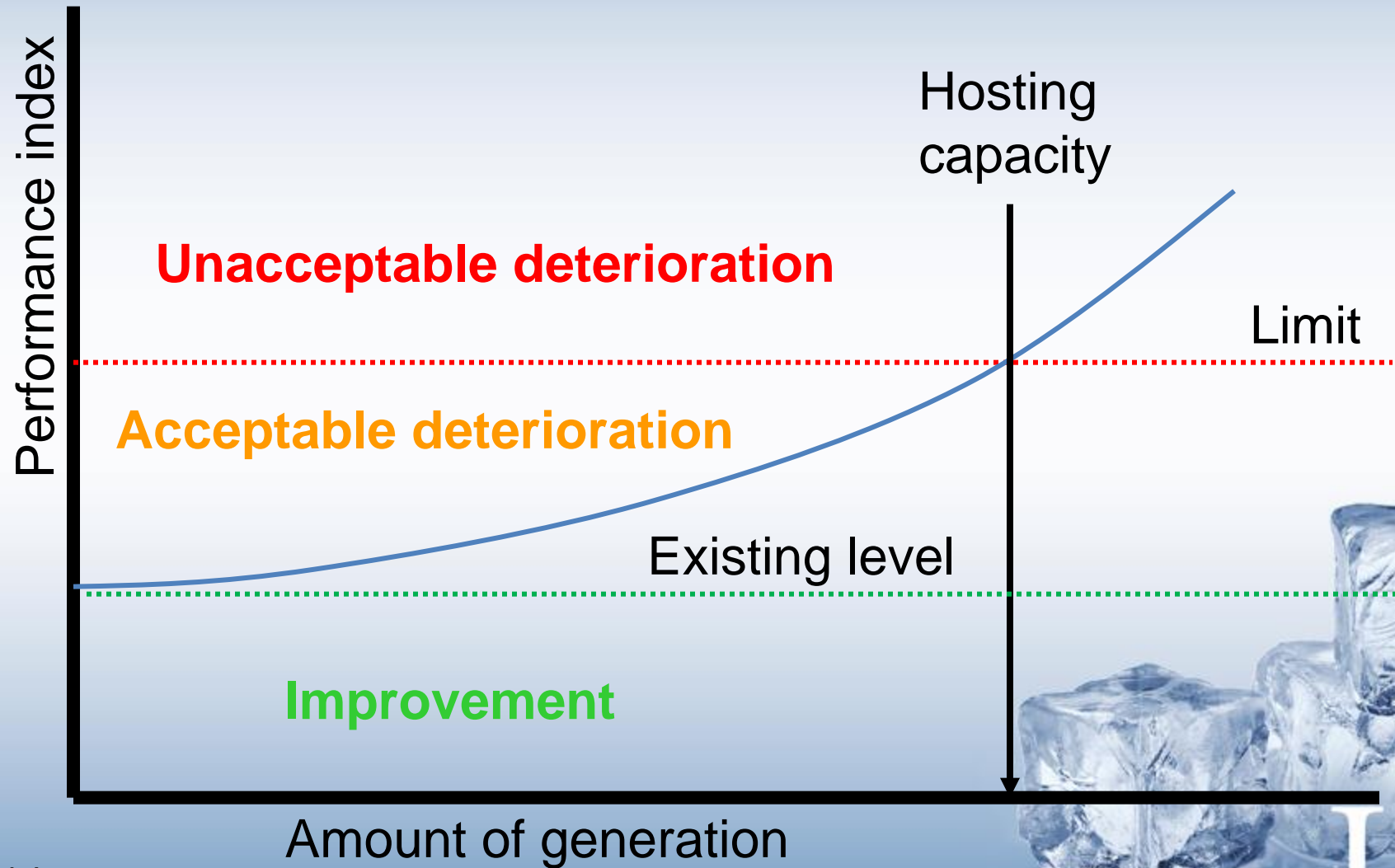
Volt-var-control and power quality

- Positive impact
 - Less overvoltage and undervoltages
- Negative impact
 - Capacitor banks shift harmonic resonance frequencies
 - Capacitor banks and tap-changers give voltage steps
 - Active control of reactive power gives supraharmonics
 - Conservation voltage reduction could give more dips and short-duration undervoltages

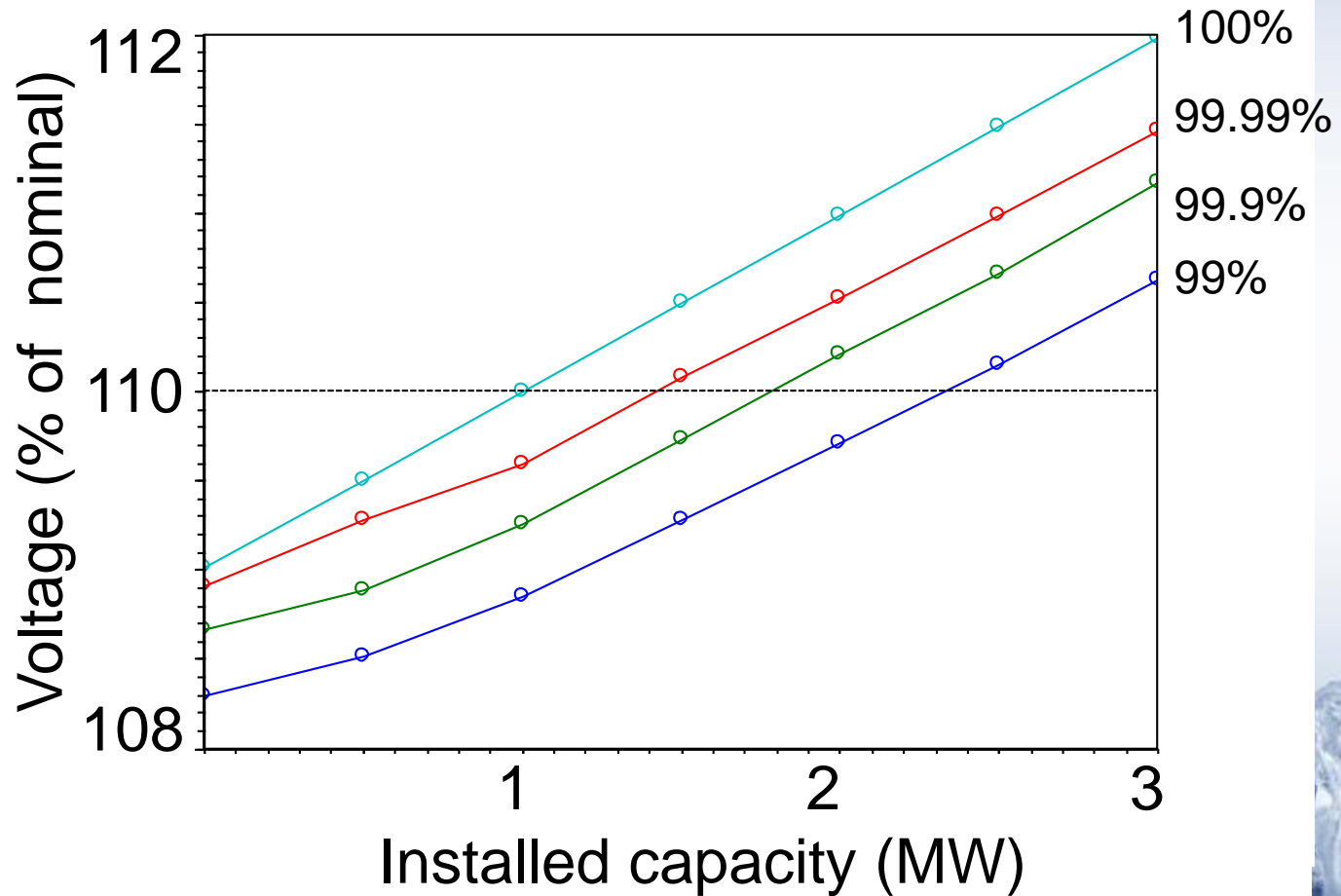
Economic aspects

- A recently-added chapter, contents is still under discussion
- Current status of the discussions
 - Future costs of power quality: to be included
 - Markets for power quality: not to be included
 - Hosting capacity approach: ?
 - Curtailment for improved power quality: ?

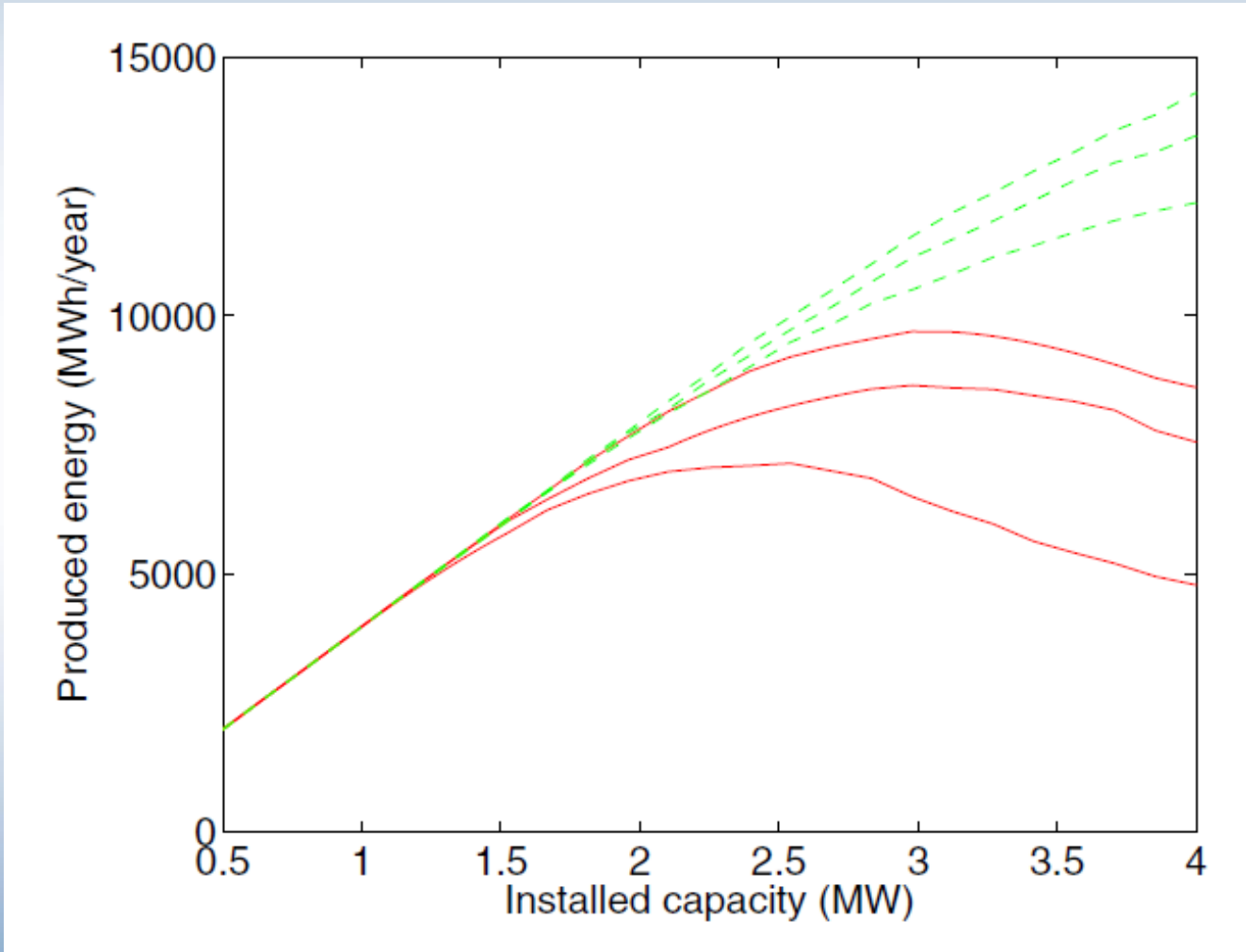
Hosting capacity approach



Impact of statistics



Curtailment against bad power quality



New measurements – new data

- One location, 10-min values, 40 harmonics
 - 2 million values per year
- 5.2 million smart meters, 10-min rms voltage
 - 270 GB/year
- One monitor, 3 phases, voltage and current, 256 samples per cycle
 - 2.4 TB (10^{12}) per year



More information about the working group

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- Math Bollen, Sweden (co-convenor)
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- Questions are welcome, contributions even more

