P = A R L P V

Real-Time Compensation of Voltage Fluctuations in LV Networks

Online Workshop WG5: Data monitoring & analytics for better PV performance and grid integration"

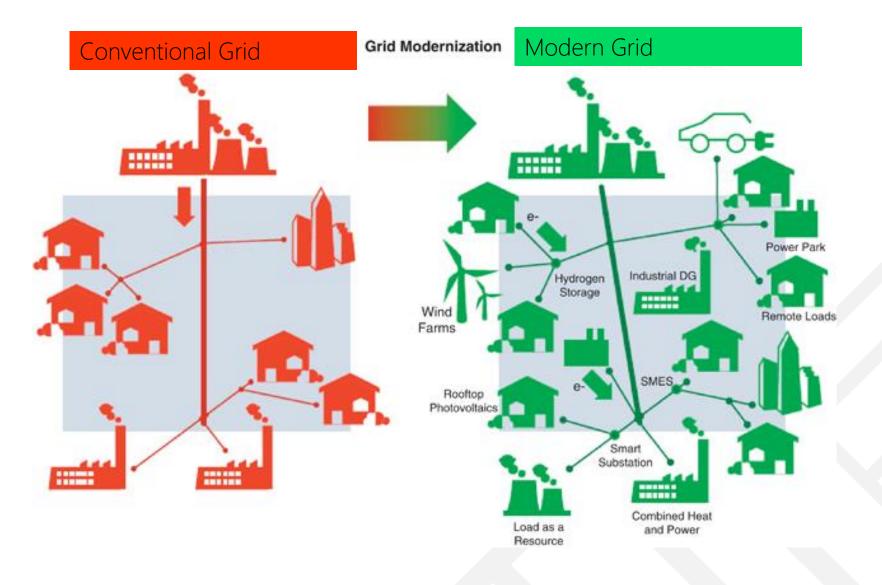
Dr. Ing. John Licari – University of Malta

12 January 2021



- Introduction
- ♦ Standard: EN50160
- Mitigation options
- ♦ Active voltage controller
- Simulation results
- ◊ Case study Malta
- Conclusion

Introduction



Standards

EN50160:

Voltage characteristics of electricity supplied by public electricity networks

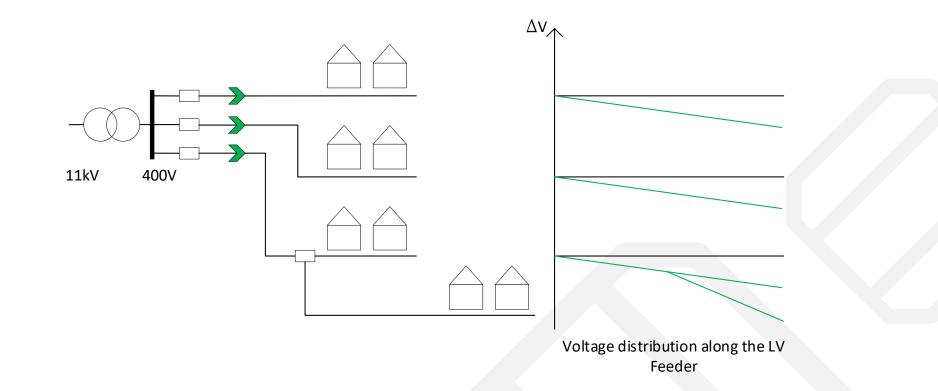
- The EN 50160 is one of the standards that describes the voltage tolerance limits in electrical networks in Europe.
- $^{\circ}$ The supply voltage variations 1 should not exceed \pm 10% of the rated voltage U_{n}
- Equipment can be unnecessarily stressed or damaged if operated with a voltage outside the tolerance limits
- Inefficient operation of Machines, drives and lighting devices

¹ during each period of one week 95 % of the 10 min mean r.m.s. values of the supply voltage shall be within the range of $U_n \pm 10$ %;

Conventional Grid Scenario

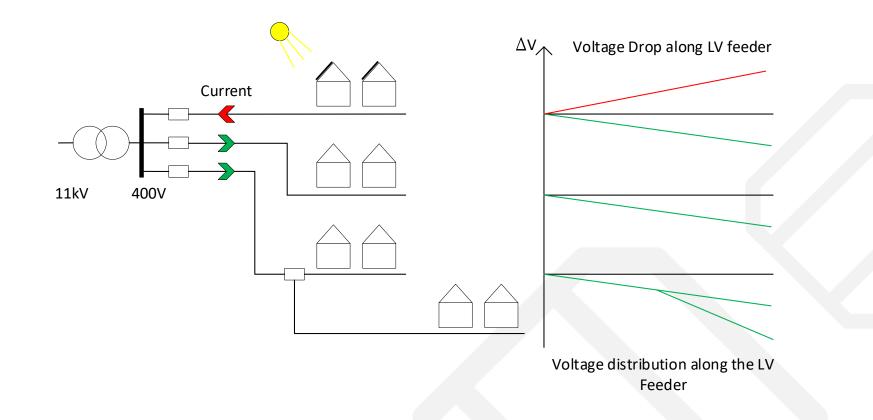
Current flows from the grid to the loads

♦ Voltage reduces along the LV feeder & Over-head line



Modern Grid Scenario - Challenges to the Grid operator

- ♦ High PV penetration scenario current flow from PV to the grid
- ♦ Voltage increases along the LV feeder / Over-head line



Mitigation Options (Consumer Side)

PV Power Curtailment

PV system does not operate at its peak generation but at a reduced output - Not attractive due to loss of energy

♦ Reactive power compensation

 Operating the PV Inverter at leading/lagging power factor - Not attractive due to loss of energy

Optimise local consumption

- Load management (PV power generated is used locally with reduced export to the grid)
- Electrical energy storage (Energy generated is stored and then used later when there is demand)
 - Battery Storage
 - Electrical Vehicle charging (an effective storage solution)

Mitigation
Options
(Network
Operator)

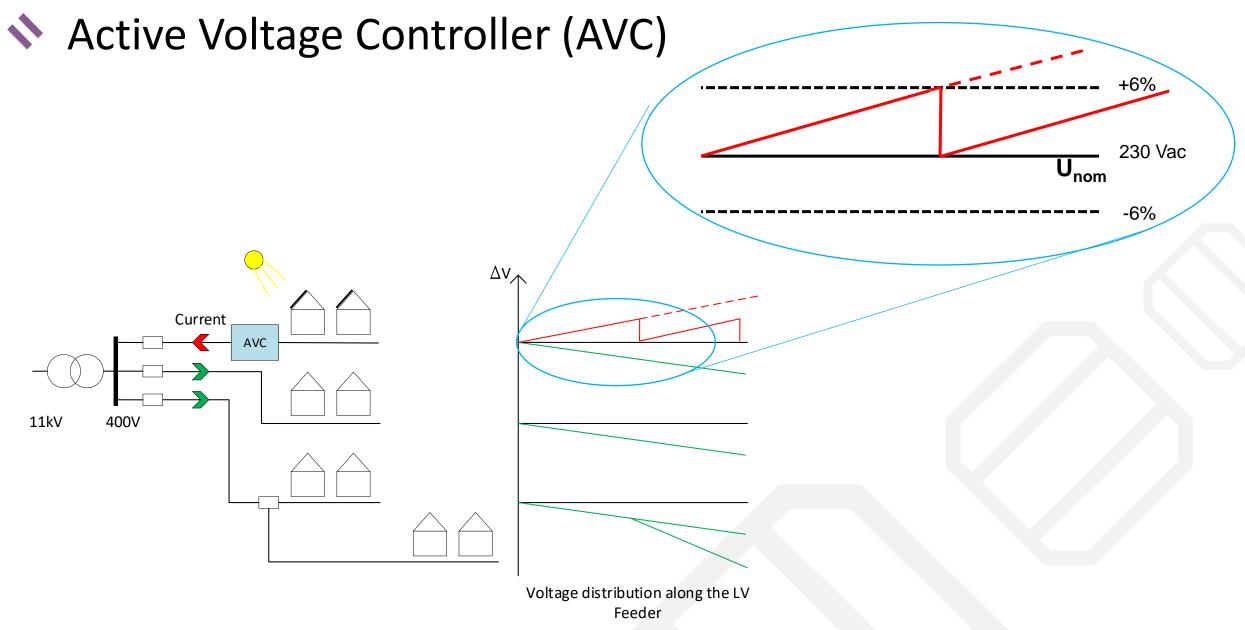
 Distribution Transformer with On-load tap changer
Not good if different LV feeders need different adjustments

Reactive power compensation

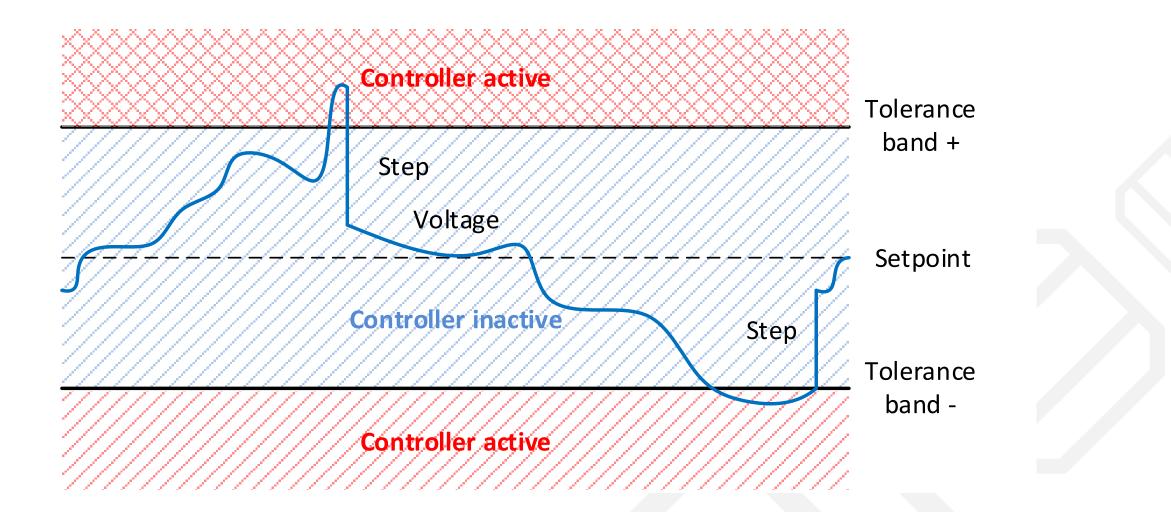
Network Expansion – very expensive

Energy Storage – still very expensive
Centralised storage system at sub-station level

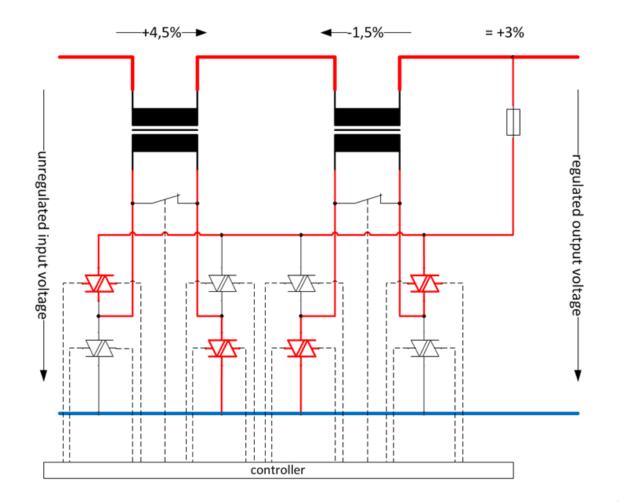
Other equipment such as Voltage Regulators



AVC – Operation Logic



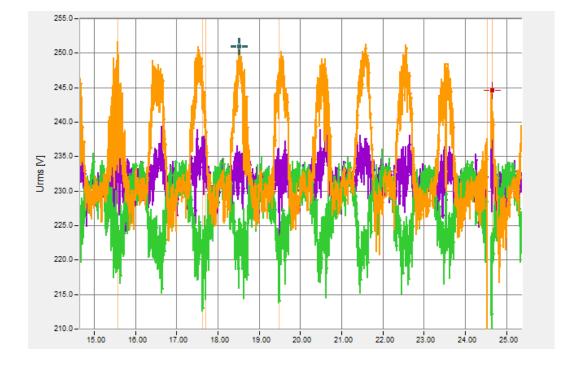
AVC - High Level Per Phase Topology

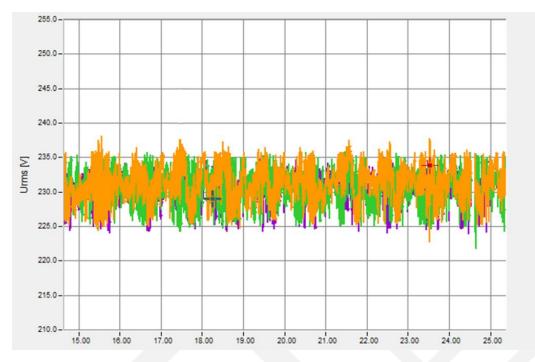


Step	Transformer 1.5%	Transformer 4.5%
-6%	-1.5%	-4.5%
-4.5%	0%	-4.5%
-3%	+1.5%	-4.5%
-1.5%	-1.5%	0%
0%	0%	0%
+1.5%	+1.5%	0%
+3%	-1.5%	+4.5%
+4.5%	0%	+4.5%
+6%	+1.5%	+4.5%

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AVC – Simulated Operation





Without Controller

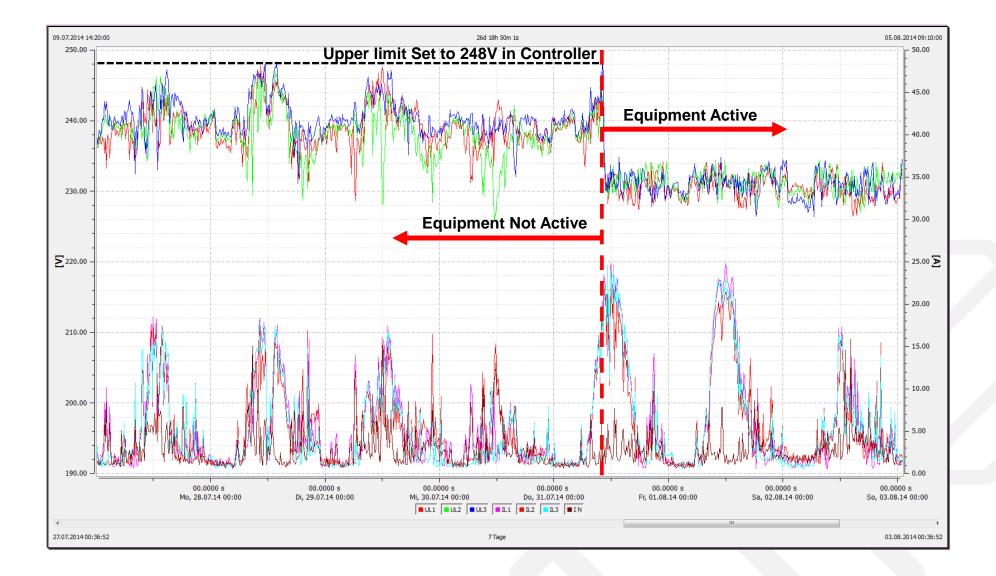
With Controller

Active Voltage Controller – A Case Study

♦ A project of a 30kWp PV system was proposed

- In a rural (remote location) in Malta with a long LV feeder
- Other consumers were connected on the same feeder
- Load flow analysis showed a clear problem of overvoltage on the network if the PV system is installed
- Together with the local Network operator a pilot project to test the performance of the active voltage controller was carried out.

AVC – Case Study



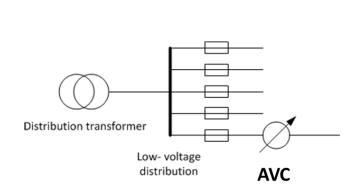
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Active
Voltage
Controller –
Installation
Location

At sub-station level

♦ At feeder level

♦ At unit level



AVC

Low-voltage distribution



AVC

Distribution transformer



♦ Reaction time in ms (<25ms)</p>

Robust technology as it is based on Thyristors

High efficiency (99%)

Each phase can be compensated independently

AVC can be moved to other parts of the network easily if the voltage variation is reduced through other means.

No maintenance is needed as in the case of other equipment



The case study was done in collaboration with the manufacturer of the equipment and the Network Operator.

 Its performance was analyzed both through simulations and through field testing

The successful performance of the Active Voltage Controller has been confirmed

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?