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# Power quality measurement campaign at a Jordan LV grid and determination of the influence of a large PV plant





#### **AGENDA**



1. Project Background

2. Measurement Campaign

3. Power Quality Analysis

4. Conclusion





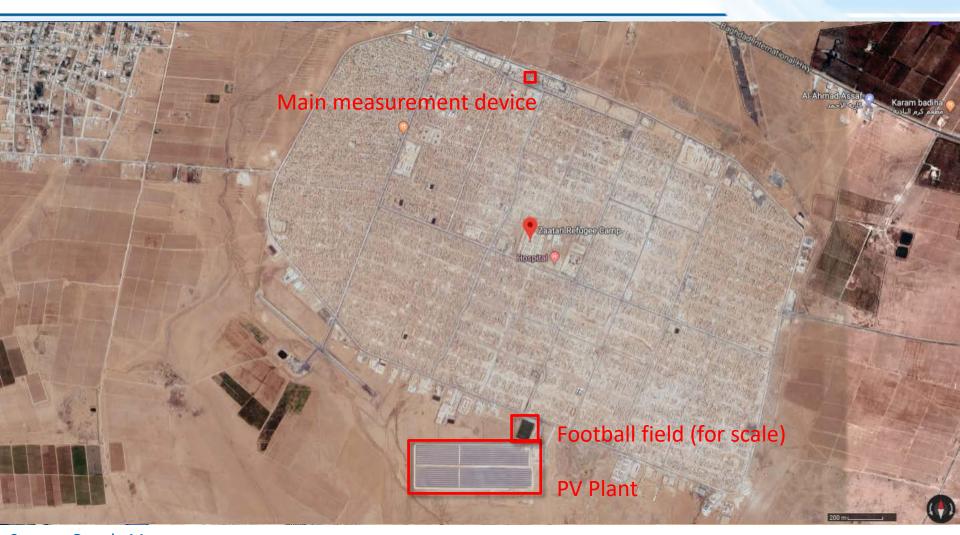
#### 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND



- As a result of Syrian civil war many refugees fled to Jordan and Lebanon
- Large refugee camp "Al Zaatari" was errected in Jordan close to the Syrian border and is operated by UNHCR, accomodating approximately 70 000 people
- Electricity supply of Al Zaatari is challenging regarding budget
- To reduce electricity bill refugees only have few hours electricity supply during night
- As remedial measure a 12.9 MWp PV plant was built next to the camp, funded by KfW
- Applying net metering, the electricity bill is reduced and thus more hours of available electricity are possible, which improves the living standard of the people
- ➤ The here described measurement campaign was conducted to determine the influence of the PV plant on power quality in the LV grid of the camp

# 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND





Source: Google Maps

# 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND



# Al Zaatari refugee camp



Source: UNHCR





#### 2. MEASUREMENT CAMPAIGM



- Main objective: Determinition of the influence of the PV plant on power quality of the LV grid of the camp
- Besides, consumption of refugees is observed, so UNHCR can determine possibilities to save energy
- The camp is diveded into 12 districts, each district has ist own MV/LV transformer (630 to 1000 kVA) with power supply only during night
- In each district 1 measurement device was installed at LV side of transformer, mainly used to observe consumption
- There is continuous power supply at registration of UNHCR (and other facilities, such as hospitals)
- 1 measurement device installed at registration in July 2017 (class S PQA)
- Mainly used for power quality analysis, all data shown here are from this device

#### 2. MEASUREMENT CAMPAIGN





# Local electrician supporting us with the installation

- There were concernes, that the devices might overheat
- PQA is anstalled at north side of busbar housing in as shady place as possible
- No problems with heat observed so far

#### 2. MEASUREMENT CAMPAIGN







#### Measurement setup

- Mini computer is used for
  - Internet connection for monitoring and data transfer via secure VPN tunnel
  - Backup data storage on USB stick
- In-house development by Energynautics

### 2. MEASUREMENT CAMPAIGN





#### Measurement device after 1 year

- Huge amounts of dust
- Bird excrements on some housings

- Good housing is essential!
- > IP 65 is recommended







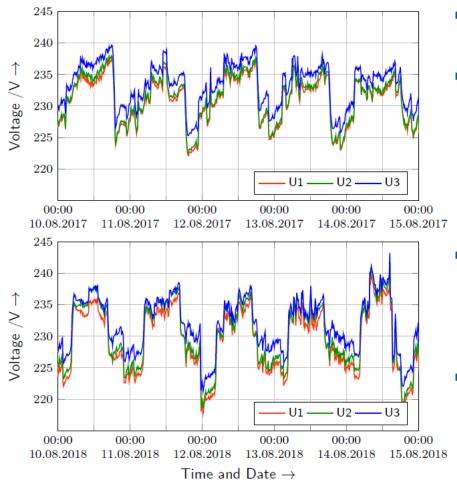
■ Power quality was analyzed according to EN 50160:

Quantitiy	Requirements
Voltage	95% of values within $\pm 10\%$ of rated voltage
magnitude	100% of values within +10% / -15% of rated voltage
THD	95% of values below 8%
Unbalance	95% of values below 2%
Flicker (P <sub>lt</sub> )	95% of values below 1

- 10 min average values for one week are used for the evaluation
- All these quantities are compared before and after the installation of the PV plant
- Additional analyses, such as average, maximum and minimum value calculation have been done



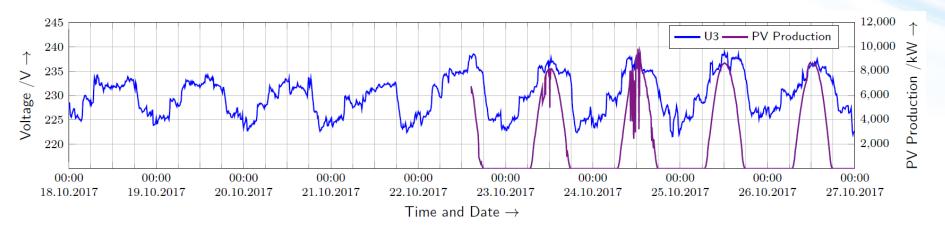
#### Voltage magnitude:



- Voltages fluctuates a lot
- Voltage is higher during the day even before connection of PV plant
  - Influence of the load of the camp
- Increased supply duration in 2018
  - Longer periods of low voltage
- Requirements of EN 50160 (+/-10 % for 95% of the time) fulfilled



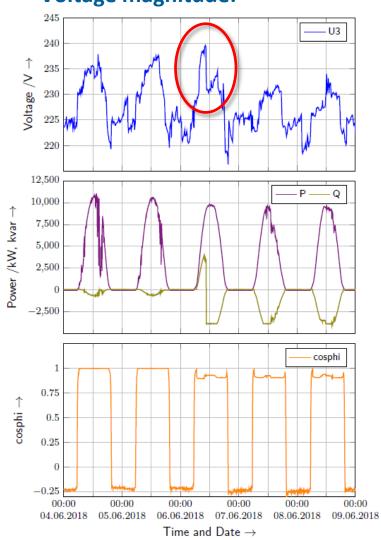
#### Voltage magnitude:



- Voltage immediately rises by ca. 4V at the moment the PV plant is connected
- Higher magnitudes in the days after connection
- Complaints by consumers about overvoltages in the LV grid
  - Operation mode was changed to cosphi = 0.9



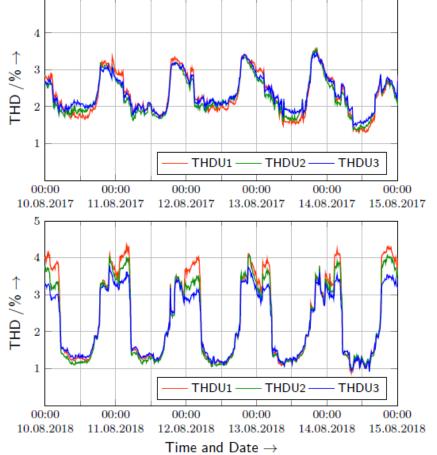
#### Voltage magnitude:



- Accidently, PV plant first operated overexcited instead of underexcited
  - Extra high voltage peak
- When the mistake was corrected voltage immediately dropped by approximately 8 V
  - Controlling voltage with reactive power is certainly effective
  - Disadvantage: less active power is dispatched due to inverter current limits



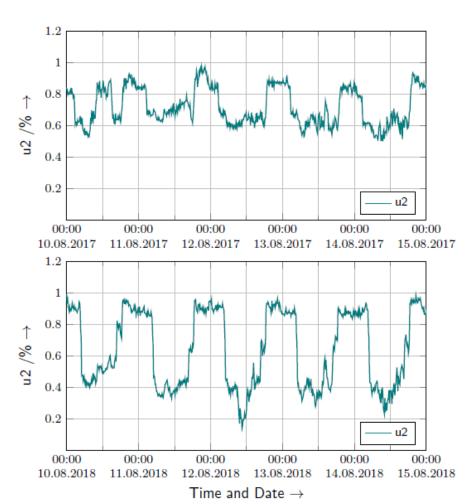
#### **Total harmonic distortion (THD)**



- Higher THD during the night than during the day
  - Probably due to many LED lamps in the camp, which have high harmonic emissions
- No influence of the PV plant is observed
- Requirement of EN 50160 (THD below 8% for 95% of the time) fulfilled



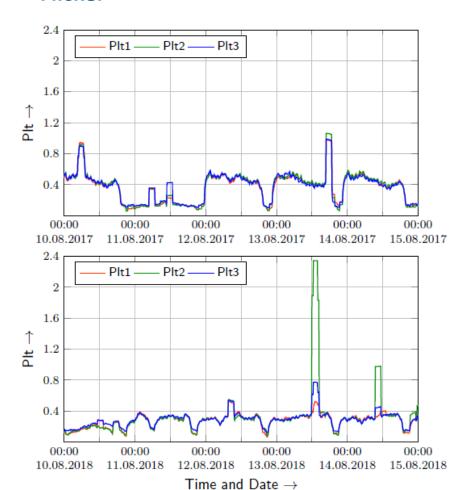
#### **Unbalances**



- Higher unbalances during the night than during the day
  - Correlation with power supply of the camp is likely
- No influence of the PV plant is observed
- Requirement of EN 50160 (unbalance below 2% for 95% of the time) fulfilled



#### **Flicker**



- There seems to be a periodic behavior, but not as clear as for the other quantities
- No influence of the PV plant is observed
- Requirement of EN 50160 (flicker below 1 for 95% of the time) fulfilled





#### 5. CONCLUSION



- Power Quality has been measured in a LV grid in Jordan to determine the influence of a large PV plant on power quality in that grid
- It was observed that the PV plant lifts the voltage, when dispatching power
  - Operation at power cosphi = 0.9 inductive compensates the voltage increase
- There was no influence of the PV plant on THD, flickers or unbalances observed



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

#### **Daniel Masendorf**

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