

Power Quality Problems Based on Smart Grid and New Energy Generation

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ABSTRACT: Power energy is the economic lifeline of the country. As more and more non-linear electrical equipment are connected to the power grid, the power quality problem becomes more and more prominent. At present, the country is vigorously building a smart grid. Only by solving the problem of power quality, the intelligent construction of the grid can be guaranteed. At the same time, power quality problems also affect our daily life and production, so the research on power quality detection devices has important practical significance. This paper first puts forward the relationship between the development of domestic smart grid and power quality, and secondly studies the status quo and future development trend of power quality analysis at home and abroad. Next, several power quality problems and treatment methods for new energy generation are listed. Finally, the new situation of power quality in the era of smart grid is clarified.

Key words: Power Quality; Smart Grid; New Energy Grid-Connected; Distributed Energy.

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's smart grid era, the large number of applications of various power electronic devices and the access of distributed power sources and energy storage devices make power quality problems increasingly prominent and complex. Therefore, in the era of smart grid, high-precision detection of power quality is of great significance.

Power quality refers to the quality of various indicators of electrical energy. Ideally, the public grid signal should be a sine wave with constant amplitude and frequency, and when three-phase AC is used, the voltage and current

amplitudes of the phases are required to be the same, while the phase symmetry is 120° . In reality, this ideal state does not exist because of the effects of generators, transformers, and various non-linear loads, or other external disturbances

and power failures. Therefore, in the various stages of grid operation, there are problems such as deviation of normal values from indicators, or sudden changes in power quality [1].

After the 1960s, the grid entered the second generation, and its scale was expanded for large-scale units, ultra-

high-voltage transmission and large-scale interconnected power grids. The emergence of nonlinear, unbalanced, and

impact loads has had many effects on the grid. A lot of influences have come, so the power grid quality has been added to the public grid harmonics, voltage fluctuations and flicker, S-phase voltage imbalance and other indicators. So the concept of power quality is gradually formed. At this time, many countries and international organizations successively formulated and promulgated relevant standards on power quality. For example, in 1976, the United

Kingdom formulated G5/3 "Restrictions on Harmonics in British Power Supply Systems" [6]; the United States issued ANSI/IEEE Std F 519-1981 "Harmonic Control and Reactive Compensation for Static Power Converters IEEE Guide" [7], the United Kingdom issued the "voltage imbalance planning limit in 1990" [8].

Smart grid management is composed of modules such as electric energy, power supply, equipment and distribution network. The power management is composed of electricity safety, reliable electricity consumption, power consumption, energy assessment, electrical energy efficiency, electricity consumption structure, and power quality. Power management is a combination of voltage, capacity, power structure, etc.; equipment management is a combination of file, operation, power consumption, etc.; distribution network management is by order of electricity,

distribution network, Distribution network loss and other combinations [3]. The characteristics of smart grids should be: First, high efficiency: corridors with electricity transmission have better unit transmission level, higher energy utilization efficiency, and can reduce transmission and distribution consumption. Second, intelligence: self-analysis method, self-perceptual capabilities and control automation, constitute a huge intelligent machine connected by wide-area communication network. Third, self-healing: You can detect the fault on your own, and then judge and make corresponding control actions to solve the problem yourself before the customer finds the problem. The fourth is reliable: the grid is more capable of withstanding disturbances and impacts, and the operation is safer. The fifth is the economy: very high utilization efficiency of the grid assets, which can balance the interests of the power industry and the public. This kind of renewable energy generation method, the power transmission loss is quite small, the power generation ratio is quite high, and the power work is environmentally friendly.

II. CURRENT STATUS AND TRENDS OF POWER QUALITY ANALYSIS IN POWER GRIDS

Status of Domestic Power Quality Analysis

Before the large-scale transformation of the power system in China, the grids of urban power grids and rural power grids were very weak, and the level of automation was also very low, which greatly affected the reliability of power supply of power systems. Until the late 1990s, after the state reformed the grid, this situation was alleviated, but some indicators still could not meet the national standards. In particular, the highest 380/220V voltage level of the user is the highest, and this problem has also attracted the attention of the power sector. The state has successively promulgated technical standards related to power quality, which are implemented and guaranteed by the power sector [10].

In the aspect of power quality analysis, it is common to use a dedicated device to collect grid data and then analyze it, which involves the development of analytical equipment. In this respect, our country is in a backward position. Until the large-scale power grid transformation in China in the 1990s, the power quality analysis device independently

developed in China appeared, but it was a bit stretched in terms of detection performance. However, with the progress of the times, many engineering research centers have been established in China since the beginning of the new century. They have played an active role in this industry, greatly improving the speed and manufacturing level of related equipment in China [1].

At present, domestic power quality monitoring is in the stage of special measurement and regular or irregular monitoring. The real-time monitoring of power quality is still in the pilot stage. With the rapid development of computer communication technology, network technology and database technology, the power quality monitoring system is developing towards online monitoring, real-time analysis, networking and intelligence. The continuous improvement of power quality monitoring system is conducive to the economic operation of power grid and the development of power information technology [4].

Status of Foreign Power Quality Analysis

The advantage of foreign power quality testing products is that they have comprehensive indicators, high speed and high precision. In terms of handheld devices, the performance of FLUKE products in the United States is the most superior, and its products are also very popular in China. The company's analytical instruments are able to continuously monitor the grid signal. In addition to the accurate detection of conventional parameters, the detection of transient indicators can also achieve good accuracy. In addition, this type of analysis device is also designed with a communication function, which can transmit the data obtained in the field to the monitoring center remotely, so that the staff there can deeply analyze and manage the data. Although foreign equipment for electrical energy analysis is excellent, they are expensive and not suitable for large-scale procurement of distributed monitoring.

Power Quality Analysis Future Development Trend

In the context of the country's vigorous implementation of "Internet +" and "Big Data", the power system as a state-owned large-scale enterprise is also necessary to comply with the requirements of the times. Therefore, the development of the power system should also introduce the concept of the network, and aggregate the power quality

inspection data of each place through the network for big data analysis, so that the problems of various places in the power grid and the internal connection between them can be seen from a macro perspective. In this way, when the power grid is transformed and optimized, it can stand at a new height and make accurate and far-sighted decisions.

After introducing the idea of the network to manage the power quality indicators, we should also make full use of the existing technology and introduce the automation concept. In the past, no matter what went wrong with the power system, technicians had to deal with it in the first time, which was not only time-consuming and labor-intensive, but

also very inefficient [9]. If an automatic device is used, the power quality of each key node is automatically detected. When the problem occurs, it is automatically processed according to the preset program, which can save a lot of labor costs.

Finally, it should be considered that the economy is now globalizing. If each country implements its own power quality standards, this will inevitably hinder the exchange and learning of power quality detection technologies.

Therefore, in this era of global villages, global power quality standards should be unified, and detection technologies in this field should be unified to lay the foundation for technical exchanges between countries [2]. Therefore, in summary, the future development trend of power quality analysis is data networking, device intelligence, and standard globalization.

III. POWER QUALITY PROBLEMS AND TREATMENT METHODS FOR NEW ENERGY POWER GENERATION

Power quality refers to the quality of electrical energy in a power system. The waveform of the most perfect electrical energy is the ideal symmetric sinusoidal waveform. However, due to the interference of other factors, the waveform will deviate, which brings power quality problems. In the construction of smart grid, there can no longer

be the concept of "first pollution, then governance". We must fully consider the quality of electric energy. At the same time, we should ensure the quality of power conservation as an important part of smart grid construction.

Harmonic Problems

At present, in China's power system, voltage sag, temporary rise and short-term interruption, the distortion of the voltage waveform generated by harmonics have become the most important issue affecting power quality.

Generation of Harmonics

In the process of generating electricity with new energy, the most critical reasons for the occurrence of harmonics are: the line reactance and the harmonic current generated by the shunt compensation capacitor of the generator and the generator's own facilities. The harmonic current greatly determines the quality of the electric energy. Good or bad, it seriously can lead to electrical accidents. Harmonics are changed with the power environment, not fixed. Moreover, the distribution network system is quite complicated, and it is very easy to amplify the harmonic current to resonate, which will cause great damage to the power system.

Harm and Impact of Harmonic Pollution

The hazards and effects of power harmonics are mainly manifested in four aspects:

- (1) It affects the normal operation of the power supply system. The transformer and power lines of the power supply system generally adopt relay protection measures, which can provide guarantee for the safety of the system and the equipment itself when the fault occurs. If the harmonic content exceeds 40%, the electromagnetic appliance and the inductive relay will malfunction. Not only that, the rectification sampling circuit used in the ansistor relay is also affected by harmonics, and there is rejection normal function. Thus, it greatly affects the safety and reliability of the power supply system.
- (2) Increase the additional loss of the power supply system. Harmonic currents often increase the loss of the entire system as it flows through the supply line. In a three-phase system, the odd harmonic currents on the three phase lines are directly added on the neutral line, eventually making the current through the neutral line greater than the current through the phase line. When the cross section of the neutral line is too small, it is very prone to a sharp rise in temperature and damage to its insulation. In severe cases, a safety accident may occur.

- (3) Affect the smooth operation of power supply equipment and electrical equipment. If the harmonics are too large, it is likely to cause the offset of the rated operating point, which will eventually affect the application of the device and sometimes it will be damaged.
- (4) Reduce the accuracy of power measurement and energy metering. Distorted waveforms tend to increase measurement errors, and survey data show that the error is usually higher than 50% [2].

Harmonic Suppression Strategy

The most critical cause of harmonic generation is the nonlinearity of the load. When the current passes through the load, it is not linear with the voltage on the load, so that a non-sinusoidal current is generated, so harmonics are also generated. The harm of harmonic pollution to the power system is very serious. When using a large power unit of a power electronic converter in a factory, it is necessary to make a corresponding system harmonic current control arrangement. The current added by the harmonics must comply with the regulations of the harmonics of the public power grid. When the harmonic current is added to the distribution network at the factory, the harmonic source power generation and the installed capacity of the power plants should be taken as a reference for the power supply common connection point, and the total capacity ratio of the power supply facility should be considered, and then the harmonic currents should be performed. Distribution, only by doing this, can better suppress the harmonic problems generated by power generation. In addition, when generating electricity with new energy, try not to use a single generator, because it will cause some harmonic voltages to become higher, which will damage the system. Therefore, using various types of generators to cooperate with each other, control harmonic currents, and ensure that the operation process of new energy power generation is more secure and reliable.

Flicker Problem

At present, in China's power system, voltage sag, temporary rise and short-term interruption, the distortion of the voltage waveform generated by harmonics have become the most important issue affecting power quality.

Generation of Flicker

Nowadays, many of the wind power generation equipment we know in China uses soft-connected generator sets, which generate a lot of inrush current during operation, thus causing flicker problems. When the true wind speed is greater than the maximum defined wind speed, the generator will start itself. When all the wind turbines are running together, it will have a large impact on the distribution network, causing the grid to have flicker problems.

Measures to Solve the Flicker Problem

When wind power is generated, the biggest damage to the power grid is the flicker problem. The flicker interference value of the connection point to the wind power plant must comply with the regulations of power quality, voltage regulation and flicker, and the wind power plant must have a long and short time flicker value generated during the power generation process. It is necessary to refer to the capacity of the harmonic source for power supply and the installed capacity of the power plant, and consider the total capacity ratio of the power supply facility, and then distribute the harmonic current. Only by doing this can it be better suppressed. The flicker problem caused by power generation.

IV. NEW SITUATION OF POWER QUALITY IN THE ERA OF SMART GRID

The Impact of the Development of Distributed Energy on Power Quality

The smart grid is a revolution in the combination of the IT industry and the energy industry. Its essence is energy substitution and compatible use. Distributed Energy (DG) is a natural partner of smart grid. It not only guarantees the security of large power grids, but also has a powerful peak shaving function especially in China's national conditions [5]. The development of distributed energy has caused a big change in the network topology. From a radiant network to a network that is interconnected by energy and users, the control and management of the power distribution system

has become more complicated. At the same time, it also causes the uncertainty of the power distribution network to increase, which will cause difficulty in the control of the distribution network, causing voltage flicker.

Influence of the Use of Wind Turbines on Power Quality

As a clean energy source, wind power is the most utilized and most promising DG in various applications of distributed power generation. China's wind power development has been particularly rapid. Since 2003, China's wind power has entered the stage of scale and localization. However, after the large capacity wind power is connected to the grid, it will bring a series of adverse effects to the power quality of the grid. The fluctuating wind speed makes the output power of the wind farm intermittent, which affects the frequency of the system to a certain extent, and may also cause the wind turbine output to fluctuate, causing the voltage deviation to exceed the allowable range and flicker.

V. CONCLUSION

Power quality detection and analysis research is one of the important contents of building a strong smart grid in China. At the same time, reasonable and accurate comprehensive evaluation of power quality is an important part of power quality monitoring and analysis. This paper analyzes and comments on the status quo of power quality research in the smart grid era, the main problems and solutions of power quality, the impact of distributed energy and wind turbine development on power quality, etc. The study laid the foundation for the integration of new energy into the grid.

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