

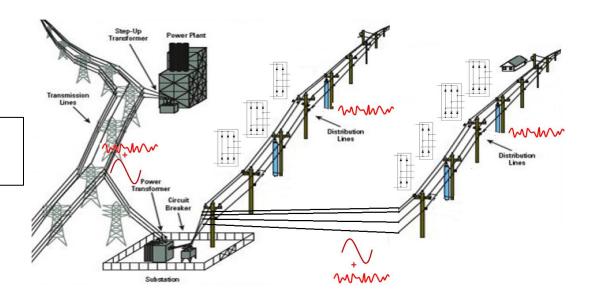
Harmonics Standards of the Present and the Future Electricity Networks

Dr. Firuz Zare
Danfoss Drives A/S
Global Research & Development Centre
Ulsnaes 1, DK-6300 Graasten
Email: fza@danfoss.com

Most important non-linear loads:

- Single phase rectifiers without PFC circuits
- Three phase rectifiers with passive solutions (DC or AC chokes, LC filters)
 - Conventional chargers for electronic systems (AC-DC without PFC)
 - Lighting systems
 - Motor drive systems
 - Home appliances

Low Order Harmonics (below 2 kHz)



0 < f < 2kHz

150kHz<f

IEEE 519 IEC 61000-3-2 IEC 61000-3-12 $\sim\sim\sim$

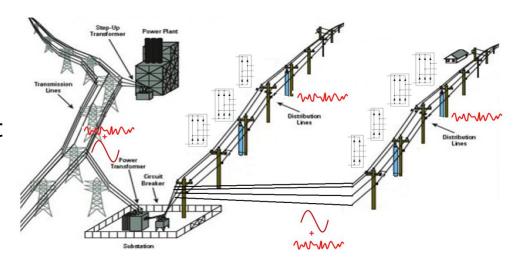
CISPR

Main focuses were on:

- Harmonics (below 2 kHz)
- Electromagnetic Interferences (EMI) (above 150 kHz)

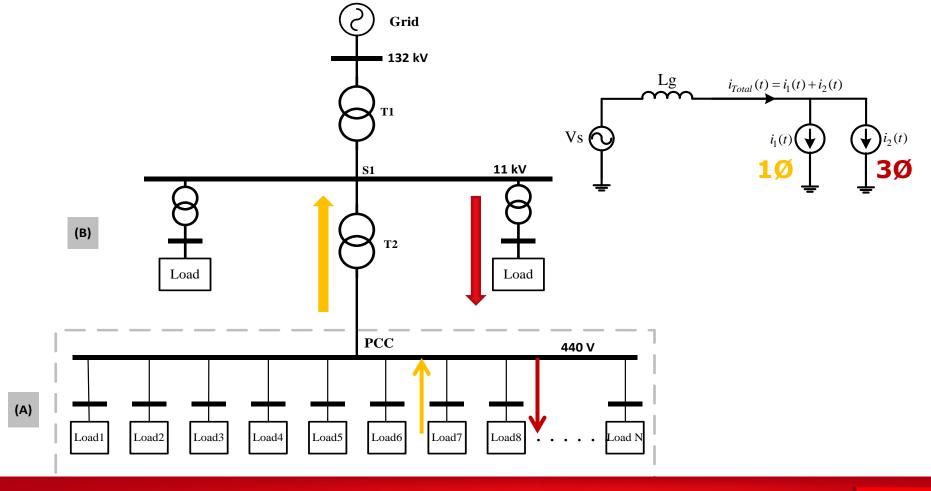
Harmonic Mitigation solutions?

- 1: Regulations and standards
- 2: Active and passive filters both at product and system levels



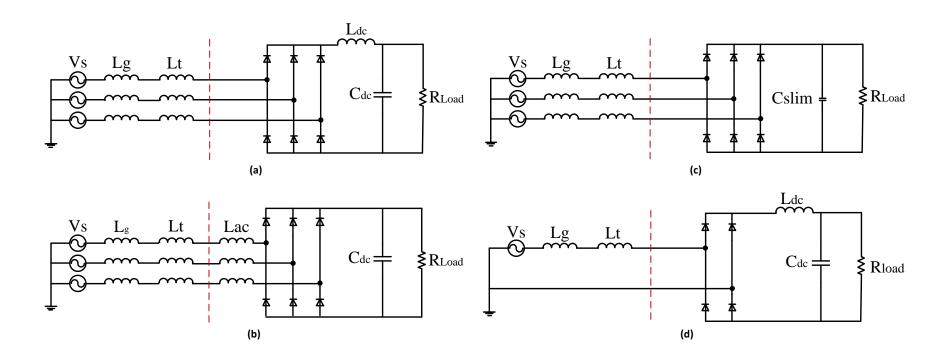
The harmonic cancellation can happen at two different levels:

- 1: At low voltage networks between 10 and 30 power converters (non-linear loads)
- 2: At medium voltage networks



At a product level:

The phase angle differences between the 5th harmonics generated by single phase rectifiers without PFC and three phase rectifiers (with proper passive filters) can be close 180 degrees and therefore the effective magnitudes of these harmonics at the grid side are reduced.

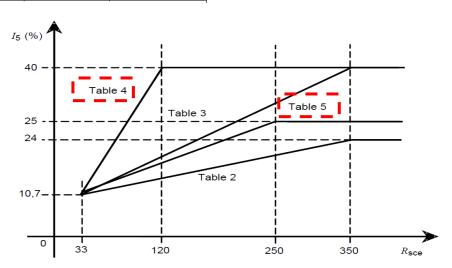


IEC 61000-3-12 $(16A < I_{load} < 75A)$

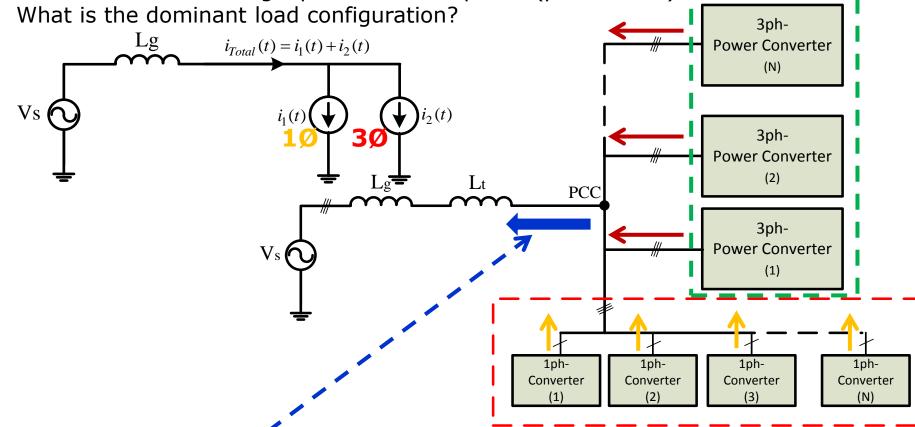
Current harmonic levels injected to the grid depend on the line impedance and short circuit ratio.

Minimum R _{sce}	Admissible individual harmonic current I_h/I_{ref} a $\%$				Admissible harmonic parameters %	
	I_5	<i>I</i> ₇	I ₁₁	I ₁₃	THC / I _{ref}	PWHC/ Iref
33	10,7	7,2	3,1	2	13	22
≥120	40	25	15	10	48	46

Phase angle values of Current Harmonics are important for harmonics cancellation at a system level.

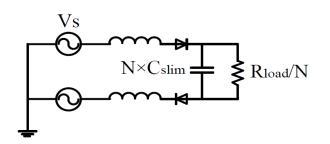


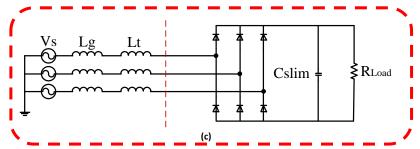
- What types of loads we have?
- 2. How many single phase and three phase converters are there?
- 3. What is the ratio of single phase to three phase (power level)?

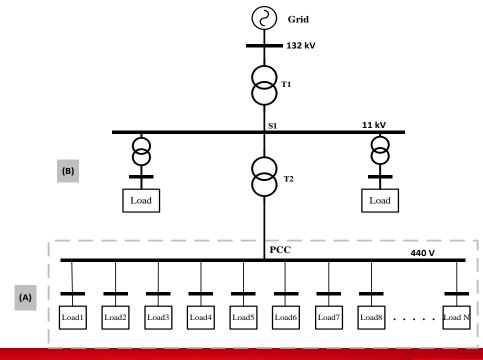


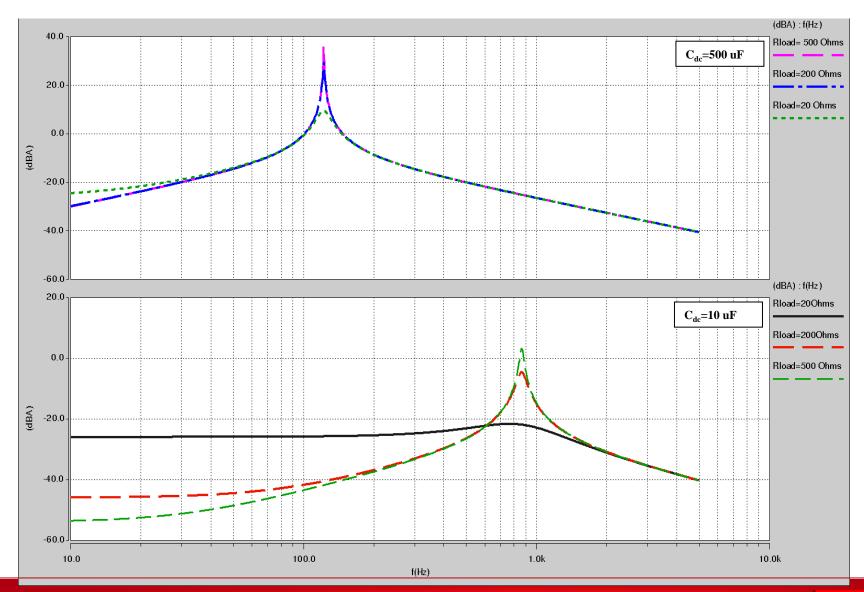
The <u>effective value</u> of the phase angle cannot be interpreted as the phase angle of the single or the three phase converters separately.

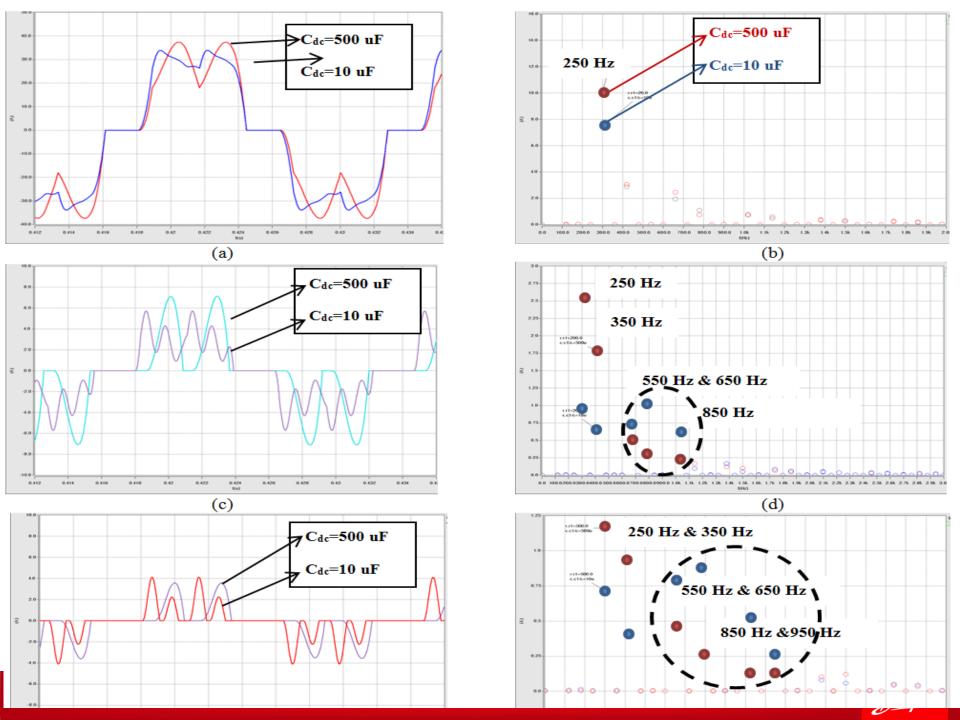
Harmonics and Power Quality Issues of Three-Phase Diode Rectifiers with a Small DC Link Capacitor at a System Level



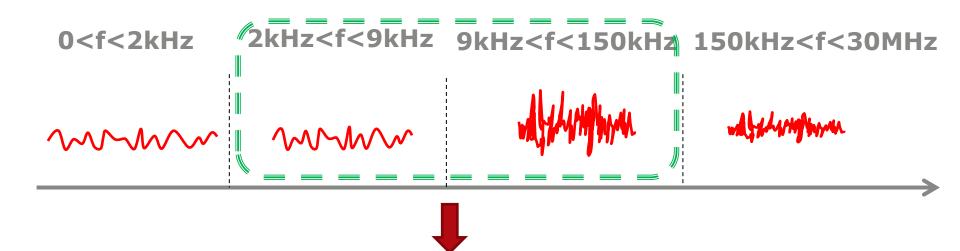




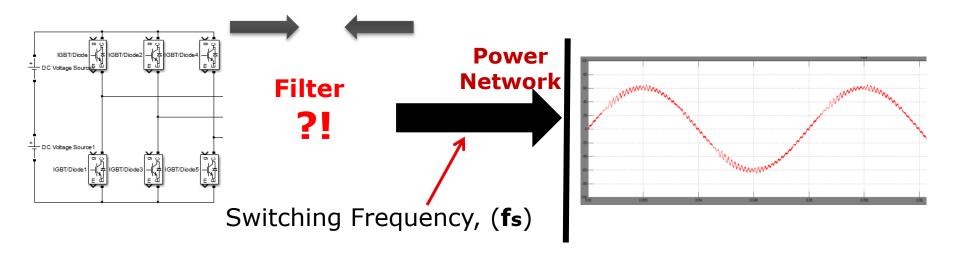




Harmonics and Interharmonics



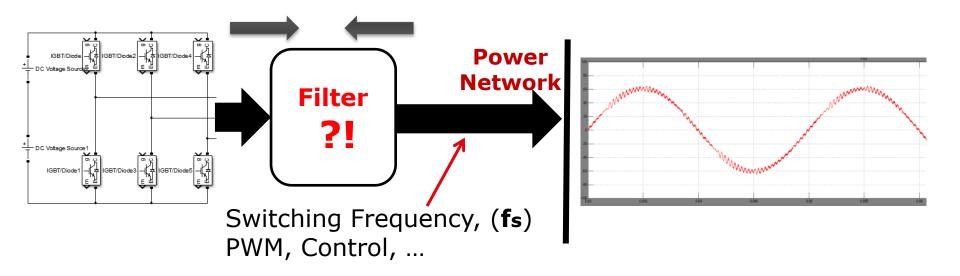
- Active Front End converters for solar inverters and electric cars (switching frequency ?!)
- Increasing the penetration of single phase converters with PFC (switching frequency ?!)
- Compact Fluorescent Lamps (switching frequency ?!)



IEC technical Committee 77A, WG1, TF11: "Active Infeed Converters for Dispersed Generators"

- 1: Develop a new standard for the harmonic emission below 2 kHz.
- 2: The voltage harmonics within an existing network should not be affected by high penetration of dispersed generators.
- 3: Harmonic emission limits are very low for high order harmonics (different than IEC61000-3-2 or IEC61000-3-12)

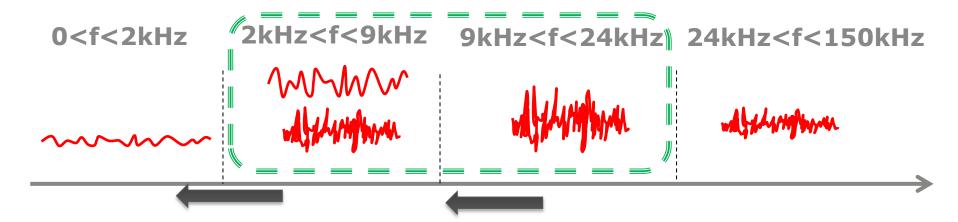
Harmonic Issues in Distribution Networks: Present **Future**



We need to consider two important effects:

- At a grid side when multi AFEs are connected to the grid
- At the converter side with respect to different grid types and emission levels

Harmonic Issues in Distribution Networks: Present **Future**





AFEs:

Switching frequency Filter characteristic Modulation strategy Control system

Low frequency resonance (changing the line impedance characteristics)

Thanks & Questions?



ENGINEERING TOMORROW