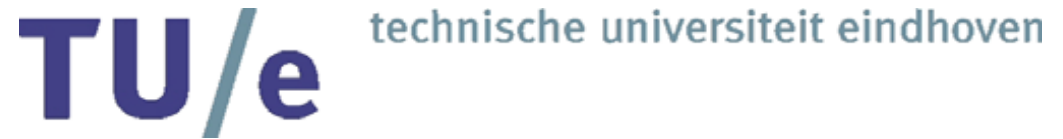




Energy research Centre of the Netherlands



A Complex Harmonic Impedance Measurement (CHIME) System for Reduction of Harmonics in the Electricity Grid

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Introduction

Problem

- ***harmonic mitigation systems need impedance information, for adaptation to local grid situations***

Goal

- ***find an impedance measurement system, able to work in practical situations***
- ***implement this system into a Digital Signal Processor (DSP)***
- ***integrate this into a grid connected Power Electronic Converter***

Approach

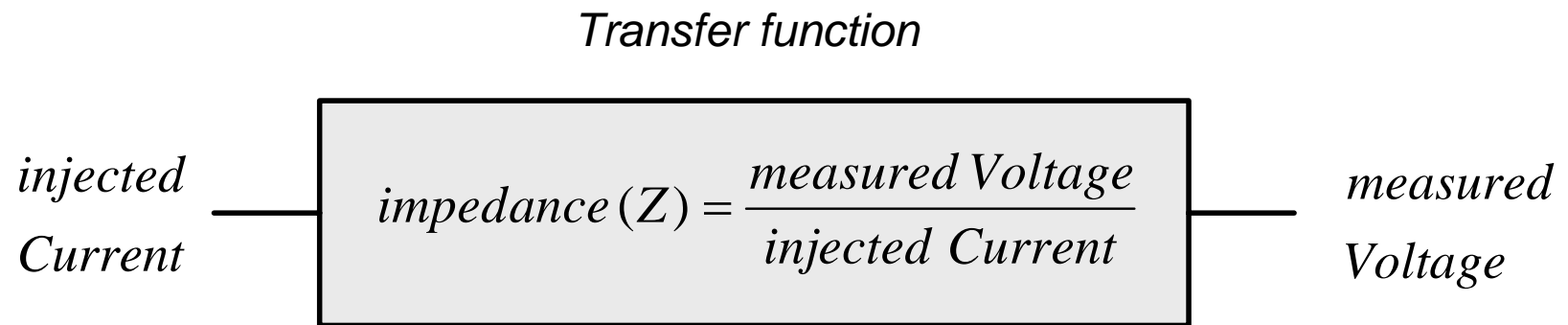
- ***development of a Complex Harmonic Impedance Measurement system, able to cope with these demands (the CHIME-system)***

Characterisations of the CHIME-system

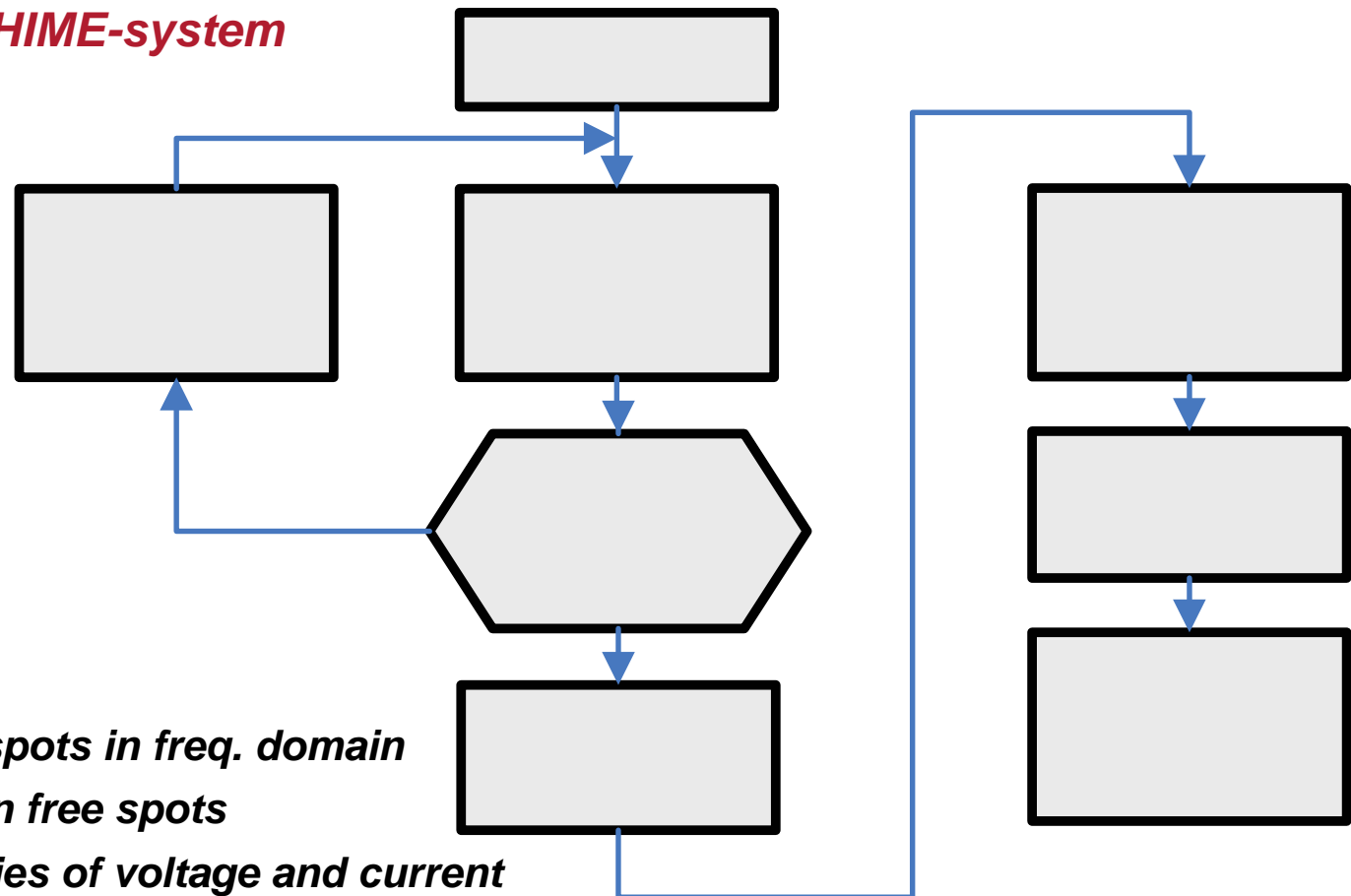
The CHIME-system:

- ***estimate the small signal grid impedance of a number of harmonics***
- ***does measurements while the grid is operating***
- ***has an acceptable level of current emission***
- ***can cope with changing load conditions***
- ***has a cooperation algorithm for multiple CHIME-systems***
- ***can be implemented in a Digital Signal Processor (DSP)***

Principle of the CHIME-system



Principle of the CHIME-system



The CHIME-system:

- *estimates free spots in freq. domain*
- *inject current on free spots*
- *collect time series of voltage and current*
- *does transformation to frequency domain*
- *calculates the impedance spectrum*

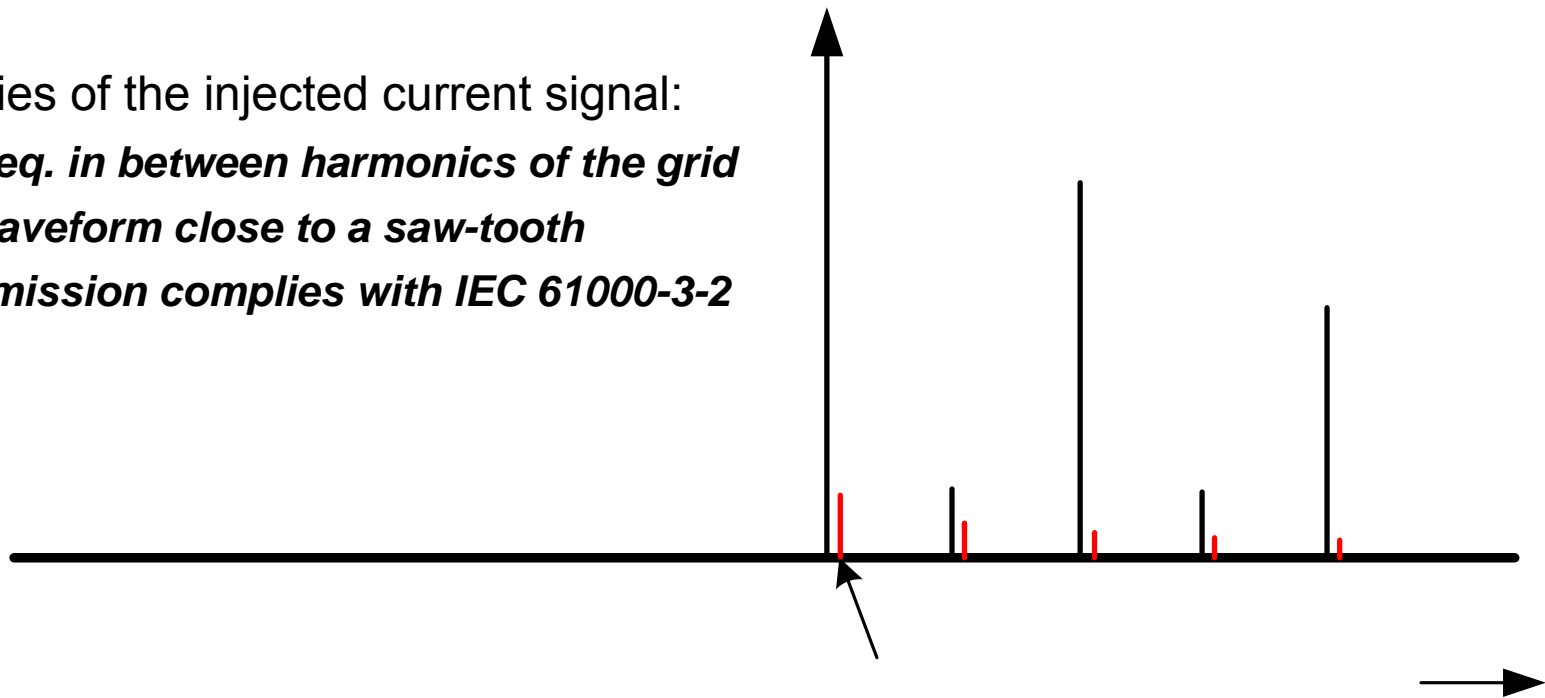
Current injection of the CHIME-system

$$F_{\text{measurement}} = hF_{\text{fundamental}} + F_{\text{shift}}$$

$h = \text{harmonic number}$

Properties of the injected current signal:

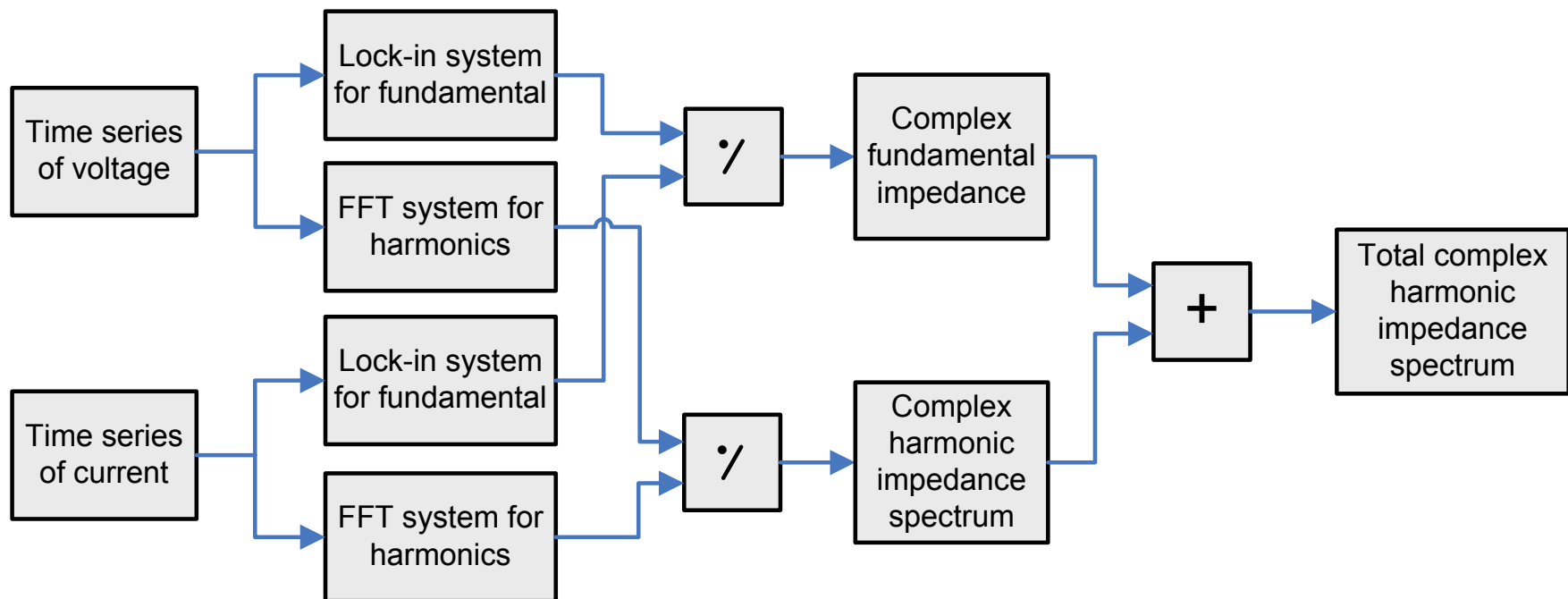
- *freq. in between harmonics of the grid*
- *waveform close to a saw-tooth*
- *emission complies with IEC 61000-3-2*



Calculation part of the CHIME-system

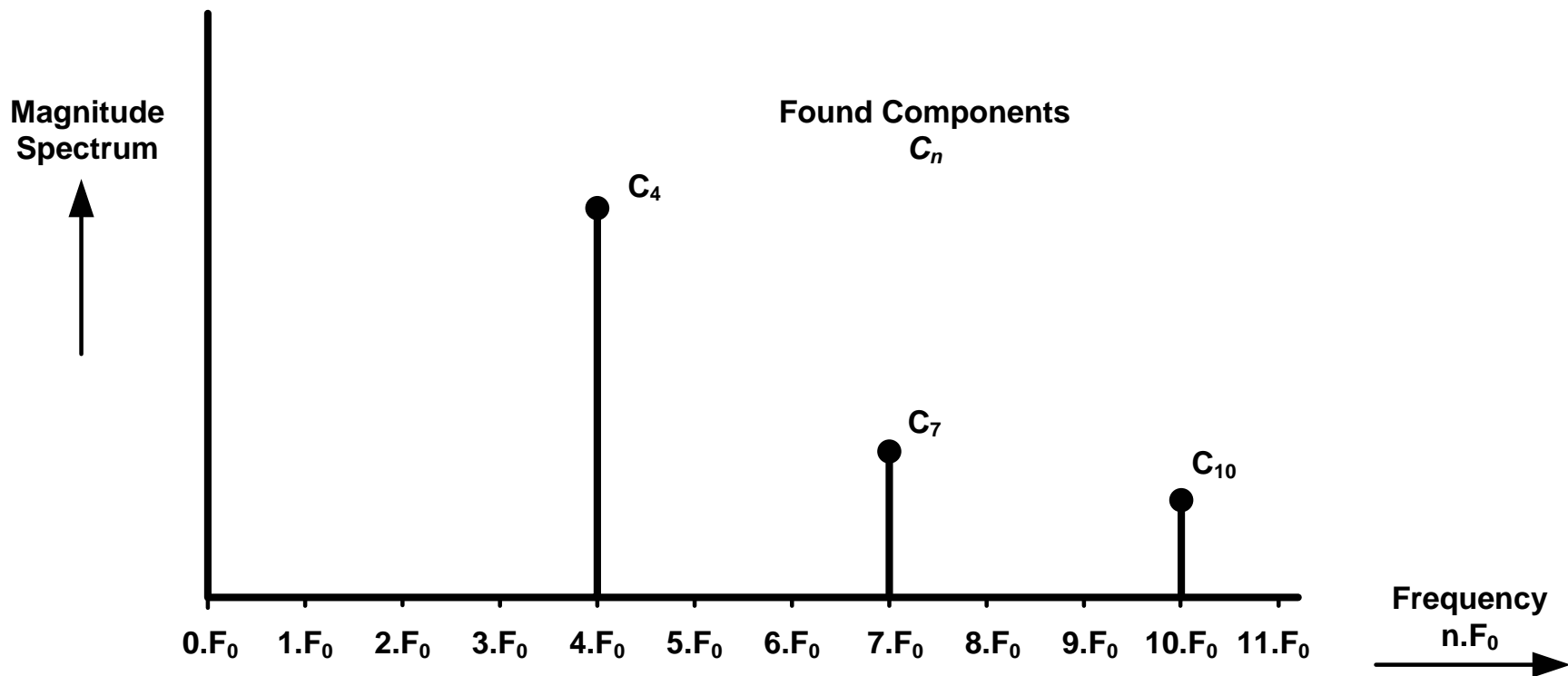
The CHIME-system:

- **combination of a Lock-in and Fast Fourier Transformation (FFT) system**
 - **Lock-in method for the fundamental impedance**
 - **FFT for harmonic impedances**



Fast Fourier Transformation (FFT)

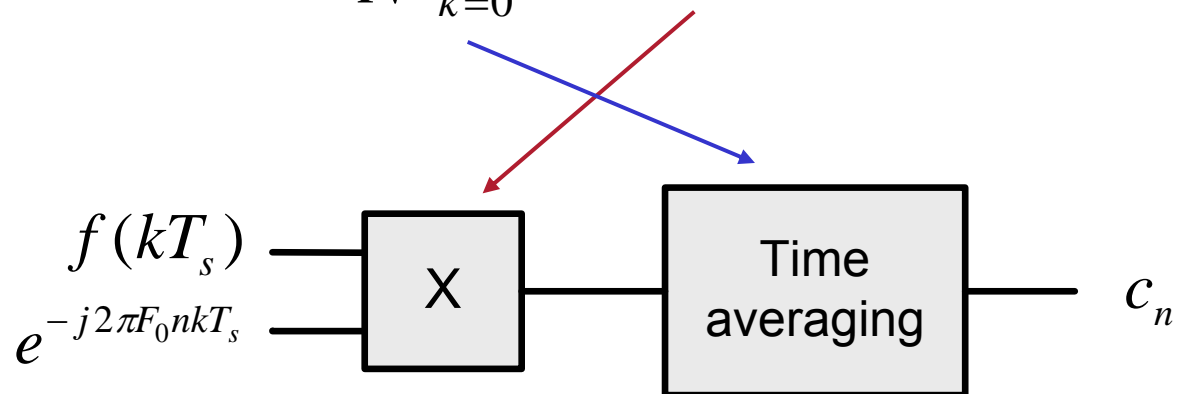
From function of sample time $f(kT_s)$ to function of frequency $f(F_0n)$



Fast Fourier Transformation (FFT)

From function of sample time $f(kT_s)$ to function of frequency $f(F_0n)$

FFT coefficients
$$c_n = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} f(kT_s) e^{-j2\pi F_0 n k T_s}$$

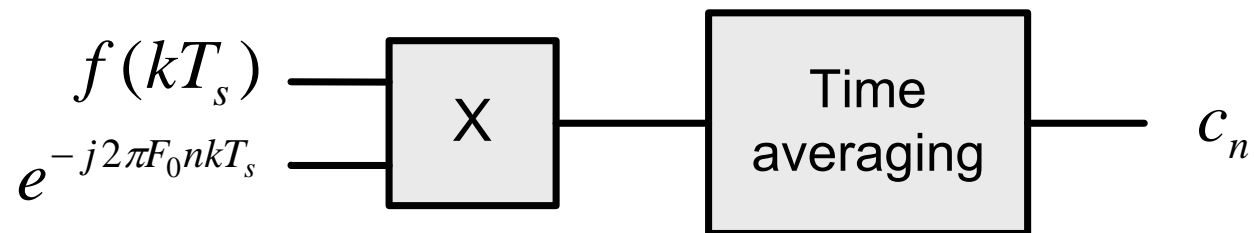


k number of the sample
 N total number of samples

F_0 transformation fundamental freq.
 n number of the coefficient

$$c_n = |c_n| e^{j\Phi_n}$$

FFT and the Lock-in principle



Lock-in system: optimized for estimation of one single coefficient C_n

FFT system: estimation of total number of N coefficients C_n

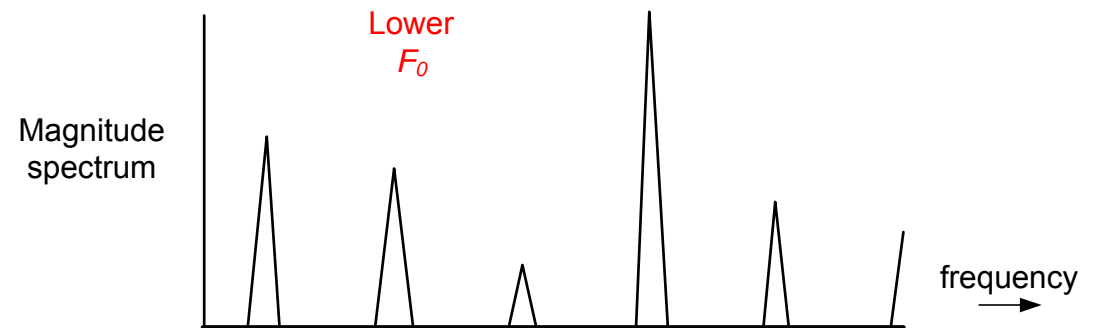
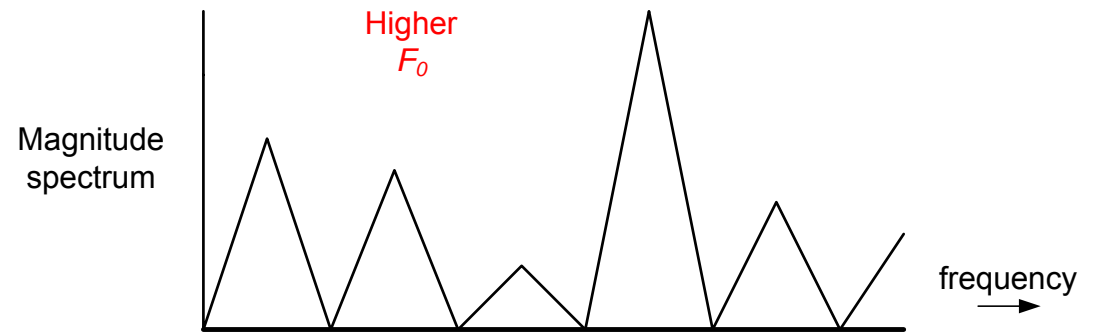
Resolution of the FFT (and the Lock-in)

$$F_0 = \frac{1}{T_s N}$$

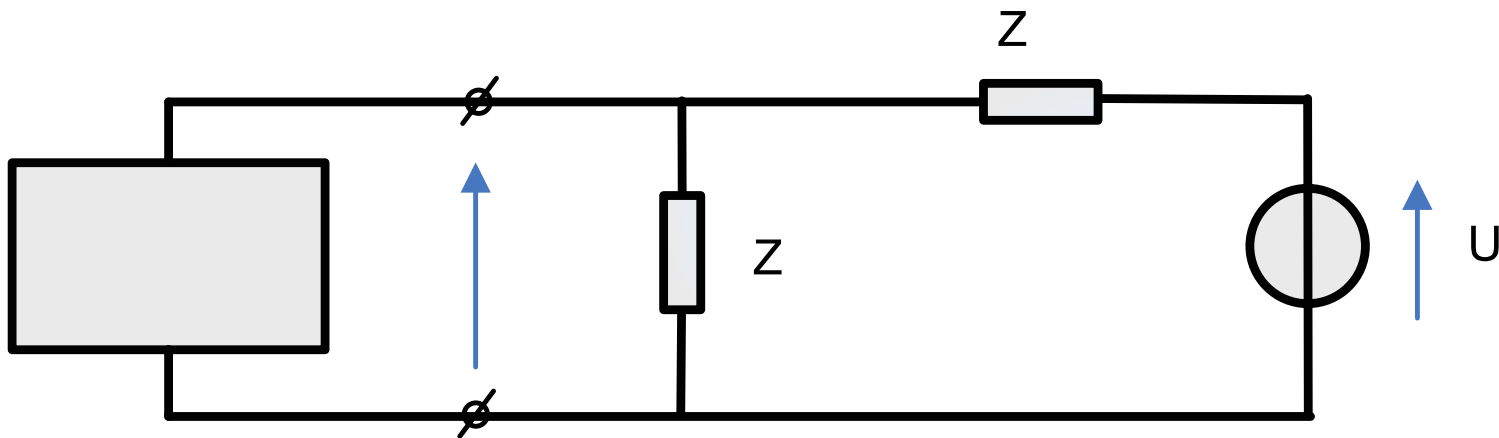
F_0 is the fundamental frequency of the transformation

F_0	
Fundamental impedance	Harmonic impedances
125 mHz	1 Hz

$f(F_0 n)$



simulation of the Chime-system



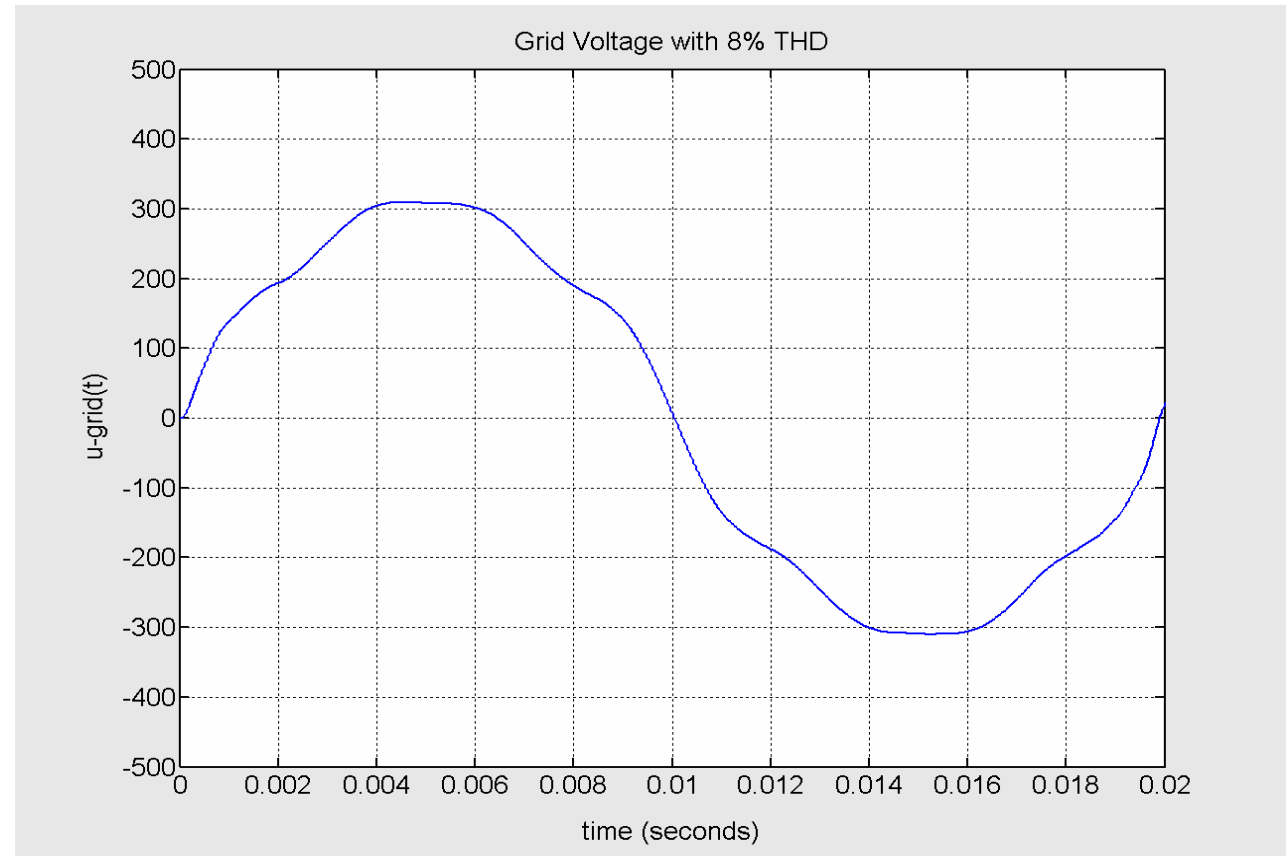
The measurement system is connected to a low-voltage grid

$$Z_{grid} = 0.4 + j0.25\Omega \quad \text{and} \quad Z_{load} = 23 - j100\Omega \quad \text{at } 50\text{Hz}$$

simulation of the Chime-system

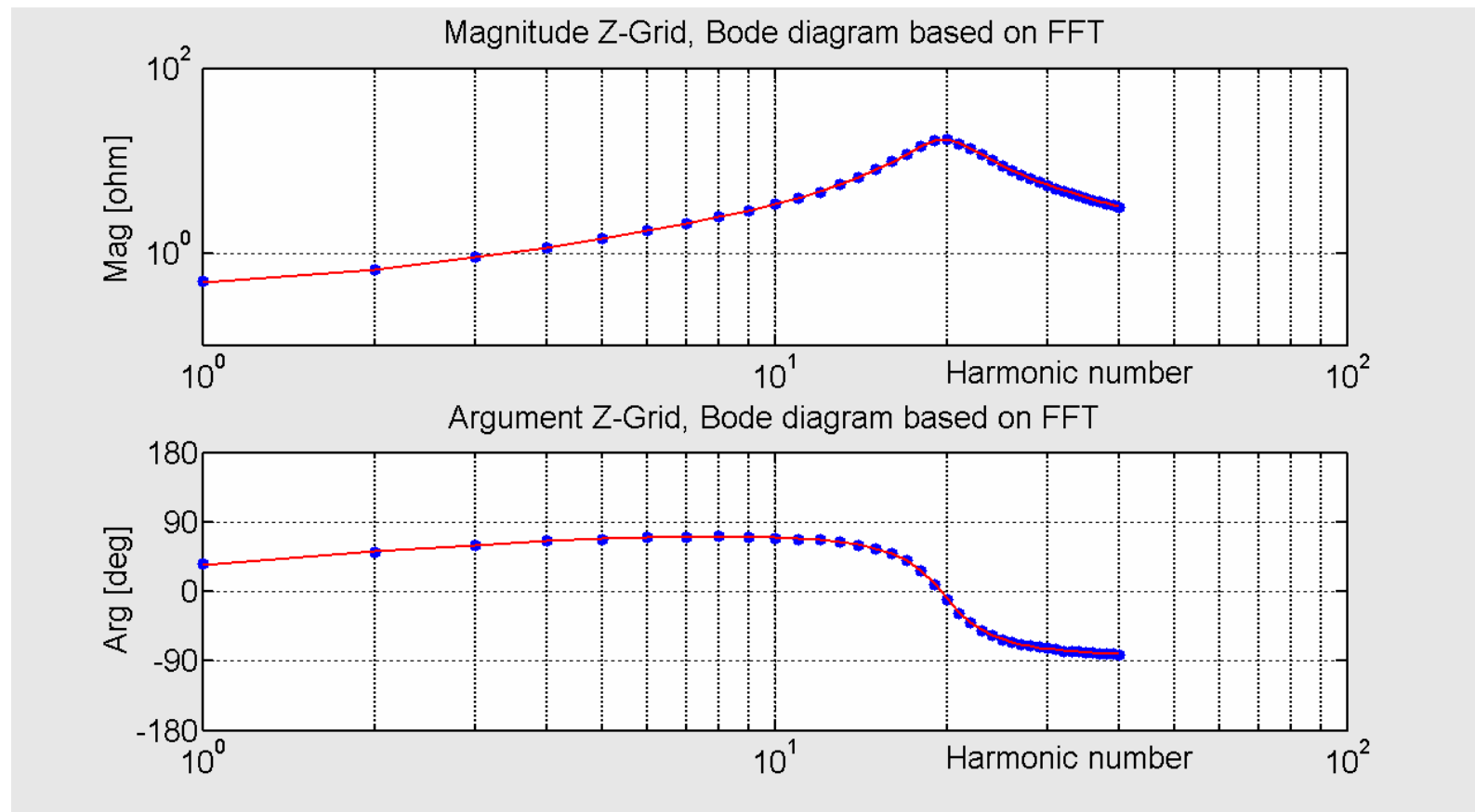
Grid voltage conditions:

- **THD of 8%**
- **added white noise of 1%**
- **frequencies varying $\pm 1\%$**

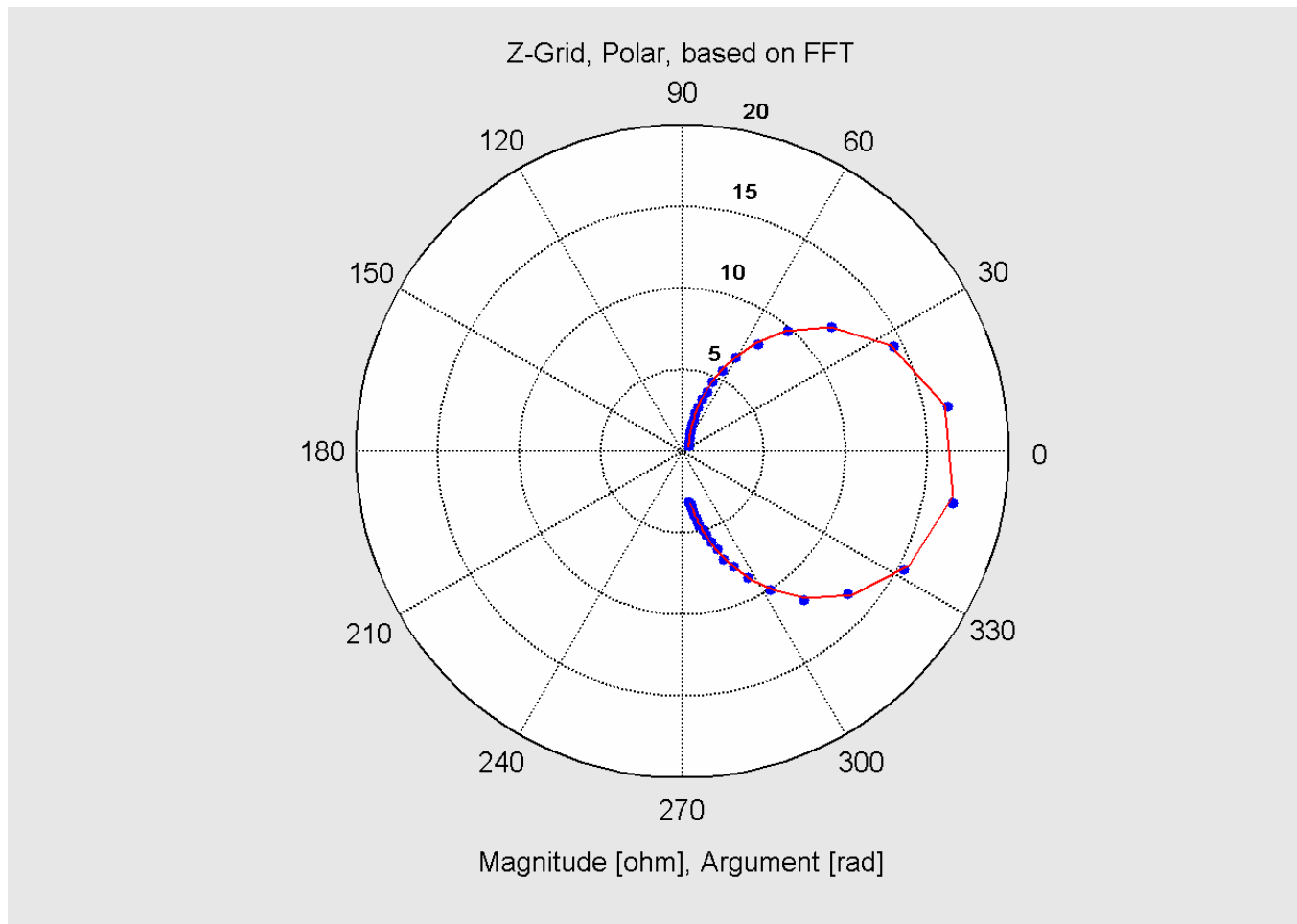


polluted grid voltage, to create a worst-case situation

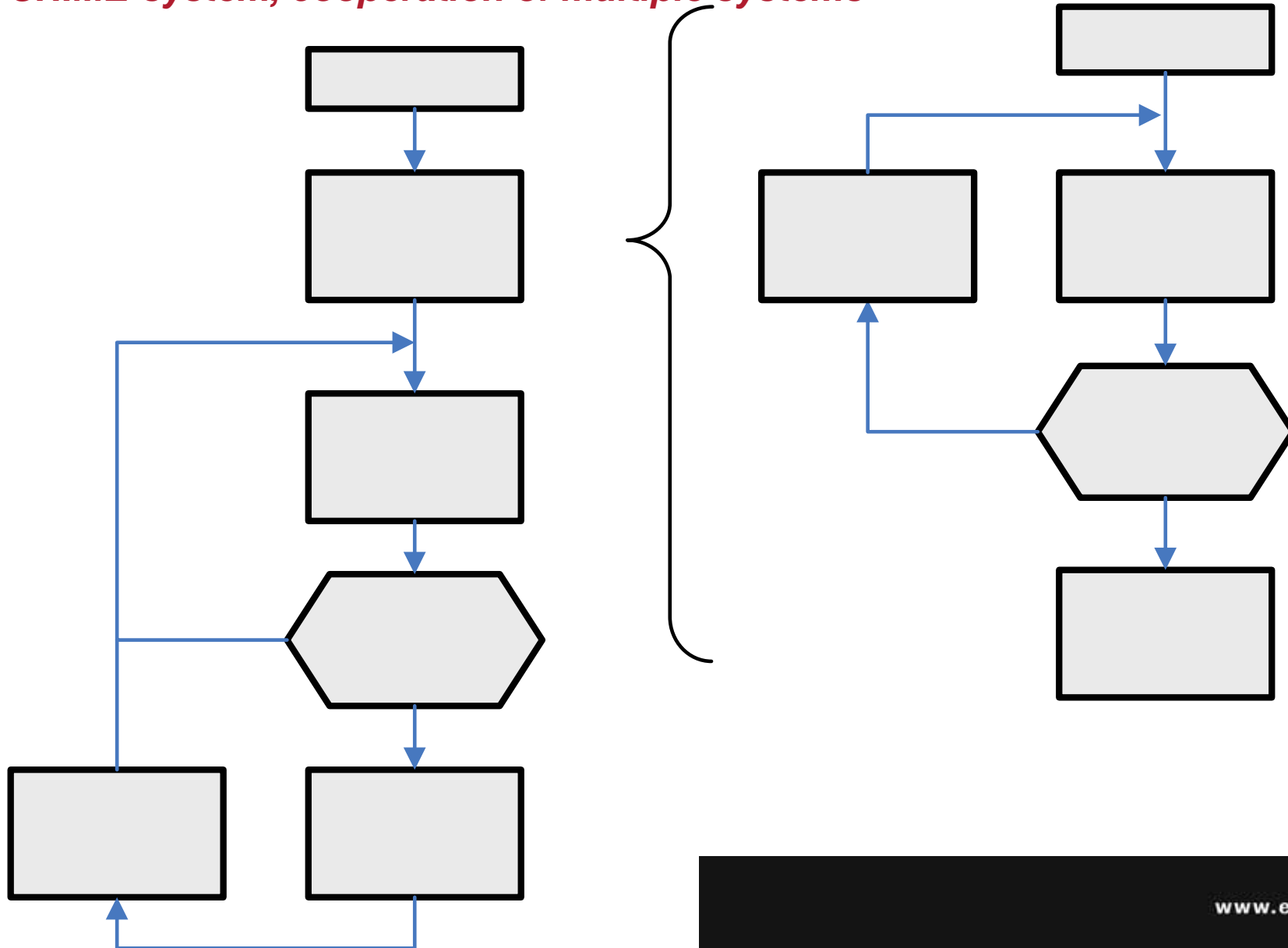
simulation results



simulation results



CHIME-system, cooperation of multiple systems



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Conclusions

The CHIME system works with two optimized systems, namely:

- ***a Lock-in system for the fundamental impedance***
- ***a FFT system for harmonic impedances***

Reason for the split:

- ***estimation of fundamental impedance ask for much more resolution***

Simulations show that the CHIME system is capable of operating under polluted grid voltage conditions

Plan of action

The CHIME system will be:

- ***implemented in a DSP of a grid connected Power Electronic Converter***
- ***tested in a laboratory and real grid***

***Thank you for your kind
attention***