

PSCAD Simulation of Grid-Tied Photovoltaic Systems and Total Harmonic Distortion Analysis

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Paper Structure

- PSCAD Model of Grid-Tied Photovoltaic System
 - Detailed description of all model components and the control blocks
- Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) Analysis
 - IEEE Std 929- 2000 "IEEE Recommended Practice for Utility Interface
 - of Photovoltaic (PV) Systems"
 - THD analysis using PSCAD
 - Effects of solar irradiation on both current and voltage THD

Model provided by PSCAD support team



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Operating at Maximum Power Point

Incremental Conductance Tracking Algorithm $\begin{cases} \Delta I / \Delta V = -I / V, & \text{at MPP} \\ \Delta I / \Delta V > -I / V, & \text{left of MPP} \end{cases}$ $\Delta I/\Delta V < -I/V$, right of MPP











- Voltage adjustment (step up or down)
- Galvanic insolation



Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) Analysis

Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) Analysis

- Harmonics:
 - are sinusoidal components of a periodic wave having a frequency that is at multiples of the fundamental frequency
- Generated in PV systems by the converters that are using switching techniques that generate signals that are not perfect sinusoidal.
- Utility grid is already being injected with harmonics by the non-linear load
 - Connecting PV systems will add a stress on the power quality of the grid.

IEEE Std 929- 2000

- "IEEE Recommended Practice for Utility Interface of Photovoltaic (PV) Systems"
 - 1. Total harmonic current distortion shall be less than 5% of the fundamental frequency current at rated inverter output.
 - 2. Each individual harmonic shall be limited as follows
 - If odd harmonic \rightarrow limits in the table
 - If even harmonic \rightarrow less than 25% of the odd harmonic limits listed

Odd Harmonic	Distortion Limit
$3^{rd} - 9^{th}$	< 4.0 %
$11^{th} - 15^{th}$	<~2.0~%
$17^{th} - 21^{st}$	< 1.5 %
$23^{rd} - 33^{rd}$	<~0.6~%
Above the 33^{rd}	<~0.3~%

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IEEE Std 929- 2000

- This standard is valid for medium and high voltage level electric utility
 - Simulated grid is 11 kV 60 Hz system (medium)

Voltage Class	Nominal Line-Line RMS Voltage
Low Voltage	< 600 V
Medium Voltage	600 V - 69 kV
High Voltage	$69 \ kV - 230 \ kV$
Extra High Voltage	$230 \ kV - 1100 \ kV$
Ultra High Voltage	$> 1100 \ kV$

- Calculation of Total Harmonic Distortion
 - Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) → Harmonic frequency components magnitude (each index)
 - 2. Using harmonic frequency components
 - Total Harmonic Distortion (%)
 - Individual Harmonic Distortion (%)



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- Expanding the harmonic index to 63
 - The harmonics with indices from 38 to 46 are violating the distortion

limits, which is 0.3%



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- IEEE Std 929- 2000
 - Limits were established for THD of the current at PCC
- It is a common practice, especially in the case of grid-tied PVs, to pay more attention to current THD analysis.
- WHY?

- Current THD Vs. Solar Irradiation
 - Current THD decreases as the Solar Irradiation increases



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- Voltage THD Vs. Solar Irradiation
 - Voltage THD is not affected by the varying Solar Irradiation



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- Current THD Vs. Solar Irradiation
 - PV systems operating under low solar irradiation values inject more

current harmonics into the utility grid than at high irradiation values.



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- This problem might force PV system operators to
 - Disconnect the PV system from the grid to avoid paying the high THD levels penalty specified by the utility operator.
 - Use better filtering techniques
 - Passive filters (RLC)
 - Shunt Active Power Filters (used for harmonic compensation)

Thank You

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