

## Hitachi Energy – AEDU/AMEU Namibia

Power Quality- Mitigating the impact of renewable energy generation on the Grid

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16 March 2023

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## A growing challenge

Power quality is a major concern for anyone involved in the generation, transmission and distribution of power, as well as for many industrial and commercial consumers.

The changing grid landscape including growth of renewable integration and non-conventional loads will draw more attention to power quality issues.

Our mission is to shape the future of a sustainable energy with pioneering technologies

“

### A Day Without Power

For large companies, the cost of an outage can escalate into the millions of dollars per hour of downtime. In fact, the DoE recently estimated that outages are costing the U.S. economy \$150 billion annually

Studies have shown that the cost of data center outage has grown to more than \$8,000 per minute

For large manufacturing enterprises, a single hour of downtime tops the \$5 million mark

For large retailers, that cost is even higher, reaching upwards of \$5 million

0.1% down of availability can lead to 90% up of outage-related costs

”





Good power quality is a measure of the availability, quality and efficiency of the electricity being supplied and utilized on a consistent basis. It leads to higher reliability and availability of the supply network, improved energy-efficiency, industrial productivity and eco-efficiency with lower environment impact

## HOW TO ACHIEVE GOOD POWER QUALITY?

### Analyze



### Optimize



### Realize

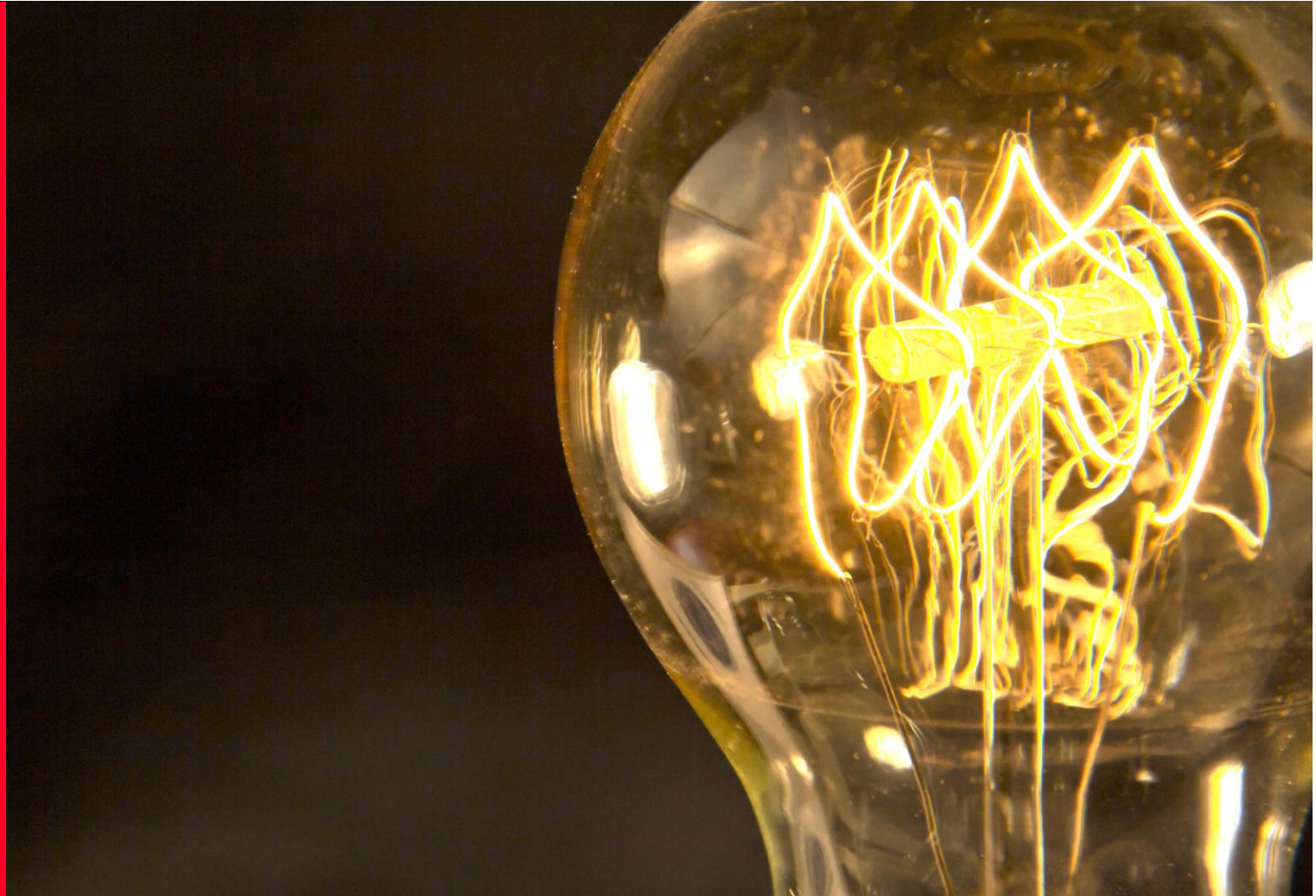


## Your partner in handling unexpected events

Our solutions are deployed worldwide to ensure reliable power supplies and to ride-through contingencies.

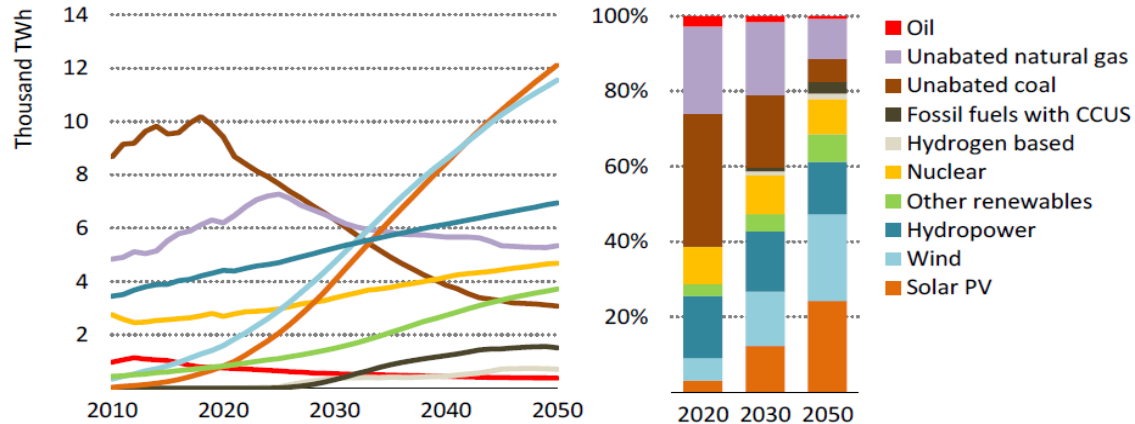
We take our electricity for granted until the unexpected happens:

- Blackout
- Congestion
- Contingencies
- Flicker
- Generation loss
- Harmonics
- Overvoltage
- Power oscillation
- Reverse power flow
- Sensitive loads
- Voltage collapse
- Voltage unbalance



## Electricity generation

- Electricity generation is estimated to more than double in the next three decades
- By 2050, renewables are forecasted to reach new heights, and represent 70% of the energy mix



## Challenges of change in Generation mix



### Increase level of renewables

- Lower system stability / reliability/inertia
- Increased harmonics
- Voltage stability issues
- Reactive power



### From centralized to distributed

- More complex system controls
- Microgrid deployments
- Reverse flow issues



### Energy storage deployment

- Increased level of harmonics
- More complex system controls
- Energy support duration uncertainty



Power quality challenges	Impact
<b>Reactive power demand</b> in network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sub-optimal utilization of installed capacity</li><li>• Induction generators (in wind turbines) unable to feed reactive power</li><li>• Penalties from utility for violating stipulated limits or approval for grid connections</li><li>• Voltage drop, higher loss.</li></ul>
<b>Harmonics</b> injected into the grid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High stress on network</li><li>• Equipment failure, malfunctioning and lifetime reduction e.g.- equipment overheating (transformers, motors, ...)</li><li>• Overheating of cables- Skin &amp; Proximity effect</li></ul>
<b>Voltage variation</b> , due to <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Weather changes affecting generation</li><li>– Connection / disconnection of generation capacity</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unstable power network</li><li>• Stress on the electrical infrastructure (e.g. switchgear), leading to premature aging or higher risk of failure</li></ul>
<b>Load imbalance</b> created by connection of single-phase solar inverters (in LV distribution networks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High stress on network, leading to potential failures</li></ul>



## Power Quality- Not only Challenge for Renewable but also for the entire electrical value chain

- Transmission & Distribution, Industry & Large commercial and Transportation.

### Generation



- Generators not allowed to connect to the grid
- Higher stress on generators leading to premature failure/erratic behavior
- Higher cost of electricity due to losses in the grid and higher running costs of generators



### Renewable generation Residential and small commercial

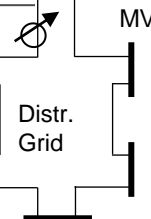


- Damage to sensitive equipment (PCs, UPS-systems, Drives)

### Grid

#### Transmission grid

- Poor utilization of network capacity
- Voltage drop
- Higher losses



### Industry and large commercial

- Non-compliance to grid codes
- Penalties
- Lower productivity
- Increase in running cost
- Frequent outages and downtime
- Potentially higher CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



### Transportation

Single phase network  
(DC, 50 Hz or 16.7 Hz)



STATIC Frequency converter

- Higher harmonics leads to Equipment failure, malfunctioning and lifetime reduction e.g. - equipment overheating (transformers, motors, ...)
- Low PF



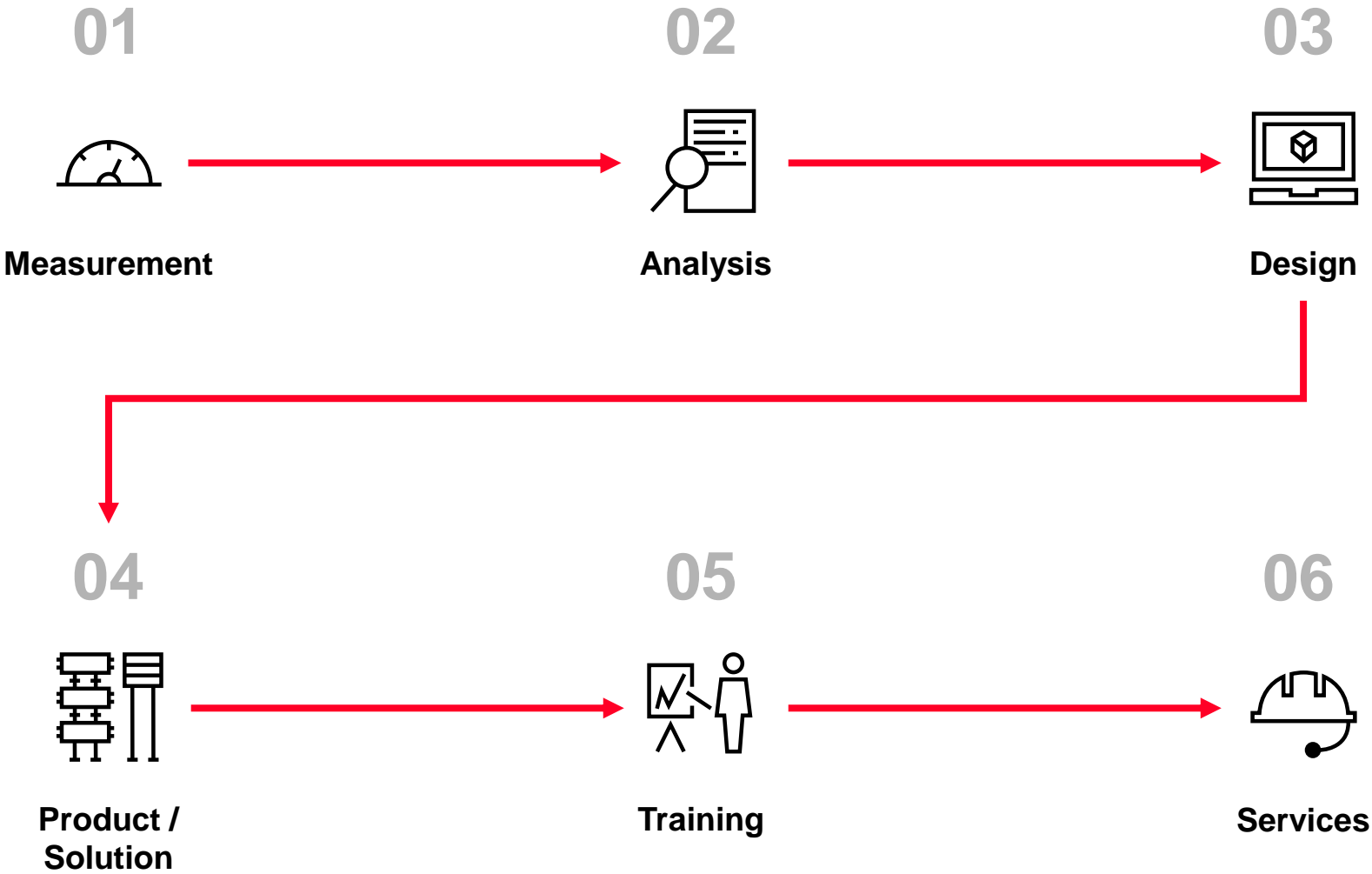
So, simply poor Power Quality costs lot of money, time and poor customer satisfaction.

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# Power Quality Solutions

Solutions to help renewables integration





## Benefits of power quality solutions for renewables



Increase **Capacity utilization** of renewable generators



Support **Revenue maximization**



Minimize **Voltage disruptions** caused in grid by renewable generation variations



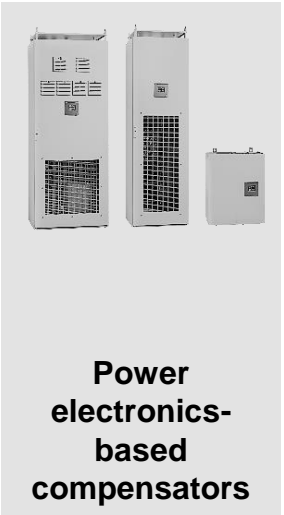
Open rack capacitor banks



Metal-enclosed capacitor banks/  
harmonic filter banks



Passive harmonic filters

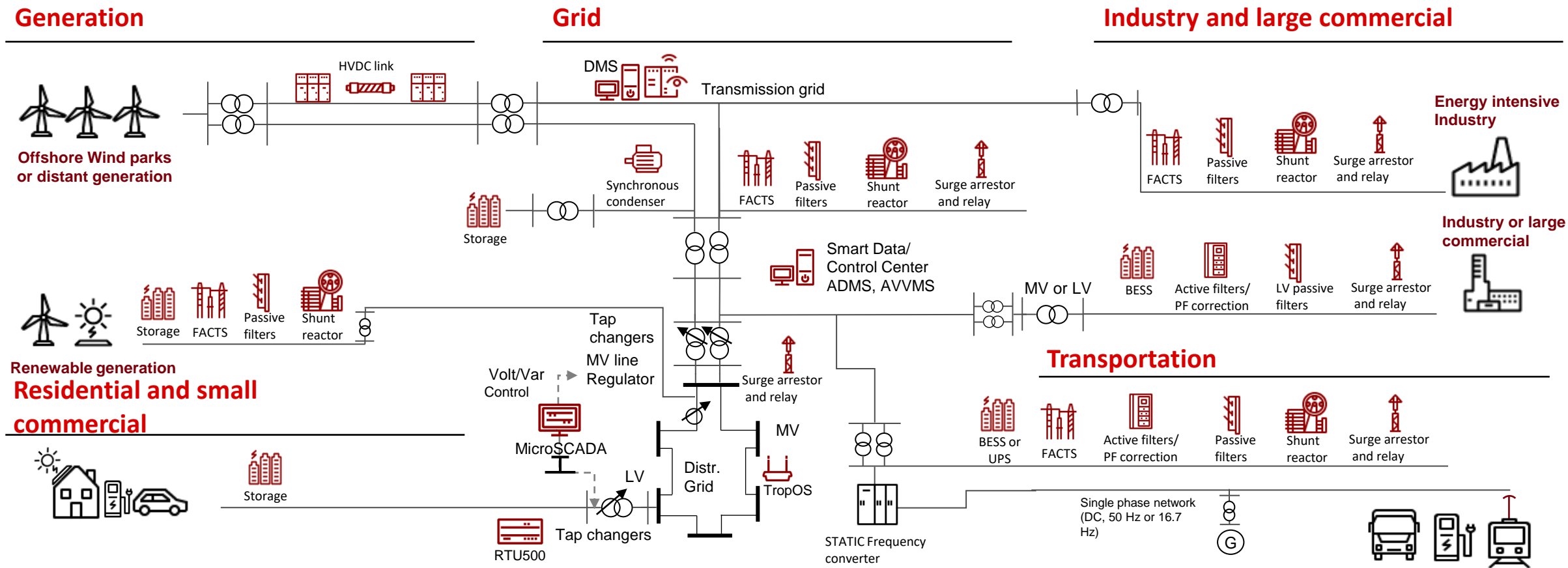


Power electronics-based compensators



Energy storage

Power Quality Solutions – Generation, Transmission & Distribution, Industry & commercial and Transportation





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# References

Power quality solutions supporting renewables  
integration

## Segment: Solar

### Customer profile

- One of the largest single site solar PV generation facility, located in the Middle East region
- Planned capacity: 1.5 GW (in different stages)

### Customer power quality challenge

- Meeting dynamic reactive power requirement at incomer level of power plant
- Ensure optimum utilization of installed capacity

### Solution by Hitachi Energy

- Metal enclosed capacitor bank ABBACUS: total 270 Mvar (16 units of 3 \* 5 Mvar stages), with air core detuned reactors

### Customer benefits

- Stable and efficient operation of solar farm
- Compliance of utility grid code





Background

- Awarded seven contracts related to a large solar (photovoltaic) project in Angola.

Project scope



- The project is divided in seven different contracts, one for each plant. Hitachi Energy scope includes high voltage substations.
- The rest of the scope is electrical equipment for transferring the DC received from the solar panels to AC on the right voltage level for connection to the main grid or local network at the location for each plant respectively

Project highlight or significant info

- The project is stated to be Sub-Saharan Africa's largest solar project by our customer MCA.

Impact

- Contributing to the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 7 – increasing access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy for Angola's 30 million people.

		Booked in	Dec '19
PGGI			
Global Product Group	Dry & Traction	 Country	Angola
Segment	Renewables		
<b>Product Name &amp; Scope</b> 7 x contracts for HV substations Electrical equipment for transferring the DC received from the solar panels to AC on the right voltage level for connection to the main grid or local network at the location for each plant respectively			



## Segment: Wind

### Customer profile

- Onshore wind farm in Oceania
- 13 units of wind turbines, with total generation capacity ~19.5 MW

### Customer power quality challenge

- Regulate harmonic distortion in Medium Voltage (MV) distribution network while injecting wind power
- Offer reactive power support to optimize wind turbine output and adhere to grid code limits

### Solution by Hitachi Energy

- Active harmonic filters: 3 units of 450 A each (containerized solution)
- Low-voltage solution (440 V), connected to MV bus through dedicated transformer

### Customer benefits

- Suppression of harmonics in output
- Stable and efficient operation of the wind farm
- Assured compliance to grid code



## Presence across Renewable segment

### Windfarm project, Sweden

Country: Sweden

Customer issue:

- Harmonic pollution & voltage support

Power quality solution from ABB: Mechanically switched 170 kV 400 Mvar + 200 Mvar Damped Filter banks

Result:

- To improve the power quality by providing voltage stability in the network & harmonic suppression
- To meet the grid code requirement



## Market

- Penetration of renewables and their support for system operations redefines some power quality aspects
- Power quality aspects remain a relevant topic for the electrical networks- Generation, Transmission, Distribution & Load side.
- New load demand- E Mobility, expansion of data centers, etc demands power quality.

## Technology

- Power electronics utilized for grid interface, improving productivity.
- Control of harmonics, transient and steady state phenomena need attention
- Reactive power management- Both Passive & Active technology.

## Hitachi Energy

- We have vast expertise and experience with power quality solutions
- Our portfolio covers all voltage levels and applications in relevant market segments
- Our global presence supports your power quality needs



# The changing power landscape

Many drivers – one common need

## Generation



Increasing energy production



Integration of renewables



Deal with distributed generation



**Need for good  
Power Quality**

## Consumers



Increasing power consumption



New grids in emerging markets



Faster and stronger  
transportation systems

## Transmission and Distribution



Aging infrastructure



Changing regulations  
grid code compliance

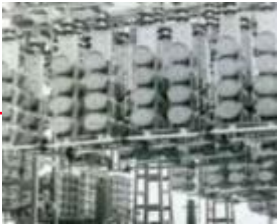


Energy trading  
between regions



Reversible  
power flow

# A relentless innovator in power quality



Meeting increased demands on power grids

**1948**

FSC – Fixed Series Compensation



Keeping networks stable

**1970**

SVC – Static Var Compensation



Providing more power for railway lines

**1972**

SFC – Static Frequency Converters



Transmitting more power and controlling its flow

**1998**

TCSC – Thyristor Controlled Series



Enhancing grid voltage stability

**1997**

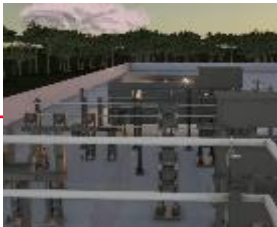
STATCOM – Static Compensator



Making the most of decades of experience in SVCs and STATCOMs

**2016**

Hybrid STATCOM (SVC + STATCOM)



Front runner in addressing new grid challenges

**2017**

Synchronous Condenser and STATCOM “H-SC”



One step ahead in reliability and efficiency

**2018**

MMC based multilevel SFC

Complete STATCOM  
portfolio from

3

Mvar

up to

425

Mvar

with one single  
converter



IGBT

$\pm 3\text{Mvar} \sim \pm 20\text{ Mvar}$

STATCOM  
for Distributed Power



IGCT

$\pm 20\text{Mvar} \sim \pm 40\text{Mvar}$

PCS 6000



IGCT

$\pm 50\text{Mvar} \sim \pm 125\text{Mvar}$



IGBT

$\pm 100\text{Mvar} \sim \pm 425\text{Mvar}$

SVC Light®

## Range and configuration

- The ranges of the different STATCOMs are not rigid, meaning that they might overlap their "specific ranges"
- Parallel connection of SVC Light® IGCT may be used for selected projects as alternative to SVC Light® IGBT or two PCS6000 in parallel can be an alternative to one SVC Light® IGCT

## Selection criteria

- The selection of converter solution should be done related to:
- Capability of fulfilling application requirements in optimal way
  - Impact on other subsystems for optimizing the overall system cost, footprint, reliability and losses



### Dynamic Shunt Compensation



#### SVC Classic

- Improved voltage control and power quality
- Load balancing
- Flicker mitigation
- Increased productivity



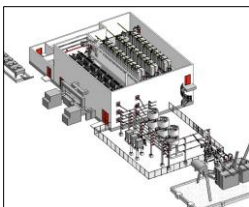
#### STATCOM

- Similar benefits as for SVC Classic
- More robust in weak grids
- Higher performance flicker mitigation
- Reduced footprint



#### Synchronous Condenser

- Increase of short circuit power
- Increased network inertia
- Voltage fluctuation damping (+/- Mvar control)



#### E-STATCOM

- Similar benefits as for STATCOM
- Increased network inertia
- Increase of short circuit power

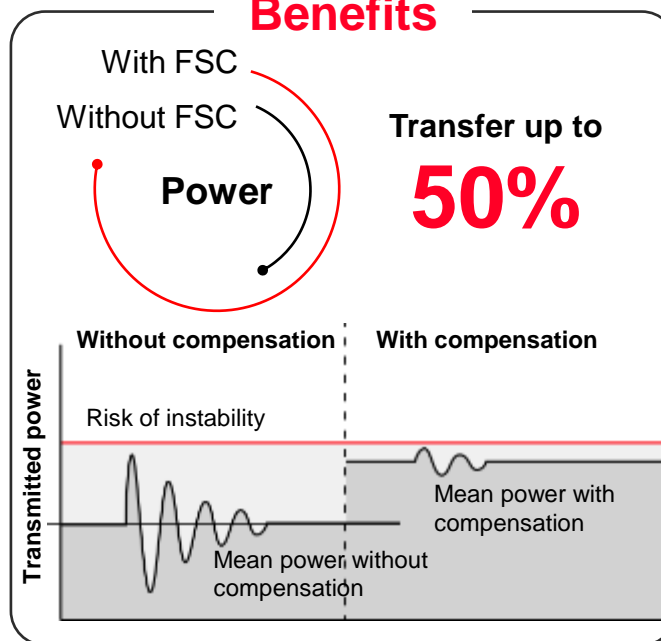
### Series Compensation



#### Fixed Series Compensation

- Increased power transfer capability
- Improved voltage and transient stability
- Improved voltage profile along the line

#### Benefits



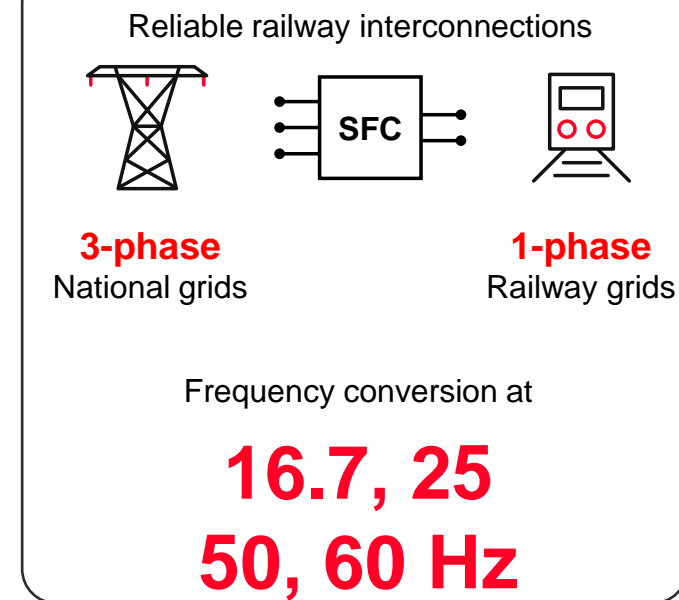
### Static Frequency Conversion



#### Rail Static Frequency Converter (SFC)

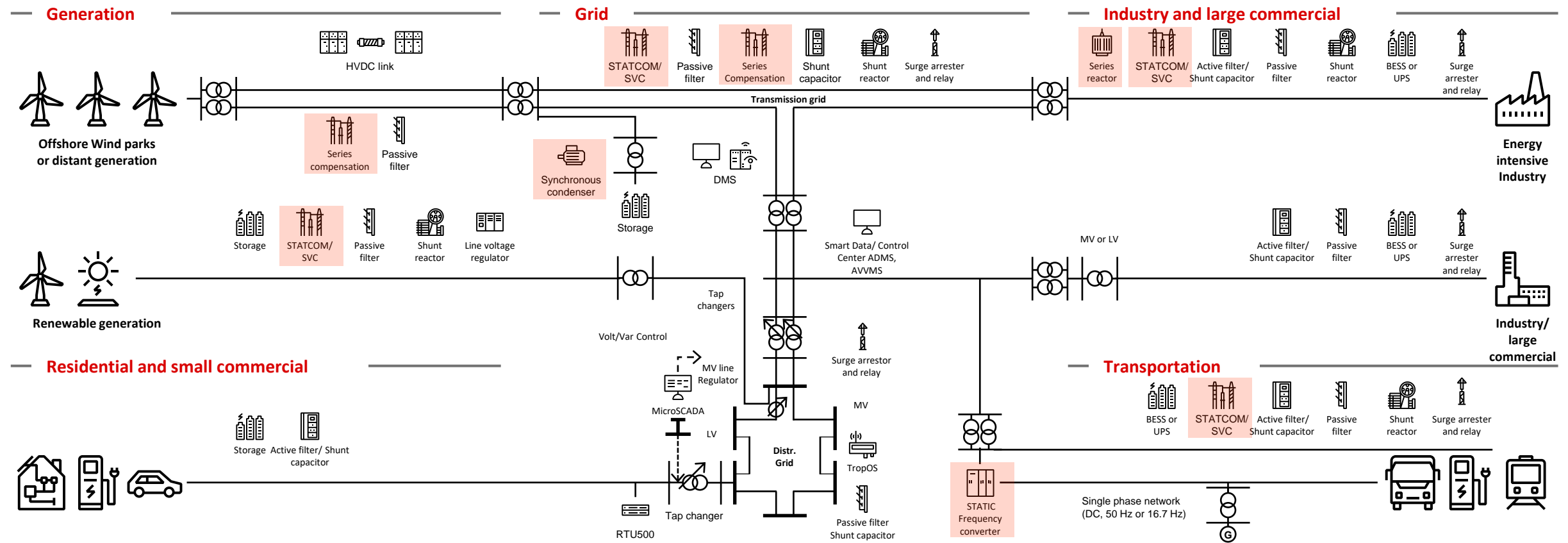
- Active power in-feeding 3 phases-1 phase to 16,7/25Hz, 50/60 Hz
- Full decoupling of grids
  - Independent, fast control of frequency, voltage, active and reactive power on both sides
  - Connection to weak grids

#### Benefits



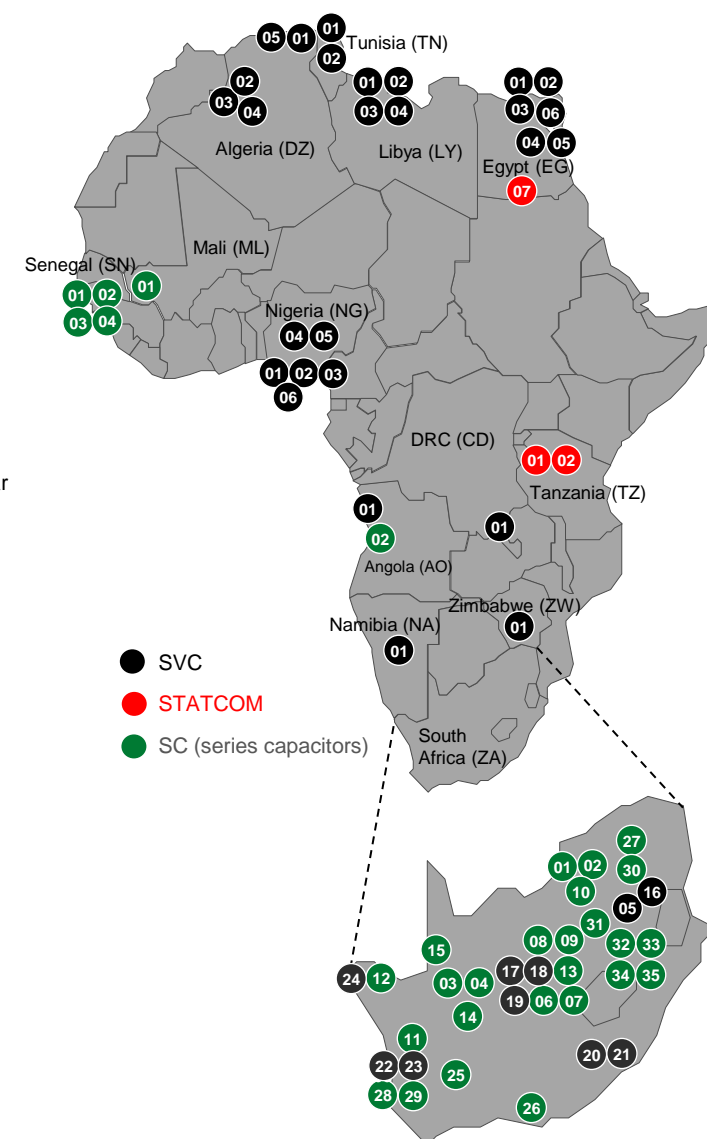
# Power Quality – FACTS

Applications & locations



# References for FACTS installations in Africa

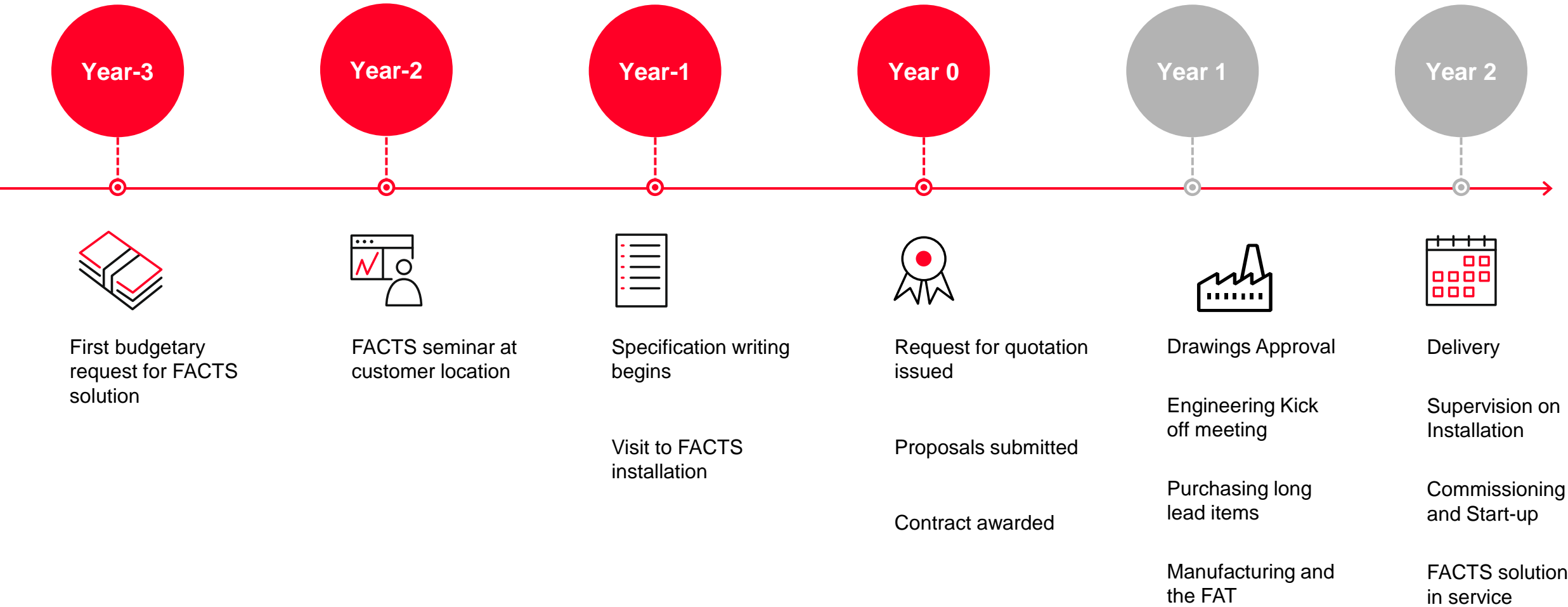
AO01: Luanda, 1985 SVC 15 kV, 0/+9 Mvar	EG06: NPSS, 2014 SVC 22 kV, 0/+85 Mvar	NG06: Sagamu steel, 2012 SVC 33 kV, 0/+40 Mvar	ZA05: ESKOM, 1972 Vanderbijlpark SVC 30 kV	ZA18: Kimberley mine, 1984 SVC 2 11 kV, 0/+6 Mvar	ZA31: ESKOM, 2008 Mercury SC 765 kV, 1125 Mvar
AO02: ENE, 2006 Gabela SC 220 kV, 30 Mvar	EG07: EETC, 2020 East Ouyinat STATCOM 220 kV, -200/+200 Mvar	SN01: SOGEM, 1999 Dagana 1 SC 225 kV, 23 Mvar	ZA06: ESKOM, 1973 Luckhoff 1 SC 400 kV, 530 Mvar	ZA19: Kimberley mine, 1984 SVC 3 11 kV, 0/+6 Mvar	ZA32: ESKOM, 2008 Alpha 1 SC 765 kV, 450 Mvar
CD01: SNEL, 2011 Karavia SVC 220 kV, -75/+75 Mvar	LY01: Tripoli 1, 1981 SVC 230 kV, 0/+50 Mvar	SN02: SOGEM, 1999 Dagana 2 SC 225 kV, 23 Mvar	ZA07: ESKOM, 1973 Luckhoff 2 SC 400 kV, 530 Mvar	ZA20: Middelburg mine, 1993 SVC 1 33 kV, 0/+85 Mvar	ZA33: ESKOM, 2008 Alpha 2 SC 765 kV, 450 Mvar
DZ01: El Hadjar, 1977 SVC 63 kV	LY02: Tripoli 2, 1981 SVC 230 kV, 0/+50 Mvar	SN03: SOGEM, 2000 Matam 1 SC 225 kV, 23 Mvar	ZA08: ESKOM, 1973 Victoria 1 SC 400 kV	ZA21: Middelburg mine, 1993 SVC 2 33 kV, 0/+165 Mvar	ZA34: ESKOM, 2008 Beta 1 SC 765 kV, 1350 Mvar
DZ02: Sonelgaz, 1995 Bechar 1 SVC 220 kV, -10/+40 Mvar	LY03: Tripoli 3, 1981 SVC 230 kV, 0/+50 Mvar	SN04: SOGEM, 2000 Matam 2 SC 225 kV, 23 Mvar	ZA09: ESKOM, 1973 Victoria 2 SC 400 kV	ZA22: Saldanha steel, 1996 SVC 1 33 kV, 0/+60 Mvar	ZA35: ESKOM, 2008 Beta 2 SC 765 kV, 1350 Mvar
DZ03: Sonelgaz, 1995 Bechar 2 SVC 220 kV, -10/+40 Mvar	LY04: Tripoli 4, 1981 SVC 230 kV, 0/+50 Mv	TN01: El Fouladh 1, 1975 SVC 11 kV, 0/+45 Mvar	ZA10: ESKOM, 1974 Nestor 2 SC 400 kV	ZA23: Saldanha steel, 1996 SVC 2 33 kV, 0/+165 Mvar	ZW01: ZESA, 1994 Insukamini SVC 330 kV, -100/+200 Mvar
DZ04: Sonelgaz, 1995 Naama SVC 220 kV, -10/+40 Mvar	ML01: SOGEM, 2000 Kayes SC 225 kV, 23 Mvar	TN02: El Fouladh 2, 2006 SVC 11 kV, 0/+45 Mvar	ZA11: ESKOM, 1975 Aurora SC 400 kV	ZA24: Namakwa steel 1997 SVC 33 kV, -6/+86 Mvar	
DZ05: AQS, 2015 SVC 33 kV, 0/+320 Mvar	<b>NA01: NamPower, 1999 Auas SVC 400 kV, -250/+80 Mvar</b>	TZ01: Anglogold, 2022 Geita 1 STATCOM 33 kV, -12/+12 Mvar	ZA12: ESKOM, 1975 Juno SC 400 kV	ZA25: ESKOM, 2002 Bacchus SC 400 kV, 247 Mvar	
EG01: EASRCO, 2003 SVC 33 kV, 0/+160 Mvar	NG01: Delta steel 1, 1977 SVC 33 kV	TZ02: Anglogold, 2022 Geita 2 STATCOM 33 kV, -12/+12 Mvar	ZA13: ESKOM, 1975 Helios SC 400 kV	ZA26: ESKOM, 2002 Proteus 1 SC 400 kV, 230 Mvar	
EG02: Esisco 1, 2007 SVC 33 kV, 0/+195 Mvar	NG02: Delta steel 2, 1977 SVC 33 kV	ZA01: ESKOM, 1972 Nestor 1 SC 400 kV	ZA14: ESKOM, 1975 Kronos SC 400 kV	ZA27: ESKOM, 2008 Serumula SC 400 kV, 879 Mvar	
EG03: Esisco 2, 2008 SVC 33 kV, 0/+195 Mvar	NG03: Delta steel 3, 1977 SVC 33 kV	ZA02: ESKOM, 1972 Nestor 3 SC 400 kV	ZA15: ESKOM, 1975 Aries SC 400 kV	ZA28: ESKOM, 2008 Iziko 1 SC 400 kV, 679 Mvar	
EG04: IIC steel 1, 2014 SVC 22 kV, 0/+85 Mvar	NG04: Ajaokuta 1, 1980 SVC 11 kV, 0/+9 Mvar	ZA03: ESKOM, 1972 Komsberg 1 SC 400 kV, 237 Mvar	ZA16: ESKOM, 1978 Ferrum SVC 132 kV, 30 Mvar	ZA29: ESKOM, 2008 Iziko 2 SC 400 kV, 697 Mvar	
EG05: IIC steel 2, 2014 SVC 22 kV, 0/+85 Mvar	NG05: Ajaokuta 2, 1980 SVC 11 kV, 0/+7 Mvar	ZA04: ESKOM, 1972 Komsberg 2 SC 400 kV, 216 Mvar	ZA17: Kimberley mine, 1984 SVC 1 11 kV, 0/+6 Mvar	ZA30: ESKOM, 2008 Perseus SC 765 kV, 900 Mvar	



# Example of FACTS project development

## Proactive phase

## Execution Phase







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