

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



Microgrids – iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
Part 2: Guidelines for operation
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IEC TS 62898-2:2018

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MICROGRIDS –

Part 2: Guidelines for operation

FOREWORD

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- the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but no immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard.

Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC TS 62898-2, which is a technical specification, has been prepared by subcommittee 8B: Decentralized Electrical Energy Systems, of IEC technical committee 8: Systems aspects of electrical energy supply.

The text of this technical specification is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
8B/3/DTS	8B/13B/RVDTS

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical specification can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62898 series, published under the general title *Microgrids*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- transformed into an International standard,
- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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INTRODUCTION

Microgrids can serve different purposes depending on the primary objectives of their applications. They are usually seen as means to facilitate the management of grid contingency and the local optimization of energy supply by controlling distributed energy resources (DER). Microgrids also present a way to provide electricity supply in remote areas and to use clean and renewable energy as a systemic approach for rural electrification.

IEC TS 62898 series is intended to provide with comprehensive guidelines and requirements for microgrid projects.

IEC TS 62898-1 mainly covers the following issues:

- 1) determination of microgrid purposes and application;
- 2) preliminary study necessary for microgrid planning, including resource analysis, load forecast, DER planning and power system planning;
- 3) principles of microgrid technical requirements that should be specified during planning stage;
- 4) microgrid evaluation to select an optimal microgrid planning scheme.

IEC TS 62898-2 mainly covers the following issues:

- a) response characteristic requirements of microgrids under different operation modes;
- b) the basic control strategies and methods under different operation modes;
- c) the requirements of electrical energy storage (EES), communication and monitoring under different operation modes;
- d) the principle of relay protection under different operation modes;
- e) basic requirements of synchronization and reclosing during mode transfer;
- f) principle for power quality, EMC, maintenance and test of microgrid.

Microgrids can be stand-alone or be the sub-system of the smart grid. The technical requirements in this document are intended to be consistent and in line with:

- system requirements from IEC System Committee Smart Energy (e.g. Use Cases “microgrid” to come);
- IEC 62786 requirements for connection of generators intended to be operated in parallel with the grid;
- basic rules from IEC TC 64 and TC 99 for safety and quality of power distribution within installations (essentially through coordination of protective devices in the different operation modes);
- IEC TS 62257 series (IEC TC 82) with respect to rural electrification;
- IEC TS 62749 with respect to power quality.

MICROGRIDS –

Part 2: Guidelines for operation

1 Scope

The purpose of this document is to provide guidelines for operation of microgrids. Microgrids considered in this document are alternating current (AC) electrical systems with loads and distributed energy resources (DER) at low or medium voltage level. This document does not cover direct current (DC) microgrids.

Microgrids are classified into isolated microgrids and non-isolated microgrids.

Isolated microgrids have no electrical connection to a larger electric power system and operate in island mode only.

Non-isolated microgrids may act as controllable units to the electric power system and can operate in the following two modes:

- grid-connected mode;
- island mode.

The 62898 series is intended to provide guidelines and the basic technical requirements to ensure the security, reliability and stability of microgrids.

IEC TS 62898-2:2018

IEC TS 62898-2 applies to operation and control of microgrids, including:

- operation modes and mode transfer;
- energy management system (EMS) and control of microgrids;
- communication and monitoring procedures;
- electrical energy storage;
- protection principle covering: principle for non-isolated microgrid, isolated microgrid, anti-islanding, synchronization and reclosing, power quality;
- commissioning, maintenance and test.

NOTE 1 Safety for personnel is outside the scope of this document, and such information is referred to in IEC TC 64 and TC 99 publications.

NOTE 2 Local laws and regulations can overrule the requirements of this document.

NOTE 3 The principles for main types of protections in microgrid, fault analysis for converter type and rotating machines type, protection type selection, general technical requirements, setting value principles and so forth are intended to be developed in IEC TS 62898-3-1¹.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

¹ Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: IEC/CD TS 62898-3-1:2018.

IEC TR 61000-1-7:2016, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 1-7: General – Power factor in single-phase systems under non-sinusoidal conditions*

IEC 61000-4-7:2002, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-7: Testing and measurement techniques – General guide on harmonics and interharmonics measurements and instrumentation, for power supply systems and equipment connected thereto*
IEC 61000-4-7:2002/AMD1:2008

IEC 61000-4-30:2008², *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-30: Testing and measurement techniques – Power quality measurement techniques*

IEC 61968-1, *Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management – Part 1: Interface architecture and general recommendations*

IEC 61850-3, *Communication networks and systems for power utility automation – Part 3: General requirements*

IEC 61850-4, *Communication networks and systems for power utility automation – Part 4: System and project management*

IEC 61850-5, *Communication networks and systems for power utility automation – Part 5: Communication requirements for functions and device models*

IEC TS 62749, *Assessment of power quality – Characteristics of electricity supplied by public networks*

IEC TS 62786, *Distributed energy resources connection with the grid*

IEC TS 62898-1, *Microgrids – Part 1: Guidelines for microgrid projects planning and specification*

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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

anti-islanding protection

protection function(s) or combination of protection functions preventing distributed energy resources from supplying electricity to an unintentional island

Note 1 to entry: The protection function includes the detection of system characteristics which can lead to an unintentional island.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-617:2017, 617-04-19, modified – "an unintentional island to be supplied with electrical energy by distributed energy resources" has been replaced by "distributed energy resources from supplying electricity to an unintentional island" and Note 1 to entry has been changed]

² This 2nd edition was replaced in 2015 by a 3rd Edition.

3.2

black start

start-up of an electric power system from a blackout through internal energy resources

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-617:2017, 617-04-24]

3.3

converter

device for changing one or more characteristics associated with electrical energy

Note 1 to entry: Characteristics associated with energy are for example voltage, number of phases and frequency including zero frequency.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-13-36]

3.4

distributed energy resources

DER

generators, including loads having a generating mode (such as electrical energy storage systems), connected to the low or medium voltage network, with their auxiliaries, protection and connection equipment, if any

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-617:2017, 617-04-20, modified – "including loads having a generating mode" and "with their auxiliaries, protection and connection equipment, if any" have been added]

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3.5

distributed generation

generation of electric energy by multiple sources which are connected to the low or medium voltage network

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[SOURCE: IEC 60050-617:2009, 617-04-09, modified – "power distribution system" has been replaced by "low or medium voltage network"]

3.6

distribution network

electrical facility and its components including poles, transformers, disconnects, relays, isolators, cables and wires that are owned by an electrical utility for the purpose of distributing electrical energy from substations to customers

Note 1 to entry: Usually, the distribution network operates up to a nominal voltage of 35 kV.

3.7

distribution system operator

DSO

party operating a distribution system

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-617:2009, 617-02-10]

3.8

electrical energy storage

EES

installation that is able to absorb electrical energy, store it and release it for a certain amount of time during which energy conversion processes may be included

EXAMPLE A device that absorbs AC electrical energy to produce hydrogen by electrolysis, stores the hydrogen, and uses that gas to produce AC electrical energy is an EES.

Note 1 to entry: EES may be used also to indicate the activity of an apparatus described in the definition while performing its own functionality.

3.9 electromagnetic compatibility EMC

ability of an equipment or system to function satisfactorily in its electromagnetic environment without introducing intolerable electromagnetic disturbances to anything in that environment

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-161:2017 161-01-07, modified – "apparatus or system" has been replaced by "equipment or system"]

3.10 electromagnetic disturbance

any electromagnetic phenomenon which may degrade the performance of a device, equipment or system, or adversely affect living or inert matter

3.11 high voltage HV

voltage having a value above a conventionally adopted limit

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-15-05]

3.12 intentional island

island resulted from planned action(s) of automatic protections, or from deliberate action(s) by the responsible network operator, or both, in order to keep supplying electrical energy to a section of an electric power system

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-617:2017, 617-04-17]

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3.13 interconnection

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<electric power systems> single or multiple transmission link between transmission systems enabling electric power and energy to be exchanged between these networks by means of electric circuits and/or transformers

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-617:2009, 617-03-08]

3.14 island

<electric power systems> part of an electric power system, that is disconnected from the remainder of the interconnected system, but remains energized

Note 1 to entry: An island can be either the result of the action of automatic protections or the result of a deliberate action.

Note 2 to entry: The generation and loads can be any combination of customer-owned and utility-owned.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-617:2017, 617-04-12, modified – "electrically disconnected" has been changed to "disconnected", "interconnected electric power system" has been changed to "interconnected system", "from the local electric power sources" has been deleted, Note 2 to entry has been changed]

3.15 isolated microgrid

group of interconnected loads and distributed energy resources forming a local electric power system at distribution voltage levels not currently capable of being connected to a wider electric power system

Note 1 to entry: Isolated microgrids are usually designed for geographical islands or for rural electrification.

Note 2 to entry: Microgrids capable of being connected to a wider electric power system are also called non-isolated microgrids.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-617:2017, 617-04-23, modified – "with defined electrical boundaries" has been deleted, Note 2 to entry has been added]

3.16

low voltage

LV

a set of voltage levels used for the distribution of electricity and whose upper limit is generally accepted to be 1 000 V for alternating current

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-601:1985, 601-01-26]

3.17

medium voltage

MV

any set of voltage levels lying between low and high voltage

Note 1 to entry: The term medium voltage is commonly used for distribution systems with voltages above 1 kV and generally applied up to and including 35 kV.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-601:1985, 601-01-28, modified – Note 1 to entry has been changed]

3.18

microgrid

<electric power systems> group of interconnected loads and distributed energy resources with defined electrical boundaries that acts as a single controllable entity and is able to operate in both grid-connected and island mode

Note 1 to entry: This definition is intended to cover both (utility) distribution microgrids and (customer owned) facility microgrids.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-617:2017, 617-04-22, modified – "forming a local electric power system at distribution voltage levels" has been deleted]

3.19

microgrid energy management system

system operating and controlling energy resources and loads of the microgrid

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-617:2017, 617-04-25]

3.20

nominal value

value of a quantity used to designate and identify a component, device, equipment, or system

Note 1 to entry: The nominal value is generally a rounded value.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-16-09]

3.21

point of connection

POC

reference point on the electric power system where the user's electrical facility is connected

Note 1 to entry: In this document, point of connection indicates the point where microgrid is connected to the utility grid.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-617:2009, 617-04-01, modified – Note 1 to entry has been added]