

The background of the slide features a network diagram representing a smart grid. It consists of three house icons, each with a solar panel on its roof, connected by a network of lines. Various icons are connected to these houses, including light bulbs, Wi-Fi symbols, a television, a fan, and a battery, representing different smart home and grid components.

Panel session 2: nano electronics & smart systems components – target areas: grid automation, DC homes, IoT

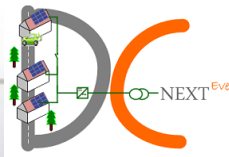
Mihaela Albu
Politehnica University of Bucharest,
MicroDERLab Group

- Team
- Expertise
- Projects



- [Faculty of Electrical Engineering](#)
- [Faculty of Automation and Control](#)
- [Faculty of Power Engineering](#)

- DCNextEve



- H2020 Flexmeter



- H2020 Storage4Grid



- H2020 NobelGrid

- ITCity (ERA Net LAC 2016), 2017-2020



- FISMEP (ERA Net Smart Grids Plus), 2017-2020

- Instrumentation for power systems**; synchronized measurements; WAMCS
- Grid integration of renewable energy sources; active distribution grids
- Microgrids** (including DC and hybrid architectures)
- Emerging Power Quality concepts**
- Work on standardization (various IEC bodies)

Relevance of electronic components and systems in the energy domain

- Brussels, 4 September 2017 -

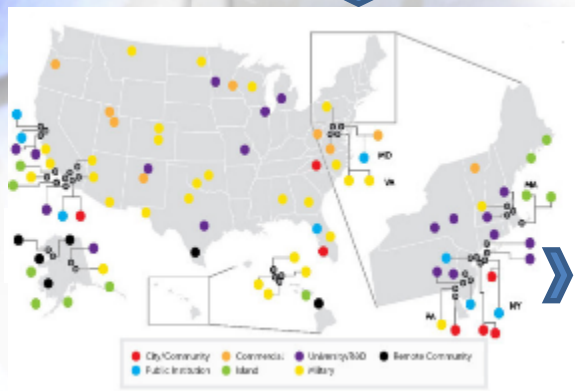
Microgrids today

critical cells in a smart grid context → increasing **grid resilience**.

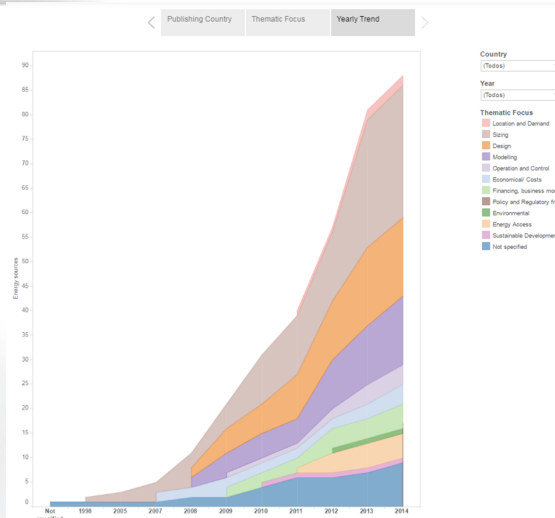
Majority of LV demonstrations are AC MGs
Data centers leaders in deploying DC MG solutions
and LV – **commercial building** –household applications [prosumers]
yearly overview: <http://microgrid-symposiums.org/>



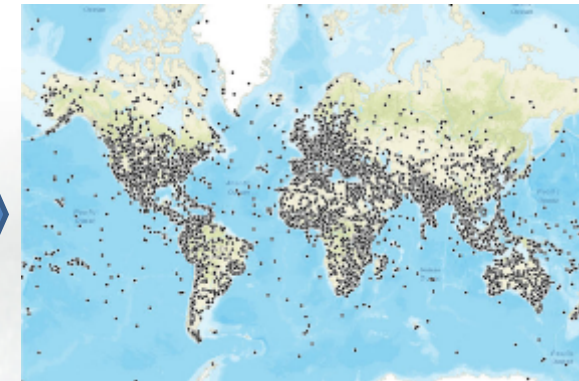
Source: <http://smartgrid.ieee.org/ieee-smart-grid/smart-grid-conceptual-model>



Source: GTM Research North American
Microgrids 2015



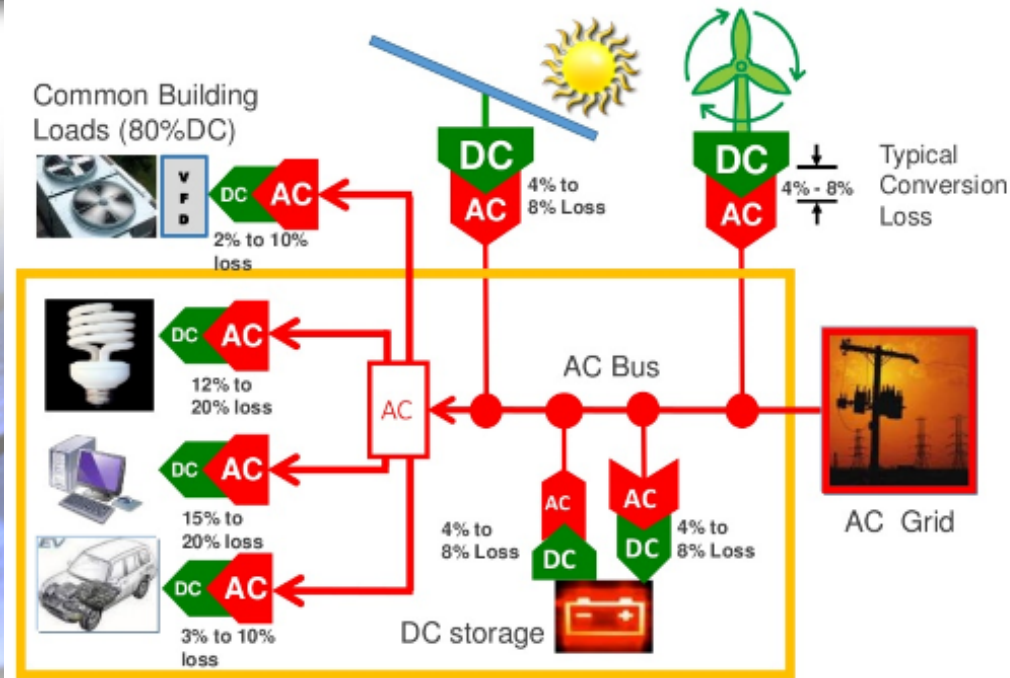
Source: Mar Martinez, PhD thesis, UPC/KUL,
July 2017; <http://electrifyme.org/>



Source: www.microgrids.com

Relevance of electronic components and systems in the energy domain

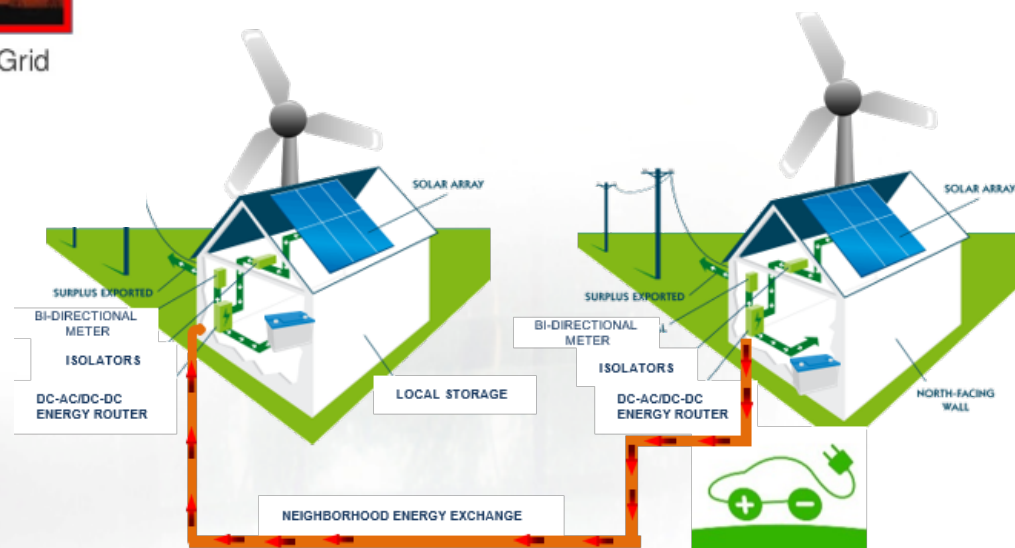
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The LVDC power supply solutions for buildings

- *more and more site based **energy harvesting***
- ***office appliances** are DC native loads or DC compatible;*

- *Deployment of storage for LV domestic and commercial prosumers (e.g. resilience measure against regulatory framework for RES connection)*
- *No reactive power allocation in the capacity of the line*

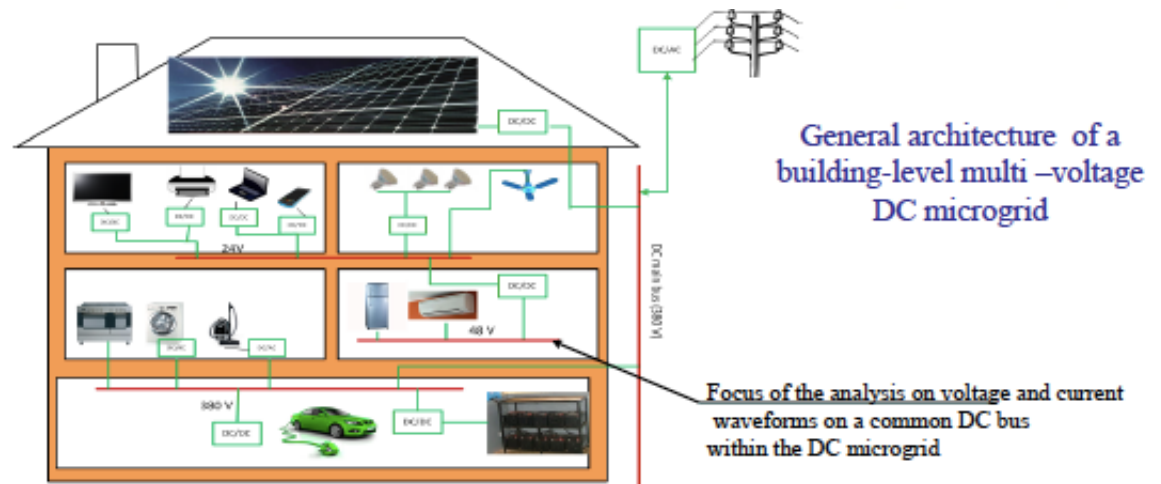


Power Quality – voltage acceptability

EMerge Alliance dc standard as implemented for building interiors: 24 V

IEC Standard 61000-4-30:2015 “Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-30: Testing and measurement techniques - Power quality measurement methods” → **IEC SC77A WG9 - Power Quality Measurement Methods (2017--)**

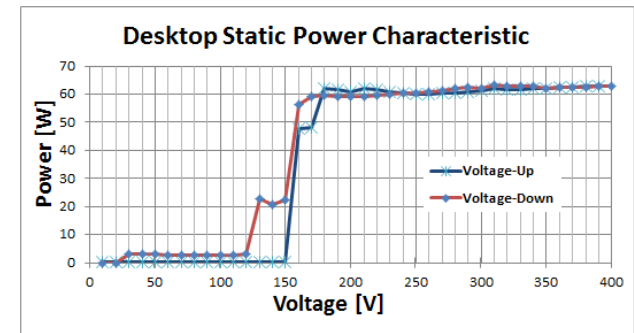
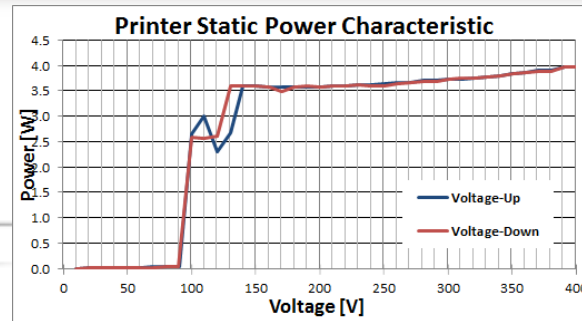
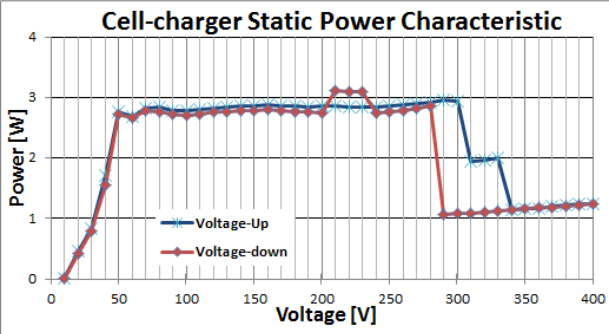
Technical Report in cooperation with TC 8, SC8B, SyC LVDC on “Assessment of Standard Voltages, PQ parameters, PQ requirements and related measurement methods for LVDC supply systems” is envisaged



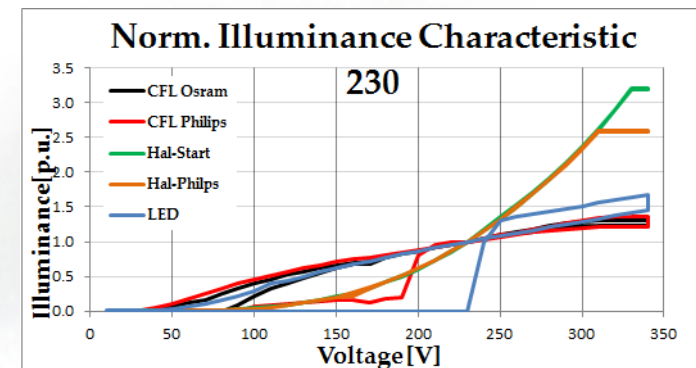
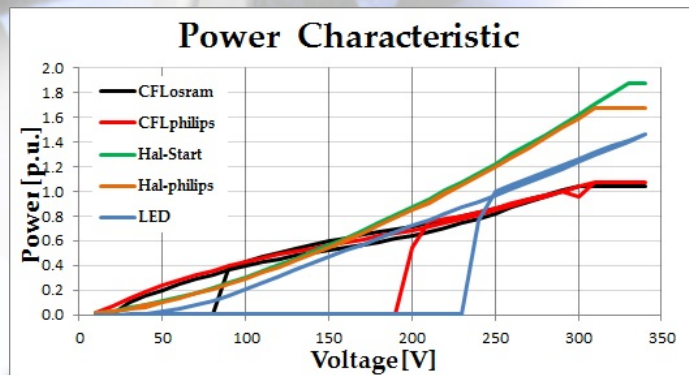
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Power Quality – direct voltage acceptability



- Voltage level flexibility?
- Inherent droop control $P(U)$?
- Models for appliances?
- Acceptability curves – CBEMA / ITIC/ SEMI / IEC Class 3 / EMerge A. / ?



Voltage Quality – time and frequency domain

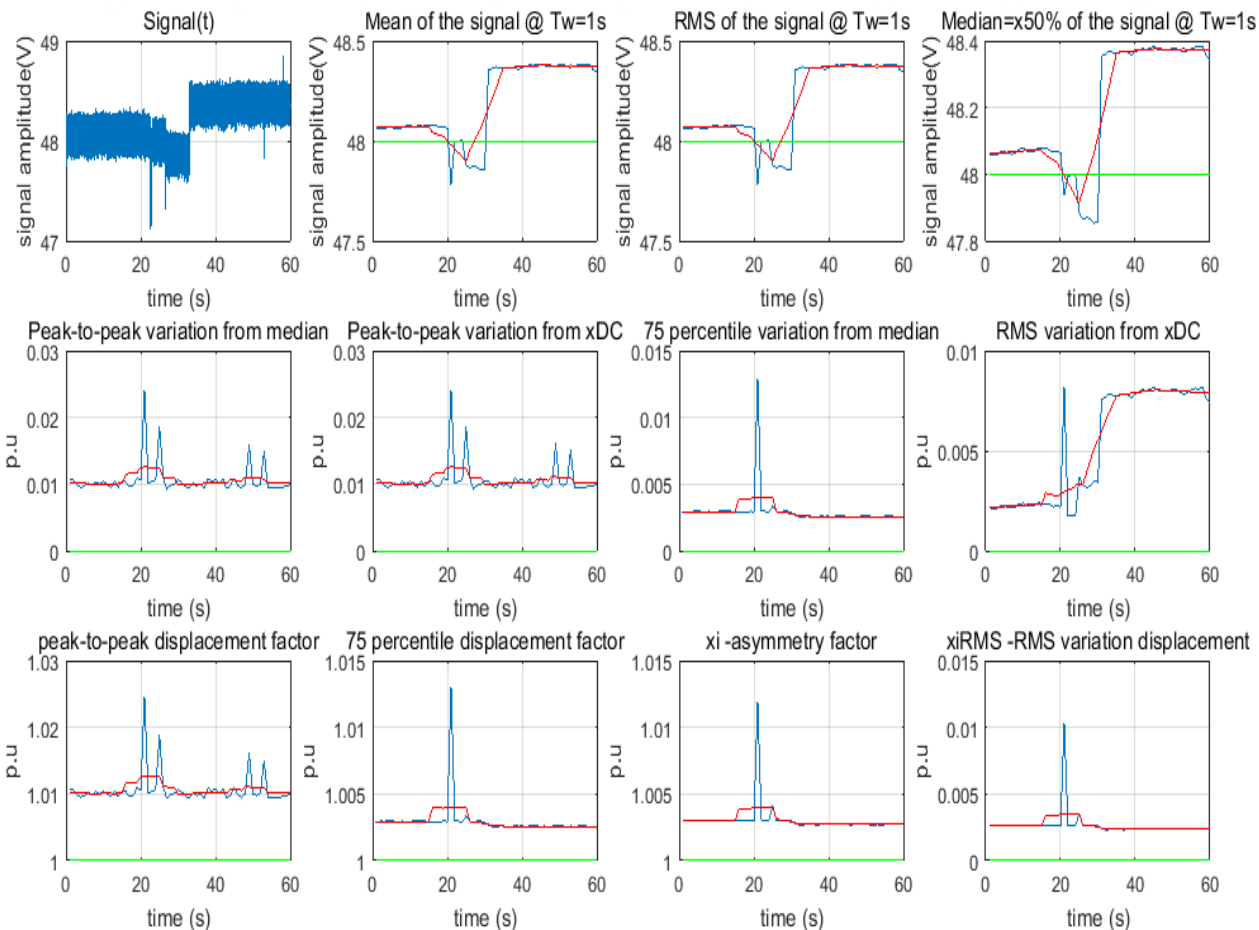
Example: time domain indices for $u(t)$ in a dc/dc converter

$$\xi_{y\%} = (x_{y\%}^+ / x_{y\%}^-)$$

$$\xi_{RMS}^* = \xi_{RMS} * \chi_E$$

$$\xi = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{x_i > x_{DC}} (x_i / x_{DC})^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{x_j < x_{DC}} (x_j / x_{DC})^2}}$$

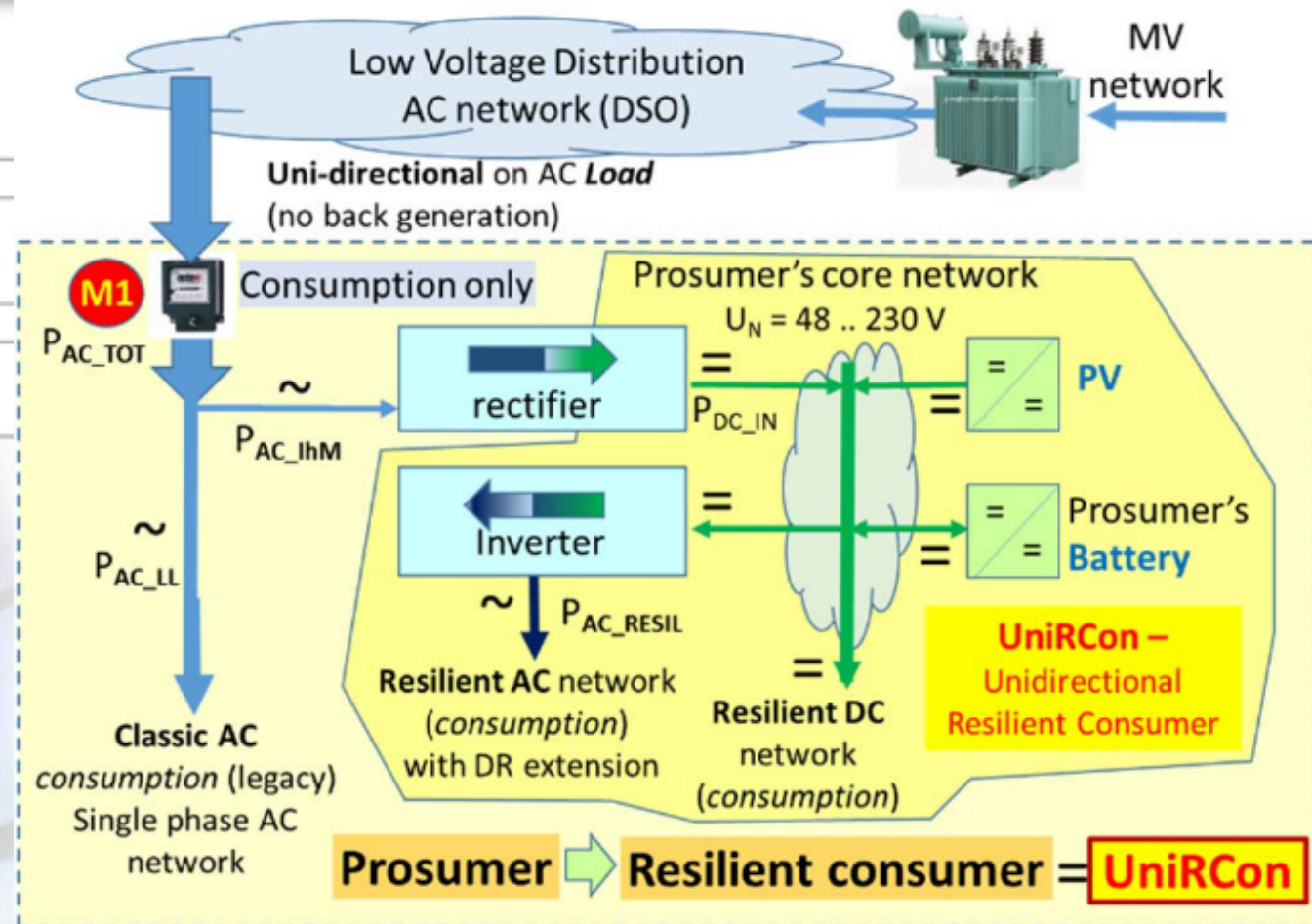
$$\xi_{RMS} = \left| 10 \lg \left(\frac{\sum_{x_i > x_{DC}} (x_i / x_{DC})^2}{\sum_{x_j < x_{DC}} (x_j / x_{DC})^2} \right) \right|$$



Irina Ciornei, Mihaela Albu, Mihai Sanduleac, Lenos Hadjidemetriou, Elias Kyriakides, **2017**, *Analytical derivation of PQ indicators compatible with control strategies for DC microgrids*, Proc. of 2017 IEEE Manchester PowerTech

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Key element for control:

Energy Meter
USM = SMM & SMX

Source: Mihai Sanduleac, Mihaela Albu, Lucian Toma, João Martins, Anabela Gonçalves Pronto, Vasco Delgado-Gomes - Hybrid AC and DC Smart home resilient Architecture Transforming prosumers in UniRCons – ICE 2017 IEEE TMC Europe Conference, July 2017

Open issues



- Nominal voltage level[s] (**standardization!**)
- **Compatibility** with existing appliances / energy end-user set-up ?
- [new!] **voltage acceptability curves**;
- **New models** (start collecting information! load curves, high time granularity, $P(U)$, etc.)
- **Power quality/ quality of service** (design and operation of PE interfacing sources, loads and storage with the common DC bus);
- **Efficiency studies** conducted in the application environment
- **Prosumers local architectures**, as extensions in the legacy AC form and their potential to be fully in DC;
- Storage as new grid element
- **Static transformers** (with accessible DC bus)
- **Measurement** (including **energy metering**), definitions, data (with context) availability
- **Dialogue with regulators** Example: Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/631 of 14 April 2016 establishing a network code on requirements for grid connection of generators