

Voltage quality regulation in Sweden

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Voltage quality in Sweden

- Responsibility of the network operator
- VQ monitoring only for internal use, no publication
- The regulatory process is triggered by a complaint
 - Step 1: try to reach agreement
 - Step 2: the regulator investigates the case
 - Step 3: the regulator can enforce measures on the network operator (measurements, remedying actions)

What is acceptable voltage quality?

- Situation before
 - EN 50160
 - Reasonable number of events (dips, swells)
- A new set of limits
 - 100% of the time values for most of the EN 50160 levels
 - EN 50160 for flicker
 - New requirements for dips and swells
- No complaints = acceptable quality

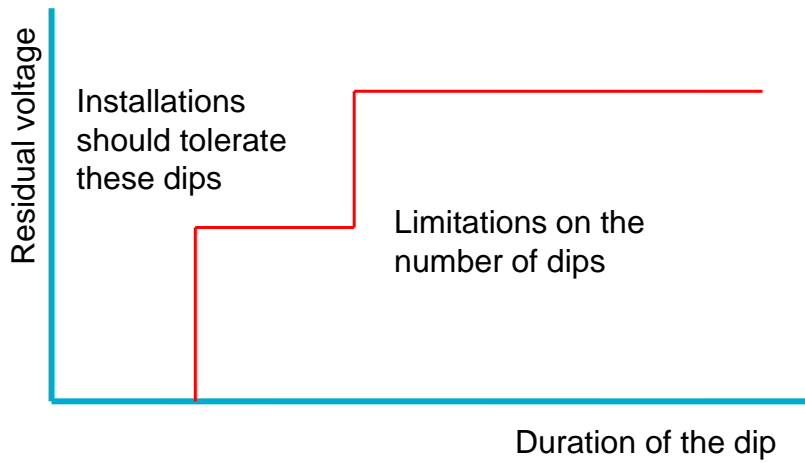


Voltage-quality variations

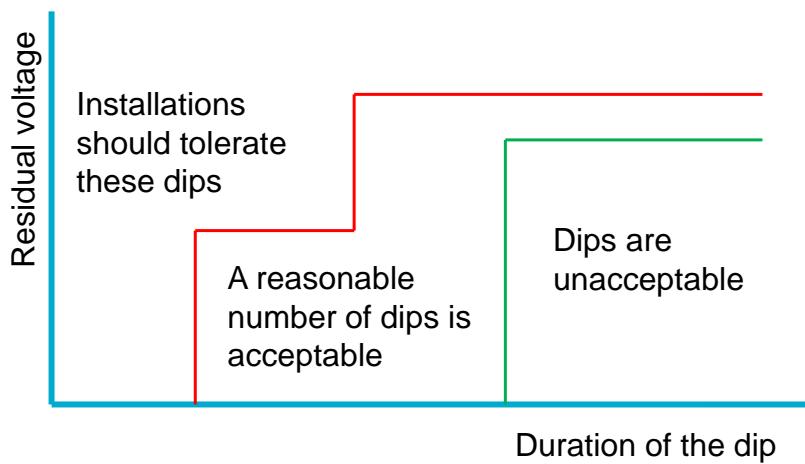
- Harmonics
 - EN 50160 levels hold 100% of time
 - MV levels for HV harmonics 17 – 25
- Unbalance
 - At most 2%, 100% of time
- Flicker
 - 95% of PIt during one week less than 1.0
- Slow voltage variations
 - All 10-minute values between 90 and 110%



Responsibility sharing curve



Voltage dips: Swedish regulation

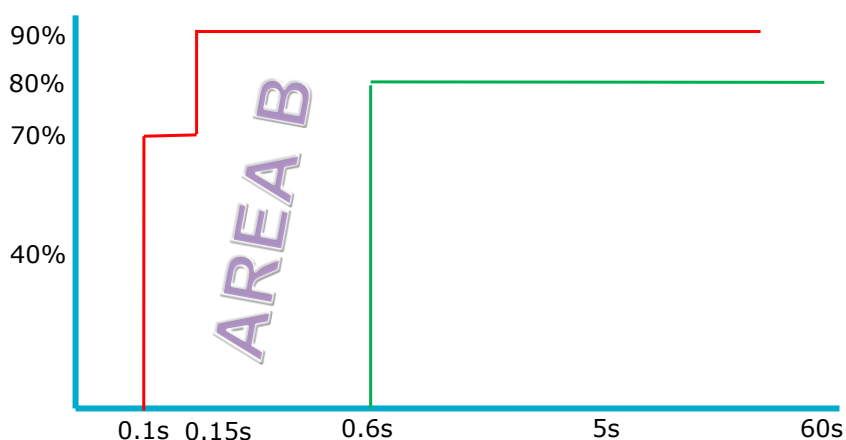


How to choose the curves?

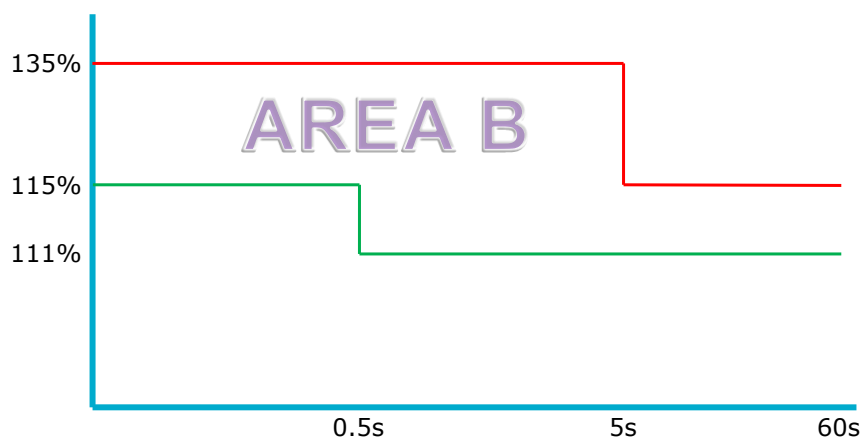
- Dips, up to 45 kV
 - CIGRE/CIRED/UIE working group C4.110
- Dips, above 45 kV
 - Discussion between the stakeholders
- Swells, up to 1 kV
 - Protection requirements microgeneration
 - Highest overvoltages during earthfaults
 - Experiments on equipment damage



Dips nominal voltage above 45 kV



Voltage swells, up to 1 kV



Conclusions

- New specification on what is considered acceptable voltage quality
- Variations: 100% of time
- Dips and swells: responsibility sharing

- Experience to be gained
 - on what are reasonable numbers of dips and swells
 - on whether adjustments need to be made on the responsibility sharing curves. Ideally only one curve

