



ISLAND LIFE – OPERATING YOUR MICROGRID IN ISLAND MODE

Michael Dempsey

February 21, 2017



Agenda

- ▶ System Configuration – Utility and Campus
- ▶ Grounding Considerations
- ▶ Protection Issues
- ▶ Case Studies



Microgrid Definition

A microgrid is

*“a group of interconnected loads
and distributed energy resources
within clearly defined electrical boundaries
that acts as a single controllable entity with respect to the grid
[and can] connect and disconnect from the grid
to enable it to operate in both grid-connected or island-mode.”*

- the U.S. Department of Energy

Microgrid Definition

A microgrid is

“a group of interconnected loads

and distributed energy resources

within clearly defined electrical boundaries

that acts as a single controllable entity with respect to the grid

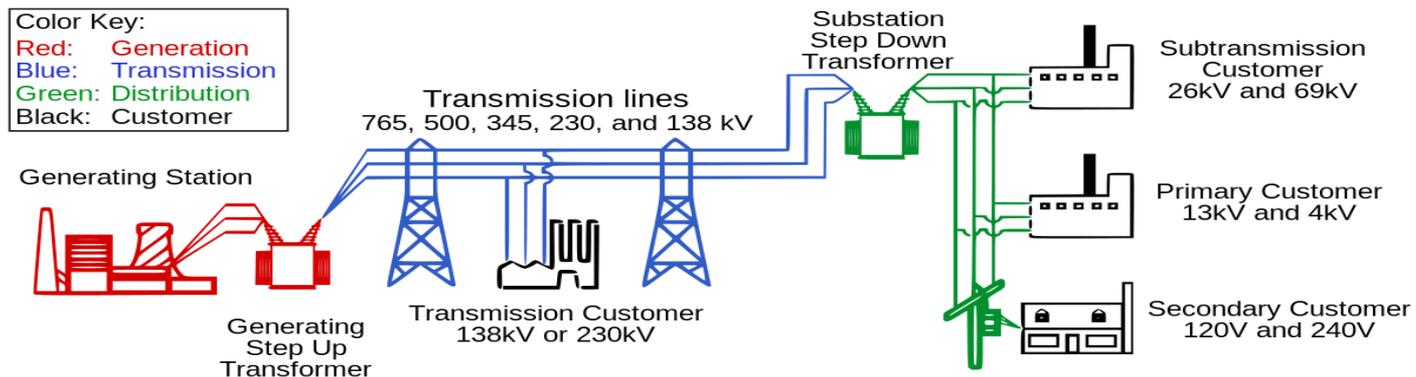
[and can] connect and disconnect from the grid

to enable it to operate in both grid-connected or island-mode.”

- the U.S. Department of Energy

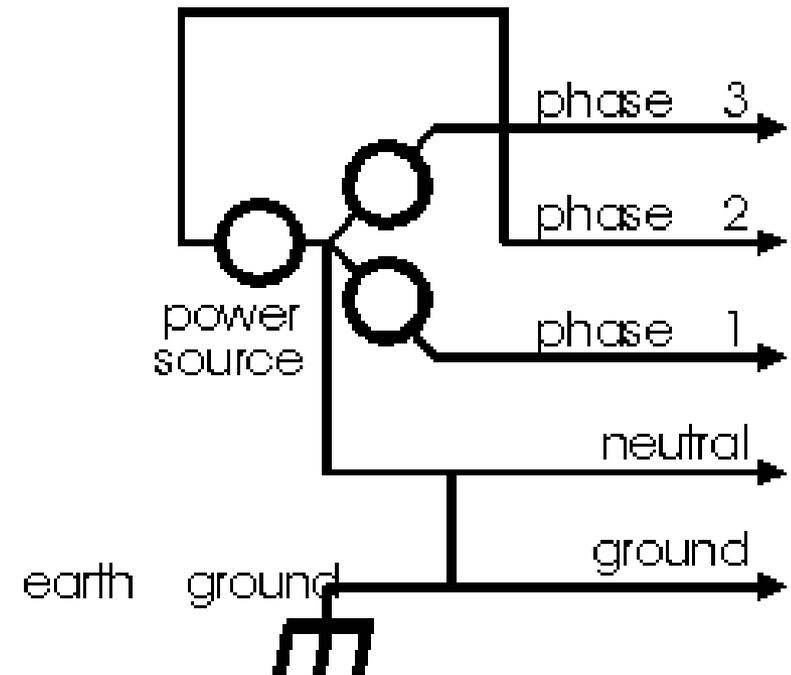
System Configuration

- ▶ Utility System
 - Typically 3-Phase 4-Wire Multipoint Grounded Wye
- ▶ Campus Distribution System
 - 3-Phase 3-Wire Solidly Grounded Wye
 - 3-Phase 4-Wire Solidly Grounded Wye
 - 3-Phase 3-Wire Low Impedance Grounded Wye
 - 3-Phase 3-Wire Ungrounded



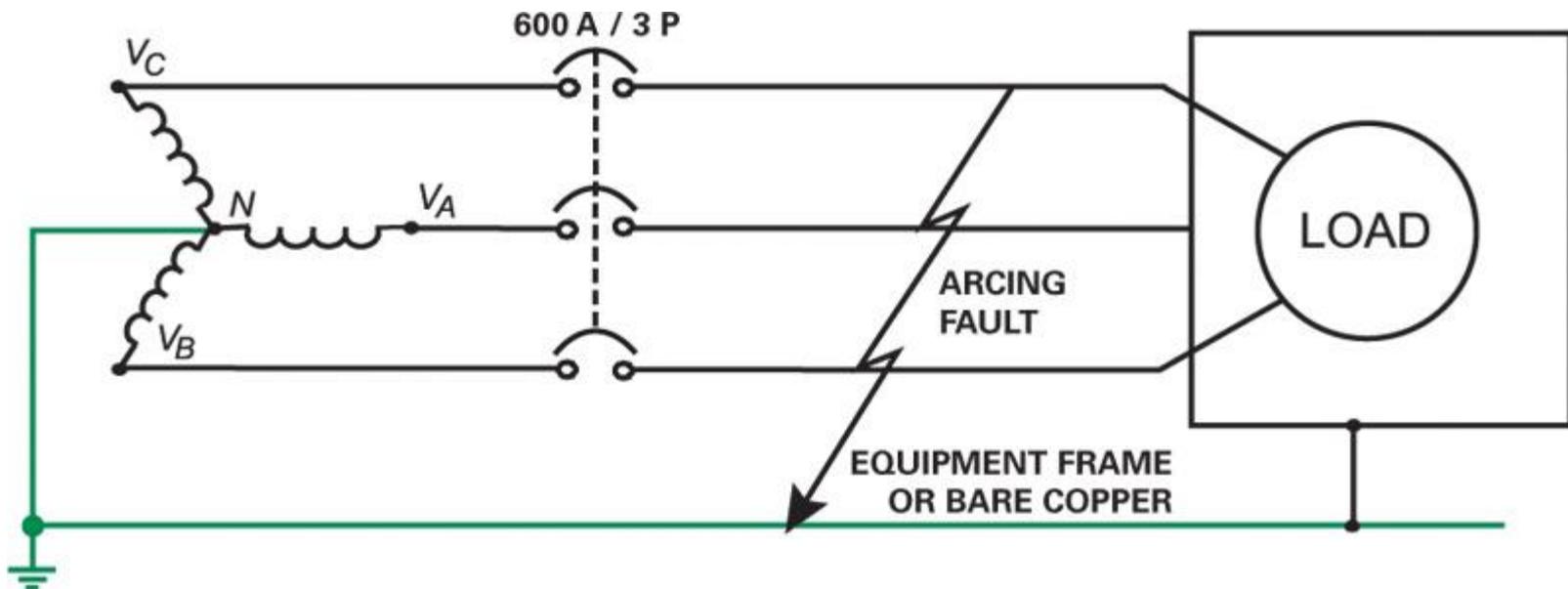
System Configuration

- ▶ Utility System
 - Typically 3-Phase 4-Wire Multipoint Grounded Wye
- ▶ Serves Both 3-Phase and 1-Phase Load
 - Load Current Normally Flows on Neutral Conductor



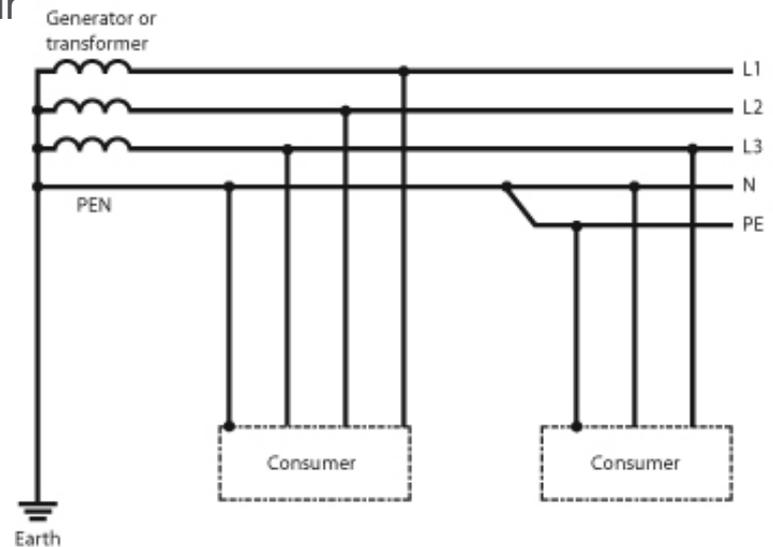
System Configuration

- ▶ Campus System
 - 3-Phase 3-Wire Solidly Grounded Wye
- ▶ Serves Only 3-Phase Load
 - No Load Current Normally Flows on Neutral/Ground Conductor



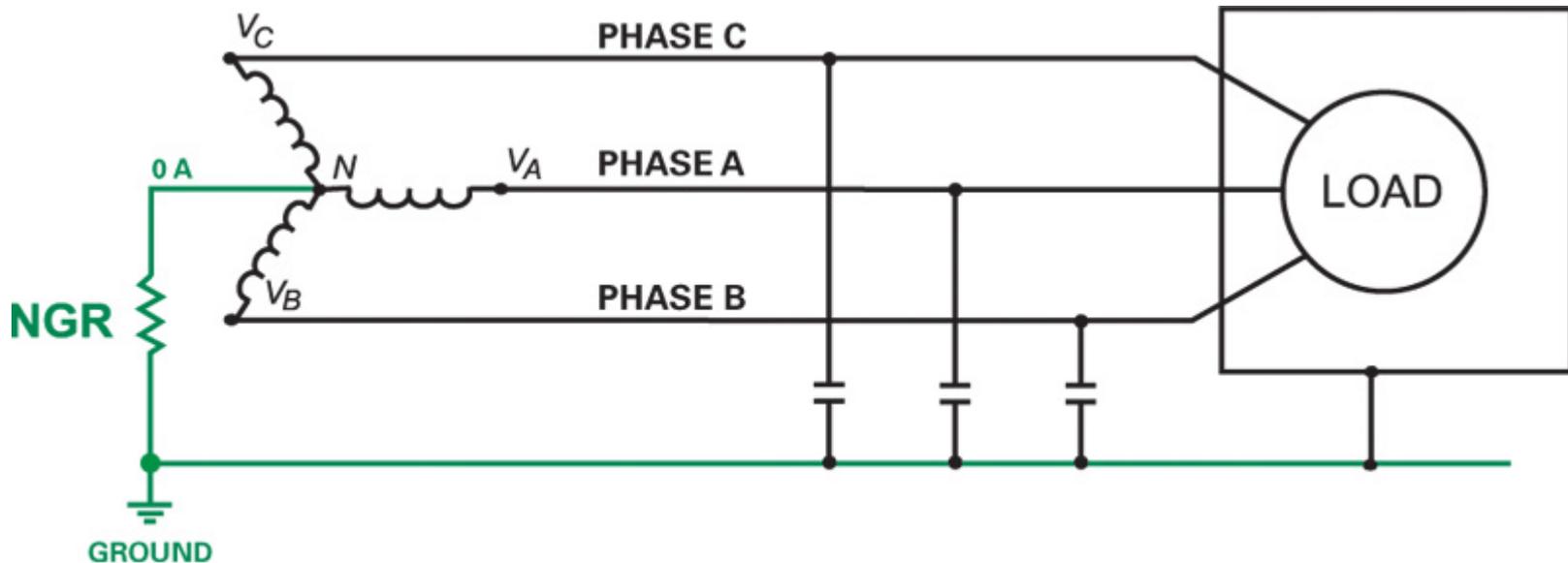
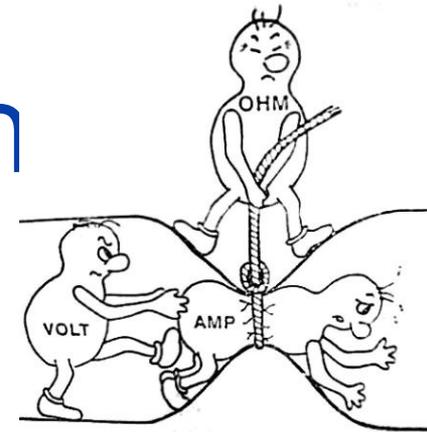
System Configuration

- ▶ Campus System
 - 3-Phase 4-Wire Solidly Grounded Wye
- ▶ Serves Both 3-Phase and 1-Phase Load
 - Load Current Normally Flows on Neutral/Group Conductor



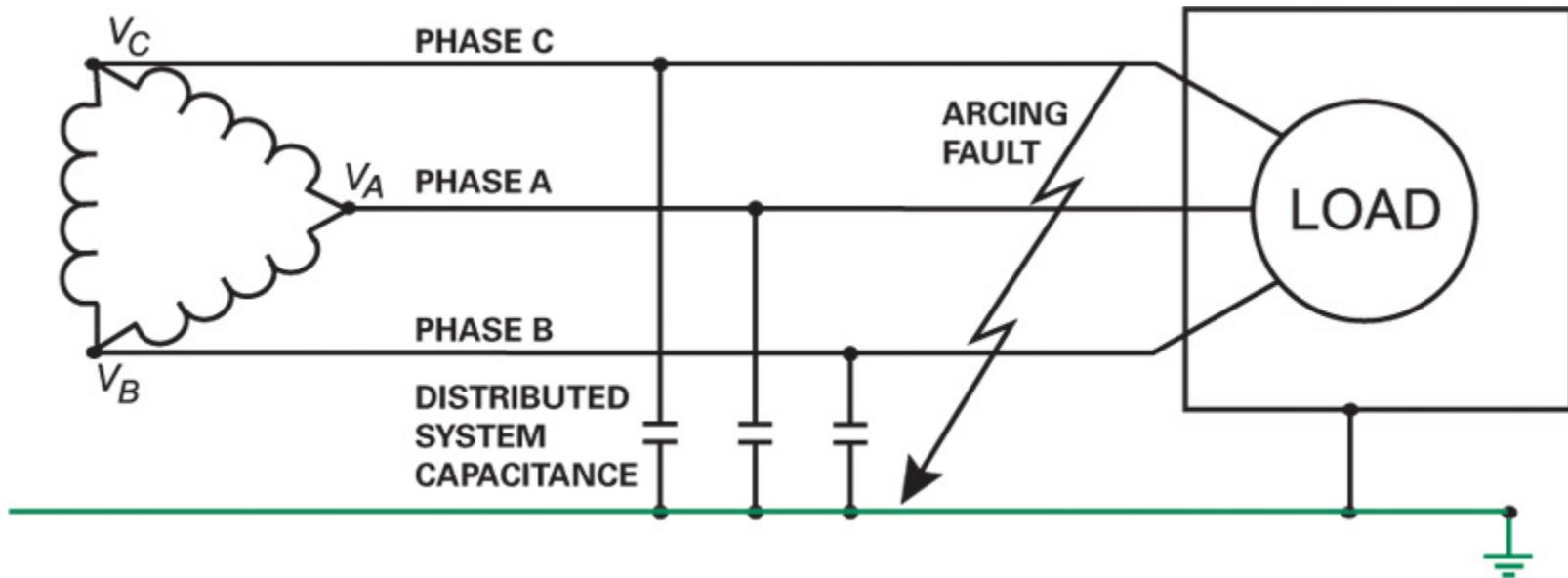
System Configuration

- ▶ Campus System
 - 3-Phase 3-Wire Low Impedance Grounded Wye
- ▶ Serves Only 3-Phase Load
 - Ground Current Limited By NGR



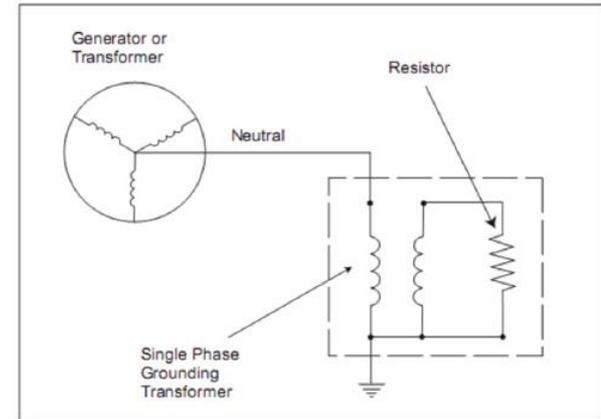
System Configuration

- ▶ Campus System
 - 3-Phase 3-Wire Ungrounded
- ▶ Serves Only 3-Phase Load
 - No Ground Current Flows Ground Conductor

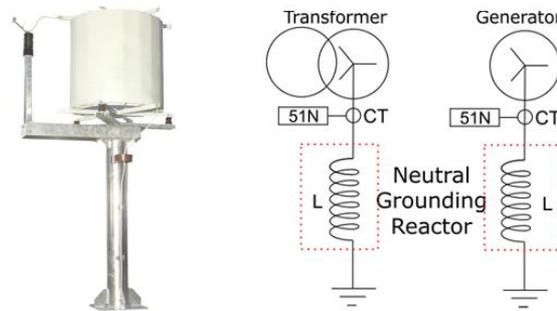
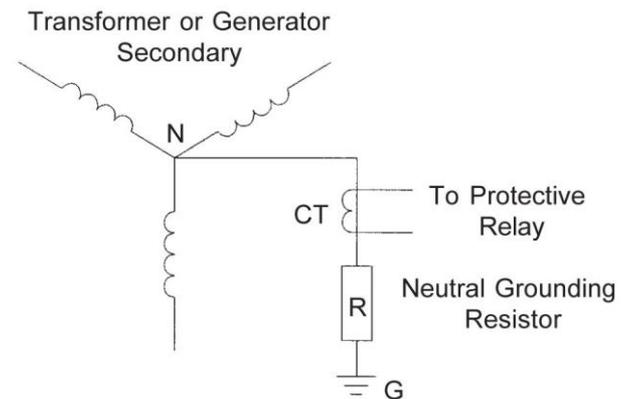


Grounding Consider

- ▶ Synchronous Generators
 - Zero Sequence Impedance Much Less Than Positive Sequence
 - Some Neutral Impedance Typically Needed
 - Method Depends on Load Served
 - ▶ Single Phase
 - ▶ Three Phase



Neutral Grounding Resistor Schematic



CODE 4P73-5500
 FRAME NO. 73
 INQUIRY NO. DC17-10205
 ENCLOSURE ODP

DATE 20-Jan-17
 NAME Ben Johnson
 E-CARD E234*R4001

GENERATOR RATING

KW	KVA	VOLTAGE	AMPS	PHASE	HERTZ	POLES
16000	18823.5	12470	872	3	60	4
RPM	CONNECTION	PITCH	INSULATION CLASS	RATED TEMP. RISE IN °C		AMB. °C
				STATOR (RTD)	FIELD (BY RES.)	
1800	WYE	0.7619	H	80	80	40

GENERATOR OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

EFFICIENCY (%)		HEAT REJ.	
% LOAD	@ 0.9 PF	@ 1.0 PF	BTU/HR
100%	97.5	97.9	1623690
75%	97.2	97.6	1376635
50%	96.3	96.9	1182841
25%	93.5	94.4	1042249
LOSSES (KW)		LOAD (0.9 PF)	NO LOAD
CORE		90.3	90.3
F&W		175.0	175.0
STRAY LOAD		66.9	0.0
I ² R STATOR		41.3	0.0
I ² R ROTOR		25.8	3.7
EXCITER		3.9	0.5
TOTAL		403.1	269.5

REACTANCES (VALUES ARE % AT KVA RATING)			SAT.	UNSAT.	NOTE: DIVIDE BY 100 FOR P.U. VALUES
DIRECT AXIS SYNCHRONOUS			Xd	190.6	
DIRECT AXIS TRANSIENT			X'd	22.6	25.7
DIRECT AXIS SUBTRANSIENT			X''d	16.6	19.6
QUADRATURE AXIS SYNCHRONOUS			Xq	85	82.2
QUADRATURE AXIS TRANSIENT			X'q	85	82.2
QUADRATURE AXIS SUBTRANSIENT			X''q	7.9	9.3
NEGATIVE SEQUENCE			X2	12.3	14.4
ZERO SEQUENCE			X0	4.3	5
LEAKAGE REACTANCE			XL	11.1	12.7
X/R RATIO	77	BIL (volts)	45857	3-PH CAP-GND	0.323 micro-farads

Grounding Considerations

- ▶ IEEE 1547
 - Section 4.1.2 Integration with Area EPS Grounding
 - ▶ Not cause overvoltages exceeding rating of equipment connected to EPS
 - ▶ Not disrupt coordination of ground fault protection of area EPS
- ▶ Unit Connected
- ▶ Isolation Transformer
 - Delta-Wye
 - Wye – Wye
 - Delta-Delta
- ▶ Can Affect Islanded Operation



Grounding Considerations

- ▶ Unit Connected
 - Connect Generation at Distribution Voltage
 - Typical for Medium-Voltage Installations
 - Low Impedance Grounding
 - Hybrid High Resistance Grounding
- ▶ Generation Subject to Utility Short Circuit Current
- ▶ Islanding Simplified



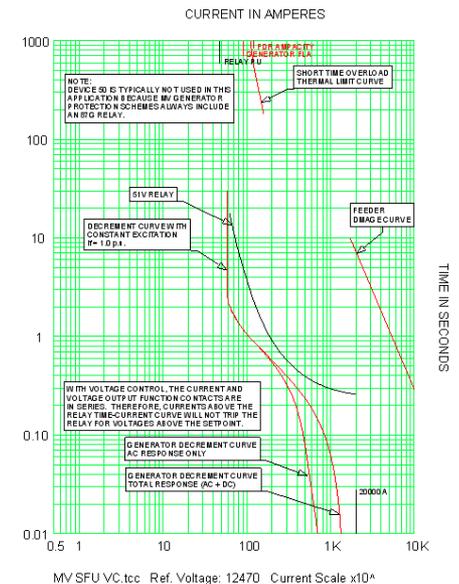
Grounding Considerations

- ▶ Isolation Transformer
 - Delta-Wye
 - ▶ Eliminates Ground Current Contribution to Utility
 - Wye – Wye
 - ▶ Eliminates Overvoltage Potential
 - Delta-Delta
 - ▶ Eliminates Ground Contribution to Utility
 - ▶ Generator High Impedance Ground
- ▶ Islanding Must Account for Isolation Transformer Impact
 - Potential for Ungrounded Island



Generator Protection Issues

- ▶ Unit Connected
 - High Short Circuit Available to Generator Regardless of Grounding Method When Utility Connected
 - Coordination When Islanded – Generation Only Source of

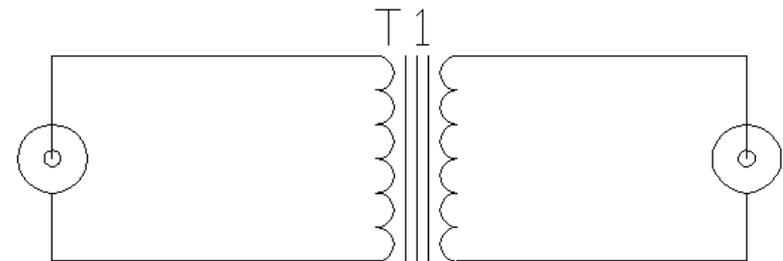


Generator Protection



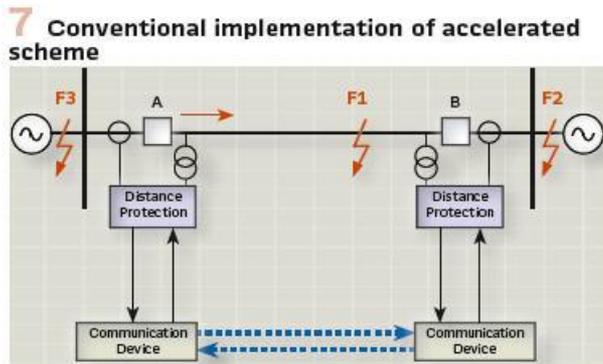
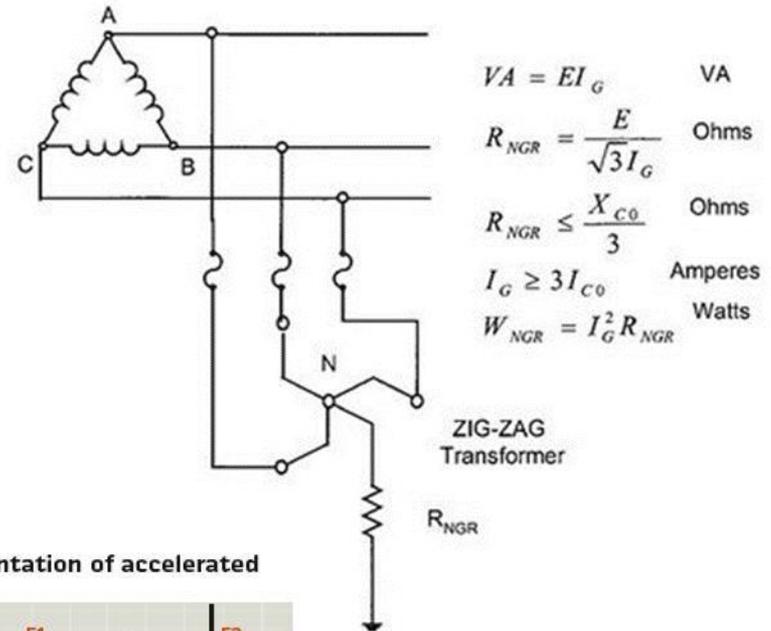
▶ Isolation Transformer

- Delta-Wye
 - ▶ High Short Circuit Available to Generator Regardless of Grounding Method When Utility Connected
 - ▶ Can Result in Ungrounded Island
- Wye – Wye
 - ▶ Eliminates Overvoltage Potential
 - ▶ High Short Circuit Available to Generator Regardless of Grounding Method When Utility Connected
- Delta-Delta
 - ▶ Eliminates Utility Ground Fault Contribution
 - ▶ Can Result in Ungrounded Island



Generator Protection Issues

- ▶ Ungrounded Island
 - Connect Zig-Zag Grounding Transformer to Island
- ▶ Inverter Based Generation
 - Very Low Short Circuit Current Available When Islanded
 - Incorporate Communication-Assisted Tripping
 - ▶ Zone Interlocking



Case Study

Clemson University/Duke Energy CHP

Project Background

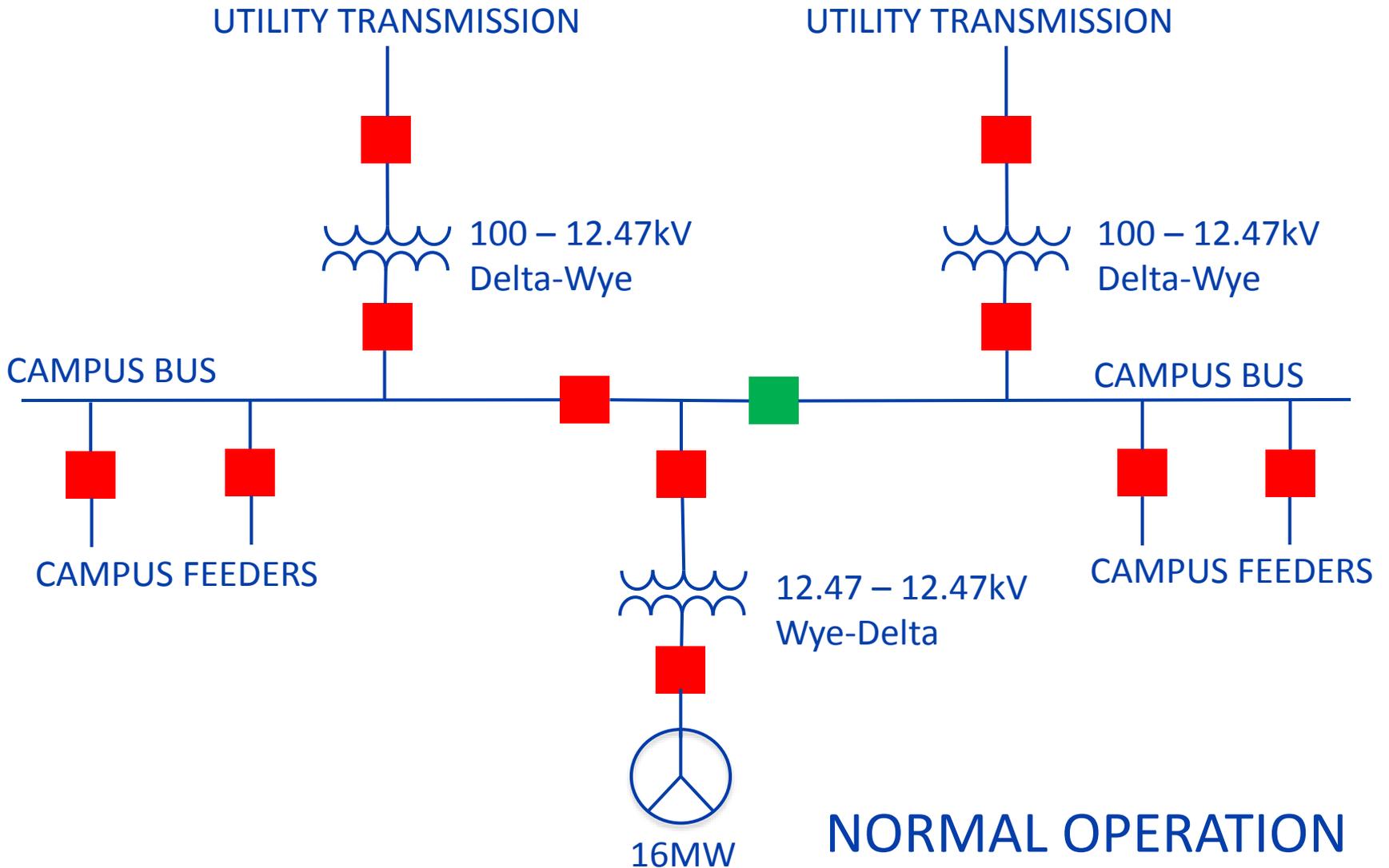
- ▶ Primary Distribution Interconnect
- ▶ Utility owned substation
- ▶ 16MW Synchronous Generation – Utility Owned
 - Normally designed to operate grid connected
 - Capable of Islanded Operation and Blackstart
- ▶ Clemson Distribution System
 - 3PH 4W Solidly Grounded Wye
 - Serves Both 3-Phase and 1-Phase Load
- ▶ Duke Distribution System
 - 3PH 4W Solidly Grounded Wye

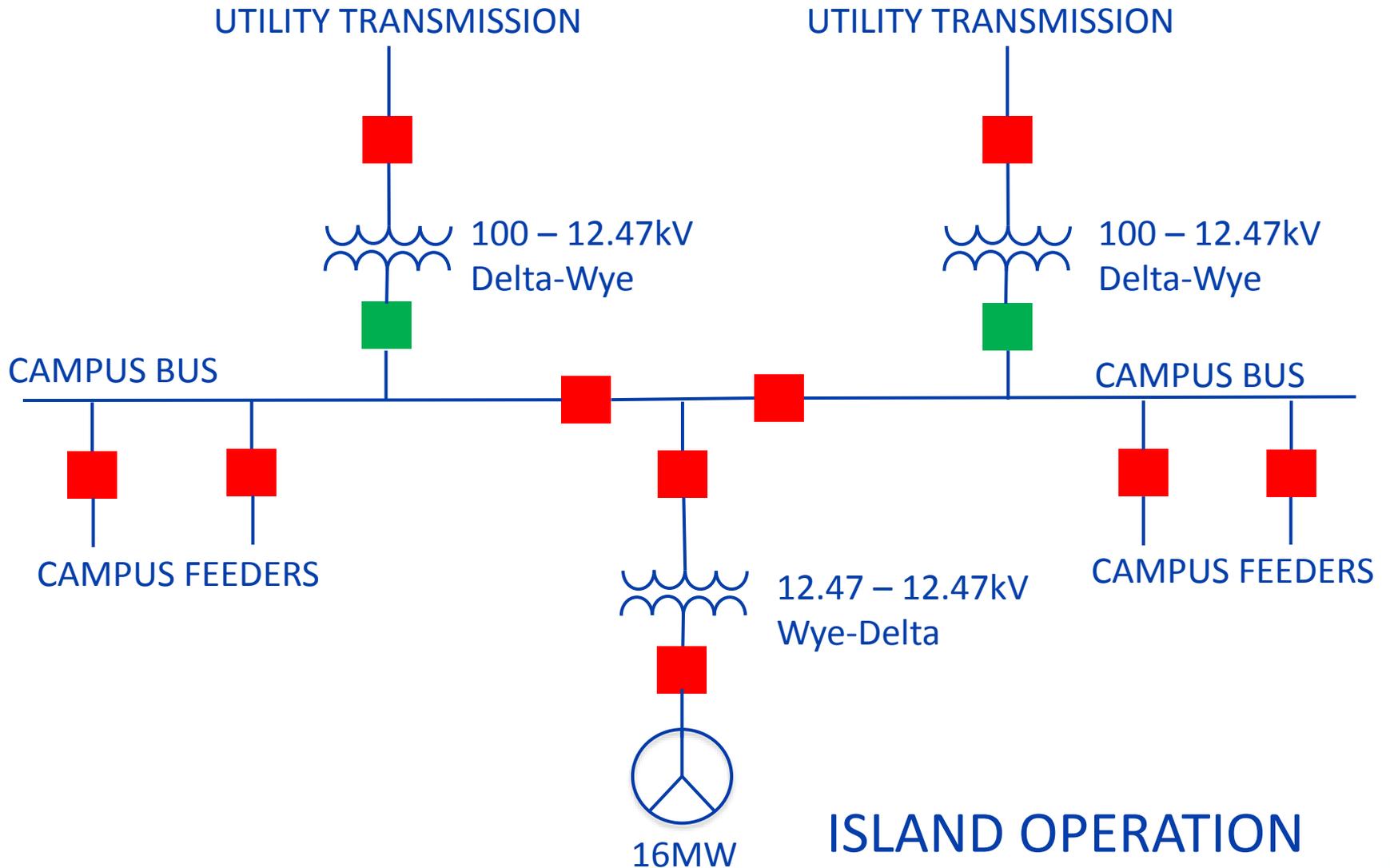


Design Consideration



- ▶ Island Operation Required
- ▶ Generator Protection Critical – Operational Continuity
- ▶ Ground Fault Coordination
 - Ground Current Contribution from Generation Acceptable





Case Study

Architect of the Capitol CHP

Project Background

- ▶ Primary Distribution Interconnect
- ▶ Utility owned substation
- ▶ 7.5MW Synchronous Generation
 - Normally designed to operate grid connected
 - Capable of Islanded Operation and Blackstart
- ▶ AOC Distribution System
 - 3PH 3W Solidly Grounded Wye
 - Serves 3-Phase Load Only
- ▶ PEPCO Distribution System
 - 3PH 4W Solidly Grounded Wye



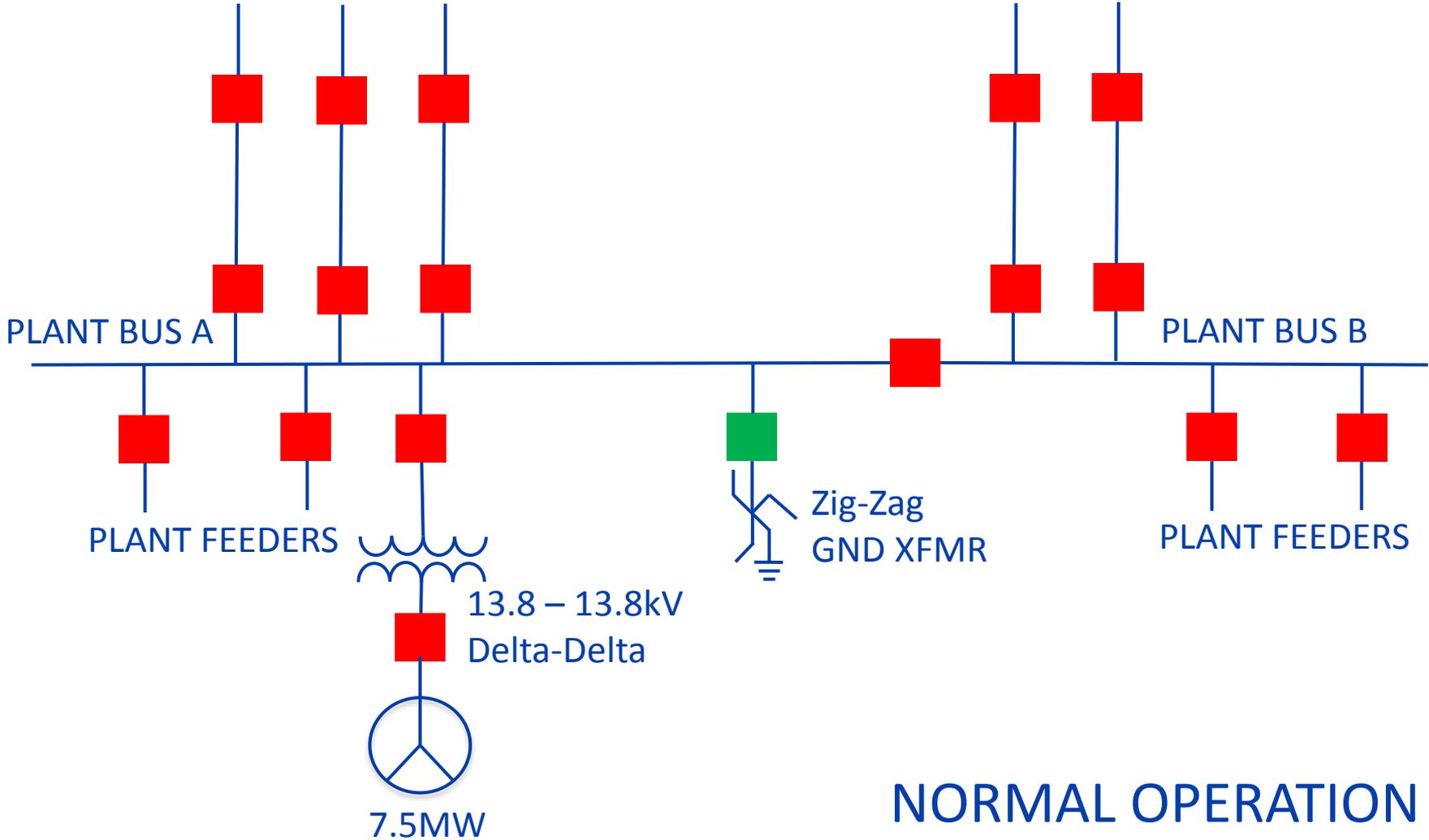
Design Considerations:



- ▶ Island Operation Required
- ▶ Generator Protection Critical – Operational Continuity
- ▶ Isolation Transformer Mandated by PEPCO
 - Delta Connection to Utility
 - Eliminate Ground Current Contribution from Generation

UTILITY SUBSTATION

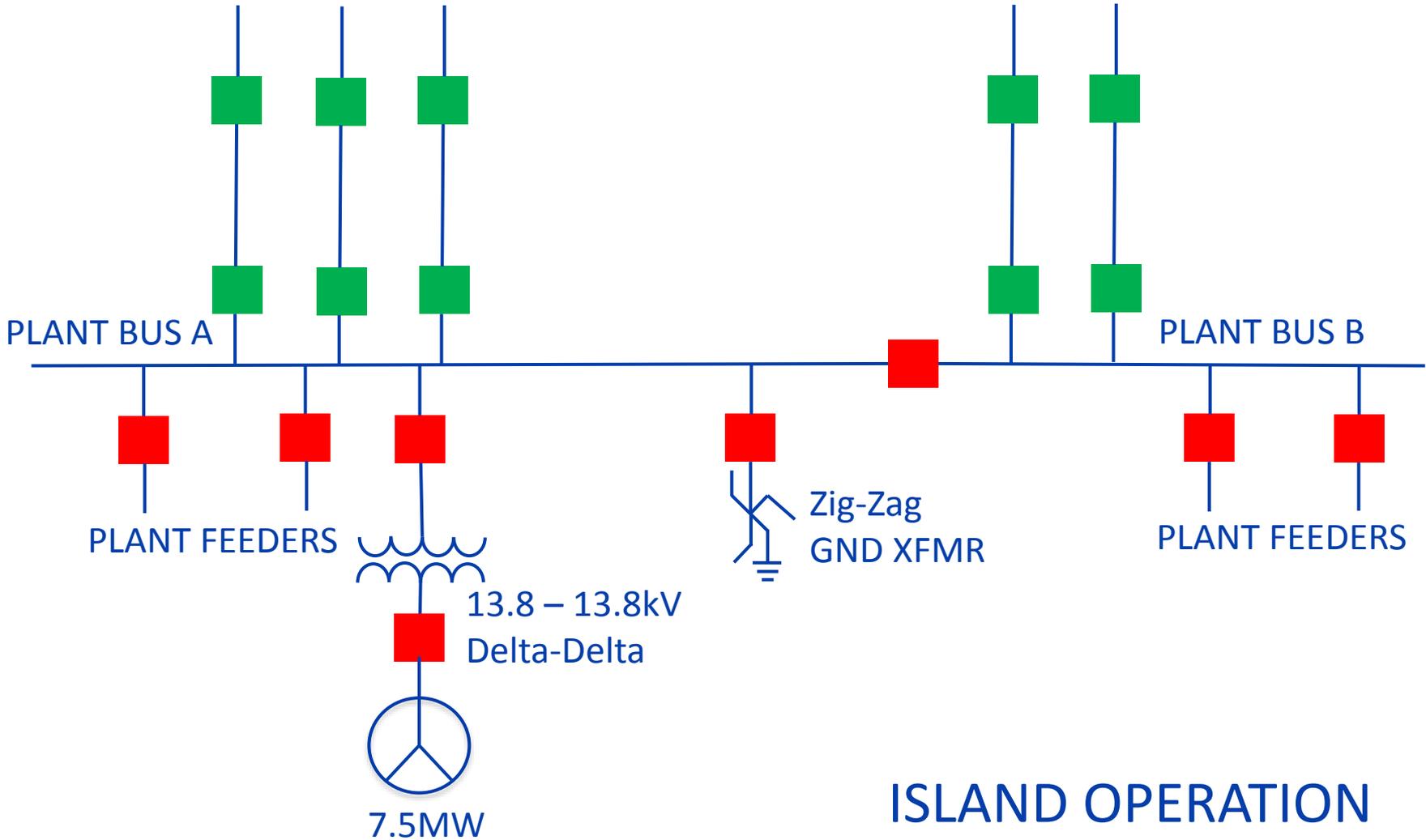
UTILITY SUBSTATION



NORMAL OPERATION

UTILITY SUBSTATION

UTILITY SUBSTATION



Summary

- ▶ Island Operation Requires Careful Planning and Design
- ▶ Driven by Connected System Configuration
- ▶ Proper Design of System Grounding
- ▶ Careful Consideration of Generator Protection Requirements
- ▶ Understanding Coordination Limitations

BURNSMCD.COM/ONSITE



CONTACT

Michael Dempsey, P.E.

Electrical Department Manager

P 817-733-8186

E mdempsey@burnsmcd.com