

DC Energy and DC Power Quality Reference Systems

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16 May 2024

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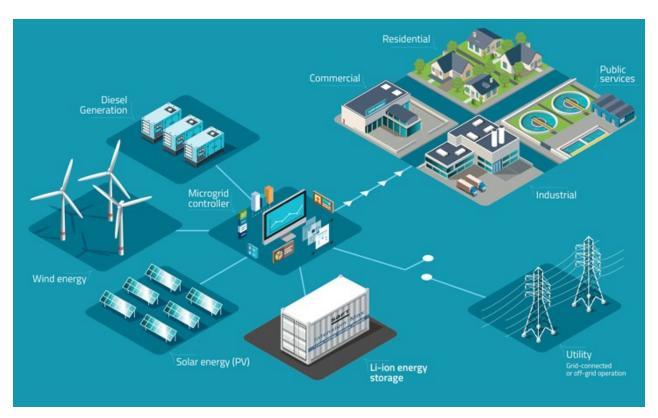
- 1. DC Microgrids' Scenario
- 2. Challenges in DC Metering
- 3. Coordinated Metrology Effort
- 4. Example of Reference System
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- 6. Conclusions and Next Steps



DC Microgrids



In recent years, DC microgrids are becoming more and more popular solutions for **energy communities** or smaller sites (e.g., airports, railway stations) where **load profiles** can be foreseen with sufficient accuracy.



PROs

- Improved conversion efficiency
- Higher flexibility and reliability

CONs

- Interference from (to) AC side
- Lack of metrology infrastructure

source: https://www.aceongroup.com/

DC Revenue Metering



The measurement infrastructure is mainly related to **safety** or **revenue metering** applications.



source: https://eepower.com/



source: https://www.secheron.com/

Normative Open Issues



IEC 62052-11:2020

DC power is the product of DC voltage and current, in turn defined as the average value of voltage and current signals.

- Which sampling rate?
- Which averaging interval?
- Which reporting / update rate?
- Which ADC front-end bandwidth?

EN 50470-4:2023

Frequencies up to 10 Hz shall be considered part of the measurand and the averaging interval shall be long enough to minimize the effect of AC power components.

Is ripple noise or (active) power?



IEC 62052-11

Edition 2.0 2020-06

INTERNATIONAL **STANDARD**

NORME

INTERNATIONAL

conditions -Part 11: Metering equipment

Équipement de comptage de l'électricité conditions d'essai -

Partie 11: Équipement de comptage

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE **EUROPÄISCHE NORM**

ICS 91 140 50

EN 50470-4

August 2023

Electricity metering equipment - Part 4: Particular requirements -Static meters for DC active energy (class indexes A, B and C)

xigences particulières - Compteurs statiques d'énergie active en courant continu (indices de classe A, B et C)

his European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2023-07-24. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC

Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translatio under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENEUE Committee are the related electroscriptical committee of Austin, Belgium, Bulgaria, Crossia, Gyras, the Creek Republic Demands, Editoria, Prisand, France, Germany, Connec, Hengary, Coland, Hengary, Coland, Hengary, Licand, Elamania, Licanerboox, Makale, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romaria, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Swetzeri Toxiya and the United Kingdom.



Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

DC grids – GUGLIELMO FRIGO 20.05.2024

DC grids – WP3



The project **DC grids** aims at setting up an **improved metrology infrastructure** for DC power & energy meters.

DC Power Reference System

Pure DC conditions

DC Voltage: 0 → 1000 V

DC Current: 0 → 800 A

Distorted DC conditions

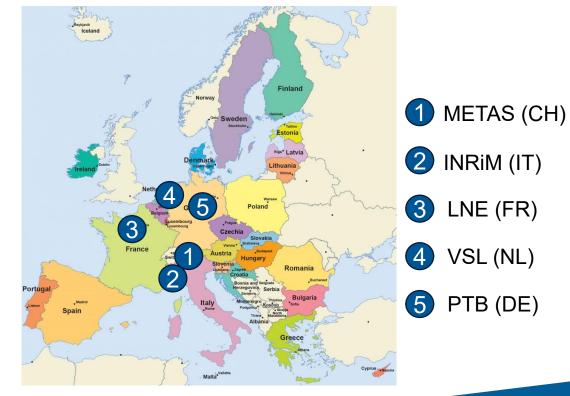
AC Magnitude: 0 → 10 %

• AC Frequency: 100 mHz → 150 kHz

Power quality disturbances

Sinusoidal & triangular ripple

(Voltage) dip and swells

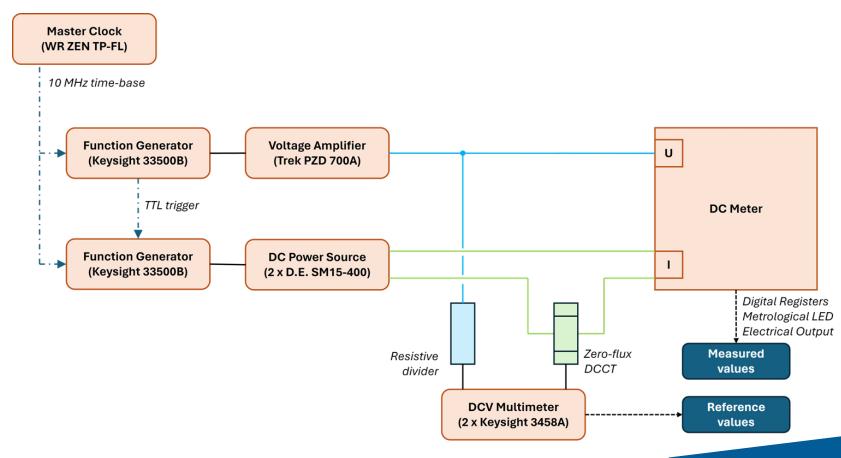


source: https://european-union.europa.eu/

METAS Reference System



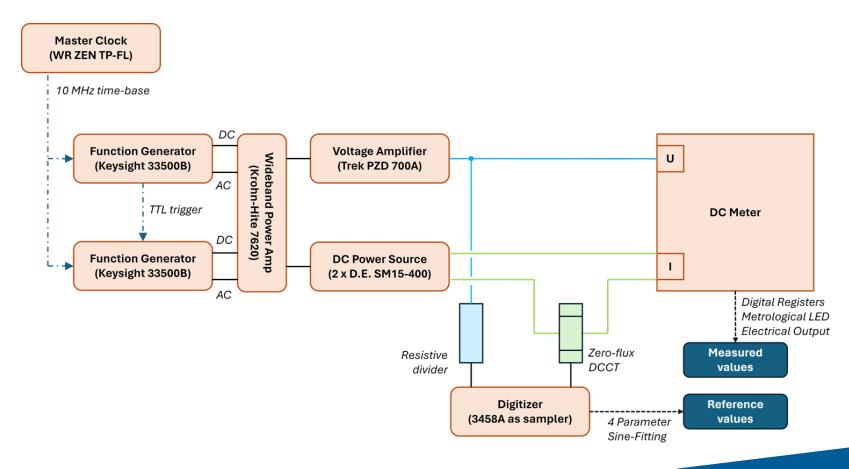
The measurement setup for meter testing in pure DC conditions (voltage up to 700 V, current up to 800 A).



METAS Reference System



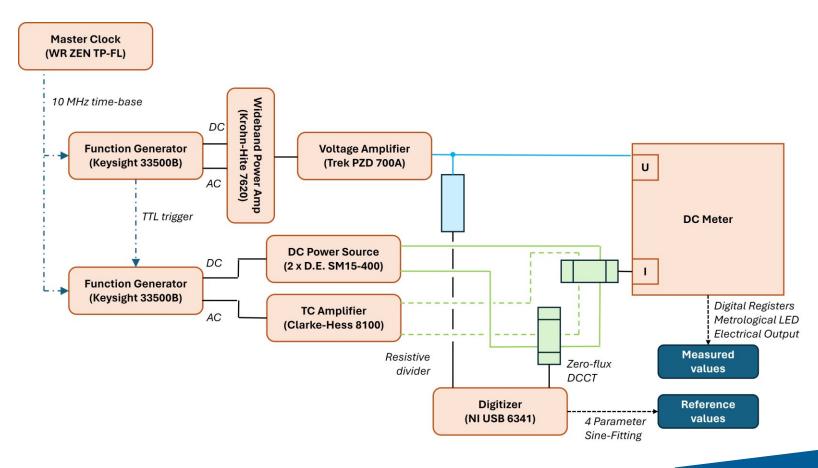
The measurement setup for meter testing in LF distorted conditions (magnitude & frequency up to 10% & 300 Hz).



METAS Reference System



The measurement setup for meter testing in **HF distorted conditions** (magnitude & frequency up to 10% & 150 kHz).



Inter-Lab Comparison



The validation of the reference systems has been carried out by means of an **inter-laboratory comparison** between METAS, INRiM and VSL.

NI cRIO 9068



source: https://www.ni.com/

NI 9205



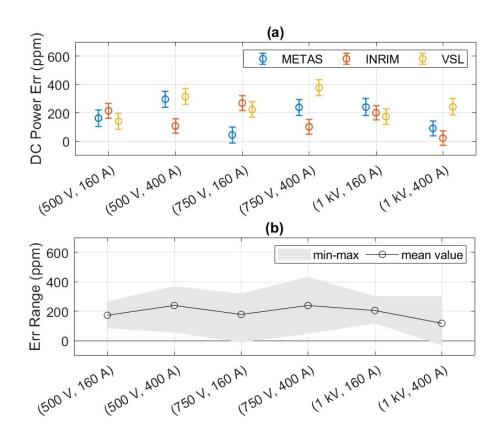
TRANSFER STANDARD

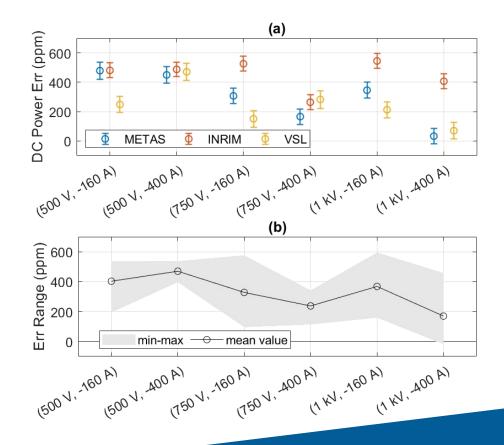
- FPGA controlled acquisition
- 100 kHz sampling rate
- Averaging interval 200 ms
- Adjustable rate (10, 5, 1, 0.2)
- 16-bit vertical resolution

Comparison Results – Pure DC



The comparison between the results in Pure DC tests shows an excellent consistency.

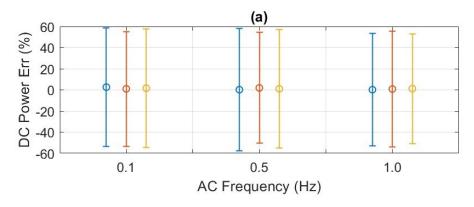


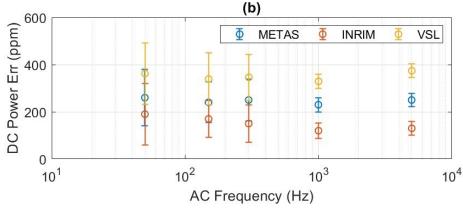


Comparison Results – Distorted DC



In the presence of AC distortions, it is evident the discrepancy between lower (< 10 Hz) and higher AC frequencies.





TEST CONFIGURATION

DC Voltage: 750 V

DC Current: 500 A

AC Magnitude: 75 V

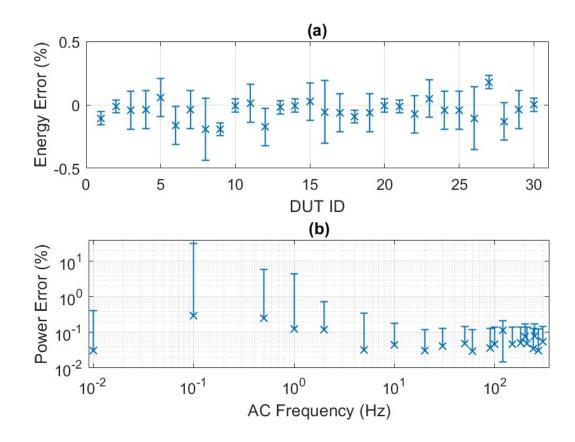
• AC Frequency: 0.1 – 5000 Hz

Cos Phi: Random

Test on Commercial Device



Similar results have been obtained on a set of 30 commercial devices, namely DZG GSH01 meters (class 1.0).



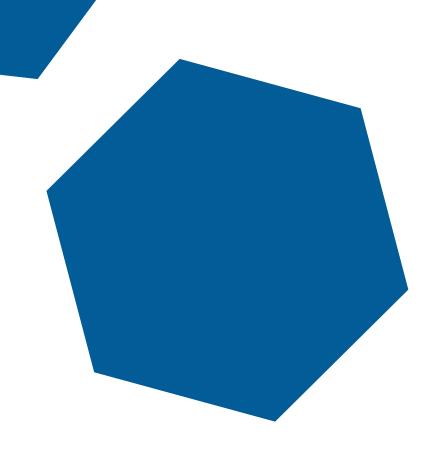


source: https://www.dzg.de/

Conclusions



- DC microgrids are **promising solution** for a more efficient integration of renewable energy sources.
- Injections of AC components and similar PQ events are not contemplated in current normative.
- There exist metrology challenges from both a technological and a methodological point of view.
- Development, characterization and validation of reference systems in several NMIs.
- Need for further analysis to set a well-acknowledged definition of DC power (energy).



Questions?

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