Impact of High Photo-Voltaic Penetration on Distribution Systems

Group: 1728 Advisor: Dr. Ajjarapu Client: Alliant Energy

The Team



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Project Statement

- Effects of increasing solar generation in Iowa
- The problems faced by current distribution systems
 - Over-voltage
 - Opposite direction power flow
 - Possibility of islanding
- Impact of high penetration solar power generation on the distribution feeders
- Quality of power delivered to the consumers

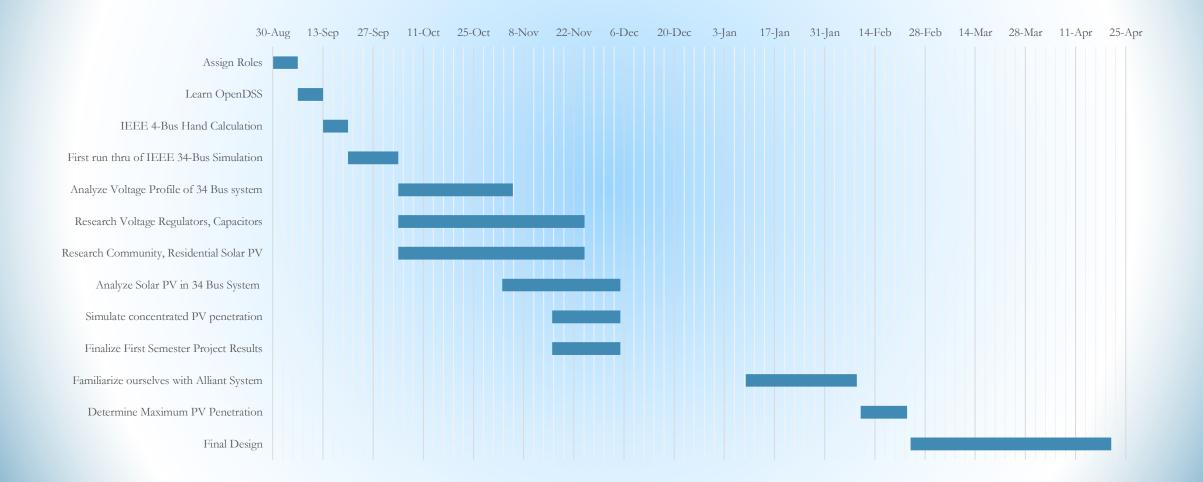
Project Goals

- Understand solar penetration trends and impacts on distribution systems
- Comparison of effects of residential versus community solar generation
- Develop model and run various real-world simulations on the Alliant Energy feeder using OpenDSS
- Use the results from the simulations to aide in the design of the distribution system to enable it to withstand maximum PV penetration
- Understand and prepare solutions to mitigate loss of generation due to cloud bank coverage and other undesirable weather conditions

Final Deliverables

- Voltage profiles and/or other necessary plots from simulations
- Comparison of residential and community solar PV generation on a typical sunny day
- Results of simulation with solar PV with cloud intermittency
- Possible solutions for modifications to distribution system

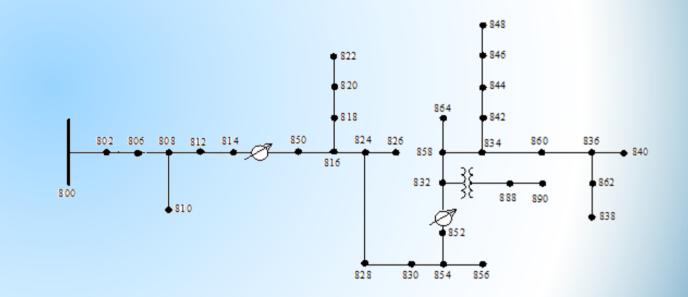
Project Timeline



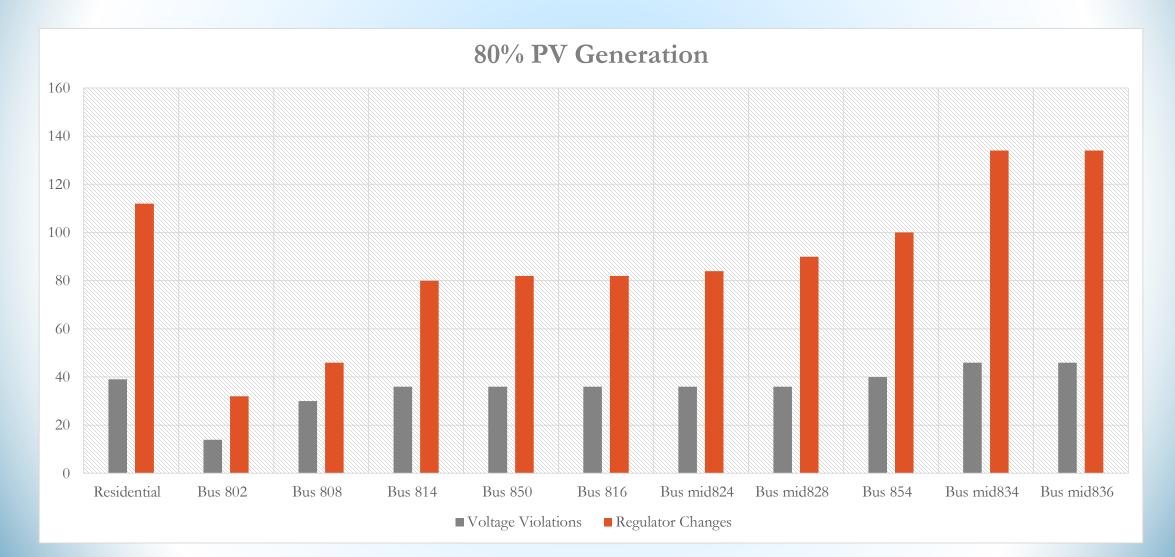
Step 1: Distribution System Concepts and OpenDSS

IEEE 34 Bus System Overview

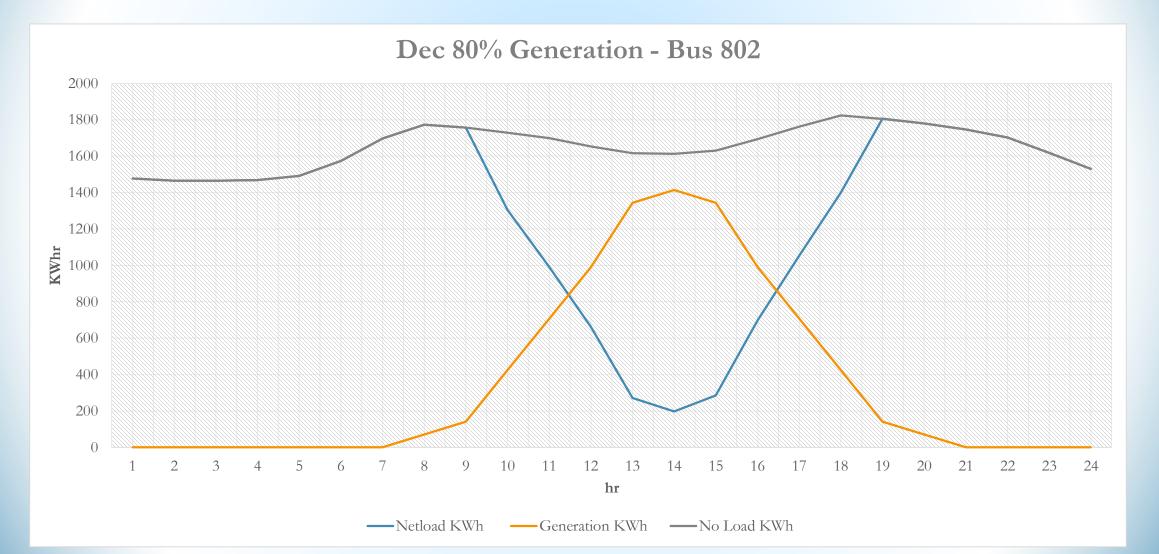
- 1. Testing (IEEE 34 Bus System)
- 2. Initial Voltage Correcting with Capacitors
- 3. Observe effects of system components
- 4. Understand Load Profiles
- 5. Adding Solar Generation
- 6. Observe effects of Solar Penetration Levels and location
 - Regulator Tap Changes
 - System Losses
 - Voltage Violations



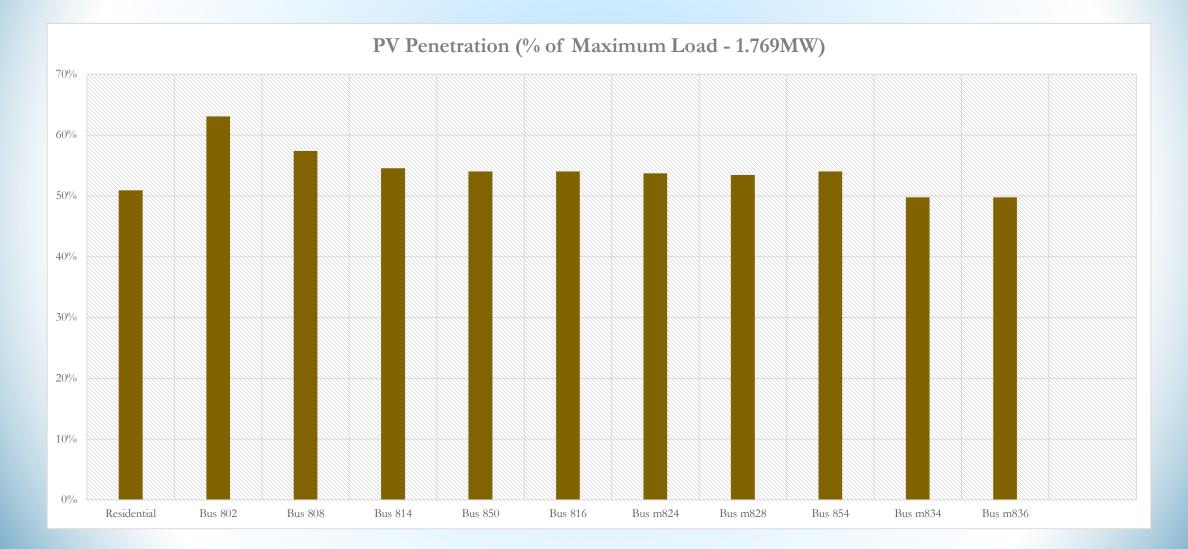
Effects of Location on PV Generation



Duck Curve Effect



Maximum PV Penetration Without Violations



Step 2: Familiarize Ourselves with Alliant System

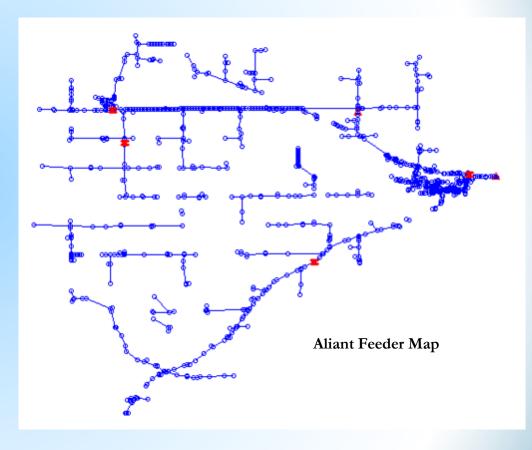
Alliant Distribution System



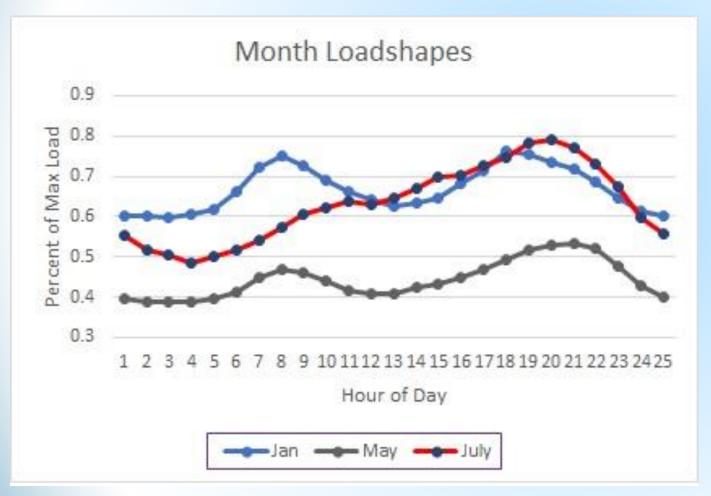
- 3,000 linear feet of distribution line
- 56 Solar Customers
- 1 Voltage Regulator
- 4 Capacitors

Understanding the System

- 1. Understand raw data of system
- 2. Organize raw data into separate CSV files
- 3. Import data from CSV files to OpenDSS
- 4. Build OpenDSS code to model the system



Monthly Loadshapes

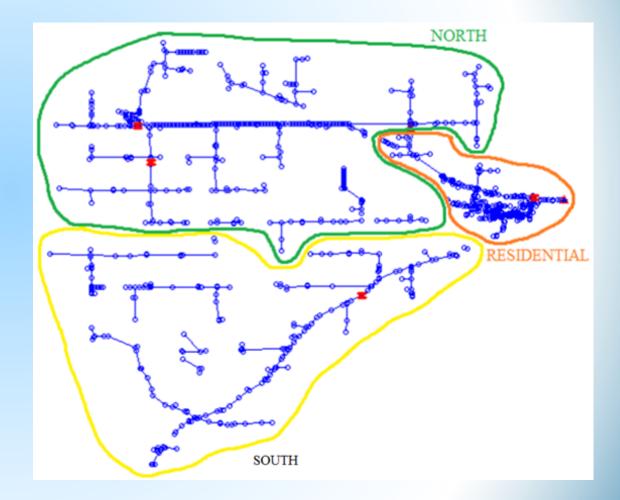


- Understanding Months of Interest
 - January: Largest Duck Curve Effect
 - May: Lowest Load Values
 - July: Largest Peak Load Value

Step 3: Determine Maximum PV Penetration on Alliant System

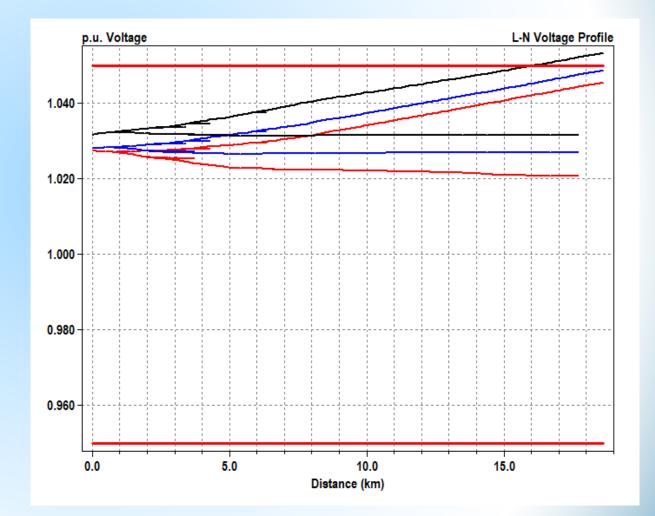
Plan for Analysis

- 1. Break System into three parts
- 2. Add Solar
- 3. Use techniques from 34 bus system to analyze results
- 4. Determine Max PV Penetration
- 5. Repeat for next part



Conclusions

- Single PV site saw most violations
- Residential can handle 100% of system load
- North can handle 70% of system load
- South can handle 50% of system load

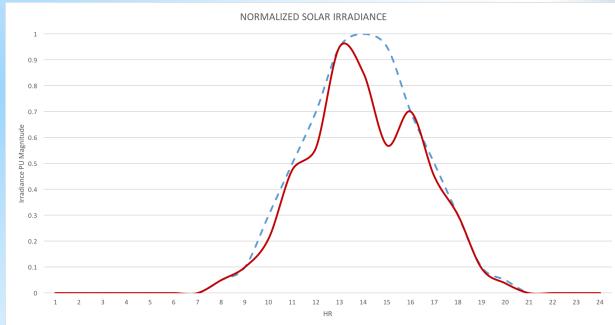


Step 4: Final Design

Design System That Can Sustain High PV Penetration During Cloud Intermittency

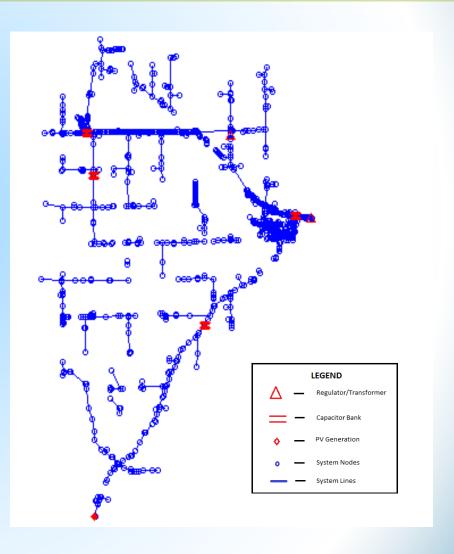
Design Plan

- 1. Design for worst case scenario in south region
- 2. Use modified solar waveform
- 3. Compare community and residential solar
- 4. Analyze data of both scenarios
- 5. Determine solutions for maximum PV penetration with cloud coverage



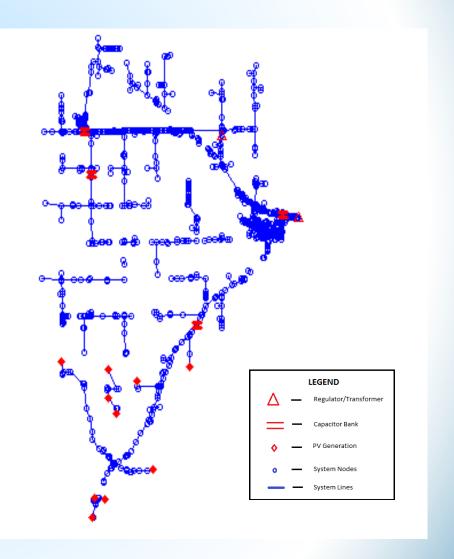
Results: Single Site Solar

- Violations at 50% of maximum load with cloud coverage
- Smart Inverters are unable to rectify the problem



Results: Distributed Solar

- No violations at 50% of maximum load with cloud coverage
- Smart inverters would increase voltage quality



Results: Future Planning

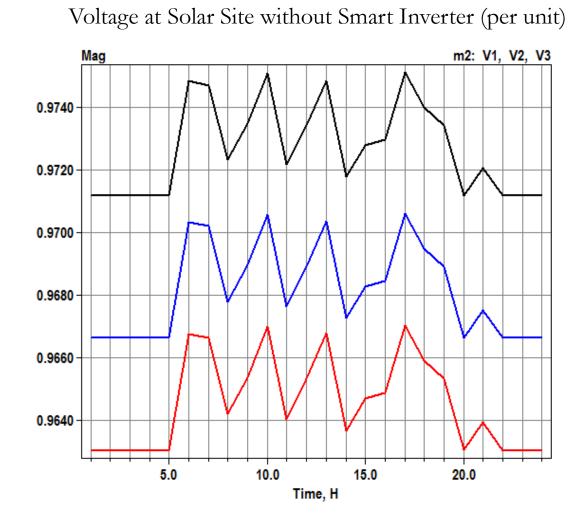
If Desired Generation is closer to 100% of the Maximum Load:

- Single Solar Site
 - Place closer to substation
- Distributed Solar Sites
 - Distribute across entire system
 - Size of solar site based on load in area



Thank You

Smart Inverter Effect



Voltage at Solar Site with Smart Inverter (per unit)

