行政院及所屬各機關出國報告

(出國類別:研究)

# 陣風下風力發電機系統動態特性分析與改善之研究

服務機關: 台灣電力公司 出國人 職 稱: 電機工程師 姓 名: 何秉衡 出 國 地 區: 丹麥 出 國 日 期: 92年12月15日至93日4月12日 報 告 日 期: 93年5月

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### 行政院所屬各機關出國報告提要

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出國計畫主辦機關/聯絡人/電話:台灣電力公司/陳德隆/(02)2366-7685 出國人員姓名/服務機關/單位/職稱/電話:何秉衡/台灣電力公司/系統規劃處 /工程師/(02)2366-6897

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本報告內容,主要赴丹麥 Alpha Wind Energy Aps 公司研究,以瞭解丹 麥電力系統、電能政策、北歐電能交易市場機制、丹麥風力發電現況、風場 電網併聯情形等,並參訪風力發電機及其製造廠家、丹麥電力公司、離岸風 力發電場、以及參加離岸風力發電研討會議。

本報告對本公司風電開發政策、離岸風電開發、風電調度運轉、風機維 護保養以及風場電源線規劃方法等作一綜合結論與建議。

本文電子檔已傳至出國報告資訊網(http://report.gsn.gov.tw)

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壹、研究目的

工業革命以來,由於大量使用化石能源,造成大氣中的溫室氣體濃度大 幅提高,造成氣溫逐漸升高、海平面上升等溫室效應現象,同時對全球氣候 與生態環境亦產生影響,故近年來世界各主要國家的電力開發都以「永續發 展」為目標,致力改善環境生態。聯合國更在 1992 年通過「氣候變化綱要 公約」,1997 年在日本京都召開的第三屆氣候變化綱要公約締約國大會通過 「京都議定書」,達成溫室氣體排放減量的協議,世界各國在氣候變化綱要公 約的要求下,均大力推動潔淨能源的使用,而由於再生能源的開發及利用, 對環境與生態的影響最小,且一向被公認是克服全球溫室效應的長期根本辦 法。

再生能源除水力外,目前世界上最具發展潛力的有風能、太陽能、地熱 及生質能等,其中又以風力發電在技術上已臻成熟並有電廠實際運轉經驗, 近年來更在技術及裝置容量上均有大幅度進步,而其他再生能源規模與經濟 上則尚難與傳統發電方式競爭。本公司亦於民國九十年十月於澎湖縣白沙鄉 中屯村興建完成 2,400 瓩之風力電廠,運轉情形良好,使風力發電在台灣也 邁向商業性應用之階段。台灣沿海地區風能資源蘊涵豐富,之後本公司將陸 續開發更多風力計畫,故有需要了解其他國家之規劃設計及營運方式,尤其 是風力發電運轉對系統的影響等,以供本公司之參考。

貳、行程安排

一、92.12.15~92.12.16 往程(台北-阿姆斯特丹-丹麥)

*⊥* 、 92.12.17~93.04.10

赴丹麥「艾爾法風能公司(Alpha Wind Energy Aps)」研究「陣風下 風力發電機系統動態特性分析與改善之研究」計畫。研究內容包括:

\* 参訪風力發電機

\* 參訪風力發電機製造商

\* 參訪丹麥電力公司

\* 研究風力發電機動態特性

另由「艾爾法風能公司 (Alpha Wind Energy Aps)」安排,前往英國 參加離岸風力發電技術研討會(研討會日期:93.03.03~04),並於會後參 訪英國 Econnect 電力工程顧問公司(參訪日期:93.03.05~12),討論風 場電源線併聯規劃等議題。並於英國參訪行程結束後回丹麥。

有關赴英國參加離岸風力發電技術研討會及相關參訪活動之各項費用,均包含於「艾爾法風能公司(Alpha Wind Energy Aps)」之訓練課程內。

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三、93.04.11~93.04.12 返程(丹麥-阿姆斯特丹-台北)

**參、研習心得** 

一、風力發電系統

(一)風力發電機概述

風力發電機包括三個主要元件:葉片轉子、齒輪箱、發電機(同步發電機無 齒輪箱)。

1. 葉片轉子:

由單片、雙片或三片葉片,分接於輪毂(hub)而成。主要功能為吸收風能, 轉為發電機旋轉所需之動能。葉片依是否可動,分為固定葉片(Stall Regulation)、可動葉片(Pitch Regulation)及主動固定葉片(Active Stall Regulation)等調制方式。

2. 歯輪箱:

類似汽車引擎之變速箱,經由調整齒輪比,將隨風速變動之葉片轉子之變動 轉速調整為固定轉速,以帶動發電機發電。

3.發電機:

包括感應發電機及同步發電機。其中感應發電機又可分為固定轉速、變動 轉速。同步發電機可分為繞線式及永磁式。

不同於固定出力之傳統能源,風能之變化極具隨機性。為能消彌此不定 性,經由廠商各自研發之控制機制,從葉片之調制、齒輪箱之調速、感應發電 機或同步發電機之選擇、到換流器之變頻,其目的即為達到穩定出力,並降低 對電網之衝擊。

(二)風力機之種類

風力發電機是透過風輪機或風力機,將風能轉換成機械能,再帶動發電機 發電,風力發電的效能受風速大小、風力機葉片設計及葉片受風面積等影響。 目前的控制系統多以預設程式而非以風向來控制發電機。風控智慧系統則隨著 風向而調節葉片角度,使其與風向直交,而達到高效率發電的目的。此外亦嘗 試發展旋浮式螺旋槳以避免固定式螺旋槳因高風速而造成破壞。

未來新型的發電機之開發將以高效率發電為主要訴求,也就是要開發出風 控智慧系統、彈性葉片及張力塔台等。

1.旋翼控制

為維持額定輸出,避免齒輪箱及發電機的損壞,風力機有必要做輸出控制。 中大型風力機運用葉片之固定旋翼(Stall Regulator)或可變旋翼(Pitch Regulator)以控制風能吸收轉換及輸出。其性能比較詳表 1。

	固定旋翼式	可變旋翼式
項目	(Stall Regulator)	( Pitch Regulator )
74574	僅能得到折衷之輸出性能曲線	理論上較佳,可獲較佳之輸出性能
吸收風能		曲線
定速控制	一般可满足控制需求	在高風速時較困難
(+4) + 1 + 4 1	需待改進及印證	較固定變翼式有較佳之電力品質及
變速控制		較低之傳動鏈負荷
安全性	需輔助系統做超速保護	可為一完整的葉輪保護
<b>冲</b> 力	整體葉輪費用較低,但煞車系	整體葉輪費用較高
價格	統費用較高	正祖赤冊貝川大回

表 1 固定旋翼及可變旋翼風力機之性能比較

2.發電機容量

發電機容量由於技術進步迅速,單機容量已由早期 1980 年的小於 100 瓩 (可用率僅 60%),至目前 2000 年之 2,000 瓩(可用率達 97~99%),展望 2005 年將有 3,000 瓩(可用率達 98~99%)之大型機組商轉。機組大型化,使得安 裝成本降低,且可用率提昇之結果,使得發電產能提昇、每度發電成本降低。

(三)風力發電機之特性

利用風能轉換成電能的方法,一般多為同步式發電機、非同步式感應發電 機和永磁式同步發電機。傳統上最常應用在風力發電之發電機型式為感應發電 機,但近年來由於整流與變頻技術日漸純熟且大量廣泛的應用到電機領域上, 可將發電機輸出電壓頻率經由 Converter/Inverter 轉換為系統頻率,因此同步發 電機已逐漸應用到風力發電系統中。此外,小容量風力機之發電機則常使用永 磁式同步發電機,因構造簡單,適用於偏遠、人蹤罕至且無電力可用之處。

目前商業化風力機市場中,固定轉速、雙轉速及變動轉速之設計比例約為 2:2.5:1。在連續雙變速運轉設計中,約僅1/3應用在大範圍變速(速率範圍 >2.5:1),例如在丹麥 Vestas 660KW 級(即麥寮風力發電示範系統之機型) 的風力機型即利用所謂的光控轉差系統(Opti-Slip system)控制非同步(感應 式)風力發電機轉速(可有 10%的變速範圍),最近則更提升為光控轉速系統 (Opti~Speed system),已可達 60%的變速範圍。藉由改變可變旋翼,雖在風 速變化下,仍然可有相當穩定良好的電力輸出品質。

新型之變速型風力機無齒輪箱,風葉直接驅動同步發電機,輸出電力經 Converter 轉成直流電後,再經 Inverter 轉成商用頻率後送至電網,如澎湖本島 風力發電示範計畫,採用德國 Enercon 之 E40 型之機組。而定速型風力機之風 葉經齒輪箱連至感應發電機後送出商用頻率至電網。因此,先進之變速型風力 機在高風速時,縱然風速變化不穩,其仍可保有相當穩定良好的電力輸出品質。

風能在世界發電量逐年提昇,單機裝置容量亦增大,目前離岸最多為 Vestas
V80(Horns Rev 風場裝置容量 2MW×80、North Hoyle 風場裝置容量 2MW×
30), Bouns (Nysted 風場裝置容量 2.3MW×72)。

風力發電歷經近二十年之努力,發展至今,全世界總裝置容量已達 34GW。 風機製造廠商為符合市場所需,無不卯足勁開發性能優越、可用率高(約 98% 以上)之風力發電機組,以增加市場競爭力,並全力推銷其機型。市場上隨時 有各種裝置容量,小至數十瓦、大至 2.5MW 之機組可提供選擇,目前世界最大 之風力發電機裝置容量為 4.5MW。世界知名廠商包括 Enercon(澎湖一期、二 期)、Vestas(核一、麥寮、竹北)、Bouns、NEG Micon、GE(核三、大潭電 廠、大園觀音)、RE Power、Nodex (英華威)、三菱、Gamesa (新竹香山), 其風機各有不同構造和功能,以符合市場之需求。

(四)風力發電機的特性

1.裝置容量小

目前風力發電最大原型機為 4.5MW (Enercon、NEG Micon),相較於動輒 1,000MW 級之傳統水、火力或核能機組之裝置容量,風力發電單機容量仍小許 多。

2.不確定性高

傳統石化、核能然料或水力之發電機組之能量來源為固定出力、具可控制性 及可預測性,風力發電機組之能量來源為「風」,其風速與週期不確定性高。

3. 電氣特性不同

傳統機組為同步發電機,具勵磁設備,可控制功率因數及電壓,風力發電機 多為感應發電機(如 Vestas、Nodex、NEG~Micon、Gamesa),無勵磁設備, 起動時需消耗無效電力。若為同步發電機(Enercon、三菱、Zephyros)則需 配合增加換流設備。

(五)風力發電之效益

1.再生能源利用與宣導

能源危機發生後,歐美各國非常重視再生能源之開發利用,衡諸再生能源 發電技術中,風力發電屬最成熟且廣為各國推廣應用之一項。國內能源進口依 賴度已達 95%以上,而風能屬自有之乾淨能源,利用風力發電不但可減少使用 傳統化石能源(以熱值估算,風力每發 1 度電約可減少 0.25 公升燃油或 0.37 公斤燃煤消耗),更有助益於能源開發應用的多元化及自主性。而近年來環保意 識高漲,國內再生能源利用之努力及成就,頗受到外界質疑。由於風力發電為 技術成熟之再生能源,若能儘速廣建風力發電廠,將極具再生能源利用與宣導 意義。

#### 2.低空氟污染有益環保

風力發電屬綠色電力 (Green Power),其與傳統能源相較,每發1度電平 均約可減少 1kg 的 CO2 及少量 NOx,SO2 等污染物排放,且社會環境成本(即 發電系統衍生的外部成本,包括環境與健康的損害、污染的消除、油路的保護 等等),據評估僅 0~0.1 美分/度電,較煤炭 2.5~5.7 美分/度電,石油 2.7~6.7 美分/度電,天然氣 0.7~1 美分/度電及核能 2.9 美分/度電低甚多。故設置風力發 電對生態環境保護具有正面積極的意義。

#### 3. 增加觀光資源

設置風力發電廠後,自然為該區增添一觀光資源,由於其鄰近道路,來往 車輛行人遠遠即可瞧見,觀光功效不言可喻。未來更可進一步考慮應用地方捐 助基金於風力電廠旁鄰道路邊闢建一展示中心,設置風力發電等再生能源應用 的圖片資料、影視媒體等,生動的說明如何將該區的強勁風力轉換為電力能源 及其效益,發揮展示教育功能。

4.引進新的運轉及維護技術

購入較新型之風力發電機組及其相關輔助設備,風力發電廠之建造及完工 後之運維過程,自然可累積培植風力發電先進相關技術經驗及能力,可供後續 進一步推廣應用之參考。

(六)風力發電機之各部組成及功能

#### 1.避雷器

由於風力發電機位於空曠場地之塔頂,以 600kW 之風機為例,其機艙高 達 70 米以上,加計葉片後更可高達 100 米以上,故葉片及機身之避雷器甚為重 要。目前作法為於機身上方設置避雷針,將雷電流引導入地下。另於各葉片尖

端分別裝置金屬片,將雷電流經由置於葉片內之導線引入機艙內之避雷器導線,一併引入地下,接地電阻則限制於2Ω以內。

2.葉片:

風機葉片主要功能為吸收風能。葉片愈長所掃過面積愈大,所吸收之風能 愈多,葉片轉子直徑為 D。若 D 太大,風機塔架間距不足,風機葉片旋轉後之 擾流將影響其他風電機組之旋轉,進而影響其他風電機組之出力。機組間距垂 直盛行風向約需 3D,平行盛行風向約需 5D~7D,才足以讓風機正常出力而不 致彼此干擾。

葉片可分固定葉片(Stall Regulation)及可動葉片(Pitch Regulation), 另有所謂主動固定葉片(Active Stall Regulation)可視為可動葉片之一種。各 型葉片之優缺點詳列於表 2。

葉片型式	優點	缺 點	容量
固定葉片	構造簡單、價格低	無法追隨風力調整發	1
(Stall		電機出力,電壓變動	500kW 以下)
Regulation)		較大	
可動葉片	可追隨風力調整發電機出	構造複雜,價格高	大容量機組(約
(Pitch	力,電壓變動較小。經由		500kW 以上)
Regulation)	改變受風角度,協助風機		
	停機。		
主動固定葉	可追隨風力調整發電機出	構造複雜,價格高	大容量機組(約
片(Active	力,電壓變動較小。經由		500kW 以上)
Stall	改變受風角度,協助風機		
Regulation)	停機。		

表 2 各型葉片優缺點比較

由大型風力發電機所組成之風場(Wind Farm)中,各風機皆有各自之控 制系統以控制葉片角度,且每一個風機之葉片控制系統各自獨立。只要控制其 中一片葉片即可使風機解聯。而大型風機之機械煞車系統並非為停機而設計, 主要是協助葉片系統讓風機完全停止。 3.齒輪箱(變速箱)

風帶動風機葉片旋轉, 齒輪箱依照風速大小,將葉片轉子之轉速(約18轉/分)提昇超過感應發電機轉軸之同步轉速(1,800轉(60Hz,4極))。

由於齒輪箱為可動元件,故旋轉時磨耗甚大,需定期檢修。另有廠商發展 出不需齒輪箱之風力發電機,並採用同步發電機。

4.發電機

為主要發電設備,將葉片轉子所吸收之動能轉為電能。風力發電機可分定 轉速感應發電機及變轉速發電機。

(1)定轉速感應發電機

此型機組典型的製造廠商為丹麥 NEG Micon 公司。

定轉速之感應發電機直接與電網相連,所發電力之頻率與電網相同。此型 發電機構造簡單且價格低。由於感應發電機啟動、運轉需吸收大量無效電力, 故於電壓低下或嚴重不穩時,將影響電網系統之電力品質。

發電機啟動需吸收大量無效電力,並造成電壓突降。改善方法為:經由電 力電子元件協助發電機軟啟動。或以改變發電機定子變極數方式,當低風速時, 定子極數切為8極或12極,當高風速時,定子極數切為4極或6極。亦可於並 聯時於發電機定子處串接電阻,以抑制突入電流。

感應發電機運轉需吸收無效電力。改善方法為併聯電容器,由電容器提供 無效電力補償,每一台風力發電機均備有電容器,電容器中裝置容量應不小於 發電機額定容量之 30%,以應啟動所需。電容器之投入可分多段投入,並以電 力電子元件調制,進而改善功因。

定轉速感應發電機之系統併接示意圖如圖 1 所示。



圖 1 定轉速感應發電機之系統併接示意圖

(2)變轉速發電機

所謂變轉速意為發電機轉速僅能允許在某一範圍內變動,而非無限制變動。 此型發電機可再細分為變轉速感應發電機、變轉速同步發電機及雙饋型感應發 電機 (Double fed induction generator),茲分述如下。

A. 變轉速感應發電機

此型機組有齒輪箱與發電機轉子串接,發電機定子與電網直接併接。當 葉片轉子吸收風能轉為轉動能量,經齒輪箱轉為固定轉速,帶動感應發電機 發電。當風速變化時,齒輪箱調整齒輪比,使轉速輸出維持小範圍變動,並 具有將變化之能量儲存於葉片轉子之能力。

感應發電機發出有效電力直接送至電網,同時自電網吸收無效電力,造 成電網電壓下降。改善方法與定轉速感應發電機之改善方法相同。圖2為變 轉速風力發電機之系統併接示意圖2。

其中圖 1 與圖 2 相同,惟圖 1 表現以定轉速,葉片轉子轉速經齒輪箱變 換為固定轉速與固定轉速之發電機相連。圖 2 表現以變轉速,葉片轉子轉速 經齒輪箱變換為某一範圍內之變動轉速,再與變動轉速之發電機相連。



圖 2 變轉速感應發電機之系統聯接示意圖

B. 變轉速同步發電機

此型機組典型的製造廠商為德國 Enercon 公司,亦為台電澎湖中屯風力發電廠所採用之機型。

此型機組無齒輪箱之設計,葉片轉子直接與發電機轉子連接,發電機轉 子線圈所生之電流經滑環送出,經換流器與電網併接。當葉片轉子轉動時, 直接帶動發電機轉子旋轉,發電機轉子經場激激磁後,所發之電流由轉子經 滑環送出,經換流器送至電網。換流器由電力電子元件組成,經由改變觸發 角而調整功因及頻率,性能優異,通常廠商備有二套換流器並聯運轉,若一 套故障,另一套仍能協助發電機滿載出力。同步發電機之場激有自系統引接 經換成直流後作場激之用,另有永磁式之場激,不需自系統引接電源即可建 立場激。

同步發電機不需吸收無效電力,不會造成電網電壓下降。但負責變頻之 換流器,係由電力電子元件所組成,有諧波電流污染之虞。改善方法主要以 加裝濾波器及變壓器需有△接,以限制諧波電流。

變轉速同步發電機之系統併接示意圖如圖 3。



圖 3 變轉速同步發電機之系統併接示意圖(部分廠家無 Gear Box 設計) C. 雙饋型感應發電機

此型機組典型的製造廠商為丹麥 Vestas 公司,亦為竹北(1750kW×2部) 風力發電廠所採用之機型。

此型機組部分構造與變轉速感應發電機同。所不同者為:發電機除定子 吸收電網之無效電力外,轉子亦自電網經換流器吸收有效電力,以控制感應 發電機之功率輸出。

感應發電機發出有效電力直接送至電網,同時自電網吸收無效電力,造 成電網電壓下降。改善方法與定轉速感應發電機之改善方法相同。

雙輸入感應發電機之系統併接示意圖如圖 4。



圖 4 雙輸入感應發電機之系統聯接圖

5.其他設備

其他設備主要包括機艙、塔架、廠用變壓器及電纜等。齒輪箱及發電機等主件由機艙包覆,避免裸露受風吹雨打或海風吹襲。惟若機艙太大將影響葉片吸收風能。Enercon為同步發電機,無齒輪箱設備,機艙較小,故其啟動風速最低約 2.5m/s。

塔架為支撐風力發電機之主要構造物,亦是整組風機中可由國內自行供應 者。塔架內有爬梯,由於風機高達70公尺以上,部分廠商為方便維修人員上下, 附設有電梯。

風力發電機所發出之電力(約480V或690V,視發電機而定),經電力電纜 送至塔架下方內部之廠用變壓器,廠用變壓器可昇壓至25kV~35kV。部分廠商 之大型風力發電機(如 Vestas 之 V80 型)將廠用變壓器移至機艙內後方,一則 降低線損,另則可平衡機艙前之葉片重量。





圖 5 風力發電機輪毂(由機艙內往外看)



圖 6 風力發電機之變速箱(藍色部分者)





圖 9 監控面板



圖 10 補償電容器



圖 11 轉向器驅動馬達



圖 12 風速計、風向計及機艙避雷針



圖 13 避雷線(接地電阻限制於2Ω內)



圖 14 置於塔架外之廠用變壓器(690V/10kV,600KVA)

二、風力發電機製造廠

(-)Vestas

#### 1.参訪 Vestas 位於 Ringkobine 之組裝工廠

驅車前往 Vestas 位於丹麥中部靠海邊的小鎮 Ringkobing。路上開車經過 小山丘或小高地,遠遠即望見 Vestas 風車陣。爬上小高地旁之土丘拍照,雨群 約 150~200kW 之風車陣中有一工廠,此工廠為 Vestas 之葉片製造工廠。

開車進入工廠,廠房內則有工人忙著製造葉片,開車入葉片製造廠,廠房 外整齊排列著葉片完成品,最大長達 39米,可能比飛機翼還長。另有各式運輸 葉片的工具和車輛,如此長的葉片需要特殊載具使能搬運。

離開工廠,我們進入 Ringkobing 小鎮。進到 Vestas 位於 Ringkobing 之工廠。先由 Vestas 外賓接待部助理 Birthe Hansson 接待至貴賓室休息,再由 Vestas 亞洲地區業務經理 Kenneth Kolvits 簡報 Vestas 概況,再與 Vestas 之 計畫協調工程師 Anders Wiisbye 談風機電氣問題。其中 Kenneth 及 Anders 兩位前曾與台灣代理商拜訪台電公司,並與本處座談過。

午餐後 Vestas 帶領參觀工廠,廠房內為風機組裝廠,謝絕拍照。先參觀設 備庫房,再看軸承組裝線,之後軸承與齒輪箱再一併組裝,之後再與發電機組 裝。至於另一廠房為機艙內之組裝,包括控制設備,轉向馬達,散熱器,此階 段完成後再將前一廠房內之發電機、齒輪箱、軸承的重機具裝入機艙內,最後 機艙外壁再與機艙組合,組合完成後移置廠房外暫存,並等待運送至安裝場地。 另有輪轂裝配線,包括毂內液壓槽,控制線路,葉片結合軸等,組合完成後之 輪毂亦移至廠外羅列。

廠房內各組裝線旁桌上隨處可見 Vestas 之組裝技術手冊翻開攤在桌上,師 傅們可隨時翻開查閱,並與其他師傅討論組裝的疑點。

廠外可以拍照。

2.参訪 Vestas 位於 Esbjerg 港旁之離岸風場辨公室

由辦公室主任 Bo 先生負責接待,參觀該辦公室之監控室、維修聯絡室等, 本離岸風場辦公室共約 10 人。經 Bo 聯繫後前往位於對街附近之 Elsam 公司監 控室,Elsam 負責營運管理 Horns Rev 之離岸風力發電場。Vestas 可監控,但 無運轉權,只有 Elsam 公司有。

參觀 Elsam 公司之監控室,由監控室主任說明目前運轉情形。目前 Elsam 公司位於 Esbjerg 港之監控室約有 5 人,總共 80 部離岸風機另加計 1 部岸上同型風機,共 81 部。

惟 80 部中有 34 部故障,據 Vestas 辦公室主任 Bo 說明,主要為風機機艙 內之 ABB 變壓器故障,另 2 部為命令停機,故 80 部風機有 36 部不發電,對於 風機之可用率而言,影響非常大。今日海外風速約 15 米,能動之風機皆滿載發 電,但風場運轉至今一年左右即有近半數風機故障,主要係因離岸風場之關係, 需俟海況才能維修,此為本公司未來發展離岸風電之借鏡。

由於 Vestas 需負責風機持續運轉發電,故另有維修班。維修班目前約 20 人,位於 Vestas 辦公室旁。維修班之維修能力,早期以 4 人一組,共 10 個工 作天可修好一部風機,後技術純熟,4 人一組,共 5 個工作天可修好一部風機。

另由 Vestas 之庫房主任接待,參訪該公司之備品庫房,包括各式油料、備品及救生衣裝備等。

本日由於風大浪高,故維修船 A2SEA 於港邊待命,此行順道參訪該船。 該船有4隻腳,可立於海床,將船身提起,另船上備有1部大型吊機及2部中 型吊機,本船各部功能即主要能「站」在海床上,並利用吊機作風機之維修。 吊機之控制室位於各機上,船橋後方即為控制4隻腳的控制室。船橋後方另有 由藍色貨櫃組合之工作人員宿舍,平均每位工作人員的生活空間約2坪左右。 船上有人員13~17人、非為 Vestas 公司所屬,為船公司所屬。Vestas 公司與 維修船公司簽維護合約。

由於日前一支風機之葉片壞掉,故船上以備妥 39m 長之葉片一片,俟天候 好時出海維修。同時岸邊備有許多葉片,以供維修離岸風場之備品。

在船上看到另一邊遠端堤防上有三支風機,為 Vestas 之風機。

#### 3.參訪 Alpha 公司之 Vestas 風機

本風機為 Alpha 公司之風機,十年前建成,約 500kW,為 Vestas 風機, 葉片原長約 39 公尺,為能汲取更多風能,Alpha 堅持將葉片轉子直徑加長至 42 公尺,本風機輪毂高約 40 公尺。

歯輪箱運轉會產生低頻噪音,發電機運轉會產生高頻噪音,機艙內有泡綿
可吸收此噪音,齒輪箱位於塔身正上方,可將產生之噪音傳至地上,當風速加
大時,葉片轉子轉速加快,齒輪箱之噪音亦增大。

機艙內有監控設備,有 relay,塔架基座亦有一套相同的監控設備,並有電 容器,提供無效電力補償之用。運轉人員不需至風機內控制,經由電話線即可 遠端控制風機,若有需要維修,則另再電請維修人員前往。

發電機後方有送風馬達,以協助發電機氣冷,發電機發出的電力經四條(可 能三相電力及地線)690V之 cables 送至地面。各 cable 間以鋼環固定,至地 面後經塔外之升壓變壓器升至 10kV 後經地下 cable 併入配電系統。

有兩個風機轉向齒輪之水平放置之馬達以驅動風機機艙,以使機艙隨風向 轉動,當機艙轉超過三圈時,轉向監視器可察覺並令風機停機並轉回來。塔頸 內有四個夾鐵,確保機艙與塔頸緊扣,又能自由轉動。

本風機曾被雷擊過,斷過一片葉片,兩個月後 relay 又壞掉,後始修復。室 外溫度約5度,乾而冷。風機機艙內約30度,不會很冷,但噪音很大。

有齒輪箱的低頻噪音及發電機的高頻噪音,低頻傳至塔架,由塔架吸收, 高頻由艙內吸音泡棉吸收。艙內可以感覺晃動,風吹過葉片及機艙,使機艙晃 動,約等於台灣的淡水捷運,但風機機艙晃動頻率稍高。

各元件下方有吸油海棉或桶子,以防止油滴落並儘量保持機艙內清潔。

發電機為西門子發電機,艙內可容量一個人過,擠一點可讓兩個人錯身。

維修人員可經鋁梯掛安全帶爬上機艙,維修工具則由機艙後方的吊索(載 重25公斤)吊上,機艙上方有天窗,約0.5公尺見方,可容納一個人出入。機 艙後方有1公尺見方之門,可吊工具。從天窗爬到艙外,可以看到艙頂設有防 止掉落之鐵架可作避雷並方便人員夾上安全索作機艙維修之用,艙頂後方有風 速計、風向計及避雷針,前方可看到風機葉片轉子轉動。

本風機設有三個緊急停機鈕:塔架下方一個、機艙內二個。按下時,可緊 急停機,惟此法傷風機,仍以標準程序停機為佳,以年緊急停機超過25次,風 機會故障。風機內前方有換氣口,由於齒輪箱會發熱,需將其內之齒輪油打出 以經冷凝器與冷空氣冷卻,送回齒輪箱,熱氣經排風機送至艙外,齒輪油每年 定檢一次。由於本風機不設於海邊,無潮濕及鹽害問題,故密閉方式較差。若 設於海邊,則與對外交換空氣需另設濾網。避雷線與接地線均相連並經由塔身 送下,再接入接地網,此與 Bonus 不同。

丹麥地勢平坦,爬上風機天窗,可以看到很遠的風機,後方影子旁有四座 風機為 Vestas V47型,遠方夕陽餘暉處一排橫向排列5支,為 Bonus 風機, 風機單機容量為 1MW。另一邊縱向排列5支為 NEG Micon 風機,單機容量為 750kW。另座隔壁 200 公尺遠的風機為 Vestas 機組,已商轉9年,約 500kW, 葉片直徑 39 公尺。

(二)NEG Micon

1.参訪 NEG Micon 位於 Randers 之公司

參訪 NEG Micon 位於 Randers 之公司,由該公司亞洲區經理 Mr. Martin B Sondergaard 率 Mr. Mogens Hald 簡報。

先簡報 NEG Micon 之源起及目前市場佔有率等現況。之後 Mr. Martin B Sondergaard 帶領參觀該公司之組裝廠

廠內謝絕拍照

目前正在組裝 1.65MW 級之風力發電機。機艙下方有五組垂直之轉向馬達, 負責驅動機艙迎風轉向,先看到轉子軸承,之後軸承支架與軸承組合,再與齒 輪箱結合,齒輪箱有各種廠牌,惟需符合 NEG Micon 之規範,之後再與發電機 結合,另有其他電氣設備,負責輔助風機運轉。

NEG Micon 公司之風機各轉動部份(葉片與輪毂、葉片轉子與機艙、機艙 與塔架)之接縫採用鐵刷接觸滑片,以完成良好接地及避雷系統。 該廠另有台已完工之 2.75MW 風機置於廠內待送去日本。同時廠內有各式鋼樑

吊車,工作人員則忙著控制吊車以懸吊機艙等大型物件。

本廠內未見葉片及輪毂,主要在另一廠,及至各部完工後,再依續運至裝機 地點另行現場組裝。

小型 kW 級風機之機艙頂蓋可開,似 Bonus,可用電動驅動頂蓋。大型 MW 級之風機由於頂蓋太大太重,因此改以人孔蓋以手動打開。

午餐後與 Mr. Mogens 討論 Hybride 系統。此系統即風力發電機與柴油引擎 結合之系統,容量為 1kW,對於風機不穩定之出力,結合負載卸除系統(Dump Load System),可以穩定頻率輸出、穩定電壓輸出,達到良好電力品質需求。 我則與 Mr. Martin 討論台電目前風力發展情況、台灣電力系統概況、目前問題 等。由於 Mr. Martin 非為電機背景,對於我所提問題無法回答。

#### 2. 参訪 NEG Micon 位於 Hammel 之公司

NEG Micon 公司之 Mr. Torben Ramsing Lund 開車接送,前往 NEG Micon 公司位於 Hammel 之 control systems 部門談風機電氣問題。

至 Hammel,由 Mr. Torben 簡介本部門之運作,我則與他談台灣電力系統 目前風機問題。他則表示 Mr. Jan Palle 可解答。

經與 Mr. Jan Palle 會談後, Mr. Jan Palle 表示 NEG Micon 之風力發電機有 各式優越性能,能符合電力系統需求。對於系統情況,他需要有詳盡資料以為 計算。該公司使用之電力系統模擬軟體為 PSS/E,至於模擬風機運轉之軟體為

DgSilent,均為世界上常使用之軟體,惟對於風機之模擬參數不便提供。 會談結束後,為免資料外洩,均將所有資料收回。

Mr. Torben 帶領參觀 control systems 部門之通信系統組裝工廠及系統研發 部門。另參觀地下室之無雜訊工作室,所有高低頻之電磁波均為牆上吸音泡綿 吸收,以控制之背景因素瞭解通訊系統效能。

之後與另位工程師 Mr. Max W. Rasmussen 會談風機電氣問題。由 Mr. Max 簡報該公司風機技術特性及電氣特性,近一個小時簡報後。Mr. Max 表示,若需 電氣技術資料,可洽 Mr. Mrtin 索取。

#### 3. 参訪 NEG Micon 位於 Havsoere 試驗場之 4.3MW 風機

由 Mr. Niels Aage Poulsen 開車前往 NEG Micon 位於 Havsoere 試驗場參訪 4.3MW 風機。Havsoere 位於丹麥中部靠西部海邊,當日由於下大雪,車行 不快,約至 11:00 始至該場。

該場有 NEG Micon 風機二部、Vestas 風機一部、Nodex 風機一部、Bonus 風機一部,合計 5 部。至擬參訪之風機內,塔內直徑約 5 公尺。Mr. Mogens Hald 已至該風機,並簡介該風機。

經約三層樓之塔外樓梯爬上塔內,塔內為控制面板,塔下為ABB之廠用升 壓變壓器,經穿著安全扣鎖裝備後,搭乘電梯直上100公尺高之機艙底部。由 於日前已有穿著 Vestas 風機及 Bonus 風機之扣鎖經驗,因此本次穿著扣鎖裝 備輕而易舉。

穿著完畢後先垂直爬上另三層樓高之塔層,此塔層有簡易電梯可搭乘。乘坐 電梯至頂部時,可看到電梯外沿塔架內部牆壁佈設之電纜纜線、塔內電氣線路 及通訊線路。至頂層後爬出電梯,需另爬約三層樓之垂直梯向上進入塔頸,即 機艙下方。此時原沿鐵塔內壁佈線之纜線則改架至中心進入機艙下方。

除纜線外,塔內壁無其他避雷接地線。各塔架接縫處另有線路連接,以確保 連接良好。塔頸與機艙接合處則有 12 塊(1 組 6 塊)夾鐵緊扣,既可維持機艙 自由轉動,又能將機艙與塔頸扣緊。機艙底部則有 12 個垂直肅立之機艙轉向驅動馬達(1組3個,共4組)。

爬入機艙內,可看到風機轉子、軸承固定架、轉軸軸承,之後連接至藍色之 齒輪箱。齒輪箱將風機低轉速之轉子轉矩轉為高轉速之發電機轉矩,送至發電 機,本機組採以ABB 之 Double Fed 發電機。

由於本風機為適用於離岸風力發電機之機型,故機艙內另備有吊車,可直接 懸吊發電機,不需另備外部吊車維修。

機艙內壁及頂部佈滿鐵網,以防雷擊。另輪毂內有二位工作人員進行維修, 本風機採電子控制葉片角度,輪毂內有葉片轉向馬達。

機艙內有維修人員之二台筆記型電腦,以方便記錄各類訊息。

機艙有幾處人孔蓋,可經由此爬上機艙頂部維修。另機艙前方亦有人孔蓋, 人員可由此蓋進入輪毂維修。

經查葉片轉子與軸承支架間以鐵刷接處,鐵刷固定於支架上,以確保接地良 好,並讓雷擊電流導至大地。

(三)Bonus

本次參訪 Bonus 風機。

約 1998 年至 2001 年這三年是 Bonus 成長最快,主要丹麥政府規定新設風 機葉片轉子直徑最大為 55 公尺。惟當時各廠商所提供之葉片轉子直徑皆不符 合,如 Vestas 之 850kW(52 公尺)、1.75MW(66 公尺)。Bonus 之 660kW(44 公尺)、1MW(54.2 公尺)。NEG Micon 之 750kW(44 公尺)、950kW(54 公 尺)、1000kW(60 公尺)。

就最大轉子直徑及相對出力而言,以 Bonus 之 54.2-1MW(54.2 公尺)最 合適。因此 1998~2001 年這時期所完成之風機以 Bonus 最多。雖然 Bonus 風 機之價格相較於其他類似之風機為高,經擁有此型風機的開發商事後評估,此 型風機之出力超過預期之 15%。他們非常滿意。 本機輪毂高約 50 米,容量為 1,000kW,並有 200kW 小發電機一部。葉片轉子直徑長約 44.2 公尺,機齡約 4 年。

此風機為三支一群,其中第一支(本次登上者)及第二支為 Alpha 公司所 有,第三支為當地居民共有。每支風機距離約 400~500 公尺。當天有風速約 5m/s,有陽光,氣溫約0度。因風機影子碰到民房,致風機有計畫的停機,以 免影響附近居民。

塔架門上附有過濾器,可過濾空氣並讓氣流經塔身內部到達機艙,機艙後 有抽風機,以維持機艙及發電機溫度,確保散熱良好。塔架底部乾燥(因有空氣 循環)。塔底有控制盤上有小型螢幕,可監控風機運轉狀況。小型螢幕可拆卸移 至機艙使用。控制盤內無電容器。

塔身即為避雷接線,至地之後另以地線引出導入地下,塔基座之塔架內及 塔架外皆有螺絲帽,若為下塔身與上塔身之接合處,僅於內部有螺絲帽。螺絲 可緊扣塔身,不致搖晃。

塔身內聲音較小,主要因齒輪箱內齒輪為斜齒。

爬梯無安全索,塔身每 6 公尺為一段爬梯,爬完後有平台休息,換位置再 爬,共 8 節,共 48 公尺+2 公尺(機艙底至輪轂高度),共 50 公尺。至 2/8 處 有另一控制台,台上有電容補償器。至第 8/8 處,可看到整個厚頂板,為機艙 之底部。纜線以套環固定並於第 7/8 節即從中間引至旁邊,第 7/8 節頂端另有防 絞死設計。機艙隨風轉動超過電纜絞轉的限度時即可觸發使機艙回轉。機艙內 前方有二個羅盤,負責記錄方向,艙外尾部亦設有羅盤。

厚頂板與塔身有 18 個夾鐵緊緊扣住。所有夾鐵間有塔架避雷滑環(不動者) 與分布於機艙底之 2 個避雷接頭(可隨機艙動者)緊密接合,並確保機艙自由 轉動而不影響避雷。

上至機艙內,空間略小,風機主軸較長。由於本風機影子遮到附近民宅, 故有計畫的停機。拆開機艙前蓋,可看到輪毂。機艙內輪軸支架另設用大型鎖 扣,插入鎖孔可手動鎖死風機葉片轉子,防止葉片轉子轉動,以策安全。於葉 片間的輪毂上另有蓋板,可拆開。

爬進輪毂內,內部空間很大,比汽車車艙還大。有三套分立之油壓器,負 責控制葉片轉動角度(pitch)。若一個液壓器故障,則風機會強迫停機並通知維 修。各葉片與輪毂連接處亦有輪毂避雷滑環(不動者)及葉片接頭(可隨葉片 動者),其功能亦為確保葉片自由轉動而不影響避雷。三條油壓管接入中間輪軸 接至齒輪箱後方之油壓器中,避雷線則至艙內與輪毂同轉動之輪毂避雷滑環相 連。輪毂避雷滑環(可隨輪毂動者)則經機艙接頭(不動者)送入機艙底部之 避雷接頭。輪毂內有緊急停機纜線,隨時可緊急停機,以確保安全。

機艙下有4個垂直的 yaw 馬達,負責機艙迎風驅動。

於台灣,依據標準作業程序規定不准爬入輪毂內,由於本次爬的是 Alpha 公司的風機,該公司特許進入以瞭解其特性。

輪毂轉矩經主軸承送至齒輪箱變速後送至發電機(ABB), 齒輪箱後有飛輪 與發電機主軸耦合,確保齒輪箱振動不會影響發電機。ABB 發電機為氣冷式,由 位於艙後方之抽風馬達將冷空氣經發電機成為之熱空氣經艙尾排出。同時冷卻 油經散熱器散熱後回流, 散熱器位於發電機下方,熱氣一併經艙尾排出。

今日風速約 4m/s,發電機改以小型發電機發電。發電機有四條 Cabel 一組 及三條一組接出。

歯輪箱下之軸承上(尾端)有信號滑環,負責將輪毂內信號(葉片角度、 油壓力等)送出及此滑環並負責送電腦所需電力,齒輪箱下軸承後有二個液壓 器,大的負責軸承、小的負責輪軸煞車用油。

艙頂可經由電動油壓器打開,似太空梭。艙尾有風速計、風向計、避雷器 及測光器。測光器需常清理,負責測陽光,若有陽光且有影子影響到住戶,則 有計畫的自動停機。若無陽光,則不需停機。

機艙內後方有吊車及吊架,兩者須合併使用。機艙為鋼製(導音、導雷、
不燃燒),加以厚底板,故機艙很重。艙蓋接縫正位於發電機及齒輪箱上方,惟仍不甚密合,且漏雨,Bonus 無法解決此問題。機艙內四處都佈滿緊急停機繩,故行走時須小心,位於主軸下方另設有一感測器,當風機葉片結冰,或其他因素。致機艙巨烈陣動,則可緊急停機。

機艙內各接點皆有地線(照片黃白色)連結,另接至地。本機之接地線與 雷擊導線不同,接地線與電纜一併。雷擊導線則以塔身為導體,接地線與雷擊 導線不相連,Vestas 十年前機組接地線與雷擊線相連。

Bonus 每天早晨皆會自動停機乙次,並自我檢查,且自動潤滑一次。各可 旋轉連接處均自動潤滑一次,以保能夠自由轉動,不致鎖死, Vestas 之葉片則 無此設計。

#### (四)Zephyros

本次幸經本公司營建處羅桂林電氣專業工程師之協助,路經荷蘭阿姆斯特 丹時,順道參訪 Zephyros 公司位於鹿特丹港邊之 2.0MW 風力發電機之原型 機,詳圖 15。

Z80 之發電機為永磁式同步發電機,發出之電力為變化之頻率 (0~12.35Hz),以4kV 電纜送至塔架下方之鐵皮貨櫃內,內有變頻設備、監控 設備等,經整流後併入 50Hz,23kV 之電網。惟變頻設備僅有一組,若故障, 則需停機檢修。

荷蘭政府規定人員進入機艙內,風機需先行停機。

搭乘塔內簡易電梯進入塔頂後,另需爬入塔頸部,翻開上蓋後即可進入機 艙內,塔頸設有4部迎風轉向馬達,可驅動機艙迎風轉動。Z80風機採以永磁 式同步發電機,故機艙內主軸承、齒輪箱、發電機等無複雜之機械設備,發電 機為環型發電機,置於機艙前之外緣。

當日輪毂高之風速約5公尺/秒,站在風機下方,距塔架基座約10公尺處, 仍可聽見風機運轉之機械聲,由於無測量噪音之量表,故不知噪音值。

輪毂內設有馬達,可驅動葉片作 pitch 控制,3 片葉片之馬達若有一具故障, 即刻停機,並通知維修人員簡修。



圖 15 Zephyros 位於鹿特丹港邊 2.0MW 風力發電機

三、丹麥電能政策與風力發電

(一)丹麥電能政策

70年代,丹麥發生能源危機,致電價大漲,政府決定多興建地方 CHP 電廠(Local Combined Heat Plant,以下簡稱地方 CHP 電廠)以供應電力 及熱水。地方 CHP 電廠將發電作功完後之剩餘熱水賣給附近居民使用,以 提昇熱使用率、減少以電生熱。迄今約 30年,丹麥住家多用熱水生熱,而 非用電生熱,如此期望能降低家庭對電力之依賴。

所謂「地方 CHP 電廠」情況類似台灣之汽電共生廠,惟台灣之汽電共 生廠將發電後之剩餘高壓蒸汽用於低溫蒸汽製程(先發式汽電共生)或製程 後之剩餘高壓蒸汽用於發電(後發式汽電共生),而非供應熱水給附近居民 使用。而丹麥之「地方 CHP 電廠」則將發電後之剩餘高壓熱水供應附近居 民使用。

丹麥發展風力發電著眼於現在與未來。現在,由於環境愈來愈惡劣,丹 麥主要為保護環境,故積極開發新能源,降低對環競的衝擊,復由於丹麥為 「京都議定書」(KYOTO protocol agreement)之簽署國之一,爰必須遵循 議定書協議之內容,即於 2010 年時需降低二氧化碳排放量至 1900 之 92%。

雖目前風電無法與傳統電力競爭,主要是初級燃料便宜所致,由於丹麥 有 LNG 資源,且自給自足,但無石油,若以目前耗用速度,恐於未來 15 年 即將用罄,故積極開發新能源。展望未來,若初級燃料漲價,電價勢必要漲, 因此積極發展風能,期能在未來初級燃料漲價時,能有自給自足的能源,不 必仰人鼻息。回顧從前,約 20 年前,丹麥電力公司極力反對興建風力發電 廠,同樣也擔心電力衝擊問題。如今贊成、歡迎並自行裝機。

丹麥為北歐電力交易市場成員之一,並全面實施電業自由化及電價競比 制度,期能以自由化市場提昇電廠效率,降低發電成本。惟丹麥人認為,由 於丹麥實施電業自由化之電力相較5年前已漲2倍多,且自由化後,各廠為

能與其他廠競爭,相繼減少設備建設及維護費的投資。相形之下,從前1次 /5年之停電的機率將提昇為5次/1年。各用戶為求自保,紛紛買 UPS 或其 他不斷電設備來因應,故表面上是降價,但由於提供各用戶之可靠度降低, 致使缺電成本提高,用戶必需額外投資以求自保。

對於配電系統地下化,在丹麥政府規定 10 年內需將 10kV 之線路全數地 下化,目前尚剩4年,地下化優點之一為不必擔心暴風雪致斷電。

至於家庭所使用之能源,各家有二條管線:冷水管及熱水管,熱水管線 內為高壓熱水,調開開關可聽到管內之高壓熱水流動聲。水龍頭流出之熱水 約 38 度左右。丹麥之發電廠以燃 LNG 為主,少數電廠以燃燒廢棄物、生質 能或煤來發電。但不用 LNG 於家庭燃料中,家庭以用電多為生活用電,暖 器以熱水器為主。每戶牆壁以中空磚疊置,玻璃均為雙層,以減少熱能之幅 射逸散。

(二)丹麥風力發電

目前丹麥風機(不論裝置容量或風機數量)私人擁有約佔85%、電力公司擁有約佔15%。迄2002年底,西丹麥電力系統總裝置容量約為7,018MW,風力發電場裝置容量約2,315MW,佔系統總裝置容量32.42%。

1.風能開發商申請裝機程序:

- (1)先告知電力公司自己預開發之場地、容量、擬購買之機組型式廠牌。
- (2) 電力公司會自行評估如何接、於何處可引接。
- (3)視容量決定由開發商或電力公司構線引接。

至於容量問題,則以 1.5MW 為界:

- (1)擬設置風場之總裝置容量<1.5MW:由開發商自行負責架線,架線完成後交給電力公司,電力公司擁有線路產權,開發商擁有風機產權。</p>
- (2)擬設置風場之總裝置容量>1.5MW:由電力公司架線,電力公司出錢,架線 完成後,電力公司擁有線路產權,開發商擁有風機產權。
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2.風電價格

影響風能開發收益的為「未來 20 年的每度電價」。目前各項投資,包括 風機購價、土地開發、開發人力等,都將影響此「未來 20 年的每度電價」。 各項投資均化後,均攤成此「未來 20 年的每度電價」。因此儘量降低初期投 資,如此可早回收。

此外,政府對風電的價格將決定風電市場興起與否。

開發商之支出主要為風機之建設費用,收入主要為風電價格,兩者相抵 才為開發商之收益,亦即「開發商之收益=風電價格-建設費用」。而早期每 座風機之建設費用(如 1985 年)相當高,中期(如 1995 年)漸低,未來(如 2005 年)將更低。早期之風電價格(如 1985 年)初期收益不足以彌補高額 的建造費。至以後才能打平,及至近期新興建者始能彌補高額的建造費。

(1)丹麥的風電價格:

A. 1980年代:

本法由丹麥首創之風機固定購電價格。約 1980 年時,政府規定電力公司 須以優惠之固定價格收購風電。當時,前幾年攤提風機建設費用較多,收益 相對少;但當建造成本攤提完畢後,收益相對鉅額,風機擁有者只須付維護 費,無燃料成本。

俟後,由於風機建設費用降低,風機擁有者以此優惠之固定價格售電, 收益較高;一旦建造成本攤提完後,收益更形鉅額,風機擁有者只須付維護 費,無燃料成本。因此,許多附近居民或未參與風能開發者開始投書反對, 認為有以大眾之利益輸送風機開發商之嫌,紛力促政府修法改進此不當之鉅 額利益。

惟以此固定購電價格創造每年 300~400MW 之成長量。B. 1999 年時:

政府爰於 1999 年修法提出「Full Load Hour, FLH」(即 「風機裝置容量

×小時數」以攤提風機建造成本。即以風場風機裝置額定容量×該場每年可運轉小時數×購電價格=每年攤提風機建造成本。

最長分 10 年攤提,若風場好,提早攤提結束,仍可享有較低之固定優惠 價格。10 年後風機依據自由市場購電價格來賣電。

本法溯及既往,即以前的舊合約廢掉,全部改成新合約。並但書:若風 機擁有者認為無法存活,則電力公司必須協助風機擁有者償還貸款餘額,俟 後電力公司取得風機擁有權。此時風機擁有者可免於破產,但失去風機擁有 權,惟迄今無人將風機賣給電力公司。

本法丹麥分 10 年攤還,德國分 20 年攤還,則收益更高,另西班牙、法國、義大利亦以此法鼓勵裝設風機。

C. 2003 年:

為維持自由市場競爭機制及貫徹保護環境需求,政府於 2003 年重新修訂 風能購電價格,停止 1999 年之法案,重提出「自由市場+環境保護」(free market+environment)。即所有 2003 年後新完成之風機均需以自由市場價格 (即「系統價格」,滿足每小時需量之最高收購電價)售電給電力公司。

此法之缺點:當系統中風機裝置容量佔比高時,起風時電價將低谷,風機開發商無法獲利。

自此以後,丹麥從每年 300~400MW 之成長量降至 0。

(2) 風力開發商之利益

政府法律規定:為保障風機投資成本得以回收,風機完成運轉後之十年 內給予固定價格,十年內之第 3~10 年調低一次(第幾年及調低多少視開發 地點而定)。

滿十年後風機參與自由市場之現貨價格(spot market)(亦即「系統價格」),但以價格0元,優先取得調度權,惟調度價格需為現貨價格。故當更多風機加入系統,滿十年後即為自己與自己競爭。

(3)傳統電力之利益

傳統電力負責基載發電,簽長約(long term contracts)。故若冬天晚上 離峰時(如2004.01.04凌晨),但有風,所有風機加入市場,容量過多,致 使電價低谷,約DKK 2~5元/MWh,滿十年之風機商賺不到錢。若冬天白天 尖峰(如2004.01.07 白天),卻無風,無風機加入市場,容量過少,致使電 價攀升,此時負責發電之傳統電廠電力大賣,傳統電廠賺錢,約DKK200元 /MWh,因無風,滿十年之風機商賺不到錢(註:1DKK=5.7 NTD)。據稱, 2002 年 Elsam 公司因此賺得上億元電費收入。

(4)早期英國及現在愛爾蘭的購電價格:

早期英國及現在愛爾蘭的購電價格稱為「溫和的競價(competitive tendering)」,即購電價格考慮攤提風機建造成本,及至成本攤提完後,再降低購電價格。惟需各開發商投標,標價低者得標,取得風力發電場建造權利, 再以此標價依產能售電給電力公司。

缺點:投標價高者,可能無法取得建造權利。投標價低者,雖取得建造 權利,但可能無法回收建造成本。因此,可能總容量 500MW 之標案,僅有 100MW 建造完成。因此,即使英國及愛爾蘭擁有全歐最好的風場,但此制 度限制該地區風能開發之發展。

愛爾蘭電力公司之疑慮:負責本次訓練之丹麥阿爾法風能公司目前正努 力開發「愛爾蘭」之風場,愛爾蘭當地電力公司對於風機之疑慮與台電公司 相同。對於風電開發商設計一系列表格須填報。希望風機減少對電力系統衝 擊。愛爾蘭電力公司對於產權結構是:由開發商出錢架線,愛爾蘭電力擁有 線路產權,開發商擁有風機產權。

(5) 英國目前的購電價格:

英國目前的購電價格稱為「雙燃料市場」(Dual fuel market),即將市場

分為:Brown market(即石化、燃煤、核能等有污染的發電市場)及 Green market(即再生能源發電市場)。

Brown 市場之電價自行競比、Green 市場之電價自行競比,兩者不混合 競比。各時段 Brown 發電容量需有 X%配比之 Green 發電容量,否則需付高 額之罰款 (obligation to buy X% green, penalty if not green)。因此用戶買到 的電價為:Brown+X%Green。

由於有配比之需求,早期進入市場之風力發電機,由於 Green 裝置容量 尚低,所以競比的價格高。當 Green 裝置容量愈來愈增時,競比的價格開始 降低。因此開發商會評估進入市場的時機,若漸達配比量 X%時,即會停止 增建。即便系統會持續成長,以開發商興建風機之速度,將使風機數量多於 系統成長所需之 Green 配比量。

惟由於政治因素,可能調整此配比量 X%,此又將影響開發商之興建意願。因此本法政治敏感度極高。

### (三)風場電網併聯之需求

1.電力公司觀點

除非所有電線均加壓並運轉於保護設定情況下,否則發電設備不可與電力公司系統併聯(To inhibit connection of the generating equipment to the utility's supply system unless all phases are energised and operated within the agreed protection settings)。

當系統不正常導致電壓及頻率無法接受時,可將發電設備與電力公司系統解 聯(To disconnect the generating equipment from the utility supply when a system abnormality occurs causing unacceptable deviation in voltage and frequency)。

當發電設備失去電力公司供電時,可將發電廠解聯(To disconnect the generating plant in the event of loss of one or more phases off the utility's

supply) •

### 2.發電系統併聯低壓之觀點(Embedded generator's views)

故障電流導致設備過熱(Phase fault overcurrents causing thermal overheating in the equipment)

接地故障(Earth fault)

中性點電壓移位導致危險的過電壓(Neutral voltage displacement causing dangerous overvoltages)

主要結論(Main conclusions)

保護的範圍基於仔細分析設備運轉需求,不論於暫態或故障情況,並不僅根 據併聯低壓發電系統之需求 (Scope of protection should be based on careful analysis of the real requirements for safe operation of the equipment under transient and fault conditions and not necessarily according to rules and regulations developed for other types of embedded generating systems)

功能需求(Required functions)

高/欠頻(Over/under frequency)

過/欠電壓(Over/under voltage)

Loss of mains

過電流 (Over current)

接地故障(Earth fault)

中性點電壓漂移(Neutral voltage displacement)

# 3.電力公司對風機之要求(Utility Requirement to Wind Turbines)

最大持續發電(Maximum continous Production)

 $Pmax \le 1.15*Prated$ 

無效電力需求(Reactive Power Demand)

No Load:~0kvar

```
Full Load: Power Factor \geq 0.95
```

突入電流(Inrush Current)

```
li ≤ 2*lr
```

電壓閃爍貢獻(Flicker Contribution)

```
Pst ≤ 0.35
```

```
Plt ≤ 0.25
```

諧波電流貢獻(Harmonic Current Contribution)

```
h < 11 4% of Ir

11 ≤ h < 17 2% of Ir

17 ≤ h < 23 1.5% of Ir

23 ≤ h < 35 0.6% of Ir

35 ≤ h < 50 0.3% of Ir
```

Total Harmonic Distorsion(THD): 5% of Ir

```
4.保護需求 (Protection)
```

低電壓(Under voltage)

0.85~0.95\*Vn 60sec delay

過電壓1(Over voltage1)

Wind Turbine: 0.95~1.10\*Vn 60sec delay

Capacitors: 0.95~1.10\*Vn 50sec delay

過電壓 2 (Over voltage 2)

Wind Turbine:  $1.00 \sim 1.15$ \*Vn  $\leq 0.2$ sec delay

Capacitors:  $1.00 \sim 1.15$ \*Vn  $\leq 0.1$ sec delay

欠頻(Under frequency):

47Hz 0.2sec delay

過頻 (Over frequency):

Wind Turbine:  $51Hz \le 0.2sec$  delay

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Capacitors: 51Hz \le 0.1sec delay
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# 5.設計時需確認之事項(Design Verification)

短路電流計算(Short Circuit Calculations)

Evaluation of protection in wind farm and grid and their selectivity Evalution of selected equipment rating and possible overload during faults

Demonstration of fulfilment of national requirements

電力潮流計算(Loadflow Calculations)

Evaloulation and optimisation of WT-transformer TC's settings and

OLTC function in wind farm transformer

Evaluation and control of equipment ratings

Demonstration of fulfilment of national requirements

動態模擬(Dynamic Simlations)

Evaluation of transents furing faults in grid and wind farm

Evaluation of requirements to protective systems in windturbines and grid

四、丹麥電力公司與北歐電力交易市場

(一)丹麥電力公司

丹麥土地面積與台灣相當,人口約 500 萬,丹麥電網分東丹麥系統及西 丹麥系統,東、西丹麥電網系統互不相連。東丹麥系統由 Elkaft 公司運轉, 西丹麥系統原由丹麥國營之 Elsam 公司負責系統及電廠的運轉,自 1998 年 1月1日起電力系統改由新成立之民營的 Eltra 公司負責運轉、電廠則仍由 Elsam 公司負責運轉,丹麥政府並將 Elsam 公司民營化。西丹麥電網系統 包括日德蘭半島 (Jutland)及菲因島 (Fyn),西丹麥電網佔全丹麥電網之 60%。

初成立之 Eltra 公司為一非營利機構,主要工作之一為依據電力供應行為 以確保市場機能,其次為規劃電網並確保供電品質。Eltra 公司努力發展西丹 麥電力市場成為一個開放的電力市場。迄 2002 年,計有員工 237 人。該公 司負責西丹麥電網之運轉安全及系統供需平衡,致力於將友善的環境融合於 電力系統生產過程中,並積極參與再生能源的研發。

西丹麥系統於 1965 年完成 HVDC 系統與挪威及瑞典相連,西丹麥電力 系統亦參與北歐電力交易市場(Nordel)之調度與運轉。同時經由 400kV 系 統及 220kV 系統(加上 150kV 及 60kV)與歐洲大陸的德國電網相連。因此 Eltra 電力系統同時兼俱北歐電力交易市場(Nordel)及歐洲大陸電力市場 (UCTE)之身份,如圖 16。



圖 16 西丹麥電力系統與國外互連系統圖

Elsam 公司由 Elsam Kraft、Elasm Engineering、Elsam Waste & Energy 及 Elsam Associated companies 所組成,其公司組織圖如圖 17。



圖 17 Elsam 公司組織圖

Elsam 公司擁有西丹麥的 6 座中央電廠,為電及熱的主要生產者並致力 於貢獻環境及能源的保護。迄 2002 年,計有員工 1,300 人。該公司致力於 貢獻其於風能方面之專長,參與許多丹麥國內外風能開發計畫,包括 Horns Ref 計畫(如圖 18) 及英國離岸風能開發計畫。



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圖 18 Elsam 公司參與之 Horns Rev 離岸風力發電計畫

(二)電壓層級

丹麥電力系統之電壓層級為 400kV、150kV、60kV、10~20kV 及低壓等。 其中 400kV 及 150kV 為輸電系統、60kV 為區域系統、10~20kV 及低壓則 為配電系統。其中 400kV 大部份仍為架空、150kV 大部份仍為架空、60kV 已有一半地下化、10kV 以下之配電系統將於 4 年內全部地下化。詳圖 19 丹 麥電力系統電壓層級圖。



圖 19 西丹麥電力系統電壓層級圖

全國共分 62 個區域系統,各區域系統設有 150/60kV 區域變電所,各區 域變 電所 負 責 各 區 網 路 之 監 控 與 管 理 ,稱為 細 胞 責 任 區 (Cells responsible)。此 62 個 60kV 區域系統由 13 個區域電網公司管轄,每個區 域電網公司統轄一個至數個 60kV 區域系統。各細胞責任區與輸電系統關係 示意圖如圖 20。



圖 20 細胞責任區與輸電系統關係示意圖

(三)風力發電計畫

在丹麥,由於地勢平坦,加以受來自北海及俄羅斯的季風影響,當地年 平均風速達5公尺/秒,因此風能蘊藏豐富。圖21為丹麥1999年之風能分 布情況圖。



圖 21 丹麥 1999 年之風能分布情況圖

因此丹麥積極發展風力發電,並形成國家政策。風力發電對系統之佔比從1990年之2%,提升至2000年之13.8%,至2003年底之32.42%。圖 22為迄2001年10月1日之風力發電機位置圖。



圖 22 迄 2001 年 10 月 1 日之風力發電機位置圖

早於 90 年代之風力發電僅為取代部分熱能電廠,且維持在 1,500 MW 以下,其中從 1995 年以後以超過想像的速度增加,至 2001 年之 1,932MW, 至 2003 年之 2,315MW。如圖 23 西丹麥系統之風力發展圖。



由圖 23 可以看出,於 2003 年頒佈新法案後,無新風機加入市場。除岸 上風力發電外,離岸風力發電亦為丹麥政府所大力推廣。第一個離岸風力發 電為 1991 年於 Vindeby 位於 Lolland 岸邊,相對的計畫有 1995 年於 Aarhus 的 Tunø Knob 計畫,及 2001 年之 Middelgrunden 離岸風場計畫,裝置容 量為 40MW。

除此之外,於 1998 年丹麥環境能源會議同意丹麥電力所提之五個總容 量 750 MW 之大型離岸風力發電計畫,分別為 Horns Rev、Rødsand、 Læsø、Gedser 及 Omø 等計畫,如圖 24 丹麥離岸風力發電計畫圖。惟於 2002 年丹麥政府刪除了後面三個計畫。



圖 24 丹麥離岸風力發電計畫圖

主要因為對風場之瞭解及不需更多花費來強化區域電網,故從 1997 年起之 五個風場實證計畫中,僅 Horns Rev 計畫脫穎而出進行擴建計畫。相關評估報 告並指出,相較於其他岸上風力發電計畫,離岸風力發電為更穩定的電源(more stable electricty suppliers),然而與傳統能源相比,離岸風力發電則提供較差的 可靠電源(less to the reliability of power supply)。因此, Eltra 及丹麥能源會仍 持續評估在電力系統中增加風能的裝置量。

如 Horns Rev 之設立等風力發電廠的其他相關議題包括:須確認當風場發 電時對系統可提供最佳的輔助服務。風場需提供電壓、頻率及電力調整,亦對 系統提供短路電流。若如 Horns Rev 般大量風力發電容量設置後,勢必壓縮甚 至排擠掉中央發電廠或地方 CHP 廠。基此,Eltra 公司努力修訂併聯方式以符 合風場併入更高等級之電壓及大型風力發電廠能與其他傳統電廠共存。

(四)電價波動

丹麥電力系統於歐洲之角色如同橋樑,北承北歐電力交易市場 (Nordic),南接歐洲大陸電力交易市場(UCTE)。惟由於歐洲及北歐系統 成長,西丹麥電力設備擴建不及,導致系統壅塞時有所聞,因此 Eltra 公司 致力於提出解決壅塞的辦法,儘量維持電網最佳融通能量,其中最有效辦法 為以價制量。

為因應系統成長,平衡南北輸電及維持合理電價成為 Eltra 公司努力的 目標,因此西丹麥電力價格維持於北歐電力交易市場(Nordic)系統價格及 歐洲大陸(European Energy Exchange, EEX)系統價格之間。於 2000 年 至 2002 年間,西丹麥每 MWh 平均電價介於 DKK 122、DKK177 或 DKK189。(註:DKK 為丹麥貨幣之單位,中文唸為「克朗」, 2002 年 1DKK=5.7NTD)

於 2002 年尚維持每 MWh 平均電價約 DKK112 至 DKK439 間, 惟由於 氣候異常,於 2003 年前 18 週中,每 MWh 平均電價竟於 DKK616 至 DKK176 間劇烈變動。1999 年 7 月至 2003 年 4 月之每週平均電價波動圖詳圖 25。



圖 25 1999 年7月至 2003 年4月之每週平均電價波動圖

(五)北歐電力交易市場

1. 北歐電力交易市場概況

北歐電力交易市場之電業已全部自由化。其成員包括:挪威、瑞典、丹 麥及芬蘭等四個國家。負載情況:夏天北部雪化成水發電,北電南送,冬天 北部嚴寒需電生熱,南電北送。圖 26 為北歐電力交易市場範圍圖。



圖 26 北歐電力交易市場範圍圖

各成員發電量佔比:挪威:90%水力、瑞典約 60~70%水力,餘為核能+ 石化、芬蘭約 50~60%為水力,餘為核能+石化、丹麥石化 60%、地區 CHP 約 20%、風 20% (風電裝置容量佔比雖高,但容量因數僅約 25%)。丹麥冬 天、夏天皆有風,惟冬天比夏天略強。

丹麥分東丹麥系統及西丹麥系統,兩系統並不直接相連。西丹麥電力系 統有一條 Cable 直接與北德相連,貫穿日德蘭半島於島上分支至挪威及瑞 典,連挪威的 cable 為「挪~西丹~德」線,另條連瑞典的 cable 為「瑞~西 丹~德」線。東丹麥系統一條 Cableb 北連瑞典南連北德,為「瑞~東丹~德」 線,另北歐之瑞典建一條 cable 直接連北德,為「瑞~德」線。圖 27 為丹 麥電力系統聯外圖。



圖 27 丹麥電力系統聯外圖

2. 電價競比制度

- (1)提報各時段之發電量及電價:每天 12 點前各發電廠需提報第二天各時段 之發電量及電價。
- (2)提報各時段之負載需求量:每天 12 點前各售電公司需提報第二天各時段 之需電量。
- (3) 電價撮合:第01小時,以報價最低者先調其量,依次調高價格再調該價格之量,若未能符合第01小時之需電量,則再調高再調該價格之量,及 至滿足負載需求。此時獲得最後調度量之報價為「系統價格」。所有得到 調度者均以此價成交。之後再撮合第02小時、第03小時、、、至第24 小時。
- (4)例外:丹麥地區 CHP 負責生熱,以0元發電成本可得到優先調度,得到保障購電容量及保障價格。風力發電為國家政策,以0元發電成本可得到優先調度,十年內之風機得到保障價格,十年以上之風機得到現貨價格(spot market)。
- (5)系統價格:以價格結構而言,包括發電成本、輸電成本、配電成本、管理費、及公共服務費(Public Service Obnigation, PSO)。前述保障價格由 PSO支應。以負載型式而言,包括長約市場之基、中載及現貨市場之中 載及尖載。

3.北歐電力交易市場缺點

經自由化後,各廠無不努力降低成本,以能參與競價,取得被調度的權利。若新電廠建立時,由於需攤提建廠成本,若至少需 DKK 150 元/MWH, 若無法取得調度(即 DKK 130 元/MWH 即撮合完成,結束),則此新電廠 永遠無法與舊電廠競爭。

即使投入後,由於市場原有容量加上自己投入之容量,使得容量更大, 稀釋了可能賺到的競價,形成自己和自己競爭的情況(類似台灣股市的除

權配股後股價就落下)。故自從自由化後無新電廠有能力加入市場競爭。惟 負載持續成長,需電殷切,故電價日益攀升。自 1999 年之年平均電價 95 元/MWh 調高至年平均電價 279 元/MWh。

北歐電力交易市場中,有另一重要資訊,即各國水庫之存量。若存量降 至低谷,因無奧援,表示系統可能崩潰,此時電價攀高。故風機商需查看 各國水庫之存量,以估計風力機若發電可賺到多少錢。

Eltra 公司一直大聲疾呼,警告系統容量不足,有崩潰之虞,惟政治不 聽。

五、西丹麥電力系統

(一)系統概況

西丹麥電力系統線路長度約712 公里之 400kV 級輸電系統中有 4 個主 要電廠(總裝置容量為 1,488MW),線路長度約 1,739 公里之 150kV 級輸 電系統中,有 4 個主要電廠(總裝置容量為 1,619MW),60kV 級區域系統 中有 17 個地方電廠(總裝置容量為 568MW)及 50 個風場(總裝置容量為 32MW),另於 10~20kV 及低壓配電系統則有 711 個地方電廠(總裝置容量 為 1,053MW)及 4,938 組風力發電機(總裝置容量為 1,868MW)。圖 28 西丹麥電力系統圖。



圖 28 西丹麥輸電系統圖

對於電網之建設,政府可用公權力強制介入,以「國家需要(National Requirement)」為由,要求居民配合。即若一條線需 10 座鐵塔,若有反對, 則國家可以「國家需要」為由,強制興建。惟丹麥民風純樸,即使有反對聲 音,經電力公司溝通說服後,多願意配合,甚少有動用公權利強制執行之時 機。

在丹麥風能開發商僅需負責建造自己的風機,無庸擔心電網連接及併聯 之事,因為那是電力公司的事。

(二)裝置容量

迄 2002 年底,西丹麥電力系統總裝置容量約為 7,018MW,其中主要電 廠裝置容量約 3,107MW(佔 44.27%)、地方熱電共生廠(Combined Heat Power,以下簡稱 CHP 電廠)裝置容量約 1,596MW(佔 22.74%)、風力 發電場裝置容量約 2,155MW(佔 30.14%),及大型離岸風力發電場裝置容 量 160MW(佔 2.28%)。

Eltra 公司於 2003 年初完成之系統預測,初估 2003 年消耗電能約 21,058GWh,相當於 3,760MW(以容量利用率 0.64 估算)之電廠裝置容 量。從 2003 年至 2012 年之西丹麥系統電力供需情形如圖 29。



圖 29 2003 年至 2012 年之西丹麥系統電力供需情形圖

由圖 29 可看出,迄 2012 年,西丹麥系統最大電力消耗量約 4,400MW, 遠小於目前之裝置容量 7,018MW。故當國內中央電廠或 CHP 電廠生產超 出國內消耗且適逢風力旺盛時,勢必賣電至國外或要求電廠或風力機組降 載,以維持系統平衡。

(三)系統運轉的新挑戰

在最近幾年中,由於發電及輸電特性的轉型,致使電力市場的架構及情況較以往大為不同。由於新市場對於自由化之呼聲,身為西丹麥電力系統的運轉者, Eltra 公司亦面臨新設能源須與現有環境充份整合的新挑戰。

如同 CHP 電廠,風力發電在丹麥電力市場的角色逐漸增加,尤其在 2000 年輕載時,風力發電之容量甚至佔系統總裝置容量之 80%。為確保充分利用高 佔比的風力發電, Eltra 公司無不卯足力讓系統安全而穩定的運轉。

丹麥政府一方面努力發展電業,另方面亦努力達成京都議定之目標,因而致 力發展新能源技術。在未來幾年內,丹麥將從全歐最低電價的國家中轉為最高 電價,而目前的作法實為抑低未來的電價而努力。

對於主要為私人擁有的風力發電或地方 CHP 電廠之設置,只要符合地方法 規及政府同意興建,Eltra 無權限制其設置的總量或位置。Eltra 身兼北歐電力交 易市場(Nord Pool)及歐洲大陸電力交易市場(UCTE)之成員,每天工作之 一為讓電力系統平衡,而主要考量因素有:

\* 風能為不可預測之能量

\* 地方 CHP 電廠產生熱需滿足地方需求

\* 於輸電走廊中控制擁塞

\* 確保安全供電

\* 基於正確價格,市場必需操作良好

(四)系統供需不平衡

丹麥政府為期達到京都議定之目標及地方需熱之要求,對於風力及地方

CHP 電廠之發電量儘量採以不限制發電之作法。因此 Eltra 公司對於不平衡電 力採以對外售電及限制中央電廠發電之方式來控制。

由於相當多的電力(此電力不接受調度,如 CHP 電廠、風力發電廠)進入 配電網路,當發電無法達到負載需求時,Eltra 電力系統可說是不平衡的電力系統,情況之一為無風、高負載又發電不足時。另一情況則是發電過多時,如系統離峰、風況佳且地方 CHP 極需生熱之週末或假日時段,往往造成系統供電量 過剩的情況,稱為的「溢流(overflow)」。

對於平衡電力系統,主要工作即為事前慎密的為負載及系統作預測,即便不 平衡發生,亦為市場預測的掌握中。即使西丹麥電力公司期望一個平衡的系統, 但世事難料,不平衡量往往介於 800MW 至 1,000MW 間。

風能在電力供需平衡中扮演特殊角色,故需精準的預測。圖 30 為從運轉情況看到的例子。a)風晚於預測時間,致系統缺電 800MW,b)風早於預測時間, 致系統過剩 800MW,c)風符合預測時間。





若挪威、瑞典或德國有不足的容量,則可將丹麥剩餘的容量置入。惟若剩餘的容量超過鄰國納胃量,則會有臨界電能溢流(critical power overflow)發生。當此情況時,系統會有崩潰及干擾(disturbances)的風險。

由圖 31 可看出,溢流可分為電能溢流(Power overflow),若超過淨輸出限量(Possible net exports),則多餘的溢流量將會危及系統運轉,稱為臨界電能

溢流 (critical power overflow)。

溢流現象在每日運轉中已經發現並日趨嚴重。預估 2005 年時,當離峰且風 能與地方 CHP 滿載發電時,約有 2,900MW 的溢流量。



圖 31 電能溢流分為輸出溢流及臨界溢流

以2001年4月12日的溢流情況,由於氣象預測失準,導致系統危機為例。 早先預測風應會減小,而由地方 CHP 電廠負起電能供應之責。由於臨時變更氣 象預測:風將提早來臨。風力機因而將提早發電,致系統多800MW。挪威及瑞 典輸電系統僅能送100MW,德國由於自己也有風力發電,無法容納丹麥的溢流。

於此非常態情況,需於控制中心準備一套緊急應變措施。運轉計畫為:停止 350 MW 的 CHP 電廠及停止二座合計 100MW 之地方電廠,輸電電纜超載送電 至挪威及瑞典約 70MW。惟仍有多餘之 180MW 無法處理,危機眼看就要發生。 很幸運的,風能及時轉為最初預測的,而所預估的危機及時轉為需電 300MW。

同樣在新年時,於離峰情況,加以天氣冷且風大時,亦面臨相同溢流情況。 所採措施為強迫將風力發電機切離系統,以平衡系統,避免臨界溢流發生。

未來幾年,為避免臨界溢流危及系統安全,Eltra 公司已研擬因應措施並轉 陳丹麥能源部 (Danish Energy Agency): \* 關閉風力發電機

\* 關閉地方 CHP 電廠

\* 引入彈性負載

\* 裝設熱幫浦

(五)参訪 Elsam 及 Eltra 公司

本次參訪於 93 年 02 月 23、24、25 日,分別由 Elsam 公司風力發電部門 計畫工程師 Mr. Jacker、電力系統資深工程師 Mr. Poul Erik Hvilsted、電力調度 工程師 Mr. Jens、電力調度控制部門 Mr. Thomas Krogh、計畫工程師 Mr. Ole Holmstrom、風力發電部門之業務工程師 Mr. Uffe K. Jorgensen 等負責接待。

另 93 年 02 月 25 日由計畫工程師 Mr. Ole Holmstrom 帶領,前往 Eltra 公司參訪。

以下為參訪後整理之資料。

1.Elsam 公司概況

Elsam 公司目前約有 250 人。

東丹麥系統與瑞典經 AC 相聯,與北德以 DC 相聯。西丹麥電力系統與挪威 及瑞典分別以 DC 相聯,與北德以 AC 相聯。

東丹麥電力系統屬於北歐電力交易市場,而西丹麥電力系統則屬於歐洲大陸 電力交易市場。故東西丹麥電力系統之頻率雖同為 50Hz,但其控制中心不同, 故為確保系統安全,兩者不宜相聯,惟若確有必要相聯,則以 DC 互聯較佳。

至於系統衝擊報告書,經詢並無 Horns Rev 之系統衝擊報告書,僅依照 Eltra 公司針對 Horns Rev 所提出之「Specifications for Connecting Wind Farms to the Transmission Network」(2000 年二版)(詳附件一)做出符合之結果。

目前 Eltra 公司正研擬 2004 年版之規範,已有丹麥文,未來將會出英文版。 其中針對電力系統故障時之風機併聯問題有明確規範:不可切離系統。

Horns Rev 為政府指定 Elsam 公司要完成之風場, Elsam 依照政府指定完

成,相較於同裝置容量之風場,此離岸風場較陸上風場之出力高達2倍以上。

目前許多風機不能動並非鹽害或鏽蝕問題,主要由於風機內之 ABB 變壓器 故障的問題。Vestas 與 Elsam 有簽訂保證出力及保證利用率之合約,為達此合 約之要求,Vestas 正努力解決此問題,惟由於 Horns Rev 位於丹麥西部之北海, 惡劣天候加以浪高 1 公尺以上即無法出海,故此問題須待浪小時才可解決。圖 32 為 Horns Rev 位置圖。



圖 32 Horns Rev 位置圖

Elsam與Eltra 公司前均屬 Eltra 公司,後電廠獨立出來成立 Elsam 公司。 故對 Eltra 公司而言, Elsam 公司之風機仍屬於私人風機。

目前 Elsam 自行控制頻率,經由控制傳統電廠的 Governor 或 Horns Rev 風場風機之出力來達到頻率控制之目的。

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圖 33 為 Horns Rev 之風機併聯路徑圖。



圖 33 Horns Rev 之風機併聯路徑圖

2.風能開發

Elsam 公司使用 RISØ 發展之 WASp 風能開發軟體。

風力發電工程,包括風機各部組成、功能、風能計算方式、Pitch 與 Stall 控制之優缺點及比較,Cp圖形。各種 Tip-speed ratio 之比較、歐洲風能分佈、 地中海風能分佈、各時段風能變化。

風能累積圖、Weibull 分佈、不同風機大小對不同風速所產生之風能比較, 丹麥風況。

風力發電廠各步驟之開發計畫及方法、環境監測、噪音監測、 Shadow-flickering影響。

最後簡報該公司之 Horns Rev 計畫,其中由於 Horns Rev 距離海港較近約 3 小時即可到達,故不似 Nysted 離岸風場單程約 10 小時,故不需在船上一次 擠 4 部風機,可以輕鬆的安排行程。

Horns Rev 整個計畫需至 2004 年底才結束,目前計畫仍在進行,主要為後續 之調整及試運轉工作,如 ABB 變壓器故障,此時 Vestas 需努力修復故障風機。 3.頻率及電壓控制

Elsam 所屬之 Horns Rev 離岸風場採用 Vestas 之 V80 裝置容量 2MW 之風 力發電機,該電機有一特色為 Double Fed 型式。此型式可以控制發電機之出 力,使其低於額定出力並且控制無效電力之輸出,此有益於頻率及電壓控制。

相較於傳統電機之 Governor,工程師認為不會比較困難。

4.故障情況

Elsam 公司對 Horns Rev 離岸風場要求:當電力系統發三相短路故障時, 風力發電機須能持續出力,稱為「Fault ride through capability」(直到故障清除 前,皆不能切離系統),亦即風機需要有故障容忍能力,當系統發生三相短路故 障時,風機亦能持續輸出電力至系統。

5.風機電壓補償問題

目前風力發電機包括三種:1.風機+電容補償(如NEG Micon) 2.Double Fed (如 Bonus、Vestas 及 Gamesa) 3.經由電力電子補償(如 Enercon、 Zephyros)。皆可補償電壓,此三種風機各有優缺點,惟仍以 Double Fed 最好 用。缺點為當電力系統短路時,風機會立刻切離系統。以 Vestas 最努力於改善, 使其不要立刻切離系統。

### 6.Spinning Reserve 問題(熱機備轉容量)

由於前述當電力系統發生短路故障時,電力公司要求風機不可切離系統,以 確保故障清除後仍能有風電送入系統,故風電不會影響備轉容量。

以目前備轉容量採以系統運轉中之最大機組為主(如核能之 1,000MW)。未 來台灣 300MW 仍不會影響該量,且電力公司要求風機不可切離系統,更不會 影響備轉容量。

7. 鐵塔問題

丹麥政府規定,不可以在同一地點建立相鄰兩座鐵塔。需一座鐵塔掛

400kV\*2 或 400kV\*1+150kV\*2 或 150kV\*4。由於起風時,恰可冷卻輸電線,故 可增加輸電容量,但仍不足以應付風力發電之總量,此造成系統運轉困難。

Horns Rev 離岸風場目前裝置容量 160MW,未來有擴充至 2,000MW 之潛力。但丹麥西部電力系統無法負擔此容量,爰有建立海纜直接送北德或荷蘭之構想。

目前 400kV 系統屬 Eltra 公司,150kV 及 60kV 系統屬區域電力公司,未來 有將 400kV 及 150kV 系統納入 Eltra 公司。

60kV 系統歸屬區域電力公司,惟目前正在談。

Elsam 公司許多 400kV 之電網都被要求下地,亦已有部份下地,電纜費用 為地上費用之 6~7 倍。未來電纜費用下降,此費用亦會下降。

8. 系統互聯問題

未來東西丹麥系統是否相聯已爭吵二十幾年,由於 2002 年東丹麥系統大停 電,政治人物想以 DC 將東西丹麥系統聯在一起,約取 300kVDC 至 500kVDC, 容量約為 250MW\*2,目前尚未付諸行動。政治人物不懂電力。

由於東西丹麥系統分屬不同頻率控制中心(一為北歐電力交易市場、另一為 歐洲大陸電力交易市場)。兩者不需以交流聯,故改以直流連接,惟若 2002 年 東丹麥大停電於直流連接後再發生,可能因有直流連接,進而拖垮西丹麥系統 甚或北德電力,誰知?

9. 離岸風場角色

Elsam 之離岸風機為 160MW (Horns Rev),陸上風機為 170MW 合計約 330MW,收購私人風機量約 2,020MW,合計約 2,350MW。

Elsam 公司工程師提出 Horns Rev 之出力變化圖,詳圖 34。由圖可看出離 岸風力發電場之平均發電量高於岸上風力發電場之平均發電量。

同時由圖 34 中可看出,當離岸風力發電場在半小時之內從滿載出力變到 0 出力,此時系統不足量需由電廠增加發電補足。當風場從 0 出力到滿載出力,

可以設定風場最大出力變化量。即當風場總出力若為 160MW,經由調整風場出 力斜率,使其緩慢增加出力(在小於總出力情況下),此有利於傳統電廠有時間 緩慢調降出力,最後風場滿載出力,電廠配合降載。

此為離岸風場對傳統電廠之貢獻。



10.系統調度

丹麥規定風力發電及 CHP 優先調度,可不接受降載要求。

為維持電力系統平衡運轉, Eltra 公司要求 Elsam 公司命令轄下電廠配合風 力發電機及 CHP 電廠之出力,調整 Elsam 公司轄下之中央電廠升降載運轉, 此時配合之部分, Eltra 公司需付錢給 Elsam 公司。

Elsam 公司為能維持系統運轉平衡,常先降低所屬風力發電場(Horns Rev) 出力,以配合傳統電廠緩慢之降載。及至傳統電廠降載完畢後,再調升風力發 電場(Horns Rev)出力。

此為不得已之措施,可以降低自己風機之出力,不能降低別人風機之出力。 11.備轉容量

目前西丹麥系統平均負載量約4,200MW,依照歐洲規定及 Eltra 公司要求, Elsam 公司訂定一定比率為備轉容量。

目前備轉容量為:任何時間點均需有+370MW 至-300MW 之容量。Elsam 公司並以 20kW/min 之速度調整。亦即當風力發電量高於預測值時或天冷致 CHP 需多供應熱水致多發電時,系統電力太多時,Elsam 需隨時準備至少 300MW 之降載量,以維持系統平衡。

當風力發電量低於預測值時或 CHP 少發電時或系統電力太少時, Elsam 需 隨時準備至少 370MW 之升載量,以應系統所需。

此時+370MW 及-300MW 之量 Eltra 均需付錢給 Elsam。

為能多賺錢,當電力價錢好時,Elsam 儘量將電廠容量投入市場,僅保留+370MW 之備轉容量,否則不足+370MW 之量會被 Eltra 罰錢。

當風力發電量過多時,系統無法平衡,此時可賣電至挪威或瑞典或北德,惟 由於至挪威或瑞典之量有限,故亦可賣至北德。惟北德亦有許多風機同時正滿 載出力,此時北德可收購丹麥多餘之電力,但價錢很低,丹麥為維持系統平衡, 只好接受。

Elsam 公司知道有 PSS/E 軟體,但目前使用 DgSILENT 軟體。

12.參觀 Elsam 公司之調度台

Elsam 僅能調度電廠出力,包括 Horns Rev,無權管理輸電系統,故調度台上可看到電廠 Bus 以內之系統。Bus 以後由 Eltra 公司管理。

**調度台可以控制風場之出力,可以看到各電廠出力情況,若電廠出力過多或**
出力不足皆可瞭解。並可看出出力值與預測值之差距。

所有指定出力值均由 Eltra 直接下命令給 Elsam, Elsam 再下命令給轄下電 廠, Eltra 只管系統運轉安全, 若風電太多, 或 CHP 發電太多, Eltra 要求 Elsam 降載至系統平衡。Elsam 只能服從命令, 至於被降載之電廠需想辦法供應熱水 給附近居民。

目前 Elsam 公司亦於部份電廠內設有熱水槽,以調節熱水供應至電廠或附 近居民。

調度台亦有風力預測系統,當改變風力預測值時,電腦會同時通知電廠, Eltra 公司下個時段之發電量為如何,同時 Eltra 亦會回覆是否收到。

調度台有當日各時段每5分鐘之電廠出力預測及實際值。

調度台亦秀出當時不平衡量,此時各廠需努力達到平衡(即達到指定之出力量)。每天早晨 Elsam 會送給 Eltra 自己的發電能力,Eltra 會依照系統運轉安全每五分鐘計算一次,並通知 Elsam 該準備多少備轉容量。

Elsam 接到通知後即準備該等量,多餘的量可另外賣到現貨市場或降載。

13.参訪 Eltra 公司中央調度台

看到辦公室前大型調度看板,與台電相同。板上有 400kV、150kV 直流電 線及 220kV 線路。其中送北德有交流 400kV\*2、150kV\*1、220kV\*2 總容量 1,200MW。送挪威有直流 150kV\*2 總容量 1,000MW。送瑞典有直流 150kV\*2 總容量 600MW。

部分西北部地區之風機為舊風機。

電壓控制不是很好,致變壓器接頭常調整。近2年已換成新風機,則問題較少。

有多種風能預測軟體,如 WMPD Frisk Vind, WMPD WPPT IV 等。通常在 一天前先行預測,但往往與實際差異很大,故又有每 10 分鐘預測一次。目前負 載約 30%至 40%由風電來。

Eltra 公司需想辨法平衡系統供需差異。

風電在網路上的瓶頸,當預測值與實際值有差異時,由於考量丹麥中部僅有 一輸電線,故在調度電力時,需考慮此線之容量,避免造成線路過載。

解決方法為建造新線(此線已建十年,再幾個月就完成)或發展其它工具(如 預測軟體或更靈活的調度)。

於預測風機時,量測資料很重要,新型風機自有風力量測資料,可記錄風量 及發電量,提供系統預測參考。

但舊型風機無風力量測資料,此時以同一區域一個以量測資料來推演其他風機資料,只有此法。估計用此法之風機量約250MW。

CHP 廠仍有造成問題,當 CHP 量小時還可以接受,但目前 CHP 量大,其 電壓控制不是很好,故 Eltra 仍需注意控制 CHP 之電壓,區域電網公司亦需負 責電壓調整。

當風電太多時,為求系統平衡,需售電給挪威、瑞典或德國。Eltra 為維持 系統平衡,以 630MW 為調整量,此量為 Elsam 最大機組之量。

為維持電力供需平衡,風電無法移出,但仍可移出 CHP 使其不發電,但費 用很高,Eltra 甚有付錢給不發電的人。

Eltra 甚少考慮頻率,並在系統上留有 25MW 供作調頻用(西丹麥系統平均 負載量約 3.1GW~3.5GW,假日甚至低至 2.5GW)。

電廠先提報出力量,Eltra 計算系統是否能承受,再命令各電廠是否出力或 買賣,各控制均以電腦計算,自動下命令,電廠再回覆是否能達成需求。

惟現貨市場上,由於風力發電出力不穩,若系統電太多需賣電,需於15分 前報價及報量,若系統電太少需買電,需於5分前報價及量。

惟此時風電仍有變化,故往往造成差異,此時需由 Elsam 儘速補足或降載。

(六)西丹麥大停電

時間:2002年12月於耶誕假期之週日凌晨。

情況:位於西丹麥上之「挪~西丹~德」線之中南段線上之變電所一個電驛誤動 作,致使「挪~西丹~德」斷線。

結果:

- (1) 全西丹麥之該變電所轄區以北之區域停電約 2~6 小時。
- (2)本次停電值耶誕假期,睡夢中許多人不知道。

六、東丹麥電力系統

東丹麥電力系統由 Elkraft 公司運轉及調度、ENERGI E2 公司負責發電廠之 運轉及維護、另 SEAS 公司則負責建設及維護東丹麥電力系統南半部之線路。

Elkraft 電力公司負責 400kV 輸電網路及與德國和瑞典輸電系統之運轉並擁 有該等線路之產權。Elkraft 電力公司目前員工約 100 人,總經理下設系統運轉 處、市場經管處、財務、個人及法律處、規劃及發展處、輸電及資訊科技處、 資訊處、秘書處等。

(一)系統概況

東丹麥系統一條交流 Cable 北連瑞典南,以 HVDC 南連北德,為「瑞~ 東丹~德」線,另北歐之瑞典建一條 HVDC 之 cable 直接連北德,為「瑞~ 德」線。

對於電網之建設,政府可用公權力強制介入,以「國家需要(National Requirement)」為由,要求居民配合。即若一條線需 10 座鐵塔,若有反對, 則國家可以「國家需要」為由,強制興建。惟丹麥民風純樸,即使有反對聲 音,經電力公司溝通說服後,多願意配合,甚少有動用公權力強制執行之時 機。

在丹麥風能開發商僅需負責建造自己的風機,無庸擔心電網連接及併聯 之事,因為那是電力公司的事。

東丹麥電力系統圖詳圖 35。



圖 35 東丹麥電力系統圖

(二)負載預測

Elkraft 電力公司傾力做 2003 年至 2019 年長期負載預測,詳圖 36。以 新的模型預測顯示本次長期預測遠高於往年的結果,初估在 2019 年負載量 約 17,092GWh。尤其 2005 年後至 2019 年將有高成長,主要由於工業及 服務業的成長。在最後一半,工業電力成長趨緩,服務業用電持續成長。

#### Long-term forecast of electricity consumption



圖 36 長期負載預測

由圖 36 可看出東丹麥系統負載預測可分為 4 個顏色,橘色為家庭用 電、藍色為農業用電、紅色為工業用電、黑色為服務業用電。線路損失仍 以 6%為典型值,不顯示在圖上。

依據東丹麥系統各電廠對 2003/2004 年冬季之電力供需平衡,預測如表 3。

冬季	2003/2004	2002/2003
單位	MW	MW
總裝置容量	4,104	3,873
保留給不確定因素之裕度	-625	-625
保留給經常電力之裕度 (最大機組故障)	-150	-150
最低裝置容量	3,329	3,098
負載量(每小時平均值)	-2,846	-2,881
剩餘之備用裝置容量	483	217

表 3 2003/2004 年冬季之電力供需平衡

由表 3 看出 2003/2004 年冬季的電力供需平衡,若東丹麥系統所有機 組正常運轉,則電力供應可如往常維持,即使最大機組故障,仍有 483MW

之餘裕。

東丹麥系統自 1980 年至 2003 年私人或電力公司所屬之風力發電機裝置容量及發電量,請閱表 4,自 1980 年至 2003 年之 20 年間,風力發電急速成長,2002 年東丹麥系統之總風力發電量亦已超過 1,000GWH。

年	私人擁有	電力公司擁有	總裝置容量(MW)	發電量(GWH)
1980	1	0	1	
1981	2	0	2	
1982	3	0	3	
1983	4	0	4	
1984	5	0	5	
1985	7	0	7	
1986	11	0	11	
1987	17	4	21	11
1988	32	14	47	40
1989	45	18	63	83
1990	51	30	81	128
1991	57	40	98	150
1992	62	49	111	206
1993	67	56	123	231
1994	73	70	143	312
1995	80	77	156	299
1996	110	90	200	271
1997	171	96	267	413
1998	224	112	336	643
1999	253	136	390	646
2000	335	167	503	858
2001	365	189	554	916
2002	384	189	573	1052
2003	386	357	743	1198

表 4 東丹麥系統各年風力發電機裝置容量及發電量

圖 37 為 2003 風力發電機及 CHP 發電量週線圖,其中綠色為 CHP 發 電量、藍色為風力發電機發電量,紅色為風力發電及 CHP 發電量之累計圖。



圖 37 2003 年風力發電機及 CHP 發電量

(三)参訪 SEAS 電力公司

本次参訪,由工程師 Mr. Claus Overgaard Jensen 接待,SEAS 電力公司 樓下放一 Nysted 離岸變電所模型,如圖 38。



圖 38 Nysted 離岸變電所模型

1.轄區概況

SEAS 目前負責西蘭島南部,在變電所以電容器調壓,公司人數約 400 ± 10%。有配電系統、CHP 廠及風力發電機。Elkaft 則有輸電系統,有權調整電 廠出力。

西蘭島有三條各 1,000MVA 之 400kV 交流電纜,及4條各 200MVA 之 132kV 交流電纜與瑞典連接。從中部變電所換流為一條容量 600MVA 之 400kV 高壓直流電纜與北德相連。

西蘭島以3條容量各200MVA之132kV 電纜送西南方之 Lolland 島,該島 平時負載量約150MW,若3條132kV 電纜斷線,另有50kV線可送電。電源 線建設費由電力公司付,風機場之電纜由開發商付。西南角之饋線以40kV 以 Ring連,此島之風機量約80MVA 大於負載量4MVA。

西蘭島中部之 Vestlolland 變電所短路容量約 700MVA,所內 150kV 變壓器容量 60MVA,電容 10MVAR。目前安裝風機 100MVA 至 120MVA。西蘭島西南方之島風機容量約 on shore 300MVA+ offshore 150MVA=450MVA 大於負載 量 150MVA。故起風時電往北送,目前最大限制在於 3 條 132kV。

另位於丹麥、瑞典、德國三國領海交界處,德國擬於該海域建離岸風力發電場,但仍有許多問題,如漁民、環保等,同時,該處為丹麥、瑞點、德國間之 交通渡輪往來要道,如何解決,尚需三國政府協商。

北歐電力幸有挪威水力系統,可負責調頻。東丹麥電力公司曾嘗試自行獨立 調頻,惟失敗,仍需挪威水力系統協助。挪威停電挪威電力公司需賠錢給用戶。 政治改變電力公司做法,惟政治不知電力系統。

2.風電連接情況

50kV/10kV 變壓器下之匯流排維持 10.5kV,送各用戶饋線。當風機併入有 用戶之饋線時,PCC 處風機全出力至零出力之電壓變化需小於 1%。因此 10kV 至 40kV 之每一饋線所裝置風機之容量多在 5MVA 至 7.5MVA。

前述 50kV/10kV 變壓器之容量約 20MVA,假設轄下饋線風機量 28MVA, 負載量 1.5MVA。當起風時,風機全發電,多餘之發電量經變壓器向 50kV 送, 由於有風,變壓器及電源線因風冷卻,故容量加大,溫度均小於 40 度,故過載 沒問題。SEAS 歡迎風電,該公司轄區到處有風電,風電對系統有助力無阻力, 風電生產多於負載故電多往外送,雙饋型風機 SEAS 最愛。當 Nysted offshore 風場將多發電時會通知電廠少發電。

由於轄區配電線路很多,當用戶負載量增大時,使得線路損失增多,即使風 力發電機就近發電供給用戶亦是如此。

若一饋線擬裝很多風機時,自變電所匯流排至距 PCC 最近風機之間線路由 電力公司負責興建,至於距 PCC 最近風機以至風場內其他風機之線路由風能開 發商自行負責興建。

3. 系統模擬

有 PSS/E,但 SEAS 公司不 run 由 Elkraft 公司代 run,不作動態模擬。當 offshore 斷線後仍有 200ms 時間可讓風機切停。offshore 關心 MVAR, offshore 可增加電力。

Elsam 及 Elkraft 有風能預測系統,能預測 90%之風機生產量,可事先調度 傳統機組配合風機出力。

模擬原則:無風+尖載、有風+低載、取 n-1 法。系統模擬:短路、電力潮 流、電壓變化、看動態。動態主要看無此風場瞬間,其他電廠情形。

大風場開發商亦有自行 run 系統模擬,惟電力公司不信,要自行模擬,再由 開發商付錢給電力公司。

4. 開發商是否送系衝

開發商不需送系衝,雙方談妥即可。惟若太貴可不做,若開發商自付線路費 用亦可。由電力公司取得建設同意書,電力公司需平復附近反對,電力公司付 錢給土地所有人,若仍不同意,則上法院。

5.參觀 SEAS 公司控制室

有一套控制系統,另套備用。兩套同步運轉。系統可看到各 10kV 饋線情形, 亦可看到風機運轉情形,若饋線有問題,則可通知維修。饋線資料每半年更新。 有專線電話與 Elkraft 公司連繫。另有一套監控直流輸電之系統。

(四)参訪 Elkaft 電力公司

本次参訪 Elkraft 電力公司,由 Elkraft 公司系統調度處處長 Mr. Hans Henrik Clod Svensson 接待並簡報。

- 1.丹麥風電成功三個要素
  - (1) 北歐電力交易市場有水力可調頻
  - (2) 西丹麥系統裕度足夠
  - (3) 北歐電力交易市場現貨市場

丹麥 60%能源靠進口,瑞典少風電,西丹麥系統無法獨立發電,頻率無 法控制,故需北歐電力交易市場協助。不能說 Elkraft 公司歡迎風電,風電會 帶來其他效益,惟會增加運轉之議題(issue)。Elkraft 公司有能力預測風能, 再事先調配電廠出力。有權停電廠出力及停風機出力,該公司與立法員密切 合作,立法員先於公司內草擬法案,再提交立法。由立法付予電力公司調度 電力之權力。

2. 調度風力發電

電力公司需能控制電廠是否發電,此需與立法院合作,由立法強制付予 權力,調整傳統電力,再調整風力電力。

- (1) 確認哪些廠必需發
- (2) 確認哪些廠可以發
- (3) 確認哪些廠願意發,有些廠可以自己的價錢發電
- (4) 解聯風機

3. 參訪 Elkraft 公司電力調度台

Elkraft 公司電力調度台約3人負責,牆上有畫線,線上兩端有線 LED 燈 會閃表示此線停用,不閃表線沒問題。餘與台電調度台差不多,惟該公司人 員於調度台上可自由抽煙、飲食,此為我們所不准。

(五)Nysted 離岸風力發電計畫

本計畫為 ENERGI E2 公司奉政府命令建設並運轉。ENERGI E2 公司股 東佔比略為 ENERGI E2 公司 50%、DONG 公司 30%、瑞典 Sydkraft 公司 20%。

Nysted 離岸風力發電計畫即為政府核准之五個離岸風力計畫中之 Rødsand 計畫,本風場與 Horns Rev 同為大型離岸風力開發計畫,並極具擴 建潛力。本風場於 2003 年 5 月 10 完成基礎安裝,第二天即安裝第 1 部風機, 3 個月內所有風機即安裝完成,最後 1 部風機於 2003 年 7 月 27 日安裝完畢, 同時已有 10 部風機與系統併聯,整場於 2003 年 12 月 1 日開始商轉。Nysted 離岸風力發電場示意圖詳圖 39。



圖 39 Nysted 離岸風力發電場示意圖

1.技術資料

風力發電機為 ENERGI E2 公司所有,每部風機裝置容量 2.3MW,離岸 風場總輸出達到 160MW。預計每年可發電 59,500 萬度,相當於 145,000 戶 家庭用電。輪轂高度 69 公尺,機艙及葉片轉子重 135 頓、塔身重 115 頓、 基礎重約 1,800 頓,每部風機(含基礎)重約 2,050 頓。切入風速 3 公尺/ 秒、滿載風速 13 公尺/秒、Rødsand 地區 45 公尺高平均風速約 12 公尺/秒、 切出風速 25 公尺/秒。

為顧及飛航安全,風場最外圍風機機艙頂端設有紅色警示燈,可隨天候 及能見度調整亮度、其餘 42 座風機亦設有紅色警示燈。

離本風場最近的鎮為約 10 公里處之 Nysted、離岸風場所佔海域 24 平方 公里、水深約 6~10 公尺、共 8 列風機每列 9 部、每列寬約 850 公尺、每部 風機距離約 480 公尺。圖 40 為 Nysted 離岸風場之近照。



圖 40 Nysted 離岸風力發電場近照

2.離岸變電所

離岸變電所及海纜為 SEAS 公司所有。為減少線損,將各列風機之 33kV 電壓匯集後昇壓至 132kV 送上岸併入系統。所內有 180MVA 氣封式昇壓變 壓器1台。

33kV 之海纜總長度 48 公里,以連接風場及離岸變電所。132kV 之海纜 總長度 11 公里,以連接離岸變電所及陸地。另有 132kV 之地下電纜總長度 18 公里,以連接 Vantore Strand 及 Radsted。離岸變電所內有幾個特殊房間, 並可提供氣候驟變時緊急避難使用。本所高於海平面 25 公尺、寬約 15 公尺、 長約 20 公尺、重約 700 噸 (不包含基礎)。

本計畫 132kV 之海纜總長度 11 公里,中間無連接點,總重 800 噸,直徑 20 公分,平均每公尺 72 公斤重。圖 41 為 2003 年 4 月 15 日吊裝離岸變電所情形。



圖 41 吊裝離岸變電所

3. 测試風機資料

為能瞭解離岸風機之運轉特性,2002 年 9 月 ENERGI E2 公司於 Rødbyhavn 之岸上裝置一台與離岸風機同型之風力發電機,詳圖 42,並保 留到 2005 年夏天才移走。

本測試風機為 Bonus 2.3MW 離岸風機之同型機,地面至葉尖最高高度 107 公尺、塔高 65 公尺、轉子直徑 82.4 公尺、掃過面積 5,330 平方公尺、 除基礎外,總重約 250 噸、切入風速 3 公尺/秒、滿載風速 13 公尺/秒、預計 每年發電 700 萬度電,相當於 1,300 戶用電量。



圖 42 於 Rødbyhavn 裝置之同型機

4.参訪現況

本離岸風場及為2003年11月 Wind Power 雜誌所介紹之 Nysted 離岸風場。ENERGI E2 公司奉政府命令建此風場,無系統衝擊報告書。此場距Nysted 鎮約 10 公里

(1)出發

本次參訪由 Nysted 岸上工務所 ENERGI E2 公司工務所主任 Bjarne Haxgart 接待。上船前需先填資料,以確保萬一沉船有人可聯絡。他們給我 一套厚連身外衣、並換鞋。上船前需配救生項圈、出發前每人需背一大包工 具包。交通船約一般漁船大小。

上船後,船上甲板及扶手皆結冰。船艙內暖和、有駕駛座及導航設備。本 日風速約3公尺、算是風平浪靜的好天氣,室外約~3度,因為穿很多,故不冷。 船行約30分鐘,抵一座風機塔基,維修人員經船首扶梯上塔內維修,維修完畢 後回來船續駛向另座風機。



圖 43 於 Nysted 碼頭搭乘交通船出發

(2) 参訪風機

至另座風機,我們經由船首扶梯登至風機塔基。至塔內放下救生項圈, 改扣上工具包內之救生鎖釦,主任說,丹麥政府規定,新風機高度超過 45 公尺者需有電梯設備。隨同主任搭電梯登上風機。

本風場風機排列方式為8列(編號A~H)、每列9部(編號1~9),共8×9=72 部。每座風機塔身下方均明顯標示該部風機編號(如:A1),以資識別。

當日陽光普照,室外約~2度由於無風,故不會很冷,但臉已凍僵。所參訪風機與日前參訪之 Bonus 風機大同小異,但單機容量高達 2.3MW。本風機由於齒輪油馬達故障,致齒輪一併磨損故障,由 Bonus 人員維修中。



下至塔基後,搭船至離岸變電所參訪。

圖 44 離岸風機

(3) 參訪離岸變電所

離岸變電所及電纜為 SEAS 公司所有、風機為 ENERGI E2 公司所有。 所內有 33kV/132kV 3 相 180MVA 氣封式變壓器一台。風場上各列風機由一 條 33kV 電纜串聯 9 座風力發電機匯至本變電所內,故可看到變電所下方有 8 條三相電纜引入變壓器,每條電纜均有編號 (A~H)。另離岸變電所內有冷 卻油及備有緊急發電機及僅急逃生救難設備和通訊機房,離岸變電所之變壓 器室並非全密閉式,有通風窗,窗上無濾網設施,室內空氣可直接與室外空 氣作交換。屋頂有散熱器,屋頂牆腳有驅鳥警示燈。同時由於本所位於海上, 海鳥時常於本所休憩,至本所需時常清洗鳥糞。

本場風機所發電力由 33kV 昇壓至 132kV 後,經地下海纜送上岸,於 Radsted 轉為架空線後再送至系統。Radsted 無變壓器,僅為一開閉所。



圖 45 離岸變電所

(4)與主任訪談

與主任談施工品質與工務管理。每一塔基皆不同,以適應不同位置之水 深。基礎並有斜邊以防止浮冰碰撞,當浮冰碰撞基礎時,會隨斜邊下沉後再 浮起漂至其他地方,不致衝上基礎撞上塔基。

132kV 電纜平均每公尺重 70 公斤,埋於水下1公尺,風機基礎約 16 噸~18 噸,各基礎皆不同。離岸變電所 700 噸,故基礎更大。

A2SEA 船有相同型式 2 艘,其中 1 艘於 Esberg 服務 Horns Rev,另艘 於此服務。為節省時間,本次 A2SEA 船改進 Horns Rev 經驗,改為 1 次載 運4台風機(上塔、下塔、機艙、葉片轉子)。從出發至裝機點單程約 10 小 時,在 100m 高之風速小於 10m/s 時,可持續作業,1 天可吊裝 1 台,故 1 週5 天可完成 4 台。故 72 部機於 3 個月內全部完成。本風場最多約 300 人 同時工作。

無線電通信頻率問題,由於 VHF 不可穿過塔身。UHF 可穿過塔身 惟傳 不夠遠,故需強波站,強波站委由當地居民管理。

主任介紹監控系統為 ABB 公司所發展之人機介面,另 Bonus 亦有發展, 兩者同時可控制風機之起停。風機於 2003 年 12 月開始商轉,尚未完全交予 ENERGI E2 公司管理,同時 Bonus 公司與 ENERGI E2 公司簽5 年維護合 約。

由於電纜損壞約 1 週可迅速修復、加以本海域為波羅地海,不似 Horns Rev 面臨北海。故本離岸風場不考慮 redundance,即各列最後 1 座風機無 電纜串聯(A9~B9 無海纜連接)。

各風機電壓經塔內昇壓變壓器昇至 33kV 後經分斷開關送入系統,僅離岸 變電所上設有氣封式斷路器。當風機或海纜故障時,分斷開關不跳脫,而由 離岸變電所內之斷路器啟斷電流。俟後人員在赴故障之風機內將分斷開關手 動拉開,將故障風機與海纜分離後,再赴離岸變電所於通知控制室後重投入

斷路器,讓其他正常風機能發電。俟故障風機修復後再將風機重新併入海纜, 與正常風機共同發電。本法於運轉及維護上雖較複雜,但可省下各風機所需 斷路器之購置、維護及增加之塔基費用等。



圖 46 離岸風機與交通船

(六)東丹麥大停電

時間:2003年9月23日,上午約12:30。

情況:

- (1)「瑞~東丹~德」線因故障斷線,東丹麥系統用電吃緊。
- (2) 另一條「瑞~德」線因故障再斷線,讓原本吃緊之東丹麥系統雪上加霜。

(3) 瑞典南端之 1800MW 電廠因故跳機,使送東丹麥系統之變電所嚴重過載。

(4)4分鐘後至送東丹麥系統之該變電所過載跳掉,等於跳掉西北方送東丹麥 系統之1800MW 電廠。



結果:

(1) 東丹麥、南瑞典停電 6~12 小時。

(2)本次停電值上班時間,造成鉅額損失。

(七) 参訪 RISØ 機構及 DNV 公司

1. 参訪 RISØ 機構

RISØ為丹麥國家實驗室,其地位相當於我們的中央研究院或工業技術研究院。風能開發計算軟體 WAsP 即為 RISØ 所發展。

RISØ 為因應丹麥國家需要而設立之研究機構,並接受外界之委託進行研究。本日参訪由「風能研究處」負責接待,與談人包括 Mr. Per Norgaard, Mr. Niels Erik Clausen、Dr. Gregor Giebel 及 Miss Rebecca J. Barthelmie。針對本公司 所提之系統衝擊及電網解決辦法, RISØ 表示皆有研究,並願意提供服務,惟需 另行付費。並由 Mr. Niels Erik Clausen 開車帶我們參觀該所,其中有一個風機 性能測試場,包括五個風機基礎,早期的風機皆在此試驗,並累積相當多經驗。 目前有 150kW house turbine 運轉及 500kW 風機運轉並售電。

RISØ 有幾棟建築為利用風力能源之建築, RISØ 同時具有核能領域之世界 級領導地位,有一座小型核反應爐並裝有一部小型發電。目前該反應爐已停止 運轉, RISØ 已放棄領導地位。惟核廢料及全國送來之放射性廢料仍暫置該廠, 不知如何解決。和台灣一樣。

### 2. 参訪 DNV 公司

DNV 為驗證公司,已有一百多年歷史,並建立各工程之驗證程序,主要工 作之一即為接受委託辦理風力發電機型式之驗證,丹麥各廠均委託 DNV 驗證, 故 DNV 是站在第三者身份對於工程實況提出驗證,並不負責理賠工作。理賠由 保險公司及得標商理賠,DNV稱:由於各公司對於工程進度及結果均有保險, 保險公司對於該項工程所提出之保費,若有 DNV 驗證,則保費較低,若無則較 高。本日參訪由 Mr. Mikkel Gardner ANDERSEN 接待,DNV 對於本公司所提 之問題無法回答,但對於本公司風能工程之驗證工作極感興趣,希望有機會為 我們服務。

(一)世界離岸風力發電之趨勢

世界上有 10 個離岸風力發電場正在運轉,早期的計畫相當小,或僅部分淹 在水中。直到位於北海的 Blyth 離岸風力發電場完成,才算真正的「離岸」。最 新完成的 Horns Rev 則是世界上最大的離岸風場。

位置	國家	商轉時間	總裝置容量	機組數	單機容量
Vindeby	丹麥	1991	4.95	11	Bonus 450kW
Lely (ljsselmeer)	荷蘭	1994	2.0	4	NedWind 500kW
Tunø Knob	丹麥	1995	5.0	10	Vestas 500kW
Dronten (ljsselmeer)	荷蘭	1996	11.4	19	Nordtank 600kW
Gotland (Bockstigen)	瑞典	1997	2.5	5	Wind World 500kW
Blyth Offshore	英國	2000	3.8	2	Vestas 2MW
Middelgrunden, Copenhagen	丹麥	2001	40	20	Bonus 2MW
Uttgrunden, Kalmar Sound	瑞典	2001	10.5	7	GE Wind 1.5MW
Yttre Stengrund	瑞典	2001	10	5	NEG Micon NM72
Horns Rev	丹麥	2002	160	80	Vestas 2MW
Frederikshaven	丹麥	2003	10.6	4	2 Vestas 3MW 1 Bonus 2.3MW 1 Nordex 2.3MW
總數			260.75	163	

表5 離岸風力發電場

在愛爾蘭、Belgium、德國及荷蘭等國家,仍積極發展離岸風力發電,包括:

- Mouth of the Western Scheldt River, 荷蘭, 100MW
- Ijmuiden, 荷蘭, 100MW
- Laeso, 丹麥, 150MW
- Omo Stalgrunde, 丹麥, 150MW
- Gedser Rev, 丹麥, 15MW

- Rodsand, 丹麥, 600MW
- Lillgrund Bank, 瑞典, 48MW
- Barsebank, 瑞典, 750MW
- Kish Bank, 愛爾蘭 250MW+
- Arklow Bank, off County Wicklow, 愛爾蘭 200MW+

(二)英國再生能源之契機

英國電業自由化結果招致相互競爭,致使電價低瀰約為自由化前之 40%。 故許多電廠僅在夏天尖載時運轉,冬天低載時不轉。同時,沒有人願意建新電廠。

目前大家最有興趣者為再生能源市場,因為獲利率高。

英國人民可自選電力公司供電,可隨時上網查詢提供最便宜電價之電力公司,於填妥表格後寄出即可更換供電之電力公司。

上述作法與變更電話公司相似。

(三)英國電力系統

英國電力系統為輸電系統:400kV、275kV、132kV。其中400kV及275kV 之系統多為輸電力公司擁有,132kV為配電力公司擁有。配電系統依不同地區 有不同結構,如東北部有66kV,另其他地區有33kV、20kV、11kV。西北部地 區甚有6.6kV,惟希望能升壓至11kV。

(四)英國風力發電機與電網併聯之申請程序

英國政府要求電力公司 must welcom 再生能源發電系統,惟電力公司對於 所謂 must welcom 是到何種程度。

電力公司針對開發商提送之電網併聯申請,有關申請併接 33kV 或更高之電 壓,電力公司則出具同意書。

由於電力公司之 33kV 或更高電壓之電網資訊為公開資訊,開發商不需另行

購買,但對於如 11kV 之配電系統資訊,需由電力公司另行花時間計算數據,以 提供給開發商作併網申請之用,此時電力公司需花費時間,需另行計費。

故若需取得 11kV 以下之配電系統之訊,開發商需付 5,000~15,000 鎊之研 究費用給電力公司。

電力公司收到開發商之併聯申請書後,需於90天內回覆,決定是否可引接, 同時依不同併接容量,告知需付多少併接費用。

此時開發商於收到回覆後 30 天內決定是否要併接,若要併接需先付 25%之 併接費用給電力公司,電力公司依 first come, first service 原則將容量批給先 付錢開發商,其於 75%開發商依不同階段付錢給電力公司。

若開發商於第一次付 25%後不動作,則 12 個月後電力公司有權於查核後逕 行取消其容量,開發商不得有異議。

若電力公司自行開發風場需取得變電所併接容量,此時若與開發商衝突,開發商會說此為不公平競爭,電力公司必需讓出容量,由開發商優先取得容量。

電網併聯之電源線可由開發商自行興建,亦可由開發商付錢請電力公司協助 興建,惟有時電力公司因自己之需要,要求開發商超付額外之線路建設費用, 此種作法不合理。

線路建設費用包括:contestable(可商談的費用)+noncontestable(不可商談的費用)。若實際風場至變電所總費用約為 10million pound。

實際的費用為:4million+6million=10million

contestable+noncontestable

電力公司編為: 2million+8million=10million

contestable+noncontestable

如此無人可與電力公司競爭。

(五)英國 Blyth 離岸風場

Blyth 離岸風場位於英國中北部靠西岸之 Northumberland 附近之 Blyth 港邊,距離岸邊約1公里。

設有2部 Vestas V66型,單機容量2MW,輪毂高58公尺,葉片轉子直徑 66公尺。本風場於2000年12月完工商轉,發電成本每部機約0.05英鎊,每 年可供應相當於3,000個家庭用電量。

本計畫為英國離岸風力發電計畫之第一步,本計畫為 AMEC Border Wind 公司, Powergen Renewables(由 Abbot Group 及 Powergen 所合資)及 Nuon UK 等公司所合資興建之風場。

同時 Blyth 港之防波堤上亦有 9 部 Windmaster 公司製造之 300kW 風機運轉中。

Blyth 離岸風場運轉迄今3年多,最嚴重問題為鹽害問題。其次,電纜曾被 漁民鉤斷一次:由於本地區為岩石海床,電纜無法埋入岩石下,故僅以錨釘固 定住,惟固定當時風況良好,潛水人員急欲完工,致部分電纜未完全固定住, 故被漁民鉤斷。

Blyth 離岸風場倩影



圖 47 由岸上看施工中之發電設施



圖 48 完工後之風力發電場



圖 49 由岸上看離岸風力發電機組

(六)North Hoyle 離岸風場

1.風場概述

英國第一個大型離岸風場 North Hoyle 始建於 2003 年 4 月。並於 2003 年 11 月 21 日正式併聯啟用,自第一部風機完工至最後一部風機完工,僅 3 個月的時間。本計畫位於 Rhyl 及 Prestayn 間之 North Wales 岸邊,包括 30 部風機, 每部風機額定裝置容量為 2MW,當滿載出力時,可符合 5 萬戶家庭所需,每年該場所發電力相當於減少 16 萬噸 CO<sub>2</sub>排放量。

本計畫由 National Wind Power(NWP)負責,並以 Consortium 分二個主標: Vestas 及 MEL (Consortium:意為兩個公司 Vestas 與 MEL 合作)。

其中 MEL 為 Mayflower Energy Ltd.之簡稱。

Econnect 以 440k 英鎊承標。

Vestas 負責建造風機及 tower、MEL 負責電氣及運輸。

其中 MEL 工作內容包括:安裝 Transition pieces (塔身基座)、安裝塔身、 安裝機艙及葉片、配電電氣系統。而 MEL 並將配電電氣系統轉委由 Econnect 負責,工作內容包括:配電電氣系統之設計、Procurement Activities,計畫管 理,配電電氣系統之測試及整合,Collation of O&M manuals、品管、環保管理、 工安管理。

Econnect 之 Re-numeration (承作金額)為440k 英鎊(1 英鎊=60 台幣)。 英政府對於該案之電氣系統建設預算約12.8M 英鎊,但 Econnect 僅以約50% 之預算即完成工作,故 MEL 及 Econnect 雨公司各均攤多餘之50%預算。

建設工作細分 10 小包: Land Cable Supply, Land Fibre Optic Cable, Land Cable Installation, Sub Sea Cable Supply, Shore Cables Installation, Array Cable Installation, Offshore Termination, Miscellaneous Equipment, Offshore Switchgear, Onshore Switchgear。

電氣系統之測試及整合工作包括: Electrical Safety Management, Onshore

Cable Tests, Onshore Switchgear Tests, Offshore Cable Tests, Offshore Switchgear Tests, Energisation, Post Energisation Checks •

本離岸風力發電廠位於英國中西部海邊,距 Rhyl 外海約7公里。

裝置 Vestas V80 2.0MW 6X5=30 部。各風機電纜連接圖詳圖 50。



CABLES TO SHORE

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### 圖 50 各風機聯接圖

(第一欄編號分別為 WT01, WT02, WT03, WT04, WT05)

(第二欄編號分別為 WT06,WT07,WT08,WT09,WT10)

(第六欄編號分別為 WT26,WT27,WT28,WT29,WT30)

以 2 條 33kV 36MVA 之海纜與岸上相連,其中一條海纜長 10 公里,此線 連接 16 台風機:

(WTG01,WTG06,WTG11,WTG16,WTG21,WTG26,WTG27 相聯)

(WTG01,WTG02,WTG07,WTG12,WTG17,WTG22 相聯)

(WTG02,WTG03,WTG08,WTG13,WTG18 相聯)

另一條海纜長 12 公里,此線連接 14 台風機:

(WTG04,WTG09,WTG14,WTG19,WTG24,WTG29,WTG28,WTG23 相聯)

(WTG04,WTG05,WTG10,WTG15,WTG20,WTG25,WTG30 相聯)

其中並保留3條常開環路,分別為WTG22及WTG27、WTG18及WTG23、WTG29及WTG30。若任2台風機間之互聯網路故障時,可將常開環路投入,繼續保持風機運轉。

離岸風場經2條海纜連上岸路徑圖詳圖 51,此2條海纜已預留 redundant,
最多可同時併聯 18 台風機運轉。連上岸之海纜於上岸後經2公里地下電纜送至
33/132kV 升壓變電所併入 Scottish Power (電力公司)。



圖 51 North Hoyle 離岸風場連岸電纜路徑圖

本風場於岸上安裝 SCADA 系統,可瞭解各風機運轉情況。風機塔身基座 從海平面算起,高約 20 公尺、塔身高約 60 公尺、故本風機輪毂距海平面高約 80 公尺。

## 2.North Hoyle 離岸風場建構過程

(1)風機基樁安裝

位於 North Hoyle 之 30 支風機採以單柱式基樁。各基樁直徑 4 公尺,下層 垂直打設進入海床,上層立於海床至海面間。基樁安裝前先移至 Mostyn 港邊, 再由油壓起重船(Jack-up)運至預定地點。油壓起重船有 8 隻能伸長的「腳」 (錨棒),船能立於海床上,使油壓起重船成為固定的打樁平台。

從 2003 年 4 月開始打樁,至 7 月底 30 支基樁全部安裝打設完成。並準備 基樁上之風機塔座之安裝。



圖 52 置於 Mostyn 港邊之鋼樁

(2)在 Mostyn 港邊之建構設備

自從 2003 年 3 月第一支基樁到達 Mostyn 港時,風機其他部分依序就位。 包括 Vestas 公司及負責本計畫之 Mayflower 能源公司亦進駐,希望能於 2003 年 6 月前能將附屬設備安裝完成。



圖 53 置於 Mostyn 港邊之建構設備

圖 53-1 位於 Mostyn 港邊之風機機艙。圖 53-2 位於 Mostyn 港邊之連接段 (Transition pieces)。圖 53-3 位於 Mostyn 港邊之進塔工作平台 (Access platforms)。圖 53-4 位於 Mostyn 港碼頭邊之塔身

(3) 靠船設施 (boat landing)

當風場運轉期間,船需能靠近塔身並讓人員進入塔內維護,因此每座基樁均 設有「靠船設施」(boat landing),包括 1 個爬梯及 2 個靠船防損(碰)墊 (fender)。此靠船防損(碰)墊位於爬梯的兩邊並面朝基樁外,以方便小船攜載 維護人員靠近並進入塔身。靠船設施經大船運出,並利用吊車吊起的特殊施工 機具「Fourth Guardsman」安裝。圖 54 為「Fourth Guardsman」正在安裝靠 船設施。



圖 54 安裝靠船設施

# (4)連接段(transition piece)

一旦靠船設施安裝至基樁,接著就是安裝風機塔身的基礎,即「連接段」 (transition piece)。利用油壓起重船「Wind」將連接段吊運至基樁上,並將連 接段下層垂直插入基樁上層,如此即可讓風機穩固地站立。連接段事先漆成醒 目的黃色,並先安裝外梯、上層進塔工作平台(Access platforms)及2個休息 平台 intermediate rest platforms 以協助維修護人員進入平台。



圖 55 起重船正安装連接段佈放海纜

經由二段外接之海纜將風場產生之電力送至岸上,再由位於 Rhyl 之連接站 與電網相連。由「Pontra Maris」號負責佈放外接海纜,並埋入海床下,以避免 船錨鉤斷。照片當時「Pontra Maris」號正在潮間帶佈放海纜以與岸上互連設備 相接。佈放海纜則委由特殊的水下佈纜公司 Cns Subsea 負責。



(6)安裝風機

本項工作利用油壓起重船上的吊車施作。

一次搬運一台風機至安裝地點,但風機分成幾部分。意即要將風機的不同部 分在一個地方組合起來。由兩台油壓起重船「Excalibur」及「MEB-JB1」負責 安裝風機的工作。

大船「Excalibur」利用其甲板運送風機的不同部分,於合適的基樁附近將「腳」 放下,頂起船身後利用船上吊車安裝風機。之後收起「腳」回到岸上準備安裝 下一部風機。



圖 57 「Excalibur」運送風機至安裝地點

「MEB~JB1」則專門在離岸工作,並由名為「Annegret」的 feeder vessel 助手協助。「Annegret」一次送一個風機給「MEB-JB1」安裝。為能順利安裝, 「MEB-JB1」 及「Annegret」於選定基樁旁落「腳」,「MEB-JB1」船上之吊 車將「Annegret」船甲板上的風機元件依序安裝於基樁上。

一但風機安裝完畢,兩艘油壓起重船收「腳」,「Annegret」則回到岸邊準備 下一部風機,而「MEB~JB1」移到下一部風機地點準備安裝工作。



圖 58 「Excalibur」安裝第一部風機



圖 59 第一部風機安裝完成


圖 60 五部風機安裝完成

(7)離岸佈纜作業

風機間之海纜埋於水下並聯絡各風機。利用水下遠端遙控機械(remotely operated vehicle, ROV)佈放海纜,並由油壓起重船「風」控制。



圖 61 由 Rhyl 岸邊看到之 North Hoyle 離岸風場

3.North Hoyle 離岸風場設備資料

風機總數:30台,
風機廠牌及額定:Vestas (2MW),
輪毂高度:67公尺,
葉片轉子直徑:80公尺。
位置:Presatyn 及 Rhyl 間之海岸外 7~8 公里處
風機分布:東西向 800公尺,南北向 350公尺
電纜:2條,每條 1.5 公尺深
電纜上岸點:Rhyl
與電網連接點:Rhyl (Cefndy Road)

4.North Hoyle 倩影



圖 62 於風機上工作中之人員



圖 63 North Hoyle 完成圖(一)



圖 64 North Hoyle 完成圖(二)

(七)英國將成為離岸風場的領導者

迄 2003 年底, 英國共計有 83 個風力發電計畫,總計裝設 1,060 支風力發 電機,總裝置容量約 647.6MW。

2003 年 12 月英國政府宣佈「階段 2」(Round 2)計畫,包括 15 個離岸風場,相當於 5.7GW 至 7.2GW,預計完成後,將可提供相當於 40 萬戶家庭或全英國每 6 戶家庭中之 1 戶所需用電。

本計畫由 Crown Estate 負責開發,沿著英國附近海岸建造,主要三個海域 包括: the Thames Estuary、Greater Wash、及 the North West。

在這15個風場中,有3個完全座落於水中,包括位於the Greater Wash area的世界最大的離岸風場可行性計畫,此計畫將可裝置總容量高達1.2GW 之風機。

此項宣佈是繼12月1日宣佈11月完成的第一個大型離岸風場 North Hoyle (位於 Wales)之後之政府重大決定,並可對2010年之10%至2015年之15% 之新能源佔比注入一劑強心針。

如同英國風力發電協會主席 Marcus Rand 所說:「我們有全歐最好的風況, 今天之宣佈讓英國成為離岸風能開發的領導者。這個勝利是屬於我們的工業、 我們的環境及我們的經濟,這15 個計畫將可創造數千個新工作機會並且每6 戶 人中就有1 戶使用的是淨潔能源。我們攜手合作共同完成此項任務,同時這些 計畫將可協助我們達到政府 2010 年 10%新能源目標的一半。」

英國風力工業過去十年中,致力於達成政府 2010 年新能源佔比之 10%的 目標。並持續開發新岸上及離岸風場,約相當於 2 至 5 個百分比(2.5GW)的 全英電力需求。而此項宣佈則更提昇至 7 個百分比(7GW)。英國風力發電計 畫位置圖詳圖 65。



圖 65 英國風力發電計畫位置圖

於目前的「階段1」(Round 1)計畫中,有1.2GW 為離岸風電計畫刻正興 建中。其中有一個位於 North Hoyle 的已完成,至於其他位於 Scroby Sands 的 則正在興建。

目前英國風能工業已按裝約 640MW 的岸上及離岸計畫(包括 2003 年完成 的 100MW),並提供英國超過 40 萬用戶所需之潔淨能源。英國風力發電安裝建 構情形如圖 66。



圖 66 英國風力發電建構情形

(八)参訪英國 Econnect 公司

由業務發展部經理 Mr. Christopher I. Porter 負責與談,配售及市場經理 Miss Paula Little 協同。

1.一般業務簡介

簡介各部門工作及人員職掌、公司業務、確認本次參訪行程擬瞭解之內容及 英國電力工業現況。

交付2份文件:

 (1) 000 風場發電機連結可行性研究報告範本(xxx Windfarm Generation Connection Sample Feasibility Study Report)

內容:

風場地點簡介、風機選擇、電網系統簡介 (包括輸電、配電)、當地電網併

聯政策、聯接 132kV 方案、聯接 33kV 之各種方案(包括聯接方法(系統常開、 系統常閉)、故障情況評估、電壓評估(穩態電壓昇、電壓驟昇 voltage step、 flicker (連續運轉 flicker)、限制需求 constraint requirements、規劃議題、工程 預算)、各種方案之比較(聯接方式、工程預算)、結論、Econnect 公司對本案 之建議、附錄 A:以 PSS/Viper 之系統模擬。(註:本份文件仍以 IEC 61400-21 為藍本作評估)

(2) 000 風場 先前可行性研究範本 (xxx Wind Farm Sample Pre-feasibility Study)

內容:

風機與電網併聯的各種方案、各方案包括網路聯結單線圖、網路熱容量、電 壓上升、故障情況、規劃方式及結論等。最後再將各方案進行總結比較、結論 及建議等。

另,針對風機併入配電系統對電壓昇降問題、Econnect 提出改善對策、非 為限制風機併入,亦非加線、主要仍為改變變壓器 Tap 接頭來調電壓。並在各 風機線路末端增加 RTU (Remote Terminal Units)。於變壓器 Tap 接頭增設 (Generation Active Voltage Control,即 GenAVC)來協助改善電壓變化。並 宣稱此法已運轉良好並為電力公司及開發商取得雙贏。

Econnect 公司用 PSA 軟體於電力系統分析工作,於 11kV 系統之電壓變化 限制在 ± 6%以內。

2.風場電源線規劃

與 Econnect 兩位電力系統規劃工程師討論有關風場電源線規劃議題。

英國之尖載發生在冬天,因為家庭使用電熱器,但由於天氣冷,亦可冷卻輸 電線,故輸電線在冬天之輸電容量高於夏天。

(1)有關系統規劃

基本上 Econnect 公司之規劃方式與目前台電系規處及供電會議上所討論之 內容相當,對於 Islanding、線路容量不足、線路併聯風機導致電壓變動頻繁等 台電公司棘手之問題,同樣無法提出解決方法。

日前 Econnect 提出 GenAVC 觀念(即於各饋線蒐集資料送至變電所調壓, 讓饋線電壓變化於限制值內),似乎對系統規劃工作幫助有限,此規劃工程師似 乎不採用此方式,仍採以將線路電壓變動儘量規劃於限制值(±6%)內。

若電力公司不同意配電系統併聯太多風機,則 Econnect 可以提出證明,證 明此數量之風機之電壓變動仍在限制值內,電力公司無法拒絕。

若 Econnect 與電力公司計算結果不同時,則雙方 check 對方數據,找出正確值。

(2)有關短路容量

對於發電機貢獻短路電流致超過斷路器額定時,台電作法:要求最後一位超 過者需負擔斷路器更換之費用。英國作法:要求最後一位及前幾位用掉斷路器 容量者共同分攤斷路器更換之費用,若因負載成長,致短路電流接近斷路器額 定容量,(即無前幾位用掉斷路器容量者),此時最後一位用掉斷路器容量者亦 可要求其後擬貢獻短路電流者共同分攤斷路器更換之費用,此即可溯及既往亦 可向後索費。

(3)有關故障電流

依 Econnect 之經驗,如 Enercon 採 Inverter/Converter 變頻,幾乎不貢獻 故障電流,如 Vestas 採 DFIG 較少,但如 Bonus 採電容補償之 IG 則貢獻故障 電流較多。

(4)有關系統故障與風機切離

於英國輸電系統為 400kV、275kV 及 132kV 配電系統約為 66kV、33kV、

11kV。其中依 Econnect 之經驗值,132kV 系統可併接 60MW~90MW 之風機,
 33kV 系統約可併接 20MW~30MW 之風機。

英國電力公司要求如上述之大型風場併入高壓輸電系統時,當系統發生短路 故障時,風機不可切離系統,以確保電壓穩定,系統不會崩潰,此作法與丹麥 電力公司相同,與台電發電機容量超過95MW 需作穩定度分析之作法相同。

(5)系統分析軟體

Econnect 採用 PSS/E 及 PSS/VIPER 等軟體,兩者皆可讀取對方之檔案格式,惟 PSS/E 須要密碼鎖、費用相當高。

問題:台電對於大型風場(容量為何才是大型?需再定義清楚)併入 161kV 未要求穩定度分析,因風機單機容量目前最大不過是 4.5MW,惟若未來單機 4.5MW,共 22 台,總容量達 99MW,雖總容量超過 95MW,但單機僅 4.5MW, 是否需有類似丹麥、英國之要求:「當系統故障時,不可切離系統(fault duration)」?

3.参訪 PowerGen 位於 Nottingham 之電廠

該電廠有4部機,此4部機共用一座煙囪。4部機旁另有大型 cooling tower 共8座,以冷卻機組。

# 4.参訪新能源暨再生能源中心(New and Renewable Energy Centre, NaREC)

本次参訪由科技專業工程師 Dr. Jamie Grimwade 接待並簡報。 英國定訂再生能源發展目標:2003 年為 5%、2010 年為 10%、2015 年為 15%。 同時定訂再生能源必需:非污染(Non~polluting)、量大(Abundant)、穩定 (Reliable)、具經濟價值(Economical)、具商業價值(Commercial)。

目前(2003年)英國之能源配比為:核能23%、天然氣43%、煤26%、Imports 3%、再生能源3%、油及其他2%。其中再生能源僅3%,距離目標值5%,尚 有一段距離,未來仍需努力。同時由於反核聲浪,未來將逐年縮減核能佔比, 改由天然氣或再生能源來瀰補不足量。

目前電力系統裝置容量為負載量之 1.2 倍,自由化結果造成電價為 50 年來 的最低。onshore 平均電價 4p/kWh,offshore 平均電價為 5.5p/kWh。此再生 能源中心(NaREC)將發展各種再生能源包括波浪發電、潮汐發電,並建立各 種試驗室,如葉片測試場可測試 70 公尺長之葉片。另將設立離岸風場測試場, 以提供良好之離岸風場地供廠商測試其離岸風機。

NaREC 期望以全歐洲最好的風場:英國為基地,發展英國之風力發電工業, 並與丹麥、德國等大廠競比。

# 5.参訪 the engineering business limited, EB 公司

由 Mr. Mike Watchorn、Mr. Chris Lomax 接待並簡報。

該公司目前致力於發展各種再生能源,包括波浪、潮汐等發電,並且具有敷設海纜之機具,曾參與 North Hoyle 之海纜敷設工作。

八、陣風下風力發電機系統動態特性分析與改善

(一)研究背景

風力發電為極具潛力的綠色能源,亦為政府大力所推廣,然相較於傳統發 電機組之動力來源為穩定的石化或核能燃料,風力發電機之動力來源為不穩 定的風能。實務上,長時間的風速變化可由 pitch control 來控制,惟當 pitch 鎖在某額定出力時,由於短時間的陣風 (wind gusts),pitch 無法及時反應, 以致於風力發電機轉子瞬時速度驟變,致發電機出力隨之改變,而產生電力 品質問題。

Ake Larsson 對於陣風造成轉子變化之說明,如圖 67 所示,當風機葉片鎖於 15m/s,此時為額定出力 1pu。惟陣風風速於 14m/s 至 16m/s 間變化時,出力亦於 0.8pu 至 1.2pu 之間變化。以額定 225 瓩之風機為例,其出力變化圖如圖 68 所示 (Ake Larsson, 2002)。



圖 67 風機輸出曲線(虛線為陣風變化)(資料來源: Ake Larsson, 2002)



圖 68 陣風下,風機出力變化圖 (資料來源: Ake Larsson, 2002)

以台電公司澎湖中屯之風力發電機(繞線式同步發電機,600 瓩,pitch control,共新設4部)為例,其單機出力變化可達480 瓩至720 瓩,此將引 起澎湖系統頻率變動,若風機以固定功因角輸出,則亦可引起無效功率變化, 而產生電壓閃爍(Flicker)。另澎湖風力機採 Inverter/Converter 整流,此類 電力電子元件恐會產生諧波(Harmonics)注入系統。

(二)研究目的

本研究之目的為瞭解風力發電機系統之各項動態特性,諸如頻率變動、電 壓閃爍、諧波等電力品質問題,輕則造成設備損害,重則引起電驛誤動作甚 至系統崩潰,實有必要俾進一步分析並謀求改善對策。

(三)研究內容

1. 風力發電機組成構造

一般風力發電機設備之主要組成元件及機電控制系統架構包括氣動轉矩產 生器(Aerodyn. Torque Generation)即葉片,經轉軸(Drive Train)將轉矩能 量送至發電機(Electrical Generator),發電機產生電力經電網界面(Grid Interface)送至電網(Power Grid)。

除主要機構外,另由主控制器(Master Controller)負責作機械控制 (Mechanical Control)及電氣控制(Electrical Control),並分別輔以機械保護

(Mechanical Protection)及電氣保護(Electrical Protection)。各部機構位置關係圖如圖 69。



圖 69 風力發電機各部機構關係圖

2. 風力發電機之品質特性

目前風力發電機之設計,多採上風型(Upwind)、水平軸、三葉片、變速箱 增速及 Pitch Control,以提高風能攫取及減低機械應力。

風力發電機主要由風力機、塔架、機艙及轉子組合而成,機艙及轉子均為於 中空塔架之頂端。其主要組成機構有葉片、旋翼驅動機構、迎風驅動機構、DFIG 感應發電機、變速機構、油壓裝置、潤滑裝置、煞車機構、冷卻系統及撓性聯 軸器等。另配置電力轉換器,包括轉子側之整流器、DC Link 及市電側之變頻器, 合稱 PWM 脈寬調變器。前述各機構均採模組化設計,可簡化維修工作。

傳動變速機構則有主軸、主軸承、變速箱、發電機、迎風驅動機構及控制盤 組成,並一同安裝於主機座框架上,如圖70。



Nacelle Die Dieler meat Exchange antion Paner Spinner/ Nose Cone

圖 70 風力發電機主要架構圖

風力發電機啟動後,葉片將維持最佳旋翼角度,轉子亦將控制器控制依循預 設之風能輸出對轉速曲線逐步遞昇加速。對於瞬間陣風造成之響應,將藉由轉 速之變動來作緩衝及吸收,使得輸出波形得以平滑。當到達額定風速以上時, 風機輸出將維持額定輸出。此時 Pitch Control 與變速控制將配合作動來維持穩 定的輸出。將先由反應速度明顯較快之變轉速控制,藉轉子速度之變化來吸收 風速變動產生之轉矩變化, Pitch Control 再隨後進行調變。

3.併聯技術對系統之影響

一般感應發電機,由於需要大量的激磁啟動電流,故往往因併聯瞬間的大電 流而造成系統電壓的擾動。為消除此現象以維持系統電壓的穩定,風力發電機 於併聯前藉 Pitch Control 提昇轉子速率並以電力電子回路調整控制至同步時才 行併聯。由於此時電力最小,故可降低投入時之瞬間電流。此外,風力發電機 可透過對輸出電力升降率 (Power gradient) 的設定控制來抑制暫態電流值。藉 由以上方式,於各不同相角投入時之啟動電流與發電機額定電流之比值均可小 於台電公司所要求之1.0,並且不僅應用於投入,亦同時可應用於切離瞬間,使 得電力輸出曲線無論於 Cut~in 亦或 Cut~out 時均可保持平滑,避免瞬間突波造成系統的擾動。

因此,風力發電機將以下列方式來降低併聯瞬間電流:

(1)併聯前將 Pitch Control 提昇轉子速率至接近同步轉速時才行併聯,因此時電

流最小,故可降低瞬間電流。

(2)併聯時,所有外接電組將全數串接至機組,以降低電流。

(3)併聯時,以閘流體(Thyristor)迴路投入以降低電流。

藉由以上方式,於各不同相角投入時之啟動電流與發電機額定電流之比值均可小於台電公司要求之 1.0。此外,閘流體(Thyristor)迴路不僅應用於投入,亦同時可應用於切離瞬間。閘流體將於開關投入前先行導通電流,另將開關切 離後逐步停止電流,避免開關接點因拉弧或引弧而造成熔耗,以增長使用壽命。

4. 風力輸出穩定設計

(1)G.E. 風力發電機之控制方式

目前新型之風力發電機採用可變轉速(Speed~variable)的 Double~fed 方式,配合最先進的 IGBT 電力電子控制技術來穩定風力輸出。

風力發電機由一具有繞線轉子(Wound Rotor)之感應發電機、滑環(Slip Rings)、轉子回路上之 AC~DC~AC 頻率轉換器(Frequency Converter)以及 先進的電子控制器所組成,回路架構請參考圖 71。



圖 71 風力發電機回路架構圖

Double~fed 控制轉子速度可分為下述三種運轉狀態:

A. 過同步運轉模式(Oversynchronous mode)

即以高於同步速度之轉速運轉,為高風速下之運轉模式。此時直接聯結電網的定子回路承載大部分之風機電力輸出,其餘之產出電力則由轉子回路經 converter 接回電網輸出。發電機定子輸出 80%電力,轉子則經由轉換器輸出約 20%之電力,如圖 72 (a)。

B. 同步運轉模式 (Synchronous mode)

即以同步速度之轉速運轉。此時直接連結電網的定子回路程載全部之風機電 力輸出。轉子回路則單純提供激磁。在部分負載工作範圍下,發電機定子負責 輸出100%之電力。

C. 欠同步運轉模式(Subchronous mode)

即以低於同步速度之轉速運轉,為低風速下之運轉模式。此時直接連結電網的定子回路除承載全部之風機電力輸出至電網外,尚需提供電力回溯至轉子回路以維持穩定頻率的電力輸出。在部分或輕負載工作範圍下,發電機定子負責輸出 100%之電力,如圖 72 (b)。



圖 72 風力發電機運轉模式

轉子回路上之 Converter 為一四象限(4~quadrant)之變換器,故電能可雙向並可以不同相位流通,因而能輕易完成前述不同之運轉模式。Converter 以 IGBT (Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors)建構,可使電力損耗降至最低。

Converter 之電壓輸出將以 PWM (Pulse Width Modulation)來控制以確保 為完美之正弦波。另於兩側輸出端亦裝置濾波器提供最佳之電力品質。變頻器 示意圖如圖 73。



圖 73 變頻器示意圖

(2)Vestas 風力發電機之控制方式

亦有部分風力發電機採以最佳轉差(OptiSlip)控制來穩定風力輸出。此最 佳轉差控制為 Vestas 公司之專利技術。由轉子電流控制器及風機多功能控制器 (Multi Processor Controller, MPC)等藉控制轉子電流來調整最佳的轉差以減 少輸出電壓的變動。

此種保持風力穩定輸出的控制乃於繞線式轉子上安裝一轉子電流控制器 (Rotor Current Controller, RCC),包含可變電阻、電力電子迴路、電流檢測 器及微處理器控制單元等,如圖 74。各控制單元與多功能控制器(MPC)間並 以光纖電纜進行資訊交換,以控制及監控風機整體運轉狀況。



圖 74 變轉差系統構成圖

RCC 的目的在於控制轉子電流。由於風機運轉之工作範圍中,轉子電流正 比於電能輸出,所以藉此控制調整風機之輸出。

由 MPC 送出一參考電流值為基準,與實際轉子電流進行比較後調整轉子電 阻來修正電流,進而修正風機之輸出,使其保持穩定,不致因風速變化而產生 波動。並且由於電阻之調整係利用 IGBT 作切換,且切換頻率高達 3kHz,故此 電阻值可以迅速而近似連續的作輸出調整。相關之電氣架構圖如圖 75。



圖 75 電氣架構圖

(3)Zephyros 風力發電機之控制方式

Zephyros 風力機係採用無齒輪箱(Gearless)直接驅動式多極(multi~pole) 永久磁鐵環型同步發電機(Synchronous generator)不需要外機激磁機來激 磁,可減少故障機會,提高供電可靠度。AC~DC~AC 電力轉換器使發電機在可 變的速率情形下運轉,將電力輸送到電力系統,並保持 60Hz 穩定的頻率及電 壓,而且確保在額定風速以上時可維持穩定的電力輸出,在電力系統側可以控 制在一定的電力因數。

在高於額定之風速下,葉片的角度可以控制轉子的額定轉速在可允許的範 圍內,發電機採用同步發電機,瞬間起動電流小於額定電流併聯時不會引起電 壓驟降造成電壓閃爍,確保電壓品質(Flicker)。

由於風速的變化,使風機轉子的轉速變動範圍很大,使發電機的頻率及電 壓變動而不能與電網併聯。此此利用 DC~Link 的原理,將發電機與電網隔離。

風力發電機之能量轉換系統示意圖如圖 76 所示。



圖 76 風力發電機能量轉換系統示意圖

INU 整流器(發電機側之轉換器)將頻率變動的電壓電流轉變為直流。ARU 調頻器(電網側之轉換器)再將直流變為頻率及電壓與電網相同之交流電後與 電網併聯。兩組轉換器(ARU、INU Converter)以上述 DC-Link 來連結,即為 AC~DC~AC 轉換器的原理。

INU 整流器係以三極体電橋(Thyristor bridge) 做全波整流,ARU 變頻器 係以 850Hz 之切換速度來調整與電網相同的頻率,即所謂 PWM。因此 ARU 係 經由 Thyristor 的作用,來維持與電網相同的實際頻率與電壓。該 Thyristor 由 DC~Link 充電,當風力機自「off(關機)」狀態改變為「stand by(待機)」狀 態時,LCB 將閉合,DC-Link 被充電。在「Voltage control(電壓控制)」狀態, ARU 的脈波被釋放,DC-Link 則由 ARU 來控制,此時無效電力亦被 ARU 控制。 在「Production(發電)」狀態來自 INU 的脈波亦被釋放,此時 Converter 的電 力由 INU 控制。

發電機的輸出電力係由可程式化的電力~轉子轉速曲線來控制,轉子的轉速 係依實際風速的變化而變動。每一轉速對應於一定的電力輸出。該程式化電力~ 轉速曲線係由轉換器來控制。高於額定之風速時,將由 PLC 來控制。

(4)Gamesa Eolica 公司之風力發機控制方式

Gamesa 公司之 G80-2.0MW 發電機組採用 Ingecon 電力控制系統,系統 中包含有高效率非同步發電機、滑電環、兩個具有絕緣閘雙向電晶體(IGBT) 開關的四象限換流器、接觸器及保護裝置,在並聯前,換流器會檢查發電機端 以及台電電電力系統的電壓、相角及頻率,在並聯瞬間,並聯點兩端都會維持 在相同的電壓、相角及頻率,因此不會產生突入電流影響台電電電力系統。

Ingecon 電力控制系統示意圖詳圖 77。



圖 77 Ingecon 電力控制系統示意圖

G80-2.0MW 發電機組採用 Ingecon 電力控制系統,系統中包含有高效率非 同步發電機、滑電環、兩個具有絕緣閘雙向電機體(IGBT)開關的四象限換流 器、接觸器及保護裝置,即發電機系統是由非同步發電機+電力換流器組合而 成,從輸電線路(即發電機定子端)看起來就像同步發電機。

當外界風速改變、但尚未超過關機風速時,控制系統會隨時改變葉片角度, 使發電機系統輸出最大功率,此時發電機轉速會隨之不斷改變, Ingecon 系統可 以藉由控制轉子的電流來達到保持電力輸出為定值,同樣的控制轉子電流、功 率因數也被被視同控制系統的可調整型態參數,其結果可減少電力輸電網路的 損失。

發電機在 Ingecon 系統的另一特性是發電機能很平順的與電力輸電網路並 聯接入/解聯斷開。

本發電機具有短路電流及過載的保護,對溫度檢測也有連續監視定子及軸承的 PT100 檢測器。

G80-2.0MW 風力發電機組發電機操作速度變動範圍在 900~1,900rpm, Ingecon 系統已建立能量柔韌性最佳化補償,運轉期間低噪音及減少負載在齒輪 箱及其它元件的損失。

總之, Ingecon 系統確保風力發電機組能確實的轉換轉子速度以及驅動轉矩 成為穩定的輸出電力,並在最終引入輸電網路。在額定電壓、額定功率因數及 額定頻率下, Gamesa Eolica 公司之 G80-2.0MW 型風力發電機組可在台電電 力系蓊電壓變化正負 10%、頻率變化 60Hz 正負 2%內運轉。

(四)研究結果

風力發電機採用可變轉速之 Double~fed 方式,配合最先進的 IGBT 電力 電子控制技術來控制風力輸出、功率因數等,茲分述如後。

1.變轉速控制

相較於一般傳統之定轉速風機,變轉速風機可利用轉子速度之變化來吸 收外界風速變化所產生的轉矩負載,故對於風機中傳動軸相關之各種零組件 之摩耗相形大幅減少,可增加機組之壽命。同樣由於轉子緩衝之結果,因陣 風等擾動而產生的輸出電力變動之現象,也將明顯改善。

因不同風速下,可得最佳發電效率之轉速不同,而變轉速風機則可設定 依循最佳之輸出轉速曲線,以獲得整體最大之發電效益。當風速驟昇,使得 風機無法立即將其轉換為電能時,轉子會因而加速將能量以動能方式儲存, 待風速下降時再轉為電能輸出。現代之風機多已採 Pitch Control 來配合風速 調整葉片角度。Pitch Control 為機械結構,對於瞬息萬變之風速變化無法立 即因應,往往無法有效擷取風能或引洩餘剩風能。變轉速風機則能以轉子的

速度變化立即應對風速的變化, Pitch Control 再隨之調變。

2.Double-fed 功率控制

由於僅轉子回路中約 20%~30%之輸出電力須經 AC~DC~AC 轉換之調變,不需全數調變輸出電力,所產生之損失明顯減少,轉換器所佔之空間與 重量亦顯著降低。同時具備功率因數調整及可變速等優點。

3. 功率因數控制

Double-fed 感應發電機,發電機不僅吸收系統無效功率作激磁,藉助先進的電力電子技術,甚至可提供無效功率給系統。調整範圍為 Leading 0.9~Lagging0.9,給予系統最大的調度調整空間。

4. 諧波控制

正常操作運轉時,諧波主要來在發電機內之電力電子如 Converter 之切 換,目前新型之 Double~fed 感應發電機主要電力電子迴路 Converter 位於 轉子上,最大約僅流過 20%之額定電流,並且 Converter 的前後兩端(電網 端與轉子端)之出口均裝設有高性能之電力濾波器,可有效濾掉諧波成分。

5.電壓閃爍控制

風力發電機最常發生之電壓閃爍現象為塔架效應(Tower Effect),也就是 當葉片旋轉行至塔架位置時,風速會受塔架阻擋之影響而驟降,造成輸出電 壓呈週期性變化,對系統電壓產生影響,因而產生電燈閃爍現像,風力發電 機採用最佳轉差控制方式來穩定電壓之輸出,亦可消弭此種電壓閃爍現象, 維持高水準之供電品質。

肆、結論與建議

一、結論

(一)丹麥電能政策與風力發電

目前丹麥風機(不論裝置容量或風機數量)私人擁有約佔85%、電力公司擁有約佔15%。迄2002年底,西丹麥電力系統總裝置容量約為7,018MW,風力發電場裝置容量約2,315MW,佔系統總裝置容量32.42%。

丹麥政府一方面努力發展電業,另方面亦努力達成京都議定之目標,因 而致力發展新能源技術。在未來幾年內,丹麥將從全歐最低電價的國家中轉 為最高電價,而目前的作法實為抑低未來的電價而努力。

丹麥發展風力發電著眼於現在與未來。雖目前風電無法與傳統電力競爭,主要是初級燃料便宜所致,由於丹麥有 LNG 資源,且自給自足,但無 石油,若以目前耗用速度,恐於未來 15 年即將用罄,故積極開發新能源。 展望未來,若初級燃料漲價,電價勢必要漲,因此積極發展風能,期能在未 來初級燃料漲價時,能有自給自足的能源,不必仰人鼻息。

回顧從前,約20年前,丹麥電力公司極力反對興建風力發電廠,同樣 也擔心電力衝擊問題。如今贊成、歡迎並自行裝機。

1.丹麥風電成功的要素

(1) 北歐電力交易市場有水力可調頻

- (2) 西丹麥系統裕度足夠
- (3)丹麥政府支持,提供優惠之購電費率

另丹麥地區氣候穩定,使風能預測軟體可以準確的測知何時、何量之風能, 以提供系統調度參考。

2. 風電價格

(1)丹麥的風電價格

A. 1980年代:

本法由丹麥首創之風機固定購電價格。約 1980 年時,政府規定電力公司 須以優惠之固定價格收購風電。當時,前幾年攤提風機建設費用較多,收益 相對少;但當建造成本攤提完畢後,收益相對鉅額,風機擁有者只須付維護 費,無燃料成本。

俟後,由於風機建設費用降低,風機擁有者以此優惠之固定價格售電, 收益較高;一旦建造成本攤提完後,收益更形鉅額,風機擁有者只須付維護 費,無燃料成本。因此,許多附近居民或未參與風能開發者開始投書反對, 認為有以大眾之利益輸送風機開發商之嫌,紛力促政府修法改進此不當之鉅 額利益。

惟以此固定購電價格創造每年 300~400MW 之成長量。

B. 1999 年時:

政府爰於 1999 年修法提出「Full Load Hour, FLH」(即 「風機裝置容量 ×小時數」以攤提風機建造成本。即以風場風機裝置額定容量×該場每年可運 轉小時數×購電價格=每年攤提風機建造成本。

最長分 10 年攤提,若風場好,提早攤提結束,仍可享有較低之固定優惠 價格。10 年後風機依據自由市場購電價格來賣電。

本法溯及既往,即以前的舊合約廢掉,全部改成新合約。並但書:若風 機擁有者認為無法存活,則電力公司必須協助風機擁有者償還貸款餘額,俟 後電力公司取得風機擁有權。此時風機擁有者可免於破產,但失去風機擁有 權,惟迄今無人將風機賣給電力公司。

本法丹麥分 10 年攤還,德國分 20 年攤還,則收益更高,另西班牙、法國、義大利亦以此法鼓勵裝設風機。

C. 2003 年:

為維持自由市場競爭機制及貫徹保護環境需求,政府於 2003 年重新修訂 風能購電價格,停止 1999 年之法案,重提出「自由市場+環境保護」(free market+environment)。即所有 2003 年後新完成之風機均需以自由市場價格 (即「系統價格」,滿足每小時需量之最高收購電價)售電給電力公司。

此法之缺點:當系統中風機裝置容量佔比高時,起風時電價將低谷,風機開發商無法獲利。

自此以後,丹麥從每年 300~400MW 之成長量降至 0。

(2) 風力開發商之利益

政府法律規定:為保障風機投資成本得以回收,風機完成運轉後之十年 內給予固定價格,十年內之第 3~10 年調低一次(第幾年及調低多少視開發 地點而定)。

滿十年後風機參與自由市場之現貨價格(spot market)(亦即「系統價格」),但以價格0元,優先取得調度權,惟調度價格需為現貨價格。故當更 多風機加入系統,滿十年後即為自己與自己競爭。

(3)傳統電力之利益

傳統電力負責基載發電,簽長約(long term contracts)。故若冬天晚上 離峰時(如2004.01.04凌晨),但有風,所有風機加入市場,容量過多,致 使電價低谷,約DKK 2~5元/MWh,滿十年之風機商賺不到錢。若冬天白天 尖峰(如2004.01.07 白天),卻無風,無風機加入市場,容量過少,致使電 價攀升,此時負責發電之傳統電廠電力大賣,傳統電廠賺錢,約DKK200元 /MWh,因無風,滿十年之風機商賺不到錢(註:1DKK=5.7 NTD)。據稱, 2002 年 Elsam 公司因此賺得上億元電費收入。

3.風能開發商申請裝機程序

(1)先告知電力公司自己預開發之場地、容量、擬購買之機組型式廠牌。

(2) 電力公司會自行評估如何接、於何處可引接。

(3)視容量決定由開發商或電力公司構線引接。

至於容量問題,則以 1.5MW 為界:

- (1)擬設置風場之總裝置容量<1.5MW:由開發商自行負責架線,架線完成後交給電力公司,電力公司擁有線路產權,開發商擁有風機產權。</p>
- (2)擬設置風場之總裝置容量>1.5MW:由電力公司架線,電力公司出錢,架線 完成後,電力公司擁有線路產權,開發商擁有風機產權。

(二)丹麥電力公司與北歐電力交易市場

1.丹麥電力公司

丹麥土地面積與台灣相當,人口約 500 萬,丹麥電網分東丹麥系統及西 丹麥系統,東、西丹麥電網系統互不相連。東丹麥系統由 Elkaft 公司運轉, 西丹麥系統原由丹麥國營之 Elsam 公司負責系統及電廠的運轉,自 1998 年 1月1日起電力系統改由新成立之民營的 Eltra 公司負責運轉、電廠則仍由 Elsam 公司負責運轉,丹麥政府並將 Elsam 公司民營化。西丹麥電網系統 包括日德蘭半島 (Jutland)及菲因島 (Fyn),西丹麥電網佔全丹麥電網之 60%。

2. 風力發電計畫

在丹麥,由於地勢平坦,加以受來自北海及俄羅斯的季風影響,當地年 平均風速達 5 公尺/秒,因此風能蘊藏豐富。因此丹麥積極發展風力發電, 並形成國家政策。風力發電對系統之佔比從 1990 年之 2%,提升至 2000 年之 13.8%,至 2003 年底之 32.42%。

早於 90 年代之風力發電僅為取代部分熱能電廠,且維持在 1,500 MW

以下,其中從 1995 年以後以超過想像的速度增加,至 2001 年之 1,932MW, 至 2003 年之 2,315MW。惟於 2003 年頒佈新法案後,無新風機加入市場。 除岸上風力發電外,離岸風力發電亦為丹麥政府所大力推廣。相較於其他岸 上風力發電計畫,離岸風力發電為更穩定的電源 (more stable electricty suppliers),然而與傳統能源相比,離岸風力發電則提供較差的可靠電源 (less to the reliability of power supply)。因此, Eltra 及丹麥能源會仍持續 評估在電力系統中增加風能的裝置量。

如 Horns Rev 之設立等風力發電廠的其他相關議題包括:須確認當風場 發電時對系統可提供最佳的輔助服務。風場需提供電壓、頻率及電力調整, 亦對系統提供短路電流。若如 Horns Rev 般大量風力發電容量設置後,勢 必壓縮甚至排擠掉中央發電廠或地方 CHP 廠。基此, Eltra 公司努力修訂併 聯方式以符合風場併入更高等級之電壓及大型風力發電廠能與其他傳統電 廠共存。

3.北歐電力交易市場

(1)北歐電力交易市場概況

北歐電力交易市場之電業已全部自由化。其成員包括:挪威、瑞典、丹 麥及芬蘭等四個國家。負載情況:夏天北部雪化成水發電,北電南送,冬天 北部嚴寒需電生熱,南電北送。

各成員發電量佔比:挪威:90%水力、瑞典約 60~70%水力,餘為核能+ 石化、芬蘭約 50~60%為水力,餘為核能+石化、丹麥石化 60%、地區 CHP 約 20%、風 20% (風電裝置容量佔比雖高,但容量因數僅約 25%)。丹麥冬 天、夏天皆有風,惟冬天比夏天略強。

(2)北歐電力交易市場缺點

經自由化後,各廠無不努力降低成本,以能參與競價,取得被調度的權

利。若新電廠建立時,由於需攤提建廠成本,若至少需 DKK 150 元/MWH, 若無法取得調度(即 DKK 130 元/MWH 即撮合完成,結束),則此新電廠 永遠無法與舊電廠競爭。

即使投入後,由於市場原有容量加上自己投入之容量,使得容量更大, 稀釋了可能賺到的競價,形成自己和自己競爭的情況。故自從自由化後無 新電廠有能力加入市場競爭。惟負載持續成長,需電殷切,故電價日益攀 升。自 1999 年之年平均電價 95 元/MWh 調高至年平均電價 279 元/MWh。

(三)西丹麥電力系統

### 1.系統概況

對於電網之建設,政府可用公權力強制介入,以「國家需要(National Requirement)」為由,要求居民配合,惟丹麥民風純樸,即使有反對聲音,經電力公司溝通說服後,多願意配合,甚少有動用公權利強制執行之時機。

在丹麥風能開發商僅需負責建造自己的風機,無庸擔心電網連接及併聯 之事,因為那是電力公司的事。

# 2.裝置容量

迄 2002 年底,西丹麥電力系統總裝置容量約為 7,018MW,其中主要電 廠裝置容量約 3,107MW(佔 44.27%)、地方熱電共生廠(Combined Heat Power,以下簡稱 CHP 電廠)裝置容量約 1,596MW(佔 22.74%)、風力 發電場裝置容量約 2,155MW(佔 30.14%),及大型離岸風力發電場裝置容 量 160MW(佔 2.28%)。

3.系統運轉的新挑戰

在最近幾年中,由於發電及輸電特性的轉型,致使電力市場的架構及情況較以往大為不同。由於新市場對於自由化之呼聲,身為西丹麥電力系統的運轉者, Eltra 公司亦面臨新設能源須與現有環境充份整合的新挑戰。 如同 CHP 電廠,風力發電在丹麥電力市場的角色逐漸增加,尤其在 2000 年輕載時,風力發電之容量甚至佔系統總裝置容量之 80%。為確保充分利用高 佔比的風力發電, Eltra 公司無不卯足力讓系統安全而穩定的運轉。

對於主要為私人擁有的風力發電或地方 CHP 電廠之設置,只要符合地方法 規及政府同意興建,Eltra 無權限制其設置的總量或位置。Eltra 身兼北歐電力交 易市場(Nord Pool)及歐洲大陸電力交易市場(UCTE)之成員,每天工作之 一為讓電力系統平衡,而主要考量因素有:風能為不可預測之能量、地方 CHP 電廠產生熱需滿足地方需求、於輸電走廊中控制擁塞、確保安全供電、基於正 確價格,市場必需操作良好。

4. 系統供需不平衡

丹麥政府為期達到京都議定之目標及地方需熱之要求,對於風力及地方 CHP 電廠之發電量儘量採以不限制發電之作法。因此 Eltra 公司對於不平衡電 力採以對外售電及限制中央電廠發電之方式來控制。

對於平衡電力系統,主要工作即為事前慎密的為負載及系統作預測,即便不 平衡發生,亦為市場預測的掌握中。即使西丹麥電力公司期望一個平衡的系統, 但世事難料,不平衡量往往介於 800MW 至 1,000MW 間。

未來幾年,為避免臨界溢流危及系統安全,Eltra 公司已研擬因應措施並轉 陳丹麥能源部(Danish Energy Agency):關閉風力發電機、關閉地方 CHP 電 廠、引入彈性負載、裝設熱幫浦。

## 5.参訪 Elsam 及 Eltra 公司

## (1)Elsam 公司概況

東丹麥系統與瑞典經 AC 相聯,與北德以 DC 相聯。西丹麥電力系統與挪威 及瑞典分別以 DC 相聯,與北德以 AC 相聯。

東丹麥電力系統屬於北歐電力交易市場,而西丹麥電力系統則屬於歐洲大陸

電力交易市場。故東西丹麥電力系統之頻率雖同為 50Hz,但其控制中心不同, 故為確保系統安全,兩者不宜相聯,惟若確有必要相聯,則以 DC 互聯較佳。

至於系統衝擊報告書,經詢並無 Horns Rev 之系統衝擊報告書,僅依照 Eltra 公司針對 Horns Rev 所提出之「Specification for Connecting Wind Farms to the Transmission Network」(2000 年二版)做出符合之結果。

目前 Eltra 公司正研擬 2004 年版之規範,已有丹麥文,未來將會出英文版。 其中針對電力系統故障時之風機併聯問題有明確規範:不可切離系統。

#### (2)頻率及電壓控制

目前 Elsam 自行控制頻率,經由控制電廠的 Governor 或 Horns Rev 風場 之風機來達到頻率控制之目的。Horns Rev 離岸風場採用 Vestas 之 V80 裝置容 量 2MW 之風力發電機,該電機有一特色為 Double Fed 型式。此型式可以控制 發電機之出力,使其低於額定出力並且控制無效電力之輸出,此有益於頻率及 電壓控制。

相較於傳統電機之 Governor,工程師認為不會比較困難。

(3)故障情況

Elsam 公司對 Horns Rev 離岸風場要求:當電力系統發生三相短路故障時, 風力發電機須能持續出力,稱為「Fault ride through capability」(直到故障清除 前,皆不能切離系統),亦即風機需要有故障容忍能力,當系統發生三相短路故 障時,風機亦能持續輸出電力至系統。

#### (4)風機電壓補償問題

目前風力發電機包括三種:1.風機+電容補償(如 NEG Micon) 2.Double Fed (如 Bonus 及 Vestas) 3.經由電力電子補償(如 Enercon、Zephyros)。皆可 補償電壓,此三種風機各有優缺點,惟仍以 Double Fed 最好用。缺點為當電力 系統短路時,風機會立刻切離系統。以 Vestas 最努力於改善,使其不要立刻切

離系統。

(5)熱機備轉容量問題(Spinning Reserve)

由於前述當電力系統發生短路故障時,電力公司要求風機不可切離系統,以 確保故障清除後仍能有風電送入系統,故風電不會影響備轉容量。

以目前備轉容量採以系統運轉中之最大機組為主(如核能之 1,000MW)。未 來台灣 300MW 仍不會影響該量,且電力公司要求風機不可切離系統,更不會 影響備轉容量。

(6) 鐵塔問題

丹麥政府規定,不可以在同一地點建立相鄰兩座鐵塔。需一座鐵塔掛 400kV\*2或400kV\*1+150kV\*2或150kV\*4。由於起風時,洽可冷卻輸電線,故 可增加輸電容量,但仍不足以應付風力發電之總量,此造成系統運轉困難。

Elsam 公司許多 400kV 之電網都被要求下地,亦已有部份下地,電纜費用 為地上費用之 6~7 倍。未來電纜費用下降,此費用亦會下降。

Horns Rev 離岸風場目前裝置容量 160MW,未來有擴充至 2,000MW 之潛力。但丹麥西部電力系統無法負擔此容量,爰有建立海纜直接送北德或荷蘭之構想。

(7)系統互聯問題

未來東西丹麥系統是否相聯已爭吵二十幾年,由於 2002 年東丹麥系統大停 電,政治人物想以 DC 將東西丹麥系統聯在一起,約取 300kVDC 至 500kVDC, 容量約為 250MW\*2,目前尚未付諸行動。政治人物不懂電力。

由於東西丹麥系統分屬不同頻率控制中心(一為北歐電力交易市場、另一為 歐洲大陸電力交易市場)。兩者不需以交流聯,故改以直流連接,惟若 2002 年 東丹麥大停電於直流連接後再發生,可能因有直流連接,進而拖垮西丹麥系統 甚或北德電力,誰知?

(8) 離岸風場角色

Elsam 之離岸風機為 160MW (Horns Rev),陸上風機為 170MW 合計約 330MW,收購私人風機量約 2,020MW,合計約 2,350MW。

離岸風力發電場之平均發電量高於岸上風力發電場之平均發電量。當離岸風 力發電場在半小時之內從滿載出力變到 0 出力,此時系統不足量需由電廠增加 發電補足。當風場從 0 出力到滿載出力,可以設定風場最大出力變化量。即當 風場總出力若為 160MW,經由調整風場出力斜率,使其緩慢增加出力(在小於 總出力情況下),此有利於傳統電廠有時間緩慢調降出力,最後風場滿載出力, 電廠配合降載。

此為離岸風場對傳統電廠之貢獻。

(9)系統調度

(10)備轉容量

丹麥規定風力發電及 CHP 優先調度,可不接受降載要求。

為維持電力系統平衡運轉, Eltra 公司要求 Elsam 公司命令轄下電廠配合風 力發電機及 CHP 電廠之出力,調整 Elsam 公司轄下之中央電廠升降載運轉, 此時配合之部分, Eltra 公司需付錢給 Elsam 公司。

Elsam 公司為能維持系統運轉平衡,常先降低所屬風力發電場(Horns Rev) 出力,以配合傳統電廠緩慢之降載。及至傳統電廠降載完畢後,再調升風力發 電場(Horns Rev)出力。

此為不得已之措施,可以降低自己風機之出力,不能降低別人風機之出力。

目前西丹麥系統平均負載量約 4,200MW,依照歐洲規定及 Eltra 公司要求, Elsam 公司訂定一定比率為備轉容量。

目前備轉容量為:任何時間點均需有+370MW 至-300MW 之容量。Elsam 公司並以 20kW/min 之速度調整。亦即當風力發電量高於預測值時或天冷致

CHP 需多供應熱水致多發電時,系統電力太多時,Elsam 需隨時準備至少 300MW 之降載量,以維持系統平衡。

當風力發電量低於預測值時或 CHP 少發電時或系統電力太少時, Elsam 需 隨時準備至少 370MW 之升載量,以應系統所需。

此時+370MW 及-300MW 之量 Eltra 均需付錢給 Elsam。

為能多賺錢,當電力價錢好時,Elsam 儘量將電廠容量投入市場,僅保留+370MW 之備轉容量,否則不足+370MW 之量會被 Eltra 罰錢。

當風力發電量過多時,系統無法平衡,此時可賣電至挪威或瑞典或北德,惟 由於至挪威或瑞典之量有限,故亦可賣至北德。惟北德亦有許多風機同時正滿 載出力,此時北德可收購丹麥多餘之電力,但價錢很低,丹麥為維持系統平衡, 只好接受。

Elsam 公司知道有 PSS/E 軟體,但目前使用 DgSILENT 軟體。

(11) 參訪 Elsam 公司之調度台

Elsam 僅能調度電廠出力,包括 Horns Rev,無權管理輸電力系統,故調度 台上可看到電廠 Bus 以內之系統。Bus 以後由 Eltra 公司管理。

調度台可以控制風場之出力,可以看到各電廠出力情況,若電廠出力過多或 出力不足皆可瞭解。並可看出出力值與預測值之差距。

所有指定出力值均由 Eltra 直接下命令給 Elsam, Elsam 再下命令給轄下電廠, Eltra 只管系統運轉安全, 若風電太多, 或 CHP 發電太多, Eltra 要求 Elsam 降載至系統平衡。Elsam 只能服從命令, 至於被降載之電廠需想辦法供應熱水給附近居民。

目前 Elsam 公司亦於部份電廠內設有熱水槽,以調節熱水供應至電廠或附 近居民。

調度台亦有風力預測系統,當改變風力預測值時,電腦會同時通知電廠, Eltra 公司下個時段之發電量為如何,同時 Eltra 亦會回覆是否收到。

調度台有當日各時段每5分鐘之電廠出力預測及實際值。

調度台亦秀出當時不平衡量,此時各廠需努力達到平衡(即達到指定之出力量)。每天早晨 Elsam 會送給 Eltra 自己的發電能力,Eltra 會依照系統運轉安全每五分鐘計算一次,並通知 Elsam 該準備多少備轉容量。

Elsam 接到通知後即準備該等量,多餘的量可另外賣到現貨市場或降載。

(12) 參訪 Eltra 公司中央調度台

辦公室前大型調度看板,與台電相同。板上有 400kV、150kV 直流電線及 220kV 線路。其中送北德有交流 400kV\*2、150kV\*1、220kV\*2 總容量 1,200MW。送挪威有直流 150kV\*2 總容量 1,000MW。送瑞典有直流 150kV\*2 總容量 600MW。

Eltra 公司需想辦法平衡系統供需差異。電壓控制不是很好,致變壓器接頭 常調整。近2年以換成新風機,則問題較少。目前負載約30%至40%由風電來。

風電在網路上的瓶頸,當預測值與實際值有差異時,由於考量丹麥中部僅有 一輸電線,故在調度電力時,需考慮此線之容量,避免造成線路過載。

解決方法為建造新線(此線已建十年,再幾個月就完成)或發展其它工具(如 預測軟體或更靈活的調度)。

但舊型風機無風力量測資料,此時以同一區域一個以量測資料來推演其他風機資料,只有此法。估計用此法之風機量約250MW。

CHP 廠仍有造成問題,當 CHP 量小時還可以接受,但目前 CHP 量大,其 電壓控制不是很好,故 Eltra 仍需注意控制 CHP 之電壓,區域電網公司亦需負 責電壓調整。

當風電太多時,為求系統平衡,需售電給挪威、瑞典或德國。Eltra 為維持 系統平衡,以 630MW 為調整量,此量為 Elsam 最大機組之量。

為維持電力供需平衡,風電無法移出,但仍可移出 CHP 使其不發電,但費 用很高,Eltra 甚有付錢給不發電的人。

Eltra 甚少考慮頻率,並在系統上留有 25MW 供作調頻用(西丹麥系統平均 負載量約 3.1GW~3.5GW,假日甚至低至 2.5GW)。

電廠先提報出力量,Eltra 計算系統是否能承受,再命令各電廠是否出力或 買賣,各控制均以電腦計算,自動下命令,電廠再回覆是否能達成需求。

惟現貨市場上,由於風力發電出力不穩,若系統電太多需賣電,需於15分 前報價及報量,若系統電太少需買電,需於5分前報價及量。

惟此時風電仍有變化,故往往造成差異,此時需由 Elsam 儘速補足或降載。

6.参訪 Horns Rev 離岸風場辨公室

Horns Rev 為政府指定 Elsam 公司要完成之風場,並由 Elsam 負責營運管理, Vestas 可監控,但無運轉權。相較於同總量容量之風場,此離岸風場較陸上風場之出力高達2倍以上。

此風場總共 80 部風機,惟 80 部中有 34 部故障,不能運轉並非鹽害或鏽 蝕問題,主要由於風機內之 ABB 變壓器故障,另2部為命令停機,故 80 部風 機有 36 部不發電。風場運轉至今一年左右即有近半數風機故障。Vestas 與 Elsam 有簽訂保證出力及保證利用率之合約,為達此合約之要求,Vestas 正努 力解決此問題,惟由於 Horns Rev 位於丹麥西部之北海,惡劣天候加以浪高 1 公尺以上即無法出海,故此問題須待浪小時才可解決。此為本公司未來發展離 岸風電之借鏡。

(四)東丹麥電力系統

東丹麥電力系統由 Elkraft 公司運轉及調度、ENERGI E2 公司負責發電廠之 運轉及維護、另 SEAS 公司則負責建設及維護東丹麥電力系統南半部之線路。 Elkraft 電力公司則負責 400kV 輸電網路及與德國和瑞典輸電系統之運轉並擁有 該等線路之產權。
1. 系統概況

對於電網之建設,政府可用公權力強制介入,以「國家需要(National Requirement)」為由,要求居民配合。即若一條線需 10 座鐵塔,若有反對, 則國家可以「國家需要」為由,強制興建。惟丹麥民風純樸,即使有反對聲音, 經電力公司溝通說服後,多願意配合,甚少有動用公權利強制執行之時機。

2. 負載預測

東丹麥系統自 1980 年至 2003 年私人或電廠所屬之風力發電機裝置容量及發電量。自 1980 年至 2003 年之 20 年間,風力發電急速成長,2002 年東丹麥系統之總發電量亦已超過 1,000GWH。

另位於丹麥、瑞典、德國三國領海交界處,德國擬於該海域建離岸風力發電場,但仍有許多問題,如漁民、環保等,同時,該處為丹麥、瑞點、德國間之 交通渡輪往來要道,如何解決,尚需三國政府協商。

北歐電力幸有挪威水力系統,可負責調頻。東丹麥電力公司曾嘗試自行獨立 調頻,惟失敗,仍需挪威水力系統協助。挪威停電挪威電力公司需賠錢給用戶。 政治改變電力公司做法,惟政治不知電力系統。

(1)風電連接情況

50kV/10kV 變壓器下之匯流排維持 10.5kV,送各用戶饋線。當風機併入有 用戶之饋線時,PCC 處風機全出力至零出力之電壓變化需小於 1%。因此 10kV 至 400kV 之每一饋線所裝置風機之容量多在 5MVA 至 7.5MVA。SEAS 歡迎風 電,該公司轄區到處有風電,風電對系統有助力無阻力,風電生產多於負載故 電多往外送,雙饋型風機 SEAS 最愛。當 RODSAAND offshore 風場將多發電 時會 CALL 電廠少發電。負載量愈大,損失愈多,即使風力發電機發電也是。

(2)系統模擬

Elsam 及 Elkraft 有風能預測系統,能預測 90%之風機生產量,可事先調度

傳統機組配合風機出力。

模擬原則:無風+尖載、有風+低載、取 n-1 法。系統模擬:短路、電力潮流、電壓變化、看動態。動態主要看無此風場瞬間,其他電廠情形。

大風場開發商亦有自行 run 系統模擬,惟電力公司不信,要自行模擬,再由 開發商付錢給電力公司。

(3)開發商是否送系衝

開發商不需送系衝,雙方談妥即可。惟若太貴可不做,若開發商自付線路費 用亦可。由電力公司取得建設同意書,電力公司需平復附近反對,電力公司付 錢給土地所有人,若仍不同意,則上法院。

(4) 調度風力發電

電力公司需能控制電廠是否發電,此需與立法院合作,由立法強制付予 權力,調整傳統電力,再調整風力電力。

- (1) 確認哪些廠必需發
- (2) 確認哪些廠可以發
- (3) 確認哪些廠願意發,有些廠可以自己的價錢發電
- (4) 解聯風機

#### 3.Nysted 離岸風力發電計畫

本計畫為 ENERGI E2 公司奉政府命令建設並運轉。ENERGI E2 公司股 東佔比略為 ENERGI E2 公司 50%、DONG 公司 30%、瑞典 Sydkraft 公司 20%。

本離岸風場為 ENERGI E2 公司奉政府之命令興建,無系統衝擊報告書。 此場距 Nysted 鎮約 10 公里 (五)英國風力發電計畫

1. 英國再生能源之契機

英國電業自由化結果招致相互競爭,致使電價低瀰約為自由化前之 40%。 故許多電廠僅在夏天尖載時運轉,冬天低載時不轉。同時,沒有人願意建新電 廠。目前大家最有興趣者為再生能源市場,因為獲利率高。

2. 英國將成為離岸風場的領導者

迄 2003 年底, 英國共計有 83 個風力發電計畫,總計裝設 1,060 支風力發電機,總裝置容量約 647.6MW。

2003 年 12 月英國政府宣佈「階段 2」(Round 2)計畫,包括 15 個離岸風場,相當於 5.7GW 至 7.2GW,預計完成後,將可提供相當於 40 萬戶家庭或全英國每 6 戶家庭中之 1 戶所需用電。本計畫由 Crown Estate 負責開發,沿著英國附近海岸建造,主要三個海域包括: the Thames Estuary、Greater Wash、及 the North West。

在這15個風場中,有3個完全座落於水中,包括位於the Greater Wash area的世界最大的離岸風場可行性計畫,此計畫將可裝置總容量高達1.2GW 之風機。

此項宣佈是繼12月1日宣佈11月完成的第一個大型離岸風場 North Hoyle (位於 Wales)之後之政府重大決定,並可對2010年之10%至2015年之15% 之新能源佔比注入一劑強心針。

3. 英國風力發電機與電網併聯之申請程序

英國政府要求電力公司 must welcom 再生能源發電系統,惟電力公司對於 所謂 must welcom 是到何種程度。

電力公司針對開發商提送之電網併聯申請,有關申請併接 33kV 或更高之電 壓,電力公司則出具同意書。

由於電力公司之 33kV 或更高電壓之電網資訊為公開資訊,開發商不需另行購買,但對於如 11kV 之配電系統資訊,開發商需付 5,000~15,000 鎊之研究費用給電力公司。

電力公司收到開發商之併聯申請書後,需於90天內回覆,決定是否可引接, 同時依不同併接容量,告知需付多少併接費用。此時開發商於收到回覆後30天 內決定是否要併接,若要併接需先付25%之併接費用給電力公司,電力公司依 first come, first service 原則將容量批給先付錢開發商,其於75%開發商依不 同階段付錢給電力公司。

若開發商於第一次付25%後不動作,則12個月後電力公司有權於查核後逕 行取消其容量,開發商不得有異議。

若電力公司自行開發風場需取得變電所併接容量,此時若與開發商衝突,開發商會說此為不公平競爭,電力公司必需讓出容量,由開發商優先取得容量。

電網併聯之電源線可由開發商自行興建,亦可由開發商付錢請電力公司協助 興建。

4.早期英國及現在愛爾蘭的購電價格

早期英國及現在愛爾蘭的購電價格稱為「溫和的競價(competitive tendering)」,即購電價格考慮攤提風機建造成本,及至成本攤提完後,再降低購電價格。惟需各開發商投標,標價低者得標,取得風力發電場建造權利,再以此標價依產能售電給電力公司。

缺點:投標價高者,可能無法取得建造權利。投標價低者,雖取得建造權利, 但可能無法回收建造成本。因此,可能總容量 500MW 之標案,僅有 100MW 建 造完成。因此,即使英國及愛爾蘭擁有全歐最好的風場,但此制度限制該地區 風能開發之發展。

愛爾蘭電力公司之疑慮:愛爾蘭當地電力公司對於風機之疑慮與台電公司相同。對於風電開發商設計一系列表格須填報。希望風機減少對電力系統衝擊。

愛爾蘭電力公司對於產權結構是:由開發商出錢架線,愛爾蘭電力擁有線路產 權,開發商擁有風機產權。

5. 英國目前的購電價格

英國目前的購電價格稱為「雙燃料市場」(Dual free market),即將市場分為:Brown market(即石化、燃煤、核能等有污染的發電市場)及 Green market (即再生能源發電市場)。

Brown 市場之電價自行競比、Green 市場之電價自行競比,兩者不混合競 比。各時段 Brown 發電容量需有 X%配比之 Green 發電容量,否則需付高額之 罰款 (obligation to buy X% green, penalty if not green)。因此用戶買到的電價 為:Brown+X%Green。

由於有配比之需求,早期進入市場之風力發電機,由於 Green 裝置容量尚低,所以競比的價格高。當 Green 裝置容量愈來愈增時,競比的價格開始降低。因此開發商會評估進入市場的時機,若漸達配比量 X%時,即會停止增建。即便系統會持續成長,以開發商興建風機之速度,將使風機數量多於系統成長所需之 Green 配比量。

惟由於政治因素,可能調整此配比量 X%,此又將影響開發商之興建意願。因此本法政治敏感度極高。

#### 6. 英國 Blyth 離岸風場

Blyth 離岸風場位於英國中北部靠西岸之 Northumberland 附近之 Blyth 港邊,距離岸邊約1公里。設有2部 Vestas V66型,單機容量 2MW,本風場於2000年12月完工商轉。

Blyth 離岸風場運轉迄今3年多,最嚴重問題為鹽害問題。其次,電纜曾被 漁民鉤斷一次:由於本地區為岩石海床,電纜無法埋入岩石下,故僅以錨釘固 定住,惟固定當時風況良好,潛水人員急欲完工,致部分電纜未完全固定住, 故被漁民鉤斷。

7. 英國 North Hoyle 離岸風場

英國第一個大型離岸風場 North Hoyle 始建於 2003 年 4 月。並於 2003 年 11 月 21 日正式併聯啟用,自第一部風機完工至最後一部風機完工,僅 3 個月 的時間。本計畫裝置 Vestas V80 2.0MW 6X5=30 部,其中並保留 3 條常開環路, 若任 2 台風機間之互聯網路故障時,可將常開環路投入,繼續保持風機運轉。

離岸風場經2條海纜連上岸,此2條海纜已預留 redundant,最多可同時併 聯18 台風機運轉。連上岸之海纜於上岸後經2公里地下電纜送至 33/132kV 升 壓變電所併入 Scottish Power (電力公司)。

8.参訪英國 Econnect 公司

英國之尖載發生在冬天,因為家庭使用電熱器,但由於天氣冷,亦可冷卻輸 電線,故輸電線在冬天之輸電容量高於夏天。

(1)有關系統規劃

Econnect 公司之規劃方式與目前台電系規處及供電會議上所討論之內容相當,對於 Islanding、線路容量不足、線路併聯風機導致電壓變動頻繁等台電公司棘手之問題,同樣無法提出解決方法。

(2)有關短路容量

對於發電機貢獻短路電流致超過斷路器額定時,台電作法:要求最後一位超 過者需負擔斷路器更換之費用。英國作法:要求最後一位及前幾位用掉斷路器 容量者共同分攤斷路器更換之費用,若因負載成長,致短路電流接近斷路器額 定容量,(即無前幾位用掉斷路器容量者),此時最後一位用掉斷路器容量者亦 可要求其後擬貢獻短路電流者共同分攤斷路器更換之費用,此即可溯及既往亦 可向後索費。

(3)有關故障電流

依 Econnect 之經驗,如 Enercon 採 Inverter/Converter 變頻,幾乎不貢獻

故障電流,如 Vestas 採 DFIG 較少,但如 Bonus 採電容補償之 IG 則貢獻故障 電流較多。

(4)有關系統故障與風機切離

依 Econnect 之經驗值, 132kV 系統可併接 60MW~90MW 之風機, 33kV 系統約可併接 20MW~30MW 之風機。

英國電力公司要求如上述之大型風場併入高壓輸電系統時,當系統發生短路 故障時,風機不可切離系統,以確保電壓穩定,系統不會崩潰,與丹麥電力公 司相同。此作法於未來本公司風力發電系統佔比逐漸提昇時,值得本公司借鏡。

(5)系統分析軟體

Econnect 採用 PSS/E 及 PSS/VIPER 等軟體,兩者皆可讀取對方之檔案格式,惟 PSS/E 須要密碼鎖、費用相當高。

問題:台電對於大型風場(容量為何才是大型?需再定義清楚)併入 161kV 未要求穩定度分析,因風機單機容量目前最大不過是 4.5MW,惟若未來單機 4.5MW,共22台,總容量達 99MW,雖總容量超過 95MW,但單機僅 4.5MW, 是否需有類似丹麥、英國之要求:「當系統故障時,不可切離系統(fault duration)」?

二、建議

(一)風電之開發政策

台灣既無充份之水力發電資源,又無足夠之電力系統裕度可供風電發展,但政府以「優惠之購電費率」及「傳統電源需有一定配比之再生能源」 等政策主導。

依丹麥及英國經驗,此二政策將主導風電發展。考量未來優惠購電費率 及一定佔比之再生能源,不論未來電價是否採以自由市場競爭機制,此二政 策執行之結果,勢必侵蝕本公司年度盈餘。因此本公司仍應持續、積極開發

如小水力、風力等再生能源,以因應此趨勢。並且能提供自給自足之能源及 建立環境保護之良好形像。

(二)離岸風電之開發

依丹麥經驗,相較岸上風電,離岸風電可以提供更穩定、可靠之電源, 惟建設護費相對增高許多(如 Horns Rev 之 80 部風機,於運轉不到一年即 有近半數故障,加以風大浪高,於高風能卻無法出海維修,形成有風力發電 機卻無法發電之窘境)。

台灣離岸環境與歐洲不儘相同,對於離岸風電,本公司不宜貿進,仍應 持續追蹤歐洲風電運轉維護情形。若確有需要,可採以丹麥及英國經驗,於 近海 1~2 公里處設立 1~2 座先導型離岸風力發電機,以汲取運維經驗,以 為未來建立大型離岸風場預作準備。

(三)風電之系統規劃

依英國經驗,本公司對於風電併聯所採取之規劃分析作法相同。惟參考 丹麥、英國德國和澳洲之風電系統併網規定,當電網故障時,大型風場不可 切離,以避免故障排除後,電源不足造成系統崩潰。此為本公司未來修訂併 聯技術要點值得學習之處。

(四)風電之購買興建

依丹麥經驗,有關故障電流貢獻量,以電力電子換流方式最少,其次為 雙饋型(Double Fed),再其次為電容補償型。至於發電控制,則以雙饋型 (Double Fed)最佳,可作功率及電壓控制,惟電網故障時,迅速切離系 統。此為本公司採購風機之參考。

依丹麥經驗,已有多座離岸風場(Horns Rev、Nysted、Middelgrunden、 Tunø knob等)之施工等營建管理經驗,未來本公司於興建離岸風場時,則 可參考丹麥及英國離岸風場之施工經驗。

(五)風電之調度運轉

由丹麥經驗,風電不接受調度,但優先購電。因應未來台灣高佔比之風 電及新成立之 ISO,本公司須建立風能預測機制,並與立法院合作,由立法 強制付予調整風力發電出力之權力,使反應快之風電可以協助反應慢之傳統 電廠,使線路末端之潮流及電壓得到迅速的補償。

(六)風電之維護保養

依丹麥經驗,風力發電機僅須定期維護保養,若有故障,即自動通知控 管中心。應以本公司龐大的風機數量及優良的維修保養人力為後盾,除累積 維修經驗外,更可提供民間風力發電機之維修服務,增加公司收入。

附件一

Specifications for Connecting Wind Farms to the Transmission Network by Eltra

附件二

Connection of wind turbines to low and medium voltage networks by DEFU

附件

# ELT1999-411a



Transmission System Planning Date: April 26, 2000 Case No.: 303, 126, 1351 Doc. No.: 74557 Our Ref.: PCD/PUK

Second edition

# Specifications for Connecting Wind Farms to the Transmission Network

(This is an unofficial translation of the official specifications in Danish, Eltra doc. no. 74174)

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#### 1. Introduction

# 1.1 Scope

These Specifications shall apply to wind farms that are to be connected to the transmission network (voltage levels above 100 kV).

The Specifications constitute the minimum requirements set by the transmission system operator on the owner of the plant. The requirements consider the interests of the transmission system operator concerning the overall transmission system.

The Specifications shall be observed in case of construction, changes and expansion of wind farms. The current edition of the Specifications shall always be applied.

The properties ensured by means of the Specifications shall be maintained during the entire service life of the wind farm through maintenance and inspection.

#### Note:

One or several wind farms are regarded as connected to the transmission network when no consumers are connected to the network between the wind turbines and the transmission network. As at February 1, 1999, only offshore wind farms have been planned to reach a size demanding connection to the transmission network.

# 1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Specifications is to ensure the properties essential for the power system operation as regards security of supply, reliability and power quality in the short as well as in the long run.

Together with "Power Station Specifications" and "Planning Criteria for the Transmission System" the Specifications shall contribute to an optimum allocation of resources. This includes, among other things, balancing of the requirements on the various types of plant.

The philosophy behind the Specifications is to ensure certain abilities in the wind farm for use at the operation of the power system. How and to what extent these abilities are used and the economic consequences of such use are arranged somewhere else.

#### Note:

It is important to require development of the abilities of wind farms to contribute to reliable operation of the power system. Such a requirement will contribute to developing the compatibility of wind farms with the power system, allowing a larger share of wind turbines in the power system. The requirements will also be a natural consequence of the decree of February 13, 1998 from the Danish Environment and Energy Ministry to carry out a demonstration project with five wind farms of 150 MW each.

### 1.3 Legal Basis

It appears from the Danish Electricity Supply Act as well as from Order No. 231 of April 21, 1998, on access to the electricity supply network, etc., that the transmission system operator is responsible for maintaining an efficient and reliable electricity supply. S. 8 of the Order and Eltra's Partnership Agreement prescribe that Eltra work out a set of guidelines to satisfy this requirement.

On the basis of the above-mentioned legislation and Eltra's "Guidelines for the Transmission System Operator in Jutland and on Funen"(in Danish only) technical instructions are worked out, such as these "Specifications for Connecting Wind Farms to the Transmission Network".

#### Note:

The construction of 4000 MW of offshore wind turbines in Denmark by Year 2030 assumed in the Government's energy plan "Energy 21" will change the properties of the power system dramatically. The very large expansion by a so far partially unknown technology, compared to the size of the system, will result in a number of requirements on and challenges to the power system. Not internationally either is there any similary expansion from which experience may be gained. The Specifications are thus based on models of and experience from the present power system. It must be expected that the Specifications are modified as new techniques are developed, the properties of the power system are changed and experience is gained from a large degree of expansion and large-scale wind farms.

# 1.4 Responsible for the Specifications

The Specifications are published by the transmission system operator. In future the system operator will:

- 1. Take the initiative to update the Specifications
- 2. Control that the Specifications are observed
- 3. Grant exemptions from the Specifications.

# 1.5 Definitions

Power system	The existing power system whose transmission network the wind farm is to be connected to.
Connection point	The common point between transmission network and wind farm.
Wind farm	Wind turbines, internal network plus connection to the connection point.
Power values for wind farm	Defined in the connection point.
Maximum power	The maximum 10-minute average value of the active power from the wind farm. The value is primarily of importance to thermal design of equipment.
Accounting point	Where accounting measurements take place.

# 2. Power and Power Control

### 2.1 **Production Control**

It shall be possible to control the production from the wind farm so that it does not exceed a certain MW-value: production limit.

The production - determined as a one-minute average value - must not at any time exceed the production limit by more than five per cent of the maximum power of the wind farm.

It shall be possible to control the production limit by a single central signal. The production limit shall come from an external signal or be deducted from local values of e.g. frequency and/or voltage. The possibilities of control shall be arranged individually for each wind farm and it shall be possible to change the control algorithms later on.

The control shall take place at the individual turbine, and it shall be possible to control the production so fast that it can be reduced to below 20 per cent of the maximum power in less than two seconds.

#### Note:

The requirement that the control shall take place at the individual turbine is based on the system needs, in particular a continuously strong expansion by wind turbines and local CHP units will increase these needs. If the control took place by stopping and starting turbines it would not be possible to achieve the necessary response characteristics. Brief disconnection and reclosing may be permitted by means of the circuit breakers for a few seconds. The following examples of control needs may be mentioned:

- Maximum MW limit from control centre in case of disconnected lines in the network. Slow control corresponding to the thermal time constant for lines and cables, that is approximately 15 minutes.
- 2) Reduction of the production in the farm in case of network faults to ensure the stability of the wind farm, the control signal may be frequency and/or voltage. Fast reduction, order of magnitude a few seconds. Automatic power increase after the faults. The power/frequency control shall take place so that a controlled, complete power reduction and power increase is completed within about 30 seconds.
- 3) Contribution to control of MW fluctuations on international interconnections. Response time in the order of 10 seconds.
- 4) Limit rate of MW increase at normal load increases in the wind farm, that is a maximum MW/min. upwards.
- 5) Control in case of frequency transients after system faults where all international a.c. connections are disconnected or where a minor subsystem including the wind farm is isolated from the rest of the system. Primarily a power reduction at overfrequencies. If, before the fault, there has been a reduction of the power production compared to the possible production, a power increase can also take place at underfrequencies. Control signal, frequency with dead band and droop, response time a few seconds.
- 6) Low voltage at the wind farm, e.g. after a fault, may be an indication of risk of voltage collapse due to the reactive consumption in the wind farm. An automatic reduction of the production in the wind farm at low voltages may thus be an advantage. Control signal, voltage, response time a few seconds.

#### 2.2 Start-up

The wind farm shall contain a signal showing the status of the wind farm, e.g. whether the farm has stopped due to lack of wind, too much wind, forced outage, external signals, etc. Together with signals from the system operator and local measurements (for instance voltage, frequency and wind speed) this signal shall be part of a logic managing the release of the wind turbines for operation. Signals and principles are arranged for the individual wind farm.

High wind speed must not cause all turbines to stop simultaneously.

# 3. Frequencies

It shall be possible to operate the wind farm at deviating frequencies as indicated below at voltages in the full-load range, without having to reduce the wind farm production.

Underfrequencies	At frequencies below 47.0 Hz disconnection must take place after
	0.3 seconds.
	At frequencies below 47.5 Hz disconnection is allowed after 10.0
	seconds.
	At least 5 minutes' operation at frequencies between 47.5 and 48.0
	Hz.
	At least 25 minutes' operation at frequencies between 48.0 and
	49.0 Hz.
	No constraints at underfrequencies above 49.0 Hz.
Overfrequencies	At frequencies above 53.0 Hz disconnection must take place after
	0.3 seconds.
	At least 1 minute's operation at frequencies between 50.3 and 51.0
	Hz.
	No constraints at overfrequencies below 50.3 Hz.

Frequencies below 49.0 Hz and frequencies above 50.3 Hz are expected to occur a few times a year at the maximum. Usually, the frequency is held within  $50\pm0.1$  Hz.

# 4. Voltages

#### 4.1 Definitions

Voltages and reactive power are defined in the connection point.

Nominal	Maximum	Variation range	Normal	Full-load
voltage	operational	for operational	operational	range <sup>2)</sup>
	voltage	voltage	voltages <sup>1)</sup>	
	kV	kV	kV	kV
150 kV	170	122-170 <sup>3)</sup>	165-169	146-170
400 kV	420	360-420	415-420	360-420

<sup>1)</sup> At the present practice of operation. The values may be important when determining wind farm losses.

<sup>2)</sup> In case of voltages in the full-load range voltage deviations must not limit the production in the wind farm.

<sup>3)</sup> The 150 kV system is designed so that the voltage may be reduced to 122 kV in case of extreme salt pollution. This mode of operation is very seldom.

The networks are efficiently earthed.

#### 4.2 Reactive Power Compensation

The wind farm shall feature a reactive power compensation scheme, making it reactive power neutral (in the connection point) at all productions in the indicated full-load range for the voltage after control by the tap changers of the transformers.

The switching and control of the reactive power shall be done to limit the reactive power production or absorption in steady state to no more than ten per cent of the maximum power.

If the wind farm contains large reactive compensation units, such as capacitor banks or reactors for compensation of a.c. cables, these units shall be able to form part of the reactive power control in the power system, according to agreement. This control may be remote control, time control or voltage control. In such situations the wind farm is not reactive power neutral.

If the wind farm is connected through HVDC-like connections, the system operator shall be able to use the control possibilities for reactive power control according to specific agreements.

#### Note:

The best location of the reactive power compensation is not necessarily in the farm. With the wind farms connected through a.c. cables a reactive power production is obtained in these cables. The reactive power production from these cables will be able to be included in the reactive power balance of the farm, according to agreement.

#### 4.3 Voltage Quality

The assessment of the wind farm's impact on the voltage quality is based on the following concepts:

- Rapid voltage changes or voltage jumps
- Voltage fluctuations and flicker
- Telephone interference
- Harmonics
- Interference to telecommunications

The above concepts do not cover interference in the frequency range of 2.5 kHz to 40 kHz. If the wind farm is connected through HVDC-like connections there may be a risk of interference in this frequency range. No norms or experience with limiting interference within the frequency range of 2.5 to 40 kHz have been found. In the

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specific projects it shall be ensured that no unacceptable interference occurs within this frequency range.

The system operator may demand that the impact on voltage quality is limited further than indicated below, so that the requirements will also be satisfied after future expansion by wind farms.

#### **Rapid voltage changes**

Rapid voltage changes are defined as a single, rapid change of the voltage RMS value where the voltage change is of a certain duration. May e.g. occur at switchings in the wind farm. The maximum values allowed for rapid voltage changes caused by the wind farm in the connection point are:

General limit	<3.0 %
Until a frequency of 10 per hour	<2.5 %
Until a frequency of 100 per hour	<1.5 %

Requirements based on table 8, p. 45 in IEC 1000-3-7.

### Voltage variations and flicker

The flicker contribution from the wind farm in the connection point shall be limited so that:

 $P_{st}$ <0.30, calculated as a weighted average of the flicker contribution during ten minutes.

Plt<0.20, calculated as a weighted average of the flicker contribution during two hours.

The flicker contributions P<sub>st</sub> and P<sub>lt</sub> are defined in IEC 868 and IEC 1000-3-7.

# **Telephone interference**

The Telephone Harmonic Form Factor (THFF) is defined as:

$$THFF = \sqrt{\sum_{n=1}^{50} \left(\frac{U_n}{U_1} \times F_n\right)^2}$$

$$F_n = P_n \times n \times \frac{f_1}{800}$$

- $f_n$ : frequency for the nth harmonic, Hz.
- U<sub>1</sub>: 50 Hz component of the phase voltage (RMS), kV.
- $U_n$ : the nth harmonic of the voltage (RMS), kV.

n: number of the harmonic
P<sub>n</sub>: relative interference at frequency f<sub>n</sub> in a telephone circuit as determined from a psophometric weight factor according to CCITT (Directives Concerning the Protection of Telecommunication Lines Against Harmful Effects from Electric Lines, CCITT 1978).

The THFF factor must not exceed 1 % in the connection point.

### Harmonics

The harmonic interference  $D_n$  for each individual harmonic is defined as:

$$D_n = \frac{U_n}{U_1} \times 100\%$$

The total harmonic efficient distortion THD is defined as:

$$THD = 100\sqrt{\sum_{n=2}^{50} \left(\frac{U_n}{U_1}\right)^2} \%$$

 $D_n$  shall be smaller than 1 % for 1 < n < 51 in the connection point. THD shall be smaller than 1.5 %.

#### **Telecommunication interference**

The wind farm must not generate noise in the frequency range of 40-500 kHz of more than -35 dB (0 dB  $\approx$  0.775 V) measured on a conventional PLC coupling in the connection point. The bandwidth shall be 2 kHz.

#### 4.4 Temporary Overvoltages

If the wind farm can be isolated with part of the power system, overvoltages must not be so high that equipment in the power system is damaged.

Thus, the temporary overvoltages as defined in IEC Pub. 71-1: Insulation Coordination, Part 1, shall be limited to 1.30 pu of the initial voltage and be reduced to 1.20 pu of the initial voltage after 100 ms. The above-mentioned values are the 50 Hz component, that is without deformations due to harmonics from saturation in components.

The reduction of the temporary overvoltages may e.g. take place by switching of reactive components, that is disconnection of capacitors and connection of reactors.

# 5. Interaction between Power System and Wind Farm in case of Faults in the Power System

### 5.1 Stability Requirements

In all operational situations the wind farm shall be able to withstand the following fault sequences without being disconnected. The requirements do not apply to faults on a radial connection to the wind farm<sup>1</sup>:

Three-phase fault on a random line or transformer with definitive disconnection without any attempt at reclosing.

Note

A typical fault sequence will be occurrence of fault, disconnection of the fault and line/transformer, no automatic reclosing. The fault clearing time will typically be 0.10 seconds, but in some places it may be longer.

Two-phase fault on a random line with unsuccessful reclosing.

Note:

A typical fault sequence will be occurrence of fault, disconnection of the fault and line, period of deionization, unsuccessful automatic reclosing with definitive disconnection of the fault and the line. The fault clearing time will typically be 0.1 seconds, the period of deionization 0.3 seconds and the fault clearing time at the unsuccessful reclosing 0.1-0.5 seconds.

The assessment of the stability shall be based on the relevant setting of the relay protection for the affected components. However, for the three-phase fault no automatic reclosing shall be made. The initial state shall represent realistic operational situations. The stability conditions shall be assessed with both an intact network and an incomplete network, e.g. disconnected lines.

From a normal steady state operating mode the wind farm shall be designed to withstand at last three faults within two minutes without being disconnected. The primary purpose of this requirement is to ensure a sufficiently robust auxiliary supply to the wind turbines.

To stabilise the wind farm a fast reduction of the production can take place during the fault by means of the production limit (section 2.2). When the voltage has stabilised, the production shall be increased to the original value in 30 seconds.

<sup>1</sup> A fault on a radial connection will isolate the wind farm from the power system during the fault sequence.

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The possibilities of control of the wind farm must not disappear due to voltage dips or low voltages. In the transitional period after a fault has occurred the wind farm shall be able to follow a control procedure as required in section 2.2. - production reduction to below 20 per cent of the maximum power in less than two seconds - with subsequent stabilisation of the operation at voltage reductions down to 70 per cent of the initial voltage of the turbines. The total time from the occurrence of the fault and until establishment of normal voltage may last up to ten seconds.<sup>2</sup>

#### Note:

If the analyses show that a planned wind farm will be unstable in certain situations, the conditions may be improved by changing the specifications for the wind farm, by improving the relay protection scheme in the network or by constructing new lines. For each individual wind farm the optimum solution shall be found. In a specific operational situation, e.g. with lack of several lines, the stability of the wind farm can be improved by imposing restrictions on the production of individual wind turbines.

# 5.2 More Extensive Faults

More extensive faults than those described in section 5.1 may occur. Long voltage drops immediately after a fault (2-10 seconds, voltage below 60-80 %) probably indicate that the turbines have accelerated so much during the fault that the power system cannot, without further intervention, pull them back to normal speed. To reduce the consequences of such faults for the system one should try:

- 1) A fast reduction of the active production and a fast increase in the reactive production. This intervention shall take place in a few seconds.
- 2) If the voltage is not restored by 1), the wind farm shall be disconnected as the voltage will otherwise continue to fall until a split-up of the power system takes place.

In case of large frequency transients after system faults, e.g. if all international a.c. connections are disconnected, or a minor subsystem including the wind farm is isolated from the rest of the system, the wind farm shall contribute to the frequency control. It shall always be possible for the wind farm to contribute to a power reduction at overfrequencies. If there has been a power reduction compared to the possible production before the fault, a power increase could also take place at underfrequency. The control signal may be frequency with dead band and droop, rate of change approx. ten seconds for a full power change.

<sup>2</sup> In certain situations it may take several seconds to find out that the voltage is consistently low and not only temporarily low.

#### 5.3 Magnetising Currents to Wind Farm at Fault Disconnections

When disconnecting faults in the power system quite large currents for magnetisation of the induction generators may occur. These currents correspond primarily to lacking reactive power with direction towards the turbines.

The magnetising currents to the wind farm in case of disconnection of faults in the power system must not result in disconnection in the transmission network. The conditions shall be examined for each wind farm. Whether changes take place most expediently in the wind farm or in the relay protection in the transmission network shall be estimated in each individual case.

#### 6. Protection

It is the responsibility of the plant owner, by means of design and protection, to secure the plant against damage as a result of impacts from short-circuit currents, recurring voltages at disconnection of network short circuits, asynchronous interconnections and other impacts occurring at faults in the network.

Short circuits in the network are followed by automatic or manual reclosing. In the 150 kV and 400 kV networks automatic one- and three-pole reclosing is used. If automatic reclosing is unsuccessful manual reclosing can be done after 5-10 minutes.

The protection in the wind farm must not conflict with the other requirements of these Specifications.

The protection of the plant shall be selective with the network protection, both at faults in the plant and at faults in the network.

U<	U - ? % <sup>1)</sup>	2-10 seconds, disconnection of turbines
U>	$U + ? \%^{2}$	30-60 seconds, to be estimated further
U>>	$U + 20 \%^{2}$	<100 ms, voltage reduction
f<	47.0 Hz	300 ms, maximum farm disconnection time
f>	53.0 Hz	300 ms, maximum farm disconnection time

Internal faults in the wind farm shall result in the least possible loss of production.

<sup>1)</sup> Shall be measured on the turbine side of a possible transformer with tap changer. The purpose of the undervoltage protection is to ensure disconnection of the wind farm in connection with fault situations in which the voltage in the network cannot be maintained (see also section 5.2). During steady state operation the tap changer will ensure relatively constant voltage of the turbines at varying voltages in the connection point, and the undervoltage relay can thus be set in a more sensitive mode at measuring on the turbine side than at measuring in the connection point.

<sup>2)</sup> Shall be measured in the connection point.

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The accuracy of the voltage and frequency measurements shall be better than 1 %.

#### 7. Communication to/from the Wind Farm

Is arranged for each wind farm. It is the responsibility of the plant owner to procure the signals necessary for the operation of the power system. Apart from the MW production and Mvar exchange other signals may be requested, such as the status and wind speed of the wind farm.

The specification of the communication equipment is made in a separate agreement between the system operator and the plant owner.

# 8. Verification and Tests

At any time the system operator can demand documentation that the wind farm complies with the Specifications.

More specifically the following applies:

#### Voltage quality

The contribution of the wind farm to voltage variations/flicker, telephone interference and harmonics is based on measurements of currents and/or power and from that calculations of contributions to the voltages on the basis of impedance diagrams supplied by the system operator. The calculation methods shall be arranged in each wind farm.

#### Stability

At the planning and specification of wind farms the interaction between the power system and the wind farm at faults in the power system is verified by means of simulations. It is the responsibility of the plant owner to provide the necessary models for these simulations. The models shall be documented. As it will probably not be possible to carry out tests with faults on a whole wind farm, measurements on a prototype wind turbine from the farm can be used as documentation. If the wind farm consists of several types of wind turbines, models for each individual type of turbine shall be presented.

At the commissioning of the wind farm an updated model for the farm shall be submitted.

To verify the wind farm's response to faults in the power system registration equipment shall be installed which is trigged in case of faults. The registrations shall also be used to verify the model for the wind farm. Registrations shall take place from ten seconds before the fault until 60 seconds after the fault. The registration equipment shall include the necessary number of channels. It shall be possible to register or on the basis of the

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registrations to generate the following variables in the connection point and for a selected wind turbine for each type of wind turbine in the farm:

For the entire farm measured in the connection point:

- voltage.
- active power.
- reactive power.
- frequency.
- current.

For a single turbine of each type of wind turbine:

- rotating speed.
- active power.
- reactive power.
- voltage.

The form of the submission of the registrations to the system operator shall be arranged in connection with each individual project. Trigger signals and their setting shall also be arranged in connection with the individual project.



# Connection of wind turbines to low and medium voltage networks

#### DEFU

Postboks 259 DTU/Bygning 325 2800 Lyngby

Tlf.: 45 88 14 00 Fax: 45 93 12 88 E-mail: info@defu.dk www.defu.dk



Report prepared by the working group for network connection of wind turbines. Members of the working group:

Svend Skovgaard Jørgen Holm Jørgen Knudsen Kurt Kølbæk Jensen Thor Gerner Nielsen Han Herreds Elektricitetsforsyning Vestkraft NVE (chairman) DEFU (secretary) SEAS, Region Syd

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Postal Address DEFU P. O. Box 259 DK-2800 Lyngby Denmark Office Address The Technical University of Denmark Building 325 DK-2800 Lyngby Telephone + 45 45 88 14 00 Telefax + 45 45 93 12 88

# Summary

This report is aimed at power utilities, wind turbine manufacturers and others with an interest in wind power. Its object is to establish recommendations for wind turbines and networks in compliance with applicable standards for voltage quality and reliability of supply.

The technical data needed to assess the impact of wind turbines on power quality are dealt with in Chapter 4, which is relevant to wind turbine manufacturers and power utilities alike. In order to prevent greater investment being made in the power supply systems than is necessary to accommodate WT outputs, this chapter also provides recommended electrical specifications for wind turbines.

Chapter 5 discusses the requirements to be met by networks to which wind turbines are to be connected. This chapter has therefore special relevance to planning engineers working for power utilities.

WT impact on the range of voltage variation at power utility customers considerably affects the voltage quality. Section 5.1 offers a few simple rules on dimensioning that may be useful in network planning and operation. An example of the technical procedure for connecting a wind turbine to a distribution feeder is given in Appendix B.

Appendix A describes the principles underlying the recommendations provided in Chapters 4 and 5.

Annex 1 is a checklist of technical data relevant to power utilities designing and planning a wind turbine connection.

Annex 2 lists the data needed to enable a wind turbine manufacturer to select the correct settings for the protective devices of wind turbines ("voltage relays" etc.).

Summary

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# 1. Objective and field of application

The report is targeted at power utilities, wind turbine manufacturers and others with an interest in wind power generation. It provides recommendations for wind turbines and supply networks in compliance with applicable standards for voltage quality and reliability of supply.

The report applies to fixed speed as well as variable speed machines.

The report does not deal with

- equipment for energy measurement and billing
- distribution of costs between wind turbine owners and power utilities
- technical specifications relevant to purchasers of wind turbines

References are made to the draft of IEC 61400-21 in respect of terminology and methods of measurement. It should be noted that minor, hopefully insignificant, changes may be made in the final edition of the IEC publication. In the list of definitions an asterisk (\*) marks data that cannot be supplied by wind turbine manufacturers until after the adoption and release of the IEC publication.

The report supersedes DEFU reports KR 77 (2nd edition) "Network connection of wind turbines" and KR 100 "Network connection of wind turbines".

It is advisable to read Appendix A before Chapters 4 and 5.

# 2. Bibliography

- 1 DEFU-recommendation No. 16: Spændingskvalitet i lavspændingsnet. (February 1995).
- 2 DEFU-recommendation No. 21: Spændingskvalitet i 10-20 kV net. (February 1995).
- 3 DEFU-report KR 85: Spændingsregulering i distributionsnet. (March 1990).
- 4 DEFU-report KR 104: Måling og beregning af flickerniveau i lav- og mellemspændingsnet. (December 1995).
- 5 DEFU-report KR 110: Vejledning i nettilslutning af overtonegenererende belastninger. (March 1998).
- 6 IEC 61800-3: Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems-Part 3: EMC product standard including specific test methods. (June 1996).
- 7 IEC 61000-3-6: EMC limits. Limitation of emissions of harmonic currents for equipment connected to medium and high voltage power supply systems. (October 1996).
- 8 IEC 61000-3-7: EMC-limits. Limitation of voltage fluctuations and flicker for equipment connected to medium and high voltage power supply systems. (November 1996).
- 9 IEC 61400-12: Windturbine generator systems. Power performance measurement techniques.
- 10 IEC 61400-21: Power quality requirements for grid connected wind turbines. (Draft version. Expected publication in 1999)
- 11 Dansk Standard DS 472: Norm for last og sikkerhed for vindmøllekonstruktioner. (1st edition May 1992.)

# 3. Definitions

- Distribution feeder: Feeder for connection of customers and, where relevant, wind turbines.
- **Collection feeder:** Feeder designed exclusively for connection of wind turbines and/or other decentralised power producing units.
- **Point of common coupling:** The first point on an electrical supply network at which one or more wind turbines are connected to customers or other wind turbine installations.
- Reference power, P<sub>r</sub>: The reference power of a wind turbine is the maximum point on the wind turbine's power curve measured according to [ref. 9], see Fig. 3.1. The reference power is the tenminute average of the power at an air temperature of 15°C and a pressure of 1013.3 mbar. (In stall-controlled wind turbines the power increases at lower temperatures and higher pressures!)
- **Reference apparent power, Sr:** The reference apparent power of a wind turbine is the ten-minute-average apparent power from a wind turbine when generating the reference power at the nominal voltage and frequency with disengaged capacitor banks.
- **Reference current, I<sub>r</sub>:** The reference current of a wind turbine is the ten-minute-average value of the RMS value when the turbine is generating the reference apparent power.
- Factor k: The ratio between the maximum ten-minute-average output of active power and the reference power of the wind turbine.
- Short-circuit ratio, R<sub>sc</sub>: The short-circuit ratio is defined by the following expression:

$$R_{sc} = \frac{S_k}{S_r}$$

where  $S_k$  is the short-circuit power at the point of common coupling, and  $S_r$  is the wind turbine's reference apparent power.

Network impedance phase angle,  $\psi_k$ : The network impedance phase angle at the point of common coupling can be determined from the following expression

$$\psi_{k} = \operatorname{Arcan}\left(\frac{X_{k}}{R_{k}}\right)$$

where  $R_k$  og  $X_k$  indicate the network short-circuit resistance and reactance at the point of common coupling.

Current spike factor, ki: The current spike factor is the ratio

$$k_i = \frac{I_{max}}{I_r}$$

where  $I_{max}$  is the maximum current in a half cycle, and  $I_r$  is the reference current of the wind turbine, both being RMS values measured as specified in [ref. 10].

- \*Voltage variation factor,  $k_u(\psi_k)$ : The voltage variation factor is used to calculate the maximum voltage variations during generator switching operations. It is determined on the basis of measurements of currents and voltages or active and reactive power values and a reference network using the network impedance phase angle  $\psi_k$  as a parameter, see [ref. 10].
- Flicker coefficient,  $c_f(\psi_k)$ : The flicker coefficient is used to calculate the flicker emission at the point of common coupling during operation without generator switching. It is determined on the basis of measurements of currents and voltages or active and reactive power values and a reference network using the network impedance phase angle  $\psi_k$  as a parameter, see [ref. 10].
- \*Flicker factor,  $k_f(\psi_k)$ : The flicker factor is used to calculate the flicker emission over wind speed ranges where the flicker emission is mainly the result of generator switching. It is determined on the basis of measurements of currents and voltages or active and reactive power values and a reference network using the network impedance phase angle  $\psi_k$  as a parameter, see [ref. 10].

An asterisk (\*) in the list of definitions marks data that wind turbine manufacturers are unable to provide until after the publication of IEC 61400-21.



Figure 3.1. Example of WT power curve.
## 4. Requirements for wind turbines

The following tables summarise the data relevant in assessing wind turbine impact on the voltage quality, and gives recommendations in respect of technical WT data.

	Recommended	Refer to
	values	section
Reference power (P <sub>r</sub> )		3
Max. production of active	≤1.15· P <sub>r</sub>	4.1
power, 10-min. average		
Max. apparent power, 0.2-sec.		
average		
	No load:~ 0 kvar	See
Reactive power consumed	Full load: ~ 0 kvar	assumptions
		in section 4.2
Flicker emission factor $k_f(\psi_k)$	See Fig. 4.1	4.4
Flicker coefficient $c_f(\psi_k)$	See Fig. 4.2	4.5
Limit values for odd current		
harmonics:		
h< 11	4% of I <sub>r</sub>	4.6
11≤h<17	2% of I <sub>r</sub>	4.6
17≤ h < 23	1.5% of I <sub>r</sub>	4.6
23≤ h < 35	0.6% of I <sub>r</sub>	4.6
$35 \le h \le 50$	0.3% of I <sub>r</sub>	4.6
Total harmonic distortion	5% of I <sub>r</sub>	4.6

Table 4.1. Technical data

The recommended limit values for even harmonic and interharmonic currents are 25% of the odd harmonics in the same frequency range.

Table	4.2.	Protective	functions
-------	------	------------	-----------

	Minimum setting	Time lag between setting overshoot and		
	range.	contactor cut-out		
	(U <sub>n</sub> : WT rated voltage)	(See also requirements in section 4.7)		
		Wind turbine	Compensation system	
Undervoltage	0.85-0.95·U <sub>n</sub> [V]	60 seconds		
Overvoltage 1	0.95-1.1·U <sub>n</sub> [V]	60 seconds	50 seconds	
Overvoltage 2	1-1.15·U <sub>n</sub> [V]	≤0.2 second	≤0.1 second	
		See also section 4.7	See also section 4.7	
Underfrequency	47 [Hz]	0.2 second		
Overfrequency	51 [Hz]	≤0.2 second	≤0.1 second	

#### 4.1. Maximum continuous production of active power.

The manufacturer must state the maximum limit for a wind turbine's active power output expressed as the ten-minute average. The limit value, which can be stated as a factor k multiplied by the reference power of the wind turbine, must be complied with in all weather conditions. If the power output exceeds this value, control equipment should activate WT cut-out [ref. 10].

Note: In [ref. 11] this limit value is stated as 1.15 times the rated power of the wind turbine based on mechanical considerations. The rated power specified in product data sheets may be lower than the measured reference power.

#### 4.2. Compensation of reactive power

#### 4.2.1. Compensation using capacitor batteries

**No-load compensation.** When operating at no load, wind turbines must be compensated for any consumption of reactive power in excess of 10 kvar. The capacitors must be switched together with the wind turbine, and should have a rated power of 1-1.1 times the reactive power consumed by the wind turbine at no load.

During island operation, the capacitor batteries should cut out automatically, see section 4.7

Load compensation. A no-load compensated wind turbine uses reactive power during production. If more than 25 kvar is required for this purpose, the wind turbine must be compensated accordingly. This will be referred to below as "load compensation".

Wind turbines with load compensation must meet the requirements specified in section 4.7 regarding overvoltages during island operation.

The capacitor batteries (including the battery providing no-load compensation) must have a rated power of 0.95-1.05 times the reactive power consumed by the wind turbine while producing maximum continuous active power (k multiplied by the reference power,  $P_r$ ). Battery switching should be performed in a way that minimises exchange of reactive power with the network, while at the same time complying with the recommendations in this report concerning flicker coefficients.

The capacitors for load compensation must be switched in during high-load periods and switched out during off-peak periods. The switching must be controllable by means of a timer programme, so that load compensation can be automatically switched in during periods when consumption is billed at peak- or high-load tariffs, and switched out during periods when off-peak billing applies. The timer programme should include a function for re-programming period limits.

Note: Switching out the load compensation function during off-peak periods will reduce the risk of overcompensation and thus also overvoltages in the event of island operation.

#### 4.2.2. Electronically controlled/compensated wind turbines

The amount of reactive power exchanged with the power network (ten-minute averages) must be less than 5% of the wind turbine's reference power during production in the range from no-load to k multiplied by reference power,  $P_r$ .

The requirements described in section 4.7 regarding overvoltages during island operation also apply in this case.

Note: It is desirable that electronically controlled/compensated wind turbines can consume reactive power when producing in off-peak periods, i.e. when controlled by a timer programme as described in section 4.2.1.

#### 4.3. In-rush currents

The maximum in-rush current acceptable during a single switching operation is determined by the short circuit power and the network impedance phase angle at the point of common coupling. The maximum acceptable value of the in-rush current factor can be determined from the following expression:

 $k_i \leq 0.04 \cdot R_{sc}$ 

If the voltage variation factor  $(k_u(\psi_k))$  is known, only the following requirement need be met:

The wind turbine control equipment should limit the inrush current during cut-in so as to avoid the need for network capacity in addition to that required to carry the energy produced and limit voltage increases. This requirement is generally considered to be satisfied for a single switching operation if the value of the inrush current is less than twice the wind turbine reference current ( $k_i$ = 2). In the case of repeated switching, the inrush current must meet stricter requirements, see section 4.4.

## 4.4. Flicker due to switching

The maximum permissible value of the flicker emission factor  $(k_f(\psi_k))$  depends on the short circuit power, the network impedance phase angle at the point of common coupling, and the maximum number of switching operations (N) over a two-hour period. The maximum permissible flicker emission factor for a wind turbine connected to a distribution feeder can be determined from the following expression:

$$k_{f}(\psi_{k}) < \frac{0.031 \cdot R_{sc}}{N^{\frac{1}{3.2}}}$$

It is recommended to limit the possible number of switching operations by means of the wind turbine's control equipment.

The above recommendations also apply to switching between two generators and between the windings of a generator with two sets of windings.

If the flicker emission factor  $(k_f(\psi_k))$  is unknown, the inrush current factor  $(k_i)$  may be used instead:

$$k_i < \frac{0.031 \cdot R_{sc}}{N^{\frac{1}{3.2}}}$$

Where several wind turbines are connected to the same point of common coupling, the switching frequency is expressed by the total number of switching operations for the wind turbines connected at that point (provided that the wind turbines are identical).

If the wind turbines are connected to a collection feeder, they may be regarded a single installation with the point of common coupling located in the main substation. If the switching frequency for the individual wind turbine is limited to 12 switchings per 2 hours, the maximum permissible flicker emission factor at a random network impedance phase angle ( $\psi_k$ ) may be obtained from Fig. 4.1.



Figure 4.1. Maximum value of  $k_f(\psi_k)$  (or  $k_i$ ) as a function of the reference power of a wind turbine and the rated power of the main transformer

## 4.5. Flicker during operation

The maximum acceptable flicker coefficient  $(c_c(\psi_k))$  depends on the short circuit power and the network impedance phase angle at the point of common coupling. For a wind turbine connected to a distribution feeder,  $(c_c(\psi_k))$  can be determined from the following expression:

 $c_{c}(\psi_{k}) < 0.25 \cdot R_{sc}$ 

If a wind turbine is equipped with load compensation, see section 4.2, the flicker coefficient should satisfy the above condition whether operating with or without load compensation.

Connecting several wind turbines to the same point of common coupling reduces the flicker coefficient acceptable for the individual turbine.

If the wind turbines are connected to a collection feeder, they may be regarded as one installation with the point of common coupling located in the main substation. The maximum recommended flicker coefficient for the individual wind turbines may be obtained from Fig. 4.2. At reference powers of 1.5 MW and above, only flicker coefficients found at network impedance phase angles equal to or larger than 80 degrees are of practical significance.



Figure 4.2 Maximum flicker coefficient as a function of the reference power of a wind turbine and the rated power of the main transformer

#### 4.6. Emission of harmonic and interharmonic currents

Current harmonics should not necessitate increasing the capacity of a distribution or collection feeder beyond the level necessary to accommodate the feeder's thermal load and the voltage increase in utility customer installations. To this end, a technology capable of limiting current harmonics should be used.

Table 4.3. shows recommended limit values for steady-state harmonics in percentages of the reference current. Even harmonics should be limited to 25% of the values shown in Table 4.3. The limit values are reproduced from [ref. 6], as no international standards have yet been adopted for production units.

Note: The limit values shown in [ref. 6] do not allow for the fact that networks may also include decentralised production. The limit values provided in Table 4.3 should therefore in principle be lower.

Until an international standard specifying limit values for emission of interharmonic currents is available, it is recommended to limit these currents to 25% of the values given in Table 4.3 for harmonics in the same frequency range.

Order	Current harmonics in percentages of the reference current
h <11	4.0%
11≤h<17	2.0%
17≤ h <23	1.5%
23≤ h <35	0.6%
35≤ h ≤50	0.3%
Total harmonic	5.0%
distortion (THD)	

Table 4.3. Limit values for odd current harmonics in percentages of the reference current

Reference is made to [ref. 10] with regard to determination of the magnitude of harmonic and interharmonic currents.

## 4.7. Protection of voltage quality under abnormal operating conditions

The wind turbine must provide monitoring of the RMS value of the three-phase or line voltages, ensuring that turbine cut-out takes place as soon as one of the voltage settings specified below is exceeded. A network voltage dip must not cause the wind turbine to cut out until a signal to do so is received from the protective arrangements.

If the energy is measured on the high-voltage side of the transformer, the voltages should be measured at the same place, and line voltages must be measured to prevent wind turbine cut-out due to earth faults in 10-20 kV networks. The voltage settings – converted to the values on the primary side of the instrument transformers - must be adjustable within the following ranges:

Undervoltage:	0.850.95 times the tapping voltage on the primary side of the wind turbine transformer. Cut-out time for wind turbine: 60 seconds.
Overvoltage 1:	0.951.1 times the tapping voltage of the wind turbine transformer on the primary side. Cut-out time for capacitor batteries: 50 seconds.

	Cut-out time for wind turbine: 60 seconds.
Overvoltage 2:	11.15 times the tapping voltage of the wind
	turbine transformer on the primary side.
	Cut-out times, see below.

If the voltage is measured on the low-voltage side of the transformer, the settings should be based on the transformer's rated secondary voltage, but with the above-mentioned setting ranges.

"Undervoltage" and "Overvoltage 1" protect utility customers from voltages outside the permissible voltage variation range. The recommended time lag serves to prevent wind turbines being cut out before the main substation voltage regulator has managed to correct for voltage variations caused by network switching operations.

"Overvoltage 2" protects against overvoltages during island operation. If the setting for "Overvoltage 2" is exceeded, the wind turbine must be cut out before the voltage exceeds the turbine's rated voltage +20% regardless of wind speed and wind turbine load, and the overvoltage must exist for only 200 milliseconds after the voltage setting has been exceeded.

If the wind turbine is equipped with capacitor batteries, these must be cut out no later than 100 milliseconds (including contactor drop-out time) after the setting for "Overvoltage 2" is exceeded. The capacitor banks must cut in again automatically, max. 10 minutes after network conditions have normalised and the wind turbine is cut in.

Frequency monitoring must also be provided, to ensure that the wind turbine will be cut out if the frequency deviates from the 47-51 Hz range for 0.2 seconds. If the wind turbine is equipped with capacitor batteries, these must be cut out max. 100 milliseconds after the frequency has exceeded 51 Hz.

Frequency monitoring serves several of the purposes mentioned above and thus supplements voltage monitoring. It should also ensure rapid cut-out of capacitor banks and wind turbines if island operation does not lead to the voltage monitoring settings being exceeded.

No requirements have been established by power utilities for frequency monitoring of small wind turbines with directly coupled asynchronous generators not equipped with phase compensation and connected to an electrical supply network through a house installation.

The accuracy of voltage and frequency measurements must be better than or equal to 1%.

The wind turbine may cut in again automatically when the voltages have been in the range between the settings for "Overvoltage 1" and "Undervoltage" for about 10 minutes, and the frequency is within the 47...51 Hz range.

# 5. Requirements to be met by distribution and collection feeders

The following sections describe the requirements that must be met by the feeders to which wind turbines are to be connected.

If the data of a wind turbine in respect of flicker emission factor, flicker coefficient and current harmonics are in accordance with the recommendations set out in Chapter 4, the network will probably need only the capacity necessary to transmit the energy produced. Sections 5.3-5.6, which deal with the requirement for short-circuit power with a view to flicker and harmonics, are therefore not relevant in such cases.

#### 5.1. Maximum voltage increase

Calculation of the impact of a wind turbine on the voltage conditions in a network should normally be made with the wind turbines operating at maximum continuous production.

If capacitor batteries are used, it is recommended to base the calculation on the assumption that compensation is only provided for the reactive power used by the wind turbines in no-load situations. If wind turbine compensation is controlled by a timer programme that does not follow the local load variations, this means that the possibility of higher voltage increases is ignored.

#### 5.1.1. Collection feeders.

The rated secondary voltage of a wind turbine transformer should be selected equal to the rated voltage of the wind turbine. (It is assumed a directly connected generator has the same rated voltage as the wind turbine).

The rated primary voltage of the transformer should be selected such that the voltage at the wind turbine is approx. 100-105% of the rated voltage of the wind turbine at full power output, and such that the voltage does not fall below 90% of the rated voltage of the wind turbine when it is not producing.

The acceptable voltage increase from the wind turbines in farm to the main substation is therefore 1.05 times the rated voltage of the wind turbines converted to the 10-20 kV level minus the maximum busbar voltage of the main substation when the wind turbines are producing full power. For calculation of the voltage increase, see section 5.1.2.

When calculating the voltage increase, it is not necessary to allow for the fact that the current contributed by a stall-controlled wind turbine may exceed the maximum continuous current from the wind turbine.

Note: Since the reference current is a ten-minute average, allowance should, in principle, be made for the fact that higher currents, and thus higher voltage increases, may occur for short periods. However, the duration of these current increases is so short that the tap changer of the main substation transformer does not have time to respond, and the voltage drop in the main substation transformer must therefore be included in the calculation of the resulting voltage increase. At maximum wind turbine output, a brief increase in the active power ( $\Delta P$ ) further causes a relatively high increase in the consumption of reactive power ( $\Delta Q$ ), which is one of the reasons why short-time currents have only a limited effect on the voltage at a wind farm.

Normally, the thermal load of a collection feeder, not the voltage increase in the feeder, determines the conductor cross section to be selected. Fig. 5.1 shows the voltage increase as a function of the distance to the main substation from the point at which the wind turbines are connected to a cable feeder. Wind turbine load is assumed to correspond to the thermal load capacity of the cables, the dotted line indicating the most economical cross section.



Figure 5.1 Voltage increase in cables at a wind turbine load equal to the thermal load capacity of the cables, the dotted line indicating the most economical cross section (10 kV network).

If load-dependent voltage control (compounding) is used in the main substation, it may be an advantage to exclude collection feeders from the compounding. This may be achieved by adding the current in the collection feeder bay to the current in the transformer bay, taking the transformation ratios of the relevant current transformers into account.

#### Example

Imagine a main substation with load-independent voltage control. The voltage regulator is set to 10.5 kV, and the dead band is  $\pm$  1.5%, i.e. the voltage is normally max. 10.66 kV and min. 10.34 kV at the 10 kV busbars.

The rated secondary voltage of the wind turbine transformer should be equal to the rated voltage of the wind turbine, viz. 690 V.

The primary tapping voltage of the wind turbine transformer should be selected such that the voltage on the generator terminals is max. 5% higher than the rated voltage of the wind turbine at maximum continuous power output. With a max. voltage increase of 6% in the feeder at full output (including other wind turbines), the tapping voltage for the primary side of the transformer should be set as follows:

$$1.06 \cdot 10.66 \cdot \frac{U_{sek}}{U_{prim}} \le 1.05 \cdot U_{rated,WT}$$
$$U_{prim} \ge 1.06 \cdot 10.66 \cdot \frac{U_{sek}}{1.05 \cdot U_{rated,WT}}$$
$$U_{prim} \ge 1.06 \cdot 10.66 \cdot \frac{0.690}{1.05 \cdot 0.690} = 10.76 \, kV$$

The primary tapping voltage should be set to 10.75 kV.

Checking that the voltage at the wind turbine is min. 90% of the rated voltage of the wind turbine when it is not producing power:

$$U_{WT} = 10.34 \cdot \frac{U_{sek}}{U_{prim}} =$$
  
10.34 \cdot  $\frac{0.690}{10.75} = 0.664 \, \text{kV} \Rightarrow 0.96 \cdot U_{rated,WT}$ 

The voltage at the wind turbine is min. 96% of the rated voltage of the wind turbine.

In the example, voltage changes from the primary side of the wind turbine transformer to the wind turbine are ignored.

A more than 5% voltage increase in the collection feeder is acceptable. However, the voltage may not increase beyond the 12 kV maximum permissible system voltage (the insulation level). If the voltage increase in the collection feeder deviates from the abovementioned 5%, the primary tapping voltage of the wind turbine transformer must be adjusted to the changed voltage conditions.

#### 5.1.2. Distribution feeders

The network design should only take account of the impact of wind turbines on the voltage conditions with the network in normal switching condition. This means that it may be necessary to cut out wind turbines in connection with temporary supply arrangements. The recommendations in section 5.7 will often lead to automatic cut-out at critically high voltages.

**Constant-voltage regulation** It is recommended to limit the voltage increase in 10-20 kV feeders which is due to the wind turbines and other decentralised production units to 1% at the point of common coupling. This recommendation is based on the following assumptions:

- Voltage setting for the main substation voltage regulator: 10.5 kV
- Dead band of voltage regulator: ±1.5%
- Min. transformation ratio setting on the feeder's distribution transformers : 10.25/0.4 or 10.75/0.42

With a dead band of, say  $\pm 1.2\%$ , the voltage increase can be 0.3% higher, i.e. a voltage increase of 1.3% is acceptable.

Note: The dead band cannot be freely selected, but should be adapted to the tapping steps of the main transformer.

The voltage increase in a feeder due to a wind turbine can be determined from the following expression:

$$\frac{\Delta U}{U} \cong \frac{R \cdot P - X \cdot Q}{U^2}$$

where

- R: The resistance between the main substation and the connection point of the wind turbine
- X: The reactance between the main substation and the connection point of the wind turbine
- P: The active power produced by the wind turbine

- Q: The reactive power consumed by the wind turbine allowing for reactive power compensation
- U: Line voltage

It is assumed in the expression that the wind turbine provides active power and uses reactive power. If instead the wind turbine delivers reactive power, which may be the case with variable speed wind turbines, a plus sign should be substituted for the minus sign.

If several wind turbines are connected to the feeder, the resulting voltage increase at a given point on the feeder may be identified by adding together the contributions made by the individual wind turbines. Reference is made to the calculation example given in Appendix B.

Variable-voltage regulation (compounding). Wind turbines in operation have the effect of reducing the voltage of the main substation busbars. It is therefore not possible to give general guidelines for the acceptable voltage increase in 10-20 kV feeders due to wind turbines. This increase should be determined by calculation in each given case. The calculation must also include adjacent feeders without wind turbines, as the reduction in the busbar voltage also affects the voltage conditions of these feeders. The calculations should cover the following combinations of load and production factors:

- Low-load without wind turbine output
- · Low-load and maximum wind turbine output
- Peak load without wind turbine output
- Peak load and maximum wind turbine output

It may be useful for network planning purposes to select a simplified rather than an optimised solution. This may involve the added cost of subsequent network reinforcement and upgrade, but offers the following benefits:

- Better overview of day-to-day operating conditions
- Fewer and simpler calculations necessary at the planning level
- No need for frequent updating of network plans

The technical and economical consequences of not using compounding should be assessed first, as constant-voltage regulation provides a simple criterion for the permissible voltage increase. In some cases, this assessment will show the non-compounding option to be too expensive – especially if the wind turbines are distributed on the feeders of a main substation. In such cases, compounding should be used to compensate, not for voltage drops, but for voltage increases. A number of principles for simplifying the planning and operation of compounded networks are suggested below:

Fig. 5.2 shows examples of the voltage increase in a 10 kV feeder as a function of the connected wind turbine power and the distance from the main substation. The figure shows that it will typically be necessary to connect wind turbines to a new or existing collection feeder if more than 1.5 MW is to be connected to a distribution feeder. If the wind turbine is connected at a distance of 6 km from the main substation, the voltage increase will be 1.5% on the cable feeder and more than 2% on the overhead line feeder. Therefore not much is gained by reinforcing an overhead line feeder, and instead, a collection line should be established.

Using collection lines simplifies operation. If collection lines are connected to a separate bay in the main substation, the need to upgrade the distribution feeder, and thus the risk of jeopardising reliability of supply, is avoided.



Fig. 5.2. Comparison between voltage increase in a feeder consisting of 50 mm<sup>2</sup> Cu overhead line and 150 mm<sup>2</sup> Al XLPE cable, respectively, as a function of the connected wind turbine power and the distance of the connection point from the main substation (10 kV network).

At peak load without decentralised production the voltage in a distribution feeder is highest at the main substation, see Fig. 5.3. At low load and with decentralised production, however, the voltage is highest at the point where the wind turbine(s) is (are) connected to the feeder. The impact which this should have on the network transformer settings is assessed below.

With compounding, the transformation ratio for network transformers located at the far end of a feeder may be reduced by 2.5% to compensate for the voltage drop across the feeder. To prevent unacceptable voltage increases during periods of low load, the compounding unit reduces the low-load voltage in the main substation to at least 2.5% below peak-load value.



Figure 5.3. Example of the voltage profile of a distribution feeder as a function of load and output from wind turbines connected halfway along the feeder.

As wind turbines have the effect of increasing the voltage when the network is operating at low load, the difference between the maximum voltage at the main transformer at peak load and the maximum voltage at the far end of a distribution feeder with wind turbines at low load is often not so significant as to call for the use of network transformers with different transformation ratios. The voltage increase at which graduated transformation ratios should still be used depends on how much the wind turbines reduce the voltage in the main substation. Since the wind turbines may furthermore have necessitated reinforcement of the feeder, it may not be necessary to use the lowest transformation ratio. Being able to use the same transformation ratio on the distribution feeders with wind turbines simplifies network planning and operation. Connection of wind turbines may, in principle, make it necessary to adjust the settings of the voltage regulator. This is shown in Fig. 5.3, where the voltage variation at the end of the feeder is higher than at the main substation. Therefore, the voltage variation across this feeder may be reduced by adjusting the settings of the voltage regulator, so as to obtain the same voltage variation at both ends of the feeder.

However, if the voltage regulator settings are assumed to be optimal without decentralised production, they should not be changed unless considerable savings can be made. It is undesirable to have to change settings whenever new wind turbines are connected and redundant ones replaced, one of the reasons being that it may also be necessary to change the transformation ratio of the network transformers. In addition, voltage conditions may become complex in situations where feeders are switched from one substation to another if the settings of the voltage regulators deviate substantially.

Assessing the impact of wind turbine connection becomes simpler if the voltage regulator settings can remain unchanged, cf. below:

The permissible voltage increase on the feeder to which a wind turbine is to be connected can be calculated in the same way as for connection to a feeder with constant voltage regulation. This requires that the compounding unit operates as shown in Fig. 5.5, and that the distribution transformers of the feeders have the same transformation ratio, say, 10.25/0.4. However, a higher voltage increase is acceptable in the feeder because the output from the wind turbines will reduce the voltage on the main substation busbars.

The reduction of the busbar voltages due to the wind turbines depends on the working principle and settings of the compounding unit. For example, the compounding may be effected in direct ratio to the measured active and reactive power in the transformer bay of the main substation, and may allow optional setting of a proportionality factor for the active power  $(u_r)$  and the reactive power  $(u_x)$ . The reduction in the busbar voltage can be found from the expression

$$u_{\text{down}} = \frac{u_{\text{r}} - u_{\text{x}} \cdot tg\phi}{\sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot I_{\text{p}}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N} P_{i} \qquad [\%]$$

#### where

N:	The number of wind turbines connected to the same
	main substation and represented in the compounding
	operation

- P<sub>i</sub>: The active power produced by the i'th wind turbine
- tg¢: The ratio between the reactive power input to the wind turbines from the 50-60 kV grid and their output of active power. If the wind turbines produce reactive power, tg¢ must be preceded by a minus sign
- U: Line voltage
- I<sub>P:</sub> The rated primary current of the current transformer
- ur and ux: Set degrees of compensation, in per cent, for ohmic and inductive voltage drop, respectively.

If the rated primary current of the transformer is 800 A, the network voltage is 10.5 kV, and the compounding unit is set to  $u_r = 10\%$  and  $u_x = 5\%$ , then directly connected, no-load compensated wind turbines will reduce the busbar voltage by approx. 0.6% per MW of wind turbine power. This is a key figure for the main substation. If a 1% increase in the voltage at the wind turbines is acceptable without decreasing the voltage on the busbars of the main substation, and two 600 kW wind turbines, i.e. a total of 1.2 MW, are to be connected, then a voltage increase of 1+0.6·1.2=1.7% at the windturbine will be acceptable with the reduced busbar voltage.

For calculating  $u_{down}$  for various brands and types of voltage regulators, see [ref. 3]. At higher wind turbine outputs, the main transformer's control range (the number of steps) may limit the reduction possible.

In main substations with wind turbines the design voltage drop must be reduced in feeders which have only loads connected. This reduction should correspond to the relative reduction in the voltage on the busbars in the main substation that may be the result of decentralised production – also during periods of peak load. In the example, the design voltage drop would thus be  $0.6 \cdot 1.2 = 0.7\%$ , or in more general terms,  $u_{down}$  per cent, lower than before. Assuming that the 10-20 kV feeders in rural areas without decentralised production are designed for a voltage drop of 5% during periods of peak load, then in this case they must be designed for a voltage drop of 5% minus 0.7%, i.e. 4.3%.

Thus, if the voltage drop across the feeders at peak load without decentralised production is known/determined, it is a simple matter to identify the wind turbine power that will demand reinforcement of feeders to which no wind turbines are connected.

According to the above guidelines, the 10-20 kV busbar voltage in the main substation should, in principle, be 10.5 kV, excluding the effect of the wind turbines. In practice, however, the supplied loads also have an impact on this voltage. Without decentralised production, the busbar voltage could, for example, be 10.6 kV during periods of peak load and 10.25 kV at low load. Low-load conditions would therefore seem to permit a higher voltage increase in feeders with wind turbines than indicated by the general rule above. However, allowance must be made for the fact that the loads on the feeders do not follow the same time pattern within a day and a year, which means that a main substation may be operating at its mean annual load while a distribution feeder with wind turbines is working at low load. It is therefore recommended that the busbar voltage in the main substation be assumed to be the mean of the highest and lowest busbar voltage values. Using the figures above, this gives an input voltage of  $0.5 \cdot (10.6 + 10.25) = 10.43 \text{ kV}$ . The difference - up to 10.5 kV provides a margin in connection with temporary supply arrangements. Naturally, this margin could also be used for voltage increases.

If the requirement for the network transformers on distribution feeders with wind turbines to have the same transformation ratio is not satisfied, the loads on the feeders covered by compounding must vary synchronously for a voltage increase of one plus  $u_{down}$  per cent to be acceptable, as the margin up to the maximum permissible voltage in consumer installations can be small, especially in the case of main substations with both urban and rural feeders.



Figure 5.4. Compounding

Figure 5.5. Compounding

Figs. 5.4 and 5.5 show two different working principles for voltage regulators. If the voltage regulator is based on the principle shown in Fig. 5.4, and the wind turbine output may exceed the main substation load, it may be relevant to replace the voltage regulator (compounding unit), provided the wind turbine output is represented in the compounding.

If the regulator relies on the working principle shown in Fig. 5.5, a reduction in the busbar voltage achieved by routing the power through the main transformer in a different direction to normal may be undesirable, as this can lead to an unacceptably low voltage for customers supplied via feeders without decentralised production systems. However, the reduction may be limited by the main transformer's tapping range. It is possible to prevent the voltage falling below a certain critical value by blocking actions.

### 5.2. Reactive power compensation

It is necessary to compensate for wind turbine use of reactive power. In addition to the compensation effected inside the wind turbines, see section 4.2, supplementary compensation must be provided in the high-voltage network.

If the required compensation (loads plus decentralised production units) is min. 2-3 Mvar, this supplementary compensation can be effected in the main substation to which the wind turbine is connected. In all other cases, financial considerations dictate that compensation be effected in another main substation or at a higher voltage level.

Note: Compensation in the main substations and/or at the voltage level with the highest ratio of load to installed wind turbine power minimises the risk of overvoltages in connection with island operation.

The high-voltage battery should be connected to a separate bay in the main substation with a restrike-free circuit breaker. The battery should only be cut in during periods of high and peak load when compensation is needed. The battery should be cut out at low load, for example, by timer-programmed control. From a system level point of view, selecting the same time settings as those used in the three-rate tariff offers a number of advantages; however, it is important to ensure a certain spread of the switching times of the capacitor batteries in the various main substations.

The battery must cut out automatically if a line voltage exceeds the maximum normal busbar voltage by more than, say, 5%. The circuit breaker preceding the battery should receive the out-command no later than 100 milliseconds after this voltage has been exceeded.

Connecting the battery to a separate field in the main substation ensures that island operation with decentralised production units and the capacitor battery will only occur if the main substation transformer (or the input from the 50-60 kV network) is interrupted. In order to achieve faster cut-out of the capacitor battery during island operation, the out-command signal to the transformer circuit breakers can be retransmitted to the capacitor circuit breaker.

## 5.3. Rapid voltage variations

The short-circuit power at the point of common coupling needed for a single switching operation can be determined from the voltage variation factor  $(k_u(\psi_k))$  specified by the manufacturer

$$S_k \ge 25 \cdot k_u(\psi_k) \cdot S_r$$

If the voltage variation factor is unknown, the current spike factor  $(k_i)$  may be substituted instead.

### 5.4. Flicker emission due to switching operations

The switching frequency must be limited by the control equipment of the wind turbine. The short circuit power required at the point of common coupling can be determined from the data provided by the wind turbine manufacturer with regard to the flicker emission factor  $(k_f(\psi_k))$  and the maximum number of cut-in operations (N) during a two-hour period:

$$S_k \geq 32 \cdot k_f(\psi_k) \cdot N^{\frac{1}{32}} \cdot S_k$$

If the flicker emission factor is unknown, the current spike factor  $(k_i)$  may be used instead:

$$S_k \ge 32 \cdot k_i \cdot N^{\frac{1}{32}} \cdot S_r$$

Table 5.1.

Max. number of switching operations in 2 hours (N):	6	12	30	60
N <sup>1/32</sup> :	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.6

If several - identical- wind turbines are connected to the same point of common coupling, the number of switching operations for the individual wind turbine multiplied by the number of wind turbines should be substituted.

For collection feeders, the 10-20 kV busbars in the main substation may be selected as the point of common coupling, since the switching frequency does not affect the operation of the wind turbines. The short-circuit power in the main substation should comply with the following:

$$S_k \ge 16 \cdot k_f(\psi_k) \cdot N^{\frac{1}{32}} \cdot S_f$$

or

$$S_k \geq 16 \cdot k_i \cdot N^{\frac{1}{32}} \cdot S_i$$

where N is the total number of switching operations.

If a wind turbine is to be connected to the same network transformer as utility customers, the transformer should have a rated power of at least approx. twice the reference power of the wind turbine.

#### 5.5. Flicker emission during operation

The short-circuit power required at the point of common coupling can be determined from the flicker coefficient  $(c_c(\psi_k))$  specified by the manufacturer

$$S_k \ge 4 \cdot c_f(\psi_k) \cdot S_r$$

The fact that the flicker coefficient is dependent on the wind turbulence intensity, and that the latter varies between the measuring site and the installation site, can normally be disregarded.

If several - identical - wind turbines are connected to the same point of common coupling, the short-circuit power must be higher - by a factor which corresponds to the square root of the number of wind turbines - than that determined using the above expression.

Where several wind turbines are connected to a collection feeder, the busbar in the main substation may be used as the point of common coupling with other customers. In this case, the short-circuit power should be as follows:

 $S_k \geq 2 \cdot c_c(\psi_k) \cdot S_r \cdot \sqrt{A}$ 

where A is the number of - identical - wind turbines.

#### 5.6. Voltage harmonics

Assessment of whether connection of speed-controlled wind turbines will lead to unacceptable distortion of the network voltage must be based on the information given by the wind turbine manufacturer on current harmonics and interharmonics and their maximum values, and on the distortion which is attributable to network loads. Guidelines for making this assessment are provided in [ref. 5]. See also section 6 of Appendix A.

## 5.7. Protection of voltage quality under abnormal operating conditions

Wind turbines must cut out automatically if the network voltage or frequency assumes abnormal values. This is to ensure an acceptable voltage quality to utility customers and to prevent voltage being present in the network after inputs from the grid have been disconnected. This section proposes an approach to selecting functional values. For time lag selection, see Table 4.2 and section 4.7.

**Collection feeders.** The functional value for "Overvoltage 1" should be selected equal to the maximum voltage that can occur at the point where the wind turbine transformer is connected to the collection feeder, plus, say, 2% to prevent unintended turbine cut-out.

The quick cut-out function, "Overvoltage 2", should be set 5% higher than the value selected for "Overvoltage 1", in order to prevent wind turbine cut-out in connection with switching operations in the network.

If the voltage is measured on the low-voltage side of the transformer, the above-mentioned voltage settings must be converted accordingly, using the transformation ratio of the wind turbine transformer.

Distribution feeders. If energy measurement has been established on the high-voltage side of the wind turbine transformer, the voltage should be measured on that side to avoid having to consider the voltage drop/increase across the transformer when selecting the setting. In principle, the settings should be based on the maximum permissible voltage in order to protect the low-voltage customers. This consideration will normally be realised by selecting the following settings:

Overvoltage 1:	$\sqrt{3} \cdot 0.244 \cdot n$
	"n" is the transformation ratio of a network
	transformer
Overvoltage 2:	Overvoltage 1 + 4%

1

Example

A large wind turbine is connected midway along a 10 kV feeder. Fig. 5.6 shows the voltages at the centre and at the far end of the feeder at low load and full output, respectively.

Transformers adjacent to the wind turbine have a transformation ratio of 11:0.42, which means that for high-voltage measurement, the setting for "Overvoltage 1" should be selected as follows

$$\sqrt{3} \cdot 0.244 \cdot \frac{11}{0.42} = 11.1 \text{ kV},$$

the voltage drop at low load being assumed to be minimal in some of the distribution transformers.

The network transformers further out on the feeder have a transformation ratio of 10.75:0.42. If the low-voltage networks covered by these transformers are also to receive this protection, "Overvoltage 1" should be set to 10.8 kV. This setting gives a margin of less than 1% to the highest operating voltage at the wind turbine, 10.7 kV. Thus, selection of settings is a compromise between different considerations.

The quick cut-out function, "Overvoltage 2", should be set 4% higher than "Overvoltage 1"in order to avoid wind turbine cut-out due to transitory voltage changes caused by switching operations in the grid.

Where high-voltage measurement is not used, the settings can be based on the above voltage, but converted to the wind turbine transformer's secondary voltage.



Figure 5.6. Example showing voltages on a 10 kV feeder

If a wind turbine is connected to a 10-20 kV distribution feeder over a long line connection, it may be necessary to allow for the voltage increase from the point of common coupling to the wind turbine by selecting a correspondingly higher setting for "Overvoltage 1".

The following settings should be selected for wind turbines connected to the same network transformer as low-voltage customers, and for wind turbines connected to a house installation:

Overvoltage 1: 230 V +6% Overvoltage 2: 230 V +10%

For wind turbines connected directly to a network transformer via a long low-voltage cable, a higher setting may be selected for "Overvoltage 1", provided that this does not involve a risk of overvoltages occurring in low-voltage customer installations or in the wind turbine installation depending, among other things, on the maximum voltage on the low voltage busbars in the network substation without the wind turbine.

For wind turbines connected to a house installation the voltage should be measured at the owner's distribution board. Measuring the voltage at the wind turbine may increase the frequency of cut-out due to overvoltages where long connection cables are used.

### 5.8. Choice of wind turbine transformer

Reactive power compensation in the individual wind turbine will reduce the losses and the necessary rating of cables, transformers, etc. The secondary current determining the rating of a wind turbine transformer is therefore

$$I = \frac{k \cdot P_r}{\sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot \cos\varphi}$$

The factor k indicates the ratio between the maximum continuous output of active power and the reference power of the wind turbine, see section 4.1. "U" is the rated voltage and  $\cos\varphi$  the phase displacement factor of the relevant wind turbine. For wind turbines with directly connected generators only the no-load compensation should be included when calculating  $\cos\varphi$ .

The above-mentioned current is a ten-minute average. During the period considered the current will vary about this average value. Since a transformer's load-related losses vary with the square of the current, the variations about the average current will cause greater losses, thereby reducing the transformer transfer capacity. The relative loss increment ( $\Delta$ Loss) is determined from the following expression, assuming a normal distribution of the current variations:

$$\Delta Loss(\%) \cong (1+\sigma^2) \cdot 100$$

where  $\sigma$  is the distribution of the power output. Generally, the distribution will be 15%, or less, i.e.

$$\Delta Loss(\%) \le (1+0.15^2) \cdot 100 = 103\%$$

The reduction in transformer transfer capacity attributable to the above-mentioned marginally increased losses may be ignored.

Where the wind turbine is to be connected to a network transformer supplying utility customers, the rated power of the transformer should be at least approx. twice that of the turbine's reference power, see Appendix A, Fig. A-6.

### 5.9. Coordination of short-circuit protection devices

Wind turbines of more than 0.5 MW may involve problems of selectivity between, on the one hand, the overcurrent relays of the high voltage feeders and, on the other, the short-circuit protection of a wind turbine transformer and the outgoing low-voltage line.

#### 5.9.1. Wind turbines connected to a collection feeder

Table 5.2 shows the thermal current carrying capacity of relevant collection feeder cables. The table also shows the current carried by a cable of the most economical cross section (which depends on given assumptions in respect of cable prices, tariffs, etc.). Finally, the relationship between these values is indicated.

|--|

Cable cross section [mm <sup>2</sup> Al]	95	150	240
Max. current load [A]	240	310	400
Optimum current load [A]	125	200	315
Relationship between these currents	1.92	1.55	1.27

Wind turbulence at the individual wind turbines may cause the power output to rise to, say, 150% of the reference power for short periods of time. If the wind turbines are placed in clusters or farms, there is a relatively high degree of correlation between the power variations of the individual wind turbines when the power is averaged over some seconds. The total output from all the wind turbines connected to a collection feeder may therefore very briefly, i.e. for a few tens of seconds, reach a magnitude which makes it necessary to allow for this by setting the overcurrent relay of the collection feeder accordingly. Table 5.2 shows the problem to be most critical in large wind farms using a cable with a conductor cross section of 240 mm<sup>2</sup> and/or a collection line whose cross section is smaller than the optimum cross section.

The above-mentioned considerations may be taken into account by setting the delayed tripping current  $(I_{>})$  of the overcurrent relay as follows:

$$\mathbf{I}_{>} = \mathbf{k}_{m} \cdot \sum_{i}^{N} \frac{\mathbf{I}_{r}}{n}$$

where

N is the number of wind turbines connected to the feeder;

- Ir is the reference current of the individual wind turbines; and
- n is the transformation ratio of the wind turbine transformer.

The factor  $k_{m}$ , must be selected taking into account the maximum instantaneous output of the individual wind turbines, the number of turbines and their relative location. Unless other data are given for the short-time current of the individual wind turbines, it is recommended to select a  $k_m$  factor in the 1.3...1.5 range.

The recommended current setting can mean that an overcurrent relay may not protect a cable against thermal overload.

Following the isolation of a short circuit in another part of the electrical system, wind turbines and wind turbine transformers may contribute to an impulse current when the voltage returns. The magnitude of this contribution depends on the magnitude of the voltage drop before the fault was isolated, and its duration for the individual wind turbine will depend on the inertia constant of the turbine concerned. In the case of directly connected asynchronous generators the magnitude may be several times the reference current.

In order to avoid unintended cut-out of a collection feeder, the time lag setting (t<sub>></sub>) should not be lower than necessary to ensure selectivity, cf. above. A one-second time lag is suggested if the instantaneous tripping function of the overcurrent relay is used.

Similarly, in order to prevent cut-out of a collection feeder the current setting  $(I_{>>})$  of the instantaneous tripping function of the overcurrent relay should be set as follows:

$$I_{>>} = k_k \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{I_r}{n}$$

where

- N is the number of wind turbines on the feeder;
- Ir is the reference current of the individual wind turbines;
- n is the transformation ratio of the wind turbine transformer;
- $k_k$  is the ratio between the inrush current of a wind turbine after a short-time voltage interruption and the reference current of the wind turbine. For directly connected asynchronous generators (with or without current-limiting cut-in equipment) k ranges between 5 and 8.

However, it is not always possible to set the current so high, as it is important to ensure selectivity between the overcurrent relay of the collection feeder and the overcurrent relay of the transformer bay of the main substation. This problem is illustrated in Figs. 5.7 and 5.8. Other reasons for choosing a lower current setting are described in section 5.9.3.

If wind turbine transformers are protected by means of high-voltage fuses, it is not always possible to achieve selectivity with the overcurrent relay of the collection feeder. Selectivity should be a priority concern in order to prevent loss of production, see section 5.9.2.







Figure 5.8. Example of selectivity plan for a collection feeder with a 6 MW wind turbine output. The collection feeder may be cut out by faults in other feeders.

#### 5.9.2. Wind turbines connected to a distribution feeder

Only very limited power from wind turbines can be connected to a distribution feeder. Generally, there is therefore no need to change the feeder's overcurrent relay settings.

High voltage fuses for short-circuit protection of a wind turbine transformer should only be used in a switch-fuse combination.

In order to ensure reliability of supply, selectivity should be provided between the overcurrent relay of a distribution feeder and downstream protective devices for wind turbine transformers etc.

However, it is not always possible to achieve selectivity between the overcurrent relay of the feeder and the HV fuses in the relevant current range in case of large wind turbines. In such cases, it is recommended to use a circuit breaker and an overcurrent relay instead of a switch-fuse combination. The LV fuses may be omitted if the overcurrent relay of the feeder provides protection up to and including the overload cut-out of the wind turbine. The following settings are recommended for the overcurrent relay at the wind turbine transformer:

2 I<sub>r</sub>:  $n \le I_{>, \text{ transf. relay}} \le 0.8 \cdot I_{>, \text{ feeder relay}}$ 

 $I_{>>, transf. relay} = k_a I_r: n$ 

where

- $I_r$  is the reference current of the wind turbine;
- $I_{\text{>, feeder relay}}$  is the current setting of the feeder's overcurrent relay ;
- n is the transformation ratio of the wind turbine transformer;
- $k_a$  is the ratio between the inrush current of a wind turbine after a short-time voltage interruption and the reference current of the wind turbine. For directly connected asynchronous generators (with or without current-limiting cut-in equipment)  $k_a$  lies in the range between 5 and 8.

Selecting the lowest setting of  $I_{>, transf. relay}$  requires the use of currentlimiting cut-in equipment. The setting selected for the time delays t> and t>> must ensure selectivity with the feeder's overcurrent relay.

If it is acceptable for (rare) faults occurring in the range between the HV and LV fuses to cause feeder cut-out, it is not necessary to replace the HV fuses with a circuit breaker and an overcurrent relay. Instead, the LV fuses must be replaced by an overload cut-out since it may be difficult to achieve selectivity between HV and LV fuses as they carry the same current (corrected by the transformation ratio of the transformer).

The following settings should be selected for the overload cut-out's short-circuit tripping function:

$$2 \cdot I_r \leq I_{>>, \text{ overload cut-out}} \leq 0.7 \cdot n \cdot I_{>, \text{ feeder relay}}$$

where

I<sub>r</sub> is the reference current of the wind turbine;

n is the transformation ratio of the wind turbine transformer;

I<sub>>, feeder relay</sub> is the current setting for the distribution feeder's overcurrent relay.

The factor 0.7 is attributable on the one hand to the transformation ratio at two-phase short circuits ( $\sqrt{3}/2$ ) and, on the other hand, to a safety factor of 0.8 to accommodate the feeder's load current, etc.

Selectivity with wind turbine overload cut-outs should be established wherever possible.

## 5.9.3. Measures to prevent tripping of the overcurrent relay in the transformer bay after voltage dips

As described in section 5.9.1, wind turbines with asynchronous generators directly connected to the network may contribute to an impulse current when the voltage returns after the isolation of a short circuit in another part of the electrical system, e.g. on an adjacent feeder.

In networks with high wind turbine power on several outgoing feeders from a main substation, the entire station can - depending on the relay protection arrangement in the main substation's transformer bay - be cut out in situations like the one described above, even with selectivity between the overcurrent relays. This is because the overcurrent relays in the feeder bays carry only the current impulse attributable to wind turbines, transformers and loads on the individual feeder, whereas the overcurrent relay in the transformer field of the main substation carries the sum of all the current impulses in the feeders.

The probability of a main substation cut-out is greatest if the wind turbine power in the network is so high that one or several collection feeders have had to be established. In this situation, cut-out of the main substation can be avoided by cutting out collection feeders instead. In order to make this possible, the setting of the overcurrent relay's instantaneous trip function must be set to a lower value that that recommended in section 5.9.1., however, not lower than

$$I_{>>} = 2 \cdot \sum_{1}^{N} \frac{I_{r}}{n}$$

This cut-out can lead to production losses until the utility re-connects the feeder. However, cut-out will happen only very rarely.

If the wind turbines themselves limit the current impulse or cut out, the feeder will not cut out, and the wind turbines will cut in again automatically after approx. 10 minutes.

Since the magnitude of the current impulse is determined not only by the wind turbines but also by the loads (motors) and transformers present in the system, no general guide can be given as to what circumstances can cause a main substation to cut out without countermeasures. So far, only a few cases of main substations being cut out by wind turbines have been reported. Requirements to be met by distribution and collection feeders

## Appendix A: Basis for the requirements for wind turbines and networks

## A.1. Permissible voltage variation range

When a wind turbine is connected to a 10-20 kV distribution feeder, the introduction of decentralised power generation will change the voltage profile of the feeder. If the main substation controls the voltage by means of compounding, the voltage of both the feeder concerned and the adjacent feeders will be affected. In this connection, it is important to ensure that the customer voltage stays within the permissible voltage variation range of 230 V +6%, -10%, see [ref. 1].

## A.2. Overvoltages

Overvoltages due to variations in the one-second-average power from the wind turbine will not affect the ten-minute averages of the RMS voltage on which the voltage limits specified in section A.1 are based. If several wind turbines are connected at intervals along the same feeder, the power variations at the individual wind turbines will be uncorrelated, thus limiting the short-time overvoltages. If, on the other hand, the wind turbines are installed in a group or windfarm, there will be a certain amount of correlation between the power variations at each of the wind turbines, which means that sudden voltages of a magnitude higher than the ten-minute averages may occur.

In connection with island operation, see section A.3.3., even higher, short-time overvoltages may occur. Voltages exceeding the rated voltage of electric appliances by more than 30% may cause immediate break-down of electrolytic capacitors and switch transistors. Overvoltages in the order of 15...30% may very quickly (in milliseconds) damage electrolytic capacitors, as the leakage current through the capacitors increases exponentially with the voltage. Overvoltages may also lead to saturation, destroying transformers installed in appliance power supplies.

# A.3. Reactive power compensation of directly connected asynchronous generators

#### A.3.1. Reactive power requirement at high and peak loads.

The loads present in a distribution network consume reactive power, which should ideally be provided by means of reactive power compensation at the individual loads. However, this would mean less than full utilisation of the capacitors. Therefore, the power utilities supply the necessary reactive power, provided that  $\cos\varphi$  does not fall below 0.9. The reactive power is delivered by power station generators, capacitor banks and the natural grid capacitance.

Wind turbines with asynchronous generators directly connected to the grid produce active power and consume reactive power. According to DEFU's recommendations, wind turbines should be compensated for their own consumption of reactive power when not producing active power. This is referred to below as *no-load compensation*.

urthermore, the continued expansion of wind power development calls for compensation for the reactive power consumed in the stray flux of the wind turbine generators during production, referred to below as *load compensation*.

The input of active power from wind turbines allows central power station units to be taken out of operation. This reduces the number of reactive power sources available, and further stresses the importance of compensation.



Figure A-1. Example of the reactive power consumed by an asynchronous generator as a function of its active power output.

## A.3.2. Surplus of reactive power during off-peak periods combined with load compensation

The reactive power requirement falls under off-peak conditions. In order to maintain a balanced supply of reactive power, power stations reduce their output of reactive power, and power utilities cut out capacitor banks and cut in reactors at the highest system levels. However, they cannot control the reactive power deriving from the natural grid capacitance. In such situations, wind turbine output of reactive power should therefore be adapted to the needs of the electrical system.

Basically, it is possible to control the degree of wind turbine compensation by de-activating the load compensation according to

- 1. the voltage at the wind turbines
- 2. the utility's demand for reactive power
- 3. a timer programme

**<u>Re 1.</u>** If the load compensation is to be disconnected when the voltage exceeds a preset, **time-independent voltage**, the voltage at the wind turbines should be highest under low-load conditions. This condition is not normally met

- for wind turbines connected to a main substation with variable voltage regulation (compounding), where the wind turbine output is either of the same order as the maximum load of the station, and/or the wind turbines are connected to the part of the feeder nearest to the station
- for wind turbines on a collection feeder.

On the other hand, the desired degree of control may, in principle, be achieved for wind turbines connected to a distribution feeder with constant-voltage regulation. However, this is probably not practically feasible.

If the voltage at which the load compensation of the wind turbine is to cut out is set equal to the estimated voltage at low load and no production, a voltage increase of, say, 1% will not always lead to the desired cut-out, see Fig. A-2. This is due to the dead band of the voltage regulator of the main substation, which may have a range of, say, +/-1.5%. The compensation may also be cut out during peak load periods with decentralised power generation. Therefore, the desired voltage control cannot be achieved by selecting another voltage setting.
Even ignoring the voltage regulator's dead band, there is no guarantee that the desired adjustment of the reactive power can be effected. Assume, for example, 1) that the voltage is set equal to the voltage at low load with no production, 2) that the wind turbines on the feeder are producing, and 3) that the compensation is consequently cut out. When the load returns, the compensation will only be restored when the voltage drop has exceeded the voltage increase attributable to the wind turbines on the feeder plus a possible hysteresis in the voltage.

This principle is therefore based on the assumption that the compensation cuts out at a preset **time-dependent voltage**. For example, different voltage settings can be used in time zones corresponding to those used in the three-rate tariff. The voltage control should be integrated in the control equipment of the wind turbine. Both time and voltage settings should be adjustable.



Figure A-2. Impact of the dead band on load compensation cut-out.

At peak and high-load periods the voltage setting should be higher than the voltage at the wind turbine at high load with decentralised generation, plus half the dead band on the main transformer's voltage control equipment.

At low-load periods the voltage setting should be lower than the voltage at the wind turbine at low load without decentralised generation, minus half the dead band on the main transformer's voltage control equipment.

Using time-dependent voltage settings is complicated by the need to calculate the voltage for each wind turbine connected and to adjust the setting if further turbines are added to the same feeder or if any other changes are made to the basic assumptions (relocation of boundaries, changing from overhead to underground lines, changes in the load basis).

In certain cases, however, it is possible to improve the voltage quality in case of temporary supply arrangements, as this will have a stabilising effect on the voltage at the wind turbine's connection point.

**<u>Re 2</u>**. The reactive power compensation for wind turbines with remote switching capability may, in principle, also be adjusted by remote control, which may be based on power measurements made in a utility's main substations and collected via a remote control system. Control should be automatic, using, for example, a programme module in the remote control system of the operating centre. This requires communication to be established between the utility's local remote control unit and the WT control system, and for the latter to be equipped with a remote control facility.

**<u>Re 3</u>**. Control of a wind turbine's reactive power compensation may be effected using an external programme timer or a software timer integrated into the turbine's control equipment. It should be possible to switch the load compensation of the individual wind turbines according to a timer programme with time zones corresponding to those of the three-rate tariffs. Easy adjustment of settings is important.

The latter solution is **recommended** for load-compensated wind turbines. The "voltage-stabilising" effect of solution 1 is sacrificed because there is a risk that the correct voltage settings will not be selected, and that they may not be adjusted in response to changes in grid, load and production conditions.

Solution 2 is not normally an option, since there are simpler and less costly alternatives. However, it does offer the advantage of easy adjustment of settings to changed conditions.

#### A.3.3. Island operation

If a group - an "island" - of compensated wind turbines in the network is isolated from the rest of the electrical system, the voltage and/or frequency will assume unacceptable values. Therefore, the wind turbines must brake and cut out automatically when they are operated in island mode. However, cut-out is not instantaneous, which means that overvoltages may occur until the wind turbine has cut out.

The highest overvoltages occur when several of the following conditions are present at the same time:

- The wind turbines are producing maximum power
- The island network operates at minimum load
- The wind turbines are 100% compensated for their consumption of reactive power.

Immediately after island operation has been initiated, the wind turbine speed is unchanged, but the frequency will be slightly above 50 Hz due to the slip etc. The voltage will change in order to balance output from the capacitor banks and the reactive power consumed by the wind turbine generators. The time taken to establish this balance depends on the electrical time constants of the generators, i.e. a few cycles.



Figure A-3. Example of the magnetising characteristic of a 600 kW generator and wattless current provided by capacitor banks while compensating for the generator's consumption of reactive power at no load (Co) and full load ( $C_0+C_b$ ), respectively.

Fig. A-3 shows an example of the magnetising characteristic of a generator. The correlation between the current through and the voltage across the capacitor banks is plotted as straight lines. The two lines indicate no-load compensation and no-load plus load compensation, respectively. The point of equilibrium is located at the intersection between the curve and the straight lines. The corresponding voltage range from 0% to approx. 20% above the rated voltage of the generator (690 V), depending on the amount of compensation and the slip before island operation commences. Fig. A-3 is based on a frequency of 50 Hz. Allowing for the fact that the frequency will actually exceed 50 Hz due to the slip etc., the equilibrium point will shift to the right, indicating higher voltages. The example ignores the presence of current harmonics due to the non-linear magnetisation characteristic.

Without load compensation, but compensating exclusively for the reactive power consumed at the minimum WT output, no significant overvoltages will occur immediately after the change to island-mode. If, however, the wind turbines produce more active power than can be taken by the island network, the wind energy will be used to accelerate the wind turbines. This causes an increase in the frequency, and thus in the output of reactive power from the capacitor banks. In addition, the generator characteristic changes. The equilibrium point in Fig. A-3 shifts, indicating a condition of Overvoltage. The rate of increase is determined by the power available for accelerating the wind turbines and by the inertia of the latter. In this case, the voltage therefore takes longer to build up.

As shown in Fig. A-3, using both no-load and load compensation may result in unacceptable overvoltages if the load in the island network is minimal compared with the output from the wind turbines. If a certain load exists, reactive power will be consumed in the stray reactances of the generators. This leaves less reactive power available for magnetising the generators, which limits the Overvoltage during the first cycles of island operation. Fig. A-4 shows the possible effect that the relationship between the load in the island network and the total rated power of the generators can have on the "instantaneous" voltage increase.



Figure A-4. Voltage relative to the rated voltage of a generator before the wind turbine speed changes due to island operation. A capacitor bank is switched in with a capacity corresponding to the generator's consumption of reactive power at full load

The probability of unacceptable overvoltages occurring can be reduced by effecting load compensation in suitably small increments.

If the island network is a cable-laid 10 kV distribution feeder, allowance should in principle be made for the reactive power produced by the cable, which with a 15 km XLPE cable is approx. 170 kvar. However, the island network loads may consume reactive power, thus reducing the amount of surplus reactive power. With a load of 0.5 MW, the reactive power consumption is 150-200 kvar. When the voltage increases, the amount of reactive power consumed increases significantly, due to such factors as the non-linear magnetisation characteristics of transformers and motors.

Connecting capacitor banks to the feeder or to the low-voltage side of MV/LV substations increases the risk of critical overvoltages in connection with island operation.

## A.3.4. Demand for reactive power in faulty HV or EHV grids

A short circuit at the highest system levels will cause a voltage dip. This may have the following consequences:

- The short circuit current flowing through generators, transformers and overhead lines causes a demand for reactive power. This demand varies with the square of the current!
- The amount of reactive power generated by capacitor banks decreases by the square of the voltage;

• The amount of reactive power consumed by the loads also decreases with the voltage, but relatively less than the output from the capacitor banks.

Ignoring exchanges with other countries, the deficit of reactive power must be covered by the power station generators.

The reactive power consumed by conventional wind turbines increases considerably with decreasing voltage. This is because a lower voltage produces a correspondingly larger current, since the energy supplied by the wind is unchanged. The reactive power consumption in the stray reactances of a generator increases by the square of the current. Table A-1 shows the consumption of reactive power at a voltage that is "k<sub>d</sub>" times higher than the normal operating voltage. It is assumed that the wind turbine transmits the wind energy received to the network. If the voltage falls below a certain value, this does not happen, and the surplus of mechanical energy will accelerate the wind turbines, which are then cut out by the control equipment.

	Normal voltage	k <sub>d</sub> times normal operating voltage
Consumption at no load	0.40 · P <sub>ref</sub>	$0.40 \cdot P_r \cdot k_d^2$
No-load compensation	$-0.40 \cdot P_{ref}$	$-0.40 \cdot P_r \cdot k_d^2$
Additional consump- tion at full load	0.25 · Pref	$0.25 \cdot P_r \cdot 1/k_d^2$
Load compensation	$-0.25 \cdot P_{ref}$	$-0.25 \cdot P_r \cdot k_d^2$
Total	0	$0.25 \cdot P_r \cdot \left(\frac{1}{k_d^2} - k_d^2\right)$

Table A-1. Example of the reactive power of a fully compensated wind turbine at low voltage and high wind speed

If  $k_d$  is equal to, say, 0.75, the additional consumption of reactive power will be approx. 0.3 times the reference power (P<sub>r</sub>) of the wind turbine. Thus, a 25 MW wind farm will need 7.5 Mvar if the voltage drops to 75% of the rated voltage.

It is important to establish whether continued expansion of wind power development may lead to a situation where the demand for reactive power can no longer be met by conventional power stations. This calls for calculations based on a complete electrical system.

## A.4. Rapid voltage changes

Wind turbines may suddenly stop producing electricity. This may happen, for example, if a 10-20 kV feeder with wind turbines has been disconnected, or if wind turbines are cut out because they cause overvoltages due to loss of transmission capacity at a higher system level.

If a *collection feeder* is switched out, the 10-20 kV busbar voltage will assume a higher value until the transformer's voltage control has adjusted for the change. If the output from the wind turbines connected to the collection feeder is of the same magnitude as the rated power of the main transformer, and if the generators operate at full power, the voltage increase will be approx. 2% with no-load-compensated wind turbines, and approx. 5% without compensation. The voltage increase in a given case can be calculated from the following expression:

$$\frac{\Delta U}{U}(\%) = \frac{-R_kP + X_kQ}{U^2} \cdot 100$$

 $R_k$  and  $X_k$  are the short circuit resistance and reactances on the 10-20 kV side of the main transformer. The numerical values for the active power (P) produced by the wind turbine and the reactive power (Q) consumed prior to cut-out should be used in the expression. If the wind turbines are variable speed machines and produce reactive power, the plus sign preceding  $X_k$ ·Q should be replaced by a minus sign, the result indicating a voltage drop rather than a voltage increase.

Cut-in of asynchronous generators causes a transient voltage dip. This may also happen when some of the wind turbines on a *distribution feeder* are cut out, for example, at wind speeds above stop wind speed.

In 10-20 kV networks, the operations described above should cause a maximum 4% change in the RMS value of the voltage [ref. 2].

## A.5. Flicker

Rapid variations in the power output from a wind turbine, generator switching and capacitor switching cause variations in the RMS value of the voltage. Above a certain rate and magnitude, such variations cause flickering of the electric light. The perturbation (P) experienced by a "normal person" when the light flickers can be measured with a flickermeter. In order to prevent flicker emission from loads and decentralised production units impairing the voltage quality, (P) should not exceed 1, see [ref. 1] and [ref. 2]. This report distinguishes between flicker emission during continuous operation and flicker emission due to generator switching. Often, within a given wind variation range, one or the other will be predominant. If both are of the same magnitude, the resultant flicker emission is determined as the cube root of the cube sum of the two emissions.

[Ref. 8] recommends that in 10-20 kV networks a flicker emission of  $P_{st}$ =0.35 as a weighted ten-minute average and  $P_{tt}$ =0.25 as a weighted two-hour average be considered acceptable for loads in an installation. In this report, this is assumed to be acceptable also for wind turbine installations.

## A.5.1. Flicker due to generator switching

Flicker emission due to a generator being switched in may be determined from the following expression:

$$P_{st} = \left(\frac{2.3 \cdot N}{T}\right)^{\frac{1}{12}} \cdot F \cdot \frac{\Delta U}{U}$$
$$P_{tt} = \left(\frac{2.3 \cdot N}{T}\right)^{\frac{1}{32}} \cdot F \cdot \frac{\Delta U}{U}$$

where

T: The considered time period in seconds.

- N: The number of switchings during T seconds.
- $\Delta$ U/U: The voltage change attributable to switching in, expressed as a percentage.
- F: A shape factor used to convert a relative voltage change with a given curve shape to a flicker-equivalent instantaneous voltage change (step).

Substituting the approximation:

$$\frac{\Delta U}{U} (\%) \cong \frac{k_i \cdot S_r}{S_i} \cdot 100$$

in the expression for P<sub>lt</sub> gives

$$P_{tt} \cong \left(\frac{2.3 \cdot N}{T}\right)^{\frac{1}{12}} \cdot F \cdot k_i \cdot \frac{S_r}{S_k} \cdot 100, \text{ or}$$
$$P_{tt} = 8 \cdot k_f(\psi_k) \cdot N^{\frac{1}{12}} \frac{S_r}{S_k}$$

where  $S_r$  is the reference power of the wind turbine and  $S_k$  the short circuit power at the point of common coupling.  $k_f(\psi_k)$  is a "flicker emission factor" determined by measurement.

If several wind turbines are connected to the same point of common coupling, "N" should be substituted by the maximum total number of switching operations for the wind turbines in the considered time period (assuming the wind turbines are identical).

The following requirement can be deduced from the latter formula:

Required short circuit power at the point of common coupling:

$$S_{k} \geq \frac{8}{P_{it}} \cdot k_{f}(\psi_{k}) \cdot N^{\frac{1}{32}} \cdot S_{f}$$

Substituting P<sub>lt</sub>=0.25 gives

$$S_k \ge 32 \cdot N^{\frac{1}{32}} \cdot k_f(\psi_k) \cdot S_r$$

If several wind turbines are connected, "N" should be substituted by the maximum total number of wind turbine switchings over a twohour period (assuming that the wind turbines are identical).

Where several wind turbines are connected to a collection feeder, the busbar of the main substation may be the point of common coupling with other customers. It is recommended to accept  $P_{tt}=0.5$  on the busbar, which changes the above condition to

$$S_k \ge 16 \cdot N^{\frac{1}{32}} \cdot k_f(\psi_k) \cdot S_r$$

Maximum permissible number of switching operations within a twohour period:

$$N \leq \left(\frac{P_{lt} \cdot S_k}{8 \cdot k_f(\psi_k) \cdot S_r}\right)^{3.2}$$

Substituting the same value as above gives

$$N \leq \left(\frac{0.031 \cdot S_k}{k_f(\psi_k) \cdot S_r}\right)^{3.2}$$

If several wind turbines are connected, "N" is the maximum total number of wind turbine switching operations within a two-hour period (assuming that the wind turbines are identical).

Where several wind turbines are connected to a collection feeder, the busbar of the main substation may be the point of common coupling with other customers. It is recommended to accept  $P_{lt}=0.5$  on the busbar, which changes the above condition to

$$N \leq \left(\frac{0.063 \cdot S_k}{k_f(\psi_k) \cdot S_r}\right)^{3.2}$$

Maximum permissible flicker emission factor:

$$k_{f}(\psi_{k}) \leq \frac{P_{lt} \cdot S_{k}}{8 \cdot S_{r}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{N}\right)^{\frac{1}{32}}$$

Substituting the same value as above gives

$$k_{f}(\psi_{k}) \leq \frac{0.031 \cdot S_{k}}{S_{r}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{N}\right)^{\frac{1}{N}}$$

If several wind turbines are connected, "N" is the maximum total number of wind turbine switchings over a two-hour period (assuming that the wind turbines are identical).

Where several wind turbines are connected to a collection feeder, the busbar of the main substation may be the point of common coupling with other customers. It is recommended to accept  $P_{lt}=0.5$  on the busbar, which changes the above condition to

$$k_{f}(\psi_{k}) \leq \frac{0.063 \cdot S_{k}}{S_{r}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{N}\right)^{\frac{1}{32}}$$

 $k_f(\psi_k)$  and  $k_i$  are correlated as follows:

$$k_f(\psi_k) < F \cdot k_i$$

Fig. A-5 shows the flicker emission on a feeder resulting from switching in of stall-controlled wind turbines. The feeder is supplied from a 10 MVA transformer, and it is assumed that F=0.8,  $k_i$ =1, N=12 switching operations in two hours, and that generator speed does not become oversynchronous during the switching process. The latter condition will not be met in practice. (The rare cases in which generator switchings occur due to excessive wind speed may be disregarded)



Figure A-5. Flicker emission due to generator switching as a function of the point of connection on a 10 kV feeder

As shown in Fig. A-5, it is not always possible to ensure  $P_{lt}$ = 0.5 on collection feeders, but this value should naturally be observed in the main substation (the point of common coupling with a utility's customers).

If a wind turbine is to be connected to a MV/LV transformer that supplies utility customers, the flicker emission on the low-voltage side will depend on the power rating of the transformer. Fig. A-6 shows how the maximum permissible number of cut-ins depends on the ratio between the rated power of the transformer and the reference power of the wind turbine. The two curves refer to the flicker emissions recommended by IEC as generally permissible for loads in LV networks. It is assumed that F=0.8 and  $k_i=1$ , and that the speed of none of the generators become oversynchronous during the cut-in operation.



Figure A-6. Flicker emission as a function of generator cut-in on the low voltage side of a MV/LV transformer

Calculation of flicker in a network caused by load switchings is described in [ref. 4].

## A.5.2. Flicker emission during continuous operation

The flicker emission from an operating wind turbine can be calculated from the flicker coefficient,  $c_c(\psi_k)$ :

$$P_{tt} = c_{c}(\psi_{k}) \cdot \frac{S_{r}}{S_{k}}$$

This expression may be used to determine the required short circuit power:

$$\mathbf{S}_{k} \geq \frac{\mathbf{c}_{c}(\boldsymbol{\psi}_{k}) \cdot \mathbf{S}_{r}}{\mathbf{P}_{k}}$$

Substituting  $P_{t}$  = 0.25 in the expression changes the required value to

$$S_k \geq 4 \cdot c_c(\psi_k) \cdot S_r$$

Connecting several wind turbines to the same point of common coupling increases the required short circuit power by the square root of the number of wind turbines (assuming that the wind turbines are identical). Where several wind turbines are connected to a collection feeder, the busbar of the main substation may be the point of common coupling with other customers. It is recommended to accept  $P_{lt}=0.5$  on the busbar, which changes the above condition to

$$S_k \ge 2 \cdot c_c(\psi_k) \cdot S_r \cdot \sqrt{A}$$

where A is the number of wind turbines

## A.6. Voltage harmonics

The electronic frequency converters of variable speed wind turbines generate harmonic and interharmonic currents. These currents must not be of a magnitude capable of causing unacceptable distortion of the voltage when combined with the harmonics generated by loads.

In the following, a distinction will be made between harmonic and interharmonic currents.

## A.6.1. Harmonic currents

[Ref. 1] and [ref. 2] give limit values for harmonic distortion of the voltage supplied by a utility to its customers. Diagram A-2, line 1, shows the limit values for certain harmonics.

With a view to network planning, [ref. 5] recommends dividing these limit values according to the contributions from different levels. Table A-2, line 2, shows the aggregate acceptable contribution from low voltage (LV) and medium voltage networks (MV).

The third line of the table shows the maximum permissible contribution from the medium voltage network alone, assuming equal contributions from both MV and LV networks. The contributions are attributable to harmonic current emissions from loads.

	u <sub>5</sub> %	u7 %	u <sub>11</sub> %	u <sub>13</sub> %
Harmonics in voltage supplied to LV customers	6	5	3.5	3
Contribution from LV and MV networks,	5.1	4.3	3.0	2.6
Uh,mv+lv	26	2.1	1.5	1.3
Contribution from MV network	2.6	2.1	1.5	
Contribution from wind turbines, u <sub>h,v</sub>	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6

Table A-2. Limit values for voltage harmonics

An estimate is provided below of how much harmonic current emission from wind turbines the high voltage networks can absorb without these harmonics becoming the network dimensioning factor. Separate estimates are made for wind turbines on collection feeders and distribution feeders, respectively. Since it may prove advantageous at a later stage to move wind turbines from one type of feeder to another, the same requirements for wind turbine harmonics emission should apply, regardless of the type of feeder.

## Wind turbines connected to a collection feeder

When determining the acceptable harmonic currents emitted from the wind turbines, the following calculation excludes the harmonics through the main transformer emitted by loads. The limit values for wind turbine contribution to the harmonic distortion of the voltage are therefore identical with the values given in Table A-2, line 2.

Note: The above leads to an optimistic estimate of the permissible emission of harmonic currents from wind turbines. On the other hand, no allowance is made below for the counterbalancing of emissions from the individual wind turbines.

The first step is to establish the largest fundamental current for different cable cross-sections. Next, the maximum acceptable current harmonics are determined as a function of the distance to the main substation. Finally, the maximum acceptable relative harmonics are determined. This procedure ensures that current harmonics do not require a larger conductor cross section than the load current.

The largest acceptable fundamental current is determined as the maximum current  $(I_{max})$  that can be carried by a given cable as, in practice, the load current will often sooner or later exceed the current at which the conductor cross-section is the most economical from a technical-economical point of view:

95 mm<sup>2</sup> Al XLPE cable:  $I_{max}$ = 240 [A] 150 mm<sup>2</sup> Al XLPE cable:  $I_{max}$ = 310 [A] 240 mm<sup>2</sup> Al XLPE cable:  $I_{max}$ = 400 [A]

The corresponding maximum wind turbine power  $(S_{v,max})$  is

$$S_{v,max} = \sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot I_{max}$$

The following expression gives a fair approximation of the network impedance  $(Z_h)$  at the harmonic frequencies at a given node on the feeder:

$$Z_{h} \cong h \cdot (X_{k1} + X_{1}) \quad [Ohm]$$

Where

- h: The frequency of a harmonic divided by 50 Hz (The order of the harmonic).
- $X_{k,i}$ : The short circuit reactance of the main transformer at 50 Hz [Ohm]
- X<sub>1</sub>: The reactance in the cable between the main substation and the wind turbines at 50 Hz [Ohm]

Due to the risk of resonance phenomena, it is assumed that the harmonic impedance in the main substation may be higher than stated above. A resonance amplification factor of 2.5 is used in the calculations in Tables A-3... A-7, as recommended in [ref. 6].

The maximum current harmonics which may be fed into the node are found by dividing the limit values for the contribution to the voltage harmonics,  $(u_{h,mv+lv})$  from Table A-2, by the network impedance at the frequency of the harmonics.

The ratio  $(i_{h,v})$  between these harmonic currents and the fundamental current may then be calculated from the expression:

$$\mathbf{i}_{\mathrm{h},\mathrm{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{u}_{\mathrm{h},\mathrm{mv+lv}} \cdot \mathbf{U}^2}{Z_{\mathrm{h}} \cdot \mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{v},\mathrm{max}}} \qquad [\%]$$

If the emission from the individual wind turbine is equal to or lower than  $i_{h,v}$ , the total wind turbine contribution to the voltage harmonics will be as shown in Table A-2.

By way of illustration, a calculation of the acceptable emission of 5th order harmonics in the current at various distances from the main substation is shown in Tables A-3, A-4 and A-5. The following assumptions relating to short circuit impedance  $Z_k$  have been applied:

10 MVA transformer:  $Z_{k,t}$ = 0.074+j0.940 Ohm 95 mm<sup>2</sup> Al XLPE cable:  $Z_{l}$ = 0.320+j0.098 Ohm/km 150 mm<sup>2</sup> Al XLPE cable:  $Z_{l}$ = 0.208+j0.090 Ohm/km 240 mm<sup>2</sup> Al XLPE cable:  $Z_{l}$ = 0.128+j0.084 Ohm/km

Wind turbines may also be connected or added to other main substation feeders. The effect on the feeder considered can be determined by assuming a transformer impedance that is  $k_h$  times higher. In Tables A-3, A-4 and A-5,  $k_h$  is selected so that the total wind turbine output on the feeders connected to the main substation corresponds to the 10 MVA power rating of the transformer.

The short circuit ratio (Rsc) is included in the tables as support.

l=	2 km	4 km	6 km	8 km	10 km
i <sub>h,v=</sub>	10(5)%	9(5)%	9(5)%	8(4)%	8(4)%
S <sub>v,max</sub> =	4370 kVA				
R <sub>sc</sub> =	19	13	10	8	7

Table A-3. Max. acceptable relative 5th harmonic currents in 95 mm<sup>2</sup> Al cable for  $k_h=1$  and, in brackets,  $k_h=2.3$ 

Table A-4. Max. acceptable relative 5th harmonic currents in 150 mm<sup>2</sup> Al cable for  $k_h=1$  and, in brackets,  $k_h=1.8$ 

l=	2 km	4 km	6 km	8 km	10 km
i <sub>h,v=</sub>	8(5) %	7(4) %	7(4) %	6(4) %	6(4)%
S <sub>v,max</sub> =	5640 kVA				
R <sub>sc</sub> =	16	12	10	8	7

Table A-5. Max. acceptable relative 5th harmonic currents in 240 mm<sup>2</sup> Al cable for  $k_h=1$  and, in brackets,  $k_h=1.4$ 

1=	2 km	4 km	6 km	8 km	10 km
i <sub>h,v</sub> =	6(5)%	6(4)%	5(4)%	5(4)%	5(4)%
S <sub>v,max</sub> =	7280 kVA				
R <sub>sc</sub> =	13	11	9	8	7

## Wind turbines connected to a distribution feeder

In establishing limit values for the harmonic distortion of the voltage supplied to utility customers it is assumed that wind turbines may account for half the contribution reserved for the medium voltage network, see Table A-2, line four.

The first step is to determine the largest fundamental current at various distances from the main substation. The next step is to determine the maximum acceptable harmonics at the same distance from the main substation. Finally, the maximum acceptable relative harmonics can be calculated.

Before the maximum acceptable fundamental current can be determined, it is necessary to calculate, at a given node on the feeder considered, the maximum wind turbine power  $(S_{v, max})$  that can be connected to the feeder without the voltage increase  $(\Delta U/U)$  in the feeder exceeding 2%. (If the limit is set at, say, 1% instead, a higher relative magnitude of the harmonic currents can be accepted). This avoids the network having to been reinforced to allow for harmonic currents.

$$S_{v,max} = \frac{\Delta U}{U} \cdot \frac{U^2}{(R_1 \cdot \cos\varphi + X_1 \cdot \sin\varphi) \cdot I}$$

#### Where

R <sub>1</sub> : The resistance of the 10 kV feeder in Ohm per kilometro	R <sub>1</sub> :	The resistance	of the 10 kV	feeder in Ohm	per kilometre
--	------------------	----------------	--------------	---------------	---------------

- X<sub>1</sub>: The reactance of the 10 kV feeder in Ohm per kilometre
- 1: The distance from the main substation to the node considered
- φ: The phase angle between the active and reactive power generated.

This is based on the initial assumption that all wind turbines are connected to the same node on the feeder.

At this node the network impedance at the harmonic frequencies is determined as described in the section on collection feeders.

The maximum acceptable harmonic input to the node is determined by dividing the limit values for the harmonic voltage distortion caused by wind turbines,  $(u_{h,v})$  in Table A-2, by the network impedance at the harmonic frequencies.

The ratio  $(i_{h,v})$  between these harmonic currents and the fundamental current can then be calculated from the following expression:

$$i_{h,v} = \frac{u_{h,v} \cdot U^2}{Z_h \cdot S_{v,max}} \qquad [\%]$$

By way of illustration, the acceptable emission of 5th order harmonics in the current is determined at various distances from the main substation, see Tables A-6 and A-7. The short circuit impedance  $Z_k$  is based on the following assumptions:

10 MVA transformer:  $Z_{k,t}$ = 0.074+j0.940 Ohm 50 mm<sup>2</sup> Cu overhead line: Z <sub>1</sub>= 0.359+j0.395 Ohm/km 95 mm<sup>2</sup> Al XLPE cable: Z<sub>1</sub> = 0.320+j0.098 Ohm/km

Wind turbines may also be connected to other main substation feeders. The effect on the feeder considered can be determined using a transformer impedance which is  $k_h$  times higher. In Tables A-6 and A-7  $k_h$  is the number of feeders to which wind turbines with identical power output are connected.

The short circuit ratio (Rsc) is included in the tables for support.

l=	2 km	4 km	6 km	8 km	10 km
i <sub>h,v=</sub>	4(1)%	6(2)%	8(3)%	9(4)%	10(5)%
S <sub>v</sub> =	2380 kVA	1190 kVA	790 kVA	560 kVA	480 kVA
R <sub>sc</sub> =	24	32	35	37	38

Table A-6. Maximum acceptable relative 5th order harmonic currents in overhead lines for  $k_h=1$  and, in brackets,  $k_h=4$ 

Table A-7. Maximum acceptable relative 5th order harmonic currents in cable lines for  $k_h=1$  and, in brackets,  $k_h=4$ 

<u>l=</u>	2 km	4 km	6 km	8 km	10 km
i <sub>h,v=</sub>	3%	6(2)%	9(3)%	11(3)%	13(4)%
S <sub>v</sub> =	3300 kVA	1650 kVA	1100 kVA	820 kVA	660 kVA
R <sub>sc</sub> =	25	35	40	43	44

#### A.6.2. Interharmonic currents

State-of-the-art frequency converters generate relatively small lowfrequency harmonic currents. However, they generate high-frequency harmonics whose frequencies are determined by the switching frequency.

So far, no international standards have adopted limits for emission of interharmonic currents. However, [ref. 7] specifies limits for interharmonic voltages, see Table A-8.

Table A-8. Limit values for interharmonic voltages as percentages of the rated voltage of the network

Frequency range [Hz]	Limit value
<100	0.2%
100≤ f <2500	0.5%
2500≤ f <5000	0.3%

The harmonic voltage limits shown in Table A-8 cannot be converted directly into limits for emission of harmonic currents, one of the reasons being that the network impedance varies considerably both in time and place at frequencies above 1000 Hz.

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## Appendix B: Procedure for planning the connection of wind turbines to a 10 kV network

## General

- Calculate the maximum voltage increase in the distribution feeder attributable to decentralised production (without loads). If the voltage increase is ≤1%, go to point 16; otherwise, go to point 2.
- 2. If the positive part of the voltage regulator's dead band is less than 1.5%, go to point 3; otherwise, go to point 4. (the dead band is generally composed of a positive and a negative part, so that the dead band may, for example, be  $\pm 1.5\%$ .)
- 3. If the calculated voltage increase in the feeder is less than 2.5% minus the positive part of the voltage regulator's dead band, go to point 16; otherwise go to point 4.
- 4. If the voltage regulator is provided with a compounding unit, go to point 5; otherwise go to point 10.
- 5. If the compounding unit is of the type shown in Fig. 5.4, go to point 6, otherwise go to point 7.
- 6. If the main substation's decentralised production installations can generate power in excess of the station's off-peak load, and if the installations are included in the compounding, replace the compounding unit by one of the type shown in Fig. 5.5. Go to point 7.
- If transformers with a transformation ratio of less than 11/0.42 (10.5/0.4) are installed on the wind turbine feeder, go to point 10; otherwise go to point 8.
- Calculate how much the connected wind turbines will reduce the busbar voltage in the main substation (u<sub>down</sub>), see section 5.1.2 of the main text of the report, and then go to point 9.
- If the calculated voltage increase in the feeder is less than 2.5% minus the positive part of the voltage regulator's dead band plus u<sub>down</sub> per cent, go to point 16; otherwise go to point 10.
- 10. Calculate the reinforcement necessary to meet one of the above criteria for going to point 16. Go to point 11.
- 11. Assess whether it will be technically/economically favourable to select a point of common coupling nearer to the main substation rather than connecting the wind turbine(s) to the nearest network substation on the distribution feeder. Go to point 12.
- 12. Check that the voltage drop during peak load periods across feeders without wind turbines is less than 5% minus  $u_{down}$  %. Go to point 13.

- 13. Assess whether it will be technically/economically favourable to establish a collection feeder rather than reinforce the distribution feeder. (Excluding the collection feeder from the compounding obviates the need to reduce the input voltage to feeders without wind turbines). Go to point 14.
- 14. If relevant, assess whether, for reasons of economy, the reinforcement should be based on calculations of the absolute voltages in the network substations at the given combinations of load and decentralised production, rather than on the above simplified approach. Go to point 15.
- 15. Choose the optimum method of reinforcement and go to point 16.
- 16. Calculate the short circuit power at the point of common coupling. Go to point 17. (When estimating the short circuit power necessary to accommodate flicker and the frequency of generator switching operations for wind turbine connection to a collection feeder, the busbar of the main substation may be selected as the point of common coupling).
- 17. Check that the requirements specified in sections 5.3-5.6 are satisfied. If this is the case, go to point 18. If not, consider the method of reinforcement to be chosen.
- 18. Implement the optimum reinforcement method, and go to point 19.
- 19. The technical conditions for connecting the wind turbine(s) are satisfied; (see also Annex 2).

## **Design example**

This example is based on the procedure described above and reference will be made to the relevant points.

Network data:



A 600 kW stall-controlled wind turbine is to be connected to the distribution feeder shown at node 3 above. Another 600 kW wind turbine with similar data has already been connected to node 4.

1. Calculation of the voltage increase at node 2 on the main line based on the presence of the two wind turbines:

$$\frac{\Delta U}{U} \cong \frac{R_{1-2} \cdot 2 \cdot P - X_{1-2} \cdot 2 \cdot Q}{U^2} \cdot 100\%$$

According to information provided by the wind turbine manufacturer, the machine's maximum continuous output is 115% of the reference power, i.e.  $1.15 \cdot 0.600 = 0.690$  MW, and the corresponding reactive power consumption is 0.175 Mvar (the wind turbine is compensated for its use of reactive power during no-load).

$$\frac{\Delta U}{U} = \frac{0.67 \cdot (2 \cdot 0.690) - 0.29 \cdot (2 \cdot 0.175)}{10.5^2} \cdot 100\% = 0.75\%$$

The voltage increase between nodes 2 and 3 is calculated in the same way. This time, however, only the power produced from one of the wind turbines is substituted in the equation, and the voltage increase is calculated at 0.37%. This means that for the new wind turbine (node 3) the voltage increase at the point of common coupling will be 0.75+0.37=1.1(2)%.

The existing wind turbine is connected to the main line via a branch line, which also supplies customers. The point of common coupling with customers is node 4. The wind turbine causes a voltage increase in the branch line of 0.15%. The voltage increase at this point of common coupling caused by the two wind turbines is therefore 0.75+0.15=0.9%.

- 2. The voltage regulator's dead band is  $(\pm)1.2\%$ .
- 3. A voltage increase of 2.5-1.2=1.3% is acceptable. This is more than the largest calculated voltage increase (1.1%).
- 16. The short circuit power at node 3 is calculated at 46 MVA and a network impedance phase angle of 45°.
- 17. The wind turbine manufacturer has completed the form in Annex 1, according to which

 $k_i$  = 1.5,  $c_f(50^\circ)$  = 6 and N  $\leq$  12 switching operations during a two-hour period.

To meet the remaining power quality criteria, the short circuit power must comply with the following:

Rapid voltage changes:  $S_k \ge 25 \cdot k_i \cdot S_r = 25 \cdot 1.5 \cdot 0.600 = 22.5 \text{ MVA}$ 

Flicker emission during continuous operation:

 $S_k \ge 4 \cdot c_f(\psi) \cdot S_r = 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 0.600 = 14 \text{ MVA}$ 

Flicker emission due to switching operations:

$$S_k \ge 32 \cdot k_i \cdot N^{\frac{1}{32}} \cdot S_r = 32 \cdot 1.5 \cdot 12^{\frac{1}{32}} \cdot 0.600 = 63 \text{ MVA}$$

The short circuit power at the point of common coupling (node 3) is 46 MVA, which is less than the required short circuit power due to switching. However, no reinforcement measures should be initiated without first assessing whether the limits for good voltage quality are exceeded (which depends, among other things, on the number of wind turbines connected to other feeders).

The short circuit power at node 4 is higher than at node 3, and thus satisfactory.

19. The technical conditions for connecting the wind turbine are deemed to be satisfied.

# Annex 1: Technical data for utilities planning wind turbine connections

Wi	nd turbine make:	Type:	
Nu	mber of wind turbines:		-
Ind	ividual wind turbine data:		
•	Power control mode: Stall-control,	Pitch-cont	rol.
•	Slip-control, Frequency conver		;
•	Rated power:		kW
•	Reference power (P <sub>r</sub> ):		kW
•	Maximum power output (10-minute average	):	kW
•	Maximum power output (0.2-second average		kW
•	Consumed reactive power at rated voltage:	,	
	• At no load no load with compensation		kvar
	• At reference power with no load compens	sation:	kvar
	• At reference power with full range compe	nsation.	kvar
•	Maximum exchange of reactive power during	operation:	kvar
•	Rated voltage:		V
•	Rated power of generator(s):		kVA
•	Maximum number of generator switchings in	12 hours (N):	
	• Cut-in of generator/winding set 1 at cut-in		
	- 0	1	
	• Cut-in of generator/winding set 2 at change	ge-over wind s	peed:

• For wind turbines generating current harmonics, details of the harmonics developed and their maximum values should be enclosed separately with this form.

 Maximum voltage on wind turbine terminals at local cut-out from grid. It is assumed that the wind turbine generates at least 75% of the reference power, and that the maximum reactive power compensation capability is in service.

On request, a test report (type test) showing the phase voltages or line voltages before and during three consecutive cut-outs should be enclosed with this form.

	5	erator -in at c spe		•	Generator 2/winding 2 Cut-in at change-over wind speed			Generator 2/winding 1 Cut-in at change-back wind speed				
Network impedance phase angle $(\Psi_k)$ :	30°	50°	70°	85°	30°	50°	70°	85°	30°	50°	- 70°	85°
Current spike factor (k <sub>i</sub> )≤										L	L	L
Voltage variation factor $(k_u) \leq$												
Flicker emission factor $(k_f) \le$												

## Annex 1: Technical data for utilities planning wind turbine connections

Network impedance phase	30°	50°	70°	85°
angle $(\Psi_k)$ :				
Flicker coefficient $(c_c) \leq$				

Are there deviations from the protective functions recommended in the report: Yes, No. If yes, please state the nature of the deviation(s) below.

If the above data are based on a terminology or method of measurement other than that used in the report, please indicate where appropriate, together with any additional information.

Date:\_\_\_\_\_

Signature:\_\_\_\_\_

# Annex 2: Technical data for factory setting of protective functions

Max. voltage on the high voltage terminals of the wind turbine transformer:

	kV
Min. voltage on the high voltage terminals of the wind	turbine transformer:
	kV
Transformation ratio of wind turbine transformer:	kV/kV

- Voltage measurement should take place on the high or low voltage • side of the wind turbine transformer.
- Measuring transformer voltage ratings:
- Primary:\_\_\_\_\_V Secondary:\_\_\_\_\_V
- The wind turbine and capacitor batteries should cut out when the phase voltages or i line voltages exceed the following settings:
- Undervoltage:\_\_\_\_V Overvoltage 1:\_\_\_\_\_V Overvoltage 2:\_\_\_\_\_ V
- v

Notes:

Date:				