



BSI Standards Publication

Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification

Part 9-2: Integrated systems — Microgrids

National foreword

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee GEL/82, Photovoltaic Energy Systems.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



**Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural
electrification –
Part 9-2: Integrated systems – Microgrids**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative reference	8
3 Terms and definitions	8
4 General	10
4.1 Limits of a microgrid	10
4.2 Voltage drops.....	10
4.3 Composition of a microgrid	10
5 Protection against electric shocks	12
6 Protection against overcurrents.....	12
7 Selection and erection of equipment.....	12
7.1 Equipment installation	12
7.2 Operational conditions and external influences	12
7.2.1 Ambient temperature.....	12
7.2.2 Sources of heat.....	12
7.2.3 Presence of water	12
7.2.4 Risk of penetration of solid bodies	13
7.2.5 Corrosive or polluting substance presence.....	13
7.2.6 Mechanical requirements	13
7.2.7 Equipment and supporting structures.....	13
7.2.8 Vibration	13
7.2.9 Other mechanical constraints for underground microgrid sections	13
7.2.10 Presence of flora, mold or fauna.....	14
7.2.11 Solar radiation	14
7.3 Characteristics of lines	14
7.3.1 General	14
7.3.2 Installation modes	14
7.3.3 Minimum height of conductors	14
7.3.4 Proximity to other services	14
7.4 Cables	14
7.5 Poles	15
7.5.1 General	15
7.5.2 Characteristics of poles.....	15
7.6 Cable anchorage.....	17
7.7 Connections and accessories	18
7.7.1 General	18
7.7.2 Connections between conductors, connections to other equipment.....	18
7.7.3 Connection points for individual service connections.....	18
7.7.4 Connection equipment	18
7.8 Where poles are used for other purposes.....	19
7.8.1 Public lighting points	19
7.8.2 Telecommunication lines	19
7.9 Isolation and switching	20
7.9.1 Overcurrent protection device.....	20

7.9.2	Isolating devices	21
7.10	Earthing arrangement, protective conductors and protective bonding conductors	21
8	Verification and acceptance	22
8.1	General.....	22
8.2	Supervision of works	22
8.3	Verification before commissioning (on site acceptance).....	23
8.4	Operation tests	23
Annex A (informative)	Characteristics of cables	24
Annex B (informative)	Maximum circuit length	26
Figure 1	– Microgrid limits.....	10
Figure 2	– Microgrid consisting of a single phase feeder.....	11
Figure 3	– Three phase system output, single phase distribution or three phase service provided where needed	11
Figure 4	– Three phase system output, single phase distribution.....	11
Figure 5	– Diagram showing installation of twinned wooden poles forming an angle	16
Figure 6	– Examples of different pole arrangements	17
Figure 7	– Example of an overhead line.....	17
Figure 8	– Connection mode diagram	19
Figure 9	– Microgrid earthing scheme.....	21
Figure B.1	– Maximum lengths as a function of active power (1 phase) for 16 mm ² cable and 6 % voltage drop with loads at end of cable	27
Figure B.2	– Maximum lengths as a function of active power (1 phase) for 16 mm ² cable and 6 % voltage drop with loads spread across cable	28
Figure B.3	– Maximum lengths as a function of active power (1 phase) for 25 mm ² cable and 6 % voltage drop with loads at end of cable	29
Figure B.4	– Maximum lengths as a function of active power (1 phase) for 25 mm ² cable and 6 % voltage drop with loads spread across cable	30
Figure B.5	– Maximum lengths as a function of active power (3 phase) for 35 mm ² cable and 6 % voltage drop with loads at end of cable	31
Figure B.6	– Maximum lengths as a function of active power (3 phase) for 35 mm ² cable and 6 % voltage drop with loads spread across cable	32
Figure B.7	– Maximum lengths as a function of active power (3 phase) for 35 mm ² cable and 3 % voltage drop with loads at end of cable	33
Figure B.8	– Maximum lengths as a function of active power (3 phase) for 50 mm ² cable and 6 % voltage drop with loads at end of cable	34
Figure B.9	– Maximum lengths as a function of active power (3 phase) for 50 mm ² cable and 6 % voltage drop with loads spread across cable	35
Figure B.10	– Maximum lengths as a function of active power (3 phase) for 50 mm ² cable and 3 % voltage drop with loads at end of cable	36
Figure B.11	– Maximum lengths as a function of active power (3 phase) for 70 mm ² cable and 6 % voltage drop with loads at end of cable	37
Figure B.12	– Maximum lengths as a function of active power (3 phase) for 70 mm ² cable and 6 % voltage drop with loads spread across cable	38
Figure B.13	– Maximum lengths as a function of active power (3 phase) for 70 mm ² cable and 3 % voltage drop with loads at end of cable	39

Table 1 – Maximum values of voltage drops	10
Table 2 – Fuse ratings for protection from short-circuiting in 230 V (and 240 V) a.c. microgrids (overhead lines)	20
Table 3 – Fuse ratings for protection from short-circuiting in 120 V a.c. microgrids (overhead lines)	20
Table 4 – Circuit breaker ratings for protection from short-circuiting in microgrids (overhead lines)	20
Table 5 – Characteristics of earthing components	22
Table A.1 – Example of characteristics of grid conductors for overhead lines (insulated twisted conductors without carrier neutral)	24

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY
AND HYBRID SYSTEMS FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION –****Part 9-2: Integrated systems – Microgrids****FOREWORD**

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- the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts, or
- the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but no immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard.

Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC 62257-9-2, which is a technical specification, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 82: Solar photovoltaic energy systems.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition issued in 2006. It constitutes a technical revision.

The main technical changes with regard to the previous edition are as follows:

- Changing the voltage range covered by the technical specification to a.c. nominal voltage below 1 000 V and d.c. nominal voltage below 1 500 V (introduction).
- Including 240 V 1-Ø/415 V 3-Ø, in the voltage levels (scope).
- Deleted microgrid and micropowerplants from terms and definitions.

The text of this technical specification is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
82/1029/DTS	82/1088/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical specification can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

This part of IEC 62257 is to be used in conjunction with the IEC 62257 series.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62257 series, published under the general title *Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification*, can be found on the IEC website.

Future standards in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing standards in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- transformed into an International standard,
- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

The IEC 62257 series intends to provide to different players involved in rural electrification projects (such as project implementers, project contractors, project supervisors, installers, etc.) documents for the setting up of renewable energy and hybrid systems with a.c. nominal voltage below 1 000 V and d.c. nominal voltage below 1 500 V.

These documents are recommendations:

- to choose the right system for the right place,
- to design the system,
- to operate and maintain the system.

These documents are focused only on rural electrification concentrating on but not specific to developing countries. They should not be considered as all inclusive to rural electrification. The documents try to promote the use of renewable energies in rural electrification; they do not deal with clean mechanisms developments at this time (CO₂ emission, carbon credit, etc.). Further developments in this field could be introduced in future steps.

This consistent set of documents is best considered as a whole with different parts corresponding to items for safety, sustainability of systems and at the lowest life cycle cost as possible. One of the main objectives is to provide the minimum sufficient requirements, relevant to the field of application that is: small renewable energy and hybrid off-grid systems.

Decentralized Rural Electrification Systems (DRESs) are designed to supply electric power for sites which are not connected to a large interconnected system, or a national grid, in order to meet basic needs.

The majority of these sites are:

- isolated dwellings,
- village houses,
- community services (public lighting, pumping, health centres, places of worship or cultural activities, administrative buildings, etc.),
- economic activities (workshops, microindustry, etc.).

The DRE systems fall into three categories:

- process electrification systems (for example for pumping),
- individual electrification systems (IES) for single users,
- collective electrification systems (CES) for multiple users.

Process or individual electrification systems exclusively consist of two subsystems:

- an electric energy generation subsystem,
- the user's electrical installation.

Collective electrification systems, however, consist of three subsystems:

- an electric energy generation subsystem,
- a distribution subsystem, also called microgrid,
- user's electrical installations including interface equipment between the installations and the microgrid.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND HYBRID SYSTEMS FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION –

Part 9-2: Integrated systems – Microgrids

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62257, which is a technical specification, specifies the general requirements for the design and the implementation of microgrids used in decentralized rural electrification to ensure the safety of persons and property and their satisfactory operation according to the scheduled use.

This part of IEC 62257 applies to microgrids for decentralized rural electrification purposes. The microgrids covered by this part of IEC 62257 are low voltage a.c., three-phase or single-phase, with rated capacity less than or equal to 100 kVA. They are powered by a single micropower plant and do not include voltage transformation. The rated capacity is at the electrical output of the micropower plant, that is, the upstream terminals of the main switch between the micropower plant and the microgrid.

The voltage levels covered under this specification are voltages of the 240 V 1-Ø/415 V 3-Ø, the 230 V 1-Ø/400 V 3-Ø, the 220 V 1-Ø/380 V 3-Ø, and the 120 V 1-Ø/208 V 3-Ø systems at 60 Hz or 50 Hz; or obeyed by local code.

This part of IEC 62257 specifies microgrids made of overhead lines because of technical and economical reasons in the context of decentralized rural electrification. In particular cases, underground cables can be used.

The requirements cover microgrids with radial architecture.

2 Normative reference

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61439 (all parts), *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies*

IEC 62257 (all parts), *Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification*

IEC TS 62257-5, *Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification – Part 5: Protection against electrical hazards*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.