

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



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



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

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ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative reference.....	7
3 Terms and definitions.....	7
4 General.....	9
4.1 Limits of a microgrid.....	9
4.2 Voltage drops.....	9
4.3 Composition of a microgrid.....	9
5 Protection against electric shocks.....	11
6 Protection against overcurrents.....	11
7 Selection and erection of equipment.....	11
7.1 Equipment installation.....	11
7.2 Operational conditions and external influences.....	11
7.3 Characteristics of lines.....	13
7.4 Cables.....	14
7.5 Poles.....	14
7.6 Cable anchorage.....	17
7.7 Connections and accessories.....	17
7.8 Where poles are used for other purposes.....	19
7.9 Isolation and switching.....	19
7.10 Earthing arrangement, protective conductors and protective bonding conductors.....	20
8 Verification and acceptance.....	22
8.1 General.....	22
8.2 Supervision of works.....	22
8.3 Verification before commissioning (on site acceptance).....	22
8.4 Operation tests.....	23
Annex A (informative) Characteristics of cables.....	24
Annex B (informative) Maximum circuit length.....	26
Figure 1 – Microgrid limits.....	9
Figure 2 – Microgrid consisting of a single-phase feeder.....	10
Figure 3 – Three phase system output, single phase distribution or three phase service provided where needed.....	10
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.....	16
Figure 7 – Example of an overhead line.....	16
Figure 8 – Connection mode diagram.....	19
Figure 9 – Microgrid earthing scheme.....	21

Table 1 – Maximum values of voltage drops.....	9
Table 2 – Fuse ratings for protection from short-circuiting in 230 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

Withdrawn

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SMALL RENEWABLE ENERGY AND HYBRID SYSTEMS FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Part 9-2: Microgrids

FOREWORD

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- 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 part of IEC 62257-9 is based on IEC/PAS 62111 (1999); it cancels and replaces the relevant parts of IEC/PAS 62111.

This part of IEC 62257-9 is to be used in conjunction with the IEC 62257 series.

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

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
82/412/DTS	82/443/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 publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site 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 publication 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 500 V, d.c. nominal voltage below 750 V and nominal power below 100 kVA.

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 (DRES) 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.