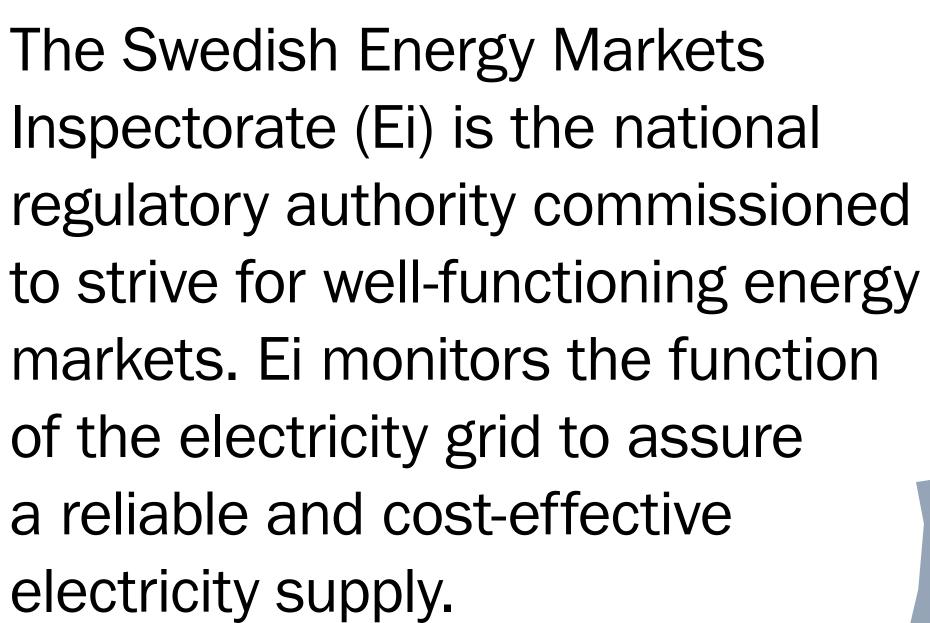




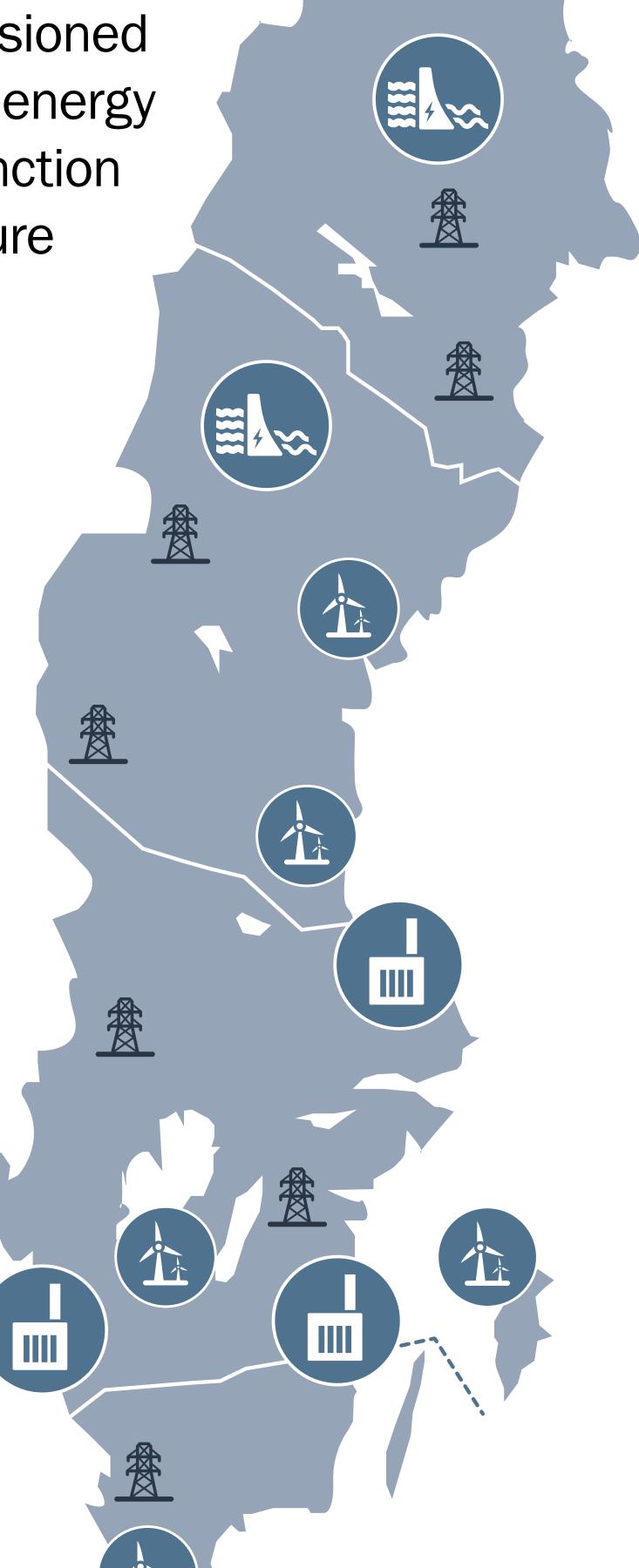
## 10493 - Monitoring voltage quality in Sweden

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The regulation of voltage quality is based on the Electricity Act and the secondary regulation EIFS 2013:1, which states the limiting values for the voltage phenomena:

- unbalance,
- harmonics,
- dips,
- swell,
- slow voltage variations,
- rapid voltage changes.



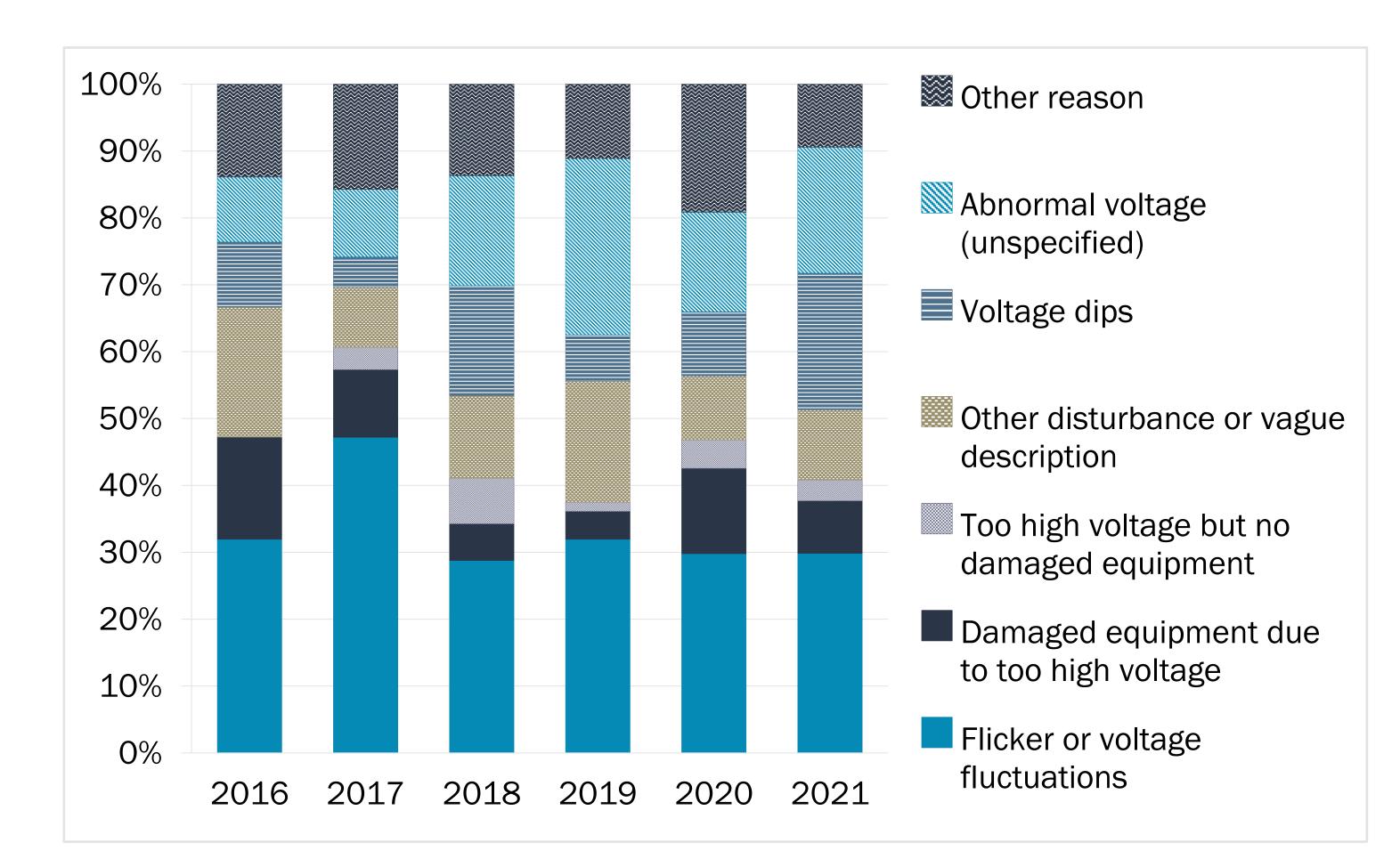


Figure 1 – Phenomena causing customers to complain about VQ per year 2016-2021

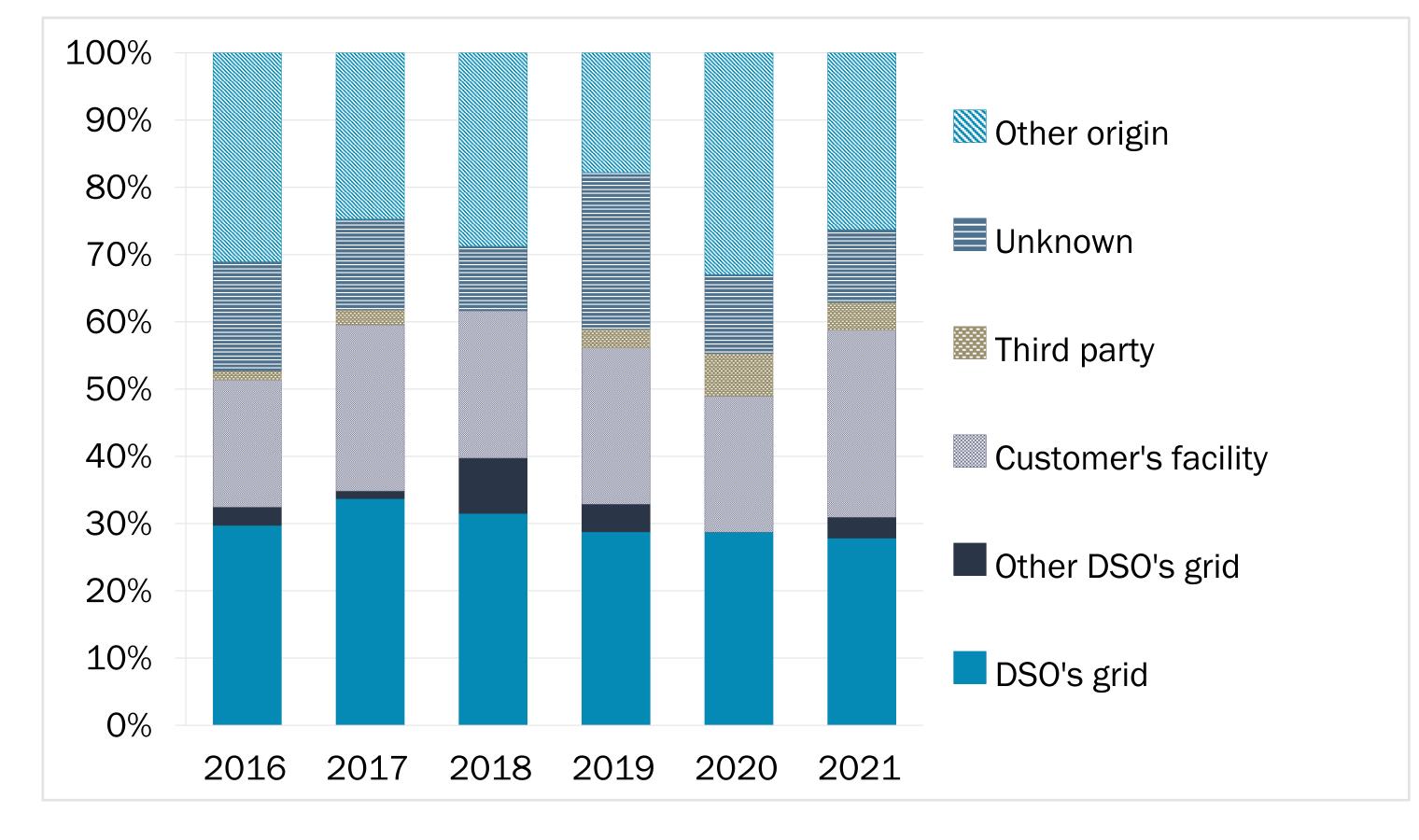


Figure 2 – Location of the fault causing the customer complaint

## Method

Between 2021-2025, all 170 Swedish DSOs will be supervised regarding their voltage quality responsibilities. Each year, Ei orders about 35 DSOs to submit information on:

- complaints regarding voltage quality
- how DSOs foster good voltage quality in their grids.

## Results from the 2022 supervision

Flicker or voltage fluctuations were the most common reasons for end-users to complain on voltage quality.

DSOs foster good voltage quality:

- DSOs construct their grids to meet the requirements
- investigate poor voltage quality by indication
- conduct calculations on existing grid.

## Conclusions

The main conclusion of the 2022 supervision is that the voltage quality in Sweden is relatively good. Ei sees a willingness from the DSOs to meet the requirements of the VQ regulation. There are not too many complaints on poor VQ. The DSOs investigate the complaints and take measures to improve the VQ within a reasonable time. There is a variation between the DSOs in how long time they take to resolve the problem causing the poor VQ due to their individual resources. It is becoming increasingly important to monitor the VQ in the grid as decentralized and intermittent electricity production is increased because of the energy transition, the integration of more electronic components but also changes in consumption patterns.