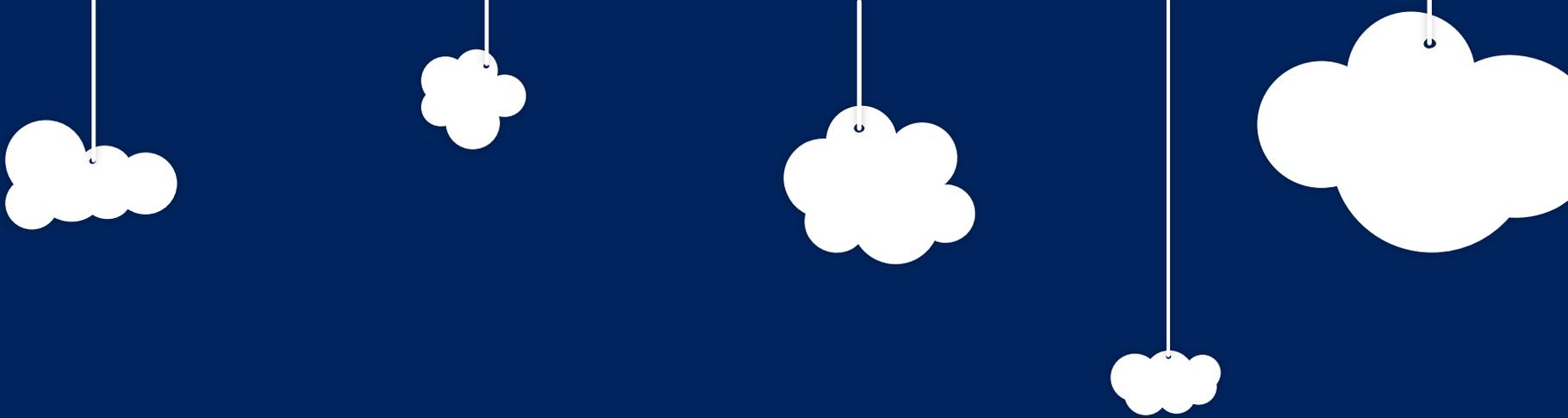




CLASS webinar

26 March 2015





CLASS webinar

26 March 2015

Simon Brooke

Electricity North West



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CLASS

Customer Load Active System Services



Introduction

National Grid interface



Live trials

Questions & answers

Webinar format



30 minutes presentation



10 minutes
questions & answers

Submit written questions on line during the webinar to be posted on our website

or

Press 01 on your telephone key pad
to take part in the live Q&A at the end of the presentation

Our innovation strategy



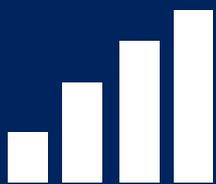
Our smart grid development



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Leading work on developing smart solutions



Deliver value
from existing
assets



Customer choice



Four flagship products (second tier) £36 million

C2C
Capacity to
Customers

CLASS

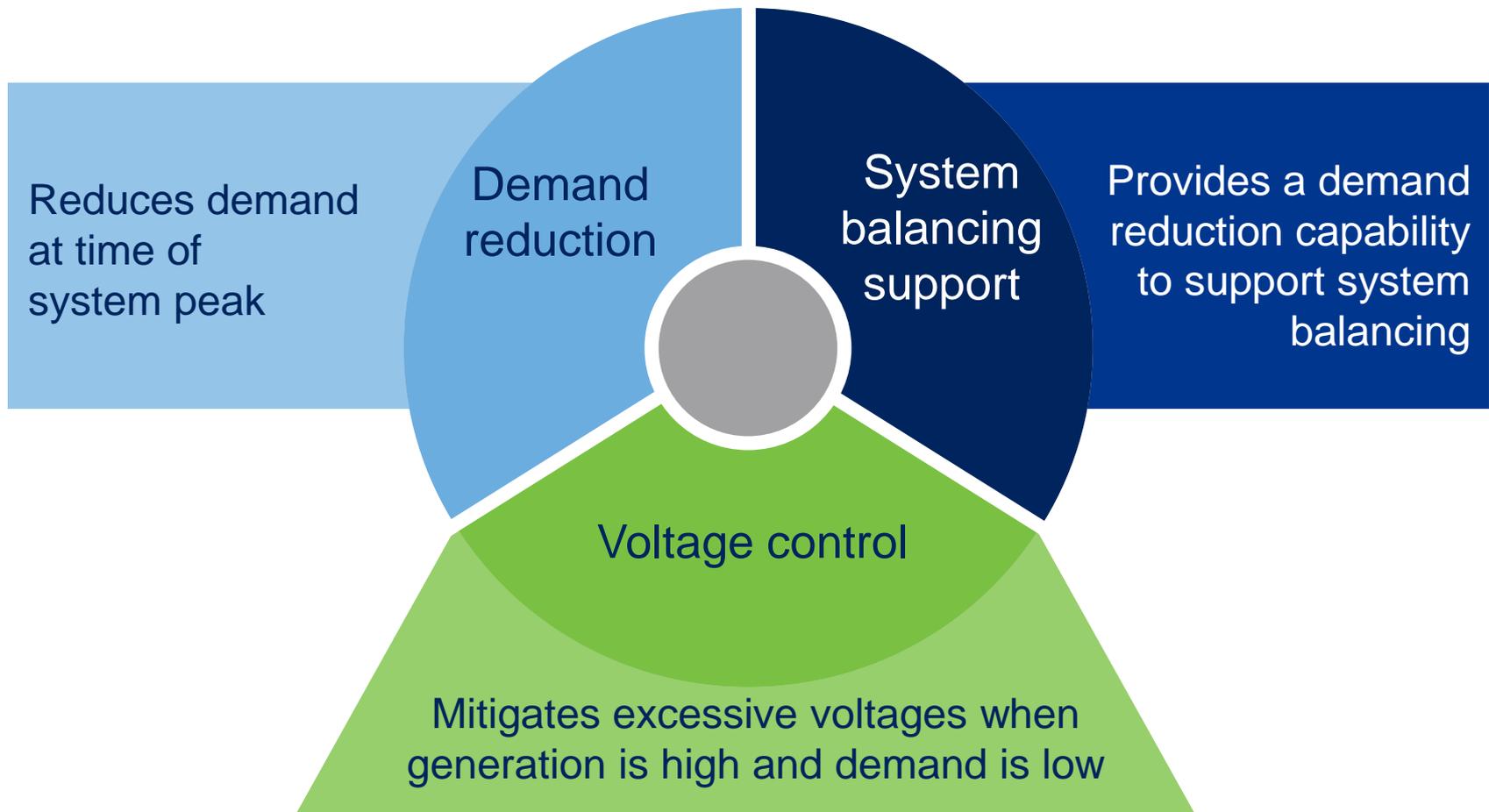
SMART STREET

RESPOND

Customer Load Active System Services



CLASS is seeking to demonstrate that electricity demand can be managed by controlling voltage...without any discernible impacts on customers

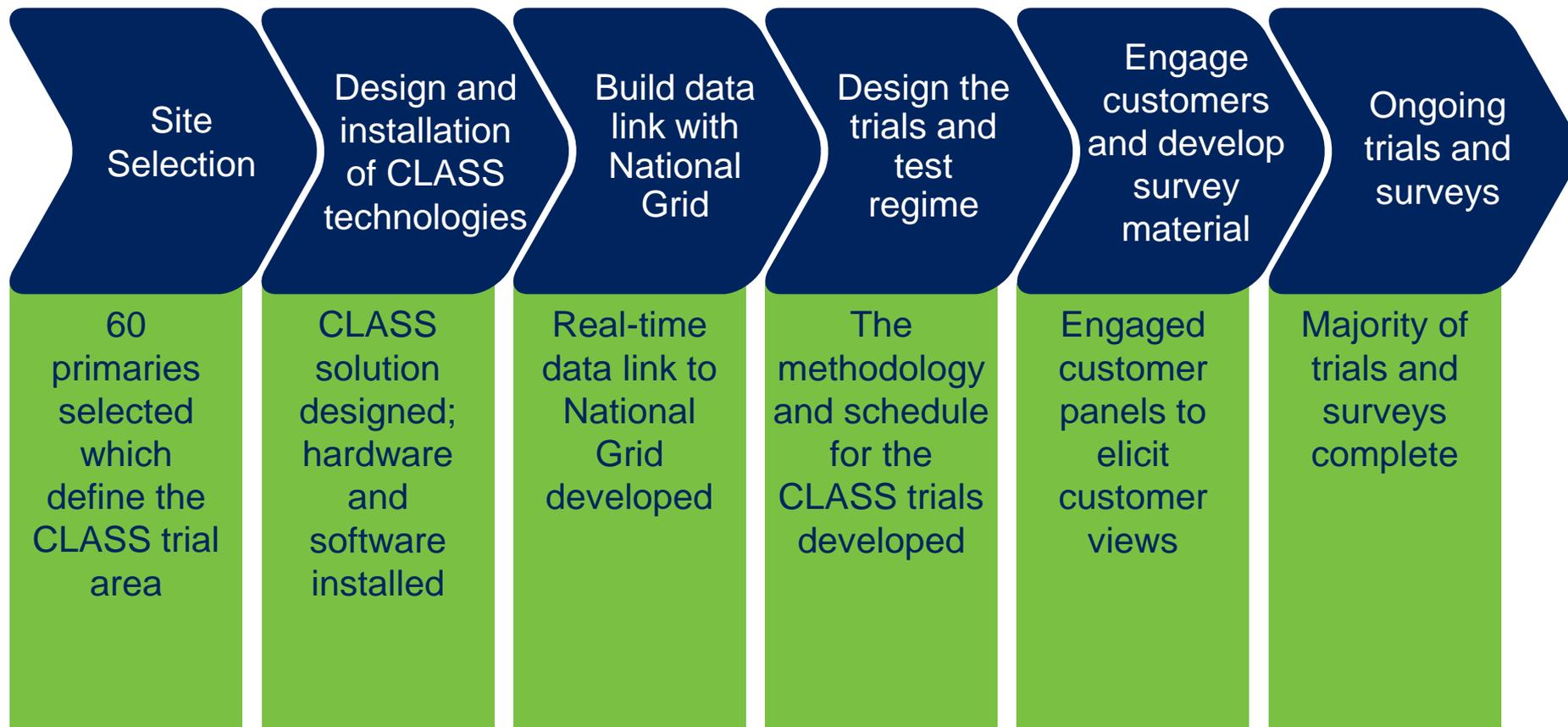


Key activities to date

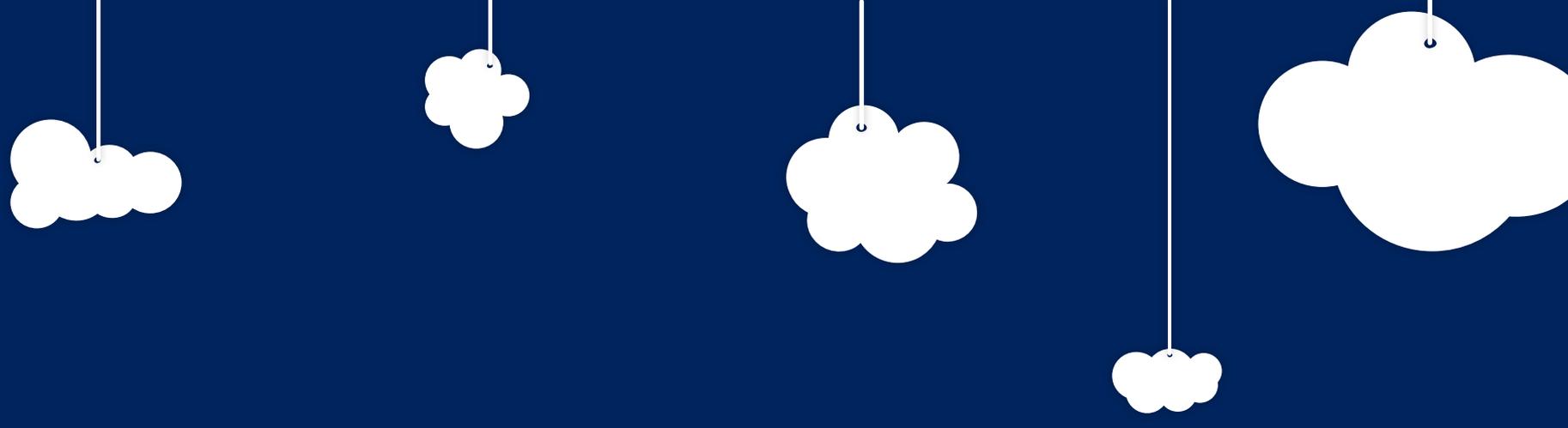


Jan 2013

March 2015



Knowledge sharing and dissemination



The ICCP link

Dave Wagstaff

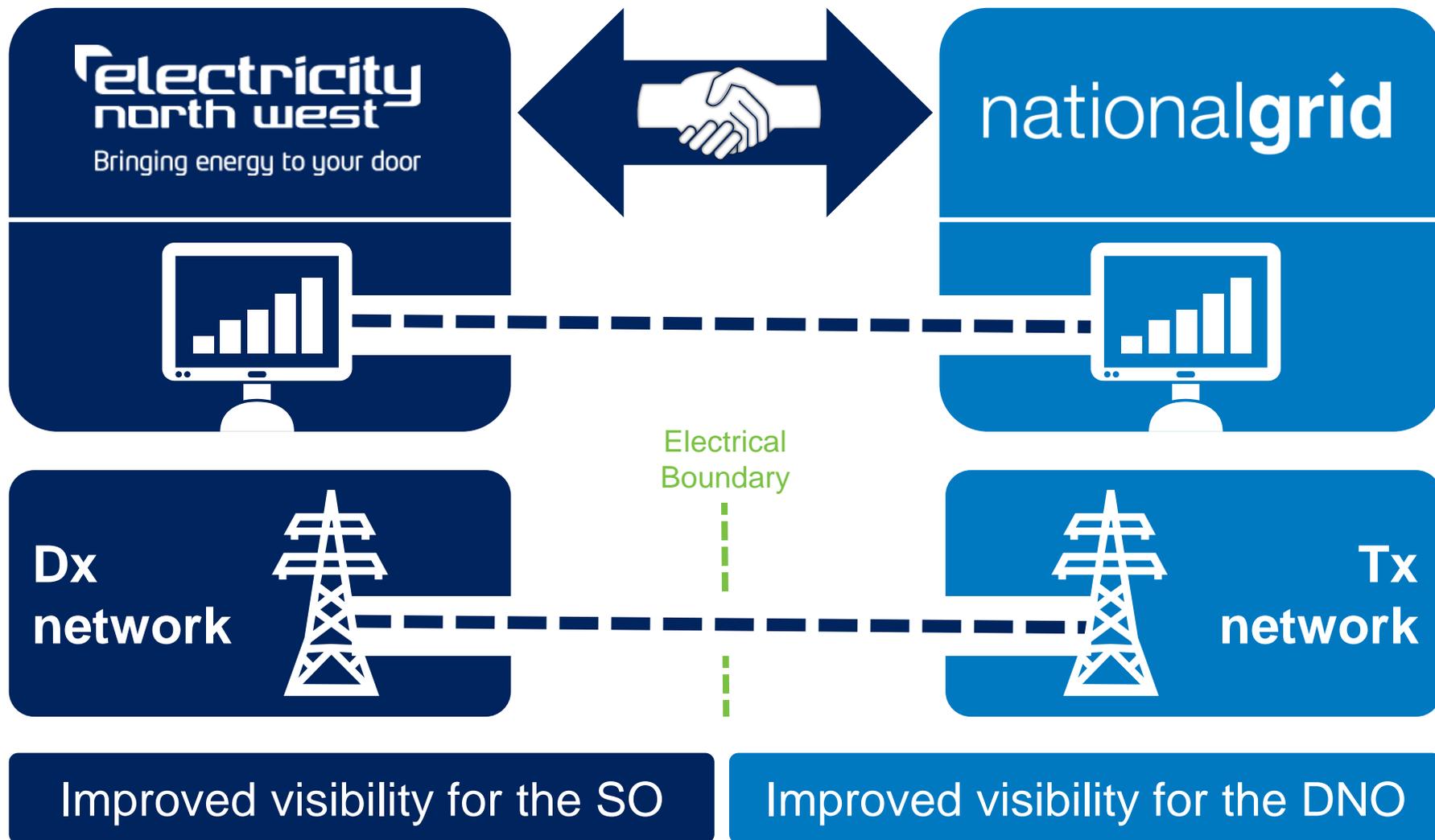
nationalgrid



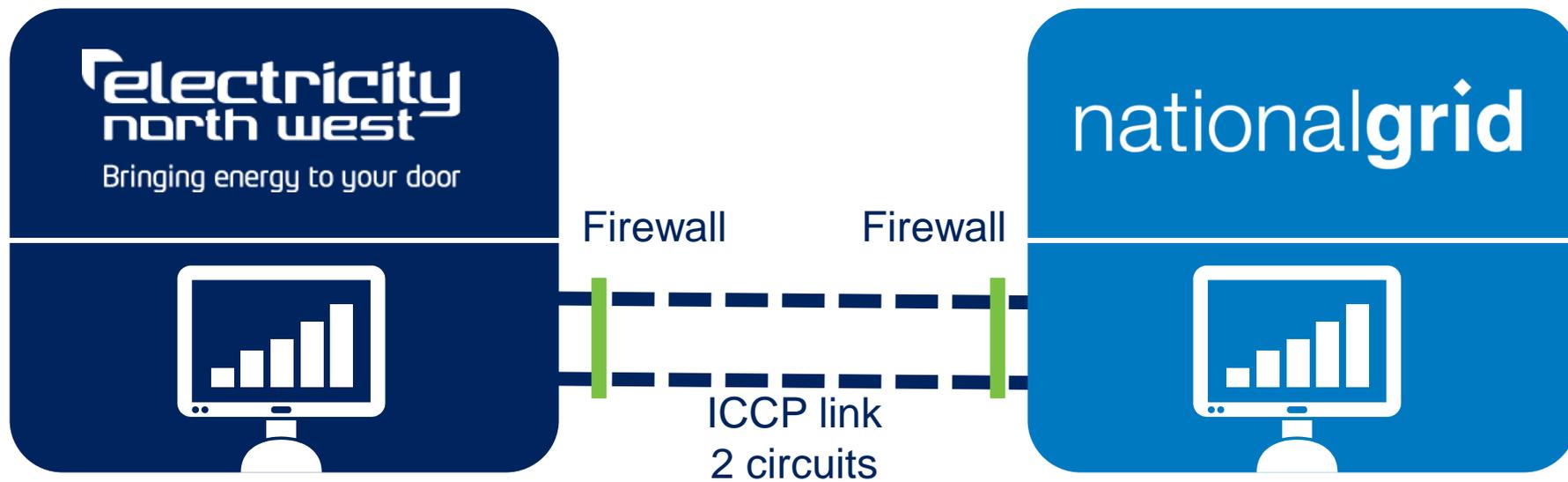
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Setting the scene



What is an ICCP link?



Secure Inter Control Centre Protocol is the industry standard

Direct fibre optic connection

Enables data exchange between energy management systems



No noticeable operational impacts during the CLASS trials on the NTS network



Secure and robust



Improved visibility of the information either side of the boundary



Control options for frequency and demand was successfully tested over the link

Key learning points



Data requirements should be agreed before implementation to avoid delays



End to end testing should be completed before exchanging data



Database work should be agreed upfront and time to work on both systems synchronised



Allow extra time for contingencies

Key learning points



Potential for secure links to be used for control instructions between the SO and DNO



Design can be replicated across all DNOs



Potential changes to industry codes to ensure CLASS is implemented in a standard technical way

Next steps



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Both sides need to evaluate the long term benefits



Learning from CLASS project can be used to meet future challenges eg future DSO / embedded and generation mix challenges



Real time data sharing has placed ENW and the SO ahead of the anticipated EU Network code for operational security



CLASS live events

Paul Turner

Delivery Manager



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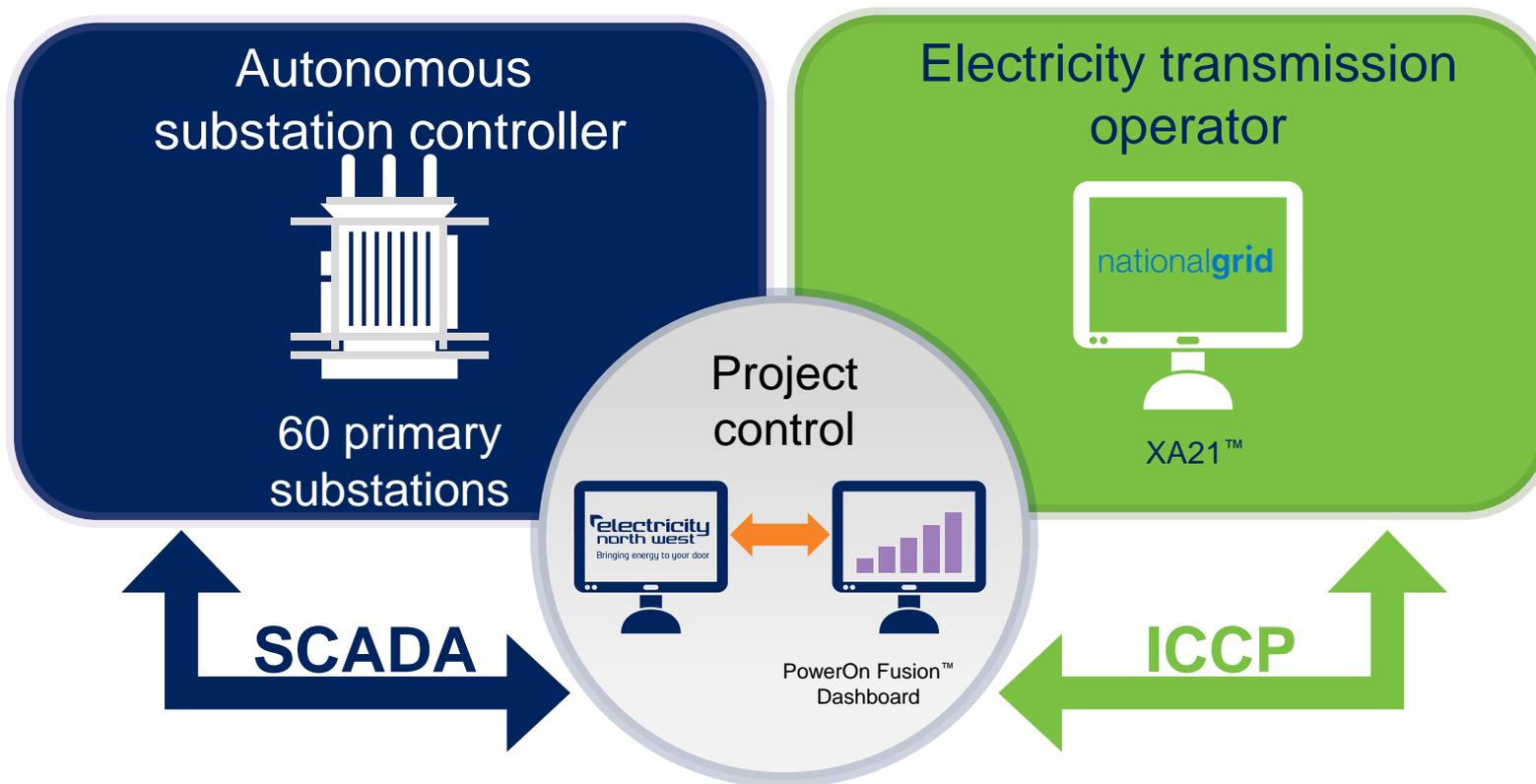
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CLASS system overview



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System frequency event



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Primary frequency response enabled

One of a pair of primary transformer circuit breakers opened at the enabled CLASS sites when system frequency dropped below operational limits (but stayed within statutory limits)

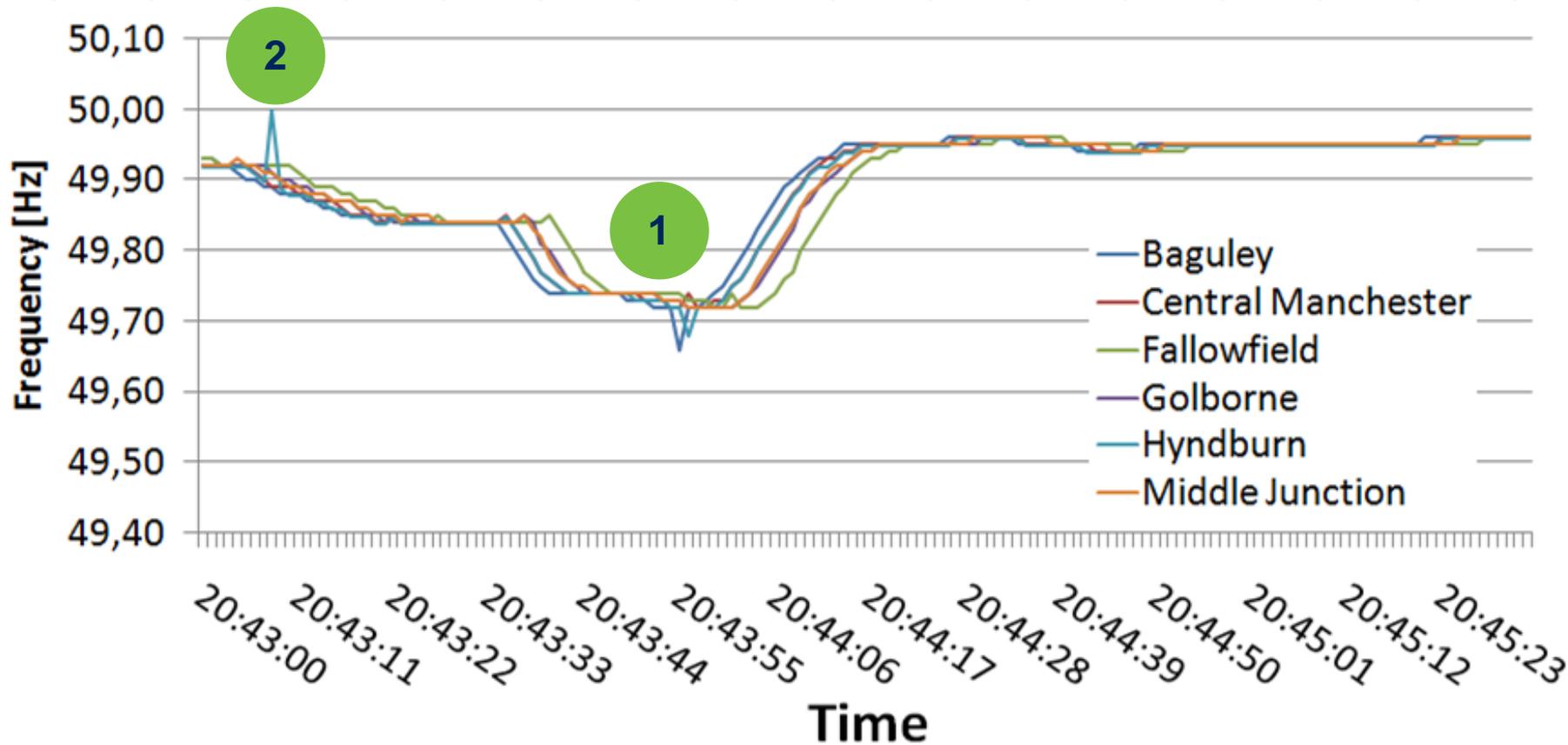


nationalgrid

System frequency event

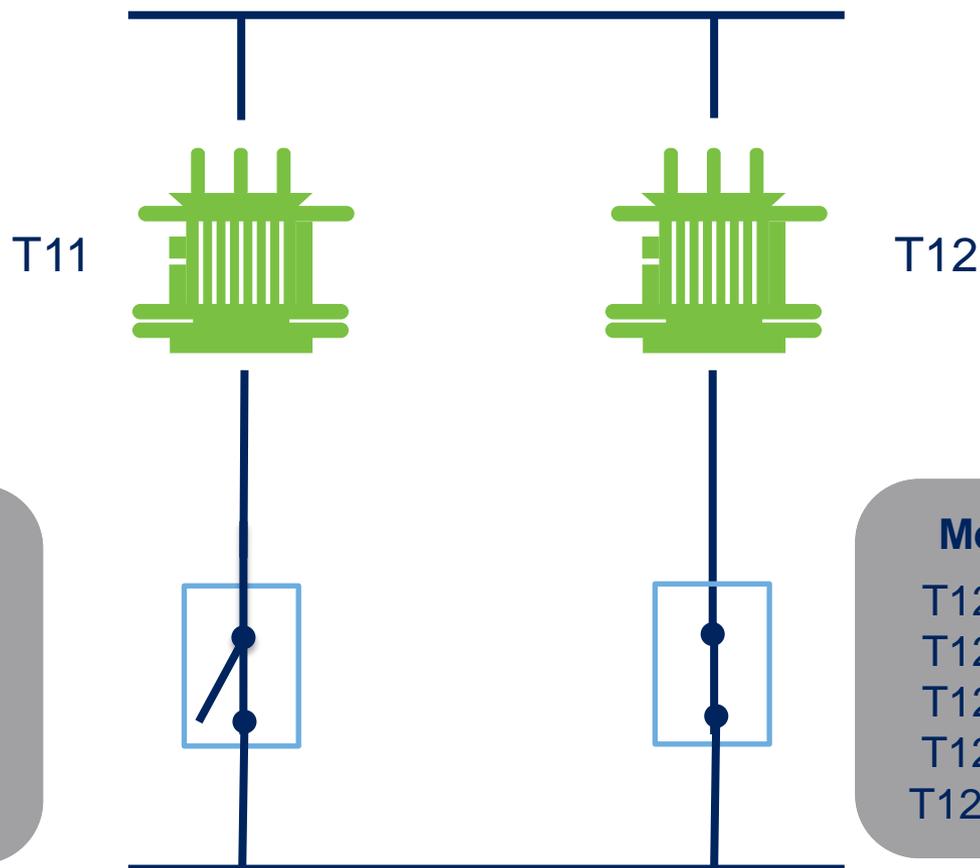
This resulted in a reduction in demand and voltage at these primary substations within two seconds of the National Grid frequency event

17 September – 20:44 frequency event





49.69Hz



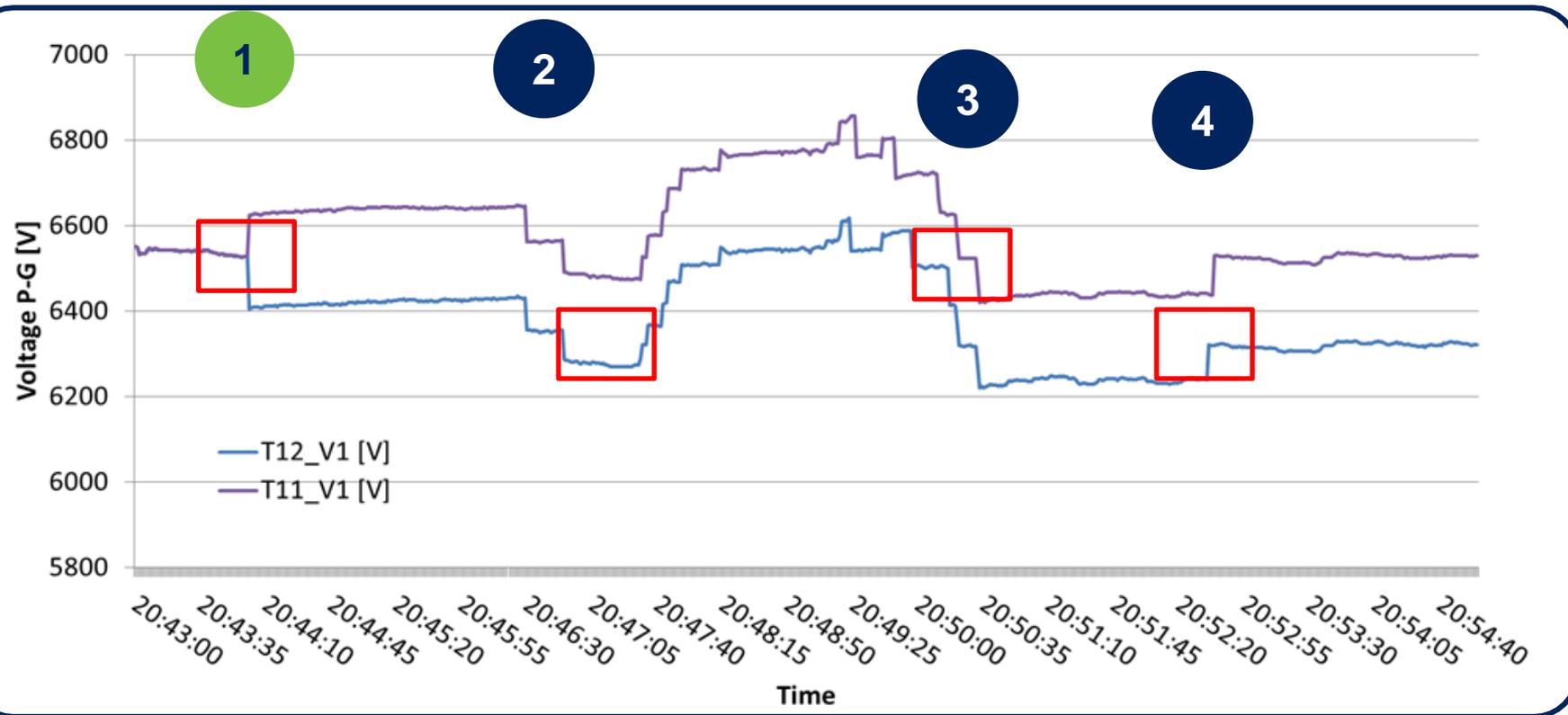
Measurements

T11_V1 = 6.62kV
T11_V2 = 6.63kV
T11_V3 = 6.64kV
T11_P = 0MW
T11_Q = 0Mvar

Measurements

T12_V1 = 6.41kV
T12_V2 = 6.43kV
T12_V3 = 6.46kV
T12_P = 8.47MW
T12_Q = 1.41Mvar

Fallowfield: Voltage



1

Transformer tripping. T11 transformer disconnected & T12 transformer still connected

2

4

Voltage oscillations in the upstream network and/or OLTC on the primary

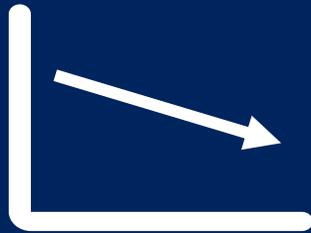
Fallowfield : Active demand



Fallowfield conclusions



A transformer tripping action was triggered at 20:44



A voltage reduction of 1.44% of $V_{nominal}$ was achieved



An active power reduction of 0.18 MW out of 8.78 MW was experienced (2.05%)



A reactive power reduction of 0.22 MVar out of 1.58 MVar was experienced (13.9%)



After the tripping normal voltage variation due to OLTC and consequence power variation are evident

Voltage and power variations



Wednesday 17 September 2014 at 20:44

Primary	ΔV [%]	ΔP [%]	ΔQ [%]
Fallowfield	1.44	2.05	13.9
Hyndburn	1	-	-
Golborne	3	-	-
Baguley	1.57	2.67	12.2

Monday 15 December 2014 at 22:43

Primary	ΔV [%]	ΔP [%]	ΔQ [%]
Fallowfield	1	1.78	7.14
Hyndburn	0.88	0.84	7.7
Golborne	2	1.61	11.76
Baguley	1.7	1.9	10.6

Conclusions



Voltage/demand reduction



A voltage reduction between 0.88 and 3% and a demand reduction between 0.84 and 2.67% has been achieved by transformer tripping

Challenge



One of the main difficulties in estimating a robust impact demand impact due to the tripping is the fact that after a few seconds/minute quite often other OLTC actions are triggered

Voltage v demand



More than a linear relationship has been noticed between voltage and demand

Next steps



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March 2014

Sep 2015

**Trials and
customer
surveys**

Complete trials and customer surveys to assess perception and impact

**Data
collection
and
analysis**

Final analysis of technical data and customer survey outcomes

**Report
publication**

Write-up and publish trial outcomes

**Closedown
event**

Final dissemination event for all stakeholders

Knowledge sharing and dissemination



QUESTIONS



ANSWERS



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Please complete our online poll



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