

NEXT GENERATION NETWORKS

Fault Level - FlexDGrid

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WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION PROTEUS WESTERN POWER FLEXDGRID WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION FLEXDGRID WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION FLEXDGRID	WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION PLUGS AND SOCKETS PLUGS AND SOLA BRISTOL SOLA BRISTOL WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION DISTRIBUTION SMART ENERGY ISLES	WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION LOW CARBON HUB WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION FALCON
	Future Networks Programme	
Assets Telemetry Decision support Improved assets New assets Flexibility Automation Incident response 	Customers New connections Upgrades Information Self Serve Products/Service Tariffs Communities 	Operations Reliability Forecasting DSO DSR GBSO Interface Efficiency SHE and Security
 Airborne Inspections AIRSTART¹ Telecoms Templates Superconducting Cable SF6 Alternatives MVDC Test Lab Smart Energy Laboratory Statistical Ratings Primary Network Power Quality Analysis 	 Network and Customer Data Hybrid Heat Pump Demonstration Hydrogen Heat & Fleet Carbon Tracing HV Voltage Control Solar Storage LV Connect and Manage Sunshine Tariff CarConnect Industrial & Commercial Storage 	 DSO/SO Shared Services Project Sync Project Entire: Flexible Power Integrated Network Model Smart Meter Exploitation Distribution Operability Framework Data Analytics Voltage Level Assessment LV Connectivity Smart Systems and Heat²

Note: 1 – Funded by Aerospace Technology Institution; Note 2 – Funded by the Energy Systems Catapult



Agenda

- What is FlexDGrid?
- What is Fault Level?
- What causes it to change?
- > How is it going to (likely to) change?
- How does FlexDGrid benefit this?
- Next Step



What is FlexDGrid?

Three integrated Methods leading to quicker and cost effective customer connections through a timely step change in the enhanced understanding, management and mitigation of distribution network Fault Level.



Each Method can be applied on its own whilst the integration of the three Methods combined will provide a system level solution to facilitate the connection of additional Generation.



What is Fault Level / Short Circuit Current?

Technical Definition

A short circuit (fault level) is an electrical circuit that allows a current to travel along an unintended path with no or very low electrical impedance.



Examples of unintentional conducting paths in a 3-phase system (faults)



What actually causes faults on the system?





What effects it and how does it change?





What dominates the distribution fault level?





How is it generated and changed?

V = IR



How is it generated and changed?

V = IZZ = R + X



How is it generated and changed?





$\frac{V}{ZI} = -\frac{V}{Z}$







How is it going to (likely to) change?









How is it going to (likely to) change?

Average Combined Heat and Power Fault Level Infeed – **4.5MVA/MVA**

Average Inverter Fed Generator Infeed – 1.2MVA/MVA

Even if the Power Station was equivalent to a CHP unit a 2000MW station would have an infeed value of **9000MVA**

If all that power was generated by inverter fed distributed generation the fault level infeed would be reduced by **6600MVA** to **2400MVA**



How is it going to (likely to) change?

National Grid's projection of fault level reduction from 2015 to 2025





What does this mean?

Short Term

Centralised Generation and Distributed Generation





What does this mean?

Medium Term

Reduced Centralised Generation and Increased Distributed Generation







What does this mean?

Long Term

Minimal Centralised Generation and Dominated Distribution Generation







How to model and access the impact?

- Development of a model from National Grid infeed to the remote end of the 11kV network
 - □ More accurate assessment of the system and new connections
 - Refined load contribution analysis
 - Enables increased access to fault level data
- Supports FlexDGrid's other two methods



Greater visibility of the network?

- Installation of 10 Fault Level Monitors (FLM)
 - For the first time real-time make and break fault levels of the 11kV system can be generated







Make and Break fault level (MVA) for August 2016





Make Fault Level (MVA) for three days





Benefits of real-time Fault Level monitoring

Enables design engineers to have greater information:

□ System fault level infeed by substation

□ Historic data to inform customers about the possibility of flexible connections

Enables control engineers to have greater information to:

□ Increase network security of supply

□ Connect / Disconnect generation

Future Use:

□ Inform requirements for network reconfiguration

□ Understand the requirements and purpose of dynamic protection settings

Enact the use of synthetic inertia



Fault Level Mitigation

Technologies to increase the impedance (Z) of the system, on inception of a fault, to limit fault level flow through it







Fault Level Mitigation





Fault Level Mitigation





Fault Level Mitigation





Effect on Fault Level







Fault Level Heat Maps





Conclusion and Next Steps



THANKS FOR LISTENING

WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION

Serving the Midlands, South West and Wales

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