

# Solutions to Enable and Improve Access for Small-Scale Generation

Bob Currie

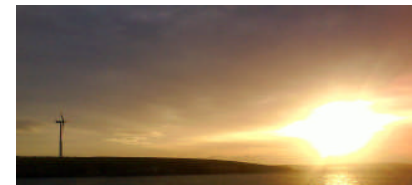
Smarter Grid Solutions

All Energy, Aberdeen, May 2010

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# Smarter Grid Solutions Ltd

- ▶ Established Summer 2008
- ▶ 15 staff plus supplementary resources
- ▶ Develop Active Network Management solutions to overcome grid constraints
- ▶ Power System Analysis Consultancy
- ▶ Implement hardware and software solutions:
  - ▶ Power flow management
  - ▶ Voltage management
  - ▶ Real-time ratings
  - ▶ Smart Grid Interfaces, e.g. energy storage
- ▶ “Best New Business” and “Best Renewable Innovation” awards at the Scottish Green Energy Awards, 2009
- ▶ [www.smartergridsolutions.com](http://www.smartergridsolutions.com)

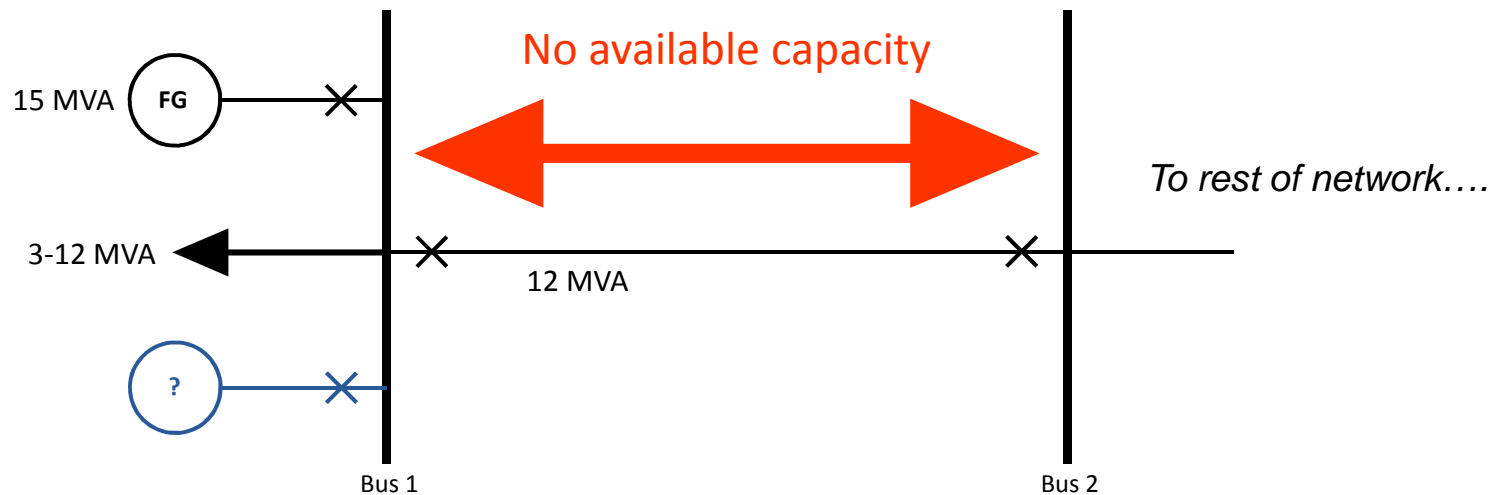
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# Active Network Management

## Network perspective – today:

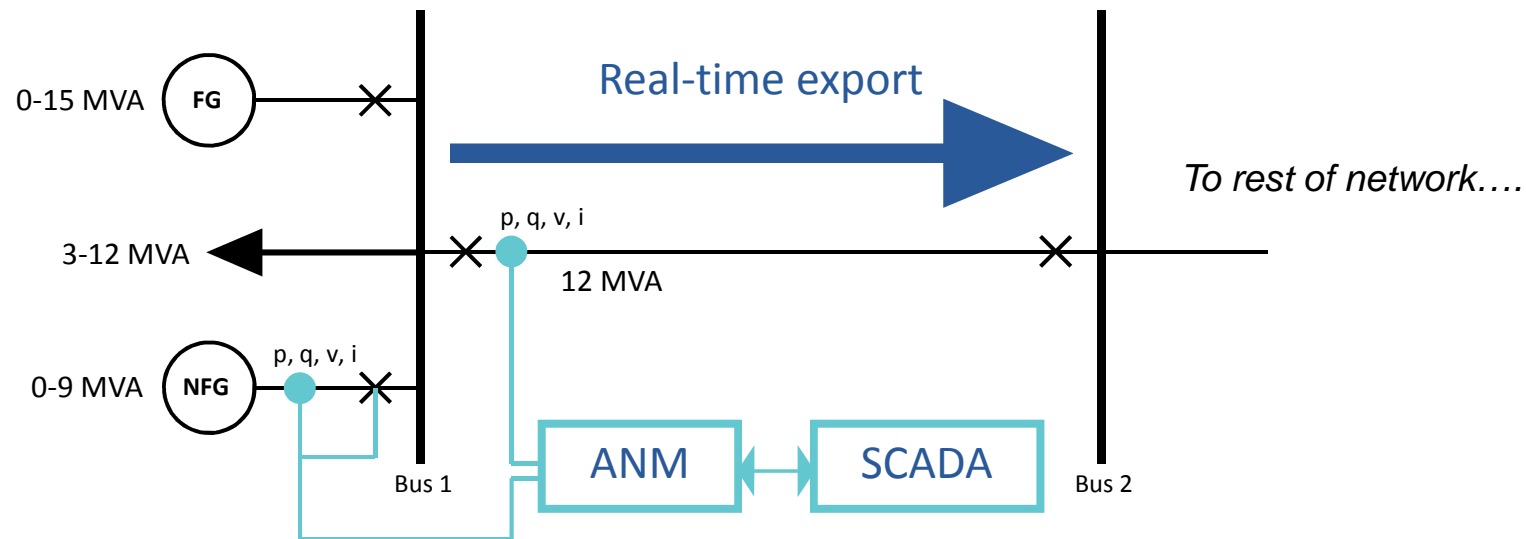
- Multiple generator applications but no capacity available due to network constraints
- Some diversity assumptions made regarding renewables
- Network operator focuses on conventional connection solutions
- Lengthy timescales for network reinforcement



# Active Network Management

## Network perspective – tomorrow:

- ANM system measures real-time network export
- Pre-emptive action to stay within limits (regulate NFG MW in real-time)
- Takes corrective action if necessary (disconnect NFG)
- Voltage at bus 1 and bus 2 must be within statutory limits in all scenarios



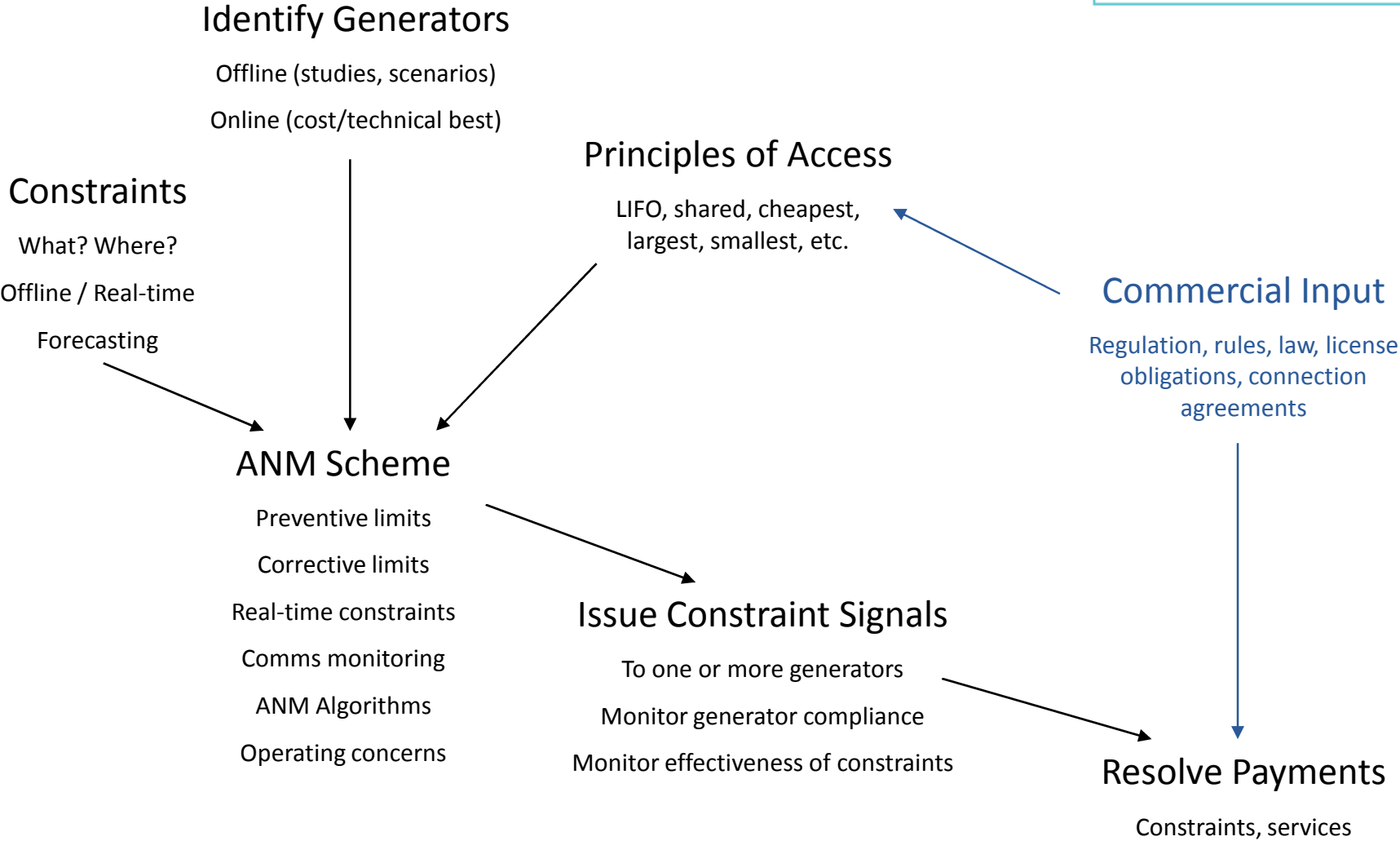
# How to connect renewable energy sources to constrained networks?

- Uncertainty regarding grid connections is a problem
  - For both the developer and network operator
- Existing planning standards do not consider smart alternatives
- Cost and time associated with reinforcements
- Network operators have limited internal resources
- Existing skill-sets driven by regulatory environment
- Some smart grid technologies offer an alternative to reinforcement
- Cost-benefit of smart grid technologies is an issue
- How to manage risks associated with new technology adoption?

# How to Connect Renewables Quickly and Economically to Constrained Networks?

- Need to reinforce **or** implement constraint management?
- Impacts on planning and operation
- Cost-benefit studies?
- Security standards?
- No real-time automatic constraint management systems available off-the-shelf?
- What about the commercial arrangements?
  - Recent developments in the UK - 'Connect and Manage'
- Active Network Management (ANM) can be deployed
- ANM forms one component of future smart grids

# High-Level Constraint Management

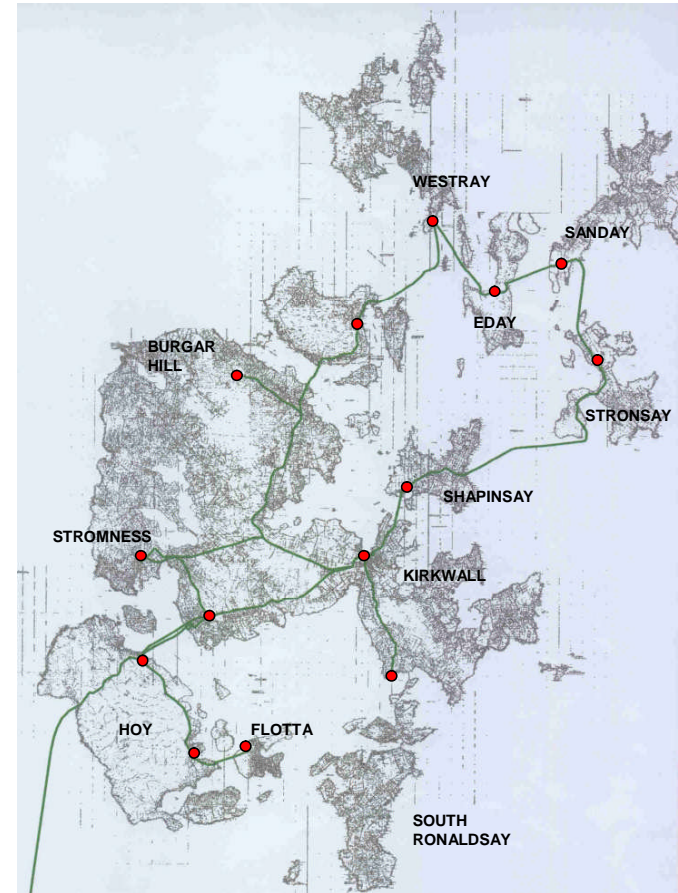


# The Orkney Situation

- 6 miles off North-Scotland
- 11,500 customers
- Min/Max demand: 8/31MW
- 33kV submarine cables: 2 x 20MW import/export
- Gas, wave, wind and tidal generator capacity allocated
- No capacity exists for further generator connections, according to established practice
- Long lead times for new capacity
- Multiple applications for grid connection from renewable developers



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# Renewable Energy on Orkney



Wind Farm at Burgar Hill, Orkney



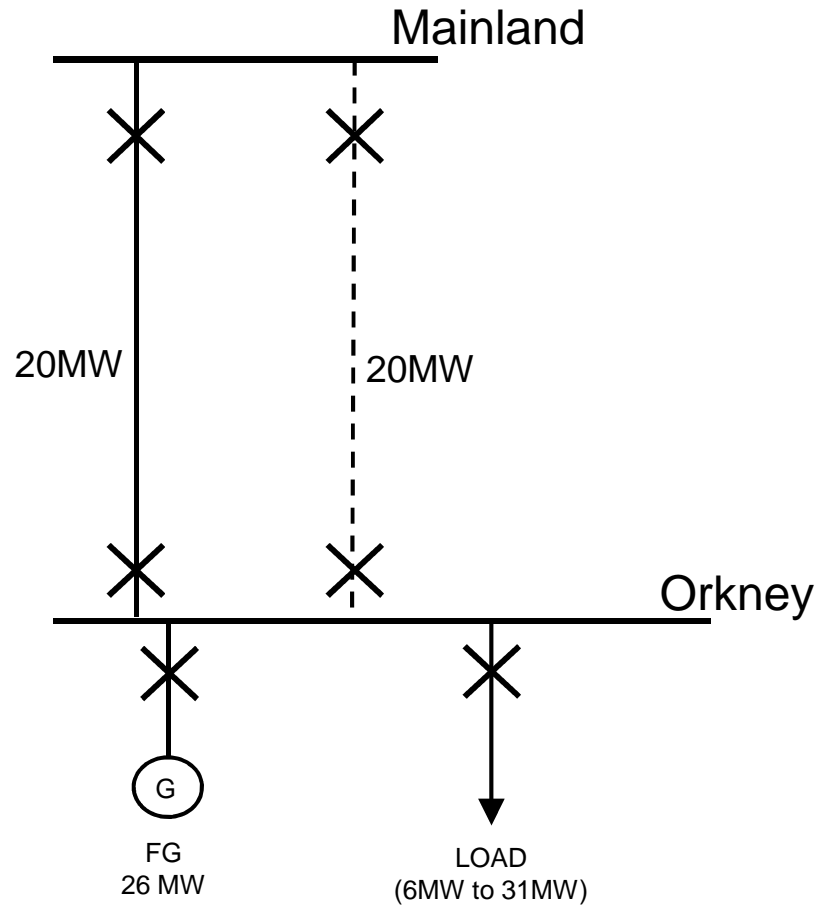
Tidal device test facility at the Fall of Warness, Orkney



Wave Device test facility at Billia Croo, Orkney



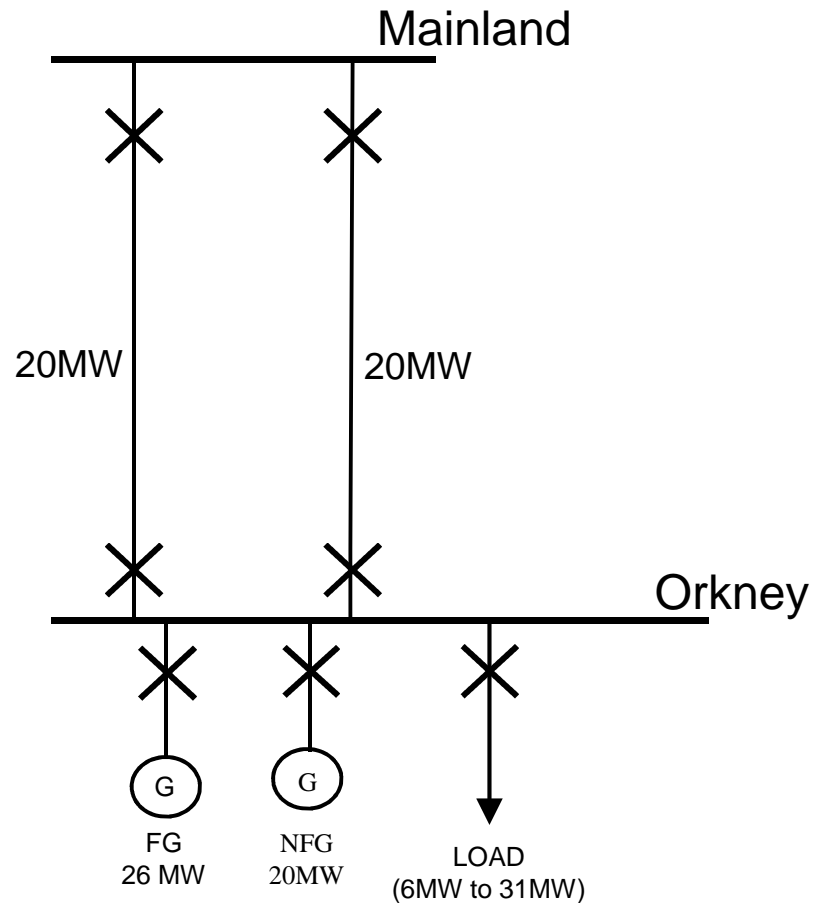
## Existing Generator Capacity on Orkney



$$FG = (N-1 \text{ circuit capacity}) + (\text{local minimum load})$$

$$FG = 20 + 6 = 26 \text{ MW}$$

## Post-Fault Intertrip to connect more DG

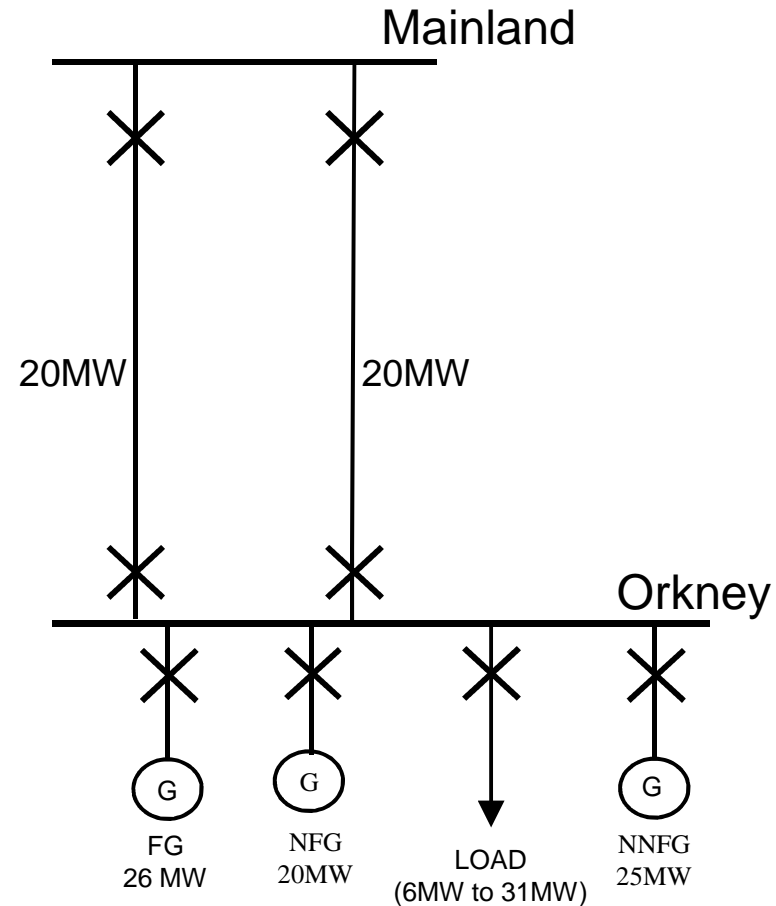


Intertrip NFG  
for N-1  
contingency

$NFG = \text{Capacity of circuits} + \text{local minimum load} - FG$

$$NFG = 20 + 20 + 6 - 26 = 20\text{MW}$$

# Real-time Control to Enable Further DG

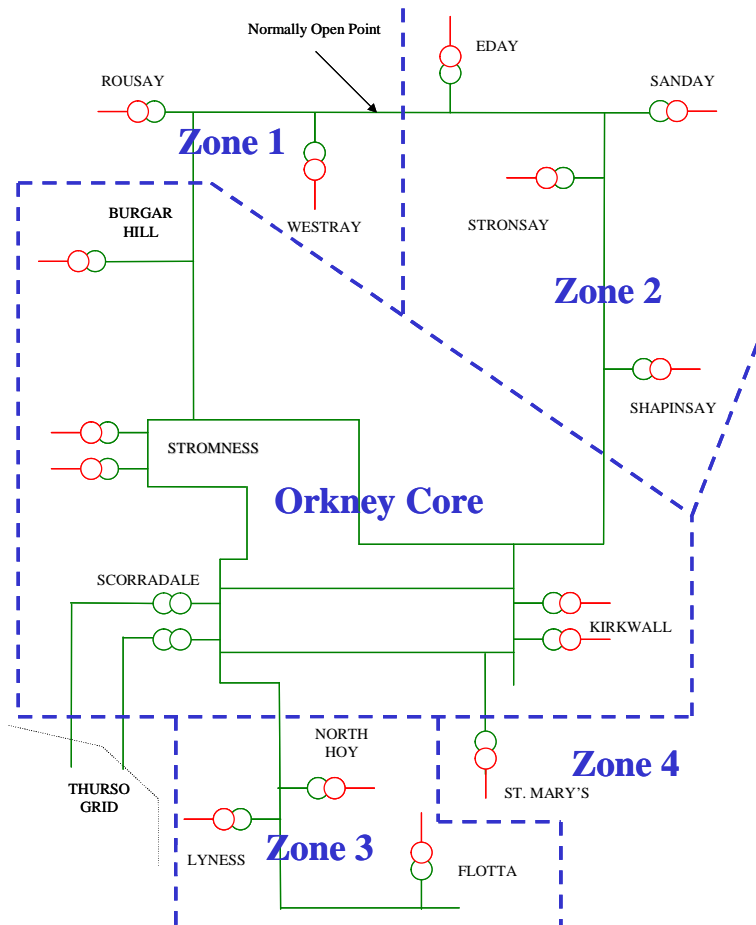


NNFG enabled by ANM scheme

$$\text{NNFG} = \text{Capacity of circuits} + \text{local maximum load} - \text{FG} - \text{NFG}$$

$$\text{NNFG} = 20 + 20 + 31 - 26 - 20 = 25\text{MW}$$

# The Orkney ANM Deployment



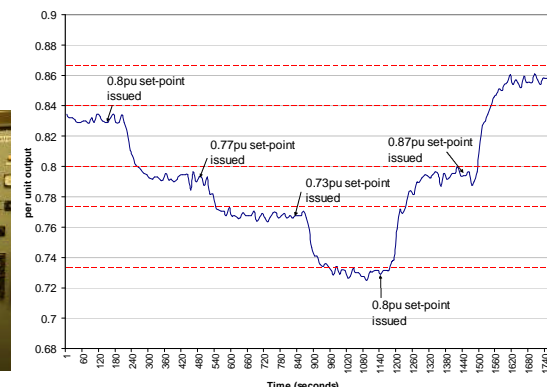
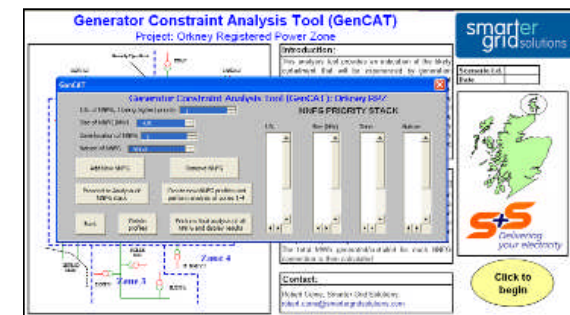
Picture Courtesy of SSEPD/University of Strathclyde

- ▶ Collaboration between University of Strathclyde and SSE
- ▶ SSE Planners and Control Room involved from beginning
- ▶ **NEW** connections only
- ▶ Multiple generators and constraints
- ▶ Real time ANM
- ▶ Nested control zones
- ▶ Existing connections unaffected
- ▶ Last In First Out (LIFO) approach
- ▶ Alternative to reinforcement

# Case Study - Orkney



- ▶ Around 15 MW of new capacity, made up of >10 generators
- ▶ Operational November 2009
- ▶ 'Curtailment Assessments' issued
- ▶ New commercial arrangements implemented
- ▶ Solution tailored to meet host DNO requirements
- ▶ SCADA interface
- ▶ Simulator, manuals and training seminars
- ▶ Flexible/Interoperable/Scalable



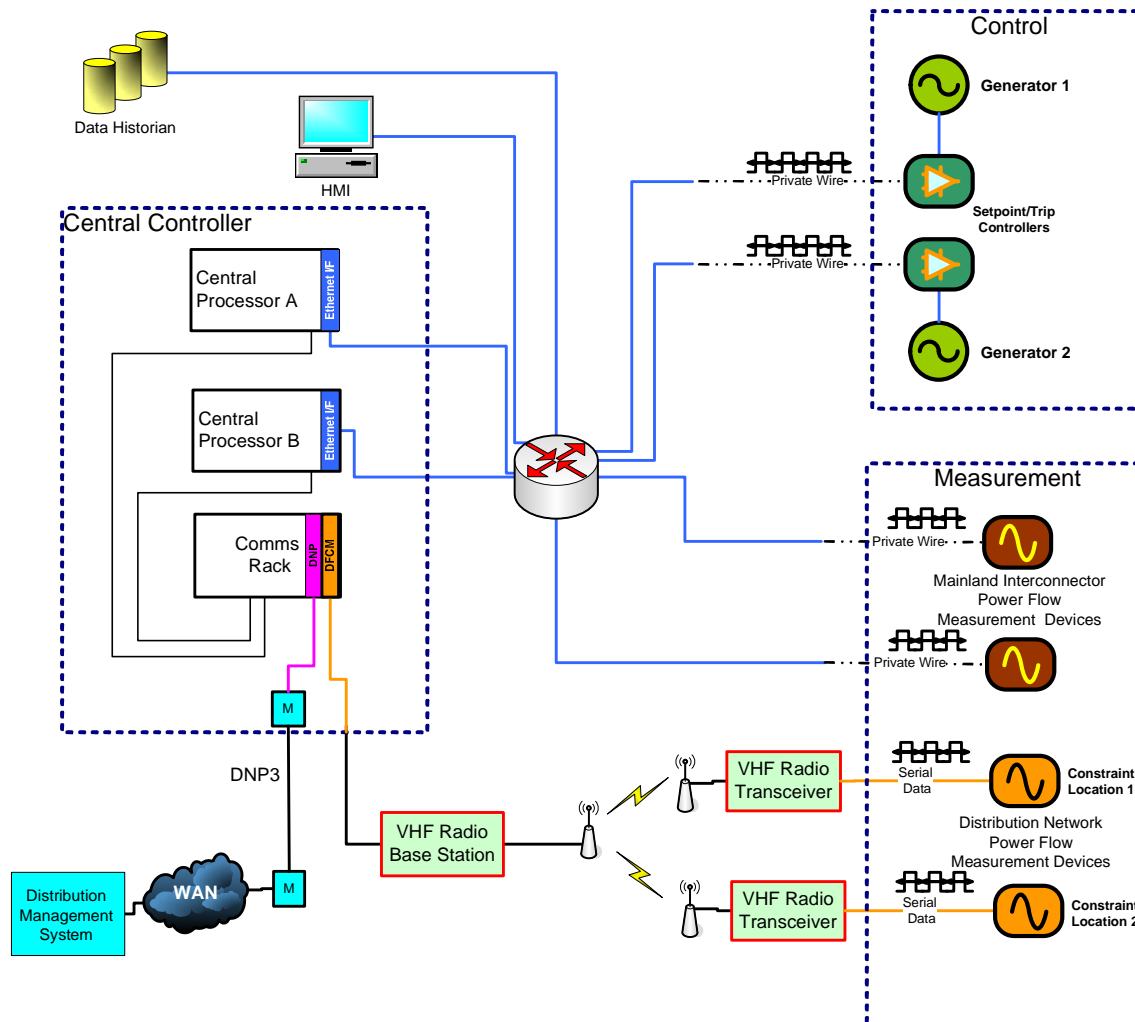
# Case Study – Orkney



- ▶ 2 wind generators connected late 2009
- ▶ Around 10 further generator connections in 2010 and beyond
- ▶ Radio and private wire communications implemented
- ▶ New and existing monitoring
- ▶ Platform for further smart grid developments
  - ▶ Real-time ratings
  - ▶ Energy storage systems
  - ▶ Restoration & reconfiguration
  - ▶ Voltage management



# Overview of Deployed Orkney Smart Grid Architecture



## ► Central ANM Controller

*Receives all measurements, performs calculations, manages communications and interfaces to SCADA*

## ► Measurement Controller

*Collects current, power flow, circuit breaker status, etc and passes to the Central ANM Controller*

## ► Generator Controller

*Receives generator set-points from the Central ANM Controller and passes them to the generator control system, monitors generator compliance and communications links*

# Summary

- ▶ There is a pressing need to connect renewable generators to congested networks
- ▶ Smart Grid technology can provide an alternative or intermediary solution to network reinforcement
- ▶ >10 new generator connections to the existing Orkney distribution network
- ▶ ANM applicable for different networks and voltage levels
- ▶ New commercial arrangements required
- ▶ Clear cost-benefit of ANM technology
- ▶ Evolving ANM to incorporate other technologies...

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