Flexible Networks: Storage & DSR Wednesday 1 November 2017



Increasing capacity while maintaining service

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Agenda







Background



Sought to demonstrate that electricity demand can be managed by controlling voltage...

...without any discernible impacts on customers



Customer Load Active Systems Services

CLASS proje	ct overview			
Objectives	Reduction of peak demand	Frequency response and voltage support	Voltage and demand relationship	No effect on customers
What?	Baseline measure: Spring 2014 Monitoring waves: Summer 2014 to Spring 2015 All 485 000 customers in test area received letter 696 customers recruited at baseline 1,357 monitoring interviews			
Customer hypothesis	"CLASS will be indiscernible to customers" Customers will not see / observe / notice an impact on their supply quality when these innovative techniques are applied			

Results summary





Statistical findings are that domestic customers did not notice the CLASS functions

Lessons have been learned during the installation phase, that can be integrated into any future 'rollout' CLASS has provided National Grid with the ability to use an ICCP link which provides them with a demand response during a system frequency event CLASS has shown an approximately linear relationship between voltage and demand

High level benefits







Low cost high speed frequency support



3GW demand reduction or boost



2GVAr National Grid voltage control



Reinforcement deferral



24/7 voltage/demand relationship matrix

CLASS system overview





Potential markets identified



What are balancing services?

Range of energy and capacity products designed by National Grid – the system operator

Used to maintain the balance of supply and demand after gate closure, to maintain stability, and ultimately ensure security of supply Balancing mechanism (BM) providers – large, often transmission-connected generators Non-BM (distributed resources) Demand side response Other TSOs (via interconnectors)

Who provides balancing services?

Potential benefits





(Shadow marginal pricing)



CLASS deployment 354 substations (180MW) 2014-15 5,900 substations (3GW) 2027 Linear growth between

DNOs incurring capex until 2027

Totex capitalisation means net revenues are shared over 45 years

DNOs under LRMC break even in long run but not until 2035

Stakeholder	LRMC NPV	Marginal NPV
DNO(s)	£10.3m	£287.8m
National Grid	£17.2m	£1.3m
Consumers	£526.8m	£265.2m
Total	£554.3m	£554.3m

Conclusions of project extension



There is significant scope for CLASS to reduce consumer costs The DUoS sharing factor allows consumers to benefit under a range of pricing strategies

Future benefits and revenues from CLASS less certain

Most valuable if CLASS treated as capable of providing dynamic and high response If not, deployment of CLASS will be constrained by 2027, reducing its potential to benefit consumers More consumer benefit if CLASS is priced at cost, manifesting as reduced BSUoS Under shadow marginal price, all revenues, costs and risks shared between DNO and consumers Note that CLASS deployment levels could vary as a function of pricing rules NPV horizon does not necessarily reflect DNO business decision-making Competitive technologies expected to drive prices down Growth in market requirement not enough to offset this



Product	Notes
Primary Frequency Response	 Activates automatically when frequency drops below a set level Delivered through switching out a single transformer <u>Must respond in within 10s and maintain service for 30s</u> <u>Minimum requirement currently 1MW</u>
Secondary Frequency Response	 Activates automatically when frequency drops below a set level Delivered through tap changes <u>Must respond in 30s and maintain service for 30m</u> <u>Minimum requirement currently 1MW</u>
Fast Reserve	 Activates by an instruction from National Grid Delivered through tap changes <u>Must respond in 2m and maintain service for 15m</u> <u>Minimum requirement currently 50MW</u>

First CLASS Installation







CLASS response – daily profile: winter



CLASS Response - Daily Profile:winter



Settlement Period

Progress & next steps



Investment decision

Business case updated: CLASS will be rolled out in up to 260 primary substations Procurement process concluded with the appointment of Schneider Electric in February 2017

Procurement

Installation complete at three sites Control system changes due at end of 2017 Rollout to majority of sites 2017-2019

Implement

Conclude framework agreements with National Grid for balancing services in 2018

Commercial

terms

Identify the best way to utilise CLASS characteristics for future services

Optimise

For more information



