



SMART STREET

Learning dissemination event

13 October 2015





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Steve Cox

Head of Engineering





Mobile phones



Breaks



Fire alarms



Main Q&A
at end of day



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Introduction and overview

Technical update



Trial design

Customer engagement

Introducing Electricity North West



electricity
north west

Bringing energy to your door



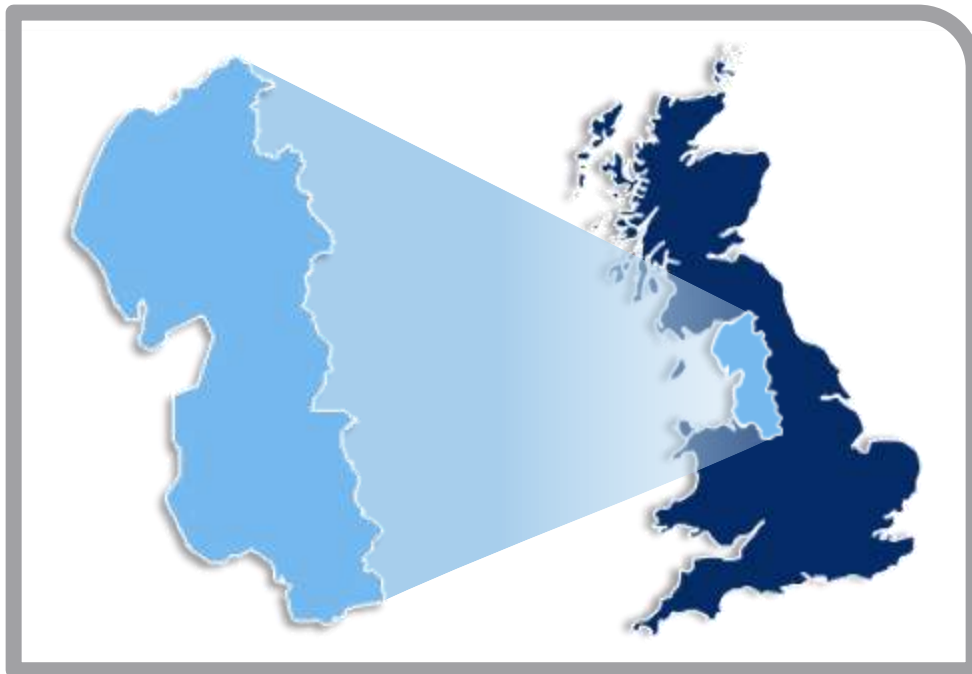
4.9 million



2.4 million



25 terawatt
hours



£12 billion of network assets

56 000 km of network • 96 bulk supply substations
363 primary substations • 33 000 transformers

Our innovation strategy



Our smart grid development



Leading work on developing smart solutions



Deliver value from existing assets



Customer choice



Four flagship products (second tier)

£36 million



CLASS

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RESPOND



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Kevin Hoban

Smart Street Project Manager



Smart Street project overview



£11.5m,
4 year
innovation
project



Started in Jan
2014 and
finishes in
Apr 2018



Facilitates
quicker
cheaper
connection of
domestic
LCTs

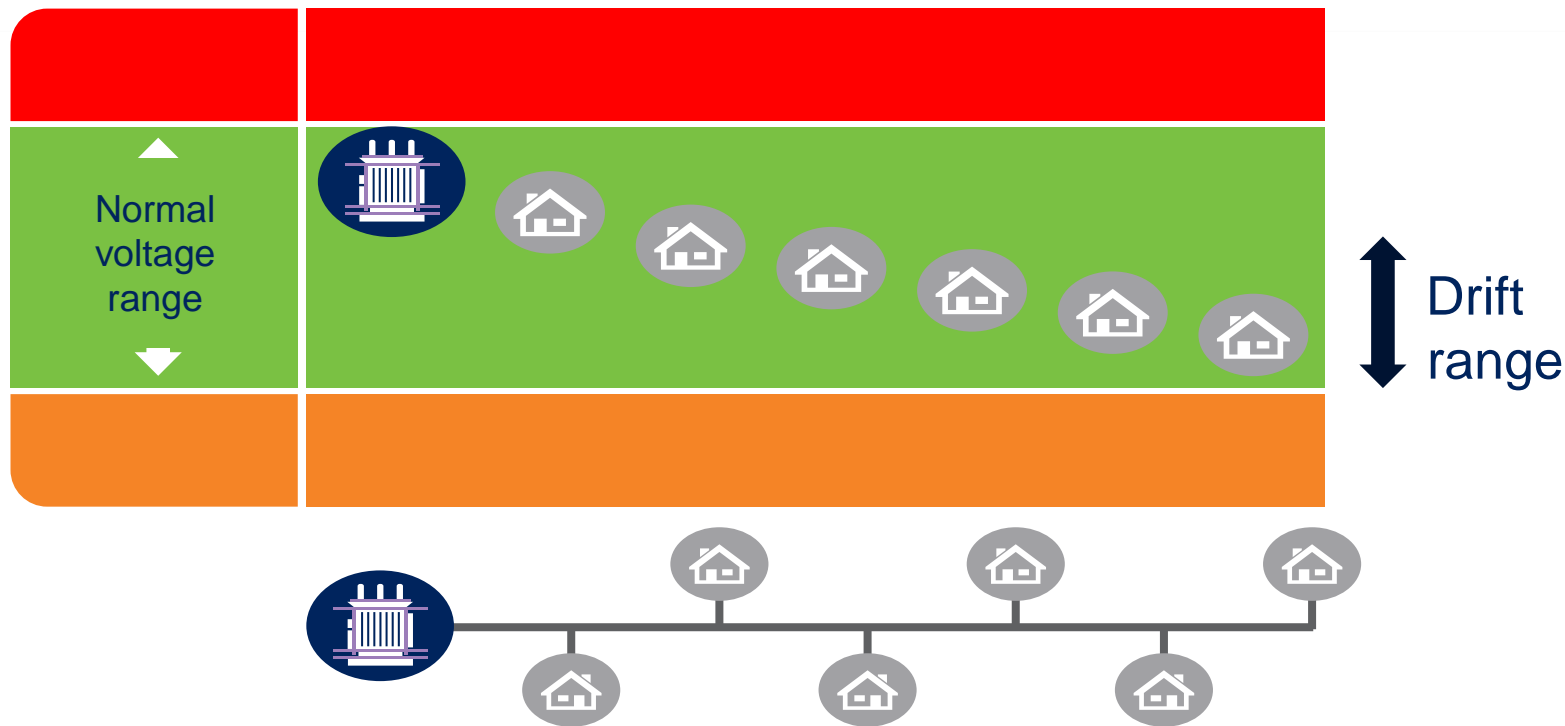


Trials period
Jan 2016 –
Dec 2017



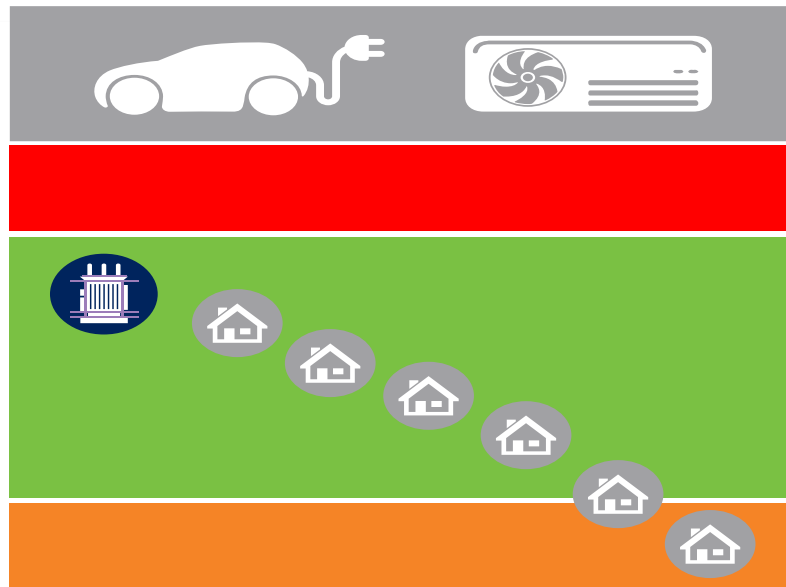
Extensive
customer
engagement
programme
throughout
project

Voltage profile

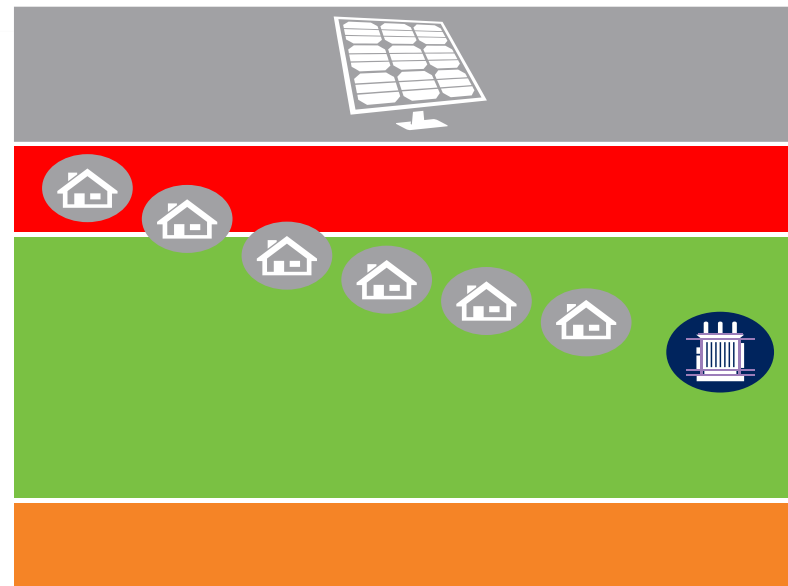


Historic networks have no active voltage regulation

Problem - LCTs create network issues

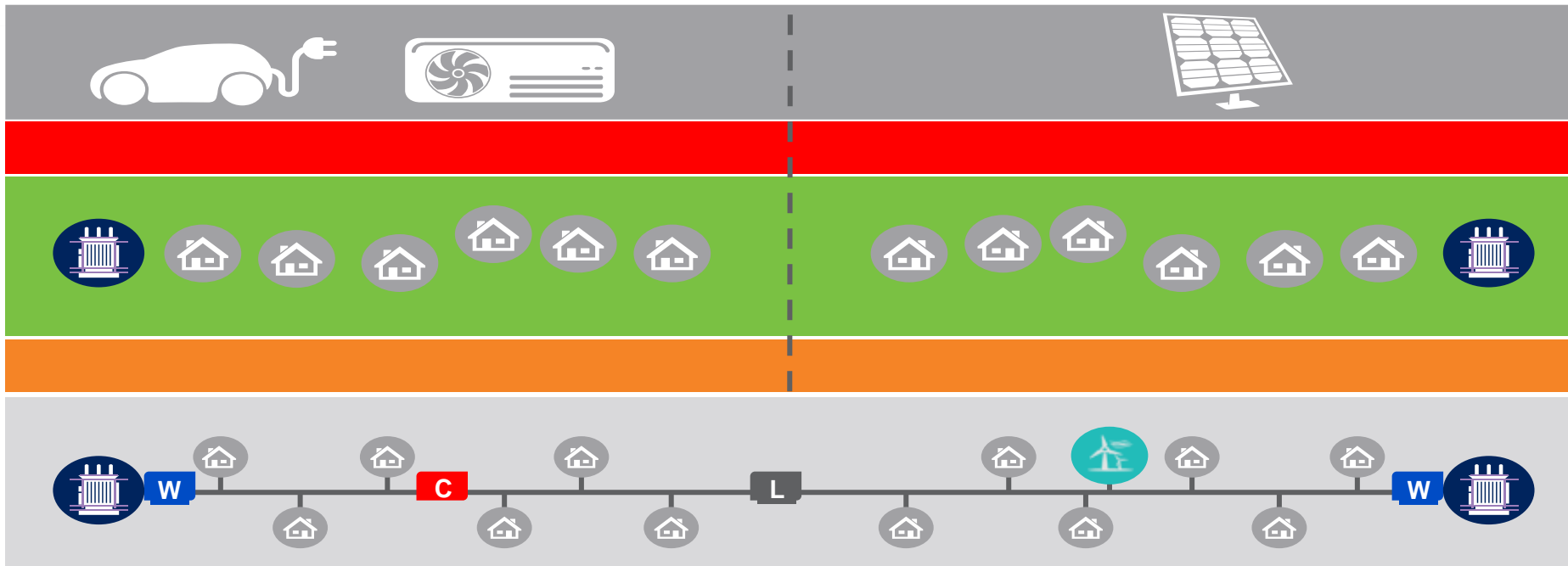


↑
Drift range
↓



LCTs rapidly surpass voltage and thermal network capacity

Smart Street – the first intervention



Low cost • Quick fit • Minimal disruption • Low carbon • Low loss • Invisible to customers

Voltage stabilised across the load range • Power flows optimised

Smart Street benefits



Now we can stabilise voltage
We can set the voltage level lower
This will lead to:


Reduced demand

Reduced customer energy consumption

Maximised DG output



How much could customers save?

		GB
Reinforcement savings via DUoS	£330 over 25 years	£8.6b over 25 years
Reduced energy consumption, 2013 (from CVR ≈ 3 - 7%)	£15 - £30 pa	£390 - £780m pa
Maximise DG output (from maximising Feed In Tariff income)	£70 pa	£20m pa

Efficient network solutions ● Energy savings ● Carbon benefits

Smart Street trial areas



6 primary substations
11 HV circuits



38 distribution substations
163 LV circuits



Around 62,000 customers



3 selected primary substations
in CLASS

Project partners



electricity
north west
Bringing energy to your door

KELVATEK


TyndallManchester
Climate Change Research

MANCHESTER
1824
The University of Manchester

SIEMENS

 **tnei**
enterprise with energy

 Queen's University
Belfast

Impact
Research



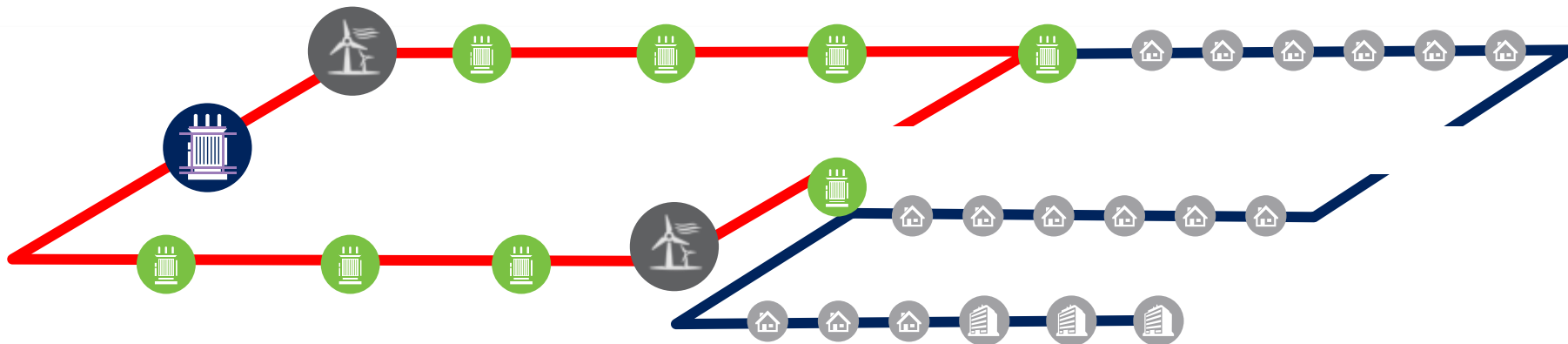
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Damien Coyle

Smart Street Technology Engineer



Existing radial network



Network limitations

Diversity between feeders is untapped

Fuses unable to cope with cold load pick up

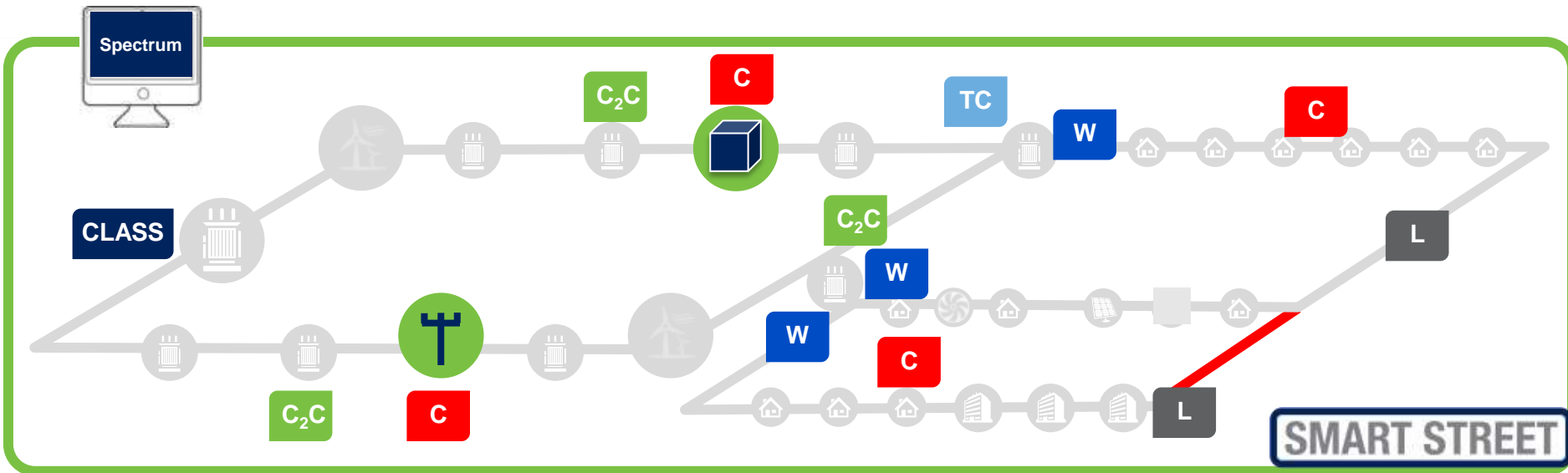
Customer impact

Customers' needs invisible to the network

Demand and generation levels limited by passive voltage control systems

Reliability driven by fix on fail

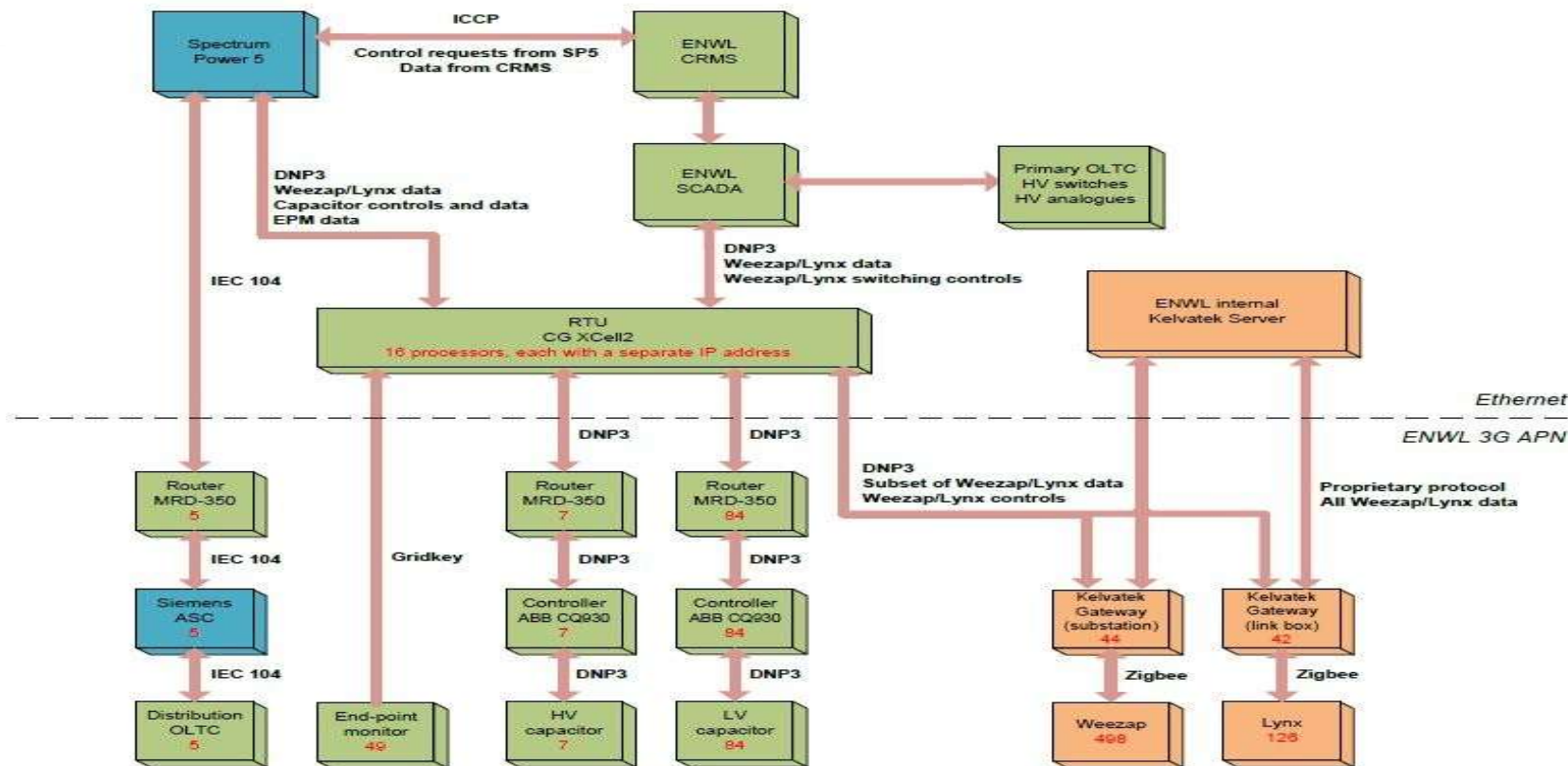
Network reliability improvement



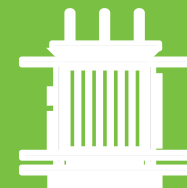
- C₂C** Capacity to Customers
- C** Capacitor
- W** WEEZAP
- L** LYNX
- TC** On-load tap changer

Builds on C₂C and CLASS • Storage compatible • Transferable solutions

System architecture



Distribution voltage regulated transformer



5 OLTCs



9 taps



Local or
remote

HV capacitors



3 ground mounted
HV capacitors

Secured within GRP
 housings in urban areas

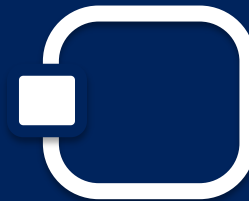
3 pole mounted
HV capacitors

Installed similar to pole
 mounted transformers

What customers will see – LV capacitors in street furniture



84 LV capacitors



One on each
closed ring



Multi staged



World leading LV vacuum circuit breaker

Advanced measurement and protection capability

Safe LV interconnection, live monitoring and control

Improves supply reliability and restoration through fault management and detection



KELVATEK

LV switch

Allows active network meshing and un-meshing

Advanced monitoring capabilities

Ability to control the circuit locally or remotely



SIEMENS

Measures, optimises and responds

CVR and losses benefits unlocked

Oversees network and customer needs

Builds on CLASS smart voltage control



Gridkey monitoring device

Measures voltage at LV cable end

Data storage one minute intervals

Technology overview



84 LV capacitors
installed



43 Lynx systems
498 Weezaps



50 end-point
controllers installed



Spectrum 5 installed
on network

Next
steps

Commission
system

Briefing and
training

Go live!



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Dan Harber

Trials & Research Engineer



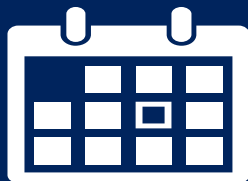
Agenda



Trial network overview



Test regimes



Proposed test schedule



Research overview

Smart Street site selection



Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
Initial circuit screening		Circuit classification		Circuit simulation and refined circuit selection	
Use of existing CLASS and C ₂ C assets	Avoided areas scheduled for asset replacement works	Circuit types & customer types Low carbon technology uptake	Physical & electrical constraints LV inter-connection	HV network modelling in IPSA / DINIS	Identification of any thermal, voltage or fault level issues



Stage 4

Network design methodology

Detailed combined HV & LV network modelling

Applied a range of meshing scenarios

Varied capacitor sizes and locations

Altered transformer tap settings

Modified the demand profile

Developed rules based methodology based on results

Stage 5

Final site selection

Final circuits selected

Rules based design methodology applied

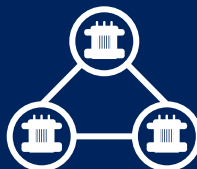
Trial overview



6 primary substations
62,000 customers
11 HV circuits – 5 closable HV rings



3 pole mounted HV capacitors
3 ground mounted HV capacitors



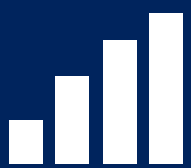
38 distribution substations
5 OLTC transformers



5 substation capacitors
79 LV circuit capacitors



Two years
Two weeks on, two weeks off



One year's worth of Smart
Street data



To be designed to avoid
placebo affect



Five trial regimes to test full
effects

Five trial techniques

LV voltage control

LV network management and
interconnection

HV voltage control

HV network management and
interconnection

Network configuration and voltage
optimisation

Test regimes



Smart Street trial	Test regime
LV voltage control	1. On-load tap changing distribution transformer only
	2. On-load tap changing distribution transformer and capacitor(s) on LV circuits
	3. Capacitors at distribution substation only
	4. Capacitors at distribution substation and on LV circuits
	5. Capacitor(s) on LV circuits only
LV network management & interconnection	1. LV radial circuits
	2. LV interconnected circuits
HV voltage control	1. Voltage controllers at primary substation only
	2. Voltage controllers at primary substation and capacitor(s) on HV circuits
HV network management & interconnection	1. HV radial circuits
	2. HV interconnected circuits
Network configuration & voltage optimisation	1. Losses reduction
	2. Energy consumption reduction

Proposed test schedule



	TRIAL 1 - LV VOLTAGE CONTROL	TRIAL 2 - LV INTERCONNECTION	TRIAL 3 - HV VOLTAGE CONTROL	TRIAL 4 - HV INTERCONNECTION
WEEK 1	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
WEEK 2	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
WEEK 3	EQUIPMENT TESTED IN ISOLATION	ON	EQUIPMENT TESTED IN ISOLATION	ON
WEEK 4	COMBINED TESTING	ON	COMBINED TESTING	ON
WEEK 5	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
WEEK 6	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
WEEK 7	EQUIPMENT TESTED IN ISOLATION	ON	COMBINED TESTING	ON
WEEK 8	COMBINED TESTING	ON	EQUIPMENT TESTED IN ISOLATION	ON

Trial 5: The optimisation will be applied during the trial on periods where week 4 allows for full optimisation

Overview of research workstream



WP1 will look to quantify the voltage optimisation and loss reduction techniques used in Smart Street



WP2 will look to produce the design and operation policies required to convert UK networks into optimal meshed configurations



WP3 will research the cost benefits and carbon impact related to the Smart Street solution



TNEI will provide research support and consultation for the duration of the trials



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Customer engagement

Kate Quigley

Susie Smyth



Customer impact and objectives



Pre-trial



Customers have seen increased activity while equipment is installed



Occasional planned supply interruptions due to equipment installation

Objective: To engage with customers and explain impact of Smart Street trial

During/post-trial



Higher number of faults of shorter duration during trial period



Possible change in voltage

Objective: To prove that customers will not perceive a change to their electricity supply

Customer research methodology



“Customers in the trial area will not perceive any changes in their electricity supply when the Smart Street method is applied”

Qualitative



Formulate
comms materials

Customer
enquiries



Qualitative



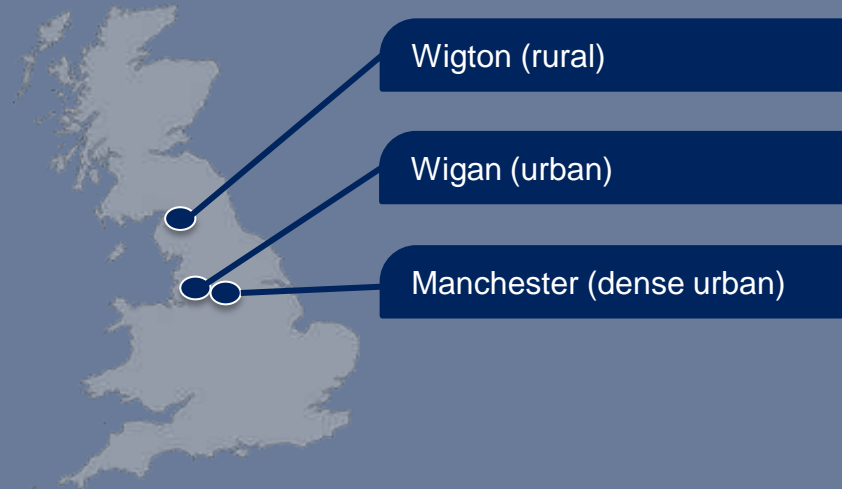
Qualify customer
experience

**Potential
customer
impacts**

Installation of street cabinets
A relatively higher number of faults of a shorter duration
Planned supply interruptions due to equipment installation
Possible change in voltage



Engaged customer panel methodology



Cross section
of customers

Two meetings x three
areas = 6 focus groups
(to date)



30 customers recruited across 3 groups

ECP recommendations



Should we communicate with customers on trial circuits?

Yes

Why should we do so?

Important public information about our customers' electricity supply

What format should the leaflet take?

A simply worded leaflet

What should it say?

Our role as DNO, benefits of Smart Street, priority service register, contact details

When should it be delivered?

Delivered before start of equipment installation in September 2014

To whom should it be delivered?

All customers on trial circuits



electricity
north west
Bringing energy to your door

Important information from your electricity network operator

We are improving the electricity network that supplies your home

Who is Electricity North West?
We operate the local electricity network and distribute electricity to all 2.4 million homes and businesses in the North West.

What are we doing?
We are trialling smarter ways of managing the electricity network by installing new technology to supply electricity to your home or business more efficiently. This will help reduce costs for all electricity customers. The project is called Smart Street.

Why are we doing this?
To help protect the environment we need to use fewer fossil fuels like gas and oil and use cleaner sources of power. This means that in the future we will need more electricity for running electric cars and heating systems.

How will I benefit?
In the unlikely event of a power cut, we will be able to restore power to your property more quickly than before. You may also see a small reduction in your electricity usage.

Will I need a smart meter or other equipment installed in my house?
Smart Street is not related to smart metering so we don't need to install a meter or any other kind of equipment in your home.

To find out more about this project you can read the rest of this leaflet or visit:
electricitynorthwest.co.uk/smartstreet

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ECP lessons learned



Leaflet must look official to differentiate from junk mail

Focus on customer benefits not company's or regulatory

Most appealing benefit to customers is cost-saving on bill

Customers sceptical of cost-saving promises unless they are quantified

Info should be simple, positive & informative with summary at the start

“What to do in a power cut” info considered negative and irrelevant

Don't have pre-conceived ideas about customer information preferences



Progress and next steps



Customer engagement plan submitted to Ofgem and approved



Go live of the Smart Street website and social media forums



Engaged customer panels held and lessons learned published



Customer leaflet designed and distributed to customers on trial circuits



Customers affected by new street furniture installations notified



Technology installation enquiries / complaints resolved



Customer Contact Centre briefed before trial go live



Successful technical installation as a result of well planned customer engagement activities

Next steps



Engagement
with
vulnerable
customers



Further ECPs
to gauge
customer
perception &
acceptability
of trials



Produce
report of
customer
research
findings



Ongoing
engagement
with
customers
during trial



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Steve Cox

Head of Engineering



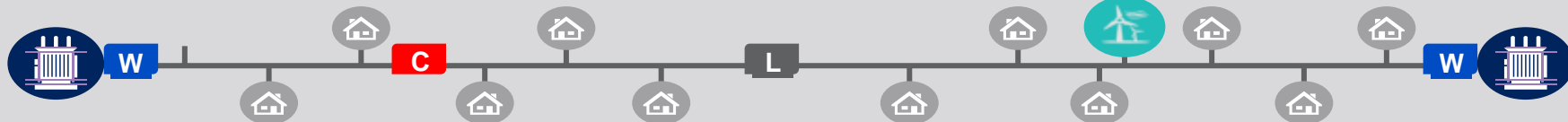
Smart Street overview



New controllable switching devices
stabilise voltage

Allows us to lower
voltage levels

Enables networks and appliances
to work in harmony



- Low cost
- Quick fit
- Minimal disruption
- Low carbon
- Low loss
- Invisible to customers
- Faster connection of low carbon technologies

Smart Street summary



- Faster LCT adoption
- Less embedded carbon
- Re-usable technology
- Optimise energy and losses



Carbon
Footprint



Low Risk

- First example of CVR
- First example of centrally controlled LV network
- Range of intervention solutions

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- Combine into one end-to-end system
- Network optimisation



Challenge

Benefit



- Lower energy bills
- More reliable supply
- Reinforcement savings

Next steps



Dec 2015

System
commission

Integrate and
optimise Smart
Street system
on network

Jan 2016

Start of trials

Trials will run
for 2 years in
conjunction with
research
deliverables

Jan 2018

ECP and
customer
research

Qualitative
research with
customers on
trial circuits

Apr 2018

Project
closedown

Project findings
and final
dissemination
event for all
stakeholders

Knowledge sharing and dissemination



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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS