

# All-Island Transmission System Performance Report

2020

---



## Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	7
2. Executive Summary.....	8
2.1 Key Data .....	8
3. All-Island System Data .....	9
3.1 Overview of the All-Island Electricity System .....	9
3.2 Total System Production .....	9
3.3 System Records.....	10
3.4 Generation Capacity.....	10
3.5 Generation Availability.....	11
3.6 Generation Forced Outage Rate .....	12
3.7 Generation Scheduled Outage Rate.....	13
4. EirGrid Transmission System Performance .....	15
4.1 Summary.....	15
4.2 Grid Development and Maintenance .....	15
4.2.1 Completed Capital Projects .....	15
4.2.2 New Connection Offers.....	16
4.2.3 Connections Energised.....	17
4.2.4 Customers Certified Operational.....	17
4.3 General System Performance .....	18
4.3.1 Under-Frequency Load Shedding.....	18
4.3.2 Under-Voltage Load Shedding.....	19
4.4 System Minutes Lost .....	20
4.5 Zone Clearance Ratio.....	21
4.5.1 Frequency Control .....	21
4.6 Summary of key disturbances .....	22
4.6.1 Loss of load .....	22
4.6.2 Under-Frequency Load Shedding .....	22
4.6.3 Storms Resulting in Trippings .....	22
4.7 Transmission System Availability & Outages.....	24
4.7.1 Transmission System Availability.....	24
4.7.2 Transmission Plant Availability .....	24
4.7.3 Cause of Transmission Plant Unavailability .....	26
4.7.4 110 kV Circuit Unavailability .....	26
4.7.5 220 kV Circuit Unavailability .....	27
4.7.6 275 kV Circuit Unavailability .....	28
4.7.7 400 kV Circuit Unavailability .....	28
4.7.8. East West Interconnector.....	31
4.7.9. East West Interconnector Unavailability .....	31

4.7.10	Transmission Outage Duration .....	31
4.7.11	Timing of Transmission Outages .....	32
4.7.12	Forced Outages .....	33
4.7.13	Forced Outages per km .....	33
4.7.14	Forced Outages per MVA .....	35
5.	SONI Transmission System Performance.....	36
5.1	Summary.....	36
5.2	Transmission System Availability.....	37
5.2.1	System Availability.....	37
5.2.2	System Unavailability.....	39
5.2.3	System Historical Availability Performance .....	40
5.2.4	System Historical Unavailability Performance .....	40
5.2.5	Moyle Interconnector .....	41
5.2.6	Moyle Interconnector Historical Availability .....	42
5.2.7	Moyle Interconnector Historical Unavailability .....	42
5.2.8	Moyle Interconnector Monthly Unavailability .....	43
5.2.9	275 kV Tie Line.....	43
5.2.10	110 kV Tie lines .....	44
5.3	Transmission System Security .....	46
5.3.1	Incidents for 2020 .....	46
5.3.2	Number of Incidents and Estimated Unsupplied Energy .....	46
5.3.3	Incident Analysis.....	47
5.3.4	Unsupplied Energy .....	47
5.3.5	System minutes lost.....	48
5.3.6	Zone Clearance Ratio.....	48
5.4	Quality of Service .....	49
5.4.1	Voltage .....	49
5.4.2	Voltage Excursions.....	49
5.4.3	Frequency .....	49
5.4.4	Frequency Excursions .....	51
5.4.5	Historical Frequency Excursions.....	52
6.	Appendix 1 Glossary.....	53
6.1	DCEF .....	53
6.2	Disturbance .....	53
6.3	Fault .....	53
6.4	Main system: EirGrid .....	53
6.5	Main system: SONI .....	54
6.6	Major incident.....	54
6.7	MVA Minute Lost .....	54
6.8	Non main system/outside the main system: EirGrid.....	54

6.9	Non main system/outside the main system: SONI .....	54
6.10	Non System Fault.....	54
6.11	Permanent Fault.....	55
6.12	POTT .....	55
6.13	Protection - Correct Operation.....	55
6.14	Protection - Incorrect Operation.....	55
6.15	PUTT.....	55
6.16	Sustained Interruption .....	55
6.17	System Fault .....	55
6.18	System Minute.....	56
6.19	Transient Fault .....	56
6.20	Zone Clearance Ratio.....	56
6.21	Zones of Protection .....	57
7.	Appendix 2 All Island Frequency Excursion Graphs.....	58
7.1	Great Island 4- 18/06/2020 .....	59
7.2	Whitegate 1 19/07/2020 .....	59
7.3	Whitegate 1 05/08/2020 .....	60
7.4	Great Island 4 – 23/09/2020 .....	60
7.5	Whitegate 1- 02/12/2020 .....	61
8.	Appendix 3 All Island Fully Dispatchable Generation Plant.....	62
9.	Appendix 4 EirGrid Maintenance Policy Terms .....	65
10.	Appendix 5 Formulae.....	66
10.1	Ireland Availability & Unavailability Formula .....	66
10.2	System Minute Formula.....	66

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Generation System Availability 2020 .....	12
Figure 2: Generation System Forced Outage Rate 2020 .....	13
Figure 3: Generation System Scheduled Outage Rate 2020 .....	14
Figure 4: Under frequency disturbances 2004-2020 .....	19
Figure 5: Lowest system frequency 2004-2020 .....	19
Figure 6: System minutes lost and associated targets: EirGrid 2004-2020 .....	20
Figure 7: Zone clearance ratio: EirGrid 2004-2020 .....	21
Figure 8: Monthly Variations of System Unavailability 2020 .....	24
Figure 9: Causes of Unavailability on the 110 kV System in 2020 .....	27
Figure 10: Causes of Unavailability on the 220 kV System in 2020 .....	28
Figure 11: Causes of Unavailability on the 400kV System in 2020 .....	29
Figure 12: Duration of Outages in 2019 & 2020 .....	31
Figure 13: Percentage unavailability in each month of 2019 & 2020 .....	32
Figure 14: Average duration of outages 2019 & 2020 .....	33
Figure 15: Forced Outages of lines and cables per km in 2020 .....	34
Figure 16: Forced Outage per MVA in 2020 .....	35
Figure 17: Transmission System Availability 2020 .....	38
Figure 18: Transmission System Unavailability 2020 .....	39
Figure 19: Historical System Availability 2005/2006 to 2020 .....	40
Figure 20: Historical System Unavailability 2005/2006 to 2020 .....	40
Figure 21: Moyle Interconnector Monthly Unavailability 2020 .....	43
Figure 22: Historical North-South Tie Line Availability 2005/2006 to 2020 .....	44
Figure 23: North-South Tie Line Availability 2005/2006 to 2020 .....	45
Figure 24: 110kV Tie Line Unavailability 2020 .....	45
Figure 25: Historical System Security 2005/2006 to 2020 .....	47
Figure 26: Historical Unsupplied Energy 2005/2006 to 2020 .....	48
Figure 27: System minutes lost 2012 - 2020 .....	48
Figure 28: Historic Frequency Excursions 2012-2020 .....	52
Figure 29: Zones of Protection .....	57
Figure 30: Great Island 4 Frequency Excursion Incident - 18/06/2020 .....	59
Figure 31: Whitegate 1 Frequency Excursion Incident 19/07/2020 .....	60
Figure 32: Whitegate 1 Frequency Excursion Incident- 05/08/2020 .....	60
Figure 33: Great Island 4 Frequency Excursion Incident- 23/09/2020 .....	61
Figure 34: Whitegate 1 Frequency Excursion Incident- 02/12/2020 .....	61

## List of Tables

Table 1: Total Exported Energy 2019 & 2020 .....	10
Table 2: System Records 2019 & 2020 .....	10
Table 3: New Capacity Executed Demand & Generation Connection Agreements .....	16
Table 4: Demand & Generation Connections Energised in 2020 .....	17
Table 5: Customers Certified Operational in 2020 .....	18
Table 6: Transmission System Plant Availability 2020 .....	25
Table 7: Transmission System Plant Unavailability Categories .....	26
Table 8: Transmission System Plant Outage 2020 .....	30
Table 9: Voltage step change limits in operational timescales .....	49
Table 10: Frequency Excursions in 2020 .....	51
Table 11: All Island Frequency Excursion Incidents .....	58
Table 12: All Island Fully Dispatchable Generation Plant .....	62

# 1. Introduction

EirGrid and SONI, as Transmission System Operators (TSOs) for Ireland and Northern Ireland respectively, are pleased to present the annual Transmission System Performance Report for 2020. This report contains transmission system data and performance statistics for the transmission system in Ireland and Northern Ireland for the year 2020 (1 January 2020 – 31 December 2020).

EirGrid is required to publish an annual report on the performance of the TSO business in accordance with Condition 18 of the Transmission System Operator Licence granted to EirGrid by the Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU).

Similarly, SONI is required to produce an annual report on the performance of the TSO business in accordance with Condition 20 of the Licence to participate in the Transmission of Electricity granted to SONI Ltd by the Department for the Economy.

This report contains high-level transmission system characteristics and a detailed breakdown of key figures along with an explanation of what these figures mean for the all-island transmission system in the coming year and into the future. Through comparison with previous reports, this report provides a useful resource through which possible trends can be identified.

This report is structured as follows:

- Section 3 outlines all-island system data, generation availability and outages,
- Section 4 details the performance of the EirGrid TSO business during 2020 against the criteria approved by the CRU,
- Section 5 details the performance of the SONI TSO business during 2020 against the criteria approved by The Utility Regulator in Northern Ireland.

Appendices which provide further detail on the data, results and methodology of relevance are included at the end of this report.

## 2. Executive Summary

The annual Transmission System Performance Report for 2020 is a comprehensive review of the transmission system through which EirGrid and SONI make available key all-island system operating data from the previous year.

Key statistics detailed in this report include:

- All-Island Generation Statistics
- Transmission System Availability Statistics for Ireland and Northern Ireland
- Details on System Events leading to System Minutes Lost
- Details of All-Island System Frequency Events

### 2.1 Key Data

#### All-island

- All-island peak demand reached 6,904 MW on 7 December 2020. The minimum all-island demand was 2,395 MW and occurred on 28 June 2020.
- The all-island installed capacity of conventional generation in 2020 was 8,067 MW.
- In 2020 the system frequency was operated within 49.9 Hz and 50.1 Hz for 99.67% of the time.

#### Ireland

- In 2020 the availability of the East West Interconnector was 97.07%.
- The weighted-average availability of the Ireland transmission system in 2020 was 96.01%.
- The System Minutes lost for 2020, attributable to EirGrid, was 0.0645.

#### Northern Ireland

- The availability of the Moyle Interconnector for 2020 was 99.37%.
- The average availability of the Northern Ireland transmission system in 2020 was 97.03%.
- The System Minutes lost for 2020, attributable to SONI, was 1.059. This was due to a major incident on 10 November at Coolkeeragh which resulted in the loss of supply to 43,449 customers, equating to a total loss of approximately 50 MW.

## 3. All-Island System Data

### 3.1 Overview of the All-Island Electricity System

The transmission system in Ireland and Northern Ireland provides the means to transport energy from generators to demand centres across the island. The transmission system is comprised of high-voltage overhead lines and cables that connect power stations, interconnectors and substations. Transformers link different voltage levels and provide a path for power to flow from higher to lower voltage networks. The transmission system in Ireland is operated at 400 kV, 220 kV and 110 kV. The transmission system in Northern Ireland is operated at 275 kV and 110 kV.

The 400 kV, 275 kV and 220 kV networks form the backbone of the transmission system. They have higher power carrying capacity and lower losses than the 110 kV network.

The Ireland and Northern Ireland transmission systems are electrically connected by means of one 275 kV double-circuit. This connection is from Louth station in Co. Louth (IE) to Tandragee station in Co. Armagh (NI).

There are also two 110 kV connections:

- Letterkenny station in Co. Donegal (IE) to Strabane station in Co. Tyrone (NI)
- Corraclassy station in Co. Cavan (IE) to Enniskillen station in Co. Fermanagh (NI)

This section contains basic all-island transmission system data. Further information can be found on the EirGrid Group website: [www.eirgridgroup.com](http://www.eirgridgroup.com).

### 3.2 Total System Production

Total exported energy takes into account energy supplied by large-scale and some small-scale generation<sup>1</sup> as well as pumped storage units on the island. This does not take into account interconnector imports and exports.

---

<sup>1</sup> Small-scale generation that is modelled in our Energy Management System, typically  $\geq 5$  MW

Table 1: Total Exported Energy 2019 & 2020

	2019	2020
All-Island Total Exported Energy [GWh]	37,680	39,189
Ireland Total Exported Energy [GWh]	29,481	30,738
Northern Ireland Total Exported Energy [GWh]	8,198	8,451

### 3.3 System Records

Peak demand is a measure of the maximum demand on the transmission system over a particular period (e.g. annual or seasonal) and is a key measurement for any power system. The transmission system in Ireland and Northern Ireland is a winter peaking system as a result of greater heating and lighting requirements during the winter months. The all-island winter peak in 2020 was 6,904 MW and occurred at 17:30 on 7 December.

In summer, the reduced need for heating and lighting results in a lower demand for electricity. The minimum demand is known as the ‘minimum summer night valley’ and in 2020 a minimum all-island demand of 2,395 MW was recorded at 05:43 on 28 June.

From the installed wind capacity, a peak all-island wind generation output of 4,246 MW was achieved on 21 February. Table 2 provides a summary of the system records for 2019 and 2020.

Table 2: System Records 2019 & 2020

	2019	2020
Winter Peak Demand [MW]	6,558	6,904
Minimum Summer Night Valley [MW]	2,542	2,395
Maximum Wind Generation [MW]	4,038	4,246

### 3.4 Generation Capacity

Generating plant is connected to both the transmission and distribution systems. All generation contributes to meeting system demand. The total generation capacity is

calculated as the sum of all fully operational generator capacities connected to both systems<sup>2</sup>.

The all-Island installed capacity of conventional generation in December 2020 was 8,013 MW (6,273 MW in Ireland and 1,740 MW in Northern Ireland). The capacity of demand side units (DSUs) was 563 MW in Ireland and 103 MW in Northern Ireland, with an average availability of 35%. There was also 88 MW of aggregated generating units (AGUs) that contributed towards the capacity margin in Northern Ireland. This does not include any import capacity from the Moyle Interconnector or the East West Interconnector.

The all-island installed capacity of wind generation in December 2020 was 5,576 MW (4,300 MW in Ireland and 1,276 MW in Northern Ireland).

Appendix 3 provides a list of the fully dispatchable generating units connected to the power system.

### 3.5 Generation Availability

Generation Availability is a measure of the capability of a generator to deliver power in a given period to the transmission system. In order for EirGrid and SONI to operate a secure and reliable transmission system in an economic and efficient manner, it is necessary for generators to maintain a high rate of availability.

Generation system availability is calculated on a daily and 365-day rolling average basis<sup>3</sup>. Figure 1 shows the daily and 365-day rolling average availability for 2020.

---

<sup>2</sup> Fully operational generator capacity is given by the Maximum Export Capacity (MEC) of the generator.

<sup>3</sup> 365-day rolling average is a capacity weighted average availability over the previous 365 days.

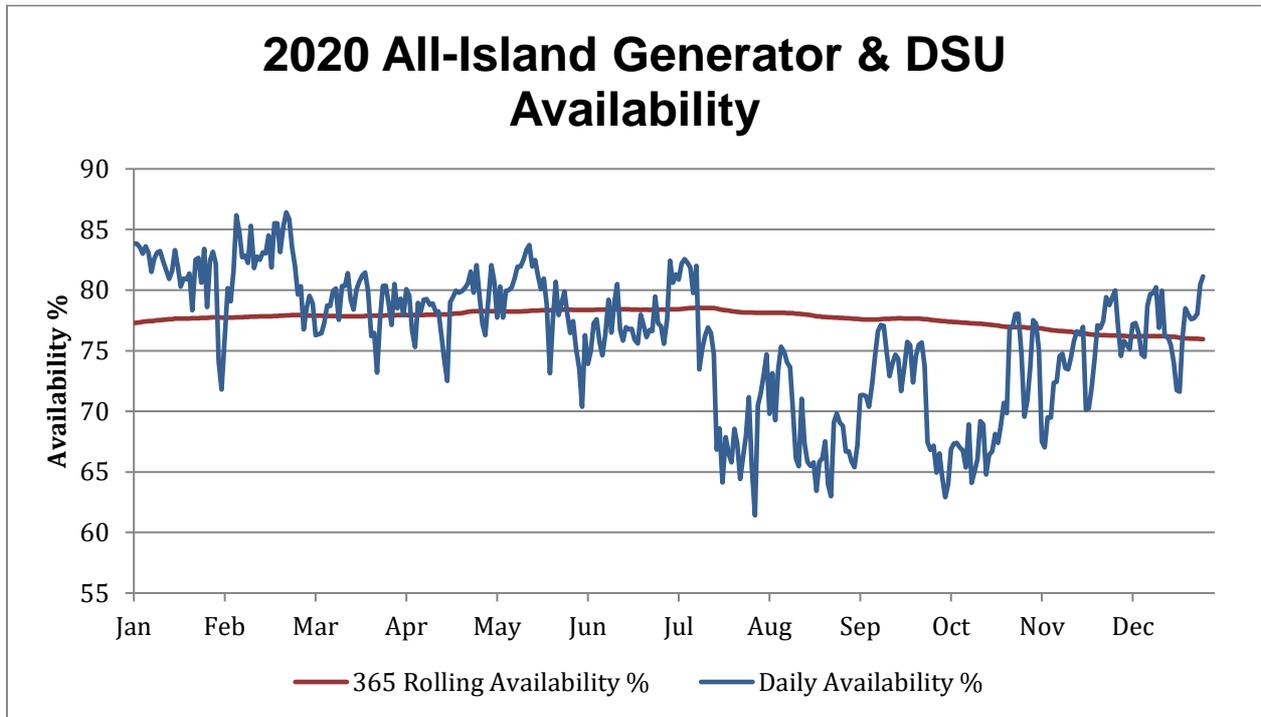


Figure 1: Generation System Availability 2020

- The average daily generation system availability in 2020 was 76.0%.
- The maximum daily generation system availability in 2020 was 86.4%.
- The minimum daily generation system availability in 2020 was 61.4%.

### 3.6 Generation Forced Outage Rate

The generation forced outage rate (FOR) is calculated on a daily and rolling 365-day average basis. The daily FOR is a capacity weighted percentage of the time during the day that generation units are unavailable due to unforeseen/unplanned outages. The 365-day rolling FOR is the average of the daily FOR over the previous 365 days. The daily FOR and 365-day rolling FOR are shown in Figure 2.

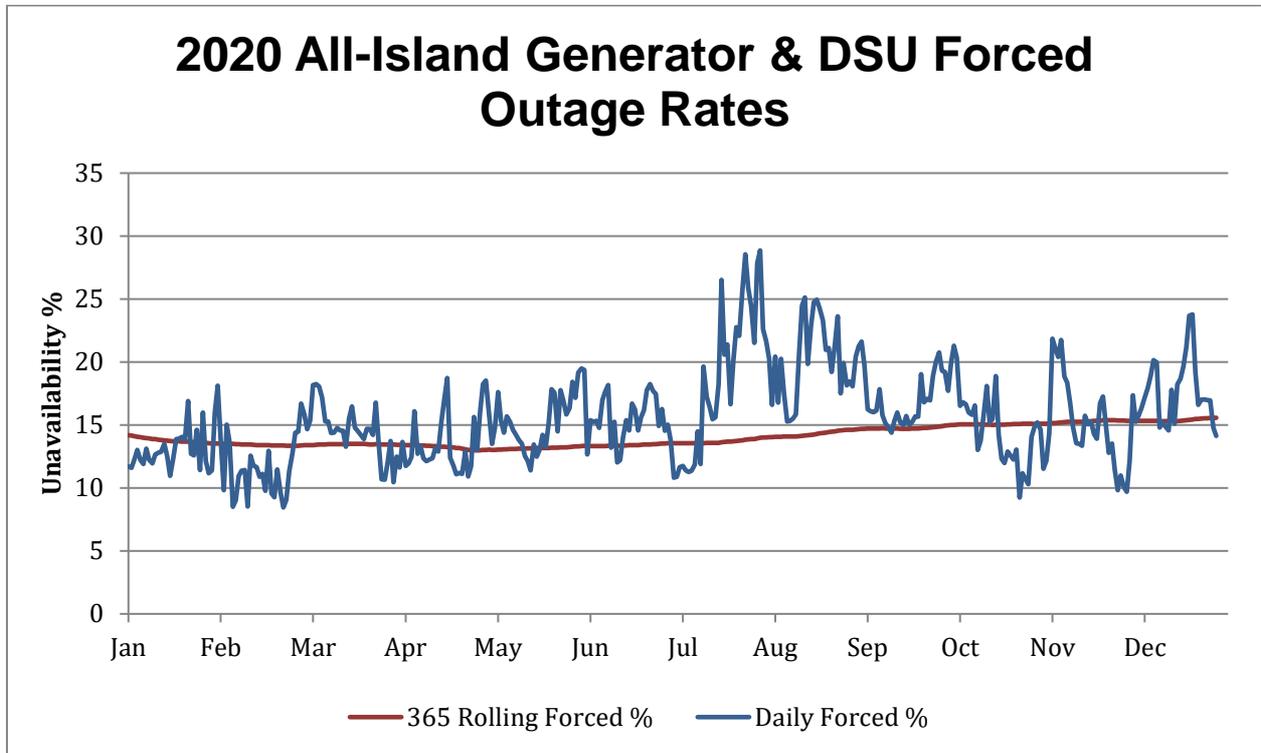


Figure 2: Generation System Forced Outage Rate 2020

- The average daily generation system forced outage rate in 2020 was 15.6%.
- The maximum daily generation system forced outage rate in 2020 was 28.9%.
- The minimum daily generation system forced outage rate in 2020 was 8.5%.

### 3.7 Generation Scheduled Outage Rate

The generation scheduled outage rate (SOR) can be calculated on a daily and rolling 365-day average basis. The daily SOR is a capacity weighted percentage of the time during the day that generation units are unavailable due to planned outages. The 365-day rolling SOR is the average of the weekly SOR over the previous 365 days. The daily SOR and 365-day rolling SOR are shown in Figure 3.

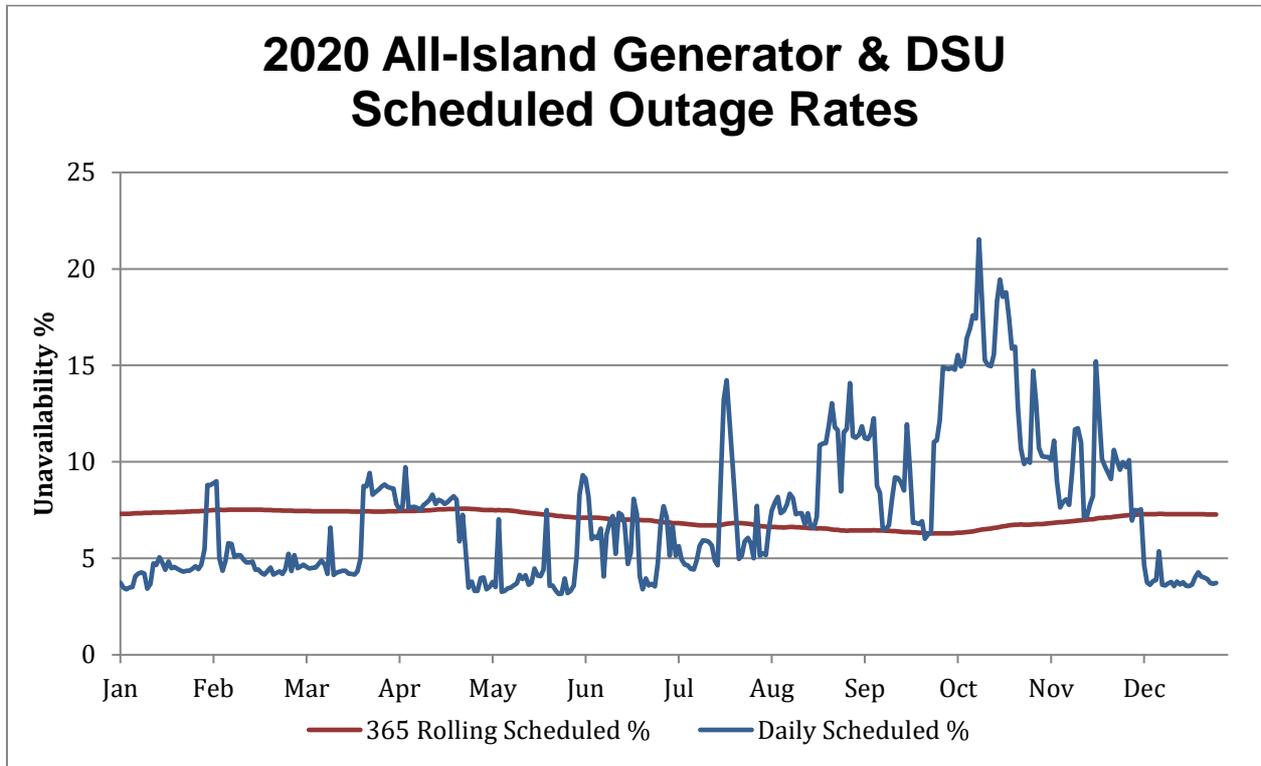


Figure 3: Generation System Scheduled Outage Rate 2020

- The average daily generation system scheduled outage rate in 2020 was 7.3%.
- The maximum daily generation system scheduled outage rate in 2020 was 21.5%.
- The minimum daily generation system scheduled outage rate in 2020 was 3.2%.

# 4. EirGrid Transmission System

## Performance

This section relates to the performance of EirGrid TSO and the transmission system in Ireland only, unless explicitly stated otherwise. This data has been prepared by EirGrid in accordance with the requirements of Part 5 of Condition 18 of its Transmission System Operator Licence.

### 4.1 Summary

There were no major incidents in 2020. A major incident is one which results in the loss of greater than or equal to one system minute as a result of a single system disturbance.

The system minutes lost as a result of faults on the main system was 0.0645 in 2020. No system minutes were lost due to the disconnection of normal tariff load customers during Under Frequency Load Shedding (UFLS) disturbances.

EirGrid have a target to operate the system frequency within the range 49.9 Hz to 50.1 Hz for 94% of the time. In 2020, the system frequency was within the agreed limits 99.67% of the time.

### 4.2 Grid Development and Maintenance

This section provides an overview of grid development activities in 2020.

#### 4.2.1 Completed Capital Projects

- Mountlucas -Thornsberry 110kV Line - New 110 kV Line
- Belcamp 220kV Project - New 220 kV Station
- Clashavoon - Dunmanway 110kV Line - New 110 kV Line
- Moneypoint - New 400/220/110kV GIS development
- Cashla - Salthill 110 kV Line Refurbishment & Bay Conductor Uprate

- Carrigdangan 110 kV Station
- Corderry - Srananagh 110 kV Line Uprate
- Clashavoon - Clonkeen 110 kV Line & N22 Diversion
- Darndale 110 kV Station
- Athea – Beenanaspuck and Tobertoreen 110 kV Connection
- Finglas - Shellybanks 220 kV Cable Diversion
- Kinnegad - Mullingar 110 kV Line Diversion
- Ryebrook 110 kV Temporary Connection
- Derrycarney 110 kV Station
- Kelwin Power Plant Phase 2

#### 4.2.2 New Connection Offers

Parties seeking a new connection to the transmission system must apply to EirGrid for a connection offer. EirGrid operates within a regulatory approved process for providing connection offers to generators and demand customers seeking direct connection to the transmission system. The process for issuing generation offers was consulted on in 2017 resulting in the Enduring Connection Policy (ECP) which led to a significant increase in the number of new generation capacity offers issuing in 2019 and 2020. Applications for ECP-2.1 opened in September 2020 and are currently being processed.

In order to connect to the transmission system, all demand and generation customers must execute a connection agreement with EirGrid. Table 3 summarises the total number of new capacity connection agreements executed in 2020 and their associated load or generation capacities. A connection offer which is accepted in one year is unlikely to impact on connected generation capacity in the same year given the lead times associated with construction.

Table 3: New Capacity Executed Demand & Generation Connection Agreements

	<b>Demand</b>	<b>Generation</b>
Executed Connection Offer Agreements in 2020 [No.]	3	15
Executed Connection Offer Agreements in 2020 [Capacity]	143 MVA	951.5 MW

In addition to issuing connection offers for new generation and demand capacity, EirGrid facilitates existing contracted customers in modifying existing connection agreements.

#### 4.2.3 Connections Energised

When a connection agreement is executed for a new connection, it typically takes a number of years before the demand or generation is connected to the transmission system. This period includes project development, time taken to obtain consents and to construct the connection.

When the transmission connection is energised, it then takes a number of months for the generator to reach commercial operation. This period is generally much shorter for demand customers.

Table 4 provides an overview of the number of new connections to the transmission system commissioned in 2020.

Table 4: Demand & Generation Connections Energised in 2020

	<b>Demand</b>	<b>Conventional Generation</b>	<b>PPM<sup>4</sup></b>
Connections Energised in 2020 [No.]	2	0	2
Connections Energised in 2020 [Capacity]	192 MVA	0 MW	77.45 MW

#### 4.2.4 Customers Certified Operational

Table 5 provides an overview of customers connected to the transmission system who have been deemed fully operational. It shows customer connections which have completed the testing phase and have received an operational certificate from EirGrid. This includes generators connected to the distribution network. Note that demand customers are not currently certified by EirGrid and are therefore not included in the table.

---

<sup>4</sup> PPM: Power Park Modules

Following energisation, the unit is required to complete Grid Code Compliance testing, following which Operational Certificates<sup>5</sup> are issued.

Table 5: Customers Certified Operational in 2020

	<b>Total number of new units certified operational in 2020</b>	<b>Total new capacity certified operational in 2020</b>
WFPS	4	228 MW
Conventional	0	0 MW
DSU including existing with change in capacity	21	20 MW

## 4.3 General System Performance

### 4.3.1 Under-Frequency Load Shedding

There were no UFLS disturbances in 2020 which resulted in shedding of normal tariff load customers.

The relays to disconnect normal tariff customer load are only activated once the system frequency drops to 48.85 Hz. The lowest system frequency in 2020 was between 49.43 Hz.

Figure 4 provides a trend of the number of disturbances since 2004 that involved operation of under-frequency relays to disconnect interruptible and normal tariff end-users. No normal tariff customers have been disconnected due to an under-frequency disturbance since 2014.

---

<sup>5</sup> EirGrid issues Operational Certificate Justifications for distribution WFPS. These are the included in the figures shown

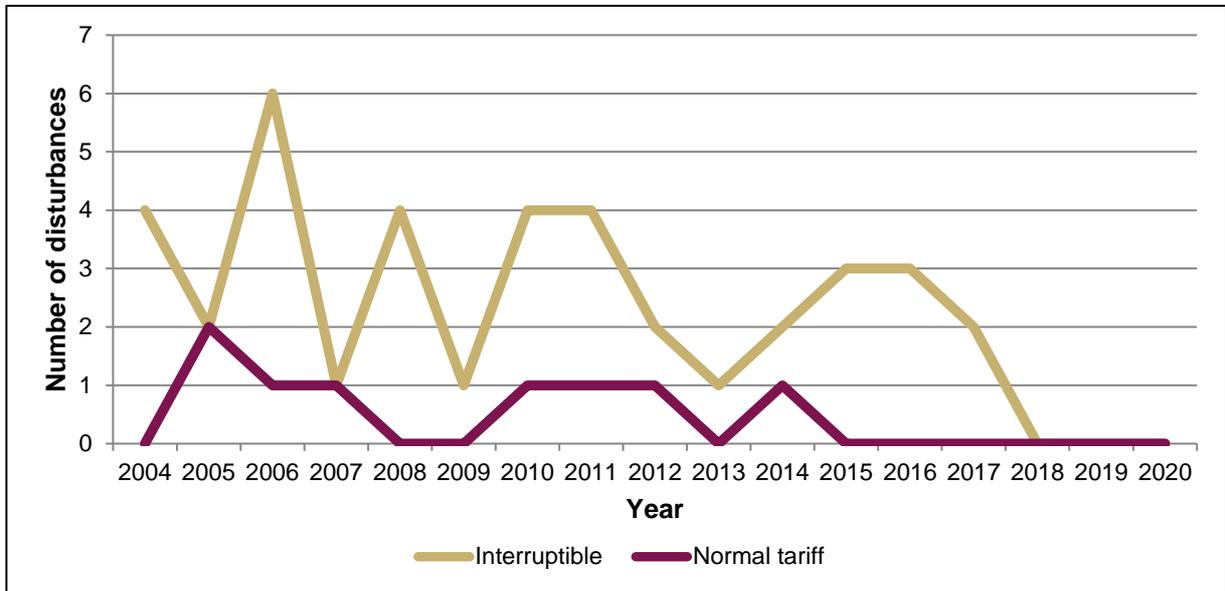


Figure 4: Under frequency disturbances 2004-2020

Figure 5 provides a trend of the lowest system frequency by year since 2004.

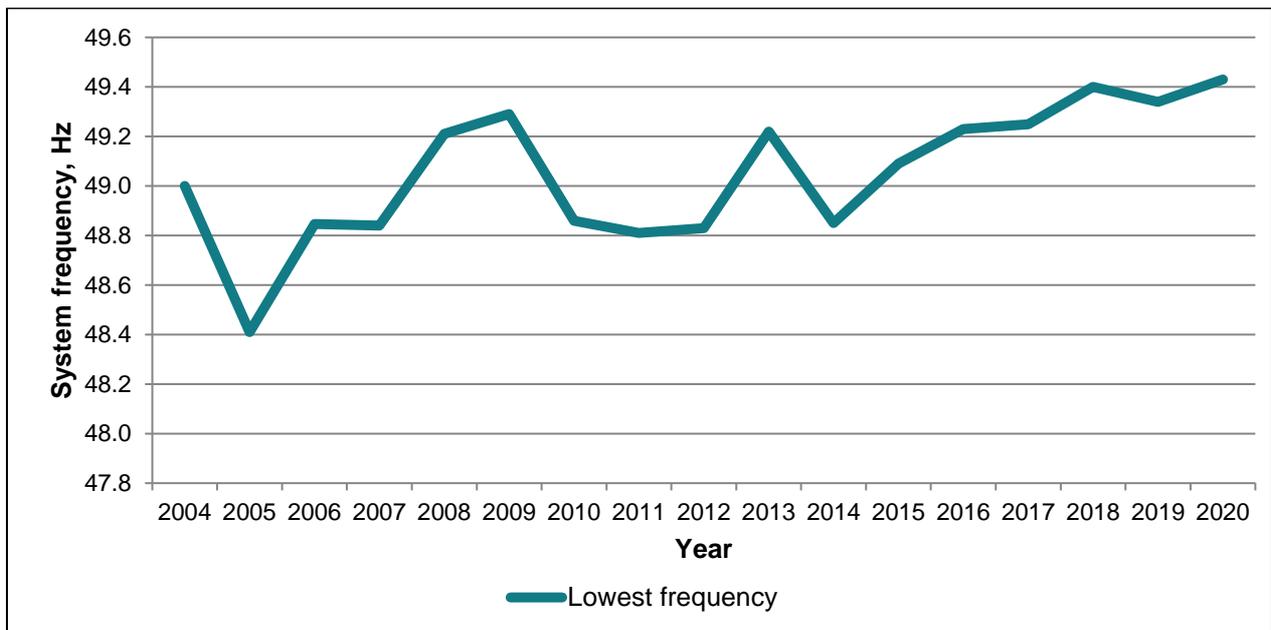


Figure 5: Lowest system frequency 2004-2020

#### 4.3.2 Under-Voltage Load Shedding

There was no incident of Under-Voltage Load Shedding in 2020.

## 4.4 System Minutes Lost

This section provides information for system minutes lost (SML) attributable to the transmission system operator.

System minutes lost is a measure of the energy not supplied for a disturbance. The metric takes account of the load lost (MW), duration of disconnection (minutes) and peak system demand (MW), to allow for historical comparison. For example, if 300 MW were lost for 10 minutes and the system peak was 3000 MW, this would represent one system minute.

- System minutes = (load x duration) / (system peak) = (300 x 10) / 3000 = 1

The total system minutes lost (SML) as a result of faults on the main system for 2020, attributable to EirGrid, was 0.0644.

The trend of system minutes lost since 2004 is shown in Figure 6, with incentive/penalty limits and deadbands as provided by the Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU). The central target provided until 2010 was replaced in 2011 with a deadband between 1.5 and 3.0 SML, where there is neither penalty nor incentive. One fifth of the incentive amount is awarded for every 0.1 SML below 1.5 SML, down to 1.0 SML. One fifth of the incentive amount is penalised for every 0.1 SML above 3.0 SML, up to 3.5 SML.

The mean number of system minutes lost per year since 2004 was 0.0922.

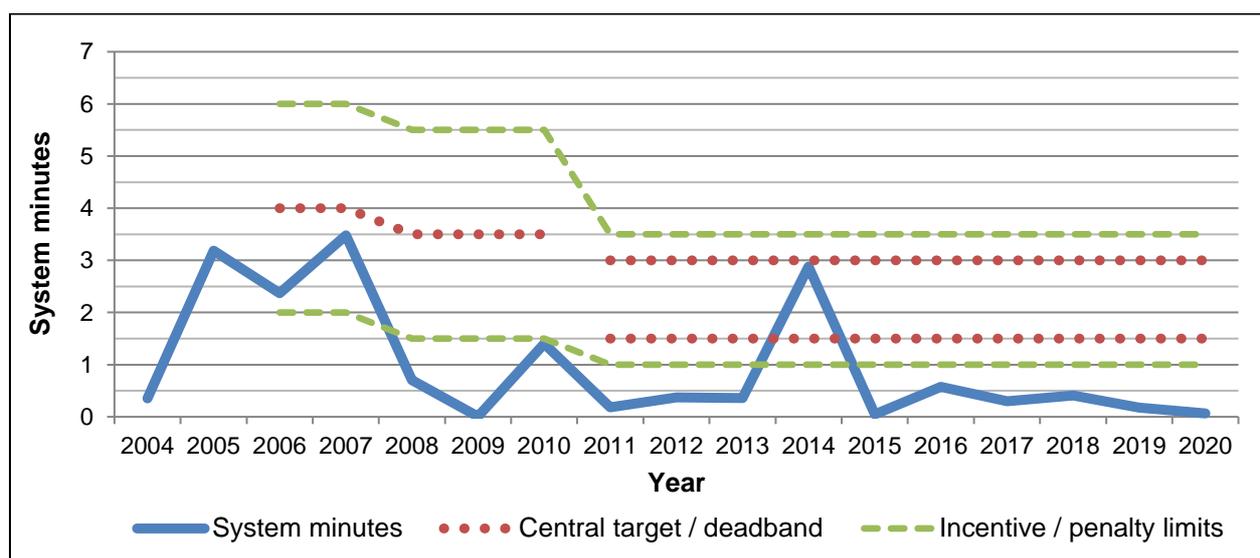


Figure 6: System minutes lost and associated targets: EirGrid 2004-2020

## 4.5 Zone Clearance Ratio

This section provides details of the short circuit faults on the main system and outside the main system for which main system protection is expected to operate without delay.

Zone clearance ratio (ZCR) is defined as the ratio of the number of short circuit faults, not cleared in zone 1 to the total number of short circuit faults per year cleared by main system protection. See Appendix 1 for further definition of Zones and ZCR.

Of the 47 short circuit faults in 2020, the main system protection was expected to operate without delay for all 47 of those short circuit faults on the main system. All 47 faults had zone 1 clearances, giving a zone clearance ratio of zero. The ZCR trend since 2004 is shown in Figure 7.

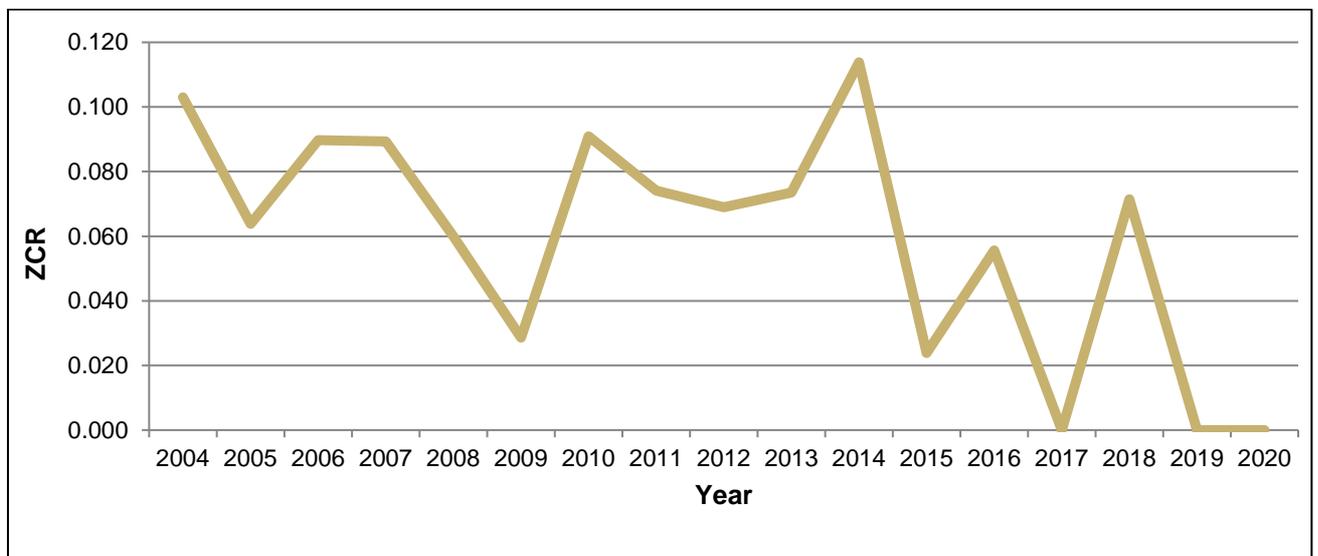


Figure 7: Zone clearance ratio: EirGrid 2004-2020

### 4.5.1 Frequency Control

In 2020 the system frequency was operated between 49.9 Hz to 50.1 Hz for 99.67% of the time.

## 4.6 Summary of key disturbances

### 4.6.1 Loss of load

In January, the Arigna – Carrick on Shannon – Corderry 110 kV line tripped and reclosed for a three phase to ground fault (RSTE), the cause of the fault was lightning. An interruption to end-users occurred, resulting in 0.000075 system minutes lost.

In February, the The Bellacorick-Moy 110 kV line tripped incorrectly in response to the fault on Bellacorick-Castlebar 110 kV line due to incorrect protection setting. An interruption to end-users occurred, resulting in 0.010148 system minutes lost.

In June, the Barrymore-Cahir-Knockraha 110 kV Tee line tripped and reclosed for a three phase fault (RST) due to lightning. The fault resulted in the tripping of Ballyvouskill-Coomataggart 110 kV line and Coomataggart 110 kV station by its SPS overvoltage protection. An interruption to end-users occurred, resulting in 0.000059 system minutes lost.

In August, the Dallow-Portlaoise-Shannonbridge 110 kV line tripped for a single phase to ground fault (TE), the cause of the fault was wind. An interruption to end-users occurred, resulting in 0.025459 system minutes lost.

In November, the Inniscarra-Macroon 110 kV circuit tripped for a single phase to ground fault (RE), the cause of the fault was wind and resulted in the trip of the transformer T101 in Inniscarra 110 kV station and Coolroe 110 kV station. An interruption to end-users occurred, resulting in 0.028717 system minutes lost.

### 4.6.2 Under-Frequency Load Shedding

There were no under frequency load shedding disturbances in 2020.

### 4.6.3 Storms Resulting in Trippings

On 09 February at 09:15 hours, the Great Island-Lodgewood 220 kV tripped and reclosed for a single phase to ground fault during the Storm Ciara. The cause of the fault was wind and the clearance time was 61 ms.

Between 22:34 on 19 August and 07:29 hours on 20 August, there were 3 faults during the Storm Ellen, The faults were caused by wind and lightning. All faults were single phase to ground on overhead lines; one at 220 kV, two at 110 kV. All faults were zone 1 clearances. Fault clearance times were between 78 ms and 87 ms.

On 25 August at 10:17 hours, the Dallow-Portlaoise-Shannonbridge 110 kV line tripped for a single phase to ground fault during Storm Francis, the cause of the fault was wind. An interruption to end-users occurred, resulting in 0.025459 system minutes lost.

On 31 October at 06:30 hours, the Castlebar-Cloon 110 kV circuit tripped and reclosed for a single phase fault to ground during Storm Aiden. The cause of the fault was wind and the clearance time was 65 ms.

## 4.7 Transmission System Availability & Outages

### 4.7.1 Transmission System Availability

When considering transmission system availability, it is the convention to analyse it in terms of transmission system unavailability. The formula for calculating transmission system unavailability is given in Appendix 5. Figure 8 shows the percentage Transmission System Unavailability in each month for 2020.

The impact of Covid-19 on the power system in 2020 can be seen with the drop-off in transmission system unavailability, particularly in April, when only high priority works associated with safety and security of supply were allowed to proceed.

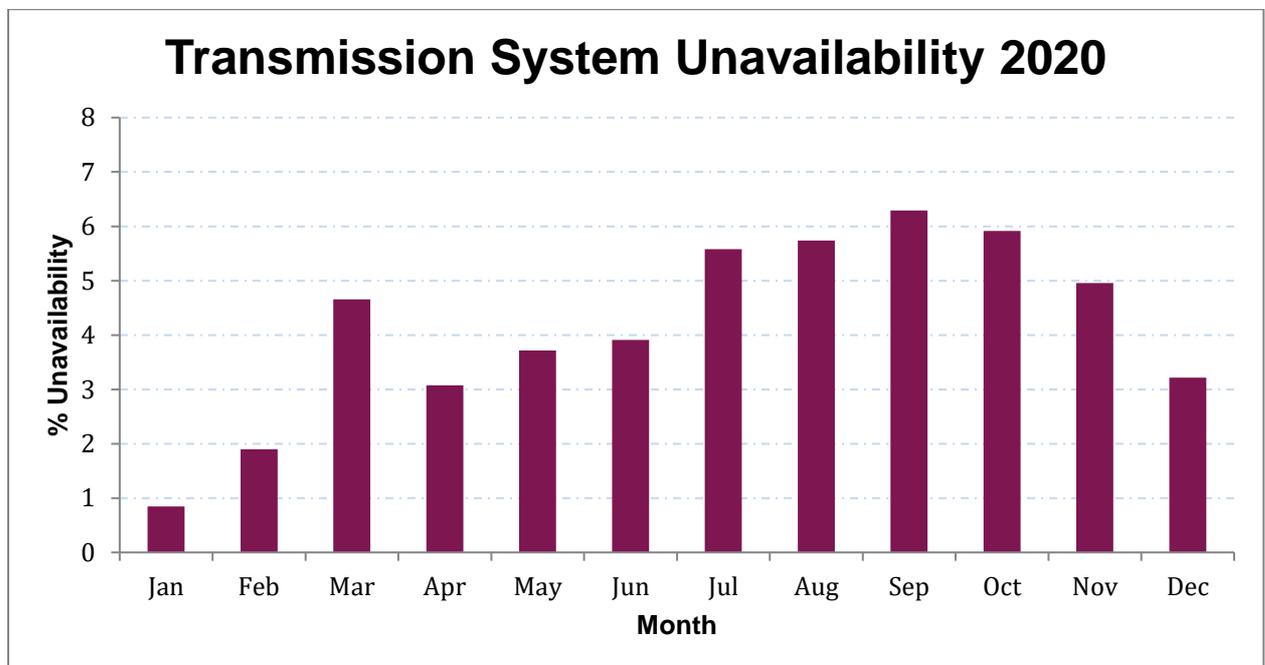


Figure 8: Monthly Variations of System Unavailability 2020

### 4.7.2 Transmission Plant Availability

The measure of plant availability is the kilometre-day for feeders and the MVA-day for transformers. The availability figures vary between the different categories of plant. The formulae for calculating transmission plant availability are provided in Appendix 1.

Table 6 provides a detailed breakdown of all plant availability figures for 2020.

Table 6: Transmission System Plant Availability 2020

<b>Plant Type</b>	<b>Circuit Length [km]</b>	<b>Number of Outages</b>	<b>Availability (%) 2020</b>
110 kV Circuits	4,589	292	96.92
220 kV Circuits	1,946	113	96.04
275 kV Circuits	97	1	97.20
400 kV Circuits	439	11	87.63
<b>Plant Type</b>	<b>Transformer Capacity [MVA]</b>	<b>Number of Outages</b>	<b>Availability (%) 2020</b>
220 / 110 kV Transformers	12,339	88	95.40
275 / 220 kV Transformers	1,200	4	95.36
400 / 220 kV Transformers	4,050	7	77.79
Total	7,071 km	517	<b>Weighted Average (%)</b>
	17,589 MVA		96.01

### 4.7.3 Cause of Transmission Plant Unavailability

Transmission plant unavailability is classified into the categories outlined in Table 7.

Table 7: Transmission System Plant Unavailability Categories

Category	Description
<b>Forced &amp; Fault</b>	Refers to unplanned outages. An item of plant trips or is urgently removed from service. Usually caused by imminent plant failure. There are three types of forced outage: A) Fault & Reclose B) Fault & Forced C) Forced (No Tripping) The above forced outages are explained in detail in Section 6.6.
<b>Safety &amp; System Security</b>	<b>Safety:</b> Refers to transmission plant outages which are necessary to allow for the safe operation of work to be carried out. <b>System Security:</b> Refers to outages which are necessary to avoid the possibility of cascade tripping or voltage collapse as a result of a single contingency. When a line is out for maintenance it may be necessary to take out additional lines for this reason.
<b>New Works</b>	An outage to install new equipment or uprate existing circuits.
<b>Corrective &amp; Preventative Maintenance</b>	<b>Corrective Maintenance:</b> Is carried out to repair damaged plant. Repairs are not as urgent as in the case of a forced outage. <b>Preventative Maintenance:</b> Is carried out in order to prevent equipment degradation which could lead to plant being forced out over time. Includes line inspections, tests and routine replacements.
<b>Other Reasons</b>	A number of other reasons may be attributed to plant unavailability, such as testing, protection testing and third party work.

### 4.7.4 110 kV Circuit Unavailability

Figure 9 provides a breakdown of the causes of unavailability on the 110 kV network in 2020.

The largest contributor to unavailability (44%) on the 110 kV network was attributable to the "New Works" category. This category is for outages to install new equipment or uprate existing circuits.

A further 43% of unavailability on the 110 kV network in 2020 were outages for the purpose of "Corrective and Preventive Maintenance". This type of maintenance includes, amongst others, ordinary services, condition assessments, wood-pole replacement/straightening and general line maintenance.

Only 4% of unavailability was due to forced outages.

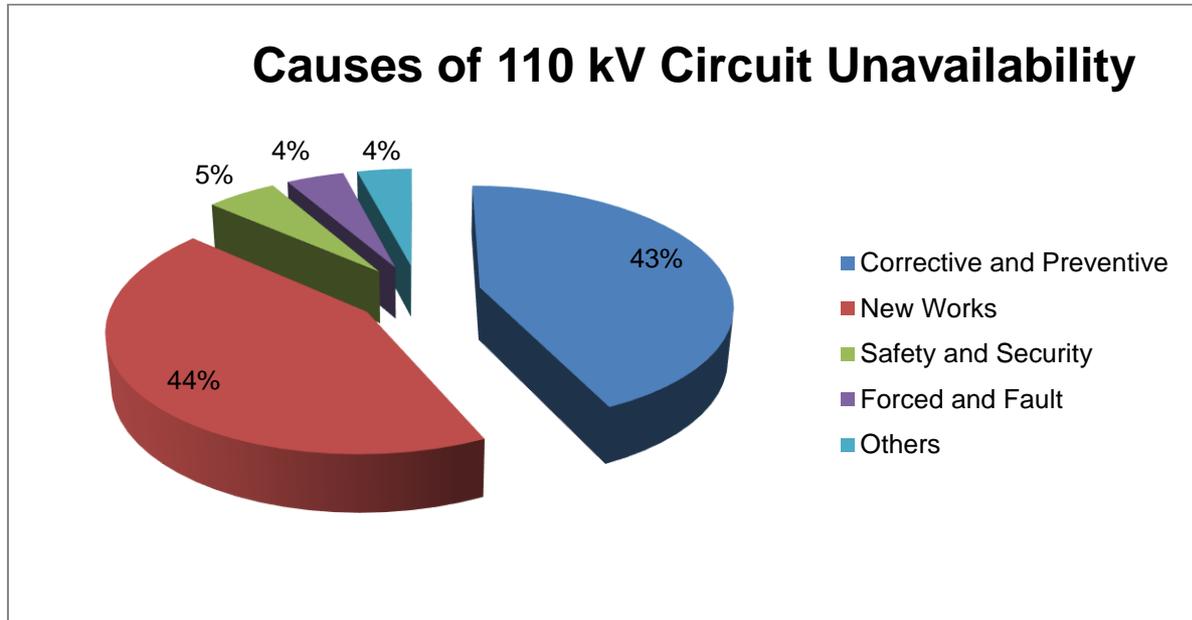


Figure 9: Causes of Unavailability on the 110 kV System in 2020

#### 4.7.5 220 kV Circuit Unavailability

Figure 10 provides a breakdown of the causes of unavailability on the 220 kV network in 2020.

The largest contributor to unavailability (46%) on the 220 kV network in 2020 were outages for the purpose of "Corrective and Preventive maintenance".

A further 35% of unavailability on the 220 kV network was attributable to "New Works".

Approximately 4% of unavailability on the 220 kV network was attributable to Forced and Fault.

## Causes of 220 kV Circuit Unavailability

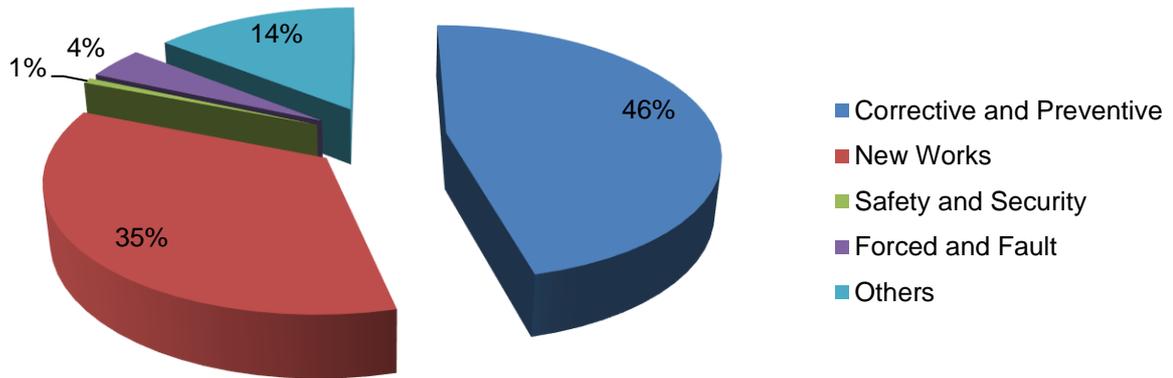


Figure 10: Causes of Unavailability on the 220 kV System in 2020

### 4.7.6 275 kV Circuit Unavailability

The 275 kV tie-line consists of 48.5 km of 275 kV double-circuit between Louth station and Tandragee station which is situated in County Armagh. In 2020 there was only one outage of 275 kV tie-lines, with Louth-Tandragee 2 (TWO) on outage for 20 days.

### 4.7.7 400 kV Circuit Unavailability

Figure 11 provides a breakdown of the causes of unavailability on the 400 kV network in 2020.

The largest contributor to unavailability (80%) on the 400 kV network in 2020 was corrective and preventive maintenance works.

The major corrective and preventive contribution was the outage of the Moneypoint – Oldstreet 400 kV circuit which lasted approximately 136 days while the majority of the other outages lasted less than a week.

## Causes of 400 kV Circuit Unavailability

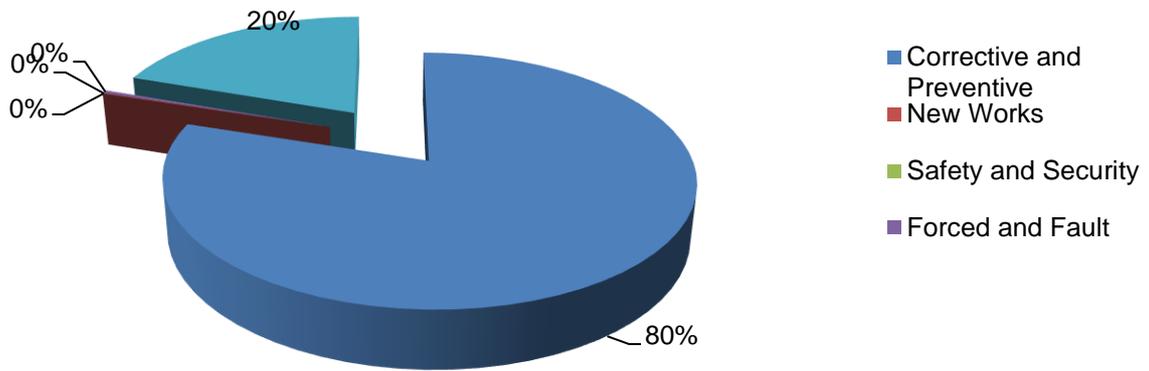


Figure 11: Causes of Unavailability on the 400kV System in 2020

Table 8 provides a breakdown of the transmission system outages that occurred in 2020 by plant type.

Table 8: Transmission System Plant Outage 2020

Plant Type	No. of Items	Circuit Length	Forced & Fault	Safety & System Security	New Works	Corrective & Preventive Maintenance	Other	Total No. of Outages
110 kV Circuits	235	4,585	35	13	46	168	30	292
220 kV Circuits	65	2,020	21	5	23	44	20	113
275 kV Circuits	2	97	0	0	0	1	0	1
400 kV Circuits	4	439	1	0	2	5	3	11
<b>Total</b>	308	7,141	57	18	71	218	53	417
Plant Type	No. of Items	Transformer Capacity	Forced & Fault	Safety & System Security	New Works	Corrective & Preventive Maintenance	Other	Total No. of Outages
220 / 110 kV Trafos	60	12,339	21	3	8	37	19	88
275 / 220 kV Trafos	3	1,200	1	0	0	2	1	4
400 / 220 kV Trafos	8	4,050	1	0	1	5	0	7
<b>Total</b>	71	17,589	23	3	9	44	20	99

#### 4.7.8. East West Interconnector

The East West Interconnector (EWIC) is a high-voltage direct current (HVDC) scheme which links the power systems of Ireland and Great Britain. It has a power rating of 500 MW. EWIC is a fully regulated interconnector which was developed and is owned by EirGrid Interconnector DAC (EIDAC) which is part of the EirGrid Group. The scheme consists of two Converter Stations located in Meath, Ireland and Deeside, Wales connected by 264 km HV cable, 185 km of which is submarine.

#### 4.7.9. East West Interconnector Unavailability

In 2020 the availability of the East West Interconnector (EWIC) was 97.07%. Outages contributing to EWIC unavailability mostly included maintenance works.

#### 4.7.10 Transmission Outage Duration

The duration of transmission outages is useful for assessing transmission system performance. Transmission outages are broken into eight time classifications ranging from less than 10 minutes to greater than four weeks. The total number of outages in each time classification is shown in Figure 12.

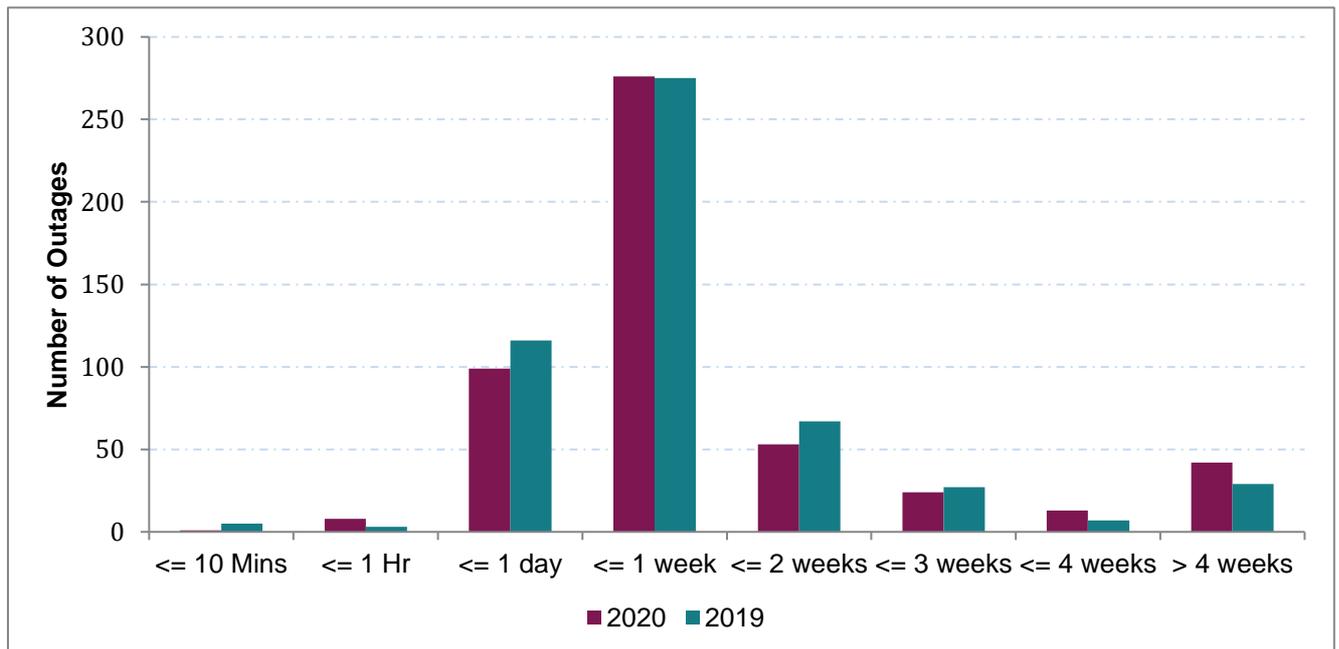


Figure 12: Duration of Outages in 2019 & 2020

The majority of the outage durations are concentrated between one day and 2 weeks with the peak occurring between one day and 1 week. In the category of one hour to one day, outages can be arranged to avoid peak load times and thereby reduce the impact on the system, while one week outages for annual maintenance are commonplace during the outage season.

#### 4.7.11 Timing of Transmission Outages

Transmission outages are scheduled, where possible, during periods of low load in the summertime (however, this can be limited by a number of factors such as personnel availability and shortage of hydro-power support in some areas). The seasonal nature of transmission outages is apparent in Figure 13 below.

Figure 13 shows the percentage unavailability of the transmission system in each month. The March-November period (known as the outage season) sees the highest rates of unavailability during the year, when decreased system load is taken advantage of to carry out extensive maintenance outages. Figure 14 shows the average duration in days of the transmission outages in each month in 2020.

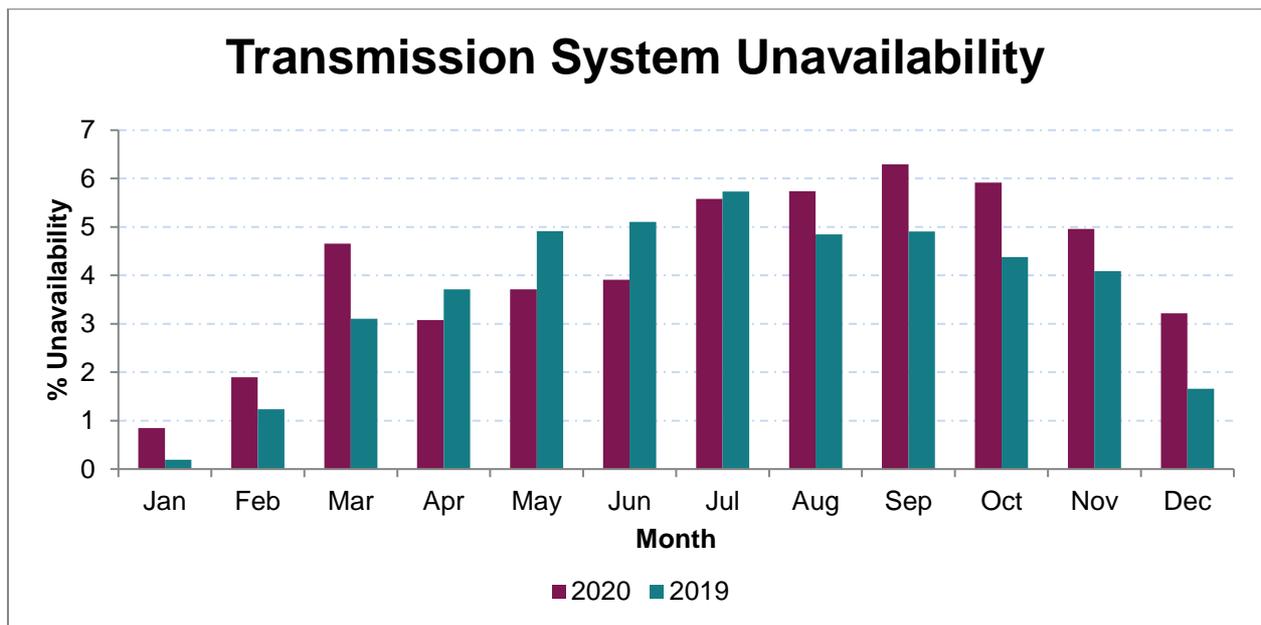


Figure 13: Percentage unavailability in each month of 2019 & 2020

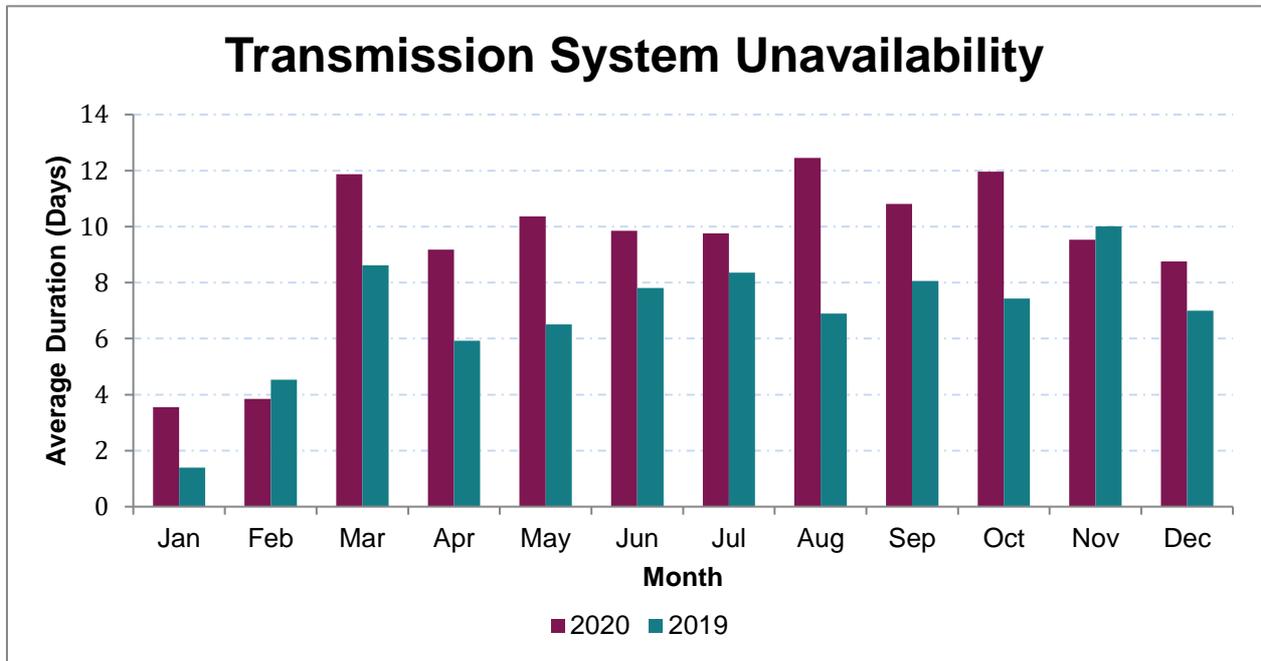


Figure 14: Average duration of outages 2019 & 2020

#### 4.7.12 Forced Outages

There are two main outage classifications, voluntary outages and forced outages. The majority of outages are voluntary outages that are scheduled by EirGrid. Forced outages are not scheduled and cause the most disruption to the transmission system. Due to their disruptive nature, forced outages merit further analysis.

#### 4.7.13 Forced Outages per km

The measure used for analysing the forced outages of lines and cables is the number of forced outages per kilometre of feeder, and is shown in Figure 15.

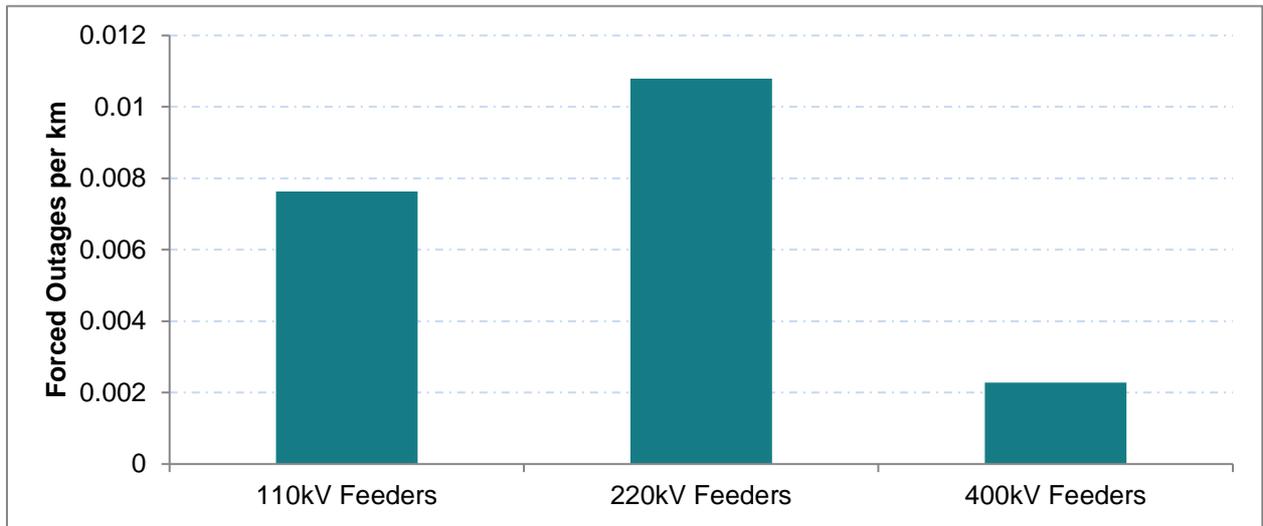


Figure 15: Forced Outages of lines and cables per km in 2020

#### 4.7.14 Forced Outages per MVA

The measure used for analysing the forced outages of transformers is the number of forced outages per MVA capacity, which can be seen in Figure 16.

A major outage in 2020 was the forced outage of the Moneypoint T4201 400/220 kV transformer which forced out from the end of January 2019 and remained out for all of 2020.

A major outage also occurred on the Woodland T4202 400/220 kV transformer which forced out from the end of June 2020 and remained out for all of 2020.

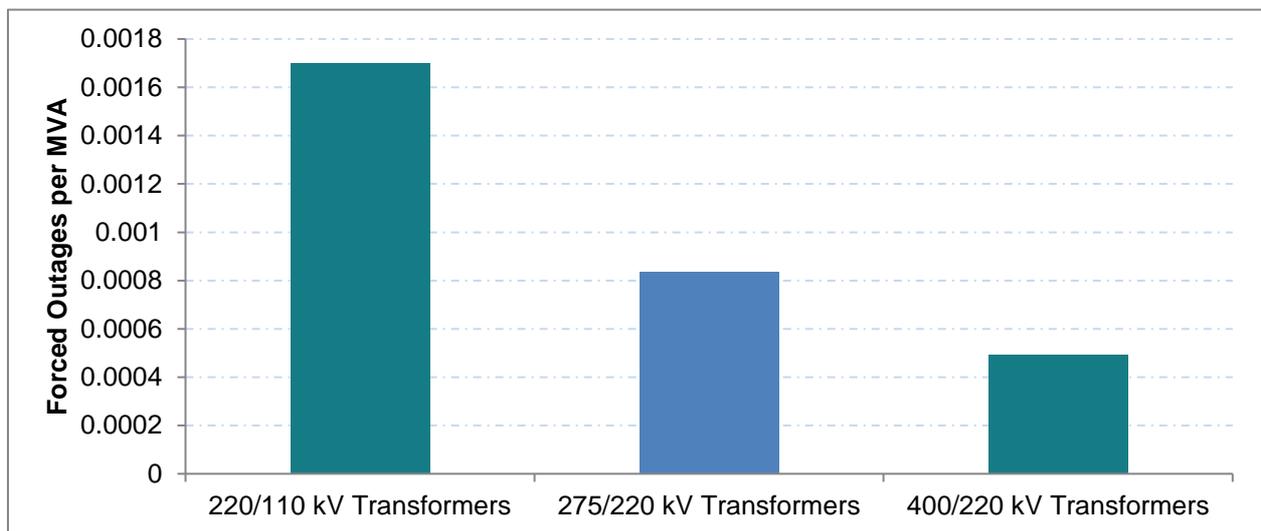


Figure 16: Forced Outage per MVA in 2020

# 5. SONI Transmission System

## Performance

This section details the performance of the transmission system in Northern Ireland, unless explicitly stated otherwise. This data has been prepared by SONI in accordance with Condition 20 of the 'Licence to participate in the Transmission of Electricity'.

### 5.1 Summary

SONI is responsible for the safe, secure, efficient and reliable operation of the Northern Ireland transmission network. The transmission network is operated at 275 kV and 110 kV and is made up of approximately 150 circuits covering a total length of approximately 2,130 km. The primary purpose of the transmission system is to transport power from generators and interconnectors to bulk supply points which connect the transmission system to the distribution system.

Availability is a key measure of power system performance. In this report availability refers to the proportion of time a transmission circuit or interconnector was available.

The annual system availability for 2020 was 97.03%.

The annual availability of the Moyle Interconnector for 2020 was 99.37%. This is the highest availability on the Moyle interconnector since its connection to the system in 2002.

The North-South 275 kV tie line, connecting Louth in Ireland and Tandragee in Northern Ireland, had an availability of 97.25% in 2020. The annual availability of the Strabane – Letterkenny and Enniskillen – Corraclassy 110 kV tie lines was 91% and 97% respectively in 2020.

The Electricity Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 set out the statutory obligations in relation to managing both frequency and voltage for Northern Ireland. Under the regulation SONI is required to report incidents which have caused interruptions to supplies to customers to the transmission asset owner,

NIE Networks. Part 8, paragraph 33 of the regulation contains details of the requirements for the reporting of incidents.

In 2020, there was one transmission incident leading to customers being off supply. This was;

- On the 10th of November at 14:28, an incident at Coolkeeragh resulted in the loss of supply to 43,449 customers, equating to a total loss of 50 MW. The total system minutes lost for this event was 1.059 minutes

Quality of service is measured by the number of voltage and frequency excursions which fall outside statutory limits. There were no voltage excursions in 2020 outside the statutory limits.

The nominal frequency of the all-island transmission system is 50 Hz, and is normally controlled within the range of 49.95 Hz and 50.05 Hz. SONI is required to report on system faults where the frequency drops below 49.8 Hz or above 50.2 Hz. In 2020, there were 15 system events where the frequency exceeded these limits.

The reporting of frequency excursions is carried out in accordance with the definitions and principles of the National Fault and Interruption Reporting Scheme (NAFIRS), (Engineering Recommendation G43/2). The effects of national / regional emergencies and disputes are excluded.

## 5.2 Transmission System Availability

### 5.2.1 System Availability

Transmission system availability is the proportion of time a transmission circuit was available during the calendar year. A circuit is defined as the overhead line, cable, transformer or any combination of these that connects two busbars together or connects the transmission system to another system. Transmission system availability is reduced when a circuit is taken out of service, either for planned or unplanned purposes.

Planned outages are necessary to facilitate new user connections, network development and maintenance of network assets necessary to deliver acceptable levels of system security and reliability. These are outages planned with at least seven days' notice.

Unplanned outages can be a result of equipment failure or a fault caused by adverse weather etc. These are outages required immediately or planned with less than seven days' notice.

System Availability is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{System Availability (\%)} = \frac{\sum \text{Hours each circuit is available}}{(\text{No. of Circuits}) * (\text{Total No. Hours in Period})}$$

In 2020, the analysis of the transmission system availability data has produced the following results:

- The average availability of the Northern Ireland transmission system was in 2020 was 97.03%; and
- The average winter system availability (for the winter months January, February, November and December 2020) was 97.88%.

Figure 17 below shows the month by month variation in Transmission System Availability in Northern Ireland.

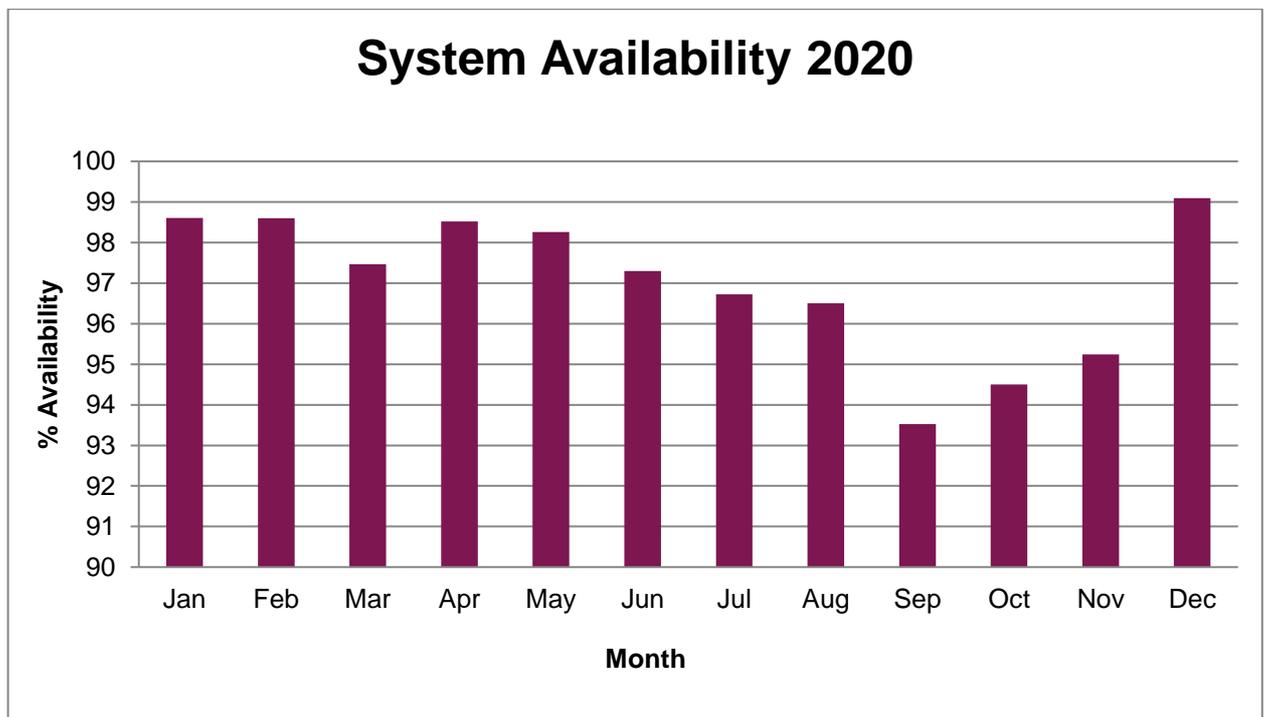


Figure 17: Transmission System Availability 2020

Overall, the availability of the system is high, particularly over the winter months, such as January and December, where maintenance is avoided due to the higher

electrical demand and potential adverse weather conditions. The preference is for maintenance to take place over the summer months when network loading is generally lower to mitigate the risk of affecting the supply to customers.

### 5.2.2 System Unavailability

Figure 18 below shows the month by month variation in planned and unplanned system unavailability.

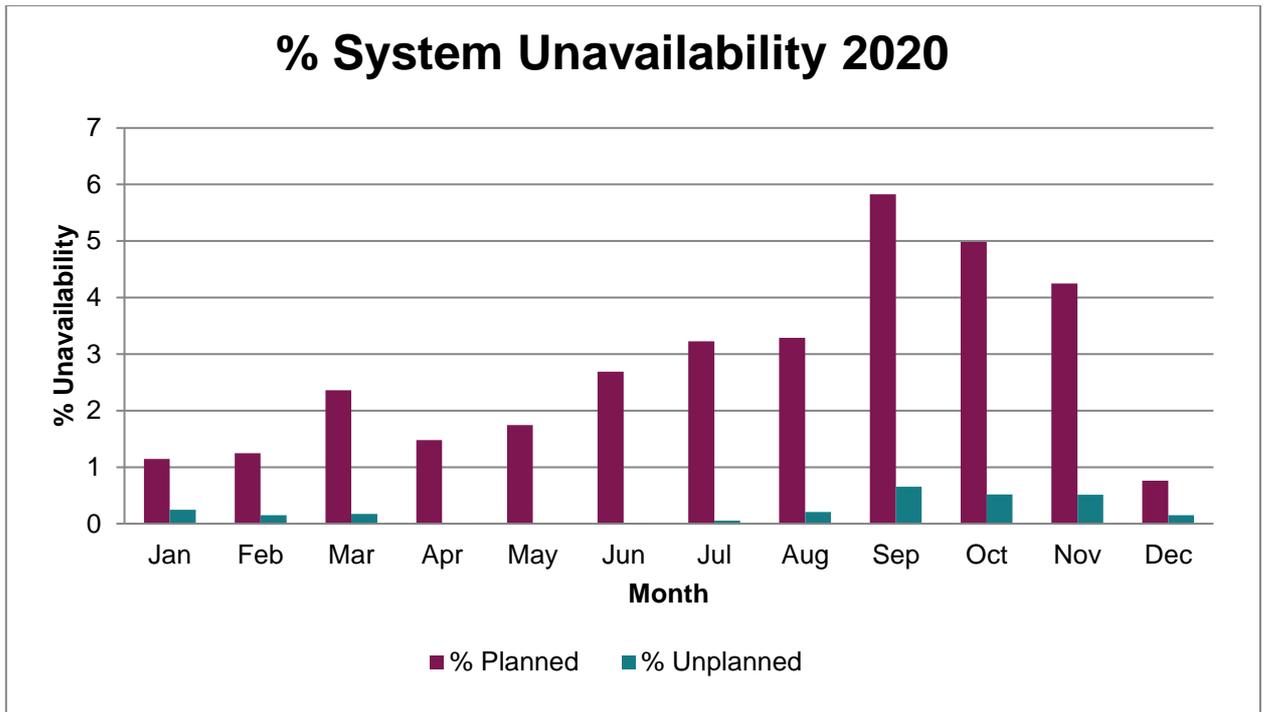


Figure 18: Transmission System Unavailability 2020

The majority of outages occurred in Autumn this year. This reflects the impact that Covid-19 had on the Transmission Outage Plan. Usually outages are planned during periods of lower electrical demand, however due to Covid-19 much of the planned works had to be deferred due to restrictions in place. When restrictions were eased, work was facilitated.

### 5.2.3 System Historical Availability Performance

Figure 19 shows the historic variation in system availability from 2005/2006 to 2020 for the transmission network in Northern Ireland.

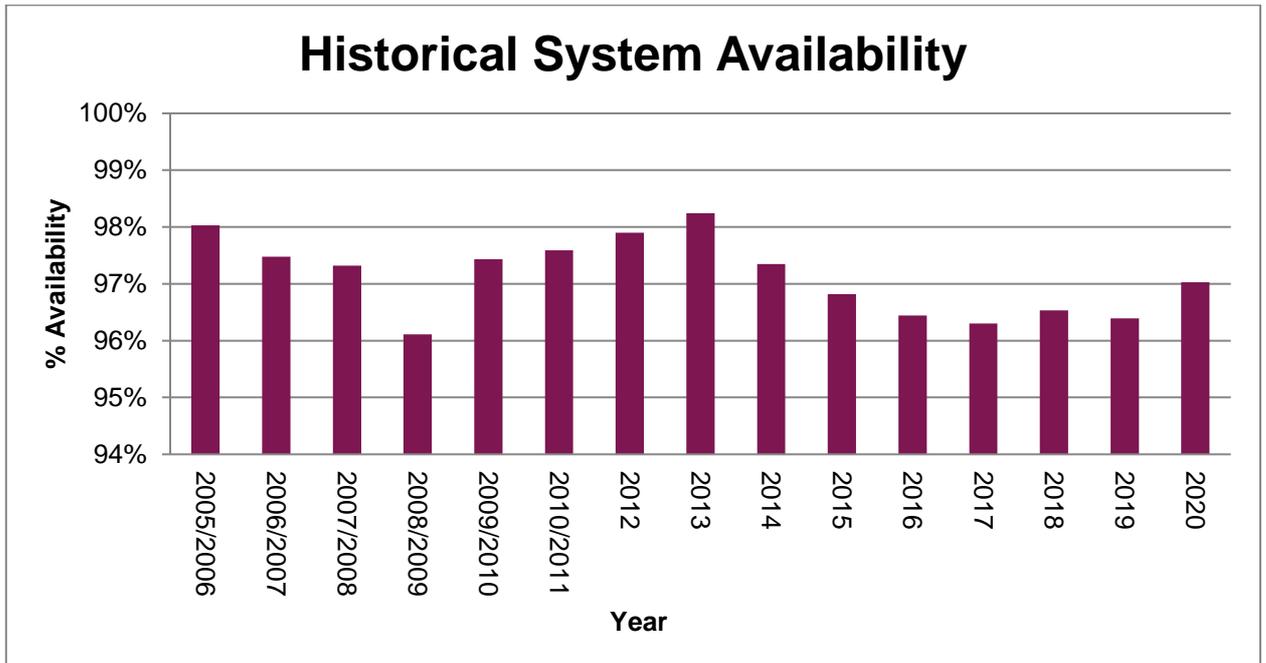


Figure 19: Historical System Availability 2005/2006 to 2020

### 5.2.4 System Historical Unavailability Performance

Figure 20 below shows the breakdown of the system unavailability from 2005/2006 to 2020.

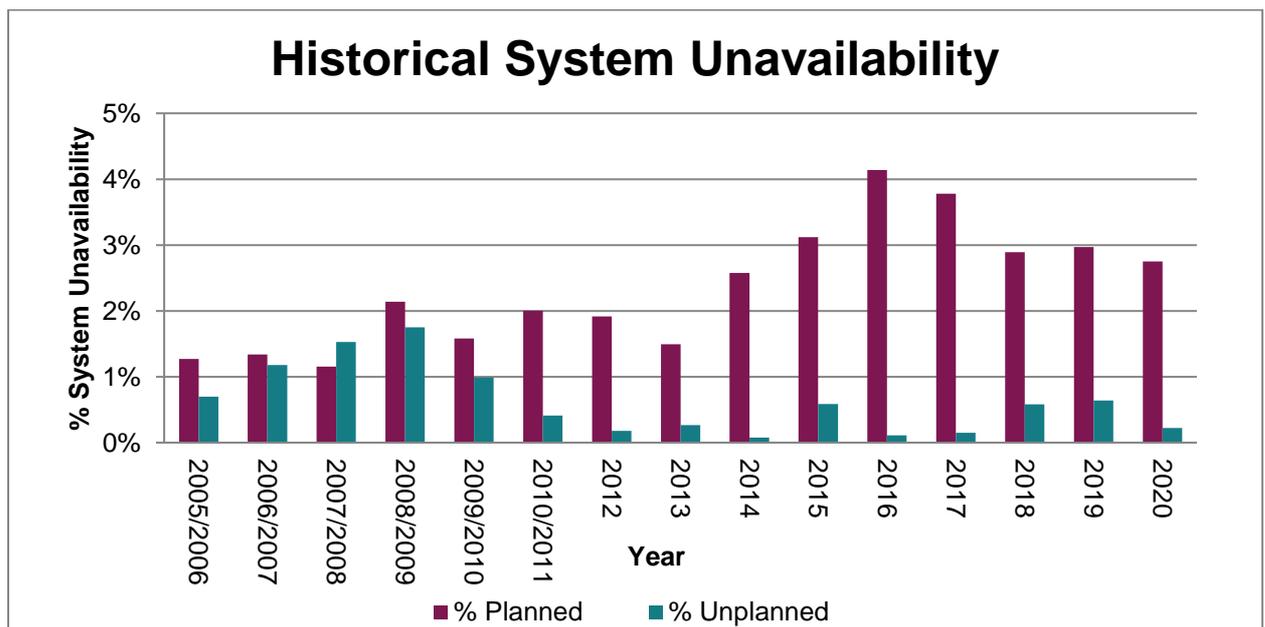


Figure 20: Historical System Unavailability 2005/2006 to 2020

There has been a marginal decrease in system unavailability in 2020 compared to 2019, shown in Figure 20 above. In 2020, as part of the price control RP6, NIE Networks has continued its commitment to upgrade existing infrastructure as well as constructing new assets to meet the ongoing needs of the power system.

#### 5.2.5 Moyle Interconnector

The Moyle interconnector, owned by Mutual Energy, connects the power systems of Northern Ireland and Scotland. The interconnector is a High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) system; consisting of two submarine power cables and two HVDC-AC converter stations; one located at Islandmagee in Northern Ireland and the other at Auchencrosh in Scotland. The system has an operational import capacity of 442 MW and an operational export capacity of a maximum 400 MW. Note: SONI revised the import and export figures for Moyle from a Northern Ireland perspective in July 2019 from 300 MW to 380 MW export and removed the 410MW import limit that was in place during summer months. Note also that the firm export limit on Moyle is 80 MW due to network limitations in Scotland. There is an agreed process between Moyle and NGEESO on releasing additional “non-firm” export capacity when GB system conditions allow.

The interconnector is operated by SONI, and the performance of the interconnector is detailed in this report.

During 2020, the longest outage taken by Moyle was a three day scheduled outage in June/July for an annual inspection of Pole 1

### 5.2.6 Moyle Interconnector Historical Availability

The Annual Availability of the Moyle Interconnector for 2020 was 99.37%.

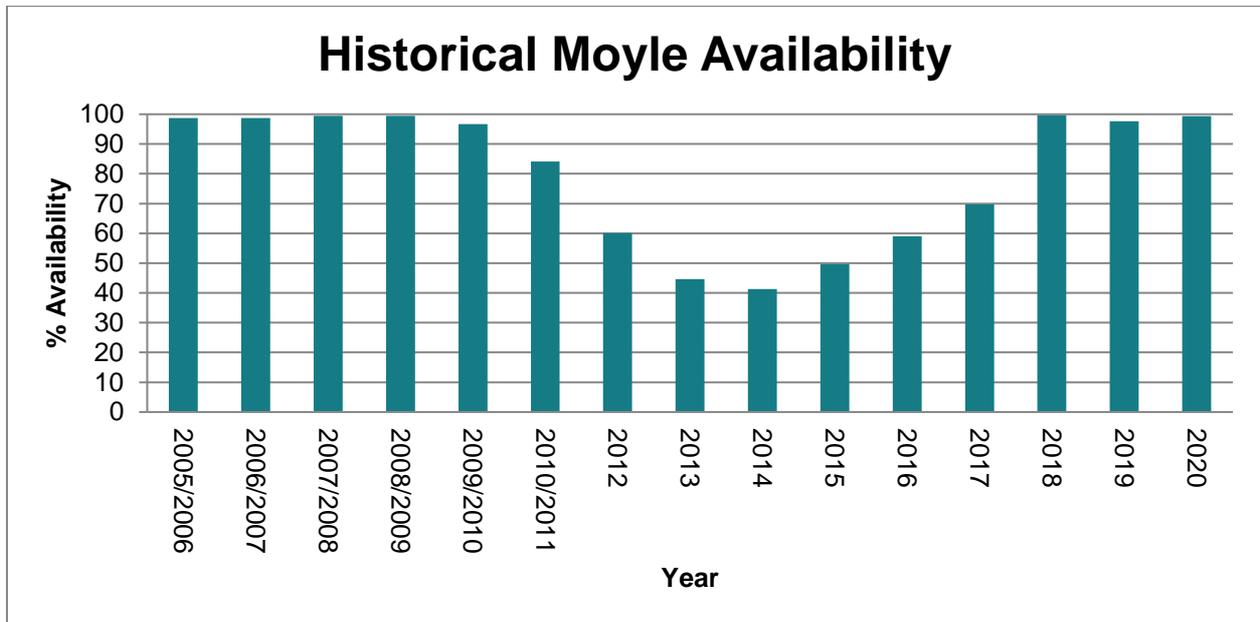


Figure 21: Historical Moyle Interconnector Availability 2005/2006 to 2020

### 5.2.7 Moyle Interconnector Historical Unavailability

The 2020 Annual Unavailability of the Moyle Interconnector was 0.63%.

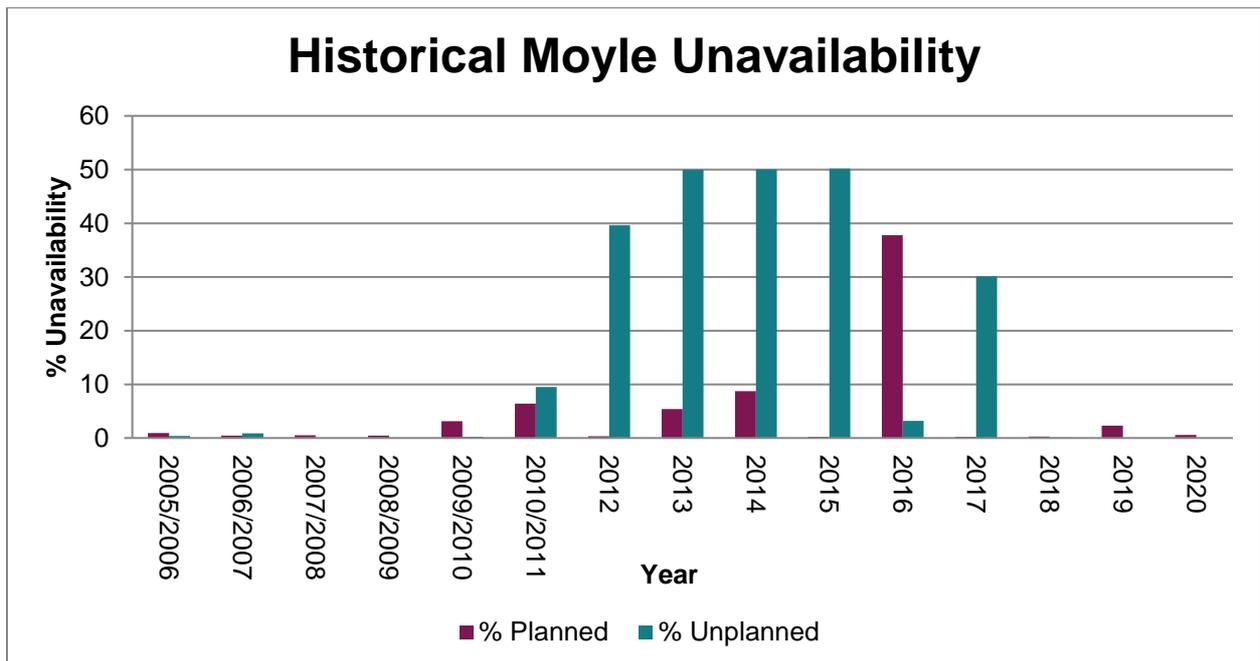


Figure 22: Historical Moyle Interconnector Unavailability 2005/2006 to 2020

### 5.2.8 Moyle Interconnector Monthly Unavailability

Figure 21 below shows the month by month variation of unavailability of the interconnector.

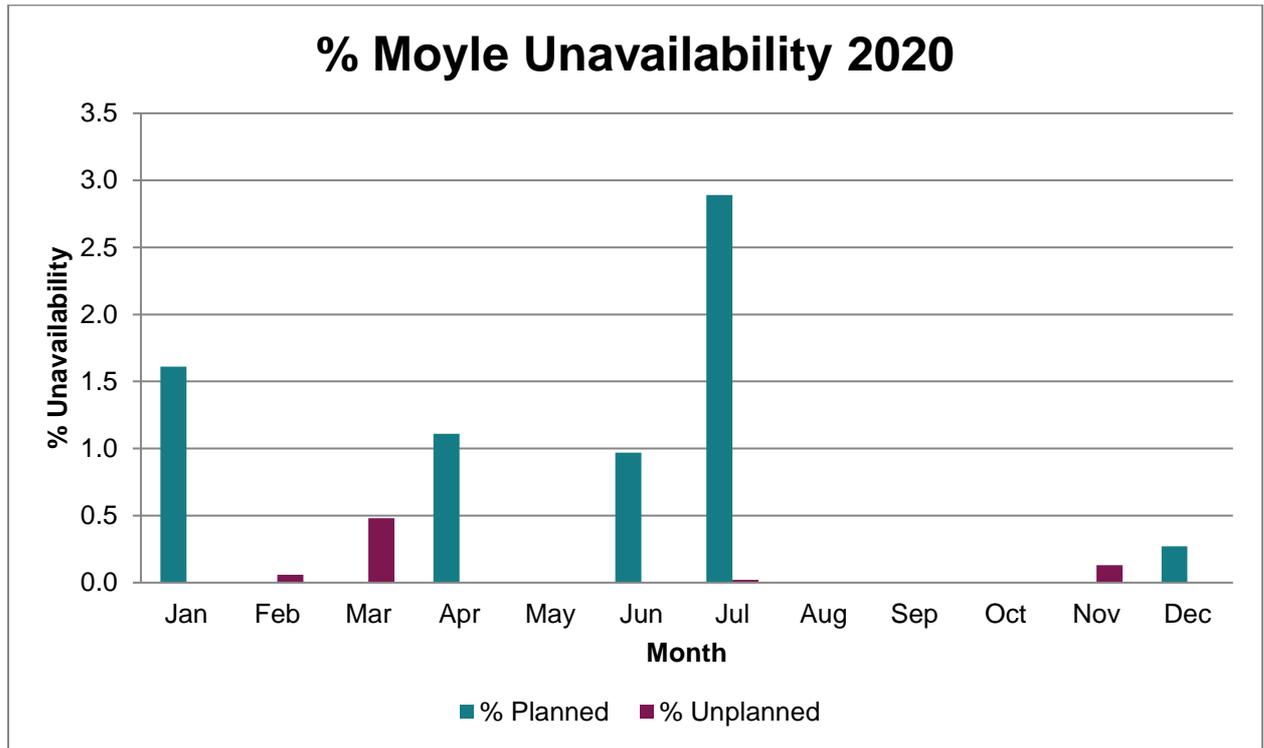


Figure 21: Moyle Interconnector Monthly Unavailability 2020

Figure 21 shows the scheduled outages that were carried out in January, April, June, July and December. There were 5 forced outages in 2020.

### 5.2.9 275 kV Tie Line

The connections between Ireland and Northern Ireland are referred to as 'Tie Lines'.

The Northern Ireland transmission system is connected to the transmission system in Ireland by means of one 275 kV double-circuit connection from Tandragee 275 kV substation in Co. Armagh to Louth 220 kV substation in Co. Louth.

The 275 kV double-circuit tie line is used as the method for synchronising the Northern Ireland and Ireland power systems together. Energy can flow freely between both jurisdictions, depending on the operating requirements and generating plant being utilised on the all island power system.

The annual average availability of the 275 kV North-South Tie Line in 2020 was 97.25%.

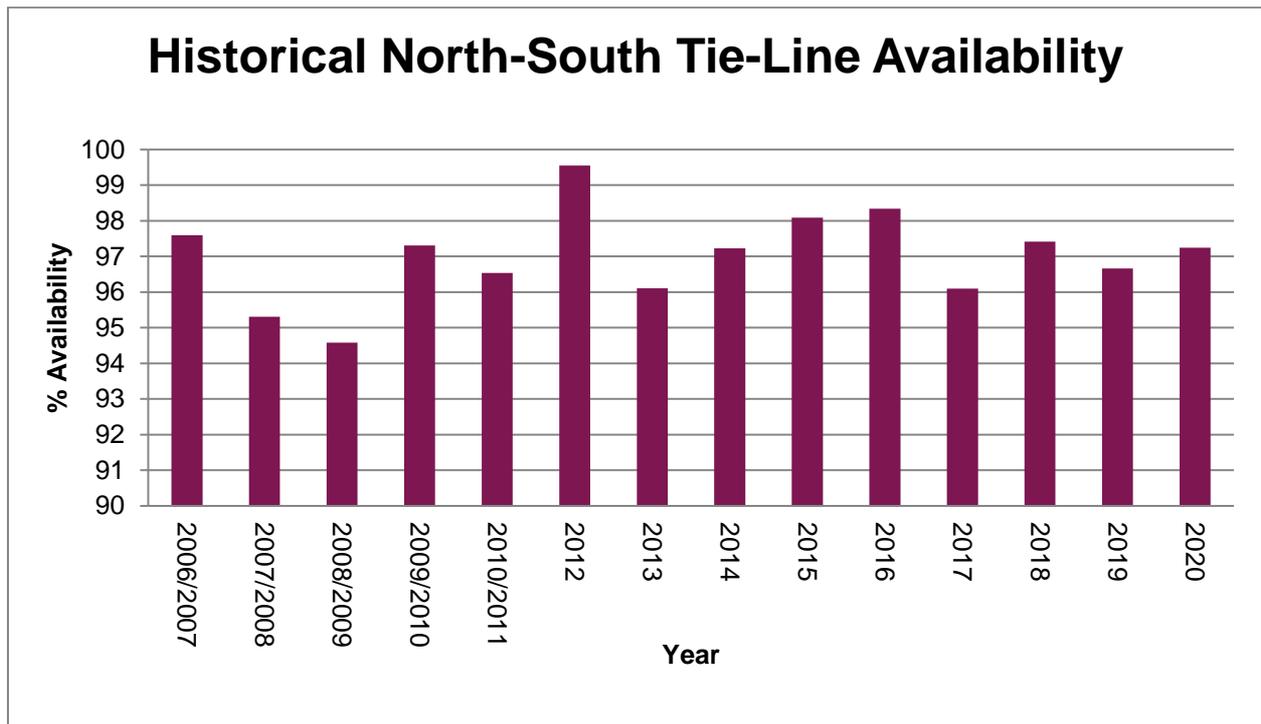


Figure 22: Historical North-South Tie Line Availability 2005/2006 to 2020

### 5.2.10 110 kV Tie lines

There are two 110 kV connections between Ireland and Northern Ireland:

- Strabane – Letterkenny 110 kV circuit
- Enniskillen – Corraclassy 110 kV circuit

These 110 kV tie lines provide an AC connection between the two transmission systems, which allows emergency flows of active and reactive power for frequency and voltage support, increasing system stability.

Phase Shifting Transformers (PST), designed for energy to flow in two directions, are installed at Strabane and Enniskillen and control the flow of energy between Ireland and Northern Ireland. These PSTs are rated at 125 MW each and are, in normal operation, operated to maintain a 0 MW flow between both jurisdictions. To negate any potential system abnormalities as a result of transmission outages, either scheduled or unplanned, a flow can be manually allowed that can support system operation in both jurisdictions.

Also, in times of high wind, the Strabane-Letterkenny tie line is used to import excess wind energy being produced.

The availability of the 110 kV Tie Lines was 94.34% in 2020.

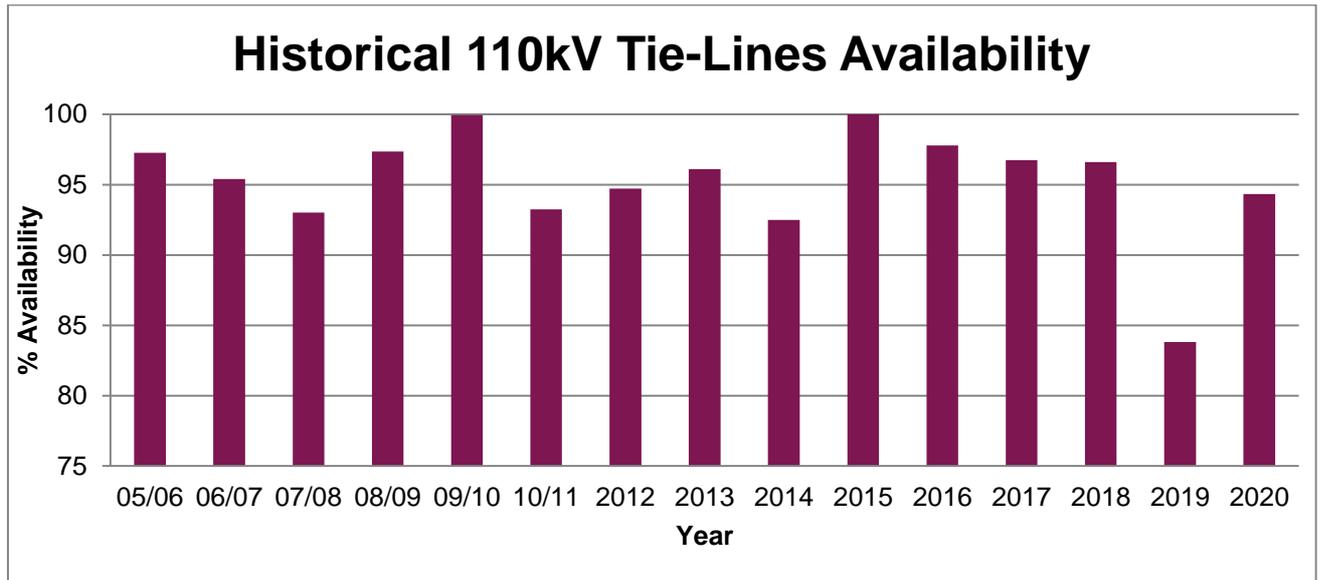


Figure 23: North-South Tie Line Availability 2005/2006 to 2020

A breakdown of 110 kV tie line unavailability is shown in Figure 24 below.

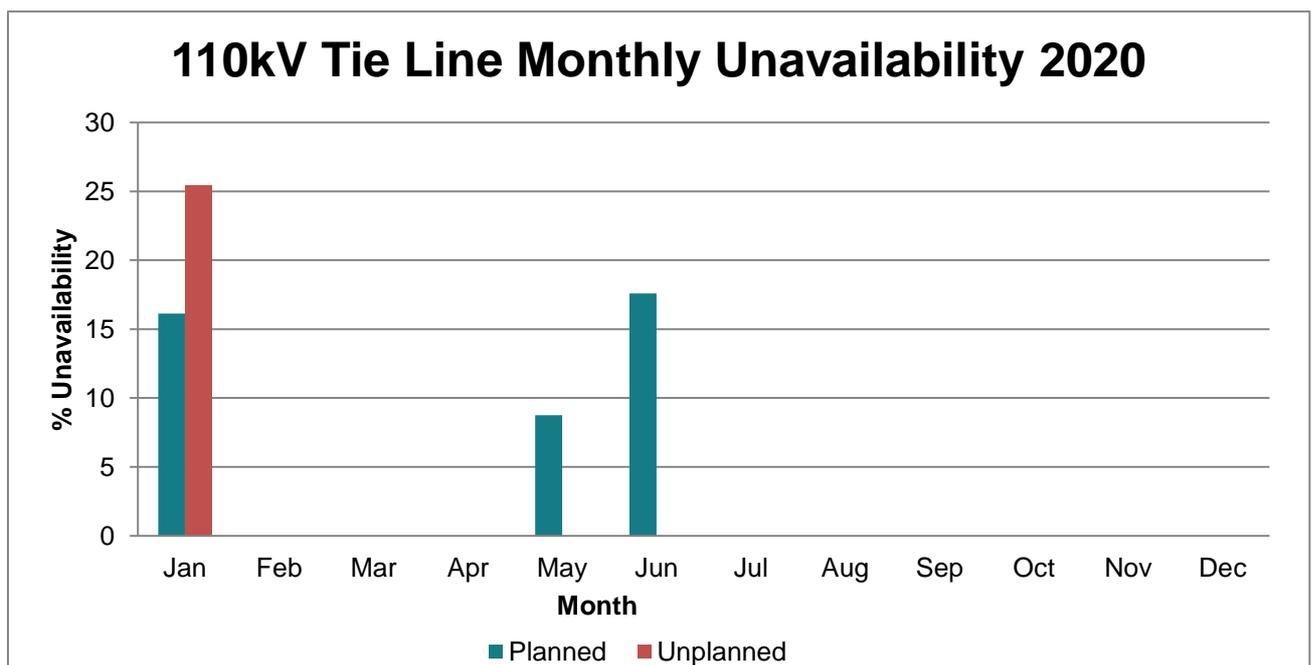


Figure 24: 110kV Tie Line Unavailability 2020

## 5.3 Transmission System Security

An incident is a system event that results in loss of supply. In this section incidents resulting from issues on the Northern Ireland Transmission system are described individually. The following sections detail the nature, location and duration of the incidents with an estimate of energy unsupplied.

### 5.3.1 Incidents for 2020

The criterion for the reporting of incidents is specified in Part 8, paragraph 33, of 'The Electricity Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012'. An incident shall be reported if there has been:

- any single interruption of supply, to any demand of 20 MW or more at the time of the interruption, for a period of three minutes or longer; or
- any single interruption of supply, to any demand of 5 MW or more at the time of the interruption, for a period of one hour or longer; or
- any single interruption of supply to 5,000 or more consumer's installations for a period of one hour or longer.

### 5.3.2 Number of Incidents and Estimated Unsupplied Energy

In 2020, there was one system event in Northern Ireland that resulted in the loss of supply to customers. Details of this event are given below.

- On the 10th of November at 14:28, an incident at Coolkeeragh. CB 4HO was opened which resulted in the loss of supply to a voltage transformer on the line side of the Strabane B circuit. The auto-changeover to an alternative supply failed to operate correctly. As a consequence, the LF load shedding relay in Coolkeeragh lost its supply which triggered the load shedding scheme. This event resulted in the loss of supply to 43,449 customers, equating to a total loss of 50 MW. All customers were fully restored within 36 minutes of the event happening.

### 5.3.3 Incident Analysis

Figure 25 details the incidents that have occurred historically in Northern Ireland.

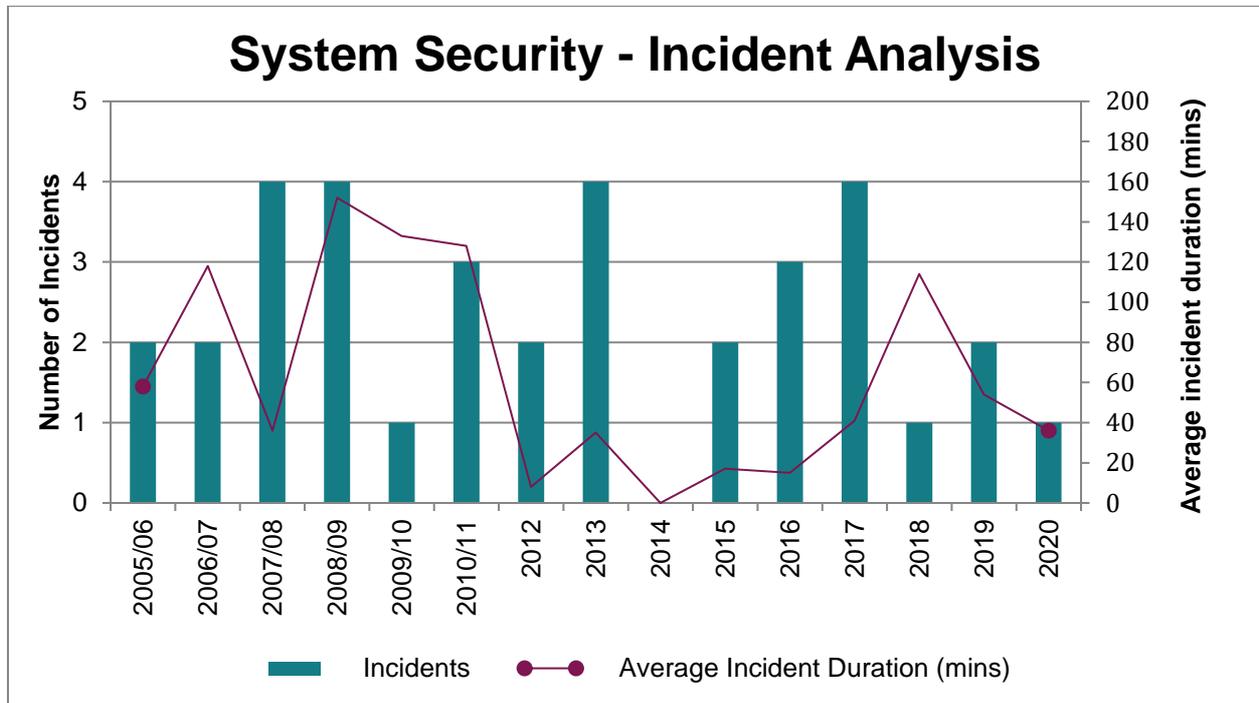


Figure 25: Historical System Security 2005/2006 to 2020

### 5.3.4 Unsupplied Energy

Figure 26 below shows the historical amount of unsupplied energy to Northern Ireland customers.

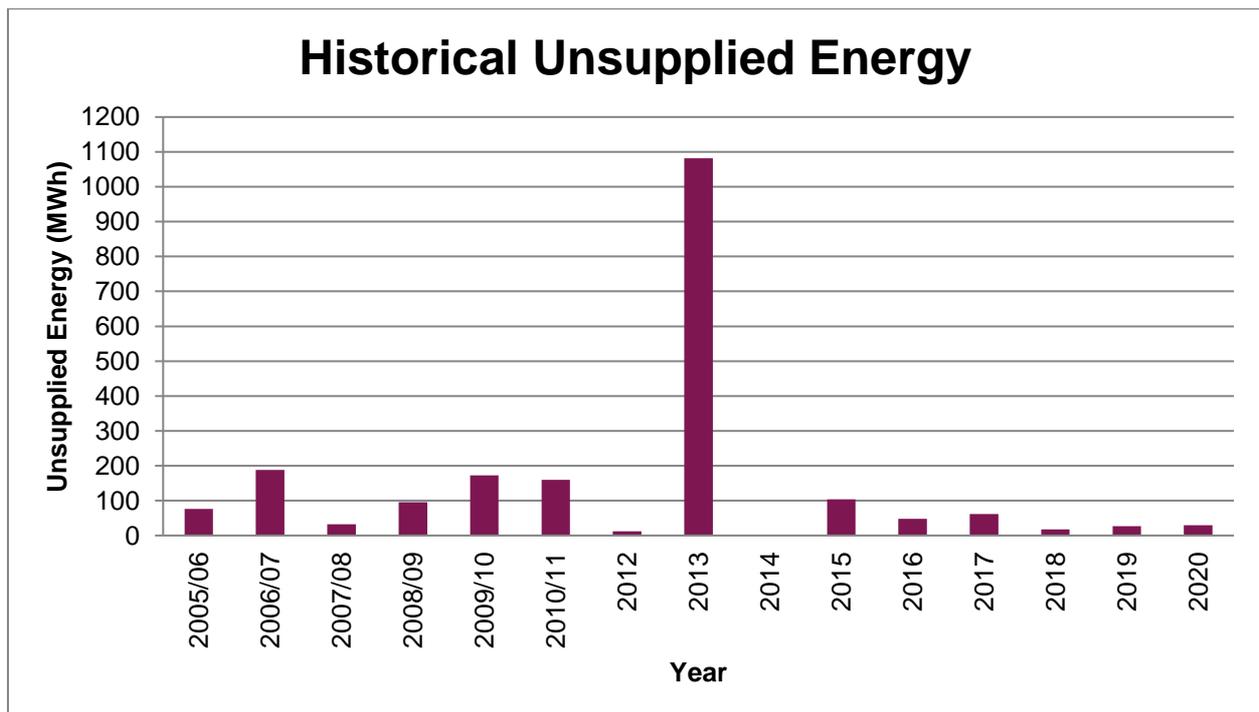


Figure 26: Historical Unsupplied Energy 2005/2006 to 2020

### 5.3.5 System minutes lost

The total system minutes lost for 2020, attributable to SONI, was 1.059. The trend of system minutes lost since 2012 is shown in Figure 27. The mean number of system minutes lost per year since 2012 was 1.955.

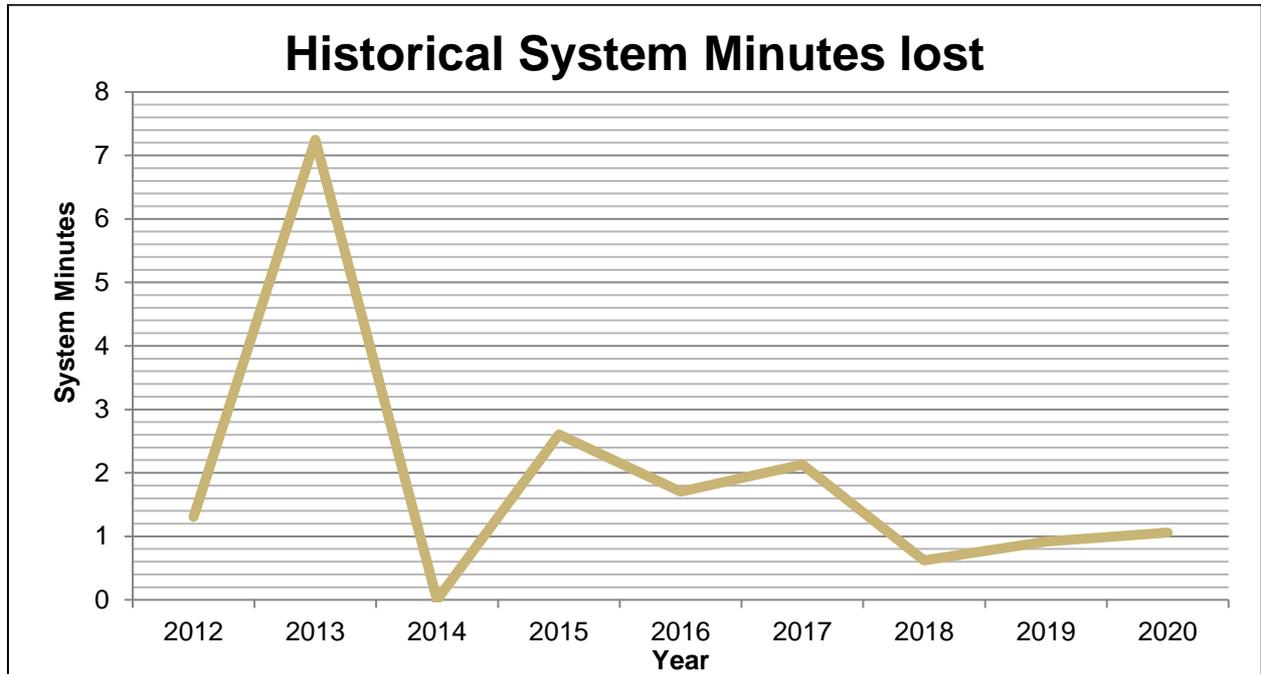


Figure 27: System minutes lost 2012 - 2020

### 5.3.6 Zone Clearance Ratio

The Zone Clearance Ratio (ZCR) is defined as the ratio of the number of short circuit, system faults, not cleared in Zone 1 to the total number of short circuit faults per year cleared by Main System protection. See Appendix A for further definition of Zones and ZCR.

In 2020, the ZCR was 0. There was 1 system fault cleared by protection on the main system. The fault was cleared in zone 1.

## 5.4 Quality of Service

Quality of service is measured with reference to system voltage and frequency.

### 5.4.1 Voltage

The Electricity Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 details the requirements for the management of voltage in Northern Ireland.

Part 7, paragraph 28 permit variations not exceeding 10% for operating voltages of 110 kV or higher. As well as adhering to legislation, SONI also operates the transmission system in such a way as to comply with the Operating Security Standards<sup>6</sup>, acceptable step changes in voltages are detailed in Table 9.

Table 9: Voltage step change limits in operational timescales

Transmission System secured events or switching event	Voltage fall	Voltage rise
Following loss of single circuit	-6%	+6%
Following loss of double circuit overhead line	-10%	+6%

### 5.4.2 Voltage Excursions

There were no voltage excursions exceeding these limits in 2020.

### 5.4.3 Frequency

SONI is required to manage the frequency of the power system. Power system frequency is a measure of balance between the electrical demand on the network and the amount of energy being generated. The Electricity Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 details the requirements for the management of Frequency in Northern Ireland.

Part 7, paragraph 28 of the regulations permits a frequency variation of up to 0.5 Hz above or below 50 Hz. In line with previous publications this report contains details of frequency events where the frequency has dropped below 49.6 Hz or greater than 50.5 Hz. There were five reportable frequency excursions in Northern Ireland in

---

<sup>6</sup> [SONI Operating Security Standards](#)

2020. Graphs in Appendix 2 contain traces of system frequency as well as raw and averaged rate of change of frequency data.

## 5.4.4 Frequency Excursions

Table 10: Frequency Excursions in 2020

Cause of Incident	Date	Time (UTC)	MW Lost	Pre-incident Frequency (Hz)	Nadir (Hz)	Min Frequency POR (Hz)	Rate of Change of Frequency	t<49.6 Hz seconds	t<49.5 Hz seconds	N-S Tie Line Flow MW
							Max df/dt Hz/Sec			
Great Island GI4	18/06/2020	19:07:53	430	49.98	49.51	49.58	-0.27	4.1	0.0	-34
Whitegate WG1	19/07/2020	06:26:29	428	49.95	49.42	49.64	-0.34	4.0	2.3	-156
Whitegate WG1	05/08/2020	17:04:34	399	50.02	49.59	49.76	-0.24	0.8	0.0	-67
Great Island GI4	23/09/2020	11:02:12	360	49.99	49.52	49.57	-0.22	4.2	0.0	274
Whitegate WG1	02/12/2020	08:18:56	432	50.02	49.57	49.77	-0.20	1.6	0.0	-212

### Definitions

Time	Considered to be when the frequency falls through 49.8 Hz
Pre-incident Frequency	Average system frequency between t – 60 seconds and t – 30 seconds
Nadir	Minimum system frequency from t 0 to t + 6 minutes
Minimum Frequency in POR Timeframe	Minimum frequency during POR timeframe from t + 5 seconds to t + 15 seconds
Maximum Rate of Change of Frequency	Maximum rate of change of frequency calculated over 500 ms during the period t – 5 seconds to t + 30 seconds
N-S Tie Line Flow	Flow on the N-S t – 5 seconds (+ve represents an export from Northern Ireland)

### 5.4.5 Historical Frequency Excursions

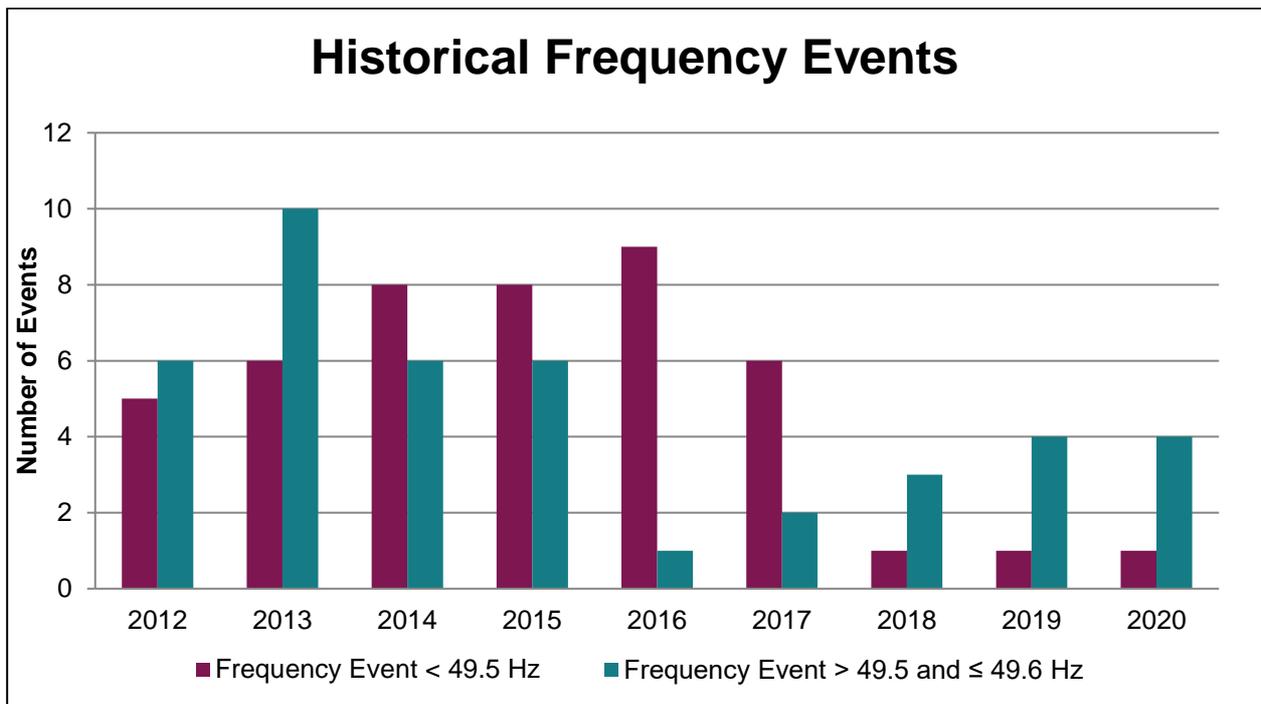


Figure 28: Historic Frequency Excursions 2012-2020

## 6. Appendix 1 Glossary

### 6.1 DCEF

Directional comparison earth fault. A teleprotection scheme that allows accelerated tripping by exchanging permit and receive signals for earth faults in a relay's forward direction.

### 6.2 Disturbance

A system disturbance is defined as one or more related faults and their consequences which occur either simultaneously or over a period of time. These incidents are grouped in a single system disturbance report under the highest voltage involved.

### 6.3 Fault

Any abnormal event causing or requiring the tripping of a Main System circuit breaker automatically within the Main System. Any abnormal event causing or requiring the closing of a Main System circuit breaker automatically within the Main System. Any abnormal event causing or requiring the tripping of an MV circuit breaker automatically by under frequency relay operation.

### 6.4 Main system: EirGrid

The main transmission system includes: the 400 kV, 220 kV and 110 kV overhead line (OHL) and underground cable (UGC) network, the 400 kV, 220 kV and 110 kV busbars and couplers, the 400/220 kV and 220/110 kV coupling transformers (with the exception of those feeding the Dublin city 110 kV network). It also includes the 275 kV ESB/NIE Networks interconnector as far as the border with Northern Ireland, and the associated 275/220 kV transformers. The main transmission system does not include the Dublin city 110 kV network or the 220/110 kV coupling transformers at Carrickmines, Inchicore and Poolbeg. The HV circuit breakers of tail connected lines and directly connected transformers (DSO load, directly connected industrial customer load, generator and HVDC interconnector transformers) are part of the main transmission system thus faults on these lines and transformers, which cause transmission system circuit breakers to be tripped, are reported.

## 6.5 Main system: SONI

The main transmission system includes: the 275 kV and 110 kV OHL and UGC network, the 275 kV and 110 kV busbars and couplers, the 275/110 kV interbus transformers, and all 110/33 kV transformers (aka main transformers). It also includes the 275 kV ESB/NIE Networks interconnector as far as the border with Ireland. The HV circuit breakers of directly connected transformers (generator and HVDC interconnector transformers) are part of the main transmission system thus faults on these transformers, which cause transmission system circuit breakers to be tripped, are reported.

## 6.6 Major incident

A major incident is one which results in the loss of greater than or equal to one system minute as a result of a single system disturbance.

## 6.7 MVA Minute Lost

Amount of Power (Mega Volt-Amp) not supplied during an interruption of one minute.

## 6.8 Non main system/outside the main system: EirGrid

All HV plant on the Irish electricity network that does not form part of the main system: the Dublin 110 kV network (controlled by the DSO at the northern distribution control centre (NDCC). The MV system in Ireland is controlled by the NDCC in Leopardstown), all DSO and industrial customer load transformers, all IPP generator transformers, and all plant on the NIE Networks owned, SONI controlled, HV system in Northern Ireland.

## 6.9 Non main system/outside the main system: SONI

All HV plant connected to the Northern Irish electricity network that does not form part of the main system: all IPP generator transformers, HVDC interconnector transformers, and all plant on the ESB owned, EirGrid controlled, HV system in Ireland

## 6.10 Non System Fault

Any unplanned circuit breaker operation resulting from a cause other than a system fault or incorrect manual operation from a control point.

## 6.11 Permanent Fault

A fault is permanent if the component or unit is damaged and cannot be restored to service until repair or replacement is completed. An overhead line trips and stays out of service due to the absence or outage of reclosing facilities; the fault is permanent if maintenance staff have to carry out equipment repairs or replacement before the line is returned to service. A protection setting change is required on the piece of plant before or after it is switched in following a fault.

## 6.12 POTT

Permissive overreach transfer trip. A distance teleprotection scheme that allows accelerated tripping by exchanging permit and receive signals for faults in a relay's zone 2.

## 6.13 Protection - Correct Operation

The operation is correct if a fault is cleared by the protection (in any time step) such that the correct circuit breakers open and no other circuit breaker opens.

## 6.14 Protection - Incorrect Operation

The operation is incorrect if, while a fault is being cleared, a circuit breaker is opened which should not have opened or a circuit breaker remains closed which should have opened.

## 6.15 PUTT

Permissive underreach transfer trip. A distance teleprotection scheme that allows accelerated tripping by receiving a signal for a fault in a relay's forward direction.

## 6.16 Sustained Interruption

A sustained interruption is one which lasts for more than one minute.

## 6.17 System Fault

Any fault or system abnormality which involves, or is the result of failure of primary electrical apparatus and which requires the disconnection of the affected equipment from the system by the automatic tripping of the associated circuit breaker.

## 6.18 System Minute

A measure of the energy not supplied for a disturbance. The metric takes account of the load lost (MW), duration of disconnection (Minutes) and peak system demand (MW), to allow for historical comparison. For example, if 300 MW were lost for 10 minutes and the system peak was 3000 MW, this would represent one System Minute.

$$\text{System Minutes} = (\text{Load MW} \times \text{Duration mins}) / (\text{System Peak MW}) = (300 \times 10) / 3000 = 1$$

## 6.19 Transient Fault

A fault is transient if the unit or component is undamaged and is restored to service through manual switching operations, or rapid automatic reclosure on overhead lines, without repair being performed, but possibly with on-site inspection.

## 6.20 Zone Clearance Ratio

The Zone Clearance Ratio is defined as the ratio of the number of short circuit faults not cleared in Zone 1 to the total number of short circuit faults per year. The more faults cleared in Zone 1, the quicker they are taken off the power system which reduces the risk of system instability, plant damage and injury to personnel.

## 6.21 Zones of Protection

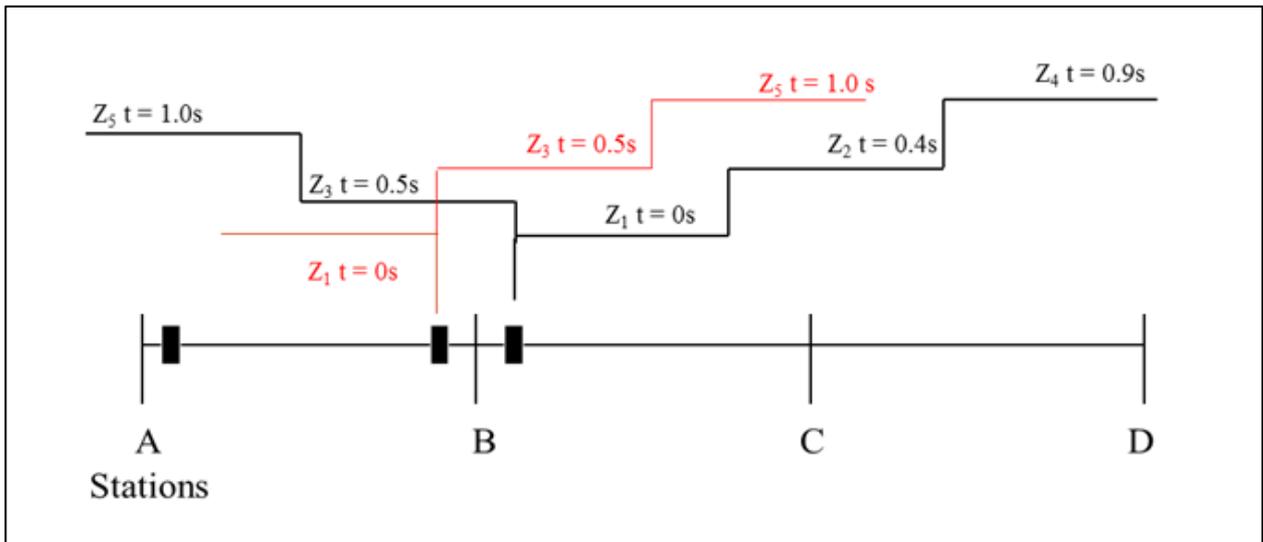


Figure 29: Zones of Protection

Zone 1 on an impedance (distance) relay is the primary protection zone and in the case of an overhead line is set to 70 - 85% of the circuit length depending on the location of the circuit in the transmission network. There is no time delay for the relay to pick up when a fault occurs within the Zone 1 reach, as shown in Figure 29.

Typical Zone 1 clearance times are 50 to 150 ms.

Zone 2 on an impedance relay is used as a backup protection zone and is set to 100% of the circuit length plus 20 - 50% of the length of the shortest feeder at the remote end of the protected circuit. A delay of approximately 400 ms is applied in Zone 2 settings and so typical Zone 2 fault clearance times are 450 to 550 ms.

Zone 3 on an impedance relay is used as a backup protection zone and is set to 20 - 50% of the length of the shortest feeder in the reverse direction. A delay of approximately 500 ms is applied in Zone 3 settings and so typical Zone 3 fault clearance times are 550 to 650 ms.

Zone 4 is the third forward step of a distance scheme with a time delay of approximately 900 ms.

Zone 5 is the second reverse step of a distance protection scheme with a time delay of approximately 1.1 seconds.

# 7. Appendix 2 All Island Frequency Excursion Graphs

Table 11: All Island Frequency Excursion Incidents

<b>Cause of Incident</b>	<b>Date</b>
Great Island GI4 Trip	18/06/2020
Whitegate WG1 Trip	19/07/2020
Whitegate WG1 Trip	05/08/2020
Great Island GI4 Trip	23/09/2020
Whitegate WG1 Trip	02/12/2020

## 7.1 Great Island 4- 18/06/2020

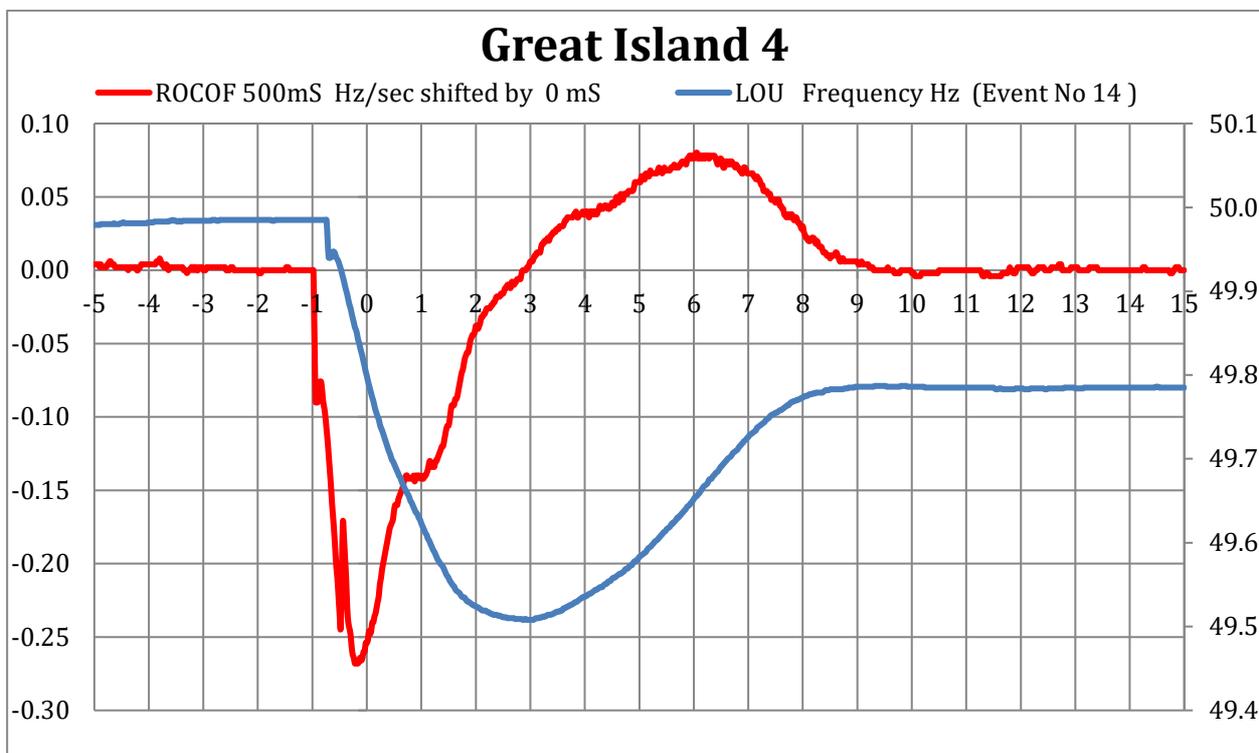


Figure 30: Great Island 4 Frequency Excursion Incident - 18/06/2020

## 7.2 Whitegate 1 19/07/2020

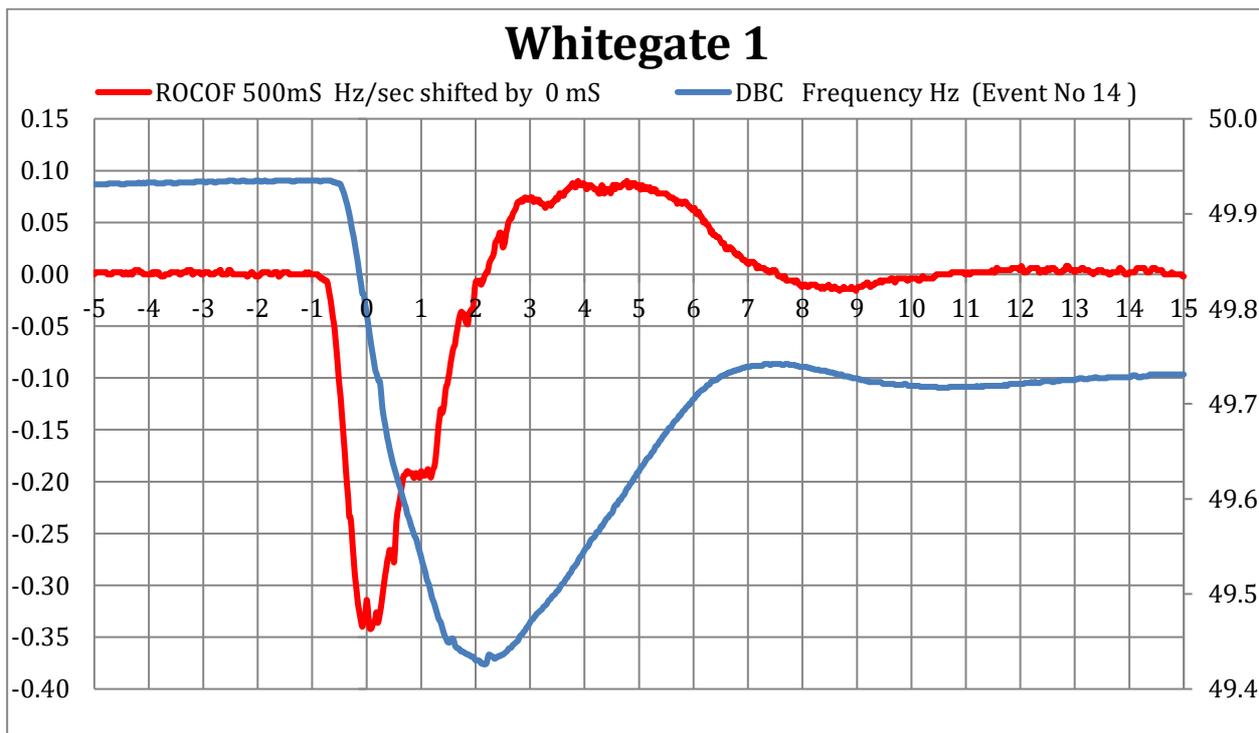


Figure 31: Whitegate 1 Frequency Excursion Incident 19/07/2020

### 7.3 Whitegate 1 05/08/2020

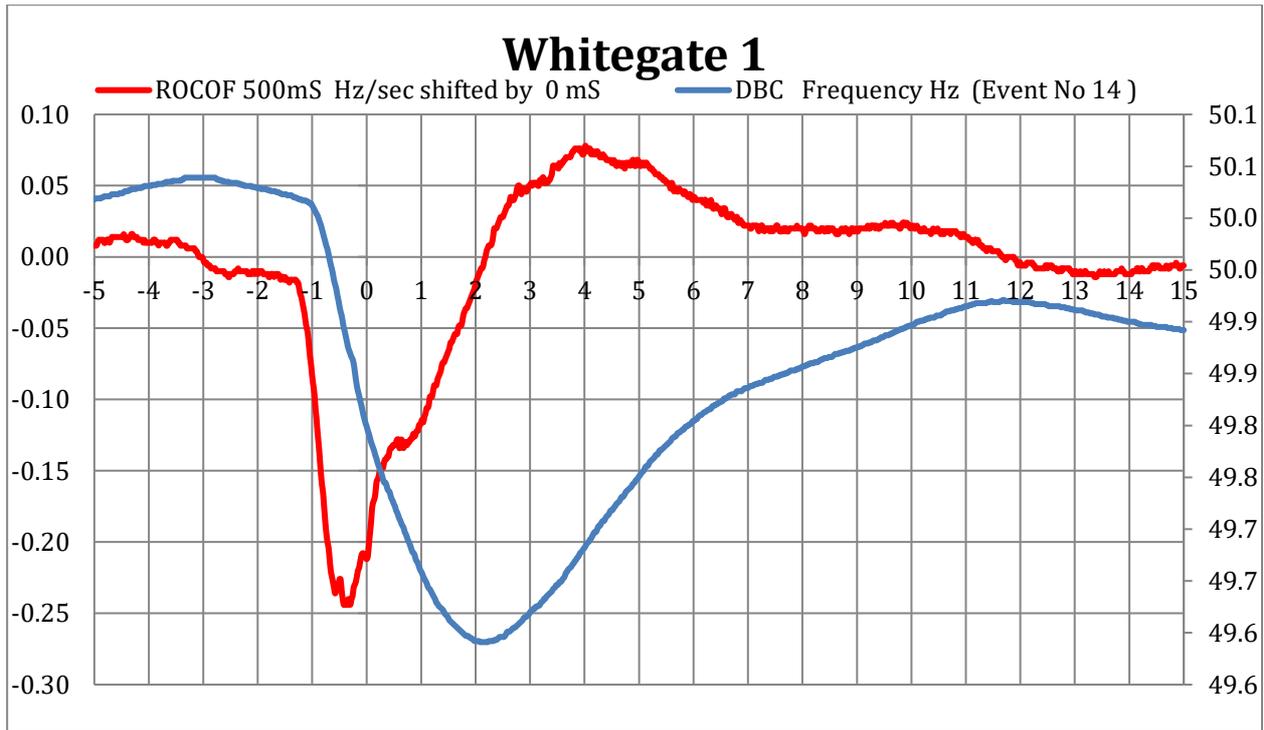


Figure 32: Whitegate 1 Frequency Excursion Incident- 05/08/2020

### 7.4 Great Island 4 – 23/09/2020

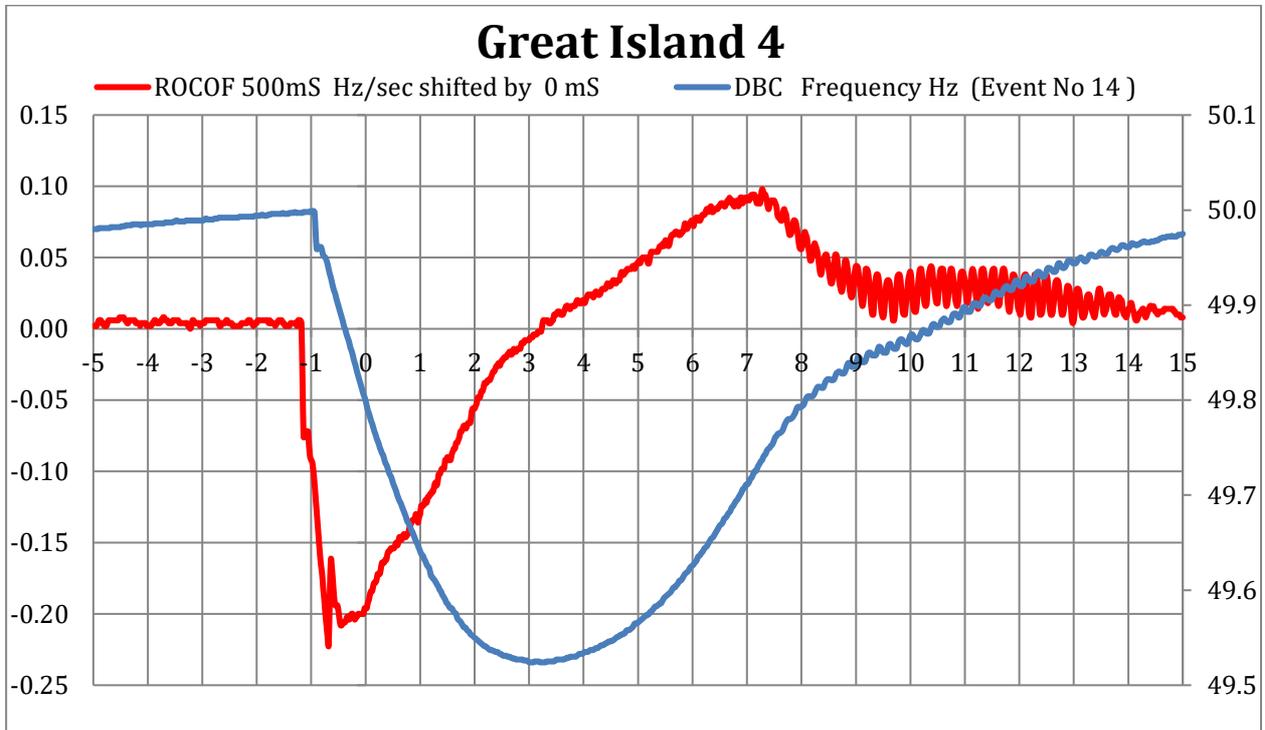


Figure 33: Great Island 4 Frequency Excursion Incident- 23/09/2020

## 7.5 Whitegate 1- 02/12/2020

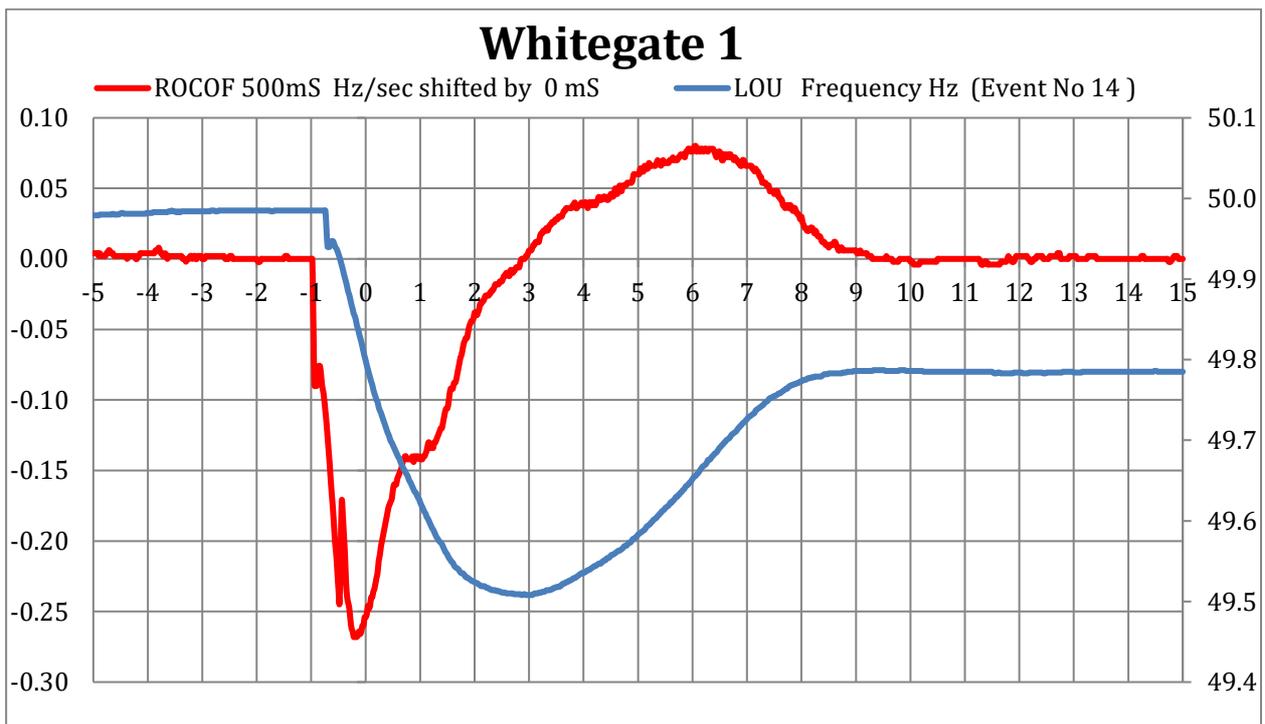


Figure 34: Whitegate 1 Frequency Excursion Incident- 02/12/2020

# 8. Appendix 3 All Island Fully Dispatchable Generation Plant

Table 12: All Island Fully Dispatchable Generation Plant

Company	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Fuel	365-day Rolling Availability %
AC Automation	AC - ACA	7.625	DSU	0
EnerNOC	AEDSU - AE1	76.943	DSU	35.91
	AEDSU - AE2	12.464	DSU	20
	AEDSU - AE3	13.969	DSU	64.8
	AEDSU - AE4	15.096	DSU	30.54
	AEDSU - AE5	15.3	DSU	63.22
	AEDSU - EN1	15.451	DSU	27.79
	AEDSU - EN2	16.298	DSU	27.4
	AEDSU - EN3	16.33	DSU	46.68
	AEDSU - EN4	15.7	DSU	56.07
	AEDSU - EN5	5.84	DSU	48.37
	AEDSU - EN6	9.862	DSU	66.13
	AEDSU - EN8	20.830	DSU	20.04
AEDSU - EN9	15.918	DSU	25.14	
Activation Energy Ltd (NI)	AE_DSU_NI - AEA	9.044	DSU	70.39
EPUK	Ballylumford - B10	101	Gas / Distillate Oil	62.79
	Ballylumford - B21	246	Gas / Distillate Oil	76.51
	Ballylumford - B22	246	Gas / Distillate Oil	86.18
	Ballylumford - BGT1	58	Distillate	99.35
	Ballylumford - BGT2	58	Distillate	99.07
	Kilroot - KPS1	256	Coal / Heavy Fuel Oil	71.22
	Kilroot - KPS2	258	Coal / Heavy Fuel Oil	79.27
	Kilroot - KGT1	29	Distillate	83.09
	Kilroot - KGT2	29	Distillate	94.02
	Kilroot - KGT3	42	Distillate	95.51
	Kilroot - KGT4	42	Distillate	91.79
Aughinish Alumina Ltd	Seal Rock - SK3	81	Gas / Distillate Oil	88.30
	Seal Rock - SK4	81	Gas / Distillate Oil	91.44
Bord Gáis	Whitegate - WG1	450	Gas / Distillate Oil	83.20
Contour Global	Contour - CGA	12	Gas	97.87
Coolkeeragh ESB	Coolkeeragh - C30	408	Gas / Distillate Oil	88.60
	Coolkeeragh - CG8	53	Distillate	87.74

Company	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Fuel	365-day Rolling Availability %
DAE Virtual Power Plant	DAE VPP - DP1	18.61	DSU	95.22
	DAE VPP - DP2	27.728	DSU	23.42
Dublin Waste To Energy	Dublin Waste - DW1	61	Waste to Energy	88.38
Edenderry Power Ltd	Edenderry - ED1	118	Peat	86.17
	Edenderry - ED3	58	Gas / Distillate Oil	99.76
	Edenderry - ED5	58	Gas / Distillate Oil	99.18
Electric Ireland DSU	Electric Irl - EI1	17.159	DSU	84.31
Electricity Exchange Limited	Elect Exchnng - EE1	56.574	DSU	62.29
	Elect Exchnng - EE2	27.053	DSU	24.06
	Elect Exchnng - EE3	10.306	DSU	20.41
	Elect Exchnng - EE4	12.14	DSU	11.77
	Elect Exchnng - EE5	16.769	DSU	57.85
	Elect Exchnng - EE6	14.06	DSU	23.15
	Elect Exchnng - EE7	9.207	DSU	21.37
Empower	Empower AGU - EMP	13	Distillate	95.87
Endeco Technologies	Endeco T Ltd - EC1	49.582	DSU	57.74
	Endeco T Ltd - EC2	11.950	DSU	19.26
	Endeco T Ltd - EC5	17.103	DSU	67.01
	Endeco T NI - ECA	25.39	DSU	28.6
Energy Trading Ireland	ETI Ltd (NI) - ETB	0	DSU	17.65
	ETI Ltd (NI) - ETD	9.219	DSU	1.36
	ETI Ltd (NI) - ETR	13.826	DSU	18.71
	Ener Trd Irl - ET1	4.995	DSU	0.5
Evermore Renewable Energy	Lisahally - LPS	18	Biomass	76.75
Indaver	Indaver - IW1	21	Waste to Energy	79.05
IPOWER	iPower AGU - AGU	62	Distillate	90.61
	iPower - ID1	0	DSU	27.17
	iPower - ID2	4.212	DSU	8.07
Powerhouse Generation Ltd.	Powerhouse G - PG1	10.005	DSU	38.93
Powerhouse Generation Ltd. (NI)	PHG - PH1	20.498	DSU	44.18
	PHG - PH2	13.528	DSU	6.16
SSE Generation Ireland	Great Island - GI4	464	Gas / Distillate Oil	88.25
	Rhode - RP1	52	Distillate	99.10
	Rhode - RP2	52	Distillate	88.04
	Tarbert - TB1	54	Heavy Fuel Oil	99.49
	Tarbert - TB2	54	Heavy Fuel Oil	95.03
	Tarbert - TB3	241	Heavy Fuel Oil	84.81
	Tarbert - TB4	243	Heavy Fuel Oil	85.71

Company	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Fuel	365-day Rolling Availability %
	Tawnaghmore - TP1	52	Distillate	99.38
	Tawnaghmore - TP3	52	Distillate	99.86
SYNERGEN	Dublin Bay - DB1	415	Gas / Distillate Oil	95.43
Tynagh Energy Ltd	Tynagh - TYC	389	Gas / Distillate Oil	79.02
Viridian Power and Energy	Huntstown - HN2	408	Gas / Distillate Oil	95.95
	Huntstown - HNC	337	Gas / Distillate Oil	79.13
	Viridian DSU - VE1	10.075	DSU	26.31
	Viridian DSU - VE2	0	DSU	0
ESB Power Generation	Ardnacrusha - AA1	21	Hydro	90.74
	Ardnacrusha - AA2	22	Hydro	98.48
	Ardnacrusha - AA3	19	Hydro	95.47
	Ardnacrusha - AA4	24	Hydro	75.60
	Aghada - AD2	431	Gas / Distillate Oil	93.44
	Aghada - AT11	90	Gas / Distillate Oil	95.31
	Aghada - AT12	90	Gas / Distillate Oil	96.52
	Aghada - AT14	90	Gas / Distillate Oil	90.03
	Erne - ER1	10	Hydro	94.80
	Erne - ER2	10	Hydro	97.56
	Erne - ER3	22.5	Hydro	97.60
	Erne - ER4	22.5	Hydro	97.33
	Lee - LE1	15	Hydro	95.80
	Lee - LE2	4	Hydro	69.97
	Lee - LE3	8	Hydro	63.82
	Liffey - LI1	15	Hydro	92.99
	Liffey - LI2	15	Hydro	97.83
	Liffey - LI4	4	Hydro	89.52
	Liffey - LI5	4	Hydro	90.05
	Moneypoint - MP1	285	Coal / Heavy Fuel Oil	70.06
	Moneypoint - MP2	285	Coal / Heavy Fuel Oil	56.41
	Moneypoint - MP3	285	Coal / Heavy Fuel Oil	15.99
	North Wall – NW5	104	Gas / Distillate Oil	0
	Poolbeg - PBA	234	Gas / Distillate Oil	81.92
	Poolbeg - PBB	234	Gas / Distillate Oil	88.68
	Turlough H - TH1	73	Hydro - Pumped Storage	88.30
	Turlough H - TH2	73	Hydro - Pumped Storage	92.58
	Turlough H - TH3	73	Hydro - Pumped Storage	95.04
	Turlough H - TH4	73	Hydro - Pumped Storage	95.80

# 9. Appendix 4 EirGrid Maintenance

## Policy Terms

The following summarises the main terms and activities in the asset maintenance policy as operated by EirGrid<sup>7</sup>. The overall objective of maintenance is to ensure that the assets continue to meet their service and performance requirements including safety, environmental and output parameters<sup>8</sup>. Maintenance activities help to realise expected life time of an asset.

There are four primary maintenance categories:

1. **Preventative/Routine:** Preventive/routine maintenance is planned at predetermined intervals to reduce the likelihood of equipment degradation which could lead to plant failure e.g. condition assessment. This type of maintenance is planned in advance and the frequencies of these activities are pre-determined by the EirGrid Asset Maintenance Policy
2. **Corrective:** Corrective maintenance may consist of repair, restoration or replacement of equipment before functional failure. Corrective maintenance requirements are identified through regular inspections. The aim of routine inspections is to identify the potential for failure in time for the solution to be planned and scheduled and then performed during the next available outage.
3. **Fault:** Fault maintenance includes activities arising from unexpected equipment failure in service.
4. **Statutory Maintenance:** Maintenance which is carried out to facilitate statutory requirements e.g. Pressure Vessel Inspections, bund inspections.

Please refer to the 'Guide to Transmission Equipment Maintenance' which is published on the EirGrid website for further information<sup>9</sup>.

---

<sup>7</sup> In Northern Ireland maintenance policy for the transmission system is the responsibility of NIE Networks as licenced Transmission Owner.

<sup>8</sup> An anatomy of Asset Management – Institute of Asset Management Version 2 (July 2014)

<sup>9</sup> [www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/Guide-to-Transmission-Equipment-Maintenance-March-2019.pdf](http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/Guide-to-Transmission-Equipment-Maintenance-March-2019.pdf)

# 10. Appendix 5 Formulae

## 10.1 Ireland Availability & Unavailability Formula

Availability of 110kV, 220 kV, 275 kV and 400 kV lines:

$$\text{System Availability} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} \text{Duration of Outage (i)} * \text{Length of Line (i)}}{\sum_{j=1}^{j=m} \text{Length of Line (j)} * \text{Days in a Year}}$$

Where: n = The total number of lines (at that voltage level) for which outages occurred

m = The total number of lines at that voltage level

Availability of 220 kV/110 kV, 275 kV/220 kV and 400 kV/220 kV transformers:

$$\text{System Availability} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} \text{Duration of Outage (i)} * \text{MVA of Transformer (i)}}{\sum_{j=1}^{j=m} \text{MVA of Transformer (j)} * \text{Days in a Year}}$$

Where: n = The total number of transformers for which outages occurred  
m = The total number of transformers at that voltage level

System Unavailability:

$$\text{System Unavailability} = 1 - \frac{\sum \text{Hours each Circuit is Available}}{\text{Number of Circuits} * \text{Hours in Period}}$$

The equation above is the same as that used by OFGEM (The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets) in the UK.

## 10.2 System Minute Formula

System Minutes:

$$\text{System Minutes} = \frac{\text{Energy not supplied MW Minutes}}{\text{Power at System Peak}}$$

$$\text{System Minutes} = \frac{(\text{MVA Minutes}) * (\text{Power Factor})}{\text{System Peak to Date}}$$

Where Power Factor = 0.9.