

# DS3 Advisory Council

Belfast

19<sup>th</sup> September 2017



# Agenda

Topic	Time	Speaker
Introduction & Welcome	10.30	Robin McCormick - SONI (5 mins)
Industry Perspective	10:35	Presentation: Jag Basi - (15 mins) Discussion: All (10 mins)
DS3 Programme Status Update	11:00	Presentation: Doireann Barry - EirGrid (15mins) Discussion: All (10 mins)
Rate of Change of Frequency (RoCoF)	11:25	Update: Jon O'Sullivan - EirGrid (10 mins) Update: Rodney Ballentine - NIE Networks (10 mins) Update: Tony Hearne - ESB Networks (10 mins) Discussion: All (10 mins)
Beyond 2020 Discussion	12:05	Presentation: Noel Cunniffe (15 mins) Discussion: (10 mins)
SysFlex	12:30	Presentation: John Young (15 mins) Discussion: (10 mins)
<b>Lunch &amp; Networking (13:10 – 14:00)</b>		
System Services (General Update)	14:00	Presentation: UR or CER - (10 mins) Presentation: Ian Connaughton - (10 mins) Discussion: All (10 mins)
Future Interconnection studies	14:30	Presentation: Noel Cunniffe- EirGrid (15 mins) Discussion: (5 mins)
Closing Remarks and Actions	14:50	Robin McCormick (SONI)
<b>Session Closed / Networking (15:00)</b>		



Energy for  
generations

# DS3 Advisory Council

September 2017

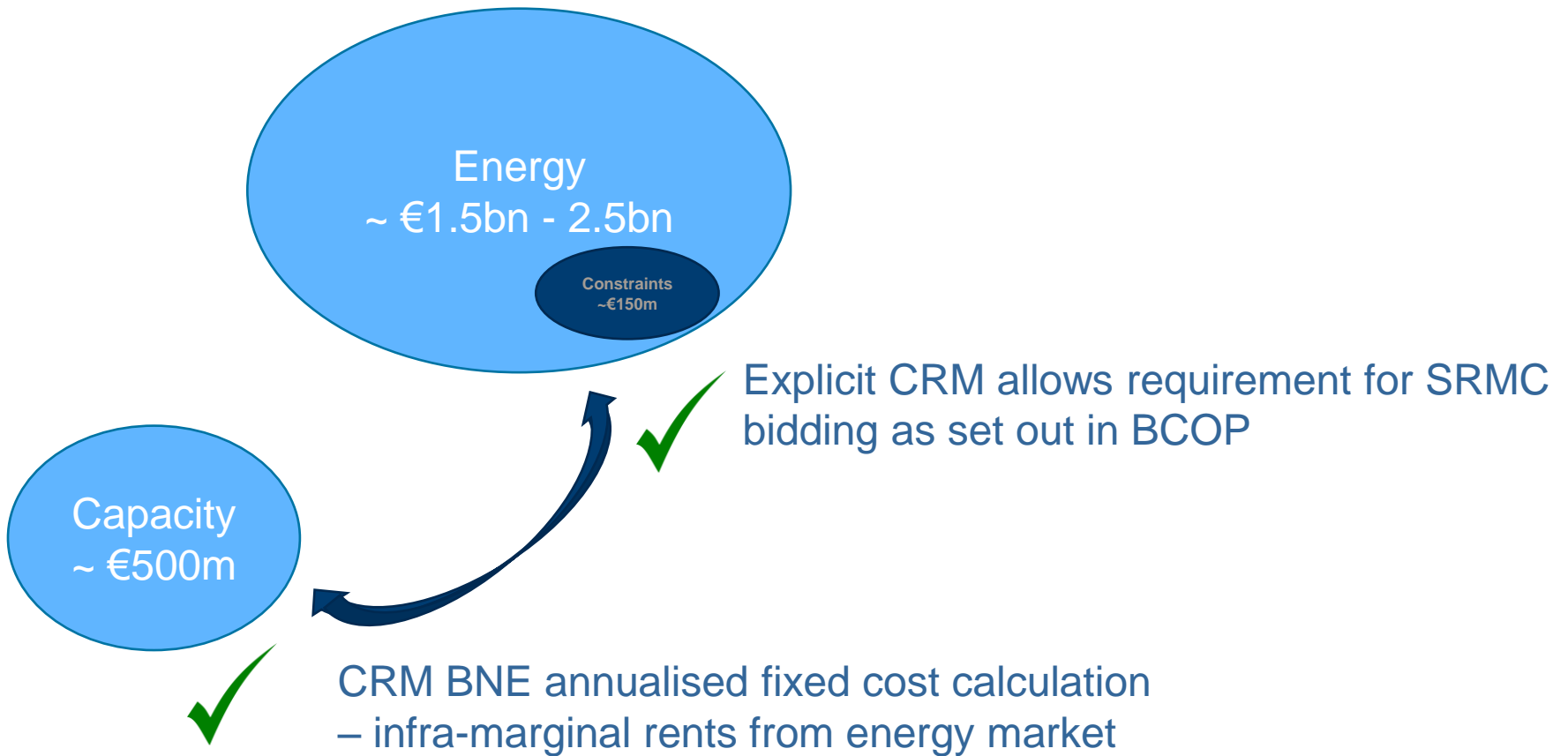


# Agenda

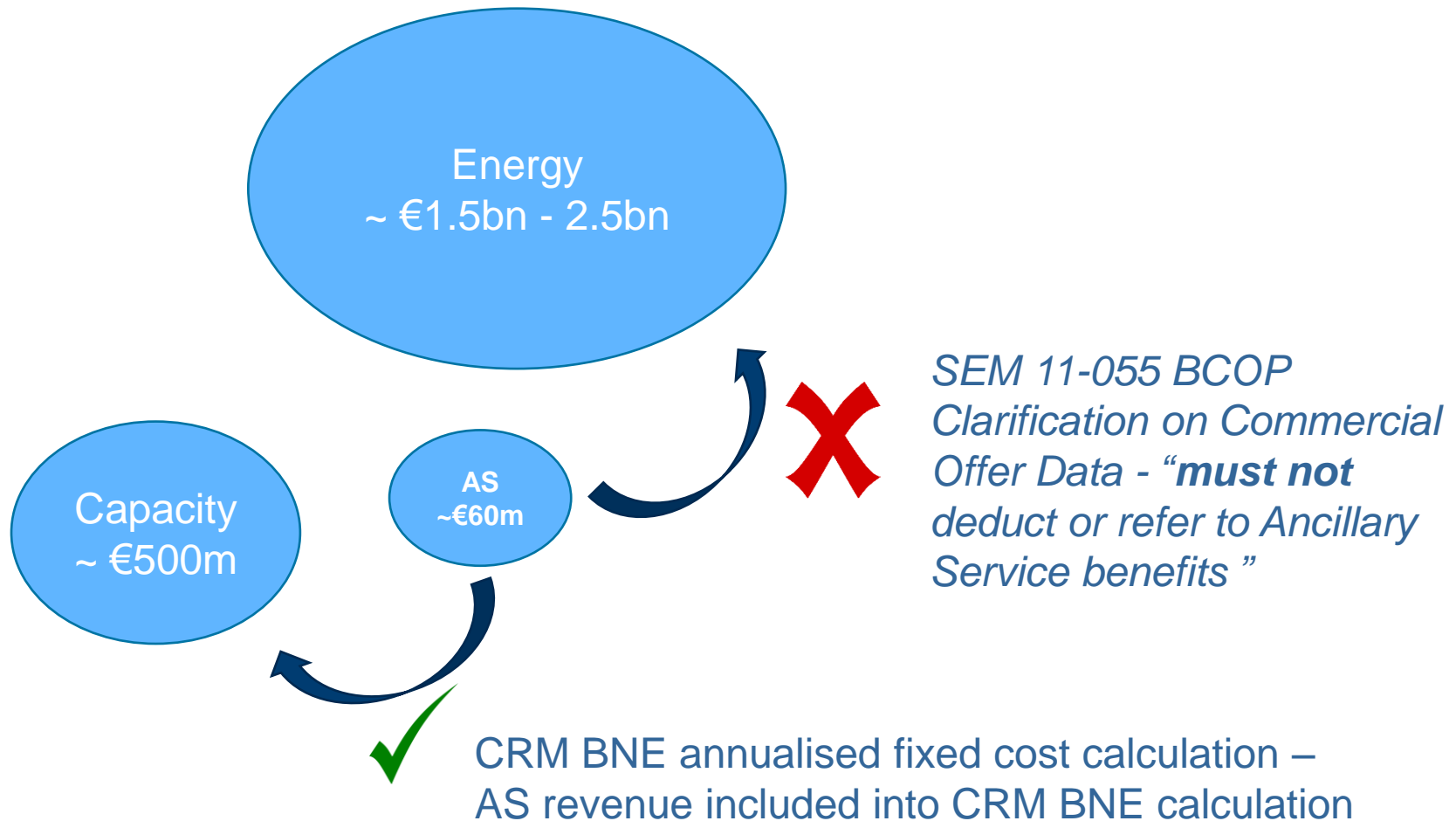
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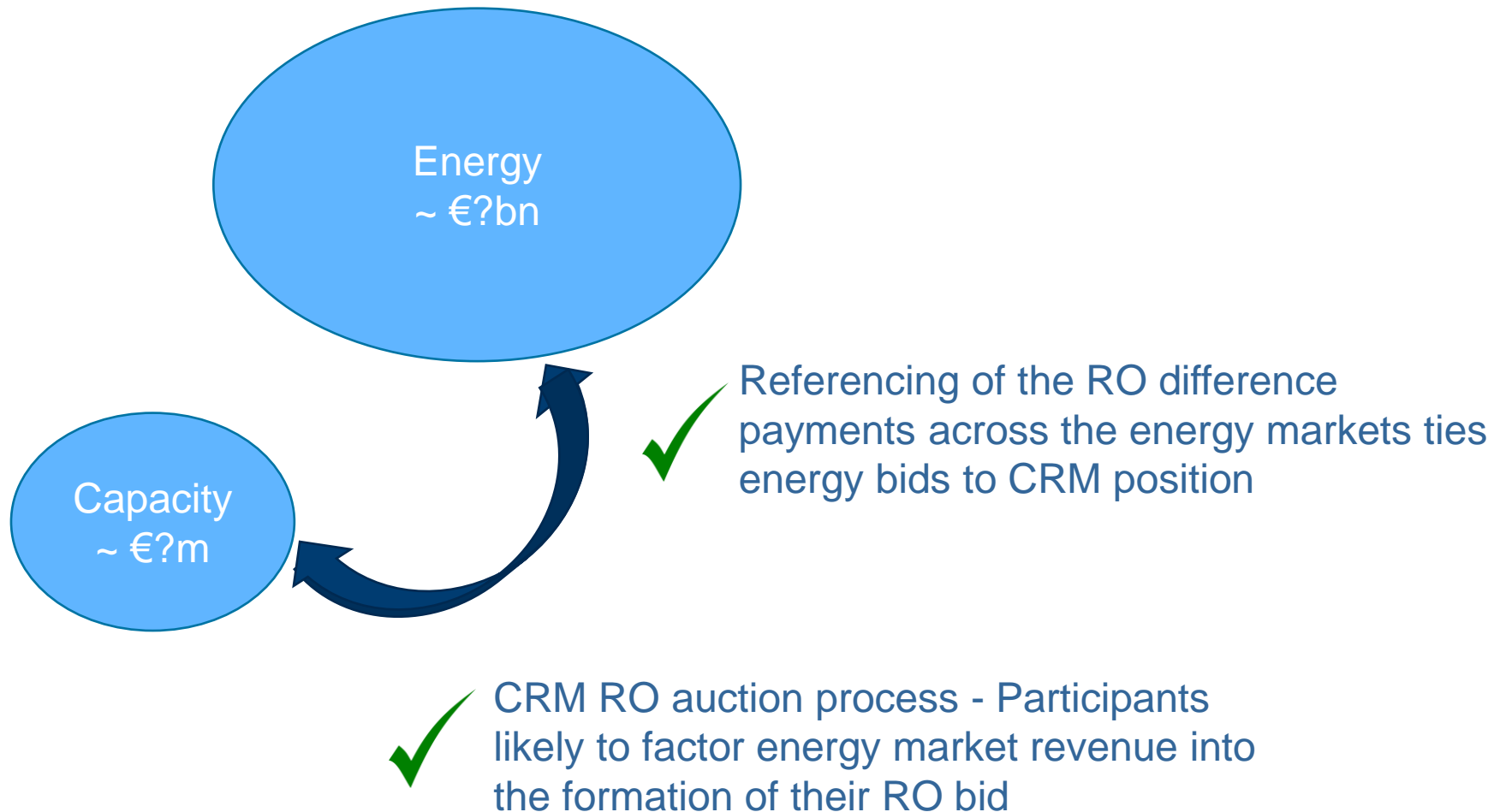
1. SEM interactions between markets
2. ISEM interactions between markets
3. Incentive alignment

# SEM interactions between markets



# SEM interactions between markets

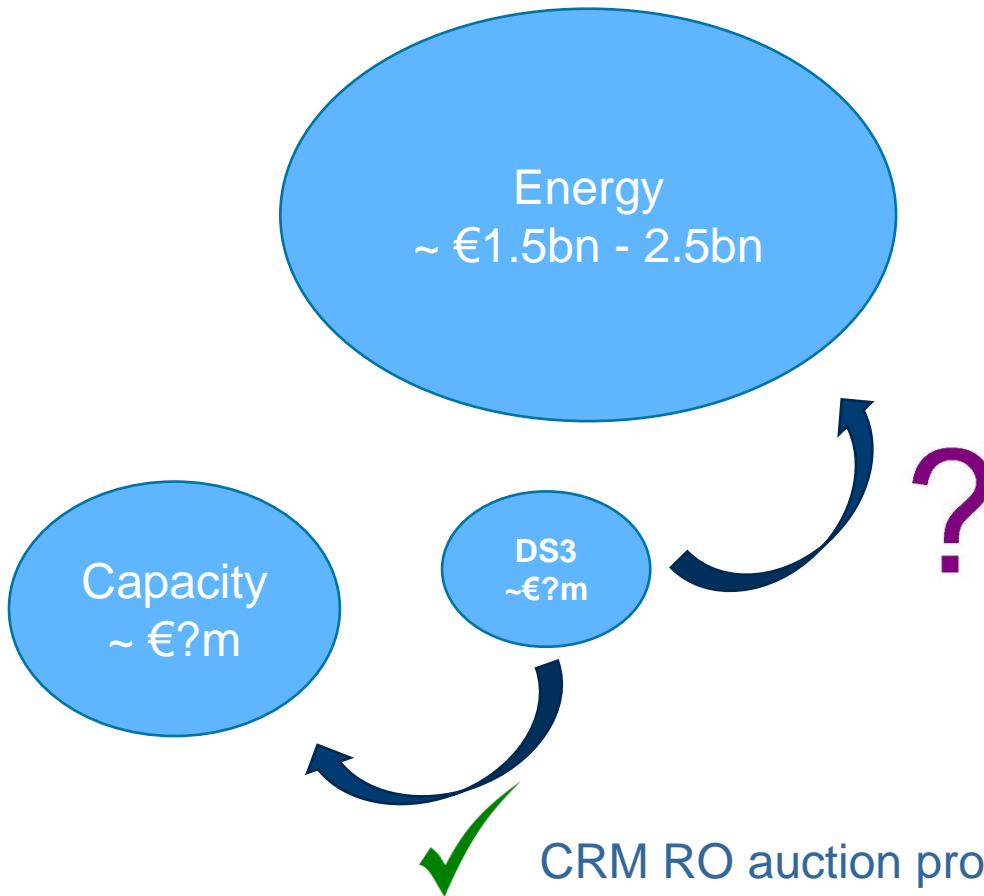




Interaction between energy and capacity likely to be much stronger and dynamic in ISEM



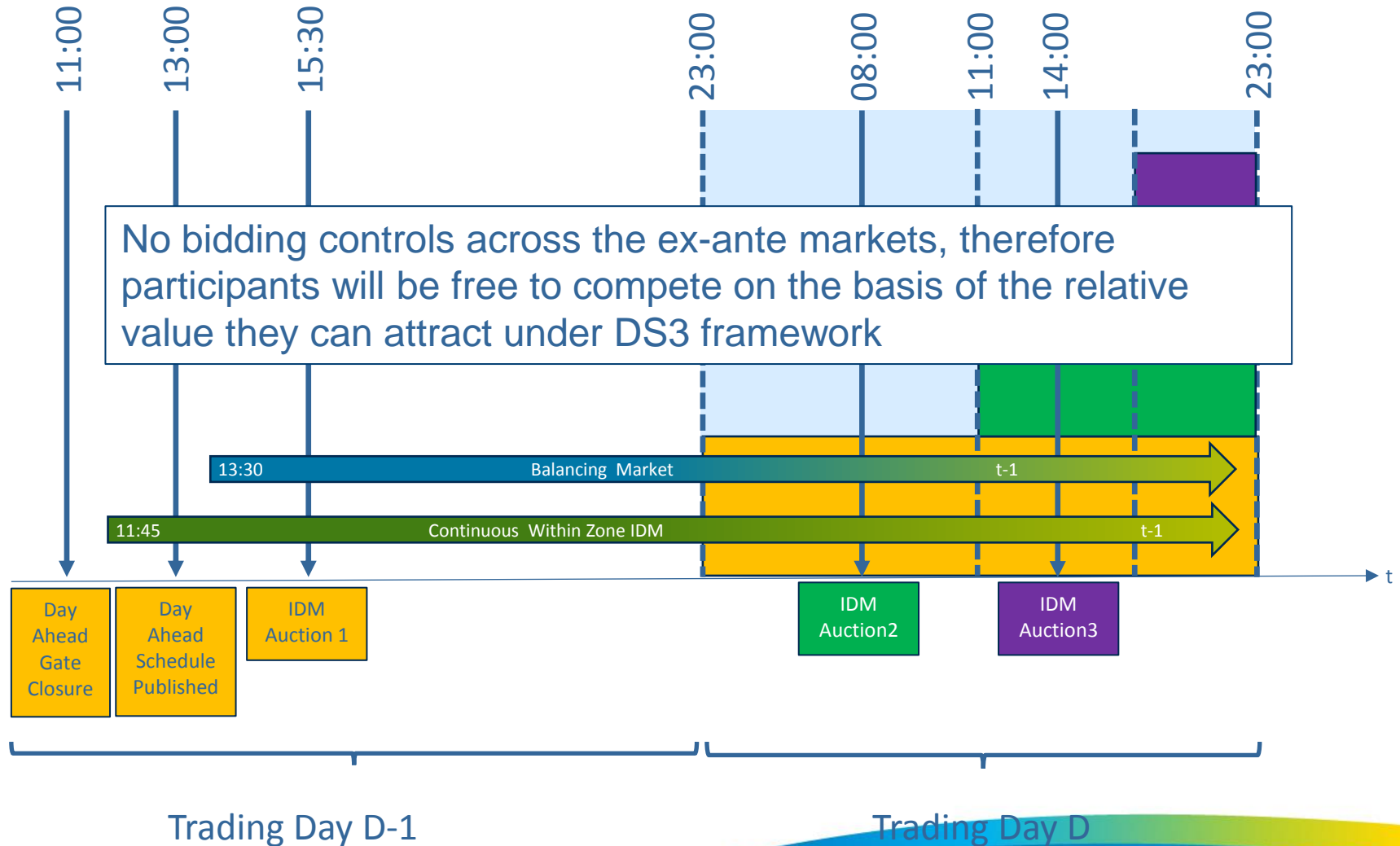
# SEM interactions between markets



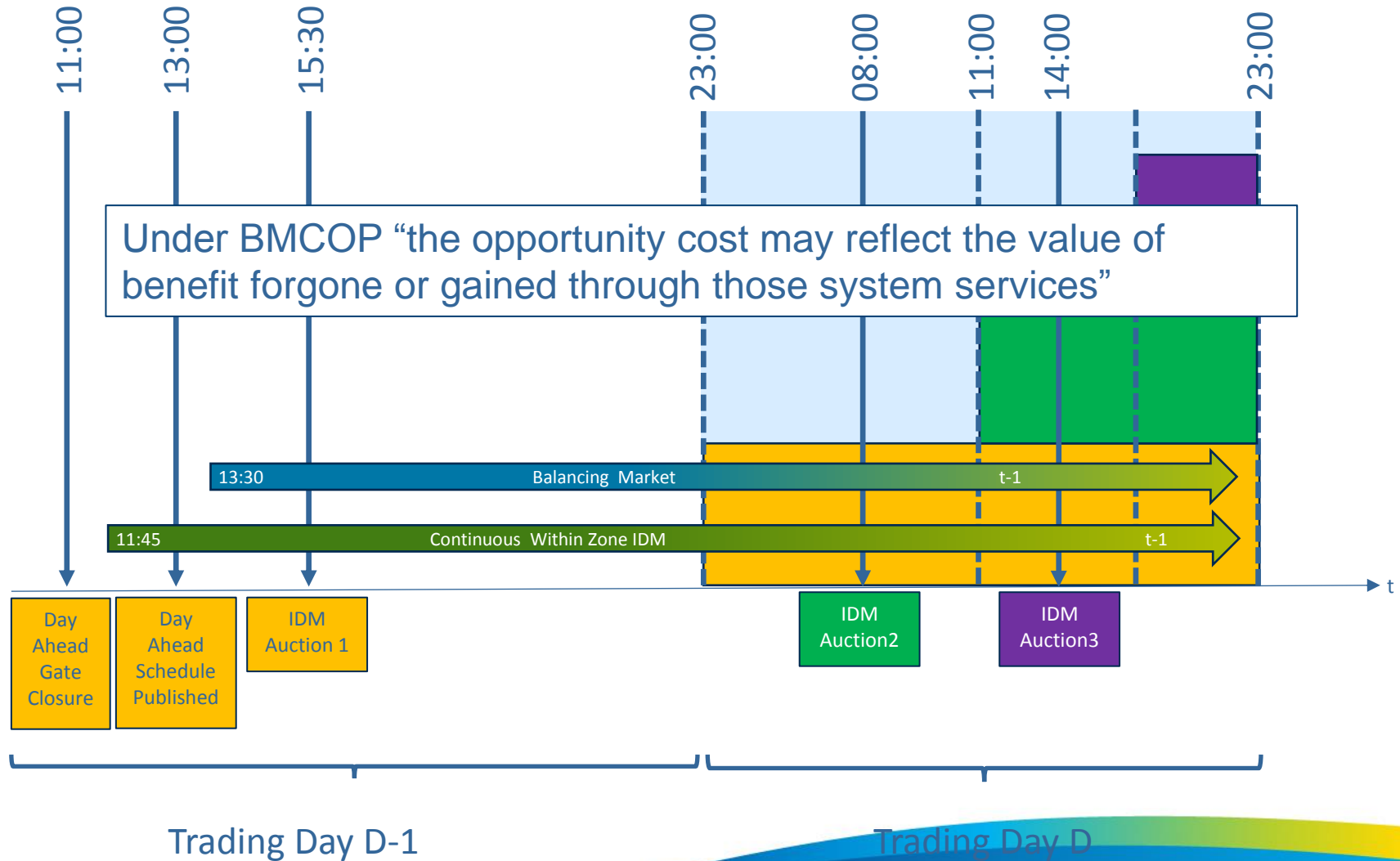
CRM RO auction process - Participants likely to factor energy market revenue into the formation of their RO bid

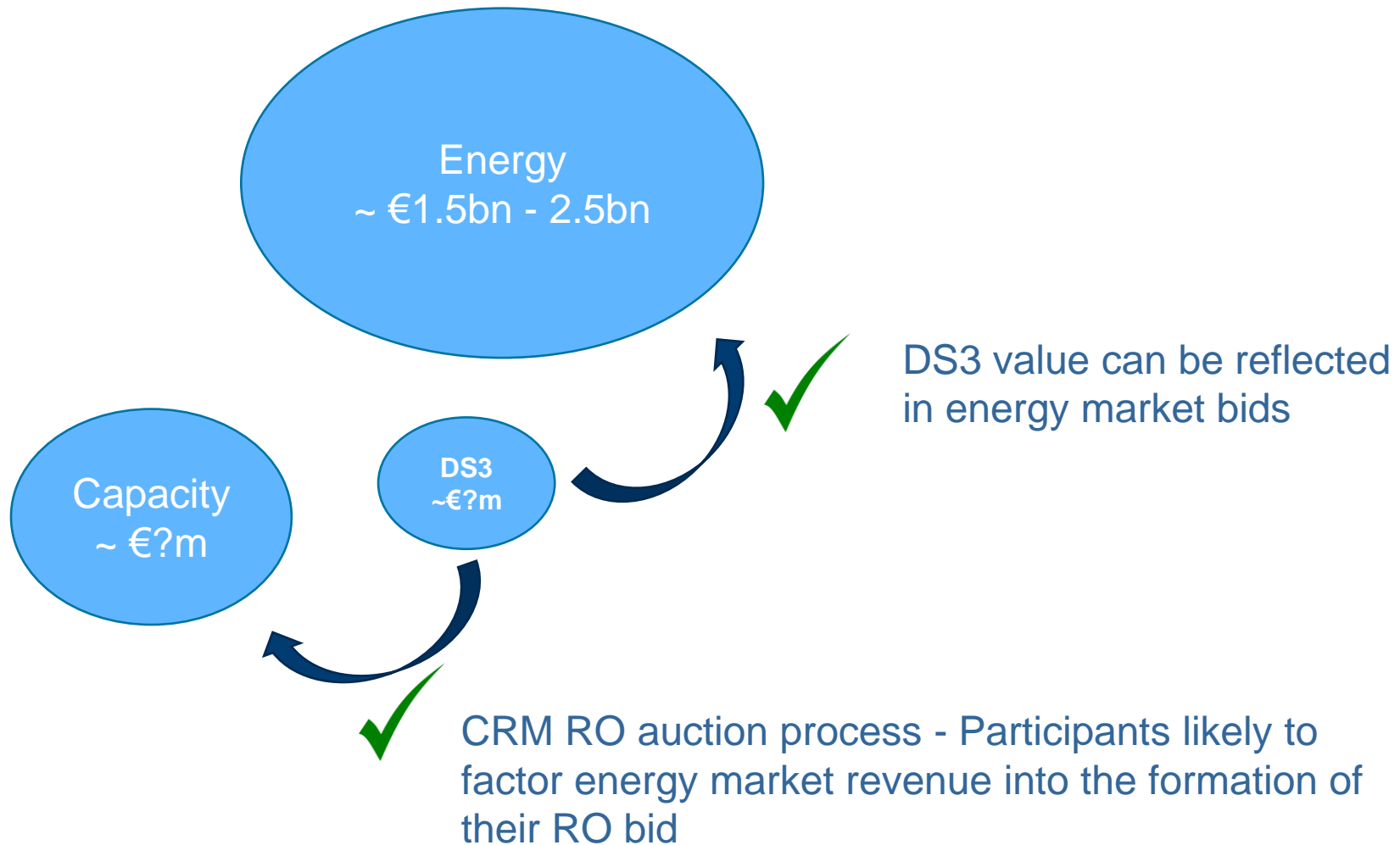


# ISEM interactions between markets



# ISEM interactions between markets





Interaction between Energy and DS3 creates a new competitive dynamic under ISEM

# Incentive Alignment under ISEM

SEMC 2014 HLD stated DS3 basis of payment would be availability to provide services.

Max of (Schedule, Dispatch) -> DS3 service availability

Enduring tariff consultation clarifies under basis on payment under ISME will be calculated as

Max of (FPN, Dispatch) -> DS3 service availability

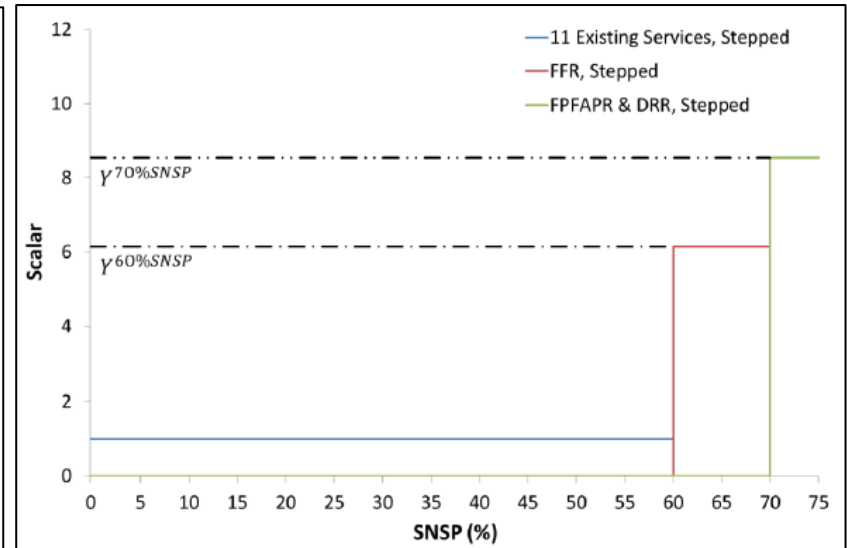
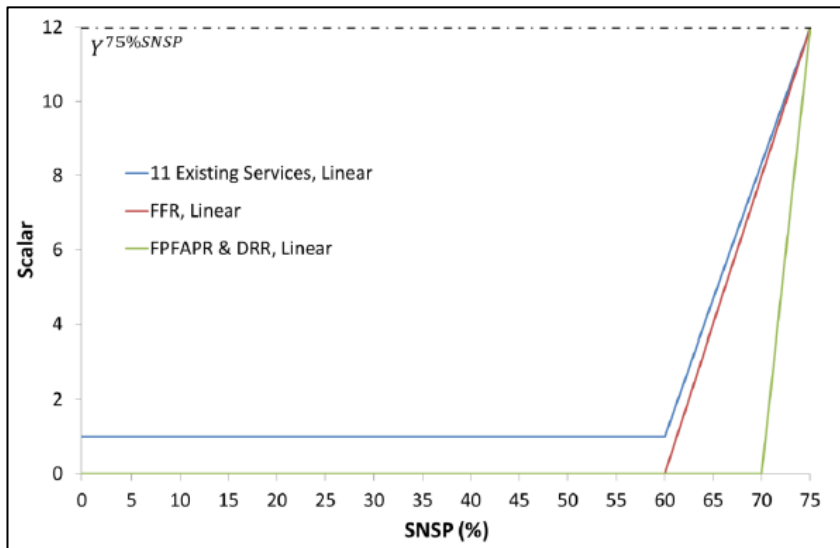
But proposed to delay implementation for 12 months post ISEM go-live (May'19?).

A delay will not unwind the incentive to compete on DS3 value but will complicate and confuse the signals. Participants will likely compete to establish an ex-ante position, then reflect the DS3 value of this position in their BM bids.

As such a delay will not reduce the risk of over expenditure only transfer this risk to the Balancing Market

# Incentive Alignment under ISEM

Proposed that as SNSP increases a scarcity scalar will be applied to increase the effective services rates which will increase to a maximum of 12 when the SNSP reaches 75%



Linking the effective services rates to their relative scarcity is a good analogue for what would be seen under a competitive procurement process

# Incentive Alignment under ISEM

Under the proposed stepped scalar, the services rates would increase by a factor of ~6 when the SNSP is > 60%.

FOR unit providing a MW of existing online response services:

Before Scarcity Scalar	
Service	Tariff Rate (€/MWh)
POR	3.09
SOR	1.87
TOR1	1.48
TOR2	1.18
RRS	0.24
Total	7.86

After Scarcity Scalar	
Service	Tariff Rate (€/MWh)
POR	18.54
SOR	11.22
TOR1	8.88
TOR2	7.08
RRS	1.44
Total	47.16

Strong signal to prioritise service provision over energy during these periods.

To be an effective signal a reasonable ability to forecast high SNSP periods is required

$$\%SNSP \equiv \frac{\text{Wind} + \text{Imports}}{\text{Demand} + \text{Exports}}$$

Potential of IC flows to be revised throughout trading day by coupled intra-day auctions which may change the incentives faced by participants.

Will the TSO's have the ability to counter trade across the interconnectors in place under ISME after the final coupled intra-day auction?

What will the TSO's objective be:

To minimise wind curtailment?

To minimise balancing costs?

To minimise system service expenditure?

Understanding the TSO's ability to counter trade on IC and their objectives are important to allow the signals being created to be effective



# DS3 Programme Status Update – September 2017

Doireann Barry, DS3 & Innovation Programme Manager




# DS3 Overall Status - Summary

- The plan for transitioning to 65% SNSP is underway
- Over 50% of conventional generation on the island is now compliant with the new RoCoF standard, however challenges exist in relation to generation in Northern Ireland.
- Transition to the higher RoCoF standard is a key enabler for operation above 65% SNSP and is dependent on industry compliance.
- Delays to compliance will lead to delay in overall programme timelines
- 2018 will be complex for all participants with ISEM and System Services procurement



# Key Enablers for DS3

	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
<b><i>Operational Change</i></b>	<b><i>SNSP 65%</i></b>	<b><i>SNSP 70%</i></b>	<b><i>SNSP 75%</i></b>
RoCoF transition to 1Hz/s		Y	Y
Implement OFGS enduring			Y
Minimum Sets/ Inertia Floors		Y	Y
<b><i>Control Centre Tools</i></b>	<b><i>SNSP 65%</i></b>	<b><i>SNSP 70%</i></b>	<b><i>SNSP 75%</i></b>
Robust WSAT	Y	Y	Y
Ramping		Y	Y
Look Ahead WSAT		Y	Y
SNSP & Inertia Metrics display			Y
Voltage Trajectory Tool		Y	Y
<b><i>System Services</i></b>			
New Service Providers connecting & displacing Conventional Service Providers			
	<b>14 System Services, increased volumes to operate at high RES</b>		



# Key Operational Milestones

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>SNSP</b>	60% -> 65%	65% -> 70%	70% -> 75%	75%
<b>RoCoF</b>	0.5 Hz/s	<i>0.5 -&gt; 1 Hz/s</i>	1 Hz/s	1 Hz/s
<b>Inertia</b>	23,000 MW.s	20,000 MW.s	17,500 MW.s	17,500 MW.s
<b>Min Sets</b>	8	8	7	7
<b>Exports</b>	300 -> 500 MW (interim)	500 MW (interim)	500 MW (interim -> enduring)	500 MW (enduring)
<b>System Services</b>	Current providers, 11 Services			New providers, 14 Services, increased volumes to operate at high RES

# Voltage Control

- Progress with the development and deployment of the Nodal Controller is ongoing in both jurisdictions.
- Nodal Controllers, if successfully trialed, enable Type B windfarms to provide reactive power support.

## Ireland

- ESB N is progressing with algorithm design
- Wind farms at the Cauteen node at various stages of connection or commissioning
- Expectation nodal controller will be testing in early 2018

## Northern Ireland

- NIE N progressing Magherakeel Cluster nodal controller
- Focus on installing hardware (to be located in NIEN control centre in Craigavon)
- Work will be completed Q4 2107
- Q1 2018 focus will shift to algorithm design

# Control Centre Tools

## Wind Dispatch Tool (WDT)

- Upgrade successfully deployed on Tuesday 13 June
- Communications were sent out to all impacted wind farms to inform them of the change.

## SNSP Calculation

- SNSP calculation was updated on 23rd August 2017 to include large scale PV in NI
- Further engagement with IS ongoing to include a proxy for small scale renewables in the calculation to more accurately reflect SNSP



# Key DS3 Milestones to end 2018

Key Milestones		Q2 17	Q3 17	Q4 17	Q1 18	Q2 18	Q3 18	Q4 18	Q1 19	Q2 19	Q3 19	Q4 19	Q1 20	Q2 20	Q3 20	Q4 20
Industry Changes	Agreement with DSOs on RoCoF implementation															
	EWIC 500MW export trials															
	Complete RoCoF/ resolve Large Gens issues															
	RoCoF transition 0.5 → 1Hz/s															
	Develop plan for Enduring OFGS															
	Implementation of Enduring OFGS															
	Implementation of UFLS															
TSO Chnages	RoCoF Policy															
	Ramping Policy															
	Minimum Sets Policy															
	Inertia Floor Policy															
	Robust WSAT															
	Ramping Tool															
	Look Ahead WSAT															
	SNSP & Inertia Metrics display															
Voltage Trajectory Tool																





# Key Risks to DS3: RoCoF transition to 1Hz/s

- **Risk:** *Cannot operate to the 1Hz/s standard, due to either generator non-compliance or DSO failing to implement required changes*
- **Mitigating steps**
  - ✓ Resolution of large generators' issues with plant owners/OEMs
  - ✓ Completion of analysis by NIEN and decision on SSG for NI
  - ✓ Completion of implementation of settings for LSG by NIEN for NI
  - ✓ Completion of RoCoF settings on embedded wind/ non wind by ESB N
  - ✓ Delay to phased transition to operating at 1Hz/s over 500ms

# Key Risks to DS3 - Control Centre Changes

- **Risk:** *pace & scale of change required in the Control Centre associated with ISEM will impact the capability to deploy DS3-specific tools*
- **Mitigating steps**
  - ✓ Co-ordination with I-SEM on operational changes required and timeline associated with such changes
  - ✓ Develop transition plan including training and engagement with Control Centre operators.
  - ✓ Management of “ISEM freeze” in Control Centres

# Key Risks to DS3: Increasing SNSP alone

- **Risk:** *increasing SNSP without delivery of other operational measures such as minimum number of sets and inertia floor results in increased curtailment and undermines DS3*
- **Mitigating steps**
  - ✓ Agreement on RoCoF transition plan
  - ✓ Breakdown requirements to increase SNSP steps & other operational parameters
  - ✓ Internal plan and stakeholder buy-in, including early engagement with Control Centre



# Key Risks to DS3: Lack of Investment

- **Risk:** *lack in investment in new System Service-providing technologies results in the volume of new System Services required to operate the system with high levels of RES penetration being unavailable*
- **Mitigating steps**
  - ✓ Joint TSO-DSO QTP for new Services/ Service Providers, including new technologies and novel technology applications, in 2018 & 2019
  - ✓ Work with CER on transitional connection policy



# Key Risks to DS3: System Event

- **Risk:** *a system issue, such as a major System Event including frequency, voltage, oscillations and/or unsuccessful adoption of a range of policies, could halt progress of DS3 into revised operational policies and tools*
- **Mitigating steps**
  - ✓ Engagement with Control Centre on operational policy changes and transition plan
  - ✓ Engagement with industry on operational changes – through Advisory Council
  - ✓ Engage consultants for further analysis on experience with oscillations to date


# Rate of Change of Frequency


Jon O'Sullivan








# RoCoF Status – Sept 2017

**IE:**  ESB confirmed that target of 110MW to be changed by YE/ 80% completed by Nov 18 is still on track

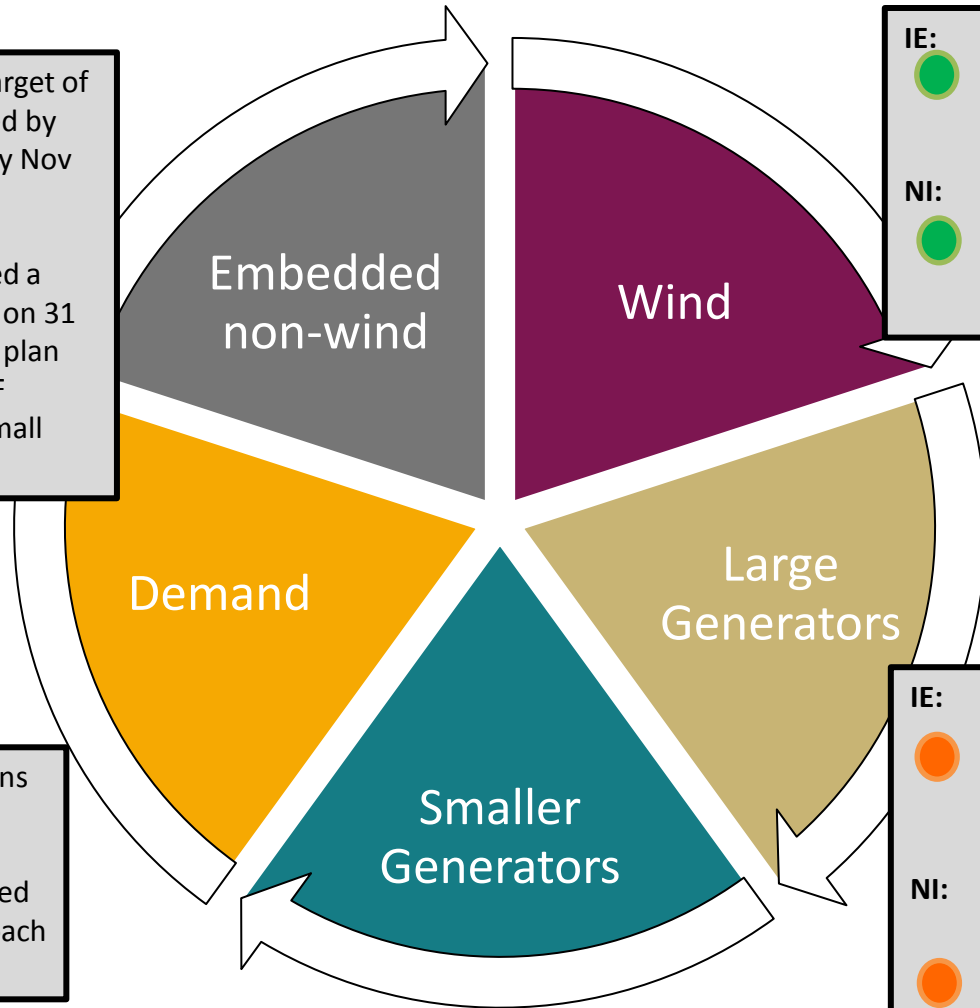
**NI:**  SONI and NIE attended a meeting of the SEMC on 31 August to outline the plan for progressing RoCoF setting changes for small scale generation


**IE:**  ESB N have no concerns


**NI:**  NIE & SONI have agreed overall prudent approach to risk to demand


**IE:**  Studies underway; testing scheduled into 2018, as per plan


**NI:** n/a – NIE considering all SSG (<5MW) together



**IE:**  ~93% of settings changed; expectation wind project will be closed out by end of 2017

**NI:**  NIEN are recommending changes in Loss of Mains protection settings for Large Scale Generation (LSG)

**IE:**  Number of units have progressed this month with limited number of Cat 1/2 still in study and testing phase.

**NI:**  Some issues ongoing with both studies and testing – now discussing with generator owners / OEMs necessary measure to enable repeat testing. Clarifications being sought for other generators' studies



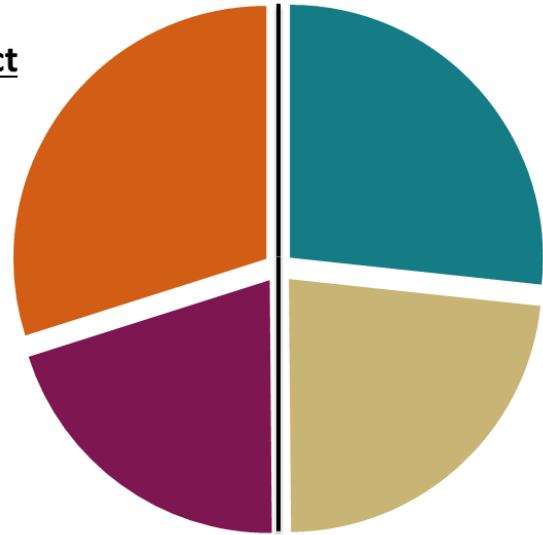
# Conventional Generators - Update

## Total RoCoF Contract & Compliant:

- 24 units
- 4,334 MW

## Total RoCoF Testing & Studies

- 41 units
- 4,311 MW



■ Study      ■ Test  
■ Contract    ■ Completed

## IRE Summary



Testing & studies: 2581 MW  
Compliant: 4237 MW

## NI Summary



Testing & studies: 1730 MW  
Compliant: 97 MW



# **DS3 – NIE NETWORKS GENERATOR INTERFACE PROTECTION AMENDMENT PROJECT**

**DS3 ADVISORY COUNCIL – 19/09/17**

## Large Scale Generation

- The proposed settings are on the boundary between the HSENI's "broadly acceptable region" and the "ALARP" region.
- Transferring Vector Shift to RoCoF protection has a negligible impact on the risk figures.
- NIE Networks have consulted on the amendment of G59 settings which will exclude the use of Vector Shift.
- NIE Networks, as recommended by HSENI, request generators review and update relevant risk assessments to ensure ongoing compliance with health and safety requirements. NIE Networks recommend that generators place particular emphasis on the risk of out-of-phase reclosure.

## Small Scale Generation

- Current risk of electrocution resides well within the ALARP region.
- No further increase in risk can be justified.
- Changing from Vector Shift protection to RoCoF protection will have a negligible impact on risk.
- Current protection settings will remain; however, vector shift for new connectees will be banned.
- NIE Networks will investigate methods of reducing the underlying risk.

# Next Steps

## Large Scale Generation

Activity	Due Date
Review responses to Consultation	August 17
Submission of NIE Networks' recommendation paper to UR for approval	Sept 17 (w/c 18/09/17)
UR approval	Sept 17
LSG* commence interface protection amendments	Oct 17
LSG interface protection amendments complete	Dec 17

\* Currently c56 LSG sites  
c930MW

## Small Scale Generation

Activity	Due Date
Review responses to Consultation	August 17
Consider further the risk of SSG# RoCoF Changes and consideration of alternative measures	Sept 17
Final decision on whether or not there is a quantum of SSG that can be amended	Nov 17
Update to SEM Committee	Dec 17
Potential implementation of SSG RoCoF changes including consultation	Dec 18

# Currently c1000 SSG sites, excluding micro generation  
c420MW, including micro generation

# QUESTIONS?



NETWORKS

# DSO RoCoF Update DS3 Advisory Council 19/09/17

Tony Hearne

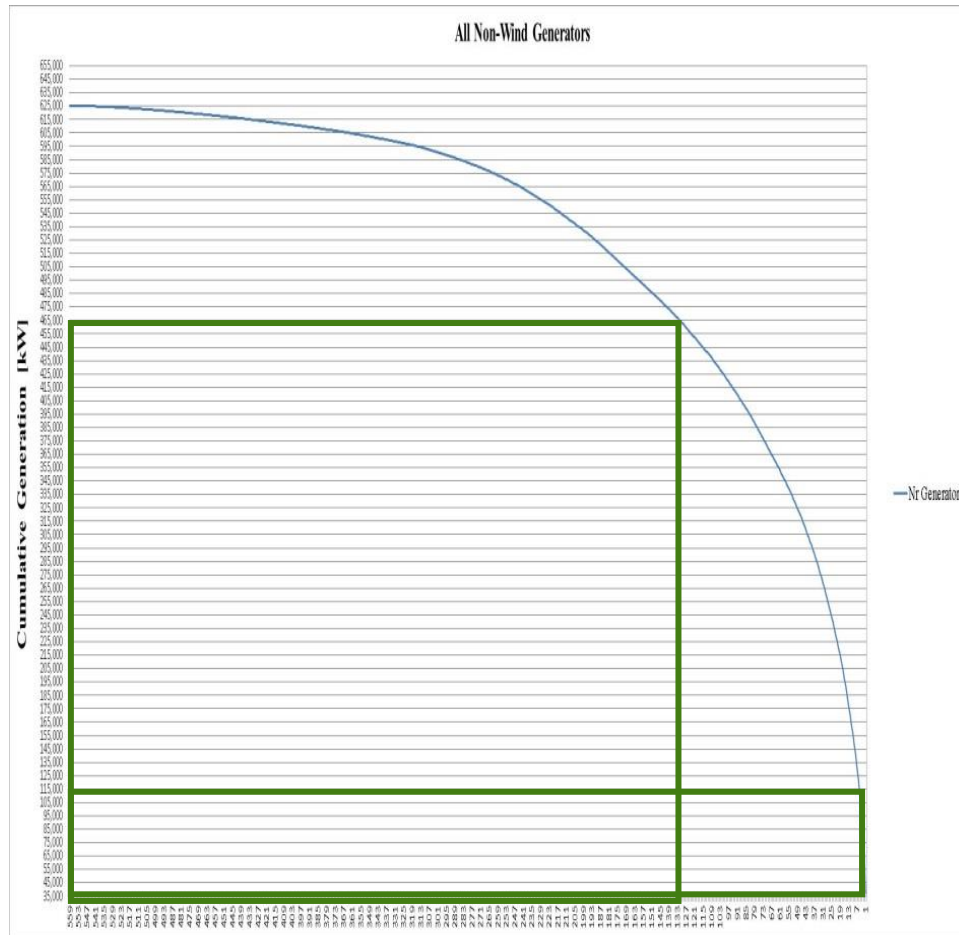
Manager, Future Networks



Wind Figures Breakdown	%
Confirmed Returns	91.1%
Various stages of progress	5.4%
Likely to request a Derogation	3.5%

**Expect to have all wind [Except any derogated] changed by end 2017**





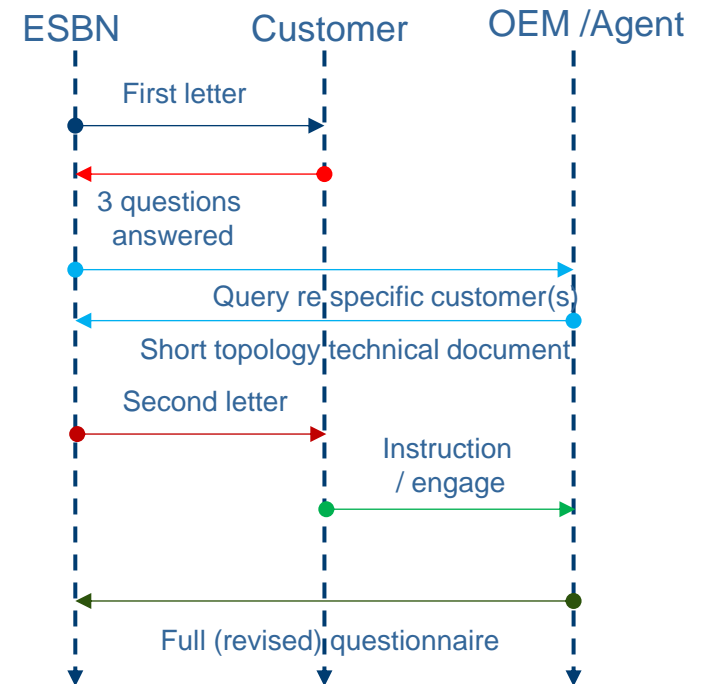
## ESBN committed to:

- 110MW to be completed<sup>1</sup> by end 2017
- 75-80% if the total MW installed completed<sup>1</sup> by November 2018

# Five step process to coordinate the upgrade of non-wind DSO connected generators

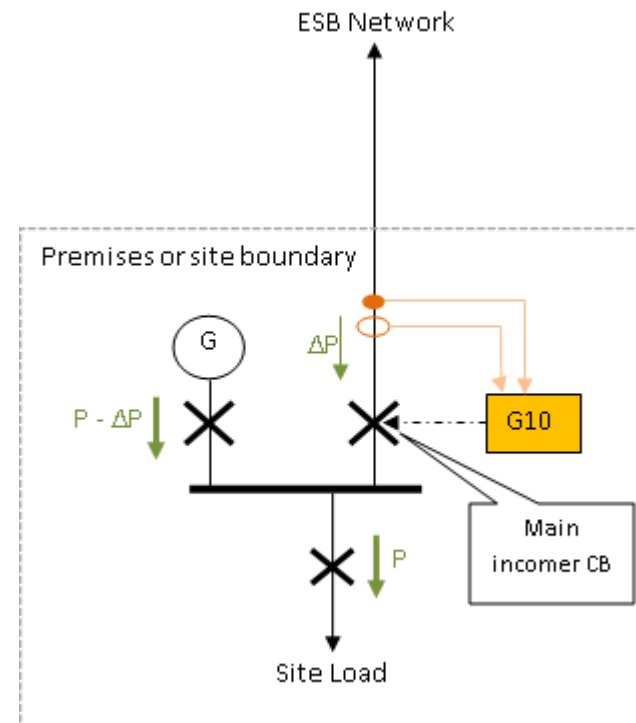
- **Devised to manage the relationship and information exchange between:**

- ESNB
- Generator OEMS
- Customers / Plant Managers



- To meet ESBN's 2017 target of coordinating the interface protection settings upgrade of 110 MW in 2017, ESB Networks focussed on engaging with customers to progress Stage 2 (Topology Questionnaire) and Stage 4 (Interactive Long Questionnaire).
- During August, 16 topology questionnaires were issued by ESBN and returned from OEMs totalling Over 20MW. The breakdown is as follows:
  - Diesel – 15,960kW
  - LFG – 3,700kW
  - Biogas – 500kW

- Of this total approximately 18MW of plant are considered to be complete for the purposes of this exercise.
- These have been confirmed to belong to an identified cohort of “Trickle Feed”
- ESBN and EirGrid are satisfied that it is in order to leave ROCOF settings as is for this particular set up



**Questions?**





# Tomorrow's Energy Scenarios

*Planning our Energy Future – Beyond 2020 Discussion*

Noel Cunniffe

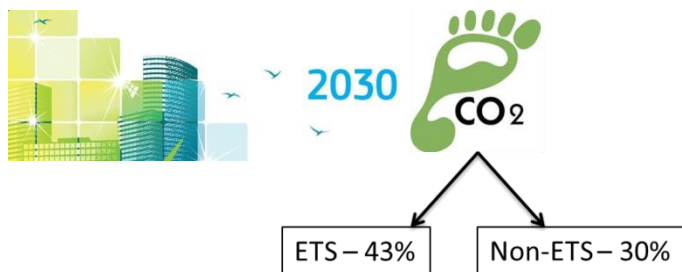
19<sup>th</sup> September 2017



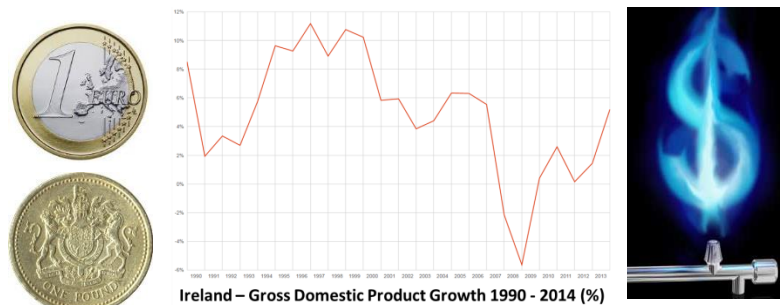
# The future remains uncertain...

*A significant transformation is underway in the electricity sector*

- National and International Policies on Energy and Climate Change**



- National and International Economic Developments**



- Technology Evolution and Adoption**



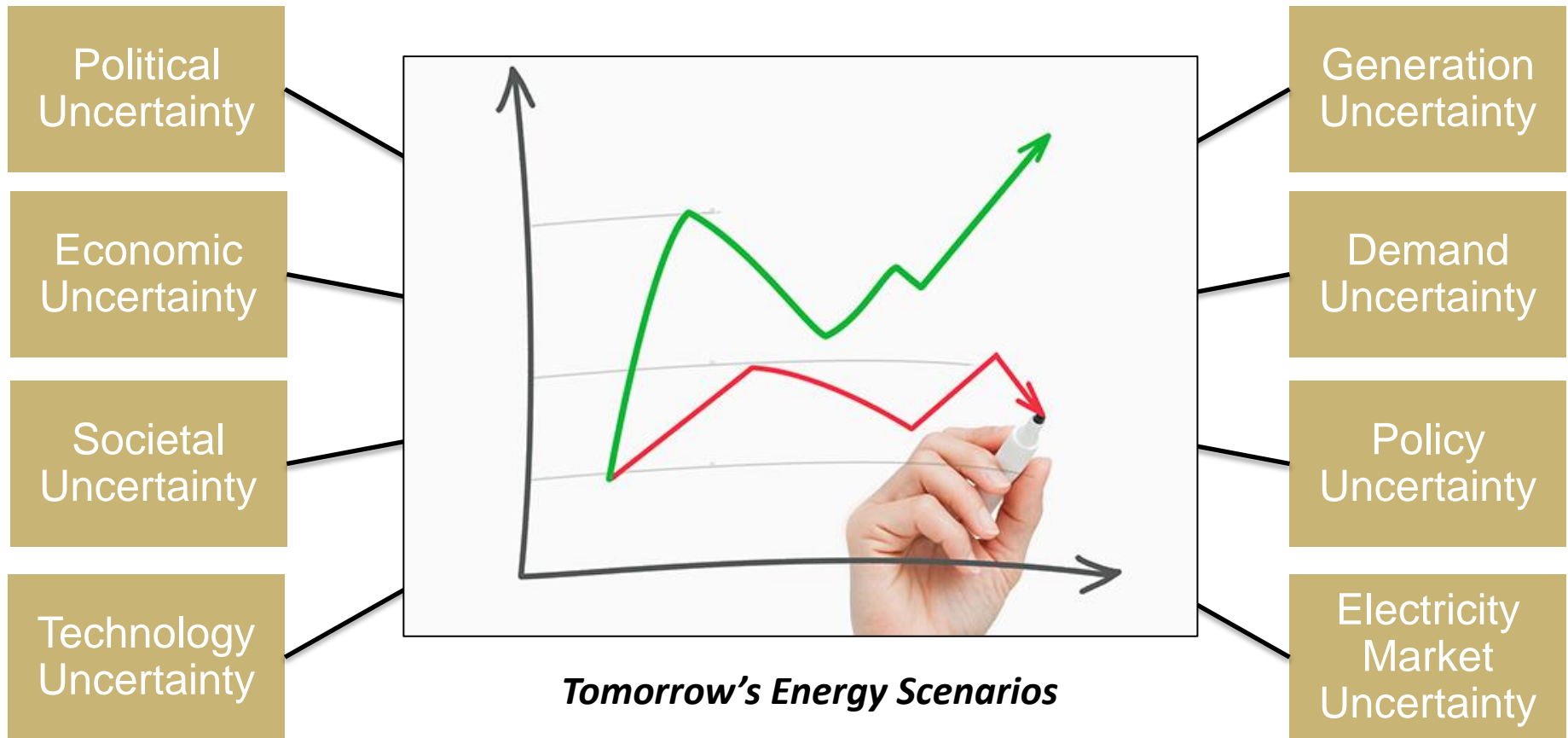
- Other National and International Influences**

- ✓ Environmental and Planning Policies
- ✓ Job Creation and Industrial Development Policies
- ✓ EU and International Policies, Regulations and Influences
- ✓ Transport Policies



# ...and we need to capture that in how we plan

- Scenario Planning is a well proven method for accepting uncertainty





# Stakeholder Engagement

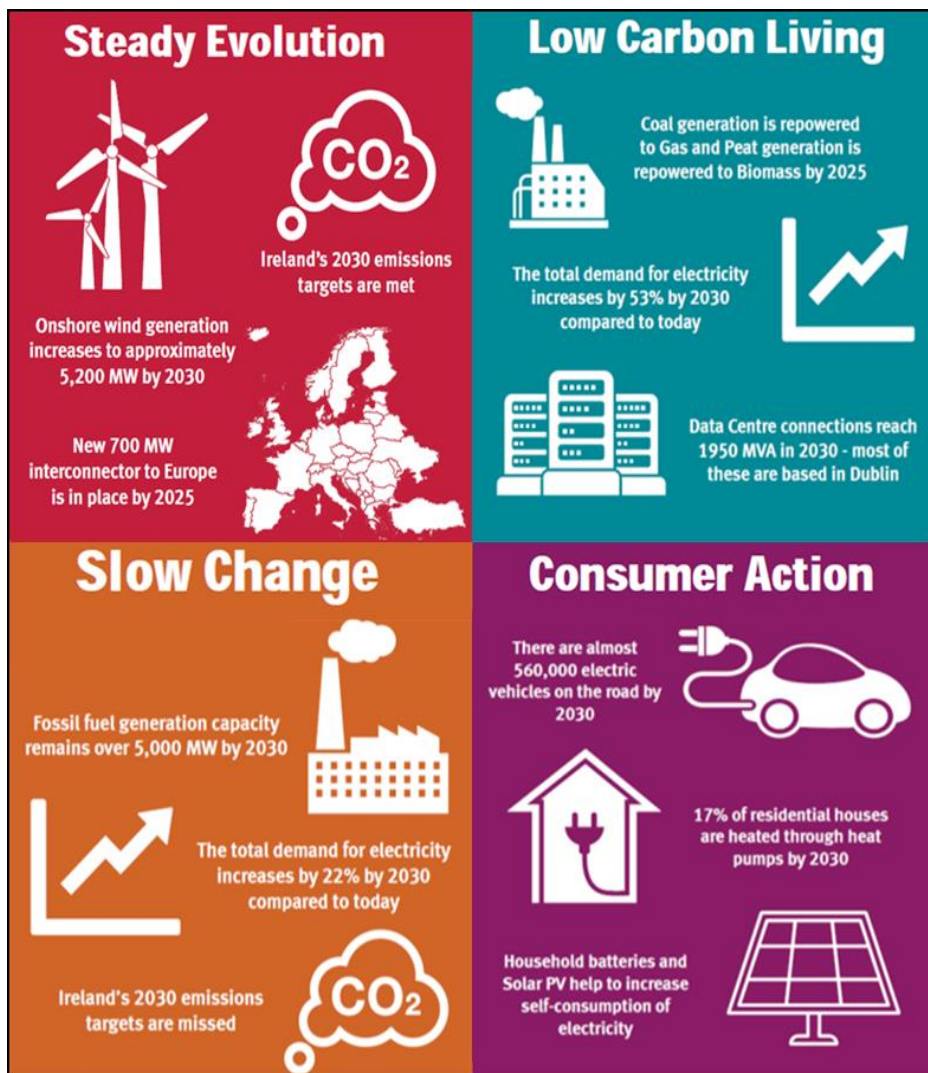
*Getting input from experts is fundamental to the development of scenarios*

## Stakeholder Engagement Process

<p><b>Other TSOs – Best Practices</b></p>	
<p><b>Government Bodies</b></p>	
<p><b>Government Agencies &amp; Semi-State Bodies</b></p>	
<p><b>Industry Bodies and Research Groups</b></p>	



# Tomorrow's Energy Scenarios



- Tomorrow's Energy Scenarios 2017 document published in July
- Sets out four scenarios from 2020 – 2040
- This publication covers scenarios for Ireland only
- Scenarios will be revised every two years
- We put a lot of focus on 2030 in our publications
  - Important year from climate change policy and targets
  - Needs identified in 2030 may require some projects to kick off now

# Steady Evolution

- Steady growth in renewable electricity generation
- Steady economic growth
- Household adopt new technologies
- Consumers more energy aware
- Increase in energy efficiency in homes & businesses
- Consumers gradually use electric vehicles & heat pumps
- Electricity powers a larger proportion of transportation and heating

## Steady Evolution

Renewable electricity generation maintains a steady pace of growth. This is due to steady improvements in the economy, and in the technologies which generate electricity. New household technologies help to make electricity consumers more energy aware. This increases energy efficiency in homes and businesses. Over time, electricity consumers gradually begin to make greater use of electric vehicles and heat pumps. This means that, over time, electricity powers a larger proportion of transportation and heating.



Onshore wind generation increases to approximately 5,200 MW by 2030

New 700 MW interconnector to Europe is in place by 2025



Ireland's 2030 emissions targets are met



# Low Carbon Living

- High economic growth
- Creation and rollout of new technologies for low carbon electricity generation
- Strong public demand to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- High carbon prices and incentives for renewables
- High level of renewable generation on the grid
- Clean energy & improvements to broadband and transport drive growth in large data centres

## Low Carbon Living

The economy enjoys high economic growth. This encourages the creation and rollout of new technologies for low carbon electricity generation. There is strong public demand to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition to high carbon prices and incentives for renewables, this creates a high level of renewable generation on the grid. This clean energy then combines with improvements to broadband and transport to drive growth in large data centres.



Coal generation is repowered to Gas and Peat generation is repowered to Biomass by 2025

The total demand for electricity increases by 53% by 2030 compared to today



Data Centre connections reach 1950 MVA in 2030 - most of these are based in Dublin

# Slow Change

- Slow economic growth
- Investment in low risk technologies only
- Slow adoption of technology by households
- Little change in electricity generation
- Avoidance of risk
- Growth in demand coming from data centres only
- Level of investment slows down significantly after 2025

## Slow Change

The economy experiences very slow growth. Investment in new renewable generation is only in established, low risk technologies. Due to poor economic growth, new technologies that could increase the use of renewable generation at household and large scale levels are not adopted. Overall there is little change in the way electricity is generated when compared to today. Domestic consumers and commercial users are also avoiding risk and uncertainty. The only source of demand growth is the connection of new data centres but the level of investment slows down significantly after 2025.

Fossil fuel generation capacity remains over 5,000 MW by 2030



The total demand for electricity increases by 22% by 2030 compared to today

Ireland's 2030 emissions targets are missed





# Consumer Action

- Strong economy
- High levels of consumer spending
- Public want to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Consumers limit energy use
- Consumers generate their own energy
- Community led energy projects
- Rapid adoption of electric vehicles & heat pumps

## Consumer Action

A strong economy leads to high levels of consumer spending ability. The public want to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Electricity consumers enthusiastically limit their energy use and generate their own energy. This results in a large number of community led energy projects and a rapid adoption of electric vehicles and heat pumps in the home.

There are almost  
560,000 electric  
vehicles on the road by  
2030



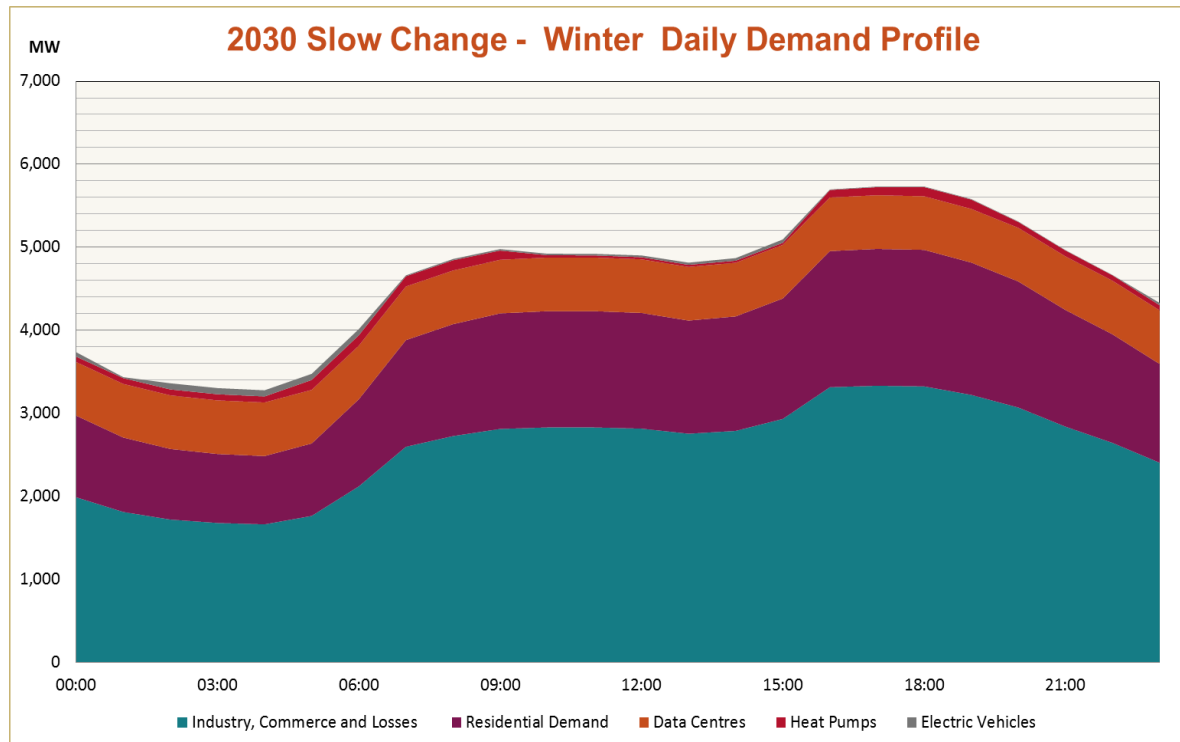
17% of residential houses  
are heated through heat  
pumps by 2030

Household batteries and  
Solar PV help to increase  
self-consumption of  
electricity



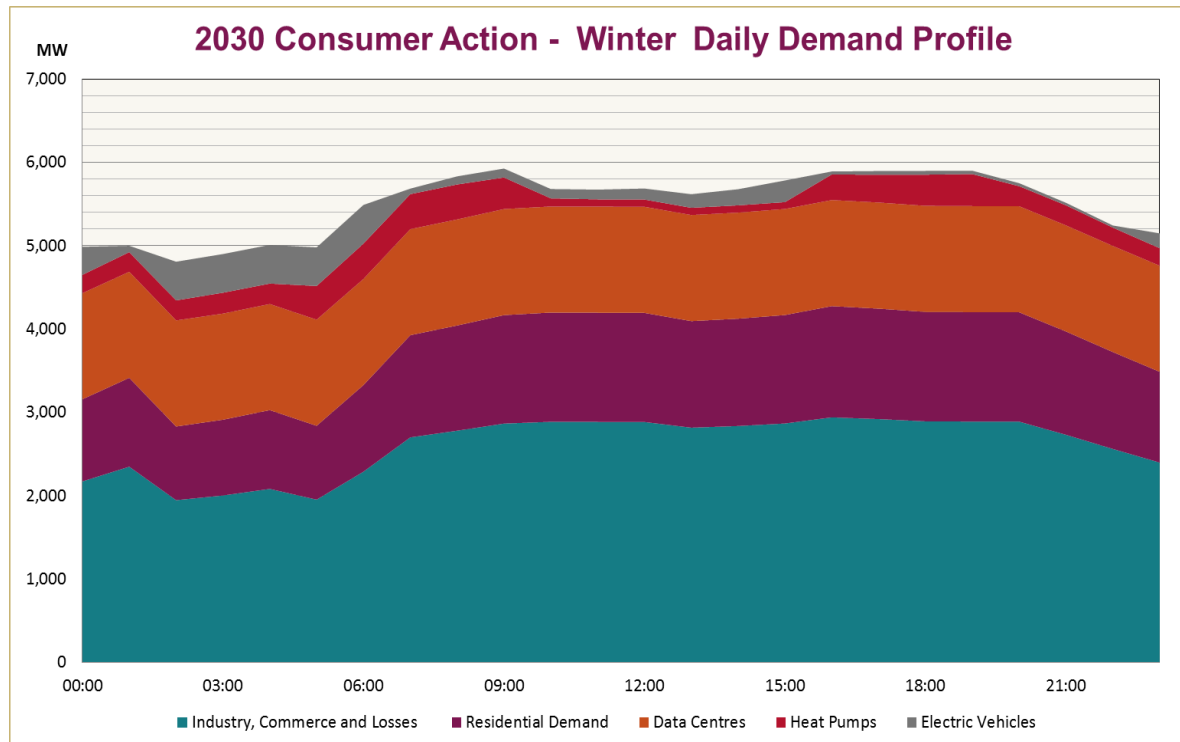
# Focus on: Electricity Demand

- Composition of demand varies dramatically between scenarios
- 2030 Slow Change
  - Little change to existing demand portfolio
  - Minimal demand side participation
  - No major new technologies altering profile



# Focus on: Electricity Demand

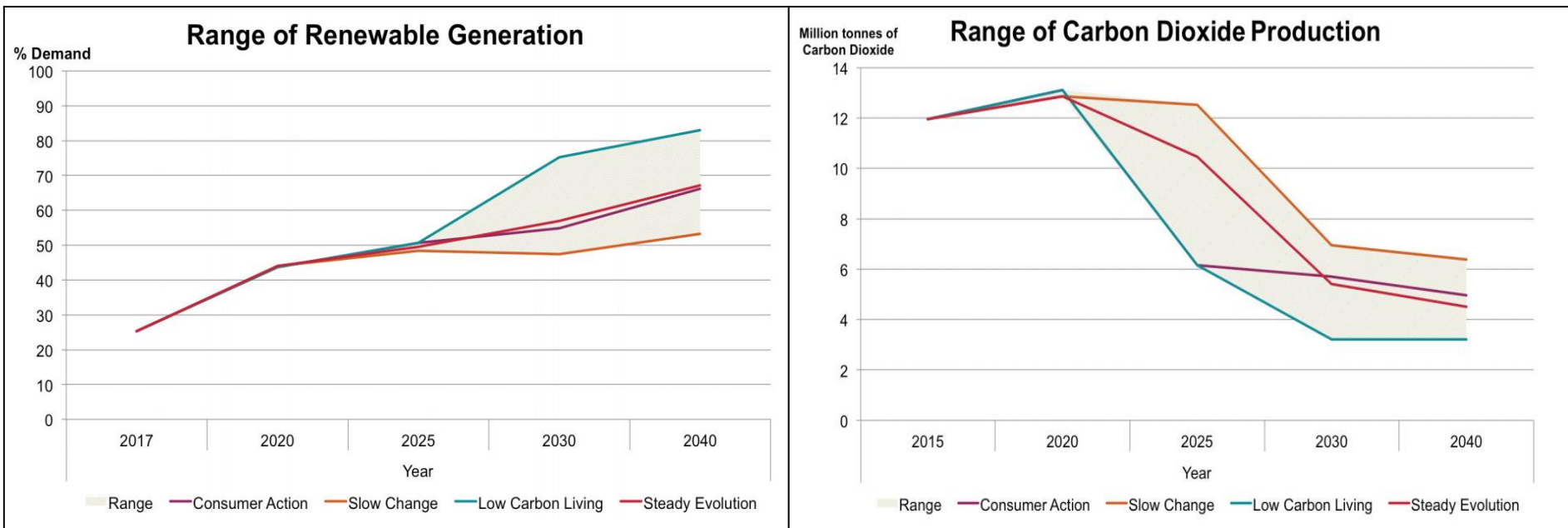
- Composition of demand varies dramatically between scenarios
- 2030 Consumer Action
  - Major changes to existing demand portfolio
  - Demand side participation leads to high levels of peak shifting
  - Electric Vehicles and Heat Pumps alter traditional demand pattern





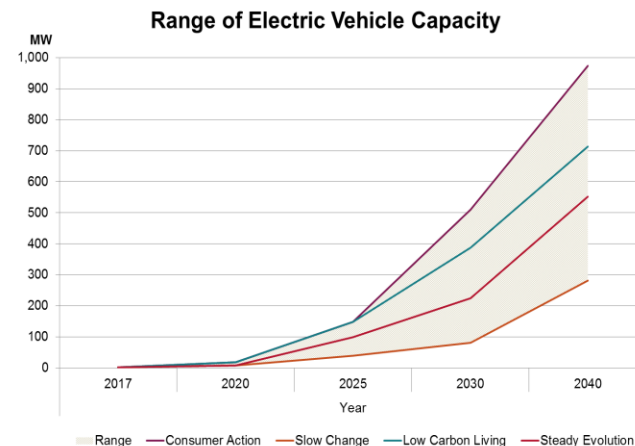
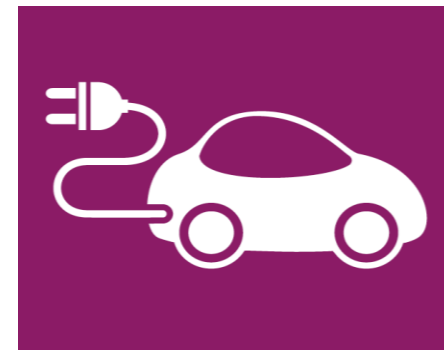
# Focus on: Renewables and Emissions

- Today's capacity is just over 2,800 MW Onshore Wind, 25 MW Offshore Wind, 20 MW Solar
- In 2030, our scenarios see onshore wind generation increasing to between 4,640 MW and 5,500 MW and offshore up to 3,000 MW
- Our 2030 scenarios consider solar capacities from 200 MW to 2,500 MW



# Focus on: Electric Vehicles and Storage

- There are just over 2,000 electric vehicles on the road today in Ireland
- In 2030, our scenarios see the number of electric vehicles increasing to between 90,000 and 560,000
- Key adoption rate actors include: Improvements in battery technology, consumer engagement, government policy and incentive schemes
- Battery storage increases to 1,200 MW capacity in our Consumer Action scenario by 2030 – it will play an important role in providing services to the system in future



# Tomorrow's Energy Scenarios – 2030 Summary

Variables	Today	Steady Evolution	Low Carbon Living	Slow Change	Consumer Action
Wind (Onshore) (MW)	2,995	5,140	5,500	4,640	5,380
Wind (Offshore) (MW)	25	700	3,000	250	1,000
Solar (MW)	20	500	2,500	200	1,500
Total Demand (TWh)	29	36.3	43.8	35.1	42.6
Total Data Centre Capacity (MVA)	250	1,100	1,950	850	1,675
Total Electric Vehicles	1,800	247,000	426,000	90,000	560,000
Total % of Vehicles which are Electric	0.1%	11%	19%	4%	25%
Coal (MW)	855	0	0	0	0
Gas (MW)	4,128	4,660	4,210	4,660	4,660
Peat (MW)	311	0	0	0	0
Fossil Fuel Generation Total (MW)	6,314	4,930	4,360	5,020	4,810
Carbon dioxide production (Mt)	12	5.4	3.2	6.9	5.7
RES-E as % of demand	25%	57%	75%	47%	55%

# TES input into Planning and Operations

- Tomorrow's Energy Scenarios are key to the new Framework for Grid Development process

- They are utilised in every aspect:

- Needs Identification
- Solution Optioneering
- Detailed Solution Analysis
- Cost Benefit Analysis
- Least Worst Regrets



- Utilised in future operational analysis too – EU SysFlex & Future Interconnection Study



- A more robust approach in the face of increasing uncertainty



The logo for EUSysFlex features a circular icon on the left composed of multiple concentric blue lines of varying thickness, creating a sense of depth and rotation. To the right of this icon, the text "EUSysFlex" is written in a clean, blue, sans-serif font.

# EUSysFlex

19<sup>th</sup> September 2017

John Young

# Presentation Overview



- H2020 Scheme
- EU-SysFlex Project Overview
- The Consortium
- Benefits
- Next Steps



European  
Commission

Horizon 2020  
European Union funding  
for Research & Innovation

# Horizon 2020

- Financial instrument implementing the “innovation union”
- Aimed at securing EU competitiveness
- €80bn fund 2014-2020



# The Call for Proposals



*Demonstration of **system integration with smart transmission grid and storage technologies with increasing share of renewables.***



# Project Dimensions



- *Characterise technical shortfalls of EU system for 50% RES 2030 scenarios.*
- *Recommendations of Market and Regulatory augmentation.*
- *Increase capability of system service to facilitate high RES*
- *Provide tools to support TSOs in integration of system services*
- *Scalability and Replicability analysis*



**EU-SysFlex - A Flexible System For Europe**

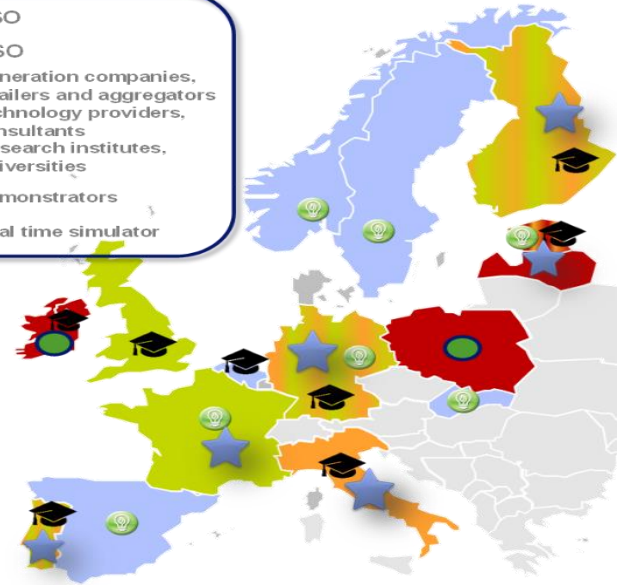
# The Consortium



innogy



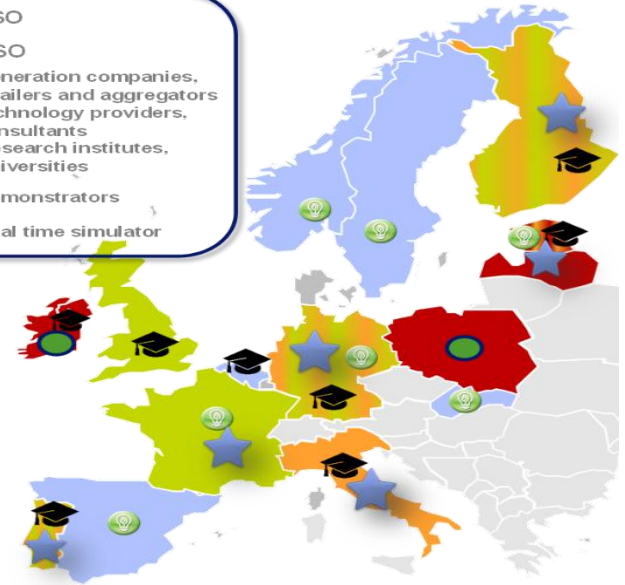
- TSO
- DSO
- Generation companies, retailers and aggregators
- Technology providers, Consultants
- Research institutes, universities
- Demonstrators
- Real time simulator



European Commission

Horizon 2020  
European Union funding  
for Research & Innovation

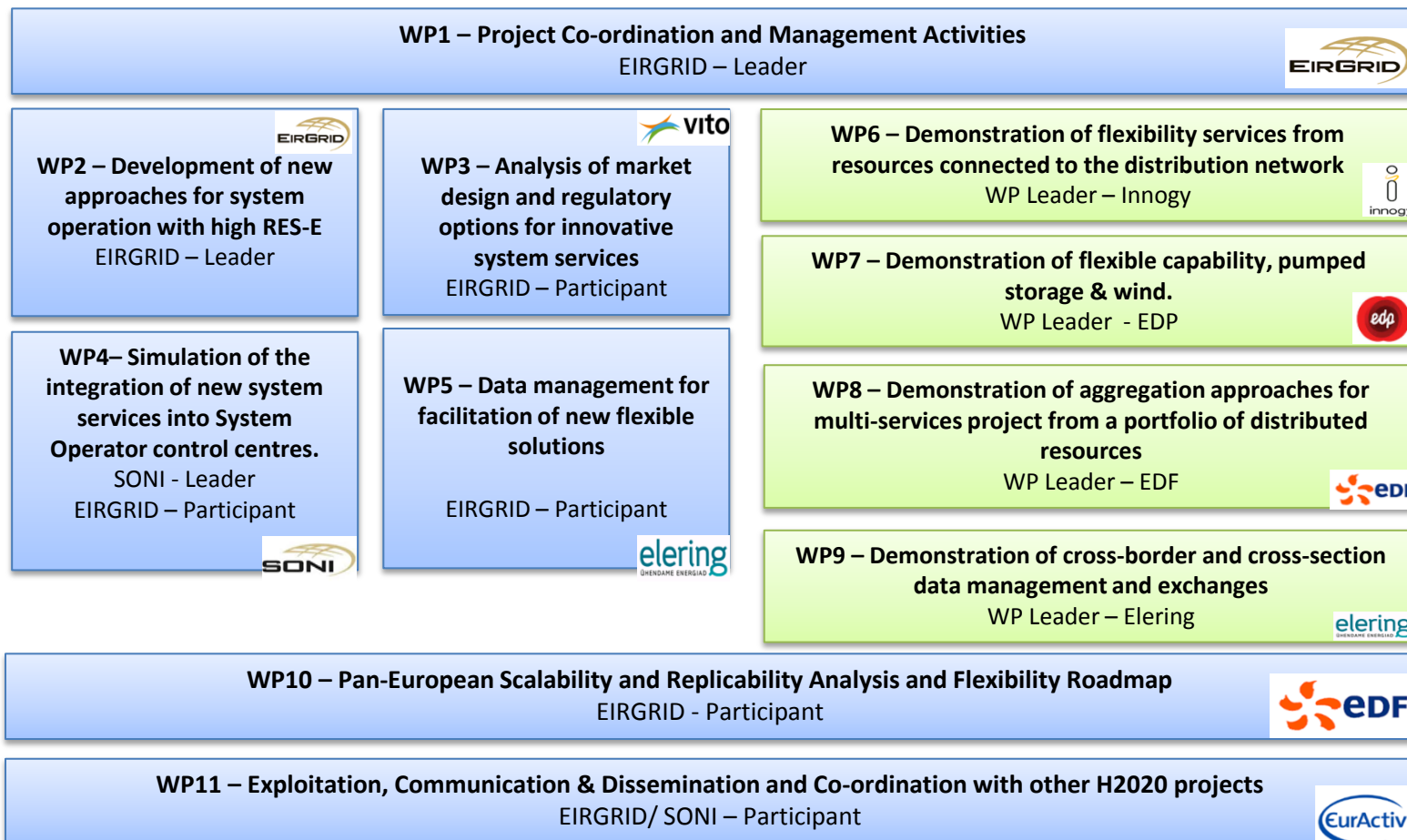
# Advisory Group



European Commission

Horizon 2020  
European Union funding  
for Research & Innovation

# EirGrid & SONI Leadership



# H2020 Grant and Benefits



Consortium grant - €20m

- ***EU Funding to facilitate the Island of Ireland meeting its renewable targets.***
- ***Growing influence within Europe.***
- ***Learn from of European Partners.***

LEADERSHIP



# Next Steps

- ***Project Commencement 1<sup>st</sup> November.***
- ***Official Project Public Launch Q1 2018.***

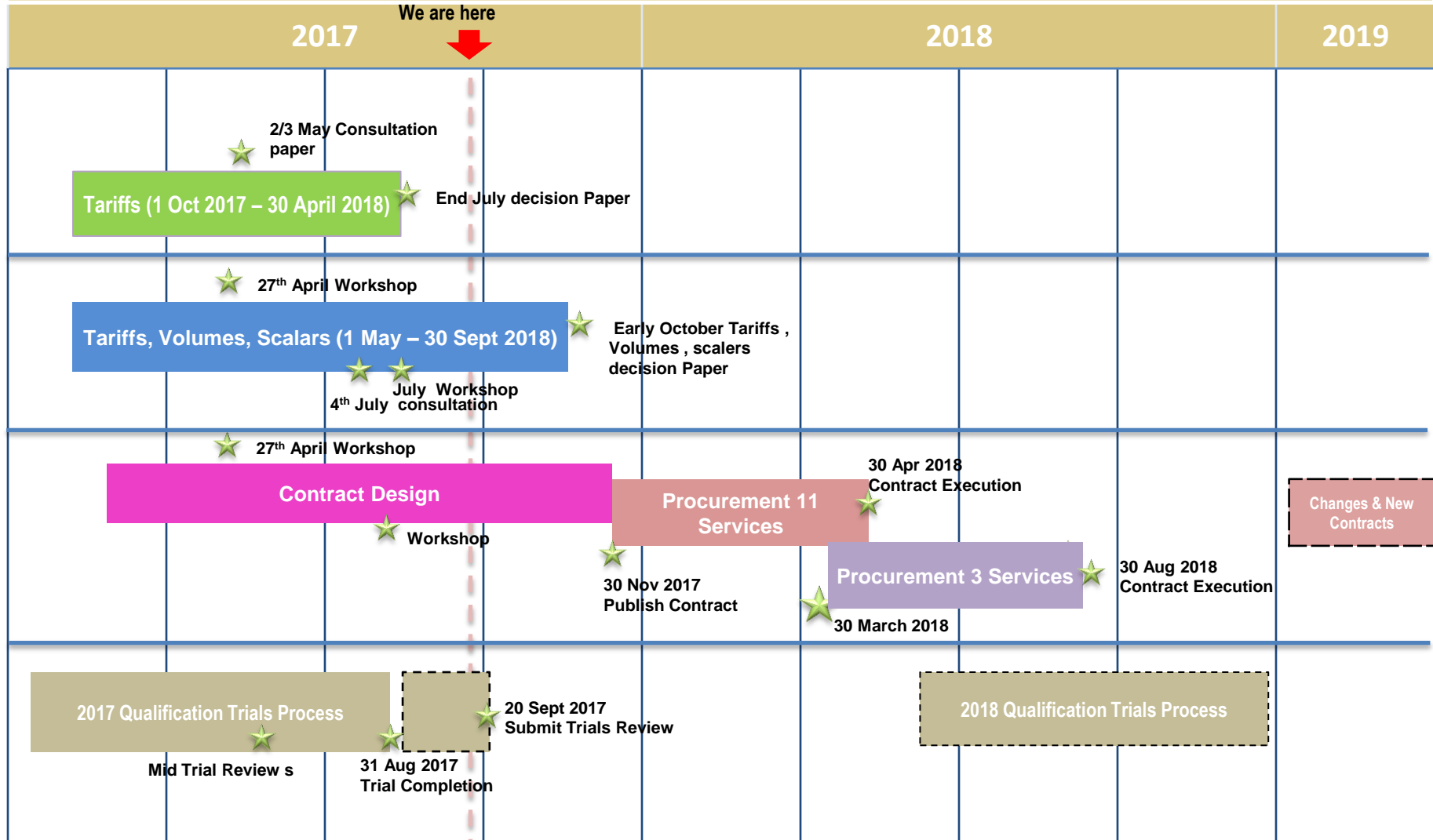


# System Services Update

Ian Connaughton, DS3 System Services Programme Manager

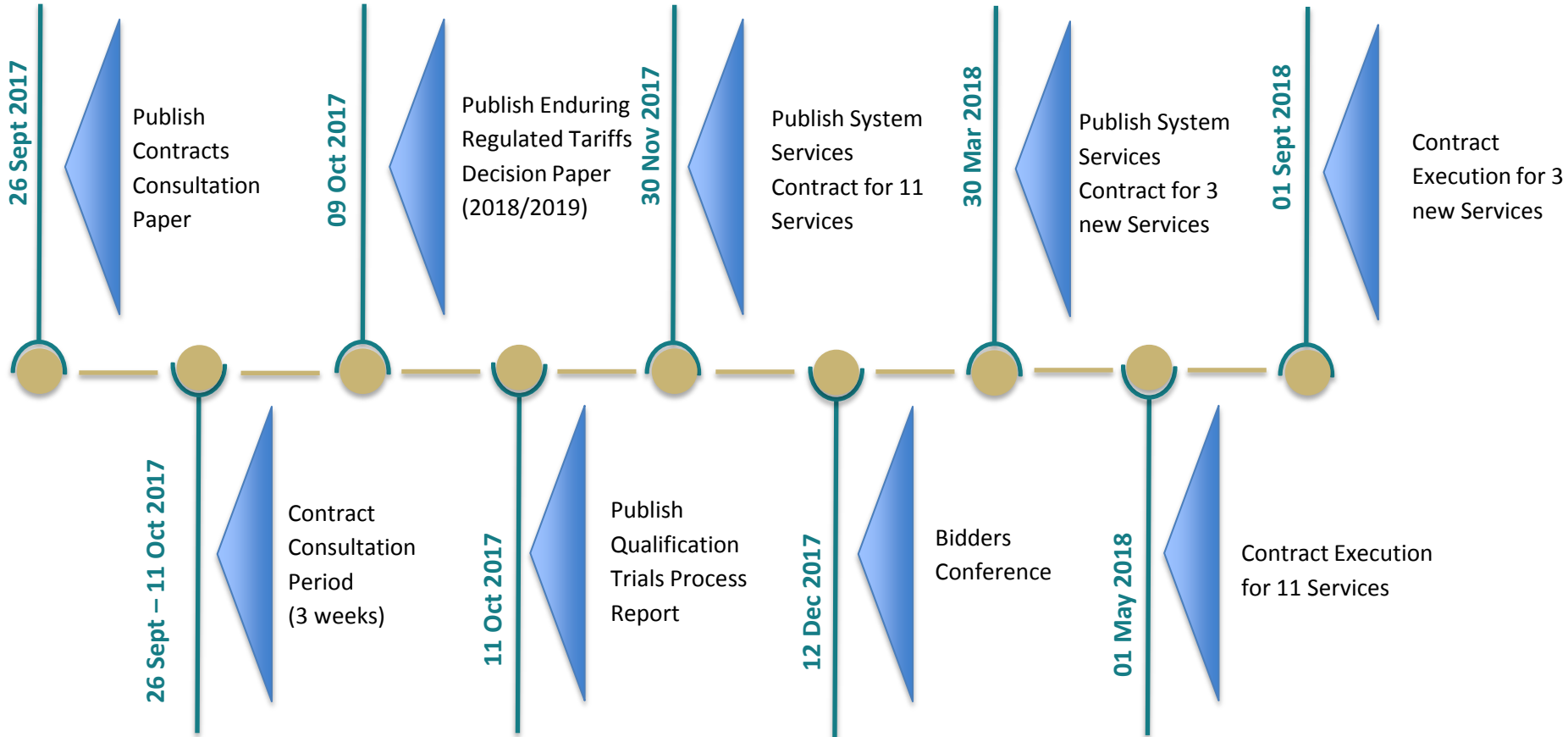


# DS3 System Services 2017/18 - Milestone Plan





# Upcoming Milestones



# Achievements

<b>Qualification Trials Process</b>	01 March – 31 August 2017
<b>DS3 System Services Industry Workshop</b>	27 April 2017
<b>Roll Over Tariffs (Oct 2017 – May 2018) Consultation</b>	02 May – 30 May 2017
<b>Publish Roll Over Tariffs (Oct 2017 – May 2018) Decision Paper</b>	24 July 2017
<b>Regulated Tariff and Scalar Design Consultation Period</b>	04 July – 21 August 2017
<b>DS3 System Services Industry Workshop</b>	01 August 2017



Placeholder for RA update





# Future Interconnection Study

Noel Cunniffe

19<sup>th</sup> September 2017

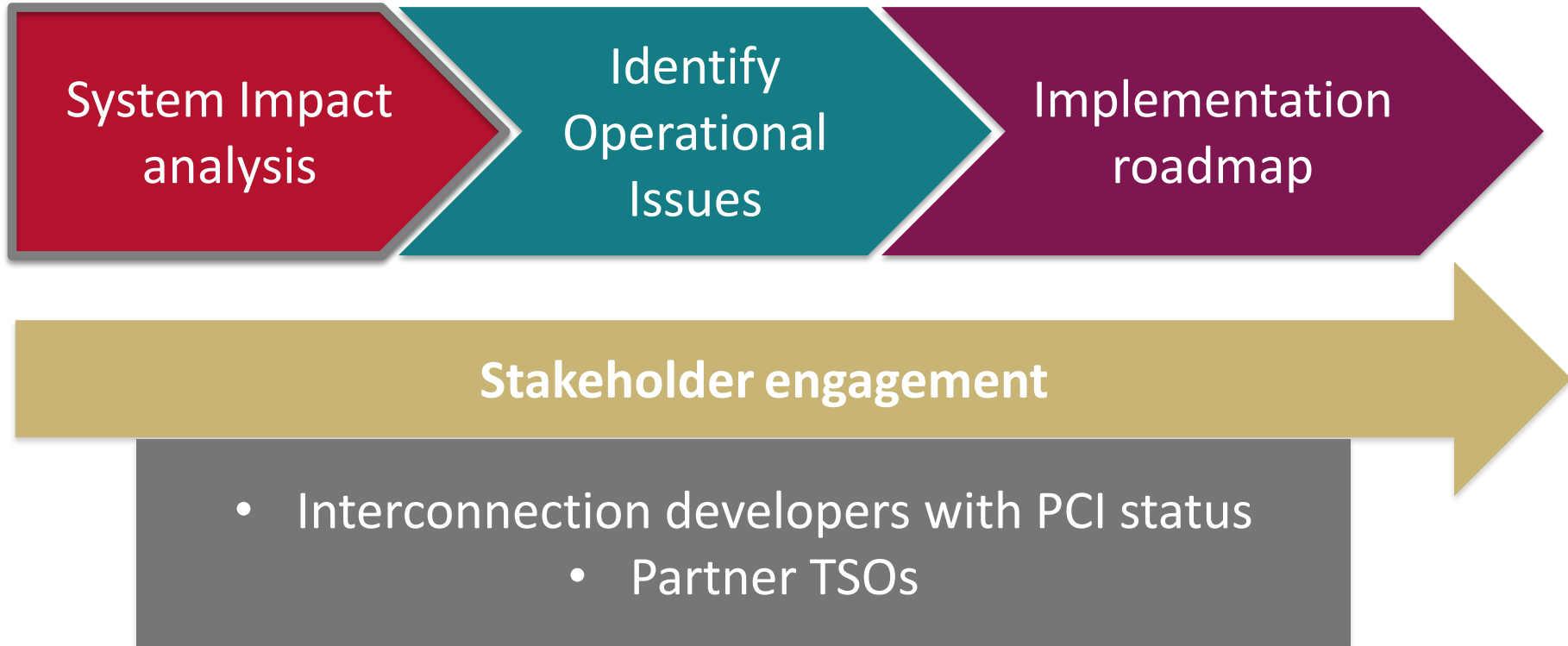


# Introduction and Background

- Additional interconnection is likely over the next decade to Great Britain and/or France
- Numerous benefits to increased interconnection:
  - a) Increased security of supply – high capacity link
  - b) Support to renewable development
  - c) Increased market competition
- Potential system impacts due to:
  - a) Increased SNSP levels
  - b) Increased Largest Single Infeed/Outfeed from 500 MW to potentially 750 MW



# Future Interconnection Study Overview





# Potential System Issues

Network Capacity Issues

Power Quality Issues

Short Term Operational Issues

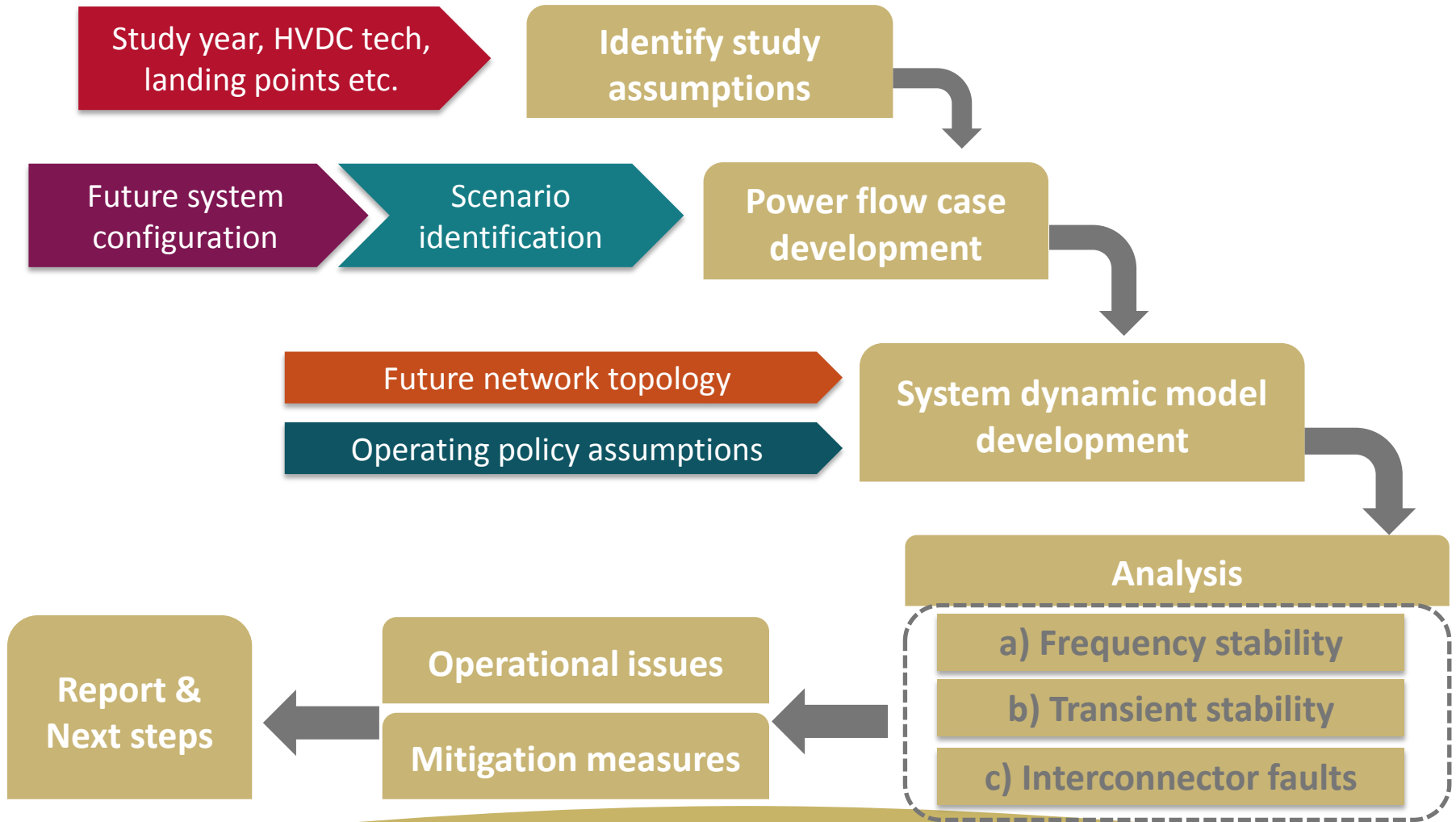
Market Related Issues

Longer Term Operational Issues

## Areas of Focus

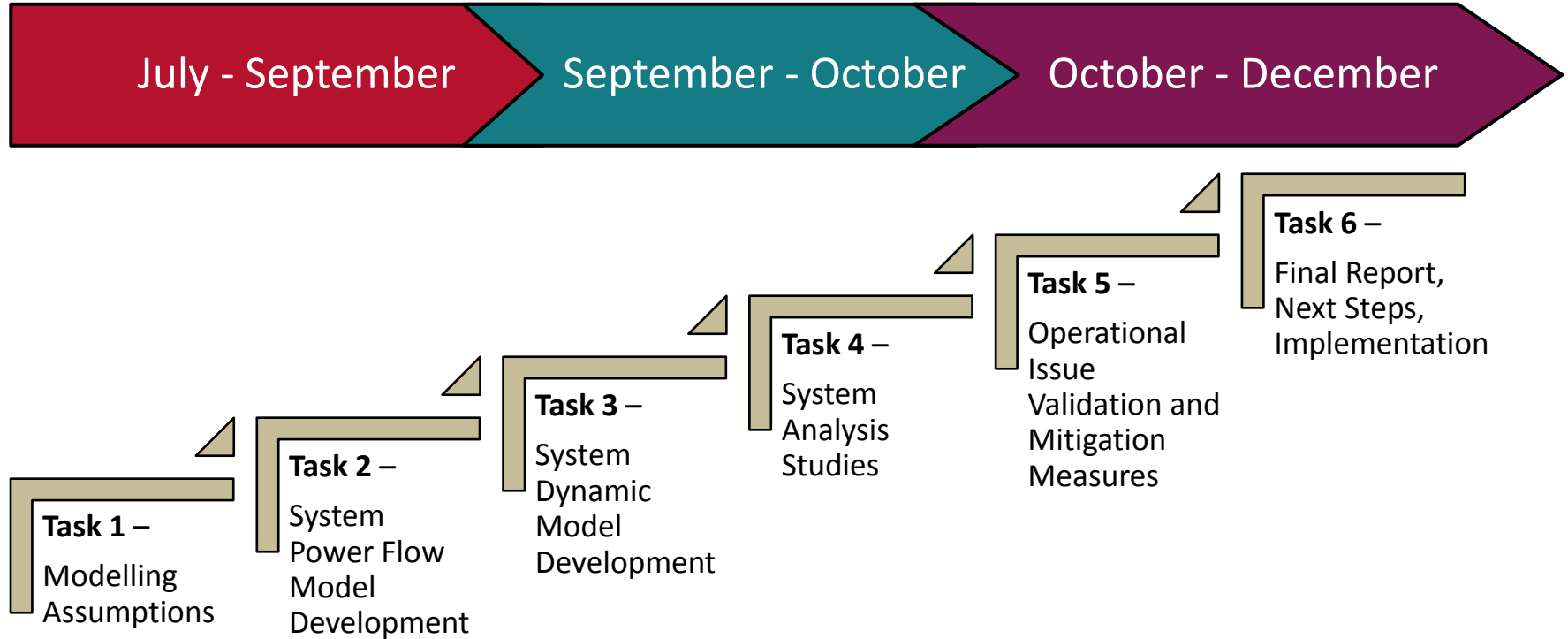
- Single Export Loss – MW Excess (High frequency event)
- Single Import Loss – MW Deficiency (Low Frequency Event)
- DC cable fault – Converter or equipment damage investigation
- HVDC controller interactions
- Reduced synchronising torque
- Fault current reduction – protection operation
- Common mode failure w/ GB IC

# Future Interconnection Study Process



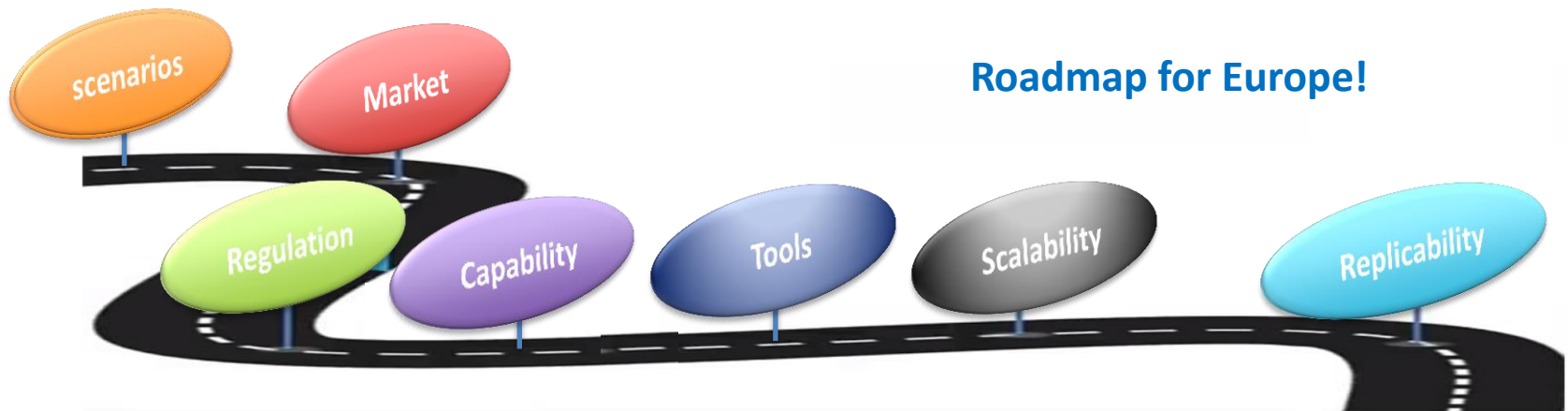


# Future Interconnection Study Timeline



## Next Steps – EUSysFlex

- Work Package 2 focuses on high levels of renewables with the large-scale rollout of new technologies on the All-Island system
- Future interconnection will be studied in detail for 2030 scenarios
- Work from Future Interconnection Study will be feed into this



**AOB**

