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# Operational Constraints Update

## 21/11/2016

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**Key Updates**

- *Source of Reserve: Increase in the standard provision of interruptible load from 33 MW to 43 MW.*
- *Active Northern Ireland Constraints: Update to the lower limit of the NI Demand range in the North West Generation constraint from 880 MW to 1045 MW.*

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## 1. Introduction

To enable the efficient and secure operation of the system, generation is dispatched to certain levels to prevent equipment overloading, voltages outside limits or system instability.

The software used to model the system is the Reserve Constrained Unit Commitment (RCUC).

### 1.1 Document Objective

The objective of the Operational Constraints Update is to present the key system and generator constraints which are included in the scheduling process (i.e. in the RCUC software). The most common operational constraints that are modelled are:

- North – South tie-line export / import constraint: MWR type
- Moyle import / export constraint: MW type
- Requirement to keep a minimum number of units on in an area: NB type
- Requirement to limit the output of the generators in an area to limit short circuit levels or overloads: MW type or NB type
- Requirement for a minimum output from the generators in an area to support the voltage or to avoid overloads: MW type or NB type
- Requirement to limit the output of stations due to fish spawning: MW type

This document comprises of: (i) **Operational Reserve Requirements**, and (ii) **System Constraints**.

### 1.2 List of Terms

TCG Type	
MW	Limit MW output of unit or units assigned to a TCG
MWR	Limits (the total MW + Primary Reserve - the area demand) from assigned resources
NB	Limit to the status (On/Off) of the unit or units assigned to a TCG

Limit Flag	
E	Equality Constraint (generation = load)
X	Export Constraint - limit output of a group of units $\leq$ max limit
N	Import Constraint - limit output of a group of units $\geq$ min limit
B	In-between Constraint; $\geq$ min and $\leq$ max

## 2. Operating Reserve Requirements

The following tables show the operating reserve requirements on an all-island basis and in each jurisdiction.

Category	All Island Requirement % Largest In-Feed	Ireland Minimum <sup>1</sup> (MW)	Northern Ireland Minimum (MW)
POR <sup>2</sup>	75%	110 / 75	50
SOR	75%	110 / 75	50
TOR 1	100%	110 / 75	50
TOR 2	100%	110 / 75	50

1. Ireland Lower values apply from 00:00 - 07:00 inclusive

2. Minimum values of POR in each jurisdiction must be supplied by dynamic sources

### 2.1 Operating Reserve Definitions

Category	Delivered By	Maintained Until
Primary (POR)	5 seconds	15 seconds
Secondary (SOR)	15 seconds	90 seconds
Tertiary 1 (TOR1)	90 seconds	5 minutes
Tertiary 2 (TOR2)	5 minutes	20 minutes

### 2.2 Source of Reserve

	Ireland	Northern Ireland
Dynamic Reserve	Synchronised Generating Units	Synchronised Generating Units and Moyle Interconnector (up to 50 MW)
Static Reserve	<p>Turlough Hill Units when in pumping mode</p> <p>Interruptible Load: Standard provision: 43MW (07:00 – 00:00).</p> <p>EWIC Interconnector (up to 100MW)*</p> <p>*EWIC is out of commission until the end of February 2017</p>	Moyle Interconnector (up to 50MW)
Negative Reserve  (Defined as the MW output of a conventional generator above its minimum load)	100MW	50MW

## 3. System Constraints

### 3.1 Tie Line Limits

Tie line flows in both directions have physical limits, the maximum flow that can be sustained without breaching system security rules (line overloads, voltage limits etc.) after a credible transmission or generation event. The limits are referred to as the Total Transfer Capacity (TTC) comprising of two values: N-S and S-N. When determining minimum system cost, RCUC respects the TTC values by not allowing the sum of a) the tie line flow into a jurisdiction and b) the reserve requirement of the largest single infeed in that jurisdiction and c) a percentage of the reserve holding in that jurisdiction to exceed the TTC i.e.  $TTC > a + b + c$ .

### 3.2 Non-Synchronous Generation

To ensure the secure, stable operation of the power system, it is necessary to limit the level of non-synchronous generation of the system. The System Non-Synchronous Penetration (SNSP) is a measure of the non-synchronous generation on the system at an instant in time i.e. the non-synchronous generation and net interconnector imports as a percentage of the demand and net interconnector exports (where “Demand” includes pump storage consumption when in pumping mode).

### 3.3 Permanent System Constraint Tables

The following tables set out the system constraints:

- Active System Wide Constraints;
- Active Northern Ireland Constraints, and
- Active Ireland Constraints.

Note that the limits specified in each table represent the normal intact transmission network limit. These limits may vary from time to time due to changing system conditions.

### 3.3.1 Active System Wide Constraints

Name	TCG Type	Limit Type	Limit	Resources	Description
<b>Inter-Area Flow</b>	MWR	X:<=	400 MW (There is a margin of 20MW on this limit for system safety)	Ireland and Northern Ireland Power Systems	<p>Ensures that the total MW transferred between Ireland and Northern Ireland does not exceed the limitations of the North-South tie line. It takes into account the rescue/reserve flows that could occur immediately post fault inclusive of operating reserve requirements.</p> <p>This is required to ensure the limits of the existing North South tie line are respected.</p>
<b>Inter-Area Flow</b>	MWR	X:<=	450 MW (There is a margin of 20MW on this limit for system safety)	Ireland and Northern Ireland Power Systems	<p>Ensures that the total MW transferred between Northern Ireland and Ireland does not exceed the limitations of the North-South tie line. It takes into account the rescue/reserve flows that could occur immediately post fault inclusive of operating reserve requirements.</p> <p>This is required to ensure the limits of the existing North South tie line are respected.</p>
<b>Non-Synchronous Generation</b>		X:<=	55%	Wind, MOYLE, EWIC	Ensures that the SNSP is kept below 55% (this is currently being trialled at 60%).
<b>Operational Limit for RoCoF</b>		X:<=	0.5 Hz/s	Ireland and Northern Ireland Power Systems	Ensures that RoCoF does not exceed 0.5 Hz/s.
<b>Operational Limit for Inertia</b>		N:>=	20,000 MWs	Ireland and Northern Ireland Power Systems	Ensures that all island Inertia does not fall below 20,000 MWs.

### 3.3.2 Active Northern Ireland Constraints

Name	TCG Type	Limit Type	Limit	Resources	Description
<b>System Stability</b>	NB	N:>=	3 Units at all times	B4, B5, B10, B31, B32, C30, K1, K2	There must be at least 3 high-inertia machines on-load at all times in Northern Ireland. Required for dynamic stability.
<b>Replacement Reserve</b>	MW	X:<=	275 MW	AGU IPOWERR, BGT1, BGT2, CGA, CGT8, EMPOWER AGU, KGT1, KGT2, KGT3, KGT4	Combined MW output of OCGTs and AGUs must be less than 275 MW (out of a total of 400 MW) in Northern Ireland at all times. 125 MW Required for replacement reserve
<b>North West Generation</b>	NB	N:>=	0 or 1 Unit depending on NI system demand	C30	Coolkeeragh must be on load when the NI system demand is at or above the range 1045 MW to 1250 MW. The exact load range depends on transmission/generation outages in NI. This operational constraint is required to ensure voltage stability in the northwest of Northern Ireland and to prevent possible system voltage collapse above the indicated system demand.
<b>Kilroot Generation</b>	NB	N:>=	1 or 2 Units depending on NI system demand	K1, K2	There must be at least one Kilroot unit on load when the NI system demand exceeds 1400 MW and 2 units are required above 1550 MW. This operational constraint is required to ensure voltage stability in the Belfast area and to prevent the requirement for an inter area flow reduction in a post fault scenario.



<b>Moyle Interconnector</b>	MW	B	-300 <MW <442	Moyle Interconnector	This applies to all units registered as Moyle Interconnector units. It ensures that all flows do not exceed an import of 442MW to Northern Ireland and an export of 300MW to Scotland (values taken from NI). This is required to ensure that the limits are respected.
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### 3.3.3 Active Ireland Constraints

Name	TCG Type	Limit Type	Limit	Resources	Description
System Stability	NB	N:>=	5 Units	AD1, AD2, DB1, GI4, HNC, HN2, MP1, MP2, MP3, PBA, PBB, TB3, TB4, TYC, WG1	There must be at least 5 high-inertia machines on-load at all times in Ireland. Required for dynamic stability.
Replacement Reserve	MW	X:<=	473 MW	AT11, AT12, AT14, ED3, ED5, MRC, NW5, RP1, RP2, TP1, TP3	Combined MW output of OCGTs must be less than 473MW (out of a total of 798MW) in Ireland at all times. Required for replacement reserve. The MW values are subject to change as availability of the units change.
Dublin Generation	NB	N:>=	1 Units	DB1, HNC, HN2	There must be at least 1 large generator on-load at all times in the Dublin area. Required for voltage control.
Dublin Generation	NB	N:>=	2 Units	DB1, HNC, HN2, PBA, PBB	There must be at least 2 large generators on-load at all times in the Dublin area. Required for voltage control. This assumes EWIC is operational.  Note that during an outage of EWIC there must be at least 3 large generators on-load at all times in the Dublin area.
Dublin Generation	NB	N:>=	1 Unit if Ireland System Demand >4000 MW	HNC, PBA, PBB,	Requirement for HNC, PBA, <u>or</u> PBB to be on load when the Ireland System Demand is greater than 4000 MW. This operational constraint is required for load flow control in the Dublin area.
Dublin Generation	NB	N:>=	2 Units if Ireland System Demand > 4600 MW	PBA, PBB	Requirement for PBA and PBB to be on load when Ireland System Demand is greater than 4600 MW. This operational

					constraint is required for load flow control in the Dublin area.
<b>Dublin North Generation</b>	NB	N:>=	1 Unit	HNC, HN2, PBA, PBB	Requirement for generation in North Dublin (for load flow and voltage control).
<b>Dublin South Generation</b>	NB	N:>=	1 Unit	DB1, PBA, PBB	Requirement for generation in South Dublin (for load flow and voltage control).
<b>South Generation</b>	NB	N:>=	1 Unit if Ireland System Demand > 1500 MW	AD1, AD2, AT11, AT12, AT14, MRC, SK3, SK4, WG1	Requirement for at least one Unit to be on load when Ireland System Demand is greater than 1500 MW. This operational constraint is required for voltage stability in the South.
	NB	N:>=	2 Units if Ireland System Demand > 2500 MW	AD1, AD2, AT11, AT12, AT14, GI4, MRC, SK3, SK4, WG1	Requirement for at least two Units to be on load when Ireland System Demand is greater than 2500 MW. This operational constraint is required for voltage stability in the South.
	NB	N:>=	3 Units if Ireland System Demand > 3500 MW	AD1, AD2, AT11, AT12, AT14, GI4, MRC, SK3, SK4, WG1	Requirement for at least three Units to be on load when Ireland System Demand is greater than 3500 MW. This operational constraint is required for voltage stability in the South.  Note that when Ireland wind is less than 500 MW one of these Units must be AD1, AD2, AT11, AT12, AT14, MRC, WG1.
	NB	N:>=	3 Units if Ireland System Demand > 4200 MW	AD1, AD2, AT11, AT12, AT14, GI4, MRC, SK3, SK4, WG1	Requirement for at least three Units to be on load when Ireland System Demand is greater than 4200 MW. This operational constraint is required for voltage stability in the South.

					<p>Note that when Ireland wind is less than 500 MW one of these Units must be AD1, AD2, AT11, AT12, AT14, MRC, WG1.</p> <p>When Ireland System Demand is greater than 4200 MW one of these Units must be AD1, AD2, GI4, WG1.</p>
<b>Cork Generation</b>	MW	B	0 MW <MW< 1100 MW	AD1, AD2, AT11, AT12, AT14, WG1	Generation restriction in the Cork area determined week ahead by Grid Operations NearTime.
<b>South Generation</b>	MW	B	0 MW <MW< 1800 MW	AD1, AD2, AT11, AT12, AT14, GI4, MRC, WG1	Generation restriction in the Southern Region. This will be determined week ahead by Grid Operations NearTime.
<b>Moneypoint</b>	NB	N:>=	1 Unit	MP1, MP2, MP3	There must be at least one Moneypoint unit on load at all times. Required to support the 400kV network.
<b>Hydro Smolt Protocol</b>	NB	N/A	Varies	ER1, ER2, ER3, ER4, LE1, LE2, LE3	Over the spring and early summer period as the water temperature in the rivers and lakes change, the hydro stations have to be dispatched in a very specific way to allow fish to move safely. This affects the generators in Erne and Lee.
<b>EWIC Interconnector</b>	MW	B	<p>-526 &lt;MW&lt; 504</p> <p>Current restriction is -300* &lt; MW &lt; 504</p> <p>EWIC is out of commission until the end of February 2017</p>	EWIC Interconnector	This applies to all units registered as EWIC Interconnector units. It ensures that all flows do not exceed an import of 504MW to Ireland and an export of 526MW to GB (values taken from Portan). This is required to ensure that the limits are respected. Current restriction is to mitigate against impact of a high frequency event on the island in the event of a trip on EWIC.

					<p>* A trial is currently underway to remove the operational export limit when all island wind is below 1000 MW. During the trial additional frequency response will be enabled on a number of windfarms to assist in high frequency regulation when EWIC exports are greater than 300 MW.</p>
<b>Turlough Hill Generation</b>	MW	B	>0 MW by day, <0 MW by night	TH1, TH2, TH3, TH4	To ensure required MW running of Turlough Hill.