# Pelectricity

Bringing energy to your door

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## RESPOND Active Fault Management

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5<sup>th</sup> February 2018

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<b>LCN Fund</b> Low Carbon Networks	RESPOND	
Introduction	Project overview	Respond techniques
Customer	Safety Case	Site Visit



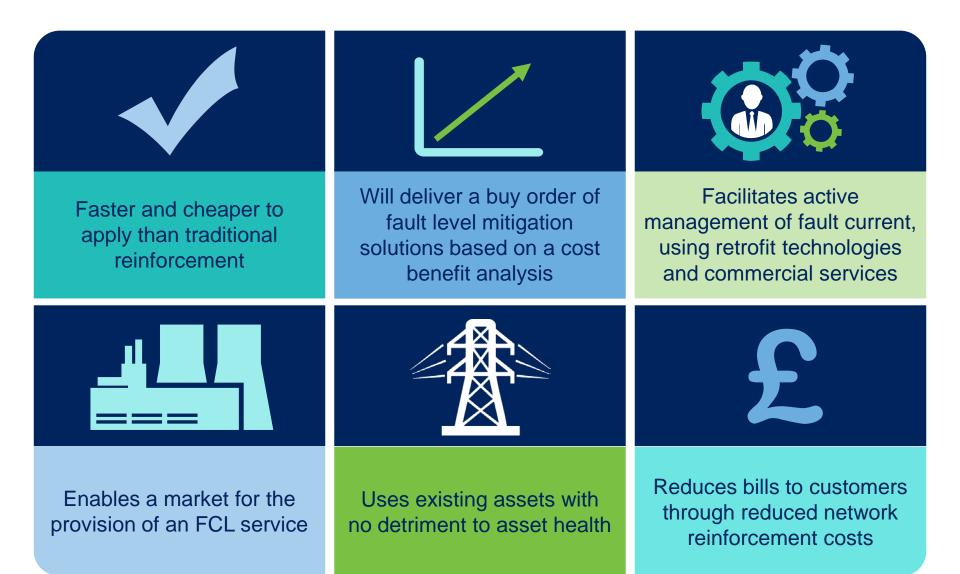
Respond is the first UK demonstration of an active fault level management solution that avoids traditional network reinforcement



Competitive competition Funded by GB customers Learning, dissemination & governance Fourth of our five successful Tier 2 / NIC projects

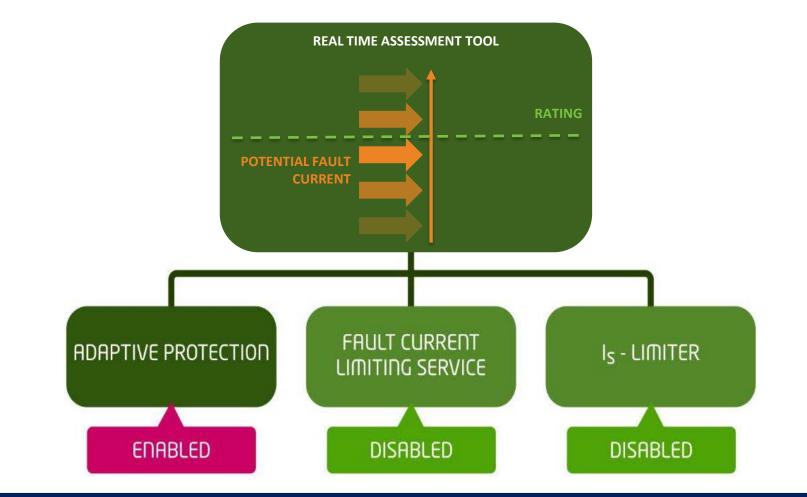


## Respond project hypotheses



## Real time mitigation techniques





Real time fault current assessment

## Adaptive Protection at seven sites









Network already designed to break fault current Adaptive Protection changes the order in which circuit breakers operate to safely disconnect the fault Using redundancy in the network ensures no other customers go off supply

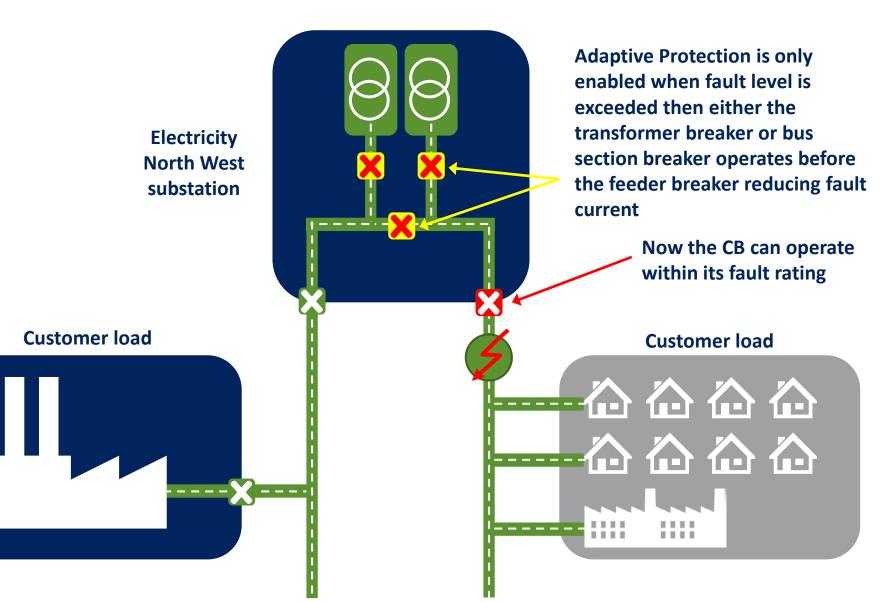
### Adaptive Protection



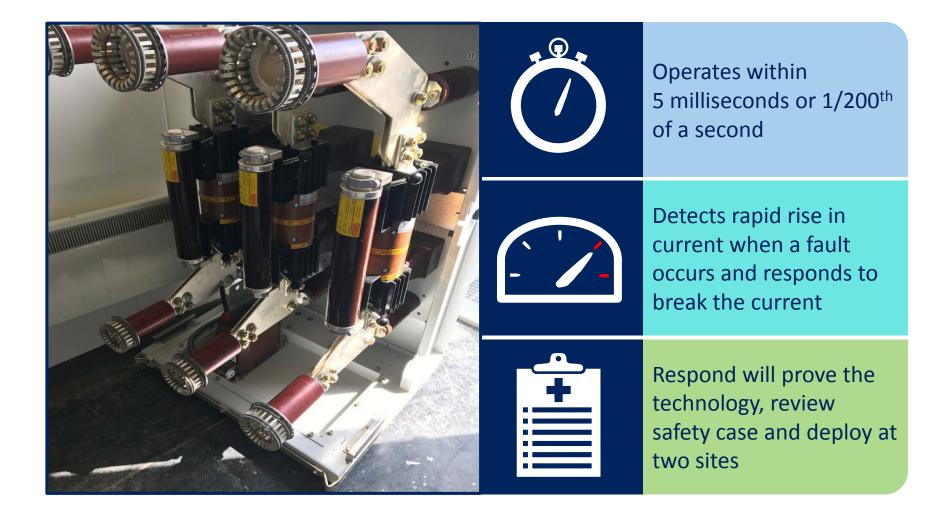


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#### Adaptive Protection

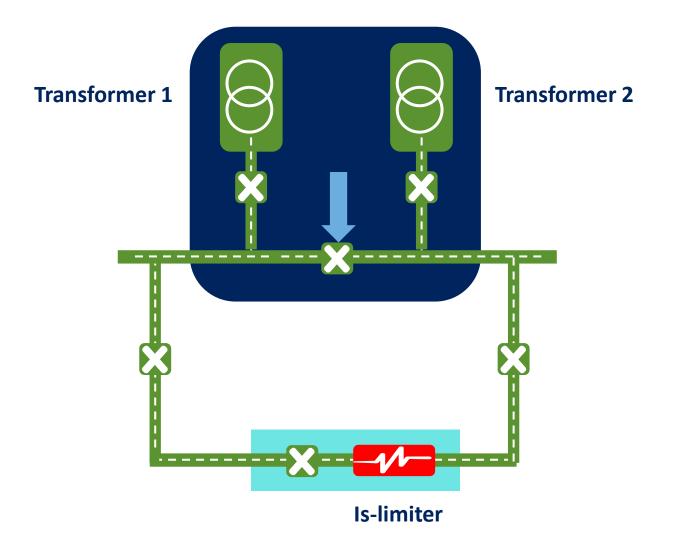


## I<sub>s</sub>-limiters – two sites and five sensing sites



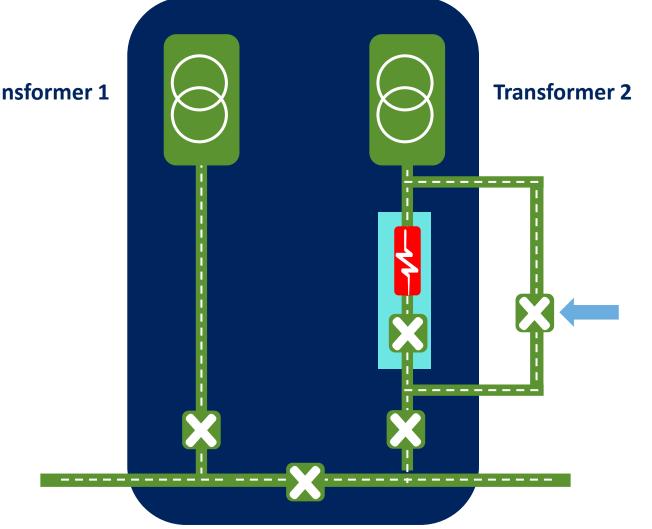
## I<sub>s</sub>–limiter – Bamber Bridge





## I<sub>s</sub>-limiter – Broadheath





#### **Transformer 1**

## I<sub>s</sub>-limiter sites



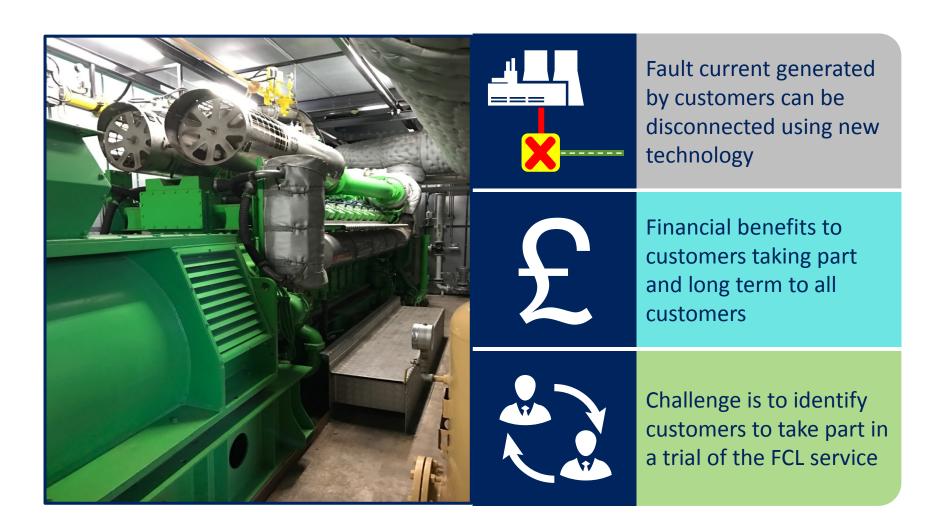


## I<sub>s</sub>-limiter



#### Fault Current Limiting (FCL) service Two UU sites and three external sites





## Fault Current Limiting service

FCL service is only enabled when fault level is exceeded then the customer's breaker operates before the feeder breaker reducing fault current **Electricity North** West substation Customer **Customer load** . . . . **Customer protection operates** before our CB

## Trials and analysis phase



105 faults occurred across 14 Respond sites

Nine successful operations of the Respond techniques

Seven adaptive protection operations at four different sites

Respond techniques

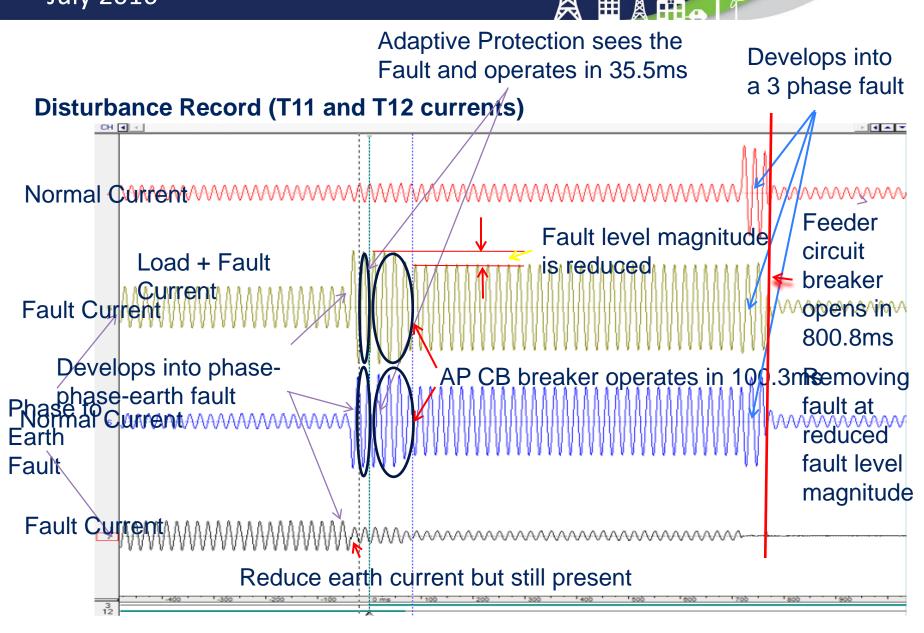
Two I<sub>s</sub>-limiter operations at Bamber Bridge

All techniques operated correctly as designed

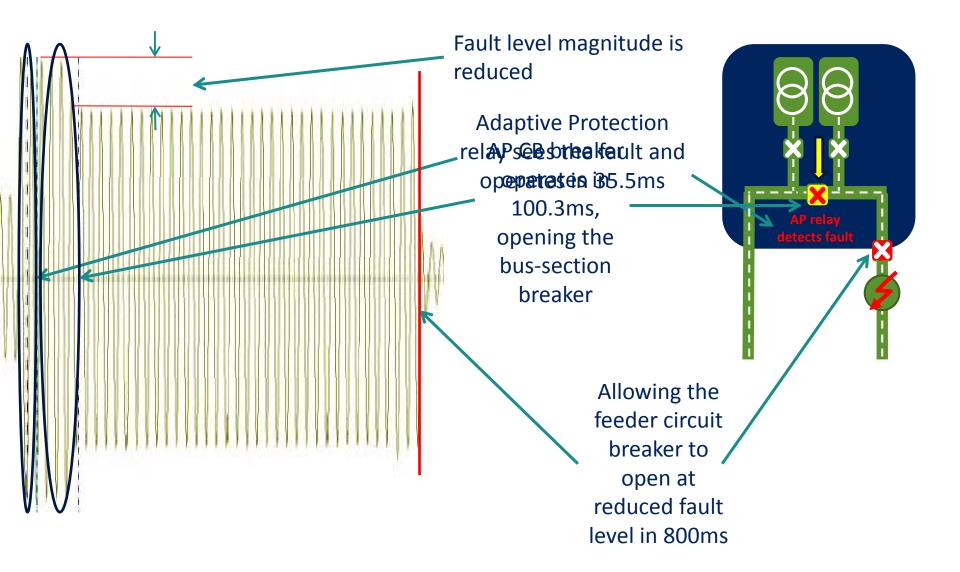
No false operations or failures to trigger occurred

Supports the reliability of the techniques for the safety case

Atherton Town Centre Collier Brook 11kV cat 29 July 2016

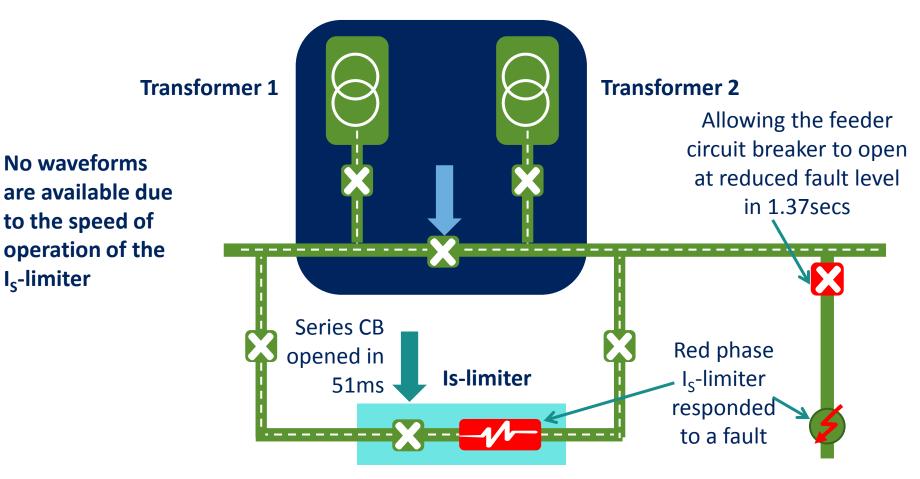


## Waveform vs Sequence



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## I<sub>s</sub>–limiter Bamber Bridge 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2017



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## Bamber Bridge red phase fuse





#### Fault Current Limiting service





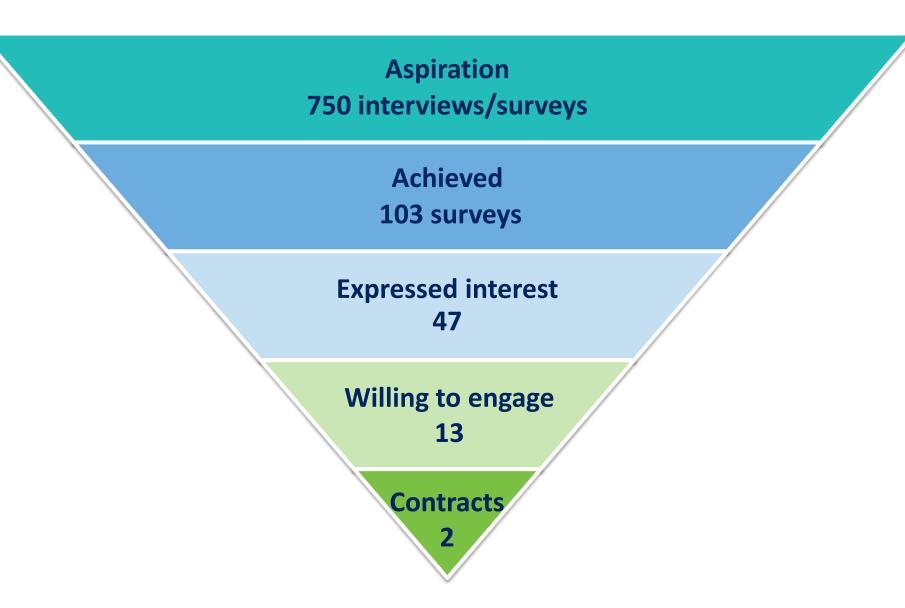


Survey analysis **'appeared to prove'** the hypothesis that the

Respond method enables a market for an FCL service

A target market was identified of customers from **nonmanufacturing industries** and those **'able to constrain their motor or generator'** for up to 10 minutes, without significant impact The reality – challenges of engaging with customers







## DNO community must develop greater commercial understanding of its target market

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Transition from expression of interest to active participation in FCL service identifies need for greater awareness	Loss of critical plant, even for a short duration, can have a significant impact	Assessment of risk verses the incentives and saving available is fundamental in an organisation's decision-making process	Conflicts with other services are a significant barrier DNOs need to better understand services already available in expanding and competitive marketplace	While there are potential conflicts, equally there could be possible synergies which warrant further investigation

## Next steps



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Continue to deploy the FLAT and the three techniques	Trial ongoing until May 2018	Examine the key questions and hypotheses
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