**GB SQSS** 

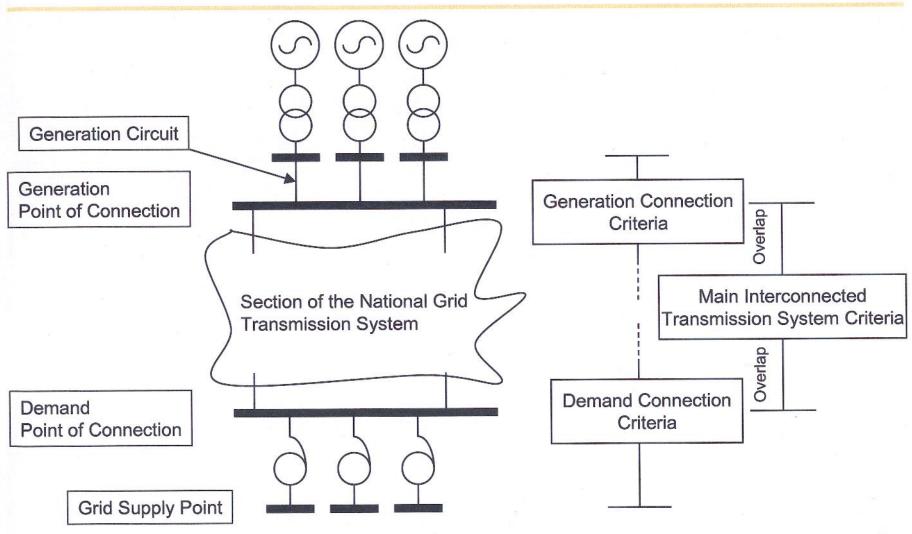
9th June – Andy Hiorns

### Structure of GB SQSS

- Introduction
- Generation connection planning criteria
- Demand connection planning criteria
- MITS planning criteria
- Operational criteria
- Voltage criteria
- Terms and definitions
- Appendices



# Where the chapters apply



# What is a 'security standard'

- A set of 'credible events', e.g.
  - single / double circuit fault outage
  - loss of infeed
  - fault outage of a section of busbar
- A set of consequences to be avoided, e.g.
  - overloads
  - voltages outside limits.
  - system instability
  - system frequency outside limits
  - loss of demand

# Generation connection planning criteria

- Criteria for connection of one or more power stations to the GB transmission system
- Applied in conjunction with MITS and/or Demand criteria where appropriate
- Generation connections are planned to be compliant with the deterministic criteria



# Generation connection planning Criteria

- Deterministic Criteria
  - Limits to loss of power infeed risks
  - Generation connection capacity requirements
- Customer Choice Variation
  - does not reduce security of MITS
  - does not result in additional investment or operational costs
  - does not compromise NGC's ability to meet statutory or licence obligations

# Generation connection planning criteria

- Limits to loss of power infeed risks
  - single transmission circuit fault outage no loss of power infeed
  - single generation circuit or busbar section max loss of power infeed = 1000MW
  - fault outage of two transmission circuit max loss of power infeed = 1320MW
- Generation connection capacity requirements
  - power station at full output
  - year round conditions
  - fault outage of two circuits
  - there must be no:
    - loss of supply capacity
    - unacceptable overloading / voltage conditions
    - system instability



## Security of generation connection

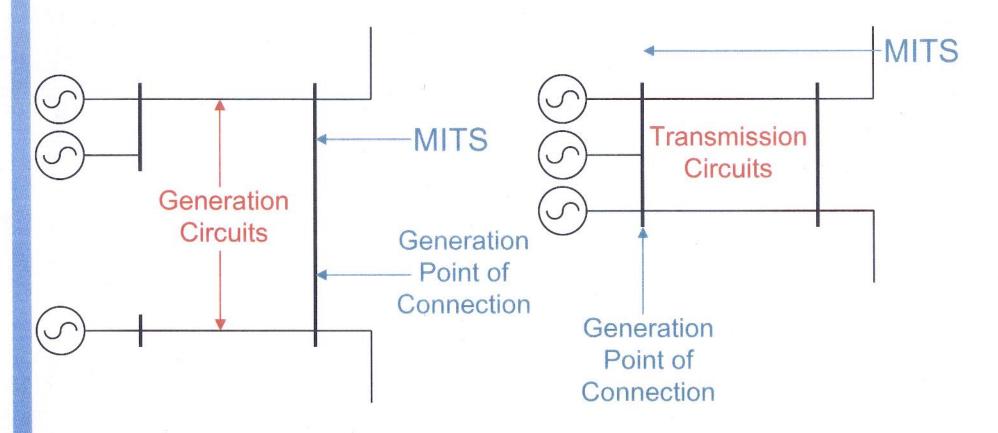
#### Security requirements for outages on transmission circuits

Capacity	Permissible loss of infeed			Connection
	Intact	N-1	N-2	requirements
<1320MW	0	0	All	2 transmission circuits
>1320MW	0	0	None	3 transmission circuits



### **Generation Circuit: Definition**

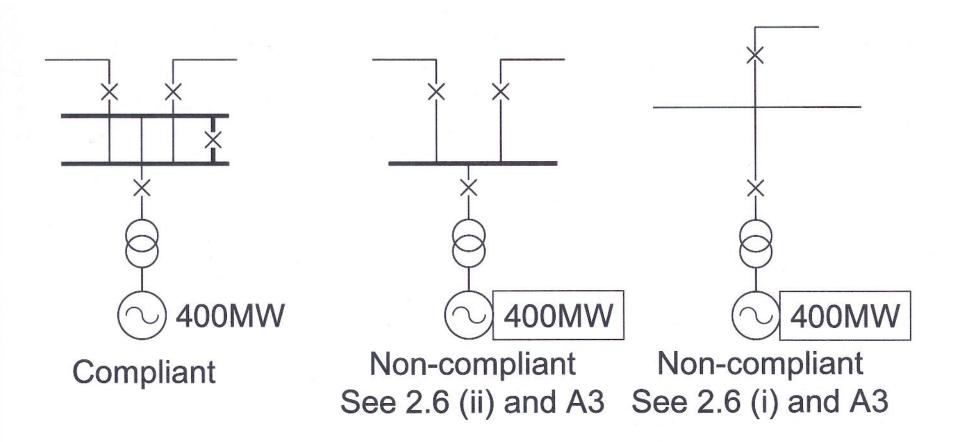
'the sole electrical connection between one or more generating units and the MITS, ie a radial circuit which if removed would disconnect the generating units'



### **Generation Circuits**

- Maximum Length
  - Generating Units with expected Annual Load
    Factor > 30%
    - 5km
  - Generating Units with expected Annual Load Factor < 30%</li>
    - 20km
  - Restrictions to overhead lines only; not cables

# **Variations to Generation Connection Designs**



# MITS planning criteria

- Planning criteria for the Main Interconnected transmission system
- Minimum transmission capacity requirements
  - Capacity requirements at GB ACS peak demand
  - Capacity requirements during the course of a normal year of operation



# MITS planning criteria

- Minimum Transmission Capacity Requirements at GB ACS peak demand
  - Requires simulation of system transfer conditions defined by reference to 'planned transfer' and 'interconnection allowance'
- Minimum Transmission Capacity Requirements during the course of a normal year of operation
  - Conditions which 'ought to be reasonably foreseen
    - demand cycles
    - power station operating regimes
    - typical arranged outage patterns
    - expected availability of generation reactive capability



# **MITS Planning Criteria**

- fault outage of two circuits
  - there must be no:
    - loss of supply capacity
    - unacceptable overloading / voltage conditions
    - system instability



#### Conclusion

- Chapters for development
  - Generation connection criteria
    - Customer choice variations
  - MITS Explore implications of single point of connection
- Areas for further discussion
  - Substation configuration and switching arrangements
  - Network voltage performance
    - With / without demand connected

