

# SAVE Close Down Event

## Network Investment Tool

June 2019



**Scottish & Southern**  
Electricity Networks

# Network Investment Tool

## Introduction

- Requirement for LV networks management
- LCT uptake
  - EV, HP, PV
- Clustering effects
- Higher demand
- Customer behaviour
- SAVE interventions
  - LED, Customer engagement, Pricing signals, Community coaching

# Network Investment Tool

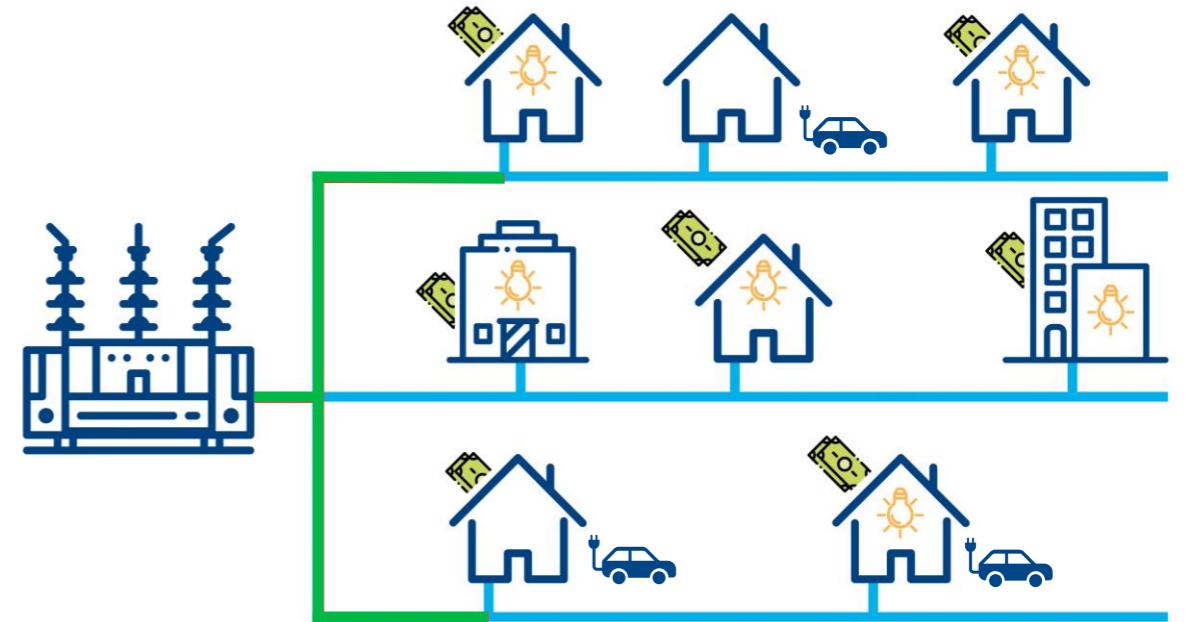
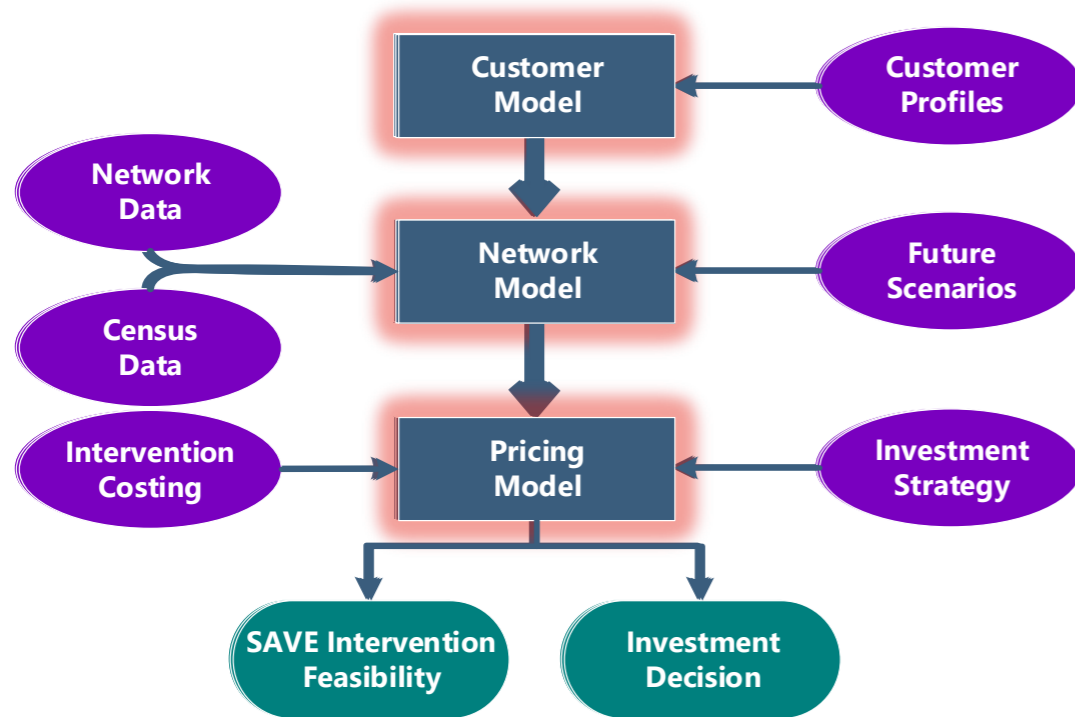
## Why do we need it?

Better informed and more effective investment decisions

- Feasibility of Smart Intervention (thermal and financial)
- Cost of each intervention
- Flexibility analysis – Traditional reinforcement versus SAVE (smart) Intervention
- Investment decision
  - Strategy selection
  - Time scale (price control review, network planning, load growth certainty)

# Network Investment Tool

## Model/Structure



# Pricing Model

## Assessment setup

### Financial settings

- Intervention costs
- Interest rate

### Scenario Selection

- LCTs uptake
- Load growth

### Analysis timescale

- Start Year
- End Year
- Design Year

# Pricing Model Output

## Intervention feasibility and costing output

- 3 strategy versus 4 scenarios

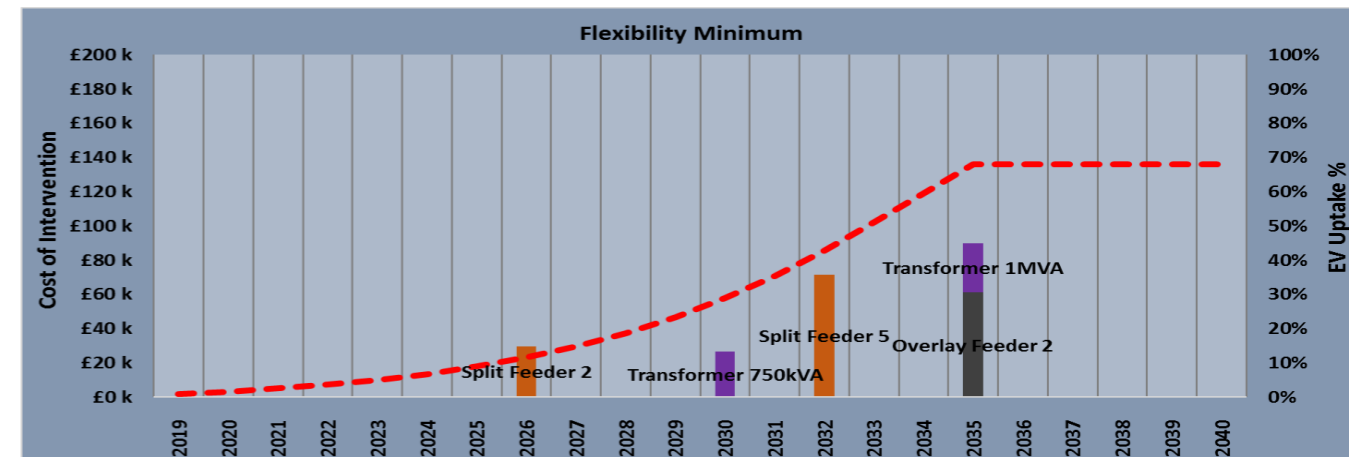
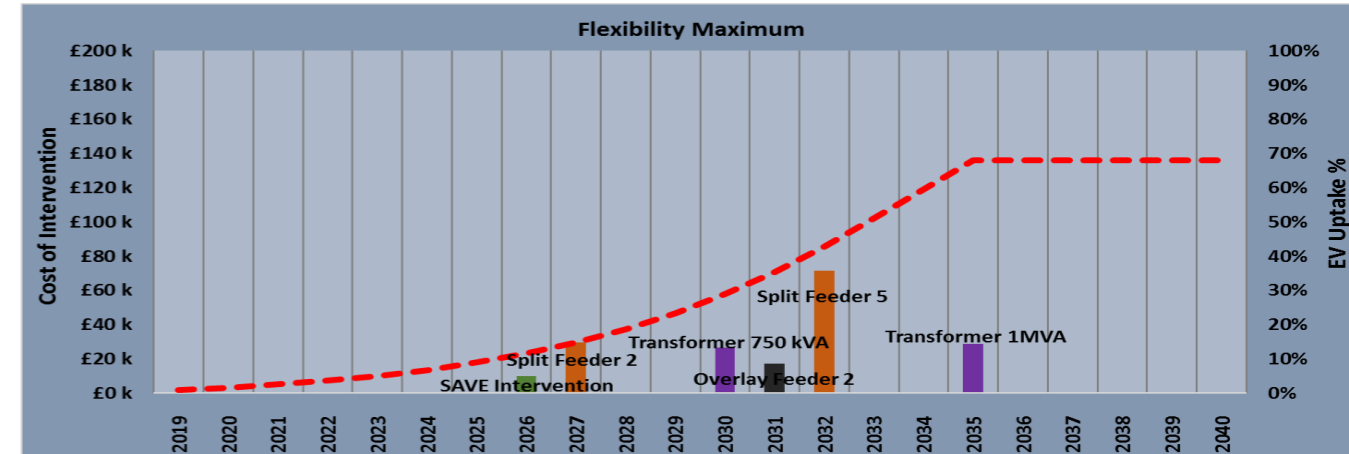
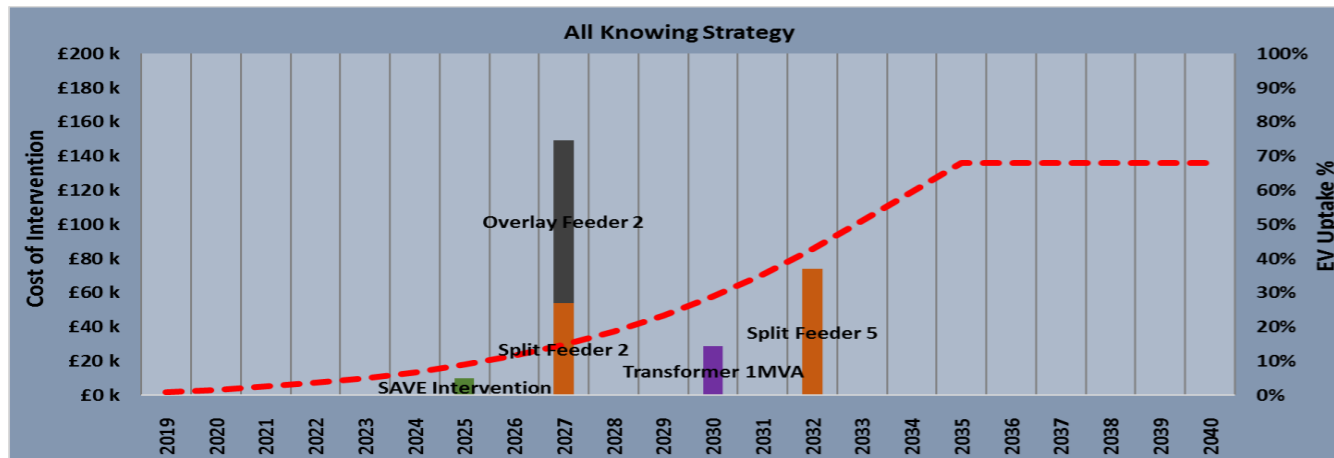
|          |                  | Strategy    |                     |                     |
|----------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|          |                  | All Knowing | Flexibility Minimum | Flexibility Maximum |
| Scenario | Low Growth       |             |                     |                     |
|          | Mid Growth       |             |                     |                     |
|          | High Growth      |             |                     |                     |
|          | Very High Growth |             |                     |                     |

- Intervention and year required
- Intervention cost and NPV

| Scenario                     | Year                 | Intervention | Action            | Actual Cost   | NPV to Evaluation Year |           |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------|
| Scenario 1: Low Growth       | All Knowing Strategy | 2030         | SAVE Intervention | 1) Low Energy Lightbulbs  | 24.65                  | 29260.41  |
|                              |                      | 2031         | Split Feeder 2    | 1) Substation to node 23 distance 84m with WAVE 300   | 30720.00               |           |
|                              |                      | 2035         | Transformer       | 1) Upgrade capacity to 750KVA   | 26500.00               |           |
|                              | Flexibility Minimum  | 2030         | Split Feeder 2    | 1) Substation to node 23 distance 84m with WAVE 185   | 29880.00               | 29610.17  |
|                              |                      | 2035         | Transformer       | 1) Upgrade capacity to 750KVA   | 26500.00               |           |
|                              |                      | 2035         | Transformer       | 1) Upgrade capacity to 750KVA   | 26500.00               |           |
| Scenario 2: Mid Growth       | All Knowing Strategy | 2027         | SAVE Intervention | 1) Low Energy Lightbulbs  | 24.65                  | 79204.38  |
|                              |                      | 2028         | Split Feeder 2    | 1) Substation to node 23 distance 84m with WAVE 600   | 54240.00               |           |
|                              |                      | 2028         | Overlay Feeder 2  | 1) Node 12 to node 13 distance 38m with WAVE 185<br>2) Node 13 to node 14 distance 36m with WAVE 185  | 34380.00               |           |
|                              | Flexibility Minimum  | 2031         | Split Feeder 2    | 1) Substation to node 23 distance 84m with WAVE 185   | 29880.00               | 51104.90  |
|                              |                      | 2032         | Transformer       | 1) Upgrade capacity to 750KVA   | 26500.00               |           |
|                              |                      | 2034         | Overlay Feeder 5  | 1) Node 36 to node 37 distance 35m with WAVE 185  | 16650.00               |           |
| Scenario 3: High Growth      | All Knowing Strategy | 2026         | SAVE Intervention | 1) Low Energy Lightbulbs  | 24.65                  | 157197.96 |
|                              |                      | 2027         | Split Feeder 2    | 1) Substation to node 23 distance 84m with WAVE 600<br>2) Node 100 to node 2 distance 3m with WAVE 300<br>3) Node 2 to node 12 distance 3m with WAVE 300<br>4) Node 12 to node 13 distance 38m with WAVE 300<br>5) Node 13 to node 14 distance 36m with WAVE 300<br>6) Node 14 to node 15 distance 136m with WAVE 185 | 95120.00               |           |
|                              |                      | 2030         | Transformer       | 1) Upgrade capacity to 1000KVA  | 28700.00               |           |
|                              | Flexibility Minimum  | 2026         | Split Feeder 2    | 1) Substation to node 23 distance 84m with WAVE 185   | 29880.00               | 115953.34 |
|                              |                      | 2030         | Transformer       | 1) Upgrade capacity to 750KVA   | 26500.00               |           |
|                              |                      | 2035         | Transformer       | 1) Upgrade capacity to 1000KVA  | 28700.00               |           |
| Scenario 4: Very High Growth | All Knowing Strategy | 2024         | SAVE Intervention | 1) Low Energy Lightbulbs  | 24.65                  | 304857.15 |
|                              |                      | 2025         | Split Feeder 2    | 1) Substation to node 23 distance 84m with WAVE 185<br>2) Node 100 to node 2 distance 3m with WAVE 600<br>3) Node 2 to node 12 distance 3m with WAVE 600<br>4) Node 12 to node 13 distance 38m with WAVE 600<br>5) Node 13 to node 14 distance 36m with WAVE 600<br>6) Node 14 to node 15 distance 136m with WAVE 300 | 118880.00              |           |
|                              |                      | 2029         | Split Feeder 5    | 1) Substation to node 129 distance 239m with WAVE 600   | 141040.00              |           |
|                              | Flexibility Minimum  | 2024         | Split Feeder 2    | 1) Substation to node 23 distance 84m with WAVE 300   | 30720.00               | 176366.39 |
|                              |                      | 2024         | Overlay Feeder 2  | 1) Node 12 to node 13 distance 38m with WAVE 185  | 17460.00               |           |
|                              |                      | 2029         | Overlay Feeder 5  | 1) Node 36 to node 37 distance 35m with WAVE 185  | 16650.00               |           |
| Scenario 5: Very High Growth | All Knowing Strategy | 2024         | SAVE Intervention | 1) Low Energy Lightbulbs  | 24.65                  | 178271.29 |
|                              |                      | 2025         | Split Feeder 2    | 1) Substation to node 23 distance 84m with WAVE 300   | 30720.00               |           |
|                              |                      | 2029         | Overlay Feeder 5  | 1) Node 36 to node 37 distance 35m with WAVE 185  | 16650.00               |           |
|                              | Flexibility Maximum  | 2024         | Split Feeder 2    | 1) Substation to node 23 distance 84m with WAVE 185   | 29880.00               | 17280.00  |
|                              |                      | 2029         | Overlay Feeder 5  | 1) Node 36 to node 37 distance 35m with WAVE 185  | 16650.00               |           |
|                              |                      | 2034         | Overlay Feeder 7  | 1) Node 231 to node 24 distance 84m with WAVE 185   | 29880.00               |           |

# Pricing Model Output

## Visualisation



# Pricing Model

## Regret Table

- 3 strategy versus 4 scenarios
- Assessment Year
- NPV for each Strategy
- Worst Least Regret
- Investment decision

| Assessment Year | Strategy        | Low Growth | Mid Growth | High Growth | Very High Growth |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------------|
|                 |                 | Outcome    | Outcome    | Outcome     | Outcome          |
| 2040            |                 | Scenario1  | Scenario2  | Scenario3   | Scenario4        |
|                 | All Knowing     | £ 29,260   | £ 79,204   | £ 157,198   | £ 304,857        |
|                 | Flexibility Max | £ 29,610   | £ 51,105   | £ 115,953   | £ 176,366        |
|                 | Flexibility Min | £ 28,793   | £ 50,159   | £ 96,646    | £ 178,271        |
|                 | Minimum         | £ 28,793   | £ 50,159   | £ 96,646    | £ 176,366        |

|                 | Least Regret |          |          |           | Worst Least Regret |
|-----------------|--------------|----------|----------|-----------|--------------------|
| All Knowing     | £ 468        | £ 29,046 | £ 60,552 | £ 128,491 | £ 128,491          |
| Flexibility Max | £ 818        | £ 946    | £ 19,308 | £ -       | £ 19,308           |
| Flexibility Min | £ -          | £ -      | £ -      | £ 1,905   | £ 1,905            |



# Network Investment Tool

## Summary

NIT allows DNOs to :

- Investigate feasibility and financial viability of LV and HV network interventions (both traditional and smart)
- Compare impact and cost of traditional reinforcement versus SAVE (smart) interventions
- Help network planner to make investment decision based on
  - WLR
  - Optionality value
- Demonstrate that alternative network interventions CAN/CANNOT be used to manage network constraints