# **Network Model**

SAVE Closedown Event – 6 June 2019



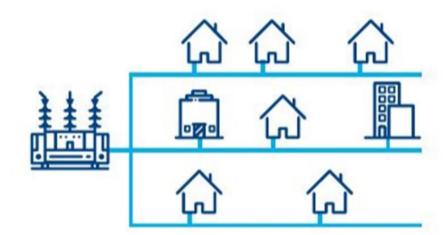
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## **The Network Model**

Traditional approaches have used design rules to manage LV Networks.

- Low insight into what is happening
- Cannot express the effect of non network solutions



#### The Network Model delivers:

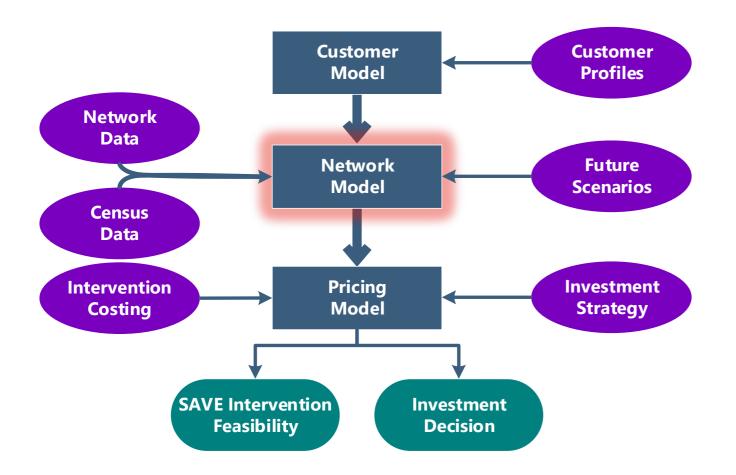
- Visibility of any present issues
- Visibility of how energy efficiency and Low Carbon Technology (LCT) growth changes the network

#### The Network Model enables:

Investigation into the best way to manage the network



## Components



"How will our customers behave"
"How will energy efficiency change customer behaviour?"

"What is happening on the network"
"Will the network continue to be reliable?"
"What mitigations are effective?"

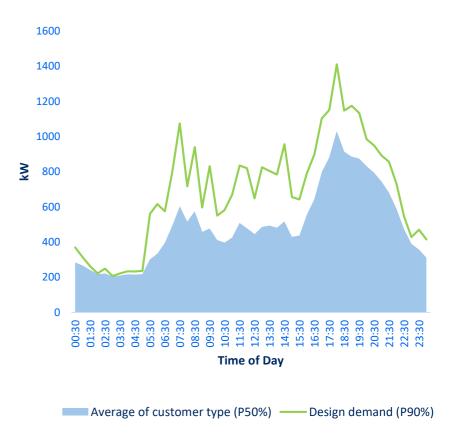
"What is the most efficient management strategy?"



# **Usage Diversity**

- Everyone uses the network differently, even within the same customer class
- The more customers sharing an asset, the greater the potential economy
- The effect of diversity is pronounced at low voltage
- Industry traditionally uses a document called ACE 49
  - Customers types modelled by a mean and standard deviation per 30 minute time slot
  - Network is designed to withstand up to a 9 in 10 diversity event
  - Workstreams underway for to include new technology

## Customer Type – 3 Bedroom, 3 People, gas Heating Winter Weekday - Consumer Profile (kW)





## **Load Flow Engines**

### Used to calculate voltages and currents in the network

The original specification called for two load flow engines to be used to allow all problems to be resolved

#### **DEBUT**

- Used for consumption dominated networks
- Direct numerical computation
- Easily facilitates tapered network diversity
- Aligned with ACE49

#### **EGD**

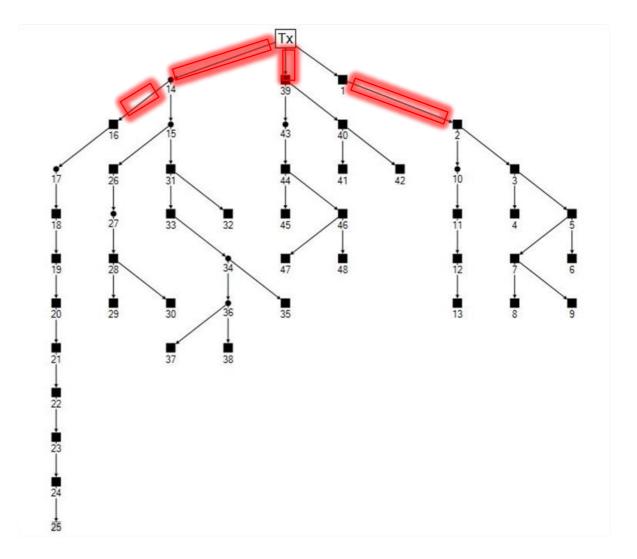
- Used for generation dominated networks,
- Iterative numerical computation
- Facilitates analysis of generation
- Simplified diversity model



# **User Reports**

### Different users need different reports

- Single assessment
  - What is happening today
- Future assessment
  - How will customer growth change the network
  - Assess potential mitigants
- The network model enables the pricing model





# Single Assessment

### Base case conditions

### **Dependencies**

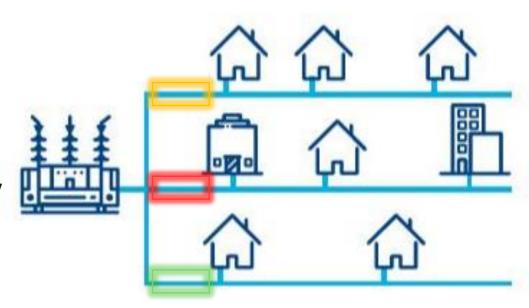
Network Model, Customer Model, Census Interface

### **Output**

Base case voltage and loading issues, across one secondary substation

### **Insights**

- Which parts of my network are the most stressed?
- At what time does greatest stress occur?
- Do I have enough capacity to connect a new customer?





## **Future Assessment**

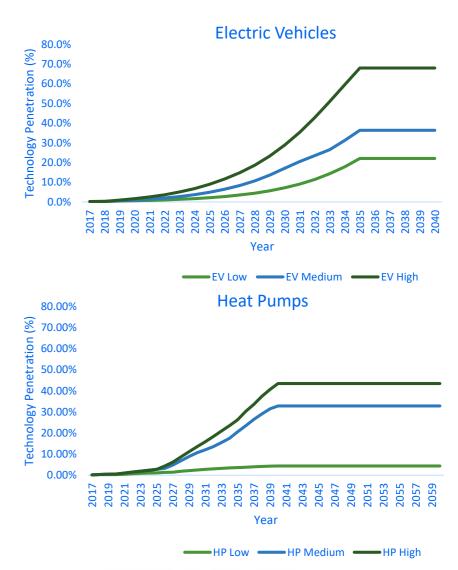
### Allowing for growth

### **Dependencies**

Network Model, Customer Model, Census Interface, Standardisec
 LCT growth penetration

#### User Choices

- Domestic energy growth
- Preferred LCT growth rate and size parameters
- Preferred model for LCT distribution
- Study case, base case or with intervention
  - Network led solutions
  - Non network solutions using SAVE findings





# **Learning Points**

The learning points encountered were

- Reconciling a respected diversity model against the need to model embedded generation was a significant issue.
- Computational opportunities have grown since the creation of the original load flow engine,
  - Opportunities exist to join project learning to these new opportunities
- The network model enables well founded insight into how customer behaviour changes network commitment.
- The network model enables a founded view of how LCT growth changes LV networks
- Network models enable not only network visibility, but also economic testing of mitigations





