

STC Modification Proposal Form

CM085: To clarify OFTO reactive power requirements at <20% output

Overview: It is unclear what the requirements are on OFTOs to provide access to reactive power capability at low windfarm outputs. This modification seeks to clarify that where reactive capability is available it should be provided which is operationally useful to the .ESO.

Modification process & timetable



Status summary: The Proposer has raised a modification and is seeking a decision from the Panel on the governance route to be taken.

This modification is expected to have a: Low impact

OFTOs and generators (specifically offshore windfarms)

Proposer's recommendation of governance route	Self-Governance modification to proceed to Code Administrator Consultation	
Who can I talk to about the change?	Proposer: Rob Wilson Robert.wilson2@nationalgrideso.com 07799 656402	Code Administrator Contact: Sally Musaka Sally.musaka@nationalgrideso.com 07790 778 560

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What is the issue?

It has become apparent that the requirements on OFTOs to provide access to reactive power capability at low windfarm outputs are unclear with the consequence that there have been instances when reactive capability has been withheld. Having predictable and firm access to reactive capability is essential to the ESO in operating the system.

Why change?

This modification seeks to clarify that where reactive capability is available at low windfarm outputs, access to this by the ESO should be provided by the OFTOs.

The particular case that this seeks to address is where, as part of an offshore windfarm connection, onshore reactive compensation has been installed often to compensate for the capacitive impact of an offshore cable network. At low windfarm outputs clearly, this onshore reactive capability remains and if it is instructible by the ESO is a considerable help in maintaining system voltage within acceptable limits.

What is the proposer's solution?

OFTOs are generally required to fulfil SQSS voltage obligations, and the provision of reactive range is set out in the STC section K which stems in turn from the requirements on generators as set out in the Grid Code.

Below 20% output, while OFTOs may continue to provide voltage control utilising any available reactive capability this is not set out as a definitive obligation. It is proposed to make minor changes to the STC text to confirm that any reactive capability that is available should be provided when required. This change will not require any changes to equipment or additional costs but will help to clarify an area of uncertainty.

Draft legal text

The operating envelope of a power park module is set out as follows in the Grid Code:

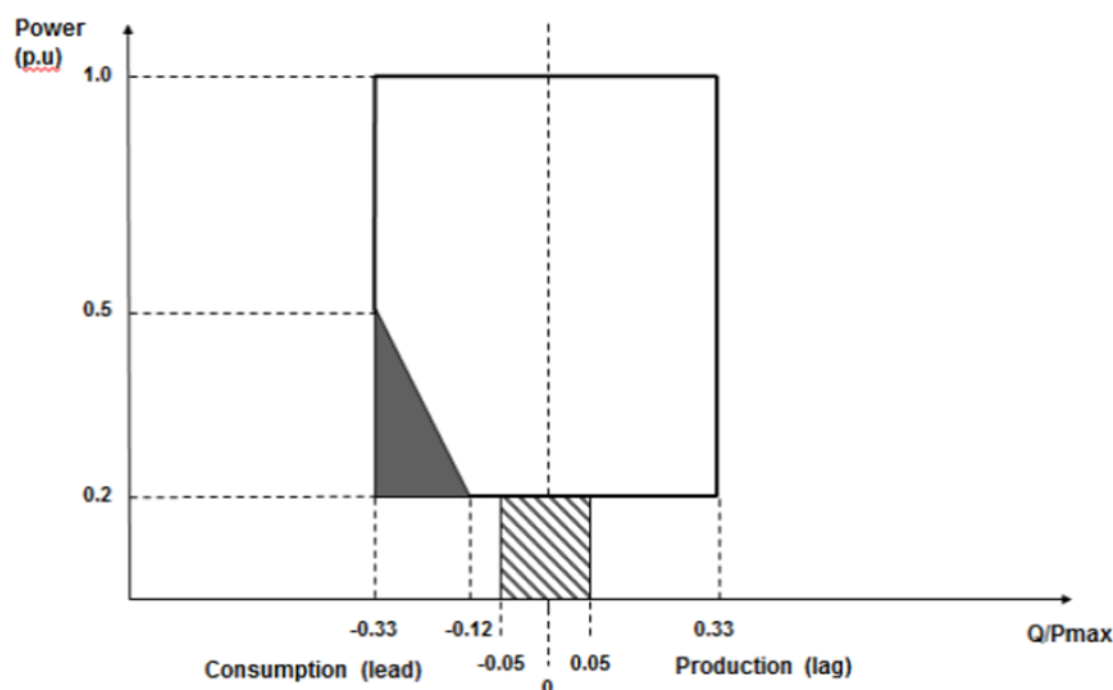


Figure ECC.6.3.2.4(c)

This diagram sets out the expected operating envelope for a power park module in terms of its reactive range at varying active power outputs, being expressed as a maximum requirement (the thick black line) down to 20% of active power output. Further details are in the text (ECC6.3.2.4.4) which accompanies the diagram.

The two shaded areas are not within the expected requirement for PPMs and there is not a definitive reactive requirement below 20% output for PPMs although ECC.6.3.8.4.1 states:

‘When operating below 20% Maximum Capacity the automatic control system may continue to provide voltage control using any available reactive capability. If voltage control is not being provided, the automatic control system shall be designed to ensure a smooth transition between the shaded area below 20% of Active Power output and the non-shaded area above 20% of Active Power output’.

These requirements in the ECC section apply to more recent generators, generally those commissioned after April 2019, and to whom the Requirements for Generators (RfG) European Network Code (as retained in GB law) applies. There are similar requirements in the CC section (CC6.3.2(c)) which apply to older generators.

In the STC, the requirements on OFTOs for reactive range stem from this and are set out in Section K: TECHNICAL, DESIGN AND OPERATIONAL CRITERIA AND PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR OFFSHORE TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS, annex 1 for pre-RfG equipment and annex 2 for post-RfG.

The proposed legal text changes are as follows shown as red mark-up:

STC Section K Annex 1

2.4 When transferring Active Power equivalent to less than 20% of the Interface Point Capacity:

2.4.1 the automatic control system ~~may~~ shall continue to provide voltage control utilising any available reactive capability and, if applicable, as instructed by The Company;

2.4.2 If voltage control is not being provided:

(a) the automatic control system shall be designed to be capable of a smooth transition between the shaded area bounded by CD and the non-shaded area bound by AB in Figure K1 below; and

(b) the Reactive Power delivered at the Interface Point shall be within a range of +/-5% of the Interface Point Capacity expressed in MVar.

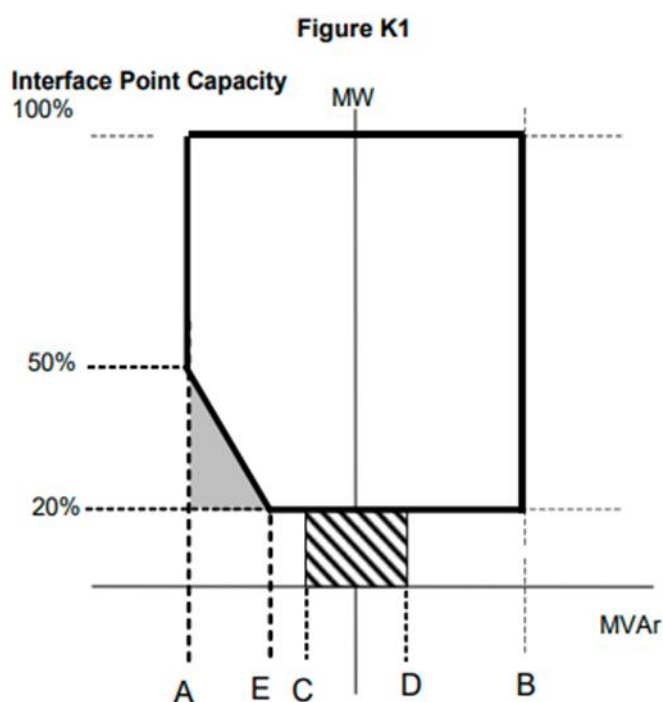


Figure K1

STC Section K Annex 2

1.3.2 The Reactive Capability requirements at the Interface Point applicable to Offshore Transmission Licensees are the same as EU Generators undertaking OTSDUW Build as defined in ECC.6.3.2.4. The Reactive Power capability that an Offshore Transmission System must be able to provide at the Interface Point may be delivered using a combination of Plant owned by the Offshore Transmission Owner concerned and Plant owned by a Generator or Generators connected to that Offshore Transmission System. Where Generator Plant is out of service, the Reactive Power capability requirements will be reduced pro-rata to the maximum Active Power capability of Generator Plant in service.

1.3.2.1 When transferring Active Power equivalent to less than 20% of the Interface Point Capacity, the automatic control system shall continue to provide voltage control utilising any available reactive capability and, if applicable, as instructed by The Company;

What is the impact of this change?

Proposer's assessment against STC Objectives

Relevant Objective	Identified impact
(a) efficient discharge of the obligations imposed upon transmission licensees by transmission licences and the Act	Positive [Please provide your rationale]
(b) development, maintenance and operation of an efficient, economical and coordinated system of electricity transmission	Positive By ensuring the availability of reactive equipment this

	will help the ESO to efficiently operate the system
(c) facilitating effective competition in the generation and supply of electricity, and (so far as consistent therewith) facilitating such competition in the distribution of electricity	Neutral [Please provide your rationale]
(d) protection of the security and quality of supply and safe operation of the national electricity transmission system insofar as it relates to interactions between transmission licensees	Positive [Please provide your rationale]
(e) promotion of good industry practice and efficiency in the implementation and administration of the arrangements described in the STC	Positive Helps to clarify an area of the STC
(f) facilitation of access to the national electricity transmission system for generation not yet connected to the national electricity transmission system or distribution system;	Neutral [Please provide your rationale]
(g) compliance with the Electricity Regulation and any relevant legally binding decision of the European Commission and/or the Agency.	Neutral [Please provide your rationale]

Proposer's assessment of the impact of the modification on the stakeholder / consumer benefit categories

Stakeholder / consumer benefit categories	Identified impact
Improved safety and reliability of the system	Positive Helps to ensure cost effective and secure operation of the system.
Lower bills than would otherwise be the case	Positive In clarifying the availability and use of existing equipment this modification avoids the ESO having to over-invest in additional reactive support.
Benefits for society as a whole	Positive Efficient and secure operation of the electricity transmission system.
Reduced environmental damage	Neutral Click or tap here to enter text.
Improved quality of service	Neutral

When will this change take place?

Implementation date

This modification will be implemented 5 working days after the appeals window closes on 31 October 2022, providing no objections have been raised.

Date decision required by

28 September 2022

Implementation approach

OFTOs will need to be aware of this change to make sure that reactive capability is available unless there is a good reason for it not to be – such as a fault or ongoing maintenance.

Proposer's justification for governance route

Governance route: Self-Governance modification to proceed to Code Administrator Consultation

This modification is a minor clarification only; no changes to equipment will be required and there is no impact on any parties other than it is providing the ESO with some helpful certainty in the availability of reactive power, an essential part of operating the system.

Interactions

- ☐ Grid Code
☐ European
Network Codes
- ☐ BSC
☐ Other
modifications
- ☐ CUSC
☐ Other
- ☐ SQSS

[Explain how this modification interacts with other codes, industry documents, modifications or industry projects.]

Acronyms, key terms and reference material

Acronym / key term	Meaning
BSC	Balancing and Settlement Code
CM	Code Modification
CUSC	Connection and Use of System Code
STC	System Operator Transmission Owner Code
SQSS	Security and Quality of Supply Standards
OFTO	Offshore Transmission Operator
ESO	Electricity System Operator

Reference material

- Add links to reference material