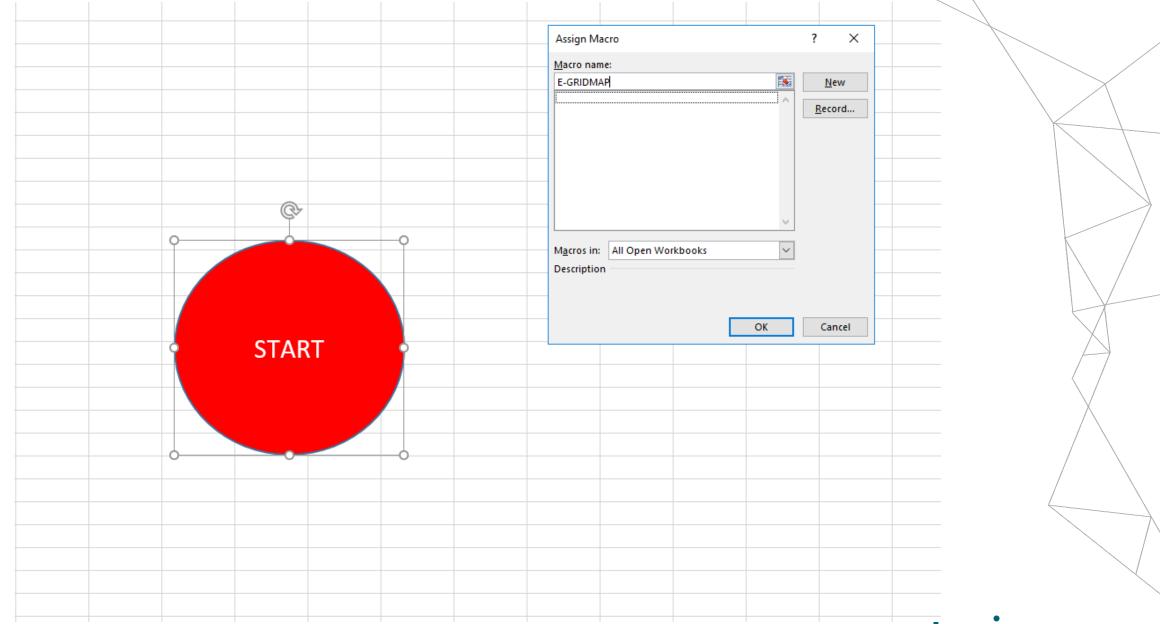
## E-GRIDMAP

The tool to simplify connection process

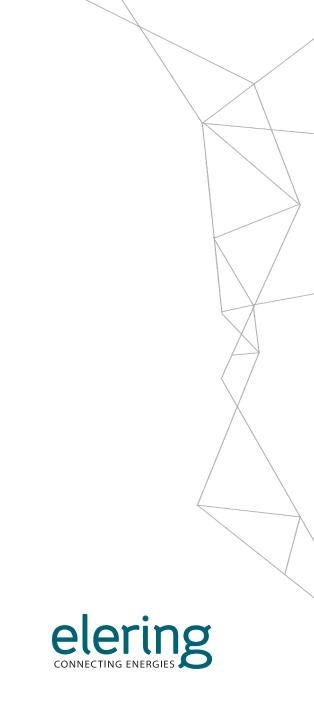






## Main topics

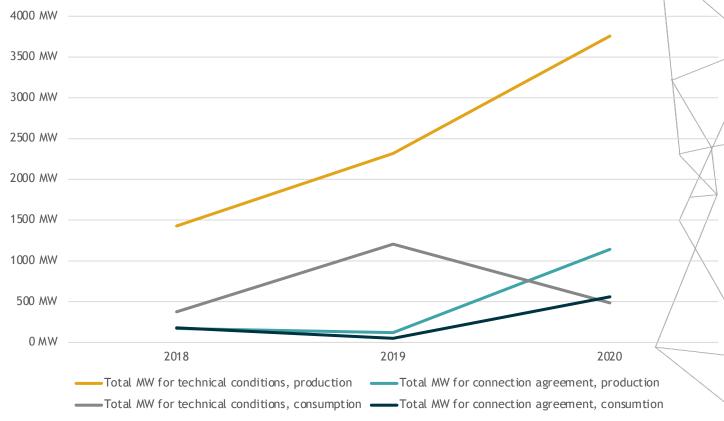
- Why E-GRIDMAP was created?
- The algorythms behind the webtool
- Live demo
- Discussion, Q&A



### why E-GRIDMAP?

- To help potential developers to assess their business plans
- To be able to cope with significant increase in connection requests (HR limits)
- To make the in-house procedure more efficient and quicker
- To standardise the methodology and to increase the quality of the analysis.





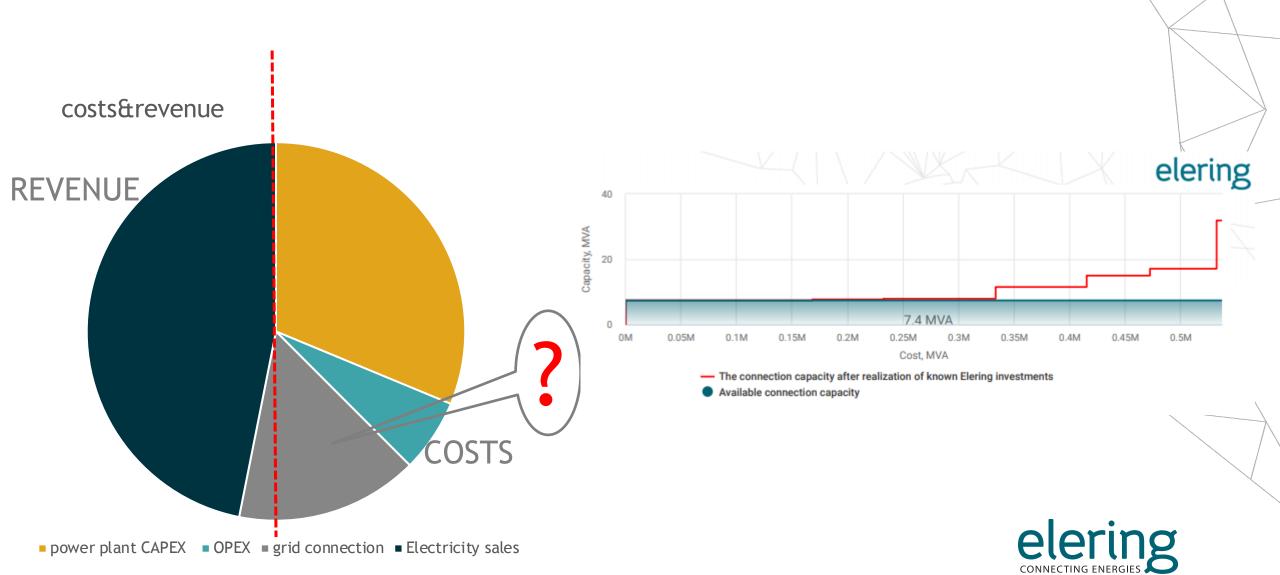


## New connection principles in EE

- It is possible to connect anywhere and any size it's the question of costs.
- If additional connection capacity causes overloadings the client has to cover the costs of the investments necessary to eliminate these overloadings.
- Set of measures with minimum costs is proposed, however it has to be consistent with the minimum technical policy requirements.
- The impact of the new connection capacity is analysed with power system model with N-1 principle deterministic approach.
- The impact is comparing Base scenario vs. Base+New connection scenario with the same background conditions.
- Also flexible connection conditions are possible the connection contract will be bounded with the certain overloading conditions coming from the analysis.



## Investment planning



### The grid connection assessment process

## before (several weeks)

- Client to submit technical conditions request to Elering (client service)
- Elering internal communication process to address the client need to the analyst - if necessary to specify the connection details.
- Analyst running the necessary calculations and to draft an internal report.
   Significant manual work setting up the model and writing the report.
- Internal verification of the results (meetings)
- Communication to the client regarding with information of the necessary grid reinforcements
- (previous process usually takes few weeks)
- If everything is clear client will submit the official connection application

#### Now (instant)

- client can assess the possible connection points and estimated costs directly on E-GRIDMAP
- (assessment from E-Gridmap is instant)
- When business plan seems to be acceptable Client will submit official application for the grid connection.
- For bigger connection capacities (eg. Offshore wind parks) there Elering will run seperate analysis.

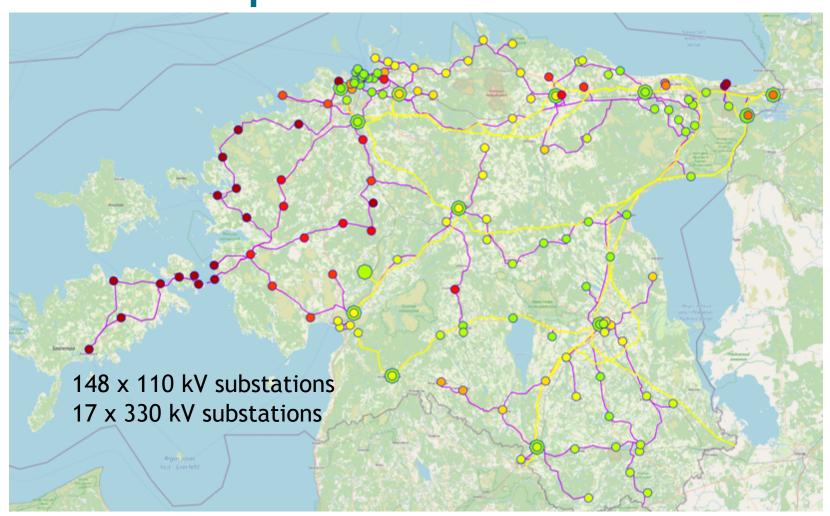


# The experience of E-Gridmap has been successful

- Positive feedback from clients
- more efficient and focused connection applications level of completion rate is higher, number of new contracts increased.
- Increased efficiency of internal analysis duration of analysis has decreased significantly with the same human resource.



# into the details and algorythms of E-Gridmap



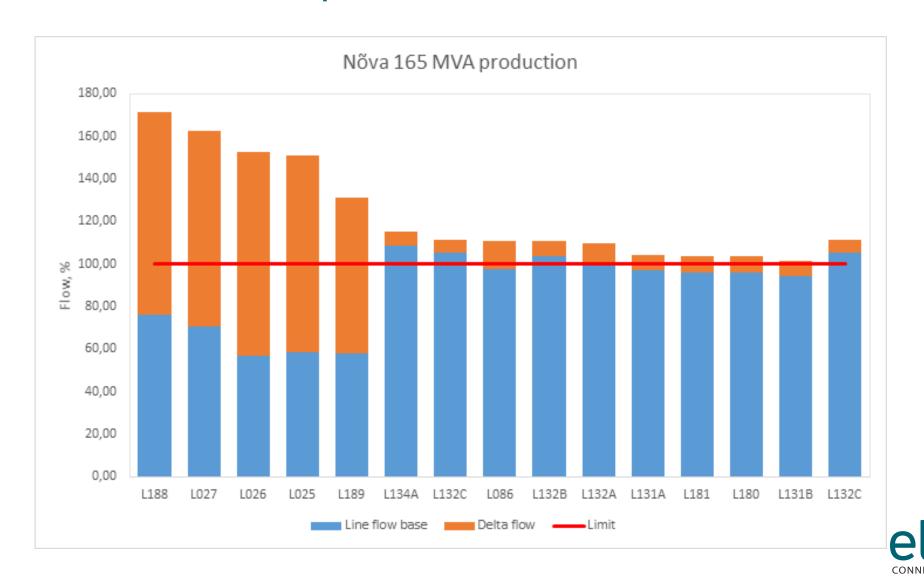


### N-1 Contingency analysis

- Connection impact for all Elering substations will be calculated
   148 x 110 kV and 13 x 330 kV substations
- Contingencies
  - ca. 300 lines
  - 17 transformers 330/110 kV
- 2 directions for each substation Production and consumption capacities
- 28 boundary scenarios (The mixture of loading patterns, generation patterns and import/export patterns)
- the calculations are completed for 5+1 years in future (taking into account Elering's planned future investments)
- In deterministic analysis the worst case loading of any element is compared between Base/ scenario and Base+New connection scenario.
- Calculation amount:
  - (148 + 13) x 2 x 28 x (5 + 1) = **54 096** cases to run N-1 analysis
  - 2,6 GHz and 8 core computer calculates about 48 hours



## Comparison of line flows BAU vs. new connecton scenario with impact more than 5%



## The automated calculation - cost of Network reinforcement

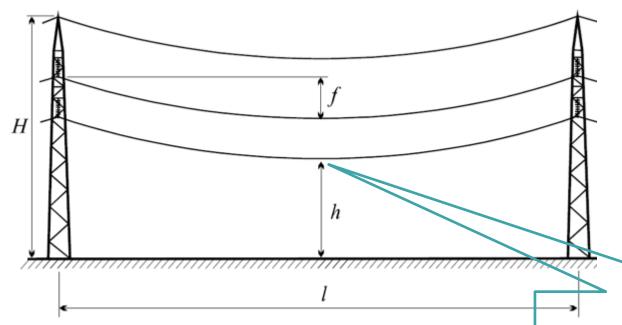
Capacity increasing activities (for each activity there is an estimated unit cost):

- Replacement of the limiting line current transformer
- Upgrade thermal rate of the existing line and wire:
  - Tightening the line  $(h \le 0.5 m)$ Lifting towers  $(0.5m < h \le 1 m)$

  - Replacement towers (h > 1 m)
- Replacing the wire of the existing line
- Full replacement of the existing line with new one (the thermal capacity designed for 80 degrees Celsius)
- Adding 330/110 kV transformers (usually related to new consumption side connections close to bigger loading centers)



### Permissible line power flow (current)



110 kV:

ground  $h \ge 6 m$ 

road  $h \ge 7 m$ 

330 kV:

ground  $h \ge 7.5 m$ 

road  $h \ge 8,5 m$ 

The standard thermal conditions for existing lines:

- 35°C (older soviet time lines)
- 45°C
- 60°C (usually the maximum that can be achieved for existing lines)

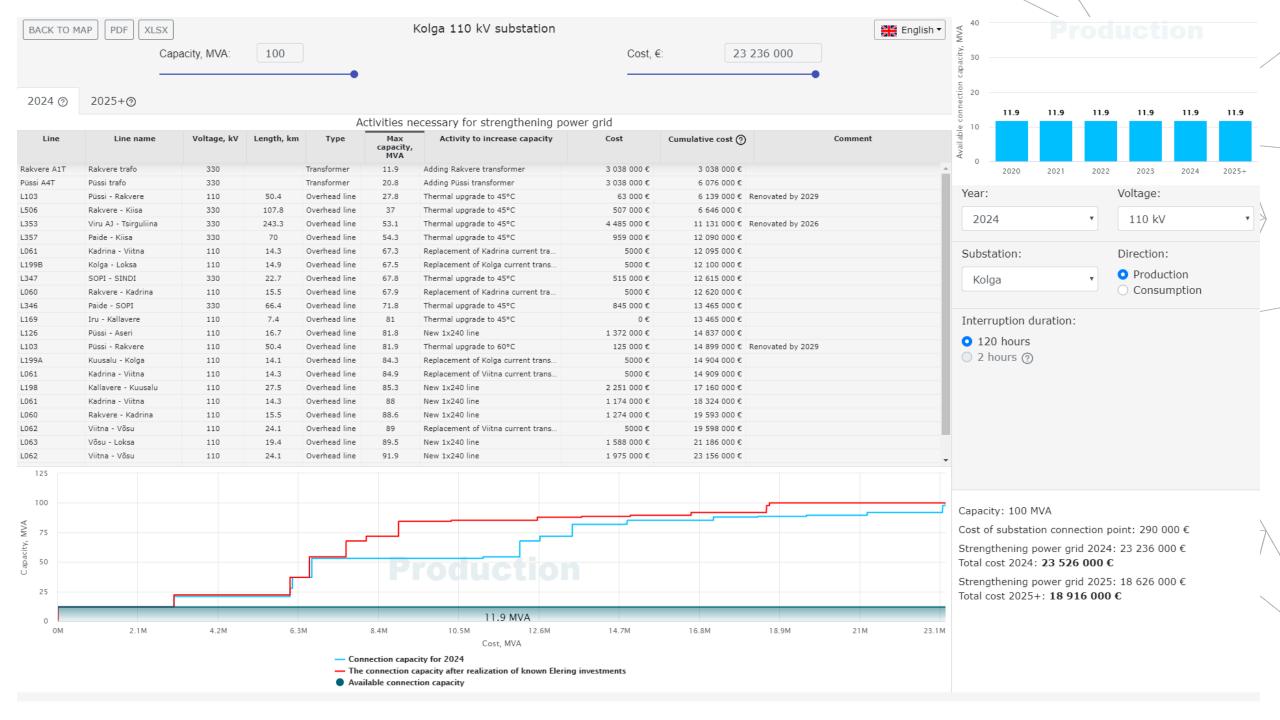
Elering has the laser scanning information database that is updated in every 5 years and the condition assessment data is updated annually for all 110 kV and 330 kV lines.

### The results

- The automated calculations run capacities up to:
  - 100 MW at 110 kV level
  - 300 MW at 330 kV level
  - Bigger capacities are usually related to change in grid topology - this feature is not integrated today - maybe in future.
- The results will be shown in EUR/MW curve
  - each breaking point represents the capacity in the calculations where the next overloading condition occours.
- For each breaking point the automated calculation finds the cost to overcome this limit with least amount of expenses.

  Double investments for the same element are eliminated.





### Live demo

https://vla.elering.ee/?lang=en





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https://youtu.be/NFuXzu-GIPo

