



# Information Session – LCIS Consultation on Requirements and Procurement approach

19 July 2022



Delivering a cleaner  
energy future





# Objective

To provide an overview of the ongoing Low Carbon Inertia Service consultation on Requirements (including studies performed) and to allow time for clarifications.

# Agenda

**14:30** Welcome and Introduction

**14:35** Presentation of the LCIS studies and consultation

**15:20** Q&A session

**15:55** Concluding Comments

**16:00** Close



# Consultation on requirements and procurement approach – Overview

Main Sections	Main Sub-sections (Non-exhaustive)
Procurement plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Overall procurement process plan</li></ul>
Technical aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Studies</li><li>• Requirements and locations incentivised</li><li>• LCIS Provider requirements</li></ul>
Commercial aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Contract (start dates / duration)</li><li>• Performance bond</li><li>• Availability requirements</li><li>• Application of Scalars</li></ul>
Competition aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assessment process</li><li>• Prerequisites</li><li>• Bid format and cost of energy</li></ul>

# Overall timeline for LCIS Procurement

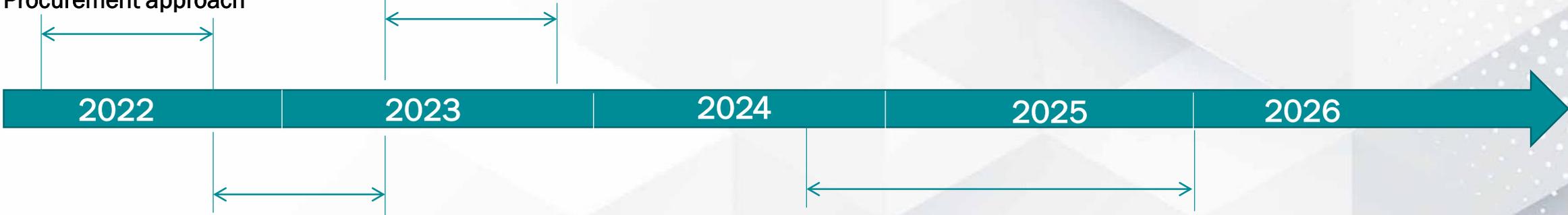
# Overall timeline

23 June - October 22

Consultation,  
Recommendation and  
Decision on  
Requirements and  
Procurement approach

March - September 23

Complete Procurement  
Process and **award**  
**Contracts**



November 22 - March 23

Consultation,  
Recommendation and  
Decision on **Contractual**  
**Arrangements**

October 2024 - January 2026

Contract start dates -  
Delivery of LCIS

# Technical aspects

- Studies
- Requirements and locations incentivised
- LCIS Providers requirements

# Technical Studies Focus

Stage 1: Preparation of steady state and dynamic cases



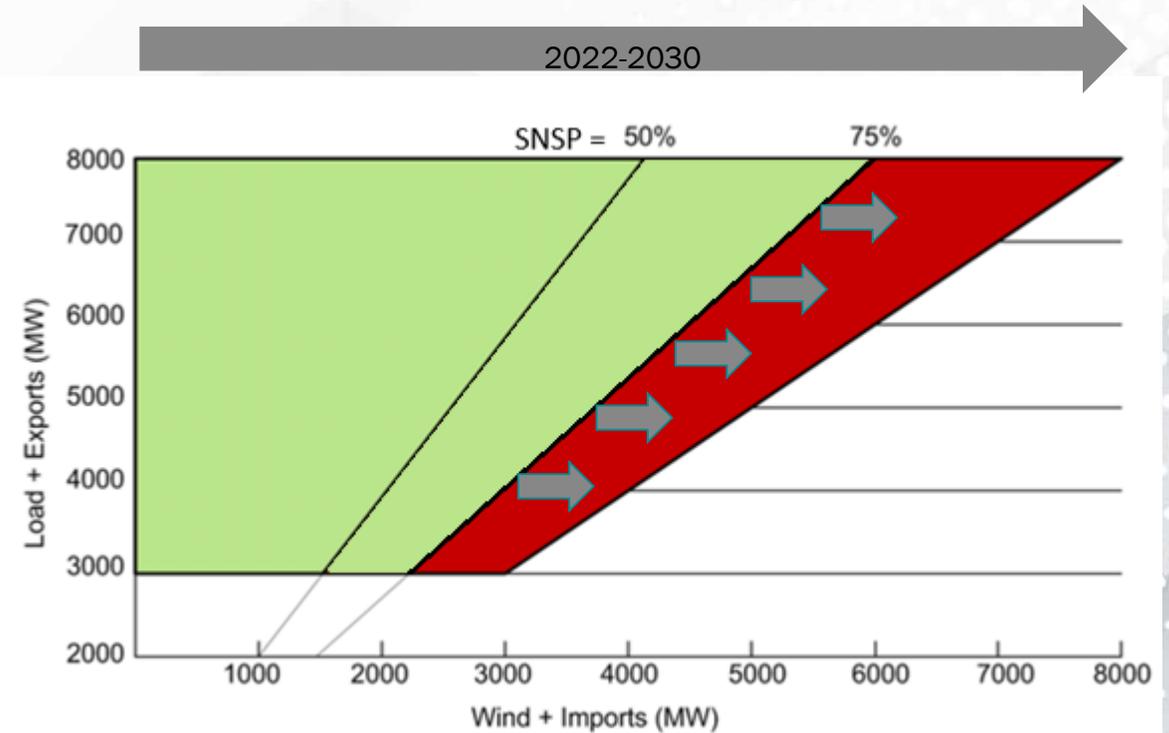
Stage 2: Identification of issues requiring additional inertia (primary concern), fault level contribution (system strength) and reactive power support



Stage 3: Sizing and placement of LCIS to solve these issues

# 2026 Assumptions vs Today – Most Important Differences

- 1 Less conventional units – from eight to **five**
- 2 Significant BESS volumes
- 3 Two new interconnectors
- 4 Second N-S interconnector

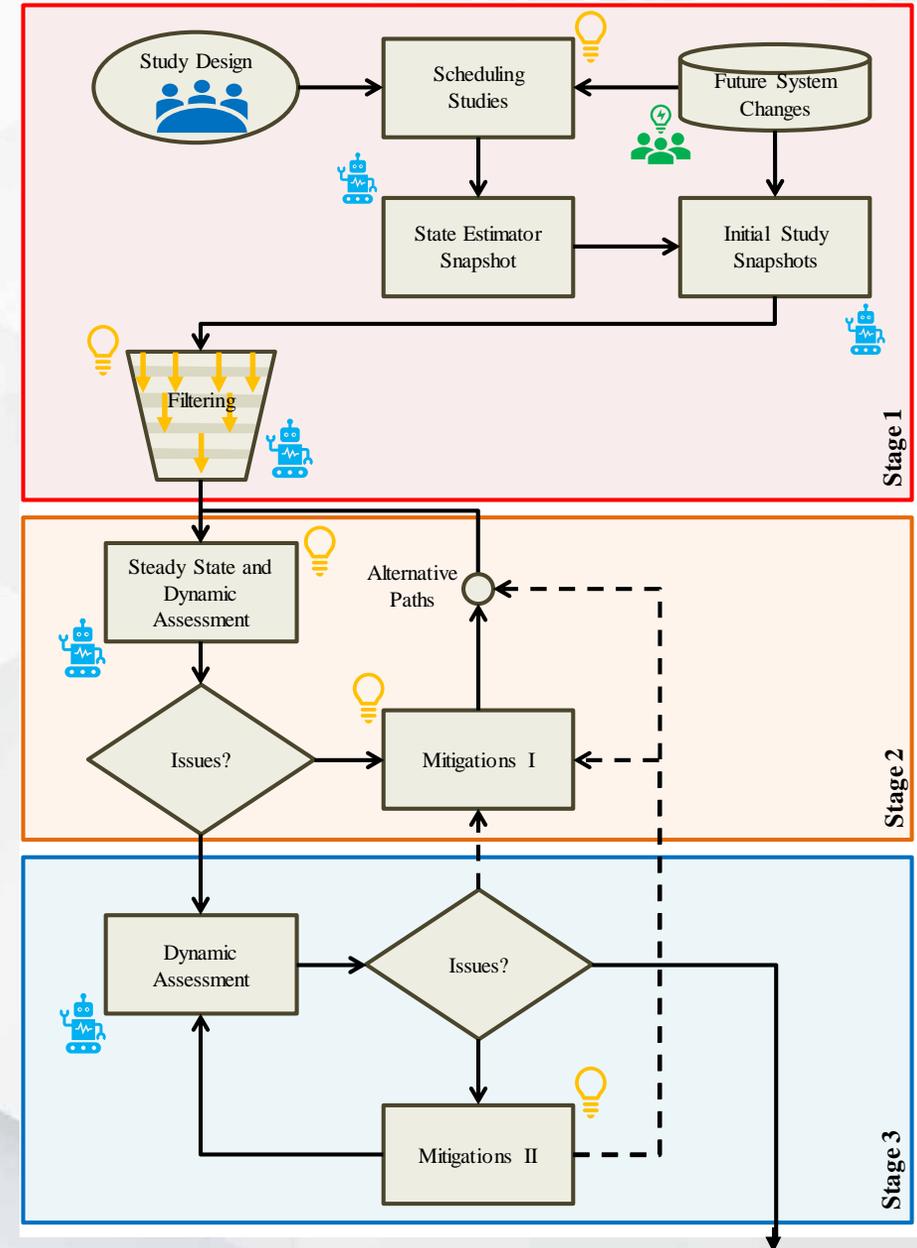


$$\text{SNSP} = \frac{\text{Wind} + \text{Solar} + \text{Imports}}{\text{Demand} + \text{Exports}}$$

# 2026 Assumptions vs Today – Added Components and Case Assembling Process

- 1 2026 Plexos Model used to obtain valid economically viable schedules
- 2 28 BESS units
- 3 Two new interconnectors and second N-S(400 kV)
- 4 87 PVs and Wind farms
- 5 Six conventional generators
- 6 Three STATCOMs
- 7 Model to mimic large loads
- 8 Various projects detailed in the Transmission Network Development Plan included

9



# Background

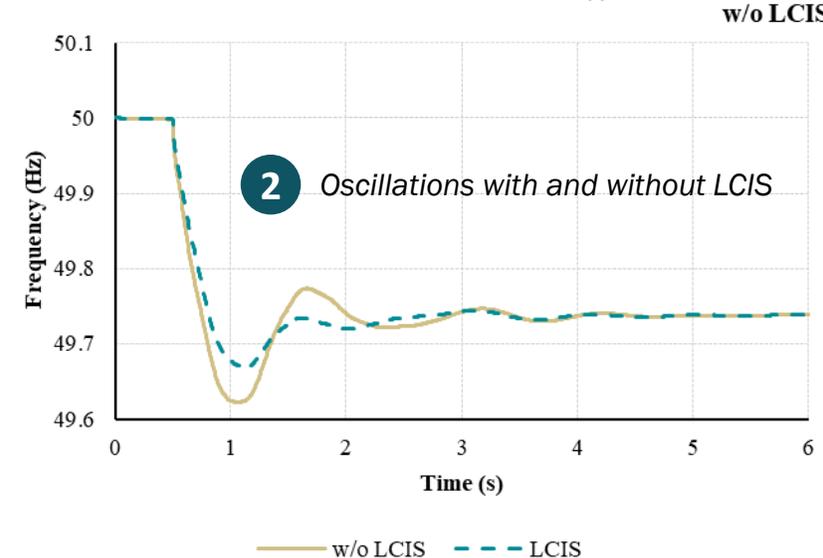
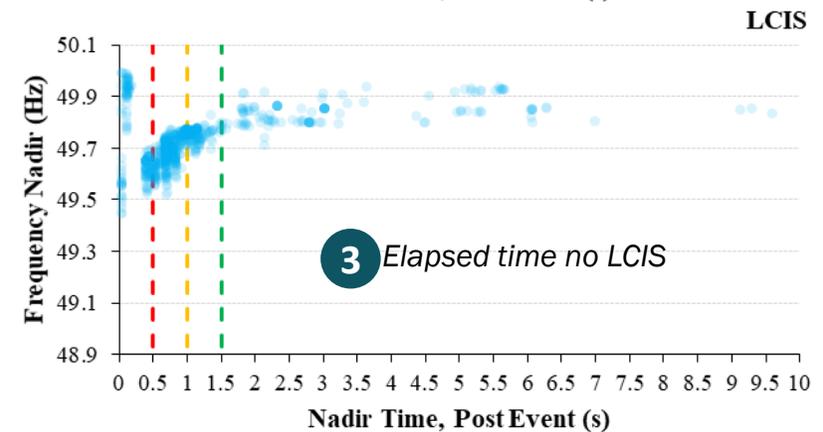
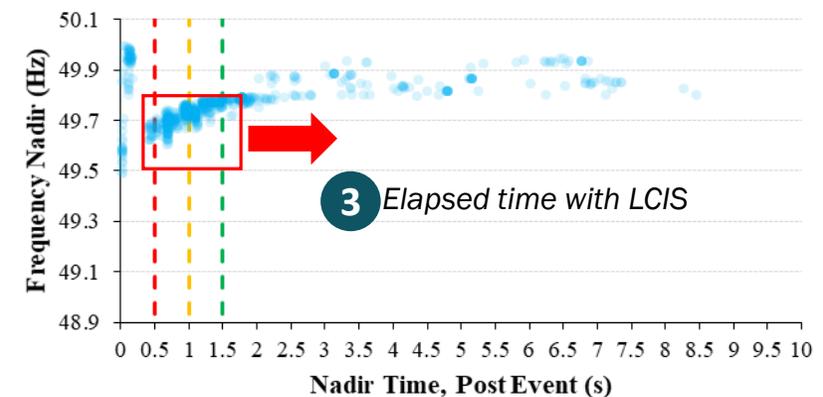
- Dynamic Study: non-linear differential algebraic equations solved with step-by-step numerical integration techniques (for every 2-5 ms) for ~1100 disturbances/contingencies for every operating point of the study.
- Voltage Stability Analysis: Various power transfer scenarios in steady state and centred around bottlenecks accompanied with contingency analysis.
- Short Circuit Analysis: At every HV substation for intact, N-1 and N-1-1

# Frequency - dynamic studies

- There is a risk for Inverter Based Resources (IBRs) operating in areas with low system strength to trip through their protection when exposed to frequency and voltage excursions.
- RoCoF might become rather a local phenomenon by 2026 - our studies demonstrate that there might be significant differences in terms of RoCoF across the system. We still calculate RoCoF as per our Grid Code (500ms rolling window).
- Looking into future entails considering uncertain factors. This requires imposing higher security/stability margins. We also considered sensitivity around disconnection of IBRs.

# Frequency and RoCoF observations

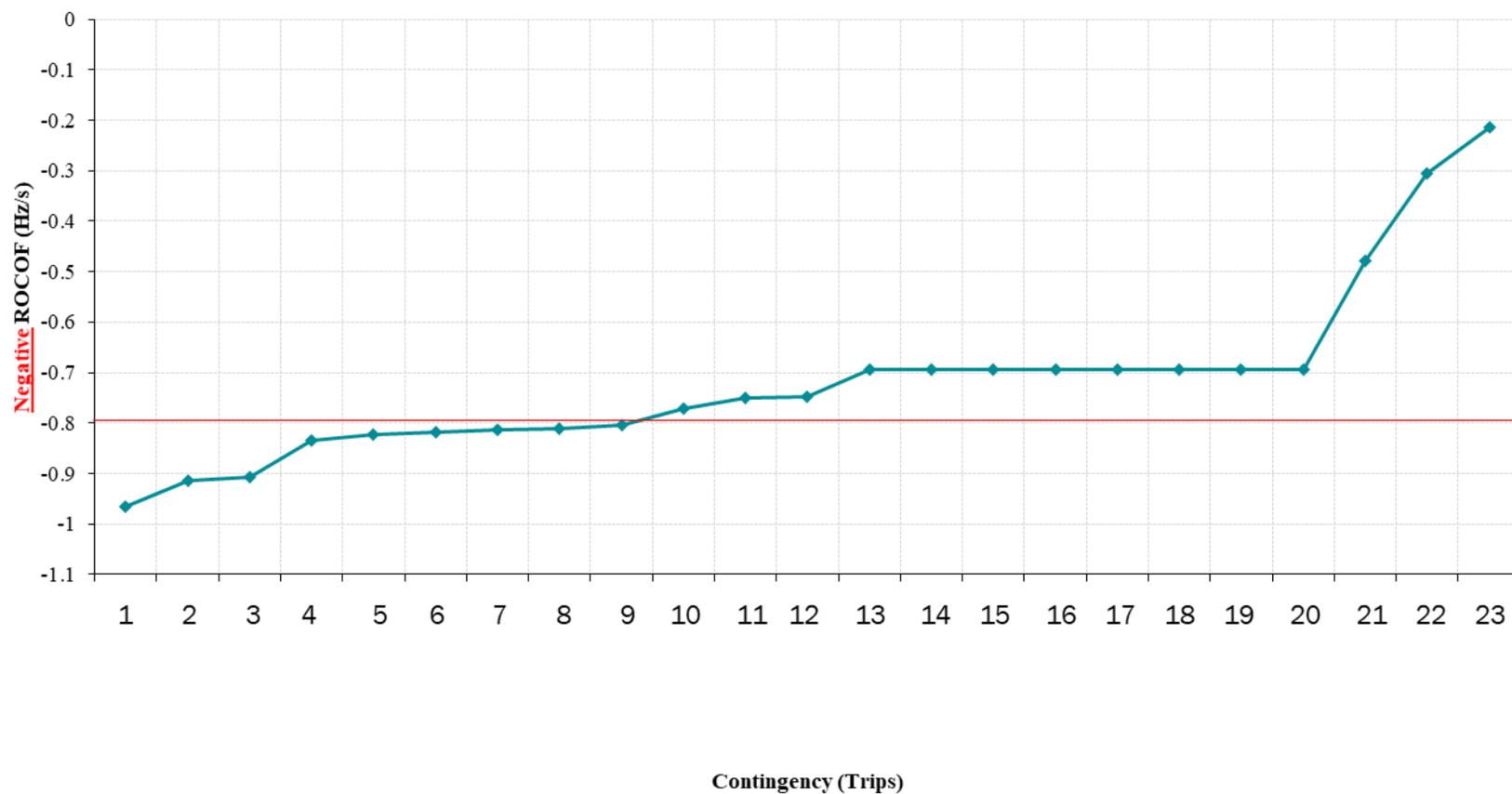
- 1 There is no frequency security concerns ( $f < 49$  Hz or  $f > 51$  Hz) however there are RoCoF concerns ( $\text{RoCoF} > 0.8$  Hz/s or  $\text{RoCoF} < -0.8$  Hz/s)-next slide.
- 2 Oscillations are likely through frequency recovery period.
- 3 Elapsed time between incident (fault and/or loss) and frequency nadir/zenith is expected to be significantly shorter.
- 4 Low inertial response with a significant FFR and POR provided by IBRs (>90% by batteries and interconnectors).



# RoCoF concerns

Continuation – RoCoF and Trips (Power Imbalance Related Contingencies)

1



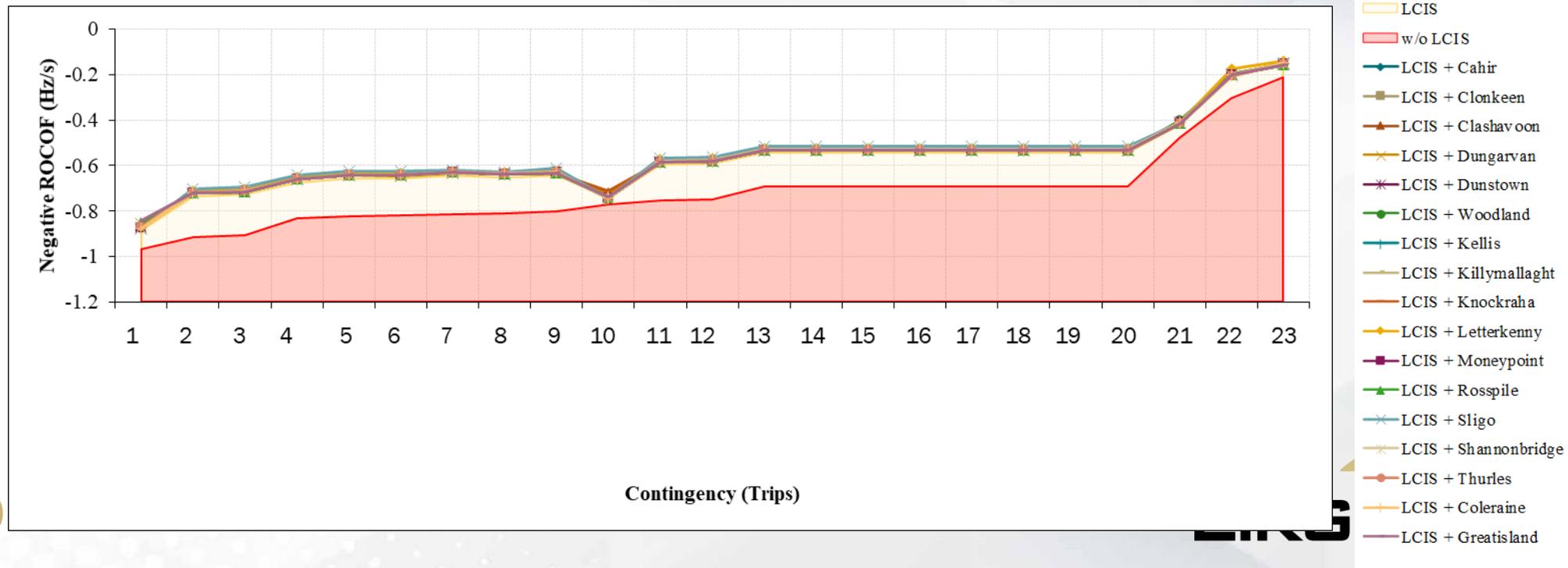
# LCIS- Sizing and placement

- 1** **Selecting initial locations based on the system strength and RES capacity.**  
*Focus on low system strength areas and with a lot of RES.*
  
- 2** **Iterative procedure to identify the best possible placement of synchronous devices:**
  - 1. Evaluate contribution of each initial location performing dynamic simulation adding a single LCIS device at the time.*
  - 2. Select the best placement for the current round  $i$ .*
  - 3. Perform dynamic simulation to check if there are still trip contingencies causing RoCoF beyond  $[-0.8 0.8]$  Hz/s and fault contingencies beyond  $[-1.0 1.0]$  Hz/s. If YES iterative procedure. move to the next step, otherwise stop the iterative procedure.*
  - 4. Move to the next round  $i \rightarrow i+1$  only if the latest placement makes an acceptable improvement, otherwise stop the iterative procedure.*
  
- 3** **LCIS size and location sensitivity**
  - 1. Perform LCIS size sensitivity using the iterative procedure*
  - 2. Perform location sensitivity to around selected location*

# LCIS – sizing and placement

## 2 Iterative procedure to identify the best possible placement of synchronous devices:

1. Evaluate contribution of each initial location performing dynamic simulation adding a single LCIS device at the time.
2. Select the best placement for the current round  $i$ .
3. Perform dynamic simulation to check if there are still trip contingencies causing RoCoF beyond  $[-0.8 \ 0.8]$  Hz/s and fault contingencies beyond  $[-1.0 \ 1.0]$  Hz/s. If YES move to the next step, otherwise stop the iterative procedure.
4. Move to the next round  $i \rightarrow i+1$  (Step 1.) only if the latest placement makes an acceptable improvement, otherwise stop the iterative procedure.



# LCIS – sizing and placement

## 3 LCIS size and location sensitivity

Perform LCIS size sensitivity using the iterative procedure

Perform location sensitivity around the selected locations

- Zone 1**
- Agivey 110 kV\*
  - Brockaghboy 110 kV
  - Coleraine 110 kV
  - Coolkeeragh 110 kV
  - Coolkeeragh 275 kV
  - Dromore 110 kV
  - Drumquin 110 kV
  - Dungannon 110 kV
  - Gort 110 kV
  - Killymallaght 110 kV
  - Limavady 110 kV
  - Loguestown 110 kV
  - Magherakeel 110 kV
  - Omagh 110 kV
  - Rasharkin 110 kV
  - Strabane 110 kV
  - Tamnamore 110 kV
  - Tamnamore 275 kV
  - Tremoge 110 kV

- Zone 2**
- Bellacorick 110 kV
  - Buffy 110 kV\*
  - Cashla 110 kV
  - Cashla 220 kV
  - Castlebar 110 kV
  - Cathleen's Fall 110 kV
  - Cloon 110 kV
  - Corderry 110 kV
  - Croaghaun 110 kV\*
  - Cunghill 110 kV
  - Dalton 110 kV
  - Galway 110 kV
  - Garvagh 110 kV
  - Glenree 110 kV
  - Knockalough 110 kV
  - Knockranny 110 kV
  - Moy 110 kV
  - Salthill 110 kV
  - Shantallow 110 kV\*
  - Sligo 110 kV
  - Srahnakilly 110 kV
  - Srananagh 110 kV
  - Srananagh 220 kV
  - Tawnaghmore 110 kV
  - Ugool 110 kV

- Zone 3**
- Ballydine 110 kV
  - Butlerstown 110 kV
  - Cullenagh 110 kV
  - Cullenagh 220 kV
  - Dungarvan 110 kV
  - Great Island 110 kV
  - Great Island 220 kV
  - Killoteran 110 kV
  - Knocknamona 110 kV\*
  - Lodgewood 110 kV
  - Lodgewood 220 kV
  - Loughtown 220 kV\*
  - Rosspile 110 kV\*
  - Waterford 110 kV
  - Wexford 110 kV
  - Woodhouse 110 kV

\* New Transmission Stations expected to be built before 2026

Planned Transmission System  
400 kV, 275 kV, 220 kV and 110 kV  
December 2029

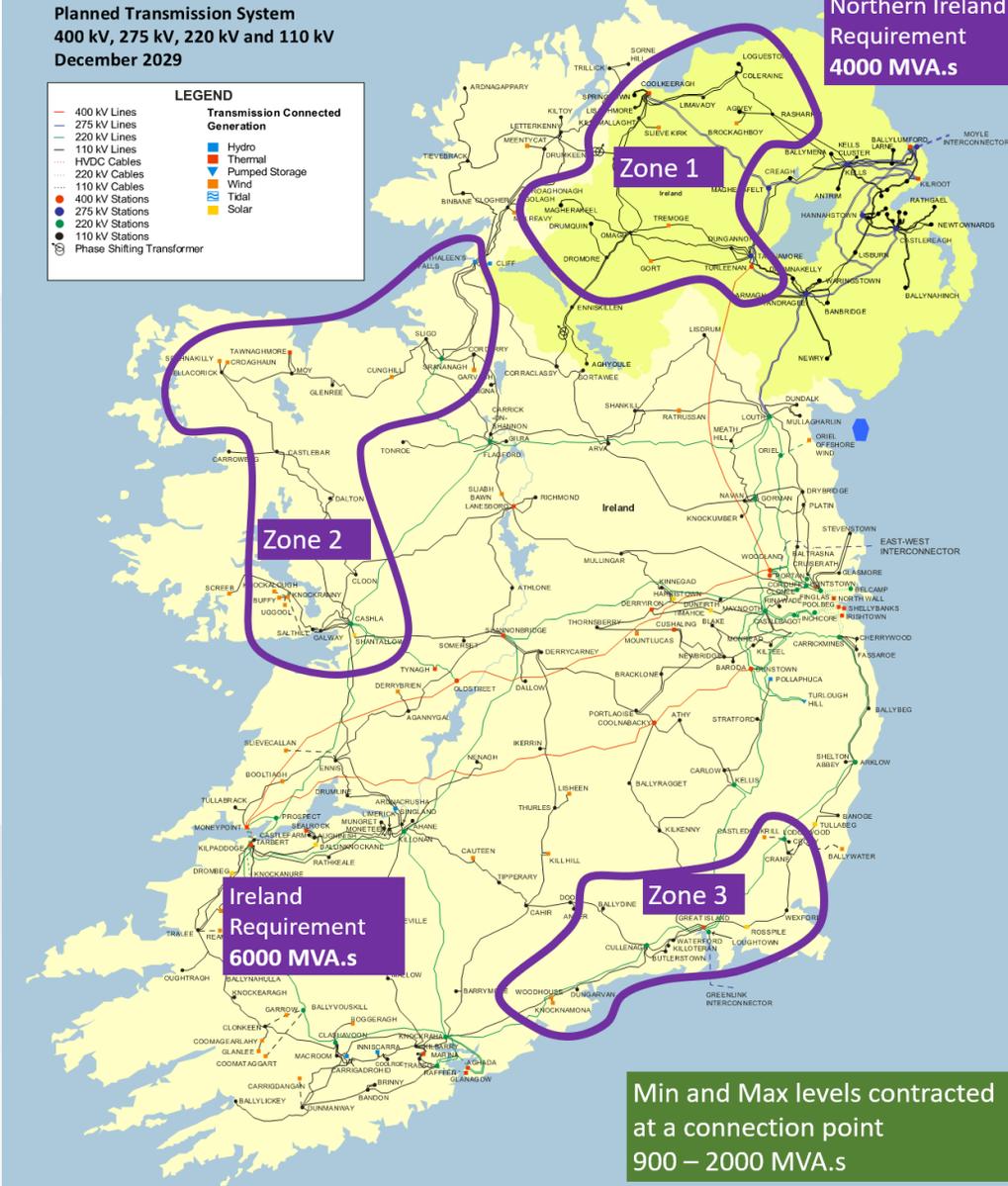
**LEGEND**

**Transmission Connected**

- 400 kV Lines
- 275 kV Lines
- 220 kV Lines
- 110 kV Lines
- HVDC Cables
- 220 kV Cables
- 110 kV Cables
- 400 kV Stations
- 275 kV Stations
- 220 kV Stations
- 110 kV Stations
- Phase Shifting Transformer

**Generation**

- Hydro
- Thermal
- Pumped Storage
- Wind
- Tidal
- Solar



# Technical aspects

- Studies
- Requirements and locations incentivised
- LCIS Providers requirements

# Procurement Volume – Phased Approach

- Studies focused on LCIS volume to be procured to meet our requirements 2026.
- We expect a further, separate, procurement process to meet our requirements 2030.

		Award Contract	Delivery
Phase 1	Up to 10,000 MVA.s	Q3 2023	1 <sup>st</sup> January 2026
Phase 2	Volume and technology subject to outcome of Phase 1, analysis of system needs and technology capability (subject to decision by the regulatory authorities)	TBC	2028-2030

*Note that following the outcome of Phase 1 procurement we will assess further if additional procurement phase will be needed to cover the period between 2026 and 2030*

# Procurement Volume

## NI Requirement: 4000 MVA.s

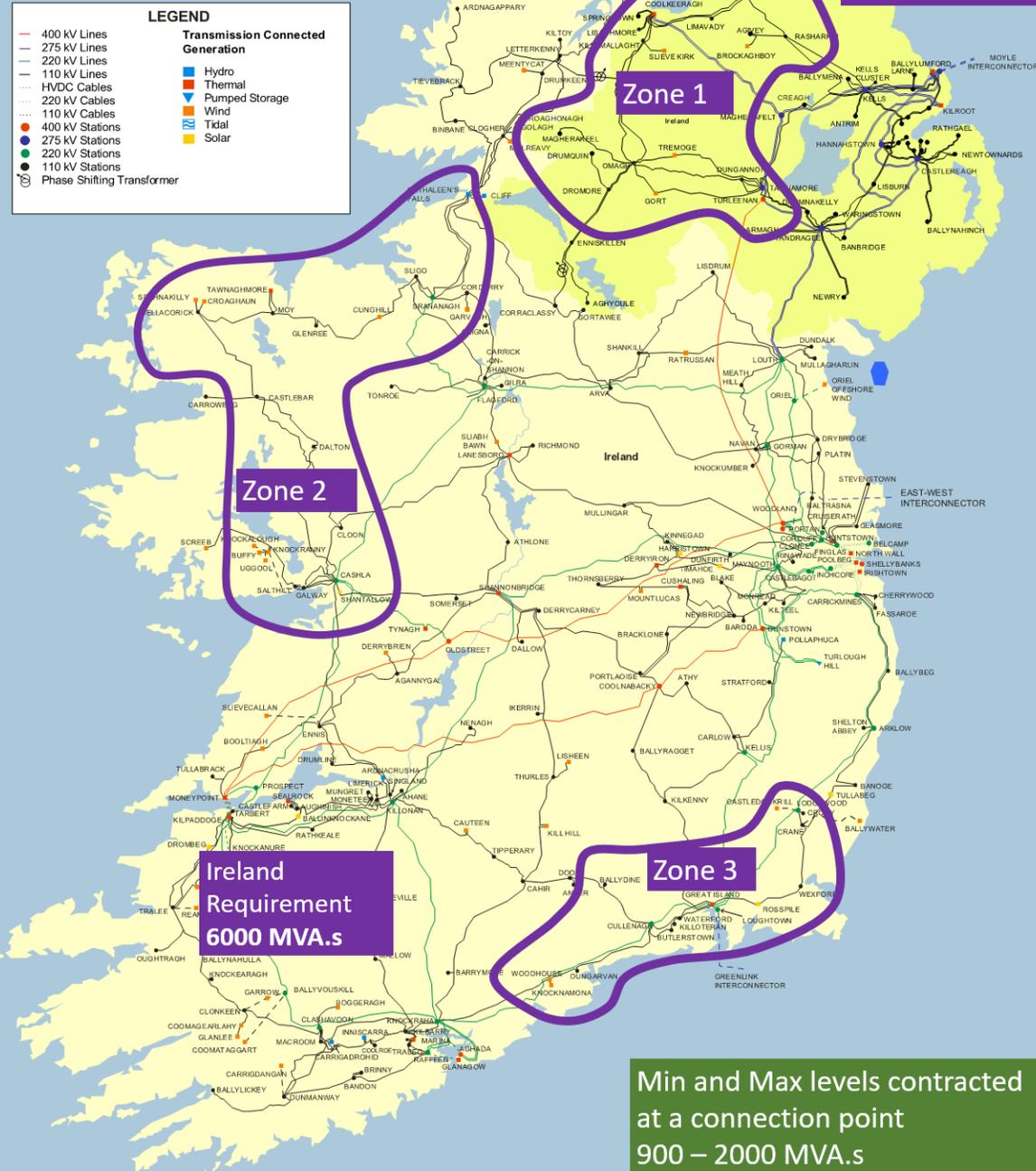
- Outside of Zone 1 Locational Scalar: 1.0
- Inside Zone 1 Locational Scalar: 1.2

## IE Requirement: 6000 MVA.s

- Outside of Zone 2/3 Locational Scalar: 1.0
- Inside Zone 2 and 3 Locational Scalar: 1.2
- Individual Unit Capability Contracted
- Min.: 900 MVA.s
- Max.: 2000 MVA.s

Planned Transmission System  
400 kV, 275 kV, 220 kV and 110 kV  
December 2029

Northern Ireland  
Requirement  
4000 MVA.s



# Technical aspects

- Studies
- Requirements and locations incentivised
- LCIS Providers requirements

# Overview of LCIS Providers Requirements

Topic	Proposals
<b>LCIS definition</b>	LCIS is one single service comprising the provision of Synchronous Inertia, Reactive Power support and Short-Circuit contribution.
<b>Technical requirements</b>	A range of requirements is defined for the inertia constant, short-circuit contribution and steady state reactive power capability.
<b>Grid Code compliance</b>	Grid Code requirements for LCIS providers will be largely based on synchronous generators requirements such as frequency and voltage operating ranges and fault ride-through requirements. A separate Grid Code Implementation Note is under development.
<b>Inertia capability requirements</b>	Minimum inertia capability contracted is 900 MVA.s and maximum contracted is 2000 MVA.s for an individual unit at the connection point. Additionally, no more than 2000 MVA.s at a single transmission station will be contracted.
<b>Connection requirements</b>	A LCIS provider can be connected directly or share an existing connection provided they can meet the technical requirements. A LCIS provider can be connected on a transmission station controlled by the TSO at 110kV or above.



# Commercial aspects

# Commercial aspects overview

Key elements	Proposal
<b>Contract</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award of contract: September 2023 expected</li> <li>• Start date: between the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2024 and 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2026</li> <li>• 6 years contract</li> <li>• End Date: no later than 31<sup>st</sup> December 2031</li> </ul>
<b>Performance Bond / Performance Milestone</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bond 500€/MVA.s or equivalent in £</li> </ul>
<b>Payment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on 97% availability (payment reduced in steps under this threshold, no payment under 60%, enforce through the performance scalar)</li> <li>• Cost of Energy consumed covered via the energy market</li> <li>• Period of maintenance allowed</li> </ul>
<b>Scalars</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance Scalar including three categories: 1) Availability 2) Dispatch 3) Operating (to incentivise the unit to reliably provide the service)</li> <li>• Product Scalar to incentivise Reactive Power capability and Short Circuit contribution</li> <li>• Locational Scalar to incentivise LCIS Providers to go in Zone 1, 2 and 3</li> </ul>

# Product Scalars

Technical Requirement at the connection point	Range required	Indicative Product Scalars if Option 3 for bid format retained
Inertia constant H (MVA.s/MVA)	less than 20s	$<5s \rightarrow$ Scalar 1.25 $\geq 5s < 10s \rightarrow$ Scalar 1.2 $\geq 10s < 14s \rightarrow$ Scalar 1.15 $\geq 14s < 17s \rightarrow$ Scalar 1.05 $\geq 17s < 20s \rightarrow$ Scalar 1.0
Short Circuit (or fault) Contribution (MVA)	$\geq 3$ p.u.*	$\geq 5$ p.u. $\rightarrow$ Scalar 1.15 $\geq 4 < 5$ p.u. $\rightarrow$ Scalar 1.1 $\geq 3 < 4$ p.u. $\rightarrow$ Scalar 1.0
Reactive Power (MVar) at the connection point	Lagging min 0.8 p.u.*  Leading min -0.5 p.u.*	$\geq 0.9$ p.u. $\rightarrow$ Scalar 1.05 $\geq 0.8 < 0.9$ p.u. $\rightarrow$ Scalar 1.0 $\leq -0.6$ p.u. $\rightarrow$ Scalar 1.05 $\leq -0.5 > -0.6$ p.u. $\rightarrow$ Scalar 1.0

\* per unit of rating in MVA

# Competition aspects

# Competition aspects overview

Key elements	Proposal
<b>Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pass/Fail requirements (e.g. legal standing, previous experience, financial, planning permission requirement)</li> <li>• Ultimate Cost (cheaper bid retained) for each jurisdiction</li> </ul>
<b>Connection requirements / Planning permission</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full Planning Permission required</li> <li>• In NI, any person can apply for a connection offer at any time and get one within 3 months.</li> <li>• In IE, connection offer to be issued outside of the ECP Process subject to CRU direction</li> </ul>
<b>Bid format &amp; Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preferred option: bid a price in MVA.s per hour</li> <li>• Factor the cost of energy in the assessment</li> </ul>

# Consultation responses

# Consultation responses

- Responses to the consultation, preferably structured in line with the specific questions raised in this paper, should be submitted via either EirGrid or SONI consultation portal **before 5 August 2022**.
- Please note your response will be publicly available for viewing on the portal. If you require your response to remain confidential, please clearly state this in your response.



# Q&A Session

# Thank You