



Solar Power Park Module (PPM) Settings Schedule

**For solar PPM connecting to the Northern Ireland
Transmission and Distribution System**

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Foreword

The **PPM** Settings Schedule sets out certain technical criteria that **Generators** must comply with in respect of their **Power Park Modules**.

As set out further in this **PPM** Settings Schedule, the **PPM** Settings Schedule is intended to meet the obligations of both SONI and NIE under the **Grid Code** and **Distribution Code**, as applicable. Accordingly, this foreword outlines in brief the obligations of SONI and NIE under their respective licences as relevant for the purposes of this **PPM**-Settings Schedule.

This Foreword is provided to **Users** and to prospective **Users** for information only and does not constitute part of the **Grid Code**.

SONI Ltd

SONI is the **Transmission System Operator (TSO)** in NI. On 11 March 2009, SONI Ltd, became a wholly owned subsidiary of Eirgrid plc. SONI's responsibility as the **TSO** in NI is to ensure the safe, secure, reliable, economic, and efficient operation of the **Transmission System** in its area of operation. This includes:

- The scheduling and **Dispatch** of generating plant,
- Management of transmission network outages,
- Levying **System** support services charges,
- Market Operation,
- Managing the power flow on the Transmission **System** and Moyle Interconnector,
- Managing the NI **Grid Code**
- Meeting demand for electricity in NI while maintaining the operating security standard.

As stipulated in Condition 20 of SONI's **TSO Licence**, SONI are responsible for operating the **Transmission System** and under Condition 25, it is obliged on application by any person to offer to enter into a Connection Agreement, or modify an existing agreement, for connection to the **Transmission System**.

NIE Ltd

Northern Ireland Electricity (NIE) is responsible for the planning, development, construction and maintenance of the transmission and distribution network in Northern Ireland, and for the operation of the distribution network.

The NI electricity network comprises a number of interconnected networks of overhead line and underground cables, which are used for the transfer of electricity to customers via a number of substations. There are approximately 2,100km of transmission network (275 kV & 110 kV), of which some 80km are underground, and approximately 42,900km of the **Distribution System** (33 kV, 11 kV & 6.6 kV), of which some 13,100km are underground. There are currently over 790,000 customers connected to the **Distribution System**.

One of NIE's main responsibilities is to ensure that the communities served have a safe and reliable supply of electricity, and that everything is done to restore supplies as safely and quickly as possible following interruptions.

NIE holds a license “to transmit electricity for the purpose of giving a supply” to demand customers or **Generators**.

1.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Defined **Grid Code** terms within this document are in bold.

Defined **PPM** Settings Schedule terms within this document are capitalised.

Term	Definition
Compliance	Compliance with the Grid Code and (if applicable) the Distribution Code.
Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel	The panel made up of representatives from SONI and NIE that will agree the Compliance testing program, provide direction on technical requirements, assess the test results and decide if Compliance has been achieved by the PPM . The Generator may be asked to attend meetings to provide input into the connection process.
Designed Minimum Operating Level (DMOL)	The Output below which a PPM cannot operate without shutting down Generating Units .
Final Compliance Certificate	The final Compliance certificate as may be issued by SONI in accordance with CC.S2.1.10.2 (for a Transmission- System connected PPM) or CC.S2.2.7.2 (for a distribution- System connected PPM).
FRT	Fault Ride Through
MIO	Maximum Instantaneous Output - MIO is the MW figure a PPM is capable of generating at any instant if there is no SONI action present.
NIEN	Northern Ireland Electricity Networks
PF	Power Factor
pu	Per unit
Restricted Compliance Certificate	If a non Compliance arises at any point from energisation throughout the full operational life of the PPM , SONI/NIE may issue the Generator with a Restricted Compliance Certificate, which will detail the level of non Compliance of the PPM , the time frame to rectify the non Compliance and the MVA restriction to which the PPM will be capped until the non Compliance is resolved.
SEMO	Single Electricity Market Operator
SONI	System Operator of Northern Ireland
T&D System	Transmission and Distribution System
Temporary Compliance Certificate	A temporary Compliance certificate as may be issued by SONI in accordance with CC.S2.1.10.2 (for a Transmission- System connected PPM) or CC.S2.2.7.2 (for a distribution- System connected PPM).
TUoSA	Transmission Use of System Agreement
VPT	Variable Price Taker

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This **PPM** Settings Schedule should be used in conjunction with the SONI **Grid Code** (CC.S2.1.1 and CC.S2.2.1) which is available from the SONI website¹ and the **Distribution Code** (CC1.1, CC1.2, CC1.3, CC11.1, CC11.4.1) which is available on the NIE website. This **PPM** Settings Schedule is not a subsidiary document of the **Grid/Distribution Codes** and will not be under the governance of the respective Review Panels at this time. It will provide a **Power Park Module** (hereafter called **PPM**) clarity with regard to the technical requirements of the Codes, where certain aspects of the Codes are not detailed.

It explains a process to manage crucial interactions and data exchange. The process also involves plant testing and reporting to demonstrate Compliance with the SONI **Grid Code** and the NIE **Distribution Code**. Where the **PPM** Connection Agreement specifically requires additional conditions or tests, a schedule shall be agreed between the parties.

It is intended to inform the **PPM** of the necessary process and reference should be made to the **Grid Code**, **Distribution Code**, the **Connection Agreement** and the **Connection Agreement** application process for a complete set of provisions relating to connection of generation.

A **PPM** with a capacity greater than 100kW is required to comply with the NIE **Distribution Code**. A **PPM** with a capacity greater than 5MW will also be required to comply with the SONI **Grid Code**, in particular the **Connection Conditions**. It is recommended that a **Generator** make contact with SONI and NIE at an early stage of the project, prior to signing a contract with **Generating Unit** manufacturers. SONI and NIE will provide guidance on technical issues and plant performance requirements.

The **PPM** Settings Schedule has been updated to clarify the process to be followed by a person or party wishing to connect a **PPM** with a **Registered Capacity** greater than 5MW to the T&D **System**.

SONI and NIE's role will be to facilitate the Compliance for the **PPM**. SONI and NIE's licence obligation is to ensure that the connection of **PPM** does not conflict with its responsibilities mentioned in the foreword of this document.

2.1 SINGLE ELECTRICITY MARKET (SEM) ARRANGEMENTS

A **PPM** with a capacity greater than 10MW is required under the terms of their **Generation License** to participate in the **SEM**. With a **Registered Capacity** between 5-10MW, a **PPM** has the option to participate in the **SEM**. Information relating to the differences in participating in the **SEM** is contained in the **Trading and Settlement Code (TSC)**, available from the **SEM** website².

Upon energisation of the **PPM**, a **PPM** will remain as an Autonomous **Generator** operating in the **SEM**. Upon successful completion of:

- 1) the **Active Power** Control Test

¹<http://www.soni.ltd.uk/gridcode.asp>

²www.sem-o.com

- 2) **MW Availability** Test (this will be based on observation of the **MW Availability** signal throughout the **Active Power** Control test and continuous **Monitoring of MW Availability** by SONI).

SONI will issue Operational Readiness Confirmation to the **PPM**. Upon receipt of this, a **PPM** with a **Registered Capacity** greater than 10MW must contact SEMO and change its status in the **SEM** to a Variable Price Taker (VPT), a **PPM** with a **Registered Capacity** of between 5-10MW may elect to contact SEMO to change its status in the **SEM** to a VPT.

3.0 PRIOR TO ENTERING INTO A BI-LATERAL AGREEMENT

Studies shall be carried out to ensure that any new network additions or modifications do not result in unacceptable or unstable conditions on the T&D **System**. This will be done by undertaking a number of **System** studies replicating the **PPM** proposed development and the effect it may have on the NI T&D **System**.

The cost (which are included in the Connection Offer) of such studies shall be charged to the prospective **PPM**, who shall be liable to meet the costs in full whether or not the **PPM** proceeds with any or all of the project(s) under investigation.

Initial studies may only be indicative until the **PPM** is in a position to confirm machine and transformer data accuracy. The costs of further studies and witness testing shall be agreed between the **TSO/DNO** and the **PPM** shall be met in full by the **PPM**. The costs may reflect the **TSO/DNO** work or work carried out by external consultants.

Costs that are attributable to **PPM** shall be met by the **PPM** as per SONI's or NIE's connection charging methodology statement as applicable.

4.0 BI-LATERAL AGREEMENTS

4.1 CONNECTION AGREEMENT

A Connection Agreement to the **Transmission System** or **Distribution System** is an agreement specifying the capacity and characteristics of the **PPM**, which may be connected to the T&D **System**. The Agreement will show the configuration of the **PPM** and NIE equipment and will identify the point(s) of connection. SONI will offer Connection Agreements for all Transmission connected **PPM**. NIE will offer Connection Agreements for all Distribution connected **PPM**. [The entry into a Connection Agreement is part of the requirements on a **PPM** of accepting a Connection Offer from SONI or NIE]

4.2 TRANSMISSION USE OF SYSTEM AGREEMENT (TUoSA)

Under the terms of the **Trading and Settlement Code**, a TUoSA is required by all **PPM** in order to participate in the **SEM**. If the **PPM** is greater than 5MW it is required to pay TUoS. A **PPM** with a capacity greater than 10MW will be obliged to participate in the **SEM**. For further information consult the **SEM-11-078** paper.

The TUoSA will be between the **PPM** and SONI. Among other things it places obligations on the **PPM** to comply with the entire **Grid Code**. The **Grid Code Connection Conditions** outline SONI's requirement for interfacing with **PPM** and this **PPM** Settings Schedule outlines SONI's/NIE's requirement for interfacing with **PPM**. This **PPM** Settings Schedule details the full range of tests that are required to assess Compliance with the **Connection Conditions**; it also outlines SONI/NIE's requirements on certain aspects of a **PPM** performance.

4.3 GRID CODE COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT (GCCA)

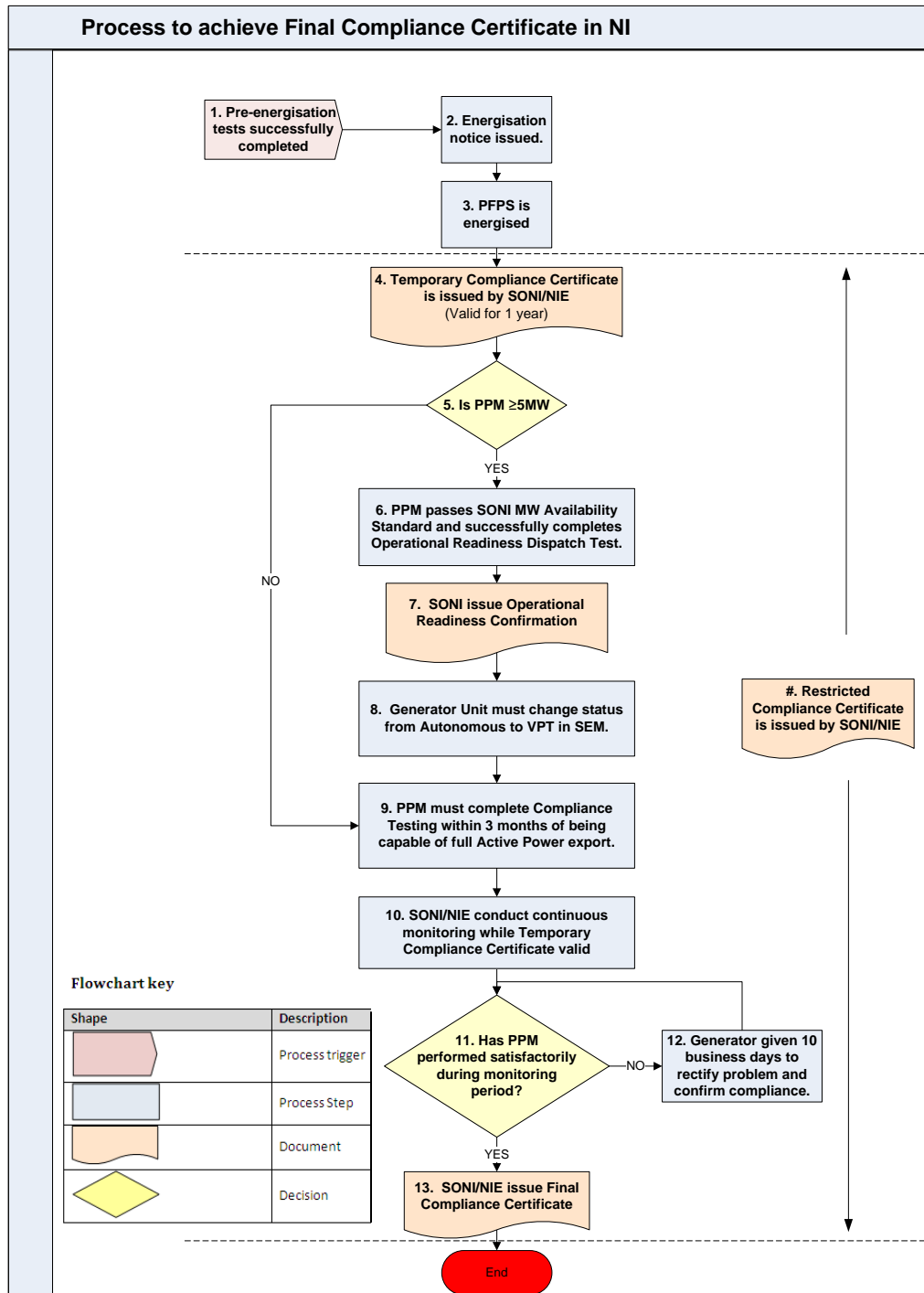
PPM with a **Registered Capacity** between 5-10MW will be required pursuant to its Connection Agreement with the **DNO** to enter into a GCCA if the **PPM** is not a **SEM** participant.

The GCCA places obligations on the **PPM** to comply with the **Grid Code Connection Conditions**. The **Grid Code Connection Conditions** outlines SONI's requirement for interfacing with **PPM** and this **PPM** Settings Schedule outline SONI's/NIE's requirement for interfacing with **PPM**. This **PPM** Settings Schedule details the full range of tests that will be required to assess Compliance with the **Connection Conditions**; it also outlines SONI/NIE's requirements on certain aspects of a **PPM** performance.

5.0 COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES

The flow chart in Figure 1 below explains the connection/Compliance processes that will be involved from pre-energisation to the issuing of a Final Compliance Certificate in accordance with CC.S2.1.10.2 and CC.S2.2.7.2 of the **Grid Code**. Each step in the flow chart is described in the table on page 11.

Figure 1: Connection/Compliance Processes for Transmission & Distribution Connected PPM



Step No.	Step	Description
1	Pre-energisation tests successfully completed	As per the pre-energisation checklist (included in Appendix B1 of this document).
2	Energisation notice issued	NIE will confirm to the Generator that the PPM is ready to be energised.
3	PPM Is Energised	PPM is Energised (NIE Circuit Breaker at the PPM Connection Point is closed).
4	Temporary Compliance Certificate issued	A Temporary Compliance Certificate ³ is issued when the PPM is energized. The Temporary Compliance Certificate is valid for 1 year from when the PPM is due to begin exporting Active Power .
5	Is PPM ≥5MW?	If the PPM is <5MW the Generator can skip to step 9. If the PPM is ≥5MW the Generator must proceed to step 6.
6	PPM passes SONI MW Availability Standard and successfully completes Operational Readiness Dispatch Test	Once the PPM is capable of full Active Power export and the PPM is continuously passing the SONI MW Availability standard (Appendix C) for 2 weeks SONI will carry out a Operational Readiness Dispatch test (Section 5.2.1 of this PPM Settings Schedule). On the successful completion of this test, SONI will issue an Operational Readiness Confirmation to the PPM
7	Operational Readiness Confirmation issued	The Operation Readiness Confirmation is issued by SONI to the PPM .
8	The PPM must change its status in the SEM to VPT unit.	The Operation Readiness Confirmation issued by SONI to the PPM will allow the Generator unit to change its status in the SEM from Autonomous Unit to Variable Price Taker Unit
9	PPM must complete Compliance testing	From the date the PPM is capable of full Active Power export, the PPM will have a period of 3 months to complete Compliance Testing (weather conditions permitting) and submit to SONI an updated UDL containing a satisfactory "Final Report".
10	SONI/NIE conduct Continuous Monitoring	For the full duration of the validity of the Temporary Compliance Certificate the PPM shall be subject to continuous Monitoring by SONI/NIE. SONI/NIE may extent the validity of the Temporary Compliance Certificate beyond 1 year if it is deemed necessary.
11	Has PPM performed satisfactorily during Monitoring period?	SONI/NIE shall confirm if the PPM has performed satisfactorily for the full duration of the Monitoring period. If the PPM has performed satisfactorily, SONI shall issue the PPM with a Final Compliance Certificate ⁴ . If the PPM has not performed satisfactorily, SONI/NIE will engage with the PPM to resolve the issue. This may require some retesting or an extension of the continuous Monitoring period.
12	SONI issue Full Compliance Certificate	
#	SONI/NIE issue Restricted Compliance Certificate	If a non Compliance arises at any point from energisation throughout the full operational life of the PPM , SONI/NIE may issue the Generator with a Restricted Compliance Certificate, which will detail the level of non Compliance of the PPM , the time frame to rectify the non Compliance and the MVA restriction to which the PPM will be capped until the non Compliance is resolved.

³ The Temporary Compliance Certificate that will be issued to the **PPM** is a joint SONI/NIE certificate that will cover the SONI requirements that are stipulated in **Grid Code CC.S2.1.10.2** and **CC.S2.2.7.2** regarding Temporary **Grid Code** Compliance Certification and also cover the Temporary **Distribution Code** Compliance Certification.

⁴ The Final Compliance Certificate that will be issued to the **PPM** is a joint SONI/NIE certificate that will cover the SONI requirements that are stipulated in **Grid Code CC.S2.1.10.2** and **CC.S2.2.7.2** regarding Final **Grid Code** Compliance Certification and also cover the Final **Distribution Code** Compliance Certification.

5.1 PRE-ENERGISATION

A Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will be set up in advance of energisation of the **PPM**. This panel will be made up of representatives from SONI and NIE (the **Generator** may be asked to attend meetings to provide input to the connection process).

In advance of any **PPM Commissioning/Acceptance Tests**, the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will act as the interface with the **PPM**. The **PPM** should be aware that this interface would normally be available in weekday working hours only.

Energisation cannot take place prior to all relevant agreements (as described in section 4 of this **PPM Settings Schedule**) being signed.

The **Generator** must submit a commissioning program to SONI/NIE at least six weeks prior to energisation. If the commissioning program changes, the **Generator** must submit a revised commissioning program to SONI/NIE immediately; this may impact on testing timelines.

Prior to energisation on to the NIE T&D **System**, pre-energisation test CC11.3 of the **Distribution Code** of this document must be completed as per pre-energisation check list included in Appendix B1. If SONI/NIE accept that all pre-energisation criteria have been met then an energisation notice will be issued.

At least 6 weeks in advance of the proposed energisation date (or such longer period as SONI may reasonably consider to be appropriate in the circumstances), the **Generator** must provide SONI with all the information requested under **Distribution Code** CC10, **Grid Code** CC10 (for **Users** connecting to the Transmission **System**) or CC11 (for **Users** connecting to the **Distribution System**) including updated **Planning Code** Data, connection date, type test reports, details of **Protection** arrangements and the Statement of Compliance. This information shall be provided in the format described in Section 5.8 – **User Data Library (UDL)**. SONI will make this UDL available to NIE.

SONI/NIE's objective in seeking this information is to establish from the **PPM** the schedule of commissioning tests which may have an impact on the NI T&D **System**. In some occasions it may be necessary to carry out specific network studies using the data provided by the **PPM**. The purpose of these operational studies is to determine if any of the proposed **PPM** will have a detrimental effect on the NI T&D **System**. The costs incurred by this report will be met by the **PPM**.

5.1.1 METERING ARRANGEMENTS

(This section 5.1.1 (Metering Arrangements) has been included for information only)

All **PPM** main meters will be connected using IP (Internet Protocol) over NIE's OTN (Operational Telecoms Network), check meters will be connected via IP over VPN (Virtual Private Network) on a broadband connection. The broadband connection for the VPN will be supplied by the **Generator** and will be supplied on dedicated equipment with a public routable static IP address solely allocated for SONI/metering use. Please note site broadband / IP phones are not acceptable. The termination of the broadband connection should be at the metering / comms cabinets where the Cable and Wireless routers will be installed. To ensure security of the broadband connection, a Universal Power Supply (UPS) will be installed.

5.1.2 METERING RELIABILITY TESTS

(This section 5.1.2 (Metering Reliability Tests) has been included for information only)

Testing will only commence following successful connection of both primary and backup communications. Testing of the main communication link to **PPM** will last for a minimum of 10 days before communications reliability will be confirmed and the **PPM** will be allowed to enter the **SEM** (Back-up comms links will also be spot-checked during this period). Registration to the **SEM** will only be approved by SONI once there has been 10 days of successful consecutive comms to meters.

The **Generator** must ensure the meter has a working power supply to ensure that the communication to the meter can be tested. Reliability testing can commence prior to energisation, i.e. an on-site diesel generator can be used to energise meters. If the **Generator** does not wish to power the meter for testing prior to energisation then the test phase will begin once the site/meter has been energised. Please note that the market does not settle in retrospect and payment for exported energy is only from approved registration date.

5.1.3 SCADA FUNCTIONALITY TEST

(This section 5.1.3 (SCADA Functionality Test) has been included for information only)

Prior to energisation, the **Generator** must prove the functionality of all SCADA signals from each **Generating Unit** right through to Castlereagh House Control Centre (some functionality will have to be proven to the Distribution Control Centre for Distribution connected **PPM**).

This functionality test is required to ensure that when the **PPM** is energised that SONI/NIE will have full control from the instant that the site is capable of **Active Power** export.

When all **PPM** SCADA is in place, the **Generator** must contact SONI SCADA (and NIE SCADA for Distribution connected **PPM**) to carry out this SCADA functionality test. To ensure security of the power supply to the RTU, a UPS will be installed (for Transmission connected **PPM** one UPS will be sufficient for both the RTU and the metering comms).

5.2 CONTROLLABILITY & COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

The Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will co-ordinate and agree the Compliance testing program, provide direction on technical requirements, assess the test results and decide if Compliance has been achieved by the **PPM**.

Upon energisation of the **PPM** (i.e. closing of the NIE circuit breaker), as per **Grid Code** CC.S2.1.10.2 and CC.S2.2.7.2, SONI/NIE will issue the **PPM** with a Temporary Compliance Certificate which will be valid for a period of one year from the date that the **PPM** is due to begin **Active Power** export. The **PPM** must be fully remotely controllable

by SONI/NIE from energisation. SONI will perform **Active Power** control tests when the **PPM** begins **Active Power** export. Until controllability has been proven, the **Generator** must restrict the apparent power export of the **PPM** to 5MVA. The **Active Power Output** control may need to be demonstrated at other Apparent Power output levels (to be agreed by the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel) as the **PPM** ramps up **Active Power** export to its **Registered Capacity**. The **PPM** will be capped at each pre-agreed level until controllability has been demonstrated.

From the date when the **PPM** is capable of full **Active Power** export, the **PPM** will have a period of three months to complete Compliance testing (weather conditions permitting) and submit an updated **User Data Library** containing a satisfactory Final Report to SONI. For the full duration of the validity of the Temporary Compliance Certificate, the **PPM** will be subject to continuous **Monitoring** by SONI/NIE (the validity of the Temporary Compliance Certificate can be extended if it is deemed necessary to so). Upon confirmation from SONI and NIE that the **PPM** has performed satisfactorily for the full duration of the **Monitoring** period, SONI/NIE will issue the **PPM** with a Full Compliance Certificate. Continuous **Monitoring** of the **PPM** will be conducted by SONI/NIE throughout the operational lifetime of the **PPM**. Should a non-Compliance arise, SONI/NIE may revoke the Final Compliance Certificate until the issue is resolved (CC.S2.1.10.2 for Transmission **System** connected **PPM** and CC.S2.2.7.2 for **Distribution System** connected **PPM**).

The **Generator** must fully complete all the applicable Compliance tests included in Section 6.0 of this **PPM** Settings Schedule in the timelines stipulated. Failure to complete Compliance testing in the stipulated timelines while conditions were suitable for testing will result in the Temporary Compliance Certificate for the **PPM** being revoked and the **Generator** will be disconnected from the **NI System** until the **Generator** is in a position to resume Compliance testing. If an updated version of the **PPM** Settings Schedule is released during this period, the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will insist that the **Generator** carry out testing as per the criteria specified in the most recent version.

For **PPM** greater than 30MW it may be necessary to split the testing up into the manageable **Active Power** blocks; this will be agreed by the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel during the connection process. Whereby full Compliance must be demonstrated at each **Active Power** block before another 30MW block is commissioned.

As mentioned previously, the purpose of this **PPM** Settings Schedule is for the **PPM** to demonstrate Compliance with SONI **Grid Code**, the NIE **Distribution Code** and the requirements of other Bilateral Agreements which may exist (see section 4).

All tests will need to be planned into the **PPM** Commissioning Programme on dates agreed by the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel. This includes Compliance tests and any other tests that the **Generator** needs to carry out at the **PPM**. All Compliance tests must be carried out to the procedures laid out in this document. The Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will verify that the proposed tests will comply with **Grid Code** and **Distribution Code** requirements.

It should be noted by the **Generator** that if SONI/NIE deem the **PPM** to be of a **Registered Capacity** which may have an impact on **NI System** during Compliance testing, we have the right to insist the **Generator** follow the procedures laid out in **Grid Code OC10 System Tests** in addition to what is laid out in this **PPM** Settings Schedule.

5.2.1 OPERATIONAL READINESS CONFIRMATION

As per Step No.6 of Section 5.0 of this **PPM** Settings Schedule, when the **PPM** is capable of full **Active Power** export and the **Generator** confirms to SONI that the **MW Availability** is of an accuracy level which, will pass the SONI **MW Availability** Standard (detailed in Appendix C), SONI will begin continuous monitoring of the **MW Availability** signal that the **PPM** is submitting via SCADA. If the **PPM** passes the SONI **MW Availability** standard continuously for two weeks, then when weather conditions allow (**PPM Output** \geq 50% **Registered Capacity**) SONI will carry out a **Dispatch Test** to verify that the **PPM** is remotely **Controllable** via SCADA. The **Generator** will not be informed of when this test is taking place. The format of the **Dispatch Test** conducted by SONI will be as follows:

Dispatch Test Sequence	
Step No.	Action
1	SONI will send the PPM a MW set point which equates to 10% Registered Capacity .
2	The PPM will send SONI/NIE confirmation of the MW set point.
3	SONI will send PPM a Curtailment Time Interval set point of 1 minute.
4	The PPM will send SONI/NIE confirmation of the Curtailment Time Interval set point.
5	SONI will turn on 'Emergency Action' mode.
6	The PPM will ramp at the Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate
7	When the PPM has achieved the specified MW set point in the specified Curtailment Time Interval, the PPM is required to remain at that set point for 5 minutes.
8	SONI will send the PPM a 0 MW set point
9	The PPM will send SONI/NIE confirmation of the MW set point.
10	SONI will send PPM a Curtailment Time Interval set point of 3 minutes.
11	The PPM will send SONI/NIE confirmation of the Curtailment Time Interval set point.
12	The PPM will ramp at the Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate
13	When the PPM has achieved the 0 MW set point in the specified Curtailment Time Interval, the PPM is required to remain at that set point for 5 minutes.
14	SONI will send the PPM a MW set point which equates to 50% Registered Capacity .
15	The PPM will send SONI/NIE confirmation of the MW set point.
16	SONI will send PPM a Curtailment Time Interval set point of 1 minute.
17	The PPM will send SONI/NIE confirmation of the Curtailment Time Interval set point.
18	The PPM will ramp at the Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate
19	When the PPM has achieved the specified MW set point in the specified Curtailment Time Interval, the PPM is required to remain at that set point for 5 minutes.
20	SONI will turn off 'Emergency Action' mode.
21	The PPM is allowed to ramp up to MIO at the Resource Following Ramp Rate

If SONI deems the **PPM** to have performed satisfactorily in the **Dispatch Test** then Operational Readiness Confirmation will be issued to the **PPM**.

5.3 CONTROLLABILITY TESTING

Some of the tests mentioned will be carried out remotely from the SONI Control Centre or the NIE Distribution Control Centre. An engineer will be allocated to coordinate these tests at the appropriate Control Centre and arrange a witnessing engineer. During these controllability tests it is the responsibility of the **PPM** to record the specified results and present them in the format described in section 5.5.

5.4 TEST WITNESSING

The Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will decide whether test witnessing as described in CC10.1.5 (and for **PPMs** connected to the distribution-**System**, CC11) will be carried out, how witnessing shall be carried out (by remote monitoring, by presence at the **PPM** or by recording agreed parameters) and arrange witnessing if required. The Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will inform the **PPM** of the schedule of tests to be witnessed and may vary this by reasonable notice. (CC10.1.5).

Where the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel decides to witness any test, this shall not relieve the **PPM** of any responsibility for Compliance with the **Grid Code**, the **Distribution Code** or other standard to be used as a fair measure, nor shall the act of witnessing be deemed to transfer any responsibility to the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel either for Compliance or for the consequences of failure to comply.

5.5 TEST RESULTS

It is the responsibility of the **PPM** to provide fast speed digital recording equipment for the purpose of analysing test results. Voltage Response Test results (6.7 Automatic **Voltage Control** Test) must have a minimum resolution of 500Hz. **Frequency** Response Tests (6.5 **Frequency Control** Test) must have a minimum resolution of 15Hz. A resolution of 10Hz is sufficient for the remaining tests.

Provided the **Generator** can guarantee in advance that no data will be lost for the duration of testing, SONI/NIE may allow the **Generator** to record and conduct some tests remotely. This will be agreed with the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel in advance of testing.

It is the responsibility of the **PPM** to produce credible results for each test to the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel. Failure to do so may require the **PPM** to repeat certain tests. The format of the results, for example in graphical and tabular form, should be agreed with the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel 6 weeks in advance of the tests taking place. The Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel may require the **PPM** to calculate and present the **Frequency** droop characteristics.

It is important that results are legible, clearly labelled and graphs appropriately scaled in engineering units. The Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel require that all tests are appropriately annotated. Annotated Microsoft Excel® Compliance test examples are included in Appendix E. The **Generator** should ensure all graphs to be submitted are annotated with at least that shown in Appendix E.

Test results must be submitted to SONI/NIE within 2 weeks after the completion of the tests. The Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will require at least 6 weeks to fully analyse the content of the UDL and the test results contained within it to determine whether or not the **PPM** is compliant.

5.6 POST ENERGISATION MONITORING

Upon satisfactory completion of Compliance Testing, the **PPM** will be subject to a **Monitoring** period by SONI/NIE. Data sent via the Energy Management System (EMS), and retrieved from **Event Recorders**, is interrogated to determine whether or not the **PPM** is performing adequately.

The data collected is used to assess the **PPM** performance in a number of key areas which are outlined in the criteria below. For the items below, the relevant data is downloaded from the appropriate source and transferred into tabular and graphical form along with the limits. The data is then compared against any limits or set points to confirm continued Compliance with the **Grid Code** and **PPM** Settings Schedule.

5.6.1 DISTURBANCE RESPONSE ANALYSIS

1. Low Voltage Ride Through Capability of the PPM

The ability to retain voltage during a disturbance is checked by ensuring the voltage transient keeps within the limits set out in the following sections of the **Grid Code**:

For Transmission Connected **PPM**: CC.S2.1.3.6 (a).

For Distribution Connected **PPM**: CC.S2.2.3.3 (a).

2. High Voltage Ride Through Capability of the PPM

The **PPM** voltage during a disturbance will be monitored and investigated against the high voltage limits stated in the **Grid Code** section as follows:

For Transmission Connected **PPM**: CC.S2.1.3.6 (f).

For Distribution Connected **PPM**: CC.S2.2.3.3 (e).

3. Active and Reactive Power Recovery of the PPM post fault

Active and **Reactive Power** capability post fault is measured against the limits set out in the following sections of the **Grid Code**:

For Transmission Connected **PPM**: CC.S2.1.3.6 (c) & (d).

For Distribution Connected **PPM**: CC.S2.2.3.3 (c).

4. Behaviour of the PPM during low and high Frequency excursions

In the event of low/high **Frequency** excursions, the **PPM** shall comply with the criteria as per the **Grid Code** sections below:

For Transmission Connected **PPM**: CC.S2.1.3.4, CC.S2.1.3.7 (b), CC.S2.1.5.2 (a) & (b) and CC.S2.1.9.3.

For Distribution Connected **PPM**: CC.S2.2.3.1, CC.S2.2.3.4 (b), CC.S2.2.5.2 (a) & (b) and CC.S2.2.6.3.

5. Any significant change in rate of change of Frequency

During a disturbance, the **PPM** should be able to withstand the levels of Rate of Change of **Frequency** (RoCoF) as set out in the following **Grid Code** sections:

For Transmission Connected **PPM**: CC5.3.3.

For Distribution Connected **PPM**: CC5.3.3.

6. Negative Phase Sequence Loadings

This parameter will not be actively monitored however if an applicable event occurs, where negative phase sequence loading could be a possible cause, the loadings will be investigated and compared to the limits stated in the Connection Agreement.

For Transmission Connected **PPM**: CC.S2.1.7.

For Distribution Connected **PPM**: N/A.

7. Harmonic Distortion

Total Harmonic Distortion must be kept under a percentage of the fundamental voltage. The limits of harmonic distortion are specified in the below document:

For all **PPM**: Engineering Recommendation G5/4.

8. Voltage Control and Reactive Power Capability of the PPM

Whilst in pf mode: Historical data will be investigated to ensure that, for any given time, the power factor the **PPM** is operating at is staying consistent with the power factor set point sent to the **PPM** at that time.

Whilst in Voltage Control: Historical data will be investigated to ensure that, for any given time, the voltage setpoint at the **Connection Point** as instructed by SONI via SCADA is being achieved by the **PPM** (if it has the reactive capability to do so).

Whilst in Reactive Power Dispatch Control: Historical data will be investigated to ensure that, for any given time, the **Mvar** setpoint at the **Connection Point** as instructed by SONI via SCADA is being achieved by the **PPM** (if it has the reactive capability to do so).

These capabilities are quantified in the following **Grid Code** section:

For Transmission Connected **PPM**: CC.S2.1.3.2.

For Distribution Connected **PPM**: N/A.

5.6.2 GENERAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

1. Accuracy of the MW Availability Signal being provided to SONI by the PPM

The **MW Availability** is continuously monitored using a normalised root mean square deviation (NRMSD). The NRMSD for a **PPM** for a given day will be calculated. This will use one minute **MW Availability** data averaged over the half hour period recorded and the 30 minute metered output for the **PPM**.

The rolling 14-day NRMSD must be less than or equal to 8% and the number of days where the daily NRMSD exceeds the 5% standard must not exceed 2 days in any 14-day period.

This criterion is not used for periods where the **PPM** was dispatched away from its **MW Availability** by SONI. See below reference to **MW Availability** in the **Grid Code**:

For all **PPM**: SDC1.4.3.2

2. Meeting Dispatch Instructions and Ramp Rates

As part of a daily check, the **PPM** are monitored on their previous days performance. Their performance is measured against the following:

- Compliance with a **Dispatch Instruction** as required in this **PPM** Settings Schedule.
- Performing an instruction within the agreed ramp rates.

5.7 SOFTWARE/HARDWARE UPGRADES OR MODIFICATIONS AFFECTING COMPLIANCE

If the **Generator** plans to introduce software modifications, hardware modifications or upgrades to the **PPM** that may affect Compliance, both SONI and NIE must be informed at least six weeks in advance. The **Generator** must provide a detailed description of the proposed modification and inform SONI and NIE if aspects of the control functionality with respect to **Grid Code** or **Distribution Code** Compliance have changed. All aspects of the control functionality of the **PPM** must still be compliant with both the **Grid Code** and the **Distribution Code**. If SONI or NIE feel that retesting will be required to check any software/hardware modification then the **Generator** will be required to retest any functionality that SONI and NIE stipulate in order to demonstrate Compliance.

At all times SONI and NIE must be in possession of an up-to-date full and accurate parameter listing of the **PPM**. This parameter listing must cover all operational control functionality including **Frequency**, voltage and all the **PPM** parameters relating the control and operation of the **PPM**. This parameter listing should be forwarded to SONI six weeks before Compliance Testing commences. There should be no prior modification of control parameters until they have been agreed with SONI/NIE. Should this parameter listing change at any stage, the **Generator** must reissue the revised parameter listing to SONI and NIE.

5.8 THE USER DATA LIBRARY

The **User** Data Library (UDL) provides a common directory structure where information in support of Compliance statements and technical data can be submitted. The empty directory structure of the UDL will be provided by SONI. The structure of UDL is given in Appendix A of this document.

The UDL structure provided by SONI (Appendix A) should be used as a guide for the **User** to provide **Grid Code** data; it should be noted that certain **PPM** may be required to provide further technical information as per PC.A3.4.1 and PC.B3.3.1.

Six weeks prior to energisation a **User** shall submit to SONI an interim version of this report with all relevant/applicable sections at that date fully completed. The final version of the UDL is to be submitted to SONI in an agreed format within two months of completion of **Grid Code** Compliance testing. Please note it is recommended that the Modelling section of the UDL should be provided to SONI at least six months prior to energisation. Further detail and requirements with respect to modelling are included in Appendices A and B of the **Planning Code**.

At the end of this Compliance process the UDL should contain data as per the installed and tested plant. Consequently the UDL can only be completed at the end of this process. In the beginning the UDL will have signed legal agreements and the Committed Project Planning Data required by the **Planning Code** of the **Grid Code**. As the process develops it will be updated. The nature of the data required at each stage of the process is described later in this document.

All data in relation to the UDL will be jointly accessible by SONI and NIE.

Format of Data

Generators are requested to submit all data in standard formats for incorporation into SONI's Data Library.

Unless otherwise agreed submissions should be in the following file formats.

- Specifications, Statements, Agreements and Technical Reports in PDF format
- Signed Documents in scanned PDF format.
- Test result data points in XLS format (e.g. Excel ®)
- Performance Charts/Plots PDF and/or XLS format.
- Drawings in PDF or JPEG format.
- Simulation Models in the form of transfer function block diagrams (using PDF or DWG format)

Where documents and diagrams are provided as supporting information, they should be legible and should include all relevant data assumptions (for example **Generator** base, p.u., percentage values etc).

Where testing and **Monitoring** results are provided they should be legible, appropriately sized, scaled and labelled.

Media Formats

At the time of writing the preferred format for submitting this information to SONI is Compact Disk or an encrypted USB storage device. Submitted compact disks should

have the version number printed or written on them and should contain a revision history indicating what has changed from version to version.

5.9 FAULT RIDE THROUGH

Current **Grid Code** requirements for the Fault Ride Through capability of Transmission and Distribution connected **PPM** are specified in CC.S2.1.3.6 and CC.S2.2.3.3 respectively.

*This section (5.9 Fault Ride Through) has been included for information for the **Generator** only.*

At present, the **Grid Code** and **Distribution Code** do not specify **PPM** performance in terms of **Active Power** and **Reactive Power** response during faults. SONI/NIE are currently researching this area so that optimum performance is attained from all **PPM** on the All Island **System**.

The performance of the **PPM** must be described accurately in type test results and dynamic model performance. The mode of operation during Fault Ride Through will depend on a number of **System** characteristics e.g. **System** fault level, network configuration, network voltage level etc. It is important in advance of commissioning that the **Generator** and the **TSO/DNO** fully discuss the operational requirements of the specific **PPM** connection for fault performance.

Performance criteria which are important are Active and Reactive current injections for various voltage depressions on the network. It is also important to understand when the **PPM** will go into zero **Active Power** and **Reactive Power** export.

6.0 COMPLIANCE TESTS

The following section details the Compliance tests for Transmission and Distribution connected **PPM**. The **Generator** must fully complete all the applicable Compliance tests included in this section in the timelines stipulated. Failure to complete Compliance testing in the stipulated timelines even though conditions were suitable for testing will result in the Temporary Compliance Certificate for the **PPM** being revoked and the **Generator** will be disconnected from the **NI System** until the **Generator** is in a position to resume Compliance testing. If an updated version of the **PPM** Settings Schedule is released during this period, the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will insist that the **Generator** carry out testing as per the criteria specified in the most recent version.

A Distribution Connected **Generator** must complete the following Compliance tests with SONI:

- 6.1 **Active Power** Control Test
- 6.2 Ramp Blocking Test
- 6.3 **MW Availability** Test
- 6.5 **Frequency Control** Test
- 6.10 **Shutdown** Request Test
- 6.11 **Start-Up** Sequence & Ramp Rate Test

A Distribution Connected **Generator** must complete the following Compliance tests with NIE:

- 6.6 **Voltage Control** Mode and Reactive Capability Tests
- 6.7 Automatic **Voltage Control** Test
- 6.8 Power Factor Control Test
- 6.9 **Reactive Power Dispatch** Test
- 6.12 Project Specific Tests

A Distribution Connected **Generator** must complete the following Compliance tests with both SONI and NIE (tests will be carried out once with SONI and/or NIE present as witnesses):

- 6.4 **PPM** Control System Tests

A Transmission Connected **Generator** must complete the following Compliance tests with SONI:

- 6.1 **Active Power** Control Test
- 6.2 Ramp Blocking Test
- 6.3 **MW Availability** Test
- 6.4 **PPM** Control System Tests
- 6.5 **Frequency Control** Test
- 6.6 **Voltage Control** Mode and Reactive Capability Tests
- 6.7 Automatic **Voltage Control** Test
- 6.8 Power Factor Control Test
- 6.9 **Reactive Power Dispatch** Test
- 6.10 **Shutdown** Request Test
- 6.11 **Start-Up** Sequence & Ramp Rate Test

A Transmission Connected **Generator** must complete the following Compliance tests with NIE:

- 6.12 Project Specific Tests

6.1 ACTIVE POWER CONTROL TEST

Compliance Testing/Monitoring	
Title of Test: Active Power Control	Test Number: 1
<p><i>Purpose of Tests:</i></p> <p>The Active Power Control Test will be carried out by the Generator to assess the ability of the PPM controller to achieve any Output at or below the MW Availability figure in a specified time, as instructed by SONI/NIE.</p> <p>This test will be carried out at a time when the actual MW Output of the PPM is greater than 50% of Registered Capacity and 100% of the PPM Generating Units are in service. SONI may require the Generator to repeat the tests on a day where the MW Output of the PPM is >80% Registered Capacity to fully test this functionality, this will be agreed with the Generator on the day of the test.</p>	
<p><i>Results Required:</i></p> <p>Time series record and Microsoft Excel Plot (Appendix E) showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MW Output • MW Availability • MW set point received via SONI/NIE SCADA • PPM Active Set Point • Emergency Action On/Off • Global Inclined Irradiance (GII) 	
<p><i>Test Assessment:</i></p> <p>This test is required to show Compliance with CC.S2.1.3.7 (d) for Transmission Connected PPM and CC.S2.2.3.4 (d) for Distribution Connected PPM.</p> <p><i>Criteria of Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MW Output of the PPM should be within 3% (based on Registered Capacity) of the MW set point calculated by the PPM Controller at all times. SONI will assess weather conditions for the duration of testing and take any abrupt changes to weather conditions into account. • The PPM should reach the 'MW set point' within ± 10 seconds of the specified 'Curtailment Time Interval'. • Whilst 'Emergency Action' mode is on, the PPM will ramp at the Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate. The MW change should be at a continuous linear ramp down or up rate over the time frame given. • The PPM response will be assessed from the time the Emergency Action Mode is engaged. • Upon removal of the 'Emergency Action' mode by SONI, the PPM should ramp up at the Resource Following Ramp Rate; this ramp shall be a percentage of Registered Capacity of the PPM per minute which equates to 5MW/min (if a different ramp rate was agreed between SONI/NIE and the Generator then SONI will require the agreed ramp rate being implemented). The ramp rate is the average rate of change in Output measured over any 10 minute period. 	

6.1.1 ACTIVE POWER CONTROL TEST PROCEDURE

The **PPM** shall be able to reduce or increase **Output** to a **MW** set point between **0MW** and the Maximum Instantaneous **Output** (**MIO**) of the **PPM**. The change in **Output** should take place in a specified 'Curtailment Time Interval' between 1 and 30 minutes.

Active Power Control Compliance Tests

Active Power Control testing should be carried out when 100% of the **PPM Generating Units** are in service. The **MW Availability** on the day of testing should be greater than 50% of **Registered Capacity** for the full duration of the tests. (SONI may require the **Generator** to repeat the tests on a day where the **MW Availability** of the **PPM** is >80% **Registered Capacity** to fully test this functionality over the full operating range of the **PPM**. This will be agreed with the **Generator** on the day of the test. Failure to complete this test at the higher **MW Output** will not prevent the **PPM** from becoming Compliant but the test must be completed within 6 months of obtaining a Temporary Compliance Certificate).

Test	Time Interval to Reach Required Set point		
	Test No.1	Test No.2	Test No.3
SONI will reduce the PPM MW Output from MIO to DMOL (DMOL to be agreed with the Generator prior to testing). The PPM will ramp at the Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate . The PPM will remain at this agreed figure for 10 min before commencing Test No.2.	1 Min		
SONI will increase the MW Output of the PPM from DMOL (DMOL to be agreed with the Generator prior to testing) to a MW set point that is half of MIO . The PPM will ramp at the Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate . The PPM will remain at this agreed figure for 10 min before being allowed to ramp back up to MIO at the Resource Following Ramp Rate .		15 Mins	
SONI will reduce the PPM from MIO to DMOL (DMOL to be agreed with the Generator prior to testing). The PPM will ramp at the Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate . The PPM will remain at this agreed figure for 10 min before being allowed to ramp back up to MIO at the Resource Following Ramp Rate .			30 Mins

Active Power Control Test Sequence for Test No.1-3	
Step No.	Action

1	SONI will send PPM a Curtailment Time Interval set point.
2	The PPM will send SONI/NIE confirmation of the Curtailment Time Interval set point.
3	SONI will send the PPM a MW set point.
4	The PPM will send SONI/NIE confirmation of the MW set point.
5	SONI will turn on 'Emergency Action' mode.
6	The PPM will ramp at the Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate
7	When the PPM has achieved the specified MW set point in the specified Curtailment Time Interval, the PPM is required to remain at that set point for 10 minutes.
8	SONI will turn off 'Emergency Action' mode.
9	The PPM is allowed to ramp up to MIO at the Resource Following Ramp Rate

6.2 RAMP BLOCKING TEST

Compliance Testing/ Monitoring	
Title of Test: Ramp Blocking Test	Test Number: 2
<p><i>Purpose of Tests:</i></p> <p>The Ramp Blocking Test will be carried out by the Generator to assess the ability of the PPM controller to restrain the PPM from ramping above the previous 10 minute average MW Output level at the time of receiving the signal.</p> <p>This test will be carried out at a time when the actual MW Output of the PPM is greater than 50% of Registered Capacity and 100% of the PPM Generating Units are in service (can be carried out in conjunction with the Active Power Control Test).</p>	
<p><i>Results Required:</i></p> <p>Time series record and Microsoft Excel Plot (Appendix E) showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MW Output • MW Availability • MW set point • Emergency Action On/Off • 'Ramp Block' Signal On/Off • PPM Active Set Point • Global Inclined Irradiance (GII) 	
<p><i>Test Assessment:</i></p> <p>This test is required to show Compliance with CC.S2.1 for Transmission Connected PPM and CC.S2.2 for Distribution Connected PPM</p> <p><i>Criteria of Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PPM controller does not allow the PPM MW Output to ramp above the previous 10 minute average MW Output level at the time of receiving the signal. • The PPM should be within 3% (based on Registered Capacity) of the '10 Min Average MW' set point for the full duration that the 'Ramp Block' signal is being sent. • The PPM response will be assessed from the time the Ramp Mode is engaged. • Upon removal of the 'Emergency Action' or 'Ramp Block' modes by SONI/NIE, PPM should ramp up at the Resource Following Ramp Rate; this ramp shall be a percentage of Registered Capacity of the PPM per minute which equates to 5MW/min (if a different ramp rate was agreed between SONI and the Generator then SONI requires the agreed ramp rate to be implemented). The ramp rate is the average rate of change in Output measured over any 10 minute period. 	

6.2.1 RAMP BLOCK TEST PROCEDURE

The 'Ramp Block' **MW** set point is defined as the previous 10 minute average **MW** of the **PPM** upon receipt of the 'Ramp Block' signal. The **PPM** shall be capable of a zero ramp rate setting when a 'SONI/NIE ramp blocking signal' is present.

Ramp Block Compliance Tests

Ramp Block testing will be carried out when 100% of the **PPM Generating Units** are in service. The available power on the day of testing should be greater than 50% of **Registered Capacity**.

Ramp Block Test Sequence - Test Stage 1 (SONI/NIE will reduce the PPM from MIO (>50% Registered Capacity) to 10% Registered Capacity)	
Step No.	Action
1	SONI will send the PPM a MW set point.
2	The PPM will send SONI confirmation of the MW set point.
3	SONI will send PPM a Curtailment Time Interval set point.
4	The PPM will send SONI confirmation of the Curtailment Time Interval set point.
5	SONI will turn on 'Emergency Action' mode.
6	When the PPM has achieved the specified MW set point in the specified Curtailment Time Interval, the PPM is required to remain at that set point for 10 minutes
Ramp Block Test Sequence - Test Stage 2	
Step No.	Action
7	SONI will turn off 'Emergency Action' mode.
8	The PPM will be allowed to ramp up to MIO at the Resource Following Ramp Rate
9	SONI will send the PPM a 'Ramp Block' signal (When the 'Ramp Block' signal will be sent will depend on the PPM size and will be at the discretion of SONI)
10	The PPM will remain at the 'Ramp Block' MW set point for 10 mins.
11	SONI will remove the 'Ramp Block' signal and the PPM will be allowed to ramp up to MIO at the Resource Following Ramp Rate .

6.3 MW AVAILABILITY TEST

Compliance Testing/ Monitoring	
Title of Test: MW Availability Test	Test Number: 3
<p>MW Availability Definition - “The amount of Active Power that the Controllable PPM could produce based on current weather conditions, network conditions and System conditions. The MW Availability shall only differ from the MW Output if the Controllable PPM has been curtailed, constrained or is operating in a Curtailed Frequency Response mode, as instructed by SONI via the SCADA interface. By way of clarification, limitations placed on PPM Output due to 33kV Dynamic Line Rating schemes are <u>NIE actions only</u> and these should be reflected in the MW Availability.”</p> <p>The MW Availability signal provided by the Generator should be a continuously calculated value. The Generator should <u>NOT</u> let the MW Availability figure equal the MW Output figure when there is no SONI action and only start calculating the MW Availability figure when there is SONI action as SONI will have no way of assessing the accuracy of the calculated signal. SONI will require a detailed explanation of exactly how the MW Availability signal is being calculated by the Generator. SONI also require that the Generator submit a power curve diagram for the Generating Unit type at the PPM.</p> <p><i>Purpose of Test:</i> The MW Availability Test is carried out by the Generator to verify that the MW Availability signal is comparable at all times to the MW Output signal unless the PPM is curtailed or constrained by SONI. There will be both MW Availability Compliance tests and ongoing continuous Monitoring of this signal to ensure that the MW Availability being provided by the Generator satisfies SONI's accuracy requirements.</p> <p>MW Availability Tests (Test 1 – 7) These tests will be carried out at a time when the MW Output of the PPM is greater than 50% of Registered Capacity and 100% of the PPM Generating Units are in service (with the exception of Test 7 which will require the MW Output of the PPM to be greater than 90% of Registered Capacity and 100% of the PPM Generating Units are in service to fully test correct Temperature Dependent Dynamic Line Rating (TDLR) operation), unless otherwise agreed by the Generator with SONI in advance of the test.</p> <p>Continuous Monitoring of MW Availability The PPM will also be subject to continuous Monitoring of the MW Availability signal by SONI, during testing and into the ongoing Monitoring period.</p>	
<p><i>Results Required:</i> Time series record and Microsoft Excel Plot (Appendix E) showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MW Output • MW Availability • MW set point • PPM Active Set Point • % Generating Units Available • Global Inclined Irradiance (GII) • Indication of Generating Units placed in 'Pause' Mode • Line Current (for MW Availability Test 7) • Line Temperature (for MW Availability Test 7) 	
<p><i>Test Assessment:</i> This test will be subject to passing both the In Day MW Availability Tests and Continuous Monitoring of MW Availability test criteria specified. This test is required to show Compliance with SDC1.4.3.2</p>	

6.3.1 MW AVAILABILITY TEST PROCEDURE (FOR TESTS 1-7)

Pursuant to **SDC1.4.3.2**, each **Generator** in the case of its **Controllable PPM**, shall use reasonable endeavours to ensure that the **MW Availability** is declared at levels or values that the **Controllable PPM** can achieve at the relevant time. The **MW Availability** signal should reflect the amount of **Active Power** that the **Controllable PPM** could produce based on current weather conditions, network conditions and **System** conditions. The **MW Availability** shall only differ from the **MW Output** if the **Controllable PPM** has been curtailed, constrained or is operating in a Curtailed **Frequency** Response mode.

Some issues that will impact the “**MW Availability**” are:

- a) The **MW Availability** signal should accurately reflect the resource level available;
- b) If **Generating Units** are out of service for maintenance, repair, placed in a ‘Pause’ mode etc. they are not available and the “**MW Availability**” should be reduced accordingly;
- c) If **Generating Units** have entered into any form of error mode e.g. ‘Safety Chain Activation’ etc. they are not available and the “**MW Availability**” should be reduced accordingly;
- d) If the **Generating Units** are responding to a set point other than that received by SONI SCADA e.g. a temperature dependent dynamic line rating (TDLR) set point or SPS set point, the “**MW Availability**” should be reduced accordingly to reflect the **MW Output** level the **PPM** is controlling to;
- e) Only actions by SONI to reduce the **PPM MW Output** (as described in the **MW Availability** definition above) should result in a difference between actual **MW Output** and the **MW Availability** signals.

MW Availability Compliance Tests

MW Availability testing will be carried out when 100% of the **PPM Generating Units** are in service. The available power on the day of testing should be greater than 50% of **Registered Capacity**.

MW Availability Test Sequence - Test 1 Generator Shutting Down Generating Units	
Step No.	Action
1	At MIO, the Generator will Shutdown one Generating Unit
2	The MW Output and the MW Availability decreases and settles to reflect the loss of one Generating Unit .
3	The PPM will remain at this the new MW value for 1 min after settling.
4	The Generator repeats steps 1-3 until the PPM is completely shut-down

MW Availability Test Sequence - Test 2 Generator Starting Up Generating Units	
Step No.	Action
1	When the PPM is Shutdown , the Generator will Start-Up one Generating Unit
2	The MW Output and the MW Availability increases and settles to reflect one Generating Unit being available.
3	The PPM will remain at this the new MW value for 1 min after settling.
4	The Generator repeats steps 1-3 until the PPM is at MIO.

MW Availability Test Sequence - Test 3 SONI Action (At MIO, SONI will curtail the PPM MW Output to 10% of Registered Capacity in a Curtailment Time Interval of one minute. The PPM will remain curtailed for 10 mins.)	
Step No.	Action
1	SONI will send PPM a MW set point.
2	The PPM will send SONI confirmation of the MW set point.
3	SONI will send PPM a Curtailment Time Interval set point.
4	The PPM will send SONI confirmation of the Curtailment Time Interval set point.
5	SONI will turn on 'Emergency Action' mode.
6	The PPM will ramp at the Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate
7	When the PPM has achieved the specified MW set point (10% Registered Capacity) in the specified Curtailment Time Interval (1 min), the PPM will be required to remain at that set point for 10 mins.
8	SONI will turn off 'Emergency Action' mode.
9	The PPM will be allowed to ramp up to MIO a the Resource Following Ramp Rate

MW Availability Test Sequence - Test 4 Pause/Maintenance Mode	
Step No.	Action
1	The Generator will place one Generating Unit in a 'Pause' mode (or any form of maintenance mode that exists for the particular Generating Unit type, that allows power to go the Generating Unit auxiliaries but the Generating Unit is not exporting Active Power).
2	The MW Output and the MW Availability decreases and settles to reflect the fact that one Generating Unit is in a 'Pause or Maintenance' mode.
3	The PPM will remain at this the new MW value for 1 min after settling.
4	The Generator repeats steps 1-3 until the PPM is completely shut-down

MW Availability Test Sequence - Test 5 Error Condition	
Step No.	Action
1	The Generator will place one Generating Unit in an error condition (e.g. 'Safety Chain Activation')
2	The MW Output and the MW Availability decreases and settles to reflect the fact that one Generating Unit has entered an error condition.
3	The PPM will remain at this the new MW value for 1 min after settling.
4	The Generator repeats steps 1-3 until the PPM is completely shut-down
5	The Generator/Generating Unit manufacturer must make SONI aware of all error modes that exist at the PPM under test so that the accuracy of the MW Availability checked in all error conditions.

MW Availability Test Sequence - Test 6 Temperature Dependant Dynamic Line Rating (TDLR) (If applicable at the PPM)	
Step No.	Action
1	The Generator must supply SONI with the P27 Current/Temperature Profile for the PPM which will show Temperature versus Current for a given conductor type. The profile should show the PPM controller profile and the NIE back up relay profile (there will be a temperature differential between the two profiles).
2	Based on the P27 Current/Temperature Profile supplied to SONI, the Generator will show by secondary injection, the capability of moving its set point to align with the P27 plus offset as agreed with NIE, this injection should take in at least 12 points on the curve and cover the temperature range from 0-22°C. The results should show Temperature versus Current in both tabular and graphical form. The graphs should also show plots of the MW Output and the MW Availability .
3	The PPM will simulate a step change in temperature and measure the performance of the PPM to react to this step change in seconds. The following step changes should be tested but do not exclude the use of more test points -- one degree, two degrees, five degrees, ten degrees, eighteen degrees. The results should show step change versus seconds to reach steady state Output in both tabular and graphical form. The graphs should also show plots of the MW Output and the MW Availability .

The tests will be regarded as supporting Compliance on the day of testing if the following conditions are met:

- For Test 1:
 1. SONI requires both the **MW Output** figure and the **MW Availability** figure drop in steps to zero from MIO.
- For Test 2:

SONI requires both the **MW Output** figure and the **MW Availability** figure increase in steps from zero to MIO.
- For Test 3:
 1. SONI requires the calculated **MW Availability** signal accurately reflecting the MIO of the site had the **PPM** not been curtailed. The **MW Output** of the **PPM** should drop to 10% of **Registered Capacity** in one minute.
 2. **PPM** is within 3% of the '**MW** set point'
 3. The **PPM** should reach the '**MW** set point' within ± 10 seconds of the specified 'Curtailed Time Interval'.
 4. The **PPM** will calculate the **Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate**. The **MW** reduction should be at a continuous linear ramp down rate over the time frame given.
 5. The **PPM** response will be assessed from the time the 'Emergency Action' Mode is engaged.
 6. Upon removal of the 'Emergency Action' mode by SONI, the **PPM** should ramp up at the **Resource Following Ramp Rate**; this ramp shall be a percentage of

Registered Capacity of the **PPM** per minute which equates to 5MW/min (if a different ramp rate is agreed between SONI and the **Generator** then SONI will require the agreed ramp rate being implemented). The ramp rate is the average rate of change in **Output** measured over any 10 minute period.

- For Test 4:
 1. SONI requires both the **MW Output** figure and the **MW Availability** figure drop in steps to zero from MIO as each **Generating Unit** is placed into Pause/Maintenance mode.
 2. SONI will require screenshots of each **Generating Unit** being placed in Pause/Maintenance mode.
- For Test 5:
 1. SONI requires both the **MW Output** figure and the **MW Availability** figure drop in steps to zero from MIO as each **Generating Unit** is placed into any **Generating Unit** error condition which exists at the **PPM** (e.g Safety Chain Activation)
 2. SONI will require screenshots of each **Generating Unit** being placed in this error condition.
- For Test 7:
 1. For test step 2: SONI requires both correct **MW Output** figure and the **MW Availability** figure at the **PPM** Based on the P27 Current/Temperature Profile supplied to SONI. The results should show Temperature versus Current in both tabular and graphical form. The graphs should also show plots of the **MW Output** and the **MW Availability**.
 2. For test step 3: The results should show step change versus seconds to reach steady state **Output** in both tabular and graphical form. The graphs should also show plots of the **MW Output** and the **MW Availability**.

6.3.2 CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF MW AVAILABILITY (CARRIED OUT BY SONI)

Following the issue of the Temporary Compliance Certificate and in accordance with CC.S2.1.10.1 and CC.S2.2.7.1, continuous **Monitoring** of the **PPM** by SONI will take place after the signal has been tested, the **PPM** must adhere to the following:

Standard

The quality of the calculated **MW Availability** signal will be subject to the following test:

A normalised root mean square deviation (*NRMSD*) for a **PPM** for a given day will be calculated. This will use one minute **MW Availability** quantities averaged over the half hour period recorded in Castlereagh House Control Centre CHCC and the 30 minute metered **Output** for the **Generator** under analysis.

Assessment Criteria:

- The rolling 14-day NRMSD must be less than or equal to 8%, excluding periods where the **PPM** was **Dispatched** away from its **MW Availability** by SONI.
- The daily NRMSD values are to be calculated. The number of days where the daily NRMSD exceeds the 5% standard must not exceed 2 days in any 14-day period, except for periods where the **PPM** was dispatched away from its **MW Availability** by SONI.

Further detail on the Proposed Continuous **Monitoring** of **MW Availability** standard can be found in Appendix C.

6.4 PPM CONTROL SYSTEM TESTS

Compliance Testing/Monitoring	
Title of Test: PPM Control System Tests	Test Number: 4
<p><i>Purpose of Test:</i> Great reliance is placed on the reliability of PPM control systems. Normal controller operation and operation in the event of a controller or plant malfunction/failure is of particular importance.</p> <p>The suite of tests to be carried out will examine the following scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPM Controller Failure • PPM Controller Mode • PPM Transducer Failure • Power Supply Failure <p>After a PPM control system has failed, the PPM must contact the SONI control centre before recommencing Active Power export following the controller becoming operational again. This is to ensure that the NI network can facilitate the additional generation.</p> <p>PPM Controller Failure Compliance Test will be carried out by the Generator to verify that; in the event of PPM controller failure, SONI will receive a 'Grid Controller Fail' alarm and the PPM will operate as per i) below.</p> <p>PPM Controller Mode Compliance Tests will be carried out by the Generator to verify that; in the event of PPM controller being put into 'Local Control' that SONI receives an alarm. SONI will also be testing to make sure it has no control functionality when the PPM is operating in this mode.</p> <p>PPM Transducer Failure Compliance Tests will be carried out by the Generator to verify that; in the event of PPM controller loss of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voltage transformer input(s) 2. Current transformer input(s) 3. Transducer output <p>should all result in the PPM operating as per i) below. Loss of any primary inputs should result in the initiation of an alarm.</p> <p>Power Supply Failure Compliance Tests will be carried out by the Generator to verify that; in the event of power failure to any of the control functionality, SONI will receive a 'Grid Controller Fail' alarm and the PPM will operate as per i) below</p> <p>The Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel require detailed explanation from the Generator as to how each control system failures are to be carried out at the PPM during Compliance testing.</p> <p>If any other modes of failure exist for a particular Generating Unit type that will result in a loss of remote control/comms via SCADA, then the Generator must make the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel aware of this. This is to ensure that a test can be created to check if the PPM operates as per the SONI/NIE requirement below:</p> <p>i) For all failure scenarios, the PPM should hold its last known set point for 10mins, after which if the failure still exists the PPM should Shutdown to 0MW in a controlled manner within 1 minute. However, if there are DLR schemes in place for the connection then for all failure scenarios, the PPM should Shutdown to 0MW in a controlled manner within 1 minute.</p> <p>The available power on the day of testing should be greater than 50% of Registered Capacity and 100% of the PPM Generating Units are in service.</p>	

Results Required:

Time series record and Microsoft Excel Plot (Appendix E) showing:

- **MW Output**
- **MW Availability**
- **PPM Controller Operational/ PPM Controller Fail**
- **PPM Active Set Point**
- **PPM Controller mode (Local Control/Grid Control)**
- **Global Inclined Irradiance (GII)**

Test Assessment:

- The test results should show the **PPM** will operate as per the test scenarios above

6.4.1 PPM CONTROL SYSTEM TEST PROCEDURE

PPM Control System Tests will be carried out when 100% of the **PPM Generating Units** are in service. The available power on the day of testing should be greater than 50% of **Registered Capacity**.

6.4.1.1 PPM Controller Failure Compliance Tests

PPM Controller Failure Compliance Test Sequence - Test 1	
Step No.	Action
1	The Generator will disable the outputs of the PPM controller.
2	SONI will receive a 'Grid Controller Fail' alarm.
2	The PPM will hold its last known set point for 10mins, after which if the failure still exists the PPM must Shutdown to 0MW in a controlled manner within 1 minute. However, if there are DLR schemes in place for the connection then for all failure scenarios, the PPM must Shutdown to 0MW in a controlled manner within 1 minute.

PPM Controller Failure Compliance Test Sequence - Test 2 (SONI will Shutdown the PPM . The Generator will then disable the outputs of the PPM controller.)	
Step No.	Action
1	SONI will send PPM a MW set point of 0MW
2	The PPM will send SONI confirmation of the MW set point.
3	SONI will send PPM a Curtailment Time Interval set point of 1 min.
4	The PPM will send SONI confirmation of the Curtailment Time Interval set point.
5	SONI will turn on 'Emergency Action' mode.
6	When the PPM has achieved the specified MW set point in the specified Curtailment Time Interval, the PPM will be required to remain at that set point for 1 minute.
7	The Generator will disable the outputs of the PPM controller.
8	SONI will receive a 'Grid Controller Fail' alarm.
9	The PPM should remain Shutdown

PPM Controller Failure Compliance Test Sequence - Test 3 (SONI will instruct the PPM to go to a MW set point. The Generator will then disable the outputs of the PPM controller.)	
Step No.	Action
1	SONI will send PPM a MW set point (to be agreed with the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel)
2	The PPM will send SONI confirmation of the MW set point.
3	SONI will send PPM a Curtailment Time Interval set point of 1 min.
4	The PPM will send SONI confirmation of the Curtailment Time Interval set point.
5	SONI will turn on 'Emergency Action' mode.
6	When the PPM has achieved the specified MW set point in the specified Curtailment Time Interval, the PPM will be required to remain at that set point for 1 minute.
7	The Generator will disable the outputs of the PPM controller.
8	SONI will receive a 'Grid Controller Fail' alarm.
9	The PPM will hold its last known set point for 10mins, after which if the failure still exists the PPM must Shutdown to 0MW in a controlled manner within 1 minute. However, if there are DLR schemes in place for the connection then for all failure scenarios, the PPM must Shutdown to 0MW in a controlled manner within 1 minute.

The tests will be regarded as supporting Compliance if the following conditions are met:

- For Test 1, upon loss of outputs from the controller:
 - a. The **PPM** should hold its last known set point for 10mins, after which if the failure still exists the **PPM** should **Shutdown** to **0MW** in a controlled manner within 1 minute. However, if there are DLR schemes in place for the connection then for all failure scenarios, the **PPM** should **Shutdown** to **0MW** in a controlled manner within 1 minute.
 - b. SONI will receive a 'Grid Controller Fail' alarm.
- For Test 2:
 - a. The **MW Output** of the **PPM** shall drop to **0MW** when dispatched to that **MW** value by SONI. The **PPM** should remain at **0MW Output** upon loss of outputs from the controller.
 - b. SONI will receive a 'Grid Controller Fail' alarm.
- For Test 3:
 - a. The **MW Output** of the **PPM** shall drop to the **MW** set point that was agreed in advance with the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel when dispatched to that **MW** value by SONI.
 - b. Upon loss of outputs from the controller, the **PPM** should hold its last known set point for 10mins, after which if the failure still exists the **PPM** should **Shutdown** to **0MW** in a controlled manner within 1 minute. However, if there are DLR schemes in place for

the connection then for all failure scenarios, the **PPM** should **Shutdown** to **0MW** in a controlled manner within 1 minute.

- c. SONI will receive a 'Grid Controller Fail' alarm.

6.4.1.2 PPM Controller Mode Compliance Tests

SONI/NIE must have full control of all the functionality of a **PPM** when the **PPM** controller is operating in 'Grid Control' mode i.e. the normal running mode of the **PPM** controller. However, there may be times when the **Generator** wishes to operate the **PPM** in 'Local Control' under test, diagnostic or temporary running conditions. The **Generator** must coordinate this with SONI/NIE in advance of changing the **PPM** controller into 'Local Mode'. When the **PPM** controller enters 'Local Control', SONI must receive an alarm to alert that the site is no longer remotely controllable via SCADA. When the **PPM** controller is returned to 'Grid Control' SONI must receive an alarm to alert that normal running mode has resumed.

PPM Controller Mode Compliance Test Sequence - Test 1		
Step No.	Action	Comment
1	At MIO, the Generator will change the controller on to 'Local Control'.	SONI will receive an alarm to confirm the PPM controller has changed to 'Local Control'.
2	SONI will attempt to send the PPM a ' MW ' set point of 0 MW and a 'Curtailment Time Interval' set point of 1 min. SONI should not receive back confirmation of these set points from the Generator .	SONI will confirm that we have no controllability at the site
3	SONI will attempt to engage 'Emergency Action' mode.	
PPM Controller Mode Compliance Test Sequence - Test 2		
Step No.	Action	Comment
1	At MIO, the Generator will change the controller on to 'Grid Control'.	SONI will receive an alarm to confirm the PPM controller has changed to 'Grid Control'.
2	SONI will send the PPM a ' MW ' set point of 80% MIO and a 'Curtailment Time Interval' set point of 1 min. SONI should receive back confirmation of these set points from the Generator .	SONI will confirm that we have regained controllability at the site.
3	SONI will engage 'Emergency Action' mode. SONI will confirm to the Generator that the PPM has entered 'Emergency Action' mode.	
4	The PPM will be allowed to settle at 80% MIO for 1 min.	
5	SONI will turn off 'Emergency Action' mode.	

The tests will be regarded as supporting Compliance if:

- For Test 1:
 - a. SONI receive an alarm to indicate that the **PPM** controller is in 'Local Control'.
 - b. SONI have no controllability at the site when the **PPM** is in 'Local Control' mode.
- For Test 2:
 - a. SONI receive an alarm to indicate that the **PPM** controller is in 'Grid Control'.
 - b. SONI have full controllability at the site when the **PPM** is in 'Grid Control' mode.

6.4.1.3 PPM Transducer Failure Compliance Tests

The **PPM** transducer acts as the main **Output** measurement for the **PPM**. Loss of inputs or output from this transducer will result in the **PPM** being incapable of carrying out any control functionality. SONI and NIE deem transducer failure to be:

- Loss of voltage transformer input(s) Loss of current transformer input(s)
- Loss of output from the transducer
- Loss of any primary inputs must result in the initiation of an alarm.

PPM Transducer Failure Compliance Test Sequence - Test 1-3		
Test No.	Test	Comment
1	At MIO, Generator disables the signal from the current transformer to the PPM controller.	SONI must receive a 'Transducer Fail' alarm. The PPM should hold its last known set point for 10mins, after which if the failure still exists the PPM must Shutdown to 0MW in a controlled manner within 1 minute. However, if there are DLR schemes in place for the connection then for all failure scenarios, the PPM must Shutdown to 0MW in a controlled manner within 1 minute.
2	At MIO, Generator disables the signal from the voltage transformer to the PPM controller.	
3	At MIO, Generator disables the signal from the transducer to the PPM controller.	

The tests will be regarded as supporting Compliance if:

- The test results must show that upon failure of any of the primary inputs or output from the transducer that the **PPM** should hold its last known set point for 10mins, after which if the failure still exists the **PPM** should **Shutdown** to 0MW in a controlled manner within 1 minute. However, if there are DLR schemes in place for the connection then for all failure scenarios, the **PPM** should **Shutdown** to 0MW in a controlled manner within 1 minute.
- The loss of any of the primary inputs must result in a 'Transducer Fail' alarm being received by SONI.

6.4.1.4 Power Supply Failure Compliance Tests

Power Supply Failure Compliance Test Sequence - Test 1		
Test No.	Test	Comment
1	At MIO, the Generator disconnects the power supply to the control functions at the PPM .	SONI must receive a 'Grid Controller Fail' alarm. The PPM should hold its last known set point for 10mins, after which if the failure still exists the PPM should Shutdown to 0MW in a controlled manner within 1 minute. However, if there are DLR schemes in place for the connection then for all failure scenarios, the PPM should Shutdown to 0MW in a controlled manner within 1 minute.

The tests will be regarded as supporting Compliance if, upon loss of power to any of the control functionality:

- SONI receive a 'Grid Controller Fail' alarm
- The **PPM** will hold its last known set point for 10mins, after which if the failure still exists the **PPM** should **Shutdown** to **0MW** in a controlled manner within 1 minute. However, if there are DLR schemes in place for the connection then for all failure scenarios, the **PPM** should **Shutdown** to **0MW** in a controlled manner within 1 minute.

6.5 FREQUENCY CONTROL TEST

Compliance Testing/Monitoring	
Title of Test: Frequency Control Test	Test Number: 5
<p><i>Purpose of Test:</i></p> <p>The PPM must always operate in Frequency Sensitive Mode, whereby its Active Power Output is varied automatically to compensate for variations in the Frequency of the System.</p> <p>Whilst responding to Frequency deviations on the NI System the PPM shall ramp at the Frequency Response Ramp Rate, this ramp rate shall be the maximum ramp of the PPM Generating Units and as a minimum shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Response capability of the PPM (Available by 5s and sustained to 15s): 60% of expected MW Output change value based on droop characteristic. (This is an absolute minimum and if Generating Units can offer a larger response within 5 seconds they should do so) Secondary Response capability of the PPM (Available by 15s and sustained to 90s): 100% of expected MW Output change value based on droop characteristic. (This is an absolute minimum and if Generating Units can offer a larger response within 15 seconds they should do so) <p>It should be noted that if the PPM has received a MW set point and an Emergency Action 'ON' digital signal from SONI, the PPM should <u>not</u> increase its Active Power Output beyond the figure that has been instructed in response to low Frequency deviations, however the PPM must respond to high Frequency deviations and reduce Active Power Output according to the droop when Emergency Action 'ON' digital signal is being received via SCADA. This mode of operation is different from % MW Curtailment in which the PPM must <u>always</u> respond to high and low Frequency deviations and be operating on the required droop setting.</p> <p>Under normal operating conditions, the PPM % MW Curtailment Controller is OFF (digital signal sent via SONI SCADA). The Frequency Response of the PPM will be based on Registered Capacity. Therefore whilst the PPM is operating on a nominal droop characteristic of 3.7%, a 27% change of MW Output will occur for a 0.5Hz Frequency Deviation.</p> <p>The % MW Curtailment Set Point figure (50 – 100%) that SONI send to the PPM via SONI SCADA will be based on MIO. The Frequency Response of the PPM will be based on Registered Capacity. Therefore, whilst the PPM is operating on a nominal droop characteristic of 4%, a 25% change of MW Output will occur for a 0.5Hz Frequency Deviation.</p> <p>Whilst the PPM % MW Curtailment Control is ON a 49.985Hz - 50.015Hz deadband exists in which the PPM is not required to provide Frequency Control to the System.</p> <p>The Frequency Control Test, for Grid Code Compliance purposes, should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate the capability of the PPM to continuously modulate Active Power to contribute to Frequency Control; Assess dead-band, overall and incremental droop, steady-state/dynamic stability of the controller <p>The Frequency response of the PPM will be demonstrated for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Normal Operating Conditions (% MW Curtailment Controller is OFF) When the PPM is curtailed by SONI and is providing System reserve (% MW Curtailment Set Point figure between 50-100% of MIO is sent via SONI SCADA). <p>A Ramp Frequency Control Test (Test 4) will be carried out by the Generator to verify that; when the System Frequency increases above the 'ramp Frequency blocking setting' of 50.1Hz, the PPM will prevent positive ramping of MW Output. The MW Output of the PPM will be capped to the MW Output value at the instant the Frequency excursion occurs. A pre-test MW Output curtailment is required to clearly demonstrate the 'Ramp Frequency Blocking set point' is operating correctly.</p> <p>All Frequency Control Tests will be carried out at a time when the MW Output of the PPM is greater than 65% of Registered Capacity and 100% of the PPM Generating Units are in service, unless otherwise agreed by the Generator with SONI in advance of the test.</p>	

Results Required:

The following data must be submitted to SONI in the format of a time series record and Microsoft Excel Plot (Appendix E):

- **MW Output**
- **MW Availability**
- **PPM Active Set Point**
- Ramp **Frequency Set Point**
- Simulated **System Frequency**
- Actual **System Frequency**
- Global Inclined Irradiance (GII)
- Curtailment Control (on/off)
- % MW Curtailment Set Point

Test Assessment:

The test results will be assessed against:

- Performance specifications agreed as part of the Connection Agreement conditions.
- The **PPM Settings Schedule** further describes and clarifies the application of CC.S2.1.5.2 for Transmission Connected **PPM** and CC.S2.2.5.2 (a) for Distribution Connected **PPM**

Criteria of Assessment:

- **Frequency Control** dead band between 50.1Hz – 50.15Hz during normal operating conditions (% **MW** Curtailment Control is OFF)
- **Frequency Control** dead band between 49.985Hz – 50.015Hz when % **MW** Curtailment Control is ON
- **Frequency Control** device capable of operating with a nominal droop characteristic of 3.7% under normal operating conditions and a nominal droop characteristic of 4% when a % **MW** Curtailment Set Point figure is being applied to the **PPM MW Output**
- Final steady state droop figure should be based on **Registered Capacity** of the **PPM**
- The **TSO** deems Fast acting with regards to **Frequency Control** response as being:
 - No time delays, such as moving average frequency filters, other than those necessarily inherent in the design of the **Controllable PPM** shall be introduced.
 - **PPM** shall respond to **Frequency** deviations as per **Frequency Response Ramp Rate**:
 - Primary Response capability of the **PPM** (Available by 5s and sustained to 15s): 60% of expected **MW Output** change value based on droop characteristic. (This is an absolute minimum and if **Generating Units** can offer a larger response within 5 seconds they should do so)
 - Secondary Response capability of the **PPM** (Available by 15s and sustained to 90s): 100% of expected **MW Output** change value based on droop characteristic. (This is an absolute minimum and if **Generating Units** can offer a larger response within 15 seconds they should do so)
- The **MW Output** of the **PPM** should be within 3% (based on **Registered Capacity**) of the **MW** set point calculated by the **PPM** Controller at all times. The Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will assess weather conditions for the duration of the test and take any abrupt changes to weather conditions into account.
- High **Frequency** trip facility enabled at a **System Frequency** of 52Hz
- Stable operation from DMOL to MIO
- Continuous **Frequency** modulation capability across full **PPM** operating range

6.5.1 FREQUENCY CONTROL TEST PROCEDURE

Simulated **Frequency** deviation signals should be injected into the **Frequency** controller reference/feedback summing junction. If the injected **Frequency** signal replaces rather than sums with the real **System Frequency** signal then SONI will require confirmation that the response of the **PPM** to **Frequency** injections under test conditions is an accurate reflection of how the **PPM** will respond to **System Frequency** variations.

Frequency Response under Normal Operating Conditions

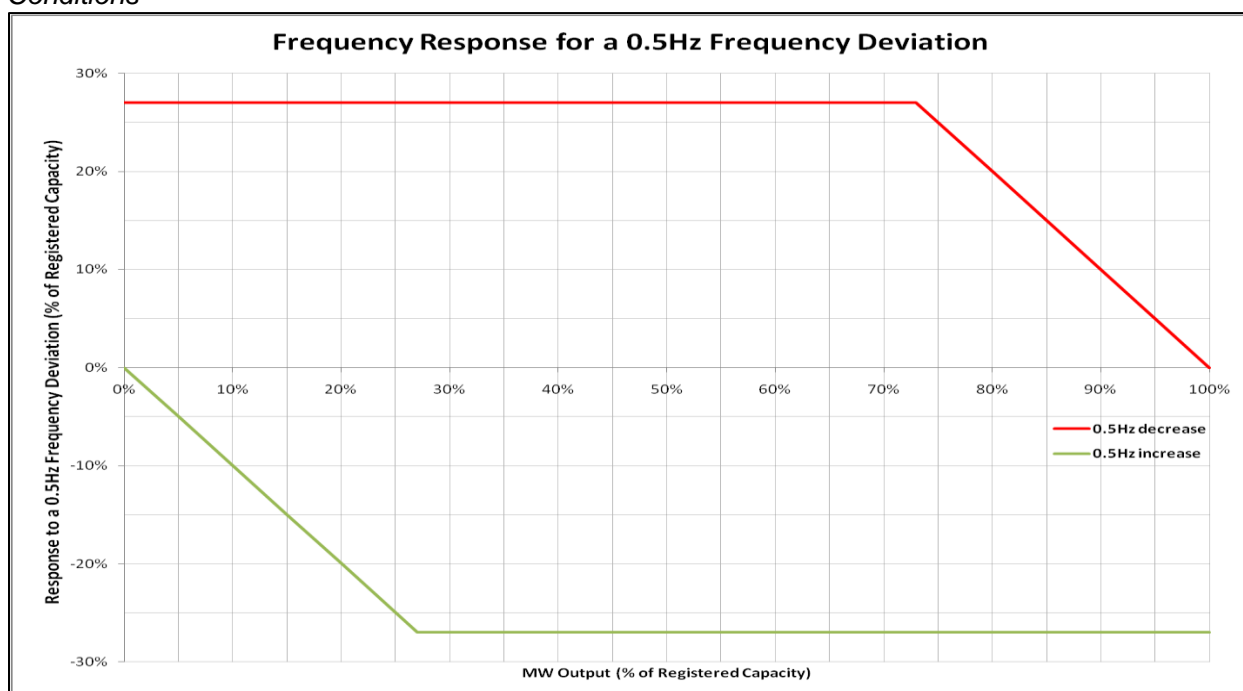
Under normal operating conditions the **PPM % MW Curtailment Controller** is OFF (signal sent via SONI SCADA). Under normal operating conditions the **PPM** will cap its **Output** at 50.1Hz and will start operating on droop at 50.15Hz. The **Frequency** Response of the **PPM** will be based on **Registered Capacity** of the **PPM**. Therefore whilst the **PPM** is operating on a nominal droop characteristic of 3.7%, a 27% change of **MW Output** will occur for a 0.5Hz **Frequency** deviation.

$$Droop = \frac{(\Delta Freq / Freq_{Ref})}{(\Delta MW Output) / RC}$$

Droop	Droop setting the PPM is operating on
$\Delta Freq$	Change in Frequency i.e. difference between deadband setting and measured Frequency
$Freq_{Ref}$	Nominal System Frequency i.e. 50Hz
$\Delta MW Output$	Change in MW Output due to the change in Frequency
RC	Registered Capacity of the PPM

An interpretation of these results is illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 2. The green line shows the response due to a 0.5Hz increase in **Frequency** i.e. the **PPM** should reduce its **MW Output** by 27% of RC if the capacity is available. The red line shows the response when this **Frequency** deviation is removed i.e. the **PPM** is now not operating at MIO and has the capability to increase its **MW Output**.

Figure 2: **Frequency Response for a 0.5Hz Frequency Deviation under Normal Operating Conditions**



Frequency Response under Curtailed Operating Conditions

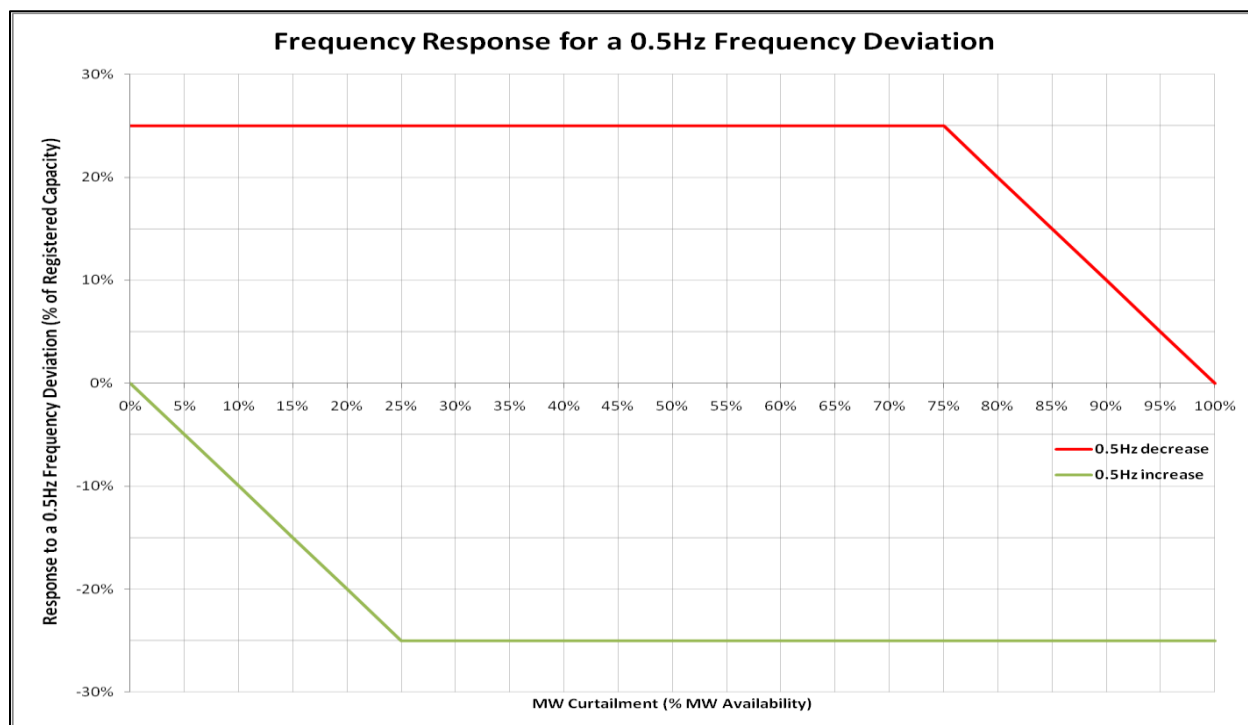
The **Frequency** response for a **Frequency** deviation for curtailed **PPM** is shown in Figure 3, operating on a continuous 4% droop characteristic, e.g. a 0.5Hz **Frequency** deviation will result in a 25% change of **MW Output**. The **Frequency** response of the **PPM** will be based on the **Registered Capacity** of the **PPM**. A **Frequency Control** deadband exists between 49.985Hz - 50.015Hz in which the **PPM** is not required to provide **Frequency Control** to the **System**.

The **Frequency** response requirement profile is shown diagrammatically in Figure 5. In accordance with CC.S2.1.5.2 (b) for Transmission Connected **PPM** and CC.S2.2.5.2 (b) for Distribution Connected **PPM**, the **Controllable PPM** or **Dispatchable PPM** controller must be capable of being set to operate in a constrained manner within the range of at least 50% to 100% of MIO.

$$Droop = \frac{(\Delta Freq / Freq_{Ref})}{(\Delta MW Output) / RC}$$

Droop	Droop setting the PPM is operating on
$\Delta Freq$	Change in Frequency i.e. difference between nominal System Frequency (50Hz) and measured Frequency
$Freq_{Ref}$	Nominal System Frequency i.e. 50Hz
$\Delta MW Output$	Change in MW Output due to the change in Frequency
RC	Registered Capacity of the PPM

Figure 3: **Frequency Response for a 0.5Hz Frequency Deviation under Curtailed Operating Conditions**

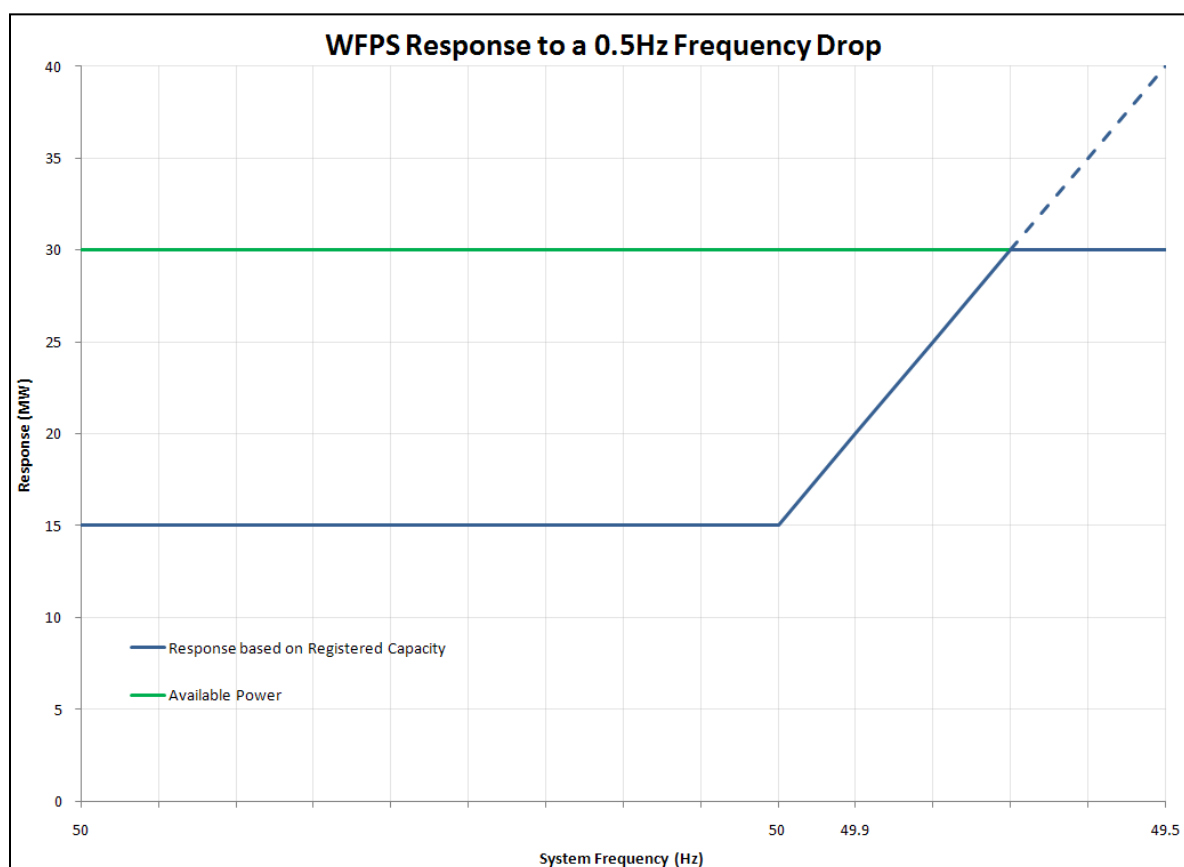


An example of how a **PPM** must act in **Frequency Control** Mode whilst curtailed is shown below and illustrated in Figures 4 and 5.

Example

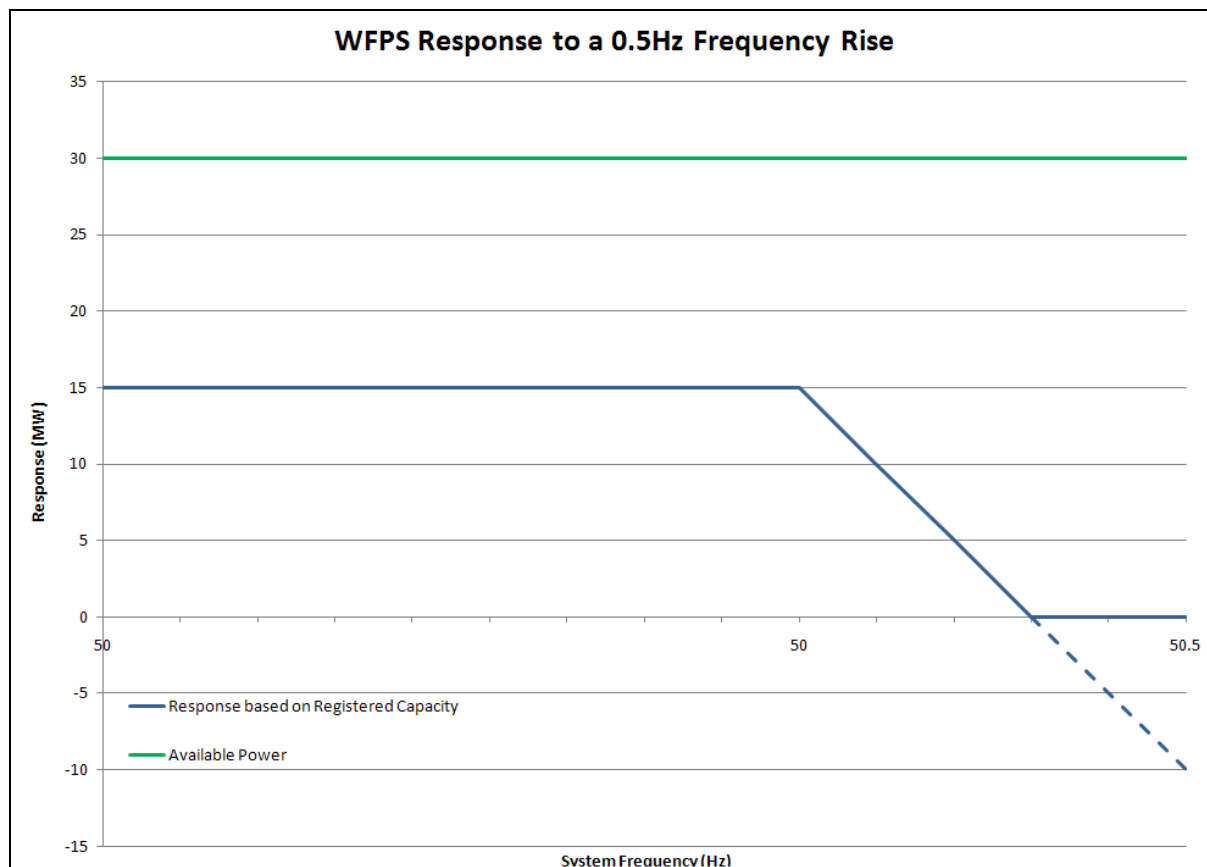
Registered Capacity of PPM	100MW
MW Availability	30MW
% MW Curtailment Set Point	50%
MW Output	15MW
Governor Droop	4%

Figure 4: **PPM** Response to a 0.5Hz **Frequency** Drop



Based on a 0.5Hz **Frequency** drop the **PPM** should increase its **MW Output** by 25% of **Registered Capacity**. In this case the **PPM** will aim to increase **MW Output** to 40MW (an additional 25MW i.e. 25% of 100MW **Registered Capacity**), however this is limited by the **MW Availability** of 30MW. The **MW Output** of the **PPM** should remain equal to **MW Availability** as long as **MW Availability** does not exceed 40MW for the duration of the 0.5Hz **Frequency** excursion.

Figure 5: **PPM** Response to a 0.5Hz **Frequency Rise**



Based on a 0.5Hz **Frequency** rise the **PPM** should decrease its **MW Output** by 25% of **Registered Capacity**. In this case the **PPM** will aim to decrease its **MW Output** to -10MW (a reduction of 25MW i.e. 25% of 100MW **Registered Capacity**), this will result in the **PPM** shutting down and having a **MW Output** of 0MW.

Frequency Control Compliance Tests

Frequency injections will be applied at three loading levels; MIO, 50% of MIO and DMOL (to be agreed between the **Generator** and the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel).

An additional test will be carried out to ensure the “Ramp **Frequency** Blocking Setting” of 50.1Hz, which prevents positive ramping of **MW Output**, is operating correctly.

Test 1 - Injection Tests at MIO

Step No.	Action
1	PPM will be operating at MIO
2	Generator will simulate 50Hz
3	Generator will apply a 50.1Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
4	Frequency injection will remain at 50.1Hz for 1 minute
5	Generator will apply a 50.2Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
6	Frequency injection will remain at 50.2Hz for 1 minute
7	Generator will apply a 50.5Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
8	Frequency injection will remain at 50.5Hz for 1 minute
9	Generator will apply a 51.0Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
10	Frequency injection will remain at 51Hz for 1 minute
11	Generator will apply a 50.5Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
12	Frequency injection will remain at 50.5Hz for 1 minute
13	Generator will apply a 50.2Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
14	Frequency injection will remain at 50.2Hz for 1 minute
15	Generator will apply a 50.1Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
16	Frequency injection will remain at 50.1Hz for 1 minute
17	Generator will simulate 50Hz and PPM will re-stabilise at MIO for 1 minute.
18	Generator will apply a 50.1Hz Frequency injection as a step change
19	Frequency injection will remain at 50.1Hz for 1 minute
20	Generator will apply a 50.2Hz Frequency injection as a step change
21	Frequency injection will remain at 50.2Hz for 1 minute
22	Generator will apply a 50.5Hz Frequency injection as a step change
23	Frequency injection will remain at 50.5Hz for 1 minute
24	Generator will apply a 51.0Hz Frequency injection as a step change
25	Frequency injection will remain at 51.0Hz for 1 minute

26	Generator will apply a 50.5Hz Frequency injection as a step change
27	Frequency injection will remain at 50.5Hz for 1 minute
28	Generator will apply a 50.2Hz Frequency injection as a step change
29	Frequency injection will remain at 50.2Hz for 1 minute
30	Generator will apply a 50.1Hz Frequency injection as a step change
31	Frequency injection will remain at 50.1Hz for 1 minute
32	Generator will simulate 50Hz and PPM will re-stabilise at MIO for 1 minute
33	Generator will apply a 50.5Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
34	Frequency injection will remain at 50.5 Hz for 1 minute
35	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at MIO for 1 minute
36	Generator will apply a 51.0Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
37	Frequency injection will remain at 51.0 Hz for 1 minute
38	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at MIO for 1 minute
39	Generator will apply a 50.5Hz Frequency injection as a step change
40	Frequency injection will remain at 50.5 Hz for 1 minute
41	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at MIO for 1 minute
42	Generator will apply a 51.0Hz Frequency injection as a step change
43	Frequency injection will remain at 51.0 Hz for 1 minute
44	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at MIO for 1 minute
45	Generator will apply a 51.5Hz Frequency injection as a step change
46	Frequency injection will remain at 51.5 Hz for 1 minute
47	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at MIO for 1 minute

Test 2 – Injection Tests at 50% of MIO

Step No.	Action
1	PPM will be operating at 50% MIO
2	Generator will simulate 50Hz
3	Generator will apply a 50.1Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
4	Frequency injection will remain at 50.1Hz for 1 minute
5	Generator will apply a 50.2Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
6	Frequency injection will remain at 50.2Hz for 1 minute
7	Generator will apply a 50.5Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
8	Frequency injection will remain at 50.5Hz for 1 minute
9	Generator will apply a 51.0Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
10	Frequency injection will remain at 51.0Hz for 1 minute
11	Generator will apply a 50.5Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
12	Frequency injection will remain at 50.5Hz for 1 minute
13	Generator will apply a 50.2Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
14	Frequency injection will remain at 50.2Hz for 1 minute
15	Generator will apply a 50.1Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
16	Frequency injection will remain at 50.1Hz for 1 minute
17	Generator will simulate 50Hz and PPM will re-stabilise at 50% of MIO for 1 minute
18	Generator will apply a 49.5Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
19	Frequency injection will remain at 49.5Hz for 1 minute
20	Generator will apply a 49.0Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
21	Frequency injection will remain at 49.0Hz for 1 minute
22	Generator will apply a 49.5Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
23	Frequency injection will remain at 49.5Hz for 1 minute
24	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at 50% of MIO for 1 minute
25	Generator will apply a 50.1Hz Frequency injection as a step change
26	Frequency injection will remain at 50.1Hz for 1 minute
27	Generator will apply a 50.2Hz Frequency injection as a step change
28	Frequency injection will remain at 50.2Hz for 1 minute
29	Generator will apply a 50.5Hz Frequency injection as a step change

30	Frequency injection will remain at 50.5Hz for 1 minute
31	Generator will apply a 51.0Hz Frequency injection as a step change
32	Frequency injection will remain at 51.0Hz for 1 minute
33	Generator will apply a 50.5Hz Frequency injection as a step change
34	Frequency injection will remain at 50.5Hz for 1 minute
35	Generator will apply a 50.2Hz Frequency injection as a step change
36	Frequency injection will remain at 50.2Hz for 1 minute
37	Generator will apply a 50.1Hz Frequency injection as a step change
38	Frequency injection will remain at 50.1Hz for 1 minute
39	Generator will simulate 50Hz and PPM will re-stabilise at 50% of MIO for 1 minute
40	Generator will apply a 49.5Hz Frequency injection as a step change
41	Frequency injection will remain at 49.5Hz for 1 minute
42	Generator will apply a 49.0Hz Frequency injection as a step change
43	Frequency injection will remain at 49.0Hz for 1 minute
44	Generator will apply a 49.5Hz Frequency injection as a step change
45	Frequency injection will remain at 49.5Hz for 1 minute
46	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at 50% of MIO for 1 minute
47	Generator will apply a 50.5Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
48	Frequency injection will remain at 50.5 Hz for 1 minute
49	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at 50% of MIO for 1 minute
50	Generator will apply a 51.0Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
51	Frequency injection will remain at 51.0 Hz for 1 minute
52	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at 50% of MIO for 1 minute
53	Generator will apply a 49.5Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
54	Frequency injection will remain at 49.5 Hz for 1 minute
55	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at 50% of MIO for 1 minute
56	Generator will apply a 49.0Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
57	Frequency injection will remain at 49.0 Hz for 1 minute

58	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at 50% of MIO for 1 minute
59	Generator will apply a 50.5Hz Frequency injection as a step change
60	Frequency injection will remain at 50.5 Hz for 1 minute
61	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at 50% of MIO for 1 minute
62	Generator will apply a 51.0Hz Frequency injection as a step change
63	Frequency injection will remain at 51.0 Hz for 1 minute
64	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at 50% of MIO for 1 minute
65	Generator will apply a 49.5Hz Frequency injection as a step change
66	Frequency injection will remain at 49.5 Hz for 1 minute
67	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at 50% of MIO for 1 minute
68	Generator will apply a 49.0Hz Frequency injection as a step change
69	Frequency injection will remain at 49.0 Hz for 1 minute
70	Generator will apply a 50Hz ramp Frequency injection over 5 seconds and PPM will re-stabilise at 50% of MIO for 1 minute

Test 3 – Injection Tests at DMOL

Step No.	Action
1	PPM will be operating at Minimum Operating Figure
2	Generator will simulate 50Hz
3	Generator will apply a 49.9Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
4	Frequency injection will remain at 49.9Hz for 1 minute
5	Generator will apply a 49.8Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
6	Frequency injection will remain at 49.8Hz for 1 minute
7	Generator will apply a 49.5Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
8	Frequency injection will remain at 49.5Hz for 1 minute
9	Generator will apply a 49.0Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
10	Frequency injection will remain at 49.0Hz for 1 minute
11	Generator will apply a 49.5Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
12	Frequency injection will remain at 49.5Hz for 1 minute
13	Generator will simulate 50Hz and PPM will re-stabilise at DMOL
14	Generator will apply a 49.9Hz Frequency injection as a step change
15	Frequency injection will remain at 49.9Hz for 1 minute
16	Generator will apply a 49.8Hz Frequency injection as a step change
17	Frequency injection will remain at 49.8Hz for 1 minute
18	Generator will apply a 49.5Hz Frequency injection as a step change
19	Frequency injection will remain at 49.5Hz for 1 minute
20	Generator will apply a 49.0Hz Frequency injection as a step change
21	Frequency injection will remain at 49.0Hz for 1 minute
22	Generator will apply a 49.5Hz Frequency injection as a step change
23	Frequency injection will remain at 49.5Hz for 1 minute
24	Generator will simulate 50Hz and PPM will re-stabilise at DMOL
25	Generator will apply a 49.5Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
26	Frequency injection will remain until MW Output becomes stable
27	Generator will simulate 50Hz and PPM will re-stabilise at DMOL
28	Generator will apply a 49.0Hz ramp Frequency injection over 10 seconds
29	Frequency injection will remain until MW Output becomes stable
30	Generator will simulate 50Hz and PPM will re-stabilise at DMOL

31	Generator will apply a 49.5Hz Frequency injection as a step change
32	Frequency injection will remain until MW Output becomes stable
33	Generator will simulate 50Hz and PPM will re-stabilise at DMOL
34	Generator will apply a 49.0Hz Frequency injection as a step change
35	Frequency injection will remain until MW Output becomes stable
36	Generator will simulate 50Hz and PPM will re-stabilise at DMOL
37	Generator will apply a 48.5Hz Frequency injection as a step change
38	Frequency injection will remain until MW Output becomes stable
39	Generator will simulate 50Hz and PPM will re-stabilise at DMOL

*Test 4 – Ramp **Frequency Control** Test*

Frequency Control testing will be carried out when 100% of **PPM Generating Units** are in service. The available power on the day of testing should be greater than 65% of **Registered Capacity**.

A pre-test **MW Output** curtailment is required to clearly demonstrate that the 'Ramp **Frequency Blocking** set point' is operating correctly.

Step No.	Action
1	SONI will send the PPM a MW set point to reduce the MW Output to DMOL
2	The PPM will send SONI confirmation of the MW set point
3	SONI will send PPM a Curtailment Time Interval set point
4	The PPM will send confirmation of the Curtailment Time Interval set point
5	SONI will turn on 'Emergency Action' mode
6	The PPM shall ramp at the Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate
7	When the PPM has achieved the specified MW set point in the specified Curtailment Time Interval, the PPM will be required to remain at that set point for 10 minutes
8	SONI will turn off 'Emergency Action' mode
9	The PPM shall ramp at the Resource Following Ramp Rate ; this ramp shall be a percentage of Registered Capacity of the PPM per minute which equates to 5MW/min, the ramp rate shall not exceed three times the Resource Following Ramp Rate in any one minute
10	Before the MW Output of the PPM reaches MIO the Generator will simulate a Frequency of 50.1Hz (exact point at which this occurs to be determined by SONI for each PPM). The MW Output of the PPM will be capped to the MW Output value at the instant the Frequency excursion occurred, the PPM will be required to remain at this MW Output for 2 minutes
11	The Generator will simulate a System Frequency of 50Hz, the PPM MW Output shall increase to MIO at the Resource Following Ramp Rate

6.6 VOLTAGE CONTROL MODE and REACTIVE CAPABILITY TESTS

Compliance Testing/ Monitoring	
Title of Test: Voltage Control Mode and Reactive Capability Test	Test Number: 6
<p><i>Purpose of Test:</i></p> <p>The PPM shall have a fast acting, continuously variable, continuously acting, closed loop voltage regulation System with similar response characteristics to a conventional automatic voltage regulator.</p> <p>SONI/NIE will require the PPM to operate in one of the following modes of Voltage Control (SONI/NIE will inform the Generator which form of Voltage Control that is required prior to energisation):</p> <p>1) <u><i>Direct Voltage Control with Feedback</i></u> Voltage Control of PPM in response to a Voltage set point received from SONI/NIE: The Generator should ensure the PPM is capable of performing Closed-loop Voltage Control (without a slope) with proportional-integral action with responses in a stable manner. i.e. if a Voltage set point instruction from SONI/NIE is received by the PPM via SCADA, the PPM will achieve the set point if it has the reactive capability to do so. Voltage Control of PPM in response to a System Voltage perturbation after a Voltage set point received via SCADA has been achieved: The Generator should ensure the PPM is capable of performing Closed-loop Voltage Control (without a slope) with proportional-integral action with responses in a stable manner. The PPM will always maintain that set point using direct Voltage Control with feed back if there are System Voltage perturbations.</p> <p>2) <u><i>Direct Voltage Control With Slope:</i></u> Whilst the PPM is operating in this Voltage Control mode, SONI/NIE require the PPM to respond as follows: Voltage Control of PPM in response to a Voltage set point received from SONI/NIE: The Generator will ensure the PPM is capable of performing Closed-loop Voltage Control (with a slope) with proportional-integral action with responses in a stable manner. i.e. if a Voltage set point instruction from SONI/NIE is received by the PPM via SCADA, the PPM will achieve the set point if it has the reactive capability to do so. Voltage Control of PPM in response to a System Voltage perturbation after a Voltage set point received via SCADA has been achieved: When the required voltage set point has been achieved (if the reactive capability of the PPM is there to do so) the PPM will operate on a reactive slope characteristic to System Voltage perturbations.</p> <p>For <u><i>Direct Voltage Control with Slope</i></u> the Voltage Control System of the PPM should have a reactive slope characteristic which must be adjustable over a range of between 2 - 7% with a resolution of 0.5% (normally 3%-SONI/NIE will advise the Generator as to what the slope setting should be set at). The PPM must demonstrate the ability to operate on a 3% reactive slope characteristic. Therefore if the System voltage drops by 3% below the voltage set point received from SONI/NIE via SCADA, the PPM will go to its maximum lagging Reactive Power capability and export the maximum Reactive Power of the PPM on to the System. Conversely, if the System voltage increases by 3% above the voltage set point received from SONI/NIE via SCADA, the PPM will go to its maximum leading Power Factor and absorb the maximum amount of Reactive Power possible from the System. The magnitude of the Reactive Power output response shall vary linearly in proportion to the magnitude of the step change in voltage.</p> <p>The Voltage Control Mode Test will be carried out by the PPM to demonstrate that; upon receipt of a 'Voltage Control' signal from SONI/NIE, the PPM enters 'Voltage Control' mode. Depending on the form Voltage Control stipulated by SONI/NIE, the PPM should operate as per 1) <u><i>Direct Voltage Control with Feedback</i></u> or 2) <u><i>Direct Voltage Control With Slope</i></u>.</p> <p>As per Grid Code CC.S2.1.3.2 and Figure 6 of this PPM Settings Schedule, as an absolute minimum, the PPM reactive capability must at least be as per the reactive capability characteristic shown when the PPM is attempting to control the voltage at the Connection Point when the PPM operating in Voltage Control mode. The DNO may allow the Generator to relax the</p>	

requirements for connection to the **Distribution System**, at their discretion, to the characteristic shown in Figure 7. Six weeks prior to energisation the **Generator** must submit a **Generator Performance Chart** showing the full reactive capability of the **PPM** at the **Connection Point** (this capability must be at least of the range shown in Figure 6).

The functionality of the **Voltage Control** System will be demonstrated at different voltage set points. (The Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will confirm the voltage range to avoid unnecessary risk to the **System**.)

This test will be carried out at a time when the **MW Output** of the **PPM** is greater than 65% of **Registered Capacity** and 100% of the **PPM Generating Units** are in service, unless otherwise agreed by the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel in advance of the test.

The **Reactive Power** response provided by the **Generator** must be continuously variable and be provided continuously in time (i.e. should not involve capacitor bank switching).

Results Required:

Time series record and Microsoft Excel Plot (Appendix E) showing:

- Global Inclined Irradiance (GII)
- **MW Output**
- **Mvar** output
- Voltage set point
- Voltage at the **Connection Point**

Test Assessment:

The test results will be assessed against:

- CC.S2.1.5.3

Criteria of Assessment:

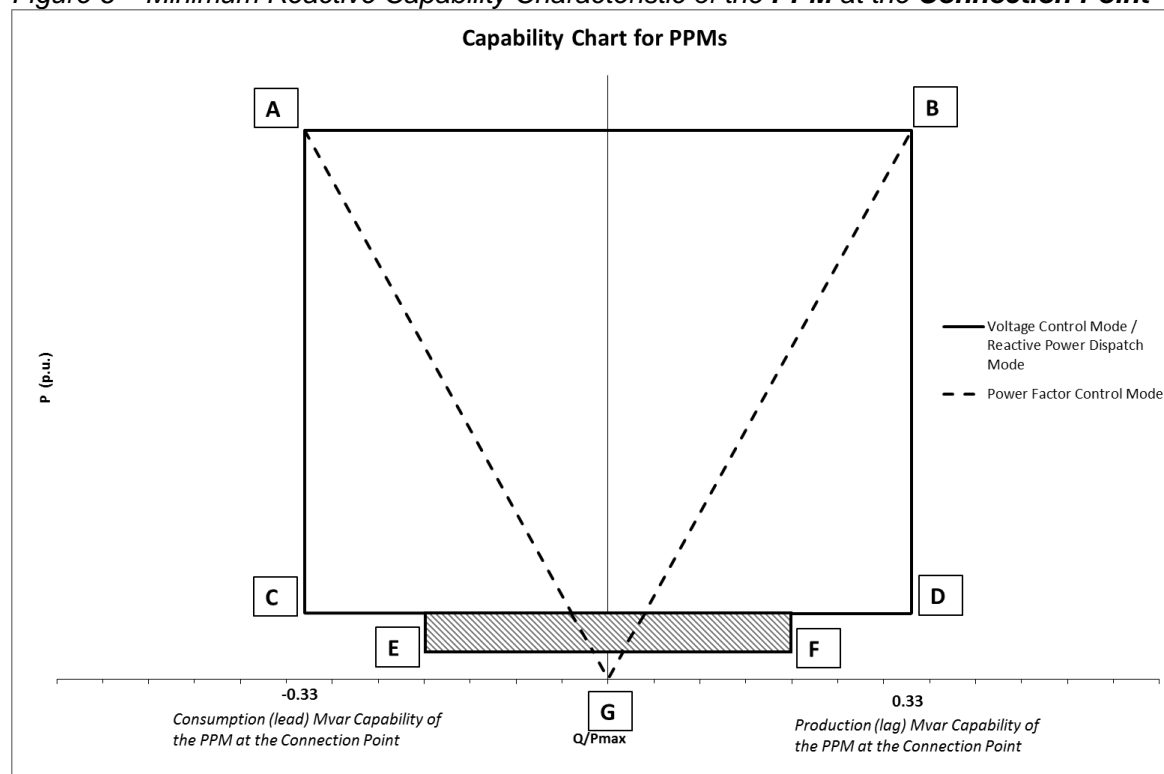
- The **TSO** deems fast acting with regards to **Voltage Control** response as being:
 - The speed of response of the voltage regulation System, following a change in voltage setpoint at the **Connection Point** by SONI/NIE via SCADA, shall be such that the **PPM** shall achieve 90% of its steady-state **Reactive Power** response within 1 second.
 - The change in reactive power commences within 0.2 seconds of the application of the step injection
 - Any oscillations settle to within 5% of the change in steady state **Reactive Power**⁵ within 2 seconds of the application of the step injection.
 - The final steady state reactive value is achieved within 5 seconds of the step application.
 - For *Direct Voltage Control with Slope*, if the PPM does have the reactive capability to meet the voltage set point then it should switch to Slope Control after 5 seconds of the step application. The switch between Direct Voltage Control and Slope Control should be bumpless⁶
 - For *Direct Voltage Control with Slope*, if the PPM does not have the reactive capability to meet the voltage set point it should remain in Direct Voltage Control until it does achieve the voltage set point at which point it should switch to Slope Control.
- The voltage set point will be adjustable over the following ranges:
 - 10% of nominal with a resolution of better than $\pm 0.25\%$ for Transmission connected **PPM**
- The voltage set point will be adjustable over the following ranges:
 - 6% of nominal with a resolution of better than $\pm 0.25\%$ for Distribution connected **PPM**
- The **PPM** will hold the required **Connection Point** voltage to within 0.25% of the Set point

⁵ Change in steady state reactive power = steady state reactive power post set point change – steady state reactive power pre-set point change

⁶ On switching between Direct Voltage Control and Slope Control the TSO/ DNO expect Reactive Power oscillations to be no greater than 3% of the change in steady state reactive power.

- based on nominal voltage (as instructed via SCADA) if the reactive capability is there to do so
- As an absolute minimum, the reactive capability of the **PPM** shown in Figure 6 (or Figure 7 for some Distribution connected **WFPSPPM** upon prior agreement with the **DNO**) up to the **Connection Point** will be available to attempt control the voltage at the **Connection Point**.

Figure 6 – Minimum Reactive Capability Characteristic of the **PPM** at the **Connection Point**

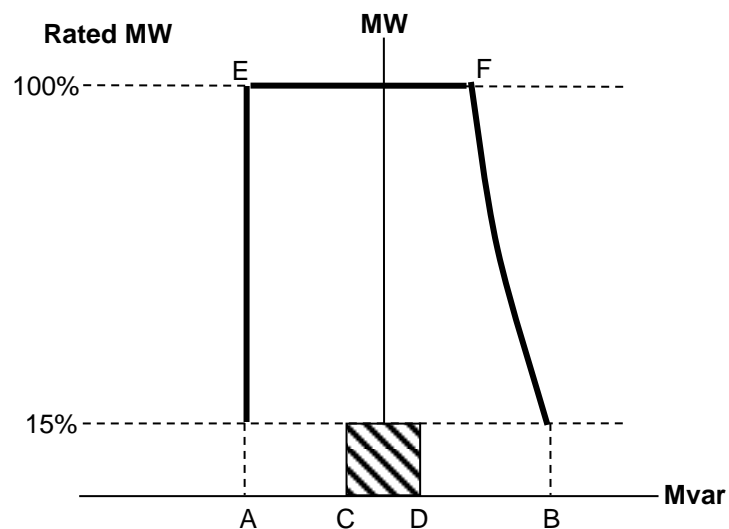


- Point A **Mvar** consumption (lead) capability of the **PPM** at **Registered Capacity** at the **Connection Point**
- Point B **Mvar** production (lag) capability of the **PPM** at **Registered Capacity** at the **Connection Point**
- Point C **Mvar** consumption (lead) capability of the **PPM** when **Output** is 12% of **Registered Capacity** at the **Connection Point PPM**
- Point D **Mvar** production (lag) capability of the **PPM** when **Output** is 12% of **Registered Capacity** at the **Connection Point PPM**
- Point E **Mvar** consumption (lead) capability at cut-in speed of the **Generating Units** at the **Connection Point**
- Point F **Mvar** production (lag) capability at cut-in speed of the **Generating Units** at the **Connection Point**

For the avoidance of doubt, whilst the **PPM** is operating in **Voltage Control** mode the minimum reactive capability shall be as per the envelope ABCDEF in the **Voltage Control** characteristic shown in Figure 6.

The **DNO** may allow the **Generator** to relax the requirements for connection to the **Distribution System**, at its discretion, to the characteristic shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7 – Alternative Characteristic of Reactive Capability of a Distribution Connected **WFPSPPM** at the **Connection Point**



Point A is the minimum absorbing **Reactive Power** capability at 15% Rated **MW Output**

Point B is the minimum producing **Reactive Power** capability at 15% Rated **MW Output**

Points C and D define the **Reactive Power Requirement** at a **MW Output** below 15% Which is $\pm 5\%$ of rated **MW Output**

Point E is the minimum absorbing **Reactive Power** capability at 100% rated **MW Output**

Point F is the maximum producing **Reactive Power** capability at 100% rated **MW Output**

6.6.1 VOLTAGE CONTROL MODE TEST PROCEDURE

Voltage Control mode testing should be carried out when 100% of **PPM Generating Units** are in service. The available power on the day of testing should be greater than 65% of **Registered Capacity**.

The **Voltage Control** mode tests described below are given indicative of what SONI/NIE requires. However, the **Generator** will have to agree a site specific testing programme with the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel who will advise as to the voltage limits that can be tested. This programme is required to be submitted to the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel for approval at the early stage of the Compliance process.

The tables below show the possible range of set points that may be sent via SCADA to Transmission or Distribution connected **PPM**.

Voltage Control test sequences 1 and 2 will have to be carried out by the **Generator**.

Voltage Control Test Sequence 1 (For Transmission Connected PPM)		
Voltage set points sent by SONI to Transmission Connected PPM		
Test No.	Action	Voltage set point (kV)
1	SONI will send PPM a 99kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, SONI will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode. Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	99
2	SONI will send PPM a 101kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, SONI will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode. Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	101
3	SONI will send PPM a 103kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, SONI will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode. Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	103
4	SONI will send PPM a 105kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, SONI will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	105
5	SONI will send PPM a 107kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, SONI will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	107
6	SONI will send PPM a 109kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, SONI will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	109
7	SONI will send PPM a 111kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, SONI will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	111
8	SONI will send PPM a 113kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, SONI will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	113
9	SONI will send PPM a 115kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, SONI will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	115
10	SONI will send PPM a 117kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, SONI will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	117
11	SONI will send PPM a 119kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, SONI will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	119
12	SONI will send PPM a 121kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, SONI will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	121

Voltage Control Mode Test Sequence 1 for Test No.1-12	
Step No.	Action
1	SONI will send the PPM a Voltage set point.
2	The PPM will send SONI confirmation of the Voltage set point.
3	SONI will turn on ' Voltage Control ' mode.
4	Hold until conditions stabilise.
5	The PPM will be required to remain at this voltage set point for 1 min.

Voltage Control Test Sequence 1 (for Distribution Connected PPM)		
Voltage set points sent by NIE to Distribution Connected PPM		
Test No.	Action	Voltage set point (kV)
1	NIE will send PPM a 33kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, NIE will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode. Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	33
2	NIE will send PPM a 33.5kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, NIE will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode. Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	33.5
3	NIE will send PPM a 34kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, NIE will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode. Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	34
4	NIE will send PPM a 34.5kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, NIE will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	34.5
5	NIE will send PPM a 35kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, NIE will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	35
6	NIE will send PPM a 33kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, NIE will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	33
7	NIE will send PPM a 32.5kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, NIE will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	32.5
8	NIE will send PPM a 32kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, NIE will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	32
9	NIE will send PPM a 31.5kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, NIE will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	31.5
10	NIE will send PPM a 31kV set point. Upon confirmation from the PPM that the set point was received, NIE will engage ' Voltage Control ' mode Hold until conditions stabilise. The PPM will remain at this set point for 1 min.	31

Voltage Control Mode Test Sequence 1 for Test No.1-10	
Step No.	Action
1	NIE will send the PPM a Voltage set point.
2	The PPM will send NIE confirmation of the Voltage set point.
3	NIE will turn on ' Voltage Control ' mode.
4	Hold until conditions stabilise.
5	The PPM will be required to remain at this Voltage set point for 1 min.

Voltage Control Mode Test Sequence 2 for both Transmission and Distribution Connected PPM	
Test Step	Action
1	The PPM will be sent a power factor set point of 0.95 lead and upon confirmation of the signal being received, the PPM will be switched to Power Factor control.
2	Upon confirmation that the PPM is at 0.95 lead, the voltage at the Connection Point will be measured and called V1
3	The PPM will be sent a voltage set point equivalent to V1. On conformation of the signal being received the PPM will be switched to Voltage Control . The PPM will remain at this set point for 5 minutes
4	Similar tests will be carried out as in Test Step 3 above for (V1+ 0.5)kV, (V1 + 1.0) (V1 – 0.5) and (V1 – 1.0)kV. The PPM will be required to remain at each voltage set point for 5 mins
5	The PPM will be sent a power factor set point of 0.98 lag (for Distribution Connected PPM)/ 0.95 lag (for Transmission Connected PPM) and upon confirmation of the signal being received the PPM will be switched to Power Factor control.
6	Upon confirmation that the PPM is at 0.98 lag the voltage at the Connection Point will be measured and called V2
7	The PPM will be sent a voltage set point equivalent to V2 On conformation of the signal being received the PPM will be switched to Voltage Control . The PPM will remain at this set point for 5 minutes
8	Similar tests will be carried out as in Test Step 7 above for (V2 - 0.5)kV, (V2 – 1.0)kV, (V2 + 0.5)kV and (V2 + 1.0)kV. The PPM will be required to remain at each voltage set point for 5 minutes

6.6.2 REACTIVE CAPABILITY TEST PROCEDURE

Reactive Capability testing should be carried out when 100% of **PPM Generating Units** are in service. The available power on the day of testing should be greater than 80% of **Registered Capacity**. This test will be carried out when the **PPM** is in **Voltage Control** mode.

The Reactive Capability tests described below are given indicative of what SONI/NIE requires. However, the **Generator** will have to agree a site specific testing programme with the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel who will advise as to the voltage limits that can be tested. This programme is required to be submitted to the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel for approval at the early stage of the Compliance process.

For Transmission connected **PPM**, the **PPM** reactive capability must at least be as per the reactive capability characteristic shown in **Grid Code CC.S2.1.3.2** and Figure 6 of this **PPM** Settings Schedule,

For Distribution connected **PPM**, as an absolute minimum, the **PPM** reactive capability must at least be as per the reactive capability characteristic shown in Figure 6 (in some cases the **DNO** may agree to the **PPM** providing the reactive capability shown in Figure 7).

Six weeks prior to energisation the **Generator** must submit a **Generator Performance Chart** showing the full reactive capability of the **PPM** at the **Connection Point** (this capability must be at least of the range shown in Figure 6). SONI/NIE will, through testing, verify if the **PPM** has the reactive capability that was submitted.

To do this the **PPM** will be issued with a voltage set point from SONI/NIE at the extremities of the voltage set points that can be issued (up to $\pm 6\%$ of V_{NOMINAL} for Distribution Connected **PPM** and up to $\pm 10\%$ of V_{NOMINAL} for Transmission Connected **PPM**). When the **PPM** is issued a voltage set point at the lower voltage extremity the **Active Power** will then be reduced in steps by SONI/NIE from 80% **Registered Capacity** to DMOL. This will then be repeated at the higher voltage extremity. This will allow a reactive capability chart to be drawn to compare with the chart submitted by the **Generator**.

Test Step.	Action
1	PPM at MIO (>80% Registered Capacity)
2	SONI/NIE will send the PPM Voltage Set point which is at the lower voltage extremity
3	The PPM will send SONI/NIE confirmation of the Voltage set point.
4	SONI/NIE will turn on ' Voltage Control ' mode.
5	Hold until conditions stabilise.
6	In pre-agreed MW steps, SONI/NIE will issue the PPM MW set points from MIO to 0 MW
7	The PPM will then be allowed to Ramp back up to MIO (>80% of Registered Capacity)
8	SONI/NIE will send the PPM Voltage Set point which is at the higher voltage extremity
9	The PPM will send SONI/NIE confirmation of the Voltage set point.
10	SONI/NIE will turn on ' Voltage Control ' mode.
11	Hold until conditions stabilise.
12	In pre-agreed MW steps, SONI/NIE will issue the PPM MW set points from MIO to the minimum Active Power Level that the PPM can import/export Reactive Power (to be confirmed by Generator in advance)

	of testing).	
Voltage Set point (issued by SONI/NIE via SCADA)	Active Power Output (% Registered Capacity)	Reactive Power (pu)
Lower Voltage set point extremity (to be agreed with the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel in advance of testing)	100	
	80	
	60	
	40	
	20	
	DMOL	
	Minimum Active Power Level that the PPM can import/ Reactive Power	
Higher Voltage set point extremity (to be agreed with the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel in advance of testing)	100	
	80	
	60	
	40	
	20	
	DMOL	
	Minimum Active Power Level that the PPM can export Reactive Power	

The **Generator** should submit a Reactive Capability Chart to SONI/NIE based on the results recorded in the above test.

6.7 AUTOMATIC VOLTAGE CONTROL TEST

Compliance Testing/Monitoring	
Title of Test: Voltage Control Test	Test Number: 7
<p><i>Purpose of Test:</i></p> <p>The PPM shall have a fast acting, continuously variable, closed loop voltage regulation System with similar response characteristics to a conventional automatic voltage regulator.</p> <p>The Automatic Voltage Control Test will be carried out by the Generator to verify that the PPM is equipped with a fast-acting automatic Voltage Control that meets the requirements of CC.S2.1.5.3 (a) and Distribution Code Connection Condition 7.9.2</p> <p>SONI/NIE will require the PPM to operate in one of the following modes of Voltage Control (SONI/NIE will inform the Generator which form of Voltage Control that is required prior to energisation):</p> <p>1) <u>Direct Voltage Control with Feedback</u> Voltage Control of PPM in response to a Voltage set point received from SONI/NIE: The Generator should ensure the PPM is capable of performing Closed-loop Voltage Control (without a slope) with proportional-integral action with responses in a stable manner. i.e. if a Voltage set point instruction from SONI/NIE is received by the PPM via SCADA, the PPM will achieve the set point if it has the reactive capability to do so. Voltage Control of PPM in response to a System Voltage perturbation after a Voltage set point received via SCADA has been achieved: The Generator should ensure the PPM is capable of performing Closed-loop Voltage Control (without a slope) with proportional-integral action with responses in a stable manner. The PPM will always maintain that set point using direct Voltage Control with feed back if there are System Voltage perturbations.</p> <p>2) <u>Direct Voltage Control With Slope:</u> Whilst the PPM is operating in this Voltage Control mode, SONI/NIE require the PPM to respond as follows: Voltage Control of PPM in response to a Voltage set point received from SONI/NIE: The Generator will ensure the PPM is capable of performing Closed-loop Voltage Control (with a slope) with proportional-integral action with responses in a stable manner. i.e. if a Voltage set point instruction from SONI/NIE is received by the PPM via SCADA, the PPM will achieve the set point if it has the reactive capability to do so. Voltage Control of PPM in response to a System Voltage perturbation after a Voltage set point received via SCADA has been achieved: When the required voltage set point has been achieved (if the reactive capability of the PPM is there to do so) the PPM will operate on a reactive slope characteristic to System Voltage perturbations.</p> <p>For <u>Direct Voltage Control with Slope</u> the Voltage Control System of the PPM should have a reactive slope characteristic which must be adjustable over a range of between 2 - 7% with a resolution of 0.5% (normally 3%-SONI/NIE will advise the Generator as to what the slope setting should be). The PPM must demonstrate the ability to operate on a 3% reactive slope characteristic. Therefore if the System voltage drops by 3% below the voltage set point received from SONI/NIE via SCADA, the PPM will go to its maximum lagging Reactive Power capability and export the maximum Reactive Power of the PPM on to the System. Conversely, if the System voltage increases by 3% above the voltage set point received from SONI/NIE via SCADA, the PPM will go to its maximum leading Power Factor and absorb the maximum amount of Reactive Power possible from the System. The magnitude of the Reactive Power output response shall vary linearly in proportion to the magnitude of the step change in voltage.</p> <p>For Transmission connected PPM, the PPM reactive capability for Voltage Control must at least be as per the reactive capability characteristic shown in Grid Code CC.S2.1.3.2 and Figure 6 of this PPM Settings Schedule,</p> <p>For Distribution connected PPM, as an absolute minimum, the PPM reactive capability for Voltage Control must at least be as per the reactive capability characteristic shown in Figure (in some cases the DNO may agree to the PPM providing the reactive capability shown in Figure 7).</p>	

<p>i) These tests will be carried out by the Generator injecting step changes to the Connection Point voltage reference (tests 1-6). Further automatic voltage regulation tests will be carried out by changing the tap position of the upstream transformers, these tests will be carried out at the discretion of the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel (tests 7-14).</p> <p>ii) Further to this, whilst the PPM is operating in power factor mode, SONI will require the Generator to inject a step change to the Connection Point voltage reference which:</p> <p>a) For Transmission Connected PPM is outside the statutory limits as specified in CC5.4.1 to prove that if the voltage exceeds the specified band ($\pm 10\%$) the PPM will automatically change to Voltage Control mode (tests 15-16).</p> <p>b) For Distribution Connected PPM is outside the statutory limits as specified in the Distribution Code to prove that if the voltage exceeds the specified band ($\pm 6\%$) the PPM will automatically change to Voltage Control mode (tests 15-16).</p> <p>These tests will be carried out at a time when the MW Output of the PPM is greater than 65% of Registered Capacity and 100% of the PPM Generating Units are in service, unless otherwise agreed by the Generator with the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel in advance of the test.</p> <p>For Transmission connected PPM, the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will agree the test procedure in advance of Compliance testing</p> <p>The Reactive Power response provided by the Generator <u>must</u> be continuously variable and be provided continuously in time (i.e. should not involve capacitor bank switching).</p> <p>SONI/NIE can provide examples of what is required in terms of PPM performance in Voltage Control if the Generator requires more detail on this area.</p>	<p><i>Results Required:</i> Time series record and Microsoft Excel Plot (Appendix E) showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MW Output • Mvar output • MW Availability • Power Factor Set-Point • Voltage at the Connection Point • Voltage Step Injection
<p><i>Test Assessment:</i> The test results will be assessed against:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid Code (CC.S2.1.5.3 (a) and CC.5.4.1) and Distribution Code (Connection Condition 7.9.2 and Connection Condition 5.3.1) <p><i>Criteria of Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TSO deems fast acting with regards to Voltage Control response as being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The speed of response of the voltage regulation System, following a step change in voltage at the Connection Point, shall be such that the PPM shall achieve 90% of its steady-state Reactive Power response within 1 second. ○ The change in reactive power commences within 0.2 seconds of the application of the step injection ○ Any oscillations settle to within 5% of the change in steady state Reactive Power⁵ within 2 seconds of the application of the step injection. ○ The final steady state reactive value is achieved within 5 seconds of the step application. ○ If the voltage exceeds the specified band that the power factor control reverts to Voltage Control to the Connection Point voltage reference whilst the PPM is operating in power factor mode (Distribution Code Connection Condition 7.9.2 and Grid Code CC.S2.1.5.3(a)). 	<p>6.7.1 AUTOMATIC VOLTAGE CONTROL TEST PROCEDURE</p> <p>The PPM shall be capable of operating as per CC.S2.1.5.3 (a) for Transmission Connected PPM and CC.7.9.2 of the Distribution Code for Distribution Connected PPM</p>

Automatic Voltage Control Compliance Tests

Automatic **Voltage Control** testing will be carried out when 100% of **Generating Units** at the **PPM** are in service. The available power on the day of testing should be greater than 65% of **Registered Capacity**.

A comprehensive suite of tests will be carried out to fully explore the behaviour of a **PPM** following a voltage excursion on the **System**.

The automatic **Voltage Control** tests described below are to be arranged and conducted by the **Generator**; it is their responsibility to propose a test programme to suit their site specific requirements. A typical example of the test programme is given below. This programme is required to be submitted to the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel for approval at the early stage of the Compliance process.

Tests 1-12 will require the **Generator** to inject step changes to the **Connection Point** voltage reference.

Voltage Injections to the PPM Controller			
Test No.	Action	Voltage Injection	Notes
1	Inject +1% step to the PPM Voltage Reference Set point . Hold for 10 sec, remove injection as a step and hold for 10 sec.	+1%	
2	Inject -1% step to the PPM Voltage Reference Set point . Hold for 10 sec, remove injection as a step and hold for 10 sec.	-1%	
3	Inject +2% step to the PPM Voltage Reference Set point . Hold for 10 sec, remove injection as a step and hold for 10 sec.	+2%	
4	Inject -2% step to the PPM Voltage Reference Set point . Hold for 10 sec, remove injection as a step and hold for 10 sec.	-2%	
5	Inject +3% step to the PPM Voltage Reference Set point . Hold for 10 sec, remove injection as a step and hold for 10 sec.	+3%	
6	Inject -3% step to the PPM Voltage Reference Set point . Hold for 10 sec, remove injection as a step and hold for 10 sec.	-3%	
7	Inject +4% step to the PPM Voltage Reference Set point . Hold for 10 sec, remove injection as a step and hold for 10 sec.	+4%	
8	Inject -4% step to the PPM Voltage Reference Set point . Hold for 10 sec, remove injection as a step and hold for 10 sec.	-4%	
9	Inject +5% step to the PPM Voltage Reference Set point . Hold for 10 sec, remove injection as a step and hold for 10 sec.	+5%	
10	Inject -5% step to the PPM Voltage Reference Set point . Hold for 10 sec, remove injection as a step and hold for 10 sec.	-5%	
11	Inject +6% step to the PPM Voltage Reference Set point . Hold for 10 sec, remove injection as a step and hold for 10 sec.	+6%	
12	Inject -6% step to the PPM Voltage Reference Set point . Hold for 10 sec, remove injection as a step and hold for 10 sec.	-6%	

Tests 13-20 will be carried out by changing the tap position of the upstream transformers.

Altering the tap position of the Upstream transformers			
Test No.	Action	Tap Change	Notes
13	Tap up 1 position, hold for 10 sec	+1 Tap	
14	Tap up 1 position (i.e. up 2 positions from starting position) , hold for 10 sec	+1 Tap	
15	Tap down 1 position (i.e. up 1 position from starting position) , hold for 10 sec	-1 Tap	
16	Tap down 1 position (i.e. back to starting position) , hold for 10 sec	-1 Tap	
17	Tap down 1 position (i.e. down 1 position from starting position) , hold for 10 sec	-1 Tap	
18	Tap down 1 position (i.e. down 2 positions from starting position) , hold for 10 sec	-1 Tap	
19	Tap up 1 position (i.e. up 1 position from starting position) , hold for 10 sec	+1 Tap	
20	Tap up 1 position (i.e. back to starting position) , hold for 10 sec	+1 Tap	

Tests 21-22 will require the **Generator** to inject step changes which are outside the statutory limits (6% for Distribution Connected **PPM** and 10% for Transmission Connected **PPM**) to prove that if the voltage exceeds the specified band that the power factor control reverts to **Voltage Control** to the **Connection Point** voltage reference whilst the **PPM** is operating in power factor mode.

Voltage Injections to the PPM Controller			
Test No.	Action	Voltage Injection	Notes
21	Inject step to the PPM Voltage Reference Set point . Hold for 1 min, remove injection as a step and hold for 1 min.	+7% (Distribution Connected PPM) Or +11% (Transmission Connected PPM)	
22	Inject step to the PPM Voltage Reference Set point . Hold for 1 min, remove injection as a step and hold for 1 min.	-7% (Distribution Connected PPM) Or -11% (Transmission Connected PPM)	

6.8 POWER FACTOR CONTROL TEST

Compliance Testing/ Monitoring	
Title of Test: Power Factor Control	Test Number: 8
<p><i>Purpose of Test:</i></p> <p>The Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will require a demonstration of the leading and lagging Reactive Power capability of the PPM to demonstrate Compliance with Grid Code CC.S2.1.3.2 or Distribution Code CC7.4.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Transmission Connected PPM: The PPM must demonstrate the ability to operate at 0.95 Leading Power Factor to 0.95 Lagging Power Factor between 0% - 100% Rated MW. The requirement only defines the minimum capability. For Distribution Connected PPM: The PPM must demonstrate the ability to operate at 0.95 Leading Power Factor to 0.98 Lagging Power Factor between 0% - 100% Rated MW. The requirement only defines the minimum capability. <p>The PPM must be fitted with a fast acting control system capable of providing the Leading and Lagging Power Factors stipulated above.</p> <p>The Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will communicate with each Generator prior to testing to discuss each individual PPM technical connection characteristics. Power Factor Control testing will be achieved by operation of the PPM at the required power factor for different MW Output levels for an agreed duration. The test duration will be for a minimum period of 1 hour at MIO or a duration stipulated by the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel.</p> <p>This test will be co-ordinated by the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel at an agreed time during the reliability/acceptance period of the commissioning process. The test will be to the instruction of the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel and should be monitored and recorded both at SONI or NIE Control Centre and by the Generator.</p> <p>These tests will be carried out at a time when the MW Output of the PPM is greater than 80% of Registered Capacity and 100% of the PPM Generating Units are in service, unless otherwise agreed by the Generator with the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel in advance of the test.</p> <p>The Reactive Power response provided by the Generator <u>must</u> be continuously variable and be provided continuously in time (i.e. should not involve capacitor bank switching).</p>	
<p><i>Results Required:</i></p> <p>Time series record and Microsoft Excel Plot (Appendix E) showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MW Output Mvar output Voltage set point Voltage at the Connection Point Power Factor set point 	

Test Assessment:

The test results will be assessed against the criteria below unless varied by the Connection Agreement.

Criteria of Assessment:

- The **TSO** deems fast acting with regards to Power Factor Control response as being:
 - The speed of response of the power factor control system, following a change in the power factor setpoint at the **Connection Point** by SONI/NIE via SCADA, shall be such that the **PPM** shall achieve 90% of its steady-state **Reactive Power** response within 1 second.
 - The change in reactive power commences within 0.2 seconds of the application of the step injection
 - Any oscillations settle to within 5% of the change in steady state **Reactive Power** within 2 seconds of the application of the step injection.
 - The final steady state reactive value according to the slope characteristic is achieved within 5 seconds of the step application.
- The **Reactive Power** transfer at the **PPM** Terminals equals or exceeds the minimum requirements defined in CC.S2.1.3.2 when generating more than 0% **Active Power**.
- SONI/NIE will be calculating the reactive capability of the **PPM** by working out the power factor in each test using the following calculation:

$$Power_Factor = \cos(\tan^{-1}(\frac{Q}{P}))$$

Where:

Q = **Reactive Power (Mvar)**

P = **Active Power (MW)**

- The calculated power factor figure will be compared to the power factor set point that was sent to the **PPM** in each case

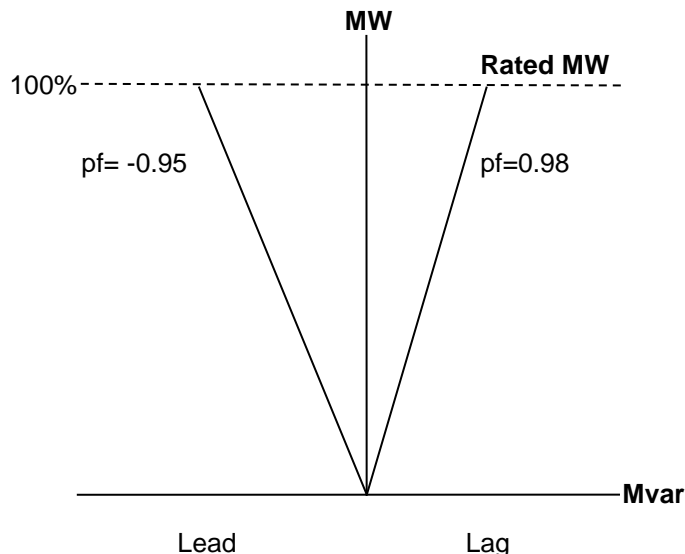
6.8.1 POWER FACTOR CONTROL TEST PROCEDURE

Summary of **Grid Code** Reactive Capability Requirements for Distribution and Transmission Connected **PPM**

Figure 8:

Minimum Power Factor

Performance Chart for Distribution Connected **PPM**



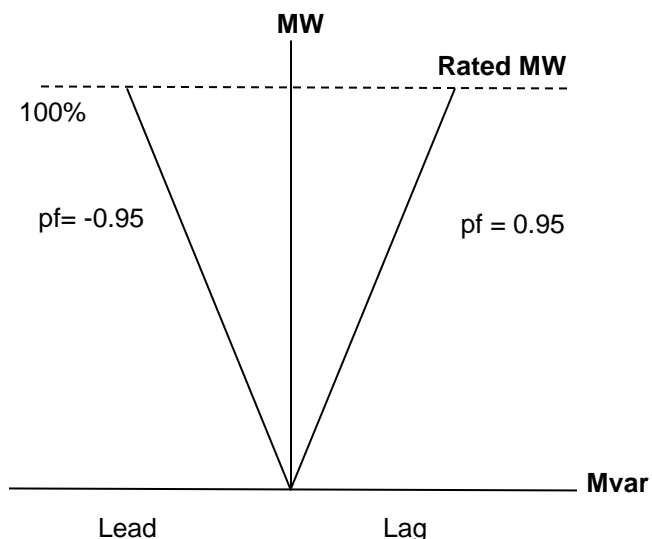
For clarification:

The **PPM** must demonstrate the ability to operate at 0.95 Leading Power Factor to 0.98 Lagging Power Factor for a Distribution Connected **PPM** between 0% - 100% Rated **MW**. The requirement only defines the minimum capability.

Figure 9:

Minimum Power Factor

Performance Chart for Transmission Connected **PPM**



For clarification:

The **PPM** must demonstrate the ability to operate at 0.95 Leading Power Factor to 0.95 Lagging Power Factor for a Transmission Connected **PPM** between 0% - 100% Rated **MW**. The requirement only defines the minimum capability.

Power Factor Control Compliance Tests

Power Factor testing should be carried out when 100% of **Generating Units** at the **PPM** are in service. The available power on the day of testing should be greater than 80% of **Registered Capacity**.

The required tests should demonstrate the Power Factor capability of the **PPM** as per Figure 8 (for Distribution connected **PPMs**) or Figure 9 for (Transmission connected **PPMs**). Given that the steady state nature of the Reactive Capability requirements under Power Factor control implies that reactive power can be maintained indefinitely, the tests are therefore carried out over a longer period than other Compliance tests. The suite of tests shown in the table below explores the extremes of the Reactive Capability envelope in Power Factor control.

For each test, SONI/NIE will give the **PPM** a Power Factor set point and turn on Power Factor mode in each case.

Test No.	Test	Transmission Connected PPM Reactive Capability	
		0.95 Leading pf	0.95 Lagging pf
1 & 2	Active Power 1% Registered Capacity	5 Mins	5 Mins
3 & 4	50% Registered Capacity	5 Mins	5 Mins
5 & 6	MIO (>80% of Registered Capacity)	1 Hour	1 Hour

Test No.	Test	Distribution Connected PPM Reactive Capability	
		0.95 Leading pf	0.98 Lagging pf
1 & 2	Active Power 1% Registered Capacity	5 Mins	5 Mins
3 & 4	50% Registered Capacity	5 Mins	5 Mins
5 & 6	MIO (>80% of Registered Capacity)	1 Hour	1 Hour

Reactive Capability Test Sequence for Test No.1-6 (For Transmission and Distribution Connected PPM)	
Step No.	Action
1	SONI/NIE will send the PPM a maximum leading/lagging Power Factor set point.
2	The PPM will send SONI/NIE confirmation of the Power Factor set point.
3	SONI/NIE will turn on 'PF Control' mode.
4	When the PPM Reactive Power import/export has settled, indicating the PPM is at its required leading/lagging capability, the PPM will be required to remain at that set point for the specified time.

6.9 REACTIVE POWER DISPATCH TEST

Compliance Testing/Monitoring	
Title of Test: Reactive Power Dispatch	Test Number: 9
<p><i>Purpose of Test:</i></p> <p>The PPM must be fitted with a fast acting control system with the ability to Dispatch Reactive Power (both consumption (lead) and production (lag)) to the limits that are stipulated in the Generator Performance Chart that the Generator will submit to SONI.</p> <p>The Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel will communicate with each Generator prior to testing to discuss each individual PPM technical connection characteristics.</p> <p>This test will be co-ordinated by the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel at an agreed time during the reliability/acceptance period of the commissioning process. The test will be to the instruction of the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel and should be monitored and recorded both at SONI or NIE Control Centre and by the Generator.</p> <p>These tests will be carried out at a time when the MW Output of the PPM is greater than 80% of Registered Capacity and 100% of the PPM Generating Units are in service, unless otherwise agreed by the Generator with the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel in advance of the test.</p> <p>The Reactive Power response provided by the Generator <u>must</u> be continuously variable and be provided continuously in time (i.e. should not involve capacitor bank switching).</p>	
<p><i>Results Required:</i></p> <p>Time series record and Microsoft Excel Plot (Appendix E) showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MW Output • Mvar output • Mvar set point • Voltage set point • Voltage at the Connection Point 	
<p><i>Test Assessment:</i></p> <p>The test results will be assessed against the criteria below unless varied by the Connection Agreement.</p> <p><i>Criteria of Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mvar output of the PPM will be within 3% of the Mvar set point that is received via SCADA based on the Registered Capacity of the PPM • The TSO deems fast acting with regards to Reactive Power Dispatch response as being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The speed of response of the control system, following a change in Reactive Power setpoint at the Connection Point by SONI/NIE via SCADA, shall be such that the PPM shall achieve 90% of its steady-state Reactive Power response within 1 second. ○ The change in reactive power commences within 0.2 seconds of the application of the step injection ○ Any oscillations settle to within 5% of the change in steady state Reactive Power⁵ within 2 seconds of the application of the step injection. ○ The final steady state reactive value is achieved within 5 seconds of the step application. 	

6.9.1 REACTIVE POWER DISPATCH TEST PROCEDURE

Reactive Power Dispatch testing should be carried out when 100% of **PPM Generating Units** are in service. The available power on the day of testing should be greater than 80% of **Registered Capacity**. The Reactive Capability tests described below are given indicative of what SONI/NIE requires. However, the **Generator** will have to agree a site specific testing programme with the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel who will advise as to the voltage limits that can be tested to at the **PPM Connection Point**. This programme is required to be submitted to the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel for approval at the early stage of the Compliance process.

As per **Grid Code**, the **Generator** must submit a **Generator Performance Chart** showing the full reactive capability of the **PPM** at the **Connection Point** (this capability must be at least of the range shown in Figure 6) prior to the commencement of the **Reactive Power Dispatch** test.

Test Step.	Action
1	PPM at MIO ($\geq 80\%$ Registered Capacity)
2	SONI/NIE will send the PPM Mvar set point
3	The PPM will send SONI/NIE confirmation of the Mvar set point.
4	SONI/NIE will turn on ' Mvar Dispatch ' mode
5	Hold until conditions stabilise and the PPM has achieved the required Mvar set point.

Steps 1-5 above will be repeated until the table below can be populated.

Active Power (MW) based on Registered Capacity		Reactive Power (Mvar)			
		Consumption (lead)		Production (Lag)	
		Max	50% Max	Max	50% Max
>80%	Mvar Set point (received via SCADA)				
	Mvar output				
50%	Mvar Set point (received via SCADA)				
	Mvar output				
DMOL	Mvar Set point (received via SCADA)				
	Mvar output				
minimum Active Power Level that the PPM can import/export Reactive Power	Mvar Set point (received via SCADA)				
	Mvar output				

The max consumption (lead) and max production (lead) **Mvar** values that will be sent from SONI/NIE via SCADA will be taken from the reactive capability chart that is submitted to SONI/NIE by the **Generator**.

6.10 SHUTDOWN REQUEST TEST

Compliance Testing/ Monitoring	
Title of Test: Shutdown Request	Test Number: 10
<p><i>Purpose of Test:</i></p> <p>The Shutdown Request Test will be carried out by the Generator to demonstrate;</p> <p>i) The reduction of power Output to zero in a specified time as per CC.S2.1.3.7(d) for Transmission Connected PPM and CC.S2.2.3.4 (a) for Distribution Connected PPM.</p> <p>ii) The MW reduction will be at a continuous linear ramp down rate over the time frame given.</p> <p>This test will be carried out at a time when the MW Output of the PPM is greater than 80% of Registered Capacity and 100% of the PPM Generating Units are in service, unless otherwise agreed by the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel in advance of the test.</p>	
<p><i>Results Required:</i></p> <p>Time series record and Microsoft Excel Plot (Appendix E) showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MW Output • MW Availability • MW set point • PPM Active Set Point • Emergency Action ON/OFF • Global Inclined Irradiance (GII) 	
<p><i>Test Assessment:</i></p> <p>The test results will be assessed against:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC.S2.1.3.7(d) for Transmission Connected PPM and CC.S2.2.3.4 (d) for Distribution Connected PPM. • PPM Settings Schedule <p><i>Criteria of Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of the test will demonstrate that the MW Output of the PPM reduces dynamically over the requested time interval. • The MW Availability of the PPM will reflect the fact that SONI curtails the Output of the PPM (i.e. it should give an indication of the MIO of the PPM had the site not been curtailed by SONI). • PPM is at 0 MW Output within ± 10 seconds of the specified 'Curtailed Time Interval'. • The MW reduction will be at a continuous linear ramp down rate over the time frame given. • The PPM response will be assessed from the time the Emergency Action Mode is engaged. 	

6.10.1 SHUT-DOWN REQUEST TEST PROCEDURE

The **PPM** shall be able to reduce the **MW Output** of the site to zero. The reduction in **Output** will take place in a specified 'Curtailment Time Period' between 1 and 30 minutes, as per CC.S2.1.3.7(d) for Transmission Connected **PPM** and CC.S2.2.3.4 (a) for Distribution Connected **PPM**. The **PPM** shall calculate the **Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate** accordingly.

Shut-Down Request Compliance Tests

Shutdown Request testing will be carried out when 100% of the **PPM Generating Units** are in service. The available power on the day of testing should be greater than 80% of **Registered Capacity**.

Shut-Down Request Test Sequence (At MIO, SONI will reduce the PPM MW Output to zero in a 'Curtailment Time Interval' of 5 mins)	
Step No.	Action
1	SONI will send the PPM a 0MW set point.
2	The PPM will send SONI confirmation of the 0MW set point.
3	SONI will send PPM a Curtailment Time Interval set point.
4	The PPM will send SONI confirmation of the Curtailment Time Interval set point.
5	SONI will turn on 'Emergency Action' mode.
6	The PPM will ramp down at the Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate
7	When the PPM has achieved the 0MW set point in the specified Curtailment Time Interval, the PPM will be required to remain at that set point for 5 mins.

6.11 START-UP SEQUENCE & RESOURCE FOLLOWING RAMP RATE TEST

Compliance Testing/ Monitoring
Title of Test: Start-Up Sequence & Resource Following Ramp Rate Test Test Number: 11
<p><i>Ramp Rates</i></p> <p>The PPM control system shall be capable of controlling the ramp rate of its Active Power Output. There shall be three ramp rate capabilities designated, Resource Following Ramp Rate, Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate and Frequency Response Ramp Rate. The PPM control System shall operate the ramp rates with the following order of priority (high to low): Frequency Response Ramp Rate; Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate; Resource Following Ramp Rate. It shall be possible to vary the Weather Following Ramp Rate and the Active Power Control Set-Point Ramp Rate each independently over a range between 1% and 100% of Registered Capacity per minute.</p> <p><i>Purpose of Test:</i></p> <p>The Start-Up Sequence & Resource Following Ramp Rate Test will be carried out by the Generator to demonstrate the Start-Up or Resource Following Ramp Rate limits are not exceeded.</p> <p>This test can be carried out in conjunction with the Shut-Down Request Compliance Test</p> <p>This test will be carried out at a time when the MW Output of the PPM is greater than 80% of Registered Capacity and 100% of the PPM Generating Units are in service, unless otherwise agreed by the Commissioning/Acceptance Test Panel in advance of the test.</p>
<p><i>Results Required:</i></p> <p>Time series record and Microsoft Excel Plot (Appendix E) showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MW Output • MW Availability • MW set point • PPM Active Set Point • Ramp Rate Setting • Emergency Action ON/OFF • Global Inclined Irradiance (GII)
<p>Test Assessment:</p> <p>The test results will be assessed against:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC.S2.1.3.7 for Transmission Connected PPM and CC.S2.2.3.4 for Distribution Connected PPM. • PPM Settings Schedule <p>Criteria of Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following Shutdown, upon removal of 'Emergency Action' mode by SONI, the PPM should begin to export Active Power within 90 seconds • The PPM is able to ramp up at the required Resource Following Ramp Rate. For reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) When the PPM is operating on the Resource Following Ramp Rate of 10% of Registered Capacity/min the PPM Output will not exceed three times this ramp rate in any one minute. The ramp rate is the average rate of change in Output measured over any 10 minute period. b) When the PPM is operating on the Resource Following Ramp Rate of 100% of Registered Capacity/min the PPM Output will not exceed three times this ramp rate in any one minute. The ramp rate is the average rate of change in Output measured over any 10 minute period.

6.11.1 START-UP SEQUENCE & WEATHER FOLLOWING RAMP RATE TEST PROCEDURE

Start-Up Sequence & Resource Following Ramp Rate Compliance Tests

Start-Up Sequence testing should be carried out when 100% of the **PPM Generating Units** are in service. The available power on the day of testing should be greater than 80% of **Registered Capacity**.

Start-Up & Ramp Rate Test Sequence for Tests1-2	
(Test 1:The Generator will set the Resource Following Ramp Rate at 10% of Registered Capacity/min)	
(Test 2: The Generator will set the Resource Following Ramp Rate at 100% of Registered Capacity/min)	
Step No.	Action
1	SONI perform the Shut-Down Request Test Sequence (detailed in section 6.10.1)
2	SONI will turn off 'Emergency Action' mode.
3	The PPM will be allowed to ramp up to 80% Registered Capacity at the specified Resource Following Ramp Rate .

6.12 PROJECT SPECIFIC TESTS

Compliance Testing/Monitoring

Title of Test: **PPM** Controller Dynamic Line Rating Mode (If Applicable)

Test Number: 12

Purpose of Test:

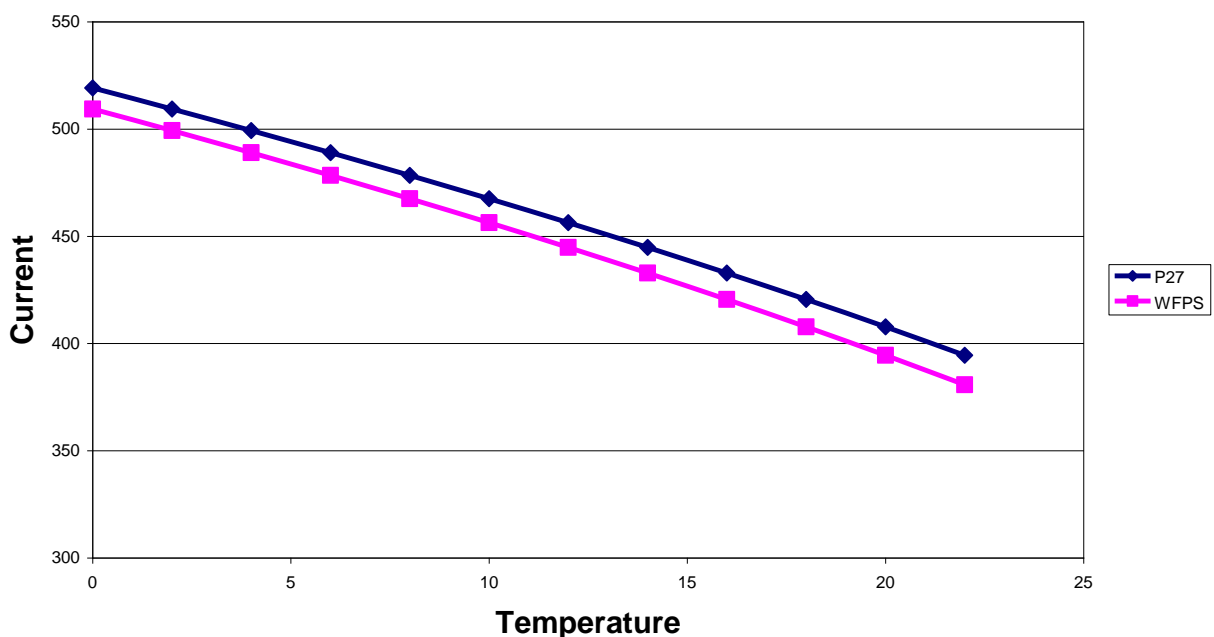
To allow **PPM** to take advantage of connected line capability the **PPM** may make use of dynamic line ratings based on temperature range between two degrees and twenty degrees. The ability of the **PPM** to make use of this facility will form part of the connection agreement.

As this control function would now form part of the overload **Protection Systems** used by NIE, to protect their asset, there will be a more stringent requirement for output control of current from the **PPM** when using this facility. To match the backup relaying used by NIE the control of current should be based on real time RMS measurement.

To allow discrimination between the **PPM** controller and the NIE backup relay a temperature differential is used. The **PPM** controller is offset by the height difference between the lowest point of the connected circuit and the **PPM** site based on $0.6^{\circ}\text{C}/100\text{m}$. The applied differential will be specified by NIE prior to commissioning.

The following graph shows a typical expected response of a **PPM** connected to a 200mm line. This graph is for example purposes only and Compliance values for P27 should be agreed with NIE prior to commissioning

P27 Chart - Jaguar Conductor



These tests may be simulated by the **PPM Generator** to allow NIE to have some confidence in the reaction capability to temperature variation of the **PPM** dynamic controller but finalised acceptance can only be given when tests have been witnessed with the **PPM** at full **Output** capability Finalised acceptance may not prevent the **PPM** utilising Dynamic Control at the discretion of NIE.

Results Required:

Time series record and Microsoft Excel Plot (Appendix E) showing:

- Line Temperature (°C)
- Line Current (Amps)
- P27 Characteristic

Test Assessment:

The dynamic control functionality will be deemed acceptable if it does not or could not cause operation of the dynamic backup relay provided by NIE. The settings on this relay will be provided to the **Generator** prior to the commissioning process.

6.12.1 PPM CONTROLLER DYNAMIC LINE RATING MODE TEST PROCEDURE (IF APPLICABLE)

The **PPM** will show by secondary injection the capability of moving its set point to align with the P27 plus offset as agreed with NIE. This injection will take in at least 12 point on the curve and cover the temperature range from zero degrees to twenty – two degrees Celsius. The results will show temperature versus current in both tabular and graphical form

The **PPM** will simulate a step change in temperature and measure the performance of the **PPM** to react to this step change in seconds. The following step changes will be tested but do not exclude the use of more test points -- one degree, two degrees, five degrees, ten degrees, eighteen degrees. The results should show step change versus seconds to reach steady state **Output** in both tabular and graphical form.

Appendix A User Data Library

The outline structure of the **User** Data Library (UDL) is given below. This document should be used as a guide for the **User** to provide **Grid Code** Data; it should be noted that certain **PPM** may be required to provide further technical information. Six weeks prior to energisation a **User** shall submit to SONI an interim version of this report with all relevant/applicable sections at that date fully completed. The final version of the UDL is to be submitted to SONI in an agreed format within two months of completion of **Grid Code** Compliance testing.

PART 1: Commercial and Legal

1.1 Introduction

Background information, history of development and any details which the **User** may deem as important.

1.2 Copy of Signed legal agreements

A copy of all signed legal agreements that may exist between the **User** and SONI and the **User** and NIE eg Connection Agreement, TUoS Agreement, Construction Works Agreement, **Grid Code Compliance Agreements**, the **Generator's** Generation Licence etc.

1.3 Commissioning and test programs

CC10.1.4/CC11.1.5. The **User** shall provide a proposed commissioning programme, giving at least six weeks notice of the proposed connection date, and detailing all proposed site testing of main and ancillary equipment, together with the names of the organisations which are to carry out such testing and the proposed timetable for such testing. OC10.4.4 details the Test Program.

1.4 SEM registration details

A copy of the final version of the Generation Unit Data provided to SEMO for registration with the wholesale all-island **Single Electricity Market**. For details please visit www.SEM-o.com

1.5 Compliance Statement

Signed copy of the Compliance Statement (template included in UDL directory)

1.6 Pre-Energisation Checklist

For details please see Appendix B1

PART 2: Safety and Operation

2.1 Site Safety Rules

A copy of the **User's** Local Safety Instructions in Compliance with OC6.4.1

2.2 Site responsibility Schedules

CC9.1.3. For connections to the transmission **System** a Site Responsibility Schedule shall be prepared by the **TSO** detailing the division of responsibilities at interface sites in respect of ownership, control, operation, maintenance and safety. A **User** shall supply to the **TSO** information to enable the **TSO** to prepare a Site Responsibility Schedule. Please see Appendix B2 for required information. (For distribution connected **PPM**, **User** to provide NIE's Site Responsibility Schedule)

2.3 Ownership Diagram

CC9.1.4. An Ownership Diagram shall be included in the Site Responsibility Schedule. The diagram shall show all **HV** Apparatus and the connections to all external circuits and shall incorporate numbering, nomenclature and labelling as set out in OC9. (For distribution connected **PPM**, **User** to provide NIE's Site Responsibility Schedule)

2.4 Site Common Drawings

CC10.1.3. A **User** connected or seeking a connection to the Transmission **System** shall supply to the **TSO**, site common drawings as specified in the Connection Agreement including single drawings, communications and earthing arrangements. (For distribution connected **PPM**, **User** to provide Site Common Drawings provided to NIE)

2.5 Contact detail /control facility

2.5.1 Owner's contact details

To be provided in accordance with PC6.4.1 – Planning Code Initial Data

2.5.2 Operator's contact details (including 24 hour emergency contact)

CC8.5. A **User** is required to provide a continually manned control facility in accordance with CC10.1.3/CC11.1.4. A **User** shall provide to the **TSO** a list of persons appointed by the **User** to undertake operational duties on the **User's System** and to issue and receive operational messages and instructions in relation to the **User's System**.

OC7.6.2. A **User** shall provide a telephone number at which senior management representatives can be contacted day or night for the purposes of this OC7.(Contingency Planning)

2.6 Earthing Arrangements

Earthing arrangements, sizing reports and document supporting the earthing arrangements required in PC.A3.1.10

2.7 Communications Arrangements

Communication Arrangements, Cable Termination Cubicle drawings, SCADA signals and controls.

2.8 Maximum Short Circuit Current Certificate

A certificate declaring the maximum short circuit current in amperes which the **User's System** would contribute to a three-phase short circuit at the connection to the **Distribution System**. (Applicable only to **User's** seeking a new or modified connection to the **Distribution System**) CC11.1.3.

PART 3: Connection Technical Data

3.1 DRC Schedule 5 – 'User System Data'

- i) **Users System** Layout
- ii) Reactive Compensation Equipment
- iii) Short Circuit Infeed to the **NI System**
- iv) Lumped **System** Susceptance
- v) **System** Data
- vi) Protection Data
- vii) Earthing Arrangements
- viii) Transient Overvoltage Assessment Data

DRC Schedule 5 lists the detailed planning data required from a **User** for new or modified arrangements for connection to or use of the **NI System** in relation to the **Users System**.

(All Standard and Detailed Planning Data requirements for **Users** connected to the **Transmission System** are detailed in Appendix A of the Planning Code.)

All Standard and Detailed Planning Data requirements for **Users** connected to the **Distribution System** are detailed in Appendix B of the Planning Code.)

3.2 NIE Event Recorder Details

CC8.8.2. NIE to provide the following data for the **Event Recorder**: Commissioning date, Commissioning Settings, GPS Time Stamp Capability, Site Telephone Number, Firmware version, Open Access IP Address, Username, Password and any other relevant information. Please note that the IEEE standard Comtrade file format must be used for data storage.

3.3 User's Event Recorder Details

It is a **Grid Code** requirement for information of a technical nature to be supplied by **Users** under OC8.4.2 to enable the **TSO** to undertake analysis and validation of policies in the **Grid Code**. For **Users** to comply with this regulation they may provide **TSO** access to the **User's Event Recorder** including Open Access IP Address, Username, Password, Commissioning date, Commissioning Settings, GPS Time Stamp Capability, Firmware version, and any other relevant information.

3.4 Modelling

The **TSO** requires suitable and accurate dynamic models for all **PPM** connected to, or applying to connect to, the **NI System** in order to assess reliably the impact of the **PPM** proposed installation on the dynamic performance and the security and stability of the **Power System**. The **User** is to supply **PPM** models as specified in Appendices A and B of the **Planning Code**.

3.5 Type Tests Reports and Test Certificates

In accordance with CC10.1.2 and CC11.1.3, SONI require a **User** to provide:-

Type test reports and test certificates produced by Nationally Accredited Laboratories (or other equivalent testing organisations) showing that the Plant and Apparatus specified in the **Connection Conditions** meets the criteria specified;

Copies of the manufacturer's test certificates relating to Plant and Apparatus referred to in the **Connection Conditions**, including measurements of positive and zero sequence impedance of Apparatus which will contribute to the fault current at the **Connection Point**;

3.6 Site Specific Technical Data

3.6.1 Special Automatic Features (e.g. intertrip, SPS, DLR)

PC.A3.1.9. Details of protection schemes associated with this connection

3.6.2 MW Availability Signal

Detailed description of **MW Availability** Calculation taking into account all scenarios listed in the **PPM Settings Schedule**.

3.6.3 SCADA Signals and Controls between PPM and SONI/NIE

The analogue and digital input/output signals list between the **PPM** and SONI/NIE including signal description, range, units, scale used and display units. This is to ensure CC8.5.3 (a) and (b) can be carried out accurately by the **PPM**.

3.7 Network Data

SONI require network parameters for connection assets between the point of connection and the existing backbone network (template included in UDL directory).

PART 4: Generator Technical Data

Note:

4.1 DRC Schedule 1 – 'Generating Unit and Power Station Technical Data'

- i) General Power Station Data
- ii) General **Generating Unit** Data
- iii) Auxiliary Demand
- iv) **Generating Unit** parameters

- v) Parameters for **Generating Unit** Step-Up Transformers
- vi) Power Station Transformer Parameters
- vii) Governor parameters (for **PPMs**)
- viii) Plant Flexibility Performance
- 4.1.1 Additional **Generating Unit** and Power Station Technical Data
- ix) **AVR** Parameters
- x) Any parameter which will affect Compliance of the **PPM**

DRC Schedule 1 lists the Standard and Detailed Planning Data required from a **User** for new or modified arrangements for connection to or use of the **NI System** in relation to the **Generating Unit** and Power Station. (All Standard and Detailed Planning Data requirements for **Users** connected to the Transmission **System** are detailed in Appendix A of the Planning Code.

All Standard and Detailed Planning Data requirements for **Users** connected to the **Distribution System** are detailed in Appendix B of the Planning Code.)

4.2 **DRC** Schedule 2 – ‘Generation Planning Parameters, Response Capability Data and **SDC1** Data’

Part 1 of **DRC** Schedule 2 contains the **PPM** Generation Planning Parameters required by the **TSO** to facilitate studies in Operational Planning timescales.

Part 2 of **DRC** Schedule 2 contains the data required with respect to **Controllable PPM** to be supplied by **Users** by Gate Closure pursuant to **SDC1**.

4.3 **Generator** Protection

CC6.4. Details of internal or integral **Generator** protection including G59 test witnessed reports (Loss of Mains protection type and setting).

4.4 Final Report

OC10.A.4. Compliance test results as detailed in the **PPM** Settings Schedule.

4.5 **Generator** Performance Chart

OC2.9 Each **Generator** shall submit to the **Generator Performance Chart** (which shall be within the parameters set out in CC.S2.1.3.2 as detailed in OC2.A.2.2 and in addition shows Global Inclined Irradiance (GII) against electrical **Output in MW**).

4.6 Forecasting Data (template included in UDL directory)

PART 5: General DRC Schedules

5.1 **DRC** Schedule 3 - ‘**Generating Unit**/Power Station Equipment/Interconnector outages’

DRC Schedule 3 details the Outage Programme Requirements as set out in the Operational Planning Section of the Operating Code (OC2)

5.2 **DRC** Schedule 7 - ‘Demand Control and General Data’

DRC Schedule 7 Part 1 is applicable to **Users** with Demand and lists Customer Demand Management Details

DRC Schedule 7 Part 2 specifies that the **TSO** may require **Users** to supply to it information of a technical (but not commercial) nature to enable the **TSO** to fulfil its obligations relating to the operation of the **NI System**

PART 6: PPM Continuous Grid Code Compliance Monitoring

SONI to produce a report for each **PPM** to cover the **Grid Code** Compliance **Monitoring** period.

In order for the **PPM** to obtain a **Grid Code** Compliance Certificate the following areas must be satisfied throughout the **Monitoring** period (see CC.S2.1.10.2 and CC.S2.2.7.2);

- 6.1 Fault Ride Through Capability of the **PPM**
- 6.2 Active and **Reactive Power** Recovery of the **PPM** post fault
- 6.3 Behaviour of the **PPM** during low and high **Frequency** excursions
- 6.4 Any significant rates of change of **Frequency**
- 6.5 **High Voltage** Ride Through Capability of the **PPM**
- 6.6 Harmonics Studies
- 6.7 Accuracy of the **MW Availability** Signal being provided to SONI by the **PPM**.

The requirement to produce the data for this report is covered in OC8.4.2

Appendix B1 Pre-Energisation Checklist and Supporting Documentation

Pre-energisation Checklist

PPM	
Planner	
Construction Project Manager	
DCC Representative	
SONI Representative	

Task	Responsibility	Expected Time of completion	Confirmation	Date	Signature
Connection agreement signed (copy to Planner)	Planner				
All supporting information* as per schedule 9 in connection agreement provided	Construction Project Manager				
TUoS agreement	SONI				
Market Message received	Planner				
Construction complete	Construction Project Manager				
Construction clearance received	OHL - Project Manager				
	Cable - Cable engineer				
	Plant - Project Manager				
BT undergrounding complete	Construction Project Manager				
HV Metering complete	Construction Project Manager				
LV connection card and market message received	PPM Generator				
LV metering completed	Construction Project Manager				
All SCADA to PPM Generating Units and SONI/NIE and end to end testing of these SCADA signals complete	CHCC/DCC Representative				
Substation lease signed (based on document being available 6 weeks prior to energisation)	Construction Project Manager				
Cable easements signed (wayleave in lieu)	Construction Project Manager				
DCC informed and approval in writing provided	Construction Project Manager				
SONI informed and approval in writing provided	Construction Project Manager				

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Ref	Information	Details	Y/N	Expected Time of completion	Date confirmed	Comments
a)	Statement that all relevant sections of the Grid Code have been complied with to the best of the information, knowledge and belief of the Generator .	Confirmation by SONI		Min 6 weeks prior to energisation		
b)	Statement that all relevant sections of the Distribution Code have been complied with to the best of the information, knowledge and belief of the Generator .	Confirmation by DCC		Min 6 weeks prior to energisation		
c)	Site responsibility schedule.	Schedule 5 of connection agreement		In connection agreement		
d)	Ownership diagram.	Schedule 5 of connection agreement		In connection agreement		
e)	Compliance with Regulation 28 of the Electricity Supply Regulations.	Declaration of readiness to connect		Prior to confirming energisation date		
f)	Safety co-ordinators list.			Prior to confirming energisation date		
g)	Telephone and Facsimile Numbers.			Prior to confirming energisation date		
h)	Nomenclature.	Switchgear numbering		Prior to confirming energisation date		
i)	PPA/ SEM Market Registration Confirmation.	Requires TUOS agreement				
j)	Energy Supplier.			In connection agreement		
k)	Commissioning programme (indicating which, if any, tests are expected to have an impact on the NIE System).			6 weeks prior to energisation		
l)	Protection settings.	Schedule 1A of connection agreement		In connection agreement		

Appendix C Continuous Monitoring of MW Availability

Continuous **Monitoring** of the **PPM** by SONI will take place; the **PPM** must adhere to the following:

Background

SONI defines **MW Availability** as follows:

“The amount of **Active Power** that the **Controllable PPM** could produce based on current weather conditions and network conditions. The **MW Availability** shall only differ from the **MW Output** if the **Controllable PPM** has been curtailed, constrained or is operating in a **Curtailed Frequency Response** mode, as instructed by SONI via the SCADA interface. By way of clarification, limitations placed on **PPM Output** due to 33kV Dynamic Line Rating schemes are NIE actions only and these should be reflected in the **MW Availability**. ”

The **MW Availability** signal provided by the **Generator** will be a continuously calculated value. The **Generator** should NOT let the **MW Availability** figure equal the **MW Output** figure when there is no SONI action. For clarity, the **Generator** must not start calculating the **MW Availability** only when there is SONI action as SONI will have no way of assessing the accuracy of the calculated signal. SONI will require a detailed explanation of exactly how the **MW Availability** signal is being calculated by the **Generator**.

Section **SDC 1.4.3.2** of the SONI **Grid Code** makes provisions for the **Availability** or Technical Parameters. The **Grid Code** describes these levels or values as follows:

“Each **Generator**, and where relevant each **Generator Aggregator**, shall, subject to the exceptions in **SDC 1.4.3.3**, use reasonable endeavours to ensure that it does not at any time declare in the case of its **CDGU**, **Controllable PPM**, or **Aggregated Generating Unit**, the **Availability** or Technical Parameters at levels or values different from those that the **CDGU**, **Controllable PPM**, and/or an **Aggregated Generating Unit** could achieve at the relevant time. The **TSO** can reject declarations to the extent that they do not meet these requirements.”

Some issues that will impact the “MW Availability” are:

- a) The **MW Availability** signal will accurately reflect the resource level available.
- c) If **Generating Units** are out of service for maintenance, repair, placed in a ‘Pause’ mode etc. they are not available and the “**MW Availability**” will be reduced accordingly;
- d) If **Generating Units** have entered into any form of error mode e.g. ‘Safety Chain Activation’ etc. they are not available and the “**MW Availability**” will be reduced accordingly;
- e) If the **Generating Units** are responding to a set point other than that received by SONI SCADA e.g. a dynamic line rating (DLR) set point or a SPS set point, the **MW Availability** will be reduced accordingly to reflect the **MW Output** level the **PPM** is controlling to;
- f) Only actions by SONI to reduce the **PPM MW Output** (as described in the **MW Availability** definition above) should result in a difference between actual **MW Output** and the **MW Availability** signals.

The **Grid Code** does not specify a standard to which these levels or values should conform. Experience to date has shown that there is considerable variance in the accuracy of the **MW Availability** for different **PPMs**. A standard of accuracy is required for this level/value which will be included in **Grid Code** Compliance testing and monitored on a continuous basis.

Standard

The quality of the calculated **MW Availability** signal will be subject to the following test:
The normalised root mean square deviation (*NRMSD*) for a **PPM** for a given day will be calculated. This will use one minute **MW Availability** quantities averaged over the half hour period recorded in Castlereagh House Control Centre CHCC and the 30 minute metered **Output** for the **Generator** under analysis.

Assessment Criteria:

- The rolling 14-day *NRMSD* must be less than or equal to 8%, excluding periods where the **PPM** was **Dispatched** away from its **MW Availability** by SONI.
- The daily *NRMSD* values are to be calculated. The number of days where the daily *NRMSD* exceeds the 5% standard must not exceed 2 days in any 14-day period, except for periods where the **PPM** was dispatched away its **MW Availability** by SONI.

Where a unit had not been dispatched down at any period under review and the *NRMSD* exceeds 5% for a day then the **MW Availability** signal is deemed to be in error for that day.

Where in a rolling continuous period of 14 days there are three or more days that have **MW Availability** signals in error then the **MW Availability** signal is deemed to have failed the standard.

Issues Arising Upon Failure to Meet Assessment Criteria

When a **PPM** fails the **MW Availability** standard, SONI will as soon as practicably possible issue a formal non-Compliance notice to the **PPM**. This notice will detail the degree of non-Compliance and request information as to how and when it will be corrected.

For the period that a **PPM** is failing the **MW Availability** standard, SONI may substitute the **PPM MW Availability** signal with the actual metered **Output** of the **PPM** for any curtailments in **MW Output** that have come about through SONI action.

Definitions

The following quantities will be determined:
Calculate the daily Root Mean Square Error as follows:

$$RMSD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{h=1}^n (AV - GEN)^2}{n}}$$

The Normalised Root Mean Square Error:

$$NRMSD = \frac{RMSD}{RC_{WFPS}}$$

Where:

RC is the **Registered Capacity** of the **PPM** in **MW**

AV is the one minute **MW Availability** quantities averaged over the half hour period recorded in Castlereagh House Control Centre CHCC

GEN is the 30 minute metered **Output** for the **Generator** under analysis.

n is the number of time periods in the day

Appendix D Standing Data and SCADA Signals and Controls between PPM and SONI/NIE

The signals list shown below may be subject to change should SONI/NIE feel that additional controls/indications are required from a PPM.

Analogue Input Signals (to SONI/NIE) from PPM					
Signal Description	Description	Range	Units	Scale	Display Units
MW*	Indication of the Active Power Output at PPM Connection Point	4 - 20	mA	TBA	MW
MVar*	Indication of the Reactive Power Flow at the PPM Connection Point	4 - 20	mA	TBA	Mvar
Voltage*	Indication of the Voltage at the PPM Connection Point	4 - 20	mA	TBA	kV
Global Inclined Irradiance (GII)	Indication of the highest Global Inclined Irradiance (GII) at any instant measured by a Generating Unit comprised within a PPM . All measurements shall be at Generating Unit panel height.	4 - 20	mA	TBA	kW/m ²
PV Module Temperature	The temperature at the back of the PV panels.	4 - 20	mA	TBA	°C
PPM MW Availability	The amount of Active Power that the Controllable PPM could produce based on current weather conditions and network conditions. The MW Availability shall only differ from the MW Output if the Controllable PPM has been curtailed, constrained or is operating in a Curtailed Frequency Response mode, as instructed by SONI via the SCADA interface. By way of clarification, limitations placed on PPM Output due to 33kV Dynamic Line Rating schemes are NIE actions only and these should be reflected in the MW Availability .	4 - 20	mA	TBA	MW
MW Set Point Feedback	Confirmation of MW set point signal	4 - 20	mA	TBA	MW
Mvar Set Point Feedback	Confirmation of Mvar set point signal	4 - 20	mA	TBA	Mvar
Voltage Set Point Feedback	Confirmation of voltage set point signal	4 - 20	mA	TBA	kV
Power Factor Set Point Feedback	Confirmation of power factor set point signal	4 - 20	mA	TBA	Decimal
% MW Curtailment Set Point ¹	Confirmation of % curtailment MW set point when providing reserve	4 - 20	mA	TBA	%
Curtailment Time Interval	Confirmation of time to reach set point	4 - 20	mA	TBA	Min
PPM Active Set Point ²	Indication of the MW set point to which the PPM Output is limited	4 - 20	mA	TBA	MW
% Generating Units Available ³	Indication of the % available Generating Units at the PPM	4 - 20	mA	TBA	%
Wind Speed	Rate at which air is moving through the area, should be taken above PV panels- 2.4m to 4m elevation.				m/s
Wind Direction	Indication of wind direction above photovoltaic panels – 2.4m to 4m elevation.				Degrees (°)

TBA – Scale to be agreed with SONI/NIE SCADA

*Provided by NIE as part of the connection arrangements, included for completeness. These indications must come directly from the transducers.

¹ Set Point is based on instantaneous **Output**, neglecting constraints imposed by SONI. 100% means **PPM Active Power Output** has not been reduced by SONI, therefore reserve provision will be 0%.

² This set point should reflect the **MW Output** to which the **PPM Output** is limited i.e. the **PPM** controller set point. It should take into account the **MW** set point, the Ramp Block setting, DLR schemes (if applicable), SPS operation (if applicable) and the set point if the **PPM** is operating in a **Frequency** response mode. The **Generator** will provide SONI/NIE with the lowest of these variables as the **PPM** active set point.

³ This signal should reflect the % of Available **Generating Units** at the **PPM**. It should take into account **Generating Units** that are unavailable due to outages, **Generating Units** that are in an error mode etc (i.e. any condition that means the **Generating Unit** is unable to generate **Active Power**). 0% means zero **Generating Units** are in service 100% means all **Generating Units** are in service.

<i>Analogue Output Signals (from SONI/NIE) to PPM</i>					
<i>Signal Description</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Display Units</i>
MW Set Point	Curtailment MW set point under emergency conditions	4 - 20	mA	TBA	MW
Mvar Set Point	Mvar set point instruction	4 - 20	mA	TBA	Mvar
Voltage Set Point	Voltage set point instruction	4 - 20	mA	TBA	kV
Power Factor Set Point	Power Factor set point instruction	4 - 20	mA	TBA	Decimal
% MW Curtailment Set Point	% curtailment MW set point when providing reserve	4 - 20	mA	TBA	%
Curtailment Time Interval	Time to reach set point under emergency conditions	4 - 20	mA	TBA	Min

<i>Digital Input Signals (to SONI/NIE) from PPM (required dc voltage to be confirmed by SONI/NIE SCADA)</i>		
<i>Signal Description</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Signal</i>
Common	??V dc signal provided by SONI to Generator	
Allow Ramp	Acknowledgement signal to allow positive ramping of PPM	??V dc
Stop Ramp	Acknowledgement signal to stop positive ramping of PPM	??V dc
Emergency Action OFF	Emergency Action OFF	??V dc
Emergency Action ON	Emergency Action ON	??V dc
Reactive Power Dispatch ON	Reactive Power Dispatch ON	??V dc
Reactive Power Dispatch OFF	Reactive Power Dispatch OFF	??V dc
PF Control ON	PF Control ON	??V dc
PF Control OFF	PF Control OFF	??V dc
Voltage Control ON	Voltage Control ON	??V dc
Voltage Control OFF	Voltage Control OFF	??V dc
Voltage Control Auto Change Over ¹	Indication that the control mode has auto changed to Voltage Control	??V dc
CB1 Open ²	Circuit breaker open (controlling the TO or DNO circuit at the Connection Point)	??V dc
CB1 Closed ²	Circuit breaker closed (controlling the TO or DNO circuit at the Connection Point)	??V dc
Island Detected Trip	Alarm that the G59 protection has operated	??V dc
% MW Curtailment Controller OFF	Acknowledgement signal that % MW controller for reserve is OFF	??V dc
% MW Curtailment Controller ON	Acknowledgement signal that % MW controller for reserve is ON	??V dc
Grid Control Selected	Indication that the PPM is under the control of SONI	??V dc
Local Control Selected	Indication that the PPM is under the control of Generator	??V dc
Grid Controller Operational	Indication that the Grid Controller is operational	??V dc
Grid Controller Fail	Indication that power has been lost to the Grid Controller	??V dc
Transducer Operational	Indication that the primary inputs to the Grid Controller are operational	??V dc
Transducer Fail	Indication that the Grid Controller has lost primary Inputs	??V dc
Temperature Curtailment ON ³	Temperature Curtailment scheme ON	??V dc
Temperature Curtailment OFF ³	Temperature Curtailment scheme OFF	??V dc
Special Protection Scheme OFF ⁴	Special Protection Scheme OFF	??V dc

Special Protection Scheme ON ⁴	Special Protection Scheme ON	??V dc
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¹Automatic changeover to **Voltage Control** mode will occur if voltage at the **Connection Point** moves beyond the limits of a deadband agreed between SONI and the **Generator**.

²Provided by NIE as part of the connection arrangements, included for completeness.

³Only applicable if connected via 200 mm² line and **PPM Registered Capacity** is greater than 22 **MW**

⁴Only applicable if there is a Special Protection Scheme or Remedial Action Scheme in place that involves the **PPM**

Digital Output signals (from SONI/NIE) to PPM (required dc voltage to be confirmed by SONI/NIE SCADA)				
Signal Description	Description	Permanent	5sec pulse	5sec pulse
		Common	Open	Close
		Signal	Signal	Signal
Stop Ramp Common Allow Ramp	Prevent PPM Active Power Output increase, assisting SONI to manage System Frequency rise Blocking signal OFF allowing PPM to increase Active Power Output	0V	??V dc	??V dc
Emergency Action ON Common Emergency Action OFF	Initiate change of PPM Output Remove Output change command	0V	??V dc	??V dc
Voltage Control SELECT ¹ Common	Voltage Control mode selected	0V		??V dc
Power Factor Control SELECT ¹ Common	Power Factor Control mode selected	0V		??V dc
Reactive Power Dispatch SELECT ¹ Common	Reactive Power Dispatch mode select	0V		??V dc
% MW Curtailment Controller ON Common % MW Curtailment Controller OFF	Initiate % MW curtailment for reserve Cease % MW curtailment for reserve	0V	??V dc	??V dc
CB1 Close ² Common CB1 Open ²	Close the DNO Circuit Breaker at the Connection Point Open the DNO Circuit Breaker at the Connection Point	0V	??V dc	??V dc
The TO or DSO Trip Relay Reset ON ¹ Common ¹	Signal to reset the trip relay associated with the TO or DNO circuit breaker at the Connection Point	0V		??V dc

¹ It is the responsibility of the **Generator** to configure **Voltage Control**, Power Factor Control and **Reactive Power Dispatch** such that one of these 3 modes is always ON and not more than one mode is ON at any one time. Thus, if the **PPM** is operating in Power Factor Control and SONI/NIE wish to change the **PPM** to operate in **Voltage Control**, SONI/NIE will send a Voltage Control SELECT digital output signal to the **PPM**. The Generator must ensure Power Factor Control turns OFF as **Voltage Control** turns ON.

² Provided by NIE as part of the connection arrangements included for completeness.

Standing Data for PPM	
<i>Signal Description</i>	<i>Description</i>
Unit Name	
UNIT_ID	
INSTALLED_CAPACITY (MWp-DC)	
MEC (MW)	
PERMISS_CAPCITY	
LATITUDE	
LONGITUDE	
ALTITUDE (M)	
SLOPE_ANGLE	<i>Need to indicate if solar tracking system in place & provide further detail</i>
SUN/AZIMUTH_ANGLE	<i>Need to indicate if solar tracking system in place & provide further detail</i>
SURFACE AREA	
NEAREST_STATION	
NUMBER_OF_INVERTERS_INSTALLED	
Inverter subtotal	<i>For each Inverter type</i>
INVERTER MANUFACTURER	<i>For each Inverter type</i>
INVERTER NAMEPLATE RATING	<i>For each Inverter type</i>
INVERTER TEMPERATURE RATING	<i>For each Inverter type</i>
INVERTER MODEL ID	<i>For each Inverter type</i>
INVERTER REPOSE	<i>For each Inverter type</i>
PERFORMANCE DERATING	<i>For each Inverter type</i>
NOTIFIED_CONNECTION	
JURISDICTION	
REGION	
NUMBER_OF_Panels_INSTALLED	
Panel subtotal	<i>For each panel type</i>
Panel MANUFACTURER	<i>For each panel type</i>

Panel MODEL ID	<i>For each panel type</i>
Panel NAMEPLATE RATING	<i>For each panel type</i>
Panel TEMPERATURE RATING	<i>For each panel type</i>
PV Material Used	<i>For each panel type</i>
SCADA feed measurement instrumentation details and location	<i>For each SCADA feed</i>

Appendix E Example MS Excel Plots To Be Submitted by the Generator

The following graphs are for illustration only, highlighting the traces to be plotted and the annotations to be included by the **Generator**. If the **Generator** feels additional information is required in order to demonstrate Compliance then this documentation should also be included.

Appendix F Contact Names & Addresses

For contact details relating to this document please contact:

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