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SMART MONITORING GAS GRIDS

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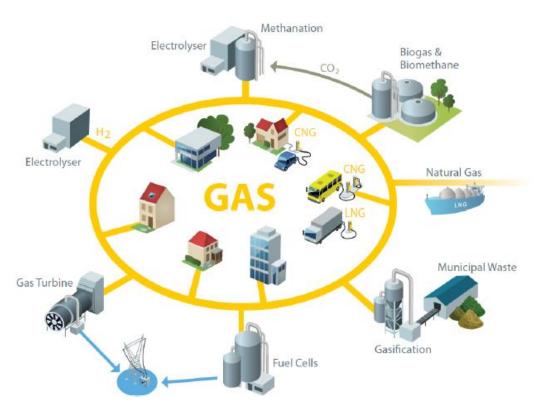


Eandis = grid operator



- Elektriciteit Aardgas Netten distributie
 (Electricity Natural gas Networks Distribution)
- for a well-defined part of Belgium
- manages, builds and services the distribution grid for electricity and natural gas
- promotes the rational use of energy, manages the access registry and acts as a social supplier for domestic customers who have been 'dropped' by their commercial supplier
- Some key figures: 4,050 employees, active in 234 towns and municipalities, ± 42.000 km gas grid, 1.6 million connections for natural gas

Smart gas grids; we will not talk about...:



P2G
Bidirectional flows of gas
Methanisation
State-of-the-art new

appliances

. . .

Source: "Smart gas grids for a smart energy system" – Gerg/Marcogaz/Eurogas

But about...

SMART MONITORING THE LOW PRESSURE NETWORK

Total length of the low pressure network(≤ 98 mbar): 34.000 km Total length of the medium pressure network(<15 bar): 7.700 km

In the past:

- Medium pressure network
 - ✓ An already well monitored grid
 - > Stations in real time, data available on DMS,...)
 - > Network digital pressure monitoring, no remote
- Low pressure network
 - Only a « global » monitoring,
 without a well thought out vision
 - No intelligence/telecommunication

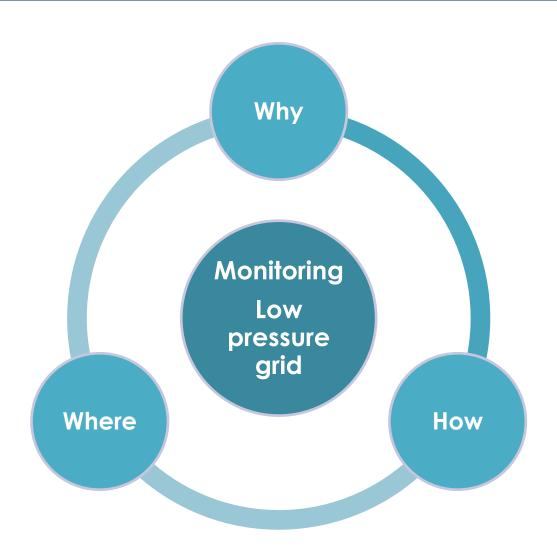




- Now:
 - Medium pressure network
 - Still well monitored
 - An ongoing evaluation where to remote control
 - Low pressure network



Aims



Why



- Following Belgian legislation
 (which does not specify the « how » and « where »...)
- Supporting new grid investments
 - Investing « right on time » while avoiding over-investing
 - Supporting studies with accurate data
- Ensuring a safe and reliable exploitation
 - Effective handling of gas incidents
 - Monitoring gas incidents
 - Managing received complaints
- Optimising the technicians' workload

How



How smart do we want to measure?



Impact on "total life cycle" costs of the whole system

- By withholding technical criteria:
 - 1 and 2 channel loggers → measuring medium and low pressure with one logger must be possible
 - Battery powered and ATEX safe
 - Continuous measuring
 - Wireless communication not in real time but concentrated datacommunication once / day
 - An automatic warning system in real time
 - Setting an alarm level
 - Realtime GPRS via mail/phone

Where



- Having a company policy for a 34.000 km grid is necessary
 - Where do we install the loggers and how many are needed?

- Calculating the « total cost of ownership »
 - Minimum number of loggers required by legislation
 - Solving bottlenecks known by exploitation
 - « Measuring is knowing »

Methods

Key success factors:

Policy

- Analysing in detail
- Working in team + Change Management

Testing

- Field tests of several loggers
- Writing a good technical specification

Data

- Calculating the total cost
- Evaluating which system to use

Opti+

- Optimising the alarm settings
- Monitoring performance (communication/battery)



Technical policy

- Duration: 1 year
 - Key issues:

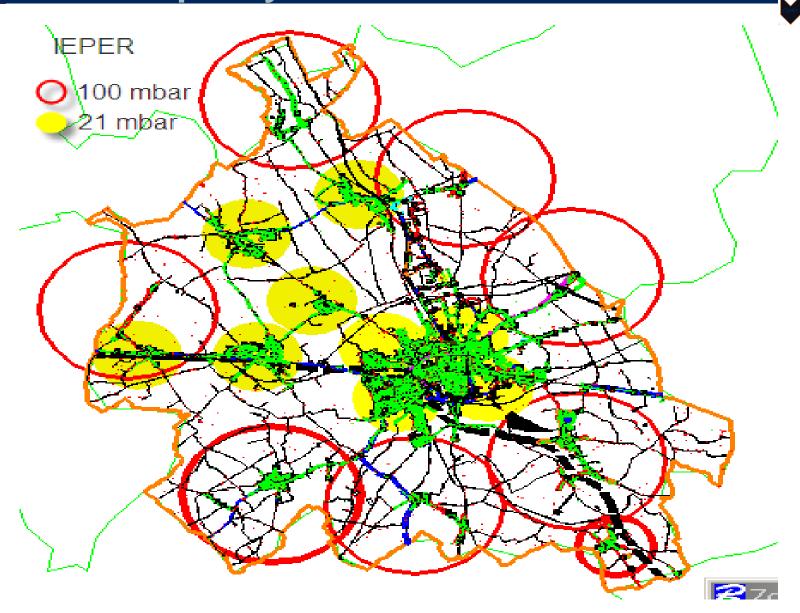
 Evaluating the most effective way to monitor the entire grid → a fixed radius depending on distribution pressure

(20/25/100mbar)



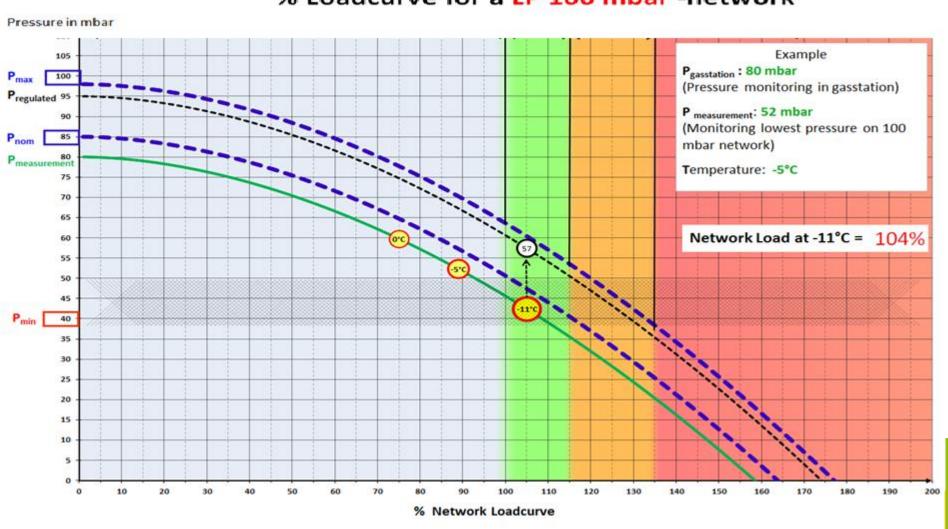
- Determining the alarm levels (in order to avoid false alarms due to specific fluctuations of a low pressure grid)
- Analysing the entire low pressure grid

Technical policy



Technical policy

% Loadcurve for a LP 100 mbar -network





Testing + development

- Duration: 1 year
 - Key issues:
 - Testing 4 loggers from two different suppliers in 3 different areas within Eandis
 - Building up experience in preparation of purchase: evaluating the requirements
 - Writing a specification based on existing systems
 - Purchasing the devices
 - Average cost per logger
 - » 1-channel: 700 €
 - » 2-channel: 1.100 €
 - Average cost for GPRS per logger: 0,9 €/month

Data Management system + implementation

Calculate the total cost
 Evaluate which system to use

- Duration: 1 year + 3 years
 - Key issues:
 - Using existing software to manage the data
 - Most problems are due to communication settings impairing the data connection
 - Budgeting the costs requires an implementation

over 3 years







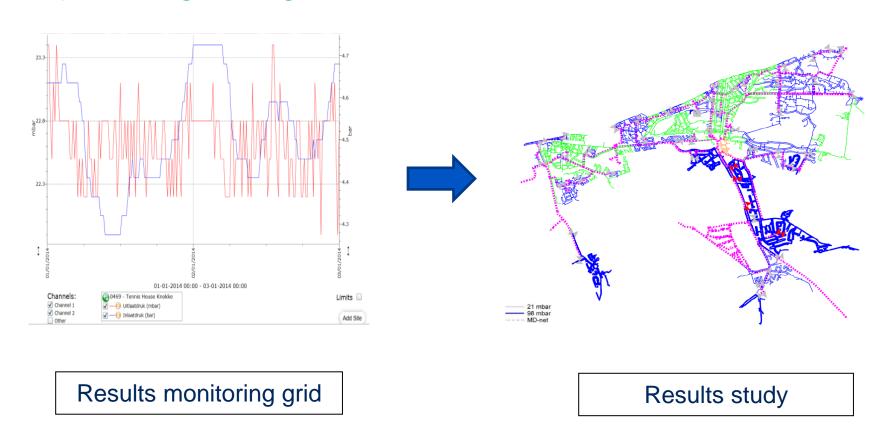
Optimalisation

copile • Optimise the claim settings

Optime • Monitoring performance (communication/battery)

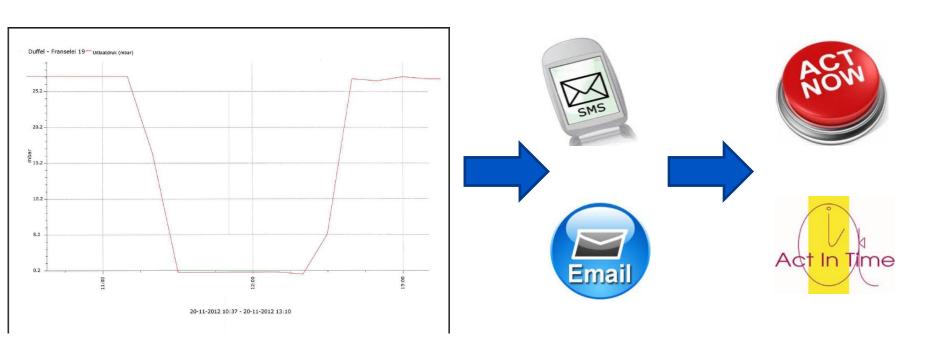
- Duration: ongoing
 - Key issues:
 - Optimising the alarm settings
 - Monitoring the performance of the communication: 2% of all communications are inaccurate
 - Analysis of battery lifetime
 - Essential updates of the loggers' firmware

Optimising new grid investments



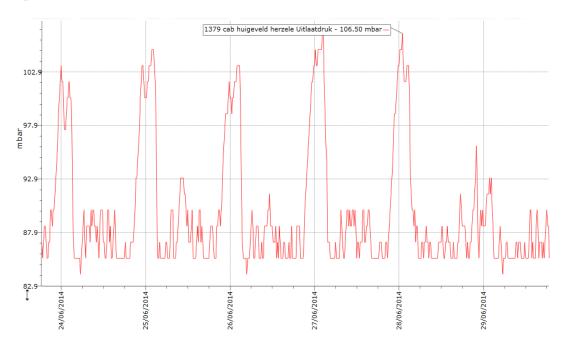
Important to bring together the theoretical findings with the actual pressure results

An increasingly reliable and safe exploitation



Faster reaction time in case of pressure problems

 Detecting malfunctioning of regulating devices installed in gas stations

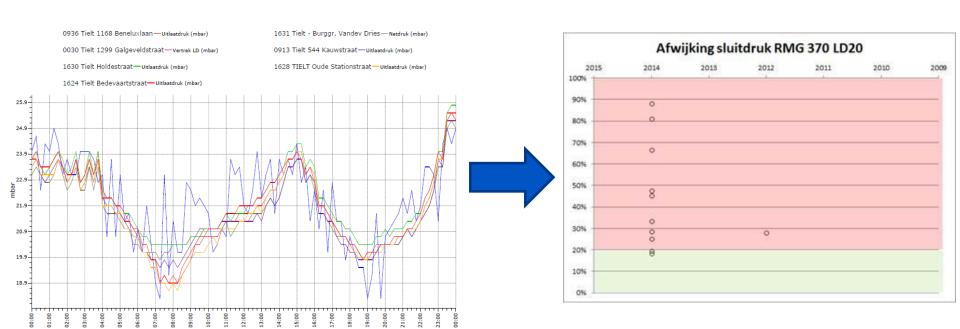


After analysis:

- → Installation overdimensioned
- → Regulating device is OK

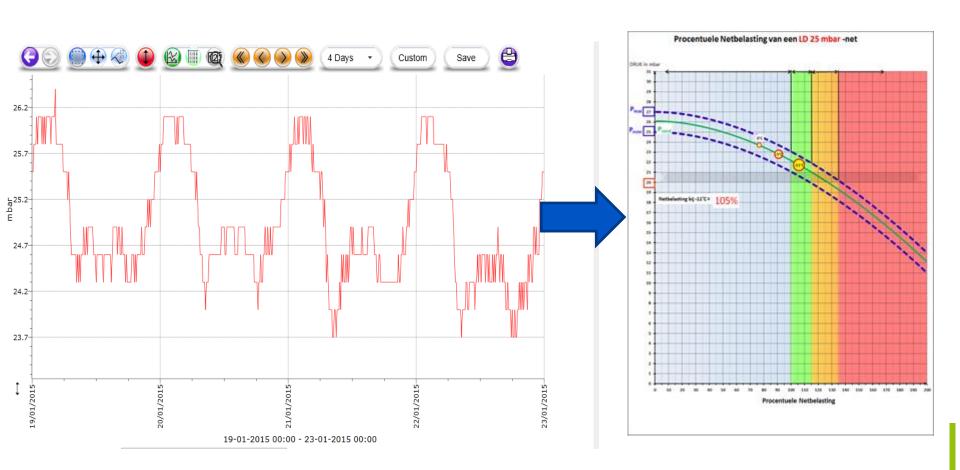
Specific input for detail analysis

 Detecting malfunctioning of regulating devices installed in gas stations



Specific input for detail analysis

Evaluation of network Load



After monitoring smart analysing

Conclusions

A smart grid does not necessitate large investments and research.

Using mature technology in a smart way creates interesting opportunities!

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