

# DeltaDetect: HV Fault Detection Using Existing LV Infrastructure

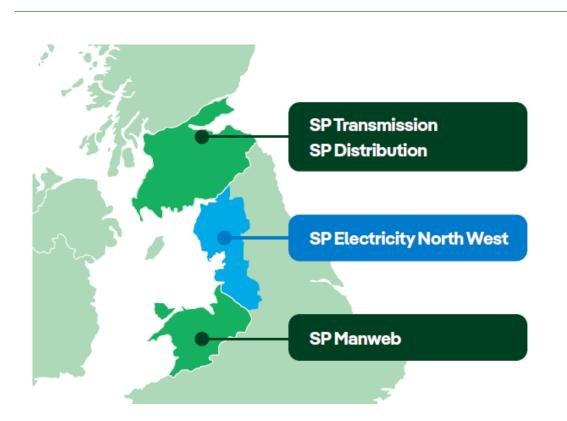
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#### **Overview**



- SP Electricity North West is one of Great Britain's 14 electricity distribution network operators.
- We maintain and invest in our network of 61,000km of underground cables and overhead lines, plus thousands of substations and innovative technology.
- We deliver a safe and reliable power supply to 2.4m homes and businesses from Cumbria to Cheshire, supporting electrification and clean growth.



E2.6bn

Investment from 2023-2028

Cost to replace our entire network in the North West

48,000km

Underground electricity cables

5m

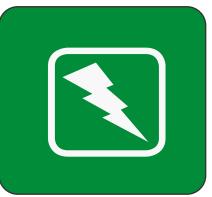
Number of people we supply power to across 2.4 million homes & businesses.

- Global energy leader, Iberdrola, acquired an 88% shareholding in Electricity North West in 2025 through it's UK arm, ScottishPower. The network has now rebranded as SP Electricity North West.
- Iberdrola and ScottishPower are committed to building smarter, greener electricity networks and now distributes electricity to 12 million people in the UK through its 170,000km network.

## **The Problem**











Our Growing
Dependence
on Electricity
Networks

High Voltage (HV) Faults: A Hidden Risk

The
Challenge:
Reactive
Approach

We Need
Smarter,
Scalable
Solutions

## **The Concept**



HV Fault Activity
Insulation Breakdown
Equipment Malfunction

Delta-Wye 11kV/0.4kV Distribution Transformer

Low Voltage Monitoring Equipment





Signals





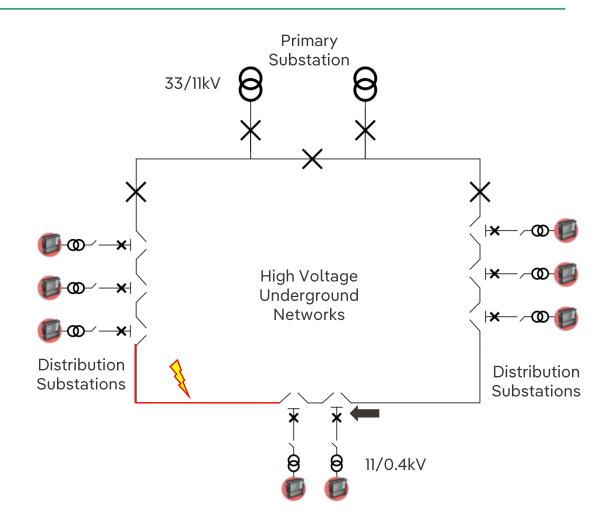
Electrical Signals



#### **How It Works?**



- 1
- Low Voltage Monitoring
  - Continuously measuring
- 2
- Detecting Early Fault Signatures
  - Voltage dip or distortions
- 3
- Triggering and Data Capture
  - Novel undervoltage trigger
- 4
- Reverse Transformation Algorithm
  - Transformer characteristics
- 5
- Fault Localisation
  - Transgradient analysis
- 6
- Proactive Network Response
  - Indication of faulty section

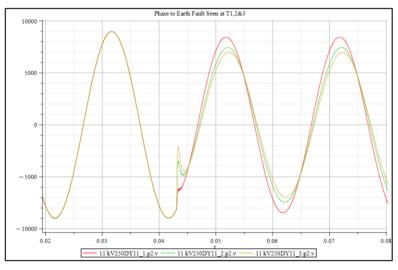


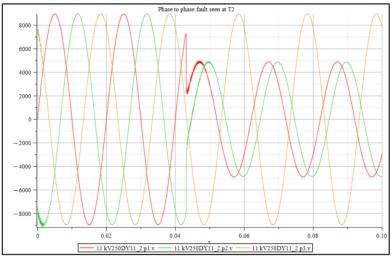
Each LV monitor connected to the HV ring captures an abnormal voltage event

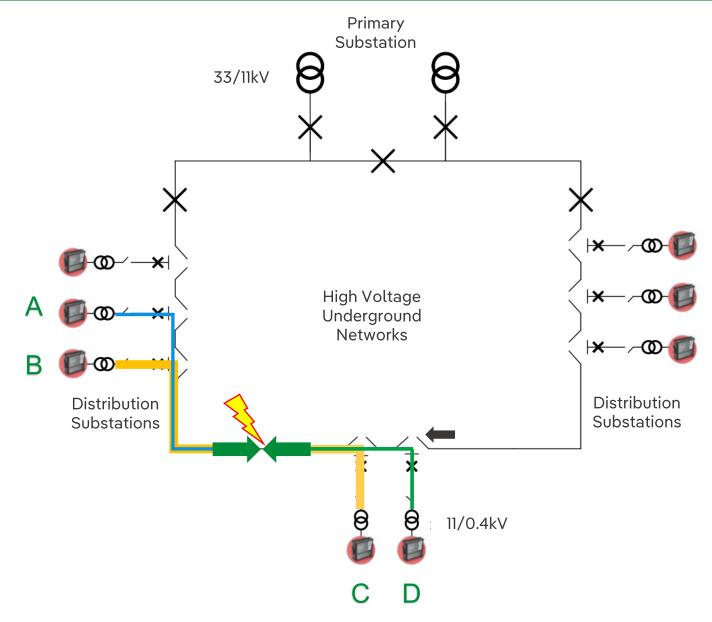
### **How It Works?**



Trans gradient analysis the events are localised to a section of the ring











#### **Technical Benefits**

- Cost-Efficient Deployment
  Uses existing LV monitors—no need for expensive HV-side sensors
- Scalable Architecture
   Can be rolled out across SP ENW and other DNOs
- Predictive Fault Detection
   Identifies developing faults before outages occur
- Improved Fault Localisation
  Pinpoint's fault location using LV data and transgradient analysis.



### **Consumer & Operational Impact**

- Reduced Downtime
  Faster fault response means fewer outages
- Enhanced Reliability

  Proactive maintenance improves service continuity.
- Safety Improvements
  Early detection reduces risk of equipment failure.
- Support for Vulnerable Customers
  Minimises disruption in critical areas.

## **Challenges**



1

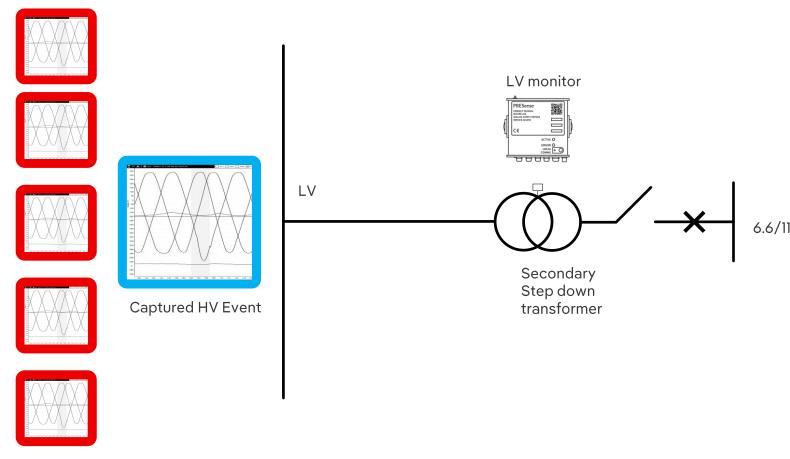
- Trigger Sensitivity & Accuracy
  - False positives

2

- Data Volume & Processing
  - Overwhelm analytics & storage

• LV-HV Signal Interpretation

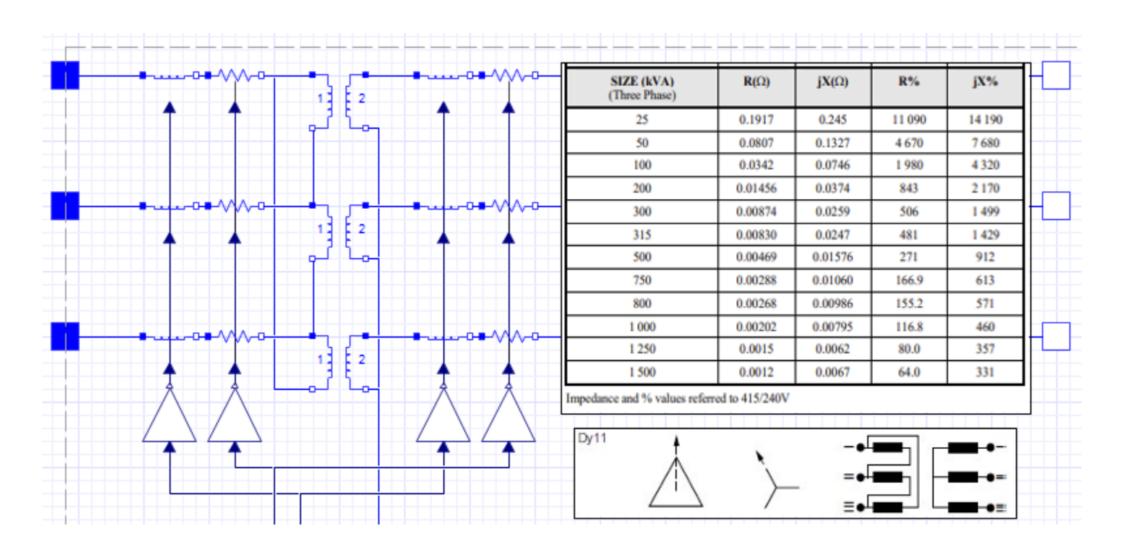
 Transformer & network variability



Discarded Events

## **Challenges - Transformer Models**





### Who's Involved?



**SP Electricity North West** (SP ENWL) – Project sponsor, network data, deployment support, governance

**Kelvatek** – Lead delivery partner, R&D, algorithm & trigger development, PRESense firmware

**University of Strathclyde** – HV switching event modelling and validation

**PNDC** (Power Networks Demonstration Centre) – Controlled testing environment









## **Phase 1 Work Packages**



WP1: Mobilisation & Project Management - Set up team, resources, governance, and reporting structure.

WP2: HV Network Modelling - Build simulation of 6.6/11kV ring network with transformer and fault modelling.

WP3: Fault Scenario Development - Simulate various fault types to understand HV-LV voltage behaviour.

WP4: LV-to-HV Algorithm Development - Develop algorithm to reverse LV data into HV fault profiles.

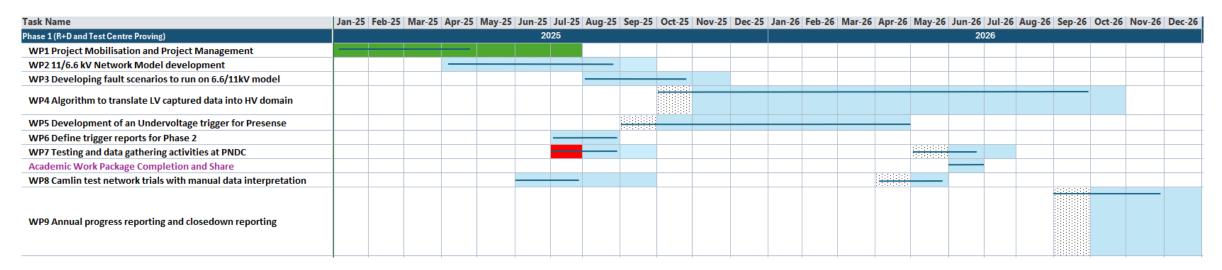
WP5: Undervoltage Trigger for PRESense - Create firmware trigger in PRESense to capture HV fault events via LV dips.

WP6: Trigger Report Design - Define metadata structure for captured events to support analysis.

WP7: PNDC Testing - Validate algorithms and triggers in a controlled HV test environment.

WP8: Field Trials with Manual Interpretation - Deploy firmware, capture real data, and manually validate fault localisation.

WP9: Reporting & Dissemination - Produce progress reports, closedown report, and support knowledge sharing.



#### **Future Phases & Timeline**



#### **Project Phases**

Phase 1: Research & Proof of

concept

Focus: Modelling, triggering, algorithm development, PNDC

testing

Phase 2: Live Network Trials
Validate algorithms and triggers in
real-world conditions
Fine-tune based on field data

Phase 3: Production Deployment Scalable rollout across ENWL and other DNOs Integration with BAU systems Phase 1: Complete Nov 26

Phase 2: Dec 26 – Mid 28

Phase 3:Mid 28 onwards



## Thank You

## Any Questions?

## **Contact Details:**

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