Substation Ground Grid: Copper Theft Monitoring Systems



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The problems caused by network metal theft

Metal theft from power delivery grounding networks creates multiple high-impact issues as well as both direct and indirect costs:

Safety

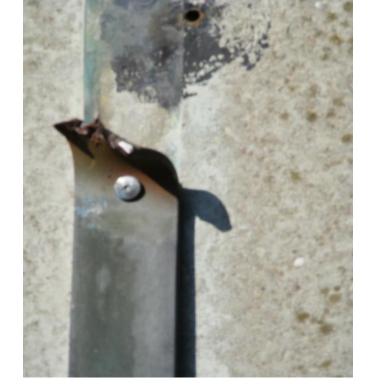
- Technicians,
- Police and first responders

Operations

- Direct costs of repairing damage and replacing infrastructure
- Additional engineering time and operations costs
- Service Outages

Indirect Costs

- Penalties and compensation
- Mobile generator deployment
- Public and regulatory pressure for fast resolution of issues







Substation copper theft

Theft from substations is mostly of grounding copper, and is seen as an easy to harvest, low risk target

- First target is cable from ground grid
- Removal leaves much of site plant ungrounded
- Often majority of such connections are removed during a raid
- Perpetrator knowledge can be high
- Less organized thieves often get injured or worse
- Ground grid also damaged or partially removed











These images are from a 161 kV capacitor bank from which the grounds had been stolen. When the Transmission System Operator energized the ungrounded bank, the structure, including the anchor bolts, became energized. The path to ground was through the foundation









These images were taken of a single phase voltage regulator stand where the regulator neutral and stand grounds were stolen. The stand became energized at line potential and was energized when it was discovered. Voltage/current was seeking ground through the foundation. This was a potentially lethal event.







'These photos were from a substation we found where the neutral and tank grounds were stolen from a 3750kva, 34 / 12 kv transformer. We discovered and replaced the grounds not knowing the damage that had occurred under the tank'.



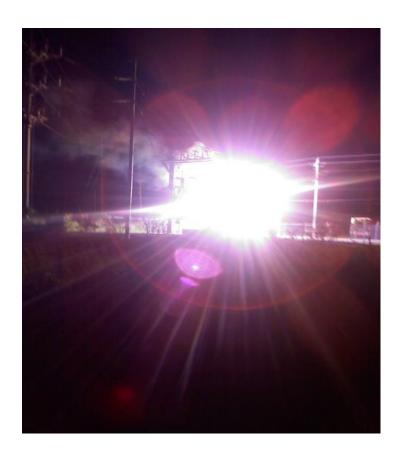




'When the transformer was removed, it was obvious that the current path was attempting to return to the source. The concrete foundation as well as the sub structure of the transformer showed significant damage'.







Significant and potentially more risky issues for customers occur at the delivery end of the network

This fault occurred when the neutral and grounds were stolen from a single phase voltage regulator.





Current Site Security Layers

Existing site security and deterrents fall into the following categories:

- Those that prevent the thieves getting onto the site Fences, locks, visible alarm systems
- Detecting the thieves while on sites CCTV, movement and sound sensors
- Catching the thieves after the event
 Smart water, dye 'bombs', printed cable sheathing

None of these methods detects the actual theft and ultimately the severe safety and operational risks of substation copper theft.



CuTS® Design Criteria agreed with Industry Sponsors

- Quick communication of removal event
- Difficult to circumvent
- Not to affect the integrity of the grounding systems
- Not susceptible to false alarms
- Suitable for installation in varying locations and environments
- Easy to install with no service down-time
- Easily integrate with existing site telemetry communications where present SCADA
- Low Asset cost



CuTS® Benefits Derived

- Enhanced site safety protects staff, first responders and the public from electrocution
- **Detect theft activity as it happens** minimizing exposure to associated safety and service risks
- Reduced risk of consequential damage across distribution network through to the delivery points
- Maximize service continuity and customer service. Provider can replace or repair site damage at earliest opportunity
- **Return on investment.** Calculated using a risk-based model to be between two and five years, depending on site and risks included in model.

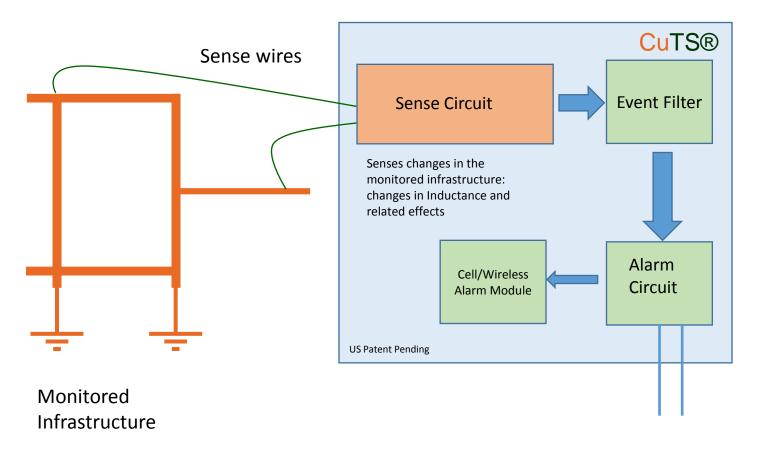


How CuTS® Works

- CuTS® monitors metallic infrastructure for change due to cutting, removal, damage or degradation
- CuTS® system looks for changes in the monitored infrastructure inductance characteristics
- The monitored infrastructure is coupled into a sensing circuit via sense wire inputs which detects minor changes (down to below 0.02μH)
- When change occurs beyond the adjustable thresholds, the unit alarm is activated
- Filter thresholds include extent of change detected and duration of change- this copes with site faults and other events



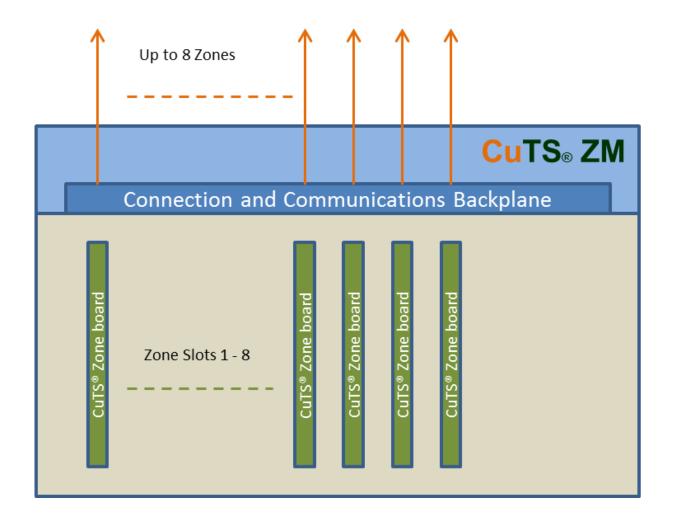
How CuTS® Works



CuTS® is equipped with cellular modem, and can also provide a simple make/break pair for connection to SCADA.

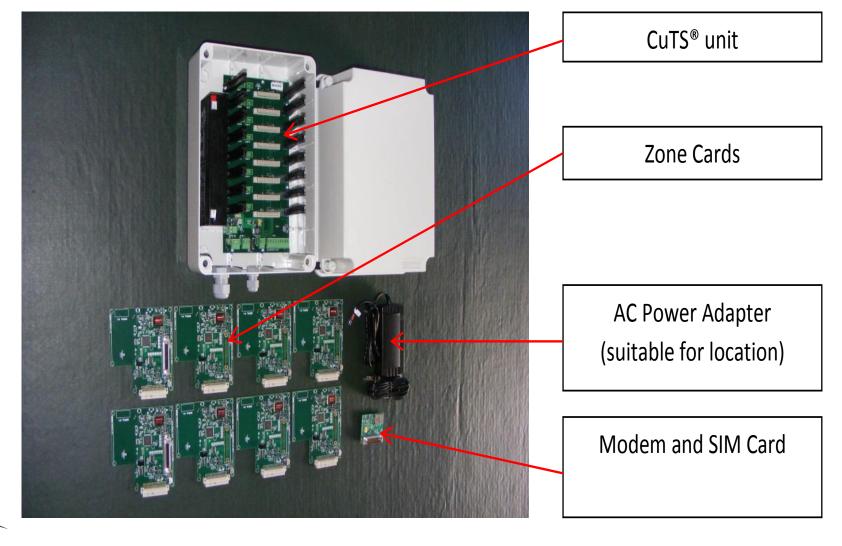


CuTS® ZM Sub-Station Applications





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- CuTS® system is powered by an AC wall adaptor for 12V DC (12V DC battery feed can be used)
- Alarm by modem or make/break alarm output through SCADA or similar onboard modem is not utilised for alarm connection.



CuTS® Deployed In A Substation

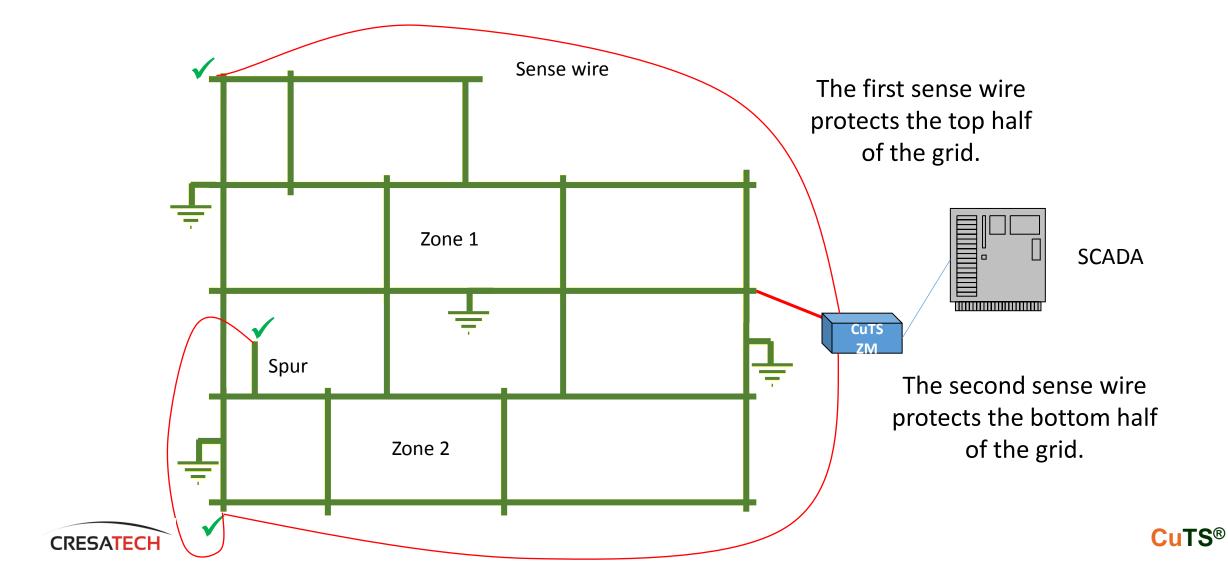


CRESATEC

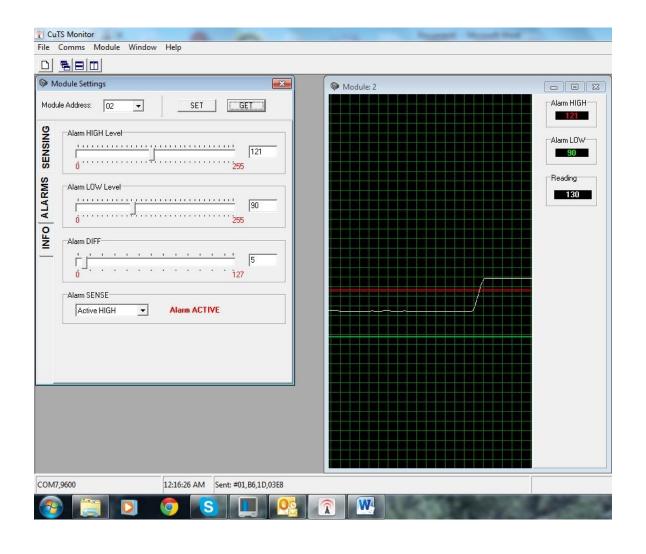
- Multi-zone version
- Antenna to extend GSM coverage when required
- Customer requested armoured cables – connection methods follow customers' own policies
- Installations are intended to be carried out by our customers' own engineers, with training



Example Of CuTS® Installation



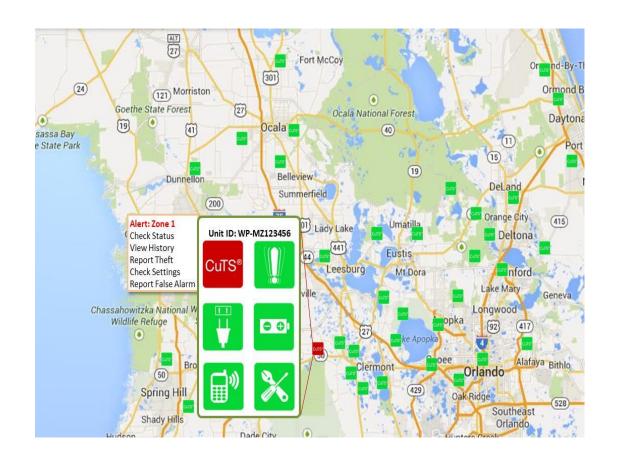
CuTS® Set-Up And Monitoring



- Only required for configuration, not alarm monitoring
- Developed for Windows
- Remote wireless access
- High and Low alarm settings are independent for each board
 - High red
 - Low green
 - Signal white
- Levels can be set manually or allowed to auto-tune



CuTS®: Service Portal



Customized Site Deployment and Alert Map From Service Portal to Track and Manage Activity. CuTS® Can Communicate With Other Technologies.





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