

# Control Room difficult day

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National Control



## Scheduling and Real Time Operation on Easter Sunday 2019

- **How do we plan and what do we plan.**
- **Toolkit.**
- **Actions taken and Consequences**

## How do we plan and what do we plan.

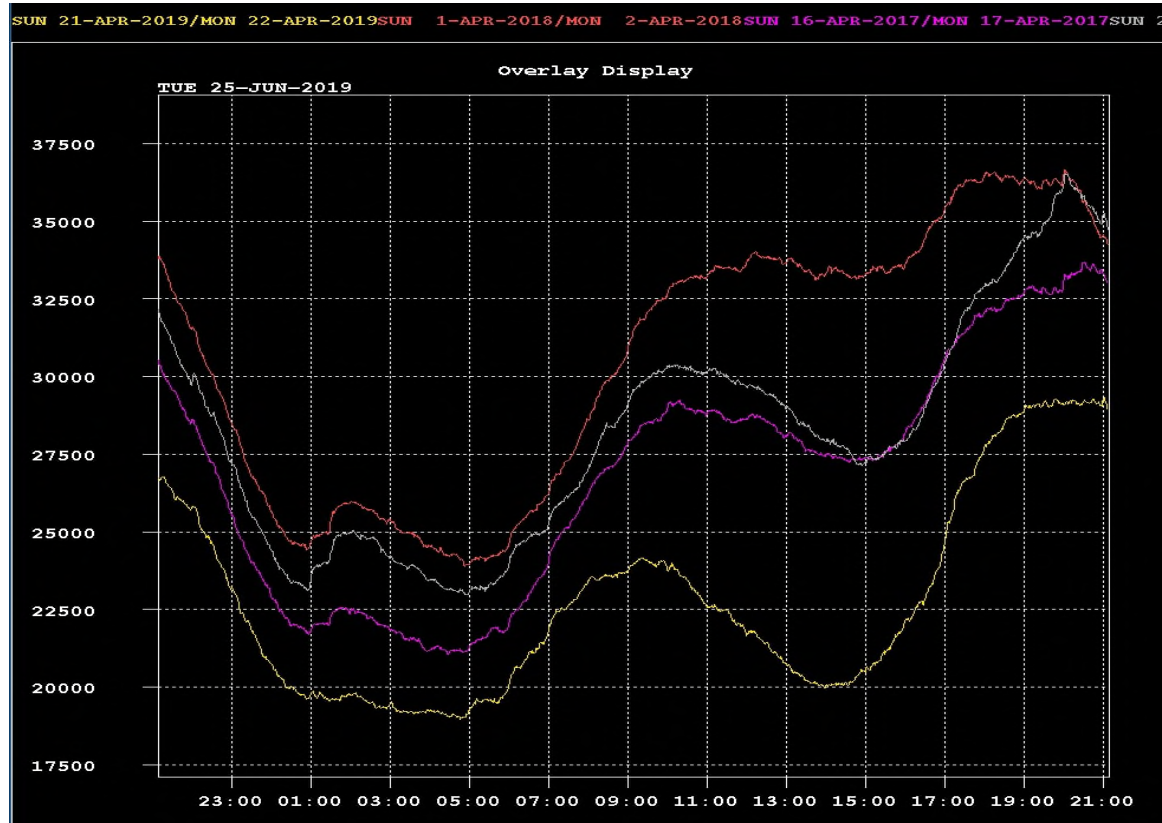
- **Energy Balancing**
  - Analysis of BMU Data (from 11:00 at Dayahead stage)
  - Analysis of contracted Ancillary Services.
  - Analysis of predicted Interconnector flows.
  - Demand Forecasting.
- **Transmission System Planning**
  - Outage Planning
  - Contingency Off-line and On-line analysis of Transmission System
  - Voltage support requirements from BMUs. (Use of MVARs)

# Demand Forecasting

- Use of historical days:

	2019	2018	2017	2016
<b>Good Friday</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> April	30 <sup>th</sup> March	14 <sup>th</sup> April	25 <sup>th</sup> March
<b>Easter Sunday</b>	21 <sup>st</sup> April	1 <sup>st</sup> April	16 <sup>th</sup> April	27 <sup>th</sup> March
<b>Easter Monday</b>	22 <sup>nd</sup> April	2 <sup>nd</sup> April	17 <sup>th</sup> April	28 <sup>th</sup> March
<b>BST Starts</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> March	25 <sup>th</sup> March	26 <sup>th</sup> March	27 <sup>th</sup> March

# Historical Demand Profiles for Easter Sunday



- Yellow – actual profile from Easter Sunday 21<sup>st</sup> April 2019.  
Red – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018  
Purple – 16<sup>th</sup> April 2017  
Grey – 27<sup>th</sup> March 2016

# Demand Forecasting – What factors do we look at?

- **Weather**
  - How does this effects people's behaviour and actions.
    - Temperature.
    - Illumination.
    - Wind Speed and direction.
    - Precipitation type and amount.
  - Wind output (Embedded and BMU Wind).
  - PV output.
- **Other factors:**
  - Effect of change to British Summer Time.
  - Special events.

## Demand Forecasting – What factors do we look at?

	2019	2018	2017	2016
PV Max (GW)	8.1	3.1	4.3	3.8
Wind Emb	3.1	1	1	2.2
Av GB Temp – C Degrees	20	6	10	9
Illumination	-10	-25	-25	-30

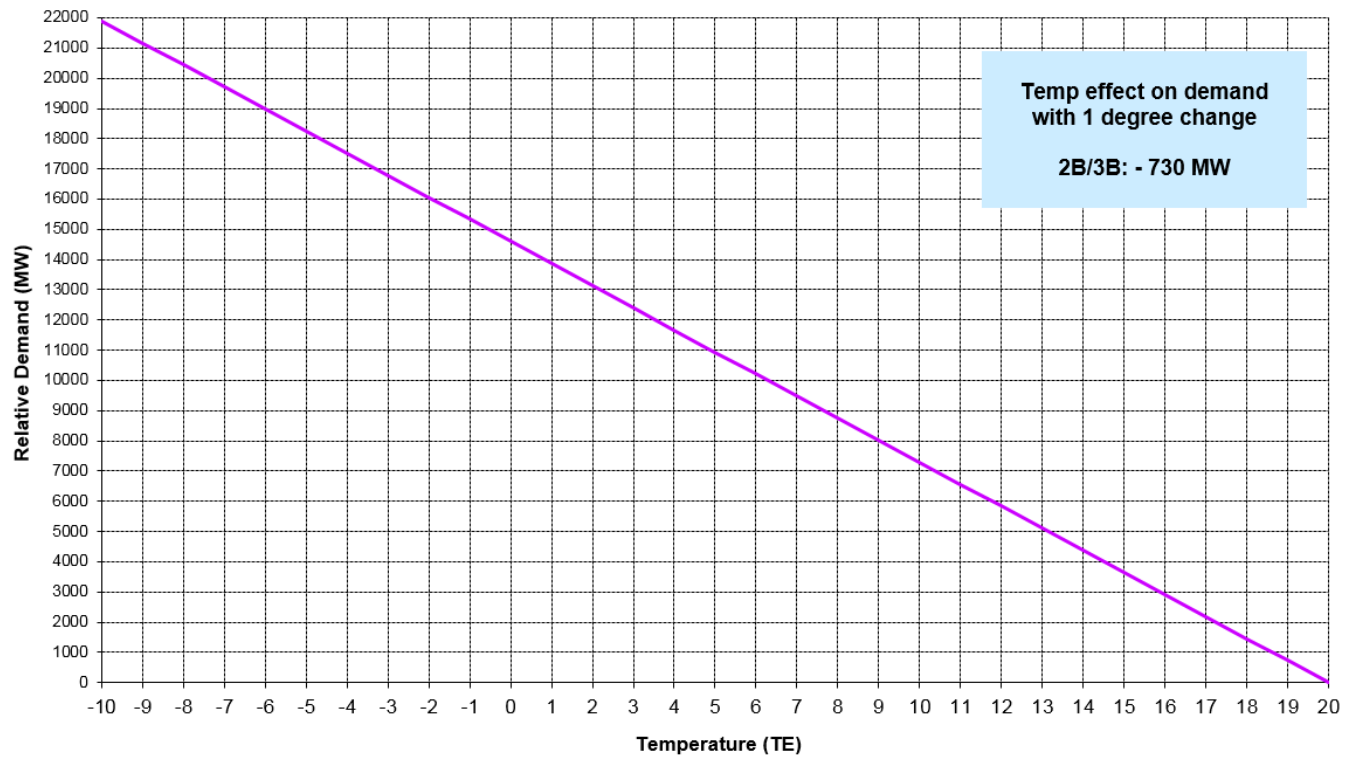
Illumination: -5 change equates to 70MW change during the daytime.

Temperature: 1 degree equates to 730MW during the daytime.

# Demand Forecasting – What factors do we look at?

GMT 2018/2019 Seven Day Coventional Models Relative Temperature Effects

These plots are *indicative only*. Please refer to EFS Weather Equation for precise data on model response.





# Toolkit

- **Information from Transmission System analysis to determine most effective BMUs to give system security support.**
- Use of Trading.
- BMUs utilised through Balancing Mechanism.
- **Demand Forecast output:**
  - Production of demand profile with confidence levels and continuous reassessment.
  - Energy Balancing Requirements – meet demand and margin requirements.
  - Frequency Response.
  - Largest loss assessment (response and RoCoF)
  - Potential requirements for trading on Interconnectors.

## Actions taken and Consequences

- **Actions taken on Easter Sunday 2019**
- Units acquired through Trading and BM for system security
- Congestion through Transmission system out of Scotland
- Trading on Interconnectors
- **Consequences**
- Lowest demand was afternoon trough and not the overnight trough.
  - Daytime demand – 18.2GW
  - Sunday morning demand – 19.2GW
  - Demand Forecast errors of upto 1GW seen throughout the daytime.