

A landscape photograph featuring snow-capped mountains in the background and a valley in the foreground. Several bright, glowing yellow light trails curve across the valley floor, suggesting a long-exposure shot of a light source moving through the scene. The sky is filled with dramatic, golden-hued clouds, indicating a sunrise or sunset.

# ESO Operational Transparency Forum

06 Oct 2021

You have been joined in listen only mode,  
please ensure your cameras are turned off

## Introduction | Sli.do code #OTF

**Please visit [www.sli.do](https://www.sli.do) and enter the code #OTF to ask questions & provide us with post event feedback.**

We will answer as many questions as possible at the end of the session. We may have to take away some questions and provide feedback from our expert colleagues in these areas during a future forum. **Ask your questions early in the session to give more opportunity to pull together the right people for responses.**

These slides, event recordings and further information about the webinars can be found at the following location:

<https://data.nationalgrideso.com/plans-reports-analysis/covid-19-preparedness-materials>

### Regular Topics

- Questions from last week
- Business continuity
- Demand review and outlook
- Costs for last week
- Constraints

### Focus Areas

Decision Making Process for Response Efficiencies

## Questions outstanding from last week

**Q: Yesterday day afternoon a number of periods had DISBSAD volumes published for them on BMRS after they had finished. These volumes also didn't seem to be published in advance on the ESO data portal - are grid are aware? It can risk trading parties thinking the system is long when in fact it's short**

**A:**

DISBSAD volumes are normally published after the settlement period is complete with Trades data published at Gate Closure for the SP for which the gate has closed for example trades data for SP 25 will be published at 11:07.

Other BSAD data is published after the end of a Settlement Period eg data for SP 22 will be published at 11:07 , this data is published after the SP because the instruction could be ceased at anytime within the SP and so the final volume/cost is not known until the SP completes.

This data is submitted to the BMRS portal and this is where parties should be viewing the data. The ESO data portal does not publish within day data but publishes a summary of the data after the day in question.

## Future forum topics

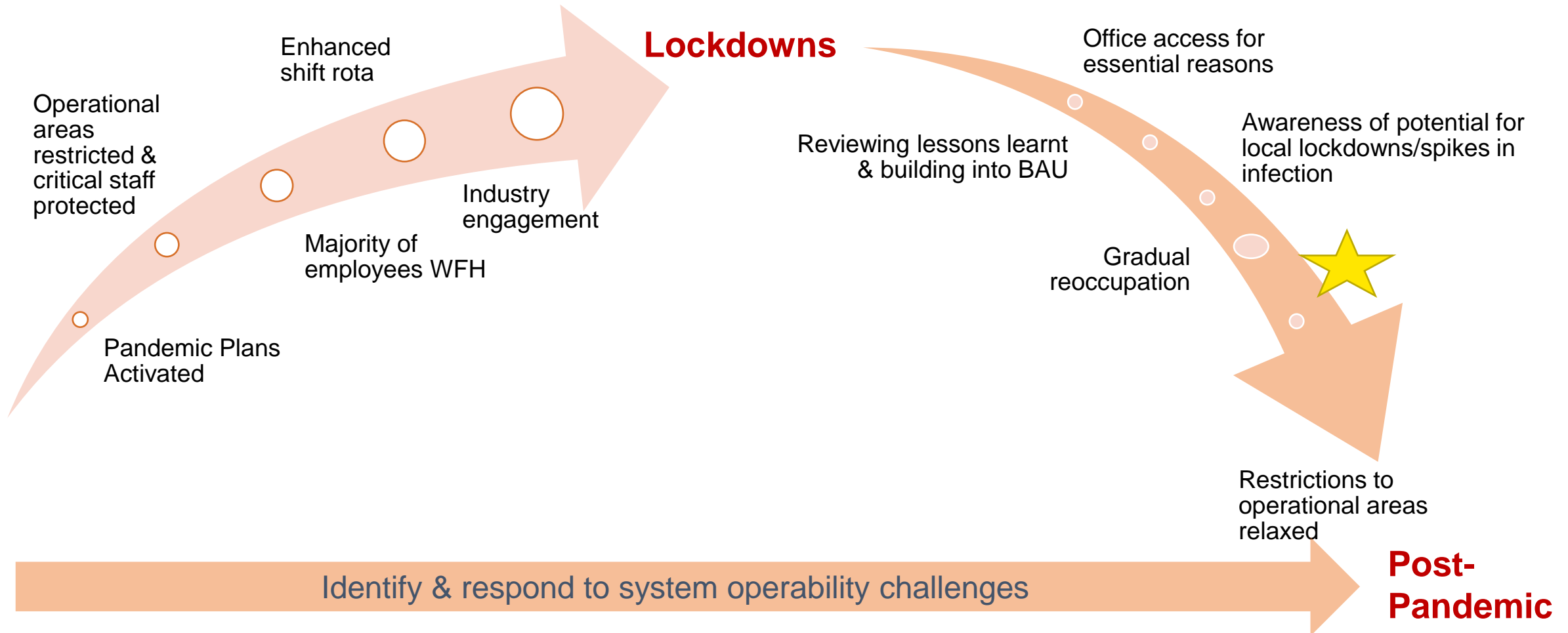
**While we want to remain flexible to provide insight on operational challenges when they happen, we appreciate you want to know when we will cover topics.**

**We have the following deep dives planned:**

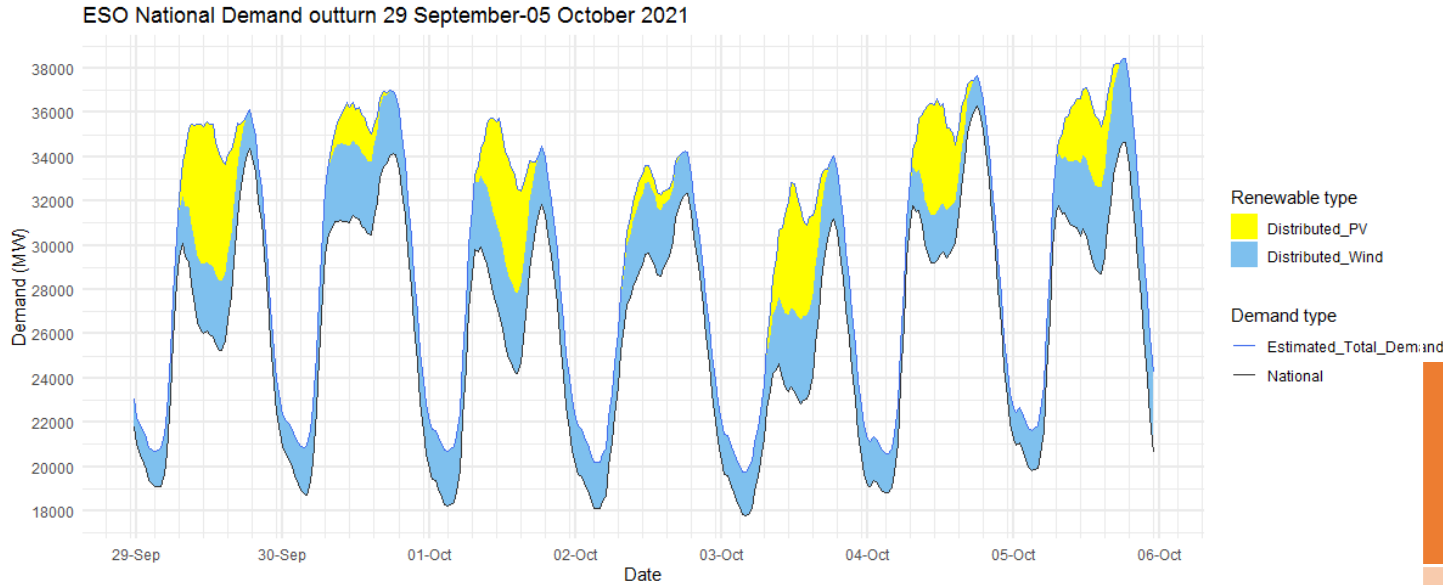
**ESO Ambition to Facilitate Electric Vehicles – 13<sup>th</sup> October**

**Carbon Intensity Calculations – Delayed due to presenter availability – 20th October**

# Protecting critical staff to maintain critical operations



# Demand | Last 7 days outturn

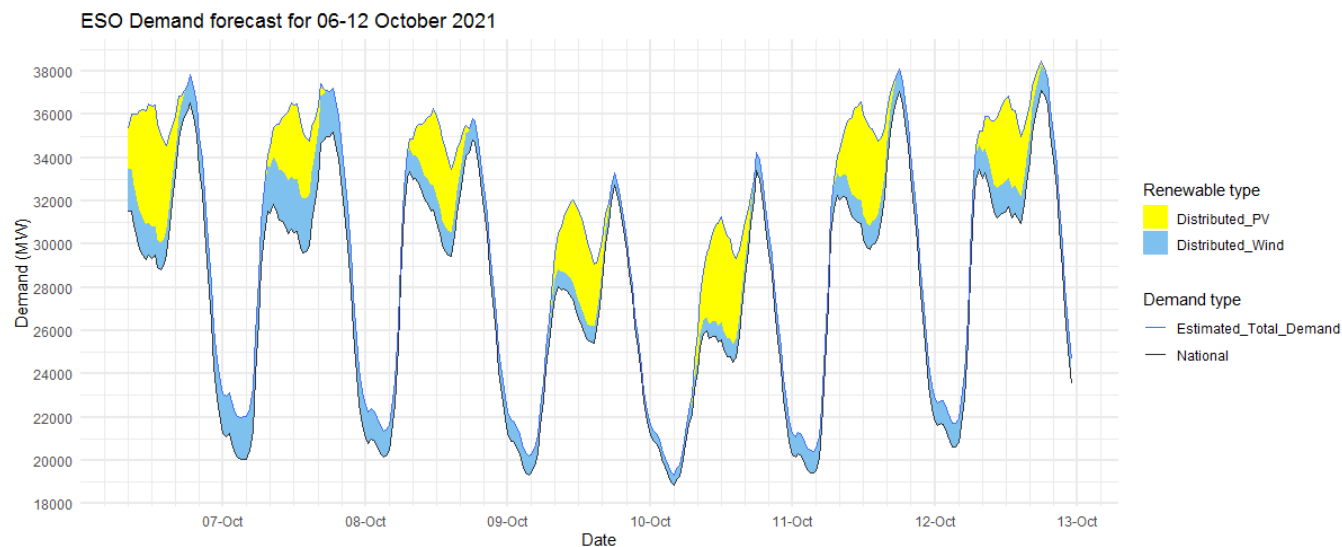


The black line (National Demand) is the measure of portion of total GB customer demand that is supplied by the transmission network.

Blue line serves as a proxy for total GB customer demand. It includes demand supplied by the distributed wind and solar sources, but it does not include demand supplied by non-weather driven sources at the distributed network for which ESO has no real time data.

| Date   | Forecasting Point | FORECAST (Wed 29)    |                 | OUTTURN              |                 |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|        |                   | National Demand (GW) | Dist. wind (GW) | National Demand (GW) | Dist. wind (GW) |
| 29 Sep | Evening Peak      | 34.9                 | 1.7             | 34.4                 | 1.8             |
| 30 Sep | Overnight Min     | 18.8                 | 2.2             | 18.7                 | 2.3             |
| 30 Sep | Evening Peak      | 34.0                 | 2.8             | 34.2                 | 2.8             |
| 01 Oct | Overnight Min     | 18.2                 | 2.7             | 18.2                 | 2.5             |
| 01 Oct | Evening Peak      | 32.6                 | 2.7             | 31.8                 | 2.6             |
| 02 Oct | Overnight Min     | 18.1                 | 2.3             | 18.1                 | 2.1             |
| 02 Oct | Evening Peak      | 30.2                 | 2.9             | 32.3                 | 1.9             |
| 03 Oct | Overnight Min     | 16.3                 | 3.0             | 17.8                 | 2.0             |
| 03 Oct | Evening Peak      | 30.3                 | 3.3             | 31.2                 | 2.9             |
| 04 Oct | Overnight Min     | 17.7                 | 2.8             | 18.8                 | 1.8             |
| 04 Oct | Evening Peak      | 35.8                 | 2.0             | 36.3                 | 1.4             |
| 05 Oct | Overnight Min     | 20.0                 | 1.7             | 19.8                 | 1.8             |

# Demand | Week Ahead



The black line (National Demand) is the measure of portion of total GB customer demand that is supplied by the transmission network.

Blue line serves as a proxy for total GB customer demand. It includes demand supplied by the distributed wind and solar sources, but it does not include demand supplied by non-weather driven sources at the distributed network for which ESO has no real time data.

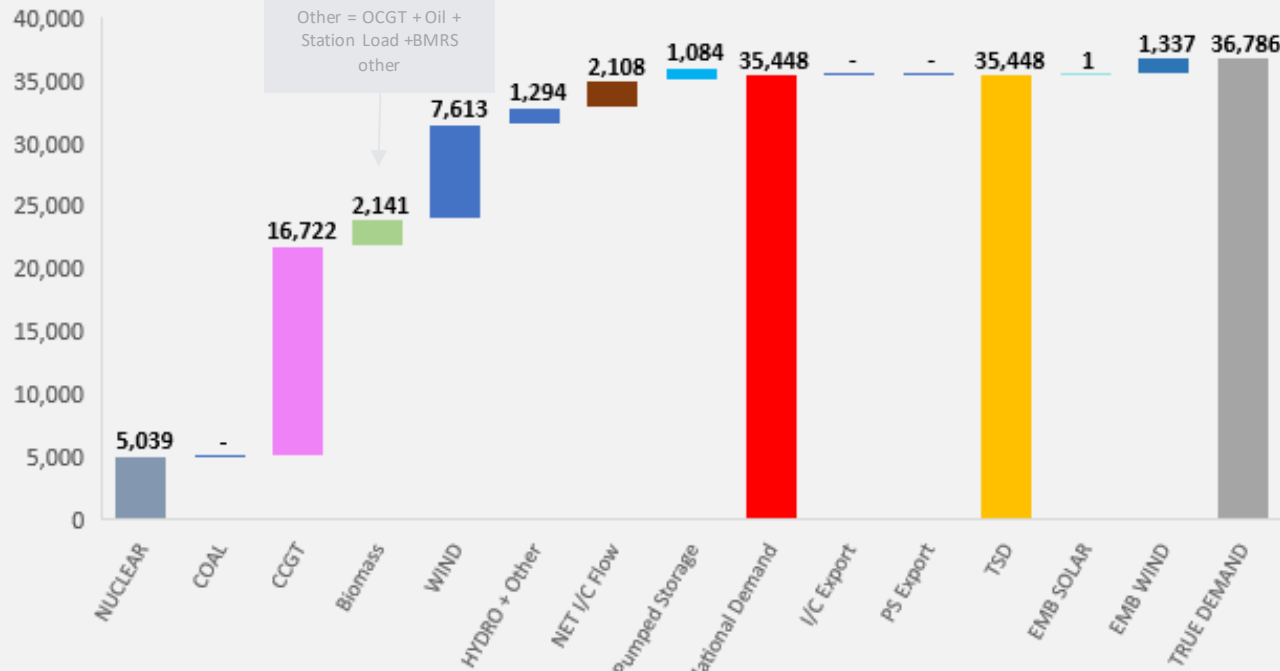
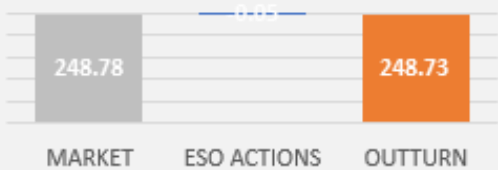
| Date        | Forecasting Point | FORECAST (Wed 06 Oct) |                 |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
|             |                   | National Demand (GW)  | Dist. wind (GW) |
| 06 Oct 2021 | Evening Peak      | 36.6                  | 1.3             |
| 07 Oct 2021 | Overnight Min     | 20.0                  | 1.9             |
| 07 Oct 2021 | Evening Peak      | 35.2                  | 2.0             |
| 08 Oct 2021 | Overnight Min     | 20.2                  | 1.2             |
| 08 Oct 2021 | Evening Peak      | 34.8                  | 1.0             |
| 09 Oct 2021 | Overnight Min     | 19.3                  | 0.9             |
| 09 Oct 2021 | Evening Peak      | 32.7                  | 0.6             |
| 10 Oct 2021 | Overnight Min     | 18.8                  | 0.5             |
| 10 Oct 2021 | Evening Peak      | 33.4                  | 0.9             |
| 11 Oct 2021 | Overnight Min     | 19.4                  | 1.0             |
| 11 Oct 2021 | Evening Peak      | 37.1                  | 1.0             |
| 12 Oct 2021 | Overnight Min     | 20.6                  | 1.1             |
| 12 Oct 2021 | Evening Peak      | 37.1                  | 1.2             |

# ESO Actions | Tuesday 28 September Peak

Date: 28/09/2021

SP: 39

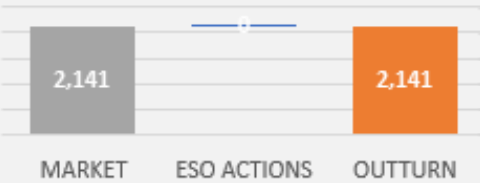
## Carbon Intensity (gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh)



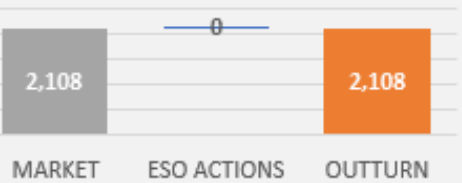
### CCGT



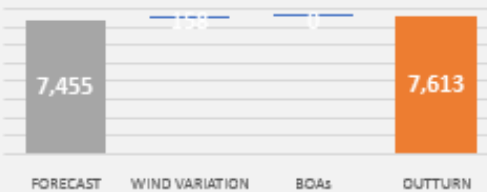
### Biomass



### I/C



### WIND

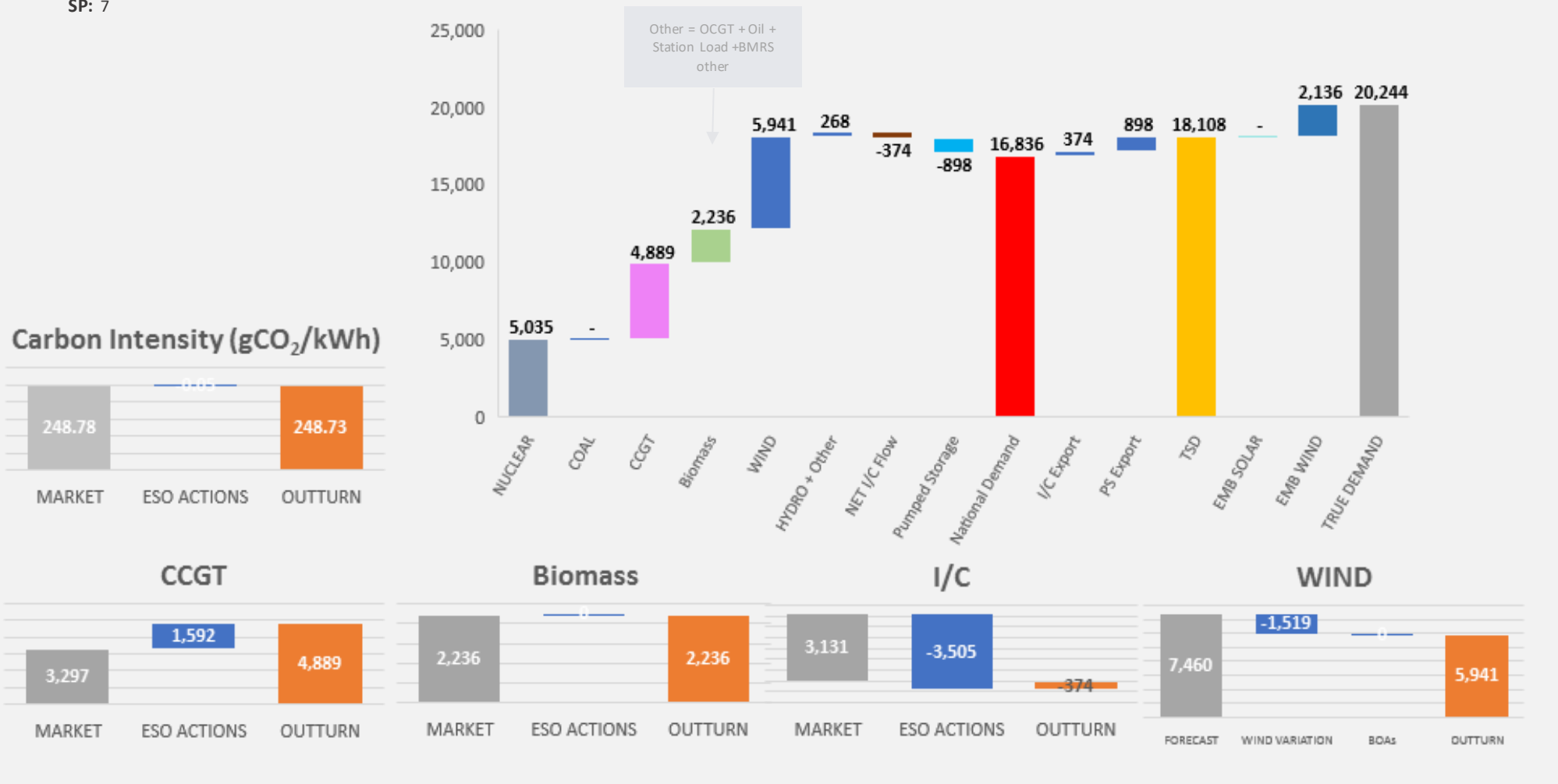




# ESO Actions | Monday 27 September Minimum

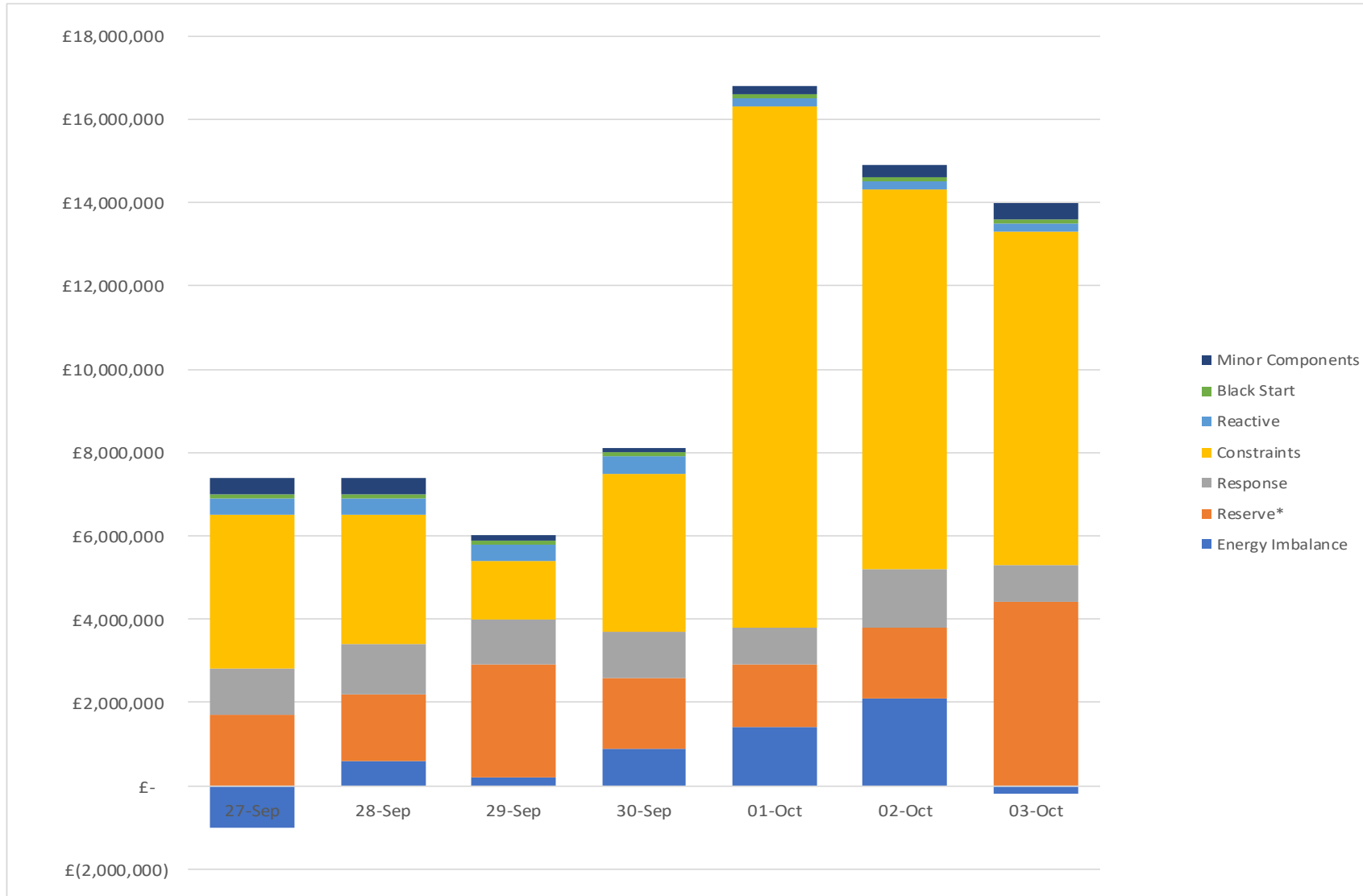
Date: 27/09/2021

SP: 7



Carbon Intensity data on data portal: <https://data.nationalgrideso.com/carbon-intensity1/carbon-intensity-of-balancing-actions>

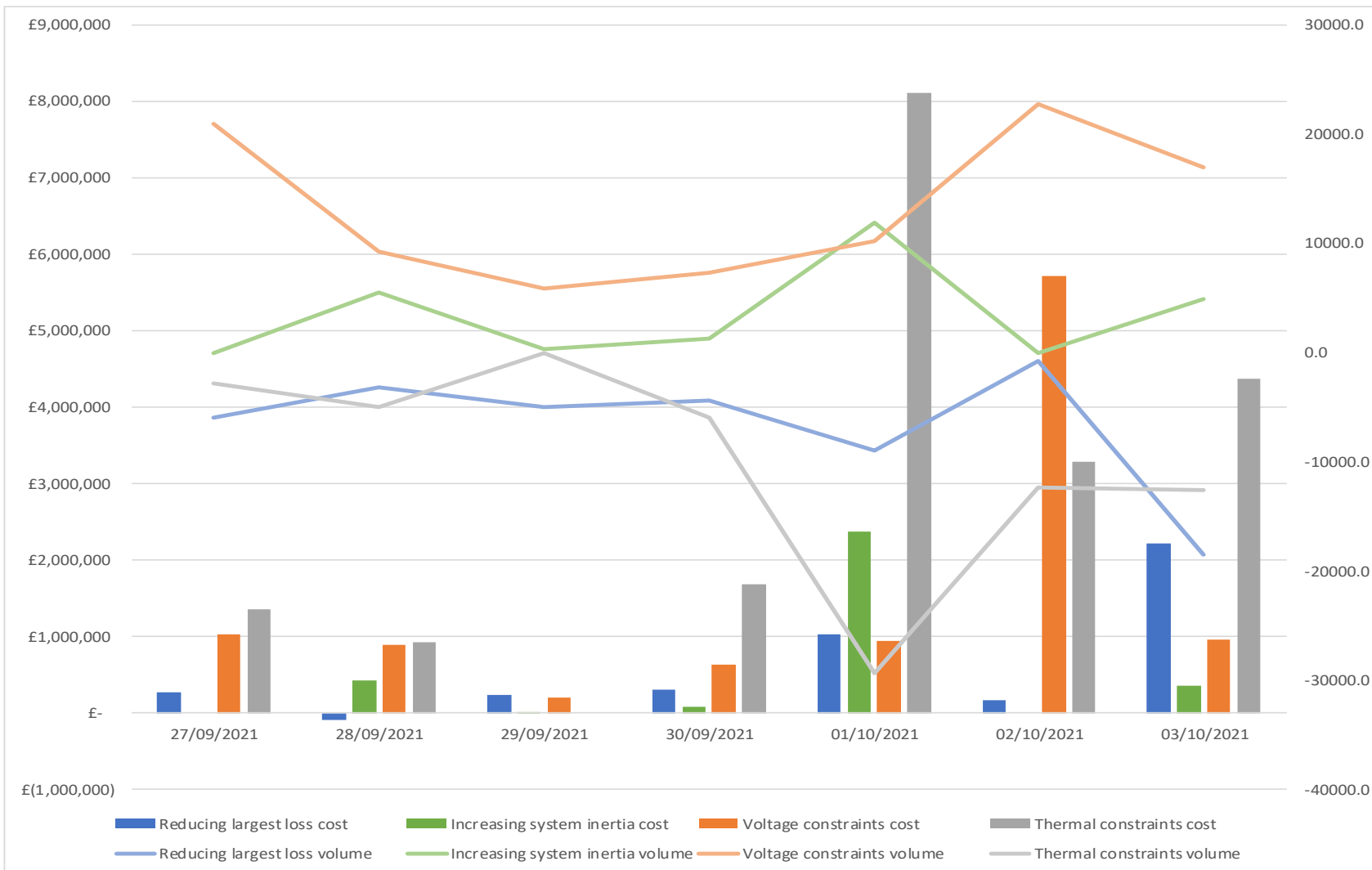
# Transparency | Costs for the last week



## Constraints

Constraints costs was the key driver of balancing spend for the week. Increased wind levels from Friday onwards meant that additional actions were required to manage thermal constraints. Increased wind generation displaced conventional generation meaning greater levels of intervention to ensure the voltage and inertia requirements were met.

# Transparency | Constraint cost breakdown



## Thermal

Large volumes of action required to manage thermal constraints, particularly in Scotland.

## Voltage

Some action required to synchronise generation to meet our voltage requirements throughout the week

## Managing largest loss for RoCoF

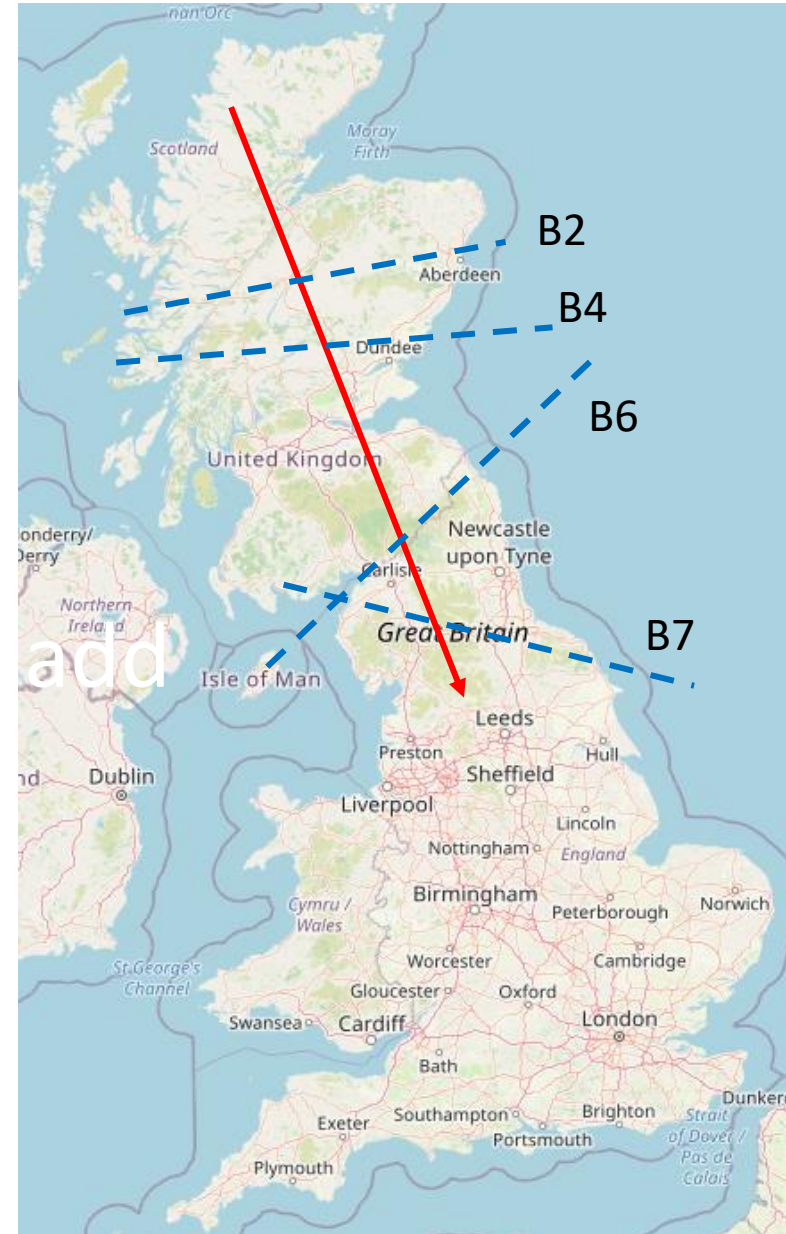
Action required to manage largest loss on interconnectors throughout the week. Varies due to varied inertia levels on the system and interconnector flows.

## Increasing inertia

Intervention required to increase minimum inertia level on all days with high wind levels where conventional generation was displaced by wind generation.

<https://data.nationalgrideso.com/balancing/constraint-breakdown>

# Transparency | Constraint Capacity

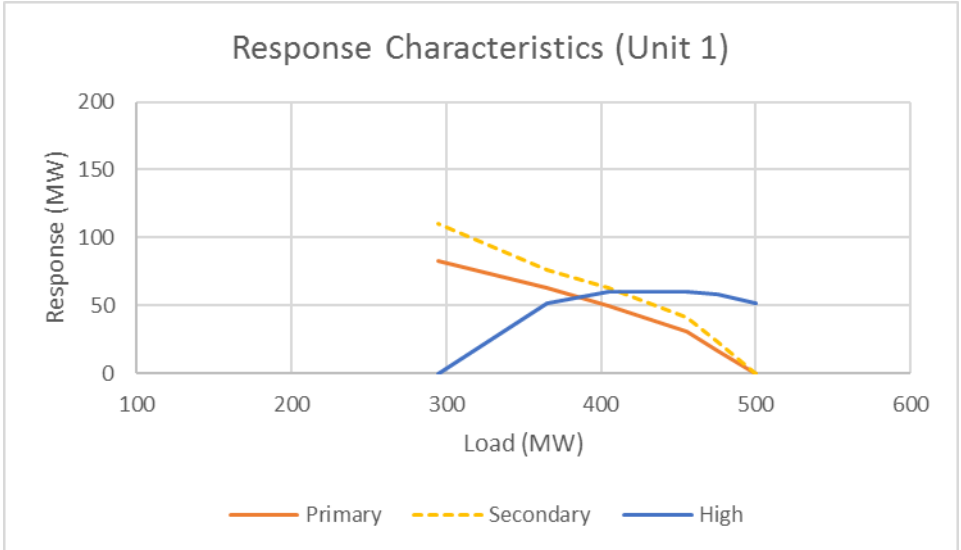


# Response Optimisation

# Unit 1

Response efficiency

100 MW bid → 400 MW load  
 → 52 MW Primary ← 52%  
 → 65 MW Secondary  
 → 59 MW High



Bid price = +£110/MWh  
 P,S,H response prices = 2.00, 2.00, 4.00 (£/MW/h)

Action cost:

$$= -100 \times 110 + 52 \times 2 + 65 \times 2 + 59 \times 4$$

$$= -11,000 + 104 + 130 + 236$$

$$= -10,530 \text{ (Cash to ESO)}$$

Replacement energy @ £250/MWh:

$$= +100 \times 250$$

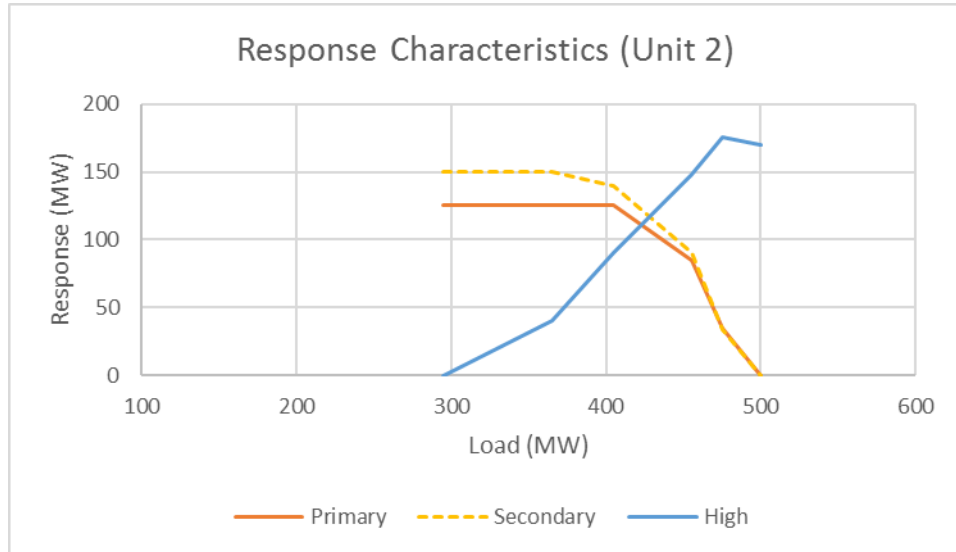
$$= +25,000 \text{ (Cash from ESO)}$$

Net cost:

$$= +14,470 \text{ (Cash from ESO)}$$

|        | Bid Price | Bid Vol | Net Cost |
|--------|-----------|---------|----------|
| Unit 1 | +110      | 100     | +14,470  |
|        |           |         |          |

# Unit 2



|        | Bid Price | Bid Vol | Net Cost |
|--------|-----------|---------|----------|
| Unit 1 | +110      | 100     | +14,470  |
| Unit 2 | +110      | 61      | + 9,414  |

61 MW bid → 459 MW load  
 → 52 MW Primary ← 85%  
 → 53 MW Secondary  
 → 166 MW High

Response efficiency

Bid price = +£110/MWh  
 P,S,H response prices = 2.00, 2.00, 4.00 (£/MW/h)

Action cost:

$$= -61 \cdot 110 + 52 \cdot 2 + 53 \cdot 2 + 166 \cdot 4$$

$$= -6,710 + 104 + 106 + 664$$

$$= -5,836 \text{ (Cash to ESO)}$$

Replacement energy @ £250/MWh:

$$= +61 \cdot 250$$

$$= +15,250 \text{ (Cash from ESO)}$$

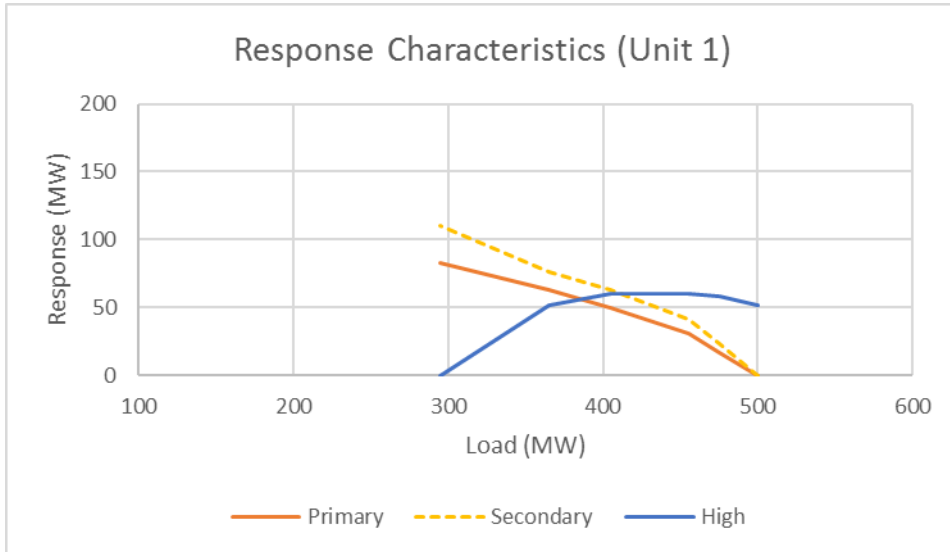
Net cost:

$$= +9,414 \text{ (Cash from ESO)}$$

→ £5,056 cheaper than Unit 1

# Unit 1\*: Improved Bid Price

- 100 MW bid → 400 MW load
- 52 MW Primary
- 65 MW Secondary
- 59 MW High



Bid price = **+£161/MWh**

P,S,H response prices = 2.00, 2.00, 4.00 (£/MW/h)

Action cost:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -100 \cdot 161 + 52 \cdot 2 + 65 \cdot 2 + 59 \cdot 4 \\
 &= -16,100 + 104 + 130 + 236 \\
 &= \mathbf{-15,630} \text{ (Cash to ESO)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Replacement energy @ £250/MWh:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= +100 \cdot 250 \\
 &= \mathbf{+25,000} \text{ (Cash from ESO)}
 \end{aligned}$$

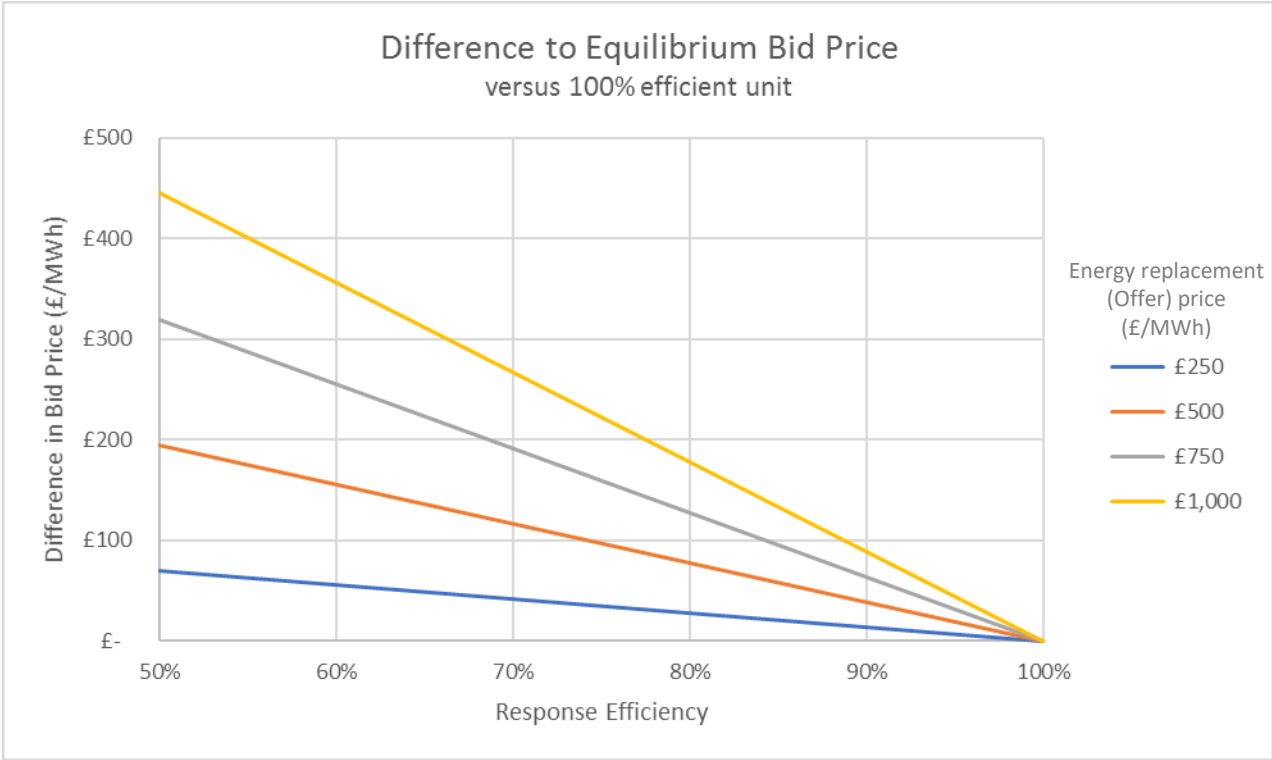
Net cost:

$$= \mathbf{+9,370} \text{ (Cash from ESO)}$$

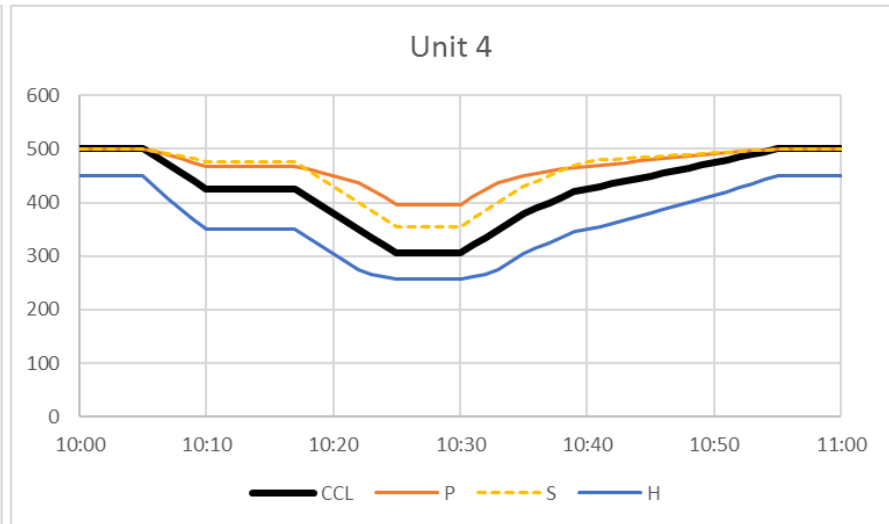
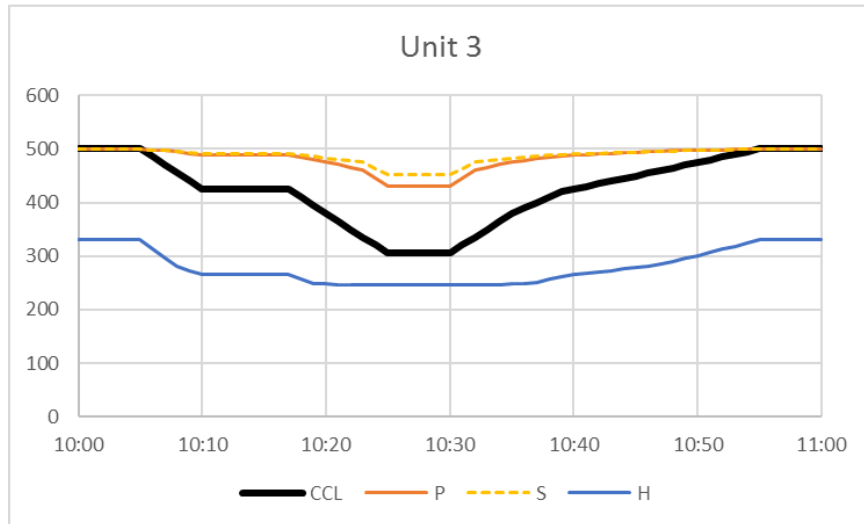
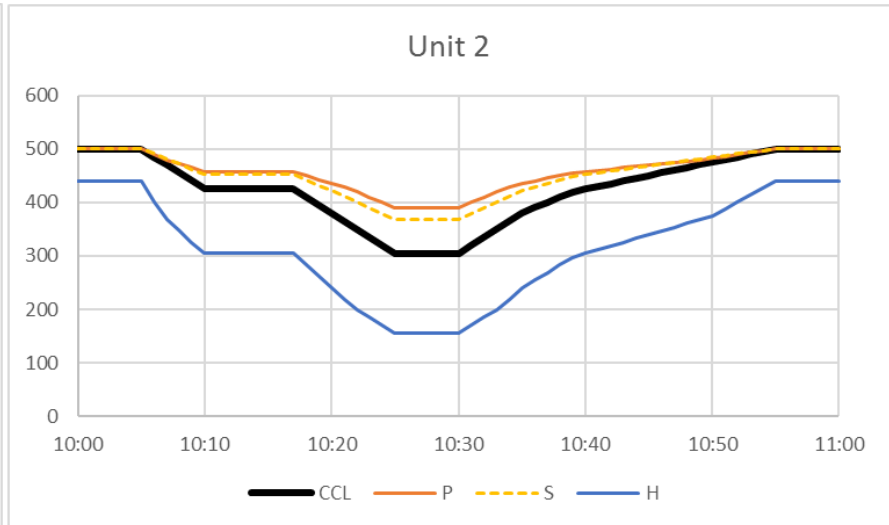
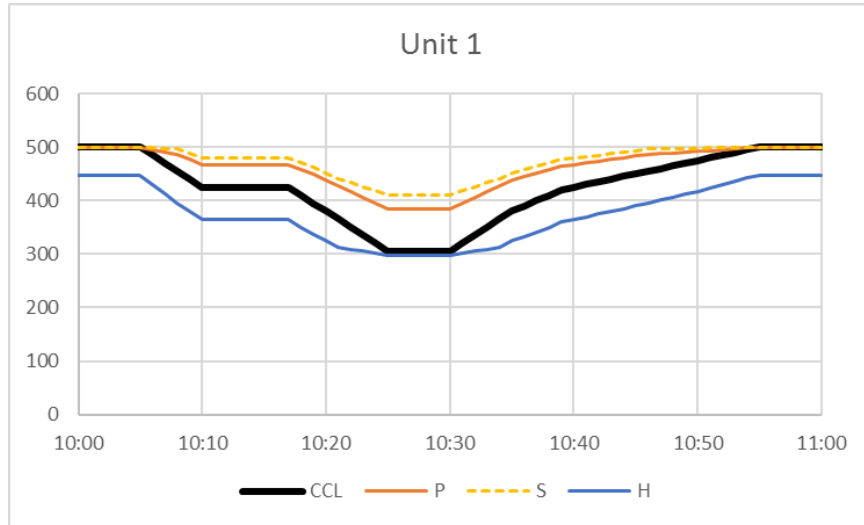
|         | Bid Price | Bid Vol | Net Cost |
|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
| Unit 1  | +110      | 100     | +14,470  |
| Unit 2  | +110      | 61      | +9,414   |
| Unit 1* | +161      | 100     | +9,370   |



# How much better does the bid price of the less efficient unit have to be to be to be?



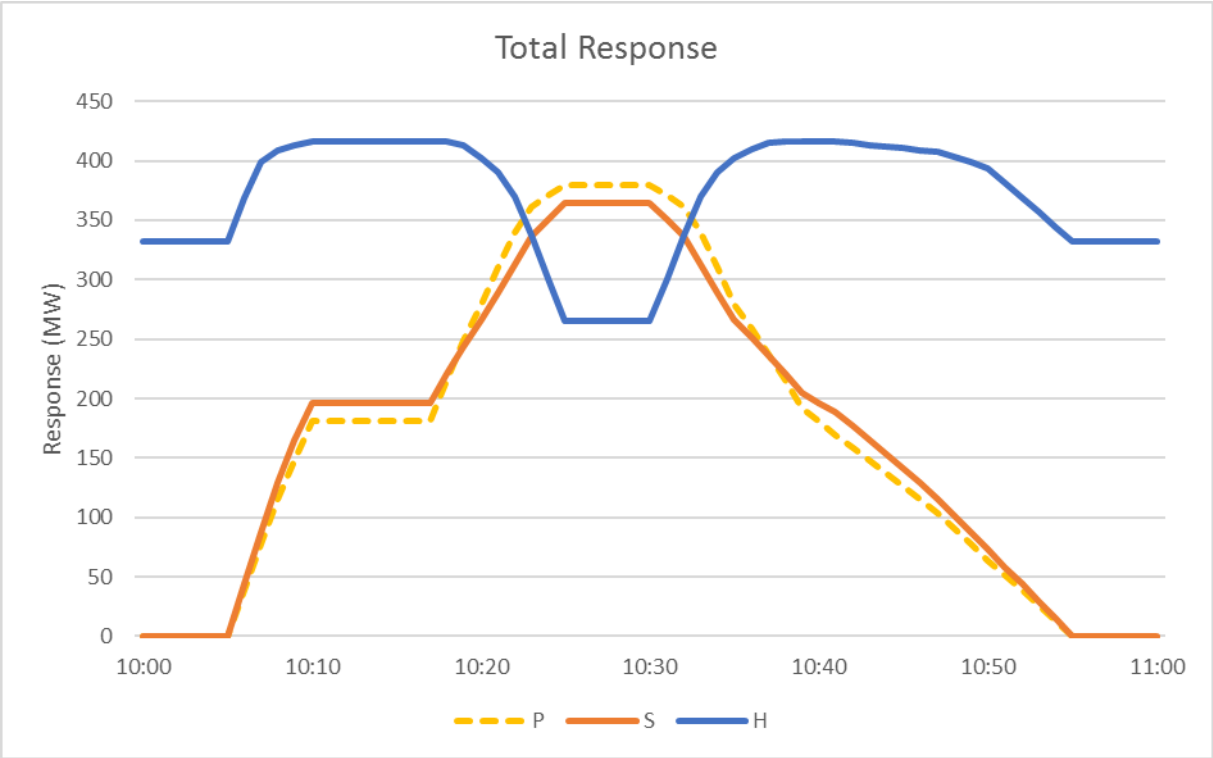
# Stylised example over time



Marginal response requirement is influenced by position and capability of other units

CCL = Capped Committed Level  
=  $\min(\text{MEL}, \text{FPN} + \text{BOA})$

# Stylised example over time - Total



Marginal response requirement is influenced by position and capability of other units

## Q&A

**After the webinar, you will receive a link to a survey. We welcome feedback to understand what we are doing well and how we can improve the event ongoing.**

Please ask any questions via Slido (code #OTF) and we will try to answer as many as possible now. If we are unable to answer your question today, then we will take it away and answer it at a later webinar.

Please continue to use your normal communication channels with ESO.

If you have any questions after the event, please contact the following email address:  
[box.NC.Customer@nationalgrideso.com](mailto:box.NC.Customer@nationalgrideso.com)

slido

# Audience Q&A Session

 Start presenting to display the audience questions on this slide.

## Q&A

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