

## C/11 BMU Data from Intermittent; Obligation to Follow PN pp11\_48



Presentation to GCRP 23<sup>rd</sup> September  
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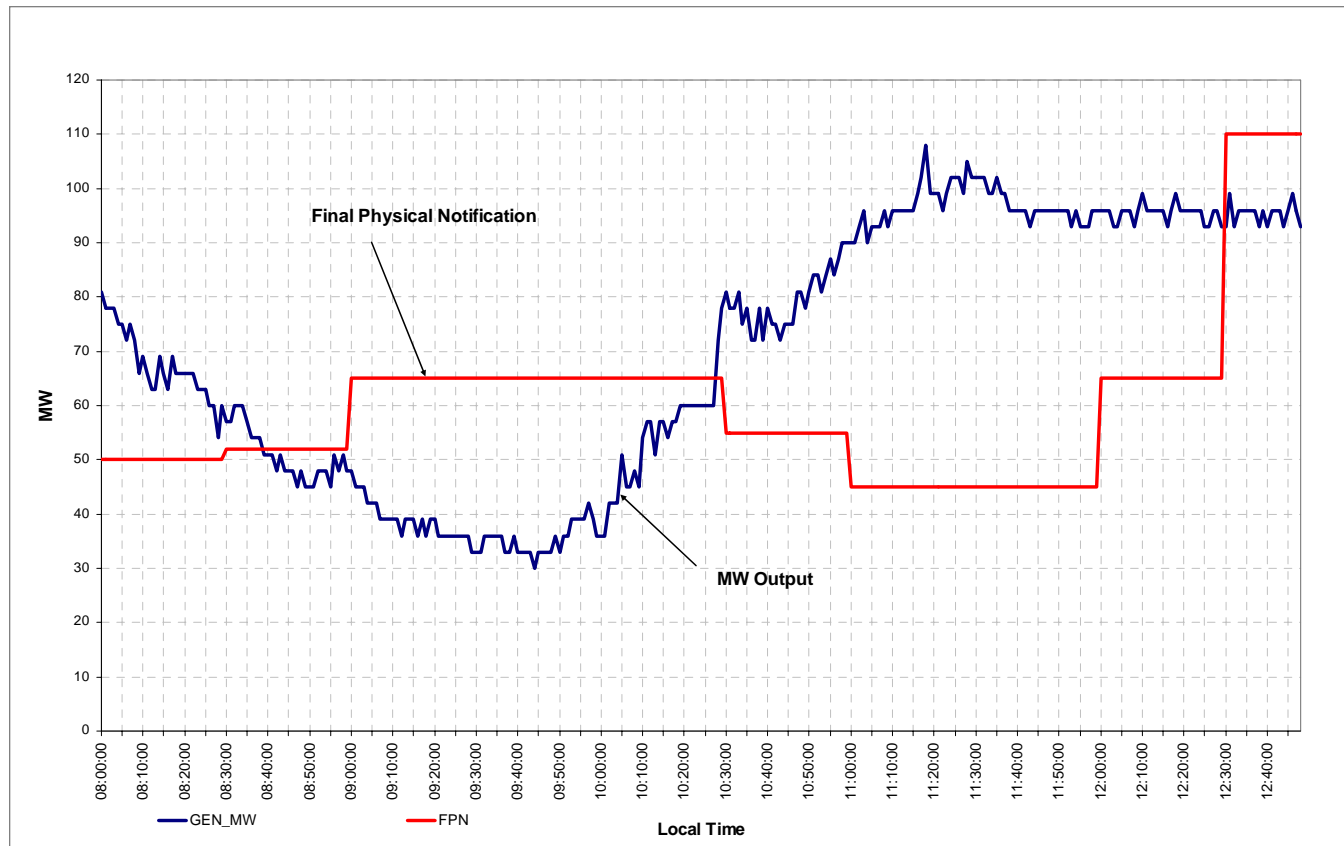
## Background

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- BC1.4.2 requires that PNs must represent the User's best estimate of expected output.
- Leads to output being greater than PN 50% of the time and less than PN 50% of the time.
- The Working Group agreed that the definition of PNs should remain the same but recommended a change to BC 2.5.1 to state explicitly that an unexpected change in wind speed is an unavoidable event.
- Implication; wind powered generators would not be in breach of the GC if the output is higher than the PN due to an unexpected change in wind speed
- The obligation to follow PN remains
- Recent events have shown that following the PN is an issue for wind powered generators and the NETSO

## Example of Generator Output Above PN

- Generator behind an active export constraint
- Compliance with Grid Code would result in lost opportunity.



## Issues

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- Lost opportunity to generate if the wind speed is higher than predicted and the Generator is obliged to pull back to the PN.
- Curtailment of renewable generation output results in increased CO2 emissions.
- The proposed change may be seen to discriminate in favour of wind powered generators, ie when the wind speed is higher than predicted the wind farms could reduce their output to follow the PN.
- Conflict with the NETSO's need for the output to follow PN for system balancing and constraint management reasons

## Conclusion

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- GCRP invited to allow the BM Working Group to reconvene to further discuss the obligation to follow PN and potential changes in the paper's recommendations
- The WG will report back to the GCRP in December 2011