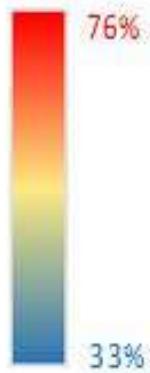




Annual Load Factor



Seasonality Analysis of Load Factor

Indian power system perspective

June-2021

Seasonality analysis of load factor

Indian Power System perspective

Second Edition

All India and regionwise



**Power System Operation Corporation Limited
(A Government of India Enterprise)**

June 2021

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MESSAGE

India is among the world's largest electricity consuming nations. Despite the ongoing pandemic, India recorded the all-time highest demand of **191.5 GW on 30th June 21** and all-time highest energy consumption of **4384 million units on 30th June 2021**.

With rapid capacity addition and better grid management, the peak and energy shortage have reduced substantially. Now, the thrust is to facilitate transition towards green power from renewable energy sources and to provide quality power at competitive price. Simultaneously, India has aggressively promoted optimization and economy in the planning as well as operation horizon by considering the load and diversity factor.

Load Factor is an important metric for system operation, perspective planning and policy making in the power sector. The efforts made by POSOCO towards compilation of volume-2 of the highly data intensive report on 'load factor' is truly commendable. The report provides insights into the evolving pattern of consumer demand in the power system and helps in understanding the future requirements. I, compliment the POSOCO team involved in this work and look forward to effective utilization of the inferences from this report.

(Alok Kumar)
Secretary (Power), Govt. of India





केन्द्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग
CENTRAL ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION



Indu Shekhar Jha
Member



Message

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission is committed to ensure optimal utilization of resources, encourage sustainable development by promoting renewable energy sources and protecting the interests of the consumers by regulating the cost of supply. CERC endeavours to achieve the objectives through the regulatory instruments such as tariff and market design. The introduction of real-time market, and the initiatives towards establishing a market for ancillary services by the CERC aims to enhance utilization of available capacity and also complement system reliability.

Load factor is a key indicator that is referred in the decision-making process at the policy making, perspective planning, regulatory as well as operation level. Historical trend of load factor provides deep insights into the various aspects of utilization of the system by the end users and it reveals the areas that require attention.

I am happy to go through the 2nd edition of the report on power system load factor compiled by POSOCO. It has valuable information for all stakeholders in the power sector at the Central as well as State level. I would encourage everyone to derive benefit from this report.

(I. S. Jha)
Member, CERC

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PREFACE

The electric power system in India has been growing exponentially and the Indian Power Grid has become one of the largest synchronous grids in the world after synchronization of the Southern region with the rest of the grid in December 2013. As India is achieving high growth in its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), ensuring 24x7 power supply to all is a thrust area. Quality power to all at competitive price with the increased standard of living, would have a significant impact on the load curve in the coming years. Moreover, unprecedented scenario like COVID-19 pandemic has also wedged the electricity demand and its trend drastically. Therefore, load factor is essentially important in holistic understanding of the power system and it can be an important metric in system operation, planning and long-term strategy in the sector.

This 2nd edition of the report, attempts to draw insights from the load curves by analysis of time series data, archived at National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) since 2009. It presents state-wise, region-wise and country-wise load factors. Load diversity at national level has also been analyzed for ready reference of the stakeholders.

The report provides visualization of the trend and seasonality of load factor. Information could be used for planning of generation, transmission and distribution by the central and state level power system planning agencies. Load factor analysis can also provide insight into the restrictions being placed on the consumers.

On behalf of the team, I would like to thank all concerned for the support and guidance in compilation of this report.

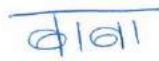

(K. V. S. Baba)
Chairman and Managing Director

Table of Contents

List of Tables	vi
List of Figures.....	vii
Executive Summary	xv
Data Source and Assumption	xix
What is new in the 2nd edition.....	xx
1. Introduction	1
2. Classification of Load Factor	1
3. Load Factor as per 18/19th Electric Power Survey (EPS) report of CEA	2
4. Diversity Factor	4
5. Methodology used for Seasonal decomposition	7
5.1. Additive Method.....	7
5.2. Seasonality Index.....	8
6. Analysis of load factor	10
7. International experience on Load Factor	20
8. Findings and Way Forward	24
9. Contributing and reviewing members.....	25
10. References.....	26
11. Annexure.....	27
11.1. All India.....	28
11.2. Northern Region	34
11.3. Western Region	40
11.4. Southern Region	46
11.5. Eastern Region	52
11.6. North Eastern Region	58
11.7. Uttar Pradesh.....	64
11.8. Rajasthan	70
11.9. Haryana	76
11.10. Punjab	82
11.11. Delhi	88
11.12. Uttarakhand.....	94
11.13. Himachal Pradesh	100
11.14. Chandigarh.....	106
11.15. Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) and Ladakh	112
11.16. Maharashtra	118
11.17. Gujarat.....	124

11.18.	Madhya Pradesh	130
11.19.	Chhattisgarh	136
11.20.	Goa	142
11.21.	Tamil Nadu.....	148
11.22.	Karnataka	154
11.23.	Andhra Pradesh + Telangana (AP+TEL)	160
11.24.	Andhra Pradesh	166
11.25.	Telangana	172
11.26.	Kerala	178
11.27.	Puducherry	184
11.28.	West Bengal.....	190
11.29.	Bihar	196
11.30.	Odisha.....	202
11.31.	Jharkhand	208
11.32.	DVC.....	214
11.33.	Sikkim	220
11.34.	Assam	226
11.35.	Manipur.....	232
11.36.	Arunachal Pradesh	238
11.37.	Meghalaya	244
11.38.	Mizoram	250
11.39.	Nagaland.....	256
11.40.	Tripura	262

List of Tables

Table 1:All India/Regional Load Factor Pattern (As per 18th EPS)	2
Table 2:All India Yearly Energy supplied and Peak Demand met (as per CEA LGBR report)	3
Table 3:Comparison of anticipated (as per 18th EPS) and load factor (as per CEA LGBR).....	3
Table 4:Anticipated Load factor based on 19th EPS report	3
Table 5:All India and Regional annual demand diversity over the years	5
Table 6: Demand diversity for minimum all India demand	6
Table 7:Seasonality index- All India & Region wise	8
Table 8:Daily, monthly and yearly loads factor of all India & regions	11
Table 9:State wise load factor	15
Table 10: Coefficient of the trend line for Minimum and Maximum loads	19
Table 11: Annual load factor of European countries	20

List of Figures

Figure 1: Heat map of avg monthly all India diversity factor (w.r.t. max)	5
Figure 2: Heat map of avg monthly all India diversity factor (w.r.t. min)	6
Figure 3: All India Daily load factor & estimated trend	10
Figure 4: All India demand-Maximum vs Average vs Minimum	11
Figure 5: Yearly duration curve for all India daily load factor	12
Figure 6: Heat map of monthly load factor (mean of daily load factor)	13
Figure 7: Monthly and yearly mean load factor	14
Figure 8: Daily load factor	16
Figure 9: Monthly load factor	16
Figure 10: Annual load factor	17
Figure 11: Gradient of load factor	18
Figure 12: Heatmap of average load factor of major countries of ENTSO-E from 2015-2018	21
Figure 13: Load Factor Variation in TEPCO, Japan	22
Figure 14: Load Factor Variation in CEB, Sri Lanka	22
Figure 15: Load Factor variation in California ISO, USA	23
Figure 16: Seasonal decomposition of all India load factor trend	28
Figure 17: Linear fitting of all India Load factor trend	29
Figure 18: Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith all India Load Factor	29
Figure 19: Heatmap of all India monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	30
Figure 20: Duration curve of all India load factor	30
Figure 21: Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of all India Load Factor	31
Figure 22: Concentration of all India Load factor	31
Figure 23: Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for all India	33
Figure 24: Variation of all India load factor	33
Figure 25: Seasonal decomposition of NR load factor trend	34
Figure 26: Linear fitting of NR Load factor trend	35
Figure 27: Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith NR Load Factor	35
Figure 28: Heatmap of NR monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	36
Figure 29: Duration curve of NR load factor	36
Figure 30: Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of NR Load Factor	37
Figure 31: Concentration of NR Load factor	37
Figure 32: Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for NR	39
Figure 33: Variation of Northern Region load factor	39
Figure 34: Seasonal decomposition of WR load factor trend	40
Figure 35: Linear fitting of WR Load factor trend	41
Figure 36: Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith WR Load Factor	41
Figure 37: Heatmap of WR monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	42
Figure 38: Duration curve of WR load factor	42
Figure 39: Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of WR Load Factor	43
Figure 40: Concentration of WR Load factor	43
Figure 41: Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for WR	45
Figure 42: Variation of Western Region load factor	45
Figure 43: Seasonal decomposition of SR load factor trend	46
Figure 44: Linear fitting of SR Load factor trend:	47
Figure 45: Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith SR Load Factor	47
Figure 46: Heatmap of SR monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	48
Figure 47: Duration curve of SR load factor	48
Figure 48: Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of SR Load Factor	49

Figure 49:Concentration of SR Load factor.....	49
Figure 50:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for SR	51
Figure 51:Variation of Southern Region load factor	51
Figure 52:Seasonal decomposition of ER load factor trend.....	52
Figure 53:Linear fitting of ER Load factor trend	53
Figure 54:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith ER Load Factor	53
Figure 55:Heatmap of ER monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	54
Figure 56:Duration curve of ER load factor	54
Figure 57:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of ER Load Factor	55
Figure 58:Concentration of ER Load factor.....	55
Figure 59:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for ER	57
Figure 60:Variation of Eastern Region load factor	57
Figure 61:Seasonal decomposition of NER load factor trend	58
Figure 62:Linear fitting of NER Load factor trend	59
Figure 63:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith NER Load Factor	59
Figure 64:Heatmap of NER monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	60
Figure 65:Duration curve of NER load factor:	60
Figure 66:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of NER Load Factor:	61
Figure 67:Concentration of NER Load factor	61
Figure 68:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for NER	63
Figure 69:Variation of NER load factor	63
Figure 70:Seasonal decomposition of Uttar Pradesh load factor trend	64
Figure 71:Linear fitting of Uttar Pradesh Load factor trend	65
Figure 72:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Uttar Pradesh Load Factor	65
Figure 73:Heatmap of Uttar Pradesh monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	66
Figure 74:Duration curve of Uttar Pradesh load factor	66
Figure 75:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Uttar Pradesh Load Factor	67
Figure 76:Concentration of Uttar Pradesh Load factor	67
Figure 77:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Uttar Pradesh	69
Figure 78:Variation of Uttar Pradesh load factor	69
Figure 79:Seasonal decomposition of Rajasthan load factor trend	70
Figure 80:Linear fitting of Rajasthan Load factor trend	71
Figure 81:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Rajasthan Load Factor:	71
Figure 82:Heatmap of Rajasthan monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	72
Figure 83:Duration curve of Rajasthan load factor	72
Figure 84:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Rajasthan Load Factor	73
Figure 85:Concentration of Rajasthan Load factor	73
Figure 86:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Rajasthan.....	75
Figure 87:Variation of Rajasthan load factor	75
Figure 88:Seasonal decomposition of Haryana load factor trend	76
Figure 89:Linear fitting of Haryana Load factor trend	77
Figure 90:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith Haryana Load Factor	77
Figure 91:Heatmap of Haryana monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	78
Figure 92:Duration curve of Haryana load factor	78
Figure 93:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Haryana Load Factor	79
Figure 94:Concentration of Haryana Load factor	79
Figure 95:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Haryana	81
Figure 96:Variation of Haryana load factor	81
Figure 97:Seasonal decomposition of Punjab load factor trend	82
Figure 98:Linear fitting of Punjab Load factor trend.....	83

Figure 99:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith Punjab Load Factor	83
Figure 100:Heatmap of Punjab monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	84
Figure 101:Duration curve of Punjab load factor	84
Figure 102:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Punjab Load Factor	85
Figure 103:Concentration of Punjab Load factor	85
Figure 104:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Punjab	87
Figure 105:Variation of Punjab load factor	87
Figure 106:Seasonal decomposition of Delhi load factor trend	88
Figure 107:Linear fitting of Delhi Load factor trend	89
Figure 108:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith Delhi Load Factor	89
Figure 109:Heatmap of Delhi monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	90
Figure 110:Duration curve of Delhi load factor	90
Figure 111:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Delhi Load Factor	91
Figure 112:Concentration of Delhi Load factor	91
Figure 113:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Delhi	93
Figure 114:Variation of Delhi load factor	93
Figure 115:Seasonal decomposition of Uttarakhand load factor trend	94
Figure 116:Linear fitting of Uttarakhand Load factor trend	95
Figure 117:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Uttarakhand Load Factor	95
Figure 118:Heatmap of Uttarakhand monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	96
Figure 119:Duration curve of Uttarakhand load factor	96
Figure 120:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Uttarakhand Load Factor	97
Figure 121:Concentration of Uttarakhand Load factor	97
Figure 122:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Uttarakhand	99
Figure 123:Variation of Uttarakhand load factor	99
Figure 124:Seasonal decomposition of Himachal Pradesh load factor trend	100
Figure 125:Linear fitting of Himachal Pradesh Load factor trend:	101
Figure 126:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Himachal Pradesh Load Factor	101
Figure 127:Heatmap of Himachal Pradesh monthly average (mean of daily load factor)	102
Figure 128:Duration curve of Himachal Pradesh load factor	102
Figure 129:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Himachal Pradesh Load Factor	103
Figure 130:Concentration of Himachal Pradesh Load factor	103
Figure 131:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Himachal Pradesh	105
Figure 132:Variation of Himachal Pradesh load factor	105
Figure 133:Seasonal decomposition of Chandigarh load factor trend	106
Figure 134:Linear fitting of Chandigarh Load factor trend	107
Figure 135:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Chandigarh Load Factor	107
Figure 136:Heatmap of Chandigarh monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	108
Figure 137:Duration curve of Chandigarh load factor	108
Figure 138:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Chandigarh Load Factor	109
Figure 139:Concentration of Chandigarh Load factor	109
Figure 140:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Chandigarh	111
Figure 141:Variation of Chandigarh load factor	111
Figure 142:Seasonal decomposition of J&K and Ladakh load factor trend	112
Figure 143:Linear fitting of J&K and Ladakh Load factor trend	113
Figure 144:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith J&K and Ladakh Load Factor	113
Figure 145:Heatmap of J&K and Ladakh monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	114
Figure 146:Duration curve of J&K and Ladakh load factor	114
Figure 147:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of J&K and Ladakh Load Factor	115
Figure 148:Concentration of J&K and Ladakh Load factor	115

Figure 149:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for J&K and Ladakh	117
Figure 150:Variation of J&K and Ladakh load factor.....	117
Figure 151:Seasonal decomposition of Maharashtra load factor trend	118
Figure 152:Linear fitting of Maharashtra Load factor trend	119
Figure 153: Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Maharashtra Load Factor	119
Figure 154:Heatmap of monthly average load factor of Maharashtra (mean of daily load factor).....	120
Figure 155:Duration curve of Maharashtra load factor	120
Figure 156:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Maharashtra Load Factor	121
Figure 157:Concentration of Maharashtra Load factor	121
Figure 158:Maharashtra Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years	123
Figure 159:Variation of Maharashtra load factor	123
Figure 160:Seasonal decomposition of Gujarat load factor trend	124
Figure 161:Linear fitting of Gujarat Load factor trend	125
Figure 162:Growth in Max, Min and Avg demand alongwith Gujarat Load Factor	125
Figure 163:Heatmap of Gujarat monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	126
Figure 164:Duration curve for Gujarat load factor.....	126
Figure 165:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Gujarat Load Factor	127
Figure 166:Concentration of Gujarat Load factor	127
Figure 167:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Gujarat.....	129
Figure 168:Variation of Gujarat load factor	129
Figure 169:Seasonal decomposition of Madhya Pradesh load factor trend	130
Figure 170:Linear fitting of Madhya Pradesh Load factor trend	131
Figure 171:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Madhya Pradesh Load Factor	131
Figure 172:Heatmap of Madhya Pradesh monthly average (mean of daily load factor)	132
Figure 173:Duration curve for Madhya Pradesh load factor	132
Figure 174:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Madhya Pradesh Load Factor	133
Figure 175:Concentration of Madhya Pradesh Load factor	133
Figure 176:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Madhya Pradesh	135
Figure 177:Variation of Madhya Pradesh load factor	135
Figure 178:Seasonal decomposition of Chhattisgarh load factor trend	136
Figure 179:Linear fitting of Chhattisgarh Load factor trend	137
Figure 180:Growth in Max, Min and Avg demand alongwith Chhattisgarh Load Factor	137
Figure 181:Heatmap of Chhattisgarh monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	138
Figure 182:Duration curve for Chhattisgarh load factor	138
Figure 183:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Chhattisgarh Load Factor	139
Figure 184:Concentration of Chhattisgarh Load factor	139
Figure 185:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Chhattisgarh	141
Figure 186:Variation of Chhattisgarh load factor	141
Figure 187:Seasonal decomposition of Goa load factor trend	142
Figure 188:Linear fitting of Goa Load factor trend	143
Figure 189:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith Goa Load Factor	143
Figure 190:Heatmap of Goa monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	144
Figure 191:Duration curve for Goa load factor	144
Figure 192:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Goa Load Factor	145
Figure 193:Concentration of Goa Load factor	145
Figure 194:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Goa	147
Figure 195:Variation of Goa load factor	147
Figure 196:Seasonal decomposition of Tamil Nadu load factor trend	148
Figure 197:Linear fitting of Tamil Nadu Load factor trend	149
Figure 198:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Tamil Nadu Load Factor	149

Figure 199:Heatmap of Tamil Nadu monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	150
Figure 200:Duration curve of Tamil Nadu load factor	150
Figure 201:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Tamil Nadu Load Factor	151
Figure 202:Concentration of Tamil Nadu Load factor	151
Figure 203:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Tamil Nadu	153
Figure 204:Variation of Tamil Nadu load factor	153
Figure 205:Seasonal decomposition of Karnataka load factor trend	154
Figure 206:Linear fitting of Karnataka Load factor trend	155
Figure 207:Growth in Max., Min and Avg. demand alongwith Karnataka Load Factor	155
Figure 208:Heatmap of Karnataka monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	156
Figure 209:Duration curve of Karnataka load factor	156
Figure 210:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Karnataka Load Factor	157
Figure 211:Concentration of Karnataka Load factor	157
Figure 212:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Karnataka	159
Figure 213:Variation of Karnataka load factor	159
Figure 214:Seasonal decomposition of AP+TEL load factor trend.....	160
Figure 215:Linear fitting of AP+TEL Load factor trend:	161
Figure 216:Growth in Max, Min and Avg demand alongwith AP+TEL Load Factor	161
Figure 217:Heatmap of AP+TEL monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	162
Figure 218:Duration curve of AP+TEL load factor	162
Figure 219:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of AP+TEL Load Factor	163
Figure 220:Concentration of AP+TEL Load factor	163
Figure 221:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for AP+TEL	165
Figure 222:Variation of AP+TEL load factor	165
Figure 223:Seasonal decomposition of Andhra Pradesh load factor trend	166
Figure 224:Linear fitting of Andhra Pradesh Load factor trend	167
Figure 225:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Andhra Pradesh Load Factor	167
Figure 226:Heatmap of Andhra Pradesh monthly average (mean of daily load factor).....	168
Figure 227:Duration curve of Andhra Pradesh load factor	168
Figure 228:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Andhra Pradesh Load Factor ...	169
Figure 229:Concentration of Andhra Pradesh Load factor	169
Figure 230:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Andhra Pradesh.....	170
Figure 231:Variation of Andhra Pradesh load factor	171
Figure 232:Seasonal decomposition of Telangana load factor trend	172
Figure 233:Linear fitting of Telangana Load factor trend:	173
Figure 234:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Telangana Load Factor	173
Figure 235:Heatmap of Telangana monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	174
Figure 236:Duration curve of Telangana load factor	174
Figure 237:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Telangana Load Factor	175
Figure 238:Concentration of Telangana Load factor	175
Figure 239:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Telangana	176
Figure 240:Variation of Telangana load factor	177
Figure 241:Seasonal decomposition of Kerala load factor trend	178
Figure 242:Linear fitting of Kerala Load factor trend:.....	179
Figure 243:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Kerala Load Factor	179
Figure 244:Heatmap of Kerala monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor).....	180
Figure 245:Duration curve of Kerala load factor	180
Figure 246:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Kerala Load Factor	181
Figure 247:Concentration of Kerala Load factor	181
Figure 248:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Kerala.....	183

Figure 249:Variation of Kerala load factor	183
Figure 250:Seasonal decomposition of Puducherry load factor trend.....	184
Figure 251:Linear fitting of Puducherry Load factor trend	185
Figure 252:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Puducherry Load Factor	185
Figure 253:Heatmap of Puducherry monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	186
Figure 254:Duration curve of Puducherry load factor	186
Figure 255:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Puducherry Load Factor	187
Figure 256:Concentration of Puducherry Load factor.....	187
Figure 257:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Puducherry	189
Figure 258:Variation of Puducherry load factor.....	189
Figure 259:Seasonal decomposition of West Bengal load factor trend	190
Figure 260:Linear fitting of West Bengal Load factor trend.....	191
Figure 261:Growth in Max, Min and Avg demand alongwith West Bengal Load Factor.....	191
Figure 262:Heatmap of West Bengal monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)....	192
Figure 263:Duration curve for West Bengal load factor	192
Figure 264:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of West Bengal Load Factor.....	193
Figure 265:Concentration of West Bengal Load factor	193
Figure 266:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for West Bengal	195
Figure 267:Variation of West Bengal load factor	195
Figure 268:Seasonal decomposition of Bihar load factor trend	196
Figure 269:Linear fitting of Bihar Load factor trend.....	197
Figure 270:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith Bihar Load Factor: .	197
Figure 271:Heatmap of Bihar monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	198
Figure 272:Duration curve for Bihar load factor	198
Figure 273:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Bihar Load Factor	199
Figure 274:Concentration of Bihar Load factor	199
Figure 275:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Bihar	201
Figure 276:Variation of Bihar load factor	201
Figure 277:Seasonal decomposition of Odisha load factor trend	202
Figure 278:Linear fitting of Odisha Load factor trend.....	203
Figure 279:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith Odisha Load Factor	203
Figure 280:Heatmap of Odisha monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor).....	204
Figure 281:Duration curve of Odisha load factor	204
Figure 282:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Odisha Load Factor.....	205
Figure 283:Concentration of Odisha Load factor	205
Figure 284:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Odisha.....	207
Figure 285:Variation of Odisha load factor	207
Figure 286:Seasonal decomposition of Jharkhand load factor trend	208
Figure 287:Linear fitting of Jharkhand Load factor trend	209
Figure 288:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Jharkhand Load Factor	209
Figure 289:Heatmap of Jharkhand monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	210
Figure 290:Duration curve for Jharkhand load factor	210
Figure 291:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Jharkhand Load Factor	211
Figure 292:Concentration of Jharkhand Load factor.....	211
Figure 293:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Jharkhand	213
Figure 294:Variation of Jharkhand load factor.....	213
Figure 295:Seasonal decomposition of DVC load factor trend	214
Figure 296:Linear fitting of DVC Load factor trend	215
Figure 297:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith DVC Load Factor	215
Figure 298:Heatmap of DVC monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	216

Figure 299:Duration curve of DVC load factor	216
Figure 300:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of DVC Load Factor	217
Figure 301:Concentration of DVC Load factor.....	217
Figure 302:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for DVC	219
Figure 303:Variation of DVC load factor.....	219
Figure 304:Seasonal decomposition of Sikkim load factor trend.....	220
Figure 305:Linear fitting of Sikkim Load factor trend	221
Figure 306:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith Sikkim Load Factor	221
Figure 307:Heatmap of Sikkim monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	222
Figure 308:Duration curve of Sikkim load factor	222
Figure 309:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Sikkim Load Factor	223
Figure 310:Concentration of Sikkim Load factor.....	223
Figure 311:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Sikkim	225
Figure 312:Variation of Sikkim load factor.....	225
Figure 313:Seasonal decomposition of Assam load factor trend	226
Figure 314:Linear fitting of Assam Load factor trend	227
Figure 315:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith Assam Load Factor:	227
Figure 316:Heatmap of Assam monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	228
Figure 317:Duration curve of Assam load factor.....	228
Figure 318:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Assam Load Factor	229
Figure 319:Concentration of Assam Load factor	229
Figure 320:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Assam	231
Figure 321:Variation of Assam load factor	231
Figure 322:Seasonal decomposition of Manipur load factor trend.....	232
Figure 323:Linear fitting of Manipur Load factor trend	233
Figure 324:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Manipur Load Factor:	233
Figure 325:Heatmap of Manipur monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	234
Figure 326:Duration curve of Manipur load factor	234
Figure 327:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Manipur Load Factor	235
Figure 328:Concentration of Manipur Load factor	235
Figure 329:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Manipur	237
Figure 330:Variation of Manipur load factor	237
Figure 331:Seasonal decomposition of Arunachal Pradesh load factor trend.....	238
Figure 332:Linear fitting of Arunachal Pradesh Load factor trend	239
Figure 333:Growth in Max, Min and Avg demand alongwith Arunachal Pradesh Load Factor	239
Figure 334:Heatmap of Arunachal Pradesh monthly average (mean of daily load factor)	240
Figure 335:Duration curve of Arunachal Pradesh load factor	240
Figure 336:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Ar. Pradesh Load Factor	241
Figure 337:Concentration of Arunachal Pradesh Load factor	241
Figure 338:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Arunachal Pradesh	243
Figure 339:Variation of Arunachal Pradesh load factor	243
Figure 340:Seasonal decomposition of Meghalaya load factor trend	244
Figure 341:Linear fitting of Meghalaya Load factor trend	245
Figure 342:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Meghalaya Load Factor	245
Figure 343:Heatmap of Meghalaya monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	246
Figure 344:Duration curve of Meghalaya load factor	246
Figure 345:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Meghalaya Load Factor	247
Figure 346:Concentration of Meghalaya Load factor	247
Figure 347:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Meghalaya	249
Figure 348:Variation of Meghalaya load factor	249

Figure 349:Seasonal decomposition of Mizoram load factor trend	250
Figure 350:Linear fitting of Mizoram Load factor trend	251
Figure 351:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Mizoram Load Factor:.....	251
Figure 352:Heatmap of Mizoram monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	252
Figure 353:Duration curve of Mizoram load factor.....	252
Figure 354:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Mizoram Load Factor	253
Figure 355:Concentration of Mizoram Load factor	253
Figure 356:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Mizoram	255
Figure 357:Variation of Mizoram load factor	255
Figure 358:Seasonal decomposition of Nagaland load factor trend	256
Figure 359:Linear fitting of Nagaland Load factor trend	257
Figure 360:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Nagaland Load Factor	257
Figure 361:Heatmap of Nagaland monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor).....	258
Figure 362:Duration curve of Nagaland load factor.....	258
Figure 363:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Nagaland Load Factor	259
Figure 364:Concentration of Nagaland Load factor	259
Figure 365:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Nagaland	261
Figure 366:Variation of Nagaland load factor	261
Figure 367:Seasonal decomposition of Tripura load factor trend	262
Figure 368:Linear fitting of Tripura Load factor trend	263
Figure 369:Growth in Max, Min and Avg. demand alongwith Tripura Load Factor	263
Figure 370:Heatmap of Tripura monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)	264
Figure 371:Duration curve of Tripura load factor	264
Figure 372:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of Tripura Load Factor	265
Figure 373:Concentration of Tripura Load factor	265
Figure 374:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for Tripura	267
Figure 375:Variation of Tripura load factor.....	267

Executive Summary

Electricity demand/consumption characteristics in a power system are often defined by connected load, estimated demand, maximum demand met, minimum demand met, average load, load factor, diversity factor, utilization factor and so on. The above characteristics are influenced by factors such as availability of generation resources, demographics, energy policy, network interconnections, access to electricity, system reliability, market design, price of electricity, economic development, weather, and other factors.

Load factor is defined as the ratio of the average load to the peak load during a certain period. It is always less than unity. High load factor is desirable as it implies that the fixed cost, which is proportional to the maximum demand, is distributed over a greater number of units (kWh) supplied. This will lower the overall cost of the supply of electric energy. Thus, the system load factor affects the overall economics of power system.

Load factor trends provides cues for policy interventions to channelize future investments towards higher capacity utilization of assets. While evaluating different policy trajectories, the policy makers could prefer the one that increases the load factor. Regulators are also deeply concerned about the cost of supply and the utilization of assets. Load factor trends provides cues for regulatory interventions through market design.

Load factor is one of the basic inputs in perspective planning. Load factor is relevant in the selection of type of generation and transmission capacities for the system. It is required for techno economic feasibility assessment of various investment proposals. System Operators refer the historical trends of load factor to align the future maintenance and despatch strategies towards enhancing the system load factor and minimizing operational risks.

Analysis of daily, monthly, and annual load factor has been carried out in this report using 5 minutes SCADA data over the last twelve years (from 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2020) available at NLDC. Variation of load factor for all India and regions along with their daily load factor trend is given below:

Region	Daily	Monthly	Yearly	Gradient*
NR	90%	84%	73%	↓
WR	92%	86%	79%	↓
SR	91%	86%	81%	↓
ER	85%	79%	73%	↓
NER	73%	67%	59%	↓
All India	92%	88%	83%	↓

*Gradient of daily load factor

The State wise daily, monthly, and annual load factor along with trend of daily load factor is given below:

Name of State/ UT	Load Factor			Gradient of linear fit			
	Daily	Monthly	Annually	Trend of Load Factor	Maximum Demand	Minimum Demand	Average Demand
Andhra Pradesh	86%	76%	68%	↓	1.131	0.627	0.832
Arunachal Pradesh	69%	55%	42%	↑	0.012	0.011	0.010
Assam	70%	64%	56%	↓	0.223	0.118	0.161
Bihar	80%	72%	59%	↓	0.990	0.534	0.728
Chandigarh	74%	60%	50%	↓	0.013	0.006	0.008
Chhattisgarh	84%	75%	65%	↑	0.388	0.370	0.384
Delhi	78%	64%	54%	↓	0.291	0.165	0.221
DVC	88%	78%	71%	↑	0.256	0.239	0.246
Goa	80%	68%	62%	↑	0.055	0.040	0.047
Gujarat	89%	80%	72%	↓	1.753	1.333	1.545
Haryana	79%	69%	56%	↓	0.848	0.476	0.676
Himachal Pradesh	77%	68%	57%	↔	0.168	0.101	0.134
J&K and Ladakh	81%	74%	66%	↑	0.266	0.179	0.231
Jharkhand	80%	69%	59%	↓	0.115	0.077	0.093
Karnataka	84%	76%	66%	↓	0.957	0.662	0.796
Kerala	75%	70%	64%	↑	0.250	0.240	0.262
Madhya Pradesh	82%	71%	56%	↑	1.444	1.143	1.322
Maharashtra	88%	79%	70%	↓	2.409	1.751	2.093
Manipur	59%	53%	47%	↓	0.028	0.014	0.015
Meghalaya	71%	59%	48%	↓	0.032	0.021	0.022
Mizoram	64%	55%	43%	↑	0.012	0.004	0.008
Nagaland	68%	58%	48%	↑	0.017	0.011	0.014
Odisha	80%	71%	63%	↑	0.347	0.277	0.305
Puducherry	83%	75%	66%	↓	0.029	0.020	0.025
Punjab	83%	67%	52%	↓	0.618	0.361	0.506
Rajasthan	85%	76%	66%	↓	1.552	0.880	1.216
Sikkim	56%	46%	33%	↑	0.008	0.005	0.008
Tamil Nadu	88%	81%	73%	↓	1.406	1.046	1.239
Telangana	86%	73%	61%	↓	1.685	0.862	1.282
Tripura	64%	54%	45%	↔	0.036	0.018	0.025
Uttarakhand	81%	74%	66%	↑	0.237	0.174	0.209
Uttar Pradesh	85%	76%	64%	↓	2.649	1.454	1.982
West Bengal	78%	71%	65%	↑	0.584	0.408	0.520

The major observations from this analysis are as below:

1. The all-India annual load factor remained in the narrow range of 83-86% in the last 12 years while the daily all India diversity factor of maximum demand is increasing.
 2. The high load factor could be attributed to a combination of benefits derived out of demand side management in different States, the synchronous interconnection of regional grids to form the national grid for sharing of generation capacity, rapid augmentation in transmission capacity and transfer capability to facilitate exploitation of diversity in the State/regional power system and. It moved in a narrow range over the years because the rate of growth of energy and peak demand has been around the same.
 3. Maximum demand is increasing with a faster rate than the average demand and minimum demand.
 4. All India daily load factor was above 90% for 70% of the time, however, in 2019 & 2020, it was 60% of the time. Variation between summer and winter is about 5-6%.
 5. Daily all India Load factor is gradually decreasing. This could be attributed to significant reduction in the peak and energy shortage consequent to rapid augmentation in the conventional as well as new and renewable energy generation capacity in the grid.
 6. Northern Region annual load factor shows a decreasing trend. It reduced from 79% in year 2009 to 63% in year 2020. Variation in daily load factor of Northern Region between summer and winter is about 5-6% which indicates a higher proportion of weather sensitive and agriculture load within the region.
 7. Western Region annual load factor has a decreasing trend. It was 80% in year 2009 to 72% in year 2020. Variation in daily load factor between seasons over the years is about 8-10%.
 8. Southern Region annual load factor is between 69-84%. Variation in load factor is more prominent in the Southern Region compared to other regions. It has decreased over the last three years. Also, variation in daily load factor between seasons over the years is about 4-5%.
 9. Eastern Region annual load factor has remained steady between 68-77%. Also, seasonal variation in daily load factor is about 7-9%.
 10. North-Eastern Region annual load factor varied between 59-64%. Variation in daily load factor is about 8-10%. Daily Load factor is Maximum in July-August.
 11. Most of the states having decreasing load factor trend except Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.
 12. There is minimal impact of seasonality on load factor pattern of Jharkhand and DVC.
- 13. Key takeaways from the load factor report for policy makers are as under:**
- a. Declining trend in the load factor in Indian power system points towards the need for policies that encourage investments in flexible resources and energy storage technologies.
 - b. Policies that encourage transnational interconnections to defer CAPEX and increase load factor by exploiting the regional diversity may be given preference.
 - c. Demand elasticity could be enhanced by encouraging measures like demand response, demand side management, staggering of supply hours to bulk consumers.
 - d. The impact of electrification of different sectors such as transportation and domestic cooking on the load factor with its fallout on overall investments could be assessed.

14. Key takeaways from the load factor report for regulatory institutions are as under:

- a. Declining load factor points towards need for regulatory interventions through market design (intra- day market, ancillary services) and tariff design (peaking tariff, peak hour capacity availability)
- b. Enabling mechanisms to assess and harness the reserves available within the existing capacity could be considered.

15. Key takeaways from the load factor report for perspective planning are as under:

- a. Declining load factor is a signal for planning flexible generation (Hydro, Pumped Storage, Gas, BESS) and transmission assets (Hybrid AC-DC, HVDC, FACTS etc.) instead of base load or inelastic resources.
- b. In an AC system low load factor signals a need for reviewing the reactive resources in the grid.

16. Key takeaways from the load factor report for system operations are as under:

- a. Historical trends of load factor could be referred for short-term and medium-term operation planning.
- b. Asset maintenance plans and despatch strategies could be aligned towards enhancing the system load factor and minimizing operational risks.

Data Source and Assumption

1. Demand met data considered for this analysis consist primarily of 5 minute and 15 minutes instant/average demand met data captured at National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) from 2009-2020 through Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system.
2. The data is stored at 1-minute interval which thereafter, is converted to 5 minute/15 minutes. Maximum demand met for day/months/years have been calculated by using 5/15 minutes instantaneous Demand data.
3. Some discrepancies in data creeps up due to failure of communication at some point of time. In case of missing data following assumption have been made:
 - 3.1. Loss of data for few hours: Previous day same hour data has been considered.
 - 3.2. Loss of data for entire day: Previous day data has been considered.
 - 3.3. Loss of data for more than a day: Same time period data of previous day has been considered.
4. The samples collected at a particular time instant through SCADA could have minor inherent skewedness in the range of seconds.
5. The drawl of a state from inter-state grid, is calculated at the periphery of the state through summation of telemetered power flow data of interconnections. Demand of each state has been calculated as the summation of internal (excluding auxiliary consumption) generation connected to state grid and drawl from the interstate grid. Hence the demand of a state includes, the intrastate transmission and distribution losses. Telemetry failures either from internal generation or from interconnections could result in erroneous demand computation. Generation from Distributed Energy Sources (DER) has not been considered for analysis in this report.
6. **Software used:** MATLAB and Microsoft Office.
7. Analysis of load factor for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have not been carried out in this report.
8. Captive generating stations (Estimated installed capacity of 78GW Industrial captive generation as on 31.03.2020 (source:CEA)) co-located with their loads are not included as this is not monitored in real time. Similarly, rooftop solar is also excluded.

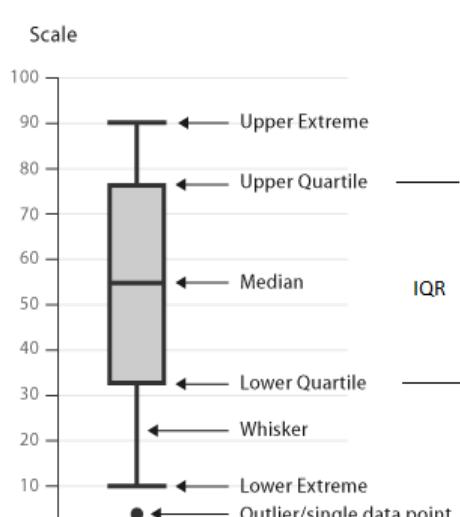
What is new in the 2nd edition

First edition of the report titled “Electricity Load Factor in Indian Power Systems” was published in the year 2016. The report presented load factor analysis through seasonality decomposition and linear trends. It also shared demand diversity and duration curves. This report may be accessed from the following link:

<https://posoco.in/download/electricity-load-factor-in-india-power-system/?wpdmld=709>

In this 2nd edition, apart from seasonality decomposition, quarter-wise seasonality index analysis has also been carried out which depicts the seasonal variation of regional and all India load factor throughout the year. This analysis also brings out the load diversity that exists in the country. Distribution of load factor (for All India, regional and state demand) has been presented through heatmap and box plots also.

Load factor variation over the years has been analyzed in this report with the help of growth plot of 30 days moving average of maximum, minimum and average daily demand. Monthly average variation of load factor has been shown along with the annual average in the Cycle Sub-Series plots. Data upto December-2020 has been considered for analysis.

Sl. No.	Name of Plot	Graphical representation	Description
1	Box plots		<p>Graphical depiction of numerical data through their quartiles. Box plots are useful as they provide a visual summary of the data quickly identify median values, the dispersion of the data set, and signs of skewness.</p> <p>where</p> <p>Lower extreme: lowest data point excluding any outliers.</p> <p>Lower quartile: Twenty-five percent of scores fall below the lower quartile value.</p> <p>Median: Middle value of the dataset.</p> <p>Inter Quartile Range (IQR): The distance between the top and bottom edges of the box is the IQR</p> <p>Upper quartile: Seventy-five percent of the scores fall below the upper quartile value</p> <p>Upper extreme: largest data point excluding any outliers.</p> <p>Outlier : Outliers are values that are more than $(1.5 * IQR)$</p>

			away from the upper or lower quartiles.
2	Heatmaps		It shows magnitude of a parameter as color in two dimensions. Red colour indicates high value while blue colour indicates low value. The color variation gives obvious visual cues, how the parameter is clustered or it varies.
3	Growth plots		Trend of monthly moving mean of minimum/maximum/average demand along with trend of load daily load factor. The trend may be referred to visualize the rate of increase in minimum/maximum/average demands.
4	Cycle-Sub series plots		Monthly average of daily load factor vs-a-vis annual average of the daily load factor. This chart depicts the variation in annual load factor. It also highlights the months where energy intensity is higher or lower than the annual average.
5	Duration curve		Duration curve shows the proportion of time for which the variable exceeded a certain value.

1. Introduction

Load factor is a widely-accepted indicator of system efficiency, calculated as the ratio of average load to peak load in a given time period. This ratio can be influenced through utility initiatives that increase the sale of energy and/or reduce the system peak.

System efficiency refers to utilizing system assets to generate the largest possible value for customers/stakeholders. System load factor is a useful indicator of system efficiency, as increasing system load factor often means that total system costs are spread across a larger number of sales units, thus reducing the cost burden for individual customers.

Load factor is formally defined as the ratio of average load (over a given period of time) to the maximum or peak load (during the same period). Load factor provides a measure of how “peaky” system load is and may indicate the degree of asset utilization on the grid; i.e., a higher load factor correlates with higher utilization of grid infrastructure. It is calculated as:

$$\text{Load Factor} = \frac{\text{Average load in given time period}}{\text{Peak load}}$$

Thus, maximum load factor generally refers that the load profile is entirely flat and does not contain peaks or troughs.

The previous report published by POSOCO “Electricity load factor in Indian power system” is available on POSOCO website. Same can be accessed via following link:

<https://posoco.in/download/electricity-load-factor-in-india-power-system/?wpdmld=709>

Factors Affecting Load Factor:

- Traditional Variables used to predict electricity consumption
- Gross domestic product
- Weather factors (heating degree days, cooling degree days, seasonal differences)
- Individual customer sector growth
- Population growth
- Employment or other labor statistic
- Household size

2. Classification of Load Factor

Load factor can be calculated on a daily, monthly or annual basis. For the purpose of this analysis three types of load factors have been calculated viz; daily, monthly and yearly.

$$\text{Daily Load Factor} = \frac{\text{Daily Average Load}}{\text{Daily Maximum Load}}$$

$$\text{Monthly Load Factor} = \frac{\text{Monthly Average Load}}{\text{Monthly Maximum Load}}$$

$$\text{Annual Load Factor} = \frac{\text{Annual Average Load}}{\text{Annual Maximum Load}}$$

3. Load Factor as per 18/19th Electric Power Survey (EPS) report of CEA

The load factor has also been assessed and forecasted by CEA in its 18th EPS report. Same has been incorporated in the earlier report also. The extract from the same is given below:

"The electric load factor of a power system depends on the pattern of utilization of different classes of load. If the system feeds block industrial loads like Aluminum and other process industries etc. having high electric load factor, the overall system load factor would also tend to be high. In regard to estimation of electric load factor for future, if the pattern of utilization of different classes of load does not differ appreciably from the past in terms of percentage of total electric load, then it was assumed that the system load factor of the past may continue. In case, the pattern is anticipated to change with respect to total electric load due to gradual withdrawal of restrictions /cuts / load shedding & under frequency conditions then it is necessary to estimate the future electric load factor. A broad analysis to ascertain the influence of load mix on the load factor was undertaken. Based on the analysis of future electric load mix, the load factor for each State/Union Territory has been worked out."

"The All India Annual Electric Load Factor (AELF) in the base year 2009-10 is around 82.7%. According to the 18th EPS, the All India AELF by 2011-12 would be 81.28% which is expected to gradually reduce to 77.51% by the end of 2016-17, and by 2021-22 load factor is anticipated to be 76.71%."

Region	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20
All India	83	83	81	80	80	79	78	78	77	77	77
NR	84	81	80	80	80	80	80	79	79	79	79
WR	79	78	77	76	76	75	74	73	72	72	72
SR	78	80	77	76	74	73	72	71	71	71	71
ER	78	81	80	80	79	78	78	77	77	76	76
NER	64	63	62	62	62	62	62	62	63	63	64

Table 1:All India/Regional Load Factor Pattern (As per 18th EPS)

As per the CEA LGBR report, Actual energy supplied and peak demand has been compiled and based on which actual load factor has been calculated. A comparison of anticipated load factor as per CEA 18th EPS report and actual load factor is given below:

Region	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Energy supplied (MU)	Peak demand (MW)								
All India	1090851	148463	1135334	156934	1204697	160752	1267526	175528	1284444	182533
NR	324009	50622	343513	52612	365723	58448	377595	61726	389285	66559
WR	345967	48199	345127	48313	368081	50085	390136	55821	388836	59416
SR	283494	39875	305107	42232	319642	47210	338960	49534	344436	53579
ER	123646	18056	126868	18788	135490	20485	144616	22733	145902	23421
NER	13735	2367	14720	2475	15764	2520	16219	2850	15984	2989

Table 2:All India Yearly Energy supplied and Peak Demand met (as per CEA LGBR report)

(Source: <https://cea.nic.in/l-g-b-r-report/?lang=en>)

Region	Annual load factor (%)									
	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual	
All India	78	84	78	83	77	86	77	82	77	80
NR	80	73	79	75	79	71	79	70	79	67
WR	74	82	73	82	72	84	72	80	72	75
SR	72	81	71	82	71	77	71	78	71	73
ER	78	78	77	77	77	76	76	73	76	71
NER	62	66	62	68	63	71	63	65	64	61

Table 3:Comparison of anticipated (as per 18th EPS) and load factor (as per CEA LGBR)

As per 19th EPS report, load factor for forthcoming years are given below:

All India Load Factor (%) as per 19th EPS report						
Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Load Factor	79.18	78.87	78.71	78.54	78.38	78.23

Table 4:Anticipated Load factor based on 19th EPS report

4. Diversity Factor

The load is time dependent and daily load diversity is caused by a marked and consistent difference between the daily load cycles in two or more adjoining load areas, which results in peaks at different times during the day e.g., one region may have a morning peak while the other has an evening peak. Daily load diversity results in reduced operating expenses and can be used or cancelled on short notice by an alert system dispatching group. The benefits of daily diversity can be obtained by economy energy transactions or daily diversity exchange agreements. It should be noted that this type of transaction reduces fuel expense and unit startup and shutdown costs, but may or may not have any effect on capital requirements.

Annual diversity usually results from difference in the weather patterns and/or demand requirement between two or more regional areas. For example, one region may have its annual peak load during the winter months, while other regional annual peak load occurs during the summer. However, daily diversity of all India would be significantly impacted by the difference between sun rise/ sun set timings at different geographical locations. Annual load diversity affords an opportunity for capital savings in regard to reducing installed generating-capacity requirements.

The diversity factor in power system is an important indicator of variation of maximum load across different parts of the country in a given time period. Further, interconnection of grids helps in harnessing this diversity and improving the load factor of the country. Diversity factor is usually more than one. Demand diversity factor for maximum demand is calculated as follows:

$$\text{All India Demand Diversity Factor} = \frac{\text{Sum of individual regional maximum demand}}{\text{Simultaneous maximum demand}}$$

Minimum demand diversity has been calculated as per the following formula:

$$\text{All India Demand Diversity Factor} = \frac{\text{Simultaneous minimum demand}}{\text{Sum of individual regional minimum demand}}$$

Regional as well as All India annual demand (maximum) diversity factor has been calculated from five-minute instantaneous SCADA data available at NLDC by averaging daily diversity factor for a year and same has been tabulated below.

Year/Region	All India	North Region	West Region	South Region	East Region	NER
2009	1.02	1.08	1.03	1.05	1.03	1.03
2010	1.01	1.09	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.03
2011	1.01	1.07	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.02
2012	1.01	1.07	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.00
2013	1.01	1.05	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.01
2014	1.02	1.05	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.02
2015	1.02	1.05	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.01
2016	1.02	1.05	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.03
2017	1.03	1.05	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01
2018	1.03	1.05	1.01	1.03	1.00	1.02
2019	1.03	1.06	1.01	1.04	1.01	1.03
2020	1.04	1.07	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.02

Table 5:All India and Regional annual demand diversity over the years

The heat map of diversity in daily All India demand is given below. It seems load diversity of all India is increasing with respect to its past data. One of the possible reasons may be load segregation by the utilities due to increasing penetration of RE resources into the grid. Further, it is also imperative to mention that all India electricity demand had witnessed significant reduction from late March 2020 onwards due to imposition of nationwide lockdown for containment of COVID-19. In energy terms, the demand contracted by 25% in April 2020 and 15% in May 2020 on year-on-year basis. With gradual reopening of the economy, the demand picked up and started exhibiting year-on-year growth from September 2020 onwards.



Figure 1: Heat map of avg monthly all India diversity factor (w.r.t. max)

Diversity in minimum load is also important. The simultaneous minimum All India demand would be much higher than the sum of individual minimum demand of different states on account of diversity. The diversity factor for minimum loads has also been computed in similar manner as mentioned while calculating diversity factor of maximum demand. Results are given below:

Year/Region	AI	NR	WR	SR	ER	NER
2009	1.03	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.13
2010	1.03	1.07	1.14	1.05	1.09	1.13
2011	1.02	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.09	1.17
2012	1.02	1.08	1.05	1.06	1.10	1.13
2013	1.02	1.07	1.04	1.04	1.11	1.12
2014	1.02	1.07	1.04	1.02	1.09	1.10
2015	1.02	1.07	1.04	1.02	1.09	1.10
2016	1.02	1.07	1.04	1.02	1.10	1.09
2017	1.02	1.06	1.05	1.01	1.12	1.10
2018	1.03	1.07	1.05	1.02	1.09	1.08
2019	1.02	1.07	1.04	1.01	1.09	1.10
2020	1.03	1.08	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.07

Table 6: Demand diversity for minimum all India demand



Figure 2: Heat map of avg monthly all India diversity factor (w.r.t. min)

5. Methodology used for Seasonal decomposition

5.1. Additive Method

The decomposition of a time series model, generally splits into 3 components namely trend, seasonal effects, and de-seasonalised data. Further, errors (noise) in data can also be calculated with an aim to model the random errors as some form of stationary process.

Simple additive decomposition model has been used in this report for a time series data ranging from 2009 to 2020(calendar year). Relevant equation is given below:

$$Y(t) = T(t) + S(t) + E(t)$$

Where,

$Y(t)$ = Time series data

$T(t)$ = Trend

$S(t)$ =Seasonality

$E(t)$ =Error (Noise)

We generally assume to have zero-mean and to be correlated over time. Thus, by estimating and subtracting both $T(t)$ and $S(t)$ from $Y(t)$, we expected to have a time series of stationary residuals i.e. $E(t)$. Further, estimation of de-seasonalised load factor $D(t)$ is being carried out by taking difference between Original signal $Y(t)$ with seasonality $S(t)$. Equation is given below:

$$D(t)=Y(t)-S(t)$$

Where,

$D(t)$ =De-seasonalised data

In literature, linear filters are a very common way to estimate trends in time series data. Moving average is one of the most common linear filters, which for time lags from $-a$ to a is defined as

$$\widehat{m(t)} = \sum_{k=-a}^{a} \frac{1}{(1+2a)} y_{t+k}$$

Where,

\widehat{m} =Moving average

The above-mentioned model works well for moving windows of odd-numbered lengths, but it should be adjusted for even-numbered lengths by adding only 1/2 of the 2 most extreme lags so that the filtered value at time t lines up with the original observation at time t

Moreover, It is important to mentioned that our time series of the estimated trend $\widehat{m}(t)$ is actually shorter than the observed time series by $2a$ units.

In addition to specifying the time series to be filtered, we need to pass in the filter weights to estimate the actual trend of signal.

After estimation of trend, estimate of effect of seasonality can be find out by taking the difference of Original signal by estimated trend.

$$S(t) = Y(t) - \hat{m}(t)$$

This estimate of the seasonal effect for each time t also contains the random error E(t), however, which can be seen by plotting the time series and careful comparison of Equations of Y(t) and S(t).

Further, for estimating seasonal effect, we have carried out averaging of the estimates of S(t) and repeating this sequence overall years with a sampling rate of 365 days.

5.2. Seasonality Index

A seasonality index is a measure of how a particular season through some cycle compares with the average season of that cycle. Further, it made possible to create a trend equation that reflects the average monthly/quarterly/yearly load factor and the growth rate in each month/quarter/Year of the study period.

Seasonality index has been calculated as follows:

1. Total period load factor data (from 2009 to 2020) has been segregated into four quarters namely Quarter-1(Jan-Mar), Quarter-2(Apr-Jun), Quarter-3(Jul-Sept) and Quarter-4(Oct-Dec) for each year.
2. Average of each quarter for the mentioned period has been calculated.
3. Each quarter average has been divided by total average of all quarters to find out seasonality index for each region.

Calculated seasonality index for each region is given below:

Seasonality Index						
	AI	NR	WR	SR	ER	NER
Quarter-1	0.991	0.993	0.992	1.005	0.977	0.986
Quarter-2	1.009	0.988	1.023	1.017	1.010	0.950
Quarter-3	1.014	1.027	0.988	0.996	1.022	1.056
Quarter-4	0.986	0.991	0.996	0.982	0.992	1.008

Table 7:Seasonality index- All India & Region wise

Based on the above table, it is observed that during Quarter-3, Northern regional load factor is having the highest seasonality index with respect to total average compared to

other quarters. However, in quarter-2, Northern region is having the lowest seasonality index and its load factor would be .988 of total average value.

Similarly, Seasonality index for Western region is highest in Quarter -2 and lowest in Quarter-3 with respect average value.

In Southern region also, Seasonality index is on higher side in Quarter- 2 compared to other Quarters. Further, In Eastern region, Seasonality index is lowest in quarter -1 and steadily increased in quarter-2 & 3 and again decreased in quarter-4. However, in North Eastern region variation quite similar to Northern region i.e. it close to total average in Quarter-1 &2 and then starts decreasing.

6. Analysis of load factor

Based on the All-India demand data from year 2009 to 2020(calendar year), daily load factor has been calculated. Same has been plotted in the graph given below along with monthly moving average and linear trend estimation.



Figure 3:All India Daily load factor & estimated trend

It is evident from the linear trend estimation that load factor is relatively constant at all India level in the given period. However, it is slightly skewed towards decreasing trend with gradient of 0.0002%. Decreasing trend of load factor may also be verified from the below given graph, wherein it can be observed that gradient of peak load is more than gradient of average load. Further, linear trend for the daily load factor is also anticipated based on the given values of gradient and intercept on y-axis. Gradient and intercept on Y-axis have been calculated over historical data with application of least square curve fitting method and plotted in the above graph.

Moreover, monthly moving average of all India maximum, average and minimum demand have been given the following figure. It is observed that gradient of peak demand is higher than that of average demand. It may lead to more peaky demand in the upcoming years. From the historical data, it is also observed that ramping has been increasing day by day during peak hours with difference in maximum and minimum demand of the order of 65GW. In view of anticipated high ramping in the future due to higher peaks, it is envisaged that containing

ramp during peak hours would be a challenge to keep all India frequency within IEGC band. Therefore, flexible ramp reserve requirement during morning and evening peak will be more critical than base load requirement.

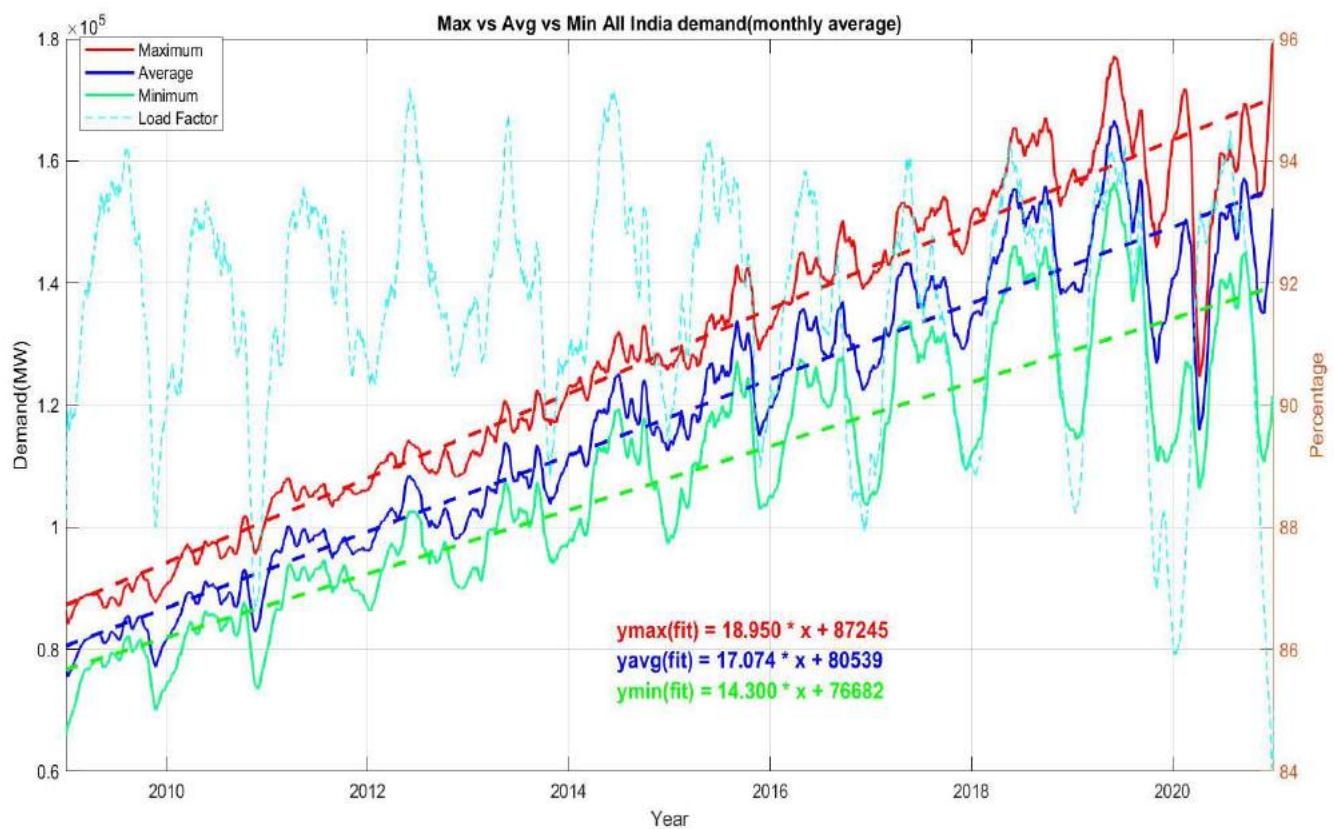


Figure 4:All India demand-Maximum vs Average vs Minimum

Details of regional and all India load factor with trend of daily load factor (from 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2020) increasing and decreasing are given below:

Region	Daily	Monthly	Yearly	Gradient*
NR	90%	84%	73%	↓
WR	92%	86%	79%	↓
SR	91%	86%	81%	↓
ER	85%	79%	73%	↓
NER	73%	67%	59%	↓
All India	92%	88%	83%	↓

Table 8:Daily, monthly and yearly loads factor of all India & regions

Note: :

- *: Sign of slope (m) of linear equation "y=mx + c" has been used to indicate the arrow direction. In case of positive slope, it is shown as "↑" and for negative slope it has been shown as "↓".

- A) All India annual load factor has remained constant between 83-86%. This high load factor is due to a combination of benefits derived out of the integration of regional grids and load management done by different states. It is constant over the years because the growth of energy and peak demand has been around the same range. Daily load factor variation between summer and winter is about 5-6%.
- B) Northern Region annual load factor has a decreasing trend i.e. 79% in year 2009 to 63% in year 2020 which could be on account of higher peak demand and lower minimum demand. Also, variation in daily load factor of Northern Region between summer and winter is about 5-6% which shows impact of weather sensitive loads and agriculture loads within the region.
- C) Western Region annual load factor has a decreasing trend i.e. 80% in year 2009 to 72% in year 2020. Also, variation in daily load factor between seasons through-out the year is about 8-10%.
- D) Southern Region annual load factor is between 69-84%. It has decreased over the last three years. Also, variation in daily load factor between seasons through-out the year is about 4-5%.
- E) Eastern Region annual load factor has remained constant between 68-77%. Also, variation in daily load factor is about 7-9%.
- F) North-Eastern Region annual load factor remained constant between 59-64%. Also, variation in daily load factor is about 8-10%. Daily Load factor is Maximum in July-August.

Further, as per the duration curve of the All India load factor, it has been inferred that around 6-8% of the time, load factor persists more than 94%. However, in the year 2020, around 40% of the time, all India load factor was below 90%. All India load factor duration curve for the year from 2009 to 2020 is given below:

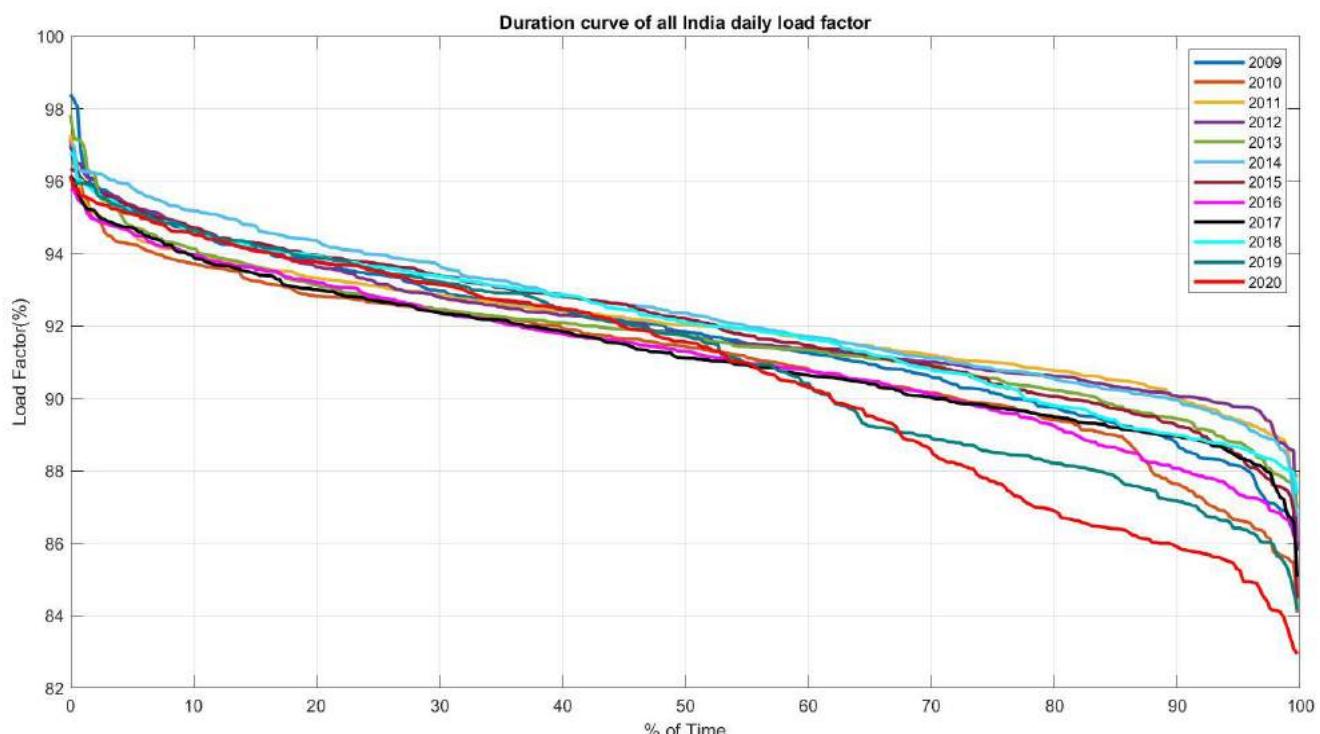


Figure 5:Yearly duration curve for all India daily load factor

Further, 2D heat map of month wise mean load factor for all India has been given below, to show the relative concentration of all India load factor.

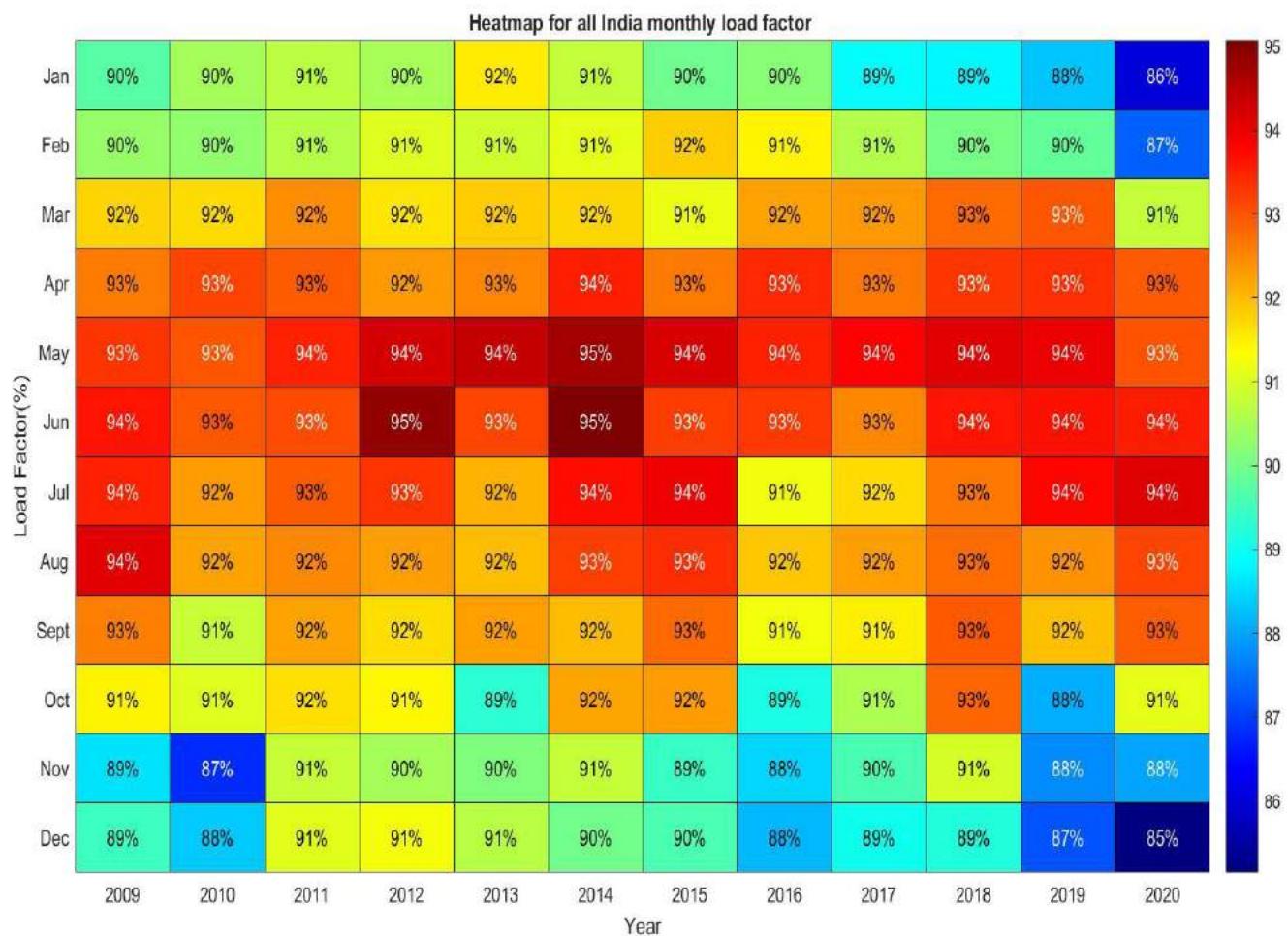


Figure 6:Heat map of monthly load factor (mean of daily load factor)

As per the above figure, it can be seen that during the month of April, May, June, July and August load factor is relatively higher than in the month of January, February, October, November and December.

Monthly and yearly variation of All India load factor can also be seen from the Cycle-Sub series plot below. Here, monthly mean load factor is plotted along with the yearly mean load factor calculated from daily load factor values.

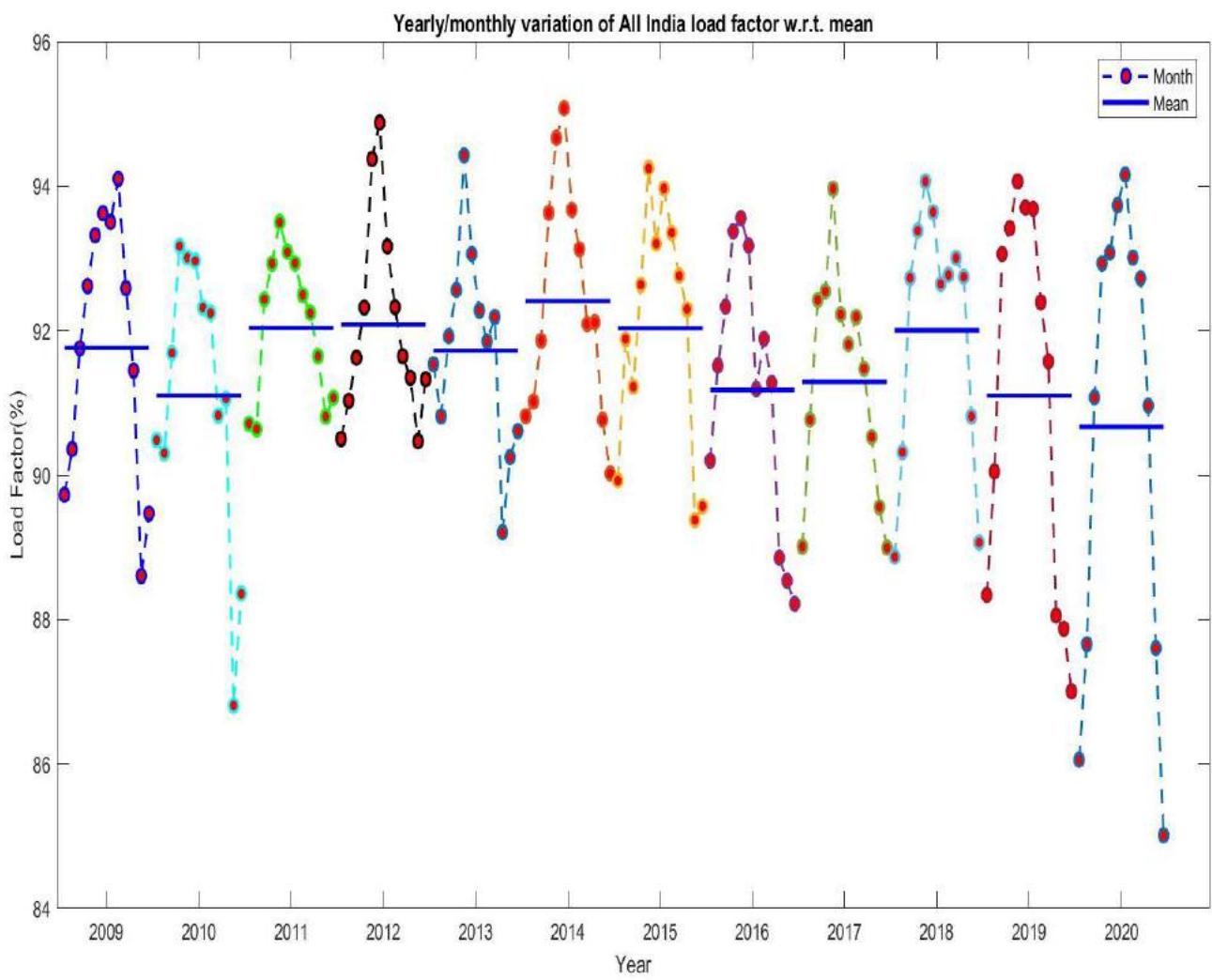


Figure 7:Monthly and yearly mean load factor

It is clearly evident from the above graph that load factor varies significantly from 85-94% during the month as suggested in heat map also but the average of daily variation of load factor between the years is varies between 91-92.5%.

Further an attempt has been made to depict the geographical heat map to show state-wise variation in daily, monthly and annual load factor for the duration 2009-2020. The calculation methodology is tabulated as below:

Type	Calculation/Description	
Daily	Daily load factor i.e. daily average demand/ daily max demand	Average of daily load factor values
Monthly	Monthly load factor i.e. monthly average demand/ monthly max demand	Average of monthly load factor values
Annual	Annual load factor i.e. annual average demand/ annual max demand	Average of annual load factor values

Name of State/ UT	Load Factor			Gradient of linear fit			
	Daily	Monthly	Annually	Trend of Load Factor	Max DMD	Min DMD	Avg. DMD
Andhra Pradesh	86%	76%	68%	↓	1.131	0.627	0.832
Arunachal Pradesh	69%	55%	42%	↑	0.012	0.011	0.010
Assam	70%	64%	56%	↓	0.223	0.118	0.161
Bihar	80%	72%	59%	↓	0.990	0.534	0.728
Chandigarh	74%	60%	50%	↓	0.013	0.006	0.008
Chhattisgarh	84%	75%	65%	↑	0.388	0.370	0.384
Delhi	78%	64%	54%	↓	0.291	0.165	0.221
DVC	88%	78%	71%	↑	0.256	0.239	0.246
Goa	80%	68%	62%	↑	0.055	0.040	0.047
Gujarat	89%	80%	72%	↓	1.753	1.333	1.545
Haryana	79%	69%	56%	↓	0.848	0.476	0.676
Himachal Pradesh	77%	68%	57%	↔	0.168	0.101	0.134
J&K and Ladakh	81%	74%	66%	↑	0.266	0.179	0.231
Jharkhand	80%	69%	59%	↓	0.115	0.077	0.093
Karnataka	84%	76%	66%	↓	0.957	0.662	0.796
Kerala	75%	70%	64%	↑	0.250	0.240	0.262
Madhya Pradesh	82%	71%	56%	↑	1.444	1.143	1.322
Maharashtra	88%	79%	70%	↓	2.409	1.751	2.093
Manipur	59%	53%	47%	↓	0.028	0.014	0.015
Meghalaya	71%	59%	48%	↓	0.032	0.021	0.022
Mizoram	64%	55%	43%	↑	0.012	0.004	0.008
Nagaland	68%	58%	48%	↑	0.017	0.011	0.014
Odisha	80%	71%	63%	↑	0.347	0.277	0.305
Puducherry	83%	75%	66%	↓	0.029	0.020	0.025
Punjab	83%	67%	52%	↓	0.618	0.361	0.506
Rajasthan	85%	76%	66%	↓	1.552	0.880	1.216
Sikkim	56%	46%	33%	↑	0.008	0.005	0.008
Tamil Nadu	88%	81%	73%	↓	1.406	1.046	1.239
Telangana	86%	73%	61%	↓	1.685	0.862	1.282
Tripura	64%	54%	45%	↔	0.036	0.018	0.025
Uttarakhand	81%	74%	66%	↑	0.237	0.174	0.209
Uttar Pradesh	85%	76%	64%	↓	2.649	1.454	1.982
West Bengal	78%	71%	65%	↑	0.584	0.408	0.520

Table 9:State wise load factor

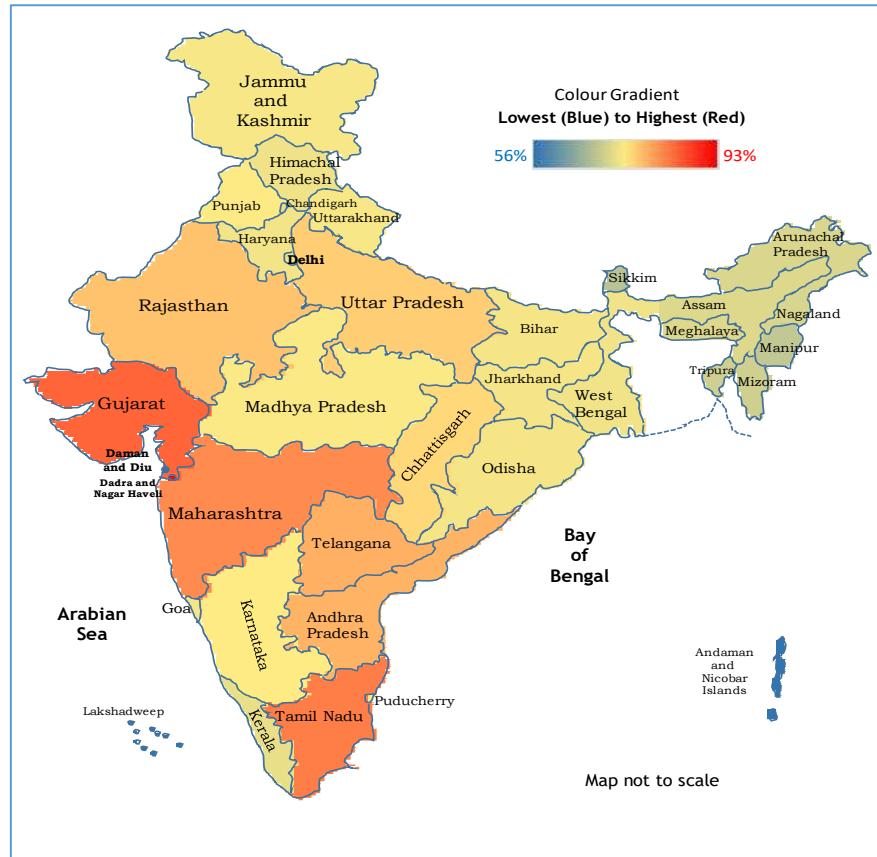


Figure 8: Daily load factor

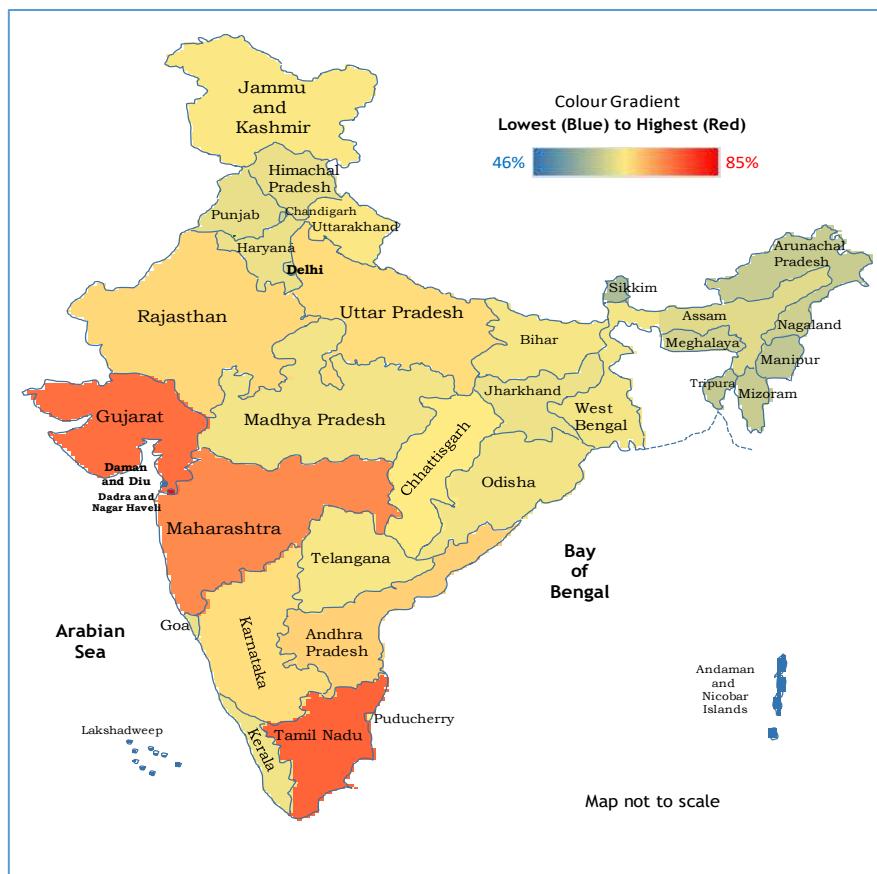


Figure 9:Monthly load factor

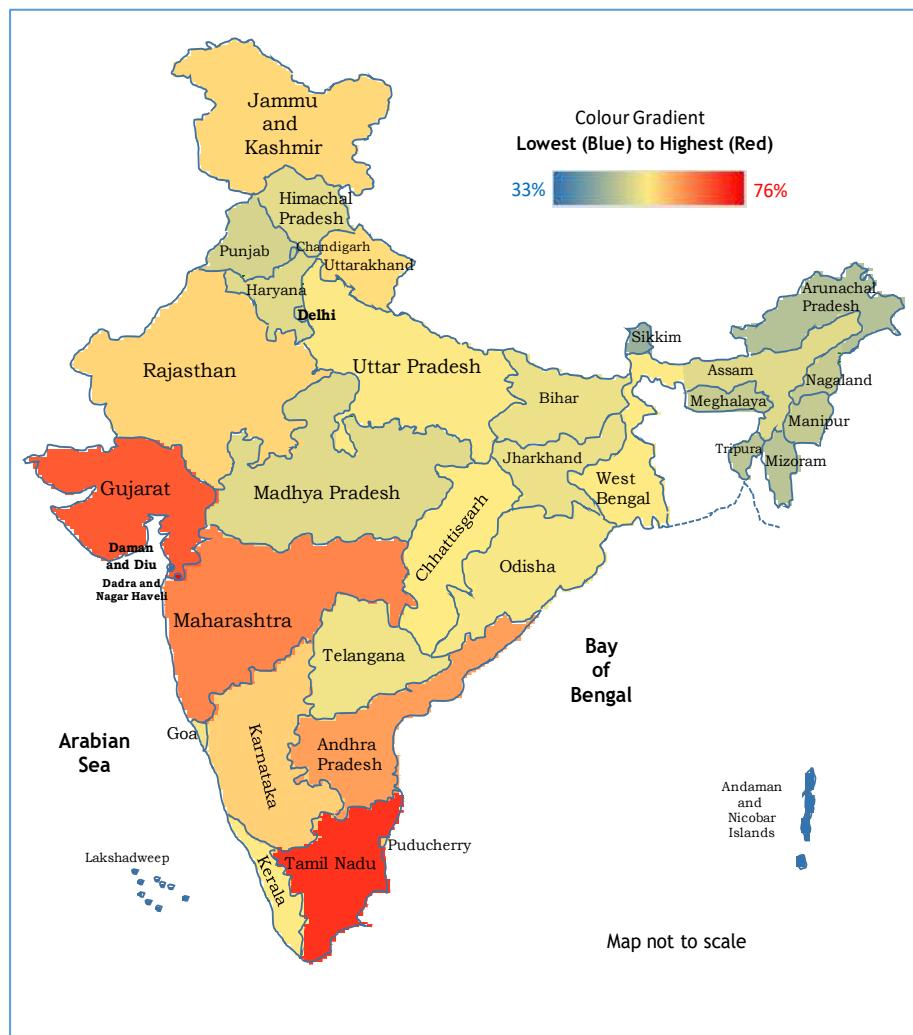


Figure 10:Annual load factor

From above heat maps, it is clearly seen that states like Uttar Pradesh, Telangana and Chhattisgarh have significantly high daily load factor but lower monthly and further diminished annual load factor. For the state like Punjab, annual load factor is much less than daily load factor due to high peak demand during paddy season i.e only for three months in a year.

Similarly, state-wise variation of the gradient of daily load factor has also been shown in the geographical heat map as shown below.

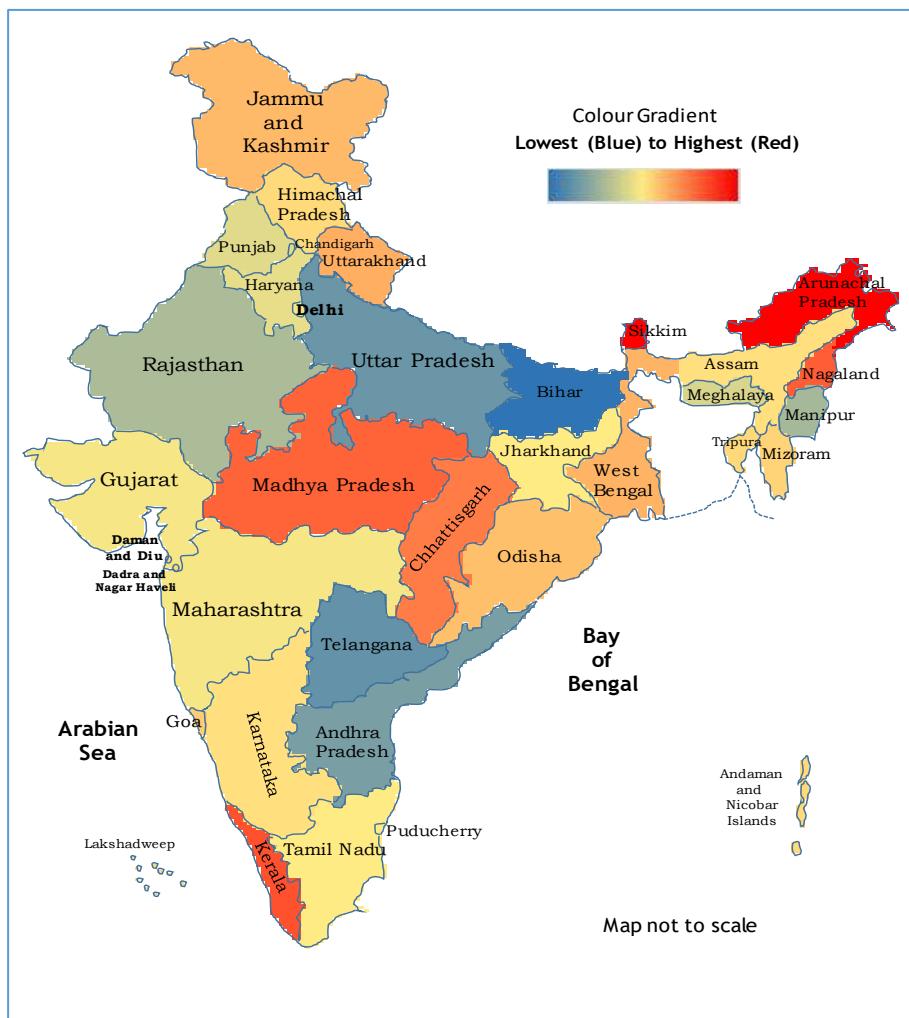


Figure 11:Gradient of load factor

States like Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim are having increasing load factor trend for the mentioned period.

Region-wise and state-wise analysis is given at Annexure.

Further, present daily ratio of all India minimum demand to maximum demand is in the range of 65-90% which varies based on the seasonal variation of the demand. The above said ratio was on lower side in winters and other side during summers.

To observe in what proportion the minimum demand is increasing with the all India maximum demand, rate of change of minimum and maximum demand has been calculated and their ratio comes out to be 75%. Similarly, statewise slope has been calculated and given in the table on next page.

Name of the state	Slope of Maximum demand	Slope of Average demand	Slope of Minimum demand	Ratio(%)
	A	B	C	C/A
Andhra Pradesh	1.13	0.83	0.63	55
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.01	92
Assam	0.22	0.16	0.12	53
Bihar	0.99	0.73	0.53	54
Chandigarh	0.01	0.01	0.01	46
Chhattisgarh	0.39	0.38	0.37	95
Delhi	0.29	0.22	0.17	57
DVC	0.26	0.25	0.24	93
Goa	0.06	0.05	0.04	73
Gujarat	1.75	1.55	1.33	76
Haryana	0.85	0.68	0.48	56
Himachal Pradesh	0.17	0.13	0.1	60
J&K,Ladakh	0.27	0.23	0.18	67
Jharkhand	0.12	0.09	0.08	67
Karnataka	0.96	0.8	0.66	69
Kerala	0.25	0.26	0.24	96
Madhya Pradesh	1.44	1.32	1.14	79
Maharashtra	2.41	2.09	1.75	73
Manipur	0.03	0.02	0.01	50
Meghalaya	0.03	0.02	0.02	66
Mizoram	0.01	0.01	0	33
Nagaland	0.02	0.01	0.01	65
Odisha	0.35	0.31	0.28	80
Puducherry	0.03	0.03	0.02	69
Punjab	0.62	0.51	0.37	59
Rajasthan	1.55	1.22	0.88	57
Sikkim	0.01	0.01	0.01	63
Tamil Nadu	1.41	1.24	1.05	74
Telangana	1.66	1.28	0.86	52
Tripura	0.04	0.03	0.02	50
Uttar Pradesh	2.65	1.98	1.45	55
Uttarakhand	0.24	0.21	0.17	73
West Bengal	0.58	0.52	0.41	70

Table 10: Coefficient of the trend line for Minimum and Maximum loads

7. International experience on Load Factor

A literature survey has been carried out to have a glimpse of international load factors of different countries. Electricity consumption data for the countries in Europe, which comes under ENTSO-E is available in public domain on their website. Load factor for those countries has been calculated from the above mentioned data and given in following table (some of the countries has been omitted wherever historical data was not available). Based on the given table, it is observed load factor of the mentioned countries are generally varying between 50-70% barring some of the countries.

Country Name/Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Austria	70%	68%	69%	68%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	65%	65%	64%	69%
Belgium	74%	73%	73%	72%
Bulgaria	53%	54%	51%	60%
Switzerland	71%	71%	73%	73%
Czech Republic	73%	70%	69%	68%
Germany	74%	76%	78%	78%
Denmark	63%	65%	66%	64%
Estonia	66%	62%	66%	65%
Spain	74%	75%	75%	76%
Finland	69%	64%	68%	70%
France	59%	62%	58%	57%
United Kingdom	65%	55%	58%	56%
Greece	60%	63%	61%	65%
Croatia	66%	69%	66%	66%
Hungary	76%	72%	74%	74%
Ireland	66%	66%	66%	67%
Iceland	90%	89%	90%	90%
Italy	60%	65%	65%	64%
Lithuania	67%	72%	80%	71%
Latvia	67%	64%	67%	67%
Netherlands	72%	71%	71%	72%
Norway	65%	62%	66%	64%
Poland	75%	74%	75%	76%
Portugal	65%	69%	65%	67%
Romania	74%	72%	73%	74%
Serbia	65%	63%	61%	65%
Sweden	66%	60%	61%	59%
Slovenia	74%	73%	71%	69%
Slovakia	75%	72%	72%	72%

Table 11: Annual load factor of European countries

Based on the above data, a heatmap for average load factor of individual countries mentioned in above table is also shown in figure given below:

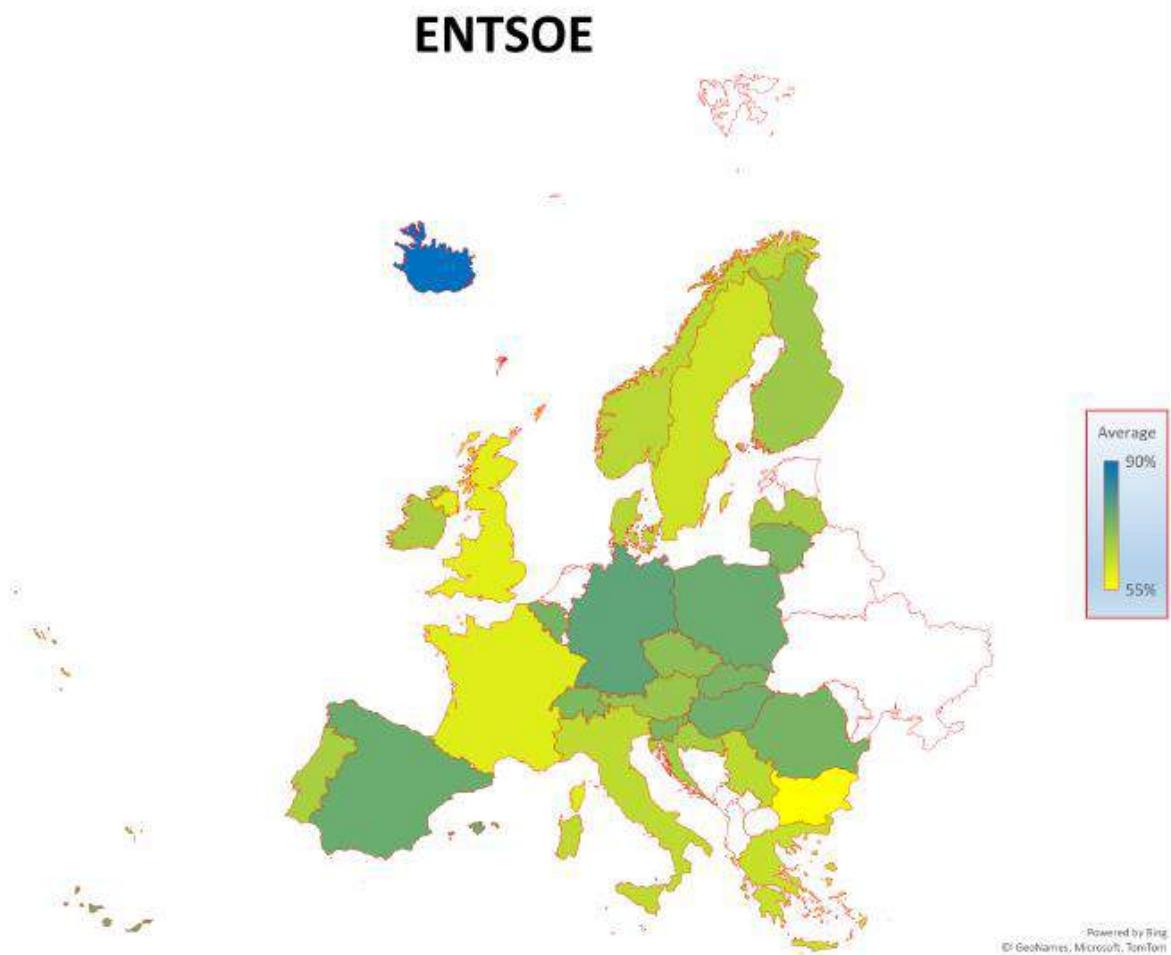


Figure 12:Heatmap of average load factor of major countries of ENTSO-E from 2015-2018

Source: Energy and peak demand data for countries under ENTSOE has been taken from “**ENTSO-E Statistical Factsheet**”. Link for the same is given below:

<https://www.entsoe.eu/publications/statistics-and-data/#statistical-factsheet>

Similarly, an exercise has been done to observe load factor pattern in other major grids of the world. Literature survey for TEPCO, Japan, Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB), Sri Lanka and California ISO, USA has been carried out and based on the data available on their website, load factor of respective utilities has been calculated and given on next page:

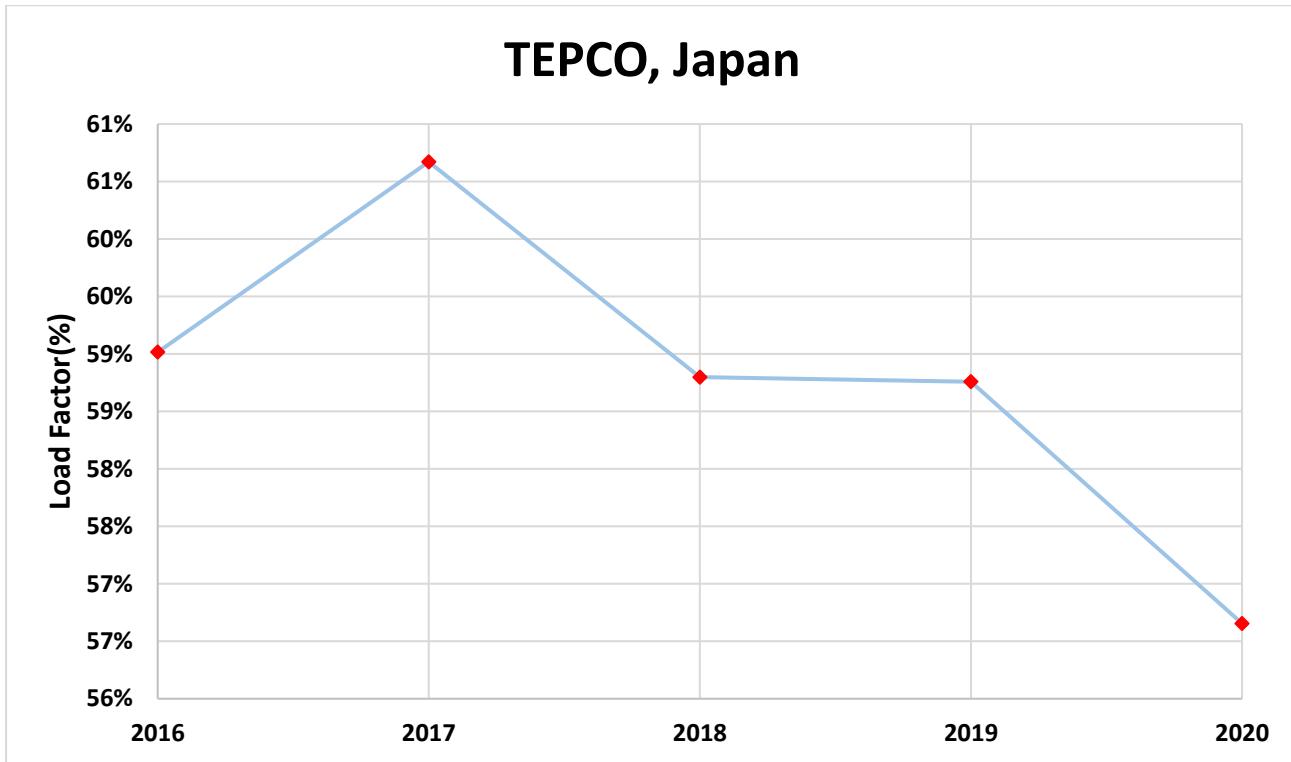


Figure 13:Load Factor Variation in TEPCO,Japan

Source: <https://www.tepco.co.jp/en/forecast/html/download-e.html>

*Data for 2016 was available from April onwards.

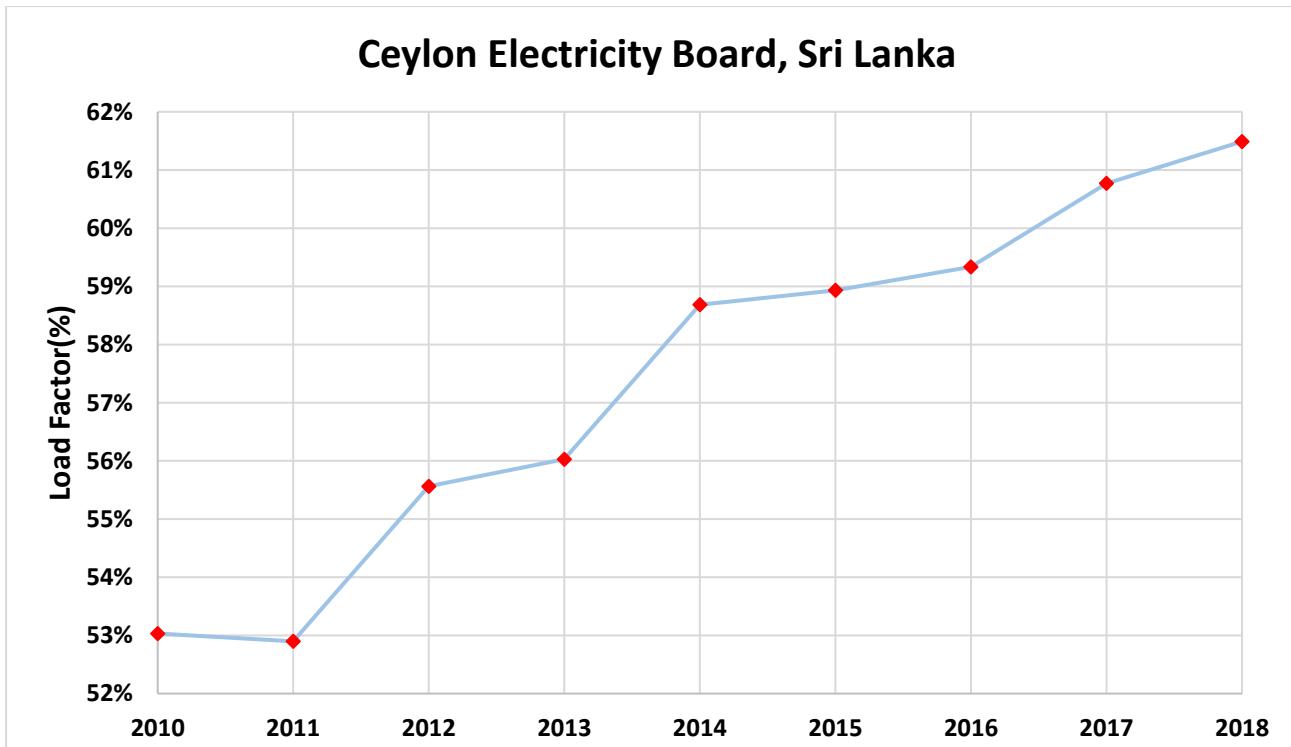


Figure 14:Load Factor Variation in CEB,Sri Lanka

Source: https://ceb.lk/front_img/img_reports/1605765148CEB_Annual_Report_2018.pdf

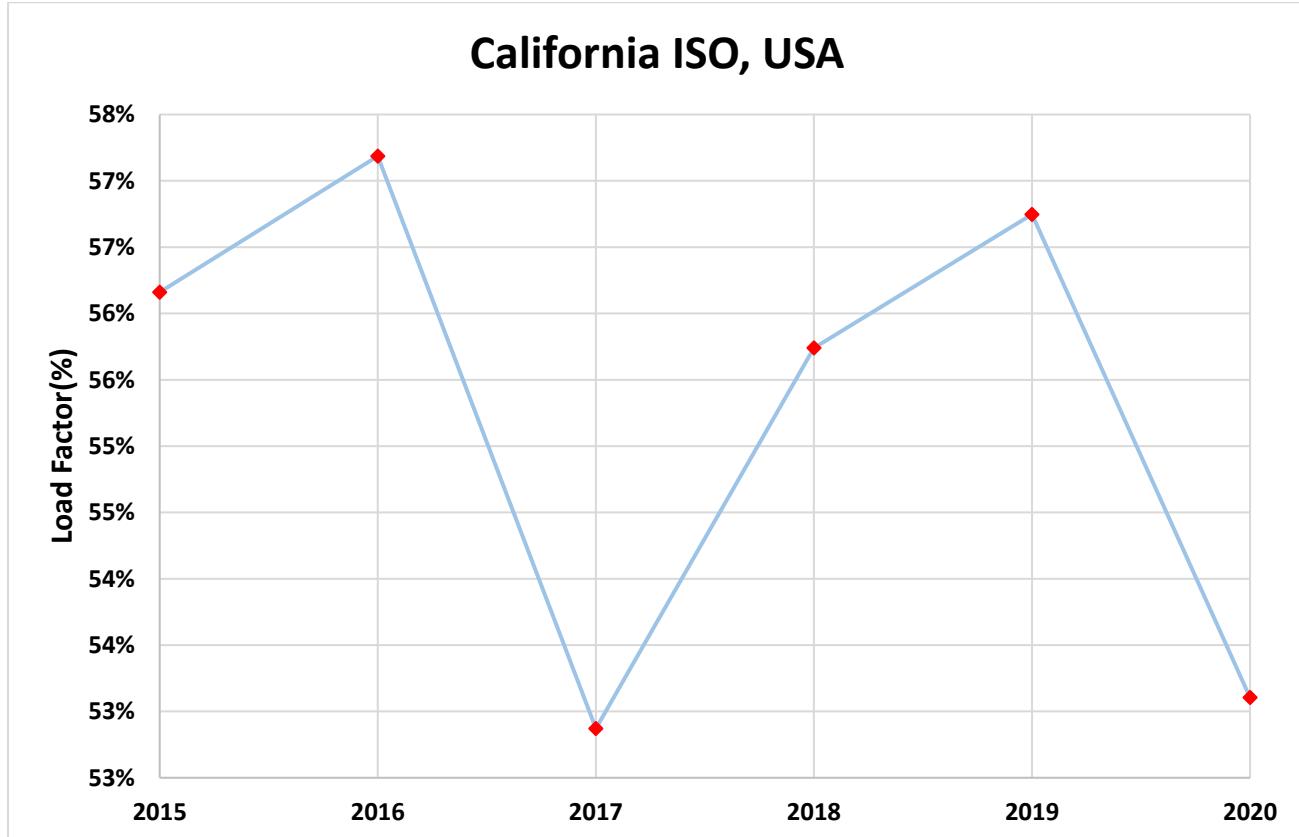


Figure 15:Load Factor variation in California ISO, USA

Source: <http://www.caiso.com/planning/Pages/ReliabilityRequirements/Default.aspx#Historical>

8. Findings and Way Forward

Major findings of this report are given below:

- All India demand load factor is decreasing as peak demand growth is surpassing the energy consumption growth over the years.
- High RE penetration and variability, may affect demand load factor profile significantly.
- All India load diversity has been in increasing trend over the years. several factors like increasing RE penetration, agriculture load shifting, rural electrification etc. are having major role in the same.
- Integration of different grids and strengthening of inter-regional transmission network would help in harnessing diversity among the different regions.
- It is expected that formation of SAARC grid in future would also help in harnessing the diversity among the countries and reducing overall cost of supply in the region. More such analysis is required to be done to understand the finer aspects of load factor and its impact on power system.
- Further analysis showing the impact of load factor on cost of supply is required. It is desirable that each state utility should work out load factor of their control area and same needs to be incorporated in to their planning. It is also desirable that provisions for the same may also be included in the regulations along with the future trajectory.
- Increase in penetration of Distributed Energy Resources (DER) and its impact assessment may require a separate analysis for further understanding.

9. Contributing and reviewing members

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3	Sh. S. R. Narasimhan	POSOCO
4	Sh. Debasis De	NLDC
5	Sh. R.K. Porwal	NLDC
6	Sh. Vivek Pandey	NLDC
7	Sh. Ashok Kumar	NLDC
8	Sh. Harish Rathour	NLDC

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3. Dmitriy V. Antipov, Oksana M. Syardova, Aliya S. Aytasova, "Building an Additive Model for determining the Seasonal Effect on the Quantity of Products Supplied by the Chemical Industry Enterprises" in 2019 Amity International Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AICAI).
4. G. H. McDaniel and A. F. Gabrielle, "Load diversity-its role in power system utilization," *IEEE Trans. Power App. Syst.*, vol. PAS-84, no. 7, pp. 626–635, Jul. 1965.
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10. Documentation of MATLAB/R.
11. Indzara, Geographic Heat Map India v4.

11. Annexure

11.1. All India

a) Average Load Factor (%):

Average Daily Load Factor from 2009-2020	92
Average Monthly Load Factor from 2009-2020	88
Average Annual Load Factor from 2009-2020	83

b) Highest/Lowest Load Factor Occurrence:

Month/Period of Highest Load Factor	May-June
Month/Period of Lowest Load Factor	Nov-Dec

c) Seasonal decomposition of load factor trend:

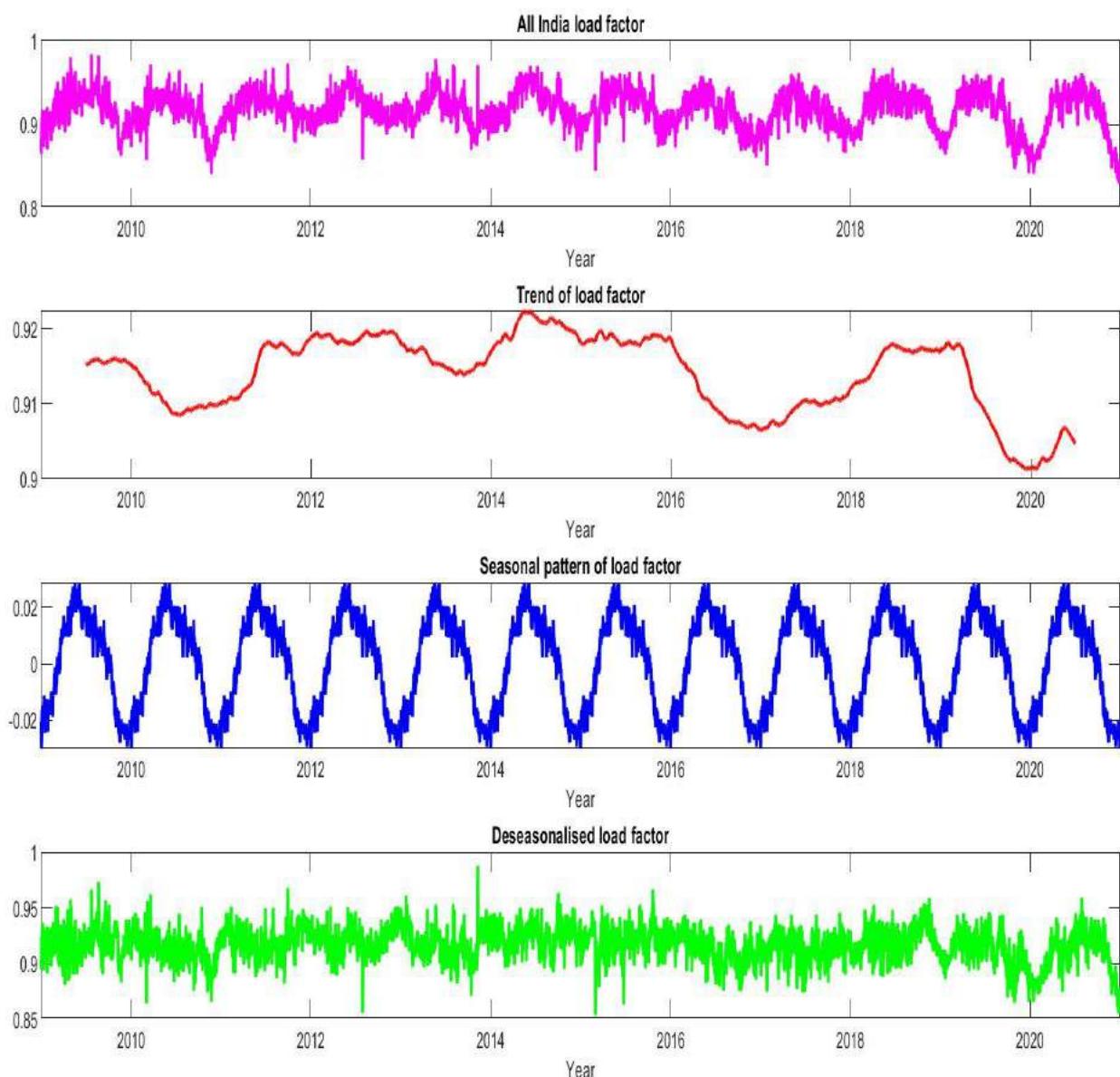


Figure 16: Seasonal decomposition of all India load factor trend

d) Linear fitting of Load factor trend:

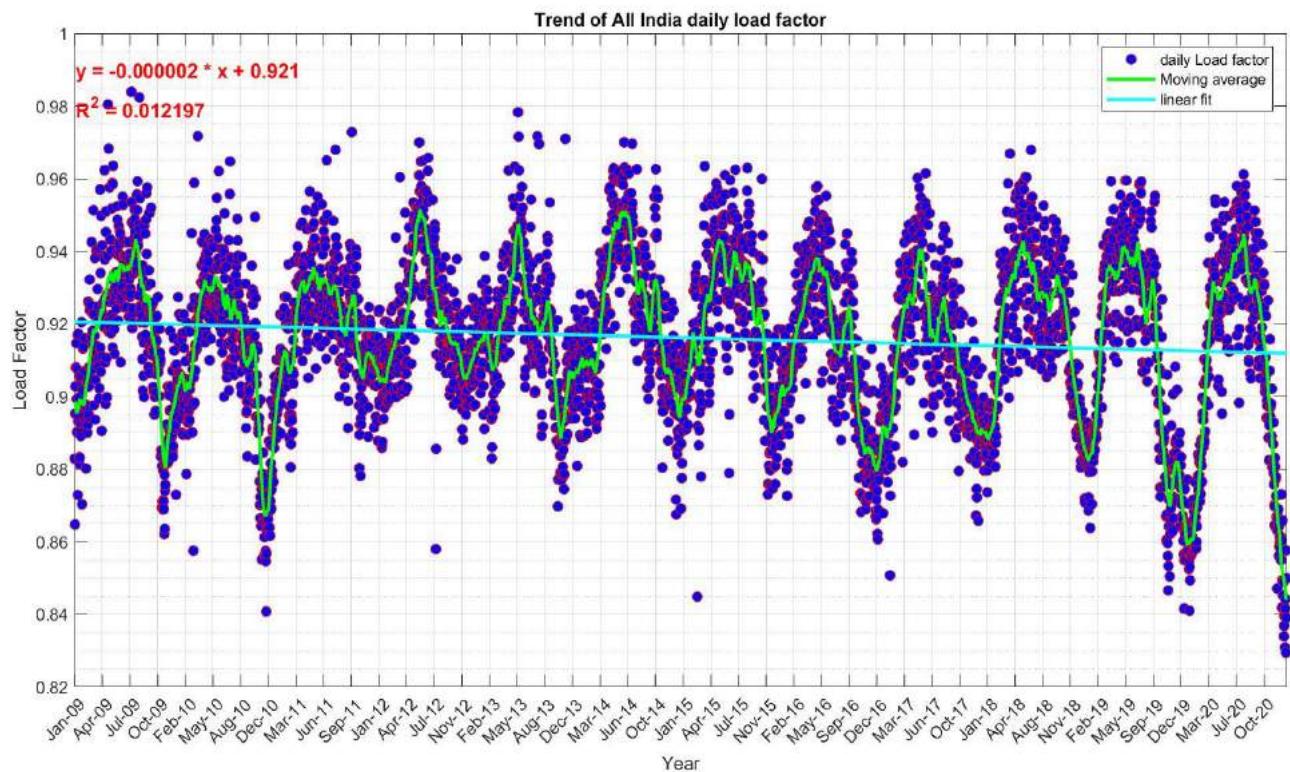


Figure 17:Linear fitting of all India Load factor trend

e) Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average alongwith Load Factor:

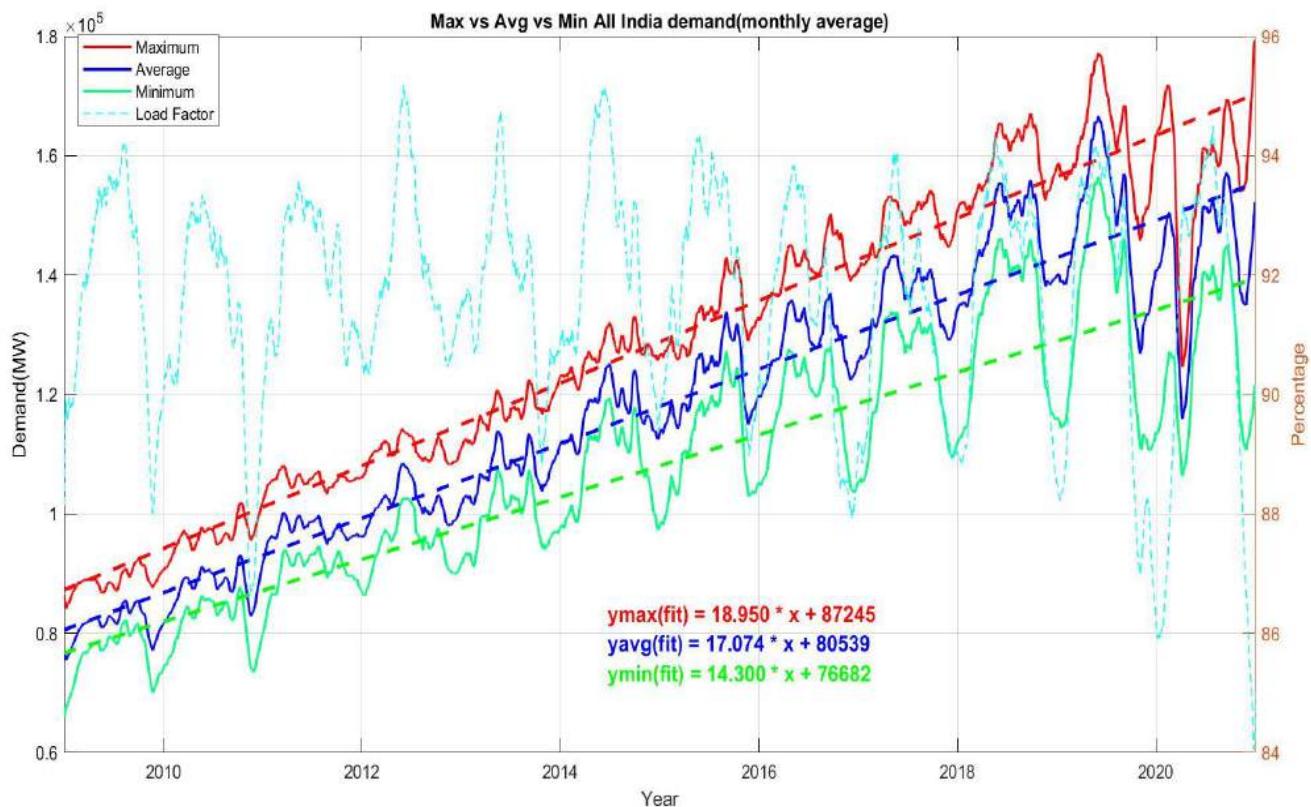


Figure 18:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith all India Load Factor

f) Heatmap of monthly average load factor:

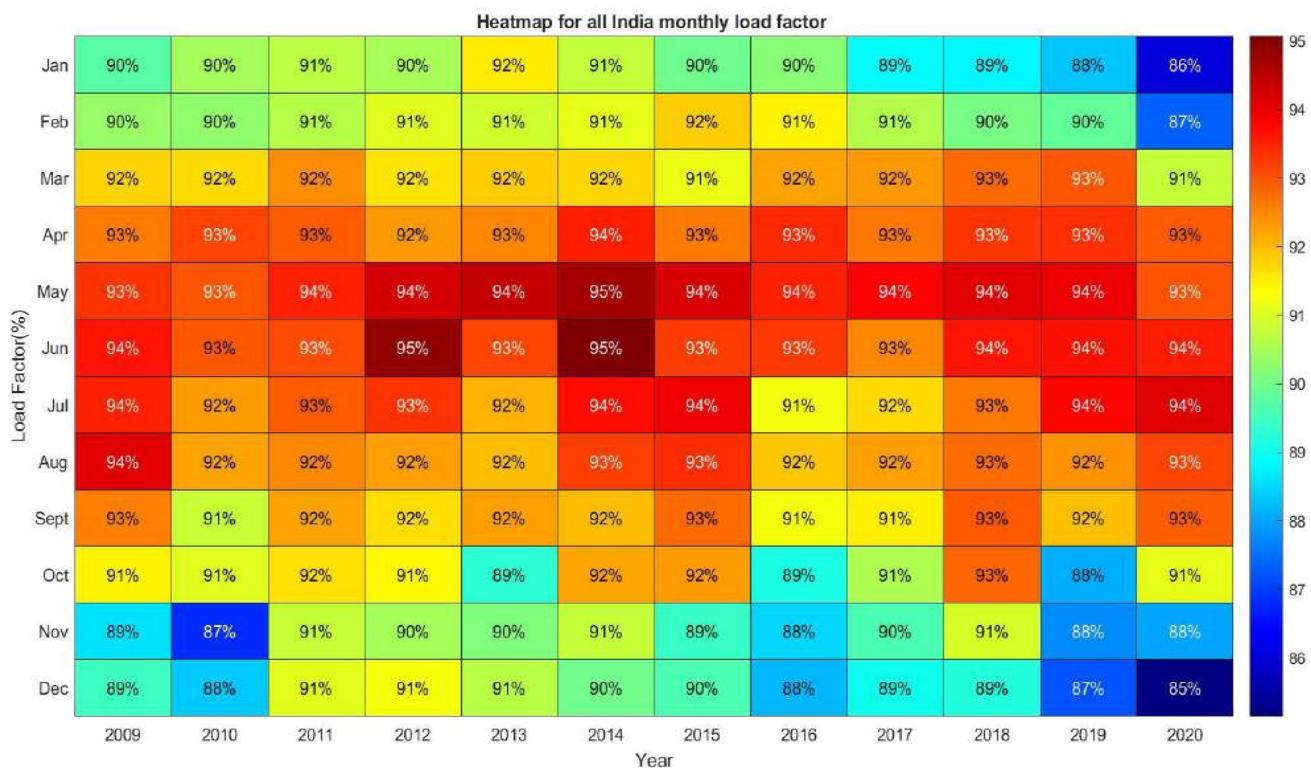


Figure 19:Heatmap of all India monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)

g) Duration curve of load factor:

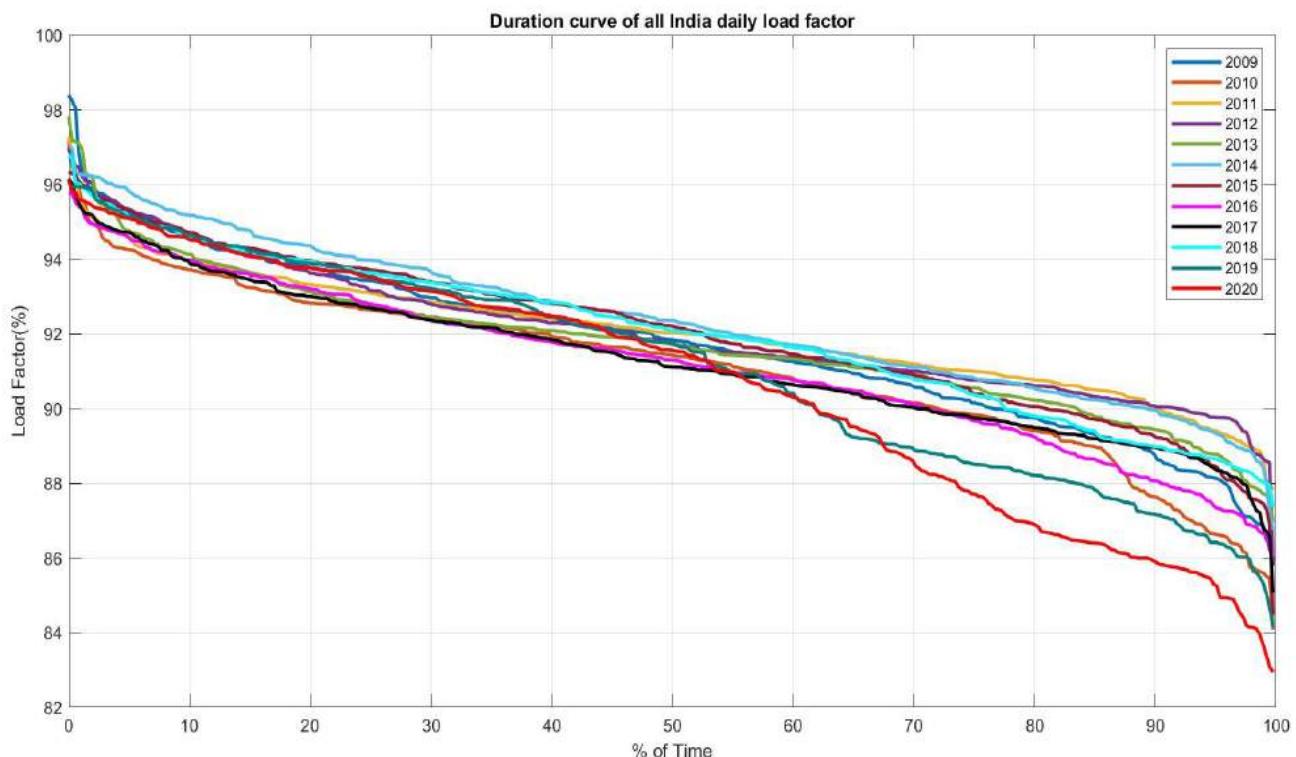


Figure 20:Duration curve of all India load factor

h) Cycle-Sub series plot of Load Factor:

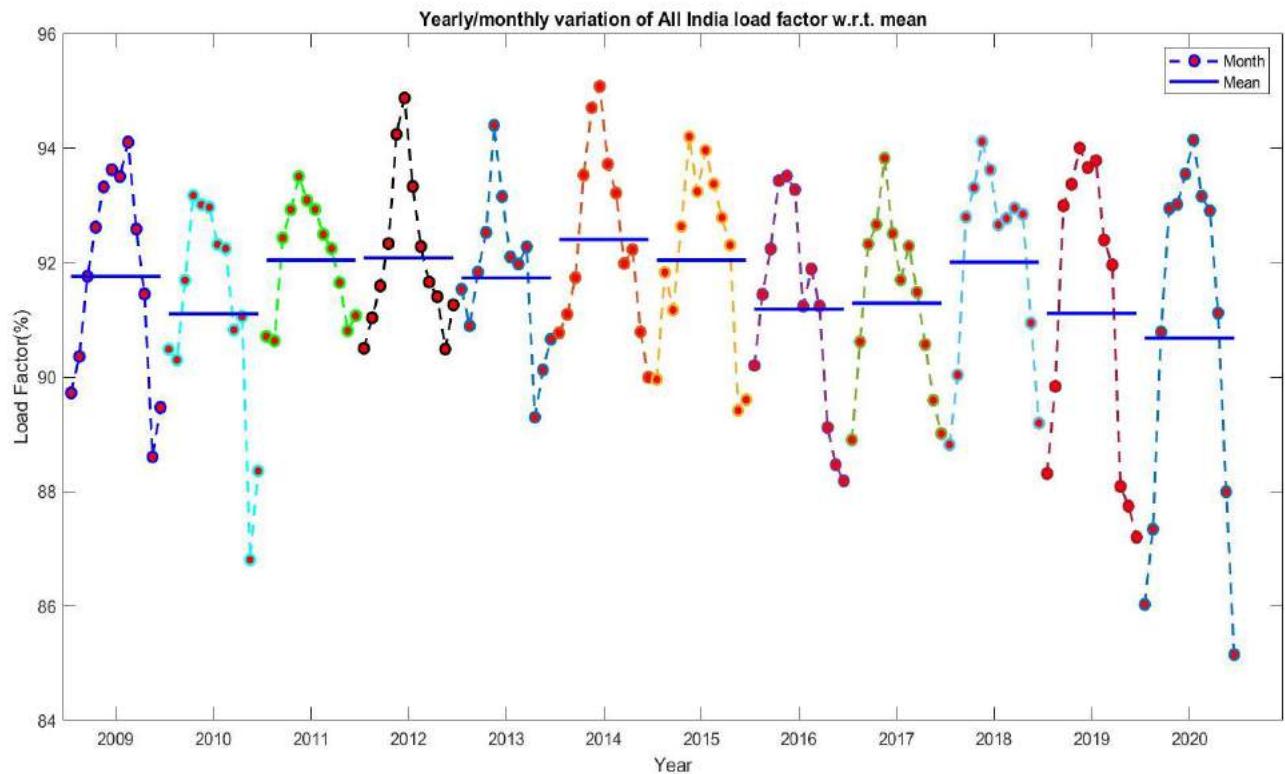


Figure 21: Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of all India Load Factor

i) Concentration of Load factor:

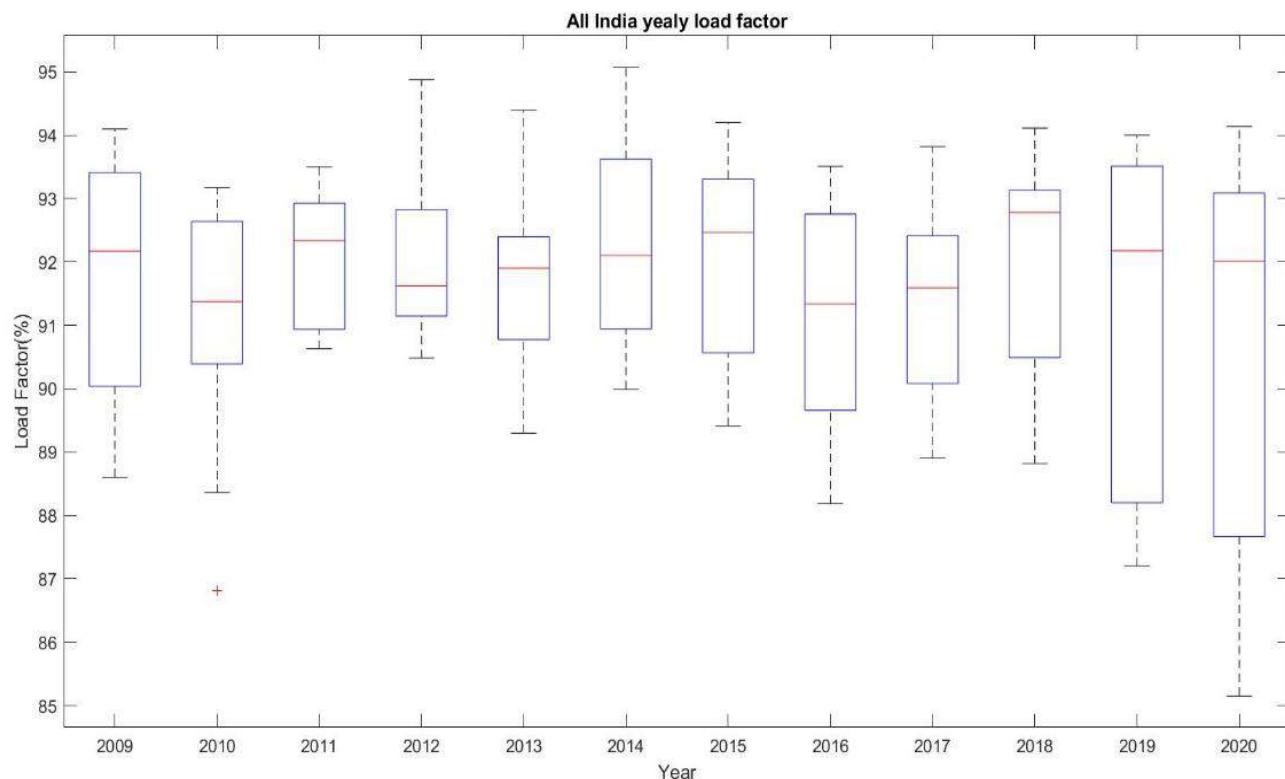
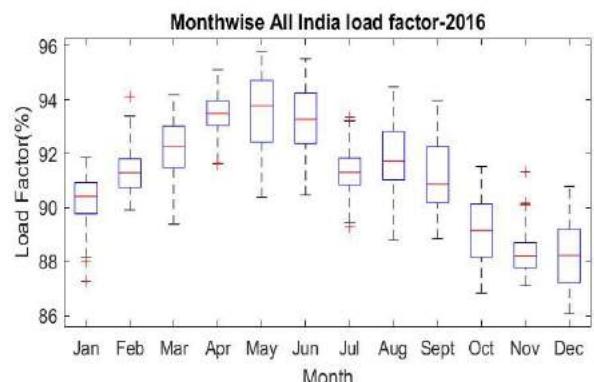
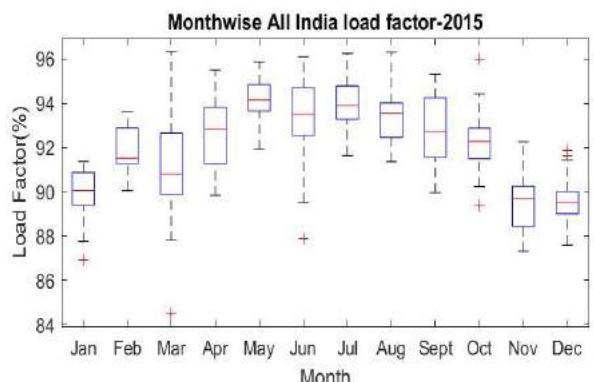
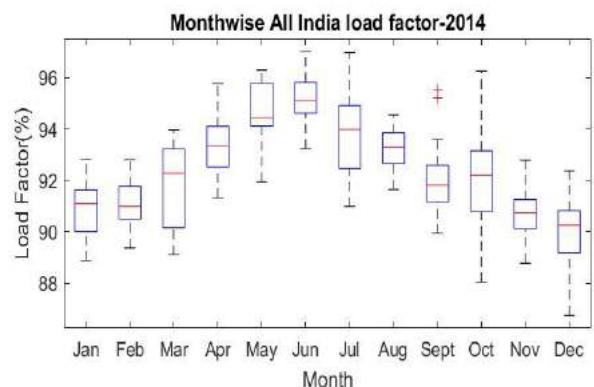
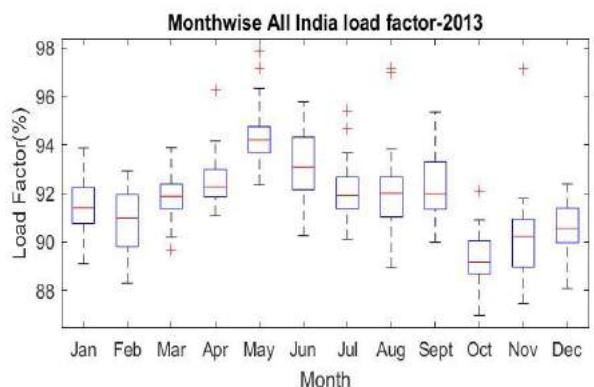
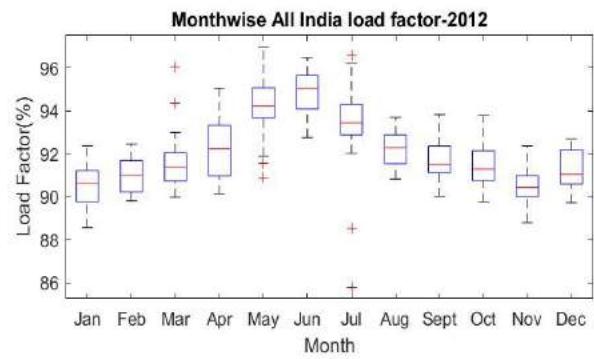
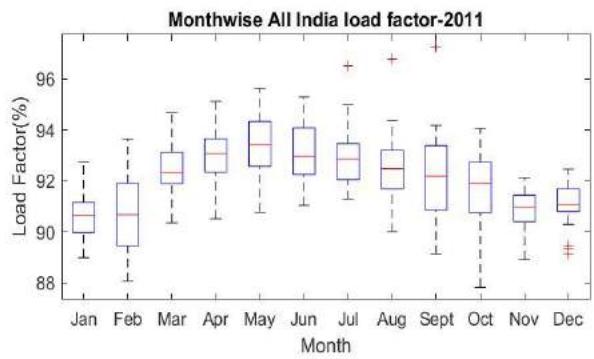
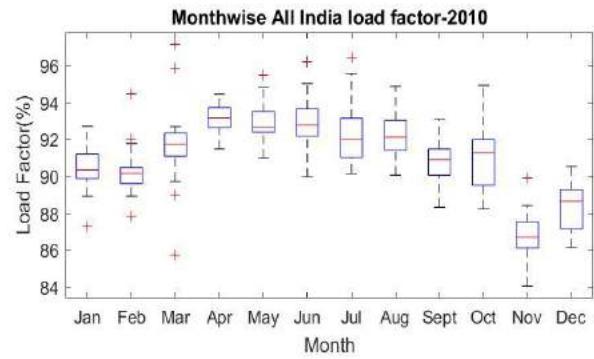
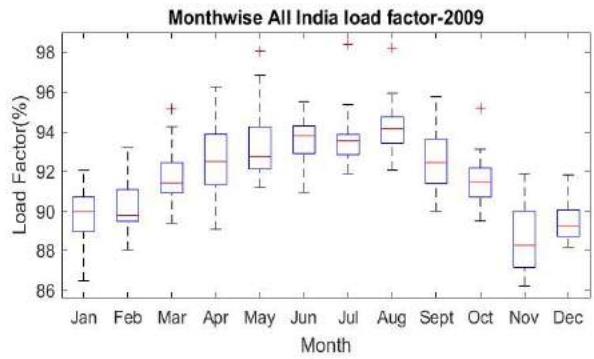


Figure 22:Concentration of all India Load factor

j) Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years:



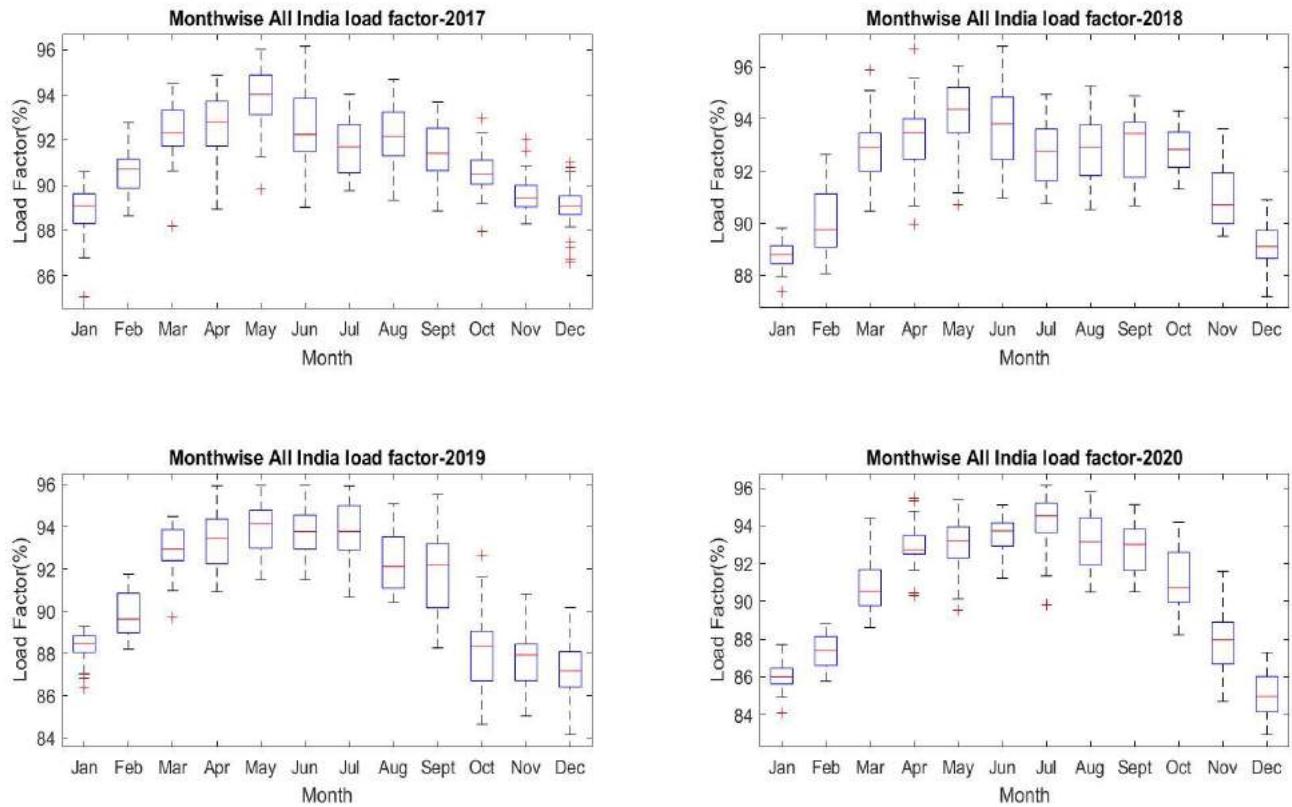


Figure 23:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for all India

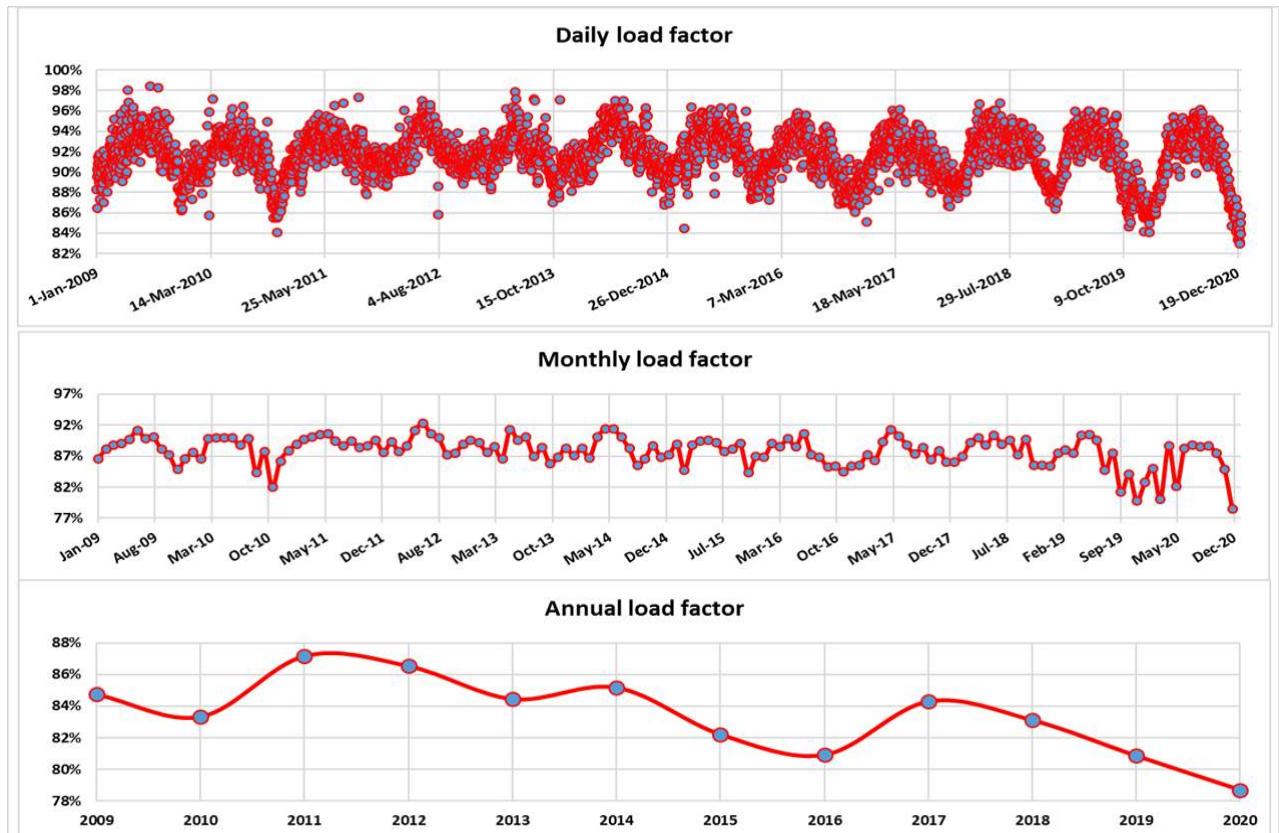


Figure 24:Variation of all India load factor

11.2. Northern Region

a) Average Load Factor (%):

Average Daily Load Factor from 2009-2020	90
Average Monthly Load Factor from 2009-2020	84
Average Annual Load Factor from 2009-2020	73

b) Highest/Lowest Load Factor Occurrence:

Month/Period of Highest Load Factor	Jul-Aug
Month/Period of Lowest Load Factor	Dec-Jan

c) Seasonal decomposition of load factor trend:

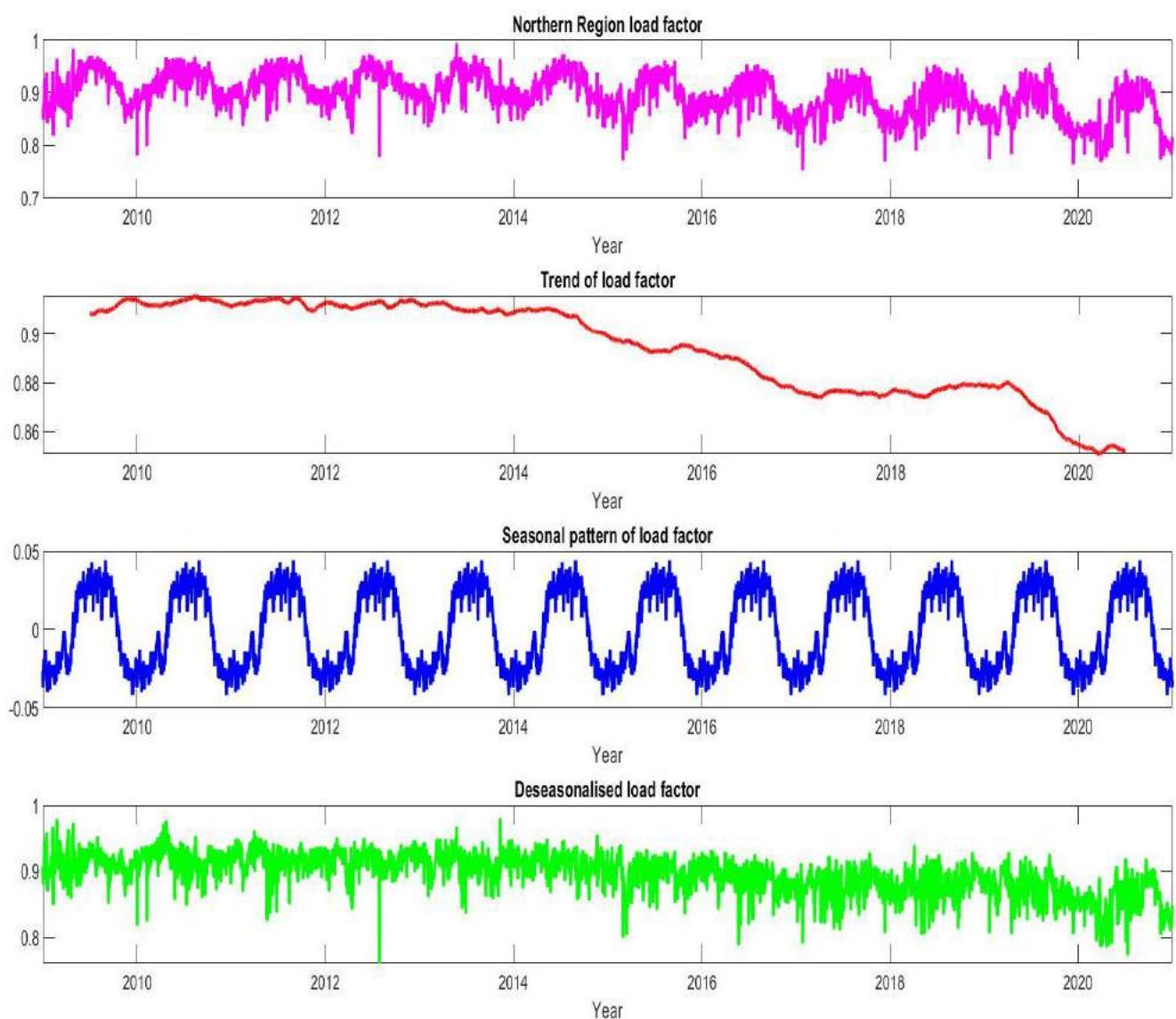


Figure 25:Seasonal decomposition of NR load factor trend

d) Linear fitting of Load factor trend:

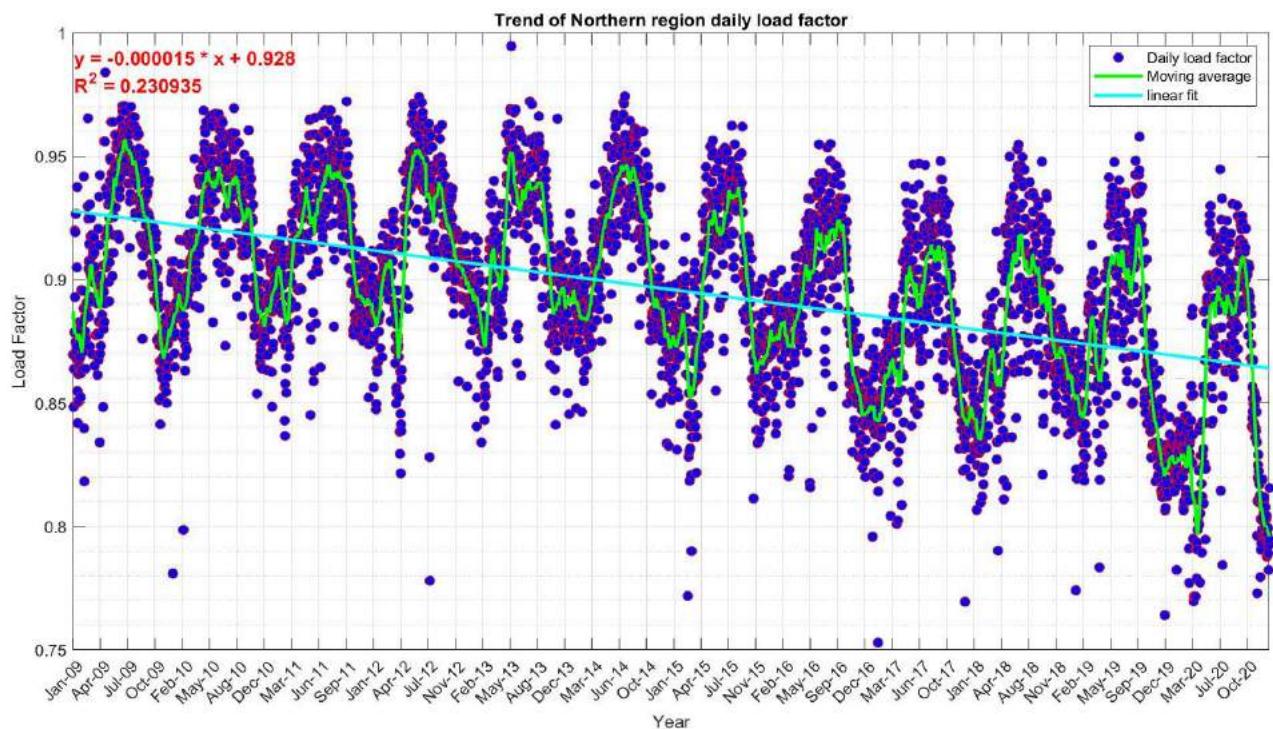


Figure 26:Linear fitting of NR Load factor trend

e) Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average alongwith Load Factor:

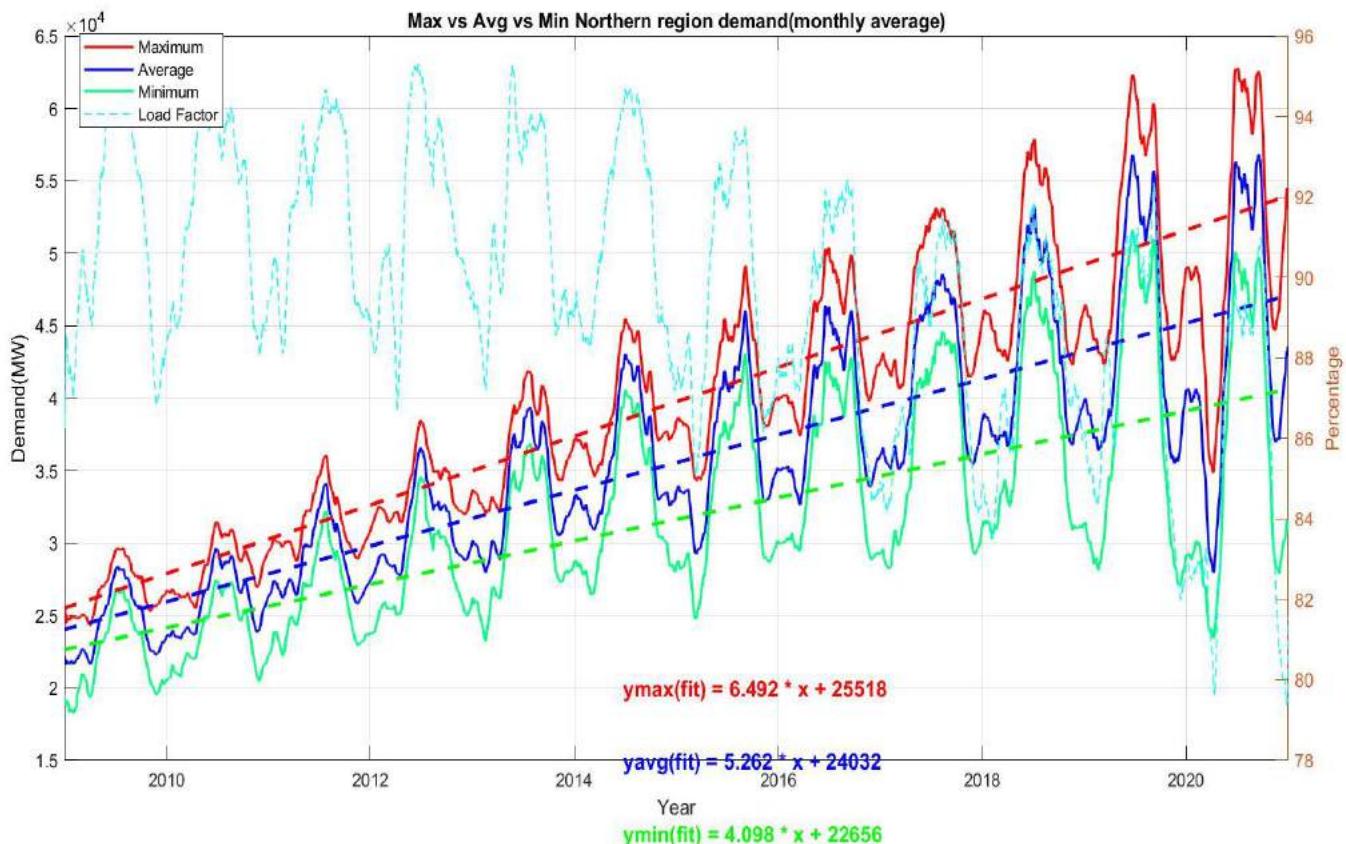


Figure 27:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith NR Load Factor

f) Heatmap of monthly average load factor:

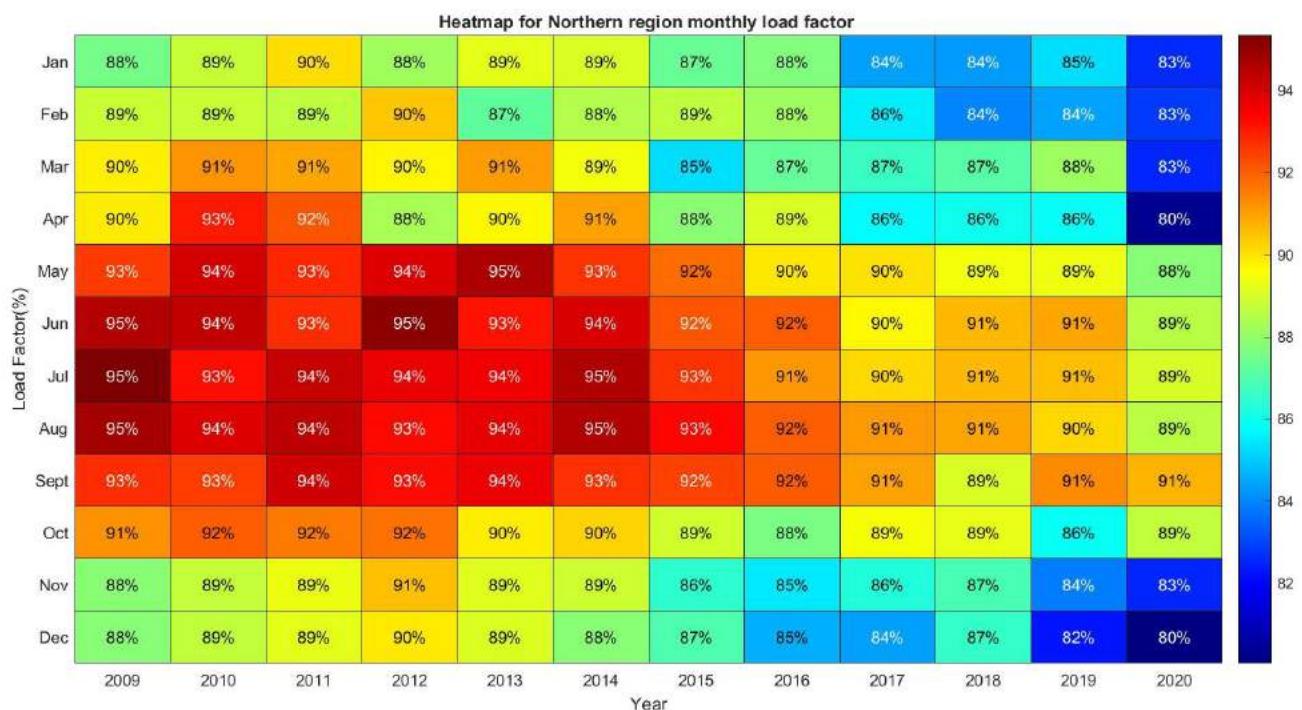


Figure 28:Heatmap of NR monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)

g) Duration curve of load factor:

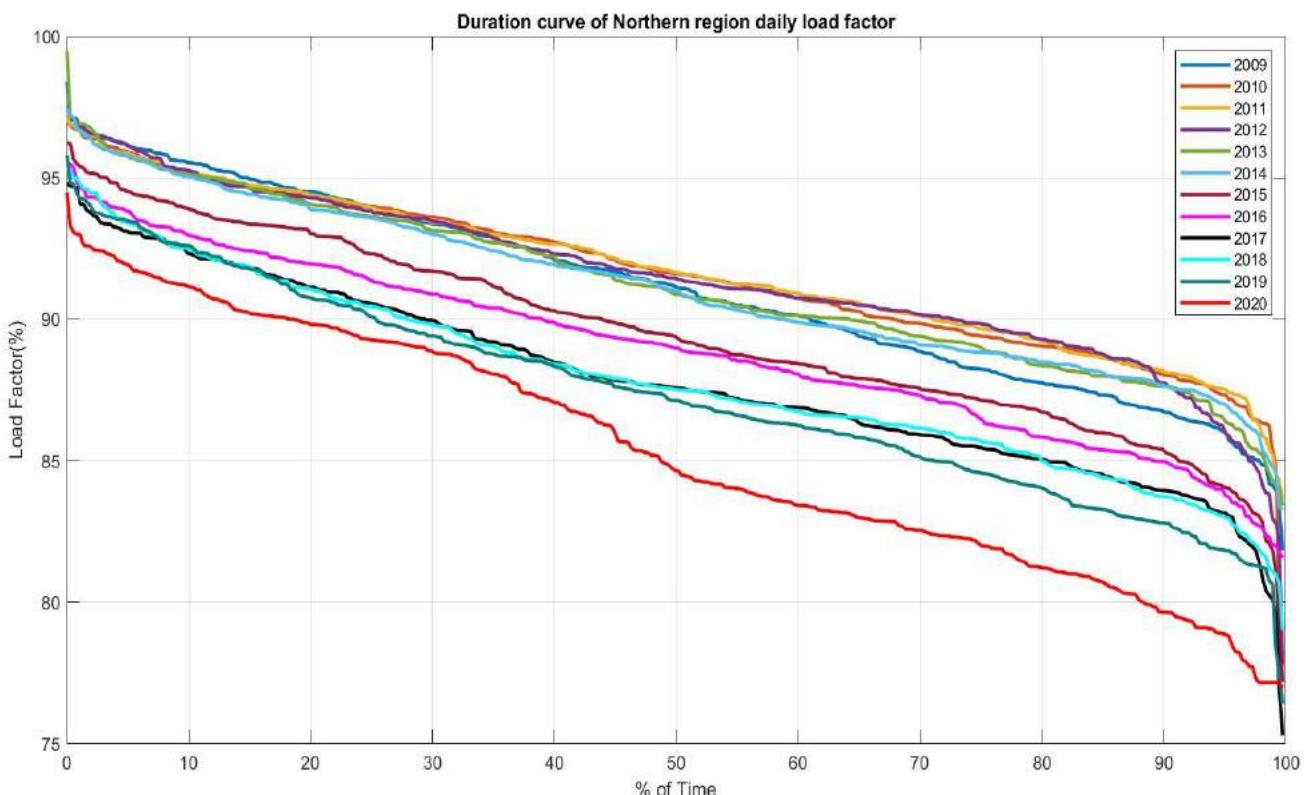


Figure 29:Duration curve of NR load factor

h) Cycle-Sub series plot of Load Factor:

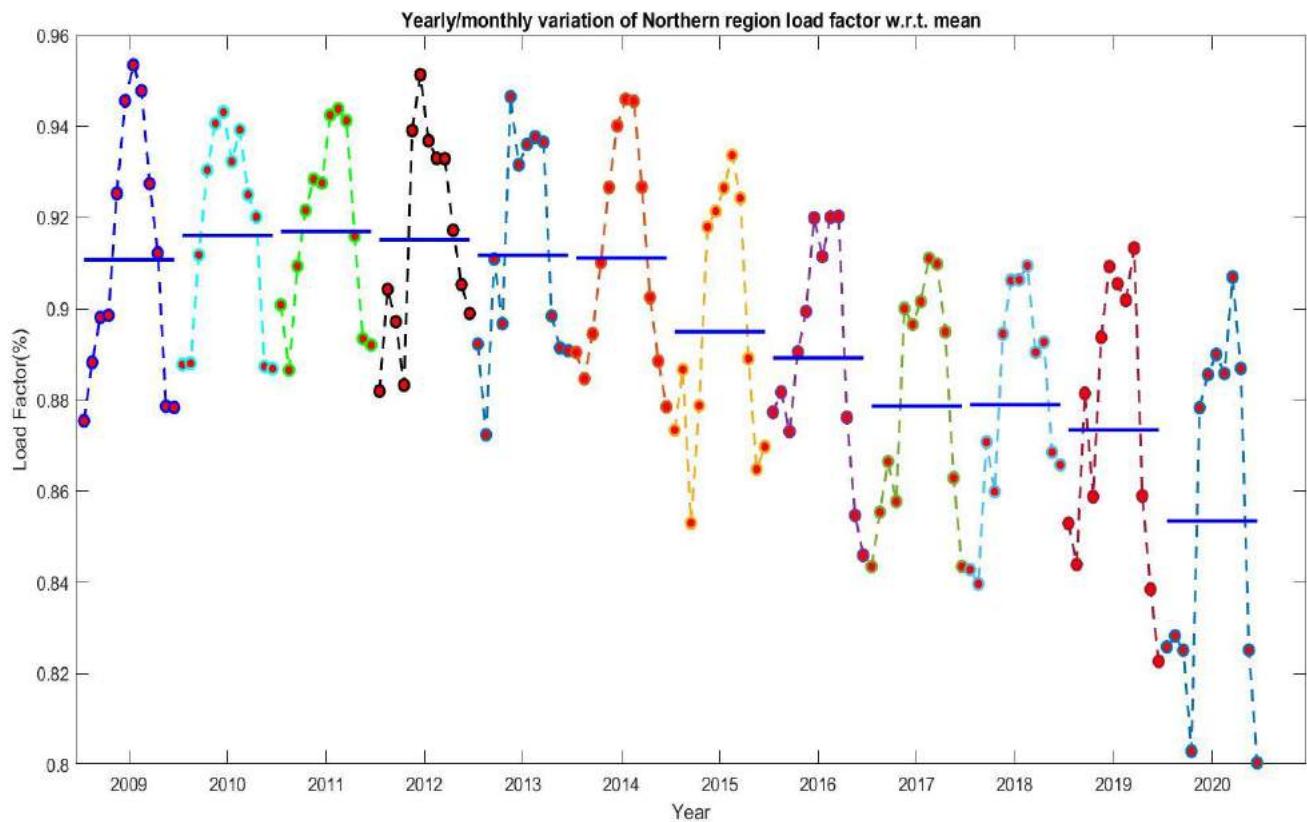


Figure 30:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of NR Load Factor

i) Concentration of Load factor:

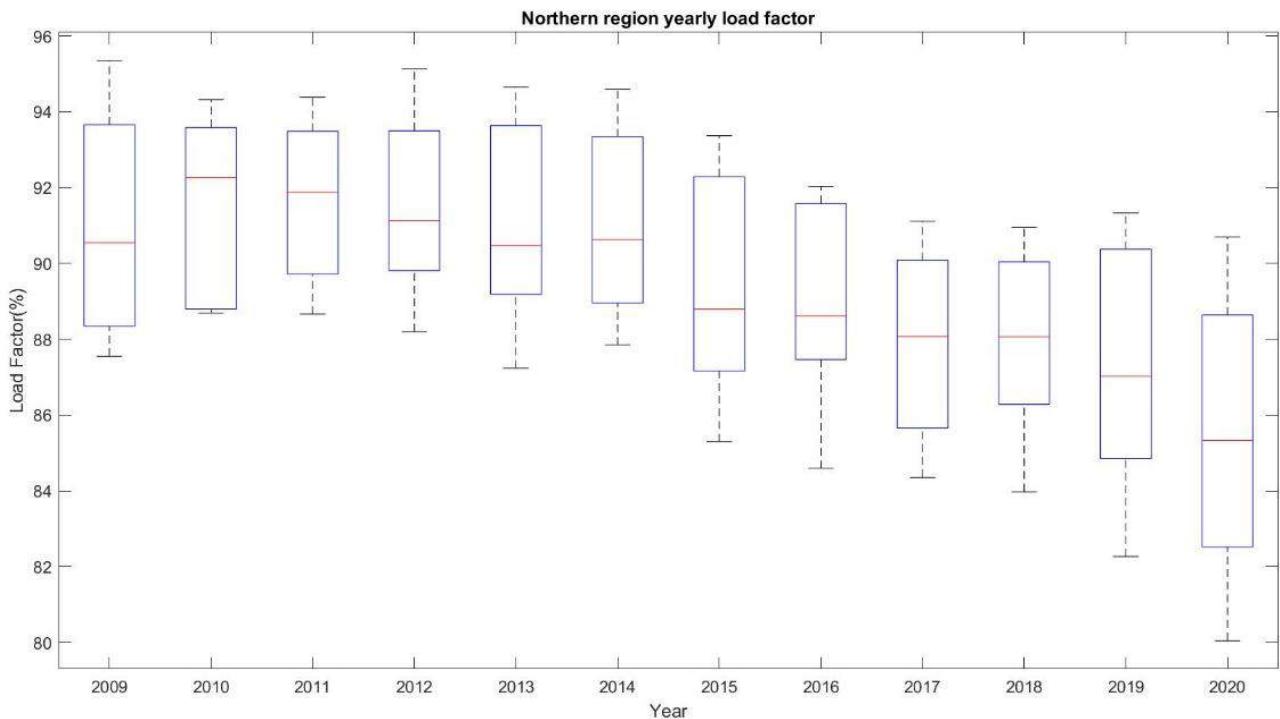
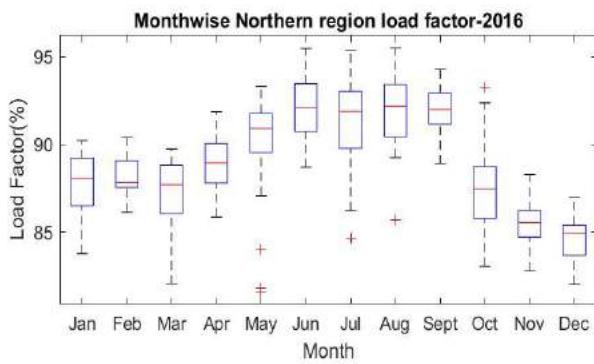
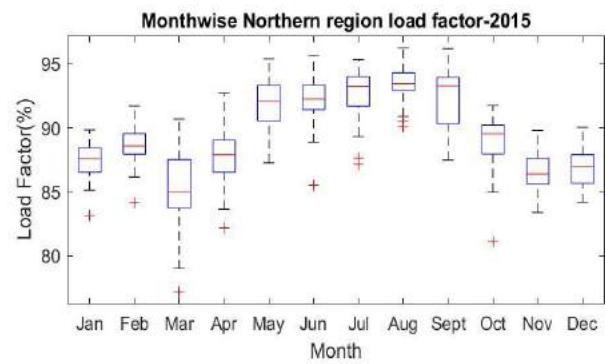
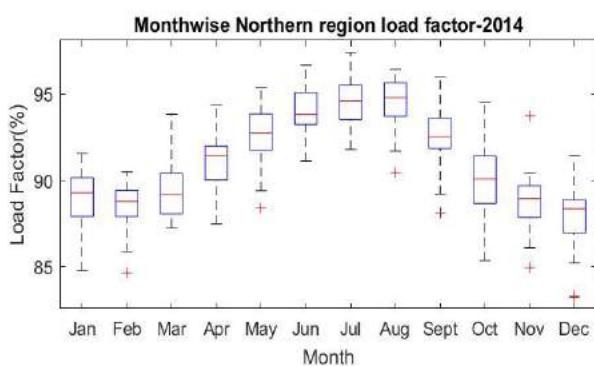
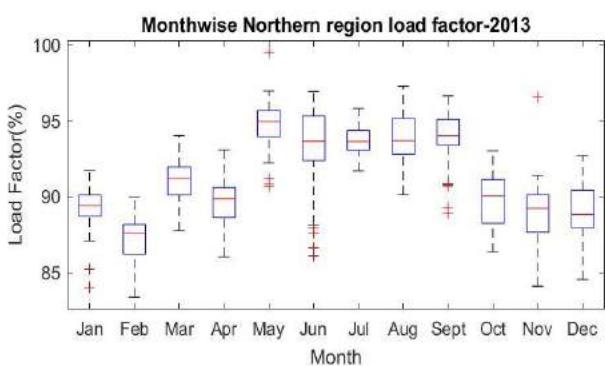
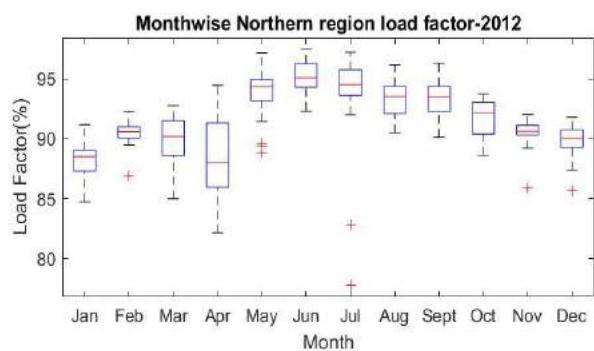
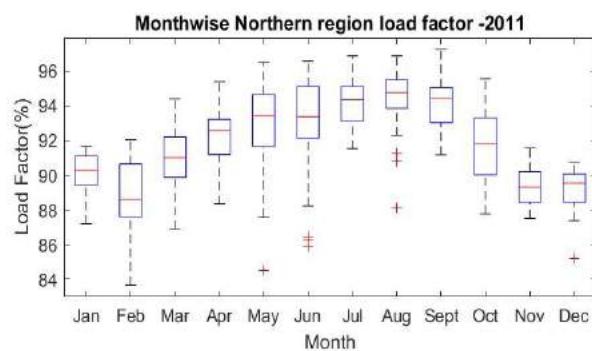
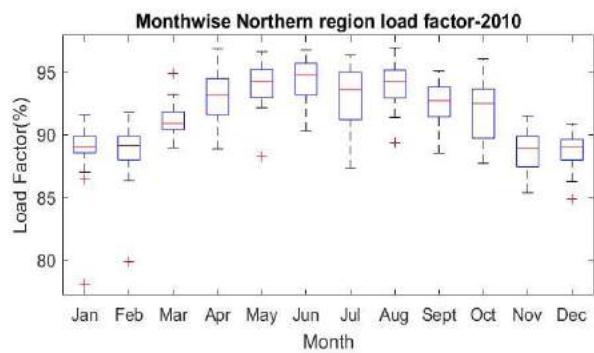
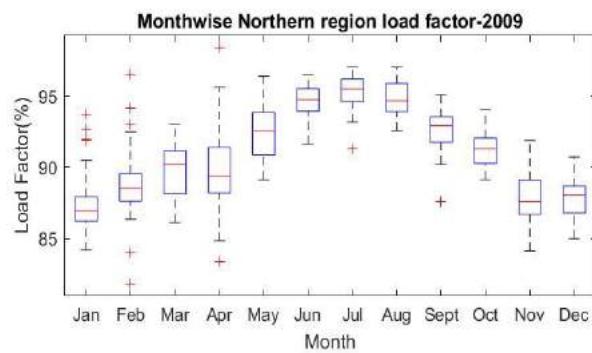


Figure 31:Concentration of NR Load factor

j) Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years:



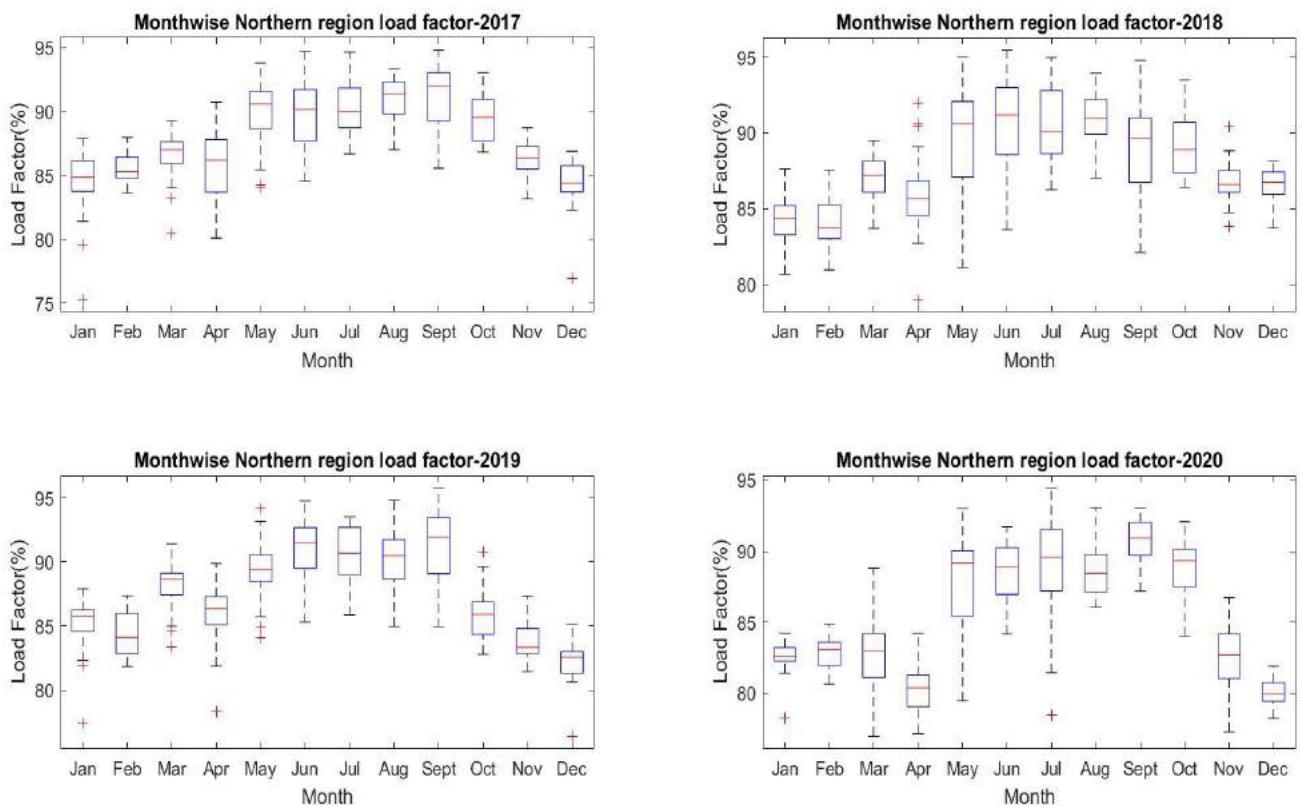


Figure 32:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for NR

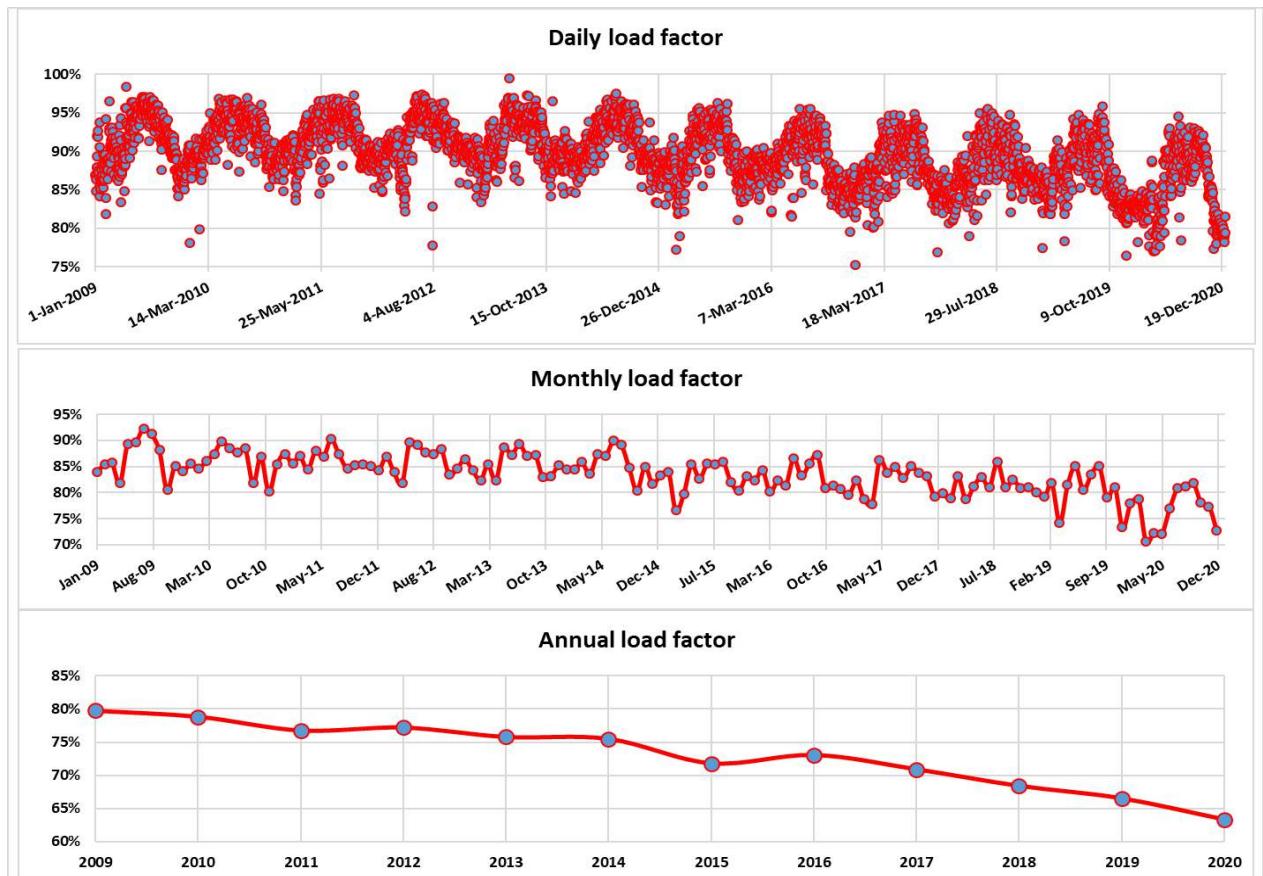


Figure 33:Variation of Northern Region load factor

11.3. Western Region

a) Average Load Factor (%):

Average Daily Load Factor from 2009-2020	92
Average Monthly Load Factor from 2009-2020	86
Average Annual Load Factor from 2009-2020	79

b) Highest/Lowest Load Factor Occurrence:

Month/Period of Highest Load Factor	Apr-May
Month/Period of Lowest Load Factor	Dec-Jan

c) Seasonal decomposition of load factor trend:

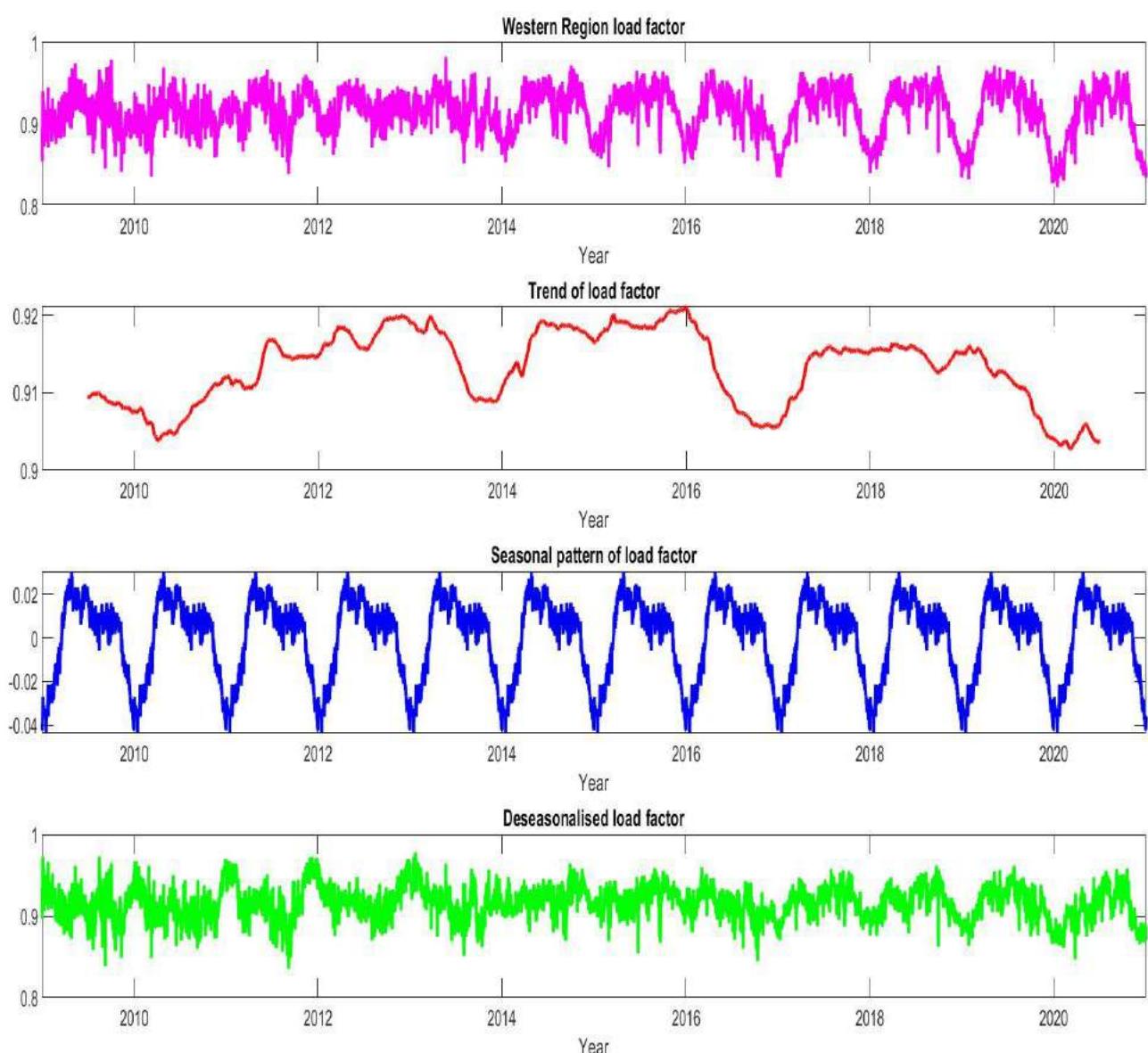


Figure 34:Seasonal decomposition of WR load factor trend

d) Linear fitting of Load factor trend:

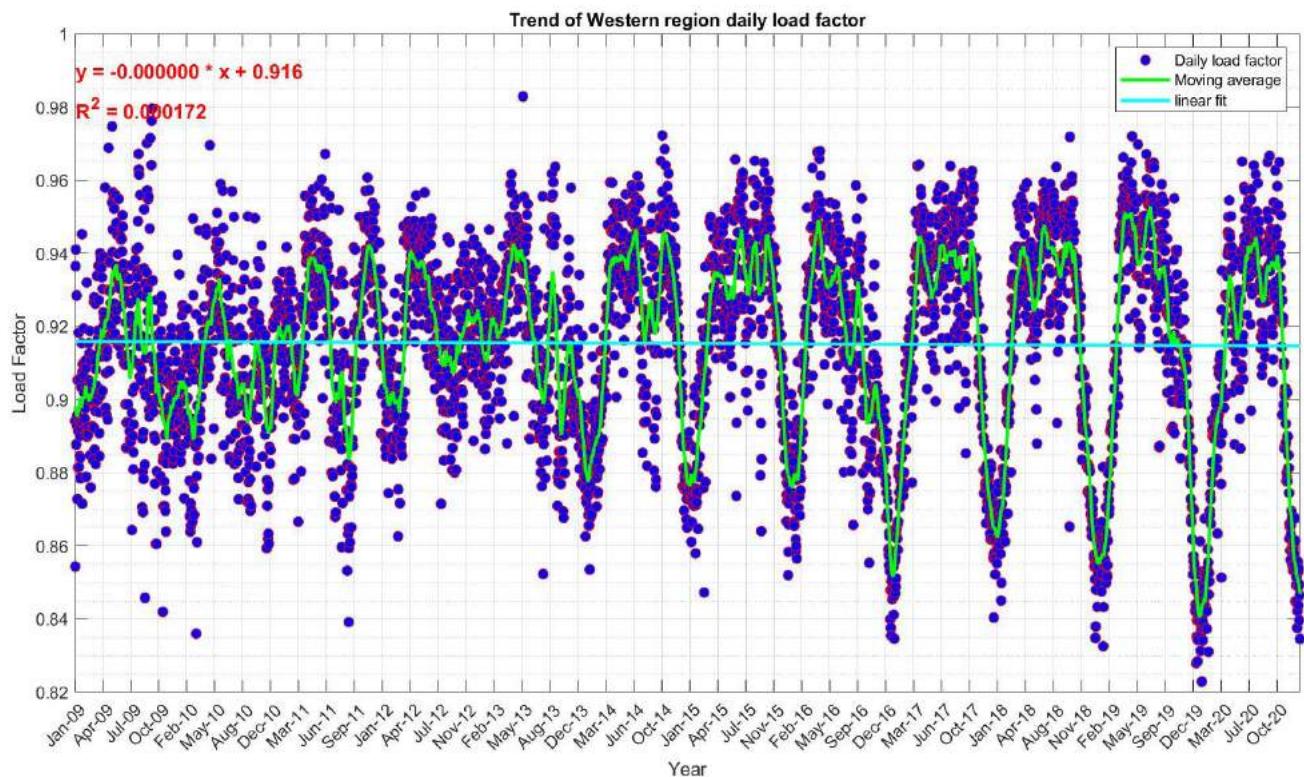


Figure 35:Linear fitting of WR Load factor trend

e) Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average alongwith Load Factor:

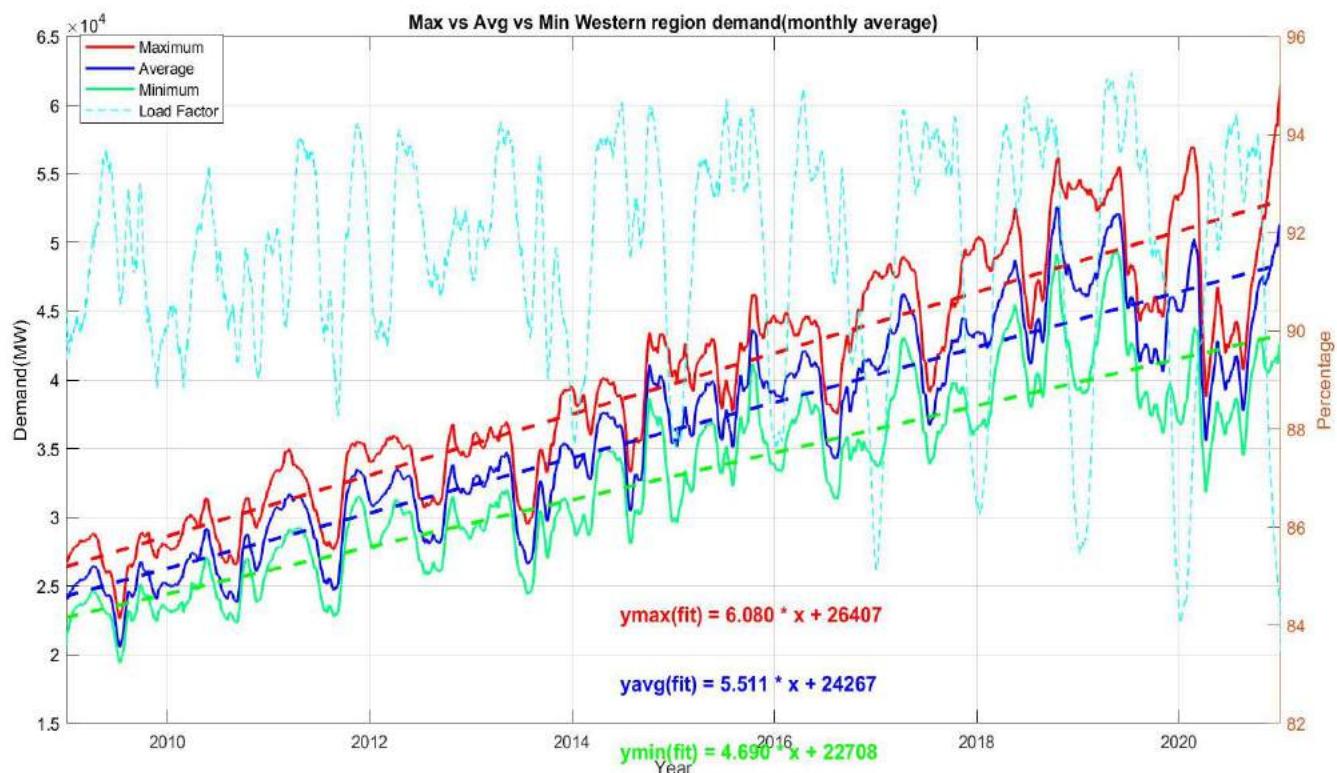


Figure 36:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith WR Load Factor

f) Heatmap of monthly average load factor:

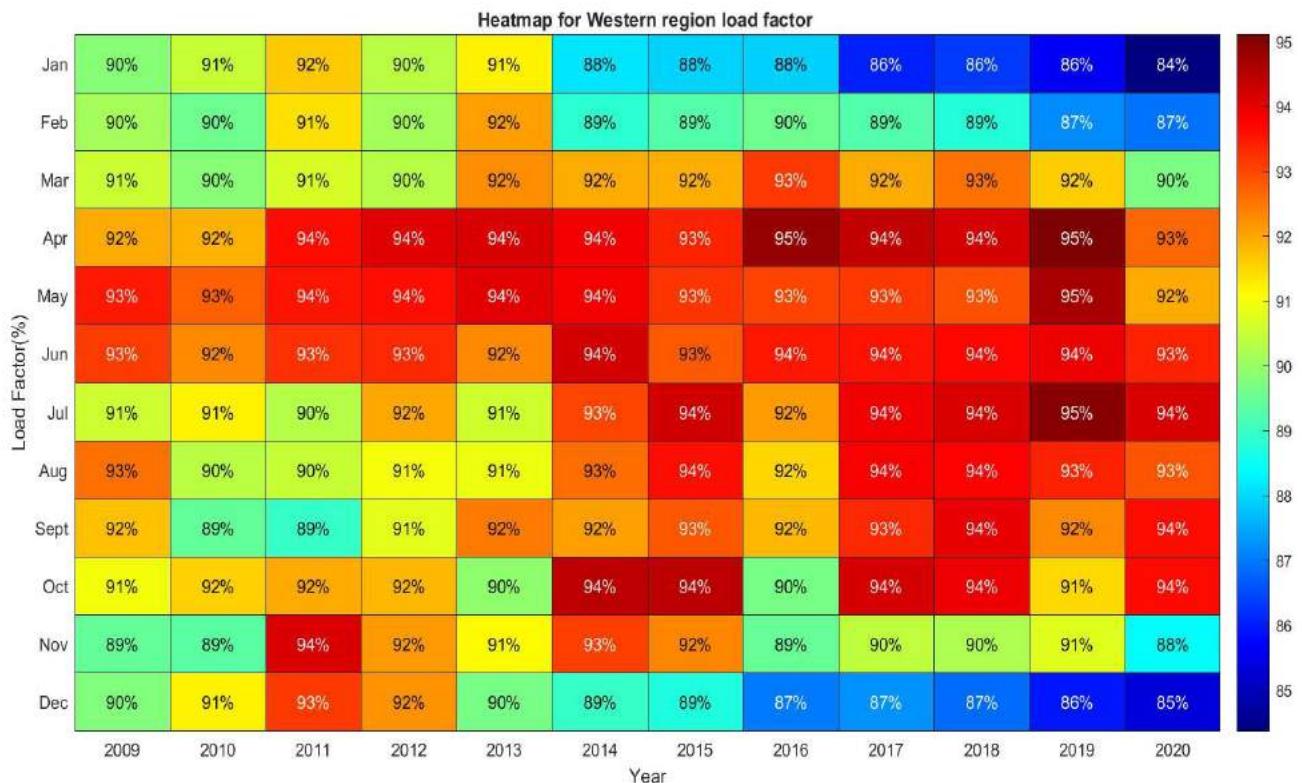


Figure 37:Heatmap of WR monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)

g) Duration curve of load factor:

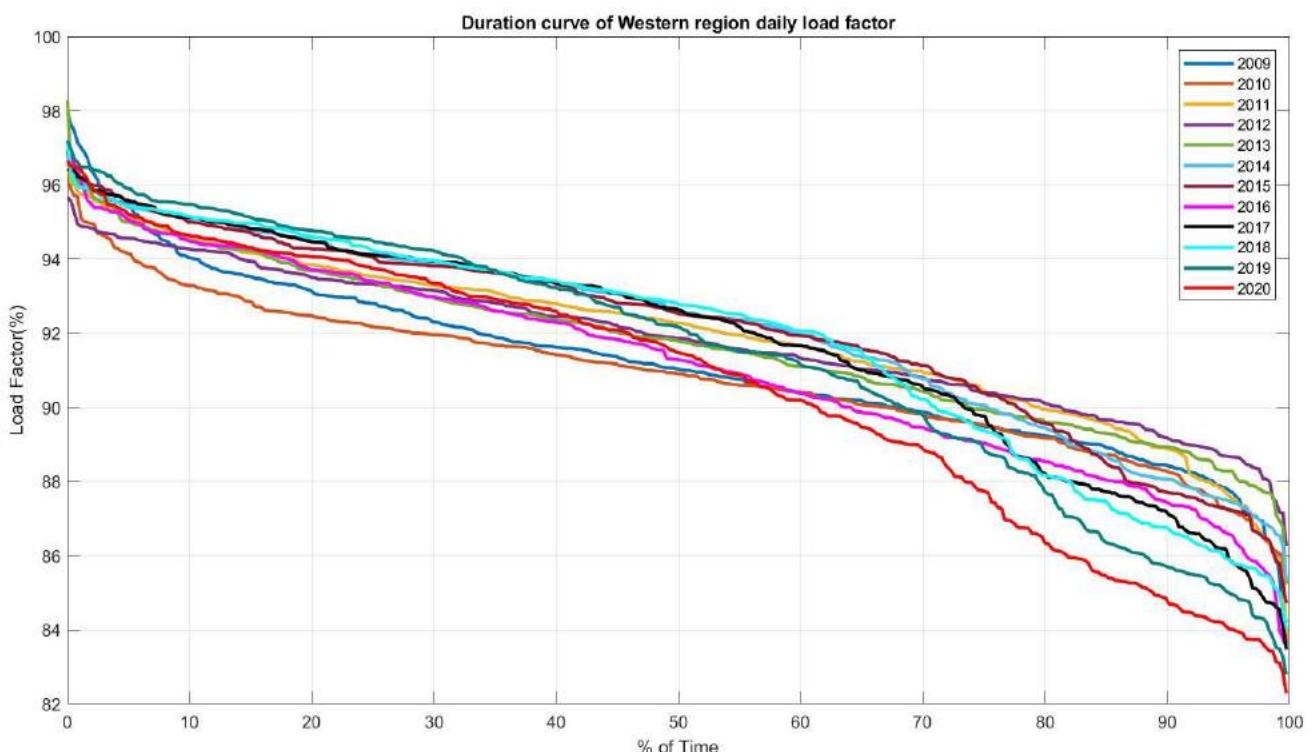


Figure 38:Duration curve of WR load factor

h) Cycle-Sub series plot of Load Factor:

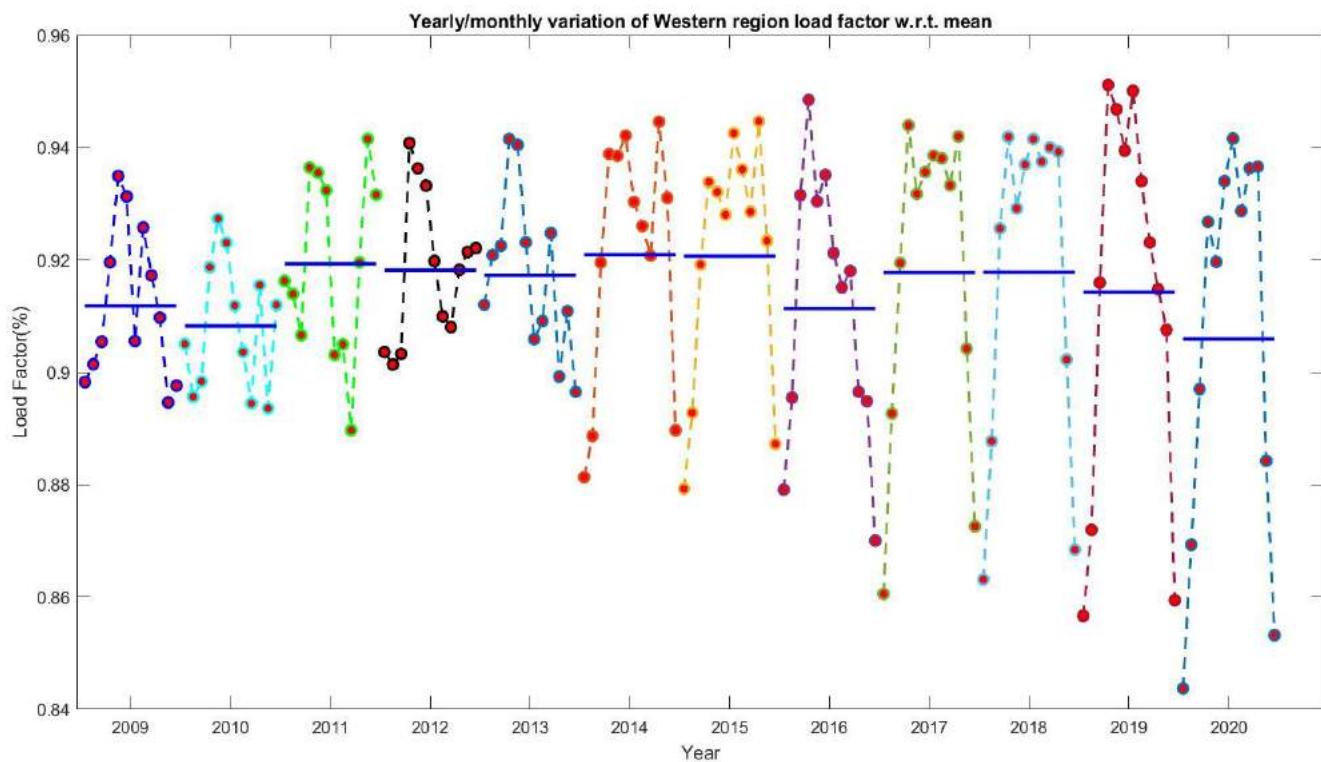


Figure 39:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of WR Load Factor

i) Concentration of Load factor:

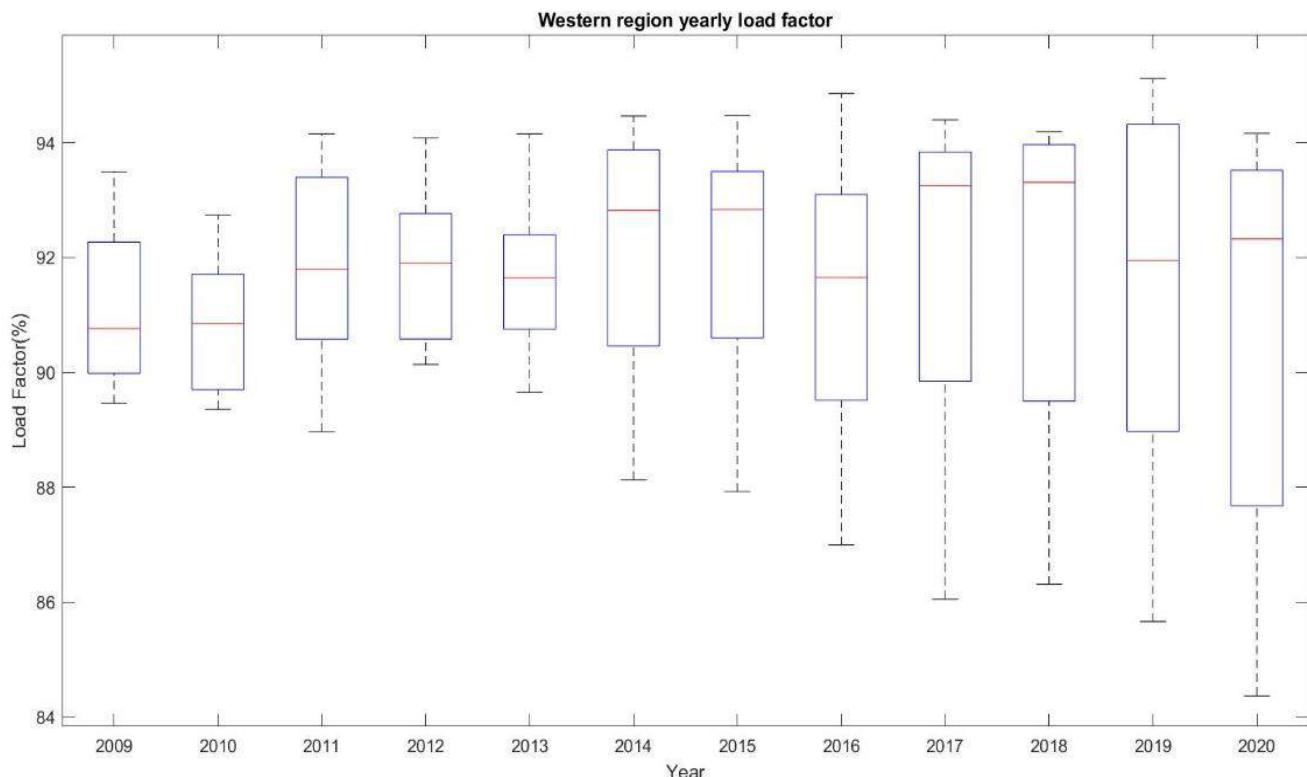
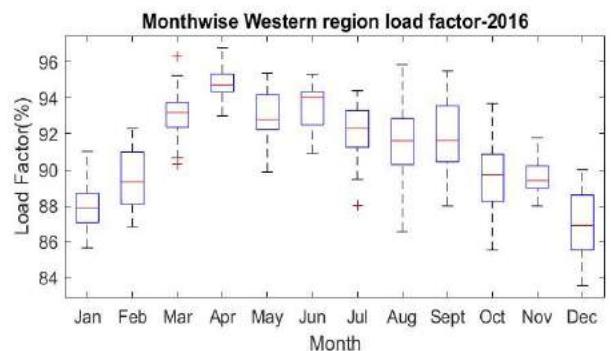
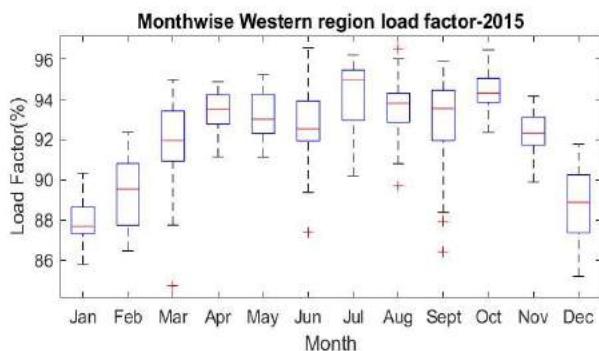
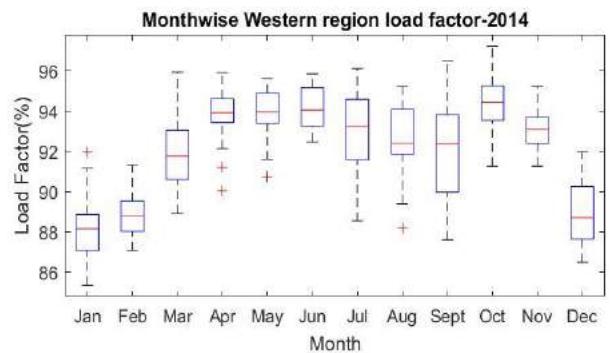
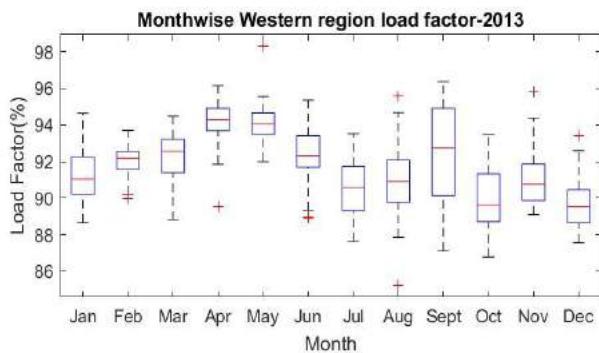
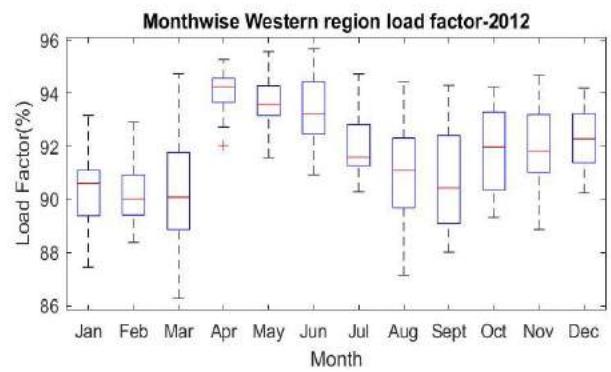
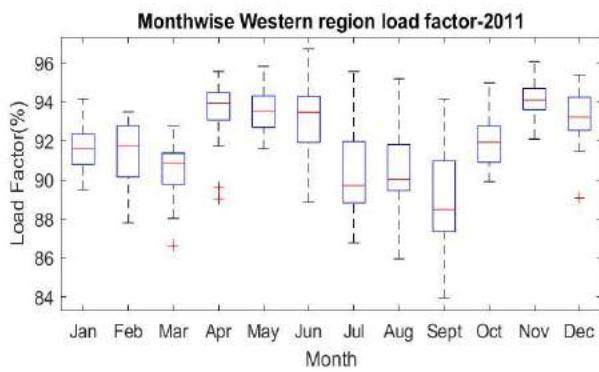
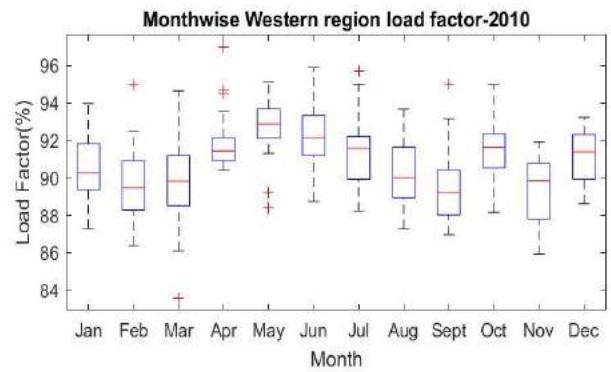
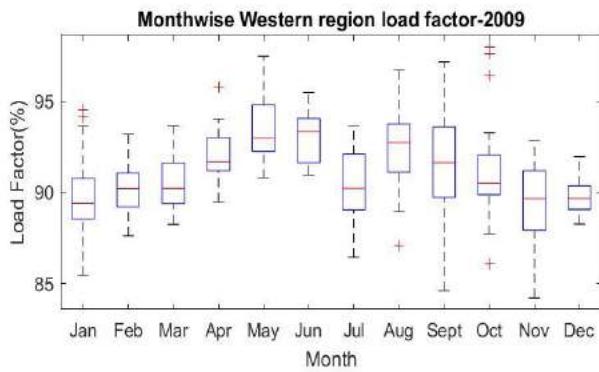


Figure 40:Concentration of WR Load factor

j) Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years:



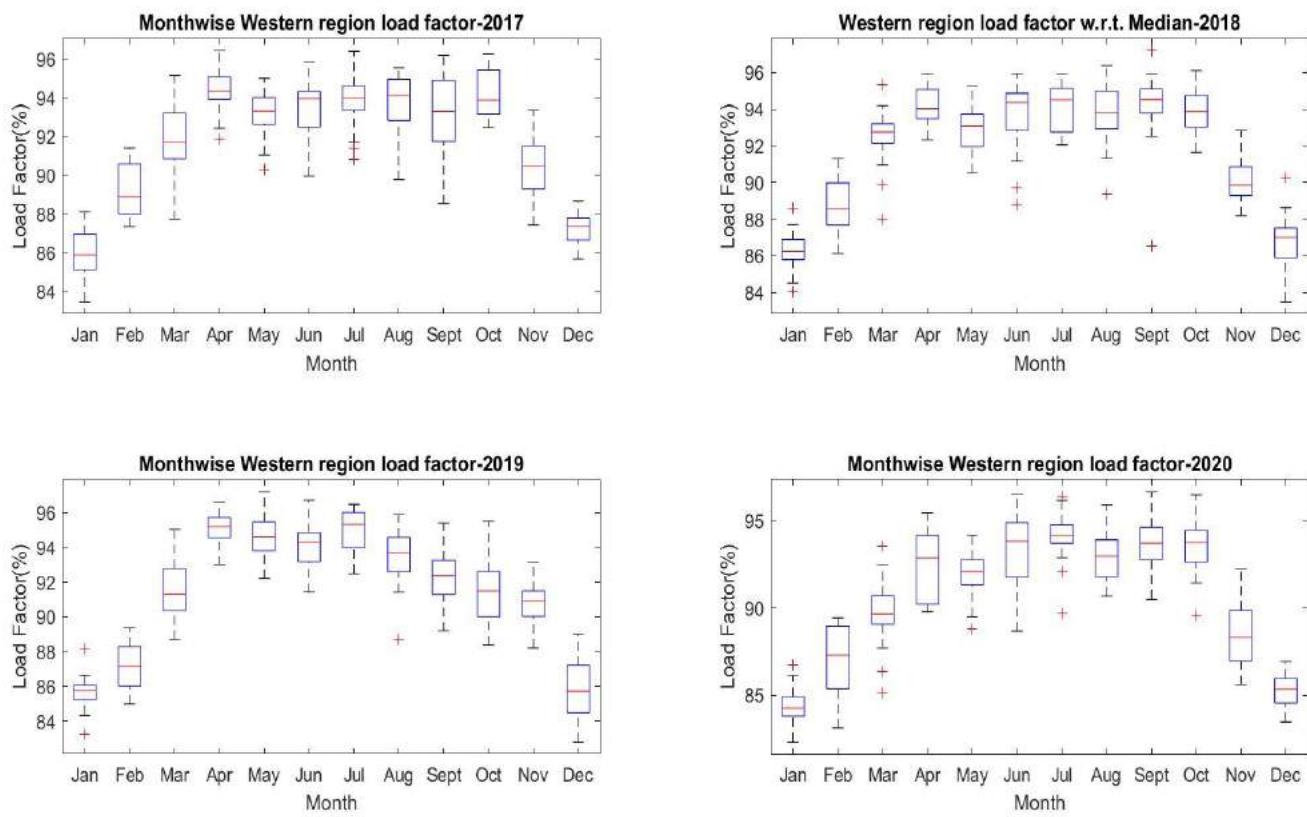


Figure 41: Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for WR

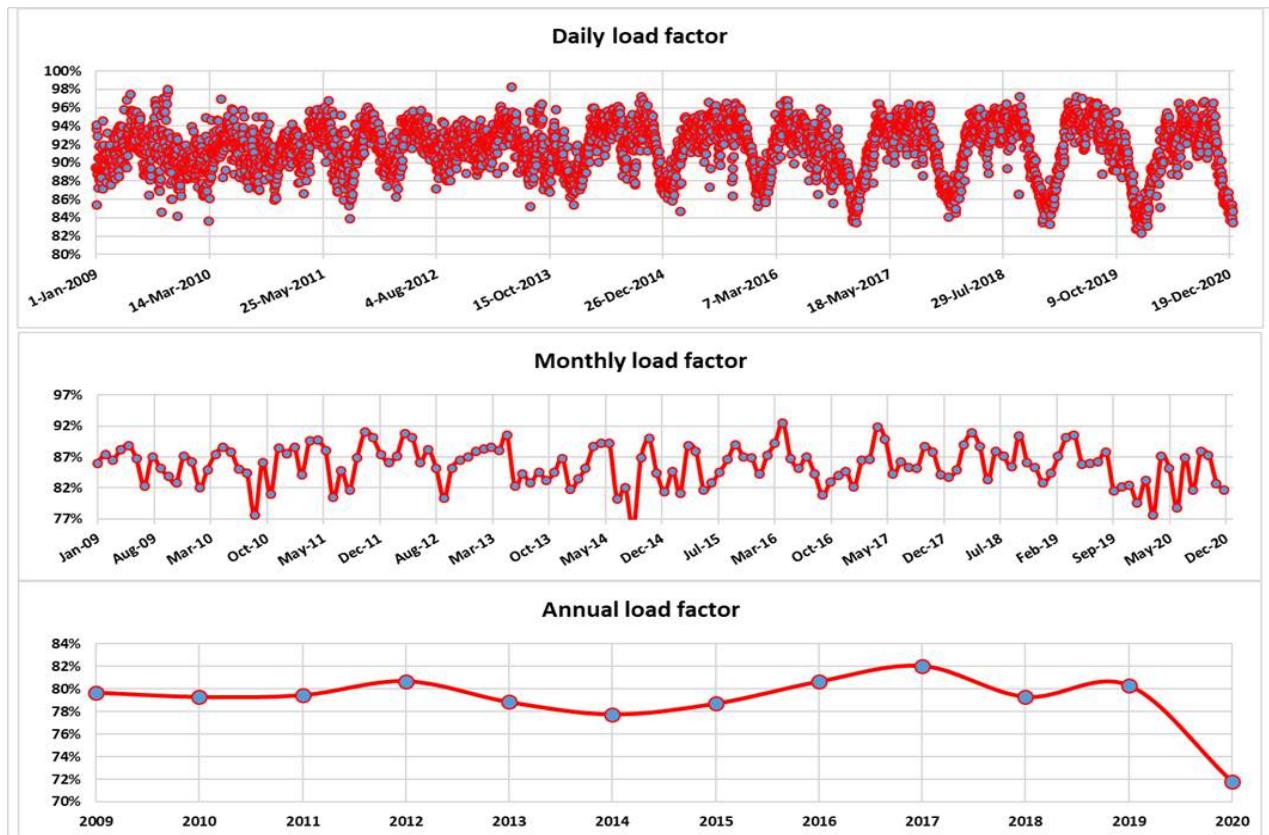


Figure 42: Variation of Western Region load factor

11.4. Southern Region

a) Average Load Factor (%):

Average Daily Load Factor from 2009-2020	91
Average Monthly Load Factor from 2009-2020	86
Average Annual Load Factor from 2009-2020	81

b) Highest/Lowest Load Factor Occurrence:

Month/Period of Highest Load Factor	Mar-Apr
Month/Period of Lowest Load Factor	Dec-Jan

c) Seasonal decomposition of load factor trend:

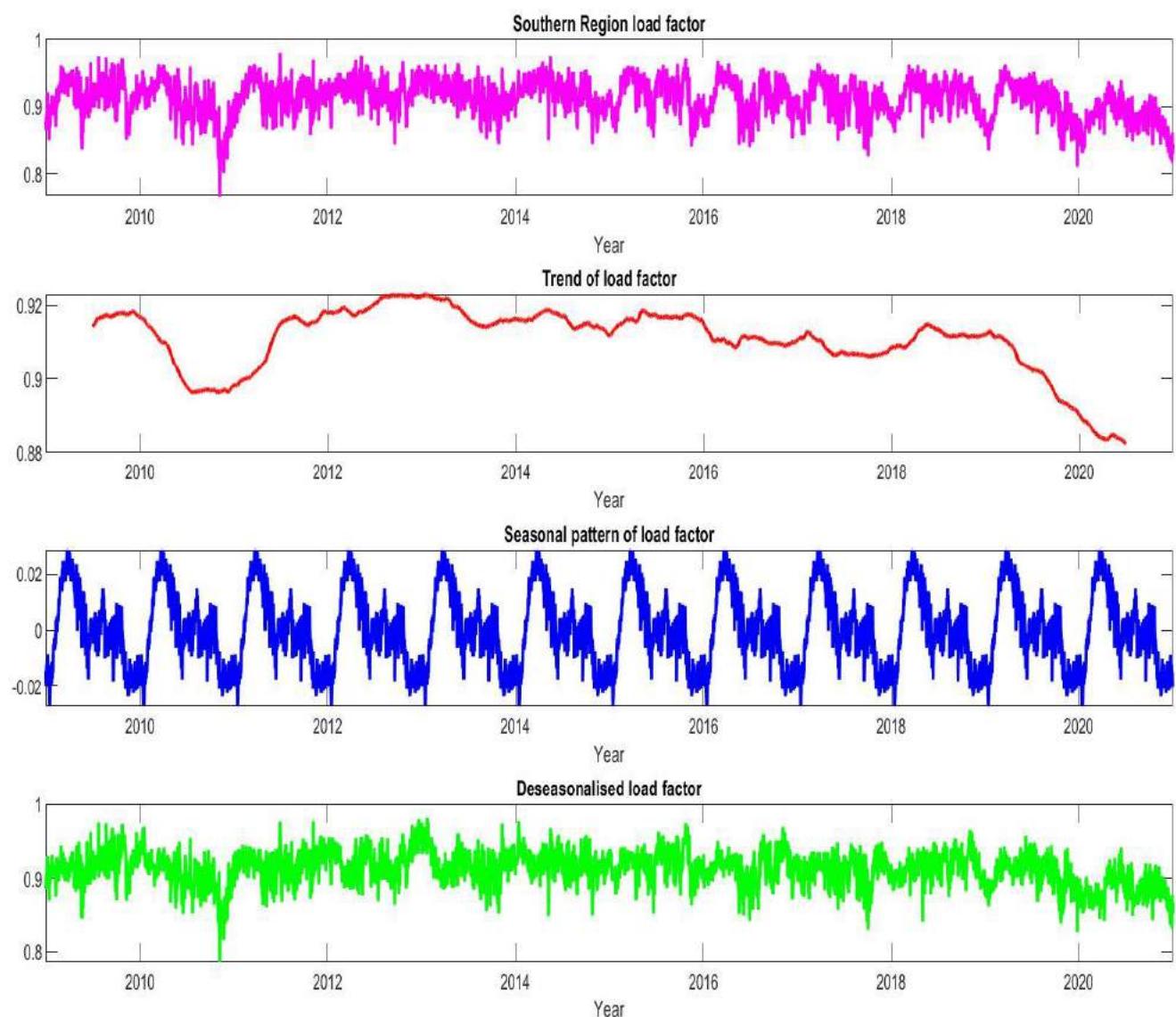


Figure 43:Seasonal decomposition of SR load factor trend

d) Linear fitting of Load factor trend:

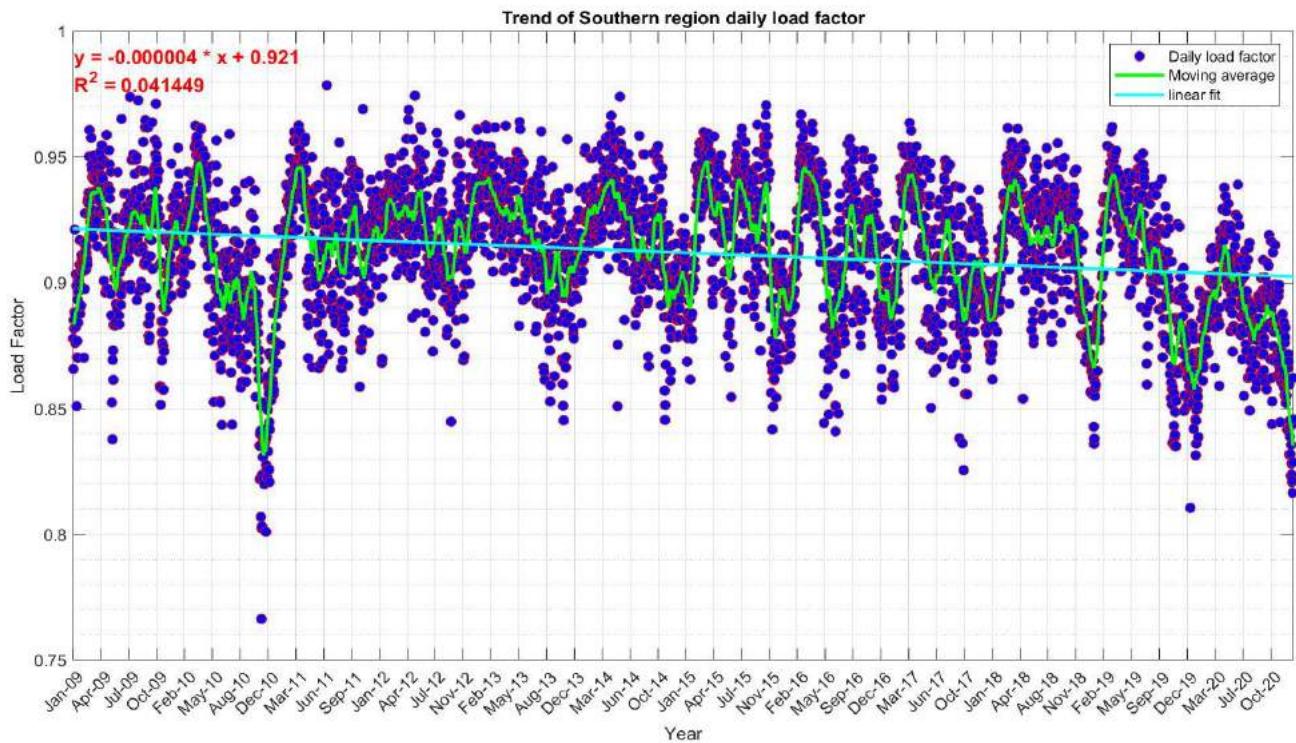


Figure 44:Linear fitting of SR Load factor trend:

e) Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average alongwith Load Factor:

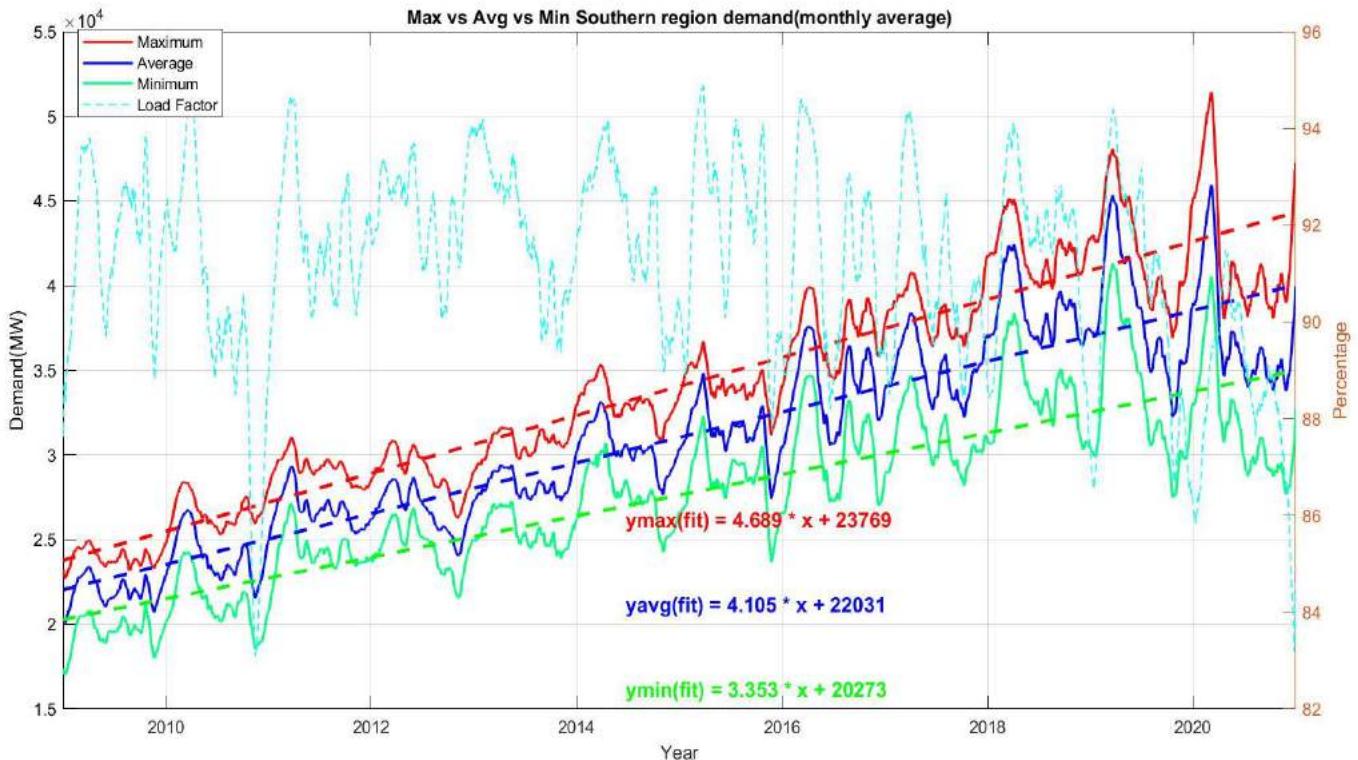


Figure 45:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith SR Load Factor

f) Heatmap of monthly average load factor:

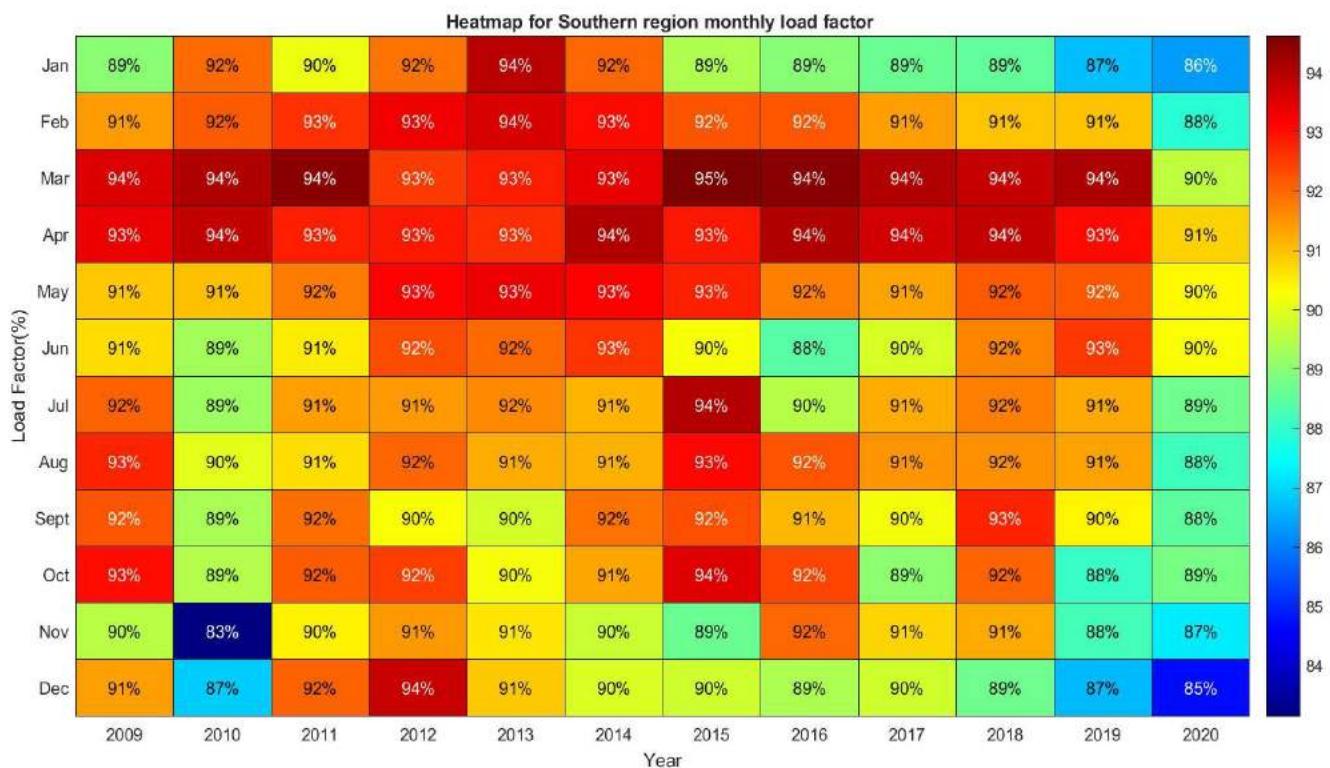


Figure 46:Heatmap of SR monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)

g) Duration curve of load factor:

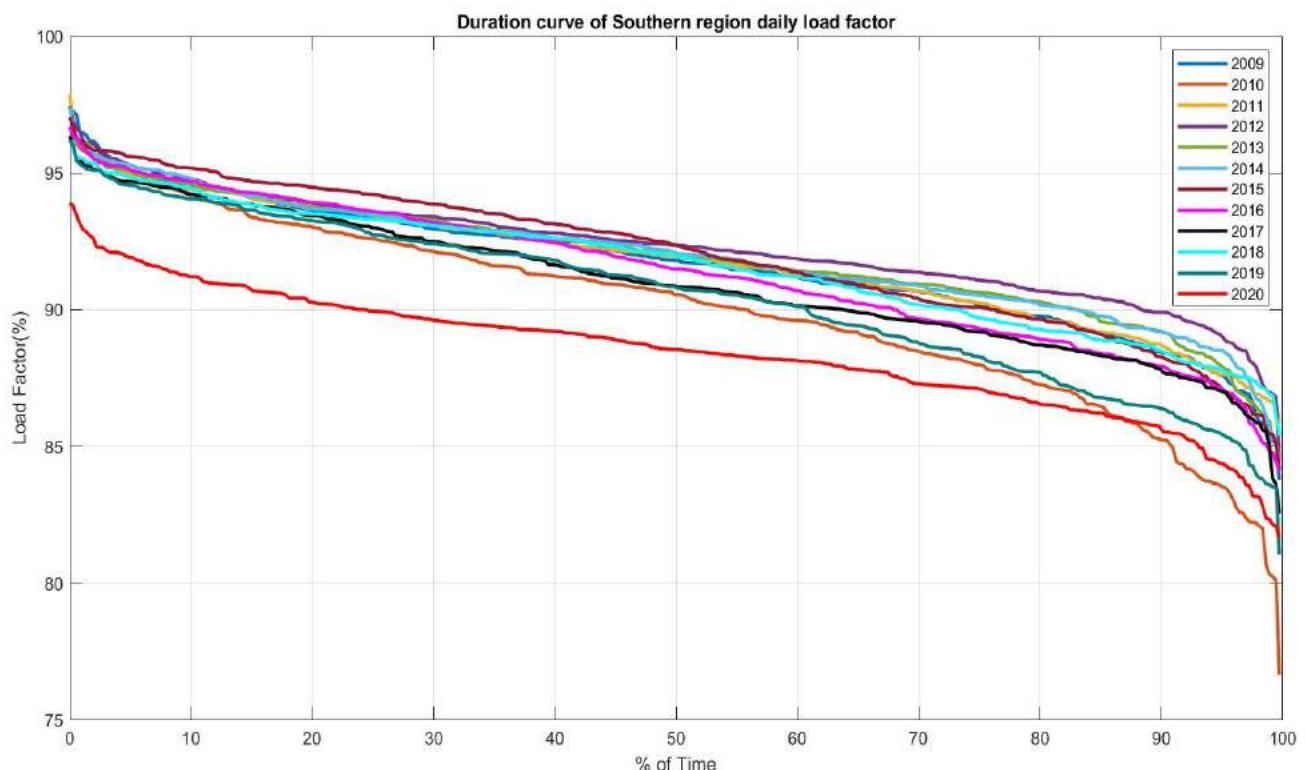


Figure 47:Duration curve of SR load factor

h) Cycle-Sub series plot of Load Factor:

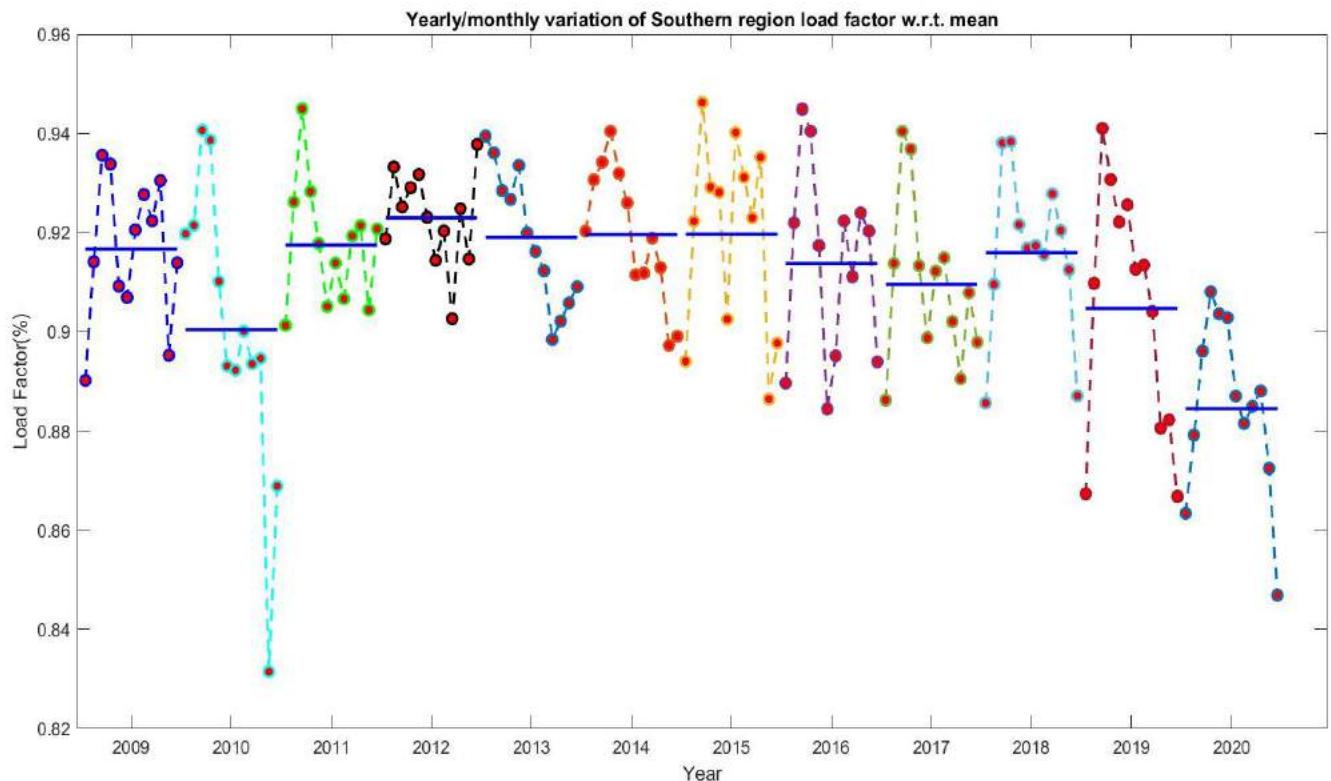


Figure 48:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of SR Load Factor

i) Concentration of Load factor:

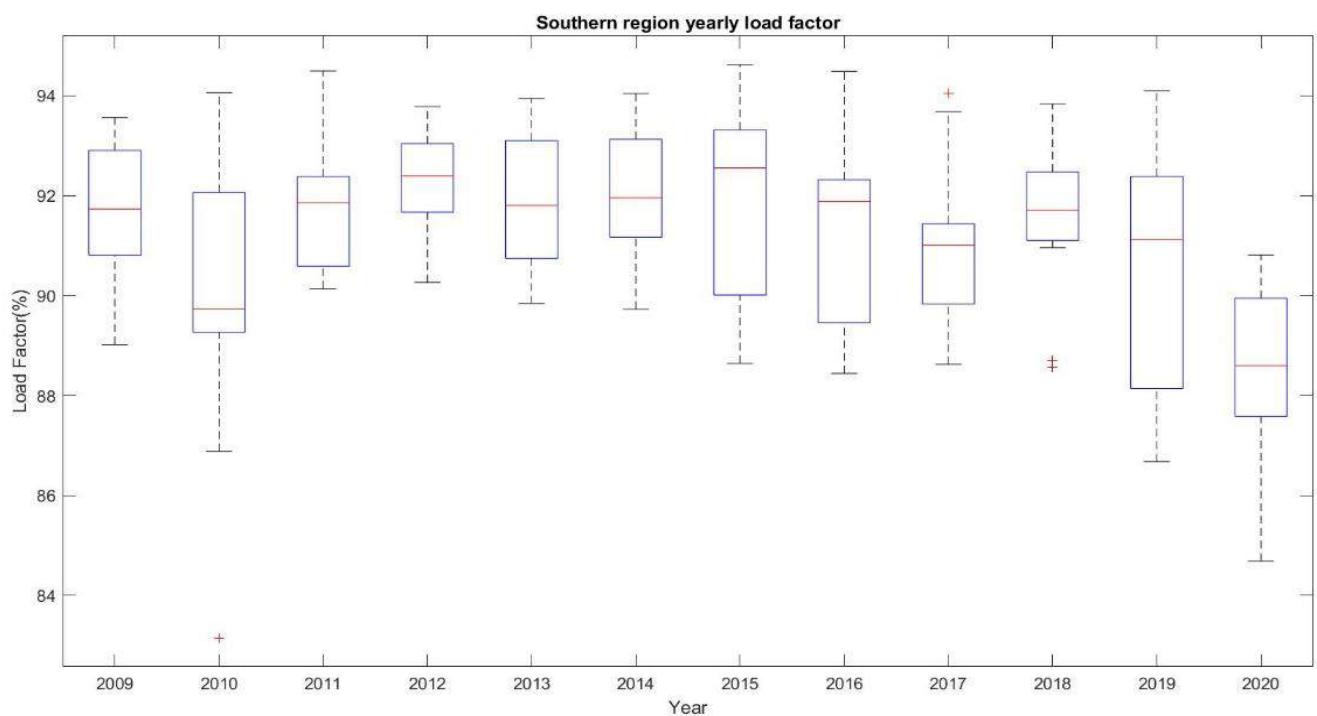
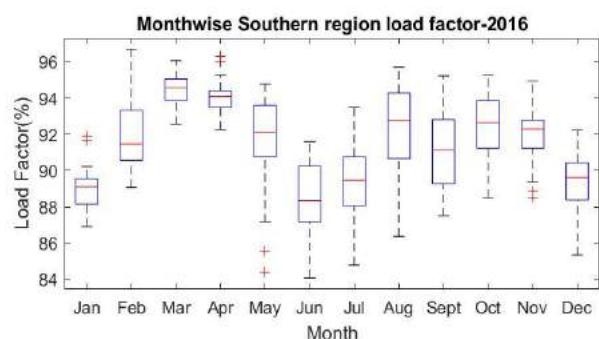
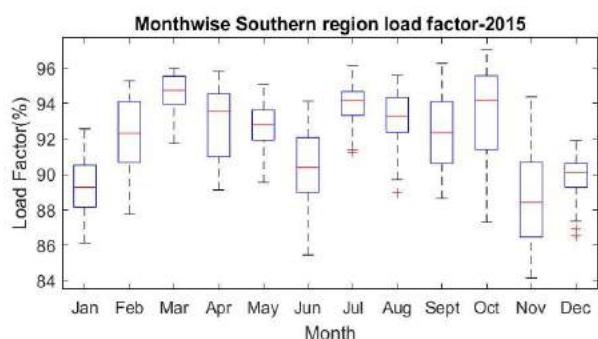
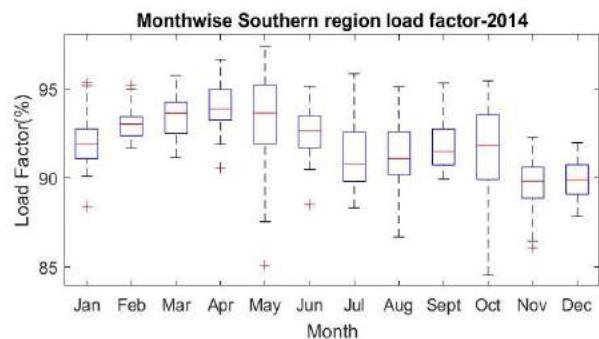
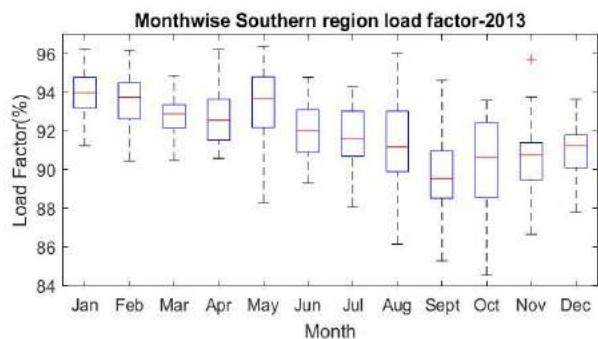
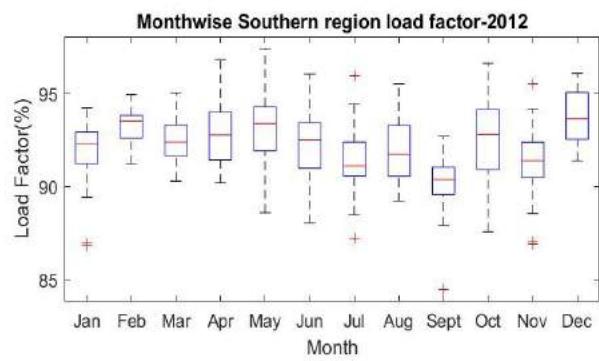
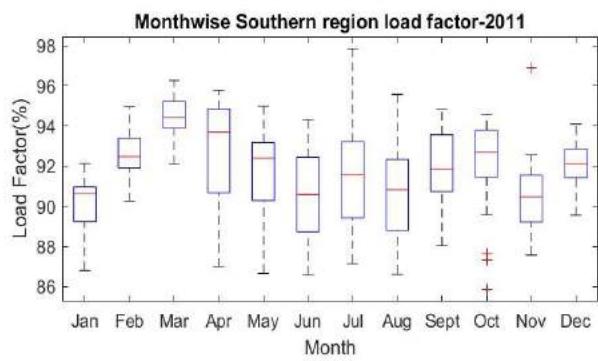
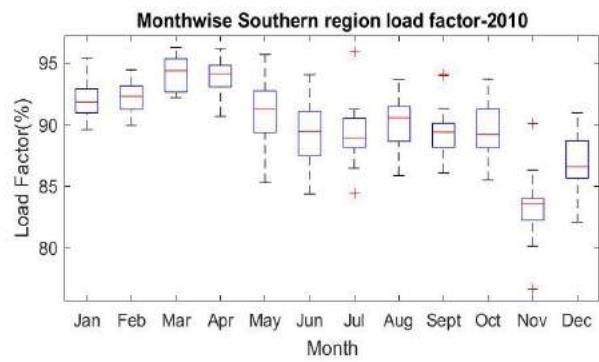
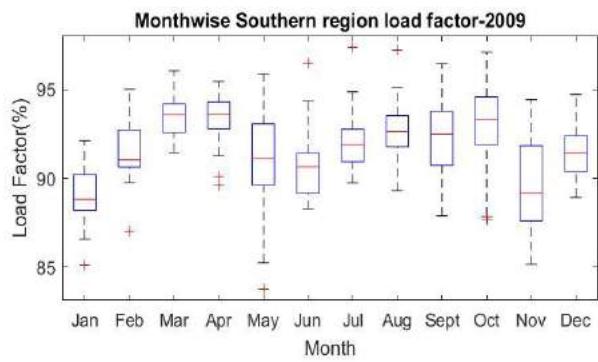


Figure 49:Concentration of SR Load factor

j) Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years:



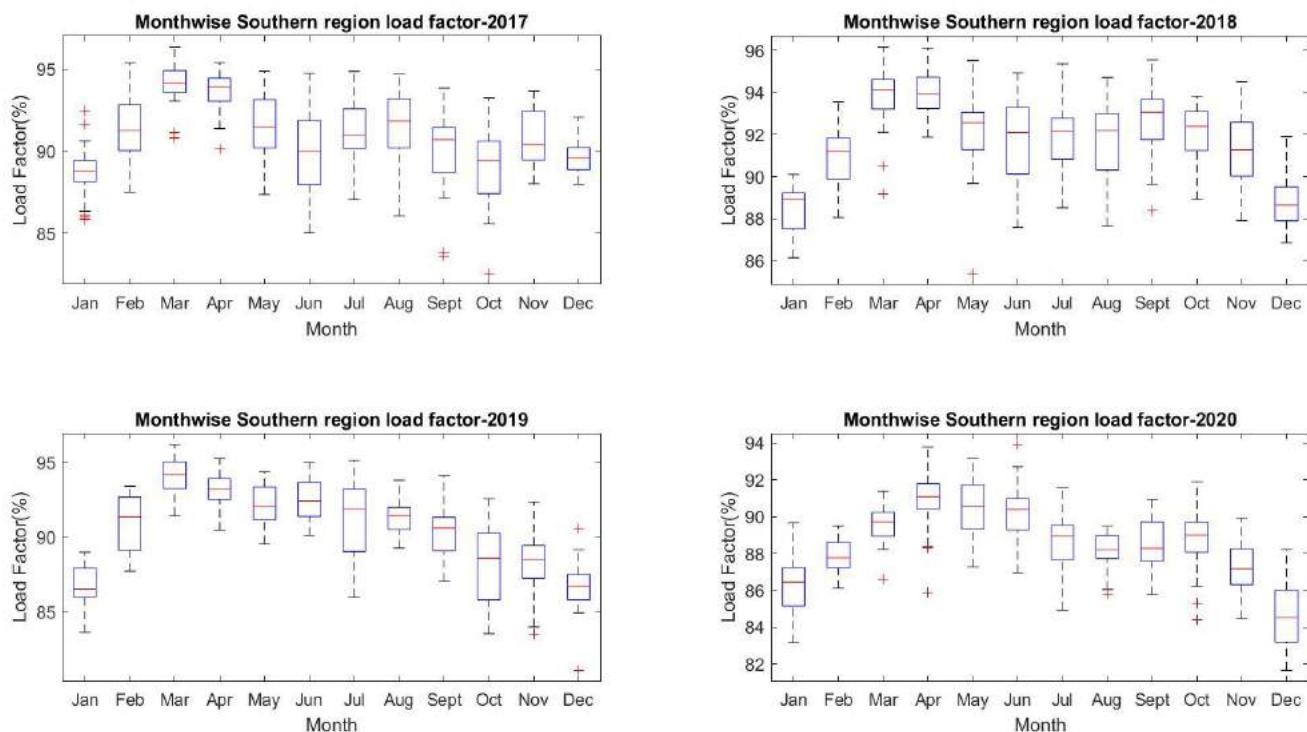


Figure 50:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for SR

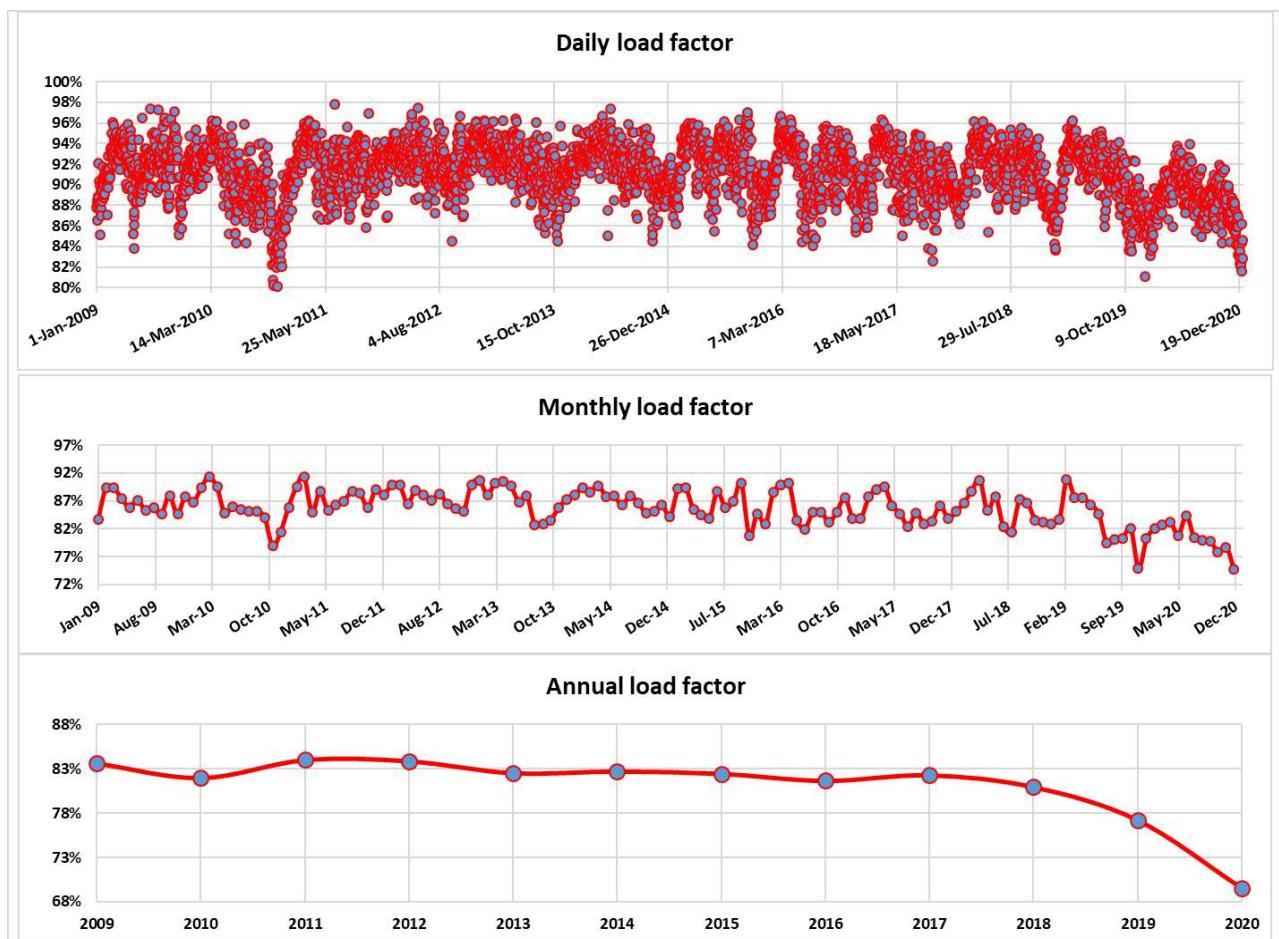


Figure 51:Variation of Southern Region load factor

11.5. Eastern Region

a) Average Load Factor (%):

Average Daily Load Factor from 2009-2020	85
Average Monthly Load Factor from 2009-2020	79
Average Annual Load Factor from 2009-2020	73

b) Highest/Lowest Load Factor Occurrence:

Month/Period of Highest Load Factor	Apr-May
Month/Period of Lowest Load Factor	Nov-Dec

c) Seasonal decomposition of load factor trend:

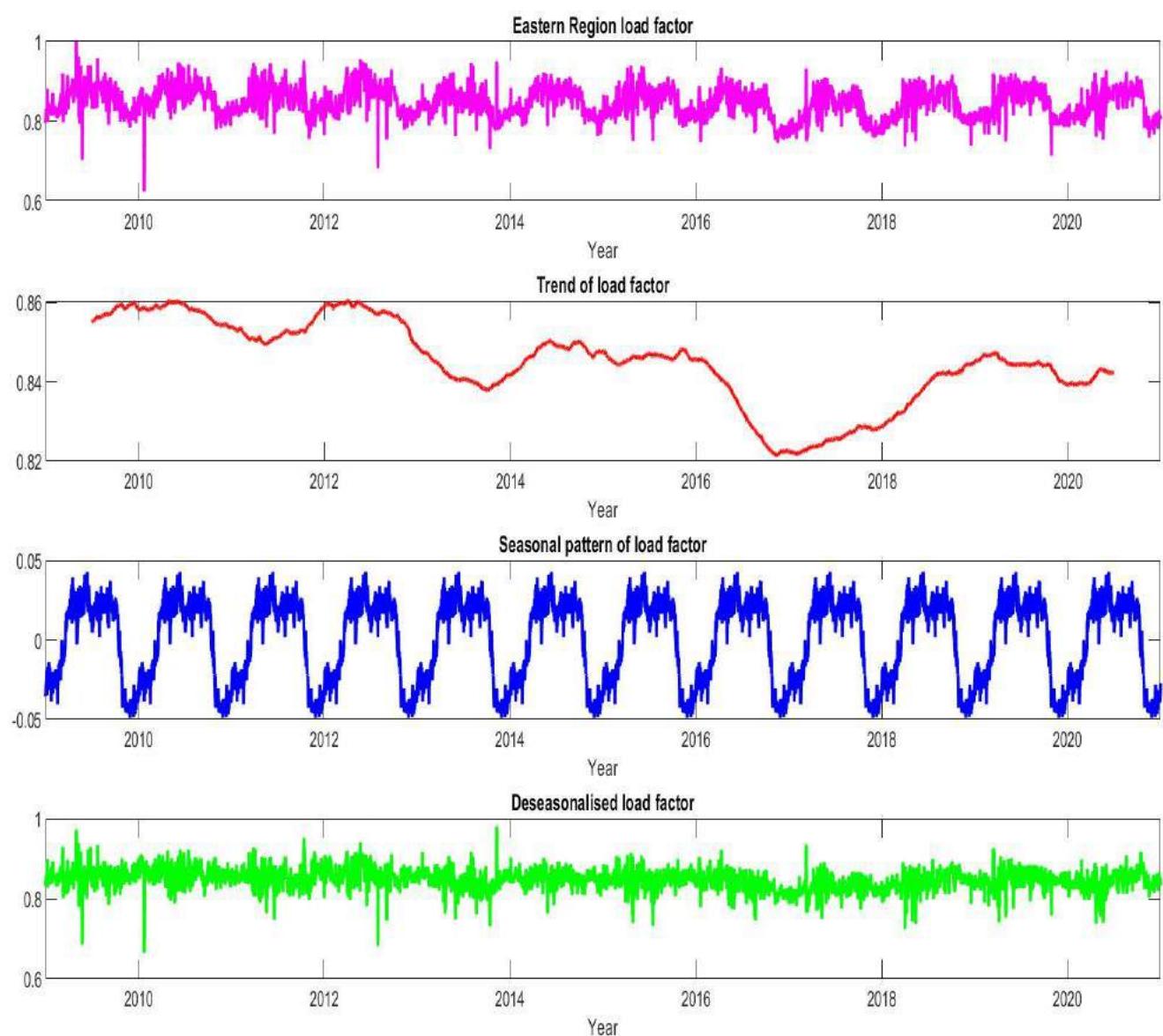


Figure 52:Seasonal decomposition of ER load factor trend

d) Linear fitting of Load factor trend:

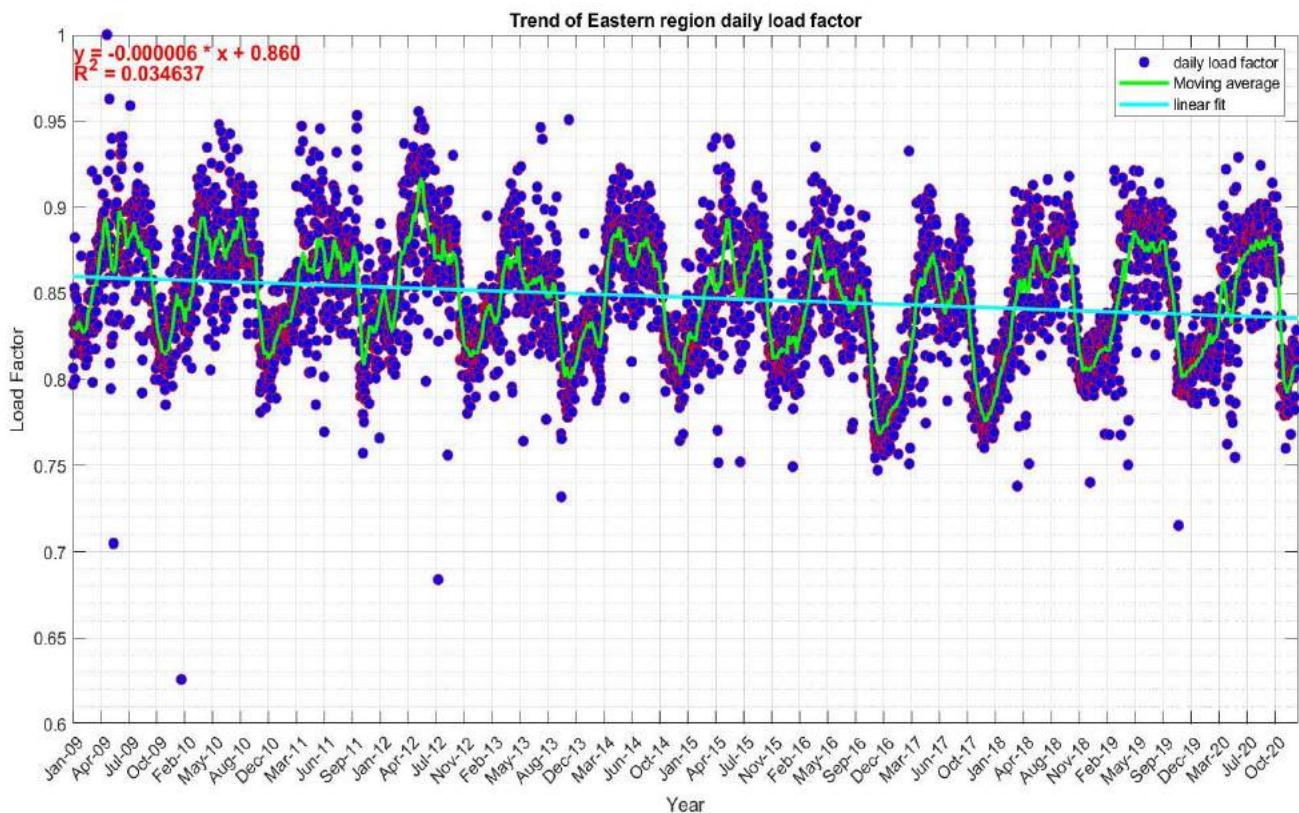


Figure 53:Linear fitting of ER Load factor trend

e) Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average alongwith Load Factor:

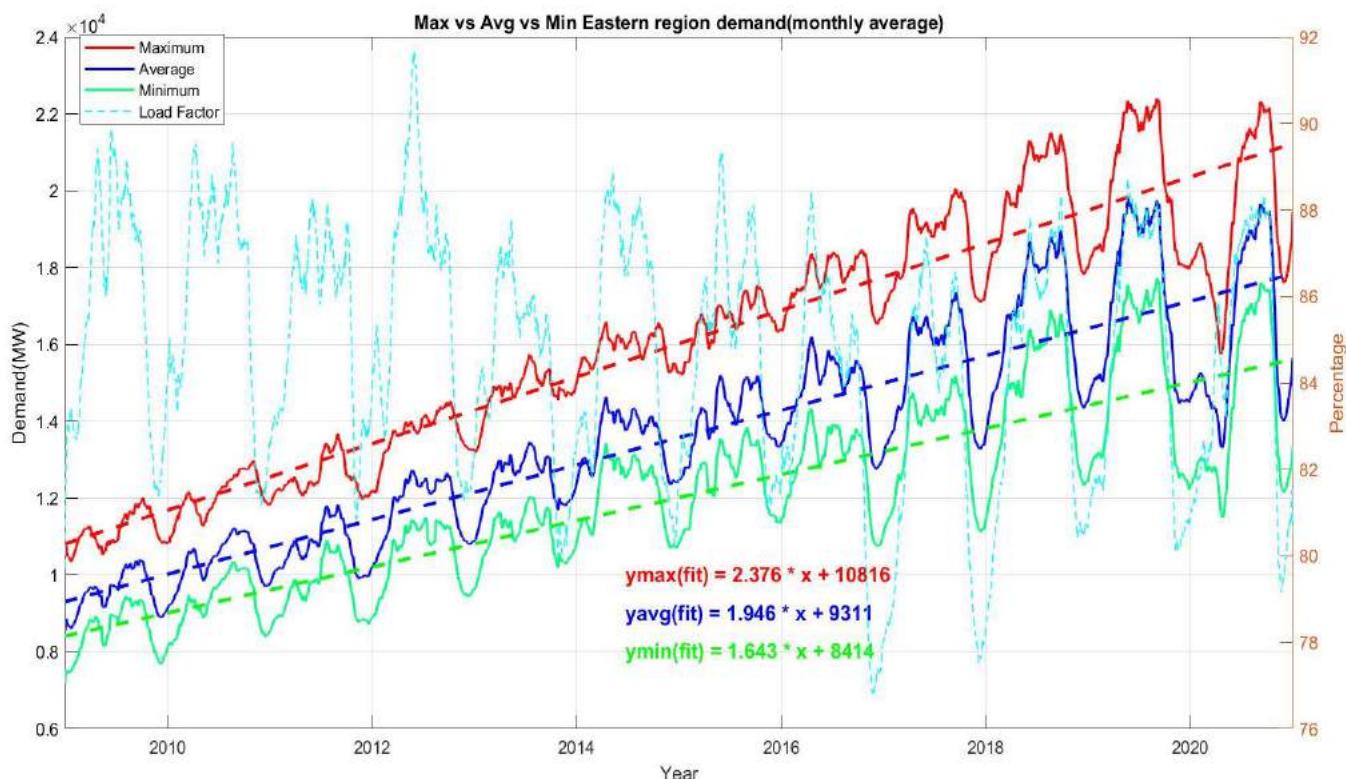


Figure 54:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith ER Load Factor

f) Heatmap of monthly average load factor:

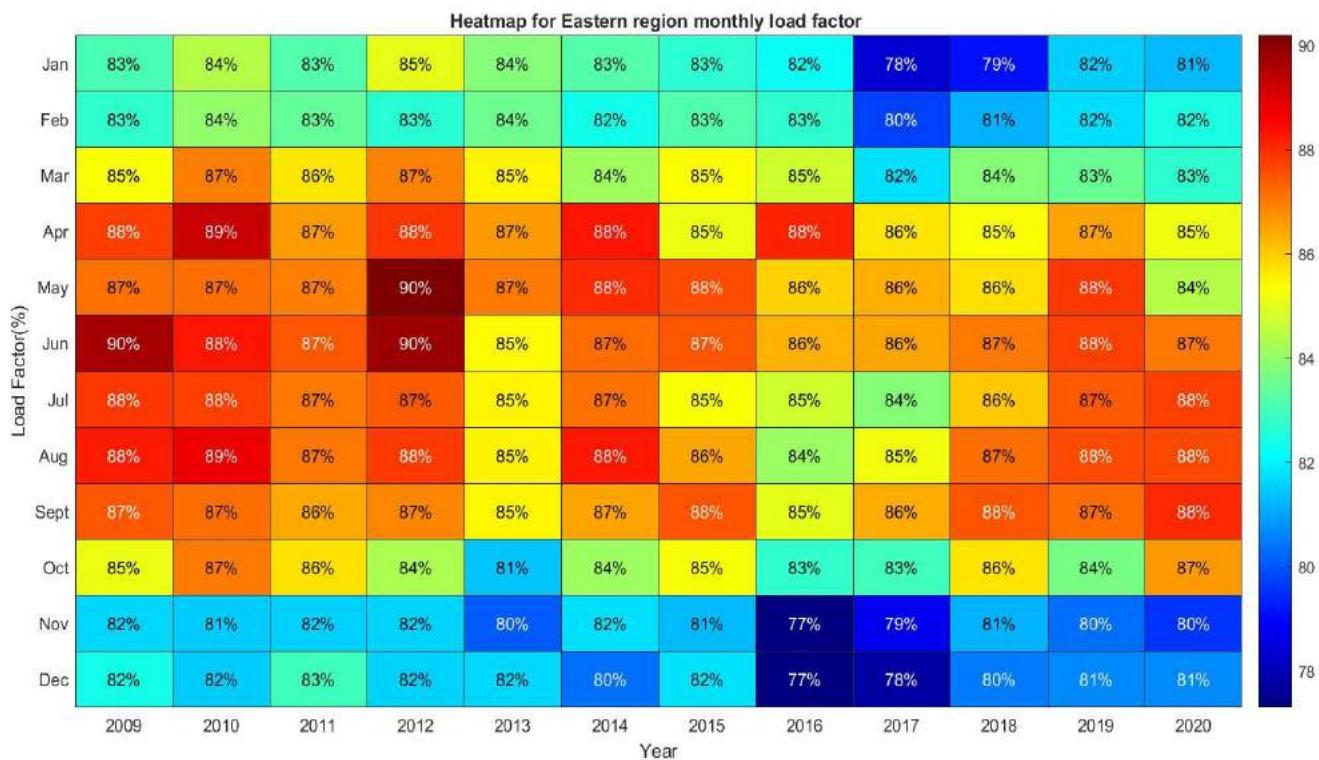


Figure 55:Heatmap of ER monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)

g) Duration curve of load factor:

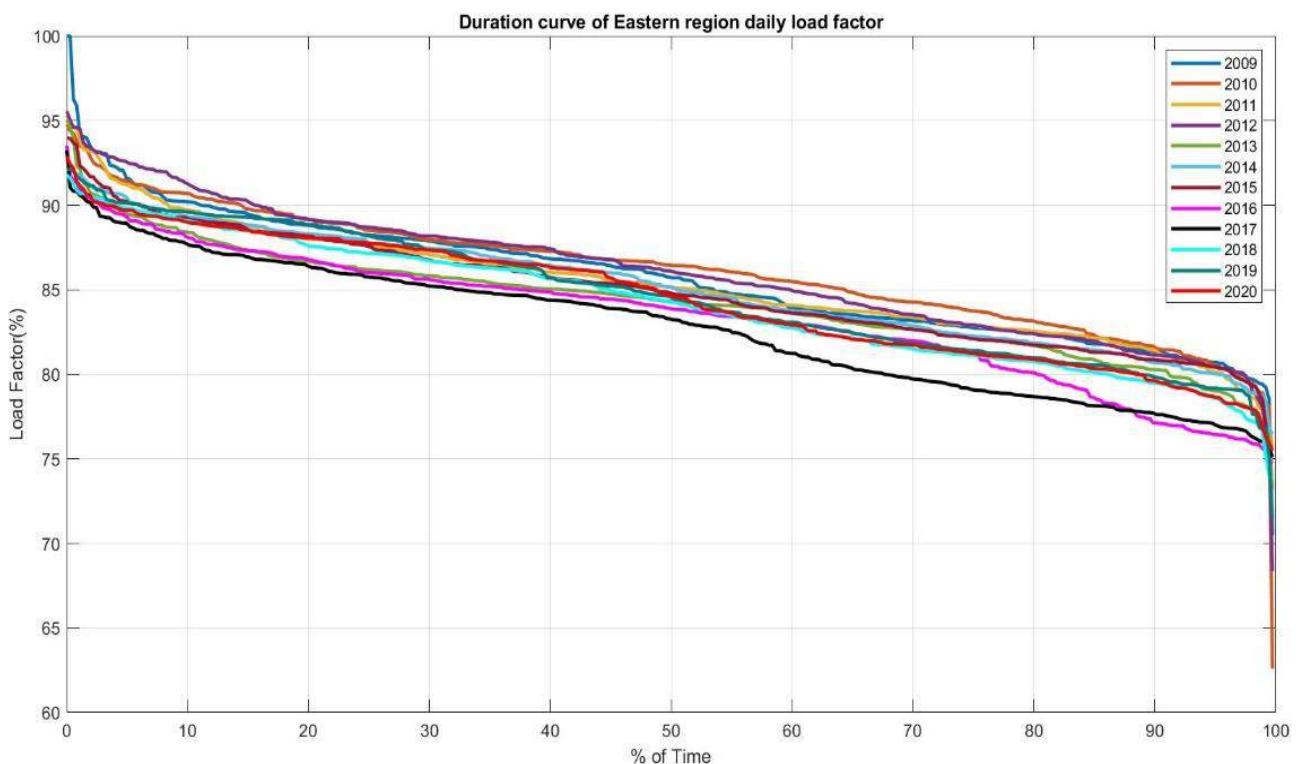


Figure 56:Duration curve of ER load factor

h) Cycle-Sub series plot of Load Factor:

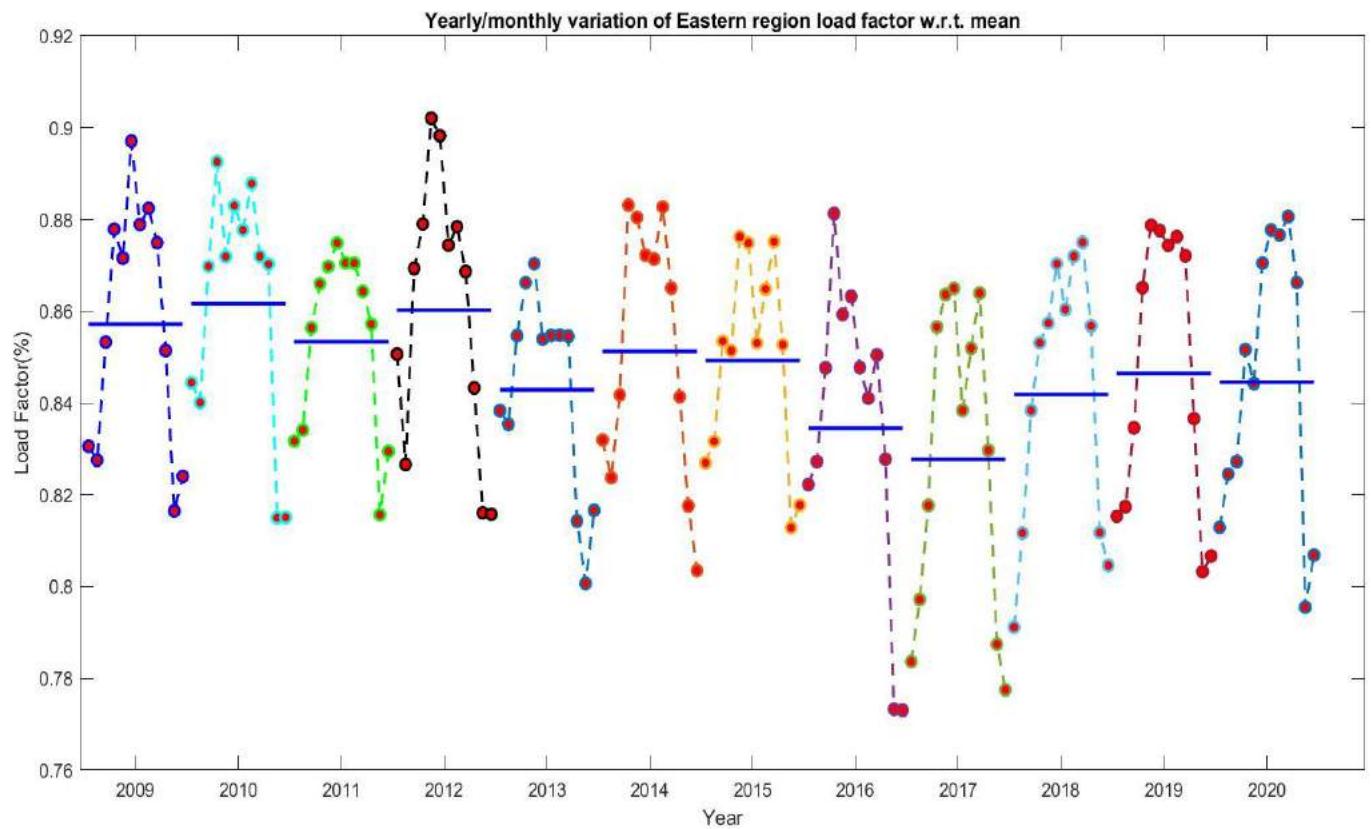


Figure 57:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of ER Load Factor

i) Concentration of Load factor:

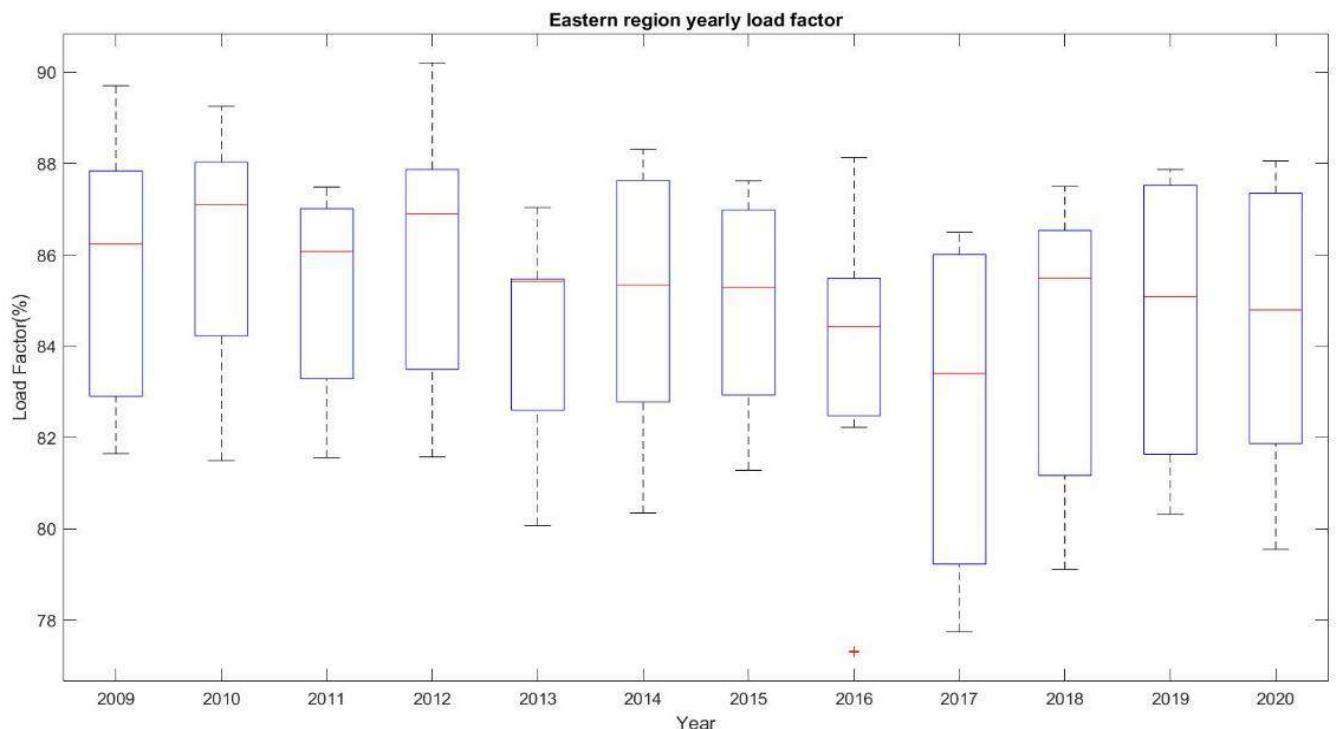
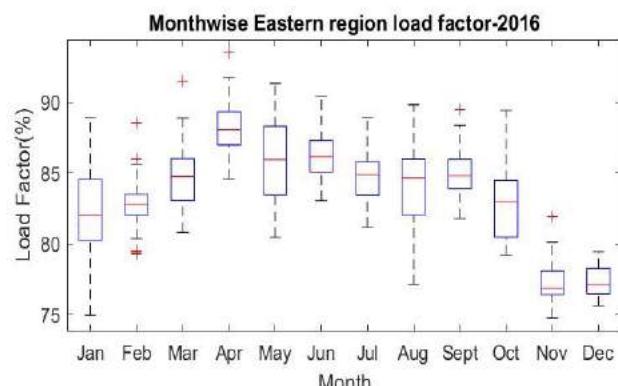
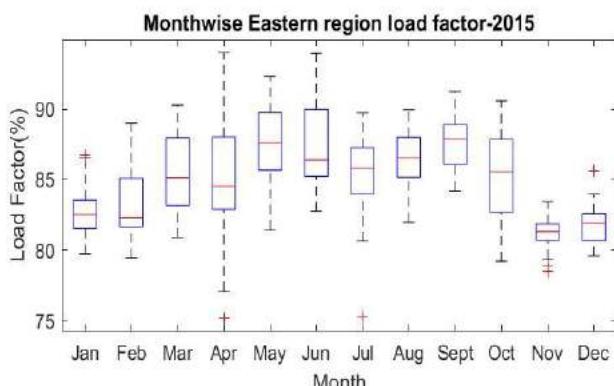
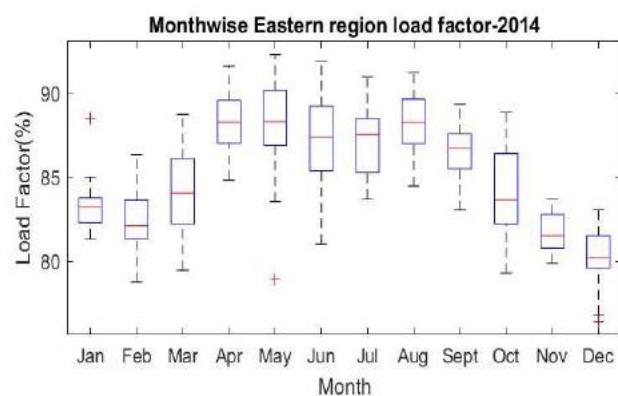
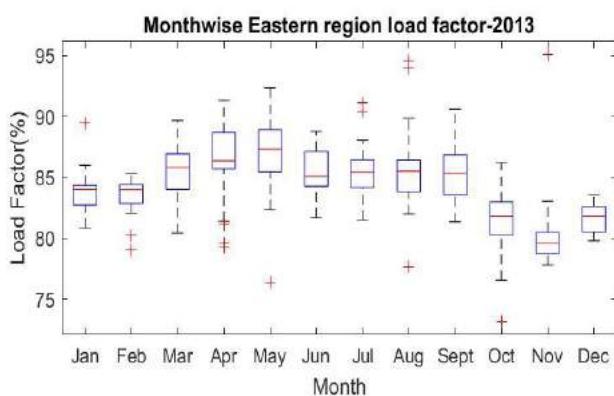
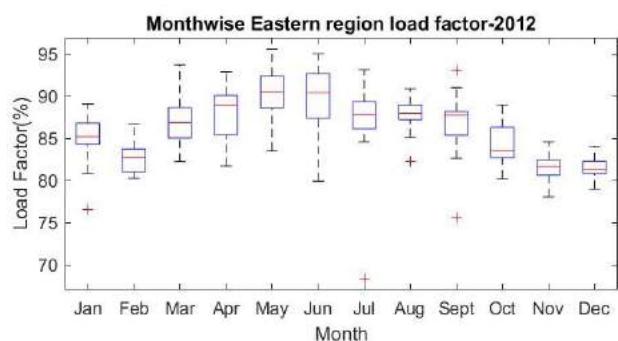
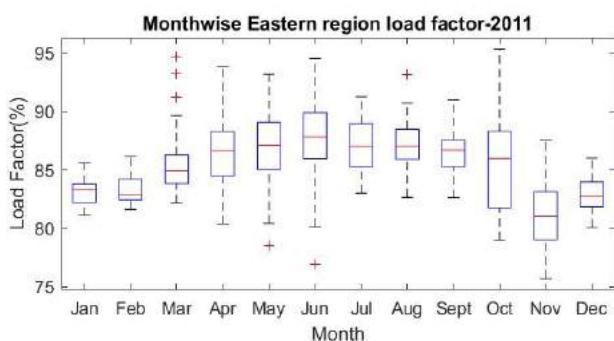
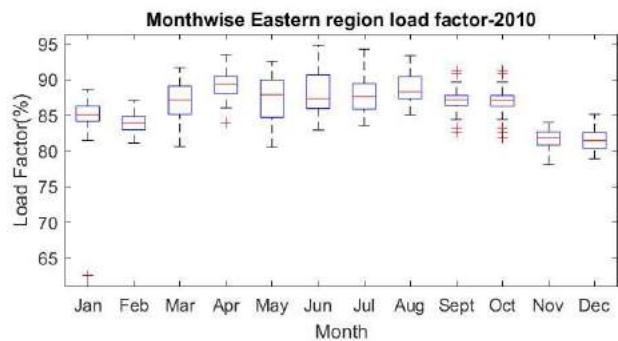
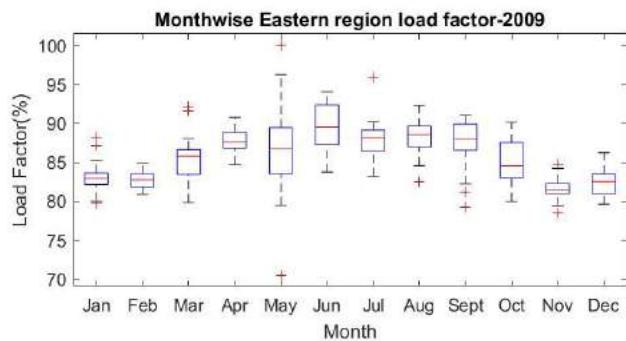


Figure 58:Concentration of ER Load factor

j) Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years:



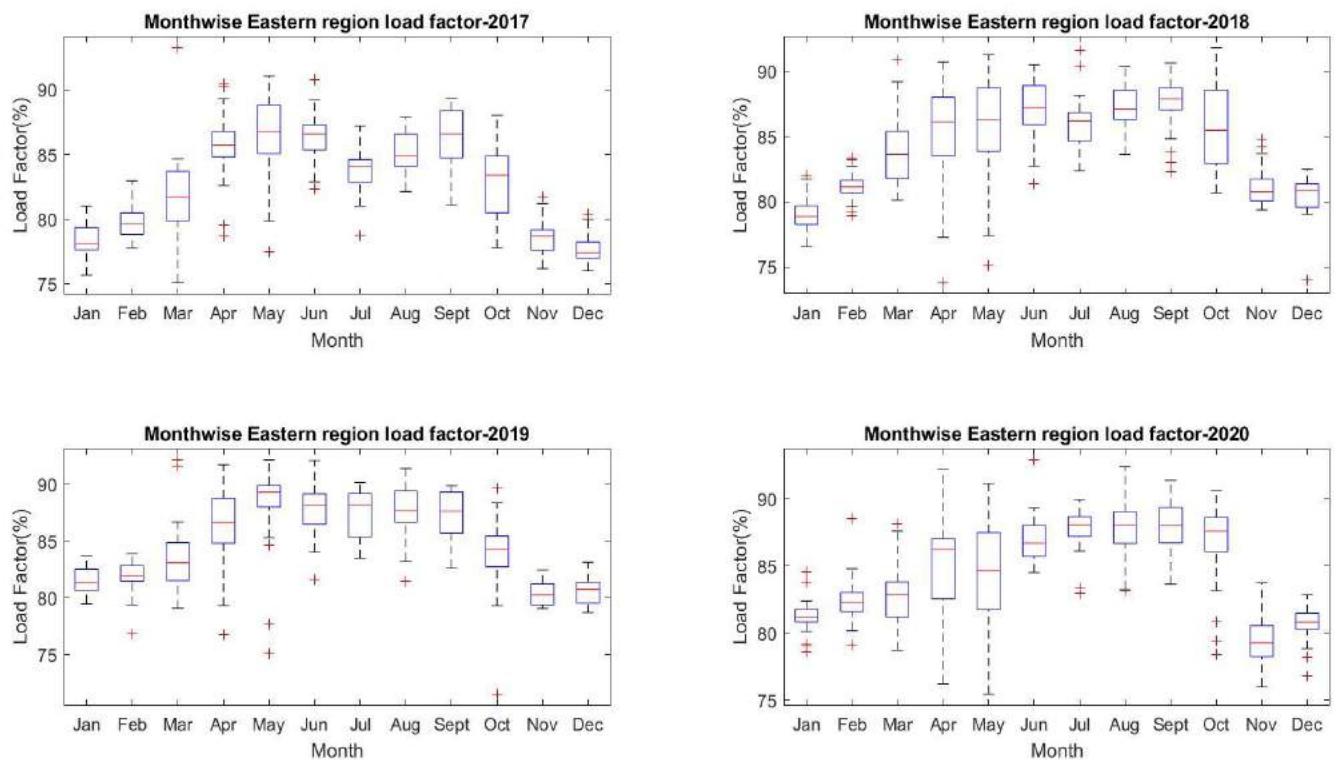


Figure 59: Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for ER

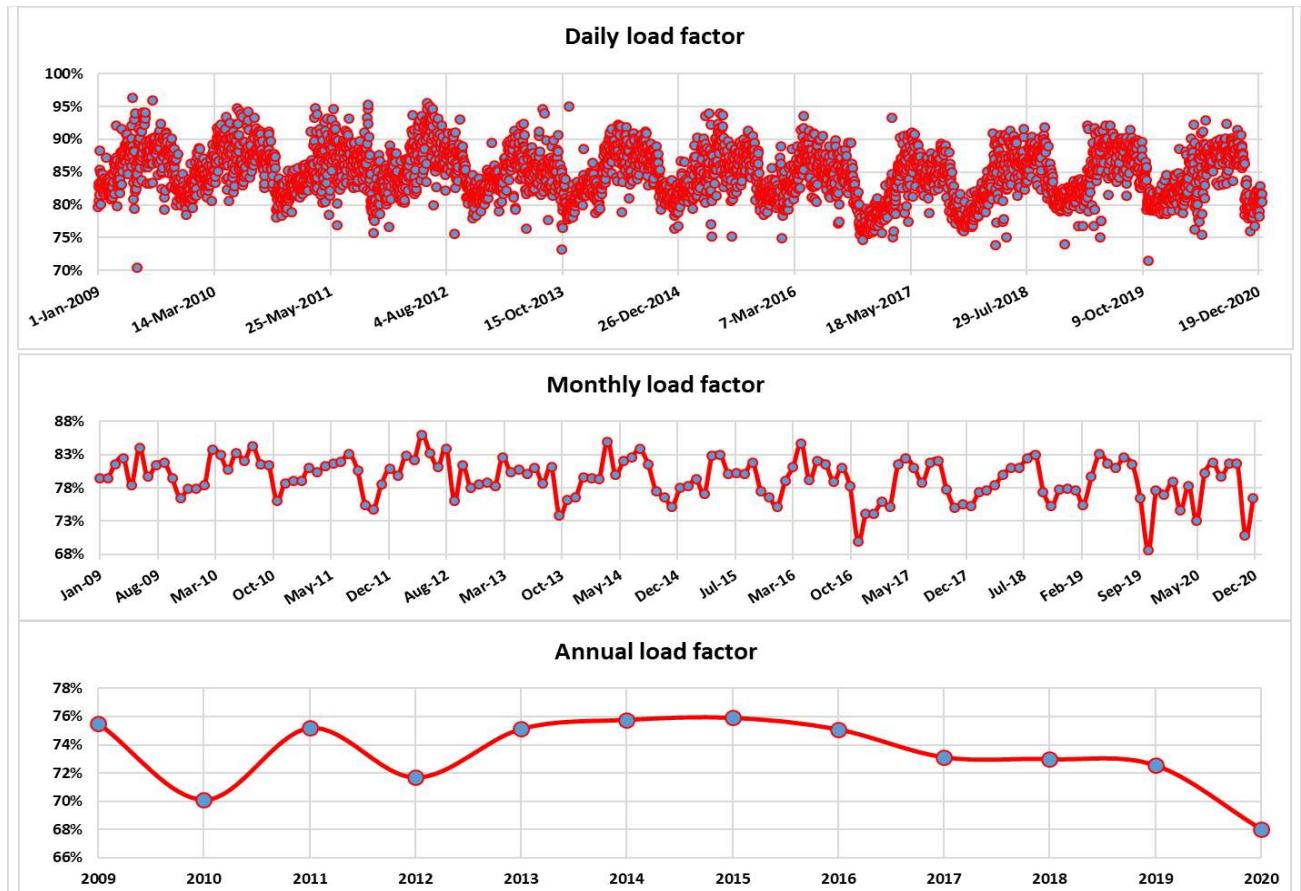


Figure 60: Variation of Eastern Region load factor

11.6. North Eastern Region

a) Average Load Factor (%):

Average Load Factor from 2009-2020	73
Load Factor from 2009-2020	67
Load Factor from 2009-2020	59

b) Highest/Lowest Load Factor Occurrence:

Month/Period of Highest Load Factor	Jul-Aug
Month/Period of Lowest Load Factor	Mar-Apr

c) Seasonal decomposition of load factor trend:

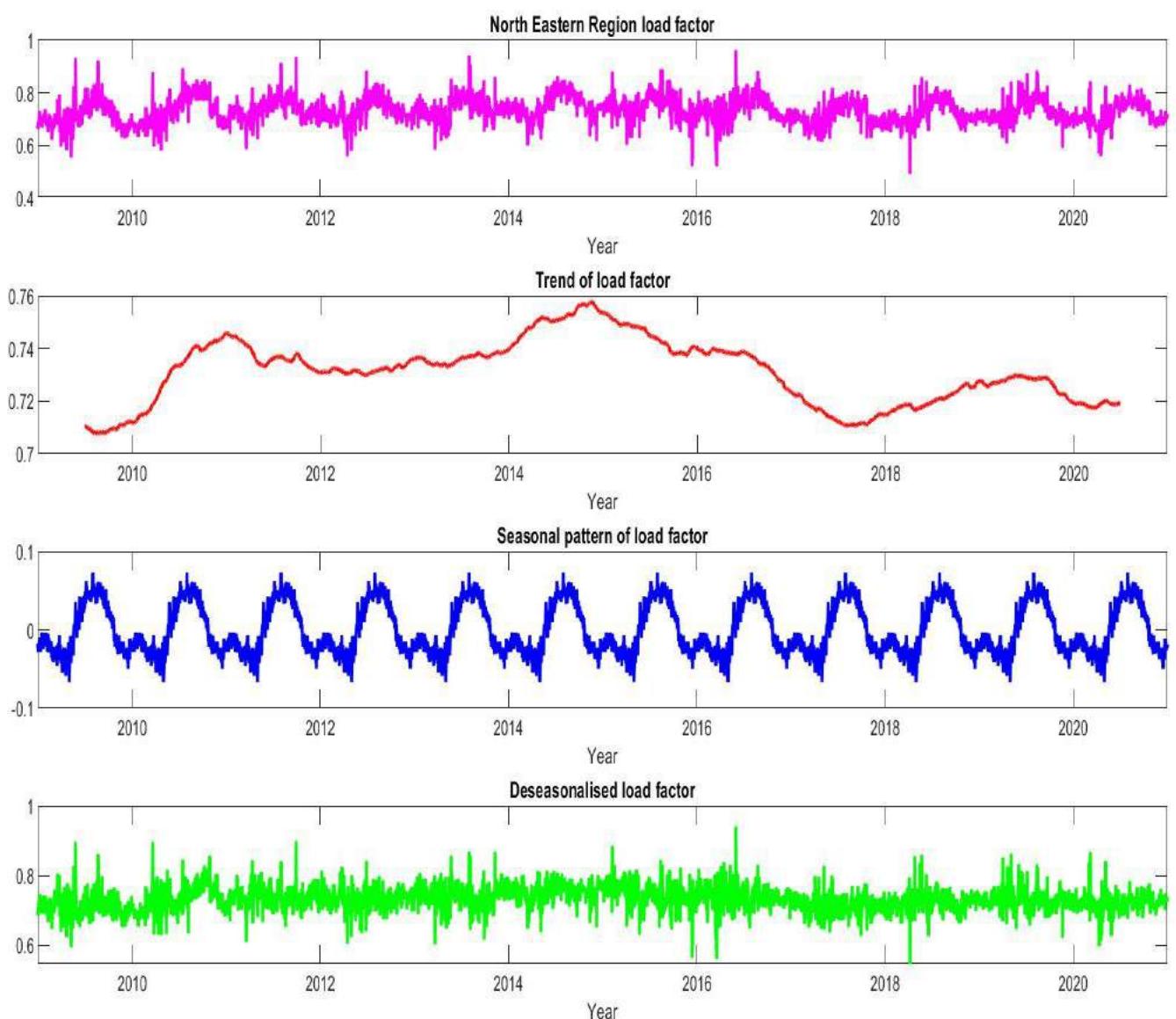


Figure 61:Seasonal decomposition of NER load factor trend

d) Linear fitting of Load factor trend:

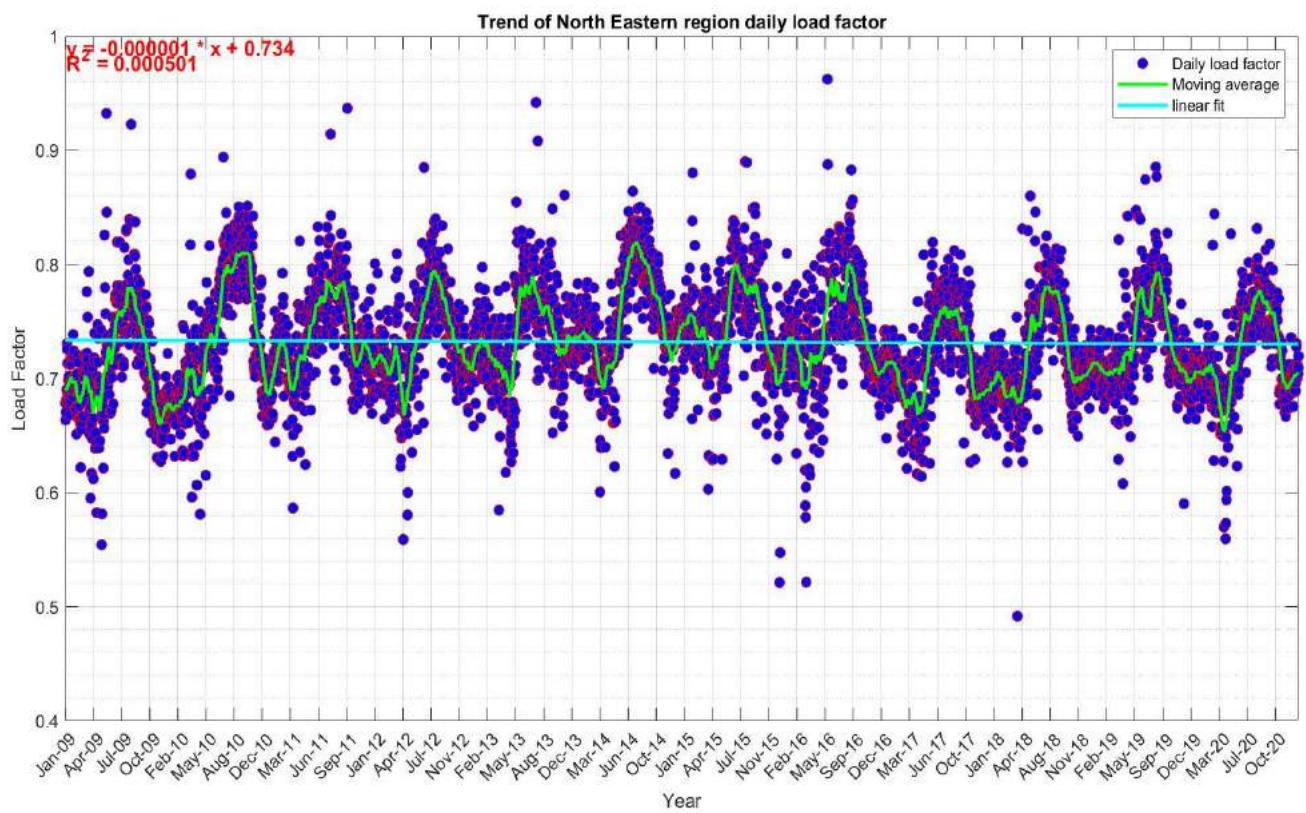


Figure 62:Linear fitting of NER Load factor trend

e) Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average alongwith Load Factor:

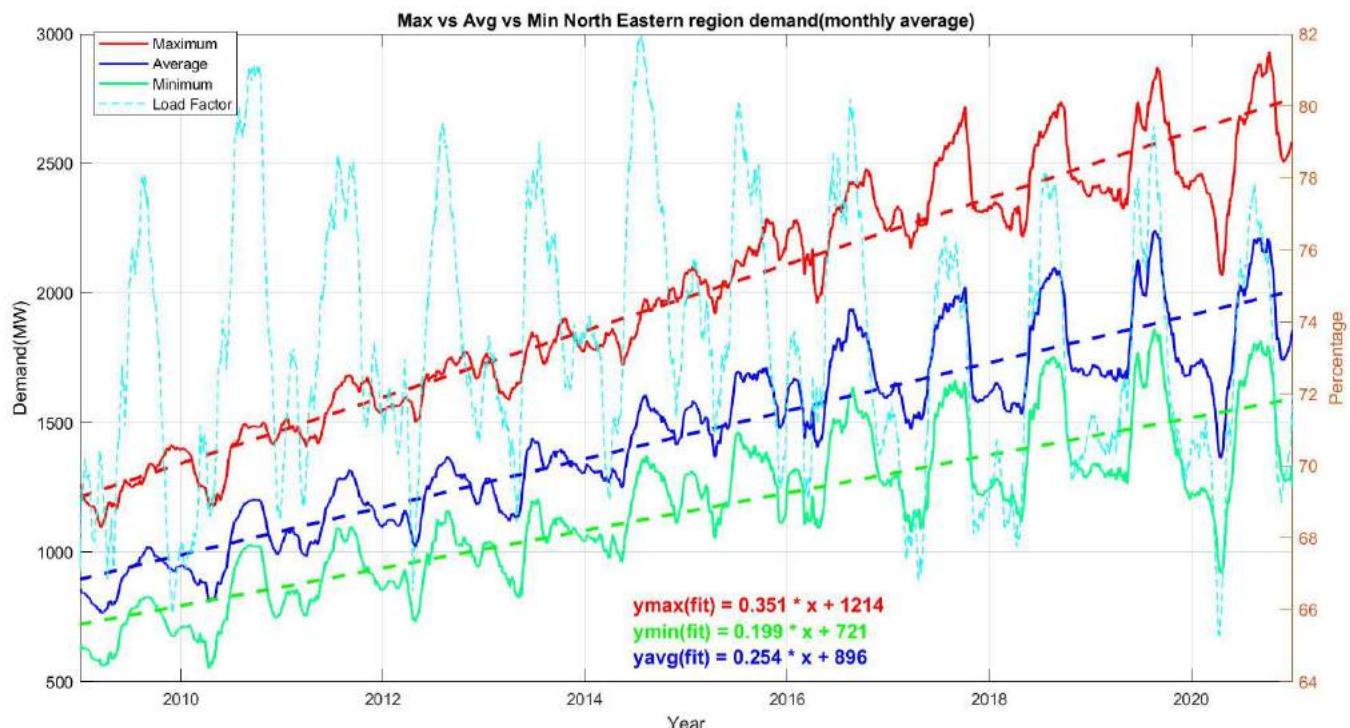


Figure 63:Growth in Maximum, Minimum and Average demand alongwith NER Load Factor

f) Heatmap of monthly average load factor:

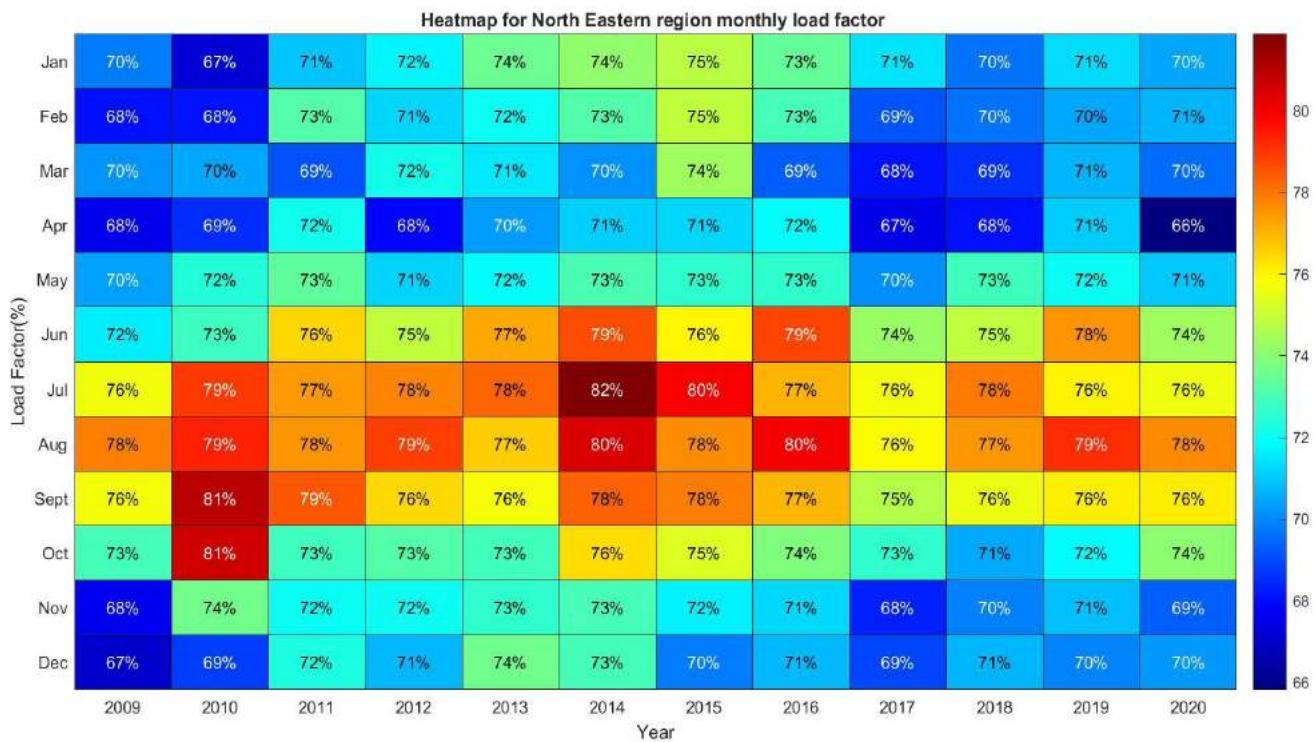


Figure 64:Heatmap of NER monthly average load factor (mean of daily load factor)

g) Duration curve of load factor:

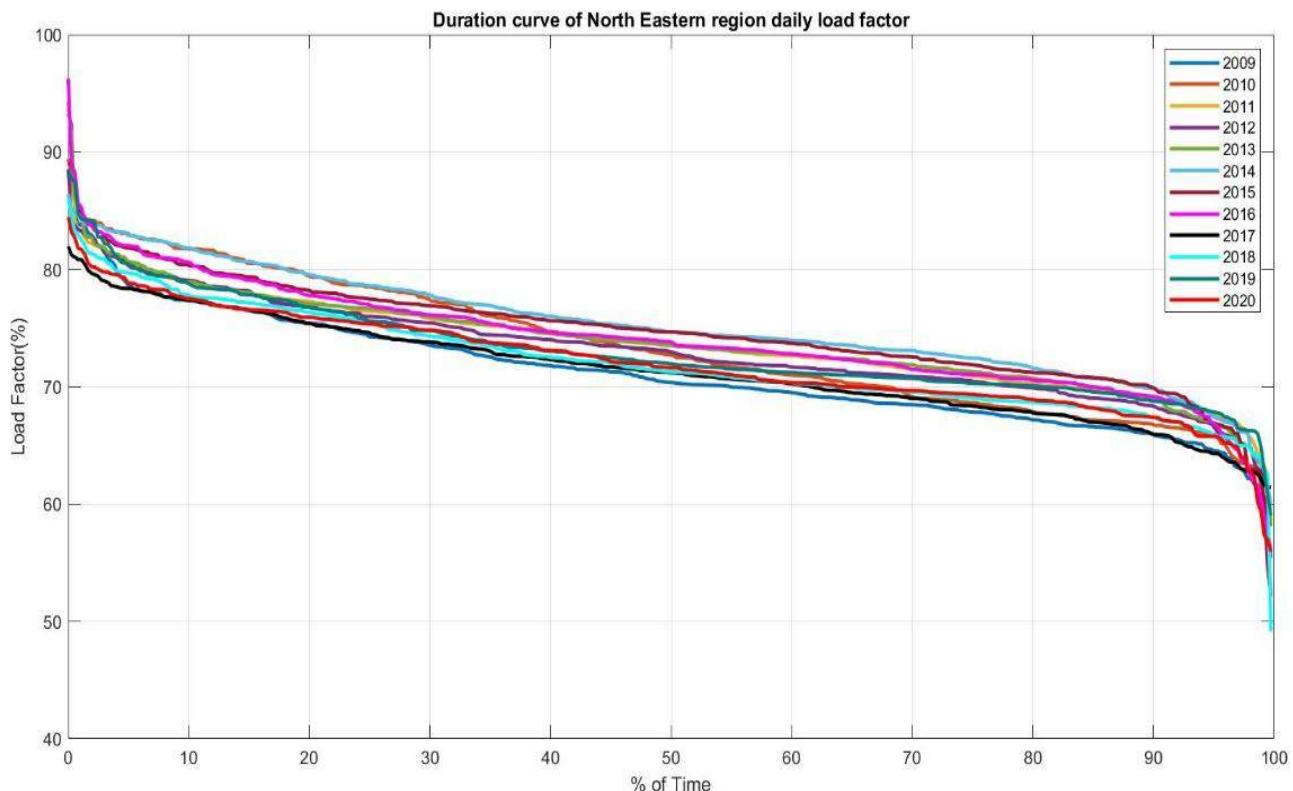


Figure 65:Duration curve of NER load factor:

h) Cycle-Sub series plot of Load Factor:

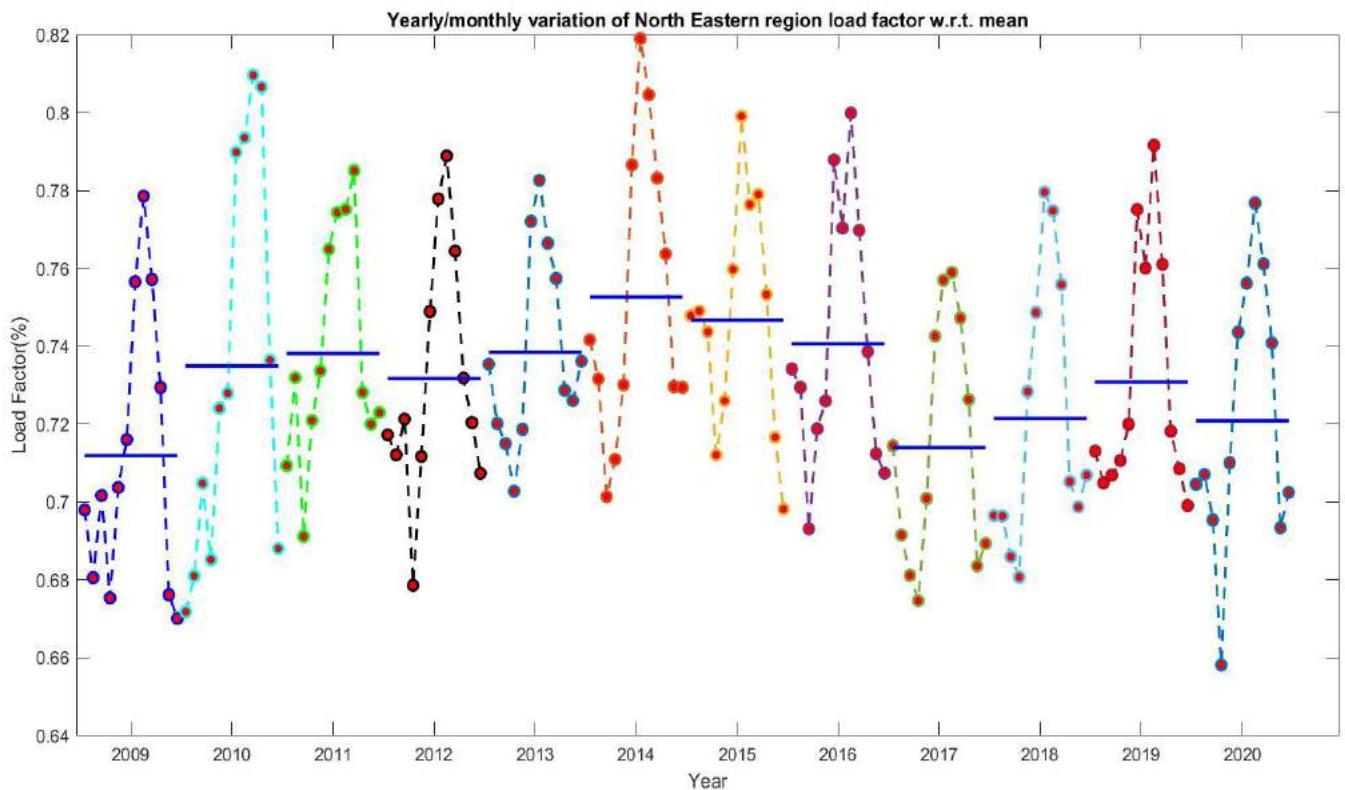


Figure 66:Cycle-Sub series plot for Yearly/Monthly variation of NER Load Factor:

i) Concentration of Load factor:

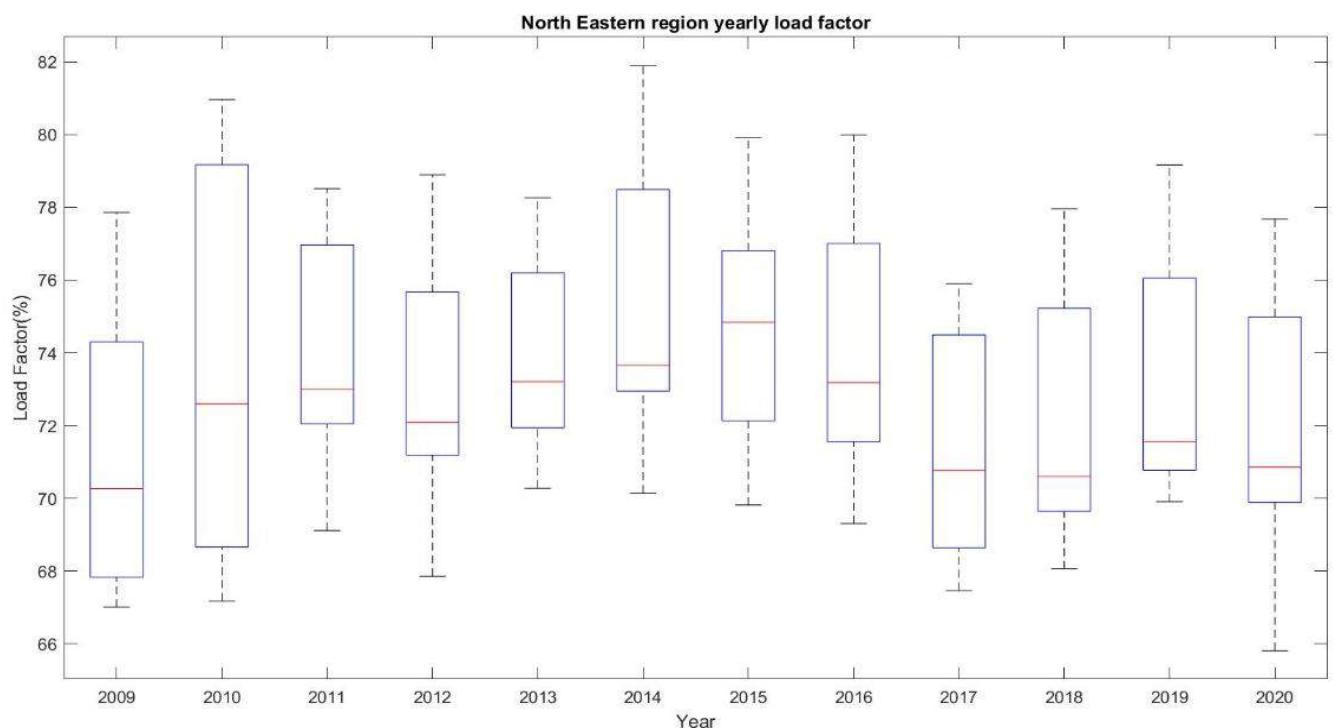
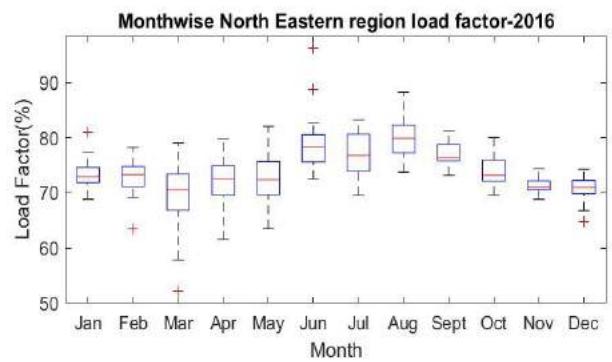
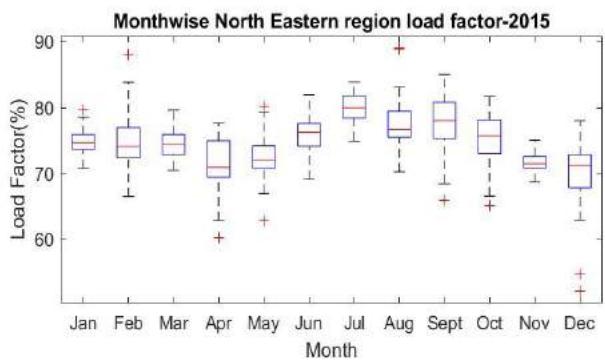
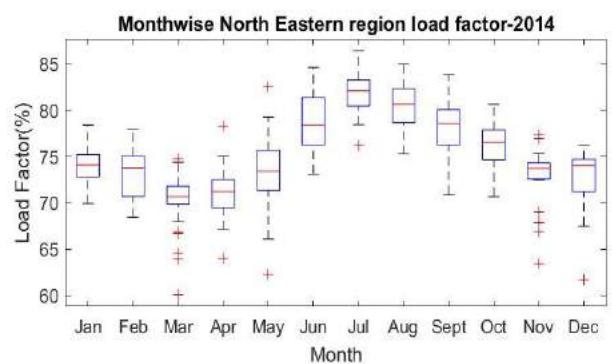
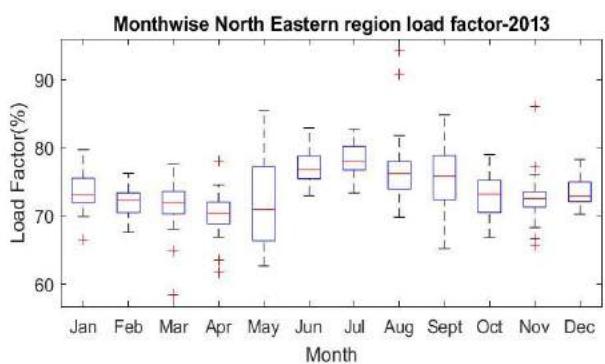
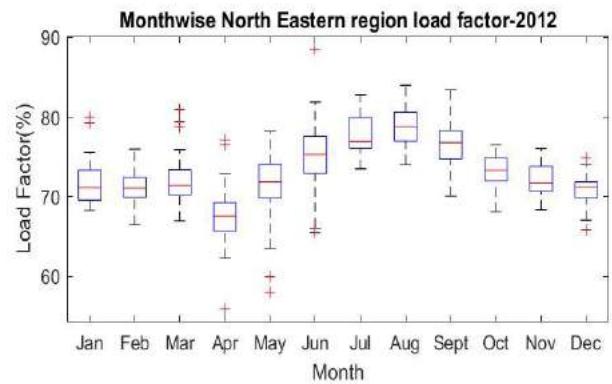
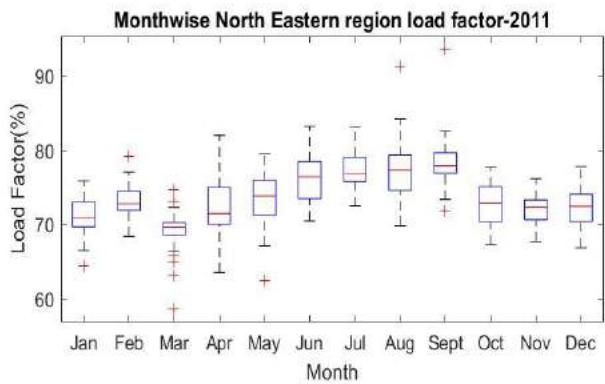
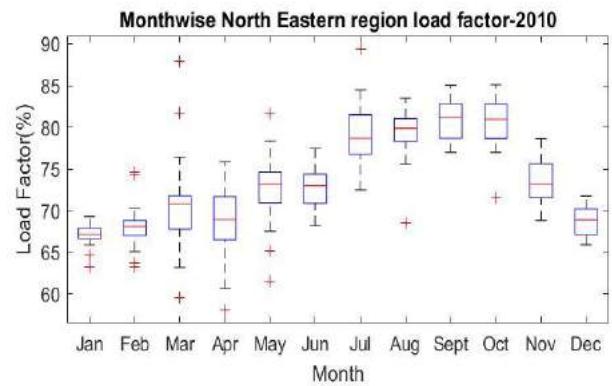
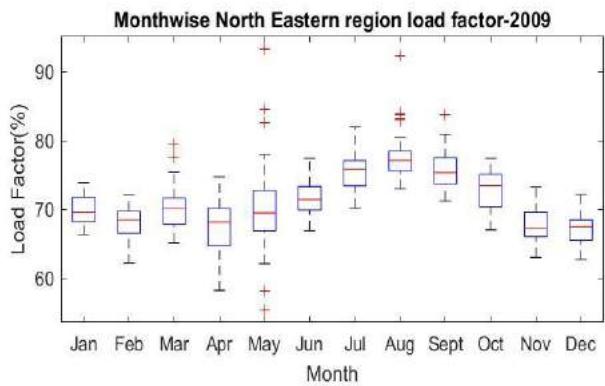


Figure 67:Concentration of NER Load factor

j) Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years:



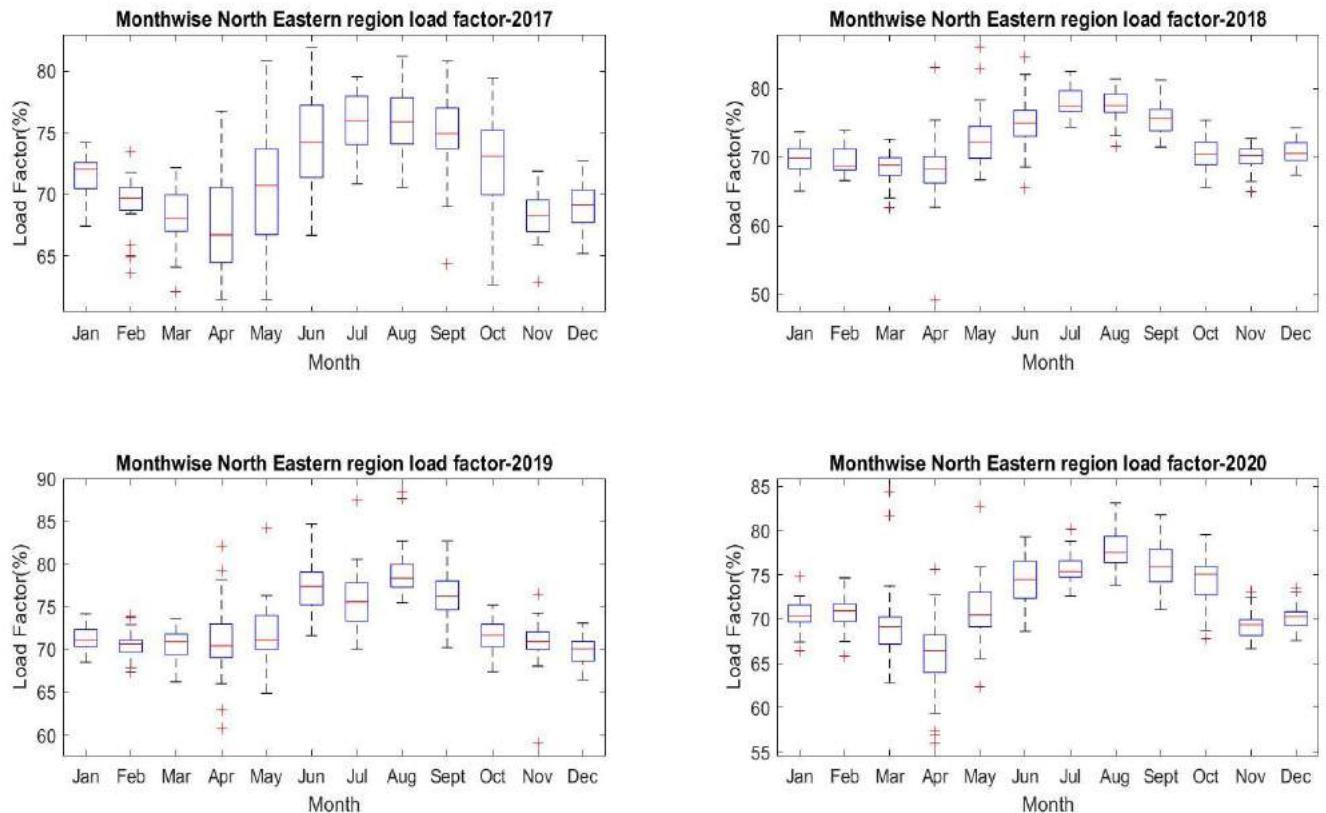


Figure 68:Monthly Variation of Load Factor over the years for NER

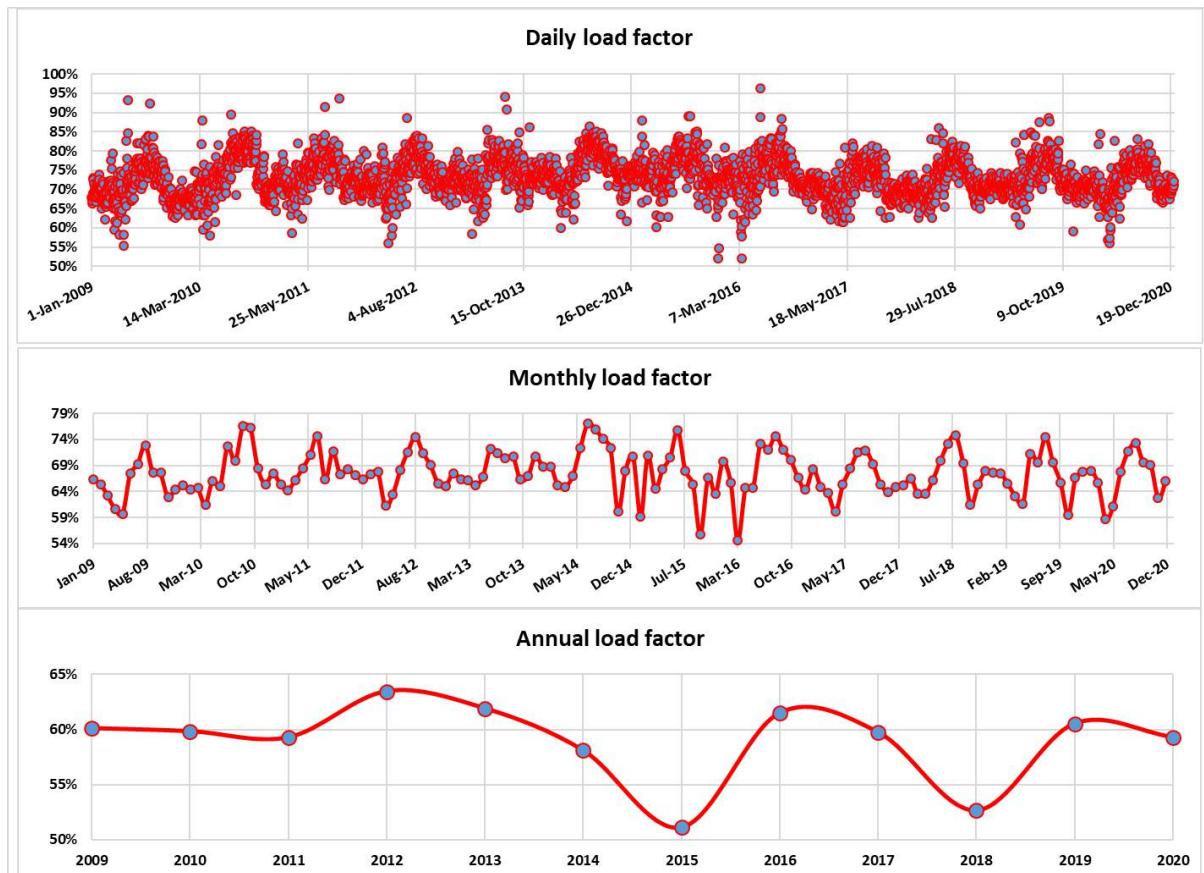
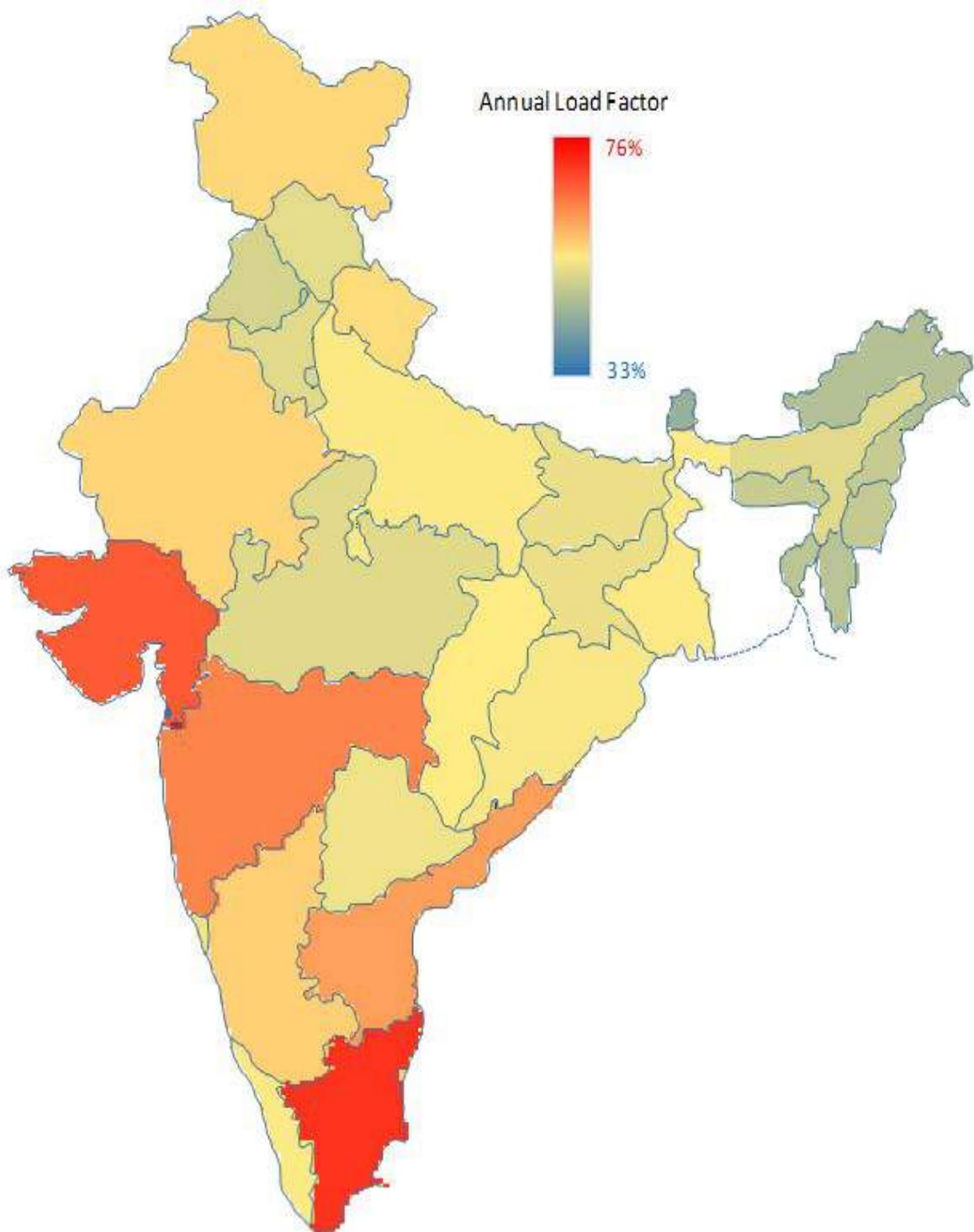


Figure 69:Variation of NER load factor



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