FAQ

1. **What are the units measured in?**

**Answer: MW**

1. **For each settlement time, does the value and time represent an instantaneous value or the average for the next 30 mins?**

**Answer: All values are an average over the half hour.**

1. **Are they in local time UK?**

**Answer: All times are UK time and for the half hour beginning.**

1. **What is included in the interconnector flows?**

**Answer: Interconnector imports.**

1. **What is meant by “Station load is 500MW in BST and 600MW in GMT”?**

**Answer: The generators themselves require power to generate electricity. In cold conditions in the winter, the generators use around 600MW worth of electricity to generate power and in the summer it’s around 500MW.**

1. **Describe how you calculate the latest installed solar figure in your daily reports?**

**Answer: The capacity is calculated from Ofgem FIT register, PV from the ROC and contracts from different incentive schemes (this number comes from external source); this equates to over 17GB capacity.**

1. **How do interconnector imports work?**

**Answer: It works by taking the total energy transmitted across the wires over the half-hour window, and averaging that half-hour.**

1. **Is the I014\_demand / I014\_tgs / indo reports of electricity demand include allowance for embedded wind, embedded solar and other embedded units?**

**Answer: They are based upon the Total Generation Output from Transmission contracted units only.**

1. **For any given day, the sum of onshore and offshore wind generation does not equal the sum of metered and embedded generation. Can you tell me why this is?**

**Answer: The onshore and offshore generation are a breakdown of wind generation which are based on metered wind generation and embedded generation is based on unmetered generation.**

1. **What makes the GB demand?**

**Answer: GB demand is anything that is producing electricity. We publish demand that is connected to our transmission system. It would be impossible to obtain GB demand as we do not receive any metering from DNO’s.**

1. **What the difference is between TSD and I014\_TSD?**

**Answer: The transmission connected demand includes generation from pump storage (ve) and interconnectors imports. Transmission System Demand (TSD) is calculated using operational metering from the Transmission Network Operators. Note that the Transmission System Demand includes an estimate of station load.**

**The I014\_TSD is Equivalent to TSD (above), but calculated using settlement metered generation data from the I014 file where available.**

**We are investigating I014 data quality and will not be including this data until we are satisfied with its quality. All the operational data will be available as before.**

1. **How are interconnector flows calculated?**

**Answer: The flows are calculated from settlement data derived by adding all the energy trades recorded by Elexon by all interconnector parties per settlement period. The data provided by Elexon in their I014 settlement file is in MWh per settlement period, but in this spreadsheet they are converted to average MW per half hour.**

**The settlement data is of higher accuracy than the first dataset, which is based on operational quality metering of the actual flow on the interconnector. The I014 file is not available until seven days after the event, and so we provide the lower quality operational metering as well as the more accurate but slower settlement metering.**

1. **How are embedded Wind and Solar forecast modelled?**

**Wind and solar are forecast similarly. Both use weather data (wind speed and solar radiation respectively). We procure the weather data separately and so are not able to publish it.**

**Weather data is applied to a physical model which estimates output. The model uses installed capacity and location, and power curves put together using sample data. The capacity and location data behind the model are our best estimate based on a range of publicly available information – ROCs, FiTs, DECC, Renewables UK.**