

Application of forecasting frameworks in Eskoms' Value chain

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Delivered By: RT&D

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Powering your world



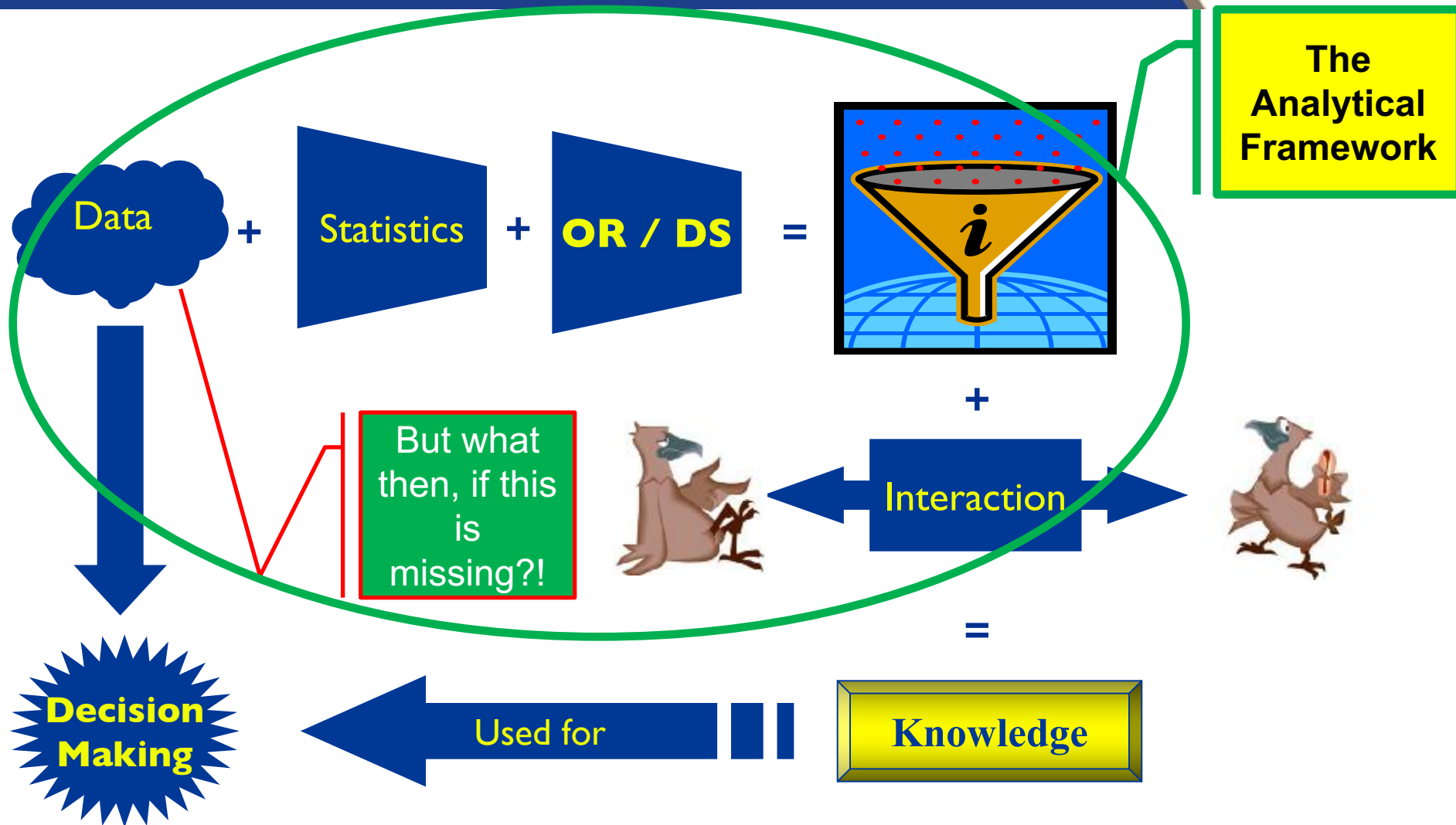
- Introduction
- The Analytical Framework
- Estimation, Prediction and Forecasting
- Leveraging Prediction in Forecasting
- The Production Framework
- The Integrated Framework
- Conclusion

Estimation, prediction and forecasting are terms that are often interchanged in discussions over tea or decision making platforms.

This presentation introduces these terms and then aims for the forecasting one.

Subsequently, the presentation focuses on the complex methodologies required in forecasting energy and demand, in a vertically integrated utility, with particular attention to Eskom. The integrating aspects in the consolidation of the forecasts are also highlighted in the presentation

USUAL Data-to-Decision Making (D2D) Process



- **Estimation**

- **Estimating parameters**: Mean rainfall in Mpumalanga, Standard deviation of that rainfall. The Intercept and Slope of a ESO – MD relationship. The Weights of a multiple linear relationship between CV and a set of other indicators (e.g, abrasiveness, volatiles, ash,...) in coal, etc...

- **Prediction**

- **Predicting an outcome, given some information**: given a certain function and the Mlitres water consumption, we predict the ESO (MWh)

- **Forecasting**

- **Predicting in the Time domain**: forecasting the quarterly GDP

Prediction after Estimating the parameters

Yearly NESO vs MD (1989 -2012)

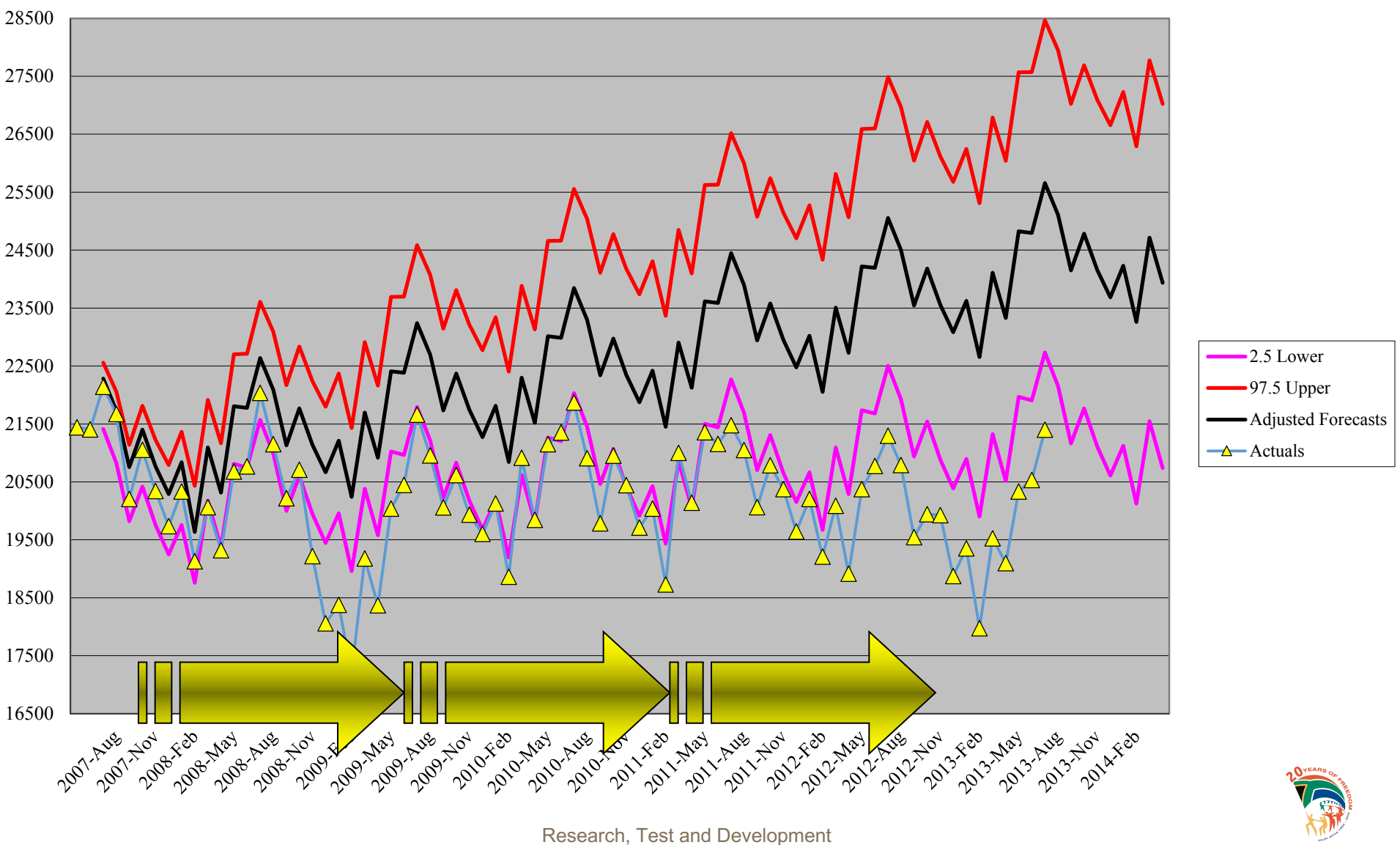
$$y = 0.1429x + 1812$$
$$R^2 = 0.9932$$



NESO Actuals vs 2007 Forecasts (monthly MWh)

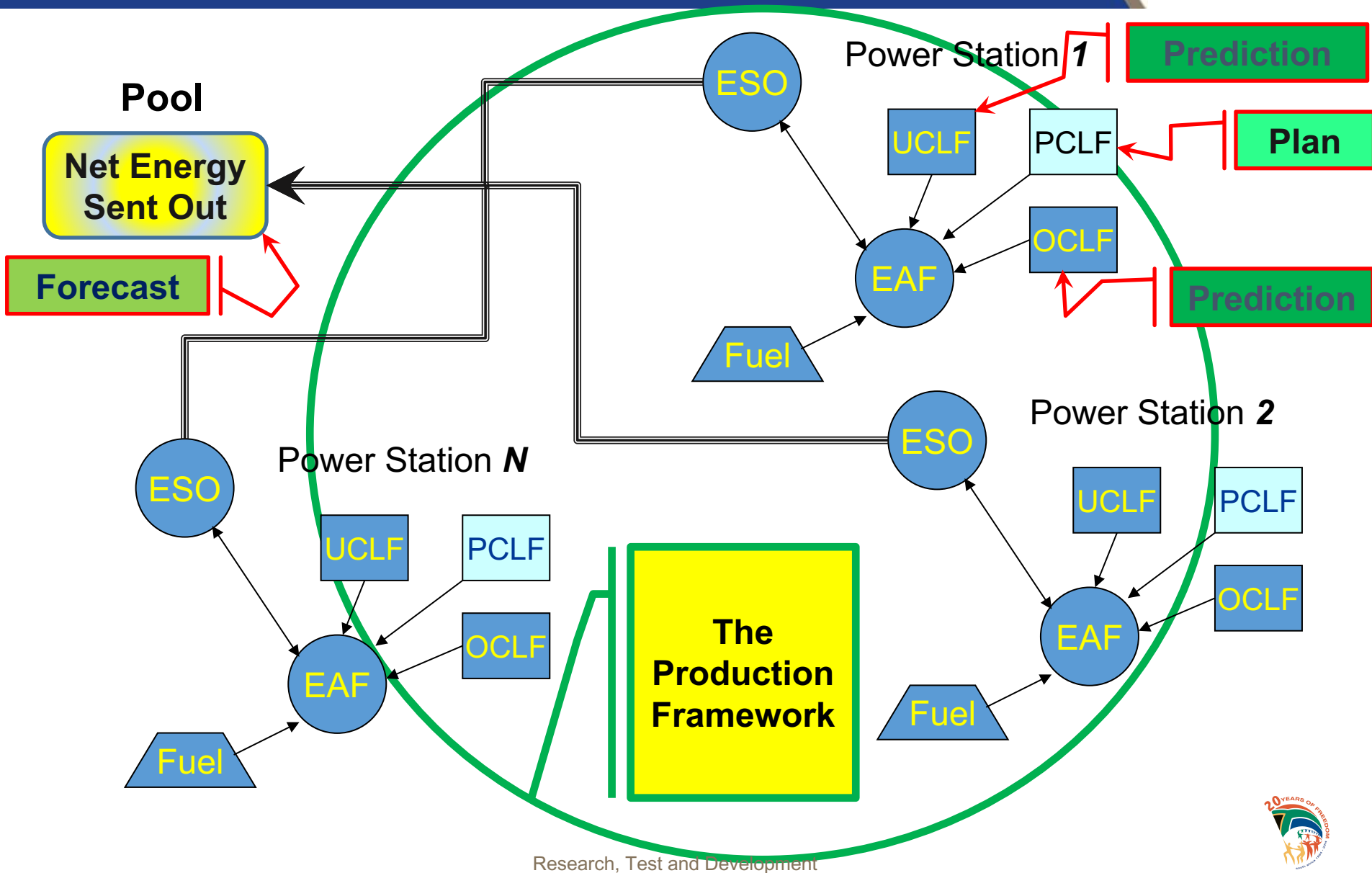


Net Energy Sent Out up to April 2014

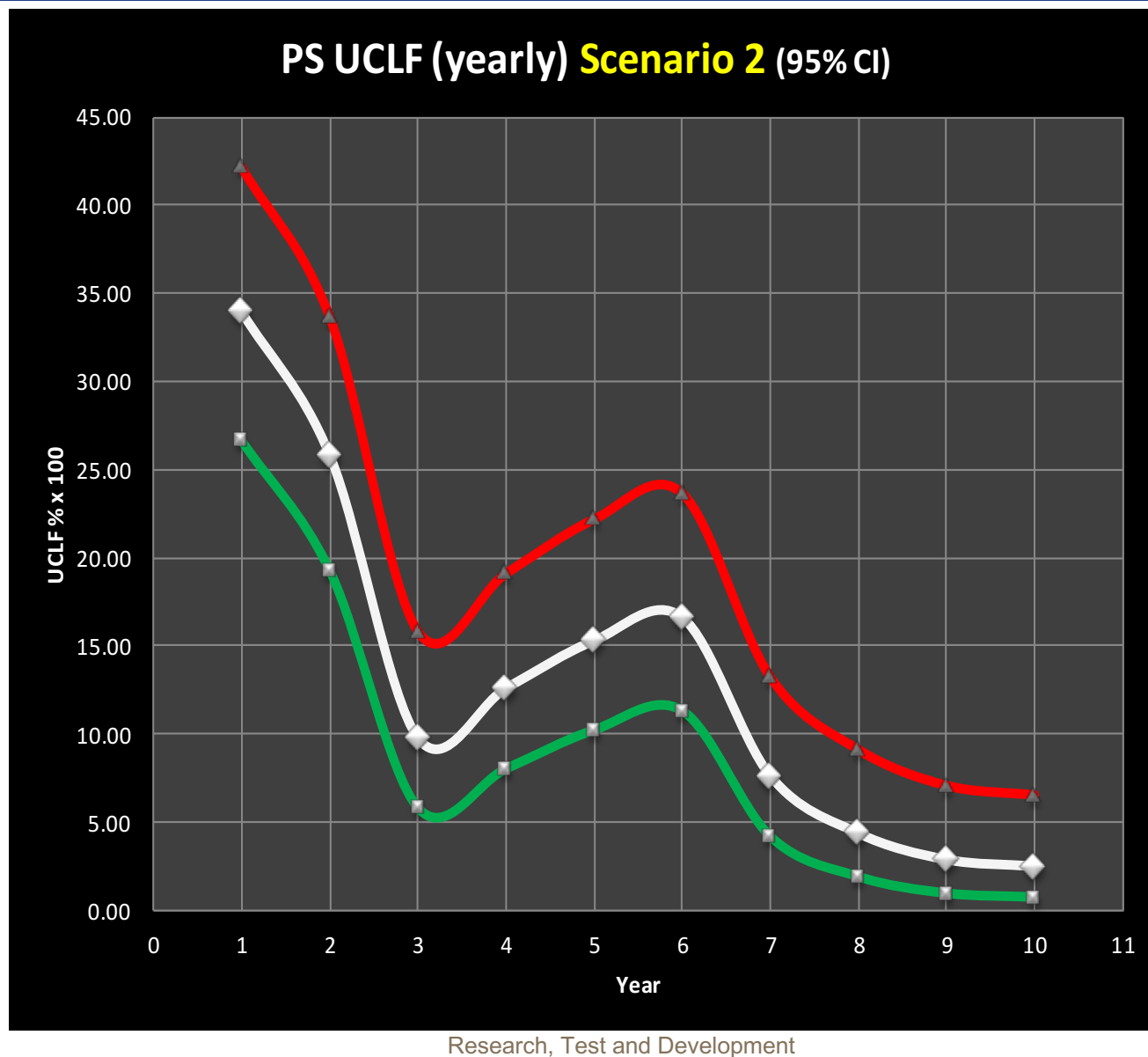


$$EAF = 100 - UCLF - PCLF - OCLF$$

$$NESO \sim LF = EAF \cdot EUF$$

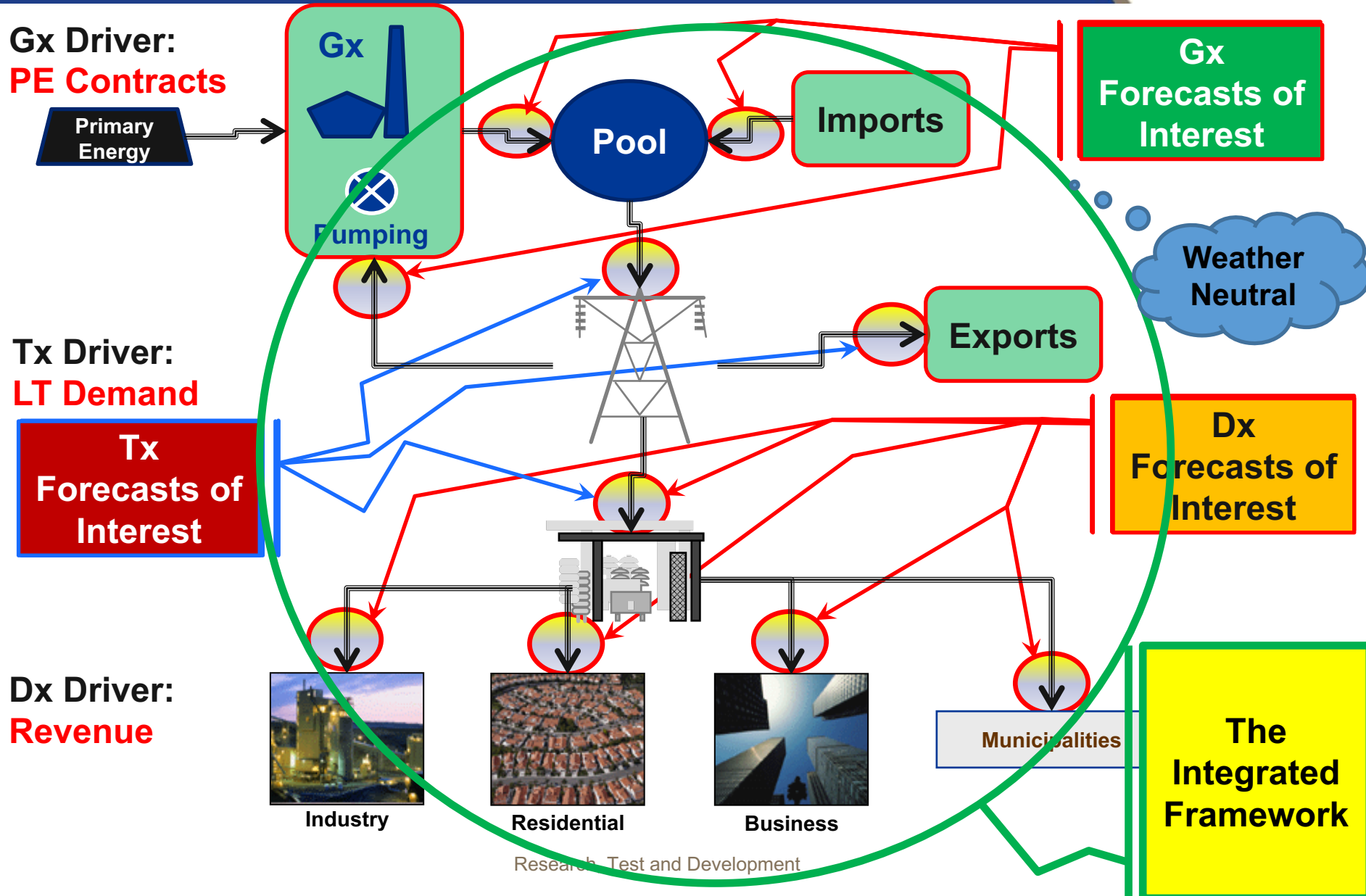


Example (not real) of a “no-data” future Power Station



Energy: Flow & Forecasting Dynamics

$$Gx + Imp - (Pump + Tx Loss + Dx Loss) = Tx Exp + Dx Sales$$



- ✓ This presentation was posed from a high level perspective and the statistical (mathematical) models were purposely omitted to illustrate already the complexity of forecasting in the Eskom value chain
- ✓ The nodal forces at work to position the submission of Forecasts play critical roles in the integration of the Forecasts
- ✓ Weather risks play an important part in cautionary statements within the official Forecasts
- ✓ **IT IS INDEED A COMPLICATED BUSINESS** and the Challenge is to attempt to simplify it as much as possible to the point that **IT STILL TELLS THE TRUTH !** (an Einstein's principle)

Thank you

