

Our understanding about RRF Mechanism



MANIKARAN WIND POWER LTD.



Fundamentals of RRF Mechanism

- **Definition of RRF:**
- RRF stands for Renewal Regulatory Fund
- Maintained By NLDC(National Load Dispatch Center)
- It is a mechanism defined in IEGC 2010 (Indian Energy Grid code 2010 Dt:28.04.2010 to promote Renewal Energy which is decided by CERC.
- CERC has issued several orders and revisions on RRF mechanism.
- Detailed procedure for RRF was defined in order no. L-1/18/2010-CERC Dt:18-2-2011
- Latest Suo Motto Petitions no. 209/2011 Dt; 16.01.2013 wherein it is stated that implementation date of RRF is:01/07/2013 (Mock drill from 01/02/2013)
- **Wind Farms Eligible for RRF/UI Accounting:**
- Wind farms connected at pooling stations commissioned after 03/05/2010 shall fall under the RRF Mechanism.
- The Rational behind this cutoff date is, notification date of IEGC 2010.



Fundamentals Of RRF Mechanism

- **Highlights of the Latest order Dated:16.01.2013 (Suo Motu Petition No.209/2011)**
- CERC has defined the reference rate to address the problem of different contract rates in the same pooling stations
- Special Energy meters to be installed at the pooling stations .
- Special energy meter should be capable of measuring time differentiation.



Elaboration of Wind Scheduling

- Based on the Forecasted Wind Power (data received from Forecasting Company), the generators shall submit the forecasted Power Schedule to SLDC (government entity) in the prescribed format (96 time blocks)
- The revisions recd. from forecaster shall be sent to SLDC (government entity) in the prescribed scheduling format
- Maximum 8 revisions per day (one each in 3 hour time slot) is acceptable by SLDC (government entity) as per IEGC Grid code.
- The revised schedule should be submitted to SLDC at least 1½ hours ahead i.e. revision applicable from 06:00 hrs can be submitted latest by 04:30 Hrs. The forecast from forecaster shall be available accordingly.
- All the energy generated by Wind Farm/s flows to the particular Pooling station and is recorded in ABT meter installed at Pooling station.
- ABT meter data shall either be collected automatically (by using interface) or shall be collected manually initially for some time (once in a week).



Elaboration of Wind Scheduling

- On receipt of Actual Power Generation data, the Scheduled data shall be compared with actual generation for each 15 minute time block and shall check the over/under generation thus calculating the generation above/below prescribed limits and finally the applicable UI (for each particular 15 minute time block) shall be incorporated to get a figure of bonus/penalty.
- *This settlement can be done on total energy generated on weekly basis among all generators on pro rata basis also.*
- Prescribed limits are defined under the head UI mechanism



RRF Mechanism - UI Calculation (Un-Scheduled Interchange Calculation)

- It is the average price of Power in a 15 minute time block when grid Frequency is between 50.20 Hz and 49.5 Hz. This price shall be payable for over-drawl by the buyer and under-injection by the Generator and receivable for under-drawl by the buyer and over-injection by the Generator.
- Wind generators shall be responsible for forecasting their Generation up-to an accuracy of 70%. If the generation is beyond +/-30% of the schedule then UI charges would be applicable to the Wind Power Generator (WTG). For actual generation within +/- 30 % of the schedule no UI would be payable or receivable by the Generator. [The implication due to deviations outside \$\pm 30\%\$ would be settled directly between RPC and Generator or their representatives.](#)



Unscheduled Interchange Rate Chart

| UI RATE CHART | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|--|-------|-----------|----------|
| Below | Not Below | Rs. / MWH | | Below | Not Below | Rs./ MWH |
| | 50.20 | 0 | | | | |
| 50.20 | 50.18 | 165 | | 49.84 | 49.82 | 4215 |
| 50.18 | 50.16 | 330 | | 49.82 | 49.80 | 4500 |
| 50.16 | 50.14 | 495 | | 49.80 | 49.78 | 4781 |
| 50.14 | 50.12 | 660 | | 49.78 | 49.76 | 5062 |
| 50.12 | 50.10 | 825 | | 49.76 | 49.74 | 5343 |
| 50.10 | 50.08 | 990 | | 49.74 | 49.72 | 5625 |
| 50.08 | 50.06 | 1155 | | 49.72 | 49.70 | 5906 |
| 50.06 | 50.04 | 1320 | | 49.70 | 49.68 | 6187 |
| 50.04 | 50.02 | 1485 | | 49.68 | 49.66 | 6468 |
| 50.02 | 50.00 | 1650 | | 49.66 | 49.64 | 6750 |
| 50.00 | 49.98 | 1935 | | 49.64 | 49.62 | 7031 |
| 49.98 | 49.96 | 2220 | | 49.62 | 49.60 | 7312 |
| 49.96 | 49.94 | 2505 | | 49.60 | 49.58 | 7593 |
| 49.94 | 49.92 | 2790 | | 49.58 | 49.56 | 7875 |
| 49.92 | 49.90 | 3075 | | 49.56 | 49.54 | 8156 |
| 49.90 | 49.88 | 3360 | | 49.54 | 49.52 | 8437 |
| 49.88 | 49.86 | 3640 | | 49.52 | 49.50 | 8718 |
| 49.86 | 49.84 | 3930 | | 49.50 | | 9000 |



Examples for UI calculations as per RRF Mechanism

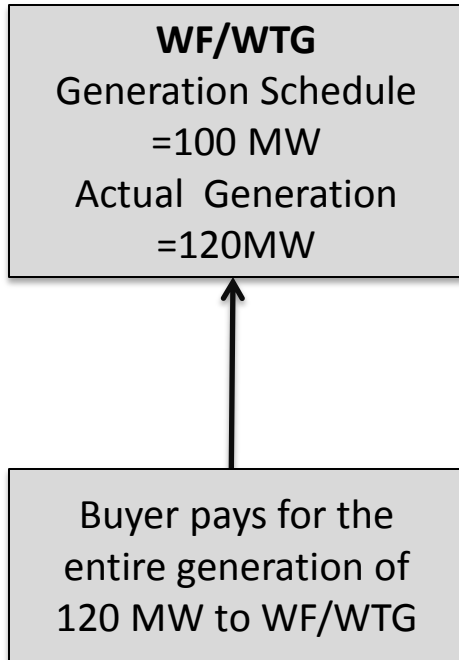
- Higher Limit & Lower Limit of Schedule = +30% & -30% of Schedule respectively.
- Case-1 & Case-2 are examples for generation within +30% & -30% of the Scheduled power respectively. In Case 1 & 2 Wind Farm/WTG are not liable for UI implication being within $\pm 30\%$ range.
 - Case-3 is an example for over generation (i.e. +30%) but below 150%.
 - Case-4 is an example for over generation (i.e. +30%) and above 150%.
 - Case-5 is an example for under generation (i.e. - 30%).

NOTE:-

- CERC (government entity) has defined the reference rate to address the problem of different contract rates in the same pooling stations as Rs.4/unit for NEW (North East West) grid and Rs.5/unit for Southern grid.
- UI Rate corresponding to Frequency Range 50 - 50.02Hz will be applicable in case of over generation i.e. for more than 50% of the Schedule, WTG will not get benefit of Real Time UI rate and will be capped @ UI rate applicable for 50-50.02 Hz



RRF Accounting Mechanism-Intrastate: Case 1



CASE:1

Generation Schedule-100 MW

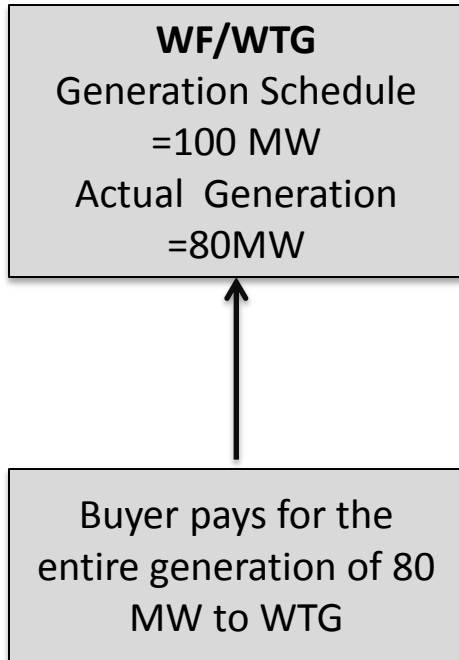
Actual Generation-120 MW

- Buyer pays to Wind Farm at Contracted Rate as per actual(i.e. 120 MW)

Note: WF/WTG will not be liable to pay/receive any UI as generation is within +30% band.



RRF Accounting Mechanism-Intrastate: Case 2



Case:2

Generation Schedule -100 MW
Actual Generation – 80 MW

- Buyer pays to Wind Farm at contracted rate as per actual generation (i.e.80 MW).

Note: WF/WTG will not be liable to pay/receive any UI as generation is within -30% band.



RRF Accounting Mechanism-Intrastate: Case 3

Case - 3

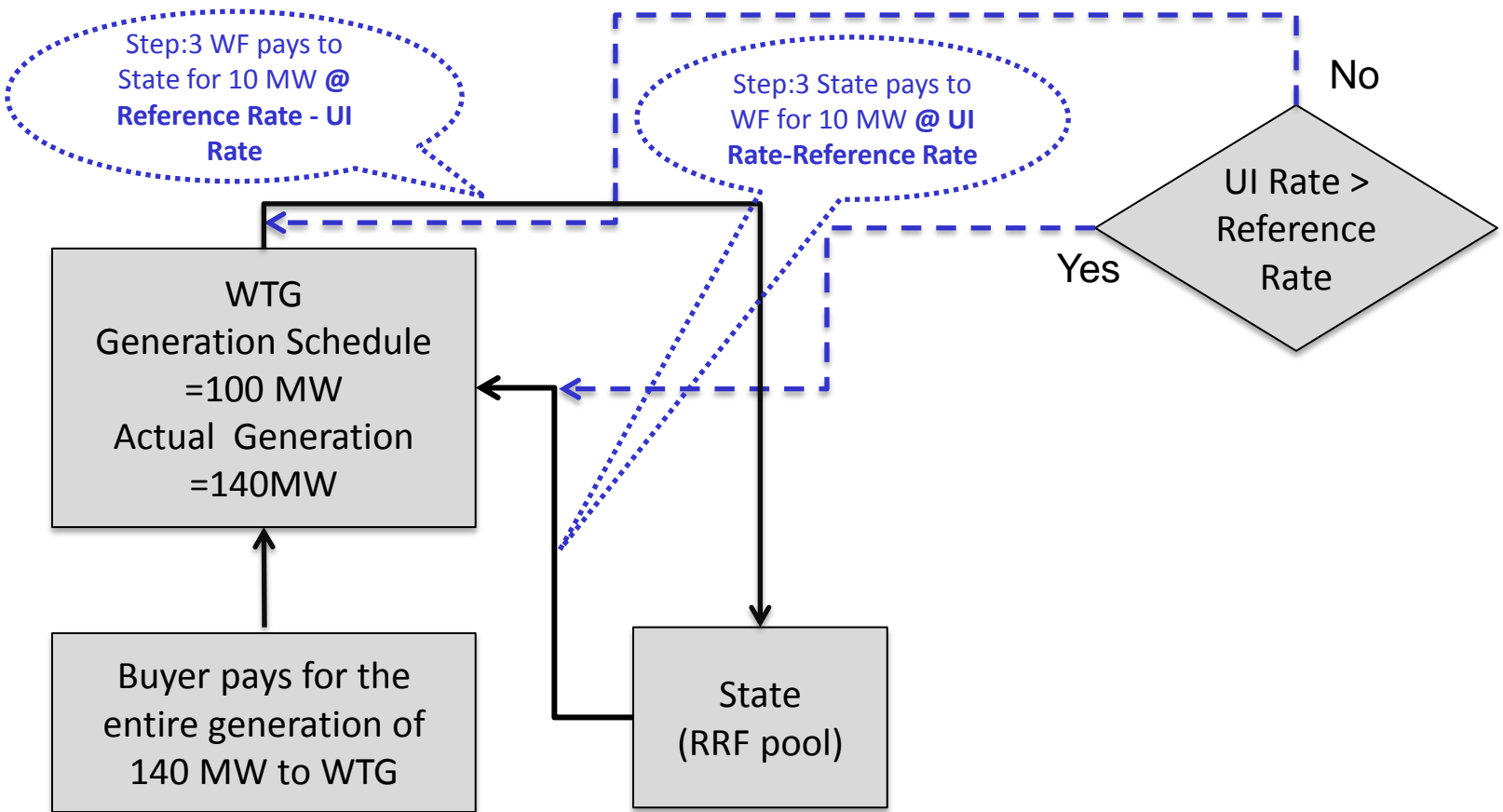
Generation Schedule -100 MW

Actual Generation – 140 MW

- Step - 1 : Buyer pays to Wind Farm at contracted rate as per actual generation (i.e.140 MW).
- Step - 2 : State pays to RRF for the difference between higher limit of schedule after which the wind farm is responsible (i.e. +30%) and the schedule (i.e. 30 MW) @ UI rate - reference rate, if UI rate is greater than reference rate.
 - Or State receives from RRF for this difference (i.e. 30 MW) @ reference rate - UI rate, if reference rate is greater than UI rate.
- Step - 3 : State pays to Wind Farm for difference between higher limit of schedule after which the wind farm is responsible (i.e. +30%) and the actual generation (i.e. for 10 MW) UI rate - reference rate, if UI rate is greater than reference rate.
 - Or State receives from Wind Farm for this difference (i.e. 10 MW) @ reference rate - UI rate, if reference rate is greater than UI rate.



RRF Accounting Mechanism-Intrastate: Case 3



RRF Accounting Mechanism-Intrastate: Case 4

Case - 4

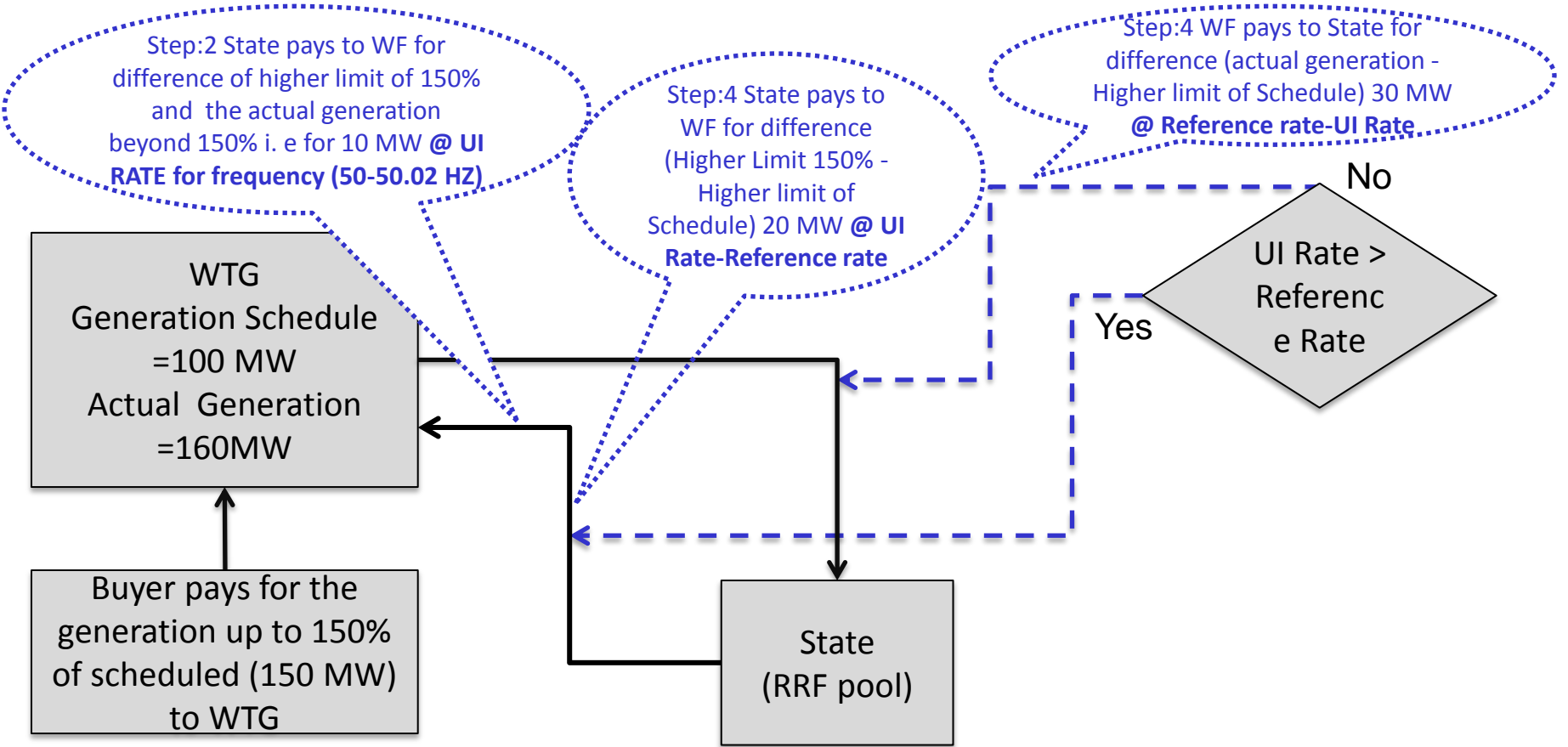
Generation Schedule -100 MW

Actual Generation – 160 MW

- Step - 1 : Buyer pays to Wind Farm at contracted rate as per actual generation upto 150% of schedule (i.e. 150 MW).
 - Step - 2 : State pays to Wind Farm at UI rate corresponding to frequency range 50- 50.02 Hz. for difference between higher limit of 150% and the actual generation for generation beyond 150% (i.e. for 10 MW).
 - *Step3: is not relevant to wind generators*
 - Step - 4 : State pays to Wind Farm for difference between higher limit of schedule after which the wind farm is responsible (i.e. +30%) and the higher limit of 150% (i.e. for 20 MW) at UI rate - reference rate, if UI rate is greater than reference rate.
- Or** State receives from Wind Farm for this difference (i.e. 30 MW) @ reference rate - UI rate, if reference rate is greater than UI rate.



RRF Accounting Mechanism-Intrastate: Case 4



RRF Accounting Mechanism-Intrastate: Case 5

- Case - 5

Generation Schedule -100 MW

Actual Generation – 60 MW

- Step - 1 : Buyer pays to Wind Farm at contracted rate as per actual generation (i.e. 60 MW).
- Step - 2 : *is not relevant to wind generators*
- Step - 3 : Wind Farm pays to the host State for difference between the lower limit of schedule after which the wind farm is responsible (i.e. -30%) and the actual generation of the wind farm (i.e. 10 MW) @ UI rate - contracted rate, if UI rate is greater than reference rate.
 - Or Wind Farm receives from the host State for the difference (i.e. 10 MW) @ reference rate - UI rate, if reference rate is greater than UI rate.



RRF Accounting Mechanism-Intrastate: Case 5

