

General Steps for CWV Optimisation

1st April 2019 Jason Blackmore

- 1) A historic calculation of CWV is made based upon the 2015 definition and parameters and our history of weather data to confirm accuracy that our weather data and CWV calculation is correct.
 - a. Observed 2015 CWV: Source Xoserve, from 01/04/2019 from data item explorer.
 - b. Calculated CWV: based upon history up to 2010 from the weather substitution methodology and after our own datasets provided by our weather provider.

- 2) Pseudo SNET profiles are produced, following the guidance given in document Pseudo_SNET_HighLevelPrinciples_V1.pdf. Pseudo SNET is a representation of a seasonal normal series of demand represented in terms of Effective Temperature. The model:
 - a. Excludes holiday dates
 - b. Optimises based upon amending the Effective Temperature/AT Weight (currently fixed at 0.5) and keeping observations within a range of ETmin/max. Values outside this range are subject to a cut-off at the ETmin/max.

- 3) The Effective Temperature/AT Weights for each of the X years are reviewed and averaged. These averages are applied to each of the X years to produce the final view of SNET for the following CWV optimisation.

- 4) CWV parameters are optimised in four stages. The values of these parameters are iteratively amended to improve model fit, as measured by SSE/R2. Upper and lower bounds are set for each of the parameters.
 - 1) I1,
 - 2) I2, I3, V0
 - 3) V1, V2, q
 - 4) W0, T0

- 5) This optimisation is done for each of the X years, using the New SNET. These parameters are reviewed and the average of the parameters over X years is applied to each separate year to produce a set of results. The results compare the R2 based upon the 2015 definition and this optimisation.

- 6) A visualisation tool has been created to help visualise how the parameter changes impact the CWV calculation. For more info see: CWV - Temp and Wind Speed Analysis.pdf