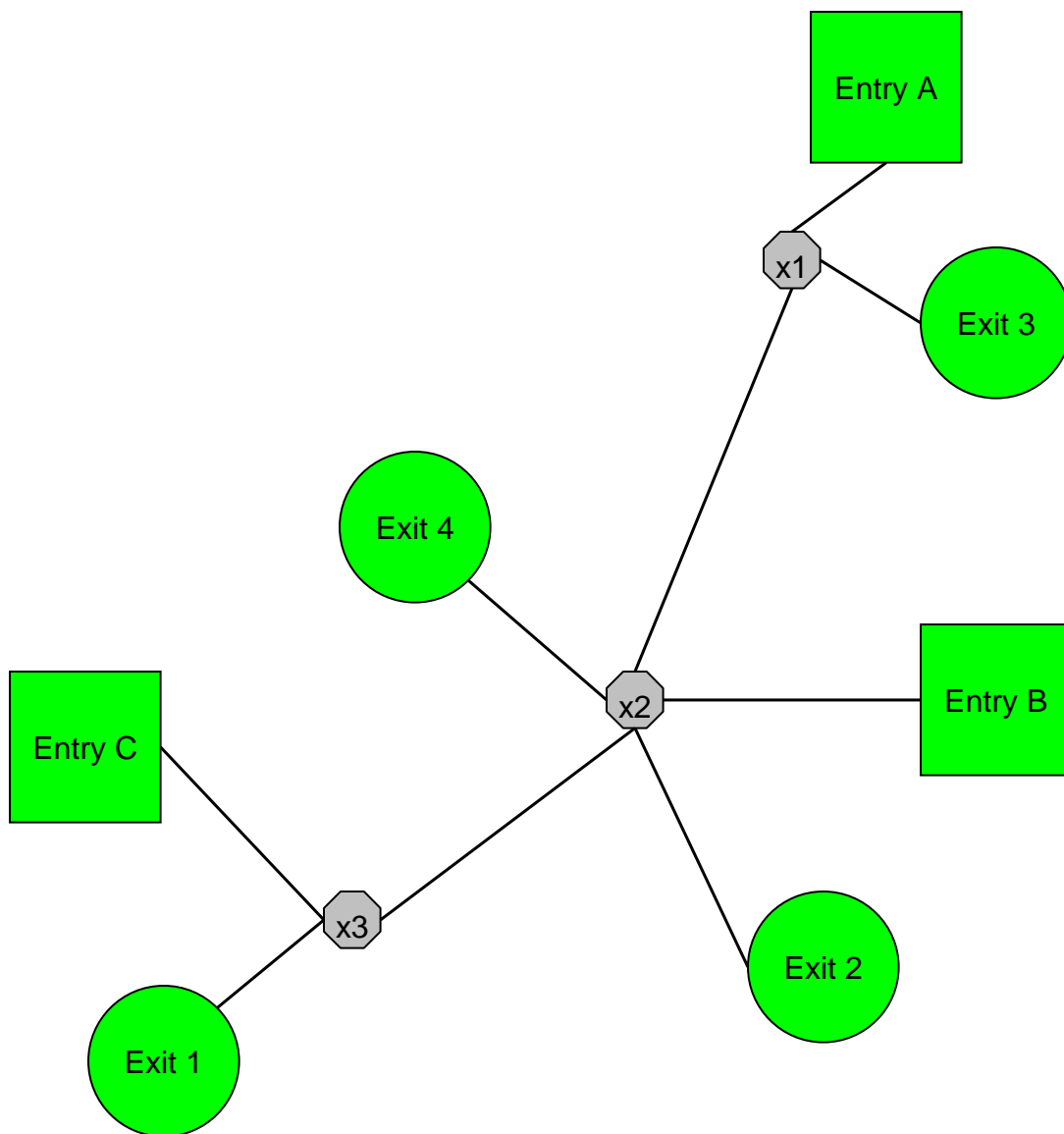


Backhaul “Solver” Example

Gas Transmission Charging Methodology Working
Group

2nd March 2006

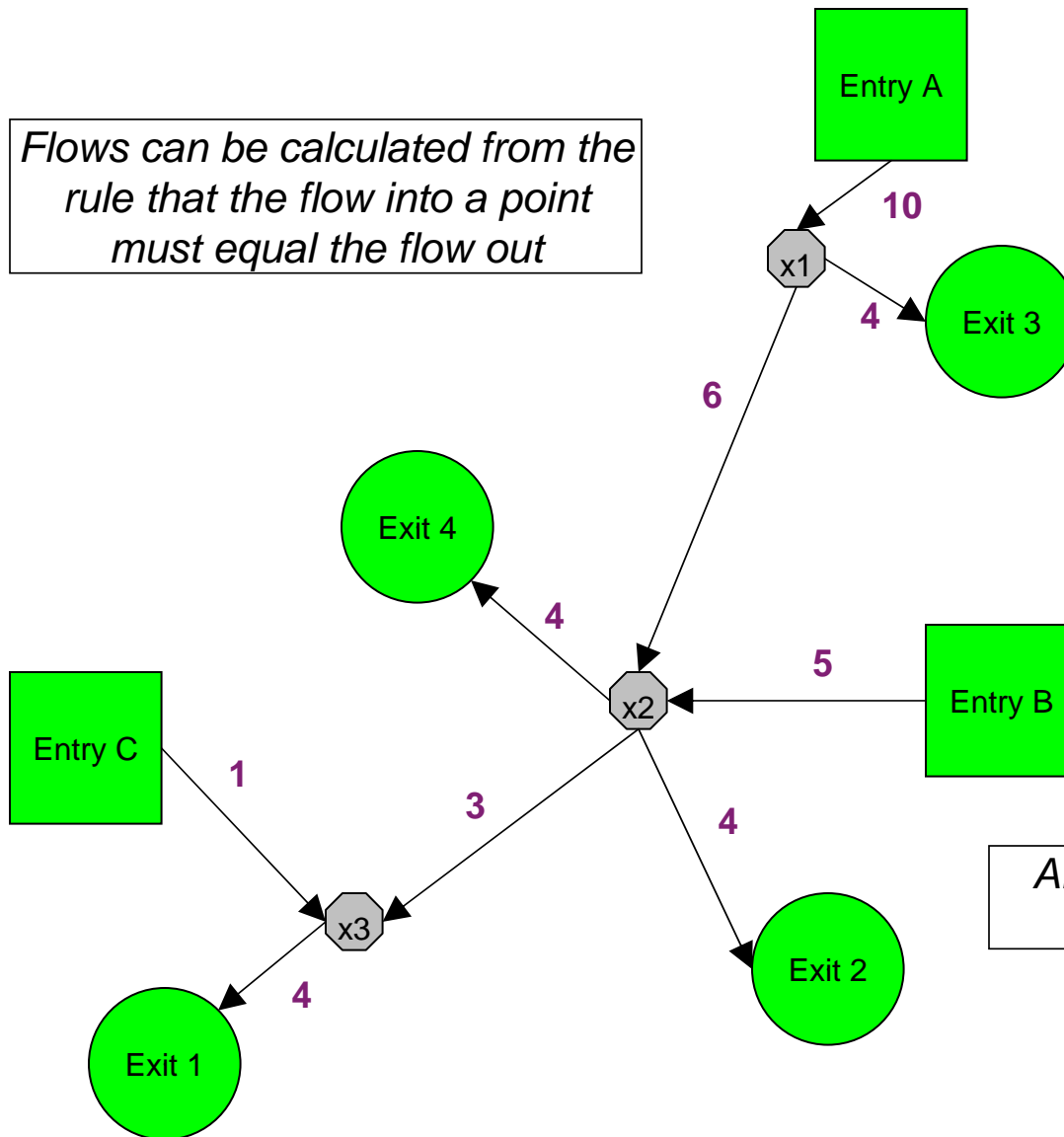
Example Network



Example Network

Calculate flows from Supply & Demand Data

Flows can be calculated from the rule that the flow into a point must equal the flow out

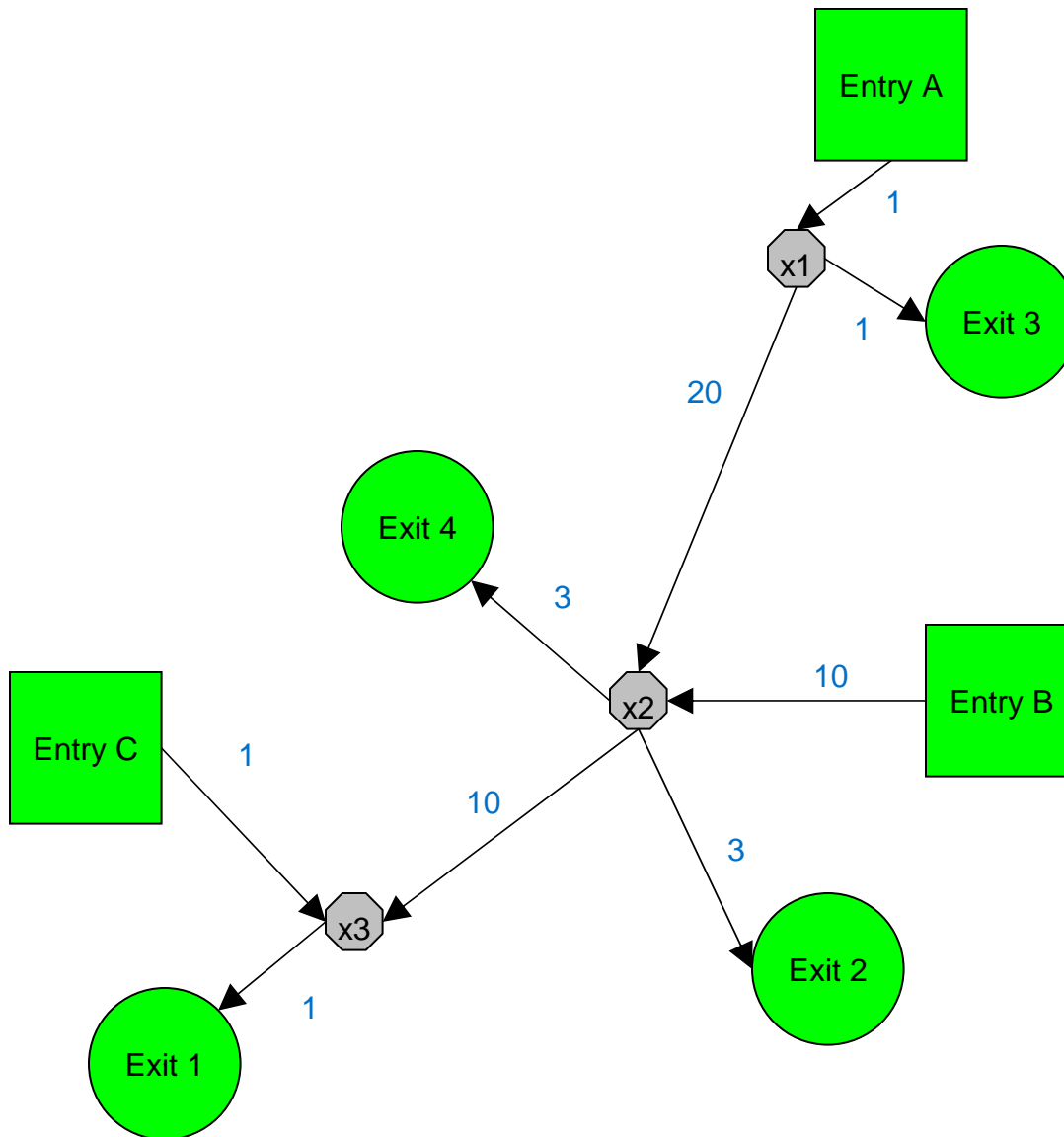


Entry Point	Peak Flow	Exit Point	Peak Day Flow (GWh)
A	10	1	4
B	5	2	4
C	1	3	4
		4	4

Arrows show direction of flow based on peak flow

Example Network

(calculate reinforcement cost per GWh/day for each pipe section)



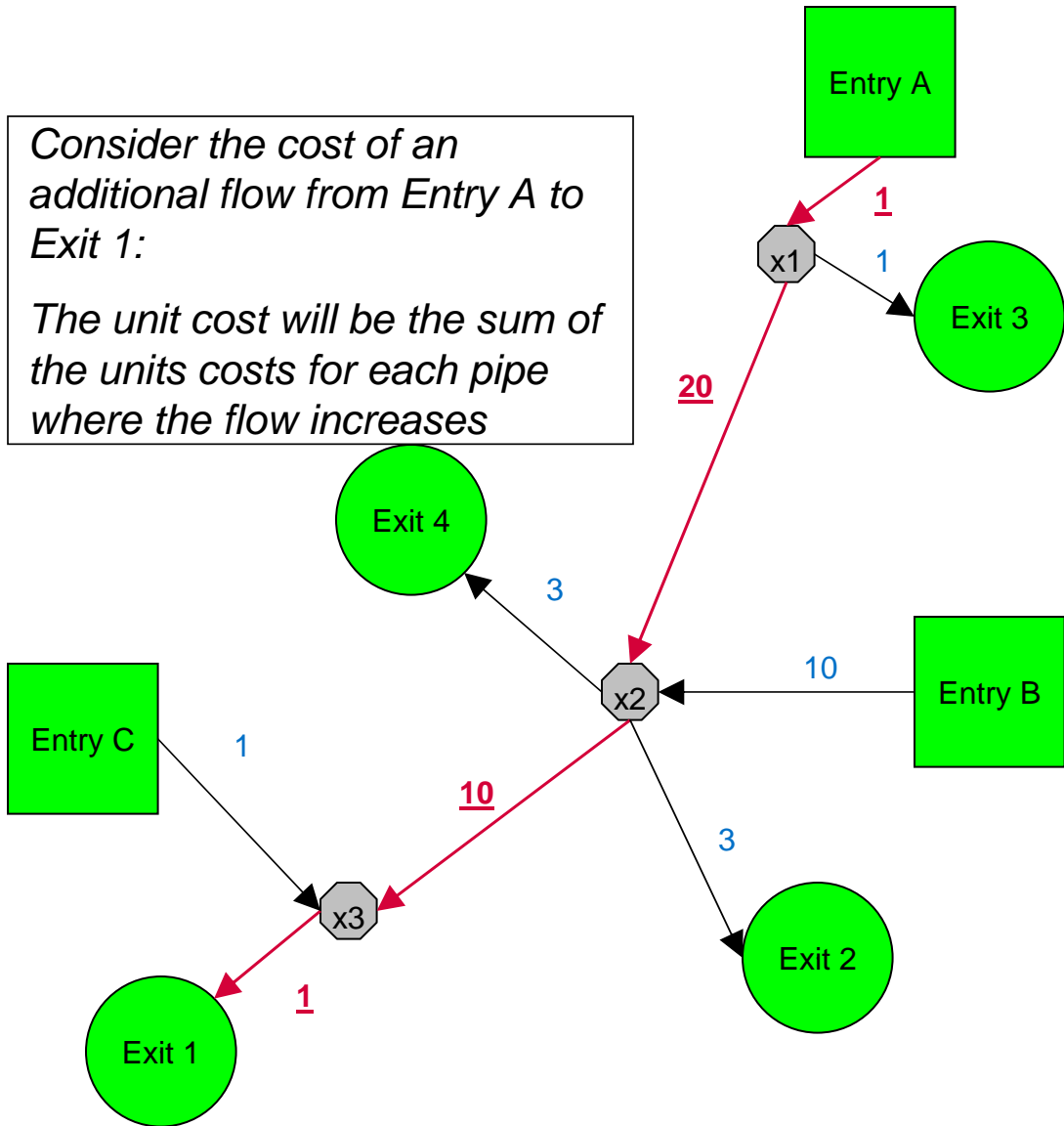
Pipe	Node 1	Node 2	Cost (£/peak day GWh)
1	Entry A	x1	1
2	x1	Exit 3	1
3	x1	x2	20
4	Entry B	x2	10
5	x2	Exit 2	3
6	x2	x3	10
7	X2	Exit 4	3
8	Entry C	x3	1
9	X3	Exit 1	1

Example Network

Example Route Costs (No backhaul costs)

Consider the cost of an additional flow from Entry A to Exit 1:

The unit cost will be the sum of the units costs for each pipe where the flow increases



	Entry A	Entry B	Entry C
Exit 1	<u>32</u>	21	2
Exit 2	24	13	4
Exit 3	2	11	2
Exit 4	24	13	4

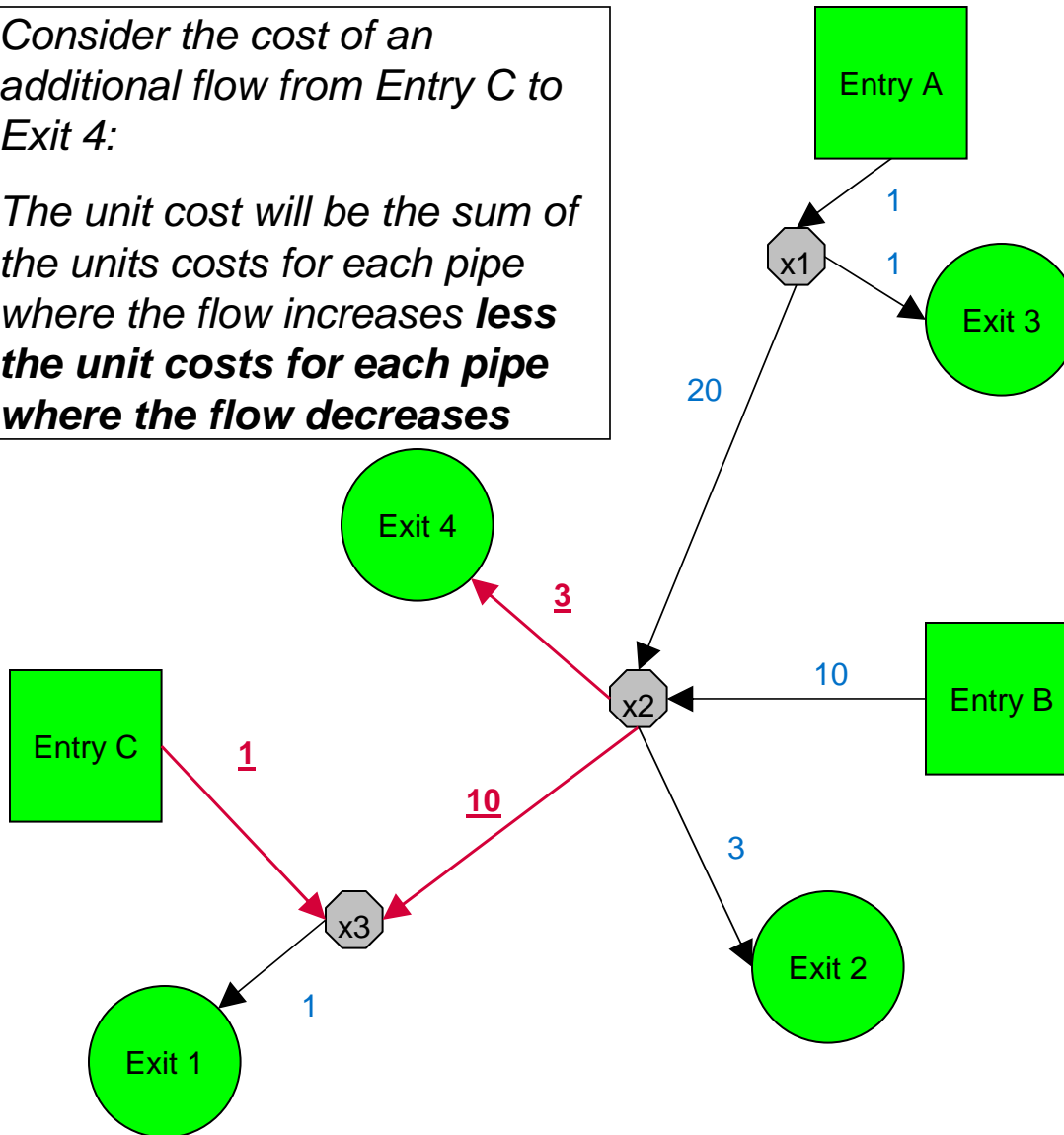
NB Only consider costs for a route if the flow increases

Example Network

Example Route Cost (inc backhaul costs)

Consider the cost of an additional flow from Entry C to Exit 4:

The unit cost will be the sum of the units costs for each pipe where the flow increases **less** the unit costs for each pipe where the flow decreases



	Entry A	Entry B	Entry C
Exit 1	32	21	2
Exit 2	24	13	<u>-6</u>
Exit 3	2	<u>-9</u>	<u>-28</u>
Exit 4	24	13	<u>-6</u>

Example Network

Route Cost Matrices (£/peak day GWh)

No Backhaul				Backhaul Included			
	Entry A	Entry B	Entry C		Entry A	Entry B	Entry C
Exit 1	32	21	2	Exit 1	32	21	2
Exit 2	24	13	4	Exit 2	24	13	-6
Exit 3	2	11	2	Exit 3	2	-9	-28
Exit 4	24	13	4	Exit 4	24	13	-6

Solver Concept

- ◆ Find Entry & Exit Costs that minimise the sum of the differences (squared) between each
 - ◆ Route Cost, and
 - ◆ The relevant Entry + Exit Costs
- ◆ For all routes (Sum of Squared Errors ~ SSE)

$$SSE = \sum_{\text{For all } XY} \left[\text{Entry}_X + \text{Exit}_Y - \text{Route_Cost_}XY \right]^2$$

- ◆ Solver minimise SSE by varying Entry and exit cost estimates
- ◆ Constraints
 - ◆ All Entry and Exit costs must be greater than or equal to zero

Solver Solution

Entry + Exit Costs		Entry_A	Entry_B	Entry_C
		15.2	9.2	0.0
Exit_1	10.2	25.4	19.4	10.2
Exit_2	5.6	20.7	14.7	5.6
Exit_3	0.0	15.2	9.2	0.0
Exit_4	5.6	20.7	14.7	5.6

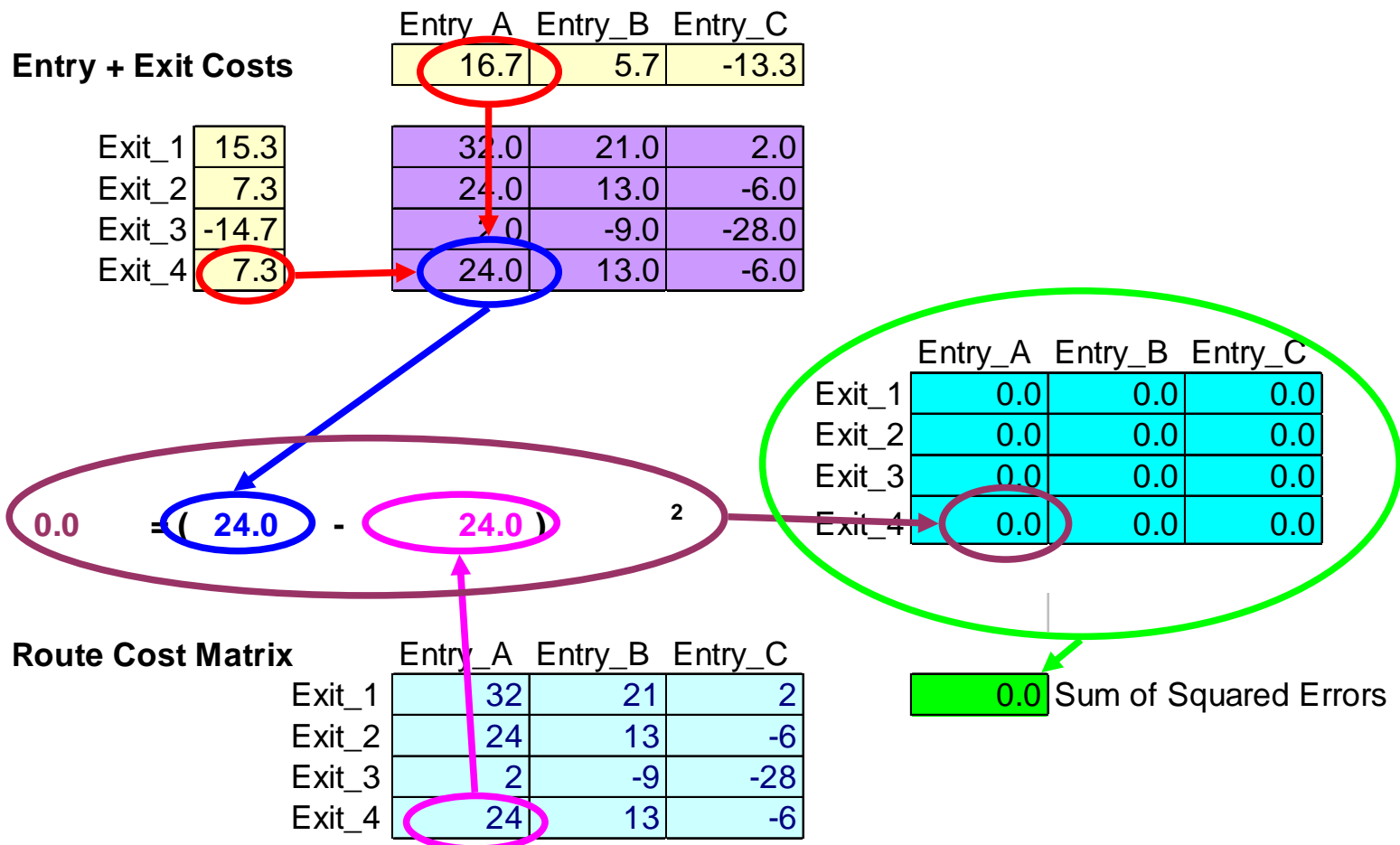
$$10.7 = (20.7 - 24.0)^2$$

	Entry_A	Entry_B	Entry_C
Exit_1	43.7	2.6	67.6
Exit_2	10.7	3.0	2.4
Exit_3	173.4	3.4	4.0
Exit_4	10.7	3.0	2.4

Route Cost Matrix		Entry_A	Entry_B	Entry_C
Exit_1		32	21	2
Exit_2		24	13	4
Exit_3		2	11	2
Exit_4		24	13	4

326.9 Sum of Squared Errors

Solver Solution (Backhaul)



Entry & Exit Solved Cost

Entry A	Entry B	Entry C
15.2	9.2	0

Entry +
Exit

Exit 1	10.2
Exit 2	5.6
Exit 3	0
Exit 4	5.6

25.4	19.4	10.2
20.8	14.8	5.6
15.2	9.2	0
20.8	14.8	3.5

Entry & Exit Solved Cost

Entry A	Entry B	Entry C
16.7	5.7	-13.3

Entry +
Exit

Exit 1	15.3
Exit 2	7.3
Exit 3	-14.7
Exit 4	7.3

32	21	2
24	13	-6
2	-9	-28
24	13	-6

Impact of Backhaul on Marginal costs

