**Delhi’s peak power demand clocks 7717 MW, highest ever in the history of Delhi**

**Yesterday, Delhi’s peak power demand clocked 7572 MW – higher ever in May in the afternoon, breaking the record of peak power demand of 2023 – 7438 MW**

**Just hours later at 23:37 pm, Delhi’s peak power demand clocked 7591 MW**

**Delhi’s all time high peak power demand was recorded on June 29, 2022 – 7695 MW**

**Fourth day in a row Delhi’s peak power demand crosses 7000 MW**

**Highest peak power demand in May of 2023 was 6916 MW and 7070 in May of 2022**

**BRPL and BYPL successfully met the peak power demand in their respective areas**

**For the 1st time, Delhi’s peak power demand likely to cross 8000 MW**

**~2100 MW of green power to play an important role in ‘Powering Delhi and Empowering consumers during’ summer months**

**During the year, BSES discoms invested substantial resources to strengthen the network**

**Extensive predictive / preventing checks like thermo scanning to help identify potential ‘hot-spots’ and take remedial measures**

* The extreme heatwave continues to push Delhi’s power demand northwards. **According to the SLDC data**, at 15:33 pm today, Delhi’s peak power demand clocked 7717 MW; highest ever in the history of the national capital. On their part, BRPL and BYPL successfully met the peak power demand in their respective areas.
* Yesterday, Delhi’s peak power demand clocked 7572 MW, highest ever in the month of May. This record too was broken just hours later – 7591 MW at 23:37 MW.
* This is the fourth day in a row Delhi’s peak power demand has crossed the 7000 MW and broken the previous all time May high of 7070 MW, recorded on May 19, 2022.
* It is worthwhile to note that on each of the days of May 2024 so far, Delhi’s peak power demand is more than that of May 2023. In the first 20 days of May last year, Delhi’s peak power demand had clocked 5781 MW last year. The highest peak power demand recorded in May of 2023 was 6916 MW, recorded on May 23.
* In fact, during April 2024, the peak power demand was higher on 83% of the corresponding days compared to April 2023, with a difference of up to 32%. This disparity highlights the profound impact that weather can have on a city's power consumption patterns.
* The power demand can be attributed to weather conditions that led residents to use more air conditioning / coolers, leading to an increase in electricity consumption. It is interesting to know you know, air conditioning can contribute to 30-50% of a household's or company's yearly energy expense?

Power Demand

* According to SLDC data, after clocking a record power demand of 7695 MW in 2022, Delhi’s peak power demand during the summers of 2024 may cross the 8000 MW for the first time- reaching upto 8200 MW. Last year, Delhi’s peak power demand had clocked 7438 MW.
* Peak power demand in BRPL’ area of South and West Delhi, which had clocked 3250 MW and 3389 MW during the summers of 2023 and 2022 respectively, is expected to reach around 3680 MW during the summers of 2024. On the other hand, in BYPL’ area of East and Central Delhi, the peak power demand, which had reached 1670 MW and 1752 MW during the summers of 2023 and 2022 respectively, is expected to touch around 1860 MW this year.
* BSES discoms are geared-up to ensure reliable power supply to meet the power demand of ~ 50 lakh consumers and ~ 2 crore residents in South, West, East and Central Delhi. These arrangements include long term PPAs and banking arrangements with other states and deployment of latest technologies like AI and ML for predicting power demand accurately, critical for ensuring reliable power supply.

Green Power to light-up Delhi

* Around 2100 MW of Green power will play an important role in ensuring reliable power during the summer months in BSES area. This includes around 840 MW of solar power from SECI, 500 MW of wind power, 40 MW from Waste-to Energy. BSES efforts in ensuring reliable power are also being helped by 160 MW+ of roof-top solar installed on roof-tops in South, West, East and Central Delhi.

| MW | Solar | Hydro | Wind | Roof-top solar | Waste to Energy |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BSES | 840 | 546 | 500 | 166 | 40 |

* Additionally, BRPL will also procure upto 500 MW through bilateral contract. In case of any unforeseeable contingency, BSES discoms will buy short-term power from the exchange, depending on the time-slot. Adding to these efforts are the advanced load-forecasting statistical and modeling techniques, which use Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning to help the discom accurately forecast the power demand.

Strengthening of the Distribution Network

* During the year, BSES discoms invested substantial resources to strengthen the network and undertook several unique measures to ensure reliable power supply during the summer months. Apart from preventive maintenance, BSES has also done extensive predictive checks to identify hot-spots or to pre-determine potential faults and to take remedial measures. This is done through thermal scanning, partial discharge measurement, and health assessment of power and distribution transformers. Online load monitoring system is also in place for tracking the power transformers & 11kV feeder load especially during the summers.

**Delhi’s peak power demand over the years**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Year | Peak Demand Met (MW) |
| 2024 (May 21) | 7717 |
| 2023 (August 22) | 7438 |
| 2022 (June 29) | 7695 |
| 2021 (June 29) | 6753 |
| 2020 (June 29) | 6314 |
| 2019 (July 2) | 7409 |
| 2018 (July 10) | 7016 MW |
| 2017 (June 6) | 6526 MW |
| 2016 (July 1) | 6261MW |
| 2015(June 19) | 5846 MW |
| 2014 (July 15) | 5925 MW |
| 2013 (June 6) | 5653 |
| 2012 (July 5) | 5642 |
| 2011 (August 2) | 5028 |
| 2010 (July 1) | 4720 |
| 2009 (July 8) | 4408 |
| 2008 | 4034 |
| 2006 | 3626 |
| 2005 | 3490 |
| 2004 | 3289 |
| 2003 | 3097 |
| 2002 | 2879 |