

Glossary of Technical Terms

Sl. No.	Term	Description
1.	Air Dried Basis (ADB)	A method of determining Gross Calorific Value of coal by taking into account the moisture inherently present in coal (excluding Surface Moisture).
2.	Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ)	Annual Contracted Quantity is the quantity of coal agreed to be supplied every year under the Fuel Supply Agreement signed between NTPC and the coal companies.
3.	Auxiliary consumption	Power consumed within the premises of the generating station is referred to as Auxiliary consumption.
4.	Bomb Calorimeter	Bomb calorimeter is a device used to determine the energy contained in a substance by measuring the heat generated during its combustion.
5.	Carpeting of coal yard	It is the initial process of preparation of coal yard for storage. A layer of compressed coal is spread on the yard to serve as a carpet upon which further heaps of coal are placed.
6.	Central Sector Generating Station (CSGS)	The generating stations of companies owned or controlled by the Central Government.
7.	Commercial Operation Date (COD)	The date declared by the generator on achieving maximum continuous rating through a successful trial run.
8.	Declared Capacity (DC)	‘Declared Capacity’ or ‘DC’ in relation to a generating station means the capability to deliver electricity in MW declared by such generating station in relation to any time-block of the day as defined in the Grid Code or whole of the day, duly taking into account the availability of fuel and water.
9.	Deemed Delivered Quantity (DDQ)	As per the Fuel Supply Agreement signed between NTPC and the coal companies, certain quantities of coal, though not actually supplied, are deemed to have been supplied. These include the quantity of coal not supplied owing to omission or failure on the part of purchaser to submit in advance the designated rail programmes; the quantity of coal not supplied owing to cancellation, withdrawal or modification of the rail programmes; the quantity of coal not supplied owing to seller exercising the right of suspension of supplies; the quantity of coal offered from alternative source including imported coal which is not accepted by the purchaser, <i>etc.</i>
10.	Equilibrated Basis	A method of determination/computation of Gross Calorific Value of coal expressed at Equilibrated Moisture level determined at 60 <i>percent</i> relative humidity, at 40 degree Celsius.
11.	Equilibrated Moisture	The moisture content as determined after equilibrating the coal sample at 60 <i>percent</i> relative humidity, at 40 degree Celsius as per the relevant provisions of Bureau of Indian Standards.
12.	Free on Board	FOB is a term used in imports/exports, requiring the seller to

	(FOB)	deliver goods on board a vessel designated by the buyer. The seller fulfils its obligations and title to the goods is transferred to the purchaser when the goods have passed over the ship's rail.
13.	FOR destination	A term used in contracts for Sale of Goods wherein the seller pays the cost of carriage, including insurance, necessary to bring the goods to the named destination.
14.	Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)	FSA is a legally enforceable agreement between the seller (coal company) and the consumer (generating company) wherein the terms and conditions regarding coal supplies such as Annual Contracted Quantity, Grade(s), procedure for checking quality, source of supply, commercial terms, etc. are specified. FSAs are valid for 20 years, with a provision for review every five years.
15.	Gross Calorific Value (GCV)	GCV denotes the heat produced by complete combustion of unit quantity of coal in a Bomb Calorimeter. GCV determines how much coal is required in the power plant.
16.	GCV 'As Billed'	The GCV determined by coal companies by collecting samples at the loading point near the coal mine, which is used for billing of coal supplies, is referred to as 'GCV as billed'.
17.	GCV 'As received'	GCV determined by power stations by collecting samples when the rakes are received at station, is referred to as GCV 'As received'.
18.	GCV 'As fired'	GCV determined by power stations by collecting samples from the bunkers, just before coal is fed to the boilers, is referred to as GCV 'As fired'.
19.	Inherent Moisture	Inherent moisture means moisture that exists as an integral part of the coal seam in its natural state, including water in pores, but excluding that present in macroscopically visible fractures.
20.	In-motion Weigh Bridge	In-motion weigh bridge is a machine installed at power stations for weighing railway rakes that bring coal to the stations. Weighment is done when the rakes are in motion.
21.	Kilo Watt Hour (kWh)	It is a unit of energy. When 1000 watts of electrical power is utilised for one hour, the quantum of energy recorded is one Kilo Watt Hour, commonly referred to as 'Unit'.
22.	Megawatt (MW)	Megawatt means one million watts. It is a measure of electrical power produced by a generating unit in any given instant.
23.	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)	Memorandum of Understanding is a bilateral agreement between NTPC and coal company, wherein terms and conditions for short term supply of coal are specified.
24.	Merry -go-Round (MGR)	Merry-Go-Round system is a closed-circuit dedicated rail network operated by pit-head power plants to transport coal from the mines to the plant.
25.	Million Units (MU)	Million units (MU) is equivalent to 10,00,000 Kilo Watt Hours.
26.	Performance Incentive (PI)	As per Fuel Supply Agreement signed between NTPC and coal company, if coal is supplied in excess of 90 percent of Annual Contracted Quantity in a particular year, NTPC shall pay Performance Incentive at slab-wise agreed rates.

27.	Pit Head Station	Generating station located near coal mine is referred to as Pit Head station.
28.	Plant Load Factor (PLF)	PLF is the ratio of the total number of units of electricity supplied by a generating station to the total number of units which would have been supplied if the generating station had been operated continuously at its maximum continuous rating.
29.	Secondary Crusher	Secondary crusher is a large machine deployed at power stations to crush coal supplied by coal companies. It is referred to as 'secondary' since 'primary crusher' is used by coal companies to crush coal to some extent before loading.
30.	Specific Coal Consumption (SCC)	Coal used to produce one unit of energy is termed as 'Specific Coal Consumption'.
31.	Station Heat Rate (SHR)	Operational efficiency of power stations is regulated through a parameter called 'Station Heat Rate', which denotes the input heat value incurred by the station to produce one unit of energy.
32.	Surface Moisture	Surface moisture in coal results from water held on the surface of coal particles. This is normally due to exposure to rain, humidity <i>etc.</i>
33.	Tapering Linkage	Tapering linkage is the short-term linkage provided to those coal consumers who have been allocated captive coal blocks for meeting the coal requirements of their linked end use plants, in cases where the production of coal from these blocks does not synchronize with the requirement of the end use plants.
34.	Total Moisture (TM)	Total moisture means the sum of surface and inherent moisture content in coal, expressed as a percentage.
35.	Unscheduled Interchange (UI) charges	UI charges are a commercial mechanism to maintain grid discipline. The UI charges are payable by generators and distributors who deviate from the schedule given by Load Despatch Centers for injection/drawl of electricity on a day to day basis.
36.	Volumetric Method	A method through which quantity of coal is determined based on the dimensions of coal heaps kept in the yard using mathematical formula, <i>i.e.</i> , Weight = Volume x Density of coal.
37.	Wagon Tippler	Wagon Tippler is a machine used for emptying coal from the loaded railway wagons that arrive at power station. The machine holds each wagon from the top as well as sides by using clamping devices and topples the wagon sideways to empty the cargo of coal to underground chambers.

