

# Forecasting for Load with High DER

## Current Initiatives and R&D Needs

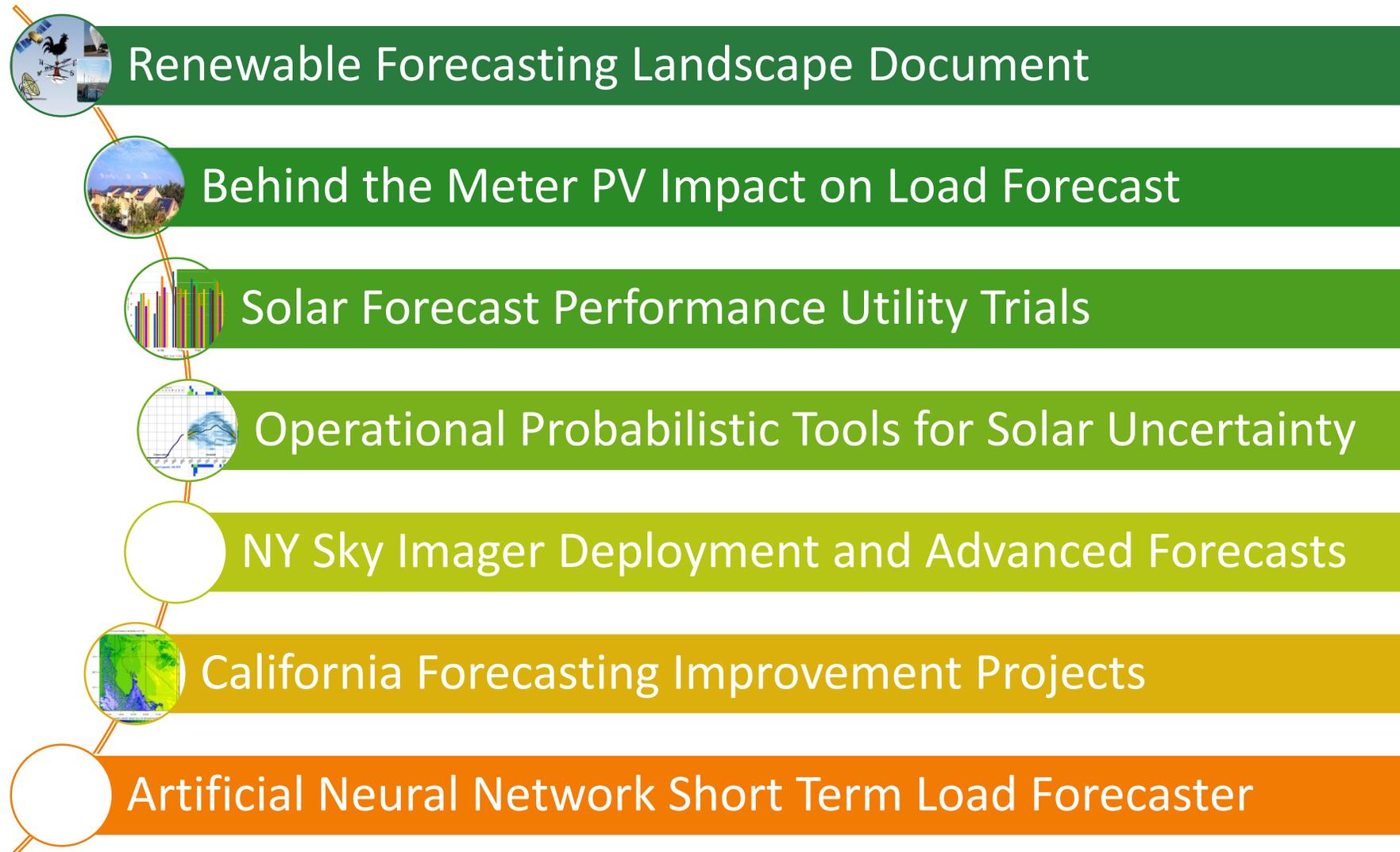
Aidan Tuohy, PhD  
EPRI Grid Operations and Planning

DOE SETO Challenges for Distribution Planning, Operational and Real-time Planning Analytics Workshop

May 16, 2019

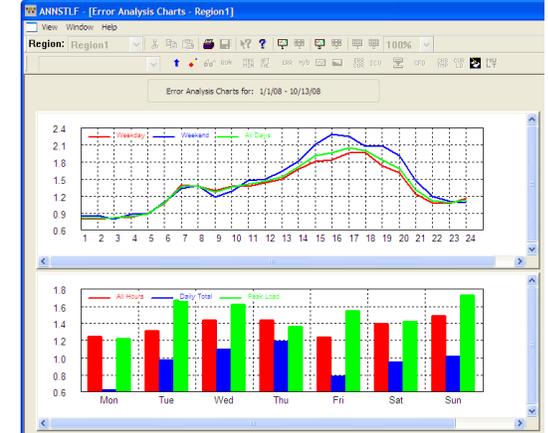
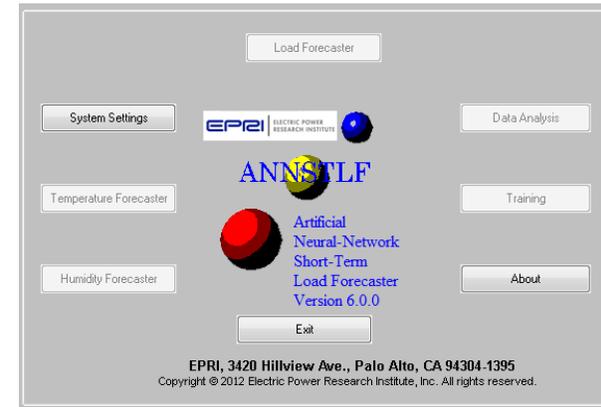


# EPRI Variable Generation Forecast Integration Efforts



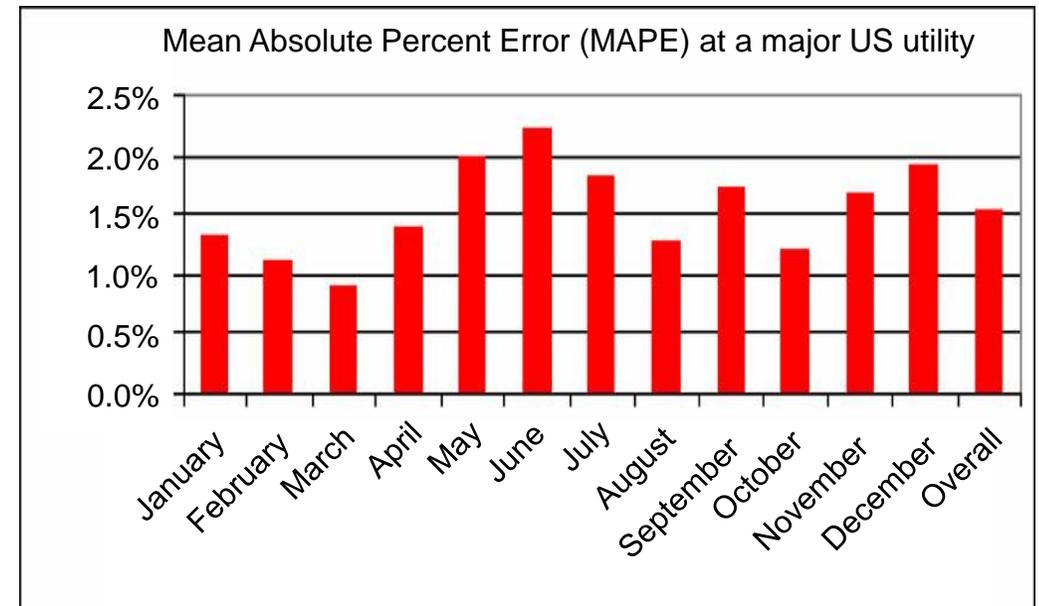
# Where we are now: Example load forecasting tool at EPRI

- **Artificial Neural Network Short Term Load Forecaster (ANNSTLF) - Commercial Grade Desktop Application**
- **STLF Users:** vital for utilities, system operators, and power marketers
- **Benefit:** efficient gen dispatch and power transactions

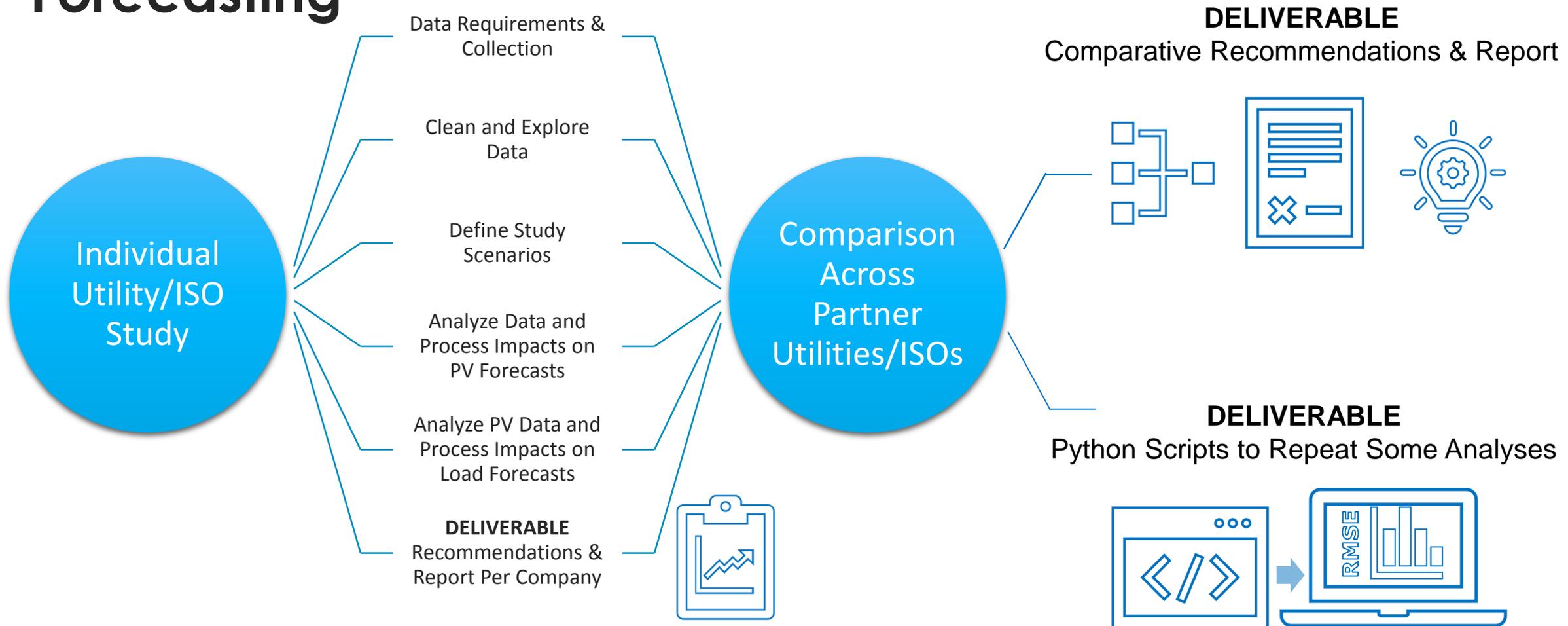


## Used for 20+ Years

- Hourly load forecasts for gen dispatch efficiency & reliability
- Hour(s)-ahead, Day-Ahead to Week Ahead hourly forecast
- Accuracy is guaranteed within 3%, but typical 1-2.5% range
- **BUT: DER (PV, EV, etc.) challenge accurate load forecasting**



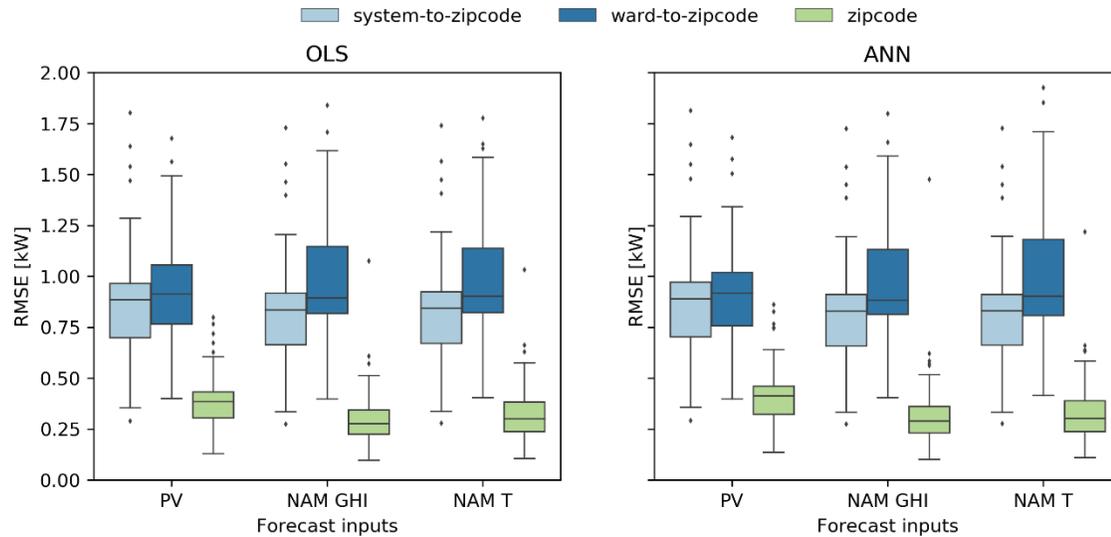
# Understanding Impacts of Distributed PV on Load Forecasting



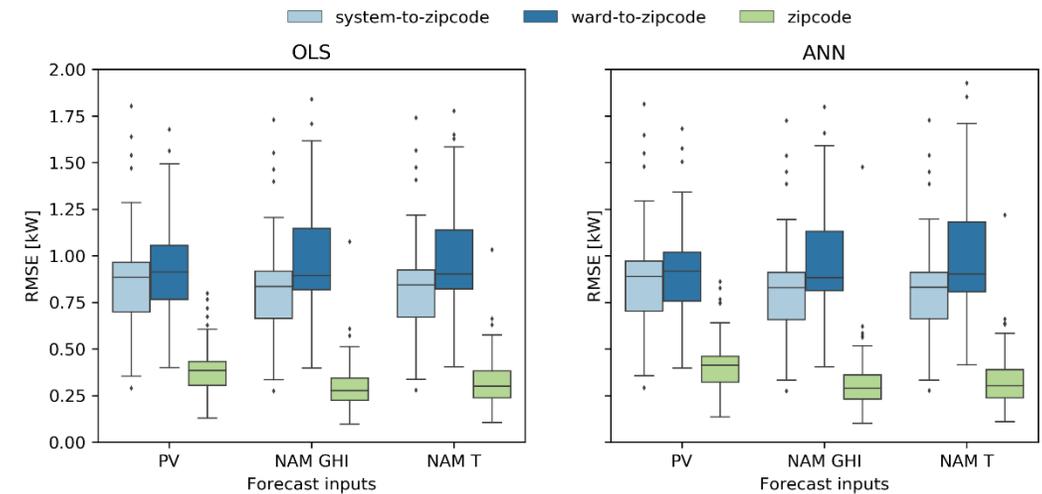
Goal is not to produce the very best forecast but to determine data and process that consistently improve load forecasts

# Preliminary Results Top-down Day-Ahead DPV & Load Forecasts

## DPV Forecasts



## Load Forecasts

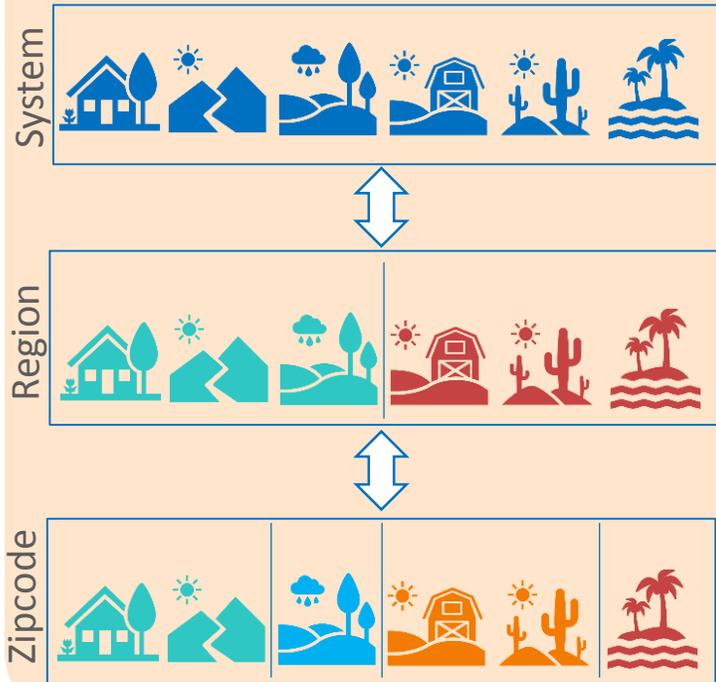


NAM GHI & Temp Improves Both DPV and Load – *collect data*

Significant improvement to forecast at zipcode rather than use distribution factors

# Sensitivities Being Studied – Day-Ahead to Hours-Ahead

## Geographical Resolution



## PV Forecast Inputs

- Geographical resolutions
- Weather forecasts (NWP)
  - NAM, HRRR
  - Grid points, update resolution
  - Irradiance, temp.
- Local weather stations
  - Availability
  - Desirable locations
  - Irradiance, temp.
- *Satellite (GOES) Image Channels*



## Load Forecast Inputs

- Geographical resolutions
- PV Forecasts
  - of geographical resolutions
  - of update resolutions
- Weather forecasts NAM, HRRR
  - Grid points, update resolution
  - Irradiance, temp.
- Local weather stations
- Gross and Net load

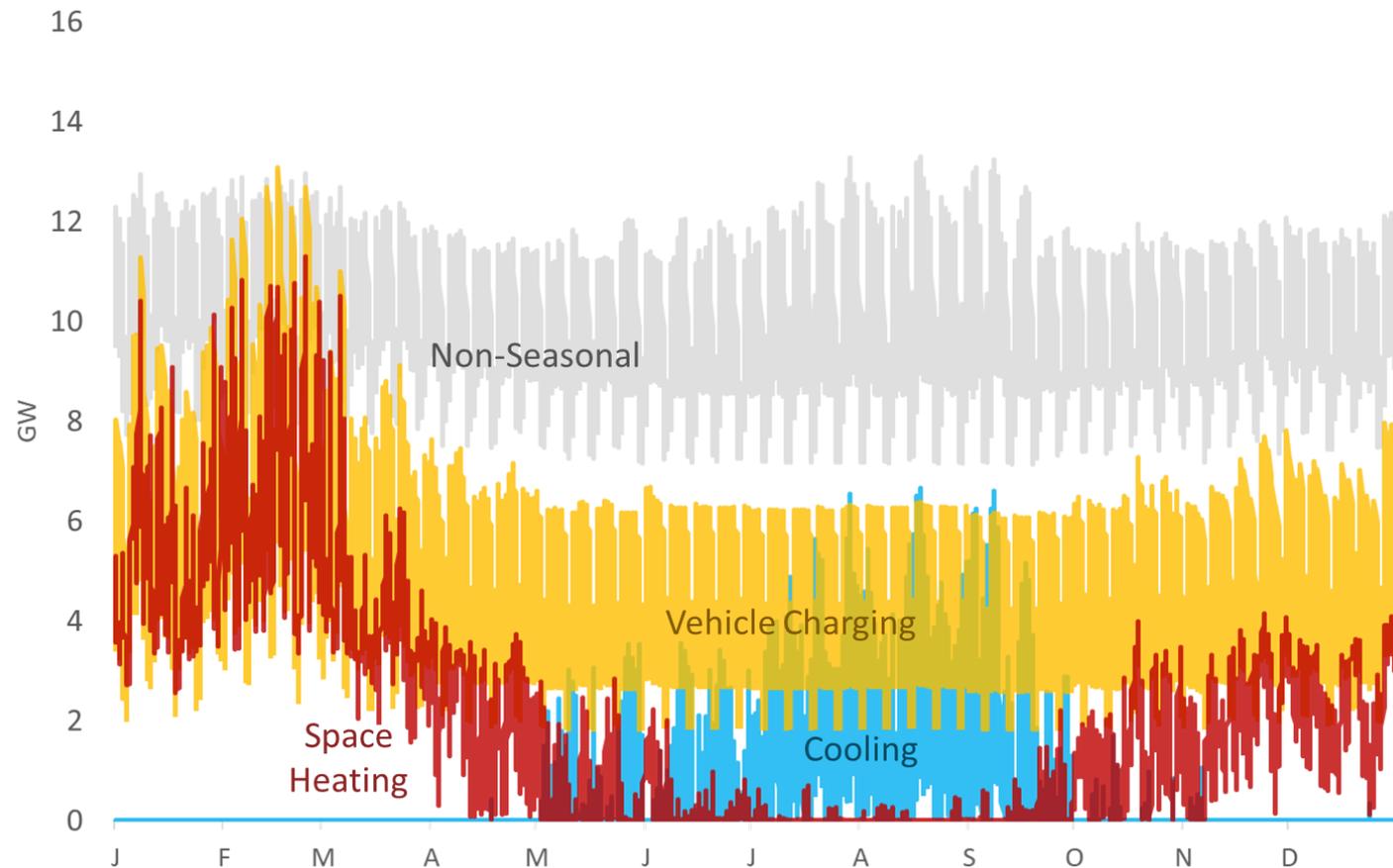


FORECAST MODELS: ➡ Persistence, ➡ Least-Squares Linear Regression, ➡ Artificial Neural Network

# What other resources will need to be forecasted?

## Example of EVs in future resource mix

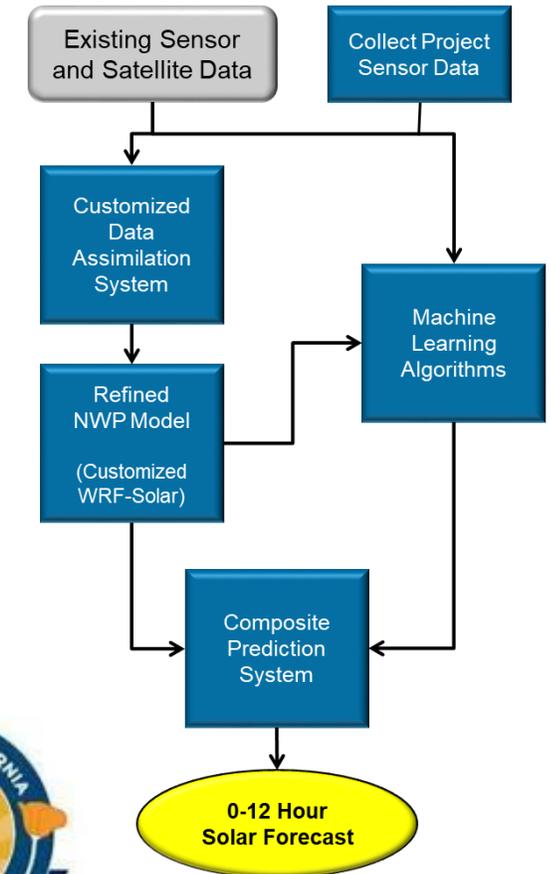
- Potential load profile in ISO-NE region in 2050 under reference case
- Vehicle charging could be a significant load much earlier than this in many regions
- How can we forecast EV, space heating, etc. in such a future?
- Data gathering and analytics will continue to grow in importance as new resources come into the system



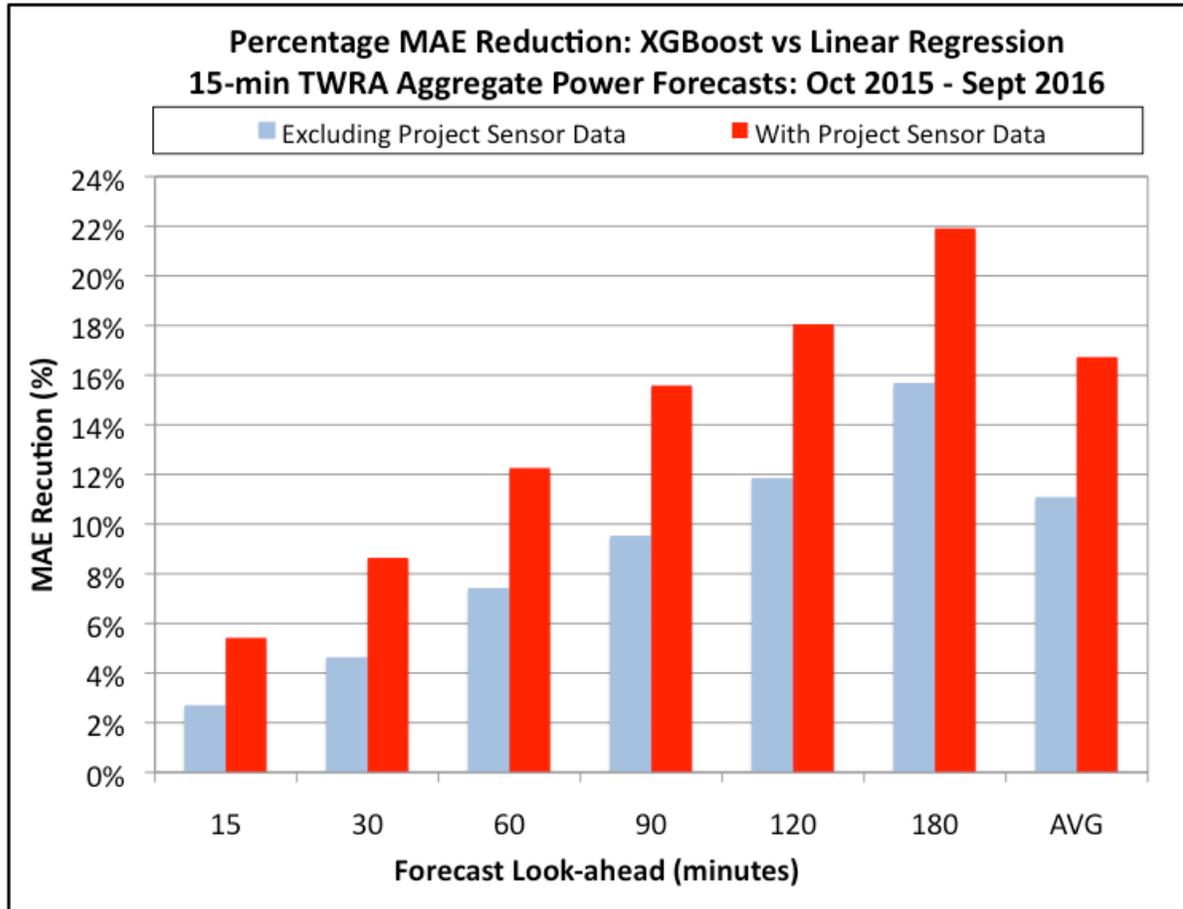
EPRI US National Electrification Assessment  
<https://www.epri.com/#/pages/product/3002013582>

# Can we use on-site and off-site data to improve forecasting systems? CEC solar forecasting project

- Apply customized **data assimilation methods** into rapid update (1-hour cycle) Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) model
- Perform **targeted refinements** of physical processes related to fog and stratus formation/dissipation in the NWP model
- Apply **machine learning** (ML) methods for very-rapid-update (15-minute cycle) fog and stratus prediction based on real-time sensor data
- **Optimally integrate** physics-based (NWP) and statistical (ML) components into a composite forecast system
- **Evaluate performance** of integrated system and each component relative to a pre-existing baseline forecast



# Potential improvements – example from wind



- Advanced machine learning algorithm (XGBoost) yields better results!
  - With project data the overall 0-3 hr MAE is 16.7% lower than linear regression
  - Peak benefit is at 180 minutes
  - Minimum benefit is at 15 minutes
- **Improvement over linear regression is greater with project data (0-3 hr AVG of 16.7% versus 11.1%)**



# Key Findings & Results from Data Collection for solar

## Successes

- Successful deployment of new project sensors and integration of existing sensor networks.
- Unique data collected during numerous summer and winter stratus episodes during 2018 and early 2019.
- Website to support real-time monitoring and retrospective analysis.

## Challenges

- Difficult to site certain instruments where they may be most needed (e.g., Sodar or RASS in urban areas).
- Limited number of winter radiation fog cases compared to summer advection stratus cases.
- Untimely breakdowns of the Microwave Radiometer instrument.

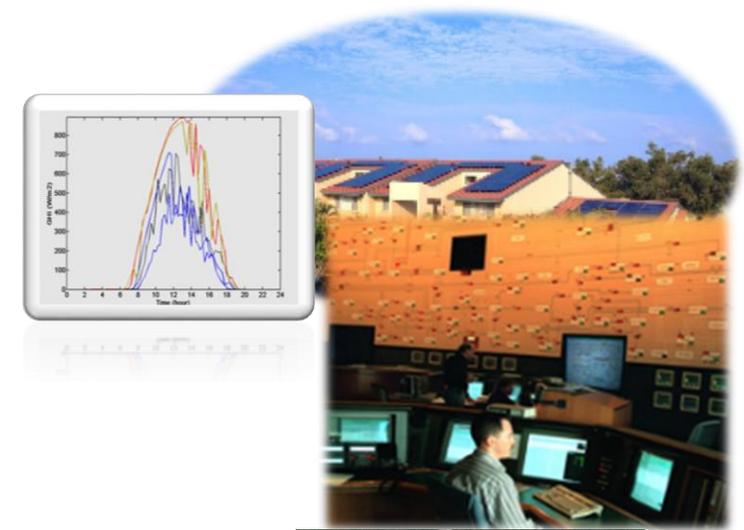
## Next Steps for Improving Solar Forecasting

- Assess the impact of project sensor data on NWP solar forecasting through data assimilation.
- Use time series data from project sensors to inform and improve statistical and machine-learning approaches.
- Assess the impact of project sensor data on statistical and machine-learning forecasts.



# NY Solar Forecasting Deployment & Demonstration Incorporating HD Sky Imaging

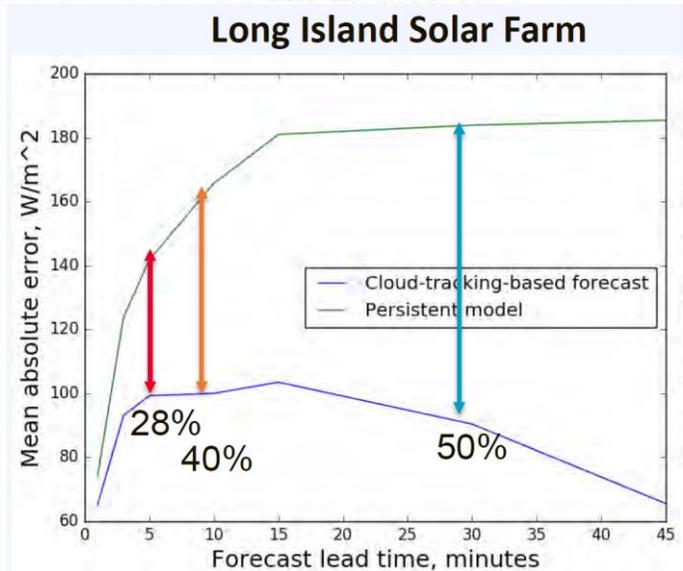
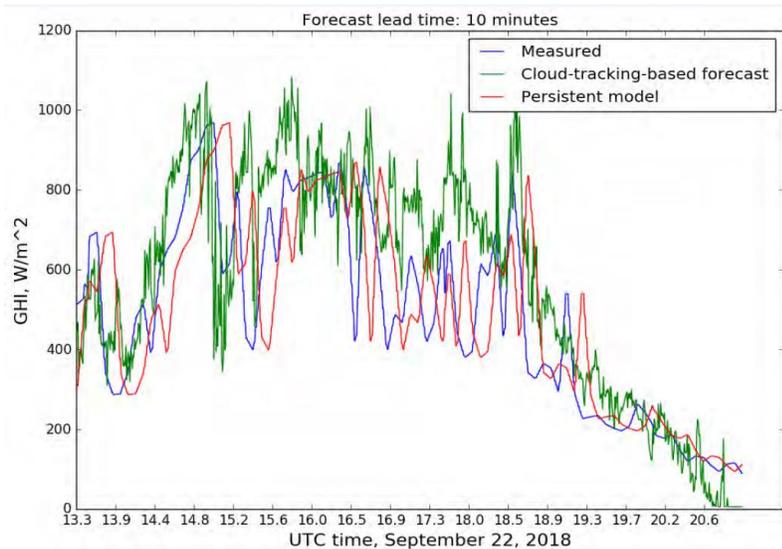
- **NYPA Initiated concept and support**
  - Partner with relevant stakeholders – NYPA, Brookhaven, NCAR, U Albany, NYISO
  - Multiple phases employed to progress aims
  - Recently awarded funding for phase 3 of the project
- **Project Goals**
  - Deploy networked HD Sky Imagers at multiple locations across NY state to improve short term solar, system load and building load forecasting
  - Incorporate into NCAR numerical weather based forecasting systems, and deploy these across the state, with focus on selected regions
  - Evaluate benefits to system and utility operations for solar integration, load forecasting and building load control
- **Expected Results**
  - Online forecasts & data available to utilities
  - Data/models available to commercial forecast vendors (w/license)
  - Roadmap for future NYS forecast development



Partners

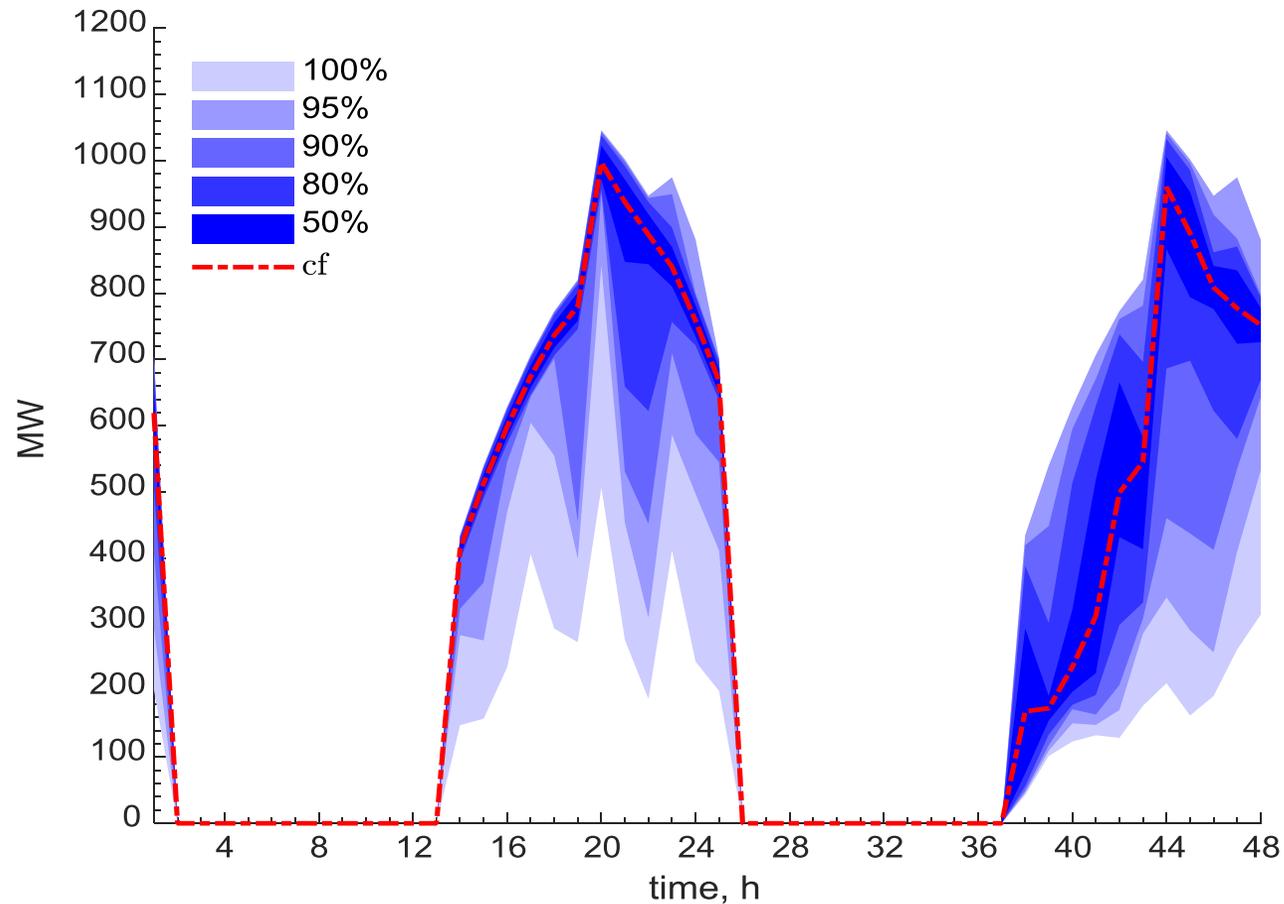


# Initial results and observations



- Sky imager based forecasts for local PV based short term forecasting
- Improves upon current persistence methods significantly using cloud based tracking to forecast solar
- Showed promise from initial study, continuing work in NYSERDA/DOE/NYPA funded project that will also apply machine learning and physical modeling to go from 0-15 mins out to DA
- Will cover system wide forecasts and, for certain regions, distributed PV and building level forecasts

# Next – Use Probabilistic Forecasts



Probabilistic data, in useful form, can be used for more than awareness

# EPRI DOE Solar Forecasting Project– Three Workstreams

- 3 Year Project, anticipated \$1,8M DOE funding, \$760k EPRI/utility cost share (\$110k from 173.05 over 3 years)
- A Forecasting Work Stream to develop and deliver probabilistic forecasts with targeted improvements for utility scale and behind-the-meter (BTM) solar
- A Design Work Stream to identify advanced methods for managing uncertainty based on results from advanced scheduling tools
- A Demonstration Work Stream to develop and demonstrate a scheduling management platform (SMP) to integrate probabilistic forecasts and scheduling decisions in a modular and customizable manner



# R&D needs related to forecasting and integration

- What data do we need for forecasting
  - Different temporal and spatial scales, and end uses
  - Cost/benefit of enhanced data and new data streams
- What is the value of improved forecasting?
  - Metrics and tools to assess value of improved forecasts
  - Move to probabilistic or risk based operational methods
- How do we characterize new resources and loads?
  - Ensure forecasting models can be trained
  - Understand customer behavior, e.g. with EV

# Together...Shaping the Future of Electricity