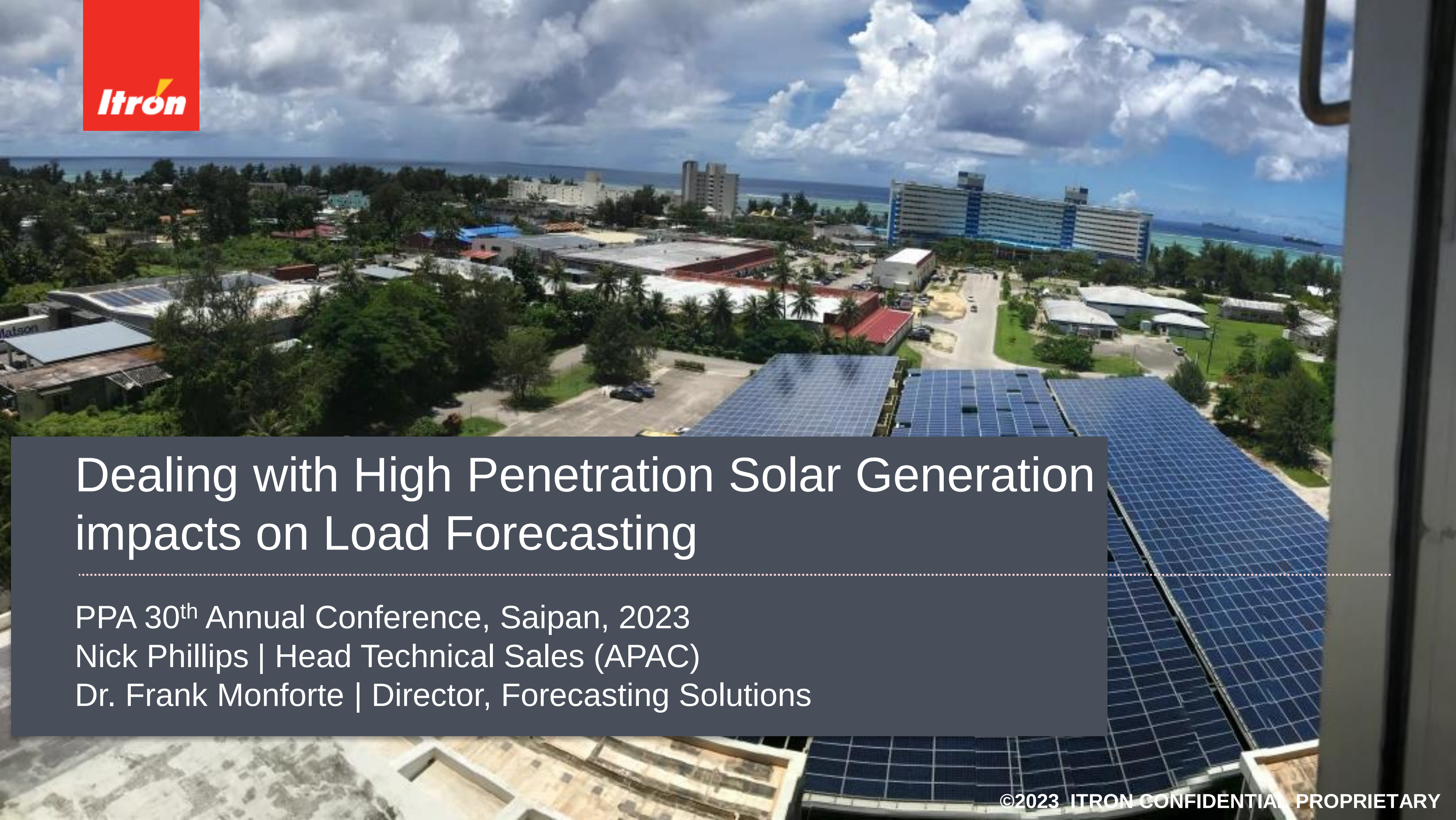


Dealing with High Penetration Solar Generation impacts on Load Forecasting

PPA 30th Annual Conference, Saipan, 2023

Nick Phillips | Head Technical Sales (APAC)
Dr. Frank Monforte | Director, Forecasting Solutions

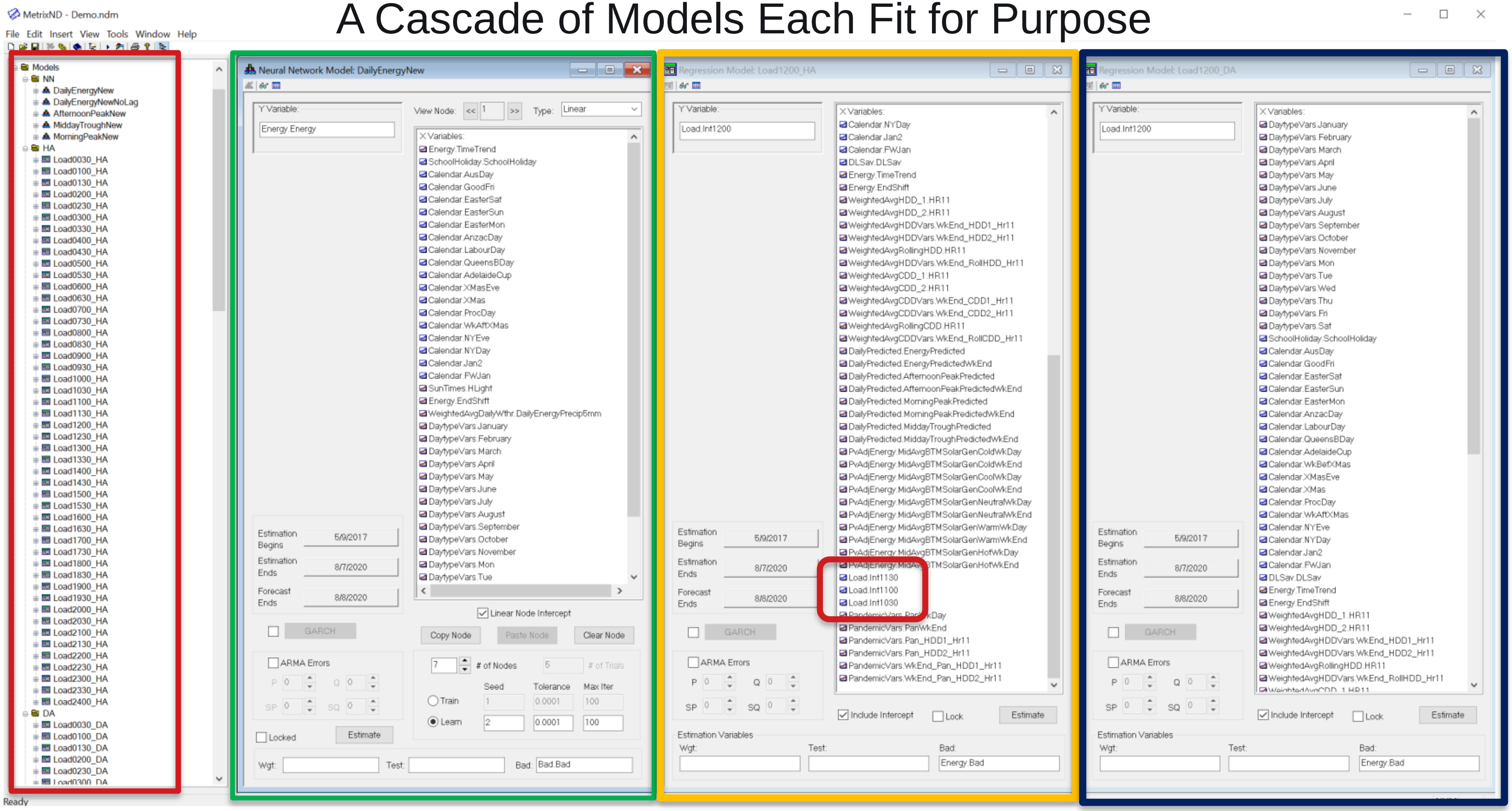
EVOLUTION OF OPERATIONAL LOAD FORECASTING

Daily Temperatures Newspaper/Radio/TV	Hourly Temperatures Newspaper/Radio/TV Email/Download	Hourly Temperatures FTP Download	Hourly Temperatures Multiple Vendors BTM Solar PV FTP Download	Hourly Temperatures Multiple Vendors BTM Solar PV FTP Download
System	System	System, Transmission Zones	System, Transmission Zone	System, Transmission Zone, Substation, POD
Forecast Once a Day	Forecast Updated Hourly	Forecast Updated Sub-Hourly	Limited Forecast Ensemble, Updated Sub-Hourly	Complex Forecast Ensemble Updated Sub-Hourly
Expert Judgement Regression-Based Formulas	Expert Judgement Regression-Based Formulas Neural Nets	Expert Judgement Automated Forecasting Solutions	Expert Judgement Automated Forecasting Solutions	Expert Judgement Automated Forecasting Solutions Machine Learning
1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	2020s
Limited Mainframe/ PC Computing	Proliferation of PC Computing	Internet FTP/SFTP	Cloud Computing Solar PV	Data Science Smart Grid

Itron

WHAT DOES AN OPERATIONAL FORECAST MODEL LOOK LIKE?

A Cascade of Models Each Fit for Purpose



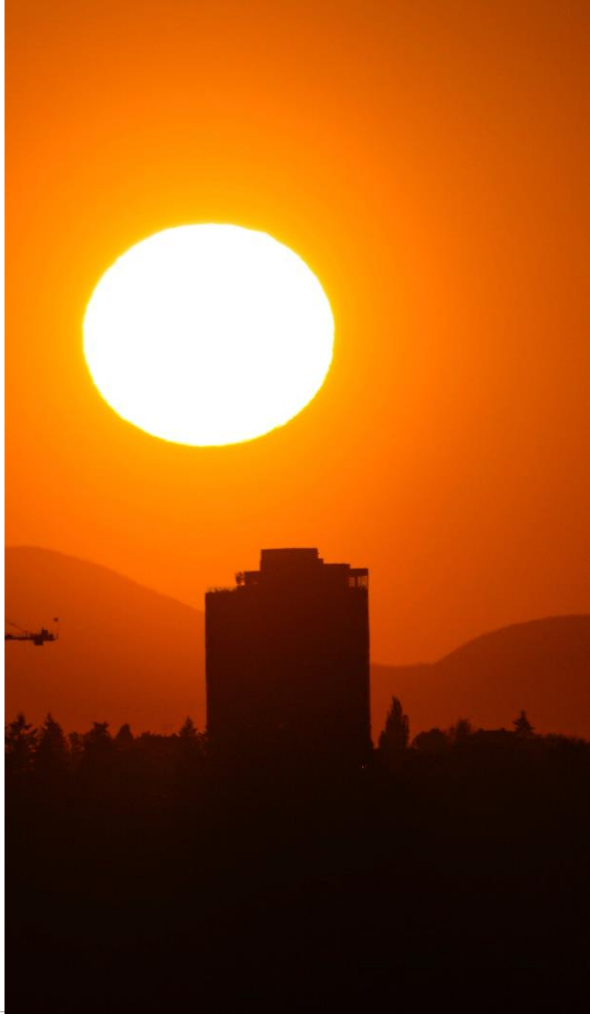
KEY CHALLENGES

Our Role is to Help the Power Industry Overcome these Challenges

» COVID-19 & Climate Change have changed the way we use appliances. High power device usage (such as HVAC) is evolving.

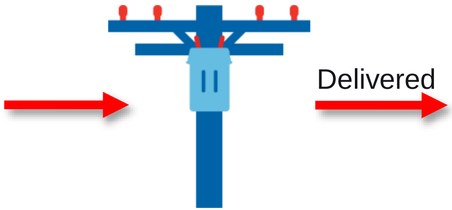
» Strategic Adoption of Grid-Connected Renewable Generation
  - Recent focus and R&D is on forecasting grid-connected resources
  - Limited focus on distributed generation forecasting

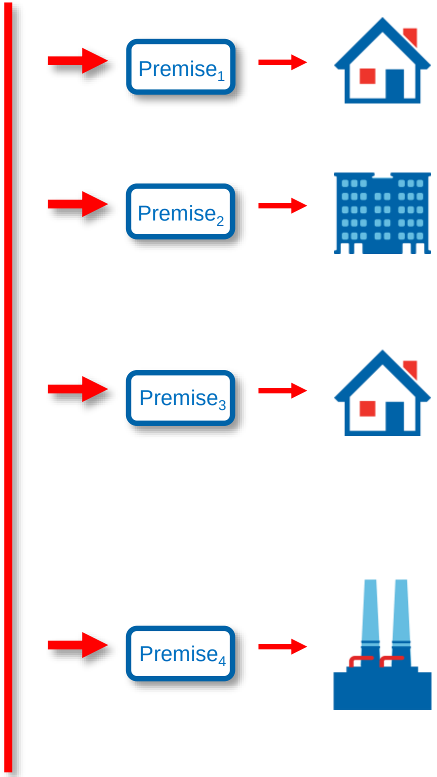
» Deep penetration of Distributed solar PV generation & EV charging push the technical limits of the Low Voltage Grid
  - Creating a need for greater geospatial forecast detail



We used to Measured Power Consumption

SCADA Metered





Before Distributed Energy Resources (DER)

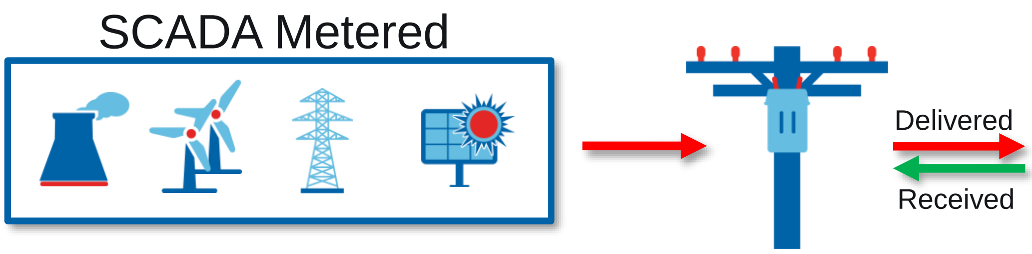
» **Delivered Power = Consumption**

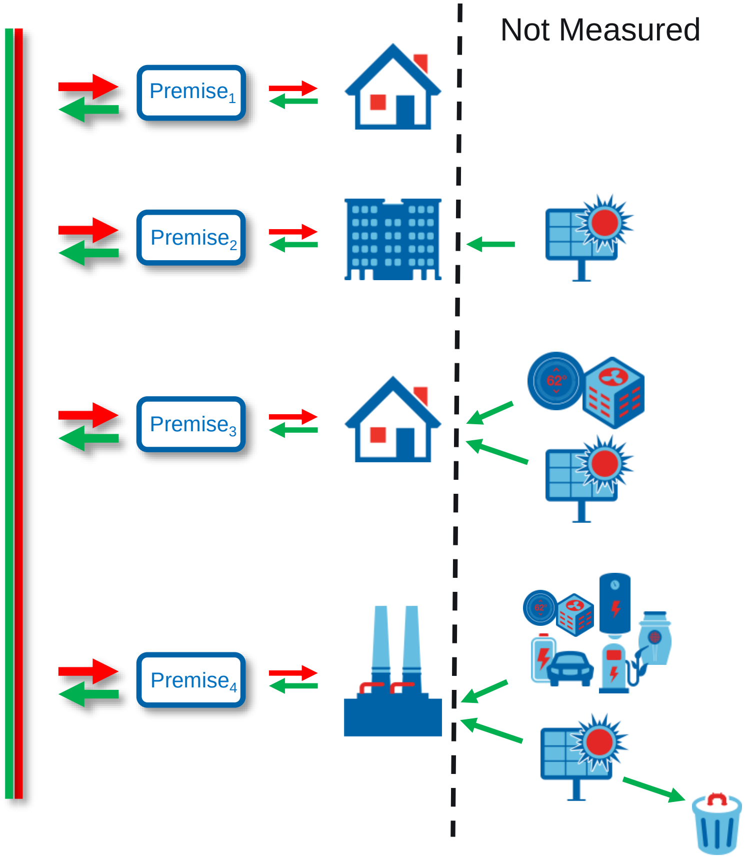
$$\boxed{C^{SCADA}_{d,i} = L^{SCADA}_{d,i}}$$

» Short-term forecasting uses SCADA measurements at the transformer / circuit etc. to describe consumption load shapes

$$L^{SCADA}_{d,i} = \left[\sum_{s=1}^{S} \mathrm{GridConnectedGeneration}^{s}_{d,i} - \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathrm{NetTransmissionGridExchanges}^{n}_{d,i}\right] \times \left(1 - \mathrm{SystemLosses}_{d,i}\right)$$

Now we Measure Net Load Masking Consumption





With DER: Where Most Utilities are Today or in the Very Near Future

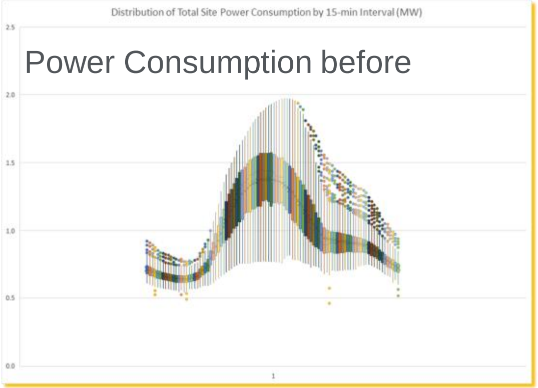
- Delivered Power ≠ Consumption

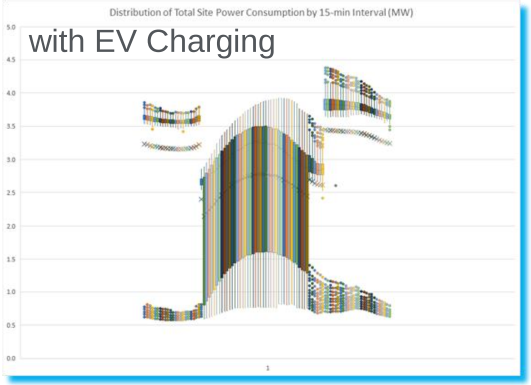
$$\boxed{C_{d,i}^{SCADA} = L_{d,i}^{SCADA} = \emptyset\left(C_{d,i}, PV_{d,i}\right)}$$

- Short-term forecasting uses SCADA measurements at the transformer / circuit etc. to describe the Behind-the-Meter <u>Energy Imbalance</u>

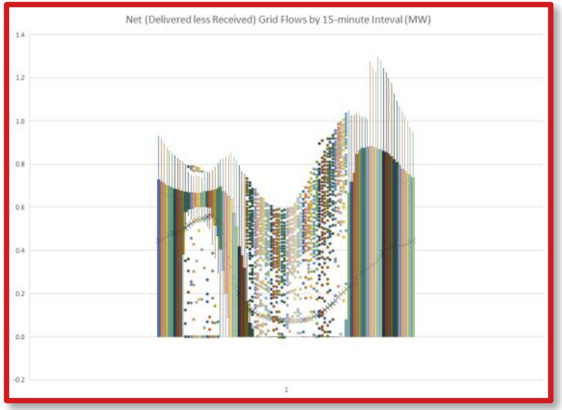
$$L_{d,i}^{SCADA} = \left[\sum_{s=1}^{S} \text{GridConnectedGeneration}_{d,i}^{s} - \sum_{n=1}^{N} \text{NetTransmissionGridExchanges}_{d,i}^{n}\right] \times \left(1 - \text{SystemLosses}_{d,i}\right)$$

The Operational Forecasting Problem is Evolving

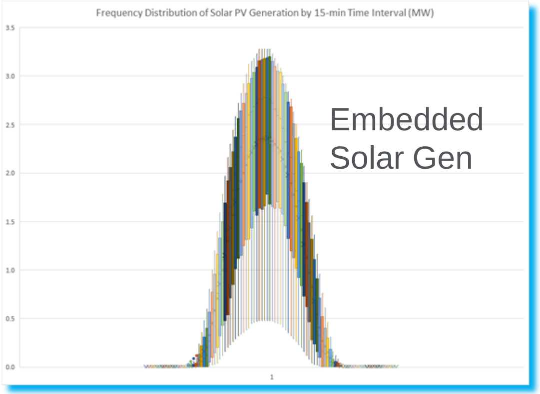


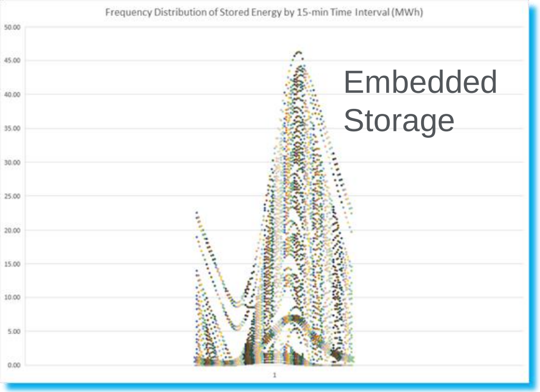


- Before we forecast Consumption that was well understood. Accuracy depends on weather forecast performance.
- Spinning reserves at minimum levels given certainty of demand.

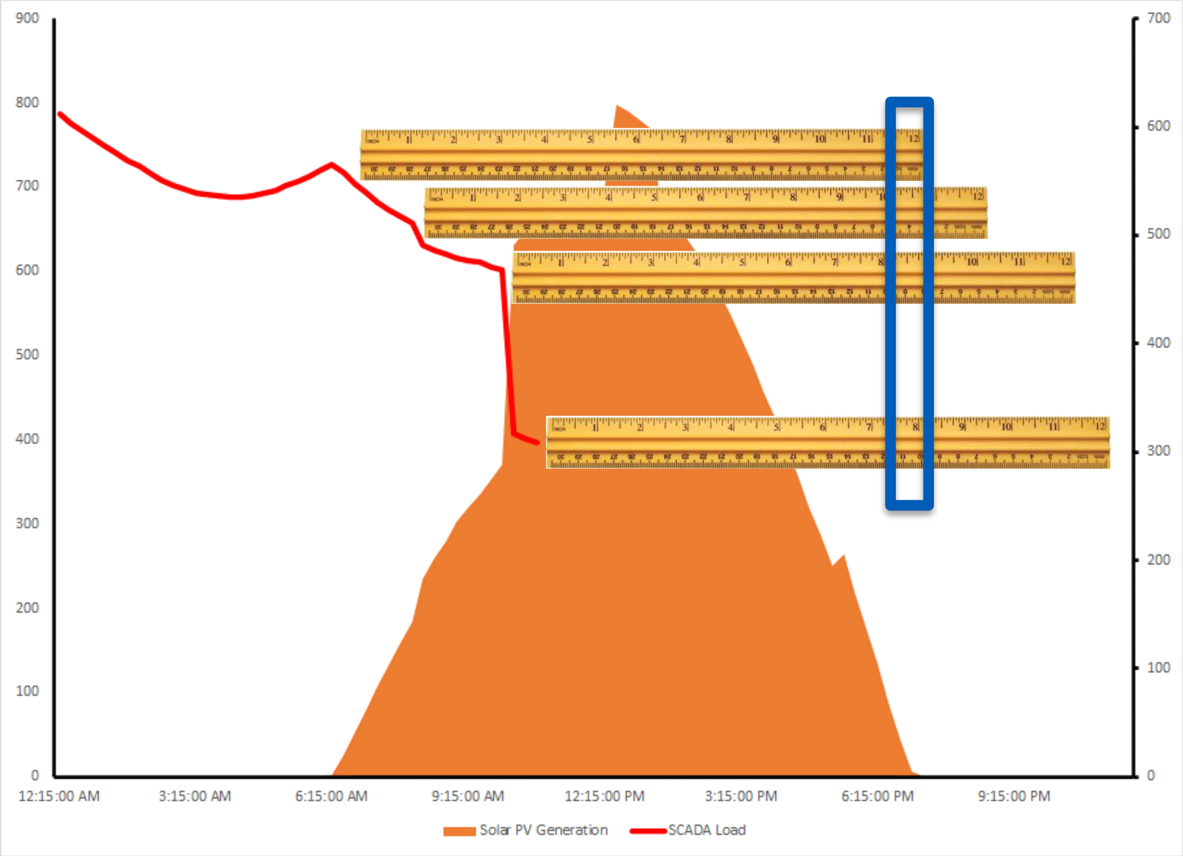


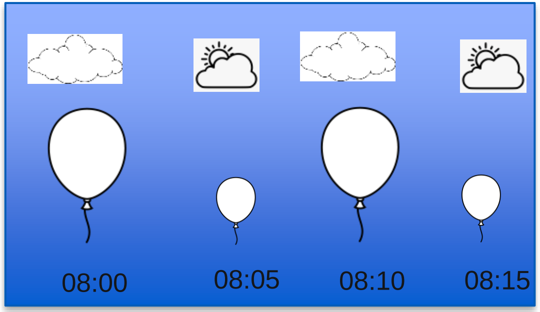
- Now forecast energy imbalances leading to forecast instability
- Higher spinning reserves to cover the uncertainty resulting in higher system operating costs in order of magnitude of millions dollars.





Load Masking Leads to Measurement & Forecast Instability



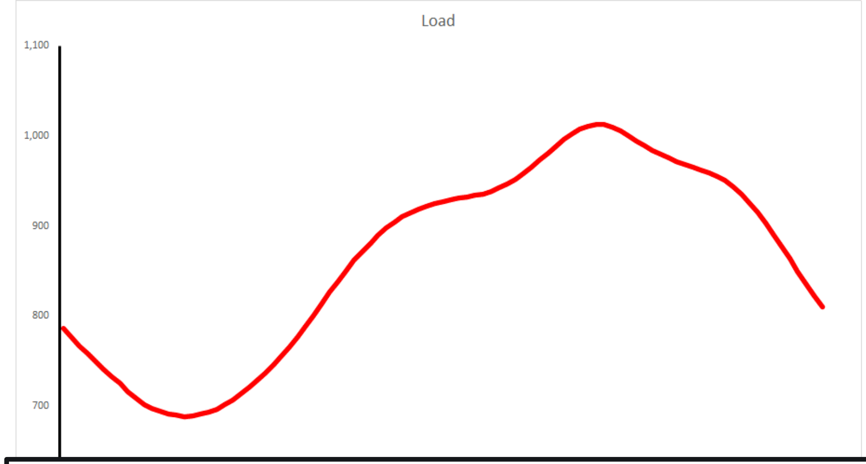


As solar PV generation cuts in and out, measurements of Net Load bounce around.

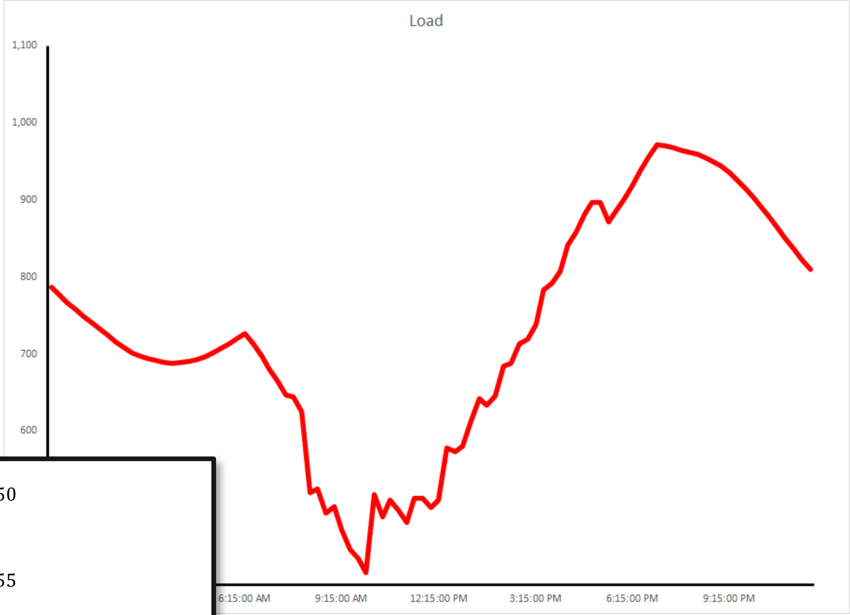
Autoregressive models that leverage lagged Net Loads risk casting that load volatility into the forecast period.

Autoregressive Terms and Forecast Instability

Autoregressive Terms Work Well



Autoregressive Terms Break Down



$$L_{10:50} = \beta_0^{10:50} + \beta_1^{10:50} L_{10:45} + \beta_2^{10:50} L_{10:40} + \beta_3^{10:50} L_{10:35} + e_{10:50}$$

$$L_{10:55} = \beta_0^{10:55} + \beta_1^{10:55} L_{10:50} + \beta_2^{10:55} L_{10:45} + \beta_3^{10:55} L_{10:40} + e_{10:55}$$

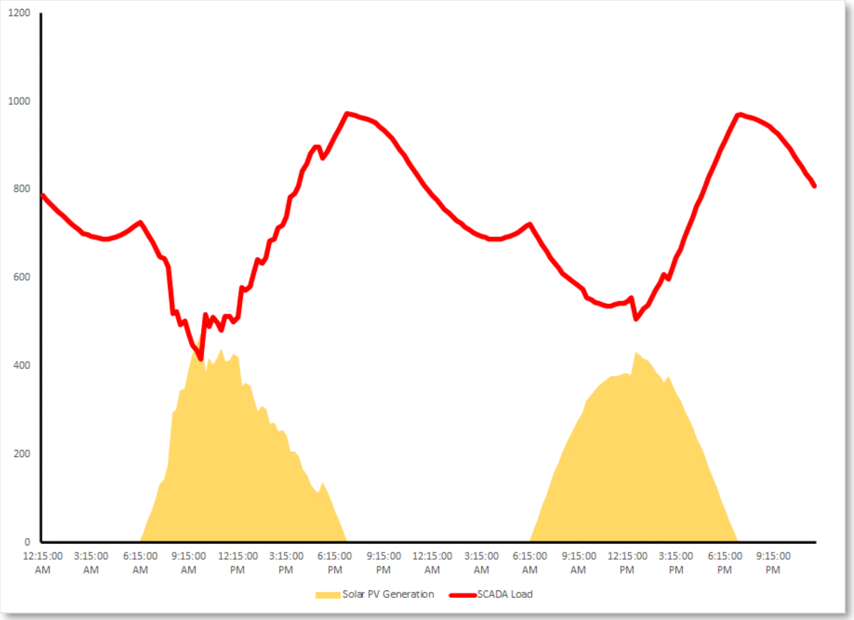
$$L_{11:00} = \beta_0^{11:00} + \beta_1^{11:00} L_{10:55} + \beta_2^{11:00} L_{10:50} + \beta_3^{11:00} L_{10:45} + e_{11:00}$$

What to do with Solar PV Generation?

$$L_{d,i}^{SCADA} = F(X_{d,i}\beta_i\ ) + G(SolaPVGen_{d,i}\alpha_i\ ) + L(L_{d,i-j}^{SCADA}\delta_{i-j}) + e_{d,i}$$

Direct Modelling Approach

- » Distributed solar PV generation is not metered
  - • Engineering-based estimates driven by GHI
- » Direct Modelling provides statistically-adjusted solar PV generation values
- » To make it work the autoregressive terms need solar PV generation interactions to free up the slopes
- » <u>Getting the specification right is THE challenge</u>



What to do with Solar PV Generation?

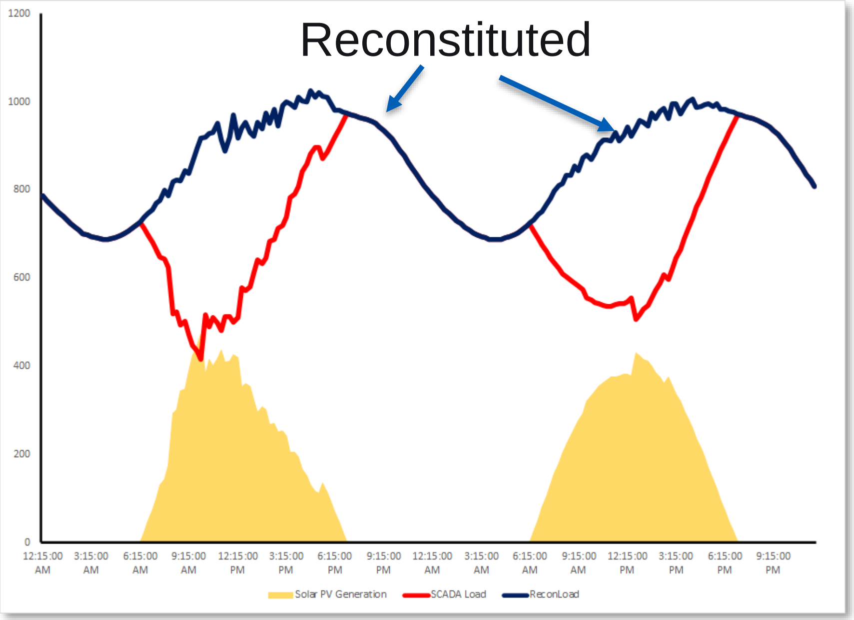
$$L_{d,i}^{SCADA} + SolarPVGen_{d,i} = F(X_{d,i}\beta_i\ ) + L([\ L_{d,i}^{SCADA} + SolarPVGen_{d,i}]\alpha_i\ ) + e_{d,i}$$

Reconstituted Load Approach

» Assumes solar PV generation estimates are correct & the impact is 1.0 KW of solar PV generation lowers loads by 1.0 KW

» The autoregressive process is relatively stable with Reconstituted loads

» Getting the specification right is THE challenge



Evolving from Direct Modelling to Reconstituted Loads

Dealing with Uncertain Solar PV generation estimates

Easy Days To Predict GHI

Hard Days To Predict GHI

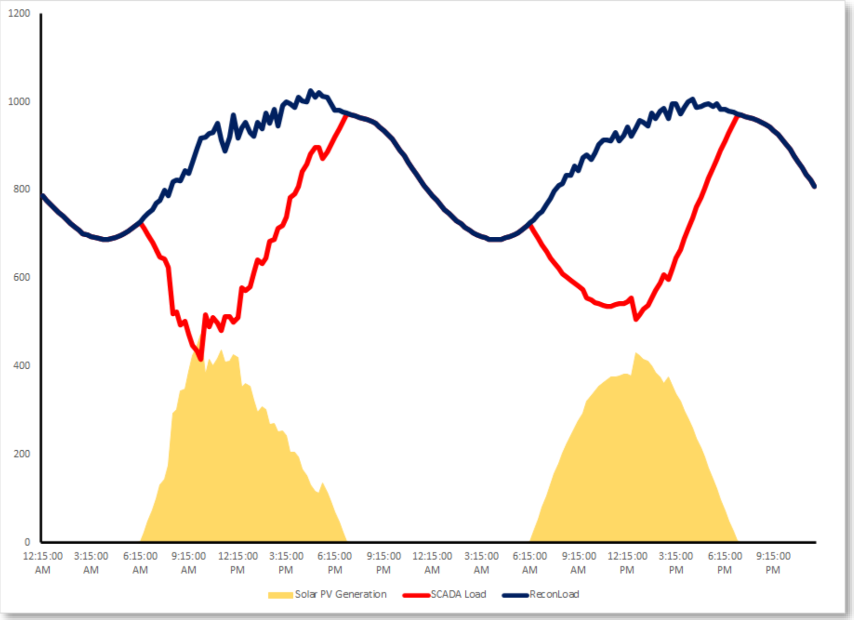
» There are two major approaches to GHI estimation and forecasting

- **Numerical Weather Prediction Models** use mathematical models to predict cloud cover movement. These forecasts are then translated to forecasts of GHI which drive solar PV generation estimates.
  - BEST for Forecast Horizons of 4 Hours +
- **Satellite Image Decomposition** provide estimates of cloud cover over 1km x 1km squares. Mathematical models then infer the GHI values.
  - BEST for Forecast Horizons up to 4 Hours

Evolving from Direct Modelling to Reconstituted Loads

Dealing with Uncertain Solar PV generation estimates

$VAR\left(L_{d,i}^{SCADA} + \widehat{SolarPVGen}_{d,i}\right)$ is Greater on Cloudy Days than Clear Sky or Dark Sky Days



» Few utilities collect in real-time the population of solar PV generation. As a result, we reconstitute with an estimate of rooftop solar PV generation.

- On cloudy to partially cloudy days solar PV generation estimates are at their highest levels adding volatility to the reconstituted loads.
- E.g., Net Load measurement goes down but estimated Solar PV generation goes down compounding the swing in Reconstituted loads
- Defeats the purpose of using Reconstituted Loads

Two Stage Ensemble Smoothing

- How can we save the Reconstituted Approach?

- Observation: Aggregate changes in Consumption oscillate at a slower frequency than Solar PV Generation
  - The field of Signal Processing suggests a range of smoothing algorithms that will filter out unwanted high frequency oscillations of "noisy solar PV generation estimates" leaving a relative smooth reconstituted load series
- But …
  - Wide smoothing windows while cutting through the noise of solar PV generation risk *smoothing* through key turning points in underlying consumption of power
  - Narrow smoothing windows maintain key changes in consumption, but also the volatility of solar PV generation

- How do we balance removing the noise from the solar PV while maintaining key features of consumption?

Savitzky-Golay Smoothing Filters

Centered Moving Average using Polynomial Weights

$$\widehat{\mathrm{ReconLoad}}^{J}_{d,i} = \left(\sum_{j=0}^{(J-1)/2} \omega^{J}_{-j} \mathrm{ReconLoad}_{d,i-j} + \sum_{j=1}^{(J-2)/2} \omega^{J}_{j} \mathrm{ReconLoad}_{d,i+j} \right) \Big/ \left(\sum_{j=0}^{(J-1)/2} \omega^{J}_{-j} + \sum_{j=1}^{J/2} \omega^{J}_{j} \right)$$

» SG Smoothing is useful for load forecasting because the polynomial weights preserve the curvature of the load data.

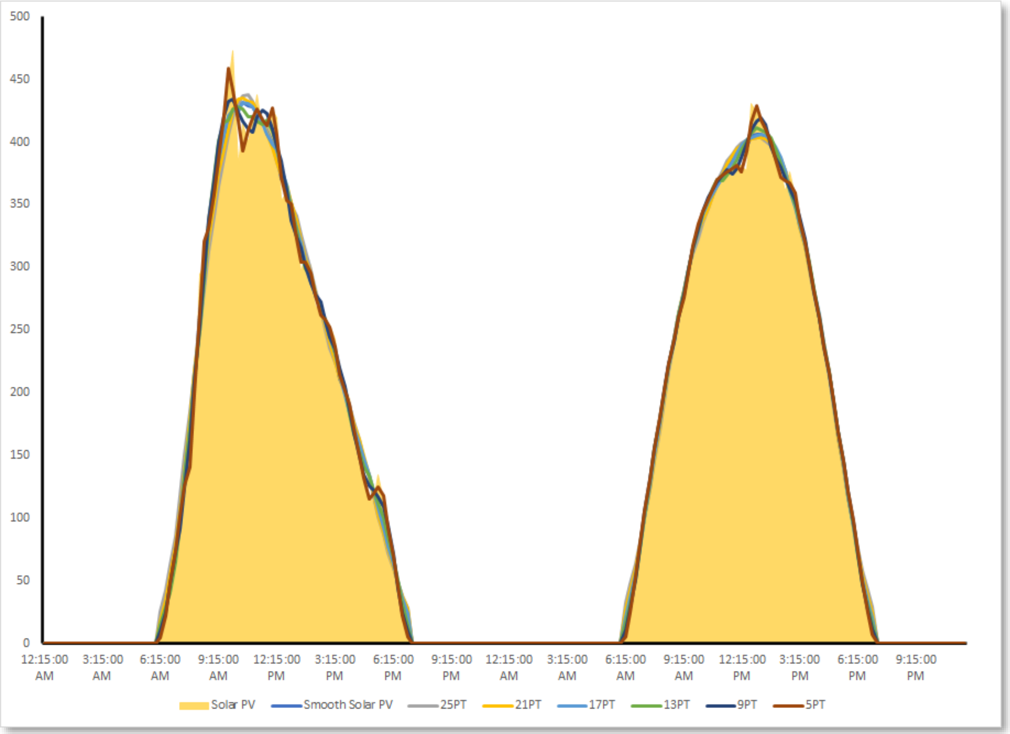
- A straight centered-moving average would produce a relatively flat result.

» But which Smoothing Window Should be Used to Smooth Reconstituted Load?

	Normalized Savistky-Golay Smoothing Weights					
Smoothing Window Size	**25**	**21**	**17**	**13**	**9**	**5**
Lag 12	-253					
Lag 11	-138					
Lag 10	-33	-171				
Lag 9	62	-76				
Lag 8	147	9	-21			
Lag 7	222	84	-6			
Lag 6	287	149	7	-11		
Lag 5	322	204	18	0		
Lag 4	387	249	27	9	-21	
Lag 3	422	284	34	16	14	
Lag 2	447	309	39	21	39	-3
Lag 1	462	324	42	24	54	12
Center	467	329	43	25	59	17
Lead 1	462	324	42	24	54	12
Lead 2	447	309	39	21	39	-3
Lead 3	422	284	34	16	14	
Lead 4	387	249	27	9	-21	
Lead 5	322	204	18	0		
Lead 6	287	149	7	-11		
Lead 7	222	84	-6			
Lead 8	147	9	-21			
Lead 9	62	-76				
Lead 10	-33	-171				
Lead 11	-138					
Lead 12	-253					
Normalization Constant	5135	3059	323	143	231	35

Step One. Smooth the Solar PV Estimates/Forecasts

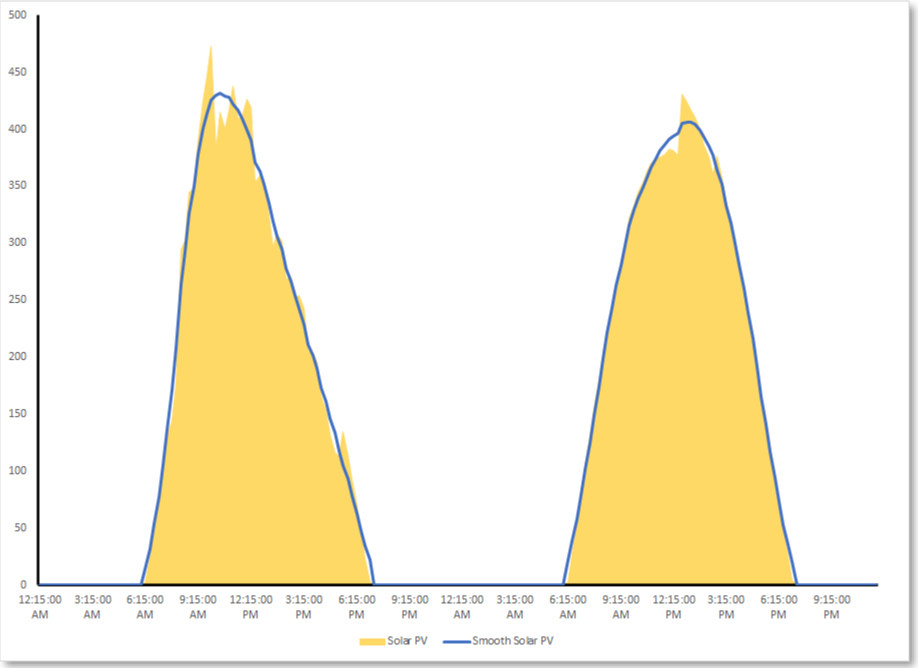
- Apply an ensemble of smoothers (e.g., different SG Smoothing Windows) to the raw solar PV estimates
- Create a weighted average solar PV estimate by weighting the alternative smoothed solar PV estimates
- Each smoother is assigned a weight which depends on the volatility of the raw solar PV generation data



Step One. Smooth the Solar PV Estimates/Forecasts

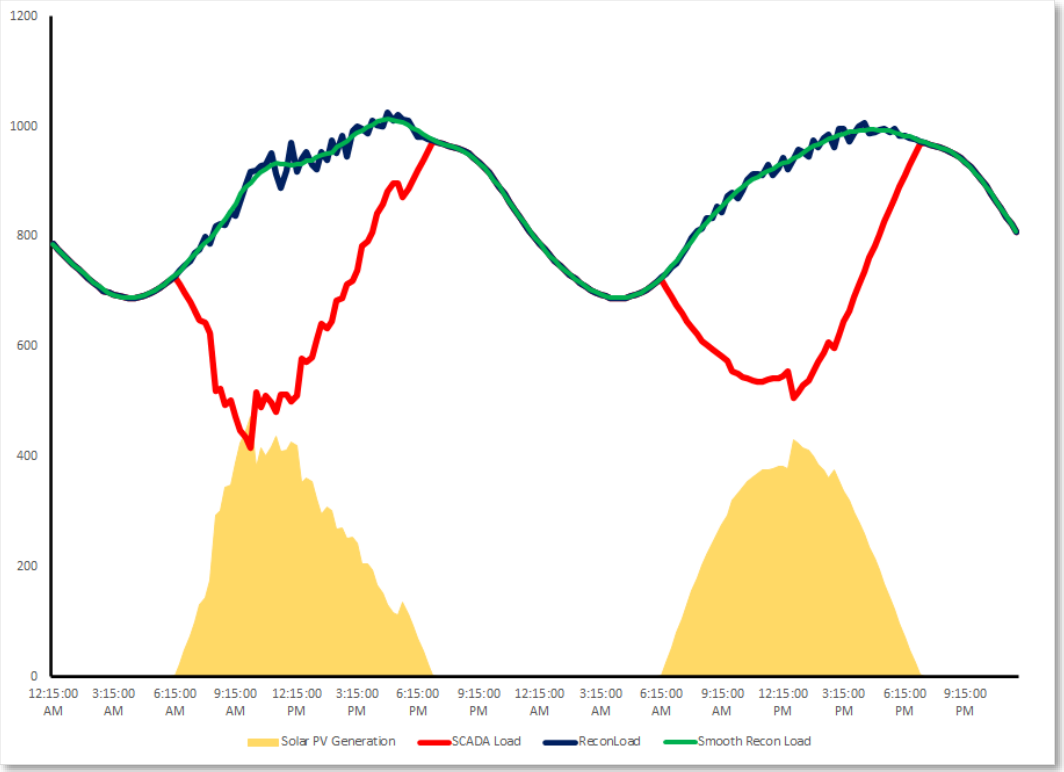
$$\varphi_d^j = \sum_{i=1}^{I} \nabla^2\left(\widehat{PV}_{d,i}^j\right) \bigg/ \sum_{i=1}^{I} \nabla^2\left(ClearSky_{d,i}\right)$$

- The second order derivatives of the smoothed solar PV generation are used to form the weights
- The second order derivatives of a clear sky day are used as a normalization factor
- Narrow windows are preferred on Clear Sky days
- Wider windows are preferred on Partially Cloudy days

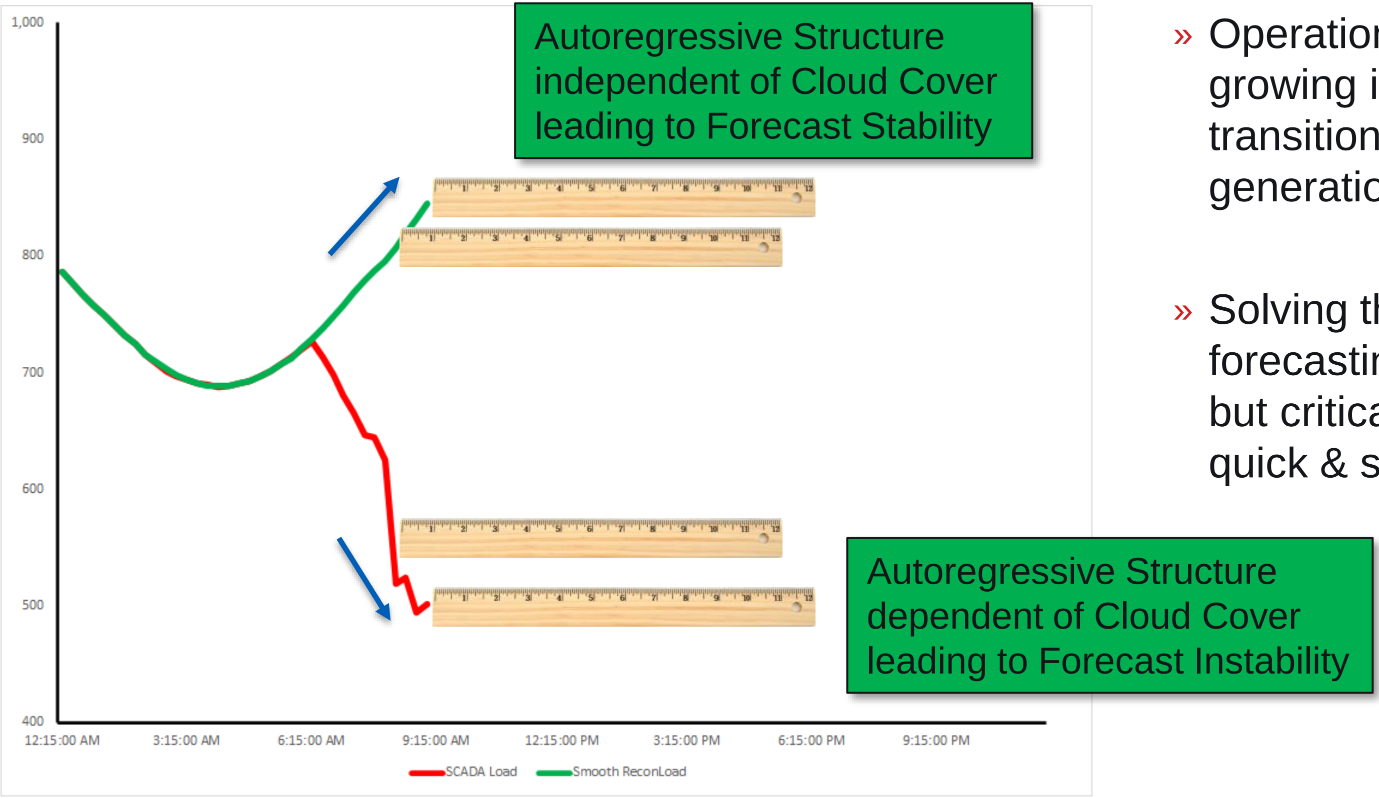


Step Two. Smooth the Reconstituted Load Data

- The same ensemble of smoothers are applied to the raw reconstituted load
- In this step, the smoothing weights from Step 1 are applied to create a weighted average reconstituted load series
- In effect, we use the volatility of the solar PV data to drive the size of the smoothing window for the reconstituted load time series



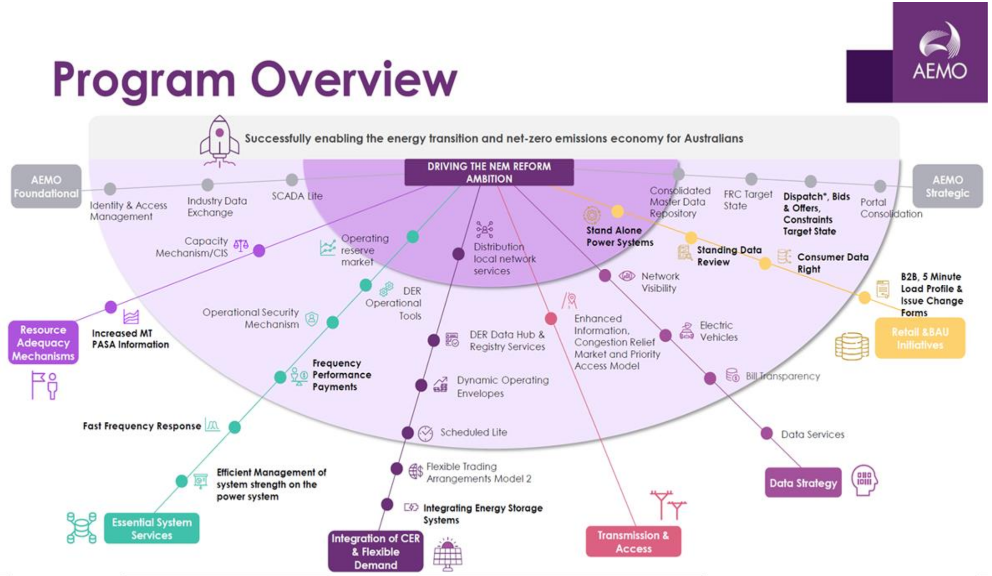
A Step Toward Forecast Stability

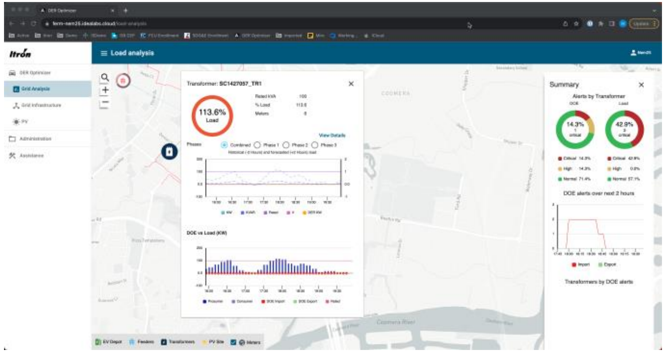


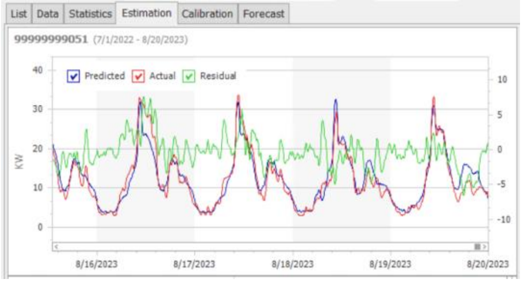
- Operational forecasting is growing in complexity as we transition to 100% renewable generation

- Solving the operational forecasting problem is a small, but critical piece to ensuring a quick & successful transition

AUSTRALIA’S NEM REFORM PROGRAM







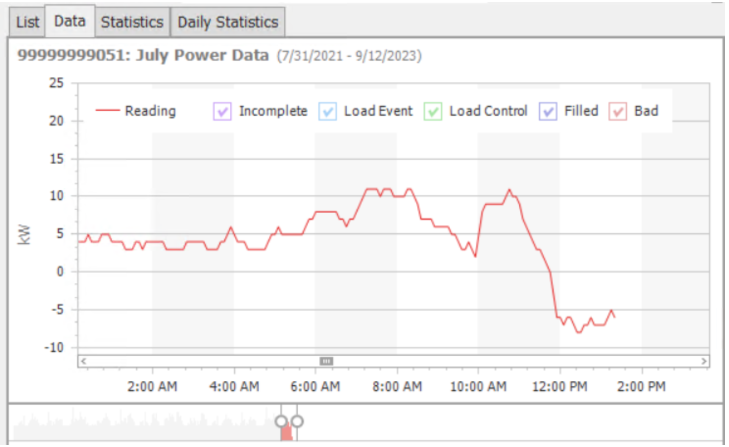
» Dynamic Operating Envelopes for Solar Export at every Premise for every 5min period
- Protect Assets
- Ensure Minimum Demand Met
- Encourage PV Marketplace

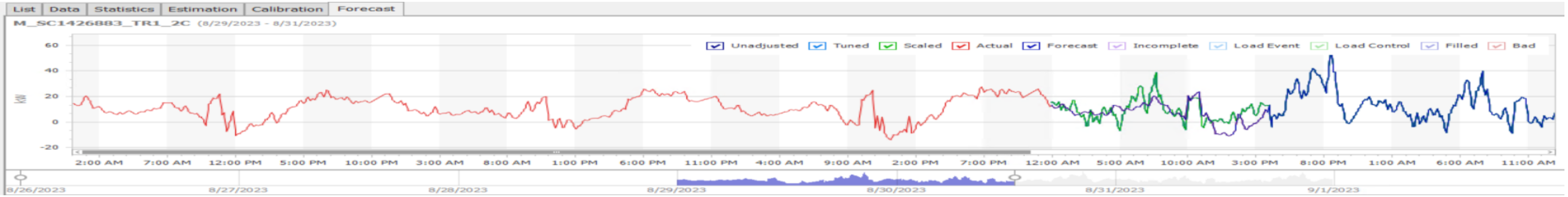
SMART METERING FOR CONSUMPTION

» Data from Smart metering used to create historic profiles

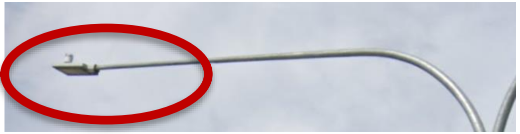
» Data can be collected with low latency (5min data every 15 mins)

» Provides one element of the equation



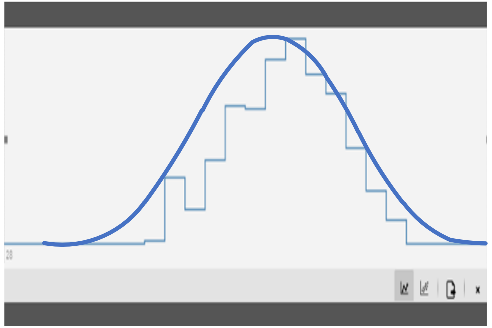


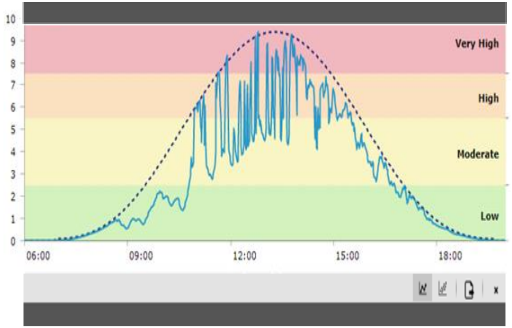
STREETLIGHTS AS GHI MONITORS



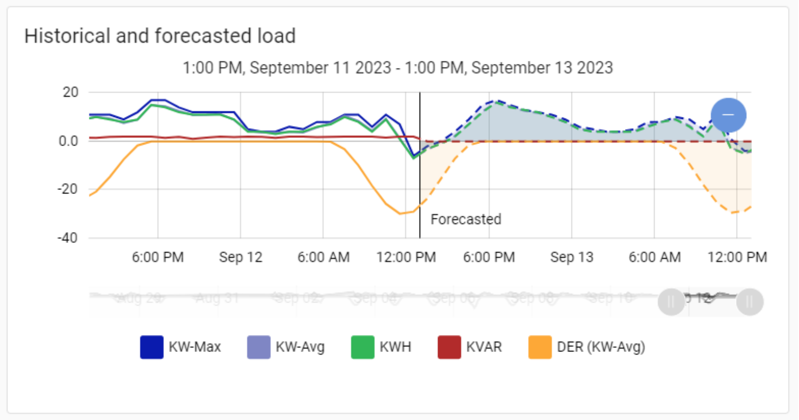
- » NLC photocell measures GHI
- » Smart Streetlighting COMMS network relays information back to central system with low latency
- » Provides a means to gain the other part of the equation

- » Data from photocell comparable to that attained from dedicated costly sensors





PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER



- » Having a stable forecasting allows for confidence in automation to the volumes of consumers expected
- » Ensures that generation capacity constraints can be calculated to ensure both minimum demand is met, and assets are protected
- » Allows for incentives for individual PV installations to be provided to hasten transition
- » Enables schedulers to be more accurate in spinning reserve estimates
- » Means less wasted traditional diesel / carbon generation and reduced overall costs to supply

THANK YOU