

Operational Probabilistic Tools for Solar Uncertainty

DOE Solar Forecasting II Program

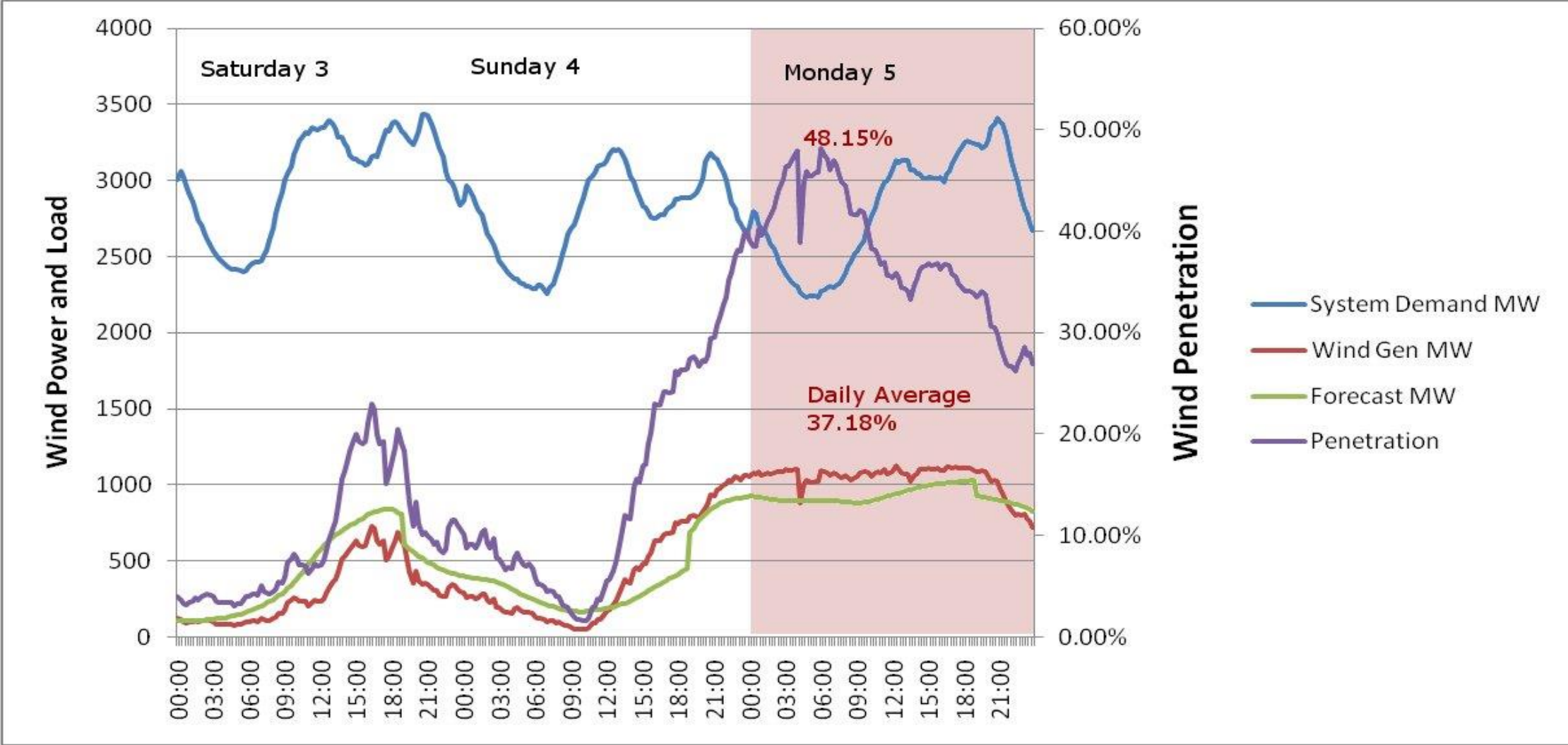
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AMS Annual Meeting, 2019
Phoenix, AZ



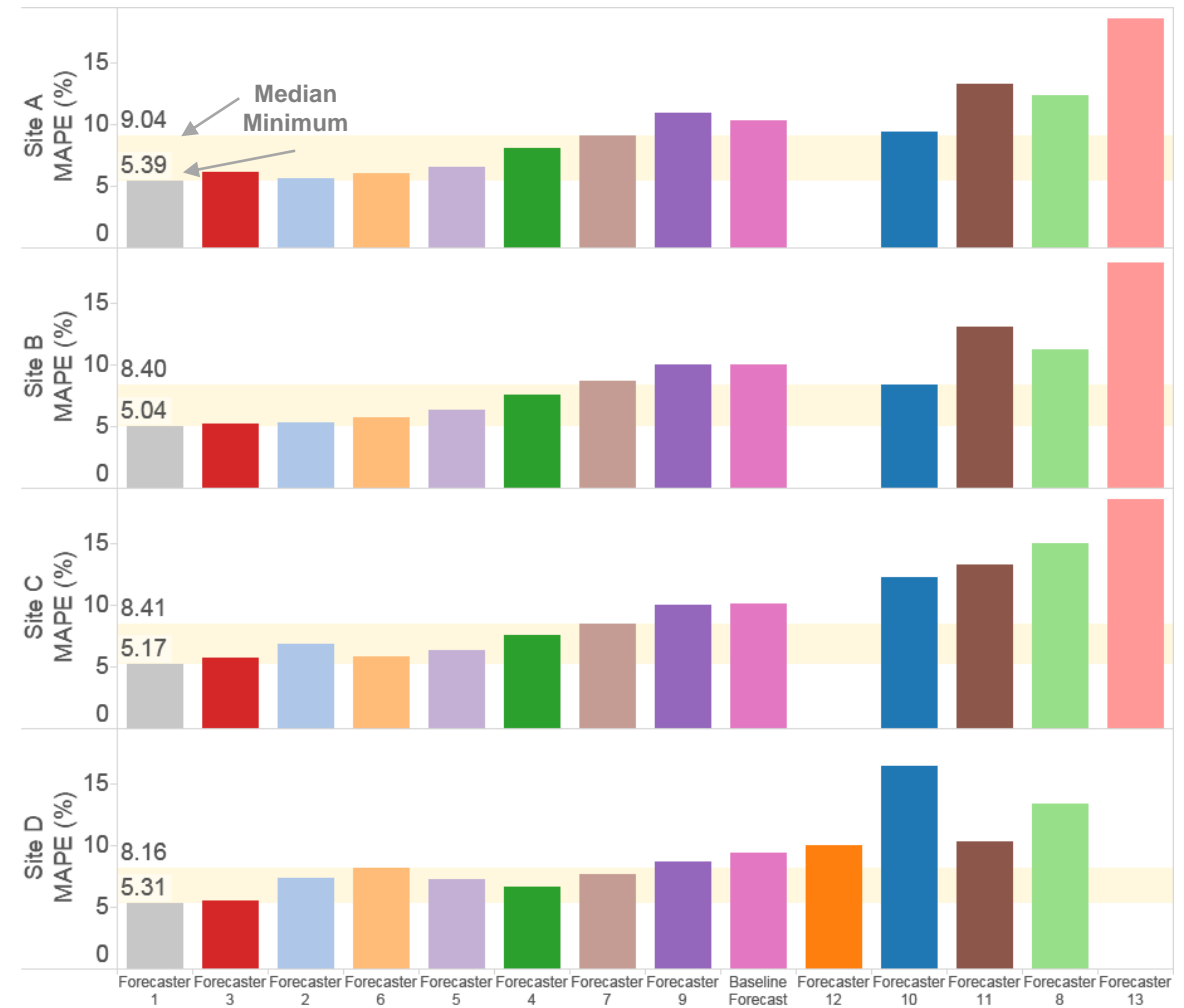
Wind & PV Variability/Uncertainty Challenges System Operations



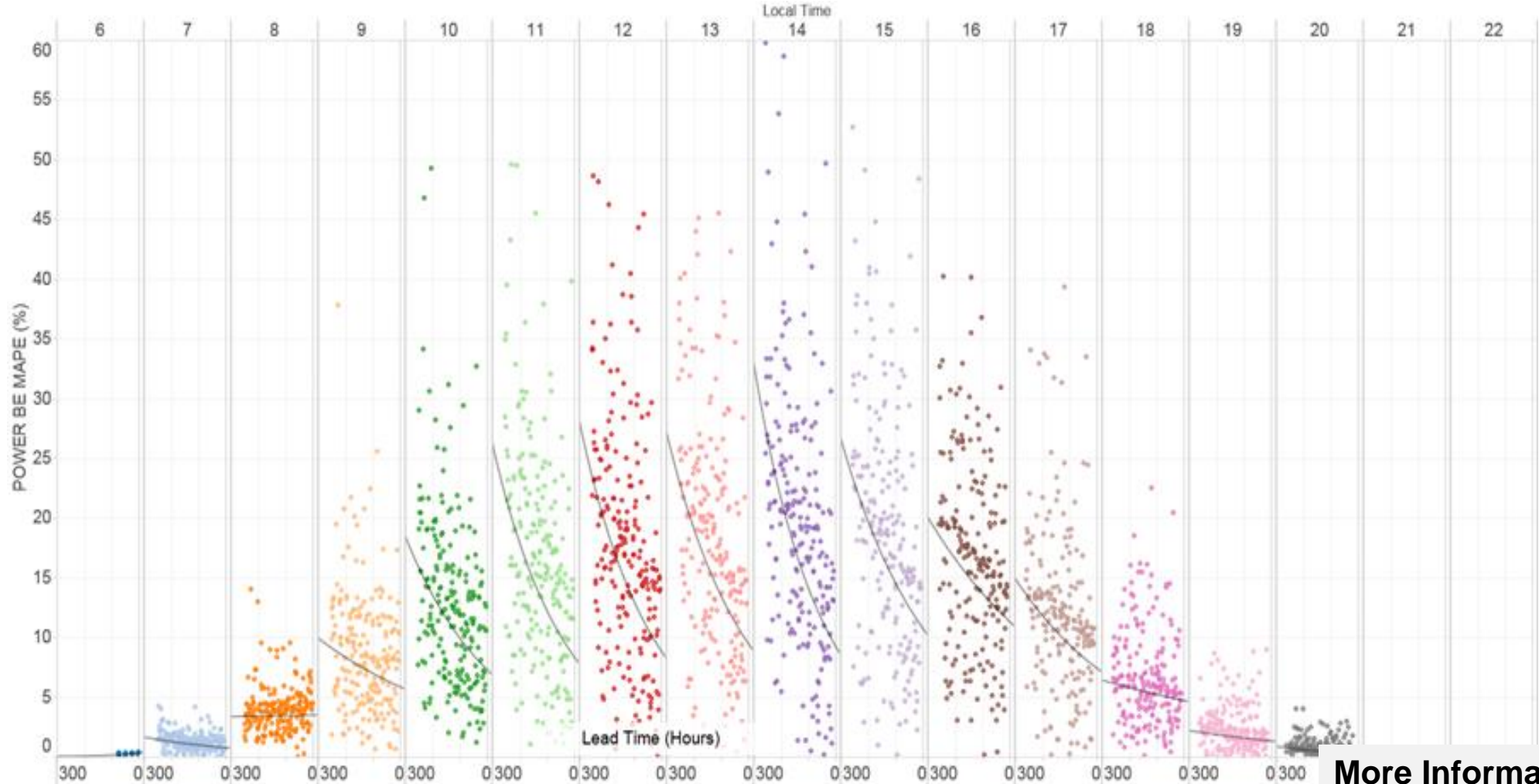
Source: Constructed from EIRGRID online data (www.eirgrid.com).

Solar Forecasting Performance

- EPRI assessed solar forecasting performance with two members across 6 months – CPS Energy (2014) and Southern Company (2016)
- Anonymized forecasts from 10+ commercial providers to assess current state of the art
- Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) is a useful summary metric of performance – average error normalized by capacity
- Performance showed similar performance in different regions (GA, TX, CA) while improving from 2014 to 2016
- Other metrics and analysis provide additional insights into performance



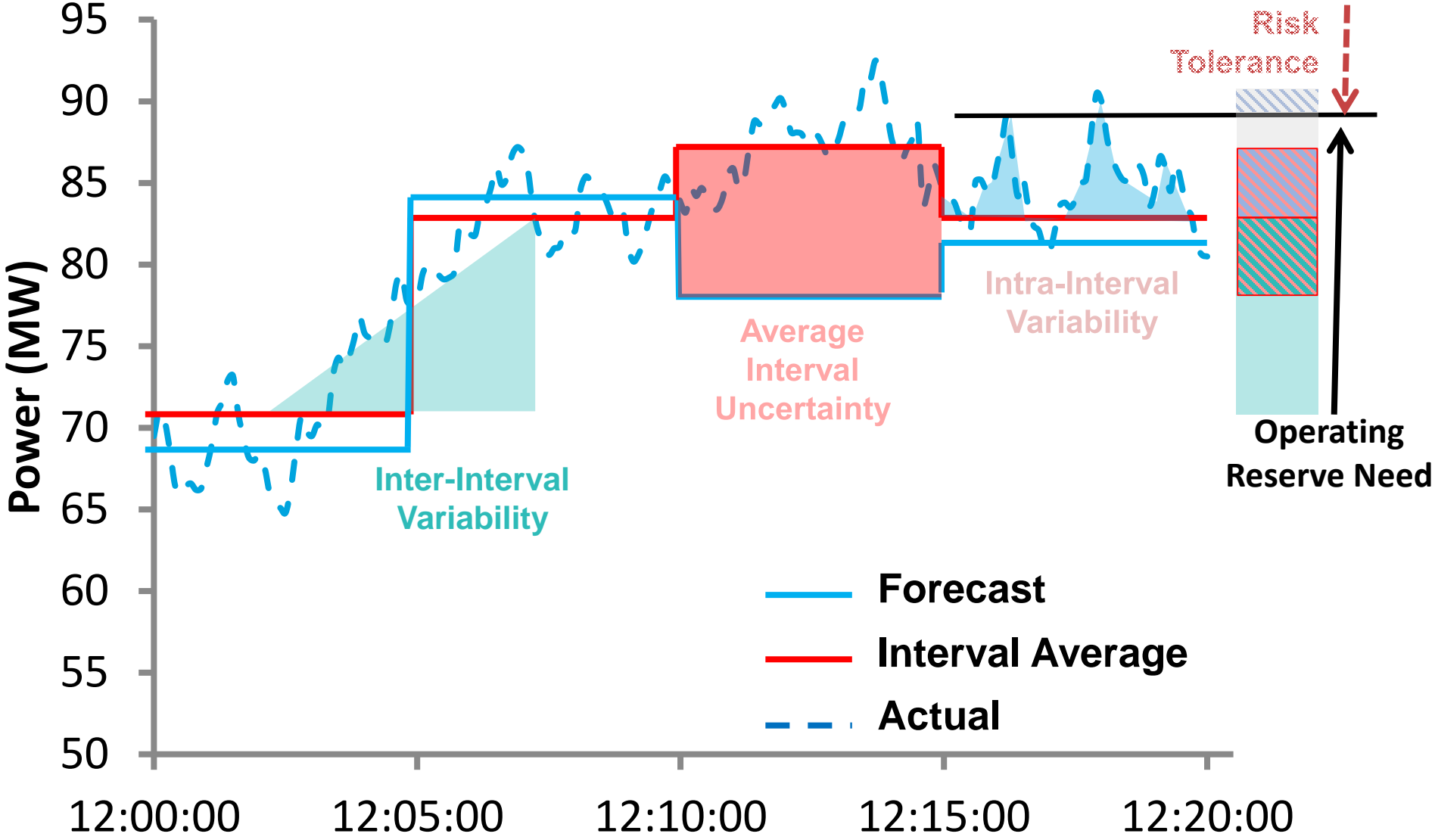
More uncertainty in performance than summary metrics show



More Information:

Solar Power Forecasting for Grid Operations: Evaluation of Commercial Providers, EPRI, 3002012135

Deterministic Methods - Three Central Reserve Needs

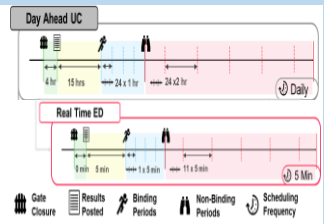


EPRI Dynamic Reserve Method



Scheduling Procedures

- When reserve is held and when released
- Scheduling interval length, horizons



Historical Forecast and Actual Data

- Wind, solar, load
- Forecast error



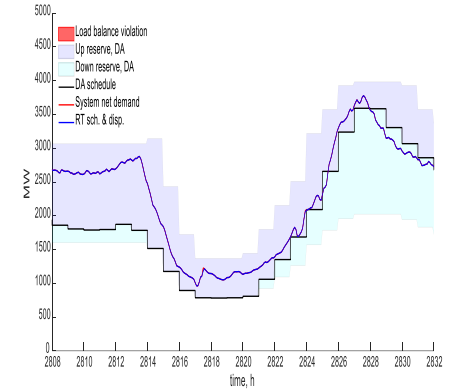
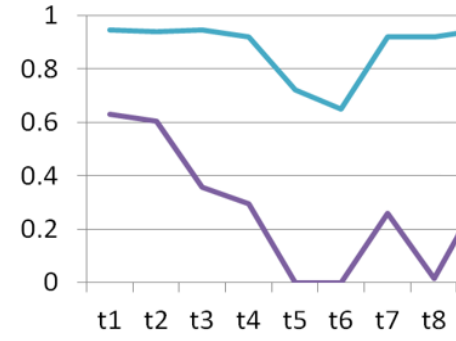
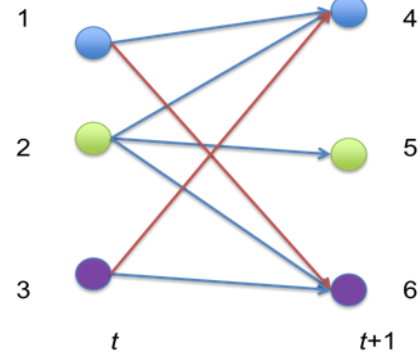
Current and Anticipated Conditions

- Known data about current or future conditions
- Forecasts, time of day, probabilistic data

- Multiple utility case studies have shown benefits to dynamically setting reserve requirements
- Both economic (several \$m) and reliability benefits (area control error) can be observed
- Recent improvements to the tool include addition of neural network to forecast reserve requirements

Dynamic Operating Reserve Assessment and Determination (Dynador) Tool

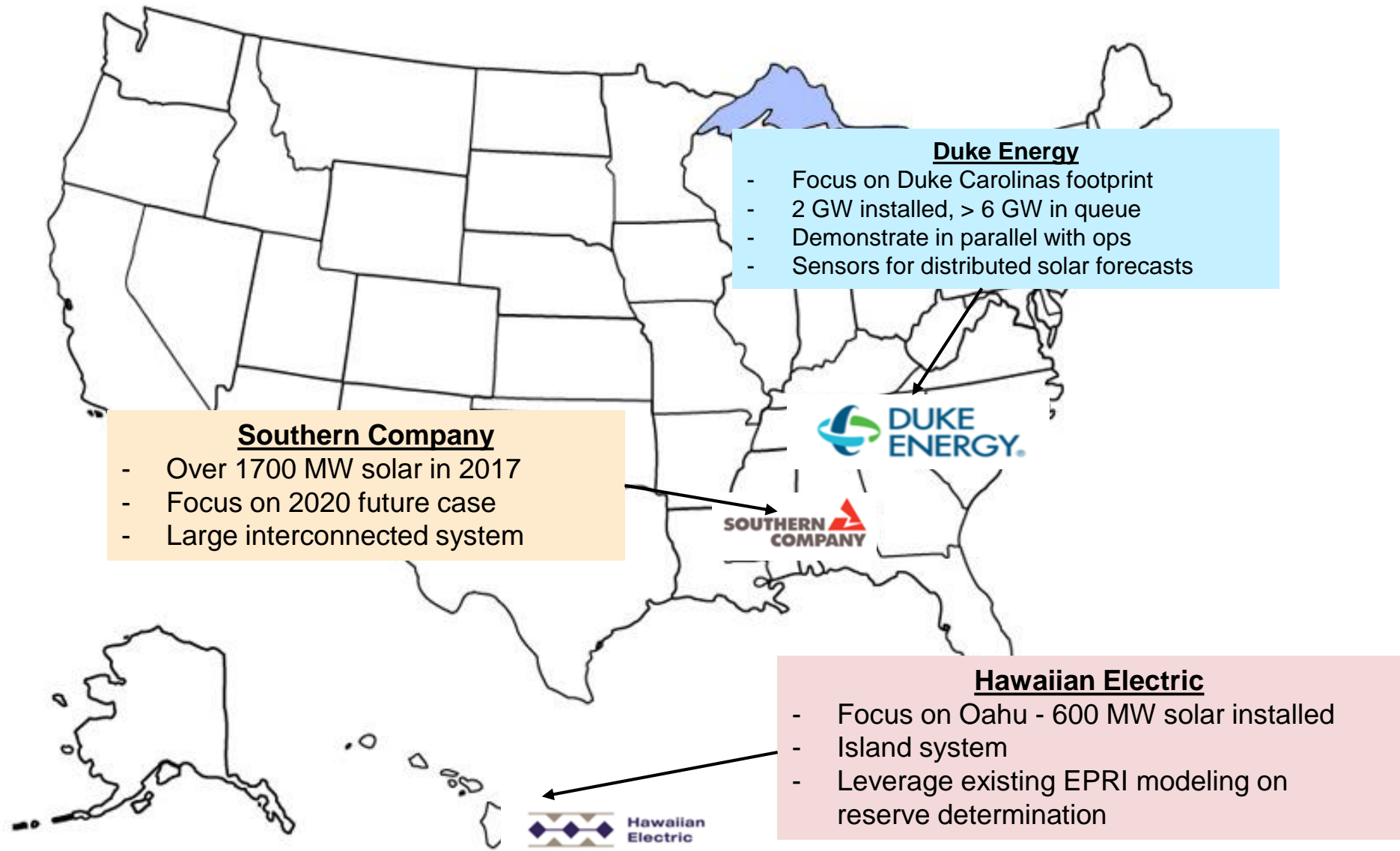
Project Motivation: Using Advanced Methods for Operating Systems With Uncertainty



	Stochastic UC	Interval UC	Robust UC	Dynamic Reserves
Uncertainty Model	Scenarios	Inter-temporal rates	Uncertainty range	Requirements
Objective	$\min E\{\text{cost}\}$	Minimize cost to meet central forecast	$\min\{\max\{\min f\}\}$	Minimize operating cost to meet forecast
Security	Depends on the scenarios	Inter-temporal ranges	Uncertainty Budget	Confidence interval
Scalability	Low	High	Variable (high)	High

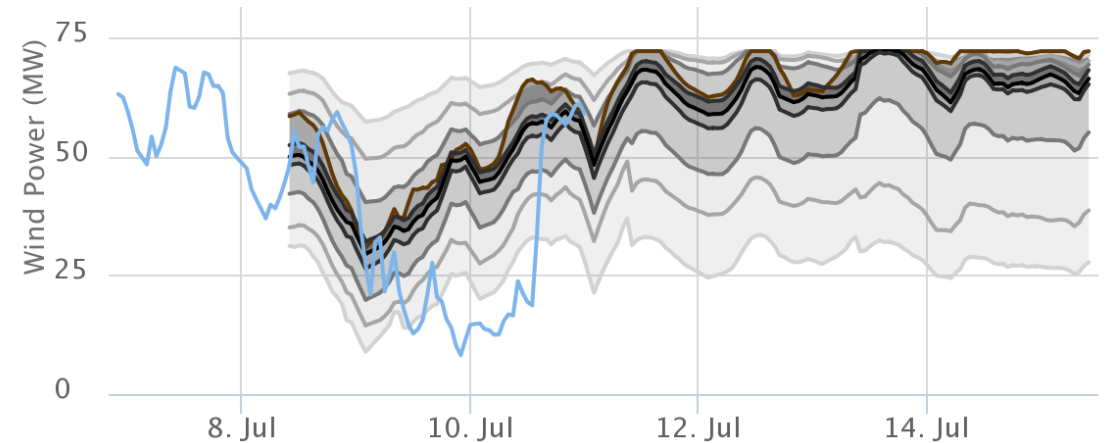
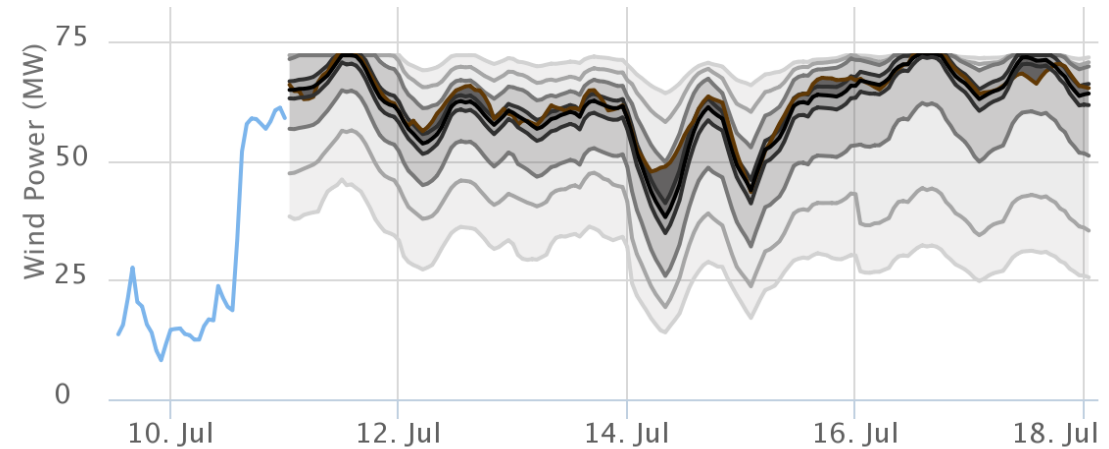
Can we use other methods to deal with uncertainty/variability?

Utility Demonstrations



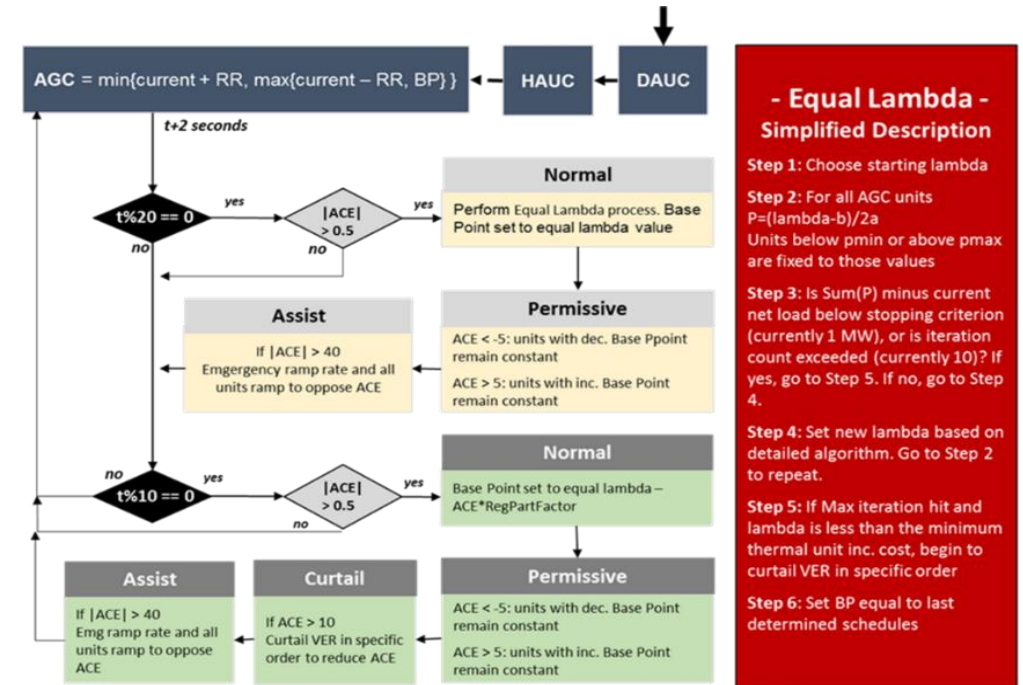
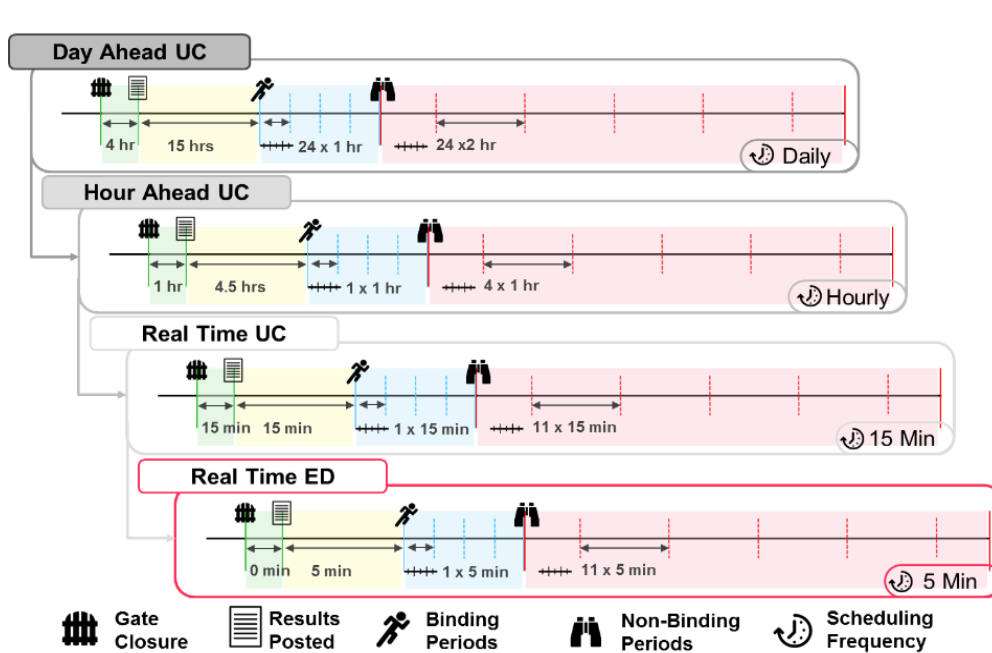
1. State of the Art Probabilistic Forecasting (UL)

- Improved modeling of uncertainty for solar PV
 - Forecast model ensembles will be customized for each utility's application
 - Ensembles will include NWP and other forecast models: e.g. time series, satellite cloud tracking
 - Will consider uncertainty factors typically not well represented in NWP ensembles such as sub-grid scale cloud effects, aerosol variations and irradiance to power
- Targeted visualization of probabilistic forecasts
 - Build on existing UL displays
 - Scenario generation methods will be examined
- Ongoing evaluation and improvement of probabilistic forecasts
 - Move from quantile regression to more sophisticated machine learning approaches to calculating the probability distribution of our ensemble forecasts
 - Rigorously track these improvements using appropriate measures of probabilistic forecast skill, such as Ignorance



2. Industry Leading Multi-Stage Operational Simulation Tools (EPRI)

- Develop accurate models to understand how best to use probabilistic forecasts
 - Represent Day(s) Ahead, Hour(s) ahead and real time commitment and dispatch of the system
 - Include **forecast uncertainty** and means to manage risk (stochastic programming & reserves)



- Equal Lambda - Simplified Description

Step 1: Choose starting lambda

Step 2: For all AGC units $P = (\lambda - b) / 2a$. Units below p_{min} or above p_{max} are fixed to those values

Step 3: Is $\text{Sum}(P)$ minus current net load below stopping criterion (currently 1 MW), or is iteration count exceeded (currently 10)? If yes, go to Step 5. If no, go to Step 4.

Step 4: Set new lambda based on detailed algorithm. Go to Step 2 to repeat.

Step 5: If Max iteration hit and lambda is less than the minimum thermal unit inc. cost, begin to curtail VER in specific order

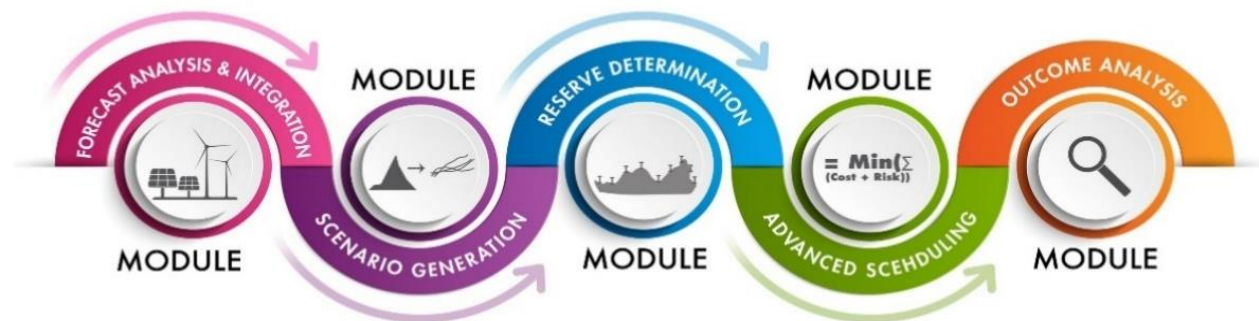
Step 6: Set BP equal to last determined schedules

- PSO** to be used for Duke and Southern: Focus on 5-minute and longer intervals
 - Have used to study CAISO/WECC and TVA in the past
 - Will produce specific designs for operational processes

- FESTIV** is used for Hawaiian Electric case study – 2 second time resolution
 - Necessary for smaller island systems
 - Will add stochastic programming capabilities and probabilistic forecasting

3. Scheduling Management Platform (EPRI)

SMP – Scheduling Management Platform



- Results from Workstreams 1 and 2 will inform development of a Scheduling Management Platform
 - Modular approach to allow for more flexibility and further development in future R&D and demonstrations
 - Customized, where appropriate, for each utility, to ensure that their specific energy management processes can leverage toolset
- Demonstration will run for at least six month period in a development environment – ongoing analysis of the outcomes to demonstrate the benefits of probabilistic methods
- Individual modules developed will be delivered as code/software tool, with guidelines for incorporation into other systems based on their specific needs

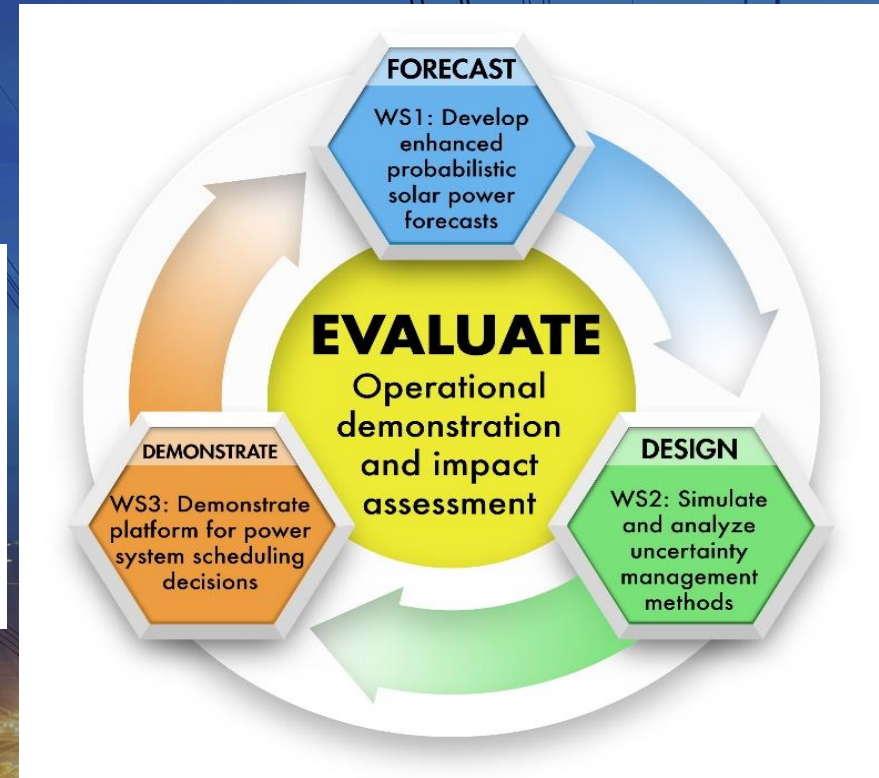
Summary/Conclusions

Reliably and Efficiently
Integrating Renewables

*Improved probabilistic
renewables forecast*

*Advanced operating
practices and tools*

Currently developing datasets/models and starting to deliver forecasts for the three utility systems to be studied – initial results to come later in year!



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