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Coordinated Ramping Product Procurement in CAISO Using Probabilistic Solar Power Forecasts

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Motley, G. Bautista, C. Loutan) and
SETO for advice and data. Usual
disclaimer applies.*

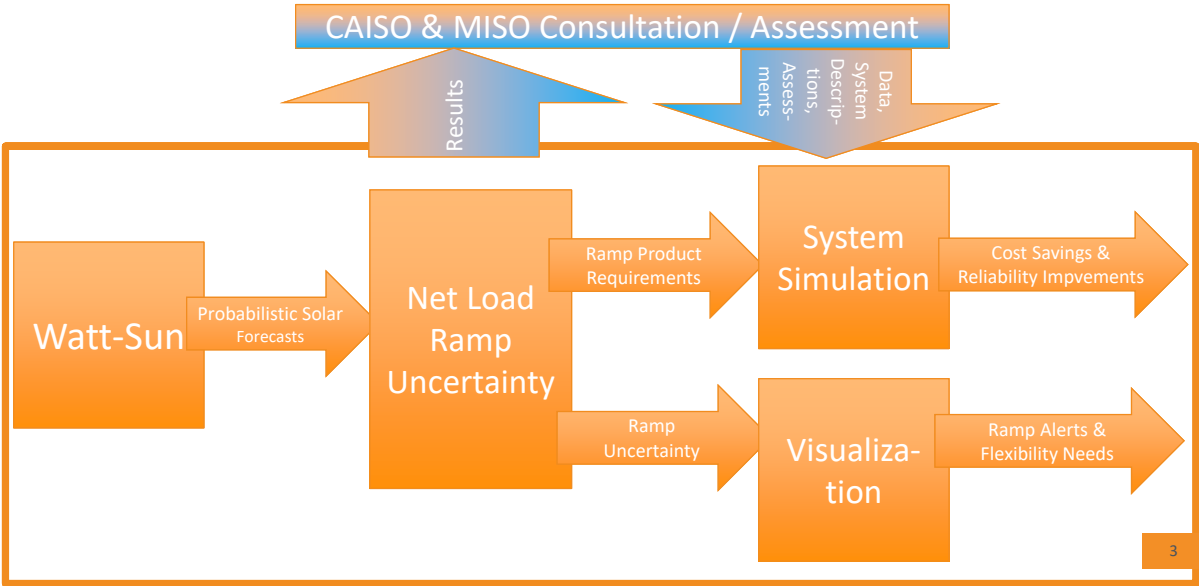
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Outline

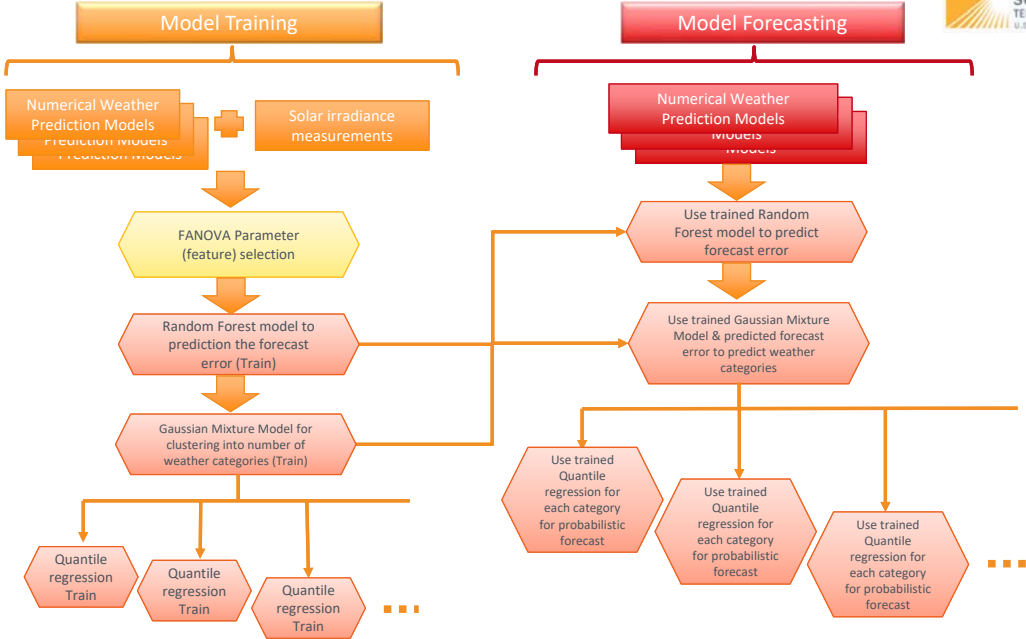


1. The Pro2R project
 - Watt-Sun → Conditional Net Load Ramp Forecasts → System Simulations
 - Watt-Sun probabilistic forecasts
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Pro2R Overview

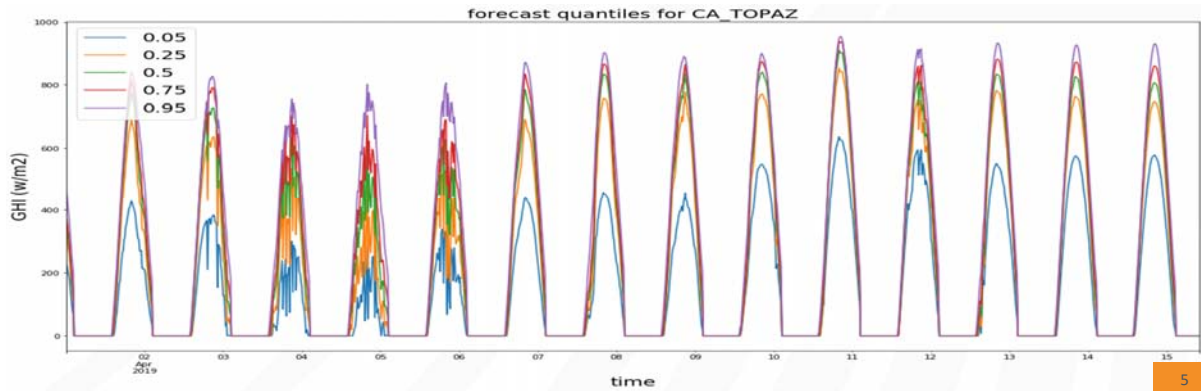


Probabilistic Watt-Sun Flowchart



Used quantile regression to deploy probabilistic forecast models

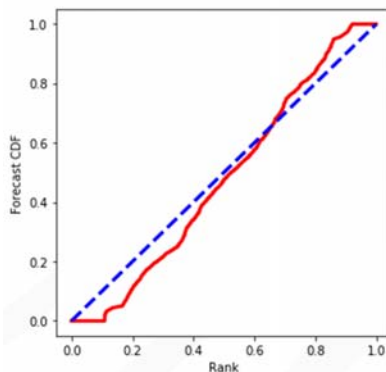
- Quantiles of solar as function of independent variables
- Example results for 2 hr-ahead forecasts
 - Distributions are *asymmetric* → *hence important to have quantile regression techniques*
 - Adjacent days can have very different distributions; in contrast, present CAISO flexiramp requirements are very stable day-to-day because they don't reflect weather forecasts → *need to integrate probabilistic forecasts in requirements*



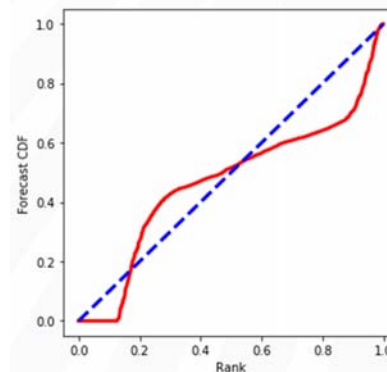
P-P plot Error Metric

Comparison of Watt-Sun Probabilistic Forecast with Bias-Corrected NOAA High Resolution Rapid Refresh (May 2019)

Empirical CDF
Score: 0.0543



Bias Corrected HRRR (normal distribution)
Score: 0.0859

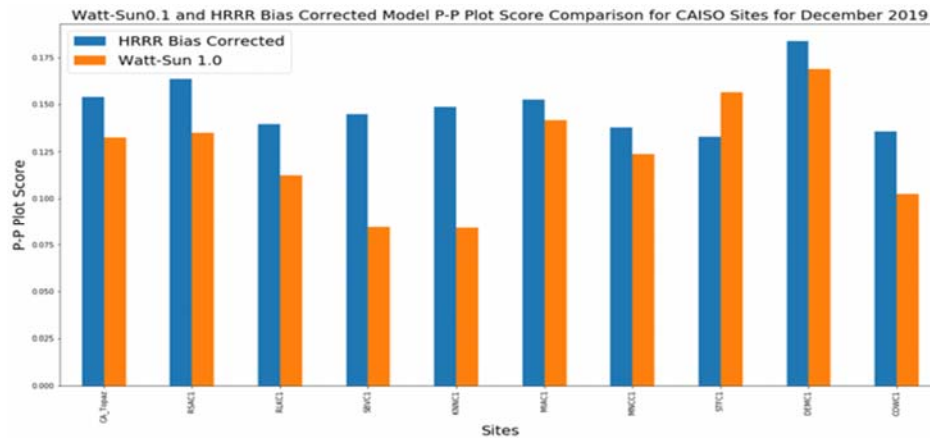


Forecast Error Comparison Watt-Sun 1.0 CAISO, MISO



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- Dec. 2019, forecast horizon 2 hr.
- **P-P Plot score** evaluation of probabilistic calibration (daylight time only)
 - Watt-Sun 1.0 outperforms HRRR Bias-Corrected in 9 out of 10 sites in each market (CAISO shown below)



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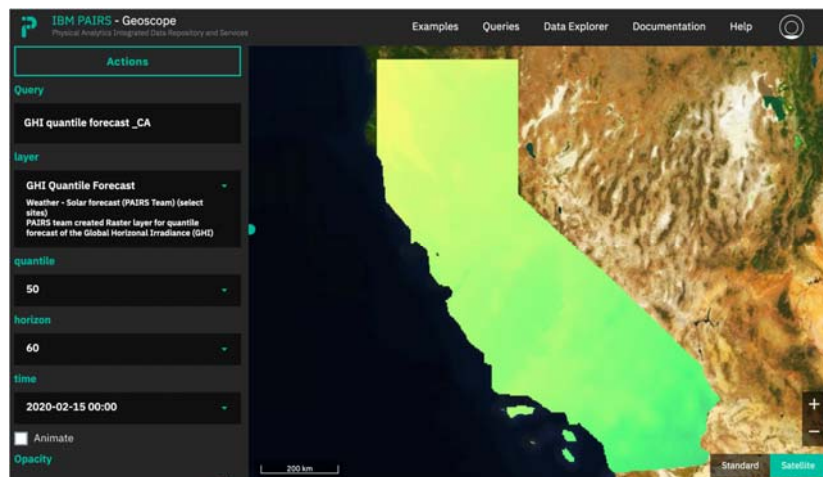
Sample Outputs of *Rasterized Probabilistic Forecast*



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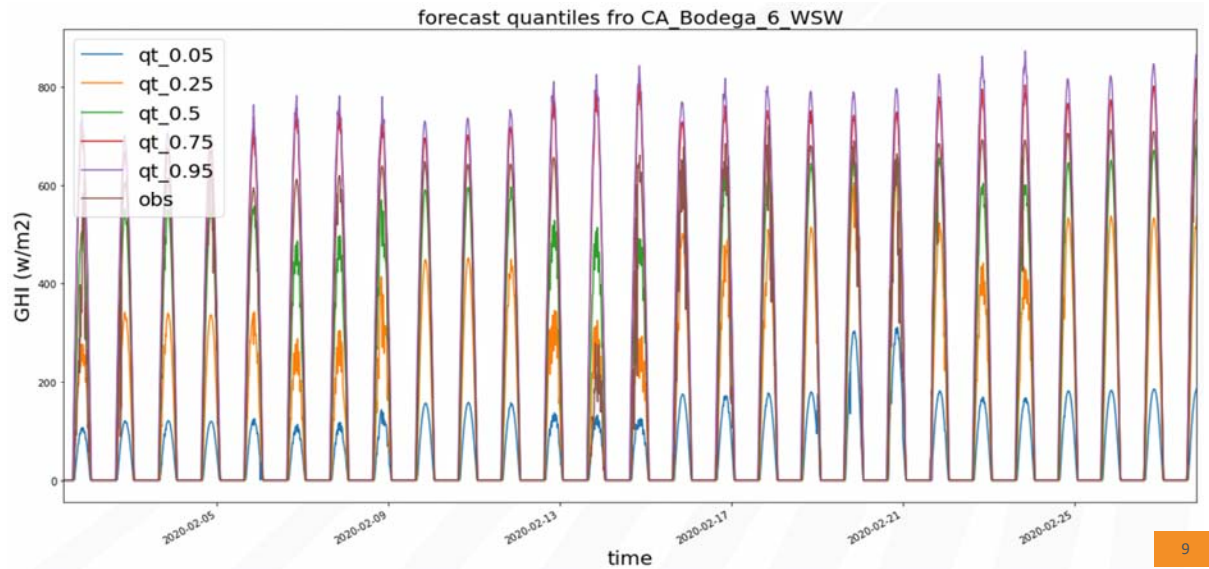
<https://ibmpairs.mybluemix.net/queries/3e28d6e0-bb59-45ae-b00f-ca749fa5de13?layer=782375043&mapType=satellite> (Need to register as PAIRS user)

- PAIRS querying functionality on rasterized forecasts:
 - Continuous point queries for probabilistic forecasts anywhere within user-defined region

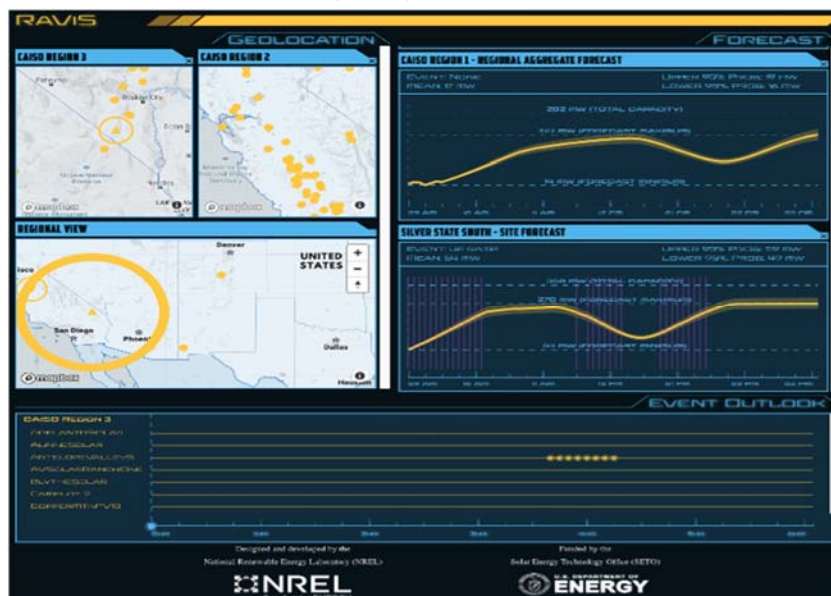


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Sample Output of Rasterized Probabilistic Forecast



One destination for probabilistic forecasts: RaVis Visualization tool (NREL)



The Ramp Visualization for Situational Awareness (RaVis) is a modular dashboard for viewing:

- forecast timeline
- spatially relevant forecast and event data
- details of specific events as desired, including market data

Design:

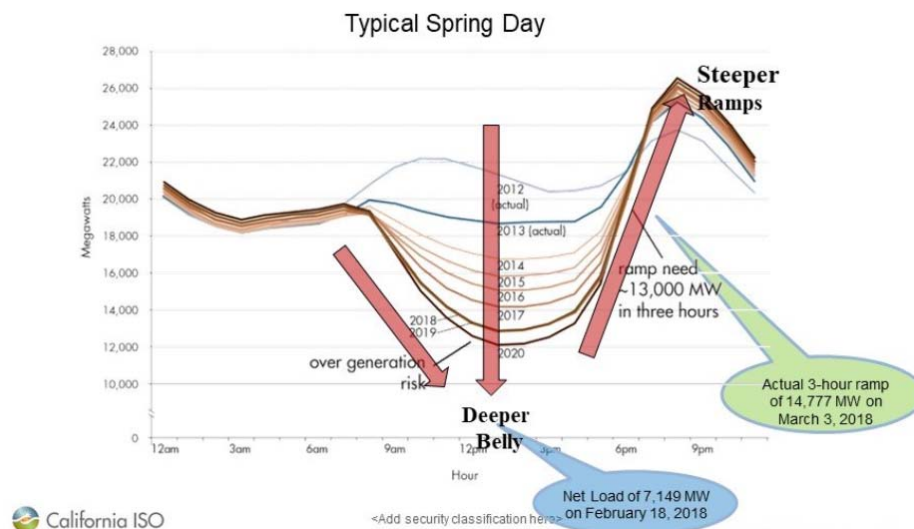
- Designed to use **web application technologies** and tooling
- Utilizing this technology will **enable deployment in any environment**, using any operating system

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Actual net-load and 3-hour ramps are about four years ahead of ISO's original estimate



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Source: www.caiso.com

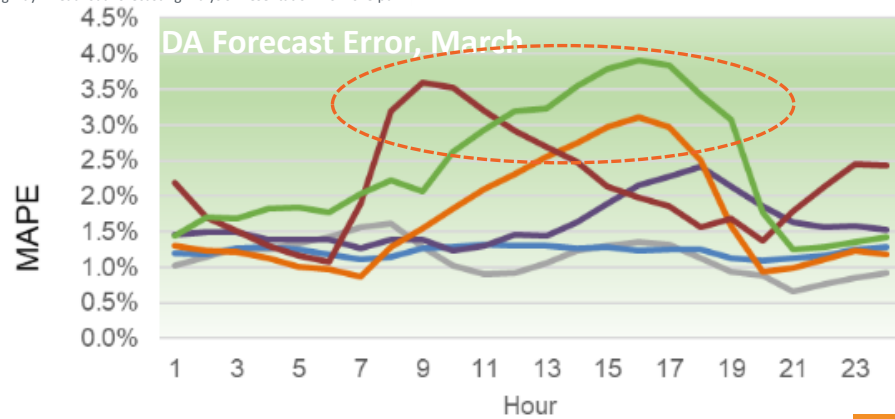
Increasing CAISO Load Forecast Error



Funded by:



A. Motley, www.caiso.com/Documents/Briefing-Day-AheadLoadForecastingAnalysis-Presentation-Nov2018.pdf

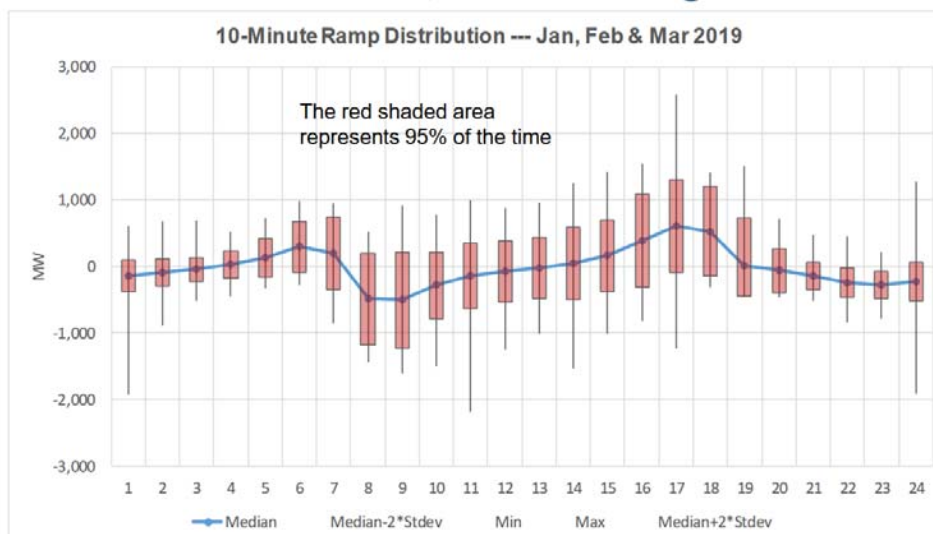


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The 10-minute net load variability for January through March 2019 can exceed 2,000 MW during sunset



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www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2019/06/f64/Operating%20Reserves%20-%20Loutan.pdf

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Flexible Ramping Product



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- CAISO (RT 5min & 15 min), MISO (DA/RT), SPP (Proposed)
- Goals:
 - Pre-position supply to meet unexpected up- and down-net load ramps
 - Compensate, with certainty, prepositioned supply who experience opportunity costs
- CAISO implemented in 2016 throughout EIM
 - Based on difference between two forecasts for interval t 's net load: earlier "first advisory" and later "binding"
 - Adjustments for deliverability and other issues
 - Revision: conditional on weather (www.caiso.com/StakeholderProcesses/Flexible-ramping-product-refinements)
 - Plans to extend to day-ahead: Imbalance reserve

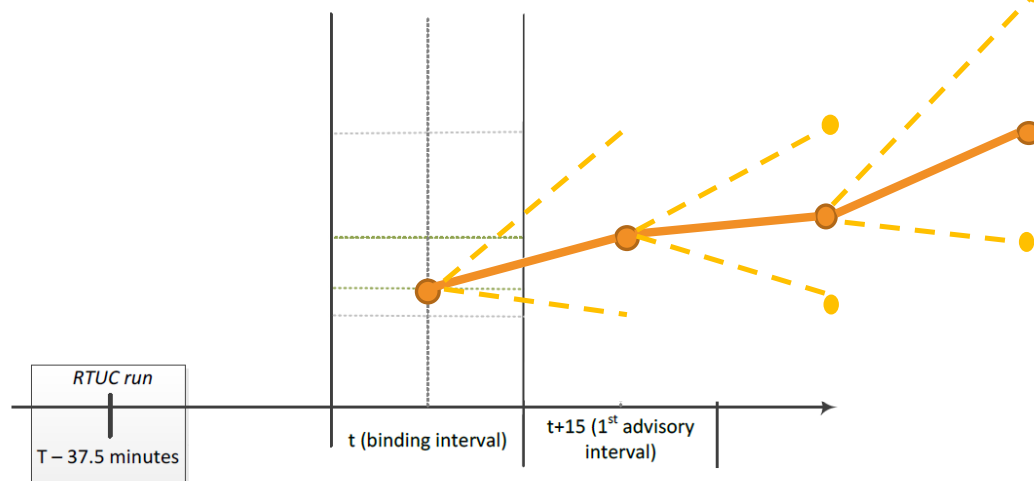
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Example: CAISO Flexible Ramp Product



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FLEXIBLE RAMPING PRODUCT RTUC REQUIREMENT ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE



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Based on www.caiso.com

Whence Error's Distribution?



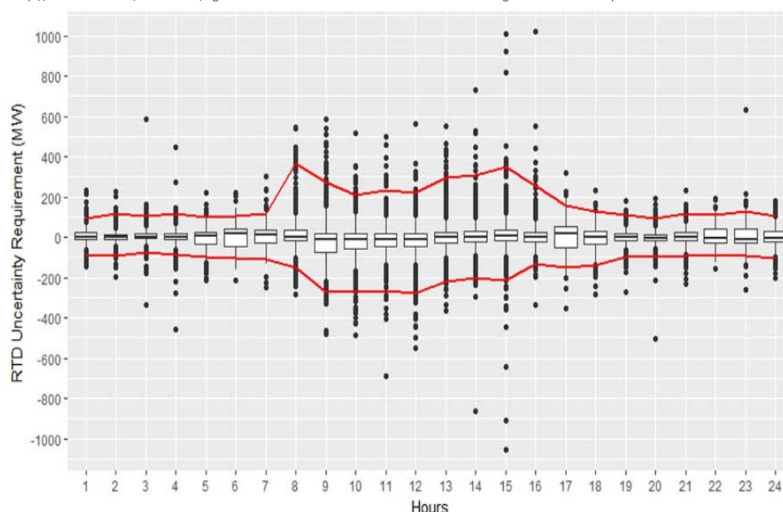
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- RTPD: Past 40 days of observations of:
 - $(t-37.5 \text{ forecast for } t+15 \text{ load}) - (t-22.5 \text{ forecast for } t+15)$
 - Actually ... - (MAX of three 5-min Real-Time settlement forecasts within $t+15$)
 - → Histogram
- Could this be conditioned on probabilistic forecast of load, wind and solar on a given day?
 - Say that today there is less solar uncertainty than usual? Or more?

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Expected Histogram Sample used to Calculate Uncertainty Requirement for EIM Area -- January 25, 2018

<http://www.caiso.com/Documents/AgendaandPresentation-MarketPerformanceandPlanningForum-Feb202018.pdf>



Funded by:

- *Unconditional* histogram constructed from rolling window data of 40 days (weekdays), 20 days (weekends)
- Requirements = 2.5th and 97.5th percentiles
- Then demand curve constructed based on probability and cost of load balance violation



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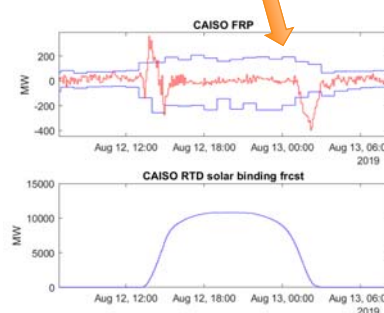
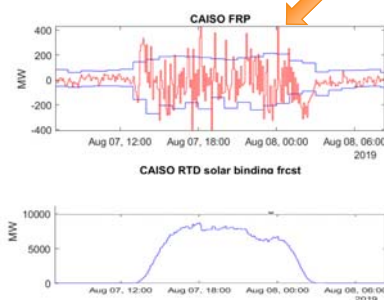
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Can we condition ramp needs on solar uncertainty?

- Type of days vs. uncertainties

	Cloudy day	Sunny day
NL forecasting uncertainties	Greater ($\epsilon_t^{NL} \uparrow$)	Smaller ($\epsilon_t^{NL} \downarrow$)
Solar power profile	Jagged	Smooth
Problems with CAISO's baseline	Under procurement, risk of reserve shortage	Over procurement, reduced market efficiency

CAISO's baseline does not consider weather types, and sunny and cloudy days are all mixed up.



Can we build separate histograms based on day type?

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Statistical Conditional Relationships Between Solar Uncertainty and Ramp Product Requirement



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Research Question: Can Watt-Sun probabilistic forecasts be used to recognize “type of day” and inform ramping requirements?

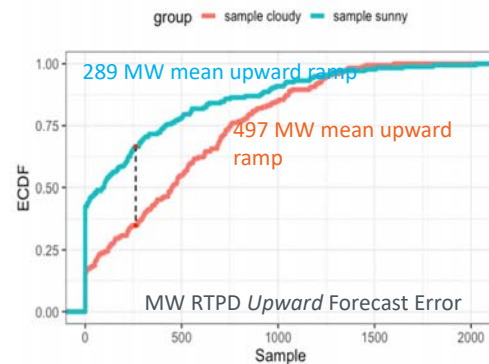
Hypothesis:

- Narrow (wider) Watt-Sun forecast interval
→ lower (higher) errors for CAISO upward ramp of net load
→ lower (higher) ramp requirements

Methods summary:

- Two state classifier:** Partition days into two subsets based on degree “solar uncertainty” (IBM forecast data – width of 25th to 75th percentile forecasts))
- Continuous classifier:** Quantile Regression of forecast error as function of solar Weather Indicator

Dec. 2019 11 a.m.-2 p.m. net load uncertainty distributions, conditioned on day type (Topaz site) under Low vs High Solar Uncertainty



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Quantile Analysis: Continuous classifier shows potential to adjust net load ramp distribution during mid-day

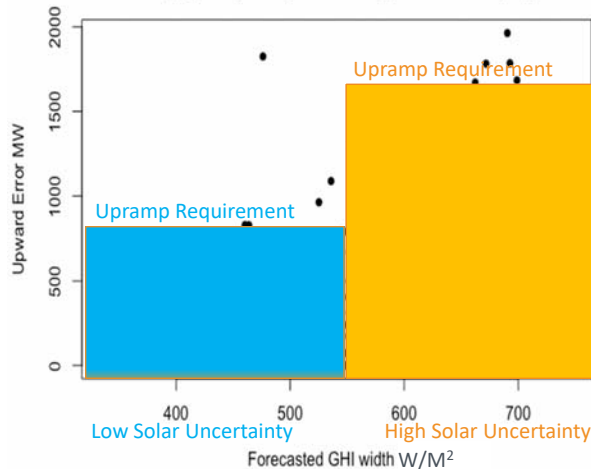


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Two Way Classification Results

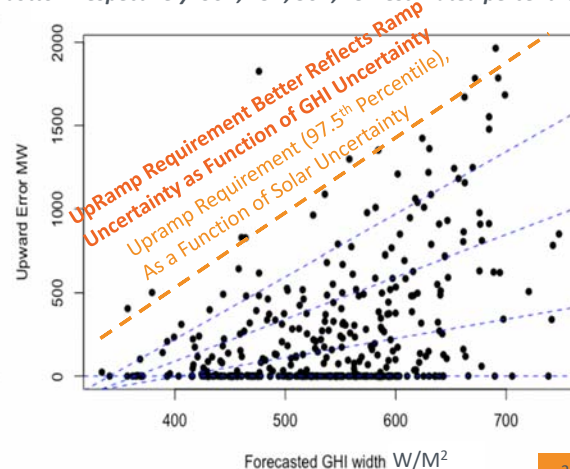
11 a.m.-2 p.m. May 2019:

97.5% Cutoff (Ramp Requirement) for Each Day Type



Upward Error Quantile Regression Results

11 a.m.-2 p.m. May 2019 (dashed blue lines are, from top to bottom respectively: 90th, 75th, 50th, 25th estimated percentiles)



(Actual implementations are multivariate regression or machine learning methods)

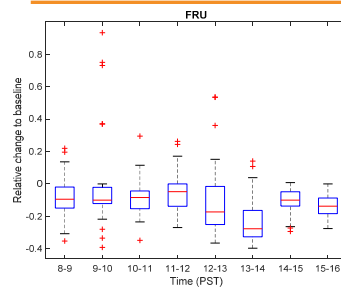
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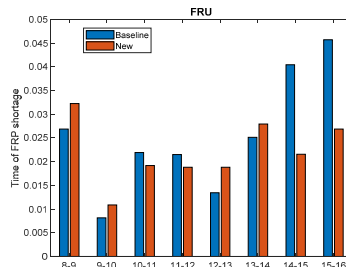
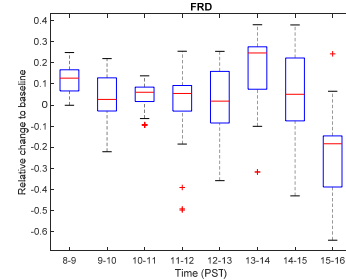
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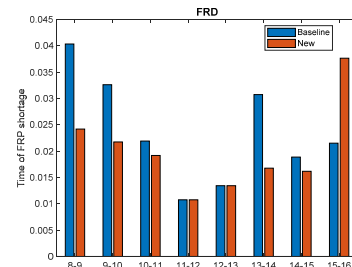
Machine learning approach: Classify (by kNN method) days based on solar uncertainty (width of 25th – 75th percentile; Δ Clear sky index)



- **Evaluation metric 1:**
Reduction of requirements
August 2019:
 FR-Up reduced **up to 20%**
 FR-Down reduced **up to 20%**



- **Evaluation metric 2:**
Fraction of hours with reserve shortage:
 FR-Up: **slight average decrease**
 FR-Down: **more consistent decreases**



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What are the resulting \$ benefits? (NREL) Experimental design for system simulations



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Compare two cases in market simulations:

- **Baseline (B):** CAISO markets use existing **calendar-based “unconditional”** method to estimate ramp requirements
- **Alternative (A):** CAISO markets use proposed **weather-aware** (Watt-Sun informed) **“conditional”** method to estimate ramp requirements

Δ performance

Performance: uncertainty-induced cost estimated by FESTIV for 118 bus system

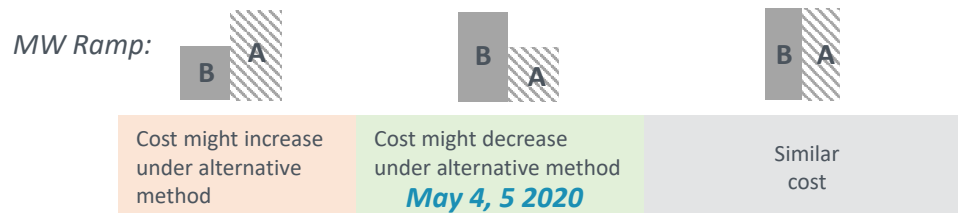
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Value observed during a simulation day

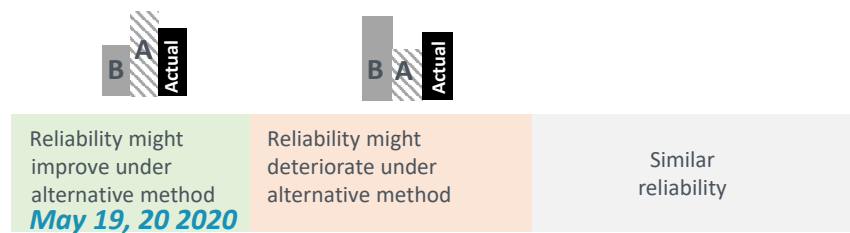


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Compare cost of ramping requirement cases. Did one case require more ramp?



Compare reliability of cases. What was the *actual* ramping need, and was one case more reliable?

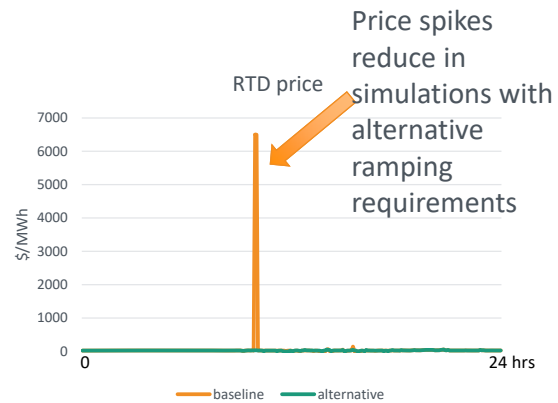
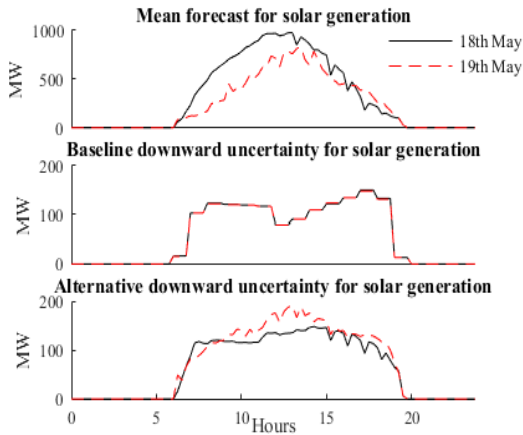


E. Spyrou et al. What Is the Value of Alternative Methods for Estimating Ramping Needs?, Greentech 2020, IEEE

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118-bus results for 19th May: *Reliability improved*

Simulation where alternative (*conditional*) method improves reliability



(Simulations for 1800 bus system underway)

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Pro2R Overview

