

# PJM Short-Term Load Forecasting Overview

October 5, 2023





- Why is Short-Term Forecasting Important?
- Inputs to the Forecast
- How Forecast is Developed
- Forecast Timeline
- Forecast Error Monitoring and Reporting
- Solar Growth including Behind the Meter
- Five-minute Forecast



### Why Is Short-Term Load Forecasting Important?

#### From Dispatch LoadCast tool, load forecast is used for...



**PJM Operations and Markets functions, via in-house tools** 



- Day-ahead unit commitment
- Maintenance margin calculations
- Approving generation and transmission equipment outage requests

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Multitude of PJM's core functions drive need for accurate short-term load forecast.

- Comp - Acti - ThiF - EfftF

ANN



#### Load Forecast Inputs

# Weather Forecast

••Weighted average of three vendors

••Adjusted based on performance

Load Forecast Model

•• Historical load and weather actuals

•• Day of week/ holiday flag

••15 models

## Manual Adjustment

 Dispatch modifies forecasts throughout shift.

••Forecast team provides support.

#### **Forecasting Zones**









#### Weather Is Crucial



- PJM uses forecasts from three weather vendors.
- Several tools help visualize data, identify trends and highlight anomalies.

Thu, 1/31/2019



#### **Preparing for Severe Weather**



A number of tools help us monitor upcoming weather situations:

- Publicly available data
- PJM-developed applications
- Vendor tools and data
  - Weather forecasts
  - Wind turbine icing and high-speed cutoff

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#### Load Sensitivity to Temperature



#### Hourly Load Forecast





#### Hourly Load Forecast





### **Eight Load Forecast Models**

Neural Networks Progressively learning system	Temperature Based: Uses historical load and forecasted and historical temps	Weather Indexed: Uses historical THI/effective temp. instead of temperature		
	Weather Optimized: Optimized for sudden changes in weather patterns	Backfill: Configuration to handle sudden changes in weather patterns		
Pattern Matching Algorithms Looks for similar historical days	Similar Day: Uses weather pattern matching	Similar Day Lookup: Suggests a number of similar days from which operator can choose		
Blended Models "Best weighted most" average	Ensemble: Uses vendor-provided forecasts	Mix: Uses <i>PJM forecasts</i>		



### Models Optimize for Various Factors

	Normal	Holiday	Drastic weather change	Extreme temps.	High humidity or wind
Temperature Based	$\checkmark$				
Weather Indexed					$\checkmark$
Weather Optimized			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
Backfill			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
Similar Day Lookup	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$			
Ensemble	$\checkmark$				
Mix	$\checkmark$				

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### **Day-Ahead Forecast Timeline**

10:00 R.M.	1:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.		
Initial Load Forecast is Completed	Updates made to Load Forecast	Becomes "Original" forecast in Data Viewer		
<b>9:45 a.m.:</b> Most, if not all, updates will be captured and posted externally	<b>1:30-2:15 p.m.:</b> Re-Bid Period	Final Load Forecast updates made		
<b>10:30 a.m.:</b> Day-Ahead Market closes	<b>2:15 p.m.:</b> Run RAC with updated forecast, posted in time for Intraday 2	<b>6:00 p.m.:</b> RAC re-run if inputs have changed, posted in time for Intraday 3		



#### What Causes Load Forecast Error?





#### How Do We Minimize These Errors?



	Neural	Similar Day Blended		ded	Behind-the-			
	Networks	Models Mo		Mod	dels M		eter Models	
	Neural Net (NN) Uses historical load/temperature and forecasted temperature to forecast load Index (NDX) Uses TH//Effective Temperature Weather Optimized (p)W(0) Backfill (BKF)	Similar PRT Sin These n measur the pas The Sin load fro choose will mat (T/W/I) intercha status a	Day Lookup (SDL) milar Day (pSD) nodels rely on red load from days in it nilar Day Lookup is om one day that you - suggested days tch day of week h are angeable), holiday and EST/EDT	Ensemble (p.f.g.) Mix (MIX) These models are averages of the others, with better performing models getting more weight		pEns, BTM NN, BTM pSD_BTM pMO_BTM MIX_BTM BKF_BTM NDX_BTM A second version of every model (except the Similar Day Lookup) using the reconstituted load method – accounts for the BTM solar forecast		
Neural ne	Neural nets are constantly learning. The Weather Optimized and Backfill		Turically, a	↓ ↓	Use the	se models: Between ( ONLY During da	October and A ylight hours Ol	<b>pril</b> NLY
models are intended to perform better on days with rapid changes in weather.		performing models!			penetration (PJM and DOM)			
*Turn over, for a list of days that these models underperform		$\checkmark$			- W O R di - If	When the original ve pEns_BTM different If the char	en the BTM version and the inal version (e.g. <u>gEns</u> vs <u>s. BTM</u> ) are at least <b>250MW</b> erent le change is in the right	
	PROS:					direction days, lowe	(higher load or er load on sunr	n cloudy ny days)
	If historical days have simila the special standowell. They can be especially help <u>CONS:</u> If there are no good similar	ful for hol	er to the day you're fo lidays and around DST ches, these models wil	recasting, changes. I perform po	orly and n	nay		
	anect the quality of the Ens	entole an	TO WILK.					

#### Hardest Days to Forecast

#### ) Holidays

- Lean on the similar days, but be wary if the weather doesn't match
   Peak days
  - Hottest/most humid days in summer
  - Coldest/windiest days in winter
     Consider the leder model when THI is high (> 75) or Effective Terms is l
- Consider the Index model when THI is high (>75) or Effective Temp is low (<40)</li>
   First hot summer or cold winter day
- Pay attention during the shoulder months
- Days that are much hotter/colder than usual
- Think weather that's unusual, perhaps record-breaking, for a given month (e.g. Polar Vortex)
- It will probably be hard to find similar days
- Significant changes in temperature from one day to the next
   What's significant may change by season, but start with changes > 10\*
- Consider the Weather Optimized or Backfill model
- Storms

   Summer: afternoon thunderstorms (hot afternoon temperatures can drop rapid)
- hard to predict the day before) – Winter: snow storms (schools close, morning peak is later and broader than normal)
- Very sunny or cloudy days
- BTM solar output is much above or below average
   Use BTM models as described on flip side
- Use BTM models as described on fup st
   Any day when the similar days are all bad
- Delta > 100
- ) Days after Daylight Saving Time changes
- Evening peak occurs one hour too early (spring) or too late (fall)
- Rely on similar days and recent (yesterday's) measured load

- Dispatcher training
- Analysis of load forecast model and weather forecast performance
- Routine neural net training
- Backcasts
- Weather alerting and weekly outlooks



### Error Reporting and After-the-Fact Analysis





Load Forecast Team reviews metrics daily and provides written explanation of performance each month.

www.pjm.com | Public



#### 2023 Load Forecast Performance (All Hours)





#### Solar Growth in PJM Installed Capacity (MWDC) Installed Capacity (MWDC) Other Thousands 9 9 /DE Behind-the-PJM Grid-D.C 8 8 Other Meter Solar **Connected Solar** 7 7 Ν 6 6 NC 5 5 VA 4 4 MD 3 3 -PA 2 2 NC NJ 1 MD NJ 0 0 2013 2016 2019 2022 2013 2016 2019 2022 As of April 2023 | Source: GATS

#### Forecasted Behind-the-Meter Solar





#### **Five-Minute Load Forecast**

Produces a forecast every five minutes for next six hours

Forecast is a cubic spline of recent measured loads into hourly forecast.

Primary consumer is Security **Constrained Economic** Dispatch.



#### Zonal Actual & Forecasted Loads Past 12 Hours & Next 12 Hours

23:00

23:00

23:00



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