# **MTLF Performance**



Calvin Opheim Load Forecasting & Analysis

WMWG 9/22/2021

## Agenda

- Model Review
- Model Update
- Performance metrics for August and September
- Next Steps





#### A3 Notes

- Uses recent history to update the model coefficients
- Prone to significantly over-forecast summer demands on very hot days
- Prone to significantly over-forecast winter demands on very cold days





#### A6 Notes

- Uses recent history to update the model coefficients
- Only uses one weather station per weather zone
- Prone to significantly over-forecast summer demands on very hot days
- Prone to significantly over-forecast winter demands on very cold days





#### • E, E1, E2, E3

- Based on neural network and linear regression models with a separate model for each hour
- Common weather variables are incorporated (temperature, wind speed, cloud cover, solar irradiance, etc.) based on the particular month or season
- 49 weather stations (expanded set)
- Other variables include day of week and holidays





#### M Notes

- The weighted average of the 6 other models
- Historically has shown to be the best Day Ahead forecast
- Provides a good benchmark for other models



# **Model Update**

- All internally developed forecasts (E, E1, E2, and E3) are configured exactly the same:
  - Same exact model
  - Same application of error correction
  - Same application of tuning
- The only difference is the weather forecast that is used in each forecast model



#### **Weather Forecast Sources**

- The following weather forecasts are available:
  - European Model (Euro)
  - Global Forecast System (GFS)
  - Global Forecast System Ensemble (GENS)
  - North American Model (NAM)
  - 3 vendor models



# **Model Update**

- Typically, E2 uses the most extreme weather forecast for each Weather Zone for the Day Ahead
  - Will result in different forecasts being used in different weather zones (i.e., Euro used in North Central while GFS is used in Coast)
- Typically, E3 uses the most extreme weather forecasts for each Weather Zone for days 4+ in the future
  - Will result in different forecasts being used in different weather zones (i.e., vendor 1 used in South Central while GENS is used in South)
- Typically, E and E1 will use the same weather forecast for all Weather Zones
  - The most extreme weather forecasts based on a single source (i.e., GFS, Euro, etc.) is used for E and E1. An example would be E using the GFS for all Weather Zones with E1 using the Euro for all Weather Zones.



# **Model Update**

- On a seasonal basis or when weather patterns change, the internally developed forecasts (E, E1, E2, and E3) will be updated with a model that is appropriate for the conditions
- Using a single model for all forecasts allows for:
  - Better model maintenance/updates
  - Clear enumeration of weather forecast impacts
  - Allows multiple team members to make updates more efficiently
  - Results in consistent back testing and analysis for events



Day Ahead Hourly MAPE - All Hours





Day Ahead Peak Forecast - MAPE





Day Ahead Hourly MAPE - All Hours



Forecast Error - Day Ahead All Hours



Day Ahead Peak Forecast - MAPE



Forecast Error - Day Ahead Peak Demand



# **MTLF Performance Summary**

#### • August:

- Day Ahead MAPE for all hours 2.0%
  487 hours were over-forecast (65%)
- Day Ahead MAPE for Peak Demand 3.3%
  22 days were over-forecast (71%)

#### • September 1 - 15:

- Day Ahead MAPE for all hours 2.9%
  249 hours were over-forecast (69%)
- Day Ahead MAPE for Peak Demand 3.6%
  13 days were over-forecast (87%)



### **MTLF Performance Next Steps**

- What type of reporting would be beneficial?
  - Regular updates through Market meetings
  - Create a report that is posted on a regular basis
- What statistics should be included?
  - Day Ahead MAPE for all hours, peak
  - Forecast error for all hours, peak
  - Performance farther out in the future such as current day + 2, current day + 3, etc







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