

# Wind Forecast Error Impacts on Efficiency

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- Currently there is about 400MW of installed wind capacity
  - Capacity expected to be 1100+ MW in 2009
- Wind generators are classified as intermittent generation and must submit a forecast of their hourly energy output
- Wind generation is offered into the market as price-takers (i.e. total forecast energy output is placed at the bottom of the offer stack)

- In pre-dispatch the total estimate of wind generation is placed at the bottom of the stack
- However, in real-time, actual tele-metered output from wind generators is used
- Thus, wind forecast error is calculated from the difference between the forecast used in pre-dispatch and the tele-metered values used in real-time

- Wind forecast error could affect efficiency at 3 different time periods:
  - 1-hour from real-time: scheduling of inertie transactions
  - 3-hours from real-time: SGOL actions
  - day-ahead: DACP commitments
- Wind forecast error may also have offsetting effects on demand forecast error
  - Could lessen or exacerbate the impacts of demand forecast error
  - We will look at this in the analysis for SGOL and DACP impacts

- Under forecast of wind generation
  - Could cause expensive imports to be scheduled in pre-dispatch which become uneconomic in real-time
- Over forecast of wind generation
  - In real-time more expensive generation would be scheduled because cheaper imports were not scheduled in pre-dispatch or additional exports were scheduled in pre-dispatch

- Under forecast of wind generation
  - Could lead to more generators scheduled under SGOL
  - Generators under SGOL would be operating in real-time when cheaper resources could have been used
- Over forecast of wind generation
  - SGOL participating generators would not be scheduled in advance
  - In pre-dispatch more expensive imports would need to be scheduled
  - Or, in real-time more expensive generation would be scheduled

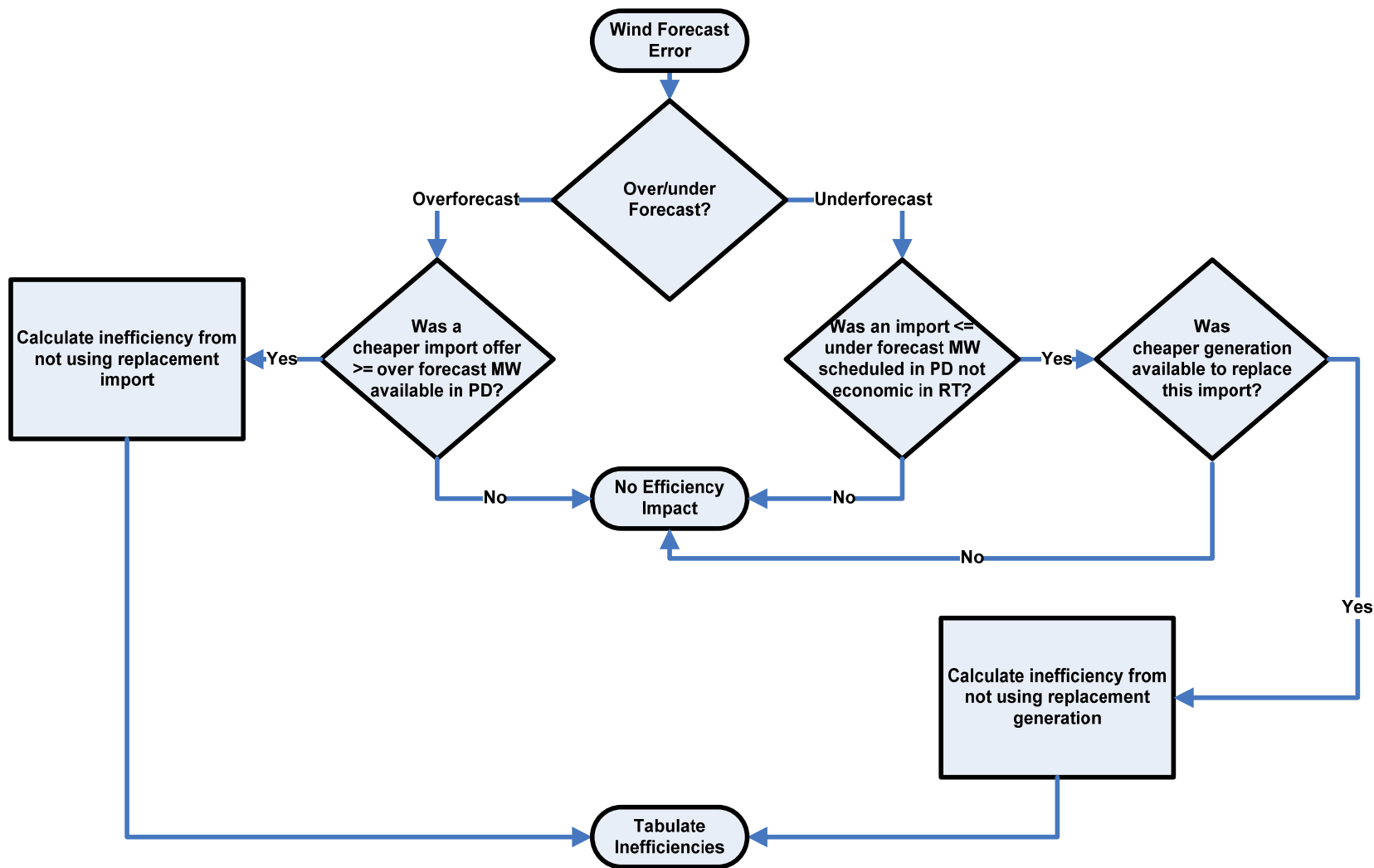
- Under forecast of wind generation
  - Over-commitment of imports and generators could occur
  - Cheaper resources could be available in real-time
- Over forecast of wind generation
  - Some imports and generation would not be committed in DACP
  - In pre-dispatch more expensive imports would need to be scheduled
  - Or, in real-time more expensive generation would be scheduled

# 1-Hour Ahead Accuracy of Wind Forecast (2007)

- Under forecast frequency of 42%
  - 39MW average underforecast
- Over forecast frequency of 58%
  - 35MW average overforecast



# Capturing Efficiency Impact Due to 1-Hour Ahead Wind Forecast Error



# Example: 1-Hr Ahead Over forecast Inefficiency Calculation

## Over forecast Scenario

In Pre-dispatch – Forecast of 100 MW of wind

100MW Generation @ \$60

100MW Import @ \$55

Demand

100MW Generation @ \$50

100MW Generation @ \$40

⋮

200MW of Wind

Real-time – Only 100MW of wind available, over forecast of 100MW, next 100MW of generation is scheduled since no new imports cannot be scheduled in real-time

100MW Generation @ \$60

100MW Generation @ \$50

100MW Generation @ \$40

⋮

100MW of Wind

## Correct Forecast Scenario

If there wasn't a wind forecast error, the import at \$55 would have been scheduled in pre-dispatch. Thus, the inefficiency reduced is:

$$(\$60 - \$55) / \text{MW} \times 100\text{MW} = \$500$$

100MW Generation @ \$60

Demand

100MW Import @ \$55

100MW Generation @ \$50

100MW Generation @ \$40

⋮

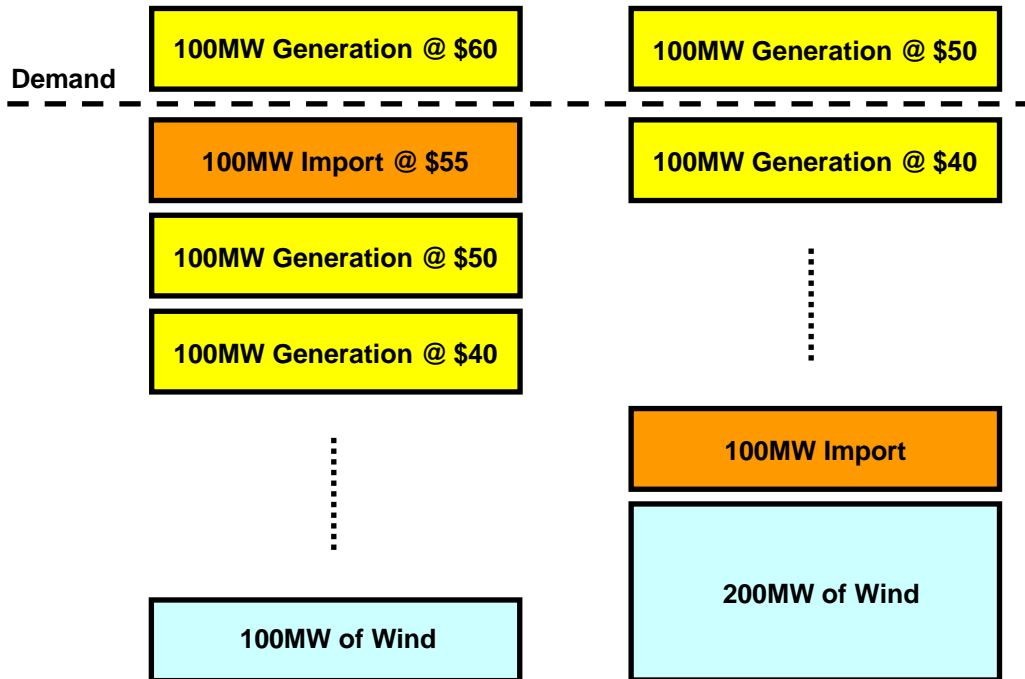
100MW of Wind

# Example: 1-Hr Ahead Under forecast Inefficiency Calculation

## Under forecast Scenario

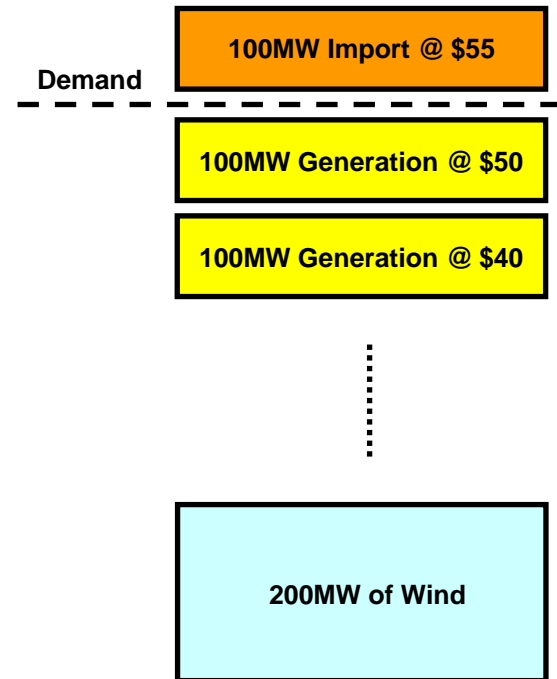
In Pre-dispatch –  
Forecast of 100 MW  
of wind

Real-time – 200MW of wind  
available, under forecast of  
100MW, the 100MW of import  
moves to the bottom of the stack  
and the 100MW of generation at  
\$50 is not scheduled



## Correct Forecast Scenario

If there wasn't a wind forecast error,  
the import at \$55 would never have  
been scheduled in pre-dispatch.  
Thus, the inefficiency reduced is:  
 $(\$55 - \$50) / \text{MW} \times 100\text{MW} = \$500$



# 1-Hour Ahead Wind Forecast Errors 2007 Costs of Inefficiencies

- Inefficiencies occur when the most economic set of resources are not used to satisfy demand
- Annual costs of inefficiencies
  - Due to over forecast: \$186k
  - Due to under forecast: \$25k

# Projection of Inefficiencies in 2009 Due to Wind Forecast Error

- If we assume that the forecast error percentages remain the same in 2009 we could expect the annual costs of inefficiencies to increase
  - Due to over forecast: \$866K
  - Due to under forecast: \$37K

- Over forecast of wind can put upward pressure on the real-time price because in the transition from pre-dispatch to real-time, the amounts of MWs (priced at -\$2000) from wind decreases in the real-time stack
  - More expensive resource in the stack gets dispatched
- Conversely, under forecast of wind can put downward pressure on the real-time price because in the transition from pre-dispatch to real-time, the amounts of MWs (priced at -\$2000) from wind increases in the real-time stack
  - More expensive resource in the stack can get backed down

| Combination of Forecast Errors | Under forecast of Wind Generation  | Over forecast of Wind Generation  |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Under forecast of Demand       | Could lessen potential efficiency impacts from under forecast of demand (Unless under forecast of wind far exceeds under forecast of demand) ✓ | Could further contribute to not committing cheaper resources in SGOL and DACP and/or scheduling of less expensive imports in pre-dispatch ✗   |
| Over forecast of Demand        | Could further contribute to the over-commitment in SGOL and DACP and/or scheduling of more expensive imports in pre-dispatch ✗                 | Could lessen potential efficiency impacts from underforecast of demand (Unless under forecast of wind far exceeds under forecast of demand) ✓ |

# 3-Hour Ahead Accuracy of Wind Forecast (2007)

- Under forecast frequency of 46%
  - 49MW average under forecast
- Over forecast frequency of 54%
  - 45MW average over forecast



# Possible Wind Forecast Error Impact on SGOL Decisions

- We will only look for occurrences when there is a demand overforecast and wind under forecast
  - Leading to possible over-commitment in SGOL
- For the time being we will not look at when there is a demand under forecast and wind over forecast

- SGOL GCG paid out on average about once per day
- Less than a third ~107 of these SGOL events occurred when there was an demand over forecast and wind under forecast in the 3-hour ahead time frame
- Of the 107 SGOL events, how many were over-commitments and how many were contributed by wind underforecast?

# Possible Wind Forecast Error Impact on DACP Commitments

- We will only look for occurrences when there is a demand over forecast and wind underforecast
  - Leading to possible over-commitment in DACP
- For the time being we will not look at when there is a demand under forecast and wind over forecast

- Under forecast frequency of 45%
  - 83MW average under forecast
- Over forecast frequency of 55%
  - 59MW average over forecast

- DACP GCG paid out on average twice daily
- Just over a third of these DACP commitments (~275) occurred when there was an demand overforecast and wind under forecast in the day-ahead time frame
- Of the 275 DACP commitments events, how many were overcommitments and how many were contributed by wind under forecast?