

Forecasting Hybrid and Co-Located, Resources

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Agenda

- CAISO Overview
- Resource Evolution
- What is a "Hybrid" Resource?
 - Hybrid
 - Co-Located
- Renewable Forecasting Products
- Forecasting New Resource Types
- Enhanced Data Requirements
 - High Sustainable Limit (HSL)







California ISO

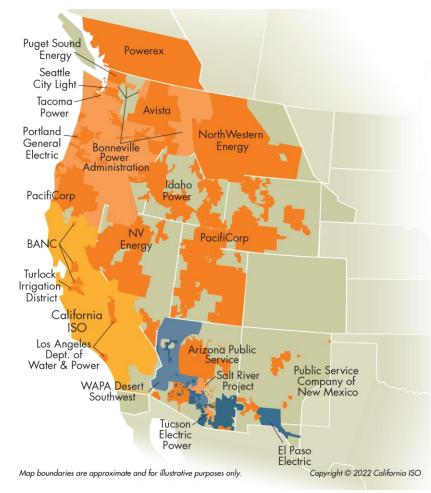
As a federally regulated nonprofit organization, the ISO manages the high-voltage electric grid.

50,270 MW record peak demand (July 24, 2006)

224.8 million megawatt-hours of electricity delivered (2020)

75,747 MW power plant capacity Source: California Energy Commission

1,119 power plants
Source: California Energy Commission





Current Renewable Penetration Facts

Historical statistics and records (as of 04/01/2022)

Solar peak NEW! 13,456 MW

Mar 24, 2022 at 2:32 p.m.

Previous record:

13,205 MW, May 27, 2021

Peak net imports 11,894 MW

Sep 21, 2019 at 6:53 p.m.

⇒ Wind peak NEW!

6,265 MW

Mar 4, 2022 at 2:50 p.m.

Previous record:

6,178 MW, Feb 15, 2022

Peak demand 50,270 MW

Jul 24, 2006 at 2:44 p.m.

Second highest:

50,116 MW, Sep 1, 2017

Peak renewables NEW! serving load 96.4%

Mar 27, 2022 at 1:52 p.m.

Previous record:

94.5%, Apr 24, 2021

Steepest ramp over 3-hour period 17,660 MW

Mar 11, 2022 starting at 2:59 p.m.

Second highest:

17,259 MW, Feb 28, 2021

Indicates the highest amount of renewables serving peak electricity demand on any given day.

Currently Installed	Capacity
Number of Renewable Resources	500
MW Capacity Large Scale Renewables	21,500 MWs
MW Capacity Behind-the-Meter Solar	13,000 MWs



Based on 1-minute averages, and includes dynamic transfers. Values are subject to revision as data is refined.

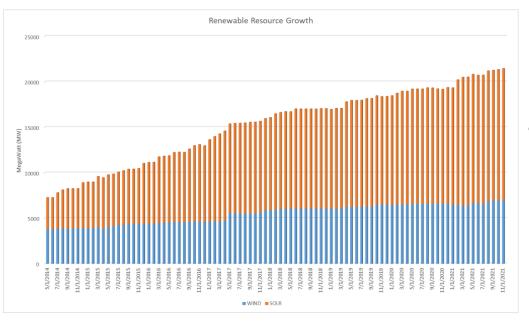
RESOURCE EVOLUTION



Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) goals

California requires all utilities to purchase energy that meets the state's aggressive renewable energy goal mandate.



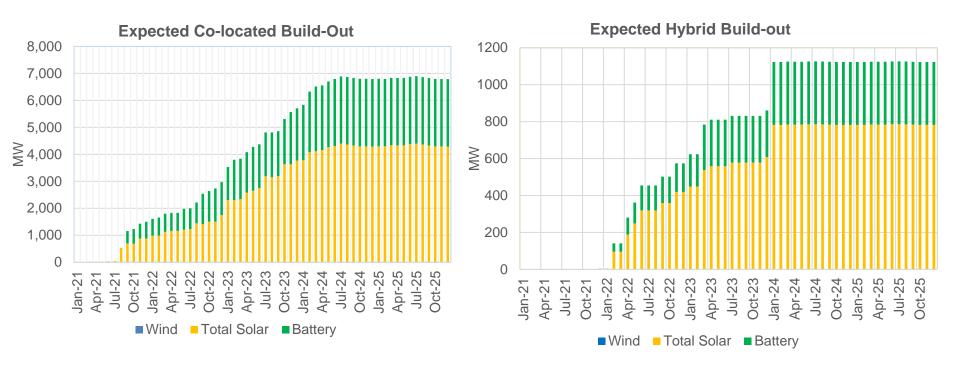


- In 2030, the state's RPS requires 60 percent of the energy provided by utilities to be from a qualified renewable source
- By 2045, 100 percent of all energy provided to consumers must be from zero carbon resources





Expected co-located and hybrid renewable buildout through December 2025 based on LSE's submittal



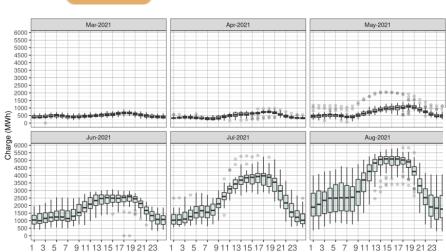
For more details on hybrid and co-located resources, visit the stakeholder page: https://stakeholdercenter.caiso.com/StakeholderInitiatives/Hybrid-resources

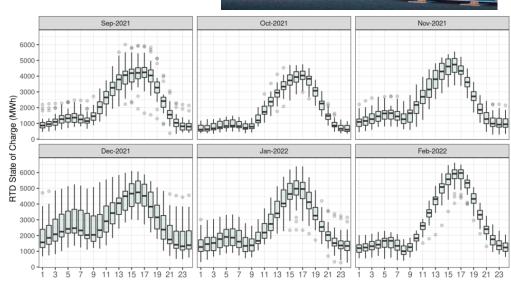


Storage



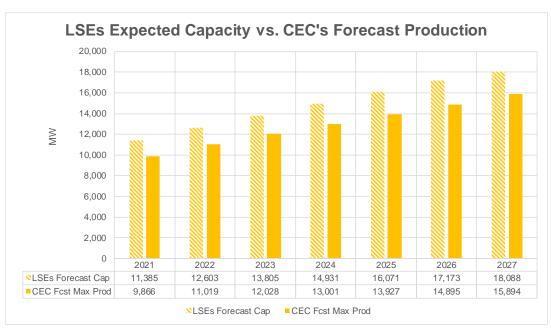
The energy storage industry is developing shortand long-duration storage options to serve both distribution and transmission systems.







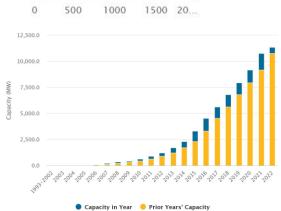
California ISO Behind-the-Meter Solar



CAISO Total Values: https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/GetDocument.aspx?tn=236297-6https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/GetDocument.aspx?tn=236297-6https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/GetDocument.aspx?tn=236297-6https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/GetDocument.aspx?tn=236297-6

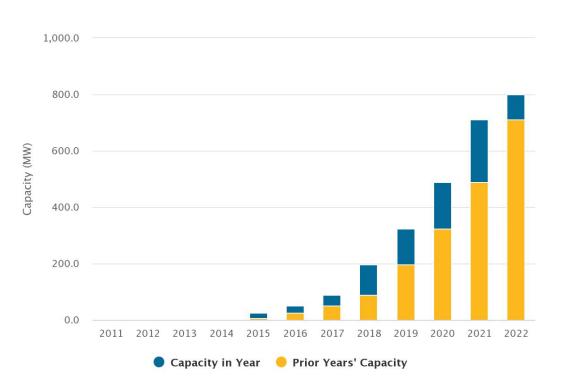
Rooftop solar is not connected to the high-voltage transmission system, but they affect the ISO's markets and grid operation. Rooftop solar is expected to produce up to 19,000 MW by 2030.







California ISO Behind-the-Meter Energy Storage



 DER Battery Storage has seen significant growth since 2018



Territory and Location



https://www.californiadgstats.ca.gov/charts/

100

150

50



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WHAT IS A "HYBRID"?



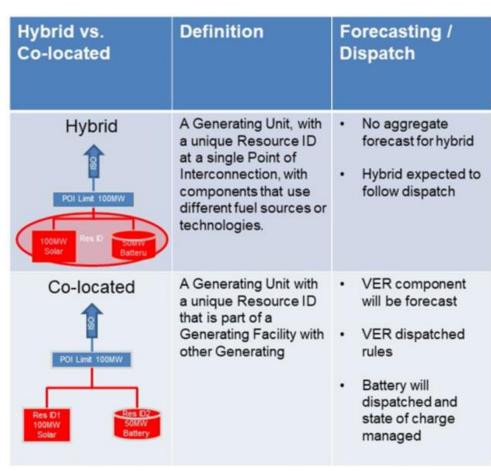
What is a "Hybrid" Resource?

- Hybrid Resource: A Generating Unit, with a unique Resource ID at a single Point of Interconnection, with components that use different fuel sources or technologies
 - Solar and a battery with one resource ID in the market
 - CAISO will receive separate telemetries for the battery and solar components
- Co-Located Resource: A Generating Unit with a unique Resource ID that is part of a Generating Facility with other Generating Units.
 Solar and a battery each with their own resource ID in the market



Rapid growth in storage technologies will require new forecasting techniques and market design to support market participation

- Hybrid Resource Initiative
 Phase 2 go-live Winter
 2021 & Fall 2022
 - Phase 1 go-live was Dec 2020
- Expected to have 6,000
 MW of renewable + storage by 2024
 - Based on Jan 2022 LSE survey
- CAISO will provide wind and solar forecasting services:
 - Optional for hybrid renewables
 - Required for colocated



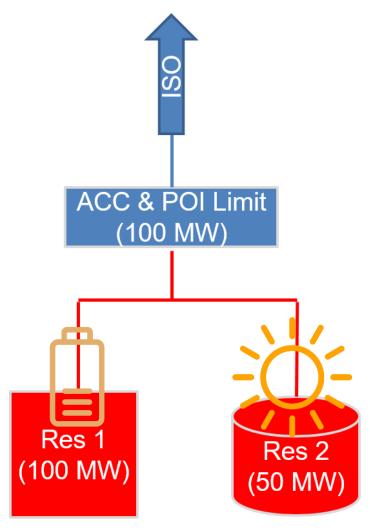


Co-Located Resources and the Aggregated Capability

Constraint (ACC)

 The ACC prevents dispatch of co-located resources from exceeding the Point-ofinterconnect (POI) limits

- Example: Solar + StorageResources
- Effective 12/15/2021, each resource behind the ACC and POI is required to follow their DOT when any resource behind the ACC gets any market instruction





FORECASTING



Analysis shows higher error for co-located resources prior to HSL data point versus traditional solar

RTD

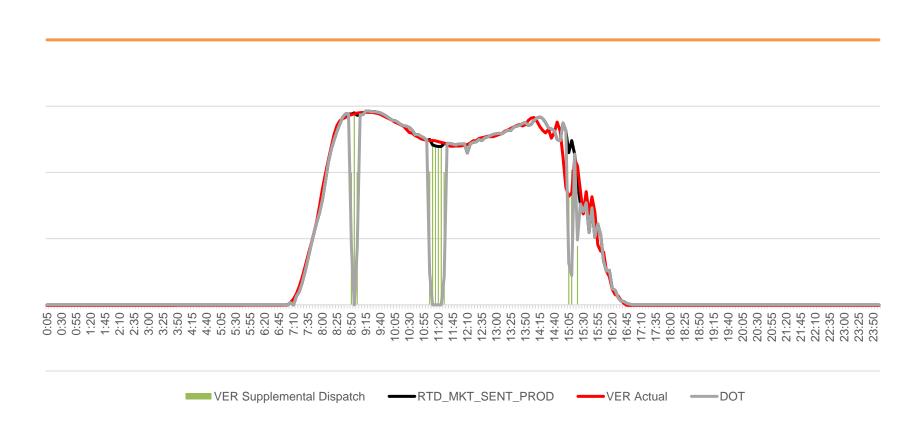
Fuel Type	Co-Located	2021 MAPE (18 resources)	2020 MAPE (12 resources)
SOLR	Υ	2.54%	2.52%
SOLR	N	.92%	1.01%
WIND	N	.86%	.92%

- Co-located solar resources error is 2.5x higher than traditional solar
- Forecast Service Provider (FSP) accuracy (excluding Persistence):

Fuel Type	Co-Located	MAPE
SOLR	Υ	4.35%
SOLR	N	2.36%

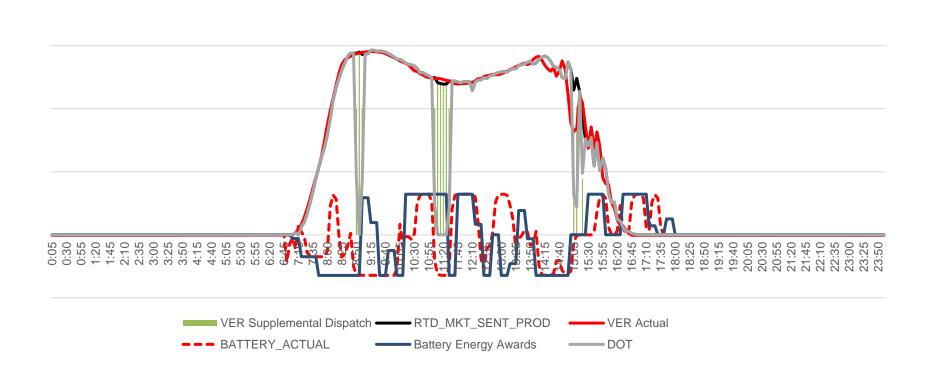


Co-Located Battery and VER Behavior





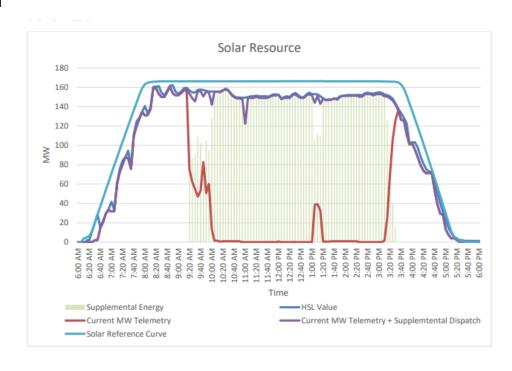
Co-Located Battery and VER Behavior





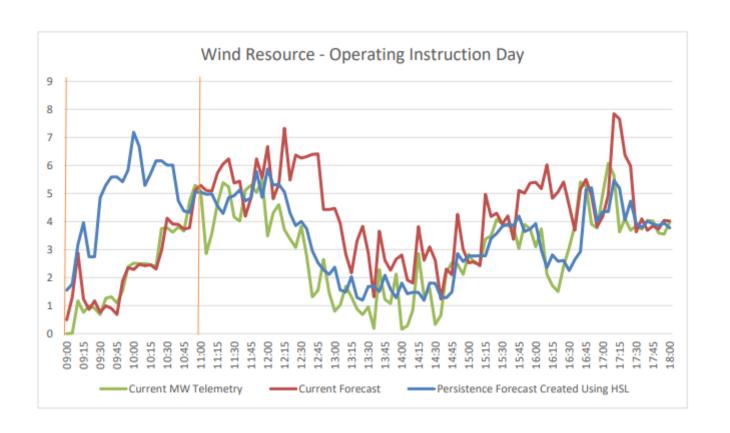
High Sustainable Limit (HSL)

- New telemetry required from all renewable Hybrid and Co-Located resource types
- HSL is the value the renewable resource can produce given the current weather conditions and inverters available.
 - No market dispatches or battery impacts in this value
- Can be used in Persistence for Co-Located & traditional renewable resources
- Provided to FSPs to improve forecast





Use of HSL in Wind Resource Forecast





CAISO Forecasting Advancements in Support of High Penetrations of Renewable Resources

