

# **Peak Load Shift Analysis**

*Preliminary Results Presented to  
Demand Analysis Working Group (DAWG)*

**Energy Resources Modeling Section  
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# Purpose of This Presentation

- How is load shape changing?
  - Consumption is becoming counterfactual
- Compare grid behavior at forecast **consumption peak** versus **sales peak** (2016 – 2026)
- *'Kick the Tires'* of the new CPUC modeling platform
  - Compare to CEC analysis
- Analysis based on:
  - 35 synthetic / historical hourly profiles (1980 – 2014)
  - 2015 CEC IEPR Forecast (2017 – 2026)
    - Peak and Annual Average Consumption
    - Installed BTM PV capacity
    - Hourly AAEE Profiles

# Starting Point

Load Type	Definition
<b>Consumption</b>	Sum of electrical energy used to operate end-use devices excluding charge/discharge of storage
<b>Sales</b>	Consumption load less BTM onsite generation plus charge/discharge of storage
<b>System Load</b>	Sales load plus T&D losses plus theft and unaccounted for
<b>Net Load</b>	System load less system intermittent renewable generation (currently wind and solar)

*Note: For our modeling purposes, we treat all quantities at system level*

## Acronyms

BTM: Behind The Meter

PV: Photo Voltaic

AAEE: Additional Achievable Energy Efficiency

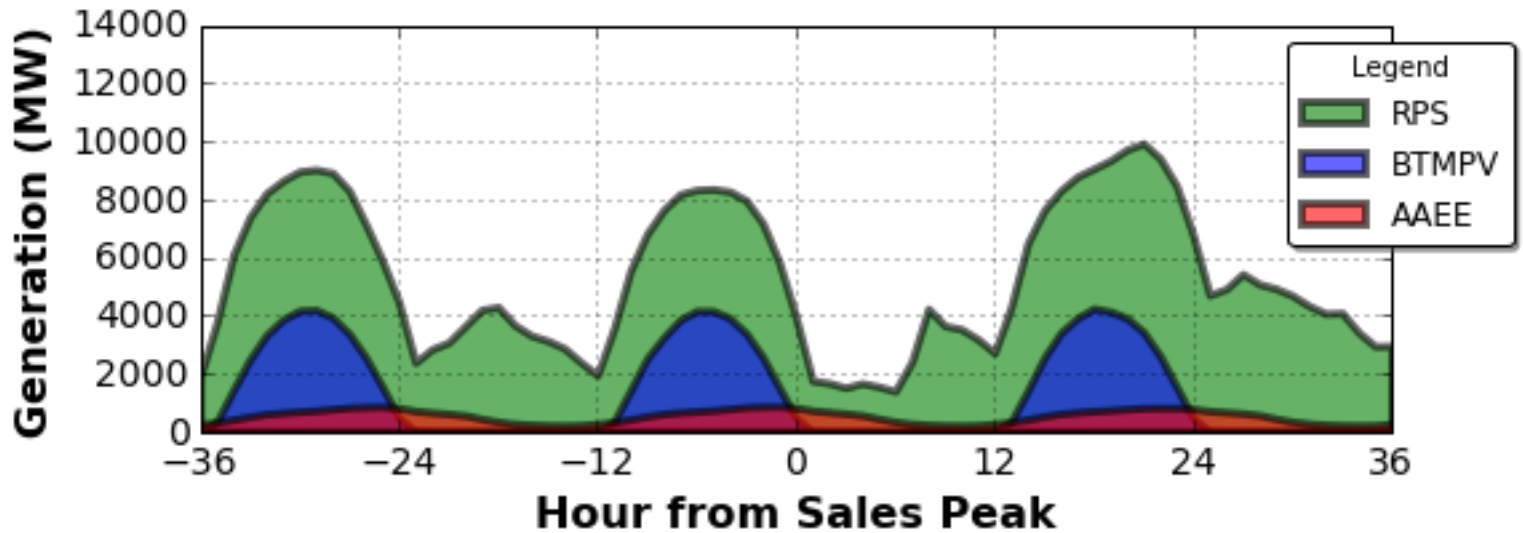
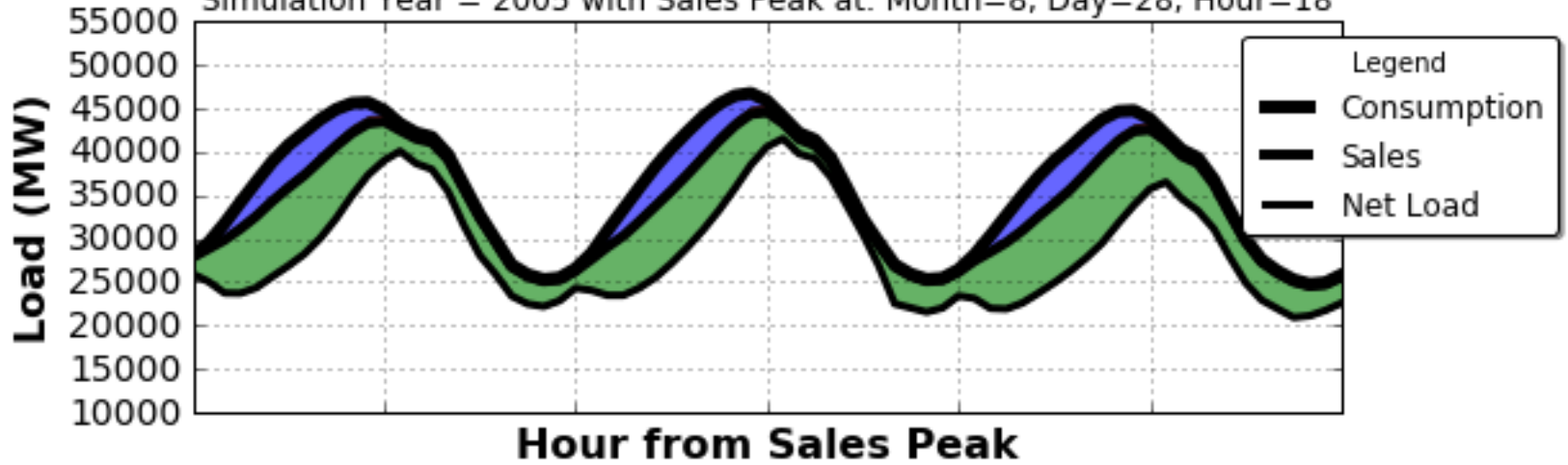
T&D: Transmission and Distribution

# What Follows Are Two Animations

- Each animation corresponds to best guess forecast
- Each consists of 10 slides (2017 – 2026)
- There are 35 such 10 year animations available
- These animations are for CAISO using:
  1. 2005 synthetic hourly profiles
  2. 2009 synthetic hourly profiles

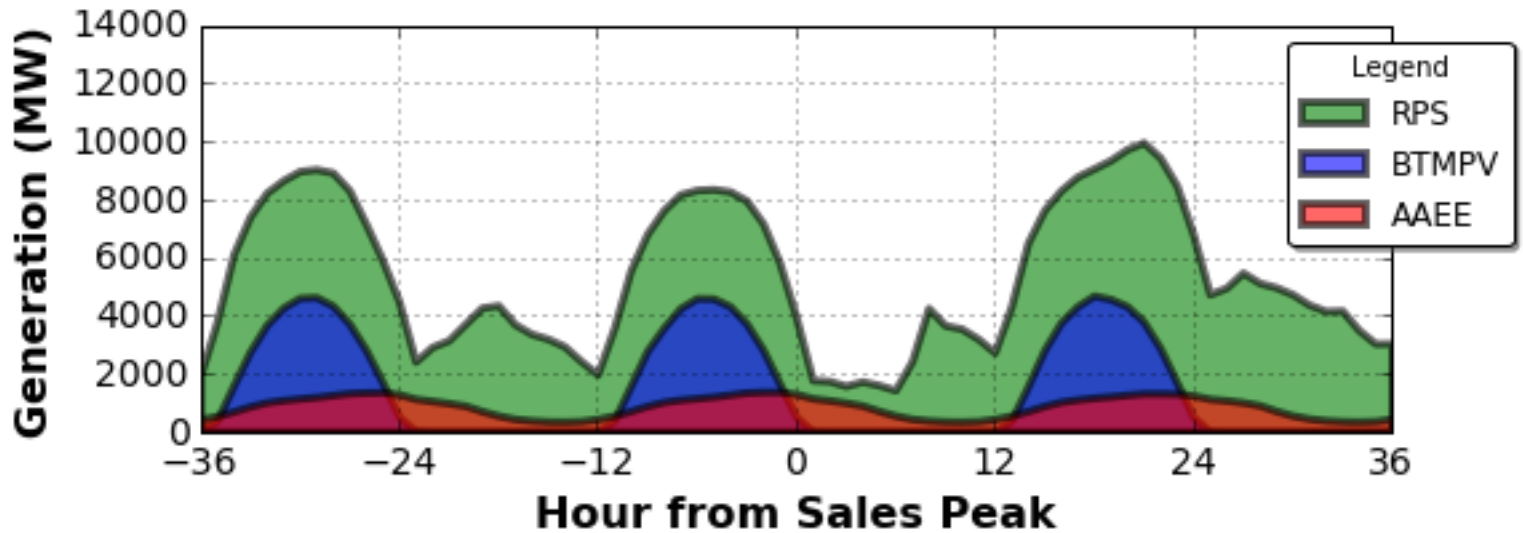
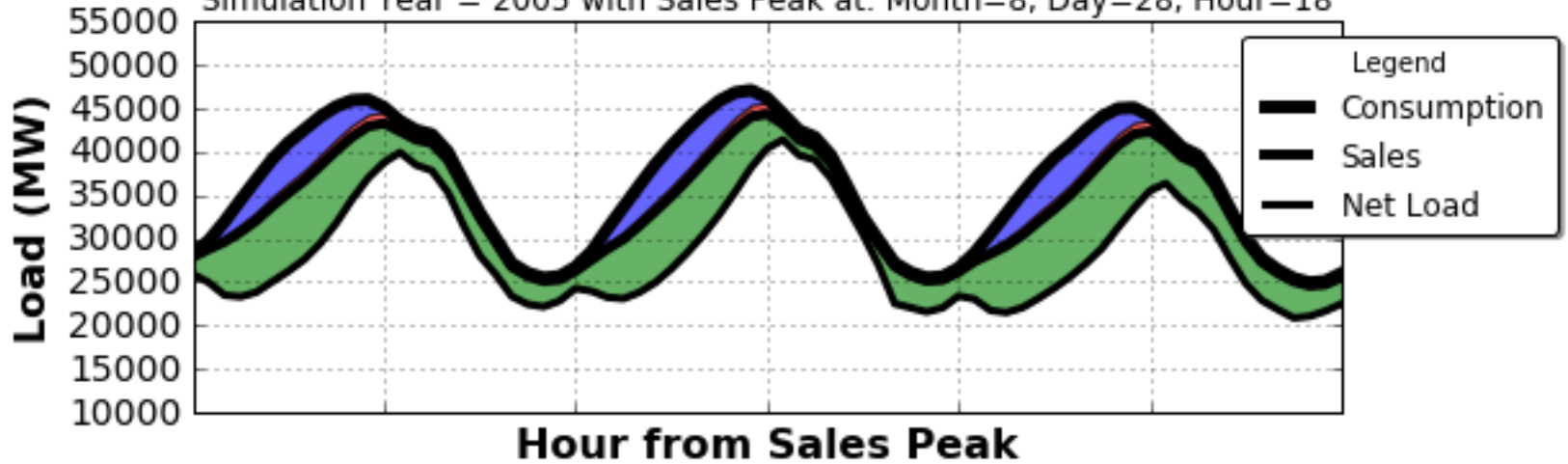
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2017

Simulation Year = 2005 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18



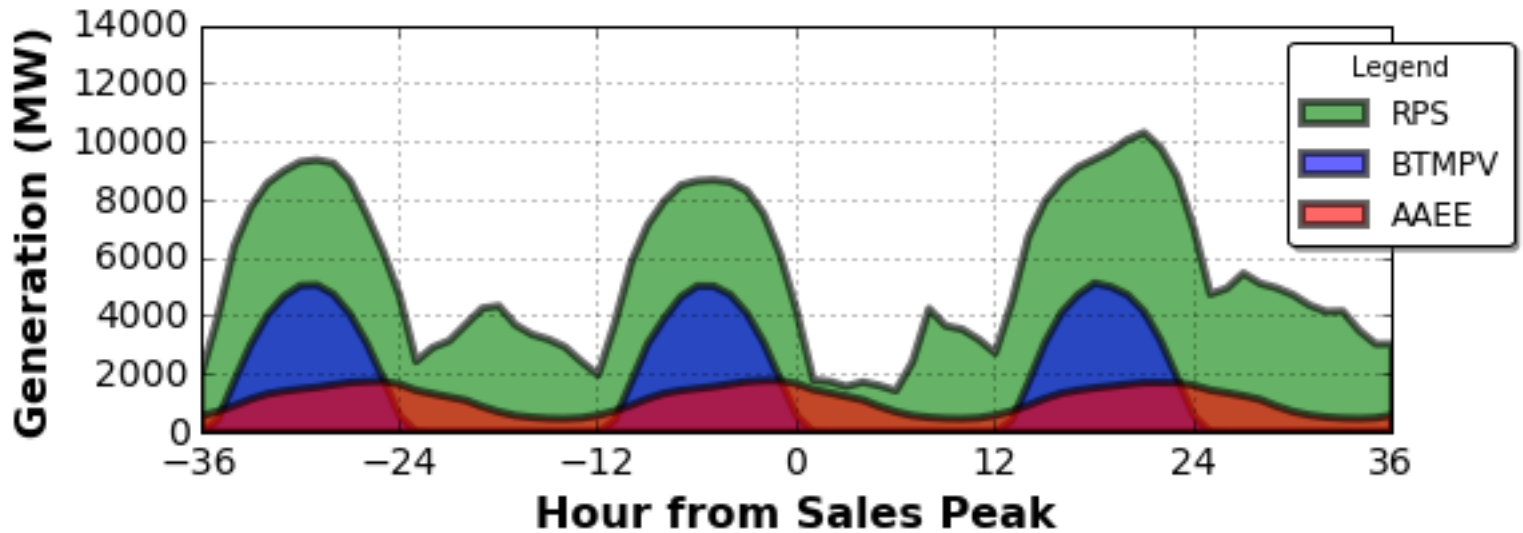
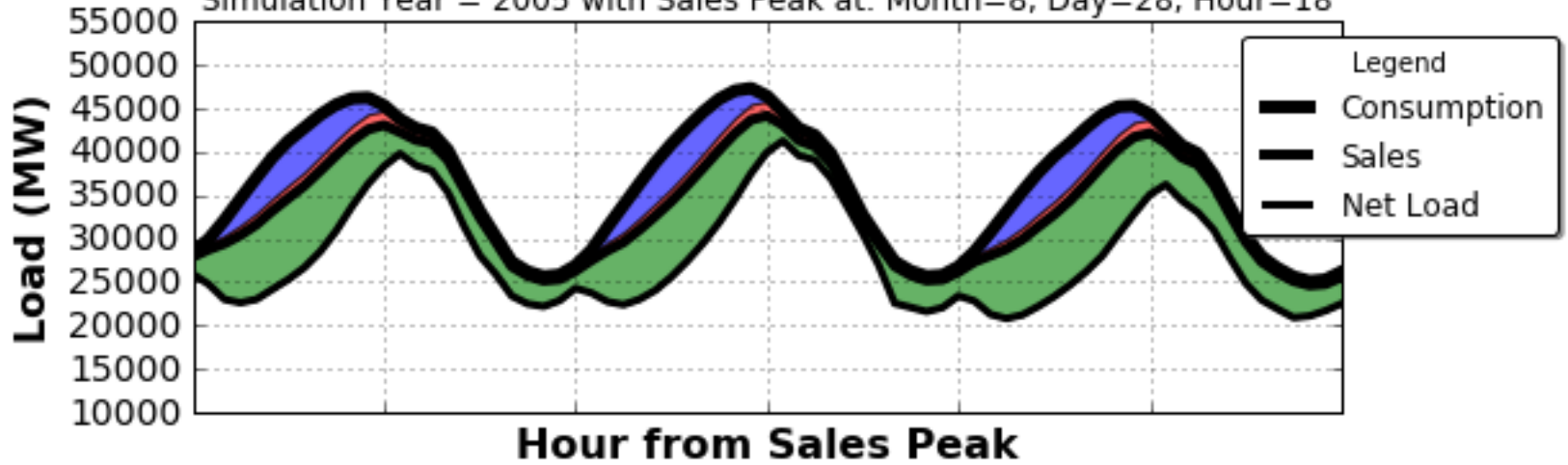
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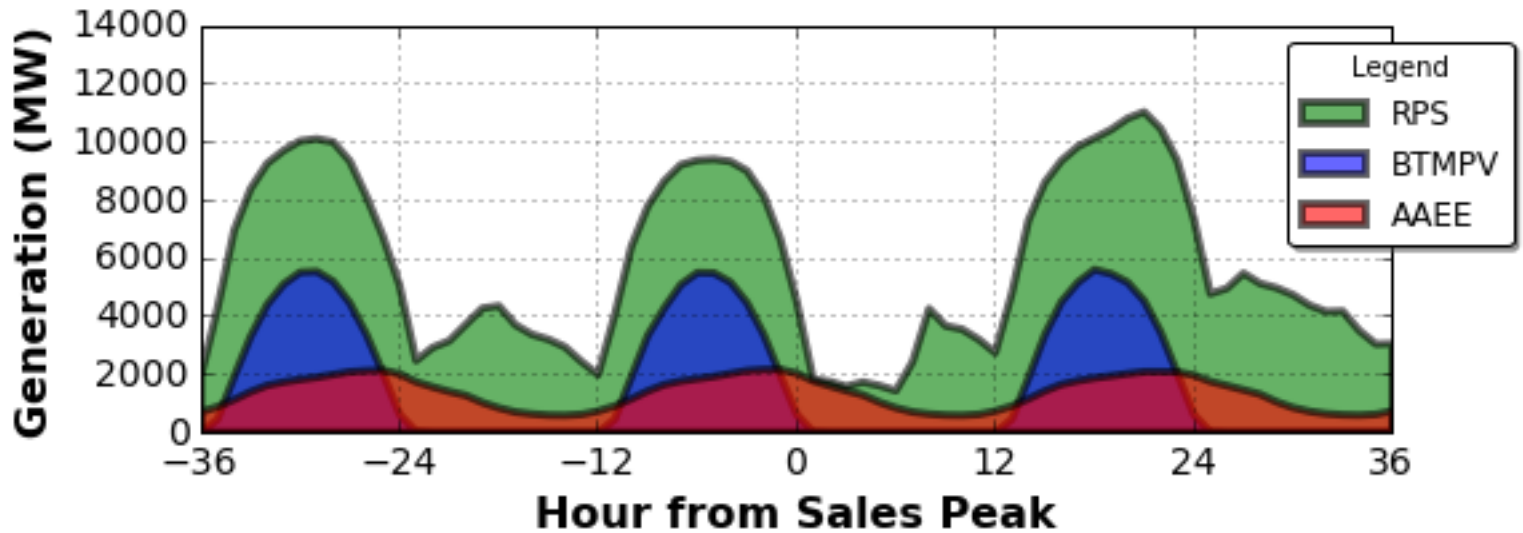
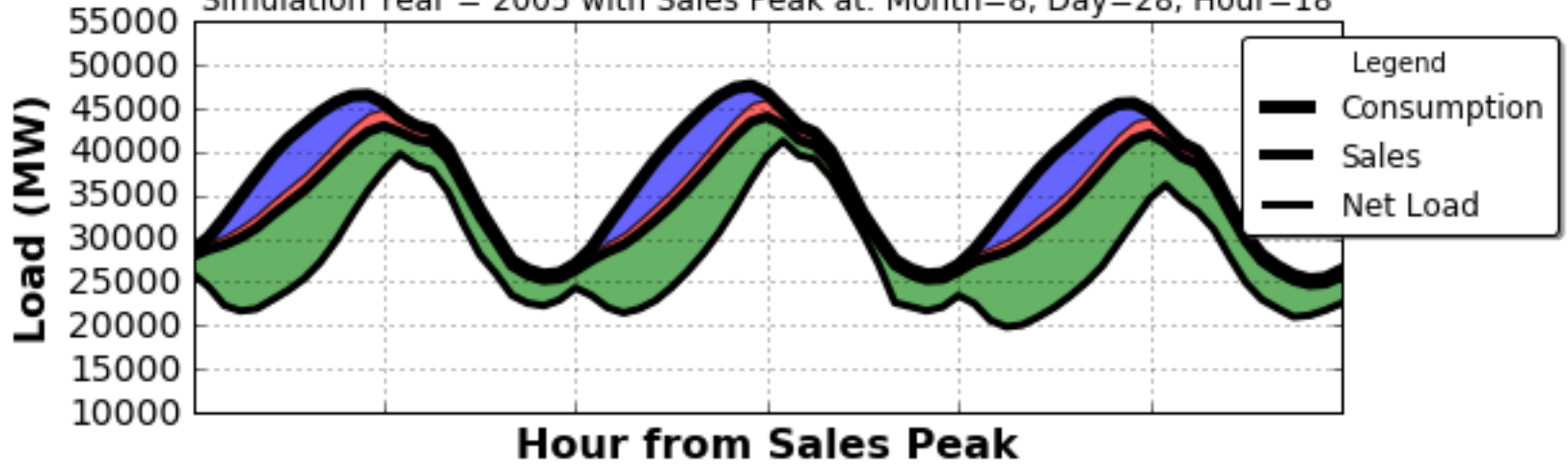
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2019

Simulation Year = 2005 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18



# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2020

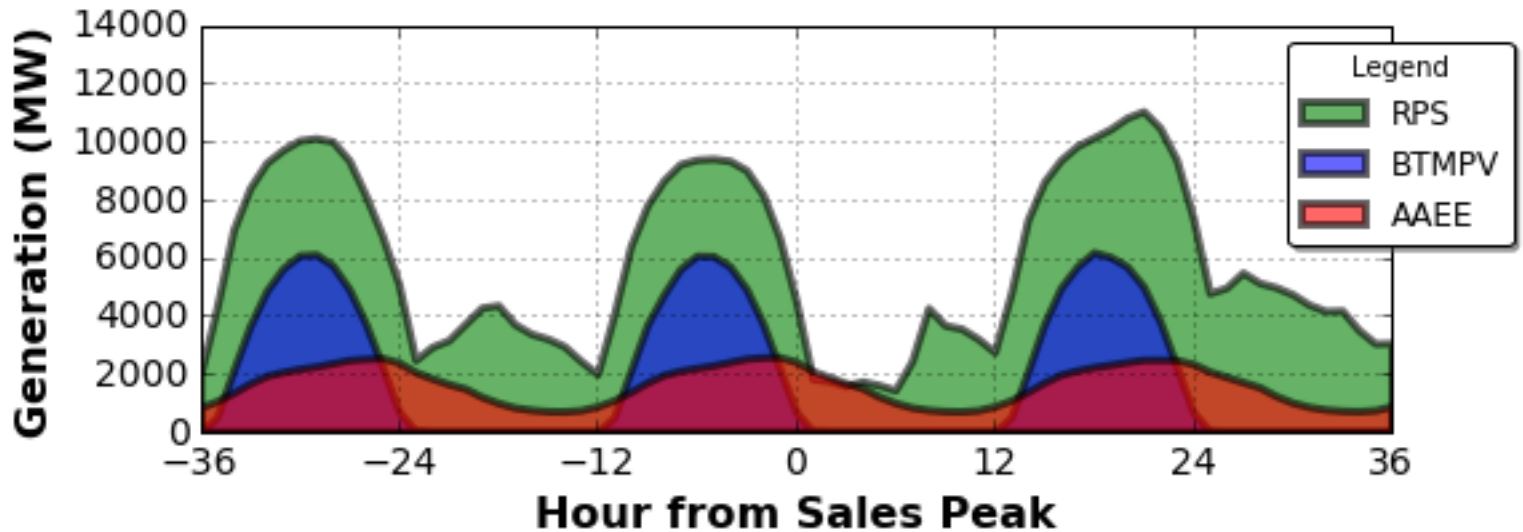
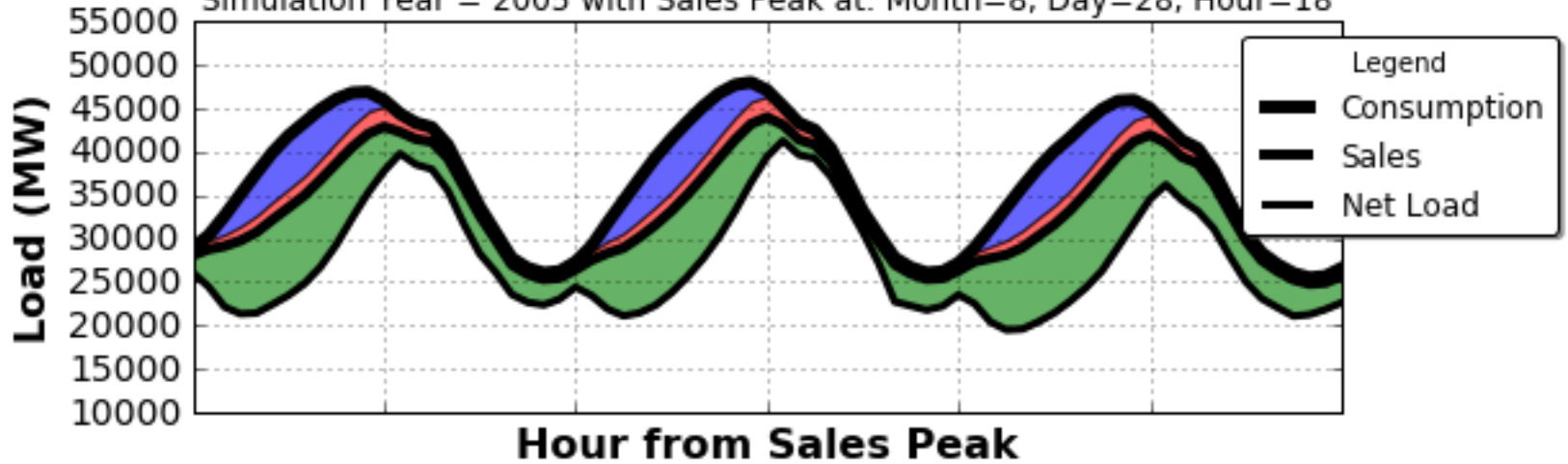
Simulation Year = 2005 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18





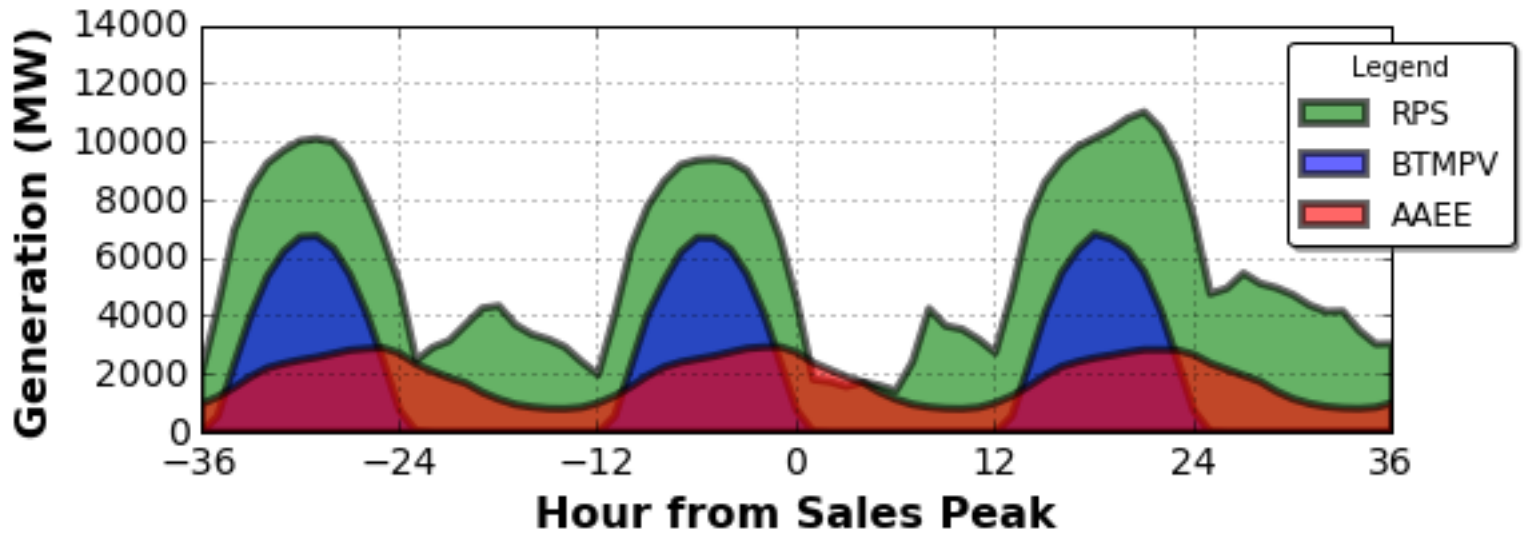
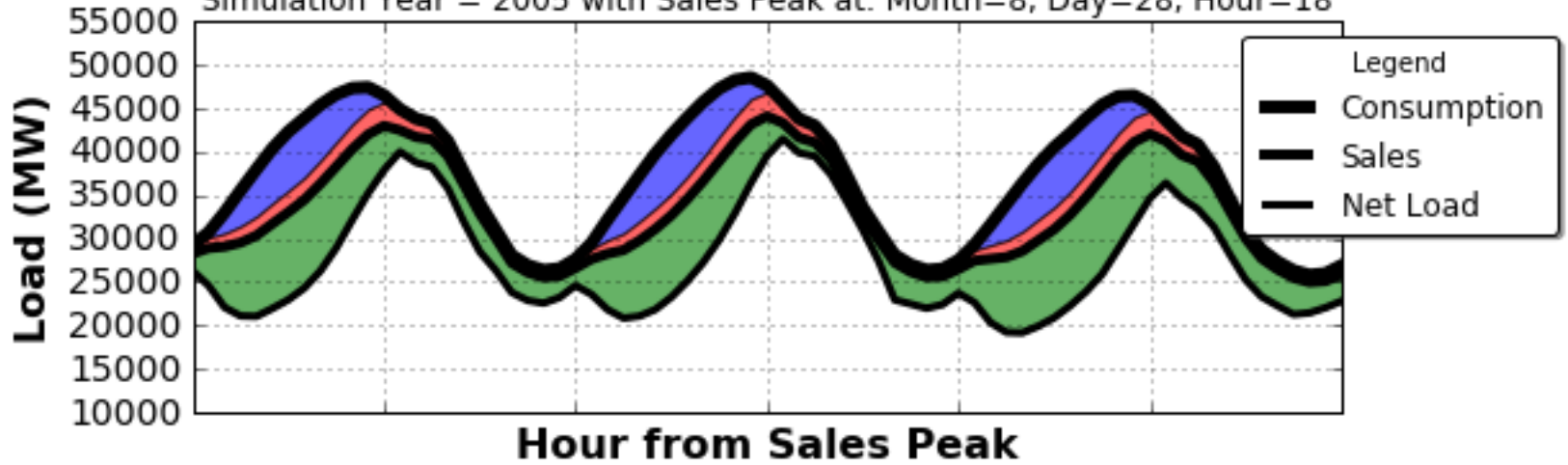
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2021

Simulation Year = 2005 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18



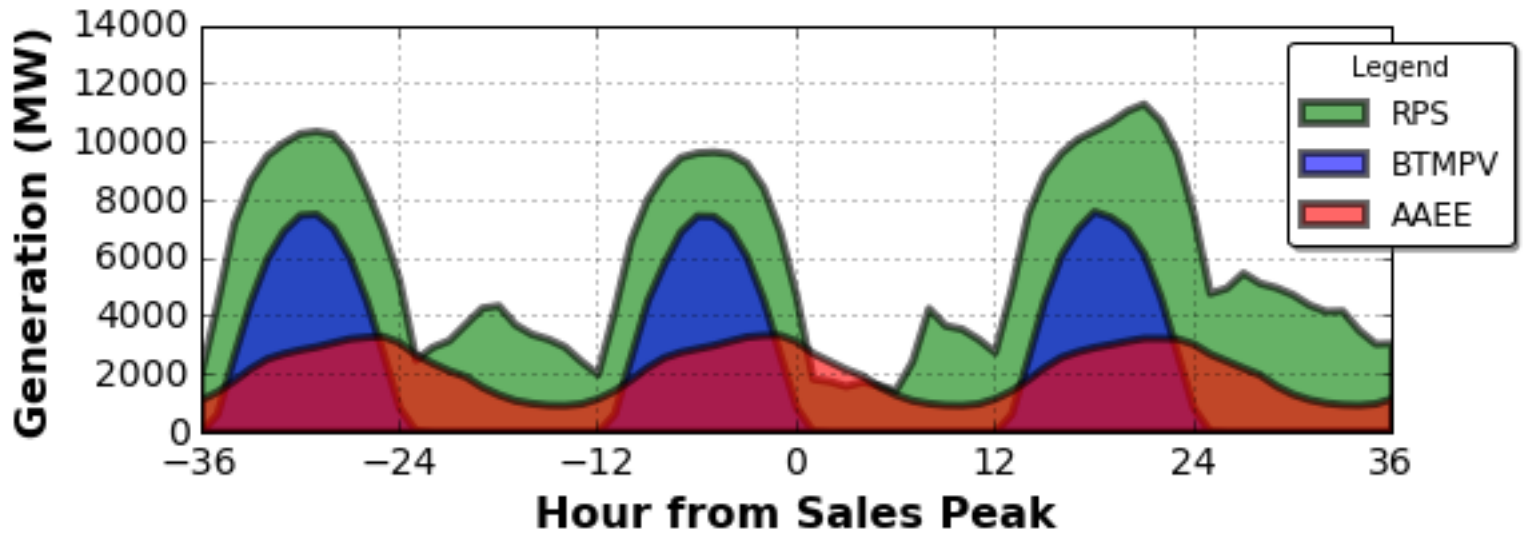
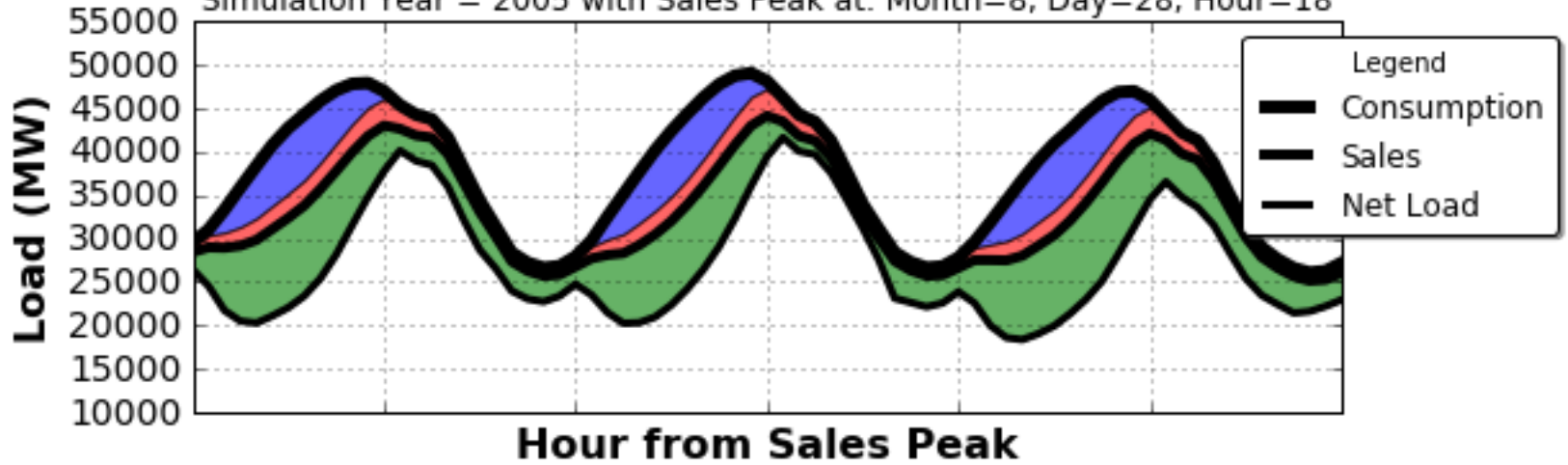
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2022

Simulation Year = 2005 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18



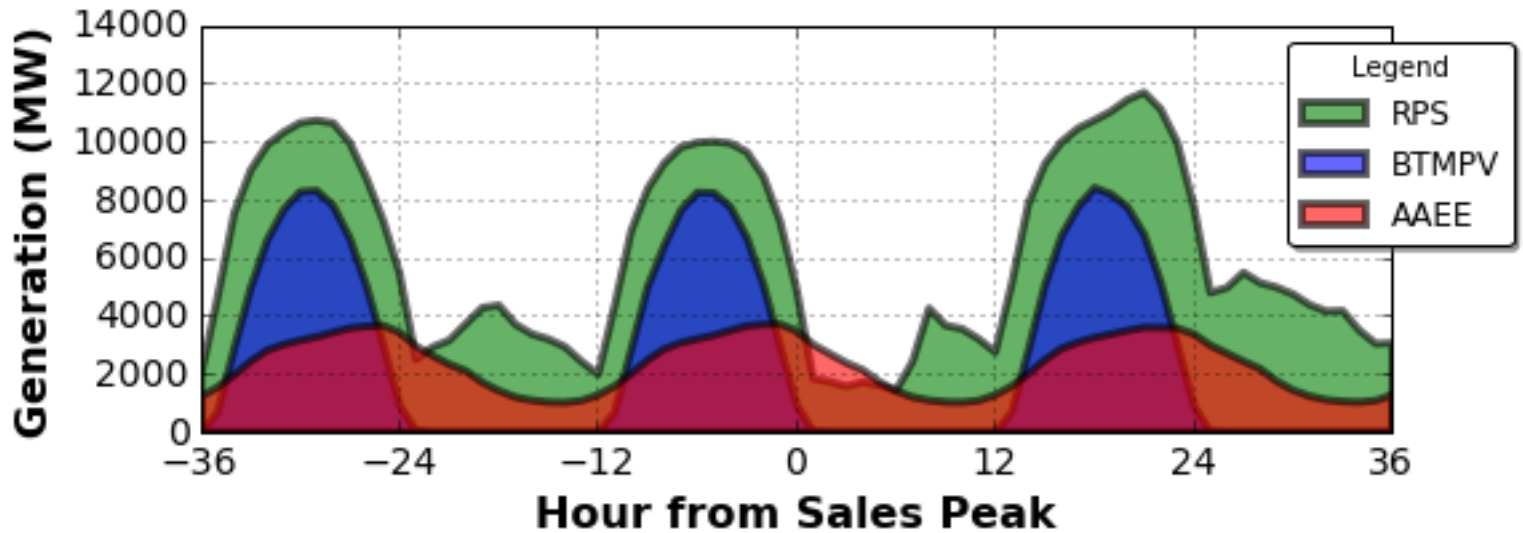
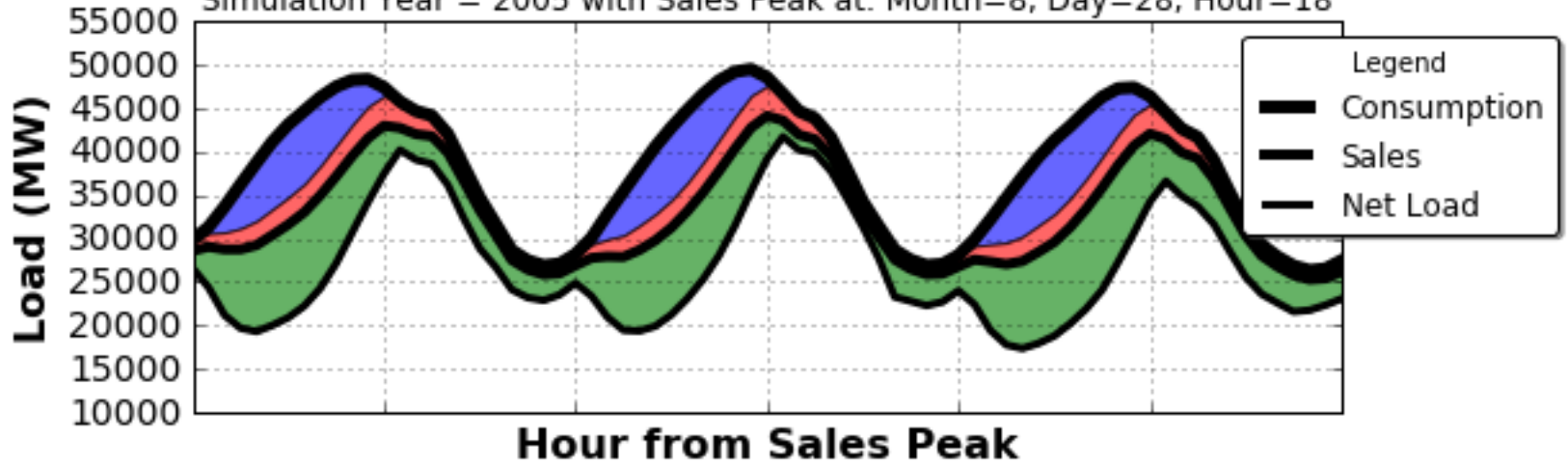
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2023

Simulation Year = 2005 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18



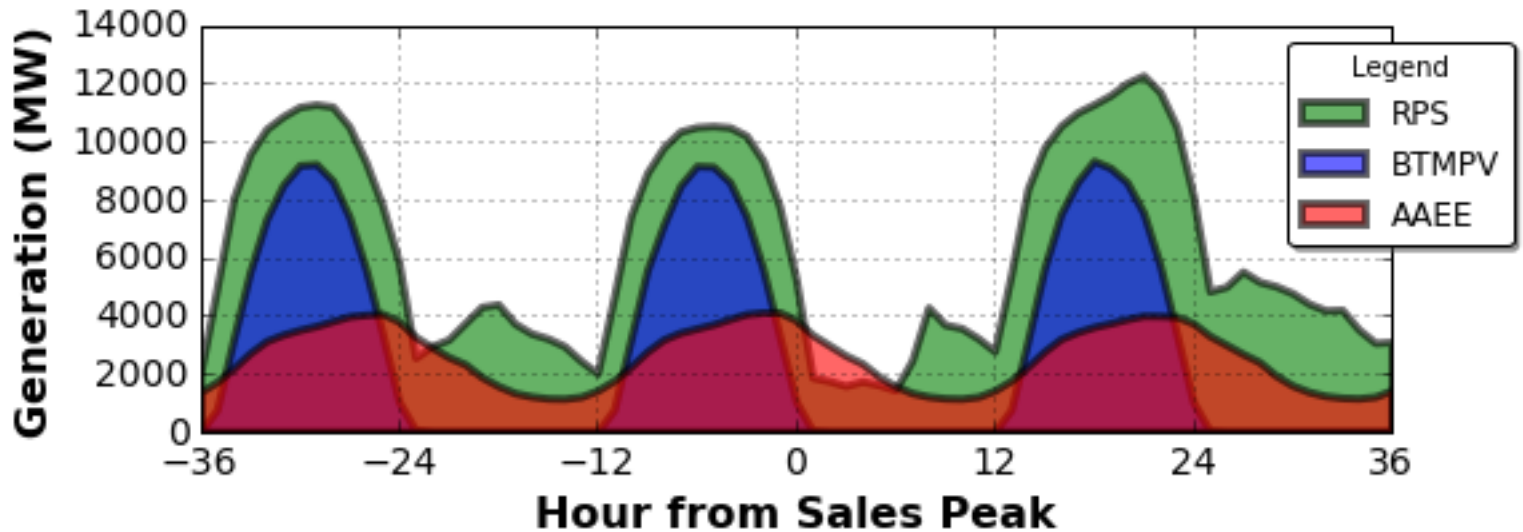
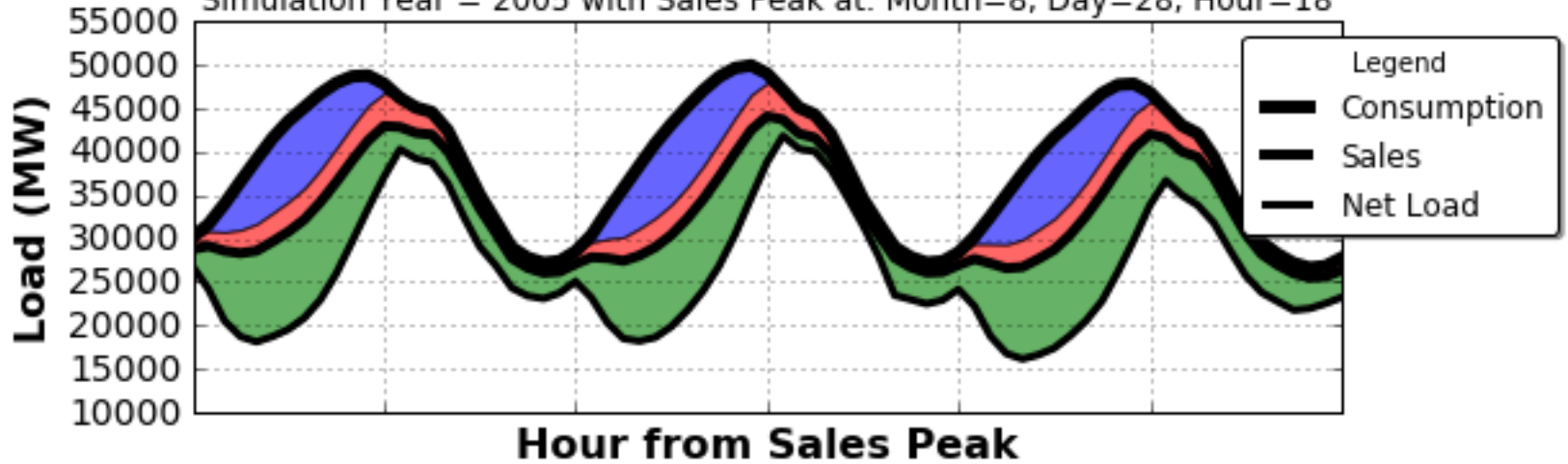
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2024

Simulation Year = 2005 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18



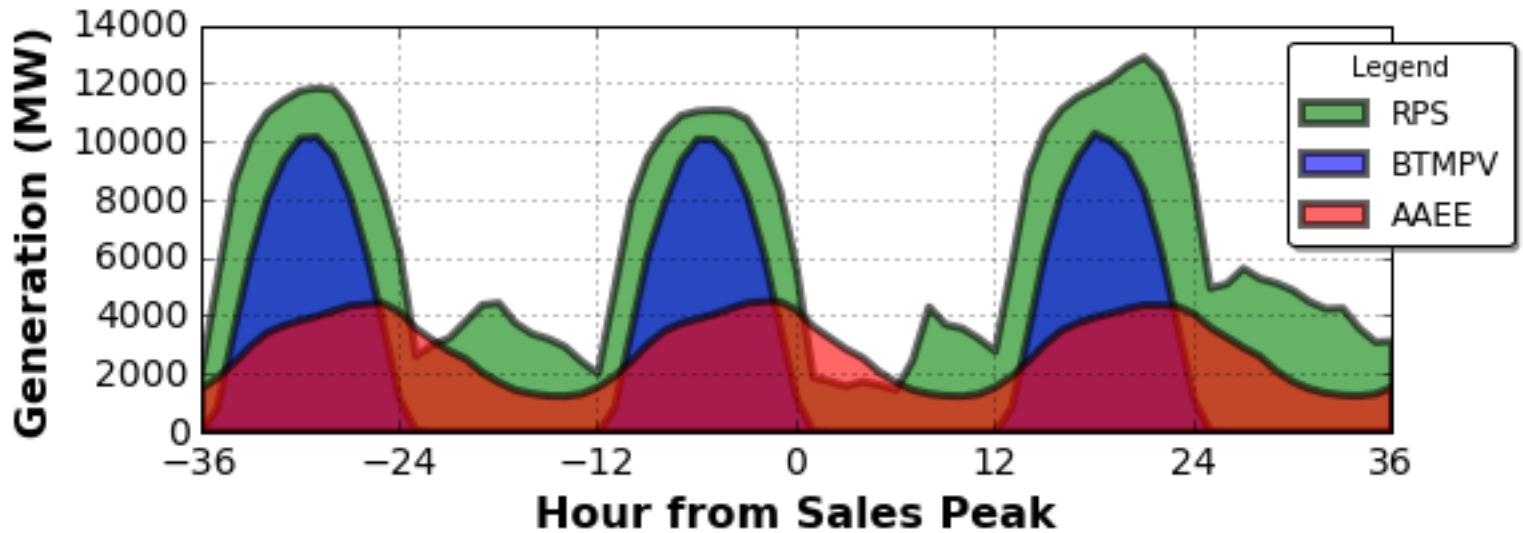
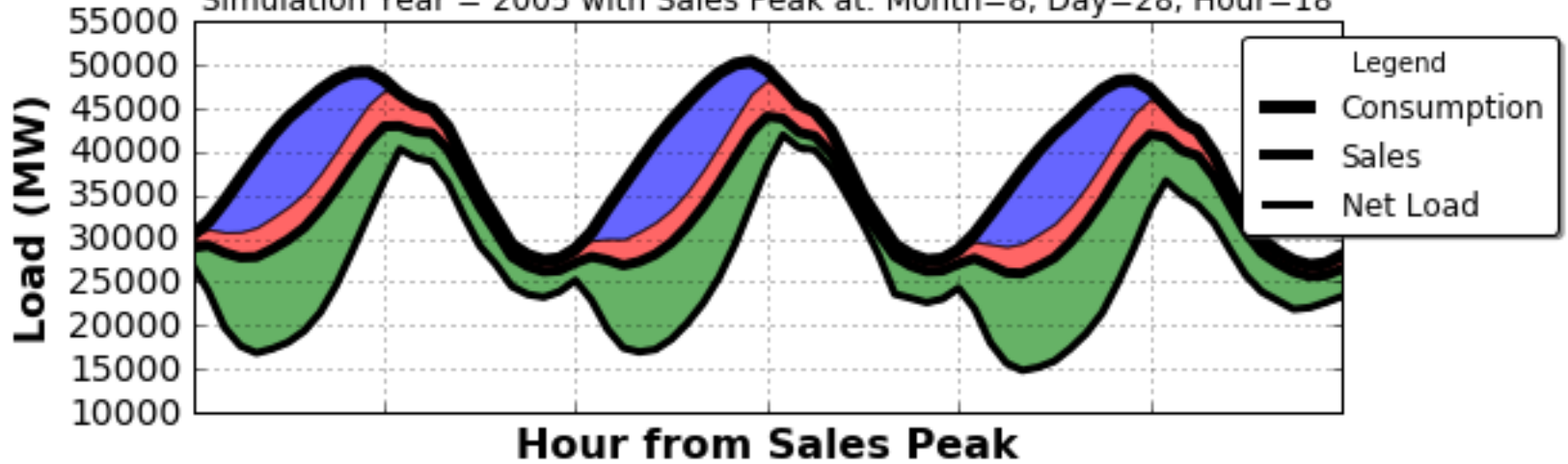
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2025

Simulation Year = 2005 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18



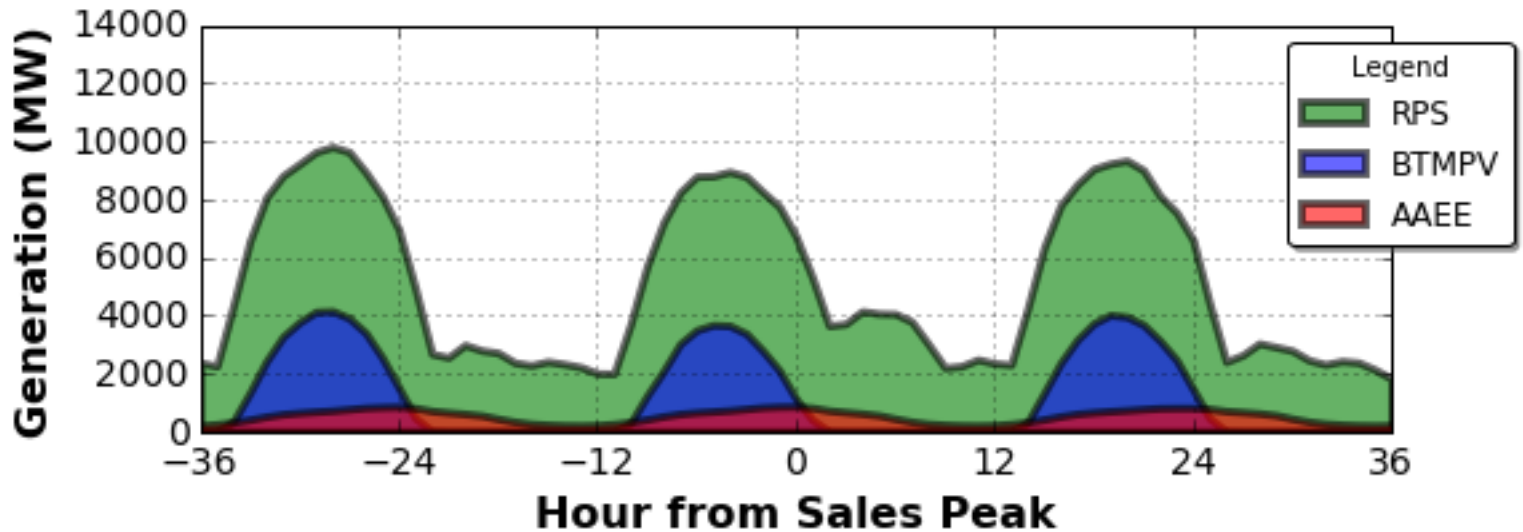
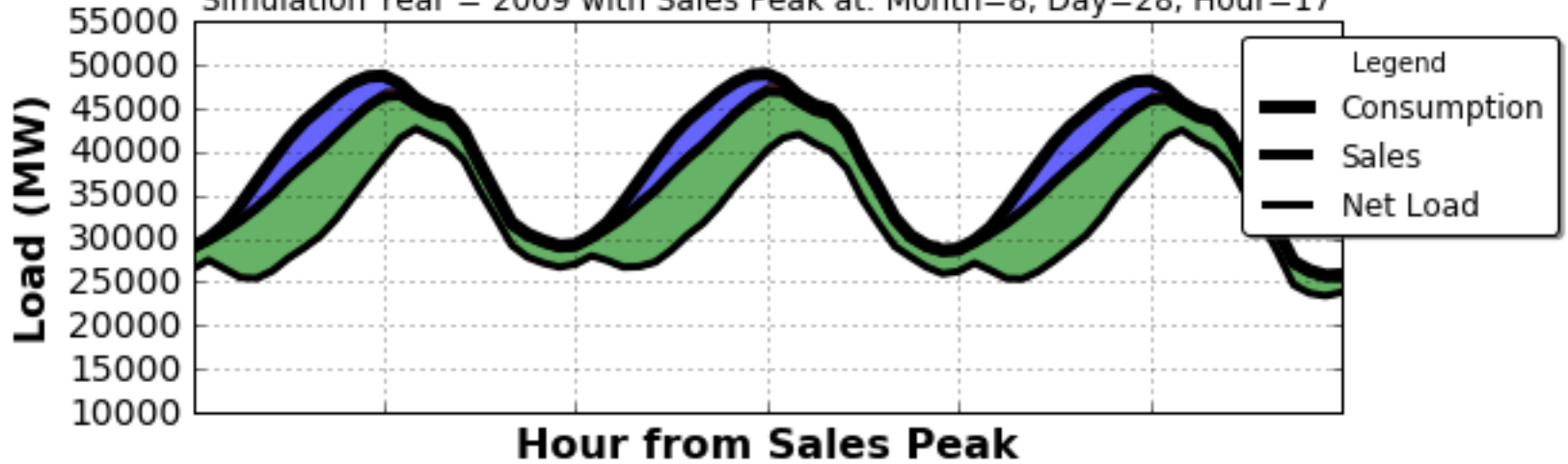
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2026

Simulation Year = 2005 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18



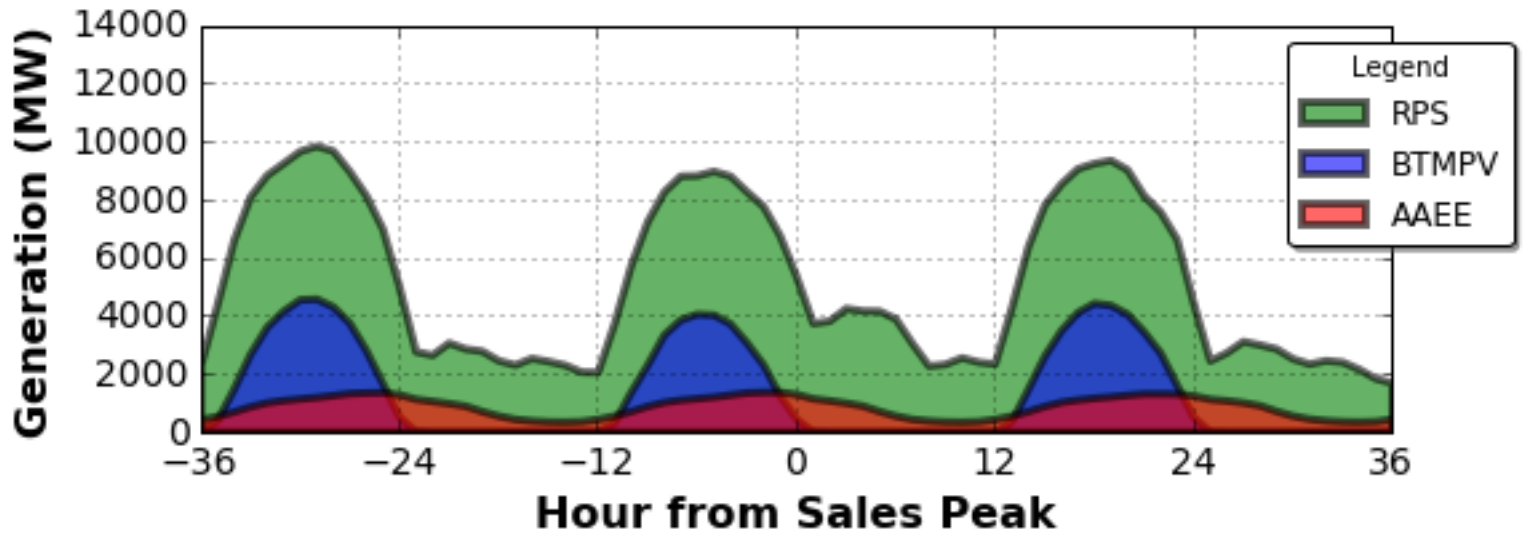
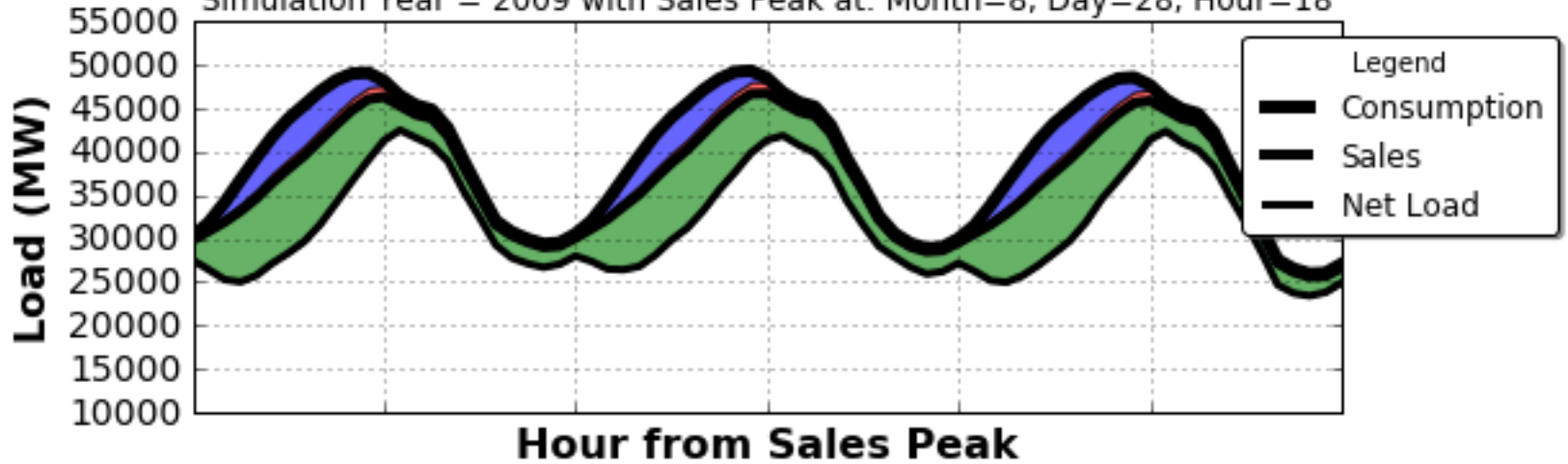
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2017

Simulation Year = 2009 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=17



# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2018

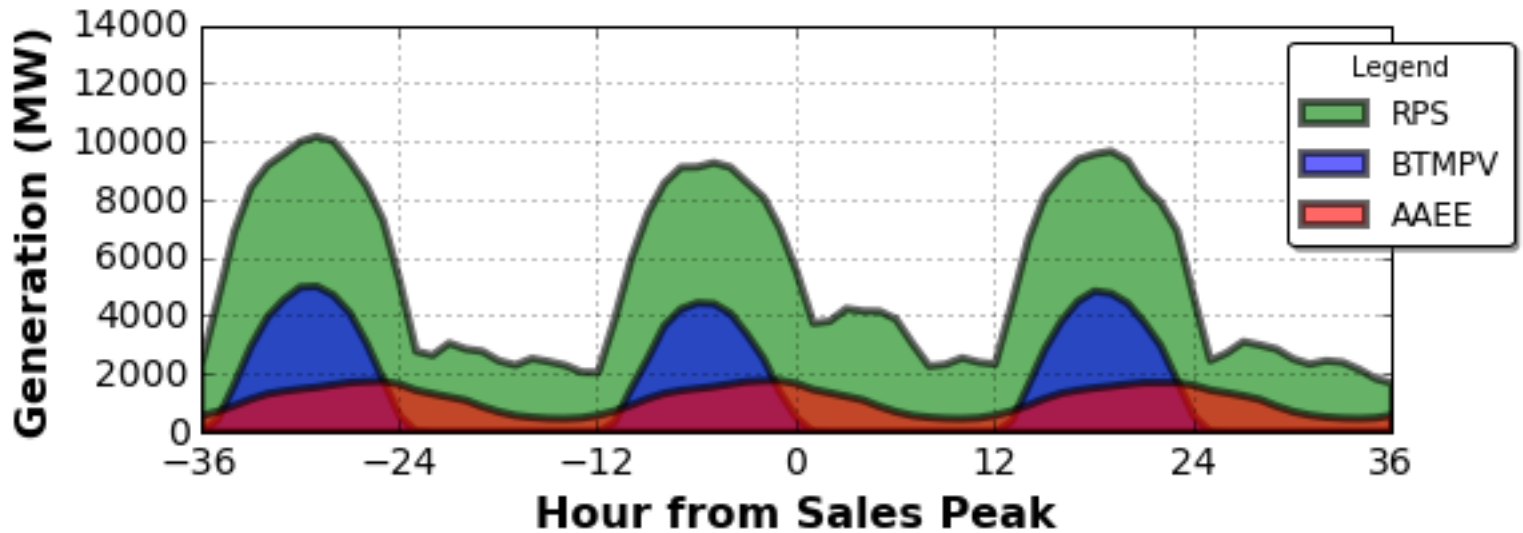
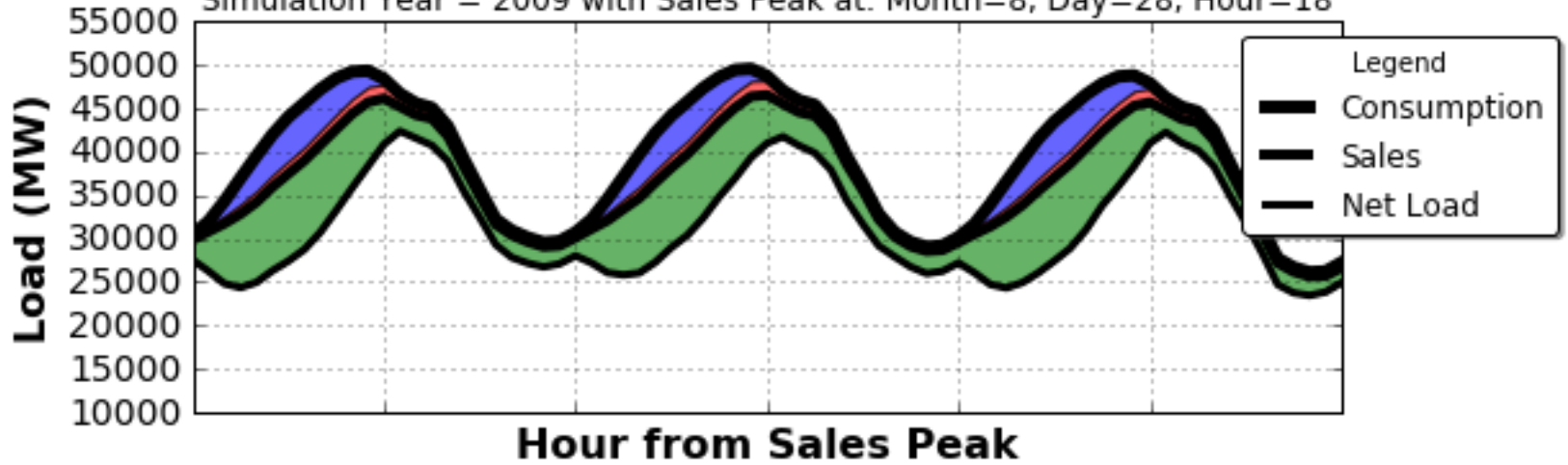
Simulation Year = 2009 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18





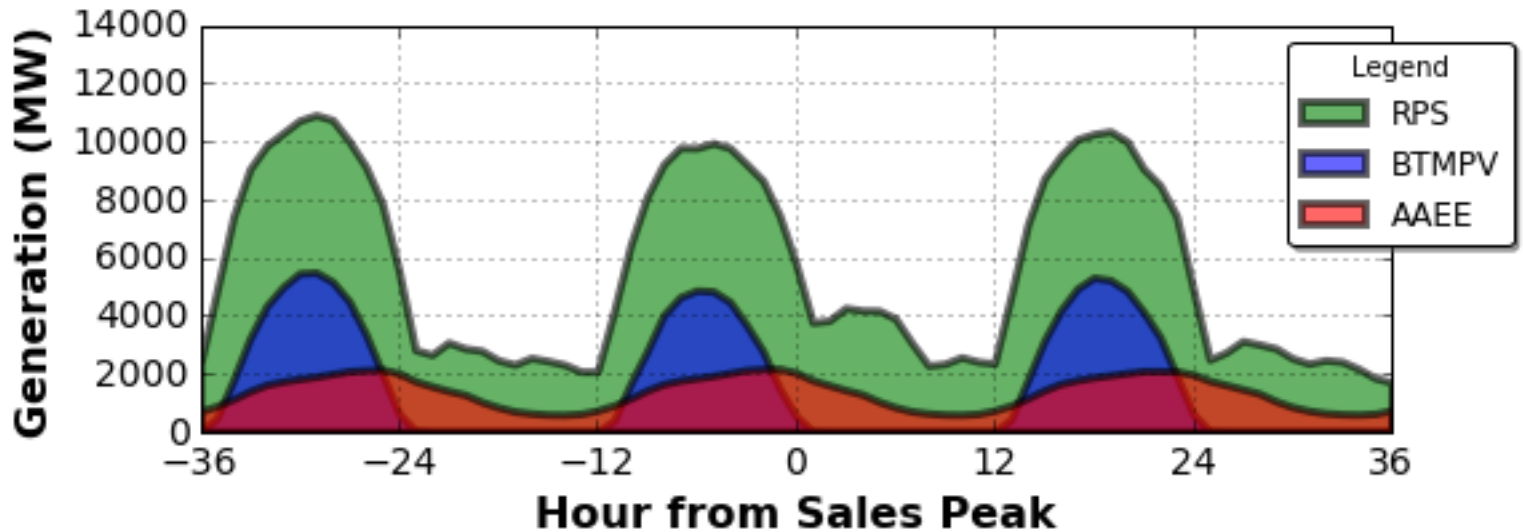
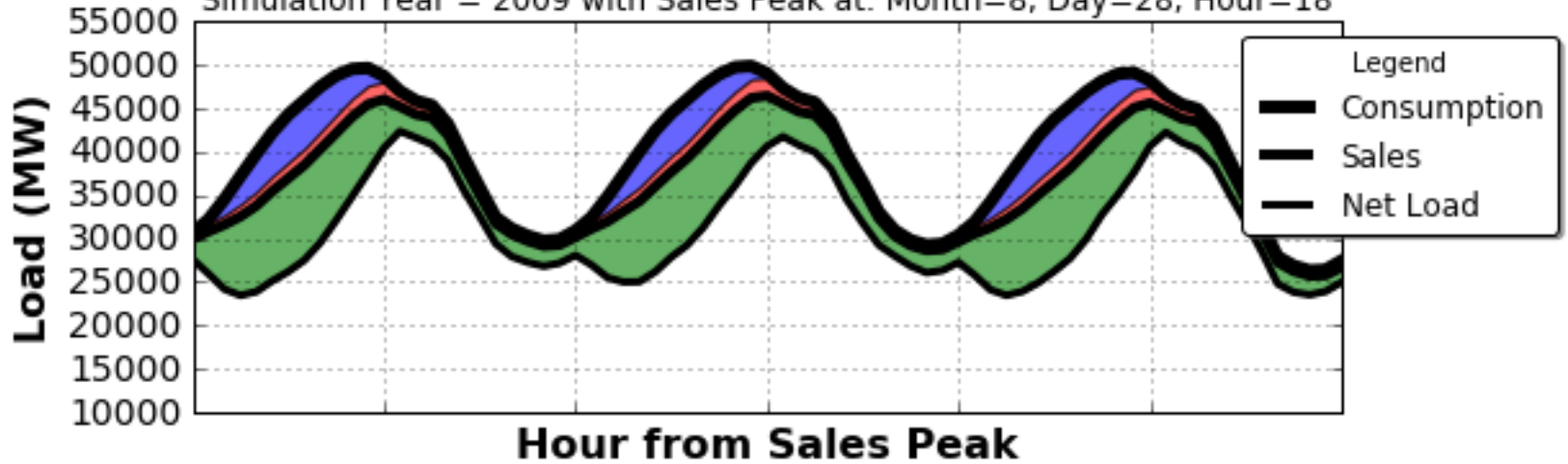
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2019

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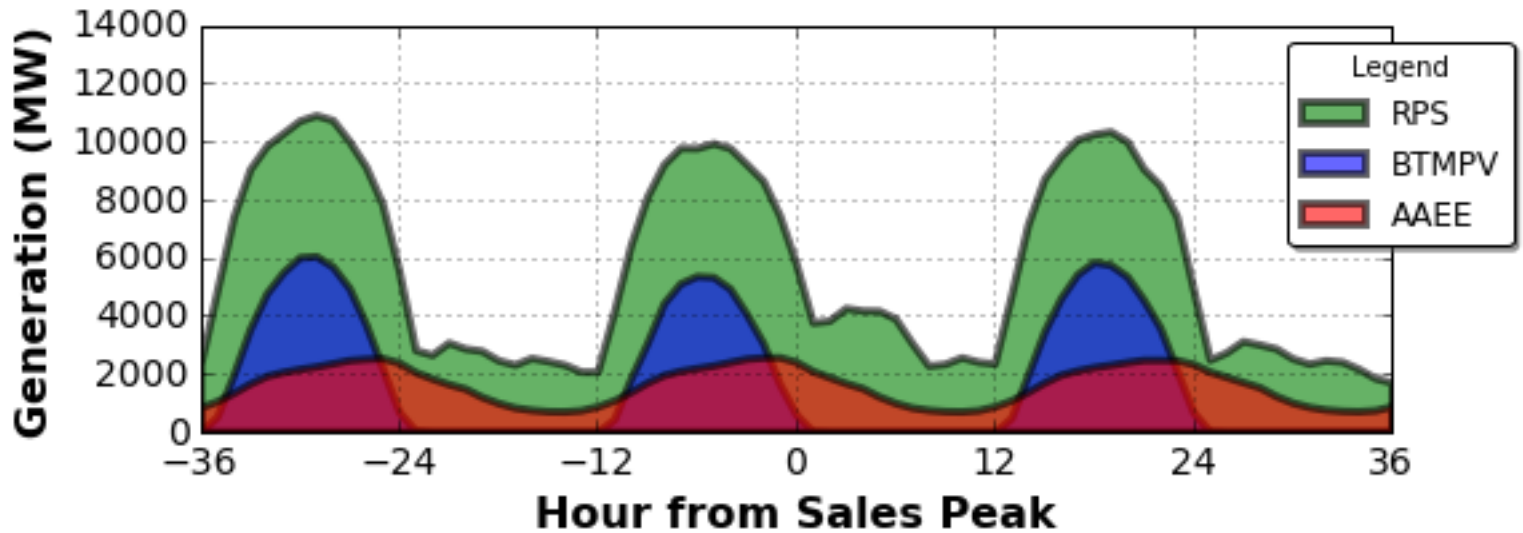
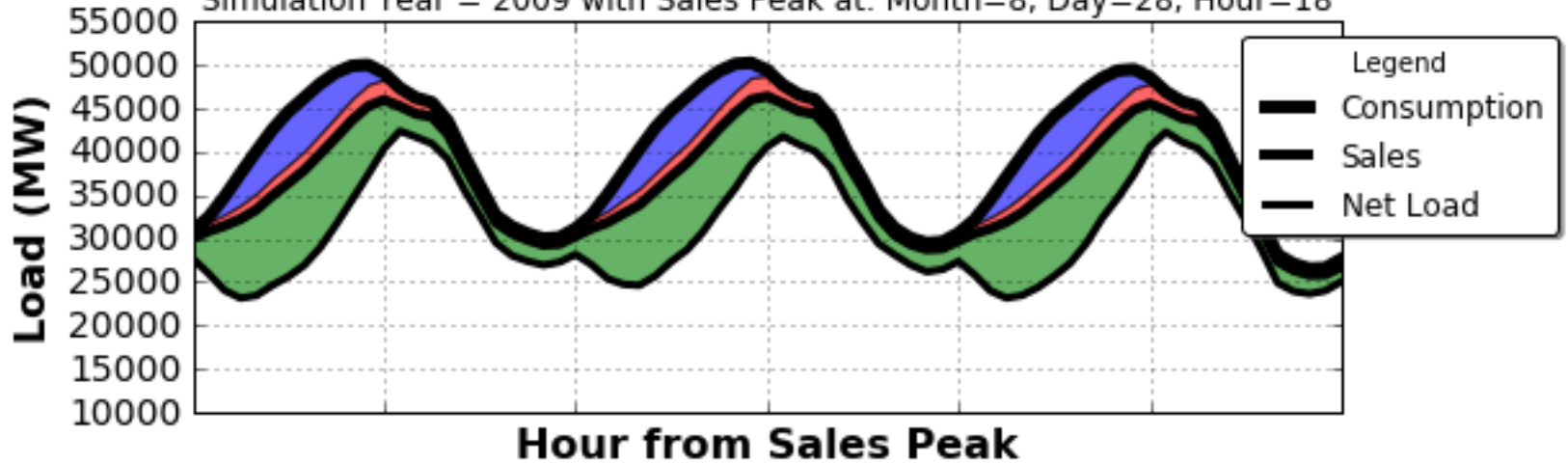
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2020

Simulation Year = 2009 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18



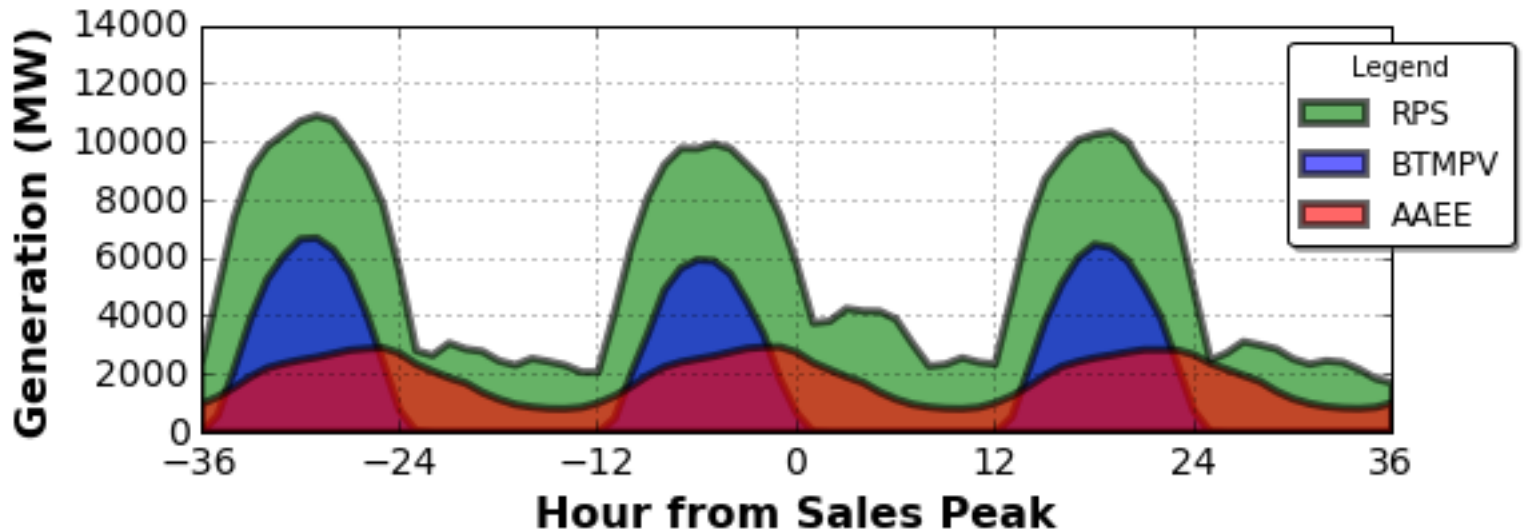
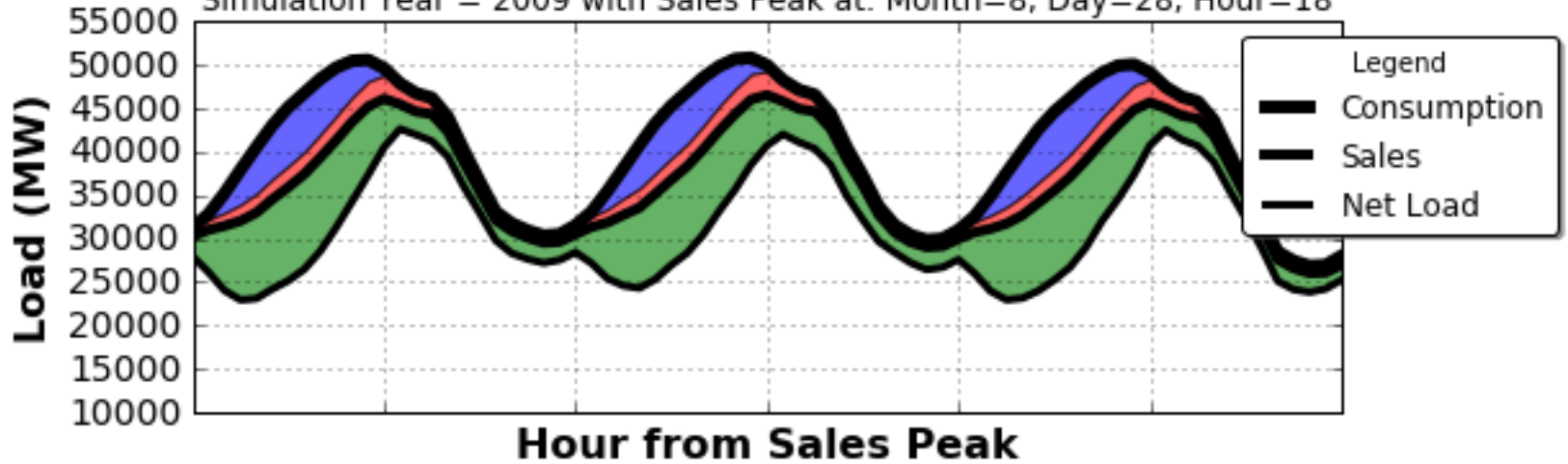
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2021

Simulation Year = 2009 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18



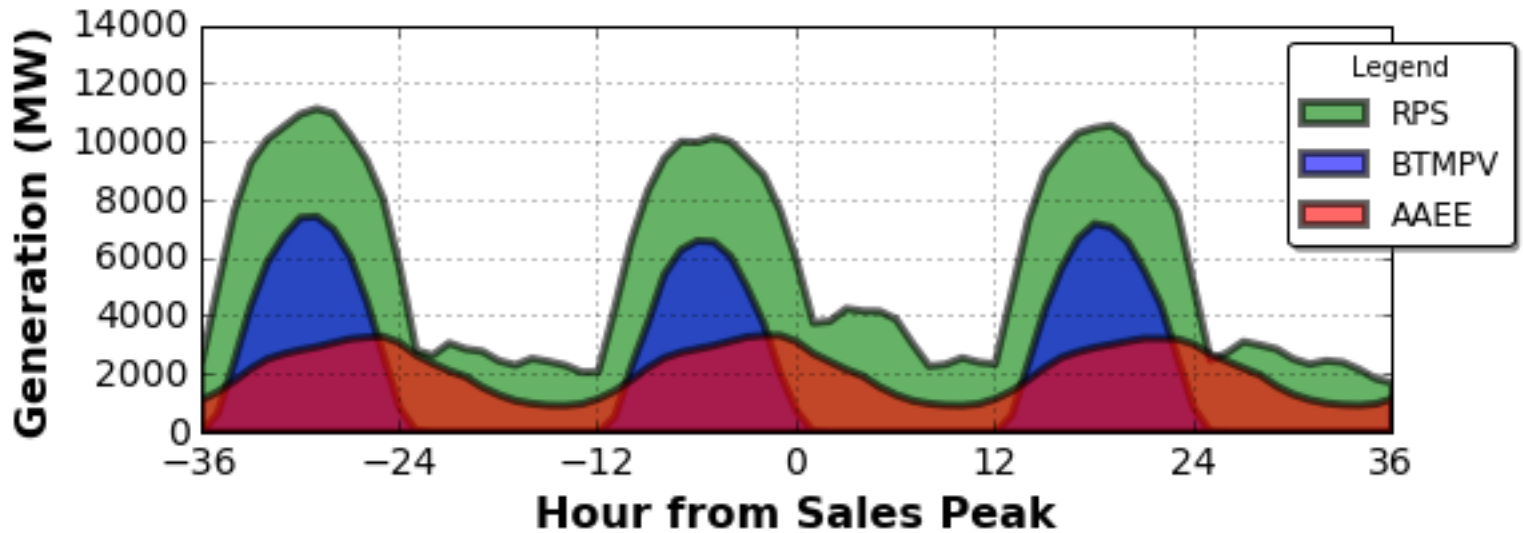
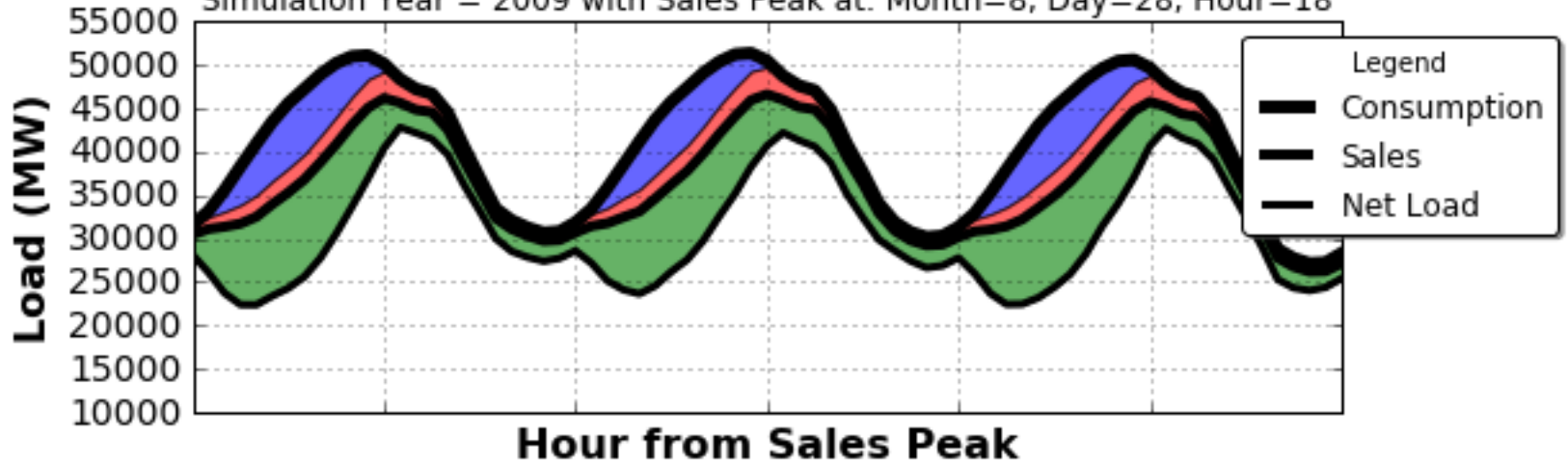
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2022

Simulation Year = 2009 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18



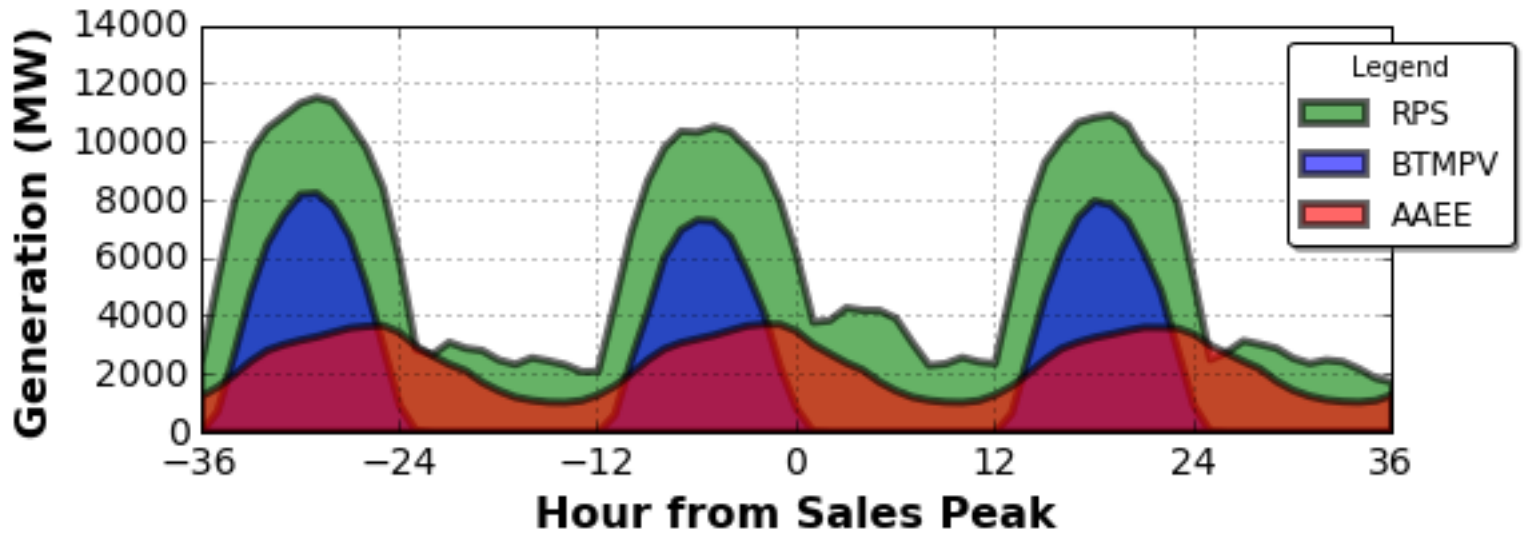
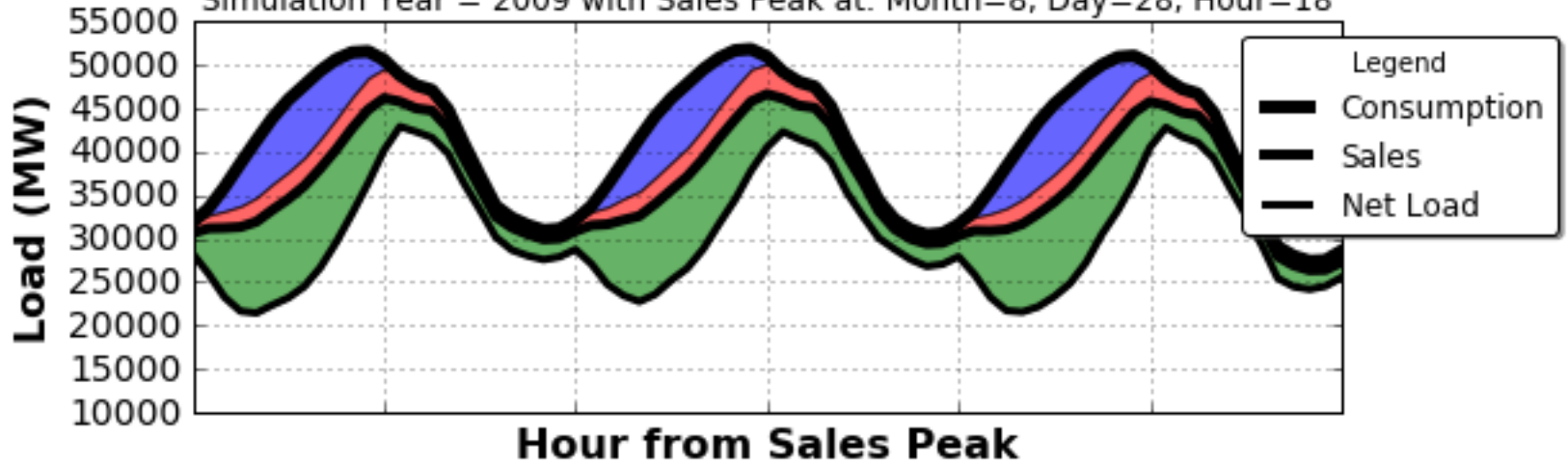
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2023

Simulation Year = 2009 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18



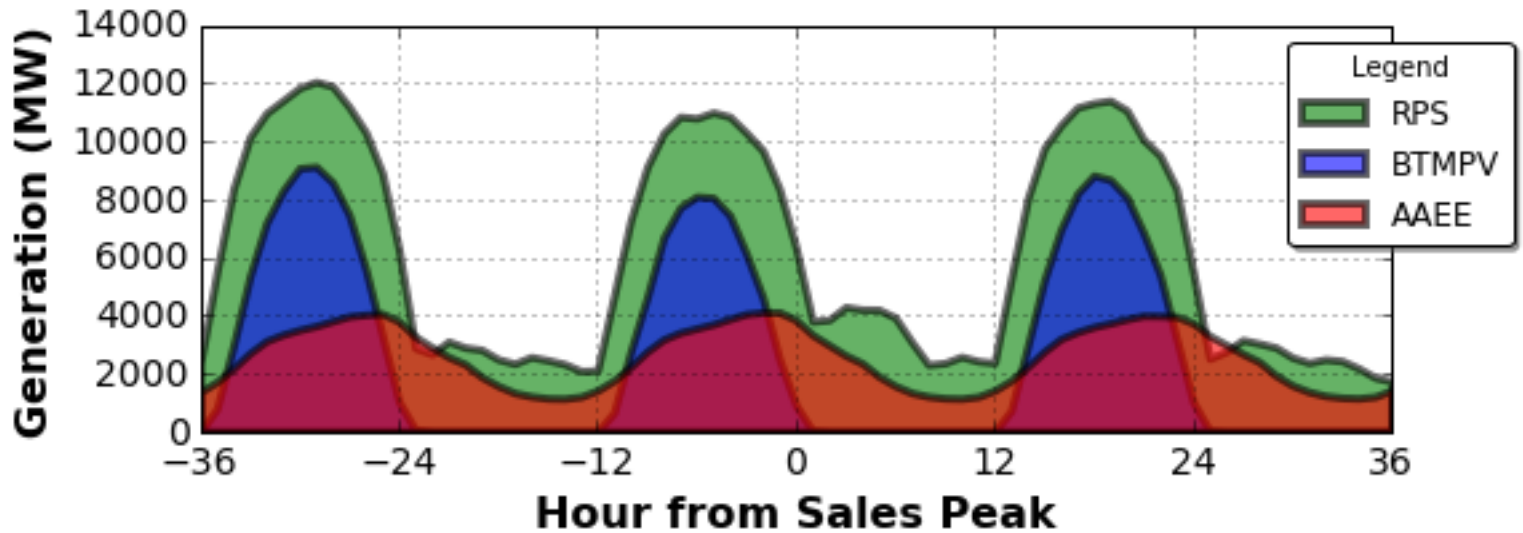
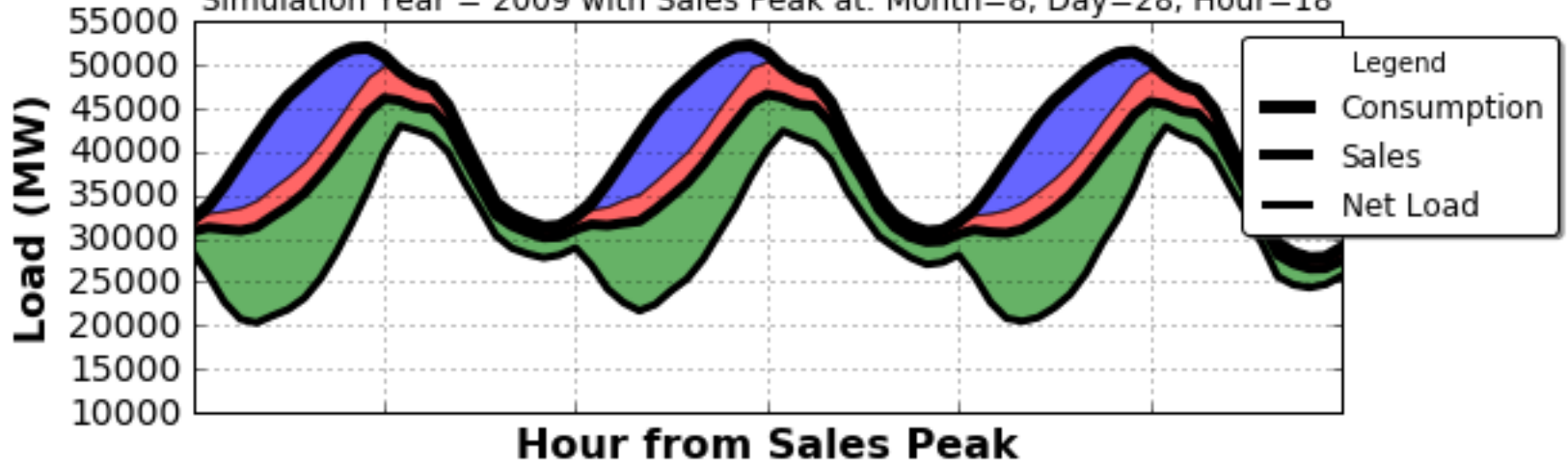
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2024

Simulation Year = 2009 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18



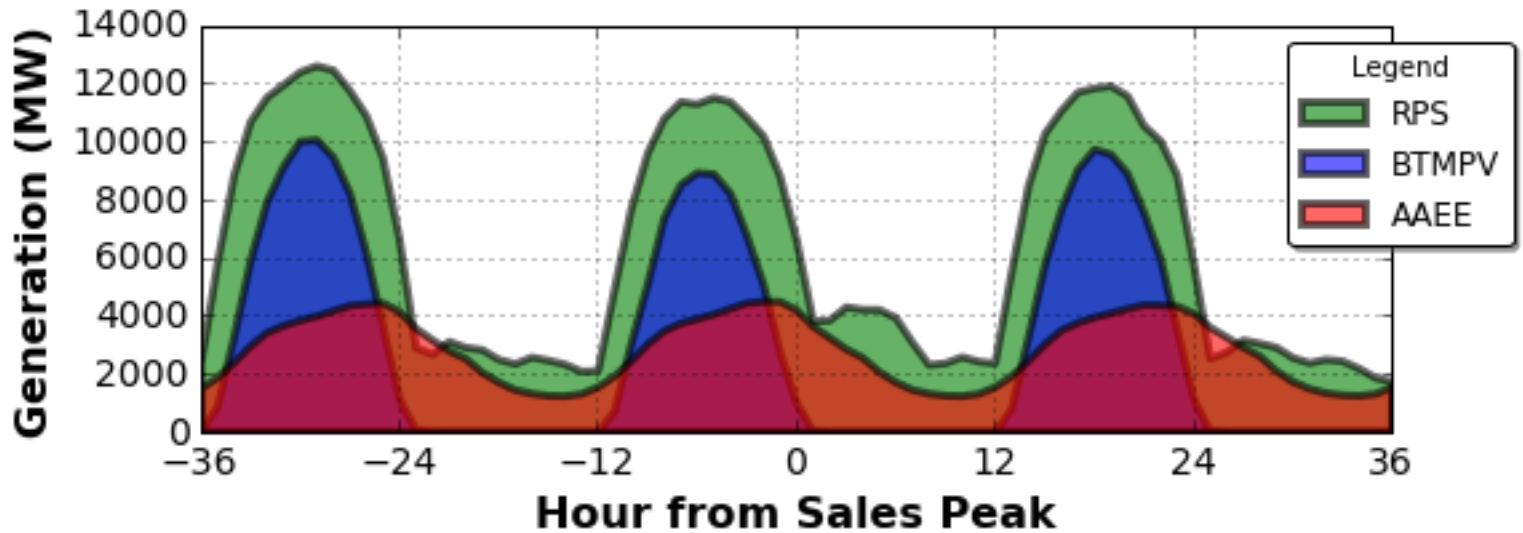
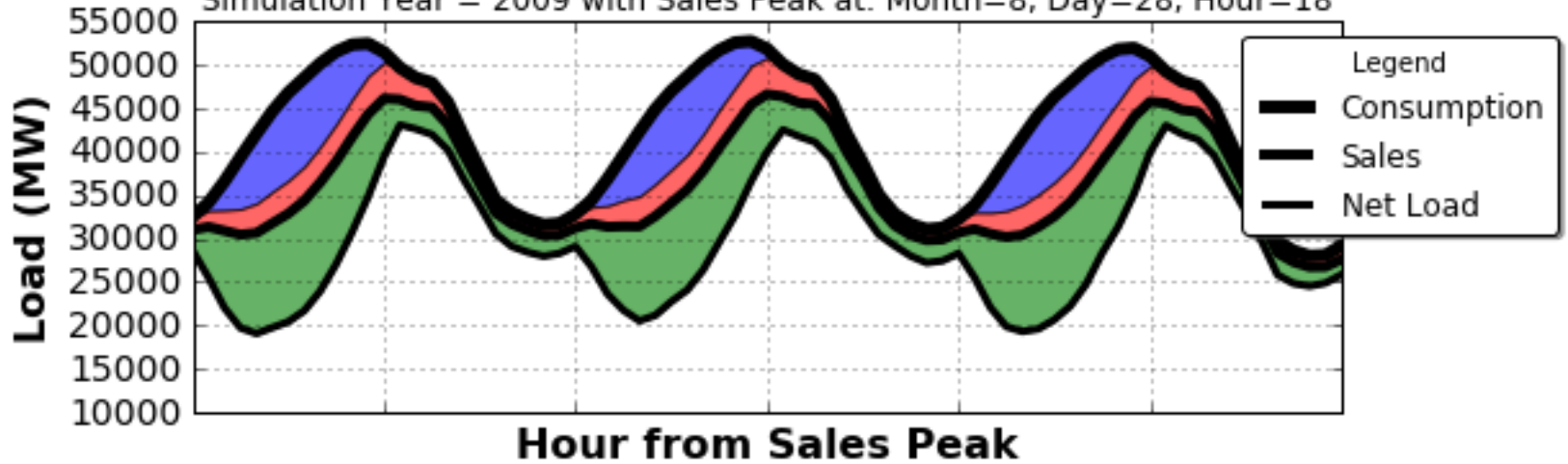
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2025

Simulation Year = 2009 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18



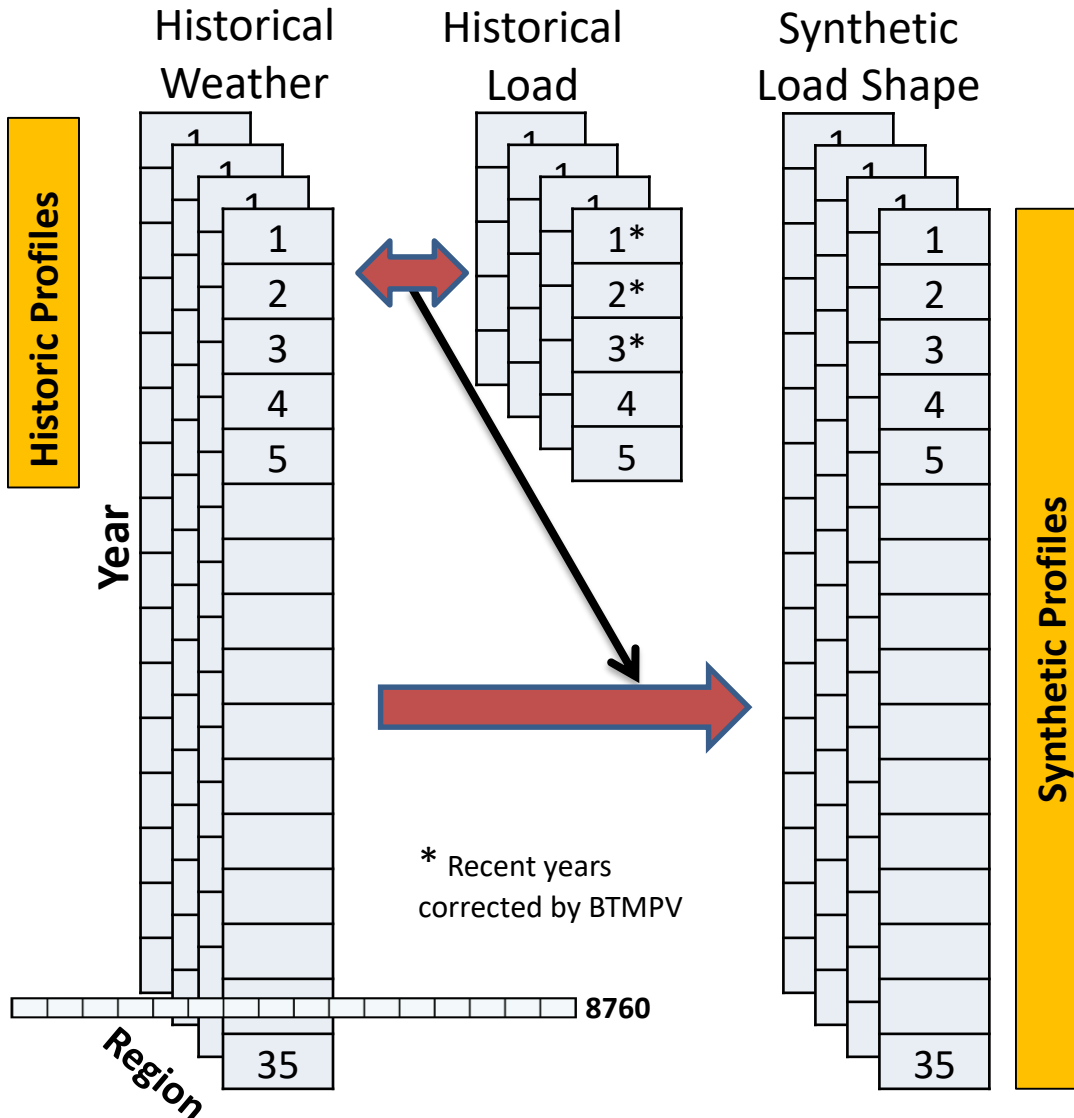
# Peak Yearly Sales, CAISO: Target Year = 2026

Simulation Year = 2009 with Sales Peak at: Month=8, Day=28, Hour=18





# Background: Peak Load Shift Analysis



- 35 (1980 – 2014) Weather Years
- 25 Transmission Regions for WECC
  - 8 for CA
  - 17 outside CA
- Synthetic load profiles based on historical weather, scaled to target year peak and average annual consumption
- **Installed capacities are the basis of renewable generation in target year**

## Peak Load Shift Analysis

- Recent Historical Sales and Weather Trains the Model
- Historical spatial and temporal correlation between load and weather is preserved in the model
- 2015 CEC IEPR Forecast:
  - Historical load shapes are adjusted to match both peak and average annual load
  - Average across 35 synthetic / historical year matches IEPR

# CEC Load Forecast

- Load forecast from 2015 CEC IEPR
  - Known issue with peak and average annual BTM PV correction
  - Start this analysis with forms 1.5a/b for Mid Net Load, No AAEE
  - Correct for BTM PV adjustment
    - Add BTM PV peak and average annual contribution using exact same correction
    - This produces Mid Load Consumption, No AAEE with minimal propagation of uncertainty
    - Use BTM PV capacity to generate hourly BTM PV generation
  - Use annual hourly AAEE curves by zone as provided by CEC
  - All values grossed up to system

**Hyperlinks to Final Adopted 2015 CEC Forecasts**

[Forms 1.2, 1.4](#)

[Forms 1.5a,b](#)

# Forecast Grid Behavior, CAISO

Region	Year	Peak (MW) at Peak:			BTMPV (MW) at Peak:			AAEE (MW) at Peak:		
		Cnsmpn	Sales	D(%)	Cnsmpn	Sales	D(%)	Cnsmpn	Sales	D(%)
CAISO	2017	48,659	46,273	5	1,600	647	60	830	785	5
	2018	49,019	46,113	6	1,764	705	60	1,305	1,231	6
	2019	49,249	45,923	7	1,931	772	60	1,681	1,575	6
	2020	49,570	45,838	8	2,105	847	60	2,038	1,883	8
	2021	49,943	45,826	8	2,246	927	59	2,412	2,228	8
	2022	50,516	45,972	9	2,486	941	62	2,763	2,551	8
	2023	51,045	46,040	10	2,759	1,035	63	3,129	2,888	8
	2024	51,509	46,046	11	3,059	823	73	3,491	3,215	8
	2025	51,948	46,040	11	3,386	908	73	3,855	3,543	8
	2026	52,413	46,038	12	3,849	454	88	4,200	3,579	15

$$\text{Sales} = \text{Consumption} - \text{BTMPV} - \text{AAEE}$$

$$D(\%) = \frac{\text{Consumption} - \text{Sales}}{\text{Consumption}}$$

# Forecast Grid Behavior, PGE

Region	Year	Peak (MW) at Peak:			BTMPV (MW) at Peak:			AAEE (MW) at Peak:		
		Cnsmpn	Sales	D(%)	Cnsmpn	Sales	D(%)	Cnsmpn	Sales	D(%)
PGE	2017	21,577	20,795	4	872	141	84	359	327	9
	2018	21,785	20,814	4	950	154	84	568	520	8
	2019	21,934	20,794	5	1,032	121	88	730	653	11
	2020	22,132	20,834	6	1,122	131	88	884	791	11
	2021	22,368	20,896	7	1,230	144	88	1,048	924	12
	2022	22,662	21,024	7	1,356	141	90	1,200	1,019	15
	2023	22,977	21,180	8	1,500	156	90	1,357	1,147	15
	2024	23,248	21,308	8	1,660	173	90	1,509	1,258	17
	2025	23,450	21,370	9	1,832	191	90	1,662	1,374	17
	2026	23,723	21,500	9	2,019	210	90	1,815	1,500	17

$$\text{Sales} = \text{Consumption} - \text{BTMPV} - \text{AAEE}$$

$$D(\%) = \frac{\text{Consumption} - \text{Sales}}{\text{Consumption}}$$

# Forecast Grid Behavior, SDGE

Region	Year	Peak (MW) at Peak:			BTMPV (MW) at Peak:			AAEE (MW) at Peak:		
		Cnsmptn	Sales	D(%)	Cnsmptn	Sales	D(%)	Cnsmptn	Sales	D(%)
SDGE	2017	4,990	4,729	<b>5</b>	312	45	<b>86</b>	86	84	<b>3</b>
	2018	5,024	4,717	<b>6</b>	348	43	<b>88</b>	134	129	<b>4</b>
	2019	5,050	4,703	<b>7</b>	380	47	<b>88</b>	170	164	<b>4</b>
	2020	5,071	4,687	<b>8</b>	411	50	<b>88</b>	205	195	<b>4</b>
	2021	5,110	4,689	<b>8</b>	448	55	<b>88</b>	240	227	<b>6</b>
	2022	5,177	4,720	<b>9</b>	490	60	<b>88</b>	275	258	<b>6</b>
	2023	5,220	4,723	<b>10</b>	536	55	<b>90</b>	311	281	<b>10</b>
	2024	5,262	4,722	<b>10</b>	585	12	<b>98</b>	346	298	<b>14</b>
	2025	5,305	4,739	<b>11</b>	637	13	<b>98</b>	381	303	<b>21</b>
	2026	5,347	4,755	<b>11</b>	691	0	<b>100</b>	416	314	<b>24</b>

$$\text{Sales} = \text{Consumption} - \text{BTMPV} - \text{AAEE}$$

$$D(\%) = \frac{\text{Consumption} - \text{Sales}}{\text{Consumption}}$$

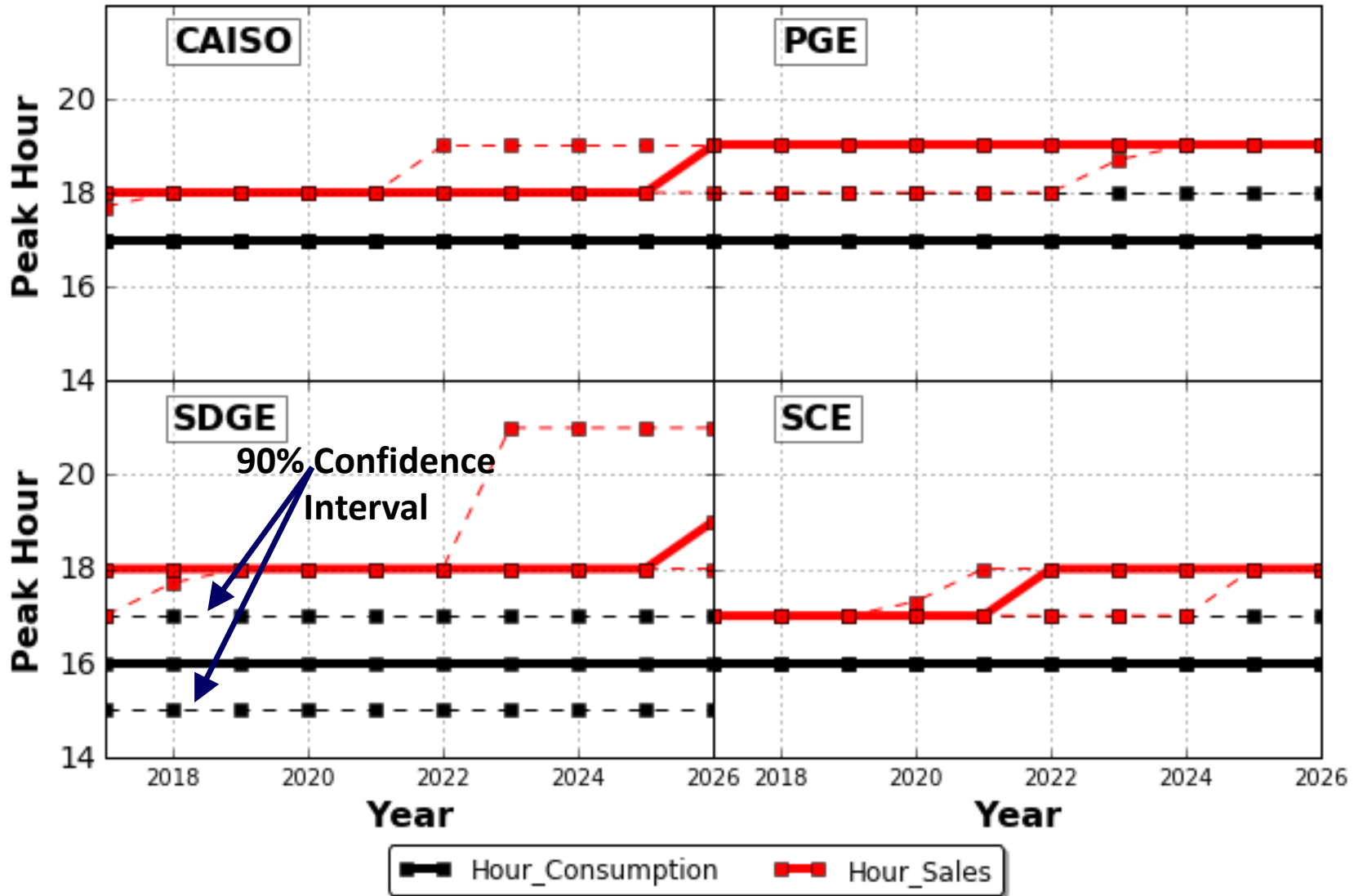
# Forecast Grid Behavior, SCE

Region	Year	Peak (MW) at Peak:			BTMPV (MW) at Peak:			AAEE (MW) at Peak:		
		Cnsmptn	Sales	D(%)	Cnsmptn	Sales	D(%)	Cnsmptn	Sales	D(%)
SCE	2017	23,921	23,028	4	773	460	40	394	387	2
	2018	24,057	22,881	5	869	497	43	621	610	2
	2019	24,120	22,705	6	966	552	43	796	786	1
	2020	24,234	22,599	7	1,062	607	43	963	943	2
	2021	24,349	22,478	8	1,182	535	55	1,138	1,096	4
	2022	24,586	22,494	9	1,323	378	71	1,301	1,250	4
	2023	24,779	22,478	9	1,482	318	79	1,475	1,411	4
	2024	24,947	22,496	10	1,657	276	83	1,645	1,550	6
	2025	25,153	22,518	10	1,851	309	83	1,820	1,645	10
	2026	25,321	22,500	11	2,058	343	83	1,998	1,793	10

$$\text{Sales} = \text{Consumption} - \text{BTMPV} - \text{AAEE}$$

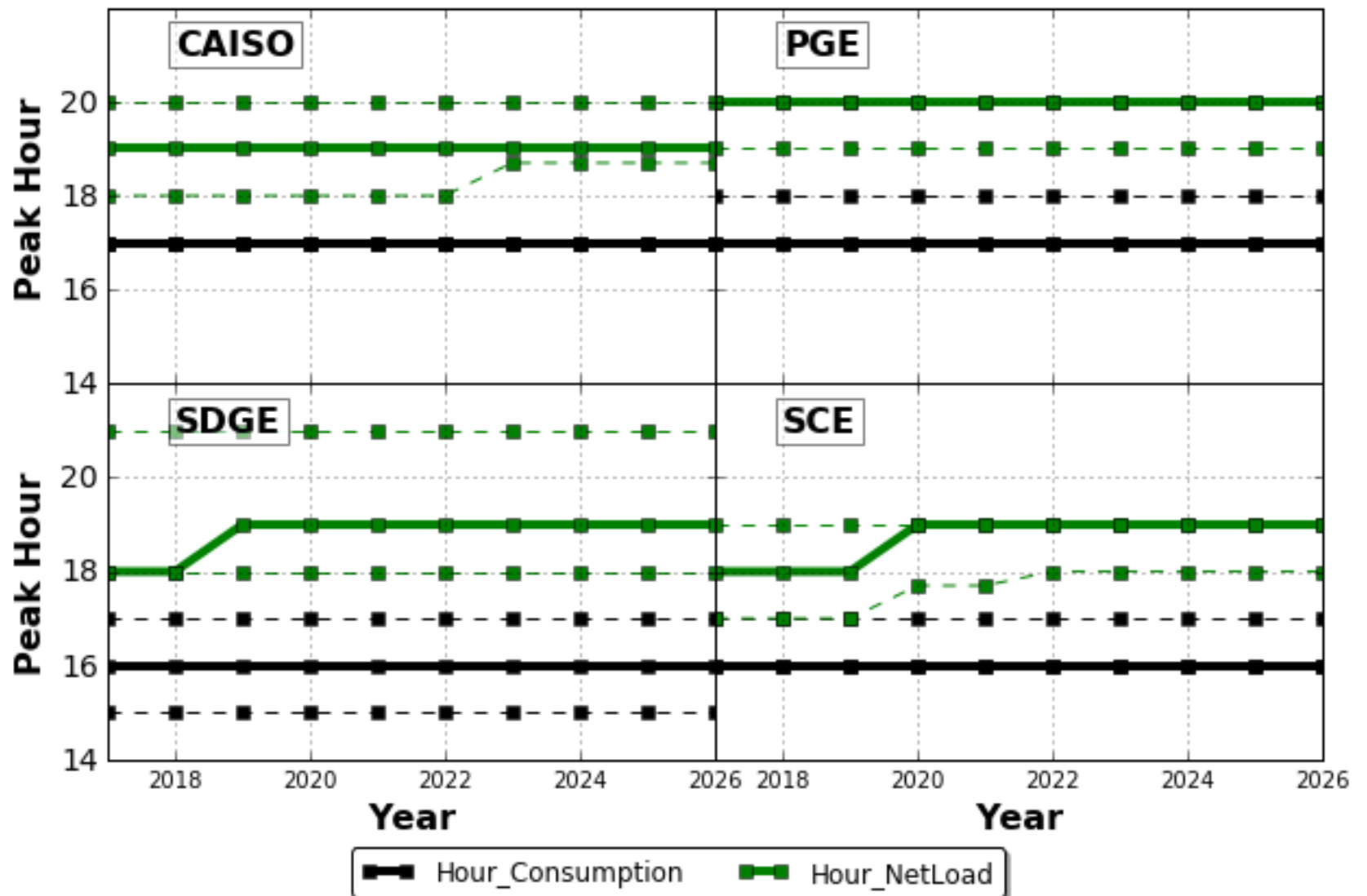
$$D(\%) = \frac{\text{Consumption} - \text{Sales}}{\text{Consumption}}$$

# Peak Hour by Year for Consumption and Sales





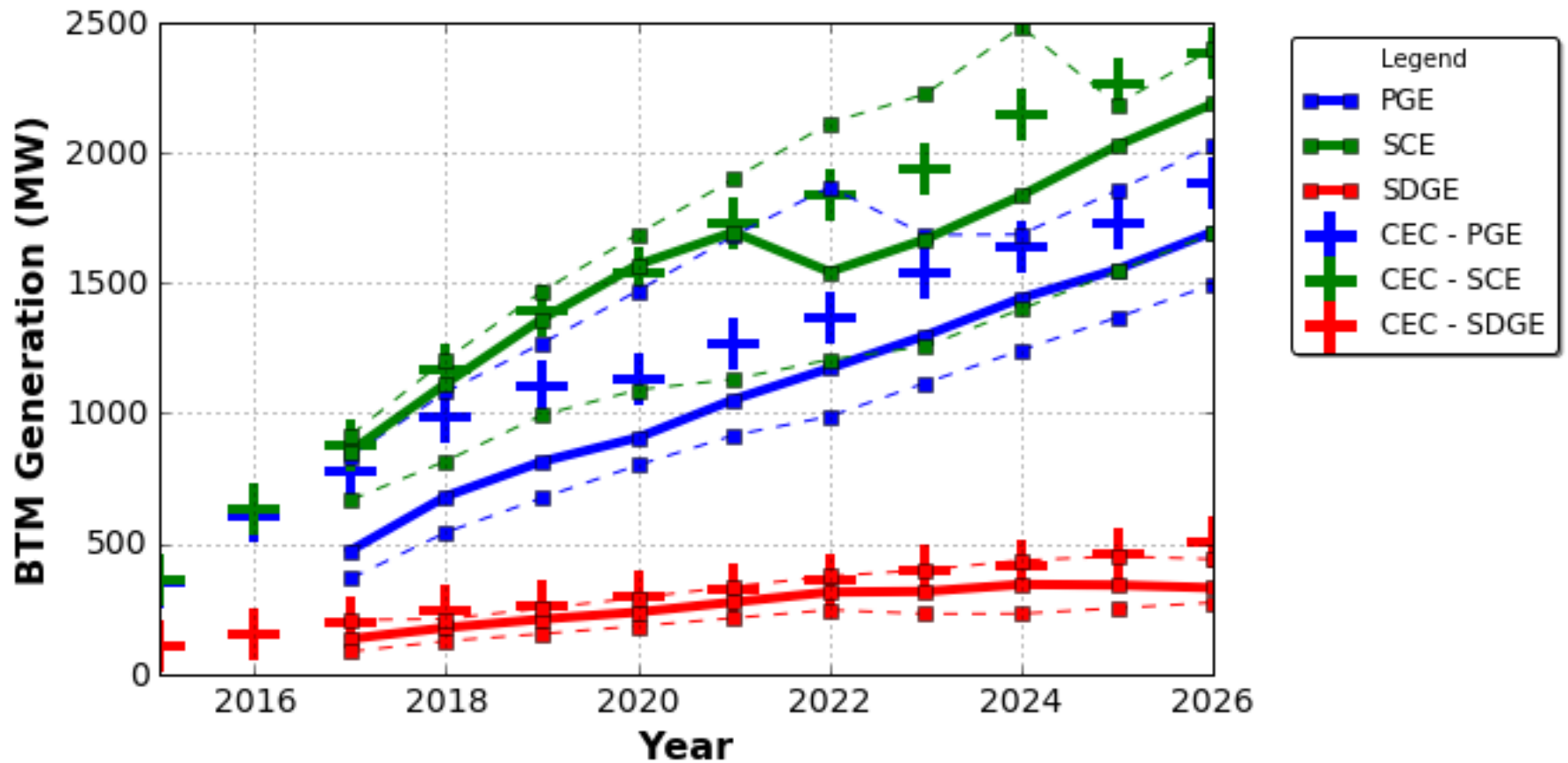
## Peak Hour by Year for Consumption and Net Load



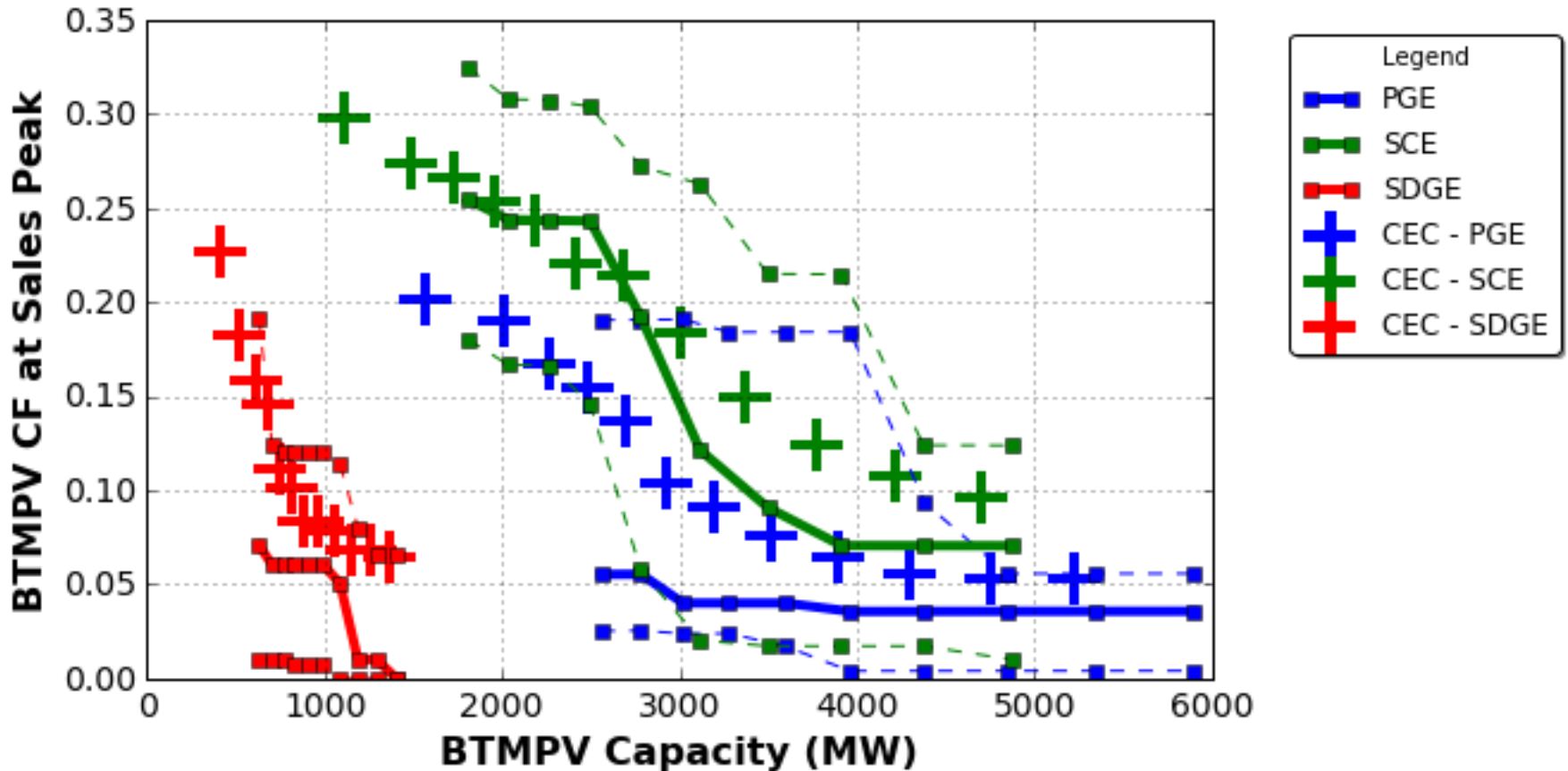
# Comparison with CEC Results

- Known issue with original 2015 IEPR forecast
- Initial update only contains BTM PV and AAEE contribution at sale peak
- This limited comparison is reasonable

### BTM Generation at Sales Peak, by Year



## BTMPV CF at Sales Peak by BTMPV Capacity



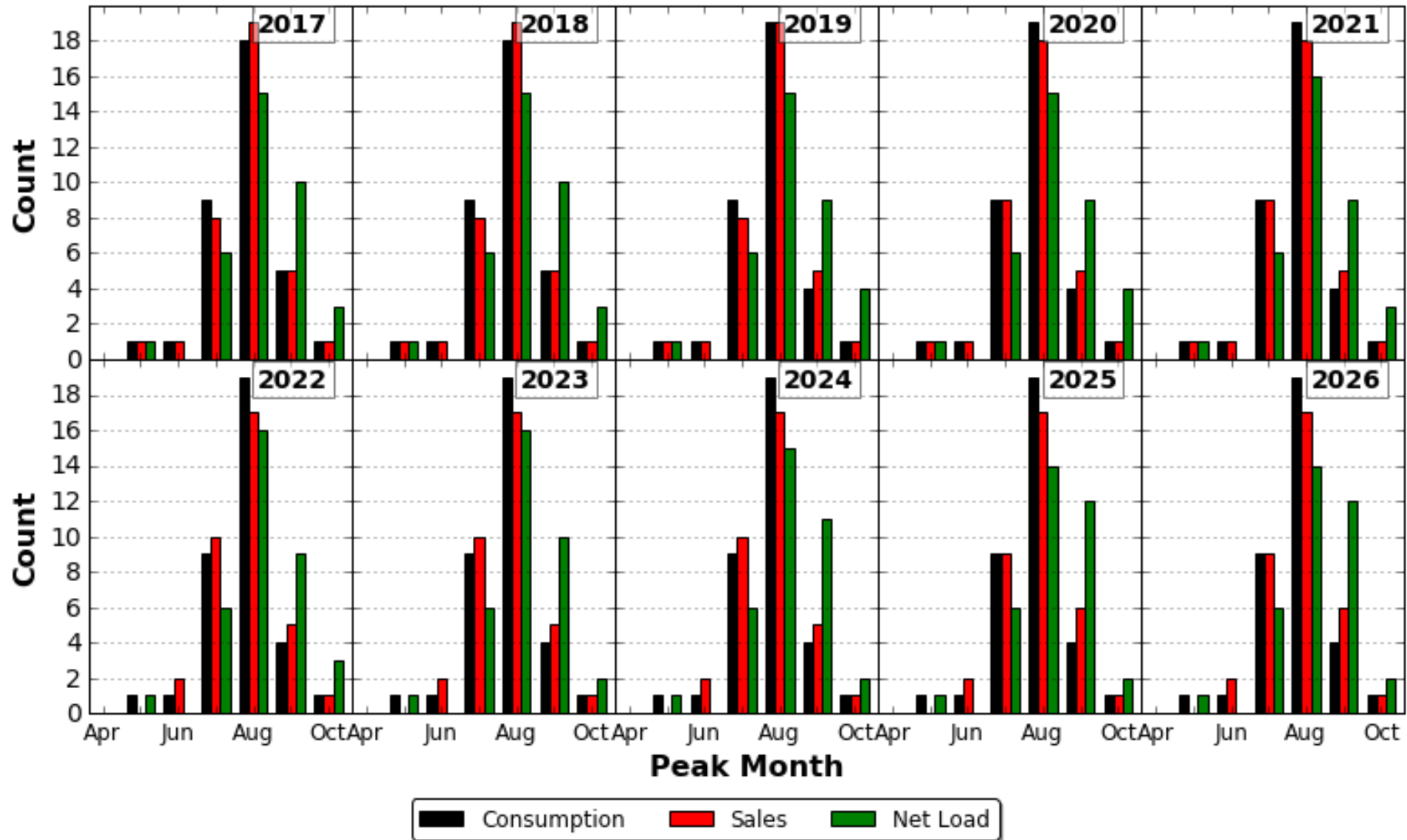
### Capacity Factor (CF) at Sales Peak:

- The ratio of BTMPV generation to BTMPV capacity at the hour of Peak Net Load

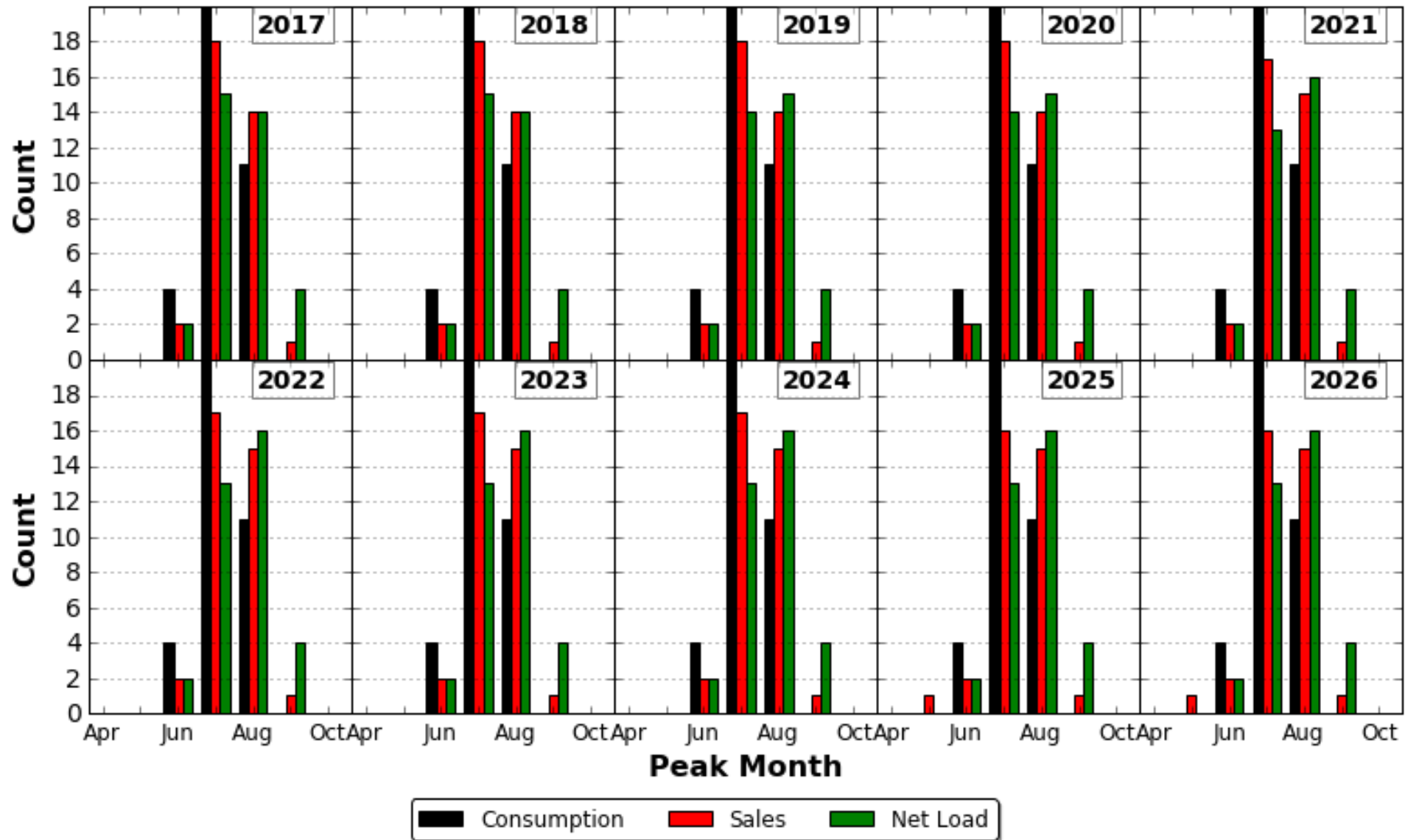
# Peak Month Distributions

- Where do peak months occur for:
  - Consumption
  - Sales
  - Net Load
- We can examine distribution of peak months for set of 35 synthetic profiles across regions
  - CAISO, PGE, SDGE, SCE
  - Note that consumption is independent of:
    - BTM PV, AAEE, RPS

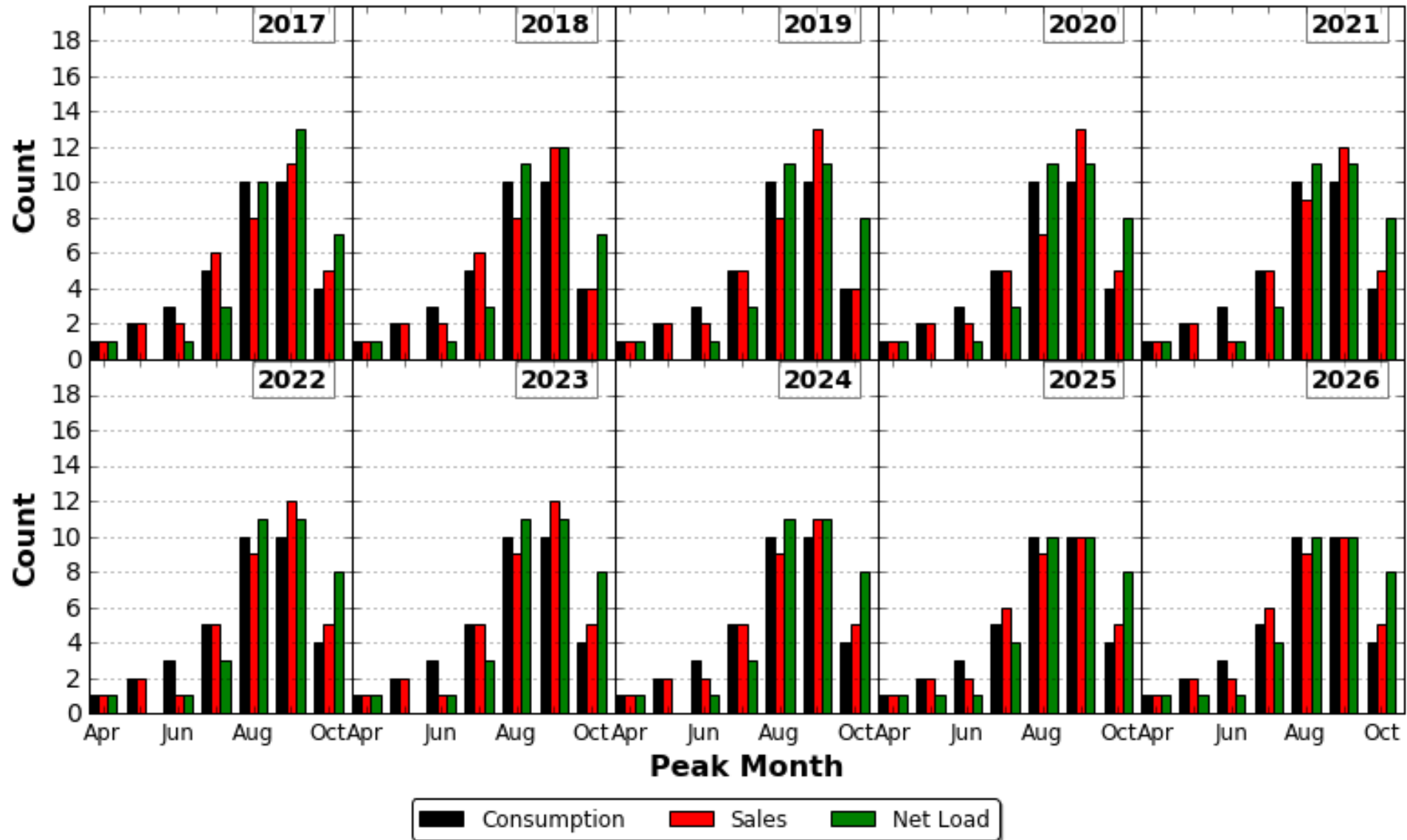
## Peak Month Distributions, Region = CAISO



## Peak Month Distributions, Region = PGE

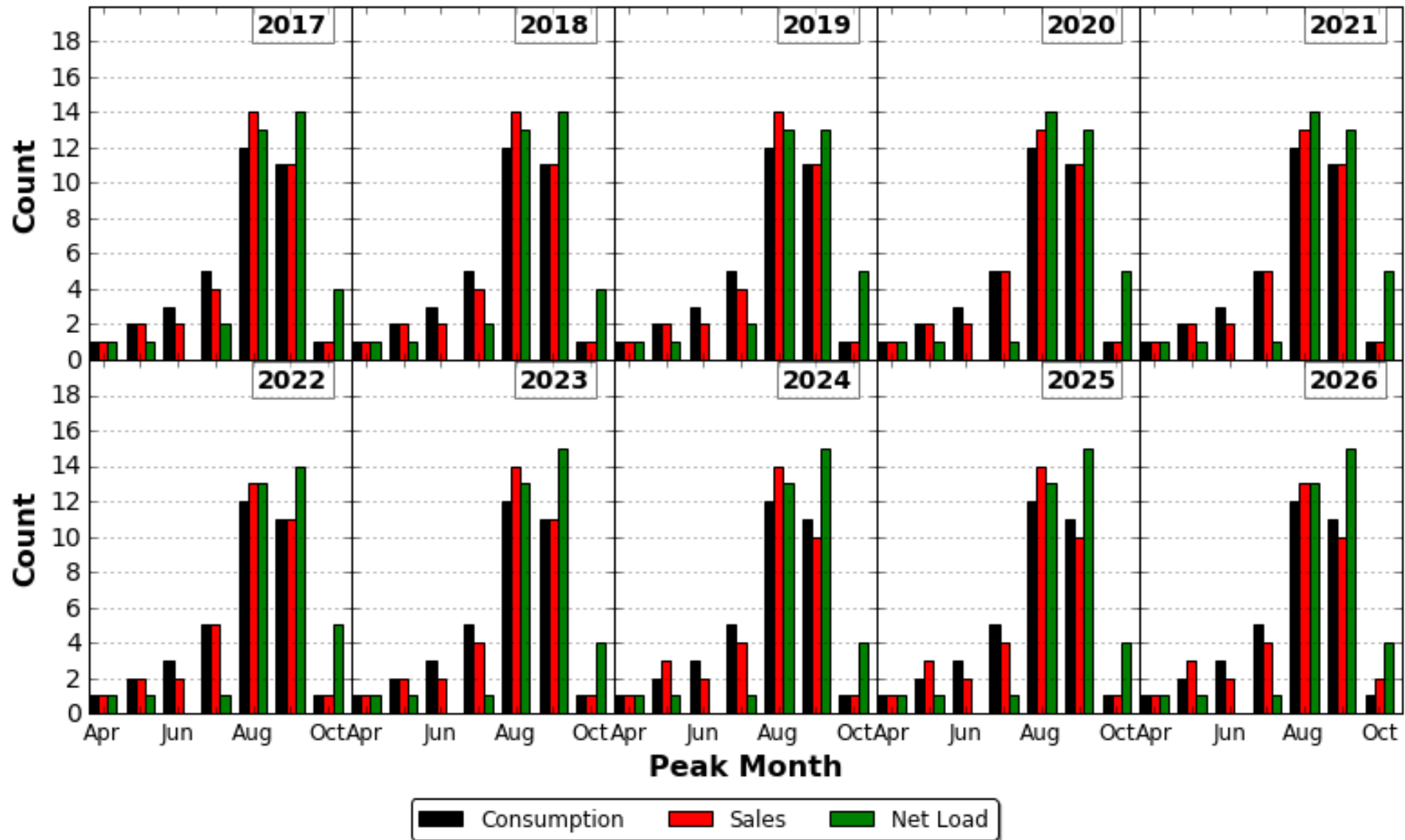


## Peak Month Distributions, Region = SDGE

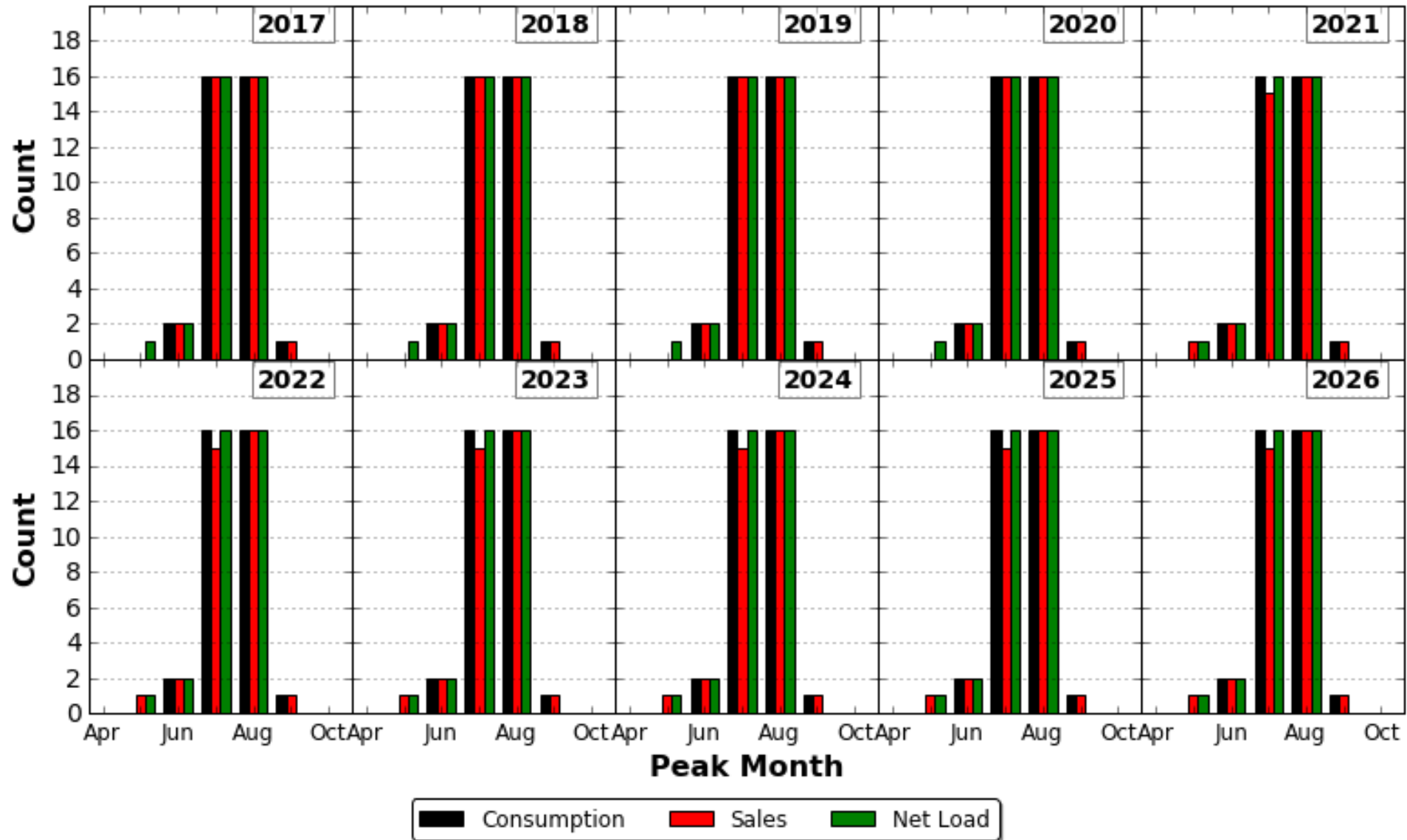




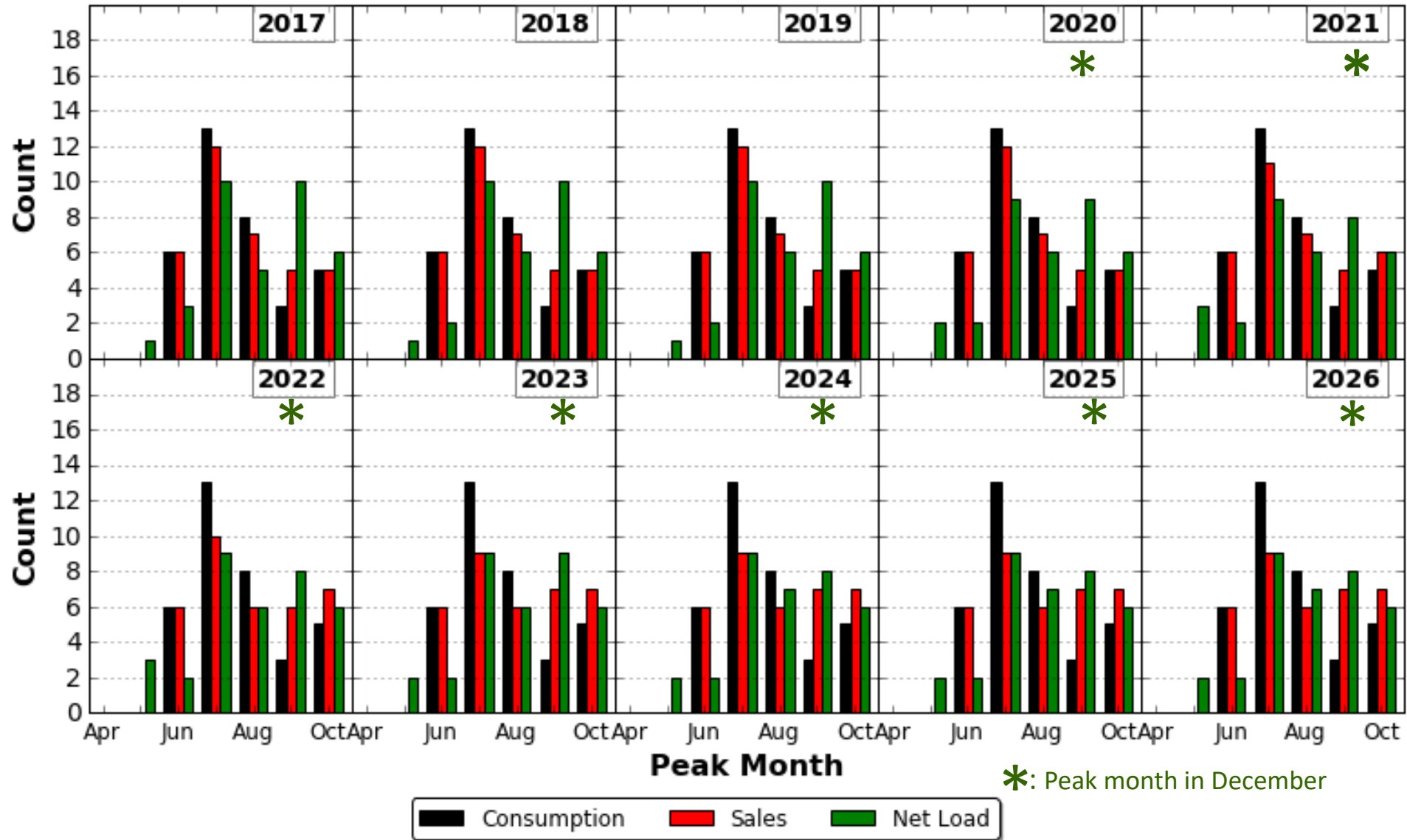
## Peak Month Distributions, Region = SCE



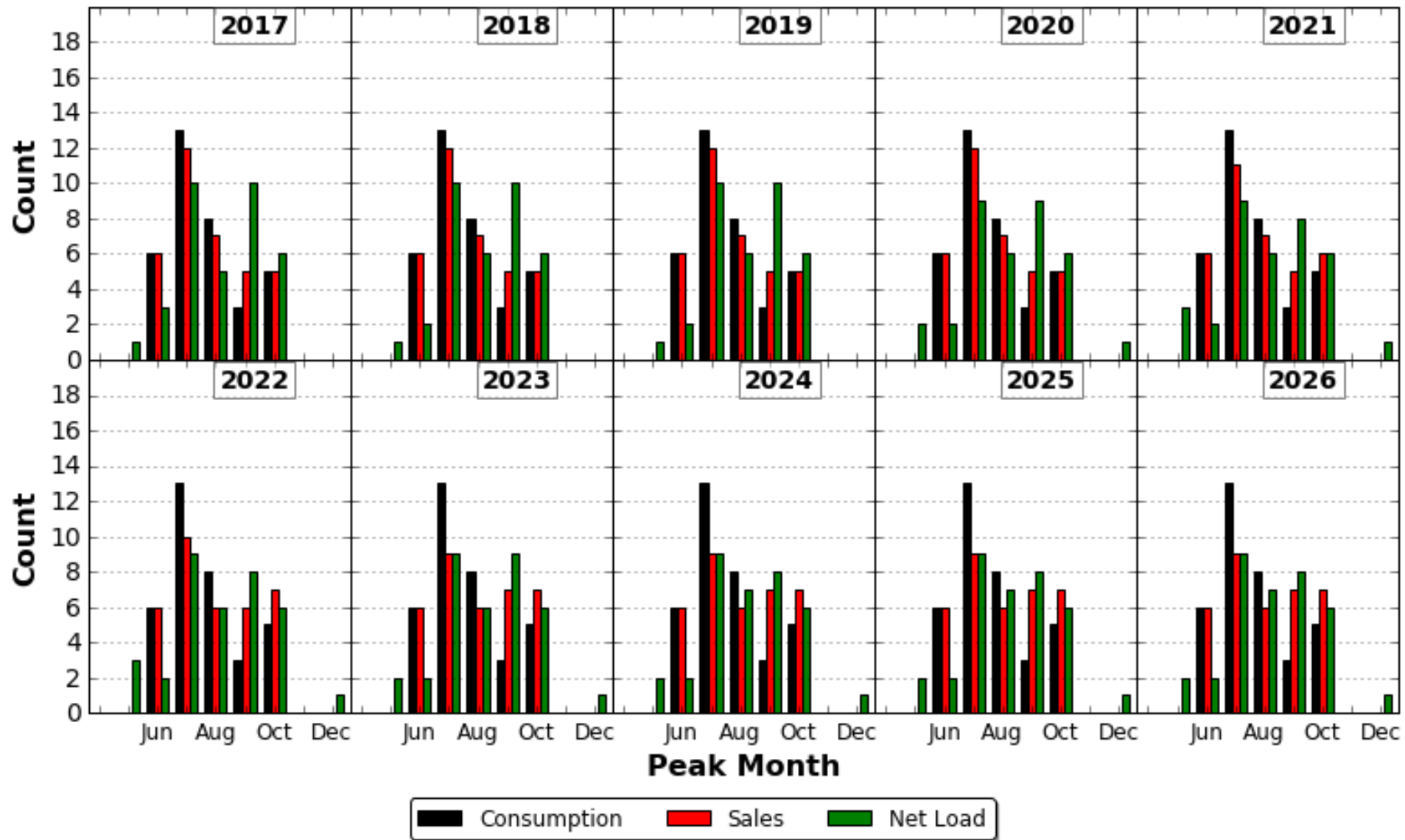
## Peak Month Distributions, Region = PGE\_Valley



# Peak Month Distributions, Region = PGE\_Bay



## Peak Month Distributions, Region = PGE\_Bay



$$\frac{1}{35} = 0.0286$$

# Multipliers

- Ratio of sales peak at 1-in-N to 1-in-2
- CEC results from 'Forms 1.5 – Mid'

	1-in-5		1-in-10		1-in-20	
Region	CPUC	CEC	CPUC	CEC	CPUC	CEC
PGE	1.021	1.045	1.034	1.068	1.073	1.085
SDGE	1.025	1.074	1.037	1.115	1.045	1.143
SCE	1.029	1.058	1.036	1.100	1.039	1.110

# Conclusions / Next Steps

- Very limited comparison to CEC data
  - BTM generation comparison is reasonable
  - Waiting for additional information
  - CPUC 1-in-N multipliers are smaller than CEC
- Transmission zones behave differently
  - Beginning to see how peak hours will shift
- This same data set can be used to analyze:
  - Exceedance distributions
  - Distributions of maximum daily ramp rates

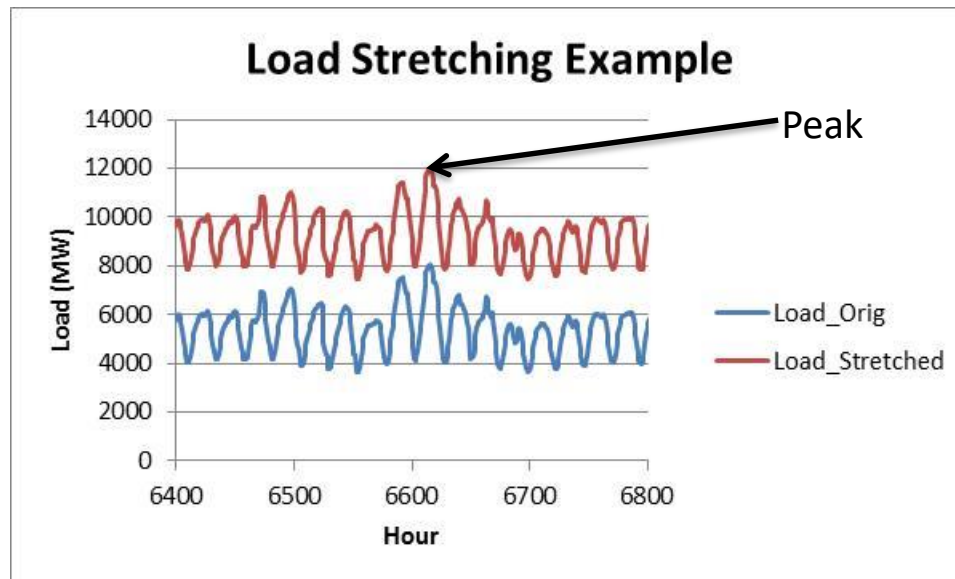
Thank you  
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# Additional Slides



# How Are Load Shapes Scaled?

- We want to transform load shape to match forecast **peak** and **average**
- We want to preserve historical load shapes
  - Distribution of peak and average annual across historical load shapes is also preserved
- Use linear transformation: 
$$Y_t = aX_t + b$$



# Forecast Grid Behavior, PGE Bay

Region	Year	Peak (MW) at Peak:			BTMPV (MW) at Peak:			AAEE (MW) at Peak:		
		Cnsmptn	Sales	D(%)	Cnsmptn	Sales	D(%)	Cnsmptn	Sales	D(%)
PGE Bay	2017	9,342	8,890	<b>5</b>	320	53	<b>83</b>	153	141	<b>8</b>
	2018	9,437	8,900	<b>6</b>	355	59	<b>83</b>	242	221	<b>9</b>
	2019	9,512	8,909	<b>6</b>	390	65	<b>83</b>	312	284	<b>9</b>
	2020	9,598	8,911	<b>7</b>	430	72	<b>83</b>	378	344	<b>9</b>
	2021	9,708	8,937	<b>8</b>	476	79	<b>83</b>	448	401	<b>10</b>
	2022	9,835	8,978	<b>9</b>	528	88	<b>83</b>	513	451	<b>12</b>
	2023	9,984	9,052	<b>9</b>	588	98	<b>83</b>	581	511	<b>12</b>
	2024	10,117	9,119	<b>10</b>	654	109	<b>83</b>	647	569	<b>12</b>
	2025	10,215	9,138	<b>11</b>	724	121	<b>83</b>	713	619	<b>13</b>
	2026	10,350	9,198	<b>11</b>	800	133	<b>83</b>	782	676	<b>14</b>

$$\text{Sales} = \text{Consumption} - \text{BTMPV} - \text{AAEE}$$

$$D(\%) = \frac{\text{Consumption} - \text{Sales}}{\text{Consumption}}$$

# Forecast Grid Behavior, PGE Valley

Region	Year	Peak (MW) at Peak:			BTMPV (MW) at Peak:			AAEE (MW) at Peak:		
		Cnsmptn	Sales	D(%)	Cnsmptn	Sales	D(%)	Cnsmptn	Sales	D(%)
PGE Valley	2017	12,687	12,351	<b>3</b>	208	37	<b>82</b>	192	173	<b>10</b>
	2018	12,806	12,360	<b>3</b>	222	39	<b>82</b>	302	273	<b>10</b>
	2019	12,882	12,351	<b>4</b>	237	42	<b>82</b>	385	349	<b>9</b>
	2020	13,001	12,391	<b>5</b>	254	45	<b>82</b>	466	420	<b>10</b>
	2021	13,134	12,438	<b>5</b>	274	48	<b>82</b>	554	498	<b>10</b>
	2022	13,308	12,532	<b>6</b>	299	53	<b>82</b>	636	571	<b>10</b>
	2023	13,483	12,624	<b>6</b>	328	58	<b>82</b>	719	631	<b>12</b>
	2024	13,629	12,690	<b>7</b>	361	64	<b>82</b>	800	701	<b>12</b>
	2025	13,736	12,716	<b>7</b>	396	70	<b>82</b>	882	771	<b>13</b>
	2026	13,882	12,781	<b>8</b>	435	51	<b>88</b>	963	833	<b>14</b>

$$\text{Sales} = \text{Consumption} - \text{BTMPV} - \text{AAEE}$$

$$D(\%) = \frac{\text{Consumption} - \text{Sales}}{\text{Consumption}}$$