

1 Q. Please describe the magnitude of the Nostradamus inaccuracies in early January  
2 2014 and provide the adjustments, in terms of amount and timing, that were made  
3 by System Operations.

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6 A. The Ventyx Nostradamus model is used for short term (one to seven days) load  
7 forecasting with an hourly time step. Three forecasts are created, one for the  
8 Avalon Peninsula, one for the Hydro System, and one for the Interconnected Island  
9 System. Nostradamus is a neural network algorithm which learns the pattern of  
10 load changes from weather variables, day of week, time of day, etc. by learning  
11 from historical data. The forecast is used by System Operations to assist in  
12 determination of generation reserves, unit commitment and scheduling, and  
13 equipment outage assessments.

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15 In late December 2013 and early January 2014, System Operations noted that  
16 Nostradamus was not accurately predicting the load, likely because of the cold  
17 temperatures and high winds experienced at the time. Because the forecasts are  
18 based on historic patterns of weather and load, the model can have difficulty  
19 predicting load during conditions outside of its learning dataset. For parts of most  
20 days, the forecast was reasonable but there were occasional saw tooth patterns  
21 that System Operations determined to be inaccurate. Several examples are shown  
22 in the plots below. More detail on the source of the errors is provided in the Load  
23 Forecasting report in *A Review of Supply Disruptions and Rotating Outages: January  
24 2-8, 2014 Volume II, Schedule 3*.

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26 Each Nostradamus load profile (Avalon, System and Island) is made up of three  
27 models – Today, Tomorrow and Standard (days three to seven). The plots below

1 show the System forecast for the first three days of the seven-day forecast made at  
2 6:00 a.m. on December 31, 2013 and January 1 to January 3, 2014. The actual  
3 System generation is plotted for comparison. The maximum error over the four-day  
4 period examined here was close to 900 MW, which occurred with the System Today  
5 forecast on January 2.

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7 Forecasting for any one hour of generation starts seven days before that hour and  
8 the forecast will change multiple times each day until the actual hour occurs. For  
9 example, in the plots below, there are three different forecasts for January 3, those  
10 made on January 1 at 6:00 a.m., January 2 at 6:00 a.m. and January 3 at 6:00 a.m.  
11 In the normal course of events, the forecasts should improve as time gets closer.

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13 When the forecasts are clearly erroneous, System Operations engineers and Energy  
14 Control Centre operators will recognize that fact and will not rely on the erroneous  
15 forecast for determining reserves and dispatching generation. They will instead  
16 look at recent history of demand and weather and compare it to the weather  
17 forecast for the upcoming period to develop a peak forecast expectation outside of  
18 Nostradamus. This is done on a real time basis and not specifically tracked.

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20 As indicated in the Load Forecasting report in *A Review of Supply Disruptions and*  
21 *Rotating Outages: January 2-8, 2014 Volume II, Schedule 3*, a more accurate  
22 forecast would not have prevented the supply disruptions in January 2014, but it  
23 may have been beneficial in managing the rotating outages. Hydro continues to  
24 evaluate an upgrade or a replacement to the version of the Nostradamus software  
25 that it currently uses for load forecasting.



