

A Holistic Approach to Improve the Model & Value Chain of Renewable Energy Forecasting – The Smart4RES Project

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Summary

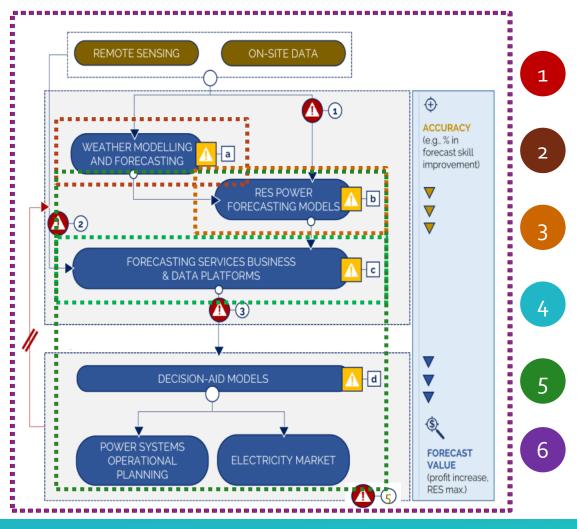


- 1. The Smart4RES project
- 2. Solutions for the modelling and value chain of renewable energy forecasting
- 3. Advanced renewable forecasting over multiple timeframes
- 4. Trading under renewable uncertainty, with AI/data science methods
- 5. Conclusion

1. The Smart4RES project



• Objectives: prepare the next generation of solutions for RES forecasting and applications



Requirements for forecasting technologies to enable 100% RES penetration

RES-dedicated weather forecasting with 10-15% improvement using various sources of data and very high resolution approaches.

New generation of RES production forecasting tools enabling 15% improvement in performance.

Streamline the process of getting optimal value through new forecasting products, data market places, and novel business models

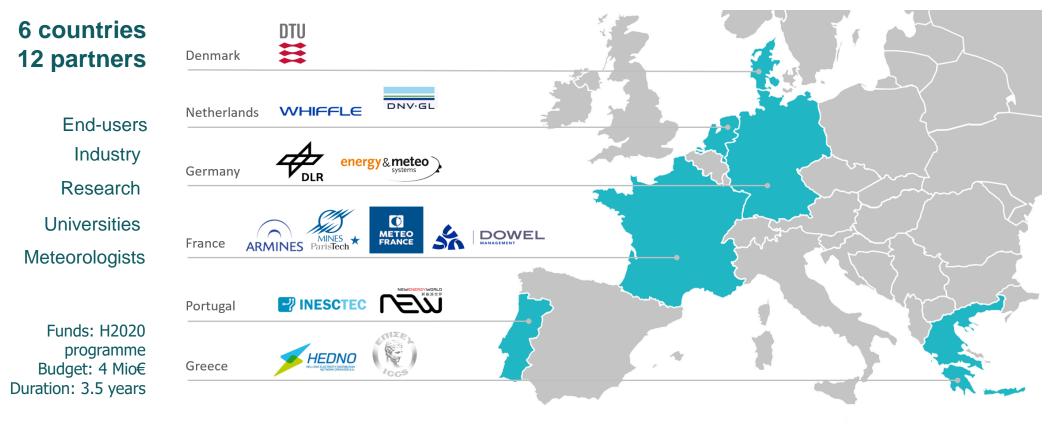
New data-driven optimisation and decision aid tools for power system management and market participation

Validation of new models in living labs and assessment of forecasting value vs remedies.

1. The Smart4RES project



A multi-disciplinary consortium

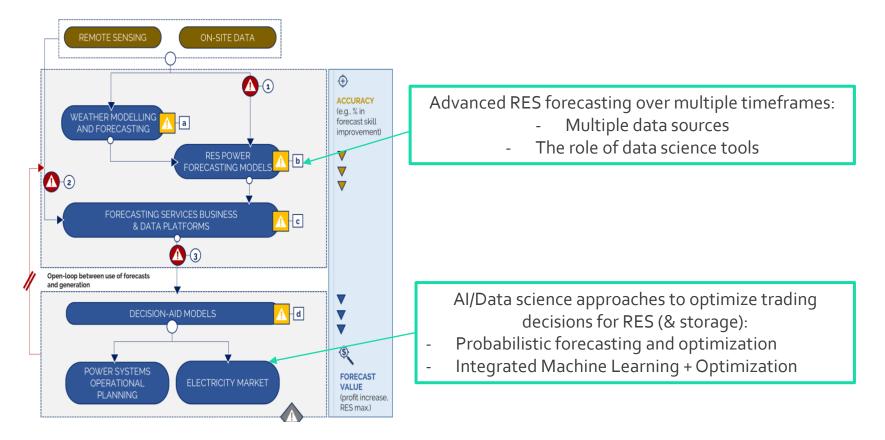


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2. Solutions for the modelling and value chain of RES forecasting

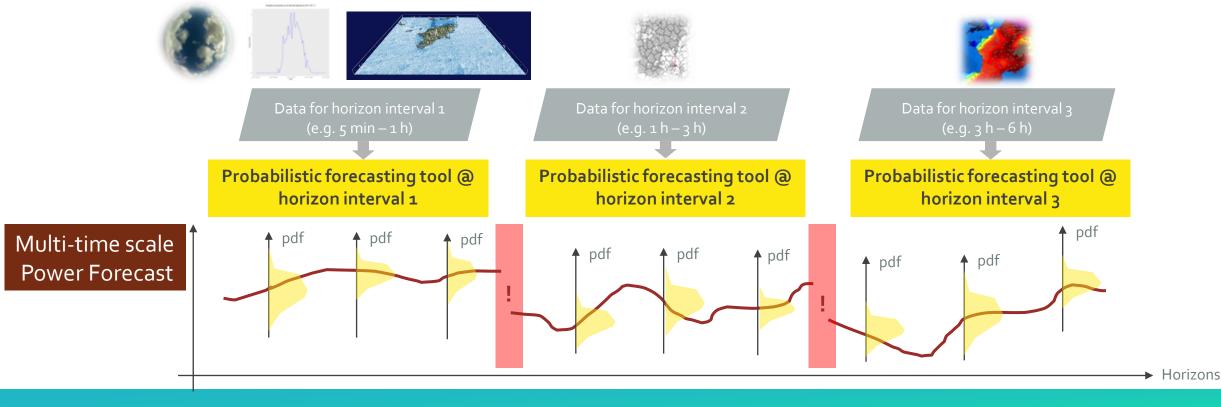


- From data to decision
- Focus of this presentation: highlight AI/data science solutions for wind power



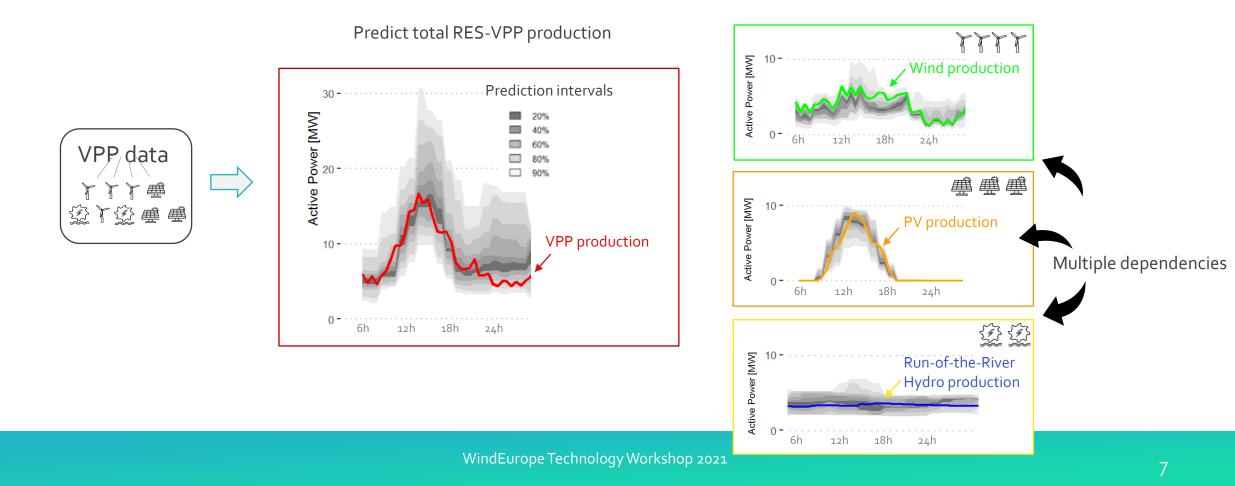


- State of the art RES forecasting consists in separate models for different time frames (e.g. 5 min to 1 h, 1h to 6h, 6h to 48h ahead...), each exploiting different data sources as input.
- Need for seamless and generic (for wind, PV, aggregations...) forecasting approaches, able to consider simultaneously heterogenous data. =>Possible a convergence of forecasting solutions?





- Build a scalable regression model accounting for the dynamic contributions of diverse data sources
- Example: Forecast of RES Virtual Power Plant (VPP) production

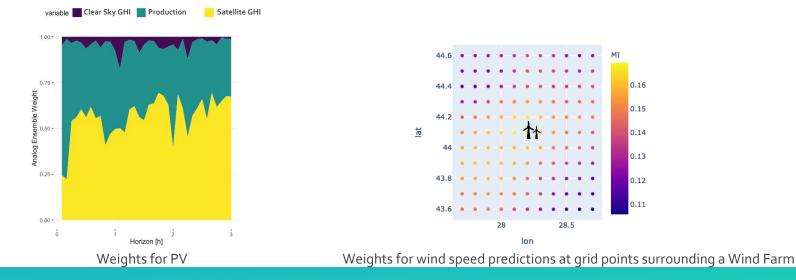




- Statistical models adapted to large dimension
- Example: Analog Ensembles, weighted distance between historical features x and features for instant to predict \hat{x}

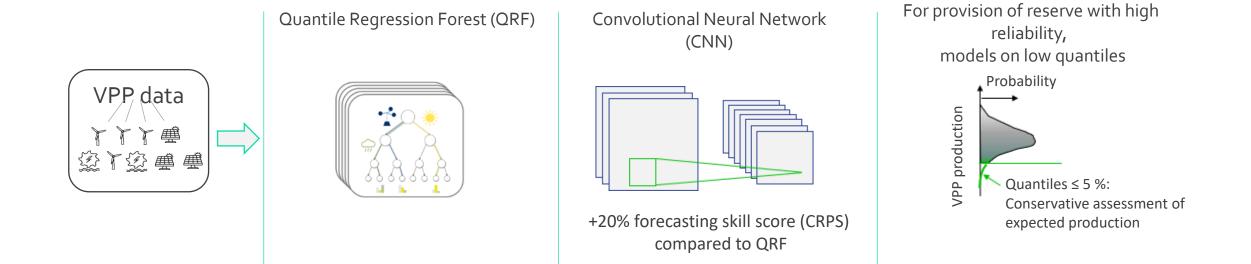
$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\boldsymbol{w}_{h}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} w_{ih} \| \boldsymbol{x}_{t+h}^{i} - \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{t+h}^{i} \|_{2} , \ \hat{y}_{t+h} = KDE(\boldsymbol{w}_{h}, \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{t+h})$$

• Advantages: adaptive and continuous prediction over horizon range, good interpretability





 Machine Learning models are good candidates to predict RES production from large and heterogenous data

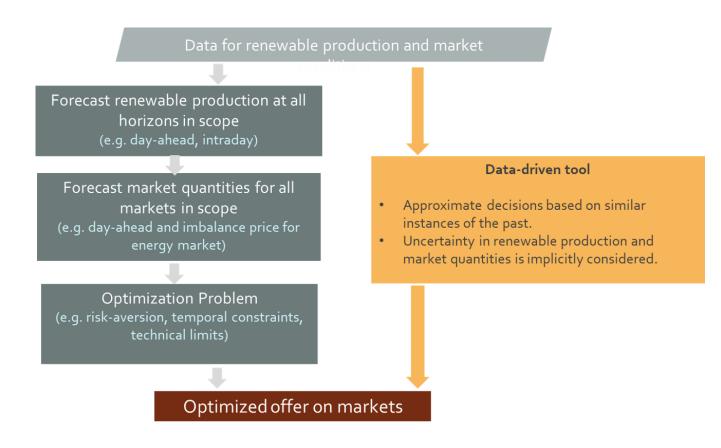


4. Trading under RES uncertainty, data science approaches



Forecast then Optimize vs Data-driven approach

• Case study: RES-VPP offering on short-term electricity markets (energy and/or reserve)



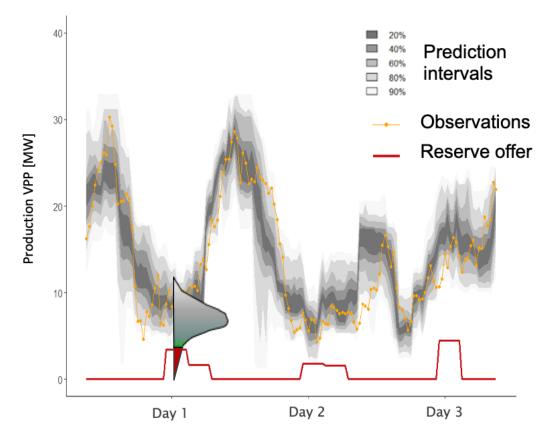
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4. Trading under RES uncertainty, data science approaches

Forecast then Optimize

Probabilistic forecasting of RES-VPP production (here QRF) + Deterministic forecasting of market quantities (here statistical / Machine Learning models)



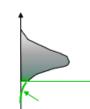
Optimal reserve offer = $F^{-1}(\tau_R(\boldsymbol{\pi}_R, \boldsymbol{\pi}_E))$

F : probabilistic forecast of VPP production

- τ_R : optimal quantile for reserve
- π_R : prices of reserve market
- π_E : prices of energy market

Identified periods when reserve is profitable.

	Forecasts VPP & Market	Reserve = 0.5%-quantile VPP Forecast
Increased revenue vs energy only	+5%	+4%
Frequency of underfulfilled reserve	0.1%	٥%



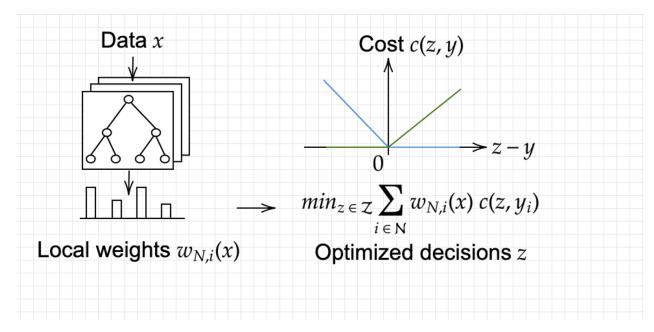


4. Trading under RES uncertainty, data science approaches



Data-driven Approach: Integrated Machine Learning and Optimization

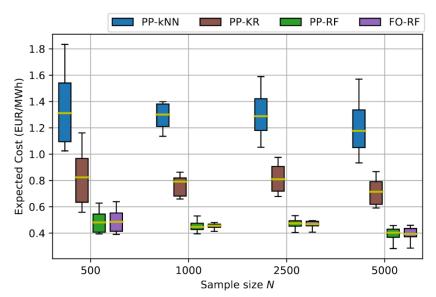
- Instead of multiple forecasting models, deploy a single decision-aid model
- Convergence guarantees
- Applicable to constrained problems
- Based on Predictive Prescriptions (PP):



4. Trading under RES uncertainty, data science approaches



- Integrated Machine Learning and Optimization Case study
 - RES-VPP offering on the energy market, comparison of PP with standard Forecast-Optimize Method (FO-RF)
 - The choice of the local weighting algorithm matters: best results obtained with Random Forest (RF) compared to k-Nearest Neighbors (kNN), Kernel Regression (KR)
 - Take-away: Similar performance than state-of-the-art FO with less complexity, robust to test size



Trading results of PP with different local weighting algorithms and sample size (ARMINES / MINES ParisTech, A. Stratigakos)

5. Conclusion



- Smart4RES: a multi-disciplinary approach to provide solutions for forecasting and decisions under renewable uncertainty
- Improved data science tools are needed to leverage the value of multiple data sources for renewable forecasting
- Machine learning models optimize the forecasting and trading performance of Virtual Power Plants offering energy and ancillary services
- Advanced AI / data science methods simplify the trading modelling chain compared to the standard 'forecast-then-optimize' approach
- To know more, visit <u>www.smart4res.eu</u>: use cases, deliverables, webinars.



THANKYOU!



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