



23rd
**Wind & Solar
Integration Workshop**

08-11 OCT '24

HELSINKI
FINLAND

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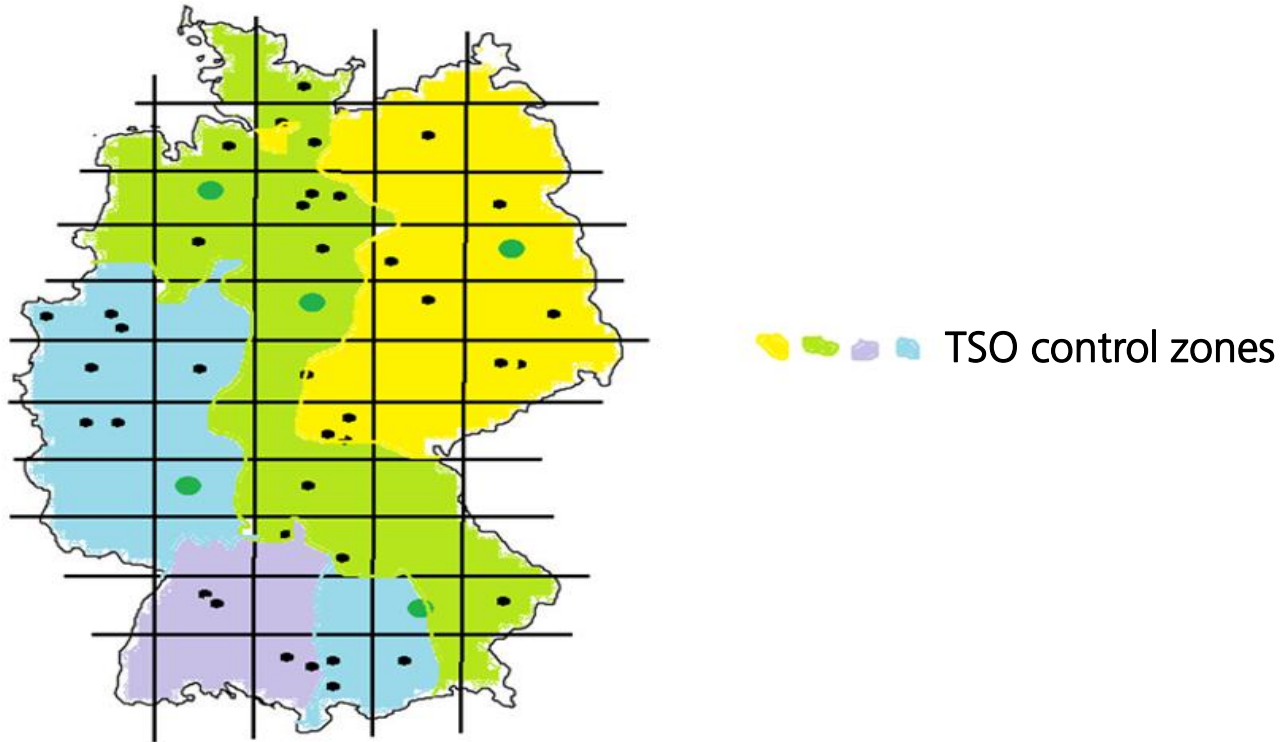
Fraunhofer IEE – Dominik Beinert, Johannes Schütz, Dr. Axel Braun
Wind & Solar Integration Workshop 2024, Helsinki

Estimation and aggregation of wind power forecasts utilizing
master data and zero-shot learning

Motivation

Wind power forecasts for TSO control zones

Forecasts essential for transmission system operators

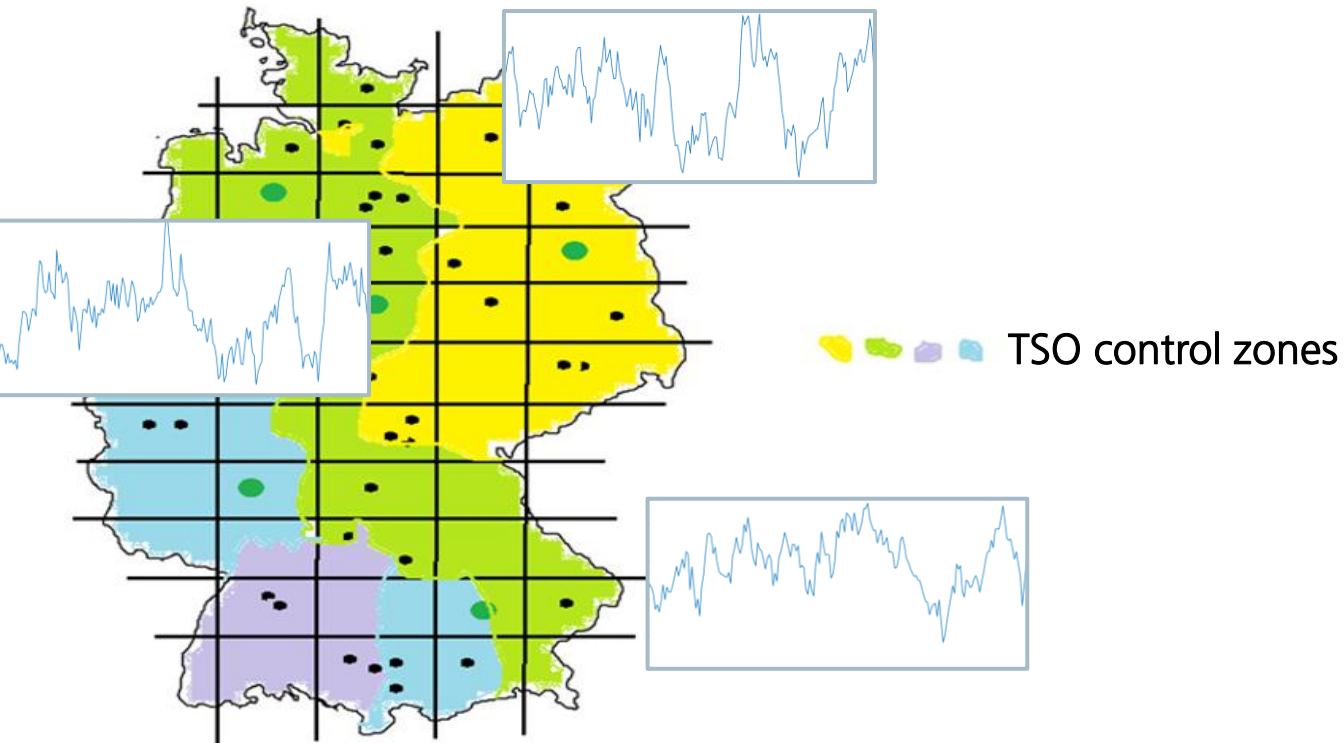


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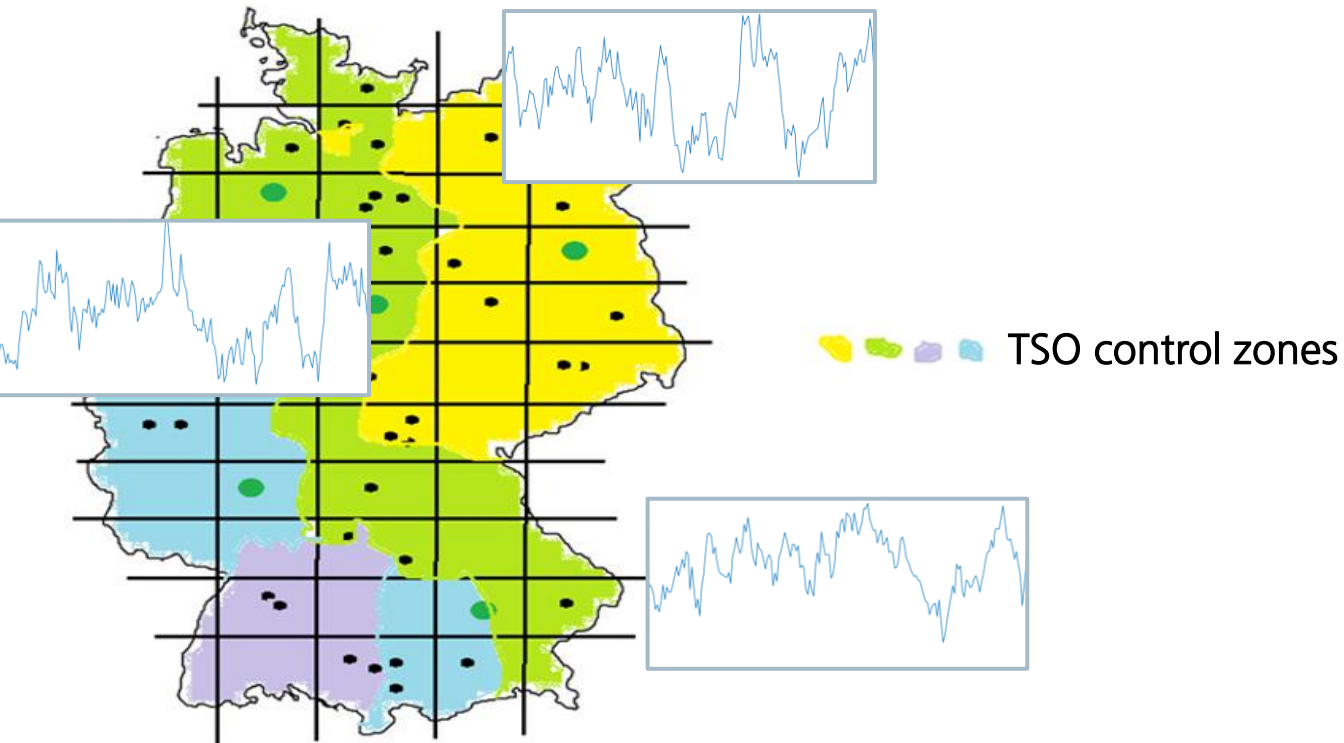


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Typical approach

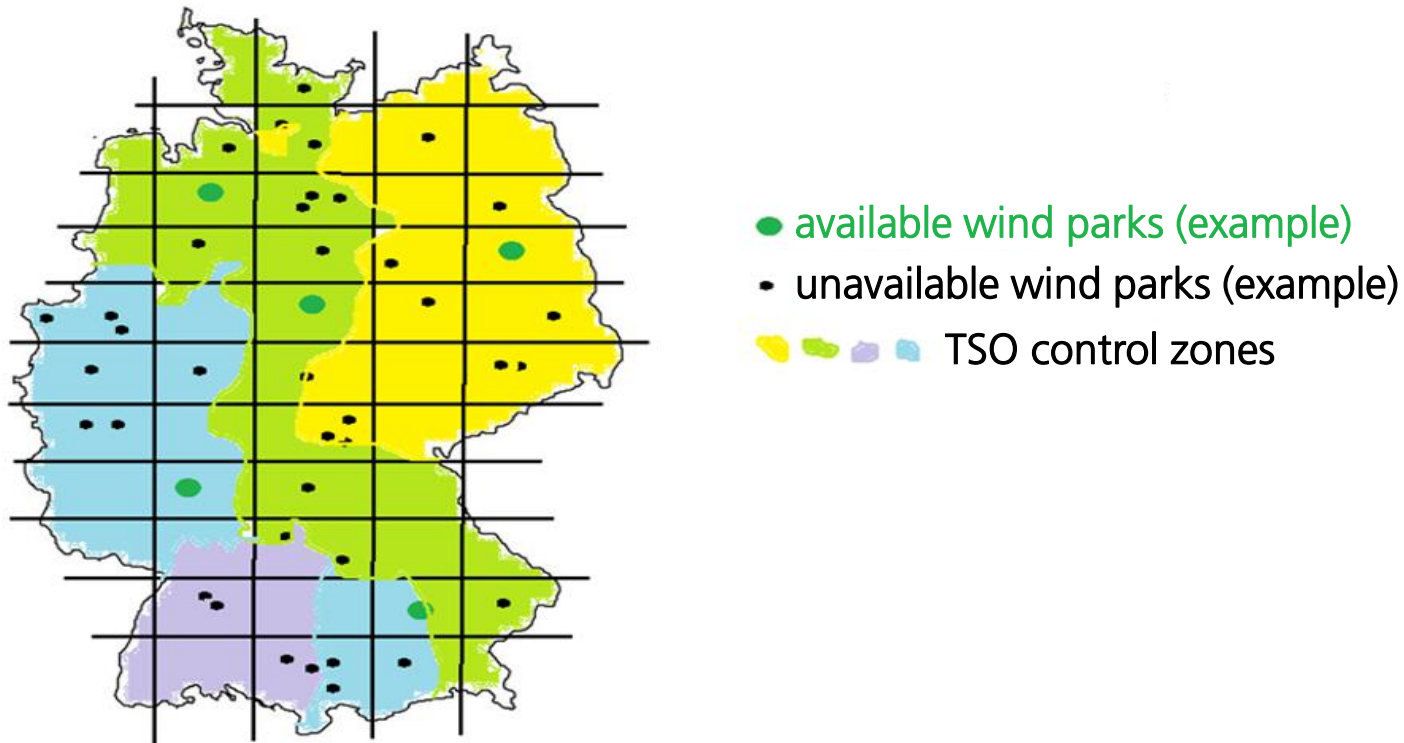
- Make local wind park forecasts
- Aggregate to control zones

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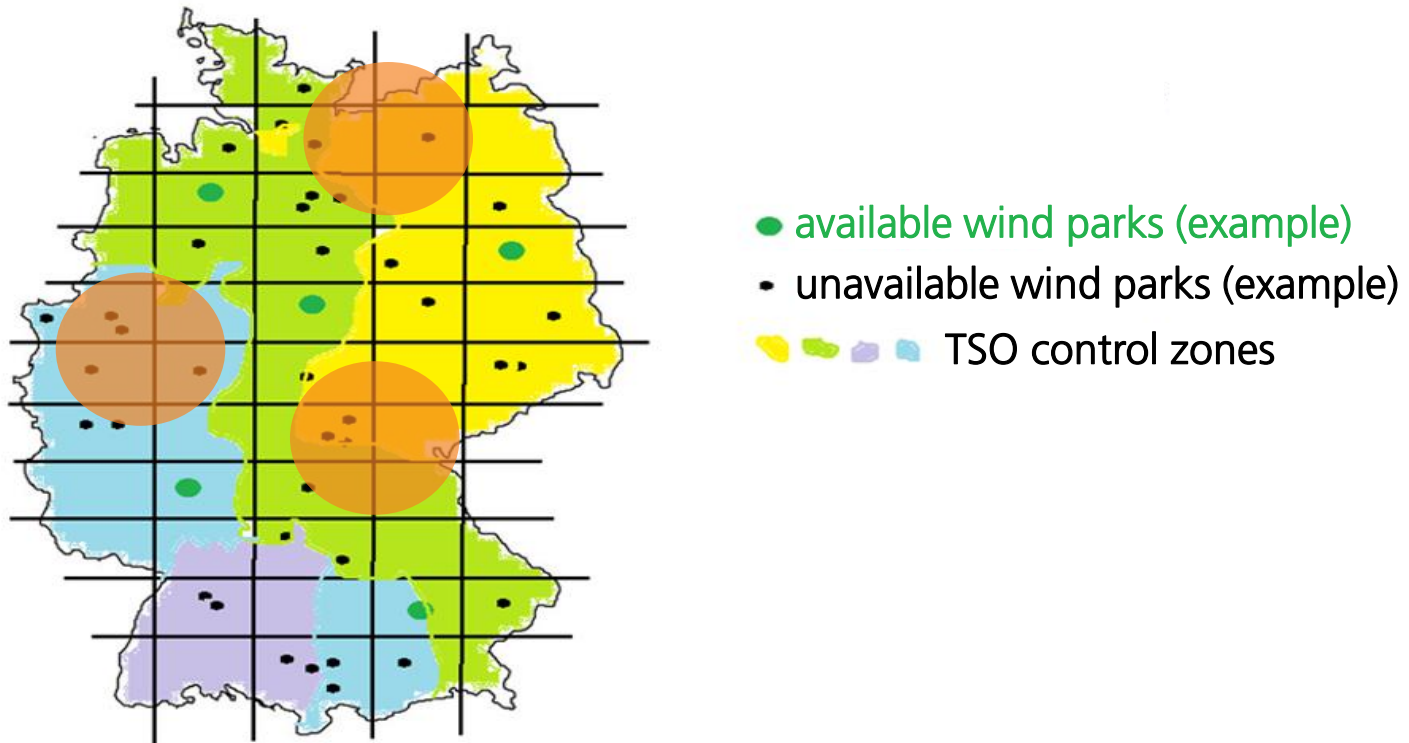
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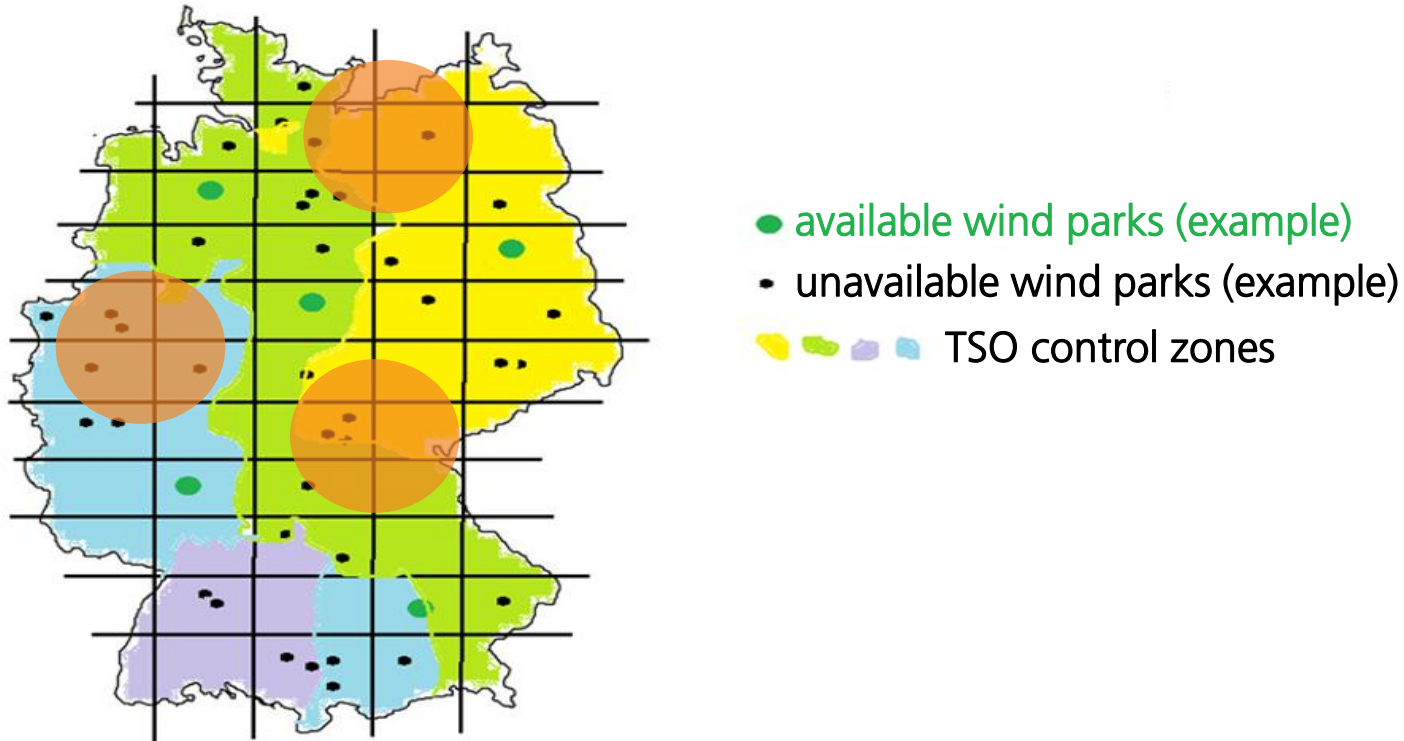
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Typical approach

- Make local wind park forecasts
- Aggregate to control zones

Goal:

Publicly available master data

+

zero-shot learning model

=

forecasts at unavailable parks for aggregation

Question:

Do zero-shot forecasts at unavailable parks improve forecast accuracy at TSO control zones?

Zero-shot learning

Base model architecture

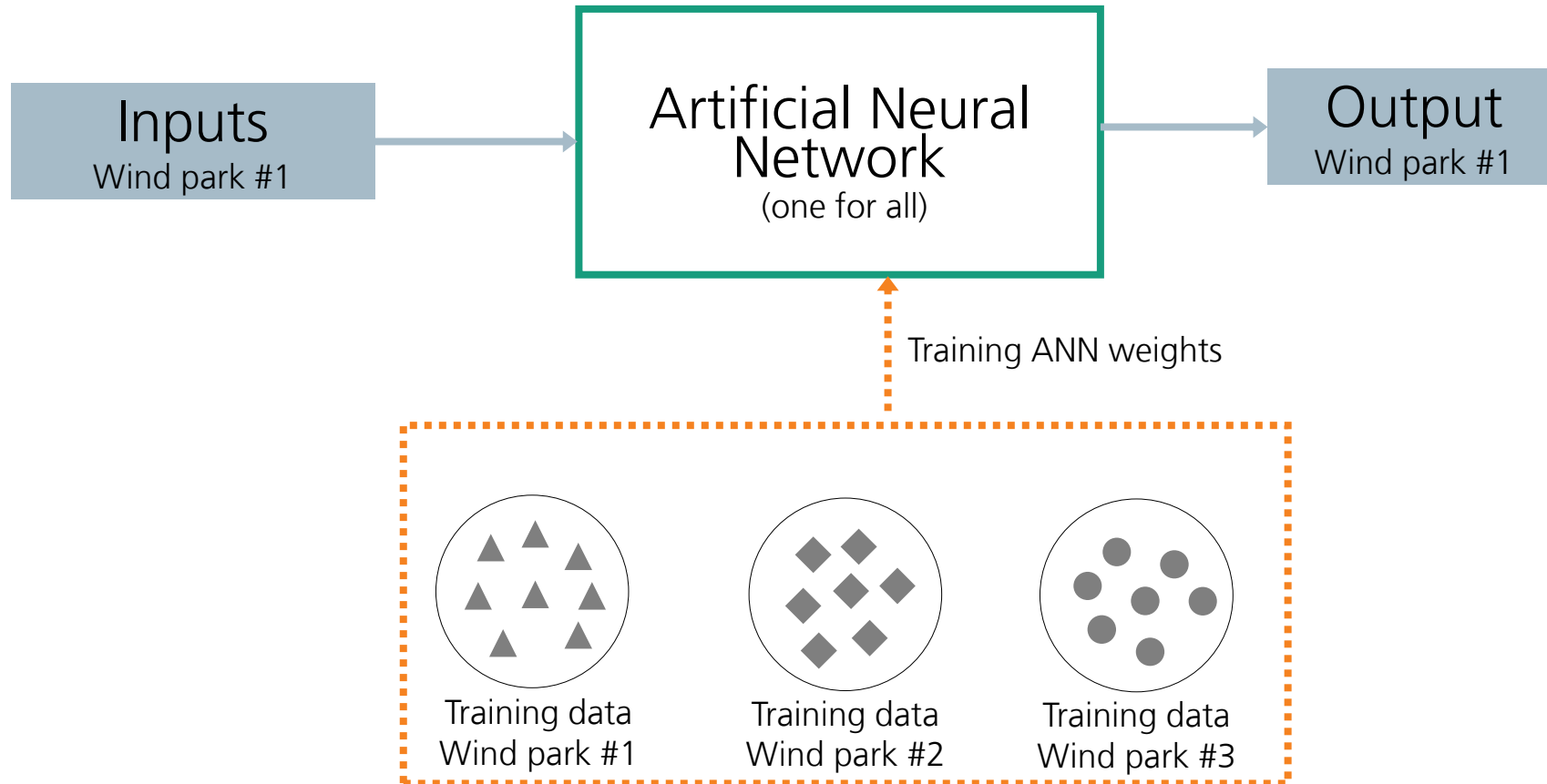
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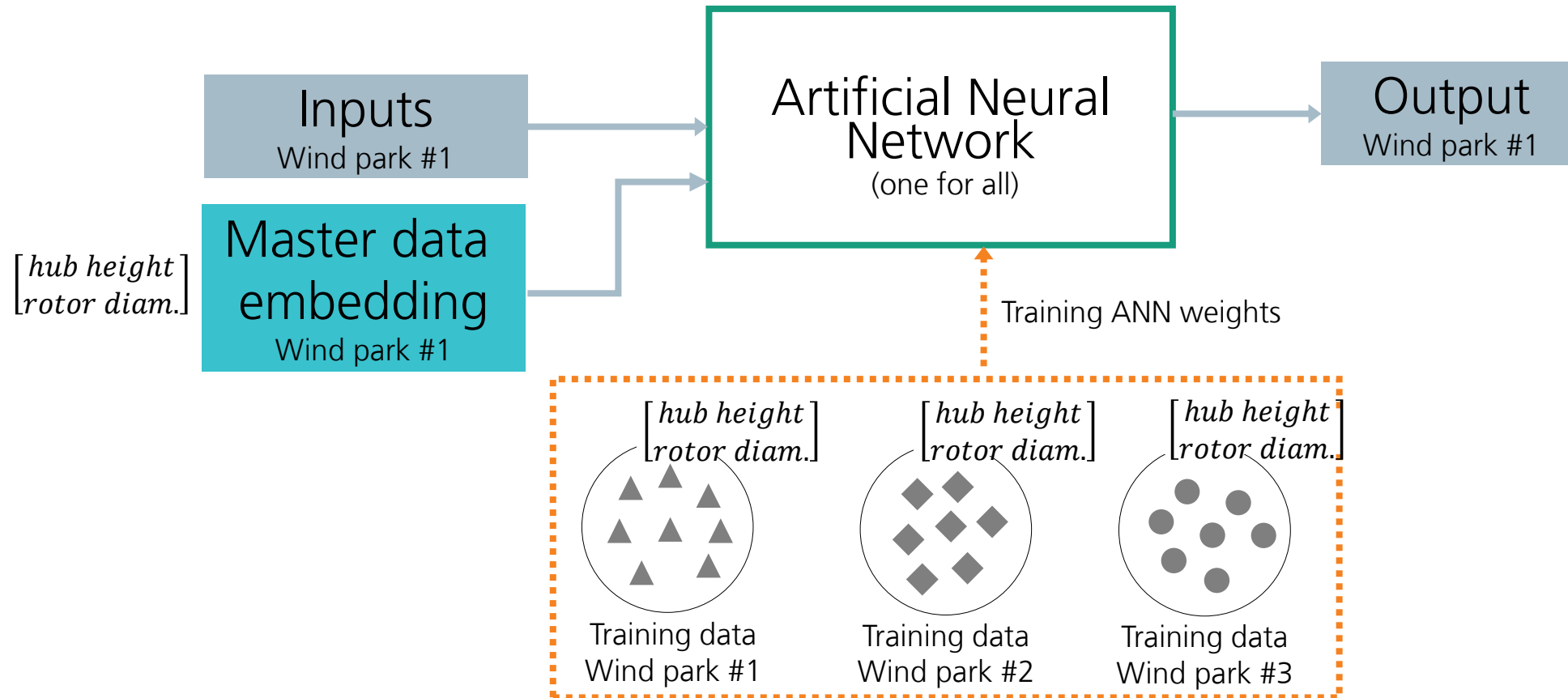
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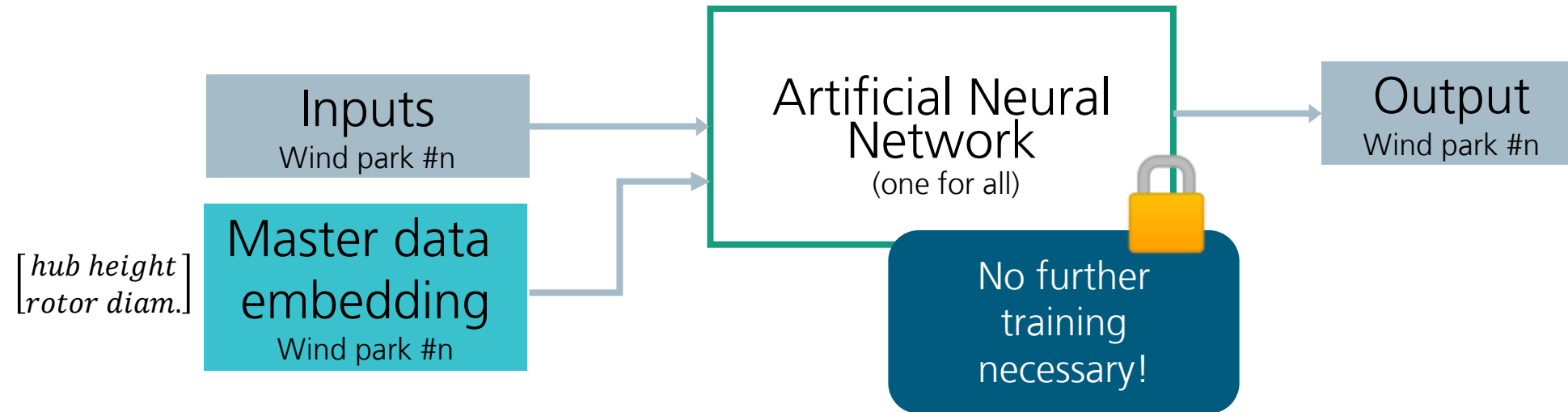
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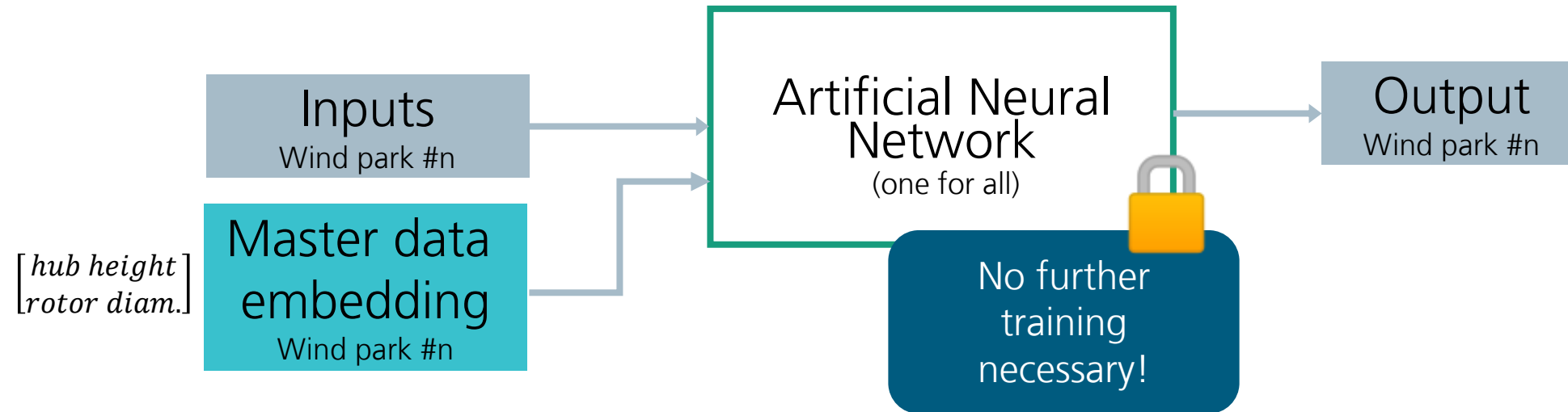
Zero-shot forecasts

Forecasts at new parks without further training



Zero-shot forecasts

Forecasts at new parks without further training



Zero-shot:

- Generate forecasts for parks without any measurements
- Only master data needs to be provided

→ Zero-shot approach v1

Base model architecture – revisited



Little park-specific information

Base model architecture – revisited



Little park-specific information



More park-specific information



Base model architecture – revisited



Little park-specific information

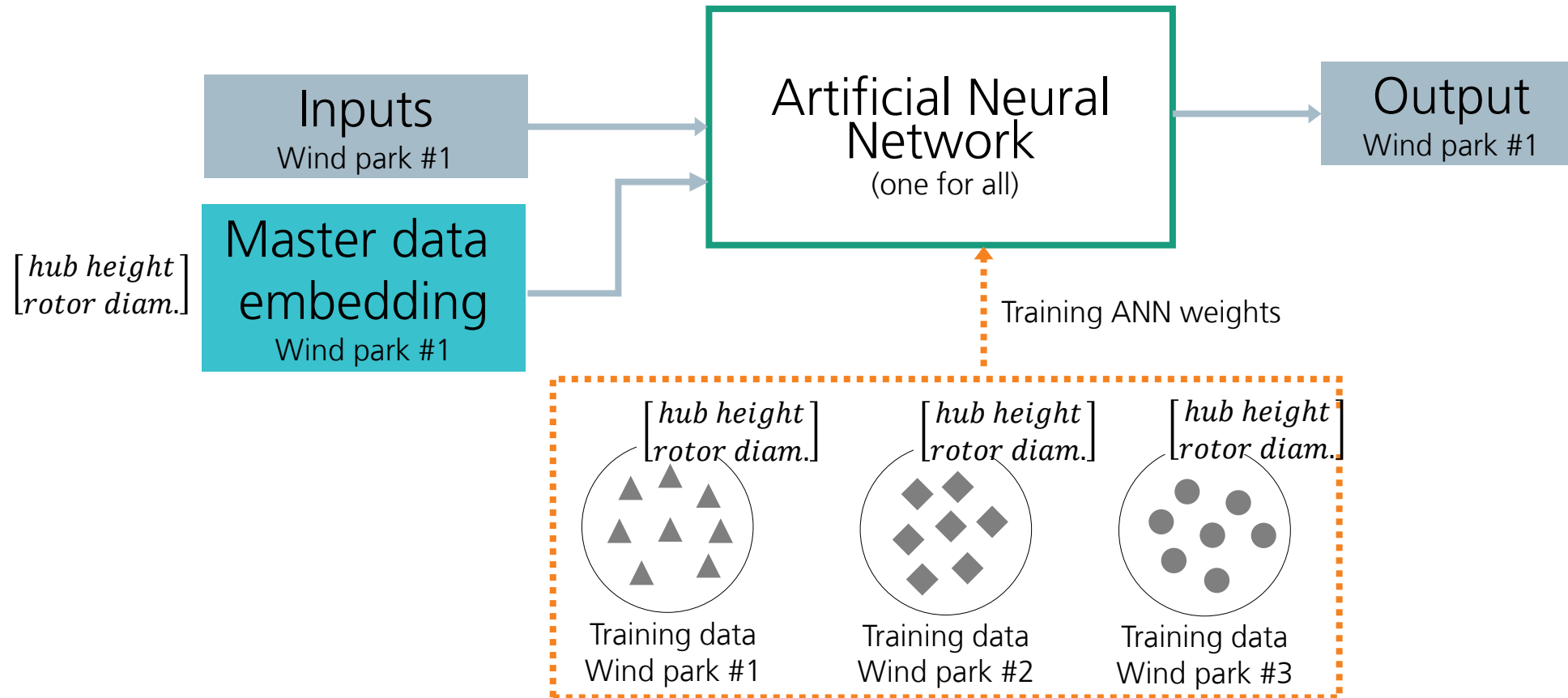


More park-specific information

Problem: Master data quality is not good enough to include more information

Base model architecture – v2

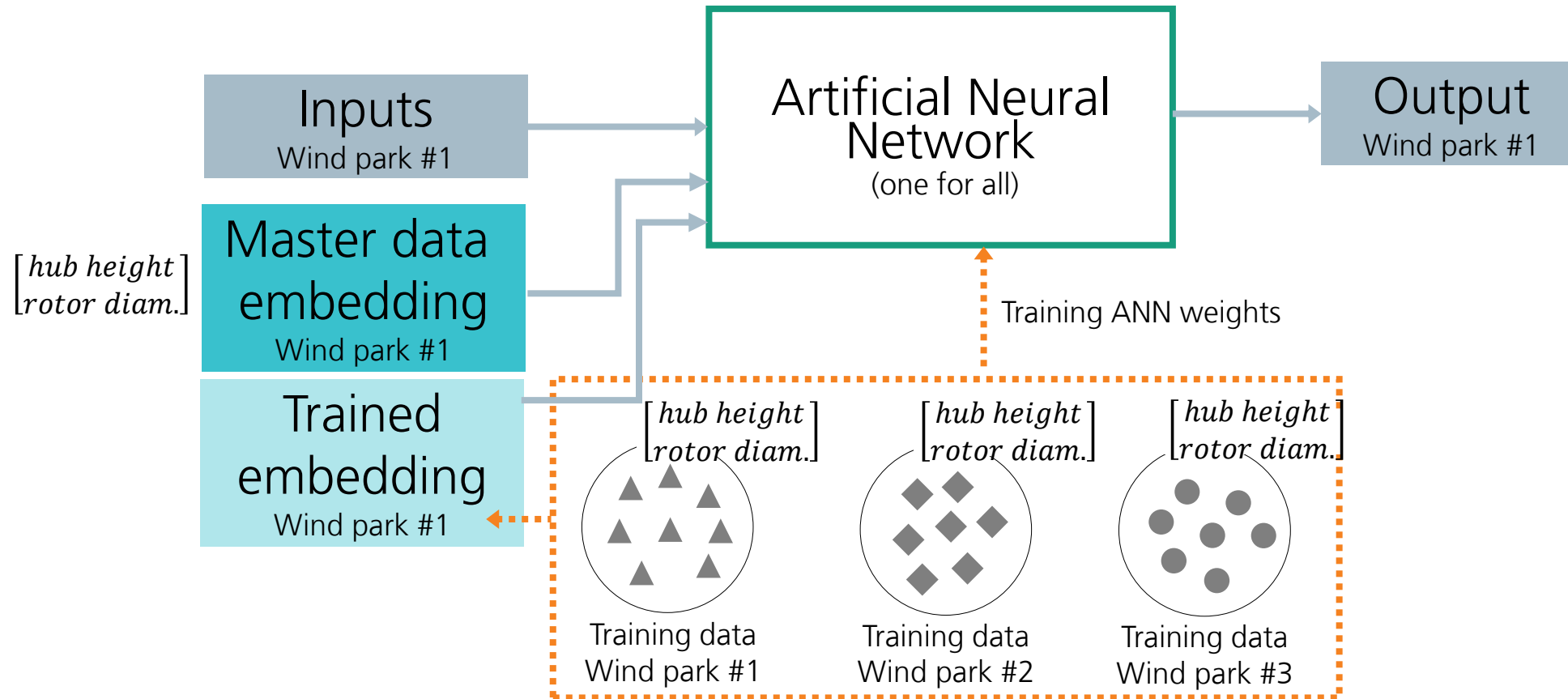
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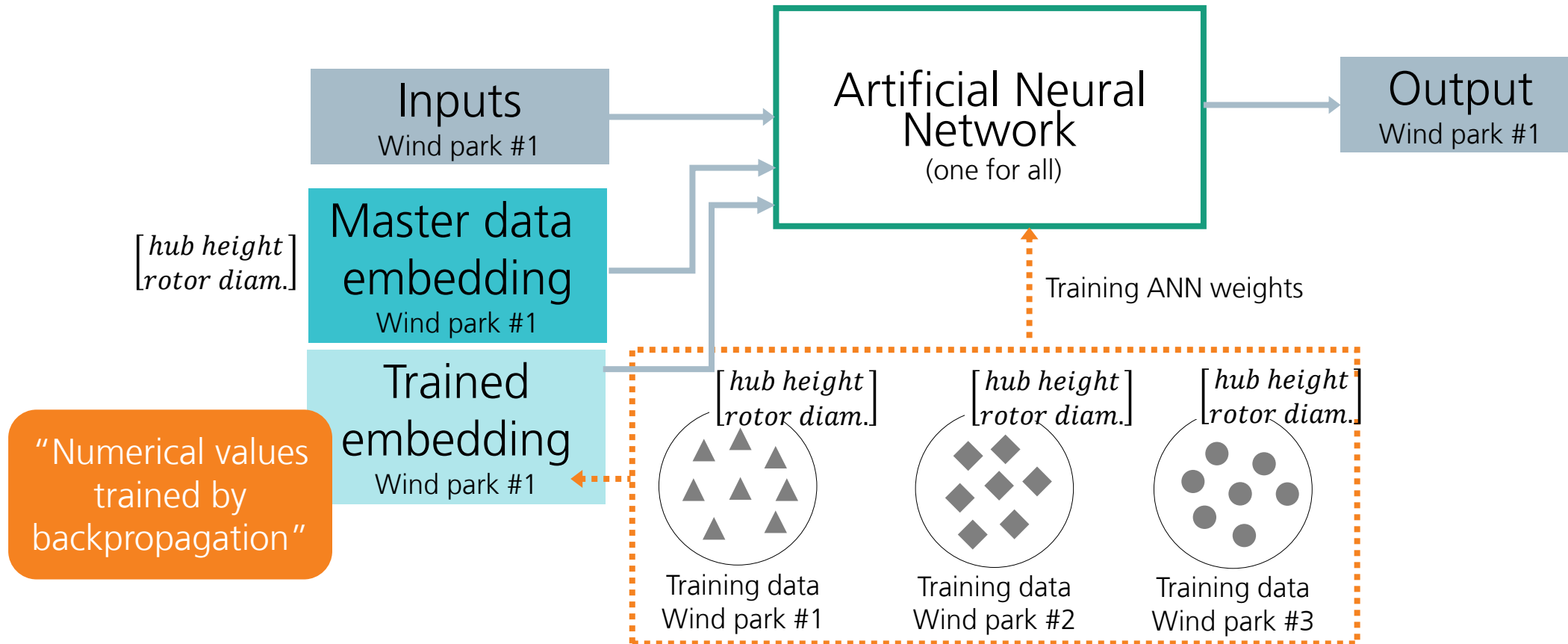
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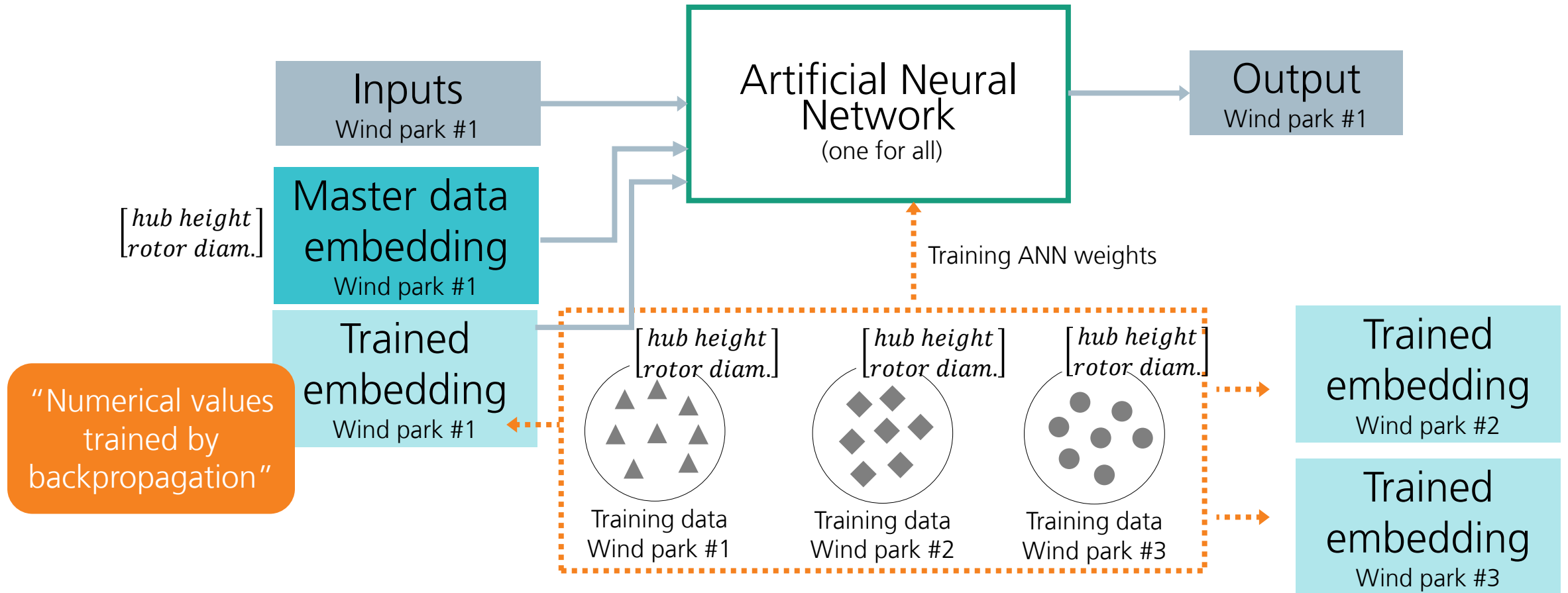
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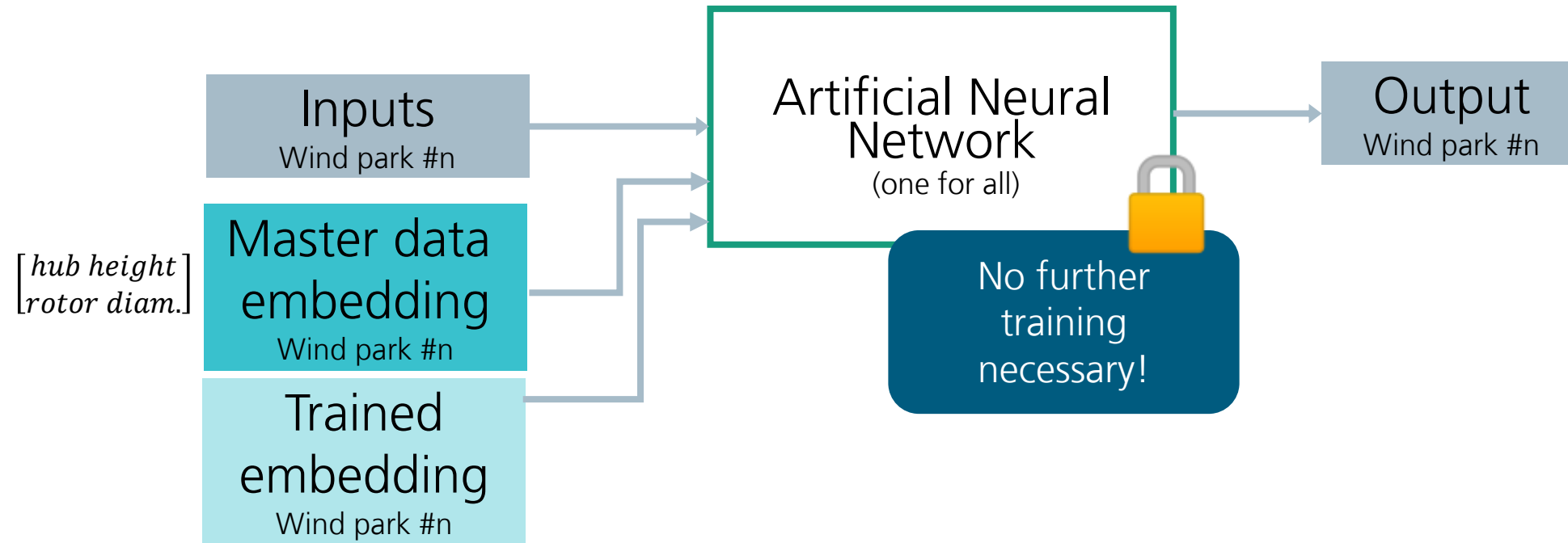
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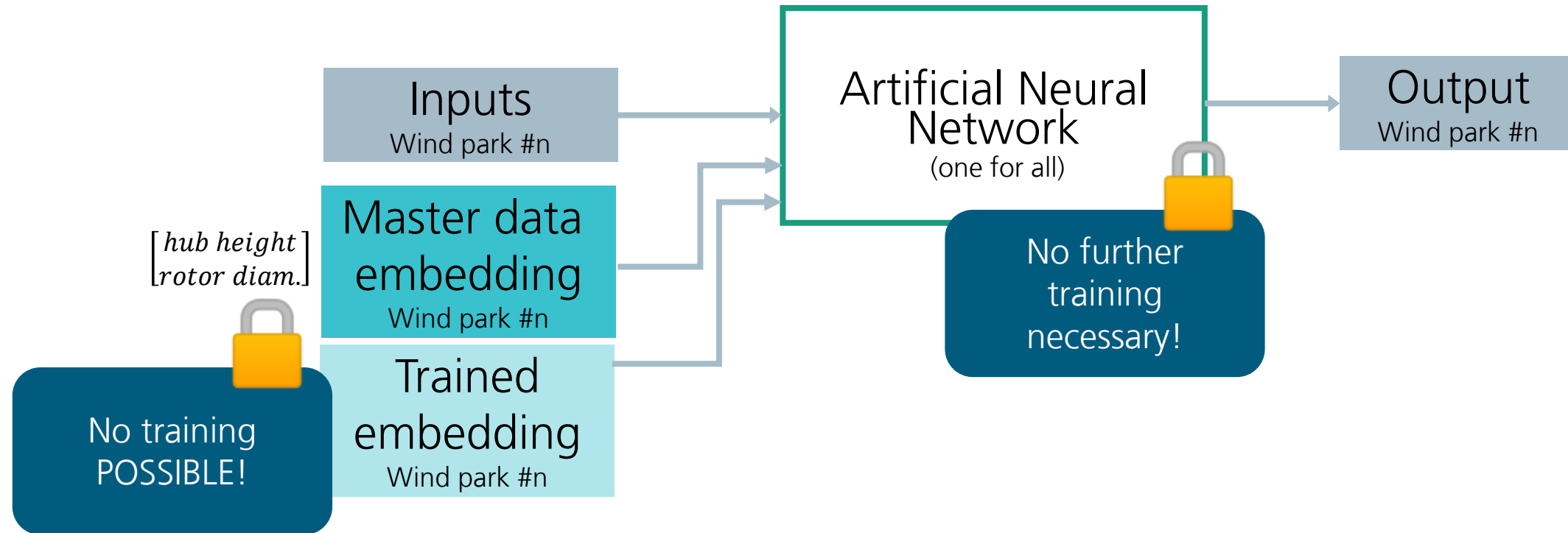
Zero-shot forecasts – v2

Forecasts at new parks without further training



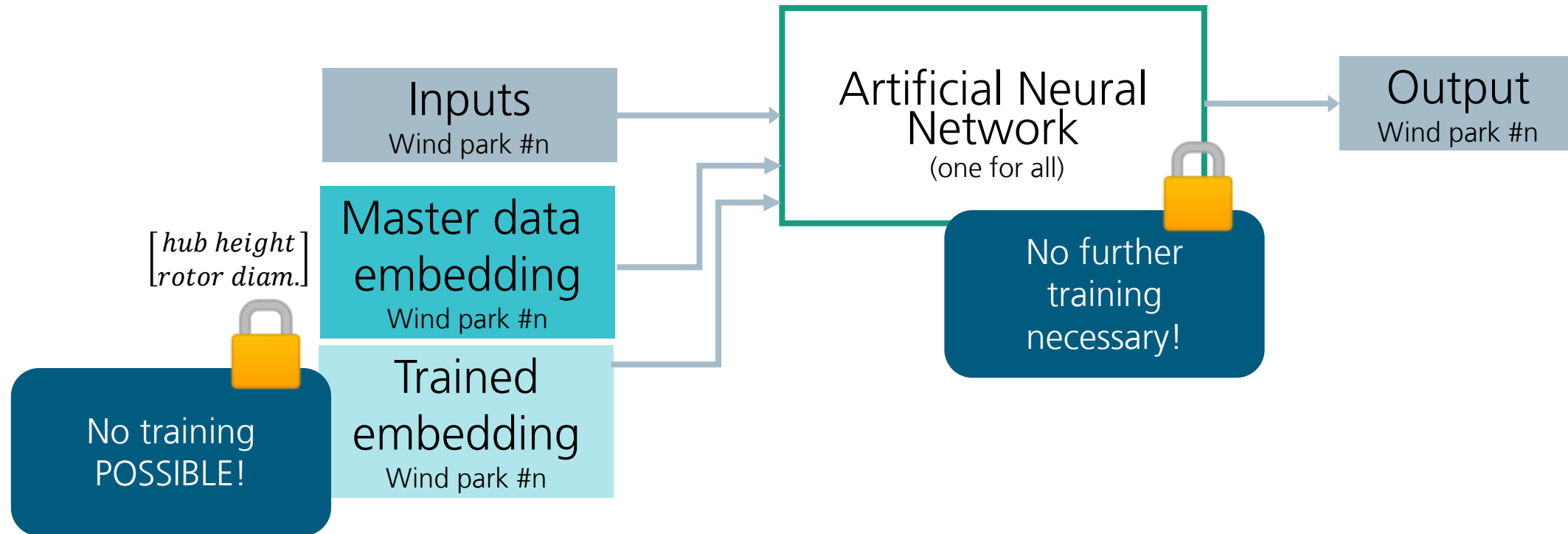
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„Trick“: set all „trained“ embedding values to zero (= a priori assumption in our training setup)

→ Zero-shot approach v2

From park forecasts to control zone forecasts

From park forecasts to control zone forecasts

Auxiliary step – grid area forecasts

-  available wind parks
-  unavailable wind parks

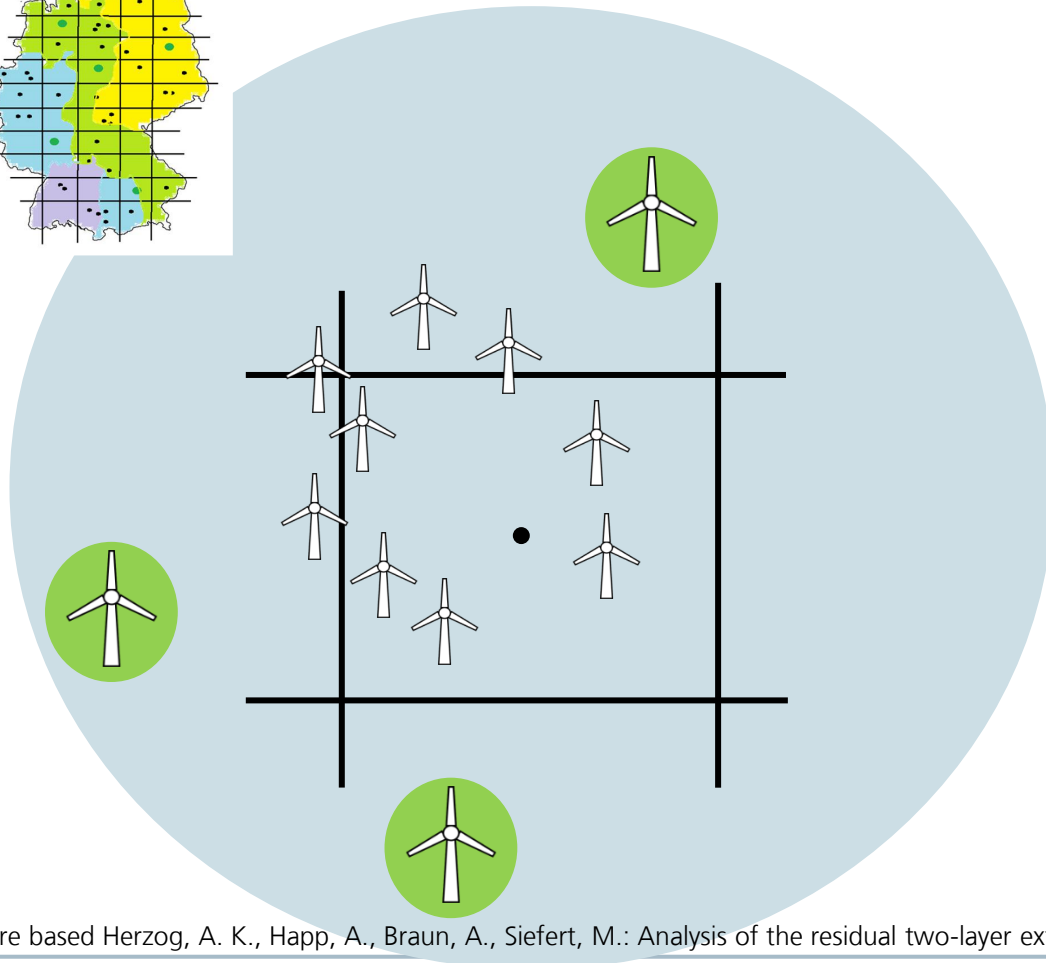
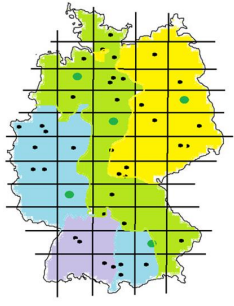





Figure based Herzog, A. K., Happ, A., Braun, A., Siefert, M.: Analysis of the residual two-layer extrapolation method for aggregated wind power estimation. In Proceedings 22nd Wind Integration Workshop, 2023

From park forecasts to control zone forecasts

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-  virtual wind parks

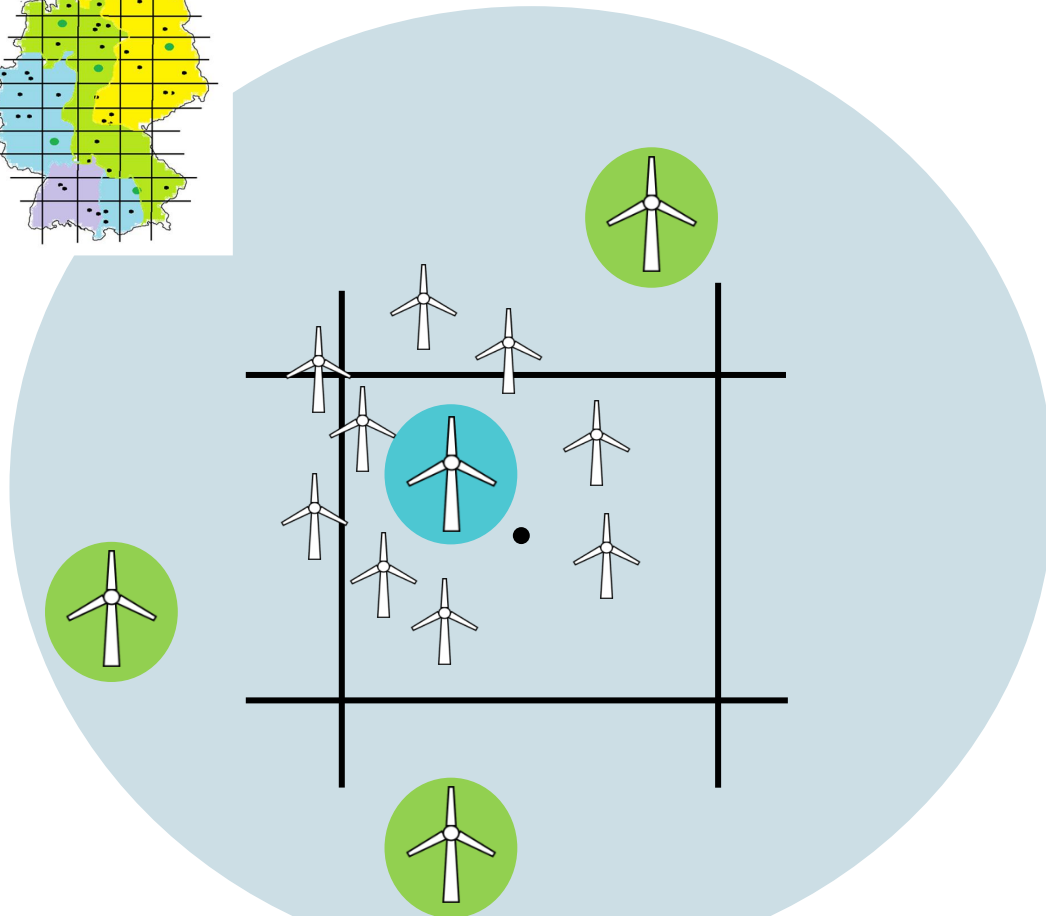
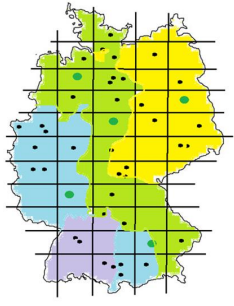





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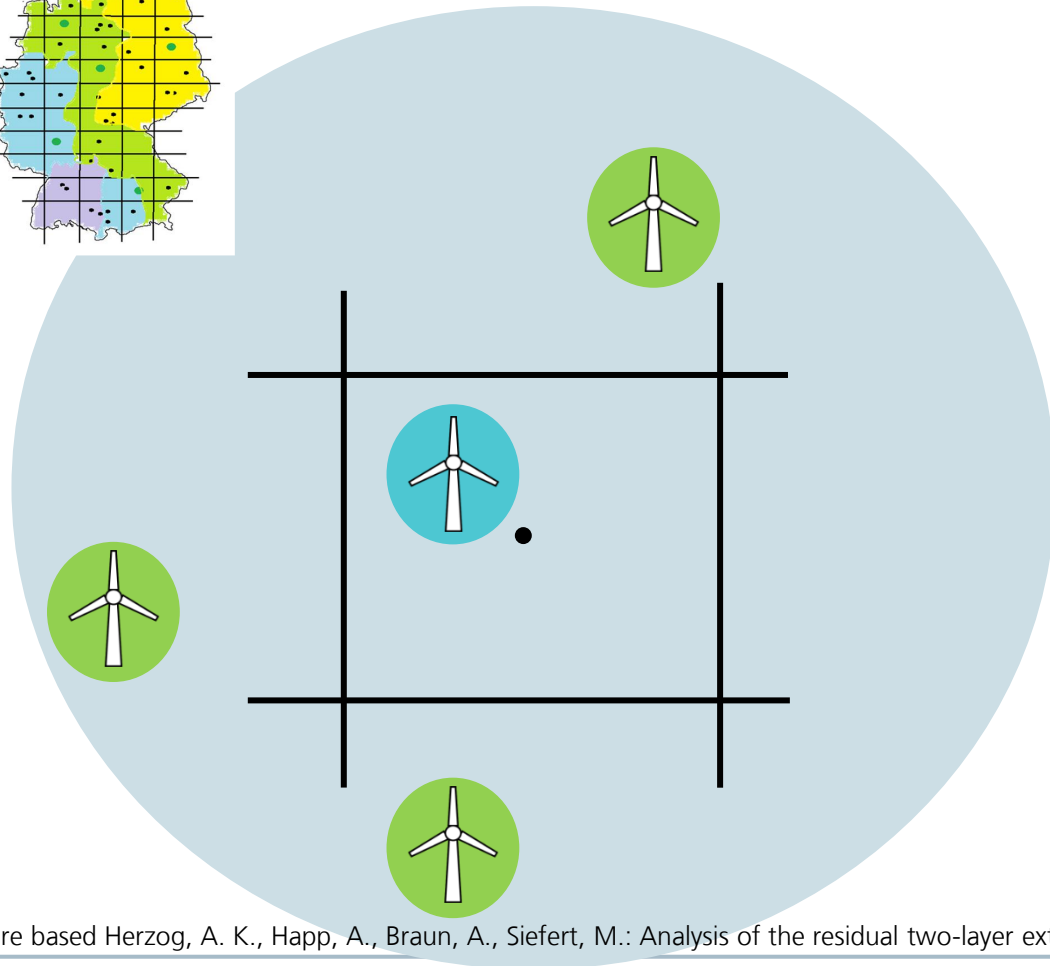
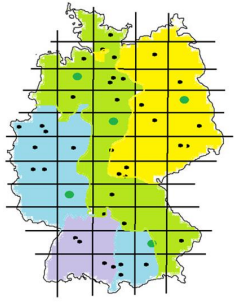



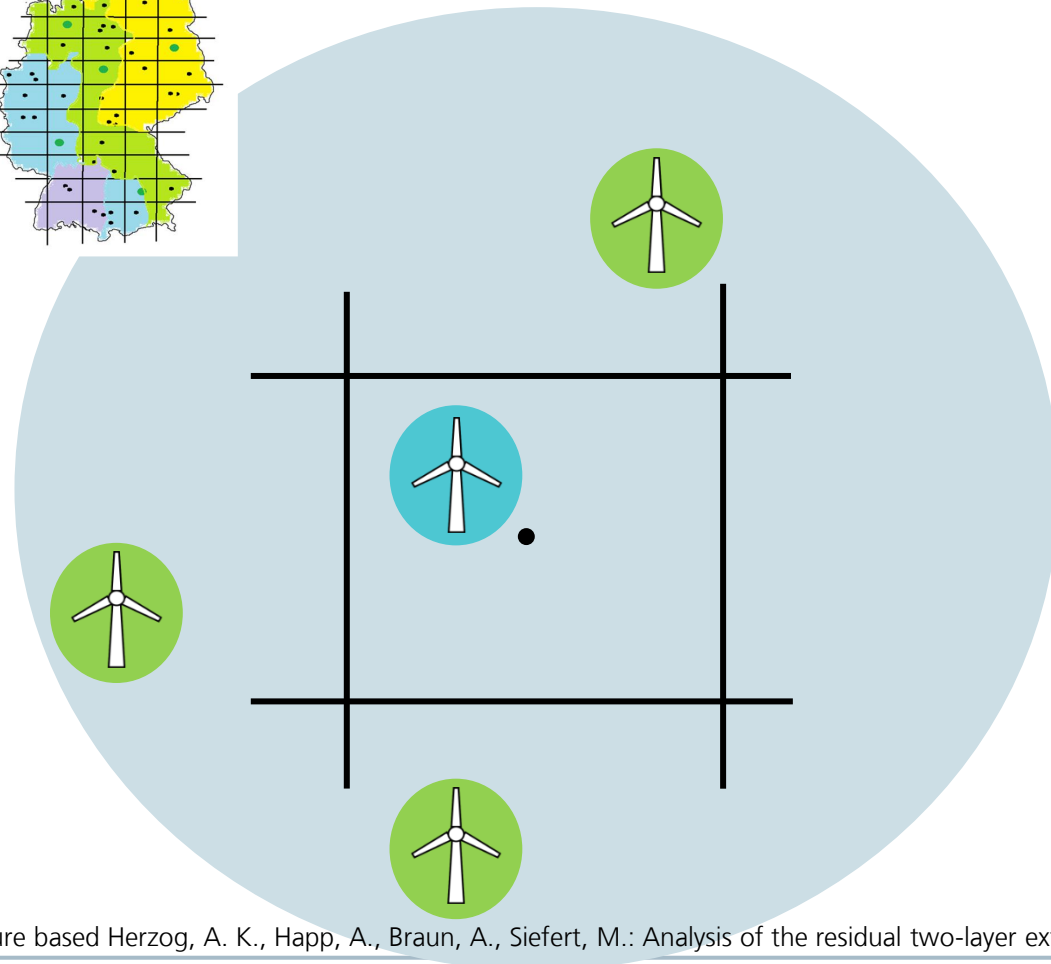
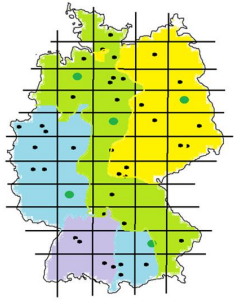


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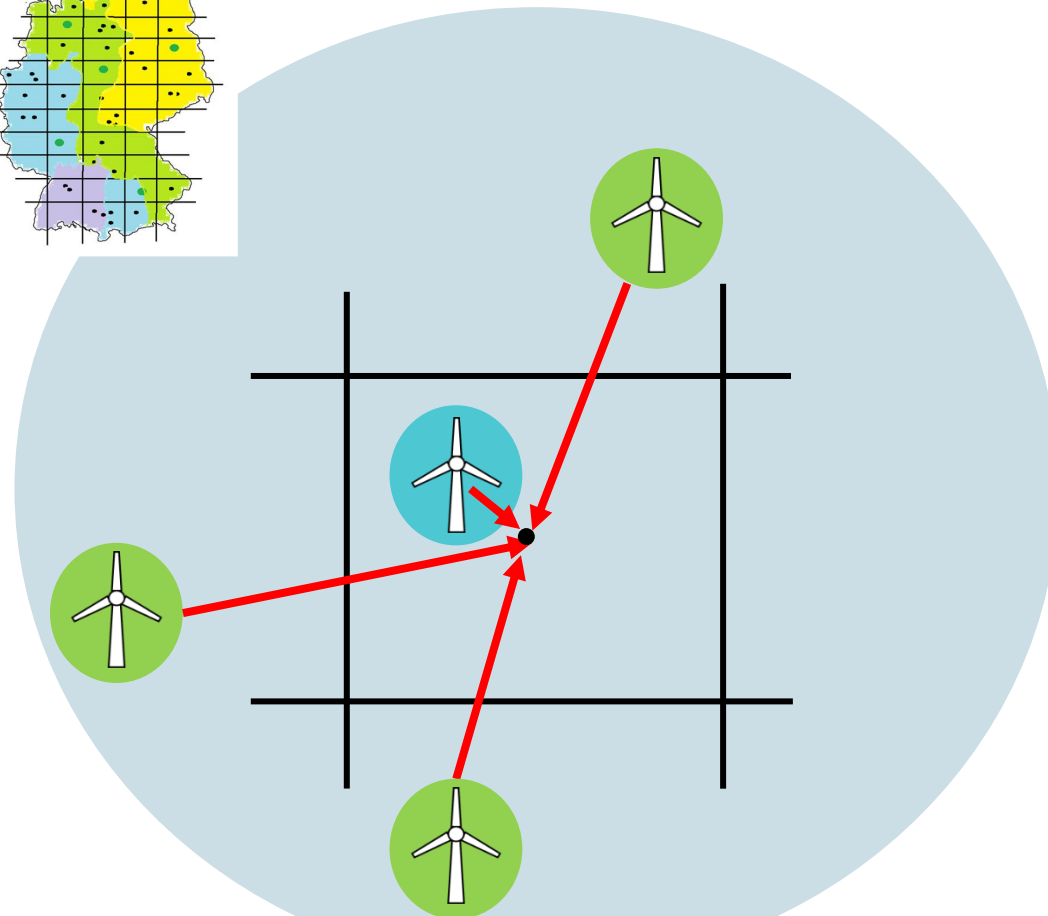
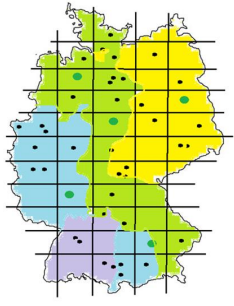
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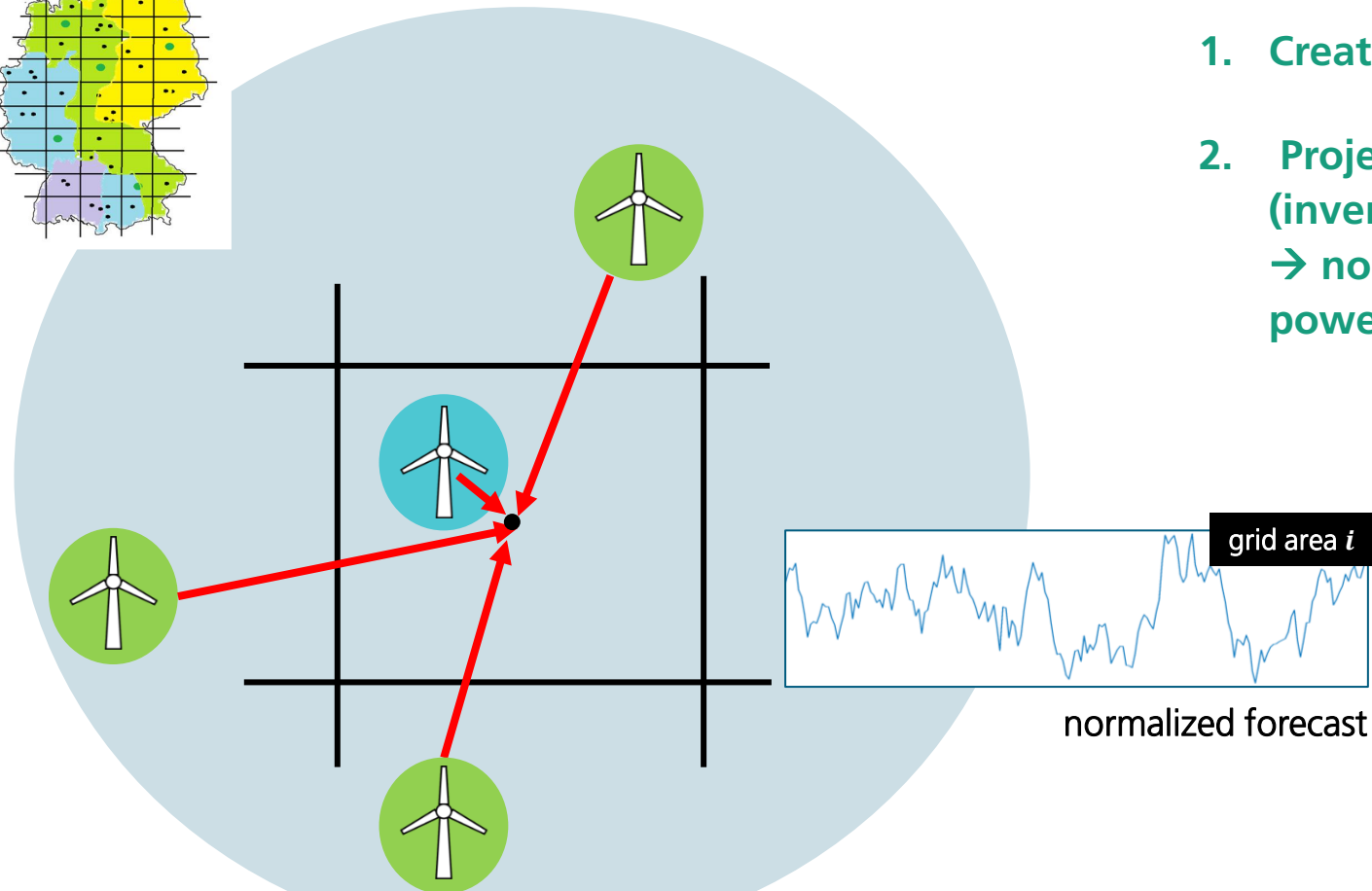
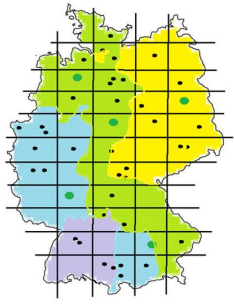
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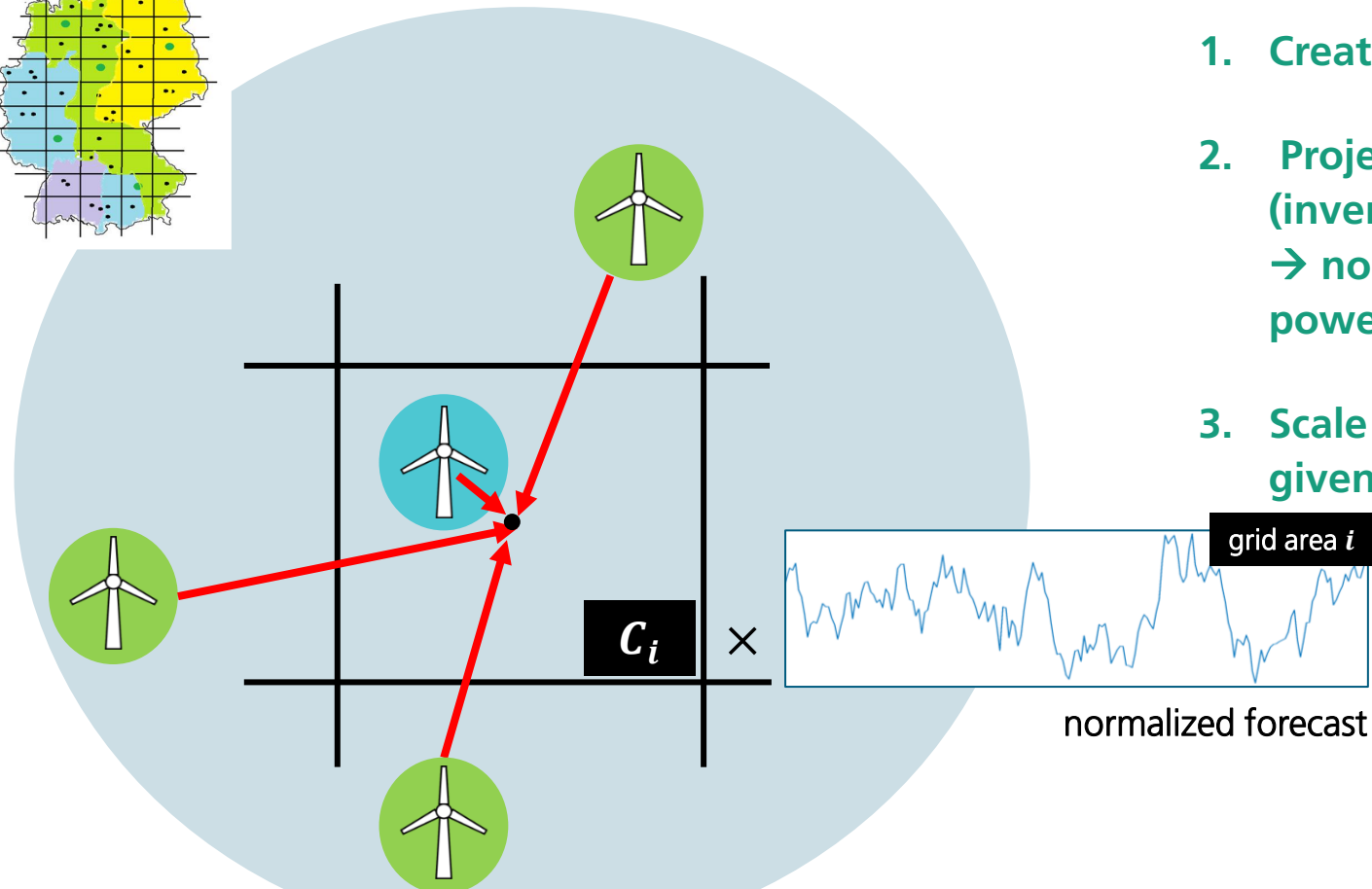
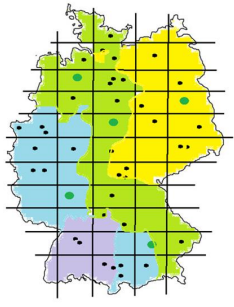
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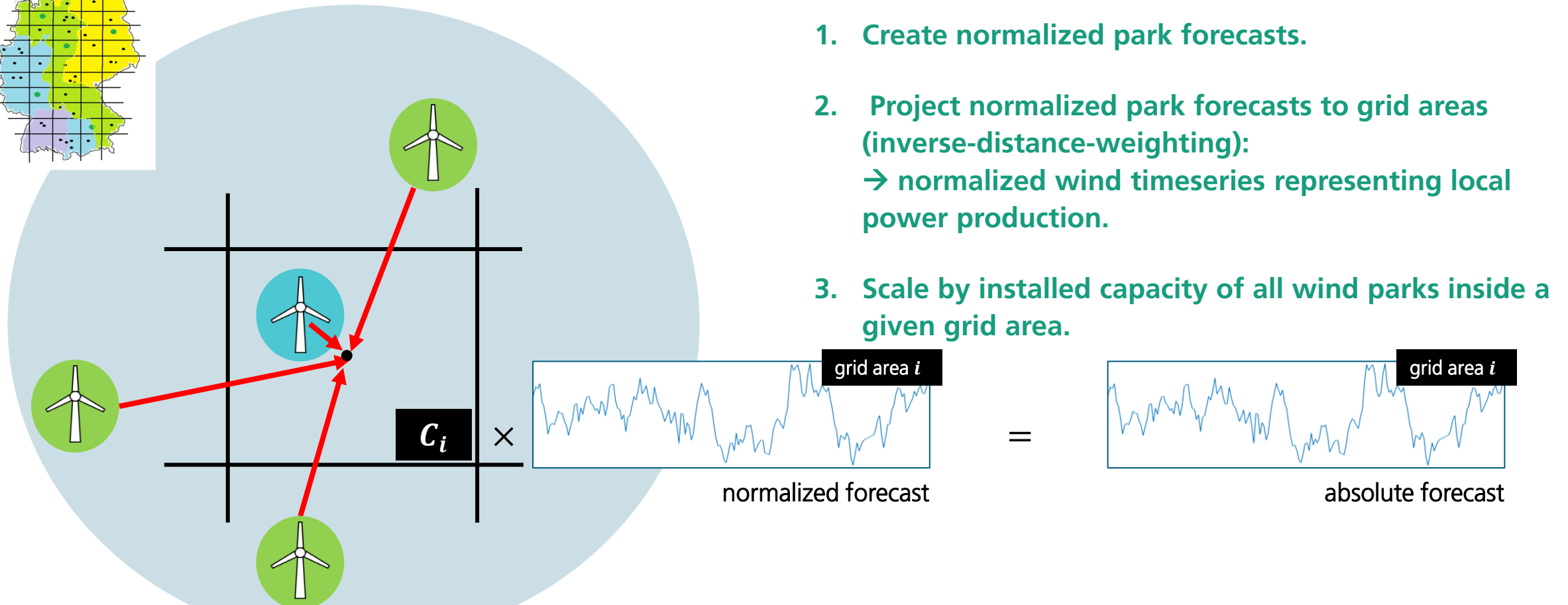
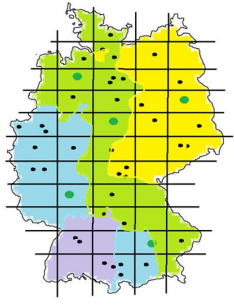
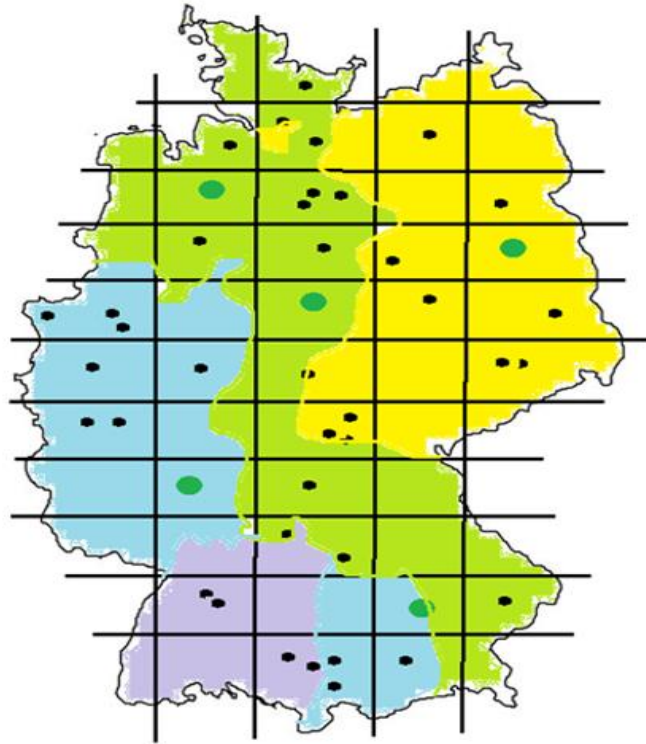


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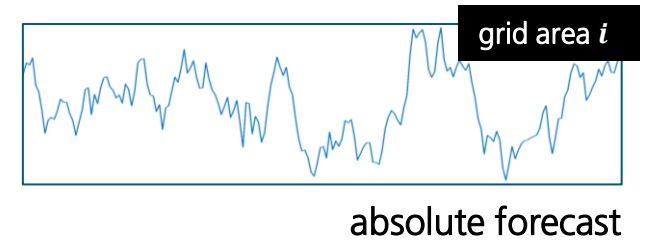
From park forecasts to control zone forecasts

Aggregation to TSO control zones



 TSO control zones

$$\sum_{i \in I_{TSO}}$$



Case study

Case Study

Experimental Design

- ~ 2 years of training data for Machine Learning model
- Day-ahead forecasts
- 1 year data for evaluation of aggregated forecasts
- Evaluation: three of the four German TSO control zones
- 907 available parks, 869 virtual parks
- For all 907 available parks, forecasts were created and used for aggregation (Machine Learning forecasts)

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 - Experimental approach $v1$: use virtual park forecasts created with zero-shot model (master data only)
 - Experimental approach $v2$: use virtual park forecasts created with zero-shot model (master data + trained embedding space)

Case Study













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- Benchmarks:
 - Approach without any virtual parks
 - Approach using a physical model for virtual park forecasts

Results

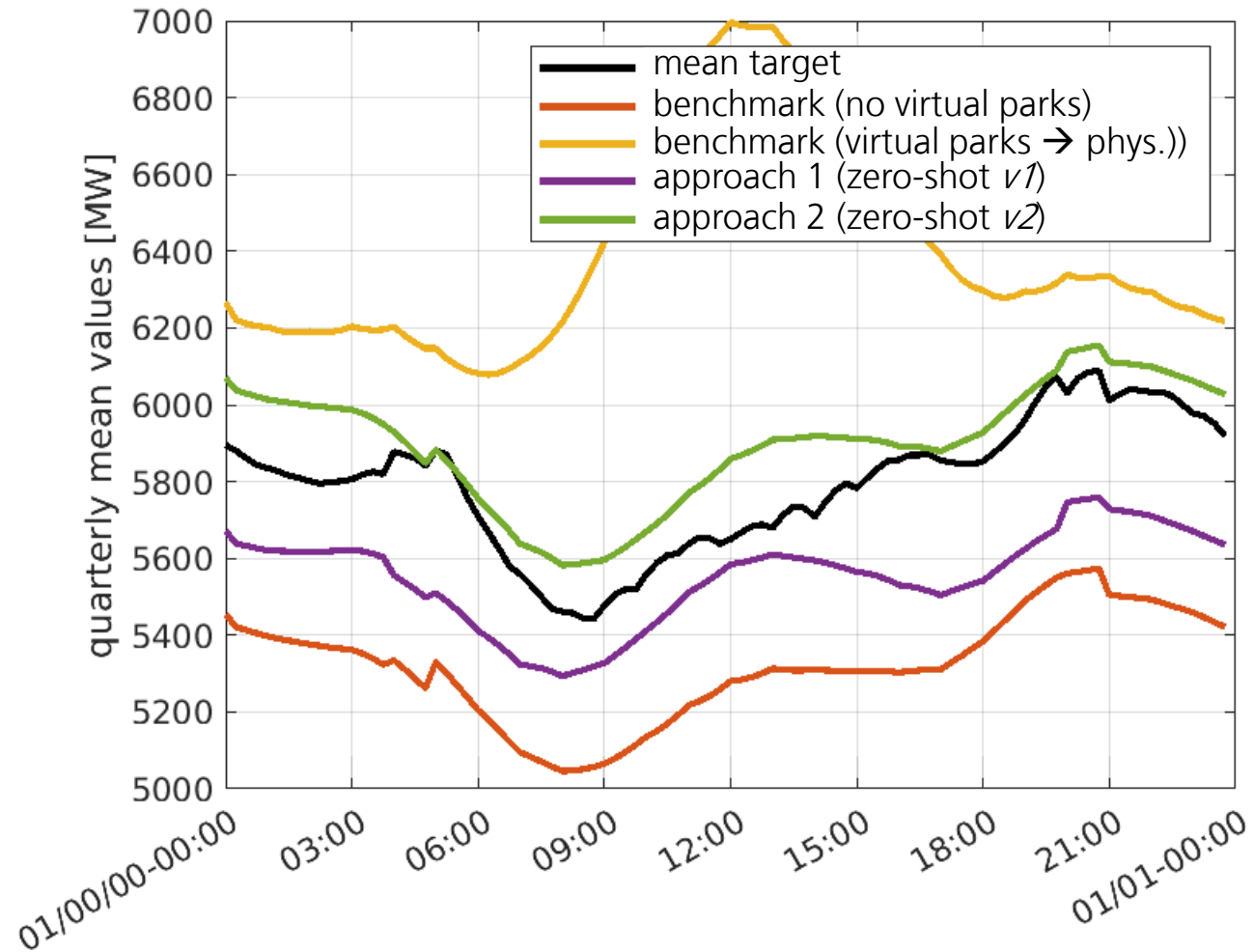
Results

RMSE values of TSO control zone forecasts as a percentage of installed capacity

Approach	TSO 1	TSO 2	TSO 3
Benchmark without virtual parks	8.05% 	5.48% 	5.46% 
Benchmark virtual parks phys. model	7.89% 	6.80% 	6.80% 
Approach 1 virtual parks with zero-shot v1	7.24% 	4.98% 	5.05% 
Approach 2 virtual parks with zero-shot v2	6.82% 	4.81% 	4.97% 

Results

Mean diurnal cycle of forecasts and target time series, example: TSO 2



Conclusion

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Summary

- **Zero-shot** forecasts at additional virtual power plants **improve aggregated forecasts**
- **More park-specific information** (approach $\nu 2$) delivers **better results** than only hub height + rotor diameter (approach $\nu 1$)
- Unlike physical models, Machine Learning models are able to **correct systematic errors / patterns**

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- Comparison of zero-shot forecasts to physical model forecasts on park level → no improvements using zero-shot

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Outlook

- Include optimization techniques for aggregation
- Test approach for solar forecasts

Contact

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