

Deep Reinforcement Learning based Renewable Energy Error Compensable Forecasting

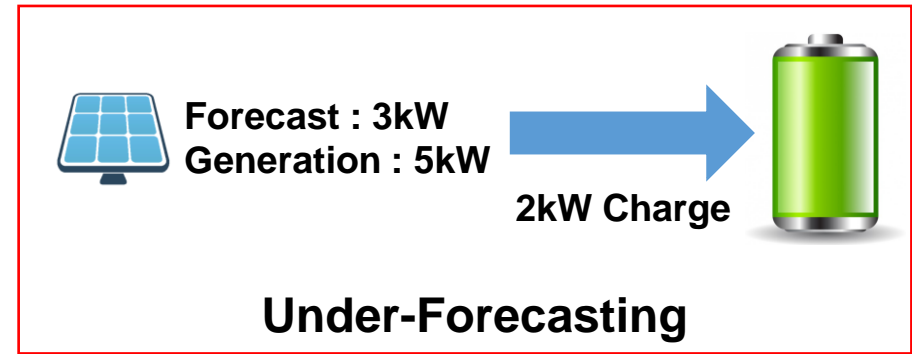
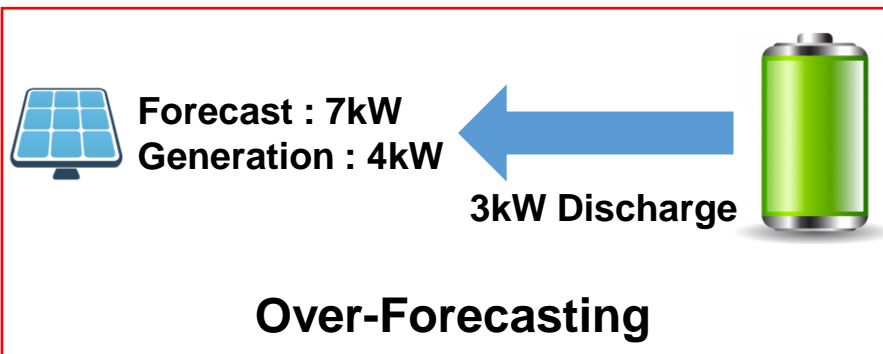
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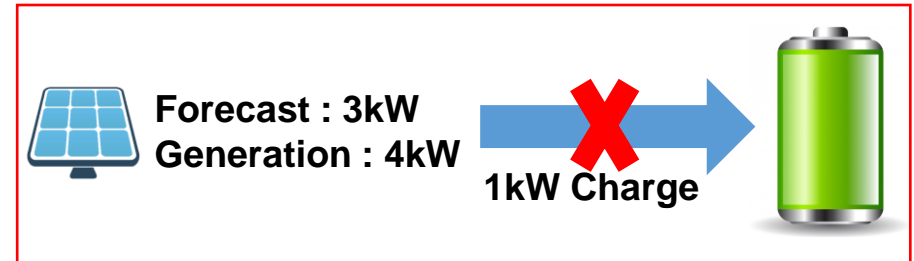
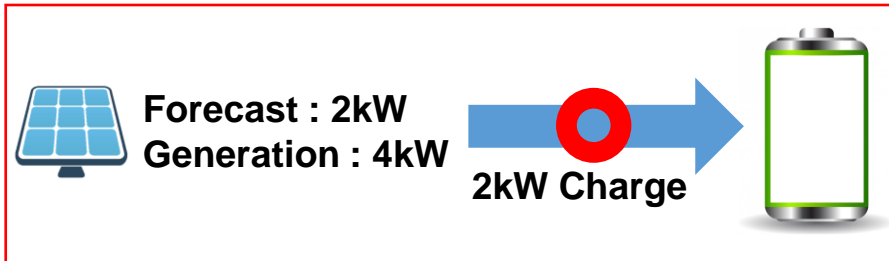
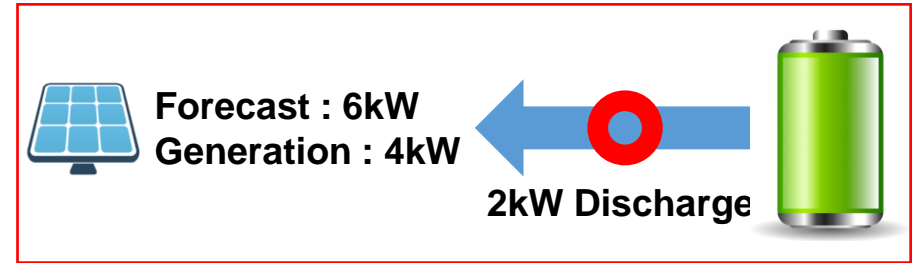
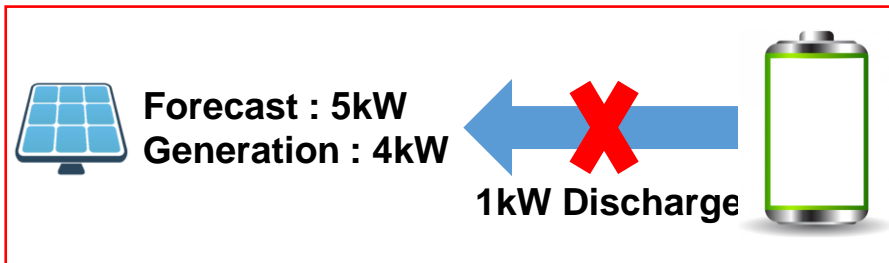
Introduction

- ❑ Renewable energy is rapidly integrated into the power grid to prevent climate change.
- ❑ Accurate forecasting of renewable generation becomes critical for reliable power system operation.
- ❑ However, forecasting always induces errors, and large-scale batteries can be used to compensate forecasting errors.



Introduction

- ❑ Traditional deep learning based forecasting methods commonly aim to minimize the forecasting errors.
- ❑ However, reducing errors does not necessarily imply compensable errors.



Error Compensable Forecasting (ECF)

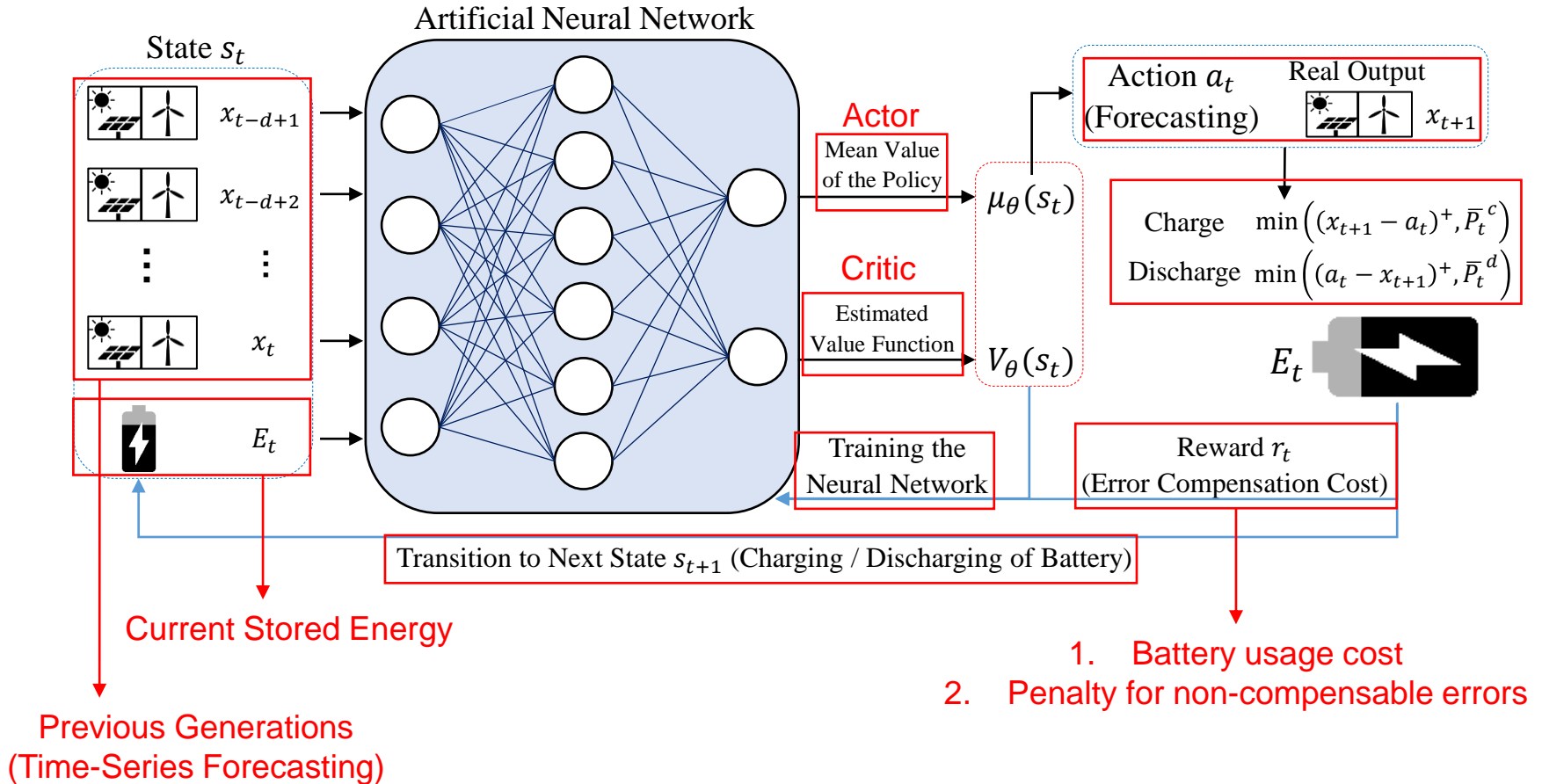
□ Key Idea

- We switch the objective of forecasting from reducing errors to making compensable errors.
- The stored energy is affected by the previous forecasting result.
 - » We tackle this problem by leveraging reinforcement learning.

□ Deep Reinforcement Learning

- Continuous Action Space
 - » An action is a continuous forecasted value
- Proximal Policy Optimization
 - » Simple to implement with outstanding performance

A framework of ECF



Experiment Results

Solar Power



**Maximum
Generation
= 1 p.u.**

Wind Power



**Maximum
Generation
= 1 p.u.**

	Battery Size = 0.25 p.u.		Battery Size = 0.5 p.u.			Battery Size = 0.25 p.u.		Battery Size = 0.5 p.u.	
	BF	ECF	BF	ECF		BF	ECF	BF	ECF
MAPE	18.74%	10.08%	17.70%	0.13%	MAPE	6.16%	1.21%	4.85%	0.20%

- **Baseline Forecasting (BF):** conventional deep learning-based forecasting
- $$MAPE = \frac{100}{N} \sum \frac{\text{Compensated Real Output} - \text{Forecasted value}}{\text{Compensated Real Output}} [\%]$$
- The proposed ECF far improves all the performances compared to the BF
- When the battery size is 0.5 p.u., the MAPE becomes near zero

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