

Climate Change

C3S Energy Webinar Global Hydro Power and Electricity Demand Indicators

"Electricity Demand Modelling: the Generalized Additive Models"

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Goal of the projects

- Produce national-wise aggregated electricity demand forecasts ...
- ... for a list of **33 european countries** ...
- ... Using past historical national electricity load and meteorological variables (wind speed, solar irradiance, temperature) ...
- ... and a machine learning model based on the methodology of Generatized Additive Models







Use case: seasonal forecasts

Three input streams (meteorological data) for the use case of seasonal forecasts:

ECMWF (European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts):

• *Hindcasts*: 1 forecast per month and for 25 members from 1993 to 2016 => 25 (members) x 12 (months)

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cmcc

DWD

x 24 (years) = 7200 forecasts

Forecasts: 1 forecast per month and for 51 members from January to September 2023 = 51 (members) x
9 (months) x 1 (year) = 459 forecasts

CMCC (Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change):

- *Hindcasts*: 1forecast for each month for 40 members from 1993 to 2016 => 24 (years) x 12 (months) x



- *Forecasts*: 1 forecast for each month for 50 members from 2021 to 2023 => 3 (years) x 12 (months) x 50 (members) = 1800 forecasts

- **DWD** (Deutscher Wetterdienst):
 - Hindcasts: 1 forecast for each month for 30 members from 1993 to 2016 => 24 (years) x 12 (months) x 30 (members) = 8640 forecasts
 - Forecasts: 1 forecast for each month for 50 members from 2021 to 2023 => 3 (years) x 12 (months) x 50 (members) = 1800 forecasts









Raw data downloaded directly from Transparency Platform – Several ways :

- Export from Data Portal :
 - <u>https://transparency.entsoe.eu/load-domain/r2/totalLoadR2/show</u>
- RESTful API :
 - <u>https://documenter.getpostman.com/view/7009892/2s93JtP3F6</u>
- SFTP :
 - <u>sftp://sftp-transparency.entsoe.eu</u>





Europe's eyes on Earth

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For a given data stream, country, start forecast date, and member number :

Collect the 3 meteorological .csv files for start date and member number













GAM models

For each country, we use **G**eneralized **A**dditive **M**odels models, which are additive models : it's a semi-parametric approach that can carry out non-linear effects and produce relatively parsimonious and interpretable models at the same time.

Electricity consumption is a time series with a trend, an annual, weekly and daily saisonality, which depends on : _____





For most countries, we estimate the model from 2013 to 2018 and validate on 2019







GAM models

A Generalized Additive Model or GAM is a class of predictors that aims to predict a target variable $y \in \mathcal{M}_{N,1}$ from a vector of explanatory variables $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \ldots, x_P) \in \mathcal{M}_{N,P}$, based on a sum of an *intercept* coefficient, a sum of functions of each explanatory variable, and a noise distributed according to a given distribution :

$$\forall i \in (1, \dots, N), y_i = \beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^P s_j(x_{ij}) + \epsilon_i \tag{1}$$

The explanatory functions (s_1, \ldots, s_p) are more commonly called *splines* and are themselves compositions of the whole numbers (K_1, \ldots, K_P) base functions, or *basis functions* :

$$\forall j \in (1, \dots, P), s_j(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{K_j} \beta_{kj} b_{kj}(x)$$
 (2)





GAM models



PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

opernicus



Example: Norway

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RESULT BY COUNTRY RST

Change



33 countries have been done with 4 countries added recently : DE (Germany), EE (Estonia), FI (Finland) and RS (Serbia)

Mean Absolute Percentage Error :





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Perspectives

- Update models with training / validate with more recent data (post covid structure, other calendar effects, meteorological trends over time)
- Develop models from R programming language to C++ for executable for sharing purposes





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