



PROGRAMA DE PESQUISA  
E DESENVOLVIMENTO  
CEMIG / ANEEL

# WORKSHOP

## P&D D0636

*Modelagem Estatístico-Computacional do Modelo  
de Negócio da Cemig Distribuição Utilizando Bases  
de Dados e Conhecimento Técnico*

# Modelos Multi Camadas aplicados ao estudo do índice DEC

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Equipe UFMG

Equipe CEMIG-D

# Agenda



- I. Análise Exploratória do índice DEC
- II. Modelos paramétricos para o índice DEC
- III. Modelos multi-camadas para o índice DEC

# Statistical Modeling: The Two Cultures

Leo Breiman

Statistical Science, Vol. 16, No. 3 (Aug., 2001), pp. 199-215



- a) Focus on finding a good solution – that's what consultants get paid for;
- b) Live with the data before you plunge into modeling;
- c) search for a model that gives a good solutions, either algorithmic or data;
- d) predictive accuracy on test sets is the criterion for how good the model is;

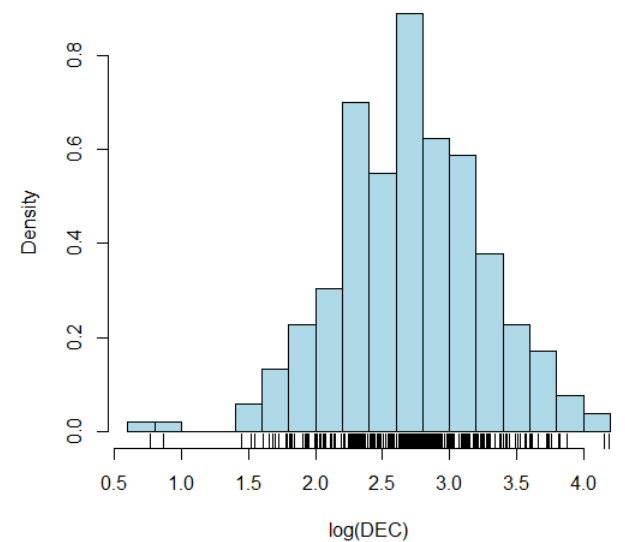
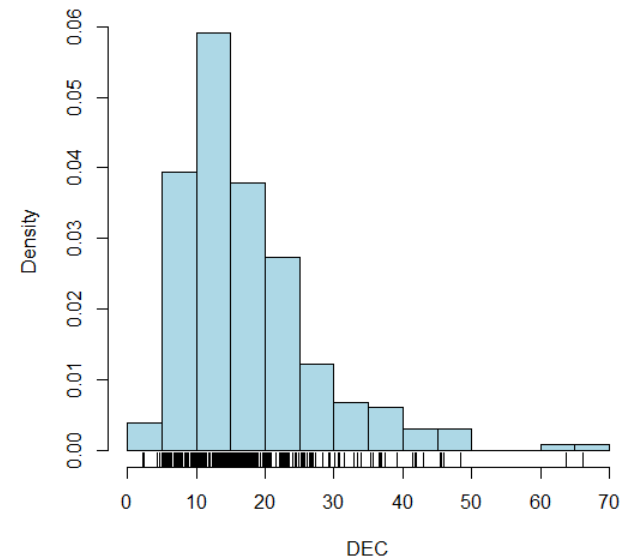
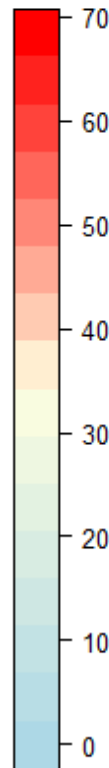
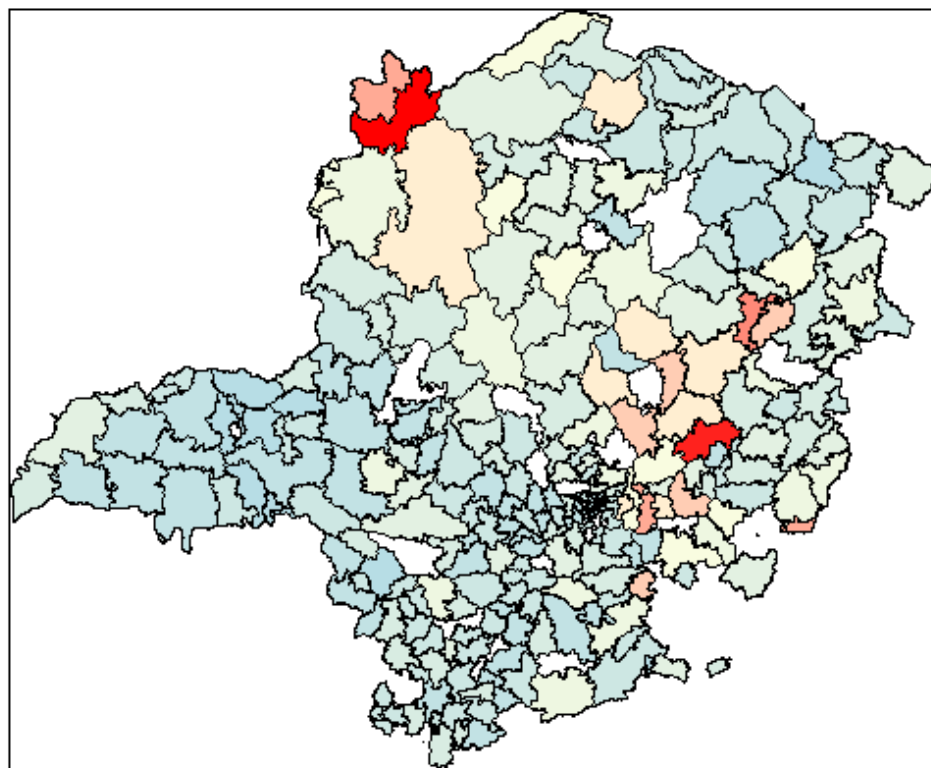
# O índice DEC



**DEC** : **D**uração **E**quivalente de interrupção por unidade **C**onsumidora - Intervalo de tempo que, em média, no período de apuração, em cada unidade consumidora do conjunto considerado ocorreu descontinuidade da distribuição de energia elétrica.

- A continuidade do fornecimento é avaliada pela ANEEL através de subdivisões das distribuidoras, denominadas **Conjuntos Elétricos**.

# O índice DEC



# Variáveis preditoras selecionadas

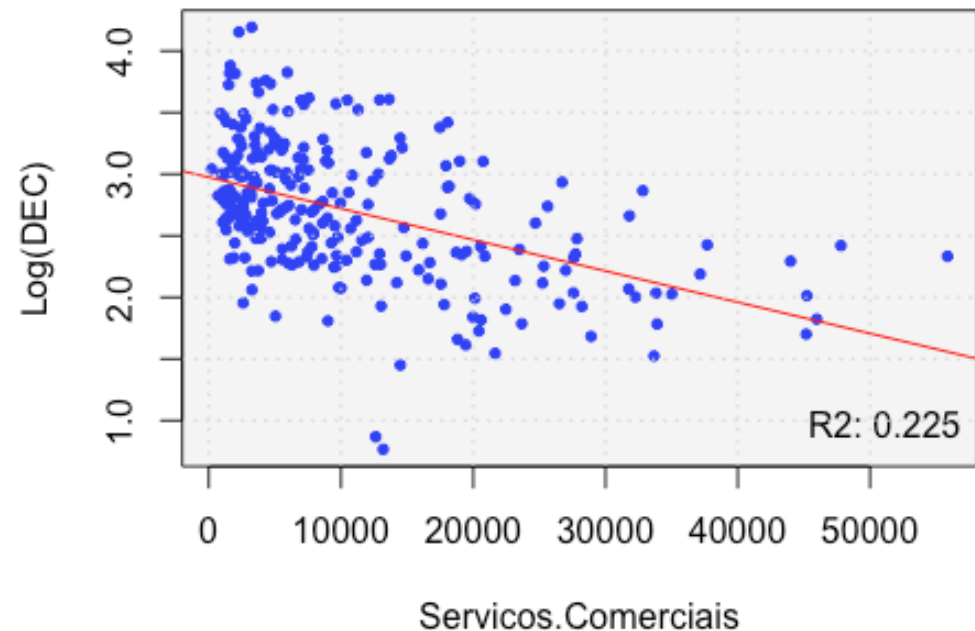
Fatores Latentes	Variáveis que compõem o fator latente
Ativos Geográficos	Área de atendimento (km <sup>2</sup> )
	Extensão de estradas na área de atendimento (km)
	Número de municípios atendidos
	Número de locais atendidos (por definição da CEMIG)
Ativos Elétricos 1	Extensão das linhas de distribuição (km)
	Extensão da rede de distribuição (km)
	Número total de clientes atendidos
Ativos Elétricos 2	Número de subestações
	Número de equipamentos de proteção
	Número de equipamentos automatizados
Variáveis Climáticas	Índice de umidade no período (%)
	Temperatura média no período (°C)
	Quantidade de chuva (mm)
Demanda de Serviços 1	Número de equipes de trabalho utilizada
	Número de serviços comerciais realizados
	Número de serviços emergenciais realizados
Demanda de Serviços 2	Número de interrupções devido a queda de árvores nas linhas de distribuição
	Número de interrupções devido a queda de árvores nas subestações
	Número de interrupções devido a queda de árvores nas redes de distribuição
Aplicação de Recursos	Capital gasto com OPEX (Operational Expenditures - R\$)
	Capital gasto com CAPEX (Capital Expenditures - R\$)

# Variáveis preditoras (25)

Variável preditora	Coeficiente	valor-P	R <sup>2</sup>
Servicos.Comerciais	-0,000025	0,0000	0,2254
Total.Clientes	-0,000010	0,0000	0,2090
Equip.Automatizados	-0,007731	0,0000	0,1468
Municipios	0,070730	0,0000	0,1267
Forca.de.Trabalho	-0,000166	0,0000	0,1217
FSS.LD.s	0,083660	0,0000	0,1192
Volume.chuva	-0,001959	0,0000	0,1182
FSS.Ind	-0,000237	0,0000	0,1078
Area.km.quad	0,000071	0,0000	0,0987
Locais	0,056310	0,0000	0,0888
Vegetacao.km	0,000645	0,0000	0,0836
FSS.Redes	0,000142	0,0001	0,0597
km.Rede	0,000093	0,0001	0,0559
R..OPEX	0,000000	0,0011	0,0397
temperatura	0,094450	0,0017	0,0365
Equip.Protecao	0,000179	0,0113	0,0240
Estradas.km	0,000015	0,0363	0,0164
R..CAPEX	0,000000	0,0411	0,0156
Servicos.Emergenciais	-0,000018	0,0477	0,0147
Vento	-0,139500	0,1236	0,0089
FSS.SE.s	0,016840	0,2686	0,0046
Quant.SE.s	0,025150	0,4115	0,0025
Descargas.atm	0,000005	0,6313	0,0009
km.LD.s	0,000062	0,9086	0,0000
umidade	0,000598	0,9379	0,0000

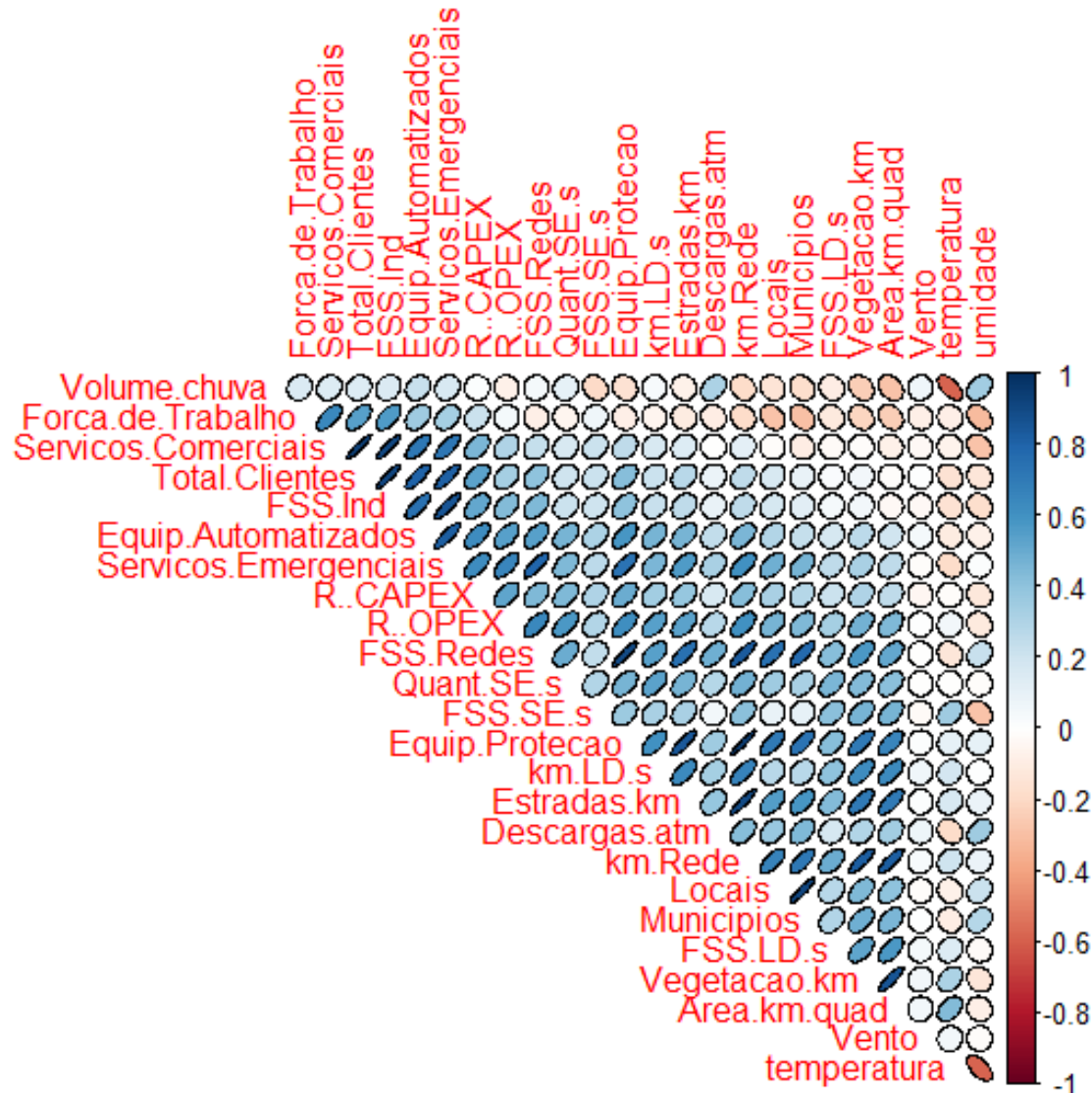
$$\log(DEC) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$

$$DEC = e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}$$



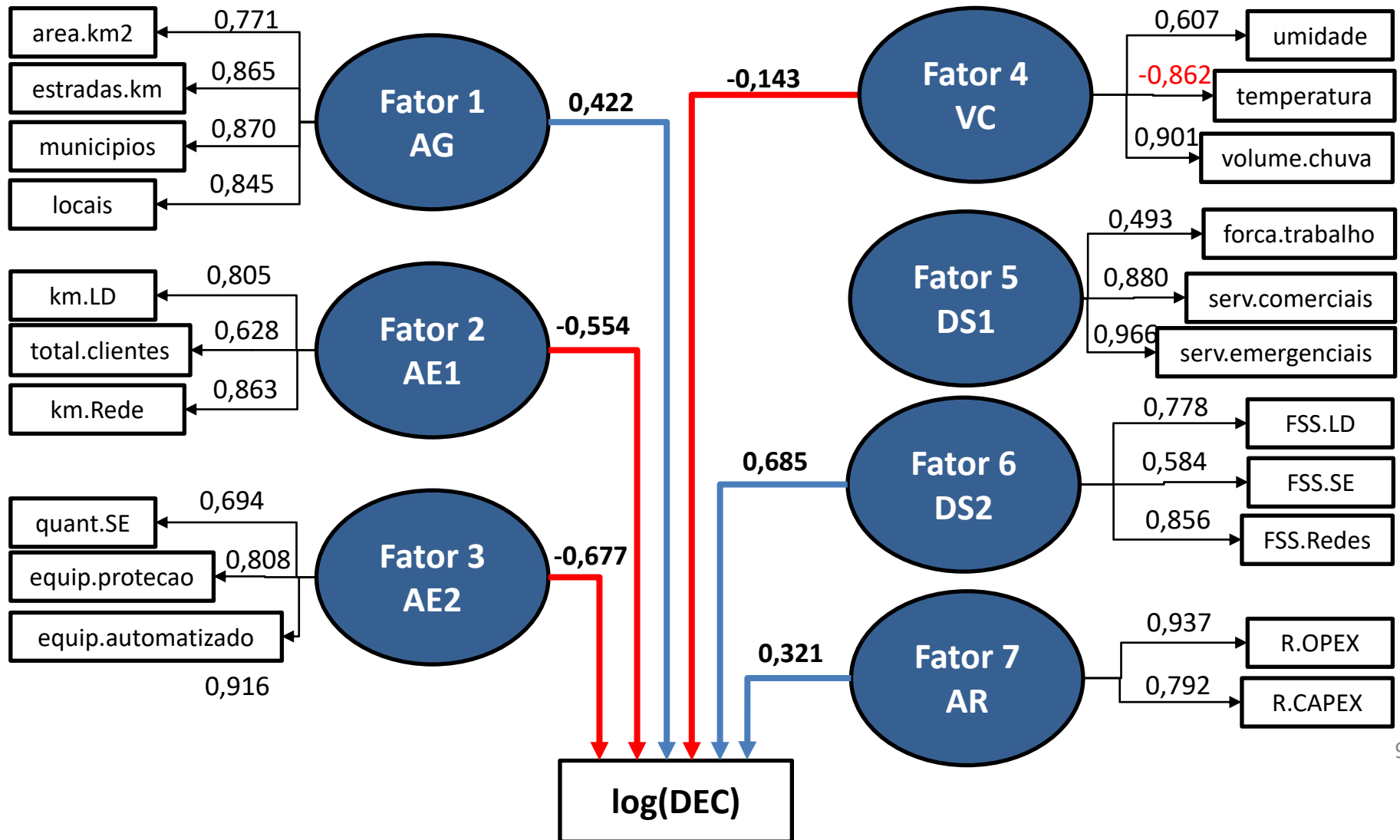


# Variáveis preditoras (25)

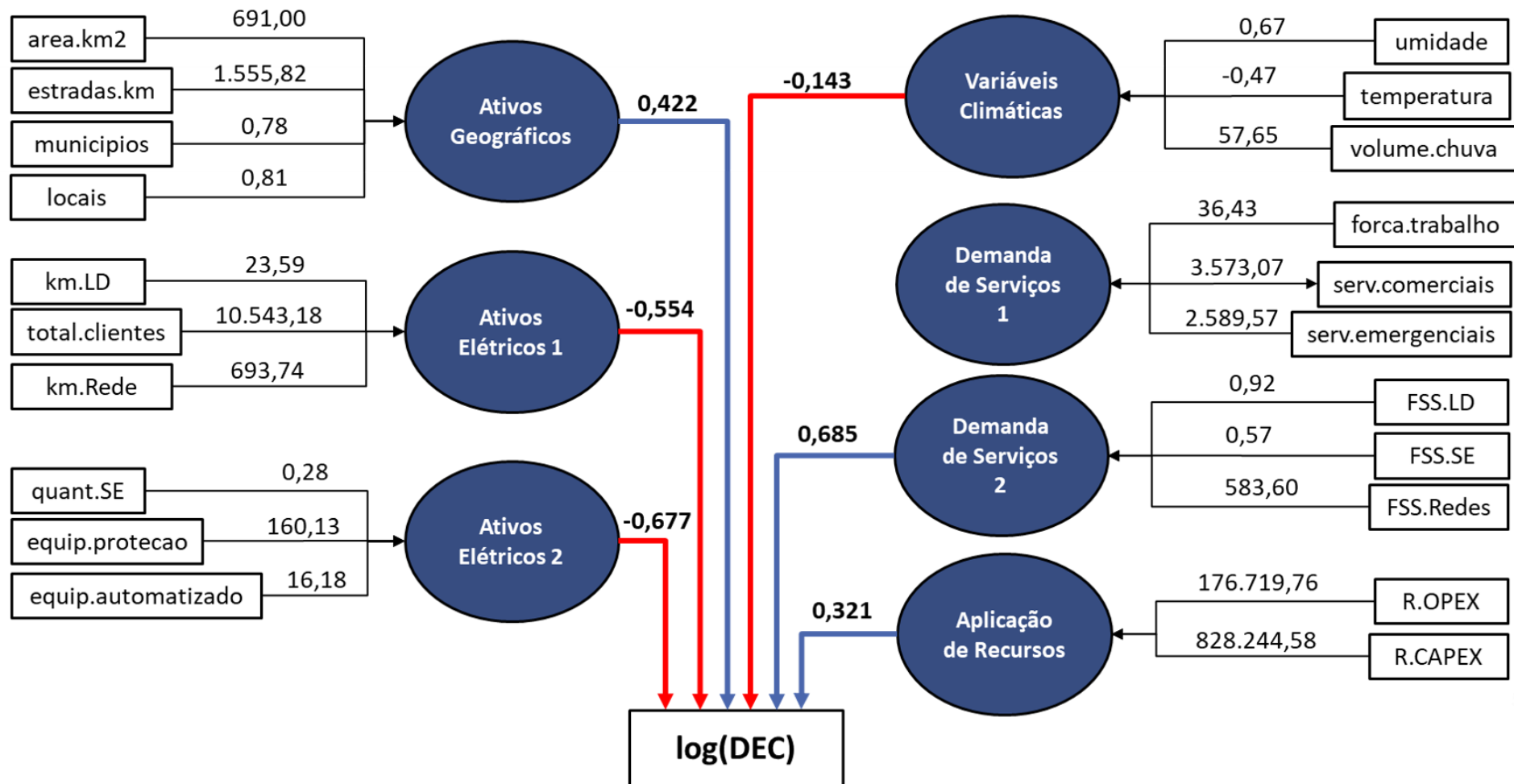




# O Modelo de Equações Estruturais (MEE)



# O Modelo de Equações Estruturais (MEE)



# Modelo de Regressão - MEE

```
lm(formula = DQ ~ AG1 + AE1 + AE2 + VC1 + DS1 + DS2 + AR1, data = dados)
```

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )	
(Intercept)	6.103e-17	4.066e-02	0.000	1.000000	
<b>AG1</b>	3.645e-01	8.198e-02	4.446	1.30e-05	***
<b>AE1</b>	-5.087e-01	1.095e-01	-4.647	5.36e-06	***
<b>AE2</b>	-6.563e-01	1.132e-01	-5.796	1.96e-08	***
<b>VC1</b>	<b>-1.831e-01</b>	<b>4.265e-02</b>	<b>-4.293</b>	<b>2.49e-05</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>DS1</b>	-1.297e-01	7.985e-02	-1.624	<b>0.105596</b>	
<b>DS2</b>	8.606e-01	8.234e-02	10.451	< 2e-16	***
<b>AR1</b>	2.451e-01	6.649e-02	3.686	0.000277	***

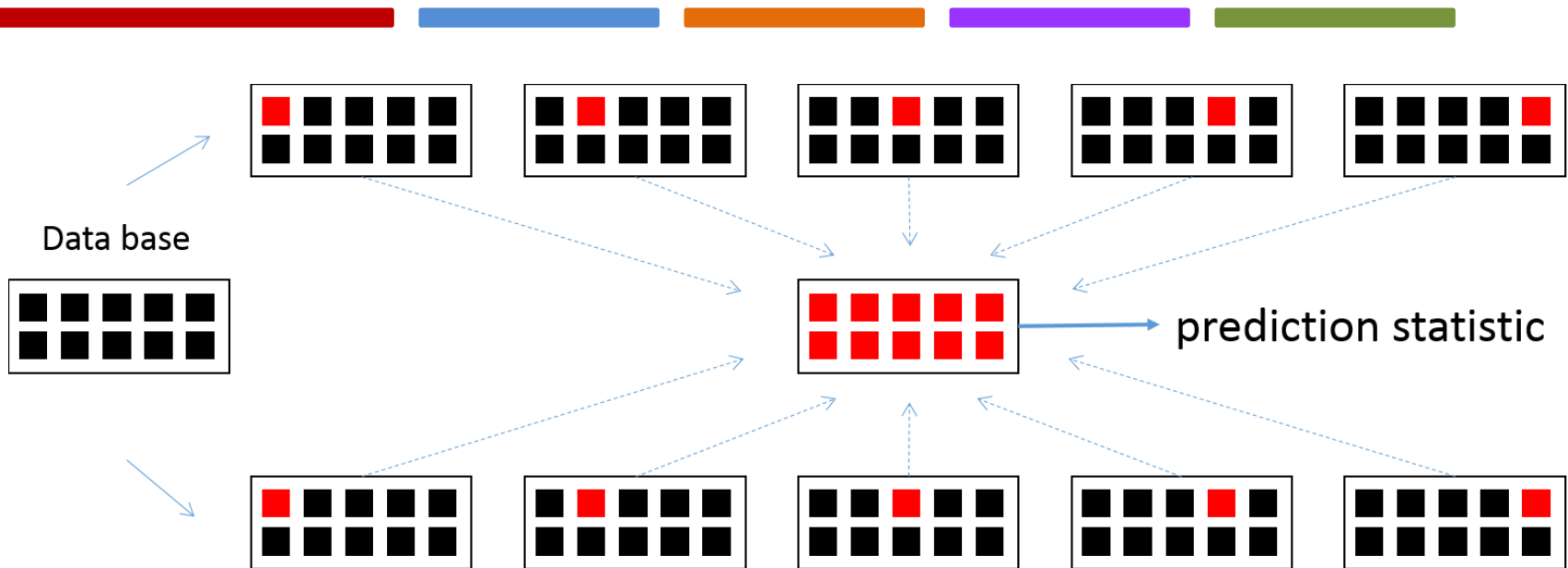
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Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

**Multiple R-squared: 0.5702**

**Adjusted R-squared: 0.5586**

# Validação cruzada $k$ -fold



predictive accuracy on test sets is the criterion for how good the model is

No caso do DEC, estamos utilizando validação cruzada do tipo **leave-one-out** ( $n=264$ )

# R<sup>2</sup> Preditivo para o modelo MEE

```
## Calculando o R2Preditivo
yhat <- rep(NA, nrow(dados))
for(cont in 1:nrow(dados)){
  modelo <- lm(DQ ~ AG1 + AE1 + AE2 + VC1 + DS1 + DS2 + AR1,
               data=dados[-cont,])
  yhat[cont] <- predict(modelo, newdata=dados[cont,])
}
R2pred(dados$DQ, yhat)
```

```
> R2pred(dados$DQ, yhat)
[1] 0.5346226
```

```
> R2pred(dados$DQ, yhat)
[1] 0.5641286
```

Modelo com TODAS as  
25 variáveis

# R<sup>2</sup> Preditivo para o modelo Ridge



- Existem técnicas estatísticas para regularização de um modelo com várias variáveis de forma a melhorar o R<sup>2</sup> Preditivo

```
> R2pred(dados$DQ, yhat)  
[1] 0.5673525
```

Modelo com TODAS as  
25 variáveis e regularização

# Modelos Híbridos Multi-Camadas

Measurement 146 (2019) 425–436



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Measurement

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/measurement](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/measurement)



Failure detection in robotic arms using statistical modeling, machine learning and hybrid gradient boosting



Marcelo Azevedo Costa<sup>a,\*</sup>, Bernhard Wulft<sup>c</sup>, Mikael Norrlöf<sup>c,b</sup>, Svante Gunnarsson<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Production Engineering, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil

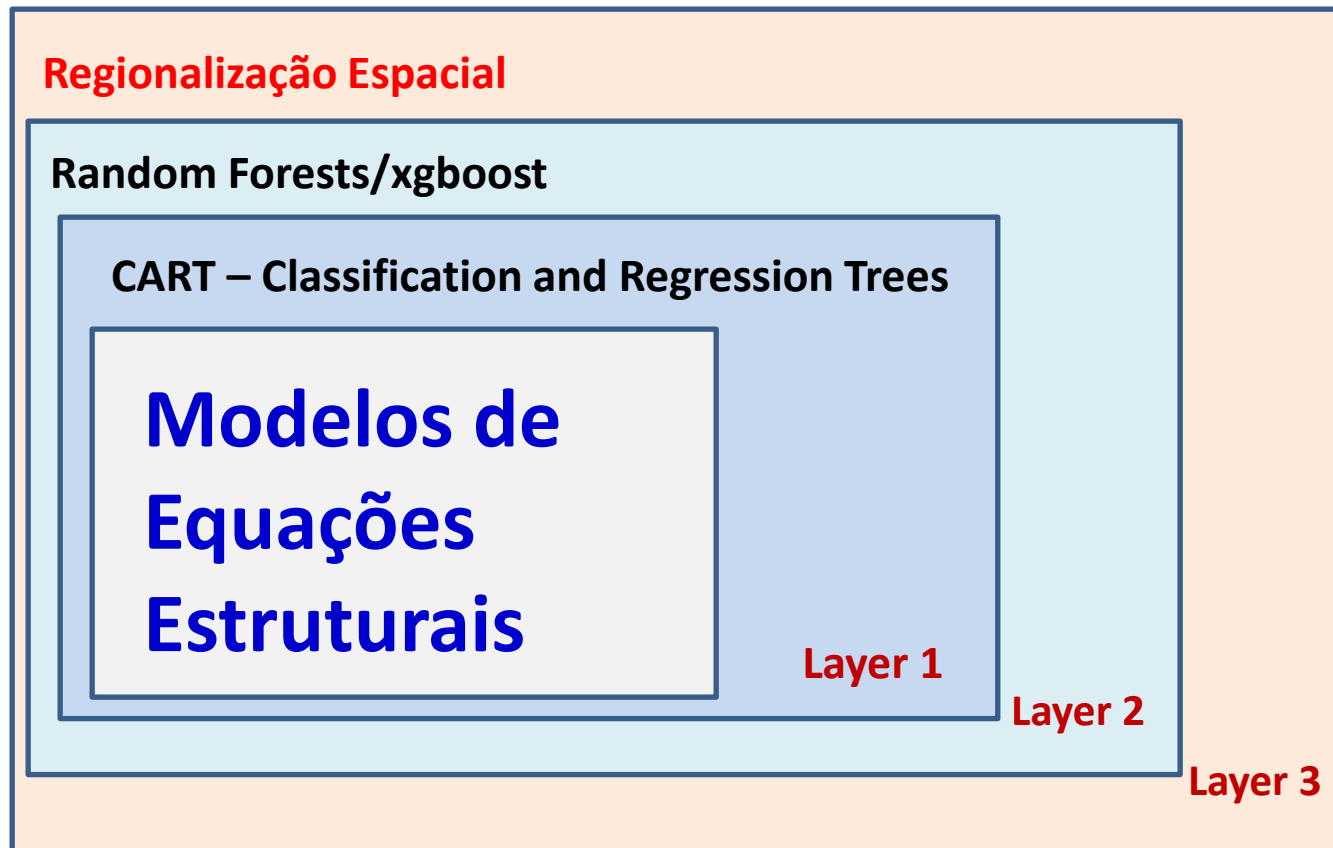
<sup>b</sup>Department of Electrical Engineering, Linköping University, Sweden

<sup>c</sup>Robotics and Discrete Automation, ABB AB, Sweden





# Hybrid Gradient Boosting Modelos Multi-Camadas



# Modelo Multi-Camadas: Regressão + CART (Árvore de Regressão)

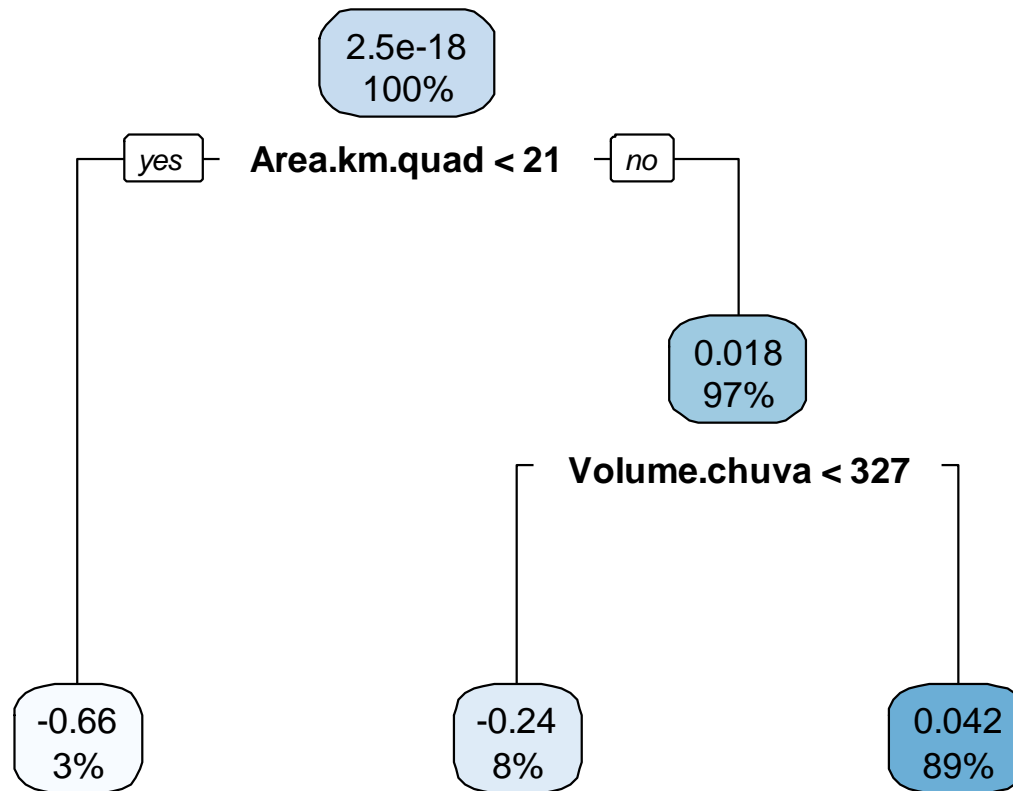


```
> R2pred(dados$DQ, yhat)
[1] 0.5713538
```

Modelo Multi-Camadas  
25 variáveis e regularização

# Modelo Multi-Camadas: MEE + CART

## (Árvore de Regressão)



```
> R2pred(dados$DQ, yhat)
[1] 0.5713538
```

Modelo MEE + CART  
(CART com 25 variáveis)

# Modelos Multi-Camadas



## ■ MEE + xgboost

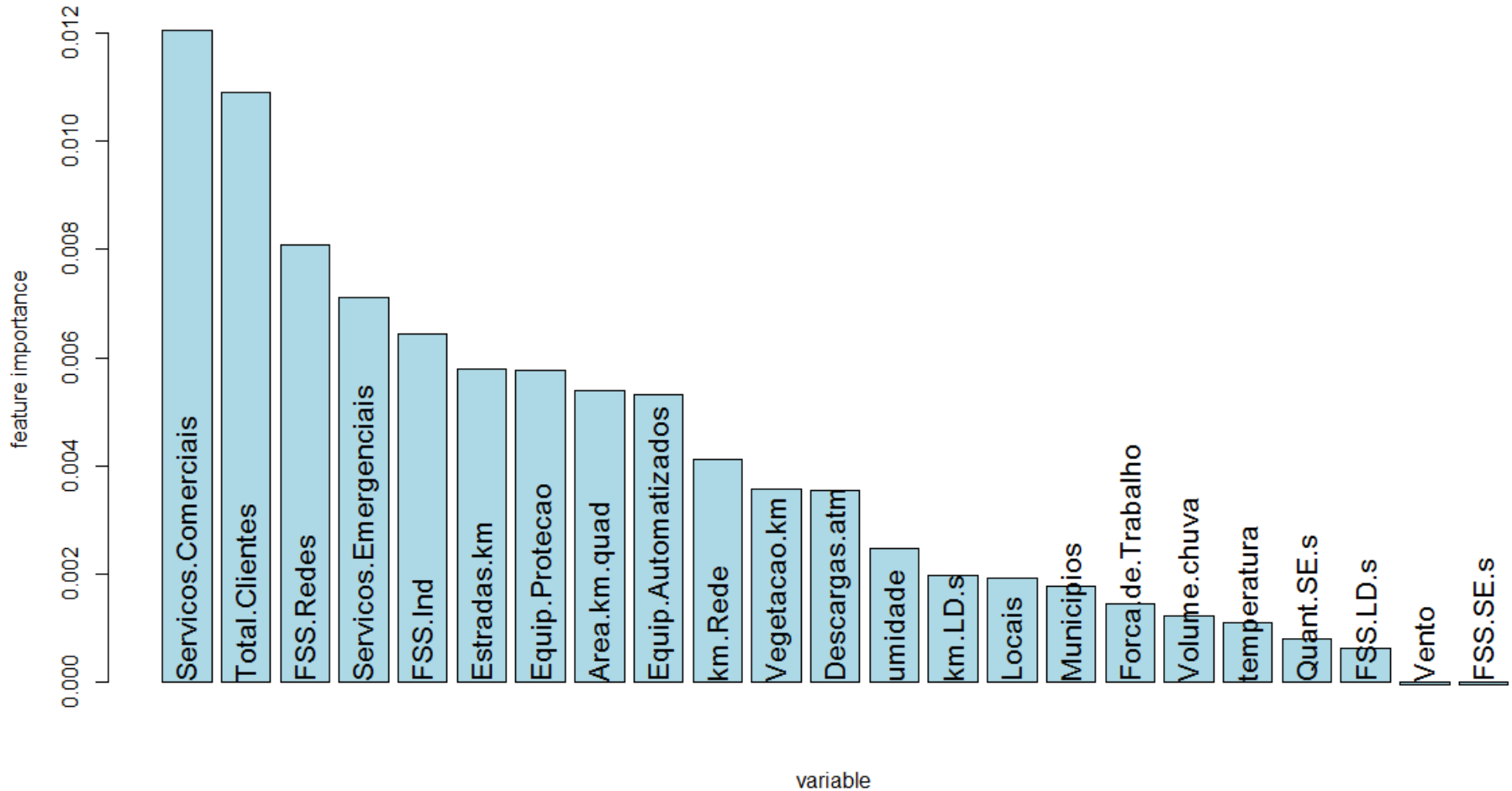
```
> R2pred(dados$DQ, yhat)
[1] 0.6431925
```

## ■ MEE + Random Forest

```
> R2pred(dados$DQ, yhat)
[1] 0.6494157
```

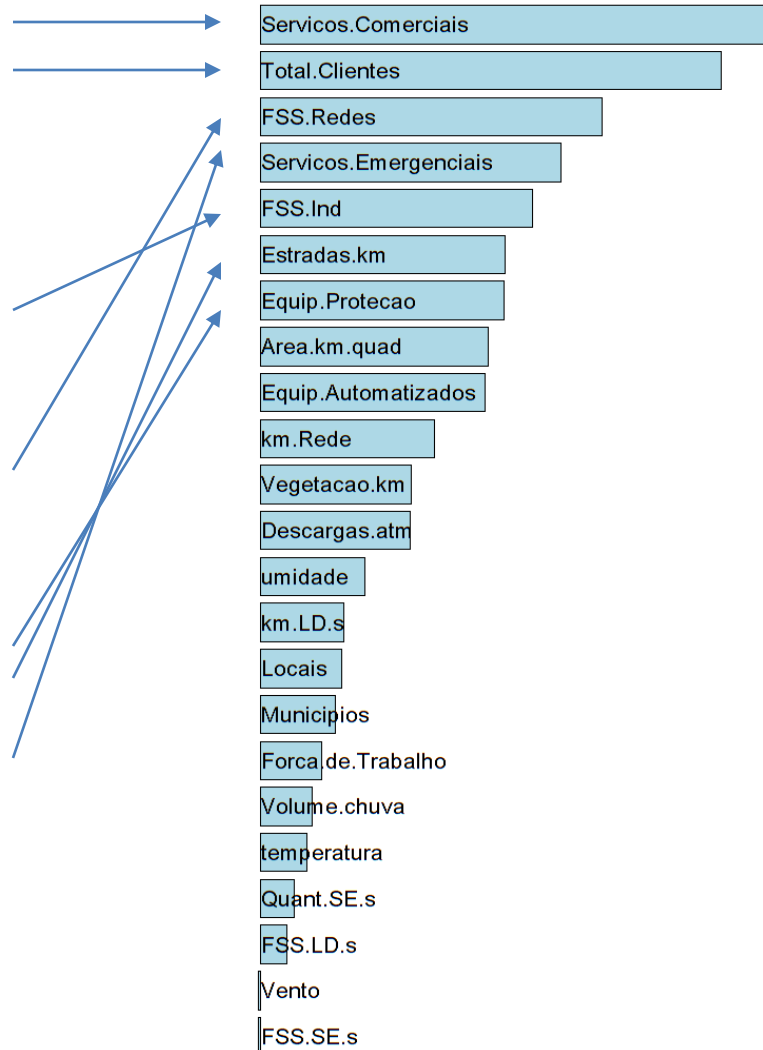
# Ajuste do Modelo de Random Forest

## Feature Importance

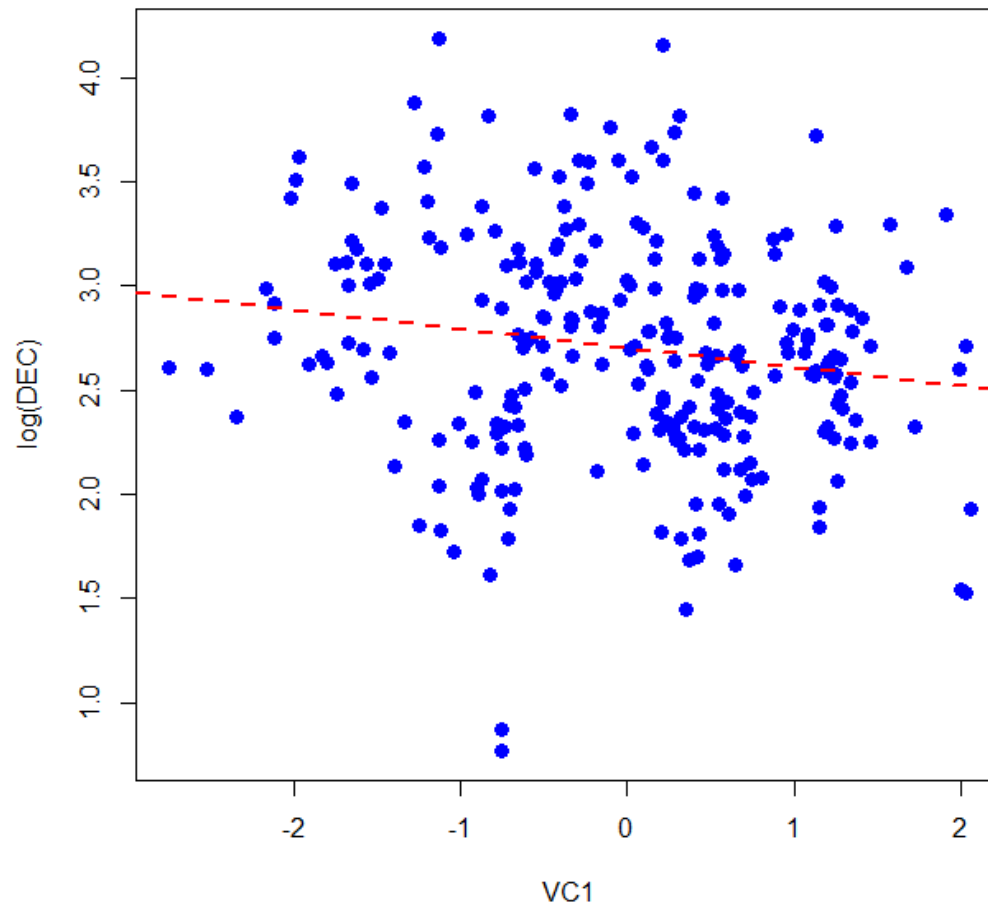


# Modelos Univariados versus Feature Importance

Variável preditora	Coefficiente	R <sup>2</sup>
Servicos.Comerciais	-0,000025	0,2254
Total.Clientes	-0,000010	0,2090
Equip.Automatizados	-0,007731	0,1468
Municipios	0,070730	0,1267
Forca.de.Trabalho	-0,000166	0,1217
FSS.LD.s	0,083660	0,1192
Volume.chuva	-0,001959	0,1182
FSS.Ind	-0,000237	0,1078
Area.km.quad	0,000071	0,0987
Locais	0,056310	0,0888
Vegetacao.km	0,000645	0,0836
FSS.Redes	0,000142	0,0597
km.Red	0,000093	0,0559
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Quant.SE.s	0,025150	0,0025
Descargas.atm	0,000005	0,0009
km.LD.s	0,000062	0,0000
umidade	0,000598	0,0000



# Variável Climática (VC)





# Variável Climática (VC)

Call:

```
lm(formula = y ~ x)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-2.00781	-0.34300	0.01288	0.32557	1.46836

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	2.70449	0.03331	81.179	< 2e-16 ***
<b>VC</b>	<b>-0.09090</b>	<b>0.03358</b>	<b>-2.707</b>	<b>0.00724 **</b>

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.5403 on 261 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.02731, Adjusted R-squared: 0.02358

F-statistic: 7.327 on 1 and 261 DF, p-value: 0.007241

# working paper



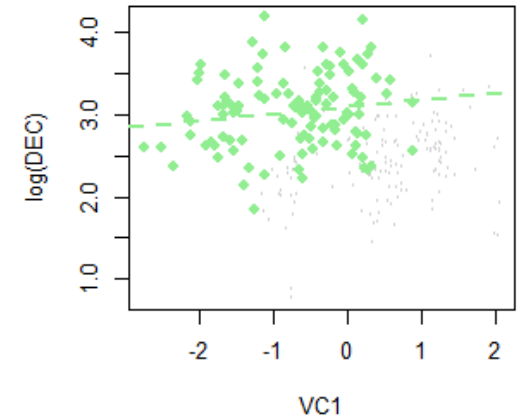
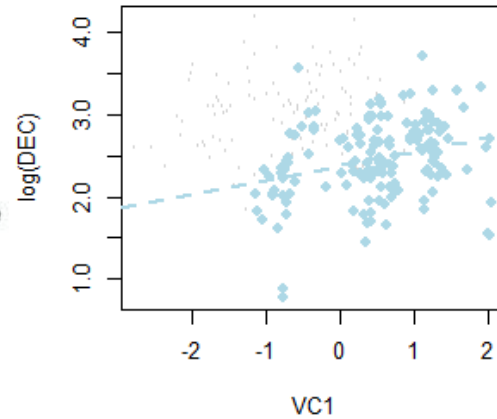
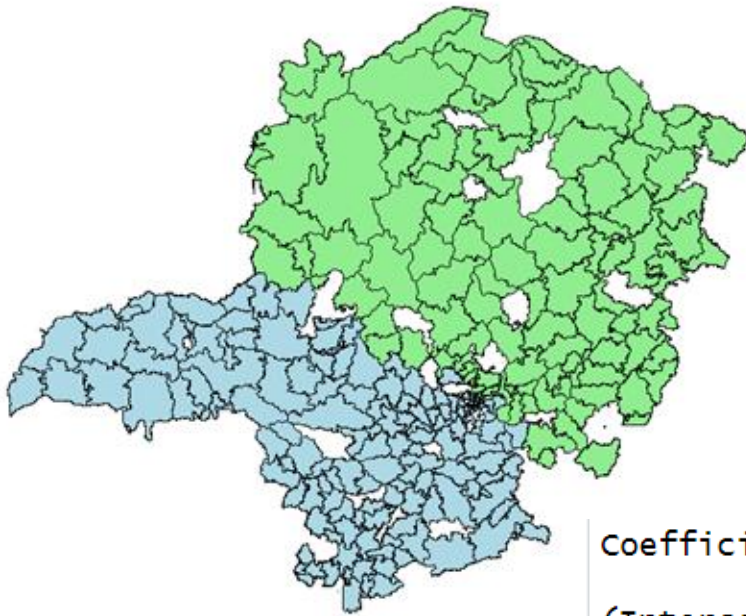
A novel clustering-based spatial regression model  
applied to consumer power outage indicator

Marcelo Azevedo Costa<sup>a</sup>, Leandro Brioschi Mineti<sup>a</sup>, Álvaro Léo Ferreira<sup>a</sup>

*<sup>a</sup>Department of Industrial Engineering, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, MG 31270-901, Brazil*

# Regressão Espacial

## Variáveis Climáticas



Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	2.37211	0.04420	53.664	< 2e-16 ***
x.aux	0.17277	0.04764	3.627	0.000393 ***

Coefficients:

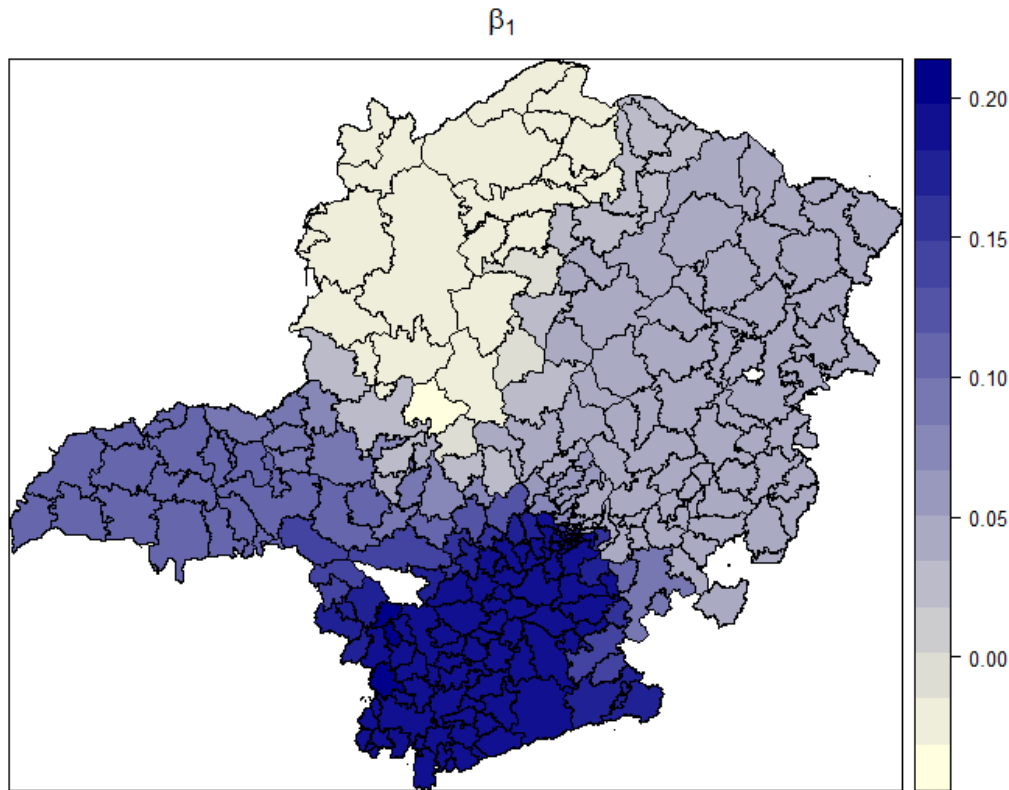
	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	3.09959	0.05703	54.349	<2e-16 ***
x.aux	0.08275	0.05312	1.558	0.122

Paradoxo de *Simpson*

# Regressão Espacial

## Variáveis Climáticas

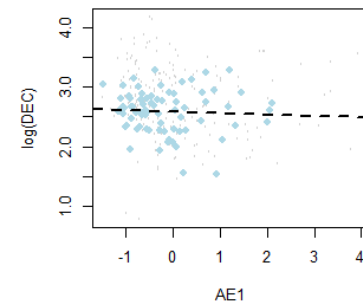
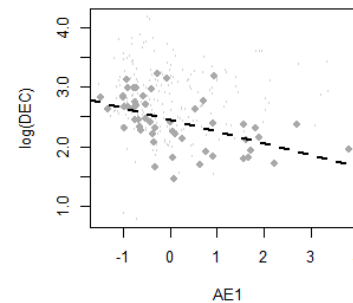
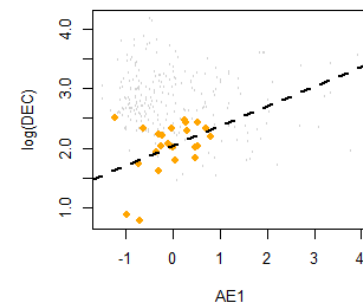
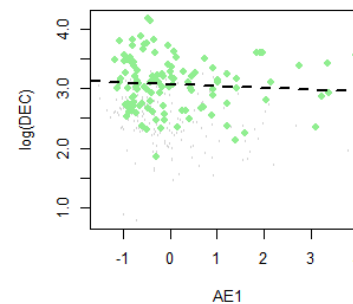
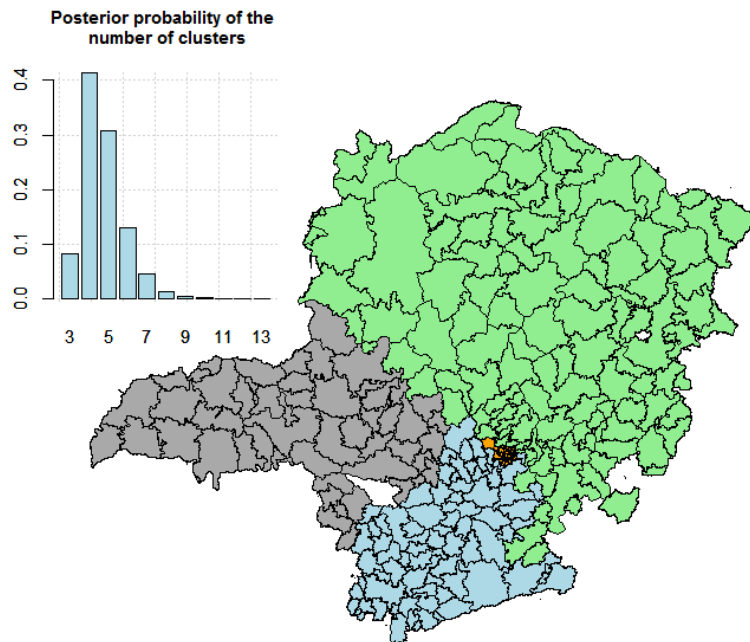
$$Y_i \sim \text{Normal}(\beta_{j0} + \beta_{j1}x_i; \sigma^2)$$



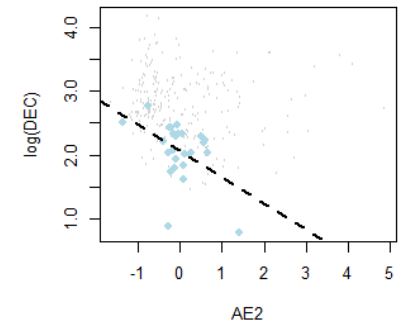
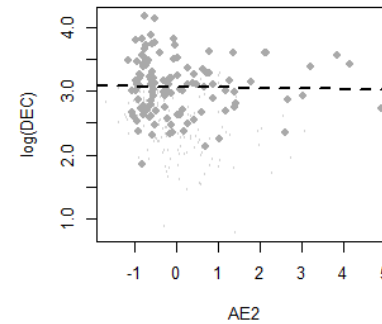
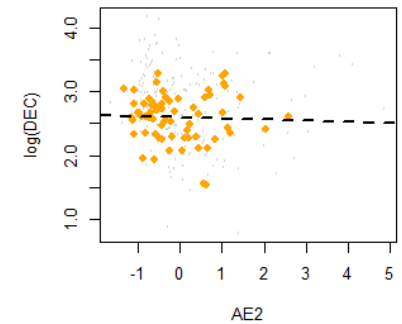
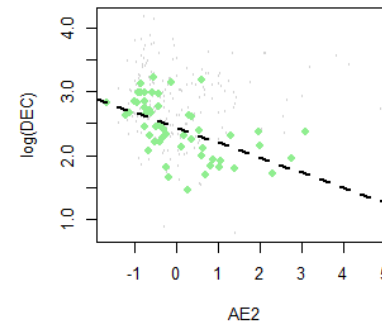
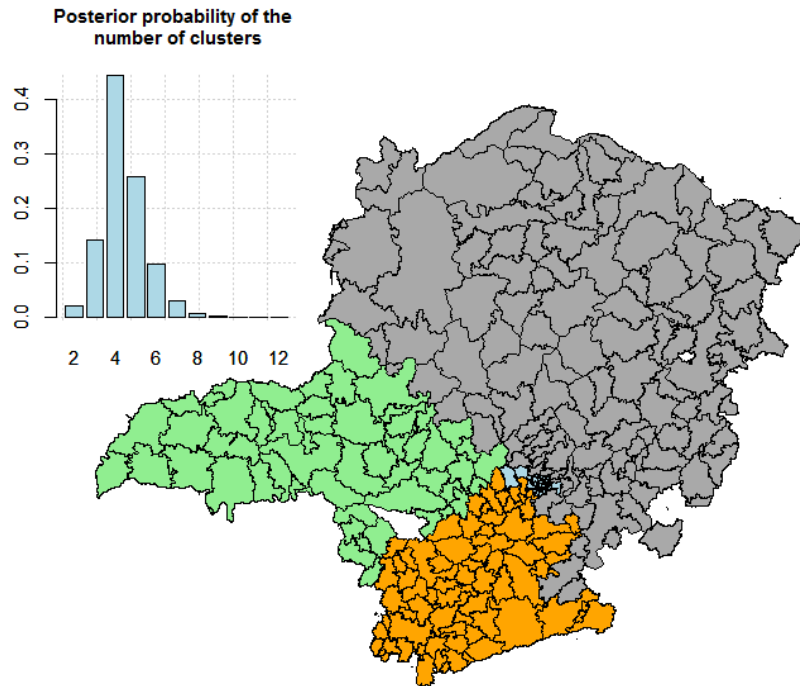
# Relatório 6 - Modelos Espaciais de Regressão Univariada

$$Y_i = \beta_{j0} + \beta_{j1}x_i + \epsilon_i$$

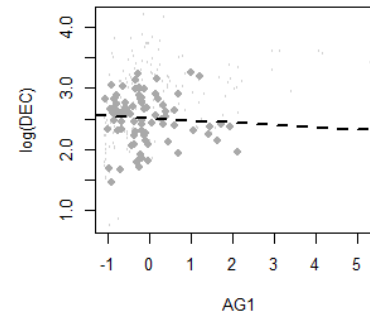
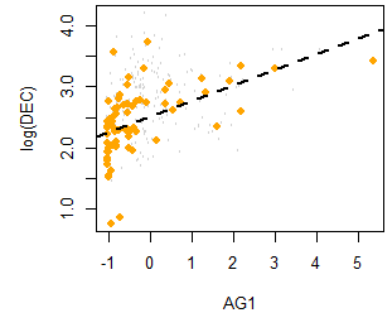
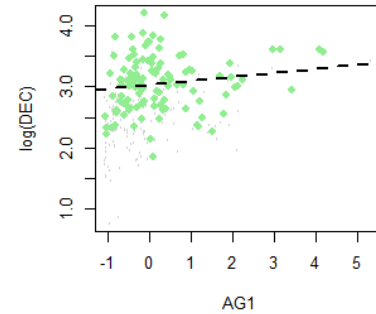
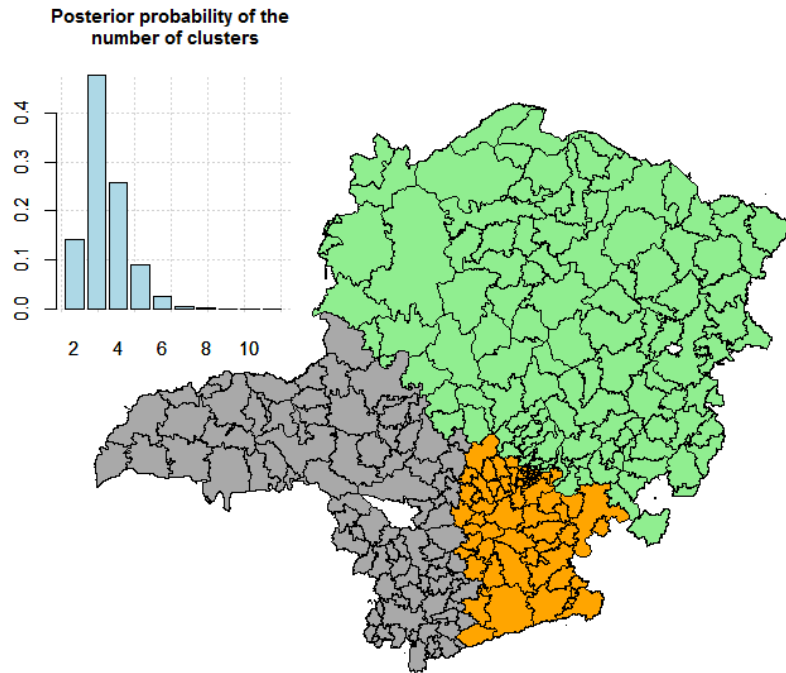
Ativos Elétricos 1 (AE1)



# Ativos Elétricos 2 (AE2)

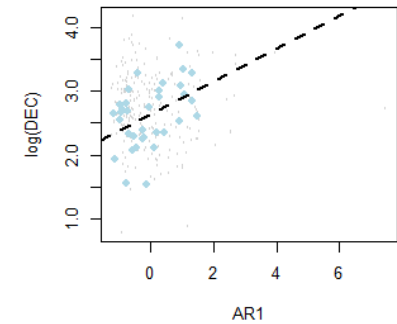
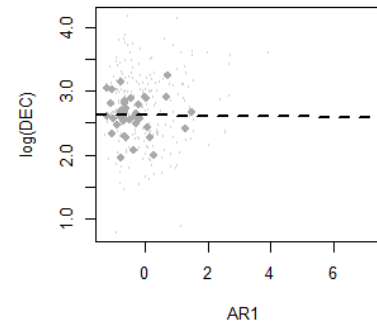
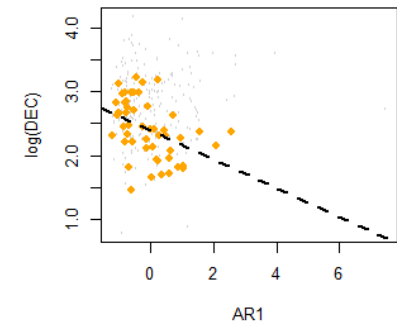
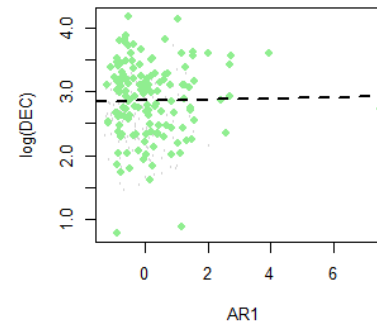
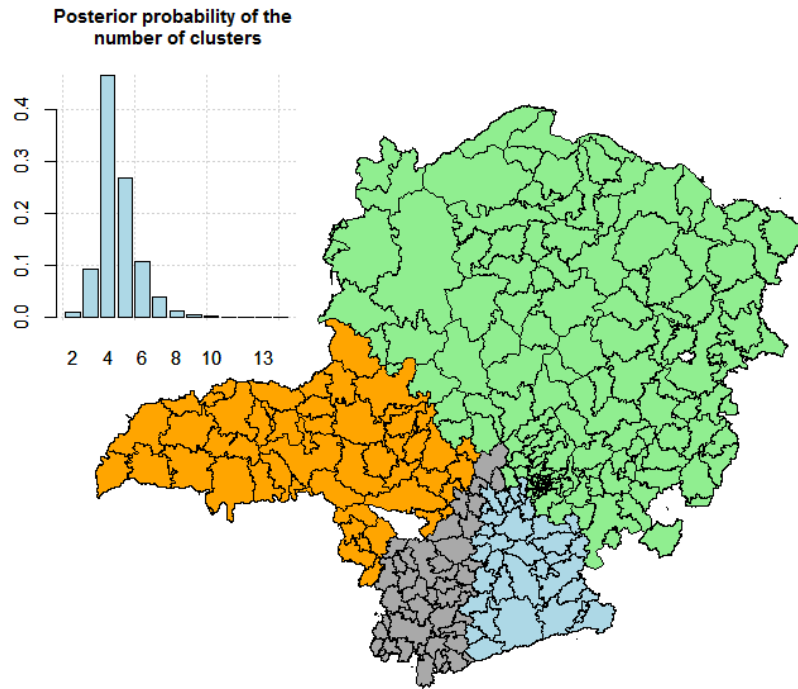


# Ativos Geográficos (AG)



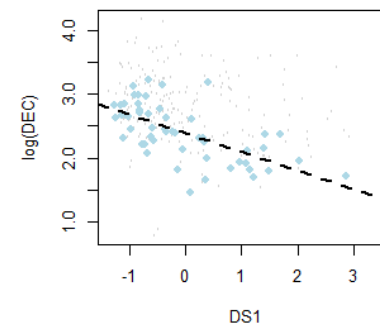
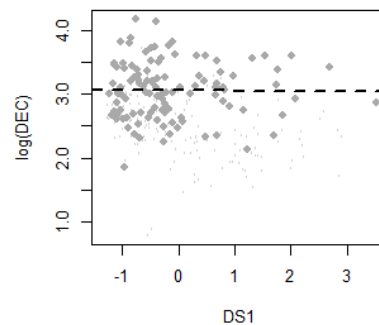
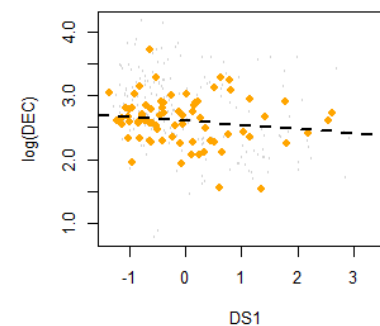
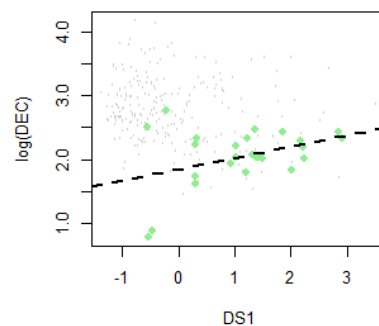
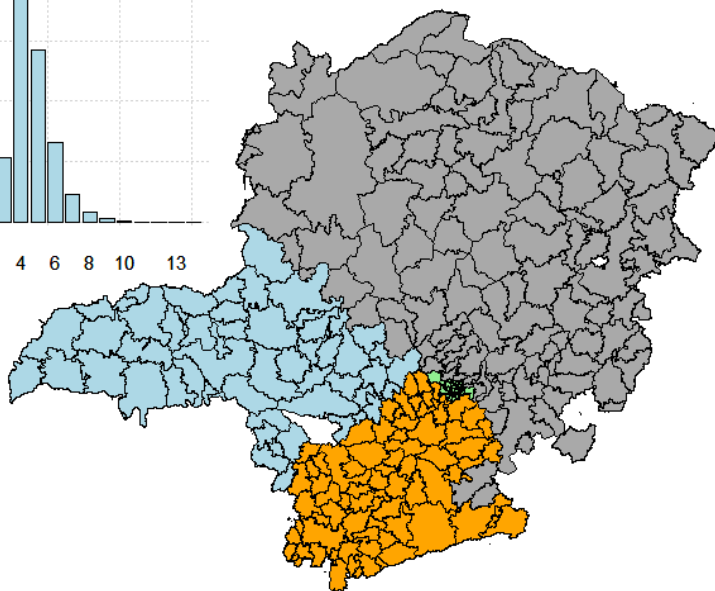
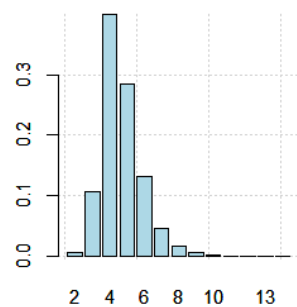


# Aplicação de Recursos (AR)



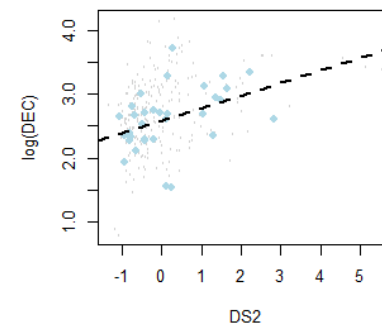
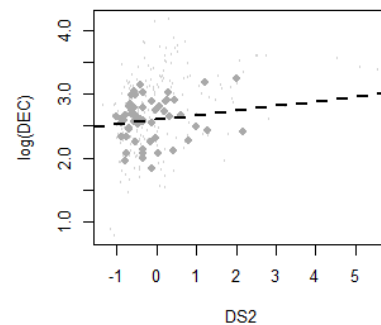
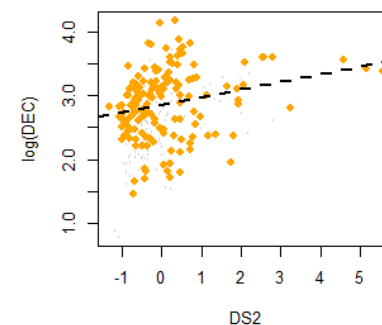
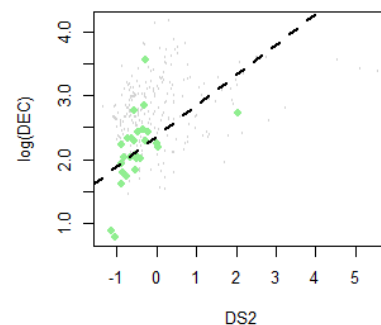
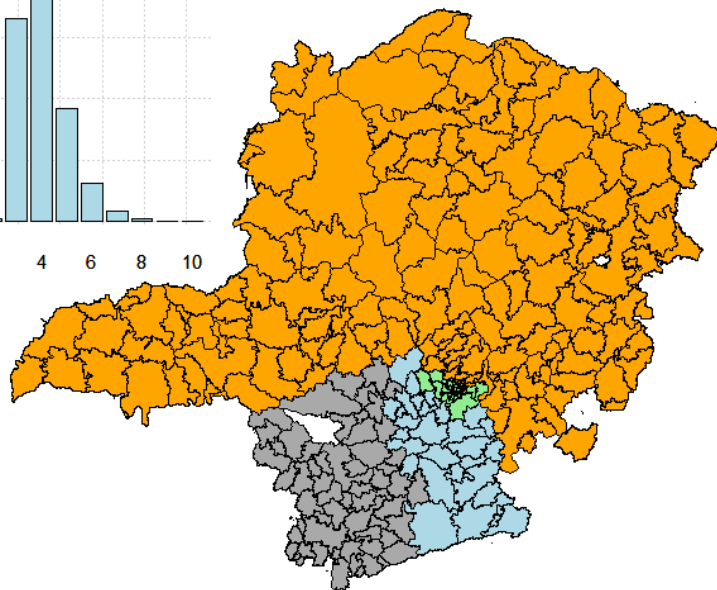
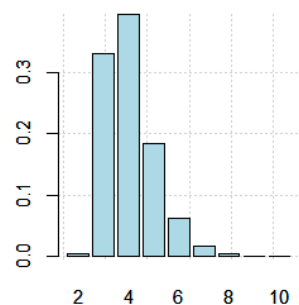
# Demanda de Serviços (DS1)

Posterior probability of the number of clusters

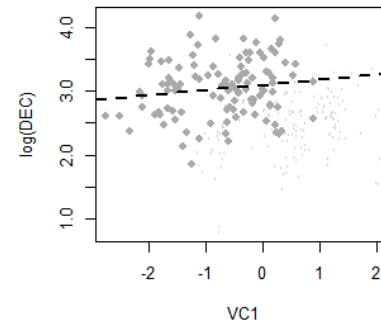
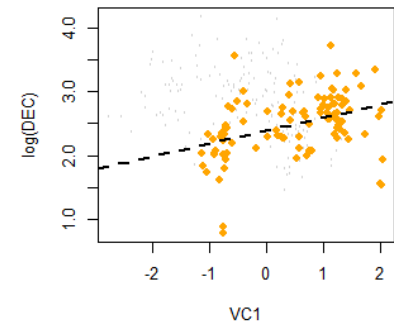
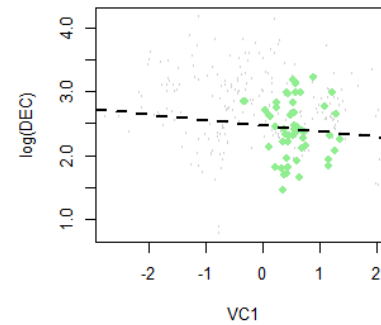
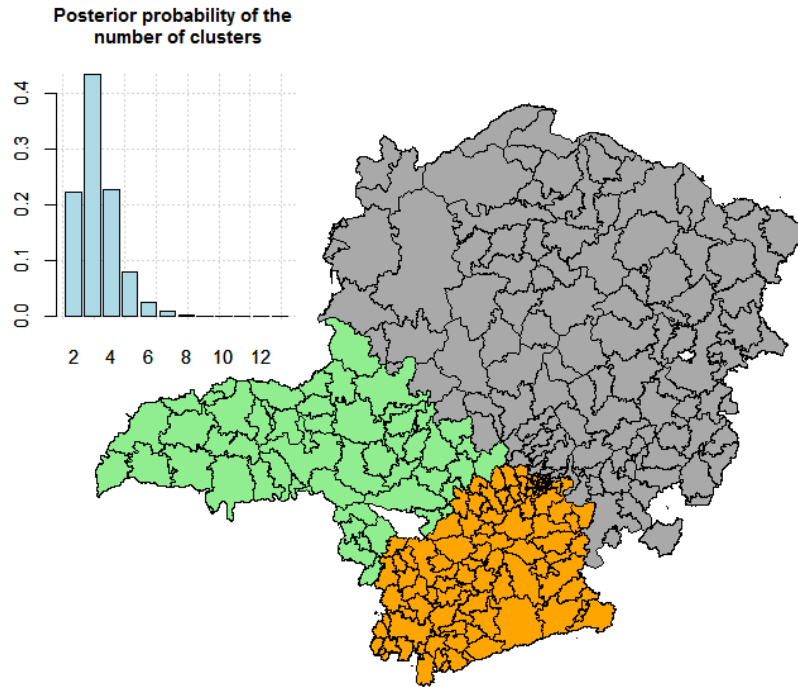


# Demanda de Serviços 2 (DS2)

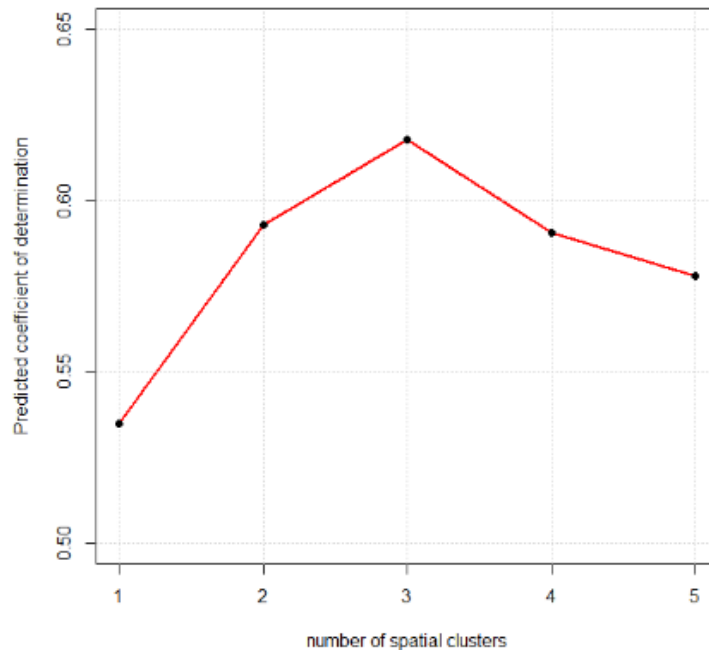
Posterior probability of the number of clusters



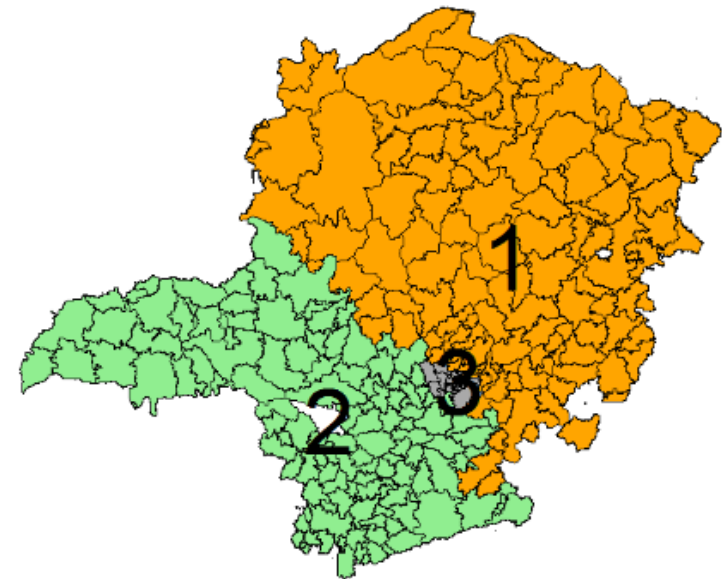
# Variáveis Climáticas (VC)



# Partições estimadas + MEE



(a) Predictive coefficient of determination ( $R^2_{pred}$ ) for different number of clusters.



(b) Electrical areas divided into 3 spatial clusters.

# Modelo Multi-Camadas: Regressão Espacial Univariada + MEE



```
> R2pred(y, yhat)
[1] 0.6179093
```

Grupo	R2pred
1	0.2980404
2	0.5065615
3	0.3598554

# Modelo Multi-Camadas: Regressão Espacial Univariada + MEE + Random Forests

Regressão  
Espacial

partições

MEE

resíduos

Random  
Forests

```
> R2pred(y, yhat)
[1] 0.6761937
```

Grupo	R2pred (MEE)	R2pred (MEE + RF)
1	0.2980404	0.4517246
2	0.5065615	0.5502779
3	0.3598554	0.3931501

**0.6744018** (MEE + Random Forests + GBDCD)