

Short-Term Electricity Load Forecasting using Deep Neural Networks

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Overview

Introduction

Experimental and Computational Analysis

Data Processing

Model Architecture

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Introduction

- ▶ Uncertainty in energy supply and demand can cause grid stability issues
- ▶ Accurate electricity load demand (ELD) prediction is crucial for efficient decision-making
- ▶ Deep neural networks are well-suited for ELD forecasting due to their ability to learn patterns and extract features
- ▶ This study presents a multi-layer perceptron model (MLP) for short-term ELD forecasting

Data Processing

- ▶ Dataset: 180 days of electricity consumption in Portugal
- ▶ Split: 60% training, 20% validation, and 20% testing
- ▶ Data normalization between 0 and 1

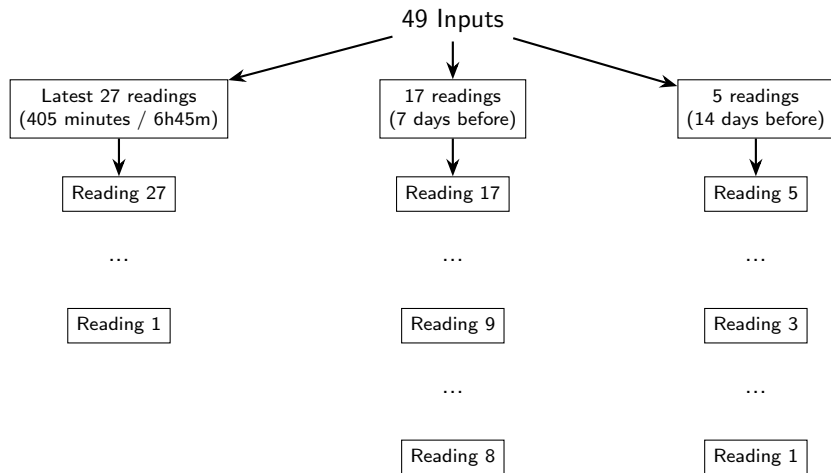
Normalization function:

$$\frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma}$$

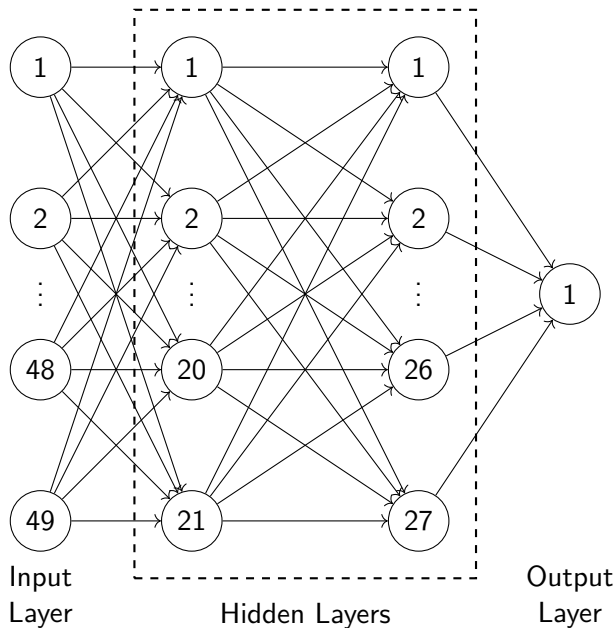
Model Architecture

- ▶ Multi-layer perceptron model (MLP) used for forecasting
- ▶ Input layer: 49 neurons
- ▶ Hidden layers: Randomly searched from 1 to 3
- ▶ Hidden layer size: Randomly searched from 1 to 170
- ▶ Output layer: 1 neuron

Model Architecture



Model Architecture



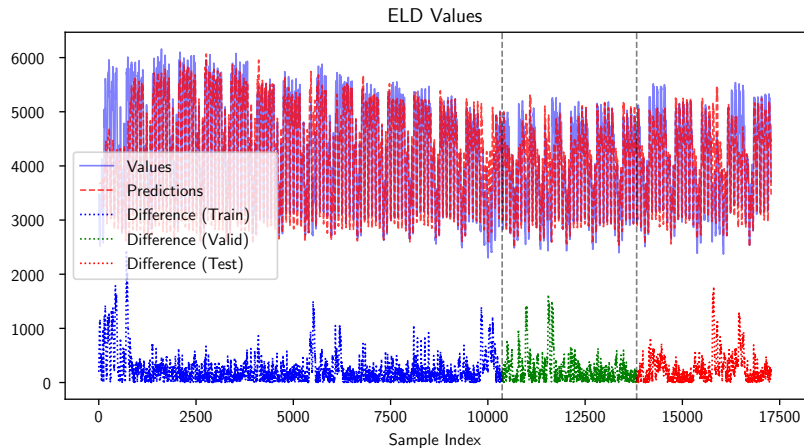
Training Algorithms

- ▶ Adaptive Moment Estimation (Adam) algorithm for training
- ▶ Mean Squared Error (MSE) as error function
- ▶ Random search for training parameters
- ▶ Training parameters: learning rate = 0.0795, batch size = 32
- ▶ Training: 72 hours on 12 parallel tasks

Results

- ▶ Model tested on test set (unseen data)
- ▶ Average MSE for each set: Training: 147.1488 MW
Validation: 134.8012 MW Test: 144.3827 MW
- ▶ Model able to predict general trend of the load

Results



Conclusion

- ▶ A deep learning model for short-term electricity load forecasting was developed
- ▶ The model shows competitive performance compared to the literature
- ▶ The model can be employed for a wide range of applications, including grid management and demand-side management