

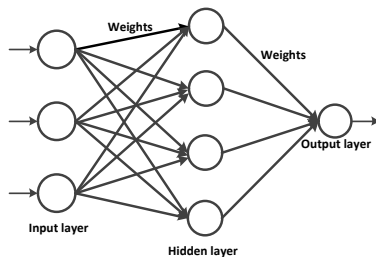
# Exercise Session: Machine Learning in Power Systems

SMART DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

March 28, 2017

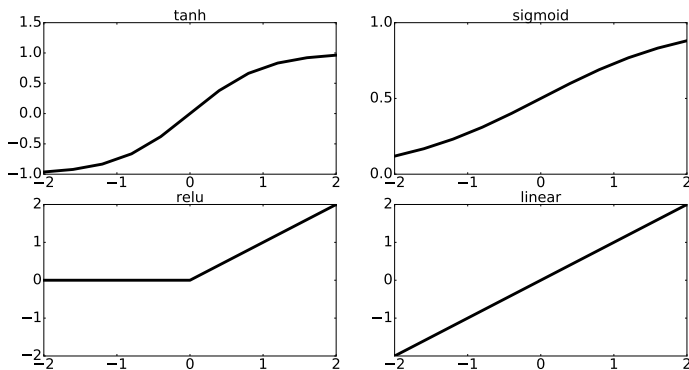
# Artificial Neural Networks

- Computing systems capable of **massive data processing** & **knowledge representation**
- Organized in layers → neurons, inputs, outputs & activation function
- Number of neurons in output layer = number of outputs
- Used in optimization, control and **forecasting**



Structure of a NN

## Activation Functions



Examples of activation functions

# Set-up Machine Learning Environment

- Download & install Anaconda
  - Install python
  - Create a **virtual environment**
- Install deep learning libraries → tensorflow or **theano** & **keras**



theano



# Linux terminal in a nutshell

## changing the current directory (folder)

```
cd path_to_directory
```

Replace `path_to_directory` with the folder of your choice. Some notes:

- separate folders with a forward slash /
- you can press TAB to autocomplete the folder name
- enter the command `ls` to see what is in your current directory

You can refer to a path in two ways

- 1 Absolute: you start from the root folder and you enter the full path.
  - e.g.: `cd /users/electa/ruelensf/test2`  
This will open the Downloads folder in your current folder
- 2 Relative: you specify the path relative to the current folder
  - e.g.: `cd Downloads`  
This will open the Downloads folder in your current folder

# Set-up Machine Learning Environment

## Linux Instructions

- open terminal & enter:
- `git clone https://github.com/frederikruelens/Machine-Learning-in-Power-Systems`
- `cd Machine-Learning-in-Power-Systems`
- `source /users/electa/ruelensf/test2/bin/activate`
- jupyter notebook

Note:

You can paste in the terminal with the combination CTRL+SHIFT+V

# Jupyter notebook

Untitled 2

https://notebooks.azureml-int.net/n/sVUasfucctw/notebooks/Untitled%202.ipynb#

jupyter Untitled 2 Last Checkpoint: 22 minutes ago (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help Python 2

Code Cell Toolbar: None

**This is a markdown cell used for documentation**

The above cell was written as: "### This is a markdown cell", followed by Shift+Enter

```
In [12]: import math
print "This is a code cell... and Pi is = ", math.pi
```

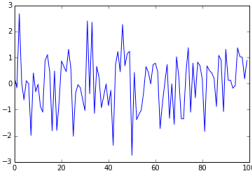
This is a code cell... and Pi is = 3.14159265359

```
In [13]: # to enable inline graphs, etc.
%pylab inline

plot(randn(100))
```

Populating the interactive namespace from numpy and matplotlib

```
Out[13]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7fe2a2496cd0>]
```



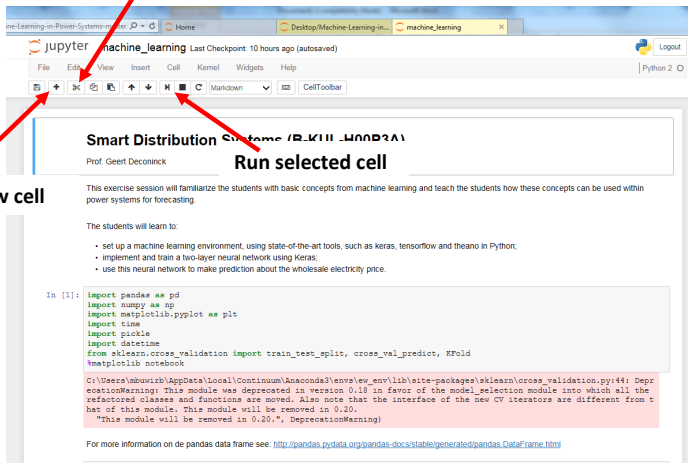
# Jupyter notebook

## Important commands

Delete selected cell

Create new cell

Run selected cell



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window titled "machine\_learning". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for creating new cells, deleting cells, and running cells. Red arrows point to these icons: one to the "+" icon for "Create new cell", one to the "X" icon for "Delete selected cell", and one to the "Run" icon (a play button) for "Run selected cell". The notebook content displays a title "Smart Distribution Systems (B-K111-400B3A)", the author "Prof. Geert Deconinck", and a paragraph about the exercise session. Below this is a list of learning objectives. A code cell is shown with Python imports for pandas, numpy, matplotlib, time, pickle, and datetime, along with sklearn cross-validation functions. A deprecation warning is visible below the code. At the bottom, a link to the pandas documentation is provided.

Smart Distribution Systems (B-K111-400B3A)

Prof. Geert Deconinck

This exercise session will familiarize the students with basic concepts from machine learning and teach the students how these concepts can be used within power systems for forecasting.

The students will learn to:

- set up a machine learning environment, using state-of-the-art tools, such as keras, tensorflow and theano in Python;
- implement and train a two-layer neural network using Keras;
- use this neural network to make prediction about the wholesale electricity price.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import time
import pickle
import datetime
from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split, cross_val_predict, KFold
%matplotlib notebook
```

CV\Users\mbuuvir\AppData\Local\Continuum\Anaconda3\envs\env\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cross\_validation.py:44: DeprecationWarning: This module was deprecated in version 0.18 in favor of the model\_selection module into which all the refactored classes and functions are moved. Also note that the interface of the new CV iterators are different from that of this module. This module will be removed in 0.20.

"This module will be removed in 0.20.", DeprecationWarning)

For more information on de pandas data frame see: <http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.DataFrame.html>



# Data set (Pandas format)

- Belgian electricity price in [*MWh*] (source [www.belpex.be](http://www.belpex.be))
- Aggregated solar production in [*MW*] (source [www.elia.be](http://www.elia.be))
- Aggregated wind production in [*MW*] (source [www.elia.be](http://www.elia.be))

In [3]: data

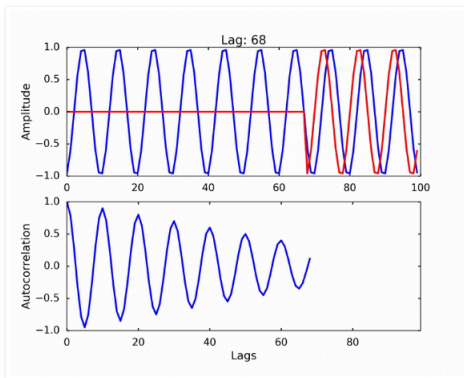
Out[3]:

	belpex	solar	wind
2013-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	15.15	0.00	780.10
2013-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	15.15	0.00	780.10
2013-12-31 23:15:00+00:00	15.15	0.00	781.09
2013-12-31 23:30:00+00:00	15.15	0.00	793.82
2013-12-31 23:45:00+00:00	15.15	0.00	824.23
2014-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	12.96	0.00	818.43
2014-01-01 00:15:00+00:00	12.96	0.00	772.98
2014-01-01 00:30:00+00:00	12.96	0.00	730.92
2014-01-01 00:45:00+00:00	12.96	0.00	752.76
2014-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	12.09	0.00	802.97

Data visualization using pandas

# Data set (Autocorrelation)

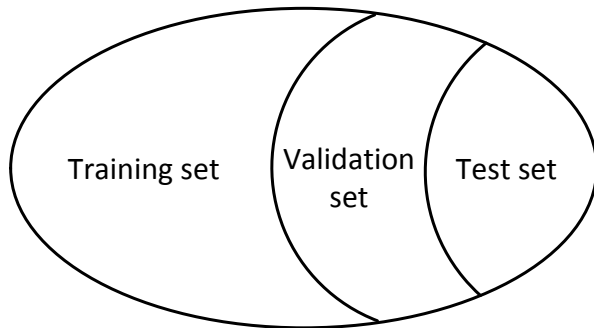
- Similarity between a **signal** and a **delayed copy** of itself
- Dependence of a data point with a previous or future data point



Autocorrelation of a sine wave

# Data set (Data splitting)

- **Training set:** for **training/learning** network parameters
- **Validation set:** **tuning** network parameters → number of hidden layers/neurons
- **Test set:** evaluate network **performance**



## Summary

- 1. Visualization
- 2. Remove outliers
- 3. Data Grouping
- 4. Auto-correlation
- 5. Linear regression
- 6. Naive implementation
- 7. **Assignment**

- Visualize & clean given data → remove outliers
- Auto-correlation of data
- Use linear regression for electricity price prediction

## Assignment

- 1 Create train & test data sets
  - Training set: data 2014
  - Test set: data 2015
- 2 Modify a predefined NN to obtain better price prediction
  - Changing number of hidden layers
  - Trying different activation functions