Using Normalised Radial Based Functions (NRBF's) to Prodict Energy Consumption in the National Grid

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I. Introduction

Training a Neural Network to prodict the energy Consumptions of the national was not the easiest of tasks for the network to proform. There a number of intrsting occurances in the data, the output of the network and the results of the sigma optimisation and node optimisation.

II. Network

A. NRBF

Normalised Radial Based Functions (NRBF) work by using the activation of all nodes in the hidden layer to work out the output of the network. This is done by using the gaussian activation function of the nodes in the hidden layer, to work out how active the node is when a value is passed to it. if a node is very then its activation value will be one or very close to one, where as an inactive node will be much closer to zero. The activation of all of the nodes is later used to work out what the output of the net work will be.

When the activation has been calculated this can then be used to to get the output of the network as the more active nodes will contribute more to the final value that is output based on these inputs. To do this the the sum of the nodes weights multipied by the activation of the node is calculated. This part of the equaction can be seen in figure 1:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} W_n \phi(\|x - x_n\|)$$

figure 1 : sum of all node activations multipied by weights of all nodes

After this the total sum of all node activations is calculated and summed. The equation for this can be seen figure 2.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \phi(\|x - x_n\|)$$

figure 2 : sum of all node activations

When these have been calculated the 2 values are devided. to get the final output from the hidden layer. The whole equation can been seen in figure 3.

$$f(x) = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{N} W_n \phi(\|x - x_n\|)}{\sum_{n=1}^{N} \phi(\|x - x_n\|)}$$

figure 3 : sum of all node activations multipied by weights of all nodes devided by sum of all node activations

Node Activation Equation

The node activation equation is used to calculated the activation of the node. if the value before the exponential is calculated is 0 then the activation of the node will be 1.

$$y = exp(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum_{k=1}^{K}(x_k - w_{jk})^2)$$

Root Mean Squar Equation

The Root Mean Square equation is used to calculated how incorrect the network was with its outout. This was used to comapar diffrent sigmas to see which has profomed the best on the testing data set.

$$RMS = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M}\sum_{i=1}^{M}(y_i^p - y_{id}^p)^2}$$

Weight Update Equation

The weight update equation is used to adjust the weights in the hidden layer. This will allow the network to become more accurate over time as the weights get adjusted more and more, as the network becomes more accurate these adjustments become smaller. To do this the old weight is added to using the learning rate (α) multipied by the target value - the networks output, multipied by the activation of the node (ϕ).

$$W \leftarrow W + \alpha * (target - Networkoutput) * \phi$$

1) Task 1:

For task one an NRBF was made to work on a small and evanly distributed data set, to get the understanding of the network and the maths correct. To make sure the network was working correctly the sigma was set to 0.01 to see the step of the network function. this can be seen in figure 7. This was useful as it allowed to check if the network was working and was covering all of the traing data points with the network function.

Network function with a sigma of 0.01

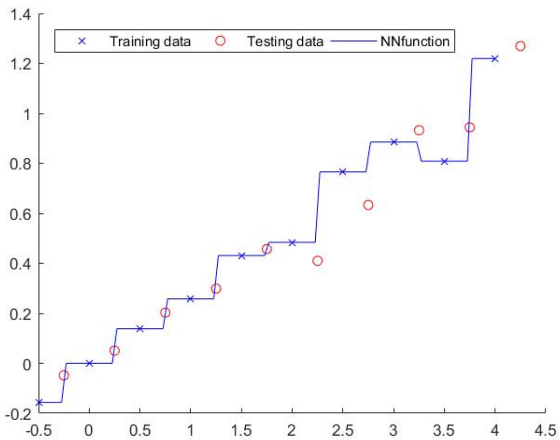

figure 7 : Network function when sigma is 0.01

Once the network was working properly, the sigma optimiation could begin to see which sigma would be best to use for the network. To do this the network was run over the data set 100 times and then the final test and train error where taken and stored. This allowed for the best value on the testing data to be found. The sigma was tested between 0.1 - 1 and the table of results can be seen in figure 10. The best sigma value that could be found from this testing was 0.9 as it had the lowest test error of all of the value tried with a error value of 0.0915. The error graph and network function graph for this sigma can be seen in figure 8 and 9.

Error plot for a sigma of 0.9

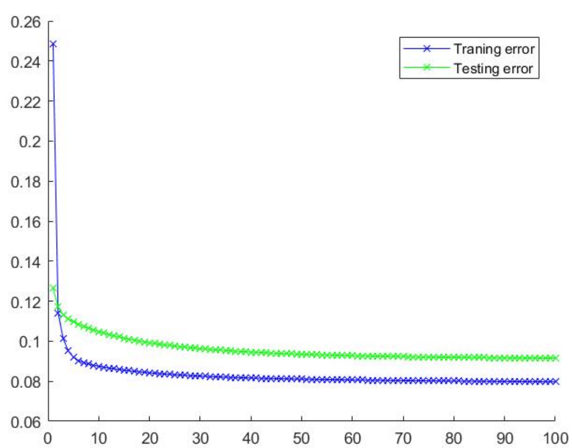

figure 8 : error plot for the network with sigma 0.9

Network function plot for a sigma of 0.9

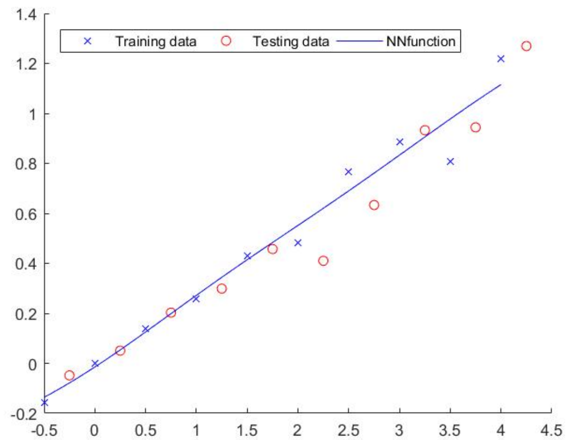

figure 9 : Network function when sigma is 0.9

Sigma Value	Train Error	Test Error
0.1	0.2733e-16	0.1005
0.2	2.0126e-10	0.1016
0.3	1.3562e-4	0.1094
0.4	0.0131	0.1161
0.5	0.0439	0.1073
0.6	0.0632	0.0983
0.7	0.0730	0.0933
0.8	0.0781	0.0919
0.9	0.0797	0.0915
1.0	0.0800	0.0918

figure 10 : Sigma optimisation table

2) Tast 2:

For task 2 a NRBF that could prodict the output of the national grid need to be made. This network would be much larger and more complex then the first one due to the fact that more data points would exist. When first creating and testing the network a node was used for each data point to check that every thing was working correctly, but this was not the best practice as some data points where very similer and could fit under one NRBF node.

So to lower the amount of nodes used in the hidden layer but still ensure that the nodes where evenly distributed K-means clustering was use to seperate the data in to sets of clusters and then create the nodes. This meant that the number of nodes used would always be able cover the whole data set. This then allowed for testing in the form of node optimiation and sigma optimiation to get a much more efficent network. To get the number of nodes the total size of the data set is devided by a set number and that many nodes centers are then created. These node centers then used to set the senters of each node. As this network is a 3 dimensional network each node will be given 3 senters and have 3 input weight.

After the nodes have been created the input values are looped through by the network and each one is tested. After a data point has been tested the weights are updated and another data point is tested, after all the data point have been tested another epoc is run going through the data points again. This is done 100 times to allow for the larger sigmas to be trained by the network. The years 2012-2015 are used to train the network then the 2016 data set is used for testing the network. 2017 data set is used to valade the network profomace.

The network was trained accross all of the traning sets to allow for the network to be trained on all of the data available over those years and tested after each epoc. To ensure that the network was fully propared for the final valadation data set.
The graphs for all of this can be seen in the results section of this report

Number of Nodes	Train Error	Test Error

Sigma Value	Train Error	Test Error
0.1		
0.2		
0.3		
0.4		
0.5		
0.6		
0.7		
0.8		
0.9		
1.0		

B. MLP

1) Task 2:

III. DATA

A. Data processing methods

B. Problems with the data

When processing the datat there was a large array of problems that occured. Some of the years of data where not complete and where missing entries over the year. Along with this the data reading where not always evenly sampled meaning some reading are very close to other where as others are very spaced apart. This is a very large problem when it comes to tring to make the network as accurate as possiable as the data might not refflect the heigh demands that could of occured during the time of the reading. Along with this the data is sampled every 5 minutes, so to make the network as accurate as possiable data would need to be taken more frequantly and used to train the network.

IV. RESULTS

V. CONCLUTION