

# Data-driven Strategies for Trading Renewable Energy Production

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**PowerTech**  
M A D R I D 2 0 2 1

POWER FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
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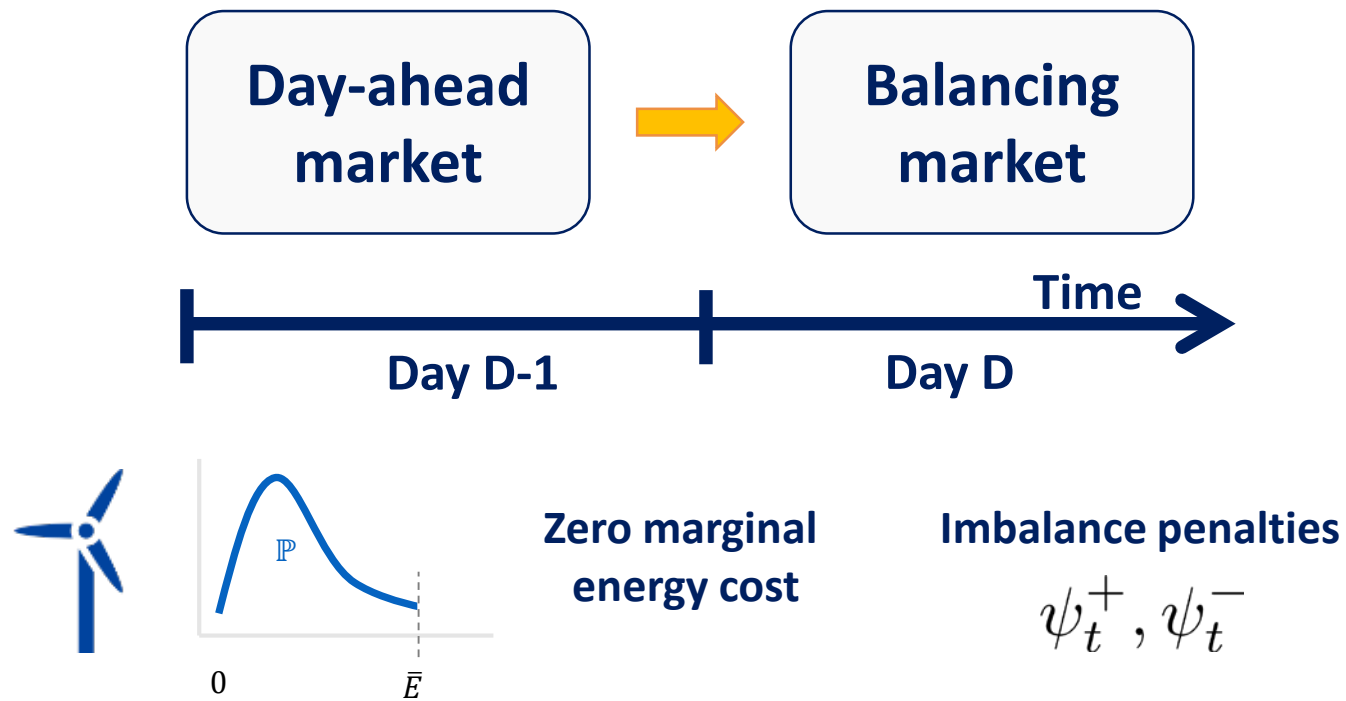
# | Objective

Develop a mathematical optimization approach to:

- Improve renewable energy forecast and trading.
- Able to leverage contextual information.
- Simple, but effective and computationally efficient.

# Market Framework

## Spot Electricity Market:



Optimal offer  $E^D$  of **stochastic** producer?

# Optimal day-ahead offer

## Problem of interest:

$$\min_{E^D \in [0, \bar{E}]} \mathbb{E} \left[ \underbrace{\psi^-(E^D - E)^+}_{\text{underproduction}} + \underbrace{\psi^+(E - E^D)^+}_{\text{overproduction}} \right]$$

where:

$E^D$ : day-ahead offer

$E$ : uncertain production

$(x)^+ := \max(x, 0)$

$\bar{E}$ : generation capacity

$\bar{\psi}^+, \bar{\psi}^-$ : upward /downward penalty

## Analytical solution:

$$E^{D*} = F_{\mathbb{P}}^{-1} \left( \frac{\bar{\psi}^+}{\bar{\psi}^+ + \bar{\psi}^-} \right)$$

Only the empirical distribution is available.

If  $\bar{\psi}^+ = \bar{\psi}^- = 1$  then

$E^{D*}$  is the *median* of  $E$

Poor solution

Do not leverage side information!

# Exploiting Side Information

**Linear Decision Rule** on the features:

$$\mathcal{Q} = \left\{ E^D : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : E^D(x) = \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \sum_{j=1}^p q^j x^j \right\}, \quad (*)$$

**Sample Average Approximation + Linear Decision Rule:**

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{q}} \quad & \frac{1}{|\mathcal{T}|} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \underbrace{\psi_t^- \left( \sum_{j=1}^p q^j x_t^j - E_t \right)^+}_{\text{orange line}} + \underbrace{\psi_t^+ \left( E_t - \sum_{j=1}^p q^j x_t^j \right)^+}_{\text{green line}} \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 0 \leq \sum_{j=1}^p q^j x_t^j \leq \bar{E}, \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T} \end{aligned}$$

**Can be reformulated  
as an inexpensive LP!**

Recall: If  $\psi_t^+ = \psi_t^- = 1, \forall t$ ,  $\rightarrow$  **median** of  $E$

(\*) G.-Y. Ban and C. Rudin, "The big data newsvendor: Practical insights from machine learning", *Operation Research*, vol. 67, no. 1, pp. 90-108, 2019.

- **Forecast**  $\psi_t^+ = \psi_t^- = 1, \forall t$
- **Trading**  $\psi_t^+, \psi_t^-$

# Performance Metrics

## 1. Better wind power prediction (quality improvement)

$$\text{MAE} := \frac{1}{|\mathcal{T}|} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} |E_t - E_t^D|$$

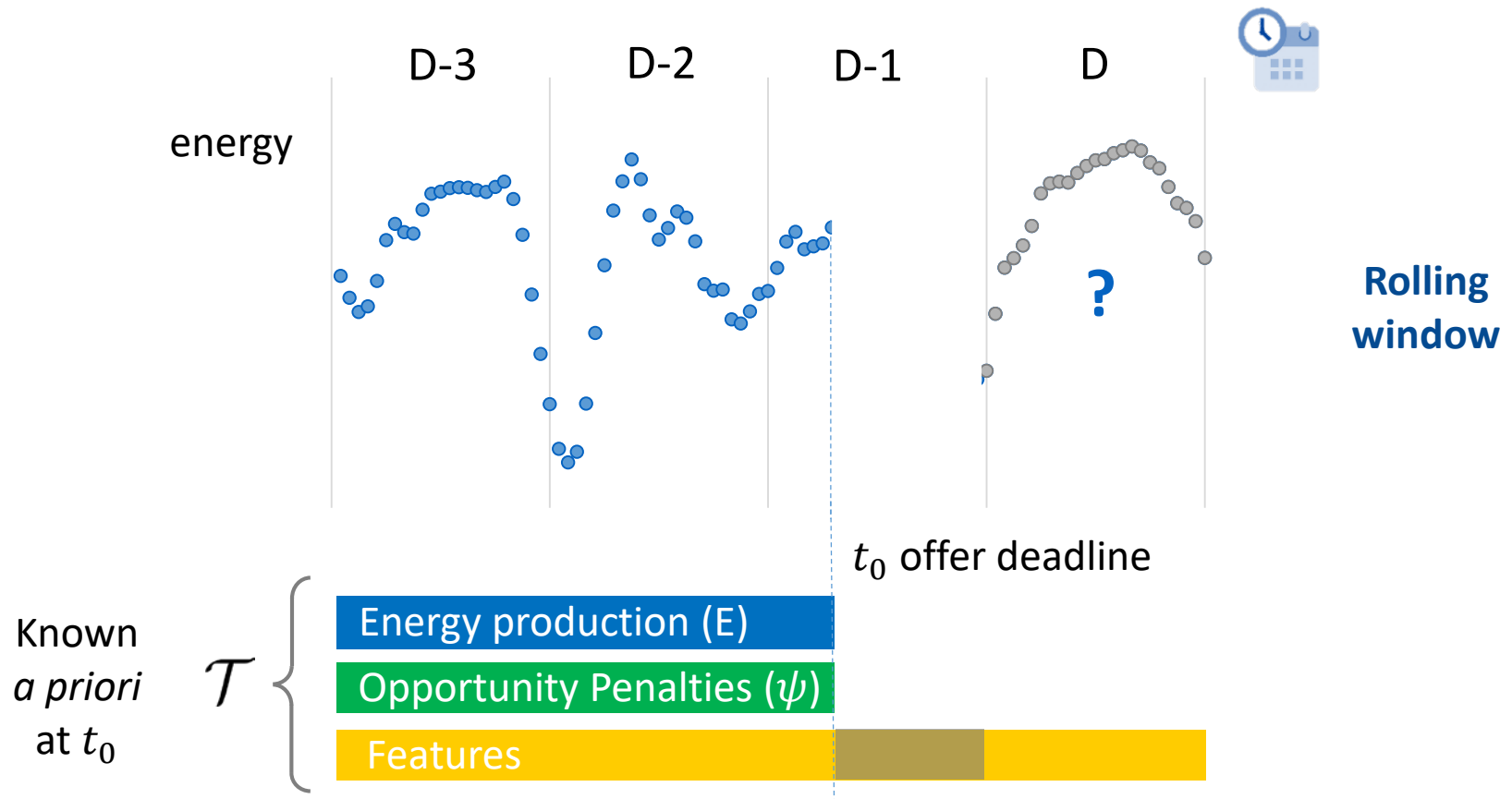
$$\text{RMSE} := \frac{1}{|\mathcal{T}|} \sqrt{\sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} (E_t - E_t^D)^2}$$

## 2. Better day-ahead offer (value improvement)

$$\text{AOL} := \frac{1}{|\mathcal{T}|} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \psi_t^-(E_t - E_t^D)^+ + \psi_t^+(E_t^D - E_t)^+$$

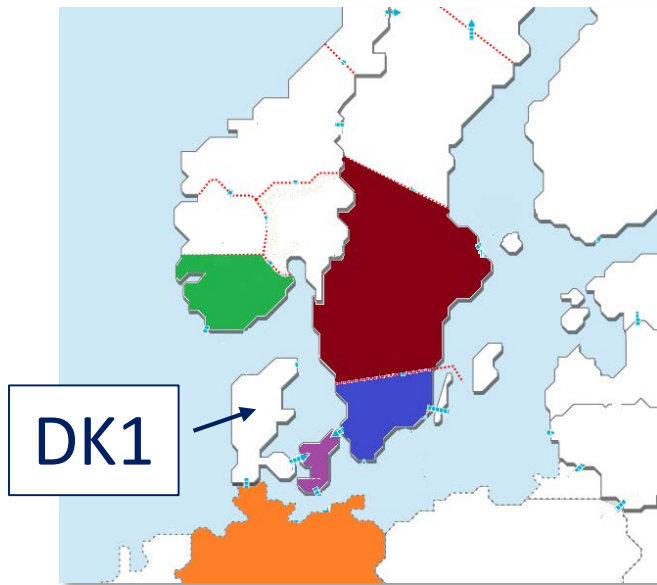
**AOL: Average opportunity loss**

# Case Study



We can use **forecasts** or **categorical variables** as features.

# Case Study Data



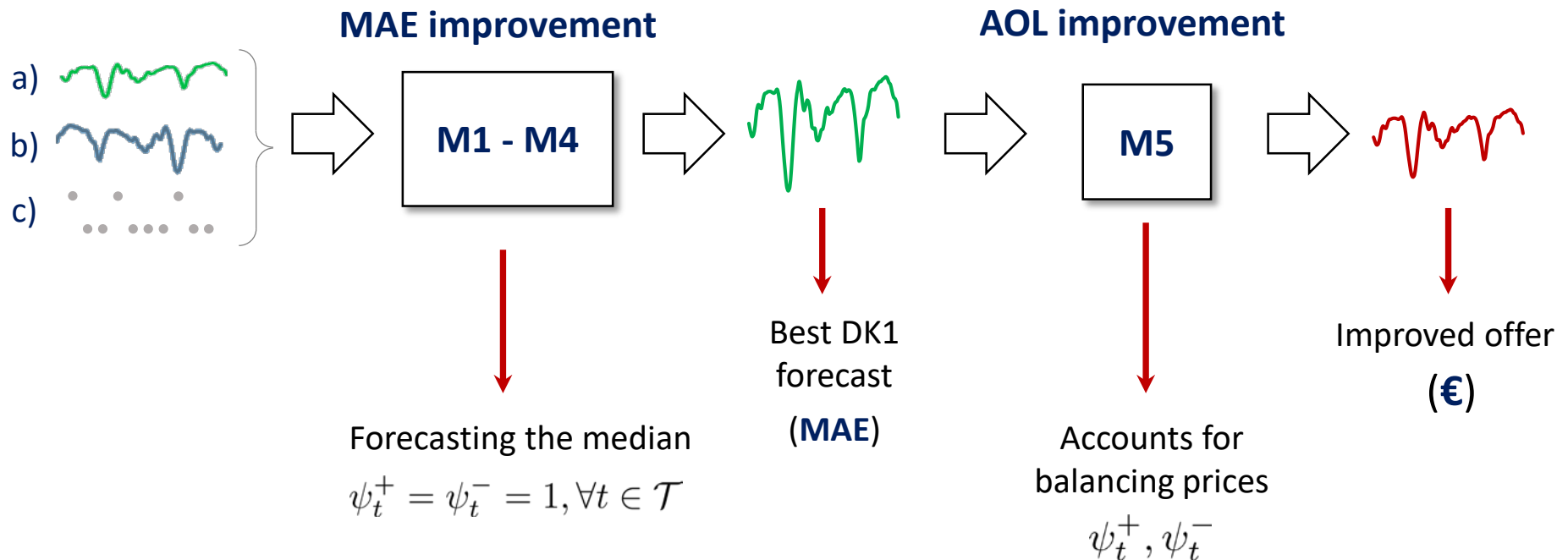
- Data from Jan. 2015 to April 2019
- Prices: Energinet.dk
- Energy Forecasts: ENTSO-e T. P.



**Objective:** Improve the DK1-onshore wind power forecast of the Danish TSO for **forecasting** and **trading** leveraging contextual information (neighbouring forecast).



# Case Study Models (I)



- a) Energinet.dk's DK1-onshore wind power forecast
- b) Forecasts issued by neighboring TSOs
- c) Categorical info

# Case Study Models (II)

(Benchmark)

| no. | DK1 |     | Extra DK1 |     |     |      | Surrounding bidding areas |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|------|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | DK1 | DK1 | DK1       | DK1 | DK1 | C.F. | DK2                       | NO2 | NO2 | SE3 | SE4 | DAL | DAL |
| M0  | •   |     |           |     |     |      |                           |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| M1  | •   | •   |           |     |     |      |                           |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| M2  | •   | •   | •         | •   | •   | •    |                           |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| M3  | •   | •   |           |     |     |      | •                         | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   |
| M4  | •   | •   | •         | •   | •   | •    | •                         | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   |

- wind p.p. on-shore day-ahead
- wind p.p. off-shore day-ahead
- Solar p.p. day-ahead
- Generation forecast
- Total Load forecast
- Categorical features

p.p. : power production

- Categorical features
  - Month of the year
  - Day of the month
  - Day of the week
  - Hour of the day

|         | Day of the week |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|---------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|         | $x_{d1}$        | $x_{d2}$ | $x_{d3}$ | $x_{d4}$ | $x_{d5}$ | $x_{d6}$ | $x_{d7}$ |
| Monday  | 1               | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Tuesday | 0               | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |

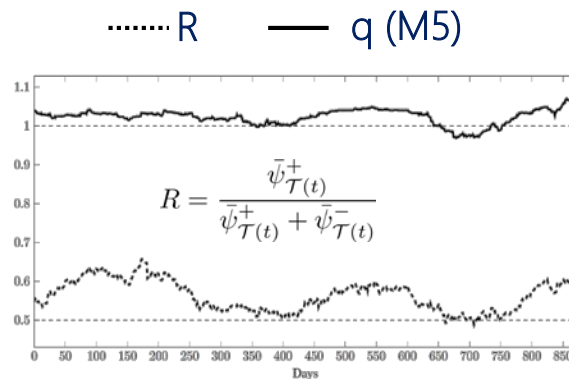
# Numerical Results

## a) Forecasting:

| Metric | M1    | M2    | M3    | M4    |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| MAE    | 7.03% | 7.03% | 8.55% | 8.53% |
| RMSE   | 6.04% | 6.22% | 7.33% | 7.46% |

## b) Trading:

**2.26%** AOL improvement



# Concluding remarks

- ✓ Computationally inexpensive easy to train model.
- ✓ Leverage extra contextual information.
- ✓ Tested on a realistic case study.
- ✓ Improving TSO energy forecast (8.55%) and bidding (2.26%).

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THANK YOU!

**M. A. Muñoz**, J. M. Morales, and S. Pineda, "Feature-driven Improvement of Renewable Energy Forecasting and Trading", *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems*, vol. 35, no. 5, pp. 3753 - 3763, February 2020.

