The parameters of flexible devices in distribution networks are presented in Table 1and Table 2, respectively.

Table 1 Parameters of ES

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 100kW |  | 100kW |  | 0.95 |
|  | 300kWh |  | 0kWh |  | 0.95 |
|  | $0.0001/kW |  |  |  |  |

Table 2 Parameters of DG

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 100kW |  | 0kW |  | $0.001/kW2 |
|  | 100kVar |  | 0kVar |  | $0.08/kW |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |

The expectations of 1000 randomly generated contexts are given in PLOAD\_PATTERN.mat, QLOAD\_PATTERN.mat, RES\_PATTERN.mat, and PRICE\_PATTERN.mat. Specifically, PLOAD\_PATTERN.mat and QLOAD\_PATTERN.mat are 33×24×1000 tensors. RES\_PATTERN.mat is 4×24×1000 tensors. And PRICE\_PATTERN.mat is a 24×1000 matrix. The first 800 of 1000 contexts are used to trained a context-universal dispatch policy and the last 200 of them are used to test the performance of different methods. Each context contains 100 samples generated by Monte Carlo method, the revealed uncertainties of loads, RE, and real-time price in different samples of each context are assumed to follow the normal distribution *N*(,0.012).

The value functions learned by context-specific basic learner in 1000 contexts are given in VT.mat, where VT.mat is a 3×100×24×1000 tensor. Where 3 is the number of ES, 100 is the number of , 24 is the number of dispatch stage , and 1000 is the number of context.