

CAN WE IMPROVE WIND FORECASTING USING CONFORMAL PREDICTIONS?



Conform with the wind

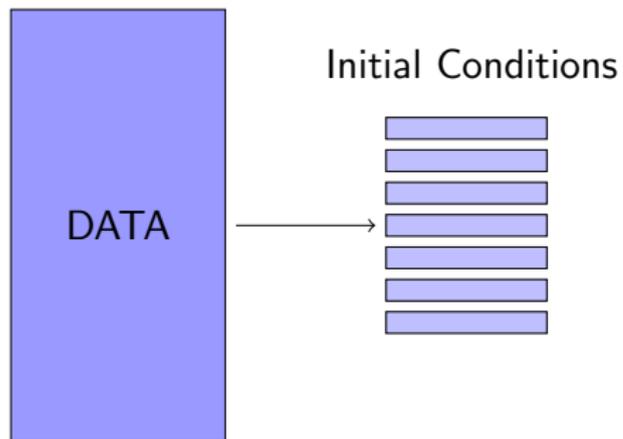
Simon Althoff
Johan Hallberg Szabadváry
Jonathan Anderson
Lars Carlsson

September 13, 2023

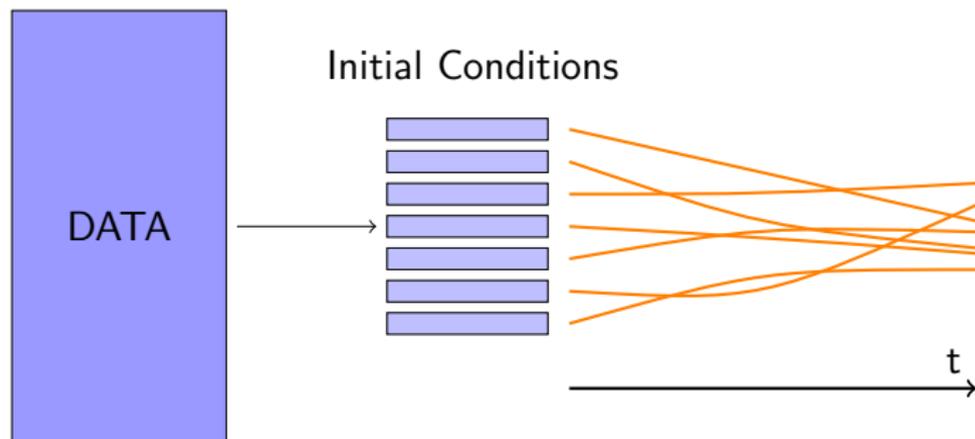
Ensemble forecast



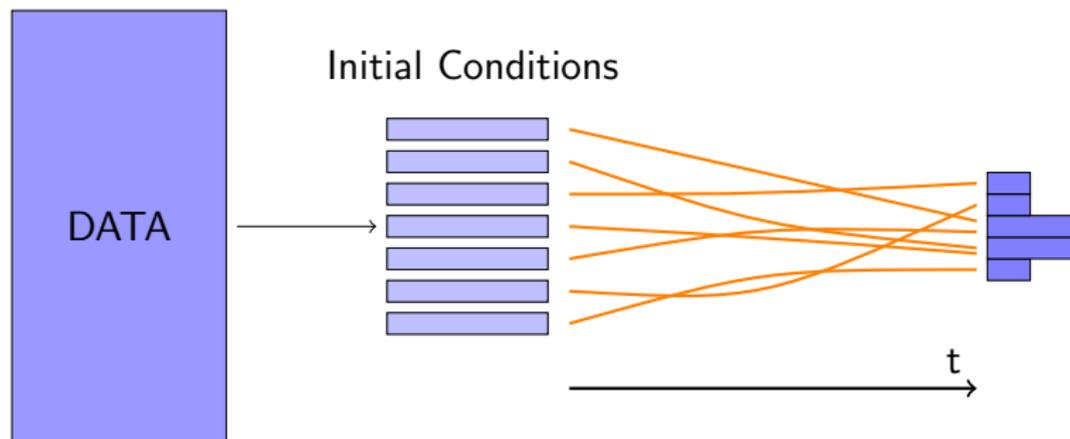
Ensemble forecast



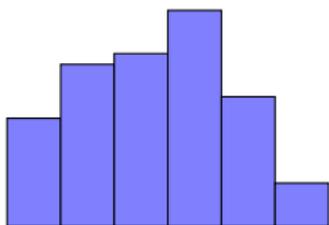
Ensemble forecast



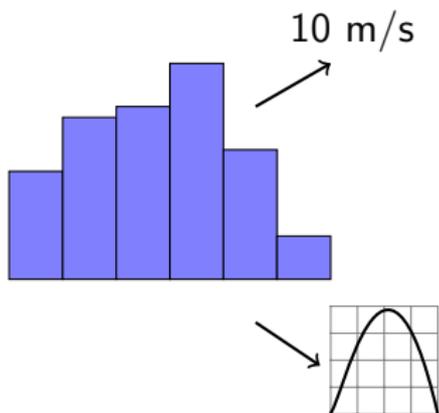
Ensemble forecast



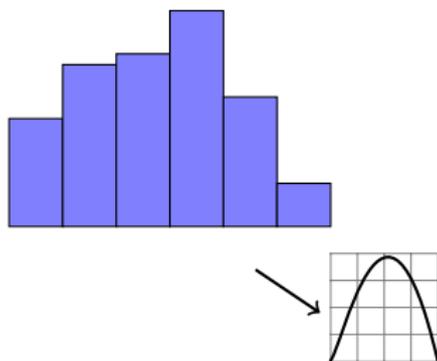
Ensemble post processing



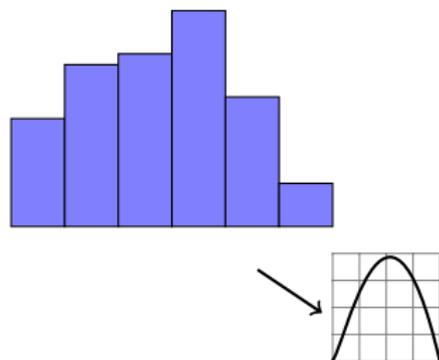
Ensemble post processing



Ensemble post processing



Ensemble post processing



- Parametric method (EMOS)
- Neural networks
- Quantile regression (forest)
- Conformal?

- Predictive maintenance and safety of wind turbines
- Electricity pricing
- etc.

Forecasts from MET Norway

Ensemble variables

- x-wind-10m, y-wind-10m

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Deterministic forecast

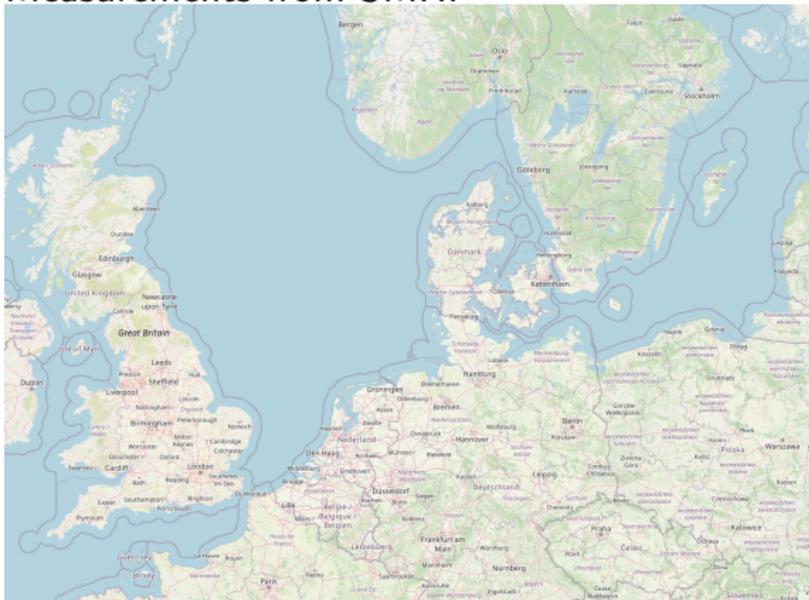
Forecasts from MET Norway

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Deterministic forecast

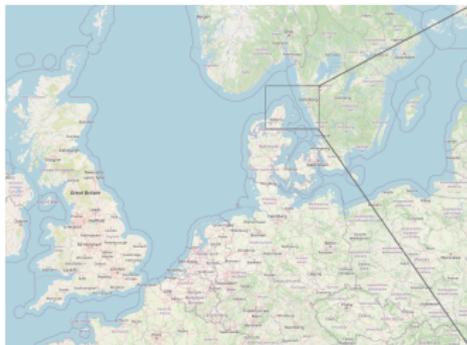
Measurements from SMHI¹



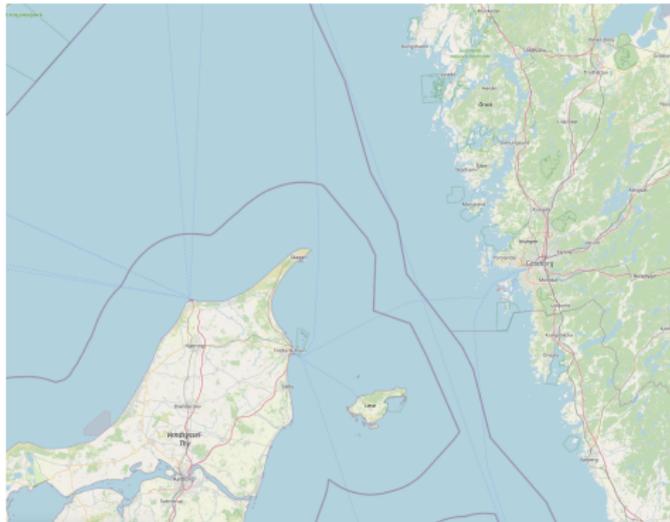
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¹Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute

Measurements from SMHI¹

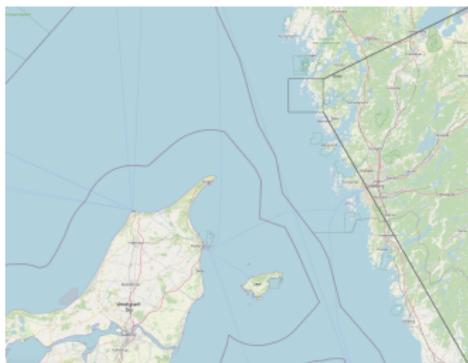


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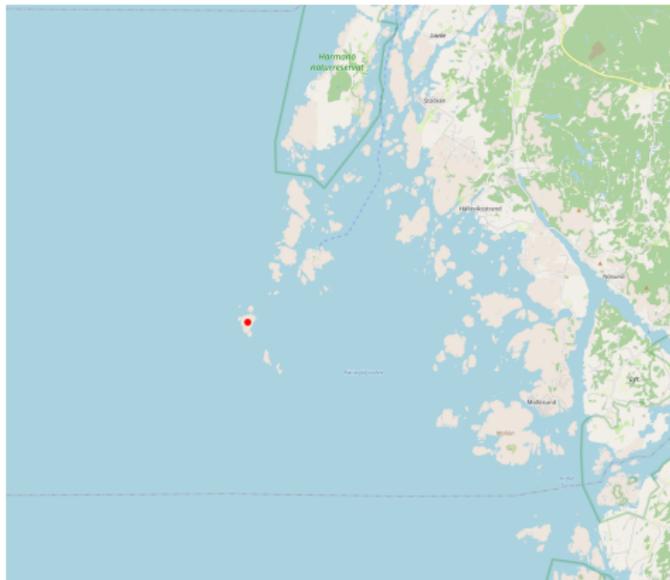


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Measurements from SMHI¹



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Crepes² used for implementation.

Non-conformity score: nearest neighbors

$$\alpha_i = \frac{y_i - \hat{y}_i}{\kappa_i + \gamma}$$

$$\Pi_n = \hat{y}_n + (\kappa_n + \gamma)\vec{\alpha}$$

²Developed by Prof. H. Boström

Non-exchangeable conformal prediction

Based on article from Barber et. al.

Exponential weight decay in time:

$$\omega_i = \lambda^{n-i}, \lambda \in [0, 1]$$

Non-conformity scores as:

$$\alpha_i = |y_i - \hat{y}_i|(1 + \beta^T \hat{\sigma}[\mathbf{x}_i])$$

Resulting predictive interval:

$$\hat{C}_n = \hat{y}_i \pm \frac{1}{(1 + \beta^T \hat{\sigma}[\mathbf{x}_i])} \left(\mathbf{Q}_{1-\epsilon} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \tilde{\omega}_i \cdot \delta_{\alpha_i} + \tilde{\omega}_n \cdot \delta_{+\infty} \right) \right)$$

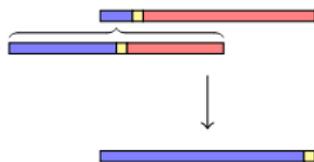
Testing through Teaching schedule

Test setting:



Testing through Teaching schedule

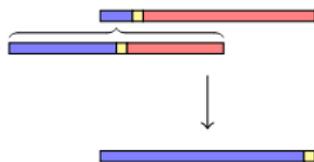
Test setting:



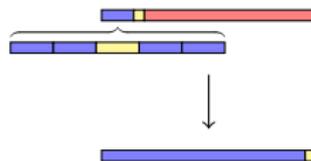
Model selection:
sequential leave one out

Testing through Teaching schedule

Test setting:



Model selection:
sequential leave one out



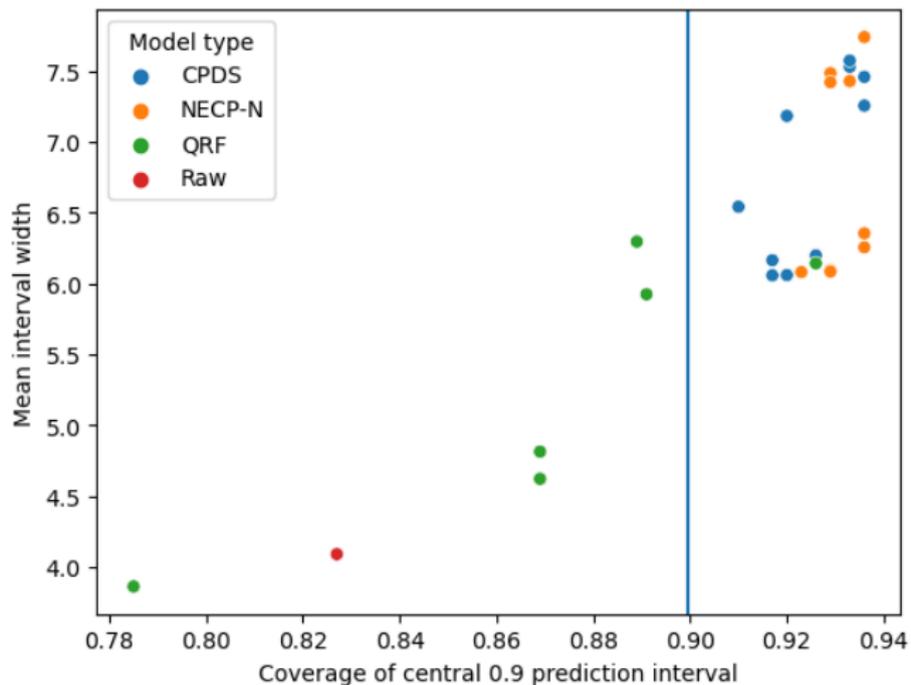
Model selection: block selection

Model configurations

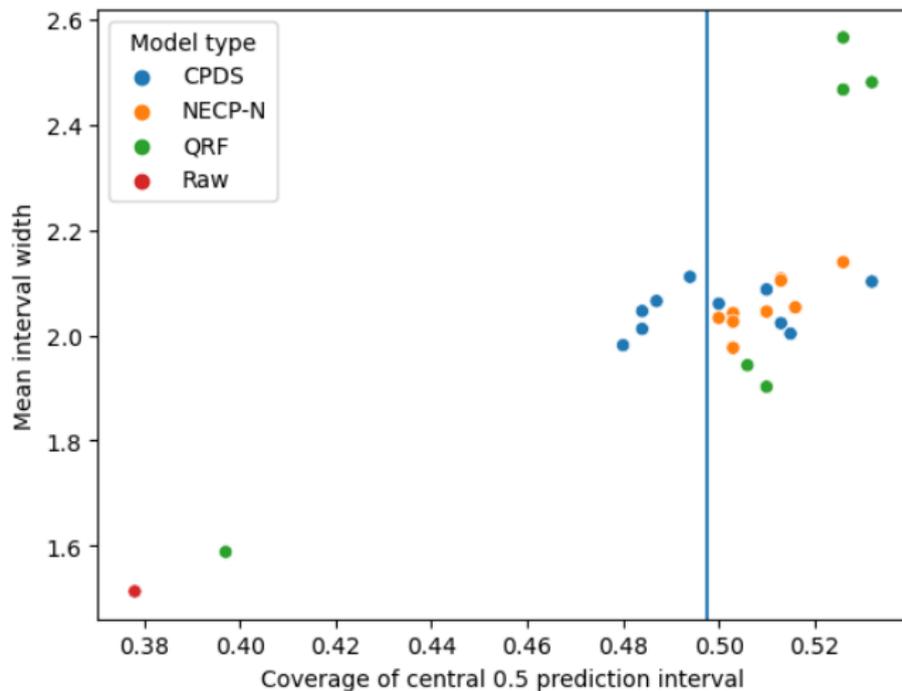
CPDS	Input Variables	Window length	Used in test
1		all	0.445
	x-wind	200	0.131
	y-wind	100	0.287
		50	0.134

Table: Parameters and inputs in one model configuration and the ratio of each parameter used in prediction

Results: Prescribed 0.9 validity



Results: Prescribed 0.5 validity



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- More metrics and further comparisons should be made.