5th International Conference on Smart Energy Systems Copenhagen, 10-11 September 2019 #SESAAU2019

Machine Learning based State-Estimation in sector coupled Energy Systems

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Motivation:



4DH

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4DH

Classical approach:

"What is the most likely system state based on our given measurements?"

Weighted-Least-Squares estimation:

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Drawbacks:

- Exact physical model of power system is needed $\rightarrow h(x)$

- Sensor accuracies have to be estimated $\rightarrow R$





Machine learning approach:

Directly train the estimator from grid measurement data:



- No a-priori knowledge of the measurement accuracies needed
- Generalizes to deviations in grid parameters



Scenario – chosen grid:



- 59 nodes

- 57 lines
- 400 V, 3~
- 5 PV generators
- Radial structure







Scenario – different timesteps:

t1: Maximum load, 102.2 kW

t2: Minimum load, -5.72 kW

Zone 0 Zone 1 Zone 2

Zone 3 Zone 4 Zone 5 Zone 6



Scenario – sensor configuration:



PMUs): Suboptimal PMU-configuration (31 PMUs):



Minimal number of used PMUs

Random choice of PMUs

PMU measures V_i , P_i , Q_i , P_{ij} , Q_{ij}



Results I.



Results II.



Results III.



Conclusion:

- Artificial neural networks can be applied for energy system state estimation
- The estimation error of ML-based state estimation is for the given scenario better than the classical approach
- ML-based techniques offer multiple benefits, e.g. no explicit a-priori knowledge about the measurement noise has to be provided
- The presented approach scales well with systems that are not fully equipped with sensors



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Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

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