ANN based techniques for prediction of wind speed of 67 sites of India

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The Forecasting challenge
Need of Wind Forecasting
Overview of WF system
Time Scale of Wind Forecasting (WF)
Wind Forecasting Methods
Prediction using multiple ANN methods
ANN Methods methodology
Algorithm of ANN
Training Neural Network Models
Results
Predicted wind speed using Neural Network Models
References
Wind is typically created by small pressure gradients operating over large distances: hard to forecast accurately.

- Turbulent & chaotic processes are also important & even harder to forecast.

- Local topography can have a strong influence, but not captured in standard weather models.
Plant power curves are highly non-linear, so small errors in wind = big errors in power.

Need of both the grid operator and the wind energy generators.

Helpful for unit commitment, economic dispatch and power system operations.

For optimal performance of plants and to reduce downtime and unexpected losses.
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<td>Few seconds to 30 minutes ahead</td>
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### WIND FORECASTING (WF) METHODS

- **Persistence Method** – Wind speed /power at some future time will be same as it is when forecast is made.

- **Physical Method** – Lower atmosphere or weather forecast data like temperature, pressure, surface roughness and obstacles.

- **Statistical methods** – Aim at finding relationship of the on-line measured power data.

- **Artificial Intelligence Methods** – Many methods like ANN, ANFIS (Adaptive Neuro), fuzzy logic methods, SVM, neuro-fuzzy network, MLP, Decision tree and evolutionary optimization algorithms.

- **Hybrid Method** – Many models like ARIMA-ANN, ARIMA-SVM, NWP-ANN.
PREDICTION USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

- Variable selection
- Variable importance
- Interaction Detection
- Stratified modelling
- Missing value imputation
- Model Interpretation
- Predictive Modelling
Input node get raw information and it is presented as activation values, where each node is given a number, the higher the number, the greater the activation.

Based on the connection strengths (weights), inhibition or excitation, and transfer functions, the activation value is passed from node to node.

Each of the nodes sums the activation values it receives; it then modifies the value based on its transfer function. The activation flows through the network, through hidden layers, until it reaches the output nodes.

The output nodes then reflect the input in a meaningful way to the outside world. The difference between predicted value and actual value (error) will be propagated backward by apportioning them to each node's weights according to the amount of this error the node is responsible for.
A 19-10-1 network with 230 weights.


**Output:** Monthly mean wind speed

**Predicted vs Observed**
Network Name- RSNNS
Source Files:
No of units- 32
No of connections- 240
No of unit types- 0
No of site types- 0
Learning function- Radial Basis Learning
Update Function- Topological Order

Predicted vs Observed
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<td>Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (<a href="http://www.mnes">www.mnes</a>)</td>
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5 Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (www.mnes)
THANK YOU FOR LISTENING
ANY QUESTIONS?