

# Subseasonal Solar Power Forecasting via Deep Sequence Learning

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# Motivation

To help mitigate climate change, power systems are rapidly integrating renewable energy sources.



# Motivation

- These resources, such as solar, are *variable* and *uncertain* in nature.
- To enable reliable integration, photovoltaics (PV) systems need *accurate solar irradiance forecasting*.



# Contributions

- Deep sequence learning methods that provide forecasts for a significantly long horizon: *approximately 2-week lead time*.
- Forecasts that include *uncertainty estimates* via probabilistic prediction.
- Experiments demonstrate improved performance over various benchmarks that show promise for applications in future power systems storage operations.

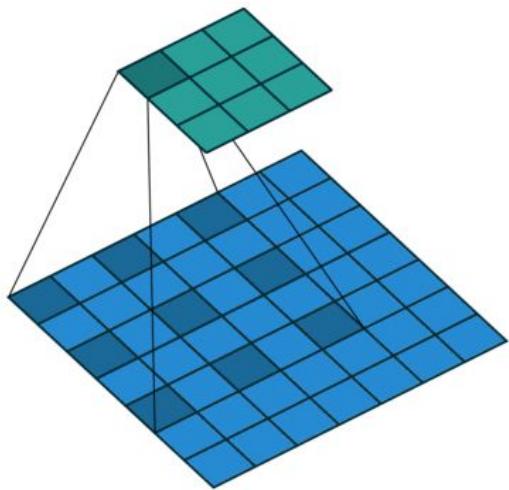
# Method

We show the potential of following deep multivariate sequence models:

- Temporal CNN (TCN)
- Temporal CNN with Attention
- Transformer

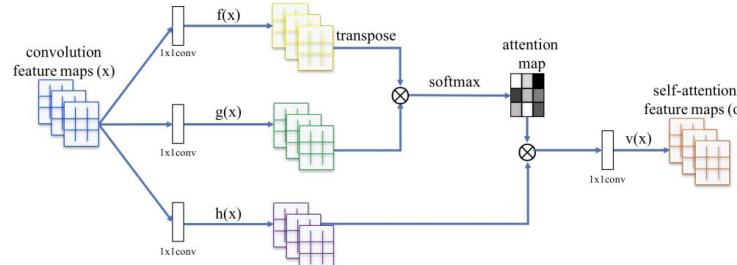
# Method

## Temporal CNN(TCN)



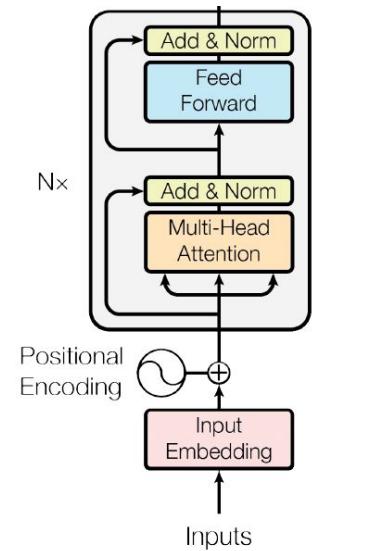
Dilated convolutions

## TCN+Attention



Self-Attention module

## Transformers



Transformer encoder

# Data

- NOAA's SURFRAD network
  - **Ground-truth** : Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) (Watts/m<sup>2</sup>)
  - **Meteorological measurements** : e.g zenith angle, wind, pressure, temperature
- Models trained on years 2016-2017 and evaluated on 2018.
- Inputs are converted to an hourly resolution, and only the daytime values are considered.

# Baseline models

- LSTM
- NgBoost : Natural gradient boosting  
ML-based probabilistic model (benchmark in short-term solar forecasting)
- Benchmarks from the solar energy literature:
  - Hourly Climatology (HC)
  - Complete history Persistence ensemble (CH-PeEN)

# Results: Point forecasting

	Ngboost		LSTM		TCN		TCN+Attention		Transformer	
	SP	HC	SP	HC	SP	HC	SP	HC	SP	HC
Sioux Falls, SD	28.5	17.53	19.08	6.51	<b>29.59</b>	<b>18.79</b>	28.51	17.54	28.09	16.91
Fort Peck, MT	28.02	28.8	23.21	23.83	30.02	30.85	<b>30.66</b>	<b>31.48</b>	29.99	30.56
Bondville, IL	27.66	12.1	17.59	-0.06	29.23	14.33	<b>29.95</b>	<b>15.2</b>	26.97	11.26
Penn State, PA	26.88	14.48	22.42	9.26	<b>26.91</b>	<b>14.51</b>	26.19	13.67	25.27	12.6
Boulder, CO	30.69	15.72	26.42	10.65	28.01	12.45	29.93	14.8	<b>30.79</b>	<b>15.95</b>
Desert Rock, NV	28.1	40.46	22.45	35.56	25.07	37.95	29.25	41.41	<b>32.23</b>	<b>43.68</b>
Goodwin Creek, MS	31.8	18.26	24.09	8.75	31.54	17.94	30.82	17.09	<b>32.95</b>	<b>19.4</b>

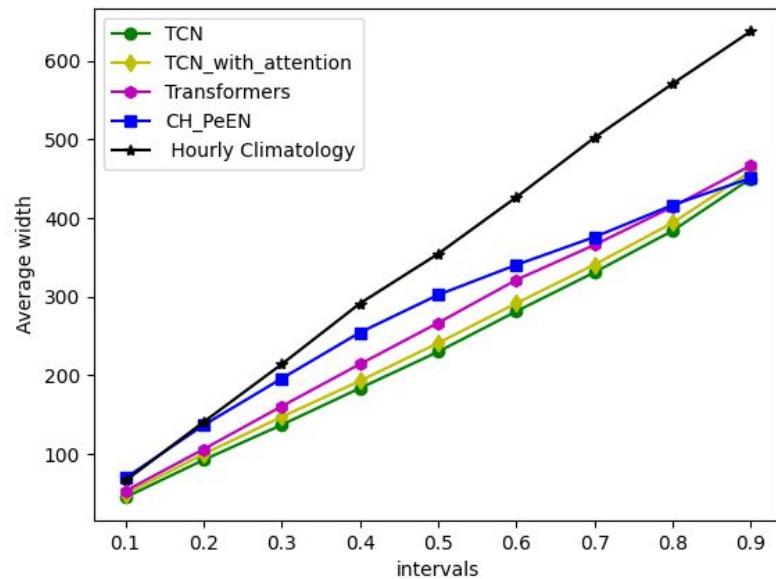
Results in terms of skill score(%) based on RMSE  
(the higher the better)

# Results: Probabilistic forecasting

	<b>HC</b>	<b>CH-PeEN</b>	<b>Ngboost</b>	<b>LSTM</b>	<b>TCN</b>	<b>TCN+Attention</b>	<b>Transformer</b>
Sioux Falls, SD	123.08	91.49	98.58	94.51	91.68	93.03	<b>87.42</b>
Fort Peck, MT	126.78	80.88	84.6	82.75	78.58	78.28	<b>77.69</b>
Bondville, IL	129.5	103.11	108.63	120.97	101.23	<b>100.52</b>	104.71
Penn State, PA	123.93	100.9	106.32	111.19	103.13	102.7	<b>100.52</b>
Boulder, CO	122.26	<b>90.11</b>	95.76	98.96	94.29	94.58	91.5
Desert Rock, NV	104.35	44.33	49.63	<b>43.56</b>	46.3	45.37	44.99
Goodwin Creek, MS	124.45	95.66	99.0	105.26	97.24	97.97	<b>95.48</b>

Results in terms of Continuous Ranked Probability Score or CRPS scores  
(the lower the better)

# Results



Plot comparing the sharpness of probabilistic models  
for Penn State station  
(TCN and Transformers are sharper than CH\_PeEN)

# Conclusion

- We show the potential of deep learning methods for long-term point and probabilistic forecasting
- Proposed models: TCN, TCN+Attention, Transformers, outperform baselines
- Results comparable to Ch-PeEN benchmark in terms of CRPS, but better in terms of forecast sharpness
- Future work: Include NWP model ensemble outputs as input features to our models to observe enhanced performance

# THANK YOU!