

Heat Demand Forecasting with Multi-Resolutional Representation of Heterogeneous Temporal Ensemble

Neurips 2022 - Tackling Climate Change with Machine Learning

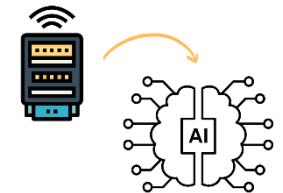
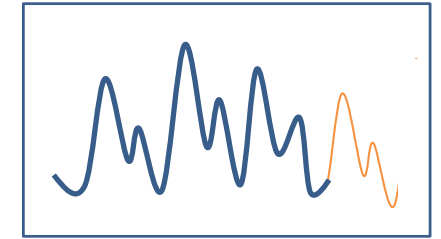
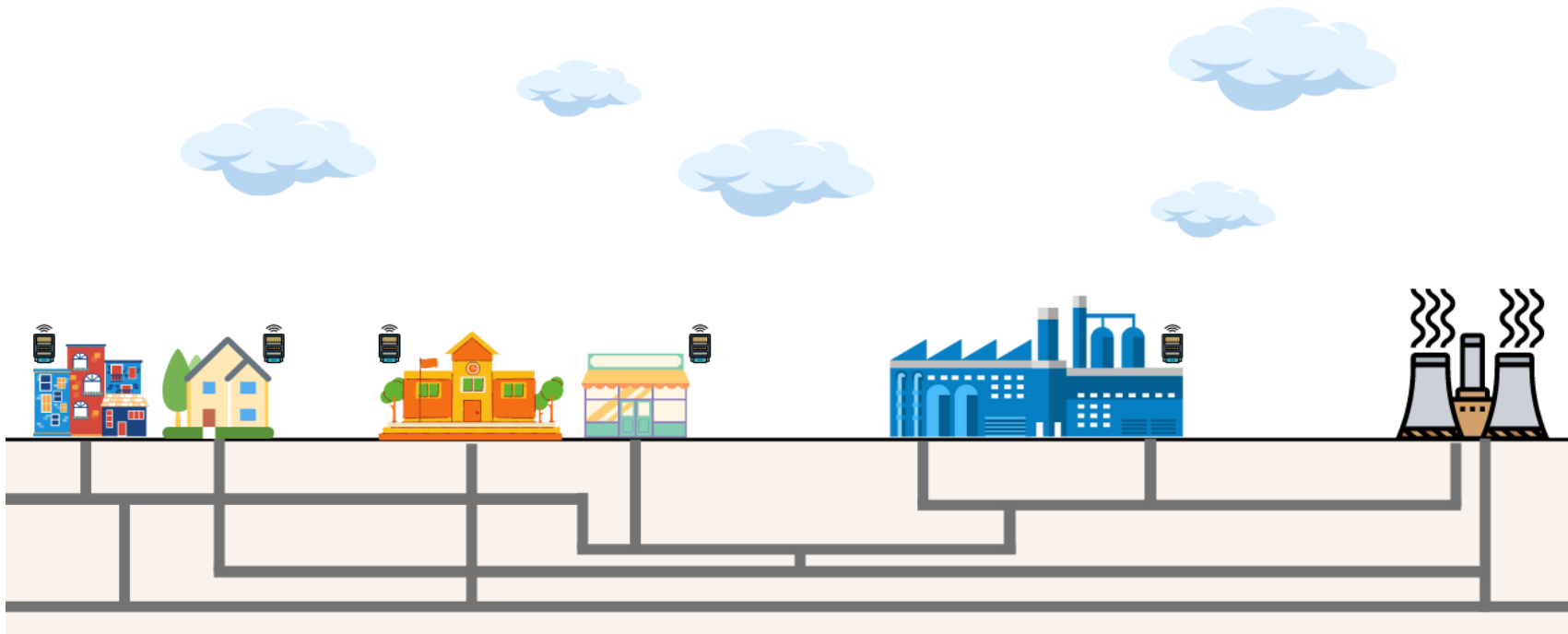
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Outline

- Motivation
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Experimental setup
- Results and discussion
- Conclusion

Motivation

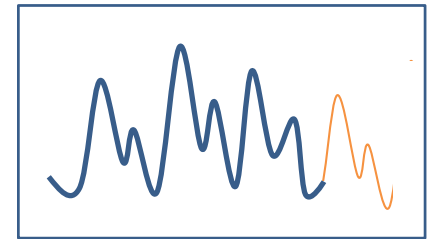
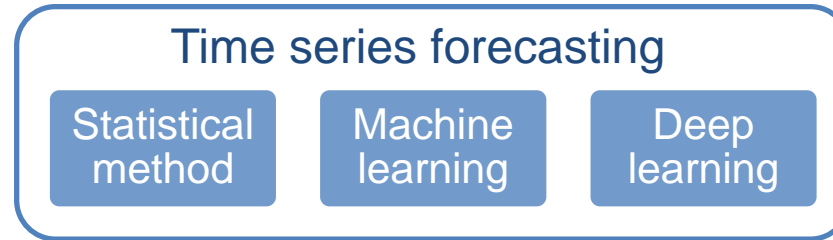
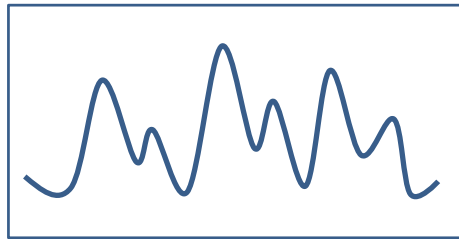


optimized heat supply

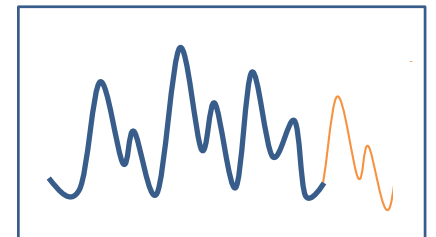
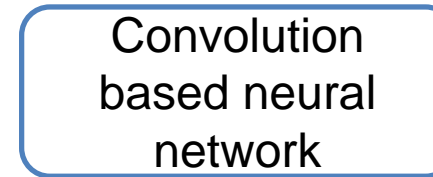
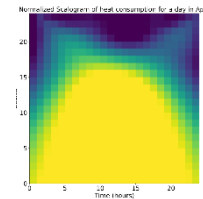
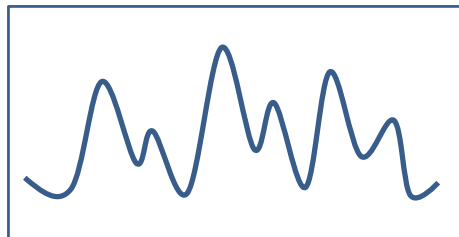
Reduce carbon footprint through supply demand optimization
Heat demand forecasting

Introduction

Heat Demand Forecasting



Proposed framework:



Methodology

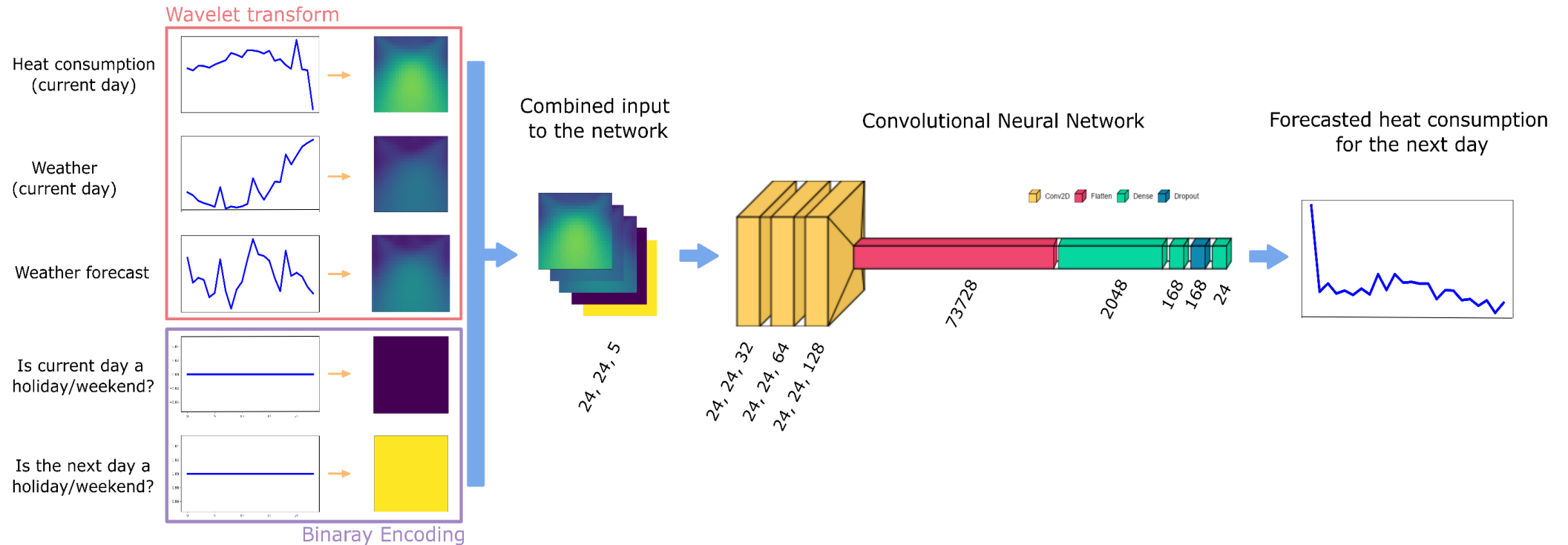


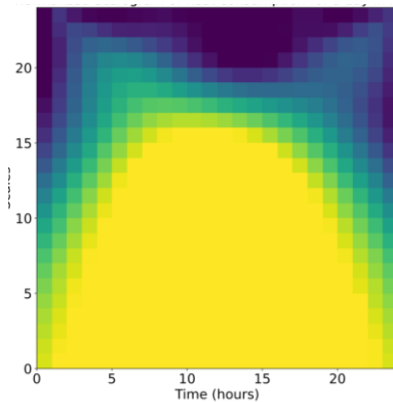
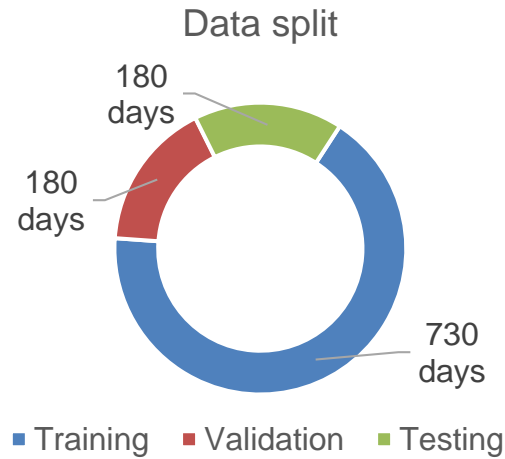
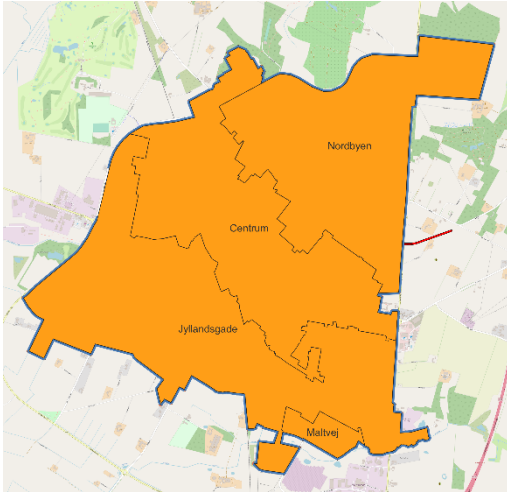
Illustration of the framework architecture

Non-linearity: ReLU, Leaky-ReLU

Optimizer: ADAM

Loss: MSE

Experimental Setup



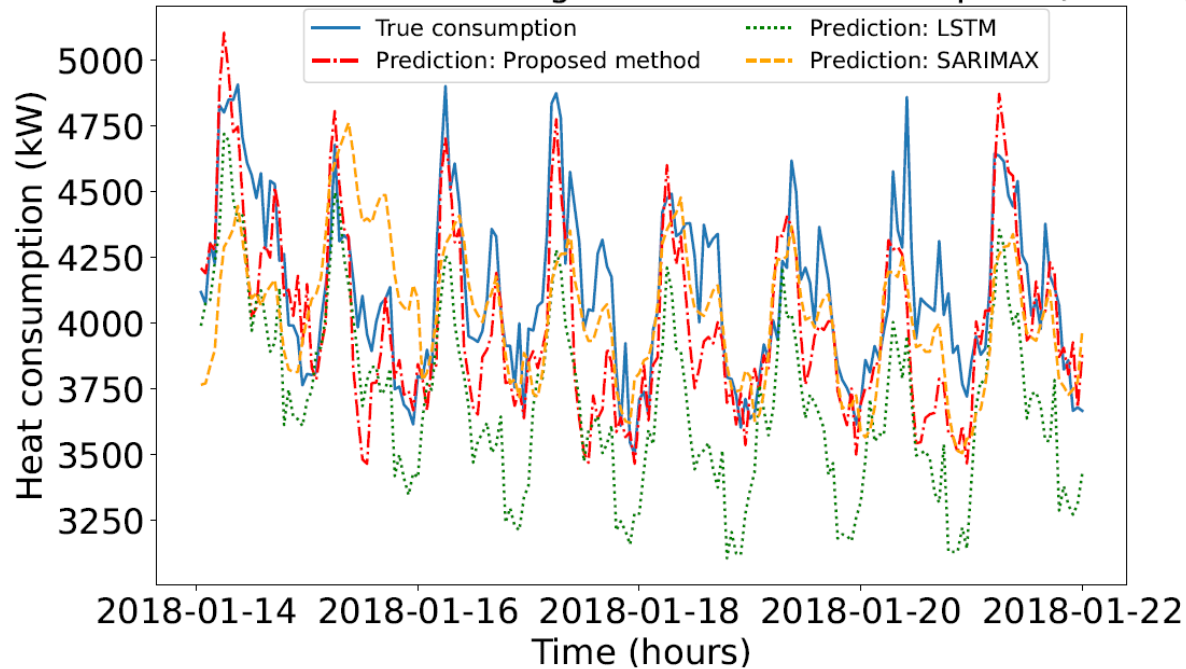
- 5-channel input
- Number of scales: 24
- Batch size: 7

- Inputs
- Historical heat consumption
 - Historical weather data
 - Forecasted weather data
 - Holiday information of current day
 - Holiday information for forecasting day

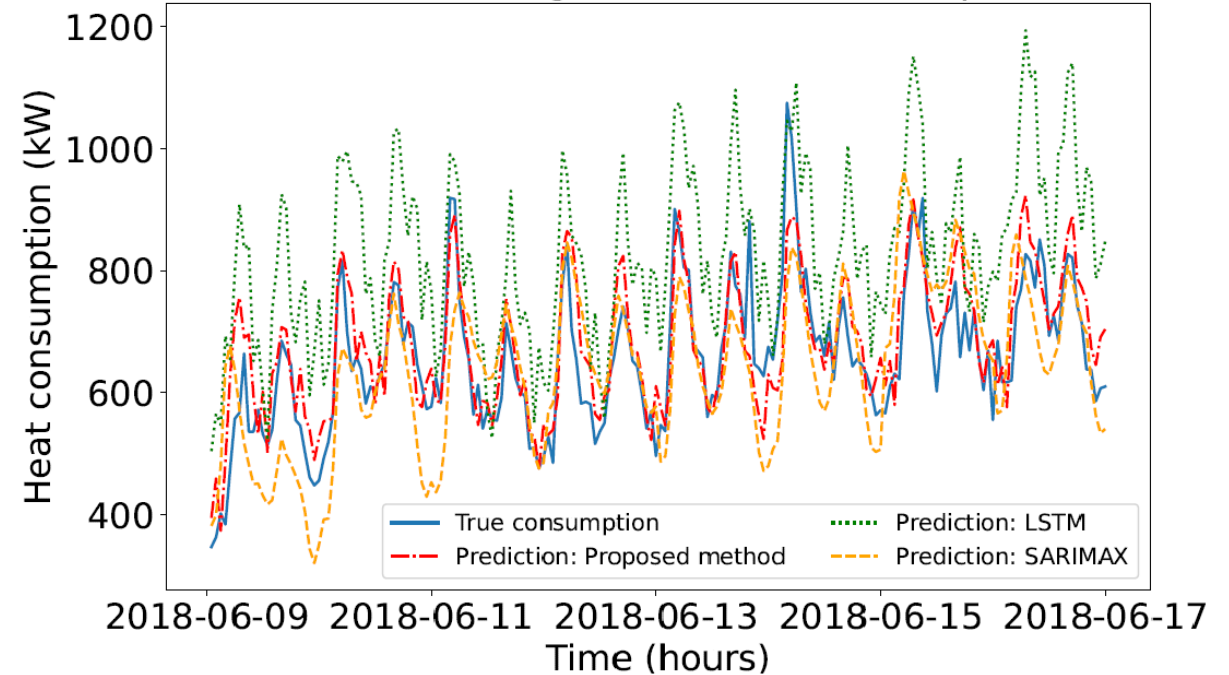
Results

- Comparison with LSTM, SARIMAX

24 hours ahead Forecasting of zonal heat consumption (Winter)



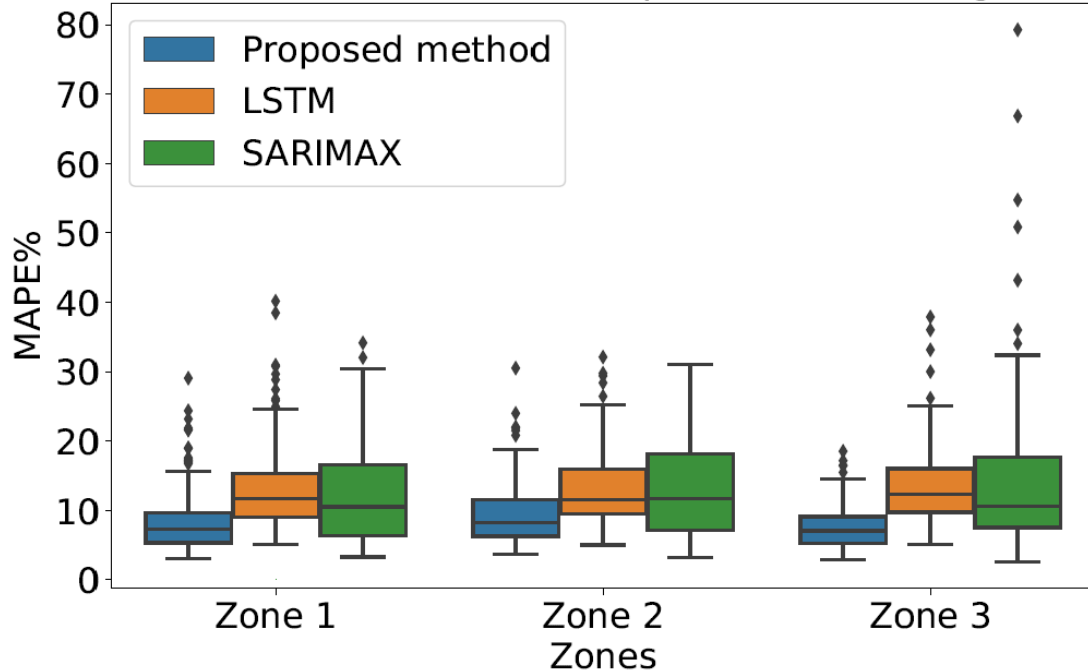
24 hours ahead Forecasting of zonal heat consumption (Summer)



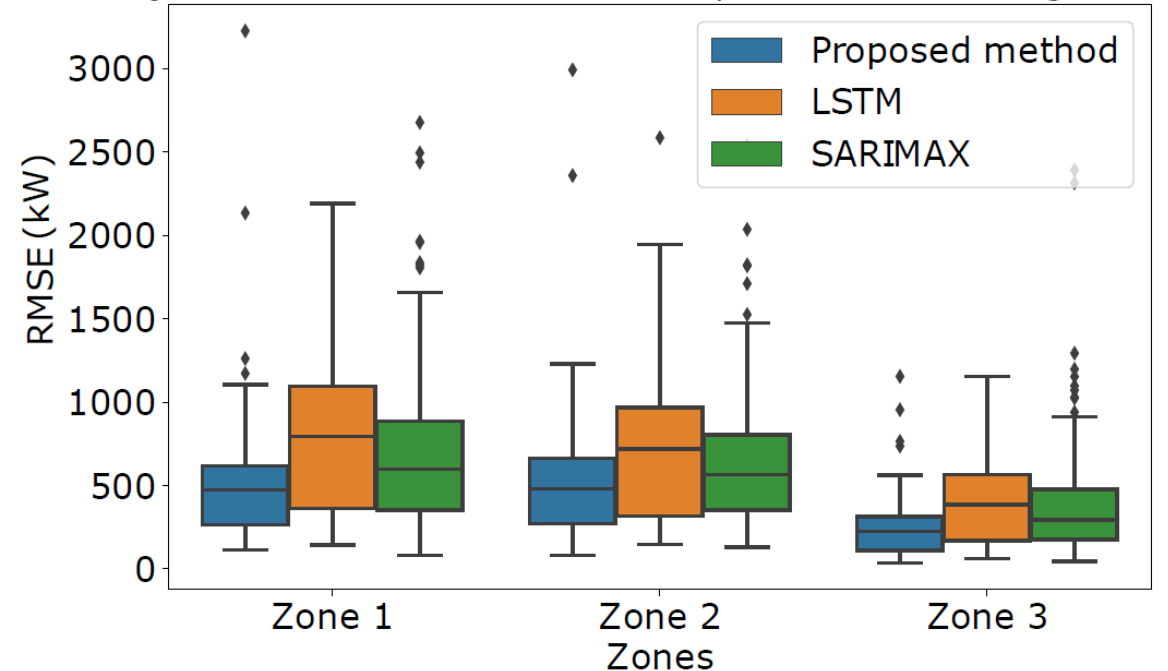
Results

- Comparison with LSTM, SARIMAX

Quantitative Evaluation of 24-step ahead forecasting: MAPE%



Quantitative Evaluation of 24-step ahead forecasting: RMSE



Conclusion

- A multi-resolution analysis-based framework for multi-step ahead forecasting
- Leverage information from the time and frequency domain
- Capability to combine Image-like representations of endogenous data (consumption) and exogenous factors
- Better performance in comparison with baseline LSTM and SARIMAX method with lower forecasting error metrics
- Robustness across climatic seasons and geographic zones.

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