

Generative AI for Distribution Systems Planning

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Content

- Contextualization

 - Congestion in distribution systems

- Generative AI for DS Planning

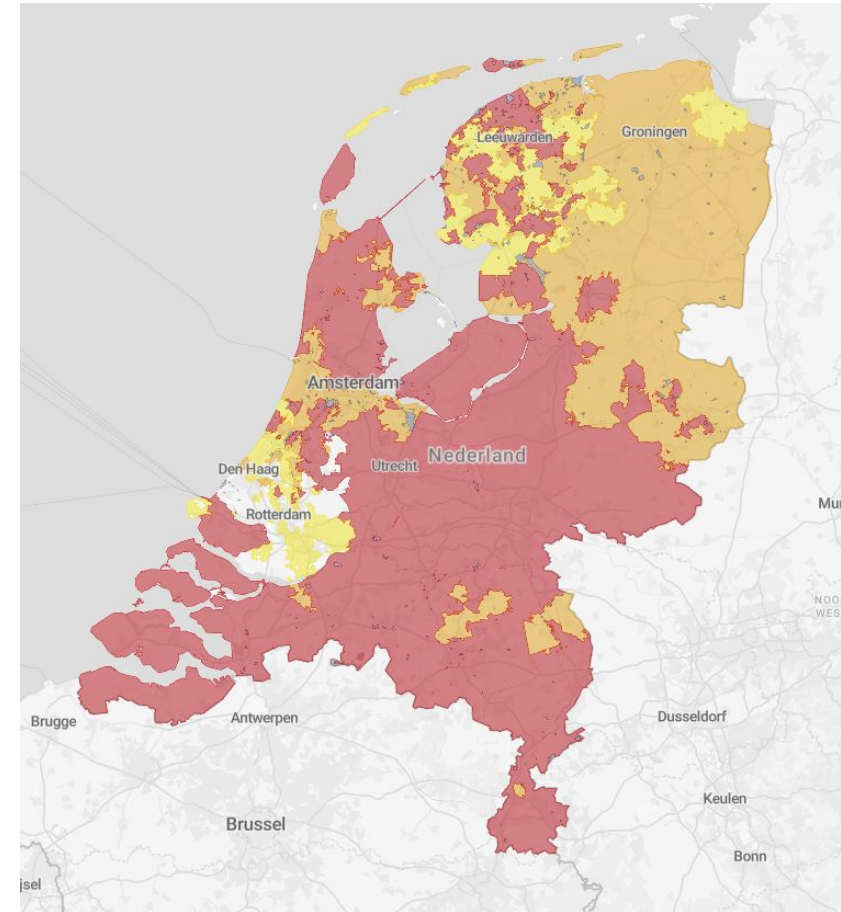
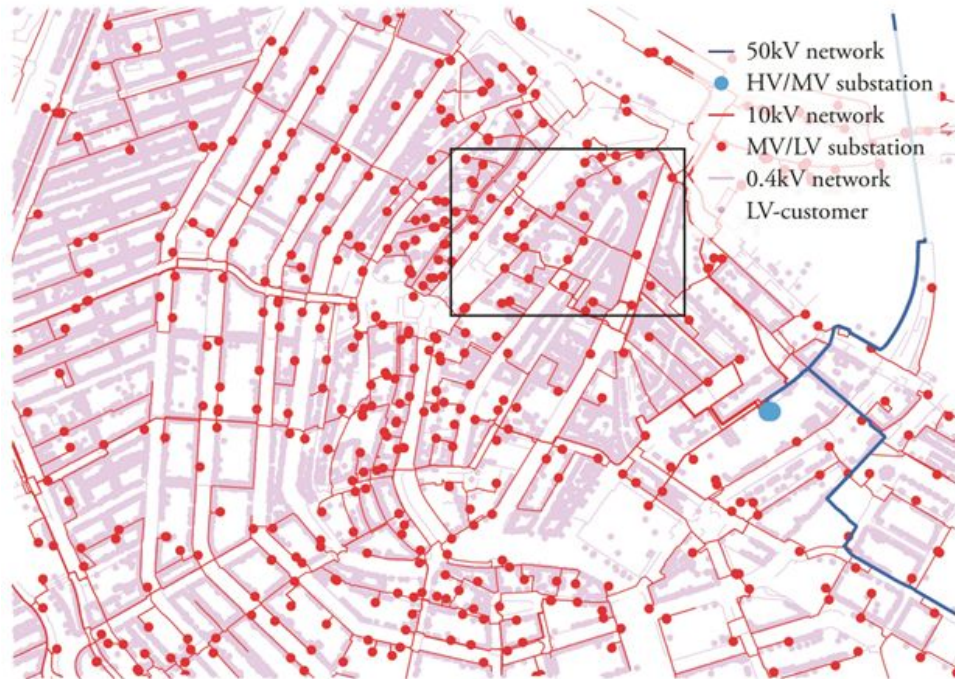
- Case Study: Increasing solar (PV) panels adoption

Contextualization

Congestion in Distribution Systems

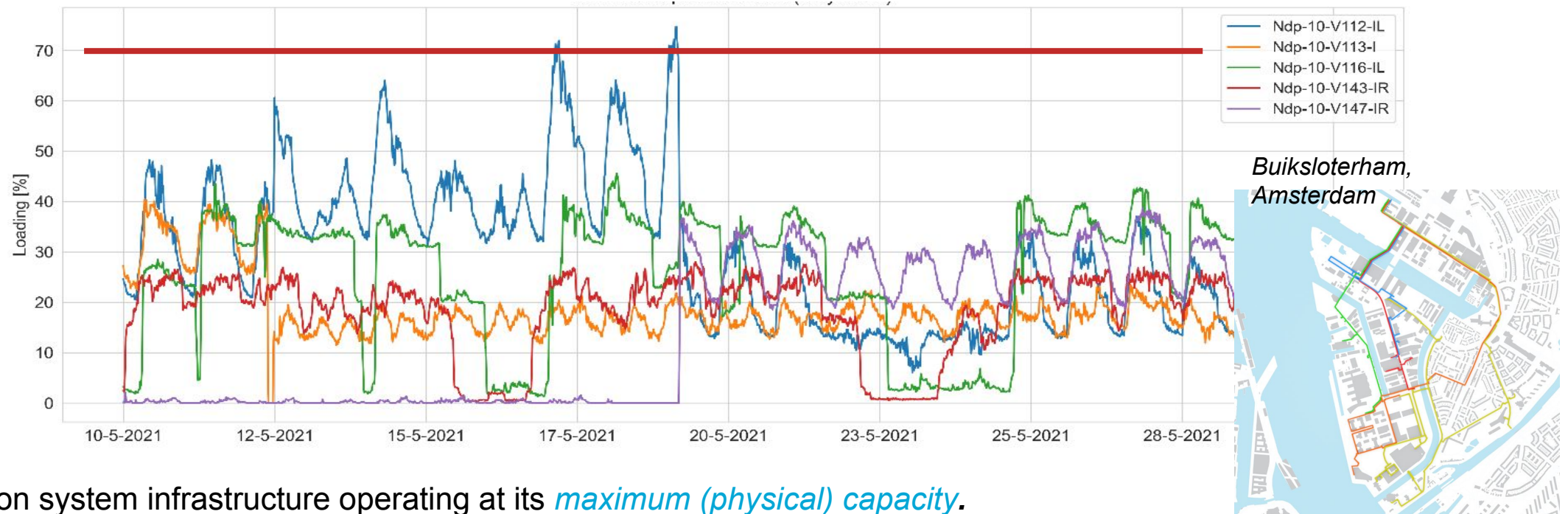
Large numbers of energy resources (EVs, electric heat pumps) are creating *congestion*.

There is **no capacity** left in the distribution system for **new customers** to be connected.



Congestion in Distribution Systems

How exactly *congestion* looks like?



Distribution system infrastructure operating at its *maximum (physical) capacity*.

No capacity available during short periods of the year.

We need to quantify it!

Generative AI

Generative AI

Generative AI is the term used for ML models that have the **ability to produce new and unique content**, including text, images, audio, and videos.

This makes generative AI a valuable tool across various industries, such as gaming, entertainment, and product design.

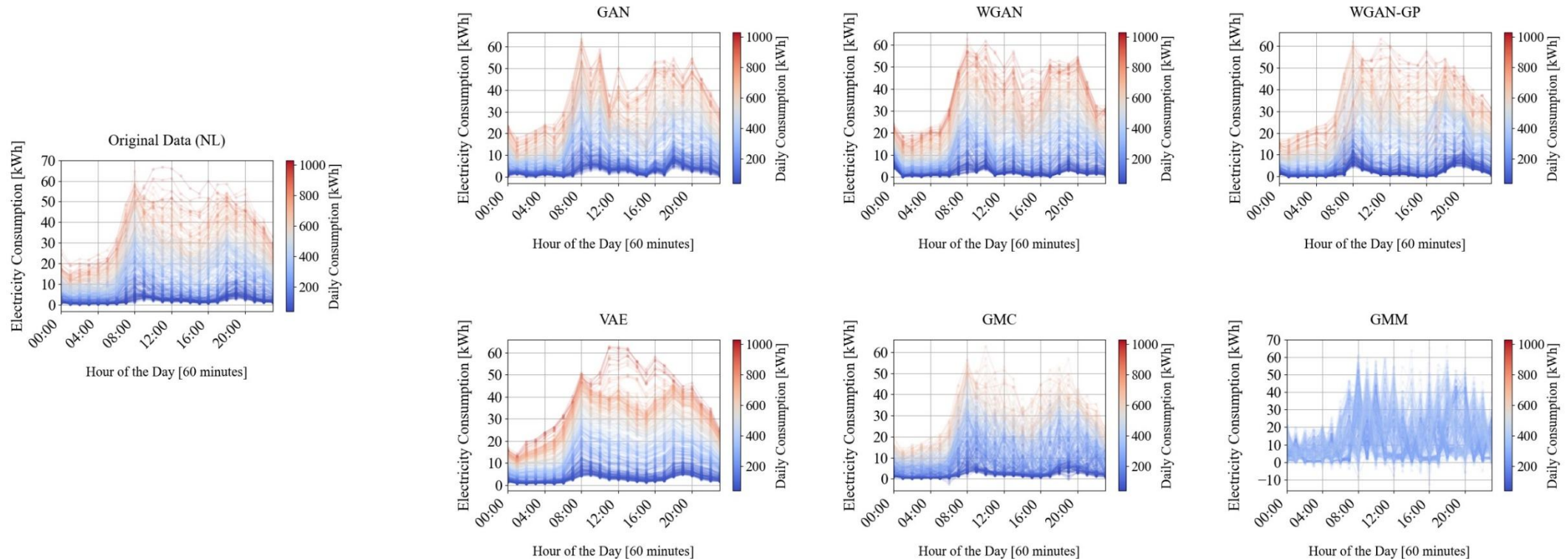
An excellent feature of these models is the opportunity to **condition** their outputs.

How can we make use of such tools for electricity infrastructure planning?



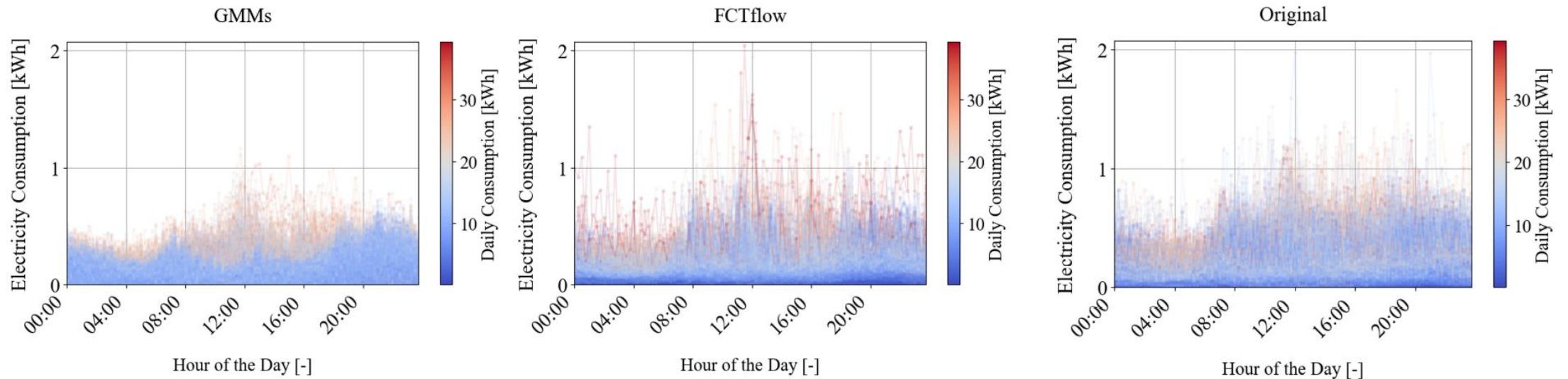
Generative AI: Time-series energy data generation

Large number of models available, with multiple architectures and features. Some more simple, other more complex.



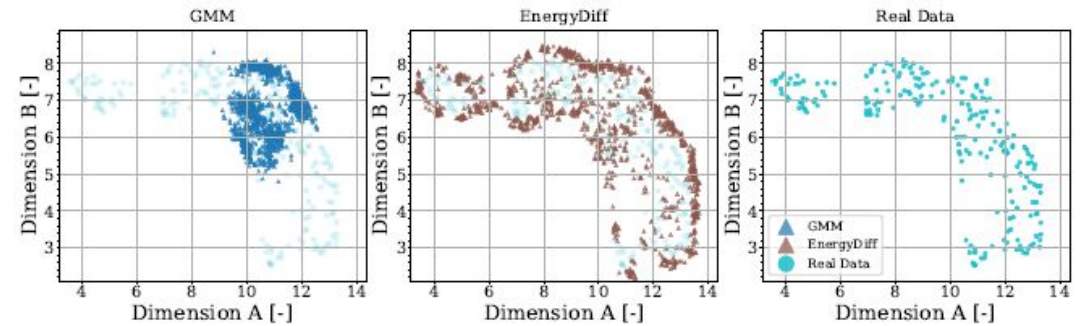
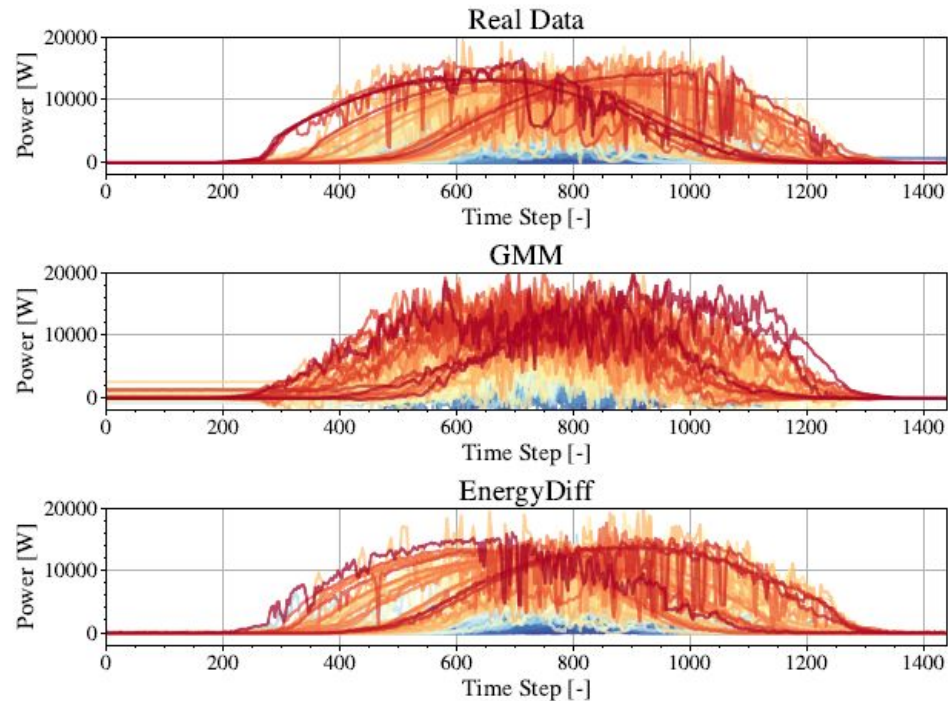
Depending on the type of data (features), we must select the correct model.

Proposed Flow-Based Model for Time-Series Demand Generation



FCPFlow outperforms other models in several metrics, this suggest superiority in capturing both temporal correlation and fitting distribution shape.

EnergyDiff for Time-Series PV Data Generation



Visualization of a sample of the generated data using only two dimensions. GMM is not capable of generalizing well.

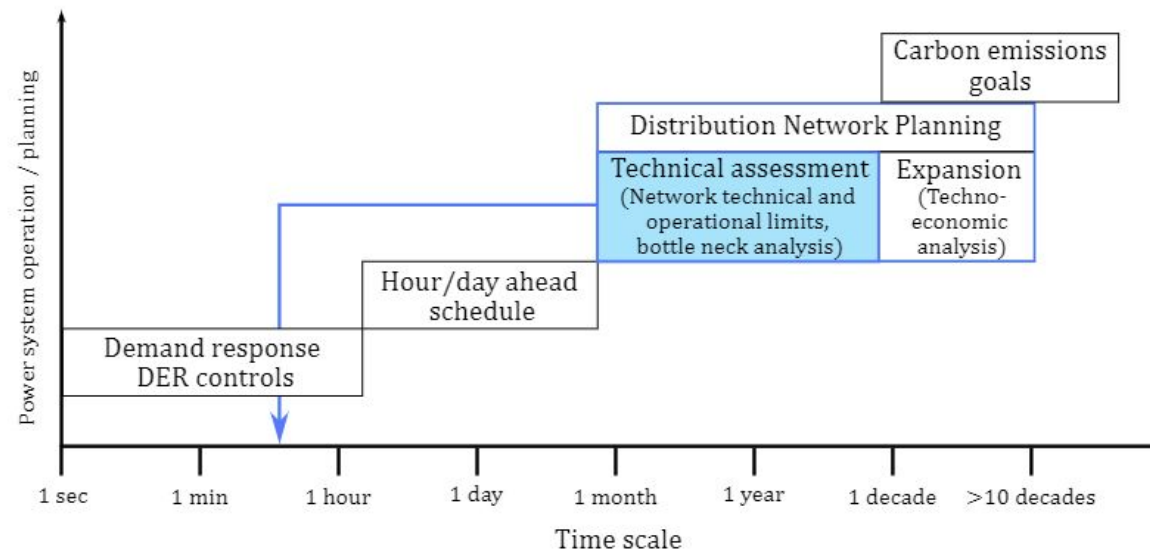
PV data: GMM sample data are overly noisy and contain negative values.

Case Study: Increasing Solar (PV) Panels Adoption

Distribution Systems Planning

We aim to develop a framework that allows grid operators to make risk-informed decisions before committing to network reinforcement.

Is it available enough *solar (PV) panels hosting capacity* or is it network reinforcement needed?



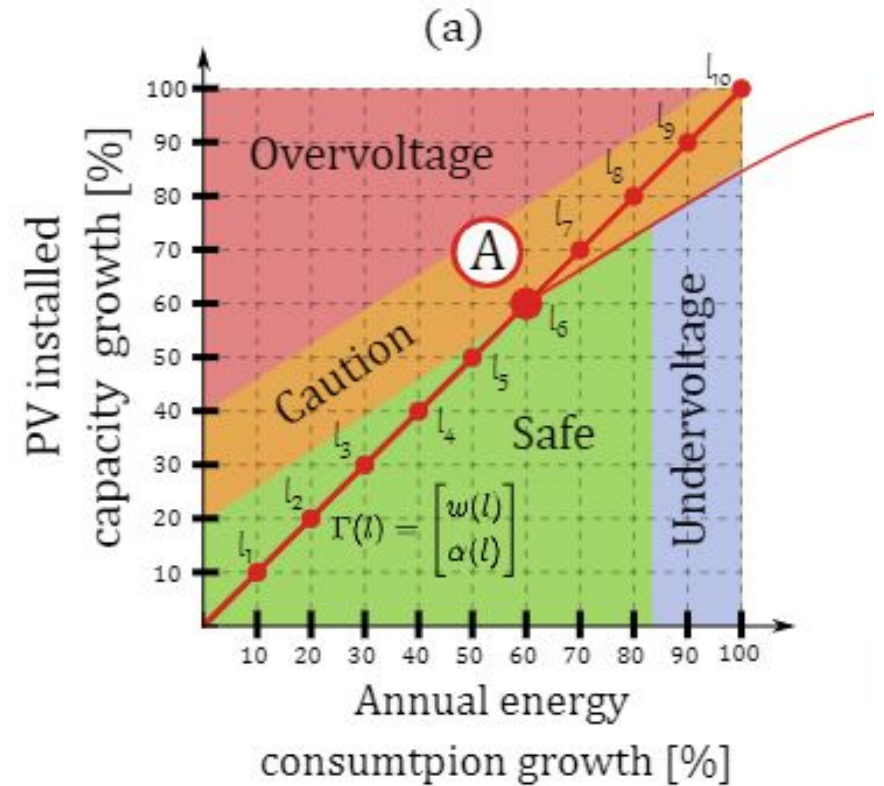
Electricity Infrastructure Planning

Consumption and PV generation modelling.

Conditioned to future load growth.

PV generation conditioned to the irradiance profile.

Technical issues: Overvoltage (high solar PV generation),
undervoltage (high demand consumption)

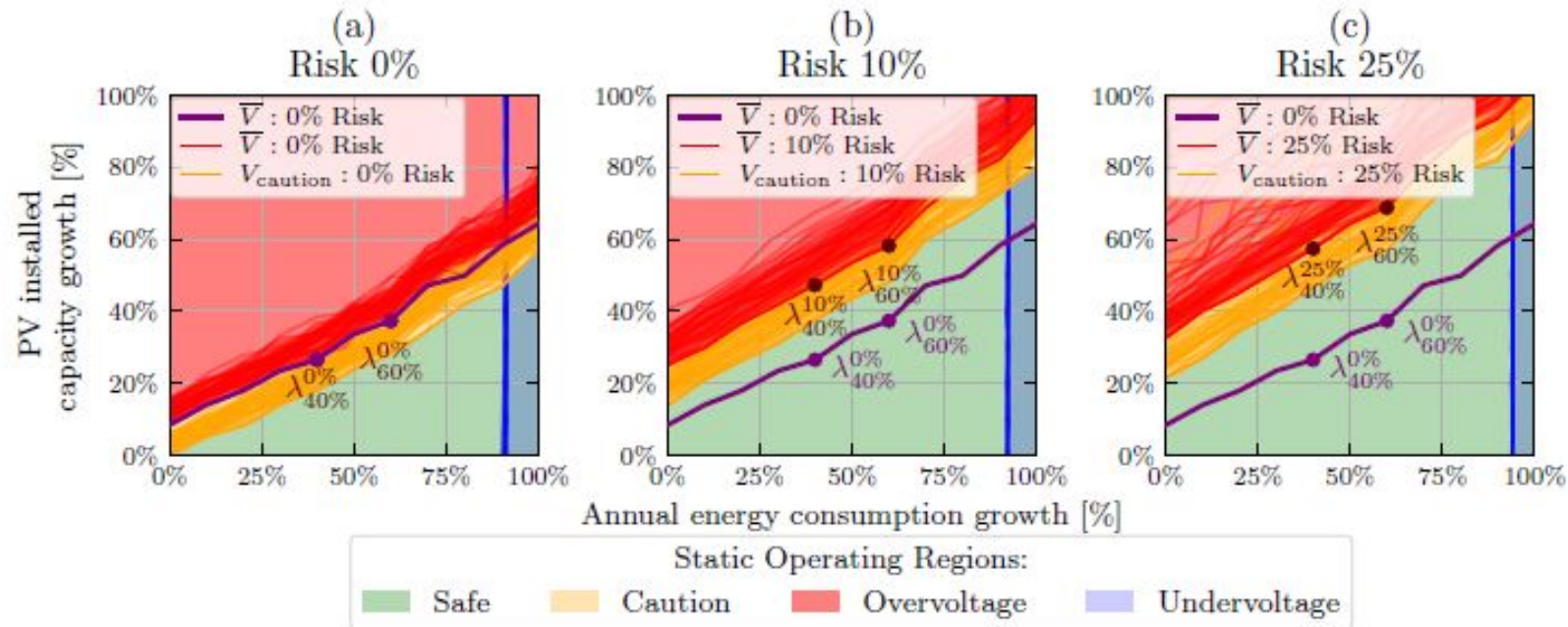


Critical Static Operating Regions and Nomograms

Example: At 40% annual energy growth: (Risk, PV capacity limit): (0%,26.5%) to (5%, 42.3%).

15% more capacity with only 5 % risk increase.

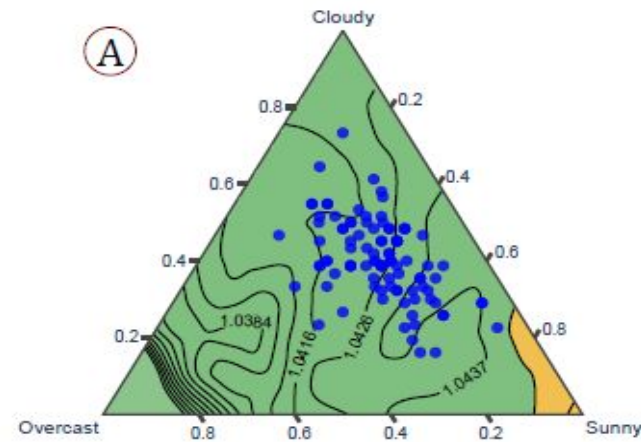
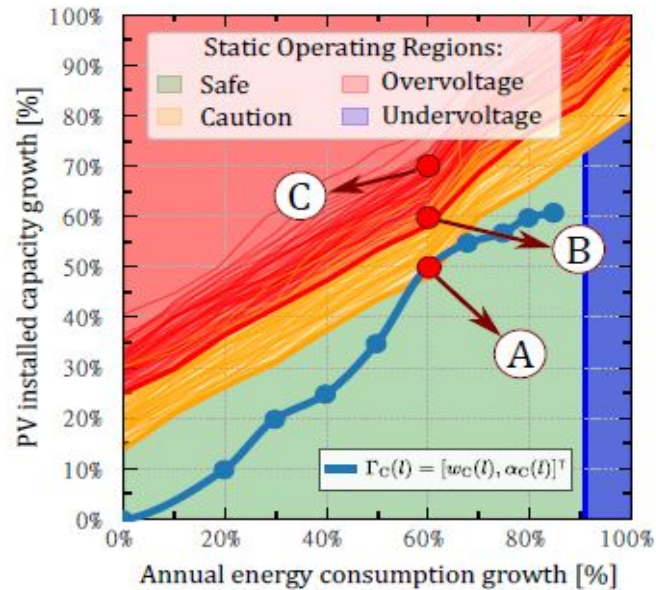
Planning considering (and quantifying) risk allow a better use of the current infrastructure.



Critical Static Operating Regions and Nomograms

Of course, grid operators dislike taking risks. *We can assess such risk further.*

If the system is allowed to operate at the caution-safe border (Point A). How much risk is involved?



Conclusions

Conclusions

- Generative AI models can help overcoming the lack of (smart meter) energy data due to privacy constraints.
- Planning considering accurate (generation, consumption) data modelling allows reducing uncertainty when allowing risk.



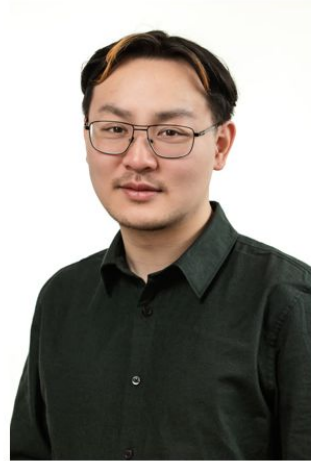
Generative AI for Distribution Systems Planning and Operation

Content available thanks to the hard work of Weijie, Nan and Mauricio.



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Thank you for
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