Surface Albedo Predictions Using Random Forests

SenSIP Algorithms and Devices REU

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ABSTRACT

- Many environmental benefits to using photovoltaic (PV) systems
- Power output fluctuations make them difficult to implement in power grid
- Beneficial if we can change topology in response to predicted power output

MOTIVATION

- Be able to control power output fluctuations in photovoltaic (PV) systems
- Use random forest regression to predict surface albedo
- Surface albedo used to predict power ouput



PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Predict surface albedo using the national solar research database (NSRDB) dataset
- What are goals achieved through the work?



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EXPERIMENTAL METHODS: SENSORS PRELIMINARY RESULTS Data obtained from NSRDB dataset make accurate predictions Preprocess data • Use random forests to train the regressor Use hyperparameter tuning to optimize training the data speed • Lowest RMSE on test data: 0.0037 Sample Input Dataset 1 Dataset 2 Dataset n Variance 0.010 0.20 0.008 0.15 0.006 Prediction Prediction r Prediction RN 0.10 -0.004Average All Predictions 0.05

Output

- Use hyperparameter tuning on criterion, max_depth, and max_features to minimize the root mean square error
- Manual feature ranking by removing individual features using parameters determined by hyperparameter tuning

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Sensor Signal and Information Processing Center http://sensip.asu.edu

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• From PCA, determined 4 predictions were enough to

• From feature ranking, determined those features to be: precipitable water, wind direction, dew point, and wind

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