



# Predicting Power Flow and Weather Stressors from Synthetic Grid Data

**Hao Zhu**

Associate Professor

The University of Texas at Austin

*Team:* Dr. Farnaz Safdarian (TAMU),  
Wei-Chun Chang, Young-ho Cho, Shaohui Liu (UT-Austin)

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# Weather-informed grid operations



## ➤ Motivation

- Weather mostly used for long-term grid planning
- Daily operations increasingly affected by weather

## ➤ Weather-power flow (PF) coupling

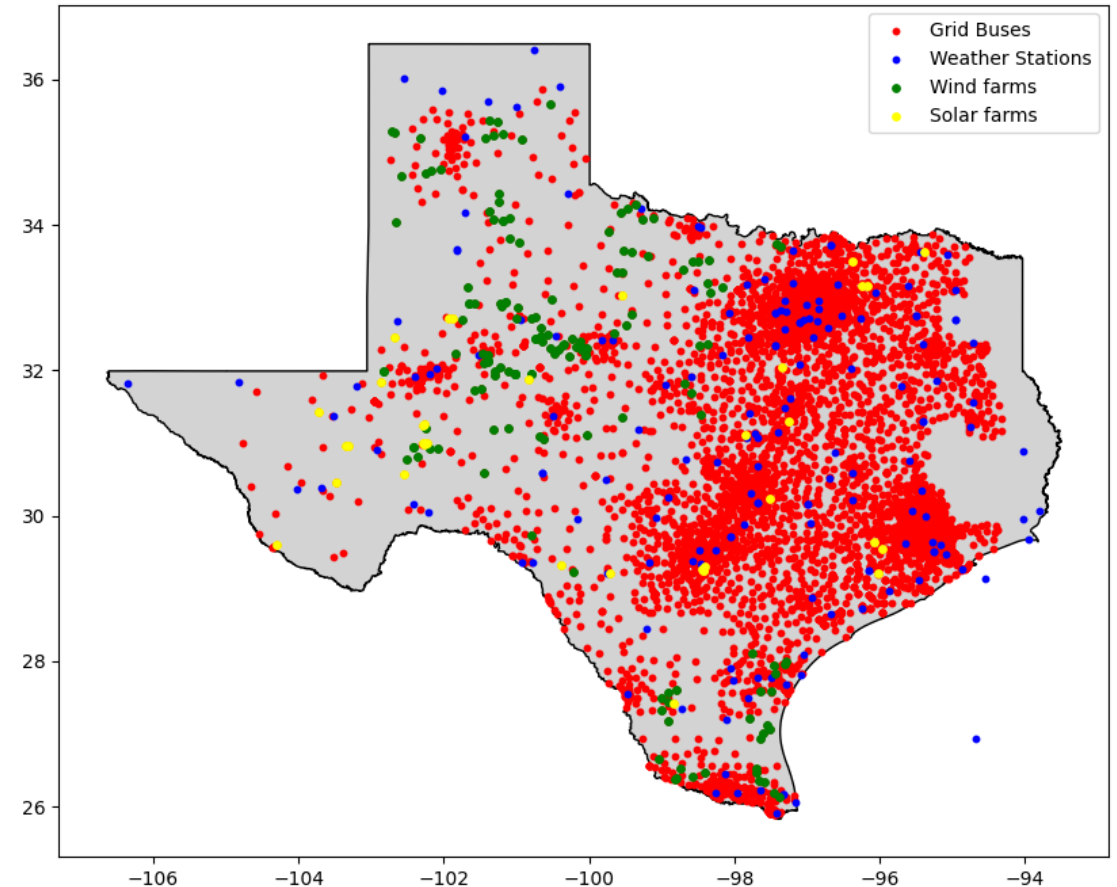
- How to directly predict grid operational stress from weather forecast?
- What are the key weather factors affecting grids?



# Synthetic grid dataset

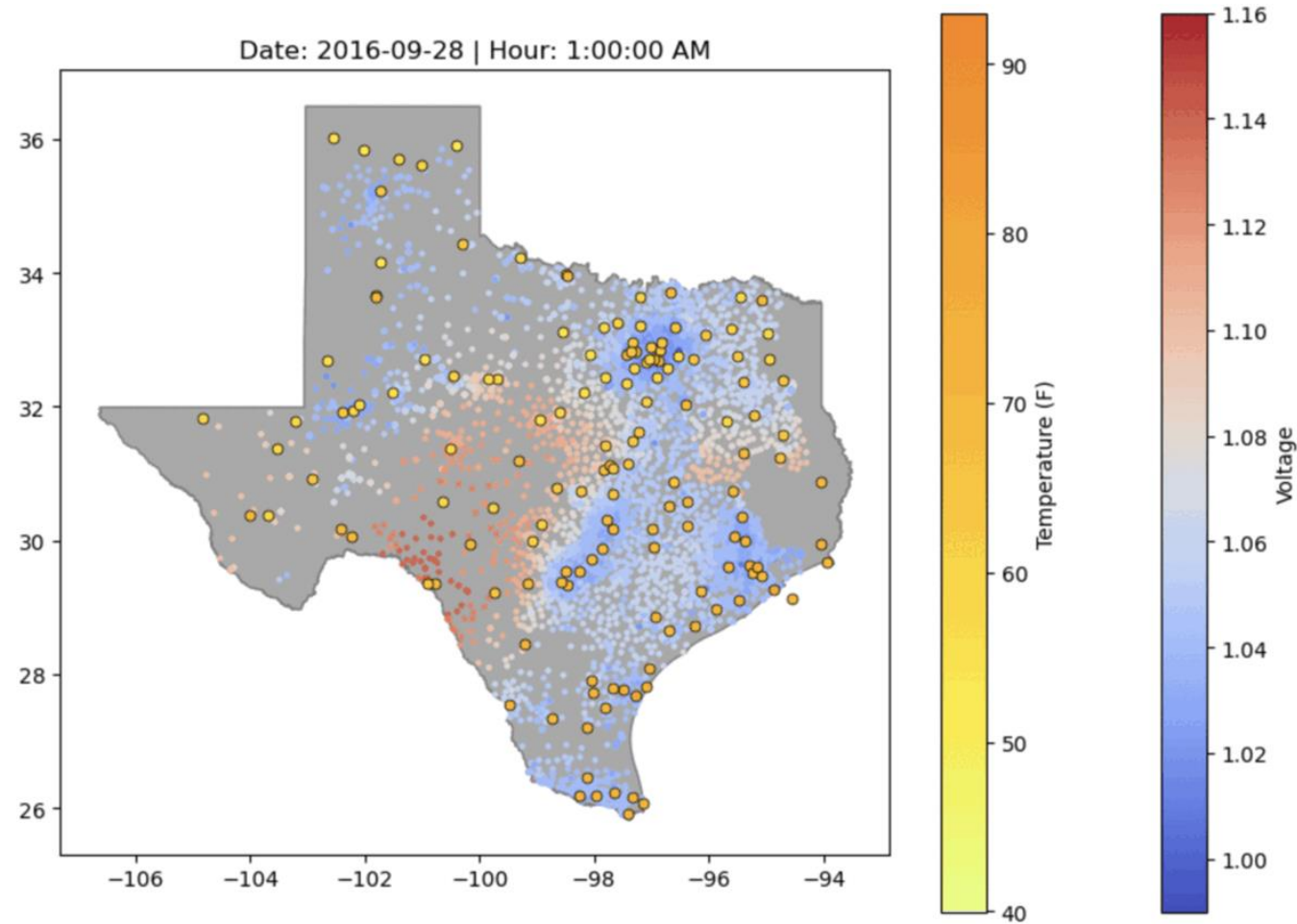
- Texas synthetic grid 6717-bus case
  - ERCOT's full system with 8 regions
  - Renewable (wind/solar) generations
- Weather inputs [Overbye'23]
  - 137 weather stations
  - Temperature
  - Wind speed
  - Solar irradiance X cloud coverage

Locations of buses, renewables, and weather stations



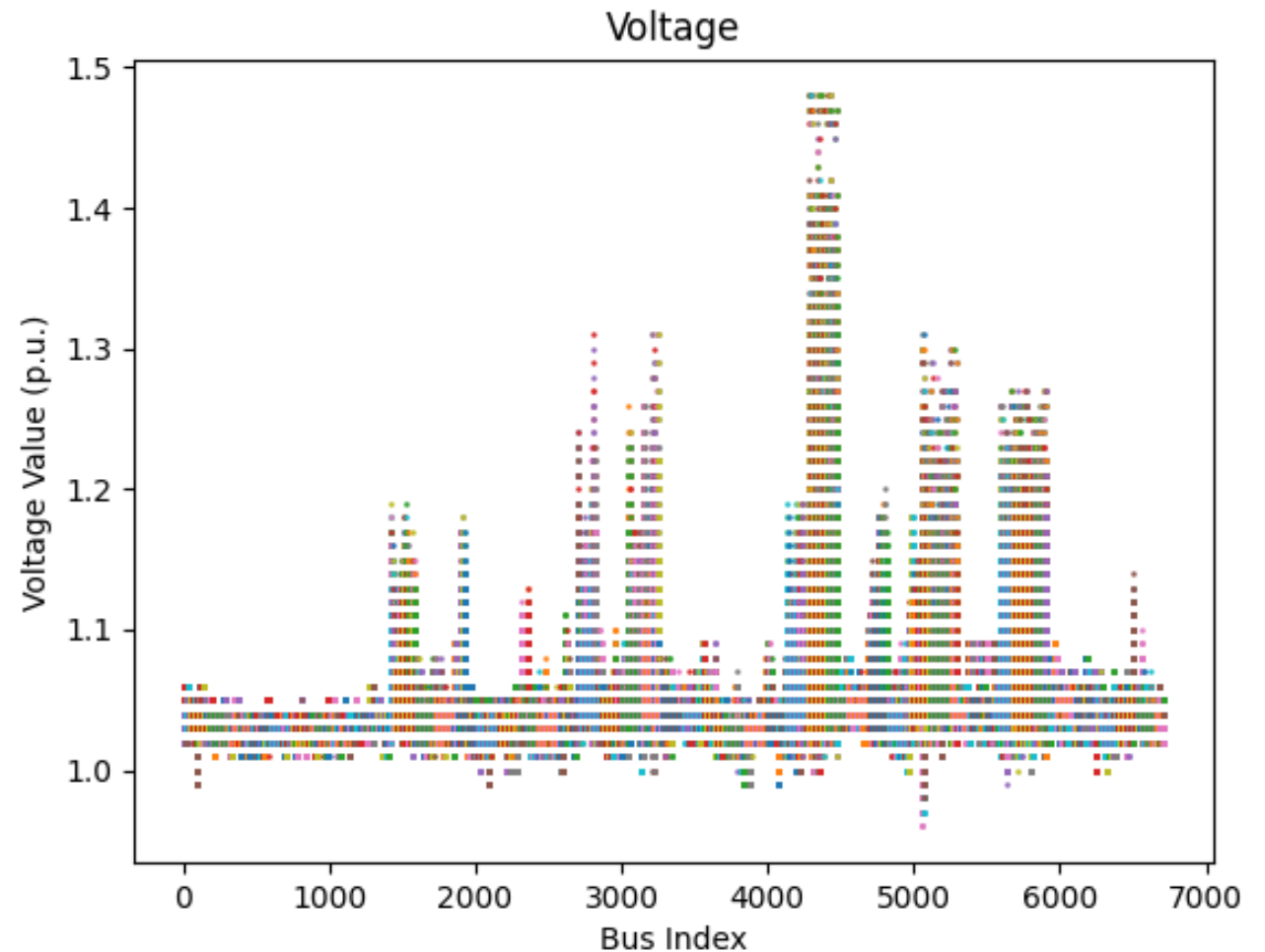
# Weather-PF coupling

- Hourly PF outputs
  - Bus voltage
  - *Line flow (to be analyzed)*
  - PowerWorld OPF solver
- All the data in the year of 2016
  - 8784 samples in total
  - Per unit (pu) voltage [0.94, 1.48]



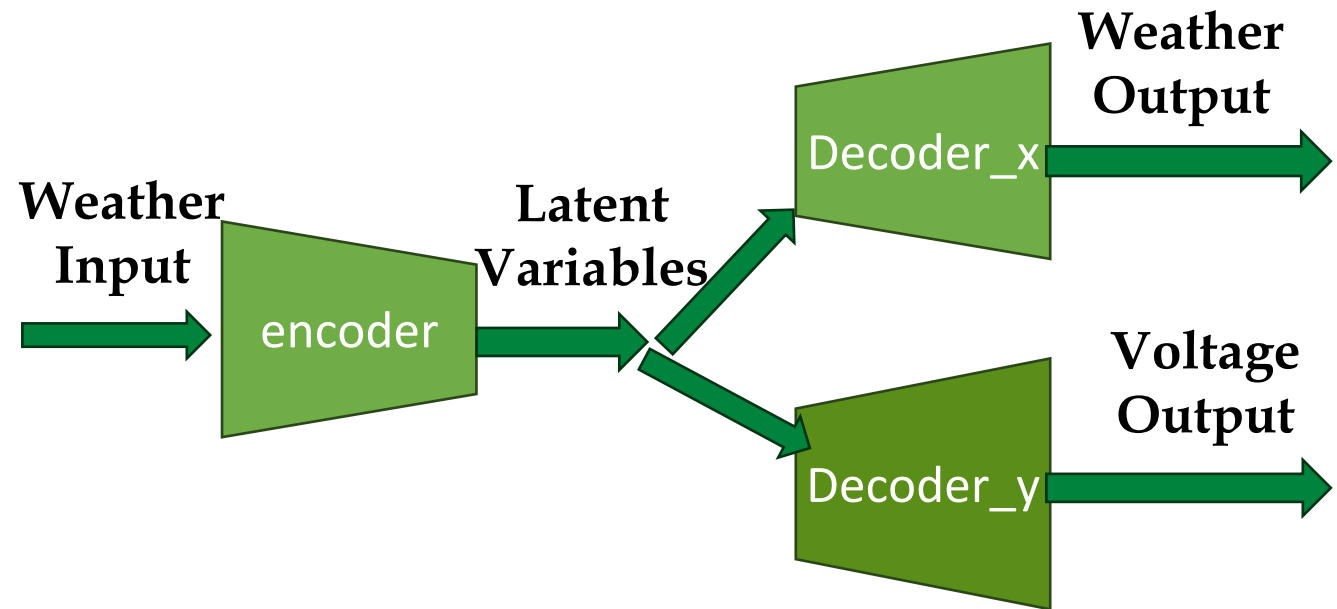
# Voltage outputs

- Mostly > 1.0 pu
- Some extreme high values
  - Solver setup
- Variability of voltage still useful



# Voltage prediction

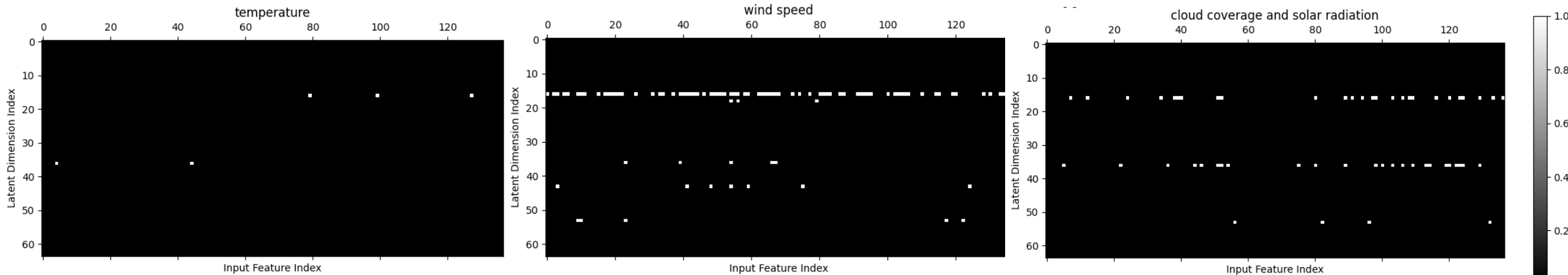
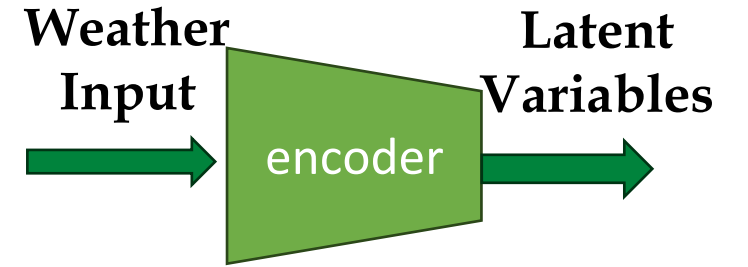
- Training/test split: 80%/20%
- Graph neural network (GNN)
- Autoencoder:
  - best prediction*
- Sparse autoencoder:
  - for identifying stressors*
- *Why not use the load input?*



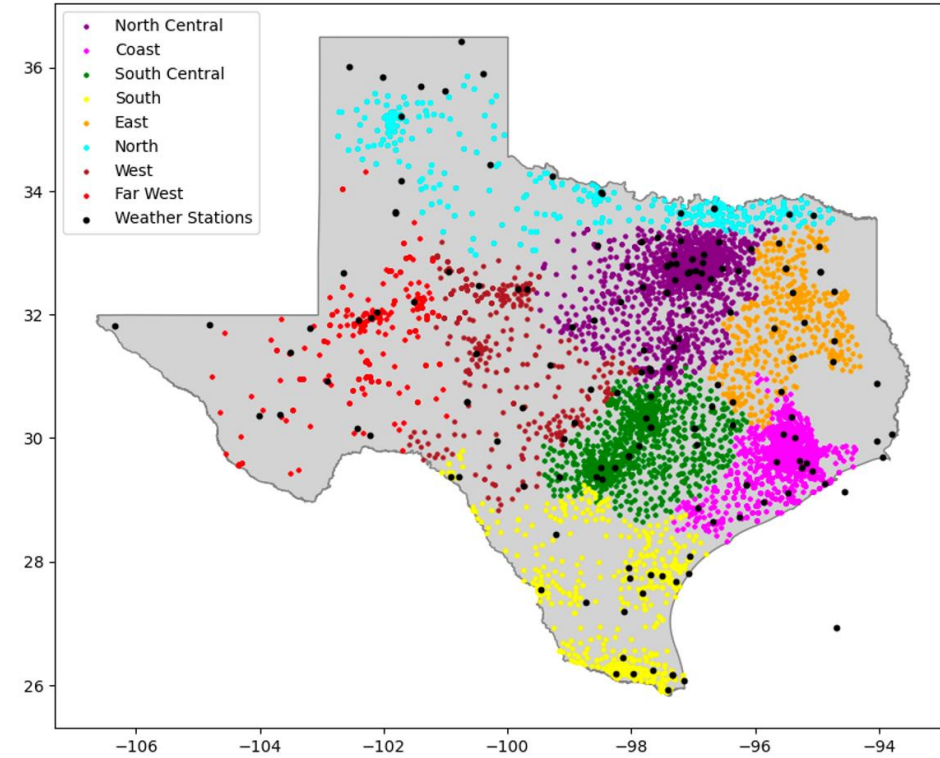
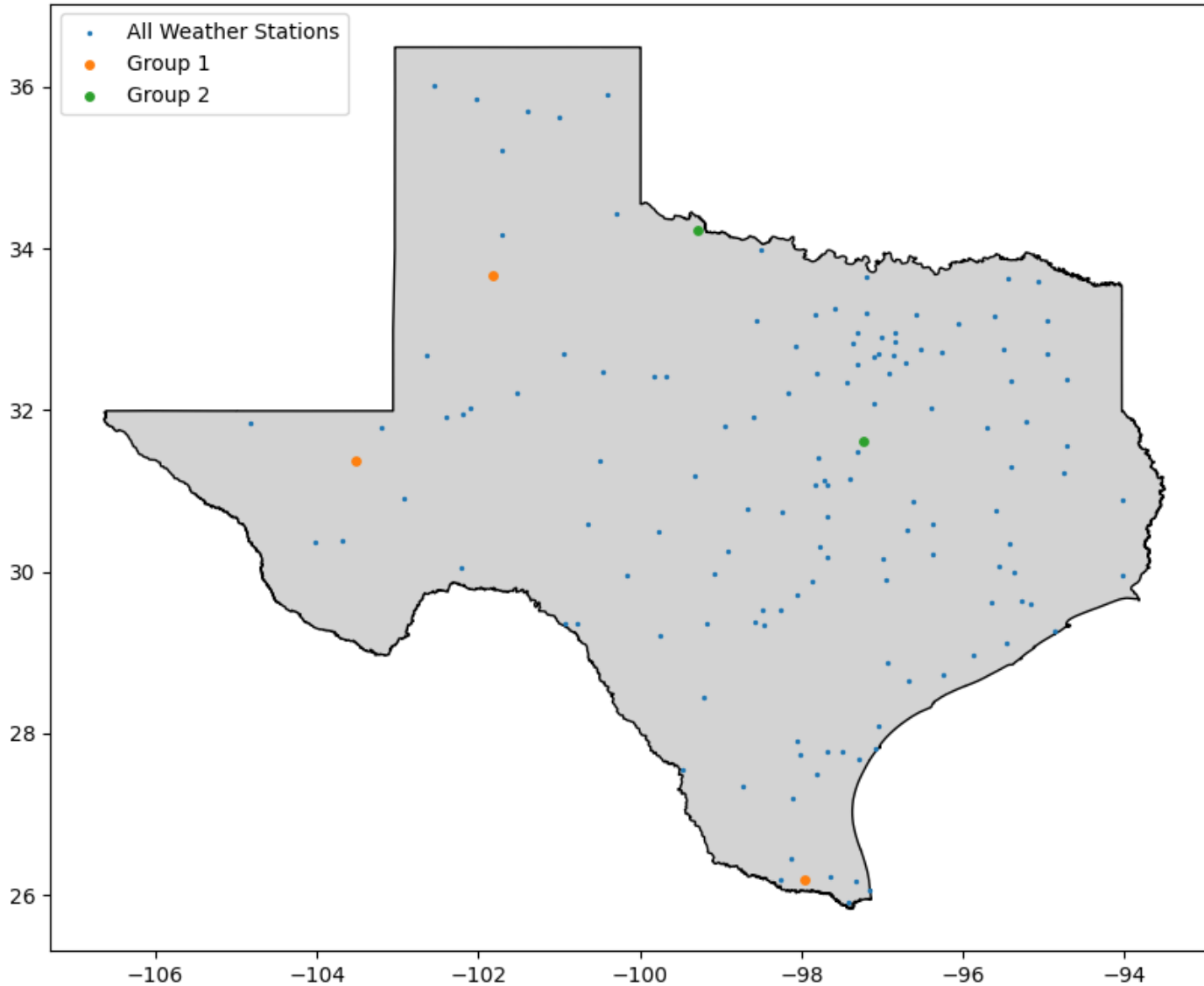
Error (pu)	GNN	Autoencoder	Sparse Autoencoder
Mean	0.028	0.0060	0.0084
Min	0.0016	2.3e-6	0
Max	0.098	0.018	0.12

# Identifying weather stressors

- Sparse autoencoder: promote 0's in encoder matrix
  - Highly correlated weather features
  - Very few underlying stressors (latent variables)
  - Sparse mapping from weather input



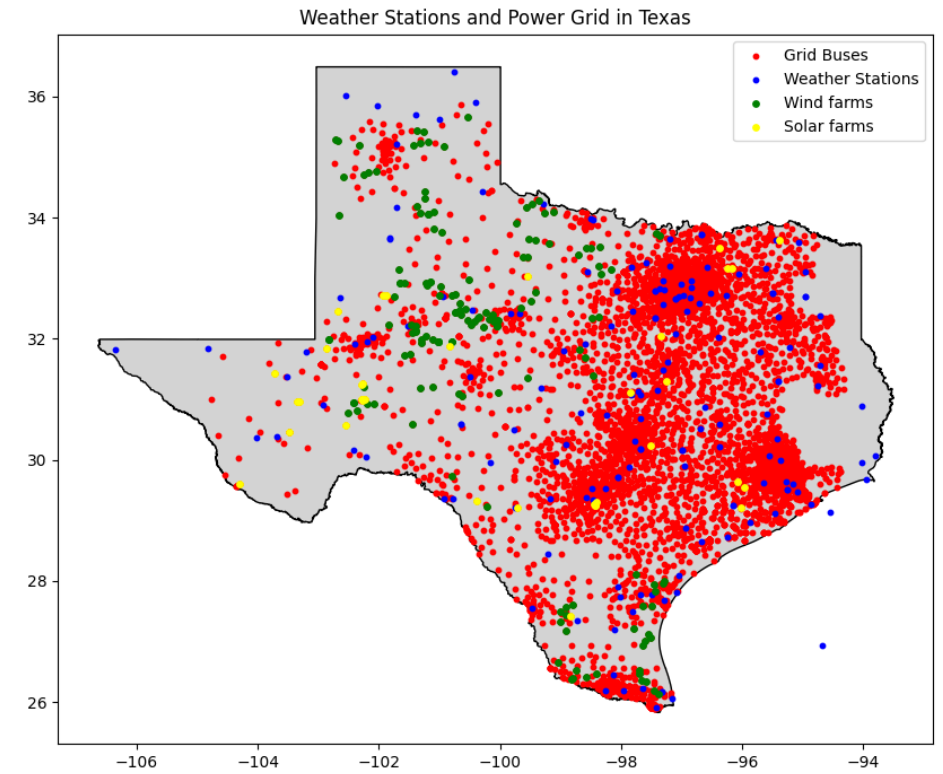
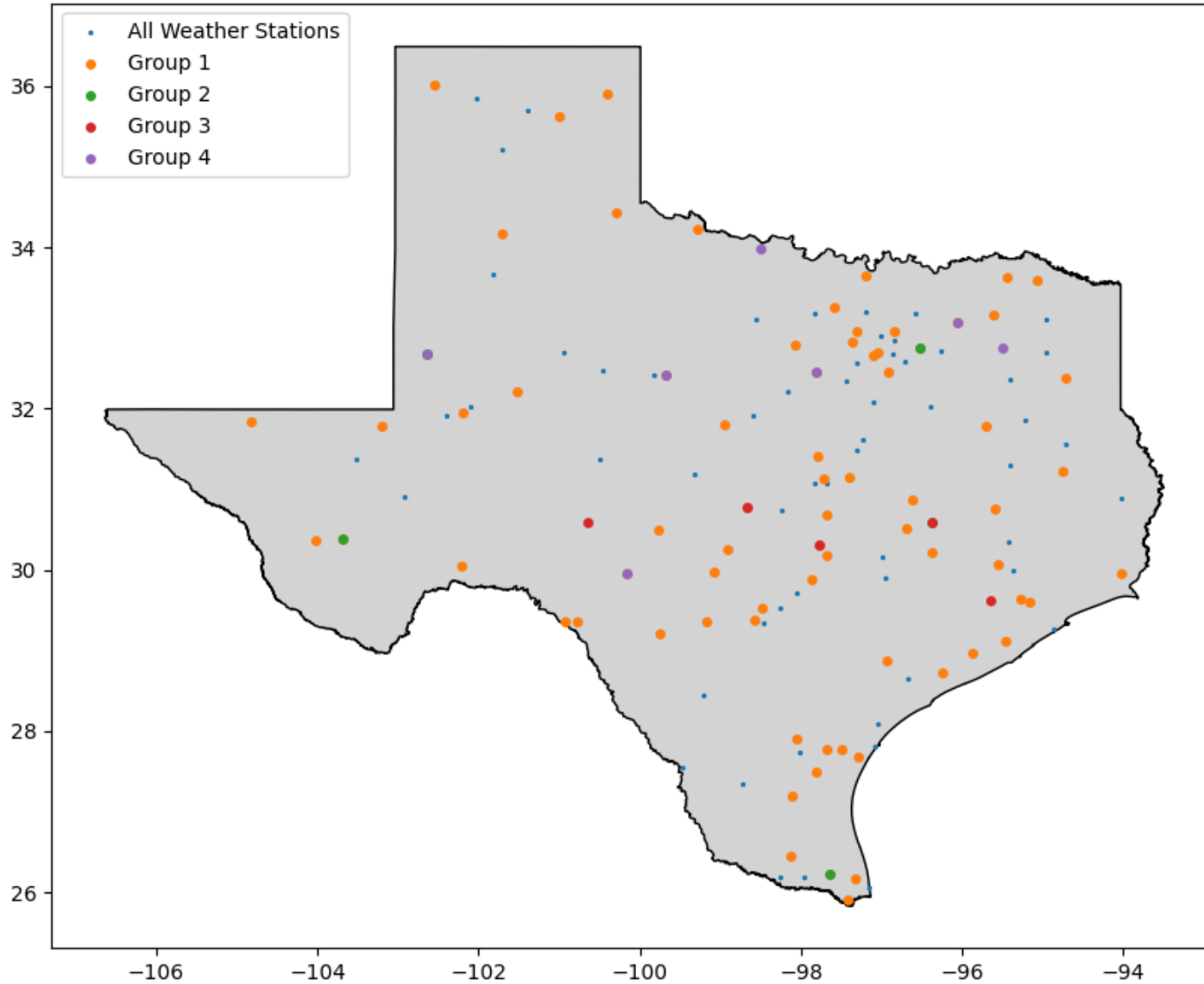
# Temperature



- 5 active temperature locations
- Similar temp. across the state
- Cover ERCOT regions in:  
North, Farwest, Central, South

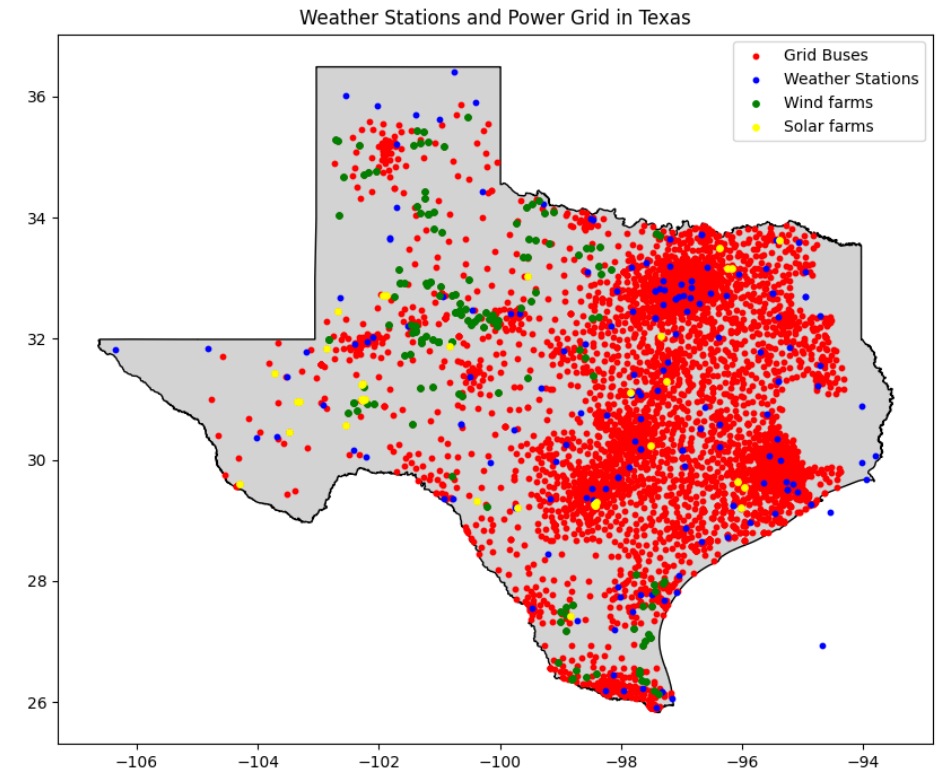
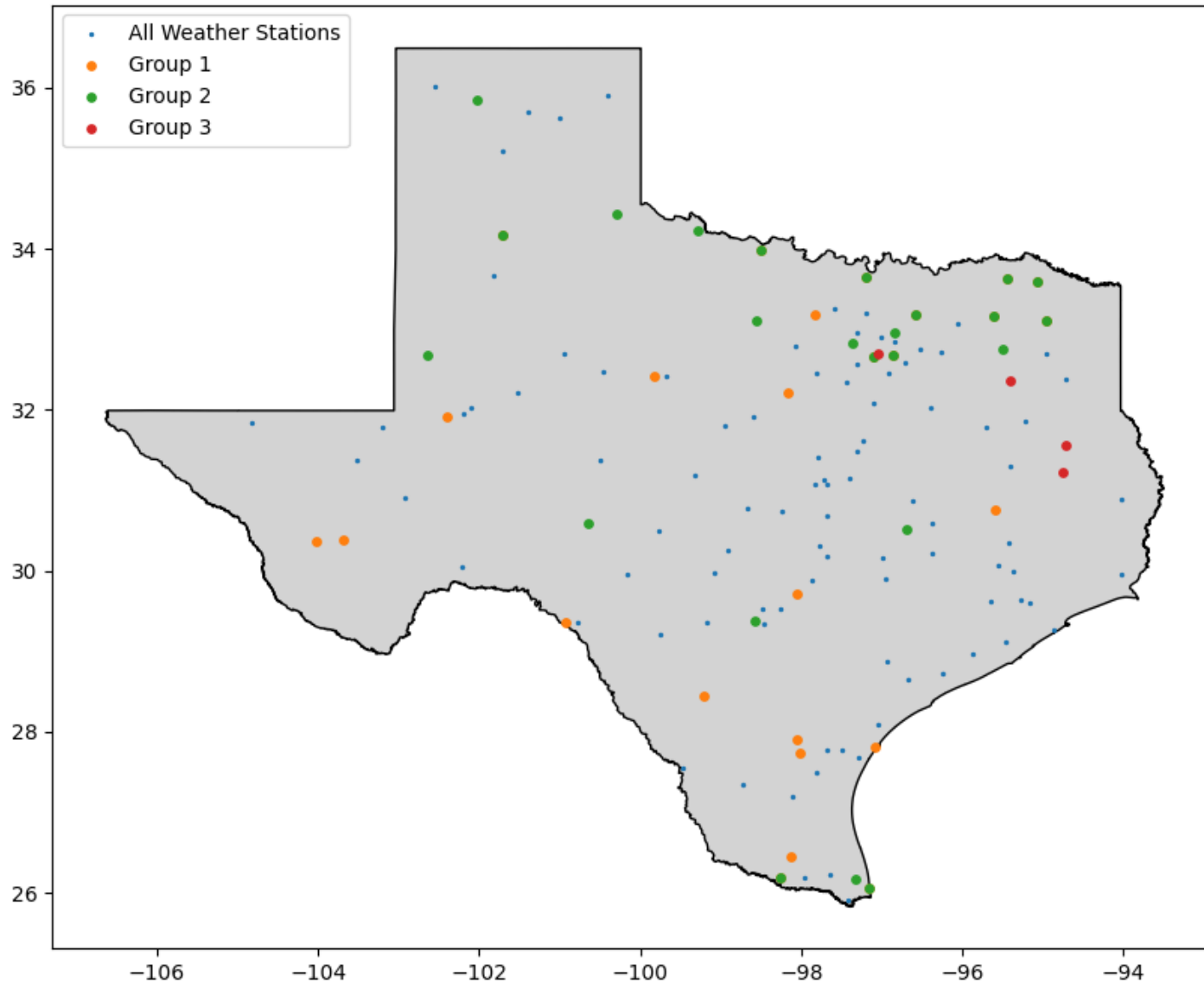


# Wind speed



- Multiple wind locations
- Wind patterns very diverse
- Related to wind farm locations

# Solar input



- A dozen of solar locations
- Related to solar farm locations
- Possibly affecting load demand

# Conclusions

- Weather-aware grid operations
  - Predictive modeling of PF outputs
  - Identifying weather stressors
- Ongoing directions:
  - General PF outputs (line flow?)
  - Detailed ERA5 weather data



Hao Zhu

[haozhu@utexas.edu](mailto:haozhu@utexas.edu)

<http://sites.utexas.edu/haozhu/>

@HaoZhu6