Applications of Artificial Intelligence in (Machine Learning /Deep learning) Smart Grid.

[1].Er.M.A.Suresh Babu, Lecturer(Sr.Sc)/Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
Thiagarajar Polytechnic College, Salem, Tamilnadu-636005
Email.id: amlasuba1977@gmail.com
[2].Er.G.Kavitha , Lecturer/ Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
Thiagarajar Polytechnic College, Salem, Tamilnadu-636005
Email.id:sanmugamkavi@gmail.com
[3].Er.T.Kanimozhi, Lecturer/ Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
Thiagarajar Polytechnic College, Salem, Tamilnadu-636005
Email.id:t.kanimozhis@gmail.com

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI), particularly Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL), plays a significant role in enhancing the efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of smart grids. One of its key applications is load forecasting and demand response, where Machine Learning models predict electricity demand based on historical consumption patterns, weather conditions, and economic factors - helping in real-time energy optimization. AI also enables renewable energy integration, grid fault detection and maintenance, energy theft detection, voltage and frequency stability control, AI predicts EV charging demand and prevents grid overload, Another breakthrough is automated grid control and self-healing networks, where AI enables self-healing smart grids that detect outages and reroute power automatically. Machine Learning models predict failures and adjust grid operations accordingly, enhancing grid resilience. Overall, AI-driven smart grids improve energy efficiency, reduce operational costs, and ensure a more reliable and sustainable power distribution system.

This paper discusses a comprehensive review of **AI-based modeling**, an AI-enabled smart grid for demand forecasting that leverages machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) techniques to predict electricity demand with high accuracy and efficiency. It integrates advanced data analytics with the grid's operational systems to enable better decision-making, enhance grid management, and improve energy efficiency.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence ▪ Machine Learning ▪ Deep Learning ▪

1.Introduction

A **Smart Grid** is an advanced electrical network that integrates digital technology, automation, and real-time communication to improve the efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of electricity distribution. Unlike traditional power grids, which follow a one-way flow of electricity from power plants to consumers, a smart grid enables a two-way exchange of electricity and data. This allows for real-time monitoring, fault detection, and self-healing capabilities, reducing power outages and improving grid resilience. It also facilitates the integration of renewable energy sources like solar and wind, ensuring a cleaner and more sustainable energy mix. Additionally, smart grids support demand response programs, enabling consumers to adjust their electricity usage based on real-time pricing and grid demand. Enhanced cybersecurity measures ensure the safety of data and communication within the grid. The benefits of smart grids include improved efficiency, reduced energy losses, lower operational costs, and a smaller carbon footprint, making them a crucial step toward a more sustainable and intelligent energy future.

2. Demand forecasting in Grid

Demand forecasting in a **smart grid** involves predicting future electricity consumption using historical data, real-time monitoring, and advanced analytics. Accurate forecasting enables utilities to optimize power generation, balance supply and demand, reduce operational costs, and improve grid stability. By leveraging **Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), and Big Data Analytics**, smart grids analyze factors such as past consumption patterns, weather conditions, seasonal variations, and consumer behavior to make precise predictions. **Short-term forecasts** help with real-time load balancing, while **long-term forecasts** assist in infrastructure planning and the integration of renewable energy sources. Smart meters, IoT sensors, and Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) provide real-time data, allowing utilities to dynamically adjust power supply and implement demand response strategies. Additionally, integrating **renewable energy forecasting** helps manage fluctuations in solar and wind power generation. Effective demand forecasting leads to **better resource allocation, lower energy costs, improved grid reliability, and a more sustainable energy system**, making it a critical component of modern smart grids.

3. Predictive Forecasting for Smart Grids

Long Short-Term Memory (**LSTM**) networks, a type of **Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)**, are widely used for **predictive forecasting in smart grids** due to their ability to learn and retain long-term dependencies in time-series data. Smart grids generate vast amounts of real-time data from **smart meters, sensors, and IoT devices**, making LSTM an ideal choice for accurately forecasting electricity demand, renewable energy generation, and grid stability.

LSTMs excel in handling **sequential data**, making them suitable for forecasting power consumption trends by analyzing past usage patterns, weather conditions, seasonal variations, and market fluctuations. Unlike traditional forecasting methods like **ARIMA or simple regression**, LSTM models can capture **complex non-linear relationships and long-range dependencies**, improving prediction accuracy.

For **electricity demand forecasting**, LSTMs process time-series data, learning from historical consumption and external factors to predict future load variations. In **renewable energy forecasting**, they analyze weather patterns to estimate solar and wind energy generation. Additionally, utilities can use LSTM-based models for **fault detection and anomaly prediction**, enhancing grid reliability and resilience.

By integrating LSTM models into smart grid systems, utilities can achieve **better demand-supply management, reduce energy wastage, improve grid efficiency, and optimize renewable energy utilization**, making energy distribution more sustainable and cost-effective.

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4. Predictive forecasting Model

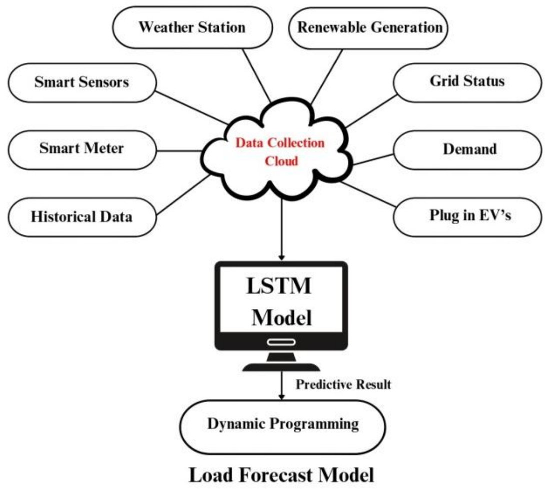

Fig4.1 Load Forecast Model

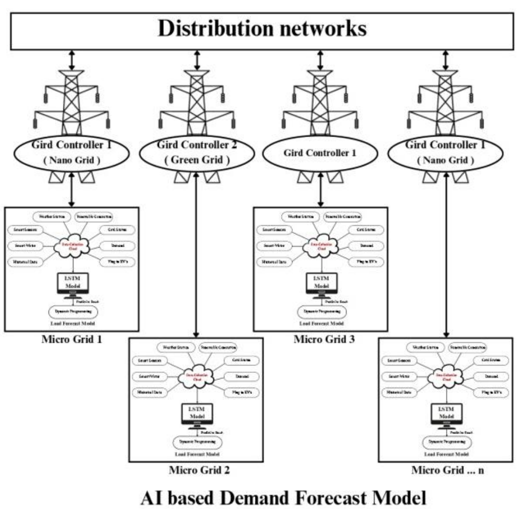

Fig 4.2 AI Based Demand Forecast Model

4.1Program for Demand Forecasting :

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM, Dense
from scipy.optimize import minimize

# Synthetic Data Generation
def generate_synthetic_data():
   np.random.seed(42)
   timestamps = pd.date_range(start="2023-01-01", periods=1000, freq="H")
   demand = np.random.normal(loc=500, scale=50, size=1000)  # Simulated demand data
   renewable_generation = np.random.normal(loc=200, scale=30, size=1000)  # Simulated renewable energy
   weather = np.random.normal(loc=20, scale=5, size=1000)  # Simulated weather data
   grid_status = np.random.choice([0, 1], size=1000, p=[0.95, 0.05])  # Simulated grid status (0 = normal, 1 = fault)

   data = pd.DataFrame({
      "Timestamp": timestamps,
      "Demand": demand,
      "Renewable_Generation": renewable_generation,
      "Weather": weather,
      "Grid_Status": grid_status
   })
   return data

# Demand Forecasting using LSTM
def demand_forecasting(data):
   # Prepare data
   sequence_length = 24
   X, y = [], []
   for i in range(len(data) - sequence_length):
      X.append(data["Demand"][i:i+sequence_length])
      y.append(data["Demand"][i+sequence_length])
   X, y = np.array(X), np.array(y)

   # Build LSTM model
   model = Sequential()
   model.add(LSTM(50, activation="relu", input_shape=(sequence_length, 1)))
   model.add(Dense(1))
   model.compile(optimizer="adam", loss="mse")

   # Train model
   model.fit(X, y, epochs=10, batch_size=32, verbose=0)

   # Predict next 24 hours
   last_sequence = data["Demand"][-sequence_length:].values.reshape(1, sequence_length, 1)
   forecast = model.predict(last_sequence)
   return forecast[0][0]

# Renewable Energy Dispatch using Optimization
```

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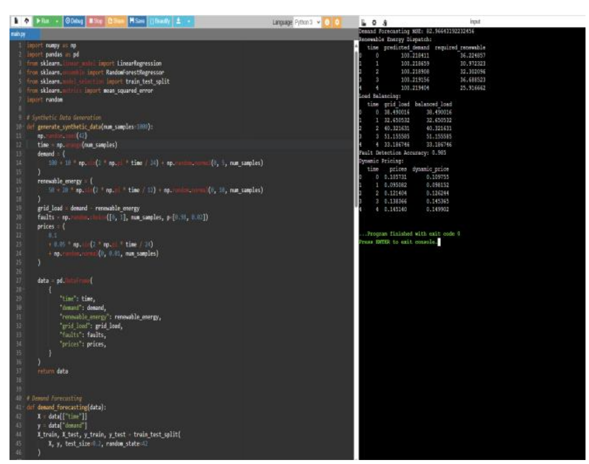
```
def renewable_energy_dispatch(renewable_generation, demand):
    def objective(x):
        # Minimize the difference between demand and supply
        return abs(demand - (x[0] + x[1]))

    # Constraints: x[0] = solar, x[1] = wind
    constraints = ({'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda x: x[0] + x[1] - renewable_generation})
    bounds = [(0, renewable_generation), (0, renewable_generation)]

    result = minimize(objective, x0=[0, 0], bounds=bounds, constraints=constraints)
    return result.x

# Load Balancing using K-Means Clustering
def load_balancing(data):
    scaler = StandardScaler()
    scaled_data = scaler.fit_transform(data[["Demand", "Renewable_Generation"]])

    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=42)
    data["Cluster"] = kmeans.fit_predict(scaled_data)

    # Balance load by redistributing based on clusters
    balanced_load = data.groupby("Cluster")["Demand"].mean()
    return balanced_load

# Fault Detection using Random Forest
def fault_detection(data):
    X = data[["Demand", "Renewable_Generation", "Weather"]]
    y = data["Grid_Status"]

    model = RandomForestRegressor(random_state=42)
    model.fit(X, y)

    # Predict faults
    predictions = model.predict(X)
    data["Predicted_Fault"] = (predictions > 0.5).astype(int)
    return data

# Dynamic Pricing using Simple Heuristic
def dynamic_pricing(demand, supply):
    if demand > supply:
        return 0.15  # High price during peak demand
    else:
        return 0.10  # Low price during off-peak

# Main Program
if __name__ == "__main__":
    # Generate synthetic data
    data = generate_synthetic_data()

    # Demand Forecasting
    forecasted_demand = demand_forecasting(data)
    print(f"Forecasted Demand for Next Hour: {forecasted_demand:.2f} MW")

    # Renewable Energy Dispatch
    renewable_generation = data["Renewable_Generation"].iloc[-1]
    dispatch = renewable_energy_dispatch(renewable_generation, forecasted_demand)
    print(f"Optimal Renewable Dispatch - Solar: {dispatch[0]:.2f} MW, Wind: {dispatch[1]:.2f} MW")

    # Load Balancing
    balanced_load = load_balancing(data)
    print("Balanced Load by Cluster:\n", balanced_load)

    # Fault Detection
    data_with_faults = fault_detection(data)
    print("Detected Faults:\n", data_with_faults[["Timestamp", "Predicted_Fault"]].tail())

    # Dynamic Pricing
    price = dynamic_pricing(forecasted_demand, renewable_generation)
    print(f"Dynamic Electricity Price: ${price:.2f} per kWh")
```



5.Conclusion:

AI-enabled smart grids for demand forecasting not only optimize the efficiency of energy consumption and grid operations but also facilitate the integration of renewable energy sources, reduce operational costs, and improve reliability. By predicting electricity demand with high accuracy, these systems contribute to the overall stability and sustainability of the power grid.

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