

A wind turbine stands prominently in the foreground on a grassy hillside, its blades pointing upwards towards a vibrant sunset sky. In the background, a range of mountains is visible, their peaks partially obscured by low-hanging clouds. The overall scene conveys a sense of renewable energy and natural beauty.

Forecasting Energy Demand

Who needs this service most?

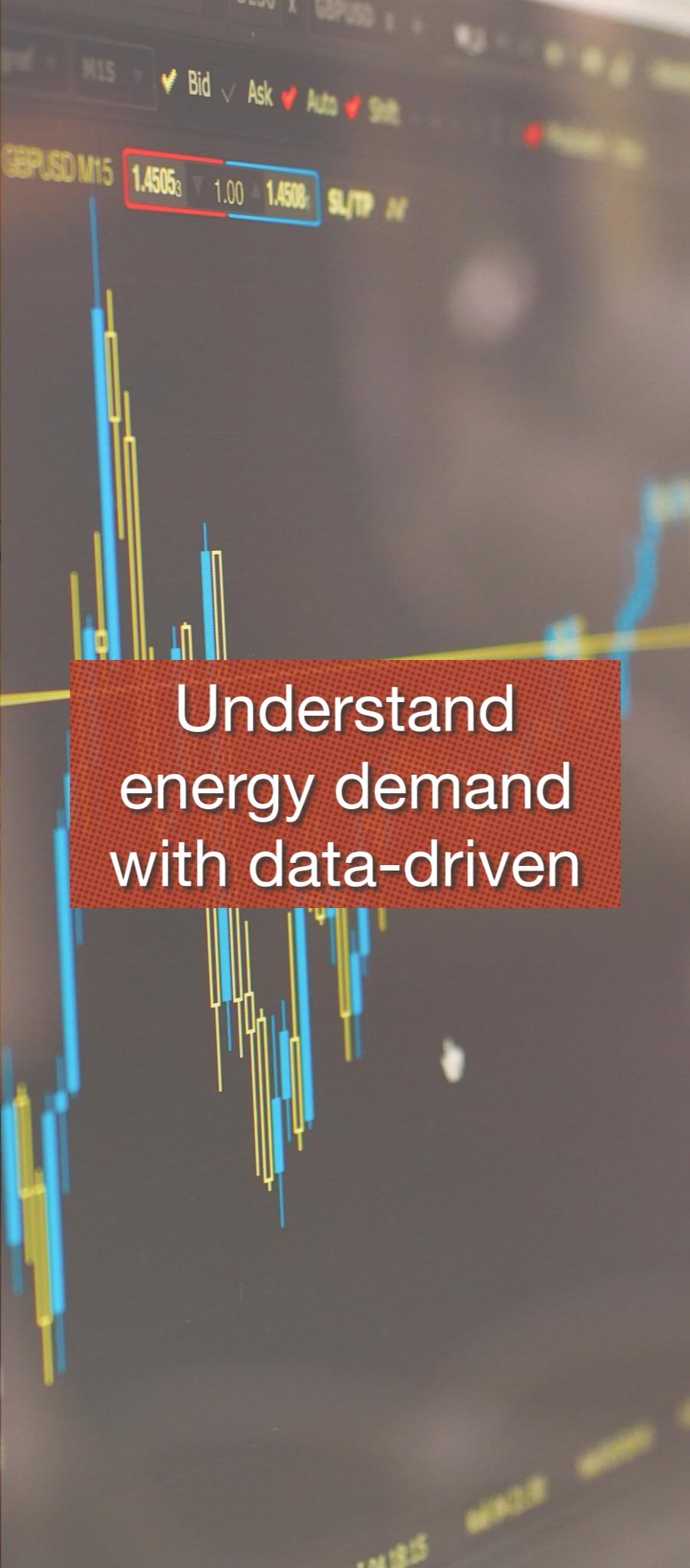


Energy Suppliers

Why do you need this service?



Energy as a
resource
constraint



Understand
energy demand
with data-driven



Provide
optimal
energy supply

Choosing the right dataset



Tackling the problem



5 steps to success



1



Obtaining
Data

2



Scrubbing
Data

3



Exploring
Data

4



Modelling
Data

5



Interpreting
Data

Energy demand has a clear seasonal trend across all four years



More energy is consumed during colder months

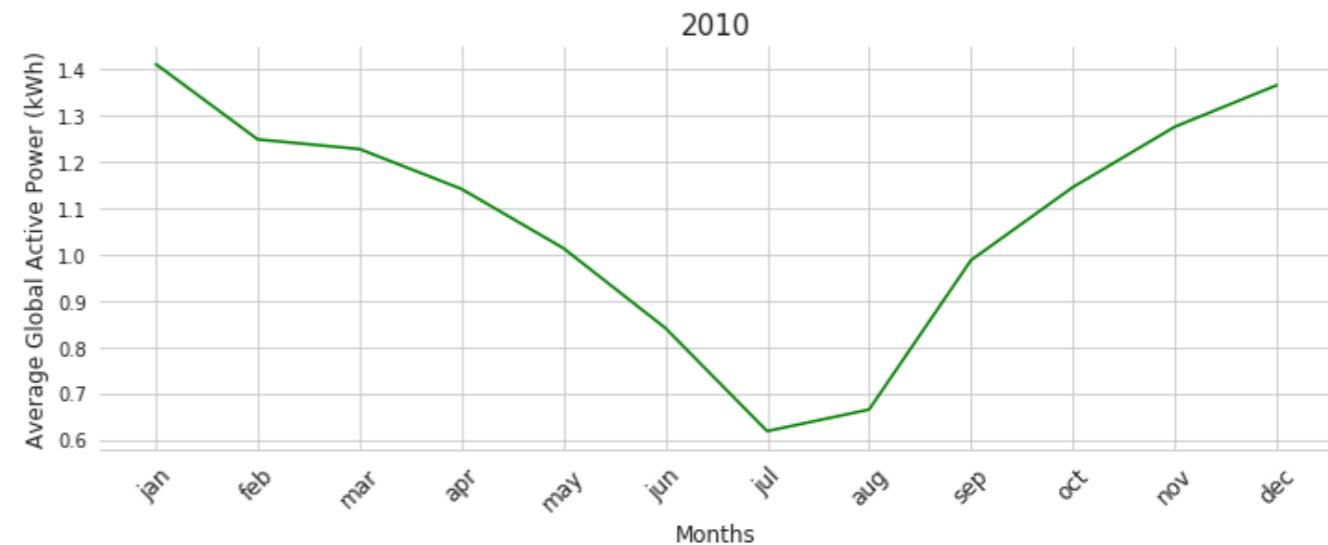
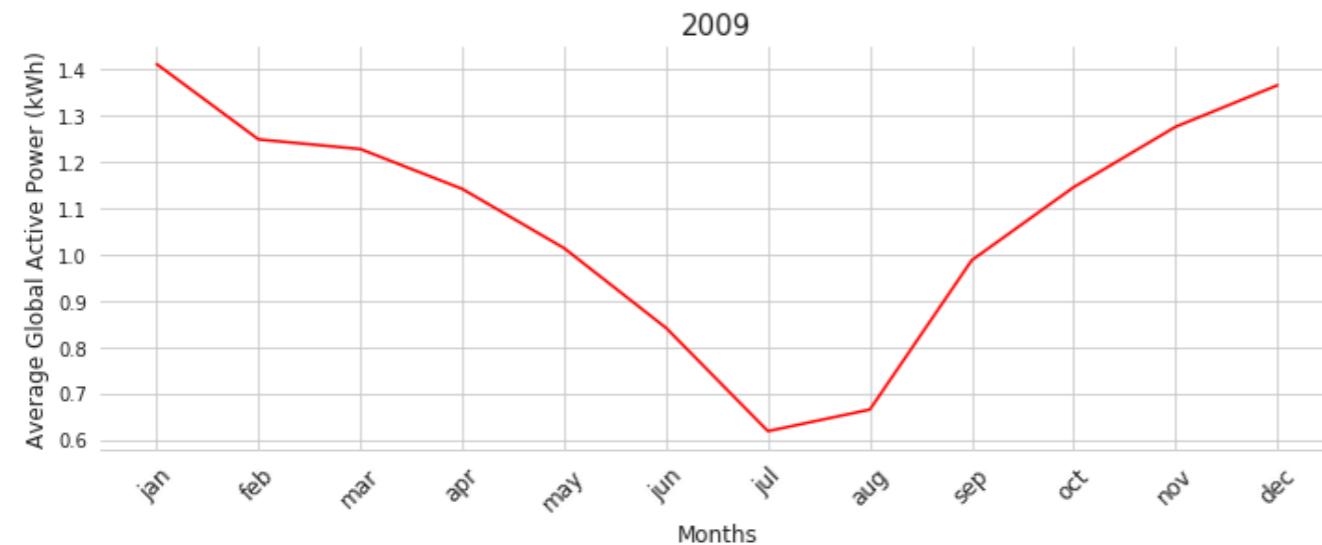
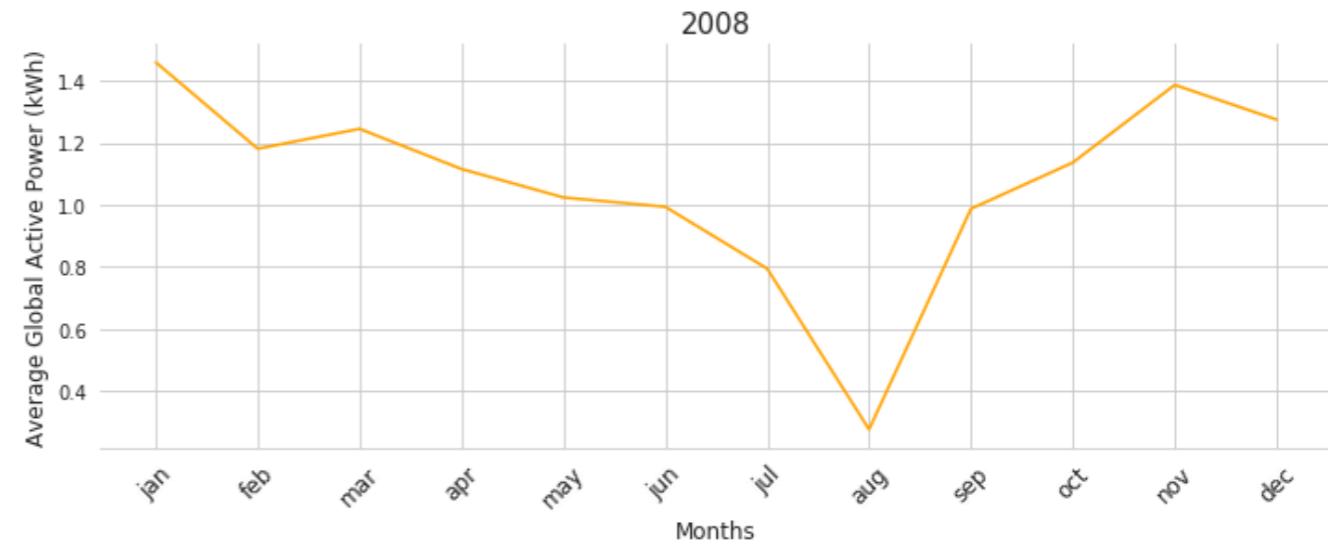


Less energy is consumed during the warmer months



Temperature appears to have an effect on energy usage

Global Active Power Consumption between 2007-2010

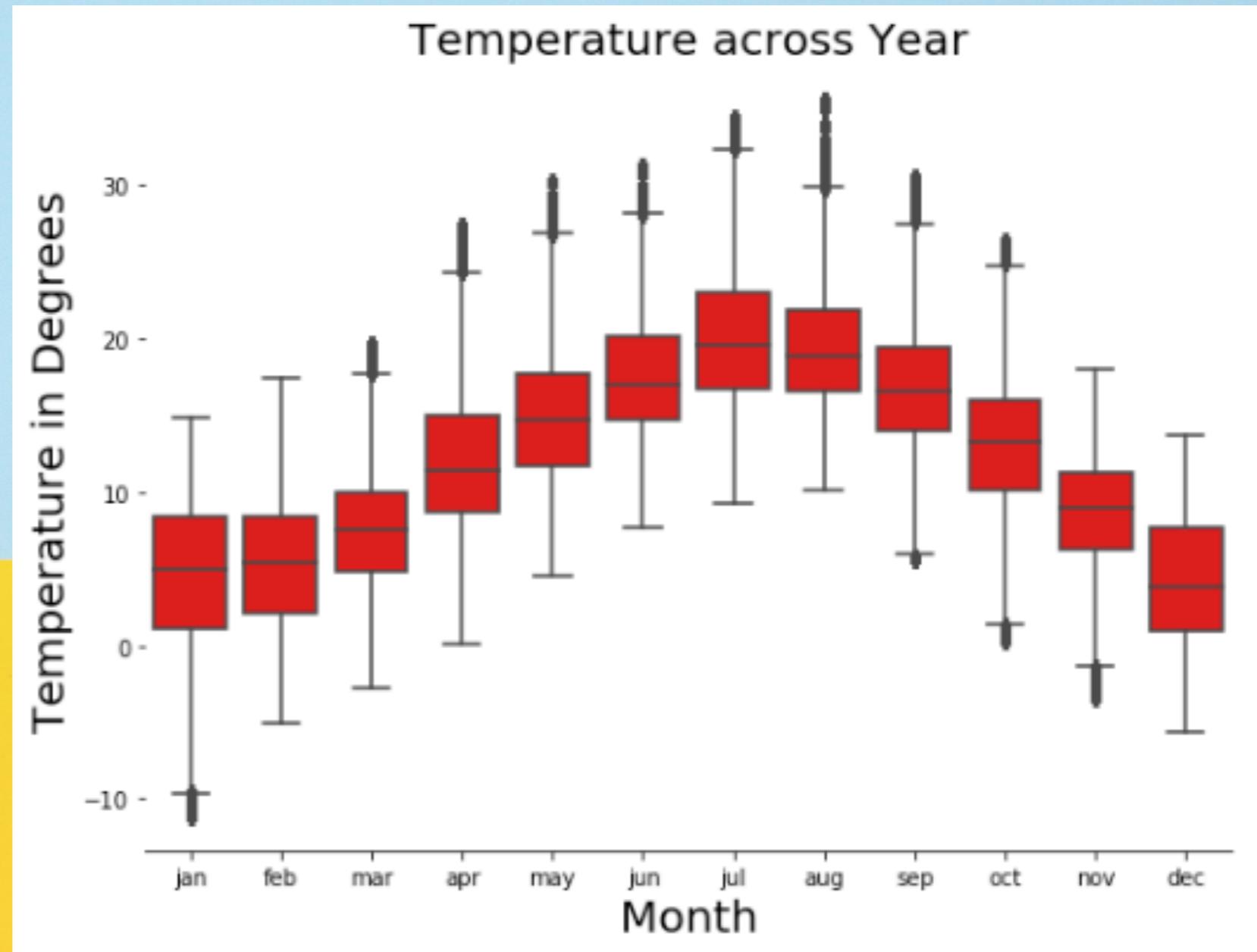


Temperatures across the year vary quite considerably

Average temperature in winter months hovers around 5°



Average temperature in summer months is nearly 20°

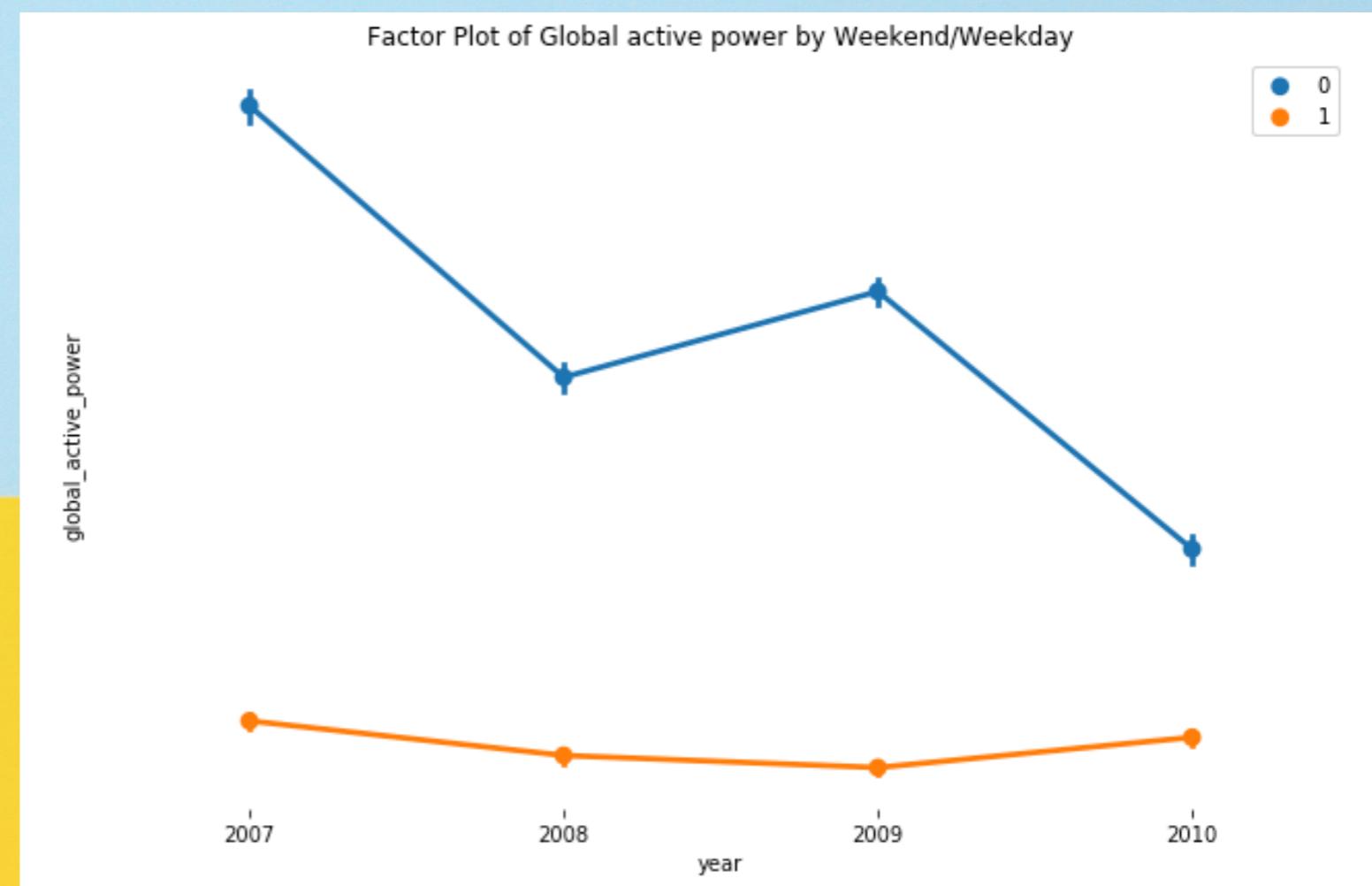


More energy was consumed on weekends than during weekdays over the four years

On average, more energy is consumed on the weekend (0) than on weekdays (1)

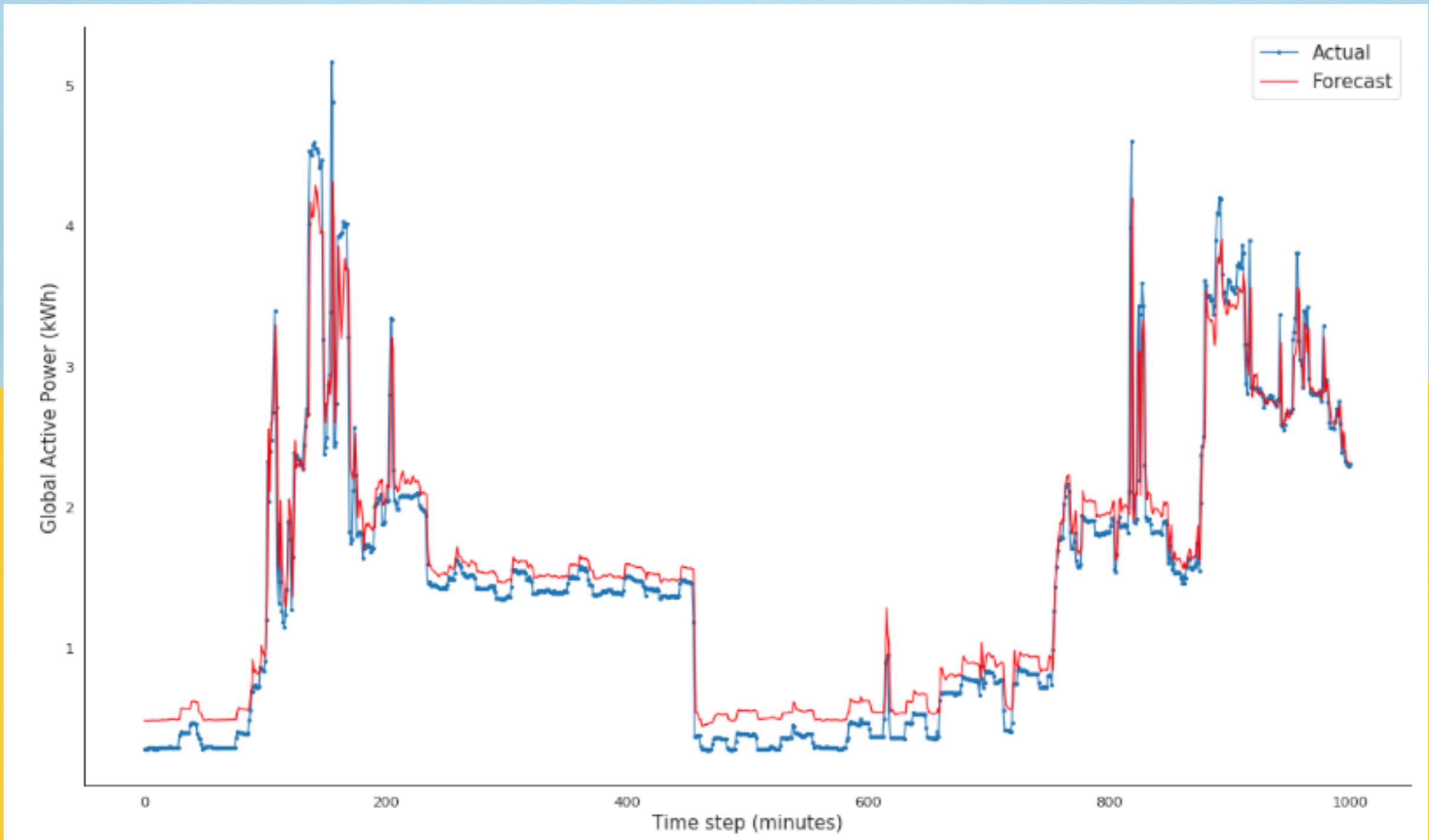
People have commitments such as school or work

But most likely spend more time at home on the weekends



Neural Network Forecasting provided the best results

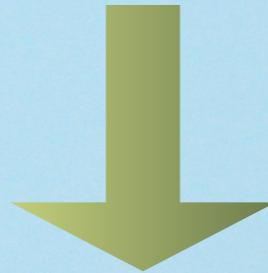
Using this forecasting technique proved to be the most effective for long-term predictions



A solution to the problem



Data-driven answer which successfully incorporates seasonal factors



Using a dynamic implementation of energy supply using an neural network forecasting technique can correctly identify energy demand



Increase profitability and environmental welfare

Thank you





APPENDIX

$$\omega = 2\pi f \quad \beta = \frac{\Delta T_c}{\Delta T_B} \quad V = qU$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \quad V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon \cdot \mu}} = \frac{C}{\sqrt{\epsilon_F \mu_F}}$$

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{S}$$

$$T = \frac{L_m}{T}$$

$$M = \vec{F}_d \cos \alpha$$

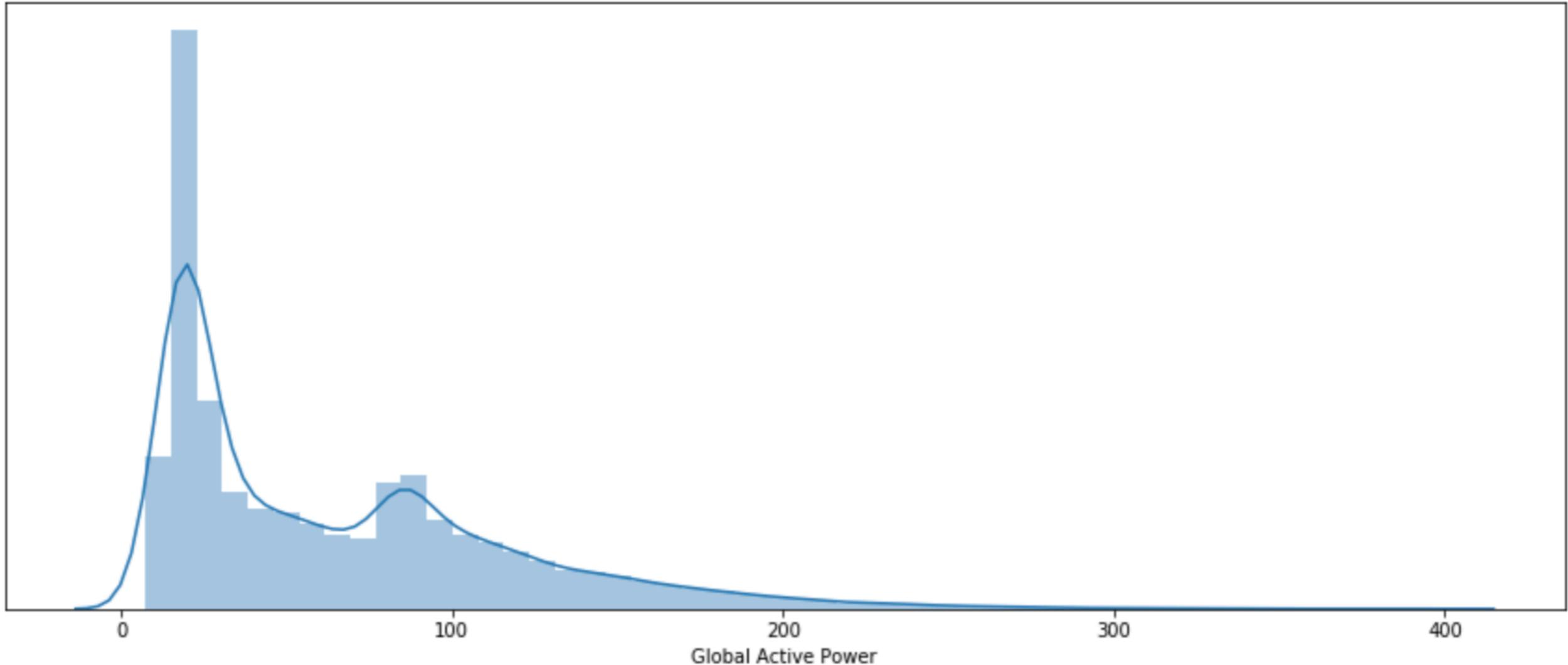
$$F_n = S \cdot \rho g \quad F_g = \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \quad \mathcal{W} = E \times T = 6$$

$$(E_k)_k = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos \psi_1 \cos \psi_2}{\cos(\psi_1 - \psi_2) \sin(\psi_1 + \psi_2)}$$



Distribution of Global Active Power

Distribution of Global Active Power



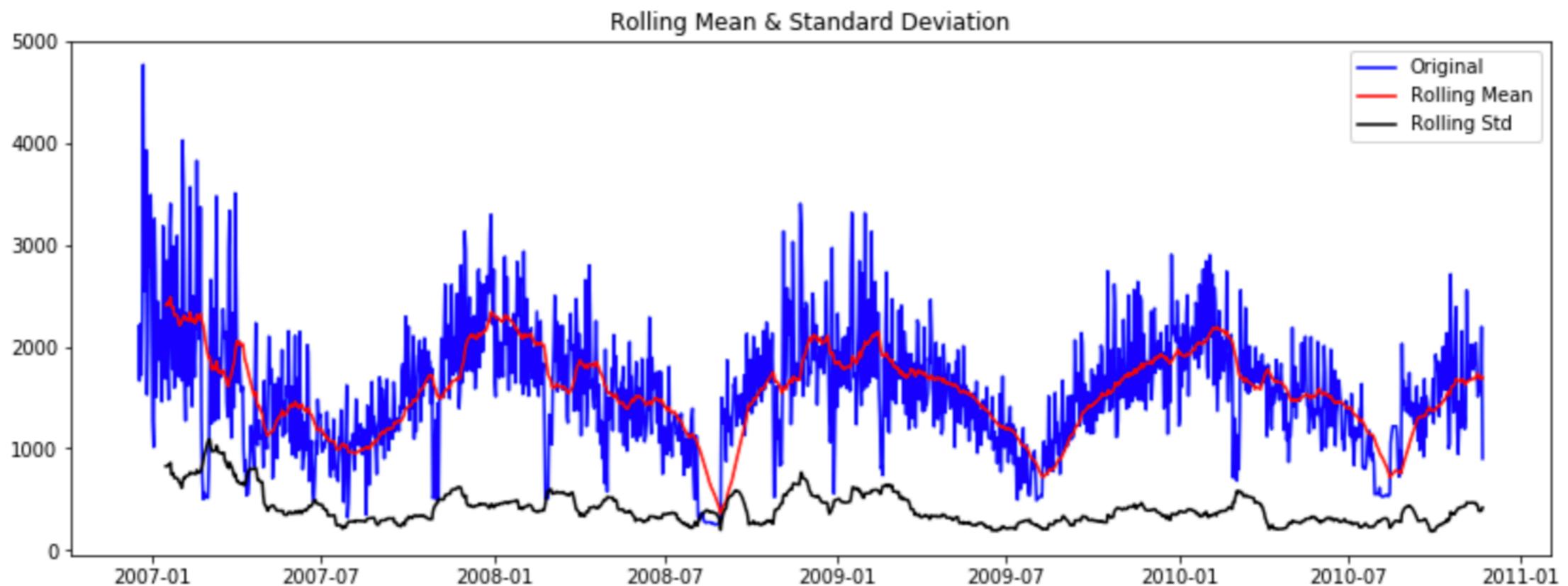
Kurtosis of Global Active Power Distribution: 1.8002245114936706

Skewness of Global Active Power Distribution: 1.3060675051853323

There appears to be two peaks in global active power, suggesting a *bimodal* distribution

Dickey-Fuller Test (adjusted for daily totals)

```
# Resampling over day totals to reduce noise  
data_days = data.resample('D')  
data_days = data_days.sum()  
  
test_stationarity(data_days.global_active_power)
```



<Results of Dickey-Fuller Test>

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Test Statistic | -3.666034 |
| p-value | 0.004617 |
| #Lags Used | 22.000000 |
| Number of Observations Used | 1412.000000 |
| Critical Value (1%) | -3.434990 |
| Critical Value (5%) | -2.863589 |
| Critical Value (10%) | -2.567861 |

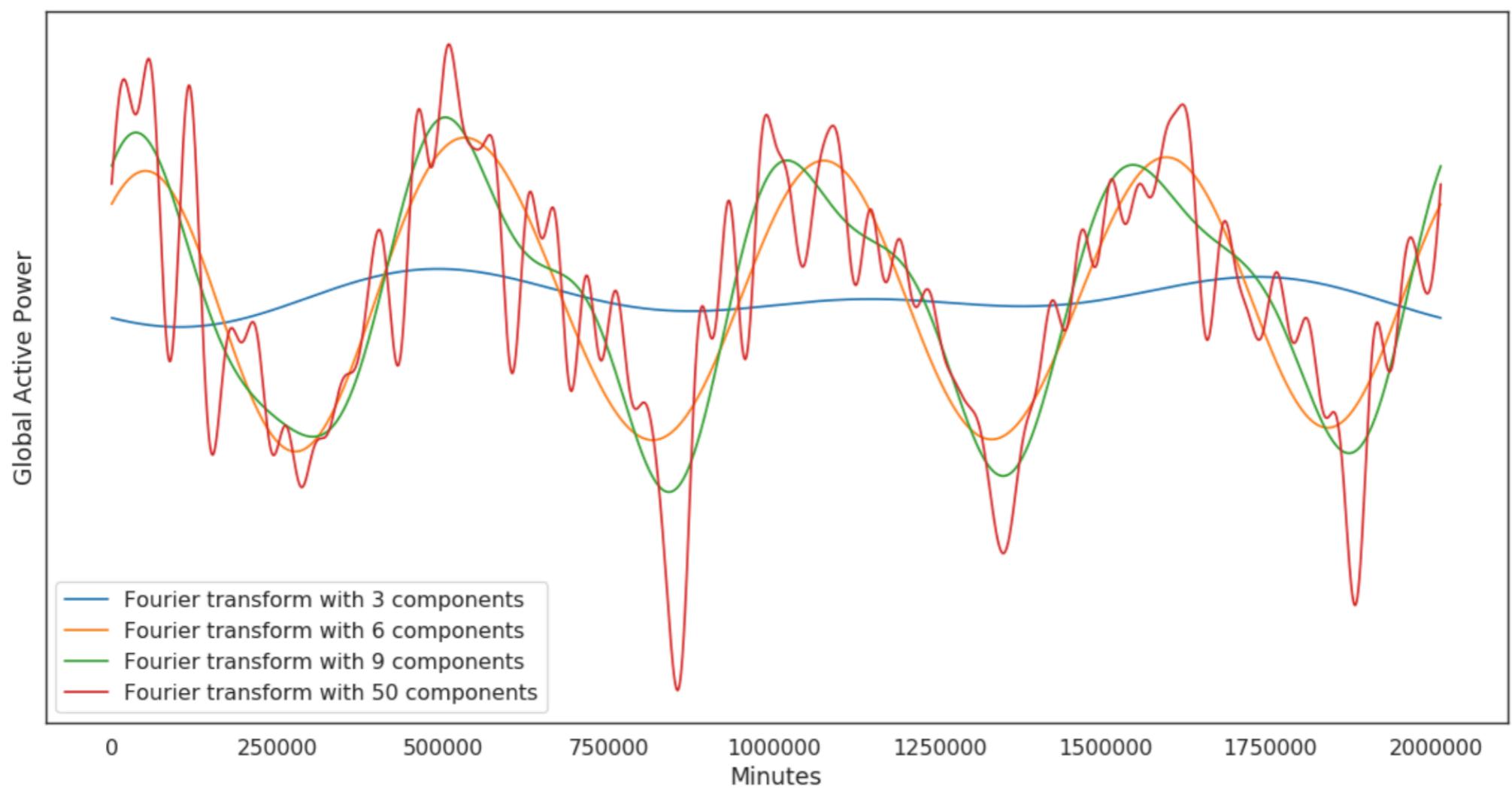
p-value < 0.05 - Reject the null hypothesis that the time series has a ‘unit root’. Over time patterns are similar enough to be deemed stationary

Fourier Transformations

```
global_active_power_fft = np.fft.fft(np.asarray(df.global_active_power.tolist()))
fft_df = pd.DataFrame({'fft':global_active_power_fft})
fft_df['absolute'] = fft_df['fft'].apply(lambda x: np.abs(x))
fft_df['angle'] = fft_df['fft'].apply(lambda x: np.angle(x))
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7), dpi=100)
fft_list = np.asarray(fft_df['fft'].tolist())
for i in [3, 6, 9, 50]:
    fft_list_m10 = np.copy(fft_list); fft_list_m10[i:-i]=0
    plt.plot(np.fft.ifft(fft_list_m10), label='Fourier transform with {} components'.format(i))
plt.xlabel('Minutes')
plt.ylabel('Global Active Power')
plt.yticks([])
plt.legend()
plt.show();
```

For data that has seasonal, or daily patterns, we can use Fourier analysis trends and make predictions. It is a combination of extrapolation and denoising

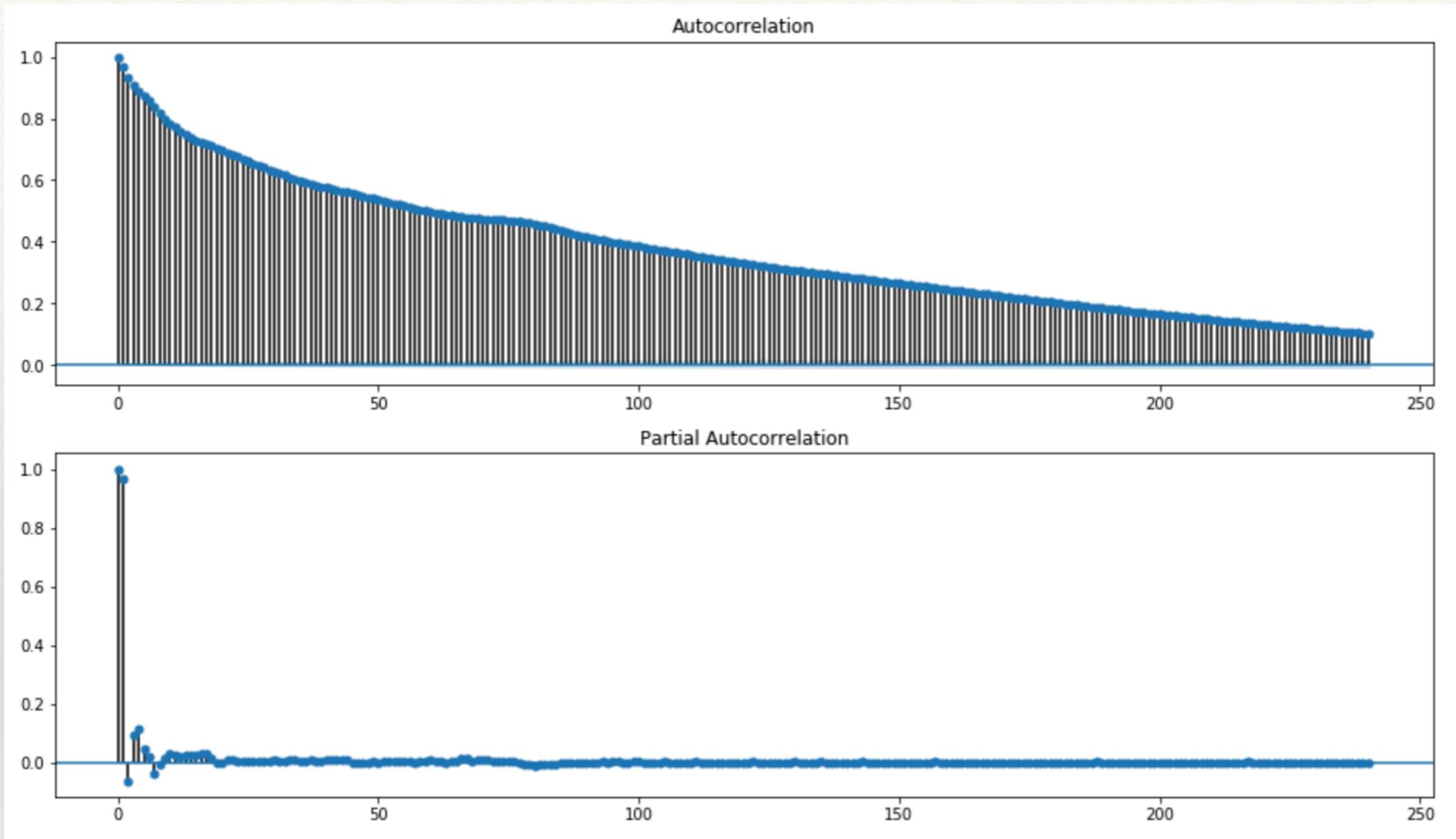


Naive Model Results



Daily, weekly and weekly one-year-average predictions.
Predictions are global active power hourly consumption.

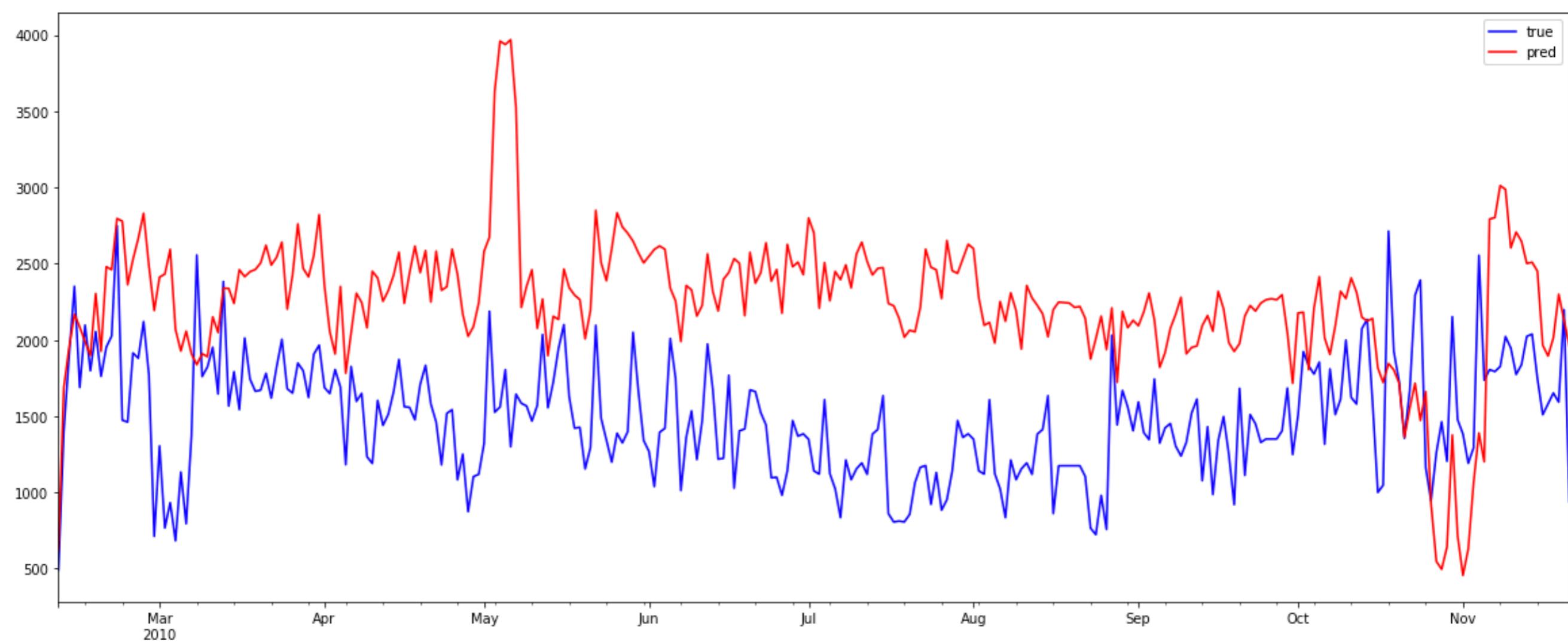
Autocorrelation & Partial Autocorrelation



Lags are consistent with thinking. Previous 240 lags (i.e. 3 hours) are all significantly correlated at time t which is shown by autocorrelation

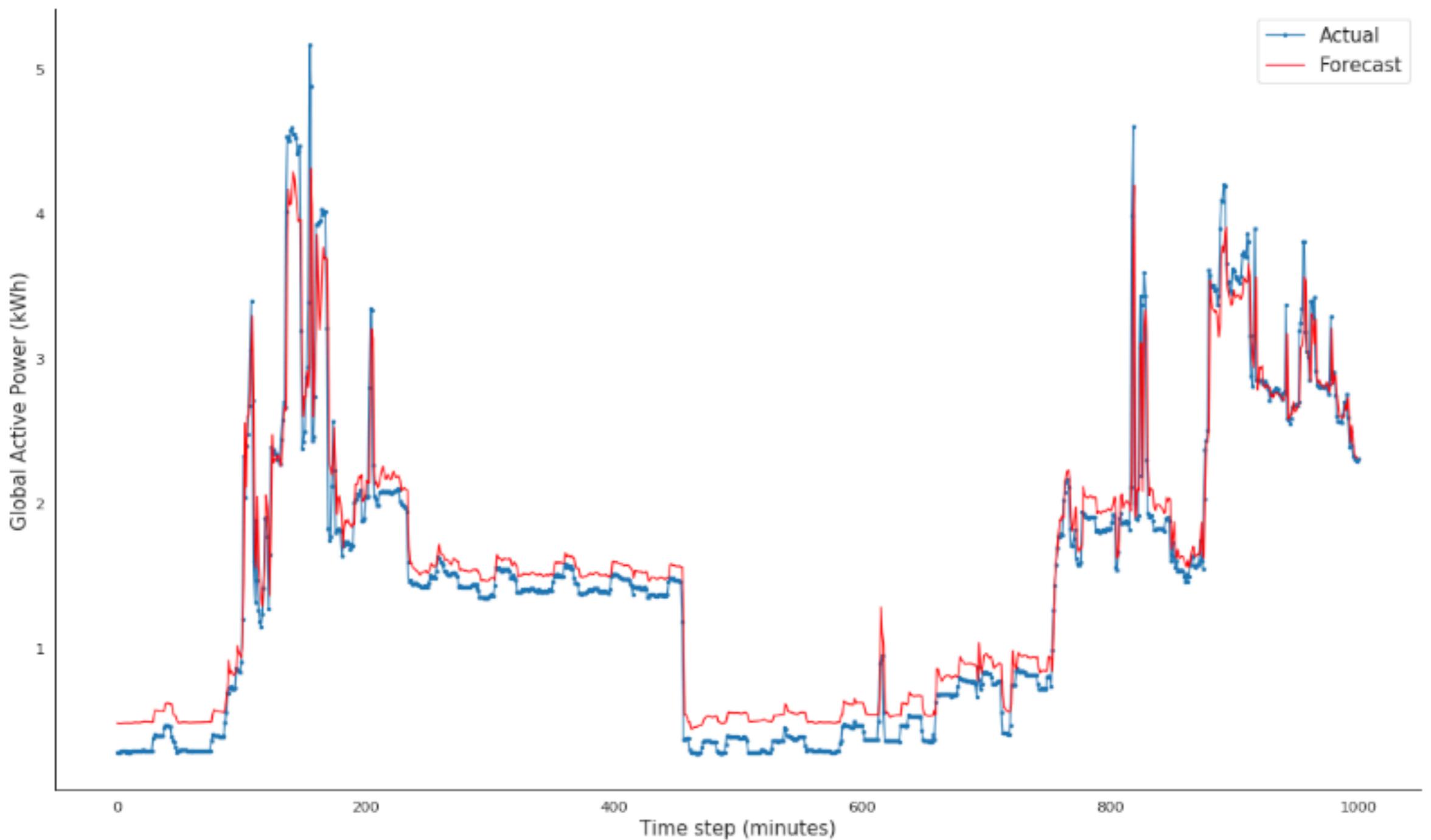
Partial autocorrelation shows that only a few lags are correlated with values at time t

Autoregressive Moving Average Model



Hourly predictions with average RMSE of 51.5

LSTM Model



Train Mean Absolute Error: 0.20987012931663987
Train Root Mean Squared Error: 0.30189010249364967
Test Mean Absolute Error: 0.189517954561053
Test Root Mean Squared Error: 0.2597281292076344

mean squared error)
Scaled to hourly, RMSE on test set
of ~ 15
Performance considerably better
than Naive or SARIMAX model