Analyzing the Predictive Models' Performance with ENTSO-E Carbon Intensity

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Background: Projecting carbon intensity over time allows us to better understand the trends in energy generation and the adoption of green energy source. However, different predictive models are suitable for predicting different types of data. Therefore, it is important to understand the predictive models' performance with carbon intensity data that has different characteristics in magnitude and variation.

Project Workflow 25 regions, from 2017 – 2023 **Data Selection** ENTSO-E data: transparency.entsoe.eu 8 Fill missing time data and energy sources Cleaning Calculate the average carbon intensity from different energy sources Calculate CO₂ Intensity Different magnitude and variation regions of the contract of the contrac Global Avg. Intensity Region 368.39 Selection Prediction Average Daily Coefficient of Variation (CV)

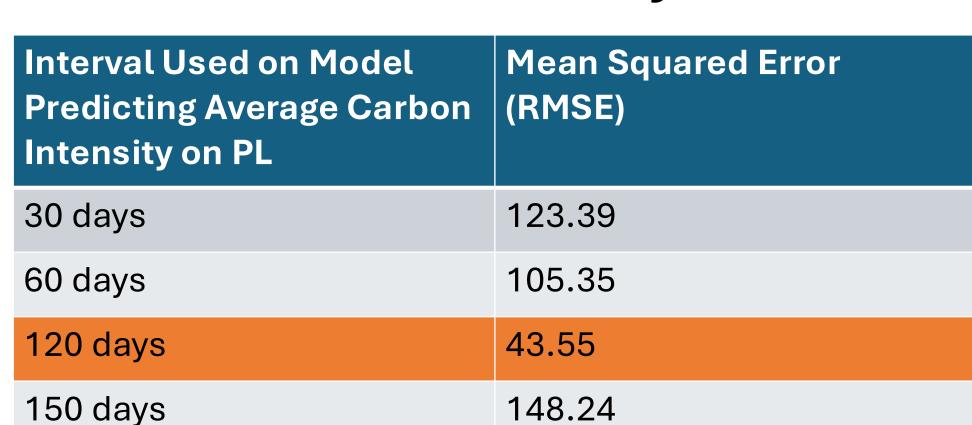
Auto Regression (AR): A linear model that that assumes that the current value of a time series is a function of its past values.

Prophet: An additive model where trends are determined by seasonality, including that of holidays.

Predictive Models Results

Auto Regression

Use 120 days to predict the next 120 days to construct 2024 carbon intensity data

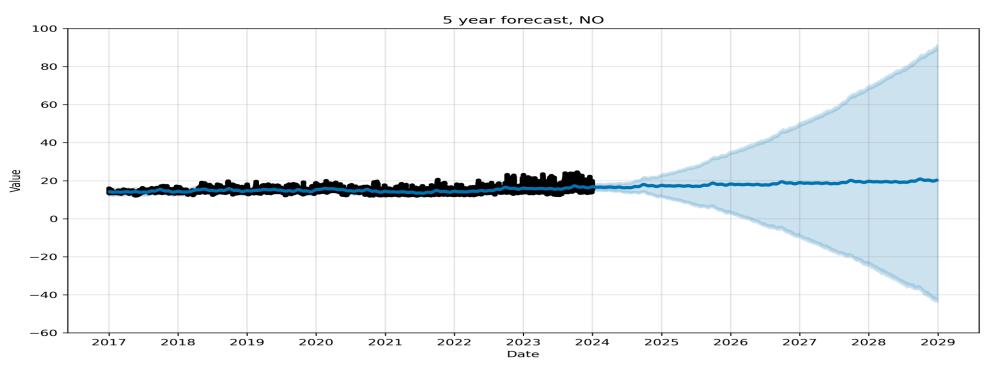


- Model suitable for short-term prediction
- Results converges to a constant value over time

Prophet

Use the data from 2017 to 2023 to predict the next 2 and 5 years

- + Can predict into the far future
- Uncertainty increases as the prediction range increases
- May not be very flexible in complex time series data



Auto Regression

- + Simple & efficient
- + Forecasts reoccurring patterns
- Has trouble with noisy data
- Only suitable for short-term

Prophet

- + Considers seasonal trends
- + Able to do large prediction range
- Data must be in a specified format
- Limited parameter tuning