

PREDICTING ENERGY BEHAVIOR OF PROSUMERS

Presented by: Minda, Evan, Andy

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

- Objective

Develop models to predict the energy usage patterns of prosumers.

- Significance

Accurate predictions can lead to reduced operational costs and more efficient energy use.

As more solar energy is used, this issue will be increasingly prevalent.

- Description

- Challenge/competition on Kaggle hosted by Enefit
- Prosumers' energy use is currently not predictable to a satisfactory accuracy

- Goal

- To best create a model that can accurately predict the energy behavior of prosumers
- Scored and evaluated using MSE (mean squared error)

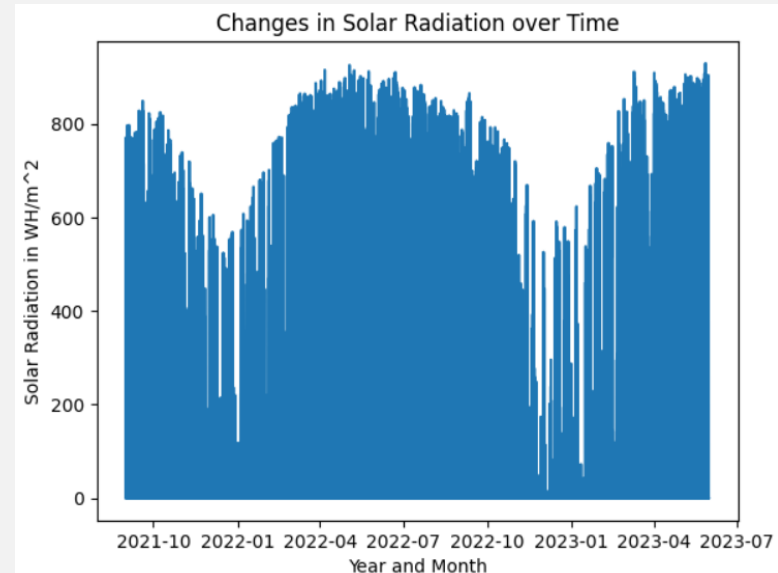
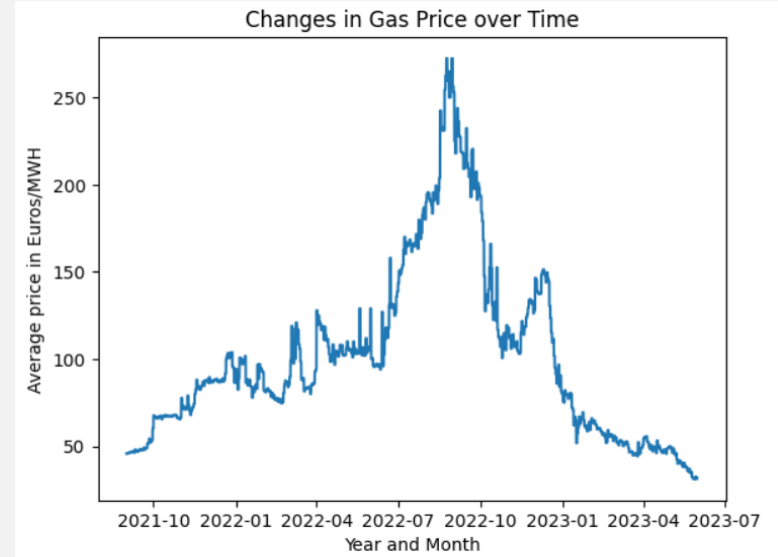
DATASET & DATA CLEANING

Data are given in 5 different files:

- Train – including 8 features
- Electricity prices – including 4 features
- Gas prices – including 4 features
- Forecast weather – including 18 features
- Weather station to county mapping

Important features:

- Product type
- Energy prices
- Direct solar radiation
- Wind speeds
- Precipitation

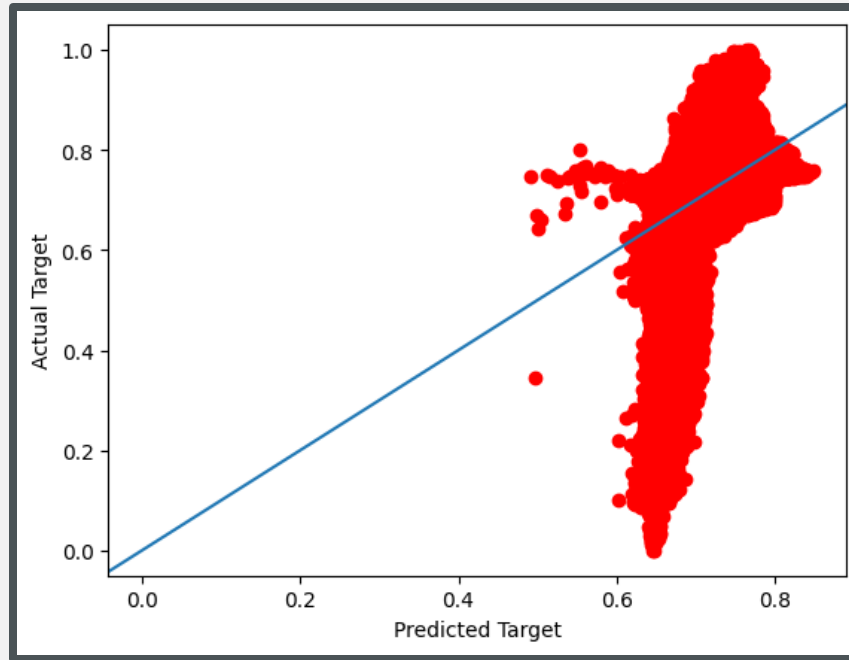


DATA & DATA CLEANING

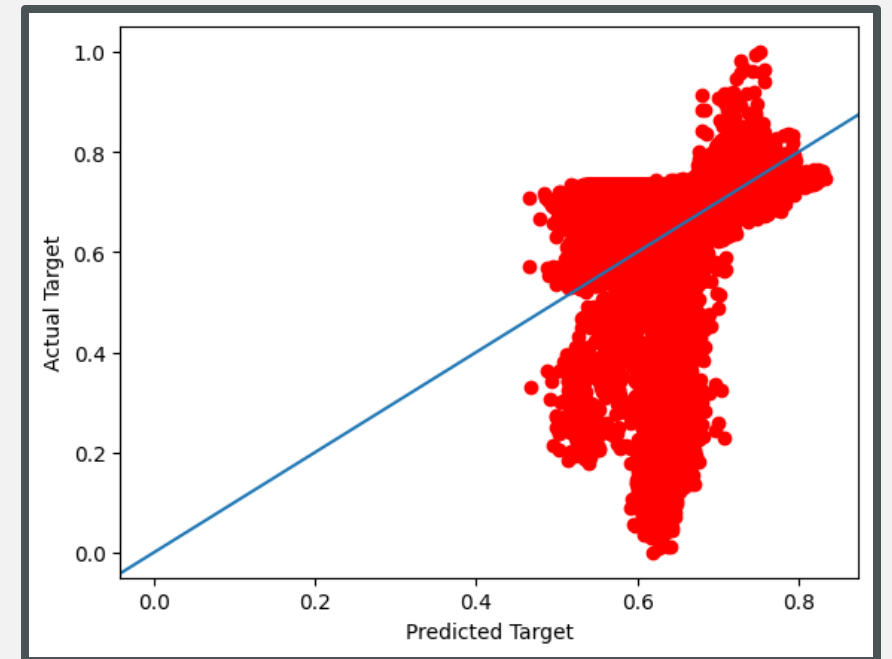
- Merge all data to a single DataFrame
- Data ranged from 2021-09-01 to 2023-05-30
- Removed missing values & normalized data
- After merging and cleaning, 495,638 total entries
- Number of features: 23
- Target: net presumption or consumption

LINEAR MODEL

- Testing MSE: 0.0054
- Training MSE: 0.0042
- As expected – not great



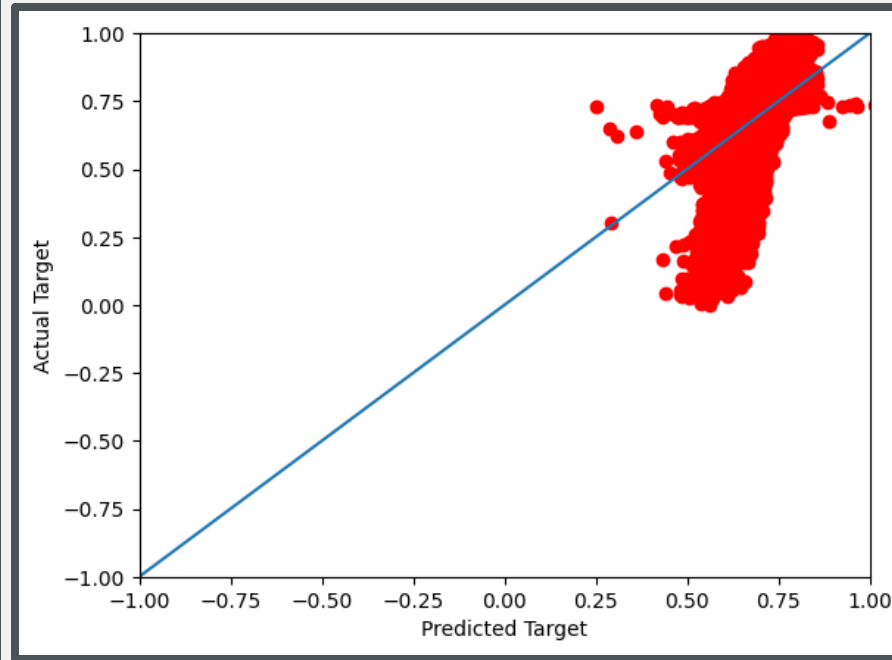
Training



Testing

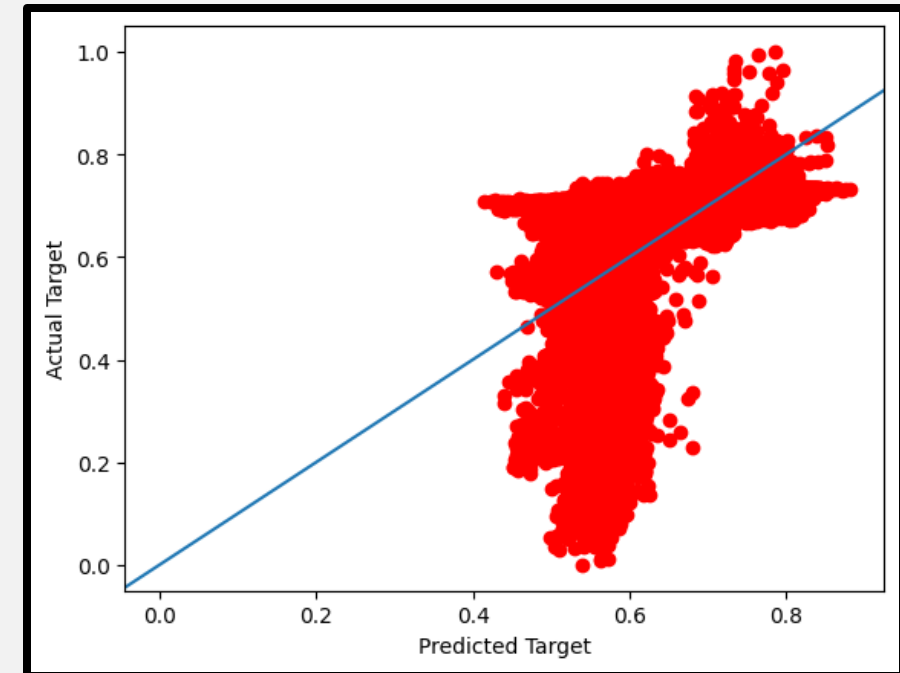
QUADRATIC MODEL

- Testing MSE: 0.00419
- Training MSE: 0.0039
- Much lower MSE vs linear



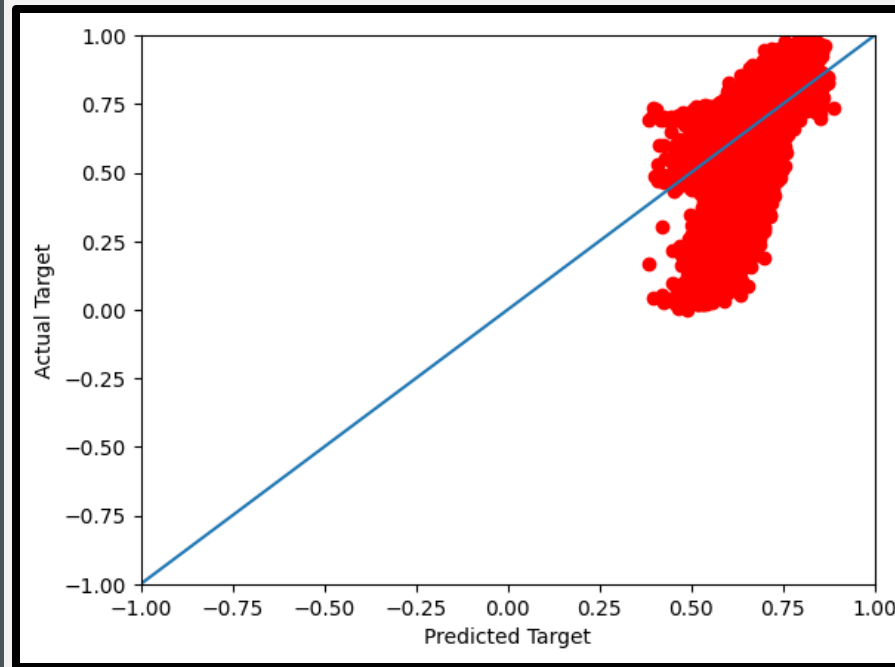
Training

Testing

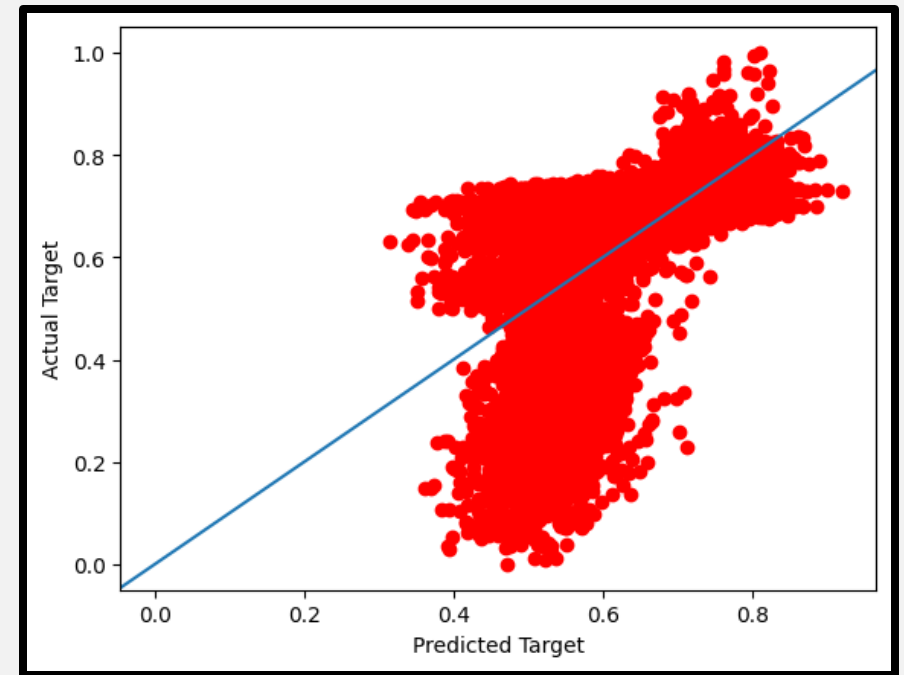


CUBIC

- Testing MSE: 0.00446
- Training MSE: 0.00367
 - Overfitting?
- Too many feature variables
 - Limited by system RAM
 - Using 50% of data to train



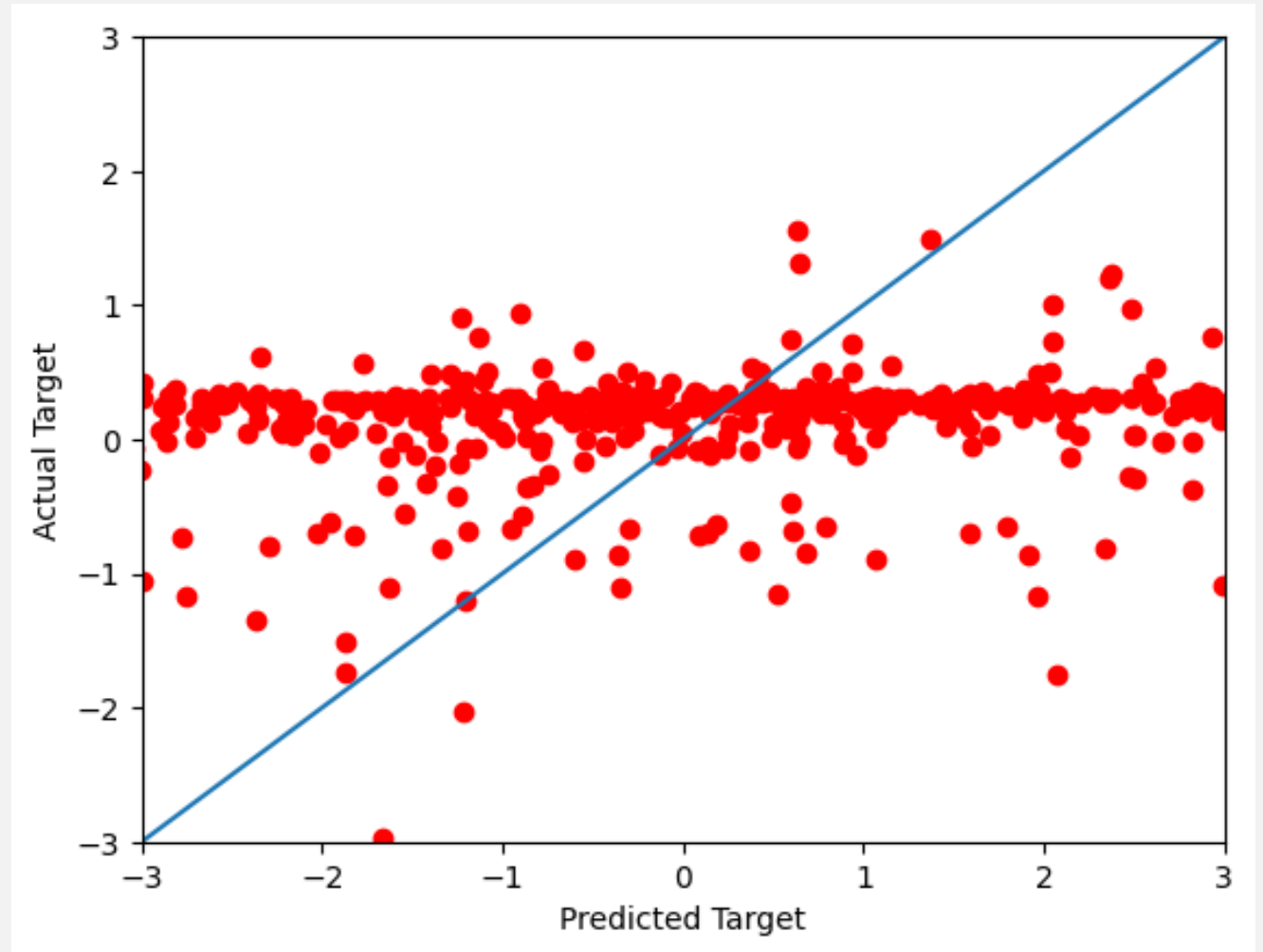
Training



Testing

QUARTIC

- Testing MSE: 0.008755
- Training MSE: 0.00793
- Starting to get much worse



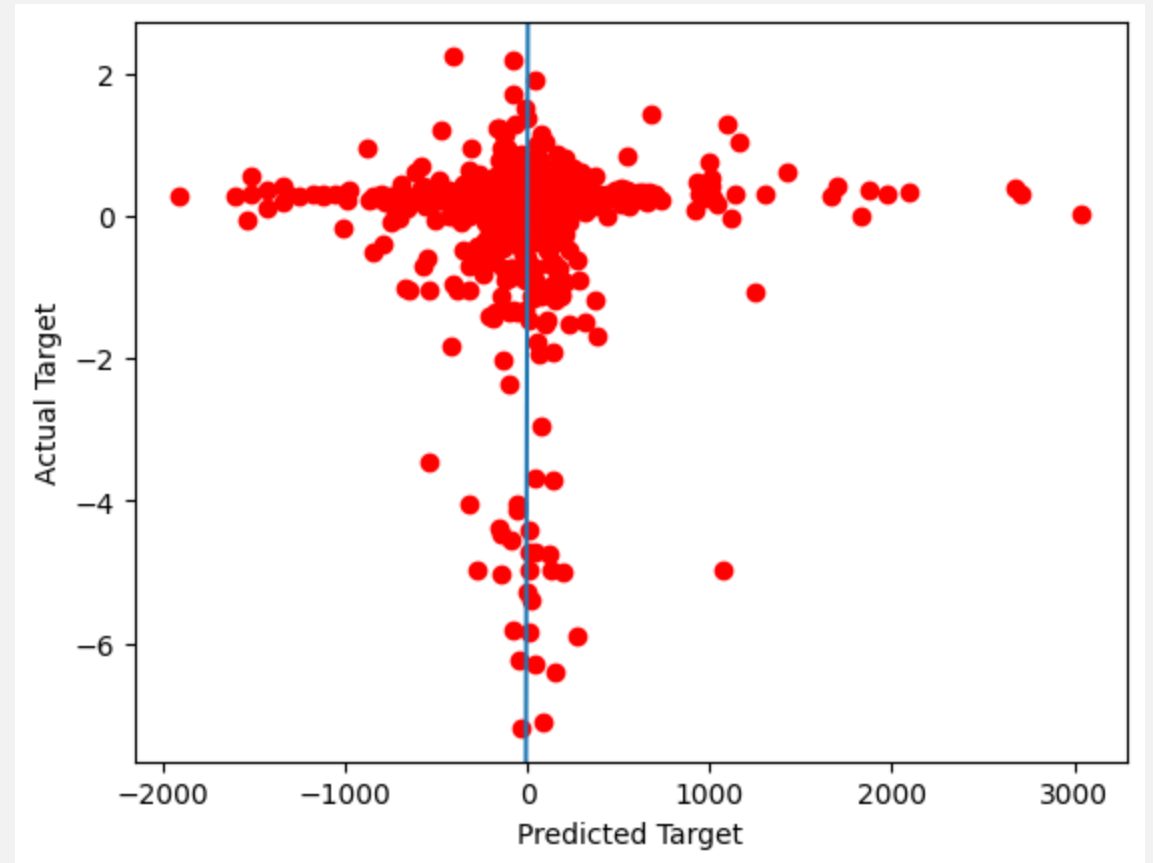
QUINTIC

```
<> print(len(poly.get_feature_names_out())) # get feature names
# print(polyFeatureNames)
poly5 = solve_normal_eq(xPoly, yTrain) # solve normal equation
```

26334

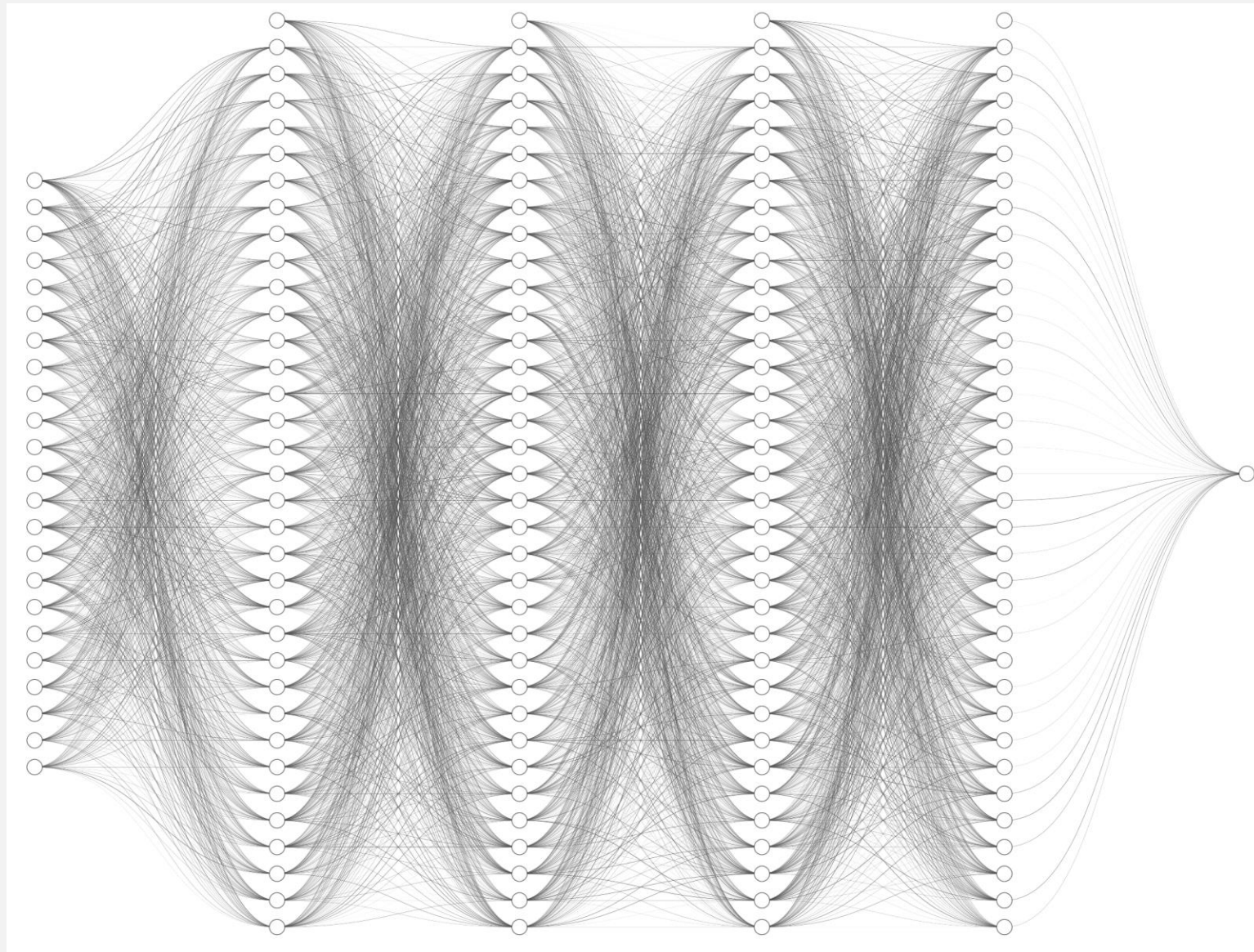
Your session crashed for an unknown reason. [View runtime logs](#) ✕

25,000+ feature variables



NEURAL NETWORK

- Recurrent Neural Network
- Input layer – 23 neurons
- Hidden layers – 50 neurons
- Output layer – 1 neuron
- Batch Size – 10000



Input layer

Hidden layer 1

Hidden layer 2

Hidden layer 3

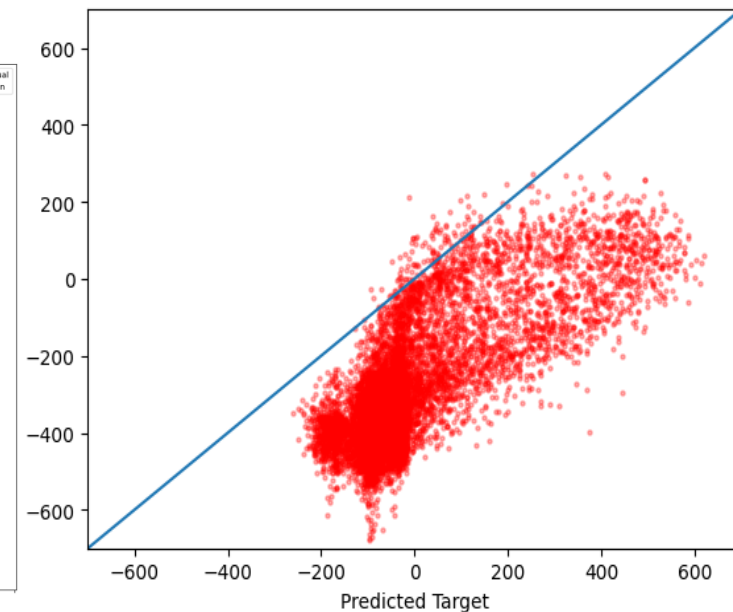
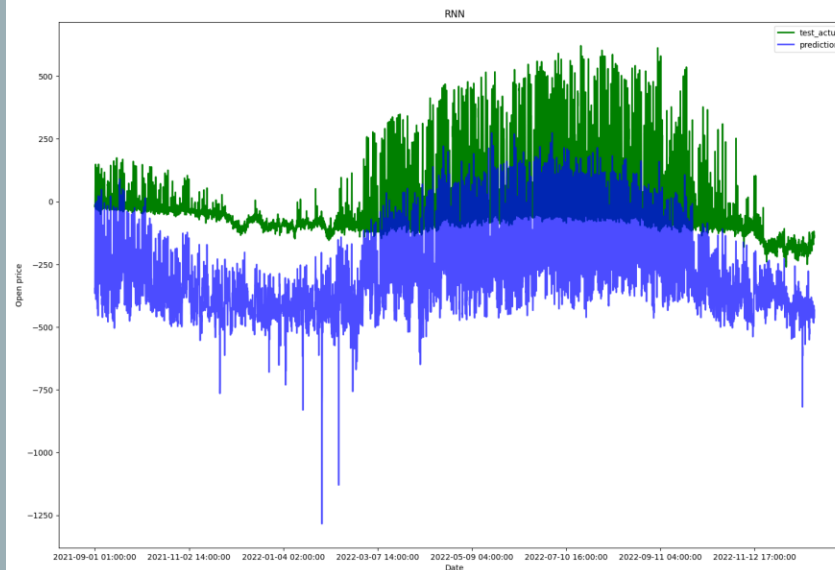
Hidden layer 4

Output layer

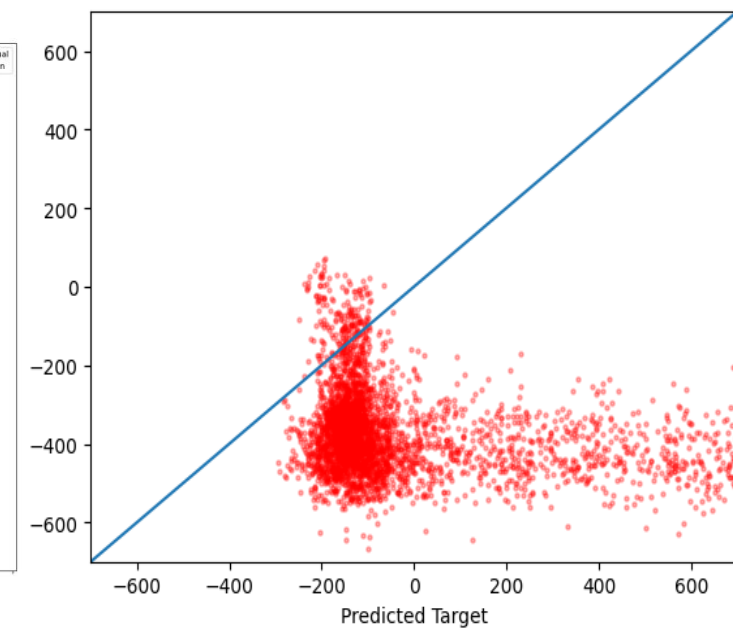
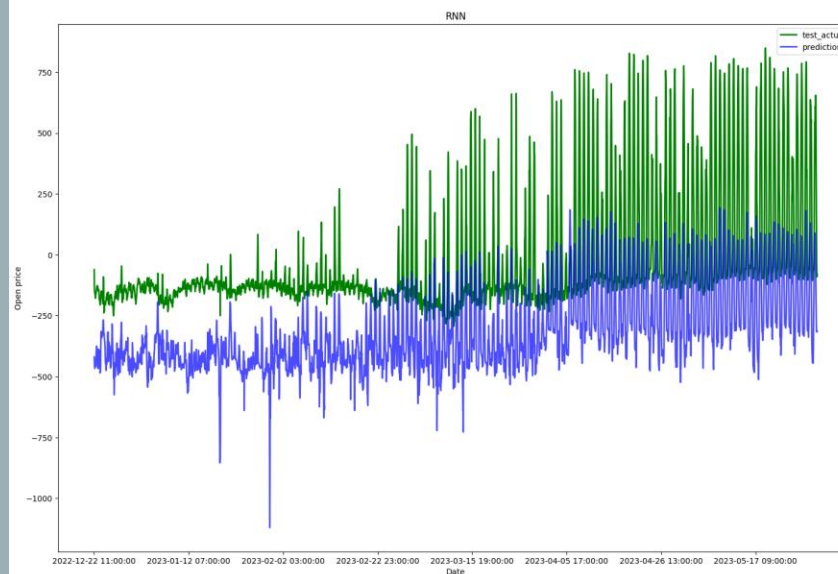
4 HIDDEN LAYERS
20 EPOCH
TANH

Training MSE – normalized: 0.0017
Testing MSE – normalized: 0.0029

Training Set

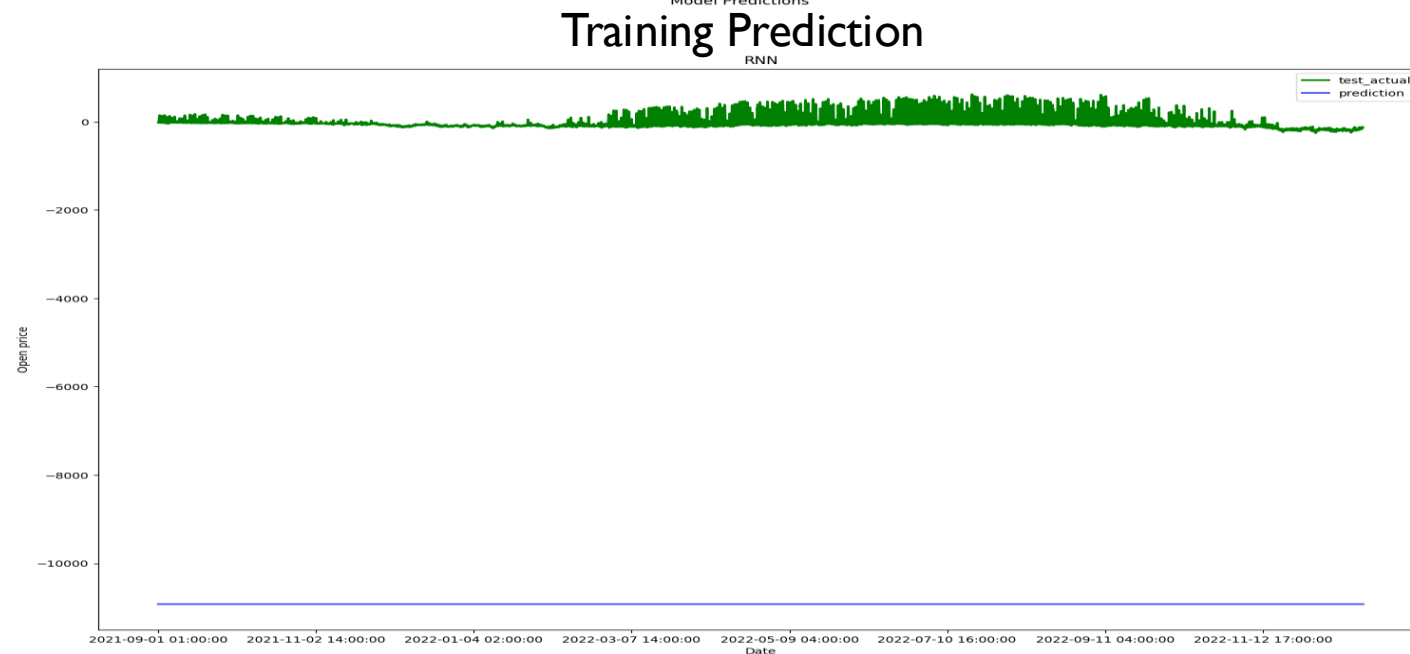


Testing Set



4 HIDDEN LAYERS
20 EPOCH
RELU

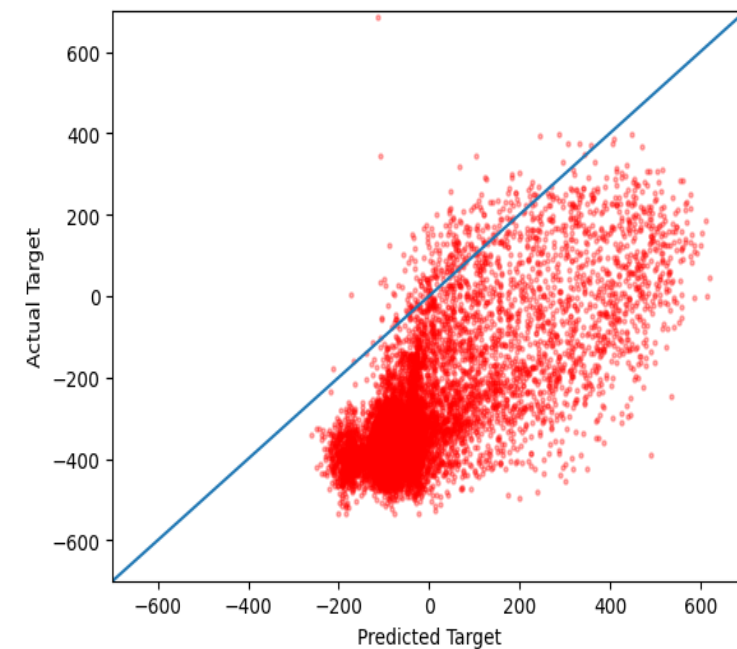
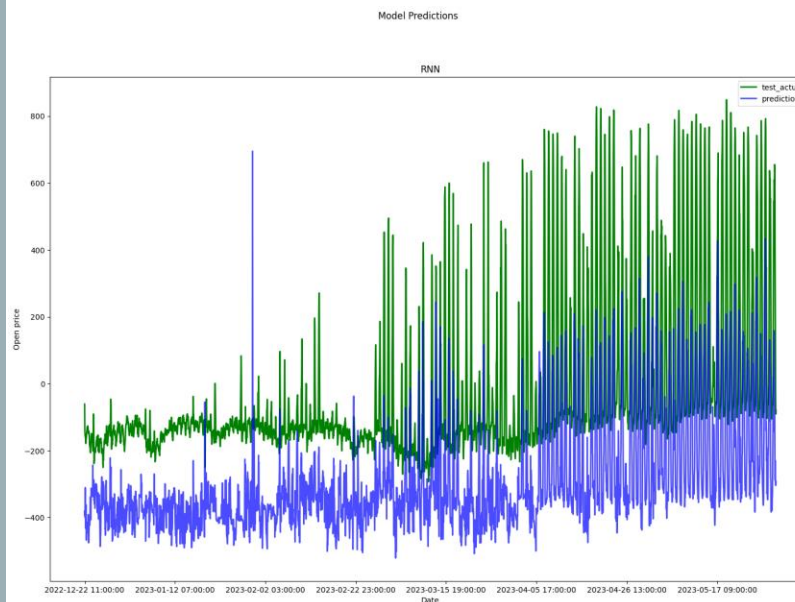
Training MSE – normalized: 0.2937
Testing MSE – normalized: 0.2926



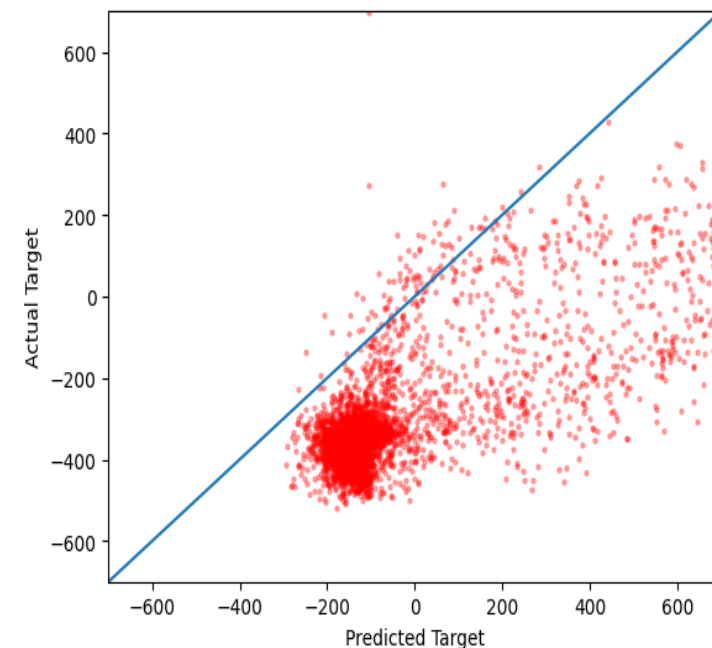
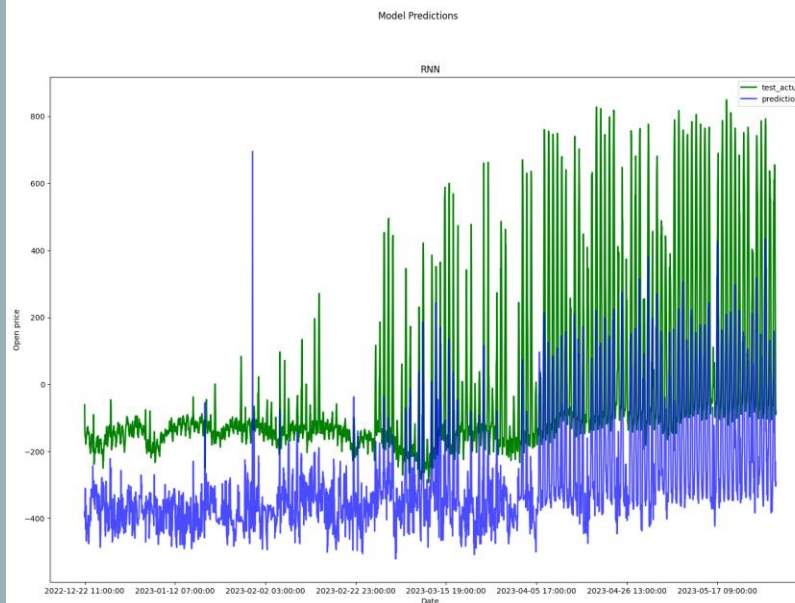
4 HIDDEN LAYERS
50 EPOCH
TANH

Training MSE – normalized: 0.0015
Testing MSE – normalized: 0.0026

Training Set



Testing Set

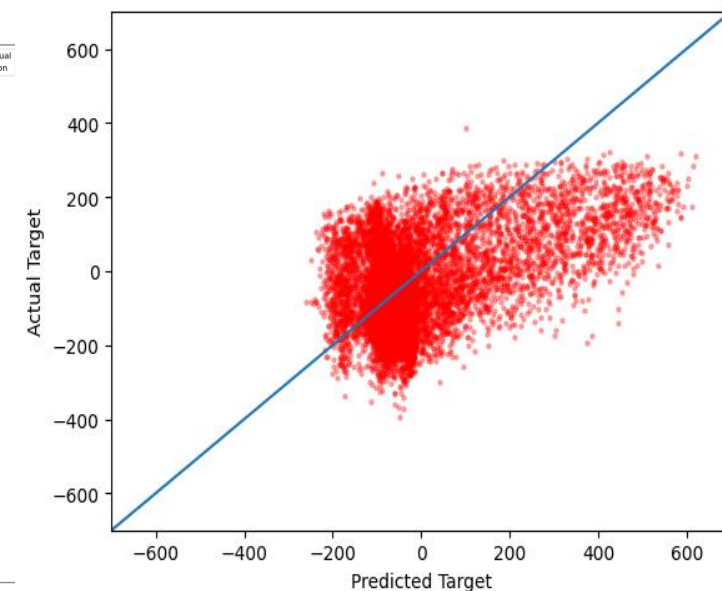
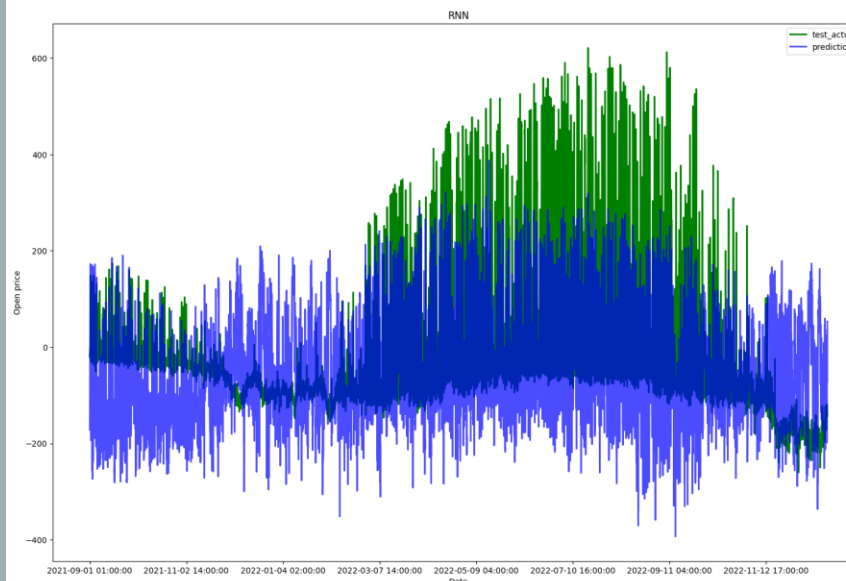


7 HIDDEN LAYERS
50 EPOCH
TANH

Training MSE – normalized: 0.0012
Testing MSE – normalized: 0.0023

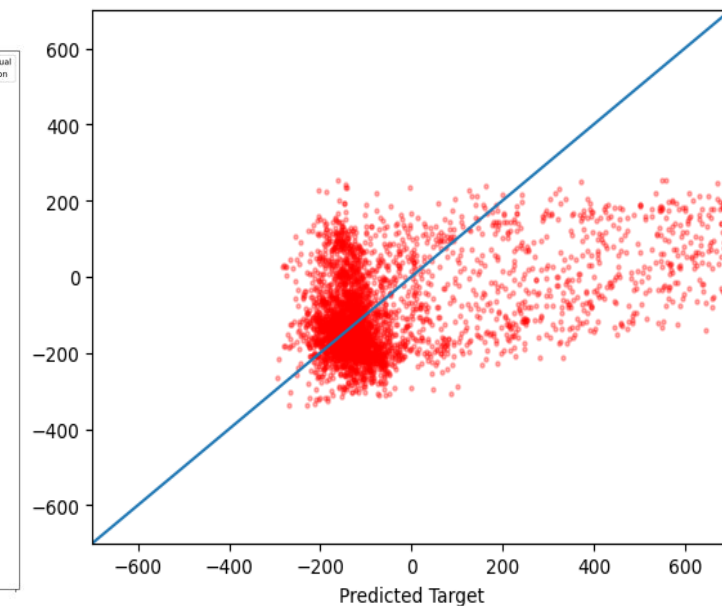
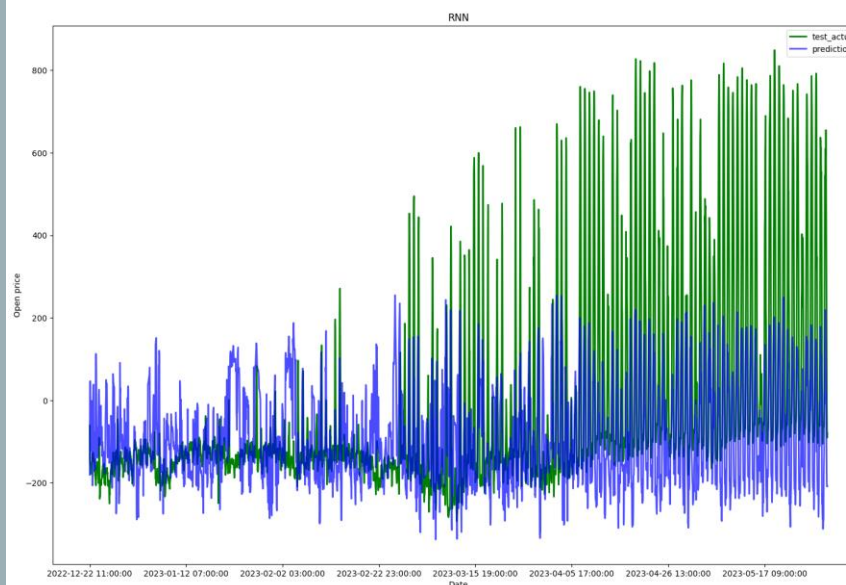
Training Set

Model Predictions



Testing Set

Model Predictions



MODEL RESULTS

Training & Testing MSE

