

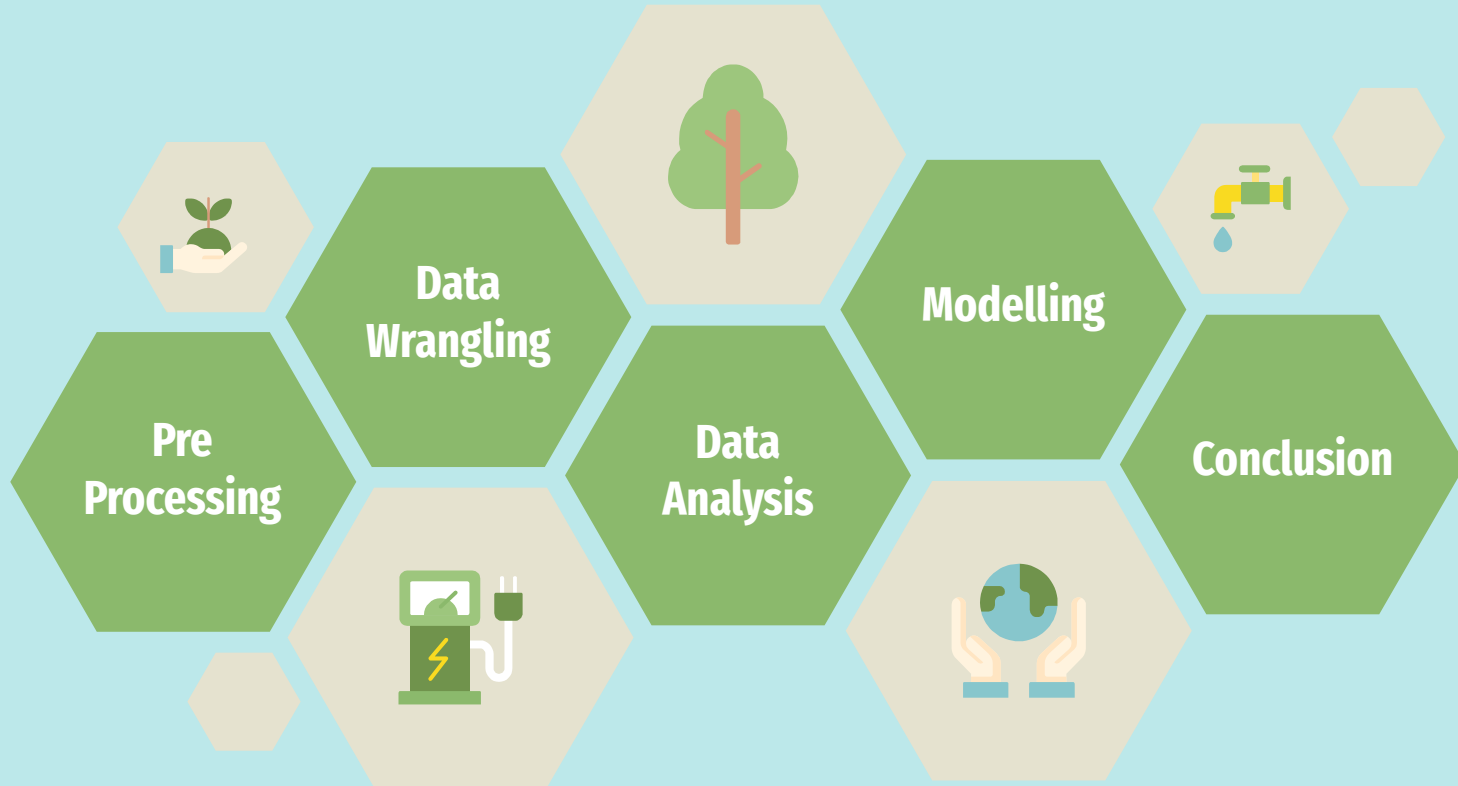
# Temperature & Energy Demand Modelling

**How does Air Temperature affect Energy Consumption in Melbourne?**

Fiona George, Pooja Kampli, Emma Kelsall  
and Sarayu Nousind



# Overview



# Data Preprocessing and Wrangling

- Used Melbourne temperature (obtained from the Olympic Park weather stations) and energy demand data for years 2014 to 2019



- Cleaning the data
- Changed date-time formats so the datasets matched [used python concat to do this]
- Merged the temperature data set and the demand data set using pandas.

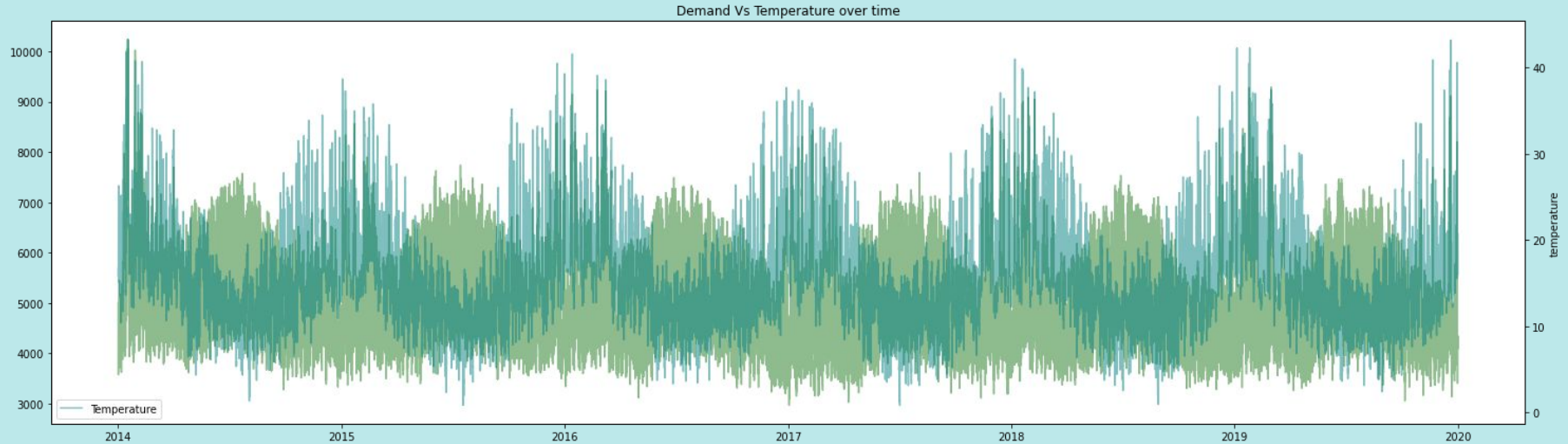
YYYY	MM	DD	HH24	MI
2013	5	31	15	0

Complications encountered:

- ★ Daylight savings
- ★ Temp data had missing values
- ★ Temp data includes temp for random timestamps (e.g. 12:33pm 5/1/14)

# Data Visualisation

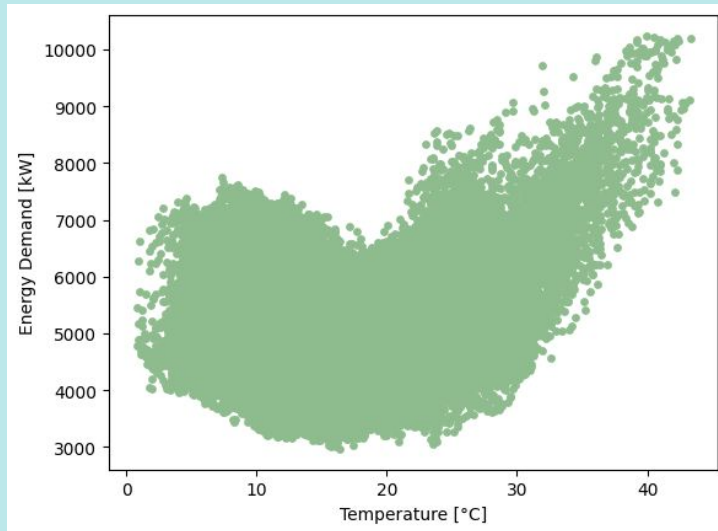
Dark green → Temperature  
Light green → Energy demand



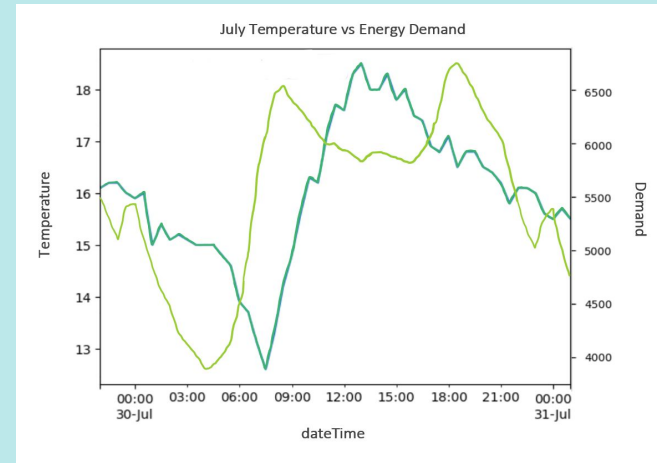
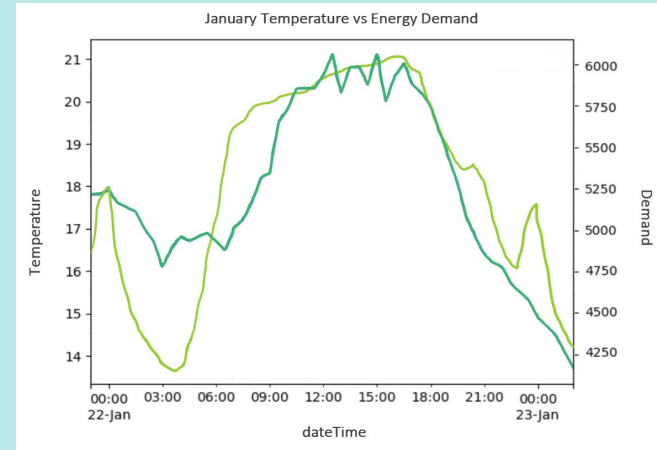
Energy demands increase during the colder months and warmer months. The biggest source of this is the usage of heaters and air conditioners by people.

# Data Analysis

Energy demands are higher when temperature is relatively higher or lower than the moderate range



Dark green → Temperature  
Light green → Energy demand



# Predictive Modelling

1



Linear  
Regression

2



Polynomial  
Regression

3



Random  
Forest

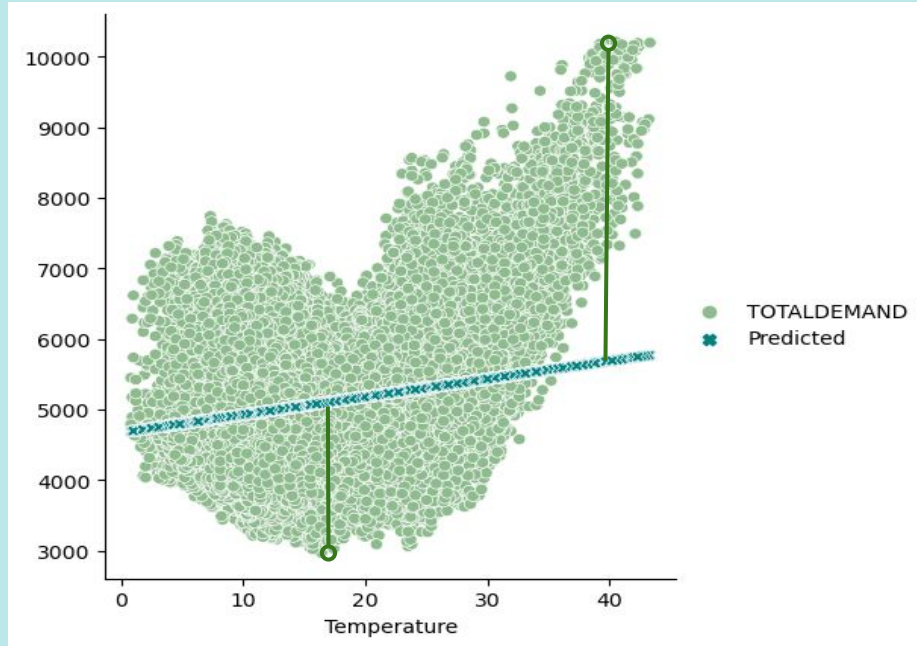
4



Neural  
Prophet

1

# Linear Regression Model



$$\text{Total Demand} = M * \text{Temperature} + C$$

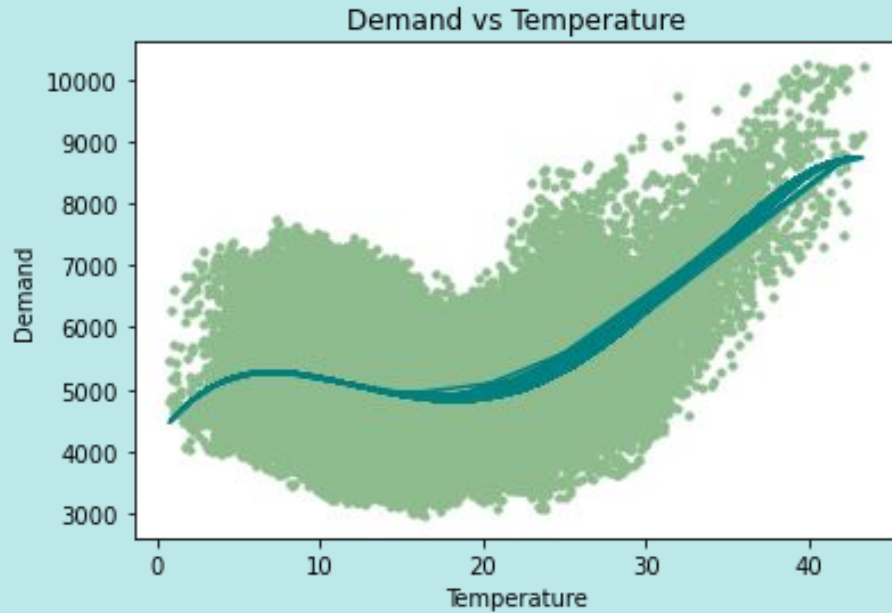
**Intercept:** 4669.37  
**Coefficient:** [25.38]  
**Training score:** 0.027  
**Testing score:** 0.025

**RMSE** score is 875.5192475930534  
**R2** score is 0.026199141681438776

**This model is not a viable option**

2

## Polynomial Regression Model



**RMSE** score is 804.8587071462244

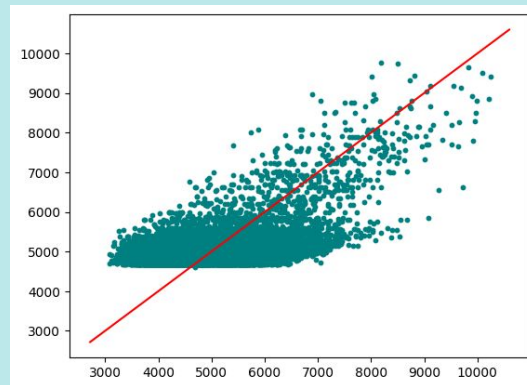
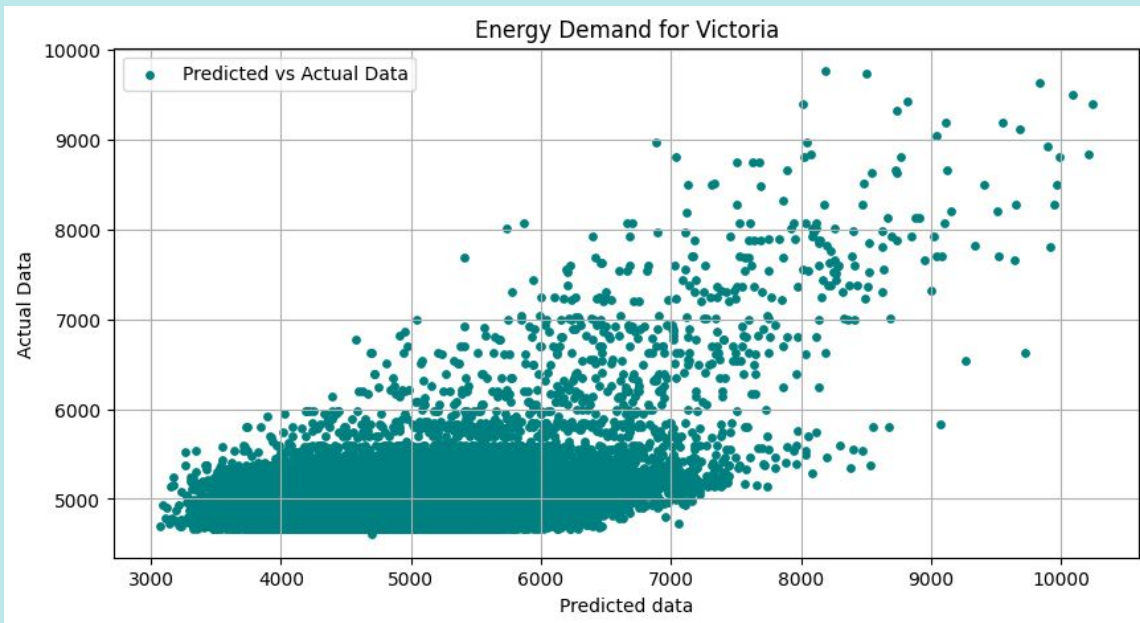
**R2 score** is 0.18321616146167807

Bias	Variance
↑	↓
↓	↑



## 3

# Random Forest Regression Model



**MSE** = 635873.1820699641

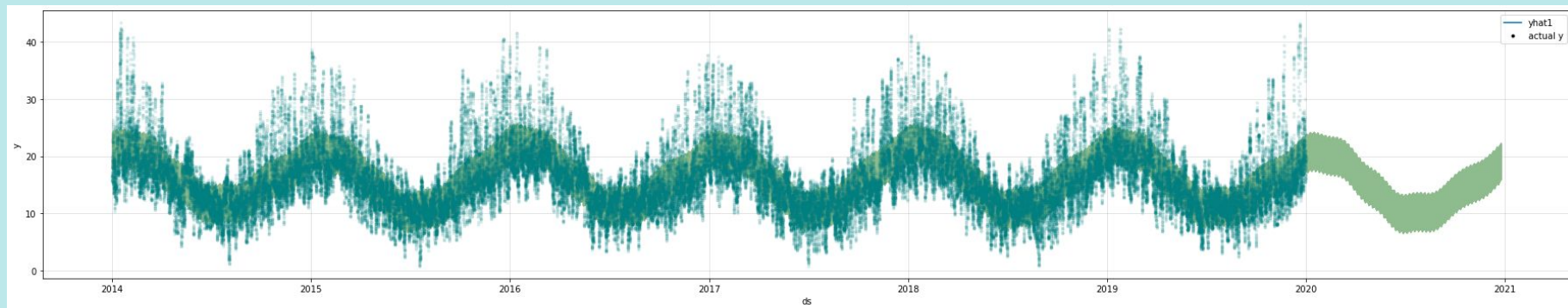
**RMSE** = 797.4165674664429  
(0.75% of values)

**R2** = 0.19091718720056794

4

# Neural Prophet Time-Series Forecasting Model

Forecasting temperature for 2020 based off previous years



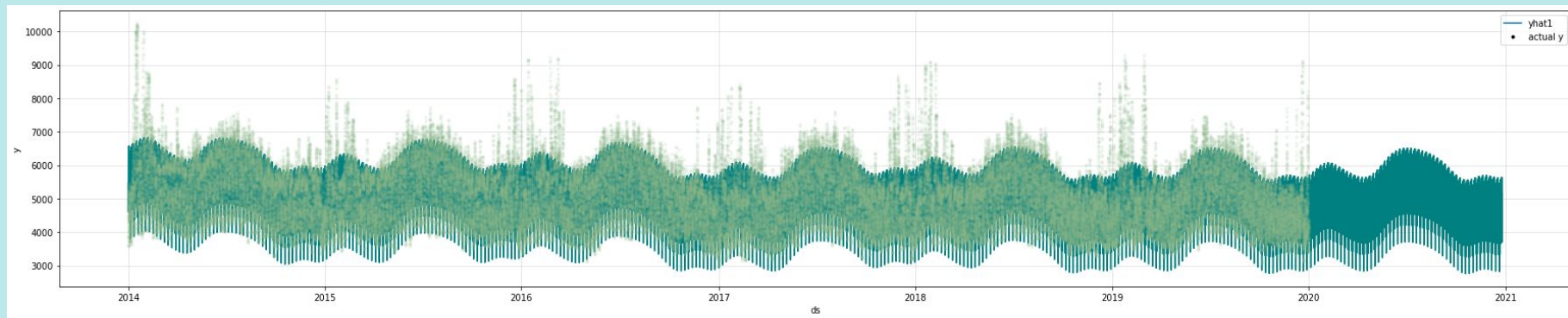
**RMSE** score is 3.66

**MAE** score is 2.76

4

# Neural Prophet Time-Series Forecasting Model

Forecasting energy demand for 2020 based off previous years



**RMSE** score is 529  
**MAE** score is 383

# Conclusion



## Air Temperature and Energy Demand

Have high correlation but model accuracy has room for improvement



## Best Forecasting Model

Neural Prophet time-series forecast was the best at forecasting energy demand

