



UMEÅ UNIVERSITY

# Electricity Consumption Forecasting Using an Explainable AI Framework

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## **Abstract**

## **Acknowledgements**

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# 1 Introduction

## 2 Background

### 3 Previous Work

Two comprehensive reviews on electricity consumption forecasting have been identified:

- An extensive review and comparison of both statistical and ML/DL techniques for forecasting is found in [3]. They also review combinations of different techniques, i.e. hybrid models. Claims that ANN has more advantages than statistical models, and has better performance for nonlinear problems. Highlights that hybrid models can be beneficial to capture complexities in building energy and operational data.
- Another review of statistical, AI, and hybrid methods for forecasting is found in [8]. They also highlight the strength in AI models for dealing with nonlinear patterns. Claims that hybrids between AI and Swarm Intelligence (SI) methods show potential for increased accuracy. Provides a clear overview of different studies regarding prediction time intervals, included features, building types etc.

Papers where experiments have been performed:

- Support Vector Machine (SVM) for forecasting energy consumption: [4].
- Monthly electricity consumption forecasting based on decomposition methods and ARIMA: [11].
- Forecasting cooling energy using ANN (for three university buildings, weekly /monthly): [2].
- Forecasting high voltage consumers' electricity consumption using LSTM, GRU, TCN: [5].
- SVR and fruit fly optimization with seasonal indexing to address the fact that electricity consumption has a seasonal component: [1]. Results show that the proposed model is a reliable forecasting tool.

Papers specifically on XAI and energy consumption forecasting:

- Forecasted hourly energy consumption for the steel sector using three different LSTM models [7]. Used SHAP to interpret the decision-making, and found that leading current reactive power and the number of seconds from midnight contributed significantly to the model output.
- Ensemble learning for electricity consumption forecasting. Evaluated several decision tree-based ensemble learning techniques using SHAP [9]. Found that temperature-humidity index and wind chill temperature has a greater impact on short-term

forecasts than more traditional parameters such as temperature. They also released the code<sup>1</sup>.

- Predicted electricity consumption for residential buildings based on hourly data with information about consumption for different household areas (such as kitchen and appliances) [6]. Used LSTM as prediction model, and LIME and SHAP to provide comprehensible explanations of the predictions.
- Proposed a methodology for selecting input variables for energy consumption prediction using XAI (SHAP) [10]. Used Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost), Support Vector Regression (SVR), Light Gradient Boosting Model (LightGBM), and LSTM for prediction. Found that variables with strong impact on the forecast include year, hour, energy consumption difference, temperature, and surface-temperature.

### 3.1 Statistical Approaches

### 3.2 Machine Learning Approaches

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<sup>1</sup>[https://github.com/sodayeong/PLOS-ONE\\_Github](https://github.com/sodayeong/PLOS-ONE_Github)

## 4 Methodology

## 5 Results

## 6 Discussion

## 7 Conclusion

## 8 Some L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X tip and tricks

### 8.1 Producing PDF-documents

In some LaTeX distributions there exist a program called pdflatex. This program makes the production of good looking PDF documents easy. Use it like you use `latex`. The difference is that this program does not produce a dvi-file, but instead makes a PDF-document directly. You should be careful with graphics, avoid using the `pstricks` package if you like to use `pdflatex` and also read the following section about image inclusion.

If `pdflatex` of some reason does not work for you, you could use `ps2pdf` instead. It does not do as good job as `pdflatex`, and you have to be careful with the input flags, otherwise the PDF-document will look horrible, but you might have less trouble getting your `latex` documents though the compiler.

`ps2pdf`, as the name says, converts PS-files to PDF-documents. So, first run `latex`, then `dvips`, and finaly `ps2pdf`. Notice the flags used below, they makes sure, the correct fonts are used.

```
> latex thesis.tex
> dvips -D 600 -Z -G0 -Ppdf thesis.dvi | thesis.ps
> ps2pdf thesis.ps
```

### 8.2 Including pictures

One of the pros of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is that it produces very good looking documents, and therefore you also want the graphics to look nice. If you have found a program that can produce vector graphics, use it. It can often convert the pictures to the desired formats.

However, graphics can be a mess. Graphics and L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is no exception. In this package, the `graphicx` package is used as it provides some good functionality. Unfortunately L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is a bit tricky about which graphics formats to use. If you use `pdflatex` PDF-files and PNG-files can be used but with standard `latex` only EPS-files works (EPS stands for Encapsulated PostScript). Both EPS and PDF are a good format for vector graphics but not so good for bitmaps.

So, if you both like to produce PS as well as PDF documents, you often need two versions of the pictures. This is probably not a problem when they are easily exported to the desired format in the image-software used (Illustrator, XFig etc.).

But how to make L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X understand which picture to use? Well, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X does this automagically. First we can tell L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X where to find our pictures,

```
\graphicspath{{pictures/}}
```

This makes L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X search the subfolder `./pictures/` for pictures to include as well as the current folder.

Secondly, use the `\includegraphics` command to include your pictures.

```
\includegraphics[width=70mm]{complicated}
```

Notice, that there are NO extension used on the name of the picture. This makes L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X search for the right one, e.g., a PNG- file if it is a PDF document, otherwise an EPS-file.

You can do all sorts of tricks with the `include pictures`, where scaling is the most common. Use 'scale', 'width', height' as in the example above.

Also notice how the `graphics` package are included below if you are not using this package.

### 8.3 References

There is a lot to be said about references. However. I recommend that you find some information on how to use bibtex. It can be a bit tricky at first but worth it any time in the long run. However, a few things can be useful to notice.

Authors should always be given with their full names, with the sir name last, e.g., Jan Pedher Johansson. If there are more then one author they should ALL be separated with an 'and', regardless if there are two, three or ten. This is all handeld and made correct by bibtex.

Bo Andersson and Anders Eriksson and Erik Bosson

Company names, abbreviations etc. can look funny using bibtex. Use `{ }` if there are something you like to force.

<code>{Umeå Universitet}</code>	(so it does not become U. Universitet)
<code>{HTML}</code>	(so it does not become html or Html)

In the report document class references are not included in the table of contents. If you like it to be, use the trick described in the previous section.

Remember to cite the literature and web-papers in an appropriate way. There are many ways to do that, such as the following where you can read about how to create a reference list in a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>Xreport using BibTex.

### 8.4 Other tricks

Notice the `tabular*` and the `tabularx` (requires the `tabularx` package) environments. With these enviroments you can have tables with a fixed width:

```
\begin{tabular*}{0.8\linewidth}{rll}
\end{tabular*}
```

The `tabularx` has a great feature if you like a column that works like a `piwidthi`-column but with a variable width. In this example the first column will stretch to use the full width of the table depending on the width of the two last columns.

```
\begin{tabularx}{0.8\linewidth}{Xll}
\end{tabularx}
```

Notice that `tabularx` can not be used in your own defined environments.

In some large documents, it can look nice if the first pages, with the abstract, possible acknowledgment, table of contents, list of figures etc are numbered differently than the rest of the document, usually with roman numbers. Then the numbering restarts with the first chapter using normal numbers. To achieve this, put

```
\pagenumbering{roman}
```

before the first page, then

```
\cleardoublepage
\setcounter{page}{1}
\pagenumbering{arabic}
\chapter{Introduction}
```

before the first chapter.

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## A First Appendix

If any.