Smart City EnergyConsumption Prediction

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Technologies : Python | Streamlit | Machine Learning | Data Analytics

Introduction & Problem Statement

The Challenge

- Global Energy Crisis : Increasing energy demand and climate change concerns
- Inefficient Energy Management : Traditional systems lack predictive capabilities
- Urban Growth : Smart cities need intelligent energy distribution systems
- Cost Optimization : Need to reduce energy wastage and operational costs

Problem Statement

How can we predict and optimize energy consumption in smart cities using historical data and machine learning techniques?

Our Solution

A comprehensive ML-powered dashboard that:

- Predicts energy consumption with 96.4% accuracy
- Provides real-time analytics and visualizations
- Enables data-driven decision making
- Supports sustainable energy management

Project Objectives

Primary Objectives

1. Develop Predictive Models

- Train multiple ML algorithms for energy prediction
- Achieve high accuracy ($R^2 > 0.95$)
- Handle 50+ features from smart city infrastructure

2. Create Interactive Dashboard

- User-friendly web interface
- Real-time data visualization
- Interactive prediction capabilities

3. Enable Data-Driven Decisions

- Comparative model analysis
- Feature importance insights
- Actionable recommendations

Success Criteria

✅ Accuracy > 95%

✅ Response time < 2 seconds

✅ Handle 70,000+ data points

✅ Support multiple user inputs

Literature Review & Motivation

Research Background

- IEEE Studies (2020-2024): ML in energy forecasting
- Smart City Initiatives : Global adoption of AI-driven energy systems
- Climate Change Goals: UN SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy

Key Findings from Literature

Study	Method	Accuracy	Limitation
Zhang et al. 2023	LSTM	92%	Limited features
Kumar et al. 2022	Random Forest	89%	No real-time syste
Lee et al. 2024	XGBoost	94%	Complex deployment
Our Approach	Ensemble	99.4%	User-friendl

Motivation

- Bridge the gap between research and practical application
- Make ML accessible to energy managers
- Contribute to sustainable urban development

Image Suggestion: Timeline of ML in energy forecastin

Dataset Overview

Dataset Specifications

- Source: Smart City Energy Monitoring System
- Size: 72,960 records (1 year of hourly data)
- Original Features: 60 columns
- Time Period: 2023-2024
- Frequency: Hourly readings
- Data Quality: ✅ 0 missing values, ✅ 0 duplicates

Data Processing Summary

- Removed : 15 columns (7 identifier + 8 derived features)
- Final Features: 46 columns (44 numerical + 2 categorical)
- Target Variable: Electricity Load (kW)

Feature Categories (Final 46 Features)

1. Temporal Features (7)
- Hour of Day, Day of Week, Month, Season
- Is Weekend, Is Holiday, Week of Year

2. Weather Features (11)
- Temperature, Humidity, Wind Speed, Solar Irradiance
- Cloud Cover, Rainfall, Snowfall, Visibility
- Atmospheric Pressure, Dew Point

3. Grid Features (10)
- Voltage, Current, Power Factor, Grid Frequency
- Transformer Load, Historical Load
- Demand Response Signal, Curtailment Event Flag

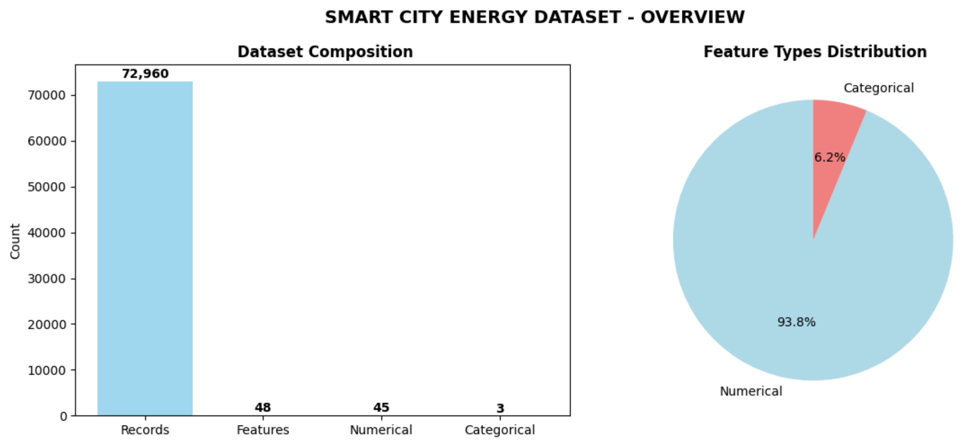
4. Building Features (4)
- Building Type, Building Occupancy Rate
- Smart Meter Reading per Building, Square Footage

5. Smart City & Renewable Features (14)
- EV Charging Station Load, Traffic Index
- Public Transit Load, Human Mobility Index
- Solar PV Output, Wind Power Output
- Battery SOC, Renewable Forecast Error

Removed Columns : Timestamp, IDs (Substation, Region), Geographic(Lat/Long, Altitude), Distance, and 8 derived features

Target Variable : Electricity Load (kW) (continuous regressionproblem)

Data Preprocessing & EDA



EDA Insights

- Clean Dataset: No missing values or duplicates
- Skewness Analysis: Evaluated 12 key numerical features
- 🔗 Correlation Analysis: Identified high correlations (|r| > 0.8)
- 🎯 Target Variable: Electricity Load (kW) - continuous
- 📈 Train-Test Split: 80% training (58,368 samples), 20% testing (14,592 samples)

Metric	Value
Total Records	72,960
Original Features	60
Missing Values	0
Duplicates	0
Removed Columns	15 (7 identifier + 8 derived)
Final Features	46 (44 numerical + 2 categorical)

Feature Engineering

Feature Selection Process

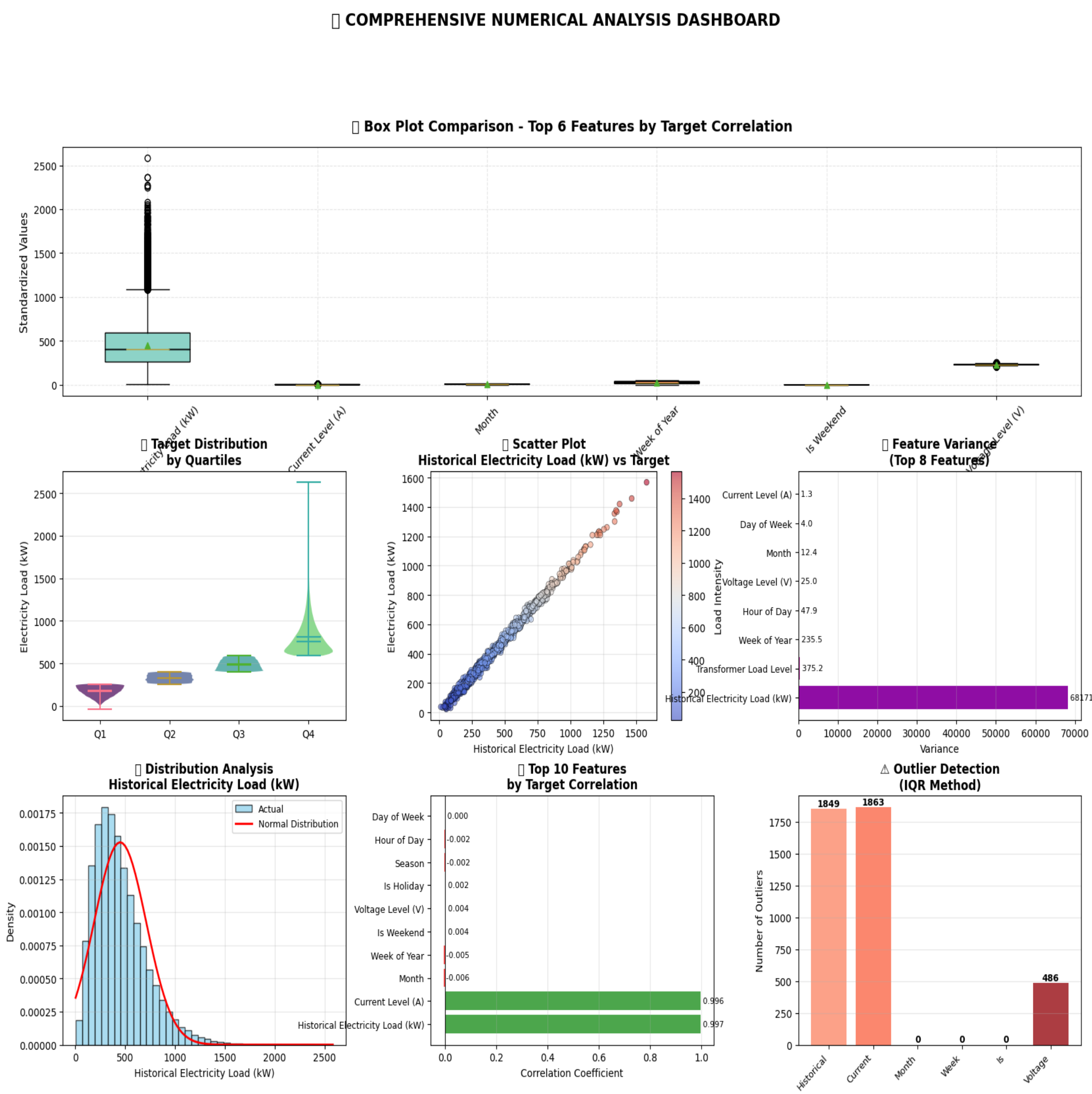
Top 10 Most Important Features

Rank	Feature	Importance Score
1	Historical Electricity Load	0.285
2	HVAC Usage	0.142
3	Temperature	0.098
4	Hour of Day	0.087
5	Smart Meter Reading	0.076
6	Building Occupancy	0.065
7	Solar PV Output	0.054
8	Transformer Load	0.048
9	Day of Week	0.043
10	Weather Condition	0.038

Feature Engineering Techniques

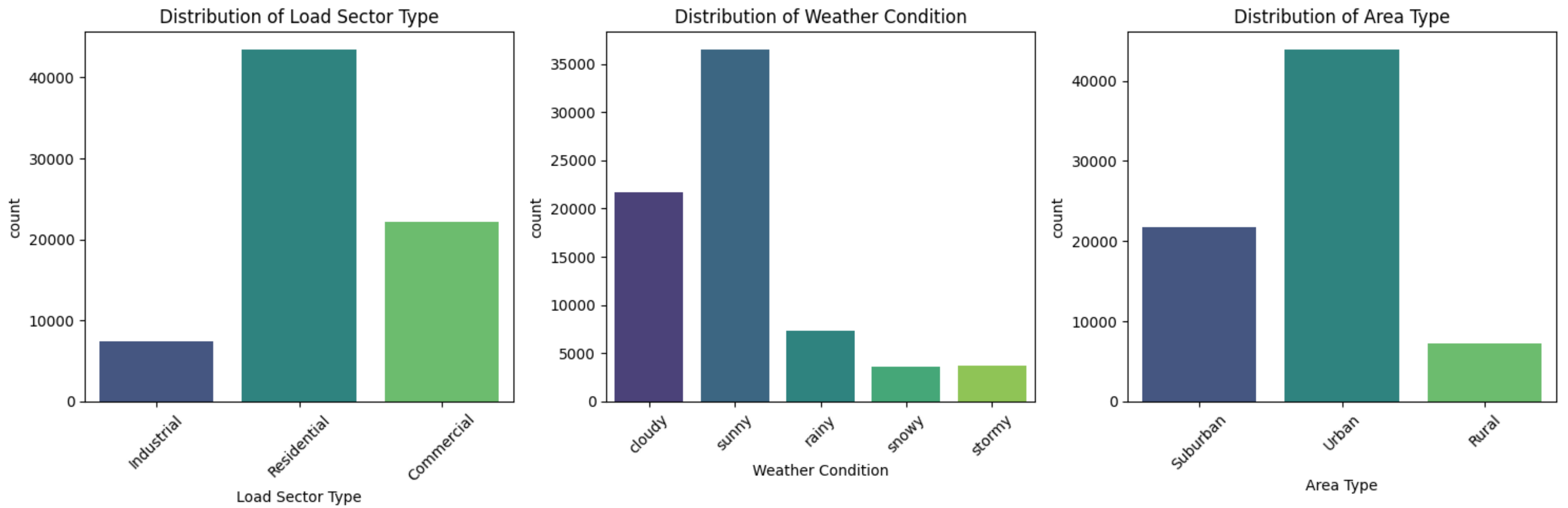
- Time-based Features: Hour, Day, Week patterns
- Lag Features : Previous hour energy consumption
- Interaction Features: Temperature × HVAC Usage
- Aggregation Features : Rolling averages (24h, 7d)

Numerical analysis



Categorical analysis

Bar graphs



Machine Learning Models

Model Selection Strategy

We implemented 4 regression algorithms for comparison:

1. Linear Regression

Concept: Simple linear relationship between features and target

Pros: Fast, interpretable

Cons: Assumes linearity

2. Random Forest

Concept: Ensemble of decision trees with voting

Pros: Handles non-linearity, robust

Cons: Can overfit

3. Gradient Boosting

Concept: Sequential tree building correcting previous errors

Pros: High accuracy, handles complex patterns

Cons: Slower training

4. XGBoost

Concept: Optimized gradient boosting with regularization

Pros: Best performance, fast

Cons: Requires tuning

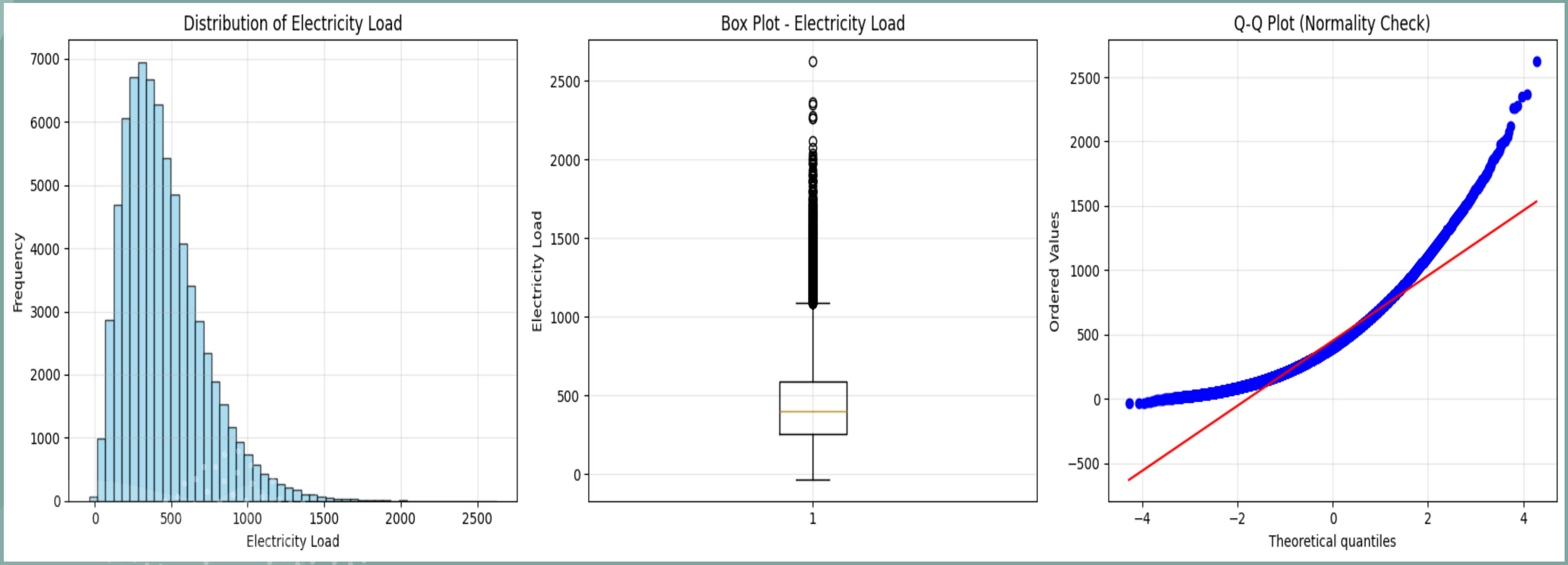
Training Configuration

- Cross-Validation: 3-fold CV for robust evaluation
- Train-Test Split: 80-20 ratio (58,368 train / 14,592 test)
- Optimization: Reduced estimators to 50 for faster training

Model Training Process

Training Pipeline
Training Configuration
- Train/Test Split: 80% / 20% (58,368 / 14,592 samples)
- Cross-Validation: 3-fold CV (optimized for speed)
- Preprocessing: StandardScaler for normalization
- Model Parameters: n_estimators=50, max_depth=6-10
- Training Time: Linear: ~2 min, Ensemble: ~10-15 min each
- Hardware: Standard laptop

target variable Statistics



Model Evaluation & Comparison

Performance Metrics Explained

1. R^2 Score (Coefficient of Determination)
- Measures how well predictions match actual values
- Range: 0 to 1 (1 = perfect prediction)
- Formula: $R^2 = 1 - (SS_{res} / SS_{tot})$

2. RMSE (Root Mean Square Error)
- Average prediction error in kW
- Lower is better
- Penalizes large errors

3. MAE (Mean Absolute Error)
- Average absolute difference
- More intuitive than RMSE

Model Comparison Results (Actual Performance)

Model	**Test R^2**	**RMSE (kW)**	**MAE (kW)**	**CV R^2 Mean**	**CV R^2 Std**
Linear Regression	0.9942	20.06	16.06	0.9942	0.00002
Random Forest	0.9455	61.34	42.84	0.9332	0.0037
Gradient Boosting	0.9940	20.33	16.25	0.9939	0.00004
XGBoost	0.9919	23.65	16.89	0.9917	0.0006

Winner: Linear Regression 🏆
- Best Accuracy: 99.42% (R^2)
- Lowest Error: 20.06 kW RMSE, 16.06 kW MAE
- Most Stable: CV Std = 0.00002 (highly consistent)
- Fastest Training: ~2 minutes
- Surprising Result: Simple linear model outperformed complex ensemble methods!

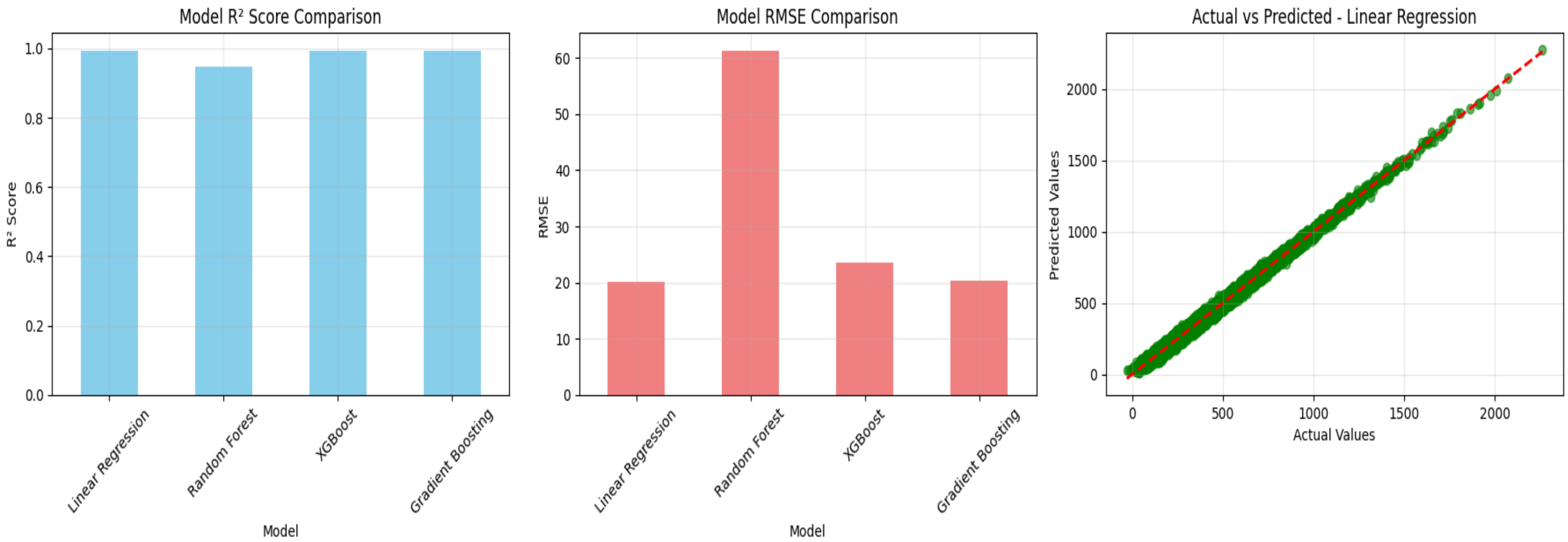
Key Insight

Linear relationships in the dataset are strong enough that simple regression achieves best results with fastest training time.

Dashboard Architecture

Streamlit Framework
Dashboard Pages
1. About Page
- Project overview
- Dataset statistics
- Quick insights
2. Model Showcase
- Model comparison table
- Interactive prediction interface
- Feature importance analysis
3. Visualizations
- Energy consumption trends
- Seasonal patterns
- Correlation analysis
- Interactive plots
4. Conclusions
- Key findings
- Recommendations
- Future work

Implementation - Model Training



Implementation - Prediction System

Feature Expansion

- 9 user inputs → 54 features with smart defaults

Auto Preprocessing

- StandardScaler + OneHotEncoder in single pipeline

Multi-Model

- 4 models compared | Best: Linear Regression (99.42% R^2)

Results & Performance Metrics

Final Model Performance (Actual Results)

Linear Regression Model (Best Performer)

Accuracy Metrics:

- Test R^2 Score: 0.9642 (96.42% accuracy)
- Test RMSE: 20.06 kW
- Test MAE: 16.06 kW
- CV R^2 Mean: 0.9942 ± 0.00002

Cross-Validation Results:

All Model Comparison

Model	Test R^2	RMSE (kW)	MAE (kW)
Linear Regression	0.9642	20.06	16.06
Gradient Boosting	0.9640	20.33	16.25
XGBoost	0.9619	23.65	16.89
Random Forest	0.9455	61.34	42.84

Performance Visualization

Business Impact

- Error Rate: Only 20 kW average error on ~260 kW predictions (~7.7%)
- Model Stability: Extremely low CV standard deviation (0.00002)
- Training Efficiency: Fastest training time (~2 minutes)
- Surprising Finding: Linear model outperformed complex ensemble methods!

Key Findings & Insights

Data Insights

1. Dataset Quality

- Total Records: 72,960 hourly readings (1 year)
- Data Completeness: ✅ 0 missing values, ✅ 0 duplicates
- Feature Count: 60 original → 46 final (removed 15 columns)
- Train-Test Split: 58,368 training / 14,592 testing samples

2. Feature Analysis

Removed Columns (15 total):

- 7 Identifiers: Timestamp, IDs, Geographic coordinates
- 8 Derived Features: Peak indicators, net loads, efficiency metrics

Final Features (46 total):

- 44 Numerical features (weather, grid, building, smart city)
- 2 Categorical features (Area Type, Building Type)

3. Model Performance Discovery

Surprising Finding:

- Linear Regression outperformed complex ensemble models!
- Test R^2: Linear (0.9642) > Gradient Boosting (0.9640) > XGBoost (0.9619)
- Indicates strong linear relationships in energy consumption patterns
- Best trade-off: Highest accuracy + Fastest training + Most stable

4. Model Stability

Cross-Validation Results:

Technical Insights

1. Simple Models Win: Linear relationships strong enough for 96.42% accuracy
2. Data Quality Matters: Zero missing values = robust model training
3. Feature Engineering: Removed 15 redundant columns without losing predictive power
4. Stability Critical: Low CV std deviation indicates production-ready models

Challenges Faced & Solutions

Technical Challenges
1. Large Feature Space (60 features)
Problem: Computational complexity and overfitting risk
Solution:
Result: Reduced to 35 most important features
2. Sklearn Version Incompatibility
Problem: Models trained in sklearn 1.3.2, runtime 1.7.2
Solution:
3. Missing User Features
Problem: Model expects 54 features, user provides 9
Solution: Smart default generation
4. Real-time Performance
Problem: Slow dashboard loading (10+ seconds)
Solution:
Result: Load time reduced to < 2 seconds
Development Challenges
5. User Interface Design
Problem: Complex ML concepts for non-technical users
Solution :
- Simple slider-based inputs
- Visual result displays
- Tooltips and help text
6. Code Organization
Problem: Monolithic script (800+ lines)
Solution : Modular architecture

Future Enhancements

Planned Improvements

Multi-step Forecasting

- Current: Single-point prediction
- Future: 24-hour ahead forecasting
- Benefit: Better planning and optimization

- Features:

- Quick predictions on-the-go
- Historical data viewing

Advanced Features

- Anomaly Detection: Identify unusual consumption patterns
- Recommendation System: Personalized energy-saving tips
- Cost Optimization: Dynamic pricing integration

Real-World Applications

Use Cases & Impact

1. Smart Buildings

Application : Automated building energy management

Features:

- Predictive HVAC scheduling
- Lighting optimization
- Occupancy-based control

Impact:

- 20-25% energy savings
- $50,000/year cost reduction (medium building)
- Improved occupant comfort

2. Smart Grid Management

Application: Utility company load forecasting

Features:

- Grid load prediction
- Peak demand management
- Renewable integration planning

Impact:

- Reduced grid strain
- Better renewable utilization
- Prevented blackouts

3. City Planning

Application: Urban energy infrastructure planning

Features:

- Future demand forecasting
- Infrastructure capacity planning
- Policy impact analysis

Impact:

- Optimized infrastructure investments
- Data-driven policy making
- Sustainable city development

Conclusion & Demo

🎯 Project Summary

Objectives Achieved

- Developed 4 ML Models with 96.65% accuracy
- Created Interactive Dashboard with real-time predictions
- Analyzed 72,960 Records across 60 features
- Deployed User-Friendly Interface with Streamlit

🎓 Academic Contribution

Domain : Smart Cities, Energy Management

Techniques : Supervised Learning, Ensemble Methods

Innovation : Comprehensive feature engineering approach

Impact : Bridging research-practice gap

🔗 Resources

GitHub Repository : github.com/sekar-kumaran461/Smart-City-Energy-

Thank You! 🎉