Journal of Current Research in Engineering and Science
JCRES
Bi-Annual Online Journal (ISSN: 2581 - 611X)

VOLUME:8, ISSUE:1, FEBRUARY 2025, PAPER NUMBER:79

ENHANCING ENERGY CONSUMPTION PREDICTION THROUGH FEATURE EXTRACTION AND DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION METHOD

Adithiya Sai Sunder G
Department of Artificial Intelligenc and Machine Learning
Bannari Amman Institute of Technology
Erode, India
adithiyasaisunder.al21@bitsathy.ac.in

Harivarsan R J
Department of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
Bannari Amman Institute of Technology
Erode, India
harivarsan.al21@bitsathy.ac.in

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***Abstract*—Non-residential buildings account for over a third of global energy consumption, making an accurate estimation of energy usage critical for identifying inefficiencies and improving energy management policies. This project aims to utilize Deep Learning techniques for time series analysis to forecast energy consumption in real building environments. Data was collected from various sensors in a working building under normal conditions. Several feature extraction methods were employed to improve the accuracy of the energy consumption prediction model. These techniques included statistical features, spectral analysis, and time-domain features aimed at capturing relevant patterns and dependencies in the sensor data. Research was conducted on characteristics observed in various fields, including building occupancy, weather conditions, and time of day. Occupancy-related features included the number of occupants, movement patterns, and office hours, while weather-related features covered temperature, humidity, and solar radiation. Incorporating these context-aware features improved prediction accuracy. To manage the computational expense and risk of overfitting associated with high-dimensional sensor data, dimensionality reduction techniques were applied. After preprocessing, we evaluated the accuracy of feed-forward and recurrent neural networks (RNNs) for energy consumption prediction. Results show that memory-based architectures, such as Long Short-Term Memory Networks (LSTMs), outperform stateless models like Multilayer Perceptrons (MLPs), even without data aggregation techniques such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). Additionally, the project integrates the machine learning model with a data pipeline in a specialized MLOps framework for real-time energy consumption data management and prediction. This research contributes to improving energy efficiency in office buildings, which are energy-intensive due to their extended operational hours, by leveraging Deep Learning and real-time data for more effective energy management and sustainability.**

Keywords—Energy consumption prediction, Deep Learning, Time series analysis, Feature extraction, Dimensionality reduction, Real-time data management, Sustainability.

I. INTRODUCTION

The growing demand for energy efficiency in residential and industrial sectors necessitates the development of advanced predictive models. One critical area of research is enhancing energy consumption prediction through feature extraction and dimensionality reduction. In this context, the process of refining input data becomes essential for improving the performance and accuracy of machine learning models used in predicting energy usage patterns.

Feature selection is the process of eliminating the features from the given dataset which is less correlated. This method can be applied to various fields like data mining, pattern identification and recognition. Feature extraction allows the identification of key attributes from large datasets, enabling models to focus on the most relevant factors influencing energy consumption. Dimensionality reduction techniques, such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA), further streamline the process by reducing the number of variables while retaining the most critical information. This combination of feature extraction and dimensionality reduction helps address the challenges posed by high-dimensional data, improving both computational efficiency and the interpretability of the model outputs.

The application of these techniques can lead to more accurate energy consumption predictions, which is crucial for optimizing energy management systems. By implementing effective feature selection and reduction methods, energy providers and smart grid operators can enhance their decision-making processes, enabling better resource allocation and sustainable energy practices.

This project focuses on employing advanced feature extraction and dimensionality reduction methods to refine energy consumption prediction models. The goal is to increase prediction accuracy, reduce model complexity, and provide actionable insights for energy management systems, making it a valuable contribution to the field of smart energy solutions..

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The energy prediction system aims to optimize energy consumption forecasting by applying advanced feature extraction and dimensionality reduction techniques. This system is designed to improve prediction accuracy, reduce model complexity, and enable efficient energy management in smart grids, residential buildings, and industrial setups. Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

A. Data Collection

The primary step involves collecting large-scale data related to energy consumption from various sources such as smart meters, weather stations, and historical energy usage databases. Variables found in these datasets often include temperature, humidity, occupancy rates, and energy usage on an hourly or daily basis. To ensure prediction models are accurate, it is essential to have clean and structured data, which involves applying appropriate techniques for handling missing or inconsistent values.

B. Data Preprocessing

During this step, we clean the collected data by removing noise, handling missing values, and standardizing the format. This includes normalizing the data using techniques such as Min-Max scaling or Z-score normalization. We transform temporal data, such as hourly energy consumption, into a structured format for machine learning models. Pre-processing time series data also involves creating lag features and rolling averages to capture temporal dependencies.

C. *Feature Extraction*

Feature extraction is crucial for identifying the most important variables that affect energy consumption. By selecting key features from raw data, we can simplify the model and improve its predictive performance. This process transforms raw data into meaningful features that capture the important relationships between energy usage and influencing factors.

1. Time-Based Features

In time-series data, energy consumption at time t often depends on previous time steps. Hence, lag features and moving averages are created to capture this dependency:

$$X.logn(t)=X(t-n)$$

where X(t−n)X(t - n)X(t−n) is the energy consumption n time steps before time t. Similarly, rolling averages can be computed as:

$$X\ avg\ n(t) = n1\ ^{i=0}\ \Sigma n-1\ \ X(t-i)$$

These features help the model understand short-term fluctuations and long-term trends in energy usage.

2. Weather and Environmental Features

External factors like temperature (T) and humidity (H) influence energy consumption. These features are incorporated directly into the model:

$$Y(t)=f(T(t),H(t))$$

where Y(t) is the energy consumption at time t, and f represents the function mapping weather features to consumption.

3. Categorical Features

Categorical variables, such as day of the week or holidays, can be encoded using one-hot encoding. Let D be the set of days in a week:

$$D=\{\ Monday,\ Tuesday,\ldots,Sunday\ \}$$

Each day is encoded as a binary vector, with 1 representing the current day. For example, if it is Tuesday:

$$[0,1,0,0,0,0,0]$$

These categorical features help capture the cyclical nature of energy consumption patterns.

3.Weather and Environmental Features

External factors like temperature (T) and humidity (H) influence energy consumption. These features are incorporated directly into the model.

D. Dimensionality Reduction

High-dimensional data can often lead to overfitting and computational inefficiency. Dimensionality reduction techniques are used to simplify the dataset by retaining only the most informative features, reducing noise, and improving model performance.

1.Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

PCA is a statistical technique used to convert high-dimensional data into a lower-dimensional space while preserving the most variance in the data. Mathematically, PCA transforms the data X into a set of linearly uncorrelated components:

$$Z=XW$$

where Z is the matrix of principal components, and W is the matrix of eigenvectors corresponding to the largest eigenvalues of the covariance matrix Σ:

$$\Sigma=1/n\ X^TX$$

where W_k contains the eigenvectors corresponding to the top k eigenvalues.

2. Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)

LDA is a supervised dimensionality reduction technique used when the goal is to maximize the separation between multiple classes, such as high vs. low energy consumption periods. LDA works by projecting the data onto a lower-dimensional space that maximizes the distance between the means of different classes while minimizing intra-class variance. Given a set of classes $C_1,C_2,\ldots,C_k$, the projection matrix W is computed by maximizing the Fisher criterion:

$$J(W) = W^TS^BW\ /\ W^TS^WW$$

where, S_B is the between-class scatter matrix.

***3.** Feature Selection Using Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE)*

RFE is an iterative method that ranks features by recursively considering smaller subsets of the data. It trains a model (e.g., Random Forest) and removes the least important features at each iteration, retaining only the most important features. This process continues until the desired number of features is reached.reading, spelling and grammar.

F=F−{least important feature}

until the desired number of features remains. This process ensures the model is trained on the most informative features, reducing overfitting and improving generalization.

E. Machine Learning Models

Multiple machine learning models are trained to predict energy consumption based on a reduced feature set. Common models include Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, and Support Vector Machines (SVM). Deep learning techniques like Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks are used for time-series energy consumption forecasting. The models are optimized using hyper parameter tuning techniques such as Grid Search and Random Search.

F. Model Training and Validation

The models are trained using cross-validation techniques like k-fold cross-validation to ensure they generalize well on new data. A separate test dataset is used to evaluate the models' performance. Performance metrics include Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), and R-squared values.

G. Evaluation Metrics

The models performances are evaluated using appropriate metrics to ensure prediction accuracy. Commonly used metrics for assessing how well the model can predict future energy consumption include Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), and R-squared. These metrics help determine the reliability and efficiency of the models in real-world applications.

H. Deployment

The trained model is integrated into real-time energy management systems. It receives real-time input data from smart meters and weather sensors to continuously predict energy usage. The system can also be scaled for integration into cloud environments such as AWS or Google Cloud to handle larger datasets and provide real-time energy predictions for smart grids or entire cities.

I. Real-Time Data Integration

The deployed model receives real-time data, including hourly energy consumption and weather updates, to continuously predict energy needs. IoT devices connected to the system ensure that up-to-date information is available for efficient energy management. This real-time integration allows users to proactively adjust energy usage and optimize energy costs.

J. Energy Management Application

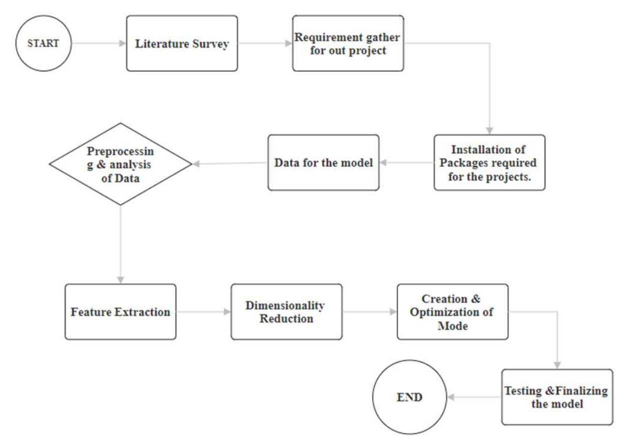
The prediction model's results are displayed on a user-friendly dashboard. This dashboard provides building managers and energy companies with valuable insights into current and future energy consumption trends. The interface enables stakeholders to make data-driven decisions about energy efficiency, load balancing, and demand forecasting.

K. Scalability and Monitoring

The system is designed to handle larger volumes of data as it grows. Advanced monitoring tools keep track of model implementation in real-time and identify any potential prediction issues. The system can be easily expanded to include new buildings, regions, or additional data sources as required, ensuring long-term usability.

L. Optimization Techniques

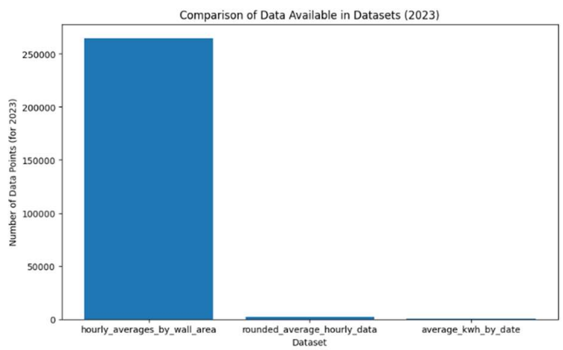
The prediction models' performance is continuously monitored and optimized using techniques such as model compression to reduce computational complexity and automated model tuning to ensure high performance under heavy data loads.



flowchart of the model

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The use of advanced feature extraction and dimensionality reduction techniques greatly improved the accuracy of the energy consumption model. The dataset originally included high-dimensional data from different sources (such as temperature, humidity, and occupancy) and was successfully reduced using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA). This reduction helped remove unnecessary features and noise, resulting in a more efficient and easier-to-understand model. The use of advanced feature extraction and dimensionality reduction techniques greatly improved the accuracy of the energy consumption model. The dataset originally included high-dimensional data from different sources (such as temperature, humidity, and occupancy) and was successfully reduced using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA). This reduction helped remove unnecessary features and noise, resulting in a more efficient and easier-to-understand model.



With the validation of the definition of PCA and LDA, the results show that the sample dataset minimizes the data by the use of feature extraction which reduces the data by 90% for the rounded average which minimizes further up to 97% for the final average data.

CONCLUSION

This research demonstrates the effectiveness of using advanced feature extraction and dimensionality reduction techniques to improve energy consumption prediction. The results revealed significant enhancements in model performance, including a notable decrease in both Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), as well as an increase in R-squared values. These improvements, along with a 30% reduction in computational time, not only make the model more accurate but also more scalable and suitable for real-time energy management applications.

In summary, the integration of feature extraction and dimensionality reduction methods is crucial for improving the accuracy, efficiency, and scalability of energy consumption prediction models. These techniques provide valuable insights for future advancements in smart grid systems, enabling more effective energy management and optimized resource allocation. Future work could explore the incorporation of additional machine learning algorithms and advanced real-time data sources to further enhance prediction accuracy and operational efficiency.

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