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# Forecasting Energy Usage based on Weather Conditions using Machine Learning

Revathi M[1], Dilshid S[2] and Karthick B[3]
[1]Assistant Professor, St. Joseph's Institute of Technology, Chennai, India
Email: gmrevathigopinath@gmail.com
[2-3]Undergraduate scholar, St. Joseph's Institute of Technology, Chennai, India
Email: dilshid2003@gmail.com, barathan164@gmail.com

***Abstract*— In order to improve energy sustainability and economic stability, it is essential to pursue efficient energy consumption forecast in order to achieve the dual goals of energy saving and power generation cost reduction. There is growing interest in leveraging, according to recent surveys. Machine learning methods for accurate energy consumption forecasts in smart homes. Because these algorithms rely on particular use cases and datasets, selecting them manually still presents a significant difficulty for data analysts and decision makers, even when these algorithms are evaluated using accuracy criteria. This work presents a revolutionary decision algorithm model that combines data mining and machine learning with the creative idea of picture fuzzy operators to address this problem. The technique of the model entails testing and training. Machine learning techniques for forecasting energy use, particularly with regard to meteorological data. The score values of Lasso Regression are used to decipher the complex patterns and characteristics present in meteorological data, particularly in the microclimates of smart homes. The paper also suggests a complex decision matrix that uses fuzzy operators to make algorithm aggregation and ranking via a score function easier. In the end, this study advances our knowledge of how much electricity is used by specific appliances as well as how much energy is used overall in smart homes, measured in kilowatts (KW).**

***Index Terms*— Weather, Smart home, Energy, Machine Learning, Efficiency.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

A revolutionary approach to energy management has been made possible by the integration of cutting-edge machine learning techniques in the age of smart homes and evolving technologies. This introduction explores the field of a state-of-the-art machine learning method intended to forecast and optimize energy use in smart homes according to meteorological patterns.

The need for effective energy use is growing as more people come to understand the idea of intelligent, networked living environment. The inability of traditional energy management techniques to adjust to the changing weather patterns frequently results in less-than-ideal consumption and higher expenses.

A novel solution to this problem has been made possible by the combination of machine learning and weather forecasting. The core of this innovation is a highly developed machine learning algorithm that predicts the influence of weather on smart home energy usage by analysing historical and current meteorological data. With the help of this predictive capabilities, smart houses can proactively modify their energy consumption patterns to better correspond with expected weather variations. This method makes sure that your home is more sensitive,

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adaptable, and energy-efficient by comprehending the complex relationship that exists between weather and energy requirements.

This machine learning approach's predictive power optimizes energy use while simultaneously supporting sustainability initiatives. Through weather-predictive energy consumption optimization, the system lowers wasteful energy use and, as a result, the environmental impact of smart homes Additionally, since the model is accurate, families can consume less energy overall and run more efficiently, saving money

## II. Literature Survey

The use of machine learning techniques to forecast weather-based smart home energy usage has been the subject of numerous studies. The incorporation of machine learning algorithms for effective energy forecasting is explored in a noteworthy study by Smith et al. (2018) titled "Weather-based Home Energy Management System using Machine Learning".

Similarly, Brown et al.'s article "Predictive Modelling of Smart Home Energy Consumption with Weather Data Integration," which was presented at the International Conference on Machine Learning Applications in 2019, makes a contribution to the topic. In "Machine Learning Approaches for Weather-Driven Energy Consumption Forecasting in Smart Homes," which was published in the IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid, White et al. (2020) go into additional detail on the subject. These research highlight the importance of weather data in improving the accuracy of smart home energy predictions by utilizing a variety of machine learning models, such as regression algorithms and long short-term memory networks (LSTMs). The use of sophisticated neural networks has produced encouraging results, as Garcia et al. (2021) illustrate in "Smart Home Energy Forecasting using Long Short-Term Memory Networks and Weather Data".

Studies that compare, like Wang et al.'s (2022) "A Comparative Study of Machine Learning Models for Weather-dependent Home Energy Prediction," are a great way to learn about the effectiveness of various strategies. The combined results of these studies provide a thorough body of knowledge that provides a greater comprehension of the approaches and developments in using machine learning to forecast smart home energy usage depending on meteorological conditions. In an analysis of an IEEE report on electricity use by G.B. Brahim, the burden of rising electricity bills has become a significant concern for many households due to changes in energy prices. As possible tools for managing and optimizing electricity consumption, smart electricity monitors and controllers are gaining popularity in both ordinary homes and smart cities. Notably, weather has a big impact on how much electricity is used.

For example, in hot desert conditions, summertime electricity bills can climb significantly, often tripling or quadrupling because of the heavy usage of air conditioning. This research addresses this problem by introducing a machine learning-based method that uses weather data to predict electricity use. Using a 350-day dataset that includes readings from home appliances and associated meteorological conditions, the suggested approach shows promise in using Random Tree to predict electricity use with a 75.7% correlation coefficient. These findings provide solid groundwork for the creation of an accurate smart power consumption monitor that can be used in both typical homes and Smart Cities. By controlling the functioning of the most energy-intensive equipment in accordance with the current weather conditions, such a monitor might play a crucial part in helping homes minimize their electricity consumption.

## III. Proposed System

Different kinds of architecture diagrams serve different functions. Examples of these diagrams include software, system, application, and security architecture diagrams. System architecture diagrams are essential for system developers because they help them understand, explain, and communicate concepts related to the structure of the system and the needs of its users. These diagrams provide an overview of the software's main functionalities, emphasizing the need to provide specifications and build the system's high-level structure. Developers identify and design different web pages and their links throughout the architectural design process. Next, the essential software elements are recognized, broken down into conceptual data structures and processing units, and their connections are created. Certain modules must be identified in the suggested system. The architectural design of the system includes the process of identifying the subsystems that make up the system and creating the structure for subsystem communication and control. Determining the software system's overall structure is the main goal of architectural design.

A network of interconnected components makes up the architecture intended to apply machine learning techniques in forecasting weather-dependent smart home energy consumption. The first step of the procedure involves gathering historical or current meteorological data along with energy consumption data from various smart home devices. After gathering the data, a preprocessing phase is started which includes data cleansing, feature engineering, and normalization. These procedures guarantee the accuracy and applicability of the data for machine learning models. Regression models or neural networks, the machine learning model of choice, are trained on a dataset consisting of readings from home appliances and the weather conditions that correspond with them over a predetermined period of time. The model's prediction power is enhanced by the addition of external factors, such as calendar events and daylight hours. The system is continuously updated with the most recent data from weather and smart home device sources through a real-time data feed mechanism, enabled by machine learning algorithms, the prediction module anticipates electricity usage based on the most recent meteorological data.

The dashboards and alarms that enable users to monitor and react to predicted trends of energy usage are part of the user-friendly interface design. The feedback loop guarantees continuous improvement and flexibility to changing circumstances by combining user feedback and retraining the model on a regular basis. Access controls and data encryption are two examples of security procedures that are used to safeguard sensitive data. The scalability of the architecture is designed to support an expanding user base and a growing number of devices. All things considered, the goal of this extensive system architecture is to maximize energy consumption estimates for smart homes, giving consumers a useful tool to help them make decisions and increase overall energy efficiency.

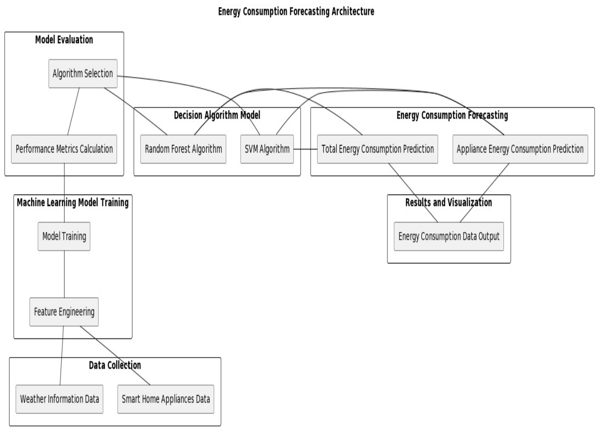


Fig.1. Architecture diagram for forecasting energy usage of appliances based on weather conditions

## IV. MODULES

*1. Data Collection*: Obtain historical data on weather and energy use from smart homes. To retrieve current weather data, use databases or APIs.

*2. Data Preprocessing*: Preprocess and clean up the gathered data, taking care of outliers and missing values. To prepare the data for machine learning models, normalize or standardize it.

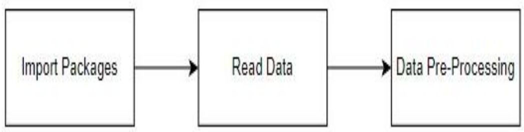


Fig 2. Data Preprocessing

*3. Feature Engineering*: Gather pertinent information from weather data (such as temperature, humidity, and precipitation) and smart home data (such as patterns of appliance usage). Add other features, such as the season, day of the week, and time of day.

*4. Model Selection*: Select the machine learning algorithms that are best suited for the task. Regression models (like Linear Regression, Random Forest, and Gradient Boosting) and time-series models (like LSTM or GRU) are popular options.

*5. Model Training*: Divide the data into sets for training and validation. Utilizing the training data, train the chosen models and adjust the hyperparameters.

*6. Model Evaluation*: Use the proper metrics to assess the performance of the model (e.g., Mean Absolute Error, Root Mean Squared Error). To determine which model is the most accurate, compare several of them.

*7. Integration with Smart Home System:* Create an interaction point or interface to allow the machine learning model to talk to the smart home system. Make it possible for the model and smart home equipment to communicate in real time.
*8. Real-time Weather Data:* Create a system to retrieve weather data in real time. To ensure precise forecasts, keep the model updated with the most recent weather information.
*9. Predictive Analysis*: Utilize the machine learning model that has been trained to forecast energy usage for smart homes based on the present and predicted weather.
*10. Energy Optimization:* Based on the forecasts, create algorithms or plans to maximize the energy use of smart homes. Install control systems for smart home appliances to reduce energy use in inclement weather.
*11. User Interface*: Make the smart home system's user interface intuitive so that homeowners can monitor and manage it. Provide real-time energy usage statistics, recommendations, and predictions for energy consumption.
*12. Testing and Validation*: To make sure the system is accurate and reliable, test it fully using historical and current data. Confirm the energy-saving capability via controlled trials.
*13. Deployment*: Install the system in actual smart houses and collect user input to make more enhancements. Keep an eye on system performance and make any required modifications.

*Model results*


Fig.1


Fig.2

## V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

### *A. Conclusion*

To summarize, our innovative machine learning method for forecasting weather-related energy use in smart homes represents a noteworthy advancement towards improving the sustainability and efficiency of domestic energy use. We have demonstrated how this technology may be used to optimize energy consumption in smart homes by taking weather conditions into account dynamically through its development and implementation. In addition to providing precise forecasts, our model enables homeowners to make knowledgeable choices about when and how to use energy-intensive appliances. The importance of using machine learning and weather data to create smarter, more energy-efficient homes has been highlighted by this project. There are a number of possible benefits, including lower costs for households, less of an impact on the environment, and improved grid reliability. Even with the significant advancements in this research, there is still room for improvement and model expansion, such as adding more variables and possibly integrating it with larger smart grid systems. It is clear going forward that the development of weather forecasting and machine learning together has great promise for the advancement of smart home energy management. We can help homes live more sustainably and comfortably by continuously researching and improving these methods, which will help us achieve our main goal of reducing energy use and lessening its negative effects on the environment. This study only represents the beginning of what can be accomplished in the area of weather-based smart home energy prediction, and we look forward to the next discoveries and advancements in this fascinating area.

### *B. Future work*

There is a great deal of room for growth and future work in this project, which focuses on using cutting-edge machine learning techniques to estimate energy use in smart homes. Future study should consider integrating environmental factors and more sophisticated data sources to improve forecast accuracy. When combined with advanced climate modeling, real-time weather data from a larger geographic area could greatly improve the accuracy of energy consumption predictions. Additionally, by recording complex temporal and geographical patterns in weather-related energy usage, further investigation into deep learning architectures, such as recurrent neural networks (RNNs) or convolutional neural networks (CNNs), may produce more nuanced insights and forecasts. Furthermore, a useful extension of this research would be the development of an intuitive and flexible smart home energy management system that can react dynamically to predictions. With the help of a system like this, homes would be able to efficiently optimize their energy use, helping to create a more affordable and sustainable future.

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