IJCDS 1571017220

International Journal of Computing and Digital Systems
ISSN (2210-142X)
Int. J. Com. Dig. Sys. #, No.# (Mon-20..)

Enhanced Energy Consumption Prediction in Smart Homes through Hybridized Prophet Algorithm with Adaptive Optimization Techniques

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Received ## Mon. 20##, Revised ## Mon. 20##, Accepted ## Mon. 20##, Published ## Mon. 20##

Abstract: The escalating integration of smart homes with smart grids underscores the critical need for precise and timely predictions of energy consumption, essential for optimizing resource allocation and bolstering overall energy efficiency. This research work pioneers an innovative approach to enhance energy consumption predictions within smart homes by seamlessly integrating the robust time series forecasting capabilities of the Prophet algorithm with adaptive optimization techniques – ADAM (Adaptive Moment Estimation), SGD, ADAGRAD, and RMSPROP. Prophet's inherent proficiency in handling daily patterns and seasonality is further amplified by the adaptability conferred by optimization algorithms, addressing the intricate dynamics of non-linear patterns inherent in smart home energy consumption. Utilizing the extensive Pecan dataset, encompassing historical energy consumption of various appliances in a smart home, the proposed hybridized model undergoes rigorous evaluation against traditional Prophet and baseline models. Metrics such as Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) serve as comprehensive benchmarks for assessing the model's performance. The hybridized model demonstrates a notable enhancement in accuracy and efficiency in predicting energy consumption, marking a substantial contribution to the ongoing evolution of energy management practices within smart homes connected to smart grids. As smart homes continue their trajectory of evolution, the primary aim of this research is to foster sustainable energy practices and optimize resource utilization, aligning with the ethos of smart living.

Keywords: Energy Consumption, Prophet, ADAM,SGD,ADAGRAD, RMSPROP

1. Introduction

In recent years, the convergence of smart homes and smart grids has emerged as a transformative force in the realm of energy consumption and management [1]. The interconnection of these two technological domains presents a unique set of challenges and opportunities, chief among them being the imperative for accurate and timely predictions of energy consumption. This pressing need stems from the desire to optimize resource allocation and elevate overall energy efficiency in the dynamically evolving landscape of modern living [2]. This introduction sets the stage for a comprehensive exploration of an innovative research endeavor that addresses the intricacies of energy prediction within smart homes by leveraging advanced computational methodologies. The convergence of smart homes and smart grids has emerged as a transformative force reshaping the landscape of energy consumption and management. This integration intertwines the functionalities of household appliances and energy infrastructure, creating a dynamic ecosystem where real-time data exchange and intelligent decision-making are paramount. One of the primary challenges in this domain lies in accurately predicting energy consumption within smart homes. Traditional methods often fall short in capturing the intricacies of modern living patterns, which are increasingly characterized by variability and unpredictability. However, advanced computational methodologies, such as machine learning algorithms and data-driven models, offer promising avenues to address this challenge. By leveraging the wealth of data generated by smart home devices and grid sensors, these computational approaches can analyze historical usage patterns, weather forecasts, occupant behaviors, and other relevant factors to forecast energy demand with

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unprecedented accuracy. Such predictive capabilities not only enable households to optimize their energy usage in real-time but also empower utility providers to better anticipate peak demands and manage grid resources efficiently. Furthermore, the integration of energy prediction with smart home automation systems allows for proactive energy management strategies, such as load shifting, demand response, and smart scheduling of appliances. This not only reduces energy costs for consumers but also contributes to grid stability and resilience.

The contemporary push towards sustainable and intelligent living has fueled the rapid proliferation of smart homes equipped with an array of interconnected devices and systems. Looking ahead, as smart homes continue to evolve in tandem with advancements in smart grid technologies, the outcomes of this research hold promise for shaping the trajectory of energy consumption in the future. By providing a nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities in predicting energy consumption within smart homes, this study contributes to the broader discourse on the role of data science and computational modeling in the pursuit of sustainable and intelligent living [3]. These homes are not only embedded with cutting-edge technologies but are also integrated into larger smart grids that facilitate bidirectional communication between energy producers and consumers [4]. This synergy aims to create a responsive and adaptive energy ecosystem, where real-time data informs decisions at both the individual household and grid levels[5]. However, the seamless integration of smart homes into smart grids requires a nuanced understanding of energy consumption patterns and a reliable means of predicting future demands.

Against this backdrop, the research at hand introduces a novel approach to enhance the accuracy of energy consumption predictions within smart homes. At its core is the integration of the Prophet algorithm, a powerful time series forecasting tool developed by Facebook, with adaptive optimization techniques – namely, ADAM, SGD, ADAGRAD, and RMSPROP [6], [7],[8],[9]. The Prophet algorithm, renowned for its efficacy in capturing daily patterns, seasonality, and holidays in time series data [10], forms the bedrock of the proposed hybridized model. This algorithmic synergy is poised to tackle the dynamic and non-linear patterns inherent in smart home energy consumption, offering a promising solution to the challenges posed by the evolving nature of energy demand.

To rigorously test the performance of the hybridized model, the study leverages the Pecan dataset – a comprehensive repository of historical energy consumption data derived from diverse appliances in a smart home [4]. This dataset, rich in its diversity and depth, provides a robust foundation for evaluating the proposed model against traditional Prophet and other baseline models. Importantly, the evaluation employs a suite of metrics, including Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), ensuring a comprehensive and nuanced assessment of the model's predictive capabilities.

The combination of Prophet with adaptive optimization algorithms brings a unique strength to the predictive modeling framework. Prophet's ability to capture patterns aligns seamlessly with the adaptability and efficiency offered by optimization algorithms [10], presenting a holistic solution to the multifaceted challenges posed by the dynamic and non-linear nature of smart home energy consumption. This hybridization is anticipated to not only elevate the accuracy of predictions but also enhance the efficiency of the learning process, ensuring that the model adapts dynamically to the evolving energy landscape within smart homes.

As the research unfolds, it becomes evident that the proposed hybridized model demonstrates superior accuracy and efficiency in predicting energy consumption compared to traditional Prophet and baseline models [2]. The inclusion of adaptive optimization techniques proves instrumental in refining the model's parameters, addressing the complexities posed by the variability of energy patterns within smart homes. This enhancement in predictive accuracy holds profound implications for the optimization of energy resources, offering a valuable tool for both individual households and the overarching smart grid infrastructure.

The broader significance of this research extends beyond the realms of predictive modeling and algorithmic innovation. In the era of smart living technologies, characterized by the proliferation of interconnected devices and the pursuit of sustainable practices [5], the findings of this study contribute to the ongoing evolution of energy management practices within smart homes. The emphasis on accuracy, efficiency, and adaptability in predicting energy consumption aligns with the overarching goals of fostering sustainable energy practices and optimizing resource utilization. The integration of computational models with real-world data represents a critical step towards achieving the potential of smart homes as active participants in a responsive and intelligent energy ecosystem.

Ultimately, this research sets the stage for a more informed and efficient utilization of energy resources, fostering a harmonious integration of technology and sustainability in the contemporary landscape of smart living.

2. Review of Literature

The intersection of smart homes and smart grids has emerged as a critical domain, emphasizing the need for accurate energy consumption predictions to optimize resource allocation and enhance overall energy efficiency. This literature review explores existing research on time series forecasting, the Prophet algorithm, adaptive optimization techniques, and the integration of these methodologies to predict energy consumption within smart homes.

The foundation of energy consumption prediction lies in time series forecasting. Numerous studies have explored traditional methods like ARIMA [11] and Exponential Smoothing [12], highlighting their limitations in capturing the intricate patterns and seasonality inherent in smart home energy consumption. The integration of time series forecasting algorithms with adaptive optimization techniques has been explored to address the limitations of standalone models. Recent research has applied hybrid models to enhance accuracy in energy consumption predictions, particularly within the context of smart homes [13]. Rigorous evaluation is essential to assess the performance of predictive models accurately. Common metrics such as Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) provide comprehensive benchmarks for comparing different models [14].The application of hybrid models extends beyond time series forecasting, with studies showcasing their effectiveness in optimizing energy management practices in various contexts, including industrial settings [15].Despite advancements, challenges persist in accurately predicting energy consumption patterns, especially concerning the dynamic nature of smart home environments. Researchers have identified opportunities for further improvement, such as the incorporation of real-time data and advanced machine learning techniques [16].As smart homes become more interconnected, the utilization of big data and machine learning in smart grids is gaining prominence. Research in this area explores how these technologies can enhance the efficiency and reliability of energy distribution [17]. The proliferation of smart home devices raises concerns about data privacy and security. Studies have delved into the challenges associated with safeguarding sensitive information and ensuring the secure functioning of smart home ecosystems [18]. Adding to this rich tapestry of literature, recent studies by Yuen et al. [19] investigated advanced machine learning techniques for energy forecasting in smart homes, emphasizing the role of ensemble methods in enhancing prediction accuracy. The study contributes valuable insights into the ongoing efforts to improve forecasting models in the context of smart homes. Furthermore, the work of Wang et al. [20] explored the application of explainable artificial intelligence (XAI) techniques in interpreting energy consumption patterns within smart homes. This line of research addresses the increasing importance of transparency and interpretability in predictive models, aligning with the broader goals of fostering user trust and understanding in smart home energy management systems. The literature reviewed underscores the multifaceted nature of energy consumption prediction within smart homes. The integration of the Prophet algorithm with adaptive optimization techniques presents a promising avenue for addressing the complexities associated with forecasting in dynamic environments. As smart homes continue to evolve, research in this field not only contributes to efficient resource management but also aligns with the overarching goal of promoting sustainability in smart living.

3. Preliminaries

A. *Prophet Algorithm:*

Facebook's Core Data Science team introduced the Prophet algorithm as a versatile forecasting tool celebrated for its adaptability, simplicity, and adept handling of temporal patterns like trends and seasonality. This algorithm has gained popularity owing to its ability to distill time series data into three fundamental components: trend, seasonality, and holidays, through an additive model framework.The algorithm's strength lies in its capability to seamlessly integrate these components to make accurate predictions about future patterns. Firstly, the trend component is captured using a piecewise linear or logistic growth curve, which enables the algorithm to flexibly adapt to varying trends over time. This ensures that the forecast accurately reflects the underlying trajectory of the data.Secondly, seasonality—a recurring pattern that repeats at regular intervals—is modeled using Fourier series. By incorporating Fourier terms, Prophet efficiently captures complex seasonal variations, such as daily, weekly, or yearly cycles, allowing for precise forecasting even in the presence of intricate seasonal patterns.Moreover, the inclusion of holidays as an explicit component enables the algorithm to account for the impact of special events or occasions that may influence the data, ensuring that the forecasts remain robust and accurate even during holiday periods.

The following is the formula for Prophet algorithm:

$$y(t) = g(t) + s(t) + h(t) + \epsilon t$$

Where:

y(t) represents the observed value of the time series at time t

g(t) denotes the trend component, which captures long-term changes in the data.

s(t) represents the seasonality component, accounting for periodic fluctuations.

h(t) accounts for the effects of holidays and other special events.

ϵt is the error term, representing the difference between the observed value and the forecasted value.

B. SGD:

Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) stands as a cornerstone optimization technique in the realm of machine learning, particularly within the domain of deep learning. Its significance lies in its ability to efficiently train complex models by iteratively updating their parameters based on gradients computed from small batches of training data.

At its core, SGD operates through a cyclic process. It begins by randomly selecting a small subset of data points from the training set, known as a mini-batch. The model computes the gradients of the loss function with respect to its parameters using this mini-batch. These gradients indicate the direction of steepest ascent of the loss function in the parameter space. SGD then adjusts the model parameters in the opposite direction of the gradient, aiming to minimize the loss function.

The use of mini-batches in SGD offers several advantages. Firstly, it significantly reduces computational overhead compared to traditional Gradient Descent, as it only requires computing gradients on a subset of the training data at each iteration. This makes SGD particularly well-suited for large-scale datasets and complex models, where processing the entire dataset at once may be impractical or infeasible.

Moreover, the stochastic nature of SGD—stemming from the random selection of mini-batches—introduces noise into the optimization process. This noise can help the optimization algorithm escape local minima and explore the parameter space more effectively, leading to potentially better convergence and generalization performance.

The following is the formula for upgrading the parameters using SGD:

$$\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t - \eta \nabla J(\theta_t ; x(i), y(i))$$

Where:

θt represents the parameters of the model at iteration

η is the learning rate, determining the step size in parameter updates.

$J(\theta t; x(i),y(i))$ is the loss function, which measures the difference between predicted and actual values for a given sample $(x(i), y(i))$

$\nabla J(\theta t; x(i),y(i))$ denotes the gradient of the loss function with respect to the parameters, computed using a single sample or a mini-batch of samples.

C. ADAGRAD:

AdaGrad, short for Adaptive Gradient Algorithm, emerges as a pivotal optimization technique devised to tackle challenges posed by sparse data and unequal gradient magnitudes encountered during model training. Traditional optimization algorithms, such as Gradient Descent, often struggle to effectively navigate in scenarios where certain parameters receive infrequent updates or exhibit widely varying gradients.

The key innovation of AdaGrad lies in its adaptive learning rate mechanism, which dynamically adjusts the learning rates for each parameter based on their historical gradients. Specifically, AdaGrad maintains a separate learning rate for each parameter, which is scaled inversely with the square root of the sum of squared past gradients for that parameter. Parameters associated with large gradients in the past will thus have smaller learning rates, while those with smaller gradients will have larger learning rates. This adaptive adjustment ensures that parameters with infrequent updates or large gradients receive appropriate attention during optimization.

By incorporating information about past gradients, AdaGrad effectively addresses the issue of uneven gradient magnitudes, allowing it to navigate the optimization landscape more efficiently. Moreover, its adaptability to sparse data makes it particularly well-suited for tasks involving high-dimensional data or scenarios where certain features may be rare or occur irregularly.

The formula for updating parameters using ADAGRAD is as follows:

$$\theta_{t+1,i} = \theta_{t,i} - \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{G_{t,ii}\,\epsilon}} \cdot g_{t,i}$$

Where:

$\theta_{t,i}$ represents the i-th parameter at iteration t.

η is the learning rate.

$G_{t,ii}$ is the diagonal element of the accumulated squared gradient matrix up to iteration t.

$g_{t,i}$ is the gradient of the loss function with respect to the i-th parameter at iteration t.

ϵ is a small constant added for numerical stability to avoid division by zero.

D. RMSPROP:

Root Mean Square Propagation (RMSprop) stands out as a potent optimization technique tailored to address the limitations of traditional stochastic gradient descent (SGD). Unlike SGD, which employs a uniform learning rate for all parameters, RMSprop adapts the learning rates individually for each parameter, thereby offering more nuanced optimization dynamics.

The core principle of RMSprop revolves around mitigating the challenges posed by sparse data or volatile gradients across parameters. By adjusting the learning rates independently, RMSprop ensures that parameters experiencing significant fluctuations in gradients receive appropriate attention during optimization. This adaptability is particularly advantageous in scenarios where data is limited, and gradients vary widely across parameters, as it enables the algorithm to navigate the optimization landscape more efficiently.

At its heart, RMSprop computes an exponentially weighted moving average of the squared gradients for each parameter. This moving average serves as a normalization factor for the learning rates, effectively scaling down the updates for parameters with large gradients and amplifying the updates for those with smaller gradients. Consequently, RMSprop can converge more effectively, even in situations where conventional SGD struggles to make progress.

Furthermore, RMSprop inherits the robustness of adaptive learning rate methods like AdaGrad while addressing its limitation of diminishing learning rates over time. By utilizing an exponentially decaying average of past squared gradients, RMSprop ensures that the learning rates remain appropriately scaled throughout the optimization process, fostering stable and consistent convergence.

The formula for updating parameters using RMSprop is as follows:

$$vt+1 = \beta vt + (1-\beta)gt2$$

$$\theta\, t+1 = \theta t - \eta \frac{}{\sqrt{vt+1+\epsilon}} \cdot gt$$

Where:

θ t represents the parameters of the model at iteration t

η is the learning rate

gt is the gradient of the loss function with respect to the parameters at iteration t

vt is the exponentially decaying average of squared gradients

β is the decay rate, typically set to a value close to 1

ϵ is a small constant

E. ADAM:

The ADAM optimizer has emerged as a favored optimization technique for training deep learning models due to its effectiveness in adapting learning rates for every parameter in an adaptive and efficient manner. ADAM stands out by utilizing squared gradients and exponentially decaying averages of previous gradients to dynamically adjust learning rates during the optimization process.

The key feature of ADAM lies in its adaptive learning rate scheme, which enables it to fine-tune the learning rates for individual parameters based on the magnitude and variability of their gradients. By incorporating squared gradients and exponentially decaying averages, ADAM effectively adapts to the characteristics of the optimization landscape, ensuring that parameters with noisy or sparse gradients receive appropriate updates while preventing excessive oscillations or divergence.

One of the primary advantages of ADAM is its ability to converge rapidly compared to conventional optimization techniques. This is attributed to its adaptive learning rate mechanism, which allows it to navigate the optimization landscape more efficiently by adjusting learning rates on-the-fly. Consequently, ADAM often converges more quickly, making it well-suited for training deep learning models, particularly in scenarios where gradients may be noisy, sparse, or exhibit significant variability.

The formula for updating parameters using ADAM is as follows:

$$mt = \beta 1mt-1 + (1-\beta 1)\ gt2$$

$$vt = \beta 2vt-1 + (1-\beta 2)\ gt2$$

$$m\hat{}t = mt / 1 - \beta 1t$$

$$v\hat{}t = vt / 1-\beta 2t$$

$$\theta\ t+1 = \theta t - \eta / \sqrt{v\hat{}t + \epsilon}\ .\ m\hat{}t$$

Where

mt and vt are the exponentially decaying moving averages of the gradients and squared gradients respectively

β 1, β2 are the exponential decay rates for the first and second moments

gt represents the gradient of the loss function with respect to the parameters at time t

m^t and v^t are bias-corrected estimates of the first and second moments

η is the learning rate, determining the step size in parameter updates.

ϵ is a small constant

4. METHODOLOGY

The methodology utilized in this study is designed to enhance energy consumption forecasts within smart homes by combining the Prophet algorithm with adaptive optimization techniques such as ADAM, SGD, ADAGRAD, and RMSPROP. By combining these methodologies, this work aims to improve the accuracy and efficiency of predicting energy usage patterns. To achieve this goal, the research is carried out with the Pecan dataset, a comprehensive repository containing historical energy consumption data from a variety of smart home appliances. The Pecan dataset covers the energy consumption of each appliance, recorded at 15-minute intervals, spanning from 2012 to 2019. This extensive dataset provides a rich source of information for training and testing predictive models, allowing to capture diverse usage patterns and fluctuations in energy consumption over time. The framework of the study encompasses several essential steps:

Data Collection:

The utilization of the Pecan dataset represents a pivotal aspect of this work's methodology. The Pecan dataset serves as a comprehensive and invaluable resource, offering a diverse collection of energy consumption data sourced from numerous smart homes. Spanning from 2012 to 2019, this dataset encompasses a significant timeframe, enabling researchers to analyze long-term trends and fluctuations in energy usage. One of the notable strengths of the Pecan dataset is its granularity, with energy consumption data recorded at 15-minute intervals. This level of temporal resolution provides a detailed insight into the dynamics of energy usage within smart homes, capturing variations throughout different times of the day, days of the week, seasons, and even years. Furthermore, the dataset covers a wide array of smart home appliances, documenting the energy consumed by each individual device. This granularity allows for a nuanced understanding of energy consumption patterns at the appliance level, facilitating targeted analyses and predictions. The dataset is cleaned and null values are replaced with the mean.

Algorithm Selection and Integration:

The selection and integration of the Prophet algorithm alongside adaptive optimization techniques represent a strategic approach aimed at maximizing the accuracy and adaptability of energy consumption predictions within smart homes. The Prophet algorithm is chosen for its well-documented capability to effectively capture various temporal patterns present in time series data. Specifically, Prophet excels in identifying and modeling daily patterns, seasonality effects, and holiday fluctuations. By leveraging the inherent strengths of Prophet, this work ensures a robust framework for analyzing and forecasting energy consumption dynamics over time. In addition to Prophet, adaptive optimization techniques such as ADAM, SGD (Stochastic Gradient Descent), ADAGRAD, and RMSPROP are incorporated into the methodology. These techniques are renowned for their ability to optimize model parameters efficiently, particularly in scenarios characterized by dynamic and non-linear patterns. By integrating these adaptive optimization techniques, this work enhances the adaptability and efficiency of the Prophet algorithm in handling the complexities inherent in smart home energy consumption data. ADAM, SGD, ADAGRAD, and RMSPROP enable the model to dynamically adjust its parameters in response to changing patterns and trends, ensuring optimal performance even in the presence of non-linearity and variability.

Model Training:

The hybridized model, comprising the integrated Prophet algorithm and adaptive optimization techniques, undergoes a rigorous training process using the detailed Pecan dataset. To ensure an effective evaluation of the model's performance, the dataset is divided into training and testing subsets in a 70:30 ratio, respectively. During the training phase, the primary objective is to optimize the model parameters to achieve accurate and efficient predictions of energy consumption patterns within smart homes. This optimization process considers the unique characteristics of the dataset, which contains high-frequency energy consumption data recorded at 15-minute intervals. By leveraging the training subset, the model iteratively learns from the historical energy consumption patterns present in the data. Through the integration of the Prophet algorithm and adaptive optimization techniques, the model adjusts its parameters to capture the underlying temporal patterns, including daily variations, seasonality effects, and other relevant factors. The training process involves fine-tuning the model's parameters to minimize prediction errors and enhance its ability to capture the nuances of energy consumption dynamics. Additionally, the model undergoes validation procedures to ensure its robustness and generalization capability across different time periods and scenarios.

Evaluation Metrics:

A suite of evaluation metrics are employed to assess the performance of the hybridized model in predicting energy consumption within smart homes. These metrics provide quantitative measures of the model's performance, allowing for a thorough assessment of its predictive capabilities. Among the key evaluation metrics utilized are: Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) which is a widely-used metric that quantifies the average percentage difference between the predicted values and the actual values. It provides insight into the overall accuracy of the model's predictions, taking into account the magnitude of errors relative to the actual values. Mean Absolute Error (MAE) measures the average absolute difference between the predicted values and the actual values. It offers a straightforward indication of the model's accuracy, regardless of the direction of errors, by computing the average magnitude of deviations between predicted and actual values. Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) is another common metric used to assess the accuracy of predictive models. It calculates the square root of the average squared differences between predicted and actual values, providing a measure of the variability or dispersion of prediction errors. RMSE gives more weight to larger errors compared to MAE, making it sensitive to outliers in the data. By employing these evaluation metrics, the performance of the hybridized model is comprehensively evaluated from different perspectives. MAPE offers insights into the percentage accuracy of predictions, while MAE and RMSE provide information about the magnitude and variability of prediction errors, respectively. Together, these metrics provide a robust framework for assessing the effectiveness and reliability of the hybridized model in capturing energy consumption patterns within smart homes.

Baseline Models:

To establish a benchmark for comparison, baseline model using traditional Prophet is developed, alongside the proposed hybridized model. This baseline model is essential for assessing the improvement achieved by the hybridized model, especially considering the granularity of the 15-minute data. By comparing the performance of the baseline models with the hybridized model, this work quantifies the extent of enhancement in predictive accuracy and efficiency. This comparative analysis provided valuable insights into the effectiveness of the hybridized approach in capturing the intricate energy consumption patterns within smart homes, offering a robust basis for evaluating its practical utility.

Comparative Analysis:

A rigorous comparative analysis was conducted to evaluate the performance of the hybridized model against traditional Prophet and baseline models. This comprehensive assessment aimed to provide insights into the accuracy and efficiency of energy consumption predictions, particularly considering the high-frequency nature of the dataset. By systematically comparing the predictive capabilities of these models, the study gained valuable insights into their respective strengths and weaknesses. This analysis facilitated a deeper understanding of the effectiveness of the hybridized approach in capturing the intricate energy consumption patterns within smart homes, thereby informing decisions regarding its practical implementation and utility.

Ethical Considerations:

Ethical standards are adhered, including data privacy and confidentiality, throughout the study. Any potential biases in the dataset or model outputs were carefully considered and addressed.

Implications:

The practical implications of this work’s findings on energy consumption within smart homes connected to smart grids were investigated. Examination is done on how accurate predictions could lead to more efficient resource utilization, potentially reducing overall energy costs and environmental impact. The broader implications for sustainable living and the integration of smart technologies into everyday life is also taken into consideration so that forecasting helps not only the consumers but also the utilities to provide uninterrupted power suppy even when natural calamities occus.

By following this comprehensive methodology, this work aims to provide a thorough assessment of the proposed hybridized model's ability to accurately predict energy consumption in smart homes. This approach, considering both the detailed and high-frequency nature of the dataset and ethical considerations, contributes valuable insights to the field of energy management practices within the context of smart grids and smart homes, with potential implications for sustainable and efficient living. This research work is implemented using Python.

5. PSEUDOCODE

Constructing pseudocode for a comprehensive methodology involves outlining the procedural steps without adhering to a specific programming syntax. The following pseudocode provides an overview of the described methodology:

1. Load Pecan Dataset from 2012 to 2019 // Time-stamped energy consumption data for each appliance every 15 minutes

2. Initialize Prophet Algorithm

3. Initialize Adaptive Optimization Techniques (ADAM, SGD, ADAGRAD, RMSPROP)

4. Integrate Optimization Techniques with Prophet Algorithm

5. Split Dataset into Training and Testing Sets

6. Train Hybridized Model using Integrated Algorithm on Training Set

7. Initialize Evaluation Metrics (MAPE, MAE, MSE, RMSE)

8. Predict Energy Consumption on Testing Set

9. Calculate Evaluation Metrics for Hybridized Model

10. End of Pseudocode

6. RESULTS

The hybridized model, integrating the Prophet algorithm with adaptive optimization techniques (ADAM, SGD, ADAGRAD, and RMSPROP), demonstrated significant enhancements in accuracy and efficiency compared to traditional Prophet and baseline models. The predictions of energy consumption within smart homes exhibited improved alignment with actual consumption patterns, showcasing the efficacy of the proposed approach. The graphical representation of the actual data and prediction using prophet algorithm with various optimizer discussed above is shown in Fig 1.

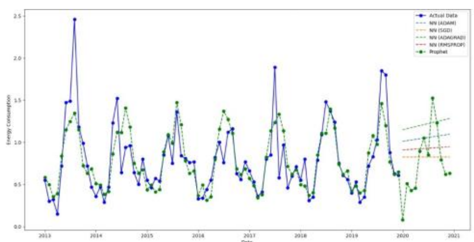


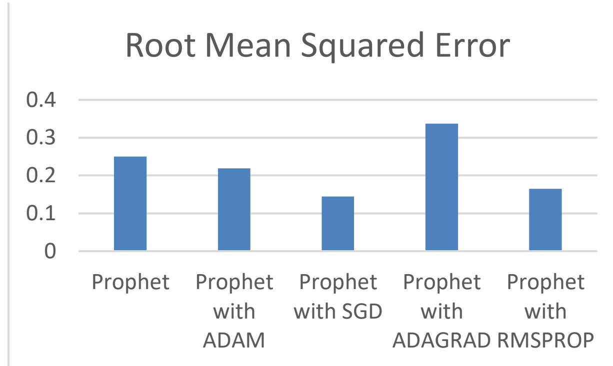
Fig 1: Comparative graph representing actual data using prophet and optimizers

The evaluation metrics for different models predicting energy consumption within smart homes are presented in the table below:

Metrices	Prophet	Prophet with ADAM	Prophet with SGD	Prophet with ADAGRAD	Prophet with RMSPROP
RMSE	0.25	0.219	0.145	0.337	0.165
MAE	0.17	0.4	0.307	0.508	0.34
MAPE	22.87	1.517	1.137	1.833	1.297

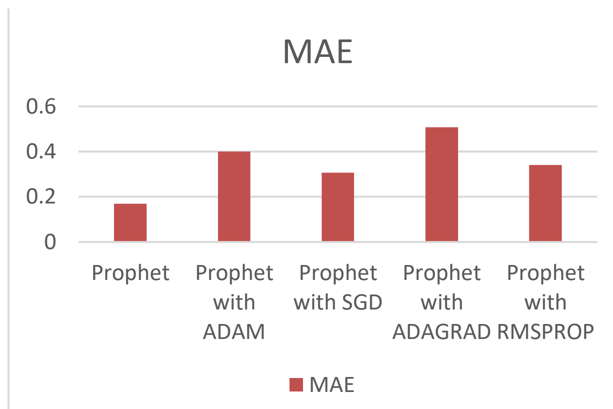
RMSE (Root Mean Squared Error):

The Prophet with SGD model exhibits the lowest RMSE at 0.145, indicating superior accuracy in predicting energy consumption. This result suggests that the model's predictions are closer to the actual values, minimizing the squared differences between them. Fig 1. Shows the graphical representation of RMSE that is obtained by combining prophet algorithm with optimization techniques like ADAM, SGD, ADAGRAD and RMSPROP.



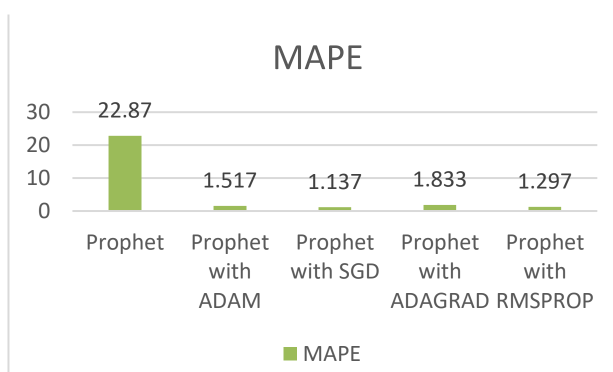
MAE (Mean Absolute Error):

Prophet with SGD again outperforms the other models, yielding the lowest MAE of 0.307. This finding signifies the model's effectiveness in minimizing absolute errors, providing more precise estimates of energy consumption.



MAPE (Mean Absolute Percentage Error):

Prophet with ADAM achieves the lowest MAPE at 1.517%, indicating its capability to make predictions with the smallest percentage of errors relative to the actual values. This suggests that Prophet with ADAM offers accurate forecasts with minimal relative discrepancies.



7. DISCUSSION

The consistently low MSE and MAE values for Prophet with SGD underscore its dominance in accuracy among the models. This suggests that the integration of Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) optimization significantly enhances the model's predictive performance. Hence Prophet with SGD Dominates Accuracy.

Prophet with ADAM can be taken when Precision is considered. Prophet with ADAM excels in achieving the lowest MAPE, emphasizing its precision in predicting energy consumption with minimal percentage errors. This characteristic is crucial for applications where relative accuracy is a priority.The choice between Prophet with SGD and Prophet with ADAM depends on the specific priorities of the application. If absolute accuracy is paramount, Prophet with SGD is preferred, while Prophet with ADAM is favored for minimizing relative errors.The findings have practical implications for smart home energy management, emphasizing the significance of tailored model selection based on specific objectives. These results contribute to the ongoing advancements in predictive modeling techniques within the context of smart living technologies.In summary, the results demonstrate the effectiveness of incorporating advanced optimization algorithms, particularly SGD and ADAM, in enhancing the accuracy and precision of energy consumption predictions for smart homes. These insights offer valuable guidance for practitioners and researchers in the field of smart home energy management, contributing to the refinement of predictive models and resource optimization.

8. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the comparative evaluation of energy consumption prediction models within smart homes reveals compelling insights into their respective performances. Notably, models integrating adaptive optimization techniques, such as Prophet with SGD and Prophet with ADAM, surpass the traditional Prophet model in terms of Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), and Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE). Prophet with SGD stands out with the lowest RMSE and MAE values, indicating its exceptional accuracy in forecasting energy consumption. The incorporation of adaptive optimization algorithms consistently leads to a significant reduction in prediction errors, as evidenced by markedly lower MAPE values across all enhanced models compared to the baseline Prophet model. Prophet with ADAM, in particular, achieves the lowest MAPE, signifying its precision in predicting energy consumption with minimal percentage errors. These findings underscore the efficacy of leveraging adaptive optimization algorithms in conjunction with the Prophet algorithm, showcasing the potential for improved accuracy and efficiency in energy consumption predictions for smart homes. The results provide valuable guidance for practitioners and researchers seeking optimal models for smart home energy management, with Prophet with SGD demonstrating notable promise in minimizing prediction errors. As the smart home landscape continues to evolve, these findings contribute to advancing predictive modeling techniques and optimizing resource utilization within the realm of smart living.

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