



# Use case for the Data Infrastructure for National Infrastructure project (DINI)

**Project Name: FORNET: DAFNI FORecasting Services for Energy NETworks** 

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# 1. Use case Report

# 1.1 Background and Context

Project Name: FORNET: DAFNI FORecasting Services for Energy NETworks

#### Stakeholders

• The **FORNET** project

• DAFNI Team

• The Principal-Investigator (P-I)

• The First Co-Investigators (Co-I 1)

• The second Co-Investigators (Co-I 2)

• and the Research Associate (RA)

the latter four as the per the following table:

P-I	Professor Konstantinos Nikolopoulos	Durham University	Institute for Hazard, Risk & Resilience Forecasting Laboratory (IHRR forLAB) & Durham University Business School
Co-I	Dr Yang Lu	York St John University	School of Science, Technology and Health
Co-l	Dr Haoran Zhang	Imperial College London	Centre of Environmental Policy (CEP), Imperial College London
RA	Dr Vasileios Bougioukos	Notre Dame London & Richmond American University of London	Vasileios Bougioukos   About  Faculty   Notre Dame London   University of Notre Dame



	Dr Vasileios Bougioukos -
	Richmond American University
	London

**FORNET** is a project within the Energy Sector following the DAFNI Energy Sandpit. The project focuses on Energy consumption at the consumer end. The specific challenge that our project addresses is the provision and integration of state-of-the-art forecasting methodologies to enhance the accuracy and robustness of energy demand forecasts on the DAFNI platform. Traditional energy forecasting methods often rely heavily on quantitative time series analysis, which, while powerful, may not fully capture the complexity of human behaviours and/or the impact of rare, extreme events like weather. Our project fills these gaps by incorporating events that drive behavioural change in consumption and treatments for extreme weather events into the forecasting process.

## 1.2 Description of Activities

The project focused on using real data as well as simulated data for electricity consumption. We use real data for 36 properties in UK (public dataset available from Energy Catapult) and real data for weather and real events for the same chronological period.

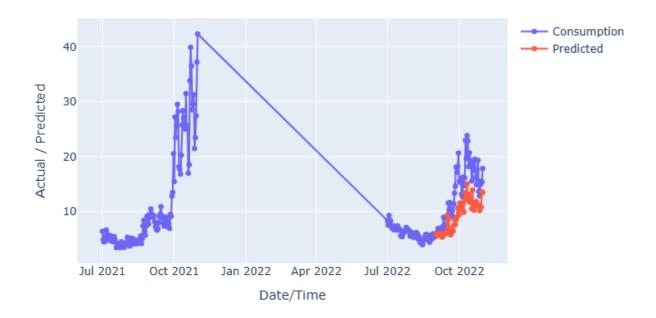
We also based on these aforementioned data, created a simulated dataset for a larger population of 100 houses and respective daily electricity consumptions.

We used a state-of-the-art machine learning algorithm that can incorporate one or more of the following: historic demands, events, and weather and provide forecasts in real time on demand.

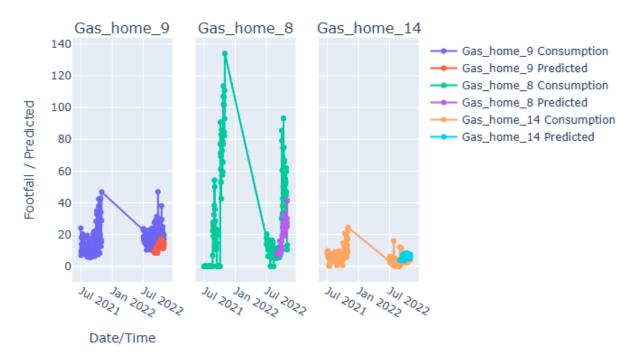
Indicative, some outputs from the workflow in the DAFNI platform. In the following figures we see extrapolations for the whole dataset, extrapolations per house, the actual errors of the forecasting methodology, and the features that proved to be more important in our analysis.



### Consumption Actual vs Predicted

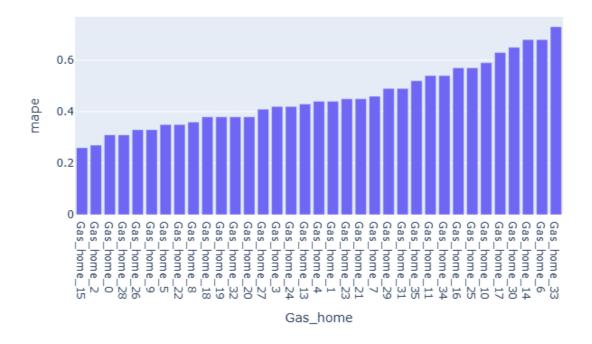


#### Comparison of Consumption vs Predicted for Selected Houses

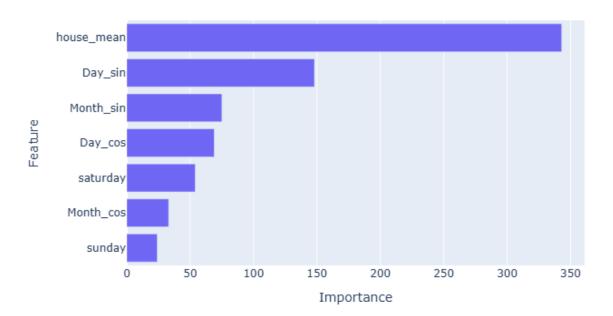




#### MAPE per House



#### Feature Importance





## 1.3 Benefits of Data Sharing

There are great benefits from sharing the original data (original dataset at Energy catapult enhances with Events data by FORNET team) as well as the larger dataset of simulated data so academics and practitioners can evaluate the performance of their forecasting approaches versus the FORNET machine learning method that could act as a long-term benchmark.

The beneficiaries are: Students, Academics, Practitioners, Policy makers could benefit from these datasets.

The benefits arise from use of the datasets for research and experimentation purposes. So future researcher sand practitioners can run their electricity forecasting models in these data as well as benchmark their models versus the produced forecast from the models we provide as well.

## 1.4 Barriers for Data Sharing

The original data are available under specific licence that applies also to the enhanced datasets while the simulated dataset should be made by DAFNI freely available.

Thus, the original dataset can only be disseminated further under the specific licence of the original provider – Energy catapult; nevertheless, the restrictions are minimal.

On the contrary the simulation (and larger) dataset is free for any kind of research experimentation, benchmarking and further development and enhance with more descriptive variables if needed.

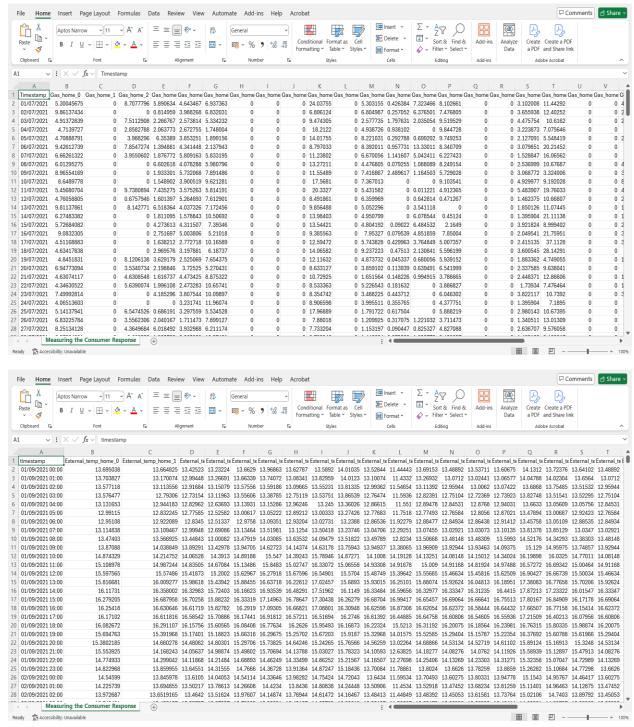
There was a clear lesson-learned in this phase of acquiring appropriate data: Data at individual consumer level are hard to acquire, and in future project companies like Octopus and OVO with smart meter data need to participate as well, possible the Grid too.



# 1.5 Sources of data – table

Data Source	Data Description	Purpose	Technical Details	
Name of data, URL if available Data owner	Describe the data that the source provides	Describe why it is necessary and the benefit of accessing that data	<ul> <li>Data format</li> <li>size</li> <li>APIs metadata     description</li> <li>Ontologies</li> <li>Use of Persistent     Identifiers</li> <li>Use of Standards</li> </ul>	Giv da sh
https://usmart.io/org/esc/discovery/discovery-	Gas daily	Important to	Csv / XLS	htt
view-detail/7b10af42-ca8c-4c81-8310-	consumption	know,		go
2efc6c352857		forecast and	36 houses	
Measuring the Consumer Response to the		manage energy	2 years 4 months per year	Ac
Energy Crisis_Living_Lab_smart_meter_data		consumption	July Aug Sep Oct 2021 &	70
Enoigy onoio_Eiving_Eas_omart_motor_aata		Concamption	2022	
Measuring the Consumer Response to the				
Energy Crisis_Copernicus_air_temperatures			Simulated data – same	Sh
			period – 100 houses	
Reseampled_Simulated data				
			Example	
			Timestamp Gas_home_0	
			01/07/2021 5.300457	





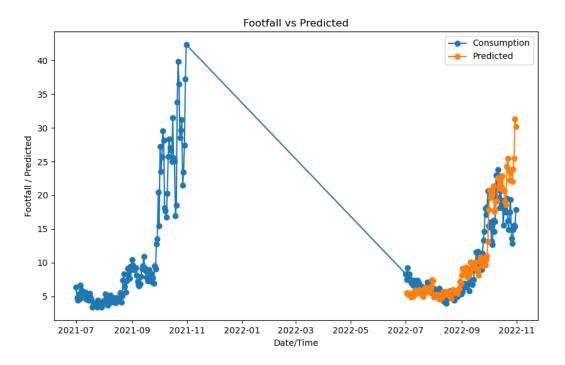
#### 1.6 Results Data

Two EXCEL XLA outputs, one for validation of best models WITHIN\_SAMPLE, and one for Forecast extrapolation OUT OF SAMPLE

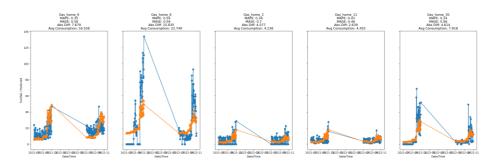


We do run three scenarios for validation and selection of best methods for: a) 2021 used for modelling and then forecasting 2022, b) 30 houses used to create models to forecast the remaining 6 houses, c) and 80-20 approach where 80% of the data are used for modelling and 20% for validation/evaluation.

Four different methods do run in our workflow implementation in DAFNI: all methods use machine-learning, a LIGHT-GBMs with input only historical daily consumption, or that plus weather information, or all that plus events information, and all possible combinations of the above information.

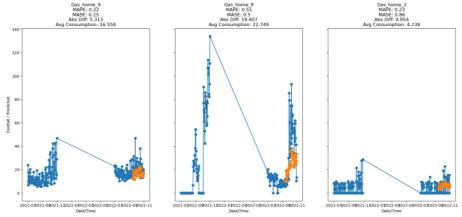


Scenario A: Forecasting a Year ahead

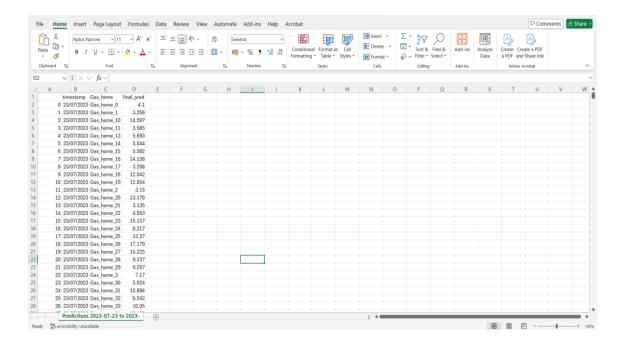


Scenario B: Forecasting for specific properties in the area





Scenario C: Forecasting for the last 20% of the available dates



OUT\_OF\_SAMPLE XLS file with daily forecasts for the future

#### 1.7 Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

- What works well at the moment?
   Good validation of forecasting machine-learning models and fast out-of-sample forecasting.
- Please provide some examples of effective data sharing.
   Sharing of data will happen through the DAFNI platform at the end of the project.



- What are the priorities identified for resolving any barriers?
   Provide freely available simulated data on top of the licenced real data via the DAFNI platform.
- If there was future funding, how would this project progress?

  Work together with companies holding smart meters data, and the Grid and the Meteo office to create large databases (town and village size) and run the proposed models as well as other statistical benchmarks. Also, the supply-end could be analysed as well; and furthermore, scenarios with power generation per house via solar panels and other renewables. This will be attempted first thing after the project finishes with aiming for submission to a new call? Or EPSCR by September 2025.