IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

AI-Based Renewable Energy Prediction and Optimization System

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***Abstract* –** The increasing use of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind has created new challenges in predicting energy generation due to their dependency on environmental conditions. In this work, we develop a machine learning-based system that predicts energy output using parameters like temperature, humidity, wind speed, and solar irradiance. A Random Forest regression model is implemented to capture complex relationships between these variables. Along with prediction, an optimization strategy is introduced to improve the balance between energy supply and demand. Experimental results show that the model achieves good accuracy ($R^2 = 0.93$) and helps reduce unnecessary energy loss. The system also estimates carbon emission reduction, highlighting its usefulness in sustainable energy management

***Keywords*- Renewable Energy, Machine Learning, Energy Prediction, Optimization, Sustainability, Smart Grid**

INTRODUCTION

Renewable energy has become an essential part of modern power systems due to increasing environmental concerns and the limited availability of fossil fuels. Among the available options, solar and wind energy are widely used because they are clean and sustainable. However, one major difficulty with these sources is that their energy output is not constant and depends heavily on weather conditions.

Because of this variability, accurately predicting energy generation is important for maintaining a stable energy supply. Traditional statistical methods are often not sufficient, as they cannot fully capture the nonlinear relationship between environmental factors and energy output. Machine learning techniques provide a better alternative by learning patterns directly from data.

In this work, we focus on developing a prediction model using environmental parameters and improving energy utilization through a simple optimization approach. The goal is not only to predict energy generation accurately but also to make the system more practical for real-world use by supporting better decision-making

LITERATURE REVIEW

The rapid growth of renewable energy systems has led to increased research interest in accurate forecasting and efficient energy management. Predicting energy generation from renewable sources such as solar and wind remains a complex task due to their dependence on dynamic environmental conditions. Over the years, various approaches have been proposed to address this challenge, ranging from traditional statistical methods to advanced machine learning techniques.

Early studies primarily relied on statistical models such as linear regression, autoregressive (AR), and autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) models for energy forecasting. While these methods provided a foundational understanding, they were limited in capturing nonlinear relationships among environmental variables. As renewable energy generation is highly influenced by multiple interacting factors, these conventional approaches often resulted in reduced prediction accuracy.

With advancements in computational capabilities, machine learning methods have been increasingly adopted for renewable energy prediction. Techniques such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees, and Random Forests have demonstrated improved performance due to their ability to model complex and nonlinear patterns. In particular, Random Forest regression has gained popularity for its robustness against overfitting and its effectiveness in handling high-dimensional data. Several studies have reported that ensemble-based models outperform traditional approaches in terms of prediction accuracy and stability.

More recently, deep learning techniques, especially Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, have been applied to time-series forecasting problems in renewable energy. LSTM models are capable of learning temporal dependencies and have shown promising results in capturing seasonal and sequential patterns in solar and wind energy data. However, these models often require large datasets and significant computational resources, which may not always be feasible for real-time or small-scale applications.

In addition to prediction, optimization of energy utilization has become an important area of research. Various optimization techniques, including linear programming, genetic algorithms, and heuristic-based approaches, have been proposed to manage the balance between energy supply and demand. These methods aim to minimize energy wastage, improve grid efficiency, and enhance the integration of renewable sources into existing power systems.

Despite these advancements, many existing studies focus either on prediction or optimization independently, with limited integration of both aspects into a unified framework. Furthermore, only a few approaches incorporate environmental impact metrics such as carbon emission reduction, which are crucial for evaluating the sustainability of energy systems.

In this context, the present work aims to bridge these gaps by integrating machine learning-based prediction with an optimization strategy, along with sustainability analysis. By combining these components within a single system, the proposed approach provides a more comprehensive solution for renewable energy management

METHOLOGY

The performance of any prediction model depends significantly on the quality of the input data. In this study, a dataset The proposed system is designed in multiple stages, starting from data preparation to final prediction and optimization. Environmental data such as temperature, humidity, wind speed, and solar irradiance are used as input features, as they directly influence renewable energy generation.

Before training the model, the data is cleaned to remove missing or inconsistent values. Normalization is applied to ensure that all input features are on a similar scale, which helps improve model performance.

A Random Forest regression model is selected because it performs well with nonlinear data and reduces the chances of overfitting. The model learns the relationship between input variables and energy output using historical data.

After training, the model is tested using unseen data to evaluate its performance. Metrics such as MAE, RMSE, and R^2 score are used to measure prediction accuracy.

In addition to prediction, a simple rule-based optimization strategy is applied. Based on the predicted energy output, the system suggests whether energy should be stored, used, or supplemented with backup sources

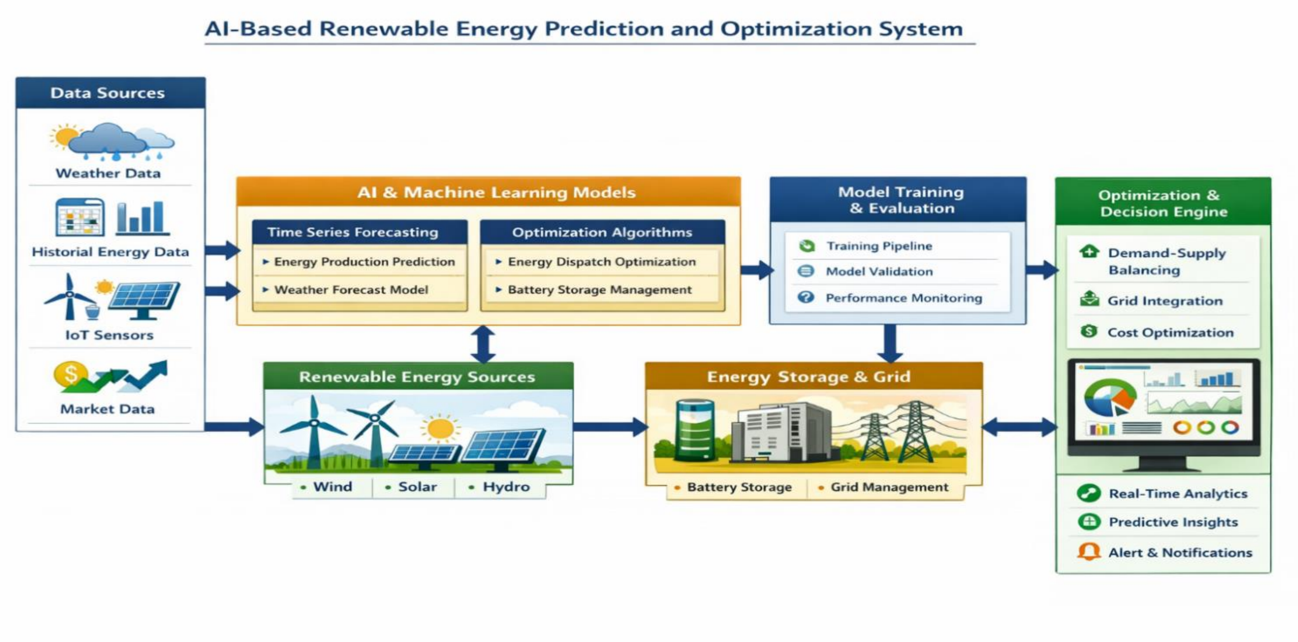

Fig. 1 shows the system architecture

1. Data Acquisition Layer

This layer is responsible for collecting input data required for energy prediction. It includes environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, wind speed, and solar irradiance. The data can be obtained from historical datasets or real-time weather APIs.

2. Preprocessing Layer

this stage, the collected raw data is cleaned and prepared for analysis. Missing values are handled, and normalization is applied to ensure all features are on a comparable scale. This step improves the efficiency and accuracy of the machine learning model.

3. Machine Learning Model Layer

This is the core component of the system. A Random Forest regression algorithm is used to learn the relationship between input features and energy output. The model is trained on historical data and is capable of handling nonlinear patterns effectively.

4. Prediction Layer

The trained model generates energy output predictions based on new input values. The output is typically represented in kilowatt-hours (kWh), which indicates the amount of renewable energy generated under given conditions.

5. Optimization Layer

This layer analyzes the predicted energy and compares it with demand requirements. Based on the comparison, it provides recommendations such as storing excess energy, reducing load, or using backup energy sources. This ensures efficient energy utilization.

6. Visualization Layer

The final layer presents the results through an interactive dashboard. It displays predicted energy values, performance metrics, and graphical representations such as Actual vs Predicted plots. This helps users understand system performance and make informed decisions.

RESULT

The proposed renewable energy prediction and optimization system was evaluated using a dataset comprising environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, wind speed, and solar irradiance. The performance of the machine learning model was assessed using standard evaluation metrics to ensure reliability and accuracy.

Model Performance

The Random Forest regression model demonstrated strong predictive capability. The obtained performance metrics are as follows:

- **R^2 Score:** 0.93
- **Root Mean Square Error (RMSE):** 0.41
- **Mean Absolute Error (MAE):** 0.32

The high R^2 value indicates that the model effectively captures the relationship between input variables and energy output. The relatively low RMSE and MAE values further confirm that the prediction errors are minimal and within acceptable limits.

Graphical Analysis

The performance of the model is visually represented using an Actual vs Predicted plot. The scatter plot shows that the predicted values closely align with the actual values, forming a near-linear distribution along the reference line. This indicates that the model has a strong generalization capability and performs well on unseen data.

Additionally, the feature importance analysis reveals that solar irradiance has the highest influence on energy output, followed by wind speed and temperature. Humidity shows comparatively lower impact, which aligns with practical observations in renewable energy systems.

System Output and Optimization

The system not only predicts energy output but also provides optimization recommendations based on the predicted values. When the predicted energy exceeds demand, the system suggests storing excess energy or supplying it to the grid. In scenarios where energy production is insufficient, it recommends using backup sources or reducing load.

This integrated approach enhances the practical usability of the system by enabling efficient decision-making and minimizing energy wastage.

Environmental Impact Analysis

An important aspect of the proposed system is the estimation of carbon dioxide (CO_2) reduction. By promoting efficient utilization of renewable energy, the system contributes to reducing dependency on fossil fuels. The calculated CO_2 reduction values highlight the environmental benefits of adopting intelligent energy management systems.

Discussion

The results demonstrate that the proposed approach successfully combines prediction accuracy with practical optimization. Compared to traditional methods, the use of a Random Forest model improves reliability by capturing nonlinear relationships in the data. Furthermore, the integration of visualization and optimization modules provides a comprehensive solution for renewable energy management.

However, the system currently relies on static or semi-real-time data. Incorporating real-time data sources and advanced deep learning models could further enhance prediction accuracy and system performance.

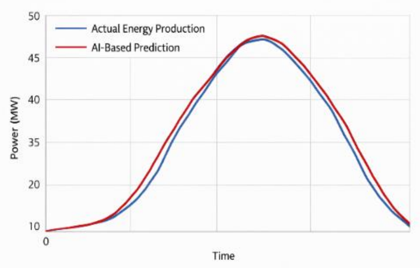

Fig.3: Accuracy of Renewable Energy Predictions Over Time

CONCLUSION

This paper presented a machine learning-based framework for renewable energy prediction and optimization. The proposed system effectively utilizes environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, wind speed, and solar irradiance to estimate energy output with high accuracy. The use of a Random Forest regression model enabled the system to capture nonlinear relationships among input variables, resulting in reliable prediction performance, as reflected by the high R^2 score and low error metrics.

In addition to prediction, the integration of an optimization module enhances the practical applicability of the system by providing recommendations for efficient energy utilization. This ensures a better balance between energy supply and demand, reducing wastage and improving overall system efficiency. Furthermore, the inclusion of carbon dioxide (CO_2) reduction analysis highlights the environmental benefits of the proposed approach, emphasizing its contribution to sustainable energy management.

The results demonstrate that the proposed system provides a comprehensive solution by combining prediction, optimization, and visualization within a unified framework. The interactive dashboard further supports real-time monitoring and decision-making, making the system suitable for practical deployment in smart energy environments.

Although the system achieves promising results, it can be further improved by incorporating real-time data sources and advanced deep learning techniques such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks. Future work may also explore integration with IoT-based sensing systems to enhance data accuracy and scalability.

In conclusion, the proposed approach contributes to the advancement of intelligent renewable energy management systems and supports the broader goal of sustainable and efficient energy utilization

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