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predict failures before they occur.

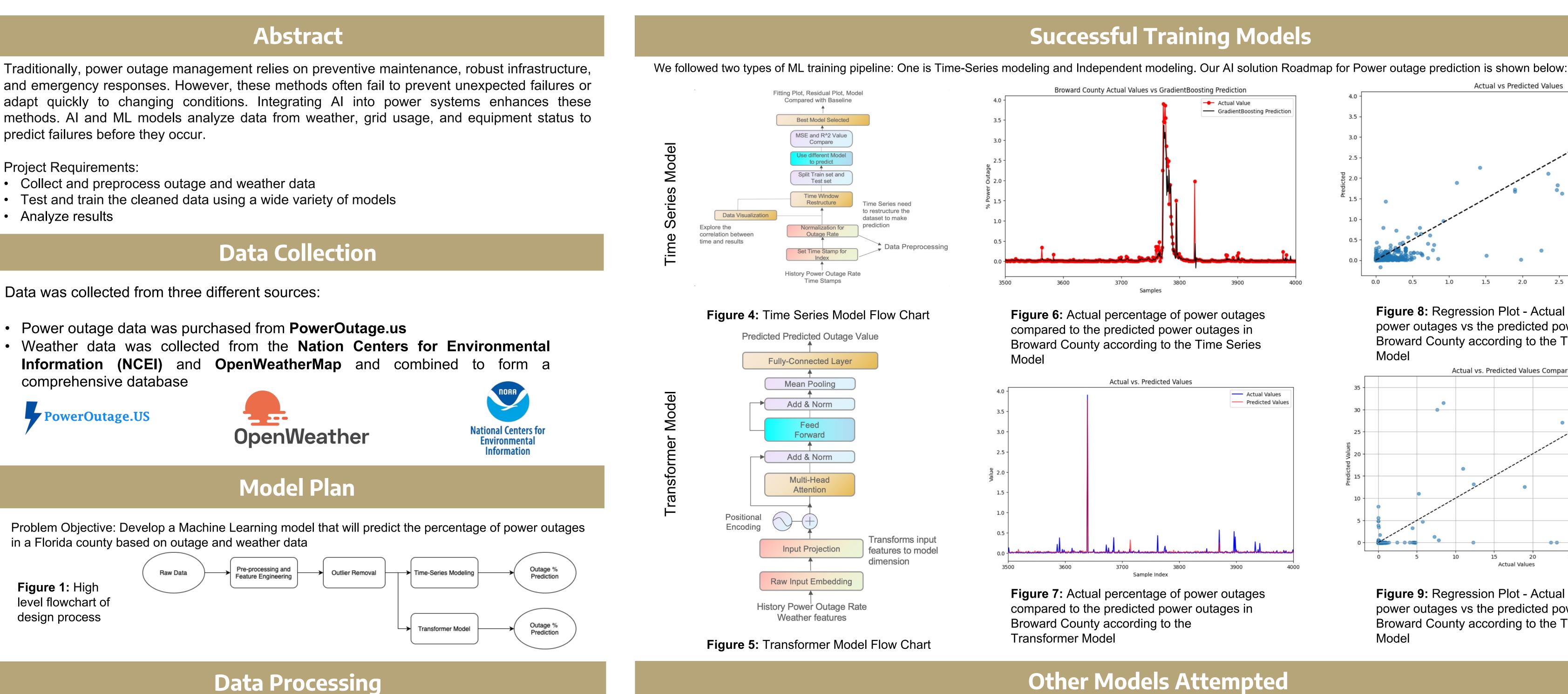
Project Requirements:

- Collect and preprocess outage and weather data
- Test and train the cleaned data using a wide variety of models
- Analyze results

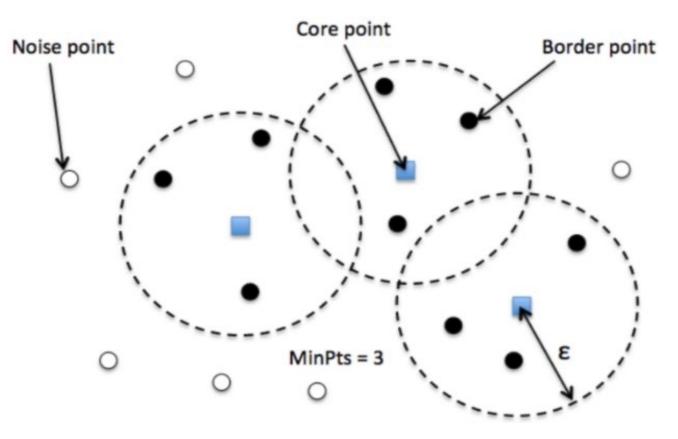
Data was collected from three different sources:

- Power outage data was purchased from PowerOutage.us
- comprehensive database





- Categorial features were numerically encoded.
- New feature of 'Holiday/Weekday' was introduced to inspect the effect of public holidays and weekends on Outage % as electricity usage is highly impacted by this metric.
- Features that were redundant with each other were redacted using Correlation matrix selection. • Features with Correlation value higher than **0.8** with the Target variable (Outage %) are retained.
- DBSCAN Clustering method was used to remove outliers from the dataset.



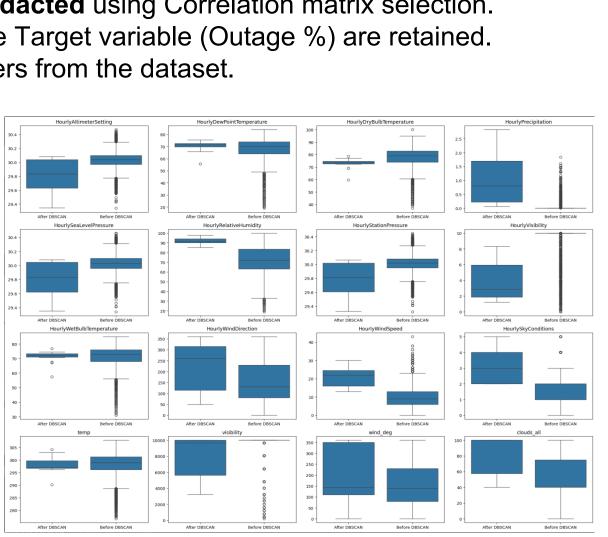


Figure 2: Visualization for how DBSCAN clustering method operates

Figure 3: Box Plots of notable weather features showing the result of the DBSCAN outlier cleaning process

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Before arriving at our Time-Series and Transformer based models, we experimented the Outage % prediction with foundational/trivial models like Linear Regression, SVM, Tree based methods, SVM, by following Occam's Razor, then proceeding with higher level models upon realizing the performance and limitations of the primary models attempted.

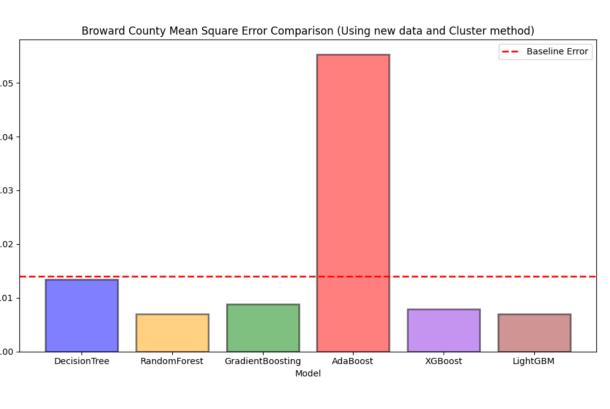
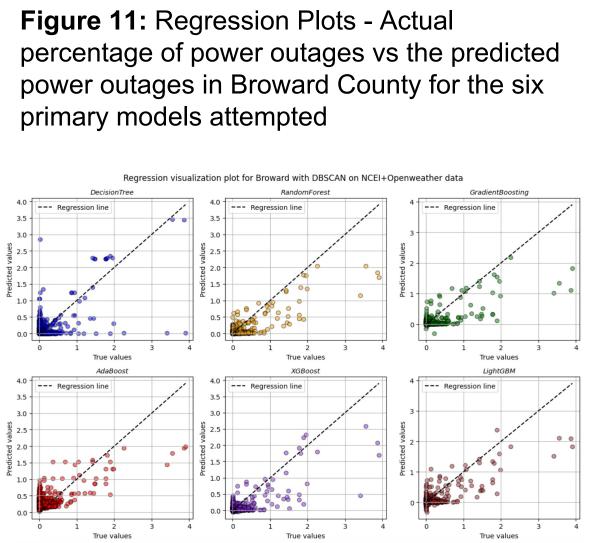


Figure 10: Mean Square Error comparison between the six primary models attempted compared to the baseline MSE



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Actual vs Predicted Values

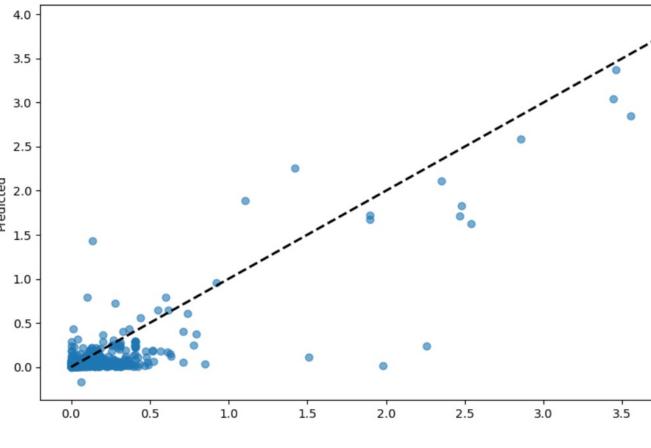


Figure 8: Regression Plot - Actual percentage of power outages vs the predicted power outages in Broward County according to the Time Series Model

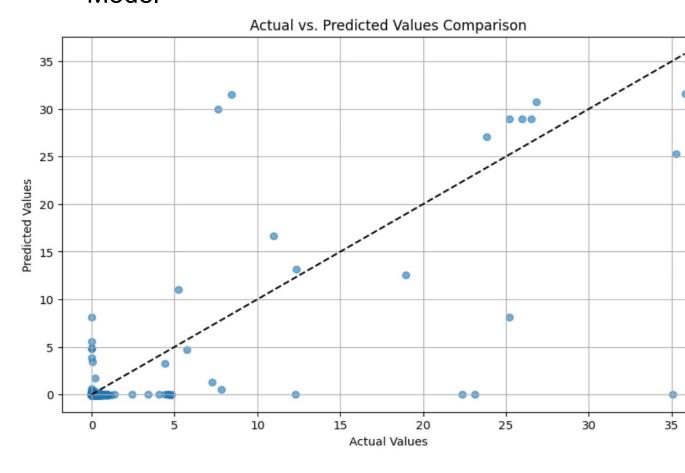


Figure 9: Regression Plot - Actual percentage of power outages vs the predicted power outages in Broward County according to the Transformer Model

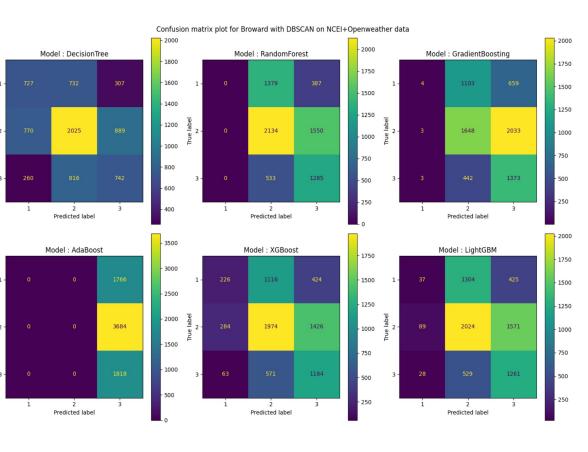
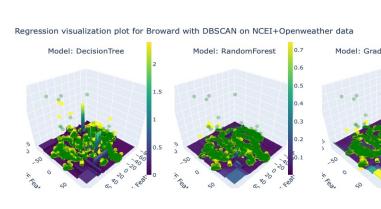
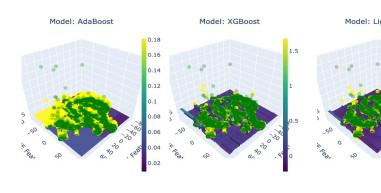


Figure 12: Confusion Matrices for the six primary models attempted for Broward County, by splitting into 3 classes from the Outage % predicted based on the 25th and 75th percentile of the outage values

Figure 13: Regression Visualization plot by reducing the dimensionality of the features to 2 via t-SNE, to have surface level visualization idea on how the primary models predict outage %









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MODEL	R²	MSE
Time Series	0.7720	0.0065
Transformer	0.6406	0.0065
Decision Tree	0.2554	0.0134
Random Forest	0.6130	0.0070
Gradient Boosting	0.5104	0.0088
AdaBoost	-2.0706	0.0553
XGBoost	0.5628	0.0079
LightGBM	0.6133	0.0070

Figure 14: Summary of the main models tried that gave the most promising results for Broward County

Conclusion

- The goal for this project was to find the best fitting model for predicting power outages based on weather data.
- The best fitting model based on R² values is the Time Series Model.
- The next highest was the Transformer Model.

Future Work

Future work could include expanding to different states, trying more advanced methods, or collecting more data to try and predict where the outage occurs during transmission.

References and Acknowledgments

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Wang, Renfeng; Vanga, Venkata Leela 'MG'; Zaiken, Zachary B.; and Bennett, Jonathan (2022) "Analysis of the electric power outage data and prediction of electric power outage for major metropolitan areas in Texas using Machine Learning and Time Series Methods," SMU Data Science Review: Vol. 6: No. 1, Article 5.