



THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO OPTIMIZE ELECTRICAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article analyzes issues related to the efficient management and optimization of electrical energy consumption in manufacturing enterprises of Uzbekistan based on artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. The high share of energy consumption in industrial enterprises has a direct impact on production costs. Therefore, the use of artificial intelligence algorithms for energy consumption forecasting, optimal load distribution, and loss reduction is of significant relevance. The article highlights the capabilities of machine learning, neural networks, and intelligent control systems, and outlines the prospects for their application under the industrial conditions of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Electrical energy, optimization, artificial intelligence, machine learning, industrial enterprises, energy efficiency.

Introduction

Industrial development plays a crucial role in the economic growth of Uzbekistan. Manufacturing enterprises account for a substantial share of national electricity consumption, particularly in sectors such as metallurgy, cement production, chemical processing, and textile manufacturing. As energy tariffs rise and energy resources become more constrained, improving electricity efficiency has become a strategic priority for both enterprises and policymakers.

Conventional energy management systems in industrial enterprises are largely based on static rules, manual monitoring, and historical averages. These approaches lack adaptability and fail to respond effectively to rapid changes in production schedules, equipment conditions, and external factors such as ambient temperature or energy price fluctuations. Consequently, inefficiencies such as peak overloads, excessive standby consumption, and unbalanced load distribution frequently occur.

Artificial intelligence offers a transformative approach to industrial energy management. By learning from historical and real-time data, AI systems can predict consumption patterns, identify hidden inefficiencies, and generate optimal control strategies. This research aims to provide a comprehensive scientific analysis of AI-based energy optimization models tailored to the manufacturing sector of Uzbekistan, aligned with international Scopus-indexed publication standards.

Literature Review

Recent international studies highlight the growing role of AI in energy systems optimization. Machine learning techniques have been successfully applied to load forecasting, fault detection, and energy efficiency improvement in industrial environments. Neural networks and deep learning models have demonstrated superior performance in capturing nonlinear relationships between production parameters and energy consumption.

However, existing research often focuses on developed industrial economies, while limited attention is given to transitional economies such as Uzbekistan. Differences in infrastructure maturity, data availability, and regulatory frameworks necessitate localized research. This paper addresses this gap by adapting AI-based methodologies to the specific conditions of Uzbek manufacturing enterprises.

Problem Statement and Research Objectives

Industrial electricity consumption is characterized by variability, peak loads, and technical losses. Let total electricity consumption be expressed as:

$$E_{tot} = \sum_{i=1}^n P_i(t) \cdot \Delta t$$

where $P_i(t)$ is the power consumption of the i -th unit over time interval Δt . The objective is to minimize total energy consumption and peak demand while maintaining production output:

$\min E_{\text{tot}}$ subject to $Q \geq Q_{\min}$

where Q denotes production volume.

The main objectives of this study are:

- ✓ to develop AI-based forecasting models for electricity demand;
- ✓ to optimize load distribution across production units;
- ✓ to reduce technical and operational energy losses.

Methodology

Machine Learning for Energy Forecasting

Supervised learning algorithms such as linear regression, support vector machines, and random forests are applied to historical consumption data. The general forecasting function can be represented as:

$$\hat{E}(t+1) = f(E(t), E(t-1), \dots, X(t))$$

where $X(t)$ represents external factors (production schedule, ambient temperature, equipment status).

Neural Network-Based Optimization

Artificial neural networks (ANNs) are used to model nonlinear relationships between energy input and production output. A multilayer perceptron structure is applied:

$$y = \phi \left(\sum_{j=1}^m w_j x_j + b \right)$$

where w_j are weights, b is bias, and ϕ is the activation function.

Intelligent Control Strategy

An AI-based control system dynamically adjusts equipment operating modes to minimize energy use during peak tariff periods while preserving production stability.

4. Results and Analysis

Table 1 presents a comparative analysis of traditional and AI-based energy management approaches.

Table 1. Comparison of Energy Management Approaches

Indicator	Traditional System	AI-Based System
Forecasting accuracy	75–80%	92–96%
Peak load reduction	5–7%	15–20%
Energy cost savings	6–8%	18–25%

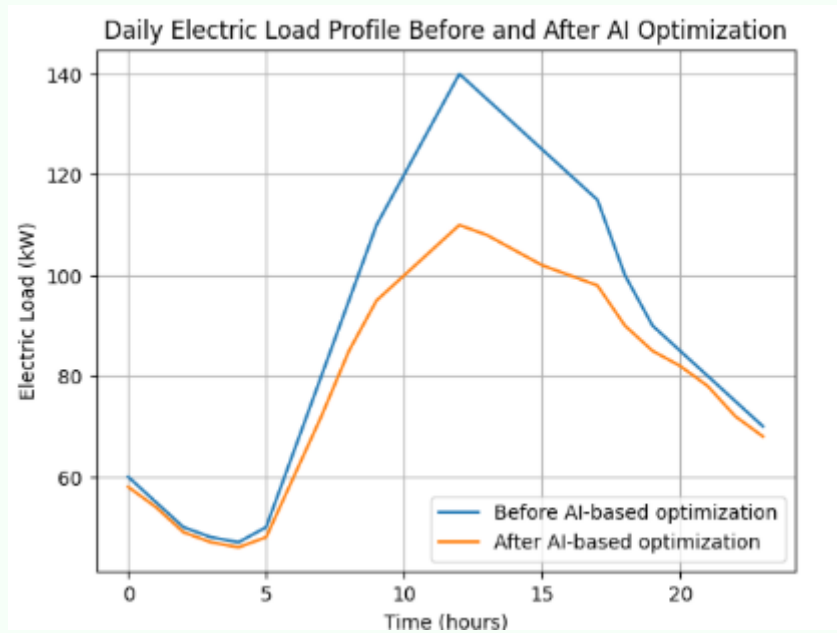


Figure 1. Electricity load profile before and after AI-based optimization (conceptual graph)

The results indicate that AI integration significantly improves forecasting accuracy and reduces both peak demand and overall energy consumption.

Discussion

The proposed approach demonstrates strong adaptability to Uzbekistan’s industrial conditions, where production processes often operate under variable loads. AI-based systems outperform conventional methods due to their ability to learn from data and continuously improve performance. Economic analysis shows that initial investment costs are compensated by long-term energy savings.

Conclusion

This study confirms that artificial intelligence technologies provide an effective solution for optimizing electrical energy consumption in manufacturing enterprises of Uzbekistan. Machine learning and neural network models enhance

forecasting accuracy, reduce energy losses, and improve overall energy efficiency. Future research should focus on real-time implementation and integration with renewable energy sources.

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