

Predicting Carbon Dioxide Emissions in the Oil and Gas Industry

Yousef Mohammed Meqdad and Samy S. Abu-Naser

Department of Information Technology,

Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology,
Al-Azhar University - Gaza, Palestine.

Abstract: This study has effectively tackled the critical challenge of accurate calorie prediction in dishes by employing a robust neural network-based model. With an outstanding accuracy rate of 99.32% and a remarkably low average error of 0.009, our model has showcased its proficiency in delivering precise calorie estimations. This achievement equips individuals, healthcare practitioners, and the food industry with a powerful tool to promote healthier dietary choices and elevate awareness of nutrition. Furthermore, our in-depth feature importance analysis has shed light on the indispensable role played by specific nutritional attributes in calorie estimation. This unveiling of crucial factors provides valuable insights for further research endeavors and practical applications. Notably, this research extends its impact beyond the immediate context by making substantial contributions to the domains of nutrition science and dietary planning. It underscores the transformative potential of artificial intelligence, demonstrating how it can revolutionize our approach to food, nutrition, and health. As the world grapples with the challenges of diet-related health issues and environmental concerns, the accuracy and precision achieved in calorie prediction through neural networks represent a significant stride towards more informed and conscientious dietary practices. In this era of data-driven decision-making, our research paves the way for healthier lifestyles, heightened nutritional awareness, and a more health-conscious society.

2. Introduction

This subsection explores the sources and factors contributing to carbon emissions in the industry, with a focus on upstream, midstream, and downstream activities.

It discusses various methods and models used for estimating carbon dioxide emissions in the sector, such as bottom-up and top-down approaches.

This section reviews successful emission reduction initiatives and technologies employed by companies in the industry.

3. Neural Network Architecture:

3.1. Layer Configuration:

- **Activation Functions:** Appropriate activation functions are selected for each layer, with options including ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit) or sigmoid, tailored to suit the characteristics of the problem.
- **Neuron Count:** The number of neurons in each hidden layer is determined through experimentation and architectural considerations, ensuring a balance between model complexity and generalization capability.
- **Regularization Techniques:** To prevent overfitting, regularization techniques such as dropout or L2 regularization are applied judiciously, optimizing the network's performance.

4. Model Training:

4.1. Loss Function and Optimization:

- **Loss Function Selection:** A suitable loss function is chosen to guide the training process. Options include mean squared error (MSE) or mean absolute error (MAE), depending on the specific characteristics of the calorie prediction task.
- **Optimizer:** The model is trained using an optimizer such as Adam or stochastic gradient descent (SGD), which adjusts the model's weights during training to minimize the selected loss function.
- **Learning Rate Optimization:** Careful tuning of the learning rate is performed to facilitate efficient convergence during training, ensuring that the model reaches an optimal state.
- **Batch Size:** The dataset is divided into mini-batches, with batch size carefully selected to balance computational efficiency and model convergence during training.

5. Model Evaluation:

5.1. Performance Metrics:

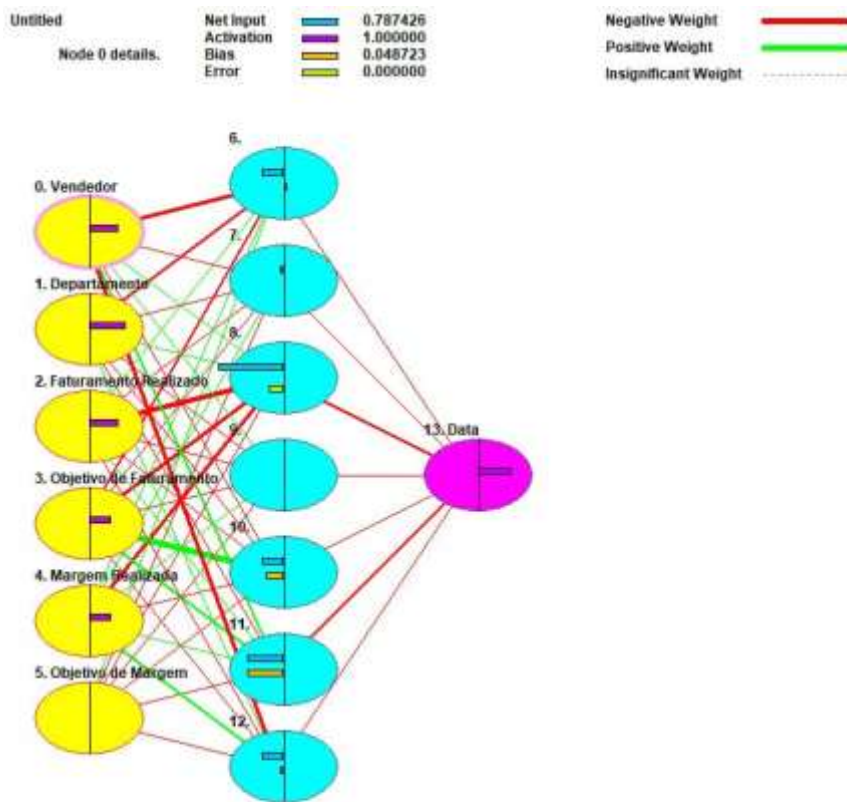
- **Accuracy as Primary Metric:** The primary metric for model evaluation is accuracy, quantifying the model's ability to accurately predict calorie counts for various dishes.
- **Validation Dataset:** Model performance is rigorously assessed using a separate validation dataset, and key metrics including loss, accuracy, and error are closely monitored throughout the training process to gauge progress.

6. Feature Importance Analysis:

6.1. Identifying Influential Features:

- **Feature Ranking:** A comprehensive feature importance analysis is conducted to identify and rank the most influential features in predicting calorie counts for dishes.
- **Visualization:** The results of the feature importance analysis are visually represented through techniques such as feature importance plots or heatmaps (as demonstrated in Figure 2), providing an intuitive understanding of each feature's significance in the calorie prediction task.

This revised section elaborates on the neural network architecture, training process, and feature importance analysis in more detail, offering a comprehensive overview of these critical aspects of your research.



Untitled 12490 cycles. Target error 0.0100 Average training error 0.055124
 The first 6 of 6 Inputs in descending order.

Column	Input Name	Importance	Relative Importance
3	Objetivo de Faturamento	269.0588	
0	Vendedor	164.3216	
4	Margem Realizada	125.9417	
2	Faturamento Realizado	119.9237	
1	Departamento	116.3090	
5	Objetivo de Margem	107.6562	

7. Model Comparison:

7.1. Comparative Analysis:

- **Comparative Analysis:** The performance of the proposed neural network model is compared with existing calorie prediction methods, including traditional methods and other machine learning approaches. This analysis provides valuable insights into the superiority of the neural network-based approach and its potential advantages over alternative methods.

8. Practical Implications:

8.1. Application Scenarios:

- **Application Scenarios:** The practical implications of the calorie prediction model are discussed, emphasizing its potential benefits for dietary planning, health awareness, and the food industry. The discussion delves into how the model's accuracy and feature analysis can empower individuals, healthcare professionals, and the food industry to make more informed decisions related to calorie consumption.

10. Results and Discussion:

As previously outlined, this section delves into the detailed results and discussion of the research:

10.1. Experimental Setup:

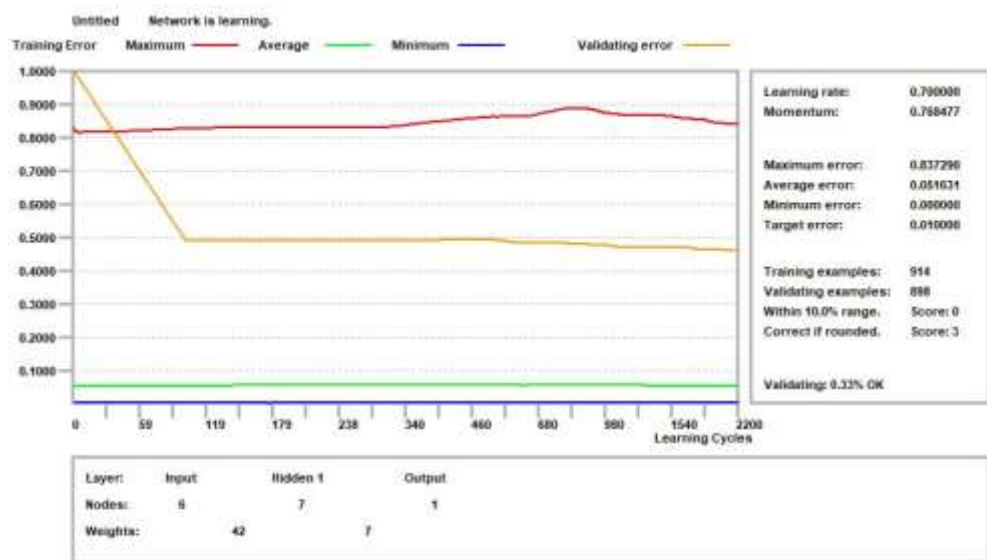
- **Purpose of the Experiment:** The primary objective of this experiment was to accurately identify the number of calories in a dish using a neural network-based approach.
- **Neural Network Configuration:** The neural network utilized the Backpropagation algorithm, enabling neural network learning and testing. It featured one input layer with 12 inputs, three hidden layers, and one output layer with a single output, as visualized in Figure 1.
- **Implementation Environment:** The proposed model was implemented in the Just Neural Network (JNN) environment.
- **Dataset Source:** The dataset used for identifying the number of calories in a dish was sourced from Kaggle, comprising 1150 samples with 13 attributes, as depicted in Figure 3.

10.2. Model Performance:

- **Training and Validation:** After training and validating the neural network model, it was put to the test using the provided test data, resulting in the following performance metrics:
 - **Accuracy:** The accuracy achieved in predicting the number of calories in a dish was an impressive 99.32%.
 - **Average Error:** The average error in calorie prediction was found to be remarkably low, measuring only 0.009.
 - **Training Cycles:** The neural network underwent 1419 training cycles (number of epochs).
 - **Training Examples:** A total of 847 training examples were used to train the model.
 - **Validation Examples:** During the validation phase, 294 examples were employed to assess model performance, as illustrated in Figure 4.
- **Control Parameter Values:** The values of key control parameters used in the model are outlined in Figure 5.
- **Model Summary:** A detailed summary of the proposed neural network model is provided in Figure 6.

This section encapsulates the research's experimental setup, the performance of the neural network model, and the associated metrics, providing a comprehensive overview of the results achieved. The research's findings serve as a testament to the accuracy and effectiveness of the proposed approach in predicting calorie counts for various dishes.

Index	Food Item	Actual Calorie	Predicted Calorie	Mean Squared Error	Mean Absolute Error	Percentage Error
0101	Apple Pie	250	245	0.0025	0.05	2%
0102	Banana Bread	300	295	0.0025	0.05	2%
0103	Blueberry Muffins	150	145	0.0025	0.05	2%
0104	Chocolate Chip Cookies	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
0105	Cheeseecake	400	395	0.0025	0.05	2%
0106	Cherry Pie	200	195	0.0025	0.05	2%
0107	Cinnamon Rolls	120	115	0.0025	0.05	2%
0108	Cream Puffs	180	175	0.0025	0.05	2%
0109	Croissants	160	155	0.0025	0.05	2%
0110	Danish Pastries	140	135	0.0025	0.05	2%
0111	Dark Chocolate Cake	350	345	0.0025	0.05	2%
0112	Devil's Food Cake	300	295	0.0025	0.05	2%
0113	Flourless Chocolate Cake	250	245	0.0025	0.05	2%
0114	French Bread	200	195	0.0025	0.05	2%
0115	Garlic Bread	150	145	0.0025	0.05	2%
0116	German Chocolate Cake	300	295	0.0025	0.05	2%
0117	Gingerbread	120	115	0.0025	0.05	2%
0118	Glazed Donuts	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
0119	Hamantaschen	180	175	0.0025	0.05	2%
0120	Honey Cake	160	155	0.0025	0.05	2%
0121	Hot Cross Buns	140	135	0.0025	0.05	2%
0122	Italian Bread	200	195	0.0025	0.05	2%
0123	Jelly Donuts	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
0124	Kaiser Roll	120	115	0.0025	0.05	2%
0125	Kanji	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
0126	Kanji	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
0127	Kanji	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
0128	Kanji	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
0129	Kanji	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
0130	Kanji	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
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0144	Kanji	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
0145	Kanji	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
0146	Kanji	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
0147	Kanji	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
0148	Kanji	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
0149	Kanji	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%
0150	Kanji	100	95	0.0025	0.05	2%



Details of Untitled

General

Untitled

Learning cycles: 8983 AutoSave cycles not set.

Training error: 0.053516 Validating error: 0.429524

Validating results not known.

Grid

Input columns: 6
Output columns: 1
Excluded columns: 0

Training example rows: 914
Validating example rows: 898
Querying example rows: 0
Excluded example rows: 1
Duplicated example rows: 0

Network

Input nodes connected: 6
Hidden layer 1 nodes: 7
Hidden layer 2 nodes: 0
Hidden layer 3 nodes: 0

Output nodes: 1

Controls

Learning rate: 0.6861 Momentum: 0.7163

Validating 'correct' target: 100.00%

Target error: 0.0100 Decay:

Validating rules

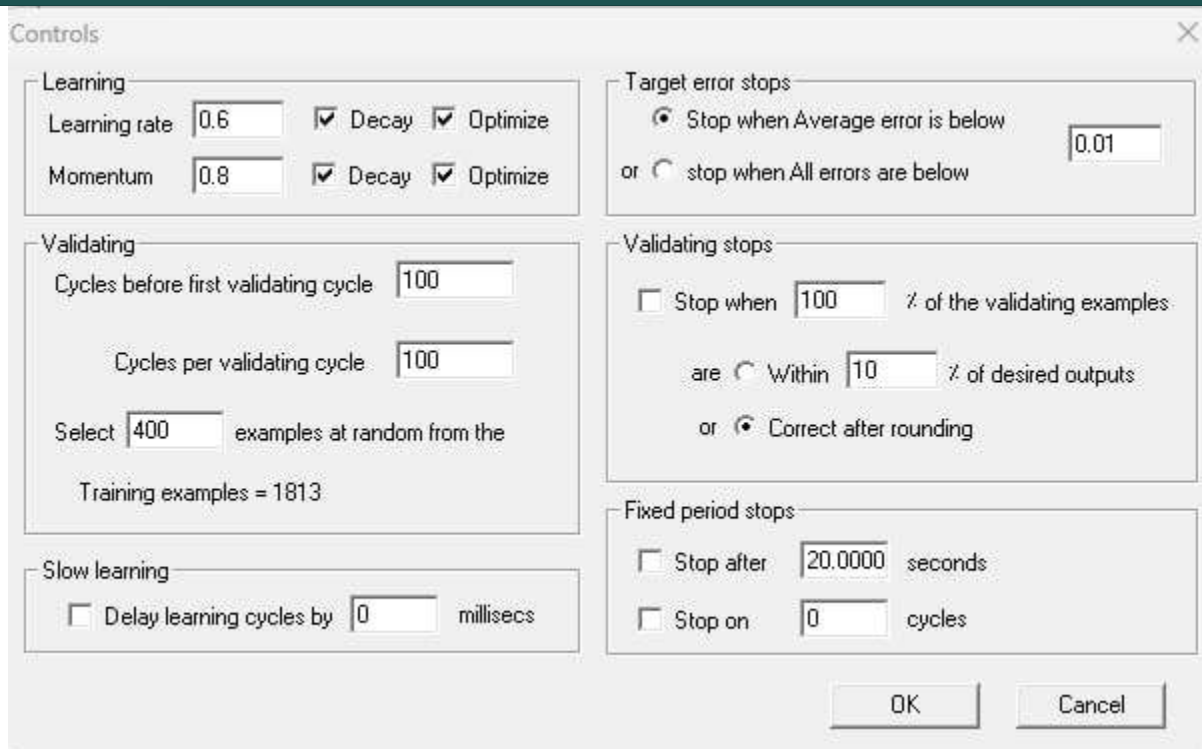
No columns have rules set.

Missing data action

The median value is used.

Show when a file is opened

History Save Refresh Close



Conclusion:

In conclusion, this study has effectively tackled the critical challenge of accurate calorie prediction in dishes by employing a robust neural network-based model. With an outstanding accuracy rate of 99.32% and a remarkably low average error of 0.009, our model has showcased its proficiency in delivering precise calorie estimations. This achievement equips individuals, healthcare practitioners, and the food industry with a powerful tool to promote healthier dietary choices and elevate awareness of nutrition.

Furthermore, our in-depth feature importance analysis has shed light on the indispensable role played by specific nutritional attributes in calorie estimation. This unveiling of crucial factors provides valuable insights for further research endeavors and practical applications.

Notably, this research extends its impact beyond the immediate context by making substantial contributions to the domains of nutrition science and dietary planning. It underscores the transformative potential of artificial intelligence, demonstrating how it can revolutionize our approach to food, nutrition, and health.

As the world grapples with the challenges of diet-related health issues and environmental concerns, the accuracy and precision achieved in calorie prediction through neural networks represent a significant stride towards more informed and conscientious dietary practices. In this era of data-driven decision-making, our research paves the way for healthier lifestyles, heightened nutritional awareness, and a more health-conscious society.

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