
LIST OF FIGURES

2.1	<i>The Bidirectional LSTM (BiLSTM) model enhances prediction accuracy by processing sequences in both forward and backward directions, thereby capturing information from past and future contexts.</i>	7
3.1	Flowchart outlining the process of electricity load forecasting, integrating weather data, signal decomposition, spatial correlation, and machine learning models with performance evaluation metrics.	15
3.2	<i>Hourly electricity load in Jakarta-Banten from January 2021 to May 2023, showing daily and seasonal variations.</i>	16
3.3	<i>Correlation coefficients of weather features illustrate the strength and direction of the relationships between these variables and the target outcome.</i>	19
3.4	IMFs derived from electricity load data using EEMD, showing various frequency components across different time scales.	21
4.1	<i>Spatial correlation map for the Jakarta-Banten region, illustrating the correlation between temperature (T2M) and electricity load at various locations, with positive and negative correlations shown in red and blue, respectively.</i>	27
4.2	<i>Comparison of original and predicted electricity load data for a 14-day period in January 2023, showing the model's ability to capture the load variations over time.</i>	29