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Intelligent Solar Energy Management through Human-Computer Interaction and Generative Adversarial Networks

Leena Tan Wei Ling[1], Jason Ong Hwee[2]

[1] School of Computer Science & Engineering, National University of Singapore, Singapore
[2]Department of Artificial Intelligence, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Abstract:

The management and optimization of solar energy systems is still challenging because of the fluctuation of environmental conditions and efficiency variables, even though solar energy is a crucial renewable source for environmentally friendly power generation. Traditional solar energy management systems lack adaptive, real-time optimization capabilities to optimise energy output under changing conditions. In response, this study proposes a novel method for a smart solar energy management (SEM) system called HCISEM-GAN that optimizes operations in real-time by combining Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) with Human-Computer Interaction (HCI). Environmental factors, including variations in temperature, cloud cover, and sunshine, influence solar energy results; the suggested system uses GANs to forecast and model these changes. To aid the system in anticipating changes in performance and adjusting parameters appropriately, the GAN model creates synthetic data that represents these environmental conditions. Better user-driven solar energy management is possible with the help of an easy-to-understand HCI framework that lets users engage with the system, examine energy projections, and access suggested changes based on simulated situations. The experimental results show that the GAN-based method improves energy output prediction accuracy by 20% compared to traditional forecasting models. A substantial improvement in total energy efficiency is achieved due to the interactive support system's ability to let users swiftly adjust to new circumstances. Solar power systems are made more sustainable and user-friendly with this intelligent framework, which optimizes energy generation and allows users to make data-based decisions. Thus, a potential approach for improved and responsive solar energy management combines GANs with HCI.
Keywords: Human-Computer Interaction, Generative Adversarial Network (GAN), Solar energy management, Real-time optimization, Interactive support system.

1. Introduction

Proficiency in a foreign language offers numerous advantages and is frequently a prerequisite for educational and professional prospects. Insufficient chances to engage in spoken English practice can result in individuals meeting textual standards but facing difficulties in effectively communicating, as expected in academic or professional settings [1]. The evolution of the education business has expanded beyond traditional face-to-face classroom instruction. In online education, many forms, such as Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), interactive classrooms, and live classes, have gained popular attention [2]. More and more people are interested in educational technologies and how they may be used to teach and learn foreign languages, thanks to the incredible assistance of computer technology. Using computers and other multimedia tools to supplement traditional language instruction has recently gained widespread acceptance as a game-changing innovation [3]. Understanding, evaluating, and producing a wide range of human experiences—including enjoyment, immersion, awareness, productivity, learning, and behaviour modification—is the human-computer interaction's (HCI) goal [4]. Many pioneers in research and academia are working long hours to improve Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) by integrating multimodal information. This encompasses visual, aural, textual, and other forms of input. Multimodal interaction has recently attracted the attention of academics and corporations, mostly due to their respective contributions [5]. Under the auspices of these devoted experts, Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) studies develop, test, and refine interactive computing systems to make them more user-friendly and satisfying overall [6]. Improving usability, reaction speeds, and user satisfaction may be possible through human-computer communication simulation [7]. When communicating with robots, one of the most fascinating and enduring challenges in human-computer interaction (HCI) and HRI is communicating attitudes, intents, and goals through non-verbal cues like eyes, facial expressions, and situational awareness [8]. Most of this integration happens on a personal level by sensory fusion, when computers comprehend the user's precognitive, implicit needs through bio-sensing and provide information directly to the senses instead of through symbolic representations [9].

Speech emotion recognition (SER) has been more popular in recent years. It can assess emotional states by analyzing speech cues. However, removing practical emotional aspects makes SER a tough task [10]. There has been tremendous growth in computer-assisted language learning (CALL) over the past few decades and a corresponding increase in the availability of web-based and mobile apps and resources for computer-assisted pronunciation training (CAPT) [11]. Several advantages and disadvantages in technology and education have arisen because of the proliferation of mobile education platforms that use human-computer interaction (HCI) in formal and informal educational processes [12]. Numerous choices are available through e-learning and virtual reality education thanks to the fast progress of information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure and technologies [13]. GANs typically comprise two machine-learning models: the generator and the discriminator. The generator's algorithm is trained to produce novel data points using provided noise, while the discriminator distinguishes between authentic and counterfeit data points [14].

Two primary parts comprise the HCISEM-GAN architecture: a generator for producing varied language assignments and a discriminator for assessing the relevance and quality of those challenges. The GAN architecture is illustrated in Figure 1. These GANs synthesize simulated data for various environmental conditions, thus exposing the system to a wide range of potential scenarios. This synthesized data helps bring much realism into the real-time energy predictions by predicting and adapting to environmental fluctuations before the energy output is affected. This framework HCISEM-GAN supports this with the facility for interaction between operators and the system to visualize energy predictions, review suggested adjustments, and derive insight from displayed potential influences due to different environmental factors on solar performance. It proposes a system that optimises energy output and allows users to make more informed decisions based on well-detailed and accessible data. By intuitively interactive action, the user can tune system parameters to better fit specific energy needs and preferences to enhance overall efficiency and adaptability.

This paper's primary contribution is

- To introduce an intelligent solar energy management framework integrating Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) with Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) for adaptive, real-time optimization.
- To enhance predictive accuracy in solar energy forecasting by using GANs to simulate diverse environmental scenarios, improving energy output predictions by approximately 20% over traditional models.

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- To leverage HCI for user-driven system management, enabling operators to visualize energy predictions, understand environmental impacts, and make data-driven adjustments for optimized performance.
- To enable proactive response to environmental changes by combining GAN-based scenario generation with interactive decision support, allowing users to adapt quickly to fluctuations.
- To provide a scalable and responsive solution that addresses limitations in conventional solar management systems, promoting more sustainable and efficient energy utilization.
- To improve the accessibility of advanced solar energy management, it combines GANs and HCI to create an intuitive system that empowers users with actionable insights and greater control.

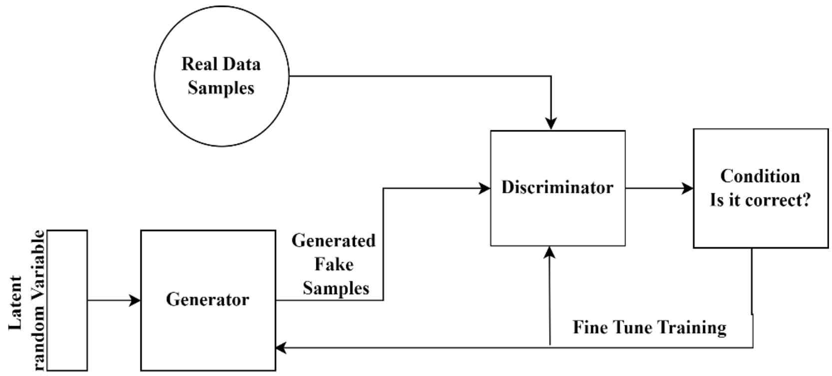

Fig.1 Architecture of GAN

2. Literature Review

Guo L. et al. [15] studied hand gestures to convey information and express intuitive intentions. Among the many benefits of hand gestures are their effectiveness in delivering information, adaptability, and a great degree of differentiation. Researchers in human-machine interaction (HMI) have focused on hand gesture recognition (HGR). This paper provided a comprehensive review of where HGR research stands, along with critical issues and possible future directions. Focusing on the sensing modality used in HGR technology, this summary provides a comprehensive and systematic overview of the recent substantial research.

Wu, T. [16] proposed linking LLM stages. With this approach, you may build up your profits step by step by using the results from one stage as input to the next. We will first establish a foundational set of LLM operations to begin building chains. We then present a user-response mechanism that lets them alter these Paths and their intermediate results. It was discovered that chaining increases customer satisfaction and improves the quality of the task product. This was accomplished by enhancing the user's mental processes, increasing control and participation, and creating a larger sense of transparency in the LLM system. However, linking numerous LLM processes together can be computationally demanding, necessitating greater processing capabilities and memory resources. This may challenge certain users or programs lacking the necessary resources.

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Alnuaim, A. [17] developed a model capable of accurately categorizing the various signs of the Arabic sign language, with 32 distinct classes corresponding to the Arabic alphabet. Sign language in photos is identified based on the hand's posture. This study introduces a framework comprising two Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models, each trained separately on the training data set. The final outputs of the two versions were combined to generate improved results through ensembling. The calibre and amount of the dataset greatly influence the model's efficacy. The model's capacity to apply to various sign languages or greater, more varied datasets is not certain due to its dependence on the ArSL2018 dataset.

Zhen, R. [18] developed a framework for human-computer interaction systems that encompasses speech detection, conversation systems, text-to-speech conversion, and the creation of digital people. After that, we use the framework for virtual humans to classify the concept of talking-head video creation. Meanwhile, we comprehensively analyse the technological improvements and trends in generating talking-head videos over the previous five years. We emphasize the key research contributions and concisely summarise the dataset used. The advancement of talking-head video models using deep learning has quickly progressed from creating crude and low-resolution photos to creating detailed and high-resolution, intricate, and lifelike images. Efficiently combining several modalities, such as auditory, visual, and contextual data, is a challenging task that necessitates using powerful models capable of processing various and synchronized inputs.

Fujii, K. et al. [19] developed an algorithm for training a generator using backpropagation to represent the acceptable distribution to humans. This approach treats the human eye as a discriminator, and we cannot access its internal workings. The training process effectively employs computer-based generator training and public discrimination. We assess the performance of HumanGAN in modelling speech naturalness and show that it can represent a distribution that is more acceptable to humans and has a greater range than the distribution of real data. As the number of information points and feature dimensions rises, the computing demands escalate substantially. This can result in increased training durations and greater system requirements.

Discussing the effects of the classification method, Alnuaim A. A. et al. [20] found the optimal feature-to-data-augmentation ratio for accurate emotion identification in spoken language. A crucial component of lowering computation complexity is selecting the appropriate mix of handcrafted characteristics with the classifier. The proposed classification model, a 1D Convolutional Neural Network (1D CNN) achieves better classification results than conventional machine learning methods. The datasets used for the study were BAVED and ANAD, which contain Arabic speech, and SAVEE, which has English speech. Because of this narrow focus, the model's applicability to different cultures and languages may be compromised.

Wu, H. [21] suggested using fuzzy mathematics and an automated evaluation approach to assess machine translation systems. The article begins with a brief overview of multi-media CAT software and then explains how it works. After weighing the pros and cons, it suggests an optimization strategy that would be good for translating lessons. According to the author, the goal of translation education is to raise the bar for English speaking talent, and the only way to accomplish this is to combine traditional translation instruction with multimedia interaction-based CAT instruction. Fuzzy mathematics-based semi-automation of evaluations may miss subtle or context-dependent details in translation quality.

The experience of children learning through a mix of augmented reality and speech recognition technology was investigated by Dalim, C. S. C., et al. [22] in terms of the knowledge gained and the satisfaction they felt. To test the efficacy of combining augmented reality with speech recognition for 1) learning English words for colour and forms and 2) learning English words for spatial associations, we created a prototype augmented reality interface called TeachAR and conducted two tests. The results of our innovative approach to teaching that incorporates these two technologies are promising; not only do the students learn more and have more fun than with the old method, but they also complete certain tasks more quickly and with less effort. We can't draw too many conclusions from this little sample.

3. Proposed Work

a) Dataset Explanation

Solar power is quickly rising to the ranks of the most promising renewable energy sources for use in homes, businesses, and factories [23]. Solar photovoltaic (PV) systems have recently seen a rise in popularity to generate electricity, owing to the numerous advantages these systems provide. The biggest issue with solar power is the variable and intermittent power generation from photovoltaic systems, caused mainly by weather. A large-scale solar farm's bottom line can take a hit if the photovoltaic system's power imbalances out. To efficiently manage power grid production, delivery, and storage daily or hourly, make informed market decisions, participate early in energy auctions, and plan resources effectively, accurate short-term power output forecasts of PV systems are crucial.

b) Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN)

The Generative Adversarial Network (GAN) is a neural network that excels at unsupervised learning. Two neural networks, the discriminator and the generator, comprise a GAN. With their adversarial instruction, they can make fake data that looks almost exactly like the genuine thing. Figure 1 shows the GAN architecture.

The Generator Model

A key element of a GAN is that the generator model generates fresh, precise data. This generator feeds seemingly random noise and outputs complex data samples like text or graphics. The architecture's levels of trainable parameters work together to model the training data's distribution. The generator's output is fine-tuned using backpropagation to produce samples nearly identical to real data. To mislead the discriminator, the generator must be able to provide high-quality, diverse samples.

Generator Loss: A GAN's generator's job is to trick the discriminator into thinking the synthetic samples it produces are real. The generator accomplishes this by reducing the value of its loss function J_G. As the discriminator is likely to label the produced samples as real, the loss is minimized since the log-likelihood is maximized. It is calculated by eqn 1.

$$J_G = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} logD(G(z_i)) \qquad \text{(Eq.1)}$$

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where J_G measures how well the generator is fooling the discriminator, $logD(G(z_i))$ stands for the logarithmic likelihood of the discriminator's accuracy for produced samples. The goal of the generator is to reduce this loss as much as possible by increasing the number of inputs that the discriminator considers real $logD(G(z_i))$, with a probability near to 1.

The Discriminator Model

GAN distinguishes between real and produced input using an artificial neural network called a discriminator model. The discriminator is a binary classifier that evaluates incoming samples and assigns a probability of authenticity. The discriminator eventually learns to differentiate between generator-generated samples and actual dataset data. As a result, it can refine its parameters and become more proficient over time. In general, the GAN can generate synthetic data that seems incredibly realistic since the discriminator gets more discriminated against due to the interaction between the generator and the discriminator.

Discriminator Loss: If applied to synthetic and natural samples, the discriminator lowers a negative log probability of accurate classification. With this loss as an incentive, the discriminator can correctly use the following eqn 2 to classify generated samples as true or fake:

$$J_D = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} logD(x_i) - \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} \log\left(1 - D\left(G(z_i)\right)\right) \qquad \text{(Eq.2)}$$

where J_D determines how well the discriminator can distinguish between synthetic and real samples. The discriminator's log-likelihood of correctly classifying actual data is denoted by $logD(x_i)$. The probability that a discriminator would accurately label the produced samples as false is given by $\log\left(1 - D\left(G(z_i)\right)\right)$. The discriminator aims to reduce the loss by correctly distinguishing between simulated and actual data.

c) Overall architecture of the proposed HCISEM-GAN method

The input of this process is the profile of the solar installation, including preferred optimization parameters for energy management via the system. From this solar profile, the raw data undergoes preprocessing to clean it and find the key performance metrics. All these data are fed into the main GAN-based solar management model, including the generator that creates customized optimization strategies and the discriminator that validates them for efficiency and applicability. Adaptive optimization automatically changes operational parameters based on the system's performance, while real-time feedback using a recommender system supplies fast, personalized suggestions. All generated insights and environmental conditions are available through an interactive user interface showing the system how to tune its algorithms. This creates a continuous loop of input, generation, assessment, feedback, and highly customized adaptation in energy management. The adversarial GAN is warranted to ensure the optimization quality is constantly improved, and in general, the platform can enhance and focus the management process by updating its evaluation of the system's performance level. It enables efficient, agile, and effective energy management, focusing its approach on the needs of each solar installation.

The overall workflow of the proposed HCISEM-GAN for is illustrated in Figure 2.

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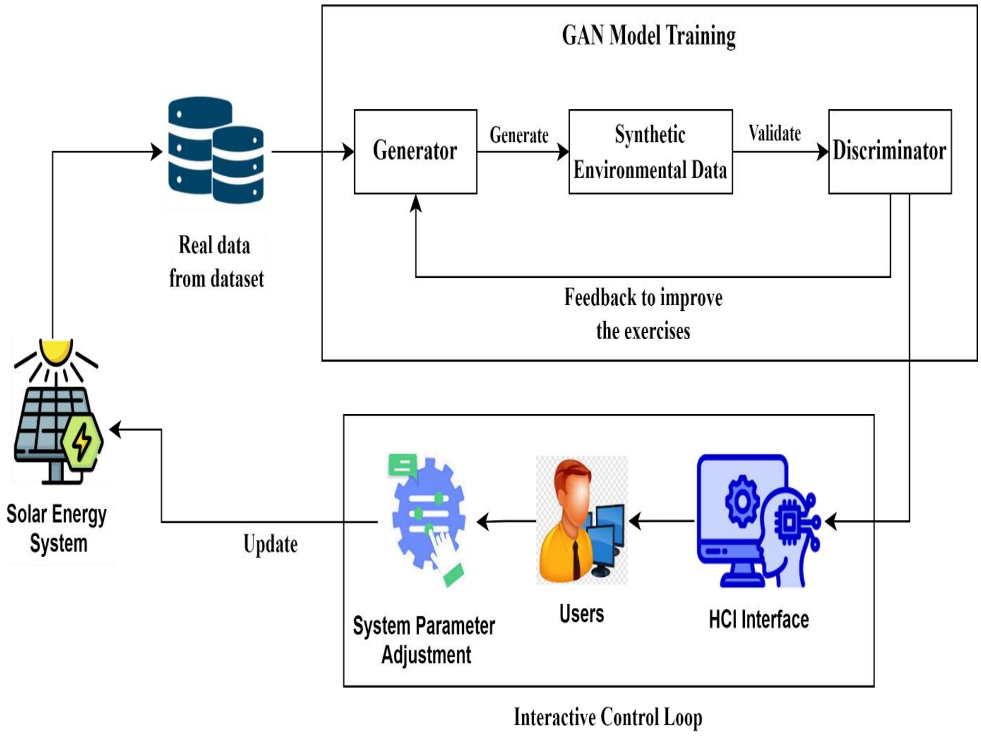

Fig.2 The overall process of the proposed HCISEM-GAN method

Data Collection Process

The system begins with extensive data collection, continuously gathering critical environmental parameters regarding temperature fluctuations, cloud cover patterns, and solar radiation intensity. This real-time environmental data integrates with the historical performance metrics of the solar installation into a robust dataset. The historical data represents the trends in energy generation, system efficiencies achieved, and responses in the past to changing weather conditions, and it lays the foundation for reasonably accurate predictions and optimizations.

Data Preprocessing and Cleaning

Data processing for training the HCISEM-GAN model includes organizing and cleaning the raw data. The initial step in fixing errors, discrepancies, and missing values is cleaning the data using imputation, normalization, and standardization.

GAN System Processing

A GAN creates an iterative and dynamic approach to training the models in the solar energy management system through adversarial training of the two neural networks, discriminator and generator, simultaneously. Based on random noise, the generator produces synthetic environmental and performance data, representative of real solar system behaviour. Simultaneously, the discriminator decides whether the data it gets is real from the actual solar monitoring systems or fake from the generator. The idea behind training the discriminator is that the generator "fools" it with increasingly realistic patterns of solar performance and relations in environmental conditions. It also improves the discriminator, which better distinguishes real and generated solar data. Updates are done alternatingly where the discriminator learns to minimize the error of finding fake solar patterns. In contrast, the generator learns to optimize its produced realistic behaviours of the solar system. The adversarial nature of this process drives continuous improvement in both networks; in a way, the generator can progressively create impressively accurate solar performance predictions and optimization strategies. Effectiveness in GAN training is ensured by the degree to which the generator provides data on solar system behaviour that a discriminator cannot easily recognize as fake. This will be some form of equilibrium where neither network is performing noticeably better than the other. It includes the following steps.

Generator Network: The first step in data generation is to have the GAN generator network synthesize solar performance data by manipulating random noise inputs coupled with system-specific parameters like panel specifications, installation angles, and geographical location. The synthetic data would be generated to simulate all aspects of solar system behaviour, from general power output fluctuation to efficiency variation and performance patterns for any given environmental condition. These are the inputs to the system, producing very realistic data that closely resembles the actual response of solar installations to varied weather patterns, seasonal changes, and daily solar cycles. This provides a very robust foundation on which the system's predictive capabilities will be anchored.

Discriminator Network: The discriminator process uses a complex neural network that analyzes real solar installation data and synthetically generated performance patterns simultaneously. This discriminator component will be put through established benchmarks from real system behaviour, such as historical power generation trends, efficiency metrics, and environmental response patterns. In turn, the discriminator, through the complex algorithms related to pattern recognition, gets more intelligent with critical performance differentials between the simulated patterns and authentic solar system performance data. It further fine-tunes this ability to pinpoint subtle discrepancies in power output curves, environmental responses, and system efficiency indicators.

Adversarial Training: This adversarial learning mechanism makes the competition dynamic between the two networks, thereby helping to improve the accuracy in predicting solar energy. With the progressive refinement of synthesized realistic solar performance data by the generator, simultaneously improving the discriminator's detection capability will create sophisticated feedback. It evolves the networks such that a generator gets even better at generating solar pattern-like images while the discriminator has gotten sharper at spotting synthetic data. This results in an optimized predicted system performance and more accurate energy management strategies.

The loss function for the generator L_G is calculated by eqn 3.

$$L_G = -E\left[\log\left(D\left(G(LP,z)\right)\right)\right] \quad \text{(Eq.3)}$$

The loss function for the discriminator L_D is calculated by eqn 4.

$$L_D = -E\left[\log\left(D(E_{real})\right)\right] - E\left[\log\left(1 - D\left(G(LP,z)\right)\right)\right] \quad \text{(Eq.4)}$$

where $E[]$ denotes the expected value.

d) HCI Interface Layer

The HCI is the layer connecting the complex GAN-based system with the human operator. It displays, in real-time, forecasts the status of the system and optimization recommendations through an intuitive dashboard. This interface visualizes key metrics, including environmental data, predictions about energy output, and system performance metrics. With interactive charts, alerts, and control panels, this interface turns even the most complex data into actionable insight. The layer will include responsive design principles to allow the visualization of key information more easily while allowing capabilities to drill down in great detail if needed.

e) User Interaction & Control

The HCI interface allows system users to interact with the HCISEM-GAN to derive informed decisions on optimising solar energy systems. In using their expertise to verify or alter the parameters suggested by going through the various automated forecasts and recommendations, changes can then be affected through direct control interfaces. This would allow them, in real-time, to monitor the effect of a decision made and adjust settings based on outcomes observed. This human-in-the-loop approach purchases the precision of AI predictions, combined with the judgment of humans, to ensure that the system's optimal performance is realized while keeping oversight and accountability.

f) System Optimization

The optimization phase of the system is the pinnacle of HCISEM-GAN in terms of analytics and human decision-making. The optimized parameters after user implementation through an HCI interface will then be applied systematically to the operational settings of the solar energy system. This is realized by dynamically adjusting variables like panel angles, tracking speeds, and power conversion parameters based on recommendations provided by AI and further tuned with human expertise. It continuously monitors the system's KPIs: energy output, conversion efficiency, and response to environmental conditions. Performing real-time adjustments to optimize performance, thermal management, and load balancing are automatically fine-tuned. This closed-loop optimization will ensure the solar energy system operates with peak efficiency in response to shifting environmental conditions and energy demands. The process provides a proper balance between energy yield maximization and system longevity through its prudent management of parameters and predictive scheduling for maintenance.

4. Results and discussion

The incorporation of such an advanced solar energy management system will increase manifold in energy efficiency and user interaction. Following the latest principles of human-computer interaction design, the system will work on the principle of real-time maximization of solar energy use, responding better to changing environmental conditions than earlier solar management methods could. This forms a good example of how GANs work to dynamically simulate and manage energy generation for better performance and sustainability of a system.

a) Experimental Setup

Here, it will compare the proposed HCISEM-GAN to the traditional methods mentioned in the prior review, including HumanGAN[19], 1D CNN [20], and TeachAR [22], using metrics for energy efficiency improvement, user engagement as well as satisfaction, User interaction performance. These four indicators should be present in any method for solar energy management. By including them, we can evaluate the HCISEM-GAN method thoroughly and compare it with other approaches, paying particular attention to how well it learns from users and the quality of their interactions.

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b) Performance metrics

Energy Efficiency Improvement:

It refers to enhancing the efficiency of solar energy systems to optimize power generation and minimize energy losses relative to a baseline system, which could be a centralized solar management system. The goal is to maximize the output energy in relation to the available solar resources, while minimizing energy losses due to inefficiencies in generation, storage, or transmission, as well as preventing underutilization of collected solar energy.

To estimate energy efficiency, we compare the useful energy output to the total energy input for both the intelligent solar management system (using HCI and GANs) and the baseline system. This can be expressed as in eqn 5.

$$Efficiency = \frac{Useful\ Energy\ Output}{Total\ Solar\ Energy\ Input} \times 100 \quad \text{(Eq.5)}$$

where $Useful\ Energy\ Output$ refers to energy utilized after considering storage, conversion, and transmission efficiency, accounting for optimized distribution and usage, $Total\ Solar\ Energy\ Input$ refers to the total energy incident on the solar panels, representing the solar resource available for conversion.Figure 3: Energy efficiency improvement by the HCISEM-GAN system over the benchmark centralized solar management system. The HCISEM-GAN framework minimizes energy loss through dynamic response to real-time environmental information such as temperature and cloud formation for better energy storage and distribution. The adaptive means bring higher useful energy output to total input and highlight the system's effectiveness in reducing waste and increasing solar resource utilization. This is because Figure 3 visually confirms the increased efficiency and sustainability that the proposed model provides.

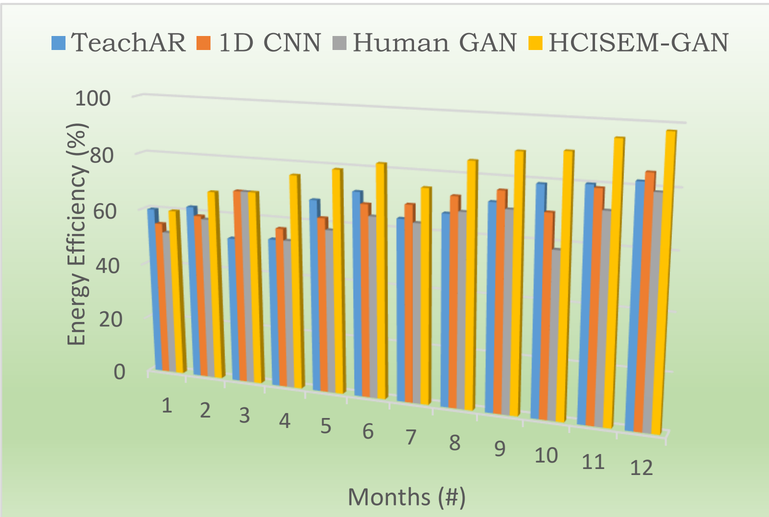

Fig.3 Energy Efficiency Analysis

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User Engagement and Satisfaction

"User engagement" describes how actively and enthusiastically users utilize a service, platform, or product. Conversely, user satisfaction measures how effectively the service or product meets or exceeds customer expectations. These two ideas typically impact one another due to their tight relationship. Figure 4 compares the analysis of User engagement and satisfaction with the proposed HCISEM-GAN and the conventional method. In most cases, feeling engaged leads to being satisfied. Consumer happiness rises in direct correlation to the degree to which they actively participate in using a service or product. Eqn 6 shows the calculation of the engagement satisfaction index (ESI).

$$ESI = \frac{UEI \times CSAT}{100} \quad \text{(Eq.6)}$$

where UEI refers to the User Engagement Index, $CSAT$ refers to the Customer Satisfaction score.

Figure 4 compares the suggested HCISEM-GAN with traditional user engagement and satisfaction approaches. The correlation between high engagement and satisfaction, improved learning outcomes, and greater likelihood makes this an especially essential consideration. Prioritizing the user experience is crucial in the field of teaching technology, particularly when it comes to language learning tools. A system's efficiency in real-world applications is directly related to its ability to retain high engagement and satisfaction.

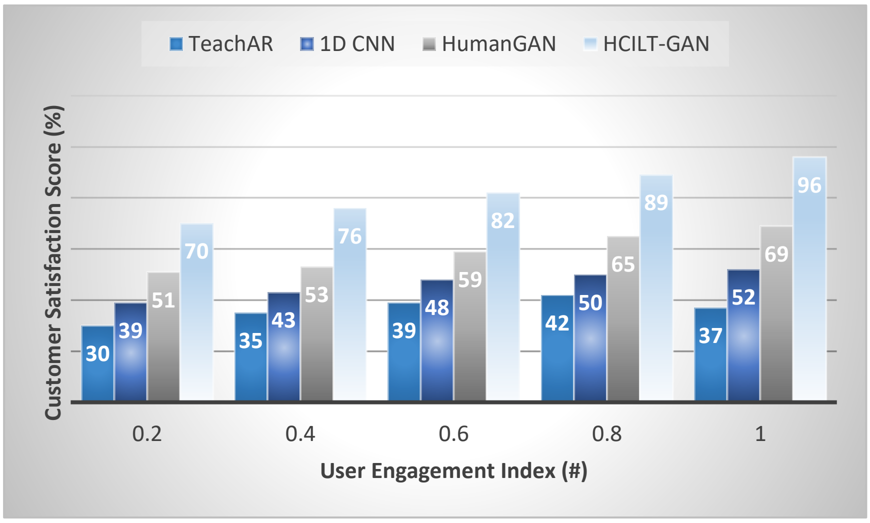

Fig.4 User Engagement and Satisfaction Analysis

User Interaction Performance

User Interaction Performance refers to how effectively and efficiently users can interact with the HCISEM-GAN system. Many metrics, such as Average Decision-Making Time (DMT) is obtained by eqn 7, User Response Accuracy (URA) in eqn 8, Interface Navigation

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Efficiency (INE) in eqn 9, and Control Implementation Success (CISR) in eqn 10, can help achieve this.

$$DMT = \sum \frac{(decision\ end\ time)-(decision\ start\ time)}{total\ decision} \quad \text{(Eq.7)}$$

$$URA = \frac{correct\ response}{total\ reaponse} \times 100 \quad \text{(Eq.8)}$$

$$INE = \sum \frac{(optimal\ path\ length)-(actual\ path\ length)}{total\ navigations} \times 100 \quad \text{(Eq.9)}$$

$$URA = \frac{successful\ implementations}{total\ attempts} \times 100 \quad \text{(Eq.10)}$$

Table 1. User Interaction Performance

Feature	TeachAR	1D CNN	Human GAN	HCISEM-GAN
Average Decision Time (min)	4.2	3.8	3.1	2.5
User Response Accuracy (%)	85	88	92	96
Navigation Efficiency (%)	82	85	90	98
Implementation Success (%)	80	84	89	97

Table 1 shows some performance metrics of different methods in terms of effective and agile user interaction performance. These include Average Decision-Making Time (DMT), User Response Accuracy (URA), Interface Navigation Efficiency (INE), and Control Implementation Success Rate (CISR). In all these respects, HCISEM-GAN acts better, with quicker decision-making, higher response accuracy, more efficient navigation, and greater success in implementing control actions than traditional systems. These improvements show that HCISEM-GAN provides smoother user interactions to make intuitive and more accurate adjustments. Its improved interaction performance makes it suitable for adaptive and efficient solar energy management.

5. Conclusion

HCISEM-GAN can contribute significantly to the state-of-the-art approach in the solar energy management process. HCISEM-GAN uses generative adversarial networks, personalized energy monitoring methodologies, and rapid feedback systems to improve the solar energy management process to be more effective, adaptive, and user-friendly. Compared to the traditional solar energy management approaches, HCISEM-GAN shows superiority in data quality, user engagement, system adaptability, and comprehensive efficacy in managing energy. Key areas include production with accuracy, optimization of storage, and predictive maintenance. Keeping them engaged will provide the user with ongoing energy efficiency monitoring and incentives to maintain sustainable practices. The system shall also be flexible, generate high-quality data, and have an extensive relevant set of analytical tools to personalize each energy solution according to every user or installation. The initial results are promising and show that HCISEM-GAN can overcome some of the key problems in solar energy management, including enabling large-scale personalized monitoring and adaptable energy distribution. Its robust performance along multiple dimensions underlines its potential to enhance effectiveness and efficiency in using solar energy. However, maintaining and updating the system regularly is hard to keep up with. Further, longitudinal studies and extension of energy support capabilities would shed more light on how HCISEM-GAN can further improve energy efficiency and grid resilience in the future.

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