

Unsupervised algorithm for disaggregating low- sampling-rate electricity consumption of households

Presented by Marina Dorokhova with contribution from:

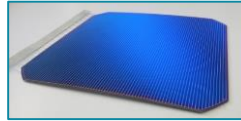
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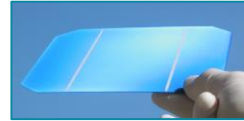
The 5th European Workshop on NILM
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PV-LAB

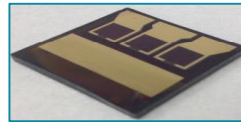
IMT Neuchâtel, Switzerland



Si-HJT cells



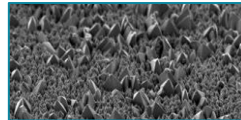
Si cells with passivated contacts



Perovskite cells



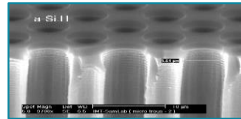
Advances coatings



Conductive oxides TCOs



Module design and reliability



Thin film electronics detectors



Building energy management



PV grid integration and local storage

DEVICE USAGE ESTIMATION ALGORITHM

Residential NILM in unsupervised manner

Unsupervised

No training and time-consuming data collection

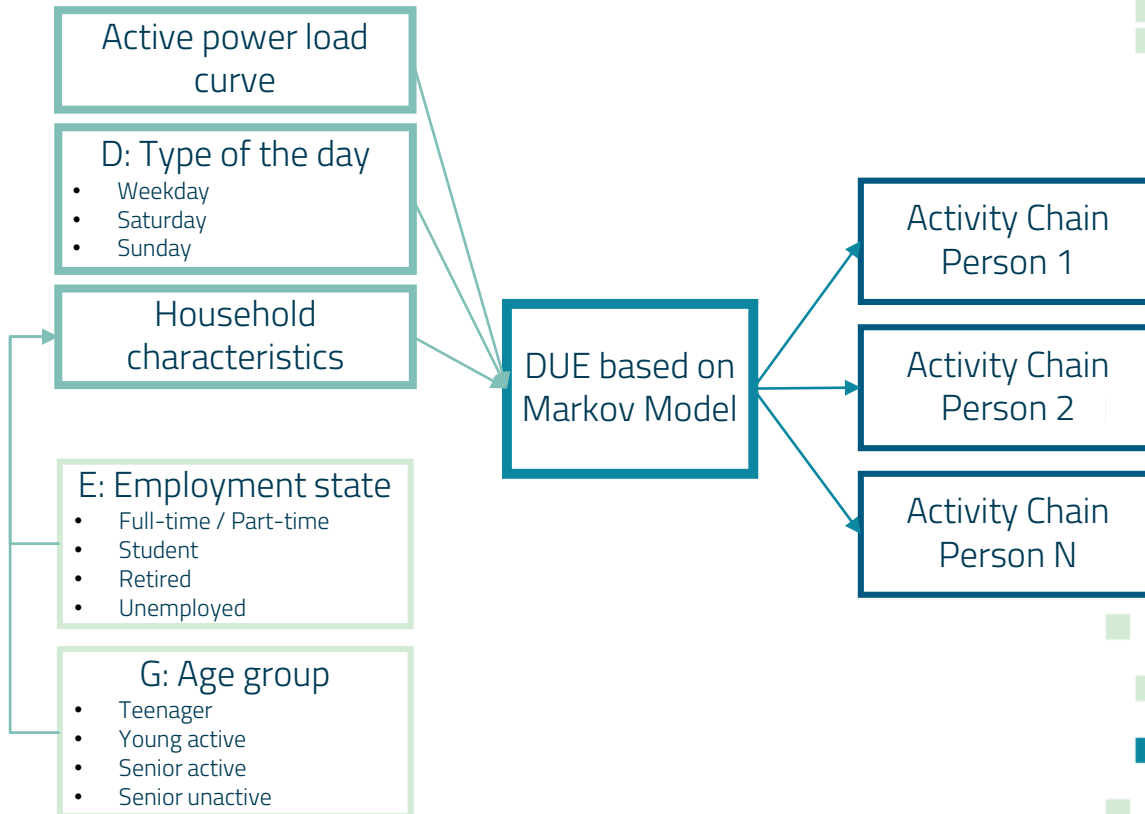
15 min data

Low-sampling rate of conventional smart meters

Efficient computing

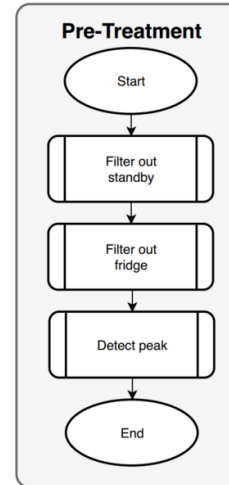
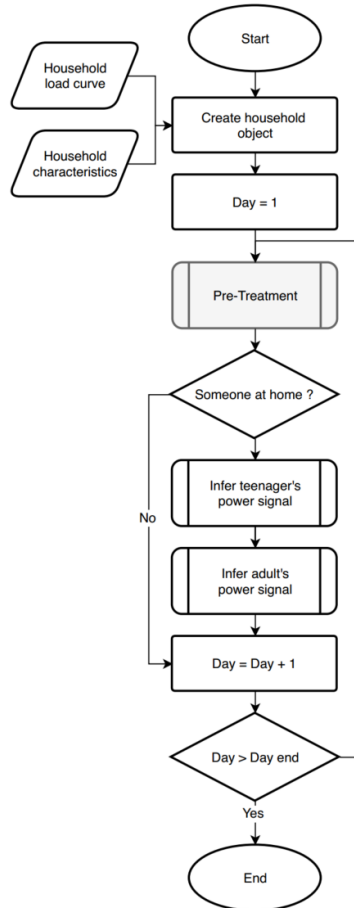
Scales linearly with data growth

HOW IT WORKS?



ASSUMPTIONS

- Children < 10 years old - no energy needs
- Teenagers < 18 years old - random activity chain
- Adults – optimized activity chain
- No partial presence/absence at home



CATEGORIES, APPLIANCES & ACTIVITIES

| Category | Appliances | Related activities |
|---------------|---|------------------------------|
| Cooking | Coffee maker, stove, oven, microwave, kettle | Cook, eat |
| ICT | Printer | Use computer, work, homework |
| Housekeeping | Washing machine, dishwasher, tumble dryer, vacuum cleaner | Clean, wash dishes, laundry |
| Entertainment | TV, stereo, PC, TV box, laptop, DVD, gaming console | All |
| Light | Lights | All |
| Fridge | Fridge, freezer | |
| Heating | Hairdryer, HP, boiler | Shower |
| Standby | Modem | |

Recognized activities:

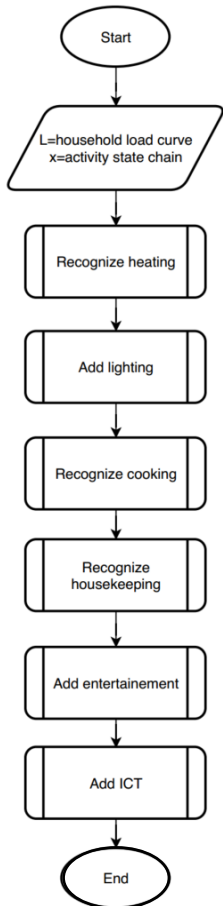
- Clean
- Use computer
- Cook
- Wash dishes
- Eat
- Homework
- Play game
- Laundry
- Music
- Watch TV
- Shower
- Work

No appliances used:

- Sleep
- Outdoor



WORKFLOW



STEP 1: Pre-treatment

- Filter out standby and fridge
- Detect power peaks

STEP 2: Optimize activity chain

- Define list of possible activities and their probabilities based on D, E and G.
- Select activity based on occurrence and time duration probabilities
- Check compatibility with measured load curve

STEP 3: Recognize load profile

- Select time period where activities of this category occur
- For each existing appliance in household inventory check sufficiency of energy and time budget – set device as used – generate power signal



BENCHMARKING

Performance compared to state-of-the-art

COMPARISON SETTING

Algorithms

- Combinatorial Optimization
- Factorial Hidden Markov Model
- Graph Signal Processing
- Discriminative disaggregation via sparse coding

Datasets

- ECO
- SMARTENERGY.KOM
- UK-DALE

Metrics

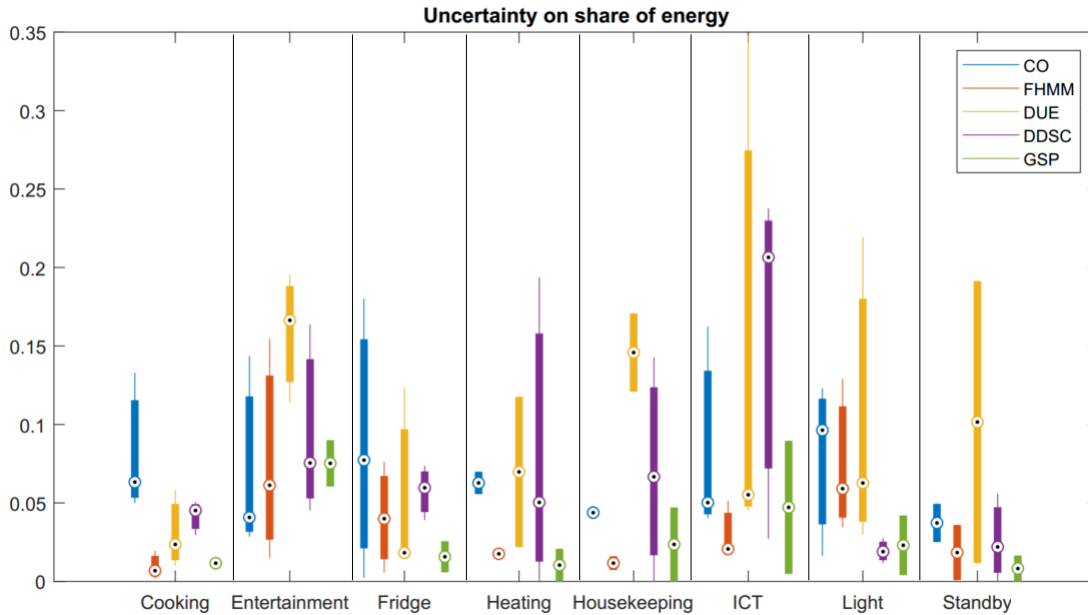
- Error on energy share

$$E_m = \frac{\sum_t \hat{P}_m^t}{\sum_t \sum_m \hat{P}_m^t} - \frac{\sum_t P_m^t}{\sum_t \sum_{m \in M} P_m^t}$$

- NMSE

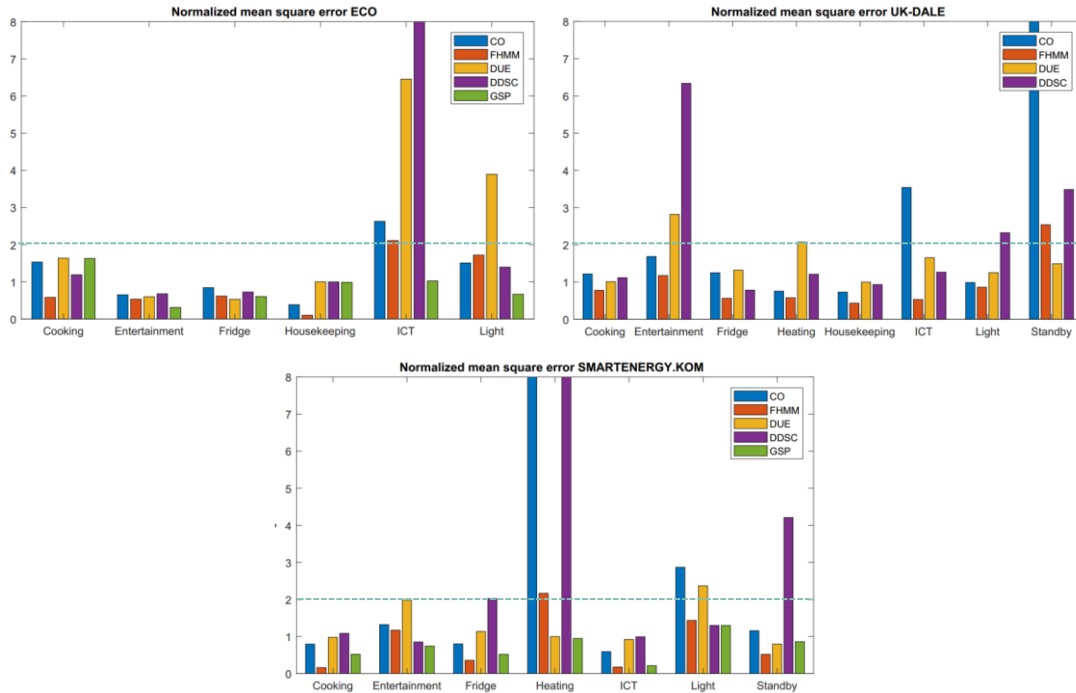
$$NMSE_m = \frac{\sum_t (\hat{P}_m^t - P_m^t)^2}{\sum_t (P_m^t)^2}$$

RESULTS – ENERGY SHARE



- Average uncertainty on energy share ~ 20%
- DUE is unsupervised, while other are supervised
- DUE is survey-based, always assumes presence of all categories

RESULTS – NMSE



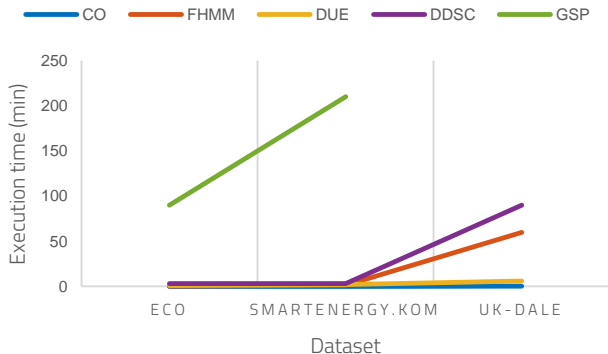
- Dataset dependent
- Acceptable deviation ≤ 2



CONCLUSION & OUTCOMES

DUE algorithm is...

- Unsupervised
- Based on 15-min data resolution
- Computationally efficient – scales linearly with dataset size



- Potential use:
 - For statistical applications
 - By utilities to provide new services at low cost
- To be published soon





THANK YOU!

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Bundesamt für Energie BFE
Swiss Federal Office of Energy SFOE



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Commission

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