



# Deep Learning for Electricity Consumption Time Series Analytics

**Presented by**  
Adrien Petralia

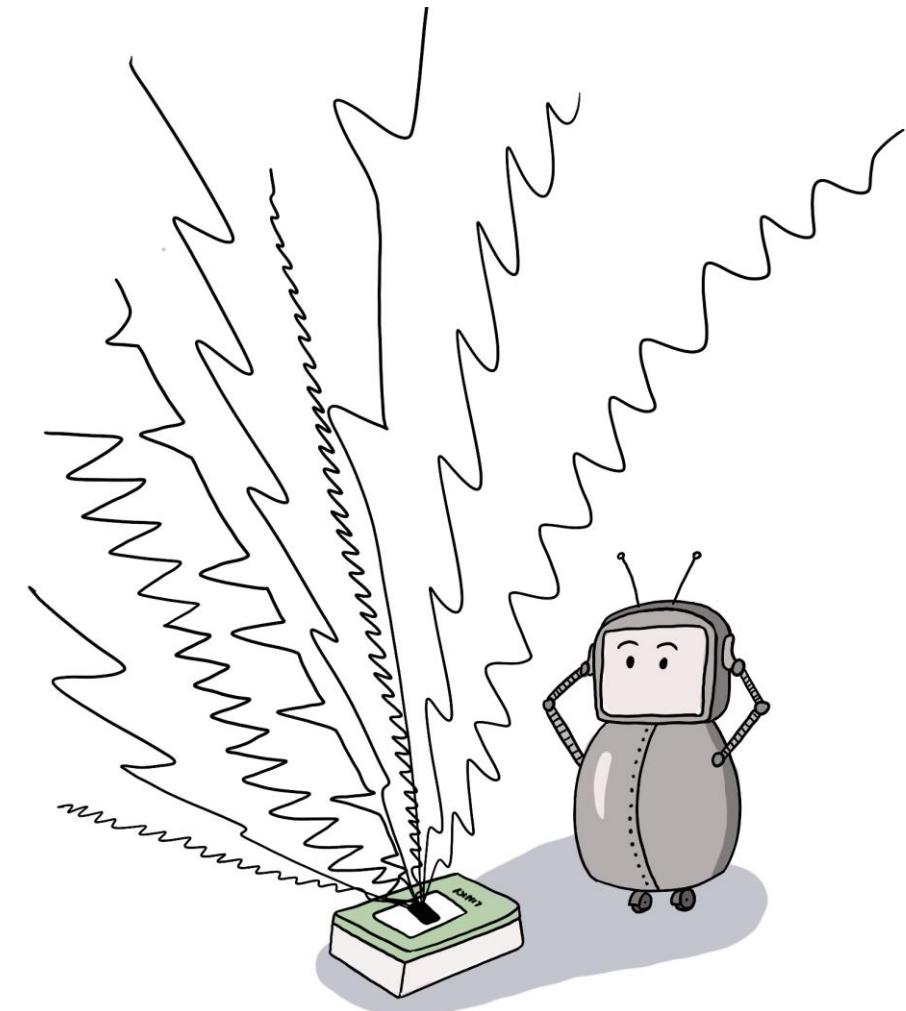
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**Supervised by**  
*Prof. Themis PALPANAS*  
and  
*Philippe CHARPENTIER*

# I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions



# Context: Electricity Production

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

## Renewables 2023 → 2035: From Renewable Surge to the Flexibility Challenge



COP28 (2023) → “beginning of the end of fossil fuels”



France 92 % low-carbon mix in  
2023



Renewables share 120 TWh → 270–320 TWh (expected in 2035)

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## Renewables 2023 → 2035: From Renewable Surge to the Flexibility Challenge



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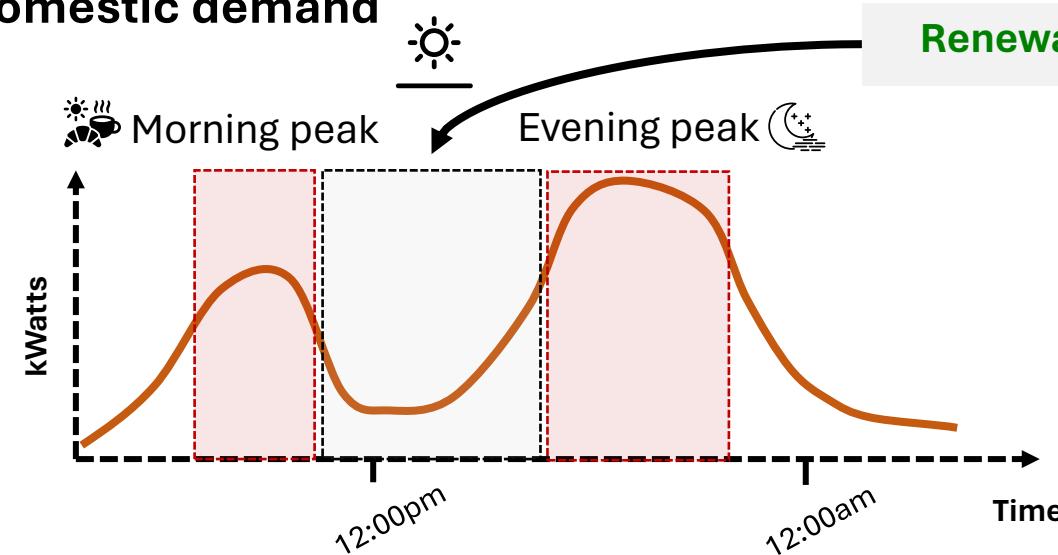


France 92 % low-carbon mix in 2023



Renewables share 120 TWh → 270–320 TWh (expected in 2035)

Typical daily electricity grid domestic demand



Renewable sources peak production



**Challenge:  
Flexibility**

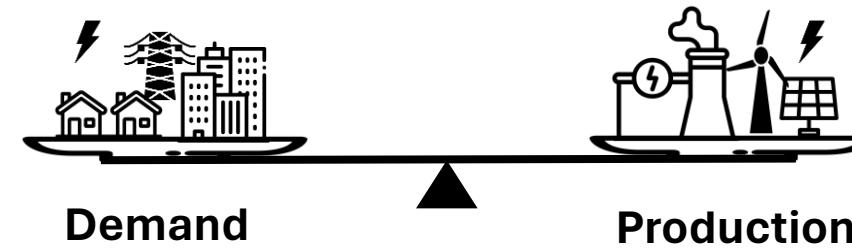
# Context: The Flexibility Challenge

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

**Flexibility** = real-time ability to match variable supply & demand



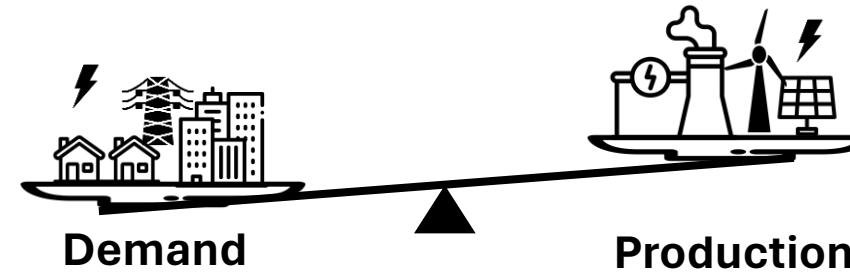
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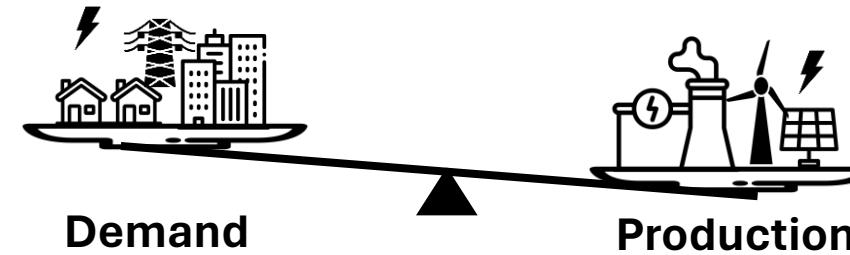
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**Flexibility** = real-time ability to match variable supply & demand



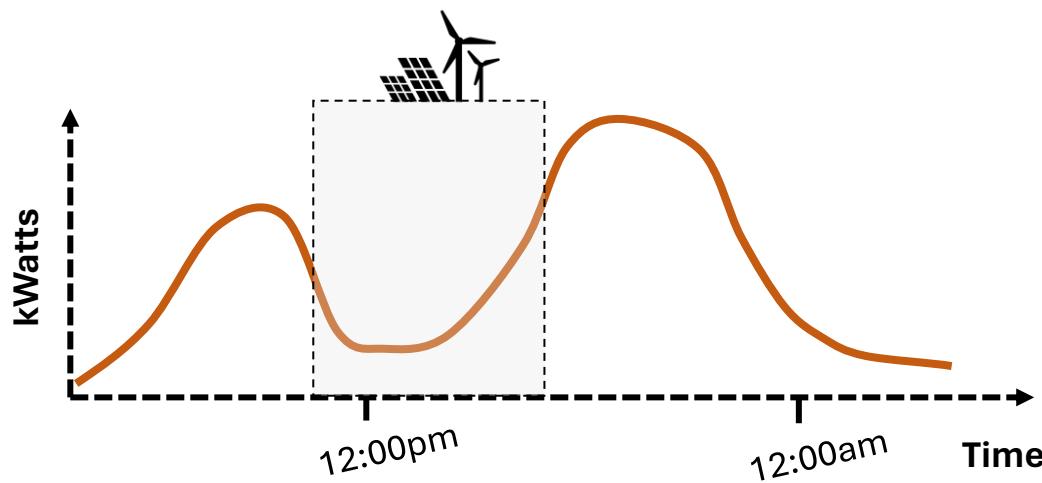
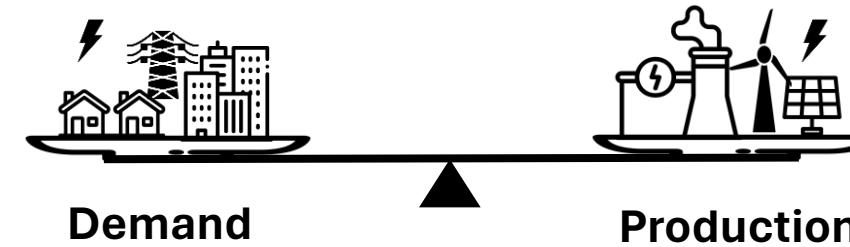
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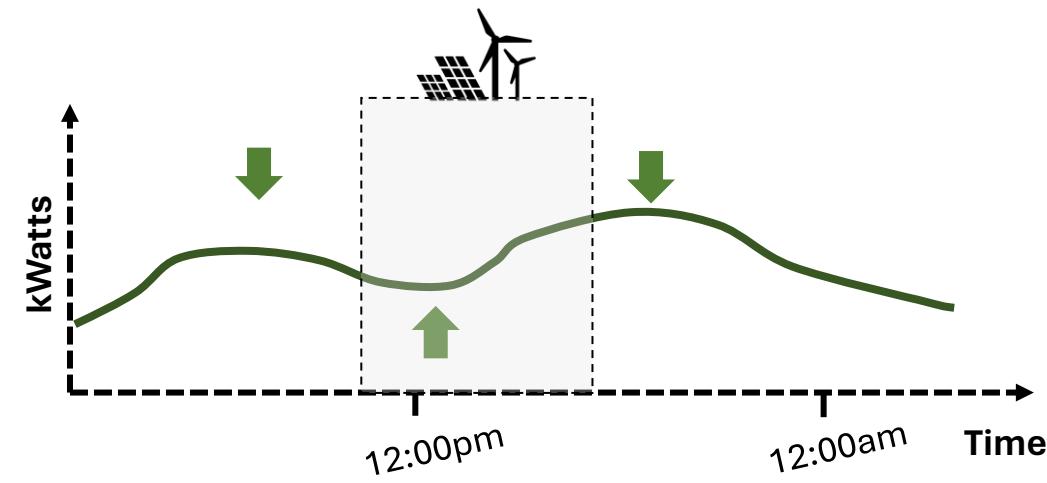
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**Flexibility** = real-time ability to match variable supply & demand



Today daily electricity domestic demand



Targeted smoothed daily domestic demand

# Context: The Flexibility Challenge

I. Introduction

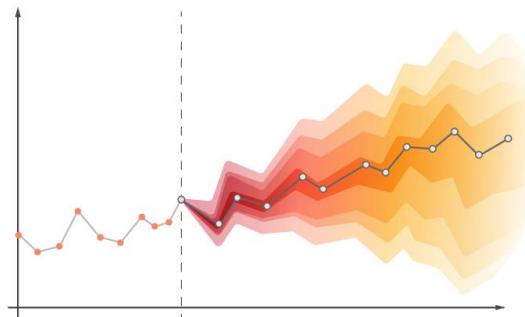
II. Contributions

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## Different Possible Levers



**Forecasting** (solar/wind energy)



**Storage** (hydro, batteries)



**Thesis focus**



**Consumer involvement**



# Context: Consumers Engagement for Efficient Energy Management

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

How can suppliers **convince consumers** to **change their behaviors** ?

## 1. Personalized contracts



**Lower off-peak pricing**, e.g., for **charging your Electric Vehicle** at night

## 2. Dynamic pricing



**Critical Peak Pricing:** Higher rates during peak events

**Peak Time Rebate:** Rewards for reducing use during peak times

## 3. Appliance-level feedback (real-time consumption awareness)



How much does your heater **cost you per month?**



Help **customers** reduce their **bill** (up to -12 %) <sup>[1, 2]</sup>

**Solutions based on customers' characteristics/information!**

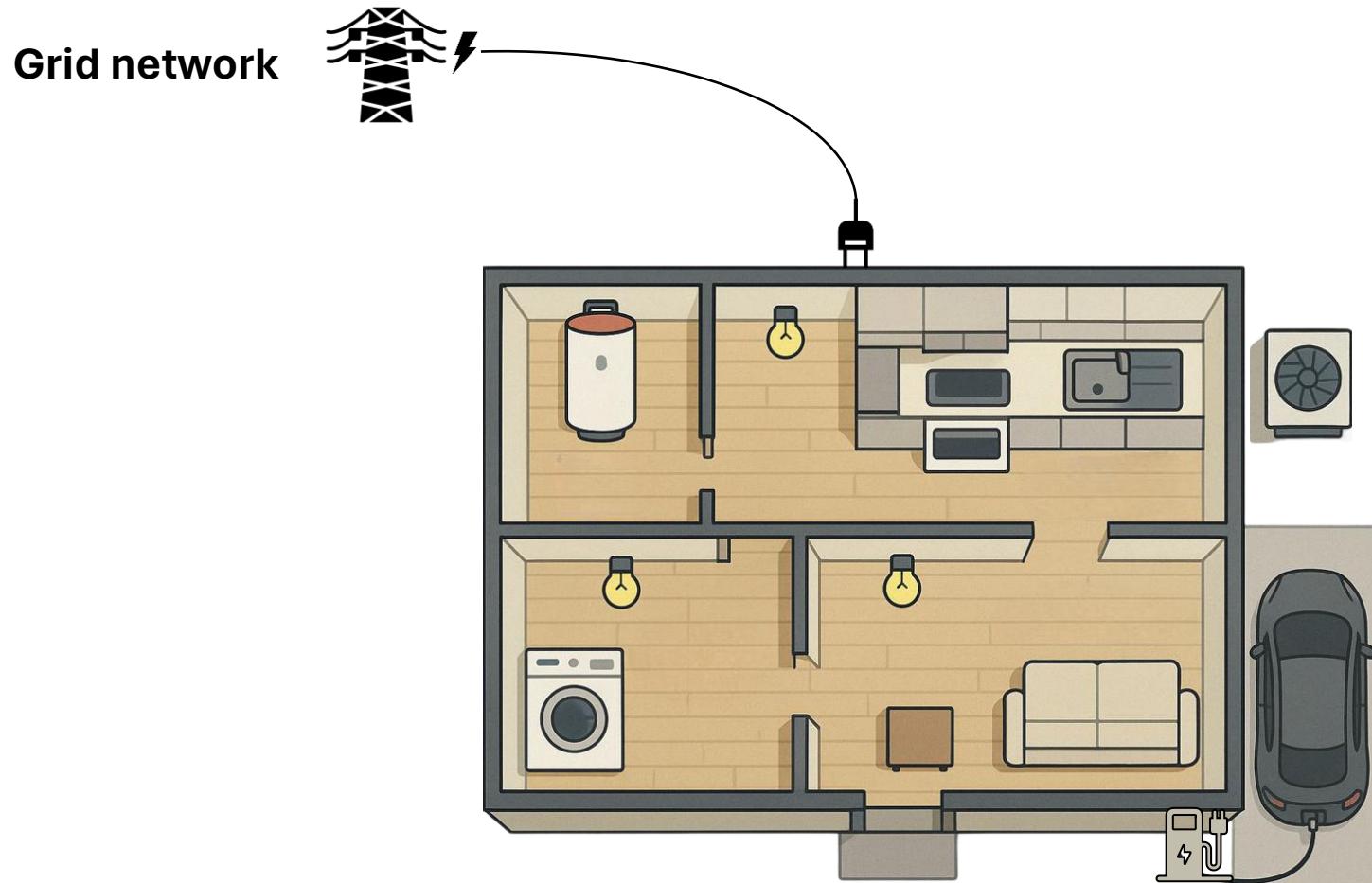
# Context: Smart Meter Deployment

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

**Millions of Smart Meters deployed in individual households**



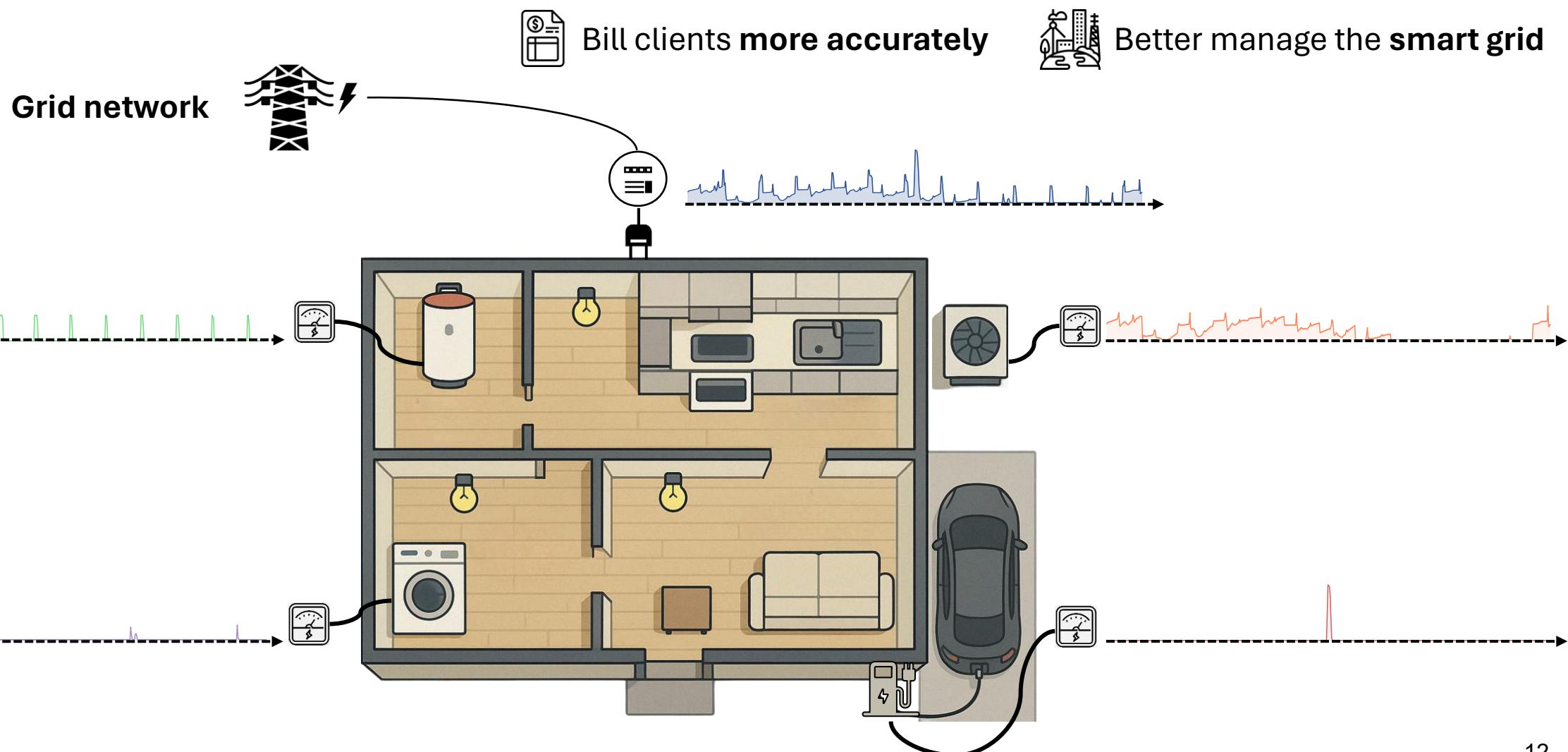
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**Millions of Smart Meters deployed in individual households**



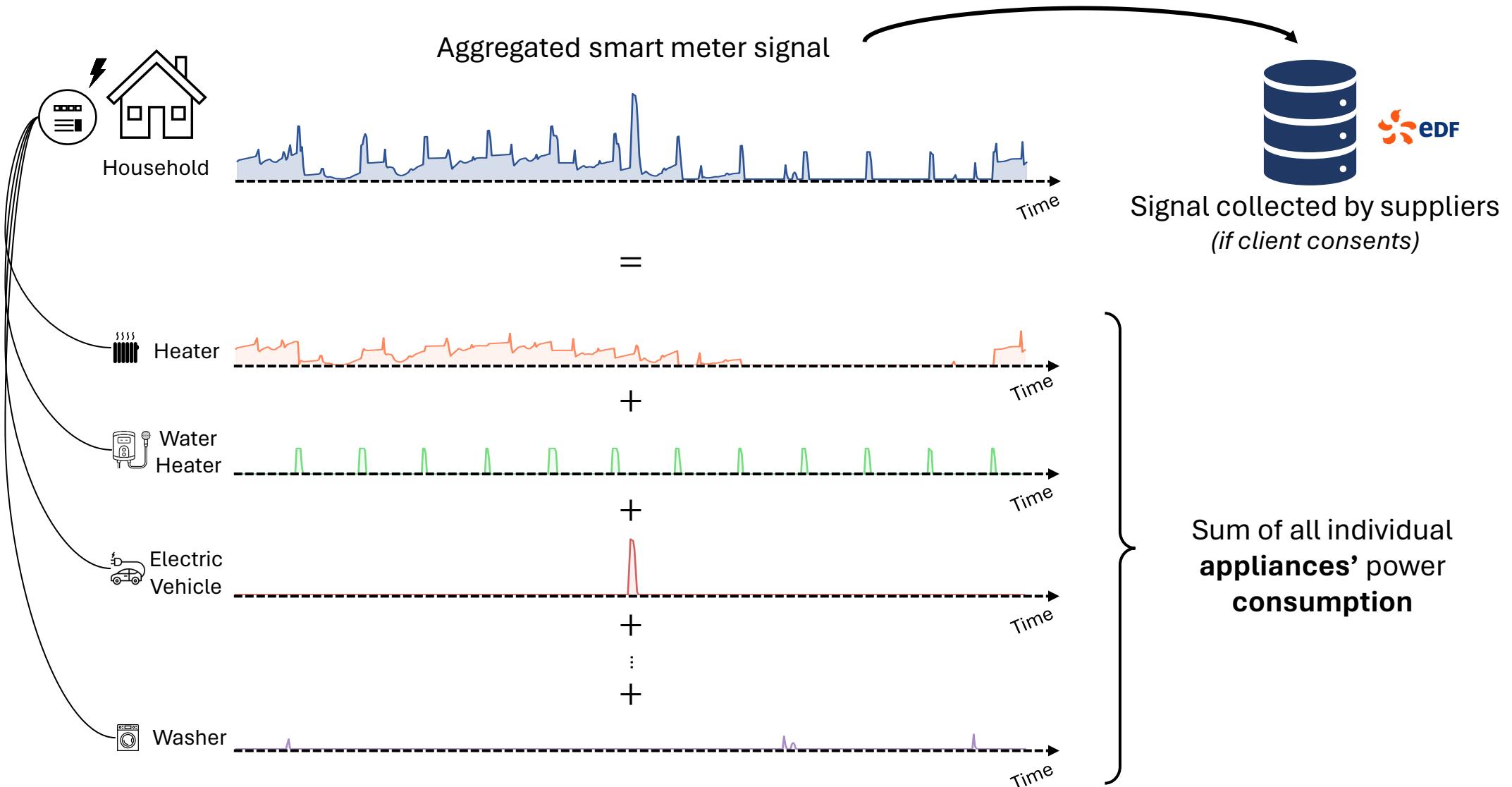
# Context: Smart Meter Deployment

## I. Introduction

## II. Contributions

### III. Conclusions

## **Millions of Smart Meters deployed in individual households**



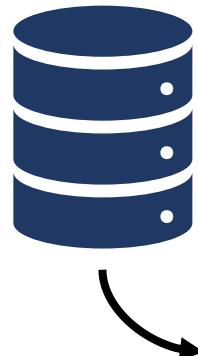
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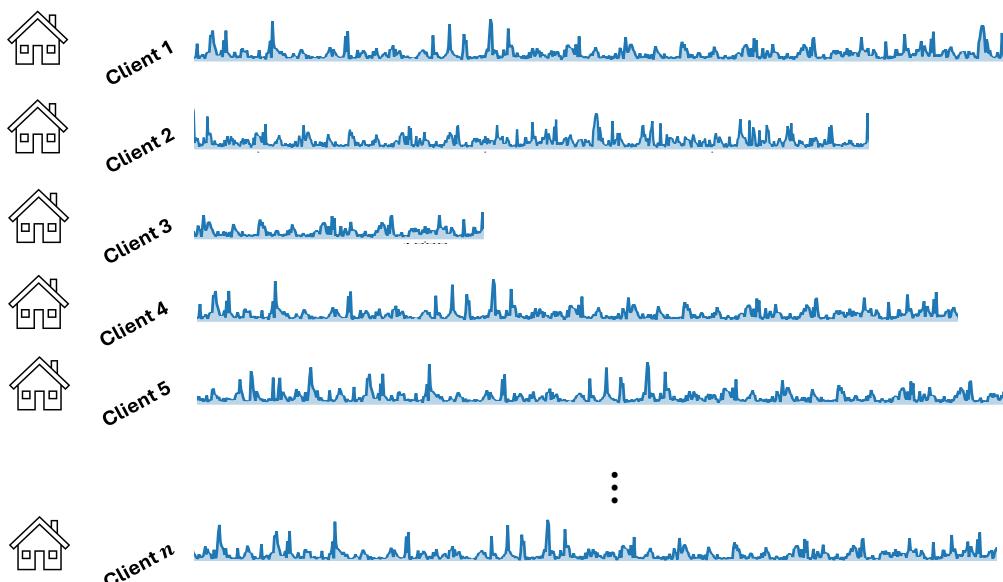
III. Conclusions

These data are stored in large **electricity consumption databases**



Electricity consumption database  
(Millions of clients)

Recorded smart meter consumption



Characteristics

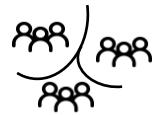
*Which appliances are present in the house?*

*How does the client use them?*

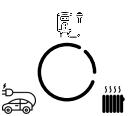
*What proportion of consumption does each appliance account for?*

Used for

**Segment Customer Base**  
*Personalized Contracts*



**Understand Appliance Uses**  
*Dynamic pricing*



**Deliver Appliance Feedback**  
*Dynamic Pricing*  
and  
*Real-time consumption awareness*



# Context: Smart Meter Deployment

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## Intrusive Load Monitoring: sub-metering instrumentation



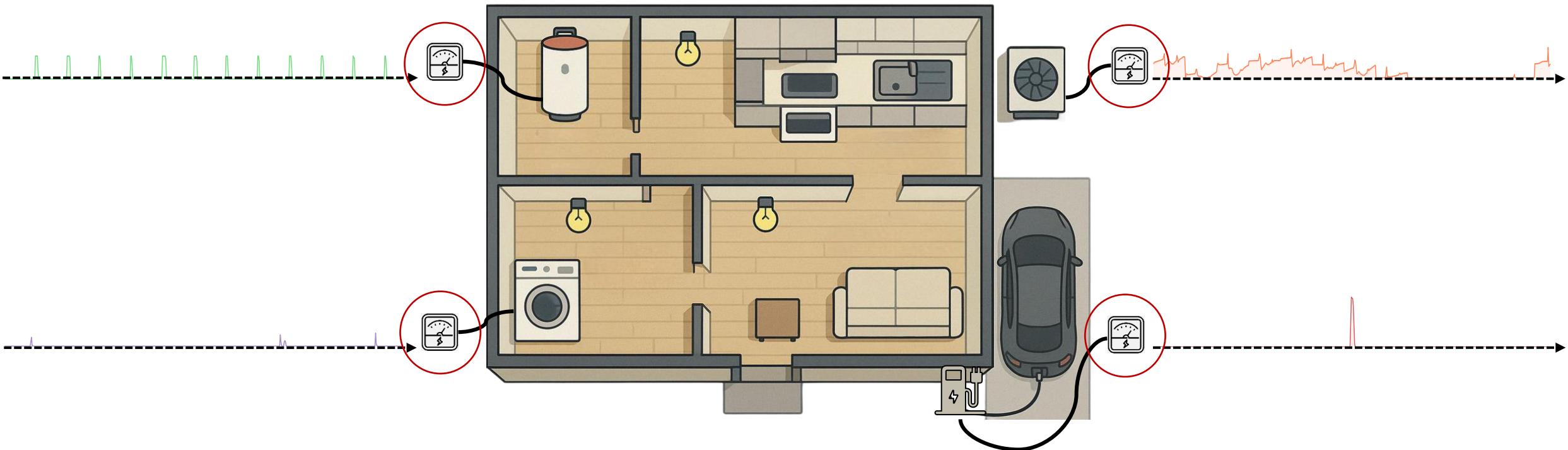
**Expensive** 500 to 1500\$/house



**Time-consuming**



**Not well-received**



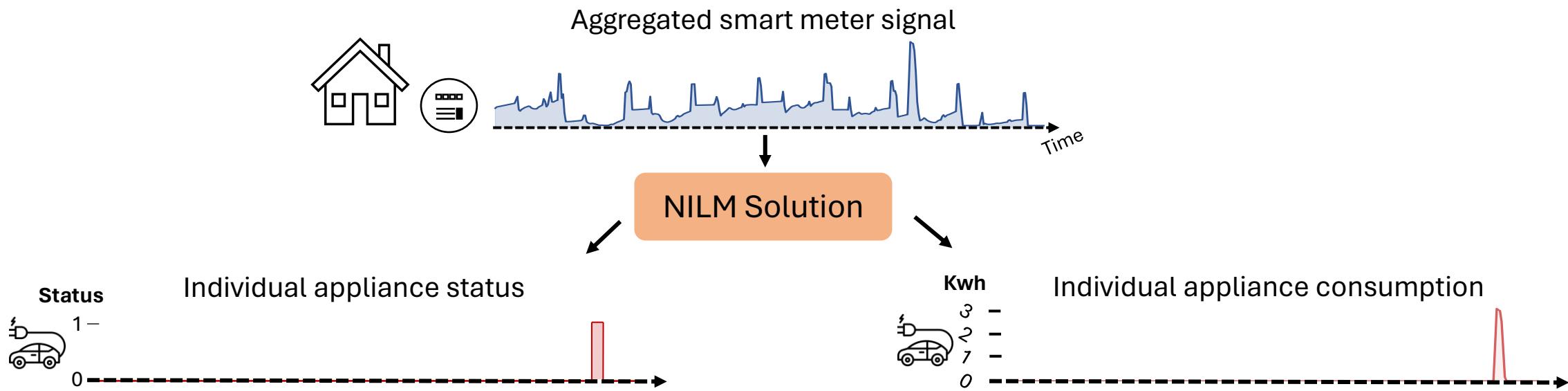
# Background: Electricity Consumption Time Series Analytics

## I. Introduction

## II. Contributions

## III. Conclusions

**Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring (NILM):** estimates **power consumption**, **operational patterns**, or **on/off state** of individual appliances using **only the total aggregated signal**



Early research (1992)

Combinatorial Optimization  
G. W. Hart<sup>[1]</sup>

ML Area (2010's)

Sparse Coding, HMM  
Andrew Ng<sup>[2]</sup>

DL Area (2015-now)

RNN, CNN, Transformer  
Jack Kelly<sup>[3]</sup>

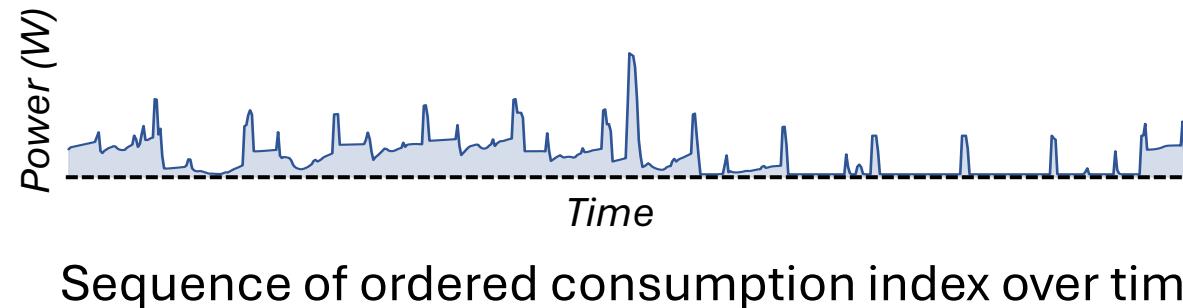
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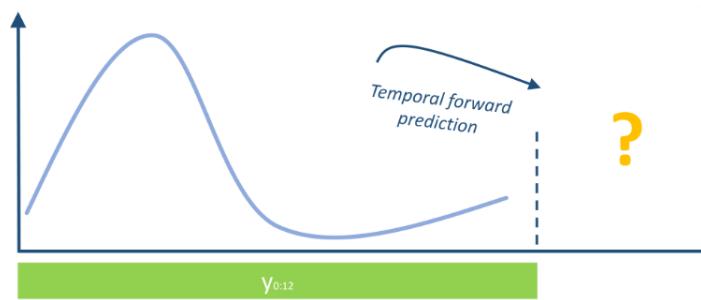
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III. Conclusions

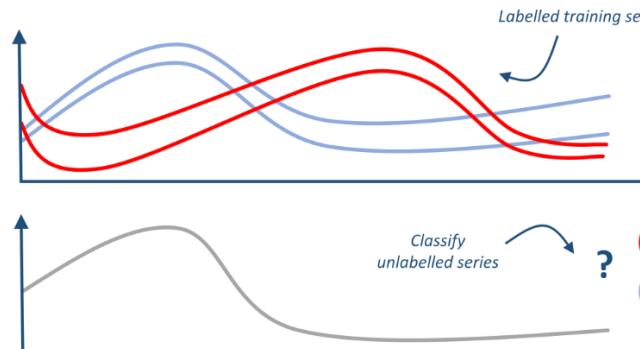
Recorded **Electricity Consumption Signals** are **Time Series** Data



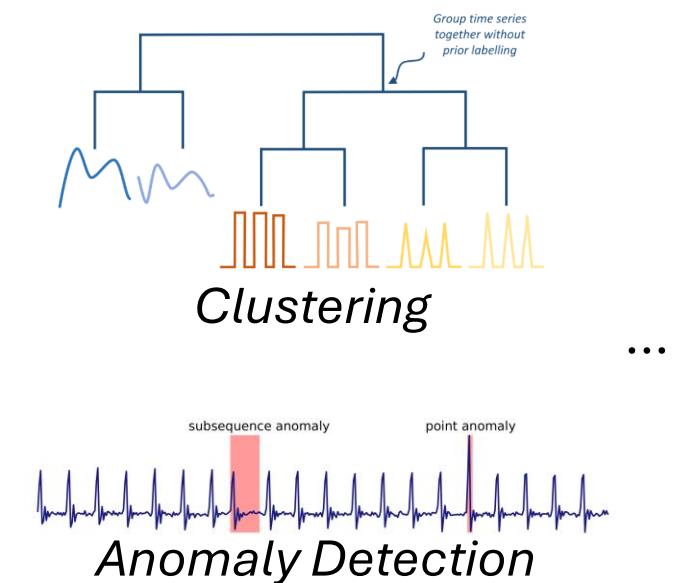
## Time Series Analytics



*Forecasting*



*Classification*



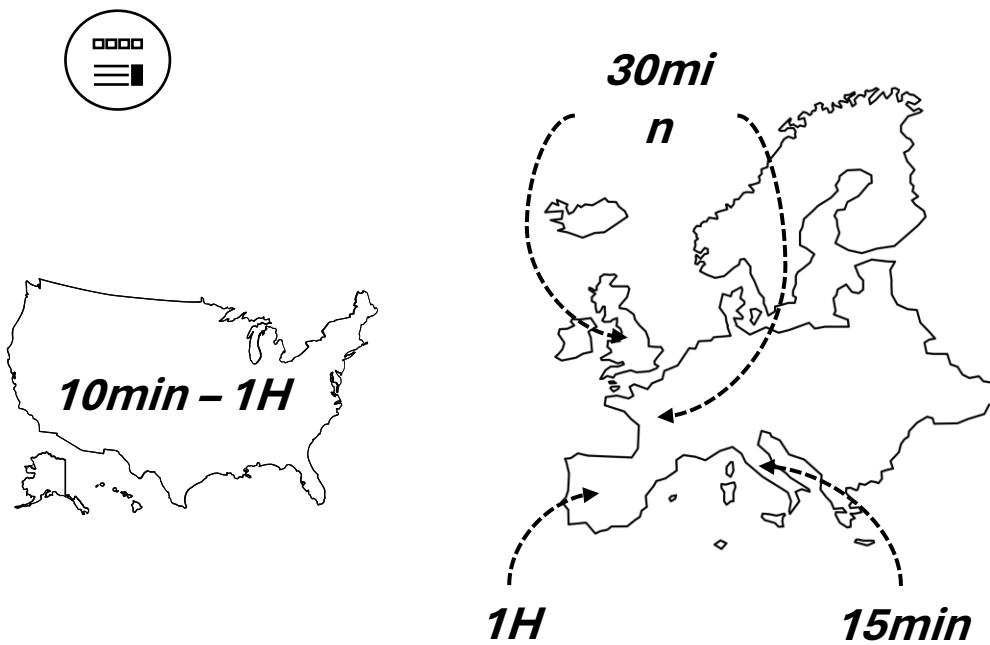
# Challenge: Very Low-Frequency Smart Meter Reading

I. Introduction

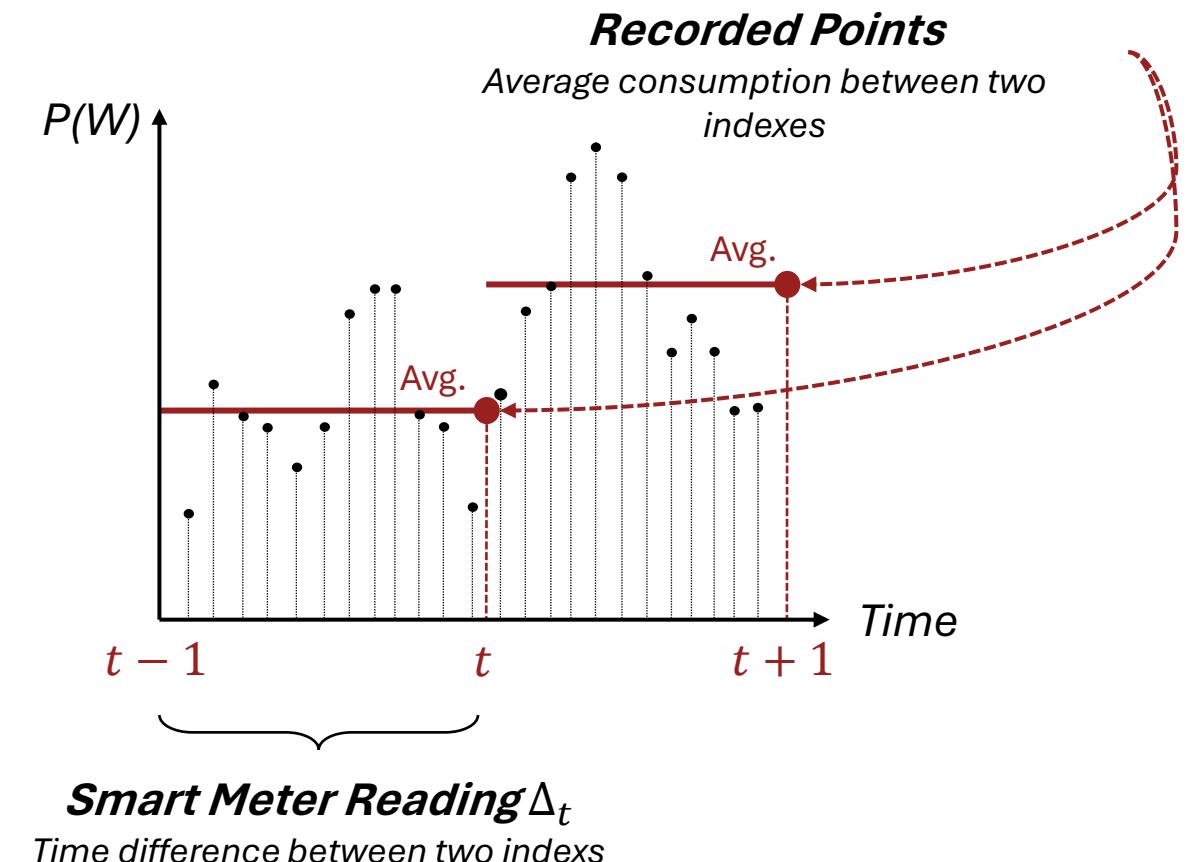
II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

Common **smart meters** collect data at a **very low-frequency**



**$\approx 10$  to  $60\text{min}!$**



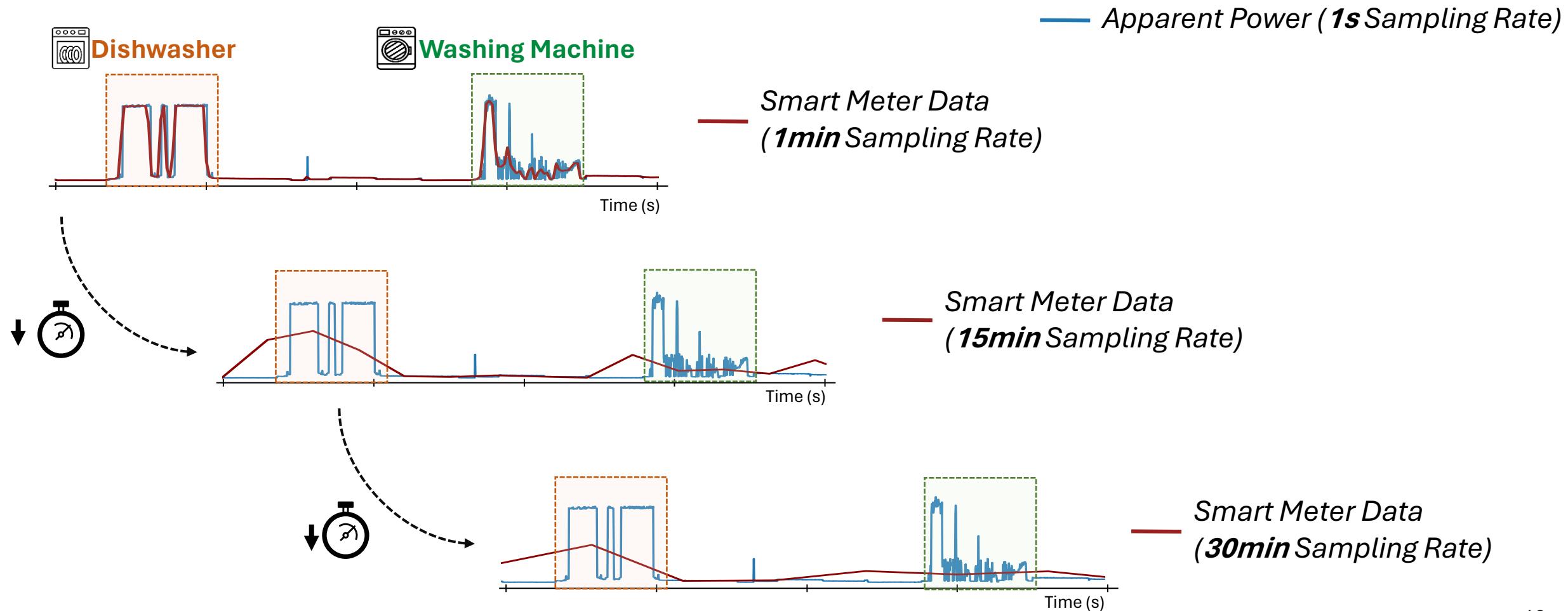
# Challenge: Very Low-Frequency Smart Meter Reading

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

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## Effect of Smart Meter Granularity on Electricity Consumption Curve Shape



# Thesis Challenges

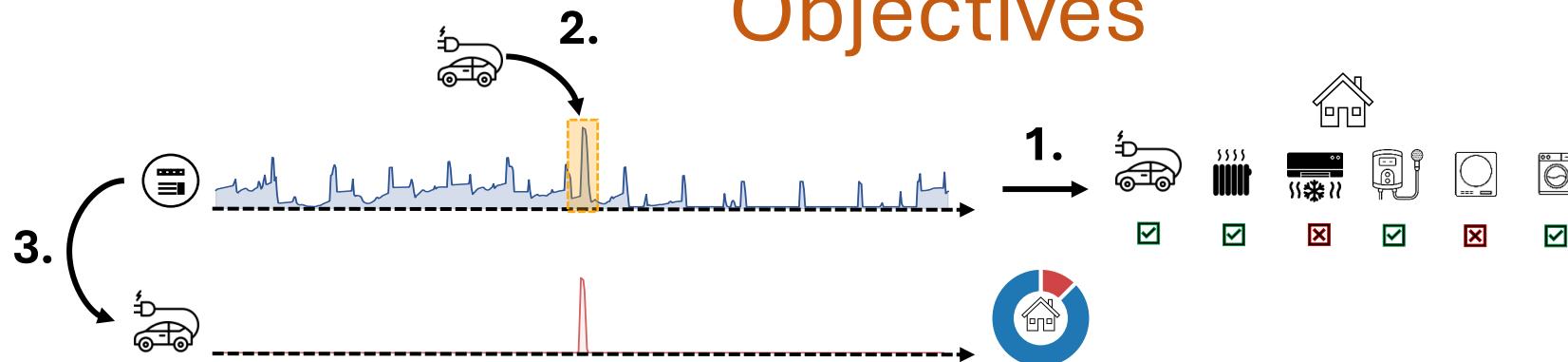
I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

Can we extract *relevant information* from *electricity consumption time series* collected by *smart meters* at a *very low frequency*?

## Objectives



1.

**Detect** appliances present in the house

**Segment**

Customer Base

*Personalized Contracts*

2.

**Localize** appliance's activation time

**Understand**

Appliance Uses

*Dynamic Pricing*

3.

**Estimate** appliance's consumption

**Deliver**

Detailed Appliance Feedback

*Dynamic Pricing*  
*Real-time Consumption Awareness*

## I. Introduction

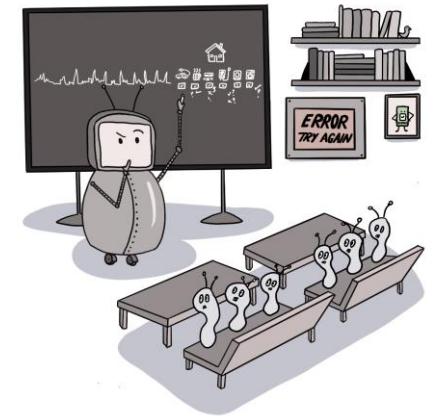
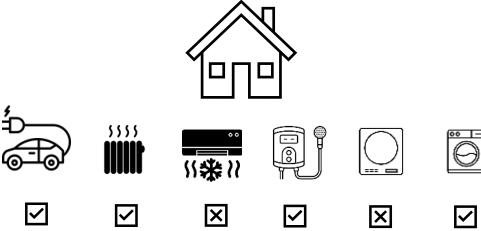
## II. Contributions

### 1. Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

2. Appliance Pattern Localization

3. Energy Disaggregation

### 1. Appliance Detection



## III. Conclusions

# Background: Appliance Recognition

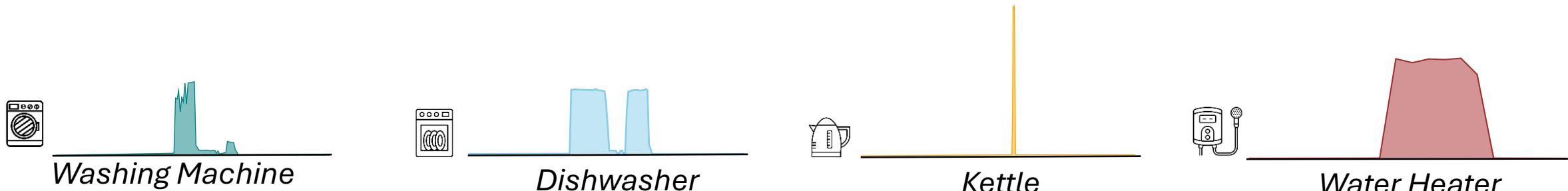
I. Introduction

II. Contribution 1/3 : Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

III. Conclusions

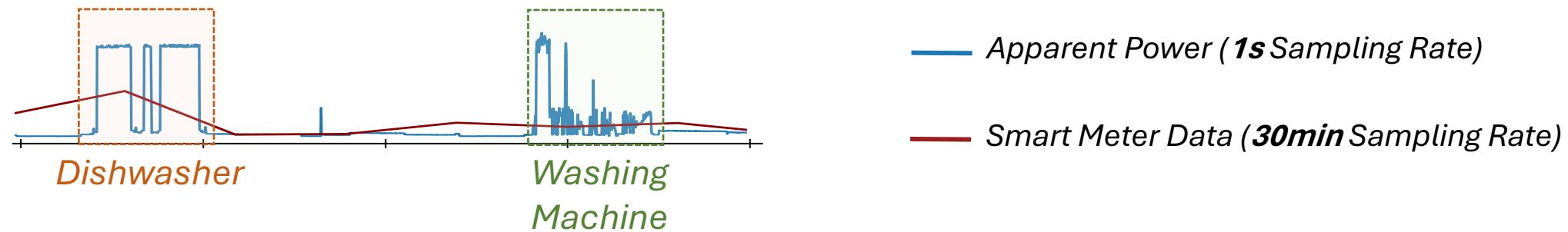
## A subfield of NILM

*Example of signatures (1sec sampled data)*



Based on **appliance signature matching** or **event detection** using **high frequency sampled data (> 1Hz)** [1, 2]

Approaches **not applicable** using **30min** sampled data!



[1] P. Lavrion et al., Electricity Demand Activation Extraction: From Known to Unknown Signatures, Using Similarity Search, ACM e-Energy, 2021

[2] H. Rafiq et al., A review of current methods and challenges of advanced deep learning-based non-intrusive load monitoring (NILM) in residential context, Energy&Building, 2023

# Background: EDF Consumption Surveys Data

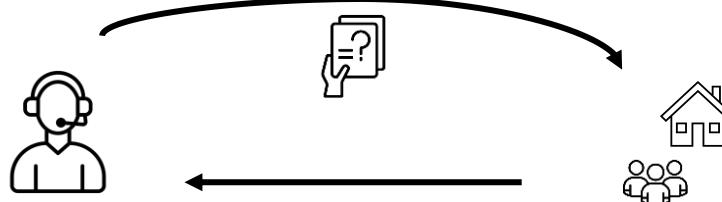
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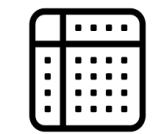
III. Conclusions

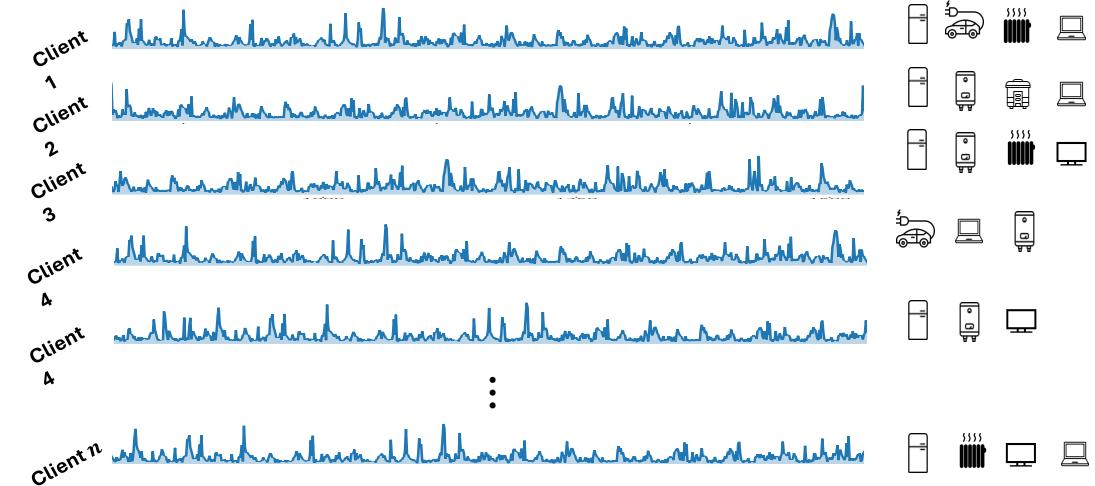
## EDF conducts surveys on customer samples

*“Is the appliance X present in your household?”*



Customers fill out a **questionnaire** in exchange for a small reward

 Survey dataset

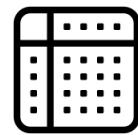


# Proposed approach: Appliance Detection as a Time-Series Classification Problem

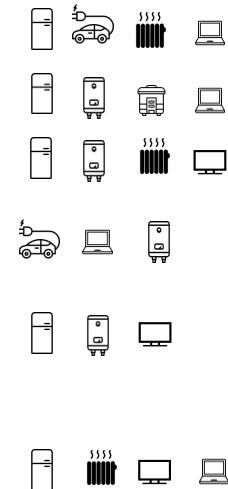
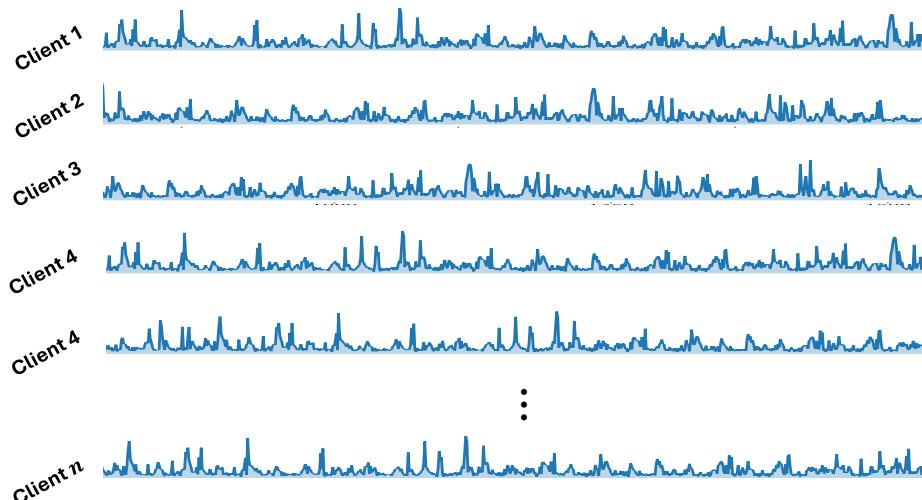
I. Introduction

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Survey  
Dataset



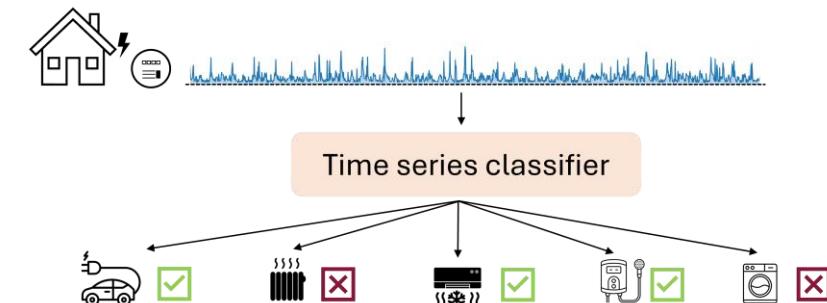
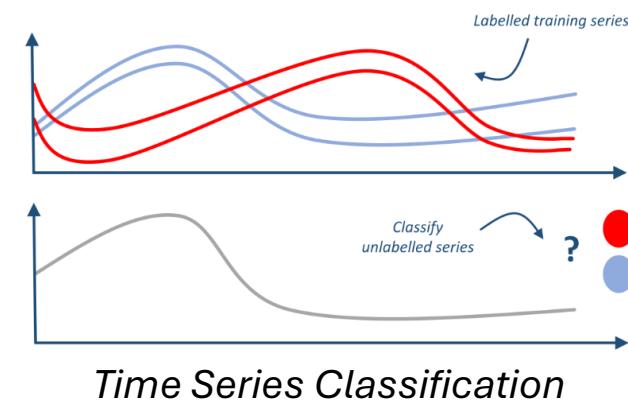
**Weak labels**

=

No guarantee about *when*  
(or even if)  
the *appliance is actually in use*

🏷 Labels

What if we approach this as a  
**Time Series Classification  
Problem?**



# Proposed approach: Appliance Detection as a Time-Series Classification Problem

I. Introduction

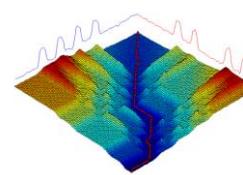
II. Contribution 1/3 : Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

III. Conclusions

## Various time series classifiers exists in the literature

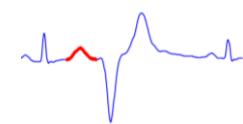
### Nearest-neighbor based classifiers

- KNN with Euclidian distance
- KNN with Dynamic Time Warping



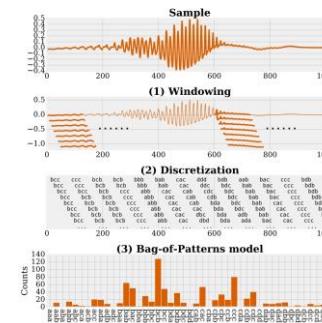
### Motifs discovery based classifiers

- Shapelets Transform Classifier



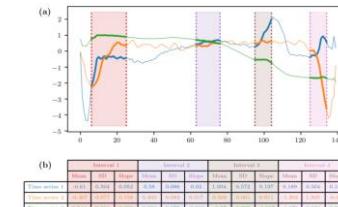
### Dictionary-based classifiers

- BOSS
- BOSS ensemble
- cBOSS ensemble



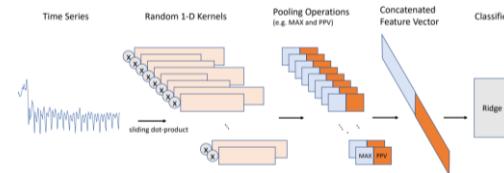
### Tree-based classifiers

- Time Series Forest
- RISE
- DrCIF



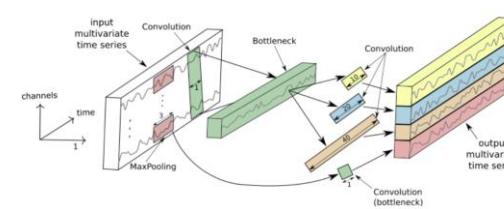
### Random Convolutional based classifiers

- Rocket
- MiniRocket
- Arsenal



### Deep-learning based classifiers

- ConvNet
- ResNet
- InceptionTime



**Which type of classifier delivers the best performance for our task?**

# Key Takeaway: Appliance Detection as a Time-Series Classification Problem

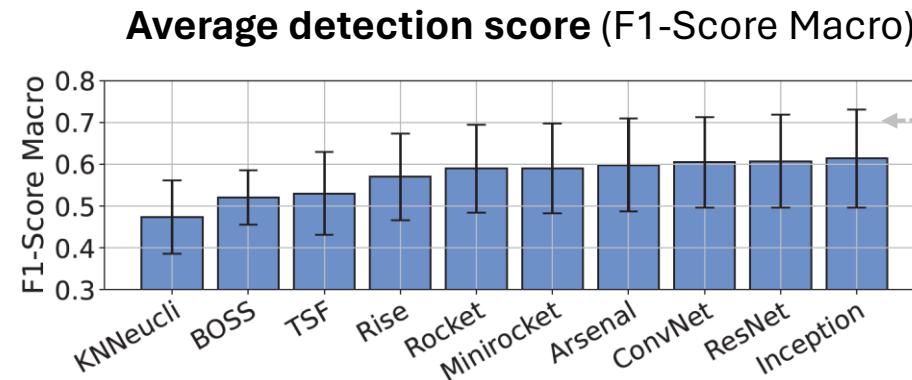
I. Introduction

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## Overall results for all classifiers, using 30min sampled data

***Convolutional-based methods and, specifically, deep-learning approaches perform the best on this task!***



Variability across appliance detection scenarios

However, using 30min sampled data **does not** allow for the detection of **all appliances**

**Detectable, fair**



Heater



Water Heater

**Detectable, but insufficient**



Electric Vehicle



Air



Conditioner  
Heat Pump



Dishwashe



er  
Tumble Dryer



TV/Computer

**Undetectable**



Microwave



Kettle



Oven



Washer

# Key Takeaway: Appliance Detection as a Time-Series Classification Problem

I. Introduction

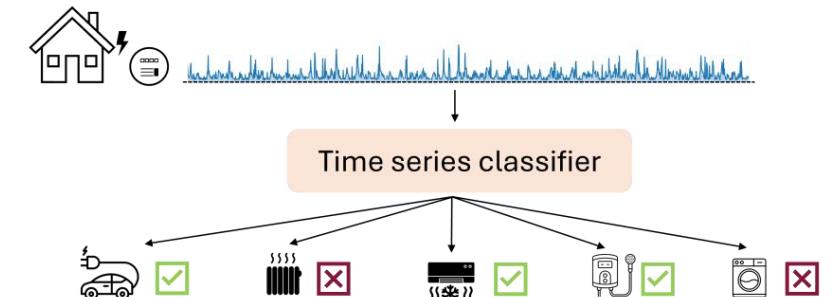
II. Contribution 1/3 : Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

III. Conclusions

## Synthesis

Detecting appliances can be cast as a **Time Series Classification Problem** using **30min** sampled data

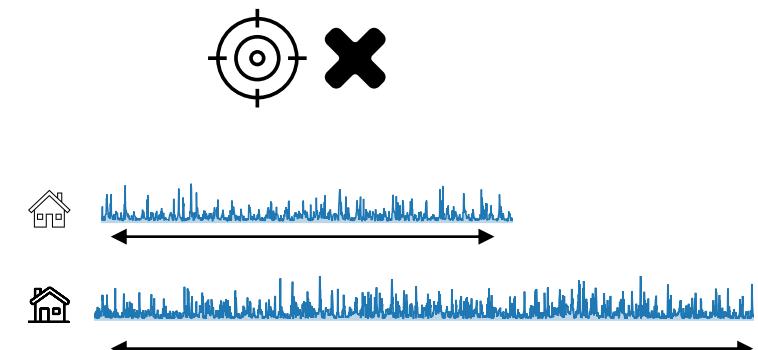
**Deep Learning** solutions are the most **efficient and accurate**



## Limitations

Reported **accuracy** is still **relatively low** for **real-world applications...**

Doesn't take into account the **variable length aspect** of the series



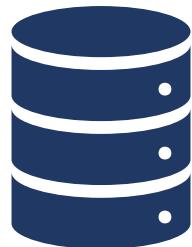
# Lever: Large Amount of Unlabeled Electricity Consumption Data

I. Introduction

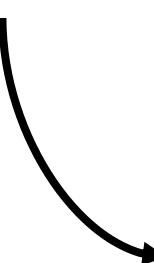
II. Contribution 1/3 : Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

III. Conclusions

Suppliers collect increasingly larger amounts of **electricity consumption data**



**Electricity Consumption Database  
(Millions of clients)**



Client 1



Client 2



Client 3



Client 4



Client 5



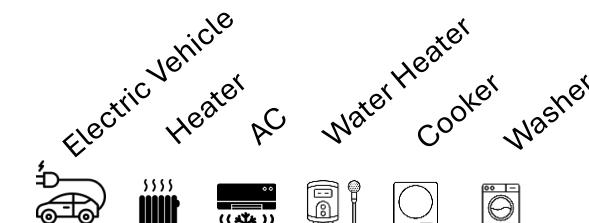
⋮



Client n



**Recorded smart meter consumption**



?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	?	?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	?
?	?	?	?	?	?
?	?	?	?	?	?

**Households' characteristics**

Small number of houses involved in **survey studies**

Large number of **non-labeled** data

*How to **enhance** the **accuracy** of **Appliance Detection Presence** in households using **very low-frequency smart meter data**?*

---

## Challenges

### 1. Nature of electricity consumption data

- Very low frequency** reading used by Smart Meters
- Long and variable length** consumption series

### 2. Data size

- Few** labeled data for training a solution
- Large amount** of non-labeled data

## *How to **enhance** the **accuracy** of **Appliance Detection Presence** in households using **very low-frequency smart meter data**?*

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### Challenges

#### 1. Nature of electricity consumption data

**Very low frequency** reading used by Smart Meters  
**Long and variable length** consumption series

### Solutions

✓ The Appliance Detection Framework (ADF)

#### 2. Data size

**Few** labeled data for training a solution  
**Large amount** of non-labeled data

✓ **TransApp:** a deep-learning time series classifier

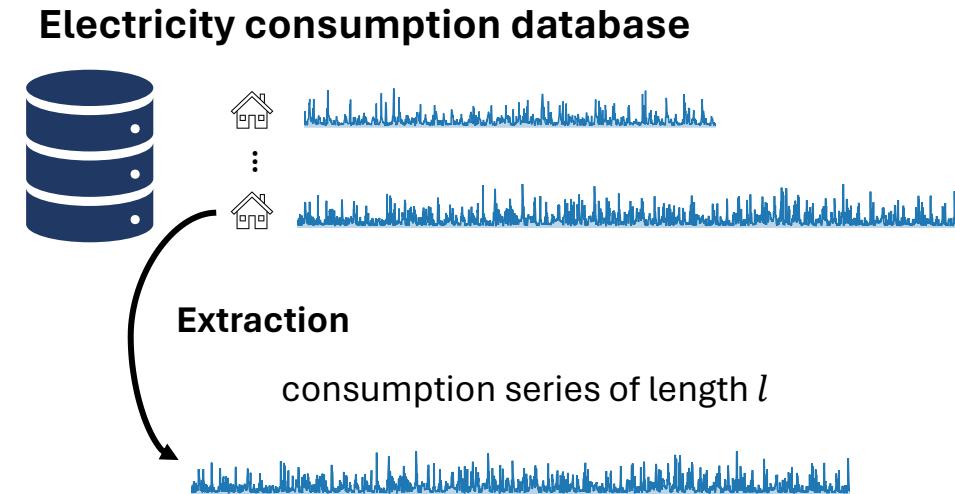
# Proposed Approach: ADF

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 1/3 : Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

III. Conclusions

## The Appliance Detection Framework



# Proposed Approach: ADF

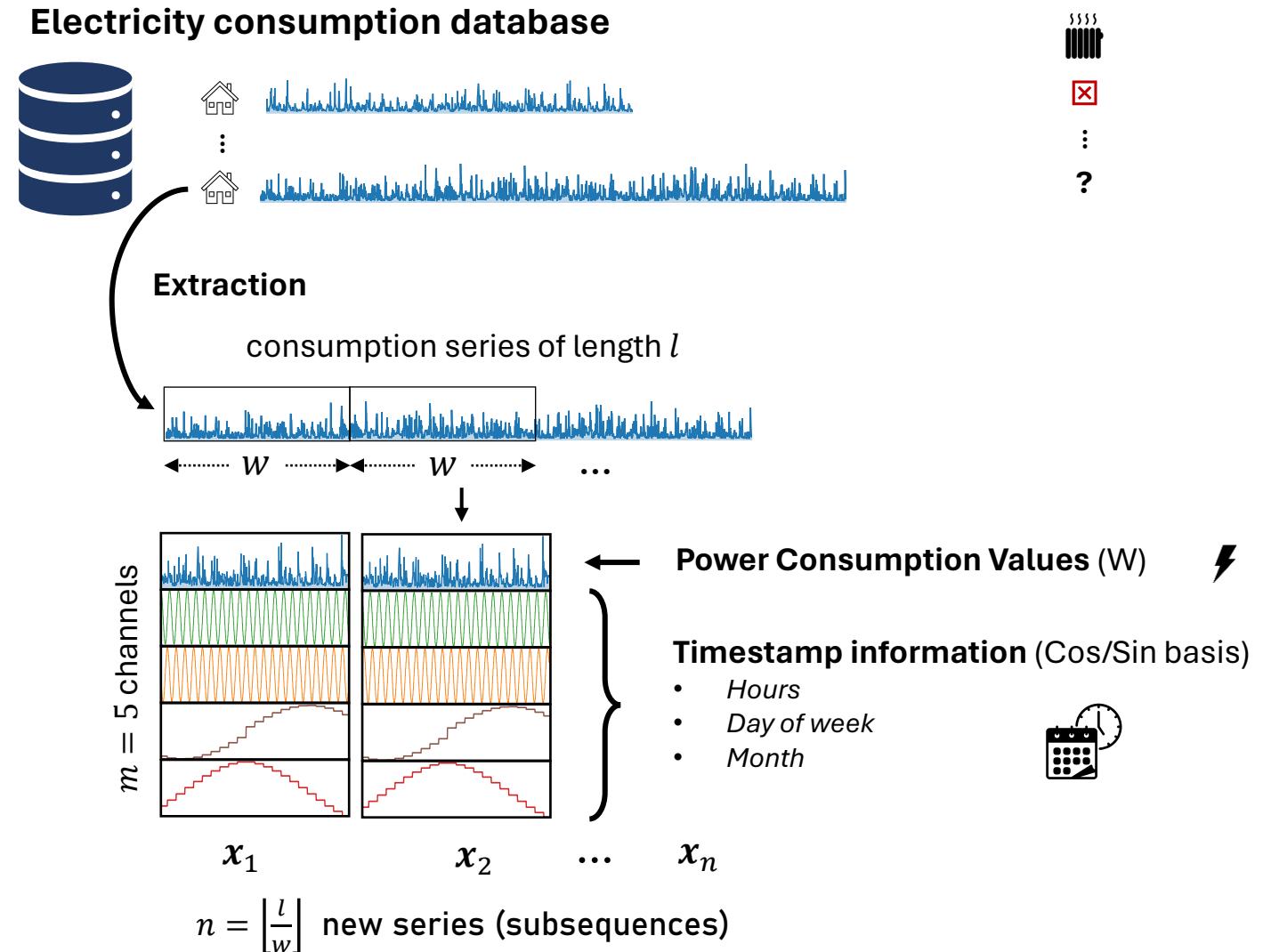
I. Introduction

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## The Appliance Detection Framework

1. Slice series into subsequences and concatenate them with timestamp-encoded information



# Proposed Approach: ADF

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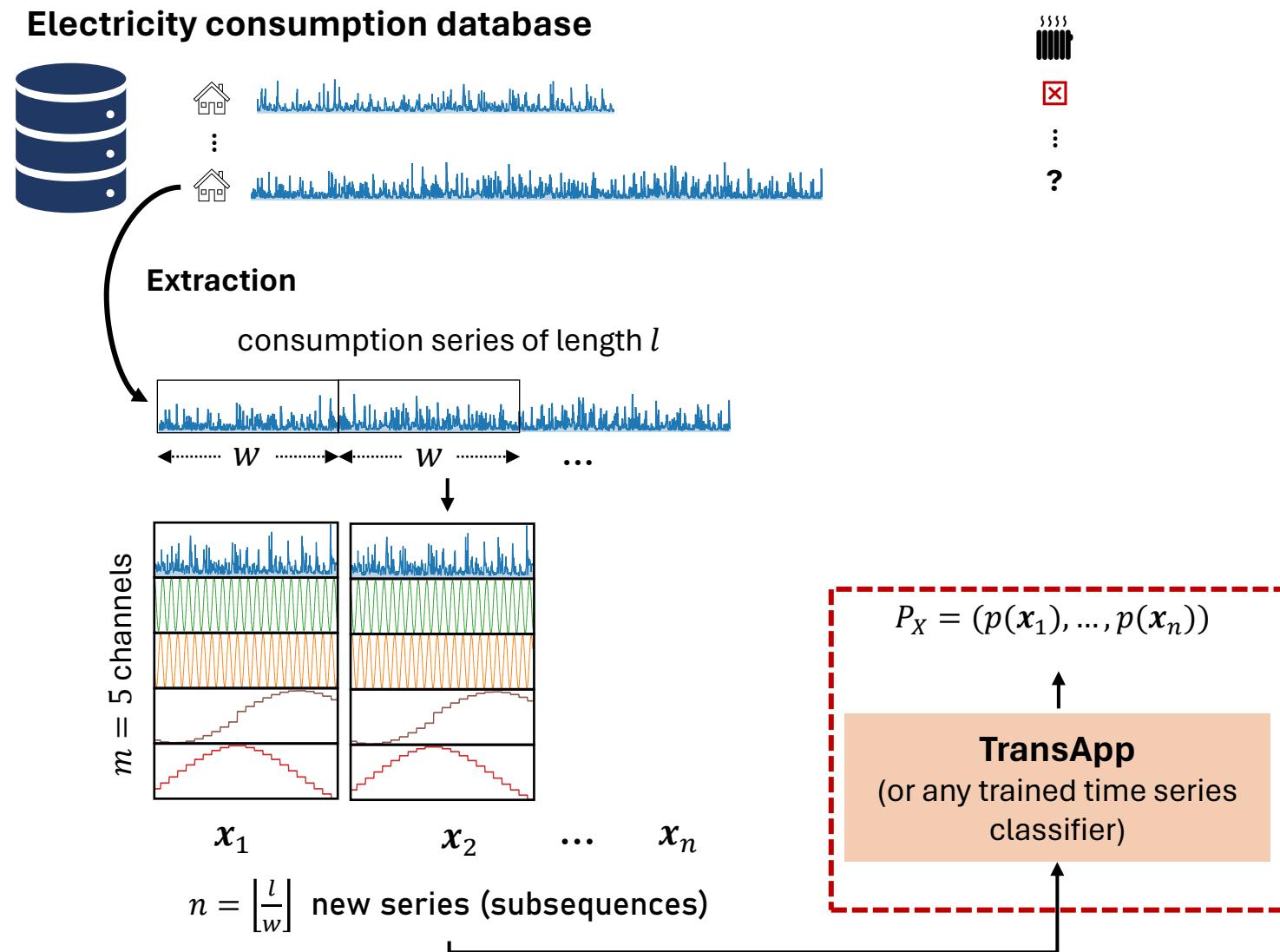
II. Contribution 1/3 : Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

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## The Appliance Detection Framework

1. Slice series into subsequences and concatenate them with timestamp-encoded information

2. TransApp predicts probabilities for each subsequences



# Proposed Approach: ADF

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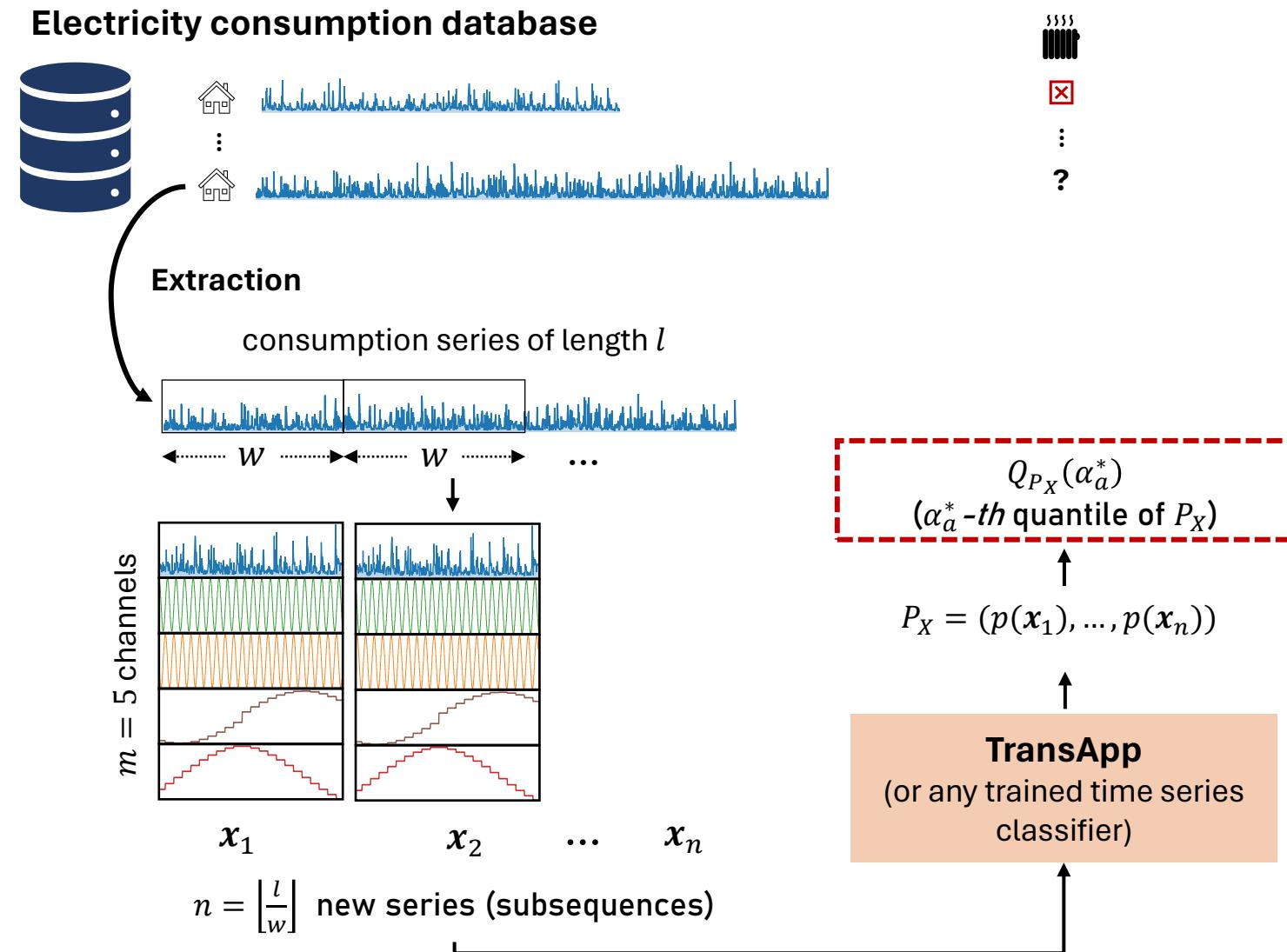
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1. Slice series into subsequences and concatenate them with timestamp-encoded information

2. TransApp predicts probabilities for each subsequences

3. Merge predicted probabilities by extracting best quantile



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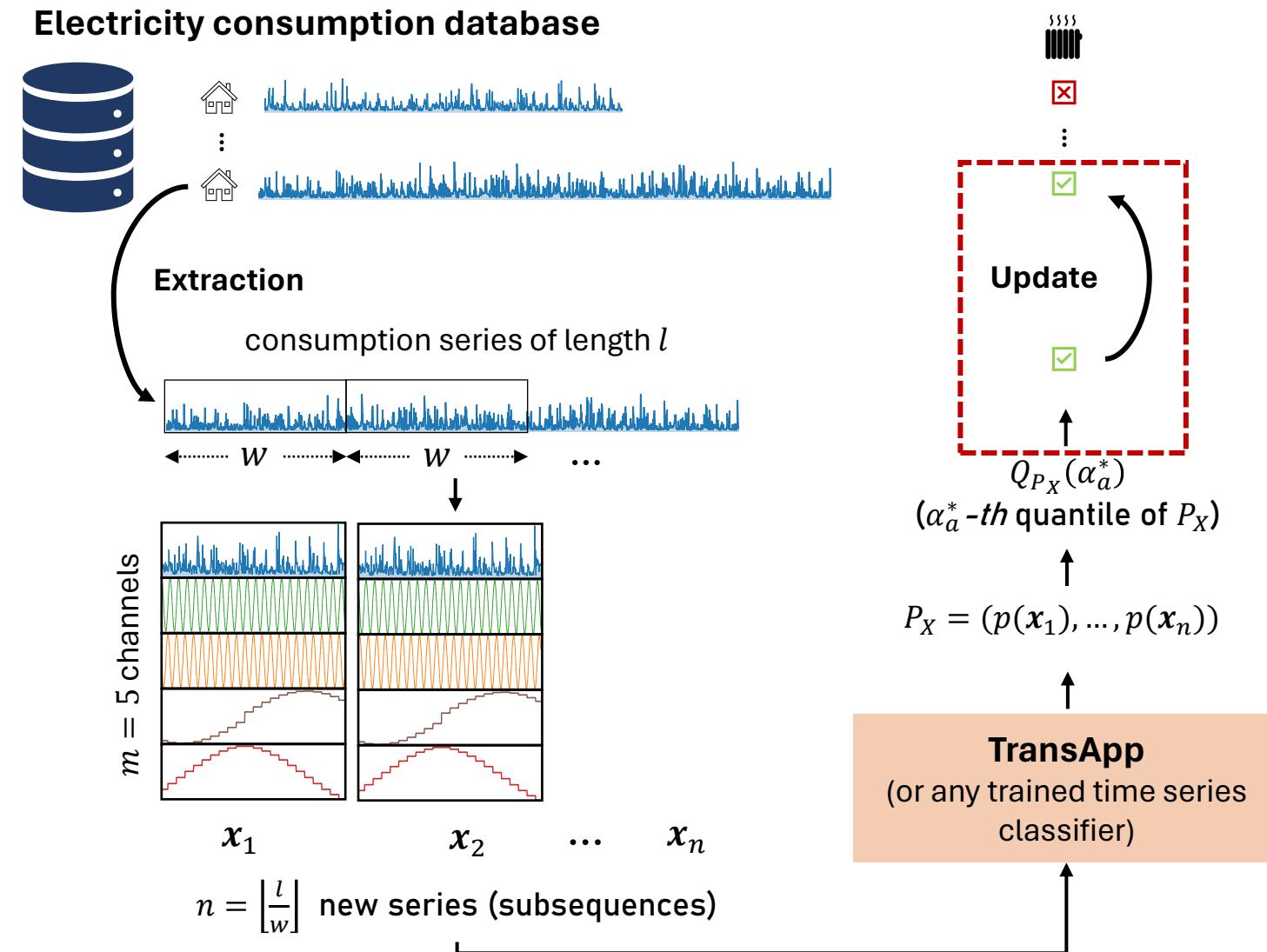
## The Appliance Detection Framework

1. Slice series into subsequences and concatenate them with timestamp-encoded information

2. TransApp predicts probabilities for each subsequences

3. Merge predicted probabilities by extracting best quantile

4. Determine the final **label prediction**



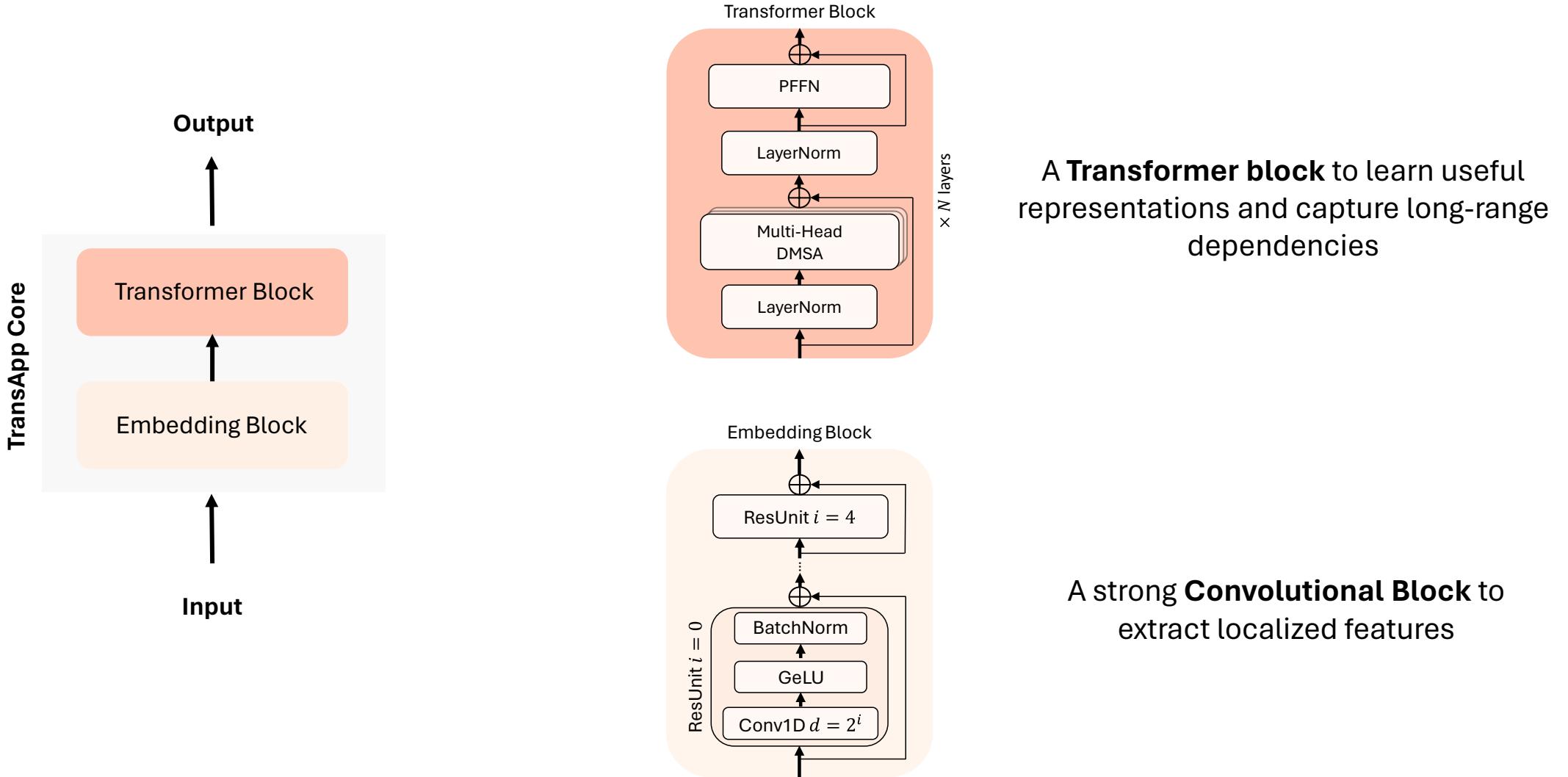
# Proposed Approach: TransApp

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 1/3 : Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

III. Conclusions

## TransApp: A simple deep-learning architecture



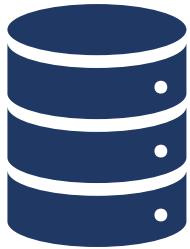
# Proposed Approach: TransApp

I. Introduction

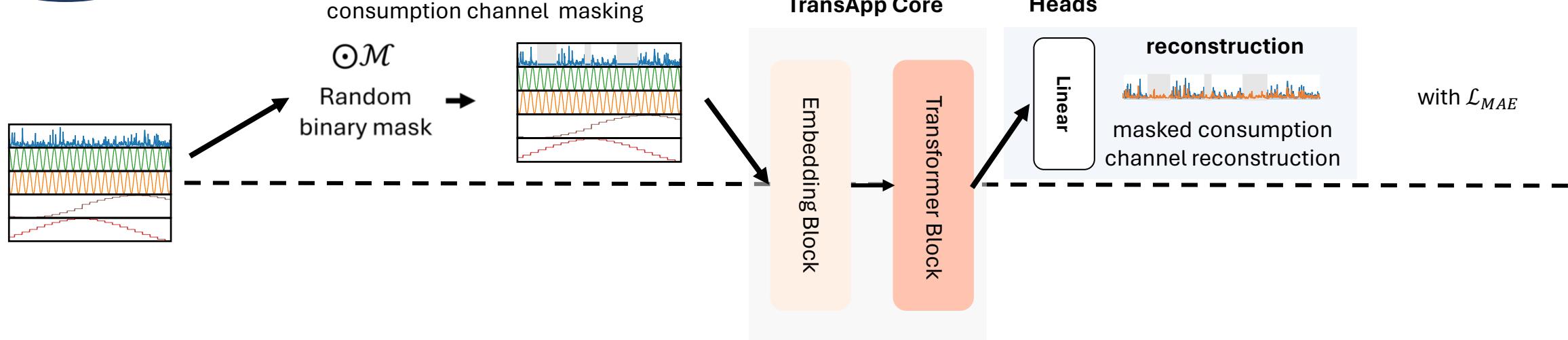
II. Contribution 1/3 : Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

III. Conclusions

## TransApp: Two-steps training process



Large non-labeled  
consumption data  
 $\approx 200K$  clients



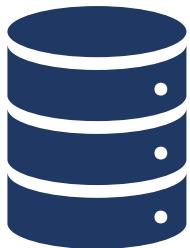
# Proposed Approach: TransApp

I. Introduction

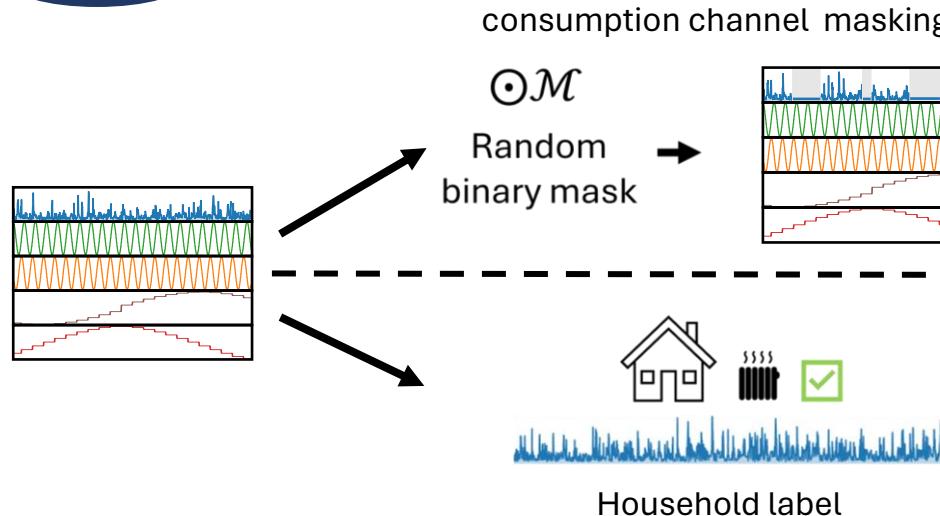
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III. Conclusions

## TransApp: Two-steps training process



Large non-labeled  
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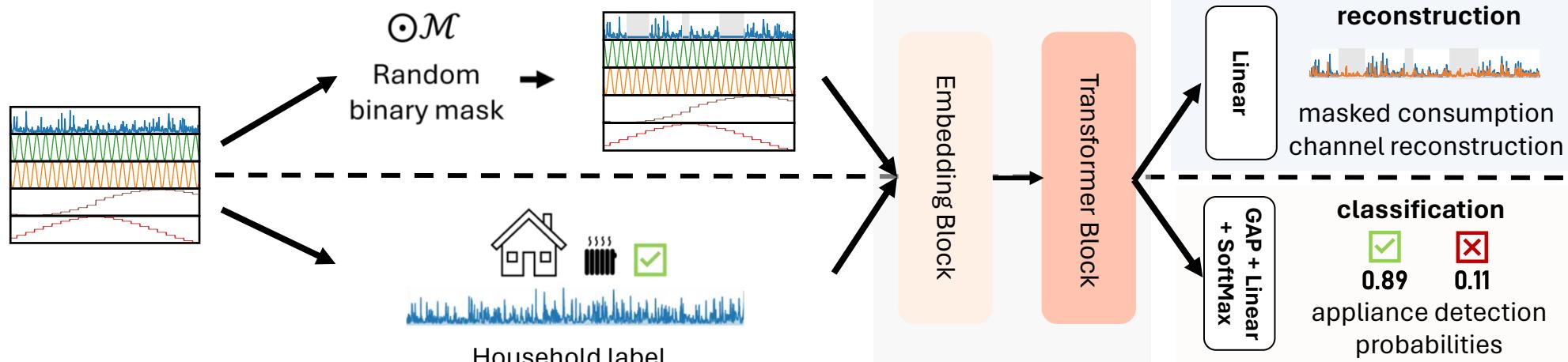


Small labeled dataset  
 $\approx 100 - 1000$  instances

## 1. Self-supervised pretraining

TransApp Core

Heads



## 2. Supervised finetuning

# Results: Appliance Detection Performance

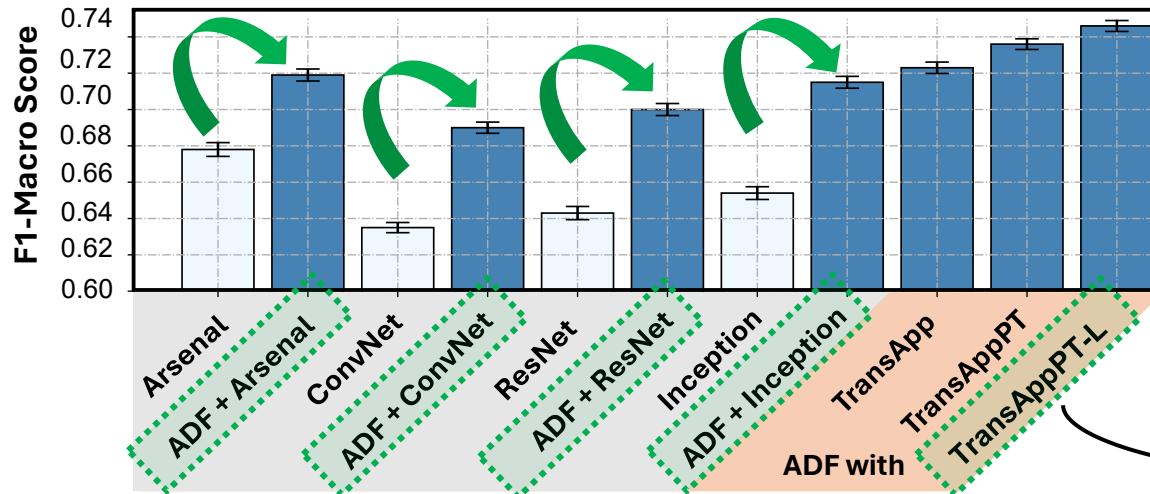
I. Introduction

II. Contribution 1/3 : Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

III. Conclusions

## Detection Accuracy Results

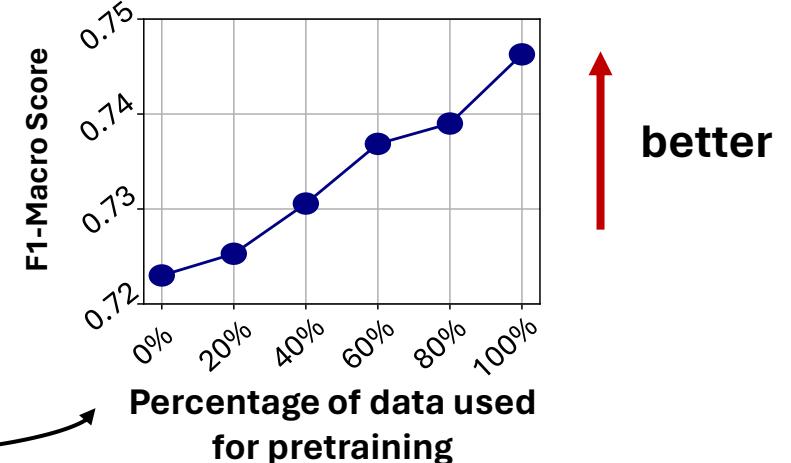
Average results over 7 different detection cases (EDF dataset)



≈ +10% performance gain by using SotA Time Series Classifiers within the ADF

Best solution: TransAppPT-L, +8.5% increase compared to the 2<sup>nd</sup> -best solution

Pretrained on a large unlabeled dataset of 200K households



Our solution accurately detects different appliances in real-world scenarios



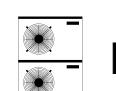
Electric Vehicle



Heater



AC



Heat Pump



Water Heater

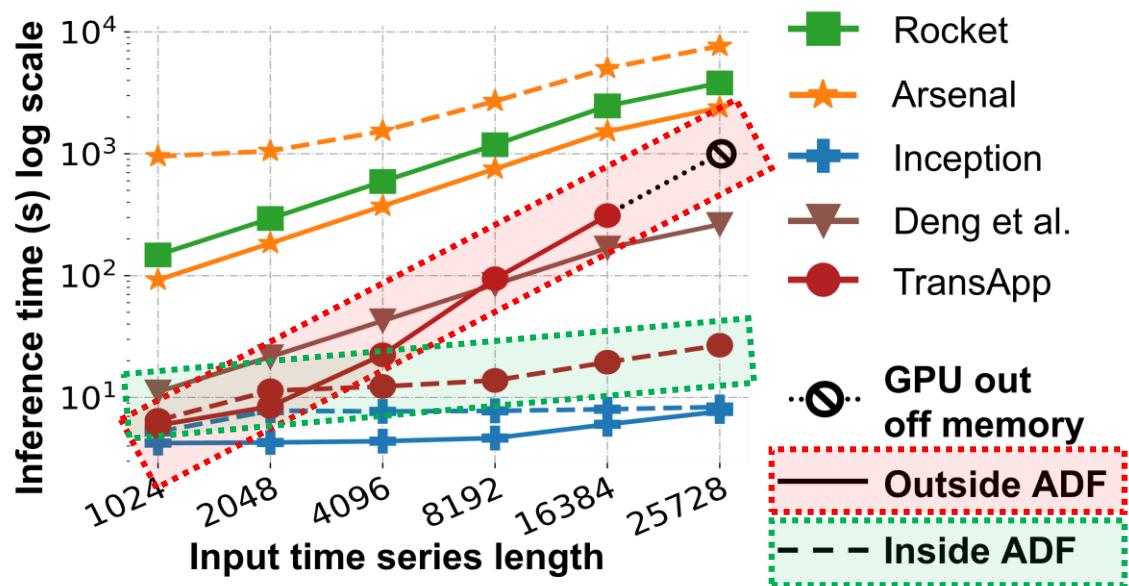
# Results: Scalability

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 1/3 : Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

III. Conclusions

**ADF makes TransApp scalable to long consumption series**



**EDF database**  
4M clients recorded  $\approx$ 1years

To run through the **entire EDF's client consumption database**



**ADF & TransApp**

$\approx$  1days

<<

$\approx$  42days

*More than 40x faster*

**ADF & Arsenal**  
(2<sup>nd</sup> most accurate solution)

## How to *enhance* the *accuracy* of *Appliance Detection Presence* in households using *very low-frequency smart meter data*?

---

### Challenges

#### 1. Nature of electricity consumption data

**Very low frequency** reading used by Smart Meters  
**Long and variable length** consumption series

### Solutions

✓ The Appliance Detection Framework (ADF)

#### 2. Data size

**Few** labeled data for training a solution  
**Large amount** of non-labeled data

✓ **TransApp:** a deep-learning time series classifier

## How to *enhance* the *accuracy* of *Appliance Detection Presence* in households using *very low-frequency smart meter data*?

---

### Challenges

#### 1. Nature of electricity consumption data

**Very low frequency** reading used by Smart Meters

**Long and variable length** consumption series

### Solutions

- ✓ The Appliance Detection Framework (**ADF**)

- **Improve** classifiers detection accuracy

- Make classifiers less **sensitive** to the **entire series length**

#### 2. Data size

**Few** labeled data for training a solution

**Large amount** of non-labeled data

- ✓ **TransApp**: a deep-learning time series classifier

- **Pretrained** on large amount of non-labeled data to improve its accuracy

- **Scalable** to large database of long series

## I. Introduction

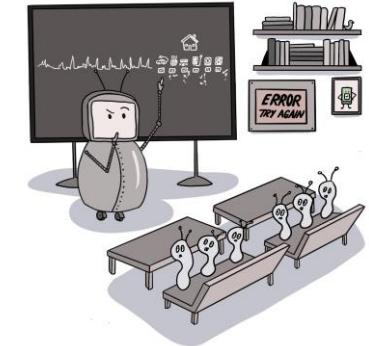
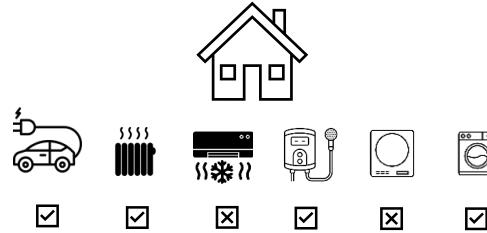
## II. Contributions

1. Appliance Detection Presence in Consumers Household

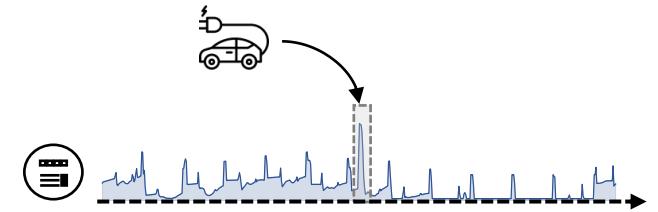
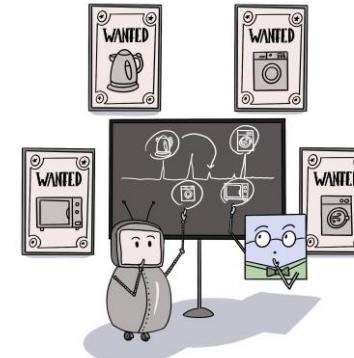
### 2. Appliance Pattern Localization

3. Energy Disaggregation

### 1. Appliance Detection - *Time Series Classification*



### 2. Appliance Pattern Localization – *Pattern Identification*



## III. Conclusions

# Background

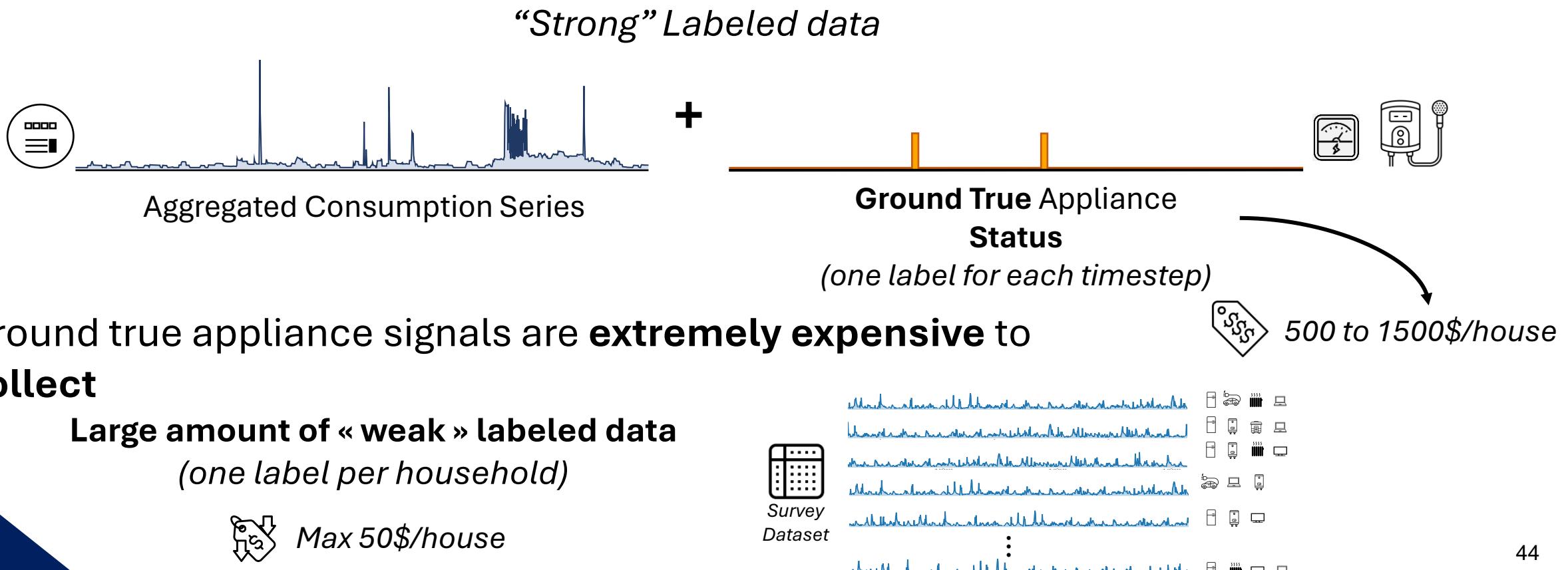
I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

## Appliance Pattern Localization

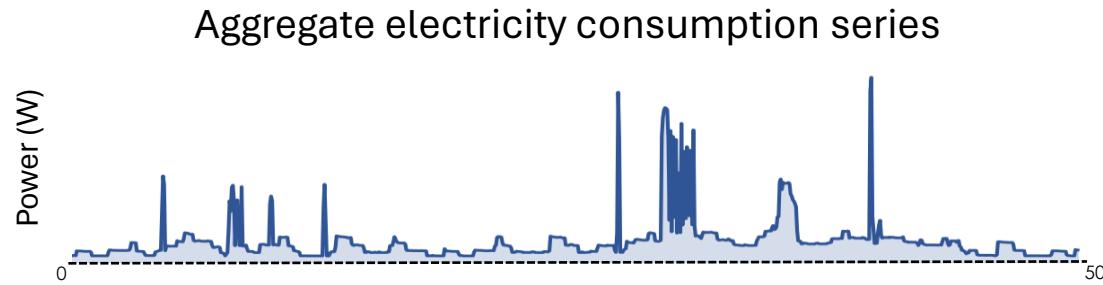
Recent **State-of-the-Art solutions** are based on deep-learning and a **Strongly Supervised Paradigm**



*Can we tackle the **Appliance Pattern Localization** problem  
using **minimal supervision**?*

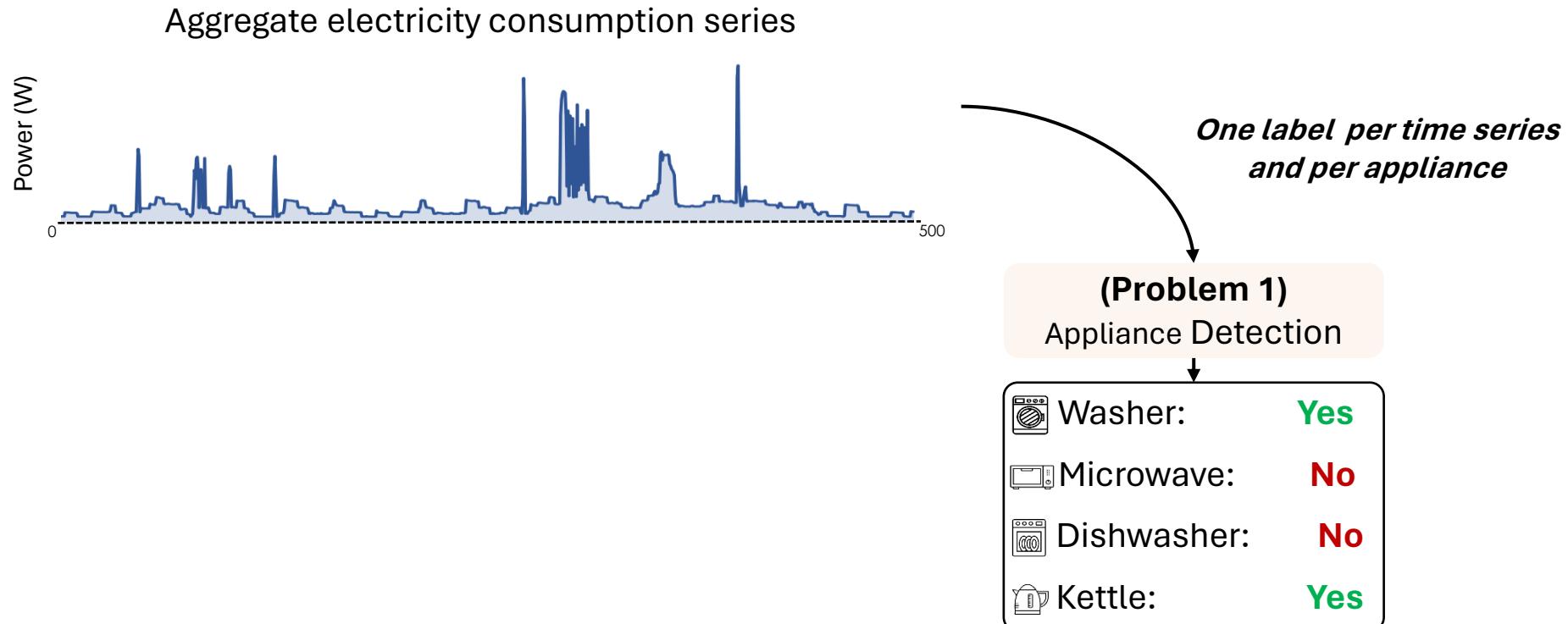
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## Challenges



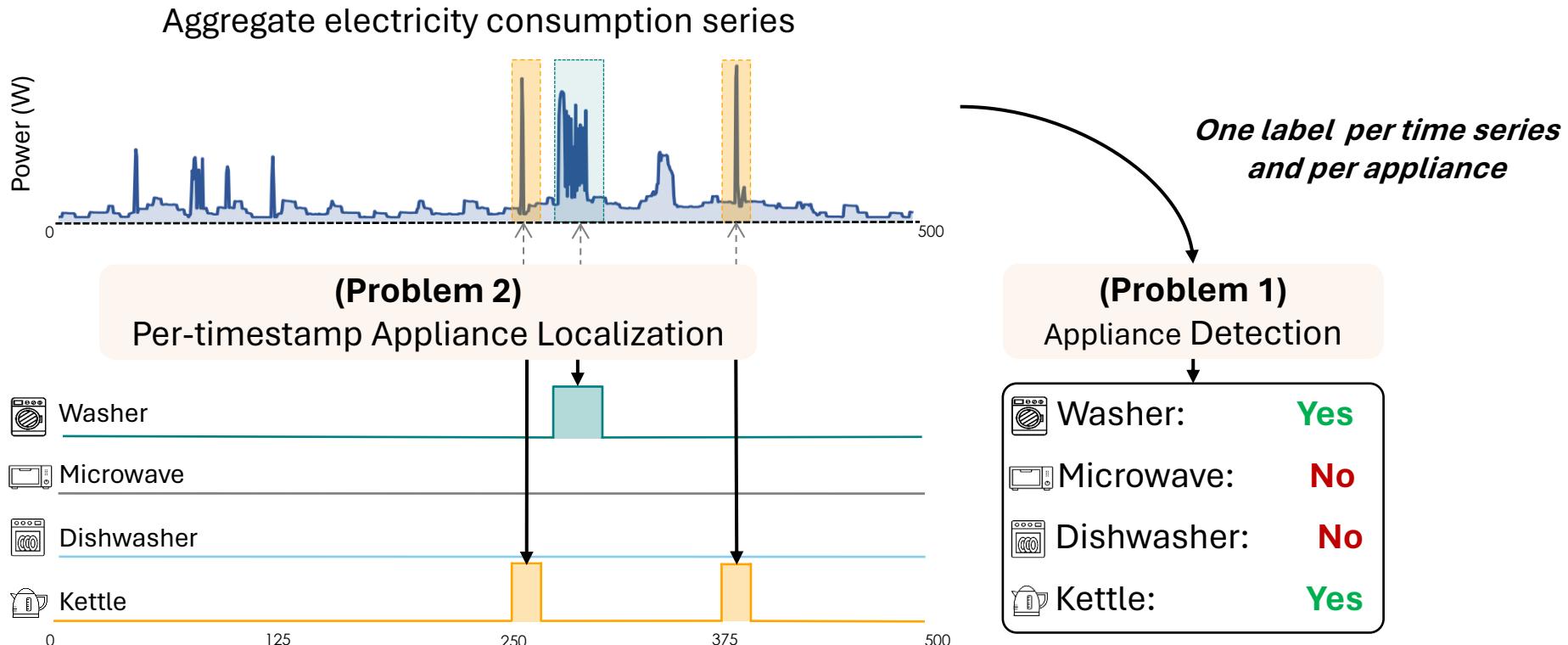
Can we tackle the *Appliance Pattern Localization* problem using *minimal supervision*?

## Challenges



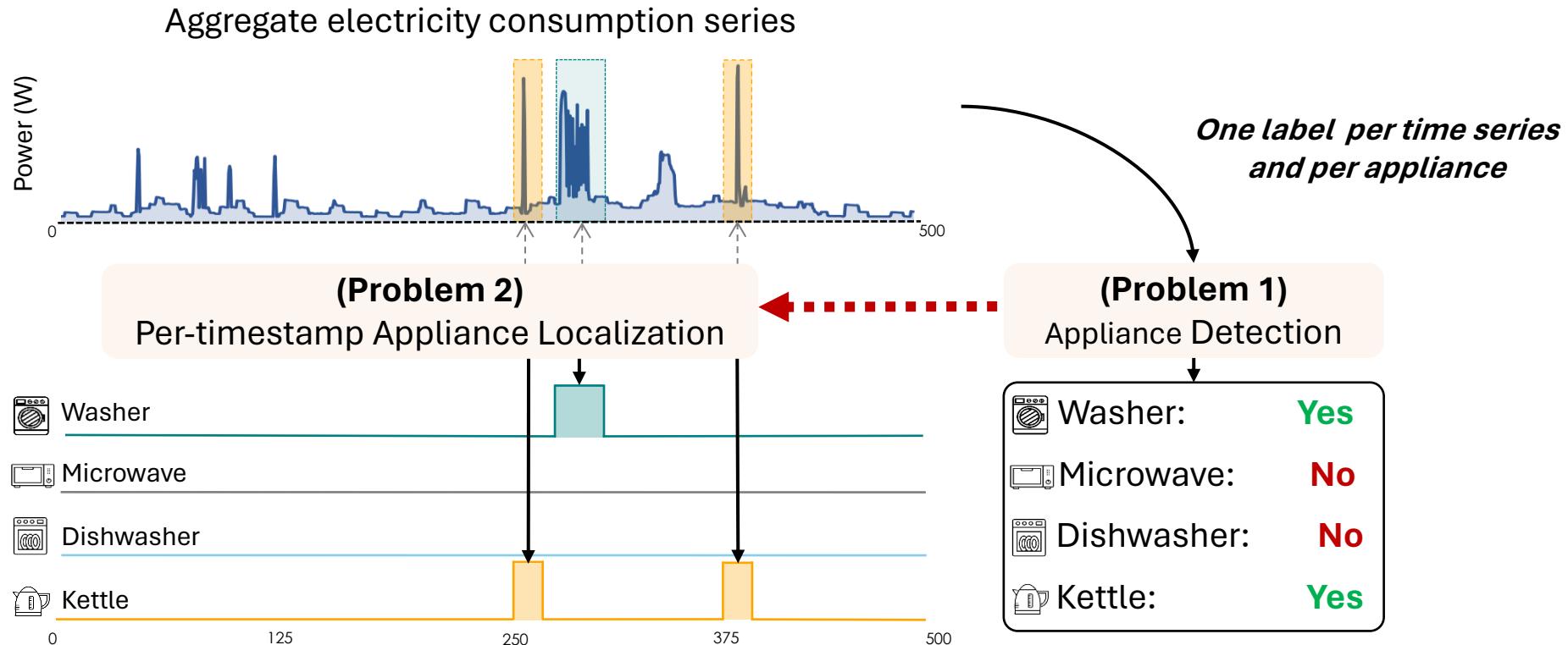
Can we tackle the *Appliance Pattern Localization* problem using *minimal supervision*?

## Challenges



Can we tackle the *Appliance Pattern Localization* problem using *minimal supervision*?

## Challenges



Solving Problem 2 from Problem 1

# Problem

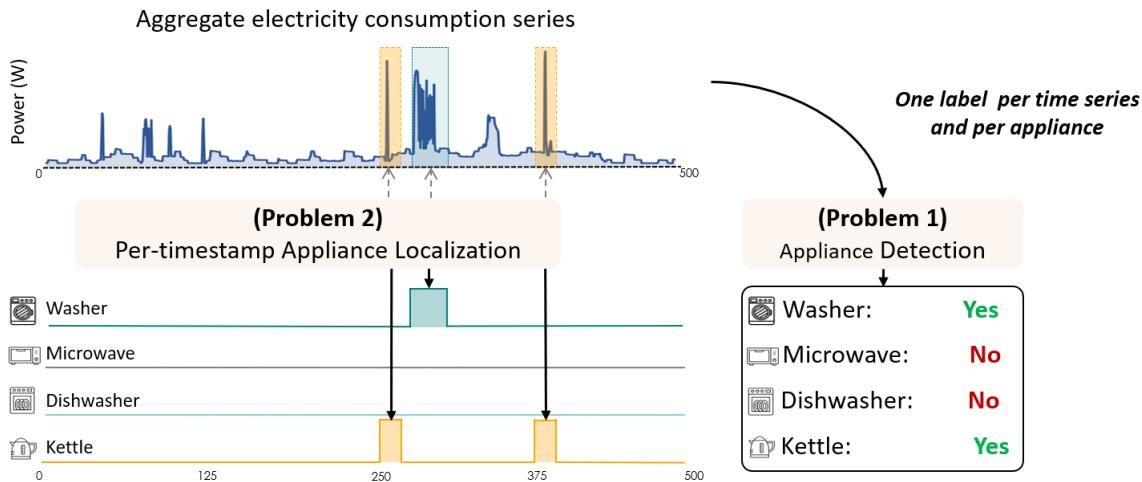
I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

Can we tackle the *Appliance Pattern Localization* problem using *minimal supervision*?

## Challenge



## Solution

✓ **CamAL (Class Activation Map based Appliance Localization)**

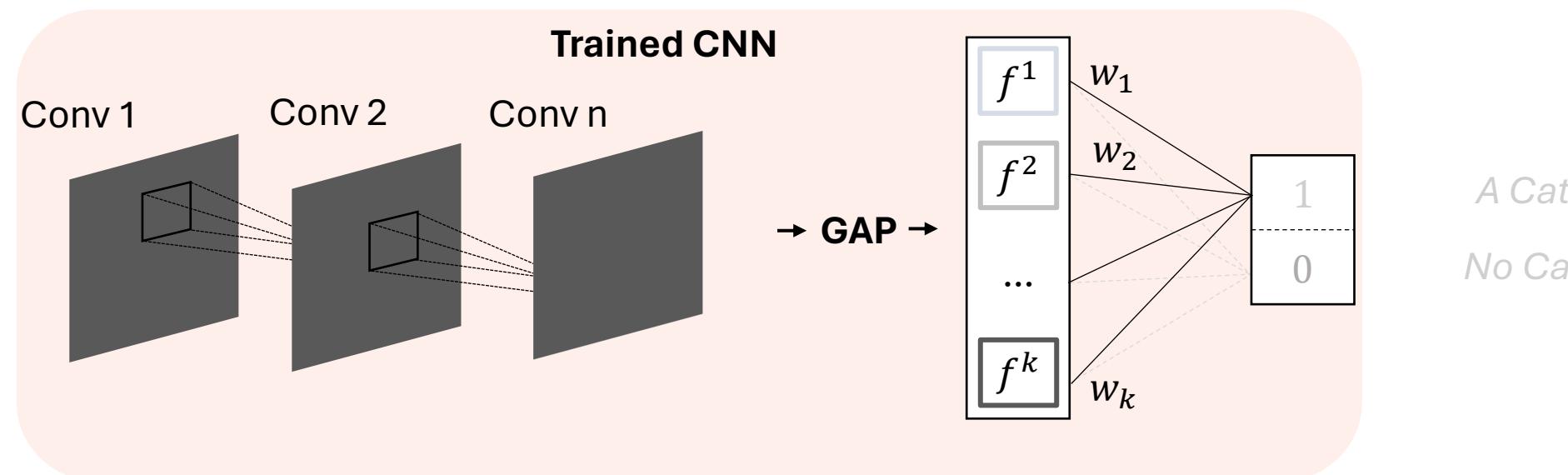
# Background: Weakly Supervised Localization

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

## Explainable AI - Class Activation Map (CAM)



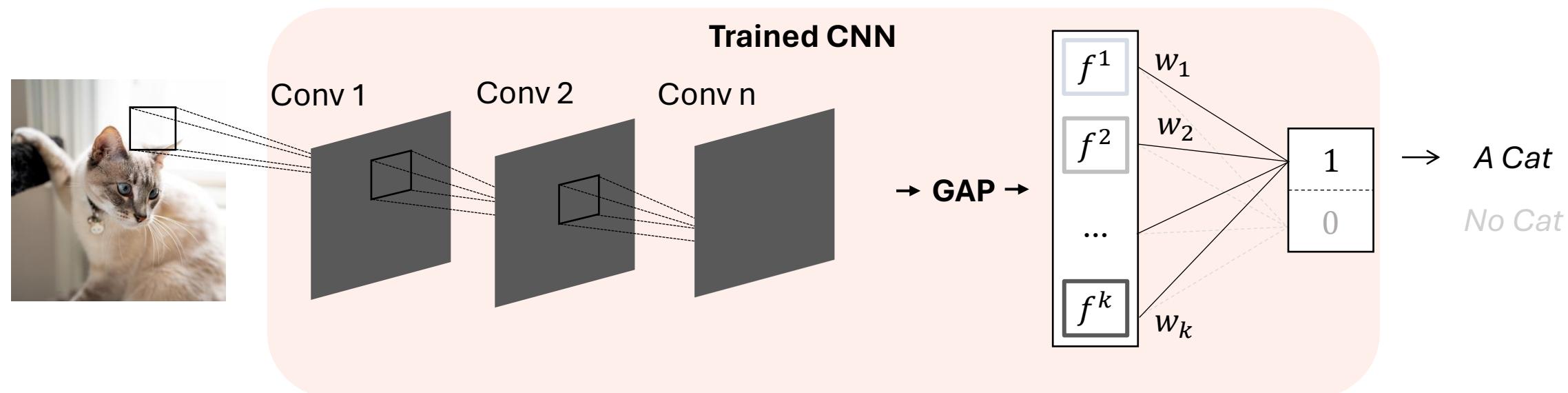
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I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

## Explainable AI - Class Activation Map (CAM)



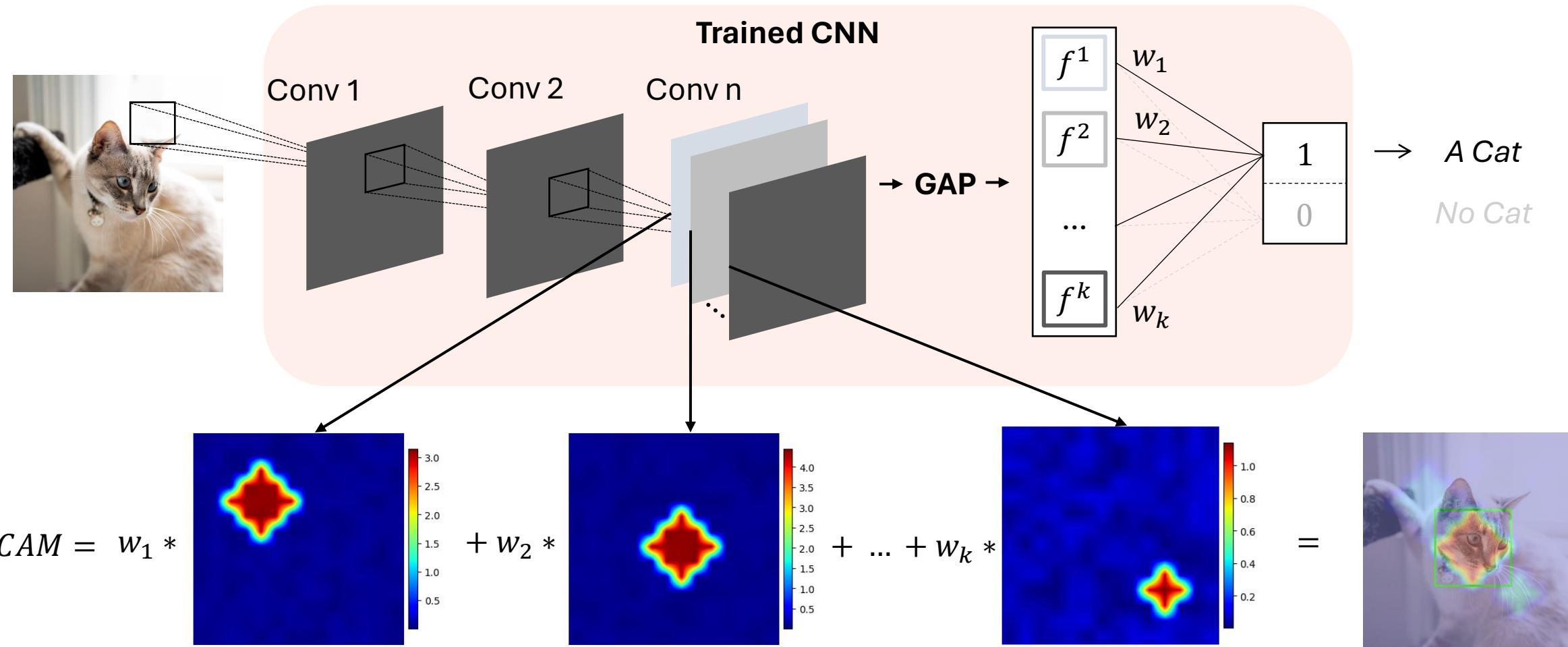
# Background: Weakly Supervised Localization

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

## Explainable AI - Class Activation Map (CAM)



# Proposed Approach: CAM for Appliance Pattern Localization?

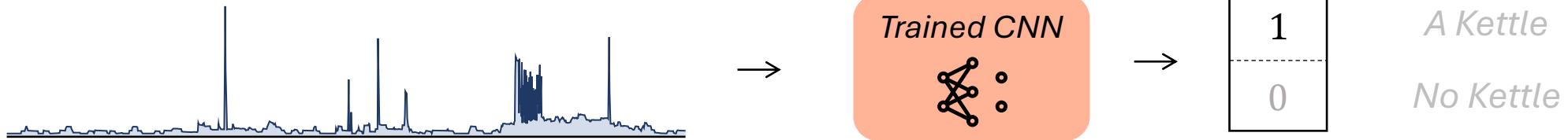
I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

**CNNs** (ResNet, Inception) perform well on the Appliance Detection task

Is CAM a « Free Lunch » for **Appliance-Pattern Localization** ?



# Proposed Approach: CAM for Appliance Pattern Localization?

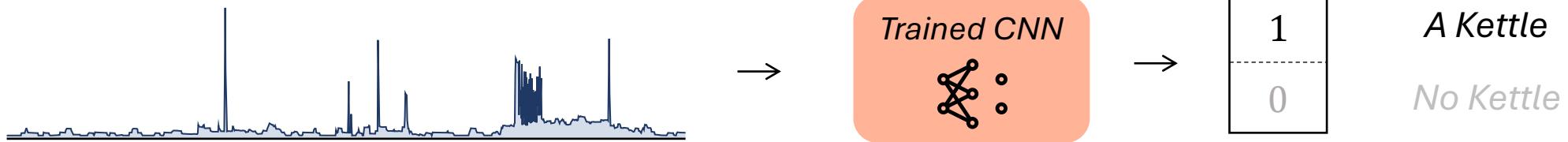
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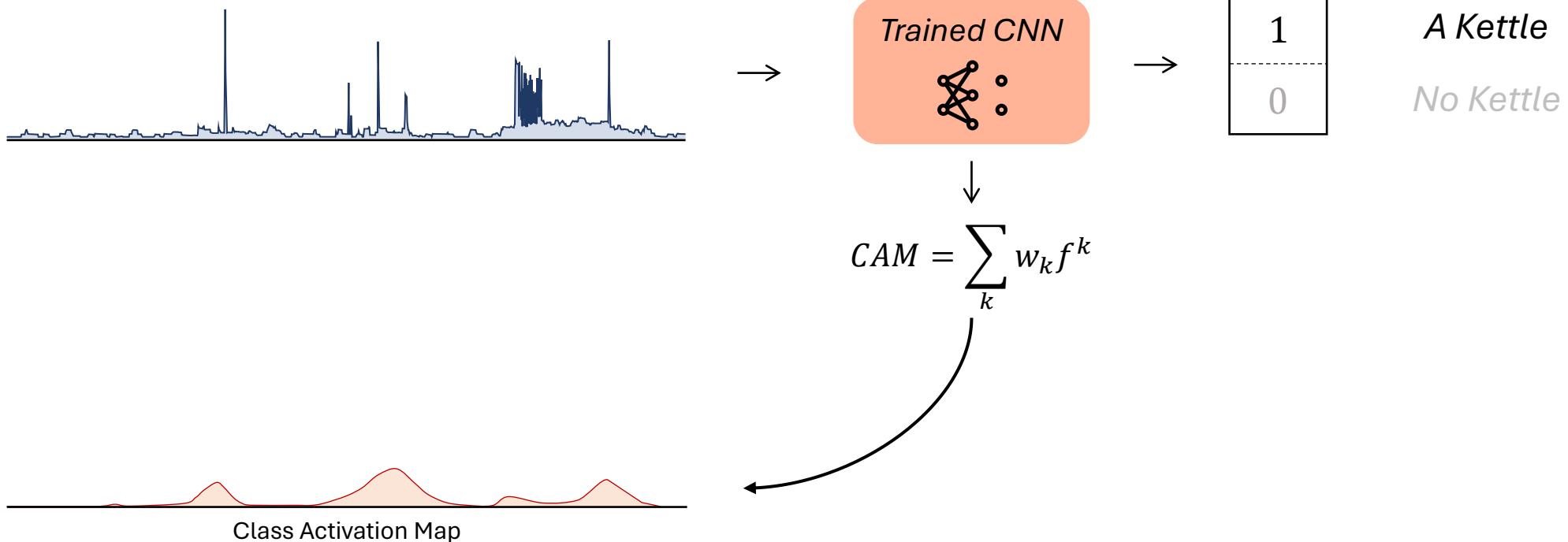
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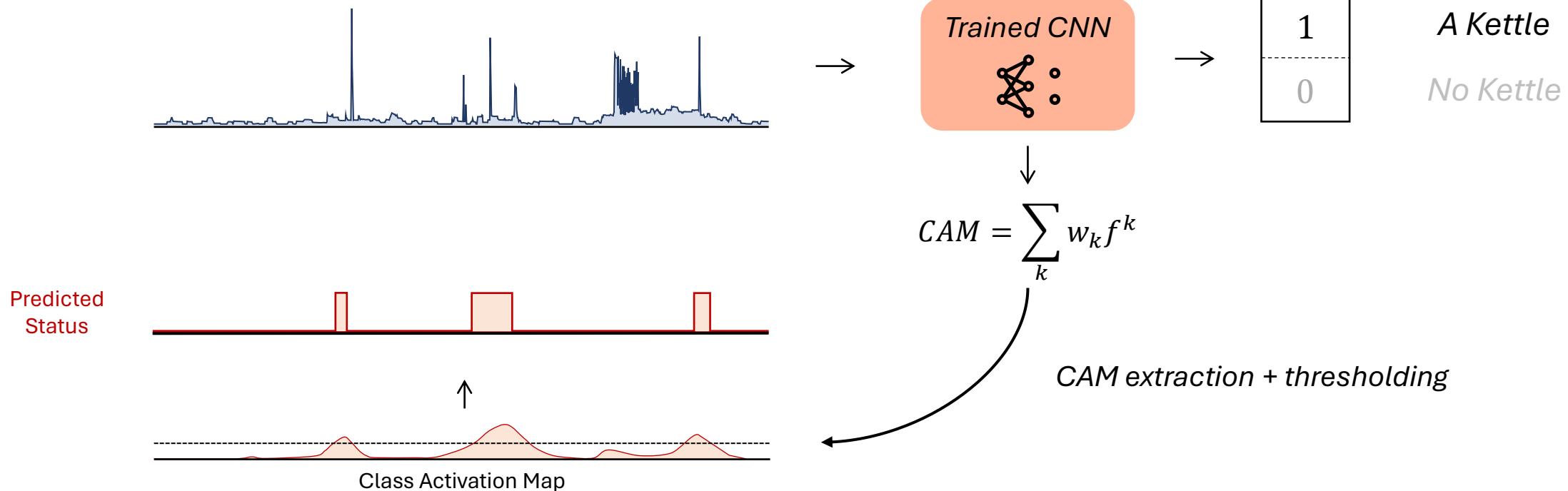
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# Proposed Approach: CAM for Appliance Pattern Localization?

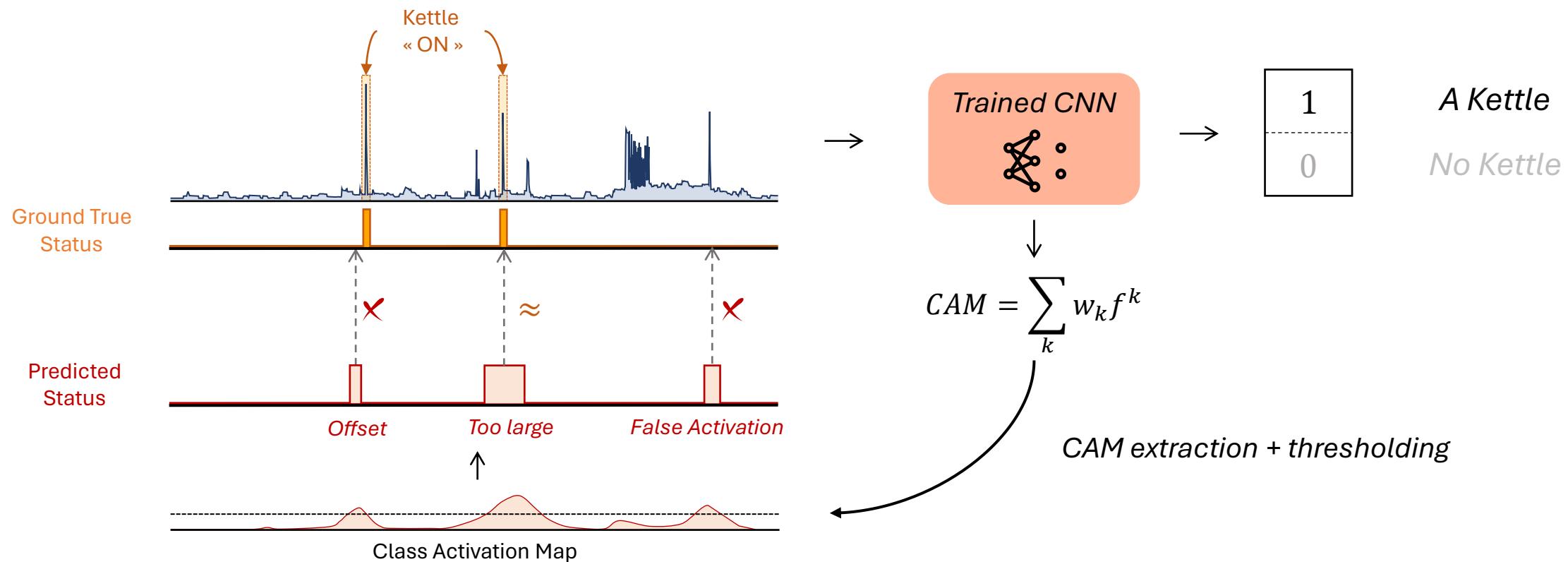
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# Proposed Approach: CAM for Appliance Pattern Localization?

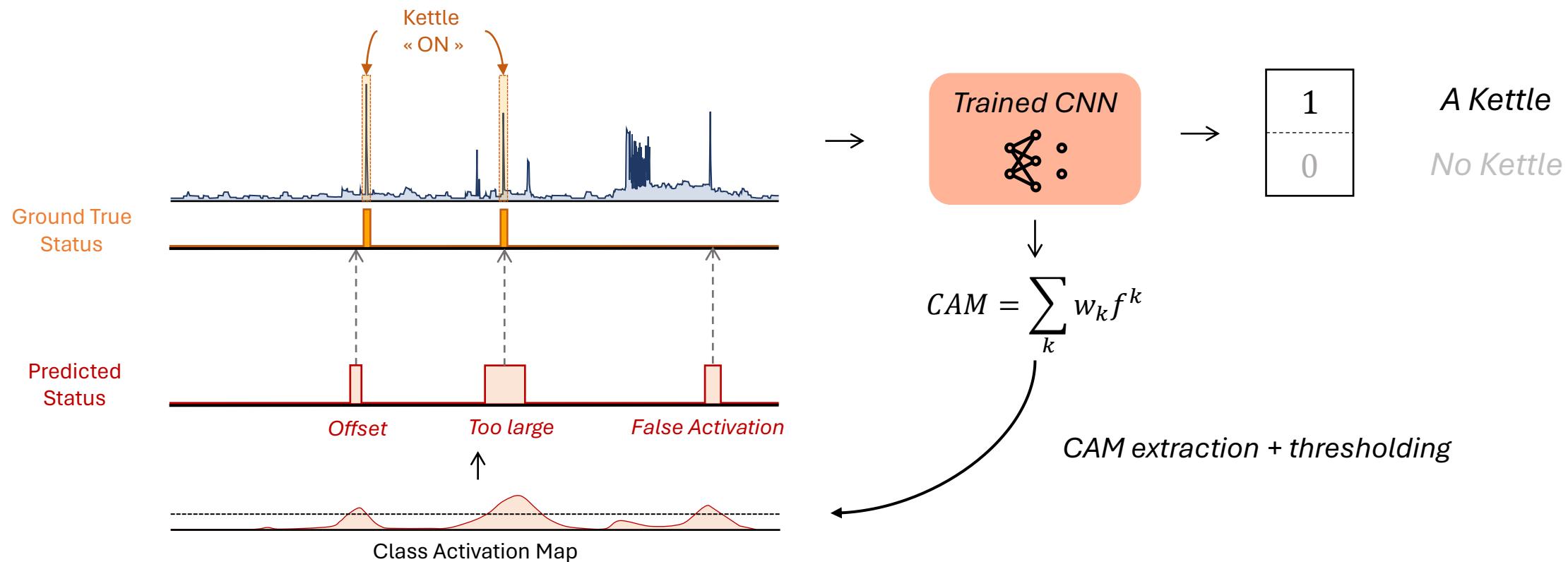
I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

CNNs (ResNet, Inception) perform well on the Appliance Detection task

Is CAM a « Free Lunch » for **Appliance-Pattern Localization** ? → ***Not that simple...***



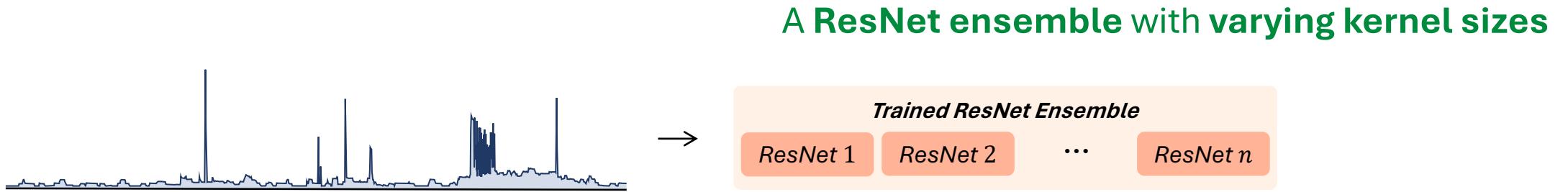
# Proposed Approach: CamAL

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

## Improving CAM for Appliance Localization



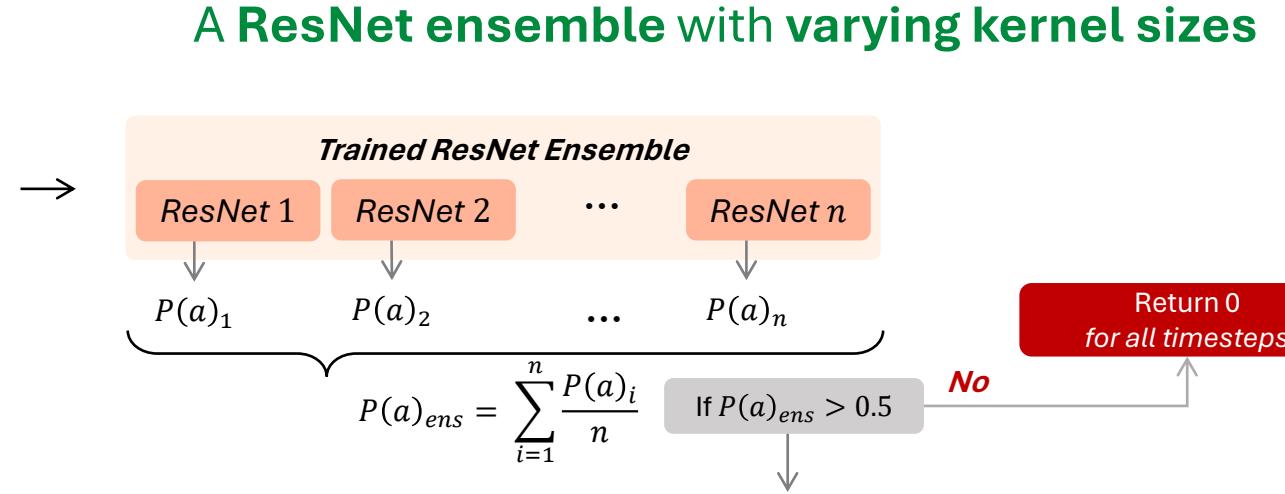
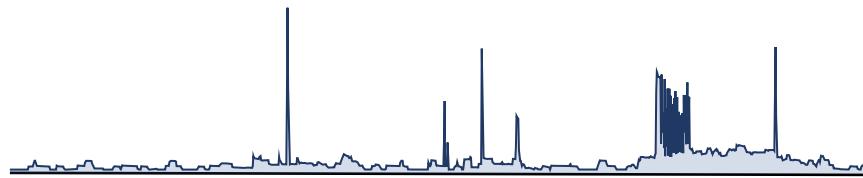
# Proposed Approach: CamAL

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

## Improving CAM for Appliance Localization



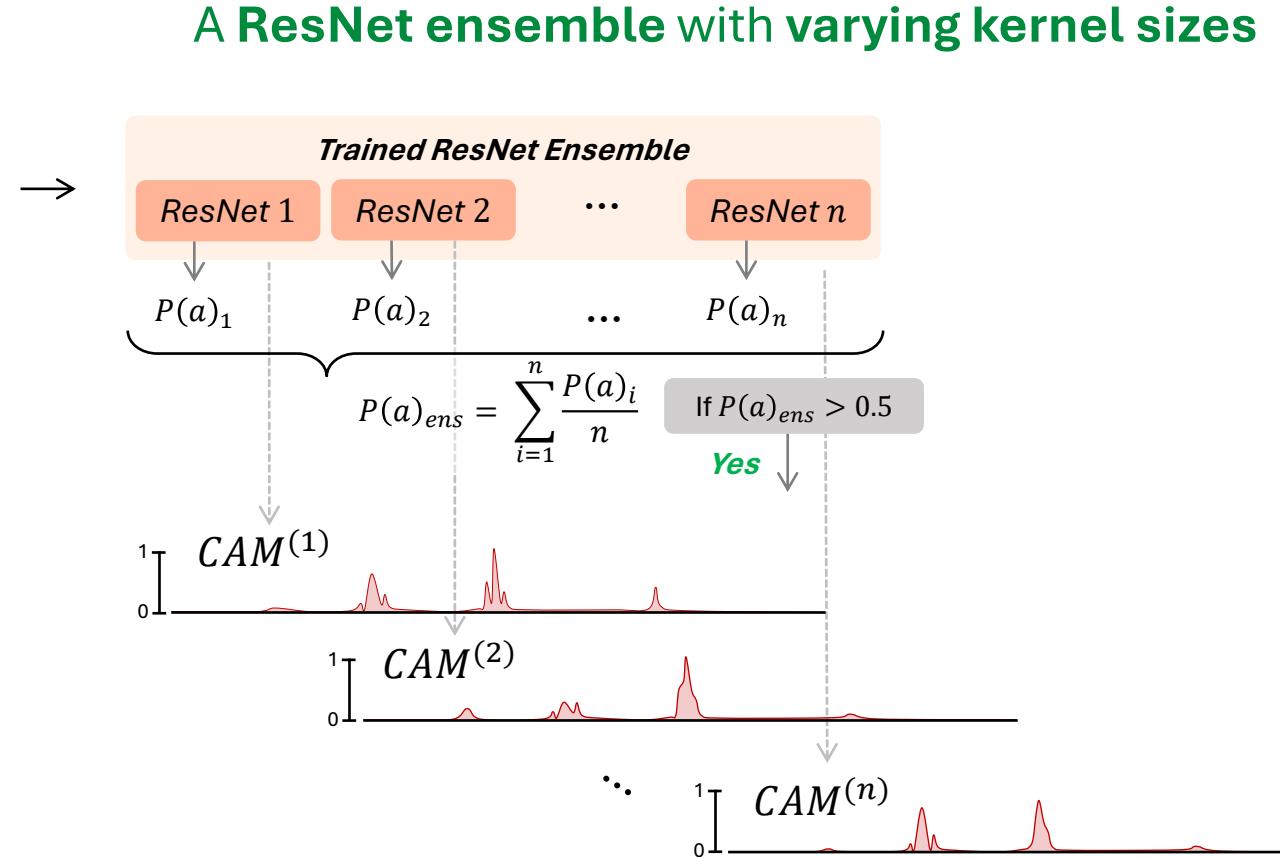
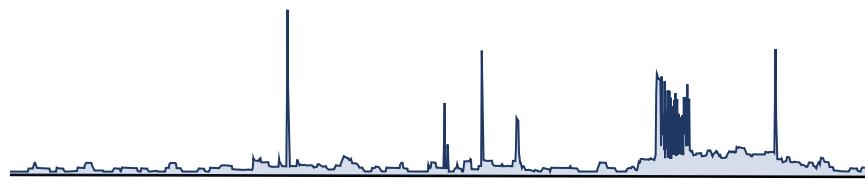
# Proposed Approach: CamAL

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II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

## Improving CAM for Appliance Localization



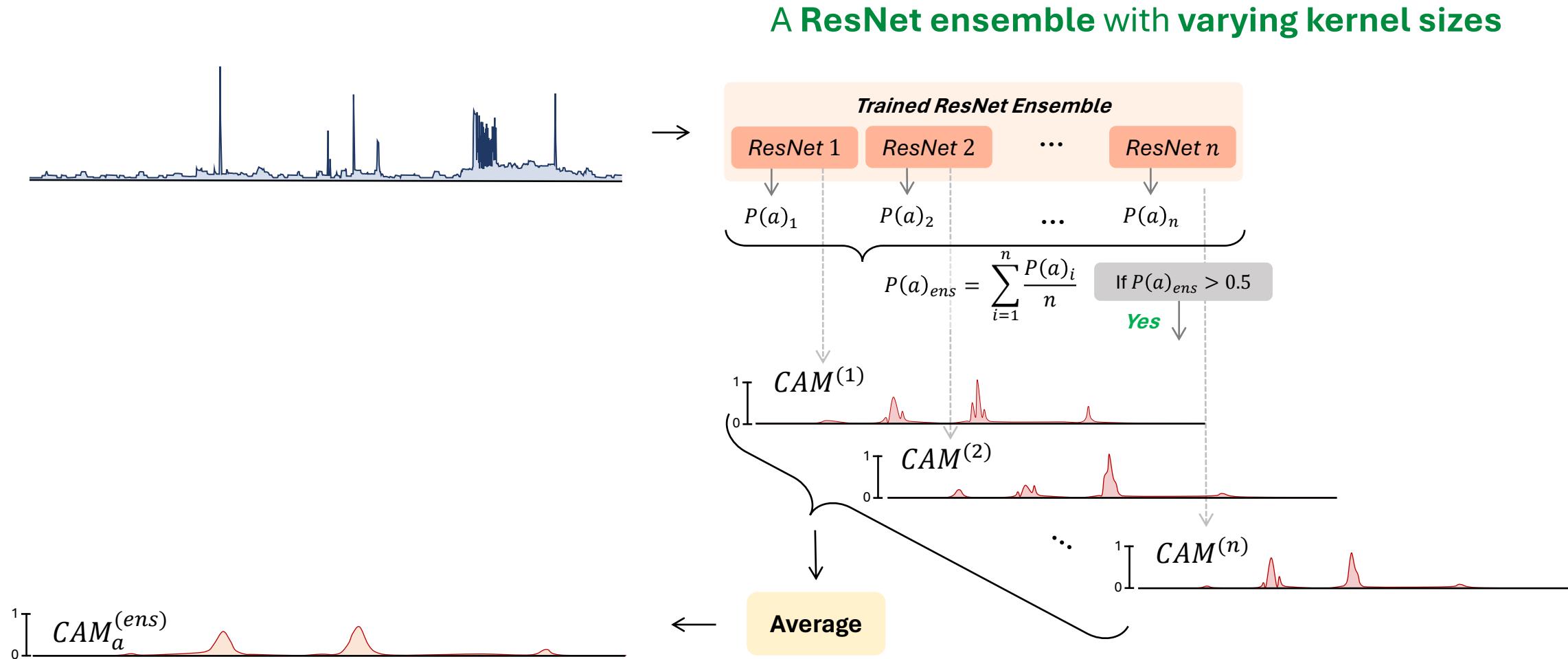
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II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

## Improving CAM for Appliance Localization



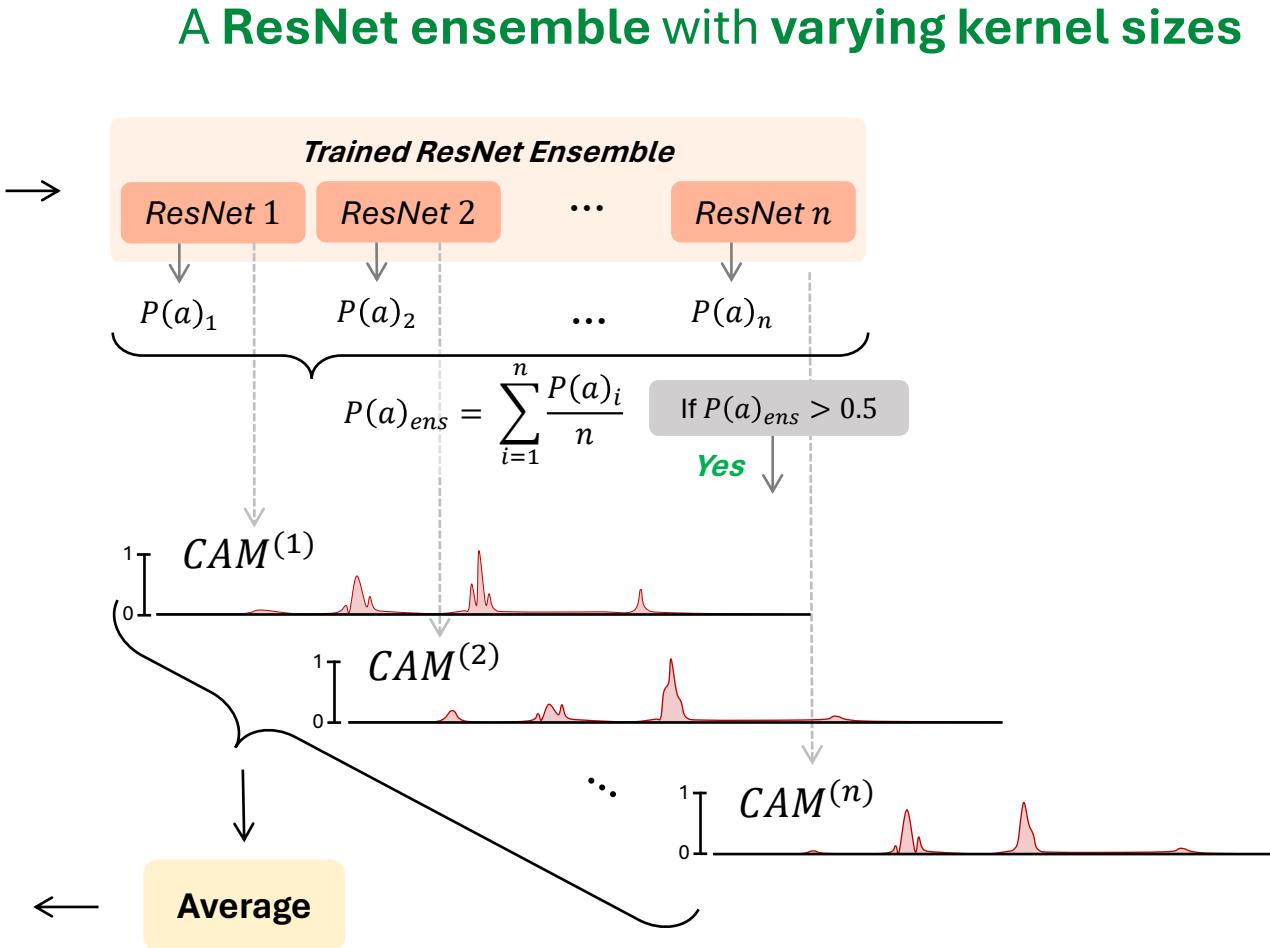
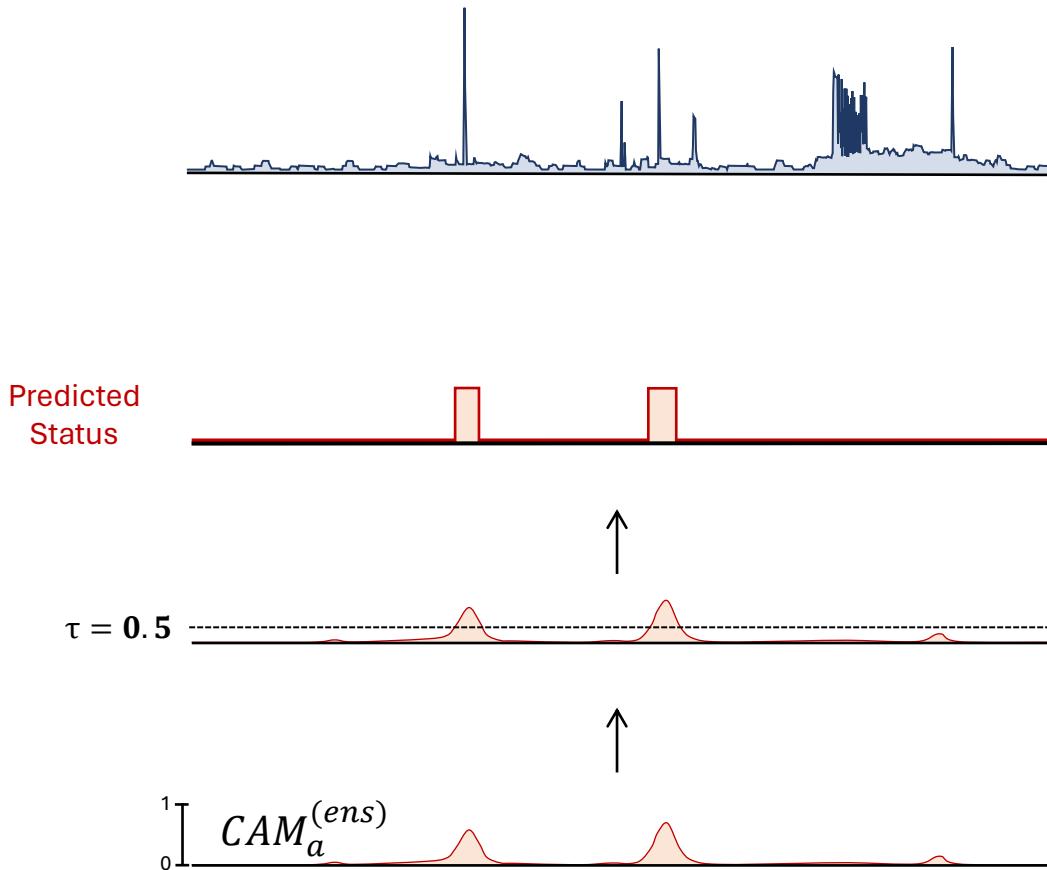
# Proposed Approach: CamAL

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

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## Improving CAM for Appliance Localization



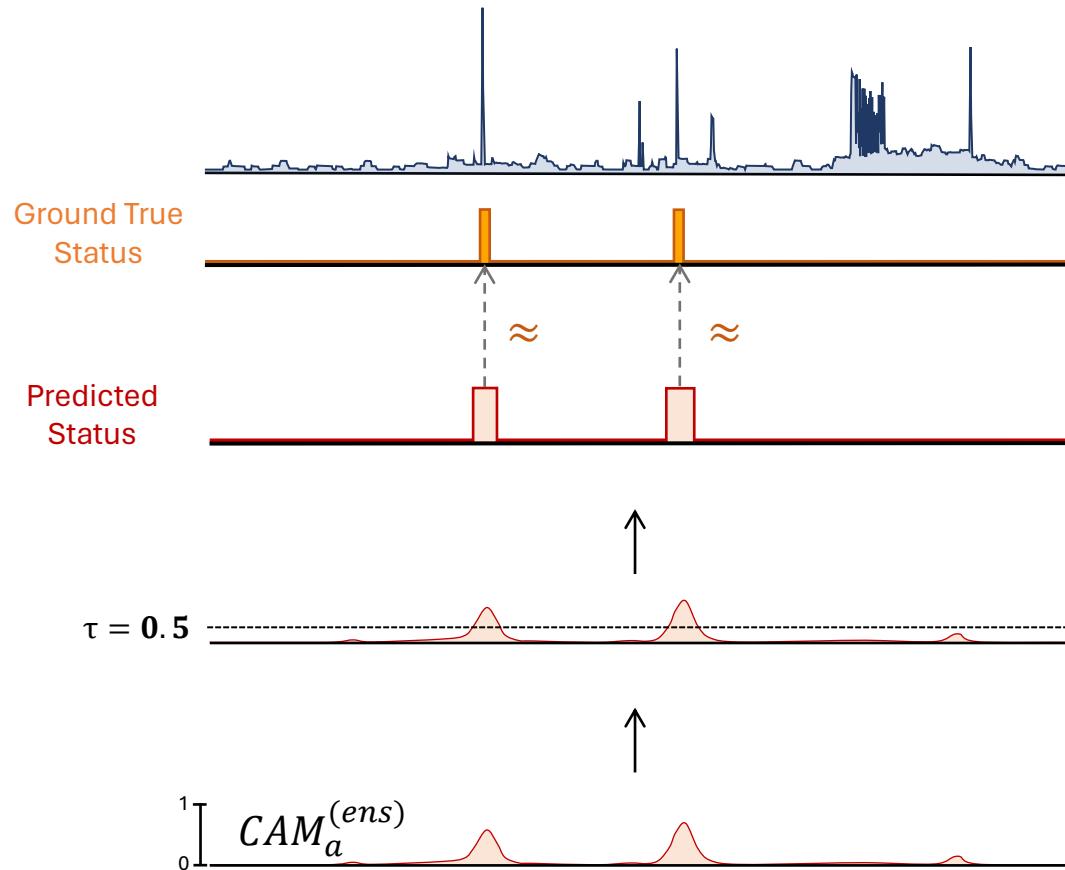
# Proposed Approach: CamAL

I. Introduction

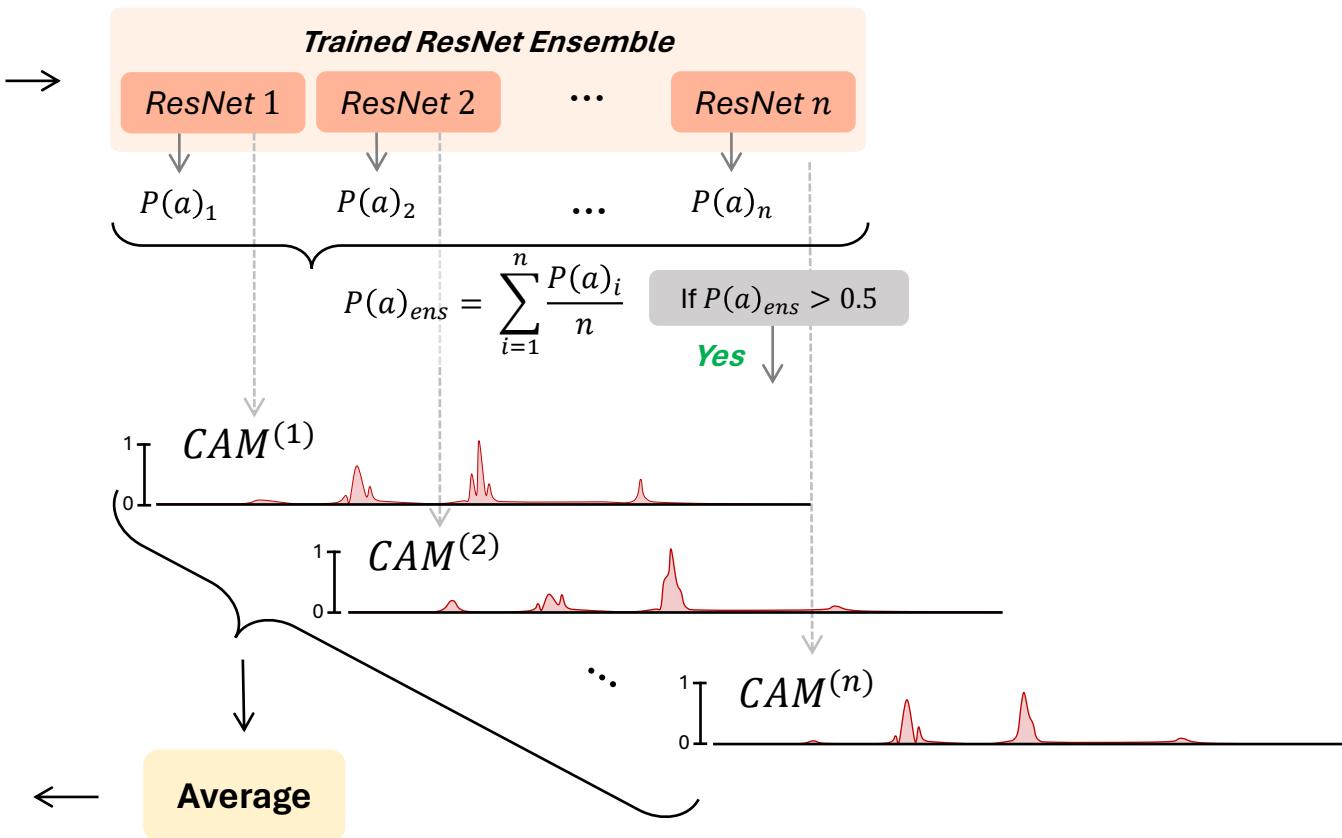
II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

## Improving CAM for Appliance Localization



### A ResNet ensemble with varying kernel sizes



# Proposed Approach: CamAL

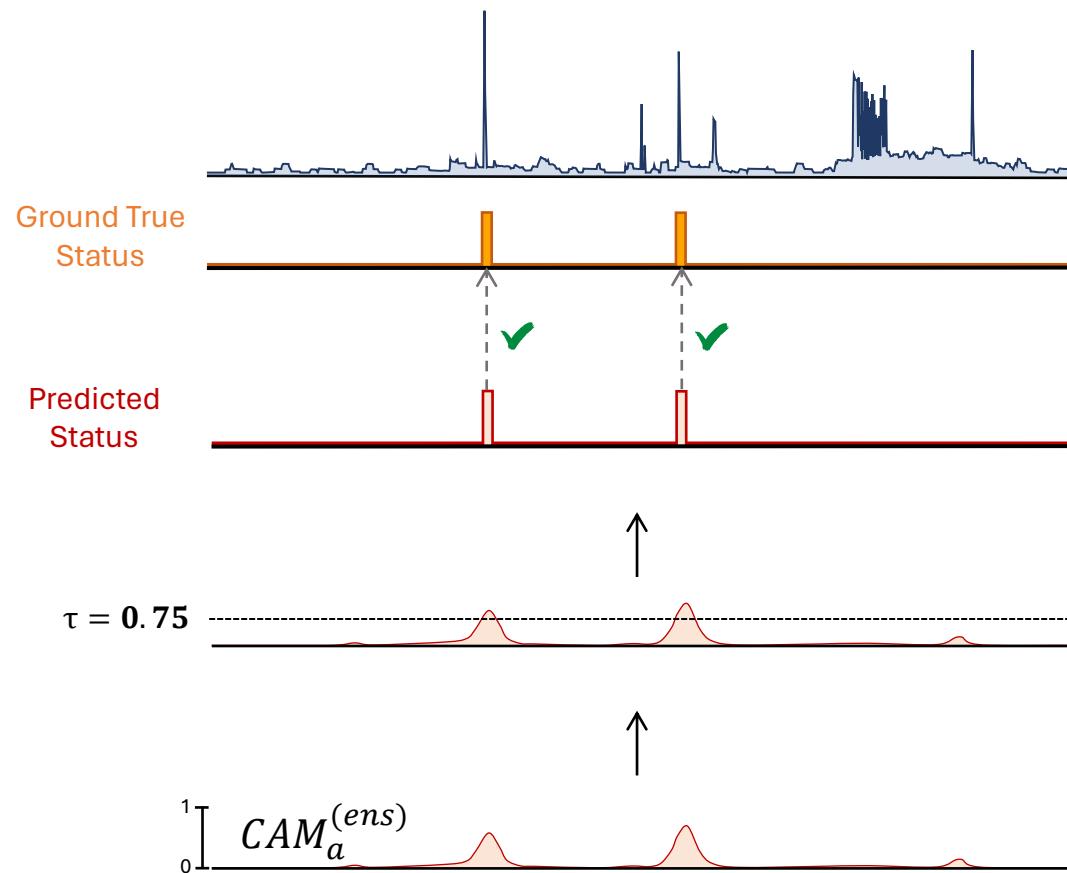
I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

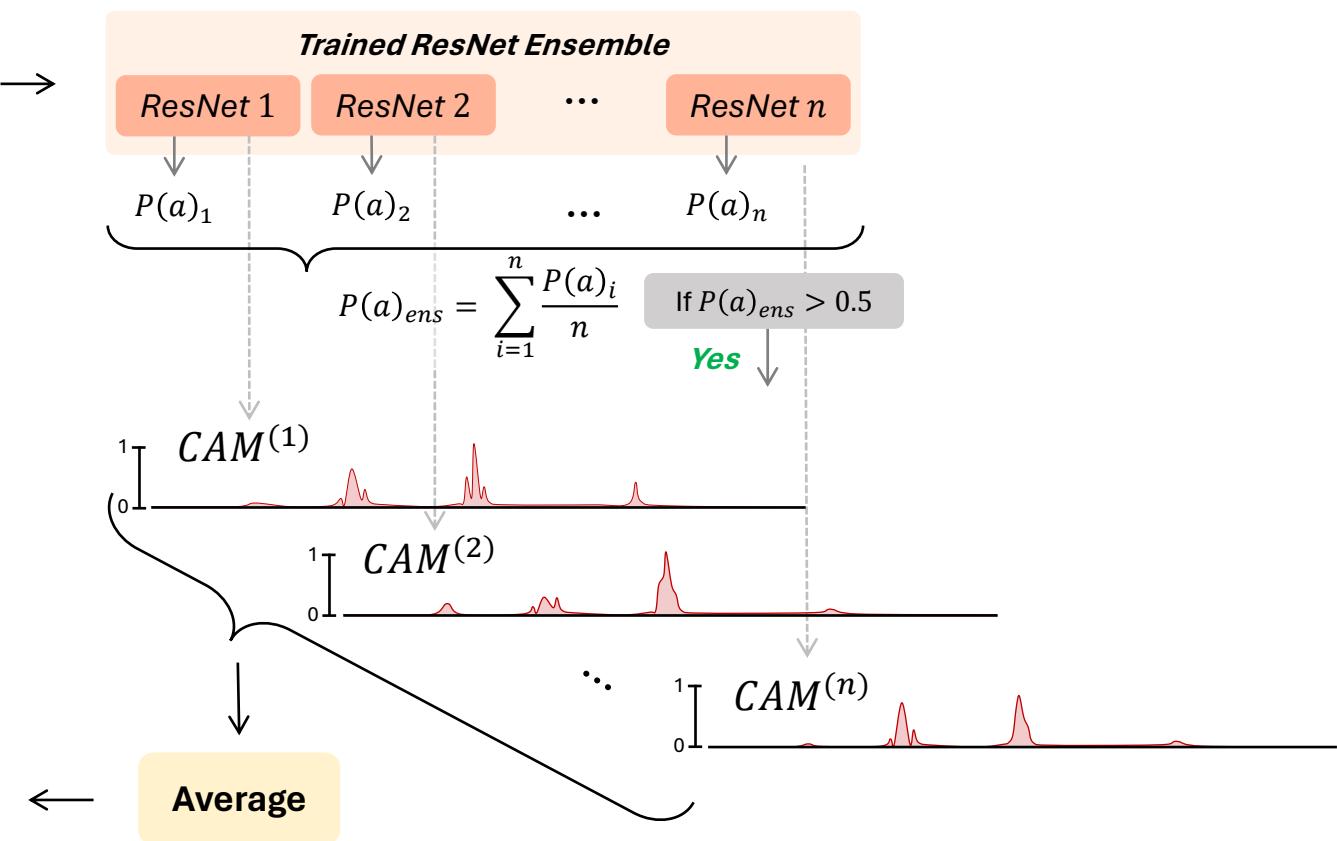
III. Conclusions

## Improving CAM for Appliance Localization

Continues to depend on a hyperparameter, which needs to be manually tuned for each scenario



A ResNet ensemble with varying kernel sizes



# Proposed Approach: CamAL

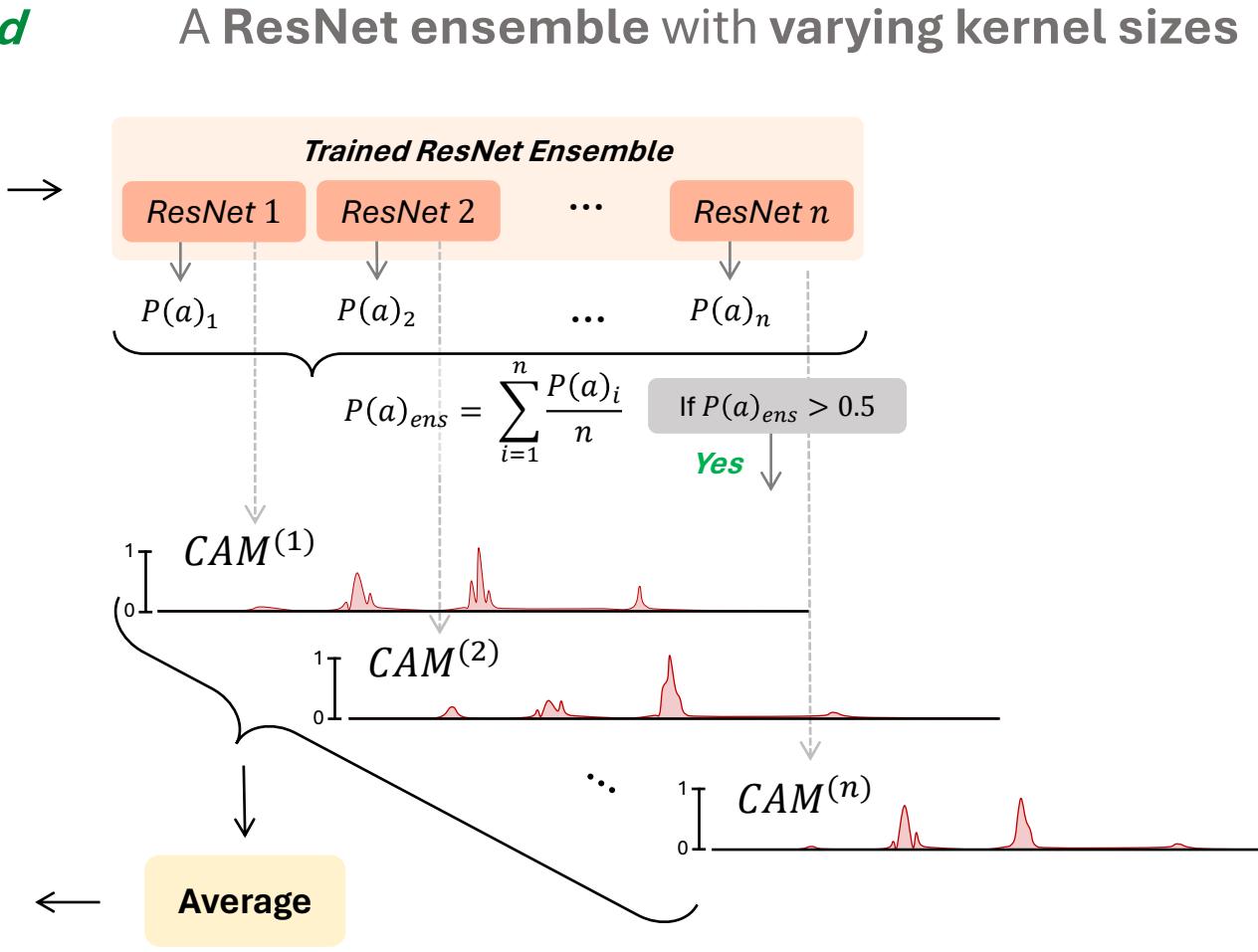
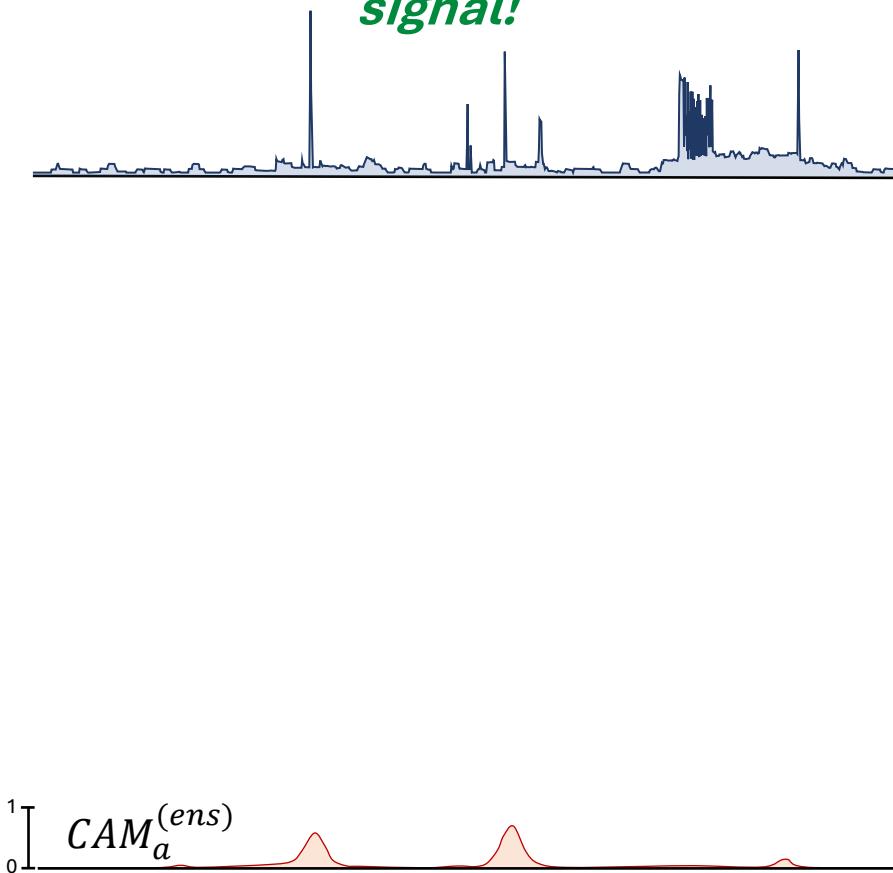
I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

## Improving CAM for Appliance Localization

Considers the **shape** of the **input aggregated signal!**



# Proposed Approach: CamAL

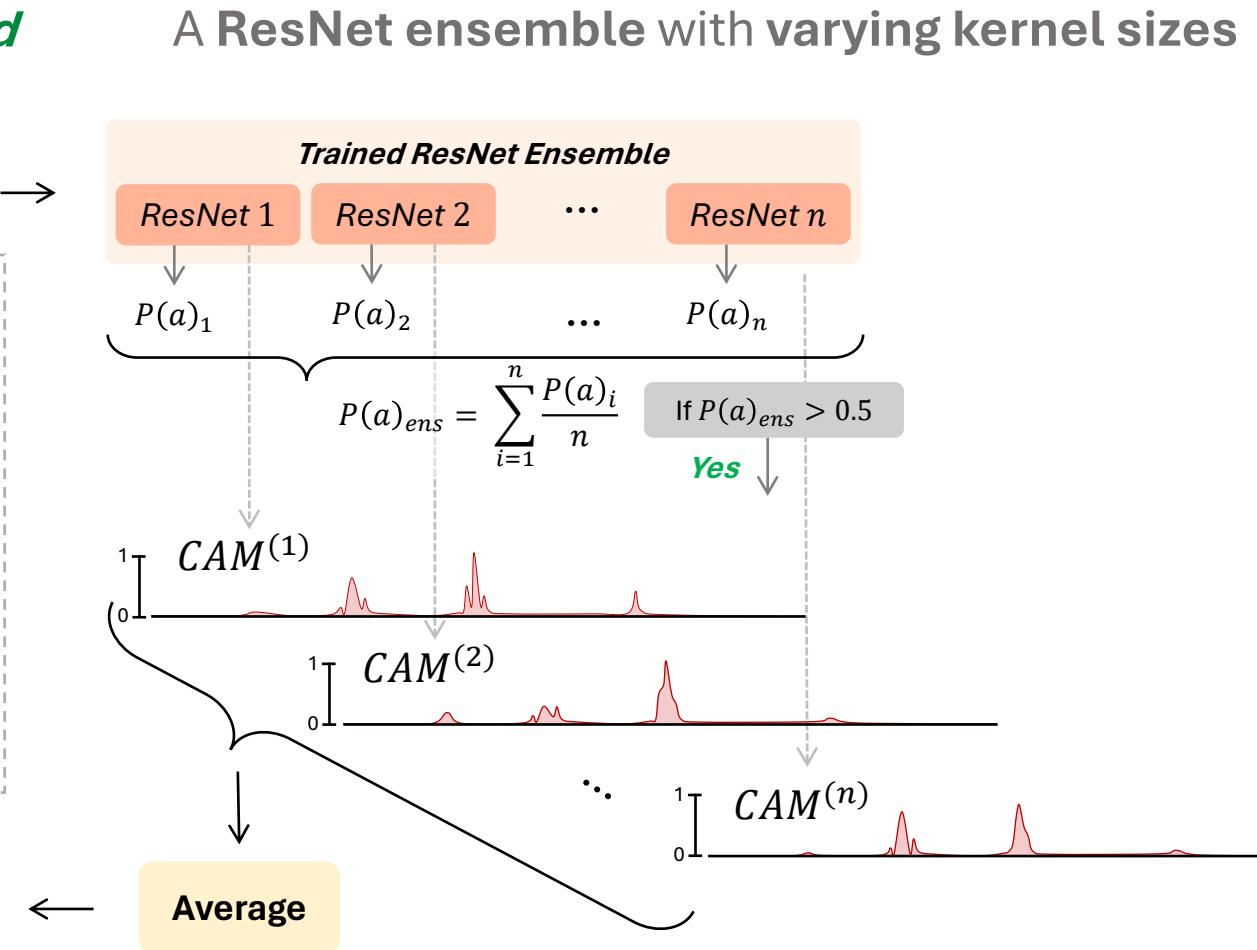
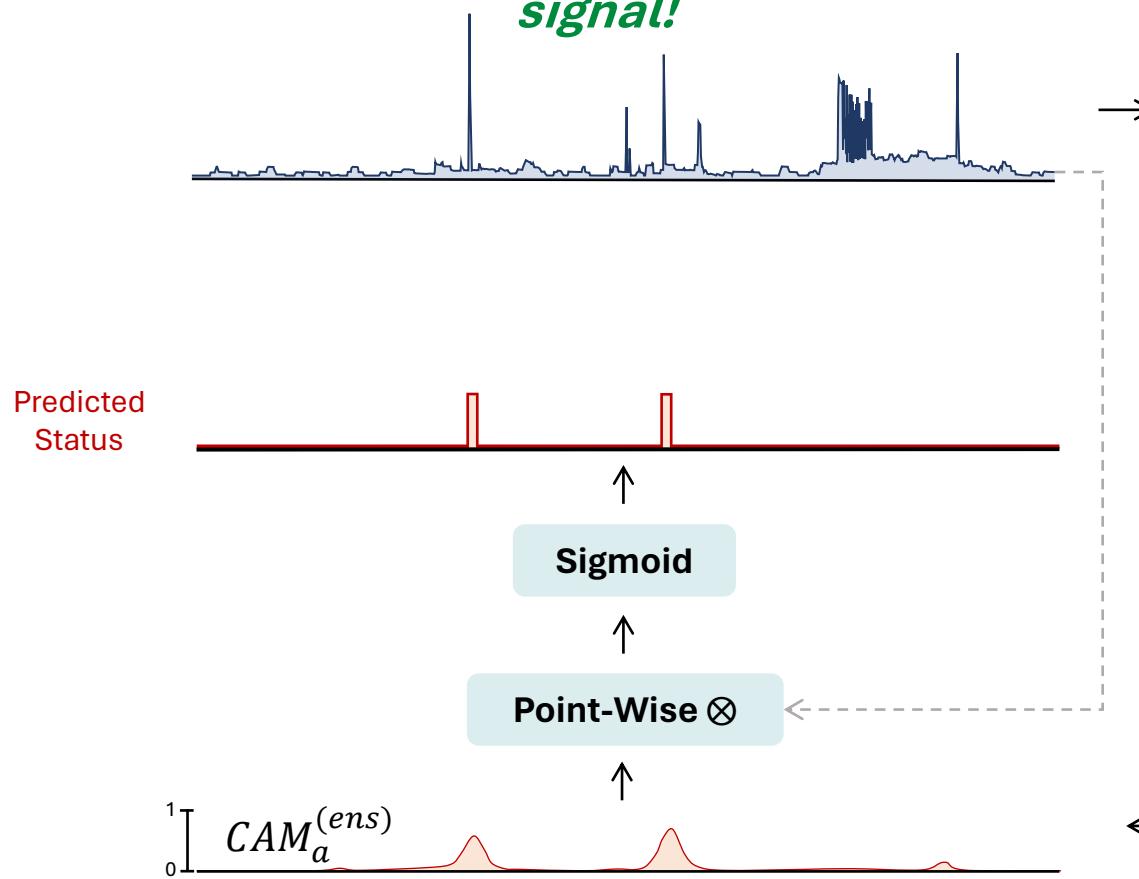
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II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

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## Improving CAM for Appliance Localization

Considers the **shape** of the **input aggregated signal**!



# Proposed Approach: CamAL

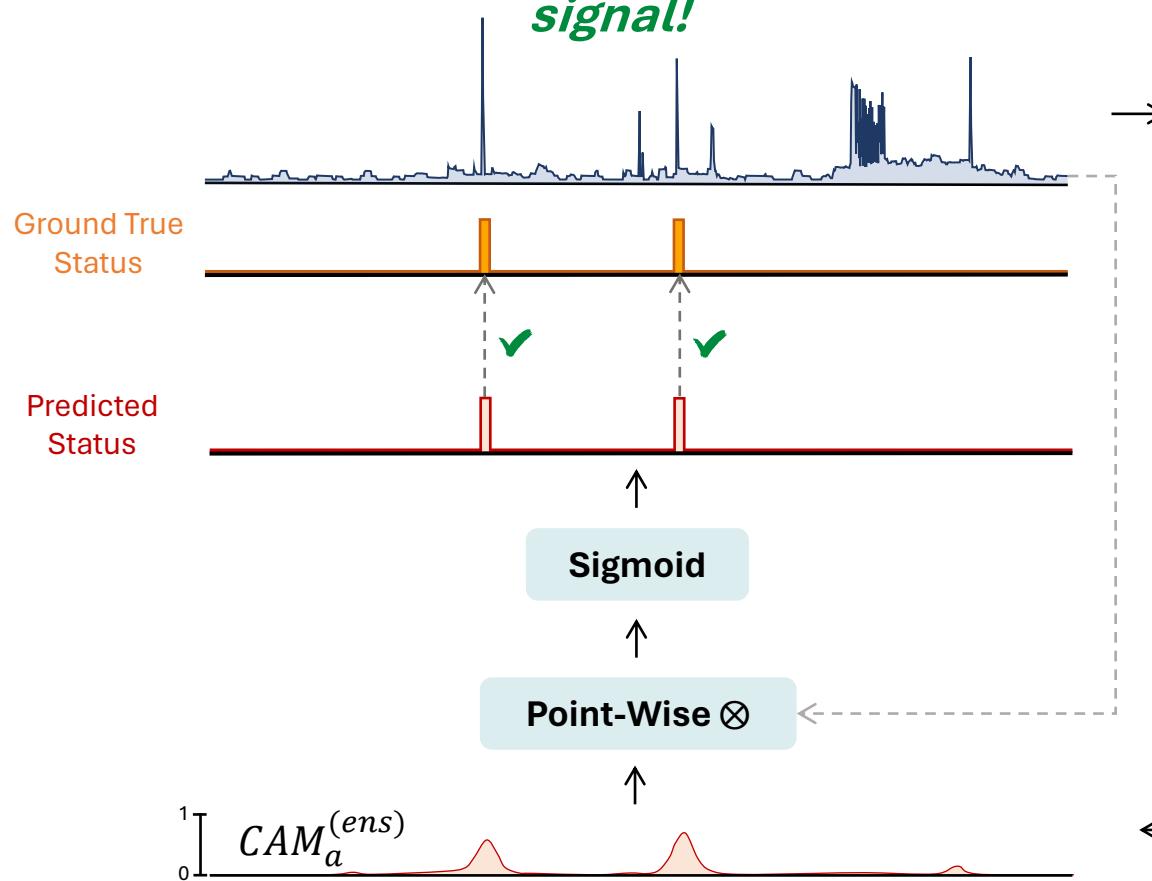
I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

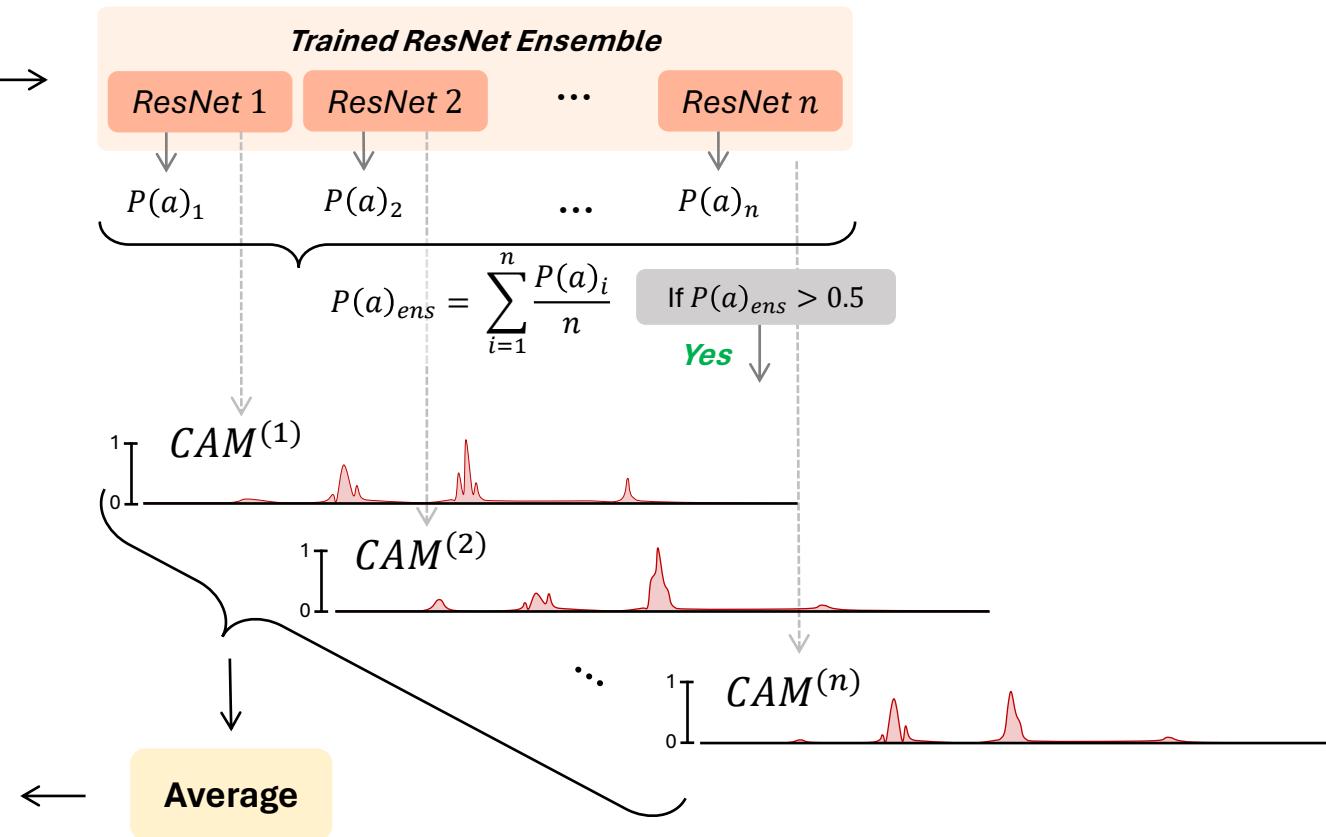
III. Conclusions

## Improving CAM for Appliance Localization

Considers the **shape** of the *input aggregated signal*!



A ResNet ensemble with varying kernel sizes



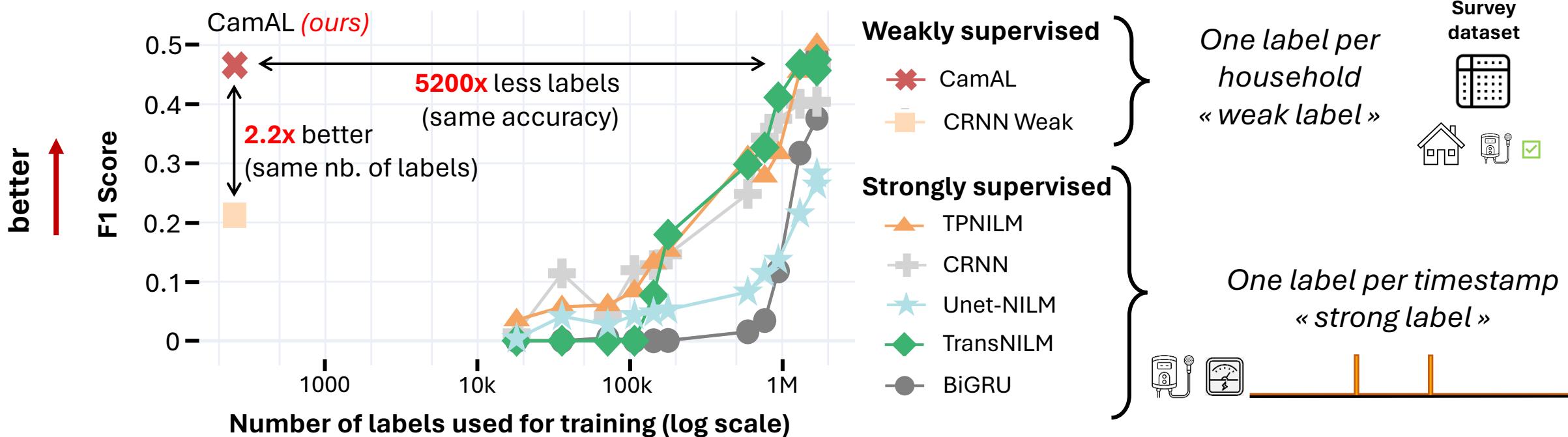
# Results: Accuracy

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

How does CamAL perform compared to strongly-supervised baselines?



# Results: Label Costs Comparison

I. Introduction

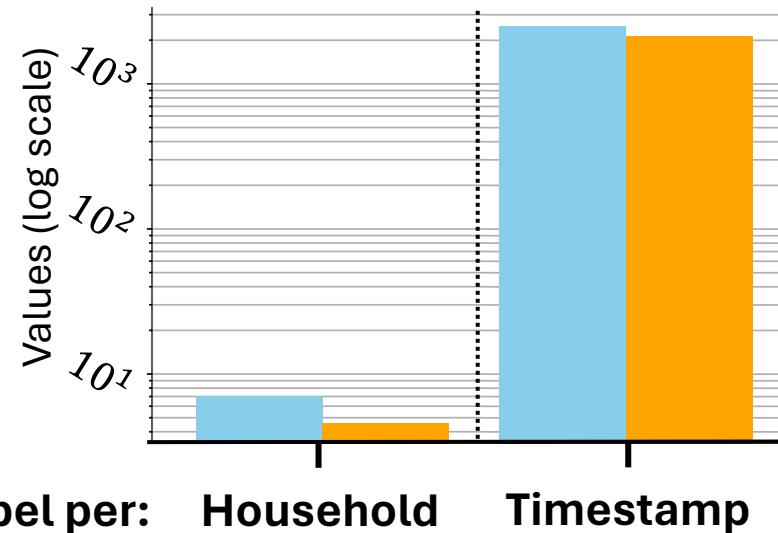
II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

How do **label-collection costs** vary between **approaches**?

dollars \$   gCO<sub>2</sub>

*Cost for training  
CamAL*



Survey  
dataset



Asking customers to  
*fill out a questionnaire*



*Cost for training  
strongly supervised  
NILM methods*

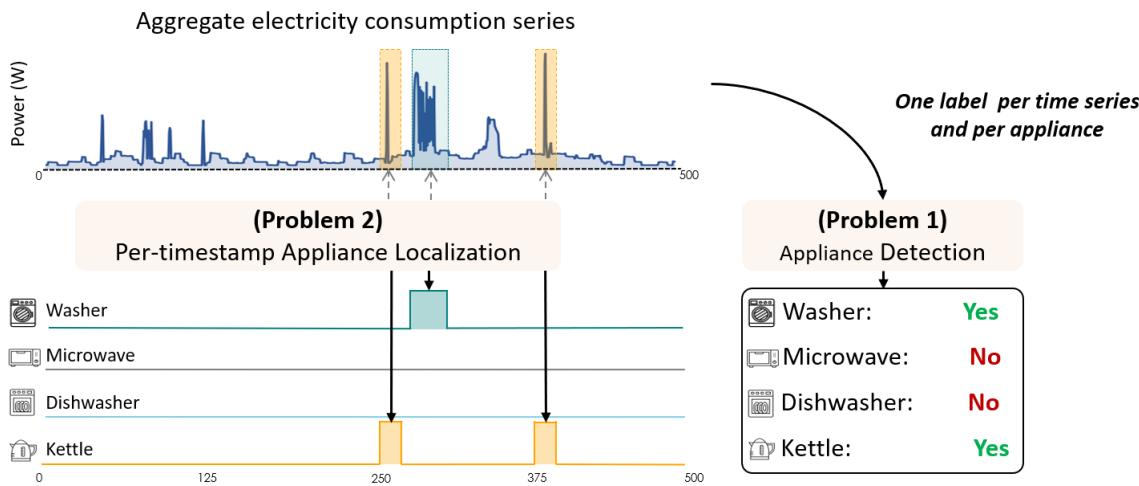
*Instrumenting households with  
dedicated submeters per appliance*



*Reduce collection **cost** (gCO<sub>2</sub> and cash) by up to 2 magnitude orders!*

## Can we tackle the *Appliance Pattern Localization* problem using *minimal supervision*?

### Challenge



### Solution

✓ **CamAL (Class Activation Map based Appliance Localization)**

- Combine **explainable AI** with **weak labels** to tackle **appliance-pattern localization**
- Achieve **near-strongly supervised** method's accuracy while drastically **reducing labeling costs**

## I. Introduction

## II. Contributions

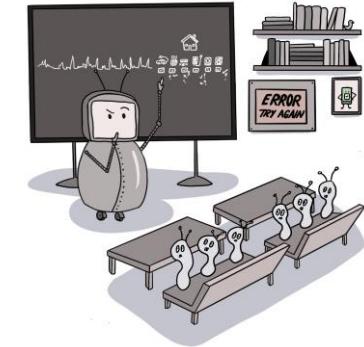
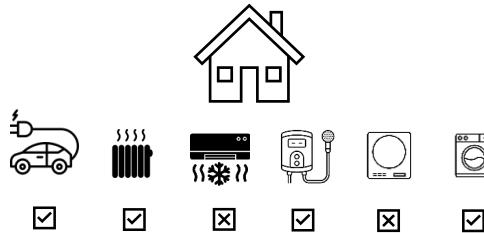
1. Appliance Detection Presence in Consumers Household

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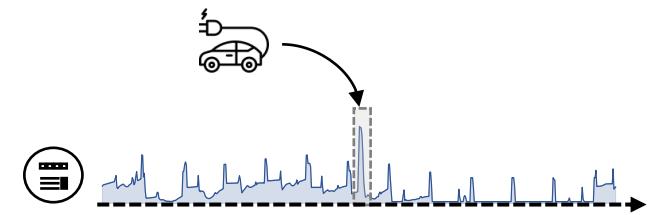
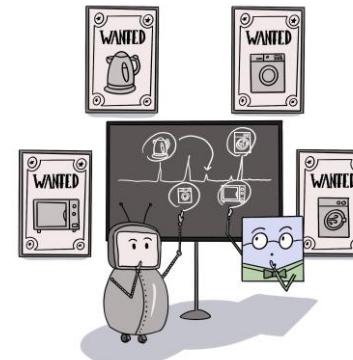
3. Energy Disaggregation

## III. Conclusions

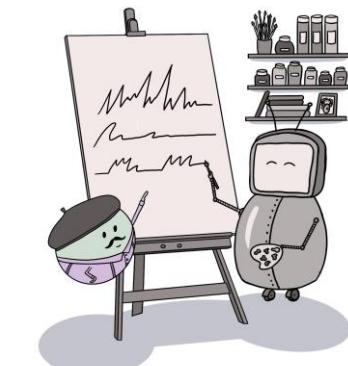
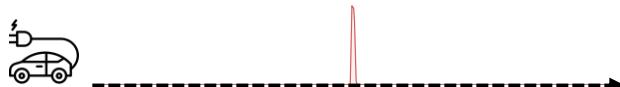
### 1. Appliance Detection - *Time Series Classification*



### 2. Appliance Pattern Localization – *Pattern Identification*



### 3. Energy Disaggregation – *Time Series Regression*



# Background: EDF's monitoring solution (Mon Suivi Conso)

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 3/3 : Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

## EDF's Appliance-Level Feedback Solution

 2015 - Launch of *Mon Suivi Conso* (web + app)

 2018 - Annual appliances estimate using a **semi-supervised statistics approach**<sup>[1]</sup>

 2023 - Deep-Learning based approach → monthly estimation reduced error **by  $\approx -70\%$**



**Room for improvement:** Monthly estimation is **still coarse**, and users recently requested daily appliance-level **insights**



# Background: SotA NILM Approaches

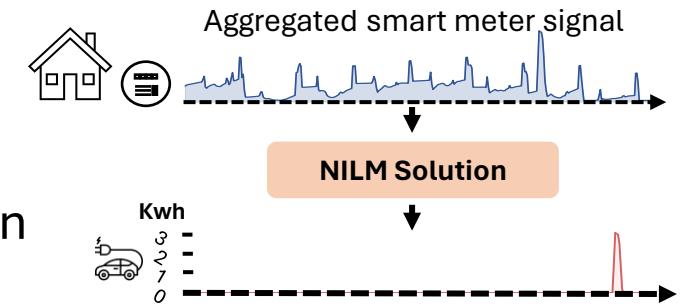
I. Introduction

II. Contribution 3/3 : Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

## Energy Disaggregation

- Current **SotA methods** are based on **deep-learning**
- **Operates** on **subsequences** of an entire electricity consumption series



# Background: SotA NILM Approaches

I. Introduction

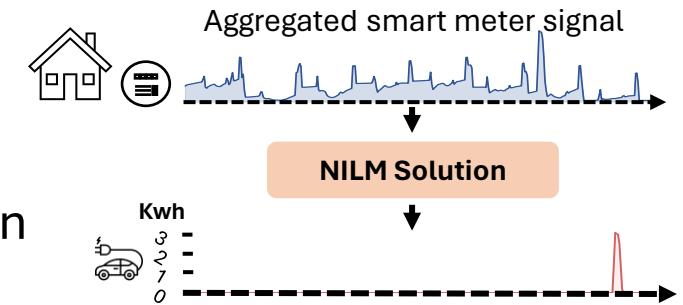
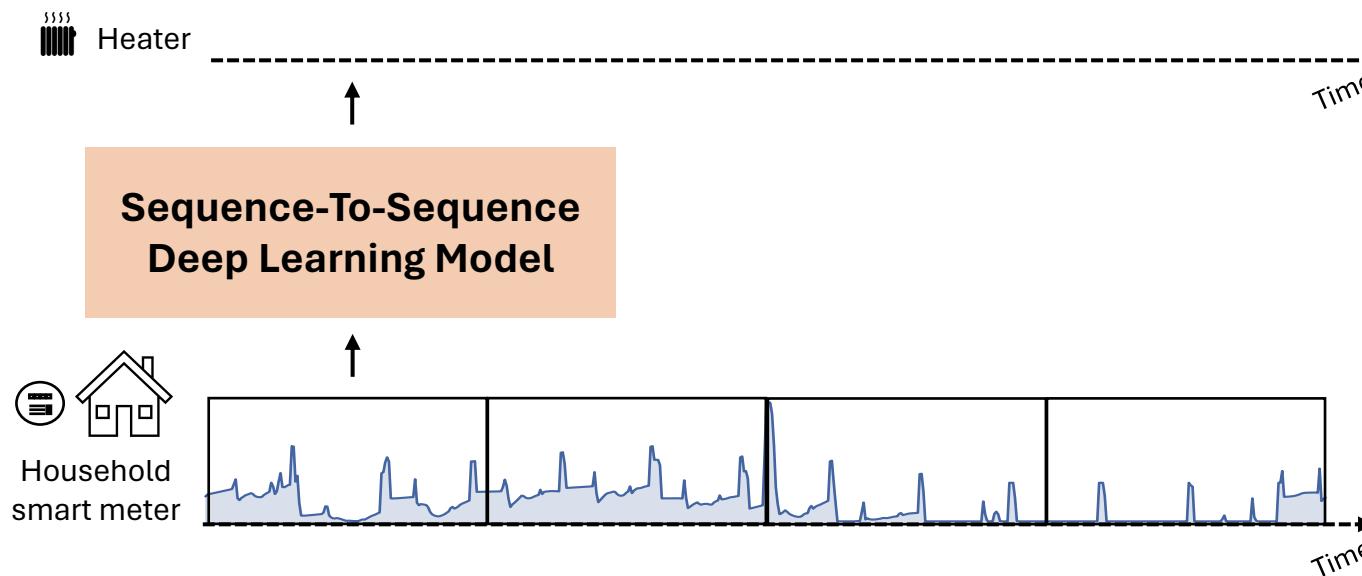
II. Contribution 3/3: Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

## Energy Disaggregation

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- **Operates** on **subsequences** of an entire electricity consumption series

The Sequence-To-Sequence paradigm



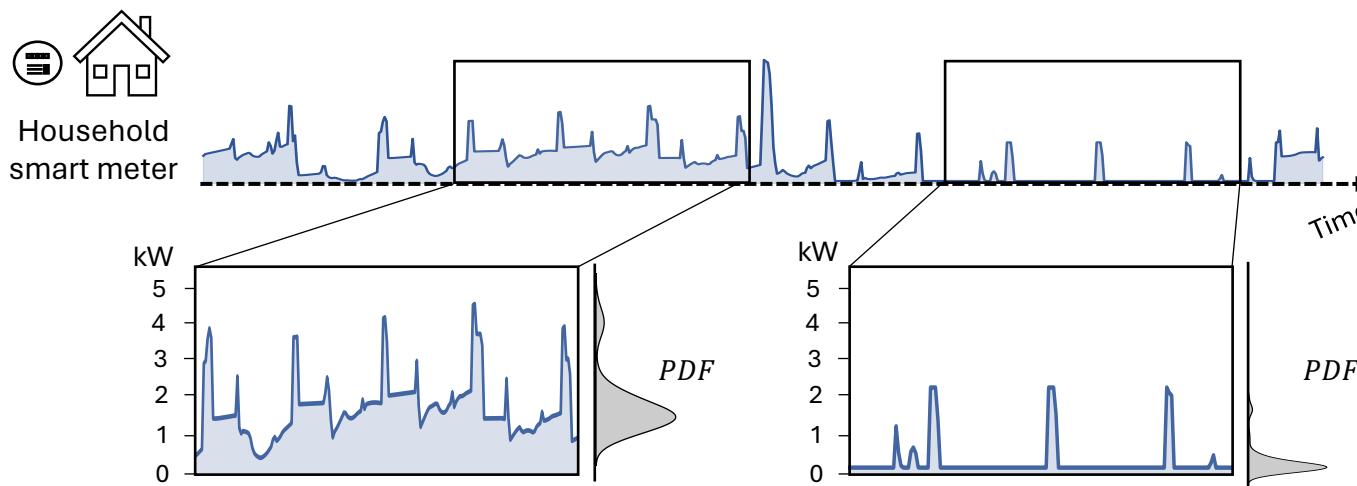
# Problem

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 3/3 : Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

## Non-Stationarity Aspect of Electricity Consumption Data



**Accounting for non-stationarity in deep learning significantly improves time series forecasting accuracy ! [1, 2]**

[1] T. Kim et al., Reversible Instance Normalization for Accurate Time-Series Forecasting against Distribution Shift, ICLR, 2021

[2] Y. Liu et al., Non-stationary Transformers: Exploring the Stationarity in Time Series Forecasting, NIPS, 2022

*How to provide detailed and accurate **fine-grained** appliance consumption **feedback** to customers?*

---

## Challenges

### 1. Considering non-stationary

Mitigating the data drift within each  
subsequence

### 2. Delivering granular, actionable feedback to customers

Per-timestamp, daily, weekly and monthly

*How to provide detailed and accurate **fine-grained** appliance consumption **feedback** to customers?*

---

## Challenges

### 1. Considering non-stationary

Mitigating the data drift within each subsequence

## Solutions

### ✓ NILMFormer

### 2. Delivering granular, actionable feedback to customers

Per-timestamp, daily, weekly and monthly

### ✓ Deployment in “*Mon Suivi Conso*”

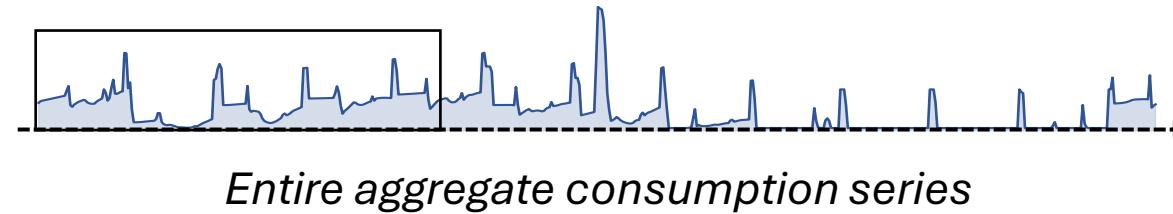
# Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 3/3: Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

How to **mitigate** the subsequence **data drift aspect?**



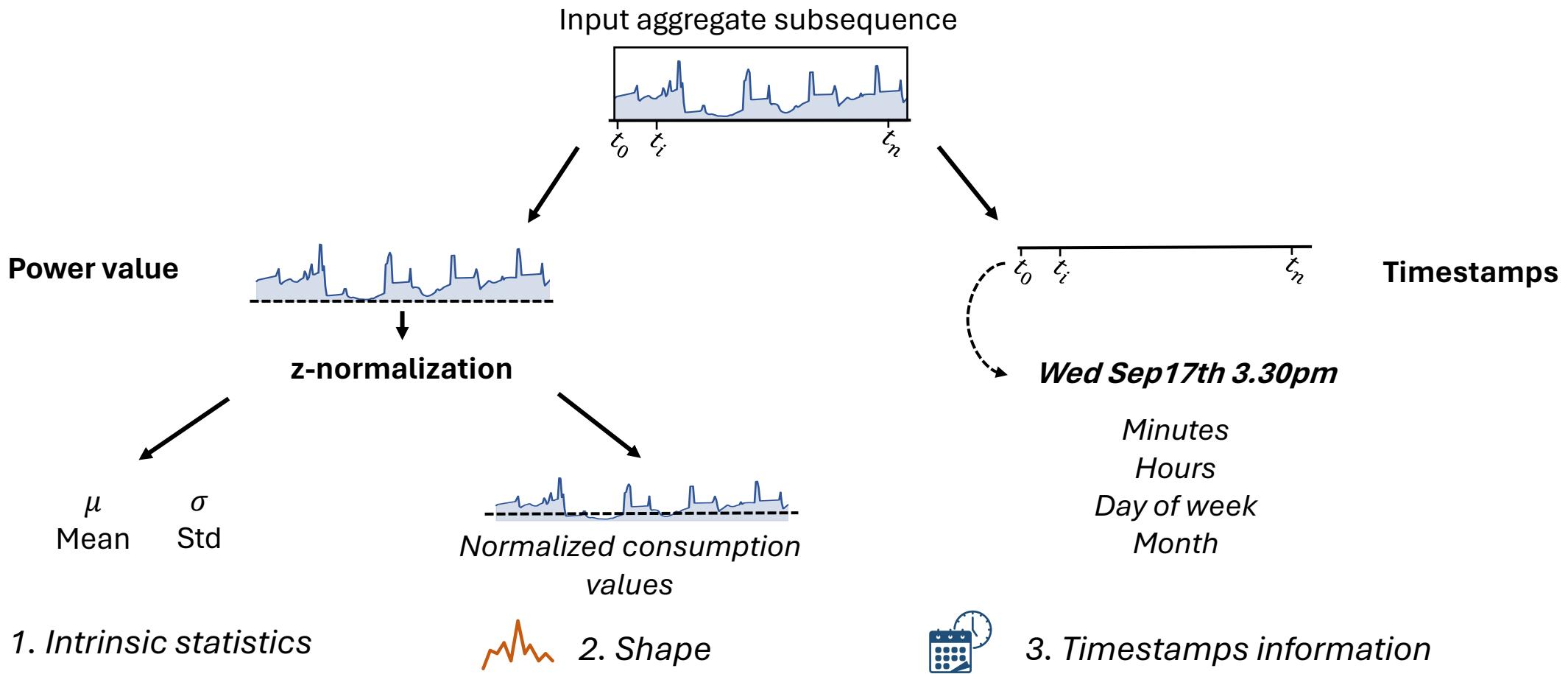
# Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 3/3 : Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

## How to mitigate the subsequence data drift aspect?



1. Intrinsic statistics



2. Shape



3. Timestamps information

# Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 3/3: Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

## NILMFormer: A Non-Stationarity Aware Transformer for Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring

### I. Distinct encoding modules (*tokenization*)



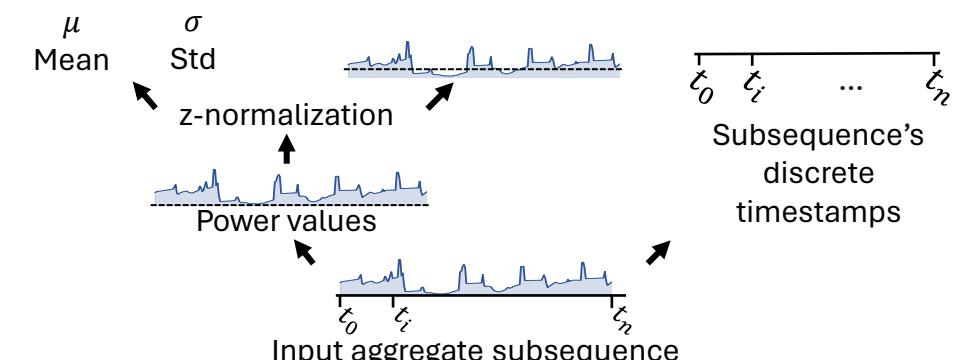
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# Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

I. Introduction

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III. Conclusions

## NILMFormer: A Non-Stationarity Aware Transformer for Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring

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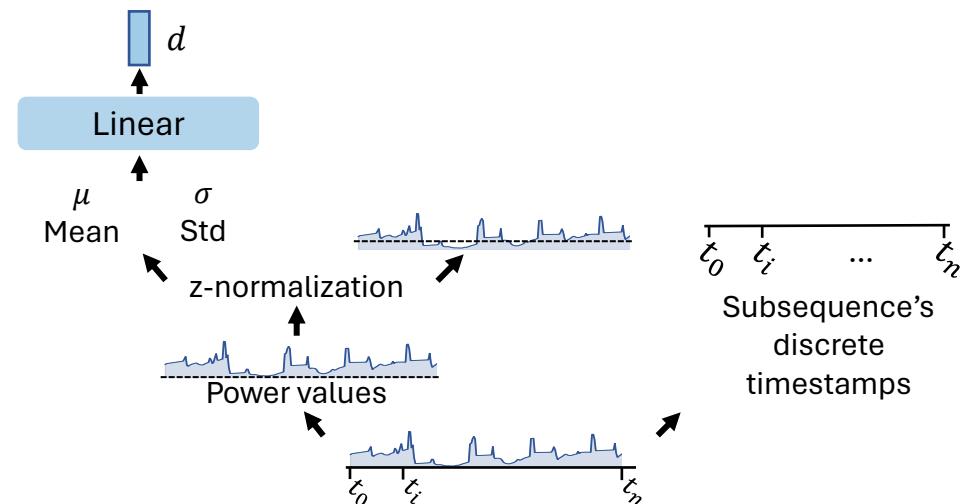
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# Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

I. Introduction

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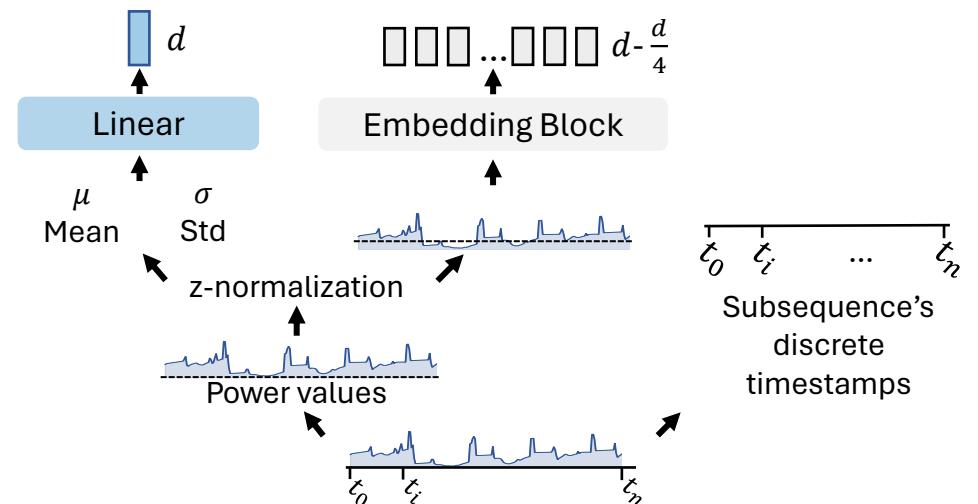
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I. Introduction

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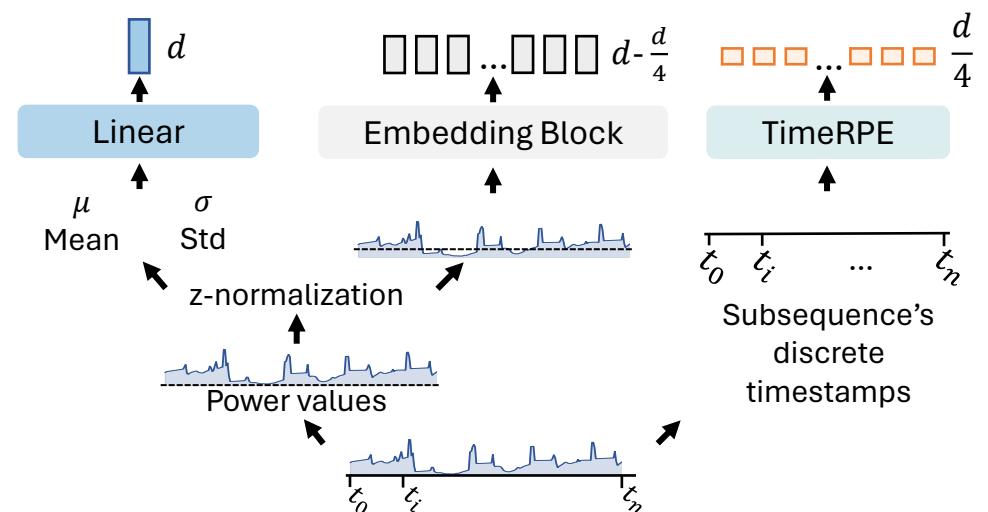
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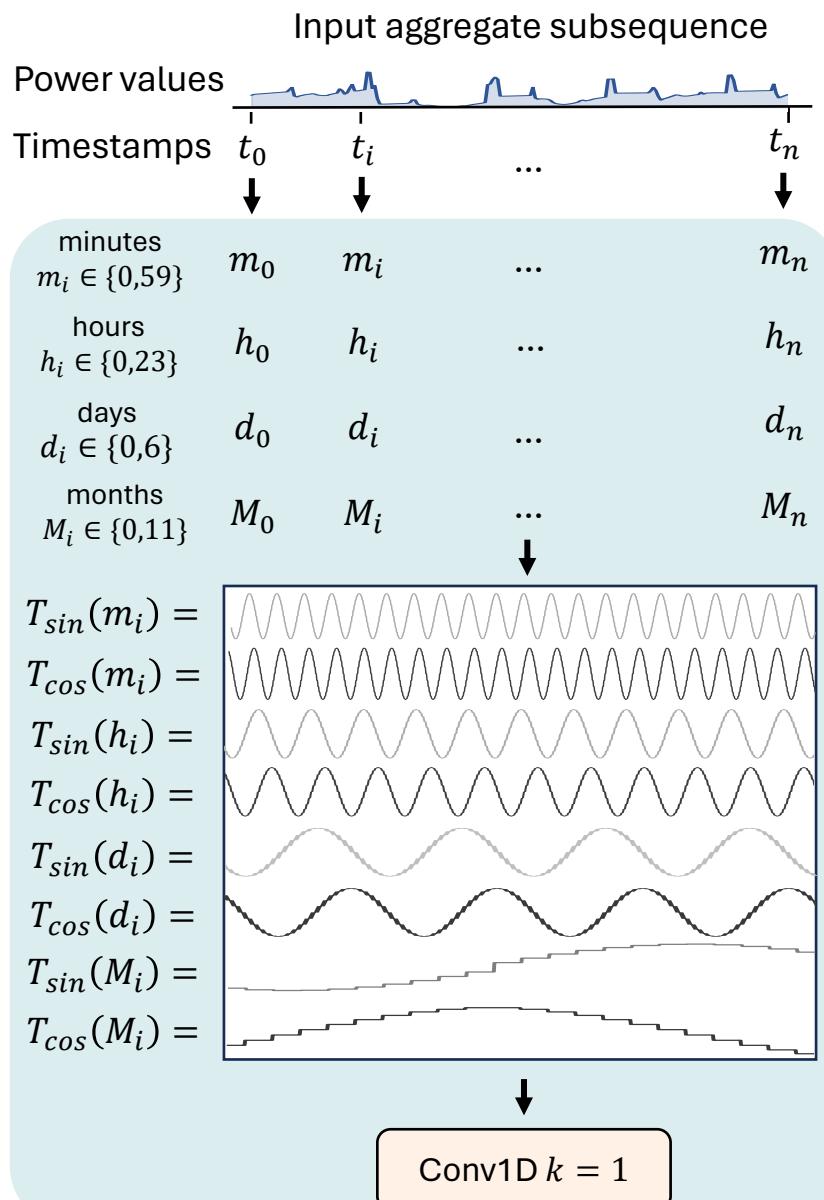
# Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

**NILMFormer**  
Non-Intrusive

I. Distinct encoding

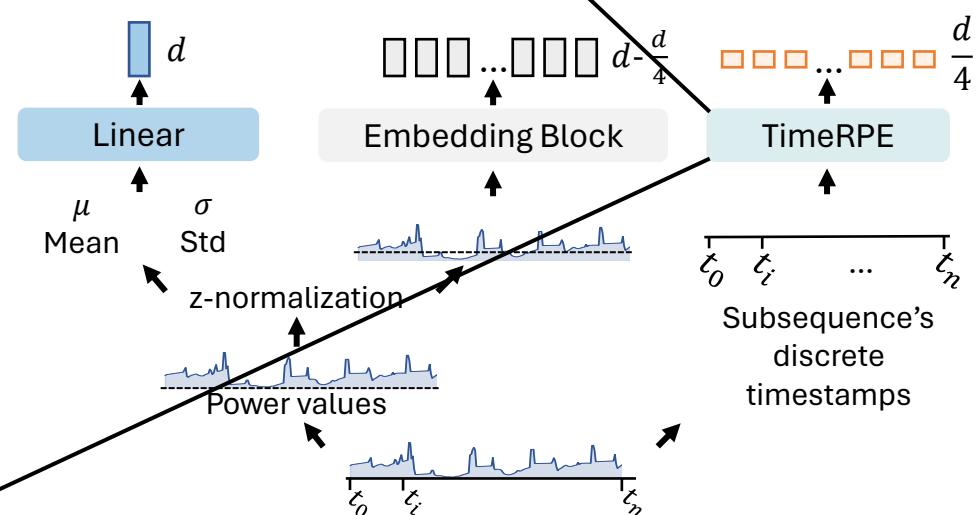


## Time Related Positional Encoding



## III: Appliance Consumption Feedback

for



# Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 3/3: Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

## NILMFormer: A Non-Stationarity Aware Transformer for Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring

### I. Distinct encoding modules (*tokenization*)



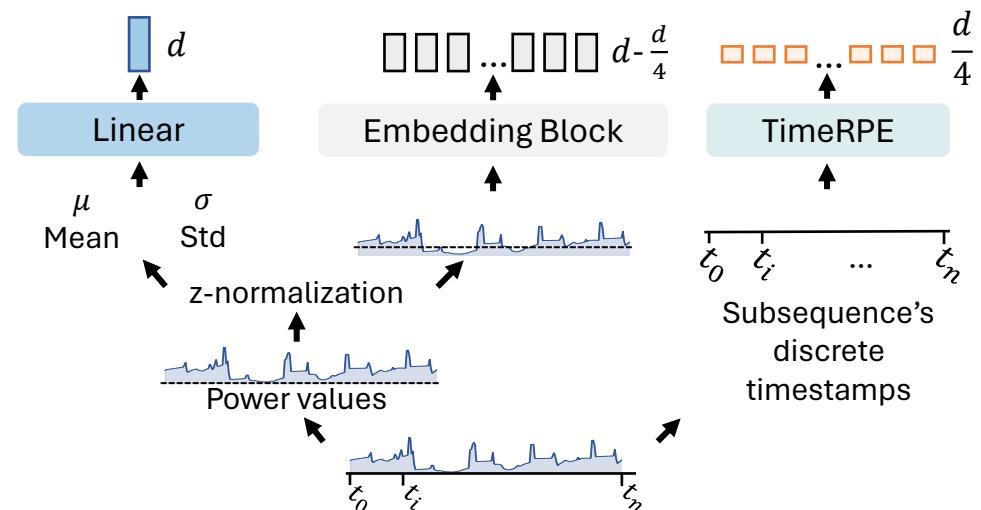
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# Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 3/3 : Appliance Consumption Feedback

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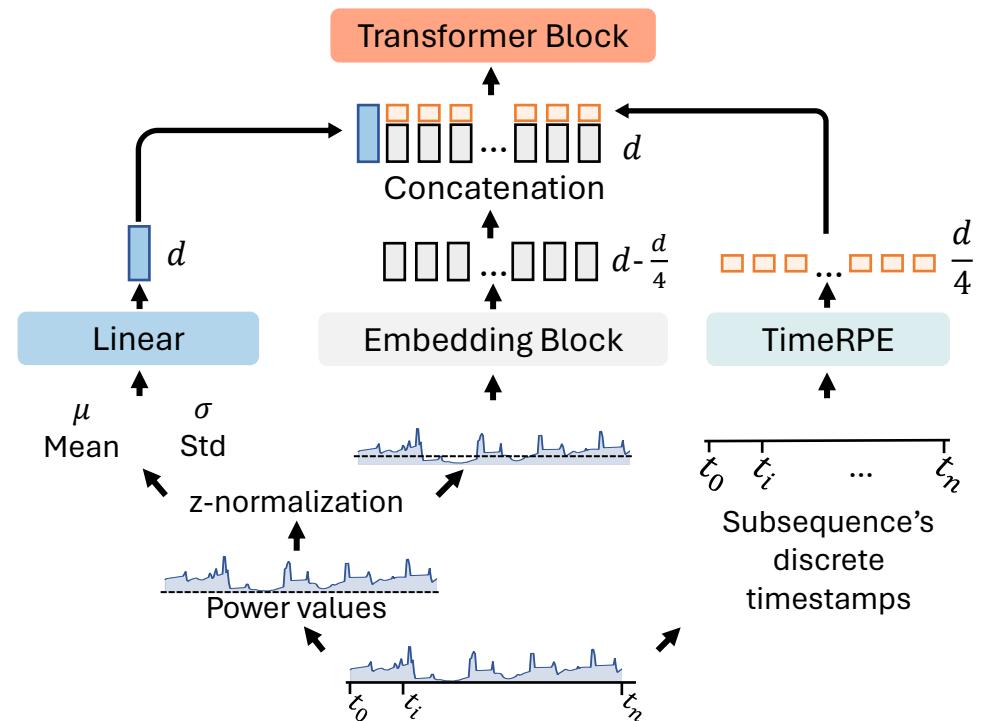


2. Shape



3. Timestamps information

### II. Embedding parts **concatenation**



# Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

I. Introduction

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III. Conclusions

## NILMFormer: A Non-Stationarity Aware Transformer for Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring

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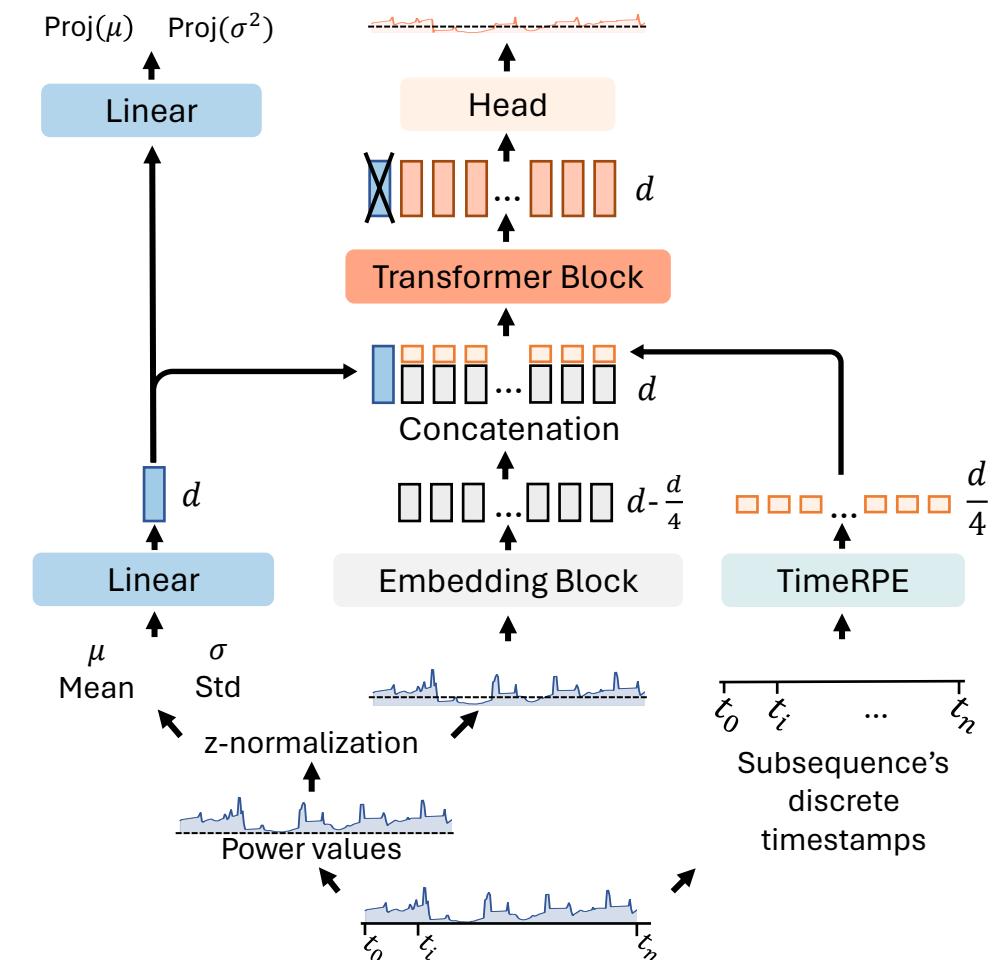
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3. Timestamps information

### II. Embedding parts concatenation

### III. Subsequence's individual **appliance power** and **statistics** prediction



# Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 3/3: Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

## NILMFormer: A Non-Stationarity Aware Transformer for Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring

### I. Distinct encoding modules (*tokenization*)



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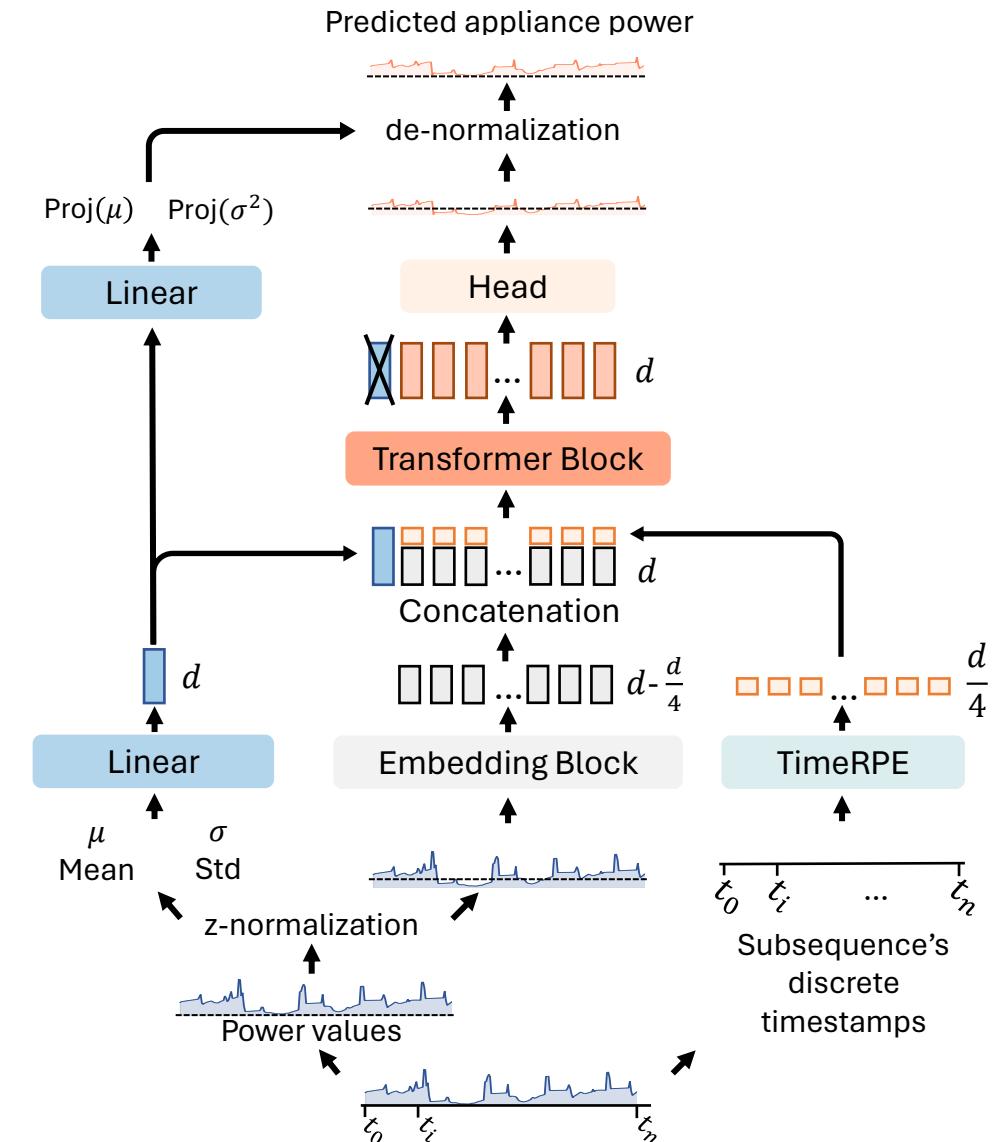


3. Timestamps information

### II. Embedding parts concatenation

### III. Subsequence's individual appliance power and statistics prediction

### IV. Output de-normalization



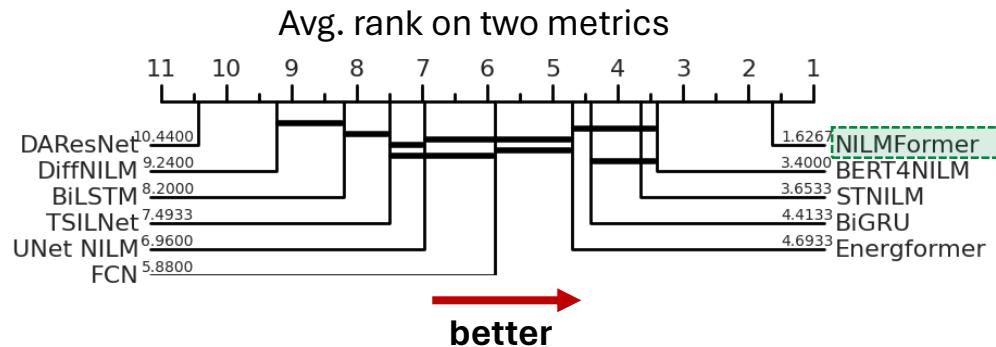
# Results: Per-timestamp Energy Disaggregation

I. Introduction

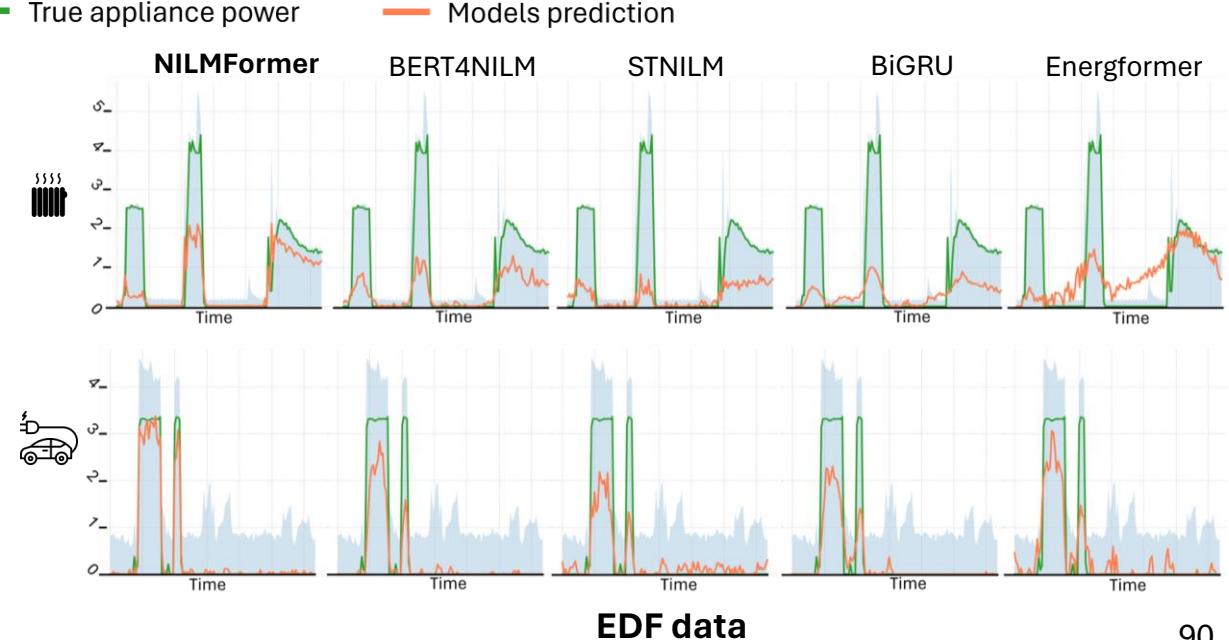
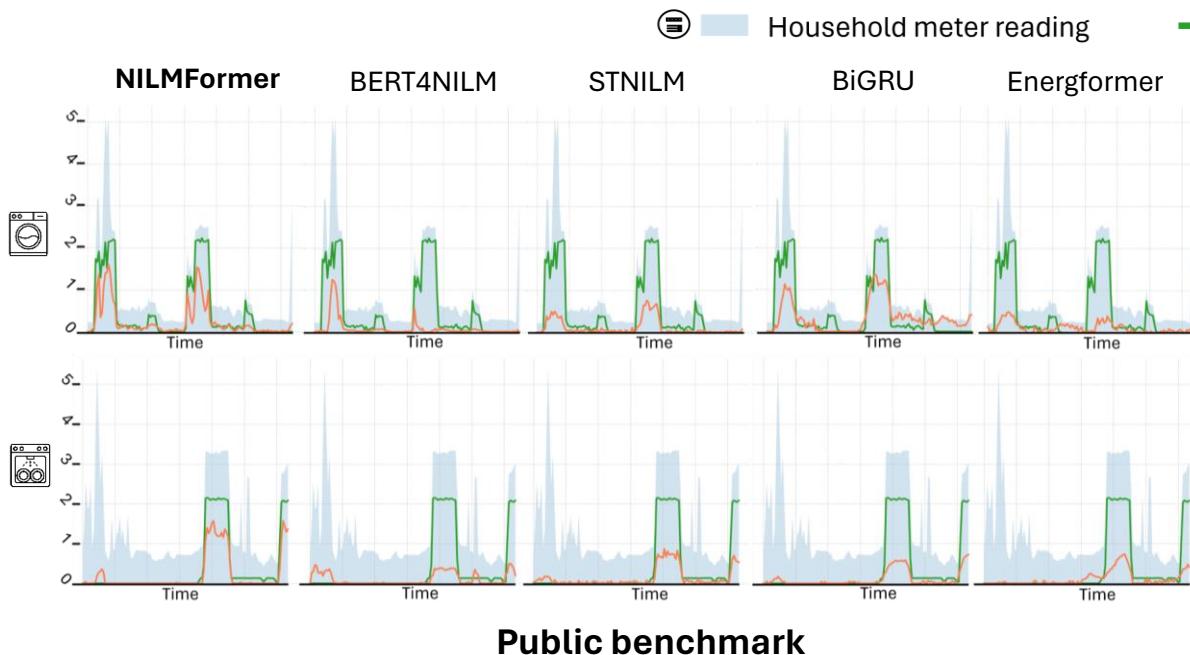
II. Contribution 3/3: Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

## Performance comparison with 10 SotA NILM baselines



Averaged results over 4 datasets and  
14 appliances disaggregation  
scenarios



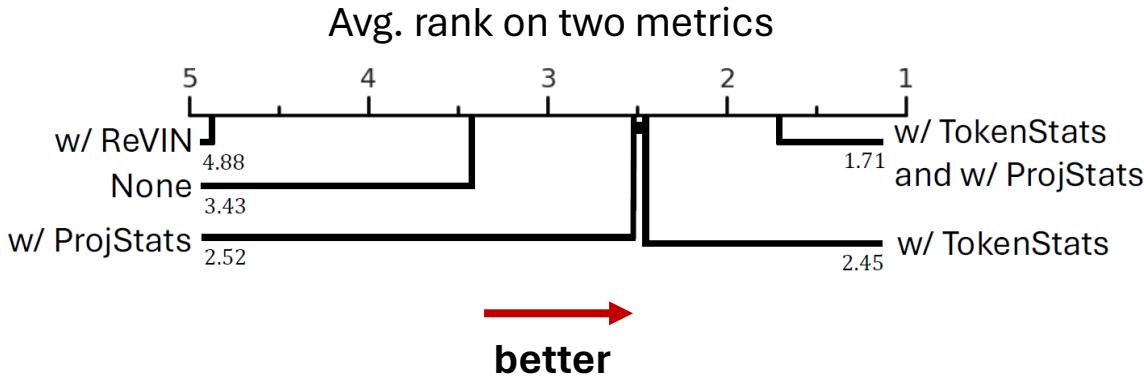
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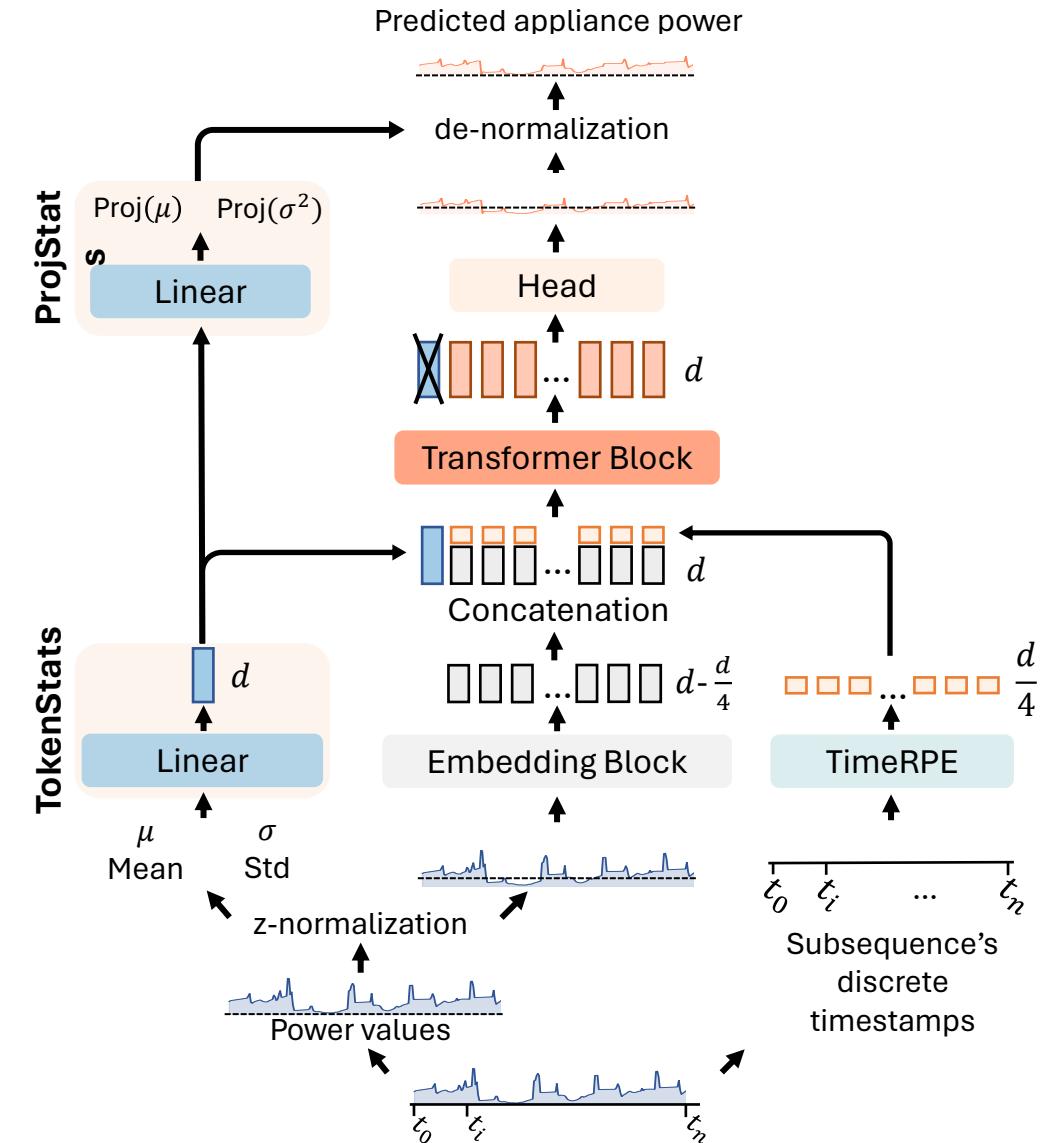
II. Contribution 3/3: Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

## Effects of proposed Non-Stationary Mechanisms on NILMFormer Performance



Averaged results over 4 datasets and 14 appliances disaggregation scenarios



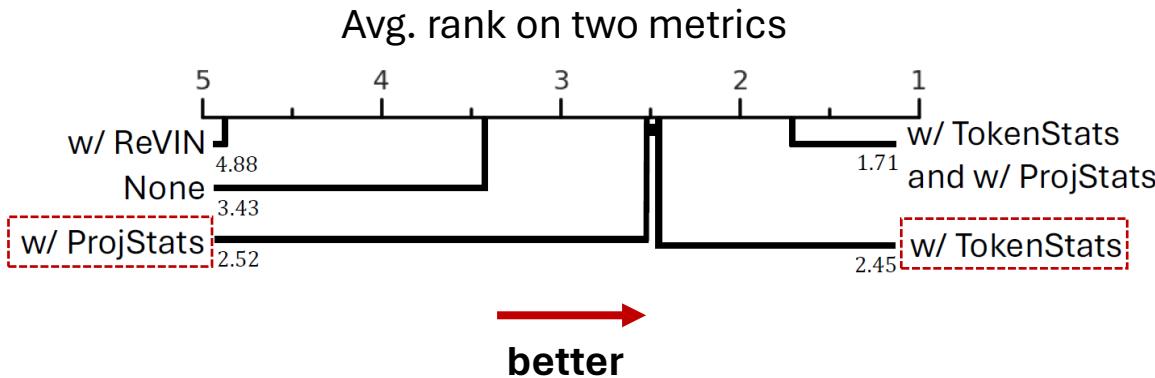
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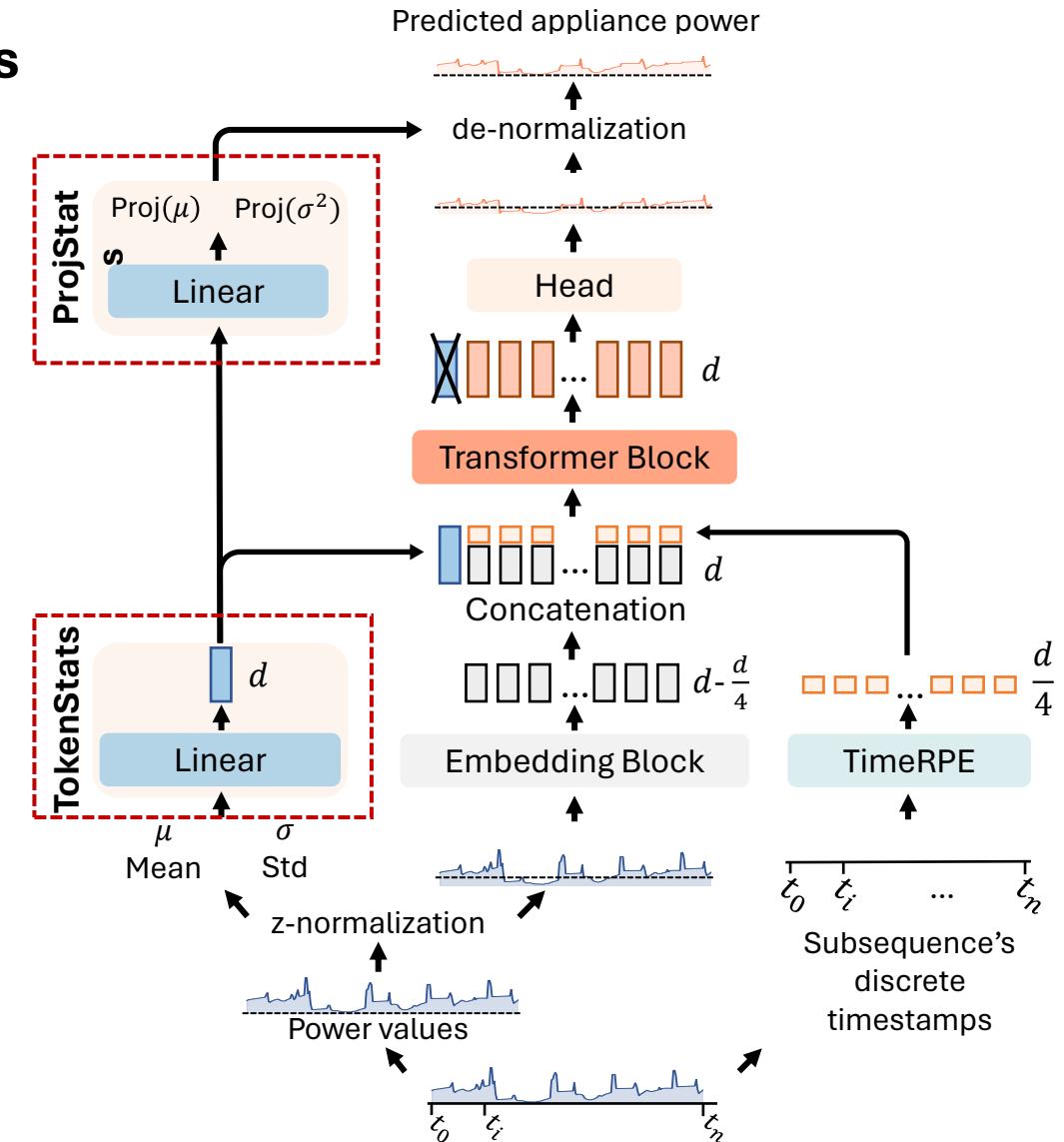
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III. Conclusions

## Effects of proposed Non-Stationary Mechanisms on NILMFormer Performance



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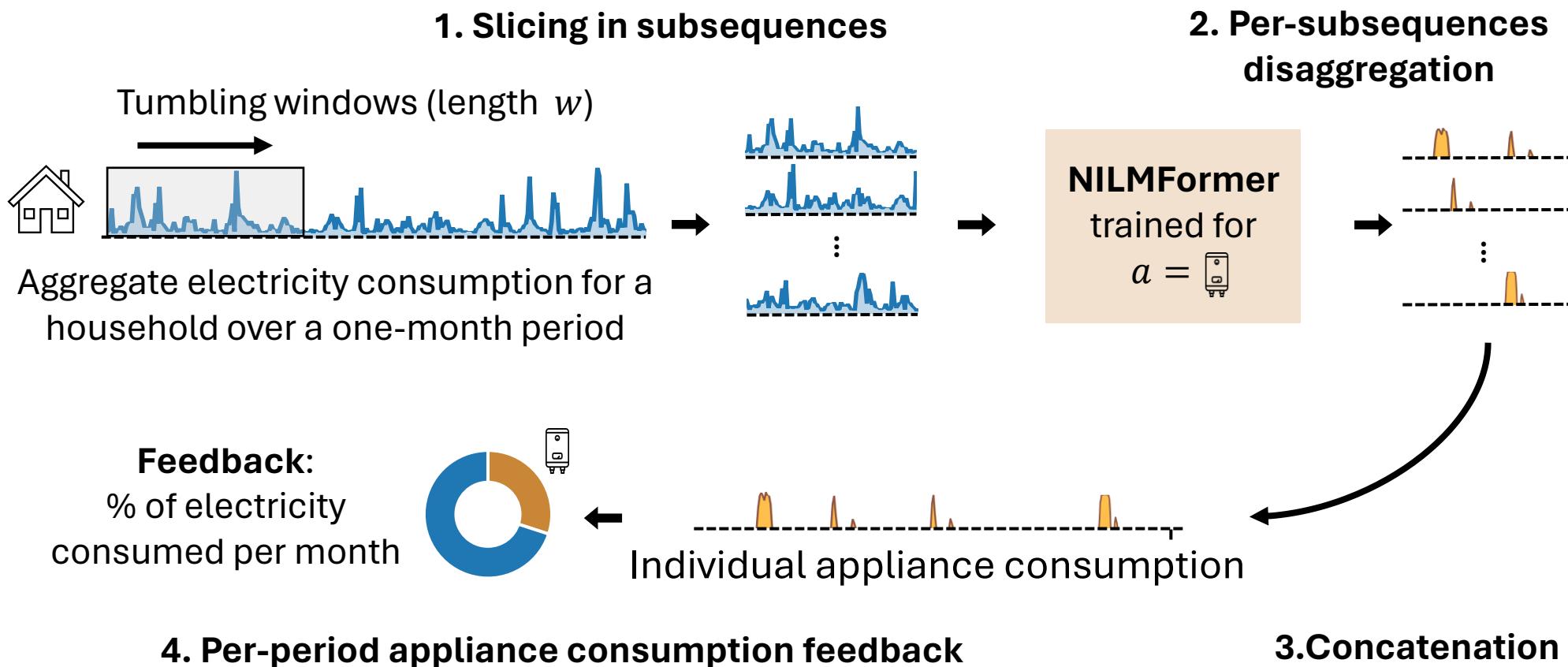
# Deployed Solution: NILMFormer for Appliance Consumption Feedback

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 3/3 : Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

## A Straightforward Framework for Per-Period Energy Estimation



# Deployed Solution: NILMFormer for Detailed Appliance Feedback

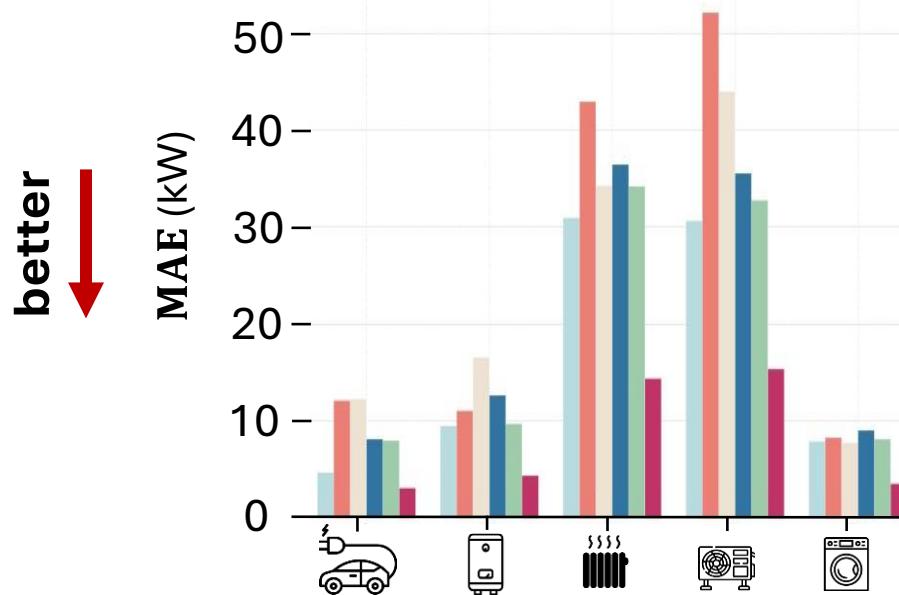
I. Introduction

II. Contribution 3/3 : Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

Performance Benchmark Against **TSER State-of-the-Art (EDF's Investigated Solution for Mon Suivi Conso)**

Daily Power Appliance Estimation



Achieves up to **52% lower error**  
than the 2<sup>nd</sup>-best baseline(XGBoost)



EV



Water Heater



Heater

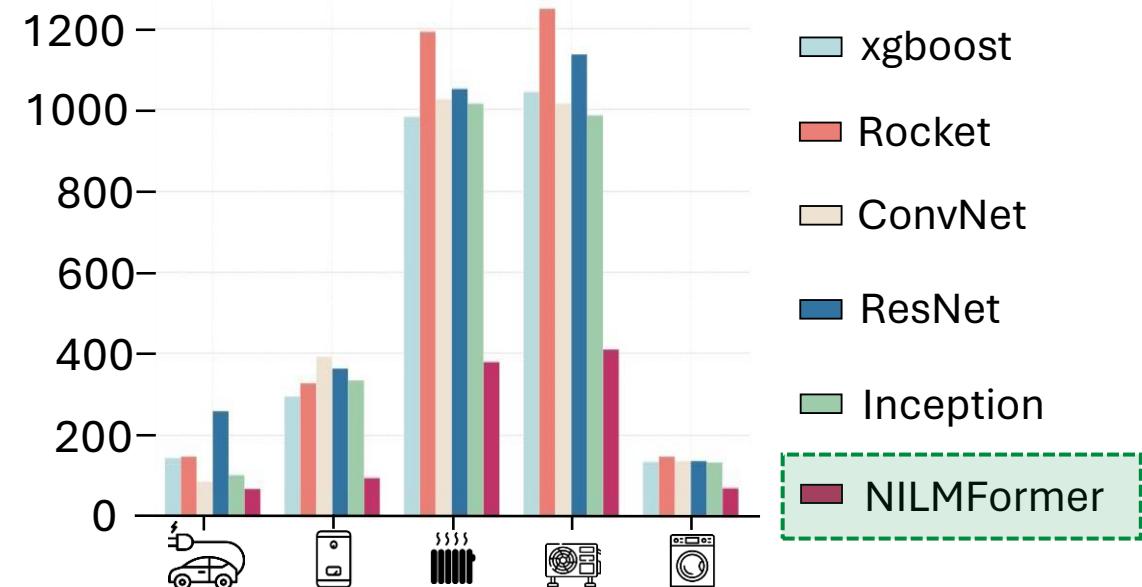


Heatpump



White Appliances

Monthly Power Appliance Estimation



Achieves up to **151% lower error**  
than the 2<sup>nd</sup>-best baseline (Inception)

# Deployed Solution: NILMFormer for Detailed Appliance Feedback

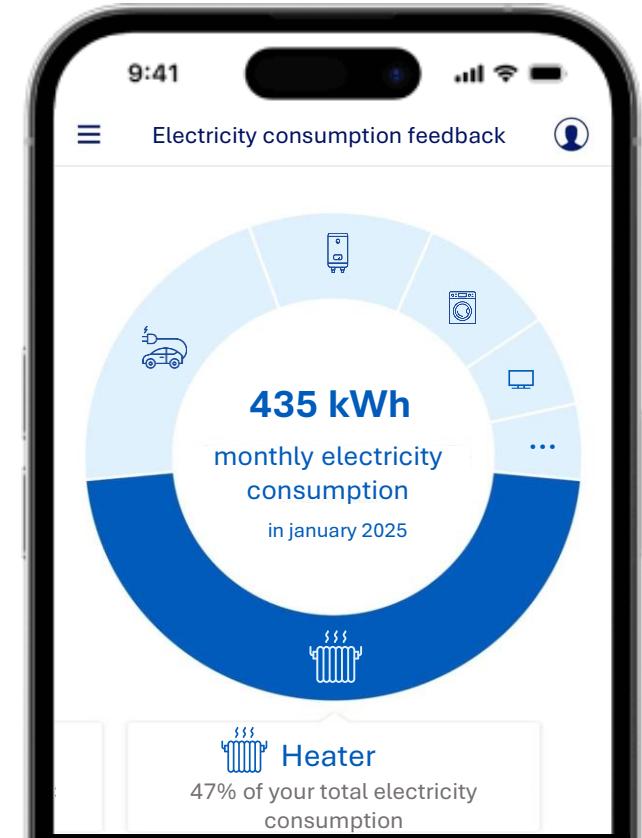
I. Introduction

II. Contribution 3/3: Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

## Deployment of **NILMFormer** in *Mon Suivi Conso*

- **Already deployed** in two EDF subsidiaries:  
*Électricité de Strasbourg* and *EDF Solutions Solaires*
- **Progressive rollout** underway for the entire **EDF customer base** (4M users)
- Capable of processing the full EDF database in **11h**



*How to provide detailed and accurate **fine-grained** appliance consumption **feedback** to customers?*

---

## Challenges

### 1. Considering non-stationary

Mitigating the data drift within each subsequence

### 2. Delivering granular, actionable feedback to customers

Per-timestamp, daily, weekly and monthly

## Solutions

### ✓ NILMFormer

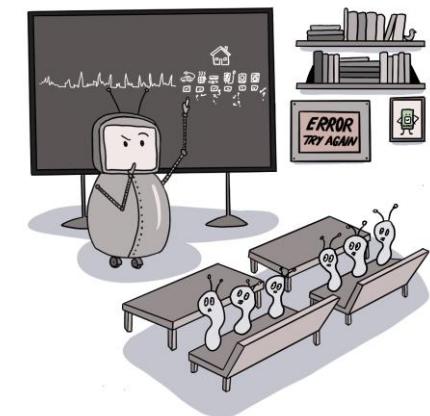
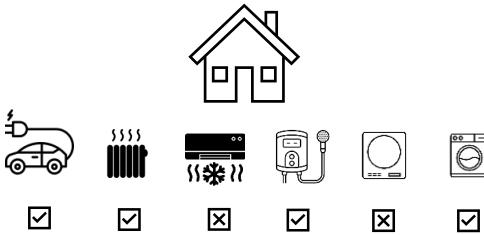
➤ Effectively takes into account the non-stationarity aspect of the data

### ✓ Deployment in *Mon Suivi Conso*

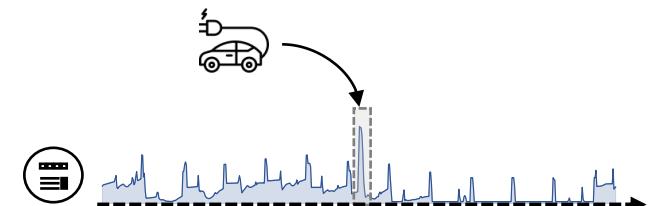
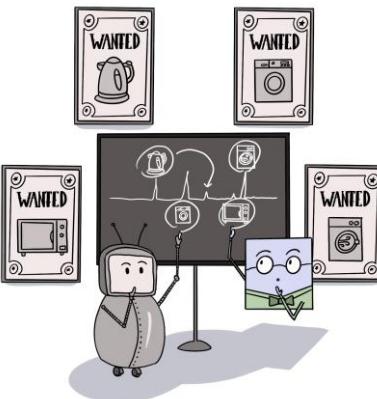
➤ Backbone algorithm for appliance feedback  
➤ Fine grain delivering insights

### III. Conclusions

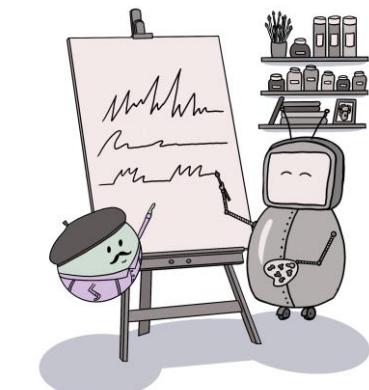
#### 1. Appliance Detection



#### 2. Appliance Pattern Localization



#### 3. Energy Disaggregation



# Conclusions

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

*Can we extract **relevant information** from **electricity consumption time series** collected by **common smart meter** at a **very low frequency**?*

---

# Conclusions

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

Can we extract ***relevant information*** from ***electricity consumption time series*** collected by ***common smart meter*** at a ***very low frequency***?

---

**Yes**

# Conclusions

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

*Can we extract **relevant information** from **electricity consumption time series** collected by **common smart meter** at a **very low frequency**?*

---

**Yes**

## Contributions

**ADF&TransApp**  
for  
**Appliance Detection** in  
Consumer Household

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PVLDB, 2024  
ACM e-Energy, 2023

**CamAL**  
for  
**Weakly Supervised Appliance  
Pattern Localization**

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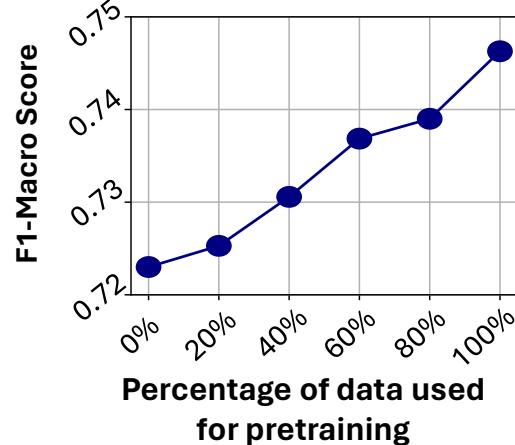
ICDE, 2025  
(2 papers)

**NILMFormer**  
for  
**Energy Disaggregation** and Detailed  
Appliance Consumption **Feedback**

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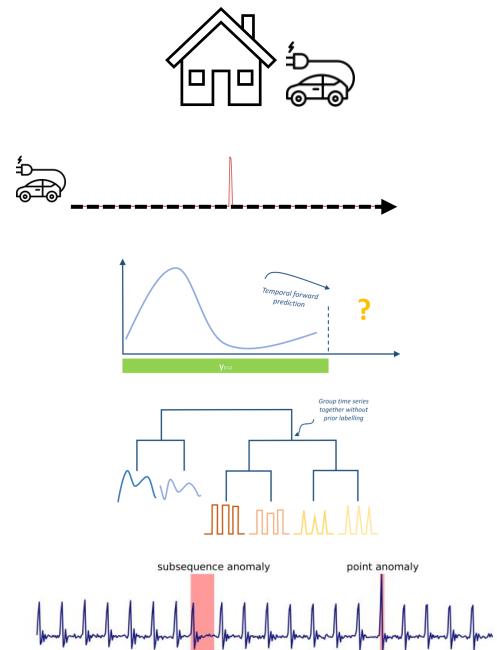
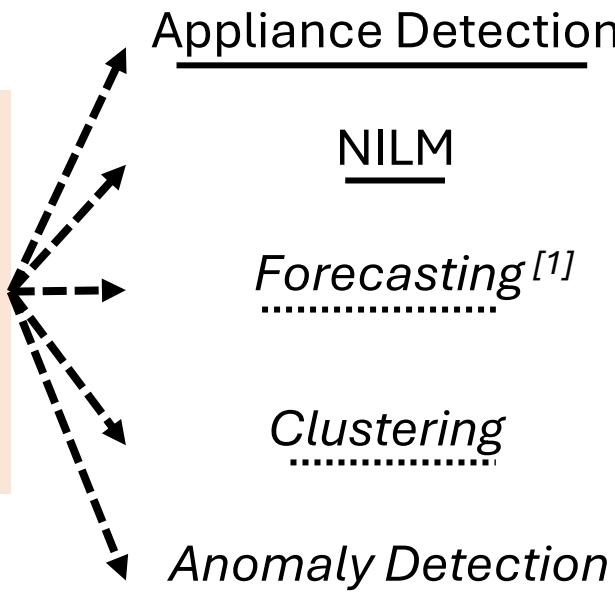
KDD, 2025

## Toward General-Purpose Foundation Models for Electricity Consumption Analytics



Pretext tasks and large-scale data **significantly improve** TransApp's appliance detection accuracy

**Foundation Model**  
(pretrained on large amount of data)



- Integration of **exogenous variables** (e.g., temperature, contractual metadata) into the learning process
- Model architecture resilient to **heterogeneous sampling frequencies**<sup>[2]</sup>

[1] G. Woo et al., Unified Training of Universal Time Series Forecasting Transformers, ICML, 2024

[2] E. Le Naour et al., Time Series Continuous Modeling for Imputation and Forecasting with Implicit Neural Representations, TMLR, 2024

# Publications

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

## List of publications related to this thesis

1. Adrien Petralia, et al. *NILMFormer: Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring that Accounts for Non-Stationarity*. **KDD, 2025**.
2. Adrien Petralia, et al. *Few Labels are all you need: A Weakly Supervised Framework for Appliance Localization in Smart-Meter Series*. **ICDE, 2025**.
3. Adrien Petralia, et al., *DeviceScope: An Interactive App to Detect and Localize Appliance Patterns in Electricity Consumption Time Series*. **ICDE, 2025**.
4. Adrien Petralia. *Time Series Analytics for Electricity Consumption Data*. **VLDB PhD Workshop, 2024**.
5. Adrien Petralia, et al. *ADF&TransApp: A Transformer-Based Framework for Appliance Detection Using Smart Meter Consumption Series*. **PVLDB, 2024**.
6. Adrien Petralia, et al. *Détection d'appareils dans les séries temporelles de compteurs intelligents très basse fréquence*. **BDA, 2023**.
7. Adrien Petralia, et al. *Appliance Detection Using Very Low-Frequency Smart Meter Time Series*. **ACM e-Energy, 2023**.

## Patents

1. **Adrien Petralia**, Paul Boniol, Themis Palpanas, Philippe Charpentier. *Détermination d'une activation au cours du temps d'un équipement donné au sein d'un ensemble d'équipements à partir de données collectées*. **French Patent FR2504769, 2025**.
2. **Adrien Petralia**, Themis Palpanas, Philippe Charpentier, Claire Lambert. *Extraction de la consommation électrique d'un équipement individuel au sein d'un ensemble d'équipements connectés à un réseau électrique*. **French Patent FR2410061, 2024**.
3. Luc Dufour, Pascal Chaussumier, **Adrien Petralia**, Philippe Charpentier, Themis Palpanas, Justin Capik. *Caractérisation pour l'optimisation de la consommation électrique d'un ensemble d'équipements connectés à un réseau électrique*. **French Patent FR2314217, 2023**.

# Thank you for your attention!

Deep Learning for Electricity Consumption Time Series Analytics

**Adrien Petralia**

supervised by *Prof. Themis Palpanas* and *Philippe Charpentier*



May 7th, 2025. UPCité & Online.