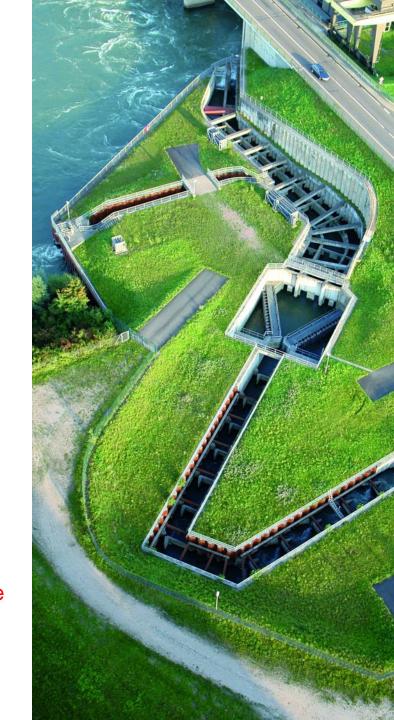


# PRIVACY-PRESERVING USE OF INDIVIDUAL SMART METERING DATA FOR CUSTOMER SERVICES

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## SMART METERS AND CONNECTED OBJECTS

- Deployment of smart meters (Linky project in France)
  - From 2016 to 2020 (35M meters)
  - Remote turning power on/off, remote readings and billing
  - Readings up to every 10 minutes to the supplier/distributor
  - Readings up to 2s on premisses



Deployment of connected objects in households ('smart home')









Using smart meter readings for energy efficiency diagnosis and advice





epr

Source particulier.edf.fr

Using smart meter readings for energy efficiency diagnosis and advice



Source particulier.edf.fr



Using smart meter readings for energy efficiency diagnosis and advice



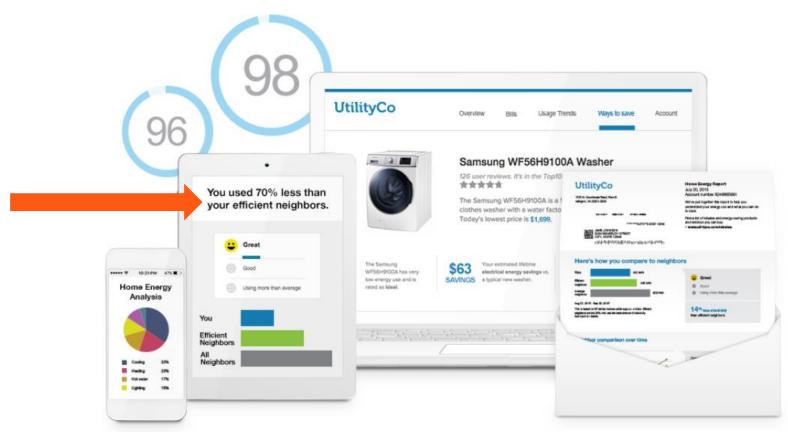








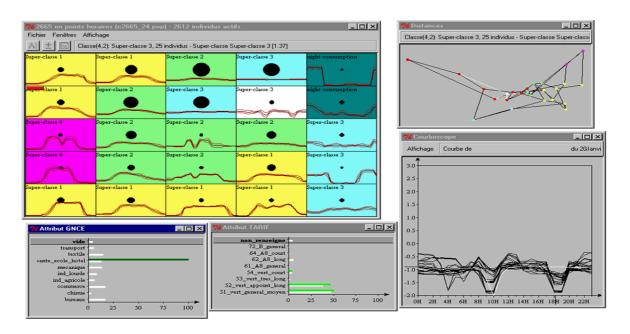
Using smart meter readings for energy efficiency diagnosis and advice



Source www.opower.com



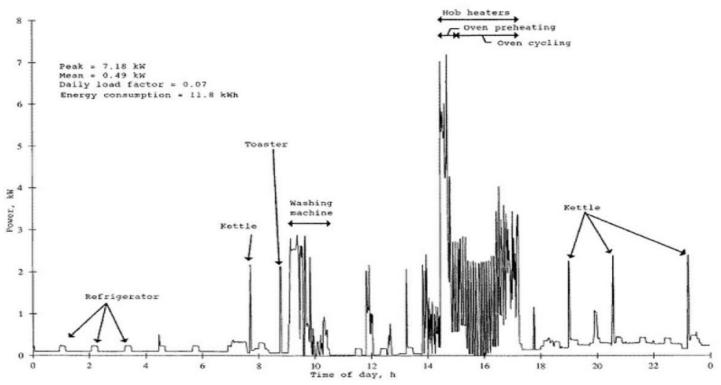
- Using smart meter readings for energy efficiency diagnosis and advice
  - One standard approach: comparison to « neighbors »
    - Storage of individual consumption curves in a centralized data warehouse
    - Construction of (daily/weekly) profiles by clustering of individual curves
    - Association of house/equipment/occupants characteristics to clusters
    - Comparison of individual data with profiles

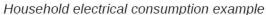




## GREAT ... BUT ...

- Consumption data becomes more sensitive at a higher sampling rate
  - Presence/absence, number of people in the house
  - Human activity (cooking, shower, TV, ...)









#### PRIVACY-PRESERVING SERVICES TO CUSTOMERS

#### Do the same job but with privacy preservation of individual electric power consumption curve!

→ « Chiaroscuro »

#### Basic idea

- Customer advice is computed locally (can easily be private)
- Construction of profiles with associated household characteristics
  - → New approach of privacy-preserving clustering of individual consumption curves

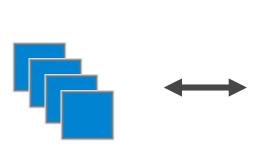


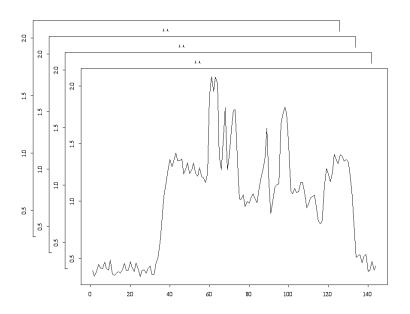
- Privacy-preserving distributed clustering
- P2P infrastructure
- Evaluation



#### Data input

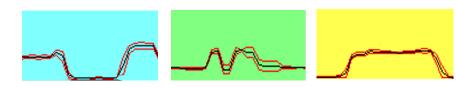
- N geographically distributed individual daily electric power consumption time series
- 24 dimensions vectors if hourly data, 144 dimensions data if 10' data
- Euclidian distance on (normalized) coordinates



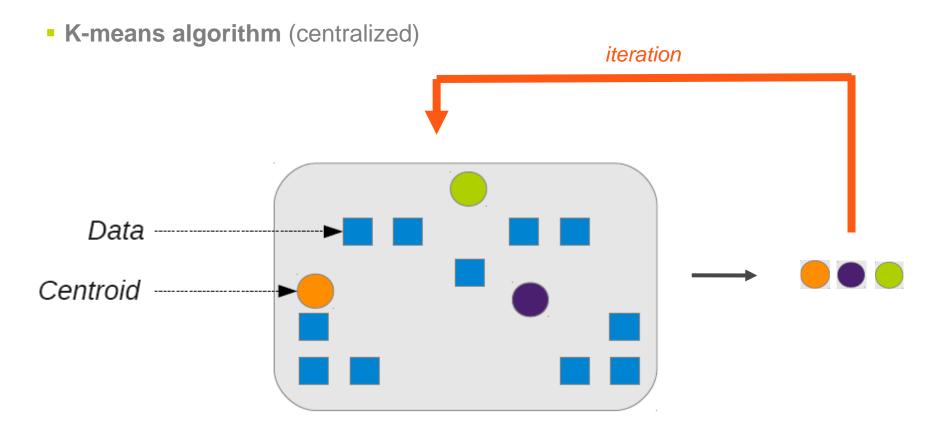


#### Output result

K time-series profiles (24 ou 144 dimensions)



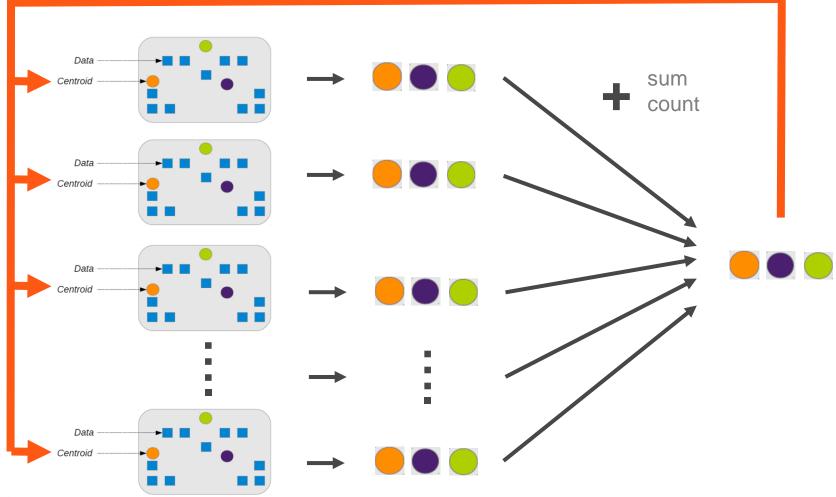






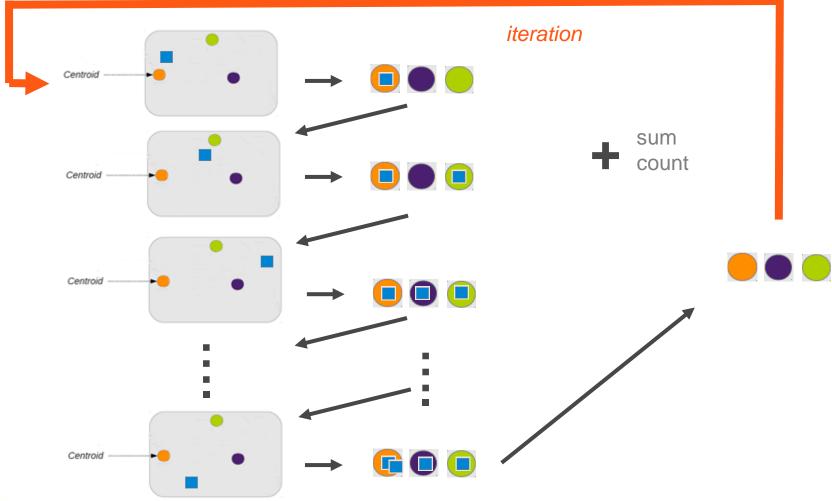
K-means parallelization (partition)

iteration



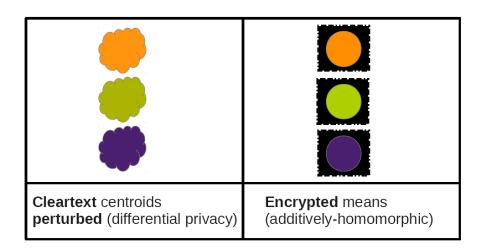


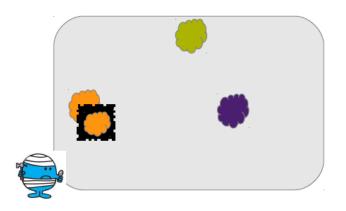
• K-means: *circulation* of centroïds among individuals





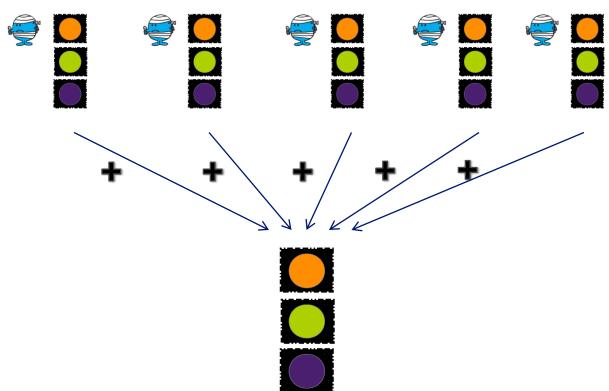
- Circulation of 2 centroïd structures among individual participants
  - Cleartext centroïds for local assignment of individual time series to the closest cluster
  - Encrypted centroïds built gradually from assignments for the next iteration







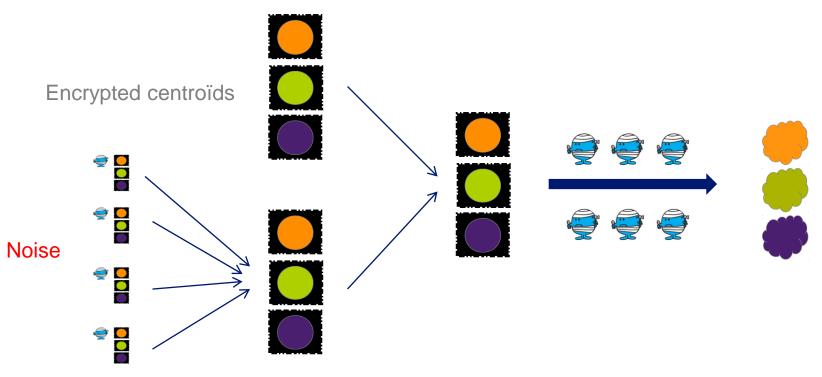
- Centroïd computation within an iteration
  - Two additive parts: SUM and COUNT
  - Use of additive homomorphic encryption (allows addition directly on encrypted data)





#### End of iteration

- Decryption of centroïds for the next iteration but:
  - Introduction of noise in centroïds before decryption (differential privacy)
- Collaborative decryption





#### Association of house/equipment/occupants characteristics to clusters

- Last iteration
- Counting for each combination characteristic x cluster
- Similar protection: encryption + noise + collaborative decryption

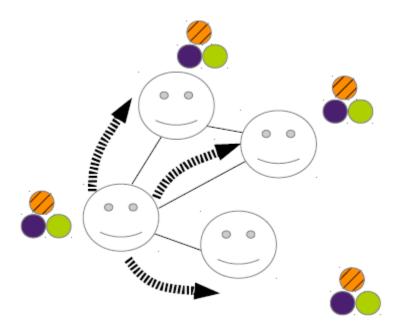


- Privacy-preserving distributed clustering
- P2P infrastructure
- Evaluation



#### P2P (peer-to-peer) architecture

- No central server (local operations preserving privacy)
- Scalability to millions of customers
- Robustness to connections / disconnections (churn)
- Sum computations using a « gossiping » algorithm
  - repeated averages between participants (adaptation of usual gossip sum algorithm)





- Privacy-preserving distributed clustering
- P2P infrastructure
- Evaluation



#### **Evaluation questions:**

- **Quality of clustering:** 
  - Perturbed centralized k-means implementation
  - Measured by the intra-cluster inertia
  - Datasets: Irish CER (3M real electrical consumption timeseries) and NUMED (1.2M synthetic tumor growth timeseries)
- **Latencies** of gossip algorithms: distributed computing simulator (Peersim)
- **Local performances** (*i.e.*, CPU times, bandwidth consumption): laptop with *current average*+ resources

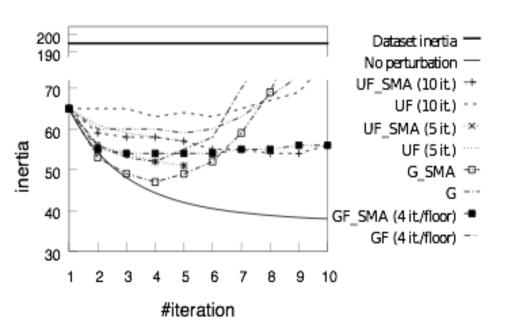


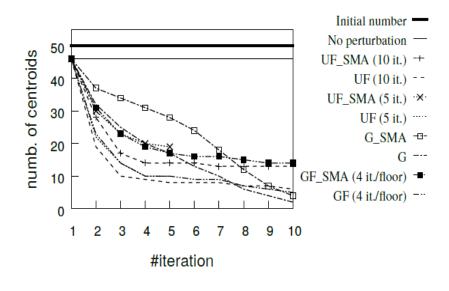
#### Quality of clustering

- Varying participants for each iteration (connections/disconnections)
- Introduction of noise
  - High perturbation for small clusters
  - Large clusters « eat » small clusters
- Distribution of privacy budget between iterations
- Smoothing time series after noise introduction
- Early stopping



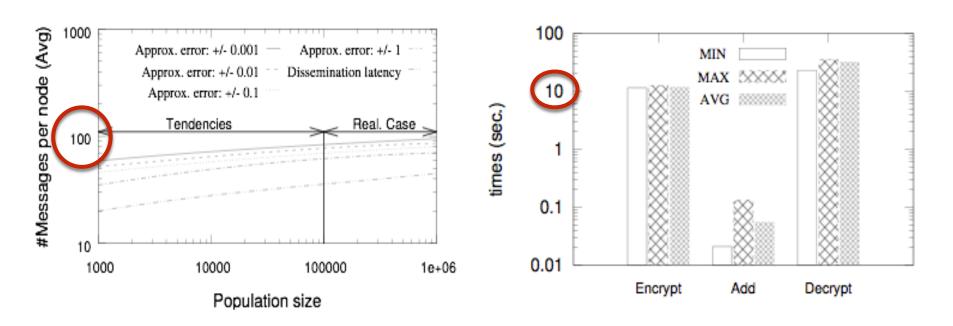
- Quality of clustering: example of settings
  - Clustering: k = 50 centroids, CER dataset, 24 numbers per time-series
  - $\Box$  Security: differential privacy budget  $\varepsilon = 0.69$ , encryption key length 1024 bits







Affordable communication and computation costs





#### CONCLUSION

#### Chiaroscuro:

- First massively distributed privacy-preserving clustering solution for time series
- Clustering: *k*-means-like algorithm (simplicity)
- Distribution: Gossip-based (scalability and fault-tolerance)
- Privacy: encryption and differential privacy

#### Future work:

- Functional representation of time series
- Malicious participants
- Other analytical algorithms



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