Buildsys

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Abstract

This paper provides a sample of a LaTeX document for ACM Sensys. It complements the document *Author's (Alternate) Guide to Preparing ACM SIG Proceedings Using LaTeX2ε and BibTeX*. This source file has been written with the intention of being compiled under LaTeX2ε and BibTeX.

To make best use of this sample document, run it through `pdflatex` and `bibtex` to directly produce a pdf document.

Categories and Subject Descriptors

H.4 [**Information Systems Applications**]: Miscellaneous; D.2.8 [**Software Engineering**]: Metrics—*complexity measures, performance measures*

General Terms

Delphi theory

Keywords

ACM proceedings, LaTeX, text tagging

1 Introduction+Related Work

- Why buildings must be targeted for energy [5]
- Importance of feedback [3]
- Why we need deployments
- Previous such residential deployments, some of which were presented in Buildsys itself [7, 1, 4]
- Some applications-NILM[6, 2], Fixture Finder [8]
- Specific learnings from our deployment, some of them complement the ones given earlier [7]
  - Glowing LED in night
  - Deployments should be transparent
  - Noisy server owing to dust (specific to developing countries)
  - Electricity failure- as a consequence all systems should be capable to restart upon resumption of electricity
  - Unreliable internet -Forcing to use Sense-Store-Upload paradigm
  - Normalization -Voltage fluctuation, different measurement by different instruments

2 Deployment

In this section we describe about our deployment. Figure 1 shows overall home deployment. Following computation resources (SBC/Servers were used)

- X RPi
- Plug Computers
- Main server

Following sensors were used.

- EM6400 smart meter: We used pyModbus to sample at 1 Hz. Gives 40 parameters including reactive power. Reactive power can greatly help in improving NILM accuracy [6].
- Appliance level meters: jPlug and Current Cost. jPlug gives data at 1 Hz and gives 10 parameters including reactive power. Current cost was needed for one appliance- electric motor.
- CT monitoring: Custom hardware based on XYZ.
- Multisensors: Measure motion (based on polling), light and temperature
- Water meter: 10 litre events.
- Android phones measuring x, y, z using FunF Journal[1]

Apart from this following soft-sensor streams were collected.

- Network statistics
- CPU, Memory usage for all computing resources. This was to serve as preventive measure.
- Weather streams

3 Learning

In this section we discuss the learning from previous work in similar domains and present unique aspects which came up in our deployment.

[1] `http://www.funf.org/journal.html`

SenSys'13, November 11–15, 2013, Rome, Italy.

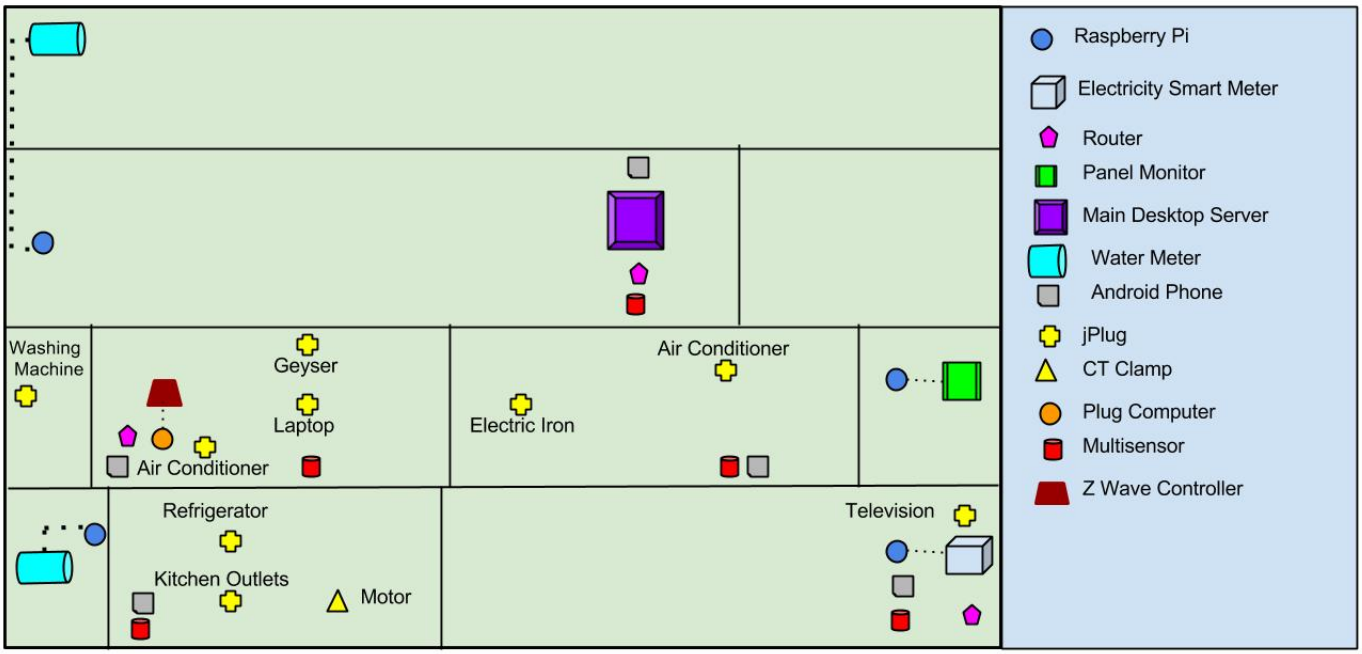
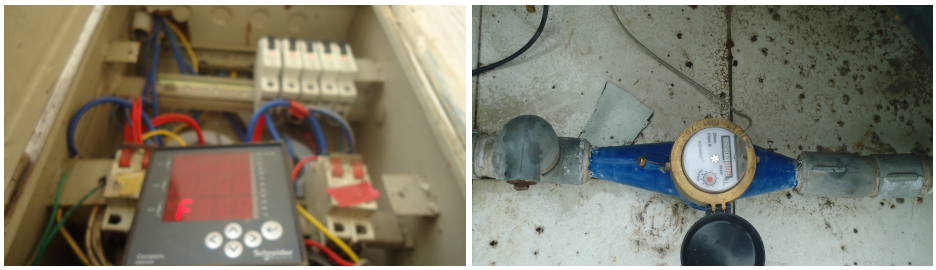


Figure 1: Schematic showing overall home deployment



(a) EM6400 Smart Meter (b) Water Meter

Figure 2: Deployment Pictures

- Homes are not power panacea. We have a very special case of electricity failure. Add figure for electricity number of hours failure, failure by n'th hour, hist of failure hours
- Homes have poor connectivity. This forced us to develop a different paradigm which we call Sense-Store-Transfer. This is shown in Figure 4
- Homes are hazardous environments
  - Multi failed when put on inverter point
  - Node in one room will always fail
  - Wire snag and how it led to data loss of node 4
- Homes are remote environments: We had to raise 60 new issues on Github. We first did deployment in researchers home which had full access to all nodes. We also provided alerting mechanisms.
- User participation Even at researchers home, had asked the researcher to take notes. But even his engagement was not 100 %.
- Aesthetics matter
  - LED in night
  - Noise- Noisy SMPS due to dust. Unique to our setting. Figure from FunF showing sound level before and after cleaning.
- Simplify the architecture We used Load-Store-Forward. Describe this in more detail and relate to earlier n/w connectivity. Also when number of systems is so large, simple CSV uploading is the best mechanism.

  Wherever possible use Ethernet with repeaters. Also, RPi are known to have problems with WiFi.
- Importance of meta data and calibration Figure showing power consumption of ref. after repair Figure showing different measurements for same appliance Figure showing voltage fluctuations

4 Case Studies

In this section we present some case studies from the data collected in this deployment.

4.1 Correlating Events

In this section we show how multi-modal data can be used for activity recognition. Following plots show the same.

4.2 Water-Energy Nexus

4.2.1 Water Filter

In this section we find out the effective cost of 1 litre of water. RO is known to waste a lot of water. From the water meter we observe the amount of water consumed to fill 1 litre of water. We also see the corresponding power draw of the RO. Thus, we can see that water has energy embedded in it.

4.2.2 Electric Motor

Another unique aspect of our setting is the use of electric motor to pump water. Figure showing 1 litre events before motor was turned on and figure showing 1 litre events after motor is turned on. Figure showing power consumption incurred by the use of motor.

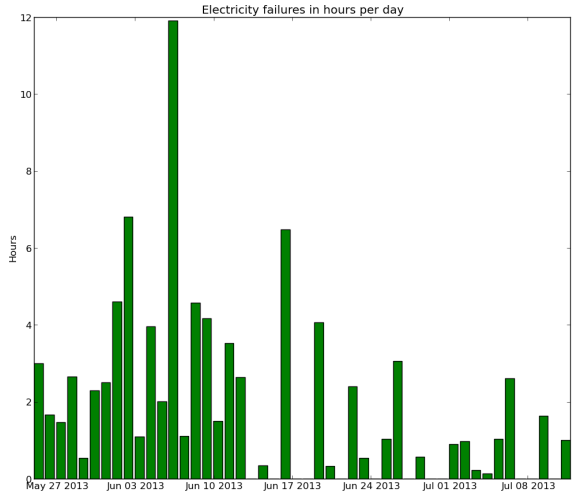


Figure 3: Electricity failure in hours

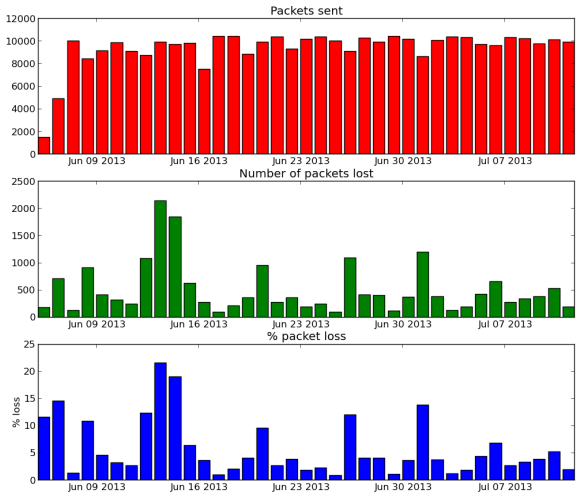


Figure 4: Overall packet drop while accessing internet

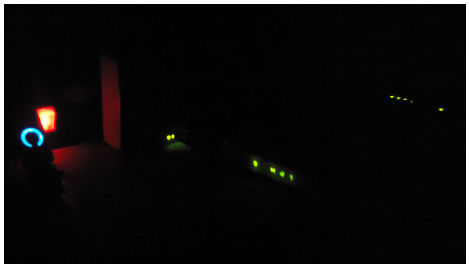


Figure 5: LED glowing in the night

4.2.3 NILM

In this section we see the scope of NILM. Might not do this section as it will get very tricky to do NILM on Indian dataset due to variety of reasons.

To highlight any thing or add new stuff write like this in red

This is my comment. I would also do ... and put this image and put this table and so on and so forth

5 Conclusions and Future Work

6 References

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