

Systems and Analytical Techniques Towards Practical Energy Breakdown for Homes

Nipun Batra

March 7, 2017

Committee

Dr. Amarjeet Singh

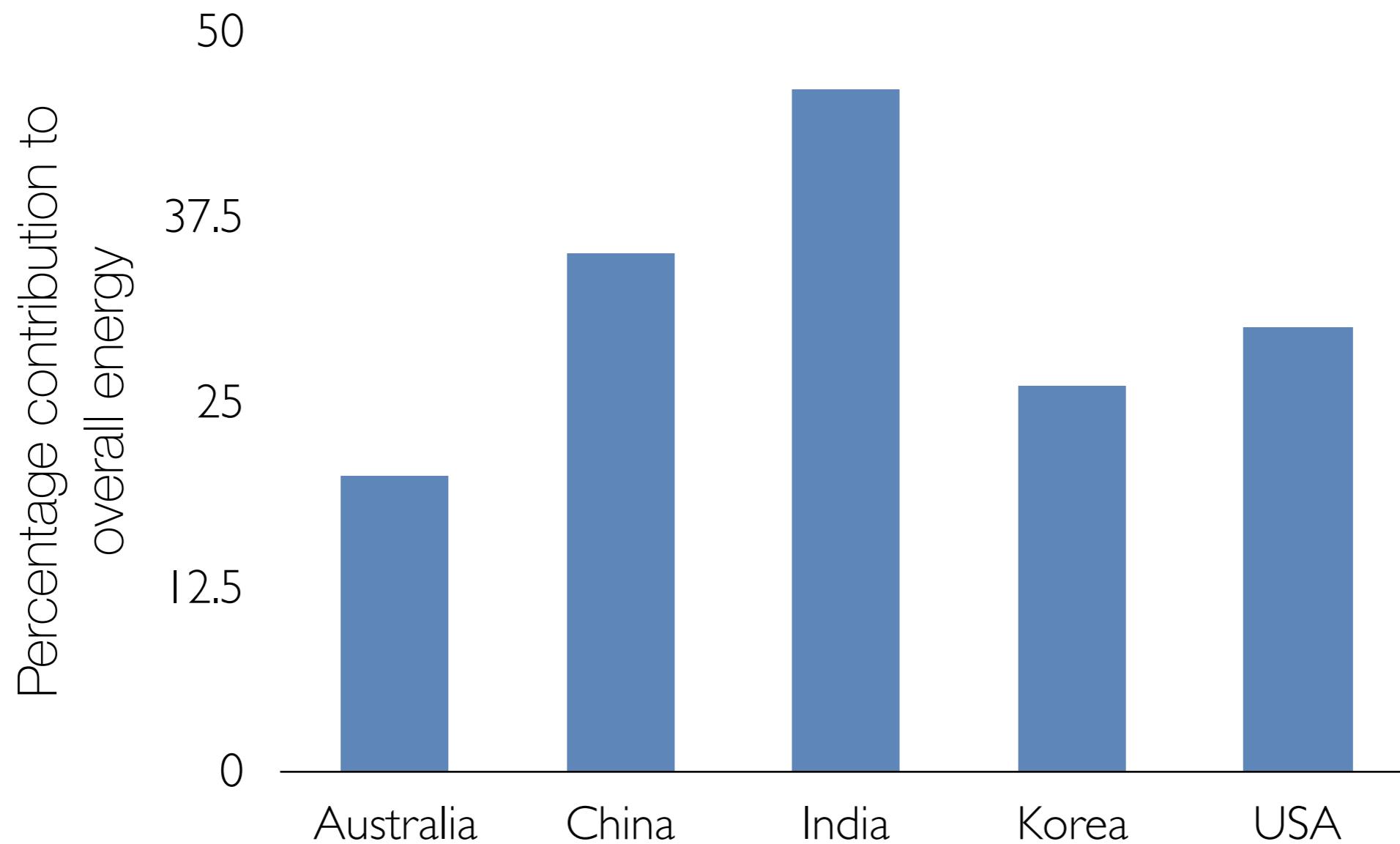
Dr. Kamin Whitehouse

Dr. Krithi Ramamritham

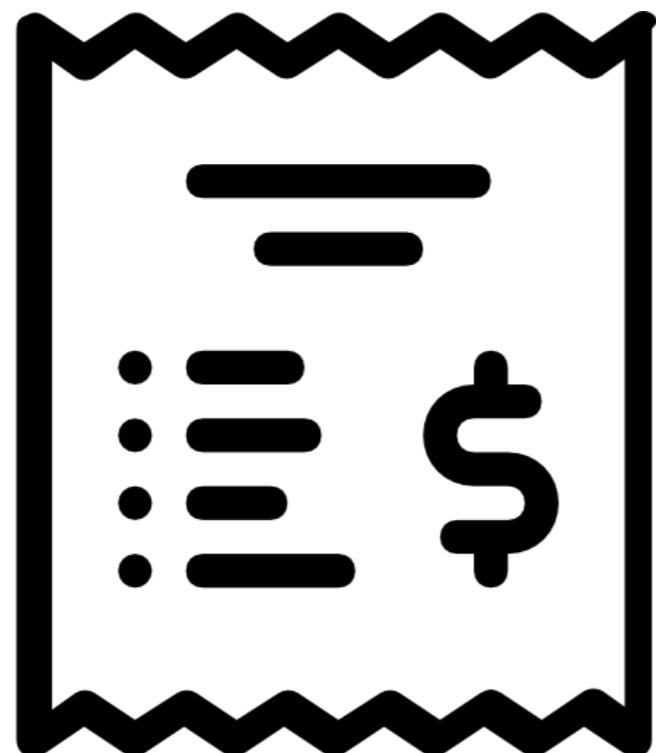
Dr. Prashant Shenoy

Dr. Rahul Mangharam

Building Energy Usage

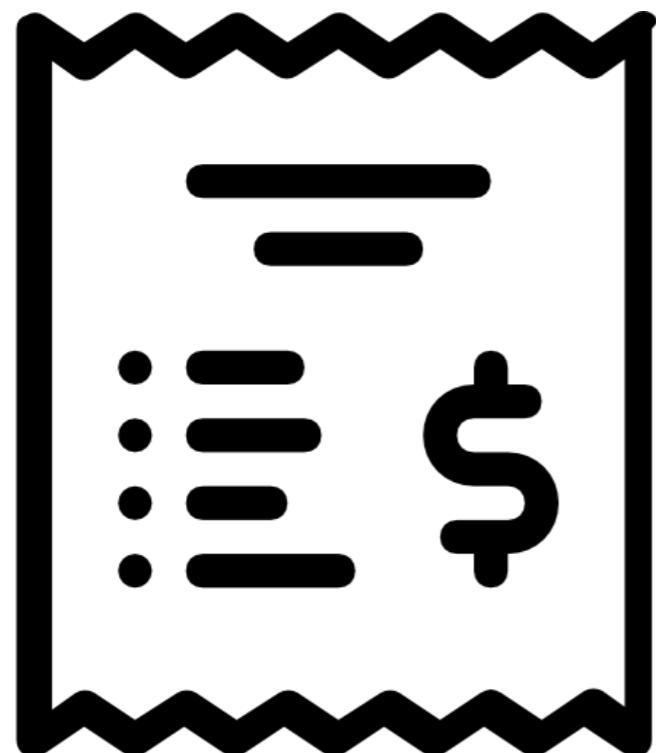


Energy Breakdown

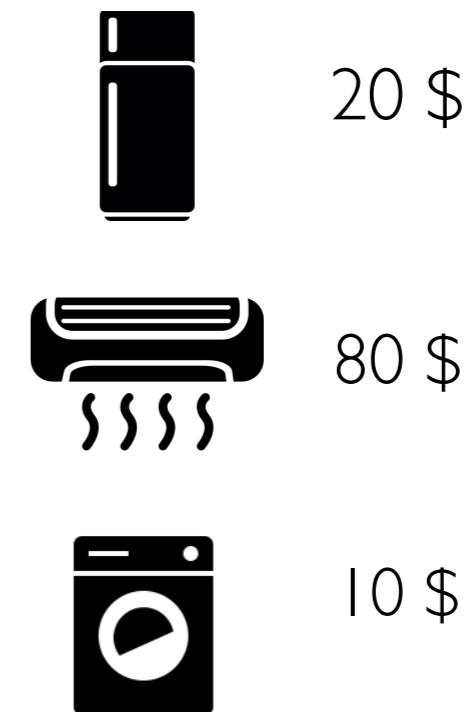


Monthly bill

Energy Breakdown



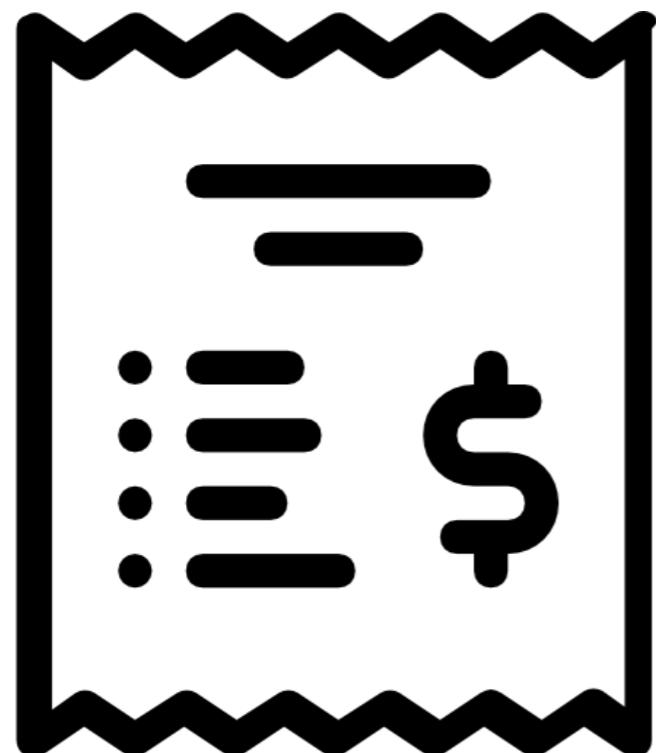
Monthly bill



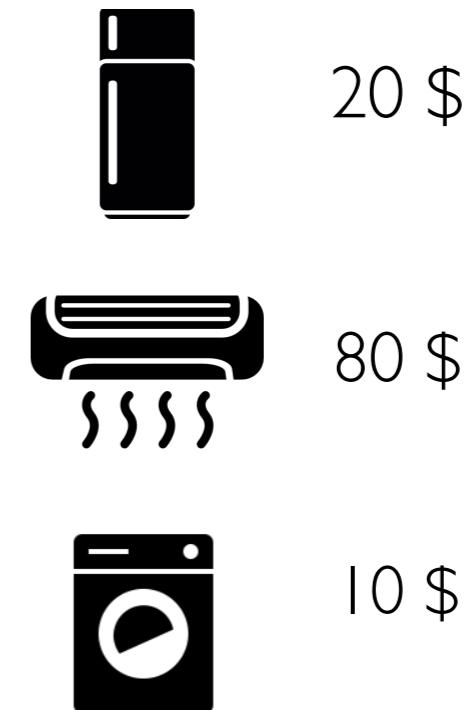
Energy
breakdown

Energy Breakdown

Energy breakdown feedback can help save up to 15% energy



Monthly bill



Energy
breakdown

Energy Breakdown Matrix

				...	
	20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$
	90\$	85\$	35\$		25\$
	10\$	15\$	18\$		20\$

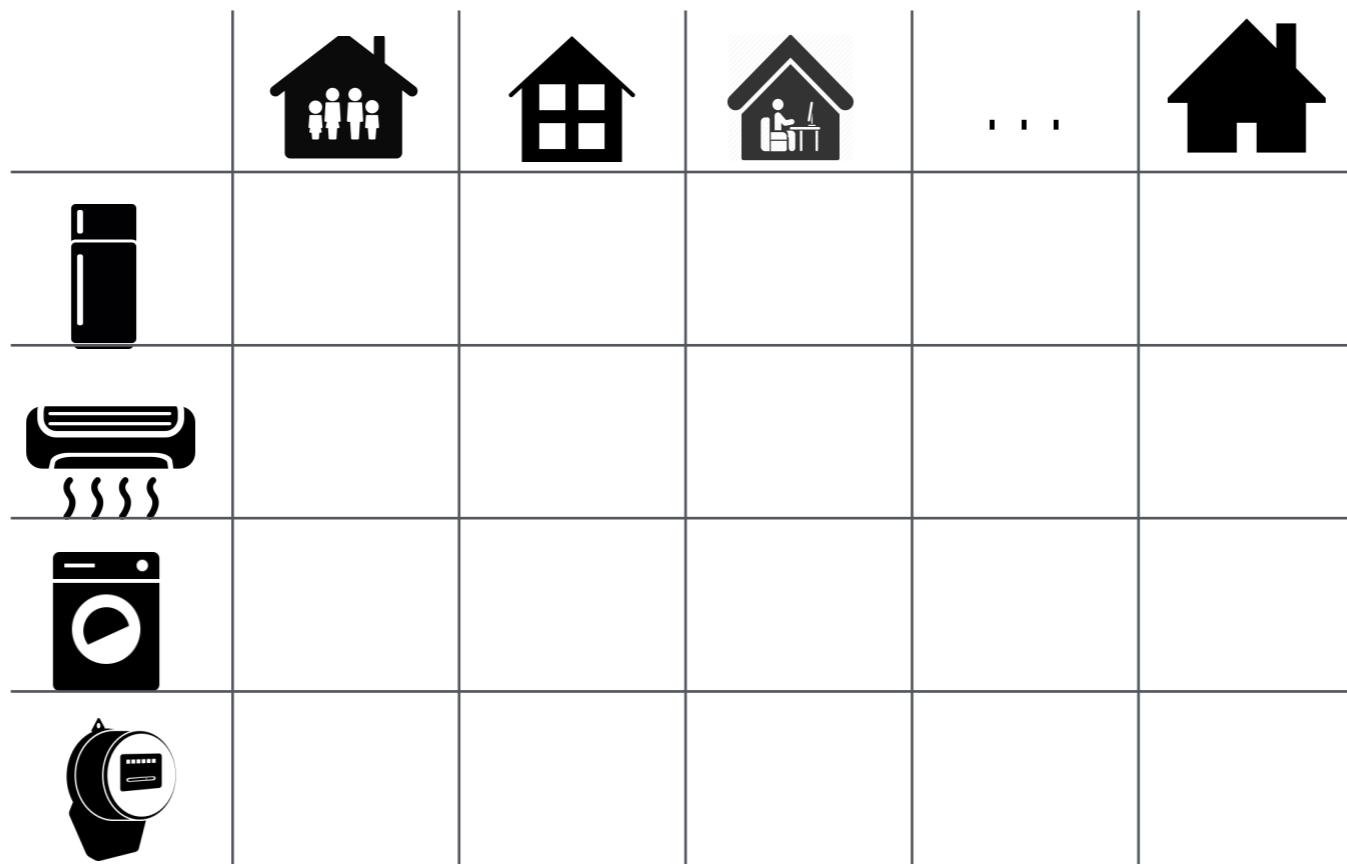
Related Work

Plug load monitors

				...	
	20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$
	90\$	85\$	35\$		25\$
	10\$	15\$	18\$		20\$

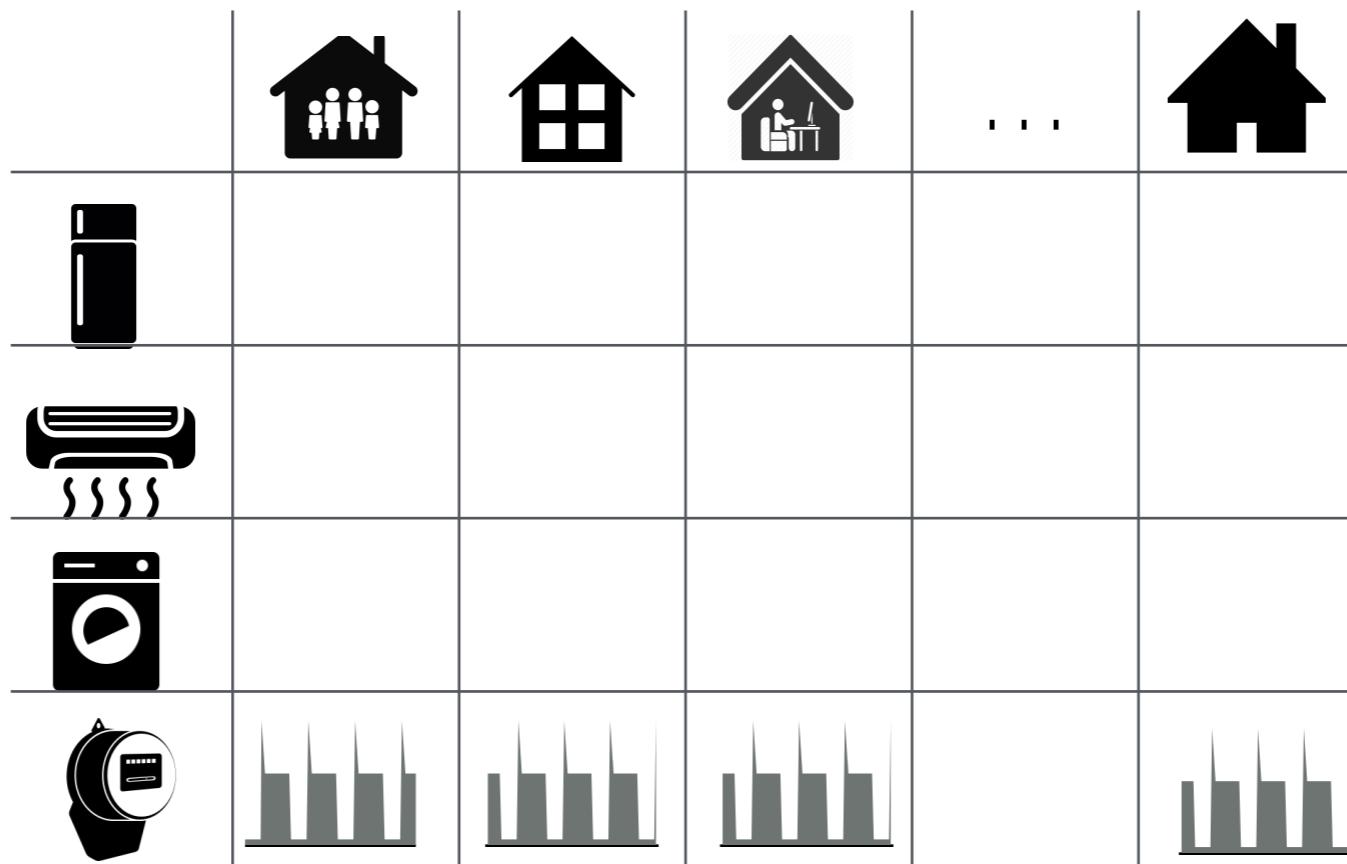
Related Work

Non-intrusive load monitoring (NILM)



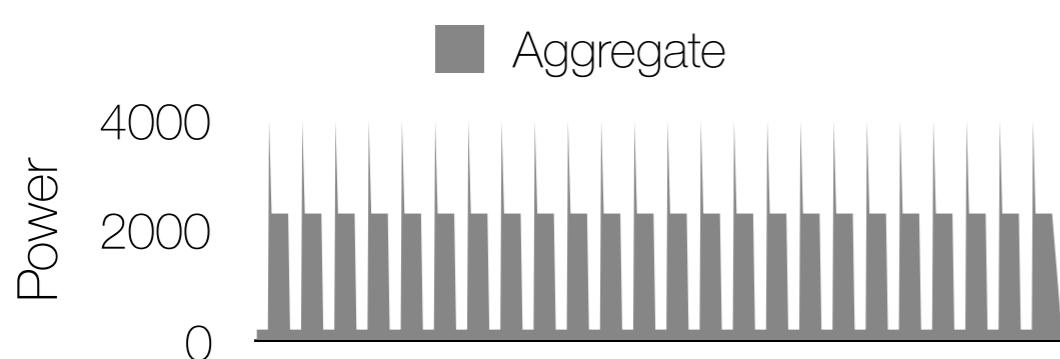
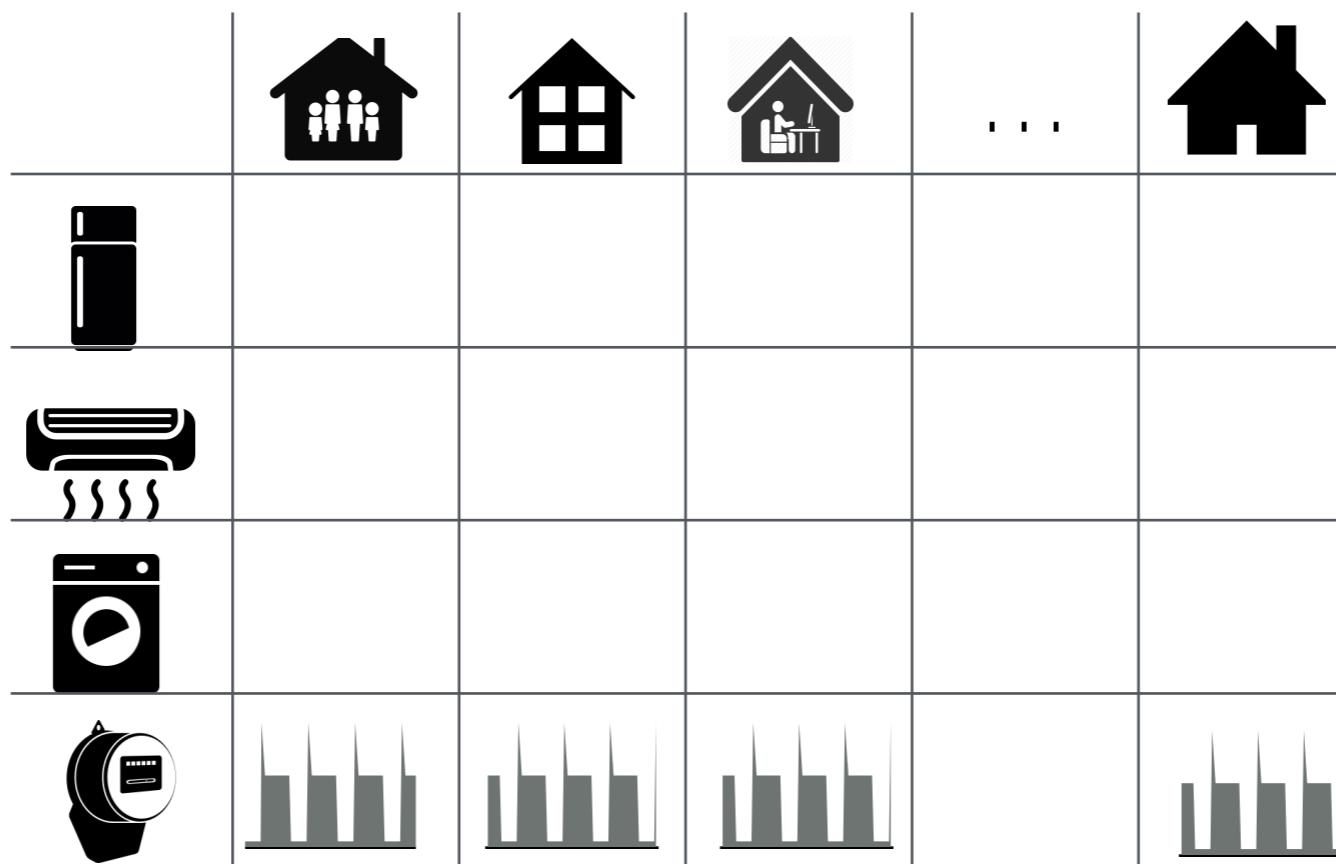
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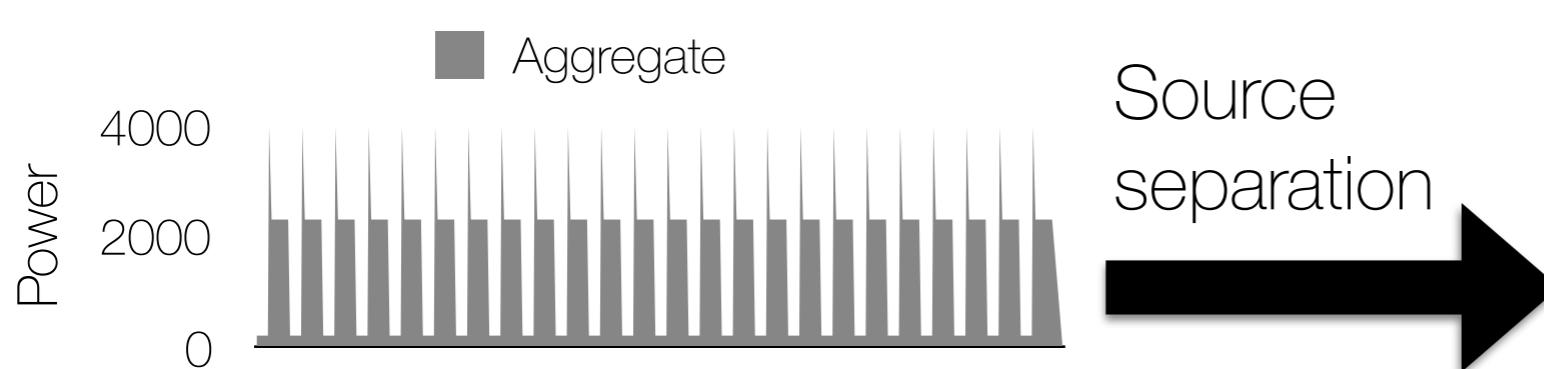
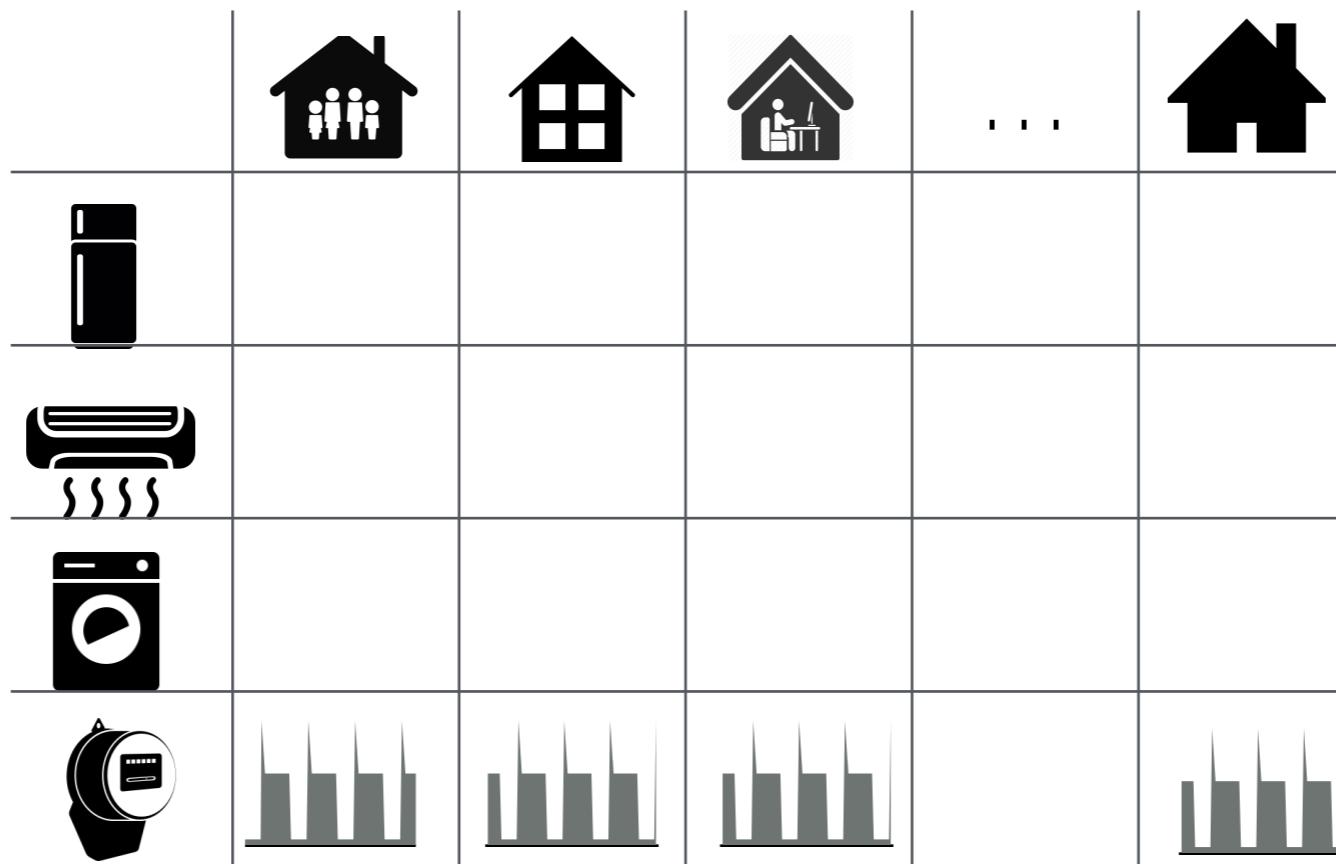
Related Work

Non-intrusive load monitoring (NILM)



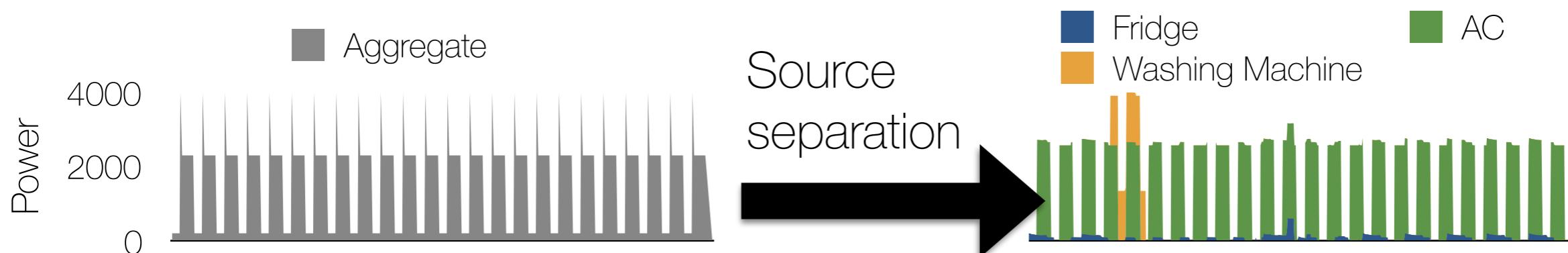
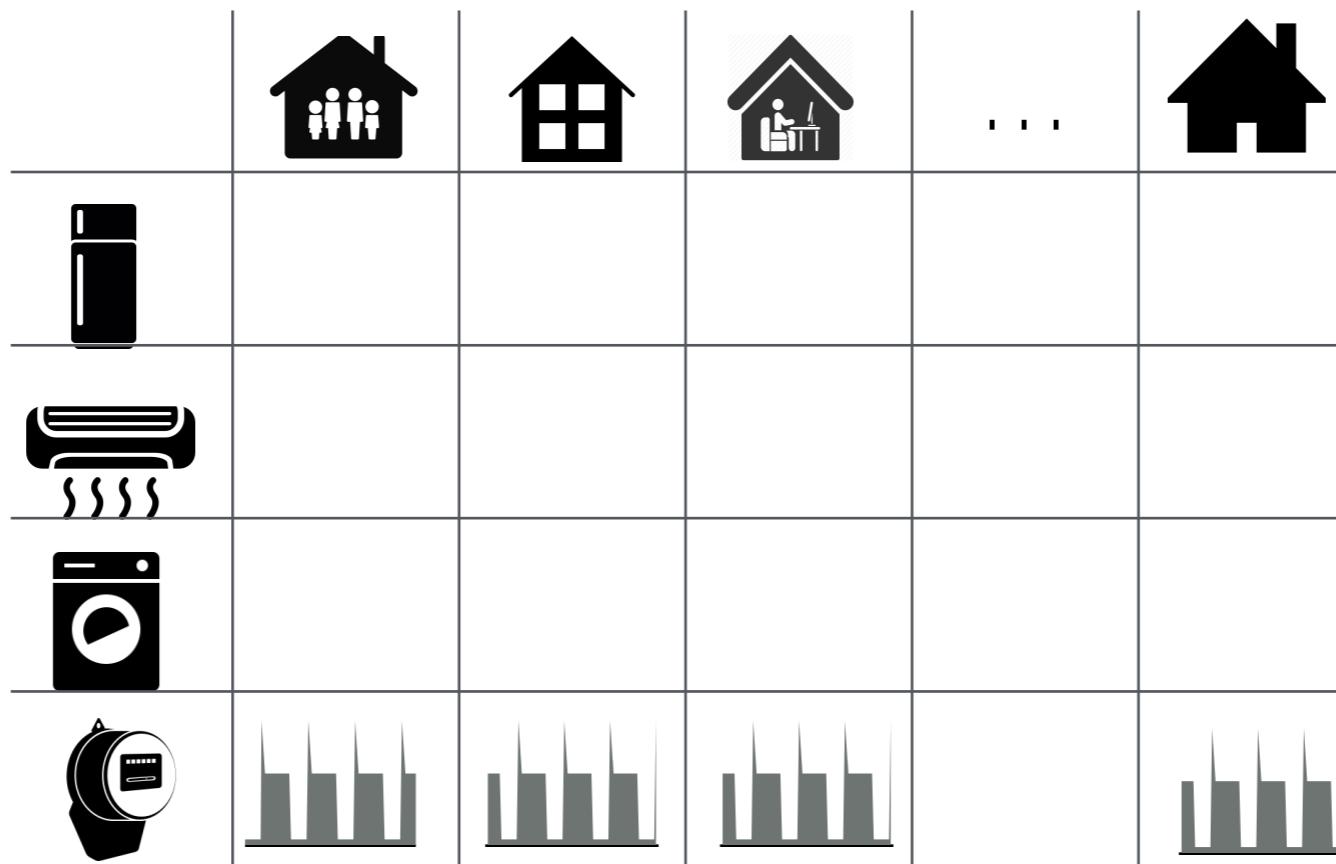
Related Work

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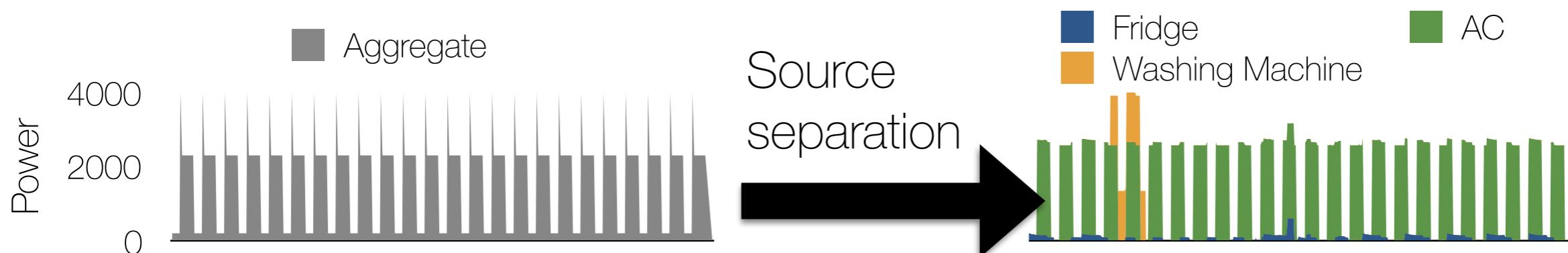
Related Work

Non-intrusive load monitoring (NILM)



Related Work

Non-intrusive load monitoring (NILM)



Problem: The Billion Building Challenge

Billion Buildings



Problem: The Billion Building Challenge

Proposed solution



Problem: The Billion Building Challenge

Proposed solution



Problem: The Billion Building Challenge

Proposed solution

				...	
	20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$
	90\$	85\$	35\$		25\$
	10\$	15\$	18\$		20\$
	4	3	2		2

Intuition

Similar homes have similar per-appliance usage

				...	
	20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$
	90\$	85\$	35\$		25\$
	10\$	15\$	18\$		20\$
	4	3	2		2

Intuition

Similar homes have similar per-appliance usage

			...	
		18\$		20\$
		2		2

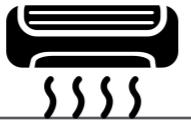
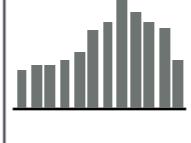
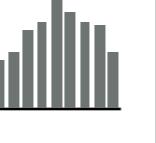
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				...	
	20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$
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	10\$	15\$	18\$		20\$
	4	3	2		2

Intuition

Similar homes have similar per-appliance usage

			...	
	90\$	85\$		
				

Outline

- Scalable Energy Breakdown
 - **Gemello [KDD 2016]**
 - Matrix Factorisation [AAAI 2017]
- Making NILM better
 - Comparable [Buildsys 2015]
 - Actionable [ϵ -Energy 2014]

Gemello Overview

				...	
	20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$
	90\$	85\$	35\$		25\$
	10\$	15\$	18\$		20\$
	4	3	2		2

Gemello Overview

Train homes

	House with people	House with window	House with person at desk	...	House
Refrigerator	20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$
Air conditioner	90\$	85\$	35\$		25\$
Washing machine	10\$	15\$	18\$		20\$
Bill					
People	4	3	2		2

Gemello Overview

Train homes

	Train homes				
				...	
	20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$
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	4	3	2		2

Gemello Overview

Train homes

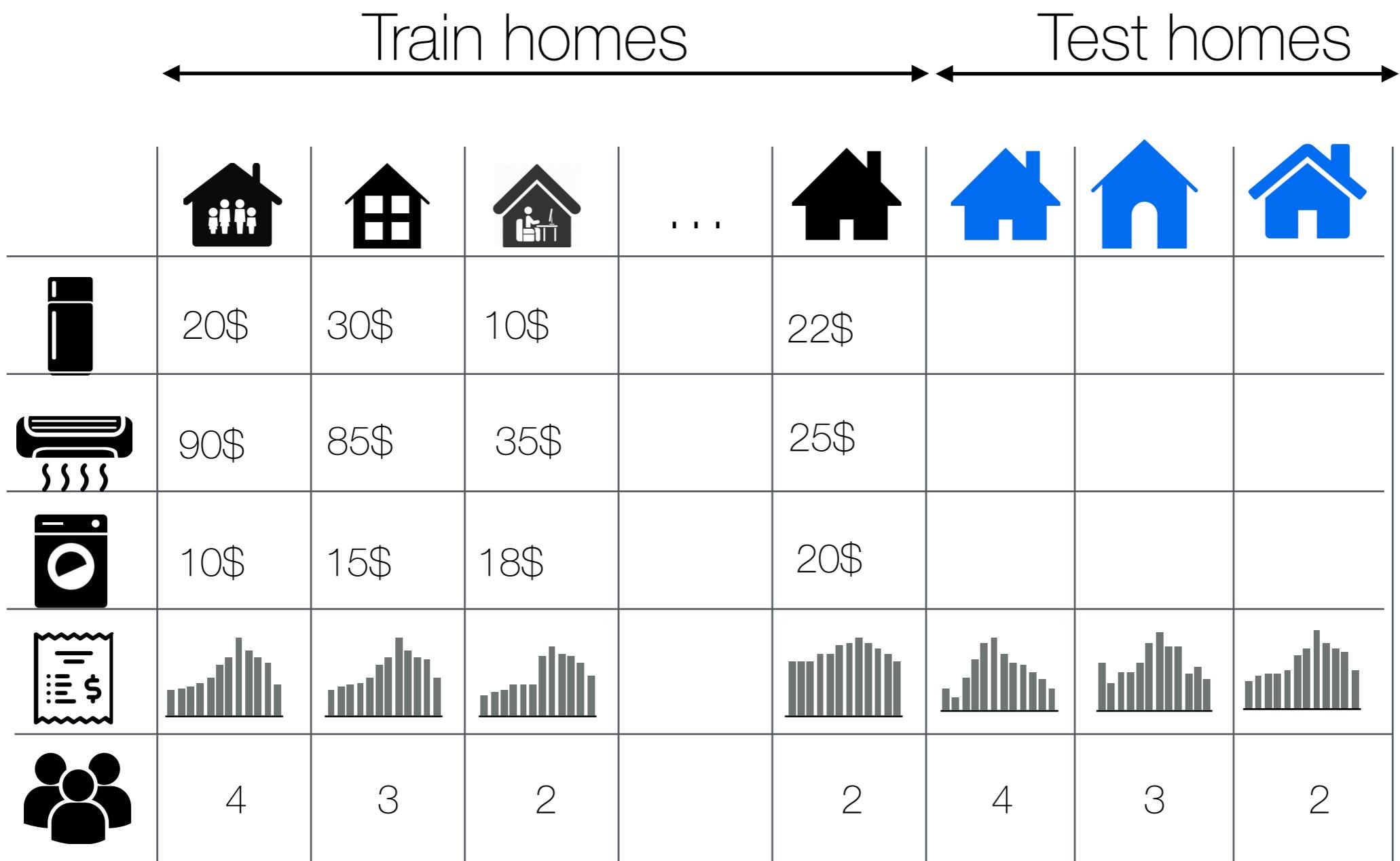
	House	Water bottle	Air conditioner	Washing machine	Group of people
House	20\$	30\$	10\$	22\$	
Water bottle	90\$	85\$	35\$	25\$	
Air conditioner	10\$	15\$	18\$	20\$	
Washing machine					
Group of people	4	3	2	2	

Gemello Overview

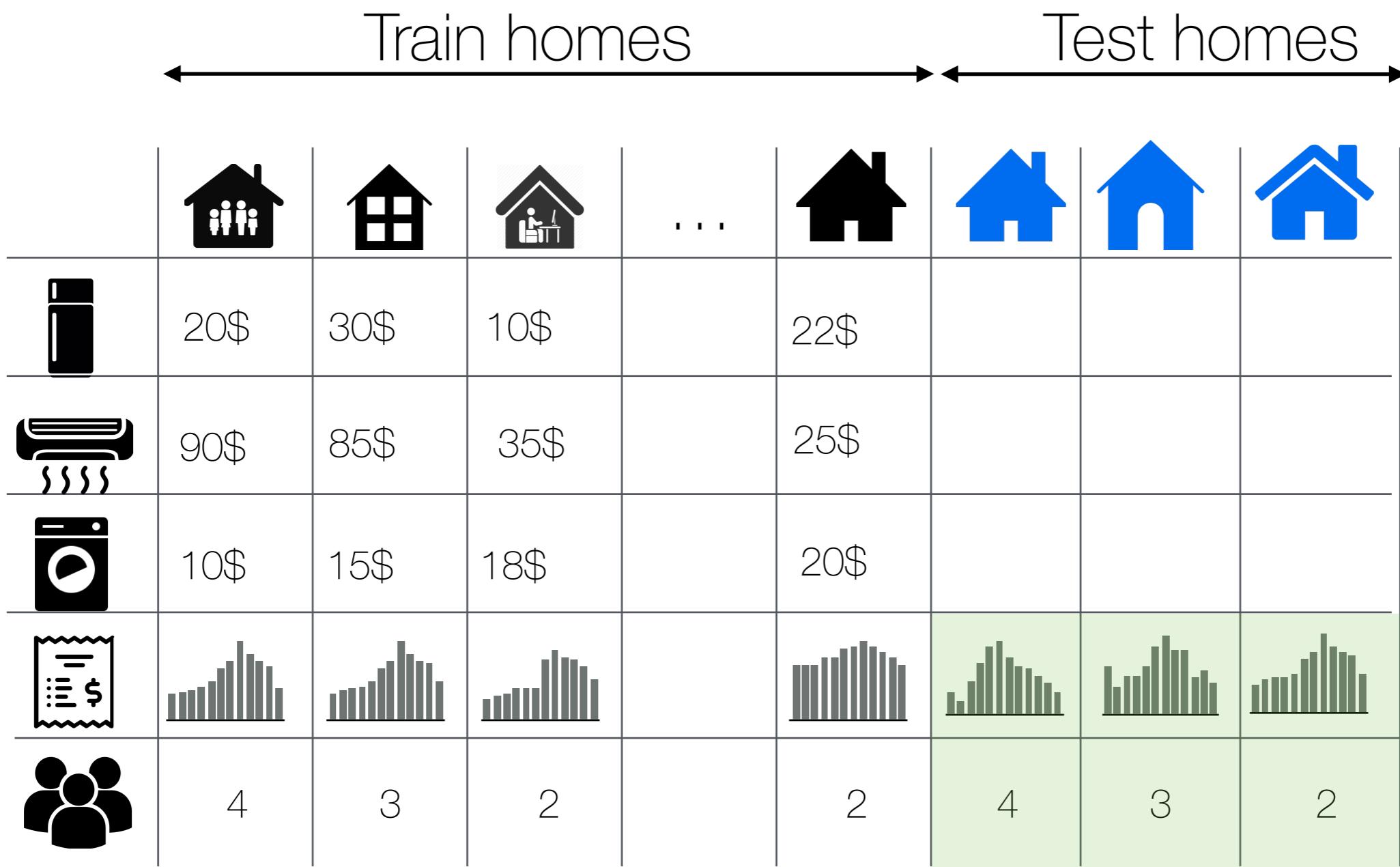
Train homes

	House	Bottle	AC	Washer	Group
Bottle	20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$
AC	90\$	85\$	35\$		25\$
Washer	10\$	15\$	18\$		20\$
Group					2

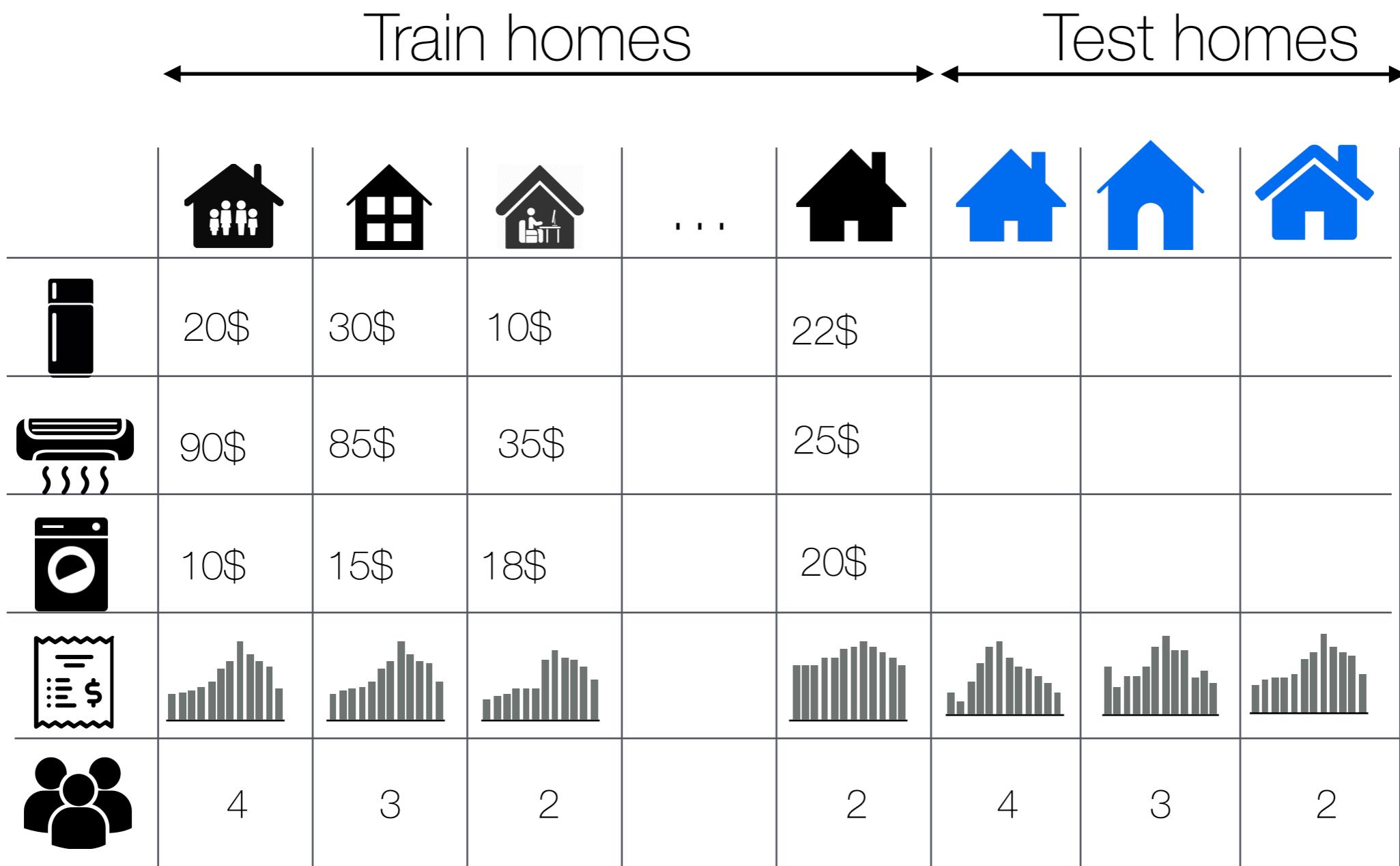
Gemello Overview



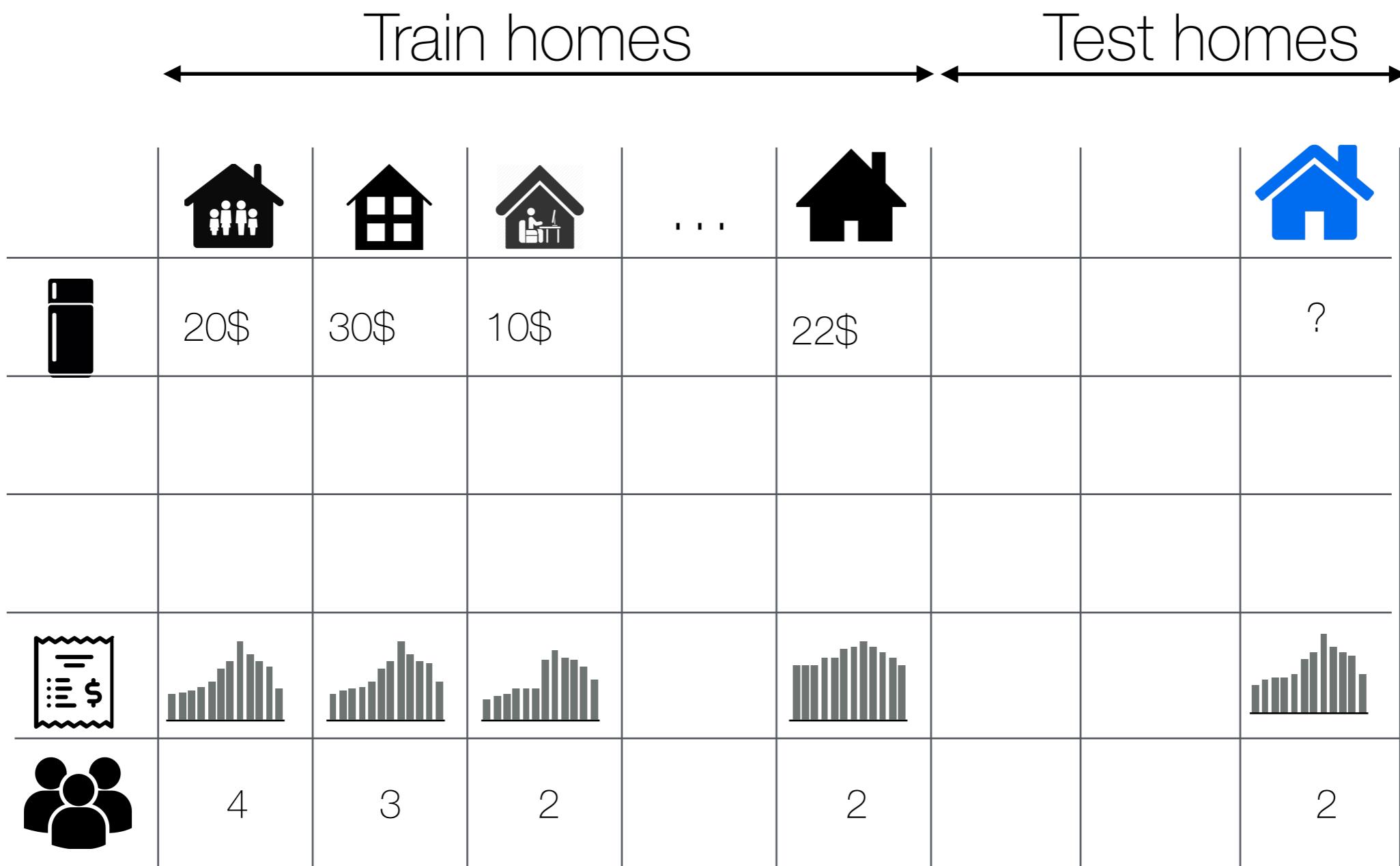
Gemello Overview



Gemello Overview



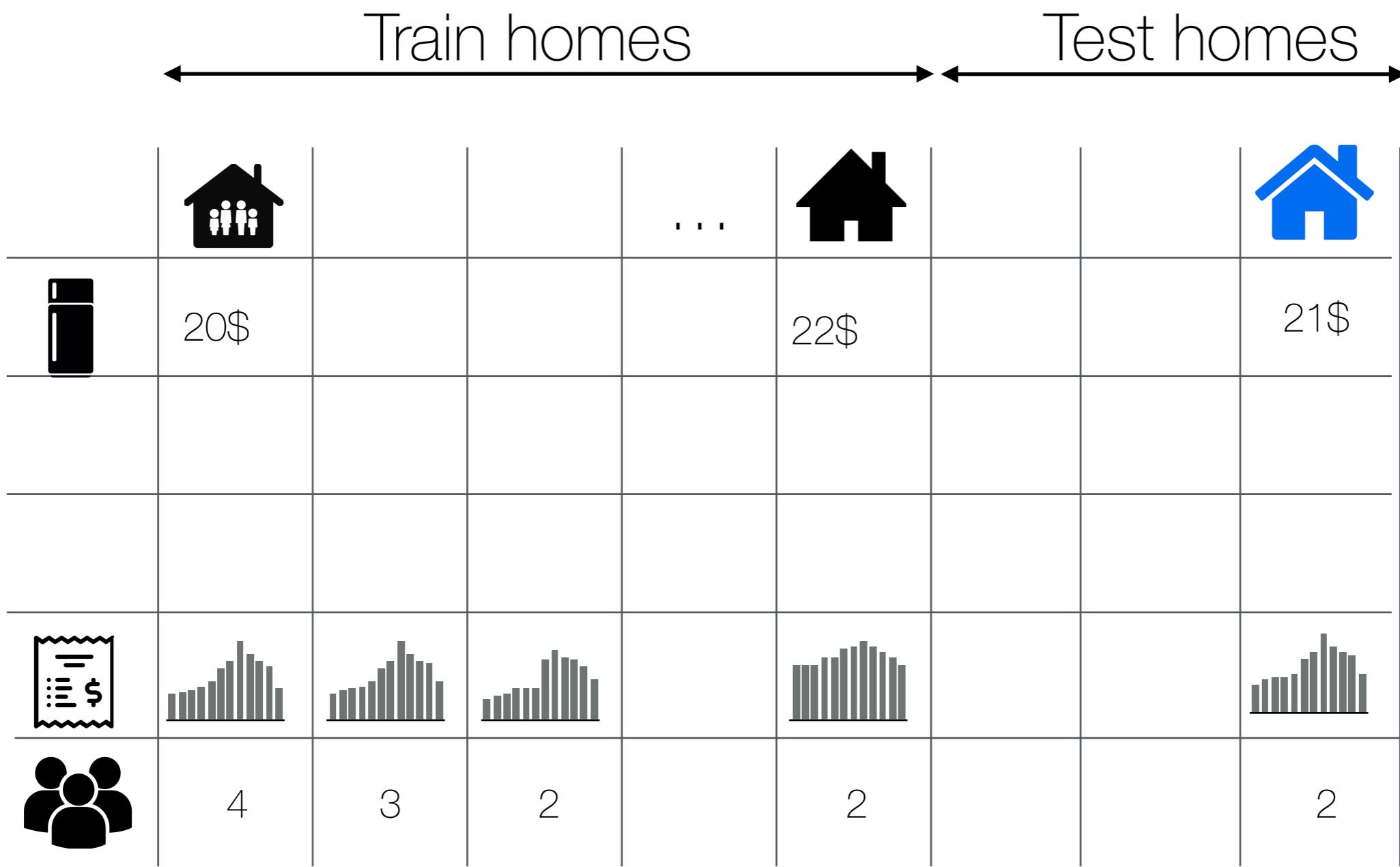
Gemello Overview



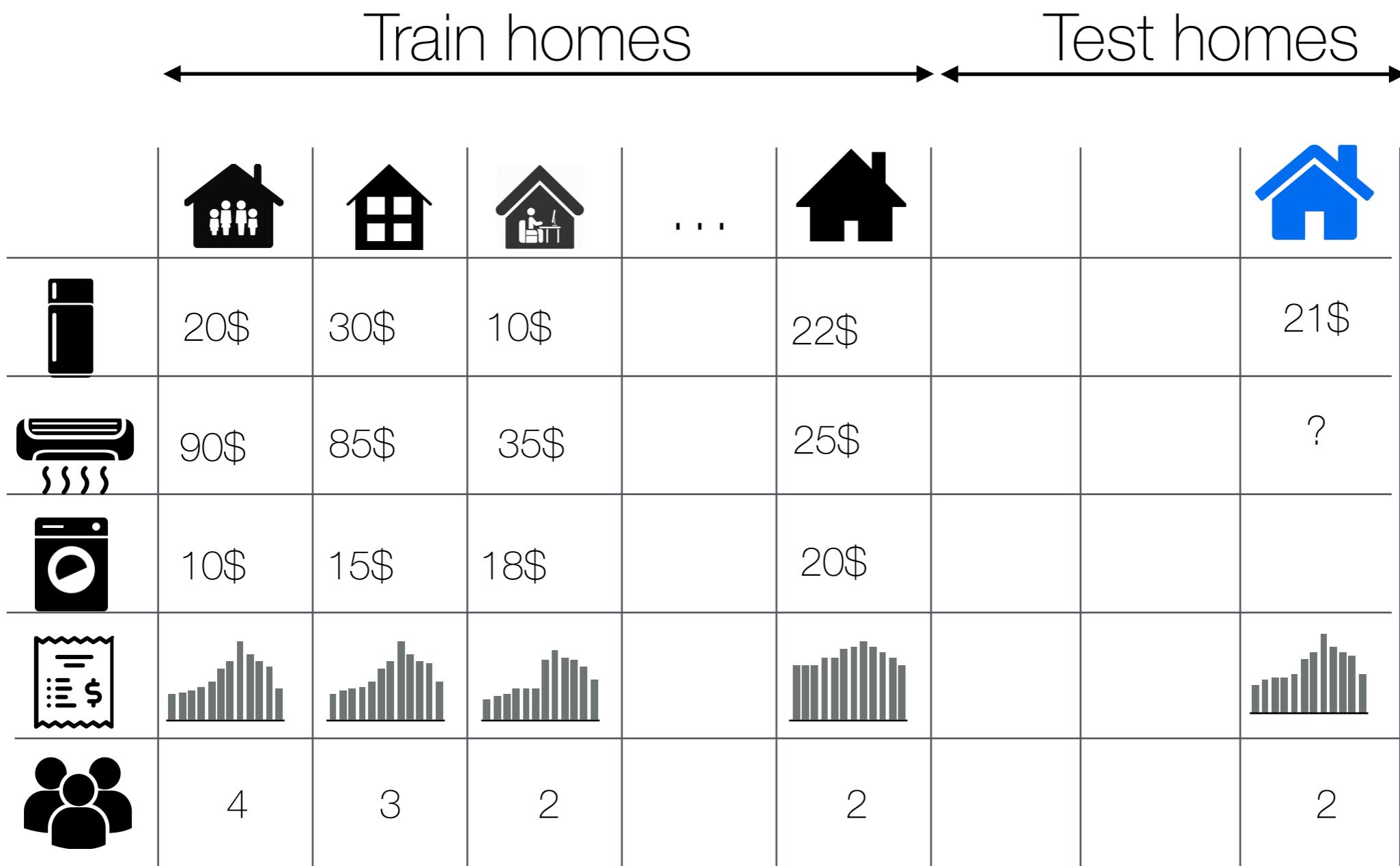
Gemello Overview



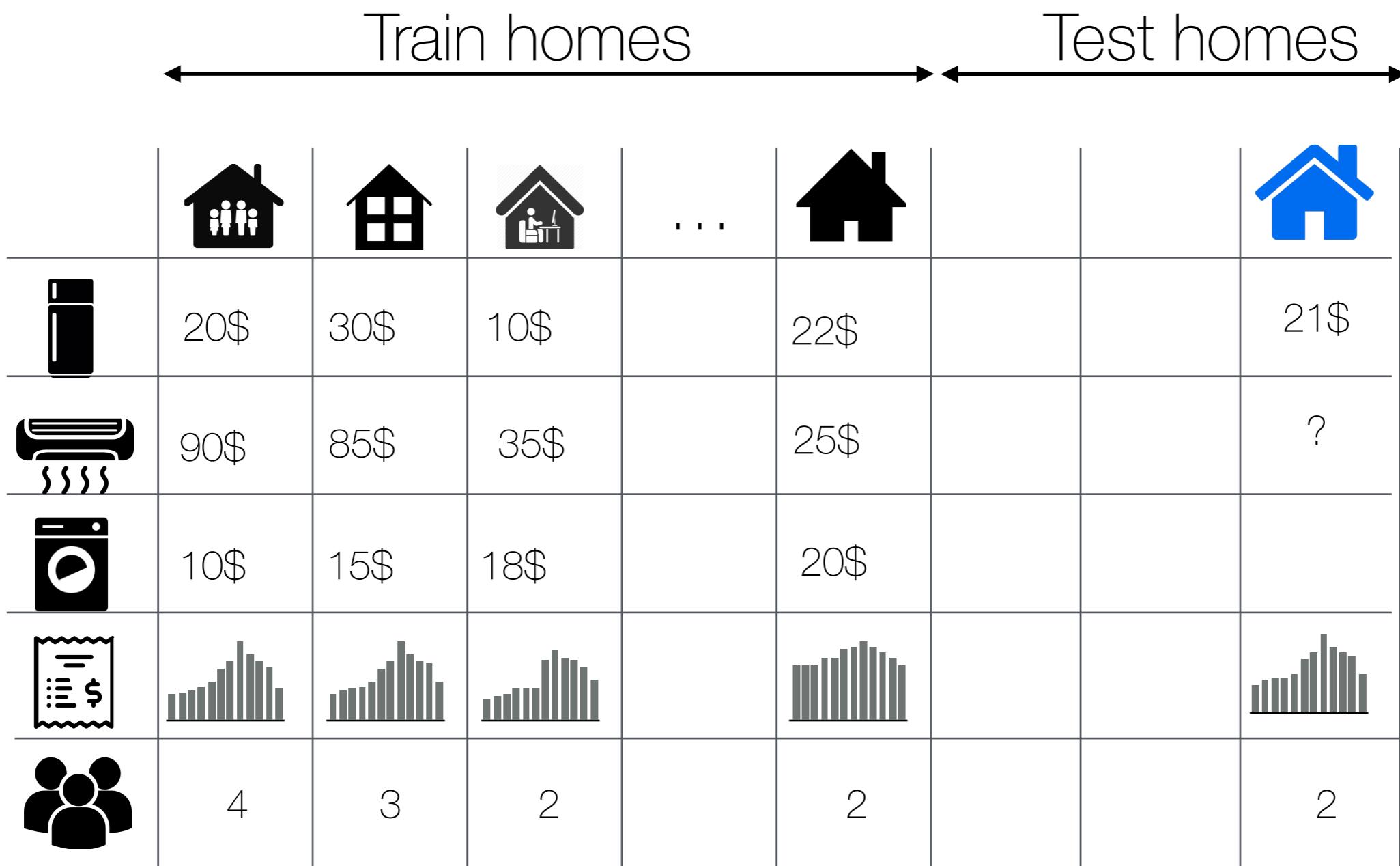
Gemello Overview



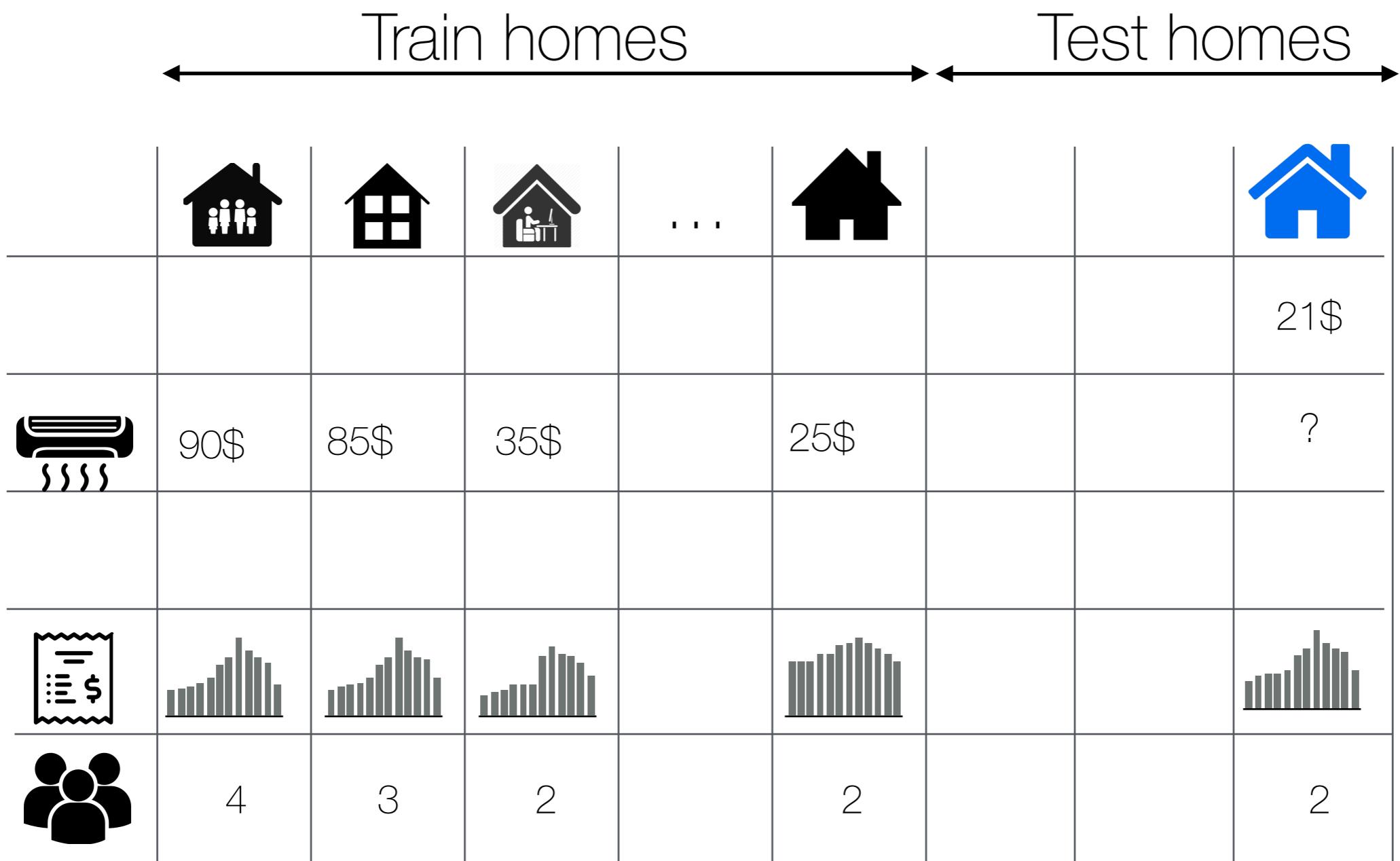
Gemello Overview



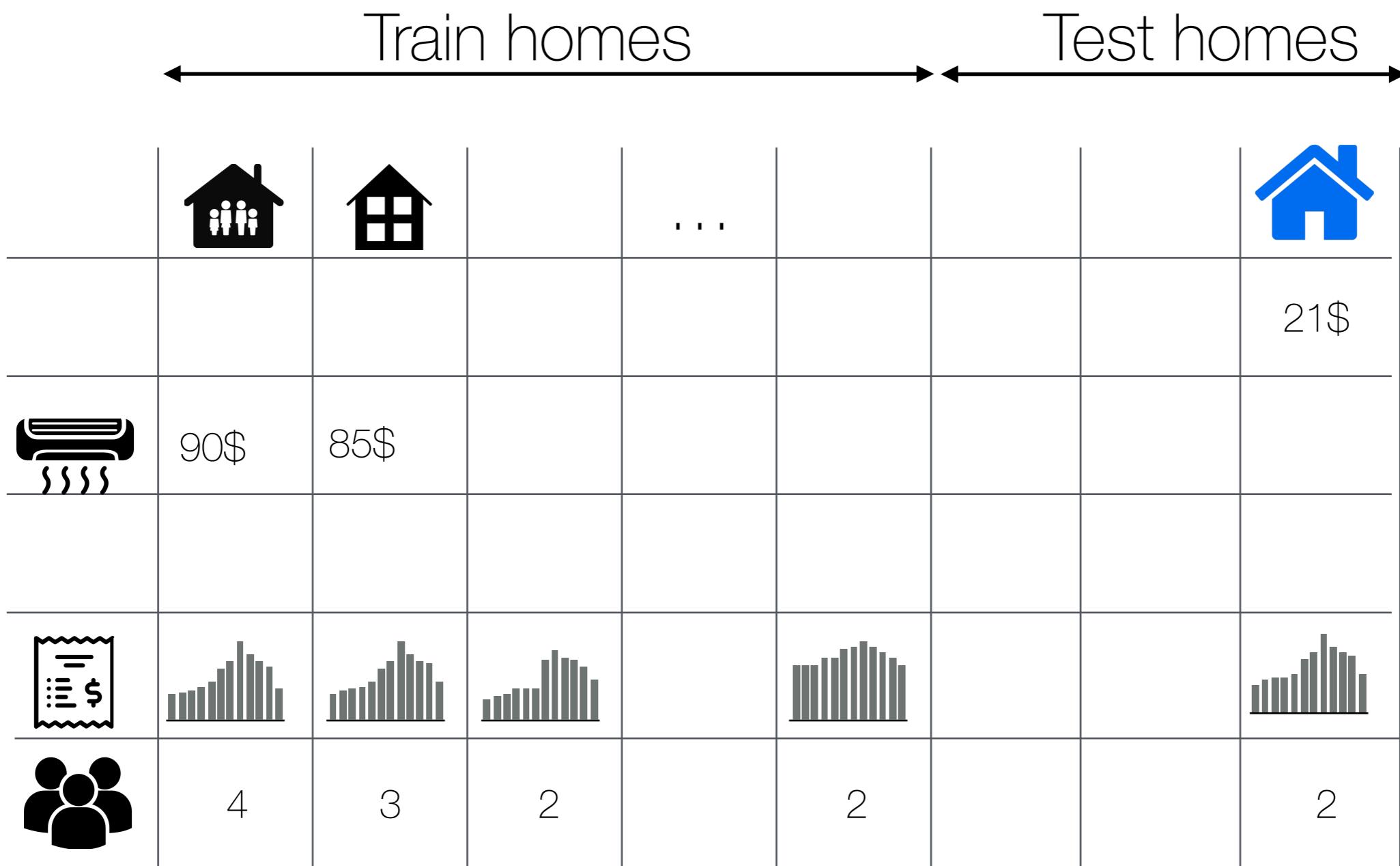
Gemello Overview



Gemello Overview



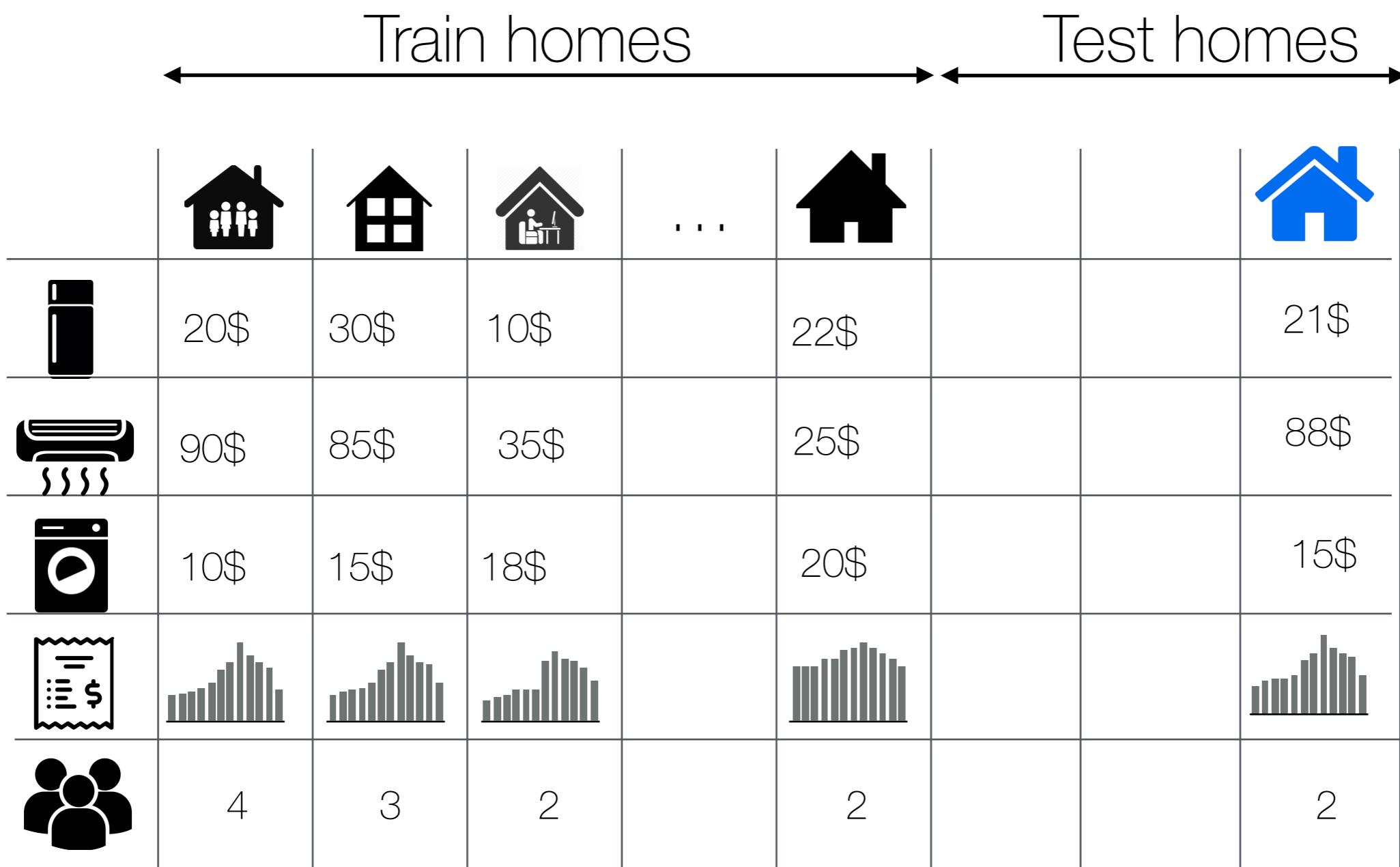
Gemello Overview



Gemello Overview



Gemello Overview



Feature Set

Static features



Home Area

Rooms

Feature Set

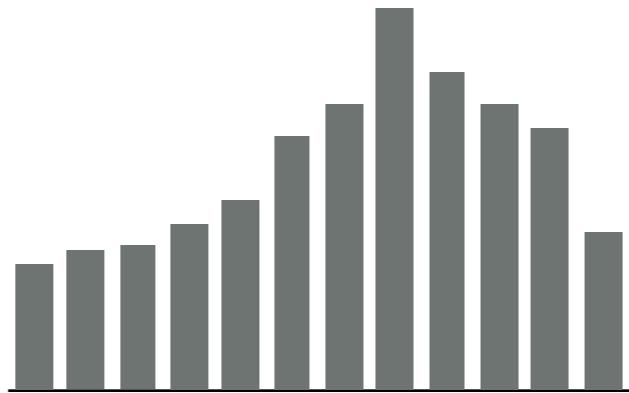
Static features



Home Area

Rooms

Raw monthly bills
features



Month

Feature Set

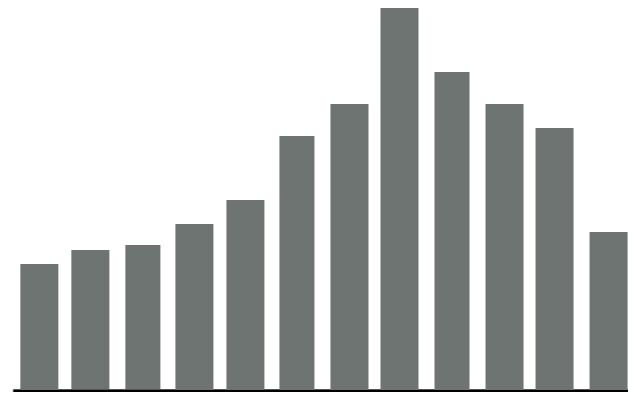
Static features



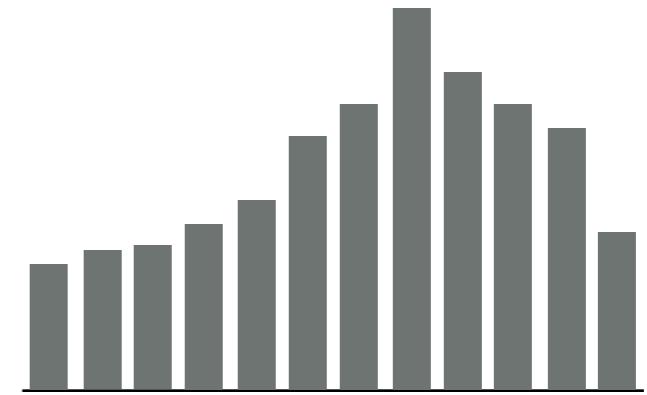
Home Area

Rooms

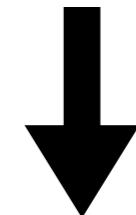
Raw monthly bills
features



Derived monthly bills
features

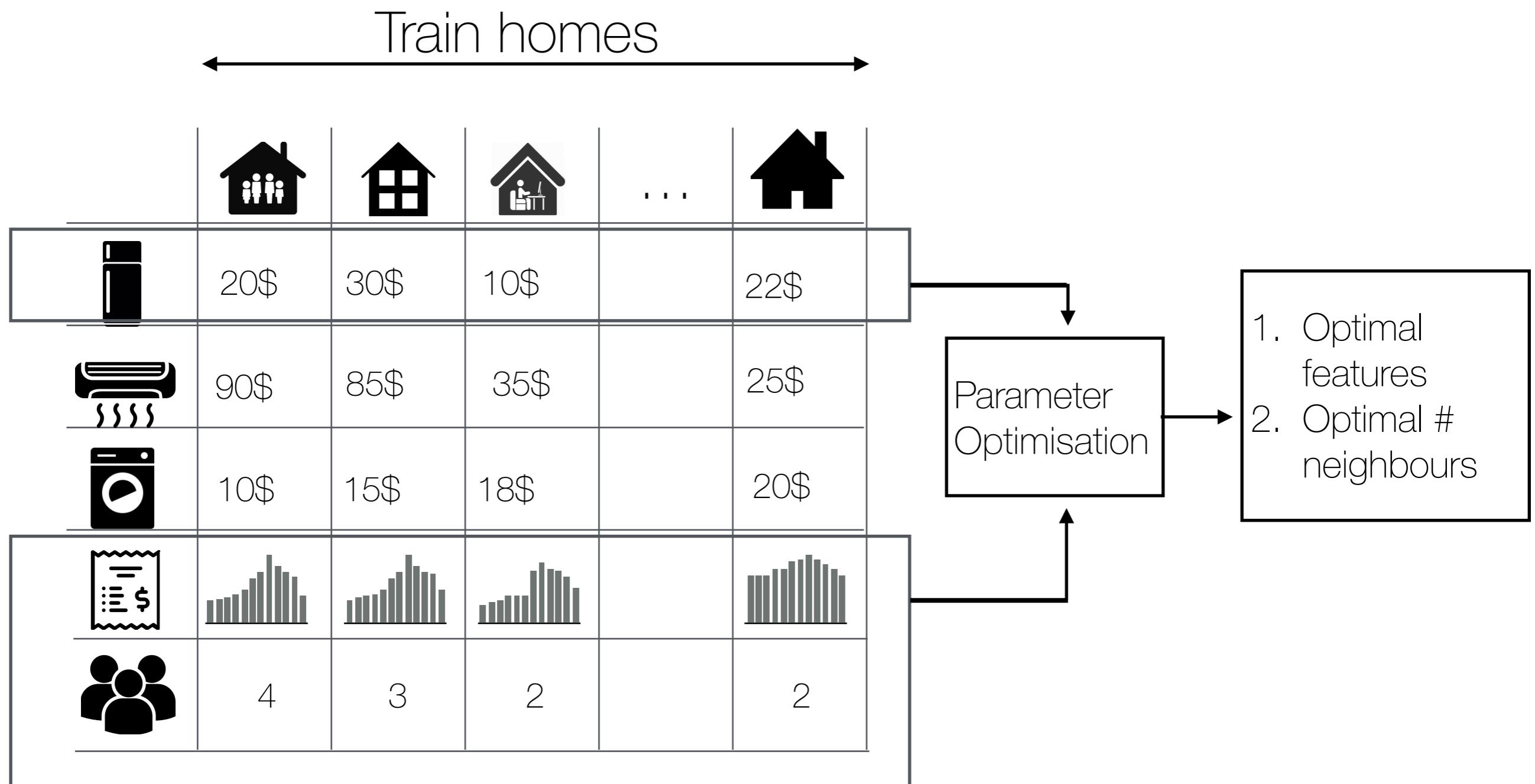


Month



Mean, Max,
Median, Range

Parameter Optimisation



Evaluation

Evaluation

- Dataport dataset

Evaluation

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 - 57 homes (Previous evaluations on <15 homes!)

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- Leave-one-out cross validation

Evaluation Metric

For each appliance

Evaluation Metric

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- Absolute error = $|Predicted\ energy - Actual\ Energy|$

Evaluation Metric

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- Normalised absolute error = Absolute error/Actual energy

Evaluation Metric

For each appliance

- Absolute error = $|Predicted\ energy - Actual\ Energy|$
- Normalised absolute error = Absolute error/Actual energy
- Normalised percentage error = Normalised absolute error \times 100

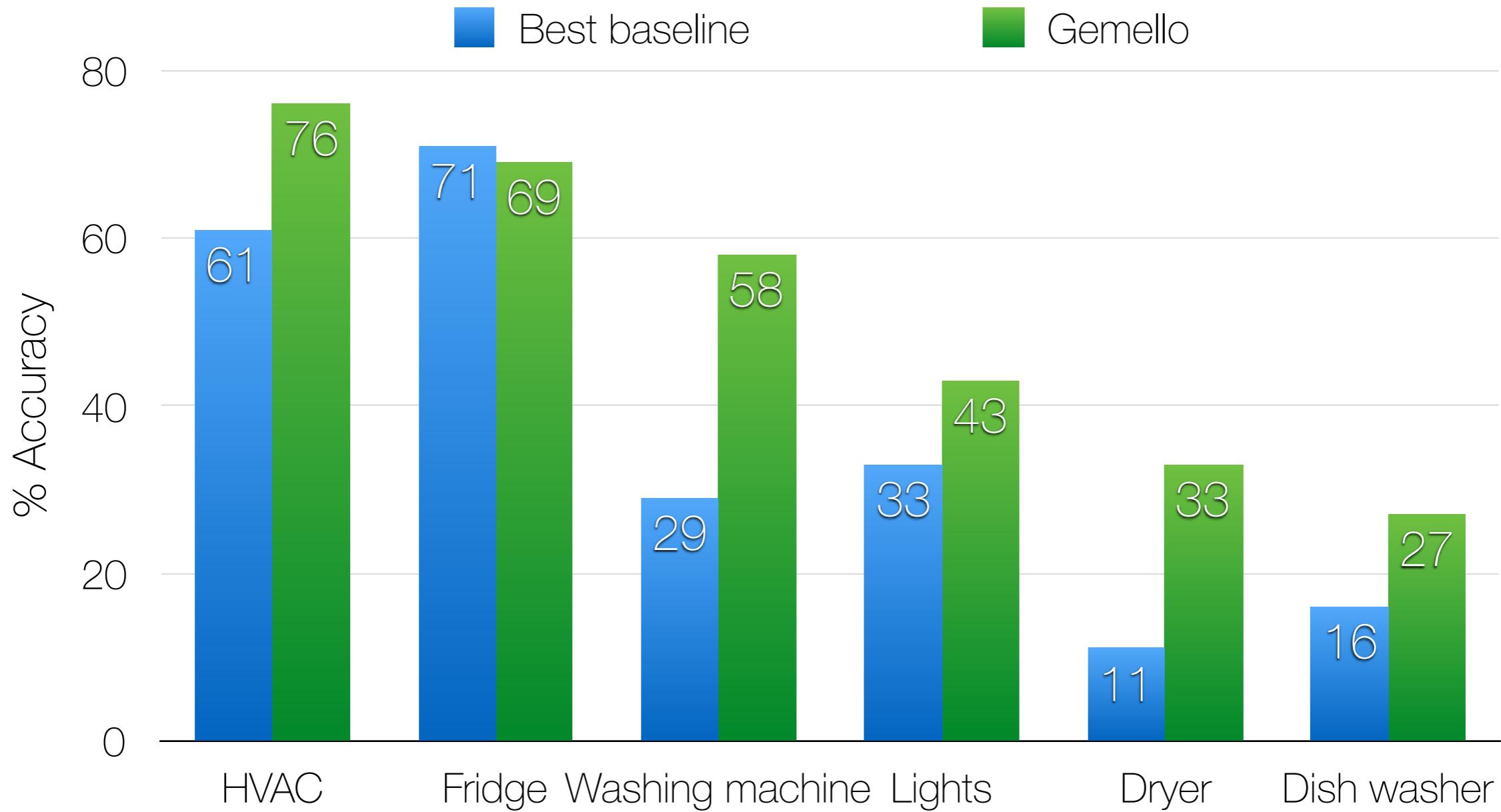
Evaluation Metric

For each appliance

- Absolute error = $|Predicted\ energy - Actual\ Energy|$
- Normalised absolute error = Absolute error/Actual energy
- Normalised percentage error = Normalised absolute error \times 100
- Percentage accuracy = $100 - \text{Normalised percentage error}$

Results

Gemello comparable or better than best NILM baselines



Analysis

Analysis

- Gemello leverages data from other homes whereas NILM only uses data from the individual home.

Analysis

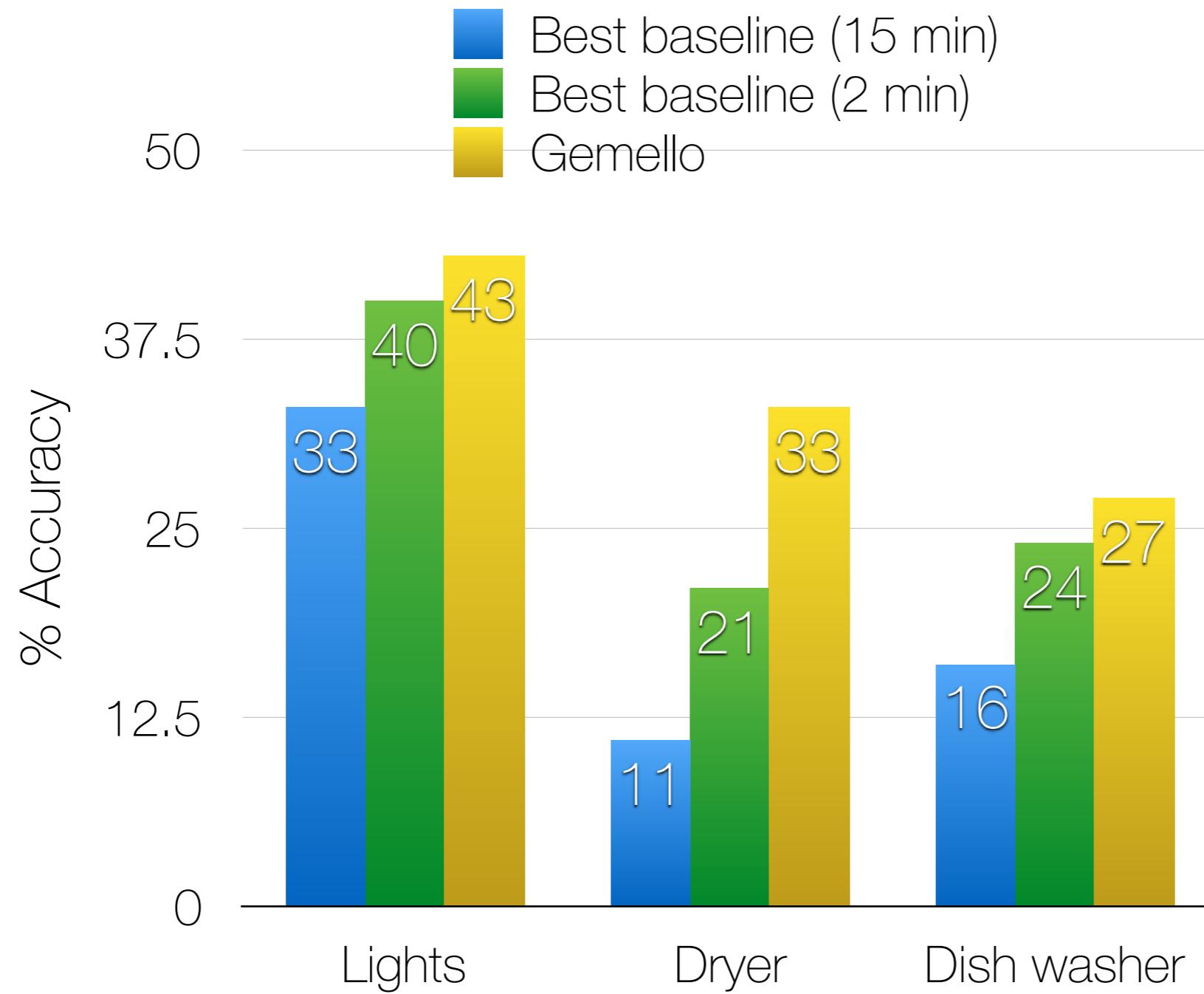
- Gemello leverages data from other homes whereas NILM only uses data from the individual home.
- NILM methods fare poorly for complex loads- washing machine

Analysis

- Gemello leverages data from other homes whereas NILM only uses data from the individual home.
- NILM methods fare poorly for complex loads- washing machine
- KNN is easier to solve than source separation

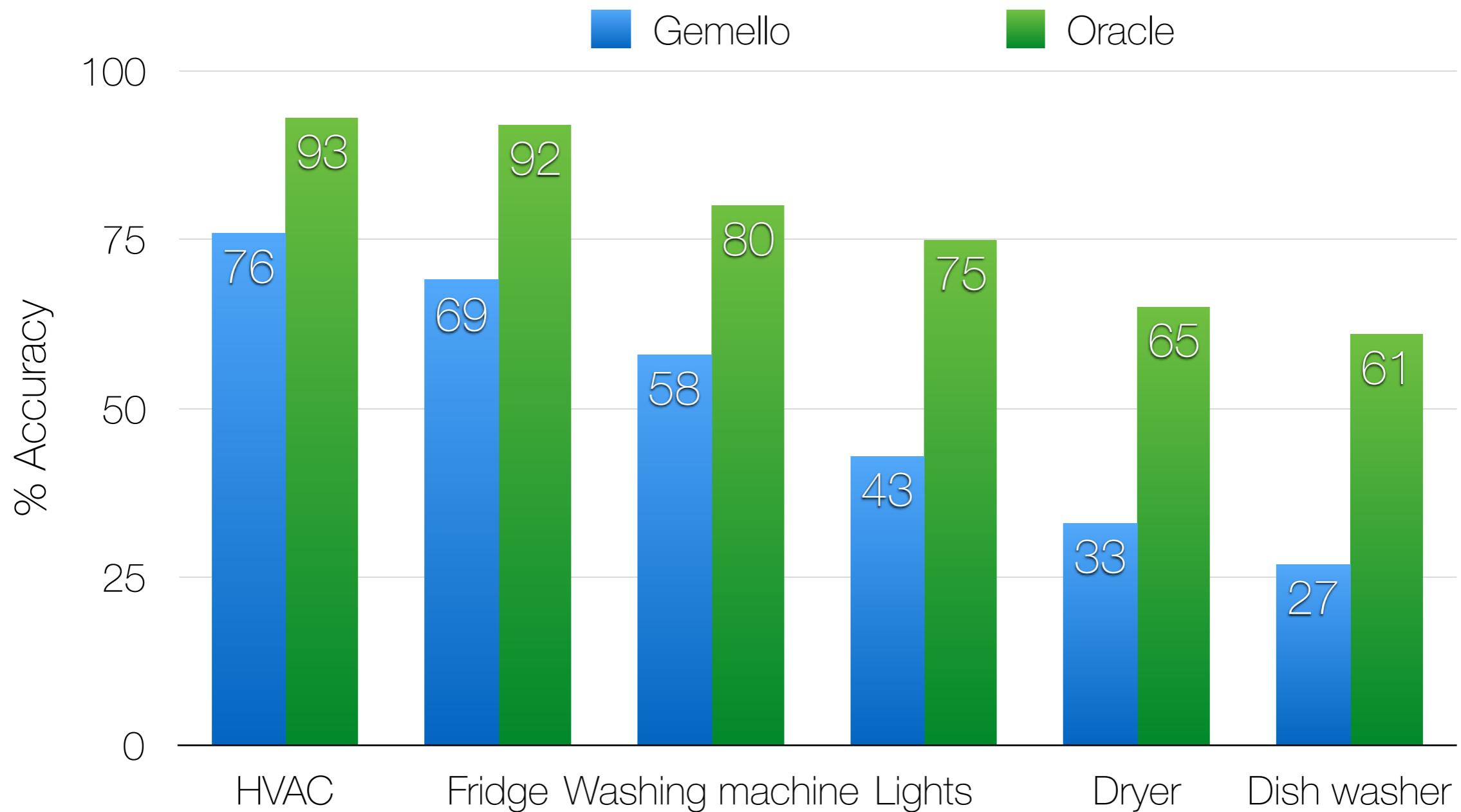
Results

Gemello better even when NILM uses higher freq. data



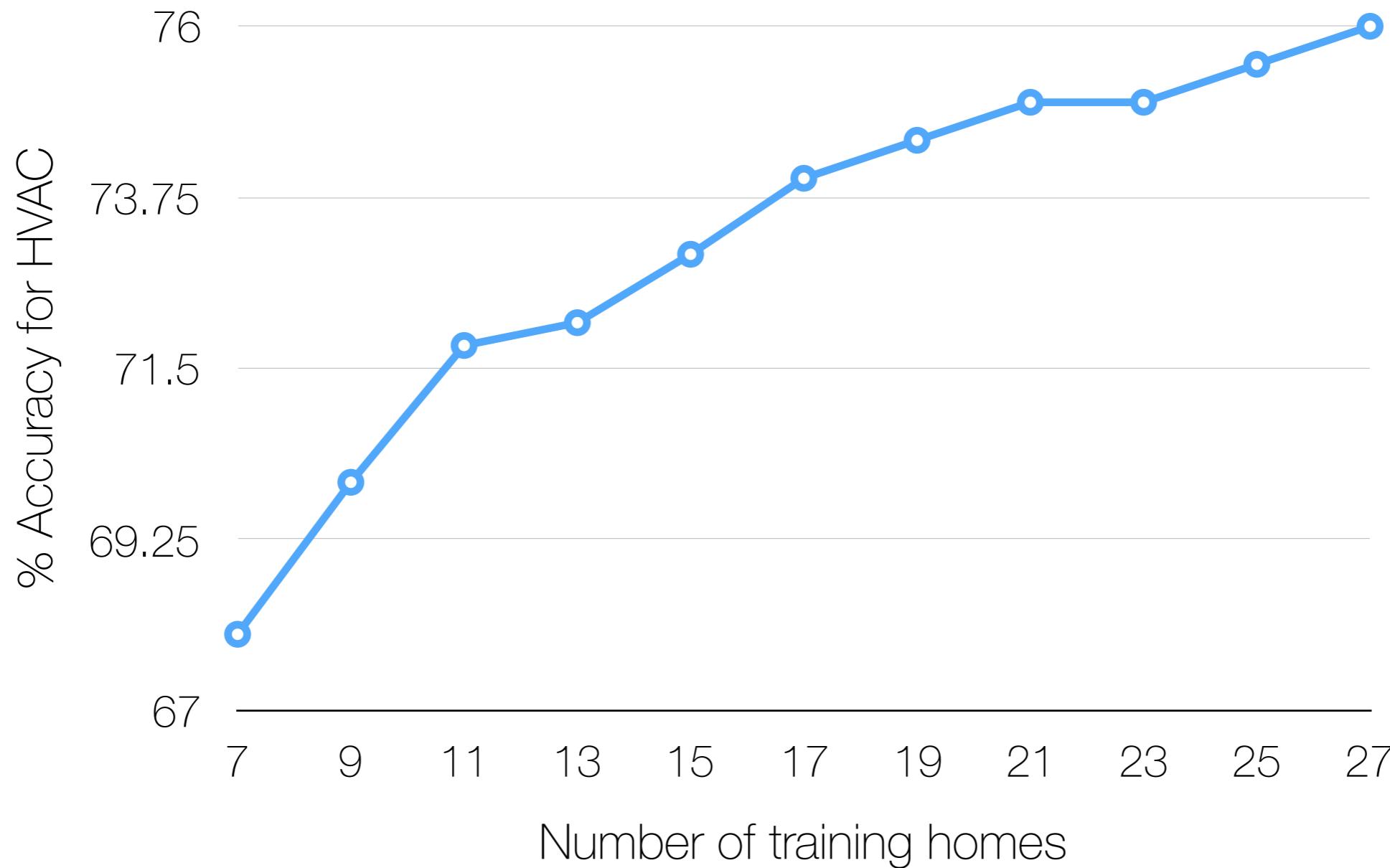
Results

Good scope for improvement



Results

Good accuracy even for small #training homes



Gemello Shortcomings

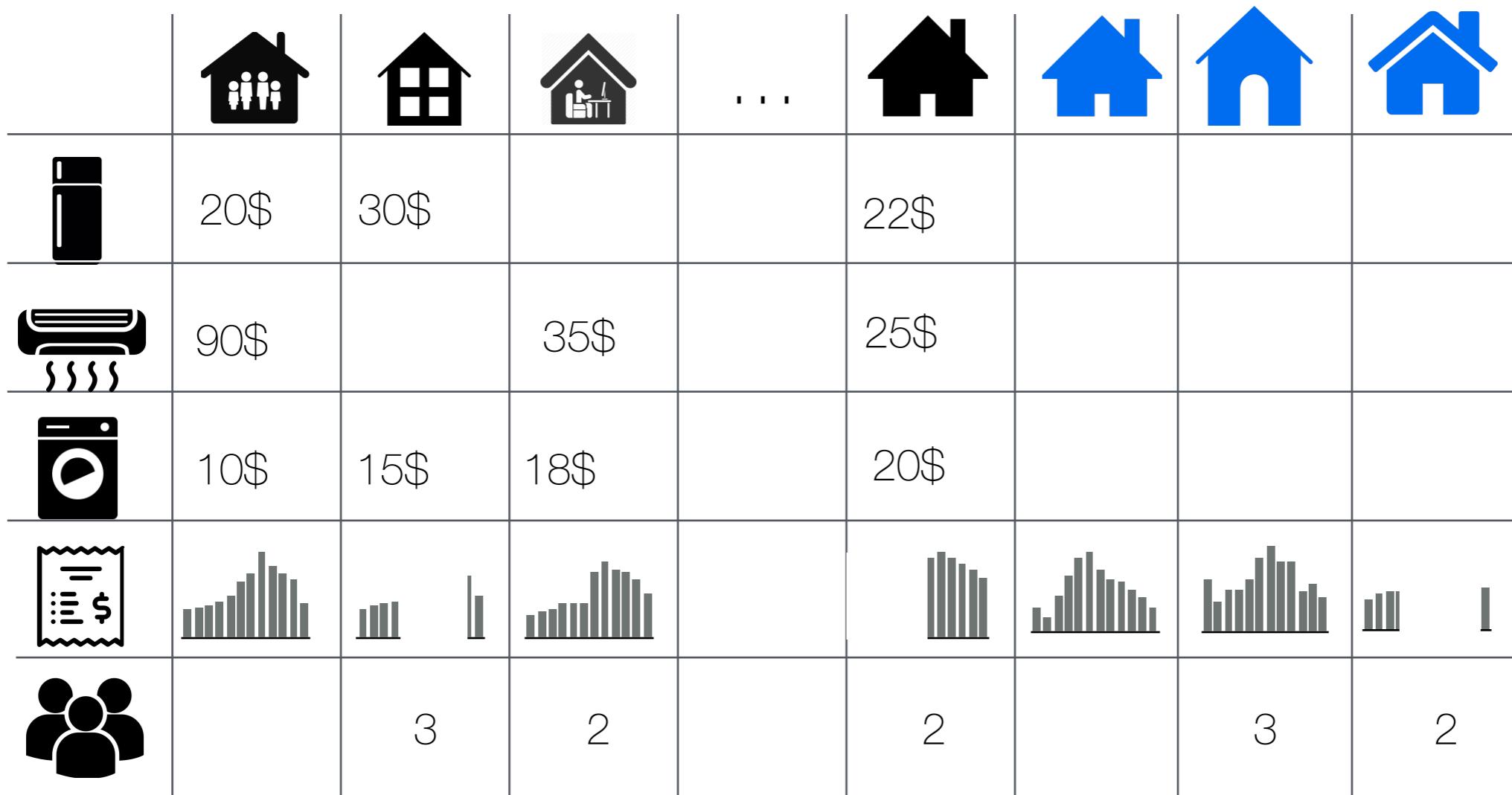
				...				
	20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$			
	90\$	85\$	35\$		25\$			
	10\$	15\$	18\$		20\$			
	4	3	2		2	4	3	2

Gemello Shortcomings

				...				
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		3	2		2		3	2

Gemello Shortcomings

1. Gemello does not work well with “missing” features



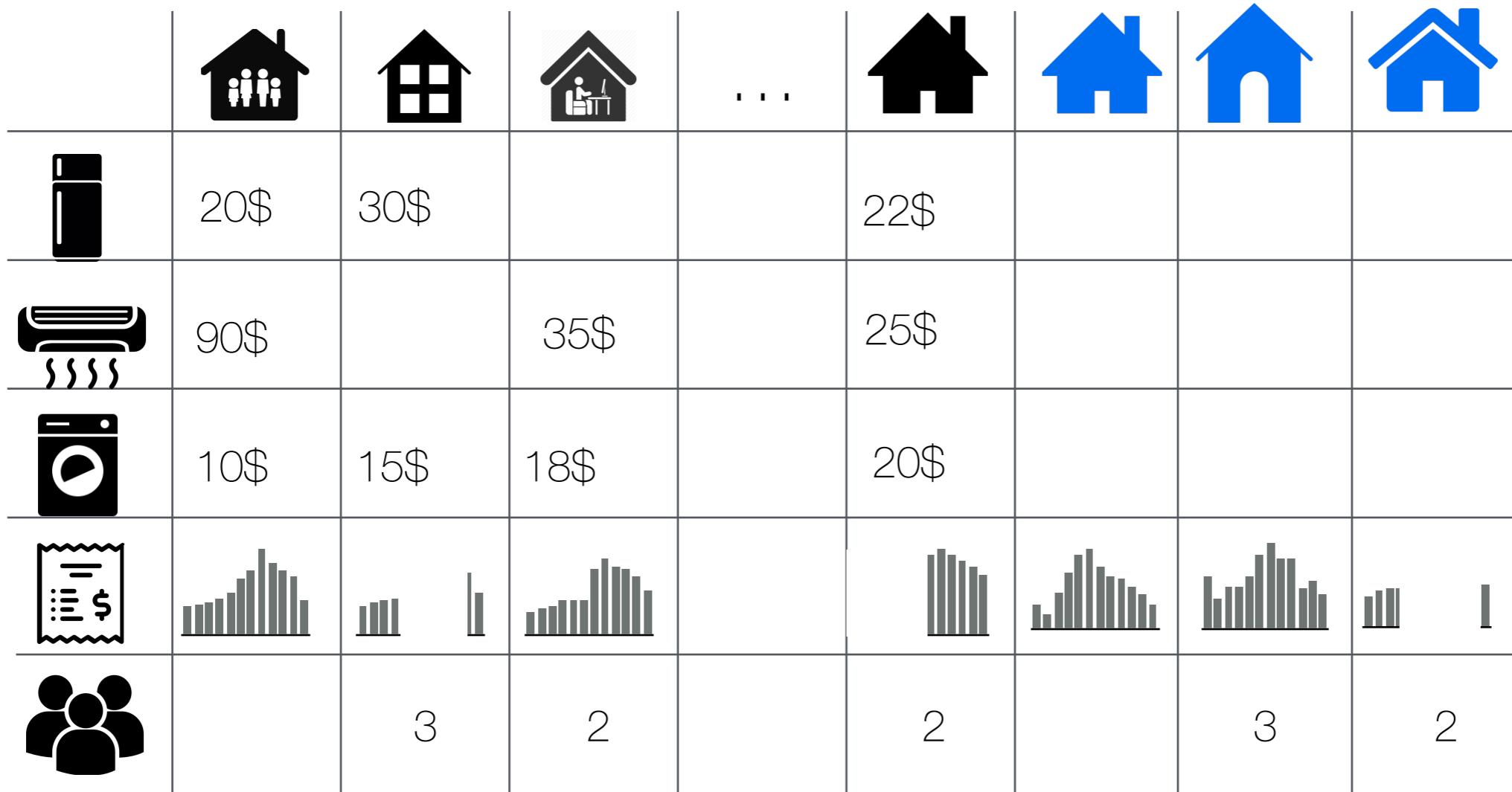
Gemello Shortcomings

1. Gemello does not work well with “missing” features
2. All features must be manually specified

				...				
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Gemello Shortcomings

1. Gemello does not work well with “missing” features
2. All features must be manually specified
3. Gemello only uses data from “neighbouring” homes



Outline

- Scalable Energy Breakdown
 - Gemello [KDD 2016]
 - **Matrix Factorisation [AAAI 2017]**
- Making NILM better
 - Comparable [Buildsys 2015]
 - Actionable [e-Energy 2014]

Matrix Factorisation

			
Toy Story	—	3	—
Dark Knight	—	—	1
Swades	3	4	—
Mr. Bean	5	—	3
Pursuit of...	5	3	5

Matrix Factorisation

Toy Story	—	3	—
Dark Knight	—	—	1
Swades	3	4	—
Mr. Bean	5	—	3
Pursuit of...	5	3	5



Matrix Factorisation

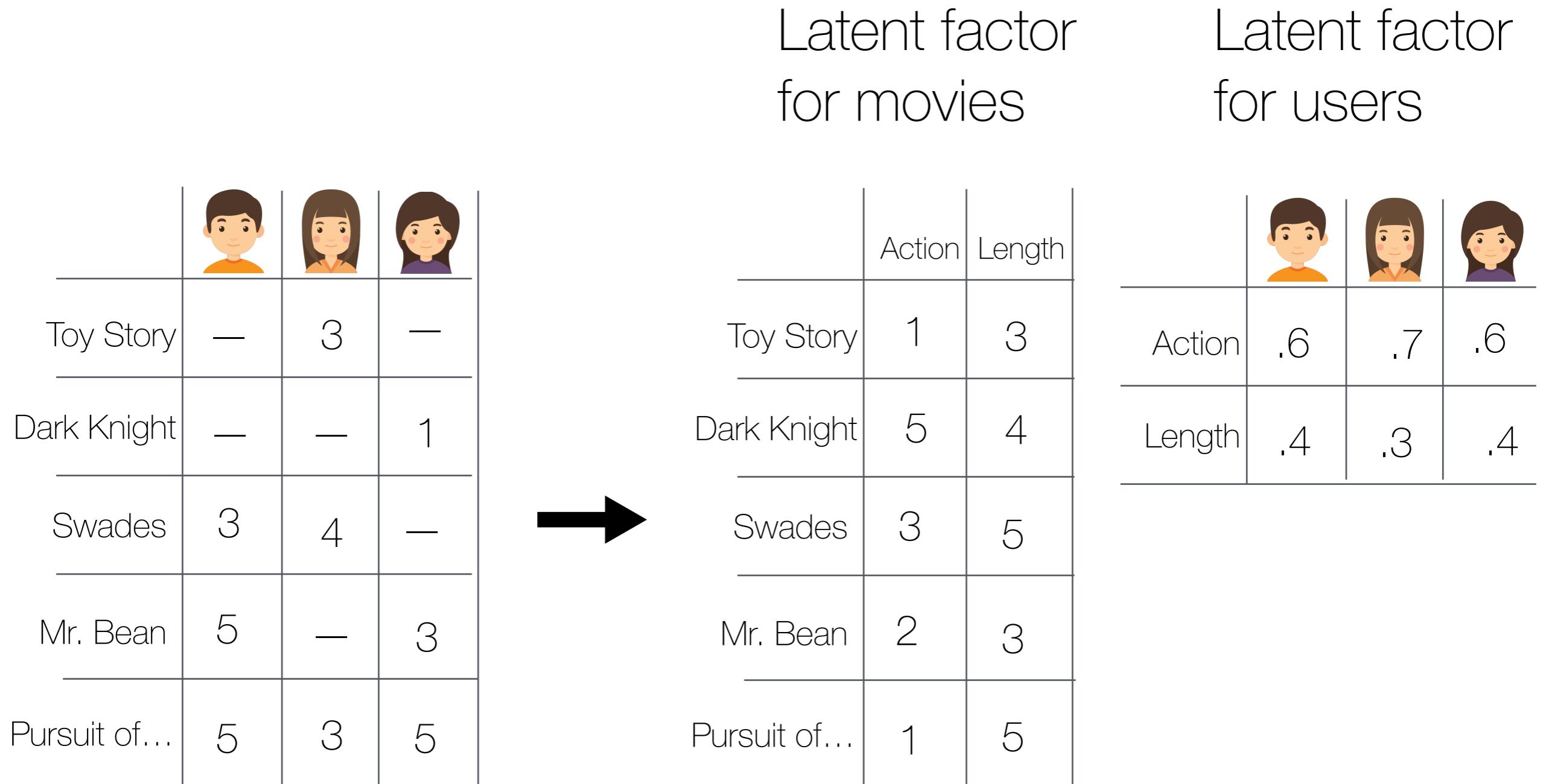
Latent factor
for movies

Toy Story	—	3	—
Dark Knight	—	—	1
Swades	3	4	—
Mr. Bean	5	—	3
Pursuit of...	5	3	5

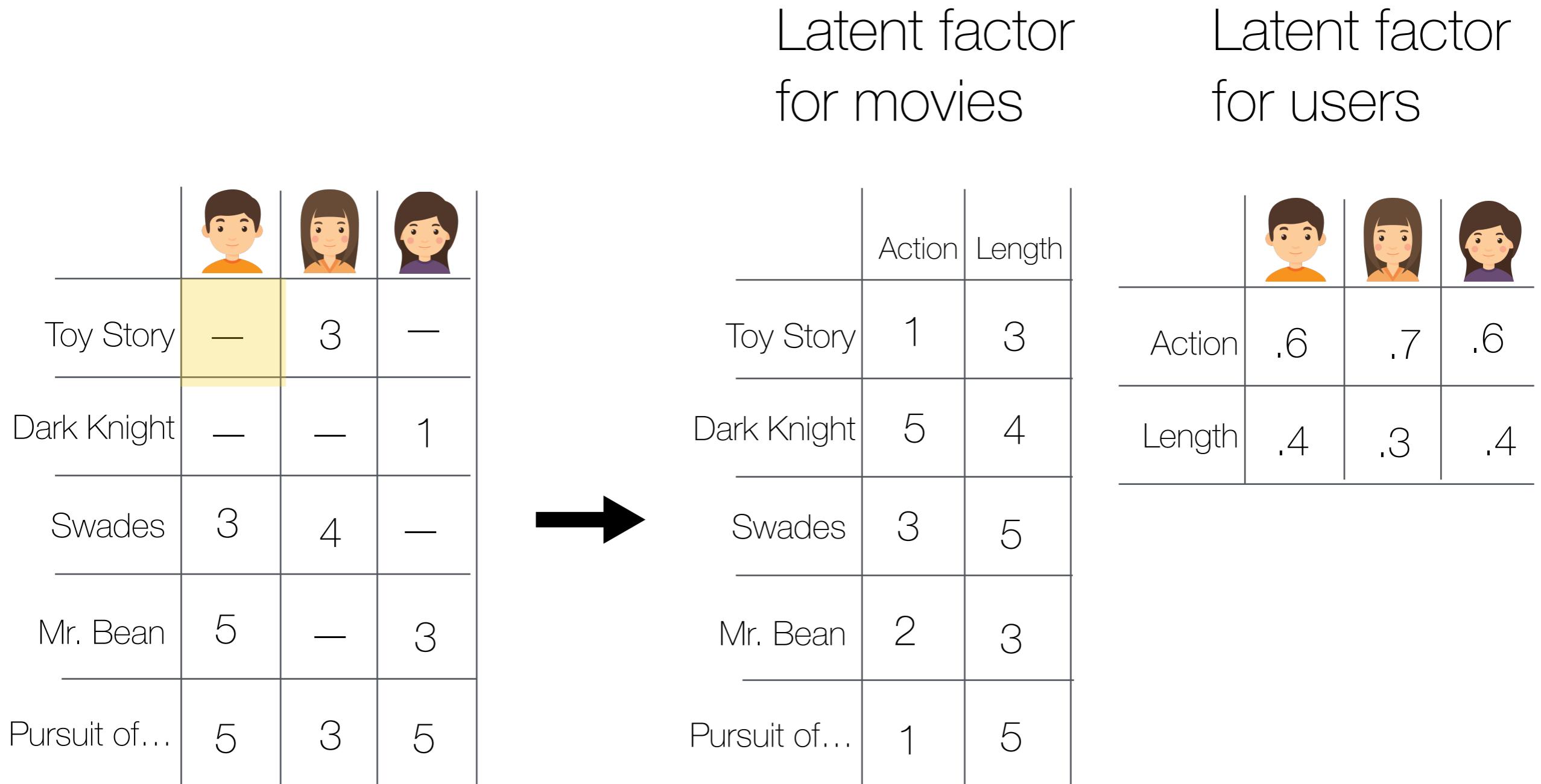


	Action	Length
Toy Story	1	3
Dark Knight	5	4
Swades	3	5
Mr. Bean	2	3
Pursuit of...	1	5

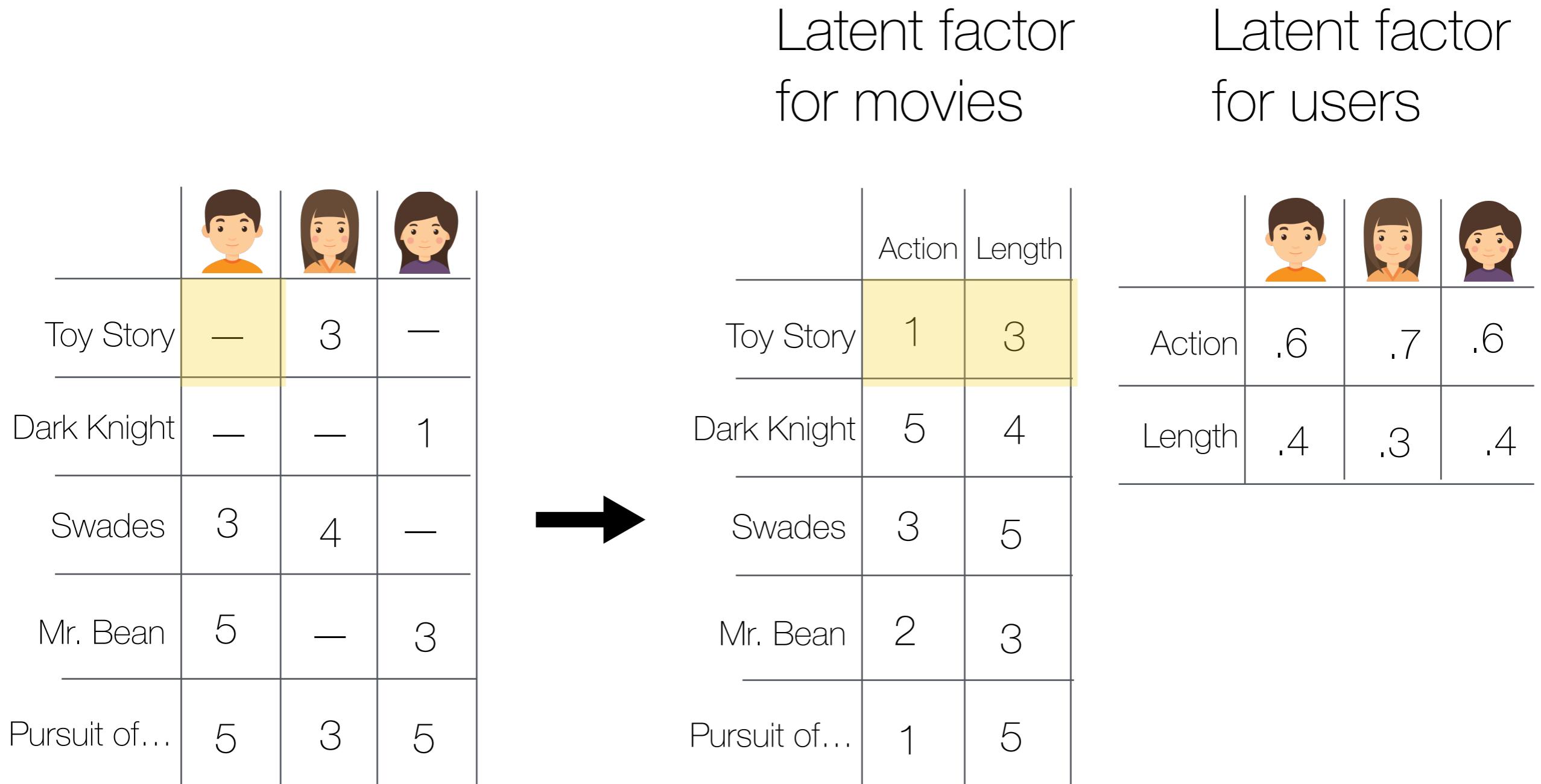
Matrix Factorisation



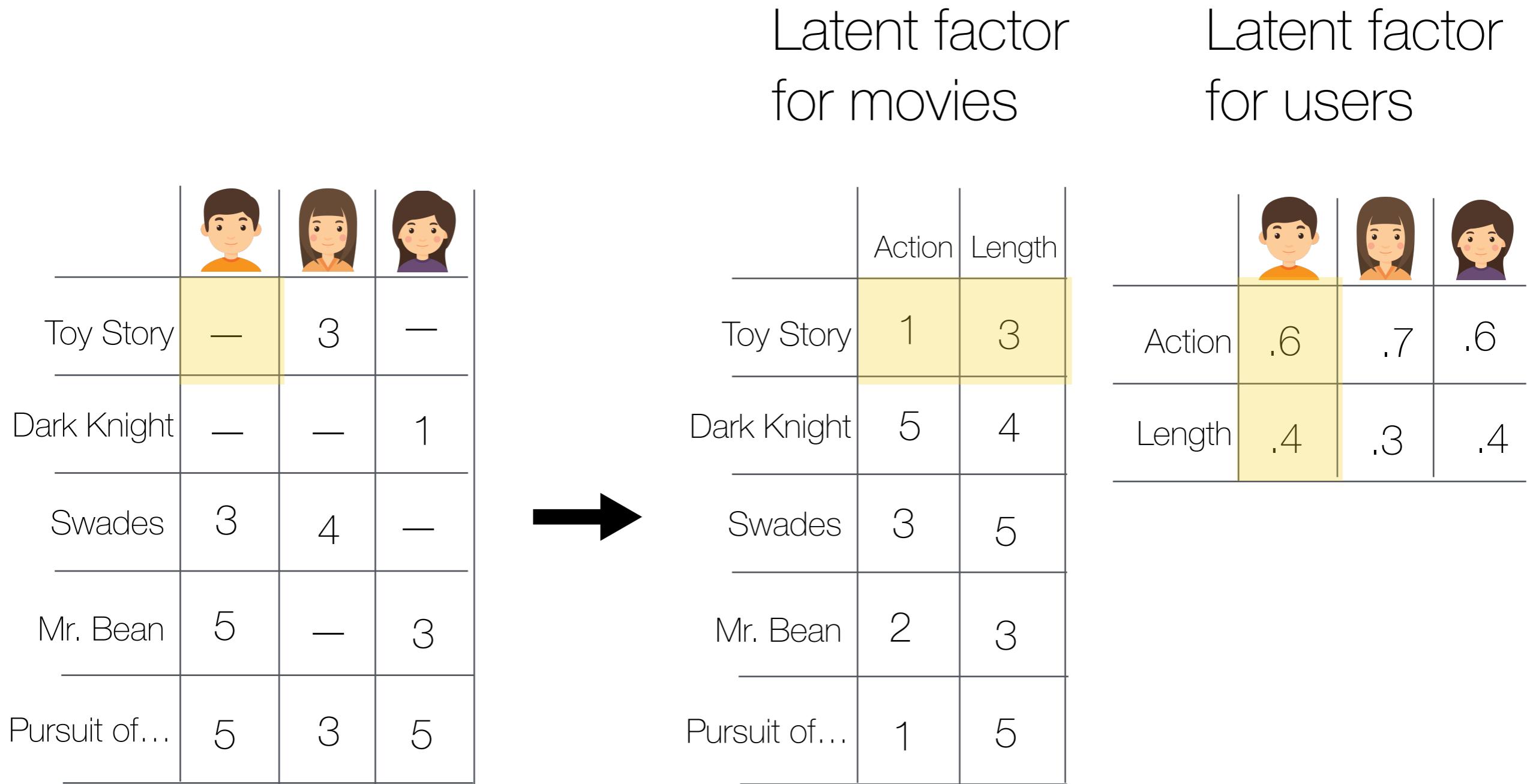
Matrix Factorisation



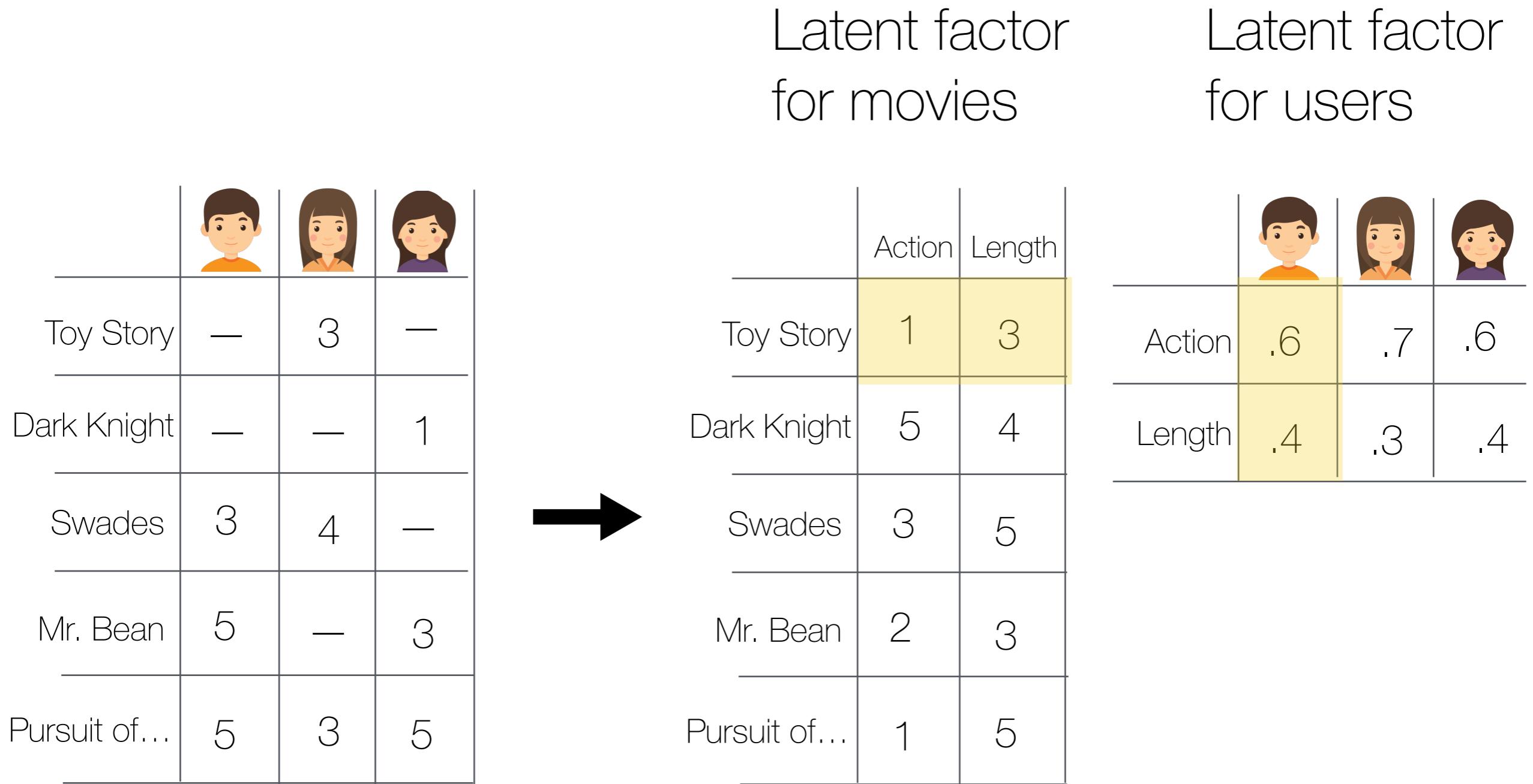
Matrix Factorisation



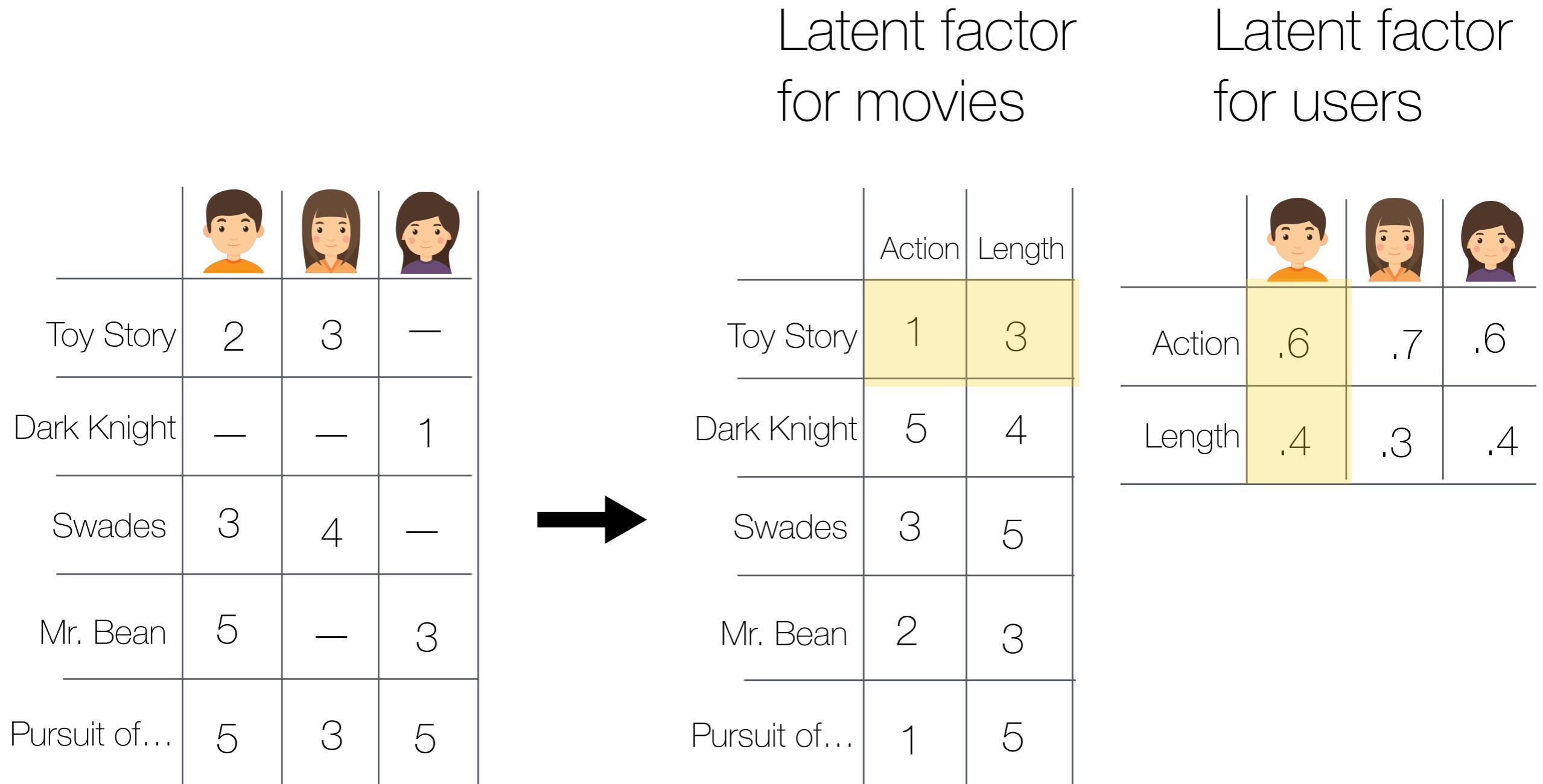
Matrix Factorisation



Matrix Factorisation



Matrix Factorisation



Why Matrix Factorisation for Energy Breakdown?

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- Inherent ability to handle “missing” values

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 - Our problem has similar attributes

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 - Our problem has similar attributes
- Sparse set of features differentiate energy usage across buildings, e.g. response to weather, geography

Why Matrix Factorisation for Energy Breakdown?

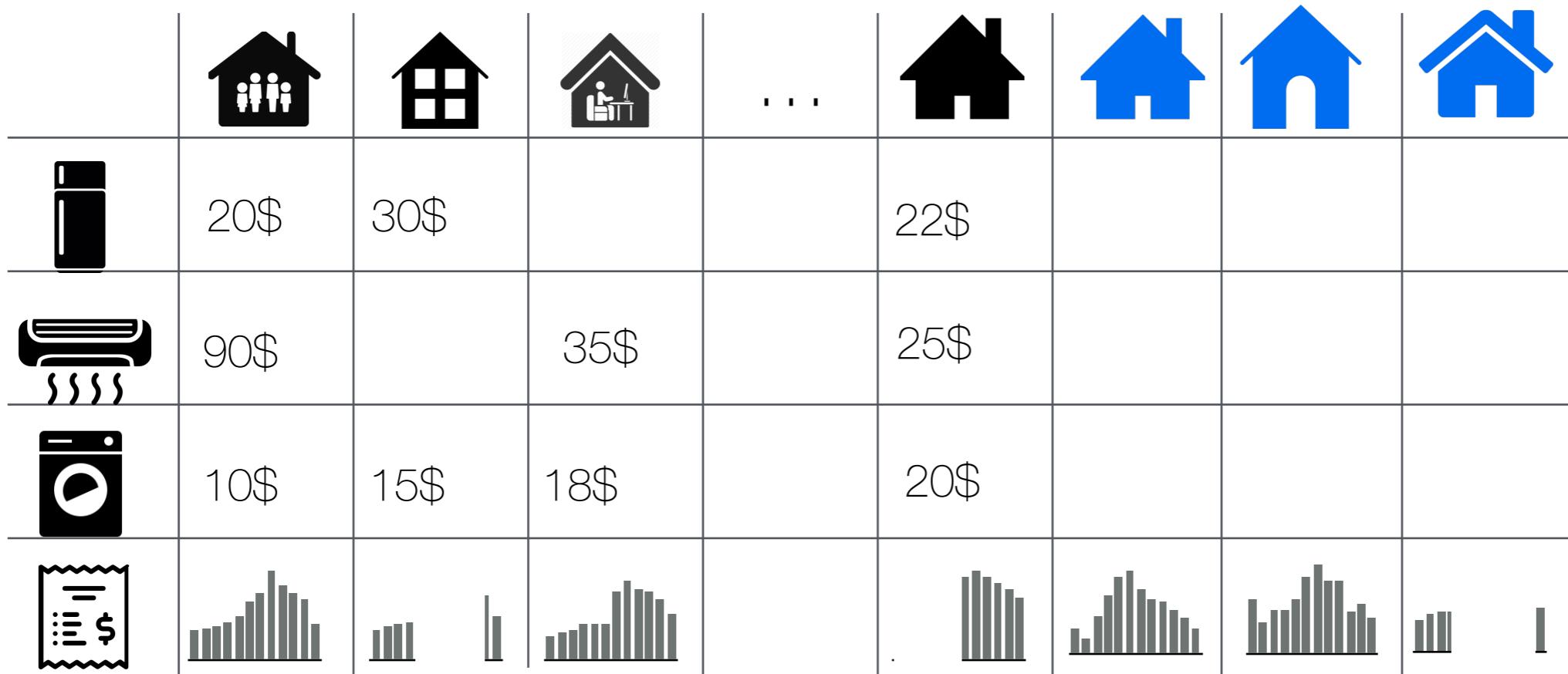
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- Empirically shown to be better than KNN like approaches for movie recommendation
 - Our problem has similar attributes
- Sparse set of features differentiate energy usage across buildings, e.g. response to weather, geography

Matrix Factorisation Approach

				...				
	20\$	30\$			22\$			
	90\$		35\$		25\$			
	10\$	15\$	18\$		20\$			
		3	2		2		3	2

Matrix Factorisation Approach

Data must be homogenous



Matrix Factorisation Approach

Matrix structure

				...				
Jan		20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$		
...			
Dec		25\$	35\$	15\$		25\$		
Jan		180\$	—	250\$		310\$	200\$	250\$
...	
Dec		350\$	380\$	280\$		480\$	250\$	—

Matrix Factorisation Approach

Matrix structure

				...				
Jan		20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$		
...	
Dec		25\$	35\$	15\$		25\$		
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...	
Dec		350\$	380\$	280\$		480\$	250\$	—

Matrix Factorisation Approach

Non-negative matrix factorisation

				...				
Jan		20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$		
...			
Dec		25\$	35\$	15\$		25\$		
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...	
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Matrix Factorisation Approach

Non-negative matrix factorisation

Jan		20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$	
...		
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...							
Dec		350\$	380\$	280\$		480\$	250\$
							—
							350\$

Matrix Factorisation Approach

Non-negative matrix factorisation

Jan		20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$	
...	
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...							
Dec		350\$	380\$	280\$		480\$	250\$
							—
							350\$

Matrix Factorisation Approach

Non-negative matrix factorisation

	House 1	House 2	House 3	House 4	House 5	House 6	House 7
Jan		20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$	
...		
Dec		25\$	35\$	15\$		25\$	
Jan		180\$	—	250\$		310\$	200\$
...							
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→

Matrix Factorisation Approach

Non-negative matrix factorisation

Latent factor
for months

	House 1	House 2	House 3		House 4	House 5	House 6	
Jan	20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$			
...			
Dec	25\$	35\$	15\$		25\$			
Jan	180\$	—	250\$		310\$	200\$	250\$	210\$
...	...							
Dec	350\$	380\$	280\$		480\$	250\$	—	350\$



	K1	K2
Jan	10	20
...
Dec	30	40
Jan	130	120
...
Dec	120	110

Matrix Factorisation Approach

Non-negative matrix factorisation

Jan		20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$	
...		
Dec		25\$	35\$	15\$		25\$	
Jan		180\$	—	250\$		310\$	200\$
...							
Dec		350\$	380\$	280\$		480\$	250\$
					—	350\$	



Latent factor
for months

	K1	K2	
Jan		10	20
...	
Dec		30	40
Jan		130	120
...	
Dec		120	110

Latent factor
for homes

		...	
K1	1	...	2
K2	2	...	3

Matrix Factorisation Approach

Static features guide factorisation

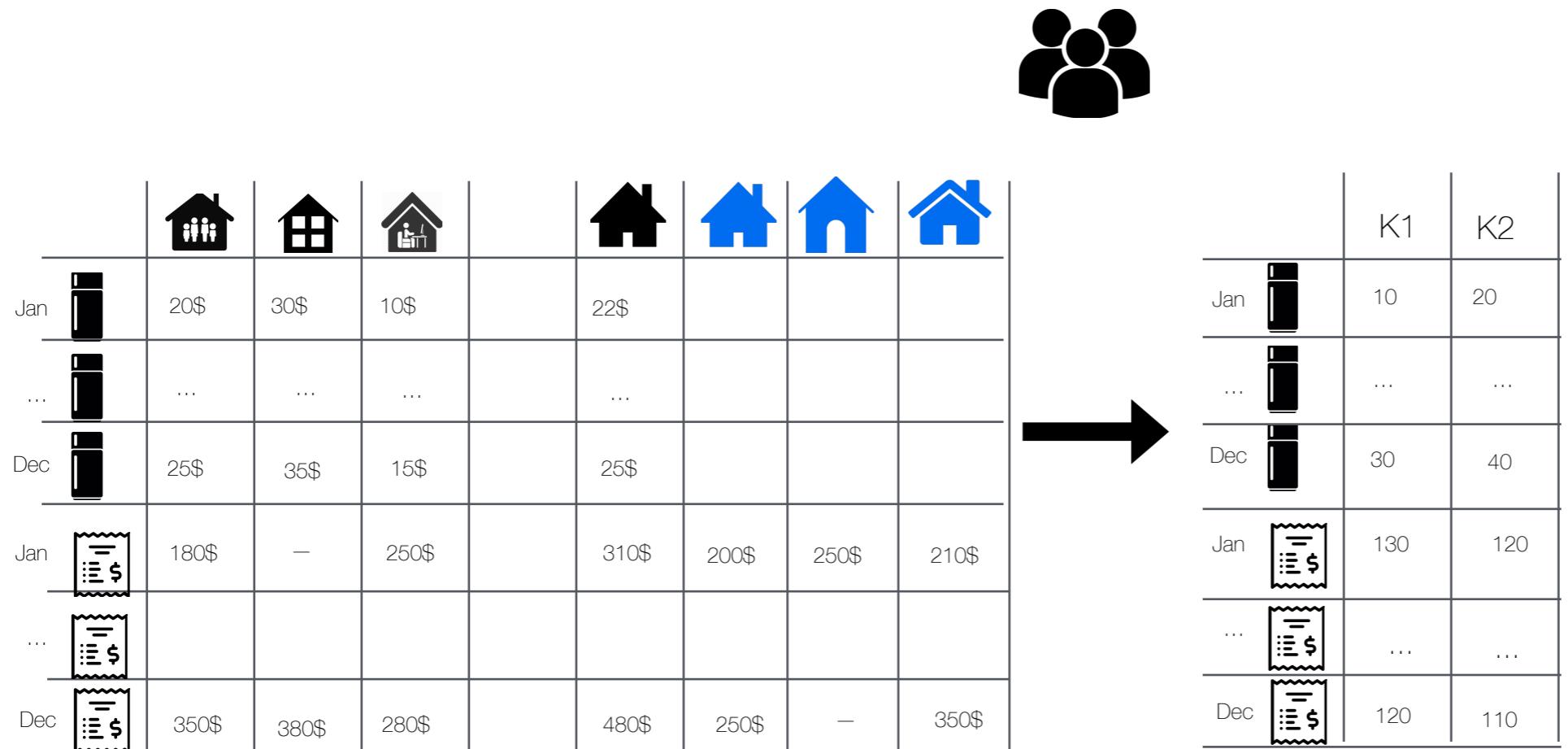


Jan		20\$	30\$	10\$		22\$	
...		
Dec		25\$	35\$	15\$		25\$	
Jan		180\$	—	250\$		310\$	200\$
...							
Dec		350\$	380\$	280\$		480\$	250\$
							—
							350\$

	K1	K2	
Jan		10	20
...	
Dec		30	40
Jan		130	120
...	
Dec		120	110

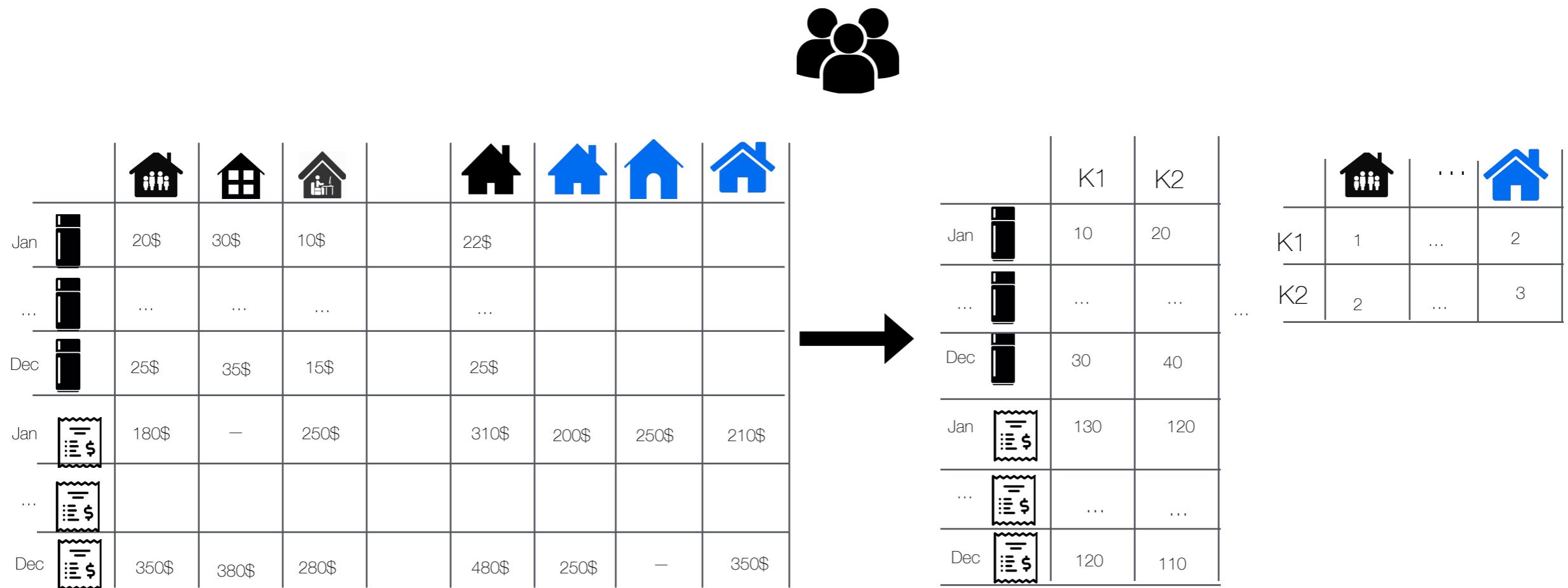
Matrix Factorisation Approach

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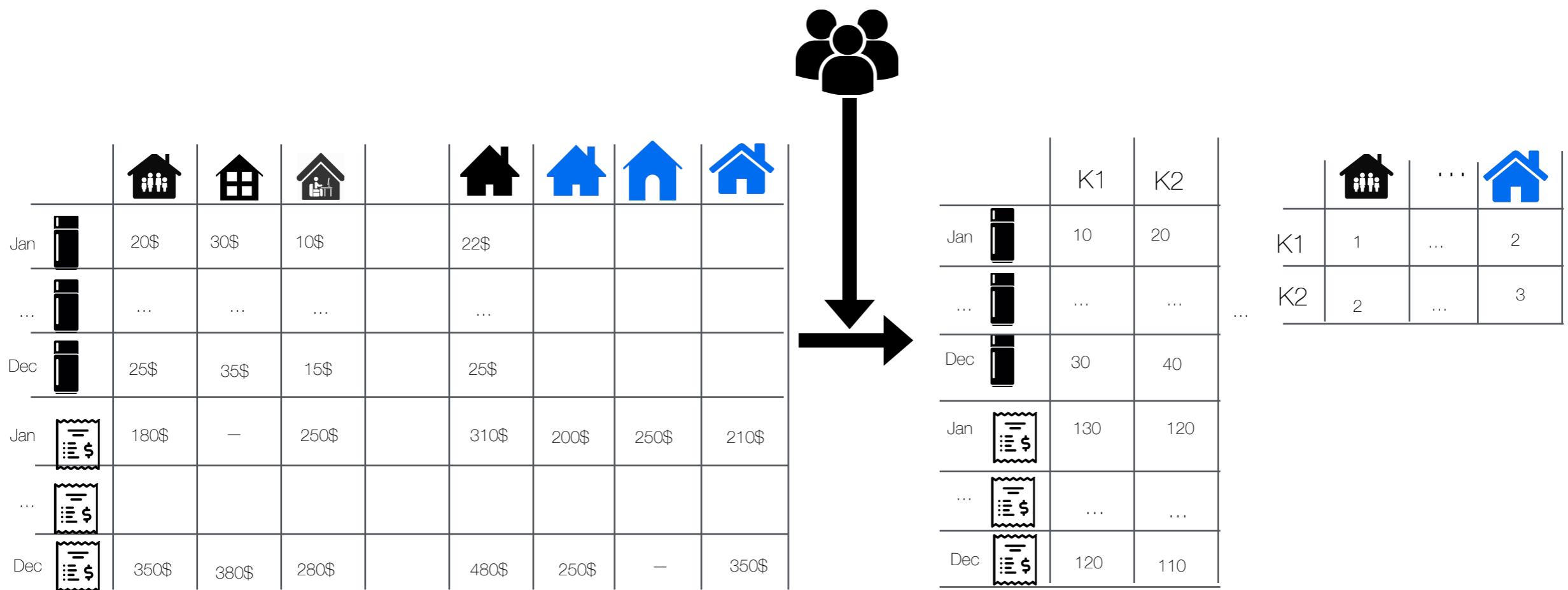
Matrix Factorisation Approach

Static features guide factorisation



Matrix Factorisation Approach

Static features guide factorisation



Evaluation

Evaluation

- Dataport dataset

Evaluation

- Dataport dataset
 - 516 homes

Evaluation

- Dataport dataset
 - 516 homes
 - Austin, Texas region

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- Dataport dataset
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 - Austin, Texas region
 - 12 months data

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- 5 Baselines

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 - 3 state-of-the-art NILM approaches (15-minute data):

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Evaluation

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Evaluation

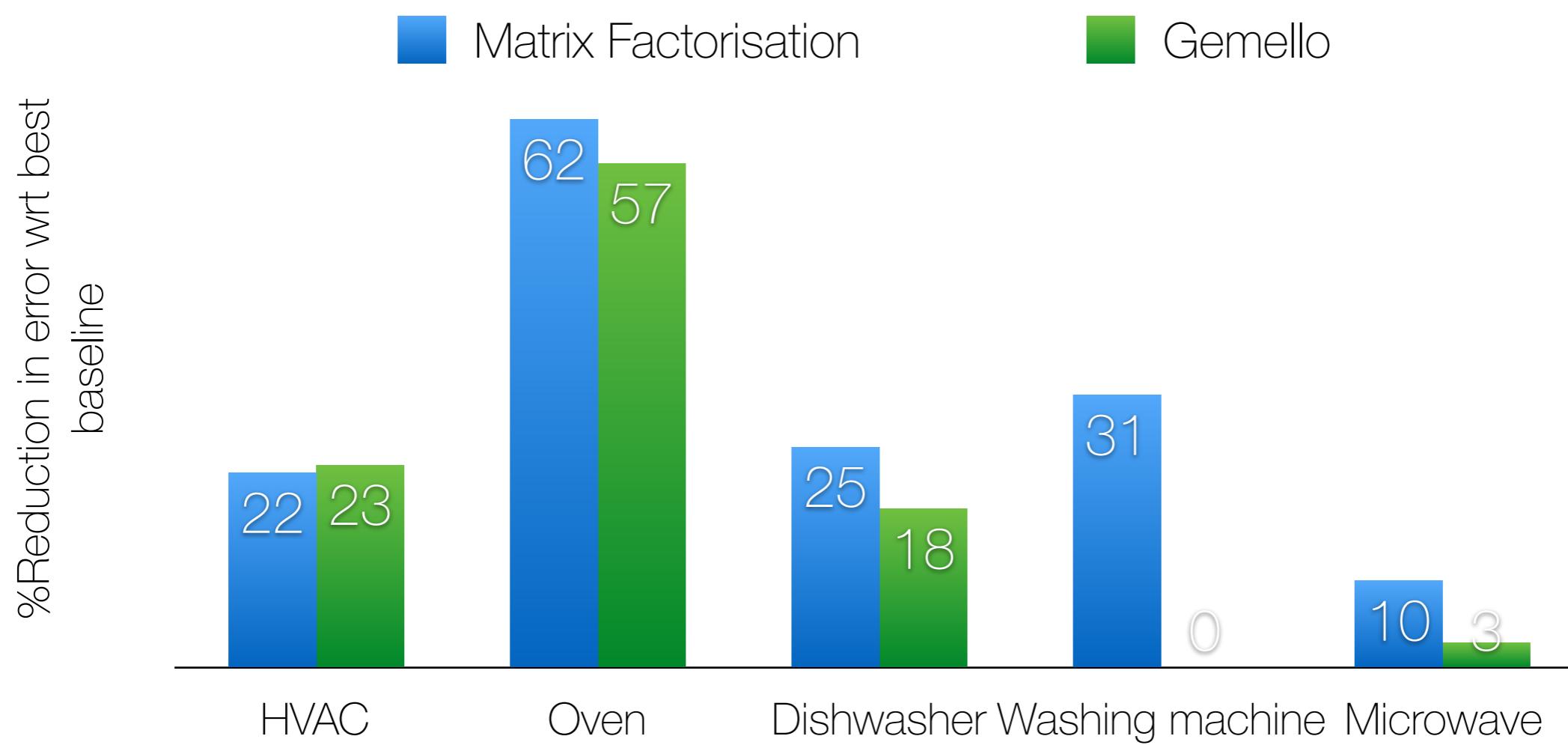
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 - Sparse Coding [AISTATS 2010]
 - Regional Average
 - Modified Gemello
- Leave-one-out cross validation

Evaluation Metric

- GT fraction (Appliance) = Appliance energy/Aggregate energy
- Pred fraction (Appliance) = Appliance energy/Aggregate energy
- RMSE (Appliance) = RMSE(GT fraction, Pred fraction)

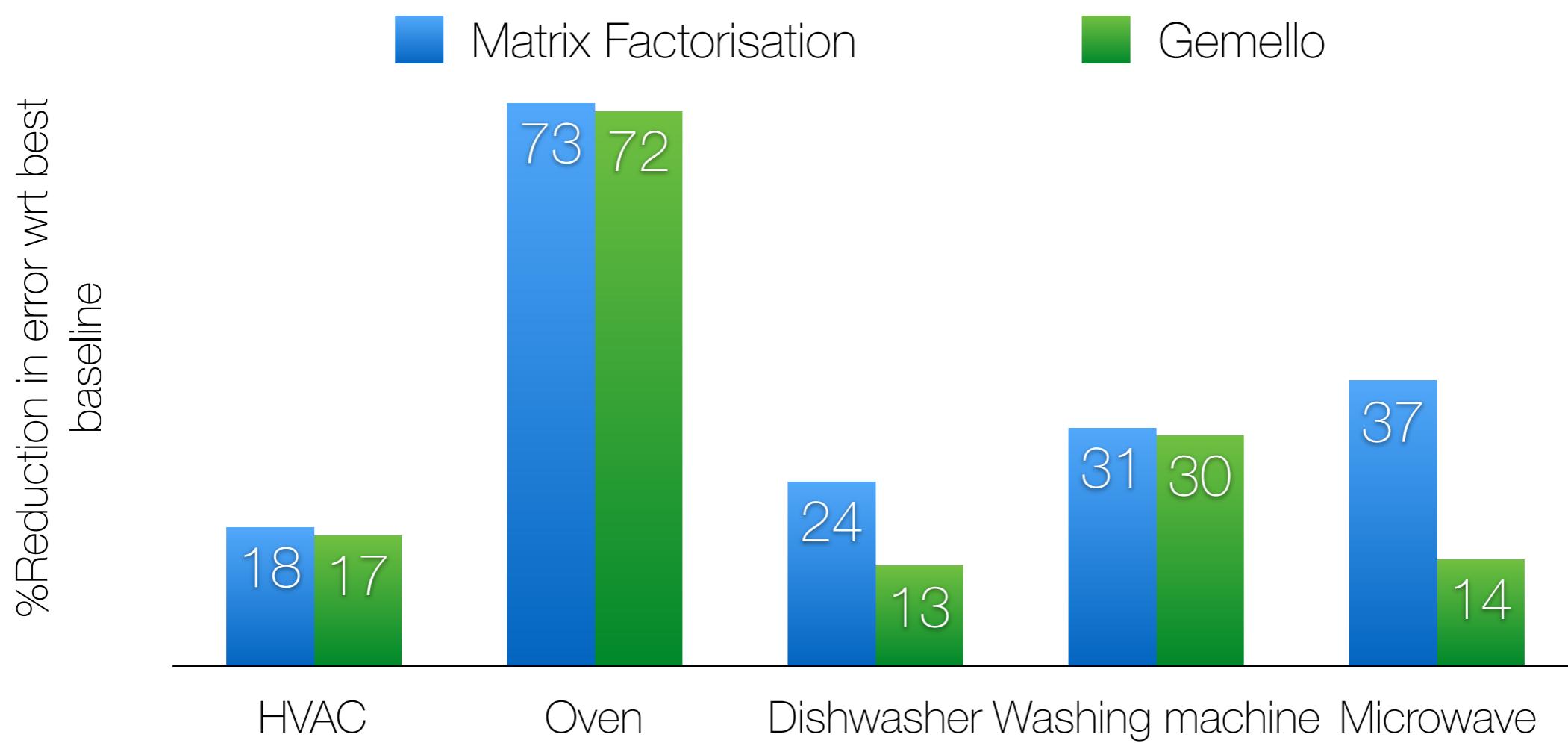
Results

Matrix factorisation better than all baselines



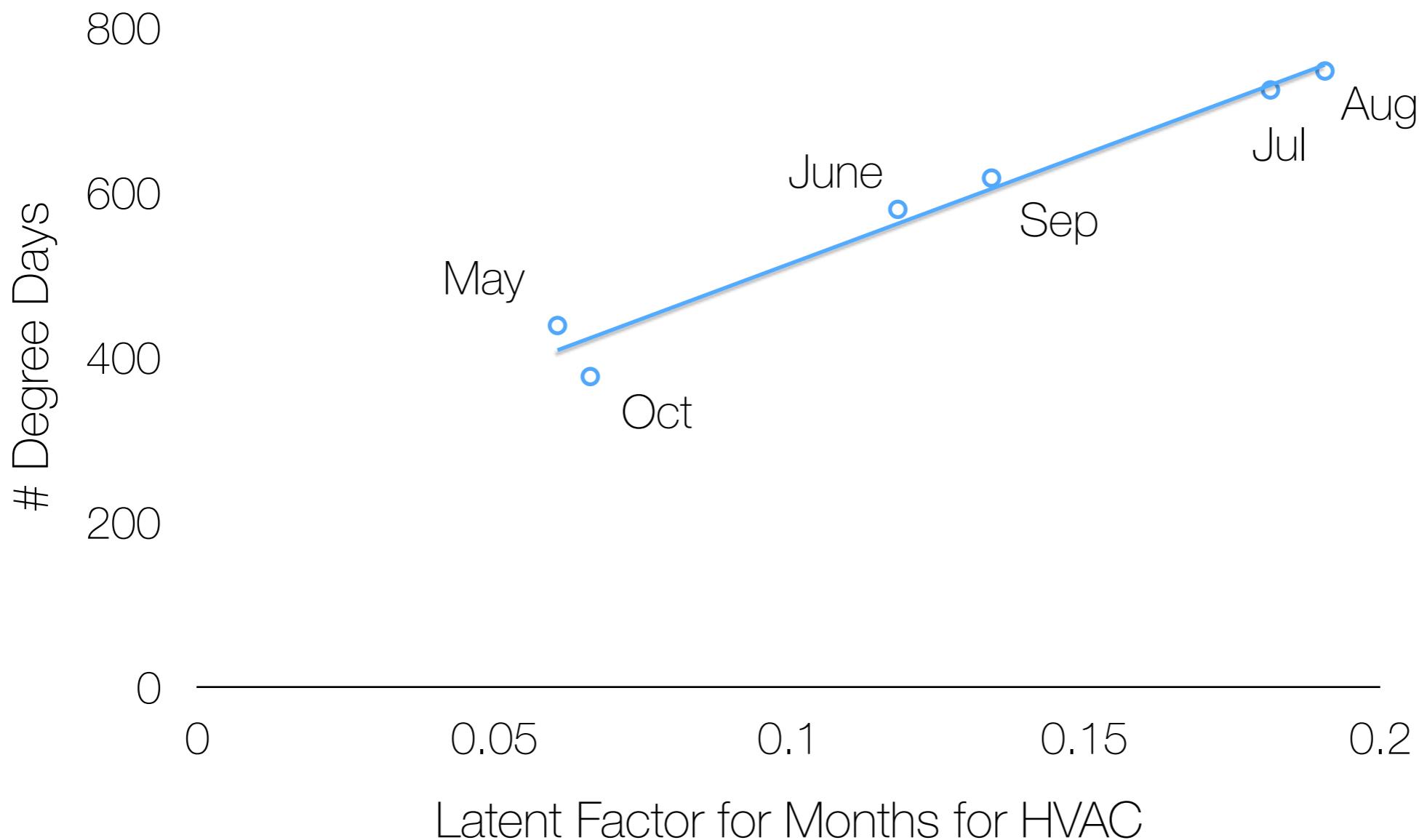
Results

Matrix factorisation better than all baselines on 105 homes with all features



Analysis

Matrix factorisation able to learn latent factors having physical significance



Limitations and Future Work

Limitations and Future Work

- Gemello and Matrix Factorisation work only on same region home

Limitations and Future Work

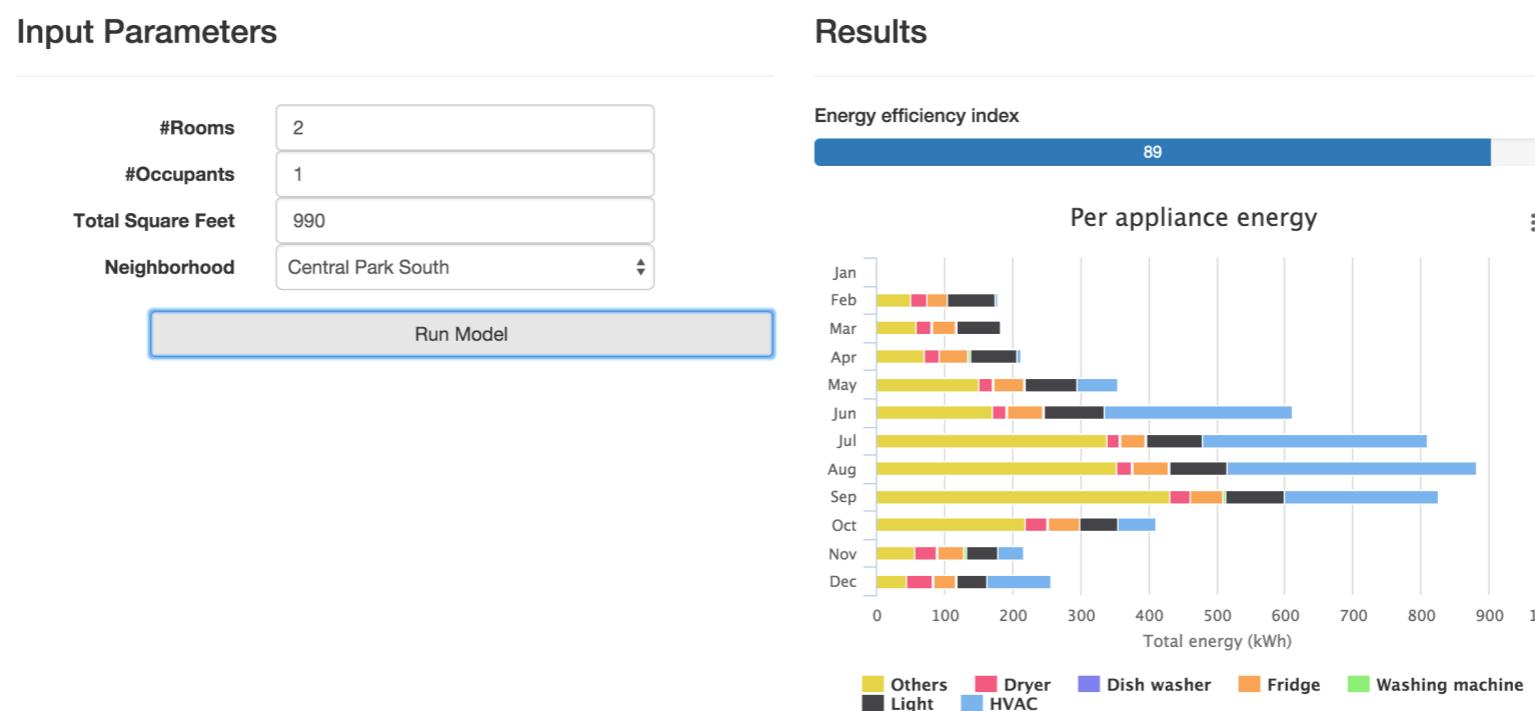
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Limitations and Future Work

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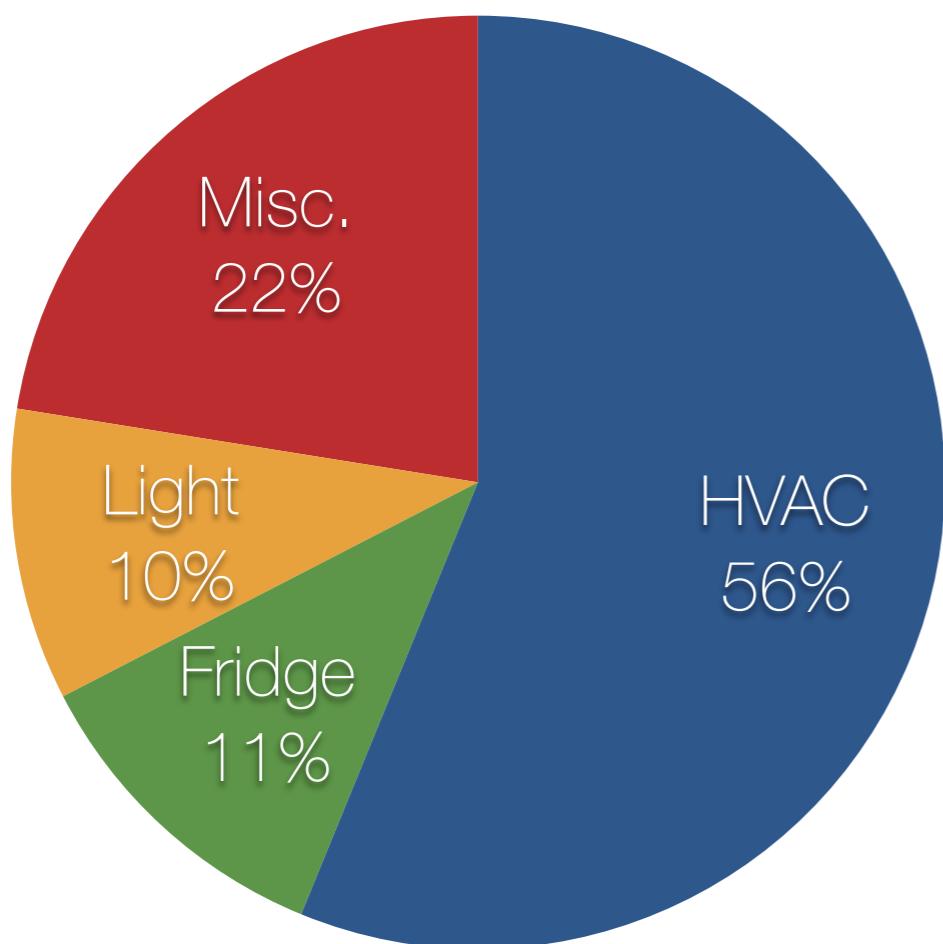


Outline

- Scalable Energy Breakdown
 - Gemello [KDD 2016]
 - Matrix Factorisation [AAAI 2017]
- **Making NILM better (Is it the end of the road for NILM?)**
 - **Actionable [Buildsys 2015]**
 - Comparable [e-Energy 2014]

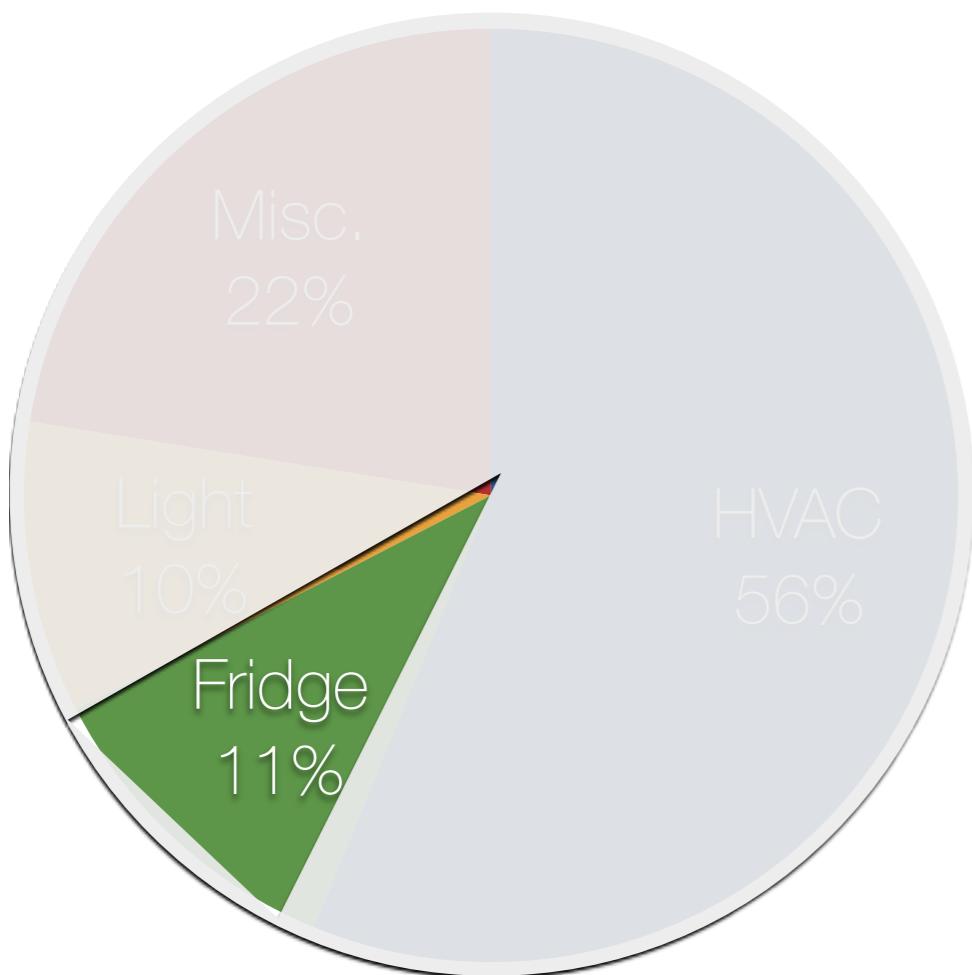
NILM Beyond Energy Breakdown

General NILM



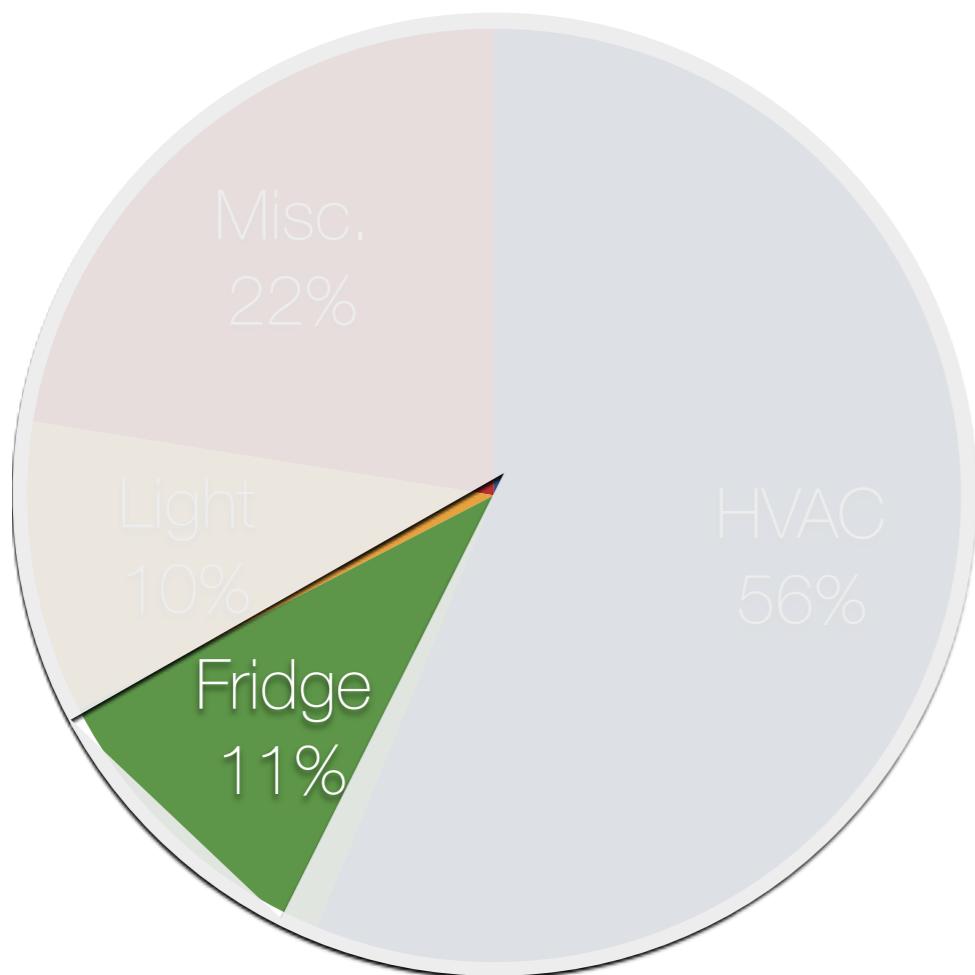
NILM Beyond Energy Breakdown

General NILM



NILM Beyond Energy Breakdown

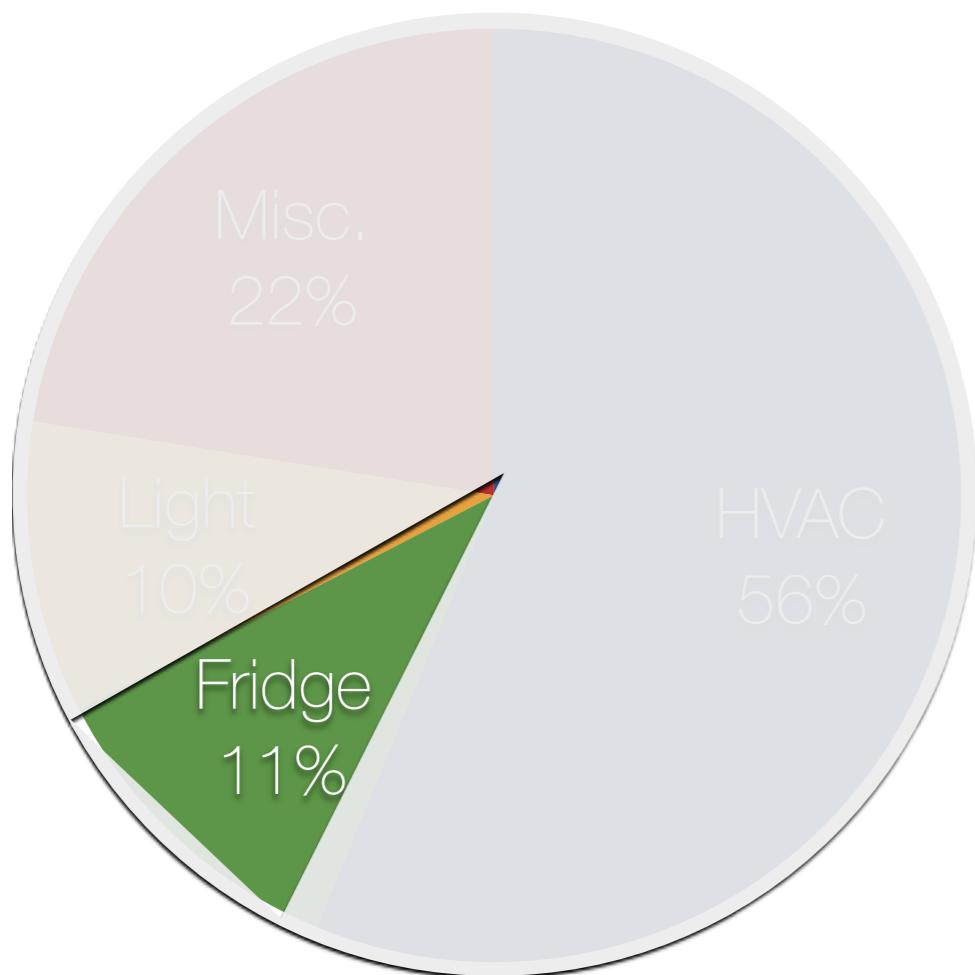
General NILM



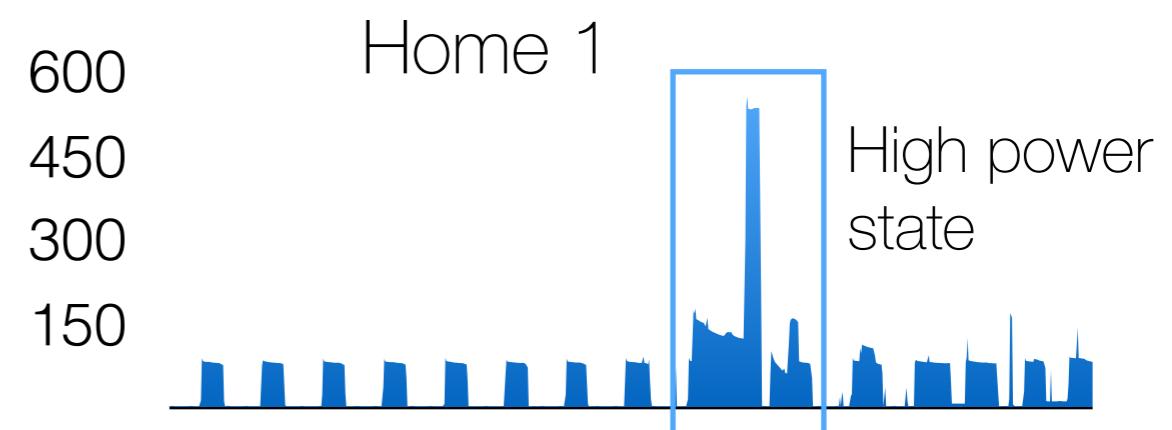
Actionable NILM

NILM Beyond Energy Breakdown

General NILM

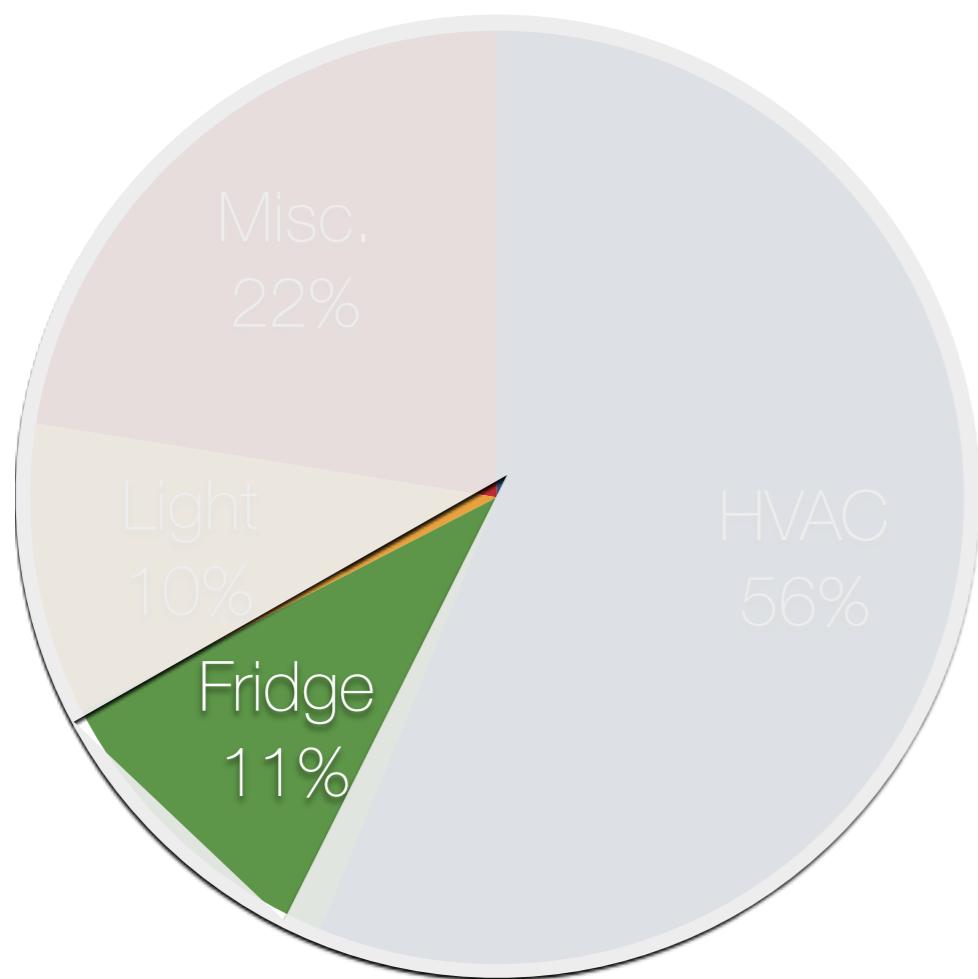


Actionable NILM

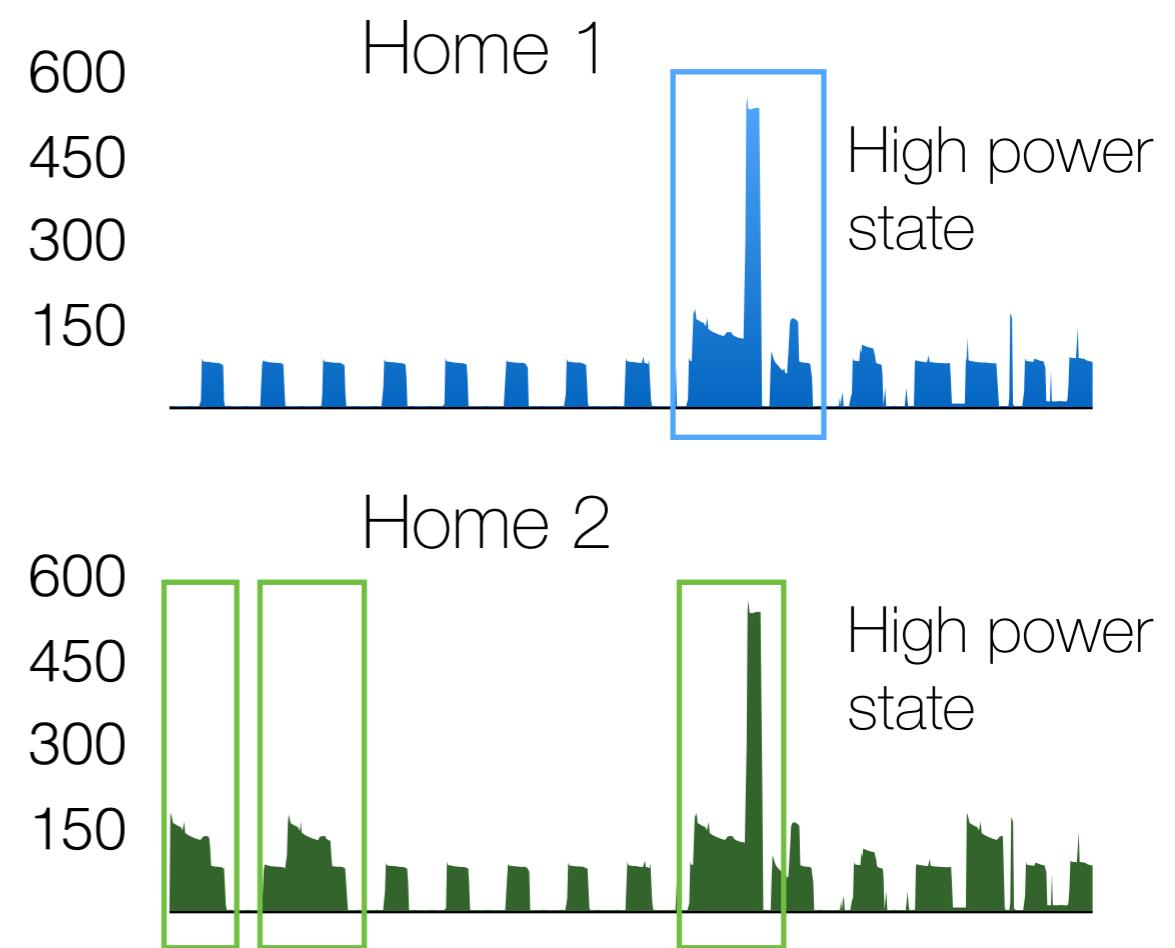


NILM Beyond Energy Breakdown

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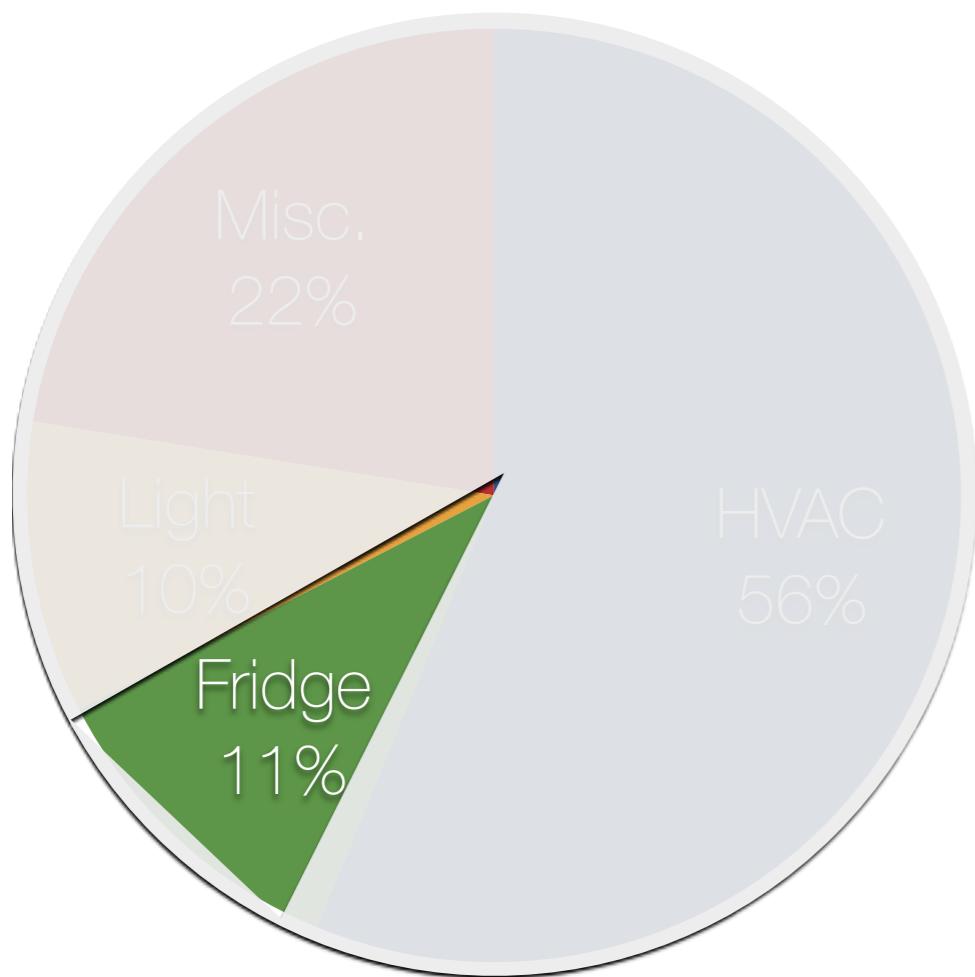


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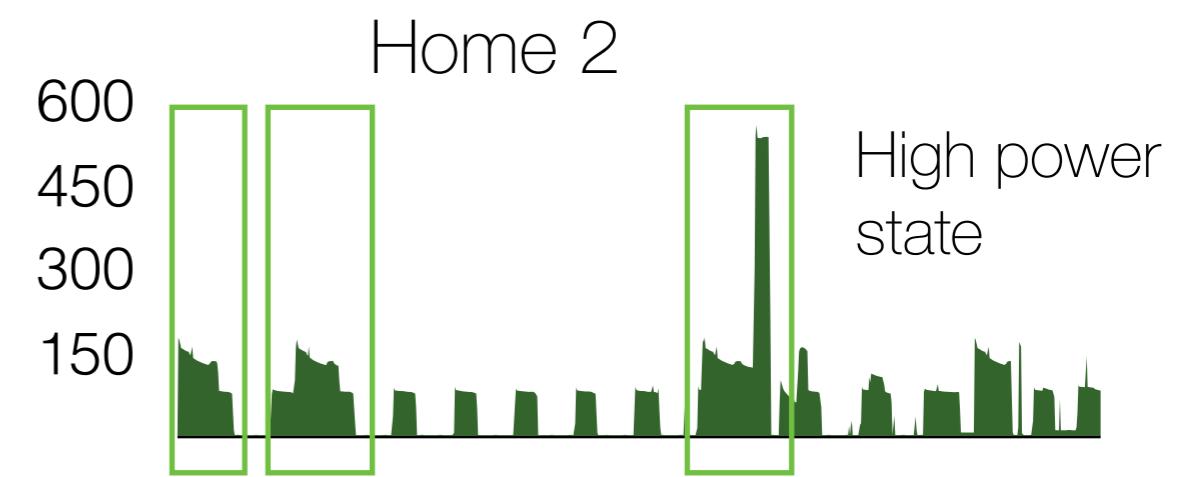


NILM Beyond Energy Breakdown

General NILM

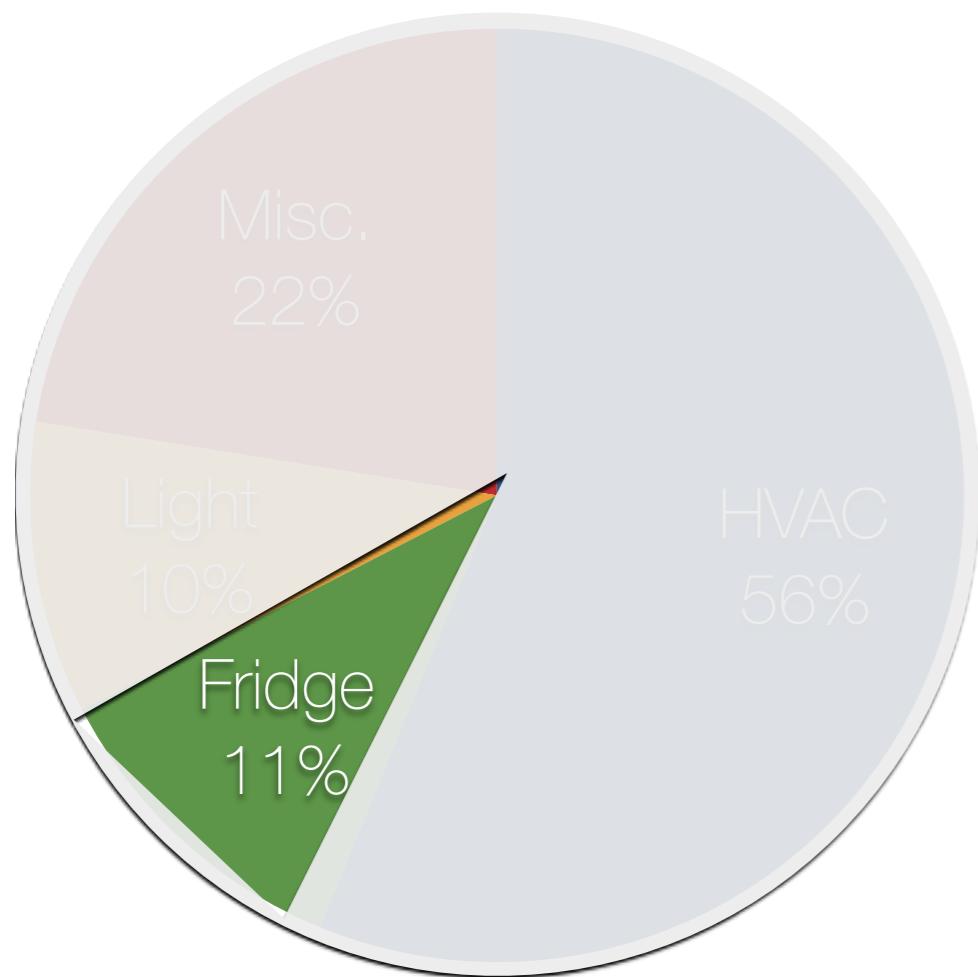


Actionable NILM



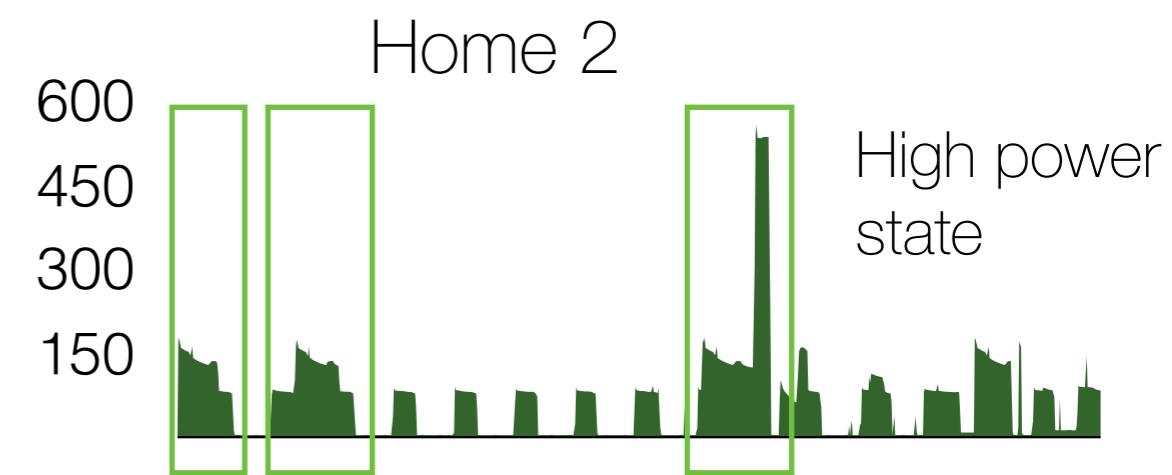
NILM Beyond Energy Breakdown

General NILM



Actionable NILM

Your fridge **defrosts excessively** wasting **30%** energy

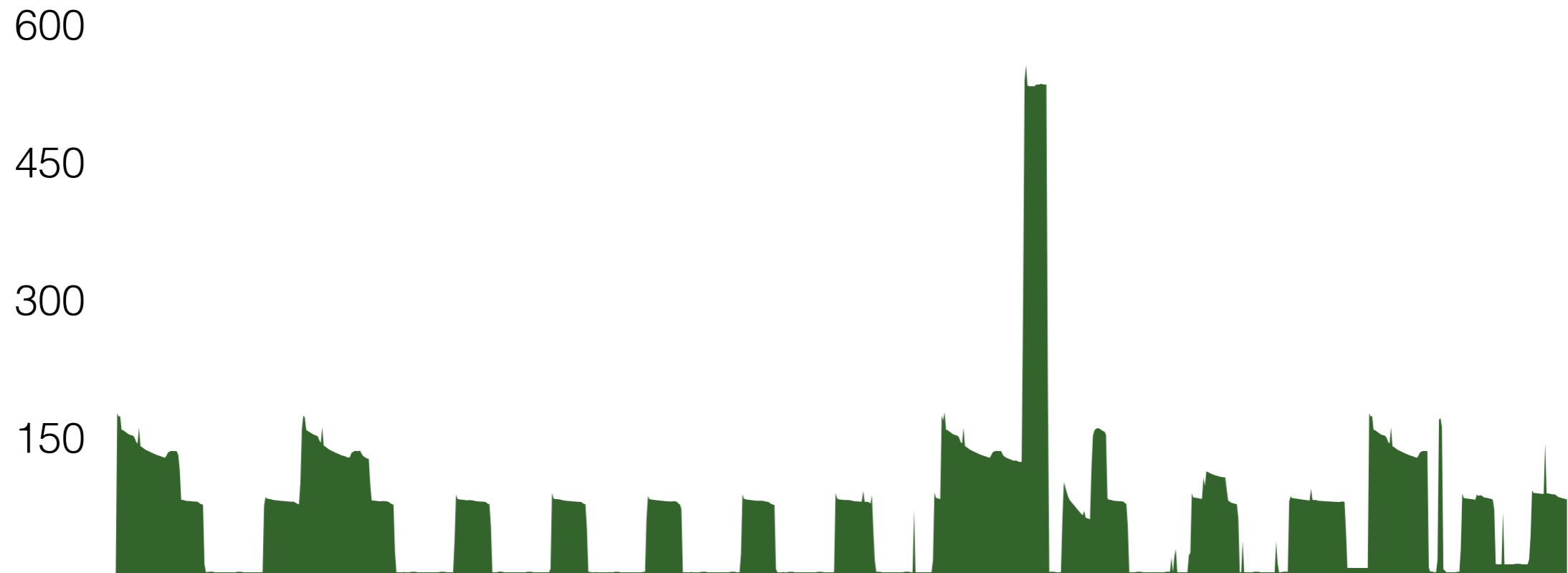


Approach Overview- How to Give Feedback

Specific features of trace to infer **why** energy usage is high

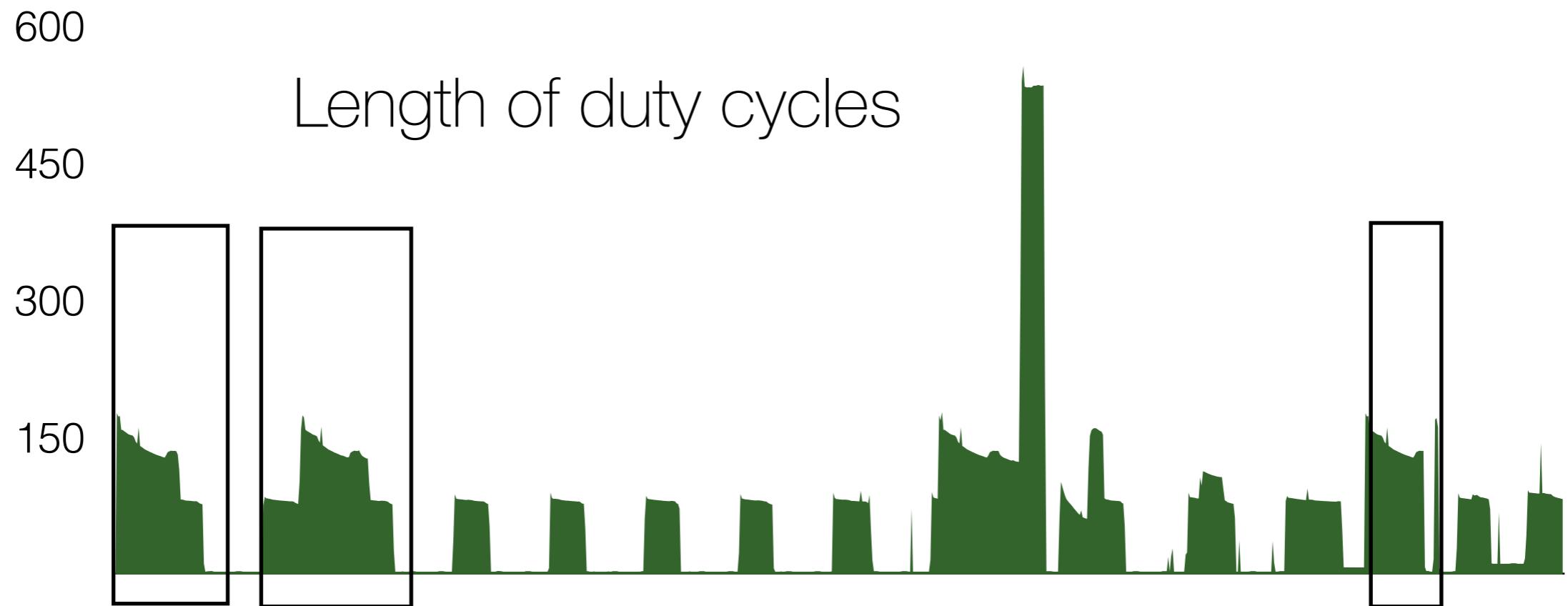
Approach Overview- How to Give Feedback

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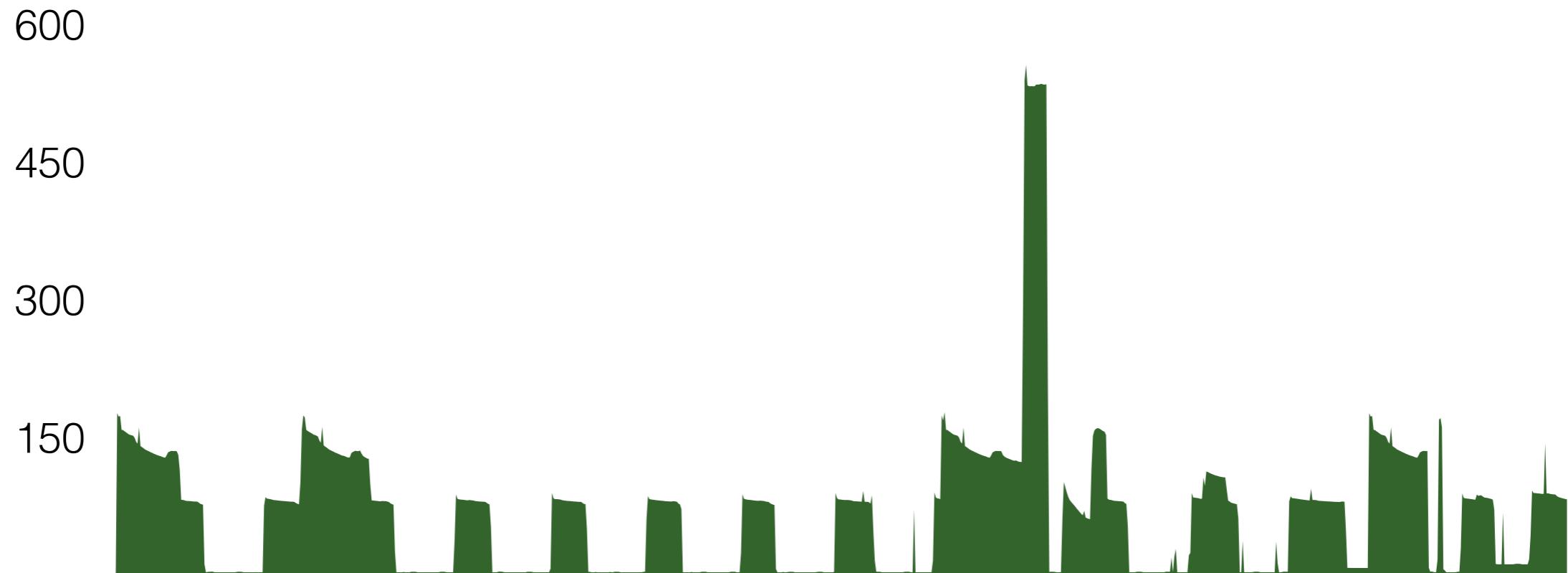
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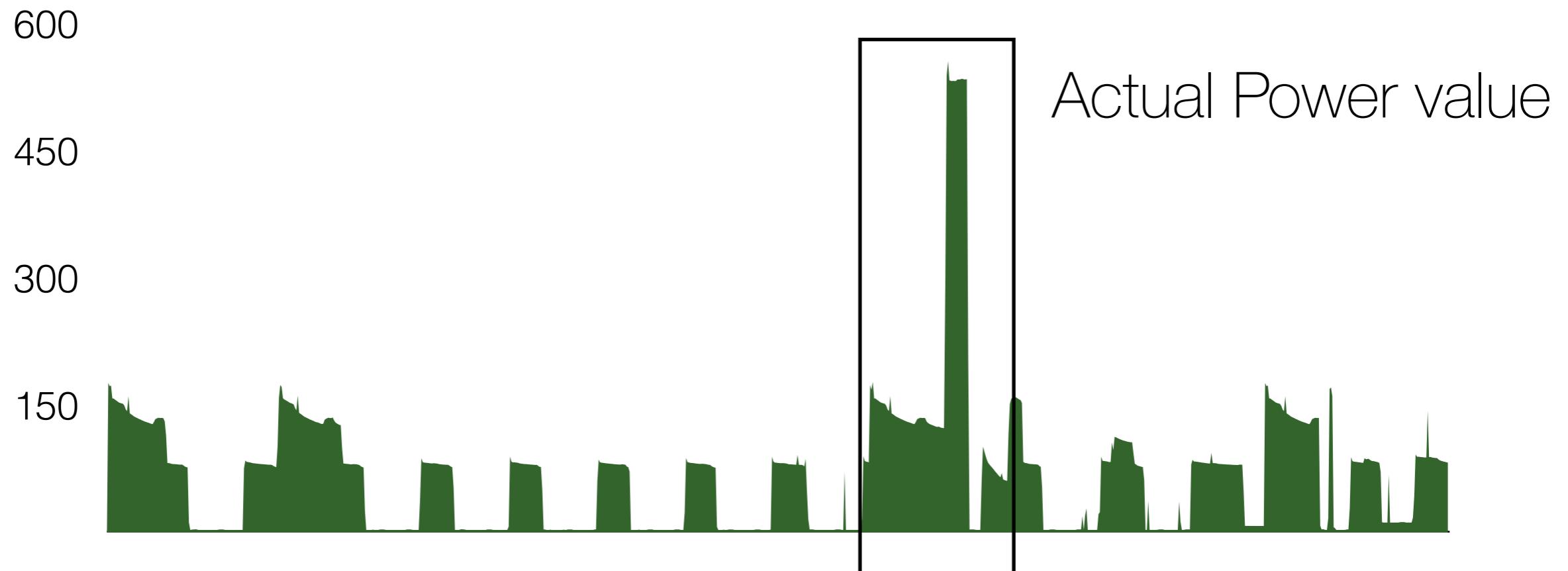
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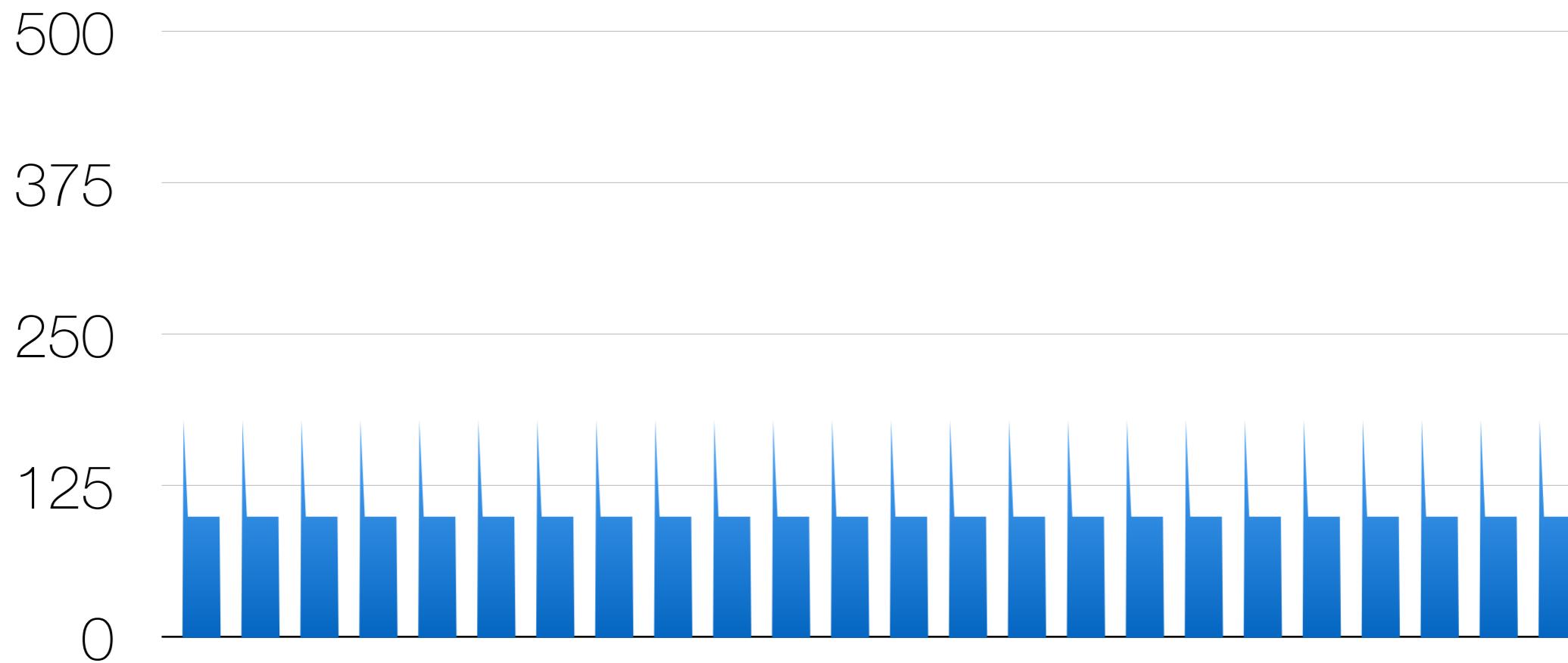
Approach Overview- How to Give Feedback

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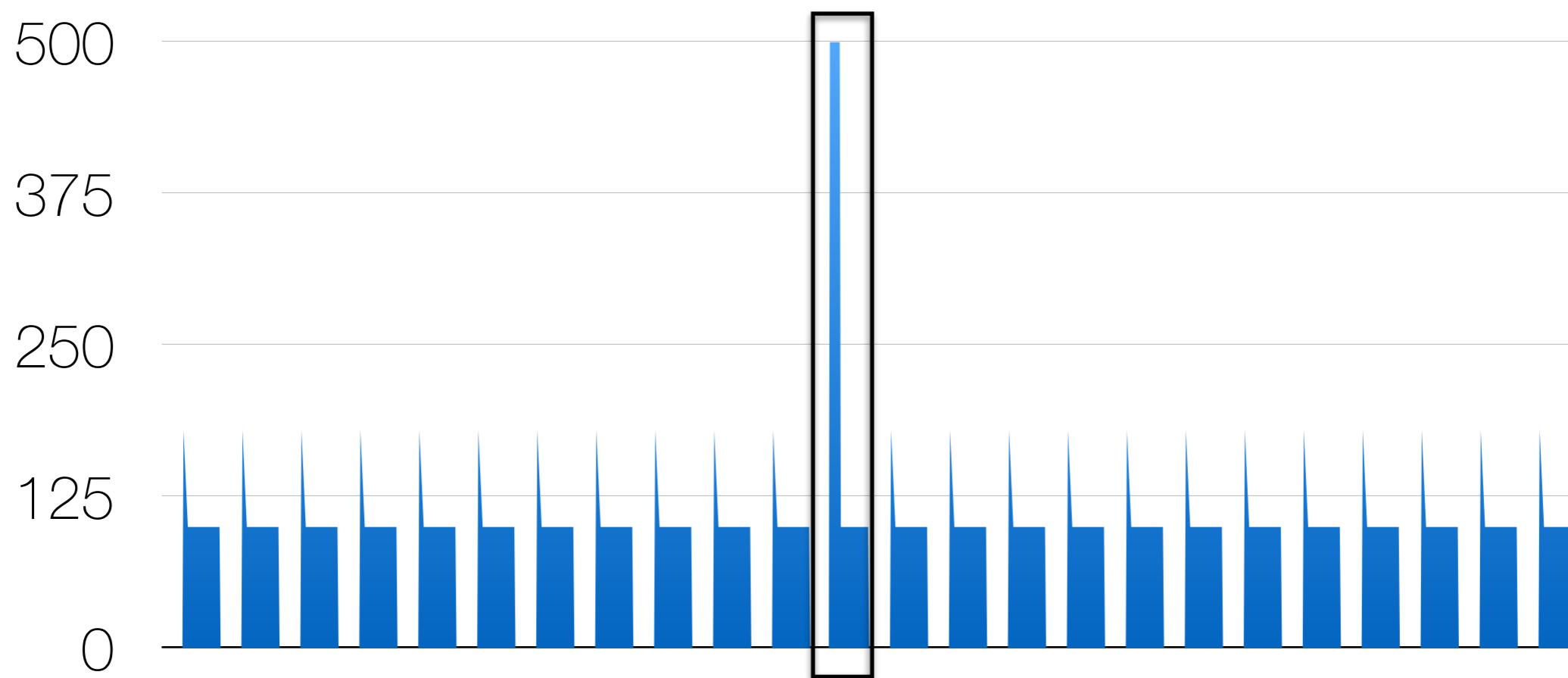
Fridge Model

Fridge is a duty cycle based appliance; compressor turns ON and OFF periodically



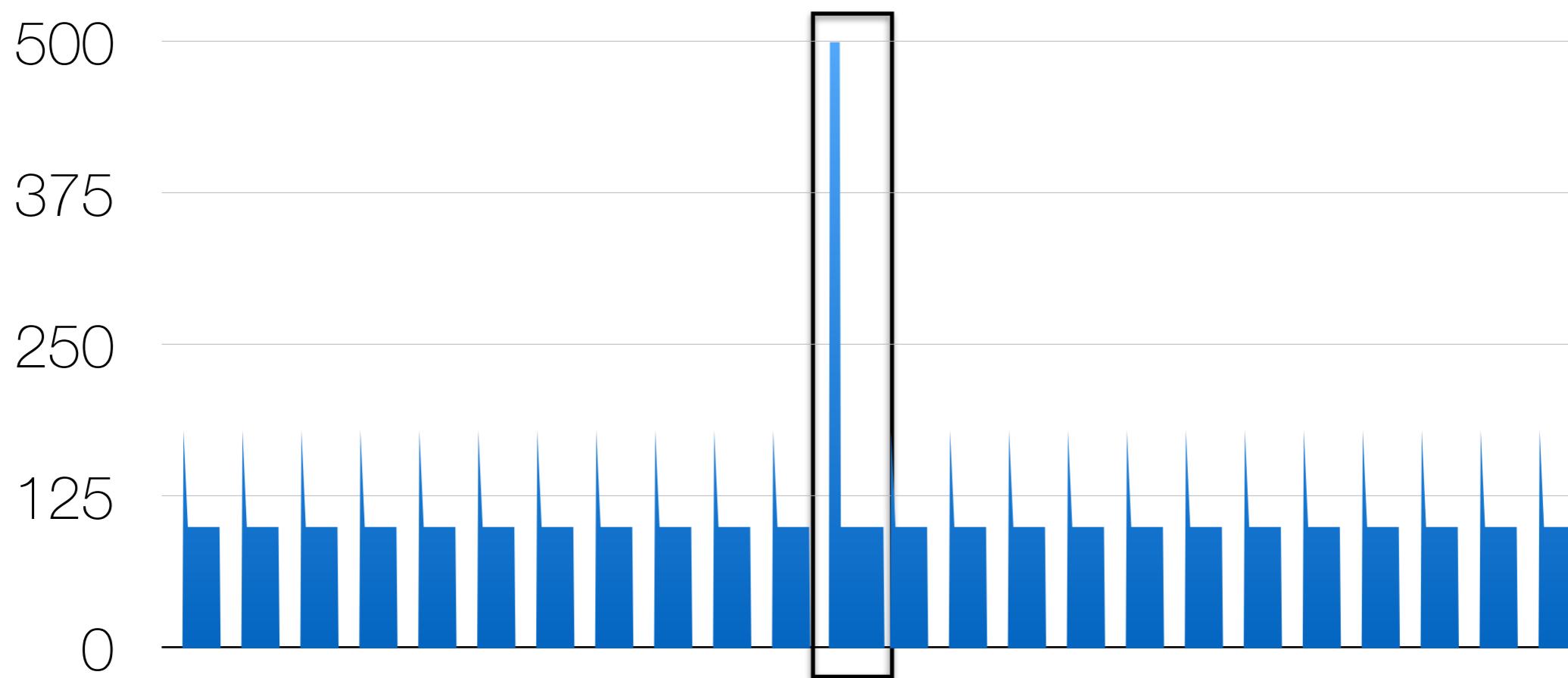
Fridge Model

Defrost cycles occur periodically consuming high power



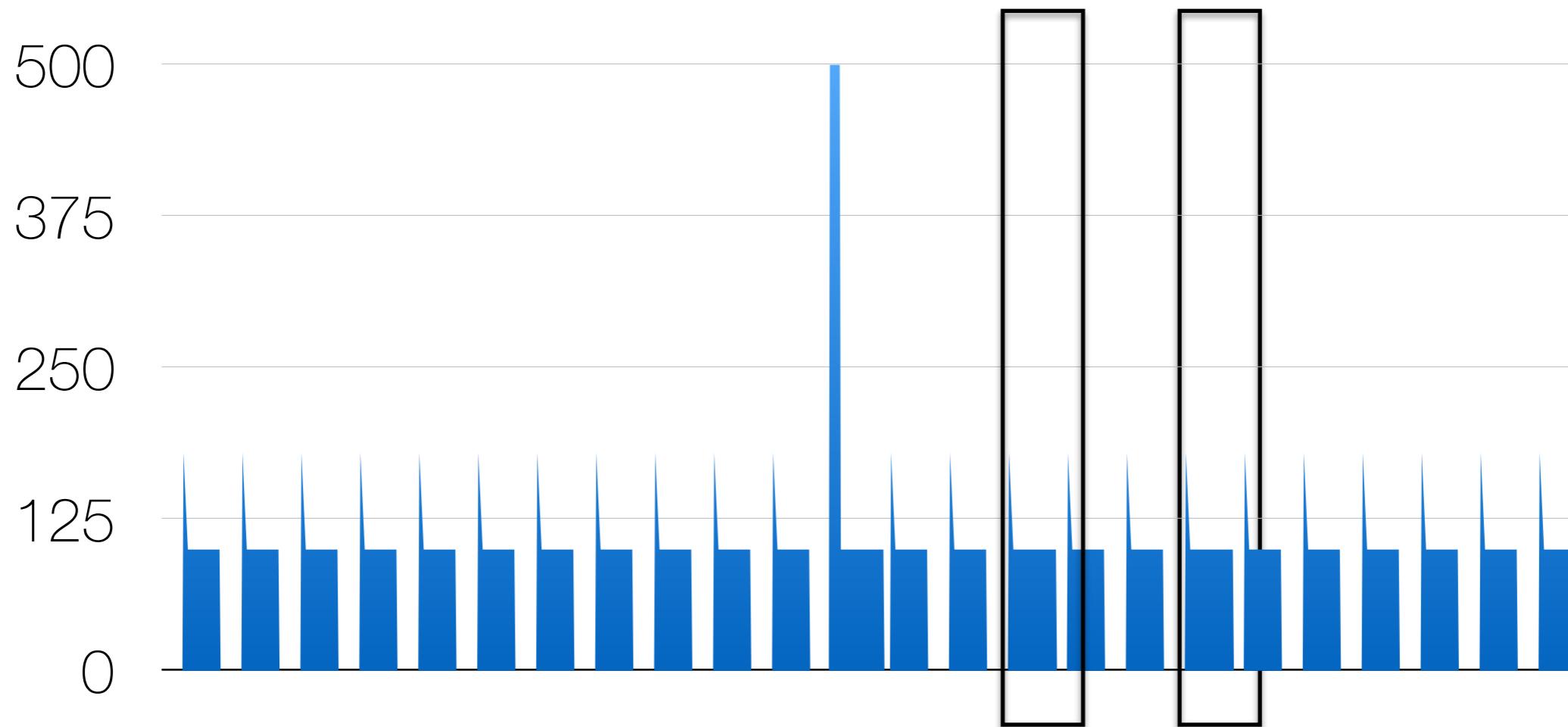
Fridge Model

Defrost introduces heat increasing ON duration of next cycles



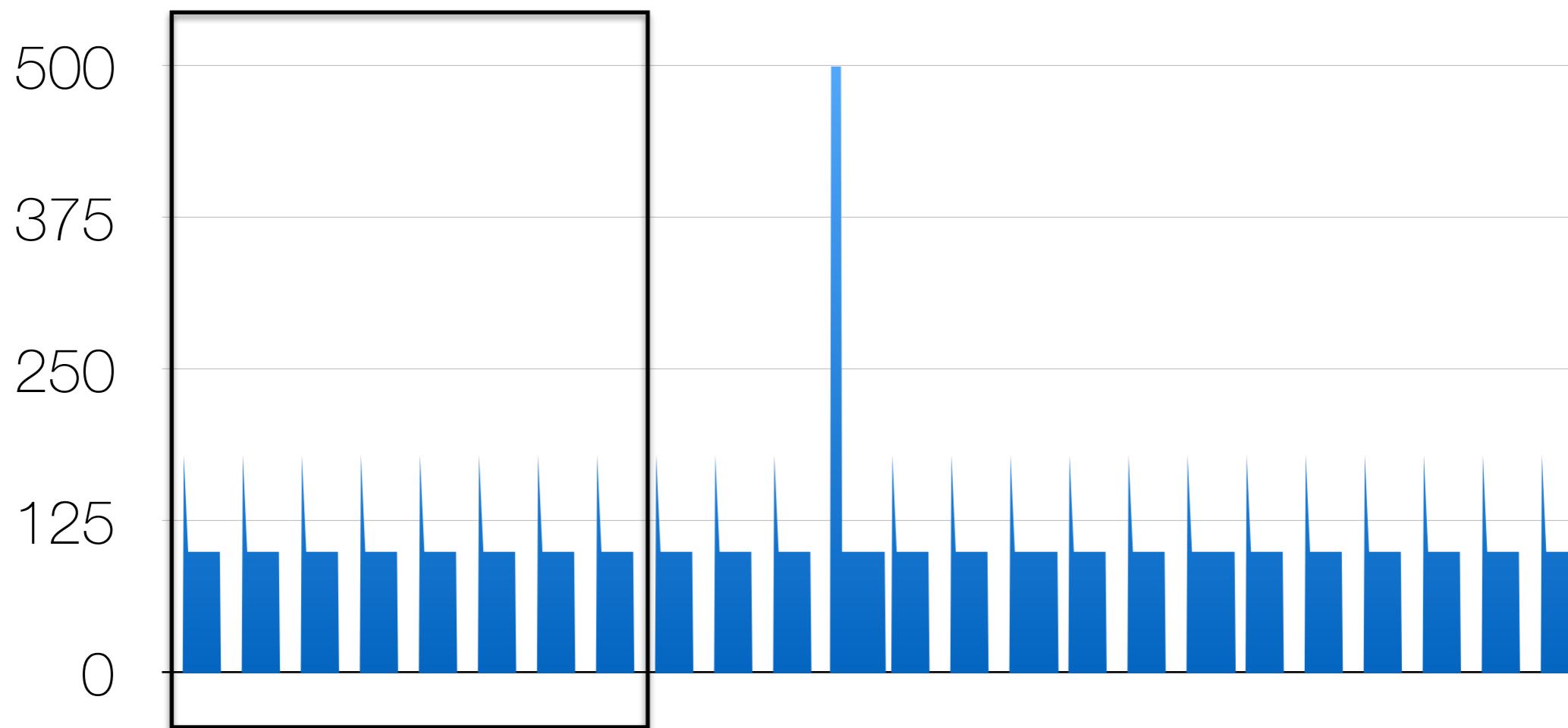
Fridge Model

Fridge usage increases compressor ON durations (and reduce compressor OFF durations)



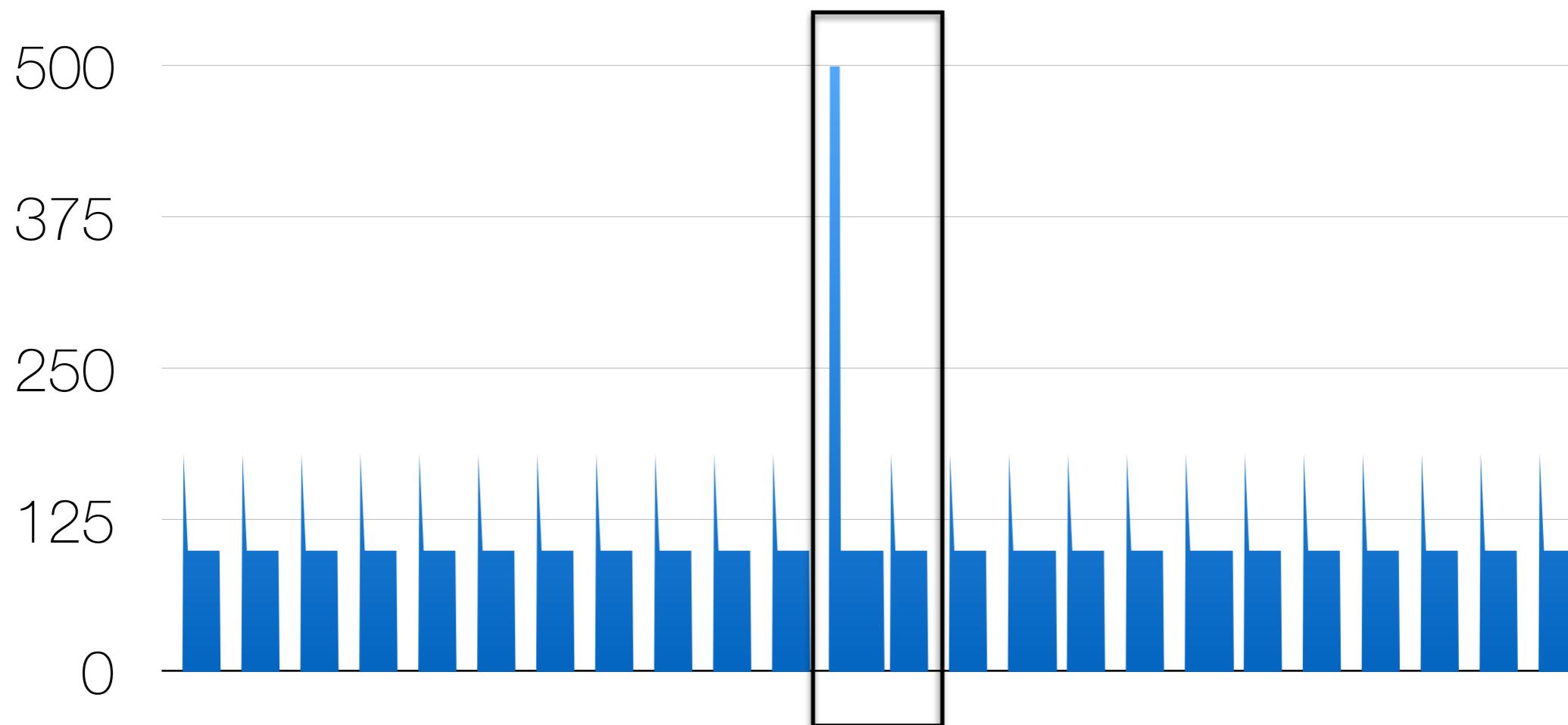
Fridge Model

1. Baseline duty % = Median duty % in the night



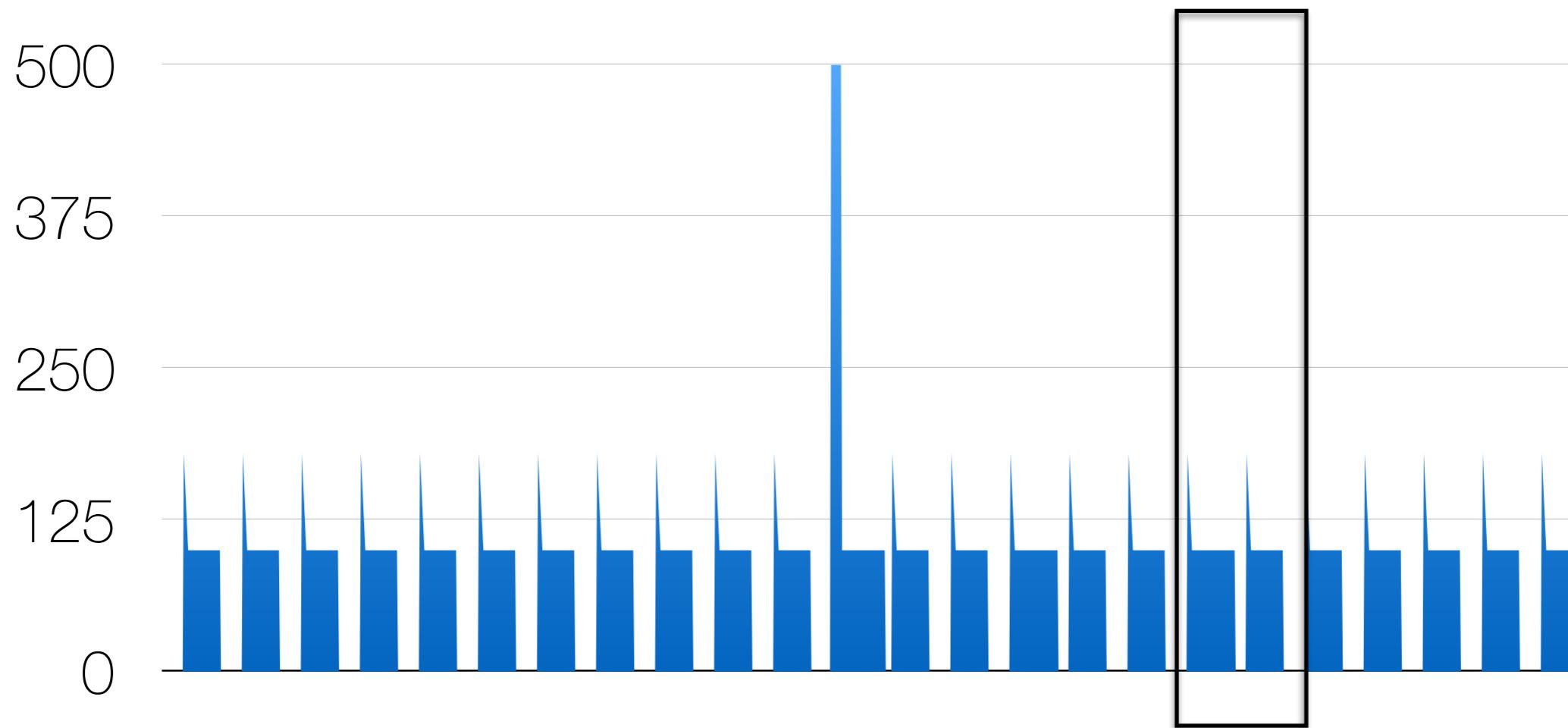
Fridge Model

2. Defrost Energy = Energy consumed in defrost state +
Extra energy consumed in next few compressor cycles



Fridge Model

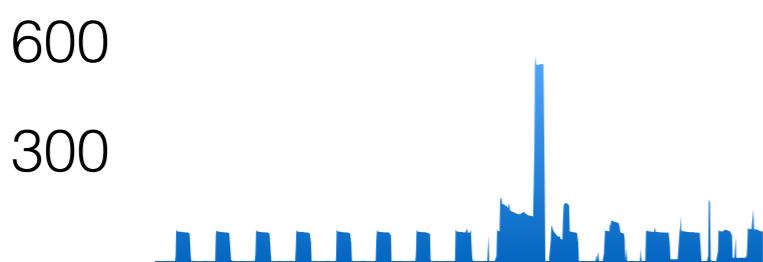
3. Usage Energy = Extra energy consumed over baseline



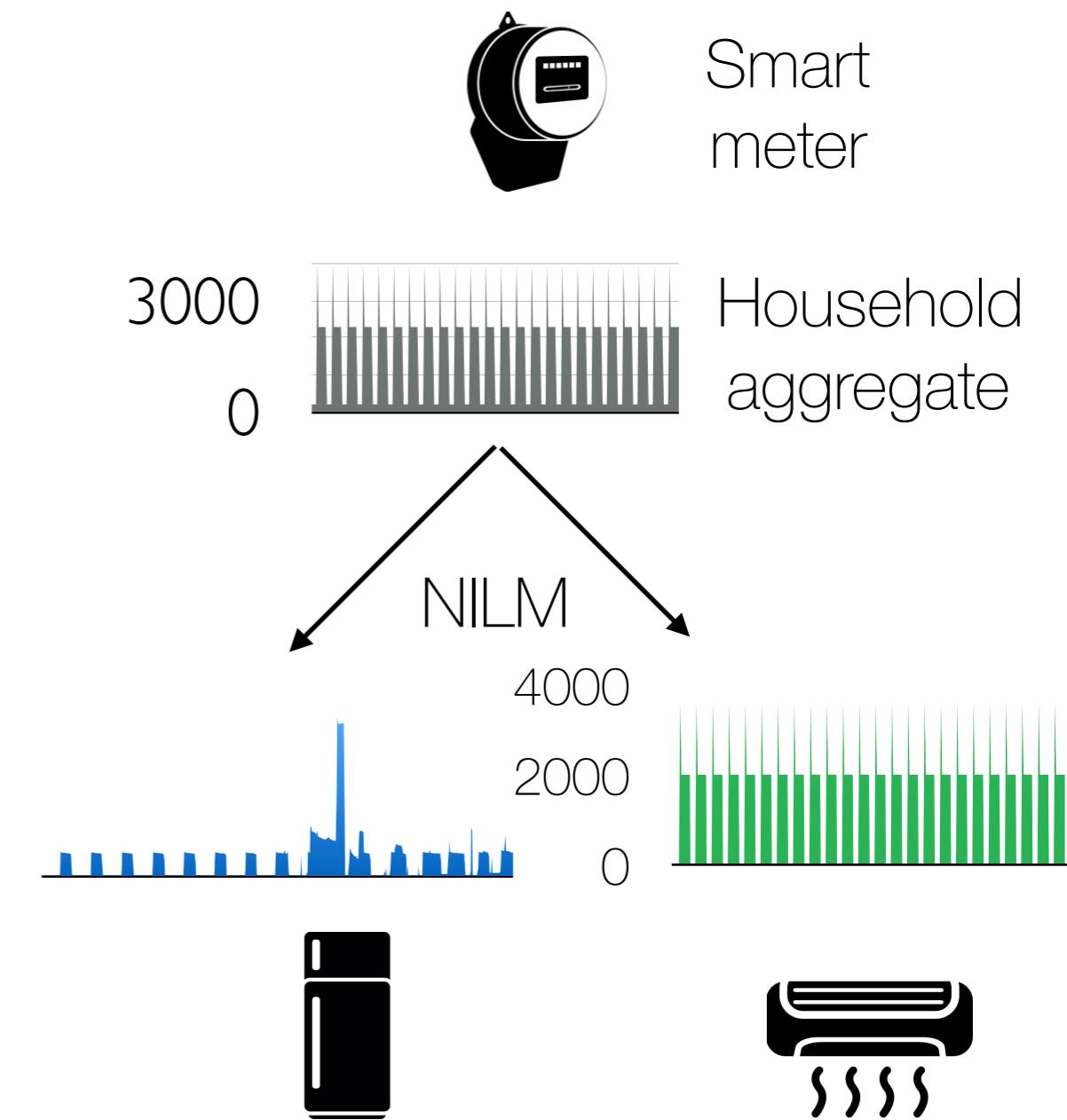
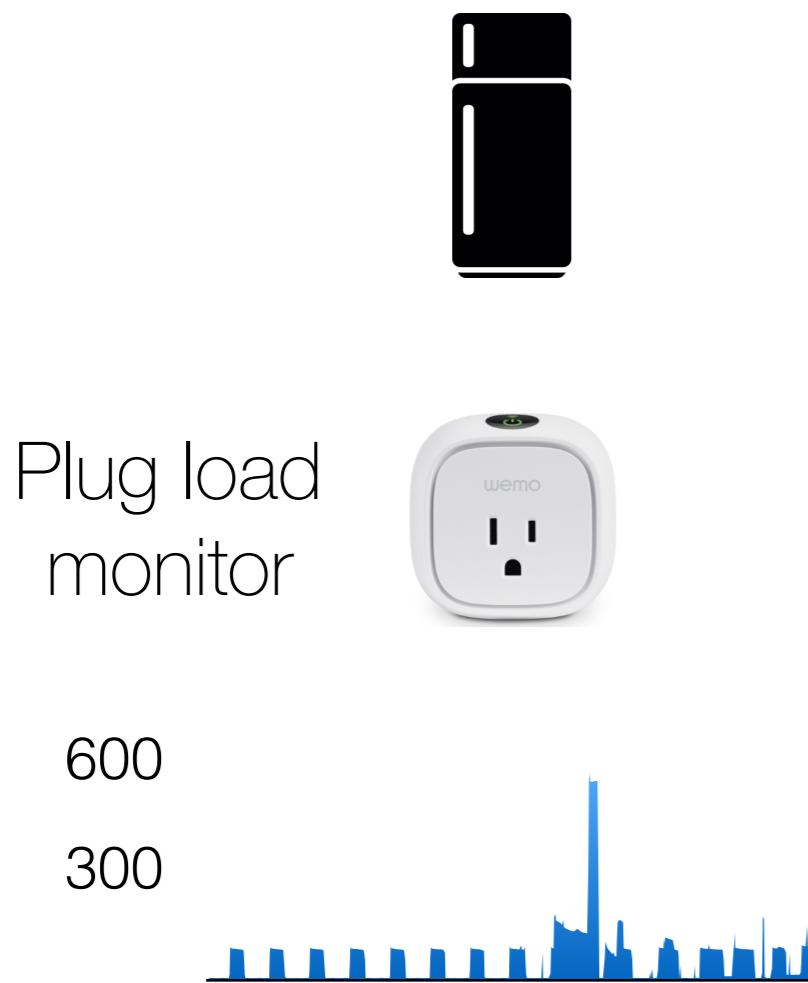
Evaluation Overview



Plug load
monitor



Evaluation Overview



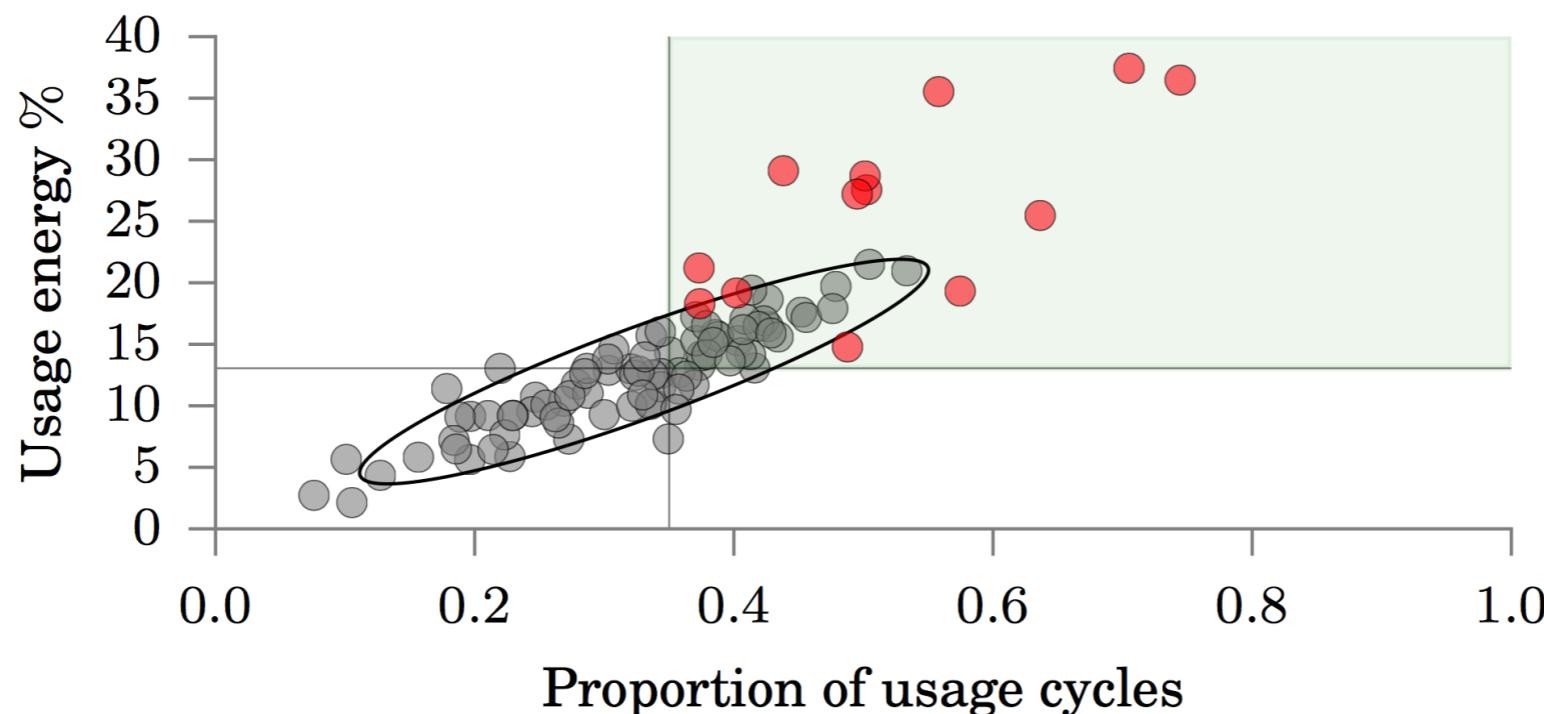
Experimental Setup

- 97 fridges
- 58 HVAC
- Austin region



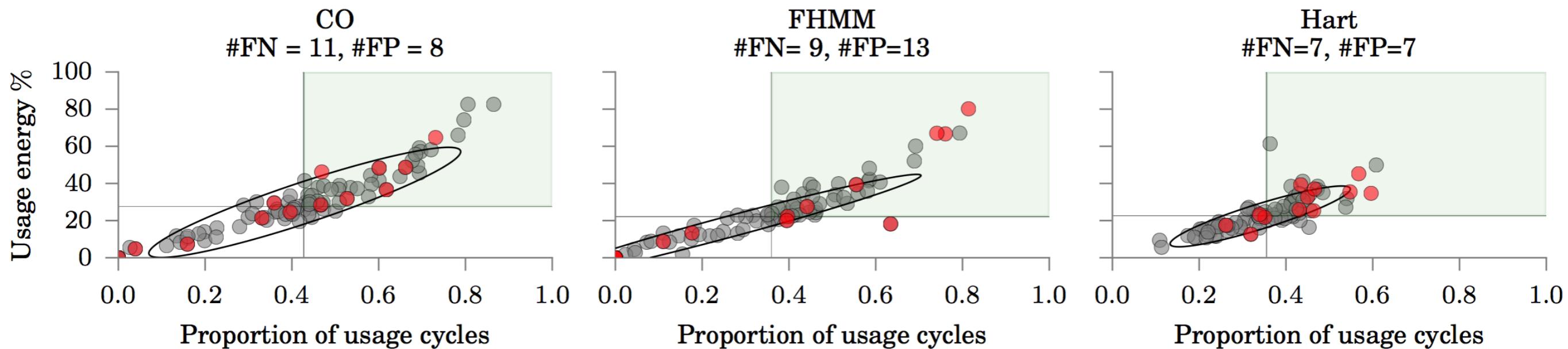
Results

13 out of 95 homes can be given feedback based on **usage energy** saving upto 23% fridge energy



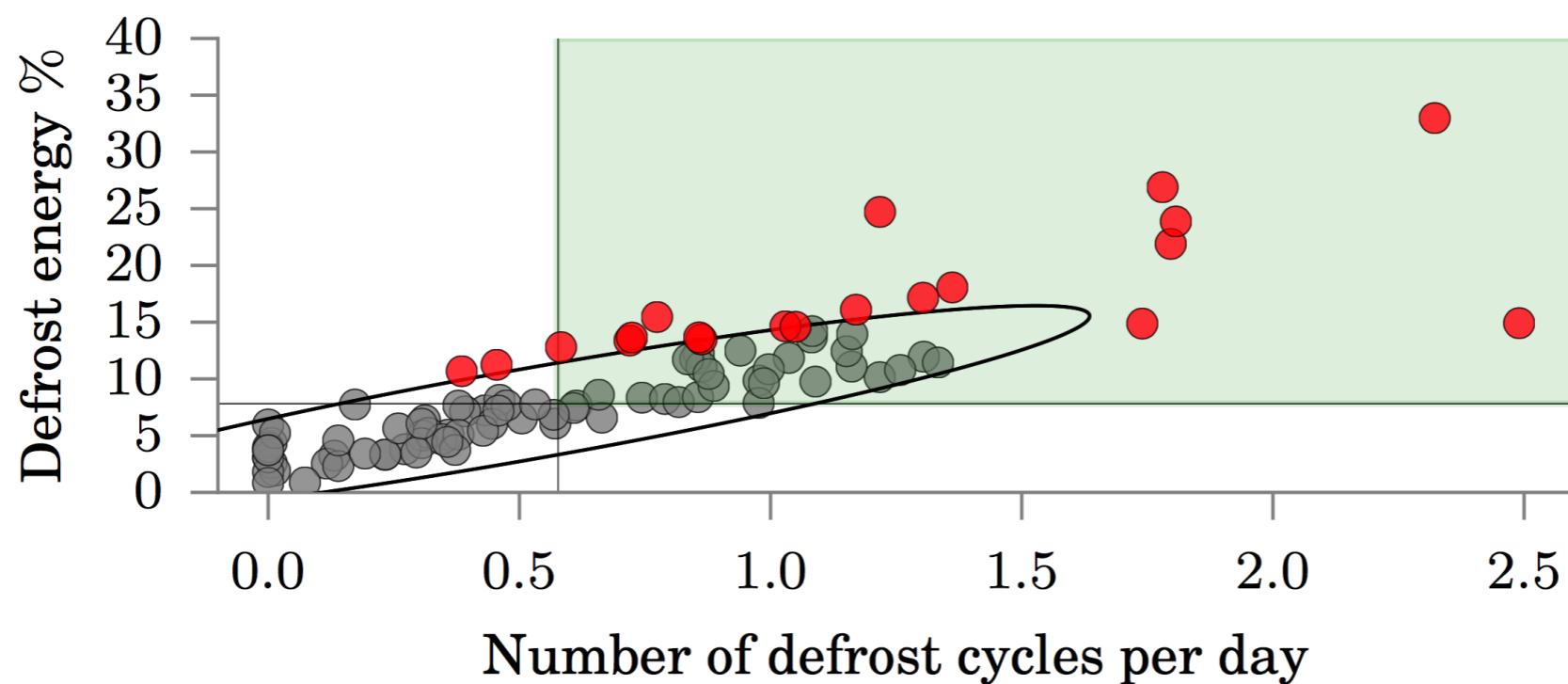
Results

NILM algorithms show poor accuracy in identifying homes which can be given feedback based on **usage energy**



Results

17 out of 95 homes can be given feedback on **excess defrost** saving upto 25% fridge energy

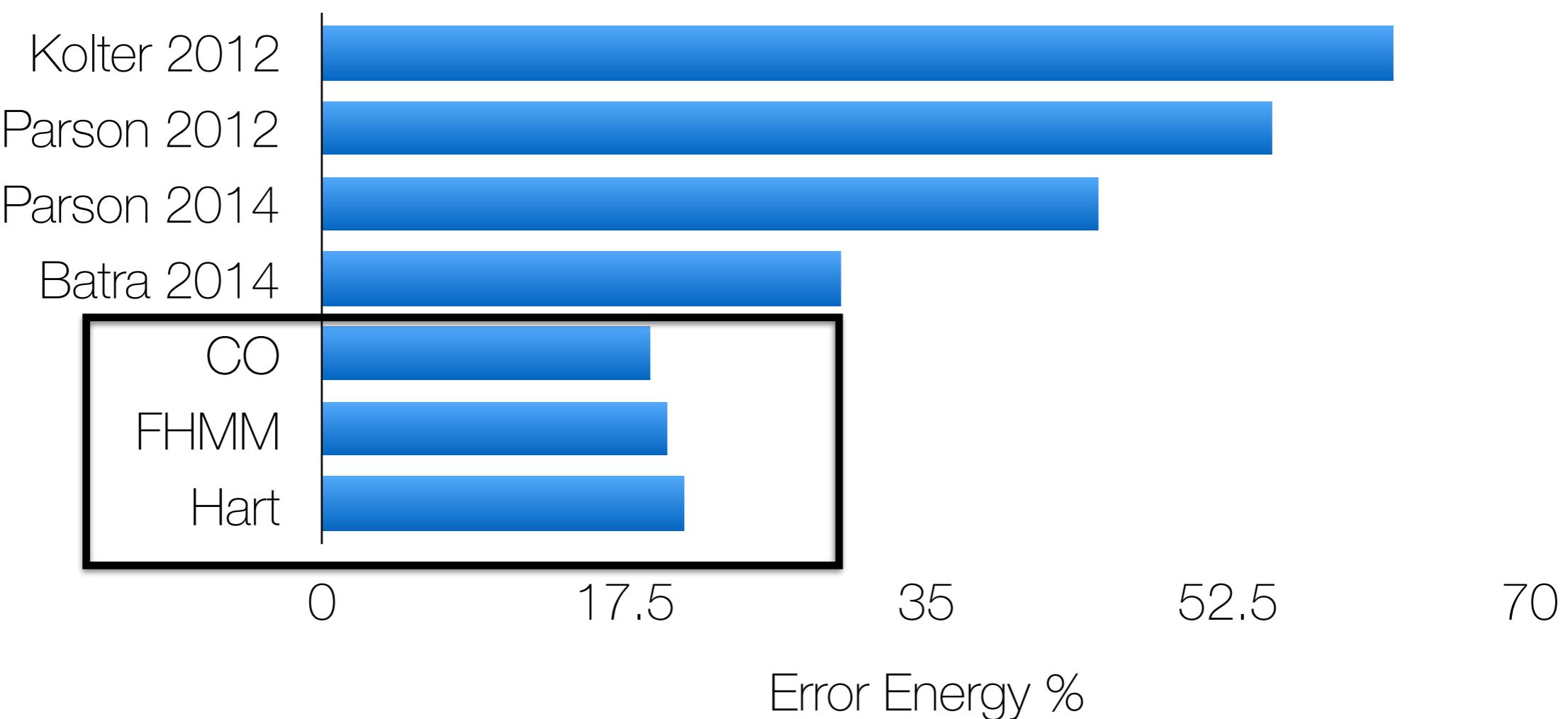


Results

Such feedback can't be given with NILM traces, since these techniques fare poorly on defrost detection.

Analysis

Benchmark NILM algorithms on our data set give accuracy comparable or better than state-of-the-art



Outline

- Scalable Energy Breakdown
 - Gemello [KDD 2016]
 - Matrix Factorisation [AAAI 2017]
- Making NILM better
 - Actionable [Buildsys 2015]
 - **Comparable [e-Energy 2014]**

NILMTK

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1. Hard to assess generality- 10 datasets in common format

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2. Lack of comparison against the same benchmarks- 3 baseline algorithms
3. Inconsistent metrics - Suite of accuracy metrics

NILMTK Impact

- 100+ citations in <2 years
- 15+ papers using NILMTK
- 3 user contributed NILM algorithms
- 7 user contributed NILM data sets
- Best demonstration award at BuildSys 2014
- Best PhD forum presentation at SenSys 2015

Conclusions

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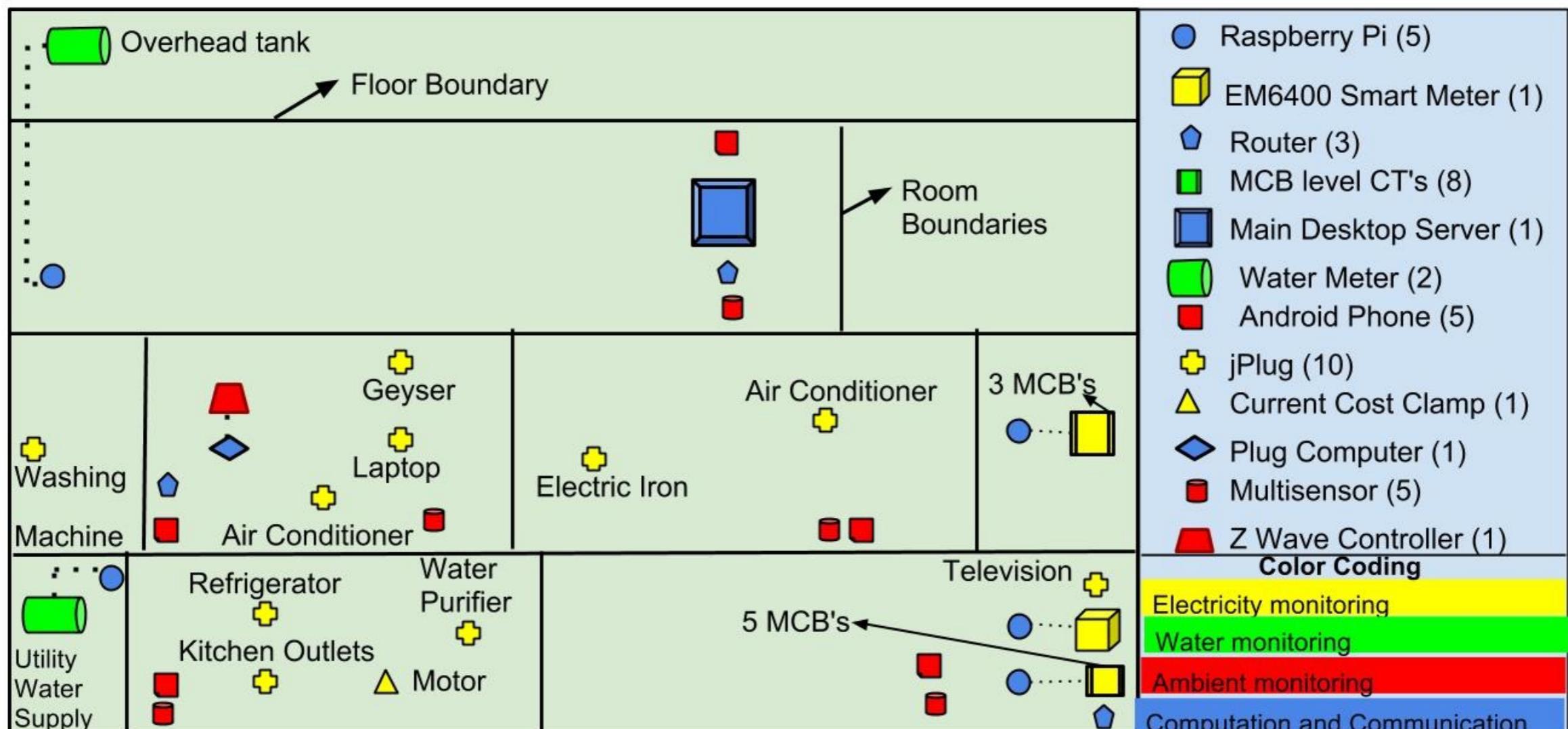
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Backup

Residential Deployment





Homes are “hazardous” environments

Aesthetics matter!

...

Homes have poor connectivity!

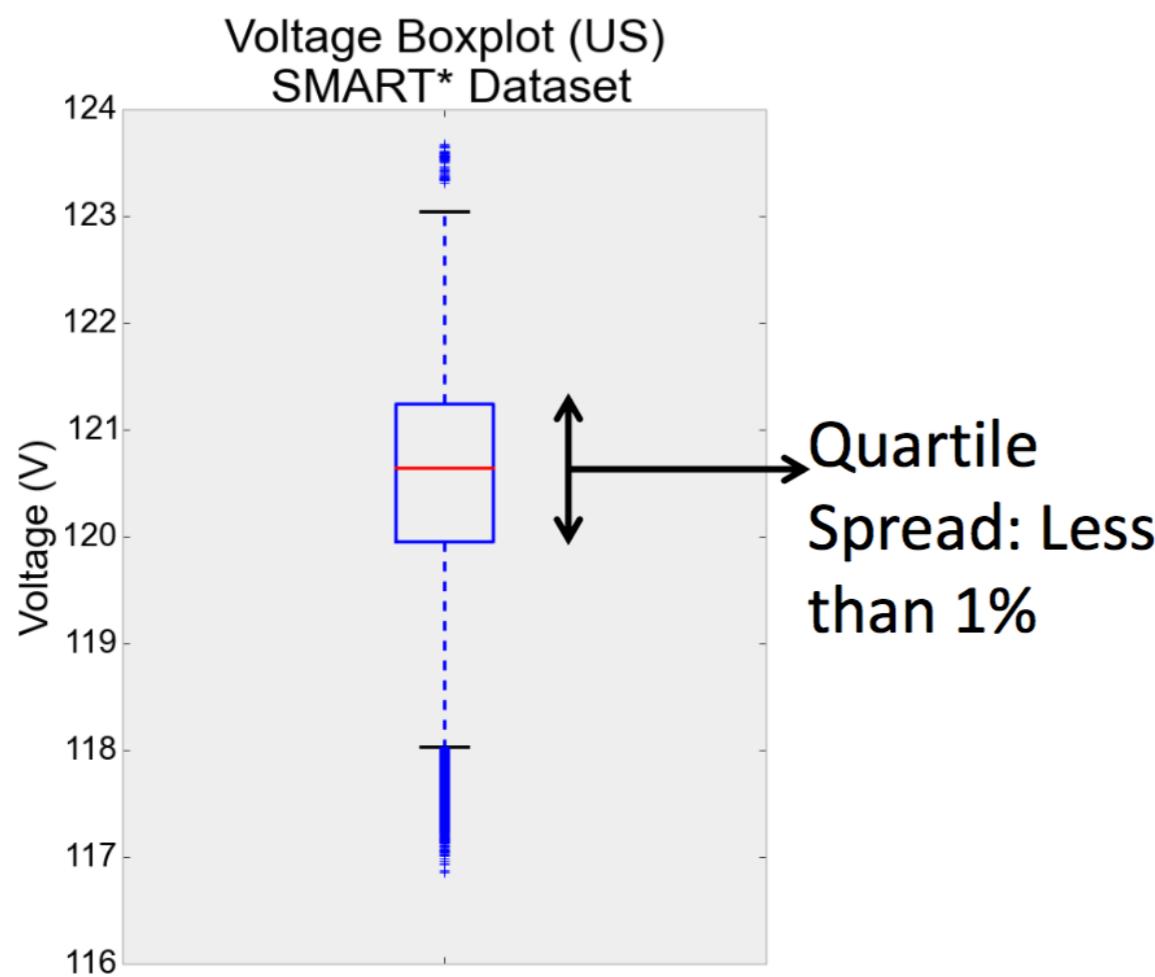


Sensor deployments have several challenges*

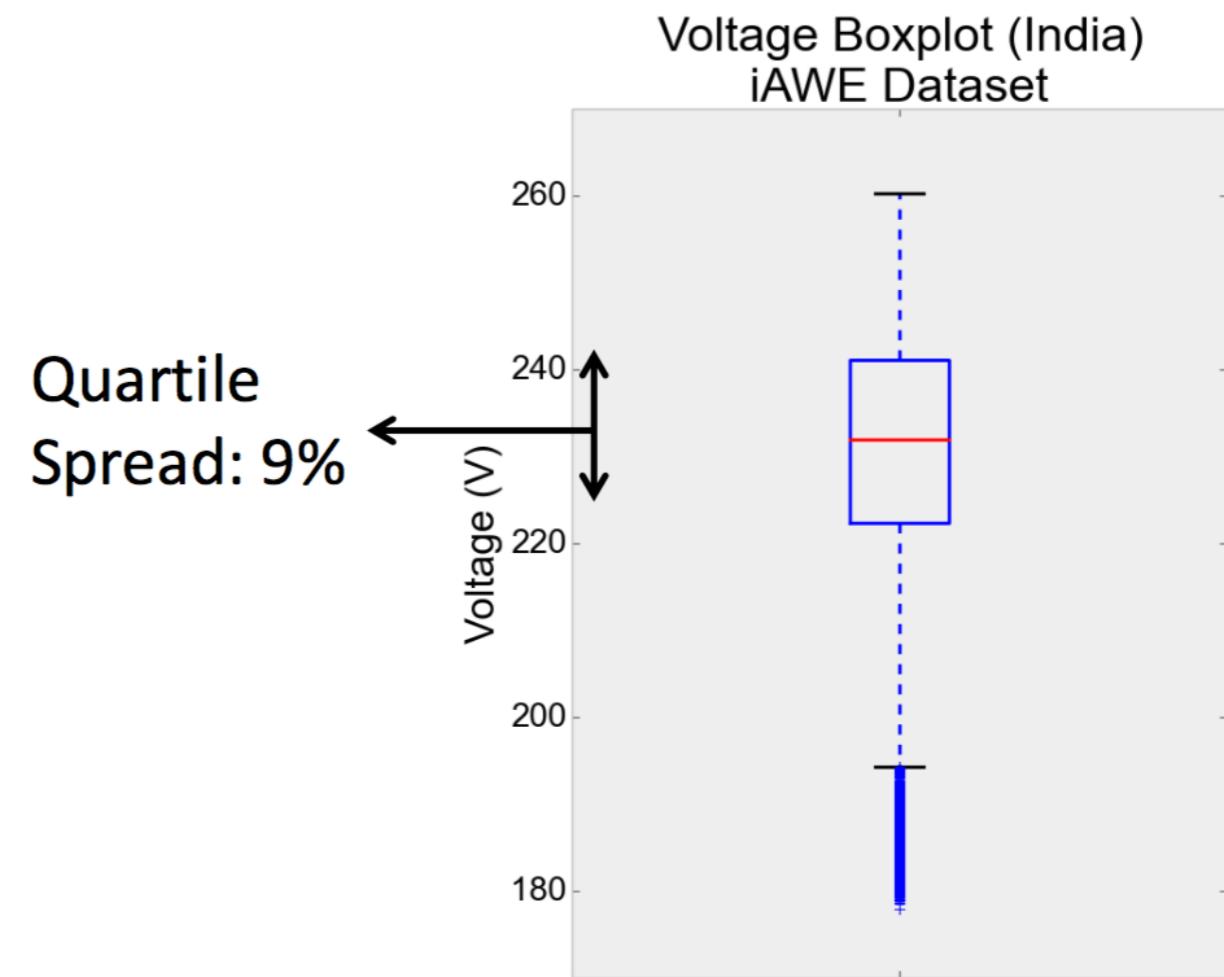
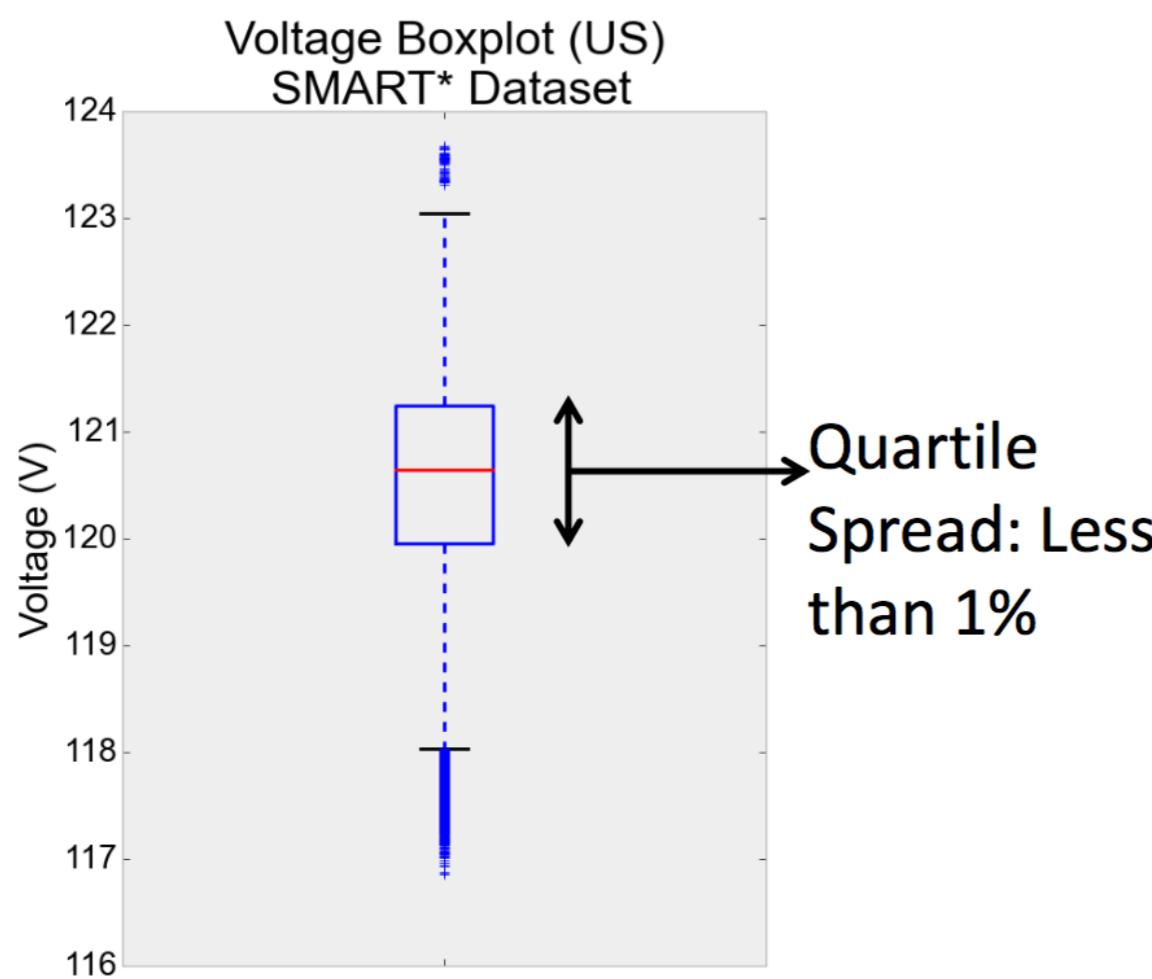
1. Homes are not a power panacea
2. Homes have poor connectivity
3. Homes are hazardous
4. Limited user interaction
5. Aesthetics matter

- 1.Hnat et al.“The hitchhiker's guide to successful residential sensing deployments”.
Sensys 2010
- 2.Batra et al.“It's different. Insights into home energy consumption in India”. Buildsys
2013

Residential Deployment: Unstable Grid

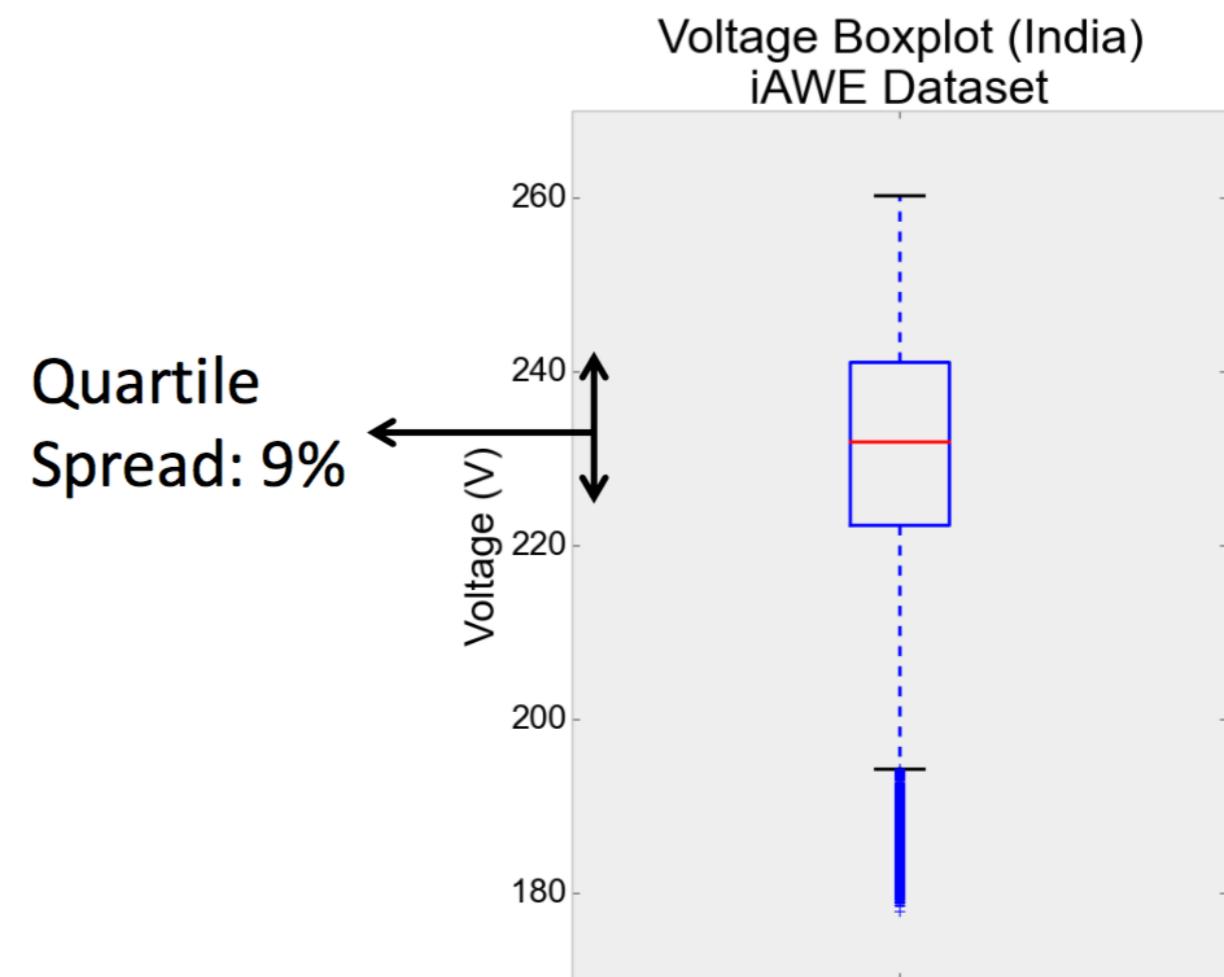
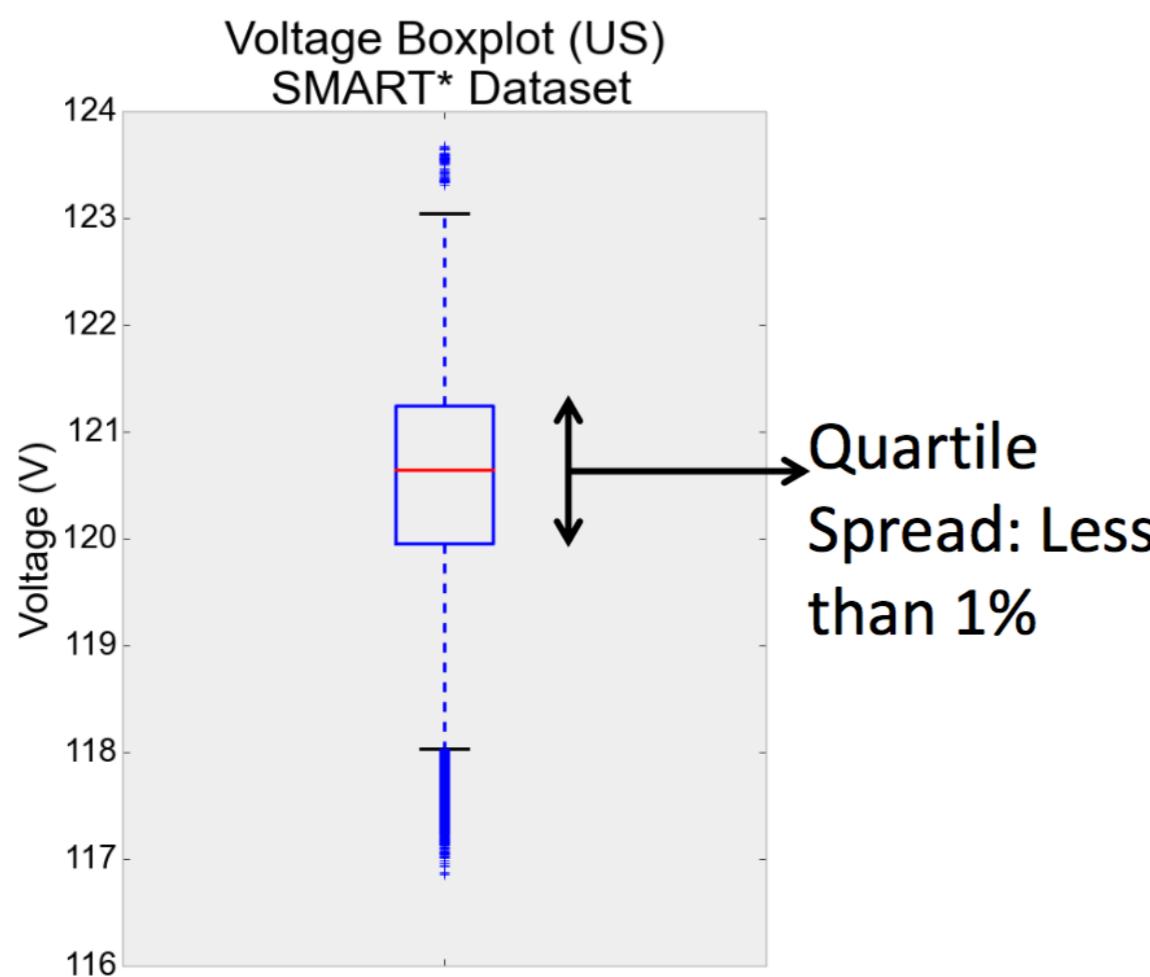


Residential Deployment: Unstable Grid

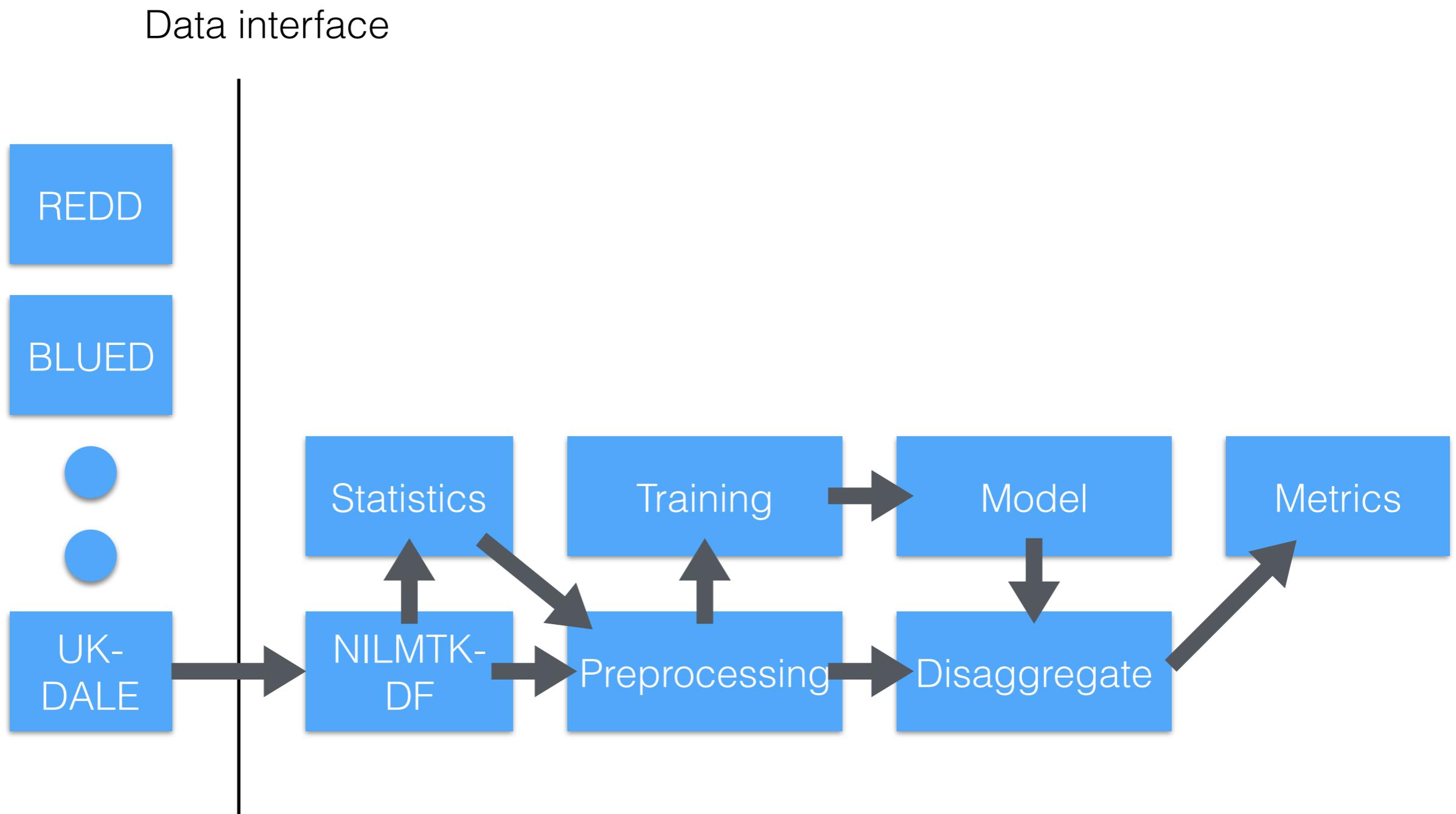


Residential Deployment: Unstable Grid

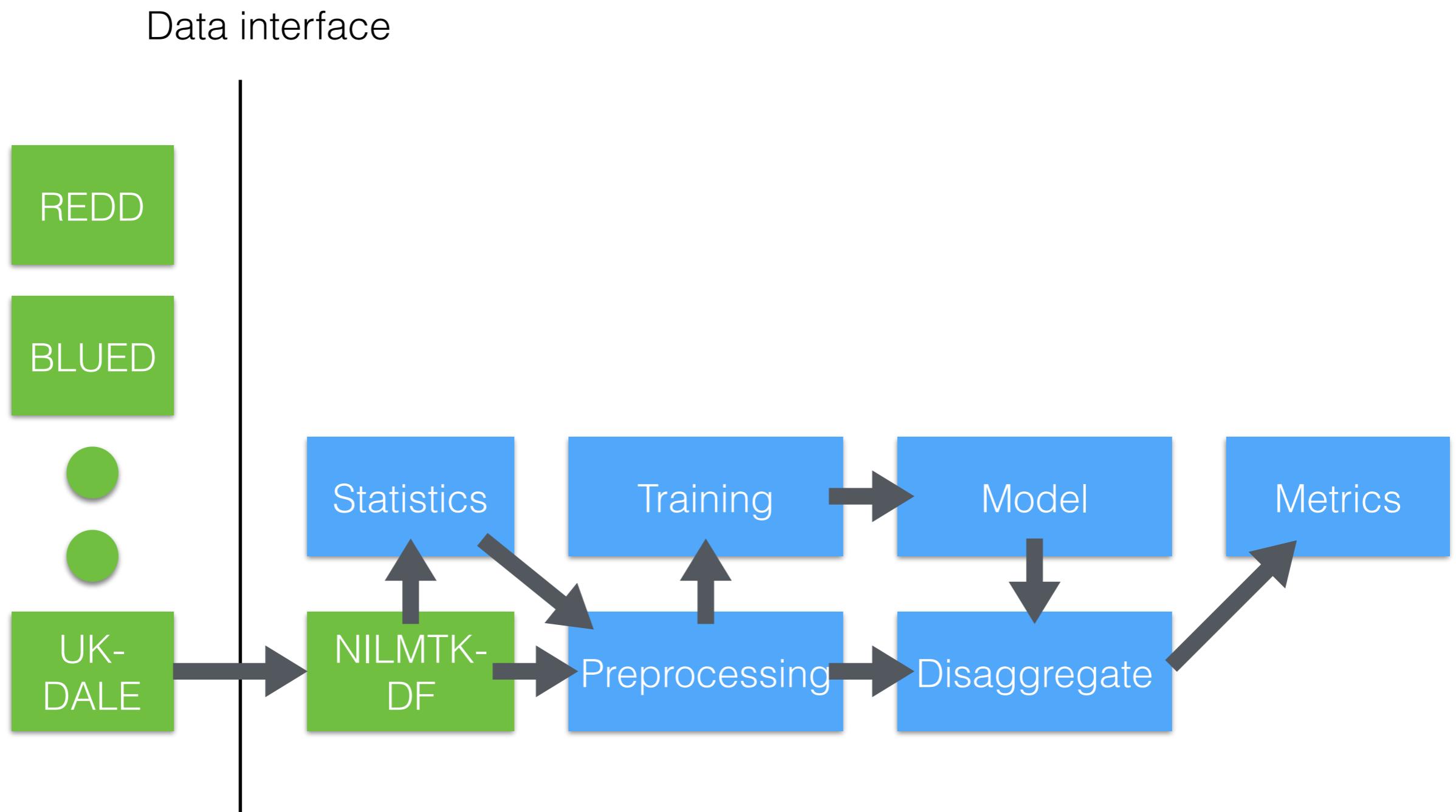
- Need to measure voltage in addition to current
- Dense sensor deployments not scalable



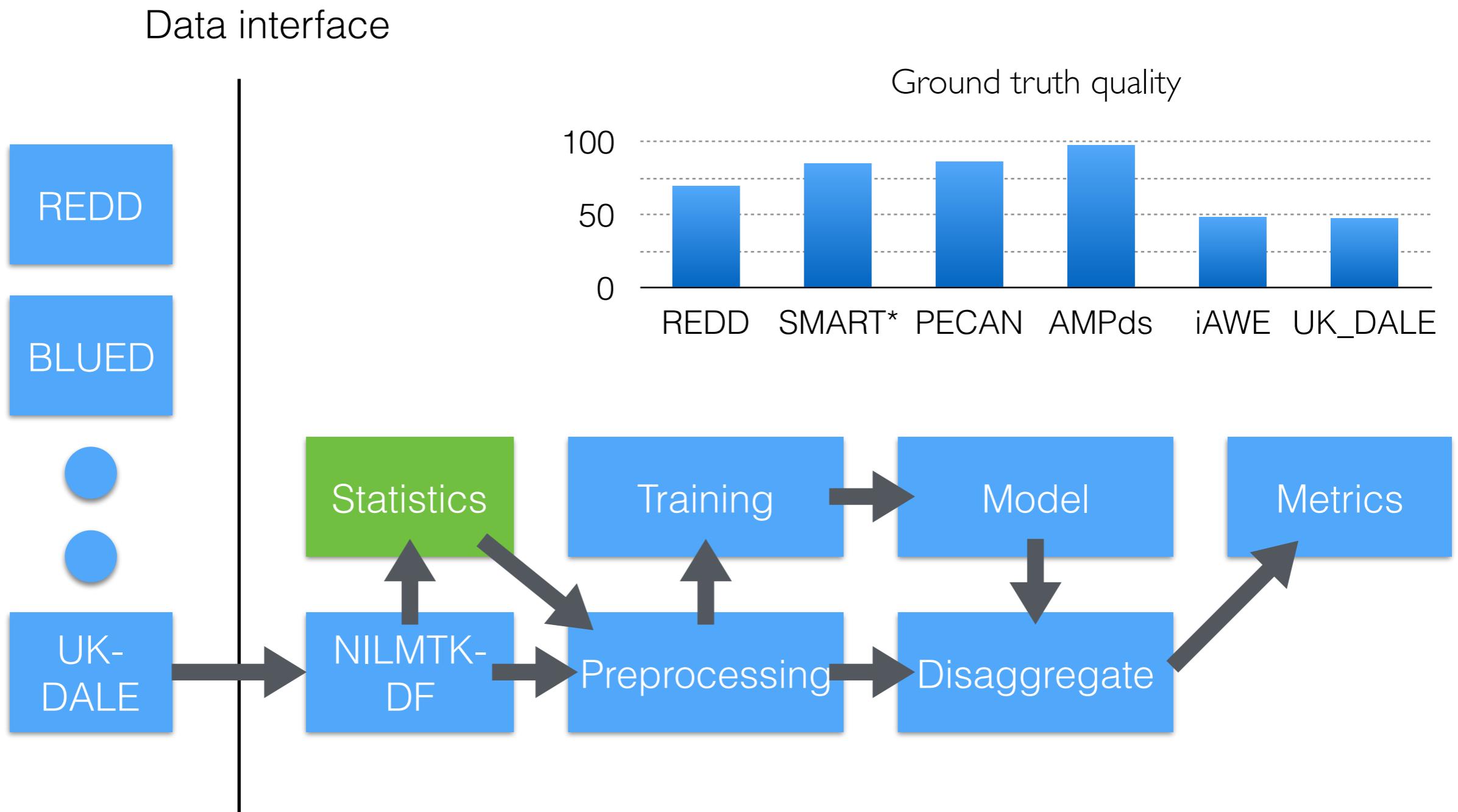
NILMTK Pipeline



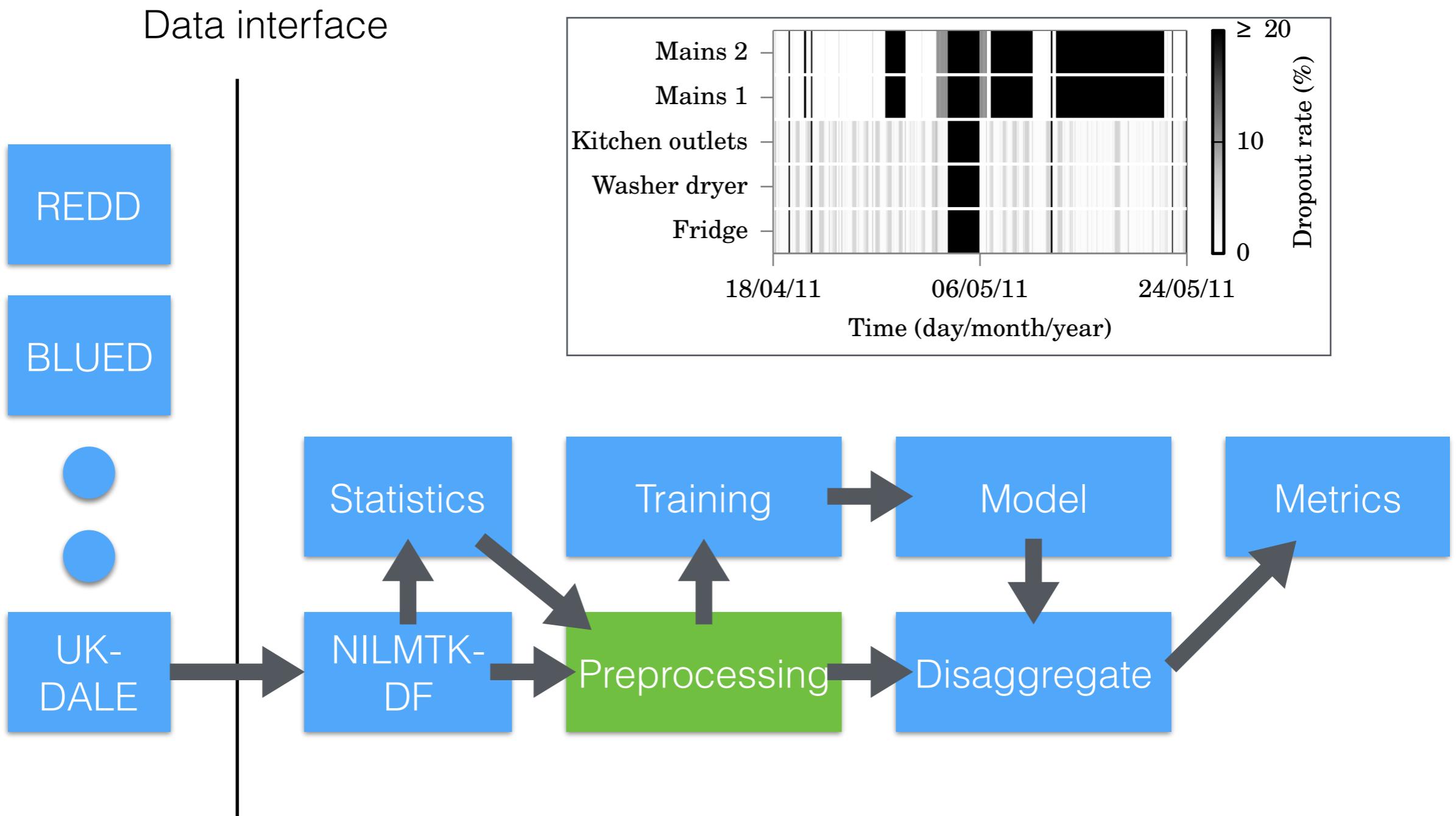
NILMTK Pipeline: Common Data Format



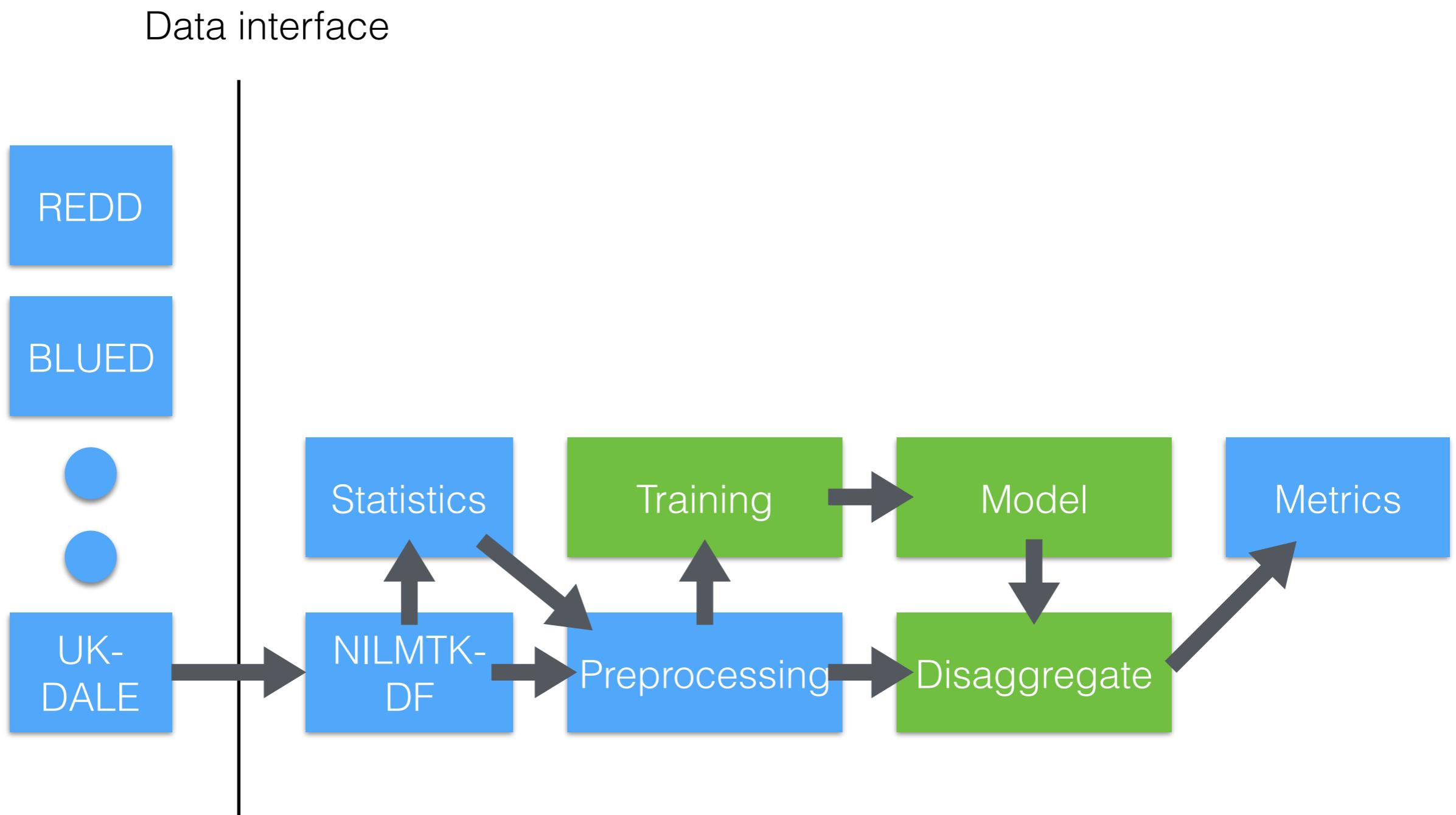
NILMTK Pipeline: Statistical Functions



NILMTK Pipeline: Preprocessing



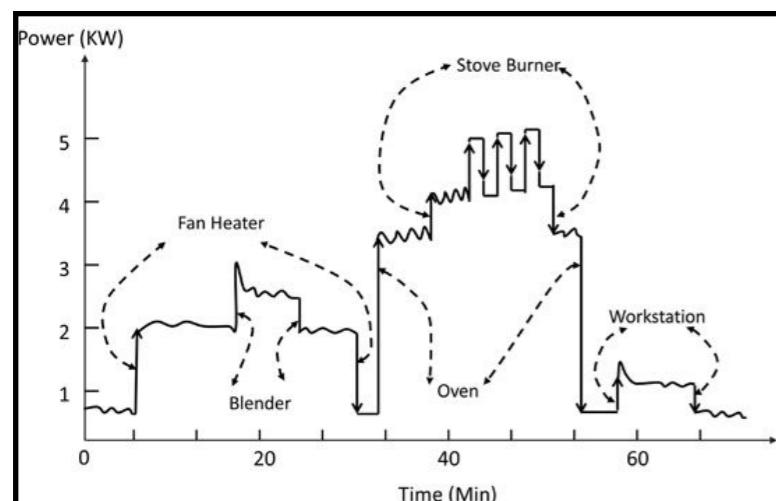
NILMTK Pipeline: Train and Disaggregate



NILMTK Pipeline: Benchmark Algorithms

- 2 Seminal algorithms (CO, Hart's) and 1 state-of-the-art

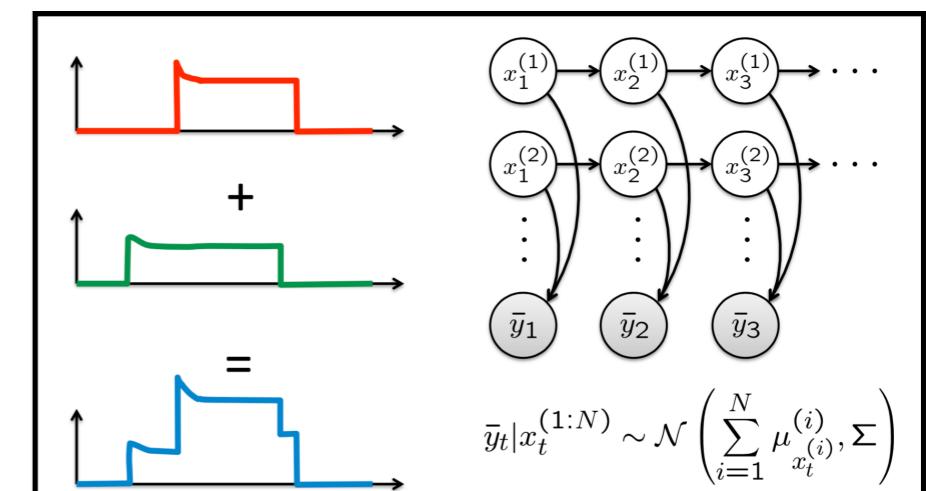
Hart's event detection algorithm



Combinatorial Optimisation (CO)

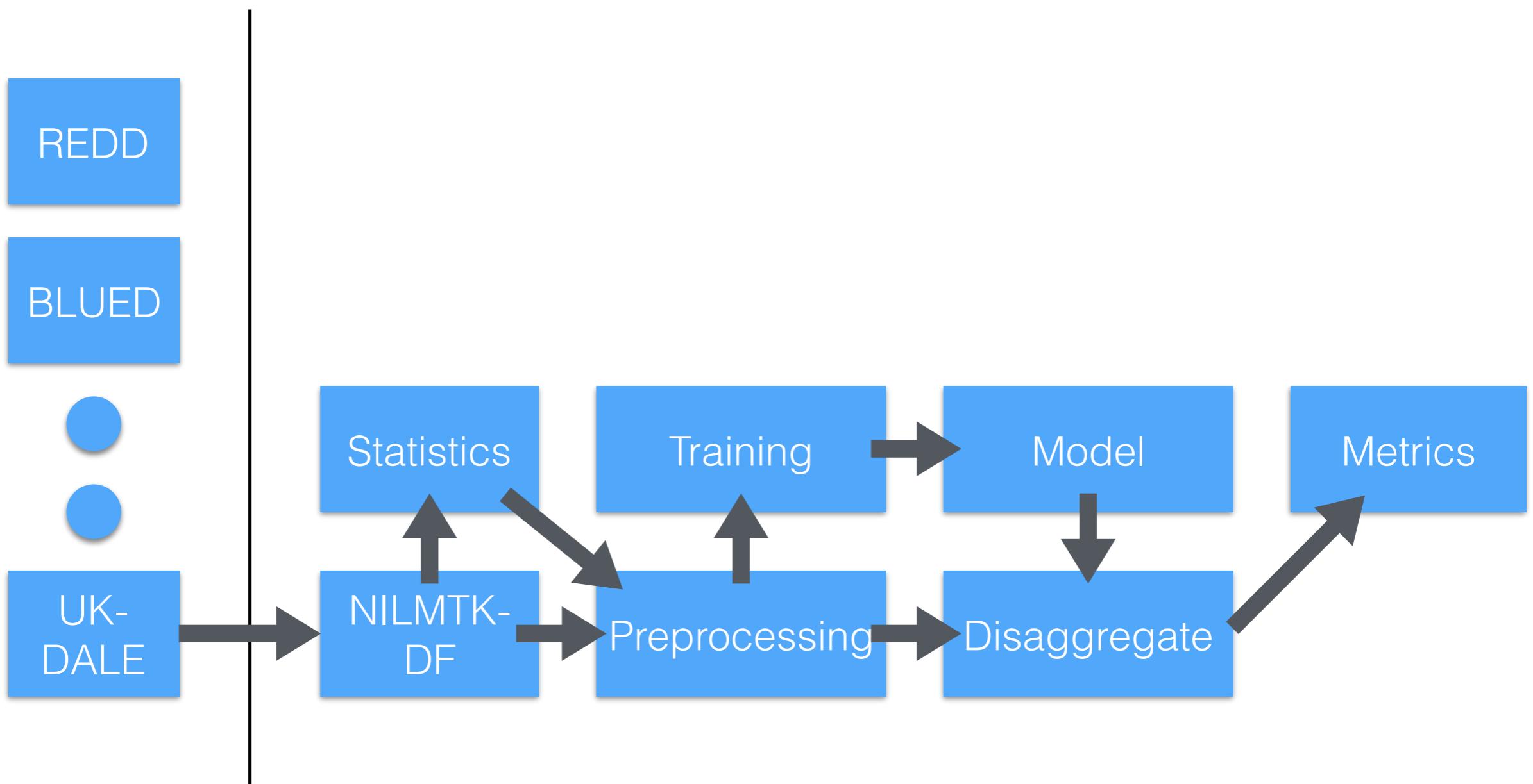
Appliance	Off power	On power
Light	0	200
Fridge	0	100

Factorial Hidden Markov Model (FHMM)



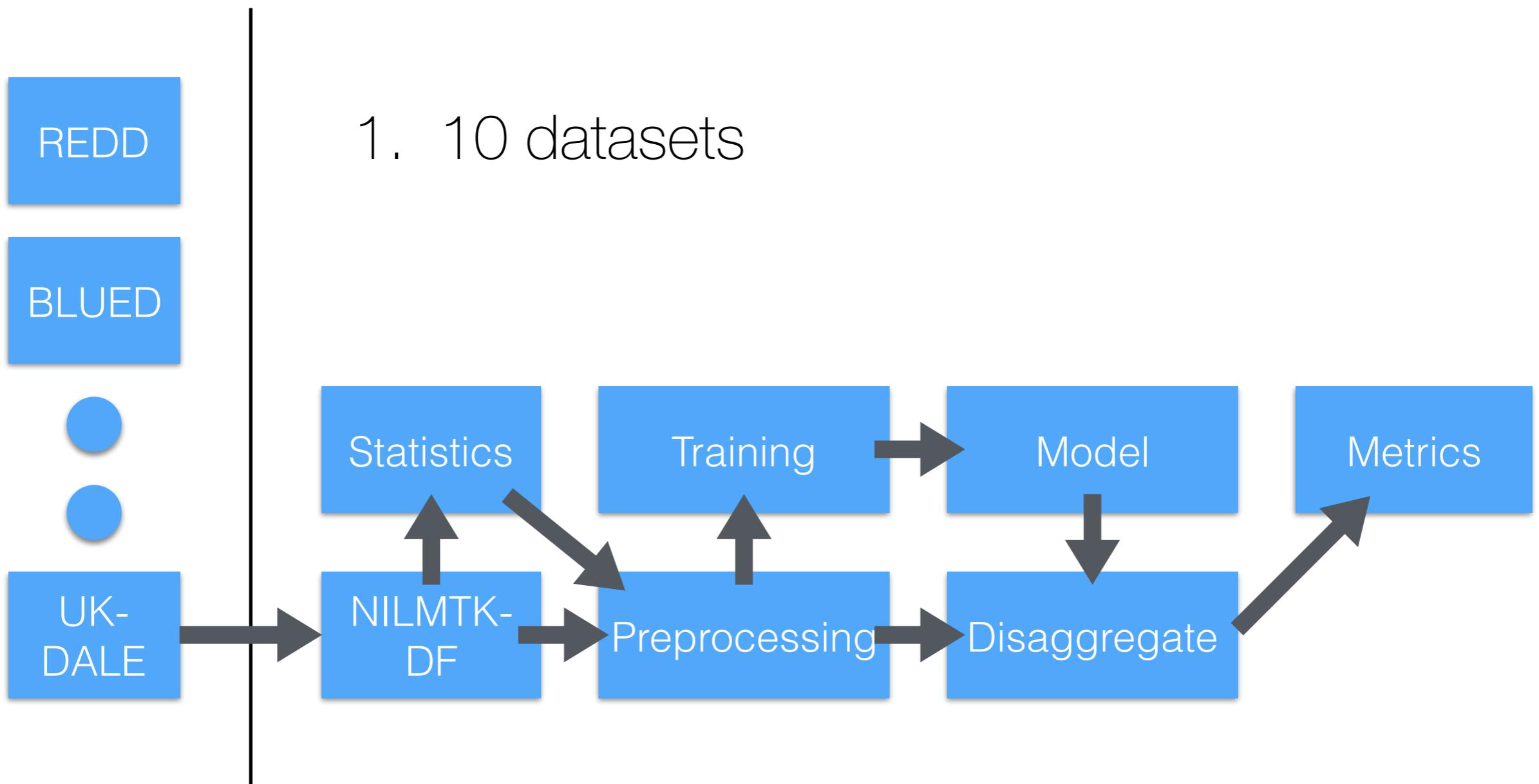
NILMTK

Data interface



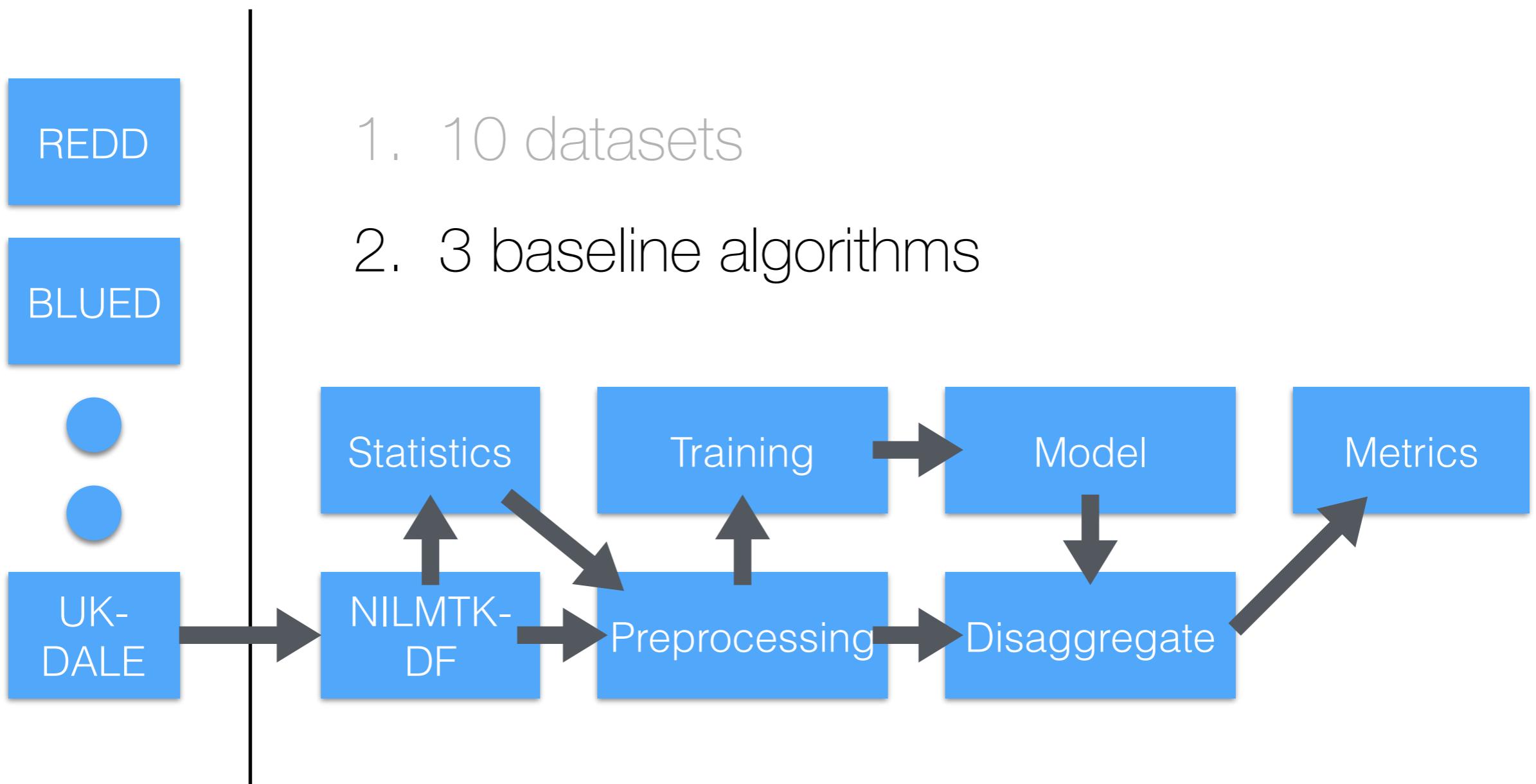
NILMTK

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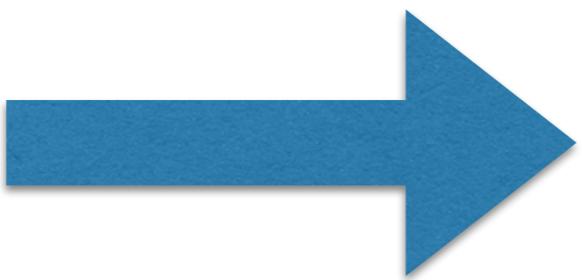


NILMTK

Data interface



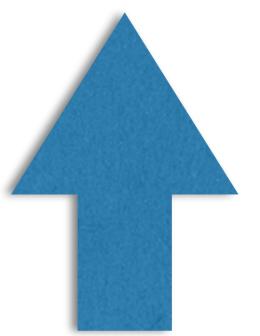
1993



2013

World Population

29%



Electricity Production

83%



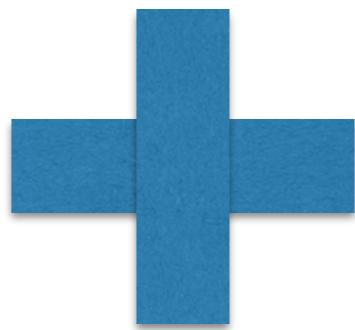
Yet!

1.5 billion

people worldwide live
without electricity

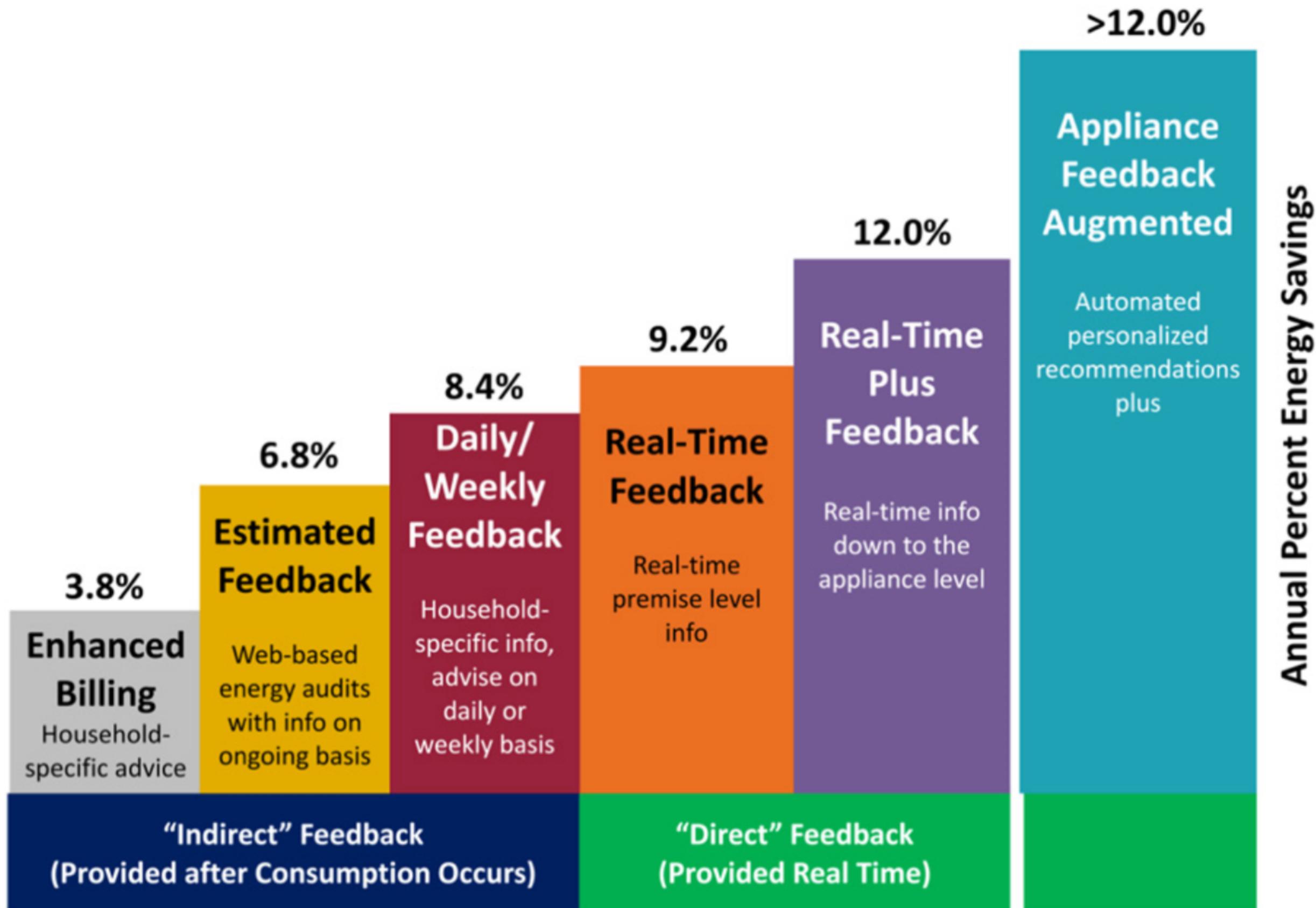


Energy Efficiency Is The Key

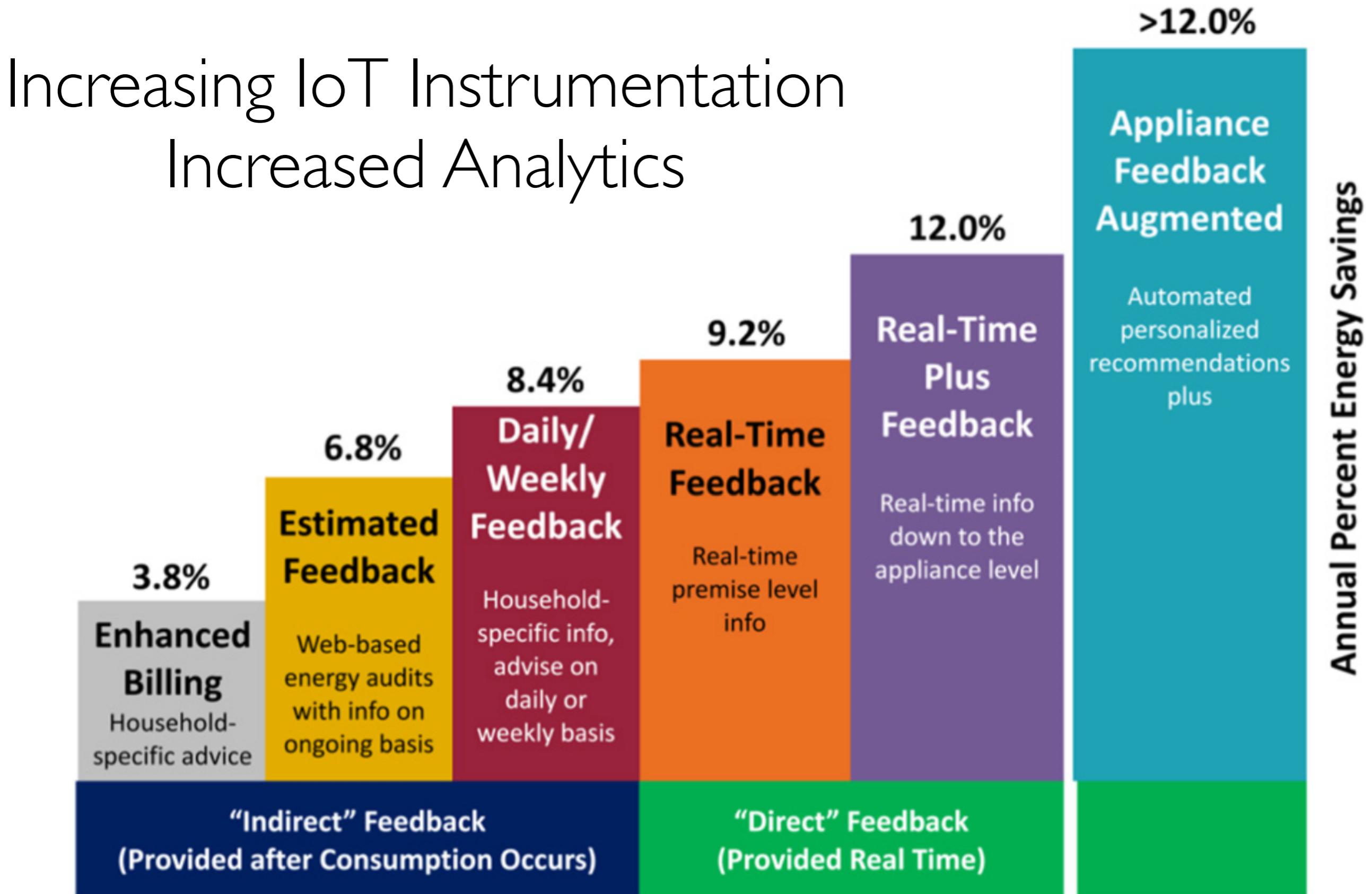


Reduced consumption by eliminating inefficiencies to have large impact

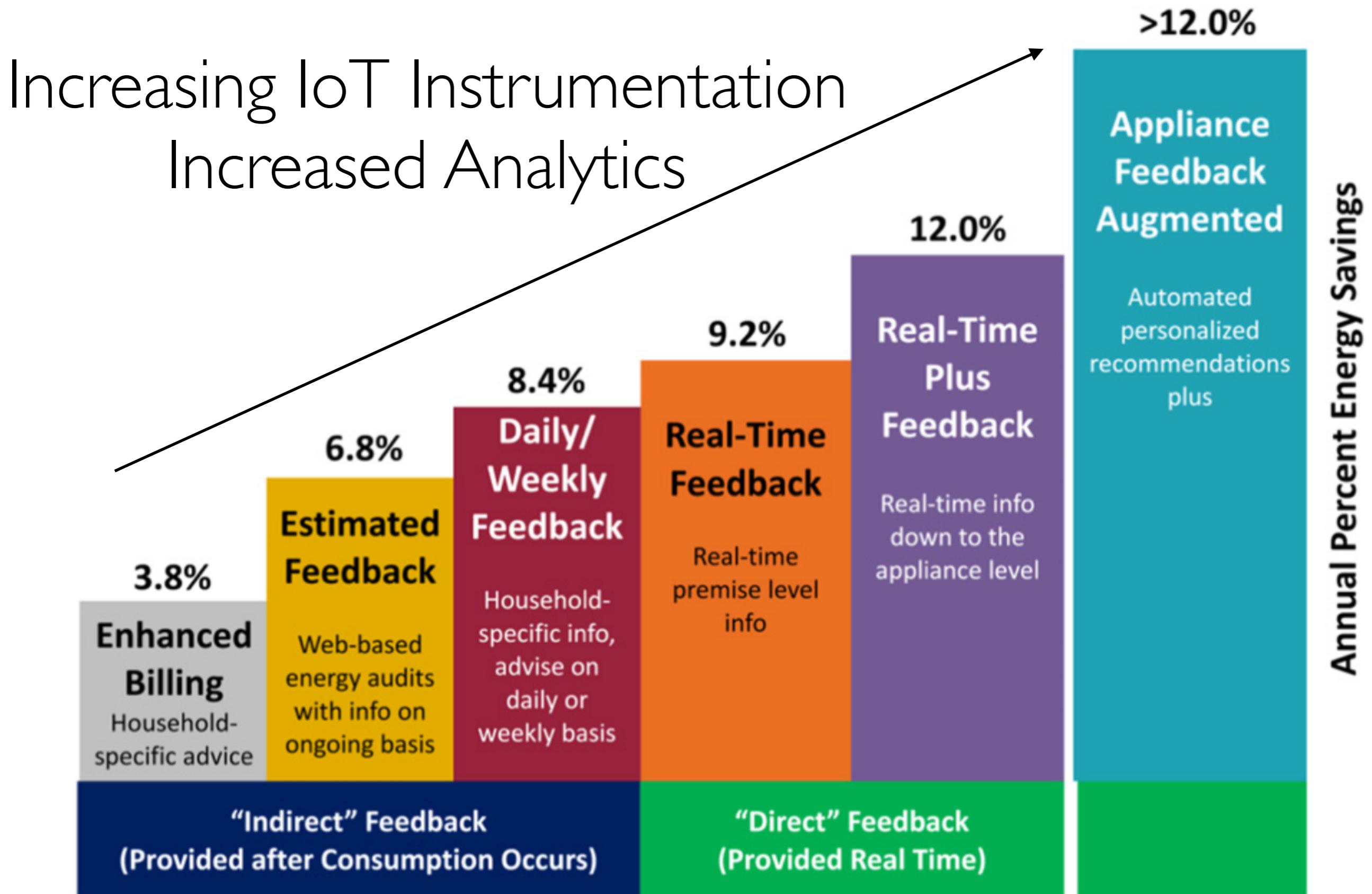
Scope of Energy Feedback



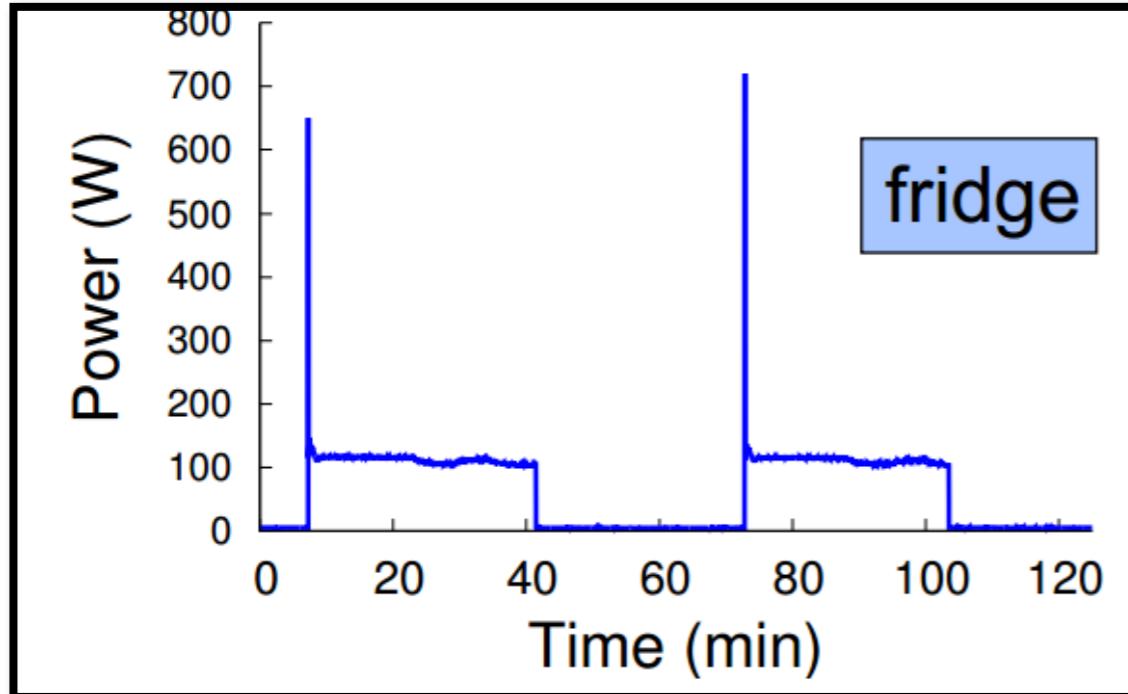
Scope of Energy Feedback



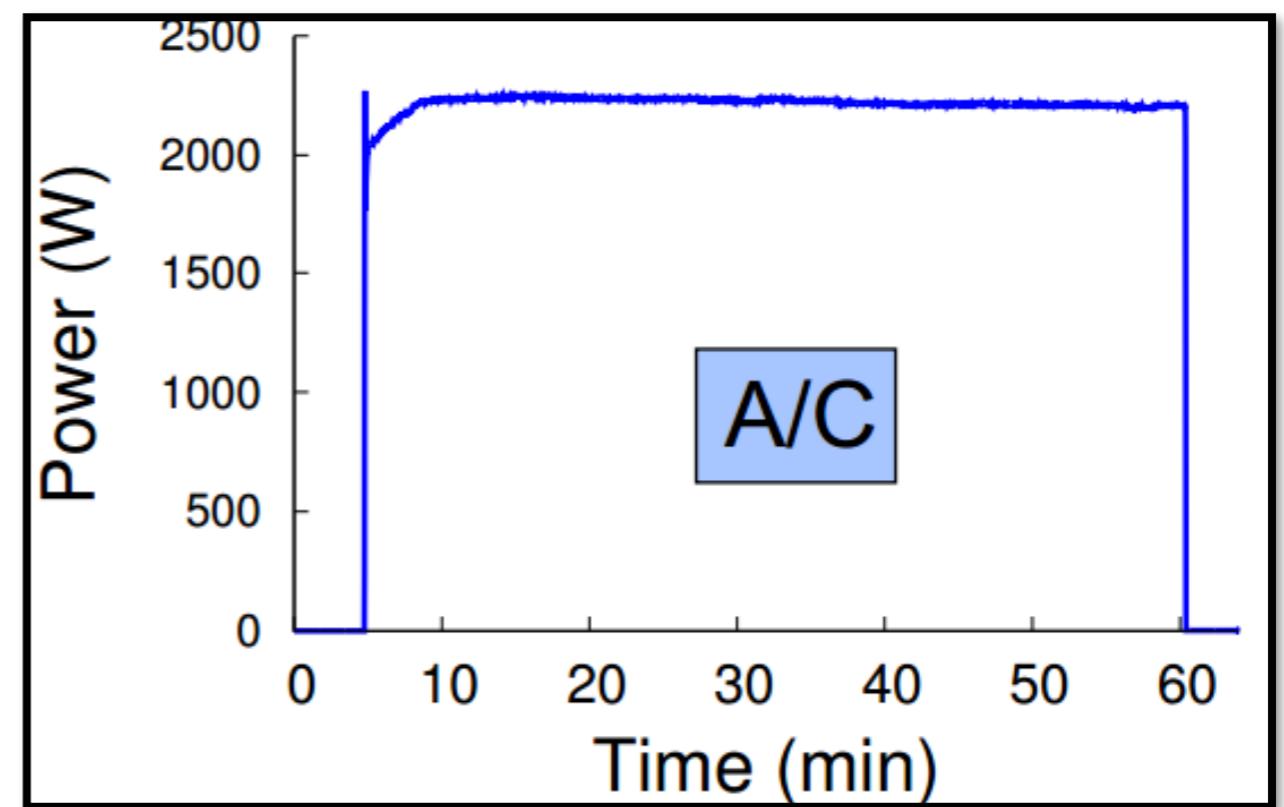
Scope of Energy Feedback



Different Appliances Have Different Signatures



fridge



A/C

Trivial Combinatorial Optimisation Based NILM Algorithm

Total consumption=200 W

Appliance	Off power	On power
Air conditioner (AC)	0	2000
Refrigerator	0	200

Trivial Combinatorial Optimisation Based NILM Algorithm

Total consumption=2000 W

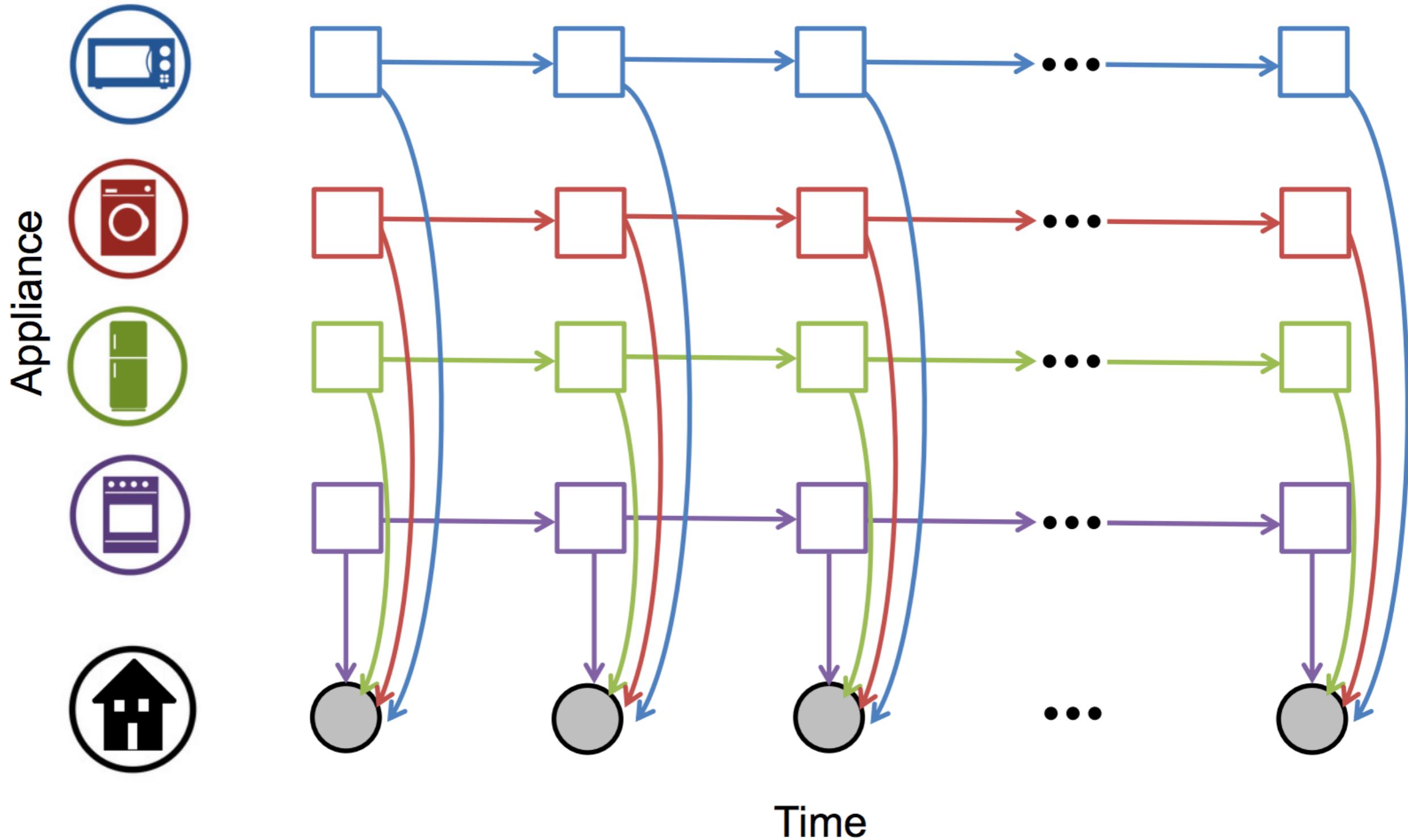
Appliance	Off power	On power
Air conditioner (AC)	0	2000
Refrigerator	0	200

Trivial Combinatorial Optimisation Based NILM Algorithm

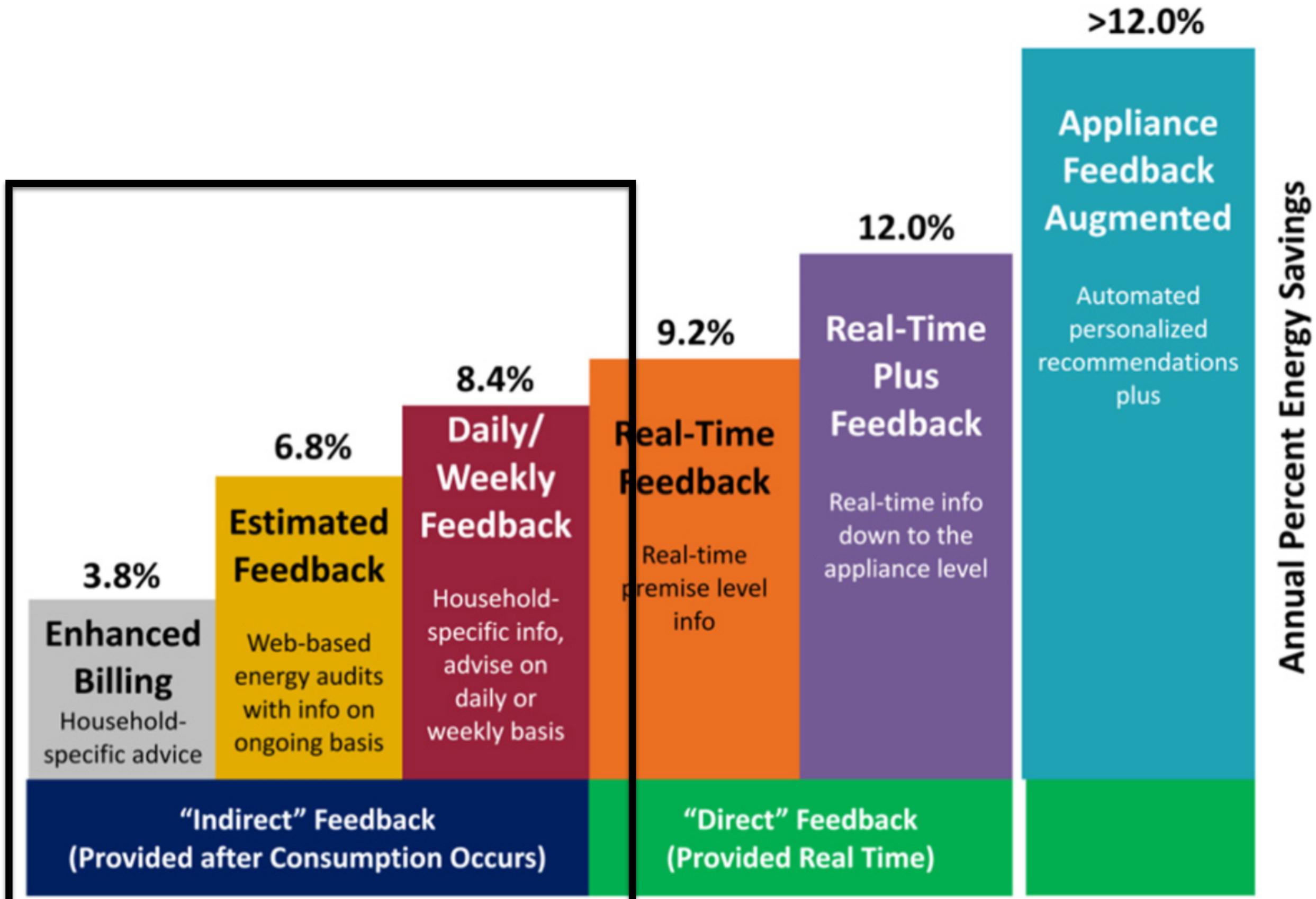
Total consumption=2200 W

Appliance	Off power	On power
Air conditioner (AC)	0	2000
Refrigerator	0	200

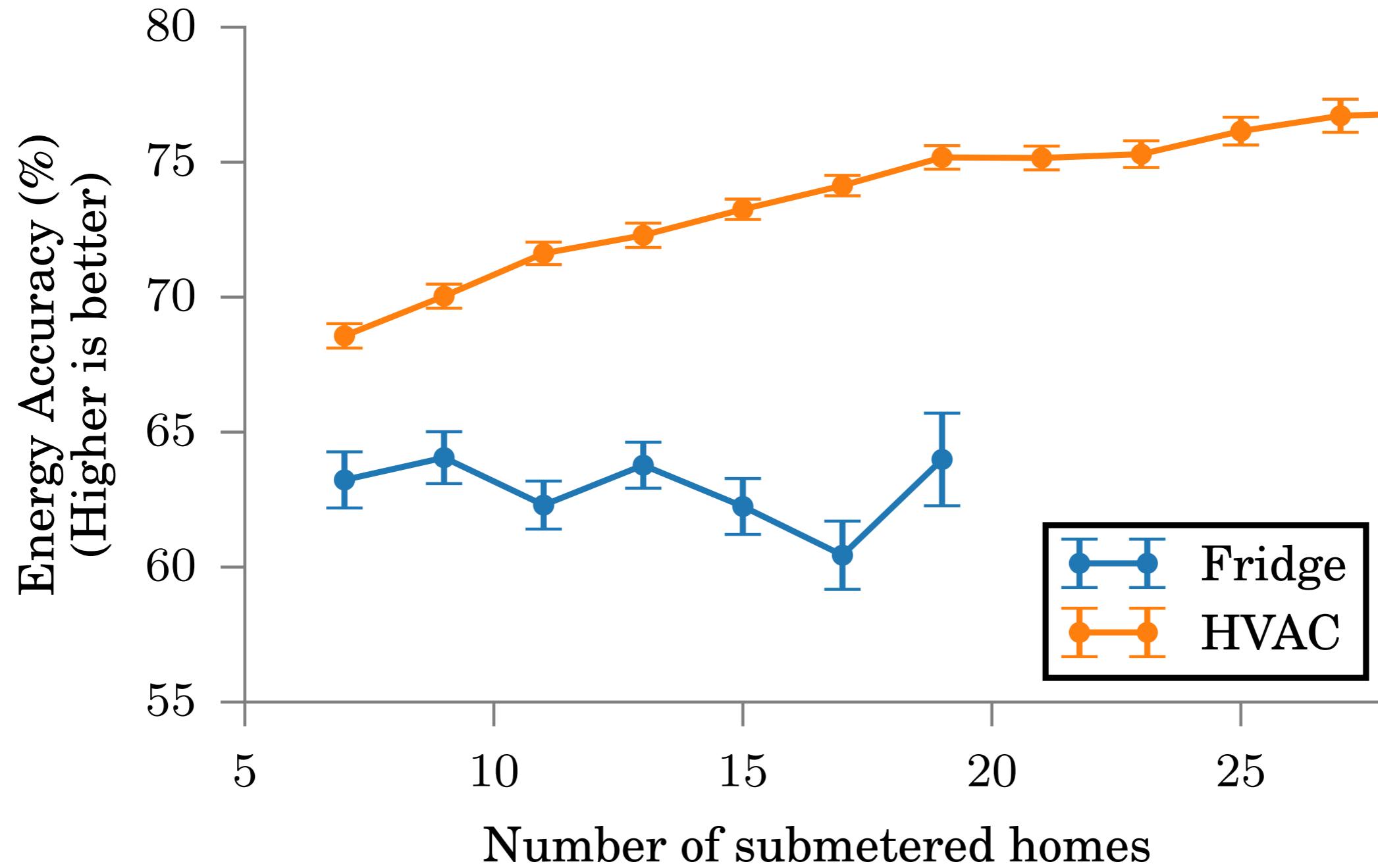
Factorial Hidden Markov Model



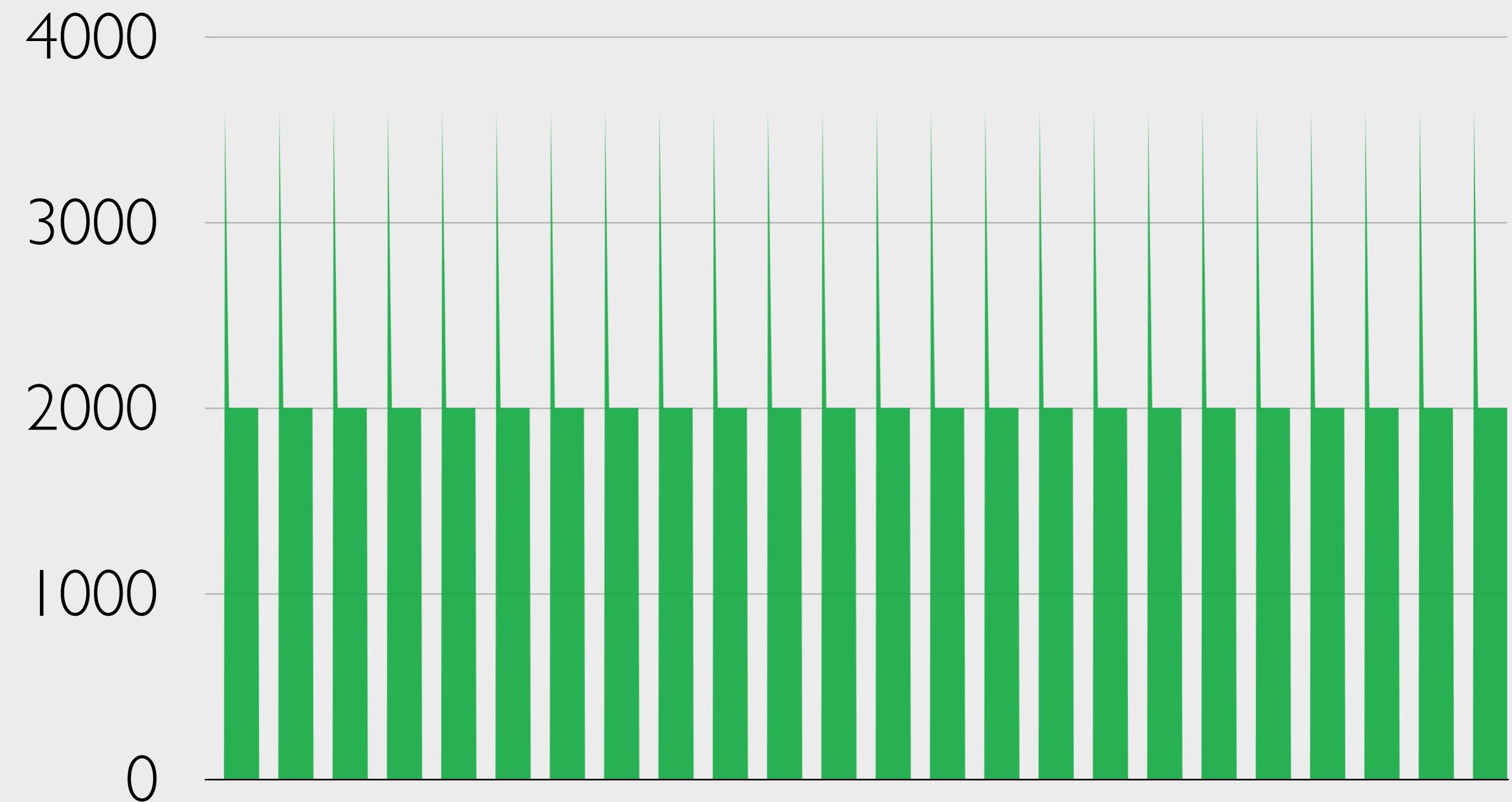
Feedback We Aim For



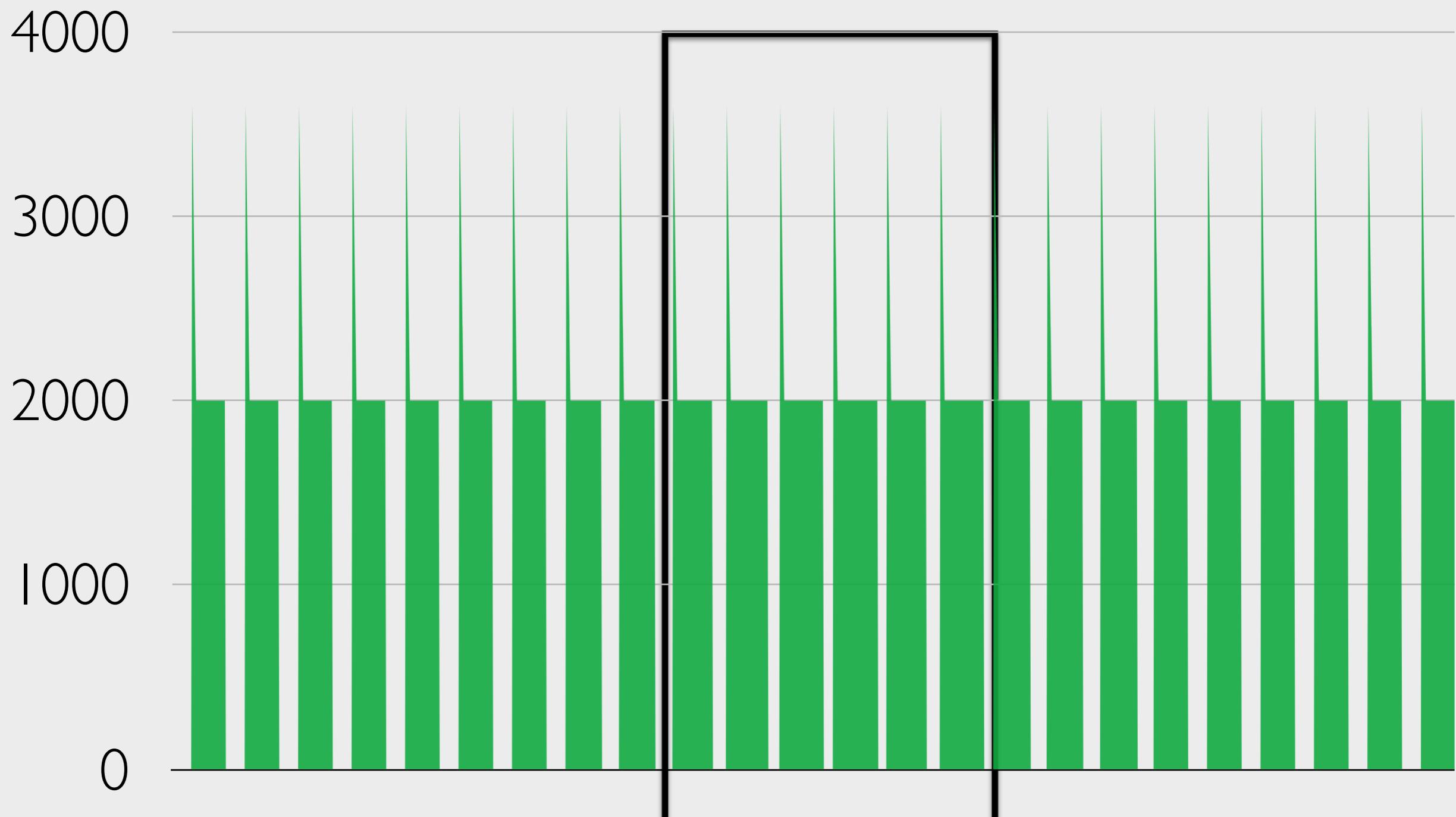
Gemello Sensitivity



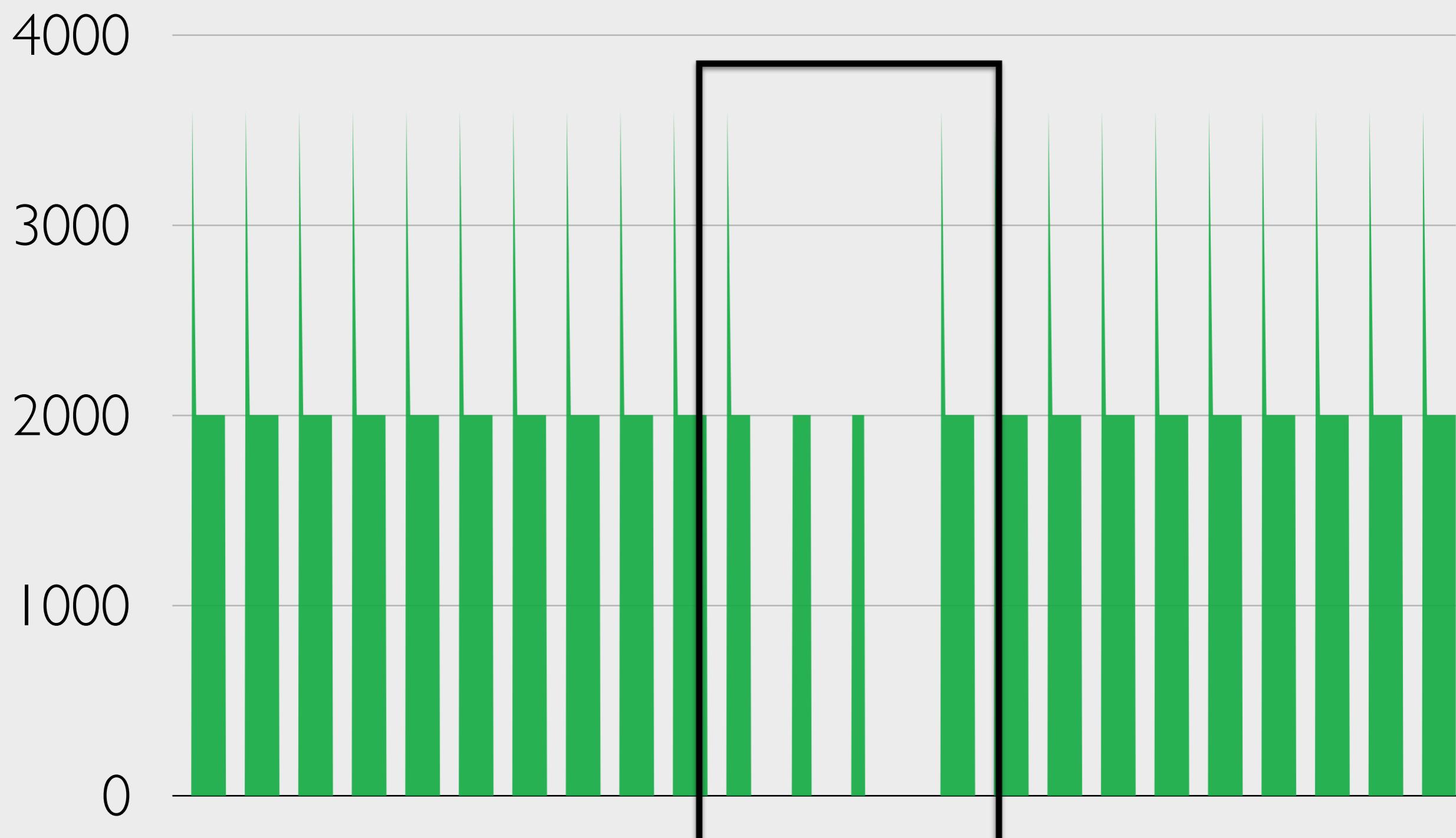
Like fridge, HVAC duty cycles to
maintain the set temperature



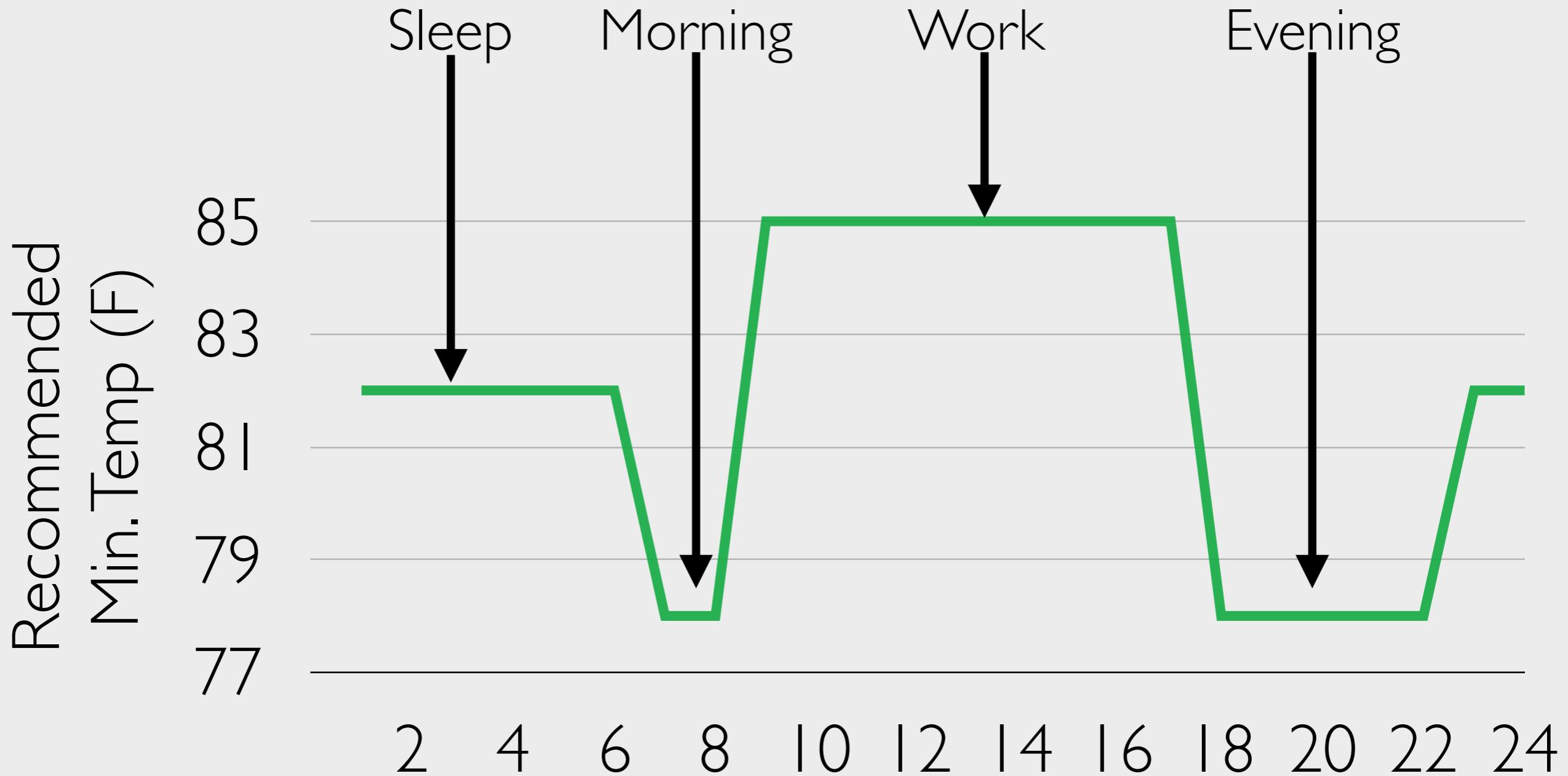
As temperature increases during the day,
more energy required to cool the home



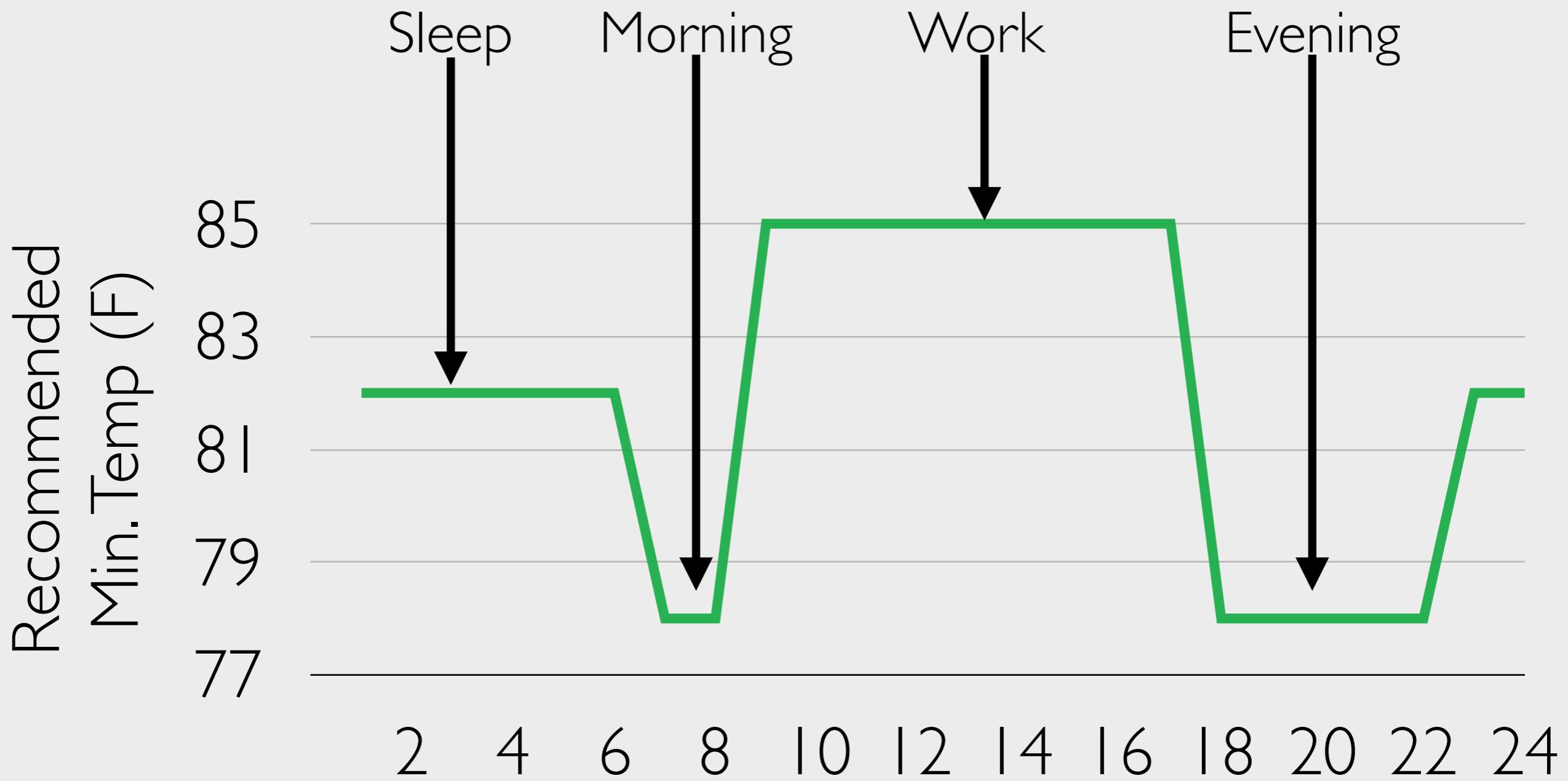
People typically turn up the temperatures when they leave home



EnergyStar.gov recommended HVAC setpoint schedule

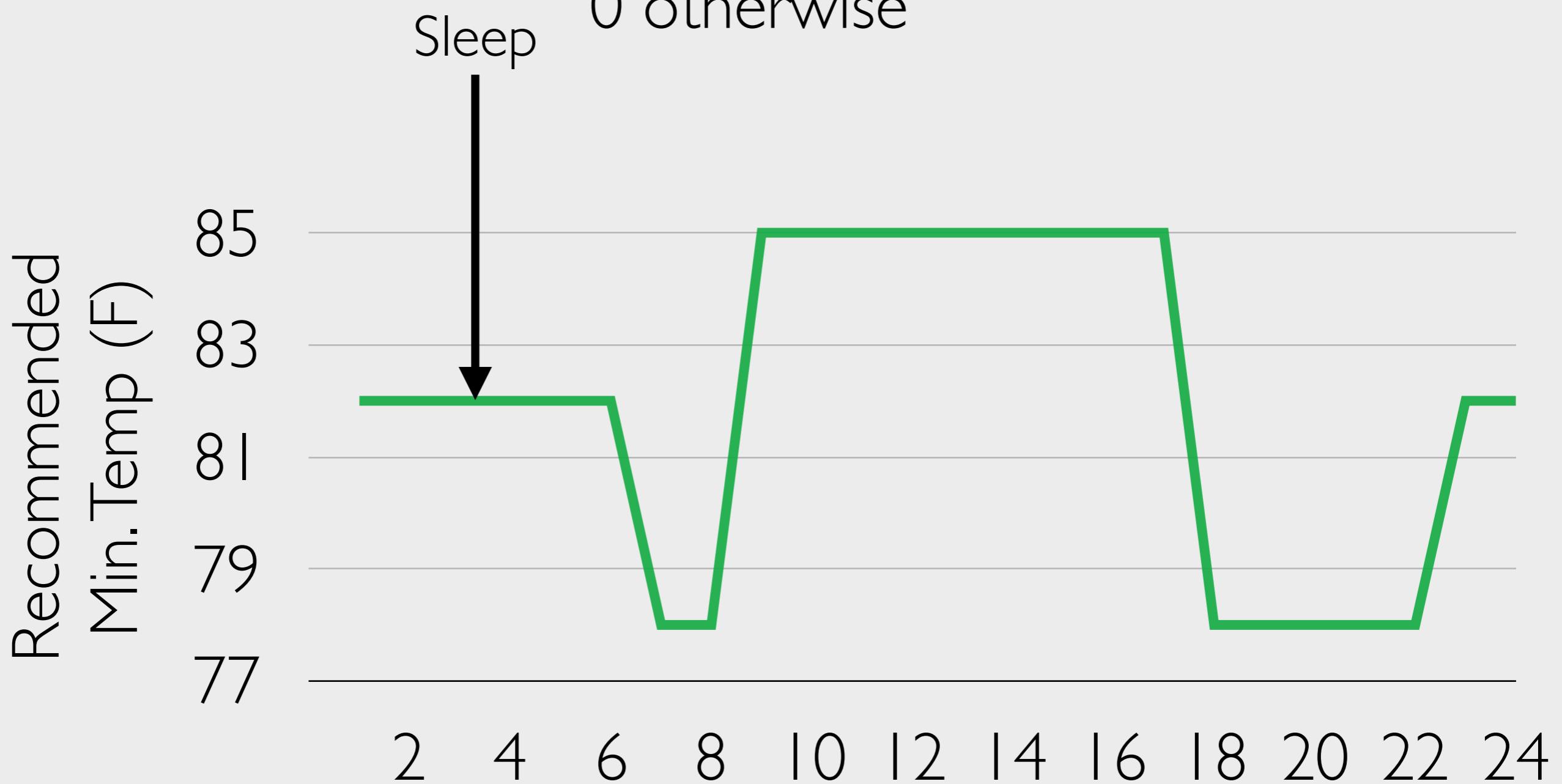


Setpoint schedule score



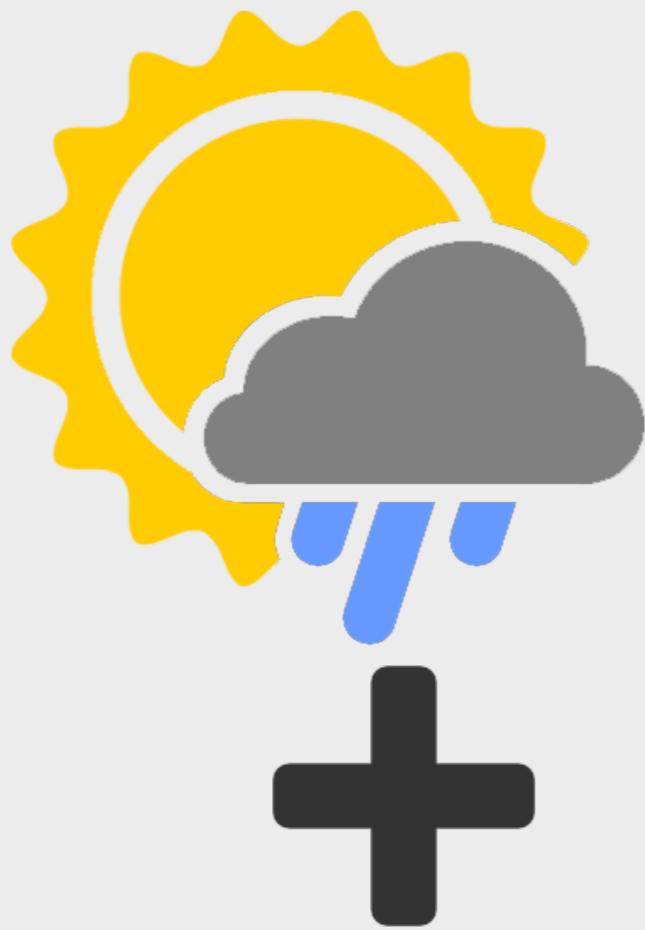
Setpoint schedule score

Sleep score = 1 if sleep temp. > 82,
 $(82 - \text{temp.})/4$ if $78 < \text{sleep temp.} < 82$
0 otherwise

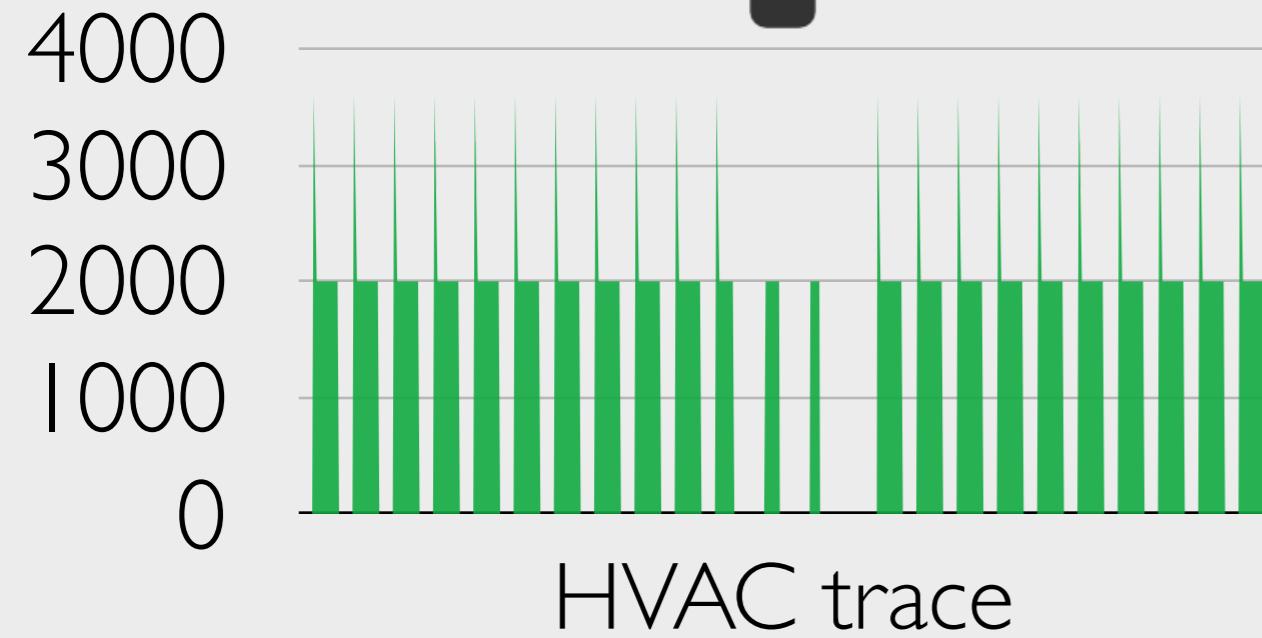
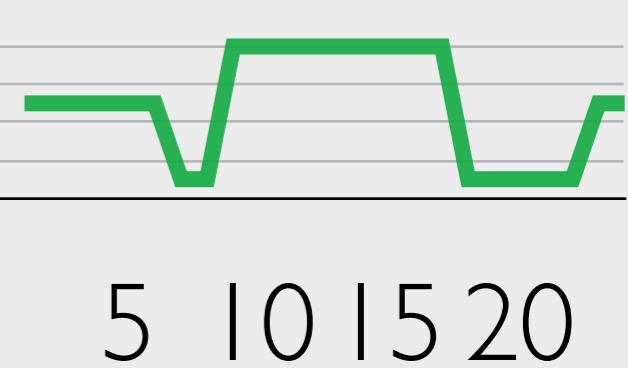


Learning HVAC setpoint

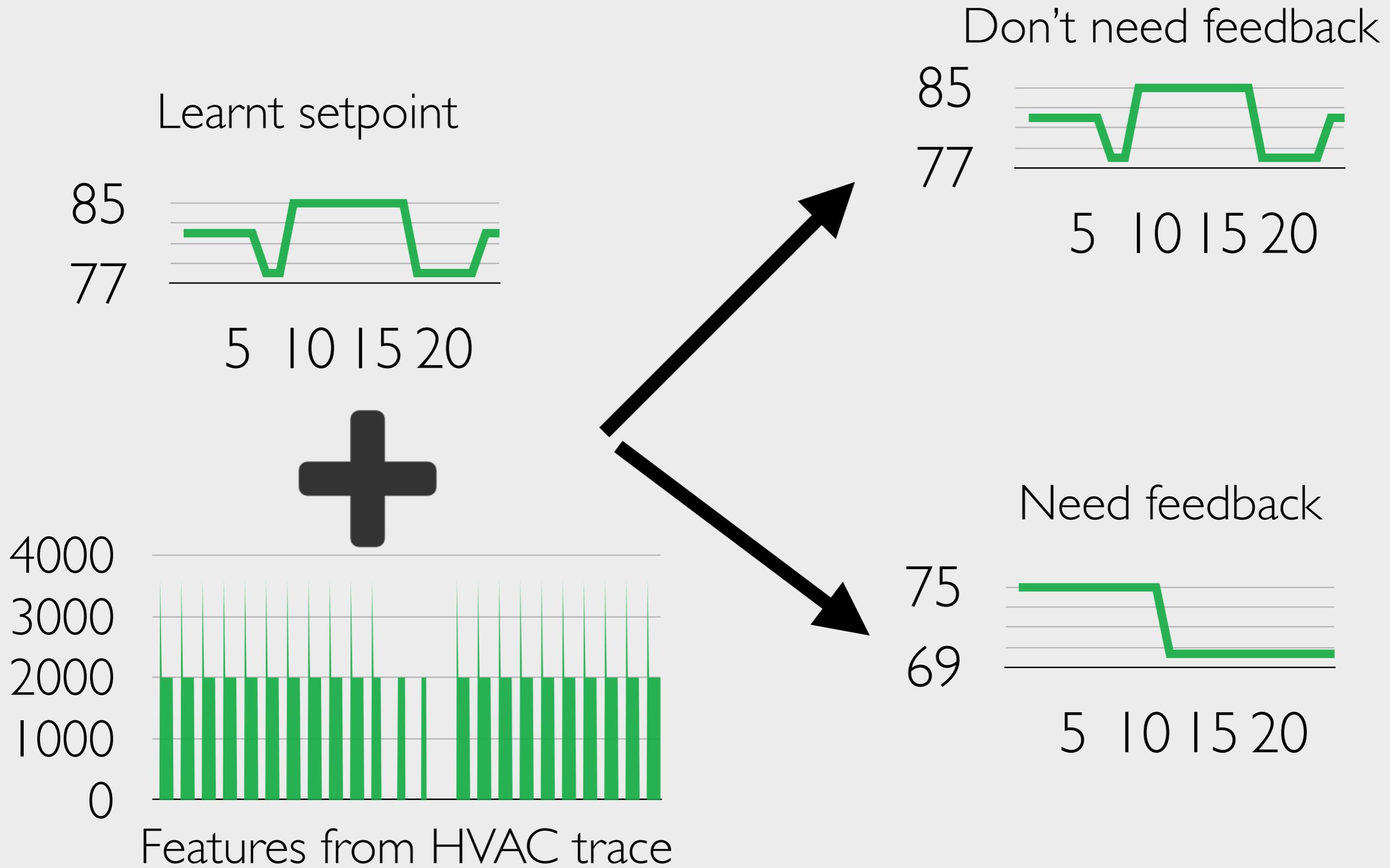
Weather



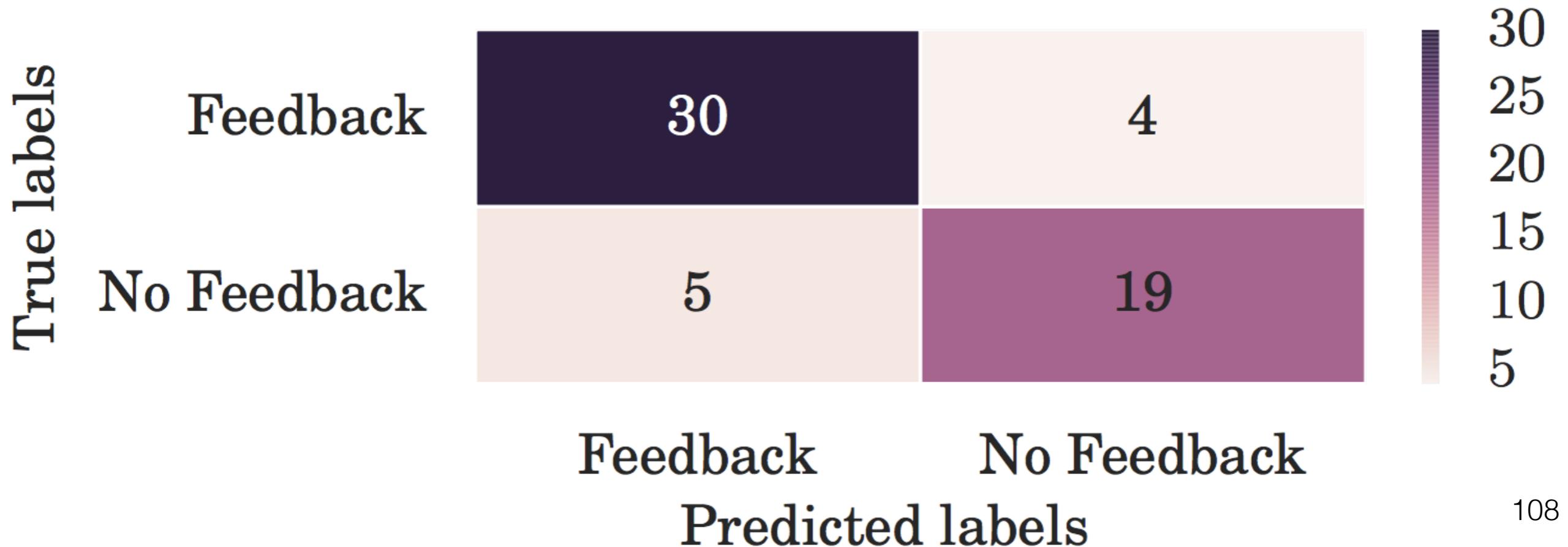
Learnt setpoint

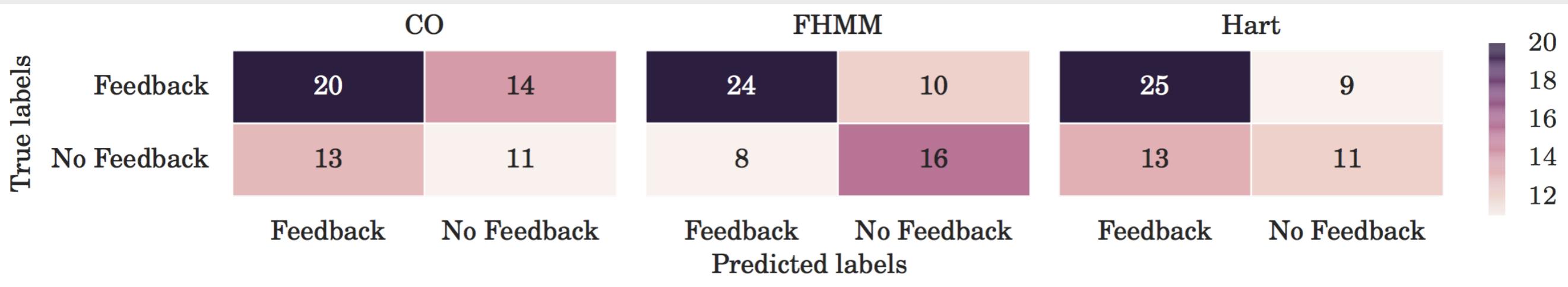


Giving feedback

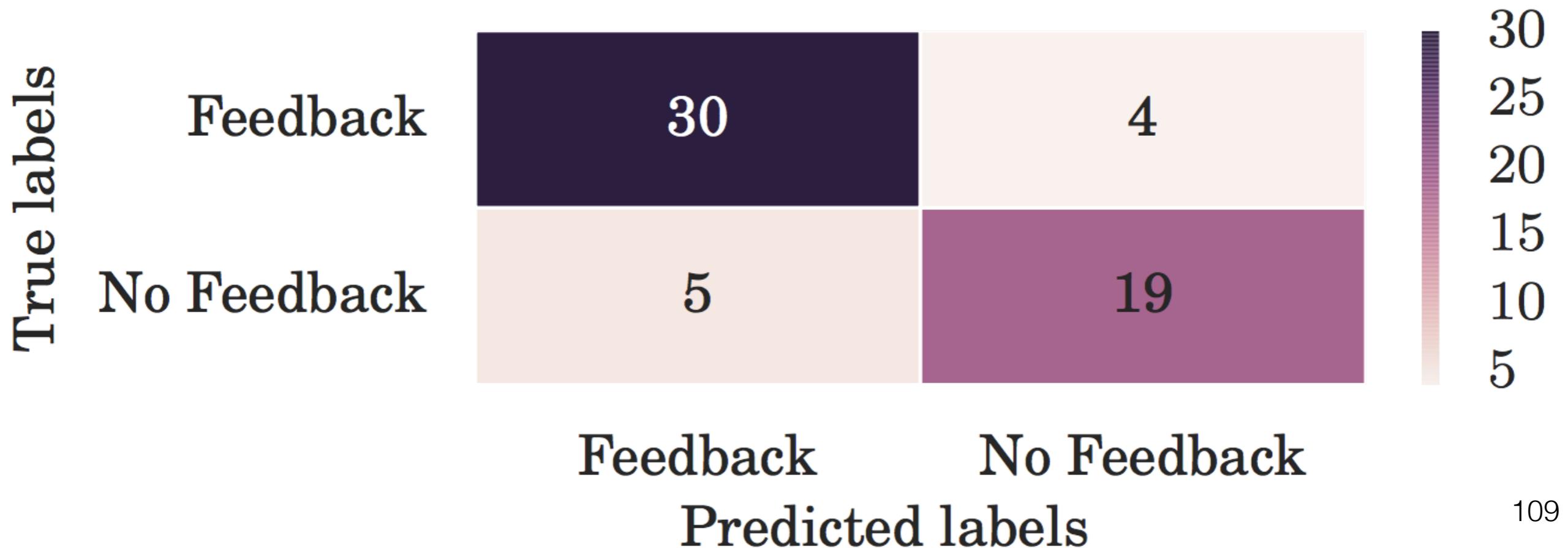


84% accuracy on giving feedback using
submetered traces

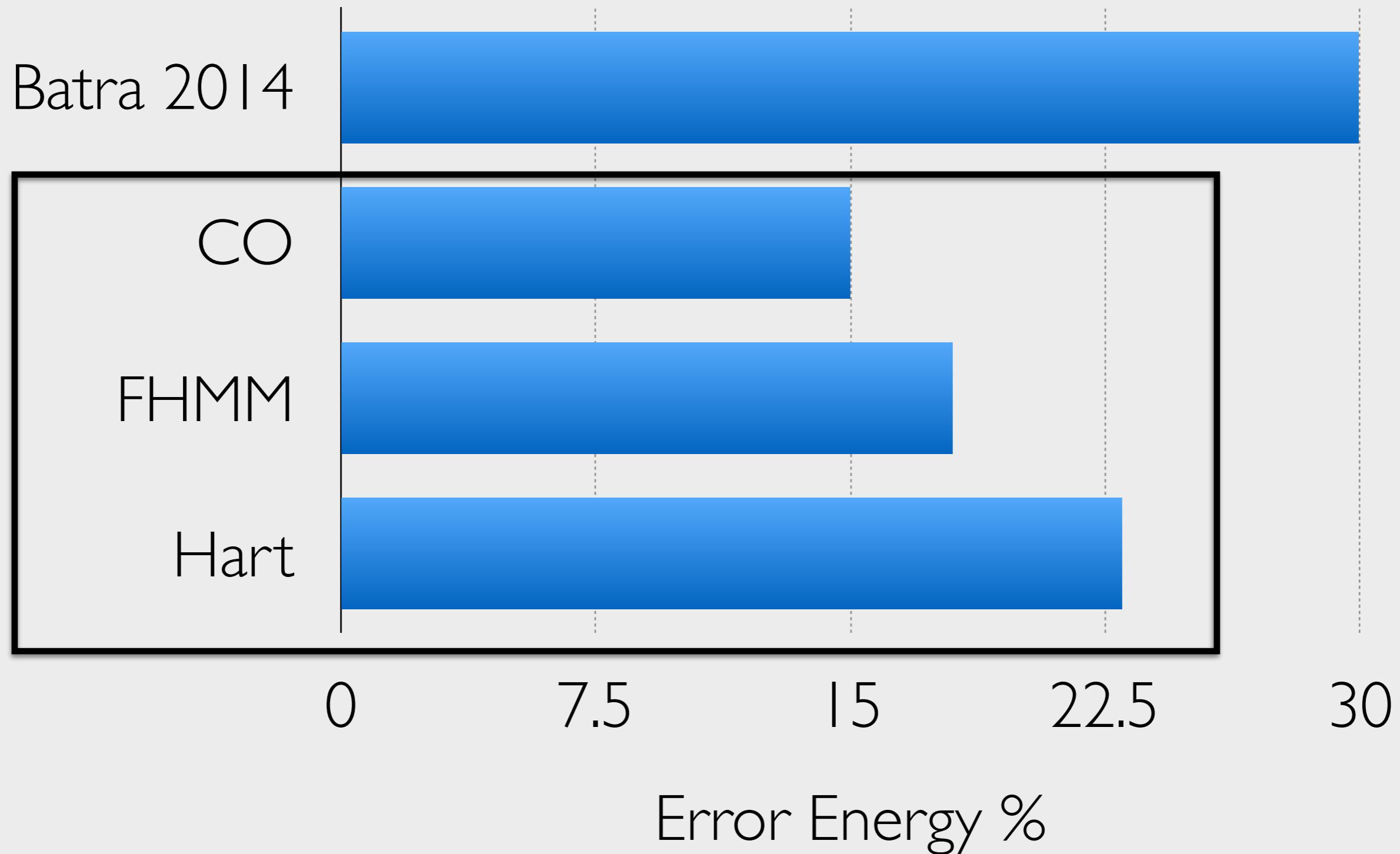




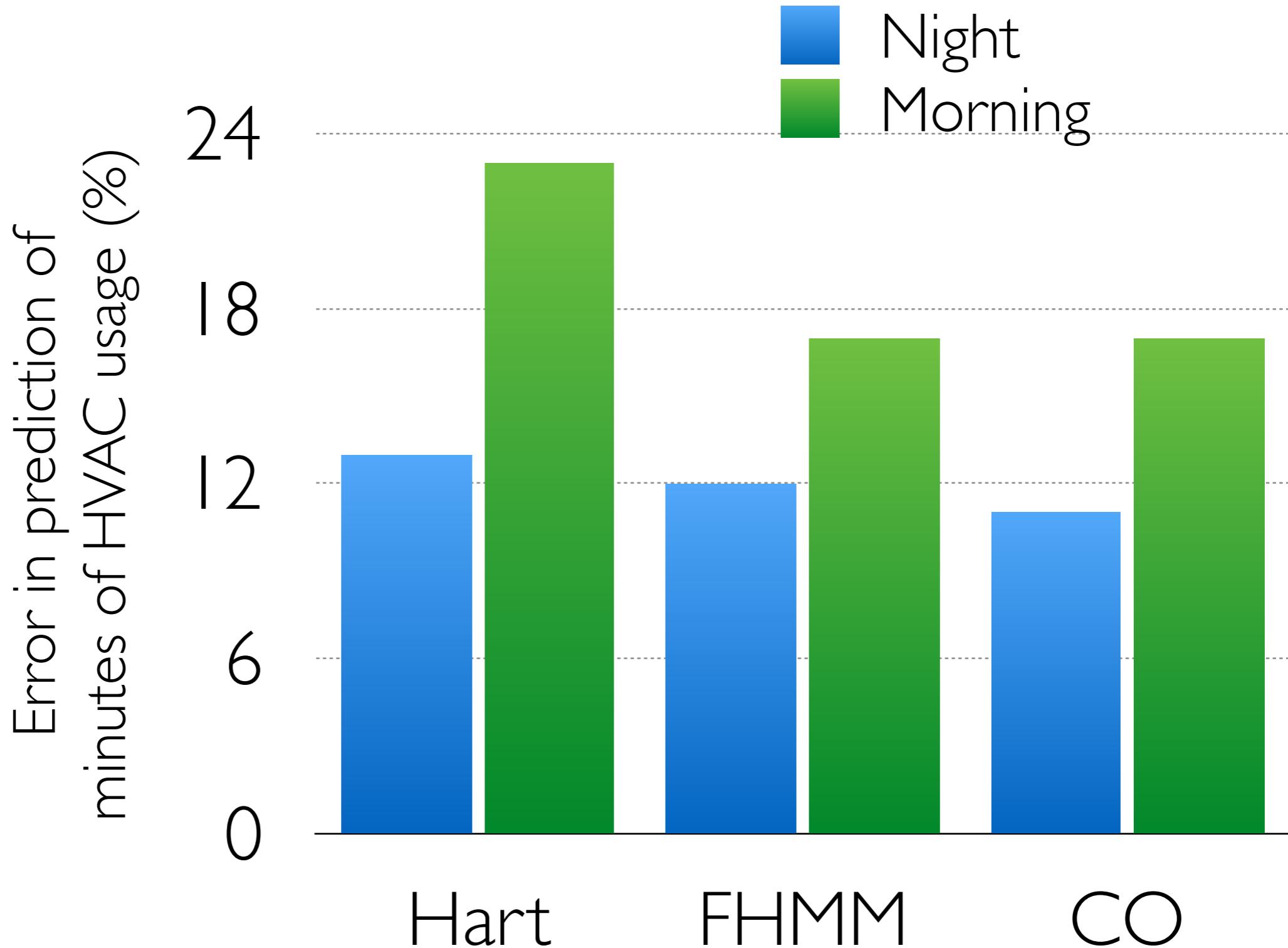
NILM methods give 15-30% worse accuracy for feedback



Benchmark NILM algorithms on our data set
give accuracy comparable or better than
state-of-the-art



Morning hours which have lesser NILM accuracy are important for HVAC feedback



Related Work



Plug load monitor

Related Work



Plug load monitor



Circuit level monitor

Related Work

Related Work



Smart meter

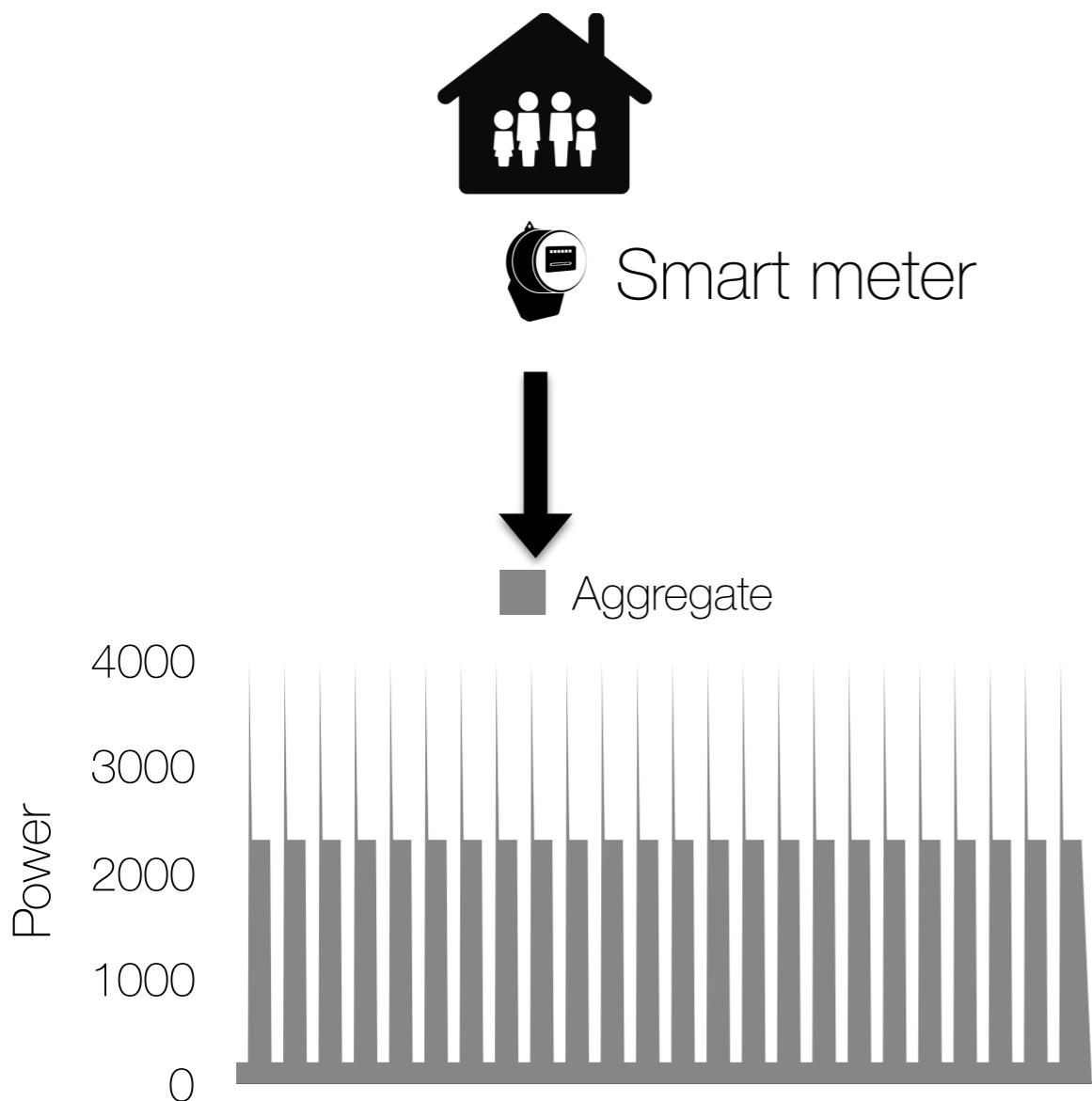
Related Work



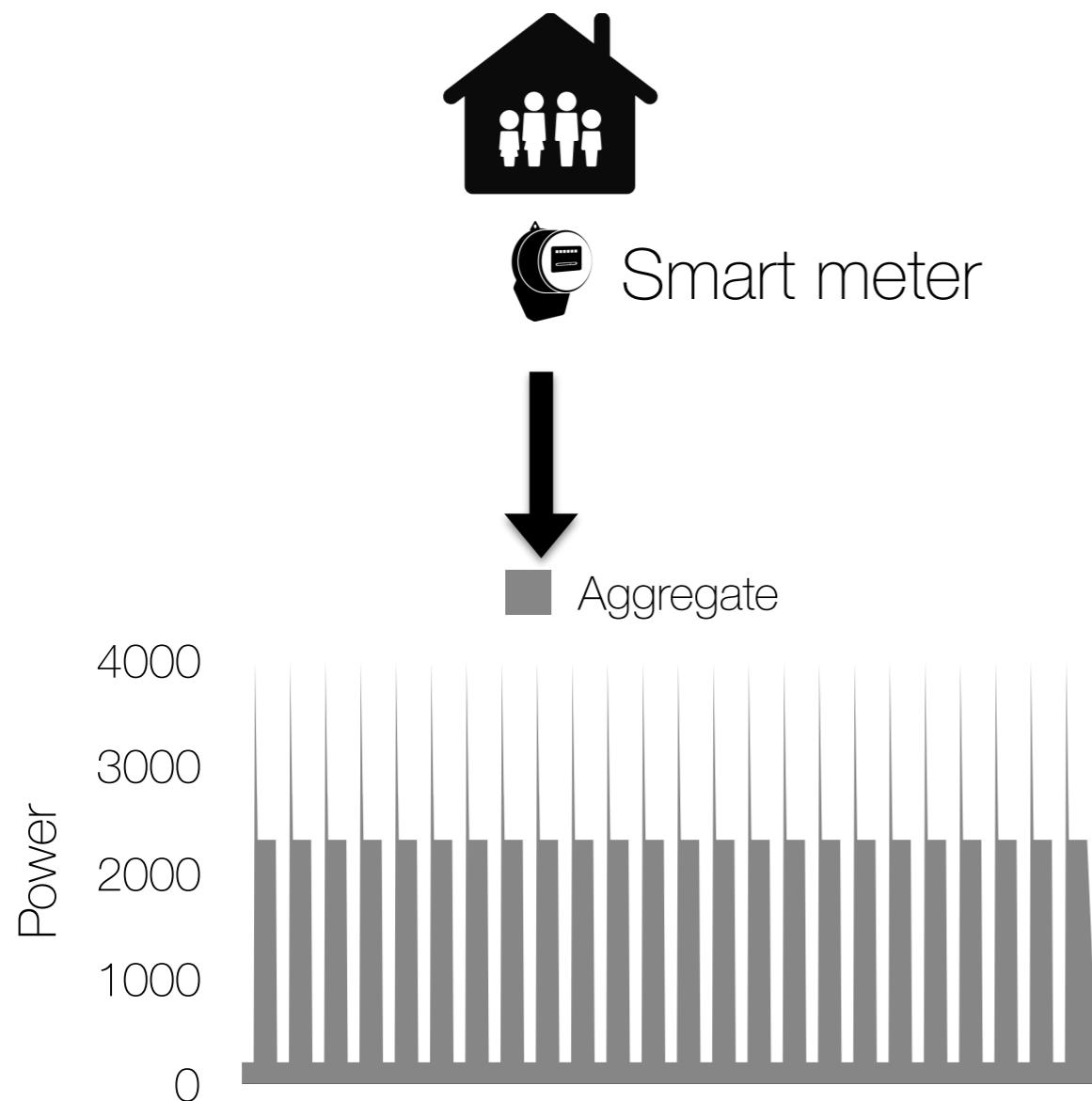
Smart meter



Related Work

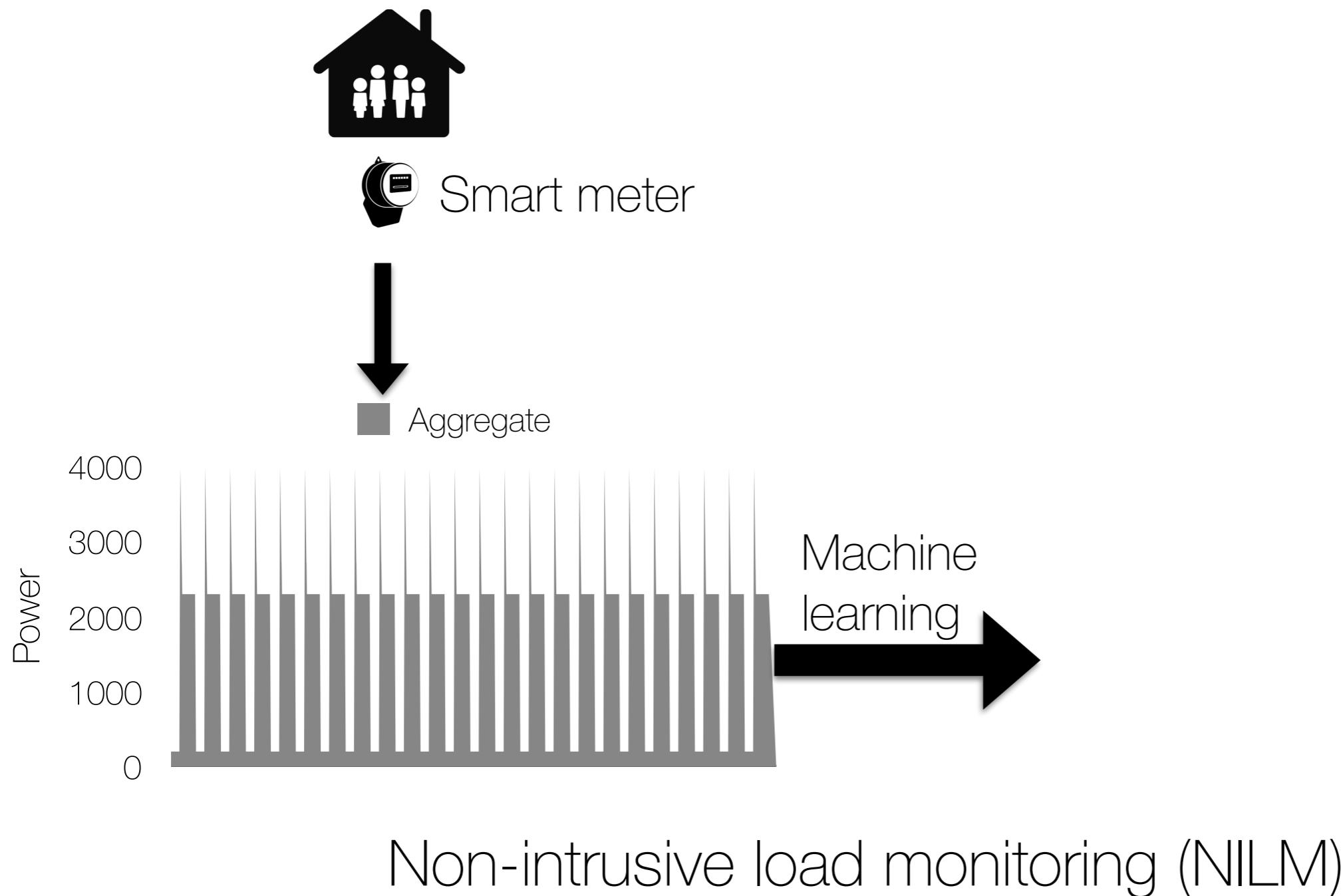


Related Work

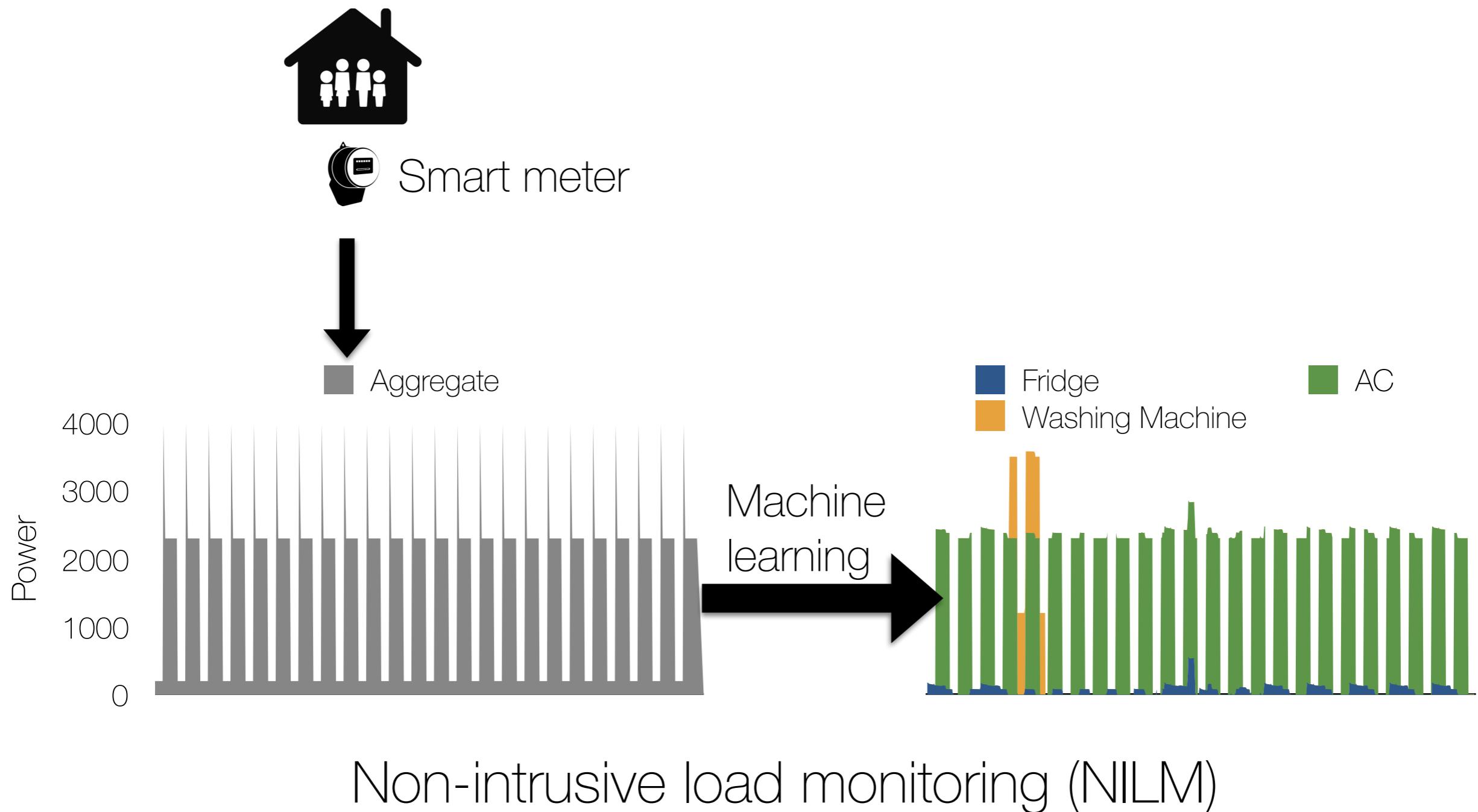


Non-intrusive load monitoring (NILM)

Related Work



Related Work



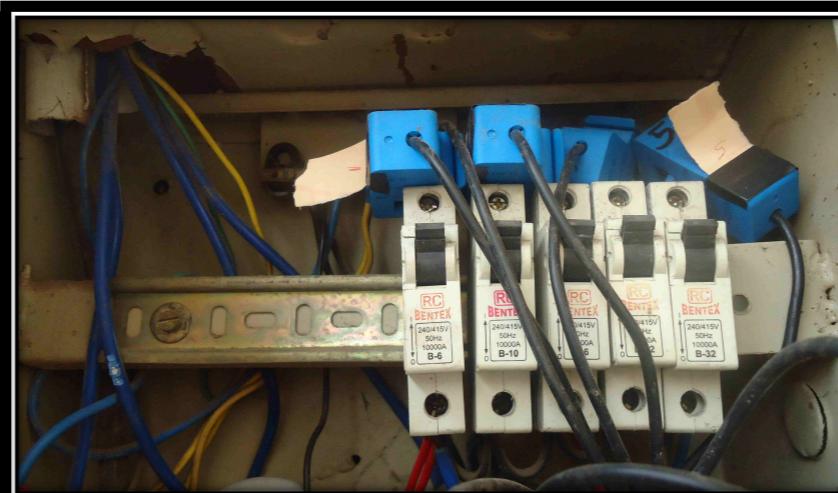
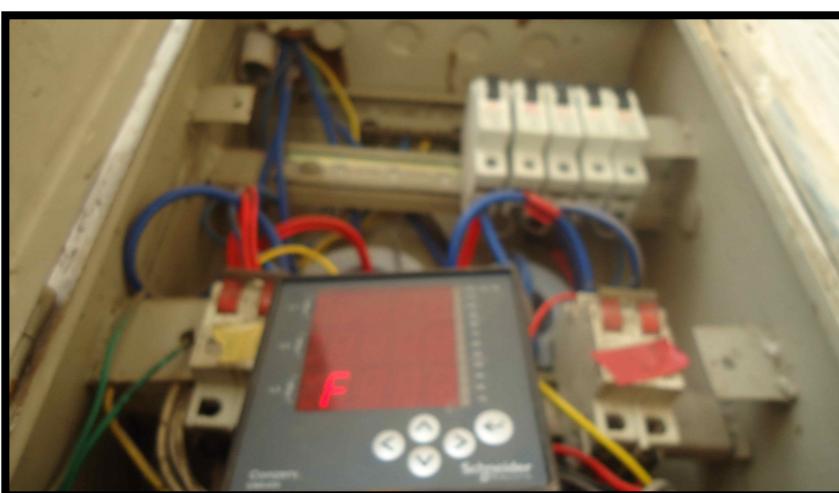
Outline

- Scalable Energy Breakdown
 - Gemello [KDD 2016]
 - Matrix Factorisation [AAAI 2017]
- Making NILM better
 - Comparable [Buildsys 2015]
 - Actionable [e-Energy 2014]

Outline

- **Scalable Energy Breakdown**
 - Gemello [KDD 2016]
 - Matrix Factorisation [AAAI 2017]
- Making NILM better
 - Comparable [Buildsys 2015]
 - Actionable [e-Energy 2014]

Electricity monitoring



Smart Meter

Circuit Breaker

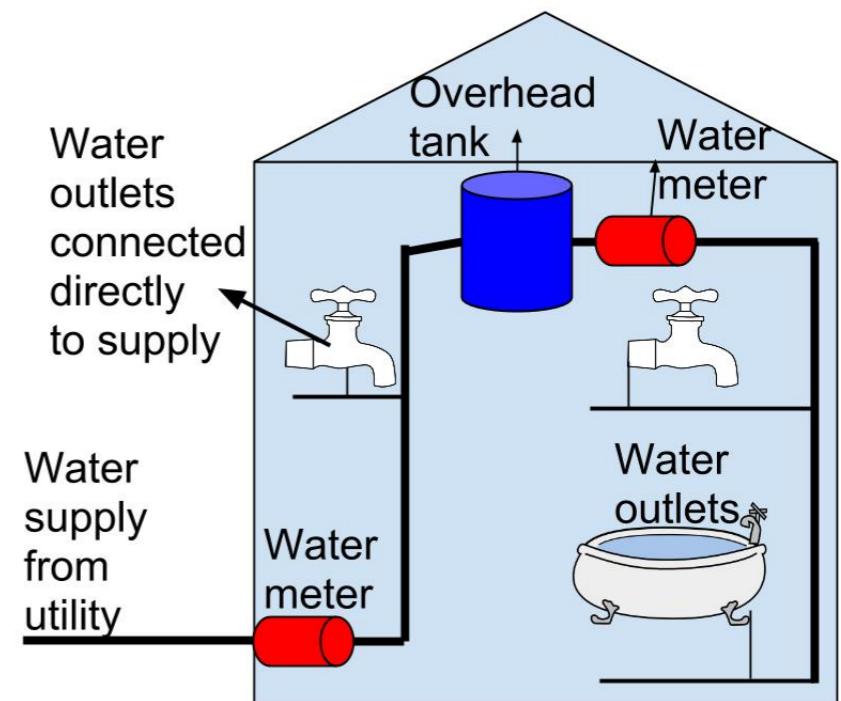
Appliance Level

- Measuring electricity consumption at Supply, MCB, Appliance
- Research questions:
 - Value of additional information (and associated cost)?
 - What level of invasiveness?

Water monitoring



Pulse based water meter



- Water supply available only for 2 hours in a day
 - Pumps used to store water in tanks- Water has EMBEDDED Energy
 - Instrument the demand and the supply using Pulse based meters

Ambient sensing

- Energy consumption correlated with ambient settings
- Measure following ambient parameters
 - Light
 - Temperature
 - Motion
 - Sound level
 - Bluetooth, WiFi



ZWave Multisensor +Android

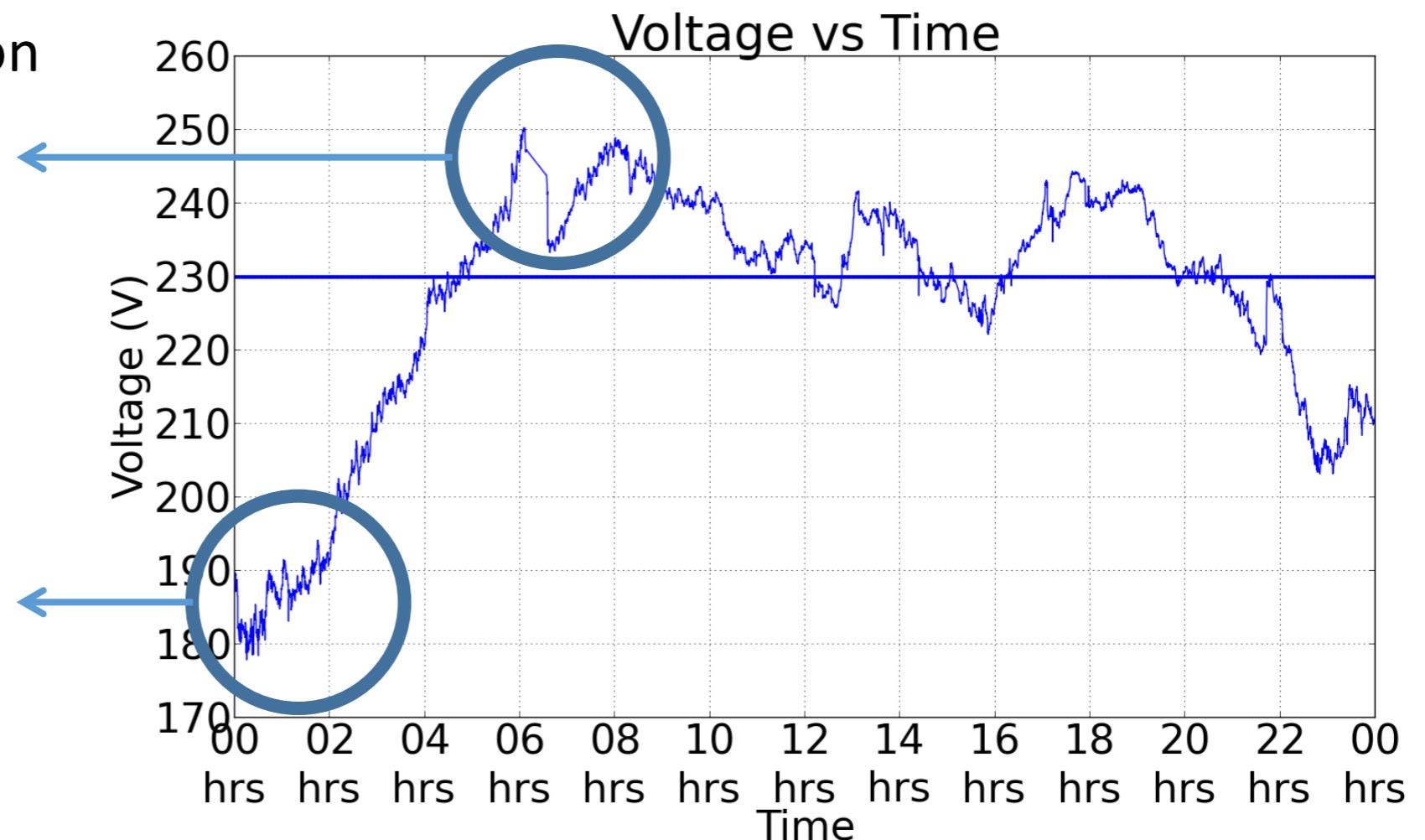
Unique Features in India

Unreliable Grid

1. Voltage fluctuation

Highest voltage typically seen early morning

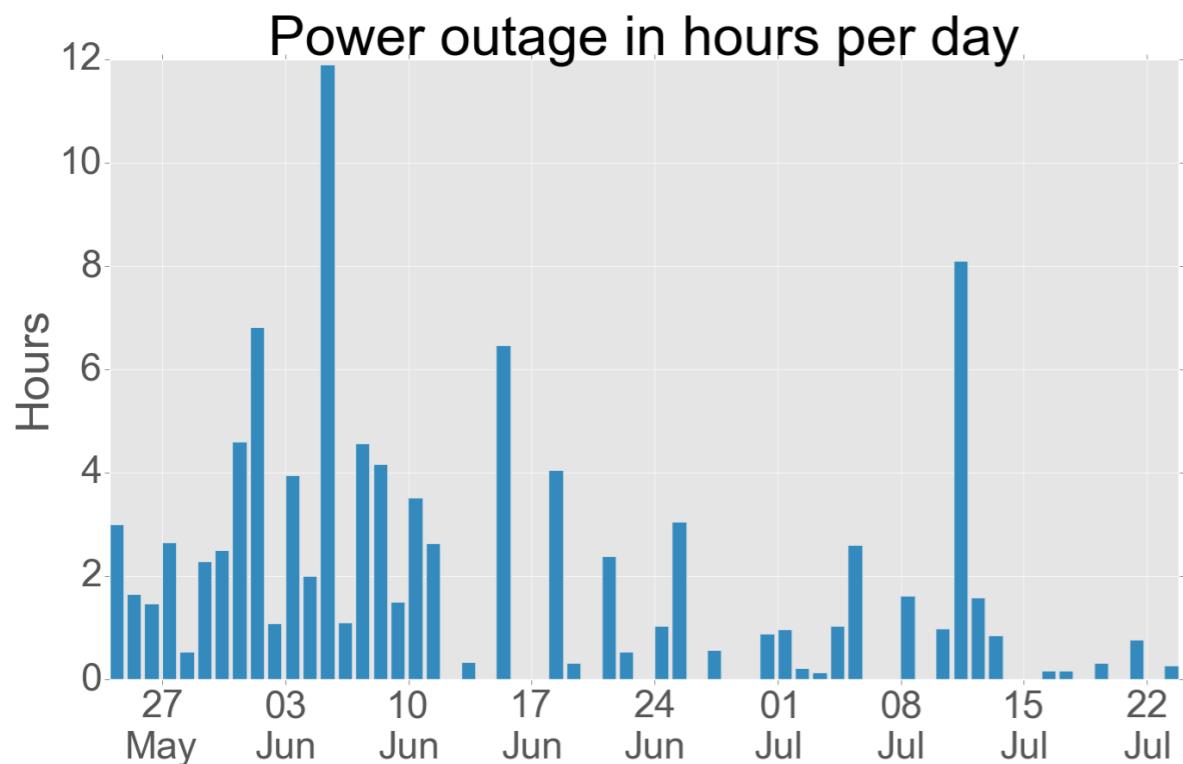
Lowest voltage typically seen around midnight- ACs in most home are ON



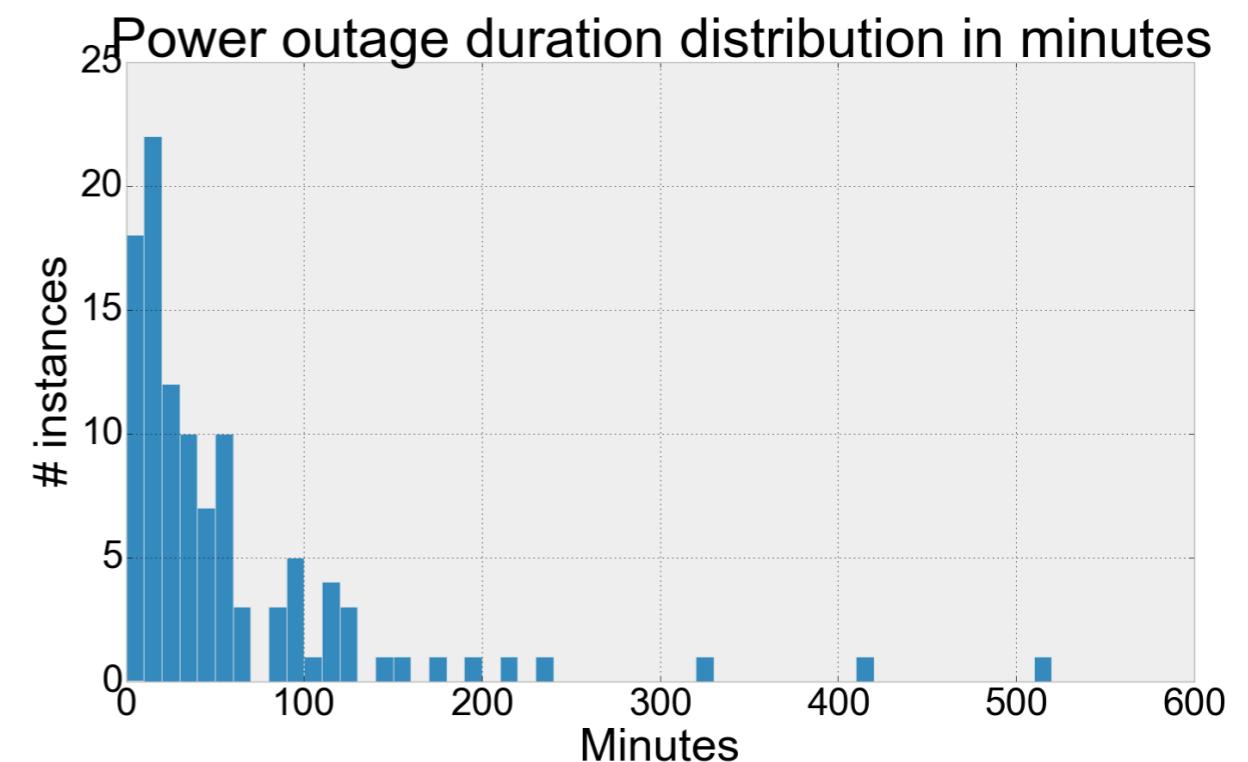
Unique Features in India

Unreliable Grid

2. Blackouts



Observed power outages upto 12 hours a day!



Single power outages of upto 9 hrs observed!

Unique Features in India Unreliable Grid

3. Learning

- System Design: System should be capable of resuming in same state as it was before outage (Batteries way too difficult to manage ☹)
- Inferences: Need to measure voltage in addition to current for NILM approaches!

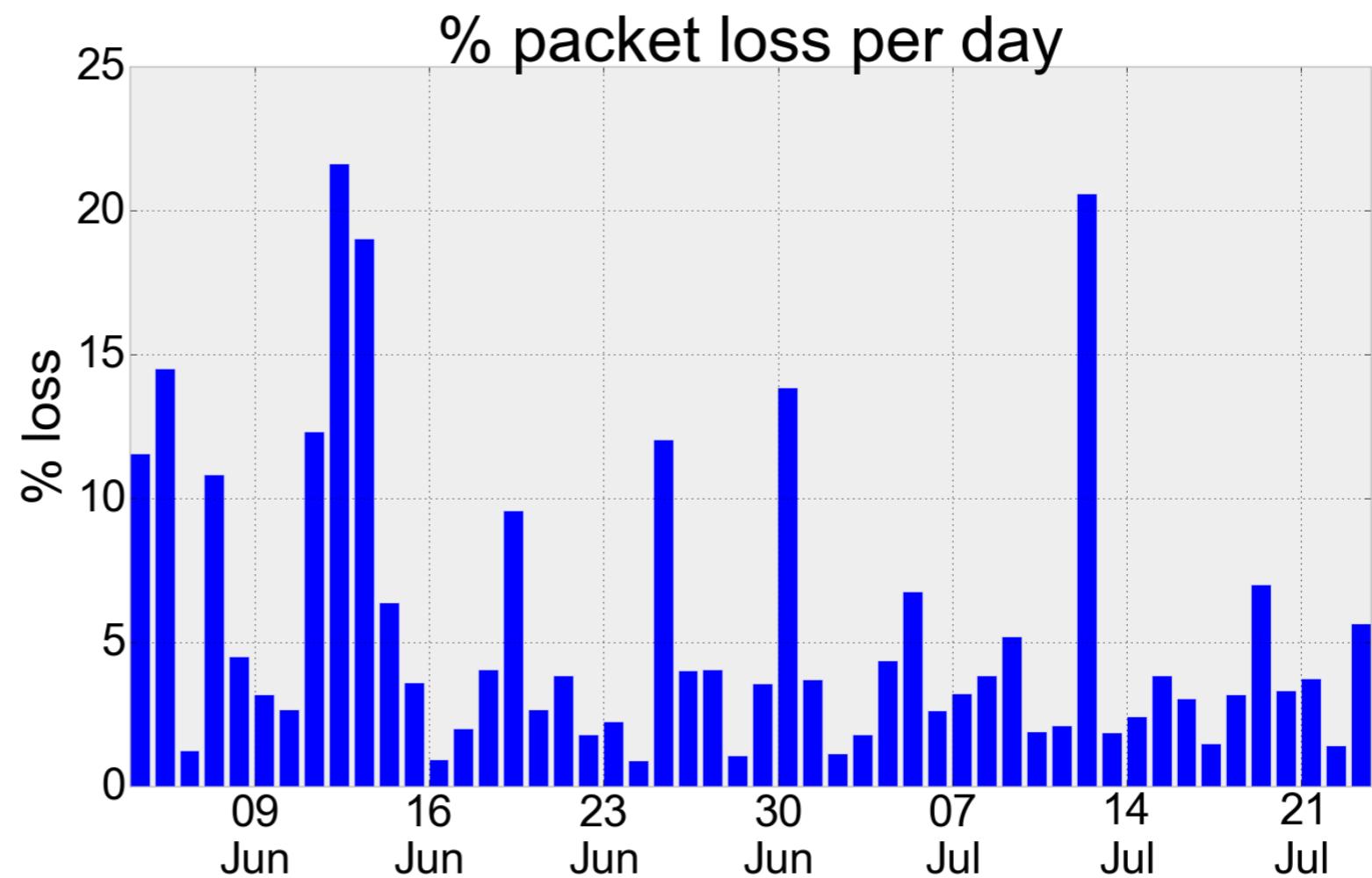
Unique Features in India

Unreliable network- Internet

Observed up to 1/4th packet loss on some days

Learning

- Need to account for unreliable internet
- Need to do local storage of data
- We followed Sense- Local store- Upload



Unique Features in India

Load specifics

- Bathroom level water heating-
 - Runs off electricity as opposed to gas
 - Contributes ~60% of total energy in winters
- Room level air conditioning
 - Used only in summers
 - Control is de-centralized
- These two loads are fairly easy to disaggregate- Easy to act upon to reduce energy footprint

iAWE: Indian Dataset for Ambient, Water and Electricity sensing

- 2+ months of data
 - 1 day fully labeled data
 - Rest semi-labeled
- Electricity, Water, Ambient conditions at different granularities
- Dataset released for public use