(Supplementary Material)
Consumer Segmentation and Knowledge Extraction from Smart Meter and Survey Data [*]

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1 Supplement for Automatic Cluster Configuration Selection in Section 3.2.5

We give a brief description about the Silhouette [3], Dunn [2], and Davies-Bouldin [1] indices. They provide us a way to compare a cluster configuration from one to another. However, there are some differences.

Let x be a consumer, C be a cluster configuration (set of clusters), and $C(x) \in C$ be the cluster of x. In addition, let $dist(x, x')$ be the distance between two consumers x and x'.

The Silhouette index This index determines how well an object is clustered, based on the difference in the dissimilarity of the object to its cluster and to the other clusters.

Let $dist(x, c)$ be the average distance between x and all consumers in c, i.e.,

$$dist(x, c) = \frac{1}{|c|} \sum_{x' \in c} dist(x, x').$$

Let $a(x)$ be the average dissimilarity of consumer x to all other fellow cluster members in $C(x)$, i.e,

$$a(x) = \frac{1}{|C(x)| - 1} \sum_{\substack{x' \in C(x) \\ x' \neq x}} dist(x, x').$$

Assuming that $dist(x, x) = 0$, then we can also rewrite the equation above into:

$$a(x) = \frac{dist(x, C(x))}{|C(x)| - 1}.$$

Let $b(x)$ be the minimum average dissimilarity between x and other clusters, i.e.,

$$b(x) = \min_{c \neq C(x)} \frac{dist(x, c)}{|c|}.$$

Then, we define the Silhouette value of x as:

$$silh(x) = \frac{b(x) - a(x)}{\max\{a(x), b(x)\}}$$

The Silhouette index of a cluster configuration is the average of the Silhouette index of all consumers (in the configuration):

$$silh(C) = \frac{1}{|C|} \sum_{c \in C} \Big(\frac{1}{|c|} \sum_{x \in c} silh(x) \Big)$$

Silhouette index range from -1 to +1. The closer it is to 1, the better.

The Dunn index This index seeks the largest inter-cluster distance and the lowest intra-cluster distance. The Dunn index is computed based on the ratio between the minimum inter-cluster distance and the maximum intra-cluster distance.

Let us define the inter-cluster distance between two clusters, c_1 and c_2, as the minimum distance between any two points in c_1 and c_2, i.e.,

$$interdst(c_1, c_2) = \min_{\substack{x_1 \in c_1 \\ x_2 \in c_2}} dist(x_1, x_2),$$

In addition, we define the intra-cluster distance (or *diameter*) of a cluster c, as the maximum distance between any two points in c, i.e.,

$$dia(c) = \max_{x_1, x_2 \in c} dist(x_1, x_2).$$

Then, we define the Dunn index of a configuration C as:

$$dunn(C) = \frac{\min\limits_{\substack{c_1, c_2 \in C \\ c_1 \neq c_2}} interdst(c_1, c_2)}{\max\limits_{c \in C} dia(c)}.$$

The larger the Dunn index, the better.

The Davies-Bouldin index This index is similar to the Dunn index, i.e., it aims to indentify a cluster configuration which has the largest inter-cluster distance and the lowest intra-cluster distance. The Davies-Bouldin index is computed

[*] Supported by European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) 288322, Wattalyst.

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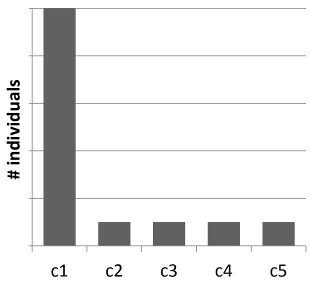
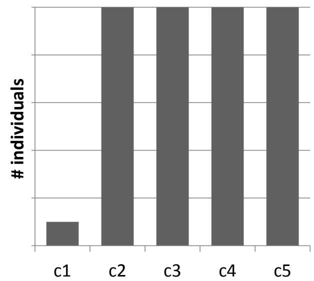


(a) Feature f_1



(b) Feature f_2

Figure 1: Feature f_1 is discriminative positive for c1, whereas f_2 is discriminative negative for c2. While entropy measure is able to recognize only discriminative positive features, our *discriminative index* is able to recognize both, discriminative positive and negative features.

based on the sum of diameter between two clusters divided by their inter-cluster distance:

$$daviesBouldin(C) = \frac{1}{|C|} \sum_{c_1 \in C} \max_{\substack{c_2 \in C \\ c_2 \neq c_1}} \frac{dia(c_1) + dia(c_2)}{interdst(c_1, c_2)}$$

In this case, we define the intra-cluster distance of a cluster c as the average distance of the cluster members to its centroid, i.e.,

$$dia(c) = \frac{1}{|c|} \sum_{x \in c} dist(x, \zeta^c),$$

where ζ^c is the centroid of cluster c. We define the inter-cluster distance to be similar with the one used for computing the Dunn index. Note that we define the Davies-Bouldin index here a little bit different compared to its original version [1]. However, as long as $dist$ is a proper distance metric, our definition satisfies Definition 1 to 5 in [1]. The lower the Davies-Bouldin index, the better.

2 Supplement for Section 5

An alternative to discriminative index Entropy can be used as an alternative to our *discriminative index* for determining whether a certain consumer characteristics is discriminative or not, using the same idea as in the decision tree learning. However, there is a subtle difference.

Using entropy, a feature is said to be discriminative for a particular class (or cluster, in our case) when it has low entropy. In Figure 1, f_1 has low entropy, and hence it is discriminative. That is, f_1 is an appropriate feature to distinguish c1 from others. Moreover, f_1 as an example of what we called as a *discriminative positive* feature. Feature f_2 in Figure 1, has high entropy. Thus, according to the entropy measure, f_2 is not discriminative. However, we can see that f_2 is actually also a discriminative feature, i.e., it characterizes an individual which does not belong to c1 (it can belong to any other clusters). Feature f_2 is an example of what we called as a *discriminative positive* feature.

While entropy is useful measure to recognized discriminative positive feature, it does not recognize discriminative negative feature. Our *discriminative index*, on the other hand, is able to distinguish both, discriminative positive and negative features.

3 Supplement for Section 6.3

Compared to appliance usage, appliance ownership information is simpler and cheaper to obtain. Information whether a consumer own a certain appliance can be obtained through questionnaire. Detailed appliance usage information, however, must be obtained through (sensor) measurement.[1] Thus, information whether ownership of a particular appliance determines consumer energy consumption, is a valuable insight.

In our dataset, we have a set of question/answer whether a consumer own these appliances:

- washing machine,
- tumble dryer,
- dishwasher,
- electric shower,
- electric cooker,
- stand alone freezer,
- water pump,
- immersion,
- TV less than 21 inch,
- TV greater than 21 inch,
- desktop computer,
- laptop computer, and
- games consoles.

Table 1 and 2 shows customer characteristics which related to appliance ownership, i.e., both shows how discriminative is an ownership of a particular appliance for different clusters. Let $support$ be Z_c in case of discriminative positive and $Z_{\neg c}$ in case of discriminative negative. We show only characteristics with DI ≥ 0.6 (highly discriminative) and $support \geq 0.4$ (highly evident).

We found that, only the ownership of big (power consuming) appliances, dishwasher and tumble dryer, which is

[1] Typical appliance usage, however, as in our dataset, can be obtained through questionnaire.

Table 1: Discriminative appliances' ownership for different clusters based on their absolute consumption. We show only for DI $\geq$ 0.60 and support $\geq$ 0.20. A minus (-) sign denotes discriminative negative.

#	Appliance	Cluster	Ownership	DI
1	dishwasher	high	(-) no	-0.76
2	games consoles	low	(-) yes	-0.70
3	tumble dryer	low	no	0.68
4	dishwasher	low	no	0.67
5	games consoles	high	yes	0.61

Table 2: Discriminative appliances' ownership for different clusters based on their consumption variability. We show only for DI $\geq$ 0.60 and support $\geq$ 0.20. A minus (-) sign denotes discriminative negative.

#	Appliance	Cluster	Ownership	DI
1	dishwasher	high	(-) no	-0.72
2	tumble dryer	high	(-) no	-0.72
3	tumble dryer	low	no	0.71
4	games consoles	low	(-) yes	-0.69
5	dishwasher	low	no	0.67
6	games consoles	high	yes	0.60

highly discriminative. The owner of these appliances are more likely to be have high energy consumption/variability. For other appliances, such as washing machine, its ownership information is not discriminative enough. Its usage pattern, however, might be (as shown in the Table 2 in the main paper).

The consistent presence of games consoles in both tables, however, is rather interesting since they are not categorized as big appliances (their consumption is comparable to other electronic devices such as TV or desktop computer). We conjecture that families (especially with children) are more likely to own games consoles. Because family type is a highly discriminative characteristics for households' energy consumption behavior (see Table 1 and 2 in the main paper), then correlation between family type and game console helps to explain why the ownership of games consoles is also highly discriminative. Figure 2 shows that, indeed, families with children are the most likely to own games consoles, followed by adults only families, and then by singles who are the least likely to own games consoles.

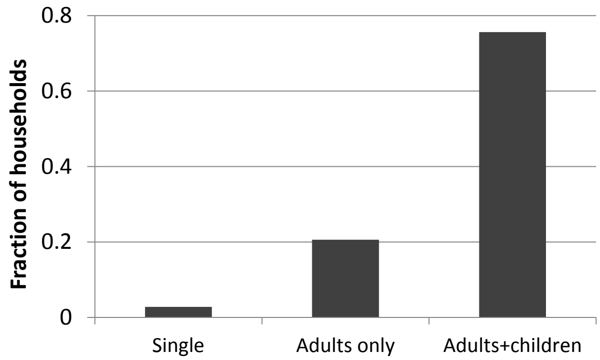


Figure 2: Fraction of households which own games consoles in each family types.

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