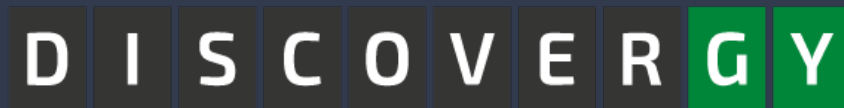


# DeepNilm: A deep learning approach to non-intrusive load monitoring

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Shubham Bansal, Data Scientist

Heidelberg.AI, Germany  
February 22, 2018



# Discovery in a Nutshell



- Founded in **2009** by **Ralf Esser** and **Nikolaus Starzacher**
- Located in **Heidelberg** and **Aachen**



- **Smart Metering** for consumers and businesses
- Communication **Gateway** developed in-house
- Compatible with **any meter** for **any medium**
- **Scaleable backend** infrastructure for **Storage, Visualisation, Alerting, Engagement, Disaggregation** and **Value Added Services**



- Independent metering operator for **Electricity** and **Gas**
- Nationwide network of **installers**



- Discovery offers **full-stack** metering operations in Germany

# Discoveryg in a Nutshell



## measure up

Power consumption and device or asset creation are captured in real-time and sent to Discoveryg's server.

## Evaluate

The raw data is securely stored, processed and evaluated by Discoveryg using highly specialized algorithms.

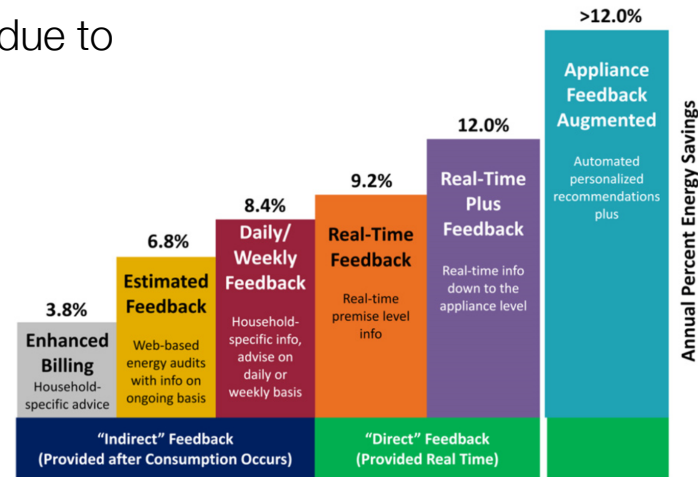
## Discover

Users see their data live via web or mobile app and receive smart notifications for unusual values.

# The problem

- Buildings account for 20-40% of primary energy consumption.
- About 20% of this can be saved through energy efficiency improvements.
- It is believed that these reductions have not been achieved due to behavioural barriers

**Energy consumption is a black-box  
for most people**



# How can we open up the black box?

## Direct monitoring of each appliance

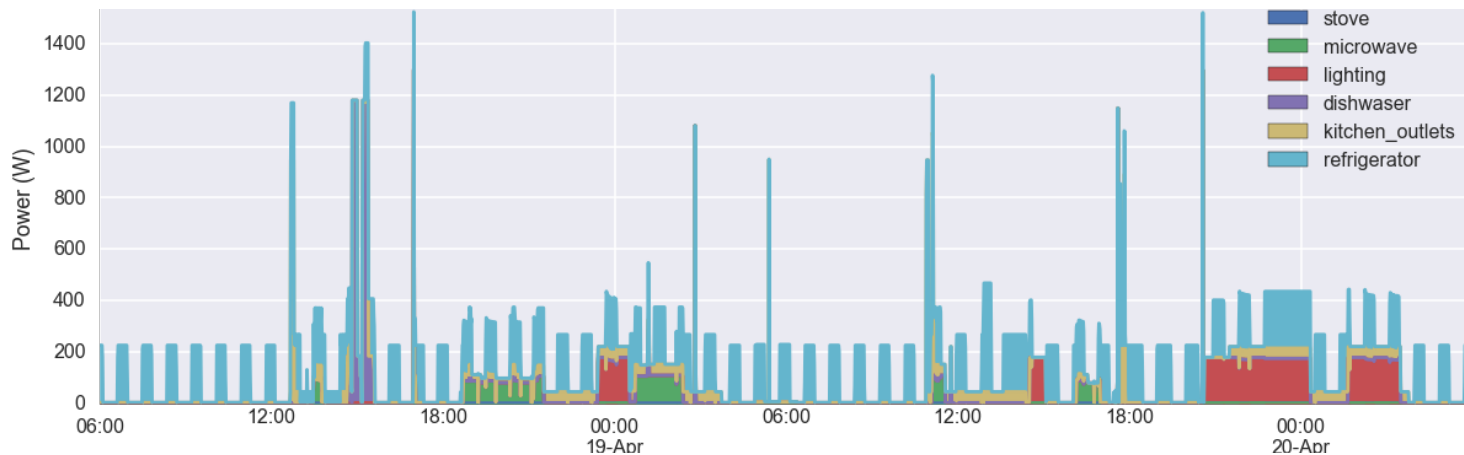
- Connect each relevant appliance to a smart plug.
- Typical smart plug costs €30. For a typical household the total cost could go upwards of €300.
- High accuracy but can get super expensive



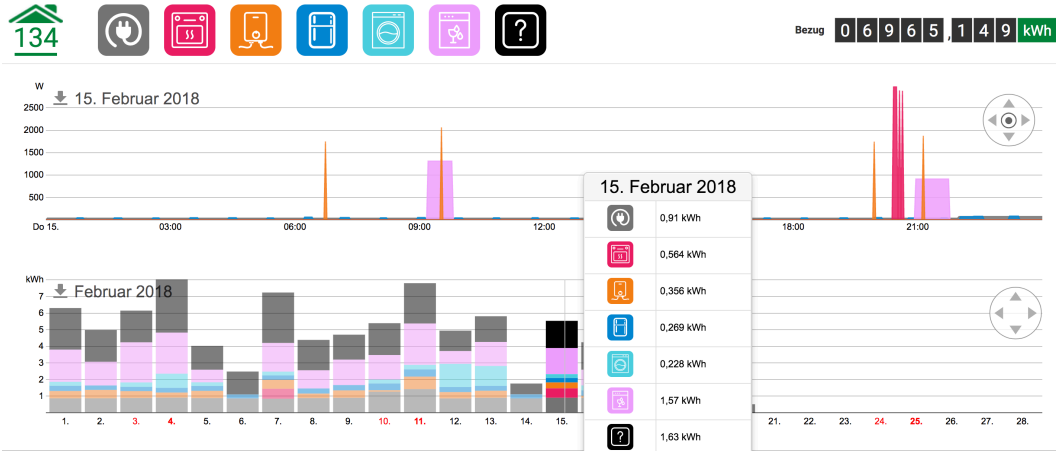
# How can we open up the black box?

## Non intrusive load monitoring (NILM)

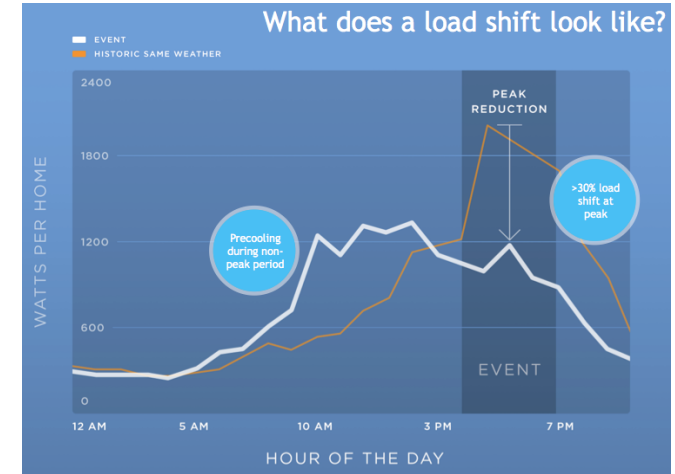
- Statistical/Machine learning techniques can be used to infer the appliance level energy consumption from the aggregate
- Growth in the installation of smart meters which report data at 15 min intervals and faster.



# Benefits of Non-intrusive load monitoring



Better understanding of electricity consumption



Demand response

# Benefits of Non-intrusive load monitoring

## Effizienz der Mikrowelle



Wenn Sie wasser- bzw. fettreiches Essen erhitzen, ist es bedeutend effizienter, dies in der Mikrowelle statt auf dem Herd zu tun.



Investition: 0.0 Euro



☒ Erledigt



Ersparnis: 65.00 %

du und 37 Leute haben das gemacht



Amortisationsdauer: sofort

## Essen erhitzen



Befeuchten Sie Ihr Essen, bevor Sie es in die Mikrowelle stellen.

Warum?



Investition: 0.0 Euro



☒ Erledigt



Ersparnis: 0.00 %

du und 29 Leute haben das gemacht



Amortisationsdauer: sofort

## Restwärme des Bügeleisens nutzen



Nutzen Sie die Restwärme des Bügeleisens und schalten Sie es 5 Minuten, bevor Sie fertig sind, ab.

Warum?



Investition: 0.0 Euro



☐ Erledigt



Ersparnis: 20.00 %

25 Leute haben das gemacht



Amortisationsdauer: sofort

## Automatisches abschalten



Benutzen Sie ein Bügeleisen, das sich automatisch ausschalten kann.

Warum?



Investition: 0.0 Euro



☐ Erledigt



Ersparnis: 30.00 %

23 Leute haben das gemacht



Amortisationsdauer: sofort



Personalised energy savings tips  
& notifications

Predictive maintenance &  
faulty appliance detection



# Requirements for NILM Algorithm

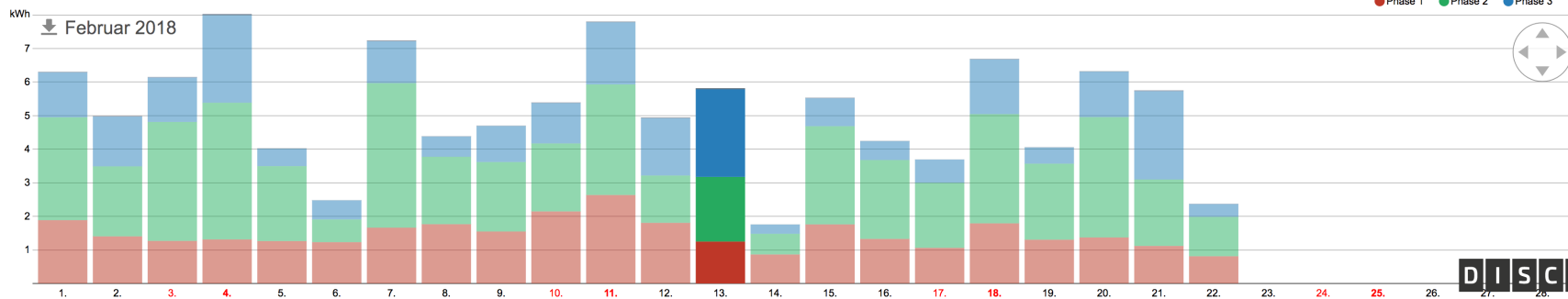
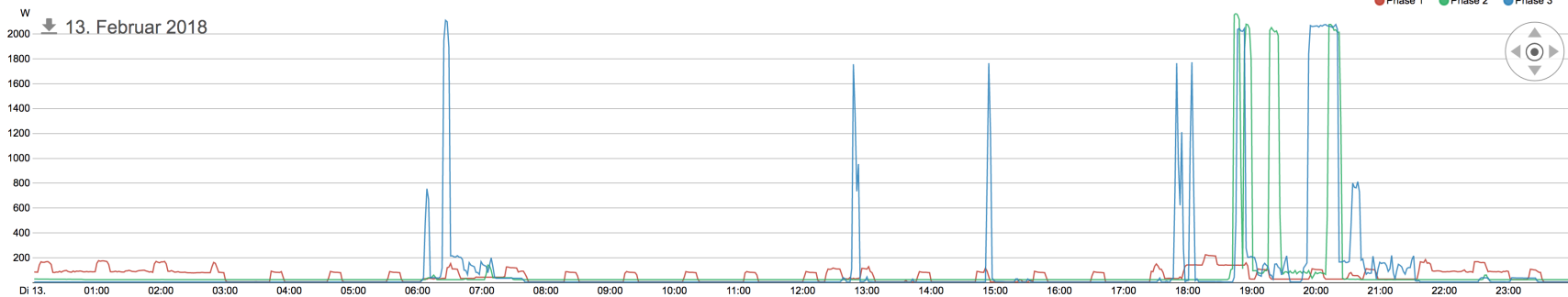
- Works well with data resolutions around 1 Hz
- Generalises well to buildings and homes not seen in the training data
- Modular and flexible: Easy to add models for new appliances
- Computationally scalable during inference
- High accuracy in appliance detection
- Works like magic !

# Typical 3-phase smart meter data

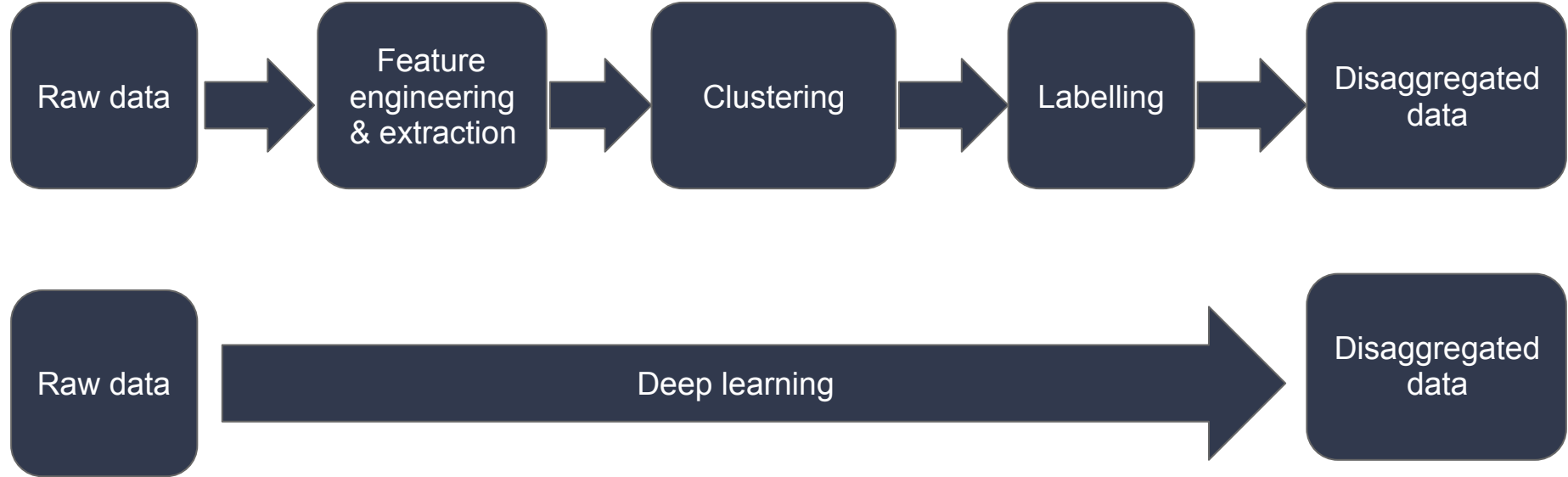


( 6 + 25 + 6 )

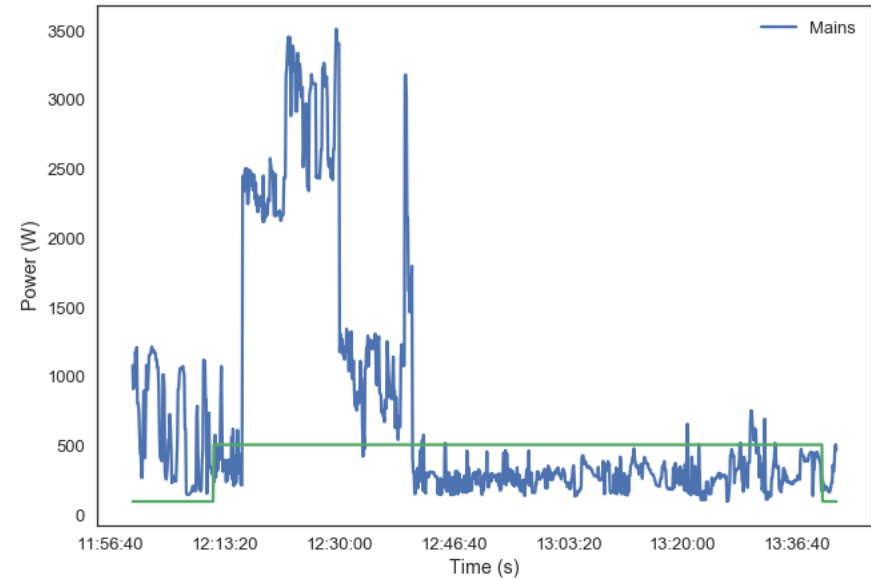
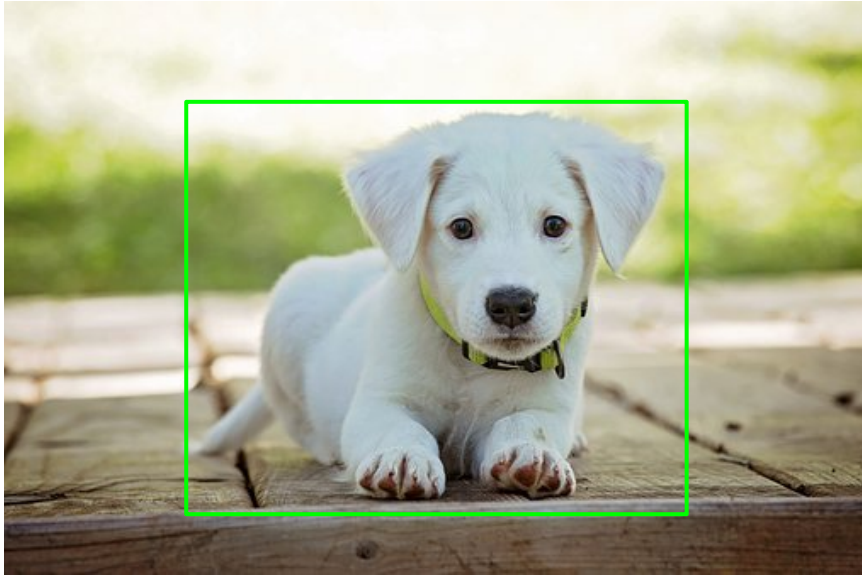
Bezug 0 6 9 7 9 , 0 8 9 kWh



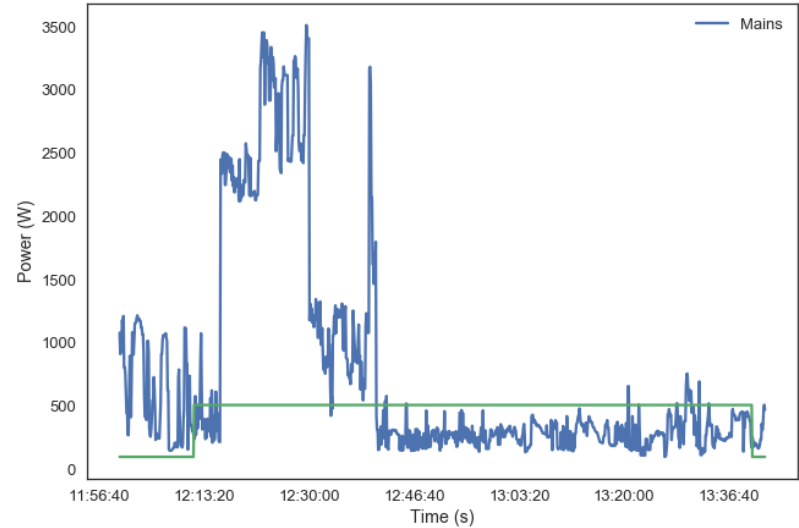
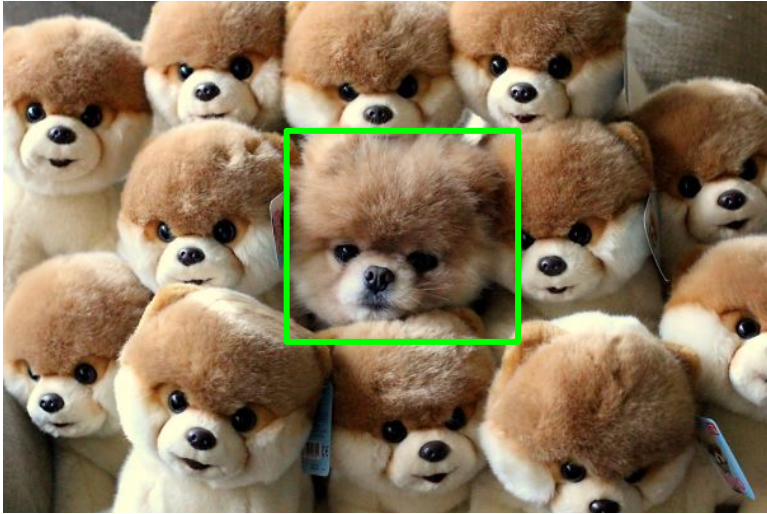
# Approach



# Inspiration - Image Detection & Localisation



# Inspiration - Image Detection & Localisation

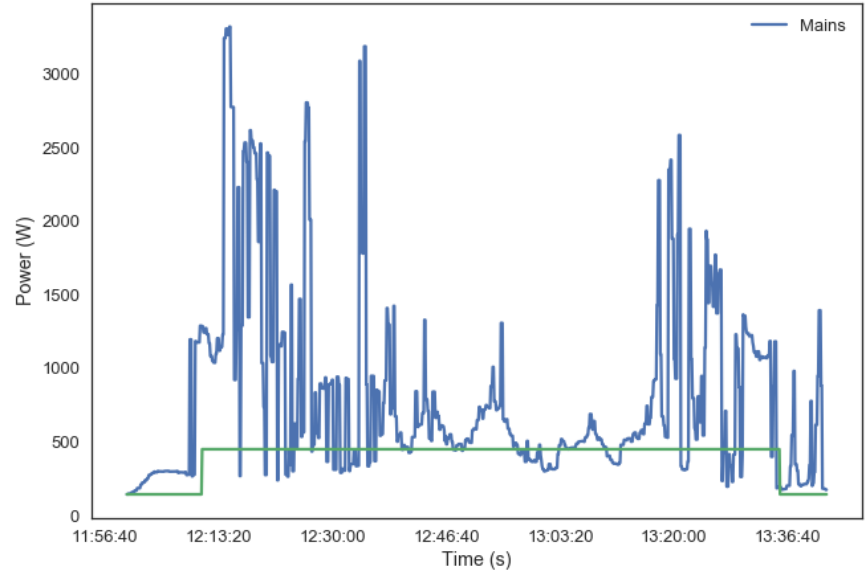


**Background Clutter**

# Inspiration - Image Detection & Localisation



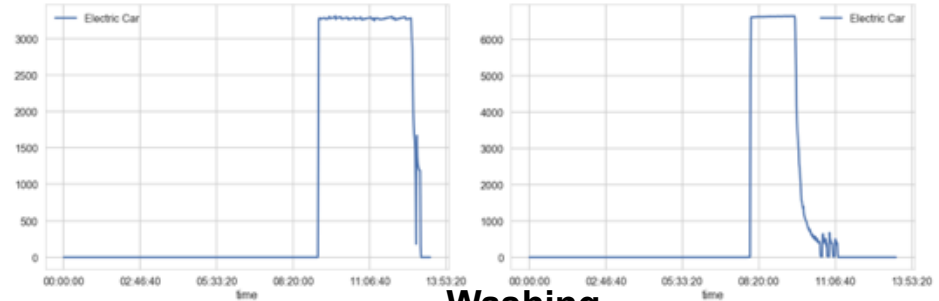
**Occlusion**



# Inspiration - Image Detection & Localisation



Electric Car

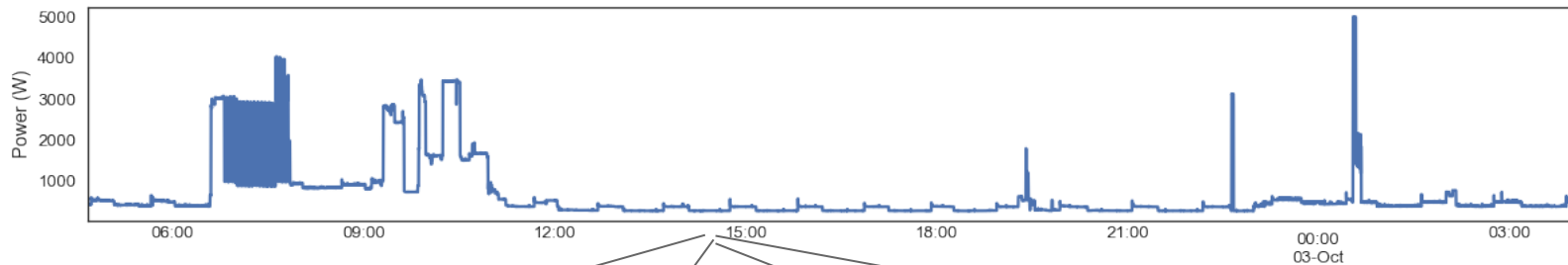


Washing machine

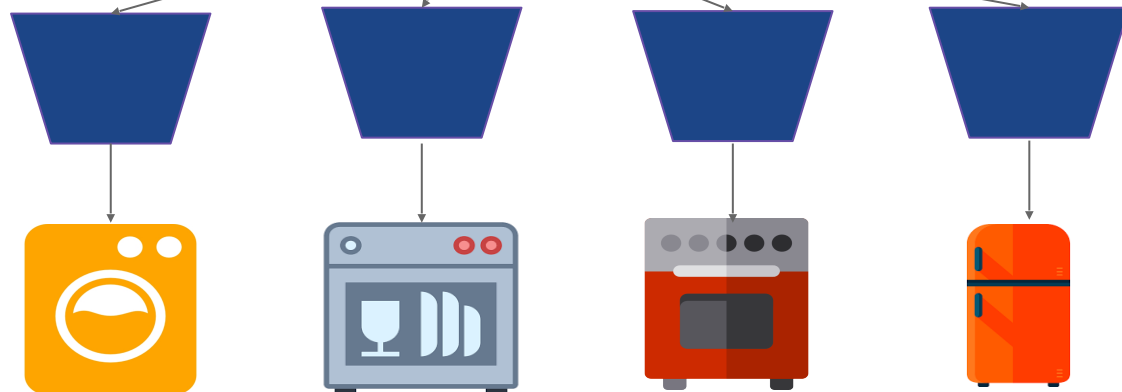


Intra-class variation

# Scheme

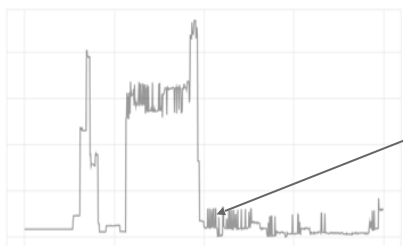


**Device specific  
classifier**



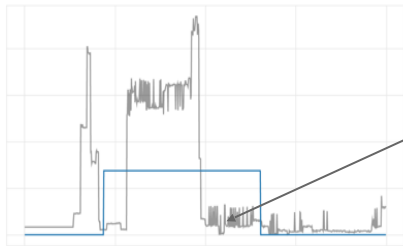


# Deep Learning



Input window

Deep  
neural  
network

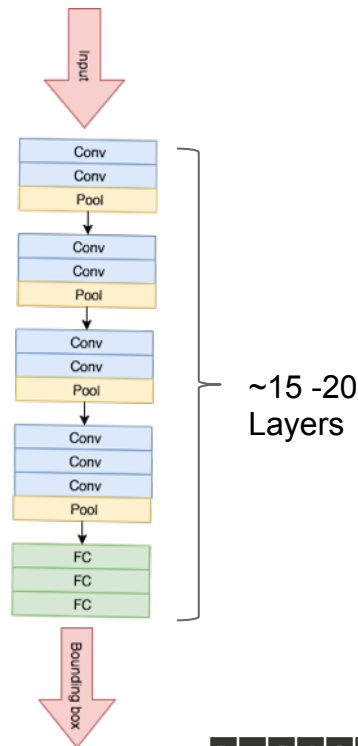


Prediction box¹:

- Start time
- End time
- Mean power

## We can answer

- How many times a device was operated and at what time ?
- How much energy it consumed during each of those runs ?

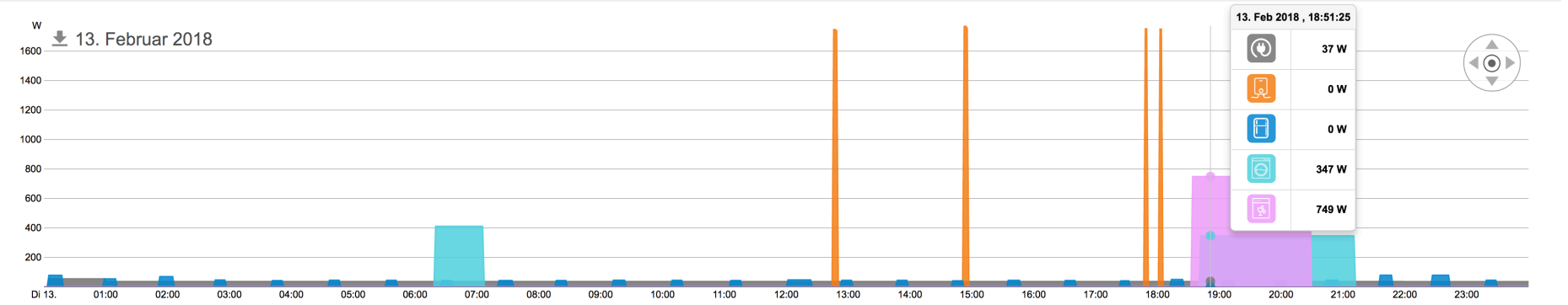
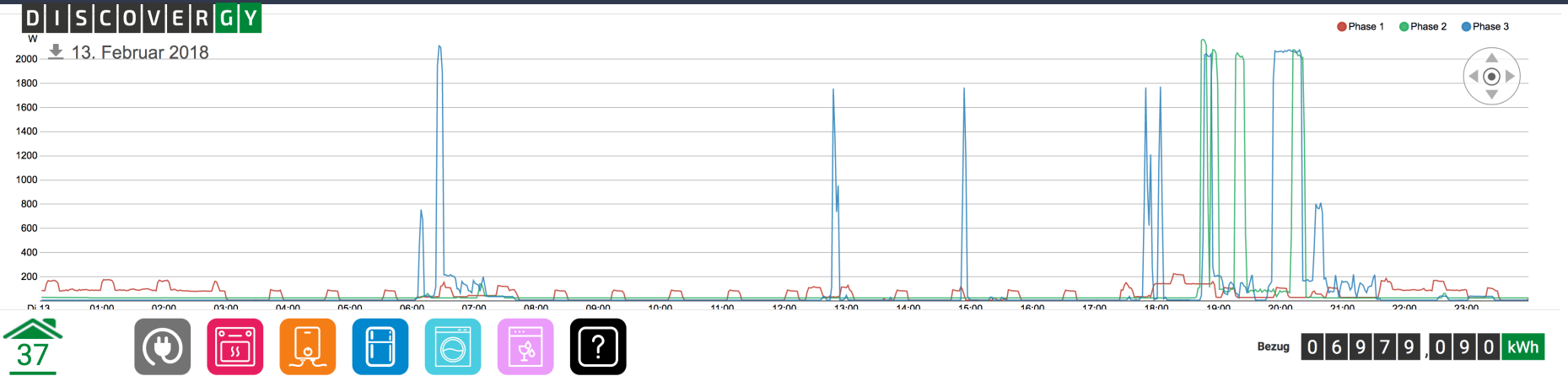


1) Kelly, J., & Knottenbelt, W. (2015, November). Neural nilm: Deep neural networks applied to energy disaggregation. In *Proceedings of the 2nd ACM International Conference on Embedded Systems for Energy-Efficient Built Environments* (pp. 55-64). ACM.

# Generalisation Performance to Unseen Houses

	Washing Machine		
Metrics	Train	Validation	Test
Mean Absolute Error (W)	38.86	42.64	10.11
Relative Error	0.1091	0.1082	0.2535
F1 Score	0.9704	0.9595	0.9163
Precision	0.9680	0.9513	0.9107
Recall	0.9727	0.9678	0.9219

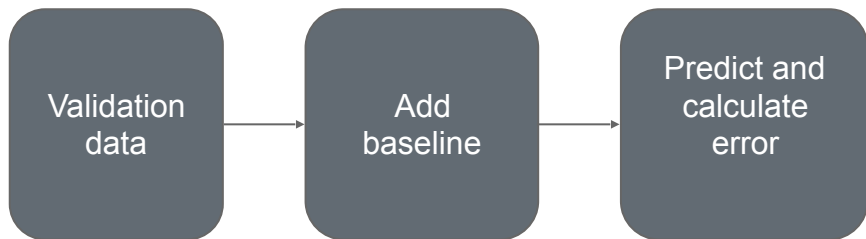
# Disaggregation in action



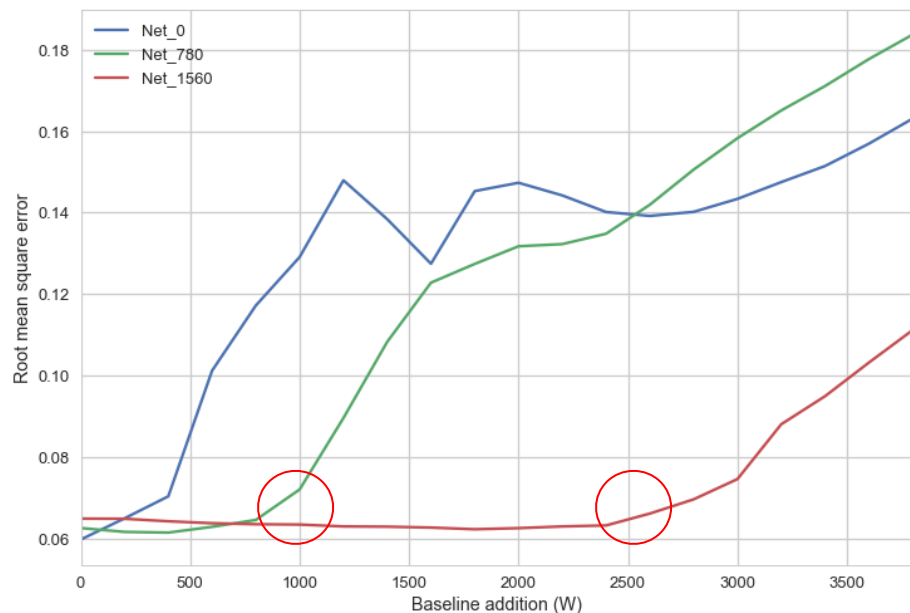
# Peeking under the hood

# Baseline Invariant

Predicted appliance energy should be invariant to the baseline

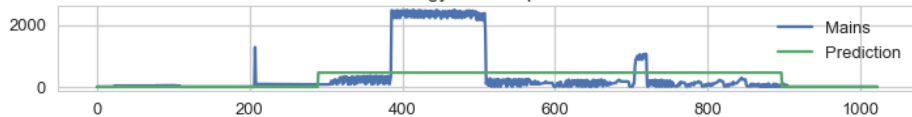


**Data augmentation helps**



# Translation Invariant

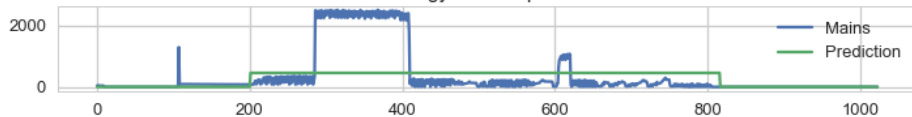
Predicted energy consumption = 0.47 kWh



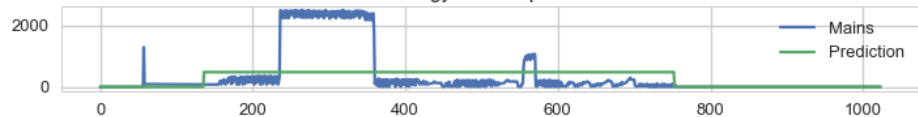
Predicted energy consumption = 0.49 kWh



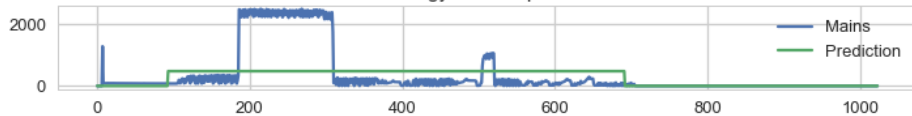
Predicted energy consumption = 0.47 kWh



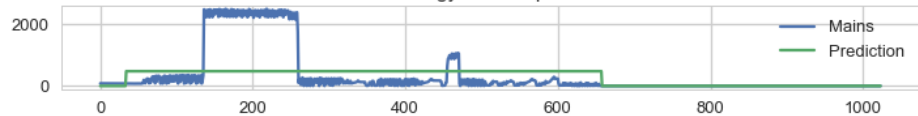
Predicted energy consumption = 0.49 kWh



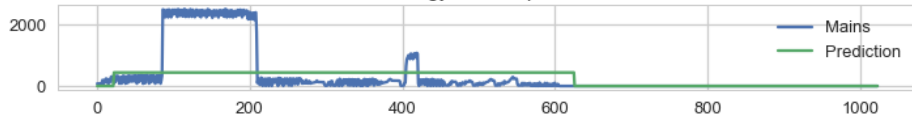
Predicted energy consumption = 0.48 kWh



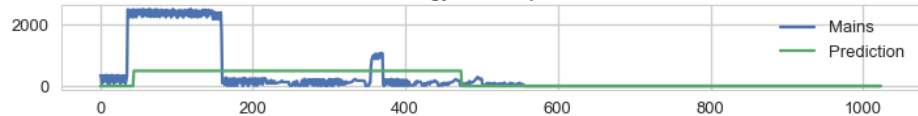
Predicted energy consumption = 0.5 kWh



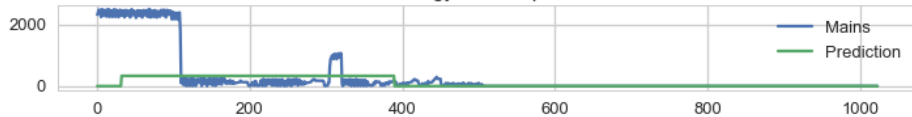
Predicted energy consumption = 0.44 kWh



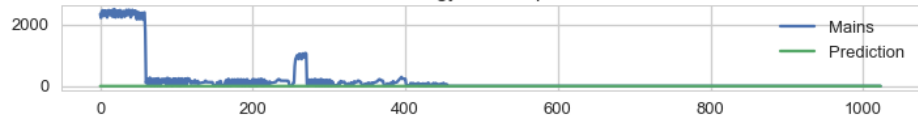
Predicted energy consumption = 0.35 kWh



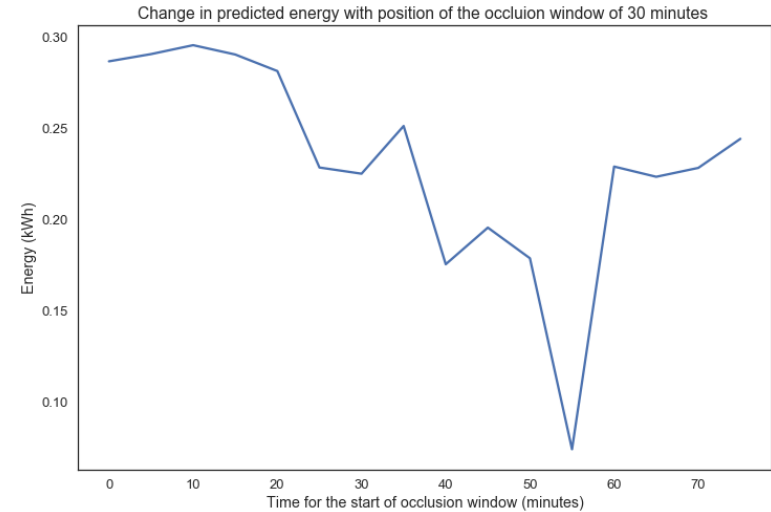
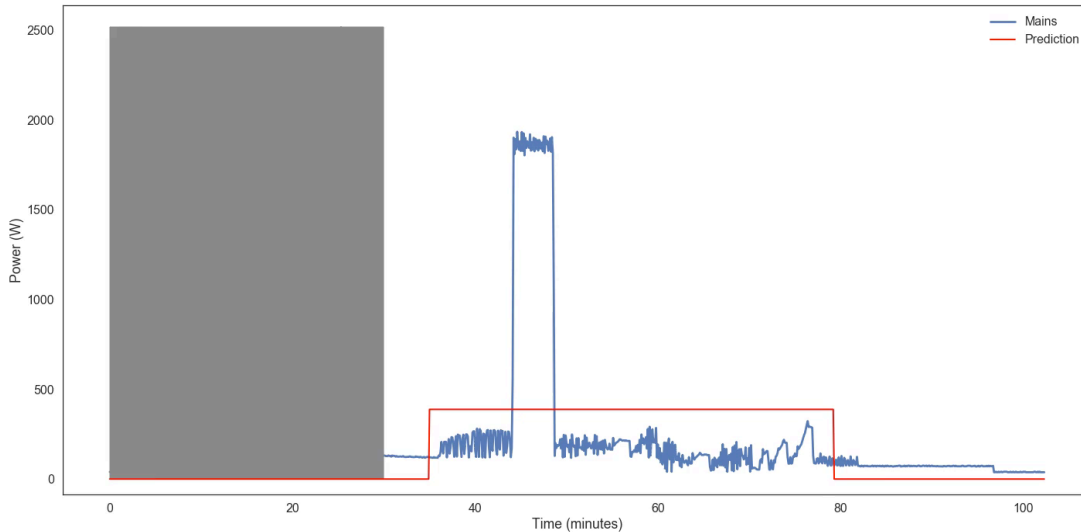
Predicted energy consumption = 0.2 kWh



Predicted energy consumption = 0.0 kWh

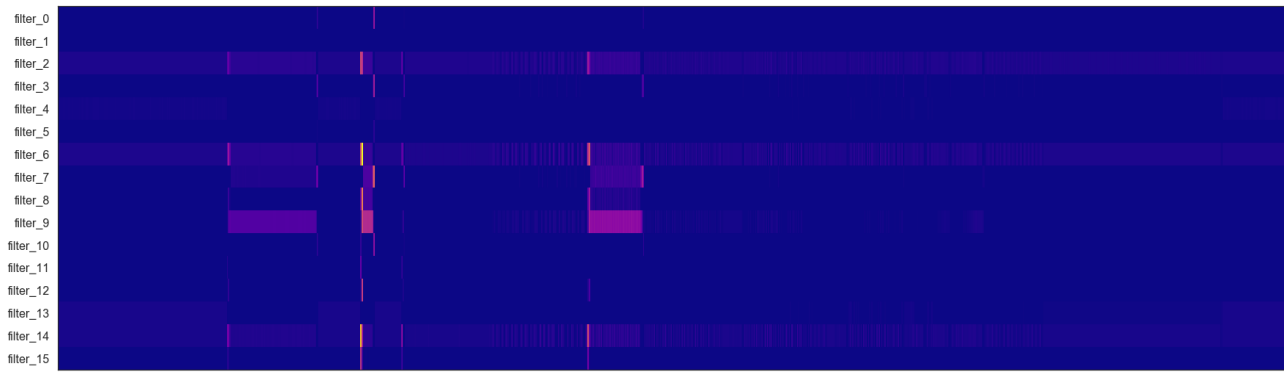
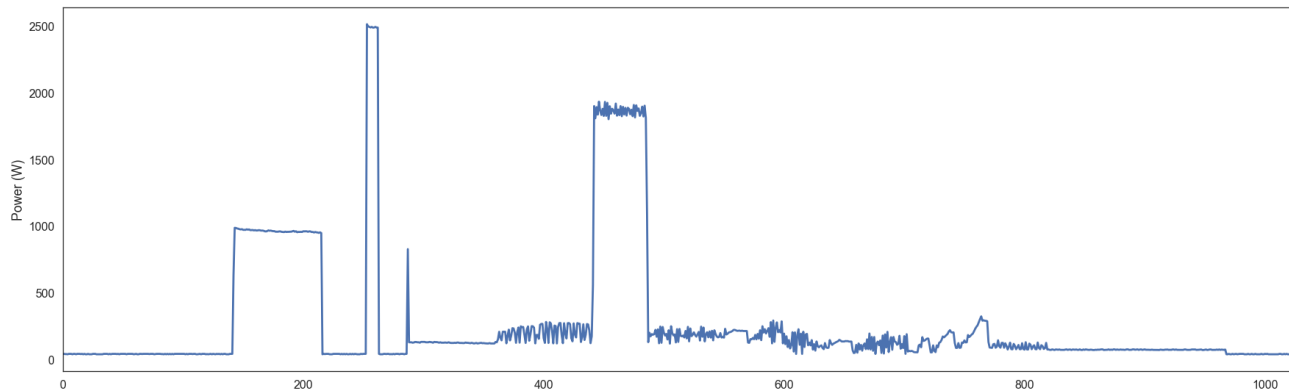


# What Features are Important ?



You can view the video here: [link](#)

# Features Learnt - First Convolutional Layer



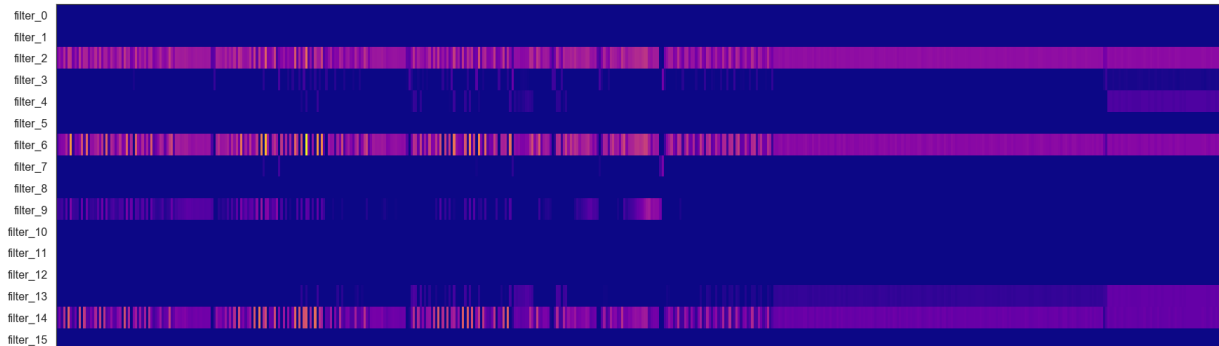
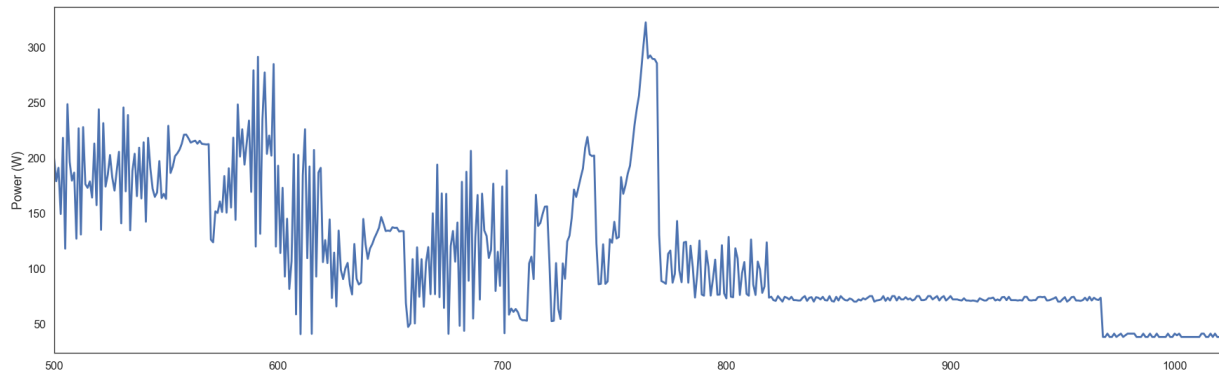
Filter 2 behaves like a rectified difference series  
Filter 3 is detecting negative edges

Filter 7 is detecting large negative edges  
Filter 8 is detecting large positive edges  
Filter 9 is tracking high magnitudes

**Activations from the conv1 layer**



# Zoomed in View



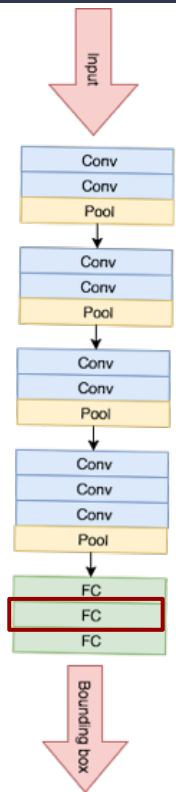
Filter 2 behaves like a rectified difference series

Filter 8 is detecting large positive edges

Filter 13 is detecting sort of minimum in the input

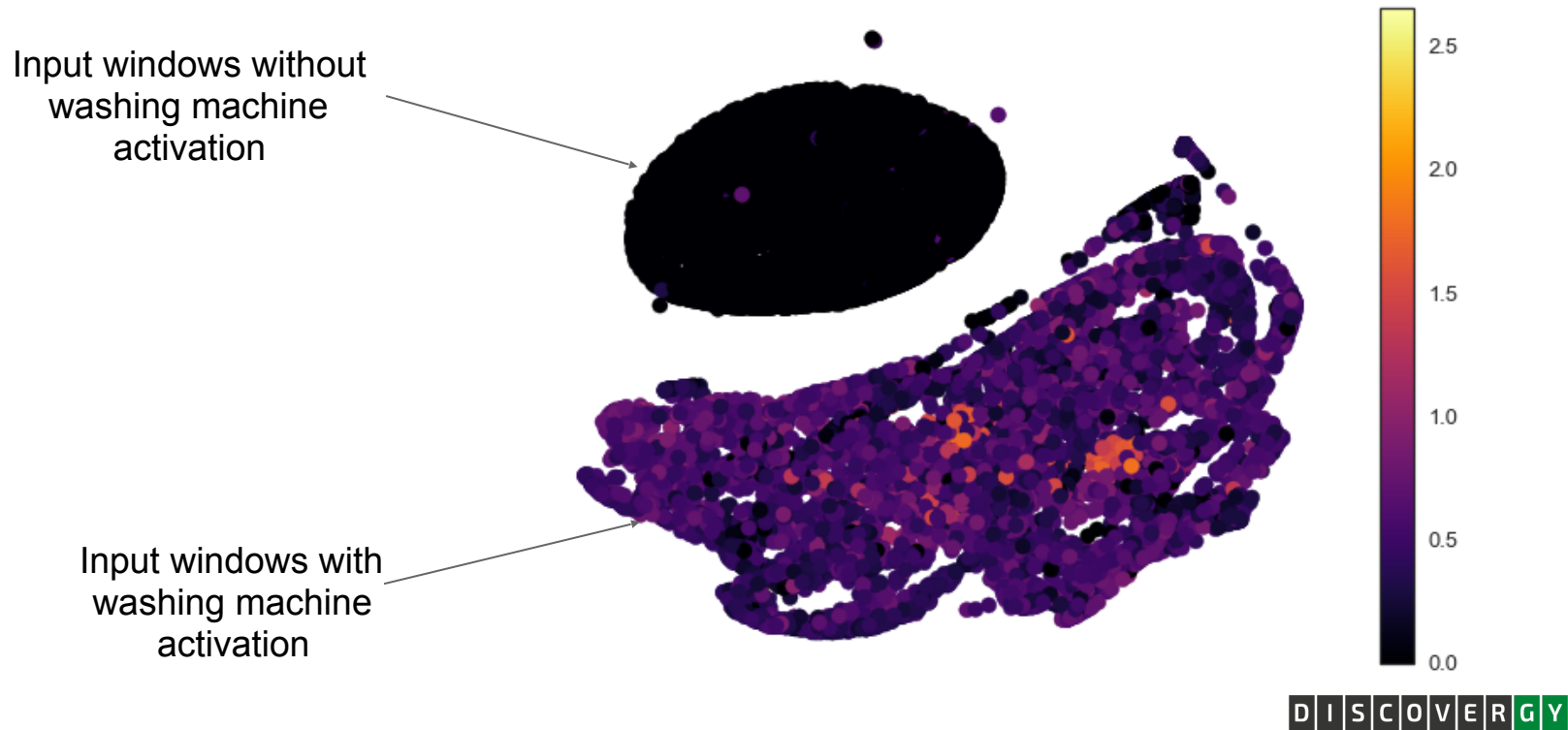
# t-SNE Visualization

1



- t-distributed Stochastic Neighbour Embedding
- Dimensionality reduction technique
- Preserves pairwise distances approximately
- Take the activations from the last layer before the prediction layer and reduce them to 2-dimensions using t-SNE

# t-SNE Visualization

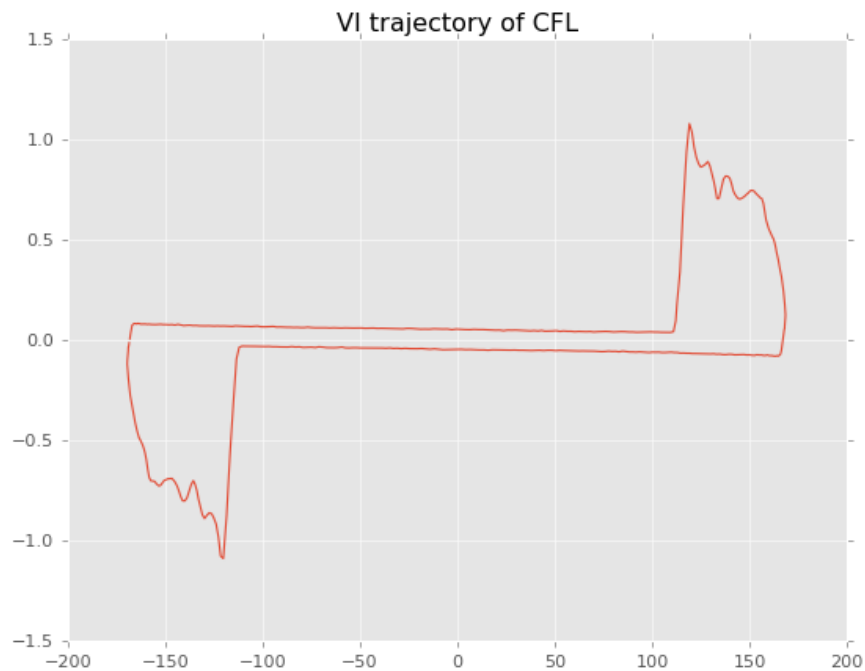
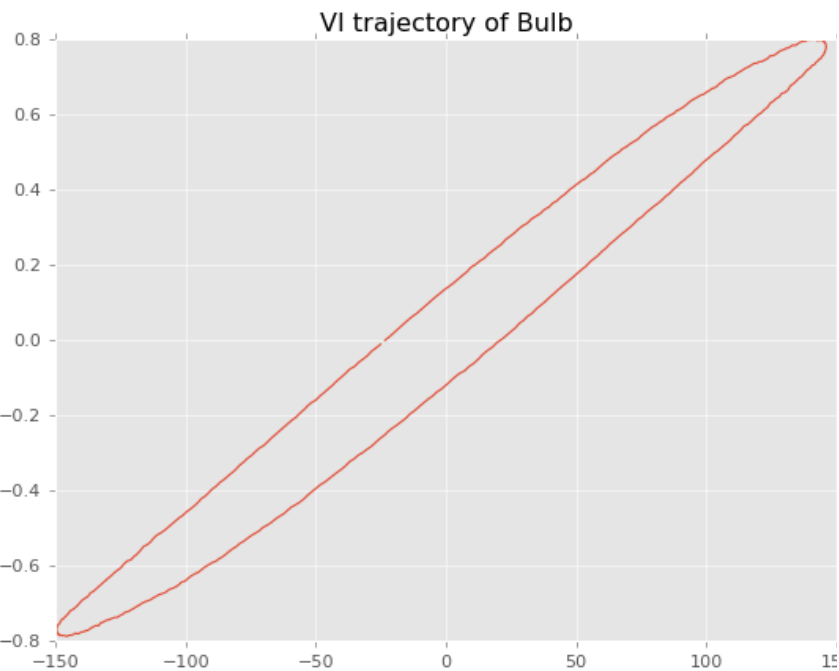


# Challenges that we want to tackle

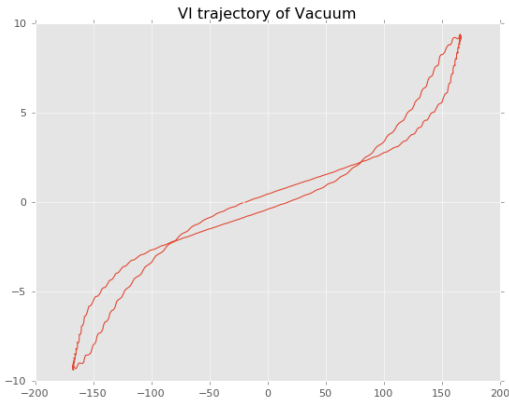
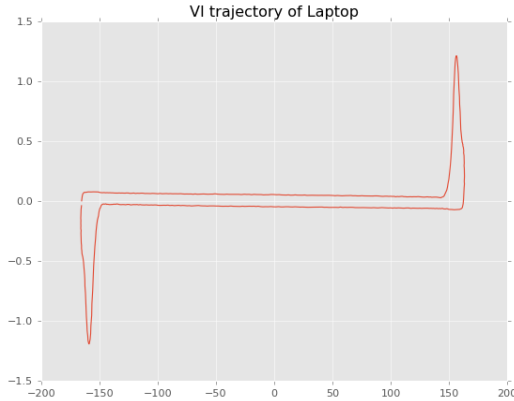
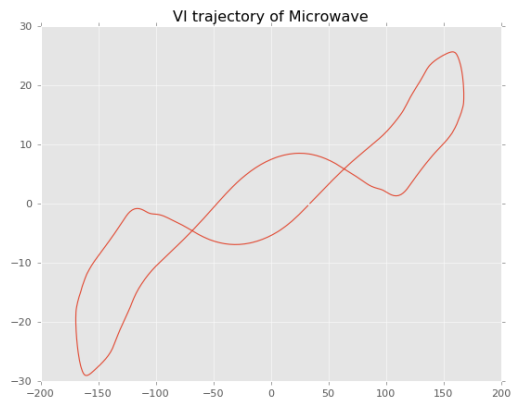
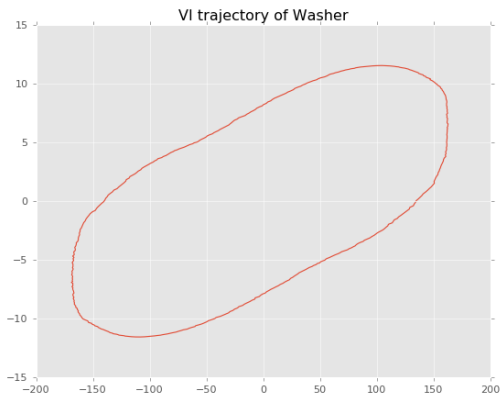
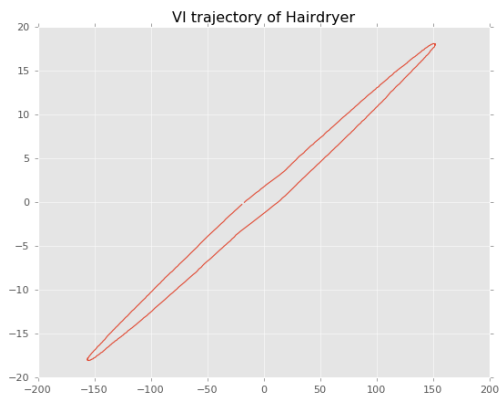
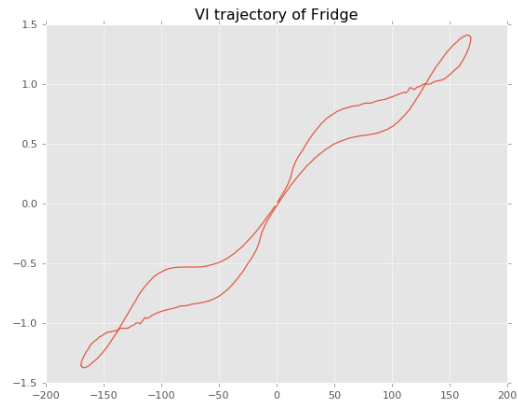
- Take an unsupervised approach for machine learning. Tons and tons of unlabelled data
- Personalise and tweak the appliance models for each user
- Incorporate user feedback into improving the models

# High frequency data - Rich Fingerprints

**NILM: 8kHz - VI Trajectories**



# High frequency data - Rich Fingerprints



# Thank you



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Say hi to me at [sb@discovergy.com](mailto:sb@discovergy.com)