



Nonintrusive Load Monitoring

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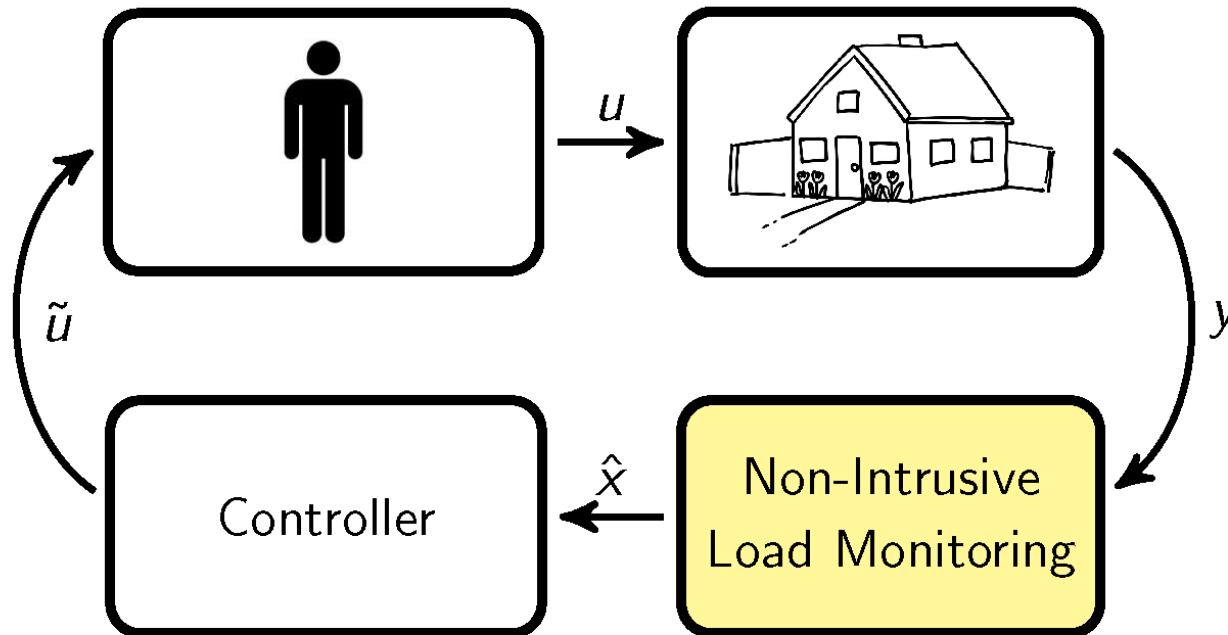


Nonintrusive Load Monitoring (NILM)

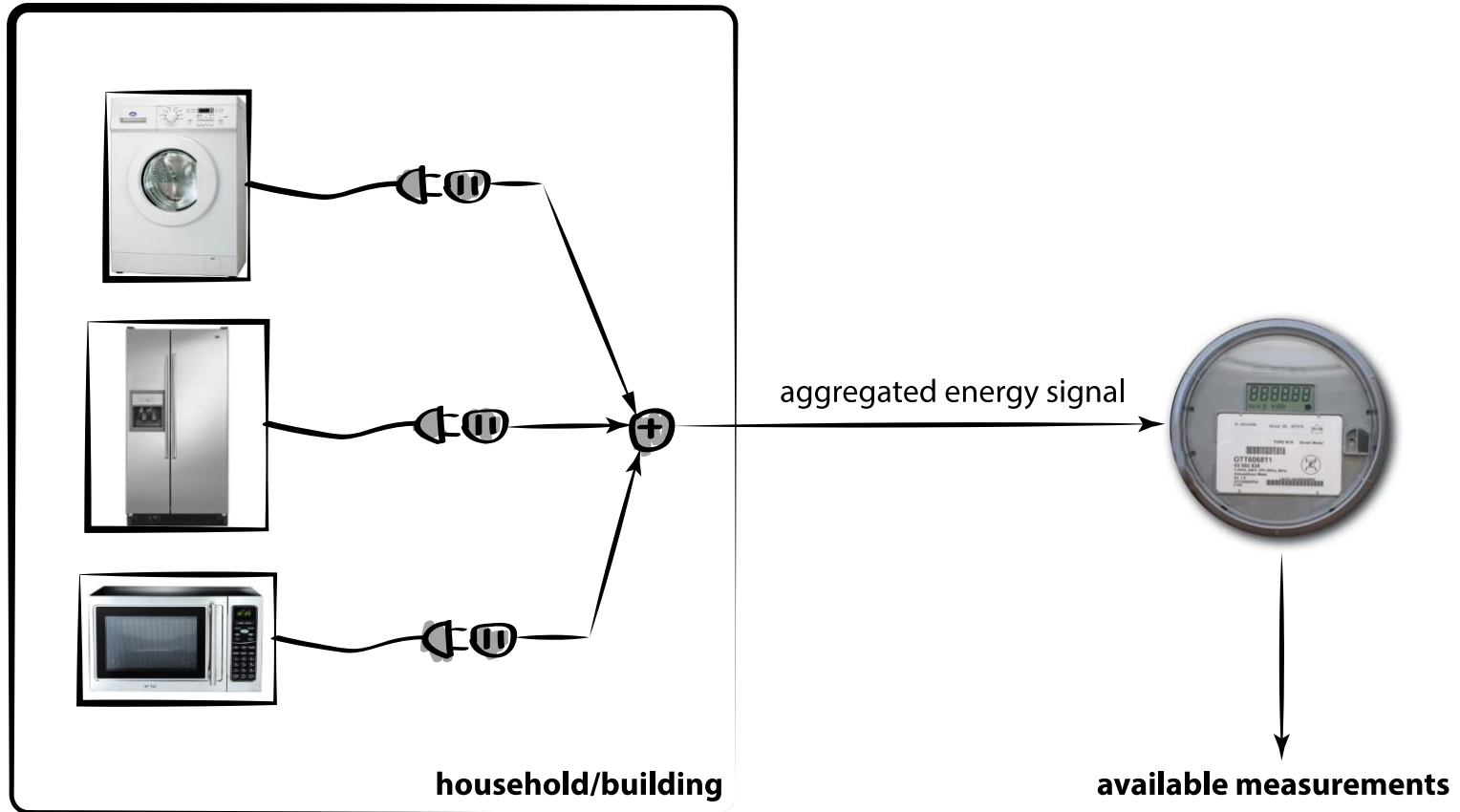
- * Infeasible to install sensors at a plug-level in every household.
 - * Cost of sensors and installation.
 - * Network capacity.
- * Would like to provide consumers high-resolution feedback on power usage.

Nonintrusive Load Monitoring (NILM)

- * Acts as an 'estimator' for the closed-loop smart grid.



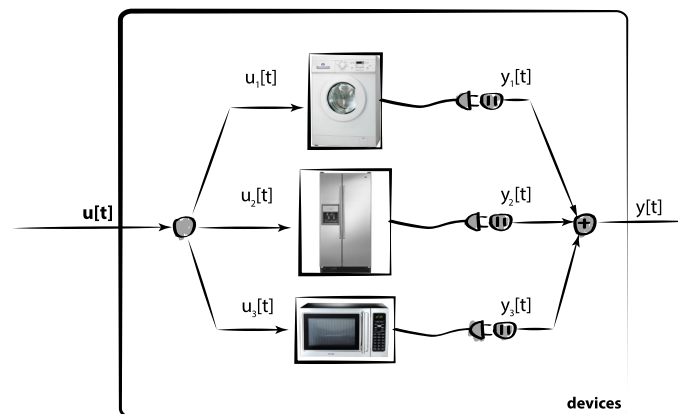
NILM Problem



Algorithms for NILM

- * Previous work:

- * Phrased the energy disaggregation problem as a hybrid optimal control problem.
- * Used results from adaptive filtering to derive a tractable, recursive algorithm with theoretical guarantees.



Fundamental Limits of NILM

- * Find conditions on which there *exists* an algorithm with a desired performance.
 - * Analyze intrinsic information in the aggregate power consumption signal.
- * Implications:
 - * A model for understanding privacy risks in advanced metering infrastructures (AMIs).
 - * Prescriptions for design of smart grid systems.
 - * Benchmark for evaluating performance of NILM methods.

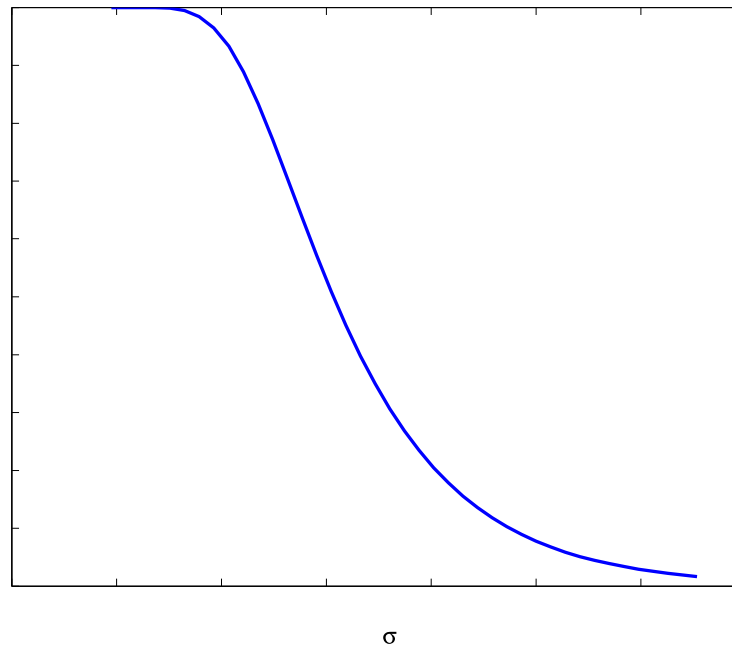
Preliminary Results

- * Phrase the problem as a hypothesis testing problem.
- * A simplified, easier problem: distinguish two scenarios.
 - * Optimal solution: Separating hyperplane.
- * Probability of distinguishing two scenarios is bounded above by:

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{\|a\|_2} (a^\top \mu_0 + b)}{\sqrt{2\sigma^2}} \right) \right)$$

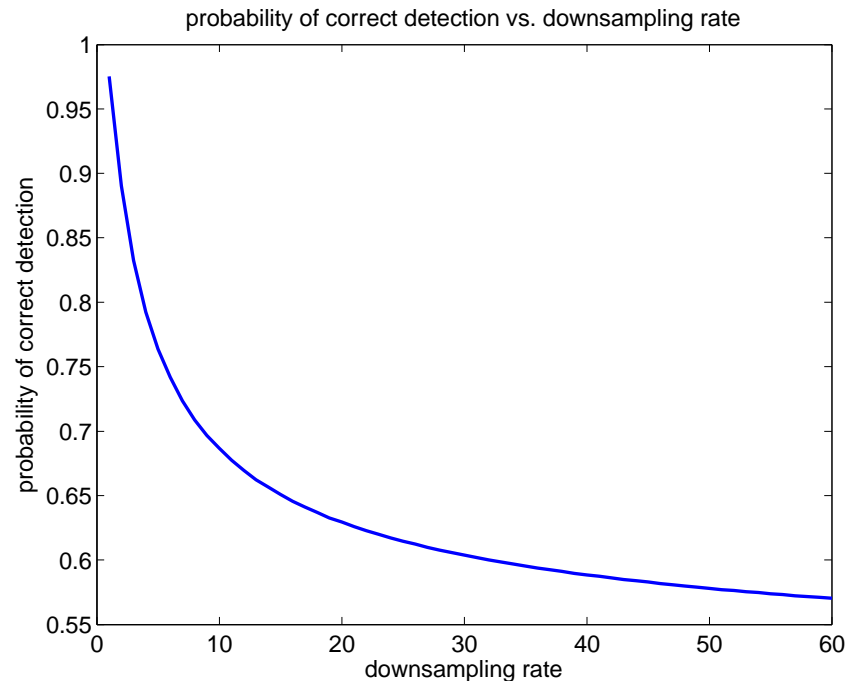
Preliminary Results

- * Probability of distinguishing a toaster and a kettle as function of our *measurement and modeling error*:



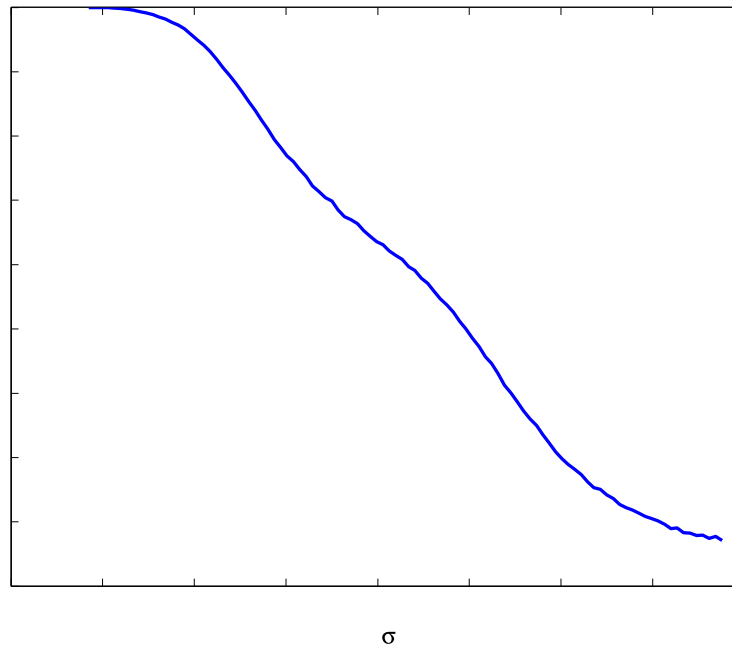
Preliminary Results

- * Probability of distinguishing a toaster and a kettle as function of the *sampling rate*:



Preliminary Results

- * Probability of successful NILM of 6 devices as a function of *measurement and modeling error*:



Big Picture

