



Deep Learning for Electricity Consumption Time Series Analytics

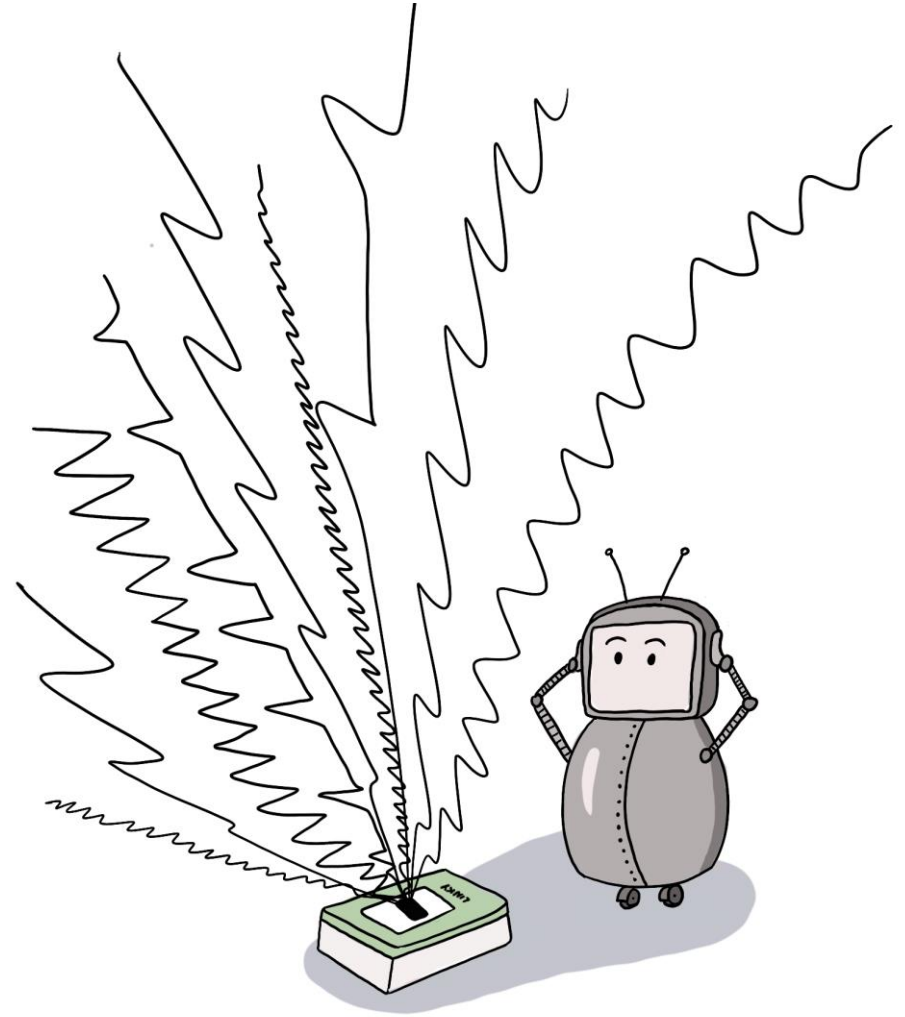
Presented by
Adrien Petralia

Supervised by
Prof. Themis PALPANAS
and
Philippe CHARPENTIER

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions



Renewables 2023 → 2035: From Renewable Surge to the Flexibility Challenge



COP28 (2023) → “beginning of the end of fossil fuels”



France 92 % low-carbon mix in 2023



Renewables share 120 TWh → 270–320 TWh (expected in 2035)

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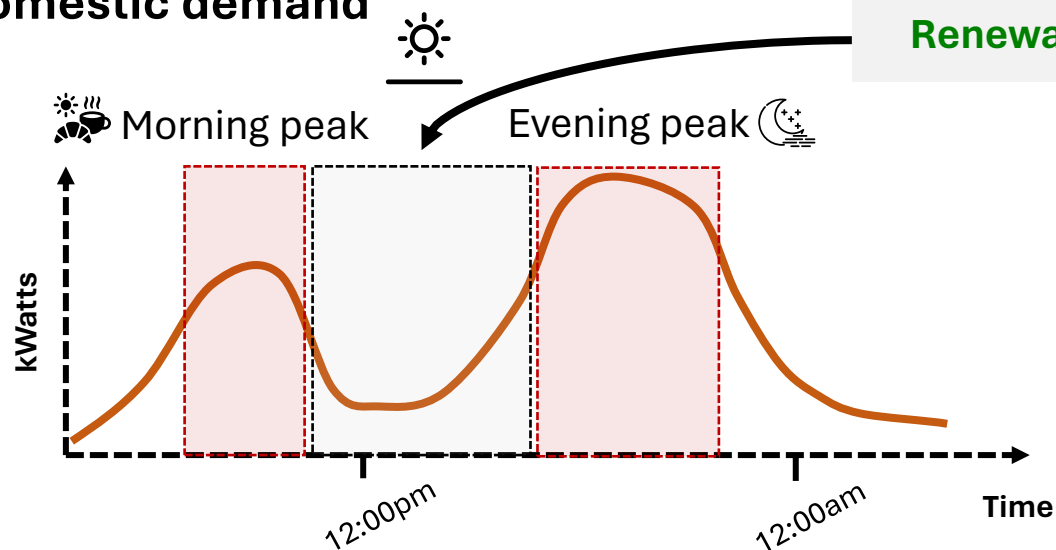


France 92 % low-carbon mix in 2023



Renewables share 120 TWh → 270–320 TWh (expected in 2035)

Typical **daily** electricity **grid domestic demand**



Challenge:
Flexibility

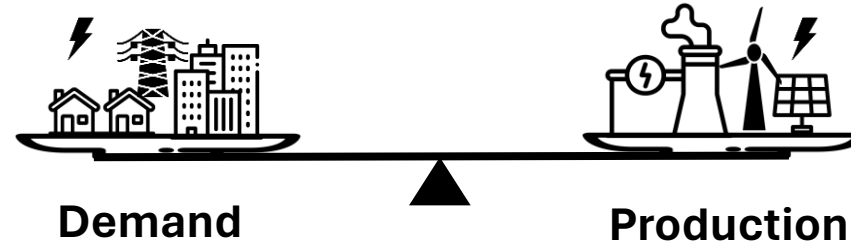
Context: The Flexibility Challenge

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

Flexibility = real-time ability to match variable supply & demand



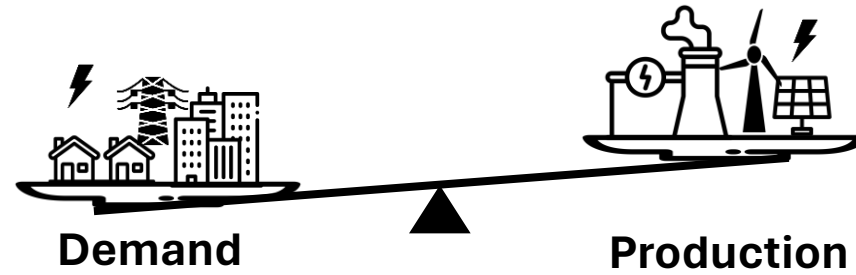
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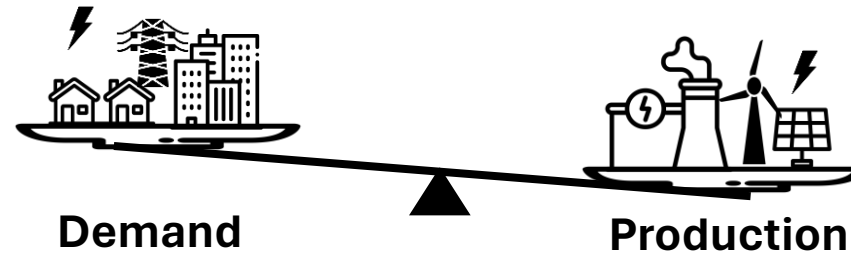
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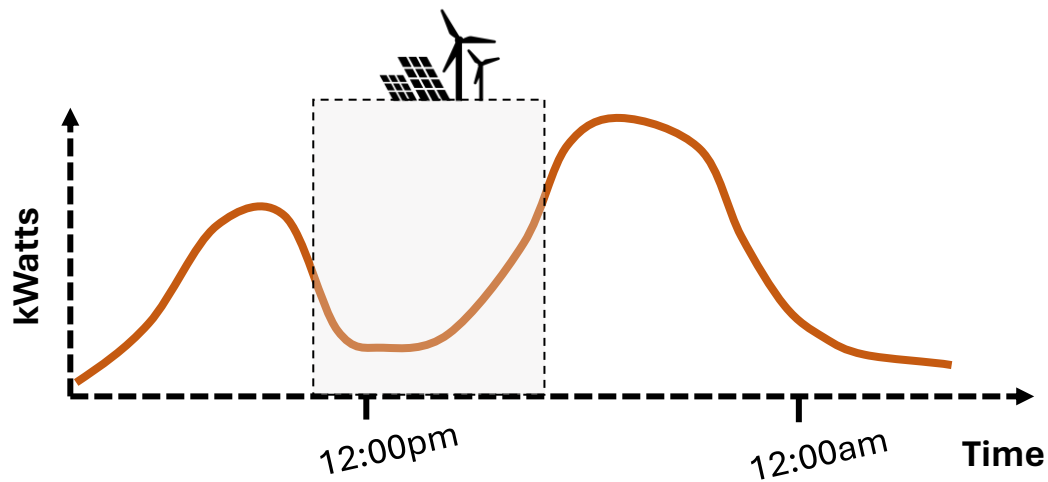
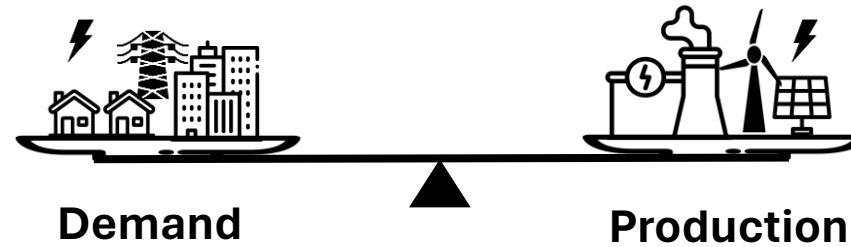
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Flexibility = real-time ability to match variable supply & demand

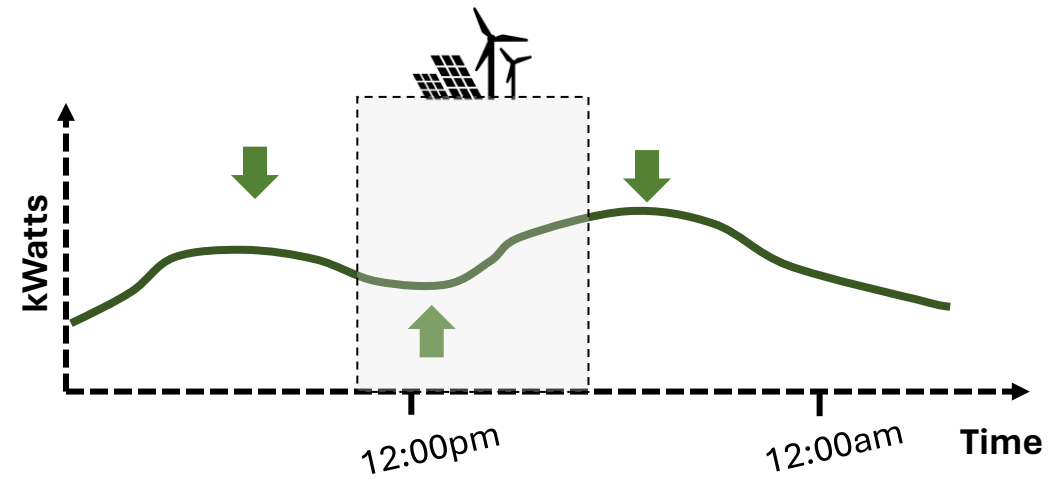


Context: The Flexibility Challenge

Flexibility = real-time ability to match variable supply & demand



Today daily electricity domestic demand



Targeted *smoothed* daily domestic demand

Context: The Flexibility Challenge

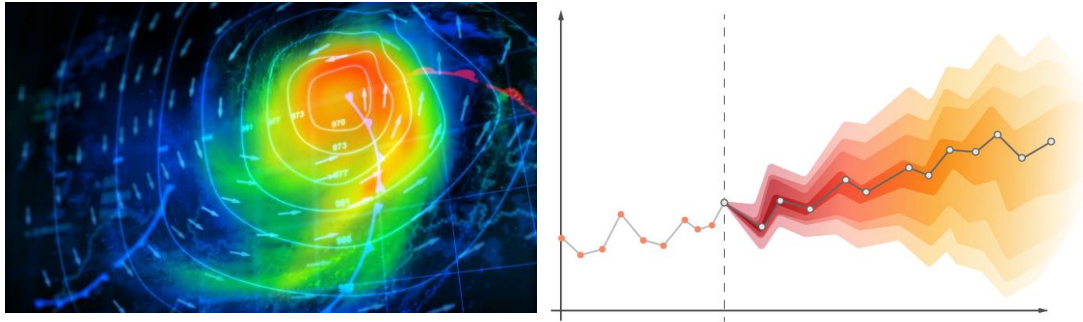
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Different Possible Levers

Forecasting (solar/wind energy)

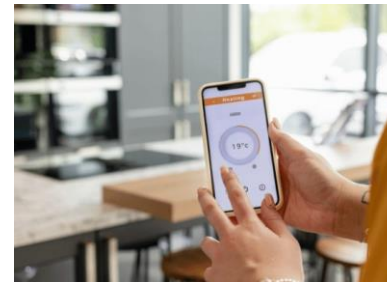


Storage (hydro, batteries)



Thesis focus

Consumer involvement



Context: Consumers Engagement for Efficient Energy Management

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

How can suppliers **convince consumers to change their behaviors** ?

1. Personalized contracts



Lower off-peak pricing, e.g., for **charging your Electric Vehicle** at night

2. Dynamic pricing



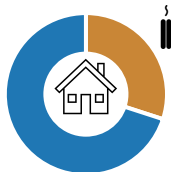
Critical Peak Pricing: Higher rates during peak events

Peak Time Rebeat: Rewards for reducing use during peak times



Help customers reduce their bill (up to -12 %) [1, 2]

3. Appliance-level feedback (real-time consumption awareness)



29%

How much does your heater cost you per month?

Solutions based on customers' characteristics/information!

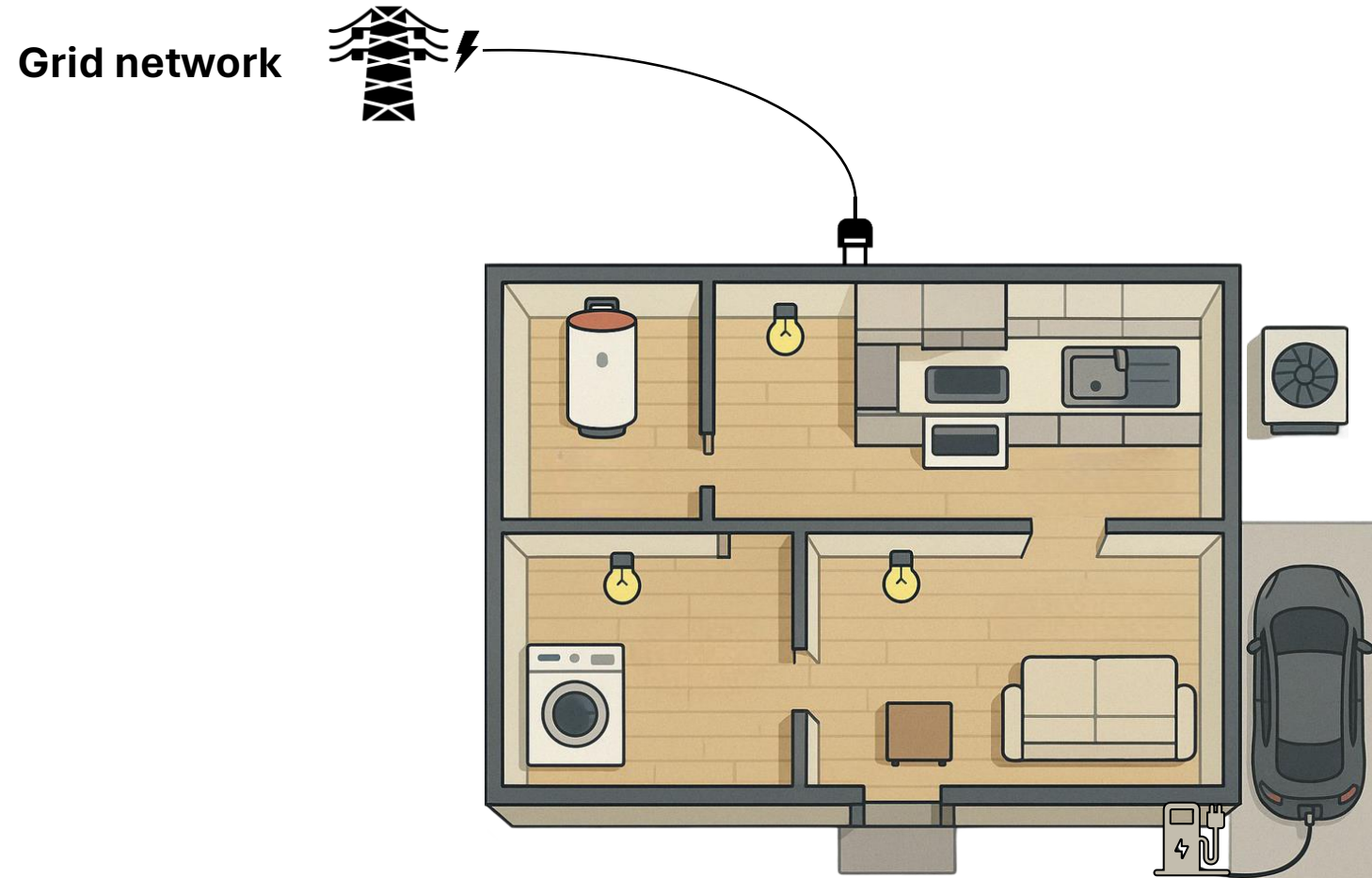
Context: Smart Meter Deployment

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

Millions of Smart Meters deployed in **individual households**



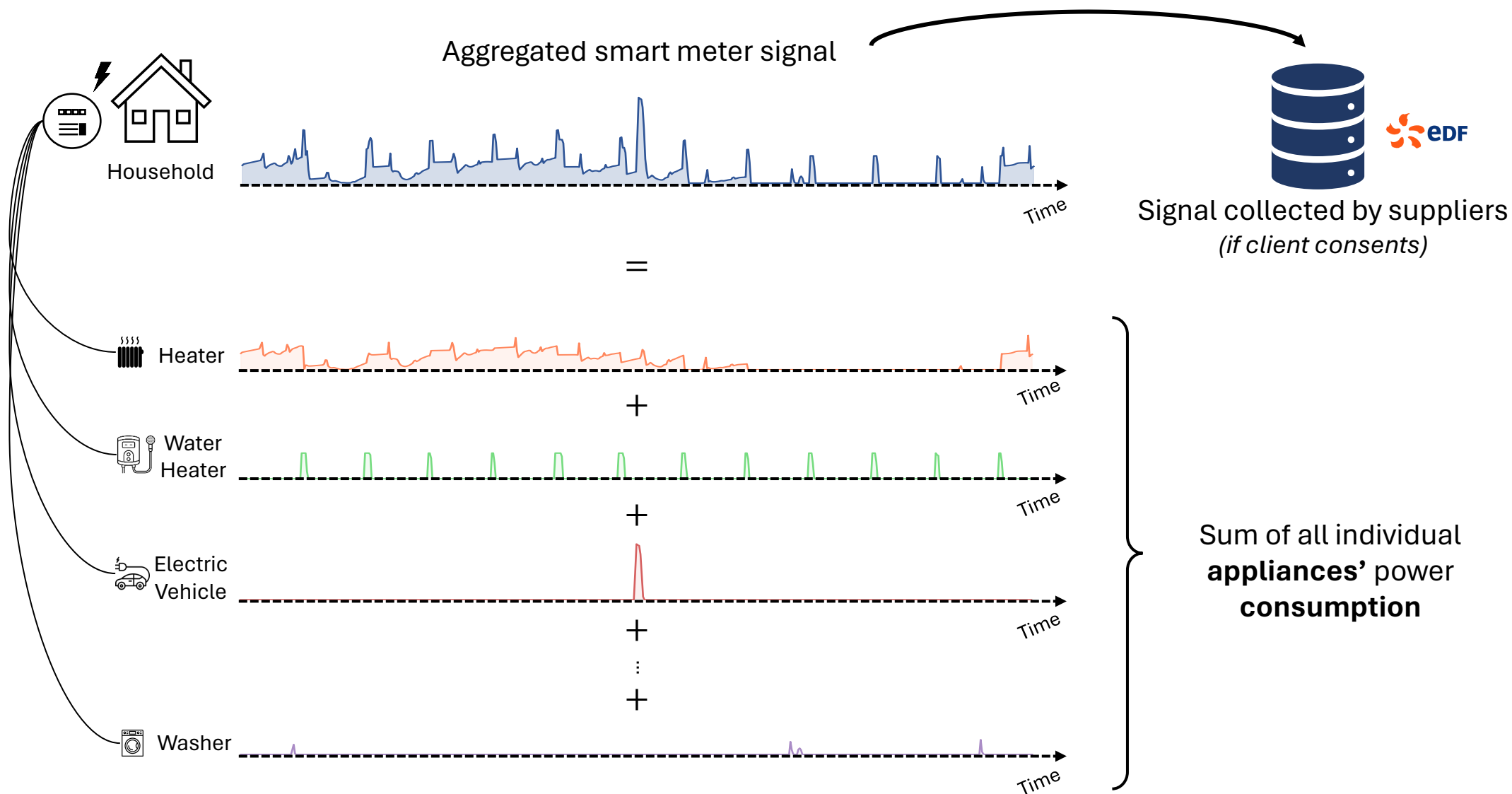
Context: Smart Meter Deployment

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Millions of Smart Meters deployed in individual households



Context: Smart Meter Deployment

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

These data are stored in large **electricity consumption databases**



Electricity consumption database
(Millions of clients)



Recorded smart meter consumption



Client 1



Client 2



Client 3



Client 4



Client 5



⋮



Client n



Characteristics

Which **appliances** are
present in the **house**?

How does the
client use **them**?

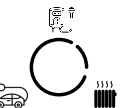
What **proportion** of
consumption does each
appliance account for?

Used for

Segment Customer Base
Personalized Contracts

Understand Appliance Uses
Dynamic pricing

Deliver Appliance Feedback
Dynamic Pricing
and
Real-time consumption awareness



Context: Smart Meter Deployment

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

Intrusive Load Monitoring: sub-metering instrumentation



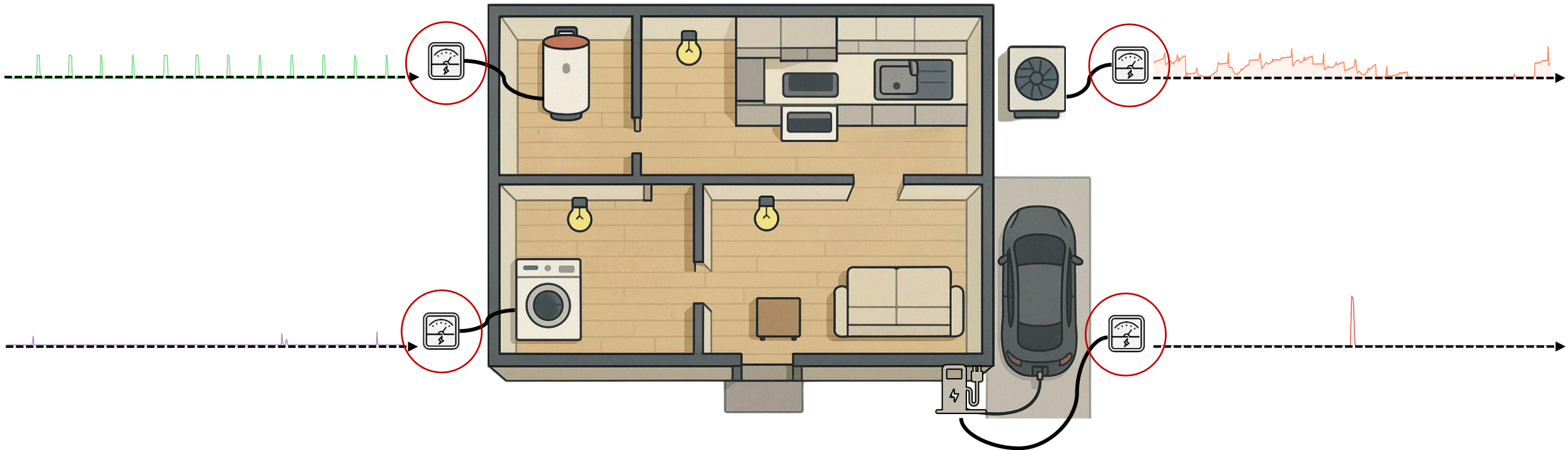
Expensive 500 to 1500\$/house



Time-consuming



Not well-received



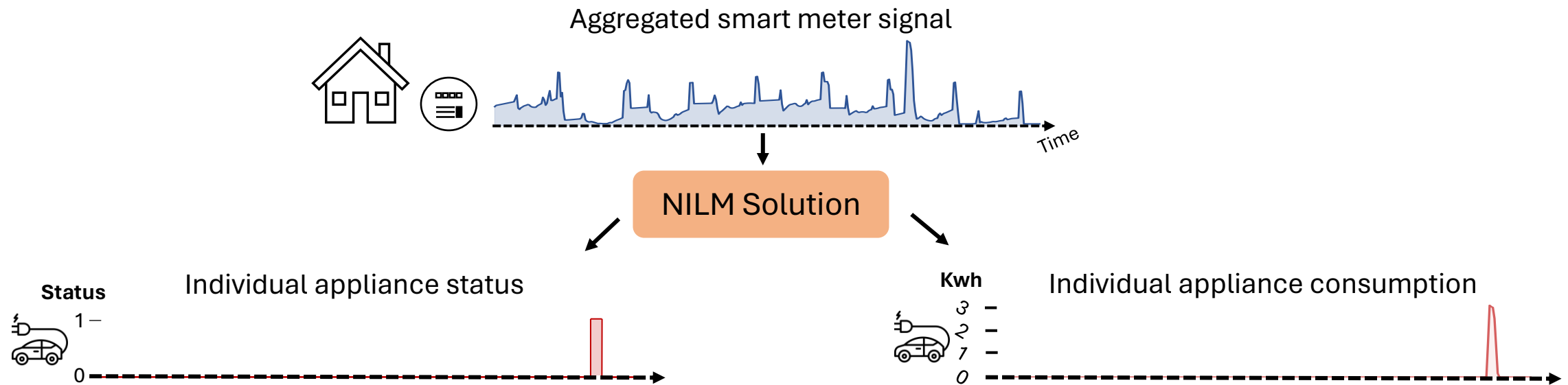
Background: Electricity Consumption Time Series Analytics

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

III. Conclusions

Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring (NILM): estimates **power consumption**, operational **patterns**, or **on/off state** of individual appliances using **only the total aggregated signal**



Early research (1992)

Combinatorial Optimization
G. W. Hart ^[1]

ML Area (2010's)

Sparse Coding, HMM
Andrew Ng ^[2]

DL Area (2015-now)

RNN, CNN, Transformer
Jack Kelly ^[3]

[1] G. Hart, Nonintrusive appliance load monitoring, 1992

[2] Andrew Ng, Energy Disaggregation via Discriminative Sparse Coding, NIPS, 2011

[3] Jack Kelly, Neural NILM, ACM BuildSys', 2015

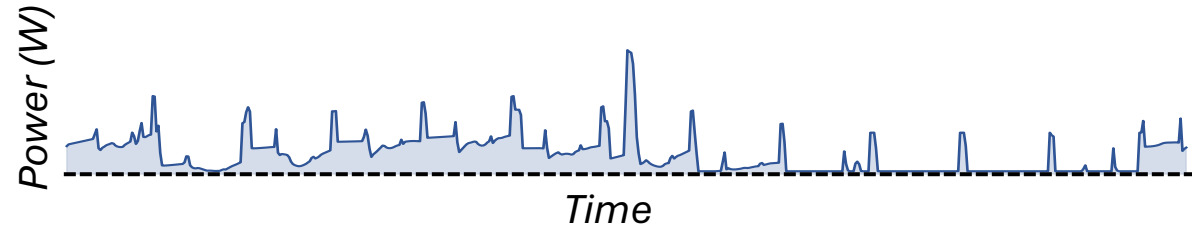
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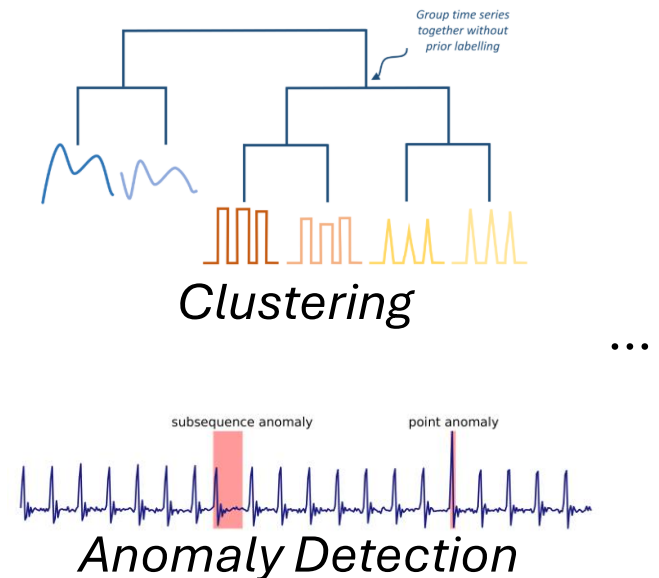
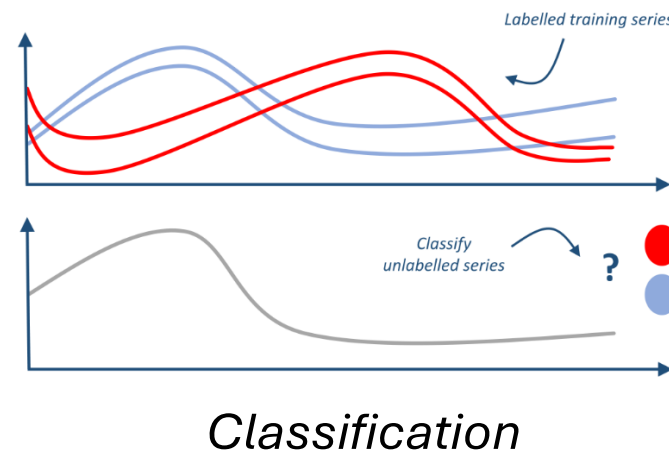
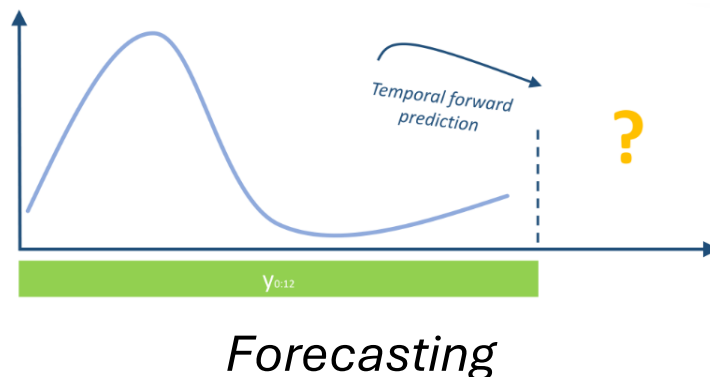
III. Conclusions

Recorded **Electricity Consumption Signals** are **Time Series Data**



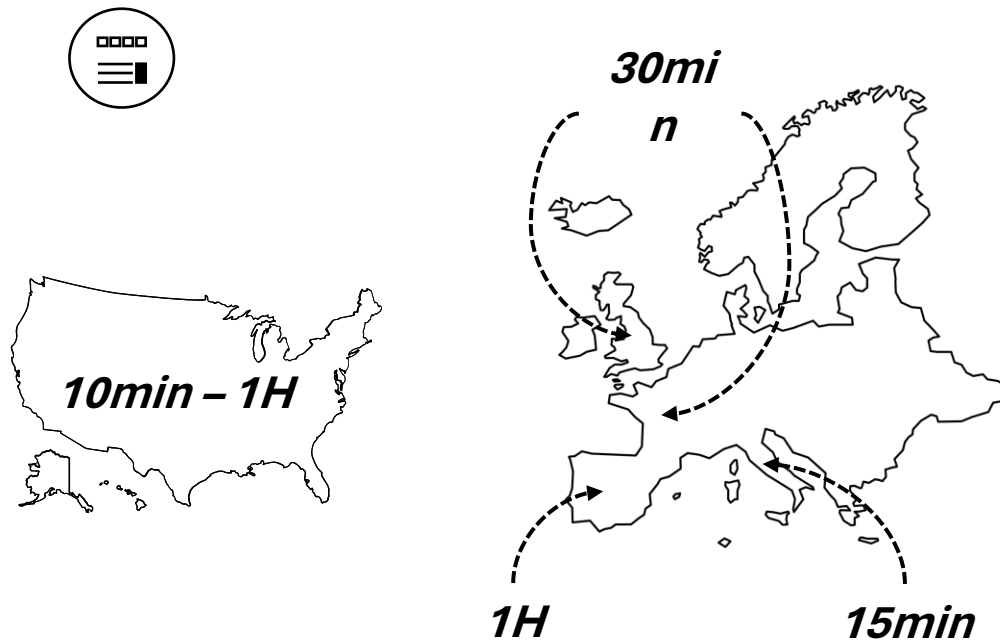
Sequence of ordered consumption index over time

Time Series Analytics

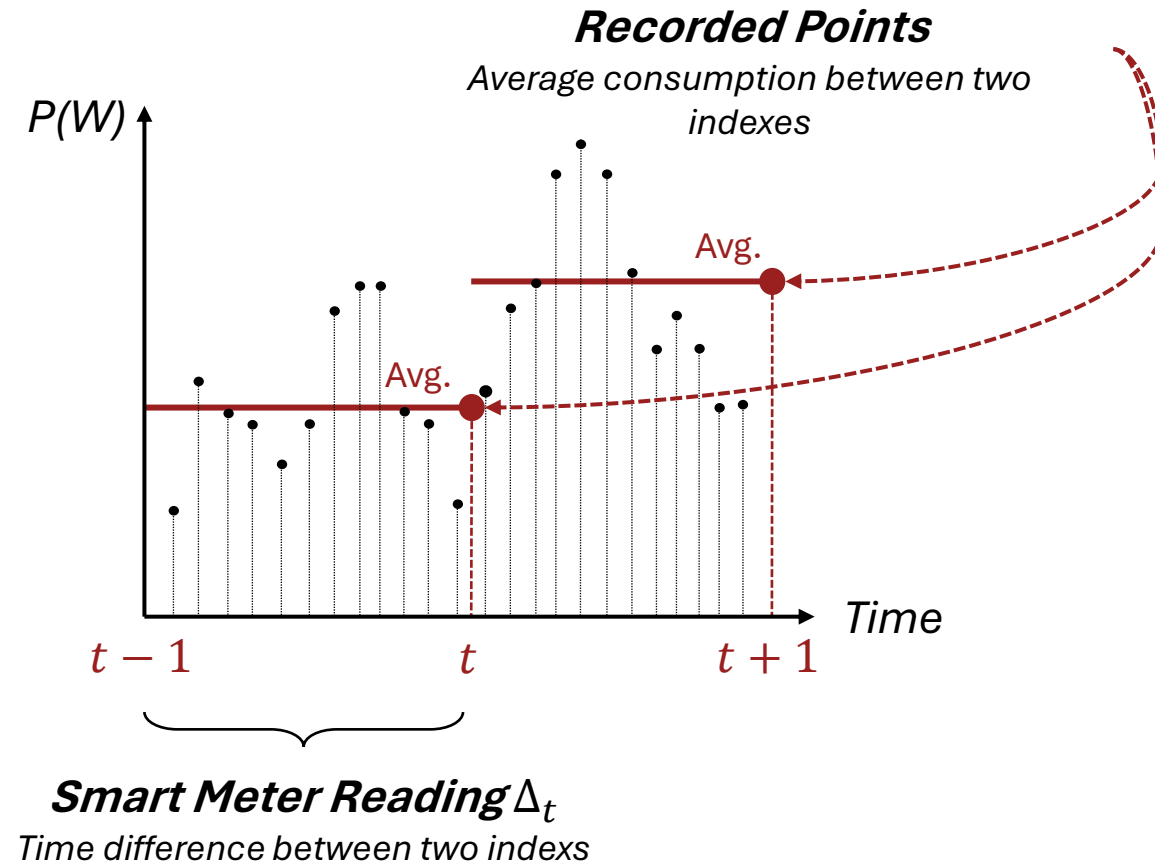


Challenge: Very Low-Frequency Smart Meter Reading

Common **smart meters** collect data at a **very low-frequency**



≈ 10 to 60 min !



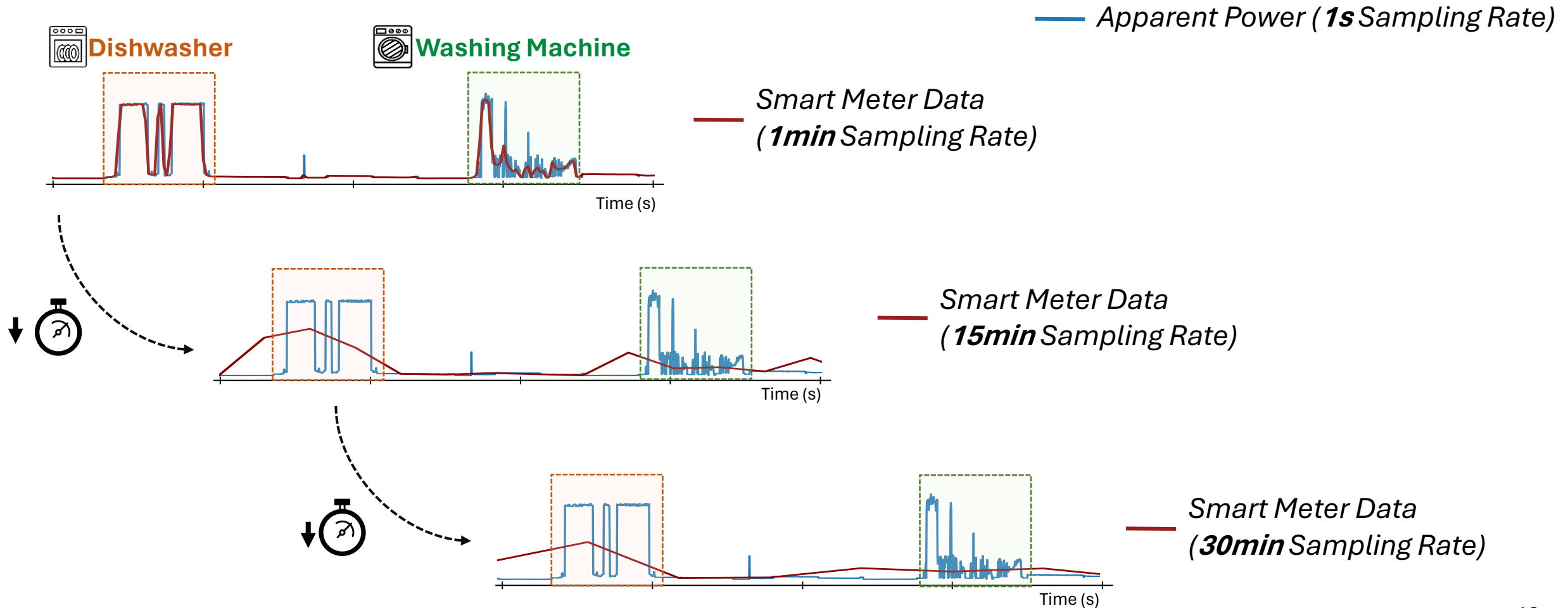
Challenge: Very Low-Frequency Smart Meter Reading

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

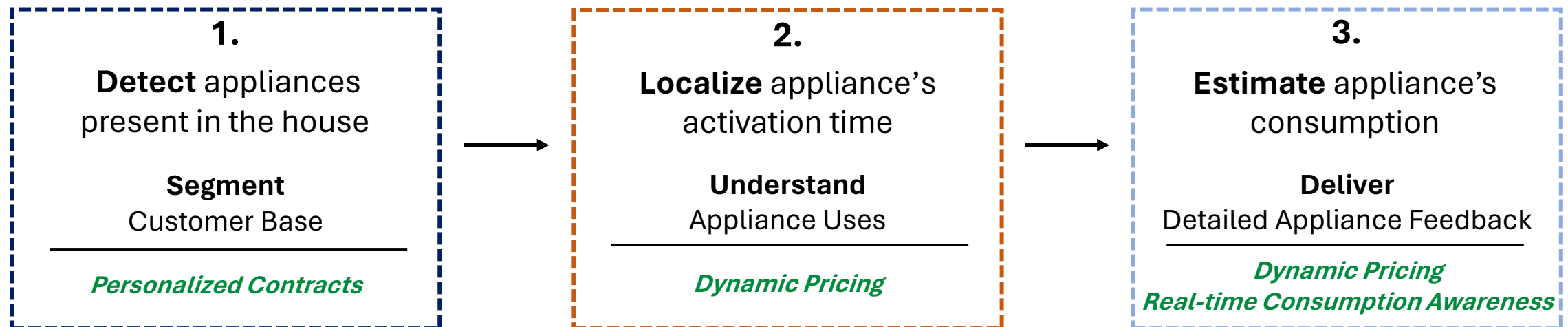
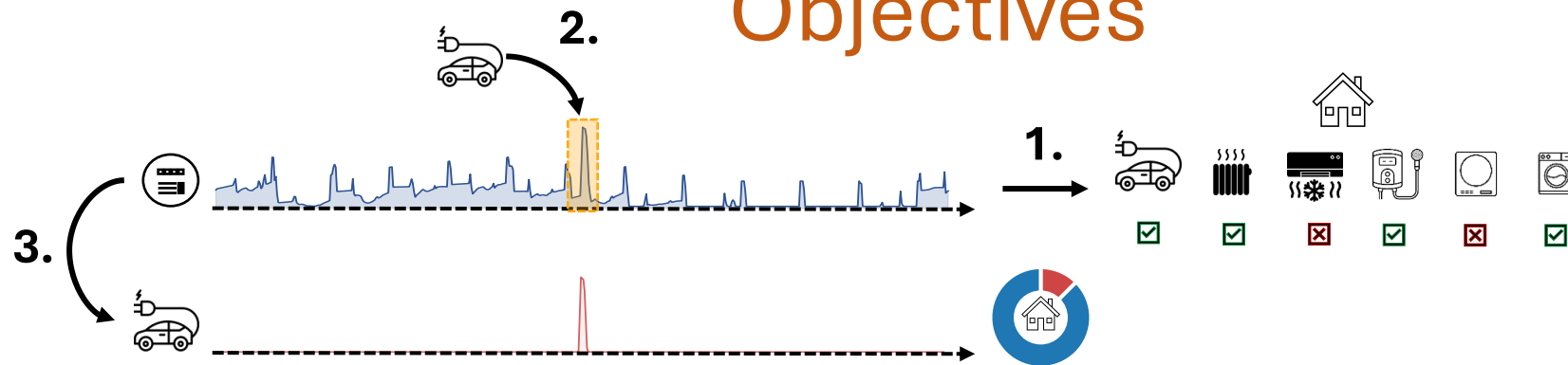
III. Conclusions

Effect of Smart Meter Granularity on Electricity Consumption Curve Shape



Can we extract *relevant information* from *electricity consumption time series* collected by *smart meters* at a *very low frequency*?

Objectives



I. Introduction

II. Contributions

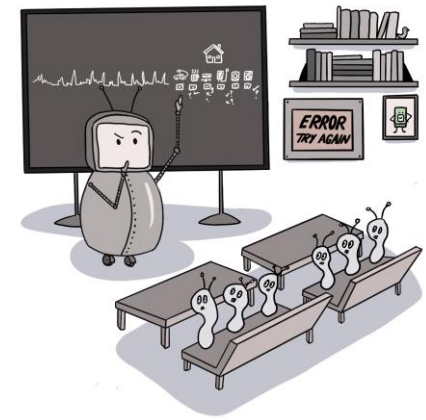
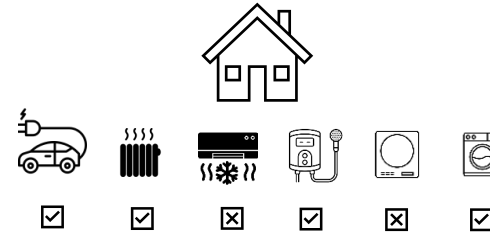
1. Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

2. Appliance Pattern Localization

3. Energy Disaggregation

III. Conclusions

1. Appliance Detection



Background: Appliance Recognition

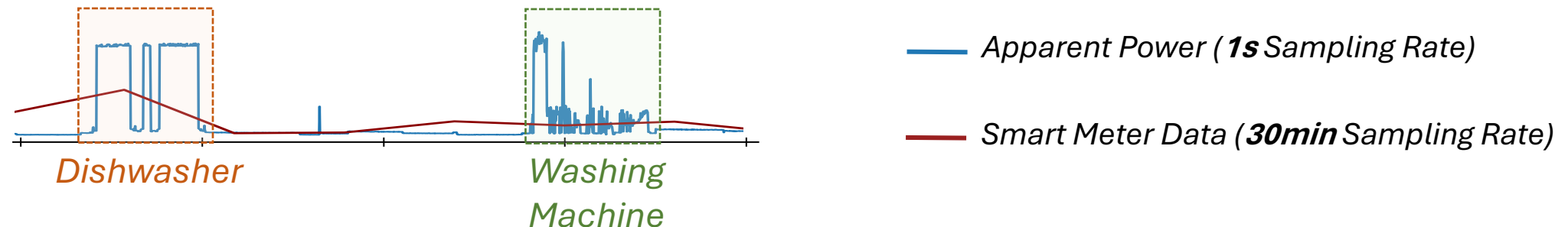
A subfield of NILM

Example of signatures (**1sec** sampled data)

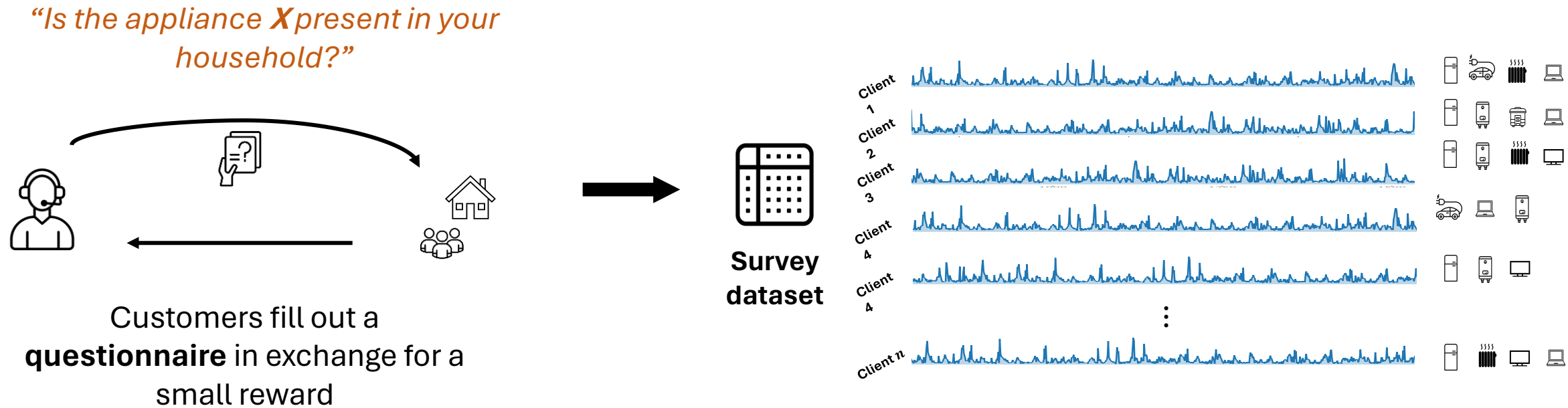


Based on **appliance signature matching** or **event detection** using **high frequency sampled data** ($> 1\text{Hz}$) ^[1, 2]

Approaches **not applicable** using **30min** sampled data!



EDF conducts **surveys** on **customer samples**



Proposed approach: Appliance Detection as a Time-Series Classification Problem

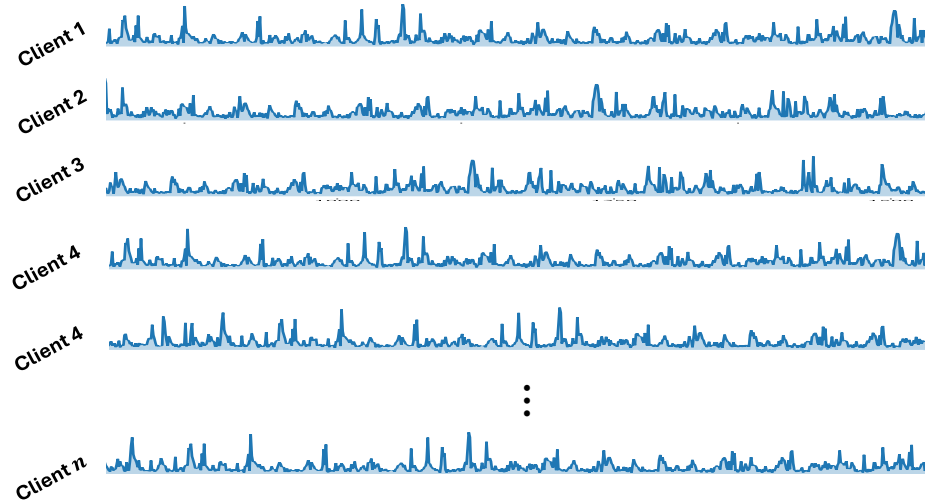
I. Introduction

II. Contribution 1/3 : Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

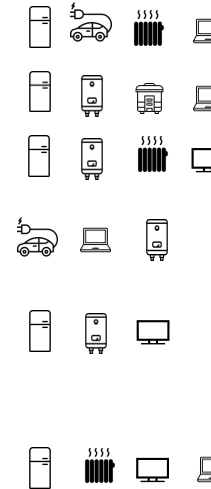
III. Conclusions



Survey
Dataset



Aggregated Consumption Series



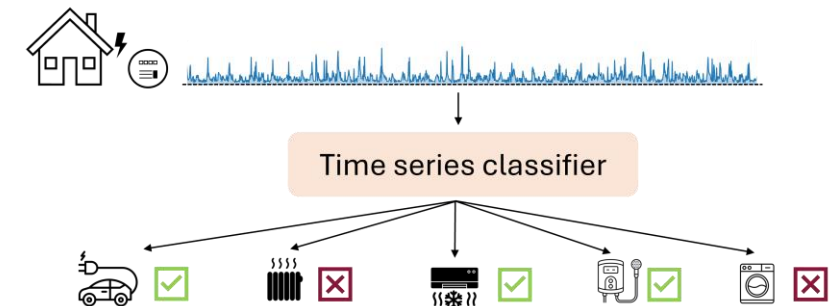
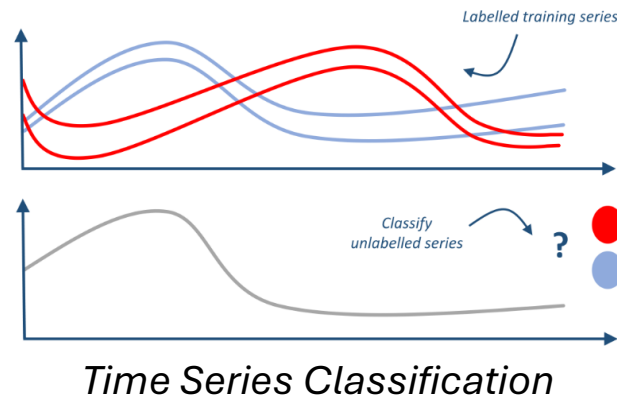
Weak labels

=

No guarantee about **when**
(or even if)
the **appliance is actually in use**

 **Labels**

What if we approach this as a
Time Series Classification Problem?



Proposed approach: Appliance Detection as a Time-Series Classification Problem

I. Introduction

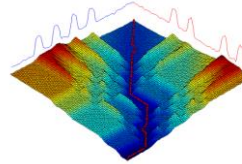
II. Contribution 1/3 : Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

III. Conclusions

Various time series classifiers exists in the literature

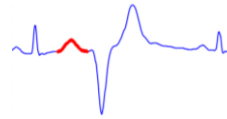
□ Nearest-neighbor based classifiers

KNN with Euclidian distance
KNN with Dynamic Time Warping



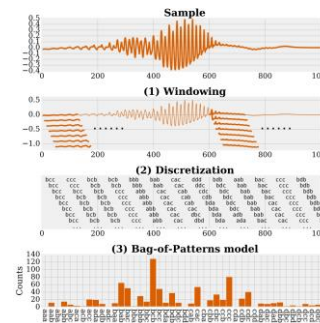
□ Motifs discovery based classifiers

Shapelets Transform Classifier



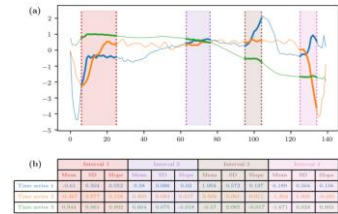
□ Dictionnary-based classifiers

BOSS
BOSS ensemble
cBOSS ensemble



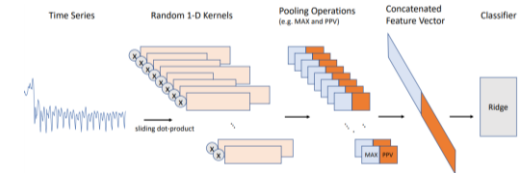
□ Tree-based classifiers

Time Series Forest
RISE
DrCIF



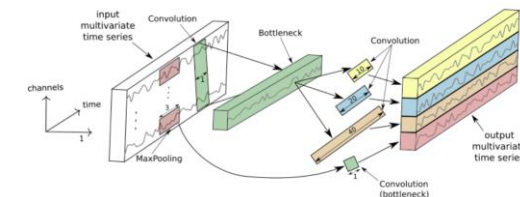
□ Random Convolutional based classifiers

Rocket
MiniRocket
Arsenal



□ Deep-learning based classifiers

ConvNet
ResNet
InceptionTime

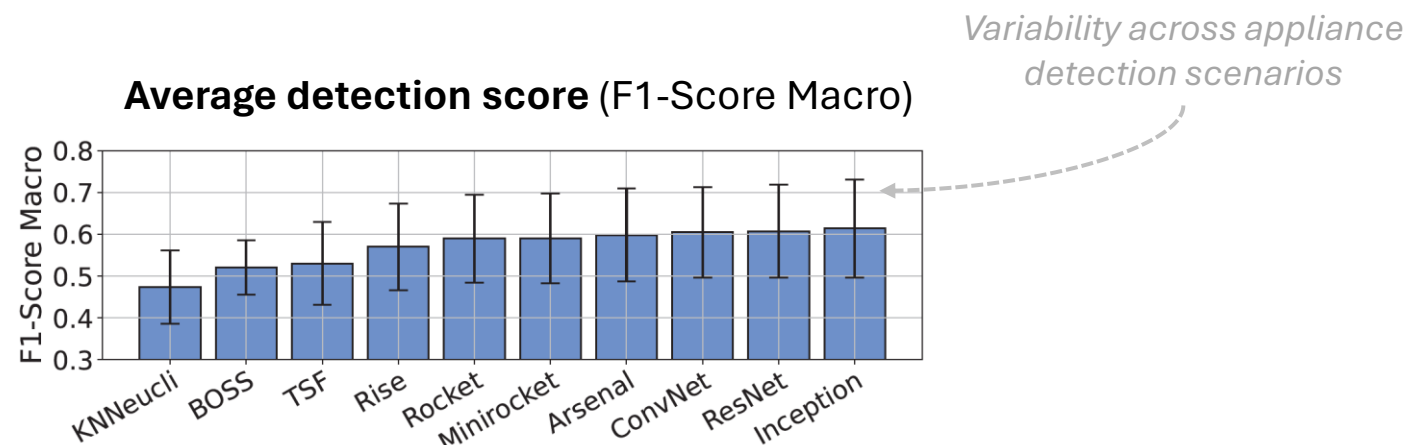


Which type of classifier delivers the best performance for our task?

Key Takeaway: Appliance Detection as a Time-Series Classification Problem

Overall results for all classifiers, using 30min sampled data

*Convolutional-based methods and, specifically, deep-learning approaches **perform the best** on this task!*



However, using 30min sampled data **does not** allow for the detection of **all appliances**

Detectable, fair



Heater



Water Heater

Detectable, but insufficient



Electric Vehicle



Air



Conditioner
Heat Pump



Dishwasher



Tumble Dryer



TV/Computer

Undetectable



Microwave



Kettle



Oven



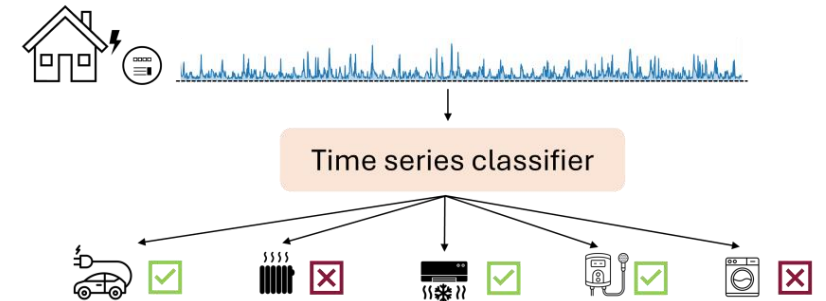
Washer

Key Takeaway: Appliance Detection as a Time-Series Classification Problem

Synthesis

Detecting appliances can be cast as a Time Series Classification Problem using 30min sampled data

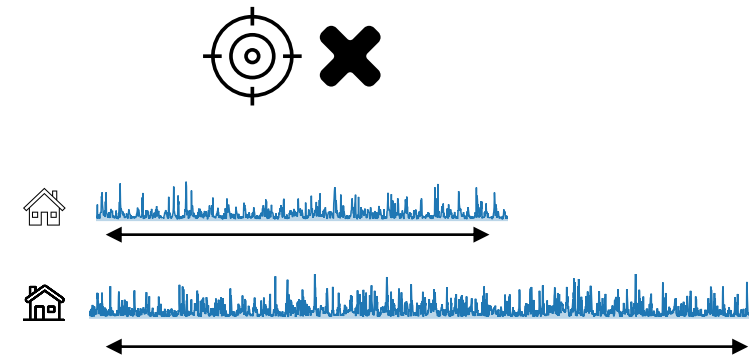
Deep Learning solutions are the most **efficient** and **accurate**



Limitations

Reported **accuracy** is still **relatively low** for **real-world applications...**

Doesn't take into account the **variable length aspect** of the series

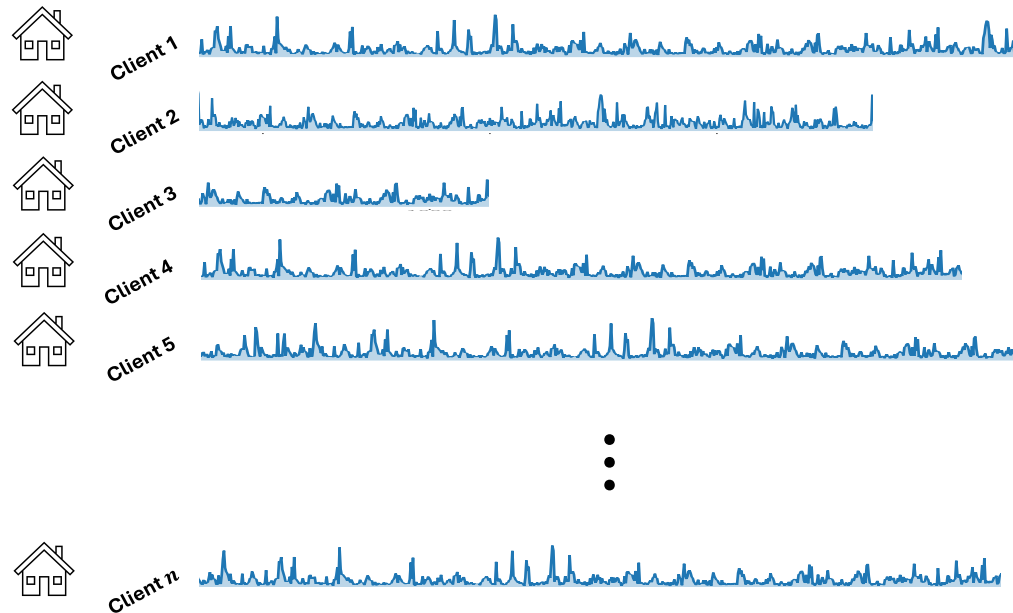
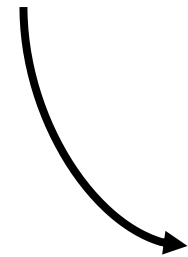


Lever: Large Amount of Unlabeled Electricity Consumption Data

Suppliers collect increasingly larger amounts of **electricity consumption data**



Electricity Consumption Database
(Millions of clients)



Recorded smart meter consumption

	Electric Vehicle	Heater	AC	Water Heater	Cooker	Washer
Client 1	?	☑	☑	?	☑	?
Client 2	☑	?	☒	☑	?	☒
Client 3	?	☒	?	?	☒	?
Client 4	?	?	?	?	?	?
Client 5	?	?	?	?	?	?
⋮						
Client n	?	?	?	?	?	?

Households' characteristics

Small number of houses involved in **survey studies**

Large number of **non-labeled data**

*How to **enhance** the **accuracy** of **Appliance Detection Presence** in households using **very** low-frequency smart meter data?*

Challenges

1. **Nature of electricity consumption data**
Very low frequency reading used by Smart Meters
Long and **variable length** consumption series
2. **Data size**
Few labeled data for training a solution
Large amount of non-labeled data

*How to **enhance** the **accuracy** of **Appliance Detection Presence** in households using **very** low-frequency smart meter data?*

Challenges

1. **Nature of electricity consumption data**
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Solutions

- ✓ The **Appliance Detection Framework (ADF)**
- ✓ **TransApp**: a deep-learning time series classifier

Proposed Approach: ADF

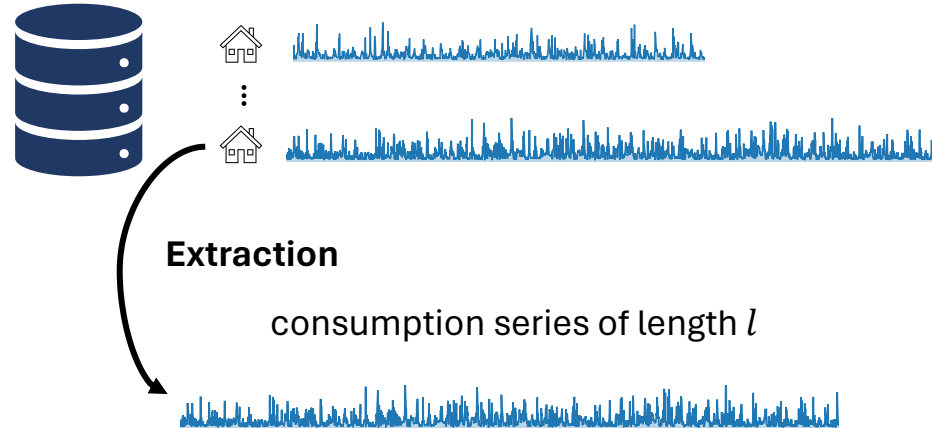
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II. Contribution 1/3 : Appliance Detection Presence in Consumer Households

III. Conclusions

The Appliance Detection Framework

Electricity consumption database



Proposed Approach: ADF

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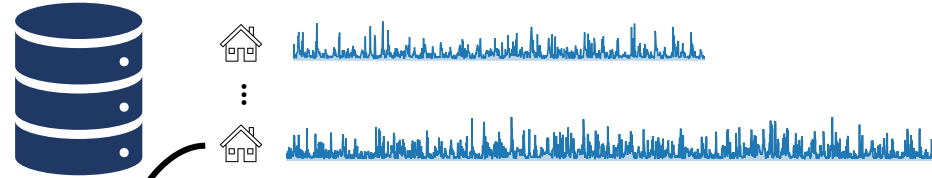
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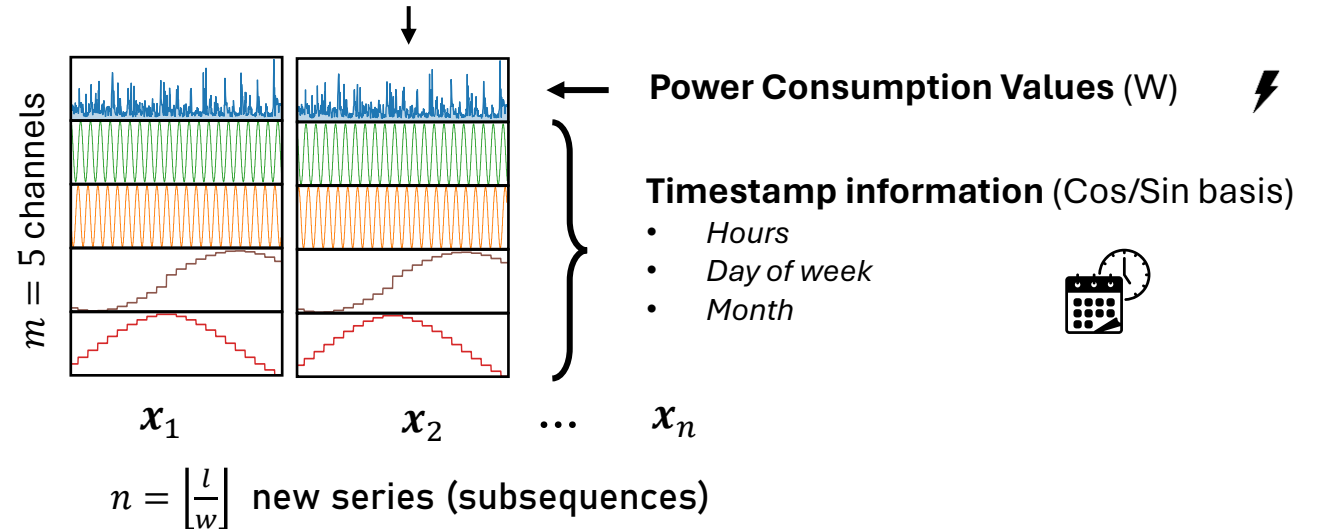
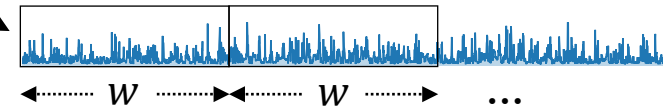
1. **Slice** series into subsequences and **concatenate** them with timestamp-encoded information

Electricity consumption database



Extraction

consumption series of length l



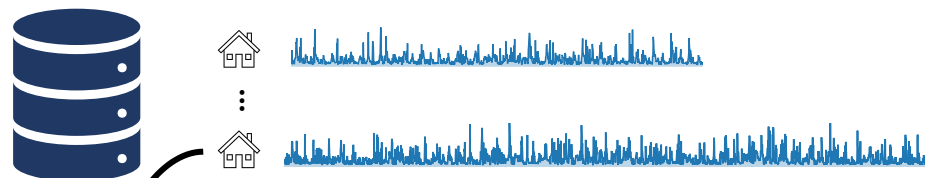
Proposed Approach: ADF

The Appliance Detection Framework

1. **Slice** series into subsequences and **concatenate** them with timestamp-encoded information

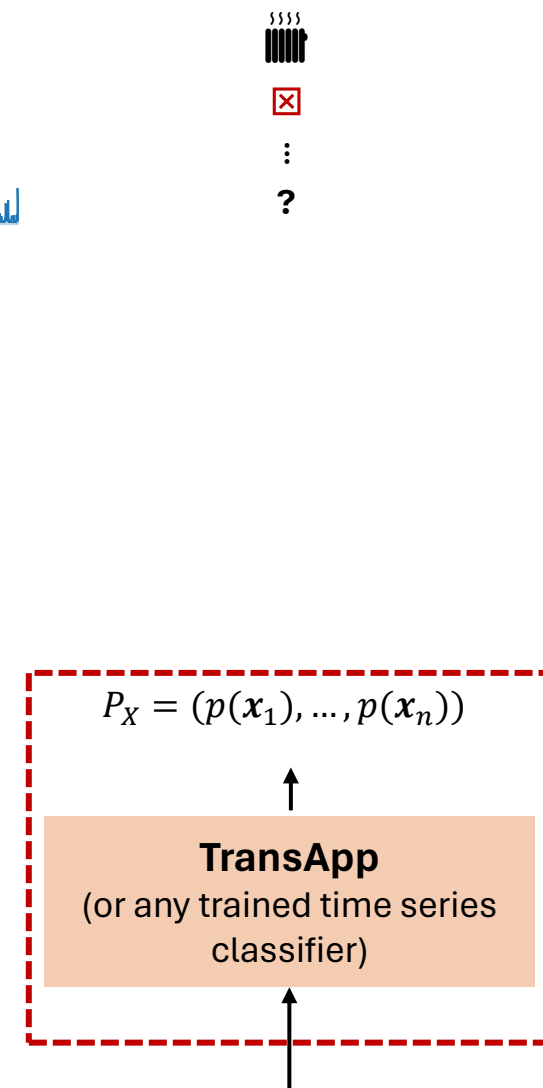
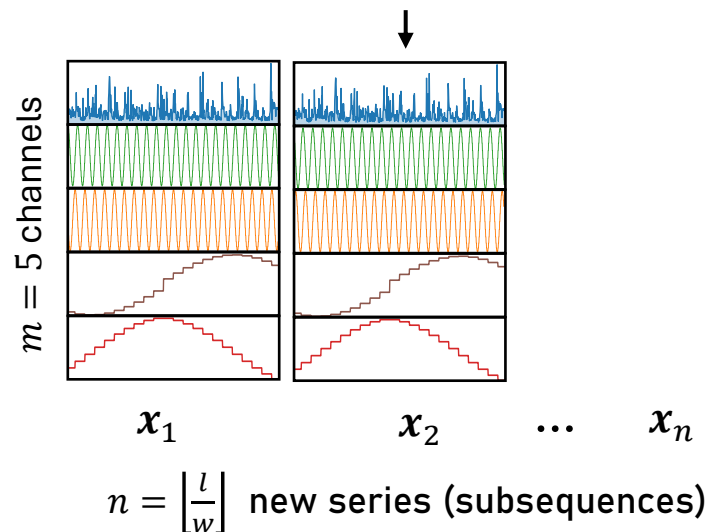
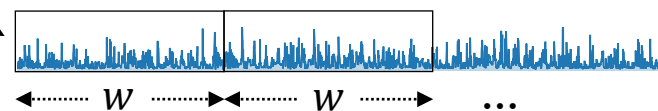
2. TransApp predicts probabilities for **each subsequence**

Electricity consumption database



Extraction

consumption series of length l



Proposed Approach: ADF

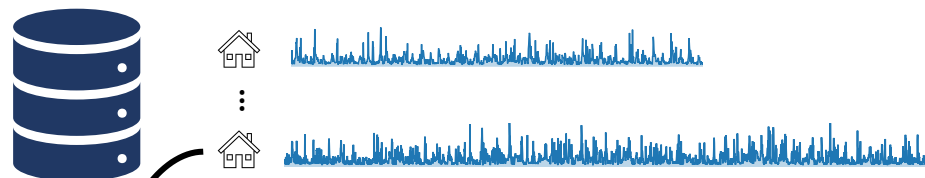
The Appliance Detection Framework

1. **Slice** series into subsequences and **concatenate** them with timestamp-encoded information

2. TransApp predicts probabilities for **each subsequence**

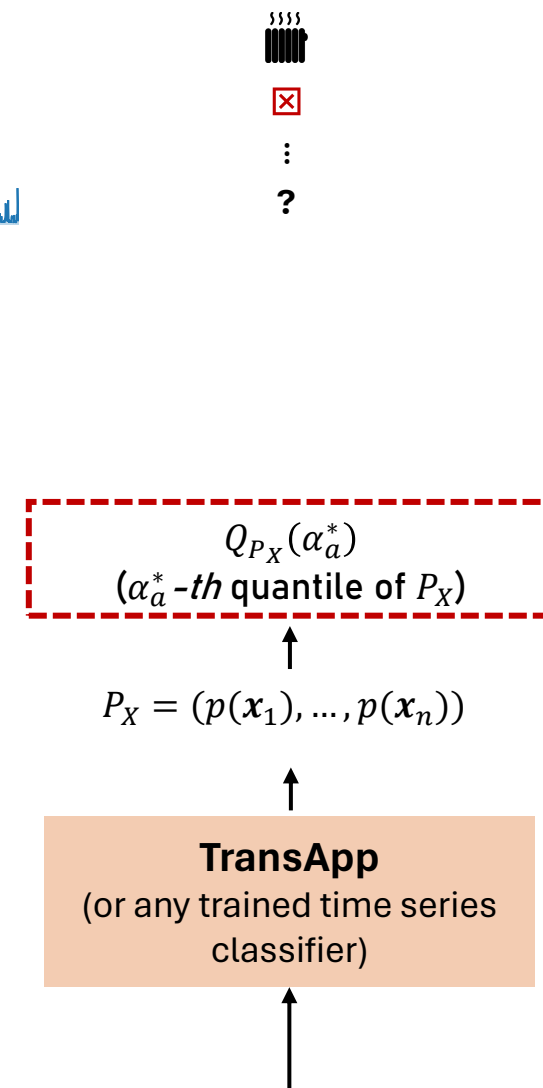
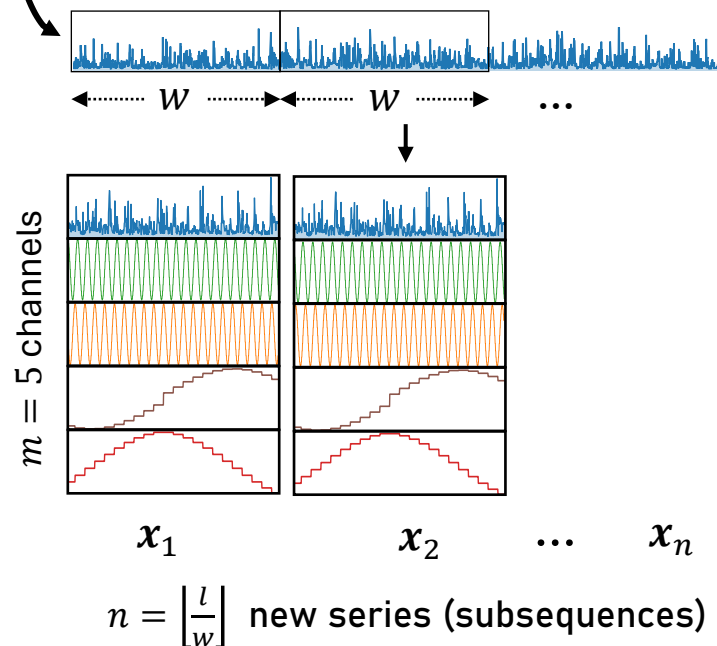
3. **Merge predicted probabilities** by extracting best quantile

Electricity consumption database



Extraction

consumption series of length l



Proposed Approach: ADF

I. Introduction

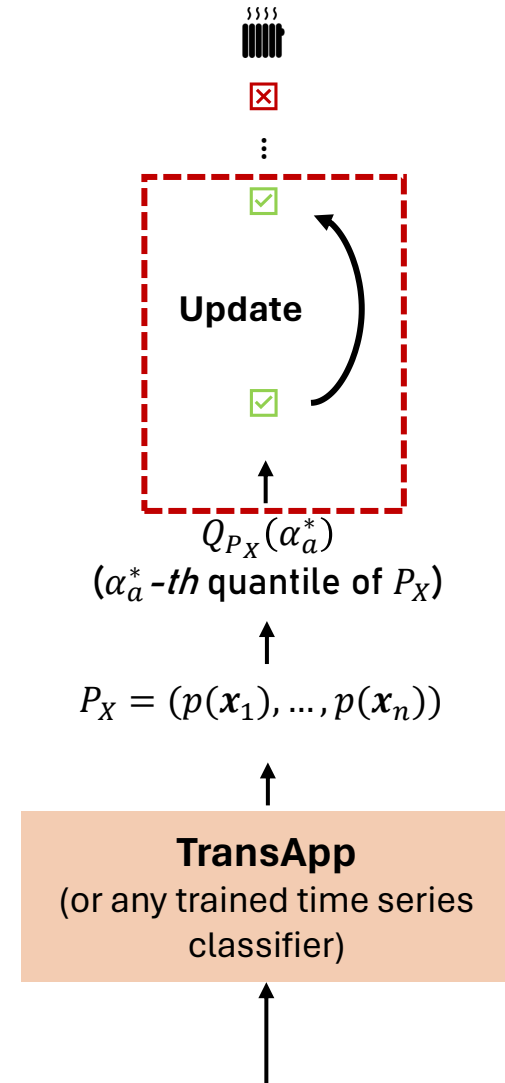
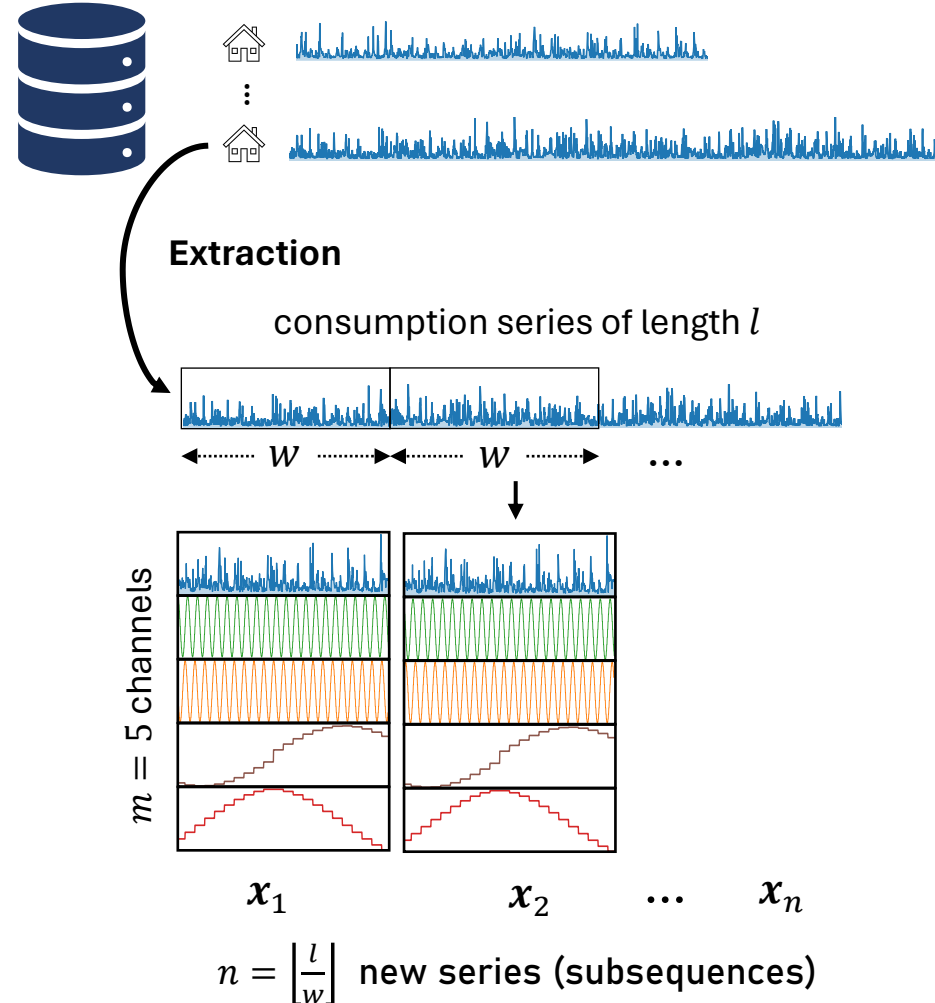
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The Appliance Detection Framework

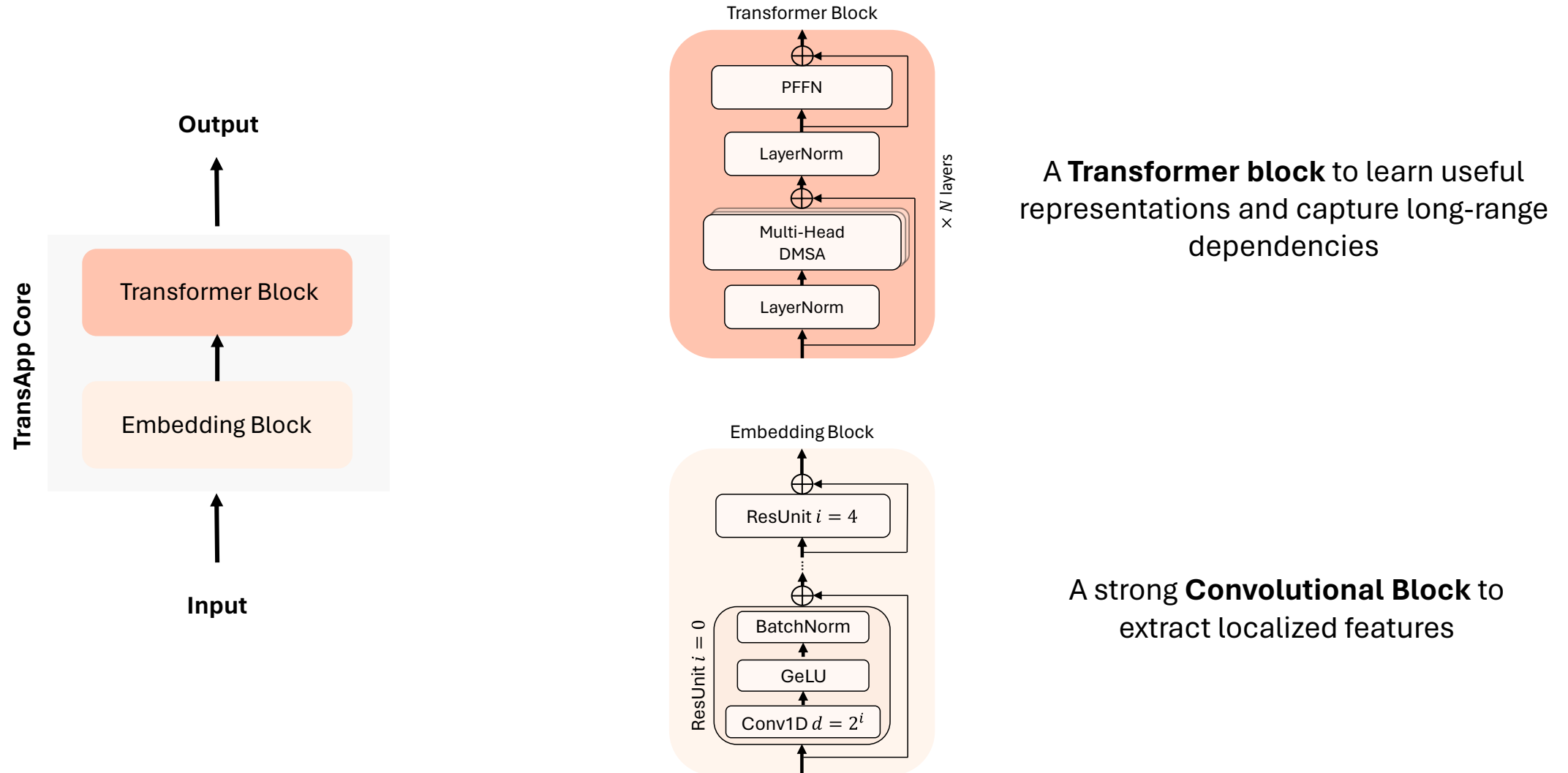
1. **Slice** series into subsequences and **concatenate** them with timestamp-encoded information
2. TransApp predicts probabilities for **each subsequence**
3. **Merge predicted probabilities** by extracting best quantile
4. Determine the final **label prediction**

Electricity consumption database



Proposed Approach: TransApp

TransApp: A simple deep-learning architecture



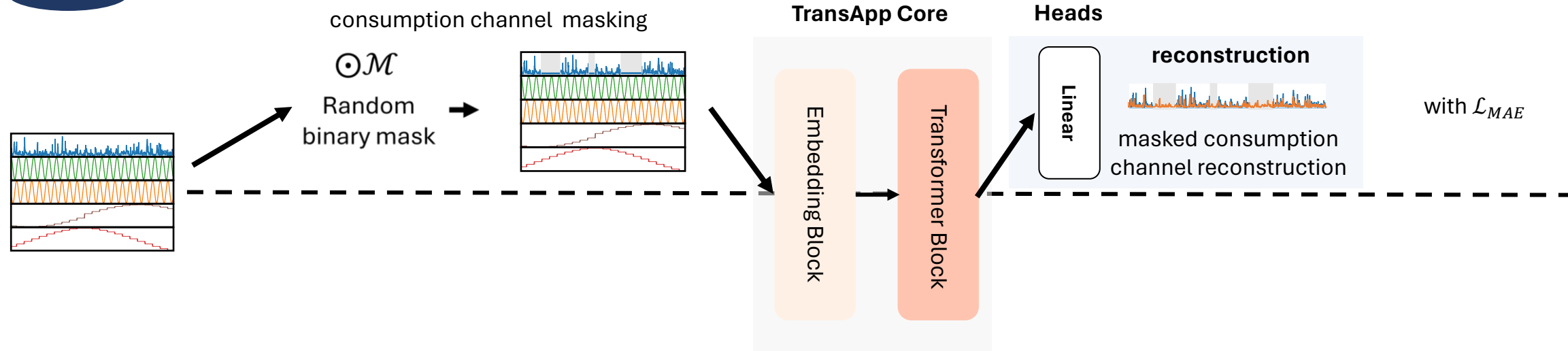
Proposed Approach: TransApp

TransApp: Two-steps training process



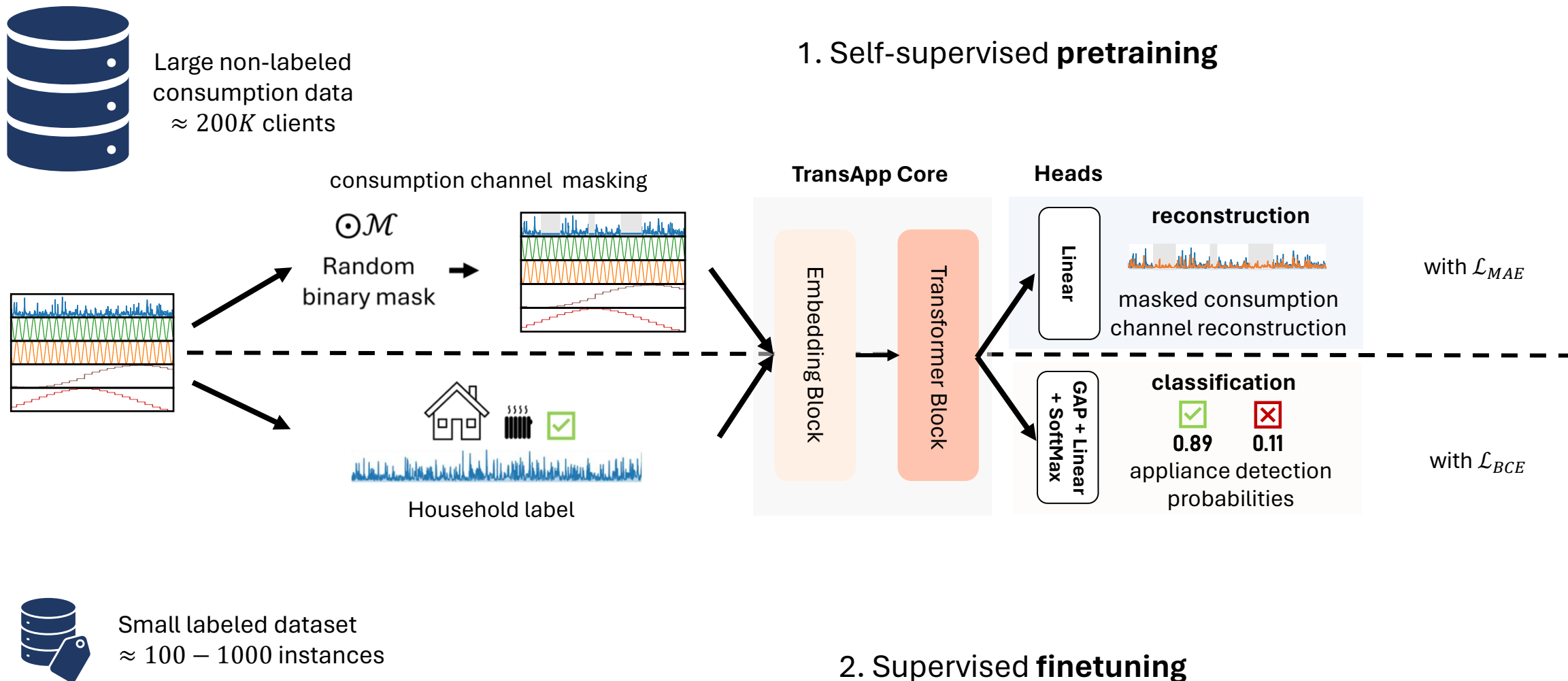
Large non-labeled
consumption data
 $\approx 200K$ clients

1. Self-supervised pretraining



Proposed Approach: TransApp

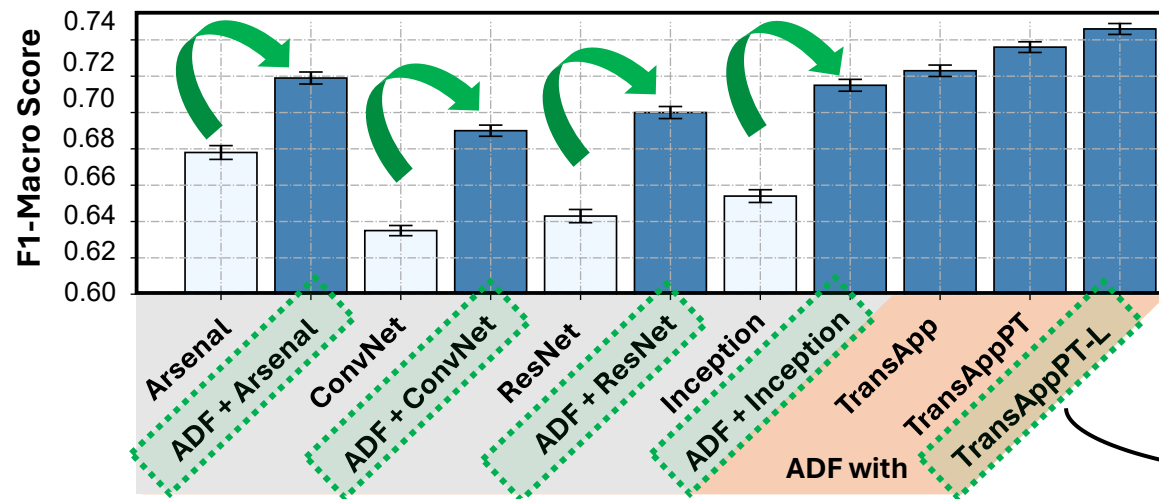
TransApp: Two-steps training process



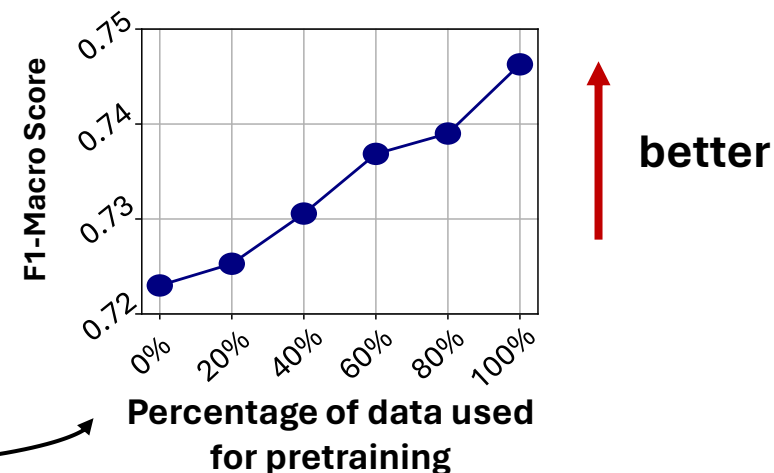
Results: Appliance Detection Performance

Detection Accuracy Results

Average results over 7 different detection cases (EDF dataset)



Pretrained on a large unlabeled dataset of 200K households



≈ **+10% performance gain** by using **SotA Time Series Classifiers** within the **ADF**

Best solution: TransAppPT-L, +8.5% increase compared to the **2nd-best solution**

Our solution **accurately detects** different appliances in real-world scenarios



Electric Vehicle



Heater



AC



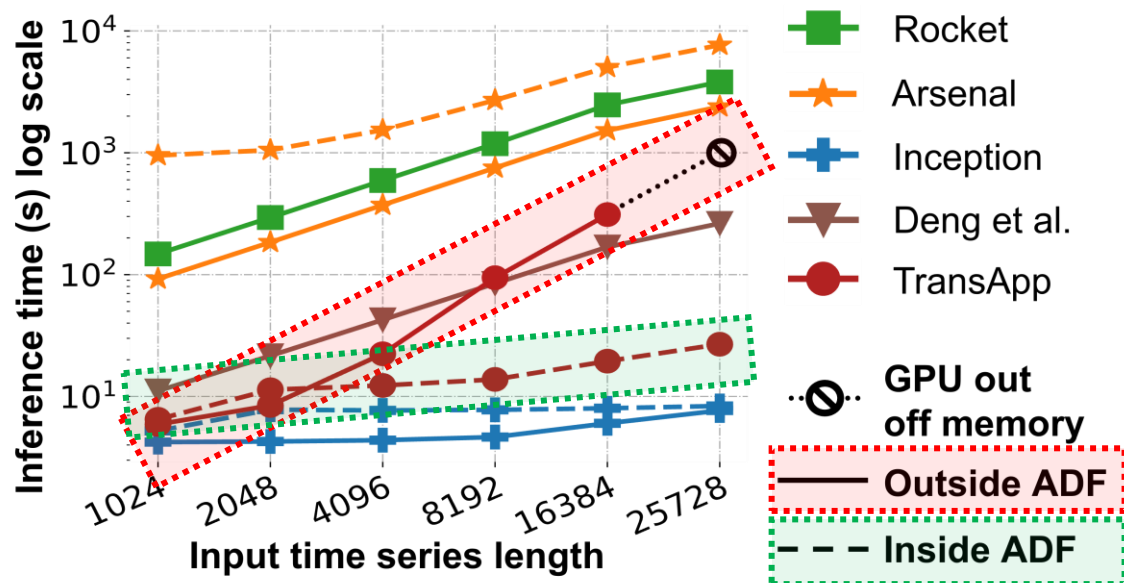
Heat Pump



Water Heater

Results: Scalability

ADF makes TransApp scalable to long consumption series



EDF database

4M clients recorded $\approx$ 1 years

To run through the **entire EDF's client consumption database**



ADF & TransApp

ADF & Arsenal
(2nd most accurate solution)

$\approx$ **1days**

<<<

$\approx$ **42days**

More than 40x faster

*How to **enhance** the **accuracy** of **Appliance Detection Presence** in households using **very** low-frequency smart meter data?*

Challenges

1. **Nature of electricity consumption data**
Very low frequency reading used by Smart Meters
Long and variable length consumption series
2. **Data size**
Few labeled data for training a solution
Large amount of non-labeled data

Solutions

- ✓ The **Appliance Detection Framework (ADF)**
- ✓ **TransApp**: a deep-learning time series classifier

*How to **enhance** the **accuracy** of **Appliance Detection Presence** in households using **very** low-frequency smart meter data?*

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Large amount of non-labeled data

Solutions

- ✓ The **Appliance Detection Framework (ADF)**
 - **Improve** classifiers detection accuracy
 - Make classifiers less **sensitive** to the **entire series length**
- ✓ **TransApp**: a deep-learning time series classifier
 - **Pretrained** on large amount of non-labeled data to improve its accuracy
 - **Scalable** to large database of long series

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

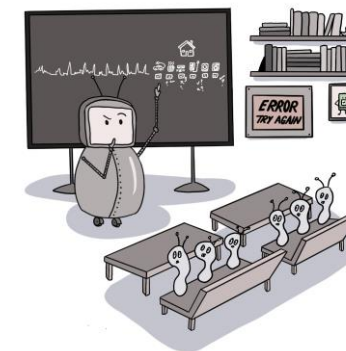
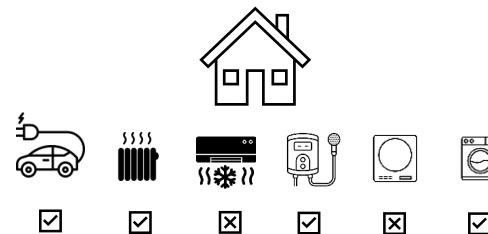
1. Appliance Detection Presence in Consumers Household

2. Appliance Pattern Localization

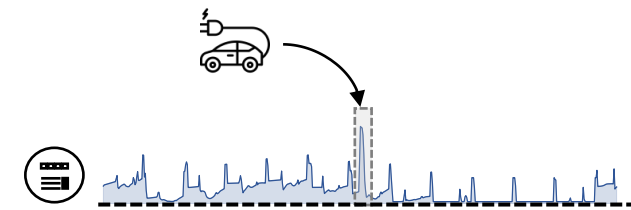
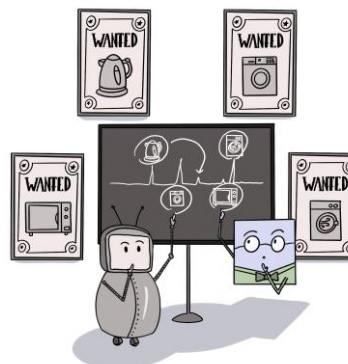
3. Energy Disaggregation

III. Conclusions

1. Appliance Detection - *Time Series Classification*



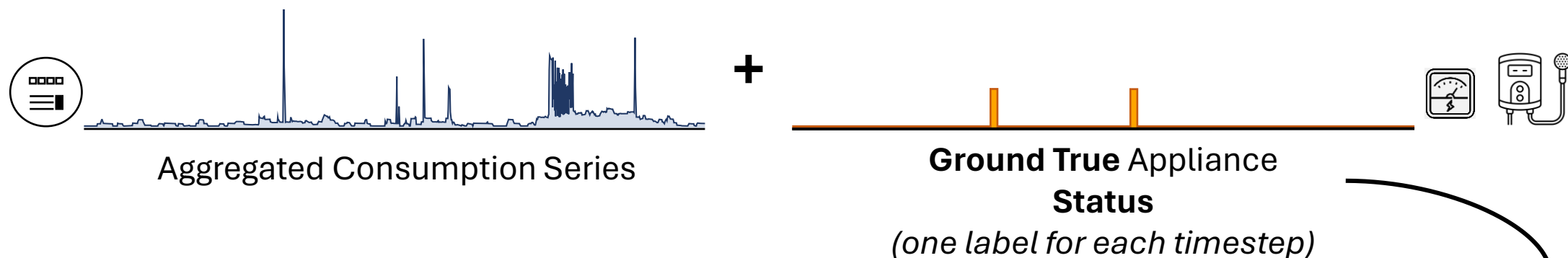
2. Appliance Pattern Localization – *Pattern Identification*



Appliance Pattern Localization

Recent **State-of-the-Art** solutions are based on deep-learning and a **Strongly Supervised Paradigm**

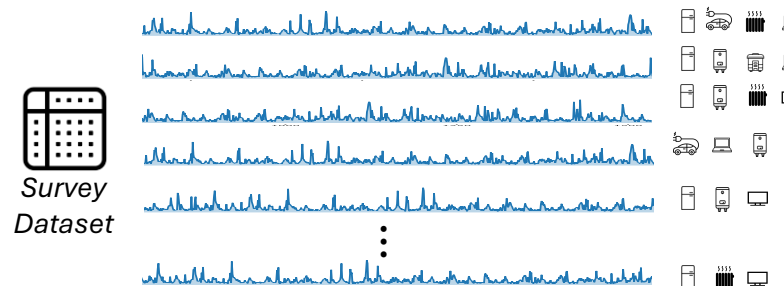
“Strong” Labeled data



Ground true appliance signals are **extremely expensive** to collect

Large amount of « weak » labeled data
(one label per household)

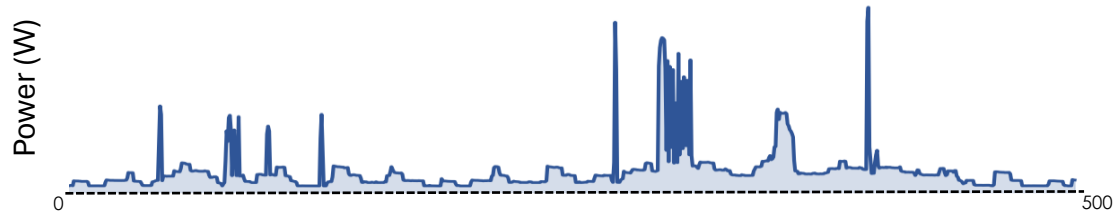
Max 50\$/house



Can we tackle the ***Appliance Pattern Localization*** problem using ***minimal supervision***?

Challenges

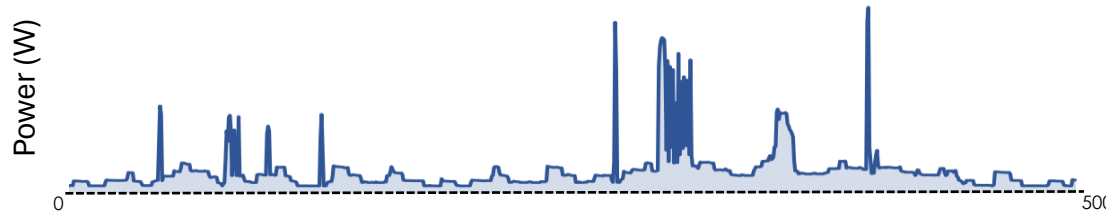
Aggregate electricity consumption series



Can we tackle the *Appliance Pattern Localization* problem using *minimal supervision*?

Challenges

Aggregate electricity consumption series



*One label per time series
and per appliance*

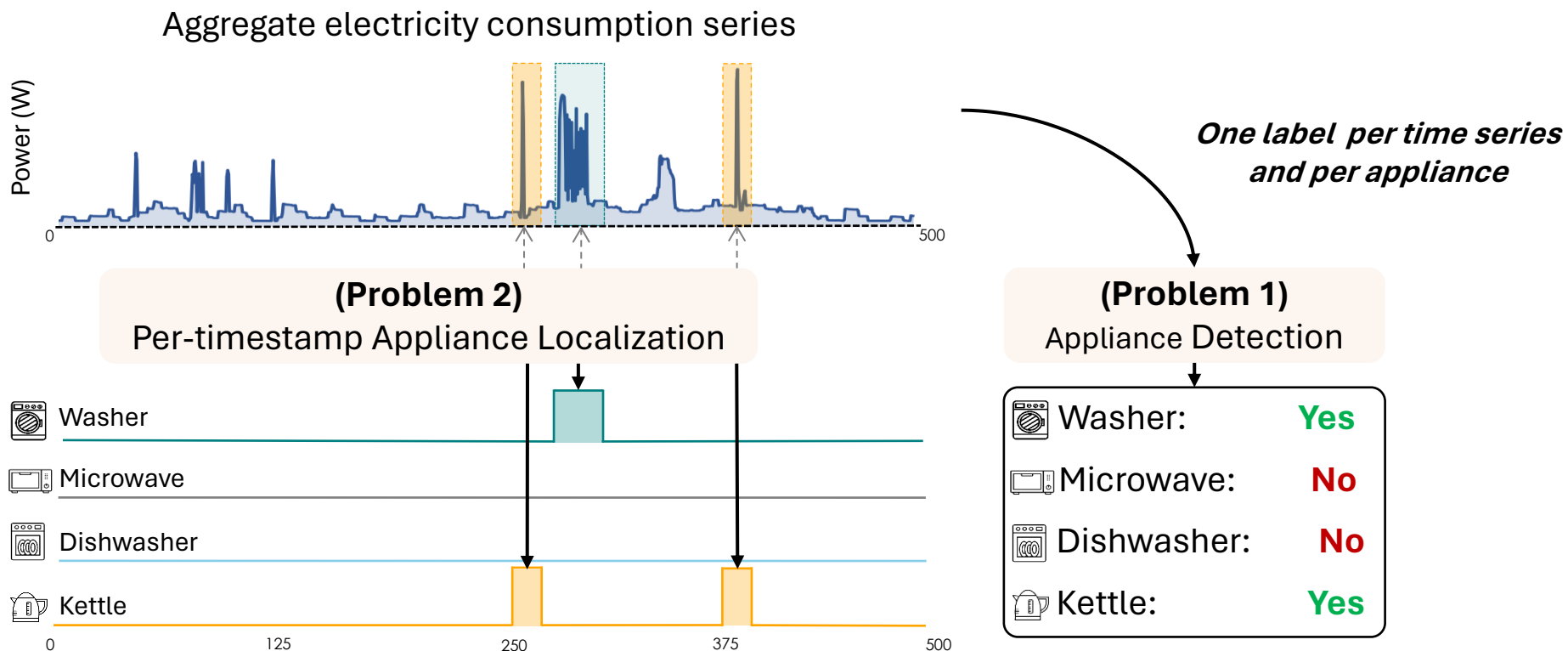
(Problem 1)

Appliance Detection

	Washer:	Yes
	Microwave:	No
	Dishwasher:	No
	Kettle:	Yes

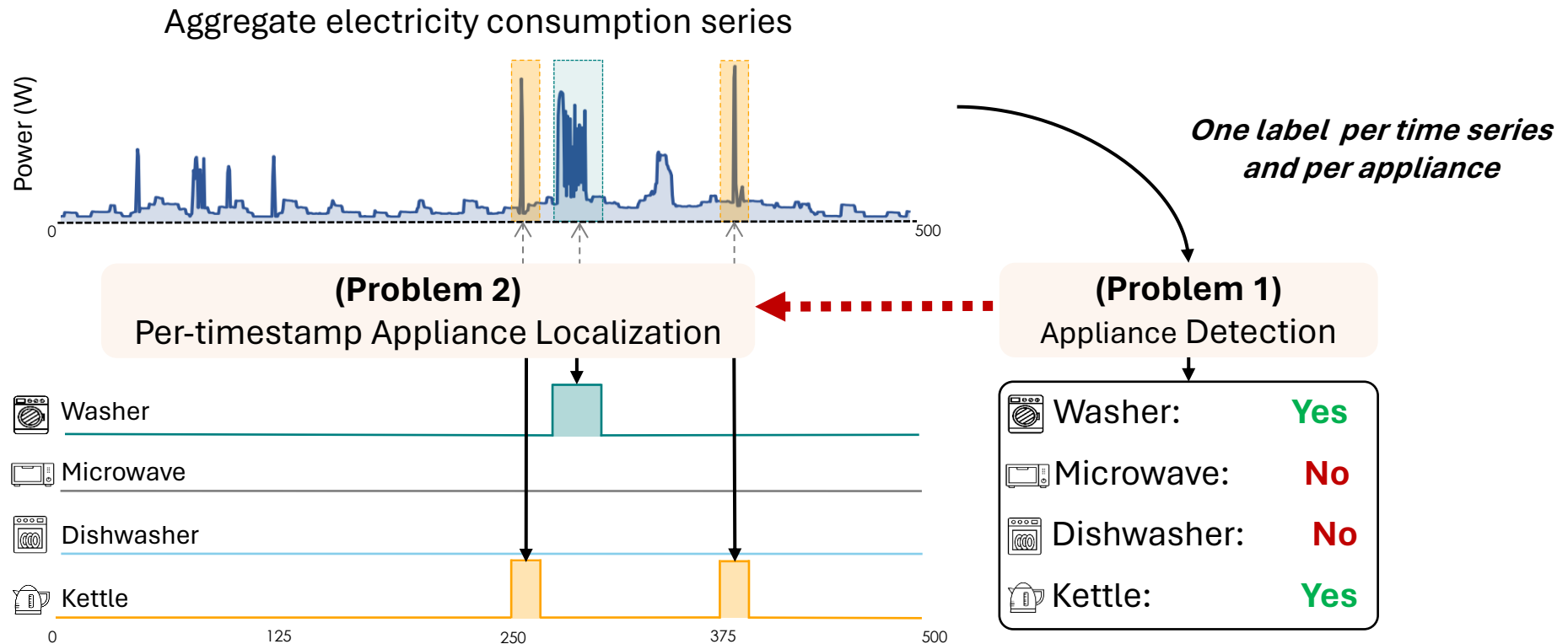
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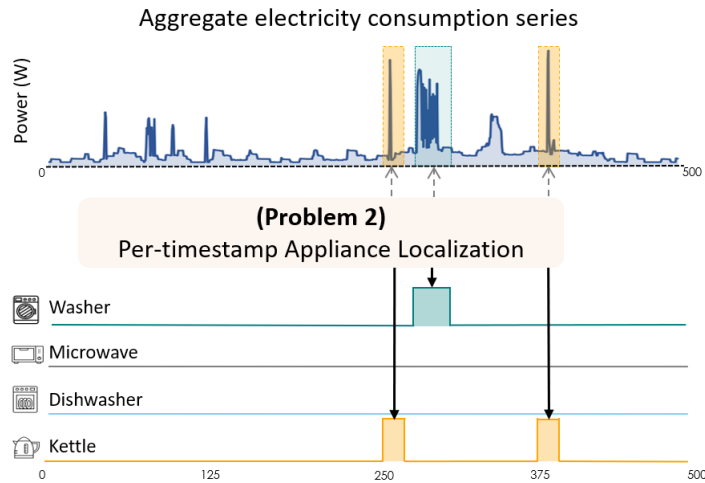
Challenges



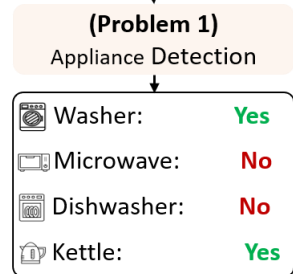
Solving Problem 2 from Problem 1

Can we tackle the *Appliance Pattern Localization* problem using *minimal supervision*?

Challenge



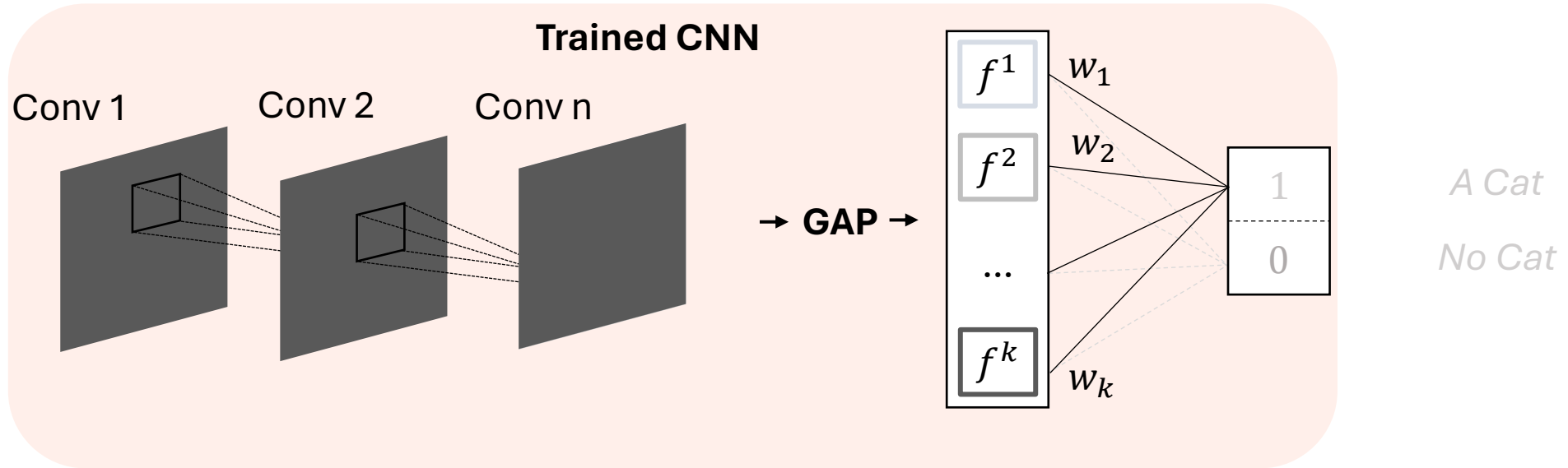
One label per time series
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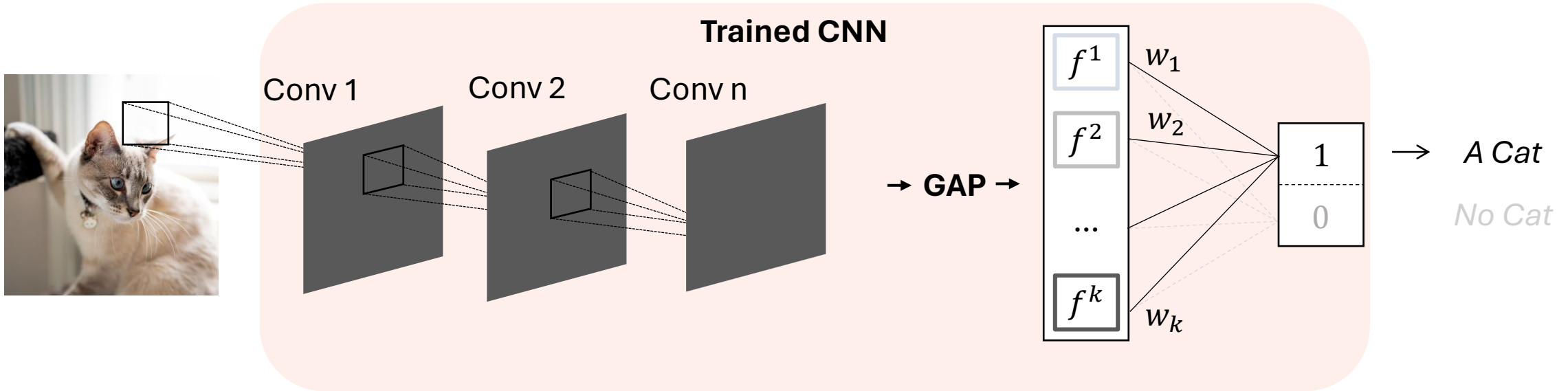
Solution

✓ **CamAL** (Class Activation Map based Appliance Localization)

Explainable AI - Class Activation Map (CAM)



Explainable AI - Class Activation Map (CAM)



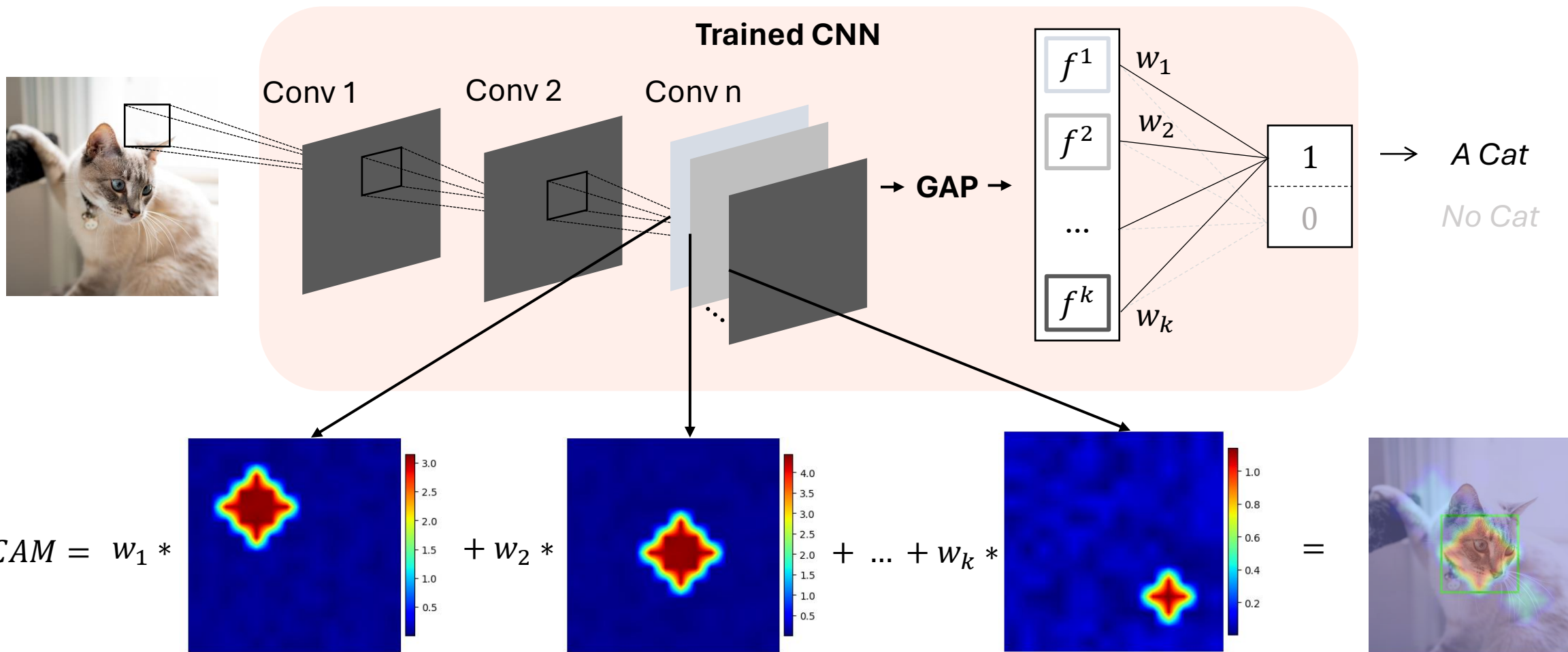
Background: Weakly Supervised Localization

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 2/3 : Appliance Pattern Localization

III. Conclusions

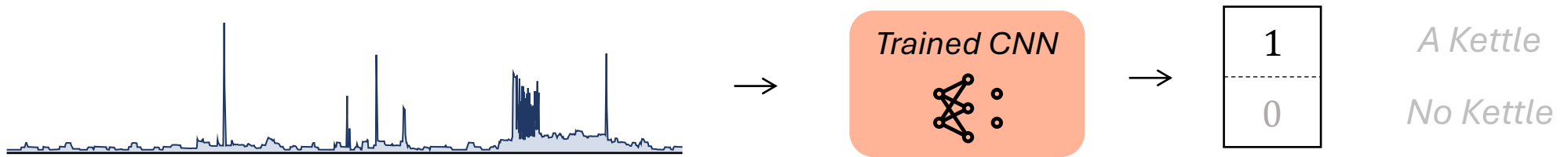
Explainable AI - Class Activation Map (CAM)



Proposed Approach: CAM for Appliance Pattern Localization?

CNNs (ResNet, Inception) perform well on the Appliance Detection task

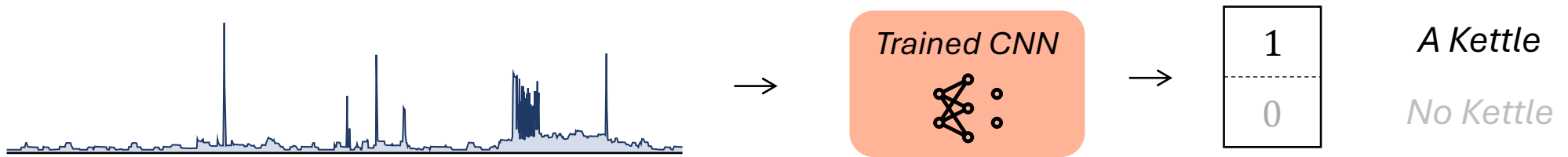
Is CAM a « Free Lunch » for **Appliance-Pattern Localization** ?



Proposed Approach: CAM for Appliance Pattern Localization?

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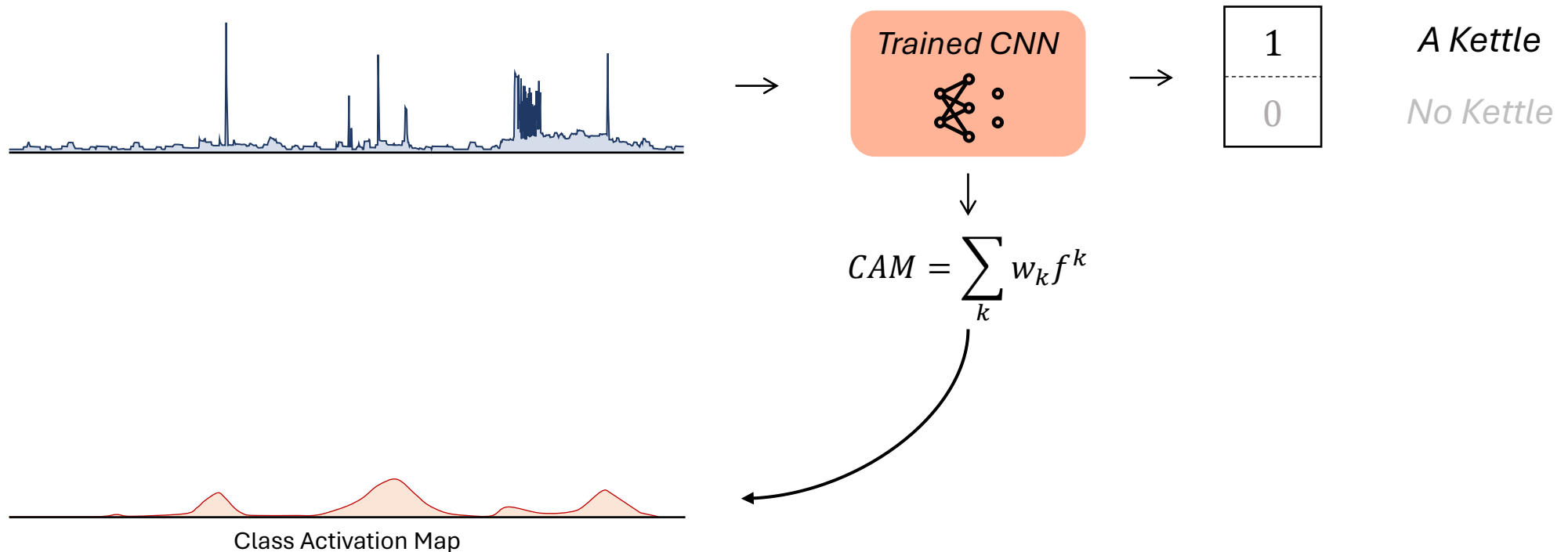
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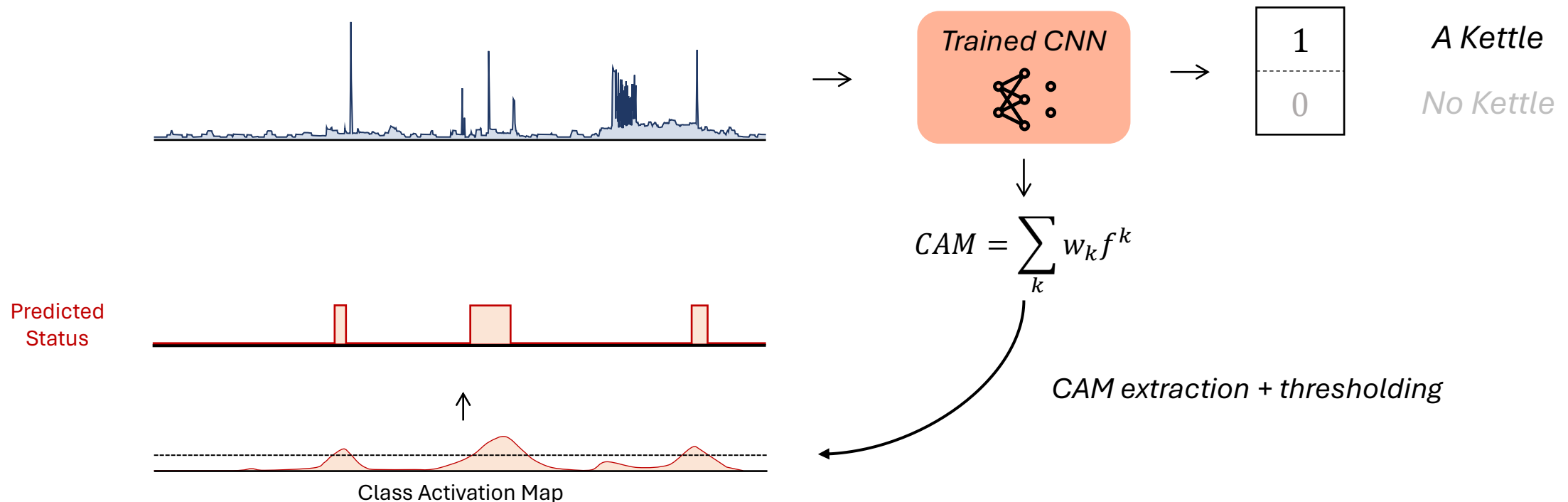
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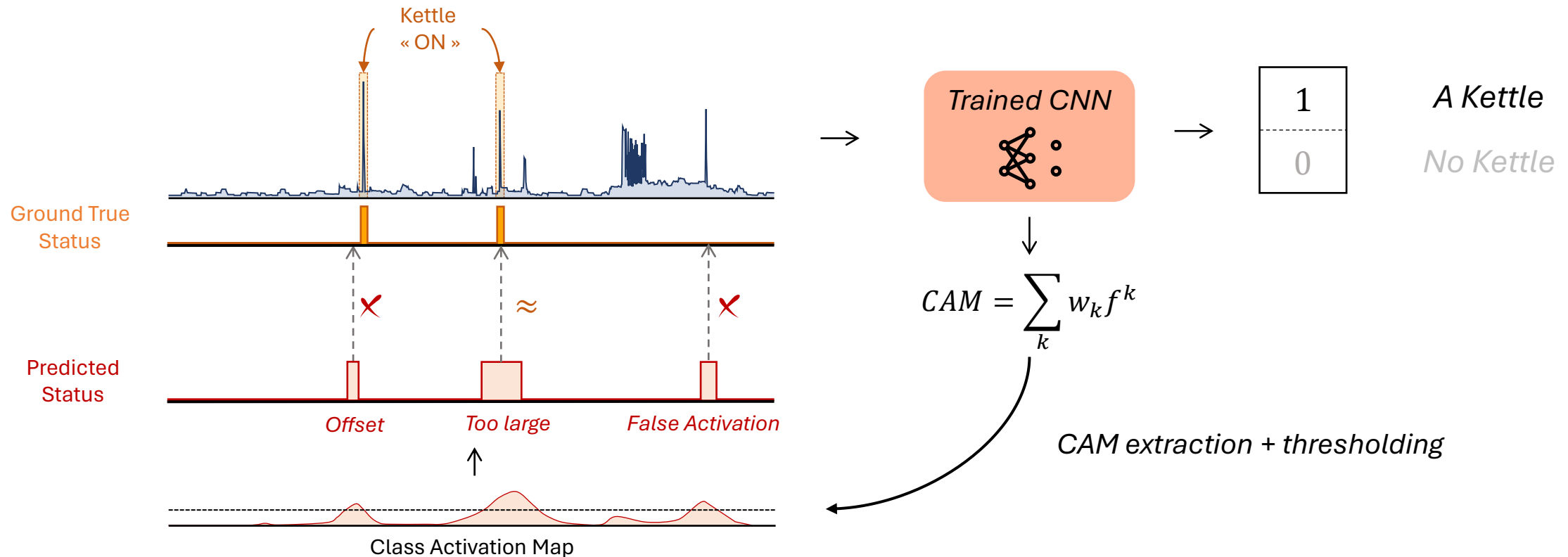
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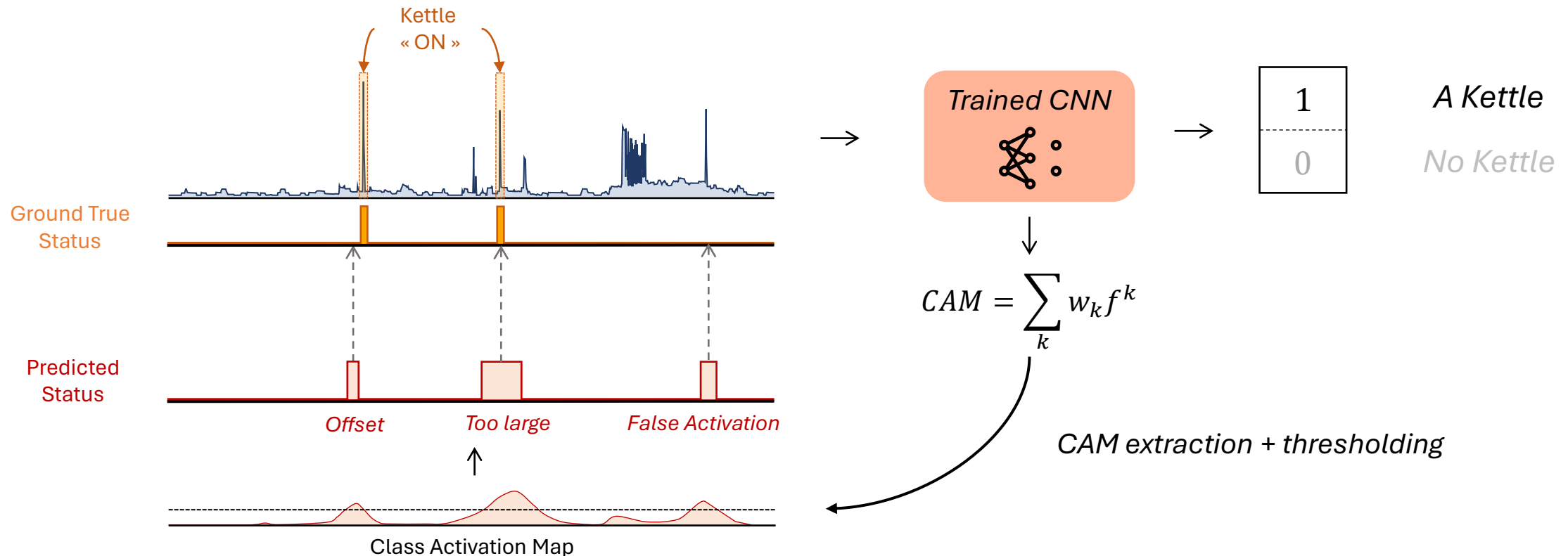
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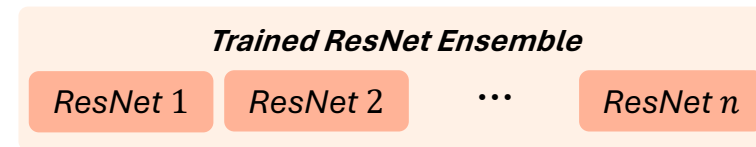
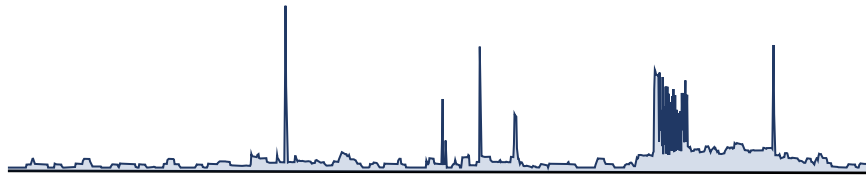
CNNs (ResNet, Inception) perform well on the Appliance Detection task

Is CAM a « Free Lunch » for **Appliance-Pattern Localization** ? → ***Not that simple...***

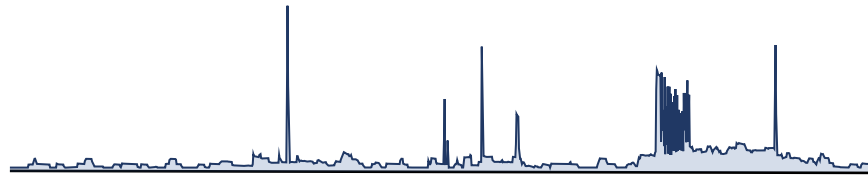


Improving **CAM** for **Appliance Localization**

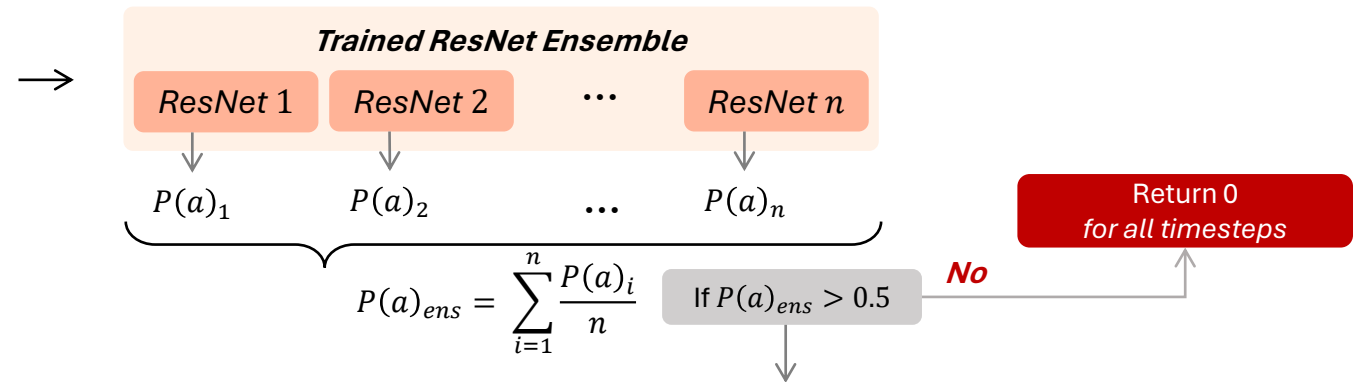
A **ResNet ensemble** with **varying kernel sizes**



Improving **CAM** for Appliance Localization

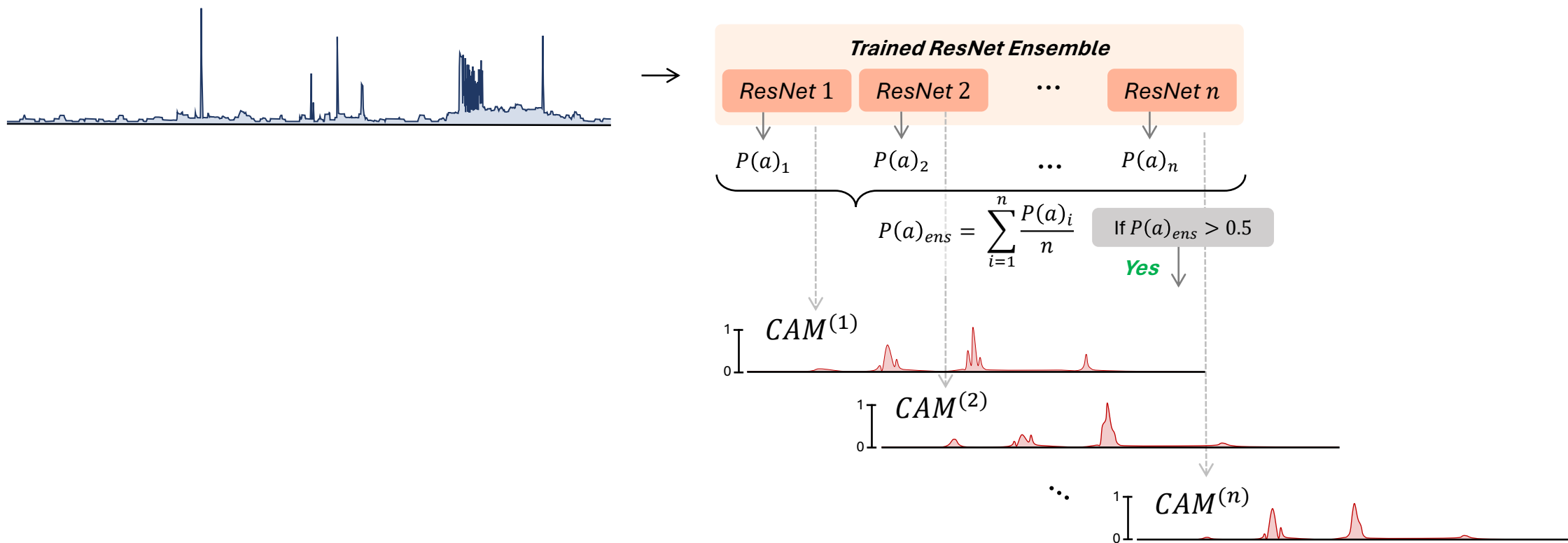


A ResNet ensemble with varying kernel sizes



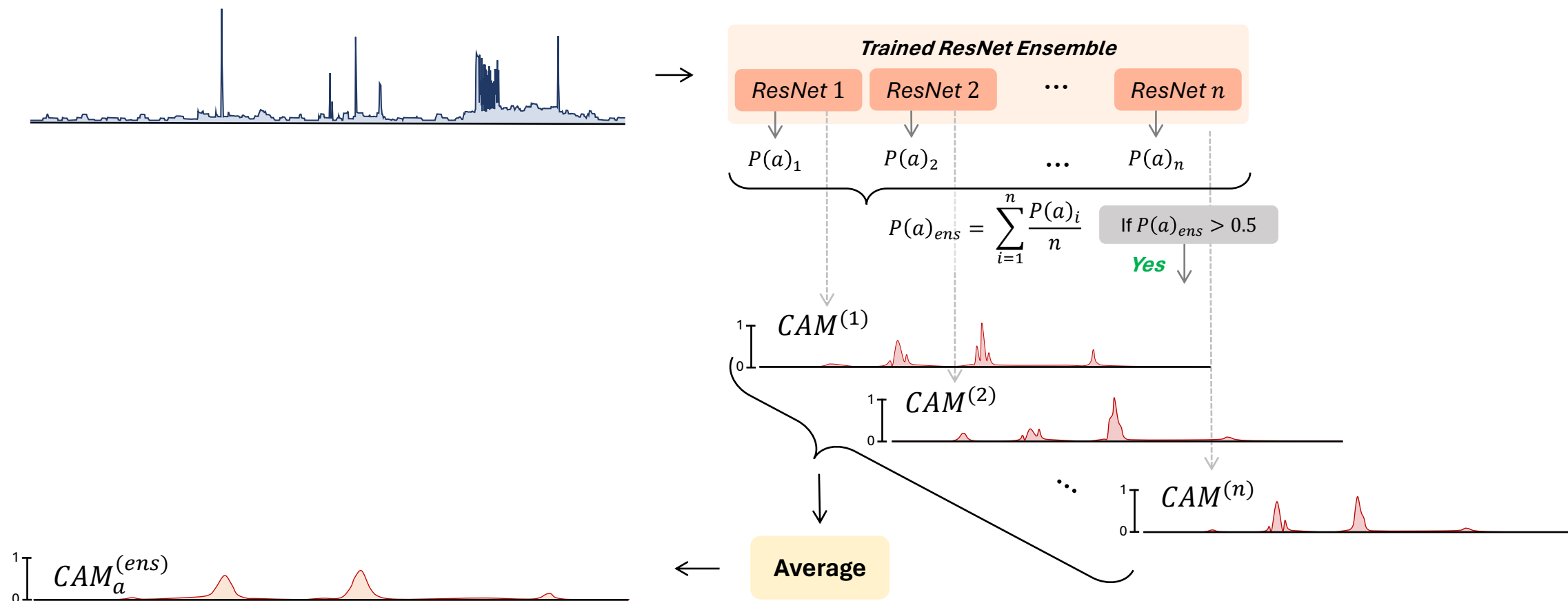
Improving **CAM** for Appliance Localization

A ResNet ensemble with varying kernel sizes



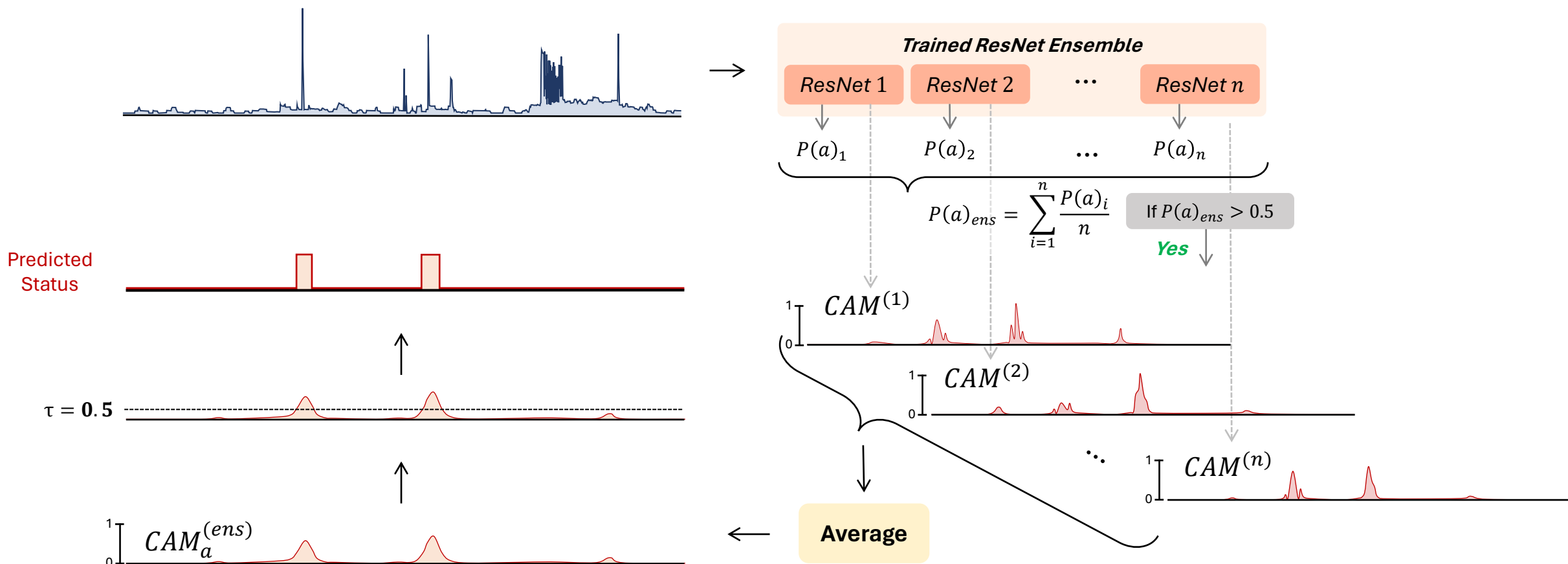
Improving **CAM** for Appliance Localization

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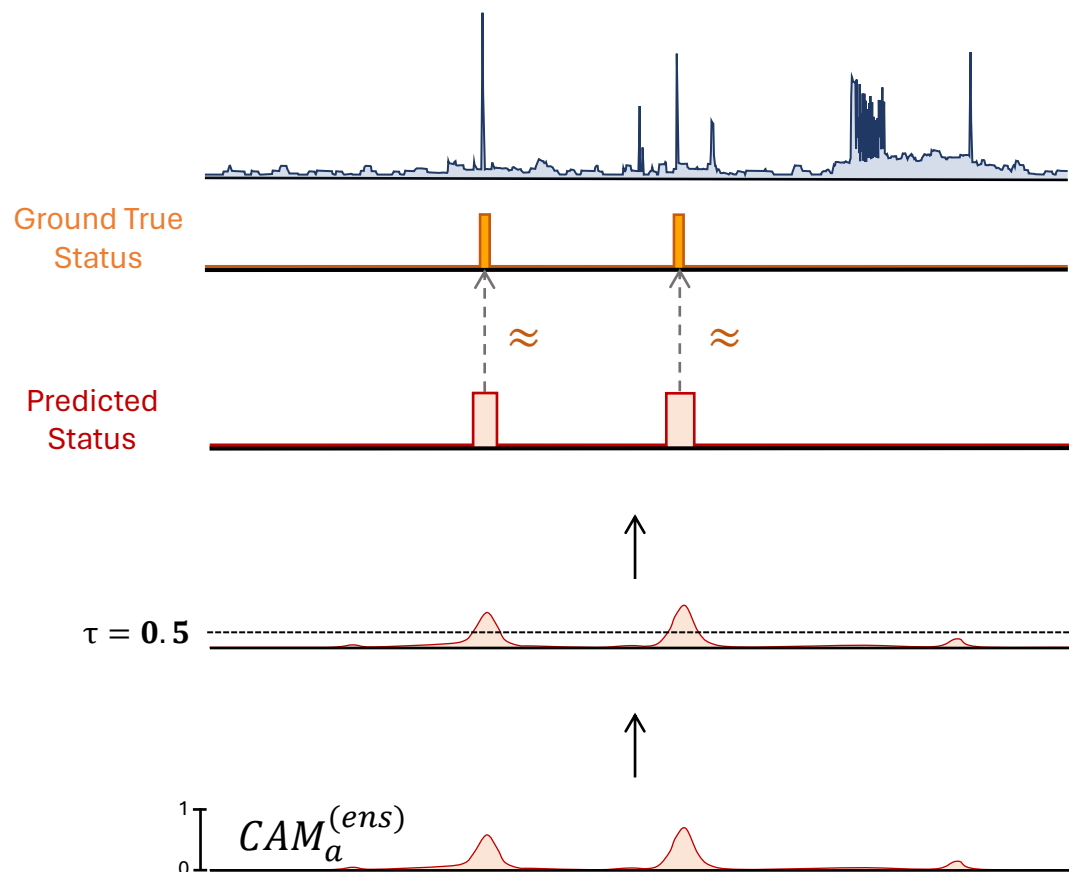


Improving **CAM** for Appliance Localization

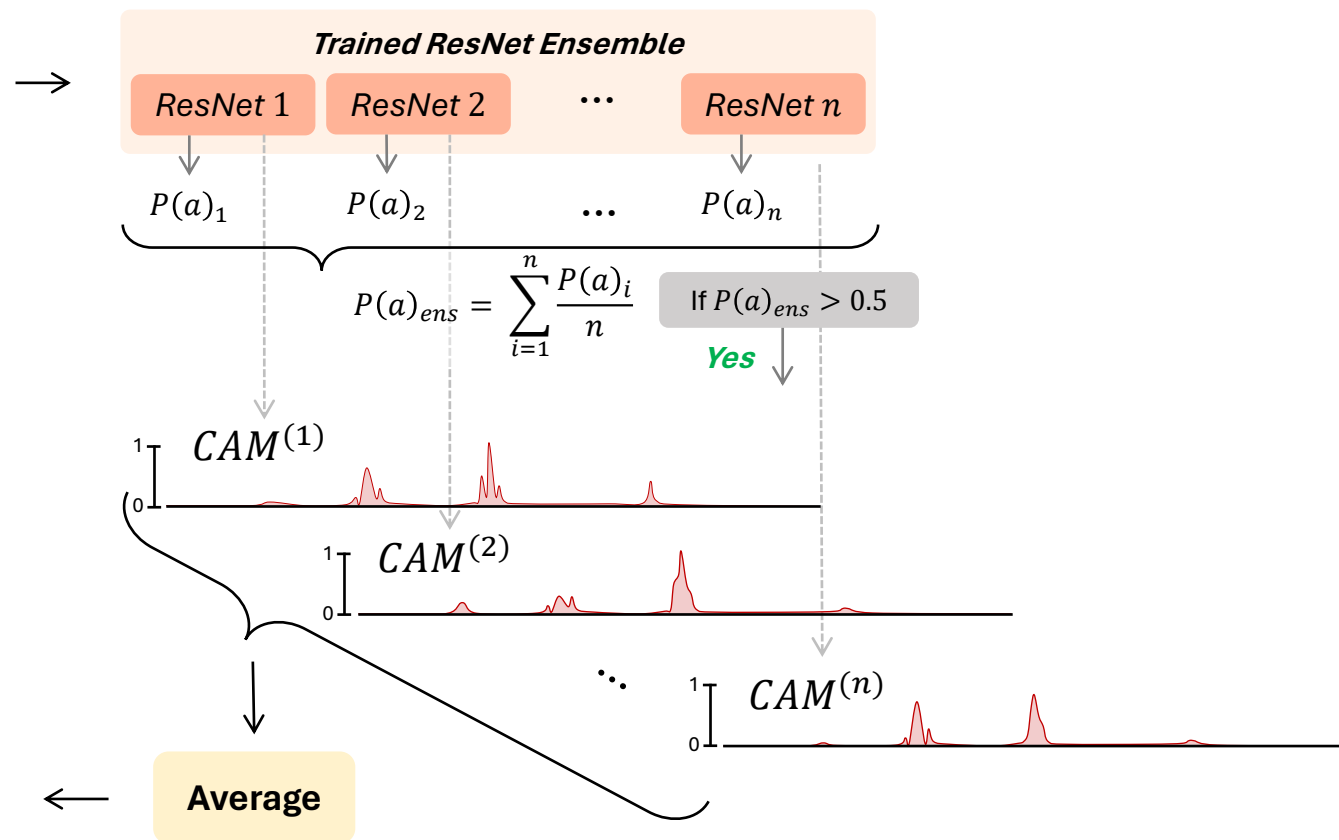
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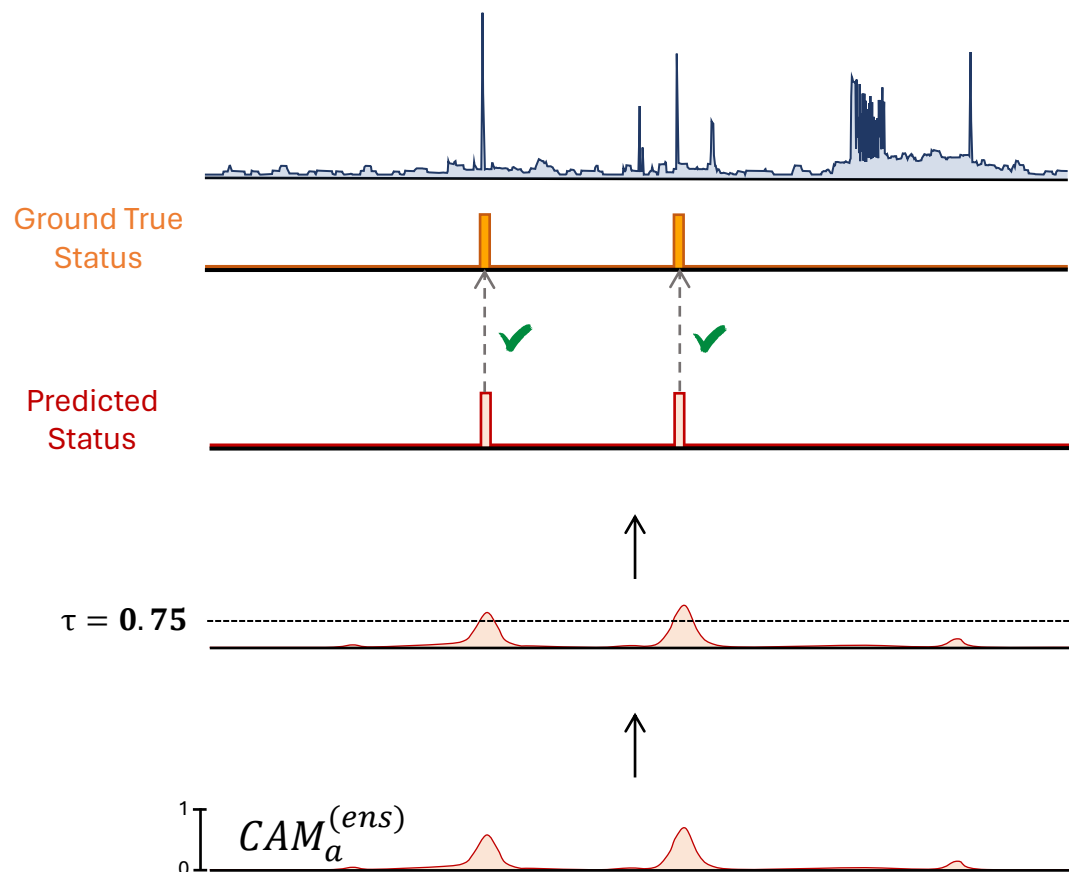


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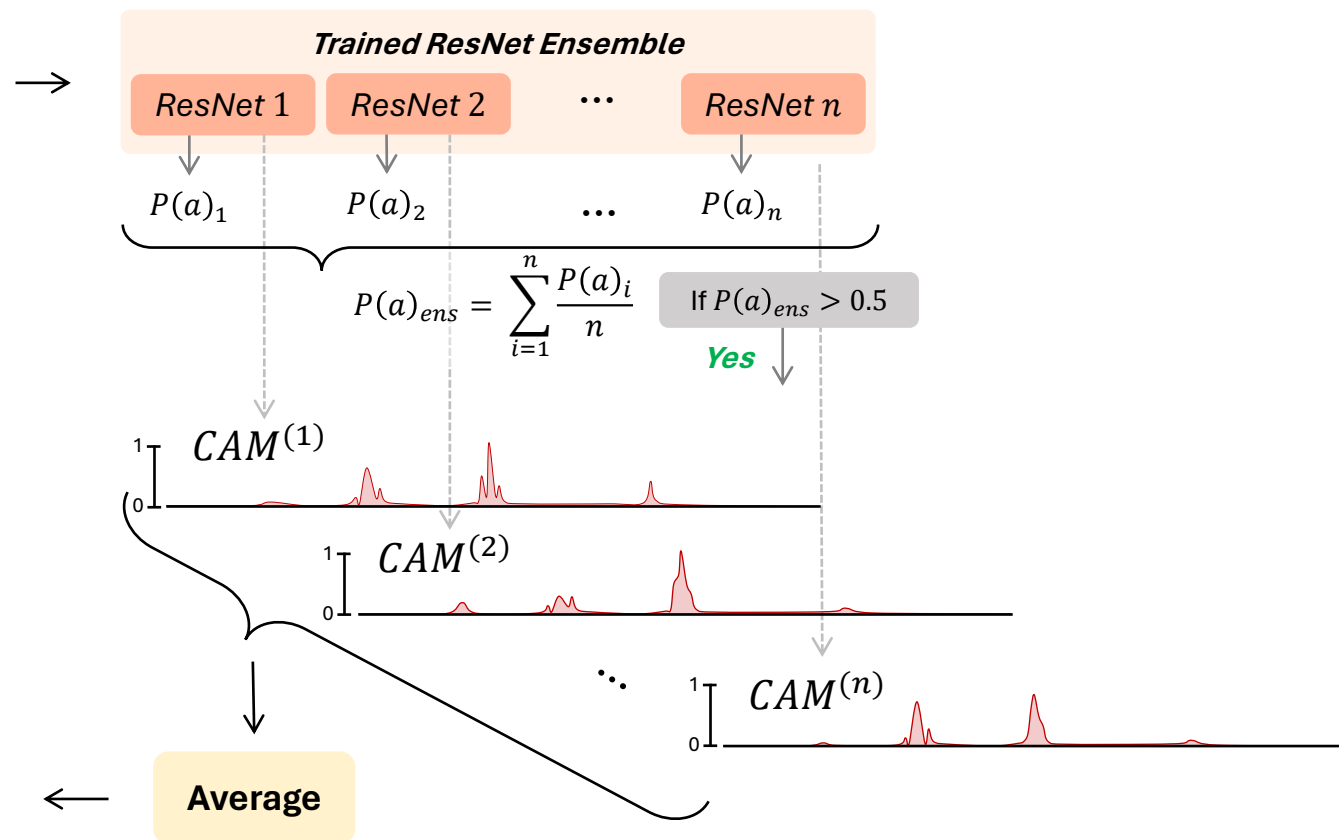


Improving CAM for Appliance Localization

Continues to depend on a **hyperparameter**, which needs to be **manually tuned** for **each scenario**



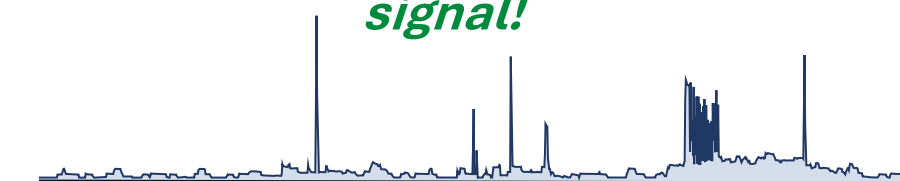
A ResNet ensemble with varying kernel sizes



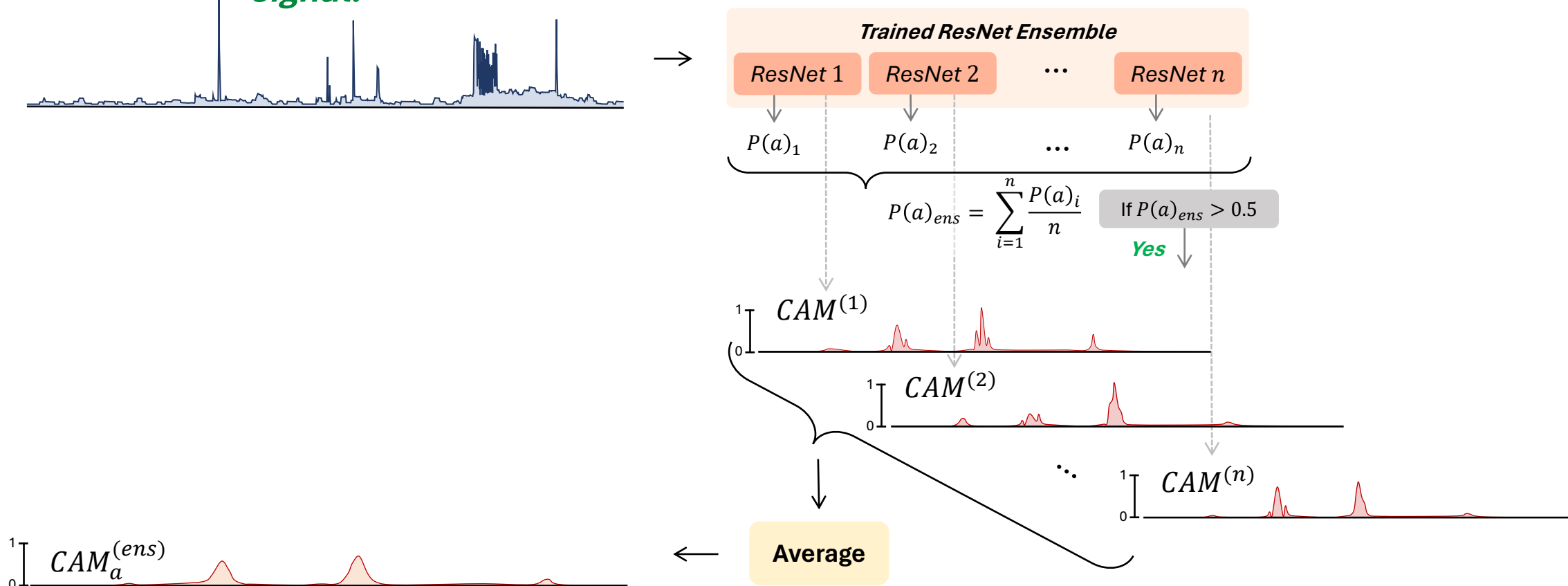
Proposed Approach: CamAL

Improving **CAM** for Appliance Localization

Considers the **shape** of the **input aggregated signal!**



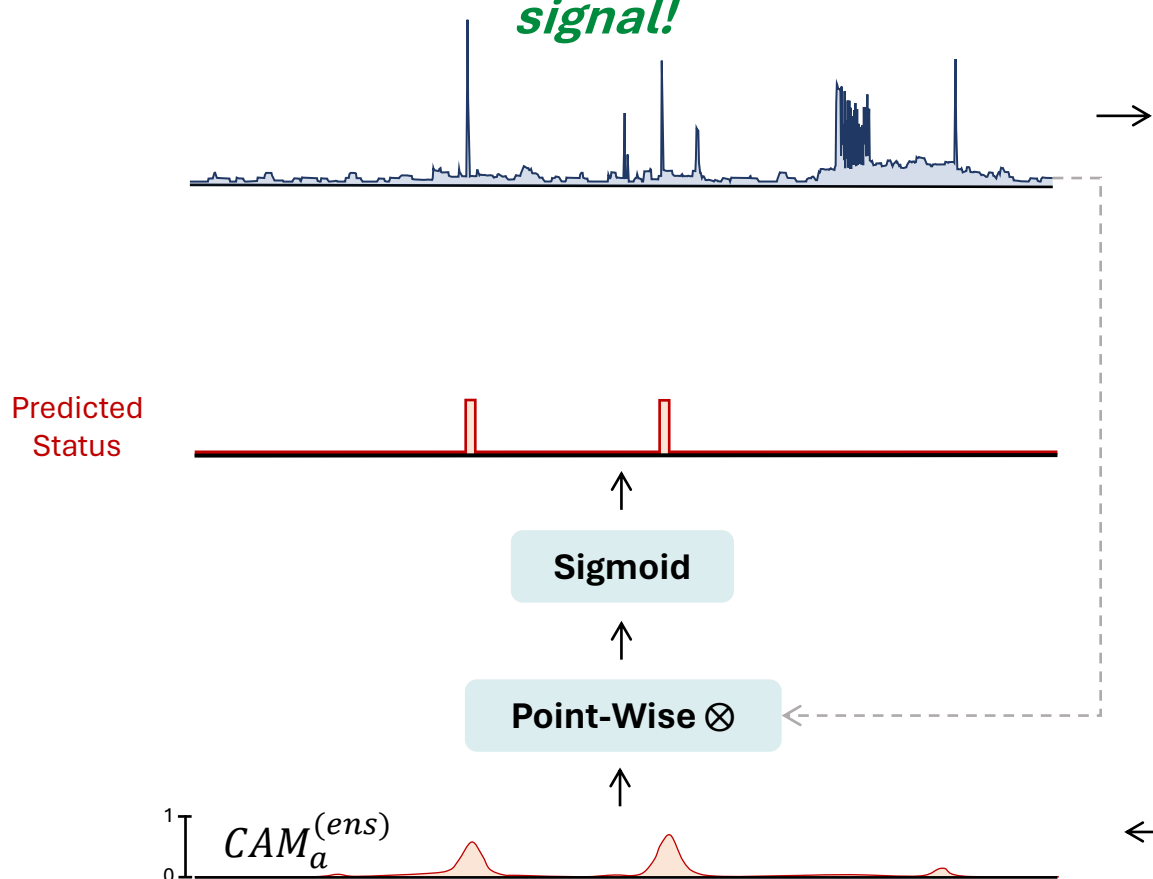
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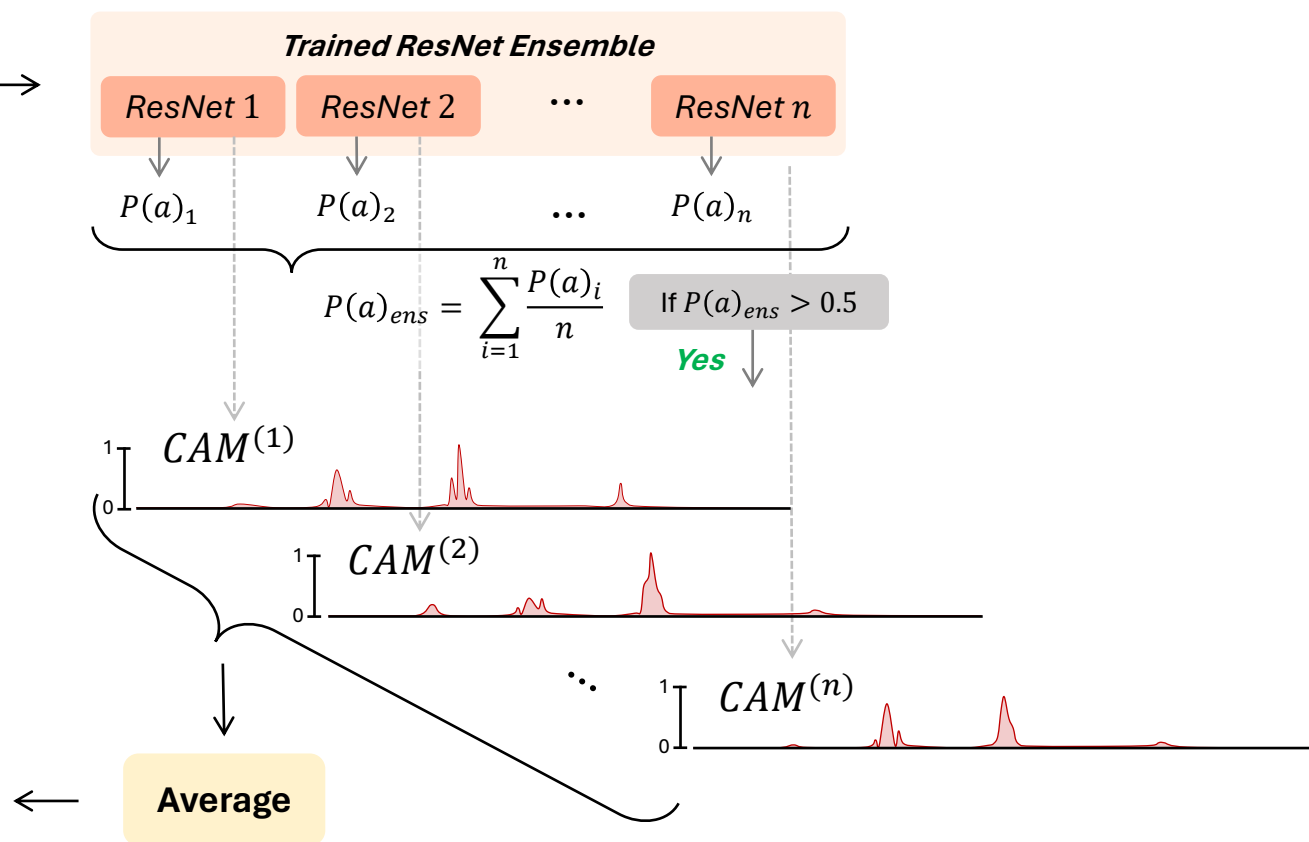
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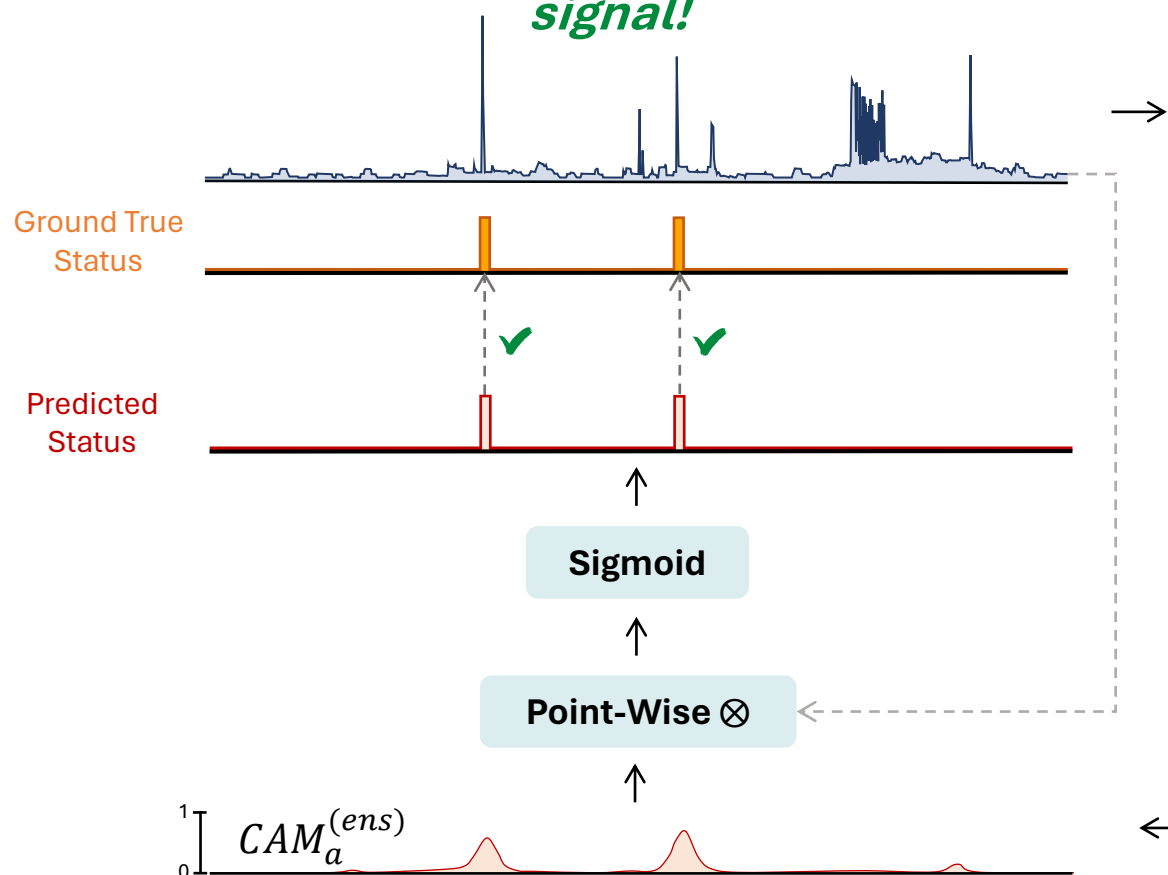
A ResNet ensemble with varying kernel sizes



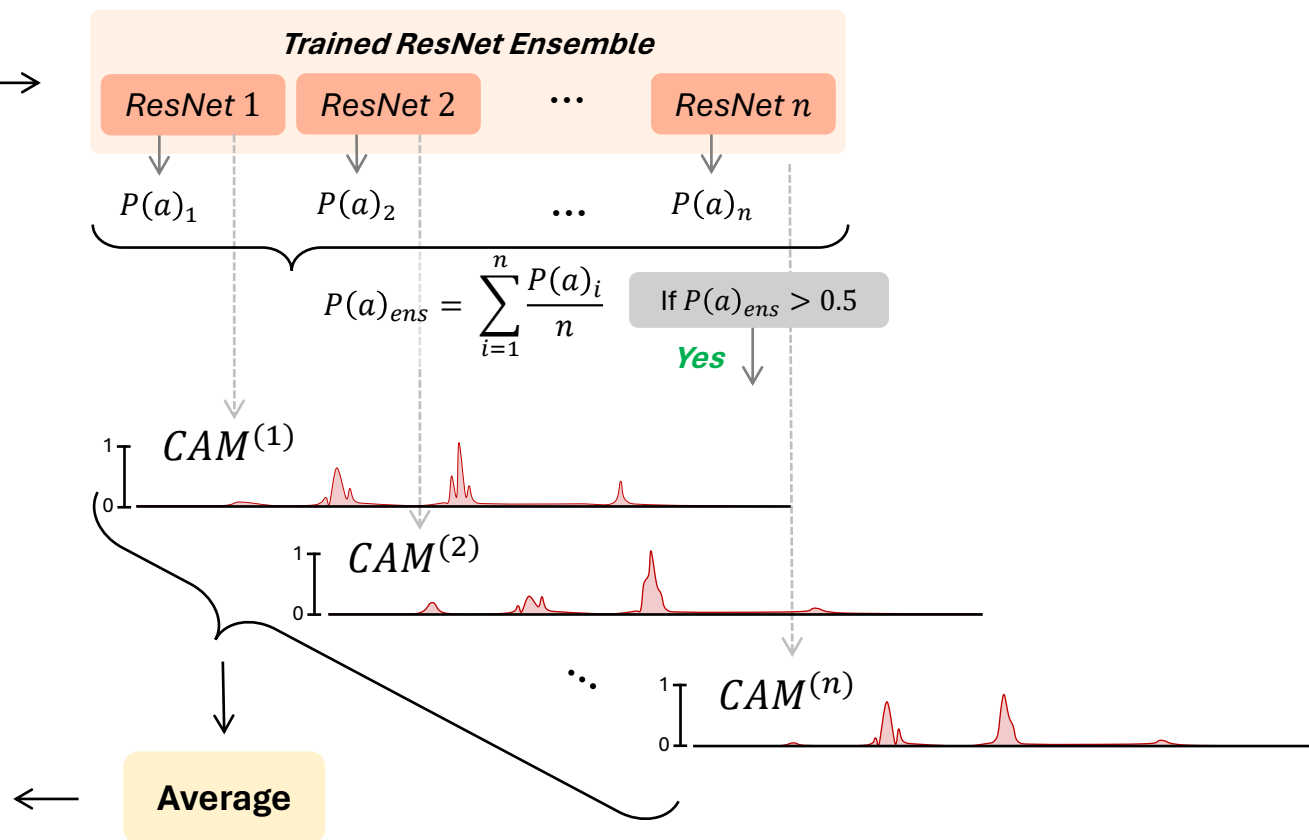
Proposed Approach: CamAL

Improving **CAM** for Appliance Localization

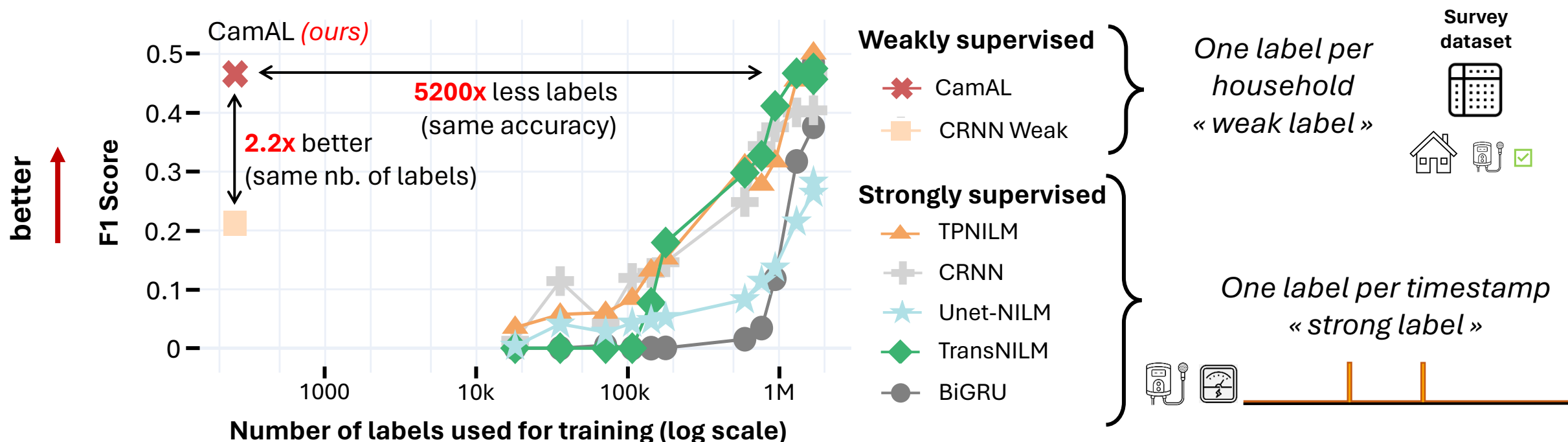
Considers the *shape* of the *input aggregated signal*!



A ResNet ensemble with varying kernel sizes



How does **CamAL** perform compared to **strongly-supervised baselines**?

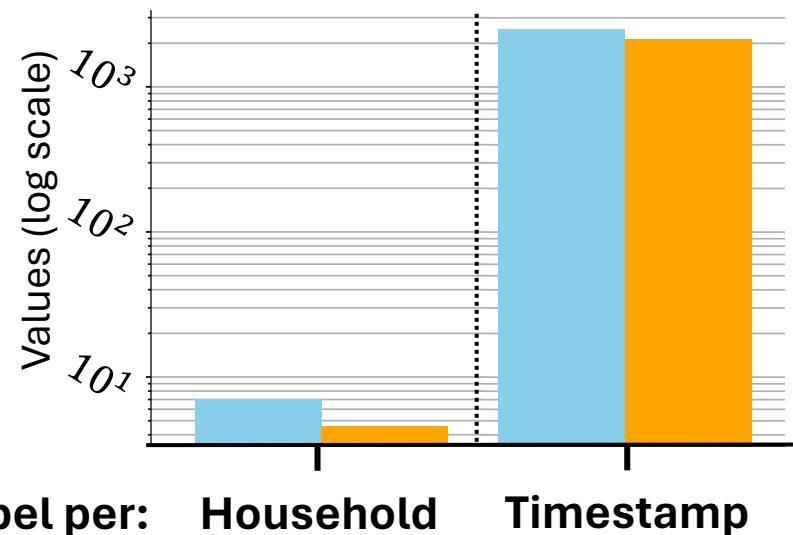


Results: Label Costs Comparison

How do **label-collection costs** vary between **approaches**?

■ dollars\$ ■ gCO2 

*Cost for training
CamAL*



*Cost for training
strongly supervised
NILM methods*

Survey
dataset



*Asking customers to
fill out a questionnaire*



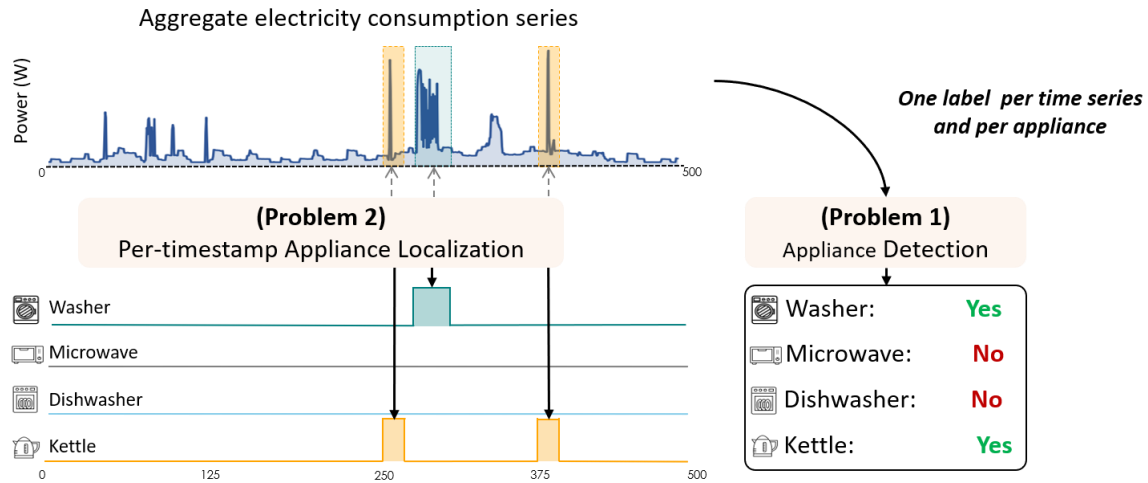
*Instrumenting households with
dedicated submeters per appliance*



Reduce collection cost (gCO2 and cash) by up to 2 magnitude orders!

Can we tackle the *Appliance Pattern Localization* problem using *minimal supervision*?

Challenge



Solution

- ✓ **CamAL (Class Activation Map based Appliance Localization)**
 - Combine **explainable AI** with **weak labels** to tackle **appliance-pattern localization**
 - Achieve near-**strongly supervised** method's accuracy while drastically **reducing labeling costs**

I. Introduction

II. Contributions

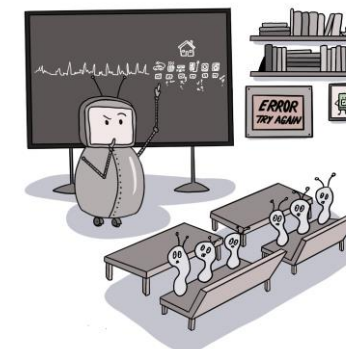
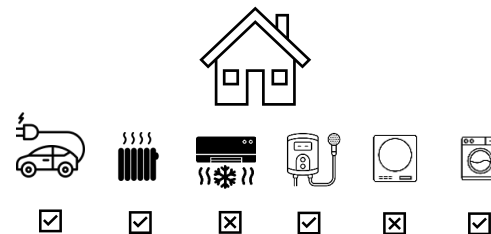
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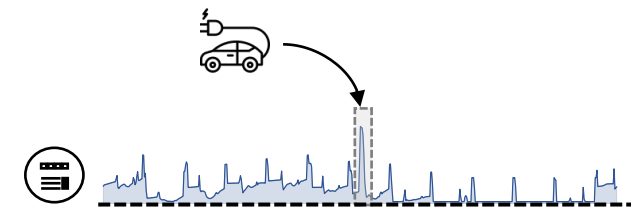
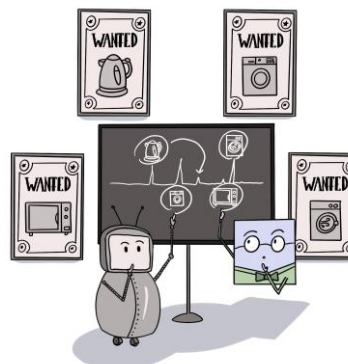
3. Energy Disaggregation

III. Conclusions

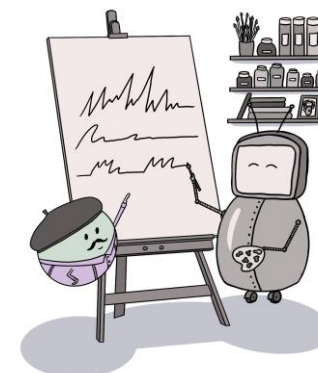
1. Appliance Detection - *Time Series Classification*



2. Appliance Pattern Localization – *Pattern Identification*



3. Energy Disaggregation – *Time Series Regression*



Background: EDF's monitoring solution (Mon Suivi Conso)

I. Introduction

II. Contribution 3/3 : Appliance Consumption Feedback

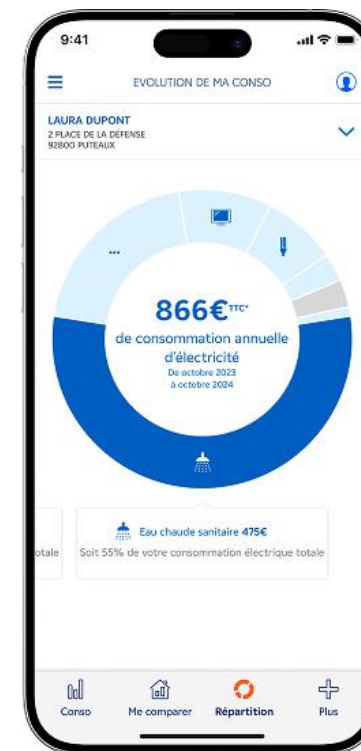
III. Conclusions

EDF's Appliance-Level Feedback Solution

 **2015** - Launch of *Mon Suivi Conso* (web + app)

 **2018** - Annual appliances estimate using a **semi-supervised** statistics approach^[1]

 **2023** - **Deep-Learning based** approach → monthly estimation reduced error **by $\approx -70\%$**



Room for improvement: Monthly estimation is **still coarse**, and users recently requested daily appliance-level insights



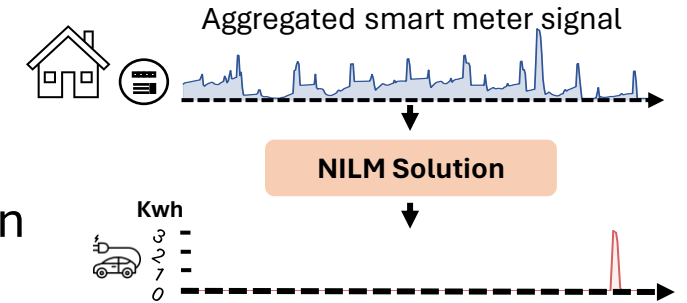
[1] L. Bozzi et al., Individual electricity consumption of a given appliance from a set of electrical equipment, French Patent, 2014.

Energy Disaggregation



Current **SotA methods** are based on **deep-learning**

Operates on **subsequences** of an entire electricity consumption series



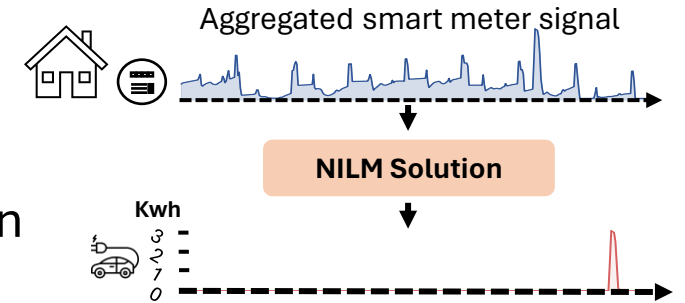
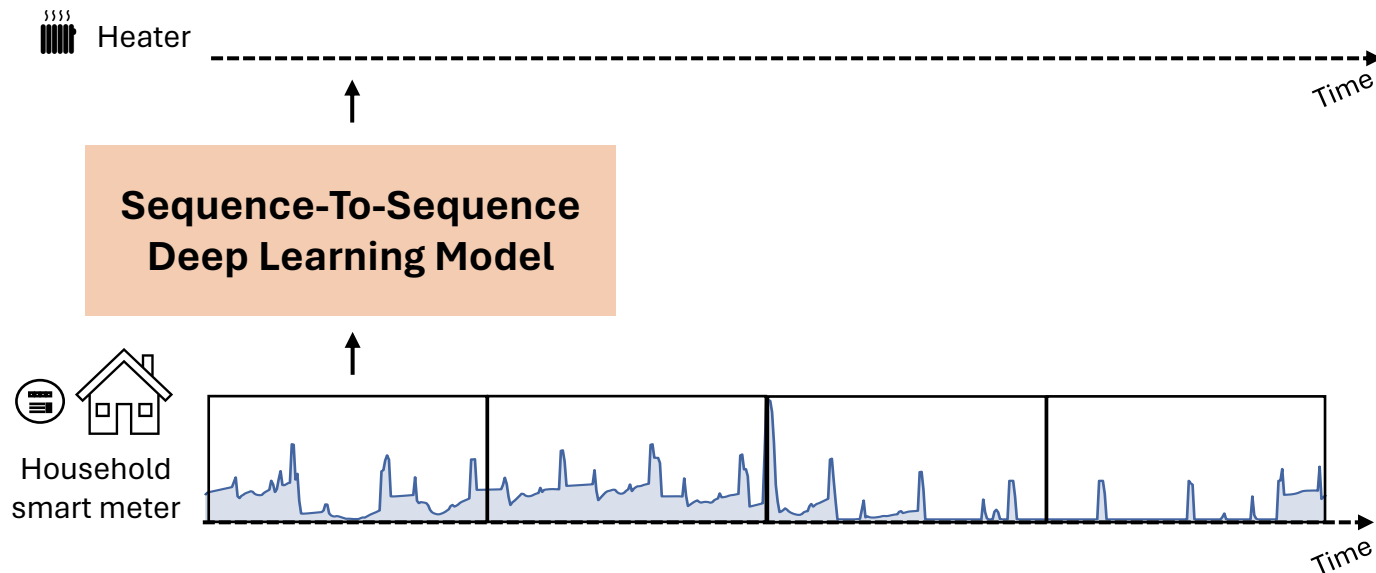
Energy Disaggregation



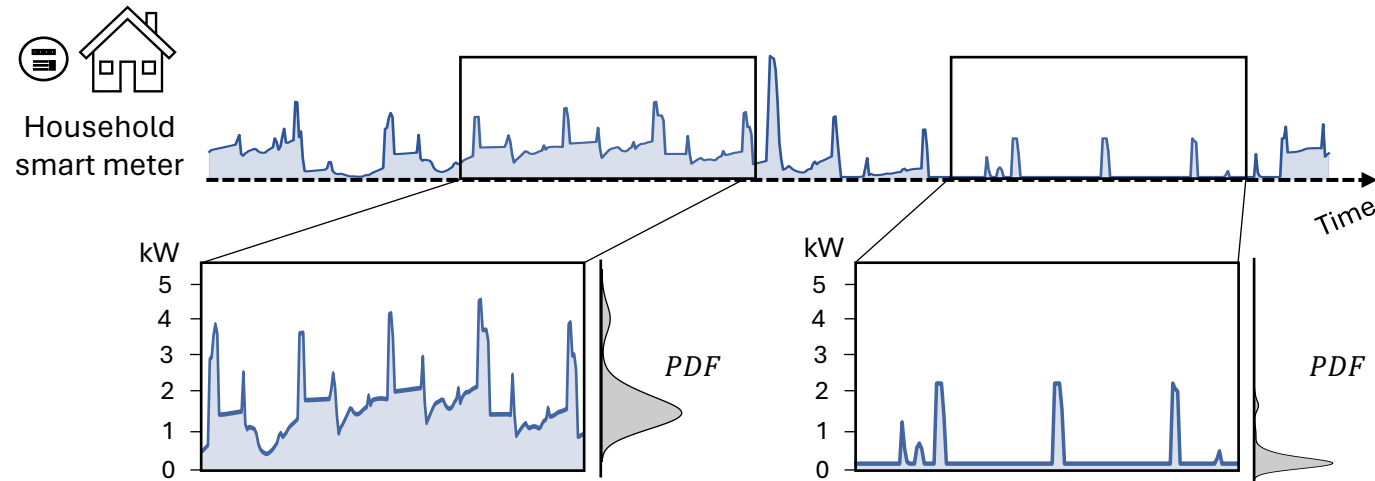
Current **SotA methods** are based on **deep-learning**

Operates on **subsequences** of an entire electricity consumption series

The *Sequence-To-Sequence* paradigm



Non-Stationarity Aspect of Electricity Consumption Data



Accounting for non-stationarity in deep learning significantly improves time series forecasting accuracy ! [1, 2]

[1] T. Kim et al., Reversible Instance Normalization for Accurate Time-Series Forecasting against Distribution Shift, ICLR, 2021

[2] Y. Liu et al., Non-stationary Transformers: Exploring the Stationarity in Time Series Forecasting, NIPS, 2022

*How to provide detailed and accurate ***fine-grained*** appliance consumption ***feedback*** to customers?*

Challenges

1. Considering non-stationary

Mitigating the data drift within each subsequence

2. Delivering granular, actionable feedback to customers

Per-timestamp, daily, weekly and monthly

*How to provide detailed and accurate ***fine-grained*** appliance consumption ***feedback*** to customers?*

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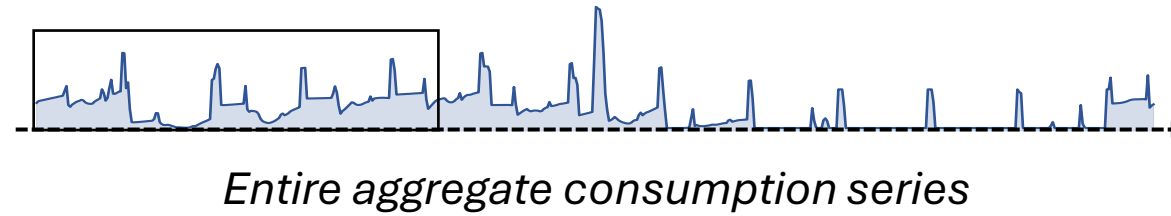
Per-timestamp, daily, weekly and monthly

Solutions

✓ **NILMFormer**

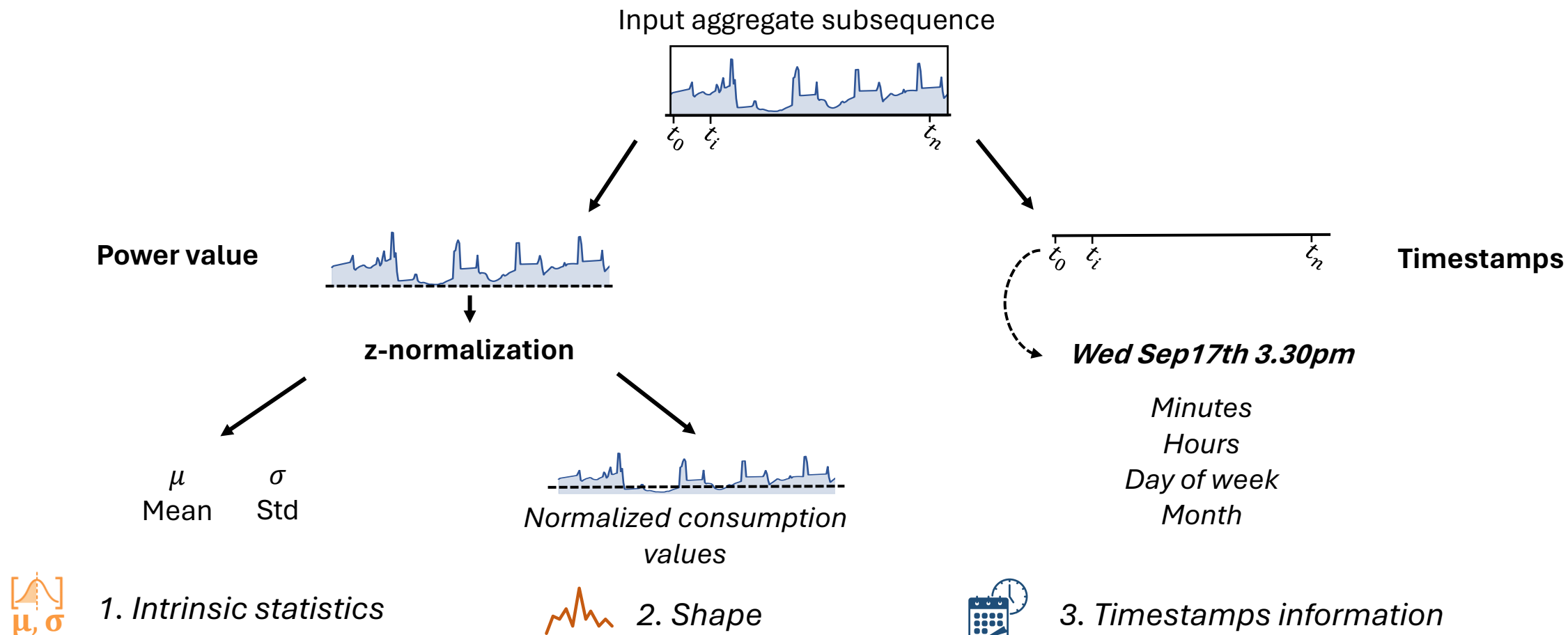
✓ **Deployment in “*Mon Suivi Conso*”**

How to **mitigate** the subsequence **data drift aspect**?



Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

How to **mitigate** the subsequence **data drift aspect**?



Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

NILMFormer: A Non-Stationarity Aware Transformer for Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring

I. Distinct encoding modules (*tokenization*)



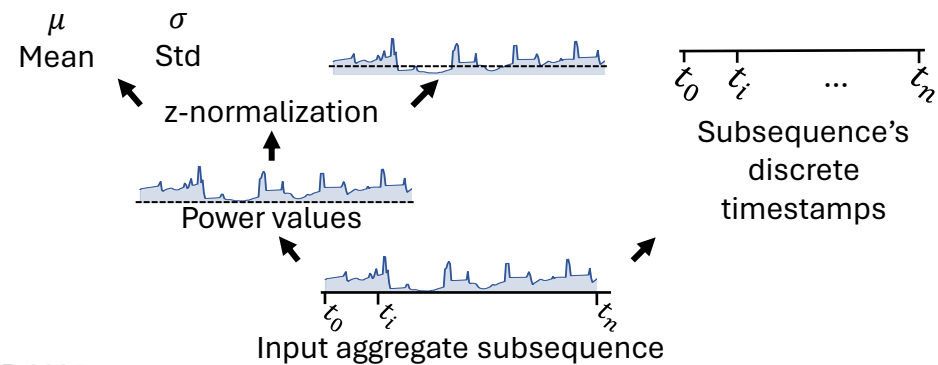
1. *Intrinsic statistics*



2. *Shape*



3. *Timestamps information*



NILMFormer: A Non-Stationarity Aware Transformer for Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring

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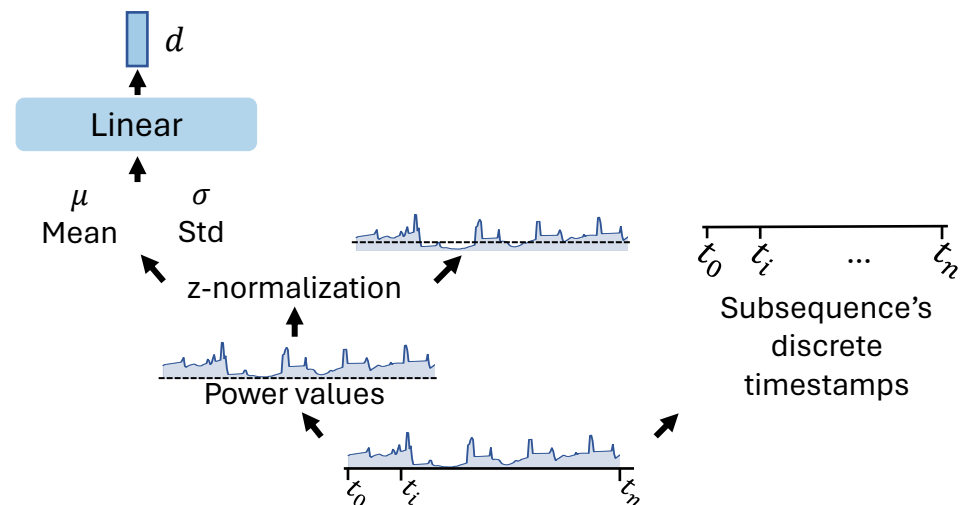
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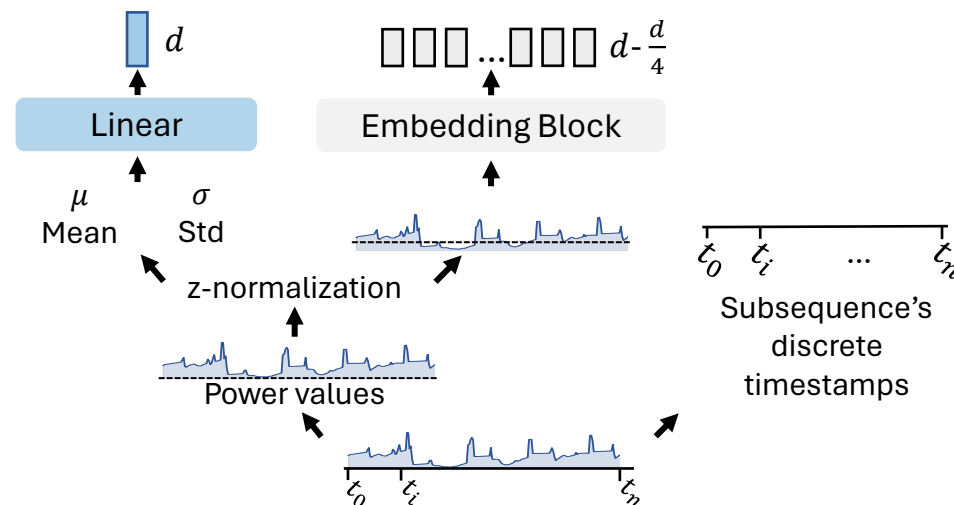
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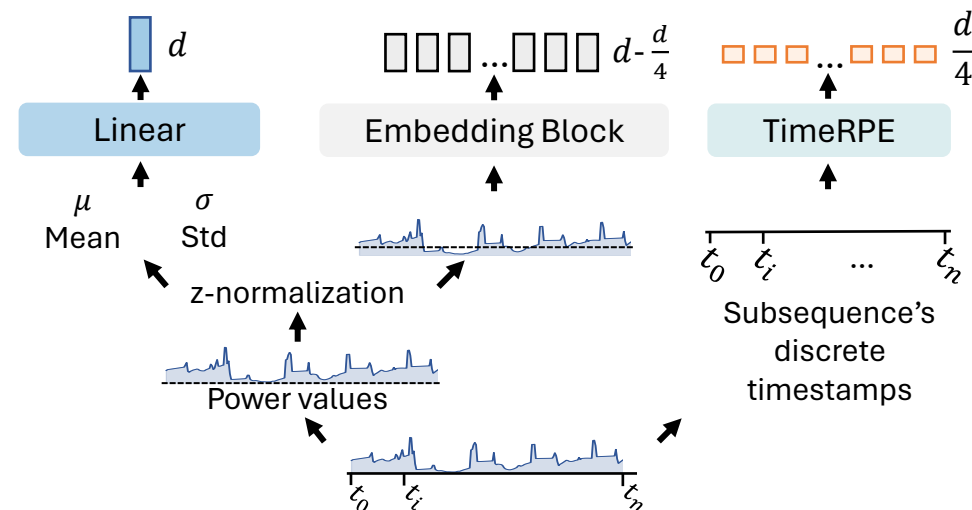
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Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

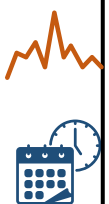
I. Intro

II. Appliance Consumption Feedback

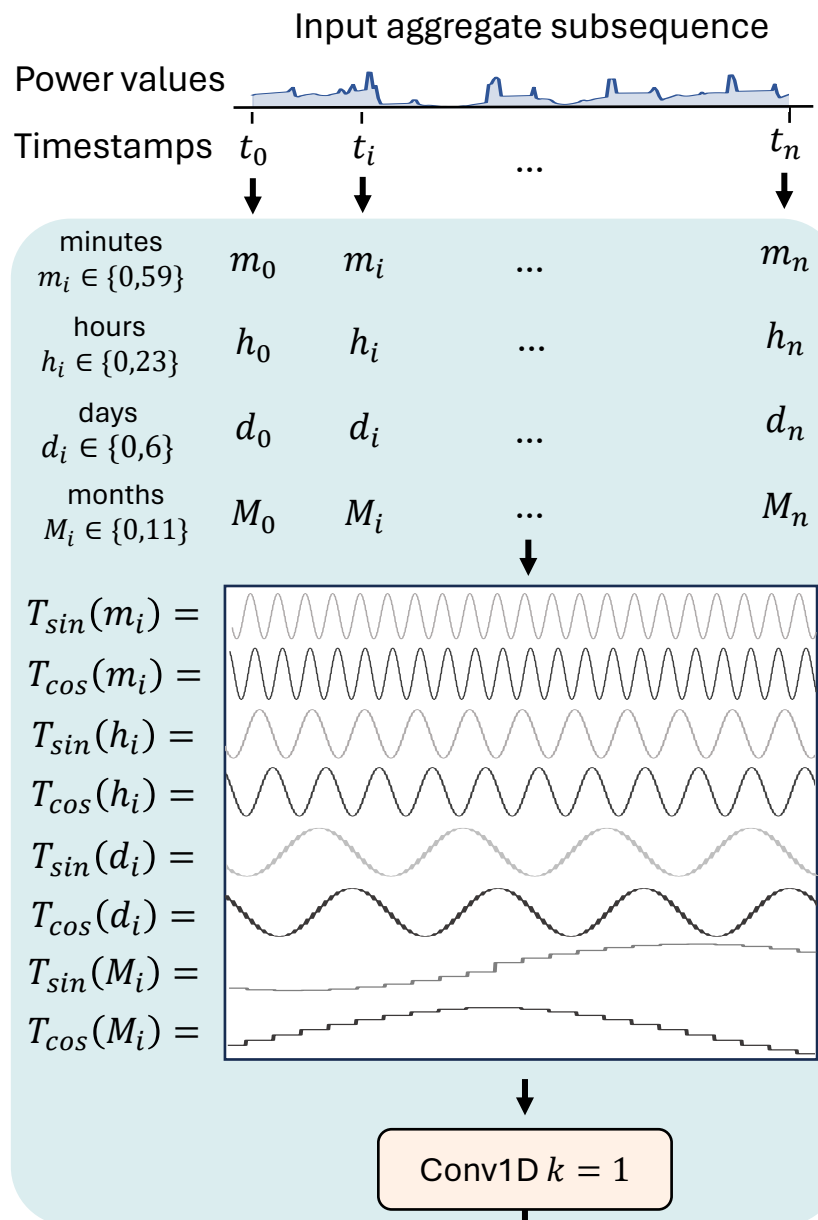
III. Conclusions

NILMFormer
Non-Intrusive

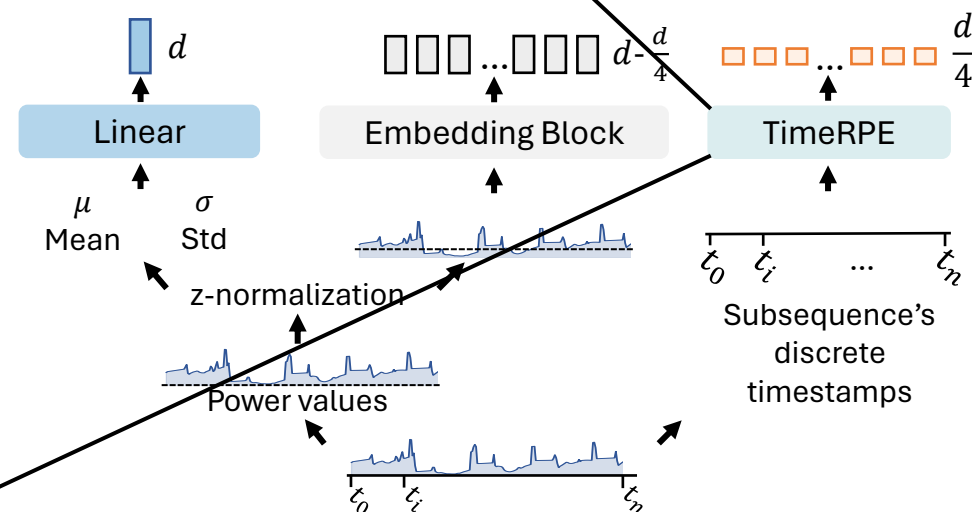
I. Distinct e



Time Related Positional Encoding



for



Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

NILMFormer: A Non-Stationarity Aware Transformer for Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring

I. Distinct encoding modules (*tokenization*)



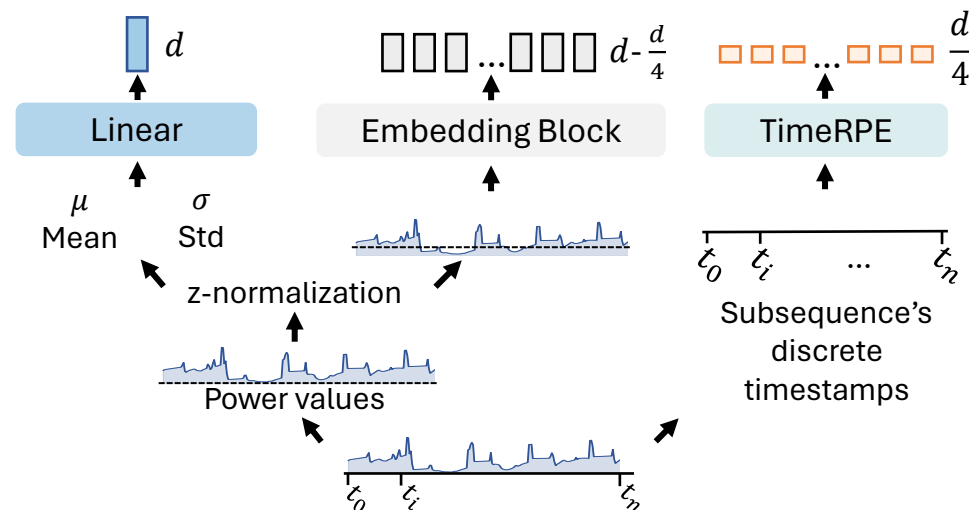
1. *Intrinsic statistics*



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Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

NILMFormer: A Non-Stationarity Aware Transformer for Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring

I. Distinct encoding modules (*tokenization*)



1. *Intrinsic statistics*

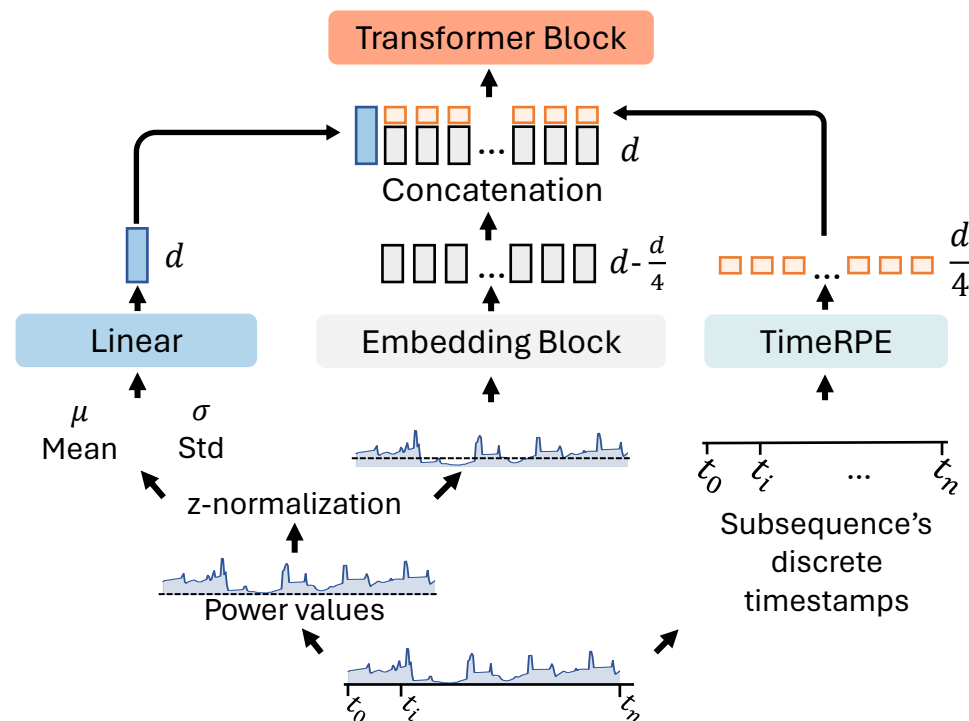


2. *Shape*



3. *Timestamps information*

II. Embedding parts **concatenation**



Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

NILMFormer: A Non-Stationarity Aware Transformer for Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring

I. Distinct encoding modules (*tokenization*)



1. *Intrinsic statistics*



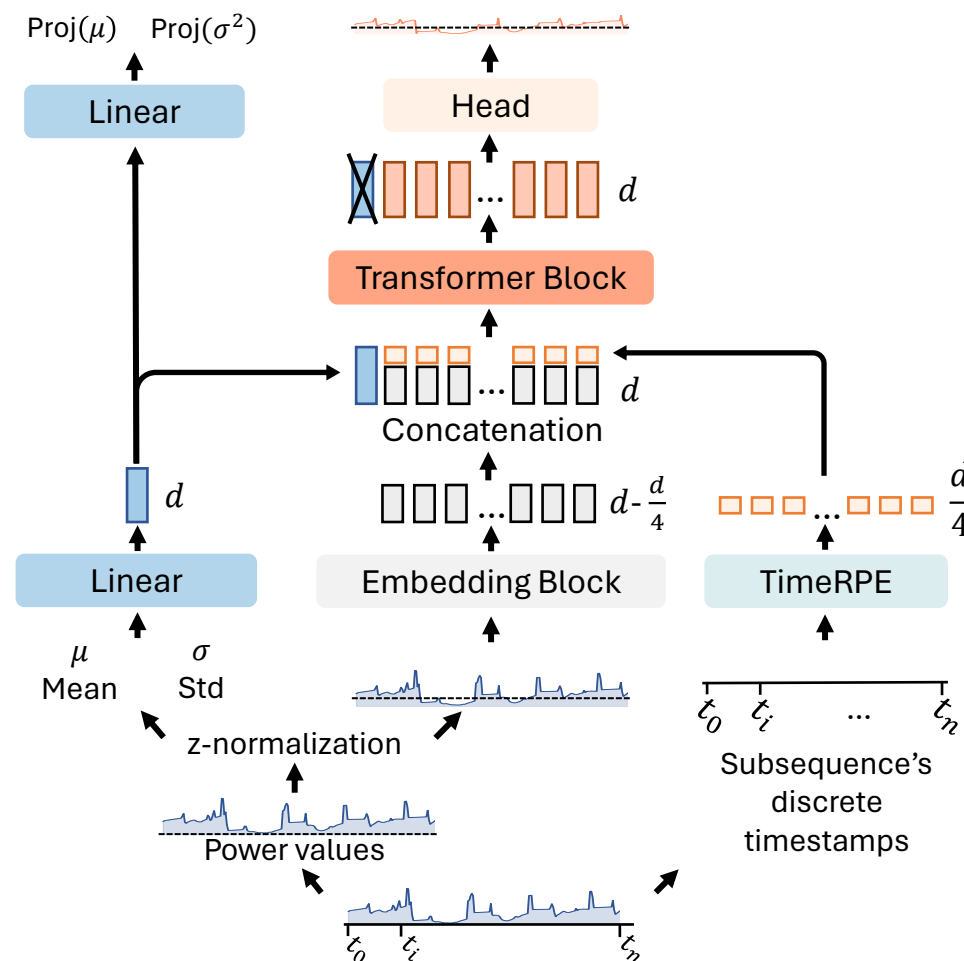
2. *Shape*



3. *Timestamps information*

II. Embedding parts **concatenation**

III. Subsequence's individual **appliance power** and **statistics** prediction



Proposed Approach: NILMFormer

NILMFormer: A Non-Stationarity Aware Transformer for Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring

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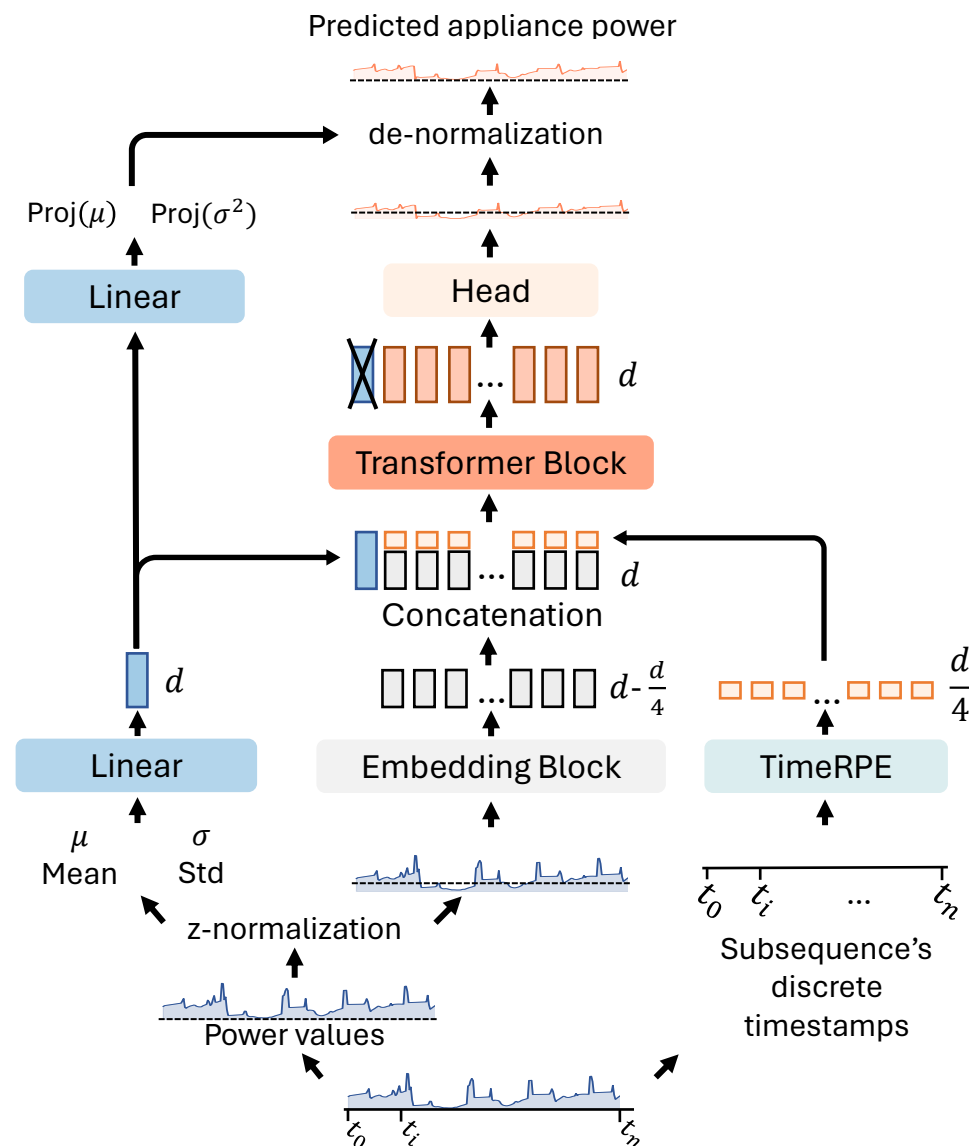


3. *Timestamps information*

II. Embedding parts **concatenation**

III. Subsequence's individual **appliance power** and **statistics** prediction

IV. Output **de-normalization**



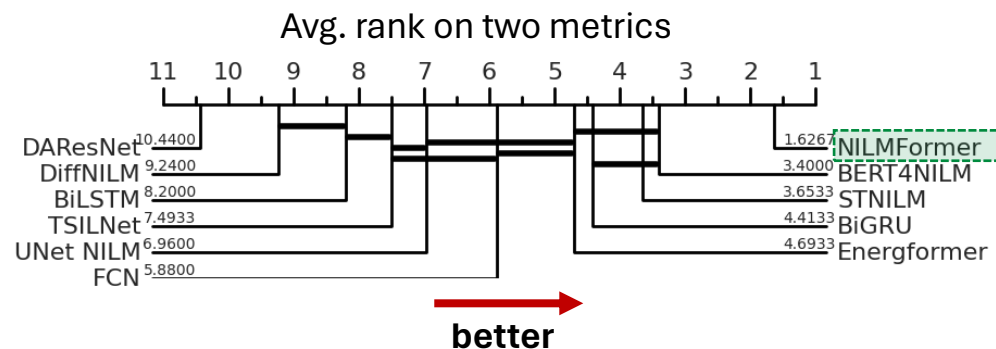
Results: Per-timestamp Energy Disaggregation

I. Introduction

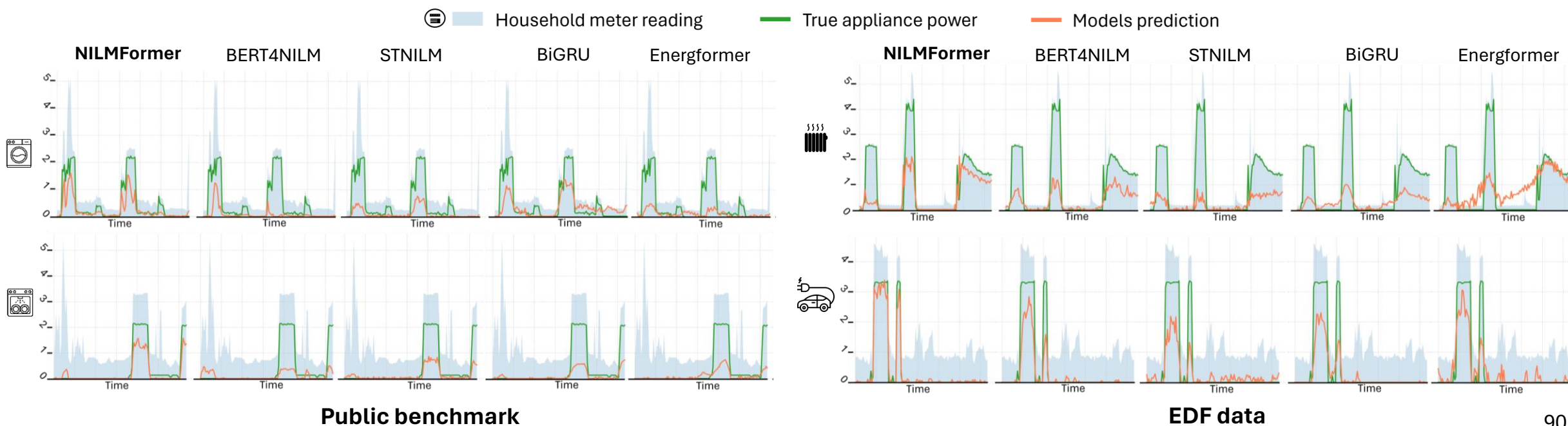
II. Contribution 3/3 : Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

Performance comparison with 10 SotA NILM baselines

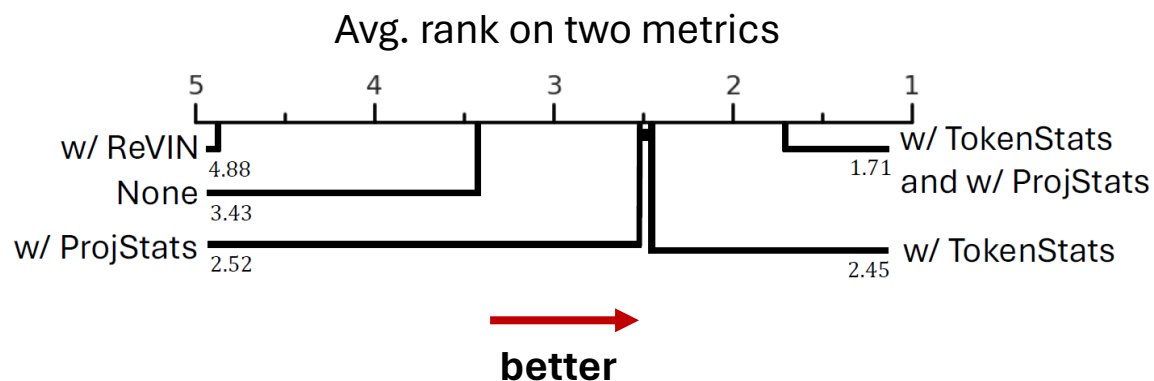


*Averaged results over 4 datasets and
14 appliances disaggregation
scenarios*

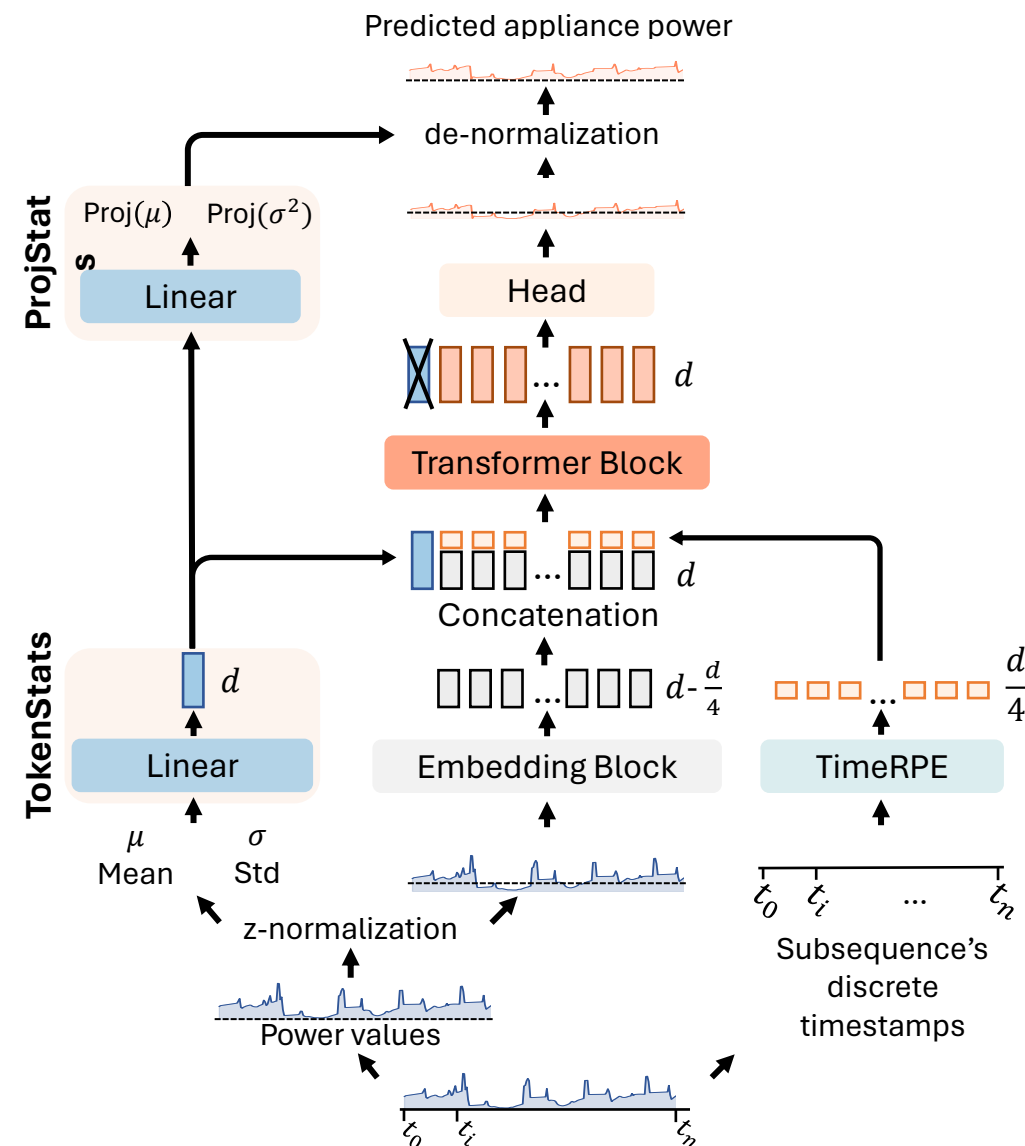


Results: Per-timestamp Energy Disaggregation

Effects of proposed **Non-Stationary Mechanisms** on **NILMFormer** Performance

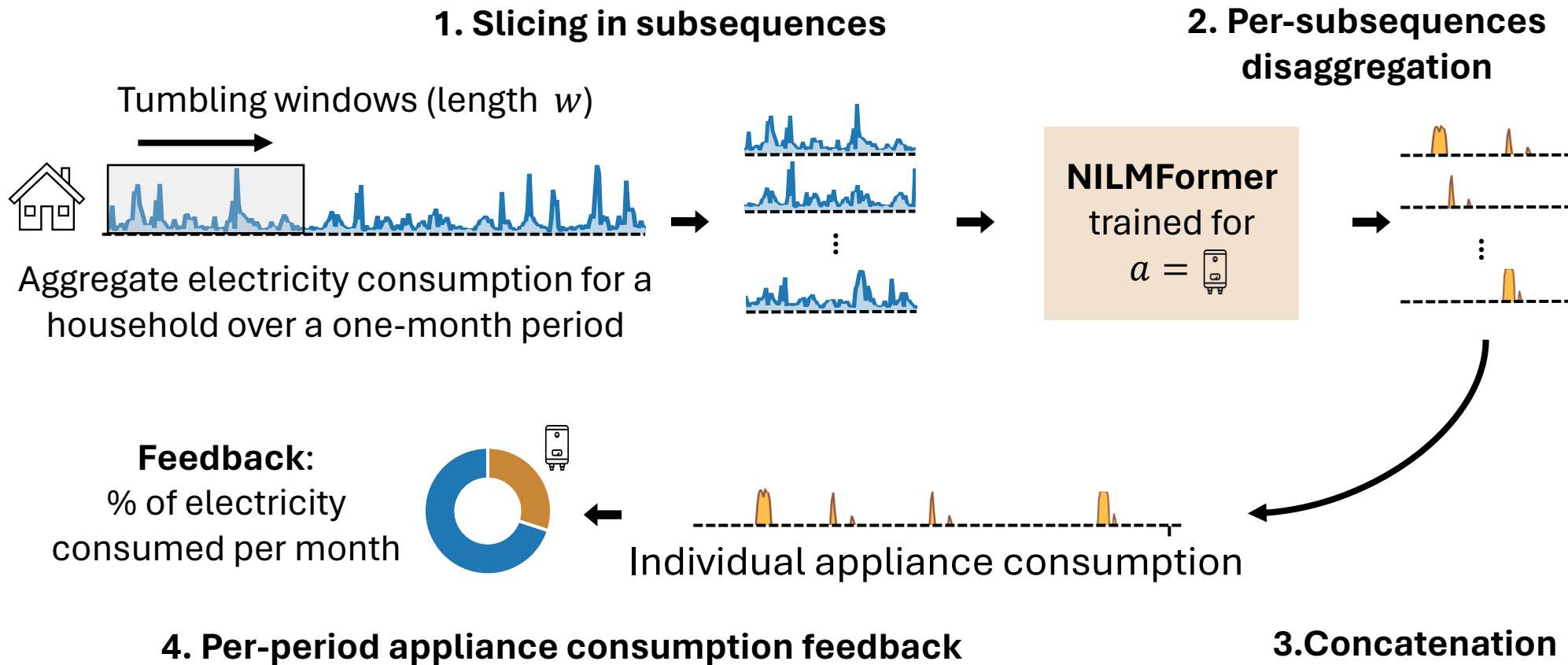


Averaged results over 4 datasets and 14 appliances disaggregation scenarios



Deployed Solution: NILMFormer for Appliance Consumption Feedback

A Straightforward Framework for Per-Period Energy Estimation



Deployed Solution: NILMFormer for Detailed Appliance Feedback

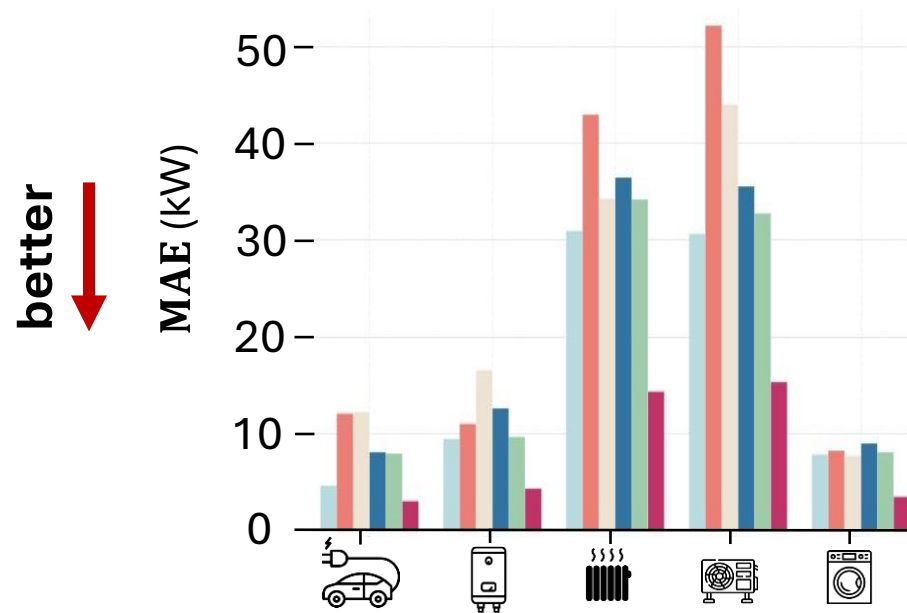
I. Introduction

II. Contribution 3/3 : Appliance Consumption Feedback

III. Conclusions

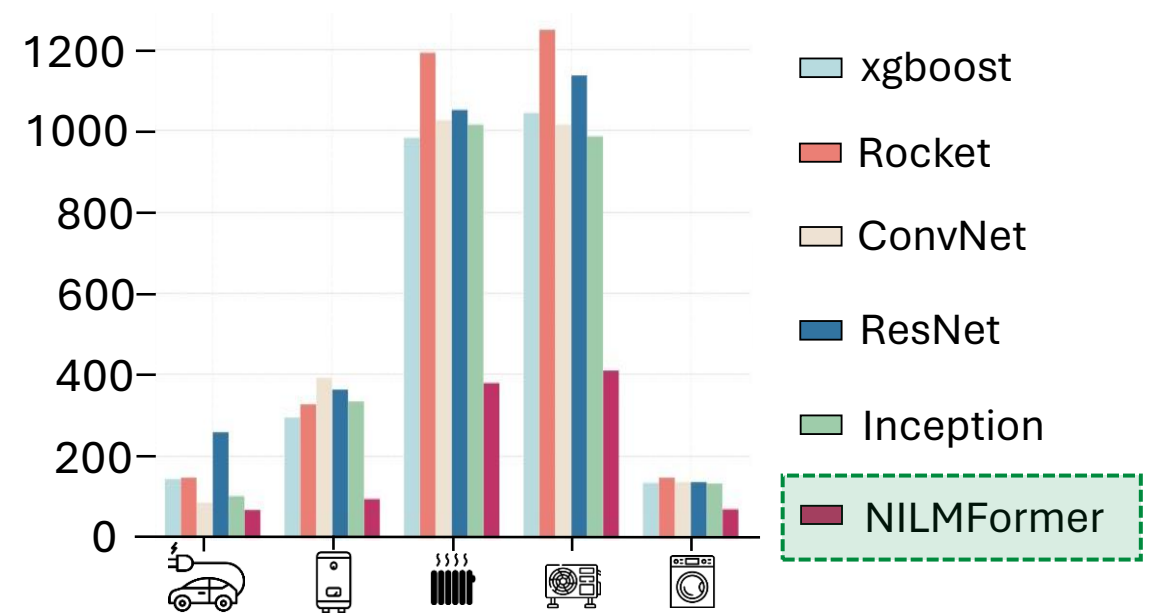
Performance Benchmark Against **TSER State-of-the-Art** (EDF's Investigated Solution for *Mon Suivi Conso*)

Daily Power Appliance Estimation



Achieves up to **52% lower error**
than the 2nd-best baseline(XGBoost)

Monthly Power Appliance Estimation



Achieves up to **151% lower error**
than the 2nd-best baseline (Inception)



Water Heater



Heater



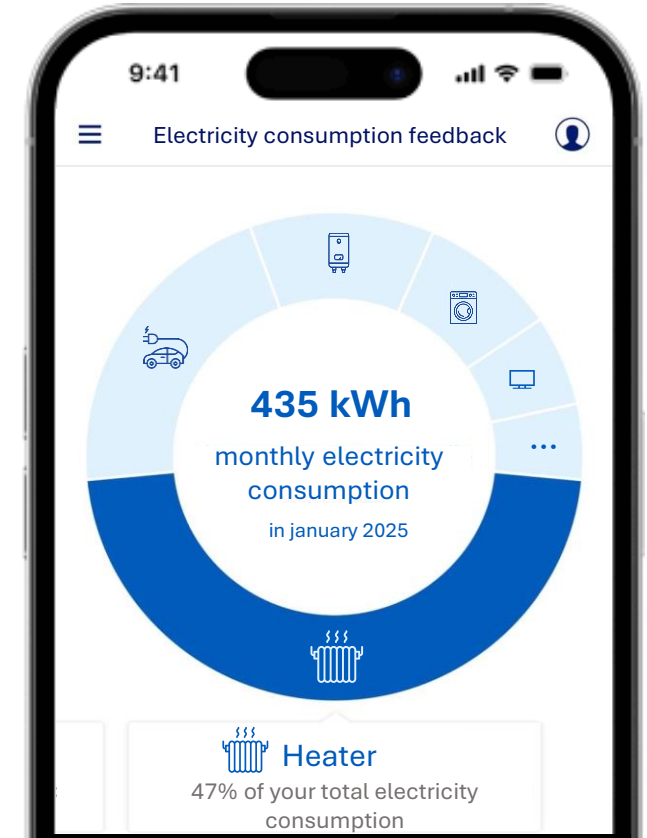
Heatpump



White Appliances

Deployment of **NILMFormer** in *Mon Suivi Conso*

- **Already deployed** in two EDF subsidiaries:
Électricité de Strasbourg and *EDF Solutions Solaires*
- **Progressive rollout** underway for the entire **EDF customer base** (*4M users*)
- Capable of processing the full EDF database in **11h**



*How to provide detailed and accurate ***fine-grained*** appliance consumption ***feedback*** to customers?*

Challenges

1. Considering non-stationary

Mitigating the data drift within each subsequence

2. Delivering granular, actionable feedback to customers

Per-timestamp, daily, weekly and monthly

Solutions

✓ NILMFormer

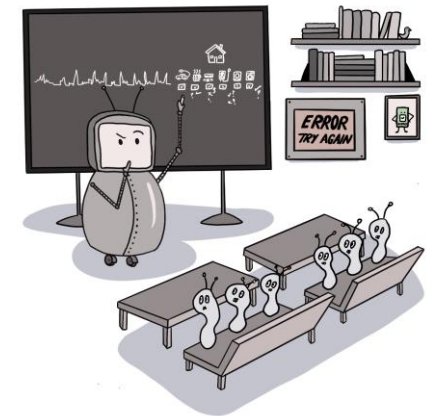
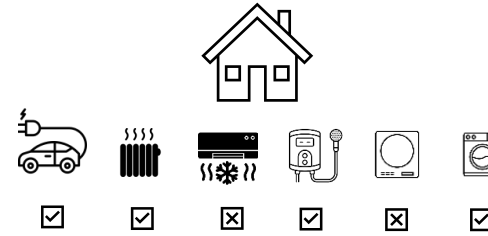
- Effectively takes into account the non-stationarity aspect of the data

✓ Deployment in *Mon Suivi Conso*

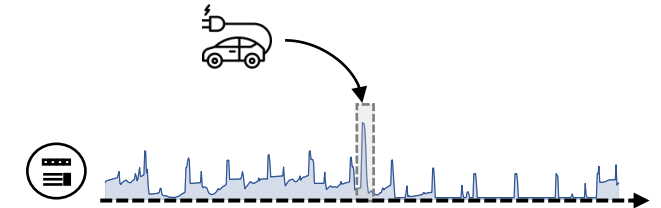
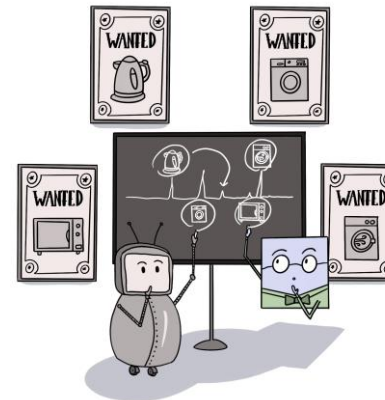
- Backbone algorithm for appliance feedback
- Fine grain delivering insights

III. Conclusions

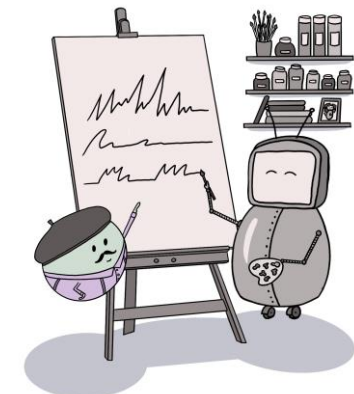
1. Appliance Detection



2. Appliance Pattern Localization



3. Energy Disaggregation



Can we extract ***relevant information*** from ***electricity consumption time series*** collected by ***common smart meter*** at a ***very low frequency***?

Can we extract *relevant information* from *electricity consumption time series* collected by *common smart meter* at a *very low frequency*?

Yes

Can we extract *relevant information* from *electricity consumption time series* collected by *common smart meter* at a *very low frequency*?

Yes

Contributions

ADF&TransApp

for

Appliance Detection in
Consumer Household

PVLDB, 2024

ACM e-Energy, 2023

CamAL

for

Weakly Supervised **Appliance
Pattern Localization**

ICDE, 2025

(2 papers)

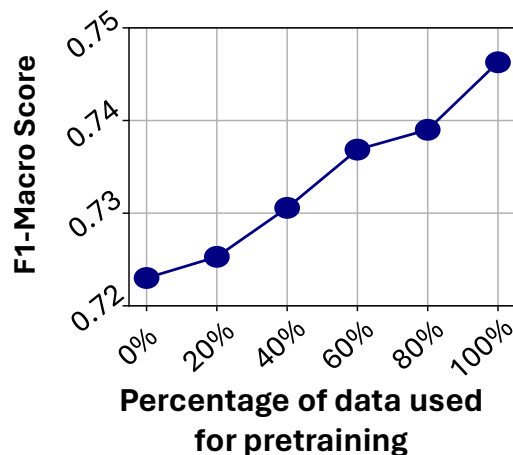
NILMFormer

for

Energy Disaggregation and Detailed
Appliance Consumption **Feedback**

KDD, 2025

Toward General-Purpose **Foundation Models** for **Electricity Consumption** Analytics



Pretext tasks and large-scale data **significantly improve** TransApp's appliance detection accuracy

Foundation Model
(pretrained on large amount of data)

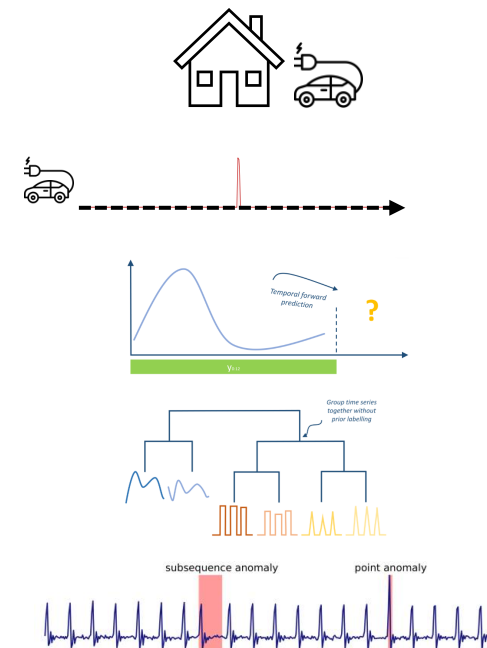
Appliance Detection

NILM

Forecasting^[1]

Clustering

Anomaly Detection



- Integration of **exogenous variables** (e.g., temperature, contractual metadata) into the learning process
- Model architecture resilient to **heterogeneous sampling frequencies**^[2]

[1] G. Woo et al., Unified Training of Universal Time Series Forecasting Transformers, ICML, 2024

[2] E. Le Naour et al., Time Series Continuous Modeling for Imputation and Forecasting with Implicit Neural Representations, TMLR, 2024

List of publications related to this thesis

1. Adrien Petralia, et al. *NILMFormer: Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring that Accounts for Non-Stationarity*. **KDD, 2025.**
2. Adrien Petralia, et al. *Few Labels are all you need: A Weakly Supervised Framework for Appliance Localization in Smart-Meter Series*. **ICDE, 2025.**
3. Adrien Petralia, et al., *DeviceScope: An Interactive App to Detect and Localize Appliance Patterns in Electricity Consumption Time Series*. **ICDE, 2025.**
4. Adrien Petralia. *Time Series Analytics for Electricity Consumption Data*. **VLDB PhD Workshop, 2024.**
5. Adrien Petralia, et al. *ADF&TransApp: A Transformer-Based Framework for Appliance Detection Using Smart Meter Consumption Series*. **PVLDB, 2024.**
6. Adrien Petralia, et al. *Détection d'appareils dans les séries temporelles de compteurs intelligents très basse fréquence*. **BDA, 2023.**
7. Adrien Petralia, et al. *Appliance Detection Using Very Low-Frequency Smart Meter Time Series*. **ACM e-Energy, 2023.**

Patents

1. **Adrien Petralia**, Paul Boniol, Themis Palpanas, Philippe Charpentier. *Détermination d'une activation au cours du temps d'un équipement donné au sein d'un ensemble d'équipements à partir de données collectées*. **French Patent FR2504769, 2025.**
2. **Adrien Petralia**, Themis Palpanas, Philippe Charpentier, Claire Lambert. *Extraction de la consommation électrique d'un équipement individuel au sein d'un ensemble d'équipements connectés à un réseau électrique*. **French Patent FR2410061, 2024.**
3. Luc Dufour, Pascal Chaussumier, **Adrien Petralia**, Philippe Charpentier, Themis Palpanas, Justin Capik. *Caractérisation pour l'optimisation de la consommation électrique d'un ensemble d'équipements connectés à un réseau électrique*. **French Patent FR2314217, 2023.**

Thank you for your attention!

Deep Learning for Electricity Consumption Time Series Analytics

Adrien Petralia

supervised by *Prof. Themis Palpanas* and *Philippe Charpentier*



May 7th, 2025. UP Cité & Online.