

“Low-Cost Non-Intrusive Residential Energy Monitoring System”

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Introduction

- As of 2013 more than 350 million people do not have access to electricity - 56.5% rural households remain unelectrified - in India
- Need for energy efficiency - energy conserved is energy generated
- A typical urban household consumes 900 KW/Year – 96 KW/Year in rural



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Problem Statement

- Energy access is limited in rural areas
- Existing systems are expensive, sophisticated and intrusive
- Not suitable for rural/low income urban scenario
- Need for low - cost affordable system for target customers



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System Design constraints

- Low cost
- Open source
- Off-the shelf sensors
- Mass production
- Easy maintenance



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Assumptions

- Very few basic loads
- Number of loads are more are less fixed with not more than one variable load.



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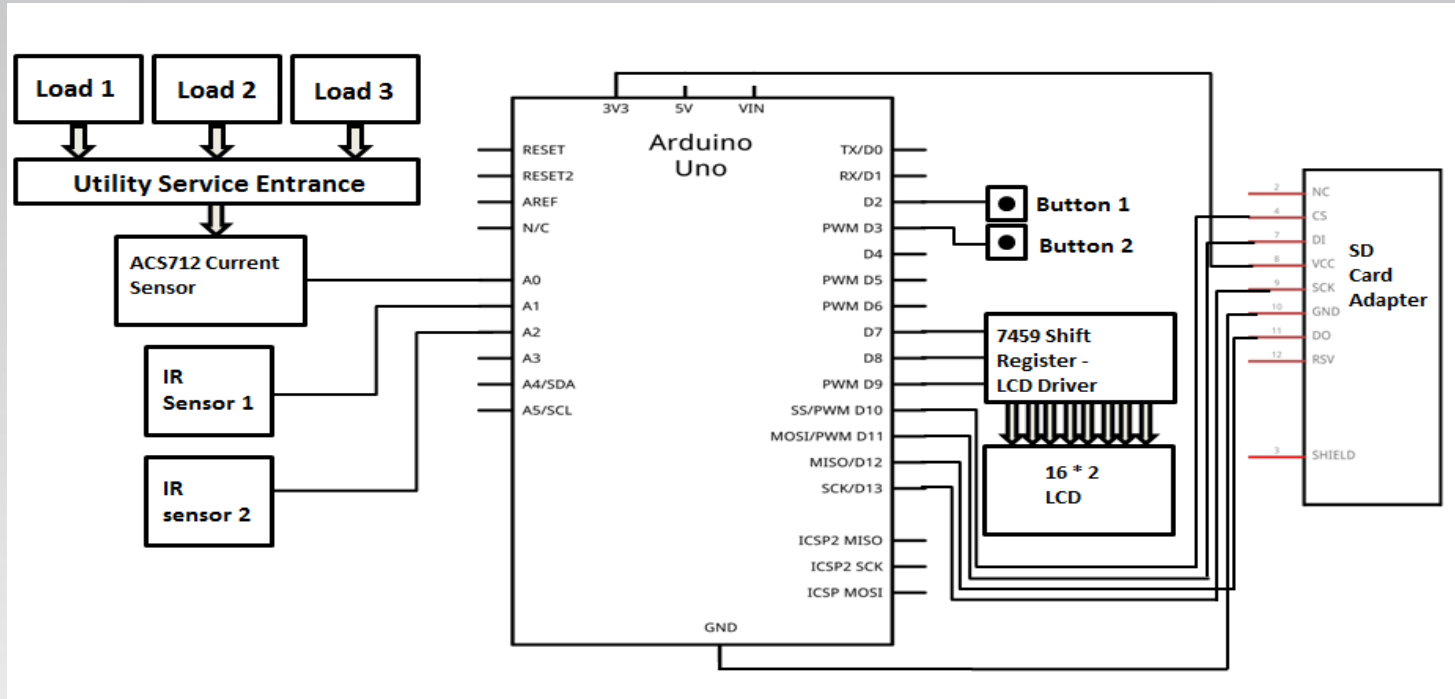
Methodology

- Device Identification
- Non – Intrusive current sensing



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System Block diagram



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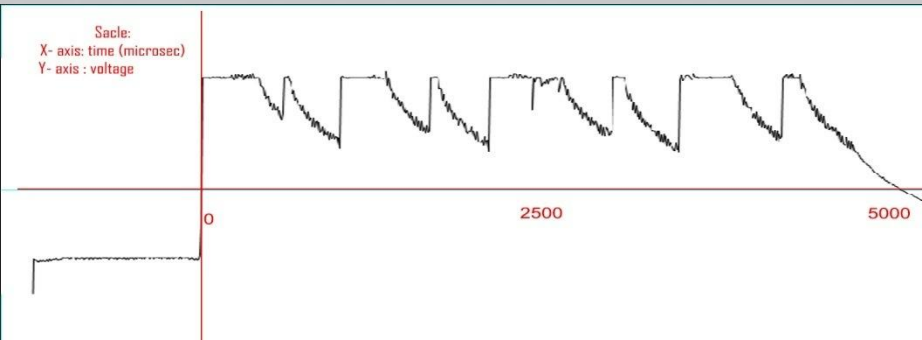
Phase one: Installation and Training

- Training process is initiated to obtain load parameters.
- Current pattern of different combination of loads are measured and recorded in a look up table.
- The Look up table serves as a reference for device identification during runtime.

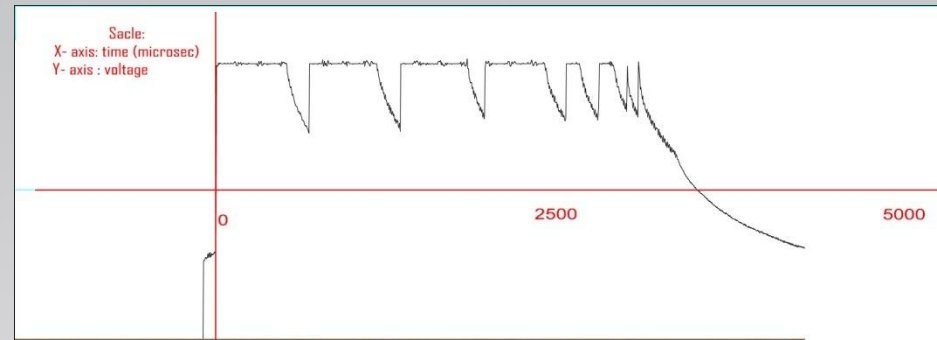


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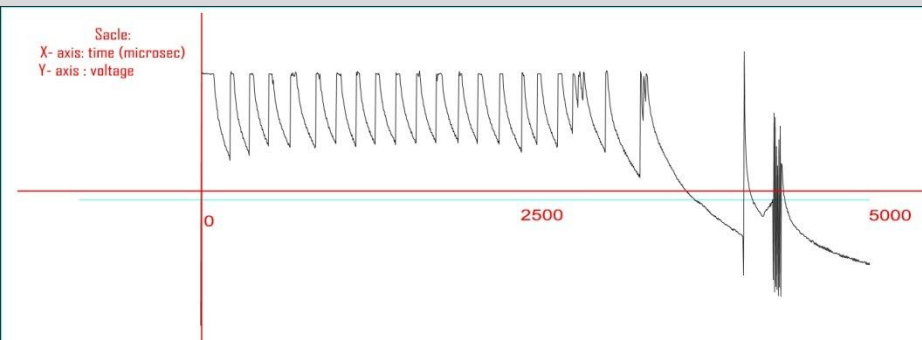
Current patterns



Device 1



Device 2



Device 3



Device 1&2



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Look up table

<i>Name of the Device</i>	<i>I average</i>
<i>Device 1</i>	4.78
<i>Device 2</i>	3.28
<i>Device 3</i>	4.01
<i>Device 12</i>	4.21
<i>Device 13</i>	4.54
<i>Device 23</i>	3.95
<i>Device123</i>	4.66



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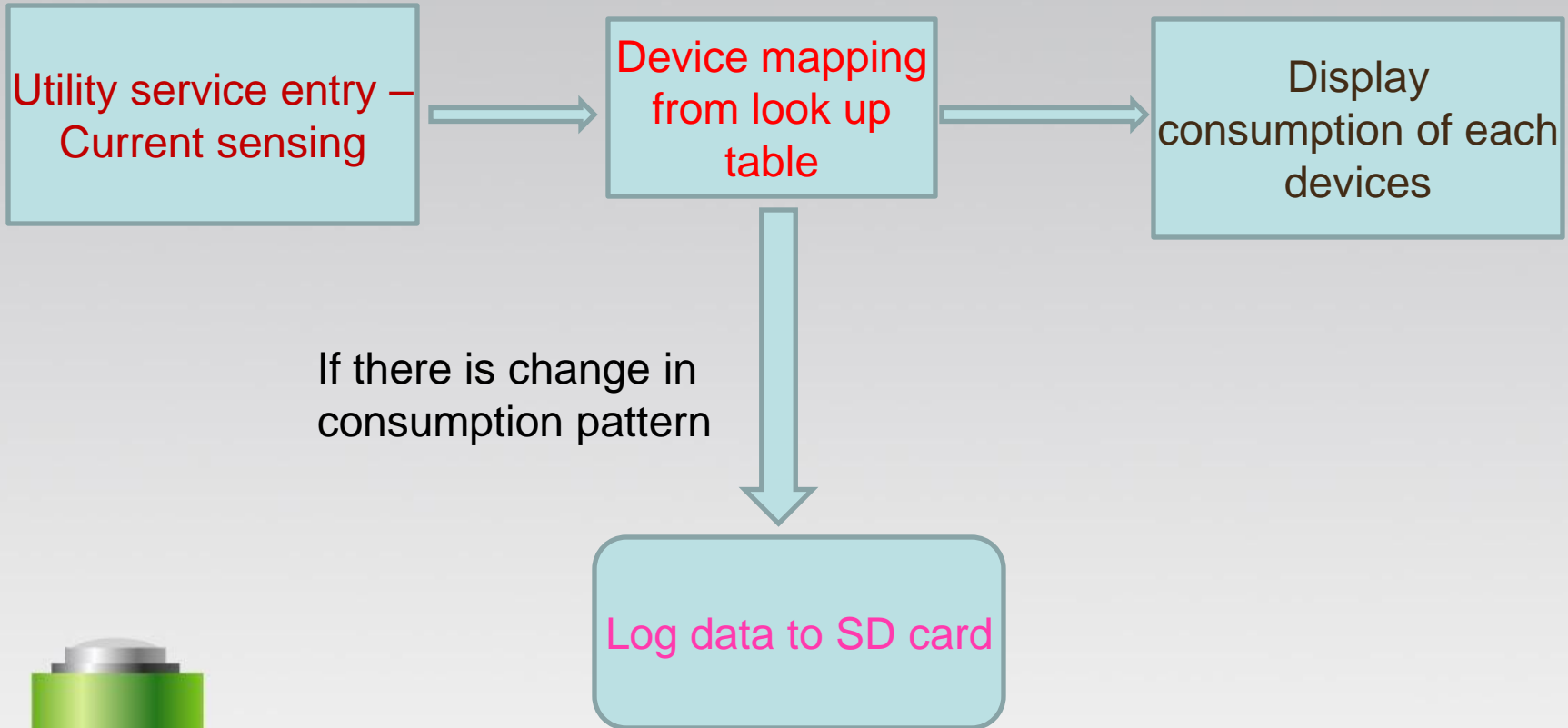
Phase two : During runtime

- Continuous current sensing at utility service entry
- Mapping the sensed device value - look up table
- Closest match is found
- Change in consumption - Data is logged
- Display – user consumption

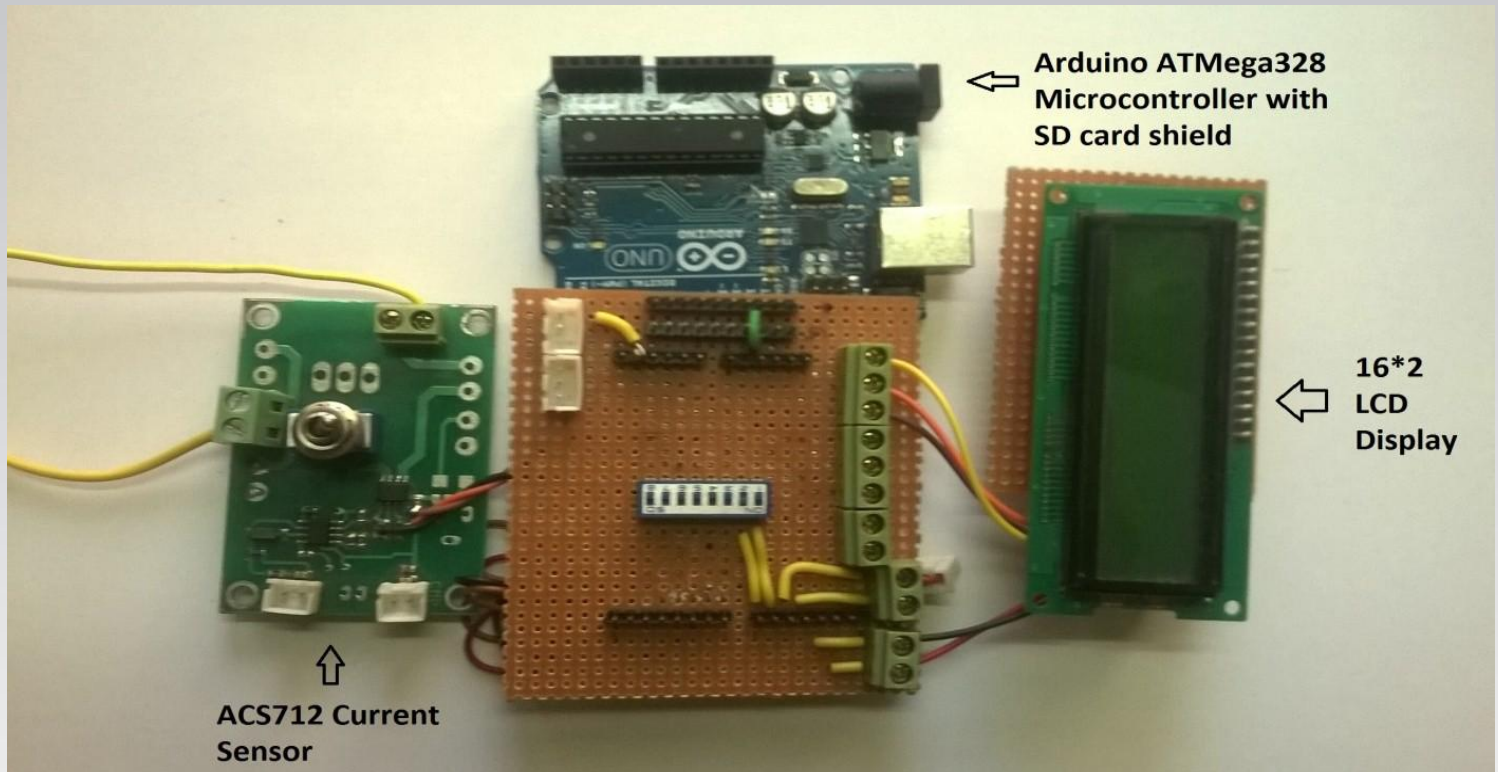


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Run time Flow chart



Proof of Concept



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Device Ratings

<i>Device</i>	<i>Type Of Load</i>	<i>Power Rating</i>	<i>Voltage Rating</i>	<i>Current Rating</i>
<i>Device 1</i>	<i>Resistive</i>	<i>35 watts</i>	<i>220 V</i>	<i>0.15 A</i>
<i>Device 2</i>	<i>Resistive</i>	<i>20 watts</i>	<i>220 V</i>	<i>0.09 A</i>
<i>Device 3</i>	<i>Inductive</i>	<i>11 watts</i>	<i>220 V</i>	<i>0.05 A</i>



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Sample Data Log Table

<i>Time Stamp</i>	<i>I average</i>
09 03 2014 12:04:44 PM	4.01 A
09 03 2014 12:08:01 PM	3.28 A
09 03 2014 12:12:45 PM	4.66 A
09 03 2014 12:15:45 PM	3.95 A



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Conclusion

- Optimize consumption
- Savings/additional usage
- Utility service provider – learn user behavior
- Dynamic pricing mechanisms



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Thank you



Questions