

# Harmonic Behavior of Residential Low Voltage Appliances for Load Signatures Formulation

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Kozani 1-3 June 2014

- *Energy Efficiency* and *Renewable Energy* are the twin pillars of sustainable energy policy
- Buildings energy efficiency:
  - Reduce energy use (e.g. insulating a house, substitute old and energy consuming appliances with new ones etc.)
  - Install Renewable Energy Resources (e.g. rooftop PV units)
  - Understand our consuming behavior in order to increase the efficiency of energy use (e.g. peak shaving, load shifting)



- Need for simple and accurate tools for detailed and real time recording of our consuming behavior
- Information about energy consumption for two types of categorization:

**appliance and activity energy consumption**

- *Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring (NILM)*: one sensor installed at the main feeding panel of the installation
- Measurement and recording of aggregated signals
- NILM algorithms decompose the signal to its components in order to assign each one to the respective appliance
- The information provided describe the duration and energy consumption by each appliance and detailed information about how the activities of the residents are distributed within various time periods
- The efficiency of NILM algorithms depends on:
  - How unique and distinct are the load signatures (fingerprint of each appliance describing its operational status)
  - The matching procedure in order to recognize each appliance

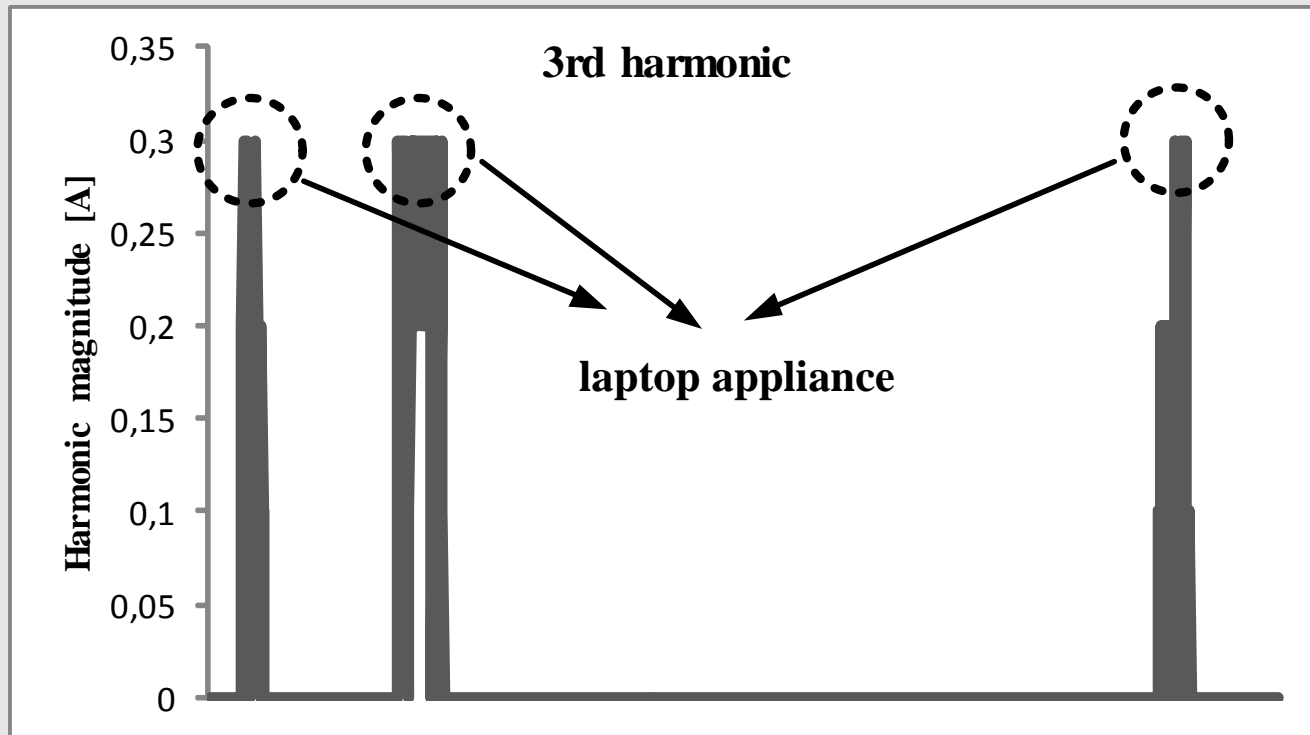
- *Aim of this work:* investigate whether the odd harmonics could enhance load signatures and constitute an additional efficient feature towards more unique signatures
- The harmonic behavior of LV residential installations is examined under measurements referring to aggregated signals at the main feeding panel of each installation
- Each installation has been measured for approximately 24 hours under two sampling frequencies:
  - **1 sample/min** (0.0167 Hz) – meets specifications of commercial smart meters
  - **1 sample/10 sec** (0.1 Hz) – increased density of extracted information from the signal may provide more robust signatures

➤ *Measurement parameters:*

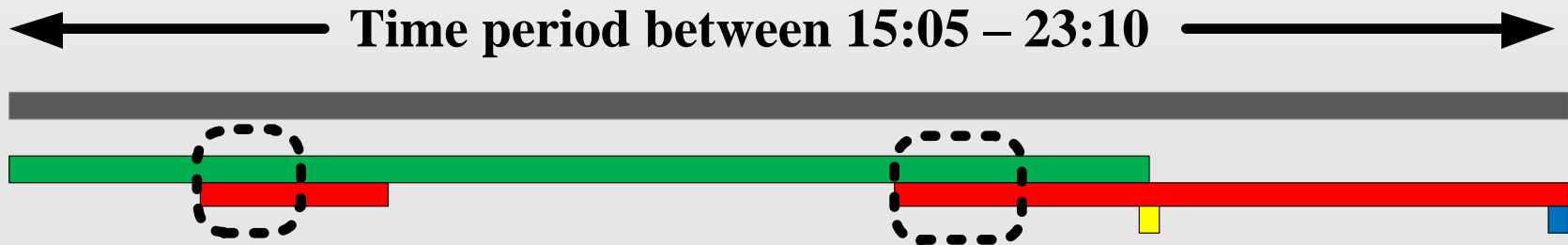
- For each installation a detailed record regarding the activation/deactivation of each appliance was filled in
- Thus, the decomposition of the aggregated signal was performed based on the information regarding the appliance event for each appliance
- Two installations (each measured twice with different sampling frequency) are presented

<b>Residence</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
TV	TV
Oven	Oven
Laptop	Washing machine
Washing machine	Desktop
Hair dryer	Laptop
Electric iron	Electric water-heater

- 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic for the 1<sup>st</sup> installation (between 15:05-17:38) with a sampling frequency of 0.016 Hz (1 sample/min)



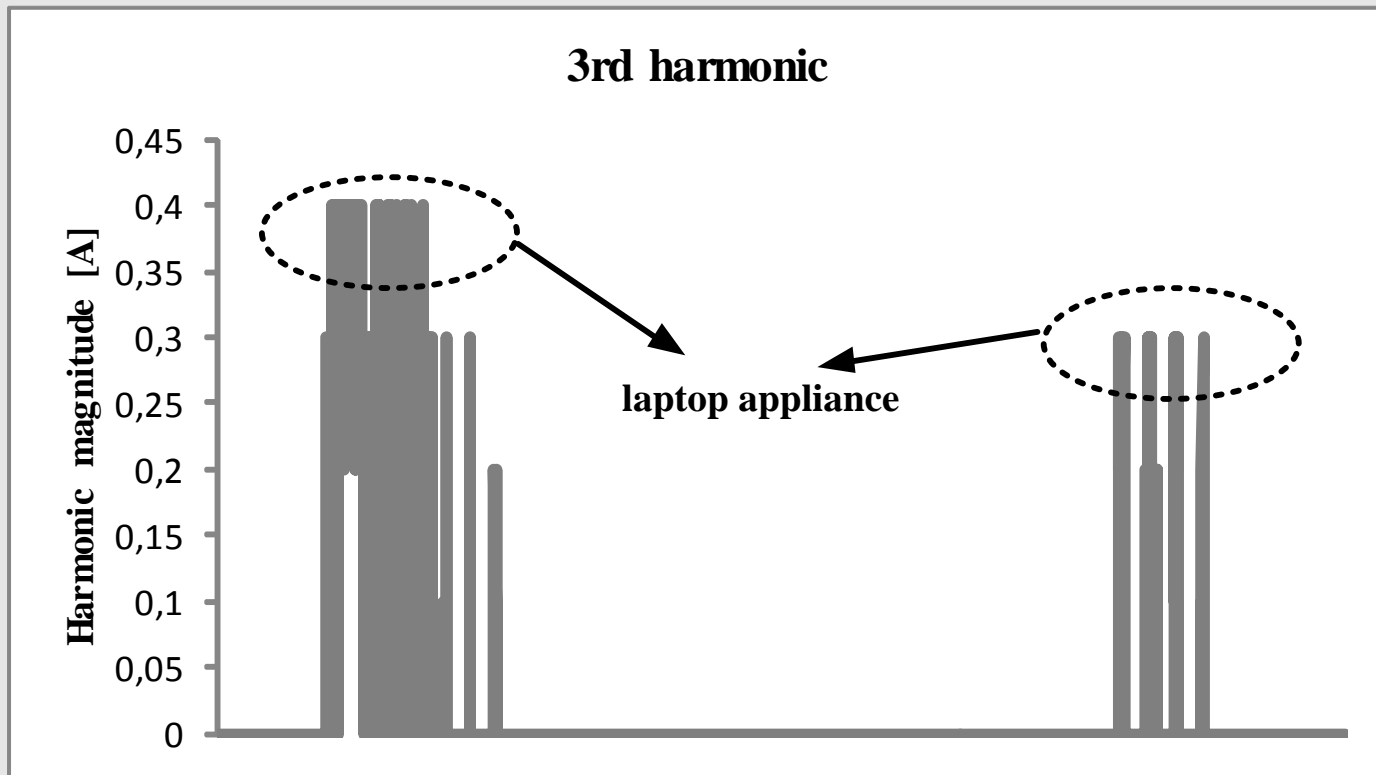
- Dotted frames denote time periods with the 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic present



- TV: 15:05 – 21:06
- Laptop: 15:55 – 16:48 and 19:45 – 23:10
- Oven: 21:01 – 21:09
- Hair dryer: 23:00 – 23:10

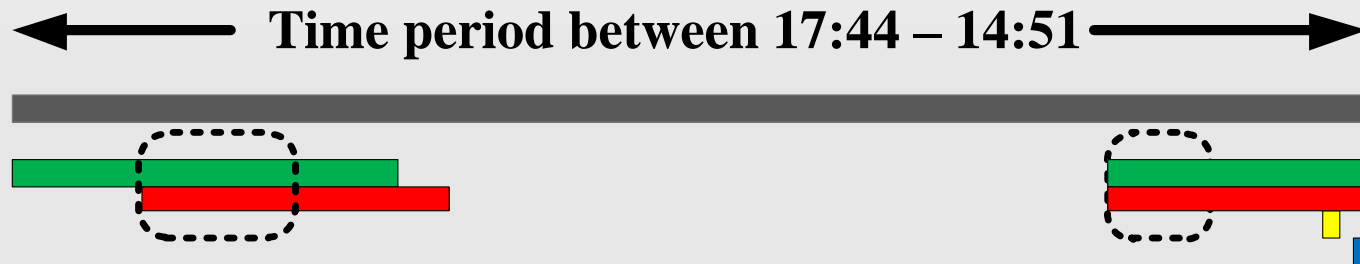
- 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic is produced by either the TV or the laptop appliance
- For individual operation of TV appliance the 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic was not recorded

- 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic for the 1<sup>st</sup> installation with a sampling frequency of 0.1 Hz (1 sample/10 sec)





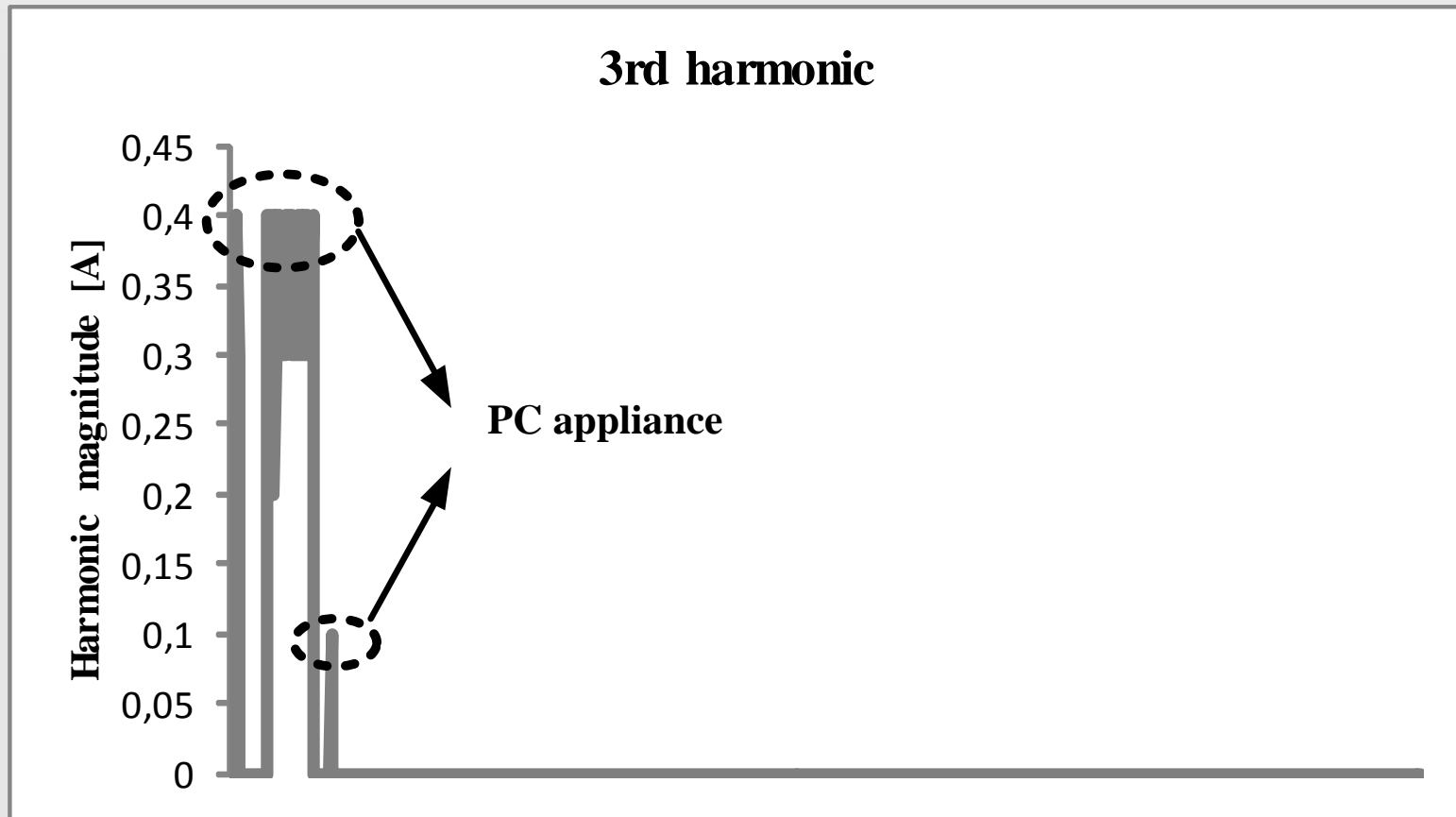
- Dotted frames denote time periods with the 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic present



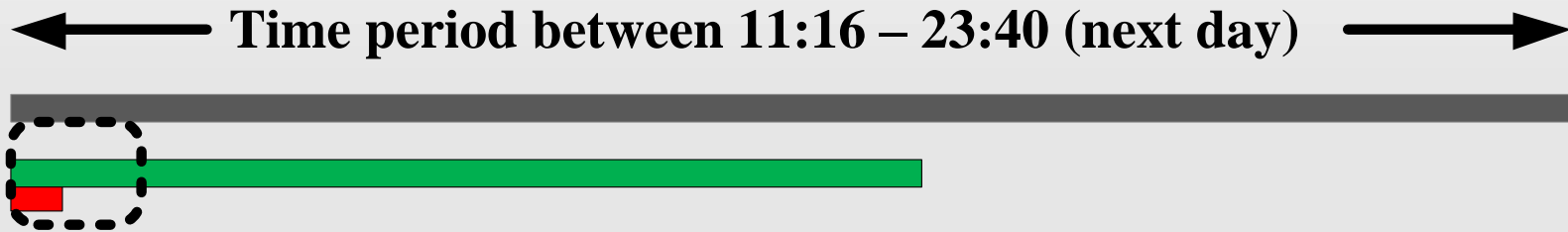
- TV: 17:44 – 23:30 and 10:38 – 14:51
- Laptop: 19:44 – 01:26 and 10:38 – 12:44
- Oven: 13:55 – 14:25
- Electric iron: 14:45 – 14:51

- Again the 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic is produced by either the TV or the laptop appliance
- When the TV is operating alone the 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic is not recorded even with the higher sampling frequency of 0.1 Hz
- The recording 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic coincides with the activation of the laptop

- 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic for the 2<sup>nd</sup> installation with a sampling frequency of 0.016 Hz (1 sample/min)



- Dotted frames denote time periods with the 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic present

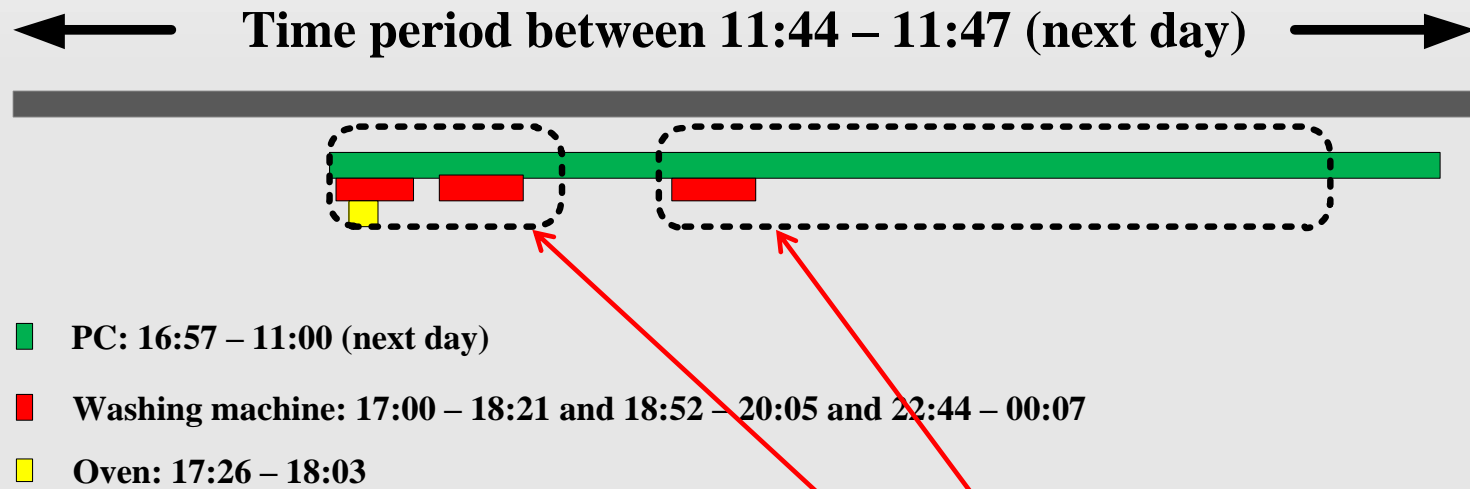


■ PC: 11:18 – 01:23

■ Electric water-heater: 11:19 – 12:10

- The electric water-heater is a purely resistive load
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic is produced by the PC appliance

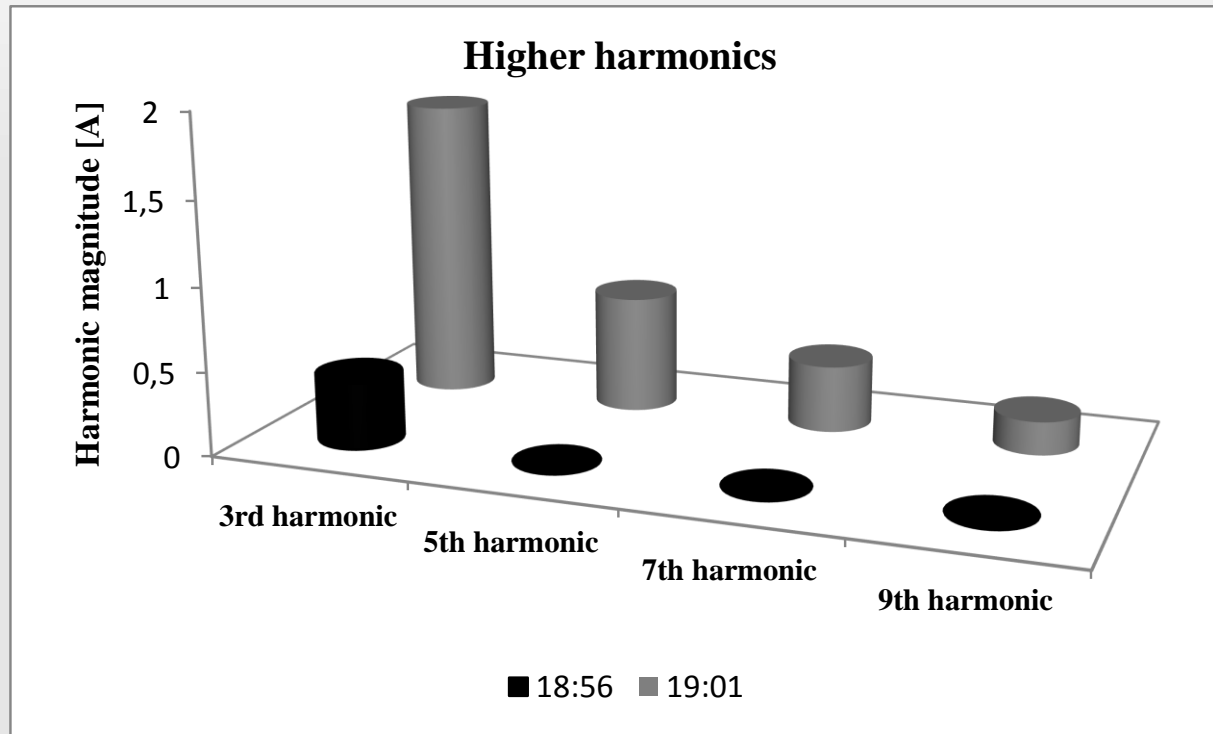
- Dotted frames denote time periods with the 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic present (now the sampling frequency is 0.1 Hz – 1 sample/10 sec)



- The basic problem concerns the origin of the 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic
- Based on the previous sampling frequency one source is the PC appliance
- The additional candidate source is the washing machine appliance

- The measurements showed that only the PC produced 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic values at the magnitude of 0.2-0.4 A
- The simultaneous operation of the PC and the washing machine produced 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic values at the magnitude of 0.2-0.6 A
- It is not clear the contribution of each appliance to the harmonic content (regarding the 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic) formulation
- For this measurement set, higher harmonics were also recorded

- During the simultaneous operation of the PC and the washing machine



- For stand alone operation of the PC appliance higher harmonics have never been recorded
- Thus it is high possible that these higher harmonic were produced by the washing machine – utilize these higher harmonics for a unique load signature regarding the washing machine

➤ **Conclusions:**

- Sampling frequencies at the order of 1 sample/min could still capture the harmonic content of LV installations
- Utilization of the 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic could prove to be an efficient feature for the development of distinct load signatures
- Simple measurements could provide information about the most harmonic polluting appliances (TV, PC, etc.)
- Higher odd harmonics (up to 9<sup>th</sup> or 11<sup>th</sup> ) could be utilized for specific appliances → formulate respective unique signatures → improve the efficiency of NILM algorithms
- More measurements with stand alone operation of each appliance could validate these early conclusions

*Thank you all for your  
attention !*