An Intelligent Home Energy Management System Using Deep Reinforcement Learning

Salman Muneer[1], Muhammad Bux Alvi[2] Muhammad Zaheer[3]

[1]University of Central Punjab, Lahore, 51000, Pakistan
[2,3]The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur, 63100, Pakistan
[*]Corresponding Author: Salman Muneer. Email: salman.muneer@ucp.edu.pk

Abstract: Nowadays, Home energy management systems (HEMS) have more pathways to reduce energy usage due to the growing interest in power and the development of smart networks. With the establishment of intelligent meters, it is feasible to perform load control utilizing Demand Response (DR) empowered machines. This paper proposed an intelligent framework for home energy management by utilizing deep reinforcement learning. Intelligent frameworks give a normalized systemic way to deal with and tackle significant and genuinely complex issues and get predictable and dependable outcomes over the long haul. In this research, the proposed model detects faults such as system overrides, sensor location, nuisance alarms, and improper maintenance accurately by using deep reinforcement learning and in the future may be performance improved by using transfer learning.

Keywords: Intelligent System; home energy management system (HEMS); deep reinforcement learning

1 Introduction

The more noteworthy utilization of data and correspondence innovation (such as the IoT) in the creation, communication, dissemination, as well as utilization of electrical energy is a sign of the shrewd matrix as a cutting-edge power framework. The reception of three parts, specifically inward organizations, shrewd controls, and home mechanizations has considered the advancement of conventional homes into savvy homes, which give various possibilities to decreasing energy costs [1].

For example, by booking Energy Storage Systems (ESS) and thermostatically directed stacks admirably, dynamic power evaluation could be utilized to save energy costs. Warming, Drying, as well as Air Conditioning (HVAC) frameworks use around 40% of the complete energy in the home as one kind of thermostatically movable burden, which causes energy cost issues for proprietors of shrewd homes. Since keeping up with warm solace for the tenants is the significant capability of HVAC frameworks, boosting energy effectiveness in shrewd homes without compromising warm comfort is urgent [2].

This research examines a power improvement difficult for a savvy house without a construction warm elements model, with sustainable power sources, ESS, HVAC frameworks, and non-shiftable burdens (like TVs). To be more precise, we want to keep the smart home's energy costs as low as possible while yet maintaining a pleasant indoor temperature range. The following reasons make achieving the goal extremely difficult. First off, it can be difficult to accurately measure the dynamics of indoor temperature because so many variables can influence it [3].

Furthermore, it is hard to know the factual dispersions of all mixes of irregular framework boundaries (e.g., inexhaustible age yield, power interest of non-shiftable burdens, outside temperature, as well as power cost). Third, there are transiently coupled functional requirements related to ESS as well as HVAC frameworks, and that implies that the ongoing activity would influence the potential choices just in view of the ongoing perception data. The primary commitments of it term paper is summed up as follows. This research examines an energy price minimization issue for savvy homes without a trace a structure warm elements pattern by the thought of an agreeable high-temperature variety, energy trade among the shrewd home-based as well as the utility network, ESS charging/releasing, HVAC contribution power alteration, as well as boundary vulnerabilities. Later, at that point, we redevelop the issue as an (MDP), where climate government, activity as well as prize capability are planned. They plan energy the board calculation to mutually plan ESS as well as HVAC frameworks in light of DDPG. Since the proposed calculation pursues choice essentially founded on the ongoing climate state, it doesn't need previous knowledge on problematic borders as well as building warm elements shape. Broad reenactment results in light of certifiable follow demonstrate the way that the planned computation can keep energy cost by 8.10%-15.21% with no forfeiting warm solace when contrasted and double boundaries. Besides, power analysis indicates that planned calculation has the capability of giving a further proficient as well as functional tradeoff between keeping up with warm solace and lessening energy cost than an "ideal" technique [4].

2 Related Work

Numerous research on the cost of energy and/or current ease in intelligent homes have been performed. We primarily concentrate on common energy expenses as well as current comfort management in intelligent houses due to space constraints. Model-based methods as well as model-set free established methods are the two broad groups into which the methodologies described in these works can be divided. To be more precise, model-based techniques are created using model data on the environment's thermal dynamics. Model-free-based techniques, on the other hand, are created without requiring the knowledge given above [5].

In this research, Angelis et al. introduced a house power executive’s way to deal with limiting the energy cost connected with project implementation, energy capacity, energy marketing as well as intensity siphon without no ignoring the certain agreeable high-temperature variety as well as different requirements. Fan et al. planned a web-based house power the board plan to limit the power price related together with electrical water radiators as well as HVAC frameworks with the thought of internal high-temperature differences. In this research, Zhang et al. fostered a house power executive’s procedure to limit energy costs connected with the HVAC load as well as deferrable burdens with no disregarding the certain agreeable high-temperature variety. Pillion et al. suggested a Quality of Experience (QoE)-mindful savvy house power the executive’s framework to keep power price as limiting the inconvenience apparent by clients. Yu et al. suggested a web-based house power the board calculation to limit the amount of power price as well as warm inconvenience price (Here, warm uneasiness price is the capability of high-temperature variation among internal heat as well as the agreeable high-temperature point). Franceschelli et al. suggested an empirical way to deal with streamlining the top standard strength proportion of an enormous populace of thermostatically manipulated lots with agreeable high-temperature limits. Albeit a little innovation have got be created in the earlier talk about the workout, methodologies necessary to show house warm elements with improved numerical standards, e.g., (ETP) model [6].

Because this is exceptionally complicated to foster a structure warm elements model that is equally exact as well as productive enough for HVAC management, a few ongoing works have been considered to involve constant information for HVAC management. Intended for instance, Lu et al. suggested a power the board plan to limit the amount of power price as well as client disappointment expense related along with wash machines as well as HVAC loads because of multiagent support learning and counterfeit brain network approach. Rue lens et al. proposed a private interest reaction strategy to limit power price with the thought of temperature variety in view of cluster support learning. Although deep reinforcement learning-based techniques do doesn't need the earlier information on building warm elements standard, they are understood to be unsteady or separate while a nonlinear capacity approximate (e.g., a brain organization) is utilized to address the activity esteem capability. To proficiently deal with enormous and constant state space, profound support learning (DRL) has been introduced as well as displayed effectively in performing Atari as well as Go games. Wei et al. suggested a DRL-based strategy used for the construction of an HVAC device, which can decrease energy costs while keeping up with the ideal indoor temperature range. Gao et al. introduced a DRL-established warm solace control technique to limit energy utilization and warm distress. Zhang et al. directed genuine execution and assessment of a DRL-established power strategy for a brilliant warming framework, which upgrades energy interest and warm solace. Valladares et al. suggested a DRL-built warm solace and enclosed air controller calculation. Wan et al. proposed a DRL-centered calculation to limit the energy cost of a brilliant home with battery energy capacity. Albeit a few without model techniques have been proposed in previously mentioned examinations, not a single one of them can be pertinent to the coordination among ESS as well as HVAC frameworks in savvy homes. To manage this issue, we foster a DDPG-created power the board calculation in this paper [7].

Most of the approaches have been used while employing and constructing several smart as well as intelligent frameworks like machine learning approaches [8-11], smart systems techniques [12-13], transfer learning [14], Convolutional Neural Network approaches [15-16], Deep Neural Network approaches [17-18] that may provide assistance in designing emerging solutions for the rising challenges in designing smart cloud-based monitoring management systems.

3 Proposed Methodology

Smart energy management systems are designed to increase energy efficiency by optimizing energy utilization and resource allocation. These systems are built upon data gathered from various sources, such as seasonal variations, human behavior, and external conditions, to provide more reliable and cost-effective energy solutions. Smart grids are deployed to reduce the amount of energy lost during transmission and distribution, thereby reducing the environmental impact of energy use.

The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning further enhances the efficiency of these energy management systems, allowing for more accurate predictions of energy demand and supply. Data analytics and machine learning can also be used to monitor energy consumption in both commercial and residential buildings, allowing for more efficient use of energy resources. Furthermore, energy analytics can provide insights on energy consumption patterns, helping users make more informed decisions and helping to identify areas where energy efficiency could be improved.

The implementation of smart energy management systems has a wide range of benefits, from increased energy efficiency and cost savings to environmental protection. Smart energy management systems can help to reduce energy costs, increase reliability, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, the utilization of energy analytics can help to reduce energy waste, identify areas where energy efficiency can be improved, and provide insights into energy consumption patterns. This information can be used to create targeted energy-saving initiatives and make more informed decisions on energy usage. Ultimately, the use of smart energy management systems can lead to a more efficient and sustainable energy system.

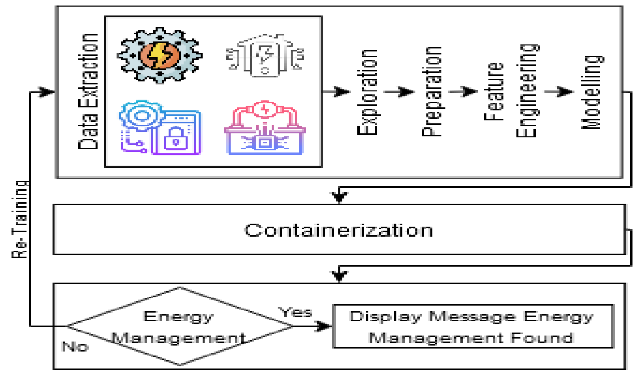

Figure 1: Proposed energy management model

Figure 1 is describing that the proposed model is divided into three steps, wherein the first step energy-related data extraction is the process of collecting or retrieving disparate types of data from a variety of digital energy devices, many of which may be poorly organized or completely unstructured. After the extraction of information, the information is sent for the arrangement that is the most common way of get-together, joining, organizing, and coordinating information so it very well may be utilized in examination and information representation applications. The pre-arranged information is then sent for the element design. Highlight designing is the most common way of choosing, controlling, and changing crude information into highlights that can be utilized in regulated learning. To make AI function admirably on new errands, it very well may be important to plan and prepare better highlights. After the feature engineering, the data is sent for the modeling where machine learning algorithms may be applied for predicting the lung cancer in the patient based on the given set of parameters. After modeling the data, the data proceeded for containerization. The application works quickly and reliably beginning with one registration climate and moving on to the next thanks to containerization, a standard programming unit that bundles up code and all of its circumstances. After container shipping, it is examined to see if the patient's lung ailment is seen as a result of cellular breakdown. On account of indeed, the message will be shown that energy the board is found. While on account of No, the interaction will be retrained, etc.

4 Limitations & Future Recommendations

Home energy management systems (HEMSs) are increasingly being implemented in households to improve energy efficiency and reduce energy costs. However, despite their utility, these systems still face many challenges, such as system overrides, improper sensor location, nuisance alarms, and inadequate maintenance. To address this problem, this research proposed an intelligent model which employs deep reinforcement learning. This model is expected to be more accurate in detecting faults, since it utilizes transfer learning techniques in its implementation.

In addition, the proposed model takes into account the complex interconnected nature of HEMSs. By combining different types of data from multiple sources, the model can better analyze the effects of different parameters on the system. For example, it can take into account the weather conditions, the time of day, and other factors which could affect energy consumption. The model is also capable of recognizing individual user behaviors and energy profiles, making it more personalized and efficient in its recommendations and decisions. Furthermore, the model is designed to be self-learning, meaning that as it is used more and more, it will become more accurate and precise in its predictions and fault detection. In addition, the model can detect subtle changes in user behavior which can be used to modify the system to provide more energy efficient solutions. Moreover, the model can provide feedback regarding the energy consumption of individual appliances and devices. This can allow users to identify inefficient appliances and modify their usage accordingly. Similarly, the model can provide useful data regarding the energy usage of the entire system, allowing users to better understand their energy consumption habits and further optimize their energy management.

Finally, the model is also expected to be resilient to malicious attacks and tampering attempts. By continuously monitoring the system and its components, it can detect any anomalies or security violations and take appropriate action. This ensures that the system is secure and well-protected against malicious actors. Overall, the proposed model is expected to provide a more efficient and secure way of managing energy in households. By taking into account the complex interconnected nature of HEMSs, it is able to detect faults more accurately and provide users with valuable feedback regarding their energy consumption. In the future, it is expected to become more resilient to malicious actors and provide more personalized solutions to individual users.

5 Conclusion

This paper has described an intelligent home energy management system using deep reinforcement learning. The proposed system is able to effectively and efficiently optimize the energy consumption of a home. The results obtained from the experiments demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed system in reducing home energy consumption and achieving energy savings, while maintaining an acceptable level of user comfort. At the end, the proposed system provides a useful tool to optimize the energy consumption of homes. Deep reinforcement learning is a promising technique to achieve energy optimization in a home environment, and can be applied to other areas for more efficient use of energy. In future work, the system can be further improved by introducing more advanced techniques such as transfer learning, multi-agent reinforcement learning, and adaptive learning.

6 References

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