



# Enhancing Privacy Through Time Aggregation of Load Profiles in Energy Management

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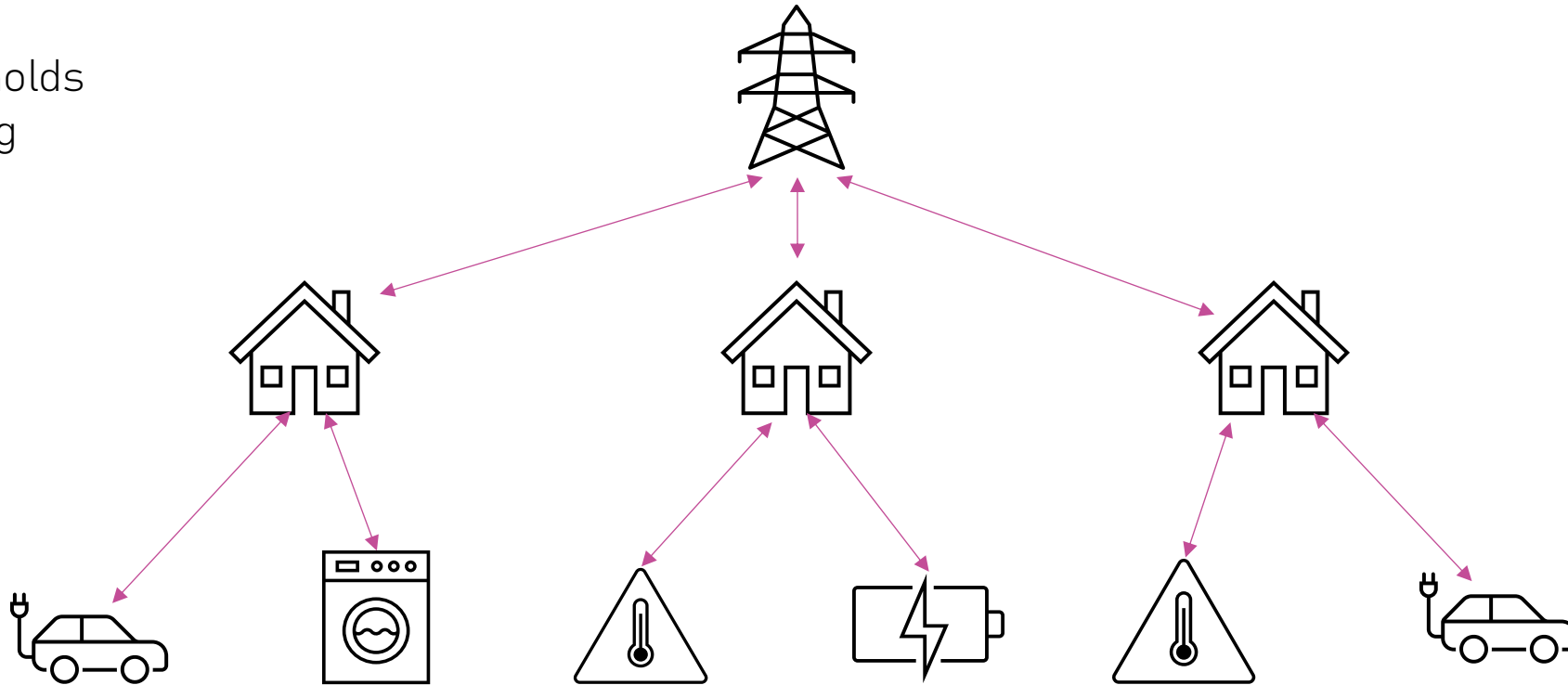


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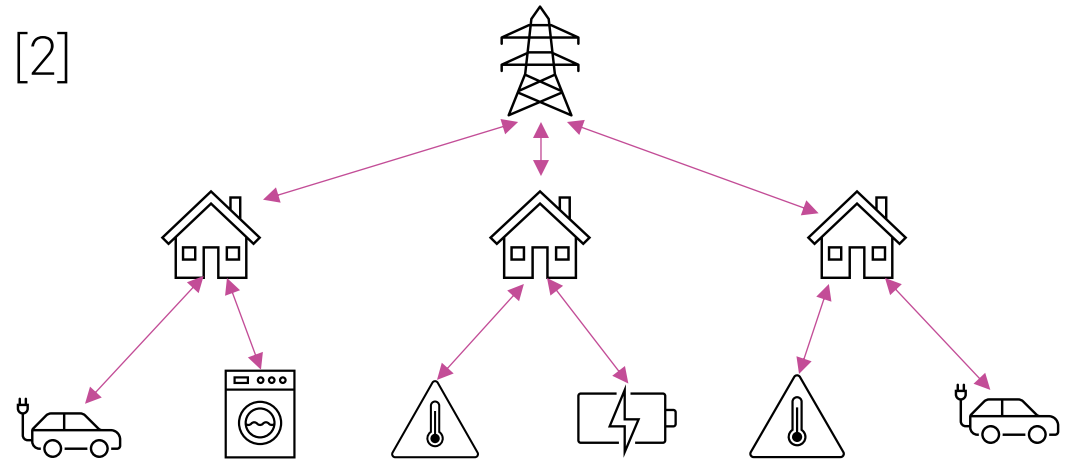
# Demand Side Management (DSM)

20 households  
Scheduling

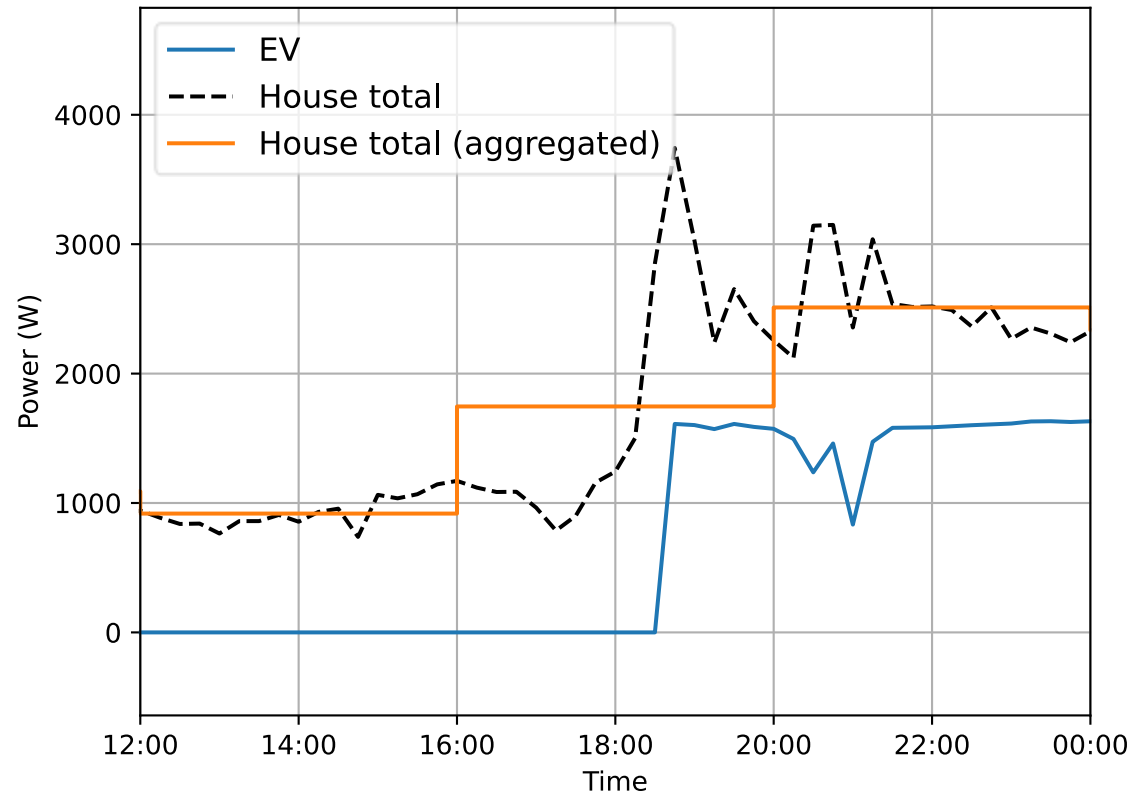


# Privacy

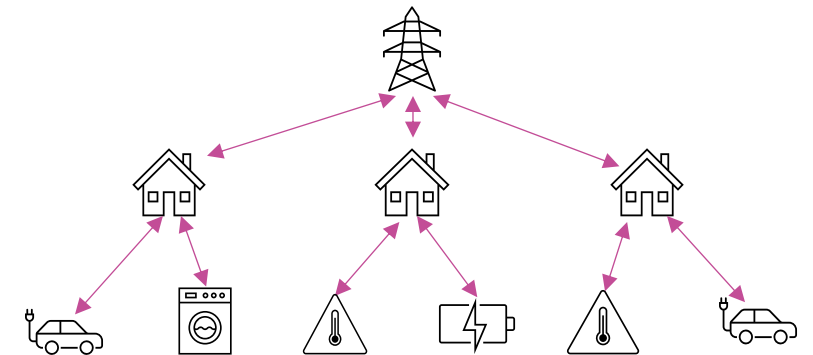
- Privacy by design concept introduced by Cavoukian [1]
- Hoepman suggested strategies: AGGREGATE [2]



# Privacy through aggregation



Black: no aggregation, 15-min intervals  
Orange: aggregated profile, 4-hour intervals



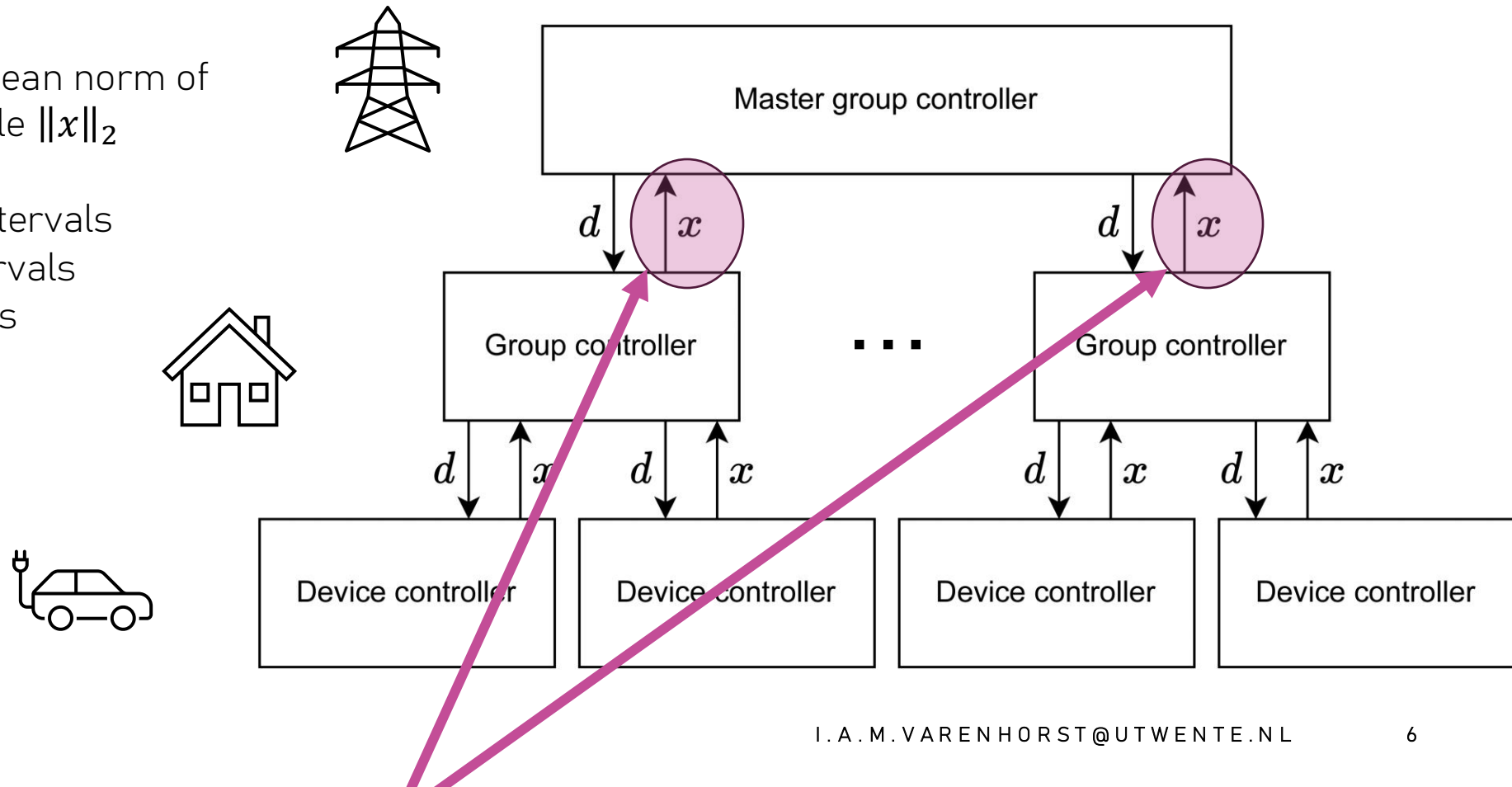
# DSM method – Profile Steering

Goal: Minimize Euclidean norm of the transformer profile  $\|x\|_2$

Default: 15-minute intervals

$K = 2$ : 30-minute intervals

$K = 4$ : 1-hour intervals



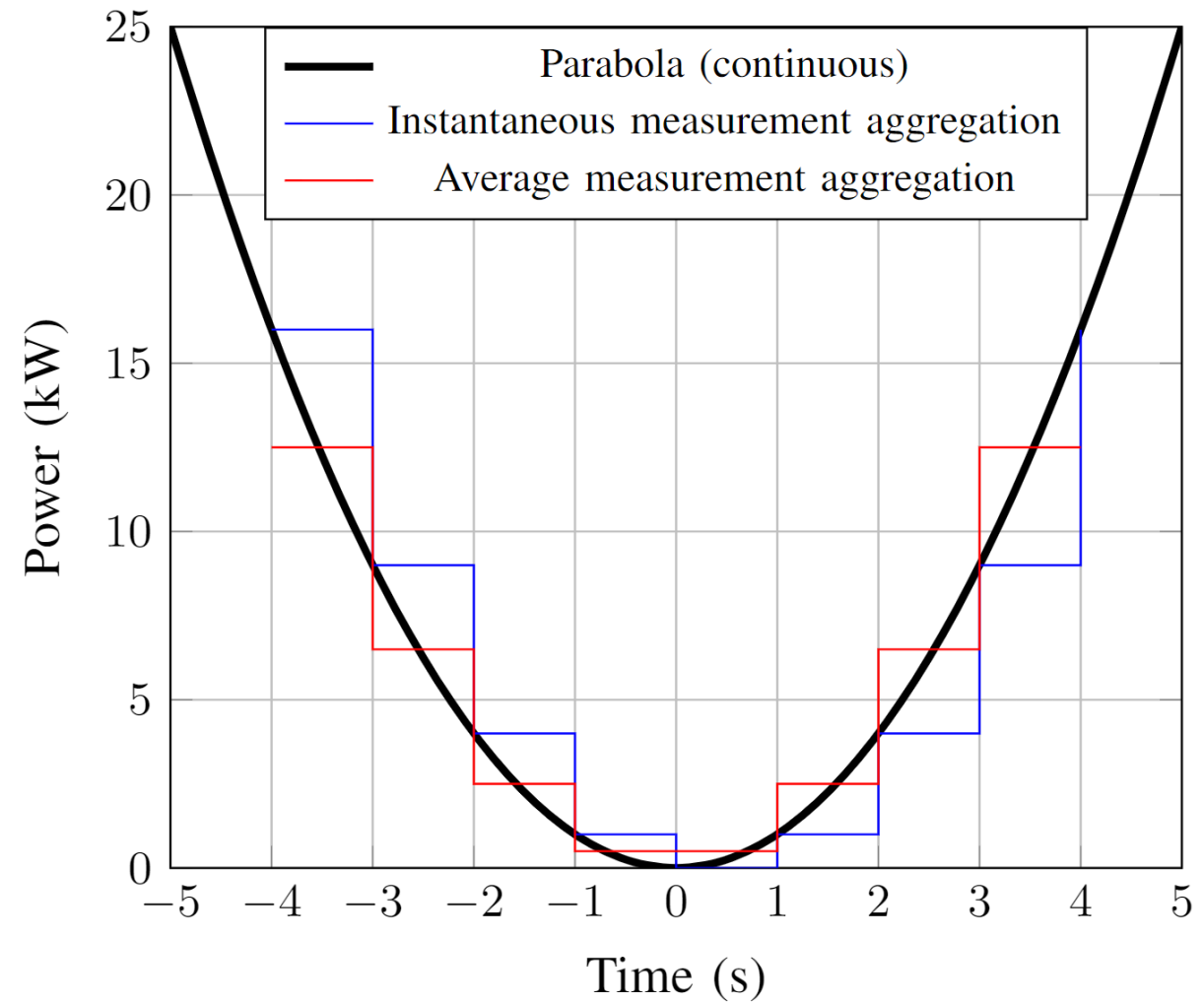
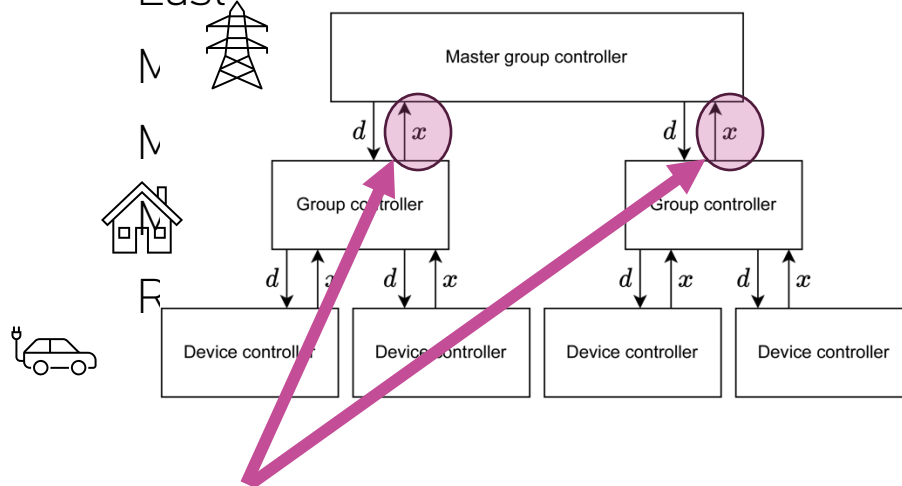
# Time aggregation (TA) methods

- Considered methods:

Mean

First

Last



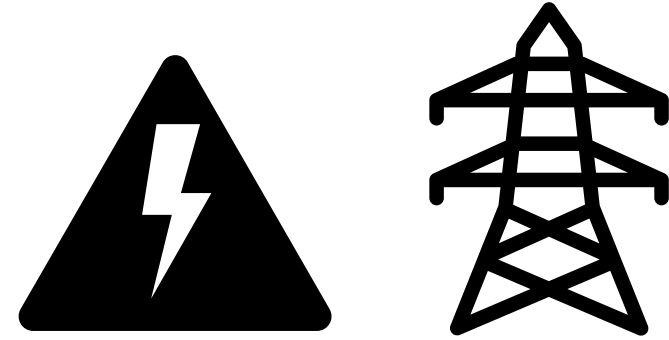


# KPI's

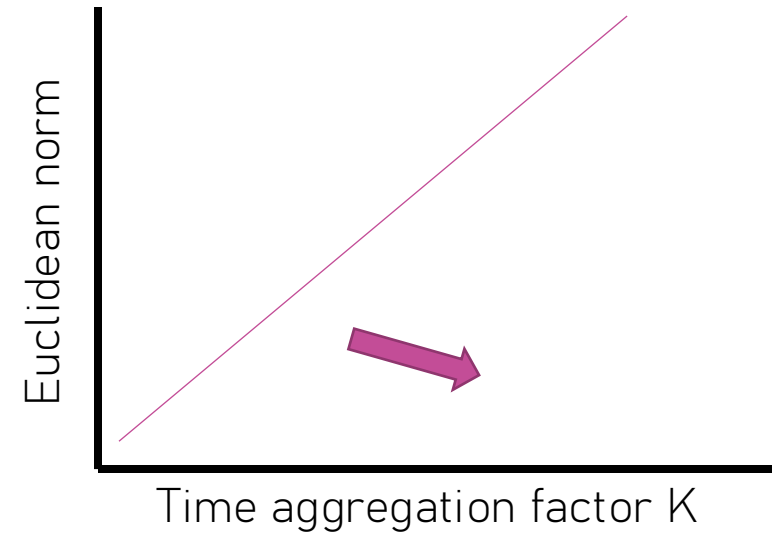
Performance evaluation of TA



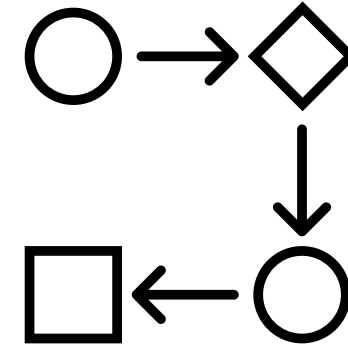
# KPI's – Euclidean norm



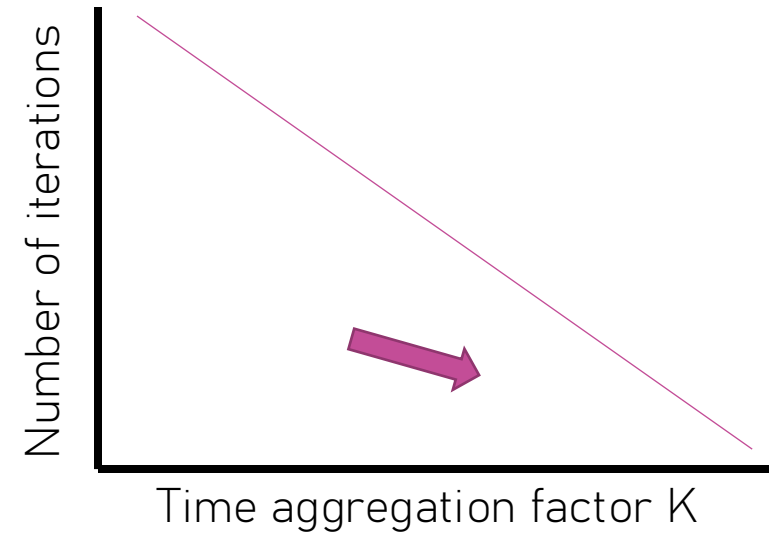
- Profile Steering DSM method
- Goal: Minimize Euclidean norm of the transformer profile  $\|x\|_2$

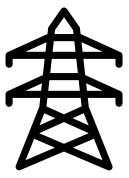


# KPI's – number of iterations

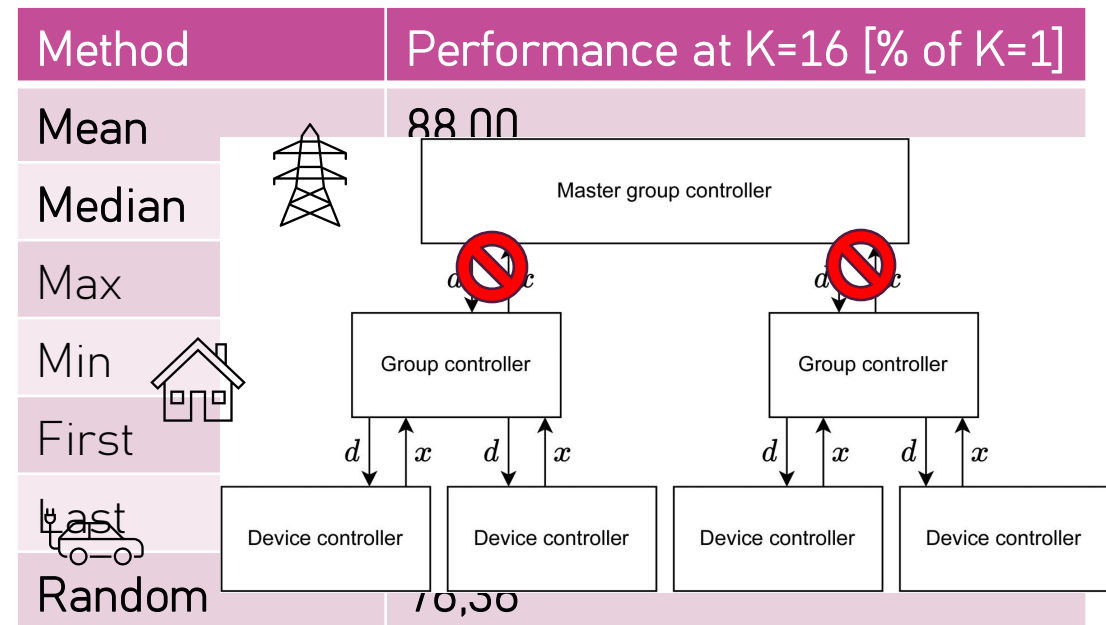
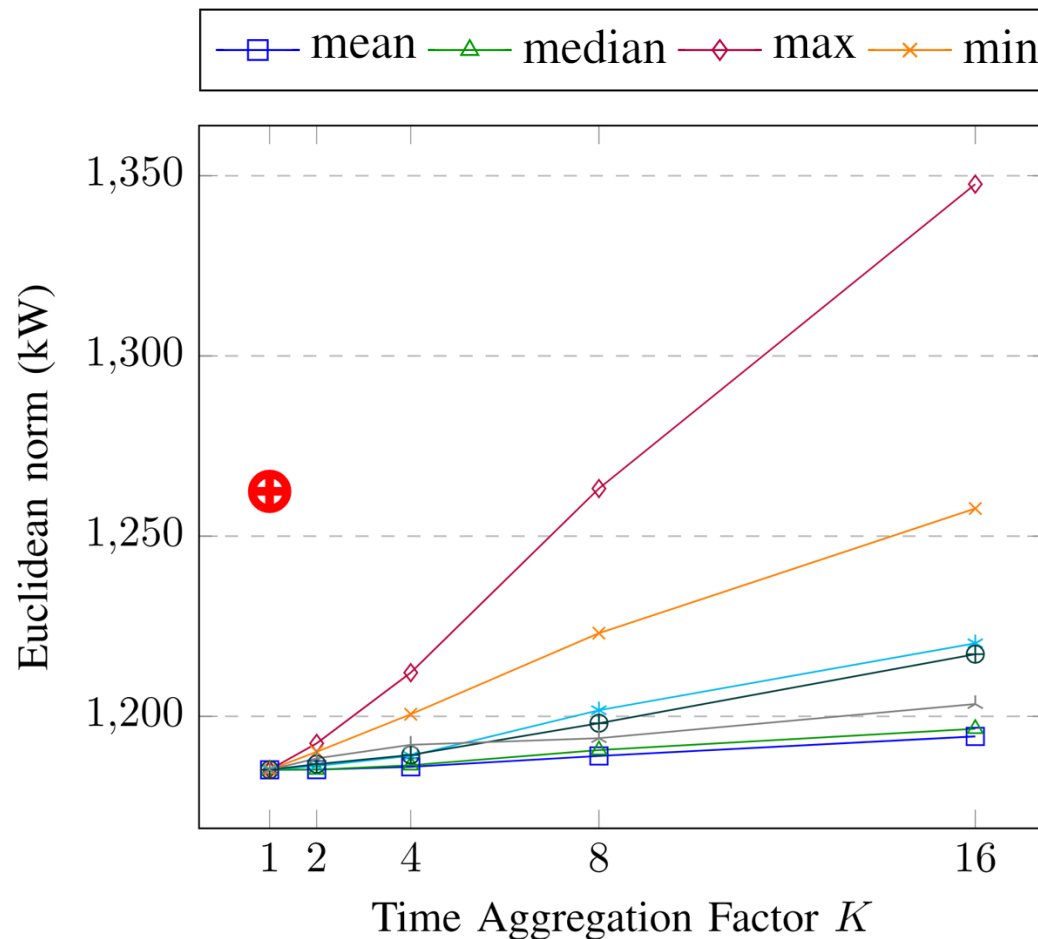


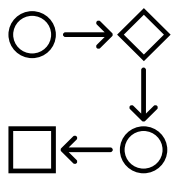
- Profile Steering DSM method



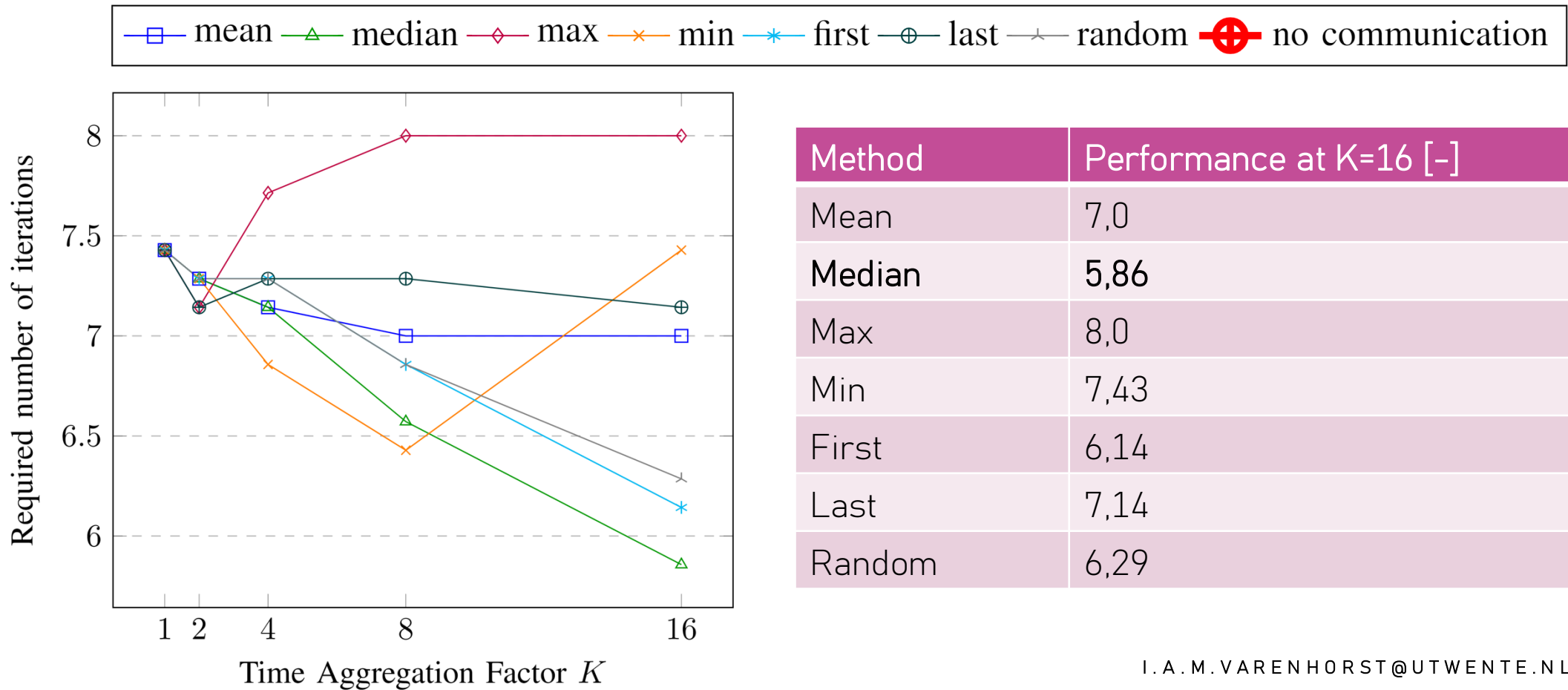


# Evaluation – Euclidean norm

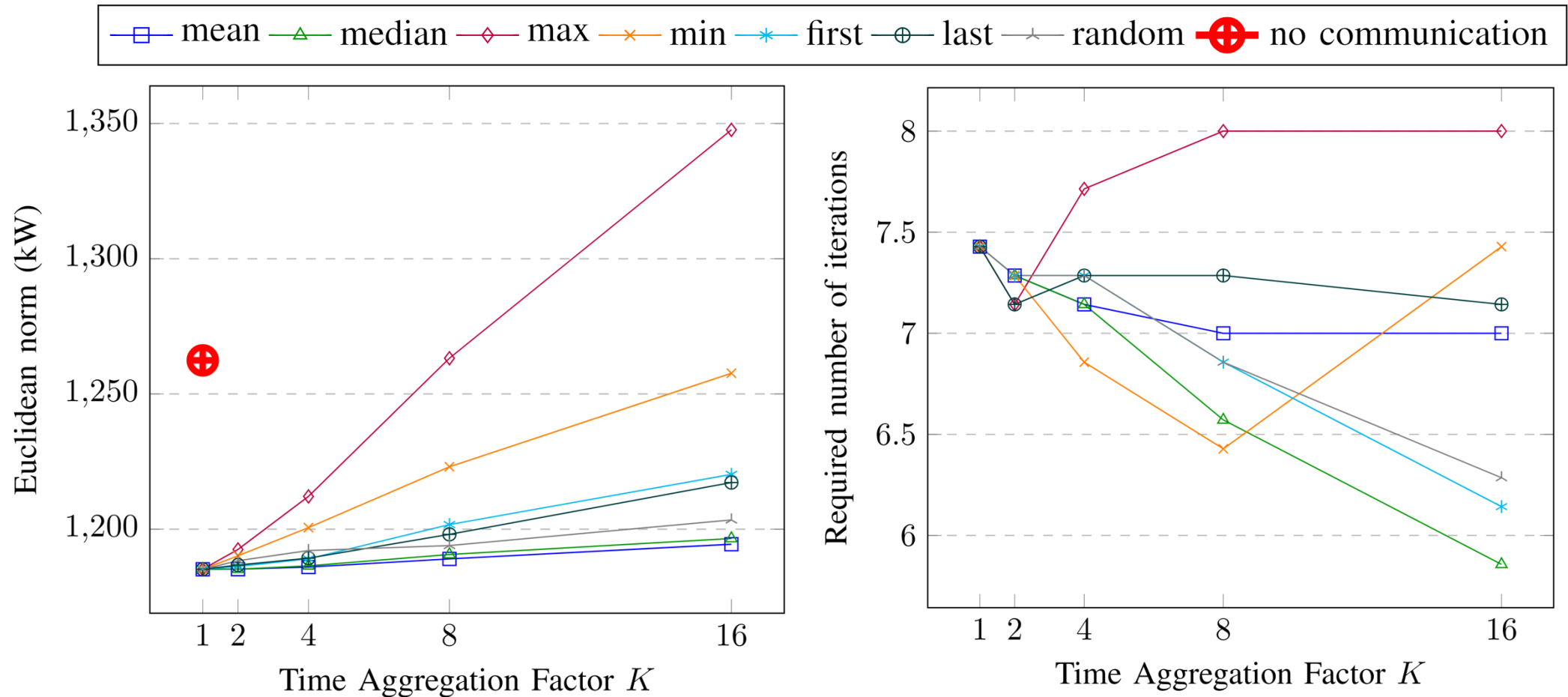




# Evaluation – number of iterations



# Evaluation – comparison



# Conclusion

- Time aggregation provides a significant privacy benefit, while retaining DSM performance
- For  $K = 16$ , the required number of iterations is reduced by 21%, for a 15% reduction in objective value performance using the median method.

Take home message: think about the required granularity of data when developing new methods.

- Future work:  
Influence of TA on other optimization objectives

# Evaluation – comparison (high K)

