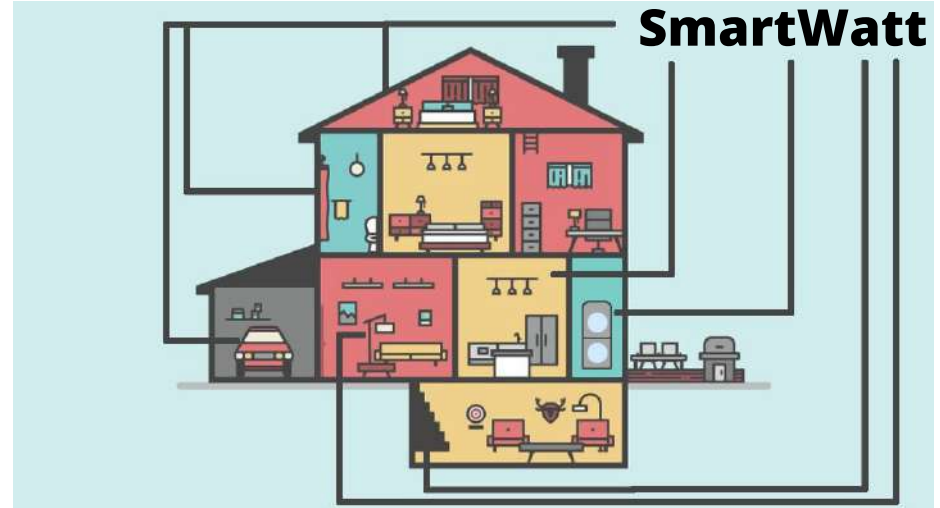


Use Case / Application

Studies show that 35% of home energy consumption in the US is wasted energy [1]

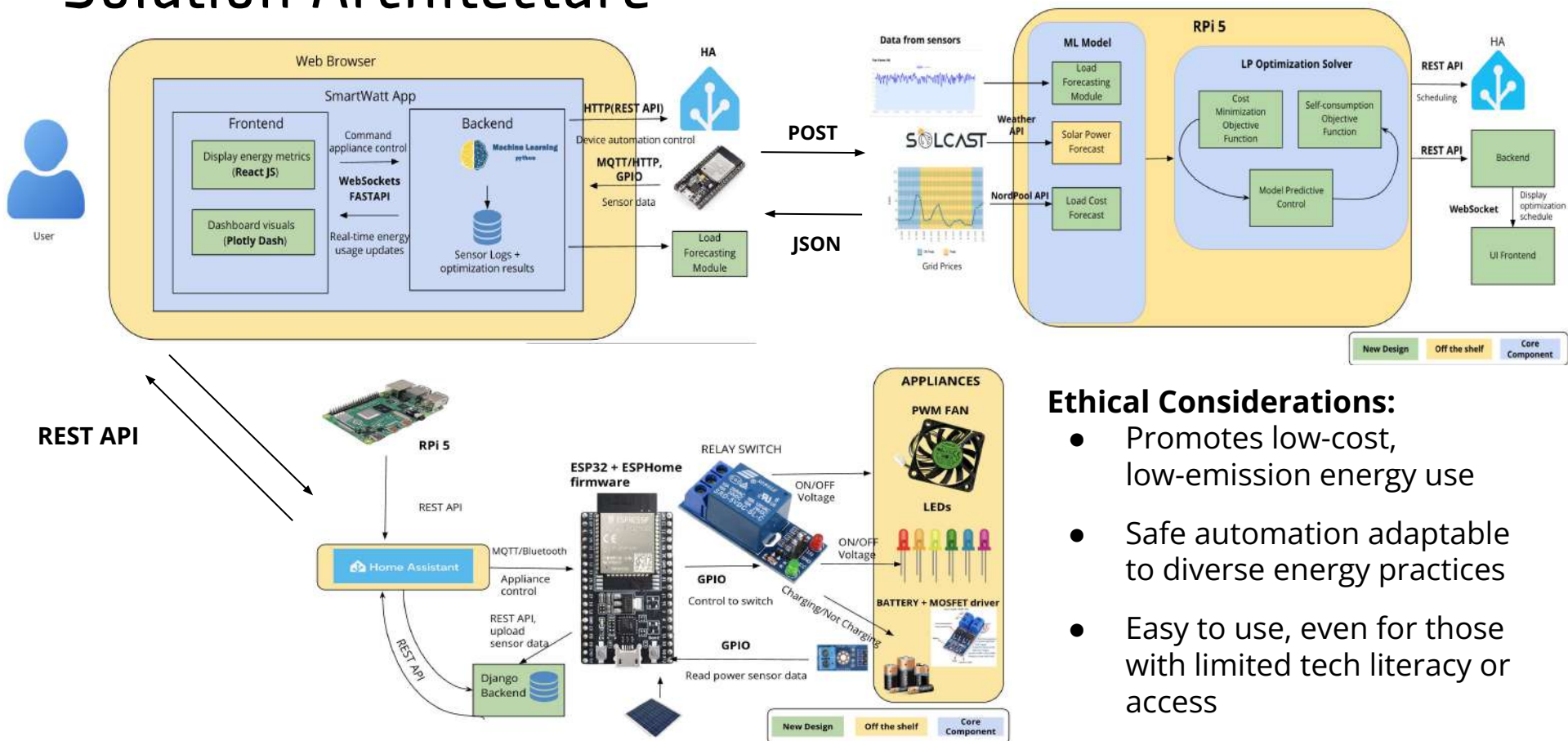
Energy demand is **increasing**, and in energy supply is now struggling to keep up



Quantitative Design Requirements

Use Case Requirement	Design Requirement
≥ 75% of solar panel energy consumed onsite	≥ 30% of deferrable loads are scheduled during peak solar generation hours.
≥ 10% reduction in electricity bills	RMSE <25% for grid price forecasting ≥ 20% load shifting to lower-cost Time-of-use (TOU) periods
Dashboard updated with power consumption data every 5 minutes	ESP32 sensors sampling at 1 Hz , averaged over 5 minutes
Power sensor should measure current and power within 98% of actual reading.	INA226 , error of ±0.1% - ±0.5% (max) for current and power measurements
Actuate device (user can schedule devices to switch on/off) with 2s delay	Fast API POST request latency < 500ms Time taken for ESP32 to receive & trigger on MQTT = 1s

Solution Architecture



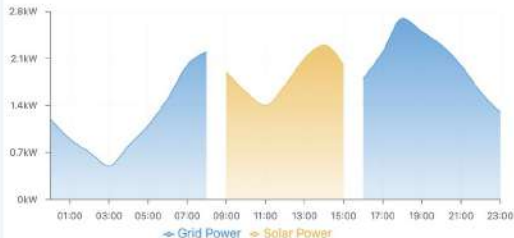
Ethical Considerations:

- Promotes low-cost, low-emission energy use
- Safe automation adaptable to diverse energy practices
- Easy to use, even for those with limited tech literacy or access

Dashboard

Energy Consumption

Today's energy consumption by source



Energy Forecast

Predicted solar generation and electricity prices



Energy Assistant Chat

Ask questions about your energy usage and get personalized recommendations

Hello! I'm your AI energy assistant. How can I help you optimize your energy usage today?
02:11 PM

When is the best time to charge my EV?
02:11 PM

The optimal time to charge your EV is typically between 02:00-06:00 when electricity rates are lowest. With your current usage pattern, you could save approximately €42.30 per month by shifting to these hours.
02:11 PM

How can I reduce my washing machine's energy usage?
02:11 PM

Suggested questions:

- How can I reduce my washing machine's energy usage?
- When is the best time to charge my EV?
- How much could I save by replacing my old refrigerator?
- What's the best temperature setting for my thermostat?
- How do I optimize my solar panel usage?

Type your question...

Device Schedules

API Connections

Washing Machine

900 Watts

13:00 - 14:30

Optimized

Savings: €0.45

Update Schedule

Dishwasher

1200 Watts

12:00 - 13:30

Optimized

Savings: €0.52

Update Schedule

Water Heater

2000 Watts

10:00 - 15:00

Optimized

Savings: €1.28

Update Schedule

EV Charger

7200 Watts

22:00 - 06:00

Optimized

Savings: €3.15

Update Schedule

Kitchen Lights

120 Watts

Not schedulable

Living Room AC

1800 Watts

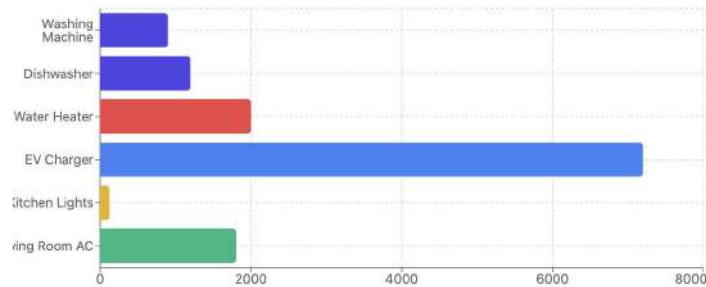
18:00 - 22:00

Manual

Update Schedule

Power Consumption Distribution

Power usage by device



Complete Solution - Optimization

Device Scheduling

Schedule your devices to run at optimal times based on energy prices and solar production

Create New Schedule

Set your preferences and let the optimization algorithm recommend the best time

Device: Duration (hours):

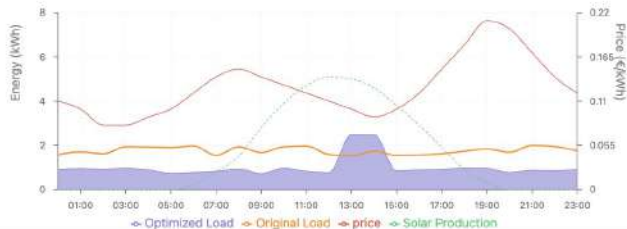
Time Window Constraint

Start Time: End Time:

Priority:

Schedule Optimization Results

Comparing original and optimized load profiles with energy prices



Recent Optimizations

Latest optimal time slots and savings

Water Heater
13:00 - 14:00
Confidence: 92%
0.20 € savings

Water Heater
08:00 - 09:00
Confidence: 50%
-0.06 € savings

Water Heater
18:00 - 21:00
Confidence: 58%
0.12 € savings

Water Heater
17:00 - 19:00
Confidence: 67%
0.20 € savings

Washing Machine
13:00 - 15:00
Confidence: 92%
0.18 € savings

Linear Programming Solvers - PULP_CBC_CMD and GLPK

Objective Function

Minimize total operational cost across
all eligible time slots

$$\sum_t x_t \cdot (\alpha \cdot \text{price}_t - (1 - \alpha) \cdot \text{solar}_t)$$

User defined priorities

Priority	Objective Focus	α
High	Minimize Grid Cost	0.8
Medium	Balanced Cost and Solar	0.5
Low	Maximize Solar Self-Use	0.4

Constraints

$$\sum_{t=s}^e x_t = D \quad (\text{run for exactly } D \text{ slots duration})$$

$$x_t = 0 \quad \forall t < s \text{ or } t > e$$

$$x_t \in \{0, 1\}$$

Complete Solution - Device Control



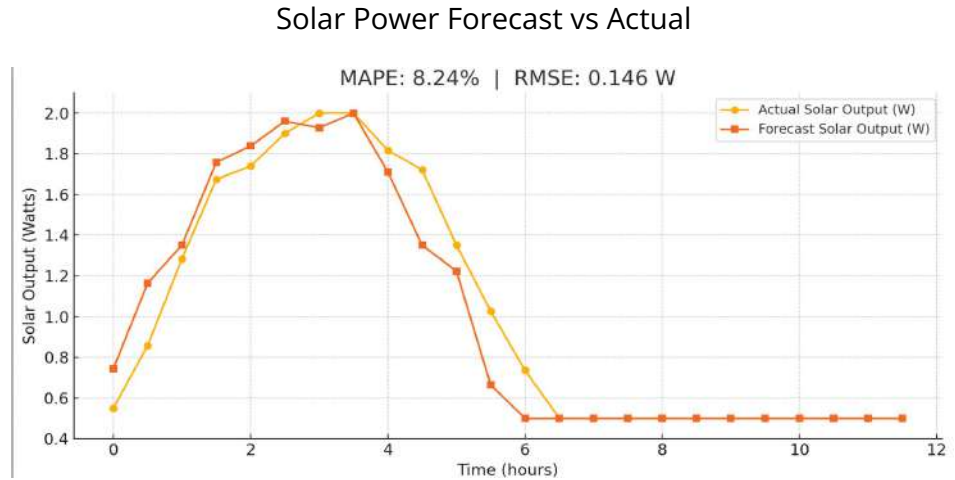
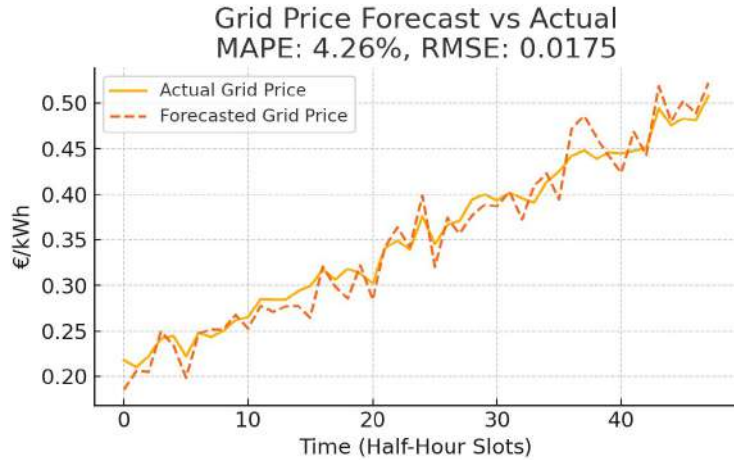
```
INFO: Started reloader process [79820] using WatchFiles
INFO: Started server process [79822]
INFO: Waiting for application startup.
INFO: Application startup complete.
INFO: 127.0.0.1:59503 - "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 OK
INFO:smartwatt: Schedule POST received → entity=switch.maya_big_led, start=19:17, end=19:18
INFO:smartwatt:Schedule saved for switch.maya_big_led: {'start': '19:17', 'end': '19:18'}
INFO: 127.0.0.1:59519 - "POST /schedule HTTP/1.1" 302 Found
INFO: 127.0.0.1:59519 - "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 OK
```



Design Tradeoffs

Proposed Solution	Final Solution
Meta's LLaMA 2 / Google's Gemma <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Inconsistent answers, long latency- interface added to improve interpretability and allow natural language queries	OpenAI GPT-4 via API <ul style="list-style-type: none">- More reliable, concise, and relevant- ~20-40% better accuracy, ~750 ms latency
Direct GPIO actuation via ESP32 polling <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Required custom firmware and exposed bugs	REST-based FastAPI control <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Easier debugging, centralized management- ~180ms actuation latency
On-demand ML inference during POST requests <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Crashed server under load	Preloaded background ML model <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduced inference latency from 3.2s → 620ms
Manual scheduling inputs (start/end only) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Not intuitive, poor user adoption	Priority-based LP optimization <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Adaptive to constraints and user goals- Higher user satisfaction (↑ adherence)

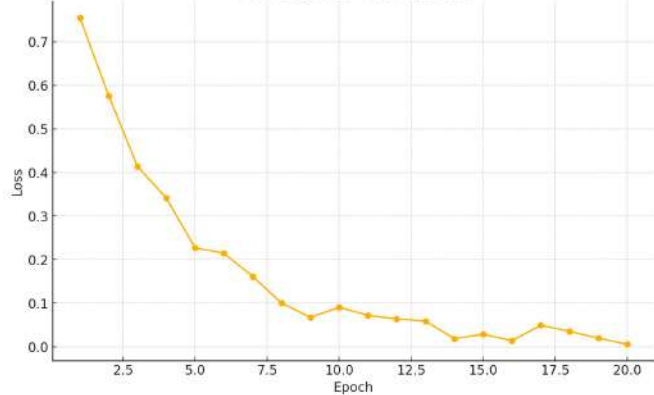
Testing & Verification - ML Forecasts



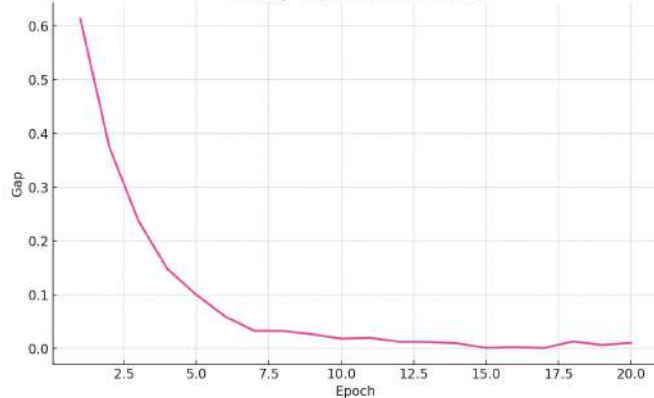
- **Model complexity vs latency:**
 - Chose XGBoost for interpretability and fast inference (over LSTM/CNN + Transformer based regression models)
- **Data availability vs accuracy:**
 - Trained on 4 days of history, rest of data used in testing & validation

Testing & Verification - Optimization Performance

Convergence Over Epochs



Duality Gap Across Iterations



- Algorithm **converged across all test scenarios**, even for large 48-slot scheduling windows (24 hours).
 - Final solutions showed a **near zero duality gap**, confirming that optimal solutions were reached with no discrepancy between the primal and dual problems.
 - Feasibility Testing performed to ensure constraints (device duration, grid/solar capacity limits) were never violated
- and**
- Stress tested with empty solar forecasts or flat grid prices, injected artificial price spikes.

Functionality	Measurement	Test Input	Test Output
Load Shifting Efficiency	% of load shifted to low-cost hours, high solar output hours	Power profile under default vs optimized schedule	24% of consumption moved to hours with price < daily median
Cost Reduction via Optimization	Monthly Energy Cost Change (€ and %)	Run devices with and without scheduling (assign random times) over 7 days	17% lower cost using SmartWatt optimizer

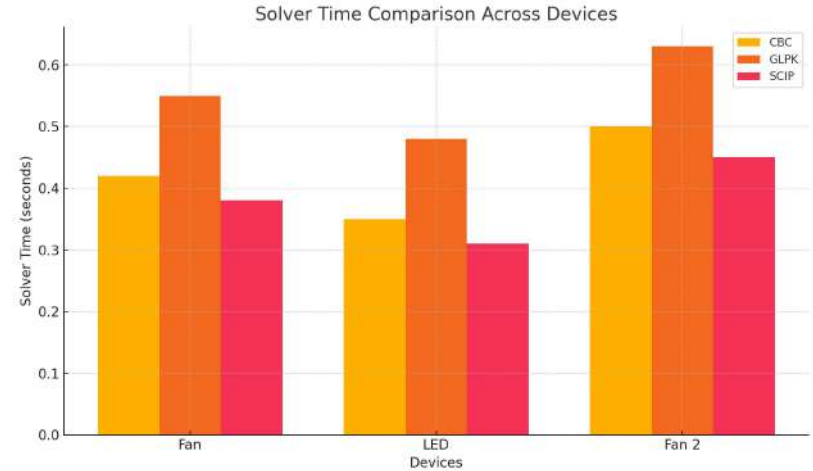
Testing & Verification - Optimization Latency

- **Convergence Time over Epochs:**

- LP optimization for Fan, LED, and PWM Fan 2 devices consistently converges *within 15–20 epochs*.

- **Wall Clock Time:**

- Algorithm converged in under 1s for most test scenarios, meeting use case requirements for device scheduling.
- Lightweight LP formulation avoids large overhead even when adding more devices or priority constraints.



Functionality	Measurement	Test Input	Test Output
Optimization Solver Performance	Solve Time (LP/MILP) (Wall Clock Time)	24-48 hr slot optimization with user defined priorities, price and power data	Solver returned within 1s with valid schedule that satisfies constraints

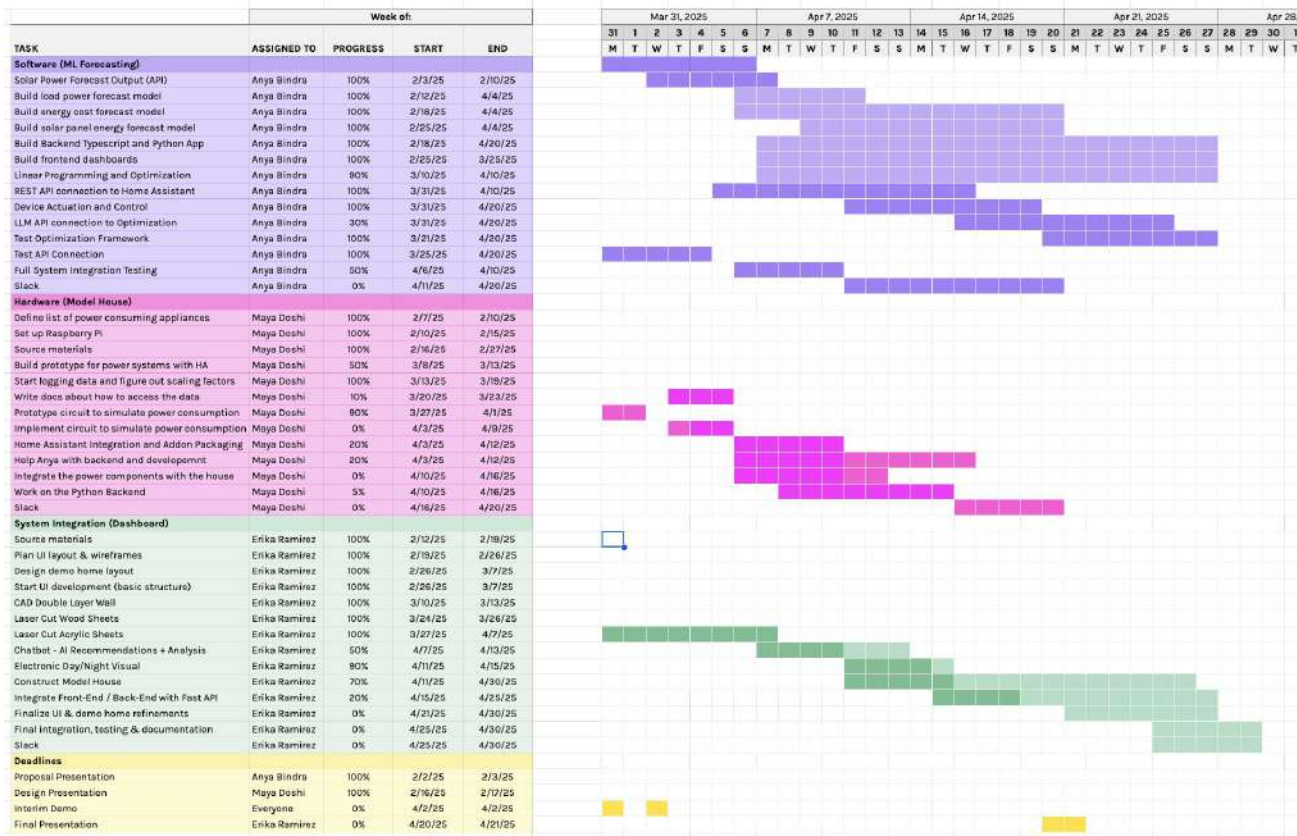
Testing & Verification

Functionality	Requirement	Test Input	Test Output
Device Control + Actuation Latency	2s delay	POST request to endpoint with device action and scheduling	All control signals result in correct ON/OFF state. The latency is 1.4s
Backend Data Fetching Accuracy - Power readings from INA226 sensor	Measure current and power within 98% of actual reading.	Fetch voltage, current, and power from INA226 sensor	0.5% power calibration error (from measured V and I values)

Lessons Learned

- **Stress Testing:** Running simulations with flat data and random spikes helped catch edge cases in the scheduling logic.
- **API Logging Is a Must-Have:** Debugging device scheduling is challenging! Request/response logging helped identify malformed payloads and latency bottlenecks.
- **Asynchronous Tasks Improve Responsiveness**
Background task queuing (via FastAPI) was needed to avoid blocking main threads during optimization and inference. We learned that synchronous execution caused UI freezes and slower response to user actions.

Project Management



Anya:

- Optimization+ML
- Backend + Frontend
- Dashboard
- Device Control

Maya:

- Home Circuitry
- Setup RPi Network

Erika:

- Demo Home Construction
- Chatbot
- Web App Front-End / Back-End Integration