


## REFERENCES


- [1] Gerbec, D. ; Gasperic, S. ; Smon, I. ; Gubina, F.,”A methodology to classify distribution load profiles”, Transmission and Distribution Conference and Exhibition 2002: Asia Pacific. IEEE/PES, Page(s): 848 - 851 vol.2,2002
- [2] Gerbec, D. ; Gasperic, S. ; Gubina, F.,” Determination and allocation of typical load profiles to the eligible consumers”, Power Tech Conference Proceedings, 2003 IEEE Bologna, Volume:1, 2003
- [3] Gerbec, D. ; Gasperic, S. ; Smon, I. ; Gubina, F.,” Determining the load profiles of consumers based on fuzzy logic and probability neural networks”, Generation, Transmission and Distribution, IEE Proceedings-Volume:151, Issue: 3, Page(s): 395 - 400,2004
- [4] In Hyeob Yu ; Jin Ki Lee ; Jong Min Ko ; Sun Ic Kim ,” A method for classification of electricity demands using load profile data “Computer and Information Science, 2005. Fourth Annual ACIS International Conference on ,Page(s): 164 - 168, 2005
- [5] Mutanen, A. ; Ruska, M. ; Repo, S. ; Jarventausta, P. ,”Customer Classification and Load Profiling Method for Distribution Systems”,Power Delivery, IEEE Transactions on Volume: 26, Issue: 3, Page(s): 1755 - 1763, 2011
- [6] Gerbec, D. ; Gasperic, S. ; Smon, I. ; Gubina, F. ,”An approach to customers daily load profile determination”,Power Engineering Society Summer Meeting, 2002 IEEE Volume:I, Page(s): 587 - 591 vol.1 ,2001
- [7] Seo, Songwon,” A Review and Comparison of Methods for Detecting Outliers in Univariate Data Sets”, Master’s Thesis, University of Pittsburgh,2002
- [8] Ahmad, Arfah ; Azmira, I. ; Ahmad, S. ; Apandi, Nur Ilyana Anwar ,”Statistical distributions of load profiling data”,Power Engineering and Optimization Conference (PEDCO) Melaka, Malaysia, 2012 IEEE International,Page(s): 199- 203,2012
- [9] Gerbec, D. ; Gasperic, S. ; Smon, I. ; Gubina, F.,”Consumers” load profile determination based on different classification methods”, Power Engineering Society General Meeting, 2003, IEEE Volume:2,2003
- [10] Prahastono, I. ; King, D. ; Ozveren, C.S. ,”A review of Electricity Load Profile Classification methods”,Universities Power Engineering Conference, 2007. UPEC 2007. 42nd International ,Page(s): 1187- 1191,2007

- [11] G. J. TSEKOURAS<sup>1</sup>, F.D. KANELLOS<sup>1</sup>, V.T. KONTARGYRI<sup>1</sup>, E.S. KARANASIOU<sup>1</sup>, A.D. SALIS<sup>1</sup>, N. E. MASTORAKIS, "Power System Typical Load Profiles Using A New Pattern Recognition Methodology", 12th WSEAS International Conference on CIRCUITS, Heraklion, Greece, July 22-24, 2008
- [12] Chicco, G. ; Napoli, Roberto ; Piglione, Federico , "Application of clustering algorithms and self organising maps to classify electricity customers", Power Tech Conference Proceedings, 2003 IEEE Bologna , Volume:1,2003
- [13] Elena C. BOBRIC, Gheorghe CARTINA, "Clustering Techniques in Load Profile Analysis for Distribution Stations", Advances in Electrical and Computer Engineering, Volume 9 , Number 1, 2009
- [14] Cliff Walton, Sarah Carter , "S E CO NDARY S UB S T AT I O N L O AD P RO F I L I N G – I DE N T I F I C A T I O N AND V I S U A L I S A T I O N O F C H A N G E S S" , 22nd International Conference on Electricity Distribution Stockholm, 10-13 June 2013
- [15] Prahastono, I. ; King, D.J. ; Ozveren, C.S. ; Bradley, D., "Electricity load profile classification using Fuzzy C-Means method" , Universities Power Engineering Conference, 2008. UPEC 2008. 43rd International , Page(s): 1- 5 , 2008
- [16] Yen-Ting Chao, Sheng-Ta Lee, Hong-Chan Chang, "An improvement project for distribution transformer load management in Taiwan", Power Engineering Society General Meeting, 2003, IEEE , Volume:1,2003
- [17] Nazarko, J. ; Styczynski, Z.A. , "Application of statistical and neural approaches to the daily load profiles modelling in power distribution systems", Transmission and Distribution Conference, 1999 IEEE , Volume:1, Page(s): 320 - 325 vol.1 , 1999
- [18] Ching-Lai Hor ; Watson, S.J. ; Majithia, S., "Daily Load Forecasting and Maximum Demand Estimation using ARIMA and GARCH" , Probabilistic Methods Applied to Power Systems, 2006. PMAAPS 2006. International Conference on, Page(s): 1- 6 , 2006
- [19] David E. Claridge, Ph.D., "Electricity Diversity Profiles for Energy Simulation of Office Buildings"
- [20] Queiroz, L.M.O. ; Roselli, M.A. ; Cavellucci, C. ; Lyra, C. , "Energy Losses Estimation in Power Distribution Systems", Power Systems, IEEE Transactions on , Volume: 27, Issue: 4, Page(s): 1879- 1887 , 2012

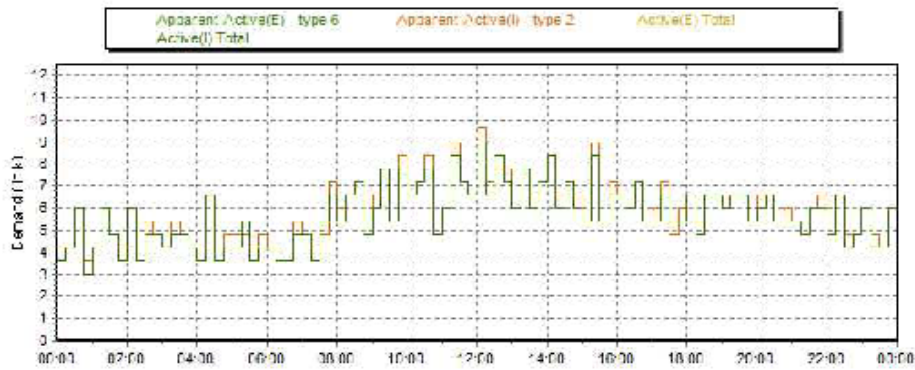
- [21] Broadwater, R.P. ; Sargent, A. ; Yarali, A. ; Shaalan, H.E. ; Nazarko, J. , "Estimating substation peaks from load research data", Power Delivery, IEEE Transactions on , Volume: 12, Issue: 1, Page(s): 451- 456 ,1997
- [22] Karmacharya, S. ; Putrus, G. ; Underwood, C. ; Mahkamov, K., "Evaluation of domestic electrical demand and its effect on low voltage network", Universities Power Engineering Conference (UPEC), 2012 47th International, Page(s): 1- 4,2012
- [23] Clifford A. Cathers, Gary D. Thompson, "Forecasting Short-Term Electricity Load Profiles", 2006
- [24] Ihsal, A.M. ; Rajamani, H.S. ; Abd-Alhameed, R.A. ; Jalboub, M.K. , "Statistical predictions of electric load profiles in the UK domestic buildings", Energy, Power and Control (EPC-IQ), 2010 1st International Conference on , Page(s): 345- 350,2010
- [25] "MATLAB Language Reference Manual", Volume 5[online], available: [http://ub.cbm.uam.es/publications/teaching/master\\_biofisica\\_2011\\_2012/MATLAB\\_REFBOOK.pdf](http://ub.cbm.uam.es/publications/teaching/master_biofisica_2011_2012/MATLAB_REFBOOK.pdf)
- [26] "Learning Matlab 7", Matlab and Simulink Student Version[online], Available:
- [27]  [http://www.mathworks.com/academia/student\\_versions/earmatlab\\_sp3.pdf](http://www.mathworks.com/academia/student_versions/earmatlab_sp3.pdf)  
 University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.  
 Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)
- [28] "Excel VBA - Reference Guide"[online], available : <http://www.excel-spreadsheet.com/vba/vba.htm>
- [29] Eran Eden, Weizmann, " Introduction to Matlab & Data Analysis"[online],available: <http://www.weizmann.ac.il/midrasha/courses/MatlabIntro/>
- [30] Xiaoli Li ; Bowers, C.P. ; Schnier, T., "Classification of Energy Consumption in Buildings With Outlier Detection", Industrial Electronics, IEEE Transactions on , Volume: 57, Issue: 11, Page(s): 3639- 3644,2010
- [31] Manoj K, Senthamarai Kannan K, "Comparison of methods for detecting outliers", International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research, Volume 4, Issue 9, September-2013

# ANNEXURE 1

## SAMPLE PDF FORMAT OF DATA DOWNLOADED FROM BULK METERS

	<b>09102793 - Load Survey</b>	EMF (Applied)		
	Source: 091027932013100120131031.emd	Voltage	Current	Energy
	Read on: 08/10/2013 11:06:46 AM	1.00	1.00	1.00

**08/09/2013 : Demand**



Param 1 : Apparent-Active(E) - type 6


Param 2 : Apparent-Active(I) - type 2

Param 3 : Active(E) Total

Param 4 : Active(I) Total

Interval	Param 1 (kVA)	Param 2 (kVA)	Param 3 (kW)	Param 4 (kW)
00:00-00:15	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
00:15-00:30	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
00:30-00:45	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00
00:45-01:00	0.00	3.60	0.00	3.60
01:00-01:15	0.00	4.20	0.00	4.20
01:15-01:30	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00
01:30-01:45	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.80
01:45-02:00	0.00	4.20	0.00	4.20
02:00-02:15	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00
02:15-02:30	0.00	3.60	0.00	3.60
02:30-02:45	0.00	5.40	0.00	4.80
02:45-03:00	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.80
03:00-03:15	0.00	4.20	0.00	4.20
03:15-03:30	0.00	5.40	0.00	4.80
03:30-03:45	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.80
03:45-04:00	0.00	4.20	0.00	4.20
04:00-04:15	0.00	4.20	0.00	3.60
04:15-04:30	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.60
04:30-04:45	0.00	3.60	0.00	3.60
04:45-05:00	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.20
05:00-05:15	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.20
05:15-05:30	0.00	4.80	0.00	5.40
05:30-05:45	0.00	4.20	0.00	3.60
05:45-06:00	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.20
06:00-06:15	0.00	4.20	0.00	4.20
06:15-06:30	0.00	3.60	0.00	3.60
06:30-06:45	0.00	3.60	0.00	3.60
06:45-07:00	0.00	5.40	0.00	4.80
07:00-07:15	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.80
07:15-07:30	0.00	4.20	0.00	3.60
07:30-07:45	0.00	4.80	0.00	5.40
07:45-08:00	0.00	7.20	0.00	6.60
08:00-08:15	0.00	6.00	0.00	5.40
08:15-08:30	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.60
08:30-08:45	0.00	7.20	0.00	7.20
08:45-09:00	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.80
09:00-09:15	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.00
09:15-09:30	0.00	7.80	0.00	7.80
09:30-09:45	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40
09:45-10:00	0.00	8.40	0.00	7.80
10:00-10:15	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.60
10:15-10:30	0.00	7.20	0.00	7.20

# ANNEXURE 1

		<b>09102793 - Load Survey</b>			EHF (Applied)		
		Source: 091027932013100120131031.amd			Voltage	Current	Energy
Read on: 08/10/2013 11:06:46 AM				1.00	1.00	1.00	
10:30-10:45	0.00	8.40	0.00	7.80			
10:45-11:00	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.80			
11:00-11:15	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00			
11:15-11:30	0.00	9.00	0.00	8.40			
11:30-11:45	0.00	7.20	0.00	7.20			
11:45-12:00	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.60			
12:00-12:15	0.00	9.60	0.00	9.00			
12:15-12:30	0.00	7.20	0.00	6.60			
12:30-12:45	0.00	7.80	0.00	8.40			
12:45-13:00	0.00	7.80	0.00	7.20			
13:00-13:15	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00			
13:15-13:30	0.00	7.80	0.00	7.80			
13:30-13:45	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.00			
13:45-14:00	0.00	7.20	0.00	7.20			
14:00-14:15	0.00	8.40	0.00	8.40			
14:15-14:30	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.00			
14:30-14:45	0.00	7.20	0.00	7.20			
14:45-15:00	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.00			
15:00-15:15	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40			
15:15-15:30	0.00	9.00	0.00	8.40			
15:30-15:45	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40			
15:45-16:00	0.00	7.20	0.00	6.60			
16:00-16:15	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.60			
16:15-16:30	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00			
16:30-16:45	0.00	7.20	0.00	7.20			
16:45-17:00	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40			
17:00-17:15	0.00	6.00	0.00	5.40			
17:15-17:30	0.00	7.20	0.00	6.60			
17:30-17:45	0.00	4.80	0.00	5.40			
17:45-18:00	0.00	6.00	0.00	5.40			
18:00-18:15	0.00	8.60	0.00	8.60			
18:15-18:30	0.00	5.40	0.00	4.80			
18:30-18:45	0.00	8.60	0.00	8.60			
18:45-19:00	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.60			
19:00-19:15	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.00			
19:15-19:30	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.60			
19:30-19:45	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.60			
19:45-20:00	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40			
20:00-20:15	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.00			
20:15-20:30	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.60			
20:30-20:45	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40			
20:45-21:00	0.00	6.00	0.00	5.40			
21:00-21:15	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.80			
21:15-21:30	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.80			
21:30-21:45	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00			
21:45-22:00	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00			
22:00-22:15	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.80			
22:15-22:30	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.60			
22:30-22:45	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.20			
22:45-23:00	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.80			
23:00-23:15	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00			
23:15-23:30	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.20			
23:30-23:45	0.00	4.20	0.00	4.20			
23:45-00:00	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00			
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8.60</b>			
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>			

**SAMPLE EXCEL FORMAT OF DATA DOWNLOADED FROM BULK METERS**

**09102793 - Load Survey**

Source: 091027932013100120131031.om Voltage Current Energy  
 Roadno: 08/10/2013 11:06:46 AM 1 1 1

**08/09/2013 : Demand**

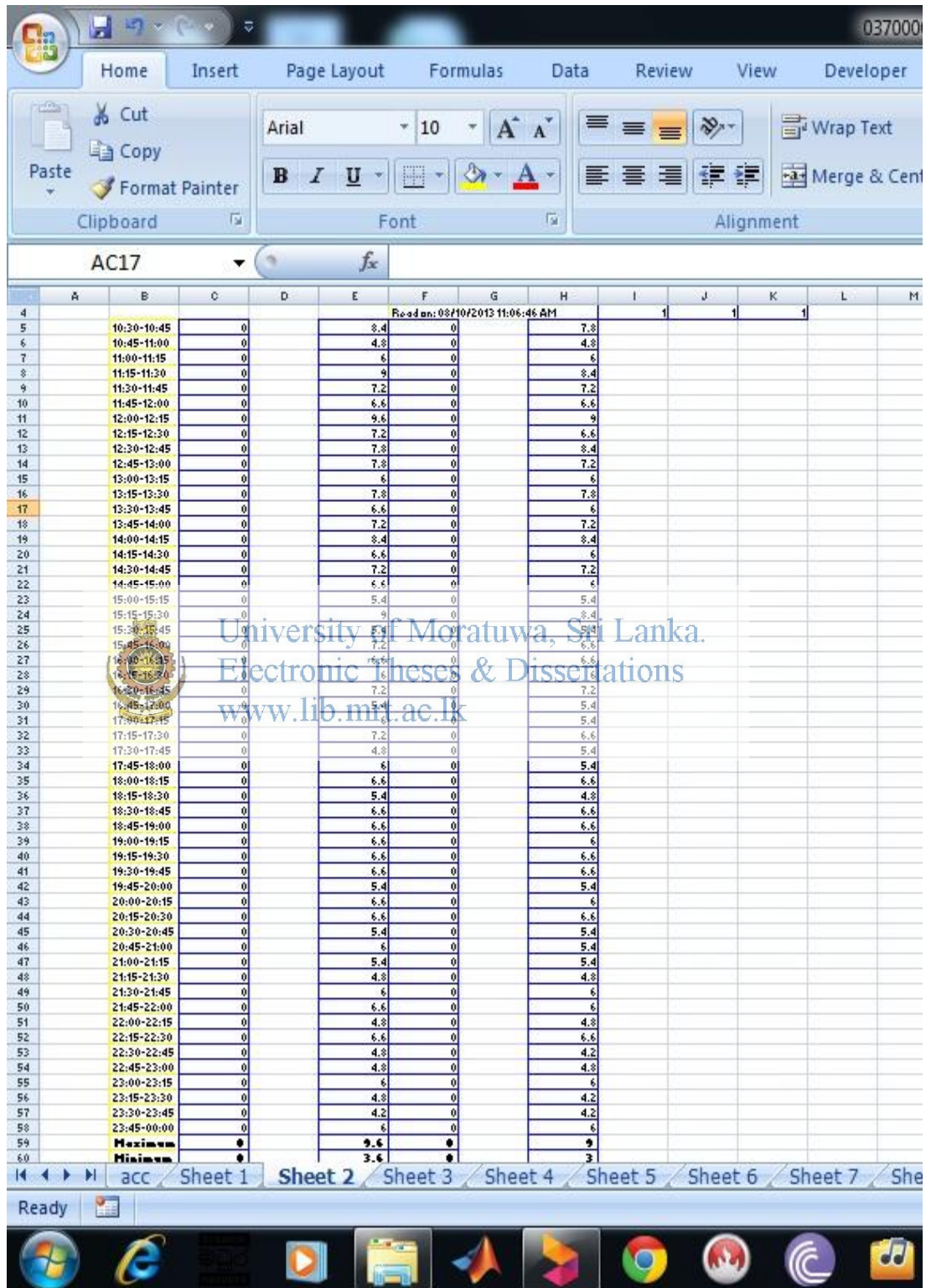
Param 1 : Apparent-Active(E) - type 6  
 Param 3 : Active(E) Total

Param 2 : Apparent-Active(I) - type 2  
 Param 4 : Active(I) Total

Interval	Param 1 (kVA)	Param 2 (kVA)	Param 3 (kW)	Param 4 (kW)
00:00-00:15	0	4.2	0	3.6
00:15-00:30	0	4.2	0	4.2
00:30-00:45	0	6	0	6
00:45-01:00	0	3.6	0	3
01:00-01:15	0	4.2	0	4.2
01:15-01:30	0	6	0	6
01:30-01:45	0	4.8	0	4.8
01:45-02:00	0	6	0	6
02:00-02:15	0	6	0	6
02:15-02:30	0	3.6	0	3.6
02:30-02:45	0	5.4	0	4.8
02:45-03:00	0	4.8	0	4.8
03:00-03:15	0	4.8	0	4.2
03:15-03:30	0	5.4	0	4.8
03:30-03:45	0	4.8	0	4.8
03:45-04:00	0	4.2	0	4.2
04:00-04:15	0	4.2	0	3.6
04:15-04:30	0	6.6	0	6.6
04:30-04:45	0	3.6	0	3.6
04:45-05:00	0	4.8	0	4.2
05:00-05:15	0	4.8	0	4.2
05:15-05:30	0	4.8	0	5.4
05:30-05:45	0	4.2	0	3.6
05:45-06:00	0	4.8	0	4.2
06:00-06:15	0	4.2	0	4.2
06:15-06:30	0	3.6	0	3.6
06:30-06:45	0	3.6	0	3.6
06:45-07:00	0	5.4	0	4.8
07:00-07:15	0	4.8	0	4.8
07:15-07:30	0	4.2	0	3.6
07:30-07:45	0	4.8	0	5.4
07:45-08:00	0	7.2	0	6.6
08:00-08:15	0	6	0	5.4
08:15-08:30	0	6.6	0	6.6
08:30-08:45	0	7.2	0	7.2
08:45-09:00	0	4.8	0	4.8
09:00-09:15	0	6.6	0	6
09:15-09:30	0	7.8	0	7.8
09:30-09:45	0	5.4	0	5.4
09:45-10:00	0	8.4	0	7.8
10:00-10:15	0	6.6	0	6.6
10:15-10:30	0	7.2	0	7.2

1 of 187 Generated on: 08/10/2013 11:15:18 AM Keyz Not Available

ANNEXURE 2



**VISUAL BASIC CODE USED TO FORMULATE kVA DATA OF  
CONSUMER**

Sub Button1\_Click()

Sheets("Sheet 1").Range("B33:B74").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("B3:B44")

' above code used to copy data in cell range B33 to B74 of Sheet 1 in to cell range of B3 to B44 of sheet "acc"

Sheets("Sheet 2").Range("B9:B62").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("B45:B98")

Sheets("Sheet 1").Range("F10:F10").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("C2:C2")

Sheets("Sheet 1").Range("E33:E74").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("C3:C44")

Sheets("Sheet 2").Range("E9:E62").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("C45:C98")

Sheets("Sheet 7").Range("F10:F10").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("D2:D2")

Sheets("Sheet 7").Range("E33:E74").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("D3:D44")

Sheets("Sheet 8").Range("E9:E62").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("D45:D98")

Sheets("Sheet 13").Range("F10:F10").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("E2:E2")

Sheets("Sheet 13").Range("E33:E74").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("E3:E44")

Sheets("Sheet 14").Range("E9:E62").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("E45:E98")

Sheets("Sheet 19").Range("F10:F10").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("F2:F2")

Sheets("Sheet 19").Range("E33:E74").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("F3:F44")

Sheets("Sheet 20").Range("E9:E62").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("F45:F98")

Sheets("Sheet 25").Range("F10:F10").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("G2:G2")

Sheets("Sheet 25").Range("E33:E74").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("G3:G44")

Sheets("Sheet 26").Range("E9:E62").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("G45:G98")

Sheets("Sheet 31").Range("F10:F10").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("H2:H2")

Sheets("Sheet 31").Range("E33:E74").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("H3:H44")

Sheets("Sheet 32").Range("E9:E62").Copy

Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("H45:H98")





## ANNEXURE 3

Sheets("Sheet 37").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("I2:I2")  
Sheets("Sheet 37").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("I3:I44")  
Sheets("Sheet 38").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("I45:I98")  
Sheets("Sheet 43").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("J2:J2")  
Sheets("Sheet 43").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("J3:J44")  
Sheets("Sheet 44").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("J45:J98")  
Sheets("Sheet 49").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("K2:K2")  
Sheets("Sheet 49").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("K3:K44")  
Sheets("Sheet 50").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("K45:K98")  
Sheets("Sheet 55").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("L2:L2")  
Sheets("Sheet 55").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("L3:L44")  
Sheets("Sheet 56").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("L45:L98")  
Sheets("Sheet 61").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("M2:M2")  
Sheets("Sheet 61").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("M3:M44")  
Sheets("Sheet 62").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("M45:M98")  
Sheets("Sheet 67").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("N2:N2")  
Sheets("Sheet 67").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("N3:N44")  
Sheets("Sheet 68").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("N45:N98")  
Sheets("Sheet 73").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("O2:O2")  
Sheets("Sheet 73").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("O3:O44")  
Sheets("Sheet 74").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("O45:O98")  
Sheets("Sheet 79").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("P2:P2")

### ANNEXURE 3

Sheets("Sheet 79").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("P3:P44")  
Sheets("Sheet 80").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("P45:P98")  
Sheets("Sheet 85").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("Q2:Q2")  
Sheets("Sheet 85").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("Q3:Q44")  
Sheets("Sheet 86").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("Q45:Q98")  
Sheets("Sheet 91").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("R2:R2")  
Sheets("Sheet 91").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("R3:R44")  
Sheets("Sheet 92").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("R45:R98")  
Sheets("Sheet 97").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("S2:S2")  
Sheets("Sheet 97").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("S3:S44")  
Sheets("Sheet 98").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("S45:S98")  
Sheets("Sheet 103").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("T2:T2")  
Sheets("Sheet 103").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("T3:T44")  
Sheets("Sheet 104").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("T45:T98")  
Sheets("Sheet 109").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("U2:U2")  
Sheets("Sheet 109").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("U3:U44")  
Sheets("Sheet 110").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("U45:U98")  
Sheets("Sheet 115").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("V2:V2")  
Sheets("Sheet 115").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("V3:V44")  
Sheets("Sheet 116").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("V45:V98")  
Sheets("Sheet 121").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("W2:W2")  
Sheets("Sheet 121").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("W3:w44")

## ANNEXURE 3

Sheets("Sheet 122").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("W45:W98")  
Sheets("Sheet 127").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("X2:X2")  
Sheets("Sheet 127").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("X3:X44")  
Sheets("Sheet 128").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("X45:X98")  
Sheets("Sheet 133").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("Y2:Y2")  
Sheets("Sheet 133").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("Y3:Y44")  
Sheets("Sheet 134").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("Y45:Y98")  
Sheets("Sheet 139").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("Z2:Z2")  
Sheets("Sheet 139").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("Z3:Z44")  
Sheets("Sheet 140").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("Z45:Z98")  
Sheets("Sheet 145").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AA2:AA2")  
Sheets("Sheet 145").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AA3:AA44")  
Sheets("Sheet 146").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AA45:AA98")  
Sheets("Sheet 151").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AB2:AB2")  
Sheets("Sheet 151").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AB3:AB44")  
Sheets("Sheet 152").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AB45:AB98")  
Sheets("Sheet 157").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AC2:AC2")  
Sheets("Sheet 157").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AC3:AC44")  
Sheets("Sheet 158").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AC45:AC98")  
Sheets("Sheet 163").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AD2:AD2")  
Sheets("Sheet 163").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AD3:AD44")  
Sheets("Sheet 164").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AD45:AD98")

### ANNEXURE 3

```
Sheets("Sheet 169").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AE2:AE2")  
Sheets("Sheet 169").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AE3:AE44")  
Sheets("Sheet 170").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AE45:AE98")  
Sheets("Sheet 175").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AF2:AF2")  
Sheets("Sheet 175").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AF3:AF44")  
Sheets("Sheet 176").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AF45:AF98")  
Sheets("Sheet 181").Range("F10:F10").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AG2:AG2")  
Sheets("Sheet 181").Range("E33:E74").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AG3:AG44")  
Sheets("Sheet 182").Range("E9:E62").Copy  
Destination:=Sheets("acc").Range("AG45:AG98")  
End Sub
```



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

ERROR DATA AVAILABLE WITH KVA PROFILE

	08/02/2014	09/02/2014	10/02/2014	11/02/2014	12/02/2014	13/02/2014	14/02/2014	15/02/2014	16/02/2014	17/02/2014	18/02/2014	19/02/2014	20/02/2014	21/02/2014	22/02/2014	23/02/2014	24/02/2014	25/02/2014
00:00-00:15	4.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	7.2	4.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.8	7.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
00:15-00:30	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	2.4	4.8	7.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.6	4.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.8
00:30-00:45	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	2.4	4.8	7.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.6	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.4
00:45-01:00	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	7.2	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.8	7.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
01:00-01:15	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	2.4	7.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	9.6	9.6	****	4.8	4.8	4.8
01:15-01:30	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	7.2	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.8	9.6	9.6	****	4.8	4.8	4.8
01:30-01:45	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	2.4	7.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	7.2	2.4	****	4.8	2.4	4.8
01:45-02:00	4.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	7.2	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	9.6	4.8	****	4.8	4.8	4.8
02:00-02:15	2.4	4.8	2.4	4.8	2.4	4.8	7.2	4.8	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.8	7.2	4.8	****	4.8	4.8	4.8
02:15-02:30	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.6	4.8	****	4.8	4.8	4.8
02:30-02:45	4.8	2.4	4.8	2.4	2.4	4.8	7.2	7.2	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	7.2	4.8	****	4.8	4.8	4.8
02:45-03:00	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.8	7.2	4.8	****	4.8	2.4	4.8
03:00-03:15	2.4	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	7.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.4	12	2.4	****	4.8	4.8	4.8
03:15-03:30	4.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	7.2	4.8	4.8	2.4	2.4	4.8	7.2	4.8	****	4.8	4.8	4.8
03:30-03:45	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.6	4.8	****	4.8	4.8	4.8
03:45-04:00	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	7.2	7.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	7.2	4.8	****	4.8	4.8	4.8
04:00-04:15	9.6	4.8	4.8	7.2	4.8	4.8	7.2	7.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	7.2	9.6	4.8	****	4.8	4.8	4.8
04:15-04:30	12	9.6	7.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	7.2	7.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.6	4.8	****	7.2	7.2	4.8
04:30-04:45	9.6	12	4.8	4.8	4.8	7.2	7.2	7.2	12	4.8	7.2	7.2	9.6	12	****	4.8	12	7.2
04:45-05:00	12	9.6	4.8	7.2	7.2	4.8	4.8	7.2	9.6	7.2	4.8	4.8	9.6	4.8	****	9.6	12	4.8
05:00-05:15	7.2	7.2	7.2	4.8	4.8	****	9.6	9.6	9.6	4.8	4.8	7.2	9.6	4.8	12	12	12	7.2
05:15-05:30	7.2	7.2	4.8	4.8	****	7.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	4.8	7.2	7.2	9.6	7.2	12	12	7.2	4.8
05:30-05:45	4.8	9.6	7.2	7.2	****	12	12	12	12	9.6	4.8	12	4.8	12	4.8	12	9.6	4.8
05:45-06:00	7.2	7.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	12	12	12	4.8	12	12	7.2	12	14.4	9.6	7.2	7.2
06:00-06:15	9.6	12	4.8	4.8	4.8	7.2	16.8	14.4	7.2	12	12	7.2	12	4.8	12	12	7.2	7.2
06:15-06:30	12	12	7.2	7.2	4.8	4.8	7.2	16.8	12	7.2	9.6	4.8	9.6	7.2	9.6	12	4.8	7.2
06:30-06:45	12	12	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	7.2	19.2	14.4	7.2	12	12	7.2	7.2	4.8	14.4	12	7.2
06:45-07:00	12	12	4.8	7.2	7.2	7.2	14.4	16.8	4.8	9.6	4.8	12	4.8	16.8	14.4	9.6	7.2	7.2
07:00-07:15	12	12	7.2	7.2	7.2	4.8	16.8	14.4	7.2	4.8	7.2	9.6	7.2	9.6	7.2	19.2	21.6	4.8
07:15-07:30	16.8	12	7.2	9.6	7.2	7.2	9.6	24	12	9.6	9.6	7.2	9.6	12	28.8	21.6	7.2	7.2
07:30-07:45	21.6	21.6	12	9.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	24	16.8	16.8	****	12	14.4	12	28.8	19.2	12	12
07:45-08:00	24	24	19.2	16.8	14.4	14.4	9.6	26.4	24	24	****	21.6	16.8	16.8	69.6	24	16.8	16.8
08:00-08:15	60	48	19.2	21.6	21.6	21.6	7.2	74.4	64.8	26.4	****	26.4	33.6	24	72	57.6	31.2	31.2
08:15-08:30	74.4	76.8	36	31.2	26.4	33.6	9.6	98.4	79.2	33.6	****	45.6	43.2	33.6	76.8	110.4	40.8	40.8
08:30-08:45	91.2	84	40.8	50.4	31.2	48	7.2	105.6	84	45.6	****	48	52.8	36	96	105.6	48	48
08:45-09:00	100.8	88.8	38.4	55.2	45.6	43.2	9.6	120	103.2	52.8	****	48	52.8	43.2	100.8	117.6	62.4	62.4
09:00-09:15	100.8	96	38.4	60	43.2	45.6	9.6	112.8	105.6	50.4	****	50.4	52.8	43.2	100.8	115.2	62.4	62.4
09:15-09:30	98.4	98.4	40.8	64.8	43.2	43.2	12	127.2	105.6	52.8	****	48	50.4	43.2	91.2	112.8	69.6	69.6
09:30-09:45	100.8	88.8	40.8	64.8	50.4	40.8	9.6	120	100.8	55.2	****	50.4	60	48	98.4	115.2	67.2	67.2
09:45-10:00	103.2	91.2	48	62.4	52.8	43.2	12	115.2	98.4	55.2	****	48	60	52.8	98.4	115.2	67.2	67.2
10:00-10:15	105.6	88.8	40.8	62.4	48	43.2	9.6	115.2	108	55.2	****	43.2	64.8	52.8	108	124.8	74.4	74.4
10:15-10:30	103.2	88.8	43.2	64.8	45.6	43.2	9.6	122.4	110.4	52.8	79.2	45.6	64.8	43.2	110.4	127.2	74.4	74.4
10:30-10:45	98.4	105.6	43.2	62.4	40.8	40.8	9.6	120	103.2	50.4	81.6	43.2	62.4	45.6	110.4	120	76.8	76.8
10:45-11:00	98.4	100.8	40.8	62.4	43.2	40.8	9.6	120	103.2	50.4	84	45.6	64.8	48	108	127.2	74.4	74.4
11:00-11:15	98.4	100.8	38.4	62.4	45.6	40.8	9.6	120	103.2	50.4	84	43.2	60	50.4	110.4	124.8	69.6	69.6
11:15-11:30	100.8	98.4	38.4	67.2	43.2	38.4	9.6	117.6	98.4	48	81.6	45.6	57.6	48	105.6	120	67.2	67.2
11:30-11:45	110.4	93.6	38.4	67.2	40.8	43.2	9.6	117.6	98.4	48	81.6	45.6	57.6	48	108	117.6	62.4	62.4
11:45-12:00	110.4	93.6	38.4	60	38.4	40.8	7.2	115.2	96	43.2	79.2	50.4	52.8	48	127.2	115.2	55.2	55.2
12:00-12:15	105.6	108	36	57.6	50.4	43.2	9.6	105.6	103.2	40.8	79.2	45.6	62.4	52.8	117.6	112.8	45.6	45.6
12:15-12:30	96	105.6	38.4	62.4	43.2	38.4	9.6	108	105.6	40.8	86.4	43.2	64.8	43	110.4	103.2	45.6	45.6
12:30-12:45	96	98.4	38.4	62.4	40.8	40.8	7.2	108	105.6	38.4	99.2	40.8	64.8	50.4	112.8	105.6	40.8	40.8
12:45-13:00	96	105.2	38.4	57.6	43.2	40.8	9.6	110.4	103.2	38.4	74.4	43.2	62.4	45.6	110.4	112.8	43.2	43.2
13:00-13:15	96	105.6	38.4	55.2	40.8	40.8	7.2	108	105.6	40.8	64.8	43.2	55.2	45.6	108	105.6	43.2	43.2
13:15-13:30	84	103.2	38.4	52.8	43.2	38.4	8.4	98.4	96	43.2	67.2	45.6	55.2	45.6	110.4	103.2	43.2	43.2
13:30-13:45	84	105.6	38.4	50.4	40.8	36	7.2	93.6	100.8	40.8	67.2	43.2	50.4	43.2	108	108	40.8	40.8
13:45-14:00	84	108	38.4	48	43.2	40.8	9.6	96	96	40.8	69.6	48	52.8	45.6	105.6	103.2	45.6	45.6
14:00-14:15	84	108	40.8	52.8	43.2	38.4	9.6	93.6	93.6	40.8	67.2	43.2	50.4	45.6	105.6	100.8	45.6	45.6
14:15-14:30	81.6	103.2	40.8	50.4	43.2	40.8	9.6	96	91.2	43.2	69.6	45.6	52.8	48	103.2	103.2	45.6	45.6
14:30-14:45	81.6	110.4	38.4	52.8	43.2	40.8	7.2	98.4	88.8	43.2	74.4	45.6	50.4	50.4	105.6	98.4	48	48
14:45-15:00	81.6	100.8	40.8	50.4	40.8	40.8	9.6	100.8	93.6	43.2	74.4	43.2	50	45.6	103.2	100.8	45.6	45.6
15:00-15:15	84	98.4	38.4	55.2	50.4	38.4	7.2	93.6	45.6	38.4	74.4	45.6	67.2	50.4	98.4	103.2	48	48
15:15-15:30	81.6	84	38.4	55.2	48	38.4	9.6	88.8	91.2	43.2	81.6	45.6	57.6	48	88.8	103.2	55.2	55.2
15:30-15:45	81.6	81.6	40.8	50.4	43.2	40.8	7.2	88.8	86.4	45.6	84	45.6	55.2	48	76.8	93.6	52.8	52.8
15:45-16:00	72	69.6	38.4	50.4	52.8	45.6	9.6	88.8	60	48	76.8	43.2	52.8	52.8	69.6	88.8	50.4	50.4
16:00-16:15	57.6	52.8	40.8	45.6	57.6	40.8	7.2	62.4	55.2	48	72	43.2	55.2	52.8	52.8	62.4	50.4	50.4
16:15-16:30	45.6	43.2	38.4	45.6	50.4	40.8	7.2	55.2	48	48	74.4	45.6	52.8	57.6	45.6	48	50.4	50.4
16:30-16:45	43.2	38.4	38.4	40.8	45.6	38.4	7.2	52.8	43.2	43.2	72	40.8	48	50.4	48	38.4	48	48
16:45-17:00	45.6	33.6	38.4	45.6	45.6	38.4	7.2	50.4	38.4	40.8	62.4	50.4	40.8	52.8	52.8	36	45.6	45.6
17:00-17:15	40.8	28.8	38.4	50.4	50.4	38.4	9.6	40.8	38.4	43.2	60	57.6	40.8	48	50.4	33.6	50.4	50.4
17:15-17:30	28.8	24	31.2	48	40.8	38.4	7.2	31.2	31.2	48	57.6	60	4					

## OVERVIEW OF M Z SCORE OUTLIER DETECTION METHOD Z-SCORE

Another method that can be used to screen data for outliers is the Z-Score, using the mean and standard deviation.

$$Z_i = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{sd}, \text{ where } X_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \text{ and } sd \text{ is the standard deviation of data.}$$

The basic idea of this rule is that if  $X$  follows a normal distribution,  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , then  $Z$  follows a standard normal distribution,  $N(0, 1)$ , and Z-scores that exceed 3 in absolute value are generally considered as outliers. This method is simple and it is the same formula as the 3 SD method when the criterion of an outlier is an absolute value of a Z-score of at least 3. It presents a reasonable criterion for identification of the outlier when data follow the normal distribution. According to Shiffler (1988), a possible maximum Z-score is dependent on sample size, and it is computed as  $(n-1)/\sqrt{n}$ . The proof is given in Appendix B. Since no z-score exceeds 3 in a sample size less than or equal to 10, the z-score method is not very good for outlier labeling, particularly in small data sets<sup>21</sup>. Another limitation of this rule is that the standard deviation can be inflated by a few or even a single observation having an extreme value. Thus it can cause a masking problem, i.e., the less extreme outliers go undetected because of the most extreme outlier(s), and vice versa. When masking occurs, the outliers may be neighbors. Table 3 shows



a computation and masking problem of the Z-Score method using the previous example data set, X.

**Table 3: Computation and Masking Problem of the Z-Score**

<i>i</i>	Case 1 ( $\bar{x}=5.46, sd=3.86$ )		Case 2 ( $\bar{x}=4.73, sd=2.82$ )	
	$x_i$	Z-Score	$x_i$	Z-Score
1	3.2	-0.59	3.2	-0.54
2	3.4	-0.54	3.4	-0.47
3	3.7	-0.46	3.7	-0.37
4	3.7	-0.46	3.7	-0.37
5	3.8	-0.43	3.8	-0.33
6	3.9	-0.41	3.9	-0.29
7	4	-0.38	4	-0.26
8	4	-0.38	4	-0.26
9	4.1	-0.35	4.1	-0.22
10	4.2	-0.33	4.2	-0.19
11	4.7	-0.26	4.7	-0.01
12	4.8	-0.17	4.8	0.02
13	14	<b>2.21</b>	14	<b>3.29</b>
14	15	<b>2.47</b>	-	-

For case 1, with all of the example data included, it appears that the values 14 and 15 are outliers, yet no observation exceeds the absolute value of 3. For case 2, with the most extreme value, 15, among example data excluded, 14 is considered an outlier. This is because multiple extreme values have artificially inflated standard deviations.

### THE MODIFIED Z-SCORE

Two estimators used in the Z-Score, the sample mean and sample standard deviation, can be affected by a few extreme values or by even a single extreme value. To avoid this problem, the median and the median of the absolute deviation of the median (MAD) are employed in the

modified Z-Score instead of the mean and standard deviation of the sample, respectively (Iglewicz and Hoaglin, 1993).

$MAD = median\{|x_i - \tilde{x}|\}$ , where  $\tilde{x}$  is the sample median.

The modified Z-Score ( $M_i$ ) is computed as

$$M_i = \frac{0.6745(x_i - \tilde{x})}{MAD}, \text{ where } E(MAD) = 0.675 \sigma \text{ for large normal data.}$$

Iglewicz and Hoaglin (1993) suggested that observations are labeled outliers when  $|M_i| > 3.5$  through the simulation based on pseudo-normal observations for sample sizes of 10, 20, and 40.<sup>21</sup> The  $M_i$  score is effective for normal data in the same way as the Z-score.

**Table 4: Computation of Modified Z-Score and its Comparison with the Z-Score**

$i$	$x_i$	Z-Score	modified Z-Score
1	3.2	-0.59	-1.80
2	3.4	-0.54	-1.35
3	3.7	-0.46	-0.67
4	3.7	-0.46	-0.67
5	3.8	-0.43	-0.45
6	3.9	-0.41	-0.22
7	4	-0.38	0
8	4	-0.38	0
9	4.1	-0.35	0.22
10	4.2	-0.33	0.45
11	4.7	-0.20	1.57
12	4.8	-0.17	1.80
13	14	<b>2.21</b>	<b>22.48</b>
14	15	<b>2.47</b>	<b>24.73</b>

Table 4 shows the computation of the modified Z-Score and its comparison with the Z-Score of the previous example data set. While no observation is detected as an outlier in the Z-Score, two extreme values, 14 and 15, are detected as outliers at the same time in the modified Z-Score since this method is less susceptible to the extreme values.



## MATLAB CODE FOR M ZSCORE OUTLIER DETECTION METHOD

```

function [mzscore maxmz outlier outlier_num] = mzscore(x, x_date, thresh, dist)

% if (nargin < 2) || (nargin > 4)
% error('Requires two to four input arguments.')
%end
% Define default values
% if nargin == 2,
%   thresh = 3.5;
%   dist = 0;
% elseif nargin == 3,
%   dist = 0;
%end
% Normal transformation
% if dist == 1,
%   x = log(x);
%end
% Check for validity of inputs
% if ~isnumeric(x) || ~isreal(x) || ~iscellstr(x_date),
%   error('Input x must be a numeric array, x must be positive for log-normality, and
x_date must be a string table.')
%end
[n, c] = size(x);
mad = median(abs((x-repmat(median(x),n,1))));
mzscore = 0.6745*(x-repmat(median(x),n,1))./repmat(mad,n,1);
[i,j] = find(abs(mzscore) > thresh)
maxmz = (n-1)/sqrt(n);
if ~isempty(i),
%outlier = [x_date(i) cellstr(strcat('Series', num2str(j)))];
outlier_num = [i j]
else
outlier = ('No outliers have been identified!');
outlier_num = ('No outliers have been identified!');
end
end

```



## HIERARCHICAL CLUSTERING IN MATLAB

Hierarchical clustering groups data over a variety of scales by creating a cluster tree or dendrogram. The tree is not a single set of clusters, but rather a multilevel hierarchy, where clusters at one level are joined as clusters at the next level. This allows you to decide the level or scale of clustering that is most appropriate for your application. The Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox™ function `clusterdata` supports agglomerative clustering and performs all of the necessary steps for you. It incorporates the `pdist`, `linkage`, and `cluster` functions, which you can use separately for more detailed analysis. The `dendrogram` function plots the cluster tree.

### 1.1 Algorithm Description

To perform agglomerative hierarchical cluster analysis on a data set using Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox functions, follow this procedure:

1. Find the similarity or dissimilarity between every pair of objects in the data set. In this step, you calculate the *distance* between objects using the `pdist` function. The `pdist` function supports many different ways to compute this measurement.
2. Group the objects into a binary, hierarchical cluster tree. In this step, you link pairs of objects that are in close proximity using the `linkage` function. The `linkage` function uses the distance information generated in step 1 to determine the proximity of objects to each other. As objects are paired into binary clusters, the newly formed clusters are grouped into larger clusters until a hierarchical tree is formed.
3. Determine where to cut the hierarchical tree into clusters. In this step, you use the `cluster` function to prune branches off the bottom of the hierarchical tree, and assign all the objects below each cut to a single cluster. This creates a partition of the data. The `cluster` function can create these clusters by detecting natural groupings in the hierarchical tree or by cutting off the hierarchical tree at an arbitrary point.

### 1.2 Similarity Measures

You use the `pdist` function to calculate the distance between every pair of objects in a data set. For a data set made up of  $m$  objects, there are  $m*(m - 1)/2$  pairs in the data set. The result of this computation is commonly known as a distance or dissimilarity matrix.

There are many ways to calculate this distance information. By default, the `pdist` function calculates the Euclidean distance between objects; however, you can specify one of several other options.

## ANNEXURE 7

For example, consider a data set, X, made up of five objects where each object is a set of x,y coordinates.

- Object 1: 1, 2
- Object 2: 2.5, 4.5
- Object 3: 2, 2
- Object 4: 4, 1.5
- Object 5: 4, 2.5

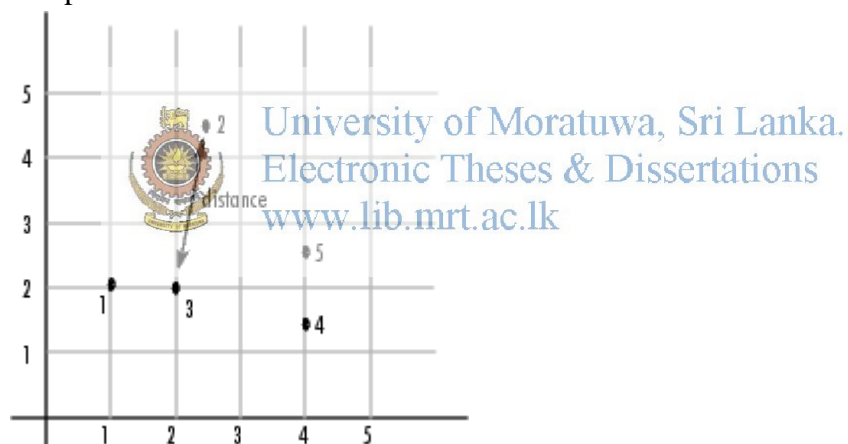
You can define this data set as a matrix

```
rng default; % For reproducibility
```

```
X = [1 2;2.5 4.5;2 2;4 1.5;...
```

```
4 2.5];
```

and pass it to pdist. The pdist function calculates the distance between object 1 and object 2, object 1 and object 3, and so on until the distances between all the pairs have been calculated. The following figure plots these objects in a graph. The Euclidean distance between object 2 and object 3 is shown to illustrate one interpretation of distance.



### 1.3 Distance Information

The pdist function returns this distance information in a vector, Y, where each element contains the distance between a pair of objects.

```
Y = pdist(X)
```

```
Y =
```

```
Columns 1 through 7
```

```
2.9155 1.0000 3.0414 3.0414 2.5495 3.3541 2.5000
```

```
Columns 8 through 10
```

```
2.0616 2.0616 1.0000
```

To make it easier to see the relationship between the distance information generated by `pdist` and the objects in the original data set, you can reformat the distance vector into a matrix using the `squareform` function. In this matrix, element  $i,j$  corresponds to the distance between object  $i$  and object  $j$  in the original data set. In the following example, element 1,1 represents the distance between object 1 and itself (which is zero). Element 1,2 represents the distance between object 1 and object 2, and so on.

```
squareform(Y)
```

```
ans =
```

```

    0  2.9155  1.0000  3.0414  3.0414
  2.9155    0  2.5495  3.3541  2.5000
  1.0000  2.5495    0  2.0616  2.0616
  3.0414  3.3541  2.0616    0  1.0000
  3.0414  2.5000  2.0616  1.0000    0

```

#### 1.4 Linkages

Once the proximity between objects in the data set has been computed, you can determine how objects in the data set should be grouped into clusters, using the `linkage` function. The `linkage` function takes the distance information generated by `pdist` and links pairs of objects that are close together into binary clusters (clusters made up of two objects). The `linkage` function then links these newly formed clusters to each other and to other objects to create bigger clusters until all the objects in the original data set are linked together in a hierarchical tree.

For example, given the distance vector `Y` generated by `pdist` from the sample data set of  $x$ - and  $y$ -coordinates, the `linkage` function generates a hierarchical cluster tree, returning the linkage information in a matrix, `Z`.

```
Z = linkage(Y)
```

```
Z =
```

```

  4.0000  5.0000  1.0000
  1.0000  3.0000  1.0000
  6.0000  7.0000  2.0616
  2.0000  8.0000  2.5000

```

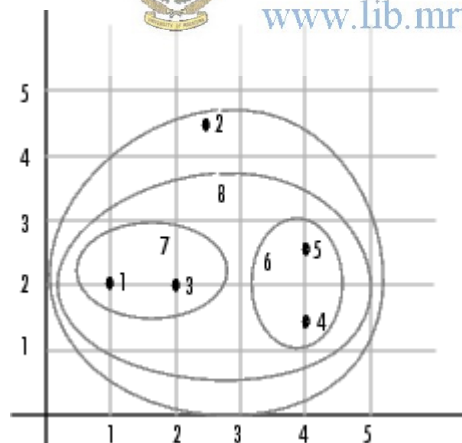
In this output, each row identifies a link between objects or clusters. The first two columns identify the objects that have been linked. The third column contains the distance between these objects. For the sample data set of  $x$ - and  $y$ -coordinates,

the linkage function begins by grouping objects 4 and 5, which have the closest proximity (distance value = 1.0000). The linkage function continues by grouping objects 1 and 3, which also have a distance value of 1.0000.

The third row indicates that the linkage function grouped objects 6 and 7. If the original sample data set contained only five objects, what are objects 6 and 7? Object 6 is the newly formed binary cluster created by the grouping of objects 4 and 5. When the linkage function groups two objects into a new cluster, it must assign the cluster a unique index value, starting with the value  $m + 1$ , where  $m$  is the number of objects in the original data set. (Values 1 through  $m$  are already used by the original data set.) Similarly, object 7 is the cluster formed by grouping objects 1 and 3.

linkage uses distances to determine the order in which it clusters objects. The distance vector  $Y$  contains the distances between the original objects 1 through 5. But linkage must also be able to determine distances involving clusters that it creates, such as objects 6 and 7. By default, linkage uses a method known as single linkage. However, there are a number of different methods available. See the linkage reference page for more information.

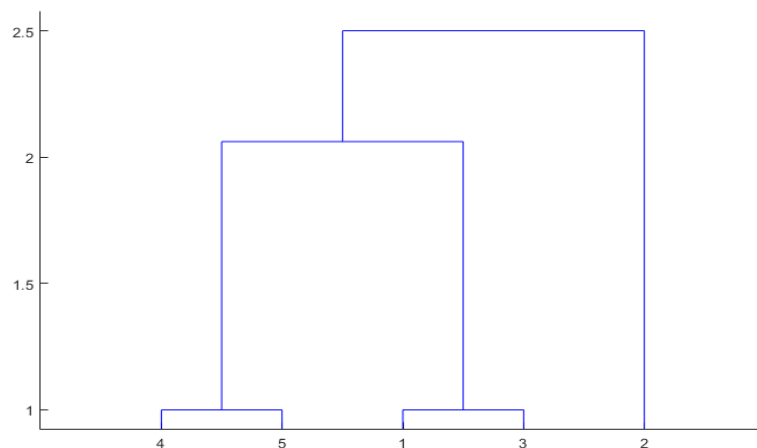
As the final cluster, the linkage function grouped object 8, the newly formed cluster made up of objects 6 and 7, with object 2 from the original data set. The following figure graphically illustrates the way linkage groups the objects into a hierarchy of clusters.



### 1.5 Dendrograms

The hierarchical, binary cluster tree created by the linkage function is most easily understood when viewed graphically. The Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox function `dendrogram` plots the tree as follows.

`dendrogram(Z)`



In the figure, the numbers along the horizontal axis represent the indices of the objects in the original data set. The links between objects are represented as upside-down U-shaped lines. The height of the U indicates the distance between the objects. For example, the link representing the cluster containing objects 1 and 3 has a height of 1. The link representing the cluster that groups object 2 together with objects 1, 3, 4, and 5, (which are already clustered as object 8) has a height of 2.5. The height represents the distance linkage computes between objects 2 and 8.

### 1.6 Verify the Cluster Tree

After linking the objects in a data set into a hierarchical cluster tree, you might want to verify that the distances (that is, heights) in the tree reflect the original distances accurately. In addition, you might want to investigate natural divisions that exist among links between objects. Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox functions are available for both of these tasks, as described in the following sections.

### 1.7 Verify Dissimilarity

In a hierarchical cluster tree, any two objects in the original data set are eventually linked together at some level. The height of the link represents the distance between the two clusters that contain those two objects. This height is known as the *cophenetic distance* between the two objects. One way to measure how well the cluster tree generated by the linkage function reflects your data is to compare the cophenetic distances with the original distance data generated by the `pdist` function. If the clustering is valid, the linking of objects in the cluster tree should have a strong correlation with the distances between objects in the distance vector. The `cophenet` function compares these two sets of values and computes their

correlation, returning a value called the *cophenetic correlation coefficient*. The closer the value of the cophenetic correlation coefficient is to 1, the more accurately the clustering solution reflects your data.

You can use the cophenetic correlation coefficient to compare the results of clustering the same data set using different distance calculation methods or clustering algorithms. For example, you can use the cophenet function to evaluate the clusters created for the sample data set.

```
c = cophenet(Z,Y)
```

```
c =
```

```
0.8615
```

Z is the matrix output by the linkage function and Y is the distance vector output by the pdist function.

Execute pdist again on the same data set, this time specifying the city block metric. After running the linkage function on this new pdist output using the average linkage method, call cophenet to evaluate the clustering solution.

```
Y = pdist(X,'cityblock');
```

```
Z = linkage(Y,'average');
```

```
c = cophenet(Z,Y)
```

```
c =0.9047
```



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.

Electronic Theses & Dissertations

[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

The cophenetic correlation coefficient shows that using a different distance and linkage method creates a tree that represents the original distances slightly better.

### 1.8 Verify Consistency

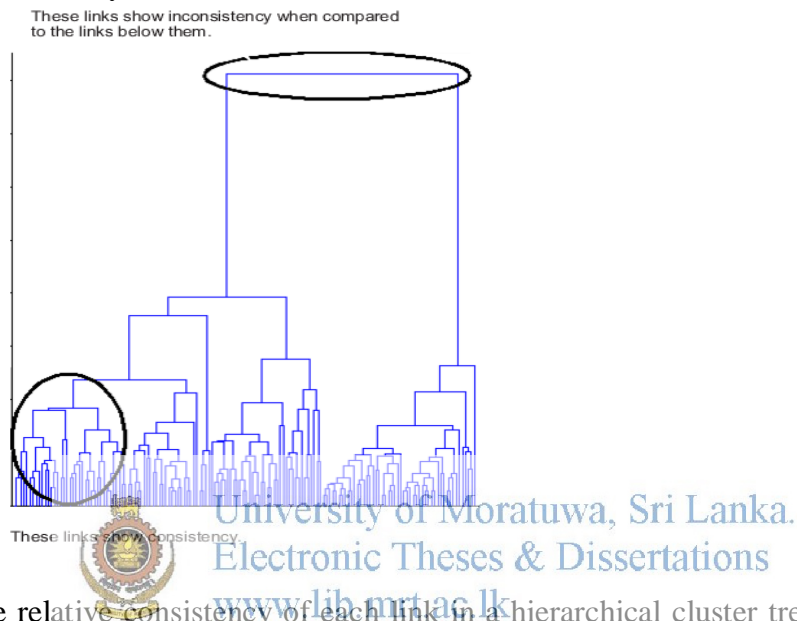
One way to determine the natural cluster divisions in a data set is to compare the height of each link in a cluster tree with the heights of neighboring links below it in the tree.

A link that is approximately the same height as the links below it indicates that there are no distinct divisions between the objects joined at this level of the hierarchy. These links are said to exhibit a high level of consistency, because the distance between the objects being joined is approximately the same as the distances between the objects they contain.

On the other hand, a link whose height differs noticeably from the height of the links below it indicates that the objects joined at this level in the cluster tree are much farther apart from each other than their components were when they were joined. This link is said to be inconsistent with the links below it.

In cluster analysis, inconsistent links can indicate the border of a natural division in a data set. The cluster function uses a quantitative measure of inconsistency to determine where to partition your data set into clusters.

The following dendrogram illustrates inconsistent links. Note how the objects in the dendrogram fall into two groups that are connected by links at a much higher level in the tree. These links are inconsistent when compared with the links below them in the hierarchy.



The relative consistency of each link in a hierarchical cluster tree can be quantified and expressed as the *inconsistency coefficient*. This value compares the height of a link in a cluster hierarchy with the average height of links below it. Links that join distinct clusters have a high inconsistency coefficient; links that join indistinct clusters have a low inconsistency coefficient.

To generate a listing of the inconsistency coefficient for each link in the cluster tree, use the *inconsistent* function. By default, the *inconsistent* function compares each link in the cluster hierarchy with adjacent links that are less than two levels below it in the cluster hierarchy. This is called the *depth* of the comparison. You can also specify other depths. The objects at the bottom of the cluster tree, called leaf nodes, that have no further objects below them, have an inconsistency coefficient of zero. Clusters that join two leaves also have a zero inconsistency coefficient.

For example, you can use the *inconsistent* function to calculate the inconsistency values for the links created by the linkage function in *Linkages*.



## ANNEXURE 7

First, recompute the distance and linkage values using the default settings.

$Y = \text{pdist}(X);$

$Z = \text{linkage}(Y);$

Next, use `inconsistent` to calculate the inconsistency values.

$I = \text{inconsistent}(Z)$

$I =$

```

1.0000    0  1.0000    0
1.0000    0  1.0000    0
1.3539  0.6129  3.0000  1.1547
2.2808  0.3100  2.0000  0.7071

```

The `inconsistent` function returns data about the links in an  $(m-1)$ -by-4 matrix, whose columns are described in the following table.

Column	Description
1	Mean of the heights of all the links included in the calculation
2	Standard deviation of all the links included in the calculation
3	Number of links included in the calculation
4	Inconsistency coefficient

In the sample output, the first row represents the link between objects 4 and 5. This cluster is assigned the index 6 by the linkage function. Because both 4 and 5 are leaf nodes, the inconsistency coefficient for the cluster is zero. The second row represents the link between objects 1 and 3, both of which are also leaf nodes. This cluster is assigned the index 7 by the linkage function.

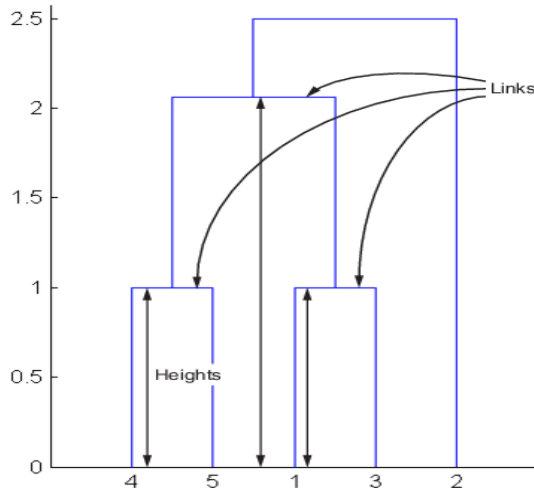
The third row evaluates the link that connects these two clusters, objects 6 and 7. (This new cluster is assigned index 8 in the linkage output). Column 3 indicates that three links are considered in the calculation: the link itself and the two links directly below it in the hierarchy. Column 1 represents the mean of the heights of these links. The `inconsistent` function uses the height information output by the linkage function to calculate the mean. Column 2 represents the standard deviation between the links. The last column contains the inconsistency value for these links, 1.1547. It is the difference between the current link height and the mean, normalized by the standard deviation.

$(2.0616 - 1.3539) / .6129$

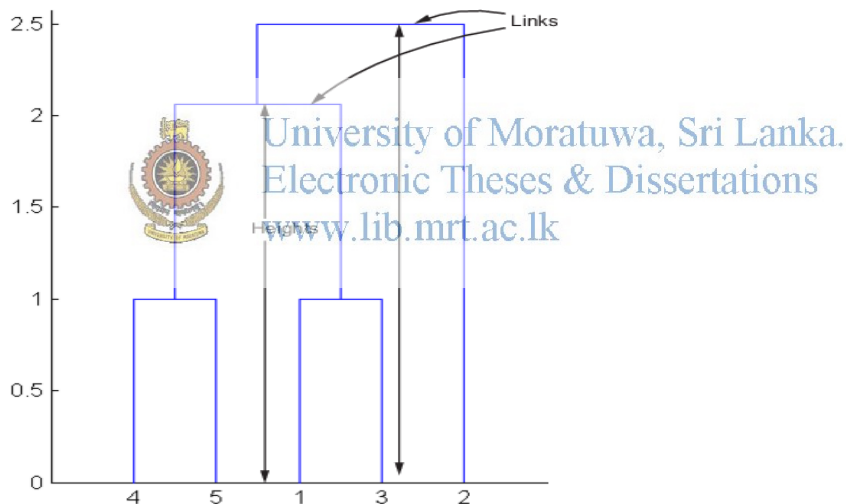
ans =

1.1547

The following figure illustrates the links and heights included in this calculation.



Row 4 in the output matrix describes the link between object 8 and object 2. Column 3 indicates that two links are included in this calculation: the link itself and the link directly below it in the hierarchy. The inconsistency coefficient for this link is 0.7071. The following figure illustrates the links and heights included in this calculation.



**1.9 Create Clusters**

After you create the hierarchical tree of binary clusters, you can prune the tree to partition your data into clusters using the cluster function. The cluster function lets you create clusters in two ways, as discussed in the following sections:

**1.10 Find Natural Divisions in Data**

The hierarchical cluster tree may naturally divide the data into distinct, well-separated clusters. This can be particularly evident in a dendrogram diagram created from data where groups of objects are densely packed in certain areas and not in others. The

## ANNEXURE 7

inconsistency coefficient of the links in the cluster tree can identify these divisions where the similarities between objects change abruptly. (See Verify the Cluster Tree for more information about the inconsistency coefficient.) You can use this value to determine where the cluster function creates cluster boundaries.

For example, if you use the cluster function to group the sample data set into clusters, specifying an inconsistency coefficient threshold of 1.2 as the value of the cutoff argument, the clusterfunction groups all the objects in the sample data set into one cluster. In this case, none of the links in the cluster hierarchy had an inconsistency coefficient greater than 1.2.

```
T = cluster(Z,'cutoff',1.2)
```

```
T =
```

```
1  
1  
1  
1  
1
```

The cluster function outputs a vector, T, that is the same size as the original data set. Each element in this vector contains the number of the cluster into which the corresponding object from the original data set was placed.

If you lower the inconsistency coefficient threshold to 0.8, the cluster function divides the sample data set into three separate clusters.

```
T = cluster(Z,'cutoff',0.8)
```

```
T =
```

```
3  
2  
3  
1  
1
```

This output indicates that objects 1 and 3 are in one cluster, objects 4 and 5 are in another cluster, and object 2 is in its own cluster.

When clusters are formed in this way, the cutoff value is applied to the inconsistency coefficient. These clusters may, but do not necessarily, correspond to a horizontal slice across the dendrogram at a certain height. If you want clusters corresponding to a horizontal slice of the dendrogram, you can either use the criterion option to specify

that the cutoff should be based on distance rather than inconsistency, or you can specify the number of clusters directly as described in the following section.

### 1.11 Specify Arbitrary Clusters

Instead of letting the cluster function create clusters determined by the natural divisions in the data set, you can specify the number of clusters you want created.

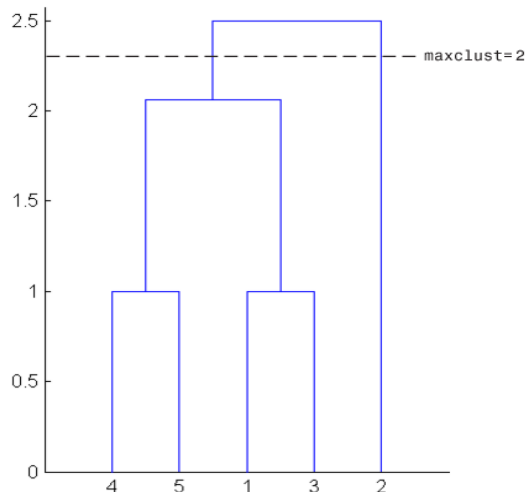
For example, you can specify that you want the cluster function to partition the sample data set into two clusters. In this case, the cluster function creates one cluster containing objects 1, 3, 4, and 5 and another cluster containing object 2.

```
T = cluster(Z,'maxclust',2)
```

```
T =
```

```
2
1
2
2
2
```

To help you visualize how the cluster function determines these clusters, the following figure shows the dendrogram of the hierarchical cluster tree. The horizontal dashed line intersects two lines of the dendrogram, corresponding to setting 'maxclust' to 2. These two lines partition the objects into two clusters: the objects below the left-hand line, namely 1, 3, 4, and 5, belong to one cluster, while the object below the right-hand line, namely 2, belongs to the other cluster.



## ANNEXURE 7

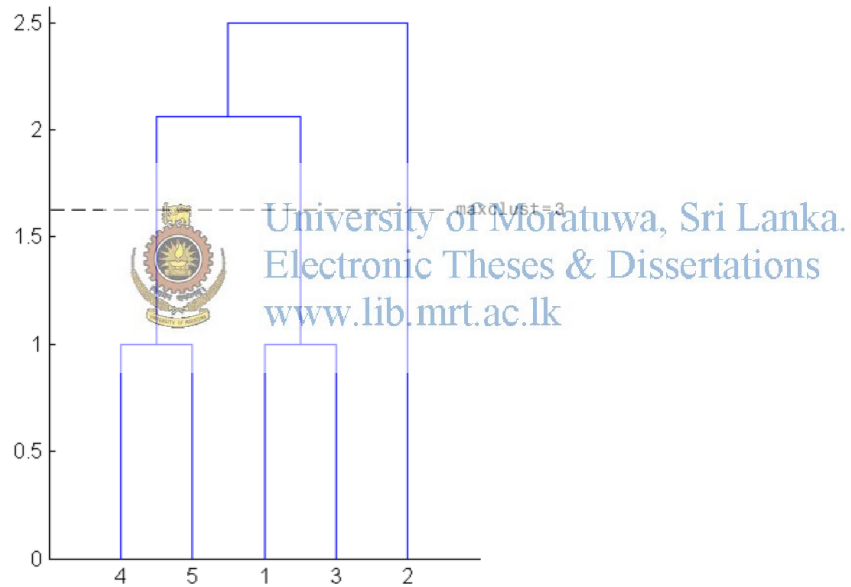
On the other hand, if you set 'maxclust' to 3, the cluster function groups objects 4 and 5 in one cluster, objects 1 and 3 in a second cluster, and object 2 in a third cluster. The following command illustrates this.

```
T = cluster(Z,'maxclust',3)
```

```
T =
```

```
2  
3  
2  
1  
1
```

This time, the cluster function cuts off the hierarchy at a lower point, corresponding to the horizontal line that intersects three lines of the dendrogram in the following figure.



## MATLAB CODE TO FIND SSE

```

% read the normalized 480 numbers of clusters( 500 x 96 matrix)
D = xlsread('kVA profiles after removing profiles which dont have clear
cluster.xlsx','Sheet1');
% read the frequency of load profiles in each clusters
E = xlsread('frequency.xlsx','Sheet2');
% break the D in to small matrices which dimension is = number of profiles per
cluster x 96
F= mat2cell(D, E, [96,0]);
% value of final index of array E
G=numel(E);

% create spare array to fill error values
L=[];

% startin value of error value
M=0;

for i=1:G
    if E(i) == 1 % if number of profiles per a cluster is one, there is problem of getting
mean value of that profile, for such cases take F{i,q} directly as mean
        H=F{i,1};
    else
        H = mean(F{i,1});
    end

    I=F{i,1}-repmat(H,E(i),1); % find the error of each cluster by getting diffrance
between matrix of load profiles of a cluster with its mean matrix. mean is re arranged
using repmat() function to tally with the dimension of the cluster matrix
    %J= abs(I); % convert minus value of error matrix in to positive

    J=I.^2; % obtain the squire of error

    K=sum(J(:)); % obtain the sum of all elements of the error matrix
    M=M+K; % add error or each clusters together to find total error

end

```

## MATLAB INBUILT FUNCTION TO DETERMINE KNEE POINT

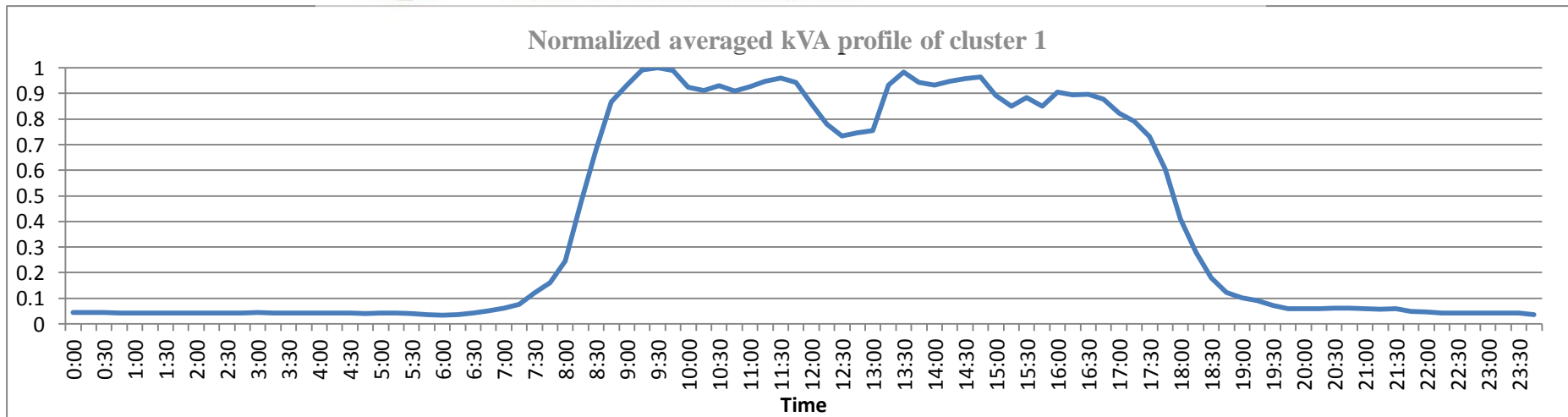
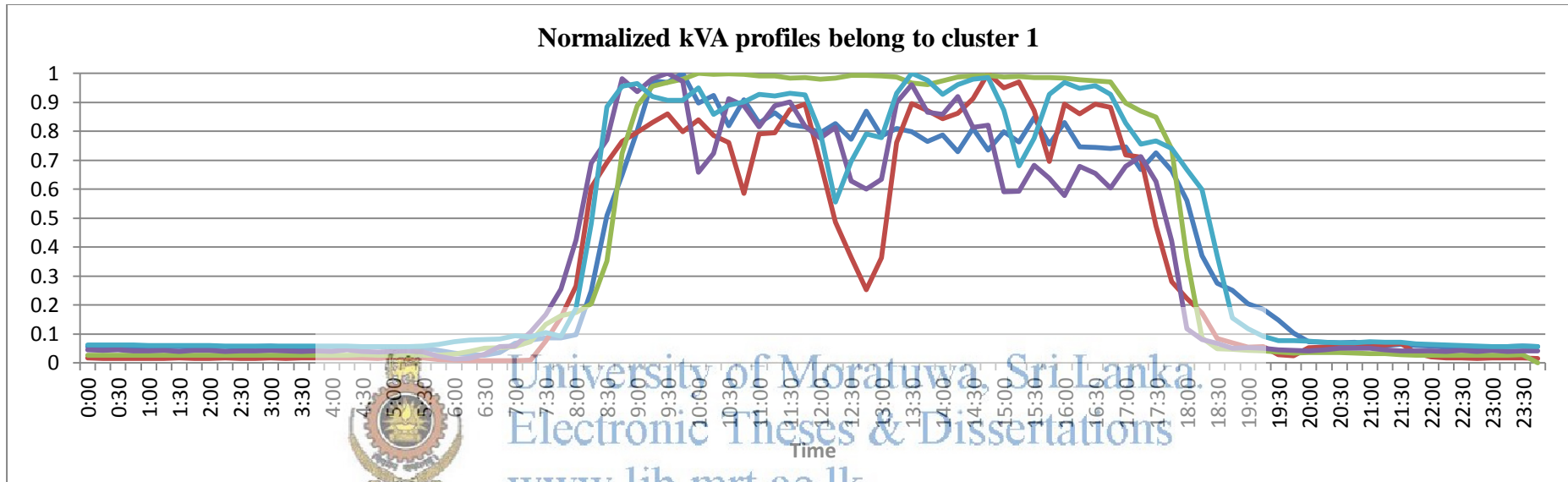
```

function [res_x, idx_of_result] = knee_pt(y,x,just_return)
[i,ix]=knee_pt([30:-3:12,10:-2:0]) %should be 7 and 7
knee_pt([30:-3:12,10:-2:0]) %should be 7
knee_pt(rand(3,3)) %should error out
knee_pt(rand(3,3),[],false) %should error out
knee_pt(rand(3,3),[],true) %should return Nan
knee_pt([30:-3:12,10:-2:0],[1:13]) %should be 7
knee_pt([30:-3:12,10:-2:0],[1:13]*20) %should be 140
knee_pt([30:-3:12,10:-2:0]+rand(1,13)/10,[1:13]*20) %should be 140
knee_pt([30:-3:12,10:-2:0]+rand(1,13)/10,[1:13]*20+rand(1,13)) x = 0:.01:pi/2; y =
sin(x); [i,ix]=knee_pt(y,x) %should be around .9 and around 90
[~,reorder]=sort(rand(size(x)));xr = x(reorder); yr=y(reorder);[i,ix]=knee_pt(yr,xr)
knee_pt([10:-1:1]) %degenerate condition -- returns location of the first "knee" error
minimum: 2
issue_errors_p = true;
if (nargin > 2 && ~isempty(just_return) && just_return)
    issue_errors_p = false;end
res_x = nan;
idx_of_result = nan;
if (isempty(y))
    if (issue_errors_p)
        error('knee_pt: y can not be an empty vector');
    end
    return;
end
if (sum(size(y)==1)~=1)
    if (issue_errors_p)
        error('knee_pt: y must be a vector'); end
    return;end
y = y(:);
if (nargin < 2 || isempty(x))
    x = (1:length(y))';
else
    x = x(:);end
if (ndims(x)~= ndims(y) || ~all(size(x) == size(y)))
    if (issue_errors_p)
        error('knee_pt: y and x must have the same dimensions'); end
    return;end
if (length(y) < 3)
    if (issue_errors_p)
        error('knee_pt: y must be at least 3 elements long');
    end
    return;
end
end

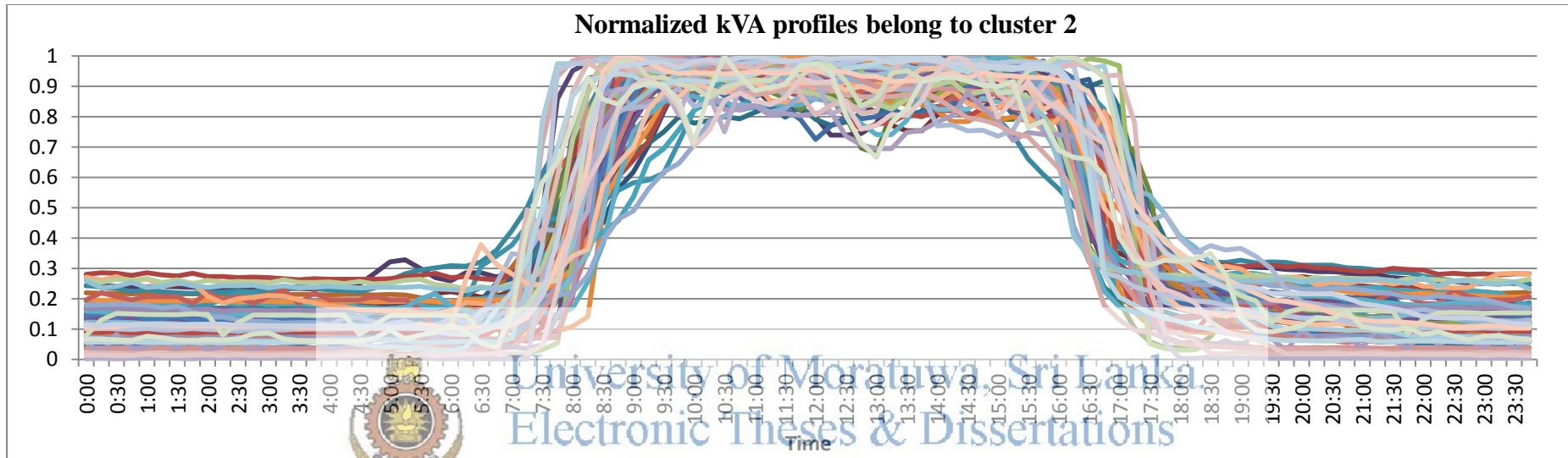
```



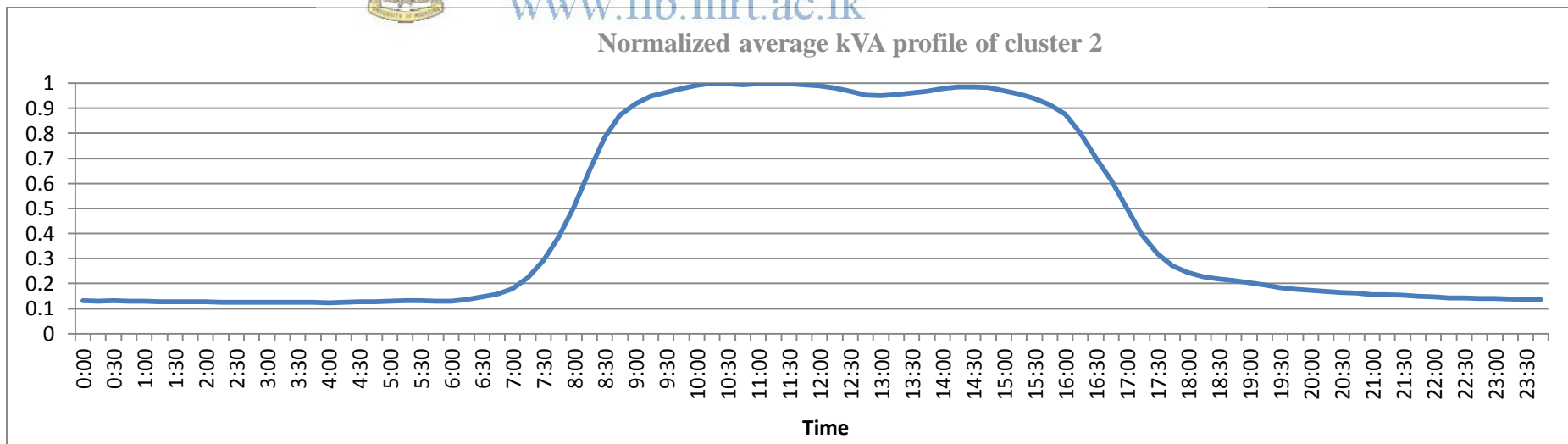
**17 NUMBERS OF CLUSTERS WITH THEIR NORMALIZED KVA PROFILES AND AVERAGED  
NORMALIZED KVA PROFILE**

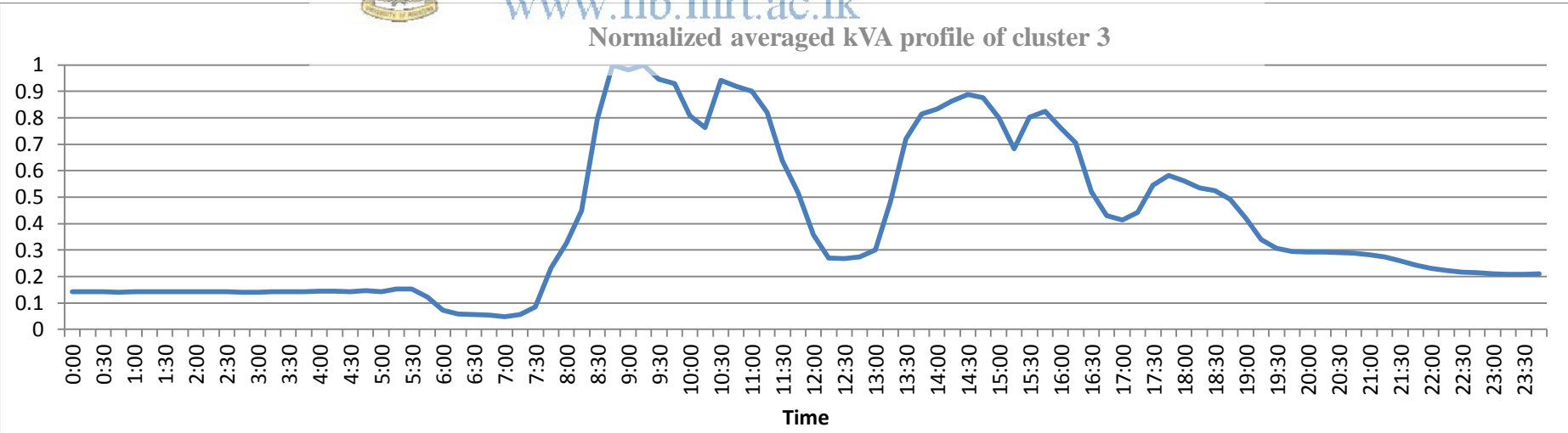
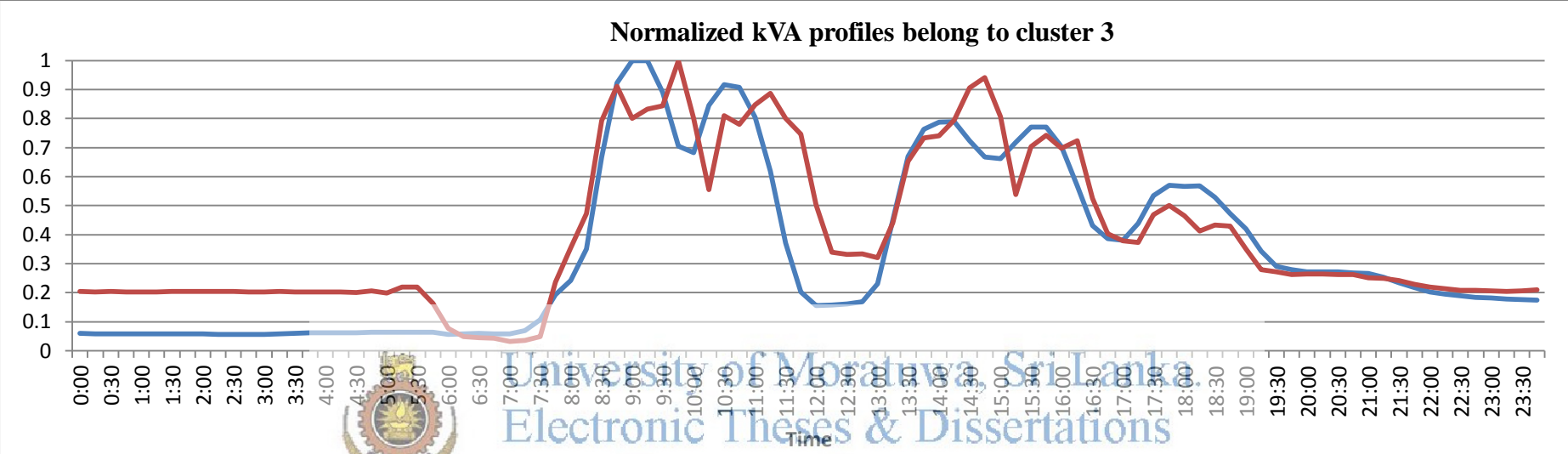


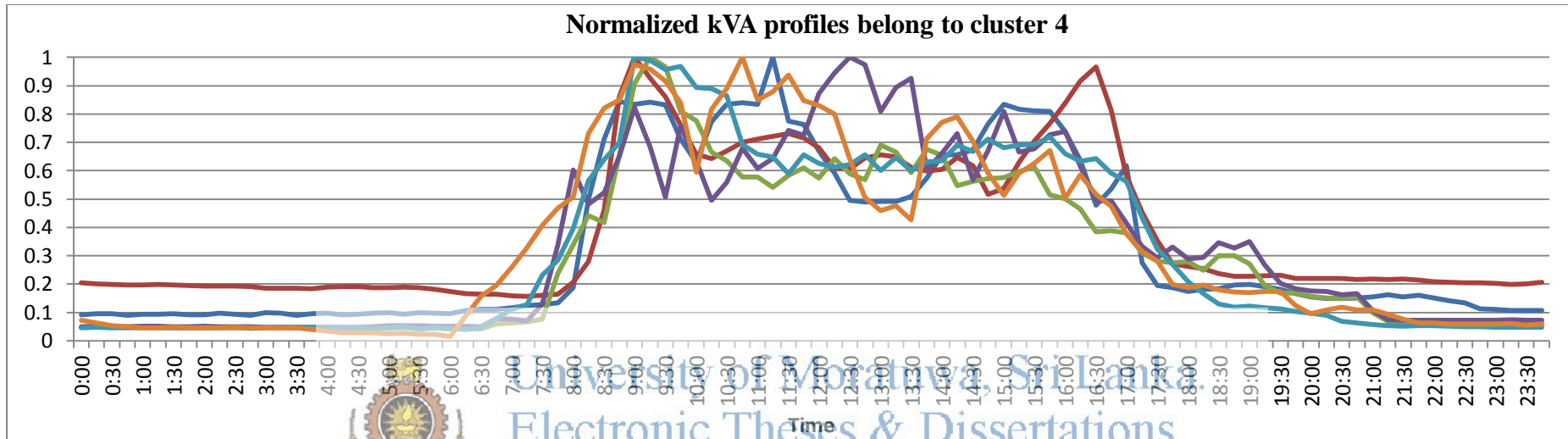




University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

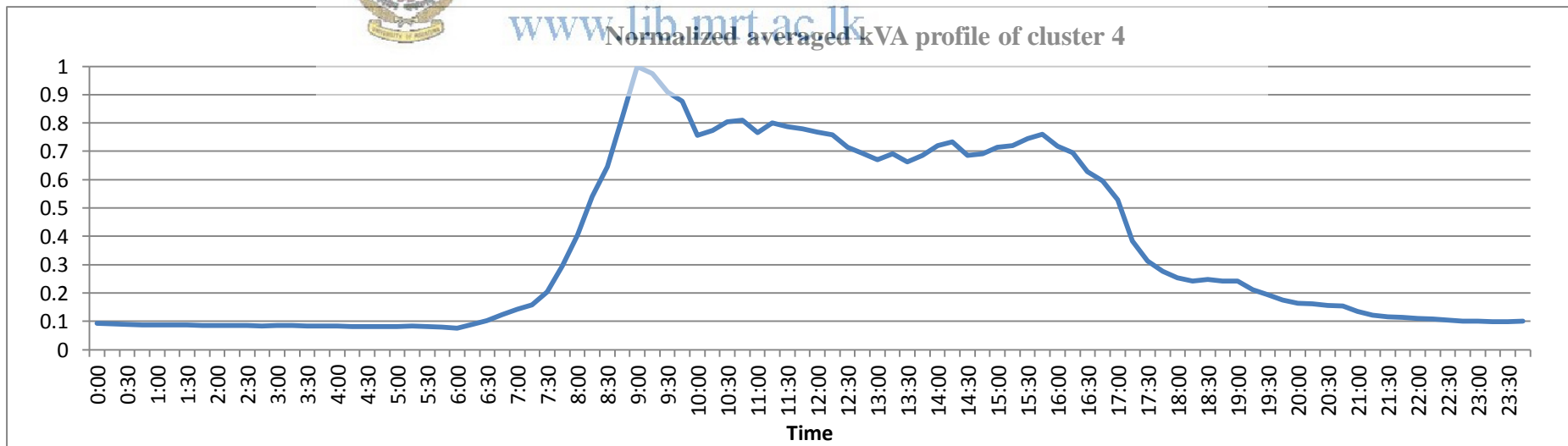


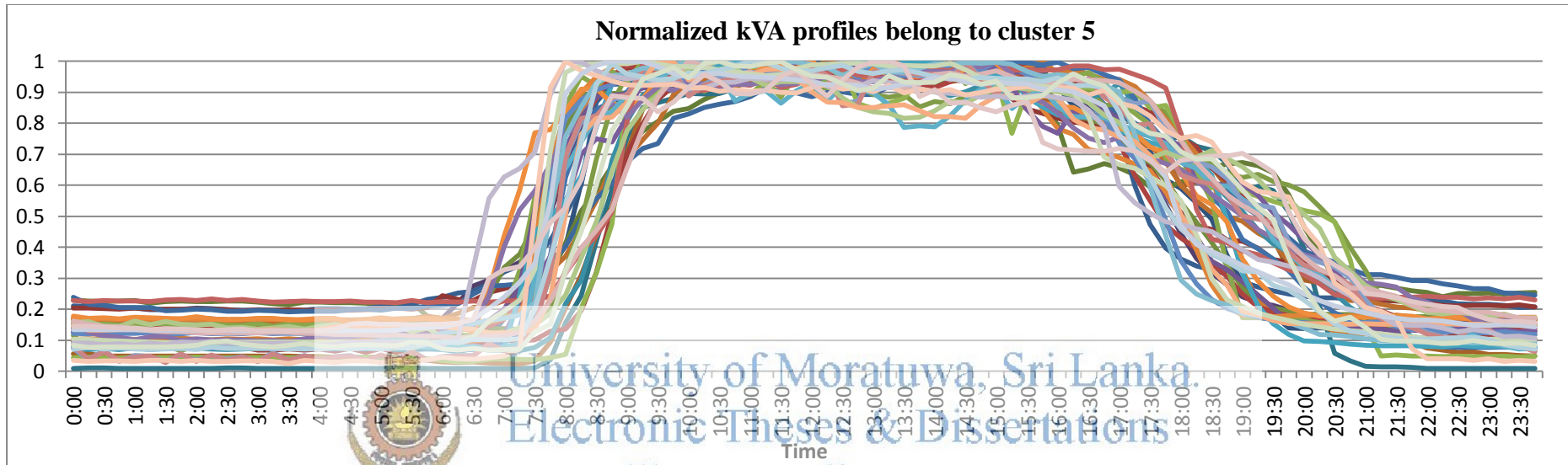




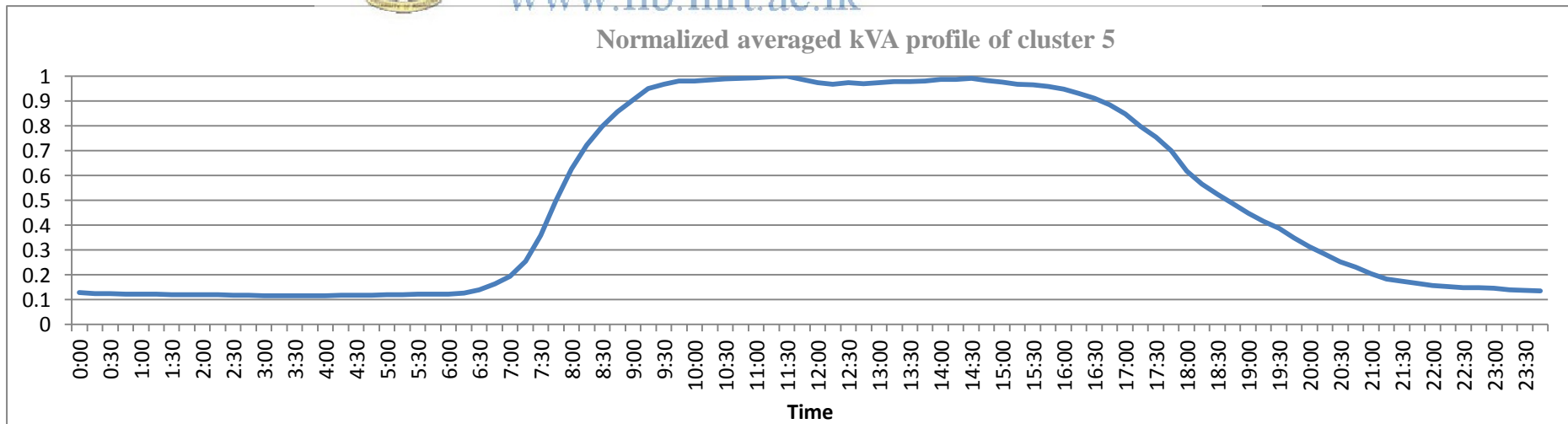
University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations

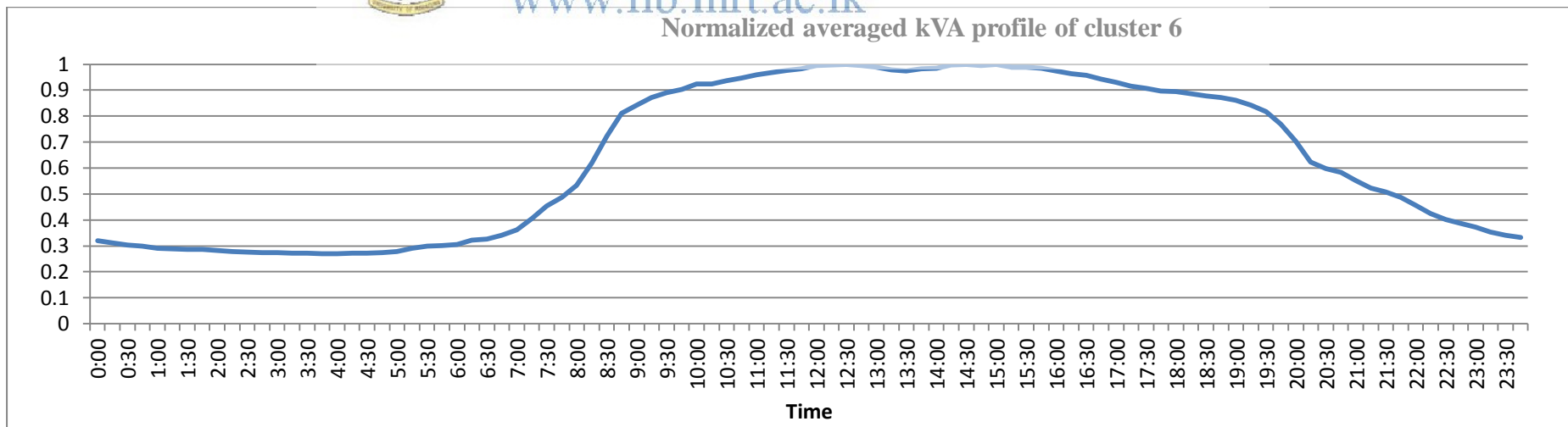
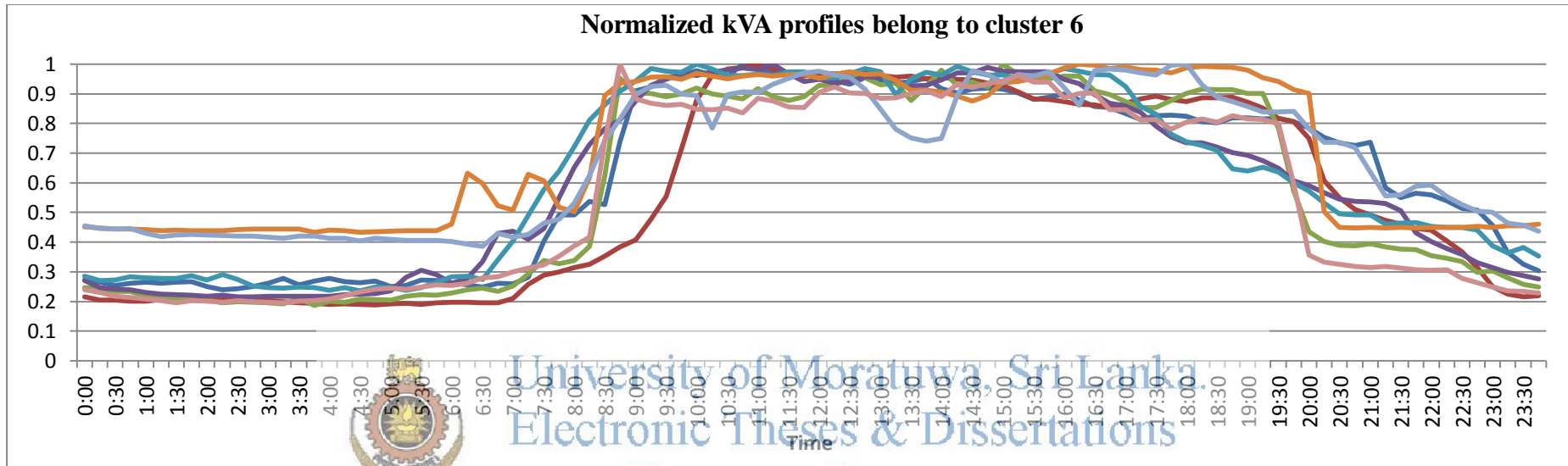
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

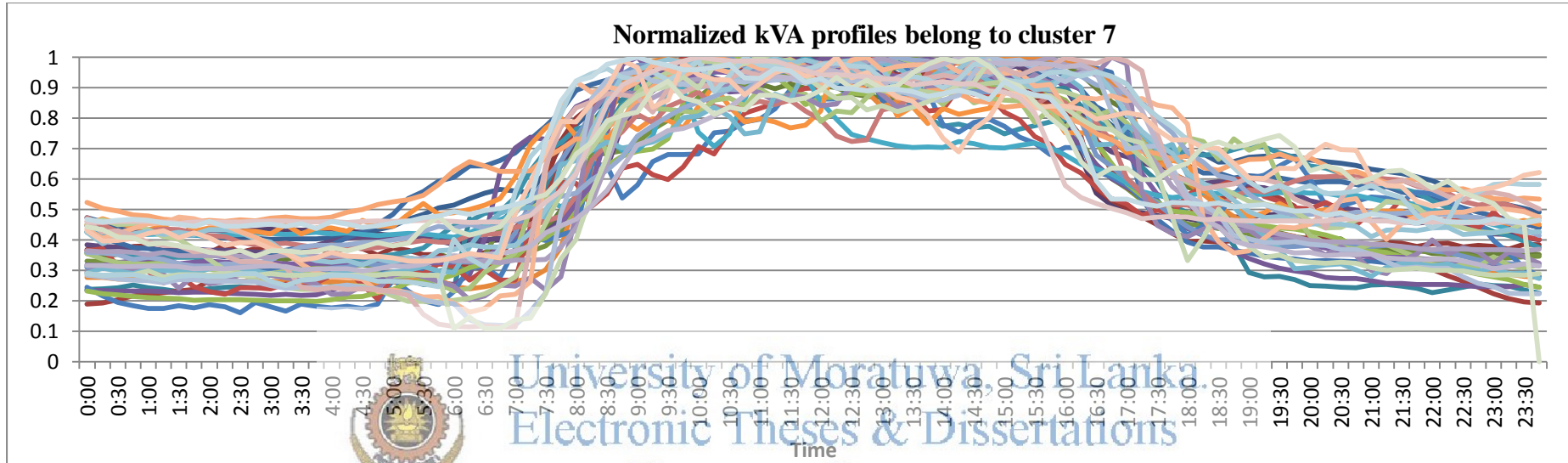




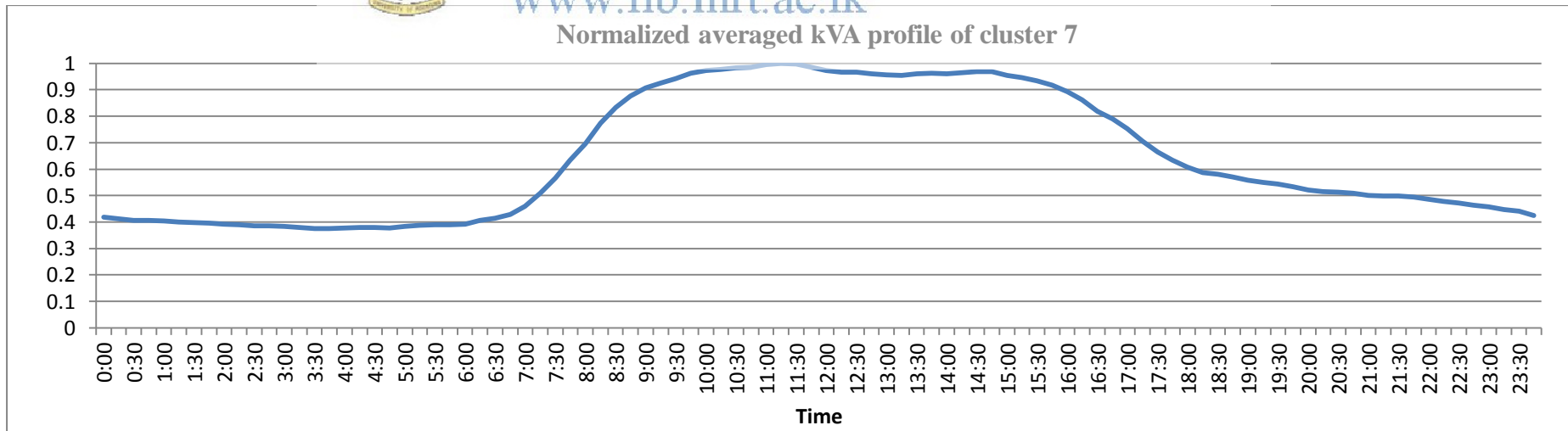
University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
 Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

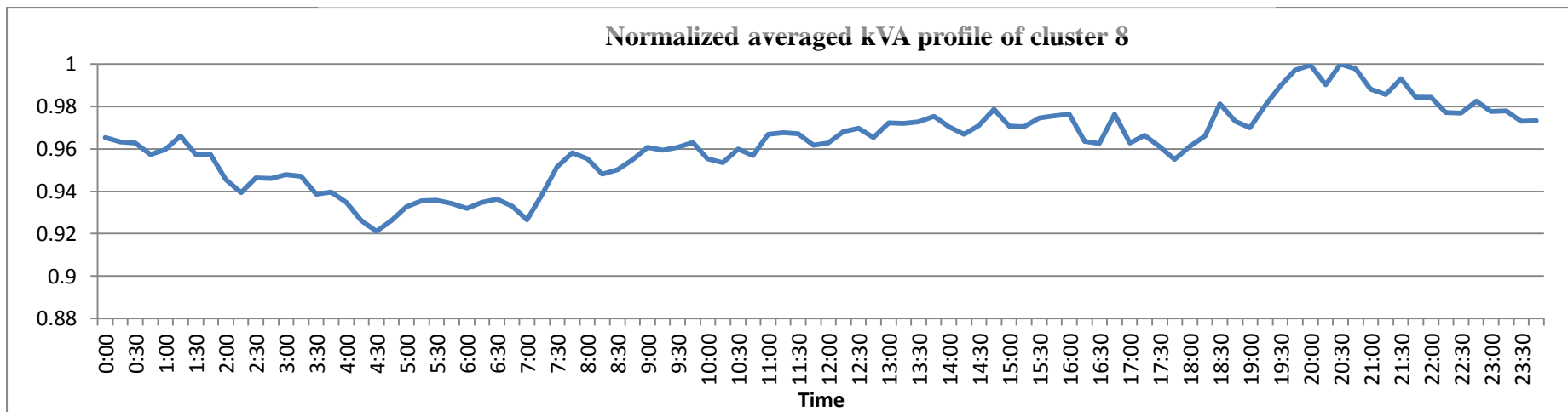
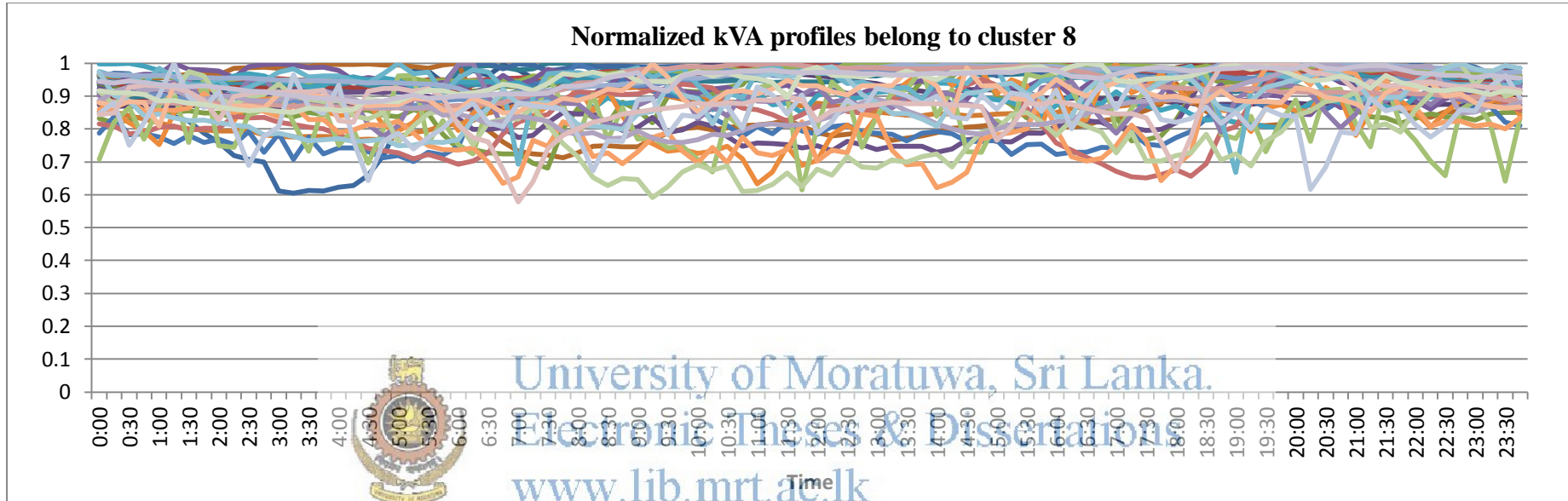


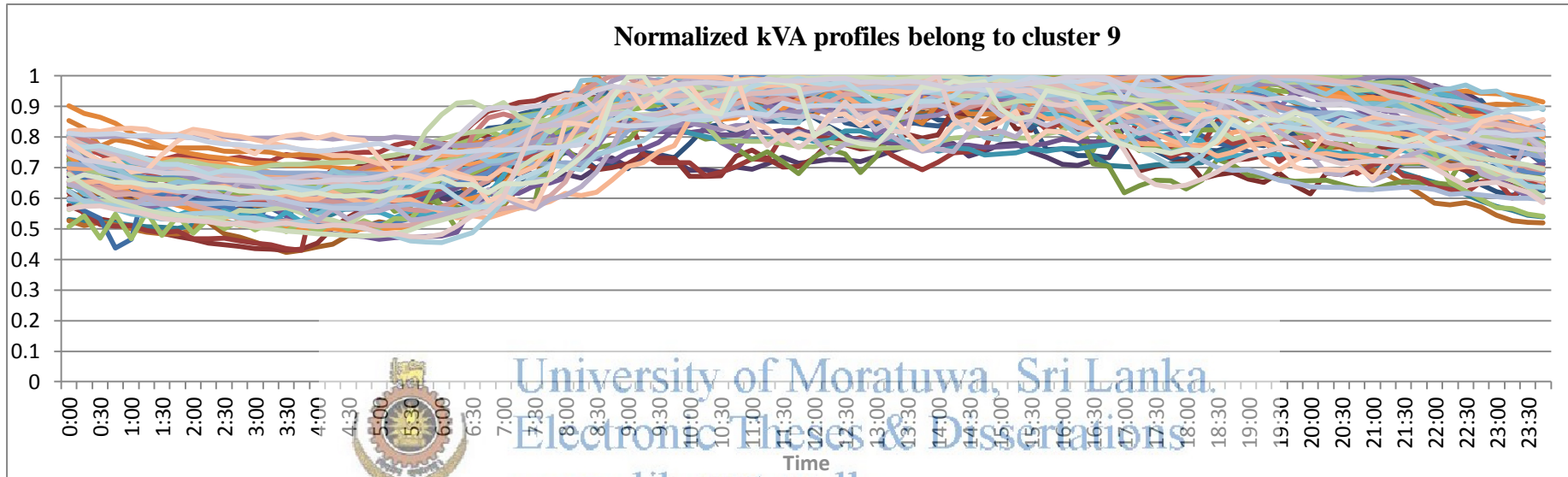




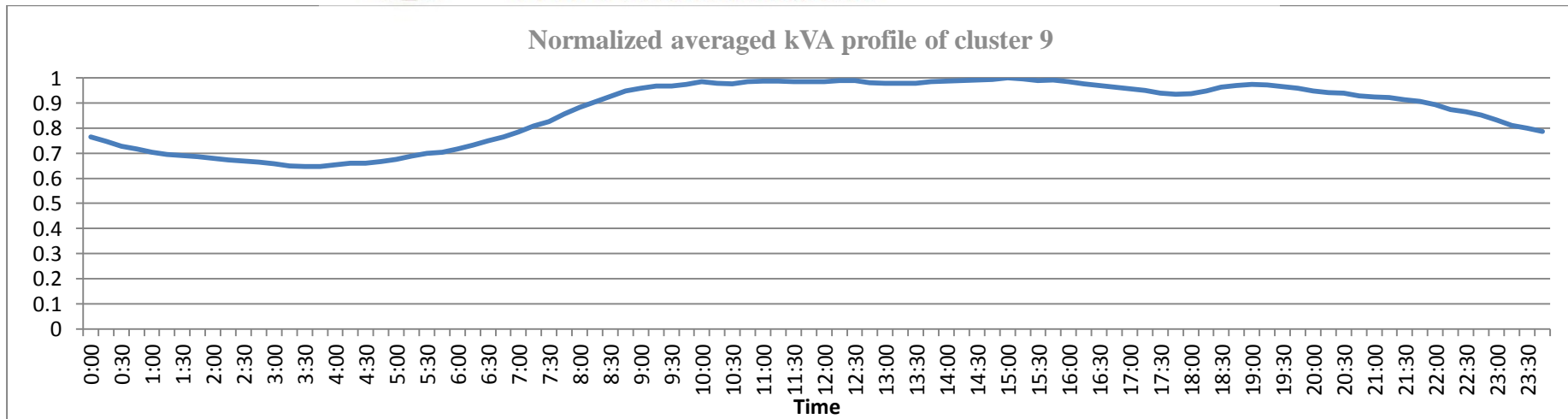
University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)



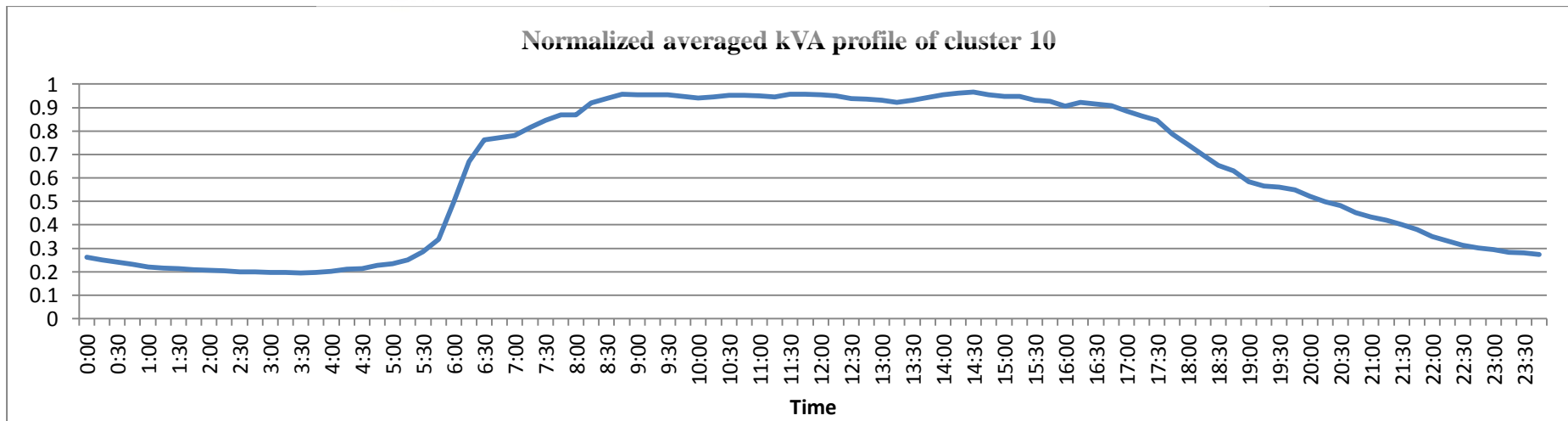
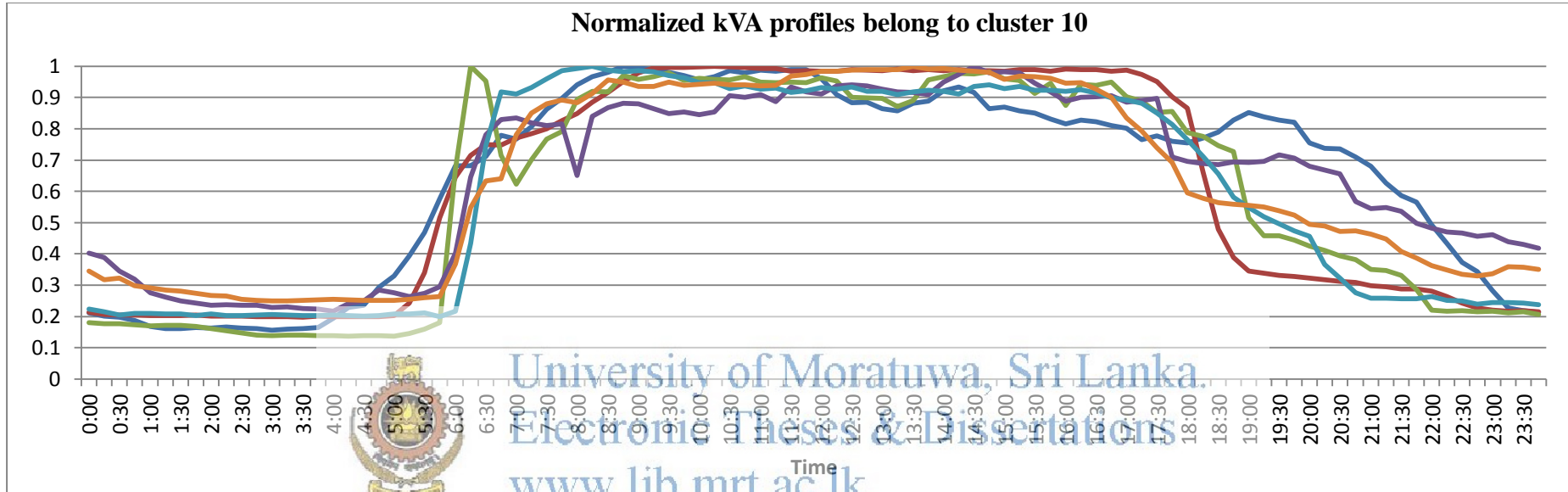


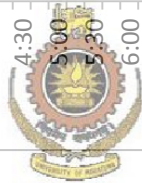
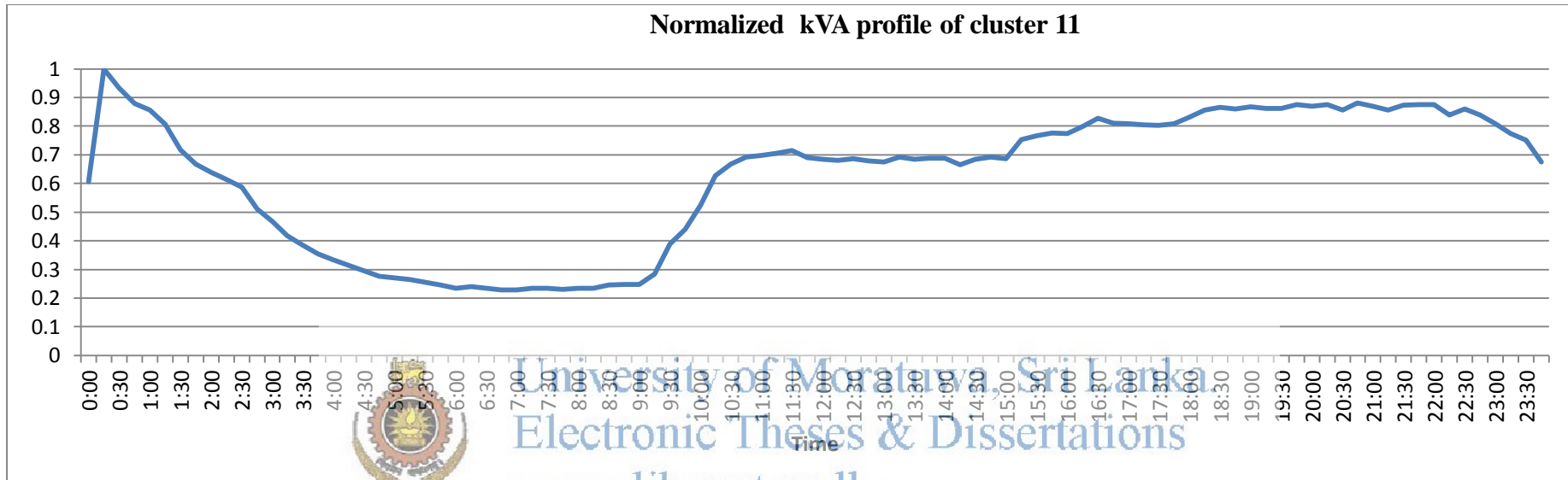


University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

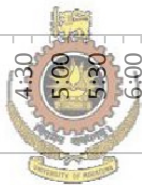
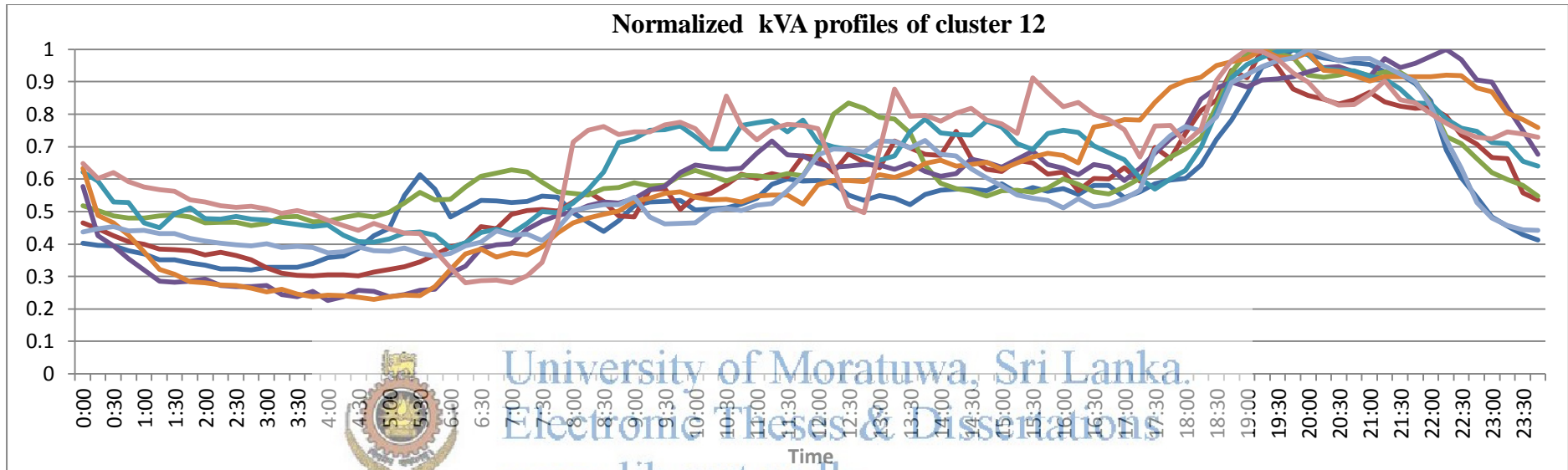




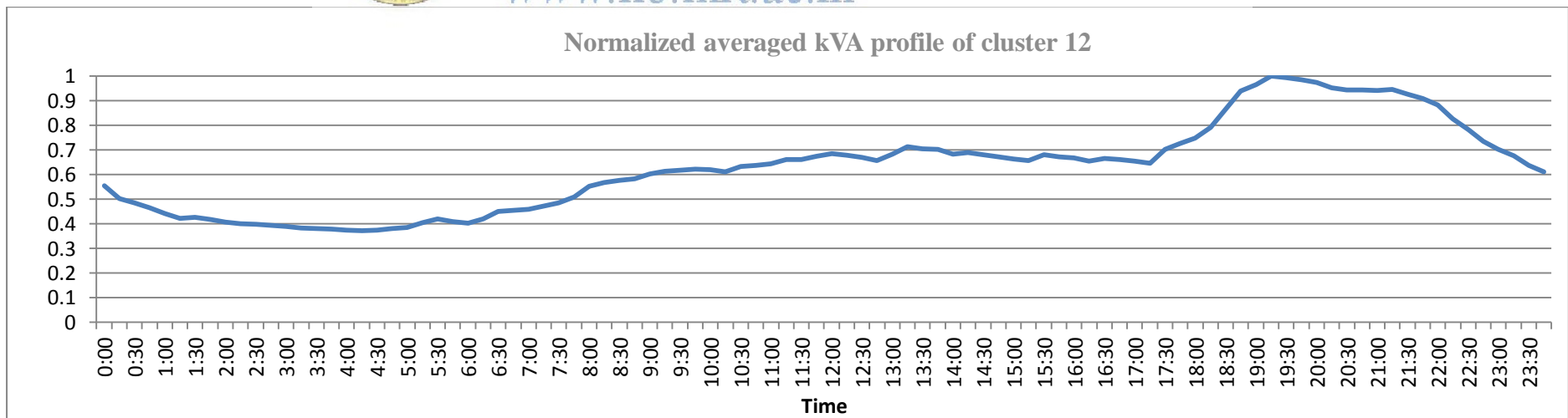


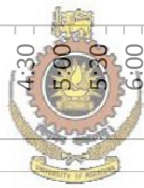
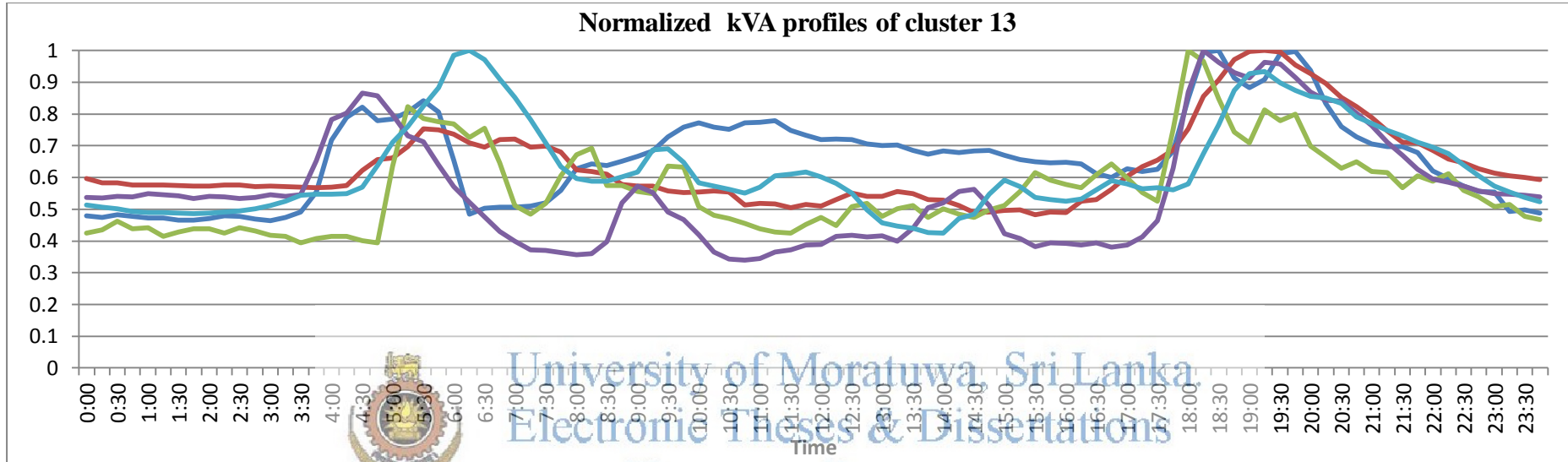


University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
 Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

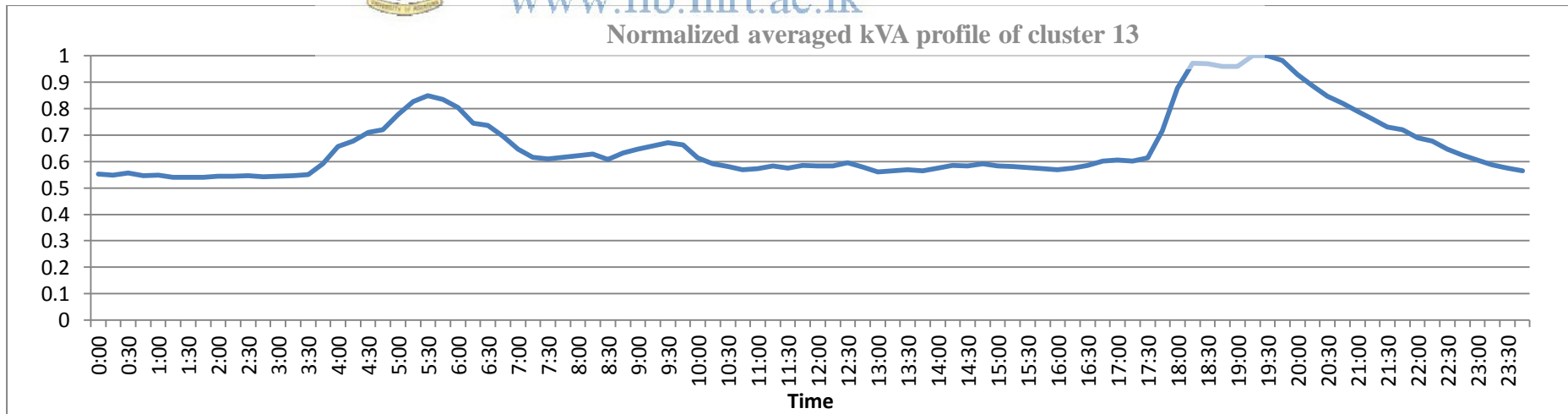


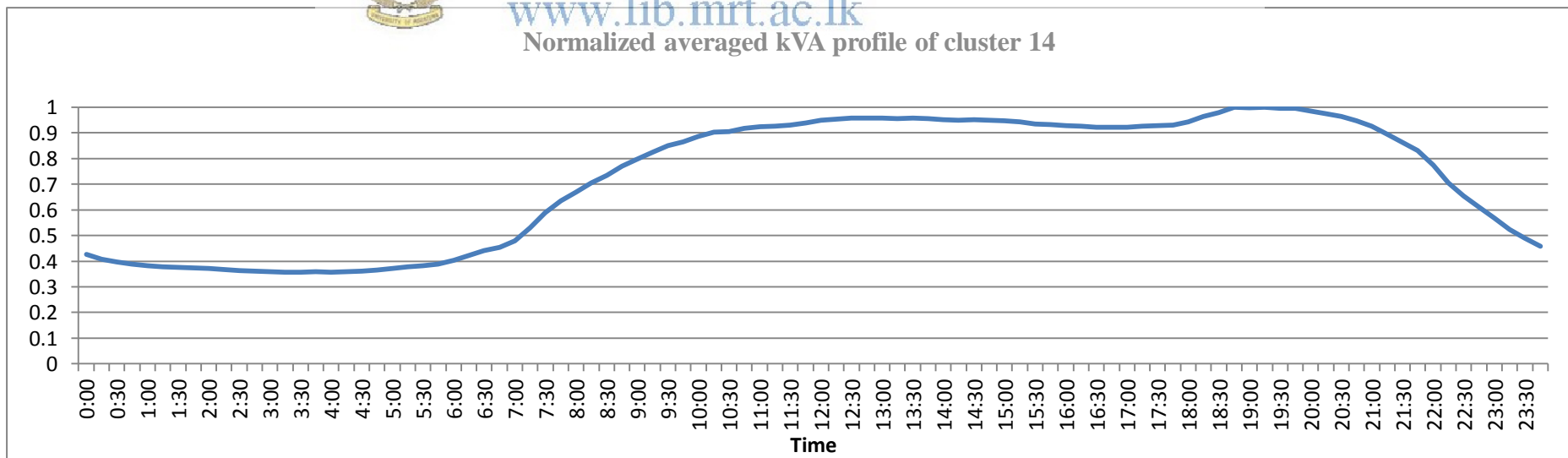
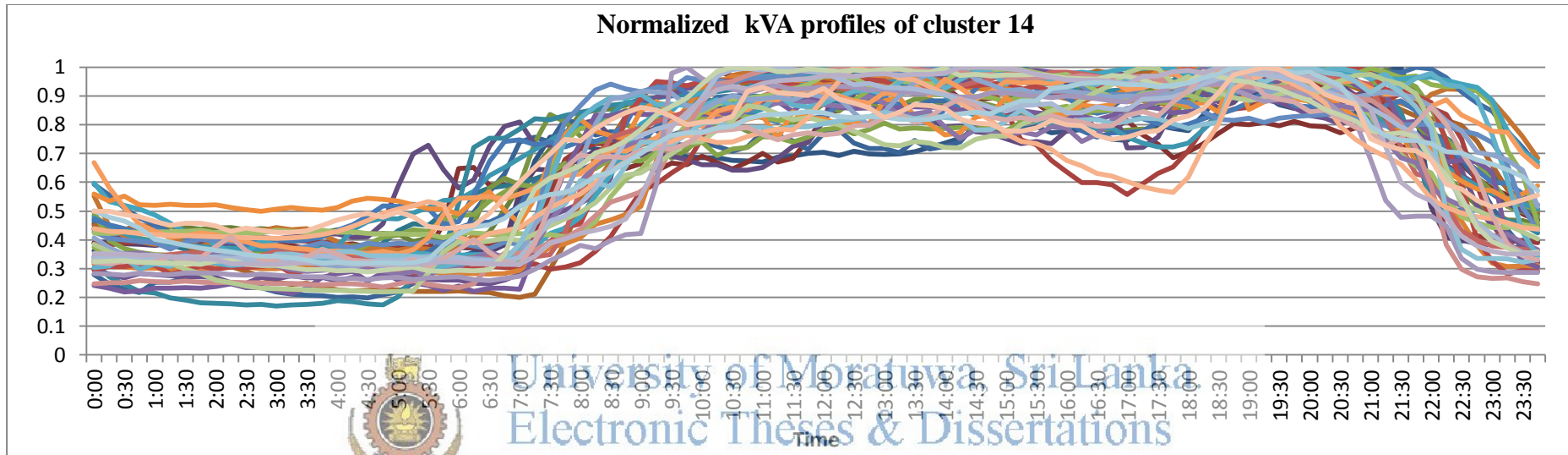
University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
 Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

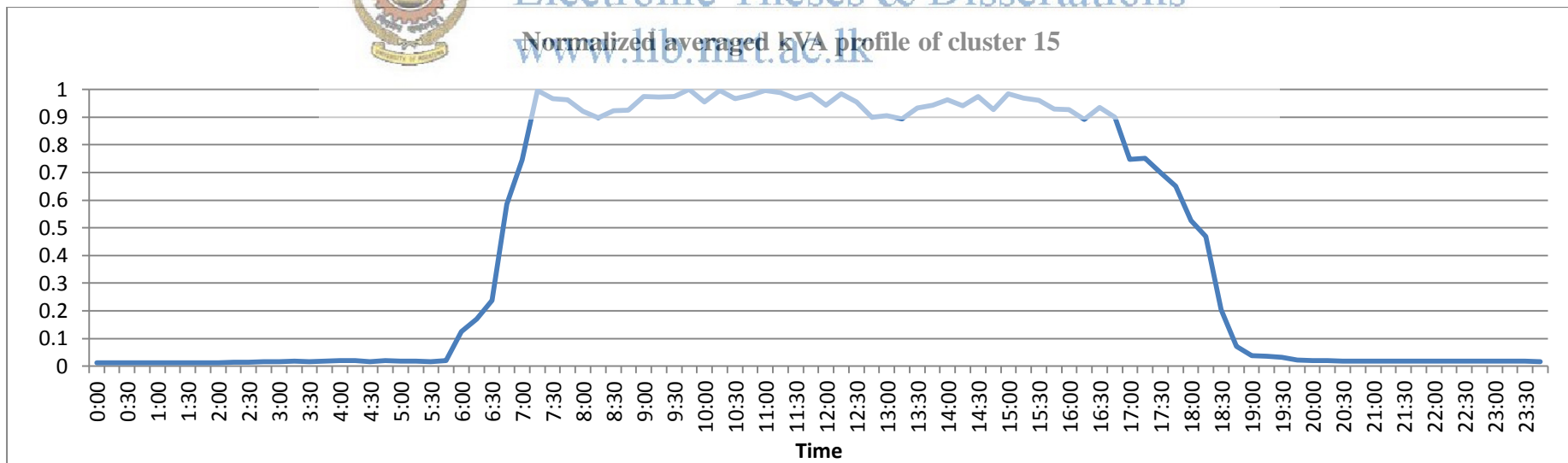
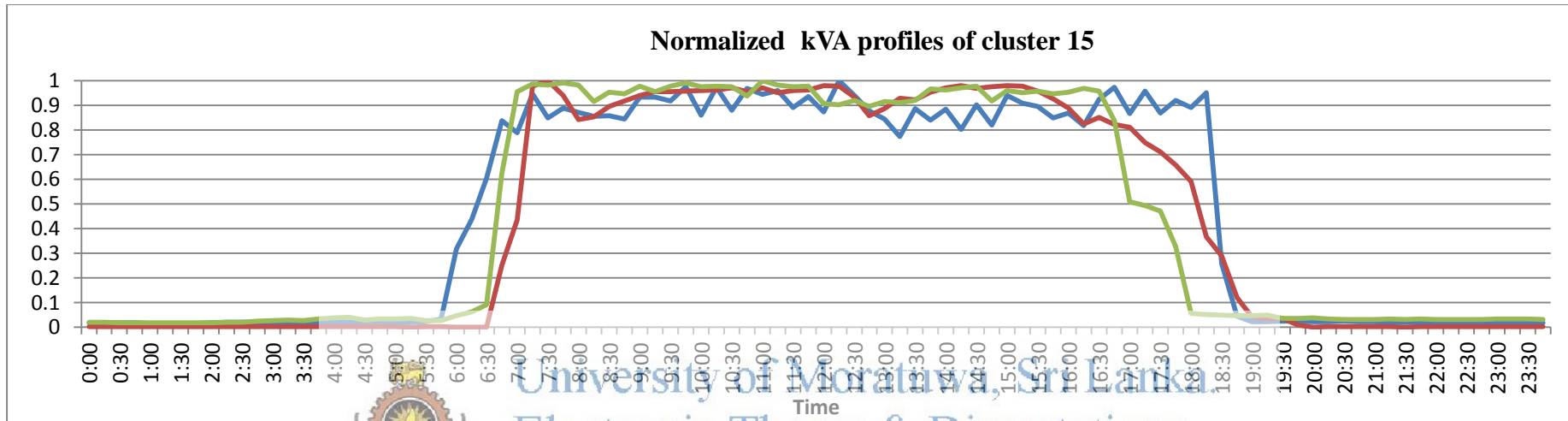




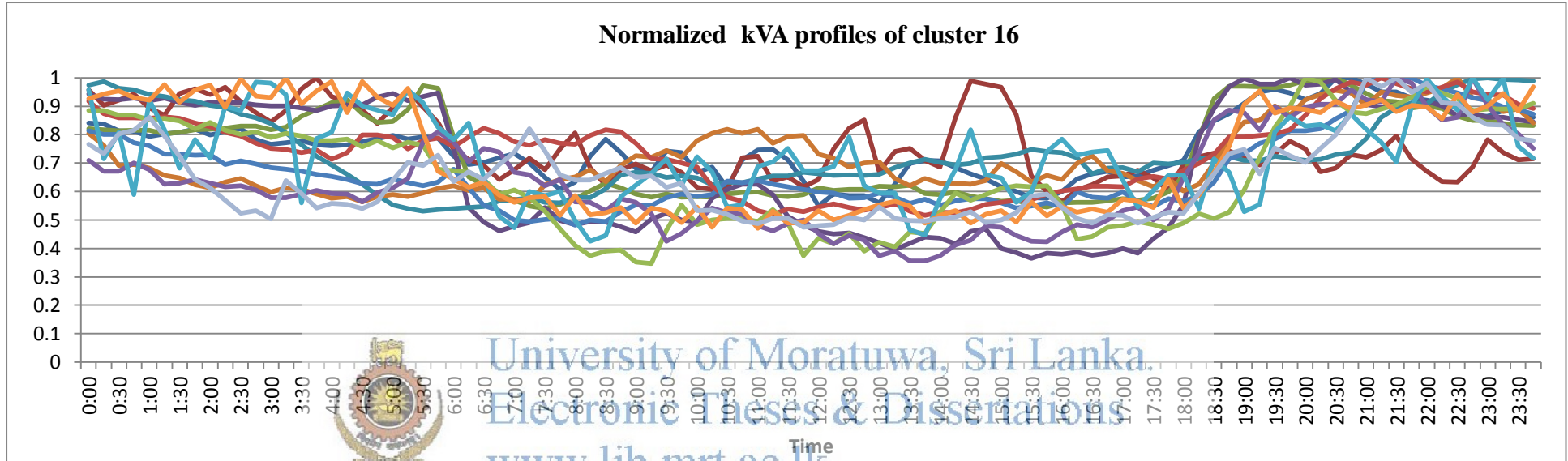
University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)



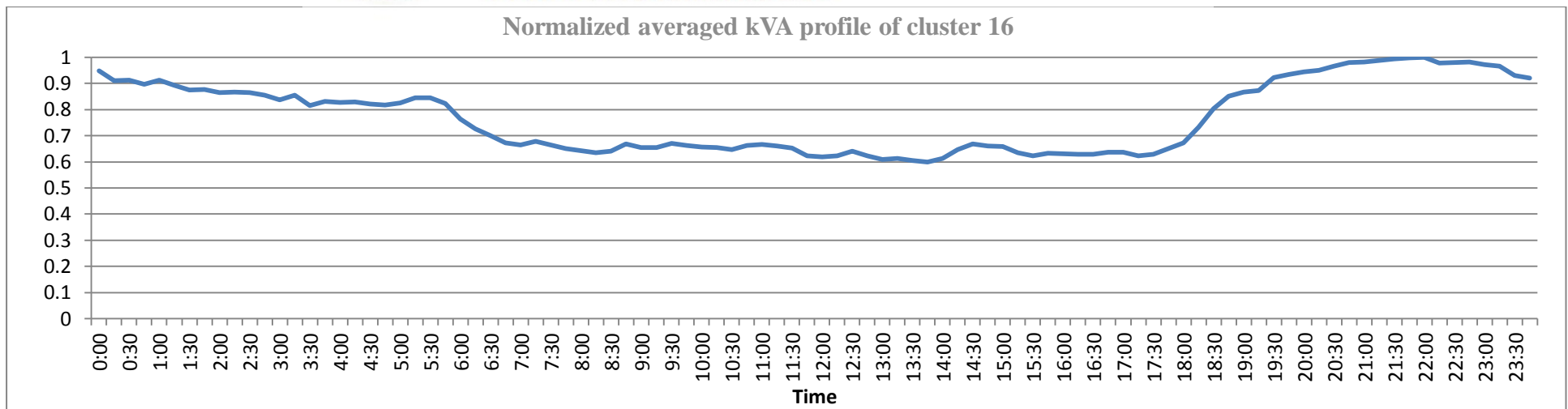


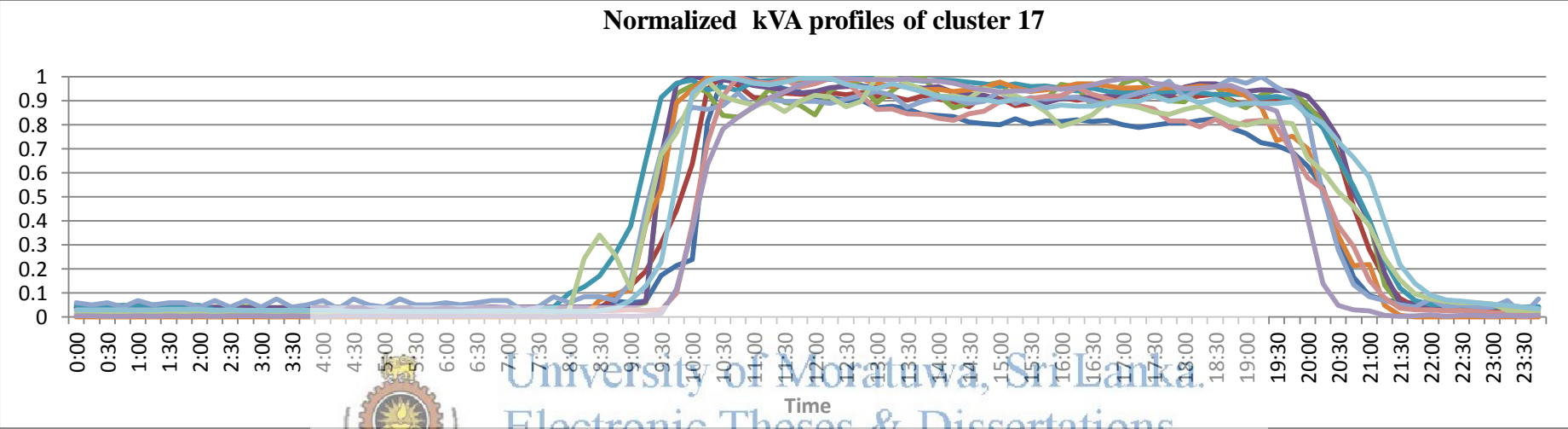


University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

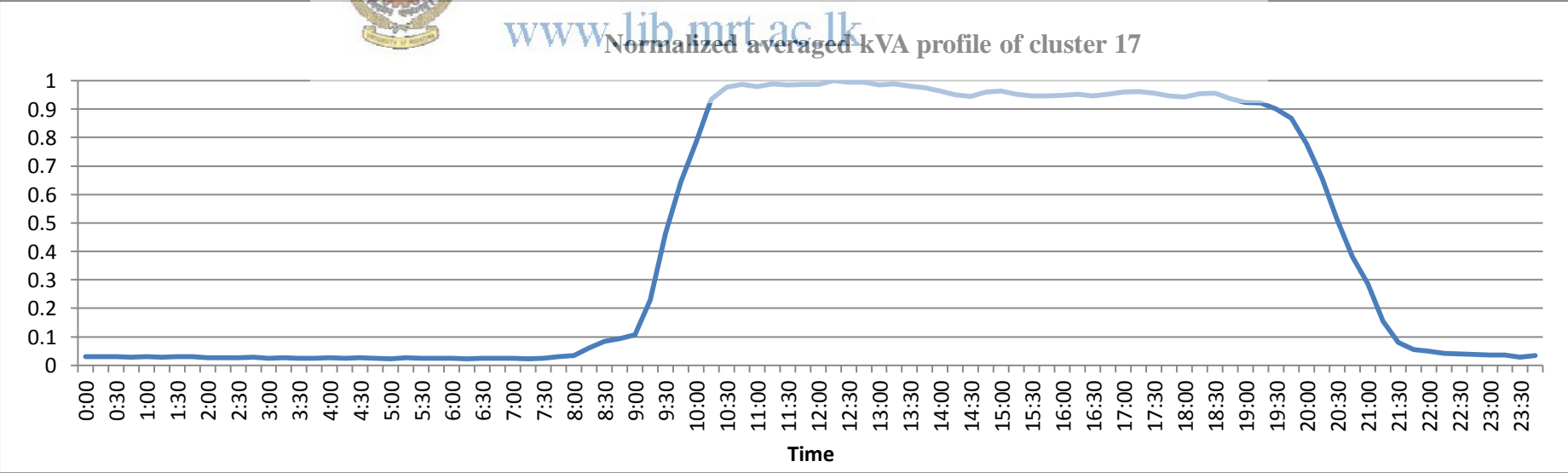


University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)



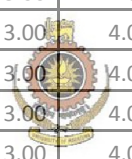


University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)





Time	Car lifts/kW	Security office of ground floor /kW	ground floor and ground floor bathroom/kW	Escallator/kW	water Pump/kW	Parking/MO/kW	Common Areas/kW	Lifts/kW	PVT BANK/kW		GV BANK/kW	
12:00:00		3.00	4.00						0.13	158.40	0.13	150.70
12:15:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
12:30:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
12:45:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
1:00:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
1:15:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
1:30:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
1:45:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
2:00:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
2:15:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.12	150.70
2:30:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
2:45:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
3:00:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
3:15:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
3:30:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.12	150.70
3:45:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.12	150.70
4:00:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.12	150.70
4:15:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
4:30:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
4:45:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
5:00:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
5:15:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
5:30:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
5:45:00		3.00	4.00						0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
6:00:00	9.52	3.00	4.00		11.11	24.44		28.89	0.12	158.40	0.13	150.70
6:15:00	19.05	4.00	4.00		11.11	24.44		28.89	0.13	158.40	0.14	150.70
6:30:00	28.57	4.00	4.00		11.11	24.44		28.89	0.14	158.40	0.15	150.70
6:45:00	38.10	4.00	4.00		11.11	24.44		28.89	0.16	158.40	0.16	150.70
7:00:00	47.62	4.00	4.00		11.11	24.44		86.67	0.19	158.40	0.18	150.70
7:15:00	57.14	4.00	4.00		11.11	24.44		115.56	0.25	158.40	0.22	150.70
7:30:00	66.67	4.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	115.56	0.36	158.40	0.29	150.70
7:45:00	66.67	4.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	115.56	0.50	158.40	0.38	150.70
8:00:00	66.67	4.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	115.56	0.63	158.40	0.50	150.70
8:15:00	66.67	5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	115.56	0.72	158.40	0.65	150.70
8:30:00	66.67	5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	115.56	0.80	158.40	0.78	150.70
8:45:00	66.67	5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	115.56	0.86	158.40	0.87	150.70
9:00:00	66.67	5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	115.56	0.90	158.40	0.92	150.70
9:15:00	57.14	5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	86.67	0.95	158.40	0.95	150.70


 University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
 Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

9:30:00	47.62	5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	86.67	0.97	158.40	0.96	150.70
9:45:00	38.10	5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.98	158.40	0.98	150.70
10:00:00	28.57	5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.98	158.40	0.99	150.70
10:15:00	19.05	5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.98	158.40	1.00	150.70
10:30:00	9.52	5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.99	158.40	1.00	150.70
10:45:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.99	158.40	0.99	150.70
11:00:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.99	158.40	1.00	150.70
11:15:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	1.00	158.40	1.00	150.70
11:30:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	1.00	158.40	1.00	150.70
11:45:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	57.78	0.99	158.40	0.99	150.70
12:00:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	86.67	0.97	158.40	0.99	150.70
12:15:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	86.67	0.97	158.40	0.98	150.70
12:30:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	86.67	0.97	158.40	0.97	150.70
12:45:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	57.78	0.97	158.40	0.95	150.70
1:00:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	57.78	0.97	158.40	0.95	150.70
1:15:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.98	158.40	0.96	150.70
1:30:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.98	158.40	0.96	150.70
1:45:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.98	158.40	0.97	150.70
2:00:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.99	158.40	0.98	150.70
2:15:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.99	158.40	0.99	150.70
2:30:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.99	158.40	0.99	150.70
2:45:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.98	158.40	0.98	150.70
3:00:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.97	158.40	0.97	150.70
3:15:00		5.00	4.00	42.22	11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.97	158.40	0.96	150.70
3:30:00	11.11	5.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.97	158.40	0.94	150.70
3:45:00	11.11	5.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.96	158.40	0.91	150.70
4:00:00	11.11	5.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	57.78	0.95	158.40	0.88	150.70
4:15:00	11.11	5.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	86.67	0.93	158.40	0.80	150.70
4:30:00	22.22	5.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	115.56	0.91	158.40	0.70	150.70
4:45:00	22.22	5.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	115.56	0.88	158.40	0.61	150.70
5:00:00	22.22	5.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	86.67	0.85	158.40	0.50	150.70
5:15:00	22.22	5.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	57.78	0.80	158.40	0.39	150.70
5:30:00	11.11	5.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.75	158.40	0.32	150.70
5:45:00	11.11	5.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.70	158.40	0.27	150.70
6:00:00	11.11	5.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.62	158.40	0.24	150.70
6:15:00	11.11	4.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.57	158.40	0.23	150.70
6:30:00		4.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.52	158.40	0.22	150.70
6:45:00		4.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.49	158.40	0.21	150.70
7:00:00		4.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89	28.89	0.45	158.40	0.20	150.70
7:15:00		4.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89		0.42	158.40	0.19	150.70
7:30:00		4.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89		0.39	158.40	0.18	150.70
7:45:00		4.00	4.00		11.11	24.44	8.89		0.35	158.40	0.18	150.70
8:00:00		4.00	4.00			24.44	8.89		0.31	158.40	0.17	150.70
8:15:00		3.00	4.00			24.44			0.28	158.40	0.17	150.70
8:30:00		3.00	4.00			24.44			0.25	158.40	0.16	150.70

8:45:00		3.00	4.00			24.44			0.23	158.40	0.16	150.70
9:00:00		3.00	4.00			24.44			0.20	158.40	0.16	150.70
9:15:00		3.00	4.00			24.44			0.18	158.40	0.16	150.70
9:30:00		3.00	4.00			24.44			0.17	158.40	0.15	150.70
9:45:00		3.00	4.00			24.44			0.16	158.40	0.15	150.70
10:00:00		3.00	4.00			24.44			0.16	158.40	0.15	150.70
10:15:00		3.00	4.00						0.15	158.40	0.14	150.70
10:30:00		3.00	4.00						0.15	158.40	0.14	150.70
10:45:00		3.00	4.00						0.15	158.40	0.14	150.70
11:00:00		3.00	4.00						0.15	158.40	0.14	150.70
11:15:00		3.00	4.00						0.14	158.40	0.14	150.70
11:30:00		3.00	4.00						0.14	158.40	0.14	150.70
11:45:00		3.00	4.00						0.13	158.40	0.14	150.70



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.  
 Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

GV OFFICE/kw		PVT OFFICE/kw		INSTITUTE/kw		INSURANCE/kw		Total Estimated/kVA			
0.13	36.30	0.13	123.20	0.42	324.50	0.13	133.10	213.71	237.46	7.78	245.23
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.41	324.50	0.12	133.10	209.43	232.70	7.78	240.48
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.41	324.50	0.12	133.10	207.51	230.57	7.78	238.35
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.41	324.50	0.12	133.10	206.02	228.92	7.78	236.69
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.40	324.50	0.12	133.10	205.83	228.70	7.78	236.47
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.40	324.50	0.12	133.10	203.87	226.53	7.78	234.30
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.40	324.50	0.12	133.10	202.65	225.16	7.78	232.94
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.39	324.50	0.12	133.10	201.52	223.91	7.78	231.69
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.39	324.50	0.12	133.10	200.57	222.85	7.78	230.63
0.12	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.39	324.50	0.12	133.10	199.31	221.45	7.78	229.23
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.39	324.50	0.12	133.10	197.61	219.56	7.78	227.34
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.38	324.50	0.12	133.10	196.99	218.88	7.78	226.65
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.38	324.50	0.12	133.10	195.83	217.59	7.78	225.37
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.38	324.50	0.12	133.10	194.79	216.43	7.78	224.21
0.12	36.30	0.11	123.20	0.38	324.50	0.11	133.10	192.76	214.18	7.78	221.96
0.12	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.37	324.50	0.12	133.10	193.18	214.64	7.78	222.42
0.12	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.38	324.50	0.12	133.10	193.53	215.03	7.78	222.81
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.38	324.50	0.12	133.10	194.79	216.43	7.78	224.21
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.38	324.50	0.12	133.10	195.58	217.31	7.78	225.09
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.38	324.50	0.12	133.10	195.24	216.94	7.78	224.71
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.38	324.50	0.12	133.10	198.47	220.52	7.78	228.30
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.39	324.50	0.12	133.10	200.00	222.23	7.78	230.00
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.39	324.50	0.12	133.10	201.58	223.97	7.78	231.75
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.39	324.50	0.12	133.10	201.25	223.61	7.78	231.39
0.13	36.30	0.12	123.20	0.39	324.50	0.12	133.10	202.02	224.46	89.96	314.43
0.14	36.30	0.13	123.20	0.41	324.50	0.13	133.10	209.94	233.27	101.66	334.93
0.15	36.30	0.14	123.20	0.41	324.50	0.14	133.10	219.42	243.80	112.24	356.04
0.16	36.30	0.16	123.20	0.43	324.50	0.16	133.10	235.79	261.99	122.82	384.81
0.18	36.30	0.19	123.20	0.46	324.50	0.19	133.10	262.83	292.04	197.60	489.64
0.22	36.30	0.25	123.20	0.51	324.50	0.25	133.10	312.53	347.25	240.28	587.54
0.29	36.30	0.36	123.20	0.57	324.50	0.36	133.10	386.92	429.91	307.65	737.56
0.38	36.30	0.50	123.20	0.63	324.50	0.50	133.10	484.18	537.97	307.65	845.63
0.50	36.30	0.63	123.20	0.69	324.50	0.63	133.10	579.91	644.35	307.65	952.00
0.65	36.30	0.72	123.20	0.77	324.50	0.72	133.10	672.57	747.30	308.77	1,056.07
0.78	36.30	0.80	123.20	0.83	324.50	0.80	133.10	747.70	830.77	308.77	1,139.54
0.87	36.30	0.86	123.20	0.88	324.50	0.86	133.10	802.69	891.88	308.77	1,200.64
0.92	36.30	0.90	123.20	0.91	324.50	0.90	133.10	841.11	934.56	308.77	1,243.33
0.95	36.30	0.95	123.20	0.92	324.50	0.95	133.10	871.08	967.87	266.08	1,233.96

0.96	36.30	0.97	123.20	0.94	324.50	0.97	133.10	887.10	985.67	255.50	1,241.17
0.98	36.30	0.98	123.20	0.96	324.50	0.98	133.10	901.55	1,001.73	180.72	1,182.45
0.99	36.30	0.98	123.20	0.97	324.50	0.98	133.10	907.30	1,008.11	170.14	1,178.25
1.00	36.30	0.98	123.20	0.98	324.50	0.98	133.10	912.70	1,014.11	159.56	1,173.67
1.00	36.30	0.99	123.20	0.98	324.50	0.99	133.10	915.39	1,017.10	148.98	1,166.07
0.99	36.30	0.99	123.20	0.99	324.50	0.99	133.10	916.50	1,018.33	138.40	1,156.73
1.00	36.30	0.99	123.20	0.99	324.50	0.99	133.10	921.08	1,023.42	138.40	1,161.81
1.00	36.30	1.00	123.20	1.00	324.50	1.00	133.10	925.26	1,028.07	138.40	1,166.46
1.00	36.30	1.00	123.20	1.00	324.50	1.00	133.10	924.56	1,027.29	138.40	1,165.69
0.99	36.30	0.99	123.20	0.99	324.50	0.99	133.10	915.11	1,016.79	170.49	1,187.29
0.99	36.30	0.97	123.20	0.97	324.50	0.97	133.10	904.70	1,005.22	202.59	1,207.81
0.98	36.30	0.97	123.20	0.97	324.50	0.97	133.10	897.87	997.63	202.59	1,200.22
0.97	36.30	0.97	123.20	0.97	324.50	0.97	133.10	898.31	998.13	202.59	1,200.72
0.95	36.30	0.97	123.20	0.96	324.50	0.97	133.10	892.09	991.21	170.49	1,161.71
0.95	36.30	0.97	123.20	0.96	324.50	0.97	133.10	891.74	990.83	170.49	1,161.32
0.96	36.30	0.98	123.20	0.95	324.50	0.98	133.10	893.89	993.21	138.40	1,131.61
0.96	36.30	0.98	123.20	0.96	324.50	0.98	133.10	896.81	996.46	138.40	1,134.85
0.97	36.30	0.98	123.20	0.96	324.50	0.98	133.10	899.82	999.80	138.40	1,138.20
0.98	36.30	0.99	123.20	0.96	324.50	0.99	133.10	903.70	1,004.11	138.40	1,142.51
0.99	36.30	0.99	123.20	0.97	324.50	0.99	133.10	906.96	1,007.73	138.40	1,146.13
0.99	36.30	0.99	123.20	0.97	324.50	0.99	133.10	909.17	1,010.18	138.40	1,148.58
0.98	36.30	0.98	123.20	0.97	324.50	0.98	133.10	905.04	1,005.60	138.40	1,143.99
0.97	36.30	0.97	123.20	0.96	324.50	0.97	133.10	895.44	994.93	138.40	1,133.32
0.96	36.30	0.97	123.20	0.95	324.50	0.97	133.10	886.93	985.47	91.48	1,076.96
0.94	36.30	0.97	123.20	0.93	324.50	0.97	133.10	879.15	976.83	103.83	1,080.66
0.91	36.30	0.96	123.20	0.92	324.50	0.96	133.10	866.37	962.64	103.83	1,066.46
0.88	36.30	0.95	123.20	0.89	324.50	0.95	133.10	846.47	940.52	135.93	1,076.44
0.80	36.30	0.93	123.20	0.86	324.50	0.93	133.10	815.07	905.63	168.02	1,073.66
0.70	36.30	0.91	123.20	0.82	324.50	0.91	133.10	774.72	860.80	212.47	1,073.27
0.61	36.30	0.88	123.20	0.79	324.50	0.88	133.10	737.87	819.86	212.47	1,032.33
0.50	36.30	0.85	123.20	0.75	324.50	0.85	133.10	690.18	766.87	180.37	947.24
0.39	36.30	0.80	123.20	0.70	324.50	0.80	133.10	632.79	703.10	148.27	851.37
0.32	36.30	0.75	123.20	0.66	324.50	0.75	133.10	588.34	653.71	103.83	757.54
0.27	36.30	0.70	123.20	0.63	324.50	0.70	133.10	546.28	606.98	103.83	710.80
0.24	36.30	0.62	123.20	0.61	324.50	0.62	133.10	498.45	553.83	103.83	657.66
0.23	36.30	0.57	123.20	0.59	324.50	0.57	133.10	466.81	518.68	102.72	621.39
0.22	36.30	0.52	123.20	0.58	324.50	0.52	133.10	446.57	496.19	90.37	586.56
0.21	36.30	0.49	123.20	0.57	324.50	0.49	133.10	426.39	473.76	90.37	564.13
0.20	36.30	0.45	123.20	0.56	324.50	0.45	133.10	404.67	449.63	90.37	540.00
0.19	36.30	0.42	123.20	0.55	324.50	0.42	133.10	386.85	429.83	58.27	488.10
0.18	36.30	0.39	123.20	0.54	324.50	0.39	133.10	371.36	412.62	58.27	470.90
0.18	36.30	0.35	123.20	0.53	324.50	0.35	133.10	350.38	389.31	58.27	447.58
0.17	36.30	0.31	123.20	0.52	324.50	0.31	133.10	331.87	368.75	45.93	414.67
0.17	36.30	0.28	123.20	0.52	324.50	0.28	133.10	315.76	350.84	34.94	385.78
0.16	36.30	0.25	123.20	0.51	324.50	0.25	133.10	302.05	335.61	34.94	370.55

0.16	36.30	0.23	123.20	0.51	324.50	0.23	133.10	290.77	323.08	34.94	358.02
0.16	36.30	0.20	123.20	0.50	324.50	0.20	133.10	275.85	306.50	34.94	341.43
0.16	36.30	0.18	123.20	0.50	324.50	0.18	133.10	266.74	296.37	34.94	331.31
0.15	36.30	0.17	123.20	0.50	324.50	0.17	133.10	262.89	292.10	34.94	327.04
0.15	36.30	0.16	123.20	0.49	324.50	0.16	133.10	256.22	284.69	34.94	319.63
0.15	36.30	0.16	123.20	0.49	324.50	0.16	133.10	250.00	277.78	34.94	312.71
0.14	36.30	0.15	123.20	0.48	324.50	0.15	133.10	244.97	272.19	7.78	279.96
0.14	36.30	0.15	123.20	0.47	324.50	0.15	133.10	241.78	268.64	7.78	276.42
0.14	36.30	0.15	123.20	0.46	324.50	0.15	133.10	237.45	263.83	7.78	271.61
0.14	36.30	0.15	123.20	0.46	324.50	0.15	133.10	234.51	260.56	7.78	268.34
0.14	36.30	0.14	123.20	0.45	324.50	0.14	133.10	228.94	254.37	7.78	262.15
0.14	36.30	0.14	123.20	0.44	324.50	0.14	133.10	225.17	250.19	7.78	257.97
0.14	36.30	0.13	123.20	0.43	324.50	0.13	133.10	219.12	243.46	7.78	251.24



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.  
 Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

```

if (nargin > 1 && any(diff(x)<0))
    [~,idx]=sort(x);
    y = y(idx);
    x = x(idx);
else
    idx = 1:length(x);
end
sigma_xy = cumsum(x.*y);
sigma_x = cumsum(x);
sigma_y = cumsum(y);
sigma_xx = cumsum(x.*x);
n = (1:length(y))';
det = n.*sigma_xx-sigma_x.*sigma_x;
mfwd = (n.*sigma_xy-sigma_x.*sigma_y)./det;
bfwd = -(sigma_x.*sigma_xy-sigma_xx.*sigma_y) ./det;
% figure out the m and b (in the y=mx+b sense) for the "right-of-knee"
sigma_xy = cumsum(x(end:-1:1).*y(end:-1:1));
sigma_x = cumsum(x(end:-1:1));
sigma_y = cumsum(y(end:-1:1));
sigma_xx = cumsum(x(end:-1:1).*x(end:-1:1));
n = (1:length(y))';
det = n.*sigma_xx-sigma_x.*sigma_x;
mbck = flipud((n.*sigma_xy-sigma_x.*sigma_y)./det);
bbck = flipud(-(sigma_x.*sigma_xy-sigma_xx.*sigma_y) ./det);
error_curve = nan(size(y));
for breakpt = 2:length(y-1)
    delsfwd = (mfwd(breakpt).*x(1:breakpt)+bfwd(breakpt))-y(1:breakpt);
    delsbck = (mbck(breakpt).*x(breakpt:end)+bbck(breakpt))-y(breakpt:end);
    % disp([sum(abs(delsfwd))/length(delsfwd), sum(abs(delsbck))/length(delsbck)])
    if (use_absolute_dev_p)
        % error_curve(breakpt) = sum(abs(delsfwd))/sqrt(length(delsfwd)) +
sum(abs(delsbck))/sqrt(length(delsbck));
        error_curve(breakpt) = sum(abs(delsfwd))+ sum(abs(delsbck));
    else
        error_curve(breakpt) = sqrt(sum(delsfwd.*delsfwd)) +
sqrt(sum(delsbck.*delsbck));
    end
end
end

 [~,loc] = min(error_curve);
res_x = x(loc);
idx_of_result = idx(loc);
end

```