

Supporting Information for Article:

Low-cost sensors for indoor PV energy harvesting estimation based on machine learning

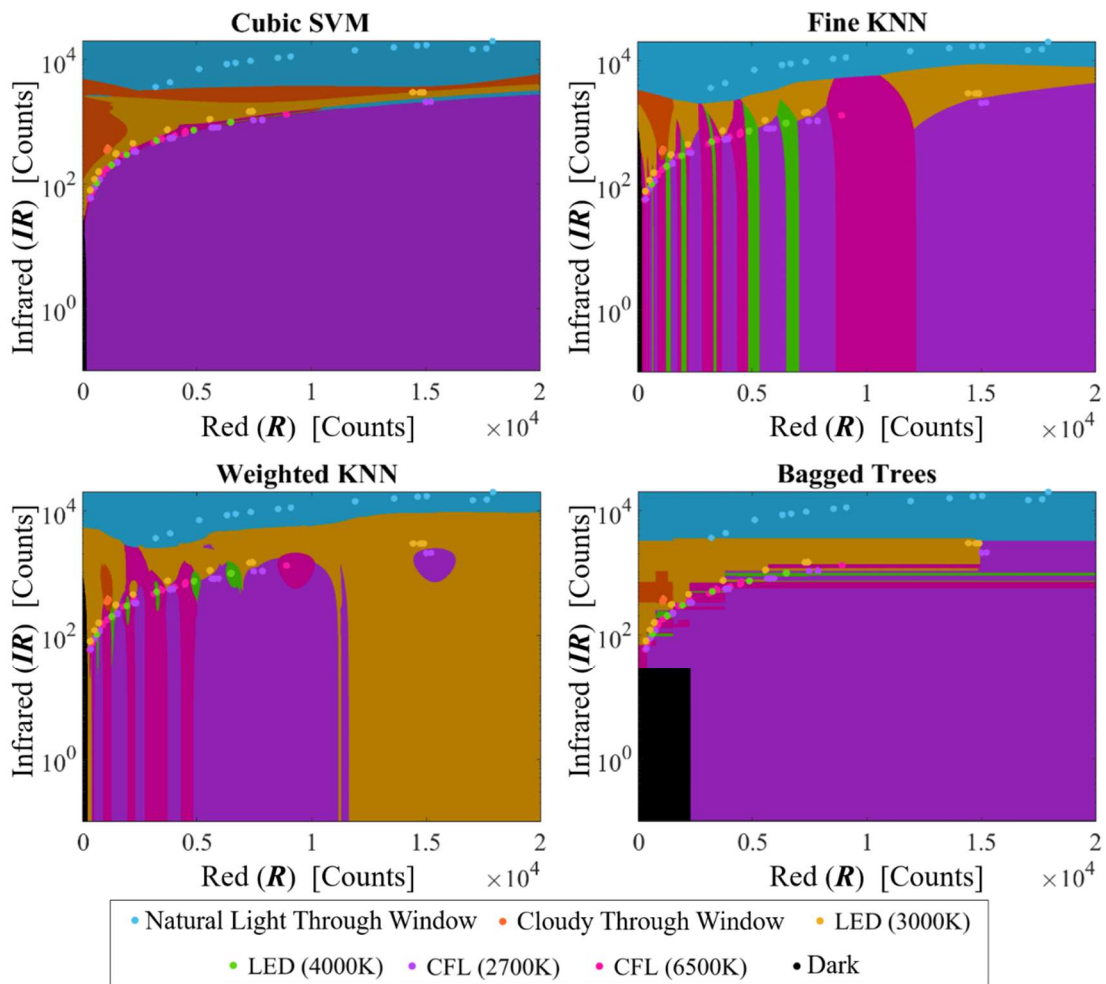


Figure S1. Surfaces decision of the most successful trained classifiers.

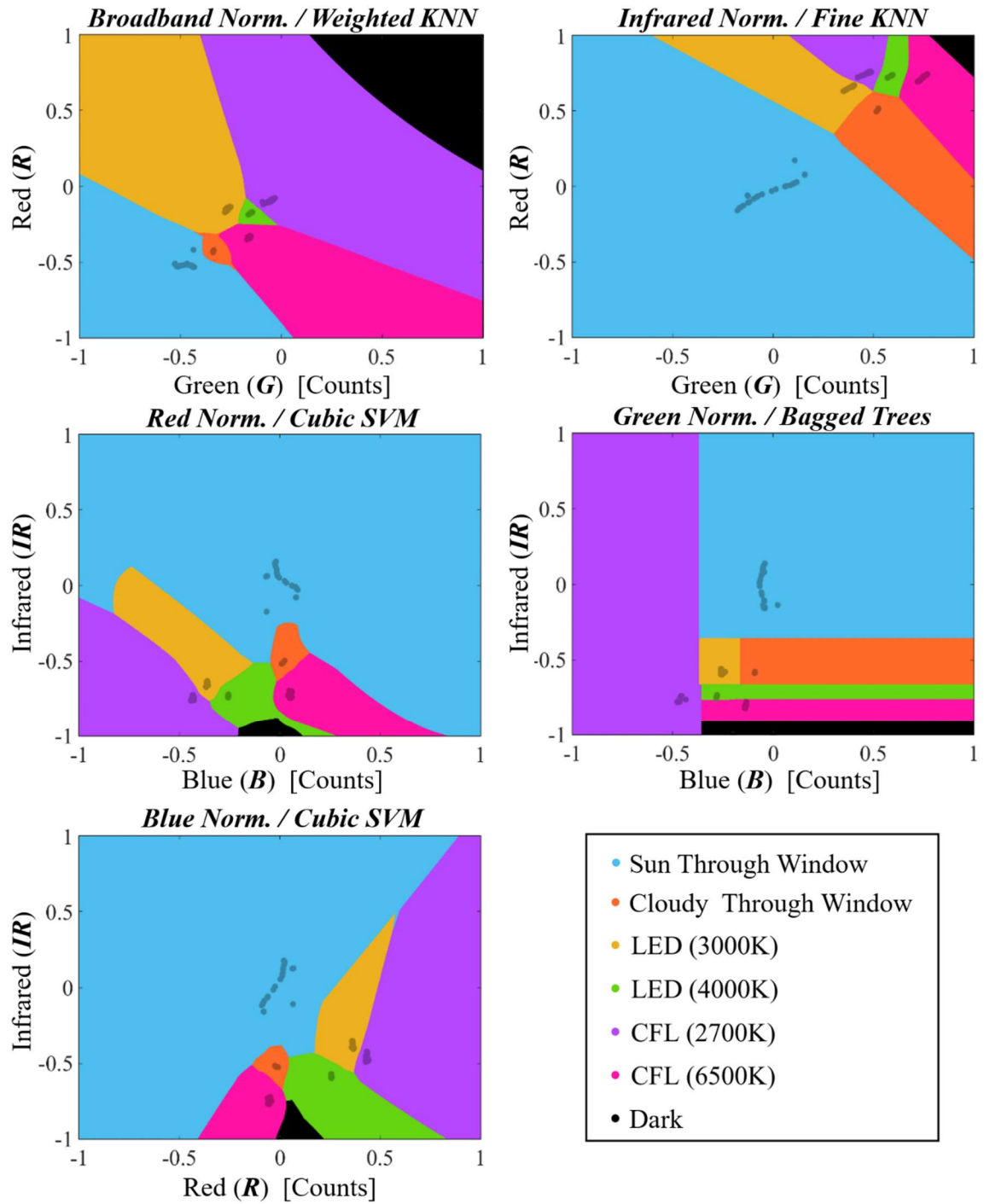


Figure S2. Decision surface obtained for different classifiers with different normalizations. Darker points are the experimental dataset used for the training of the classifiers.

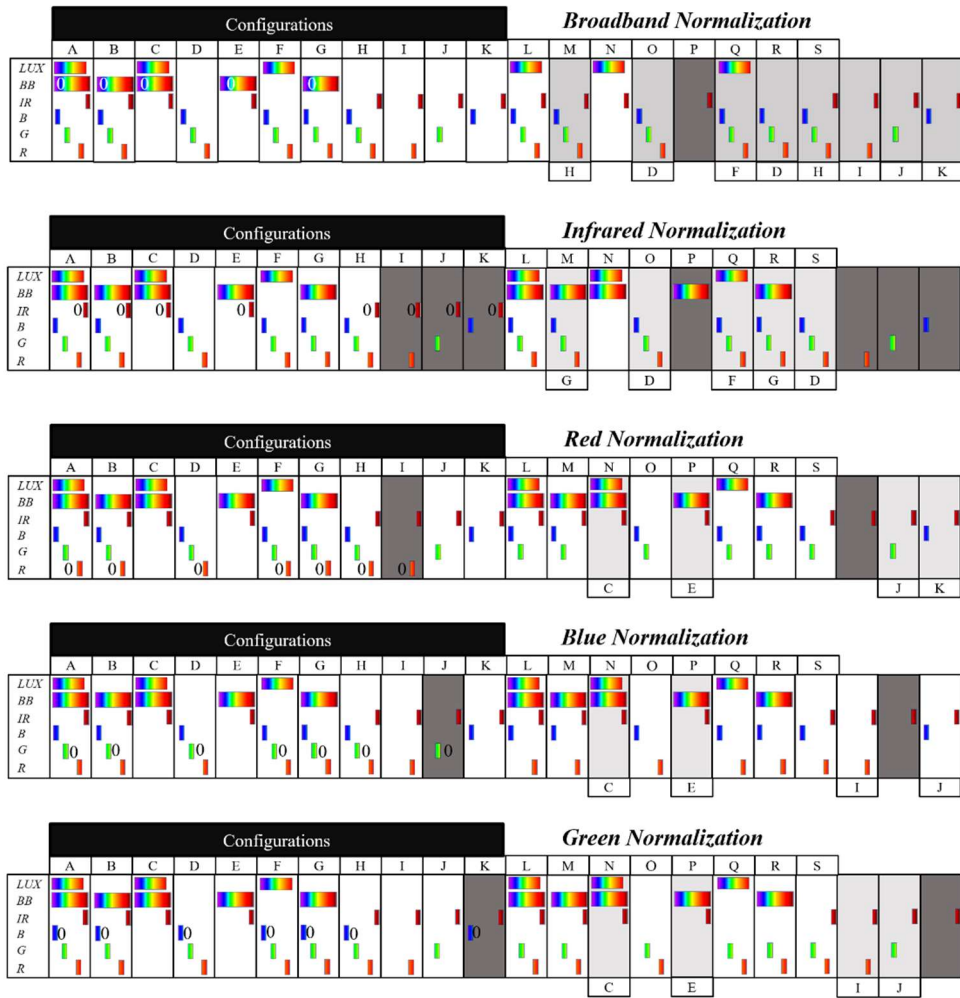


Figure S3. Details on the values featured in the data configuration for each normalization.

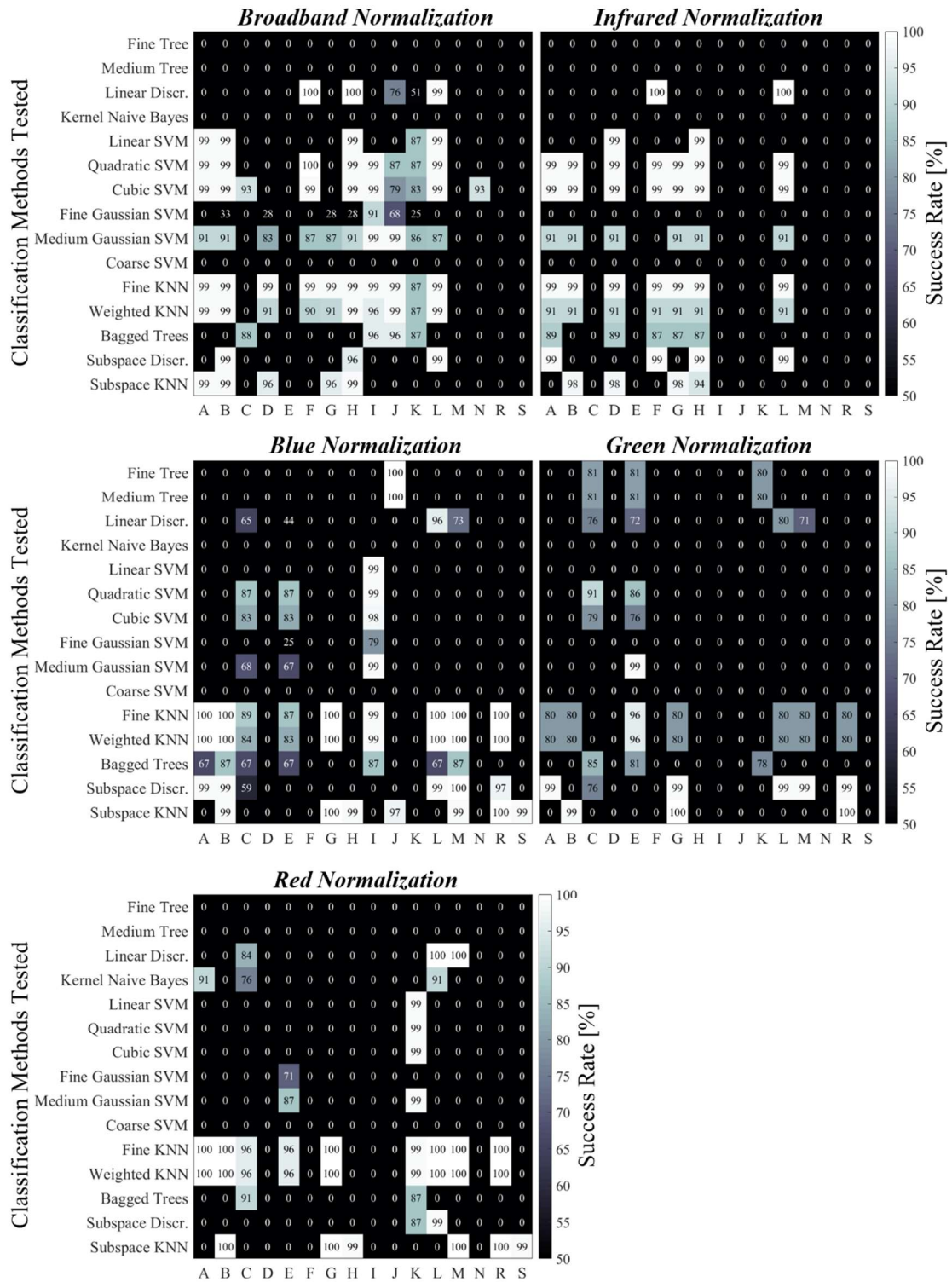


Figure S4. Generalization results of the classifiers for the different types of normalization applied to the data.

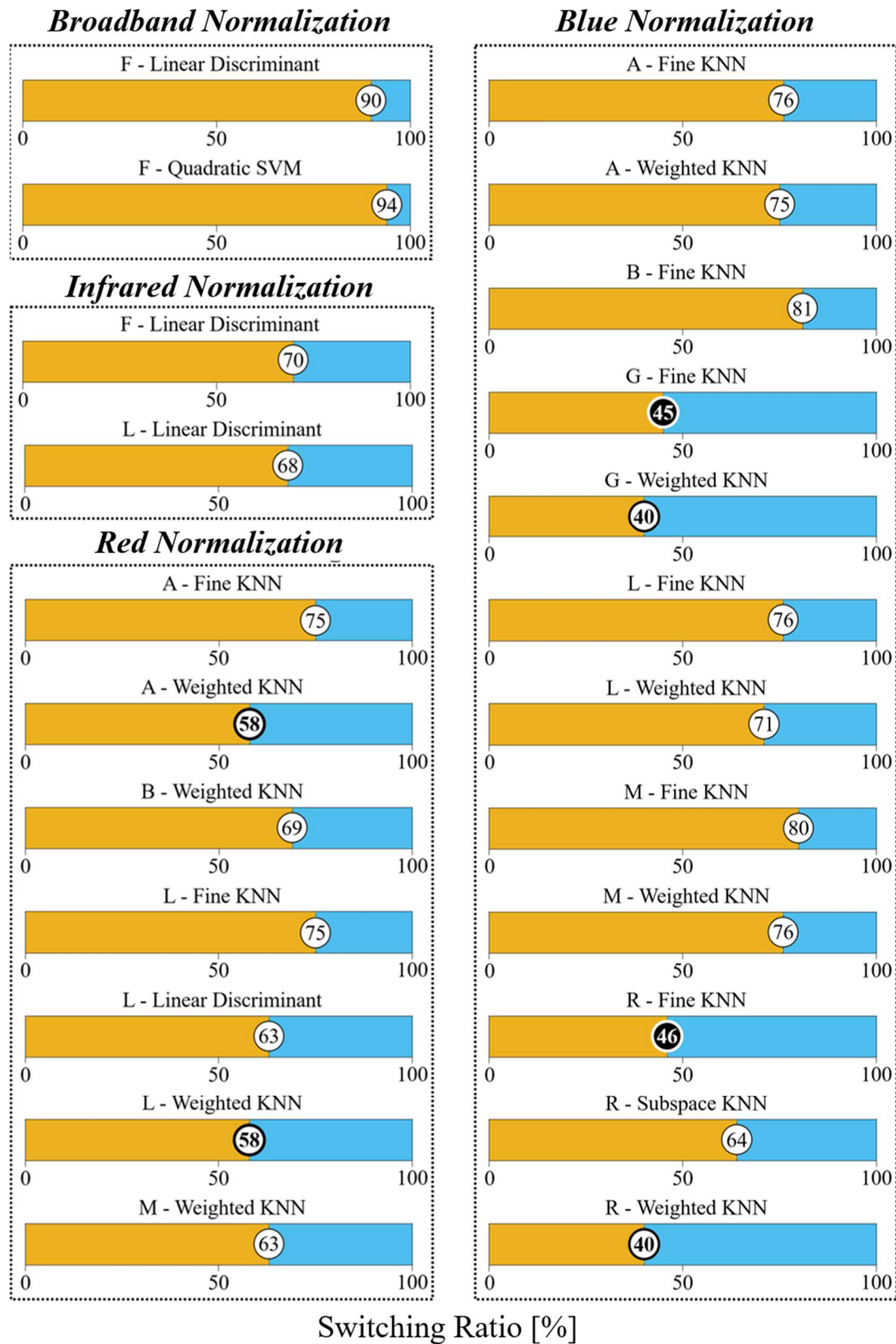


Figure S5. Value of the switching percentage of the classifiers tested. Six classifiers are highlighted for having a value close to the 50% considered as ideal value.

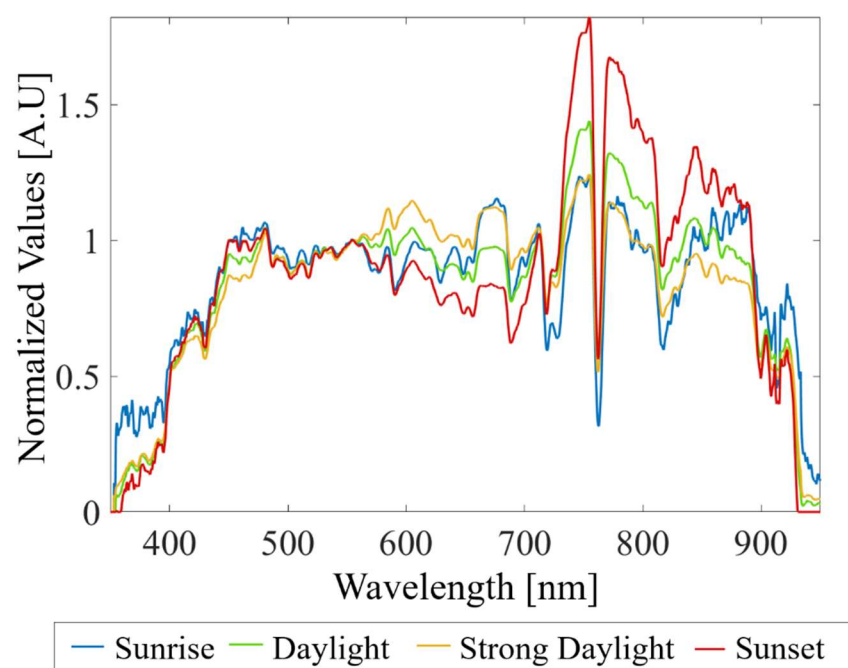
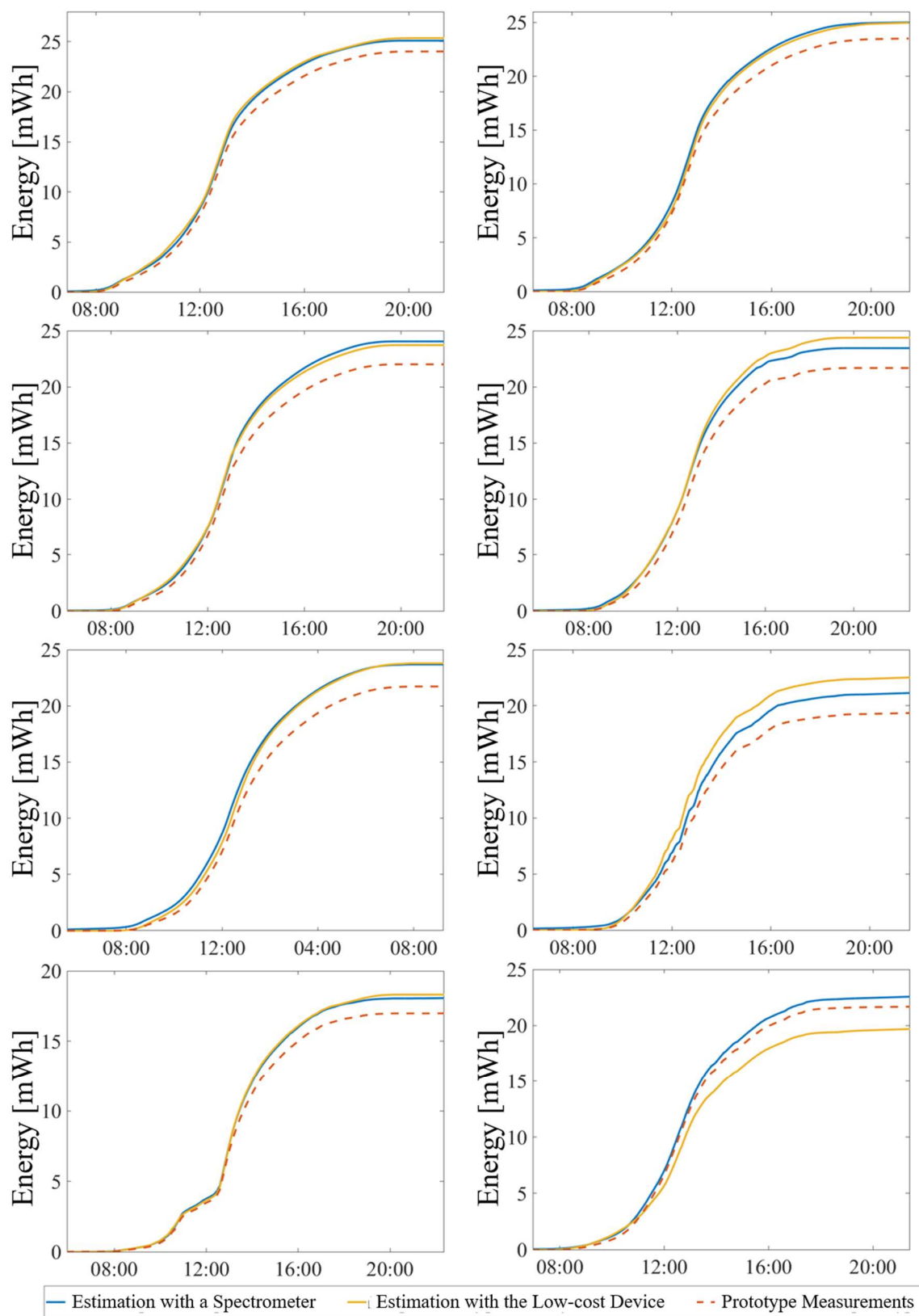


Figure S6. Difference between four light spectra taken at different time of the day.



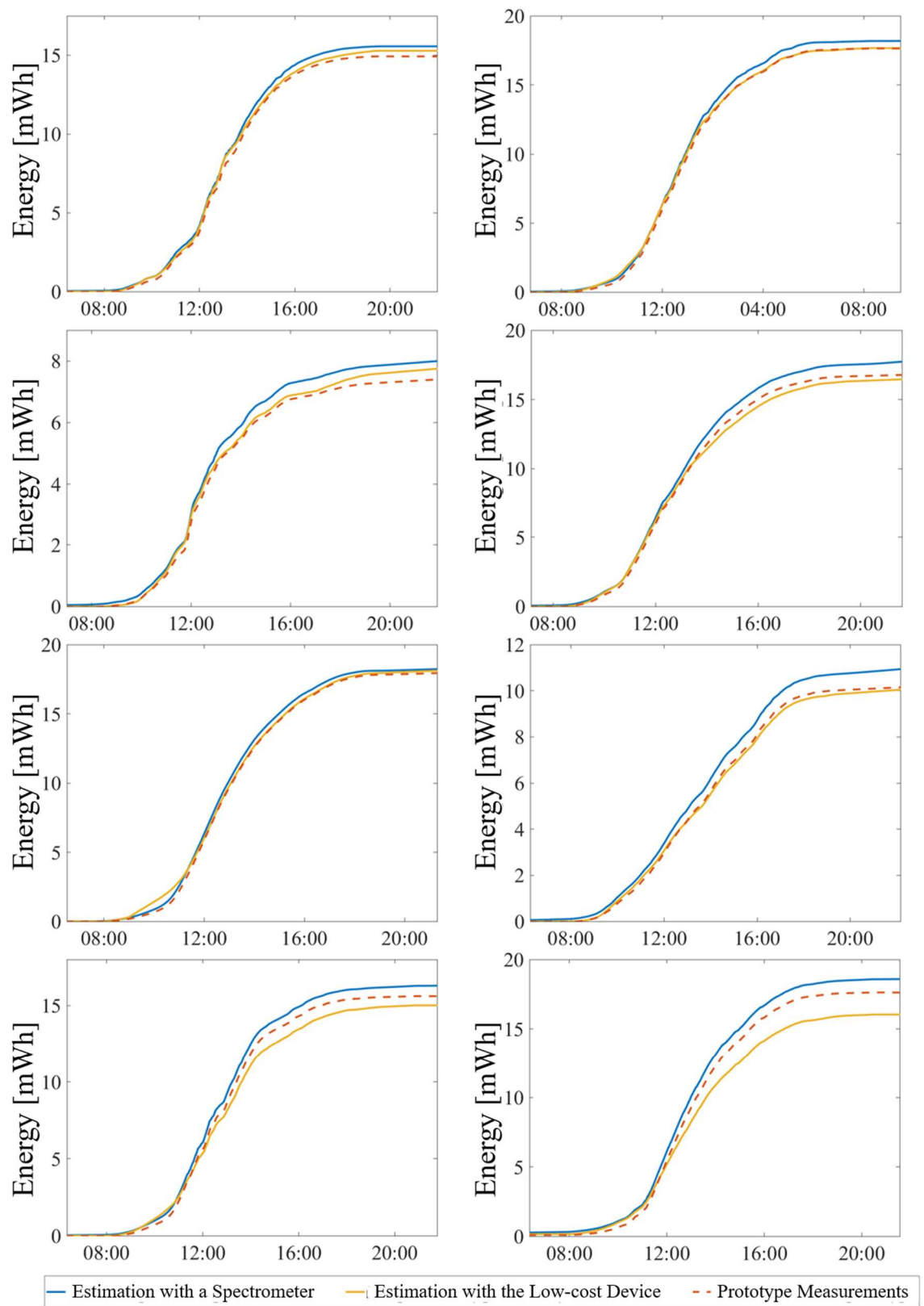


Figure S7. Comparison between the energy harvestable calculated based on the spectrometer data and the low-cost device with the prototype measurement as control.

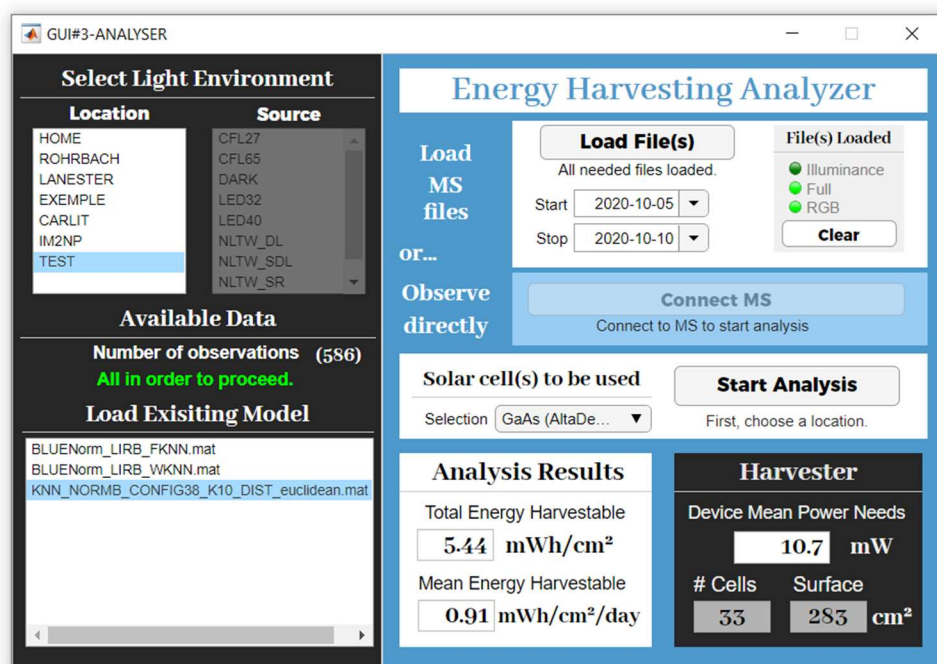


Figure S8. Example of the results obtained using an graphical user interface applying the method exposed in the article. Its final use is to give practical insights on the surface of the PV cell technology chosen (here GaAs) to achieve complete autonomy of an electronic device.