

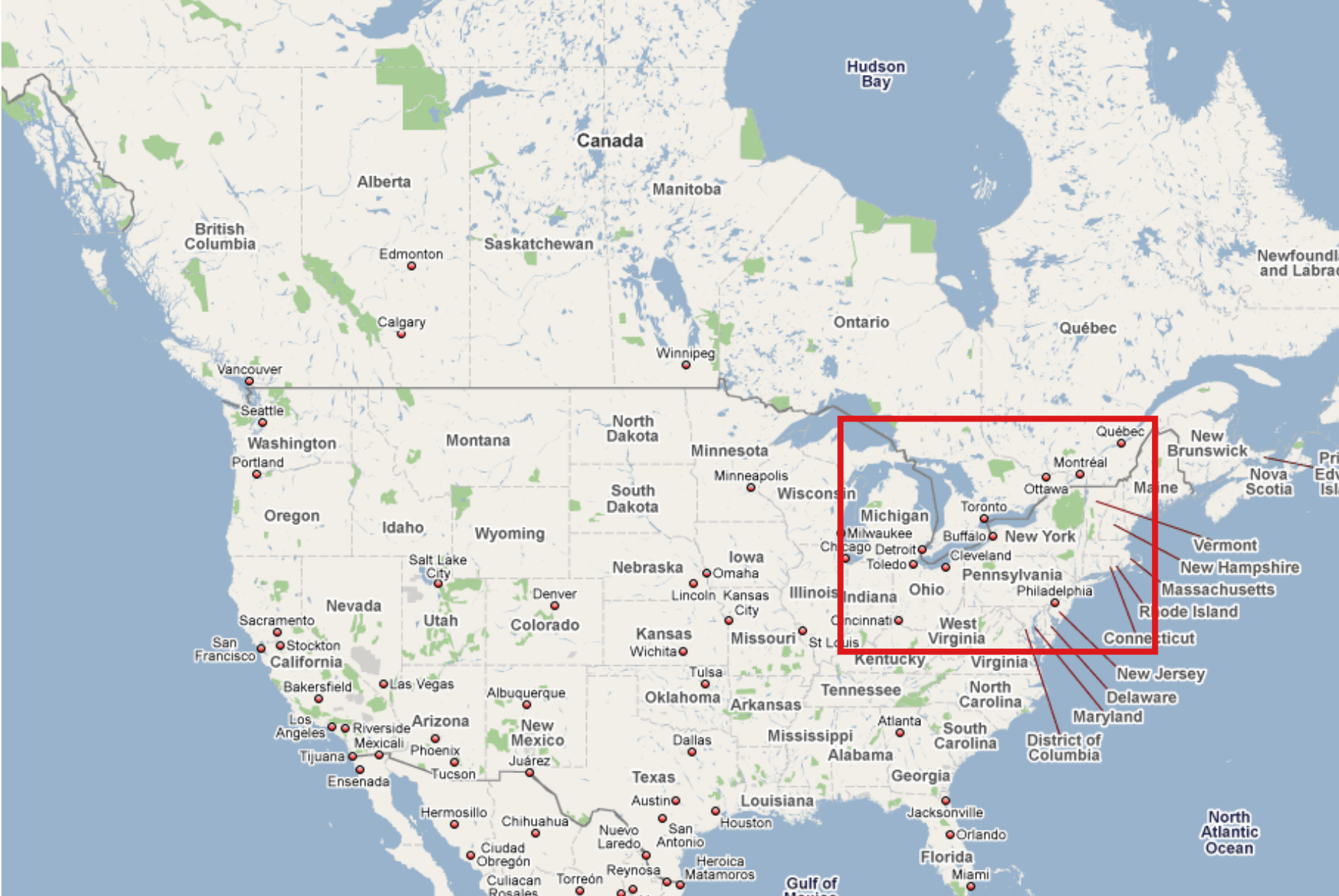
A Networking Approach to the Smart Grid

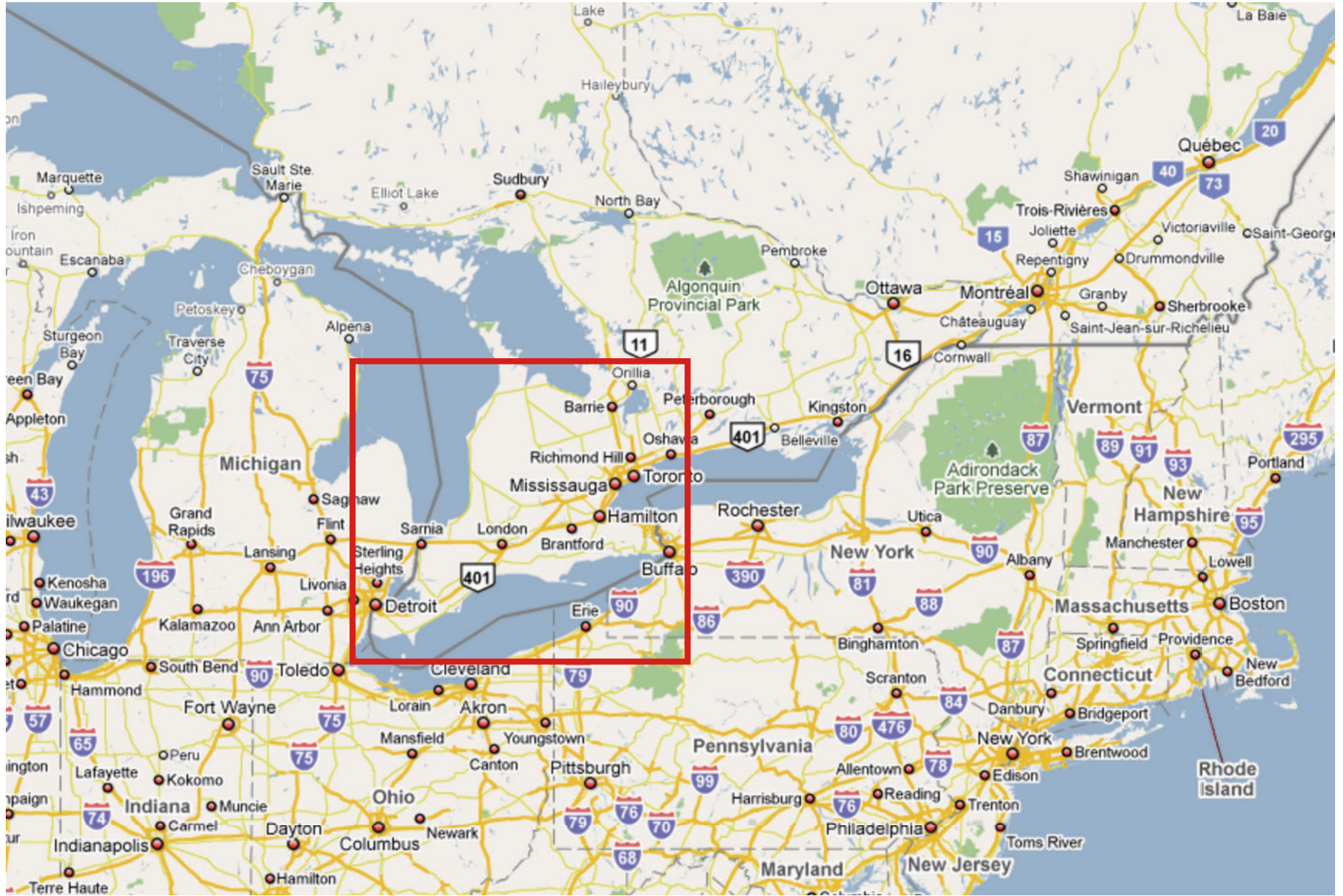
S. Keshav

Joint work with Prof. Catherine Rosenberg, ECE, UW

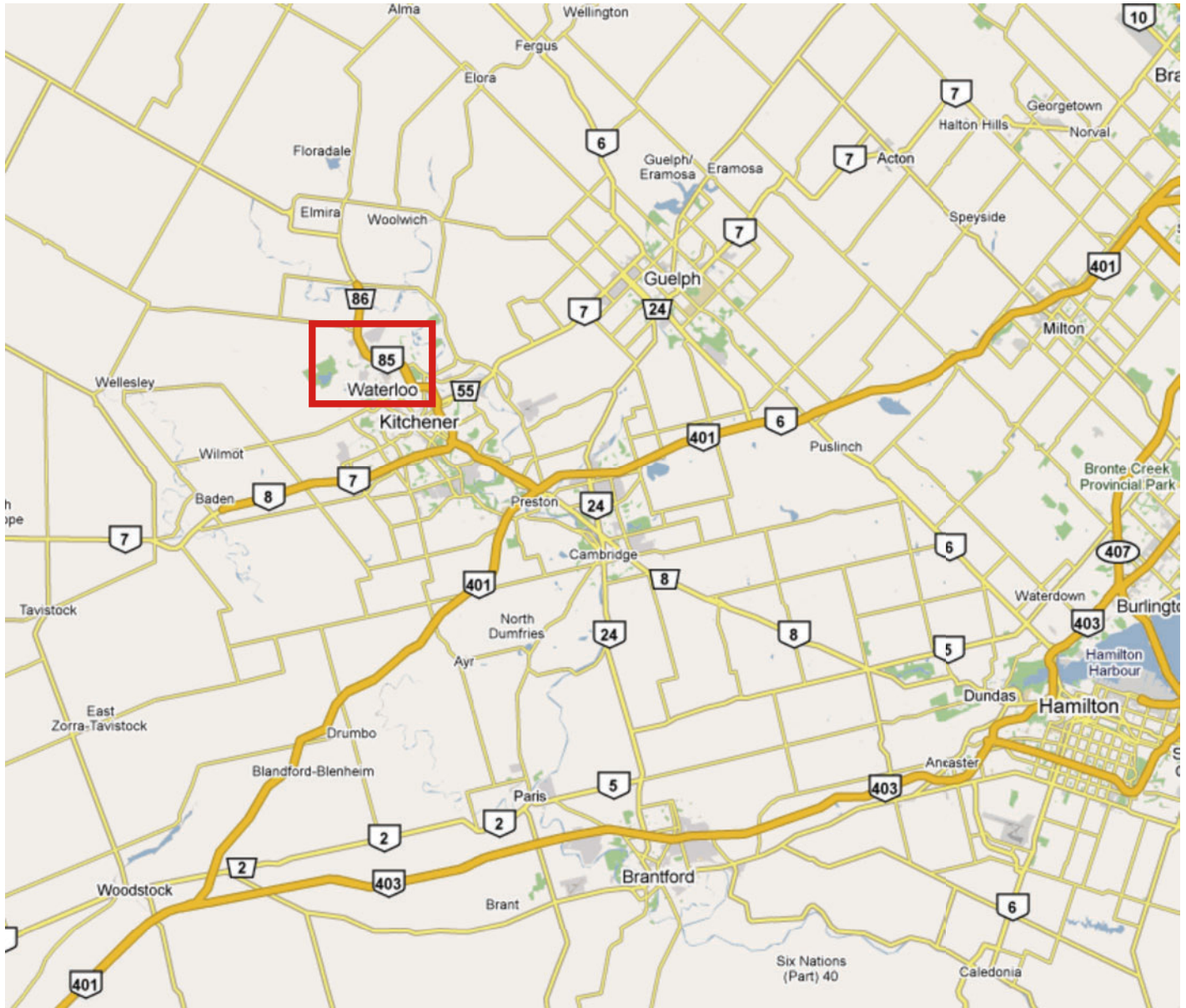
All images courtesy Wikipedia, unless otherwise specified

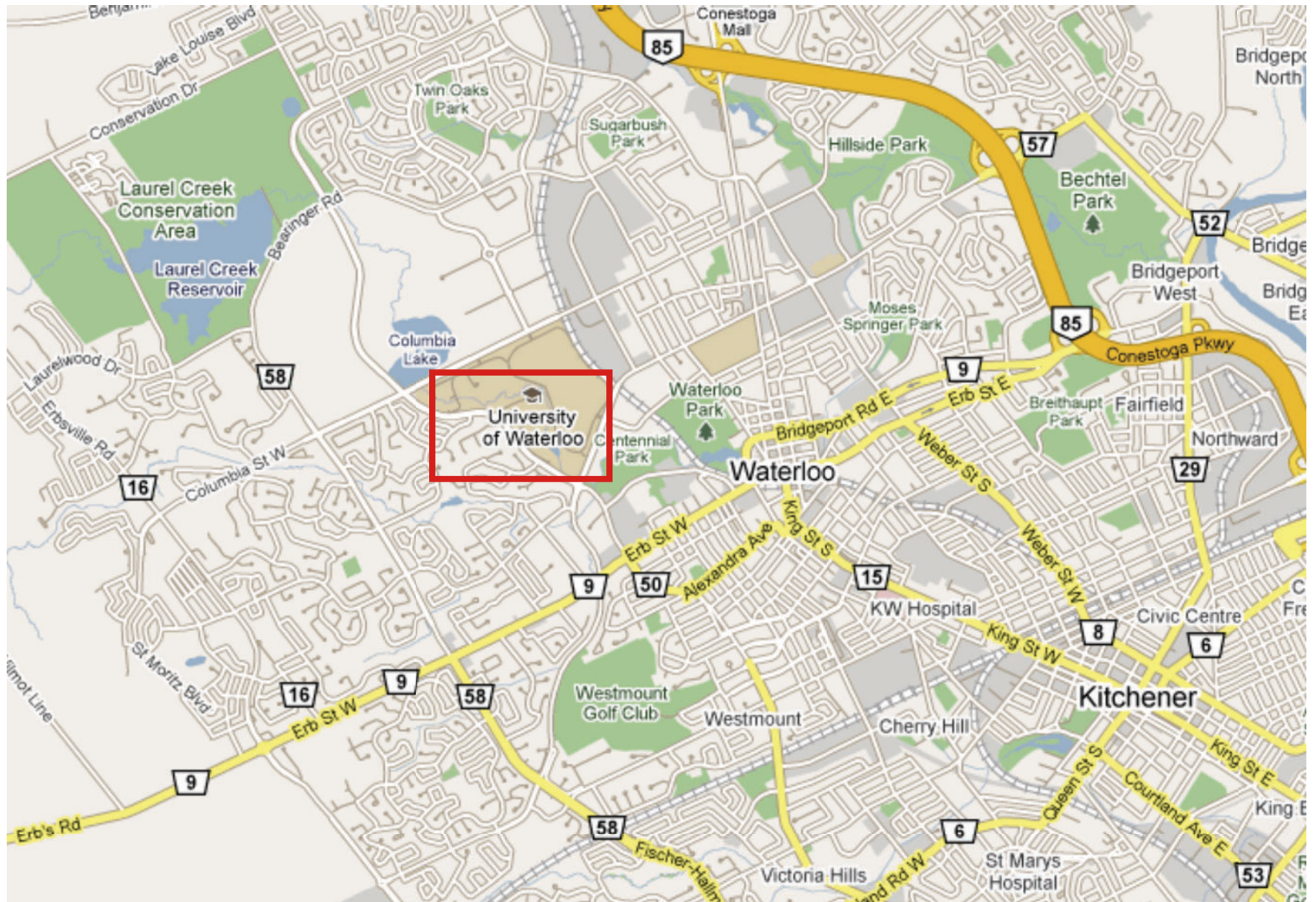
Waterloo?

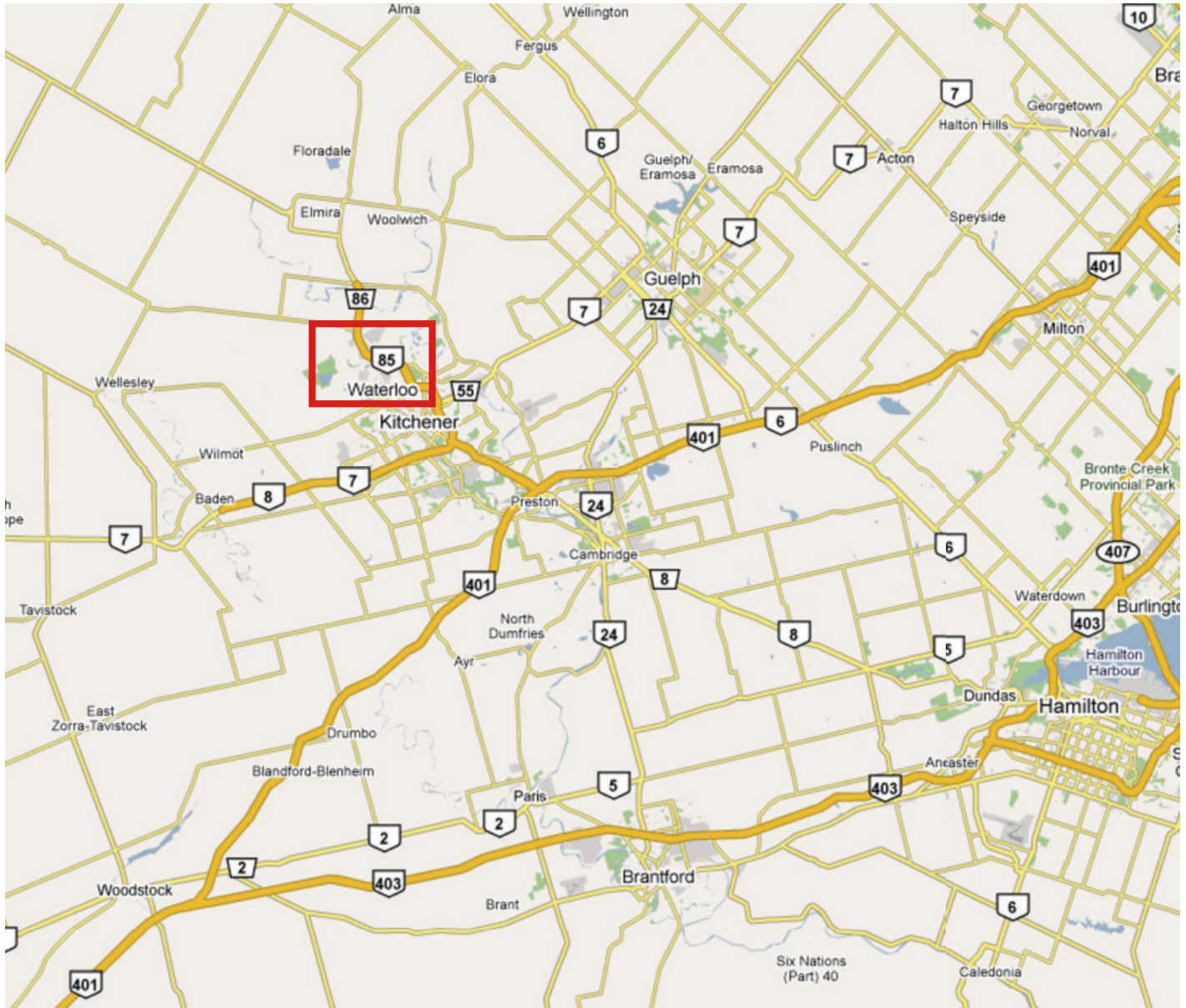




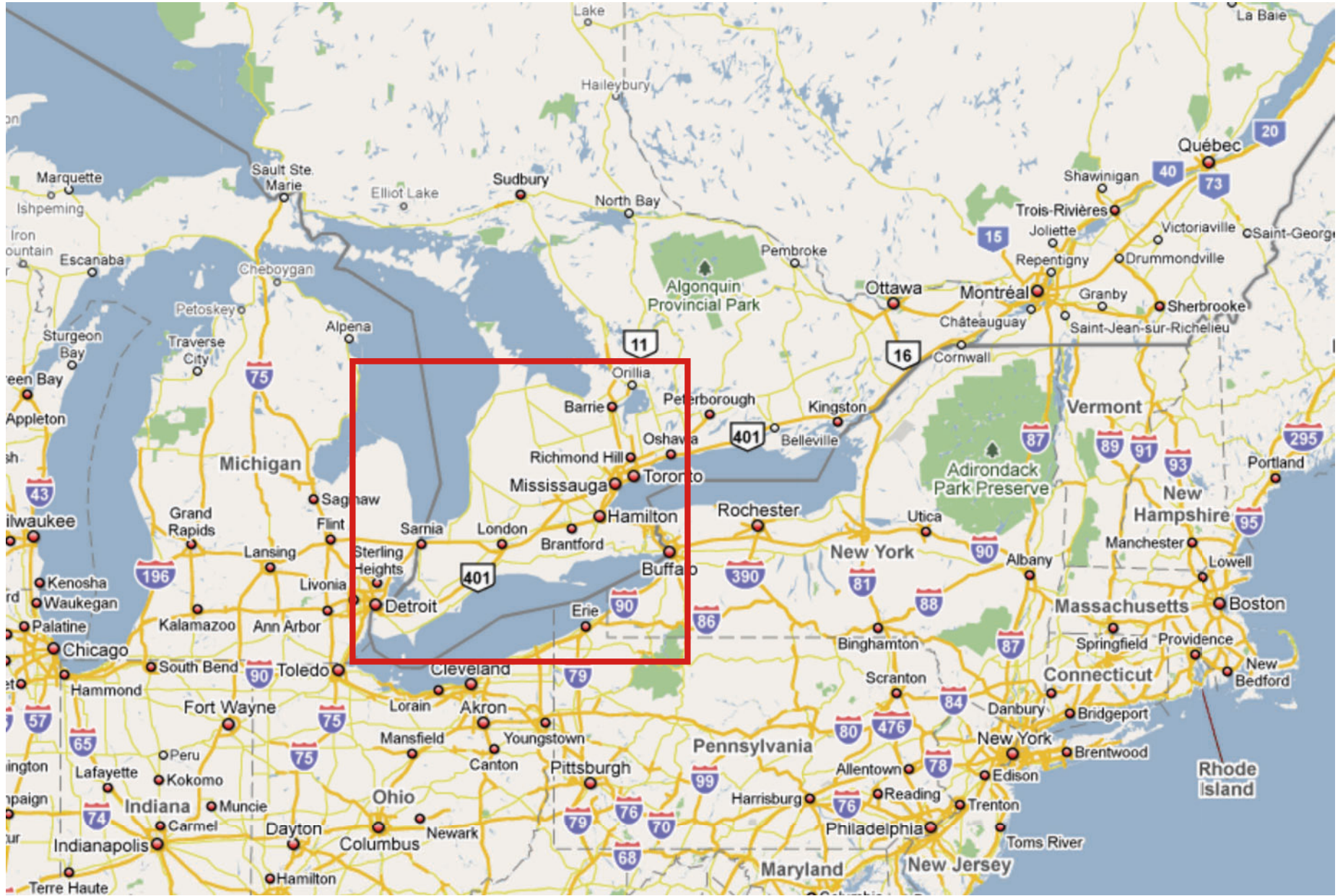


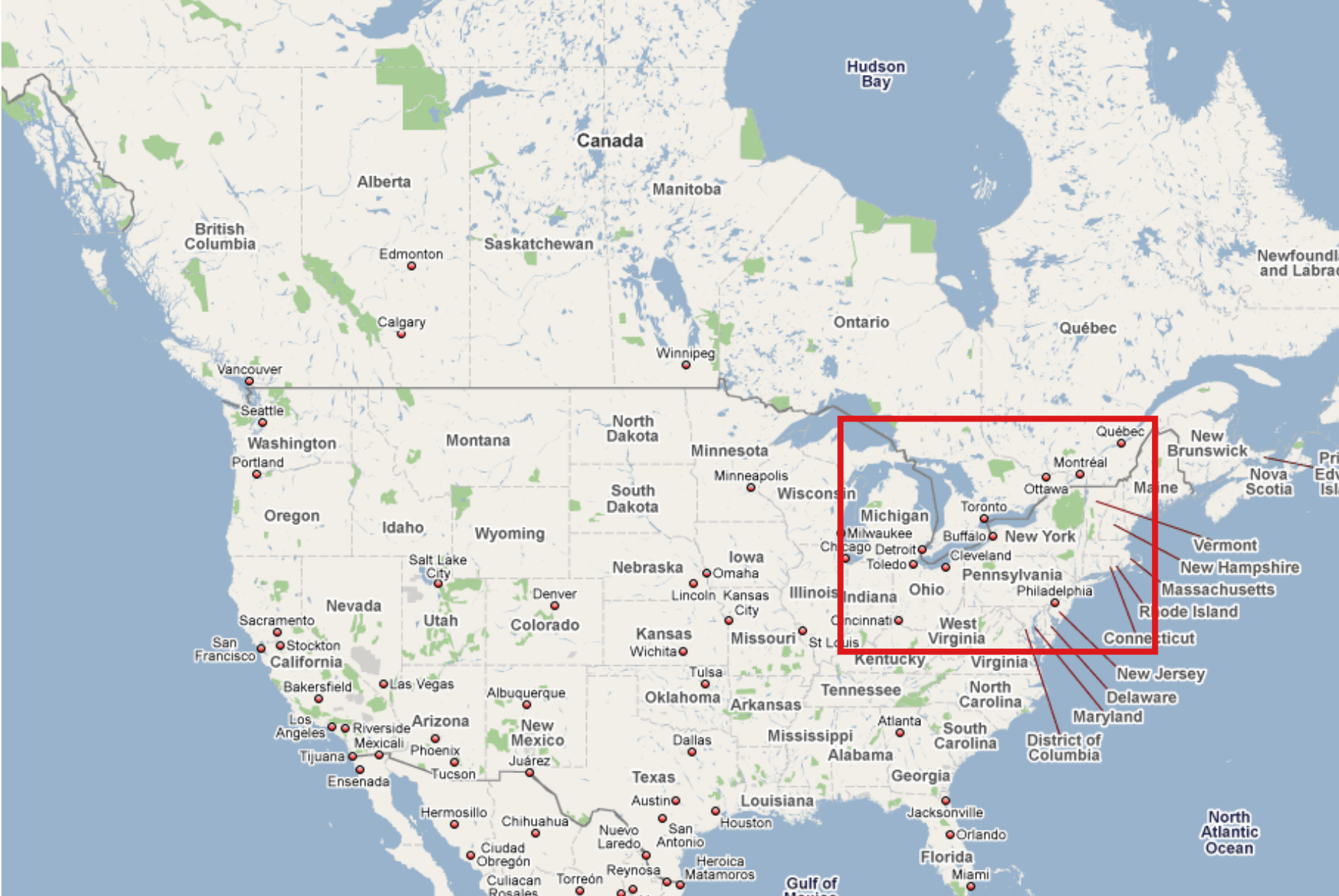
















Home of Maple, RIM/Blackberry



~25,000 students
~200 Math faculty
~70 CS faculty (part of Math)
~2000 CS undergraduates



Outline

- What is the grid?
- Why the smart grid?
- Challenges
- ISS4E
- Overview of projects

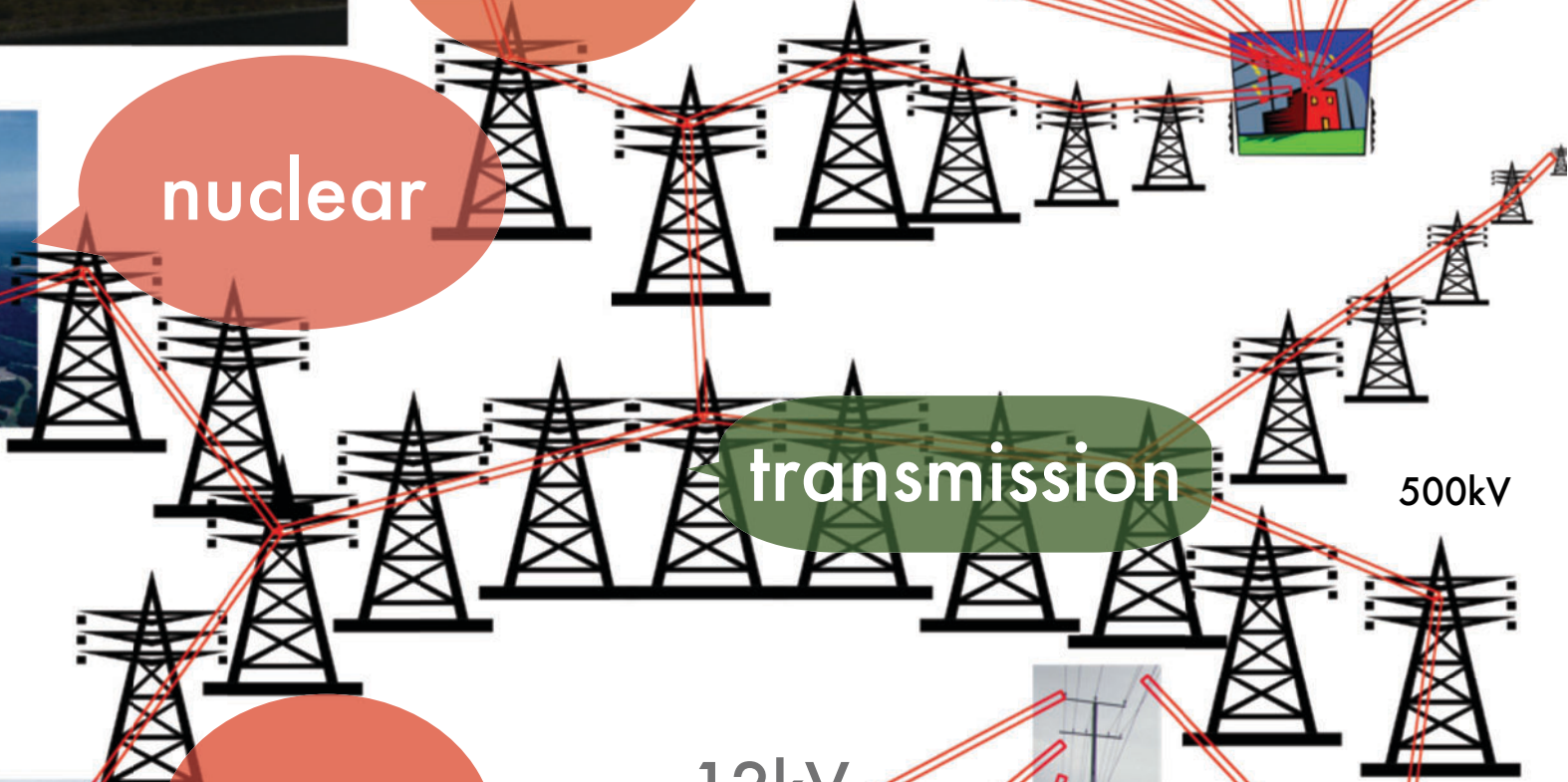
What is the grid?



coal



nuclear



transmission

500kV



hydro

distribution

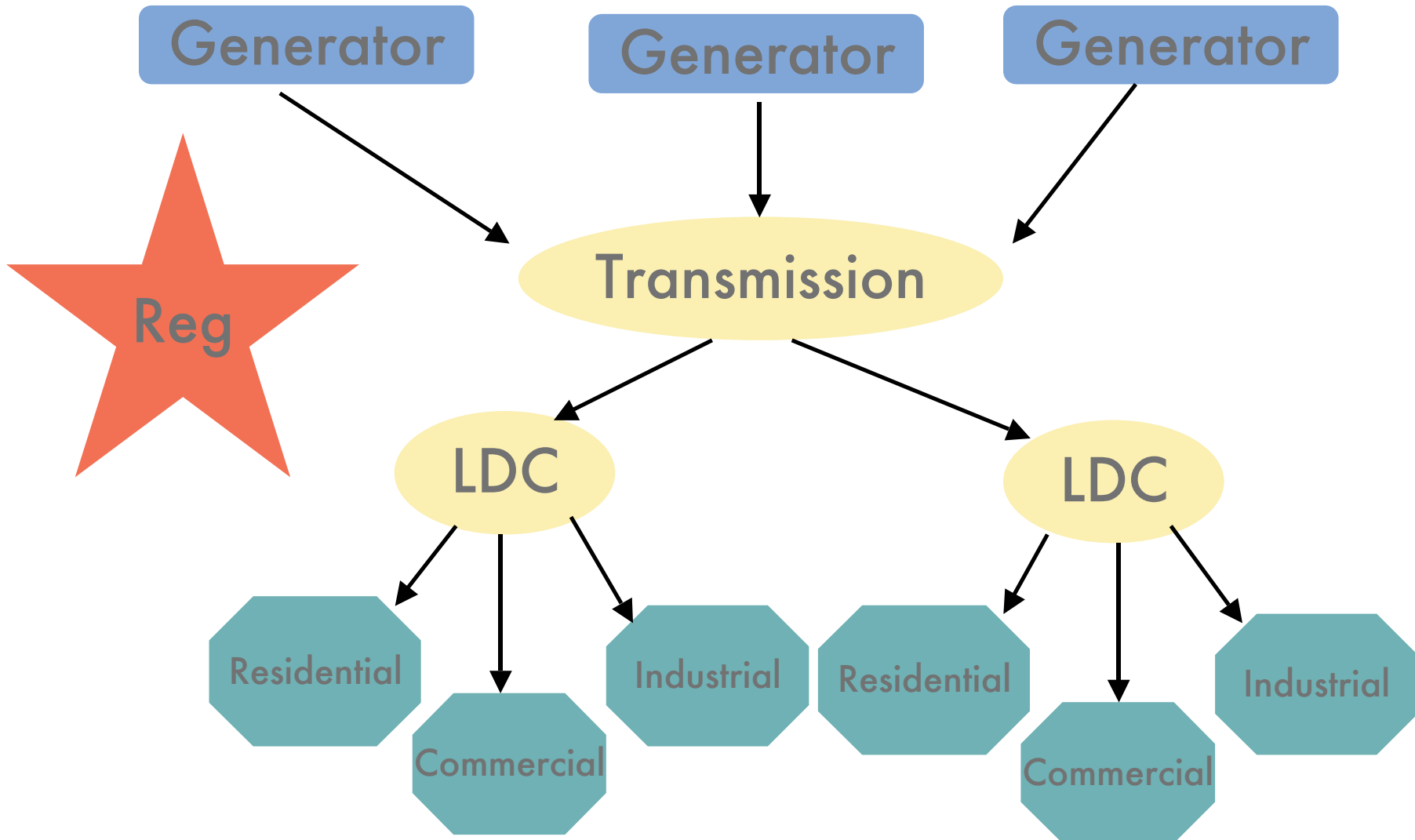
12kV

60kV

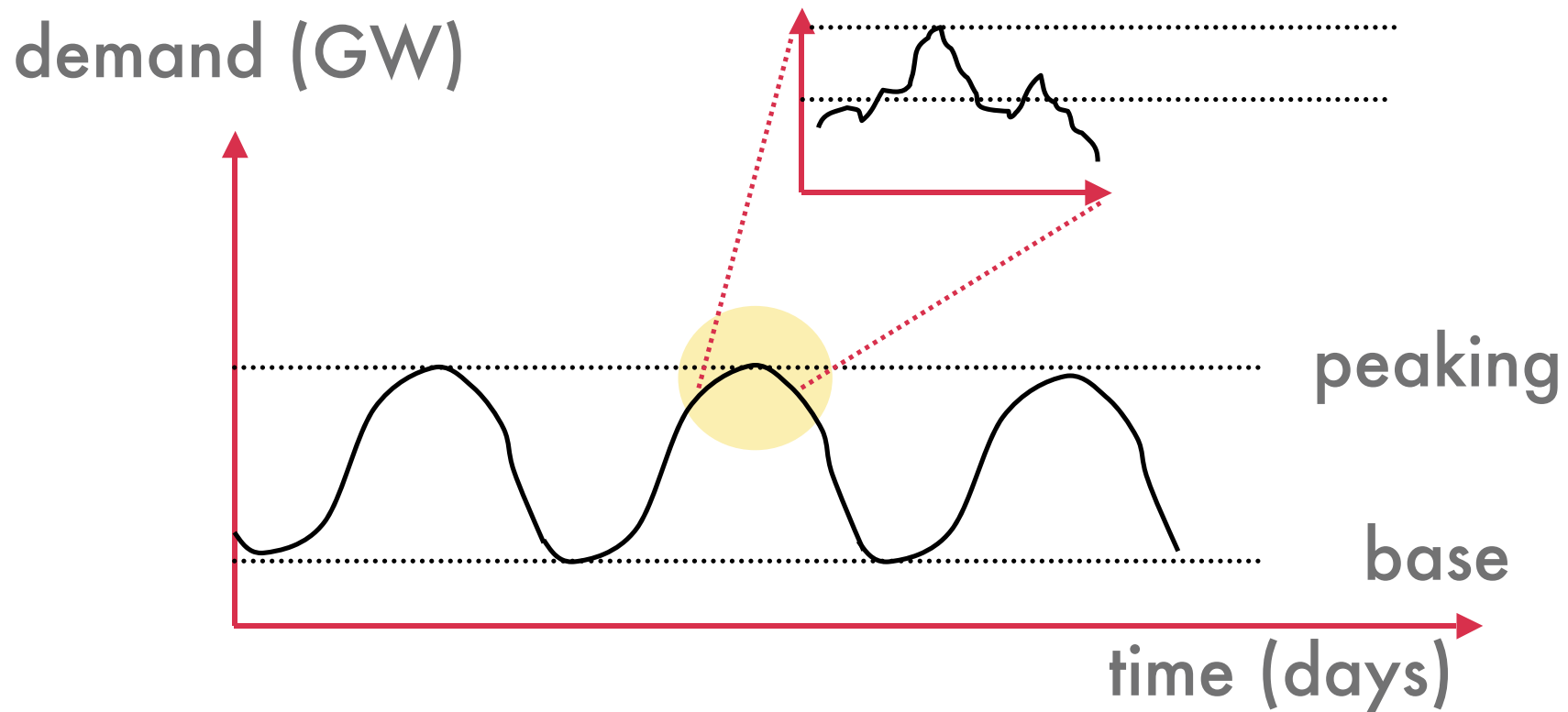


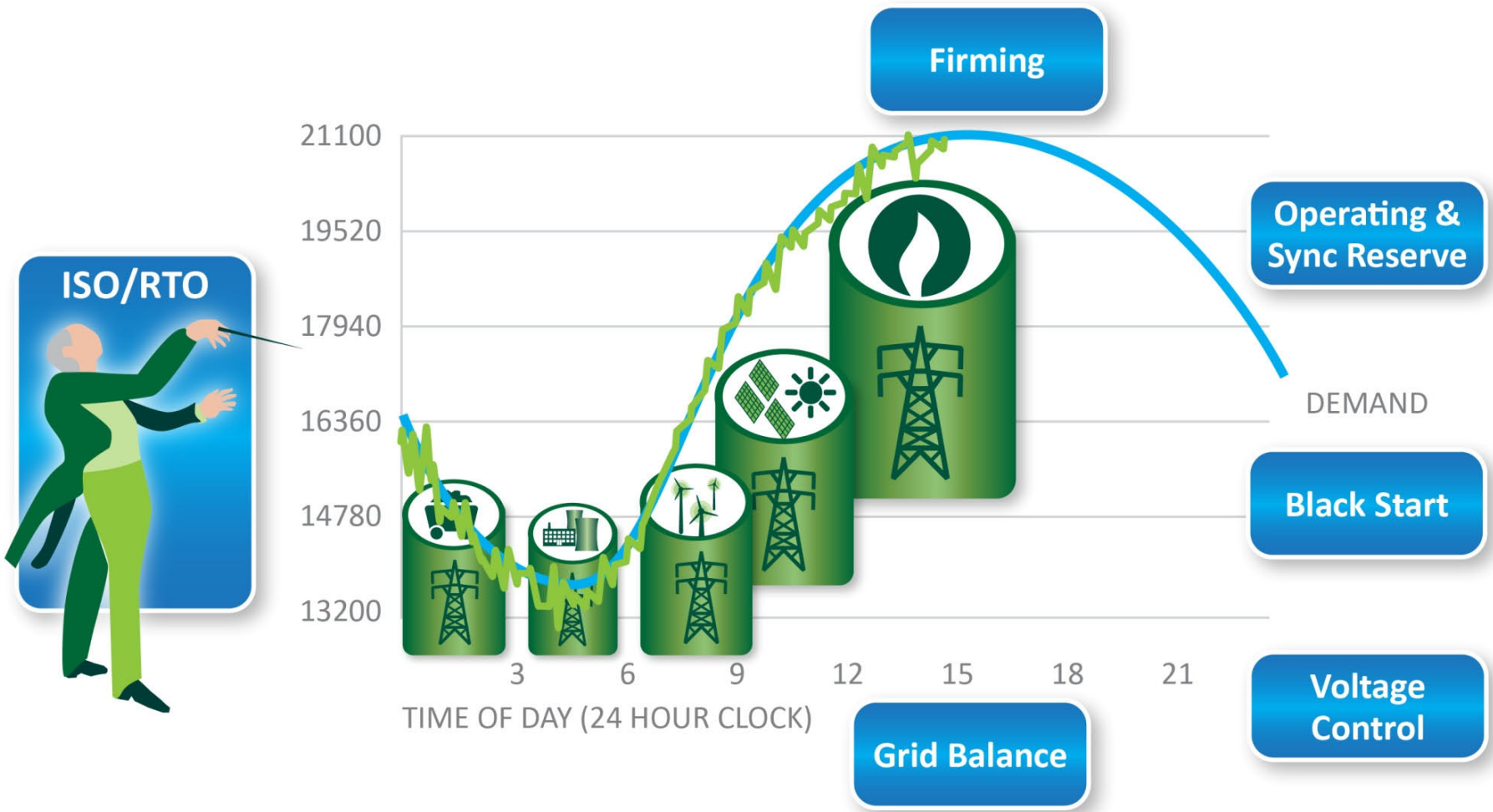
120V





Daily variation



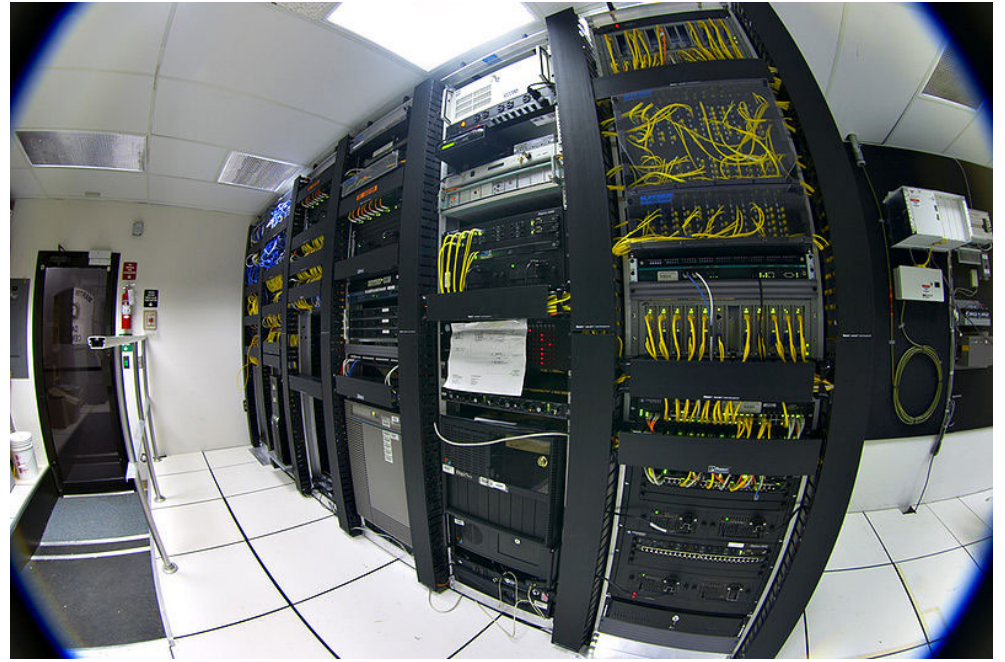
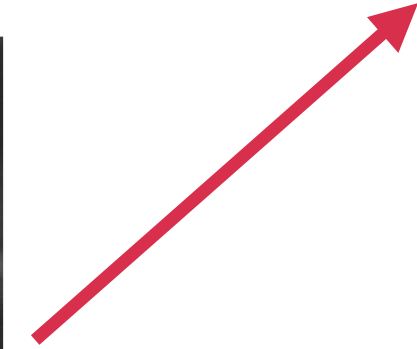
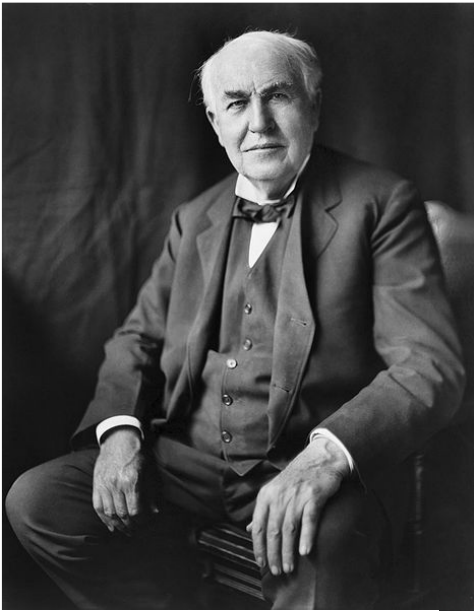


Slide courtesy of Malcolm Metcalfe, Enbala

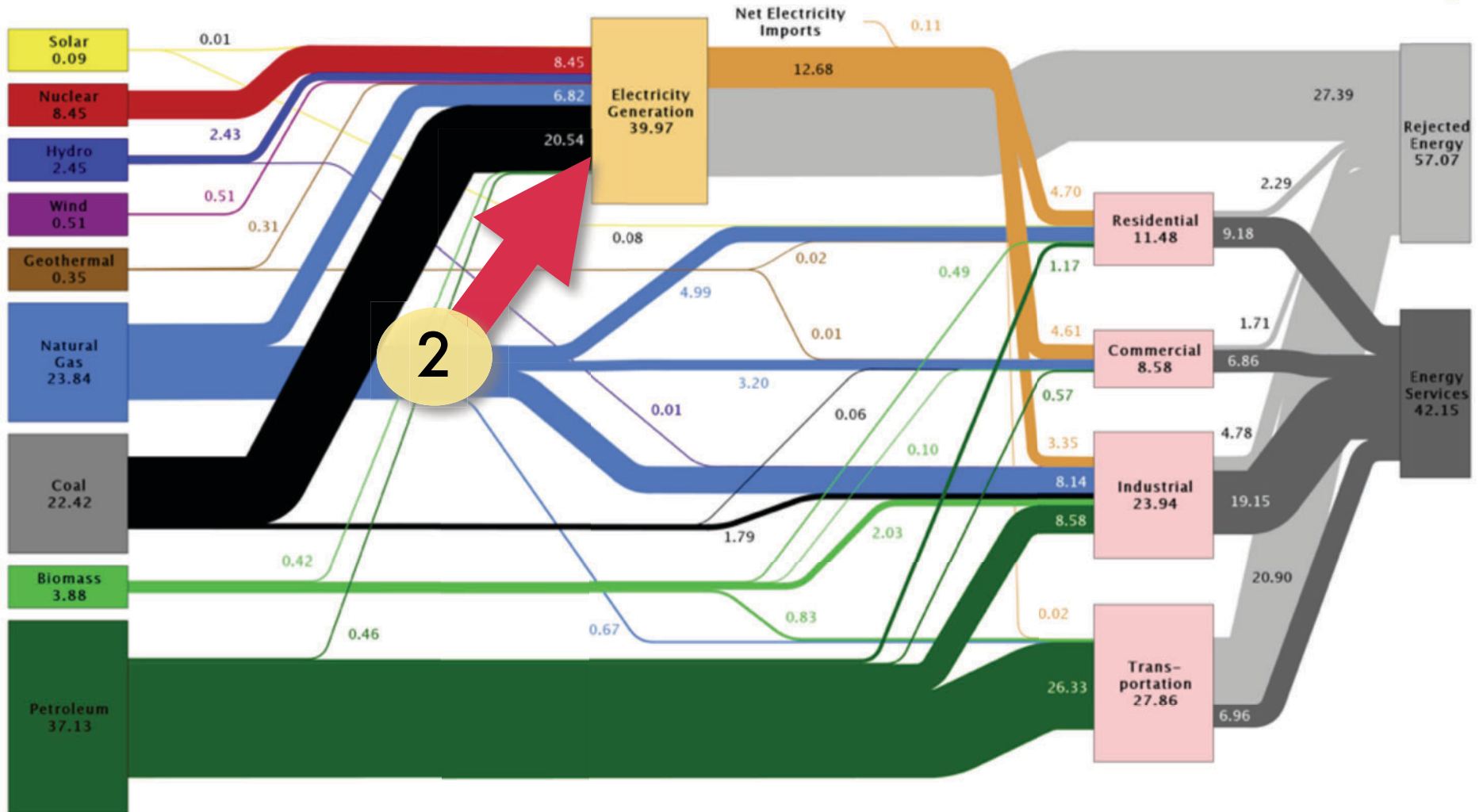
Constraints

- Nearly uncontrolled demand
- Generation is complex, diverse, sometimes inflexible
- Reliability
- Almost no storage

Problems...



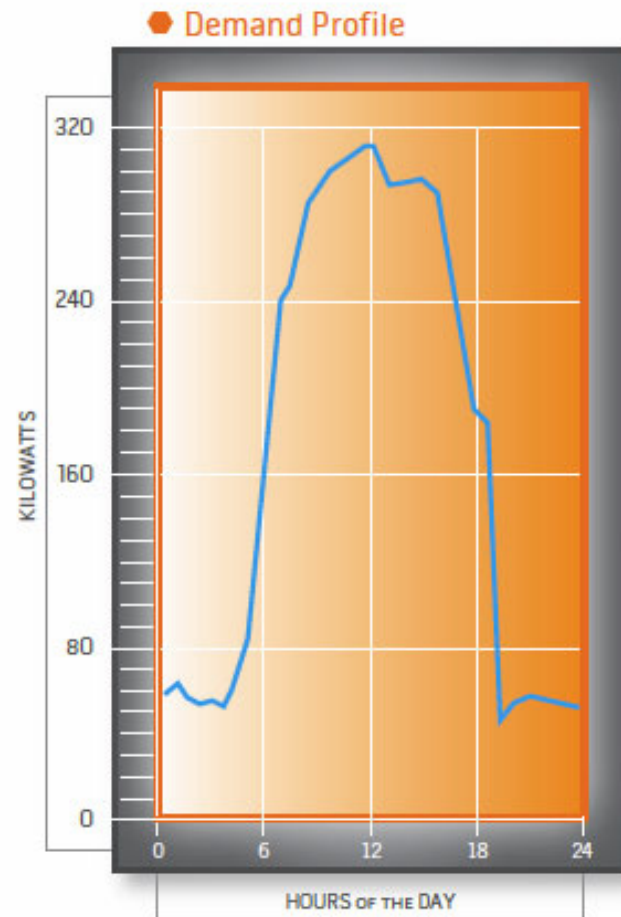
Estimated U.S. Energy Use in 2008: ~99.2 Quads



Source: LLNL 2009. Data is based on DOE/EIA-0384(2008), June 2009. If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports flows for non-thermal resources (i.e., hydro, wind and solar) in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant "heat rate." The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 80% for the residential, commercial and industrial sectors, and as 25% for the transportation sector. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-410527

3

“15% of the generating capacity in Massachusetts is needed fewer than 88 hours per year”

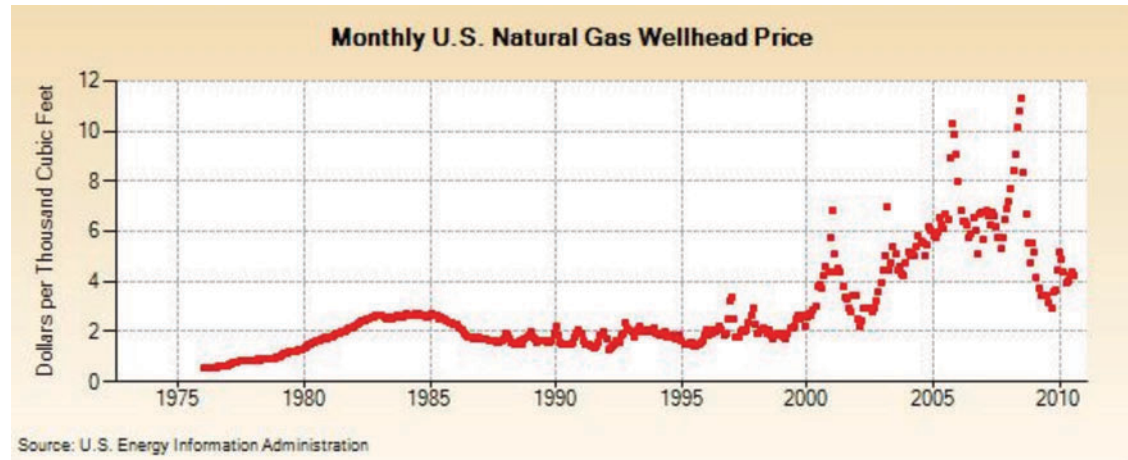


Philip Giudice, Commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Energy, Nov. 30, 2009

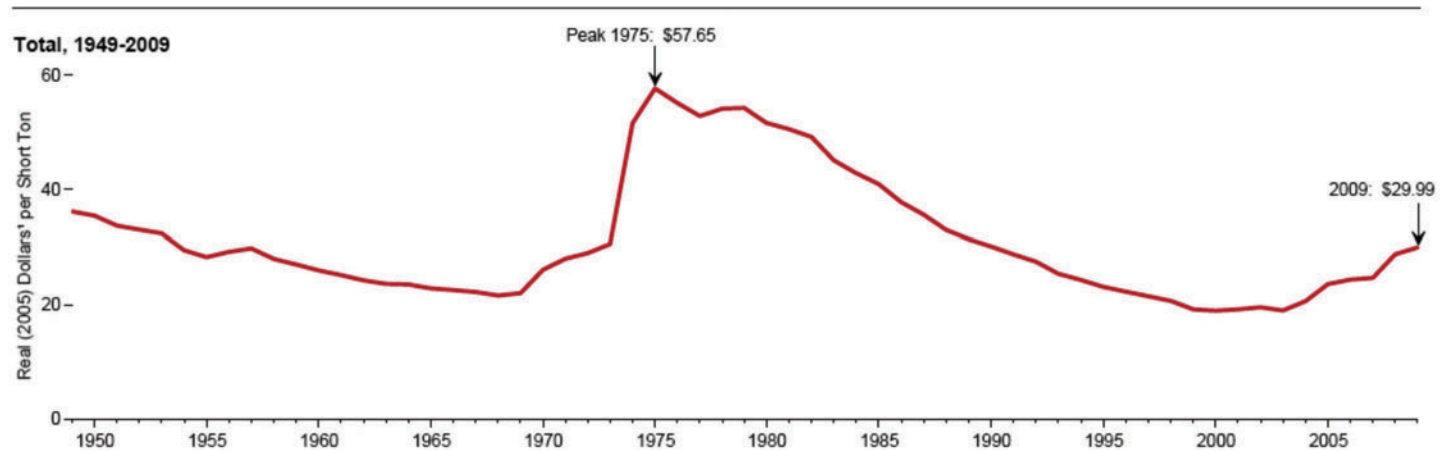
4

Energy price

U.S. Natural Gas Price
(Dollars per Thousand Cu. Ft.)
[1976-2010]

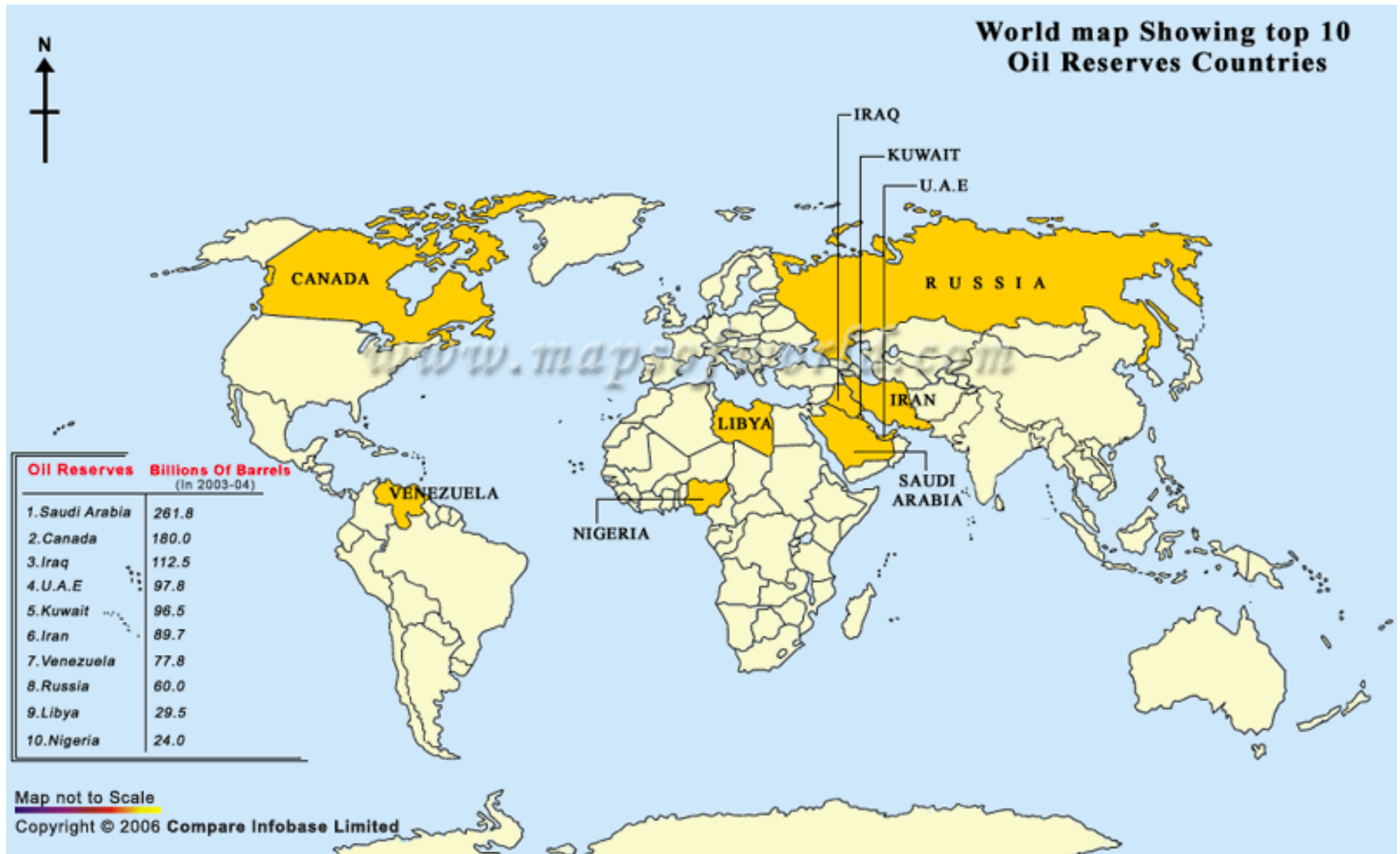


U.S. Coal Prices
in 2005 dollars
[1949-2009]



5

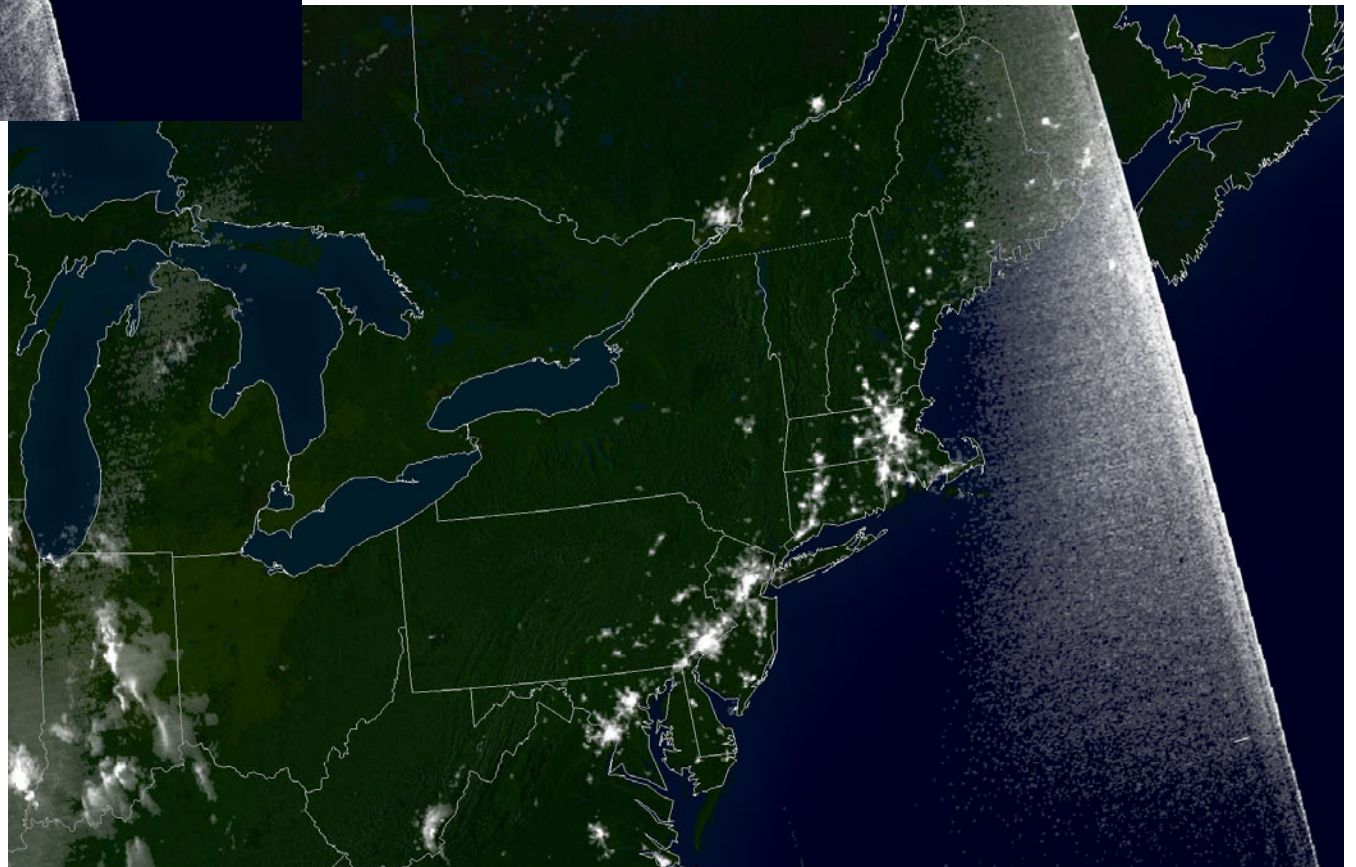
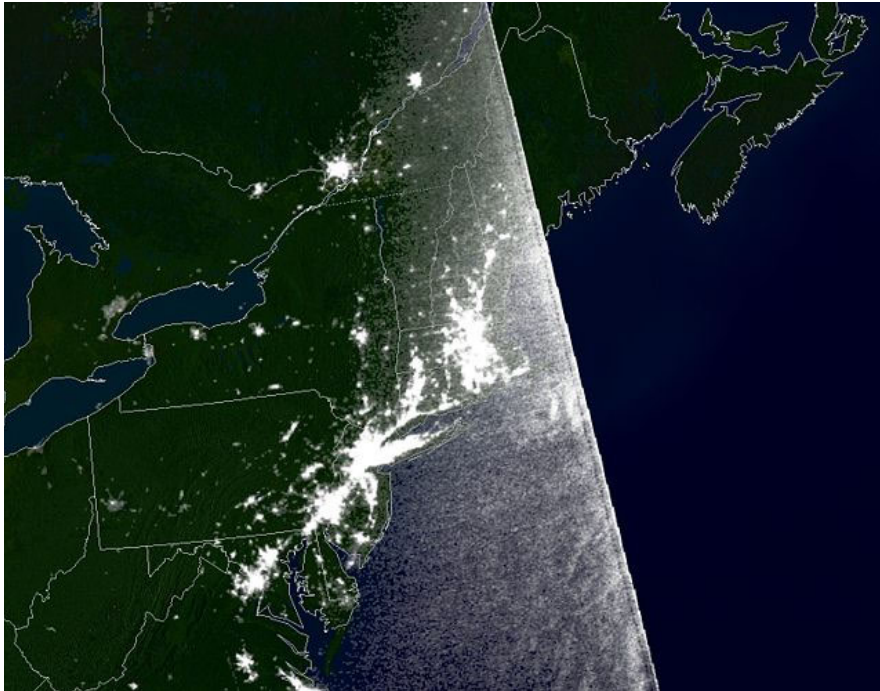
Energy security



From mapsofworld.com

6

Cascading failures



7

Metering

?



8

EVs



9

Lead times



Facts...

- If the grid were just **5% more efficient**
 - equivalent to permanently eliminating the fuel and greenhouse gas emissions from **53 million** cars.
- If every American household replaced just **one** incandescent bulb with **CFL**
 - would conserve enough energy to light **3 million homes**

Facts

- **TWh generated
(2008 est.)**

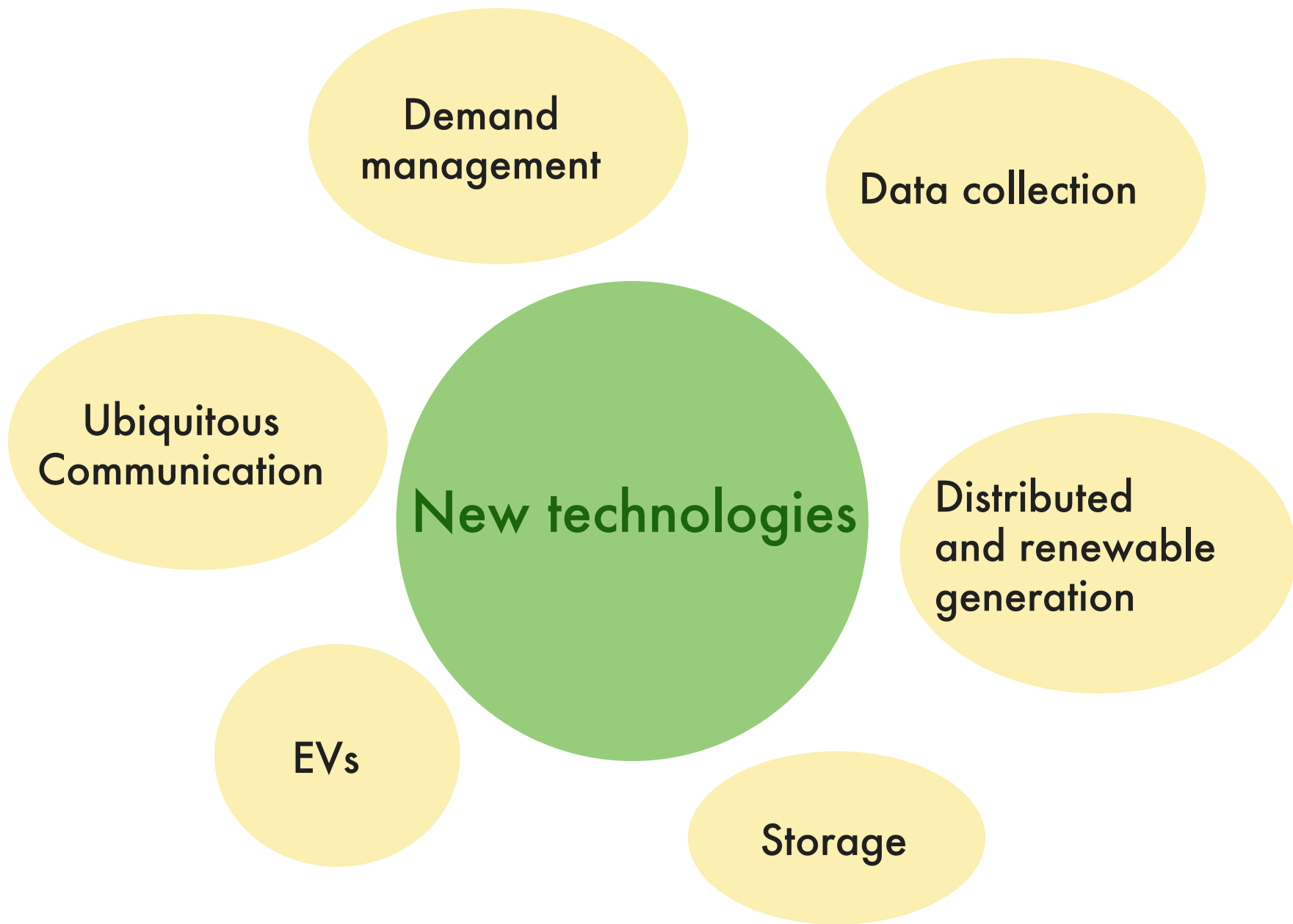
- US 4,369
- China 3,457
- India 830
- Canada 651

- **Daily kWh/capita
(2008 est.)**

- 39.25
- 7.04
- 2.02
- 51.50

Great opportunities!

The smart grid



**Demand
management**

Data collection

**Ubiquitous
Communication**

New technologies

**Distributed
and renewable
generation**

EVs

Storage

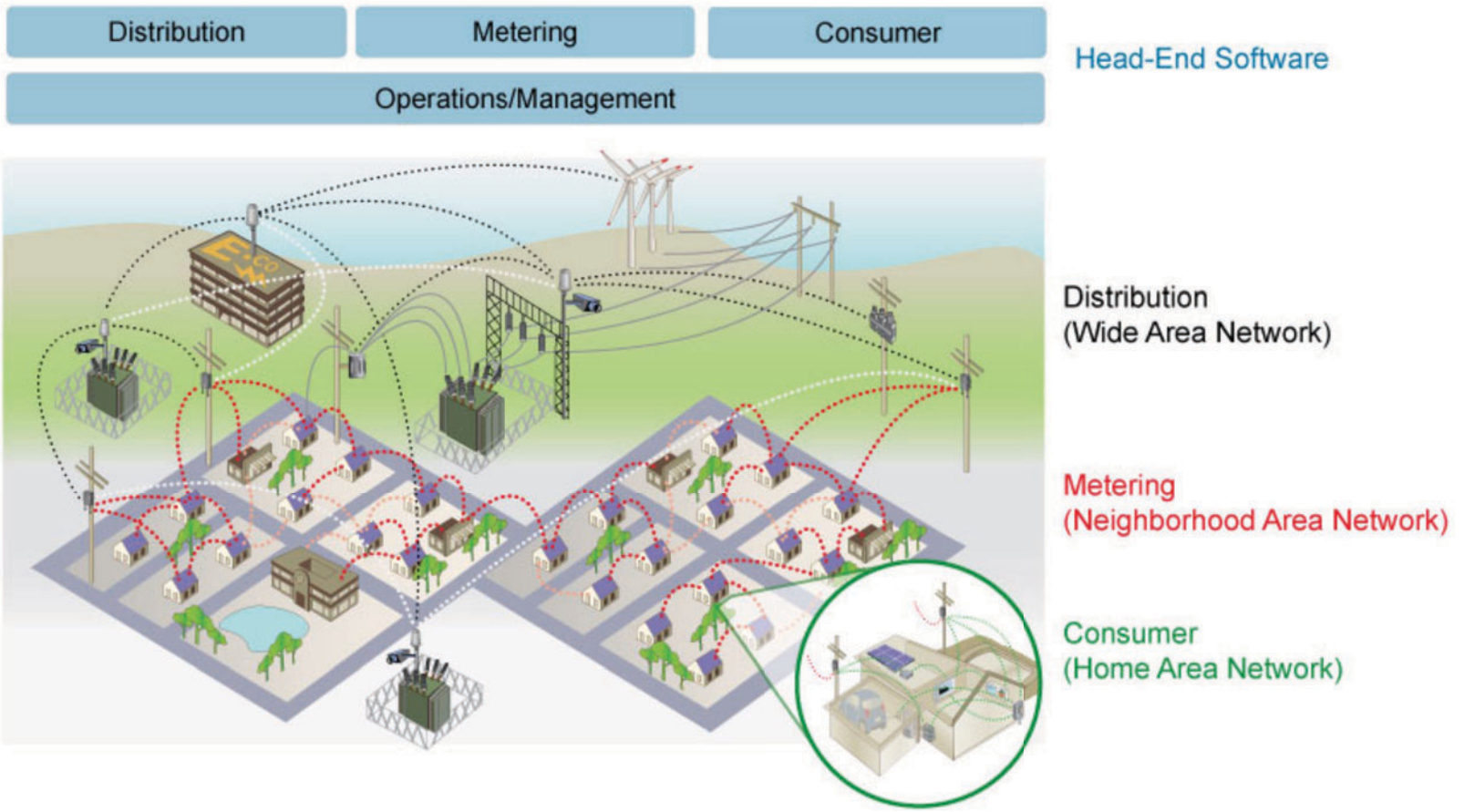


Image courtesy Trilliant Corp.

Challenges

Bi-directional
energy flows



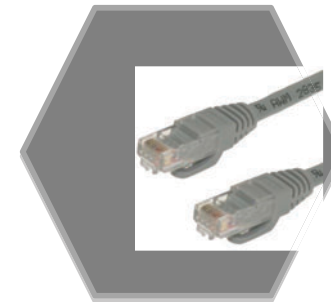
Renewables

- millions
- non-dispatchable
- intermittent

Consumer
incentivization



Smart Grid



Reliable
communication
- sensors

Exploiting elastic
loads



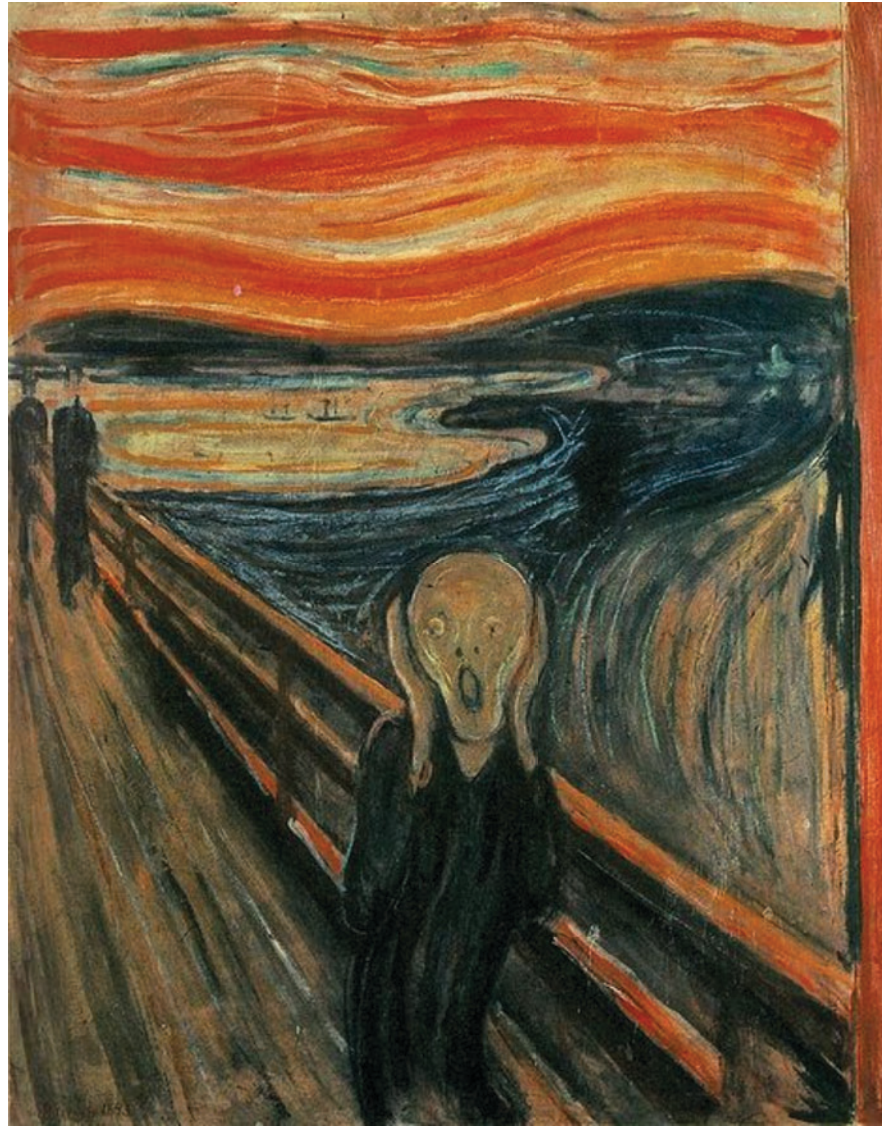
Storage

A relatively static,
predictable, stable
system with inelastic
loads and a few points
of control

A highly dynamic system
with elastic loads and
millions of points of
control



A paradigm shift



Beyond green networking

- Internet **concepts** can be used to smarten and green the grid

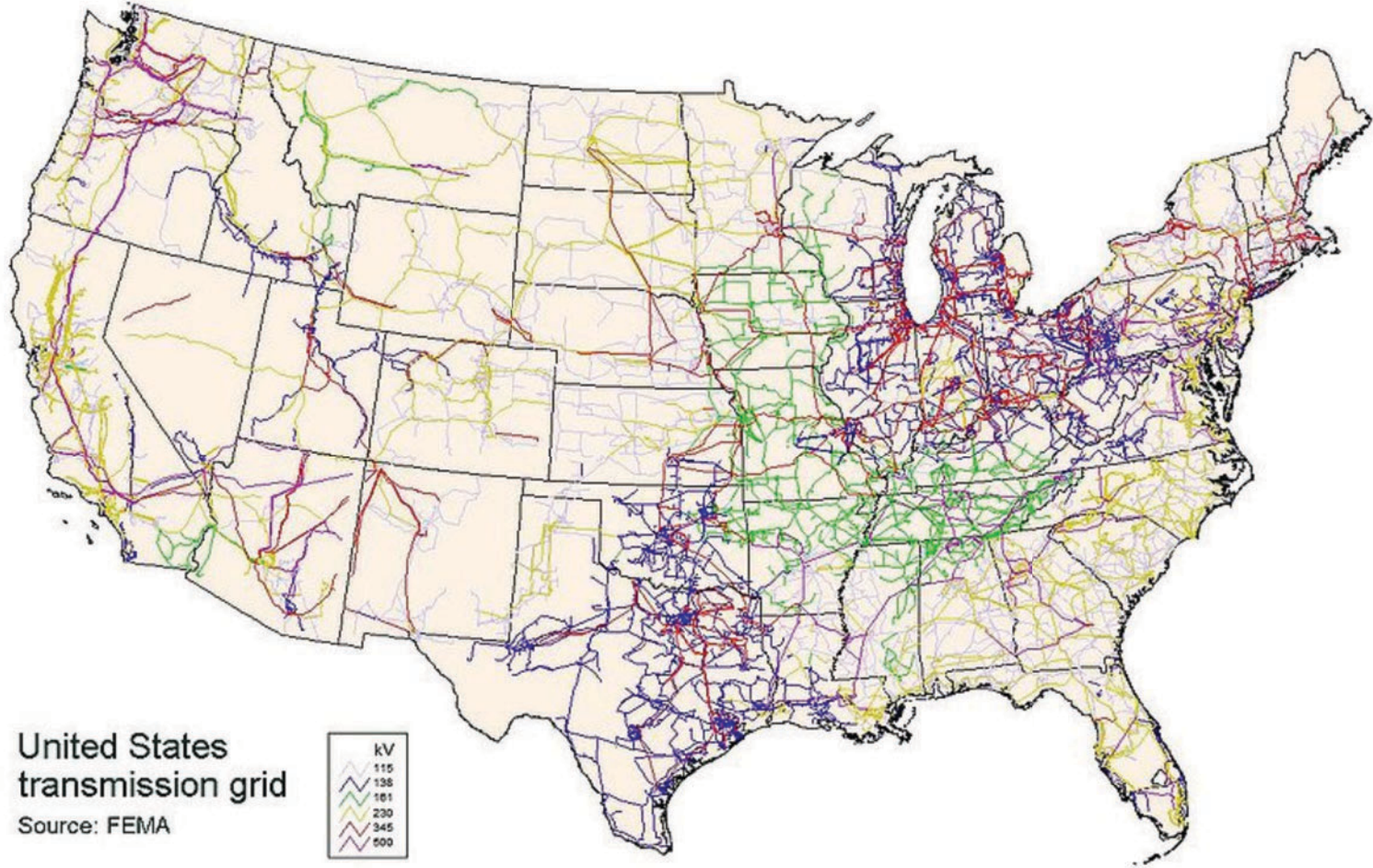
Similarities

- Vast
- **Historically similar**
 - bottom up + top down



Similarities

- Both match geographically distributed demands with distributed generation



United States
transmission grid

Source: FEMA



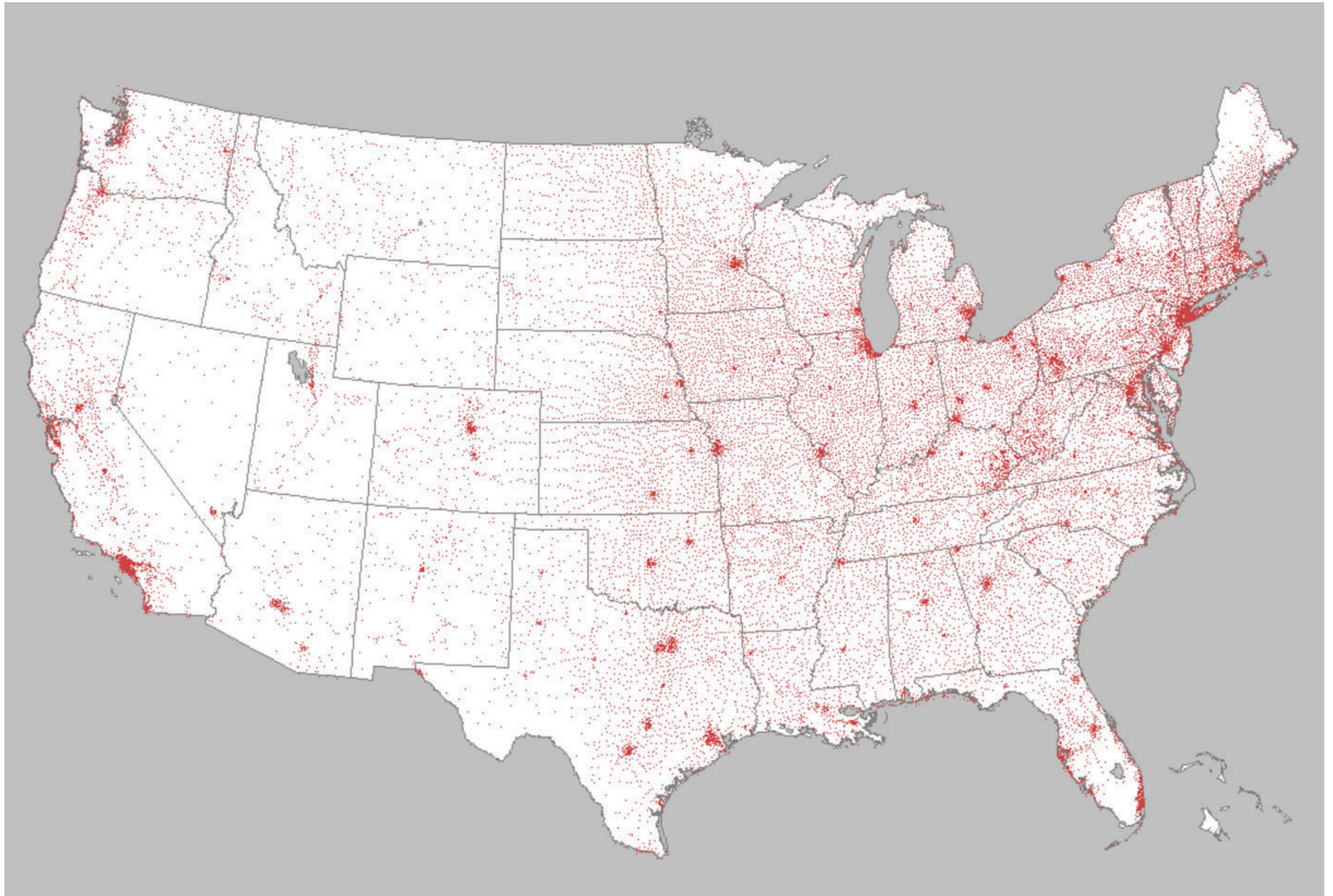
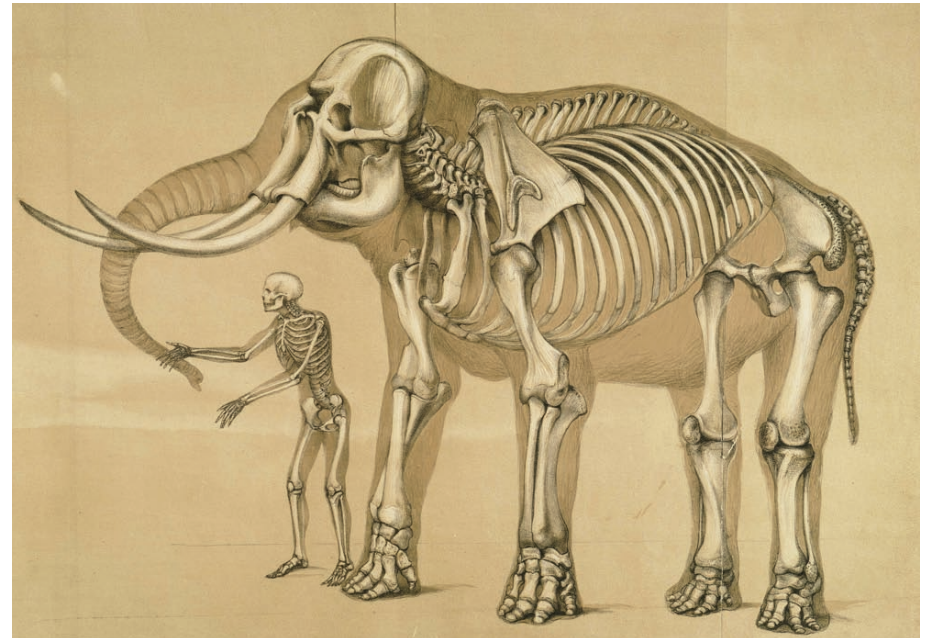


Image courtesy CAIDA

Similarities

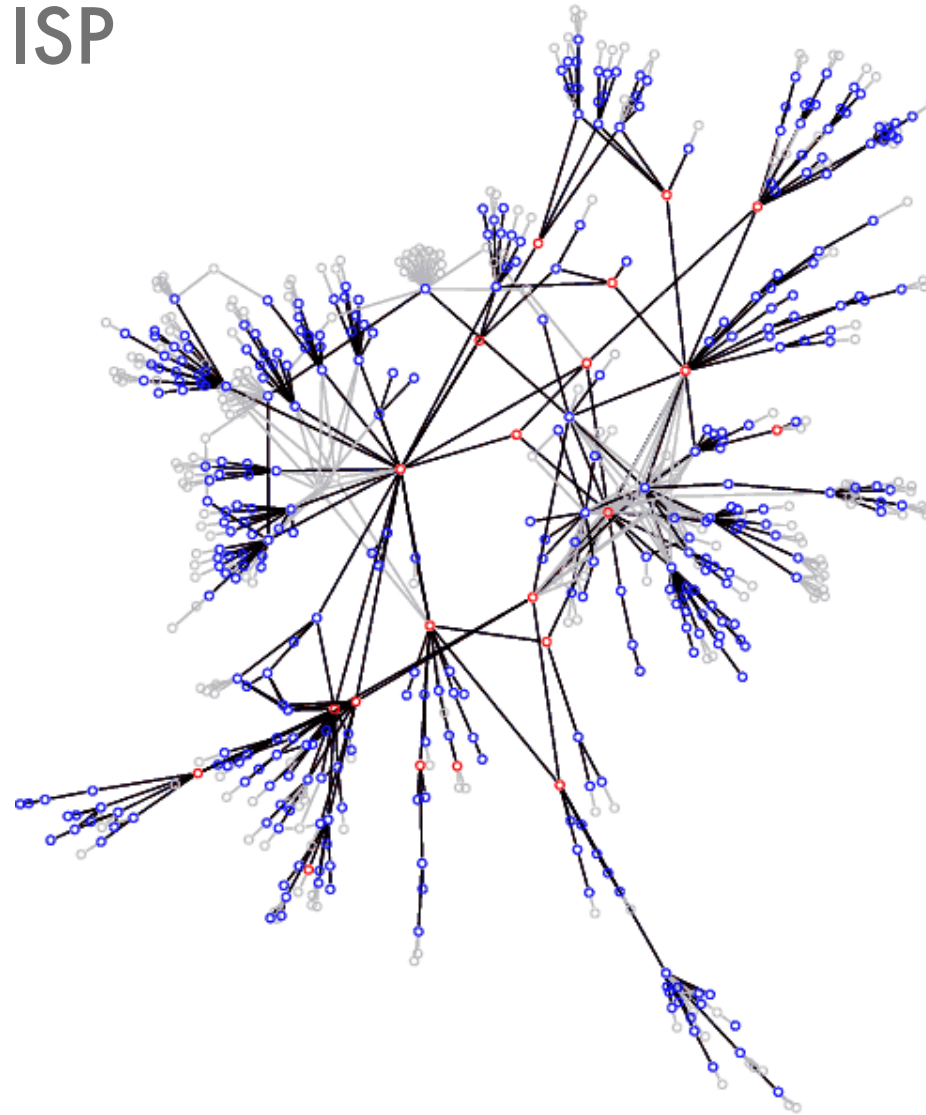
- Heterogeneous
- Critical to society
- **Ossified**



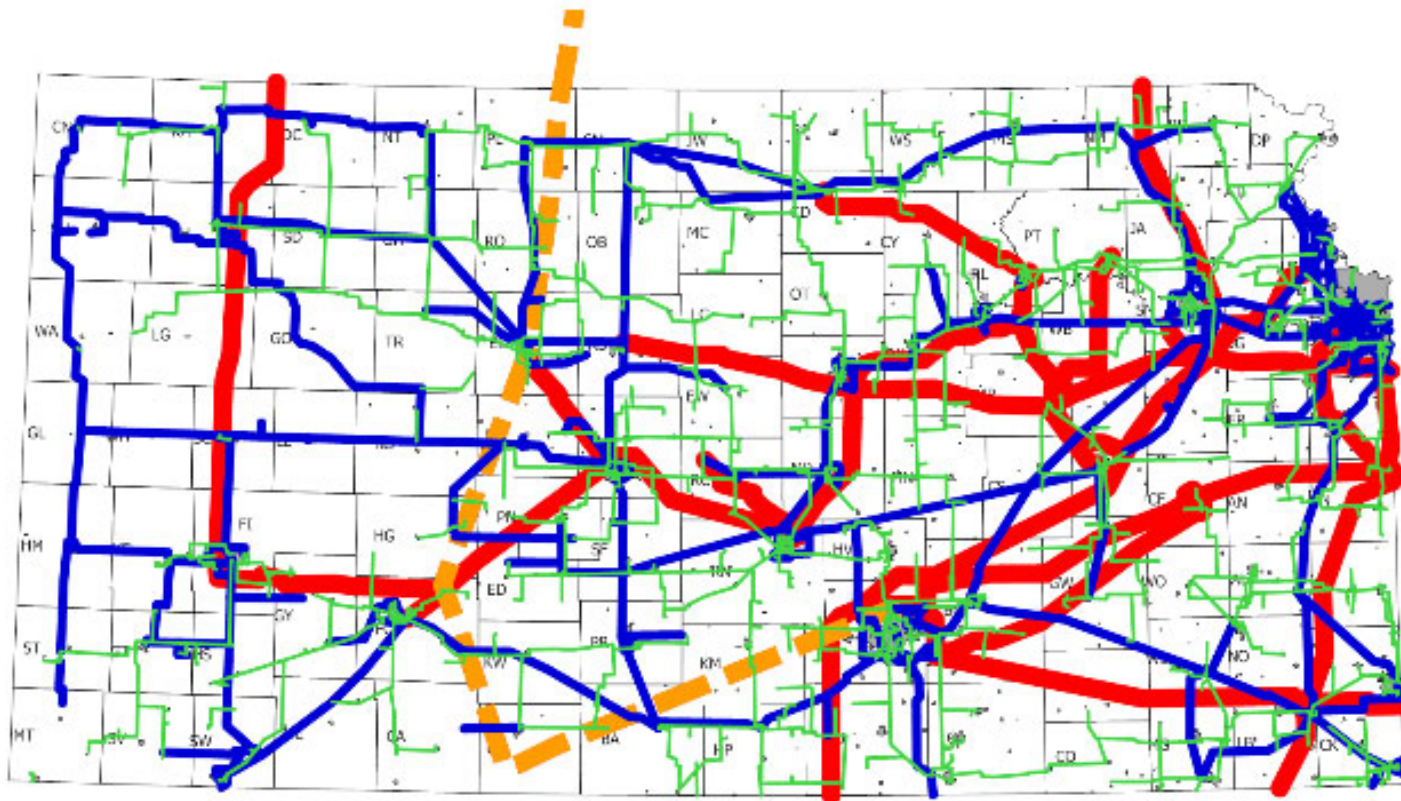
Similarities

- Hierarchical
 - mesh-like core designed for high capacity
 - tree-like access network

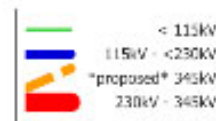
A mid-size ISP



By R. Govindan et al



Kansas Electrical Transmission Grid



Similarities



- Simple API

The Internet hourglass

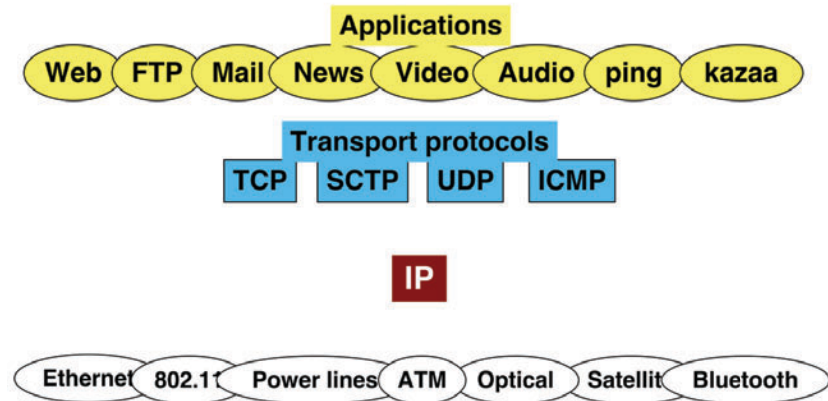
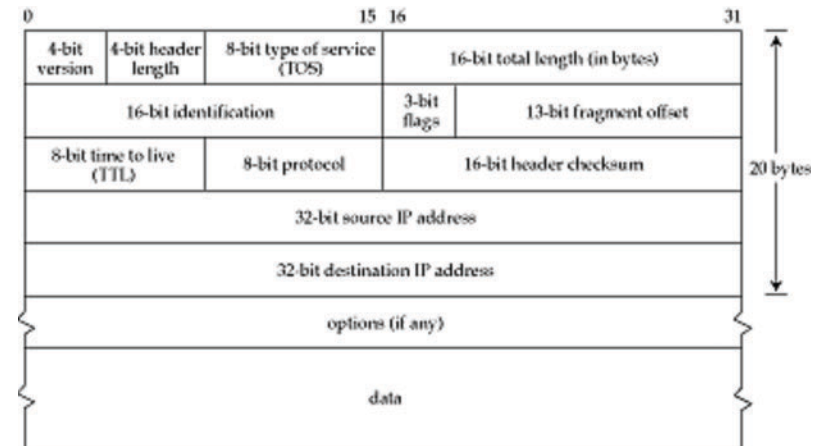


Image courtesy David Alderson, Caltech

Differences

- Electricity has no **headers**
 - no type
 - no destination



Differences

- Primarily one-way vs. primarily two-way flows



Differences

- Electricity loads are predictable

Differences

- Grid has practically no storage
 - Batteries not quite the same as DRAM!
 - \$500/KWh

ISS4E vision

*To apply our expertise in **Information Systems and Sciences** to find **innovative solutions** to **problems in energy systems**.*



4 faculty
4 Master's
4 PhDs
1 postdoc
position

WISE

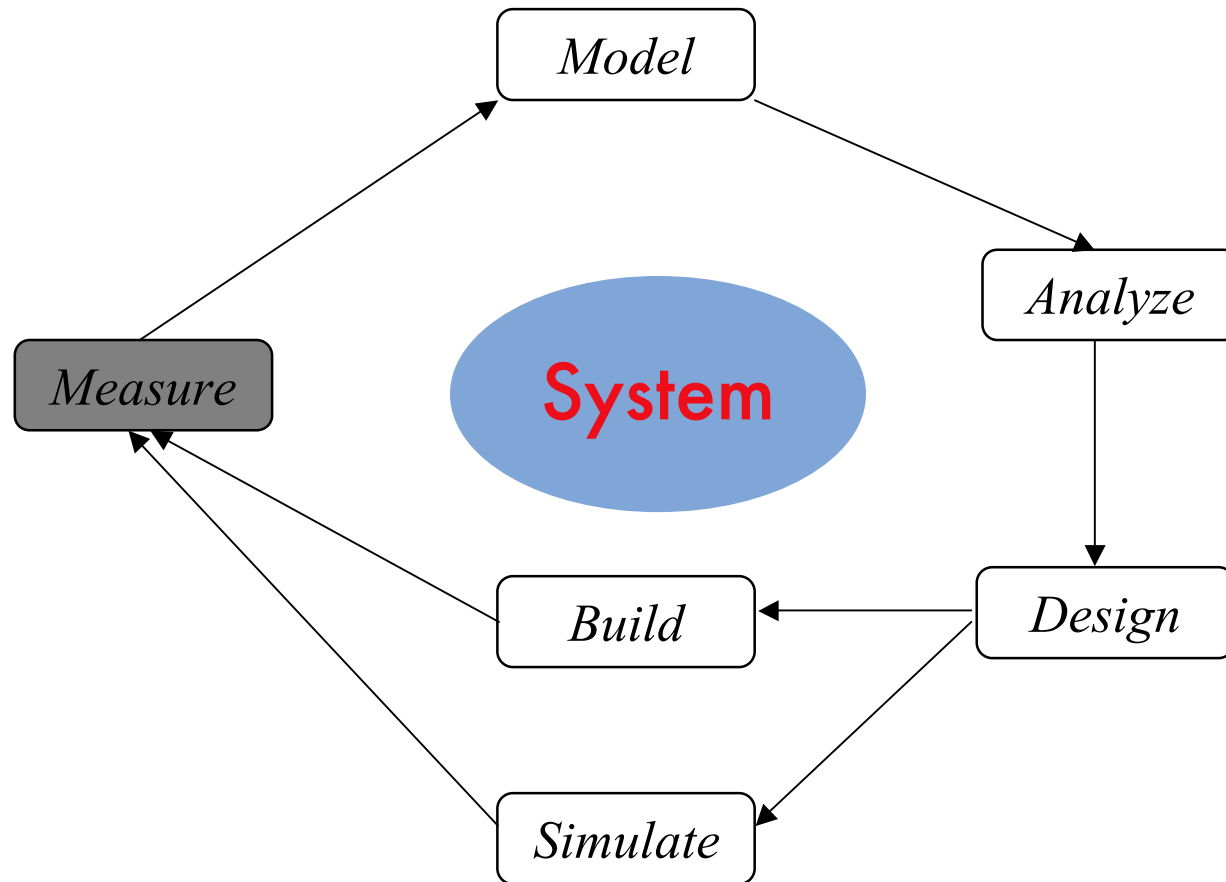
Focal point at UW for research in energy studies

- More than 70 faculty members with graduate students and postdoctoral fellows working as multi-disciplinary research teams
- Research areas:
 - Renewable Energy
 - Storage & Transport
 - Conversion Technologies
 - Emission Management
 - Power System Optimization
 - Sustainable Energy Policy
 - Conservation, Demand Mgmt, Energy Efficiency
 - Green Auto Powertrain
 - **ISS4E**

Lab facilities

- Sensors for building monitoring
- Smart power strips for home monitoring and control
- ENVI systems for home energy data collection
- Custom-built wireless sensors for solar panel monitoring

Data-driven approach



Measure

Fine grained (6 sec)

24 homes

1 year

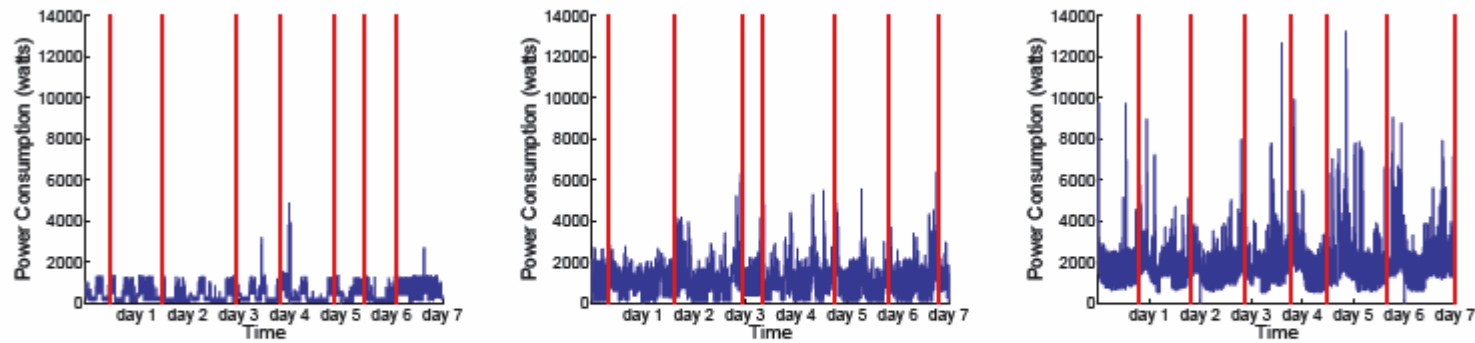


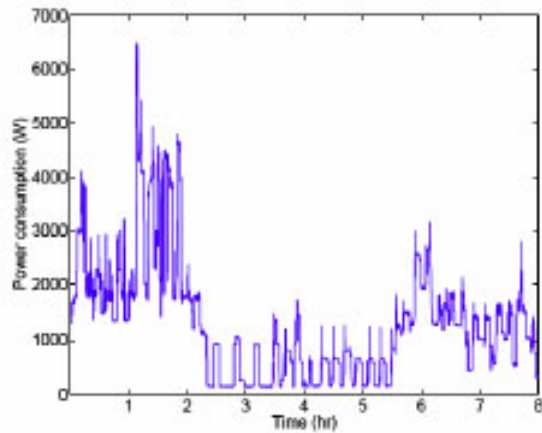
Figure 3: Load measurements from houses in three classes for one week with busy hours marked by vertical lines.

Measure

Other datasets

- appliance energy use (SmartA, IBM)
- commercial building energy use over 2-4 years (Pulse)
- taxi driving records (Cabspotting)
- car fleet records (CrossChasm)
- electricity prices (IESO, UK, India)
- weather records
- ...

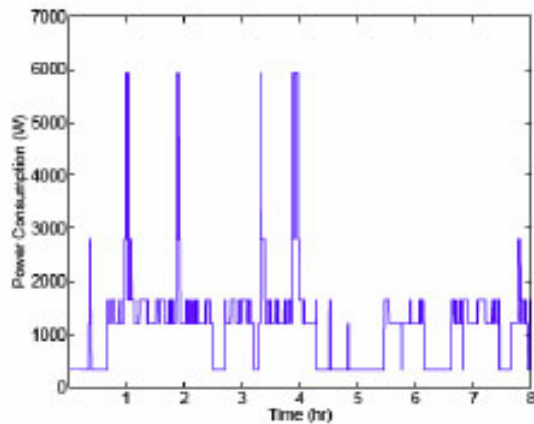
Model



P =

0.90284	0.00192	0.01080	0.00834	0.07630
0.00103	0.97198	0.00008	0.02210	0.00481
0.06325	0.00110	0.91737	0.00183	0.01645
0.00336	0.01929	0.00028	0.94352	0.03355
0.02448	0.00166	0.00108	0.03038	0.94239

R = 2252 500 4355 1077 1614



Markov models for
home energy use

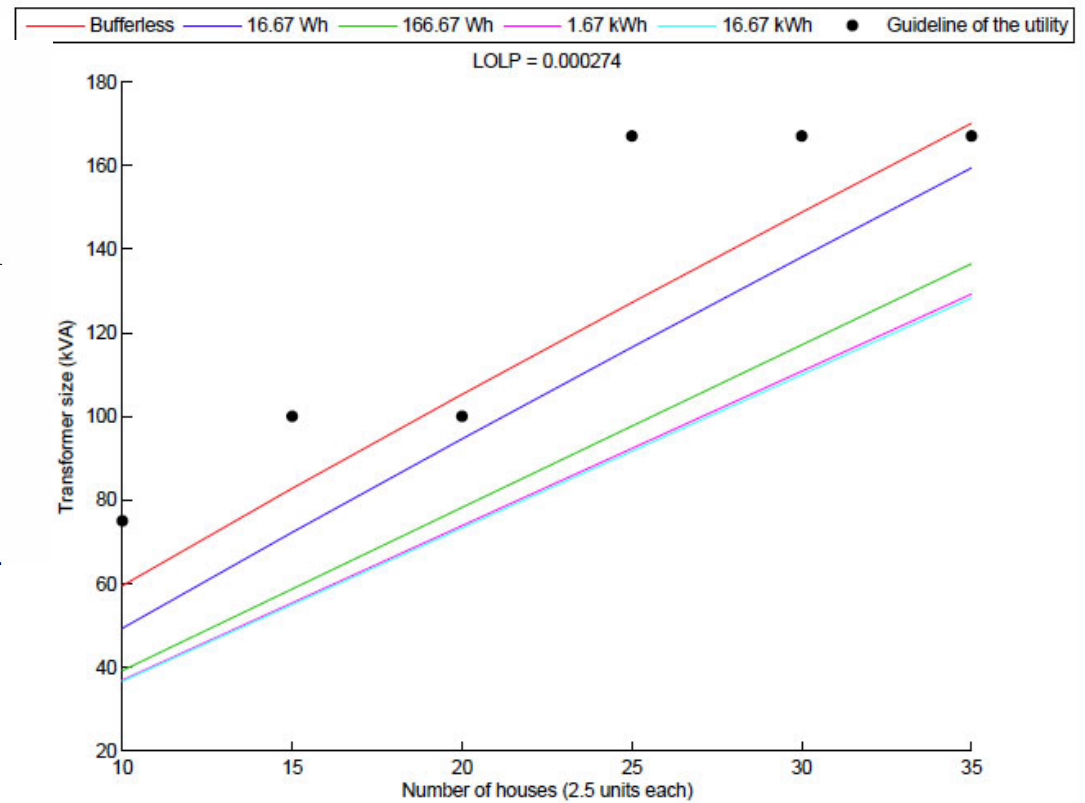
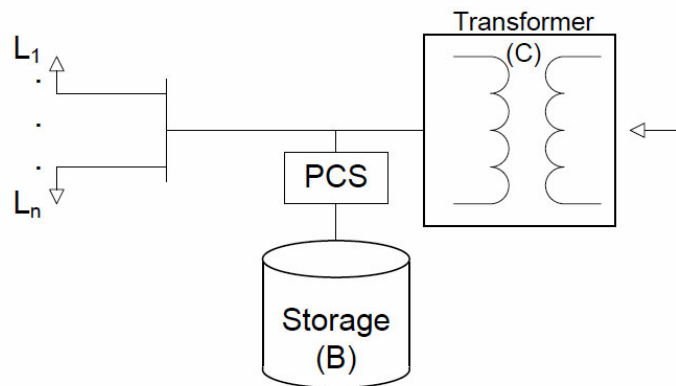
Model

Other models

- appliance elasticity model
- transformer loading model
- aggregate electricity load model
- EV fleet charging model
- data center load model
- grid regulation model
- storage sizing model
- ...

Analyze

Use teletraffic theory to analyze effect of storage on distribution networks

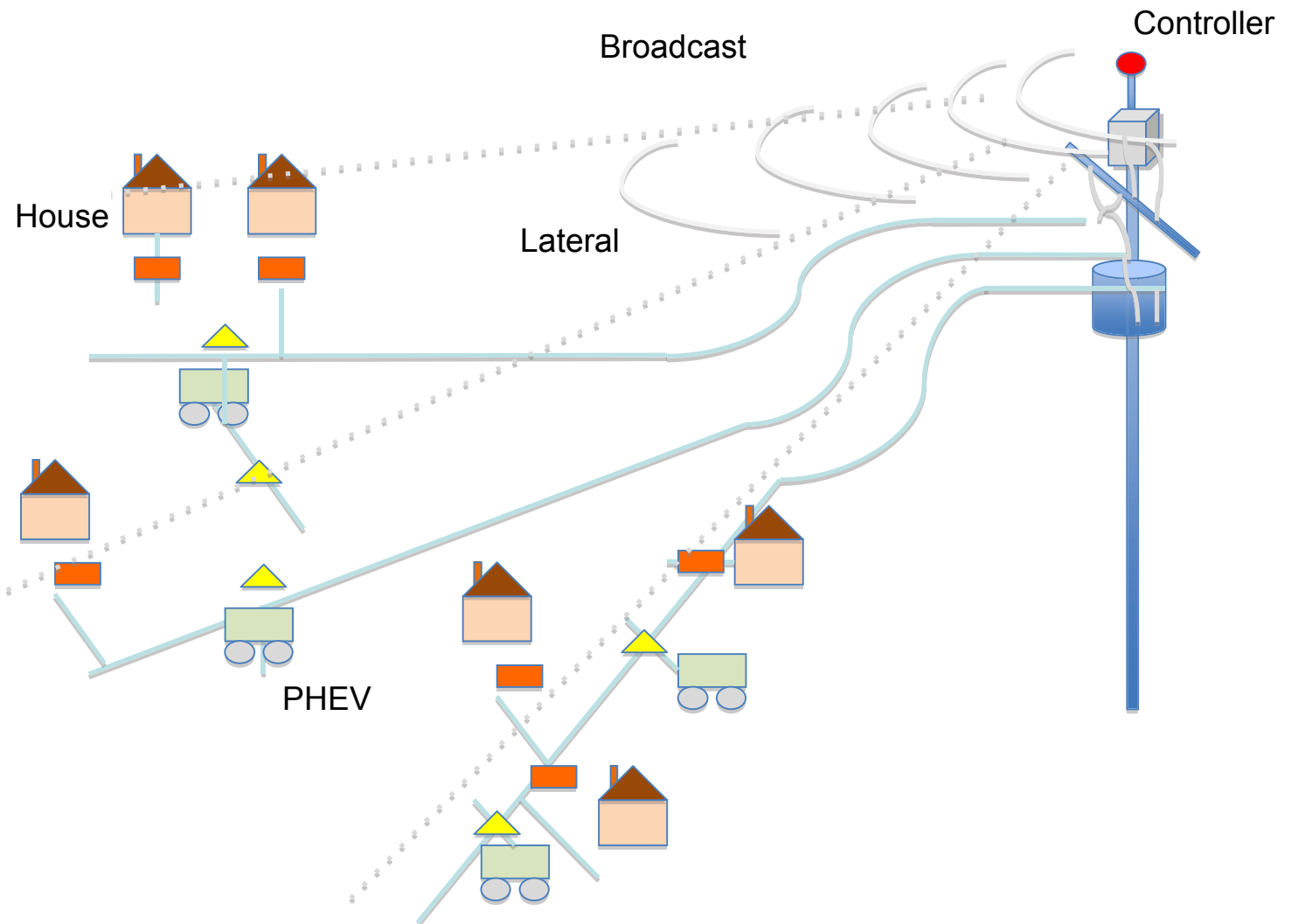


Analyze

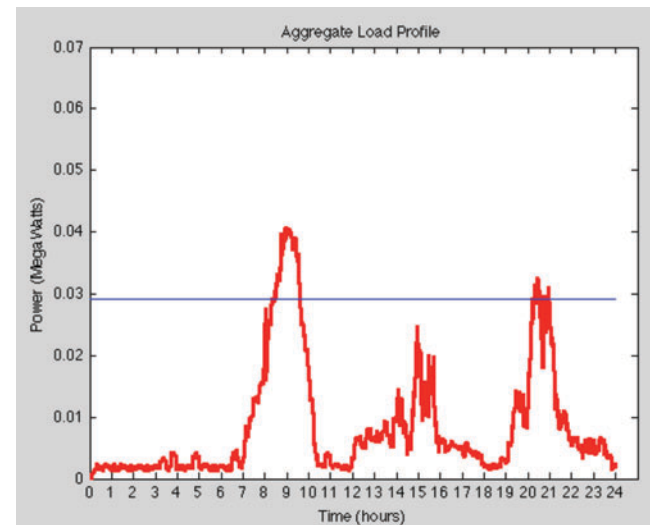
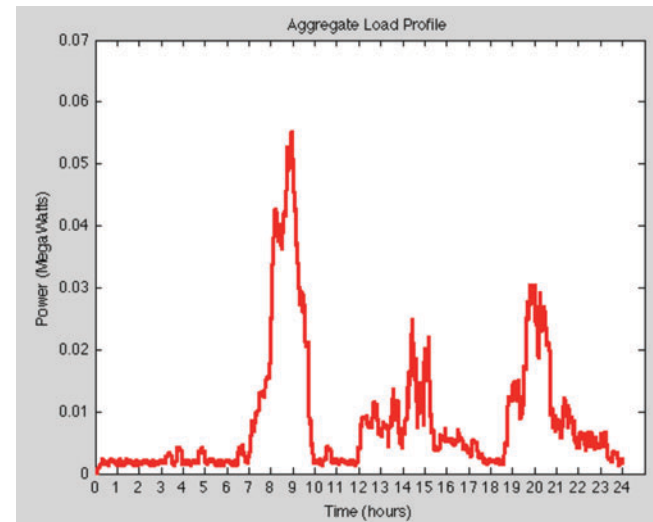
Other analysis

- effect of smart appliances on peak energy
- cost-effectiveness of storage for homes
- regulation services provided by fleet charging
- benefit of EVs to taxi fleets
- carbon-footprint reduction of CDNs by request routing
- effect of smartphones on user behaviour modification
- solar cell anomaly detection
- ...

Design



Design



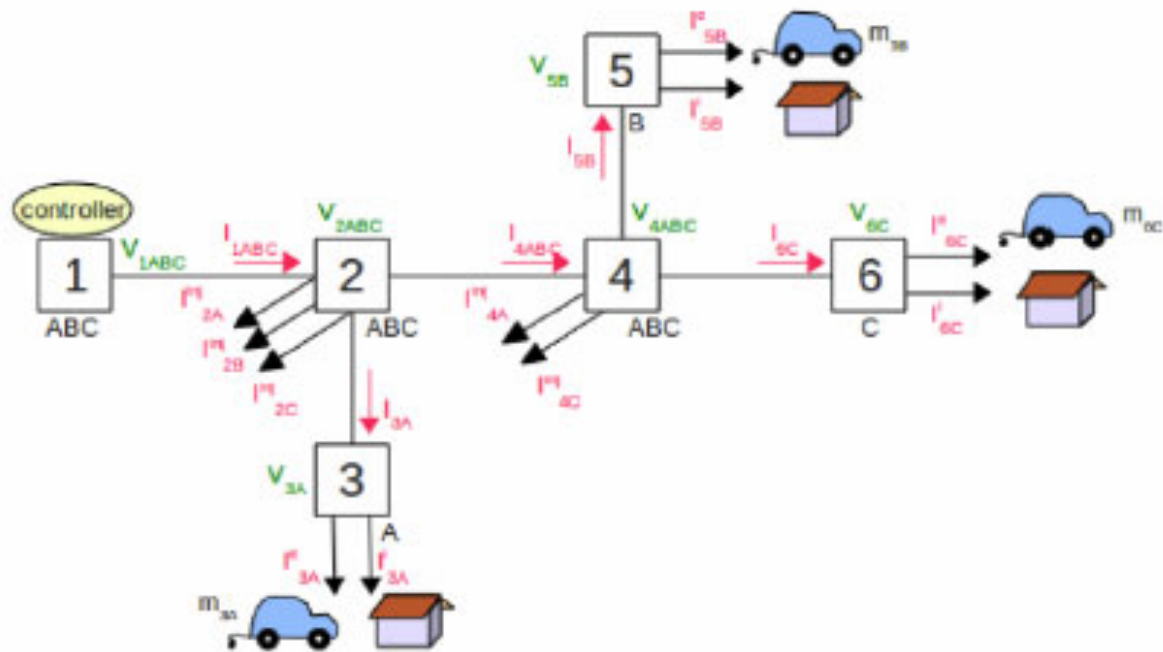
Design

Other control mechanisms

- fleet charging control
- home storage control
- CDN request routing and data placement
- ...

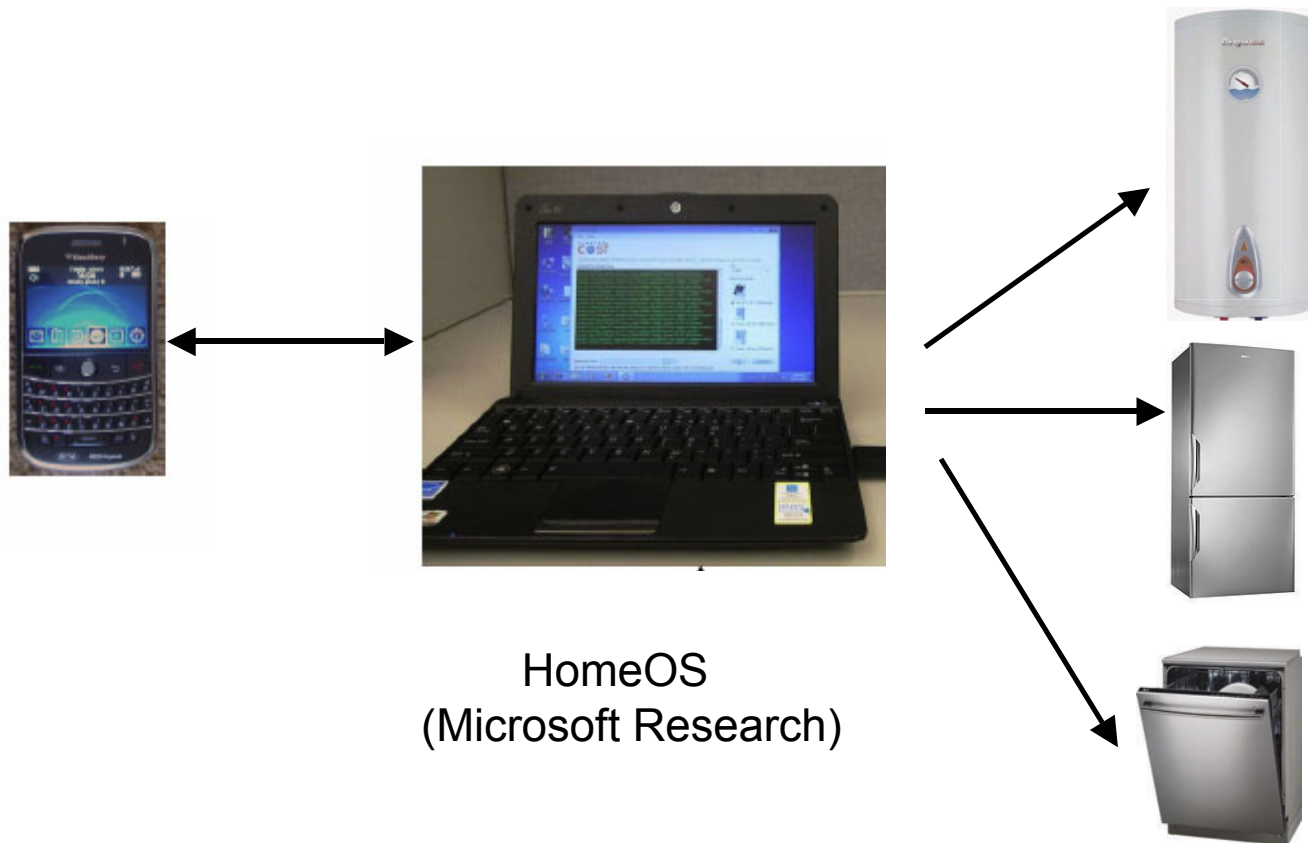
Simulate

Gridlab-D for detailed grid simulation



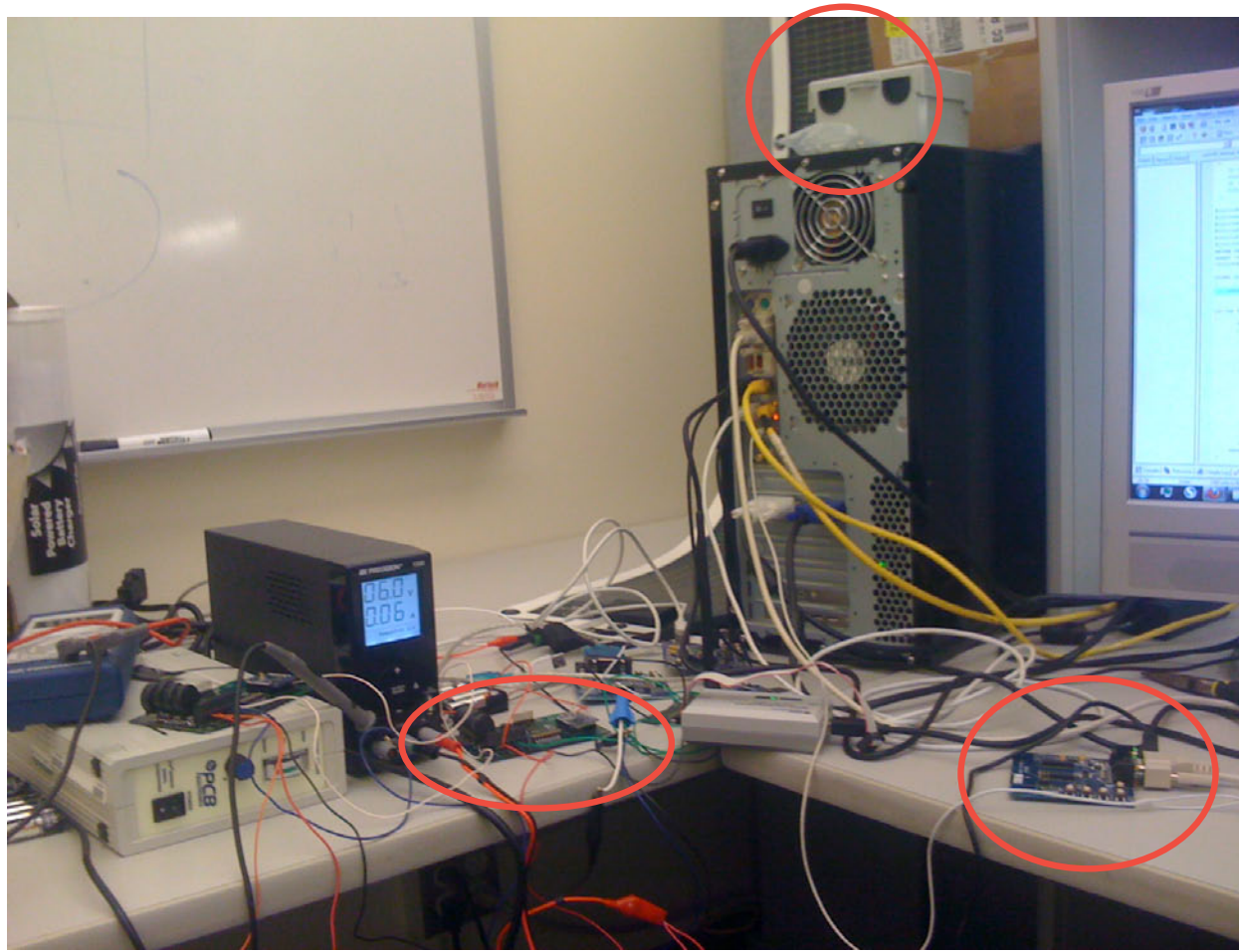
Build

Smartphone-based application architecture



Build

Prototype system for solar panel anomaly detection



Conclusions

- The next decade will decide the grid of **2120**
- Internet \approx Grid
- 40 years of Internet research {could, should, may} help
- Rich area for research

More information

<http://blizzard.cs.uwaterloo.cs/iss4e>