



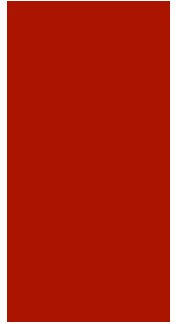
WATERLOO
ISS4E

Smart Grid Forum

S. Keshav
November 12, 2014

Agenda

- Overview
- Deep(er) dives
 - Energy-optimal routing in RPL
 - Smart home data management
 - Telemetry for e-bikes
 - Personal thermal comfort





Today's Energy Infrastructure

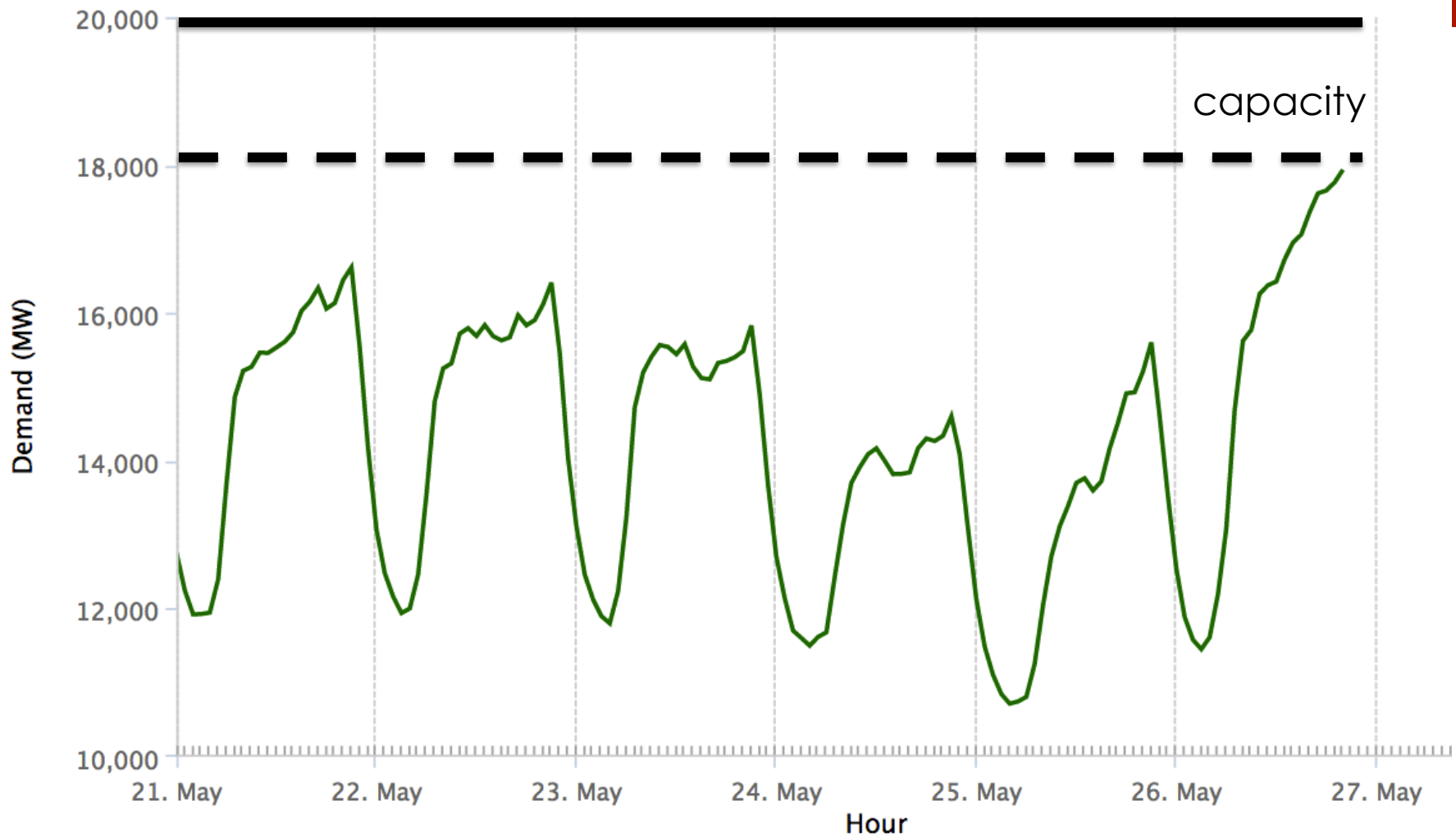
Mostly dirty...

4



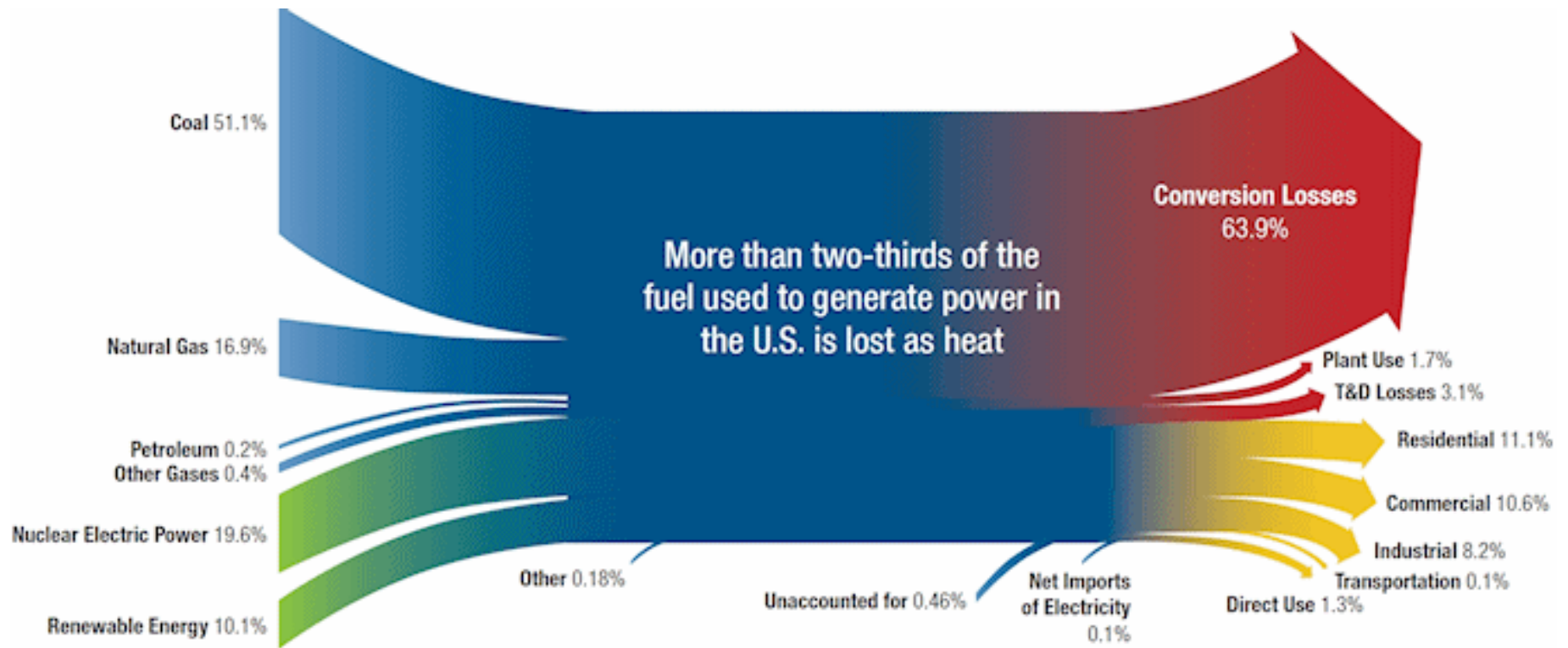
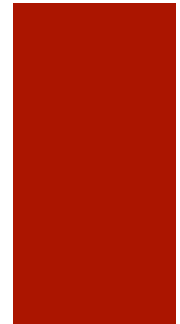


Overprovisioned by design



<http://ieso-public.sharepoint.com/>

Inefficient



Wasteful...

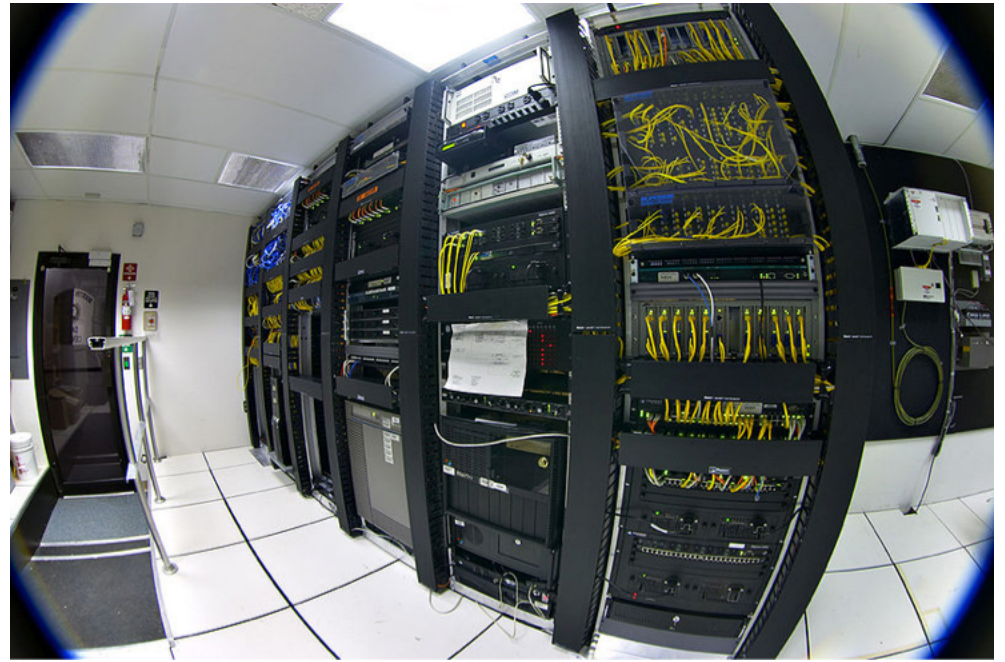
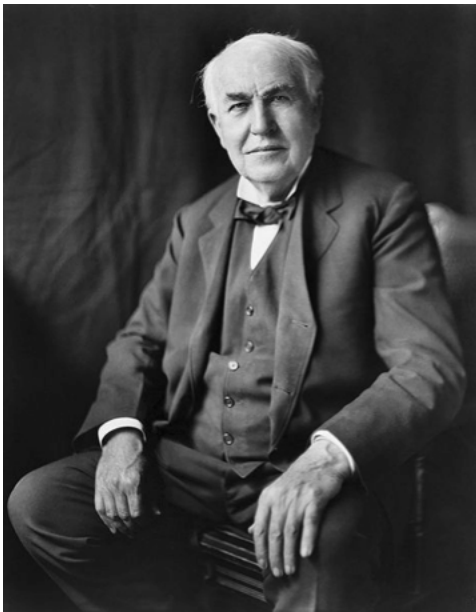




5% better efficiency of US grid

= zero emission from 53 million cars

Aging

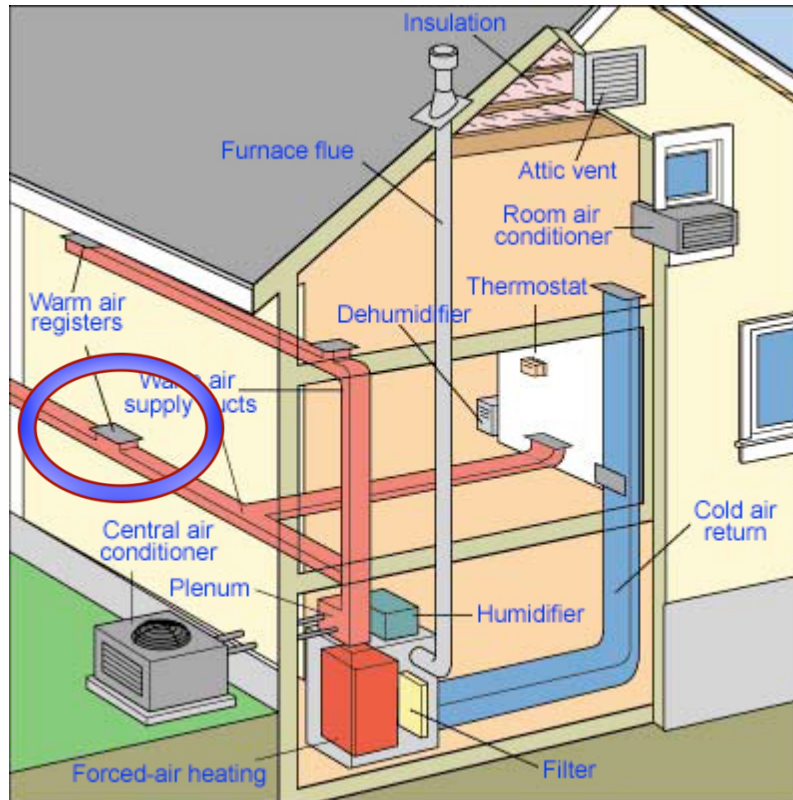
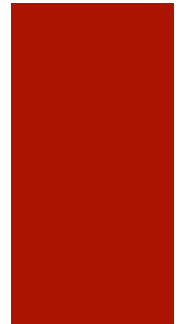


Post-war infrastructure is reaching **EOL**

Poorly measured



Poorly controlled

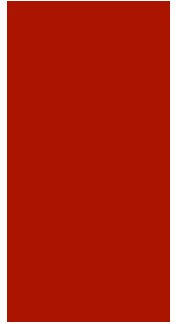




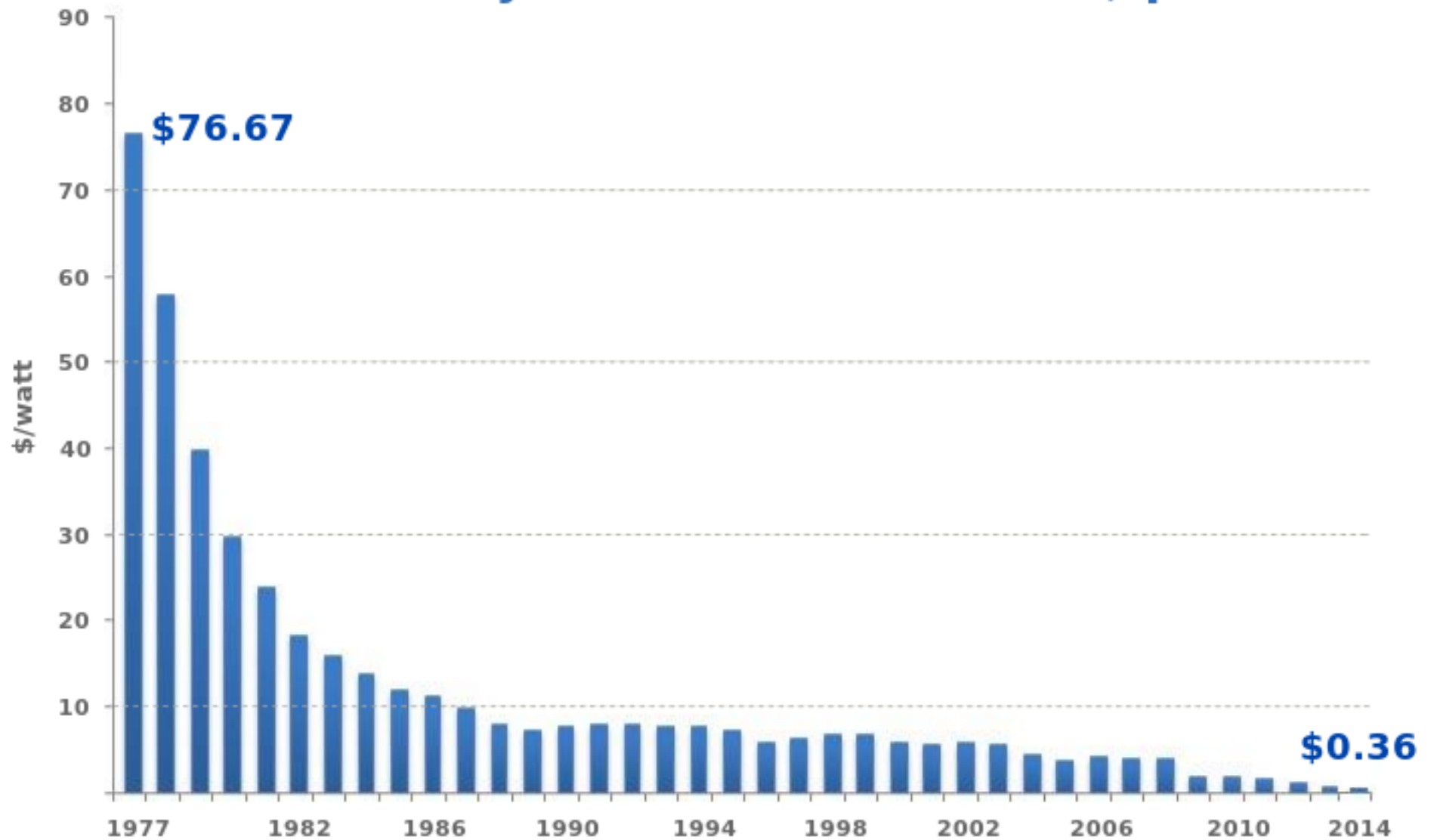
Times are changing...

Three technology inflection points

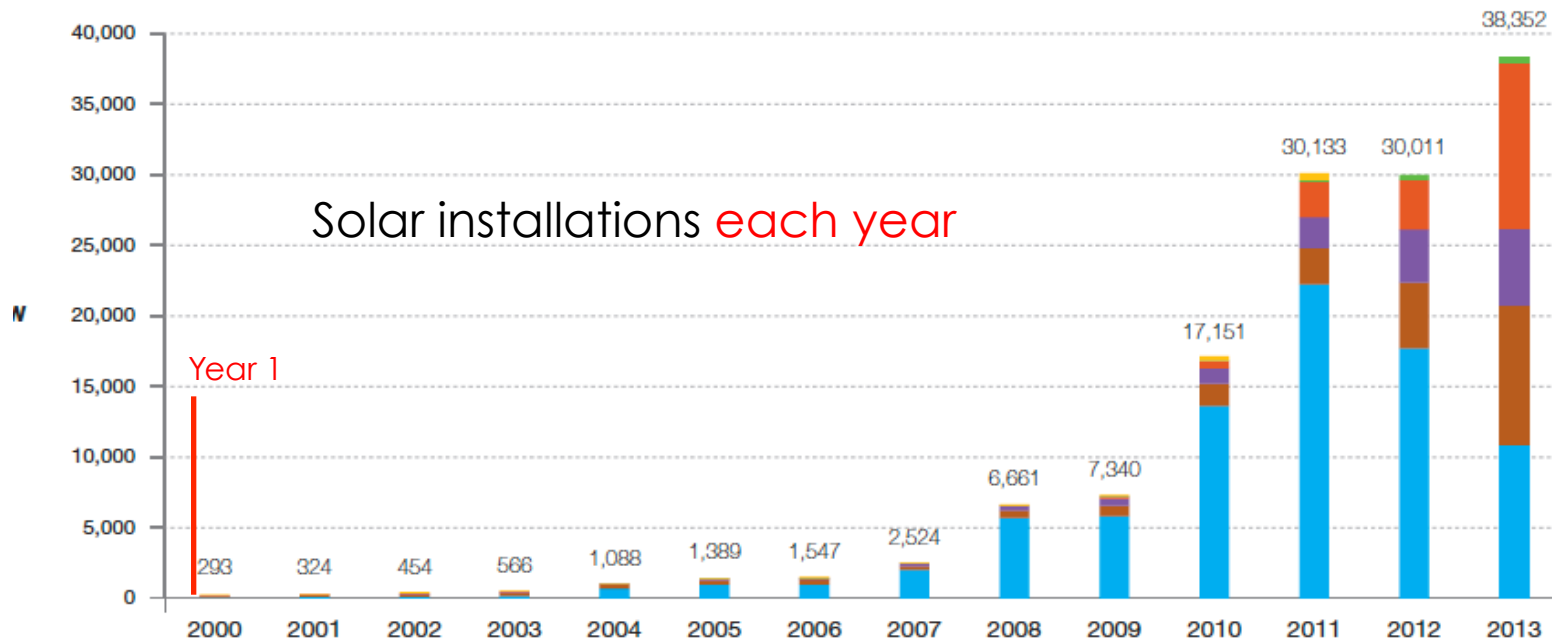
- Solar and wind renewable generation
- Storage and EVs
- Pervasive sensing and control



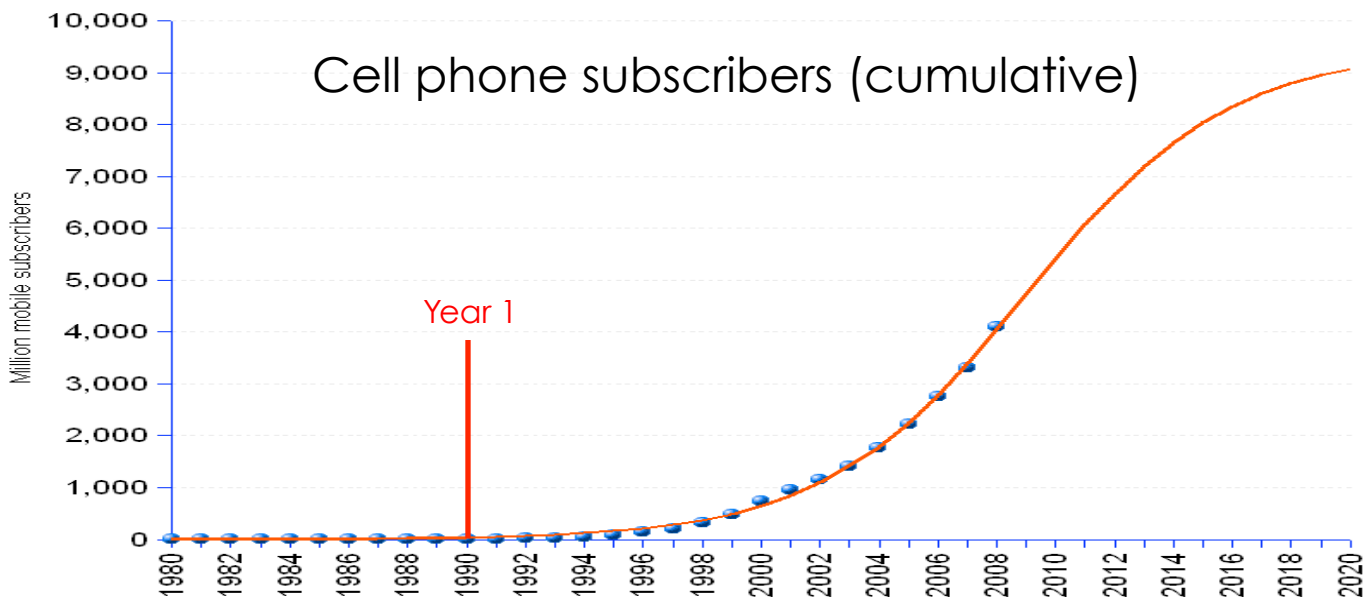
Price history of silicon PV cells in \$ per watt



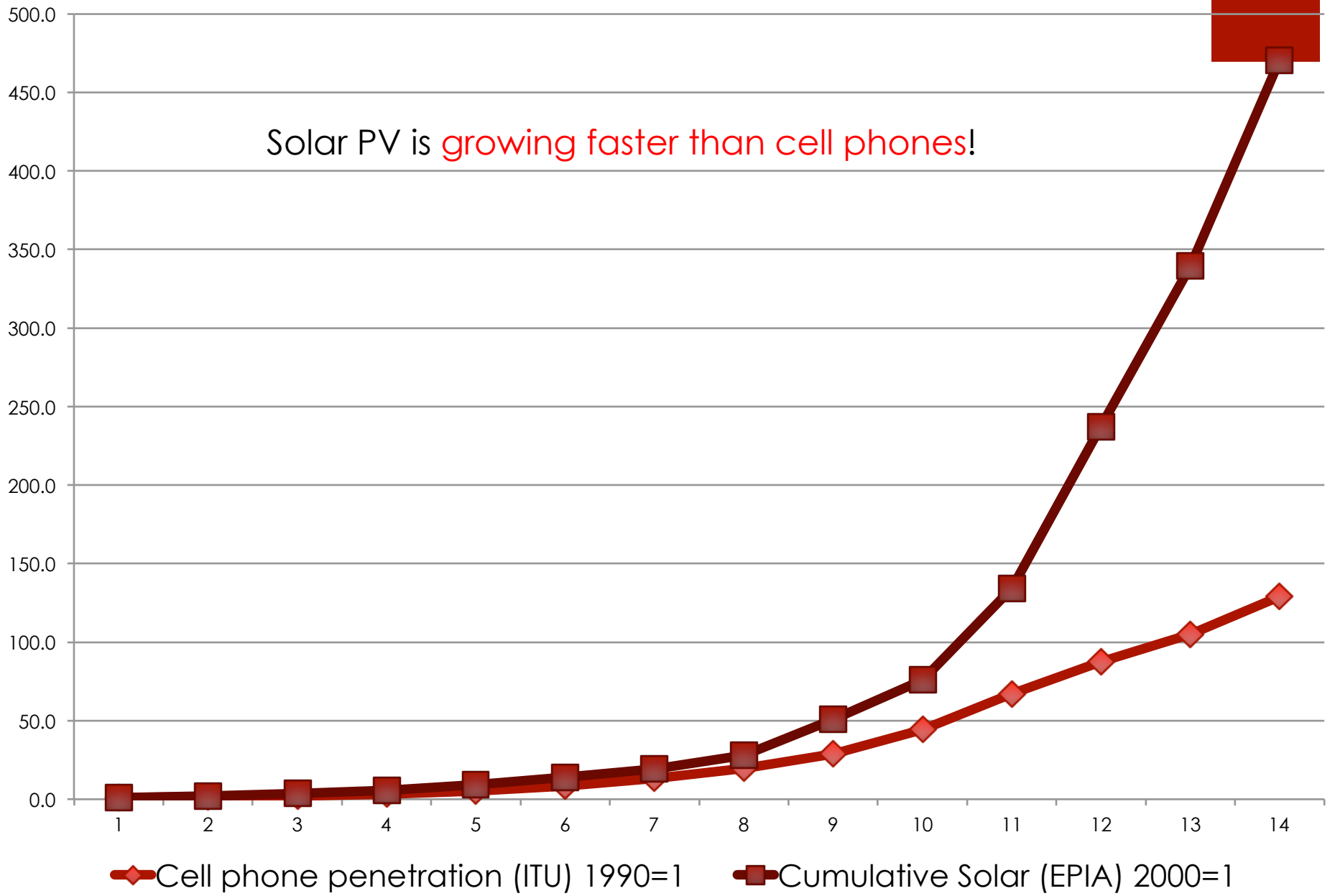
Source: Bloomberg, New Energy Finance & pv.energytrend.com



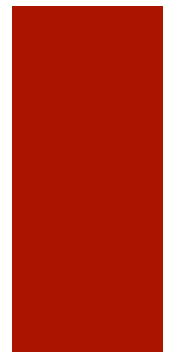
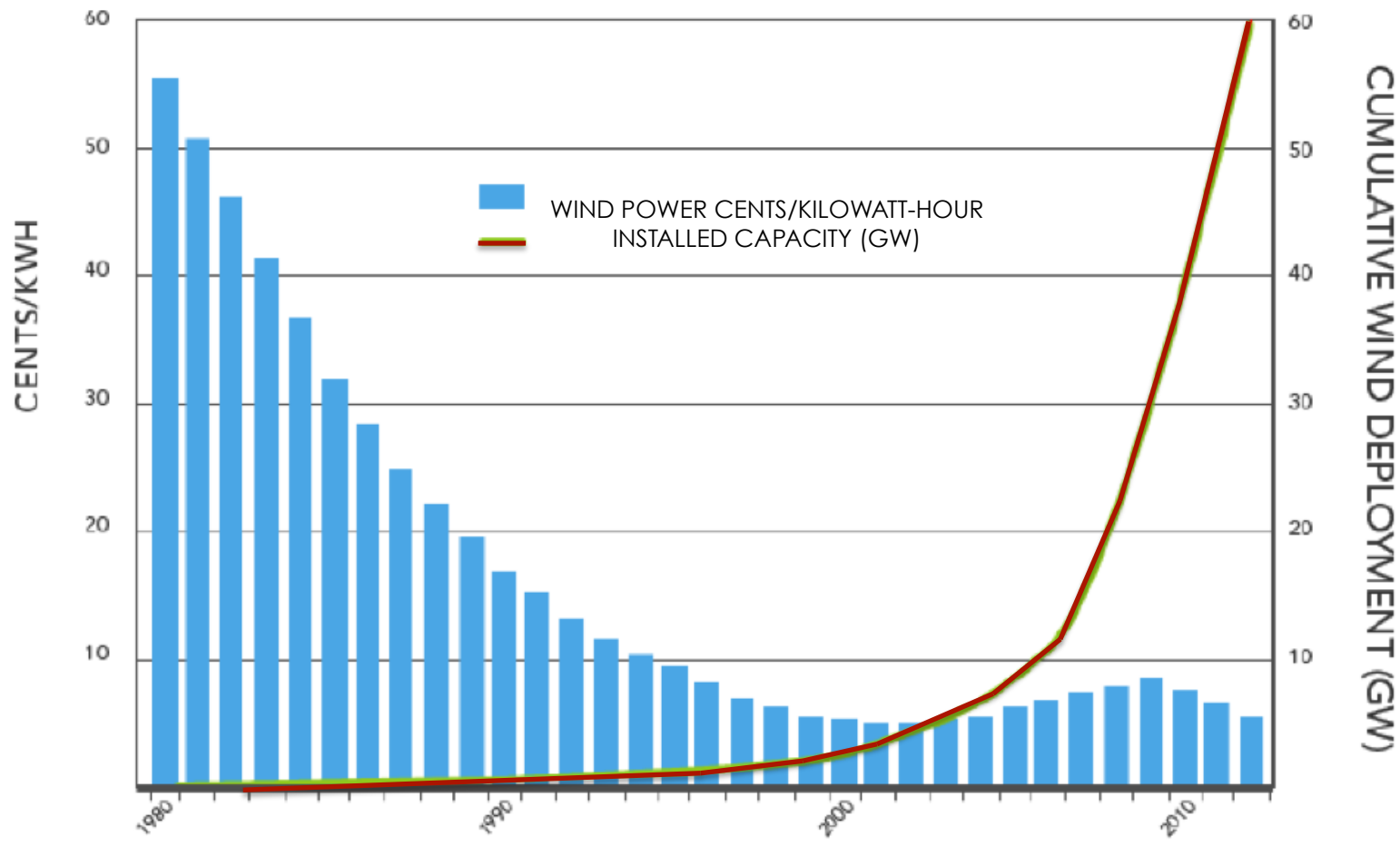
http://www.epia.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/EPIA_Global_Market_Outlook_for_Photovoltaics_2014-2018_-_Medium_Res.pdf



http://stats.areppim.com/stats/stats_mobile.htm



Deployment and Cost for U.S. Land-Based Wind 1980-2012



Storage

Global investment to reach **\$122 Billion** by 2021 – Pike Research



Tesla Gigafactory

| Gigafactory Projected Figures | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 2020 Tesla Vehicle Volume | ≈500,000/yr |
| 2020 Gigafactory Cell Output | 35 GWh/yr |
| 2020 Gigafactory Pack Output | 50 GWh/yr |
| Space Requirement | Up to 10M ft ² w/ 1-2 levels |
| Total Land Area (acres) | 500-1000 |
| Employees | ≈6,500 |

New Local Renewables Solar and Wind

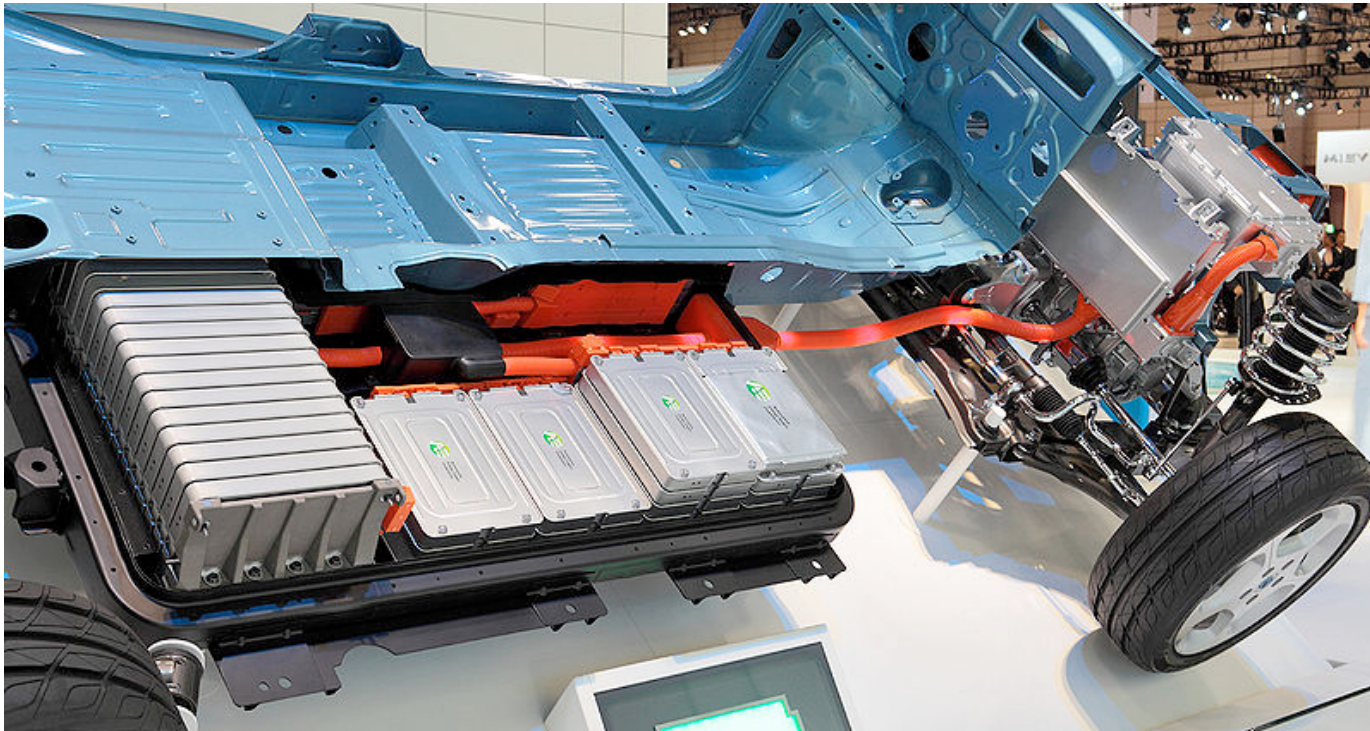
TESLA

Rendering

LiON Declining. \$600 down to <\$200

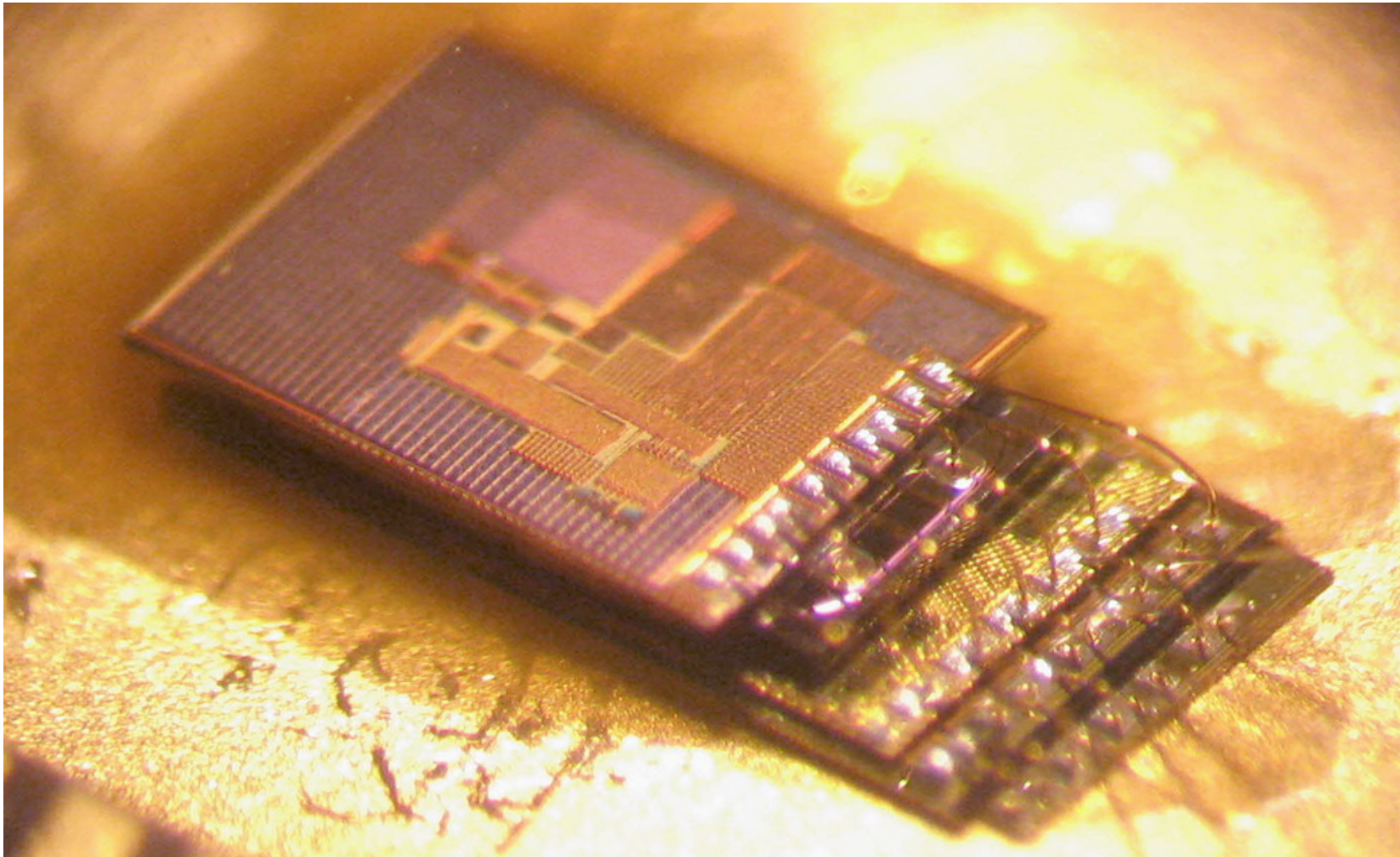
Electric vehicles

- Spur research on lower-cost storage



Nissan Leaf chassis

Pervasive sensing



+ pervasive computation



Freescale KL02 microcontroller 1.9 mm x 2.0 mm

allows pervasive control



Control 4's EMS-100 in-home display

Current energy systems Smart energy systems

Fossil-fuel based ■ Renewables-based

High carbon ■ Low carbon

Little to no storage ■ Storage rich

Poorly measured ■ Sensing rich

Poorly controlled ■ Control rich

Inefficient ■ Energy frugal

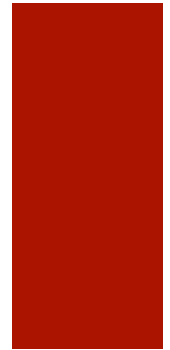
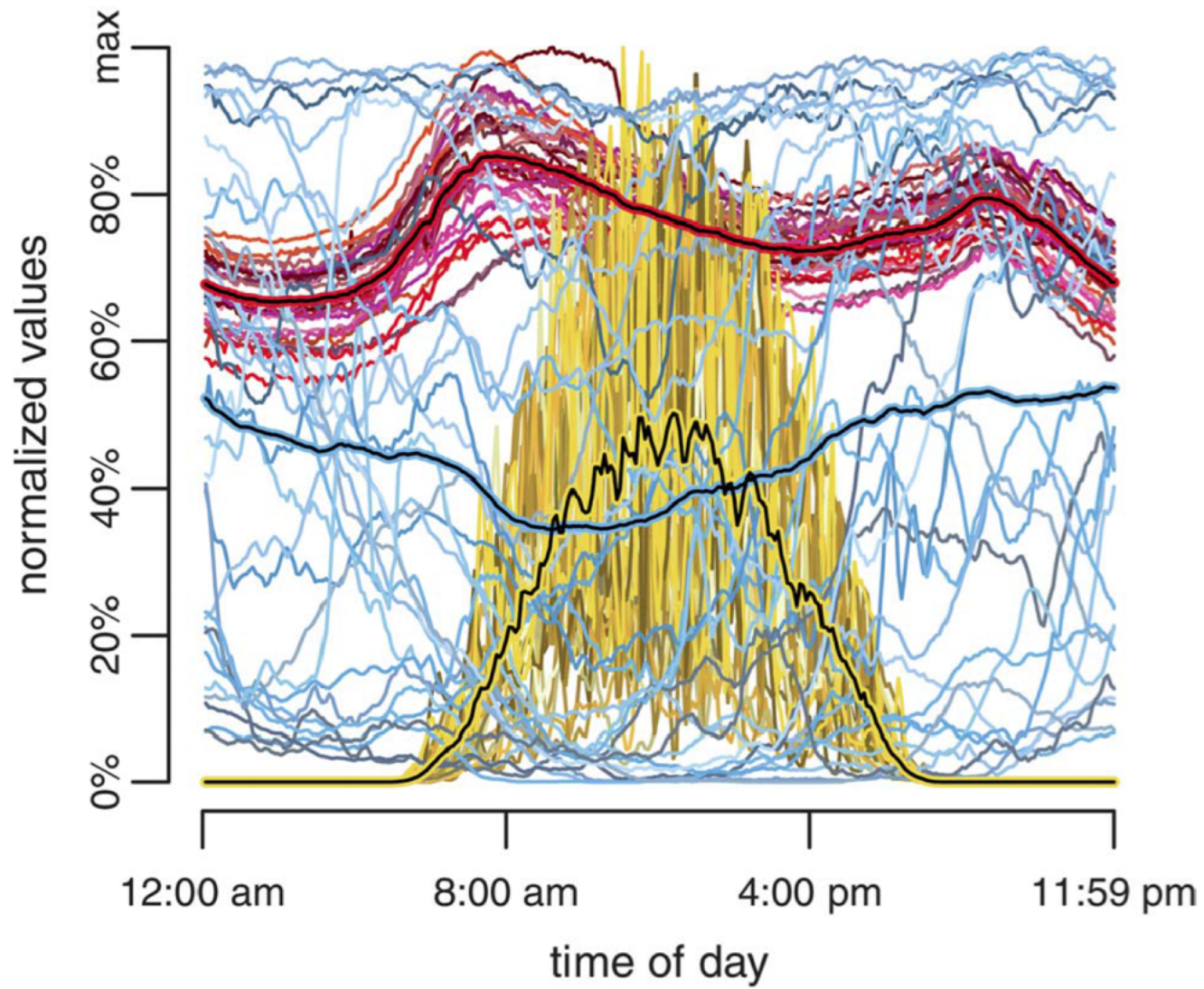


OK, we're done, right?



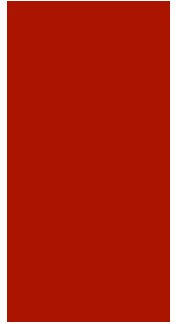
Maybe not...

1. Need storage...

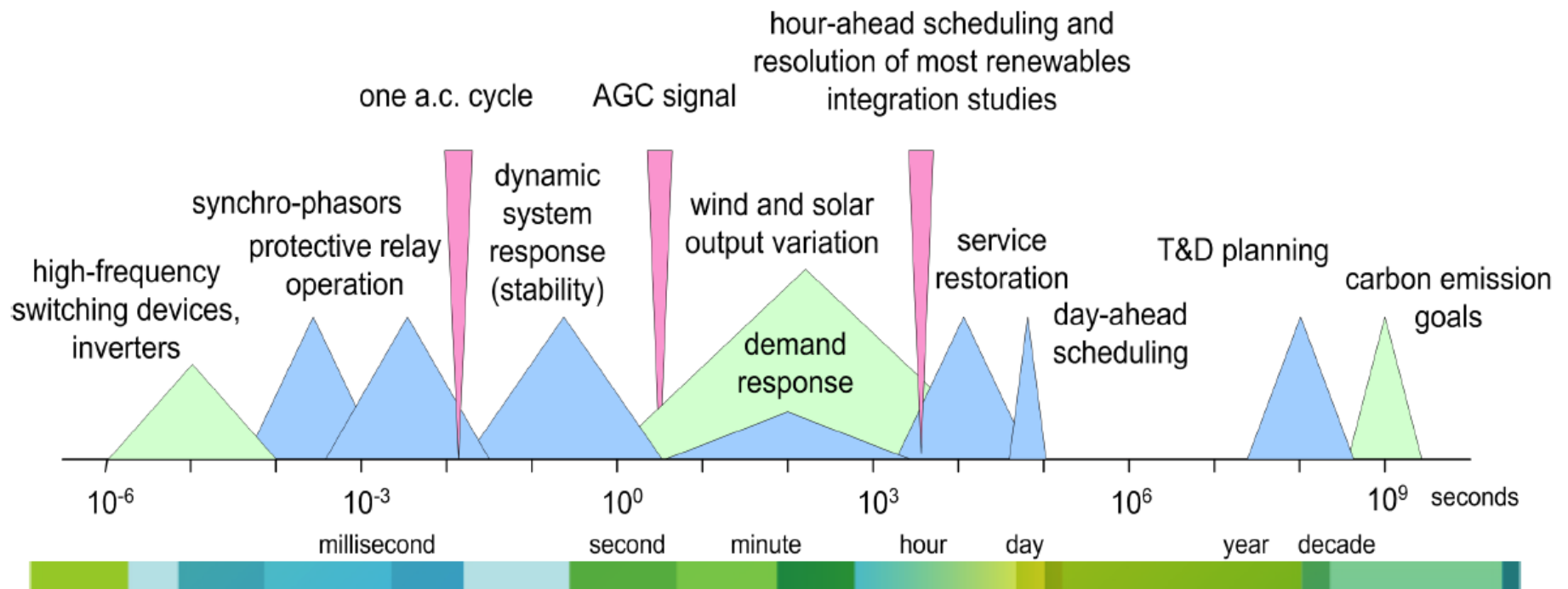


... but it is expensive!

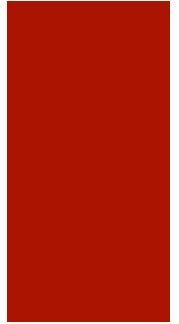
- Buying 1 KWh = 10c
- Storing 1 KWh = ~\$450!



2. Need control over many time scales



3. Consumers have no incentive to save



- Energy savings of 10%
- \$10/month

4. Utilities have no incentive to be efficient!



5. Energy data is personal

BIG BROTHER



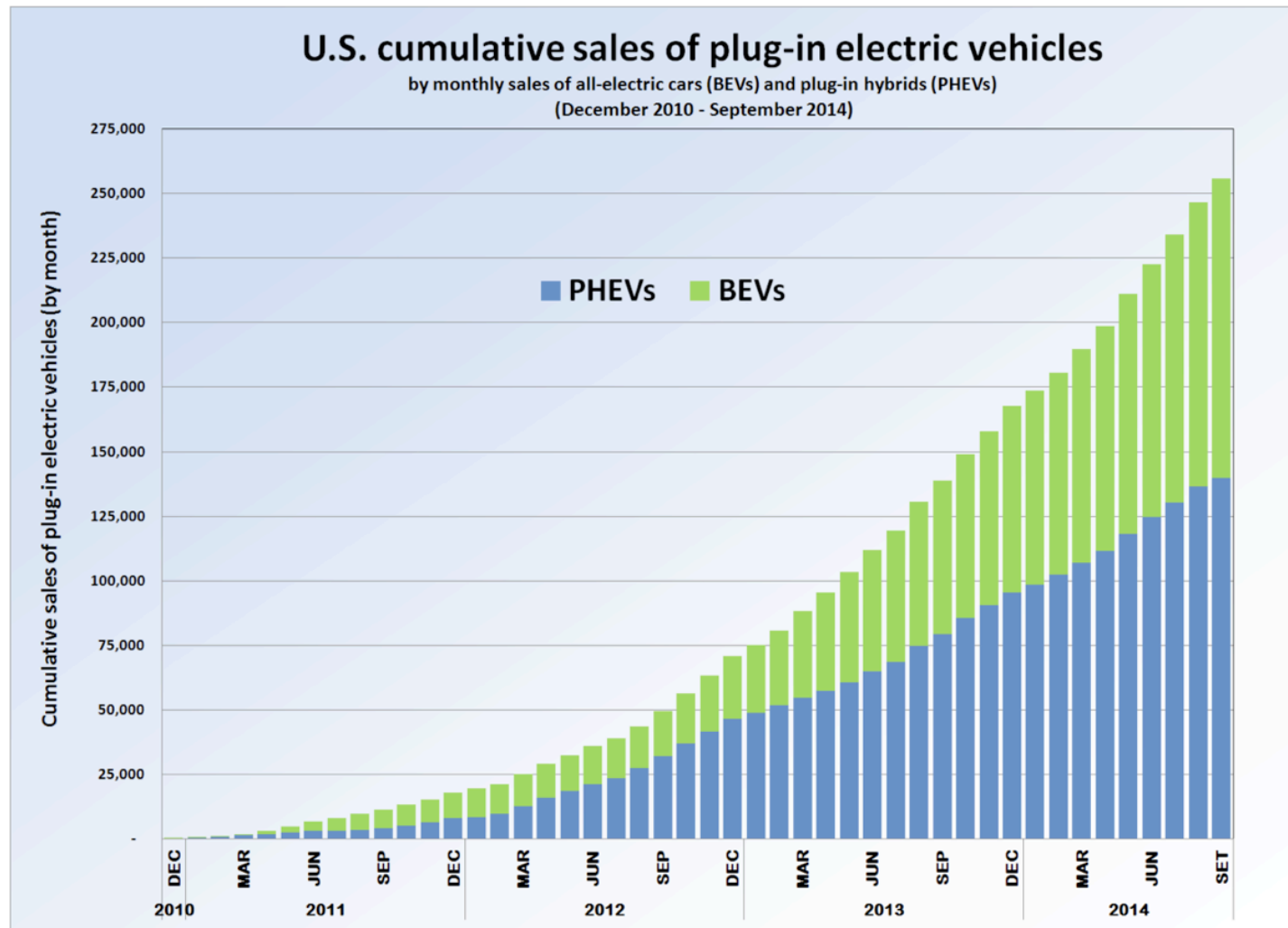
**IS WATCHING
YOU**



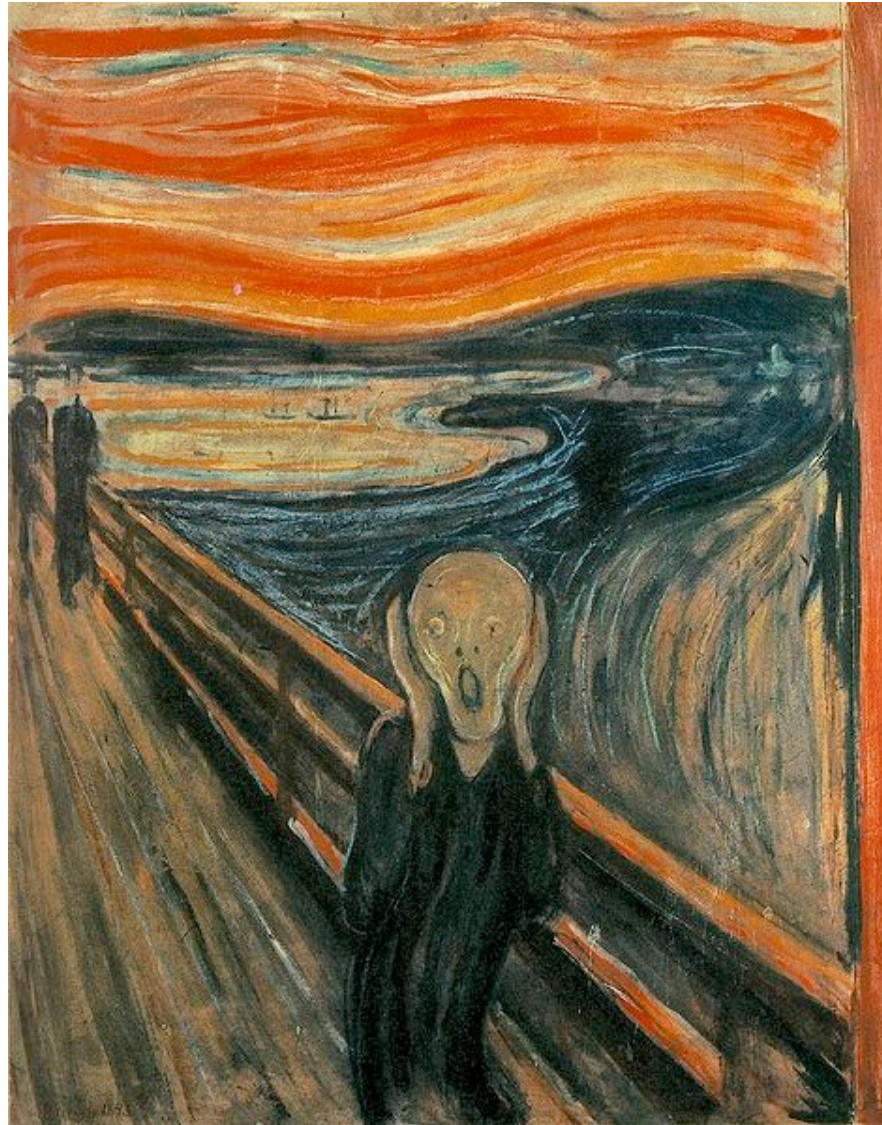
6. Sensors are energy-limited



7. EV sales are tiny



EV fraction of vehicle fleet in 2014: 0.1%





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Mission

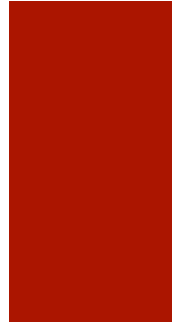


To use information systems and science to

- increase the efficiency
- reduce the carbon footprint

of energy systems

3 Approaches



1. Exploiting equivalency of grid and Internet
2. Designing and building prototype energy systems
3. Mining big data

Grid Internet

Electrons = Bits

Load = Source

Transmission line = Communication link

Battery/energy store = Buffer

Demand response = Congestion control

Transmission network = Tier 1 ISP

Distribution network = Tier 2/3 ISP

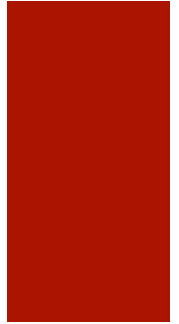
Stochastic generator = Variable bit rate source



Analytic results

- Transformer sizing
- Optimal control for EV charging
- Minimizing storage size to smooth solar/wind sources
- Optimal participation of a solar or wind farm in day-ahead energy markets
- Modeling of imperfect storage devices and solar power
- Optimal operation of diesel generators to deal with power cuts in developing countries

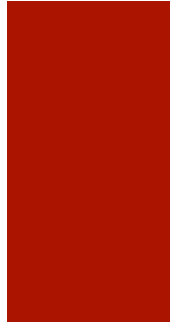
Mining big data



- Analysis of
 - hourly **electricity** data from ~26,000 meters (>100 GB)
 - hourly **water** data from ~27,000 meters (> 100GB)
 - **PV** and **load** data every second for 3 months
 - 7 years of **carshare rental** data
 - 10s of thousands of **opinions** on EV forums
 - 25+ GB of **transportation** data
 - ...

Conclusions

- Technology is **changing** the energy infrastructure
- **Computer Science** has a role to play
- Opportunity for **interesting, impactful** research



1. Y. Ghiassi-Farrokhfal, S. Keshav, C. Rosenberg, and F. Ciucu. Solar Power Shaping: An Analytical Approach, accepted in *IEEE Transactions on Sustainable Energy*, 2014.
2. S. Singla, Y. Ghiassi-Farrokhfal, and S. Keshav. Using Storage to Minimize Carbon Footprint of Diesel Generators for Unreliable Grids, accepted in *IEEE Transactions on Sustainable Energy*, 2014.
3. O. Ardakanian, C. Rosenberg and, S. Keshav. Quantifying the Benefits of Extending Electric Vehicle Charging Deadlines with Generation, *IEEE Smart Grid Communications*, November 2014.
4. D. Fooladivanda, C. Rosenberg, and S. Garg. An Analysis of Energy Storage and Regulation, *IEEE Smart Grid Communications*, November 2014.
5. M. Maasoumy, C. Rosenberg, A. Sangiovanni-Vincentelli, and D. Callaway. Model Predictive Control Approach to Online Computation of Demand-Side Flexibility of Commercial Buildings HVAC Systems for Supply Following, *American Control Conference*, Portland, June 2014. **Runner up for Student Best Paper Award**
6. O. Ardakanian, S. Keshav, C. Rosenberg. Real-Time Distributed Control for Smart Electric Vehicle Chargers: From a Static to a Dynamic Study, *IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid*, vol.5, no.5, pp. 2295-2305, Sept. 2014.
7. Y. Ghiassi-Farrokhfal, S. Keshav, and C. Rosenberg. Towards a Realistic Storage Modelling and Performance Analysis in Smart Grids, accepted in *IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid*, 2014.
8. T. Carpenter, L. Golab, S. J. Syed. Is The Grass Greener? Mining Electric Vehicle Opinions. *Proc. ACM e-Energy*, June 2014.
9. Y. Ghiassi-Farrokhfal, S. Keshav and C. Rosenberg. An EROI-Based Analysis of Renewable Energy Farms with Storage, *Proc. ACM e-Energy*, June 2014.
10. T. Carpenter, S. Keshav, and J.W. Wong. Sizing Finite Population Vehicle Pools, *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems*, Volume 15, issue 3, pp. 1134-1144, June 2014.



Acknowledgements

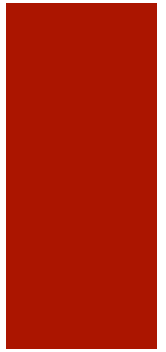
ISS4E Faculty

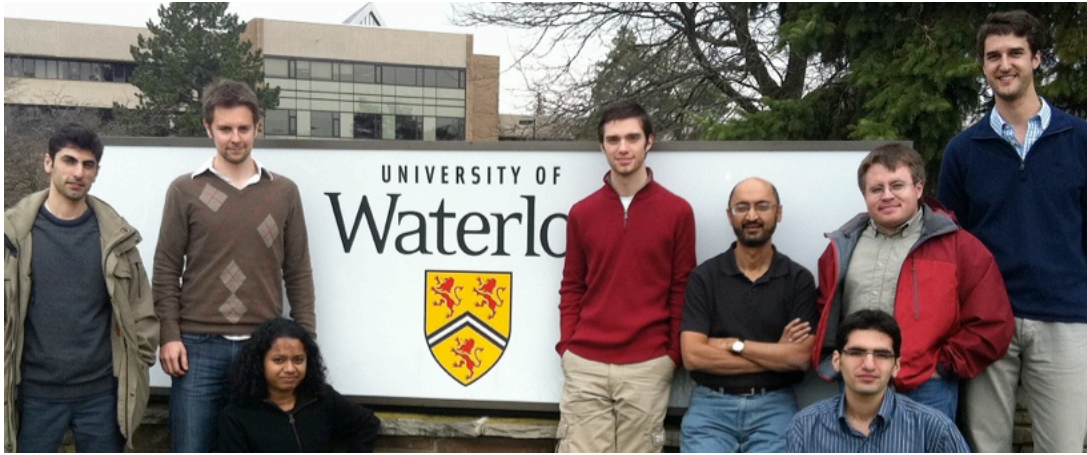


Co-Director

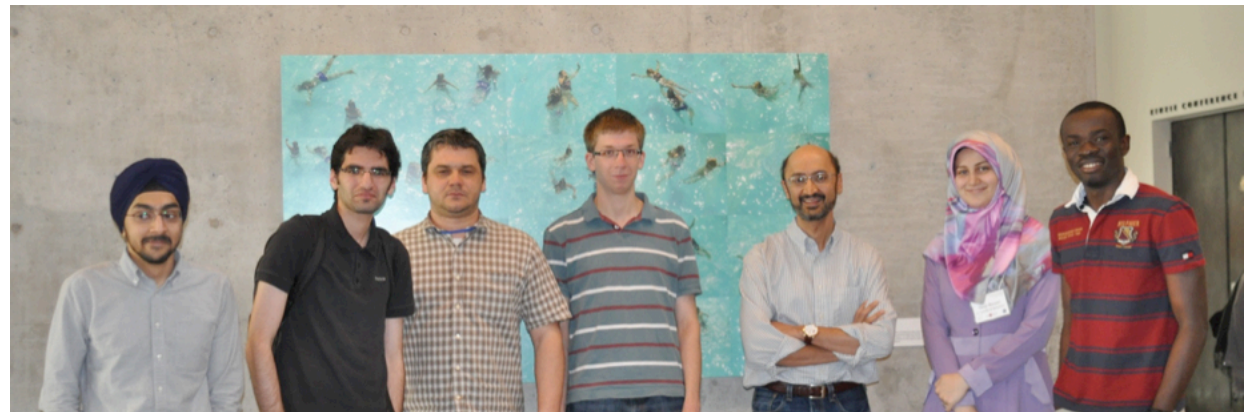


Affiliated faculty

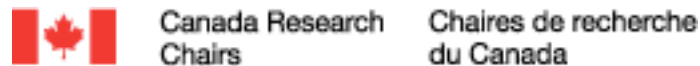
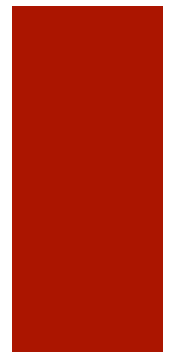




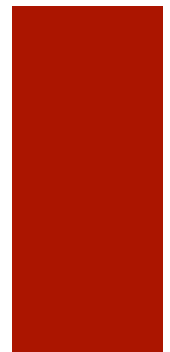
ISS4E students



Funding agencies

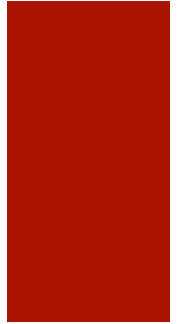


Corporate sponsors



Agenda

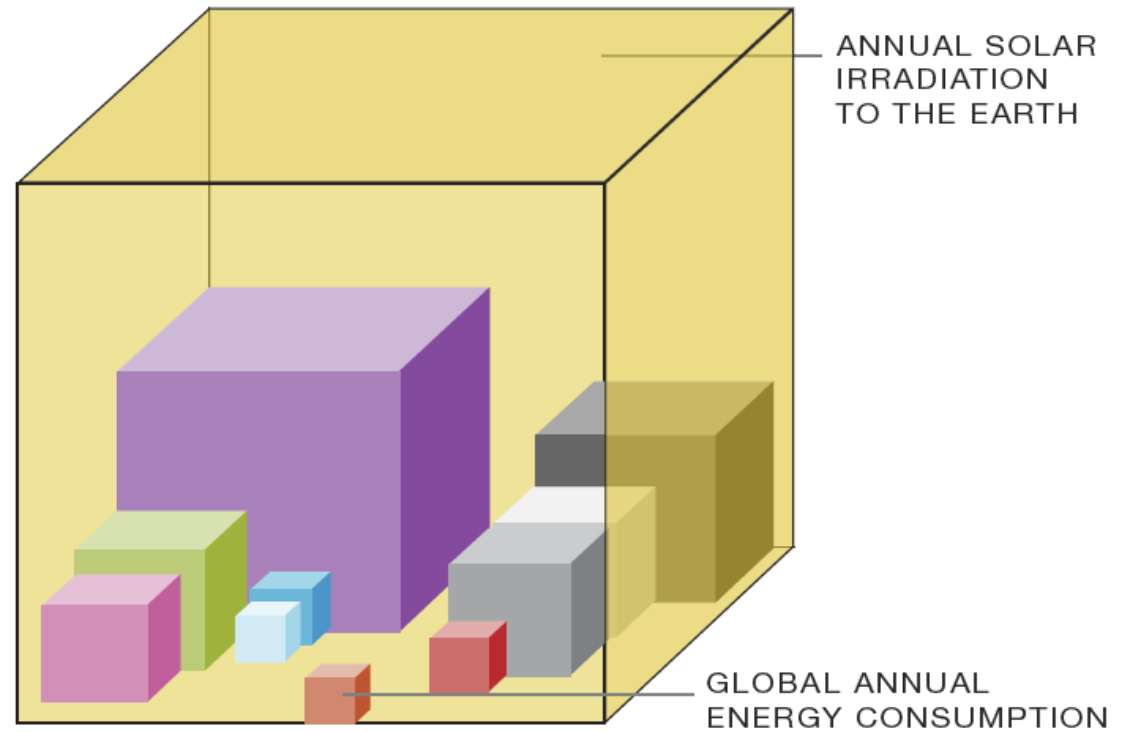
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 - Energy-optimal routing in RPL
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Backup slides



Renewable energy



| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| ■ SOLAR (CONTINENTS) | ■ COAL |
| ■ WIND | ■ GAS |
| ■ BIOMASS | ■ OIL |
| ■ GEOTHERMAL | ■ NUCLEAR |
| ■ OCEAN & WAVE | ■ PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION |
| ■ HYDRO | |

FOSSIL FUELS ARE EXPRESSED WITH REGARD TO THEIR TOTAL RESERVES WHILE RENEWABLE ENERGIES TO THEIR YEARLY POTENTIAL.

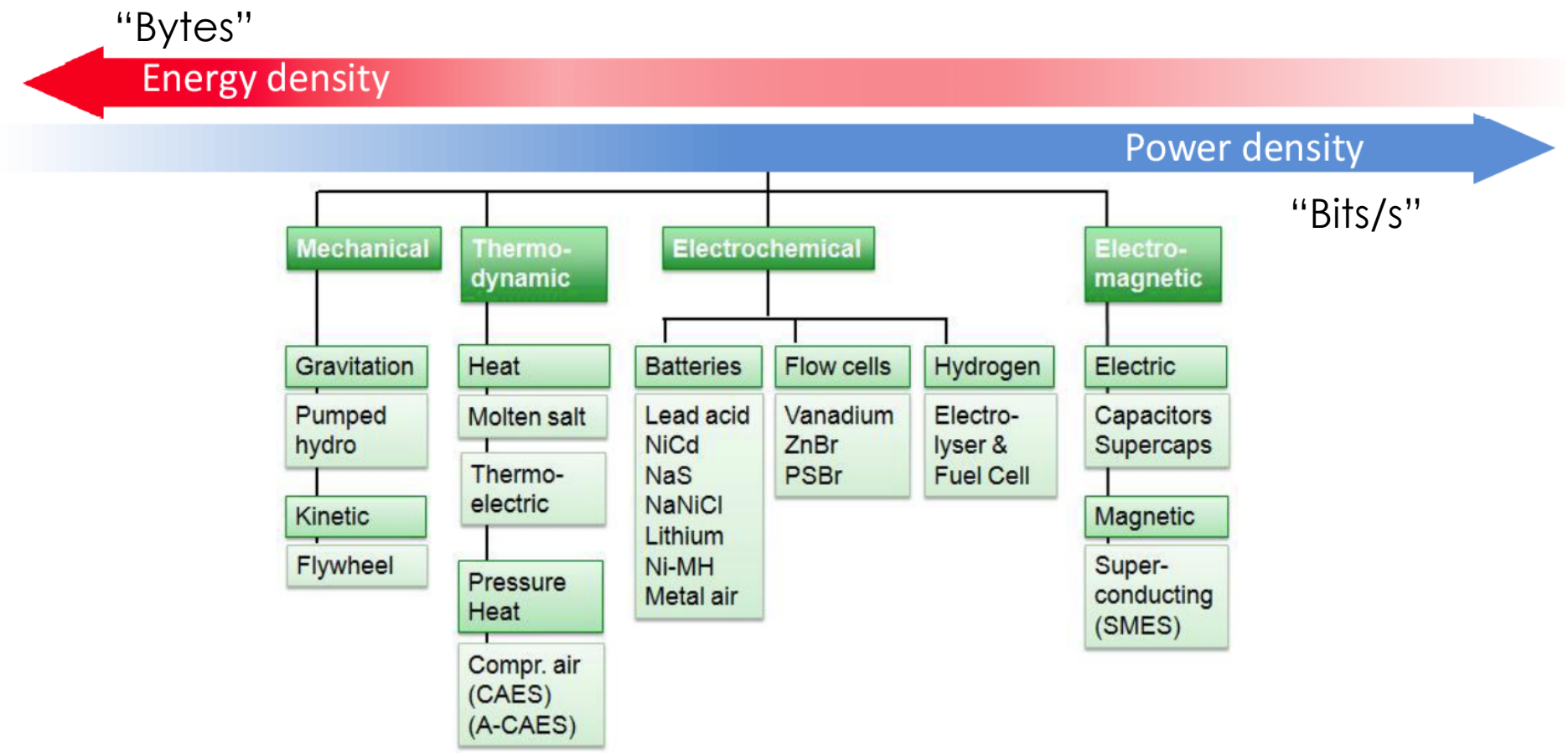
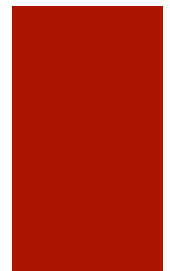
source: DLR, IEA WEO, EPIA's own calculations.



Table showing average cost in cents/kWh over 20 years for solar power panels

| Cost | Insolation | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | 2400 kWh/ kWp·y | 2200 kWh/ kWp·y | 2000 kWh/ kWp·y | 1800 kWh/ kWp·y | 1600 kWh/ kWp·y | 1400 kWh/kWp·y | 1200 kWh/kWp·y | 1000 kWh/kWp·y | 800 kWh/kWp·y |
| 200 \$/kWp | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| 600 \$/kWp | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 7.5 |
| 1000 \$/kWp | 4.2 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 12.5 |
| 1400 \$/kWp | 5.8 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 11.7 | 14.0 | 17.5 |
| 1800 \$/kWp | 7.5 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 12.9 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 22.5 |
| 2200 \$/kWp | 9.2 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 18.3 | 22.0 | 27.5 |
| 2600 \$/kWp | 10.8 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 14.4 | 16.3 | 18.6 | 21.7 | 26.0 | 32.5 |
| 3000 \$/kWp | 12.5 | 13.6 | 15.0 | 16.7 | 18.8 | 21.4 | 25.0 | 30.0 | 37.5 |
| 3400 \$/kWp | 14.2 | 15.5 | 17.0 | 18.9 | 21.3 | 24.3 | 28.3 | 34.0 | 42.5 |
| 3800 \$/kWp | 15.8 | 17.3 | 19.0 | 21.1 | 23.8 | 27.1 | 31.7 | 38.0 | 47.5 |
| 4200 \$/kWp | 17.5 | 19.1 | 21.0 | 23.3 | 26.3 | 30.0 | 35.0 | 42.0 | 52.5 |
| 4600 \$/kWp | 19.2 | 20.9 | 23.0 | 25.6 | 28.8 | 32.9 | 38.3 | 46.0 | 57.5 |
| 5000 \$/kWp | 20.8 | 22.7 | 25.0 | 27.8 | 31.3 | 35.7 | 41.7 | 50.0 | 62.5 |

Storage



Graphs adapted from: A. Oudalov, C. Yuen and M. Holmberg, "Energy Storage is a Key Smart Grid Element" | Cigré Symposium The Electric Power System of the Future, Sept. 13-15, 2011, Bologna, Italy