



Smart Consumption: the Energy@home approach

Fabio Bellifemine, Telecom Italia

A INITIATIVE OF

 **Electrolux**



 **INDESIT**

 **TELECOM
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Outline

The context: Smart Grid & Smart Consumption

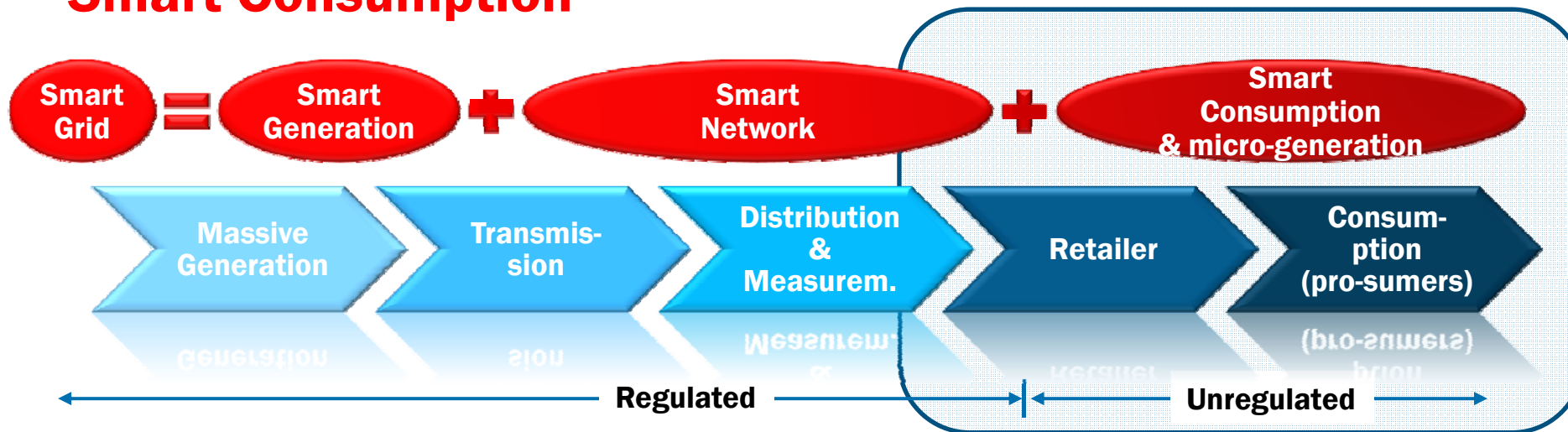
The Energy@home Association

The Energy@home Approach

First achievements

Future directions

Smart Consumption



Some trends in Smart Consumption

Electric Cars



Time of day Tariffs

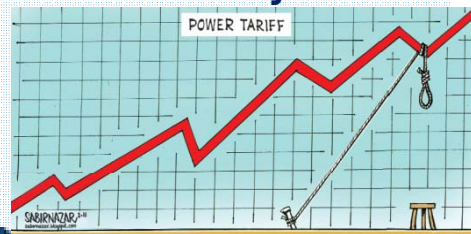
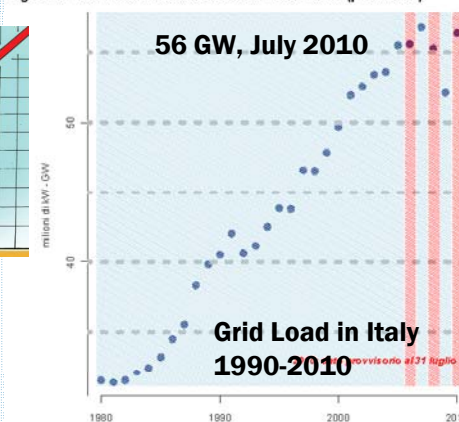


Figura 18 - Carico massimo sulla rete Italia - 1990 - 2010 (provvisorio)



Efficiency



Tools to empower consumers

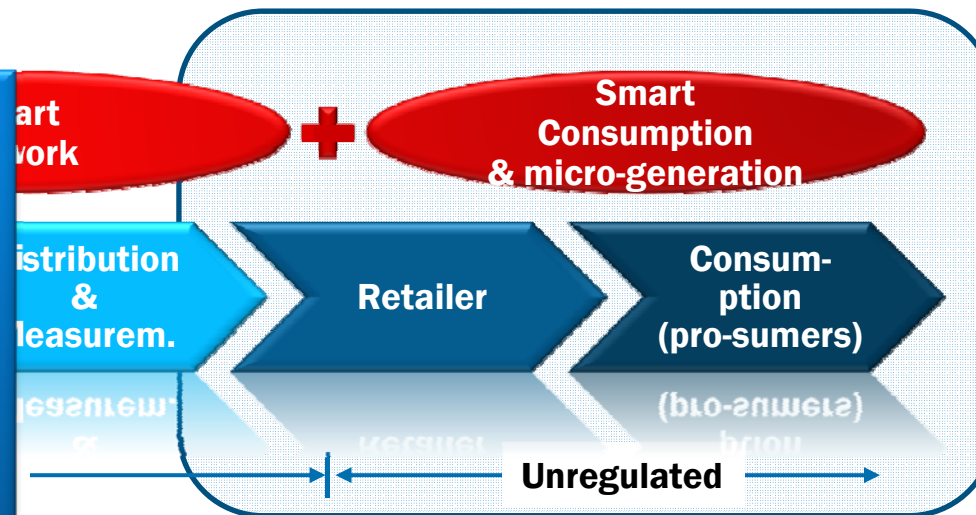


Distributed Renewables

Smart Consumption

Goals for Smart Consumption:

- flexible & controllable demand
- flexible & controllable generation
- user awareness (beyond the bill)
- user empowerment



Some trends in Smart Consumption

Electric Cars



Time of day Tariffs

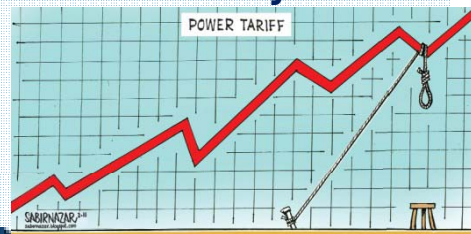
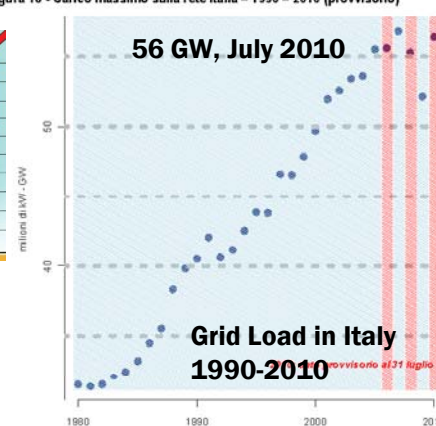


Figura 18 - Carico massimo sulla rete Italia - 1990 - 2010 (provvisorio)

Peak reduction



Efficiency

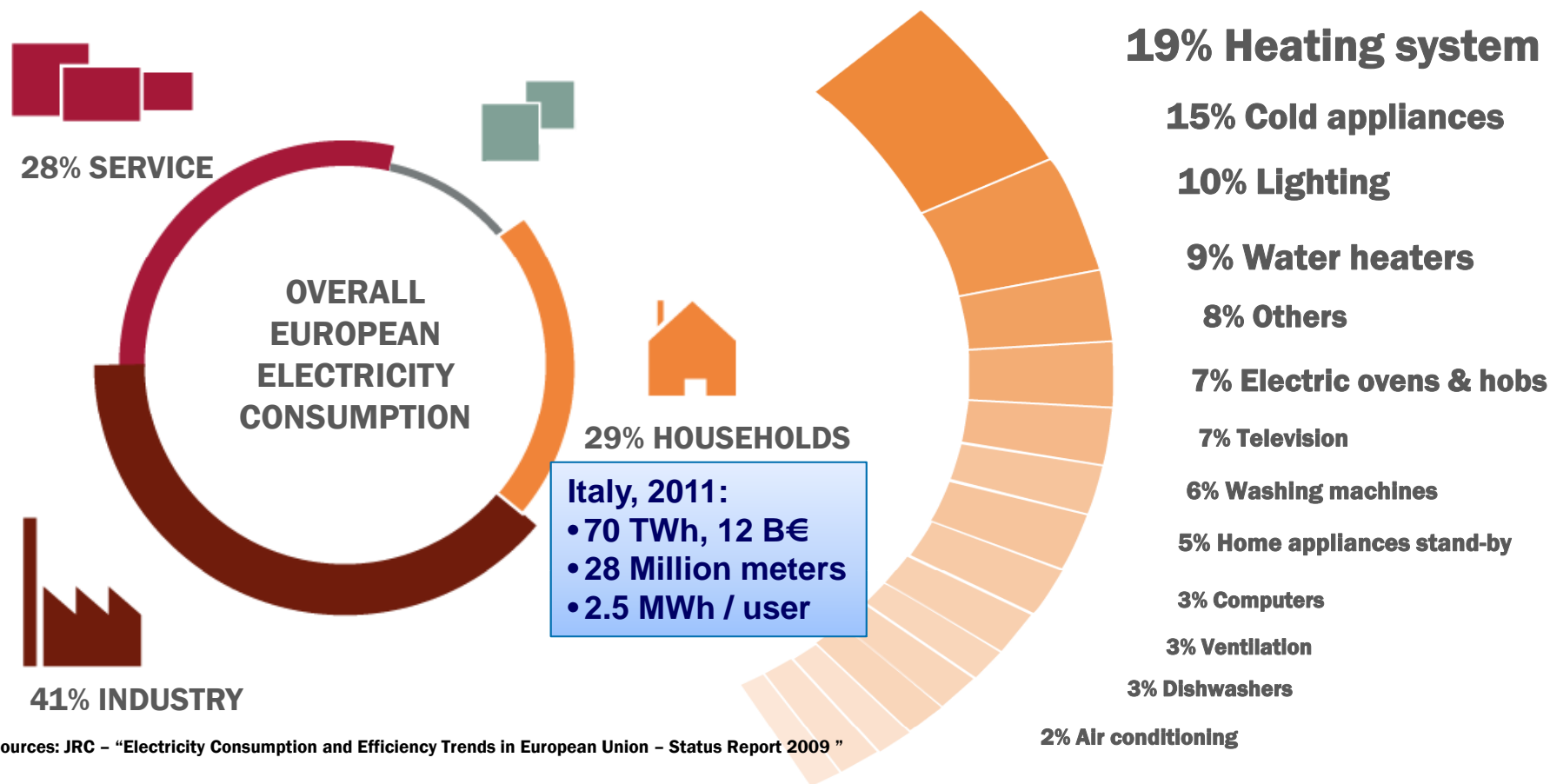


Tools to empower consumers



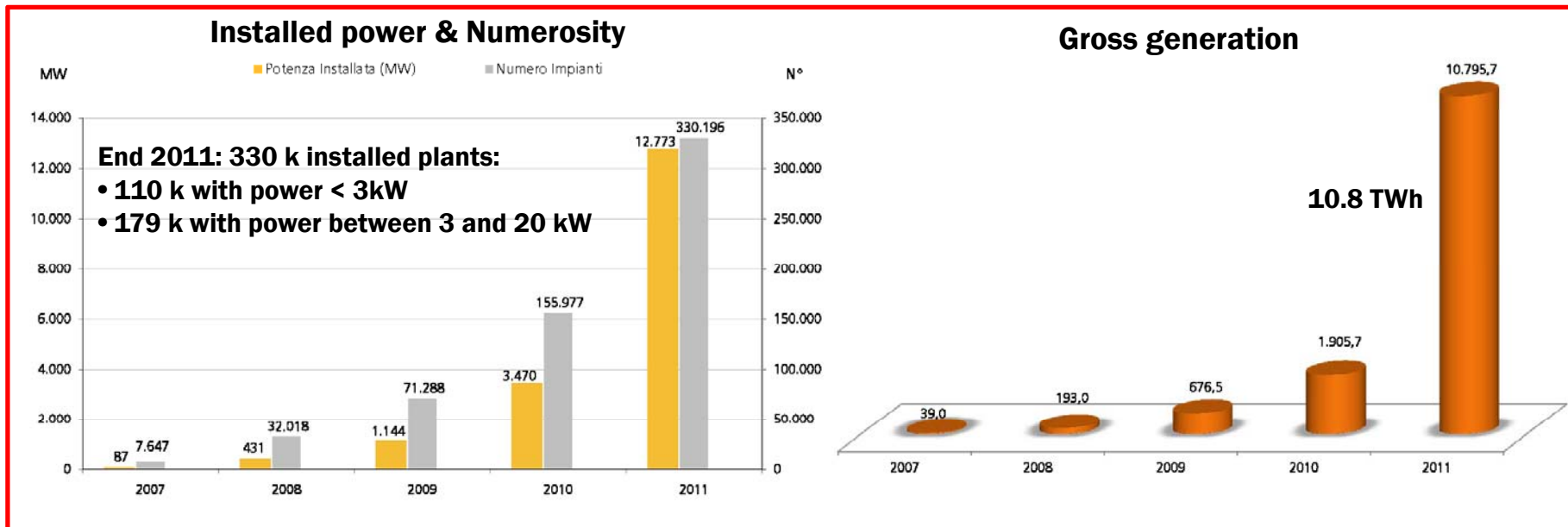
Distributed Renewables

Energy Consumption in EU

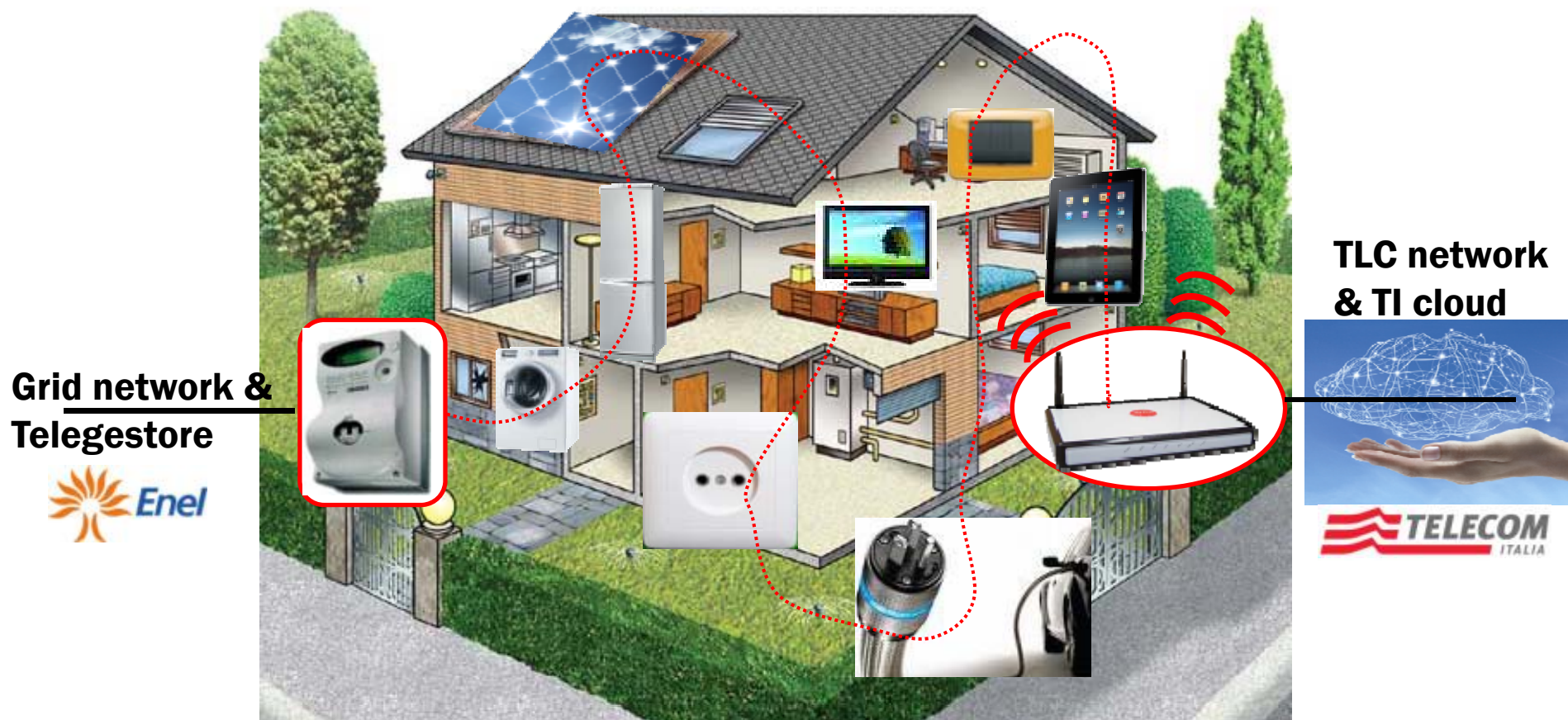


► Devices should be turned into “smart” products that are **connected** to a network, **aware** of how they are being used, able to **inform** the user about their status, and able to be **controlled** by smartphones or also by utilities signals

Micro-generation in Italy



Energy@home: an eco-system of interacting devices & sub-systems



The home bus is the technical enabler:

- to coordinate (between appliances and sub-systems) to increase efficiency
- to make appliances, meters, & other home devices actors of the cloud
- to implement a service platform for new value added services (not limited to electricity)

Energy@home Association

Mission

Develop & Promote technologies and services for home energy efficiency based upon device-device communication

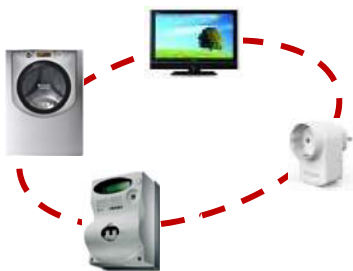
Non-profit Association founded on July 2012



The association is open to new parties

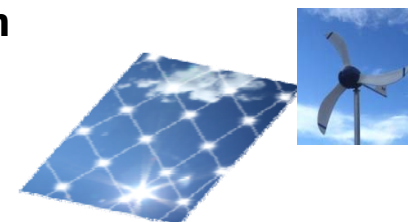
Vision

holistic approach towards energy efficiency: the house as an eco-system of interconnected and interacting user devices, home appliances, and sub-systems



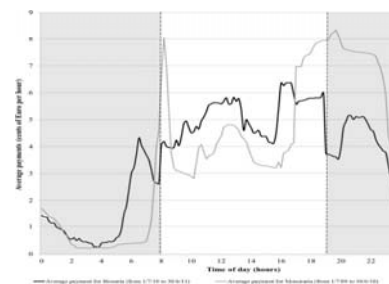
- coordinated energy consumption optimization between all the appliances

- energy micro-generation and consumption



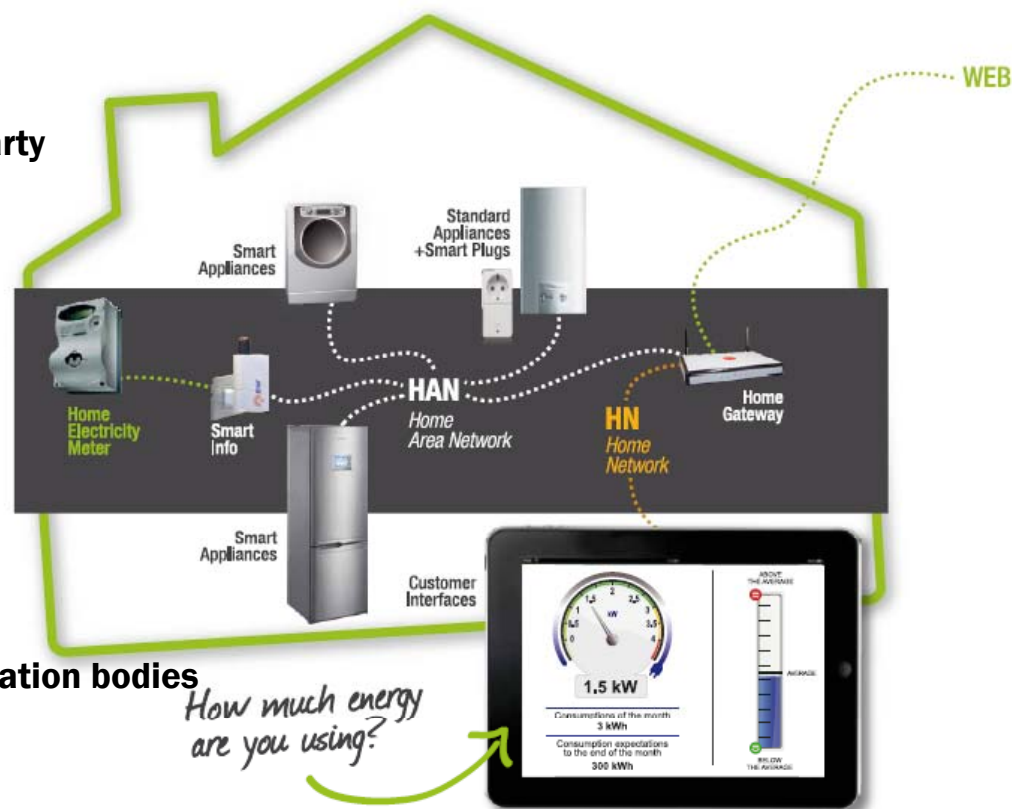
- education of the consumer to a virtuous use of appliances towards a more sustainable lifestyle

- time of use and dynamic tariff schemes



Energy@home approach

- ▶ **Open association**
 - ▶ The participation is open to any interested party
- ▶ **Interoperability among vendors**
 - ▶ Device-to-device communication
 - ▶ Sub-system to sub-system communication
- ▶ **Open specifications**
 - ▶ Public available
- ▶ **International-level specifications**
 - ▶ Through collaboration with proper standardization bodies

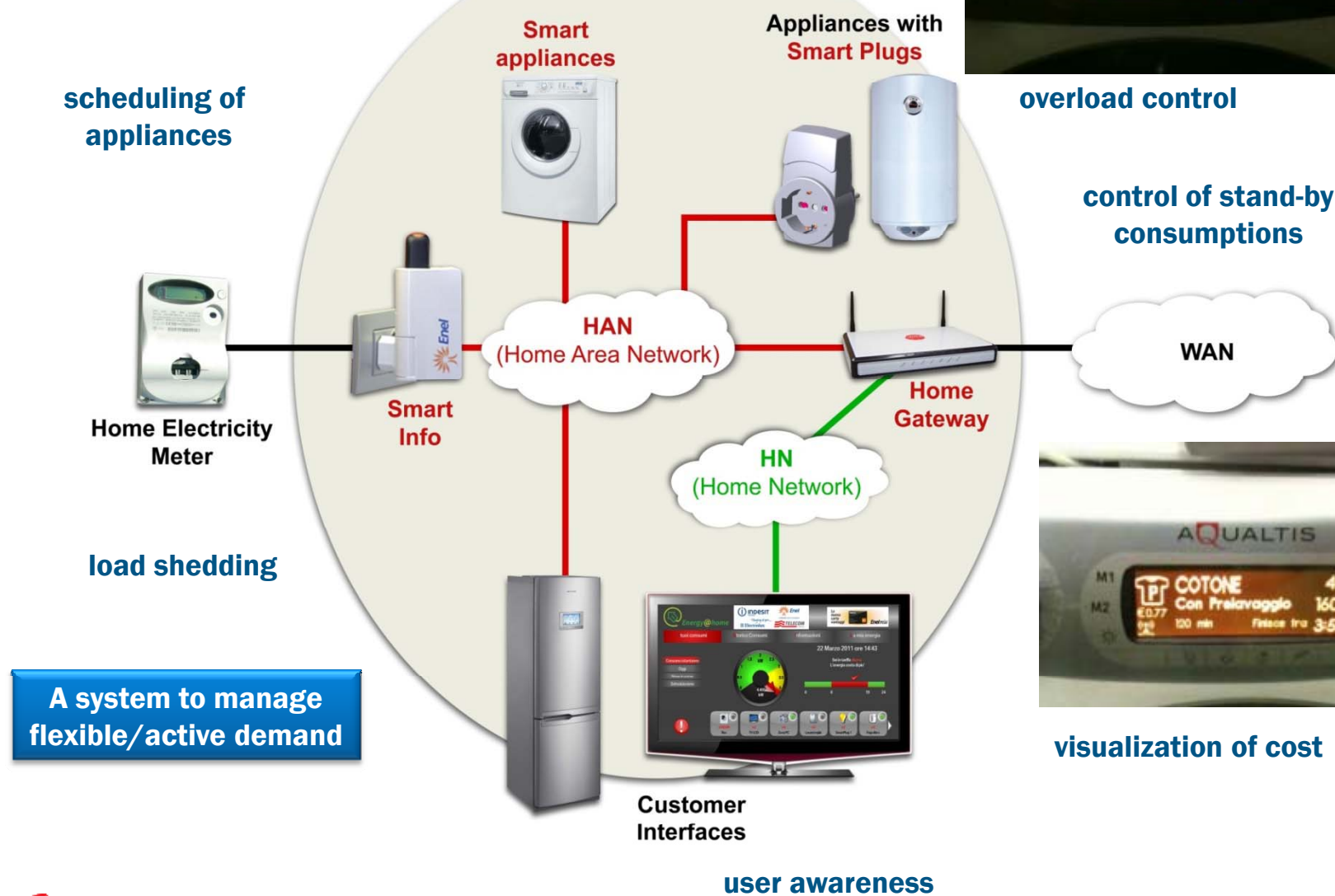


Achieved results, so far



- **Technical specifications** of the Home Area Network currently under standardization within the ZigBee Alliance
- An interoperable **fully-integrated system** comprising smart gateway, smart meter, smart plugs, and smart domestic appliances
- Interoperability **test events** (including some ZigBee events hosted by Energy@home)
- An Italian **field trial** involving 50 users
- A **field trial** in The Netherlands involving 300 users where Enexis utility is using the E@h protocol
- Foundation of the Energy@home **Association**

Architecture & Functionalities



overload control

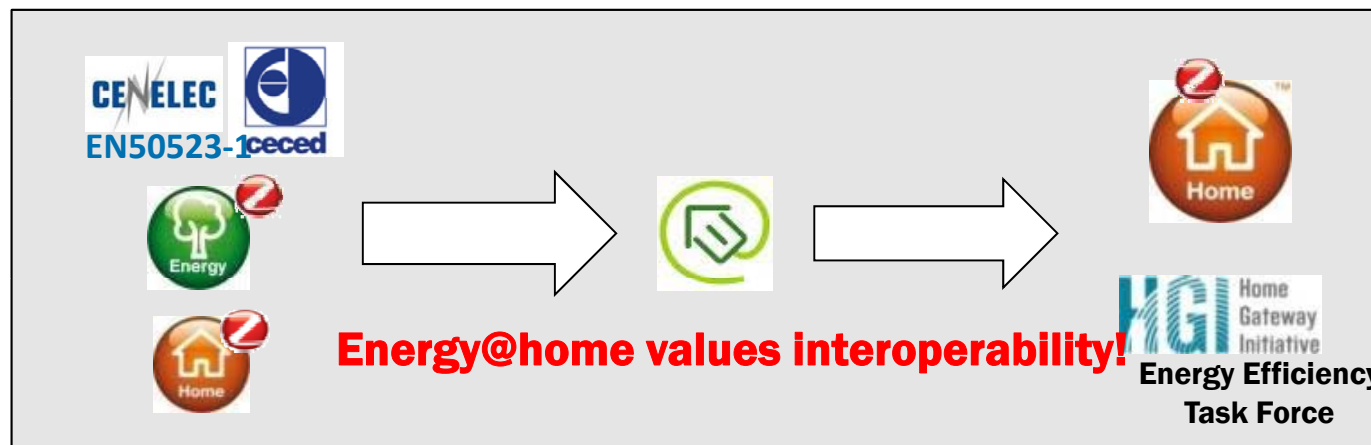
control of stand-by consumptions



visualization of cost

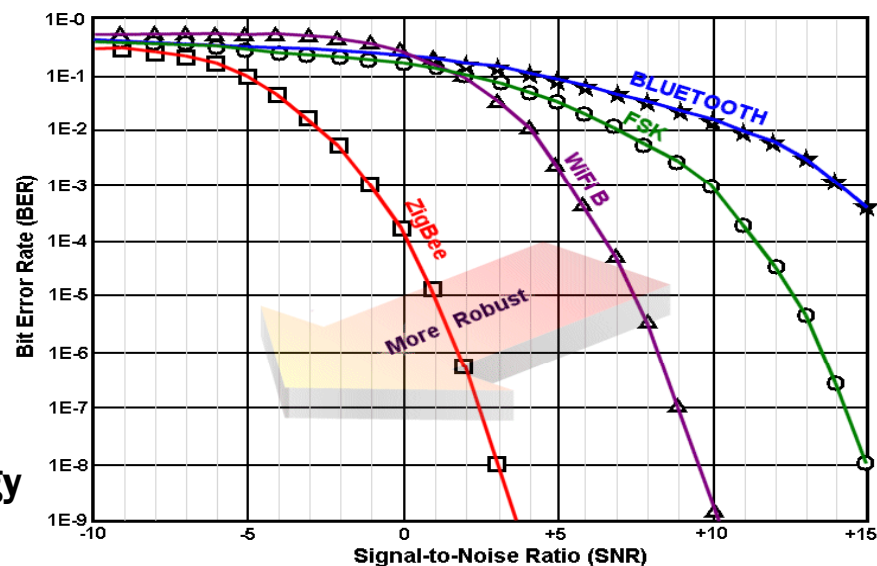
Energy@home 2012 specifications

- Energy@home 2012 specifications:
 - Define the wireless protocol, the data model, the set of application messages, and the sequence activity diagrams
 - extend the existing EN50523-1 (standard CECED-Cenelec EN50523-1: “Household appliances interworking”) and ZigBee Home Automation profile by integrating power meter device and connected appliances
 - submitted to ZigBee, CECED, HGI
- Expected to be integrated in ZigBee Home Automation 1.2 by 1Q2013
 - ZigBee interop events have been hosted by Energy@home



Why ZigBee Protocol

- ▶ **Cost**
- ▶ **Performance**
 - ▶ Energy efficiency
 - ▶ Performance in low SNR environments
 - ▶ Extended coverage through mesh topology
- ▶ **Openness & Diffusion**
 - ▶ Open specifications
 - ▶ Multiple vendors,
 - ▶ Large availability of products
 - ▶ Certification Program available
- ▶ **Extendible**



Excellent performance
in low SNR environments

Specifications of Public Profiles



Other protocols might be adopted depending on Energy@home Members Products

Devices in Energy@home: ENEL Smart Info

Metering Data	
Metering data	Active and negative energy in current billing period and in different tariff intervals.
	Active and negative energy in previous billing period and in different tariff intervals.
	Maximum power of active and negative energy in current billing period and in different tariff intervals
	Maximum power of active and negative energy in previous billing period and in different tariff intervals
	Average positive and negative power (different integration periods)
	Reactive Energy in different billing periods and tariff intervals
	Instantaneous power
	Active and reactive energy of current day and previous one.
Contractual and configuration information	Contractual power and power thresholds.
	Customer ID
	POD (Point of delivery) code
	Tariff intervals
	Credit left (for pre-paid contracts)
	Date and time (from the Smart Meter)
	Last alarm with type and timestamp
	Meter device details
	Bidirectional transmission of custom data.



Enel Smart Info has been designed to provide end users with the certified information on electricity consumptions managed by the electronic smart meter.

It can be plugged in every domestic socket to start data collection from the smart meter through powerline.



Smart Appliance

Definitions:

AHAM, USA : “*appliances which monitor, control and protect their electrical energy usage in response to customer needs*”

CECED, EU : “*a household appliance that makes use of an intelligent power management strategy to optimize the load on the power distribution grid: it lowers energy cost (for consumer and utilities) and increases the overall efficiency of the system*”

Both agree that:

1. **Pricing** must provide **incentives** to manage energy use efficiently and enable consumers to save money
2. **Communication Standards** must be open, flexible, secure, and limited in number
3. **Consumer Choice & Privacy** must be respected: the consumer is the decision maker!

Smart Appliances in Energy@home

Status

- time to end, current cycle & phase, start & end time

Fault states

- warnings, faults

Remote maintenance

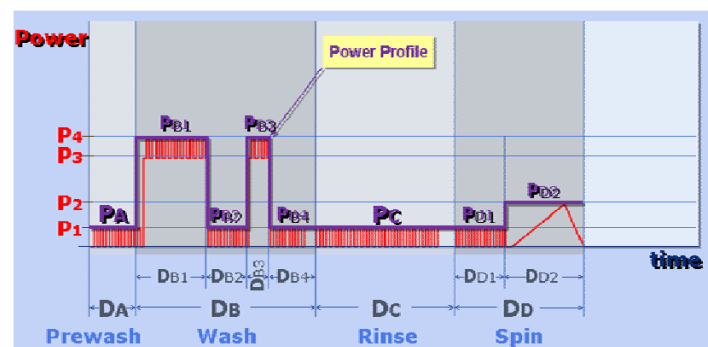


Appliance Power Profile

sequence of electrical loads activation/deactivation (**Power phases**); basic

“uninterruptable” elements:

- ✓ Expected duration
- ✓ Peak Power consumption
- ✓ Maximum activation delay
- ✓ Expected Energy consumption



The Devices: Broadband Gateway as the Energy Box

from Connectivity to Value Added Services



▶ Enables always-on connectivity of home devices

- ▶ is connected to the broadband network
- ▶ is always-on, power consumption < 10W
- ▶ provides multiple network interfaces (WAN xDSL, LAN Ethernet&WiFi, HAN target ZigBee)
- ▶ acts as the ZigBee controller and the Trust Center of the HAN
- ▶ Provides API's to discover, manage, and communicate with HAN devices
- ▶ Is the execution environment for managed applications

Enables development of VAS's at home

- ▶ is a managed Linux device, target 256 MB RAM
- ▶ runs the OSGi framework to host TI applications and 3rd party applications
- ▶ is connected to the service platform in the cloud
- ▶ Implements the energy box algorithms

User Interface: do we need a new device as a customer i/f?

In Home display



In Home Displays?



Future directions

- ▶ **The data & application layer**

- ▶ **The control layer**

- ▶ **AAA of Energy**
- ▶ **How to enable users to exploit variability of energy cost**

- ▶ **The protocol layer**

- ▶ **Focus to higher level protocols & interfaces: gateway-to-cloud, cloud-to-services**
- ▶ **Integration of IP-ready appliances**

AAA services for energy

Vision: ICT enables the Service Layer to the Grid

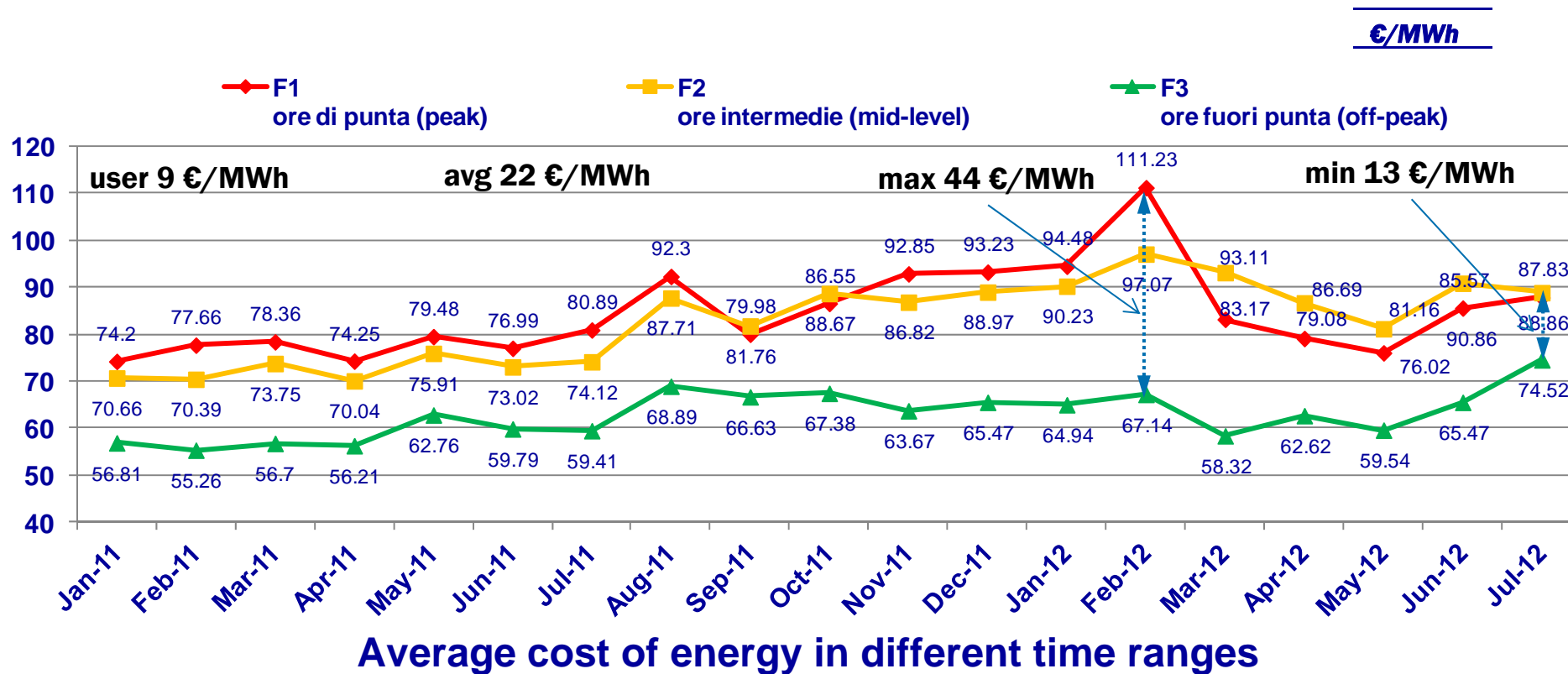


The electrical socket will become more similar to the Power Over Ethernet socket (power, authorization, communication, logging)...

By adding AAA services, ICT enables control over which users and which devices are allowed access to which services, and how much of the resources they have used or are allowed to use



How to enable users to exploit the high variability of cost?



F1: Mon- Fri 8.00 - 19.00;
F2: Mon – Fri 7.00 - 8.00, 19.00 - 23.00; Sat 7.00 - 23.00;
F3: Mon– Fri 23.00 - 7.00; Sun e holidays 24 hours

Source: GME



Issues:

- 1) How to enable users to exploit such a variability?
- 2) How to enable retailers to provide so variable tariffs?
- 3) Which tariff schemes are best suitable?

Future directions

▶ The data & application layer

- ▶ Benchmark and user comparison => Design of stimuli to incentivize efficiency
- ▶ Active Demand & Synchronization of loads with micro-generation
- ▶ Non Intrusive Load Monitoring
- ▶ Dual-fuel heating
- ▶ Occupant Behavior

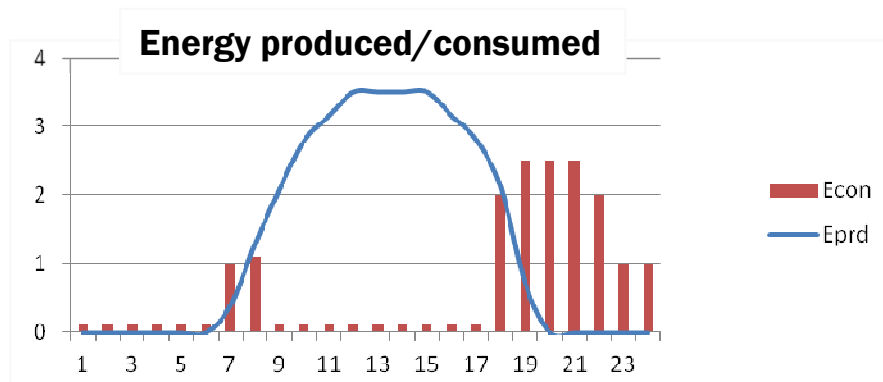
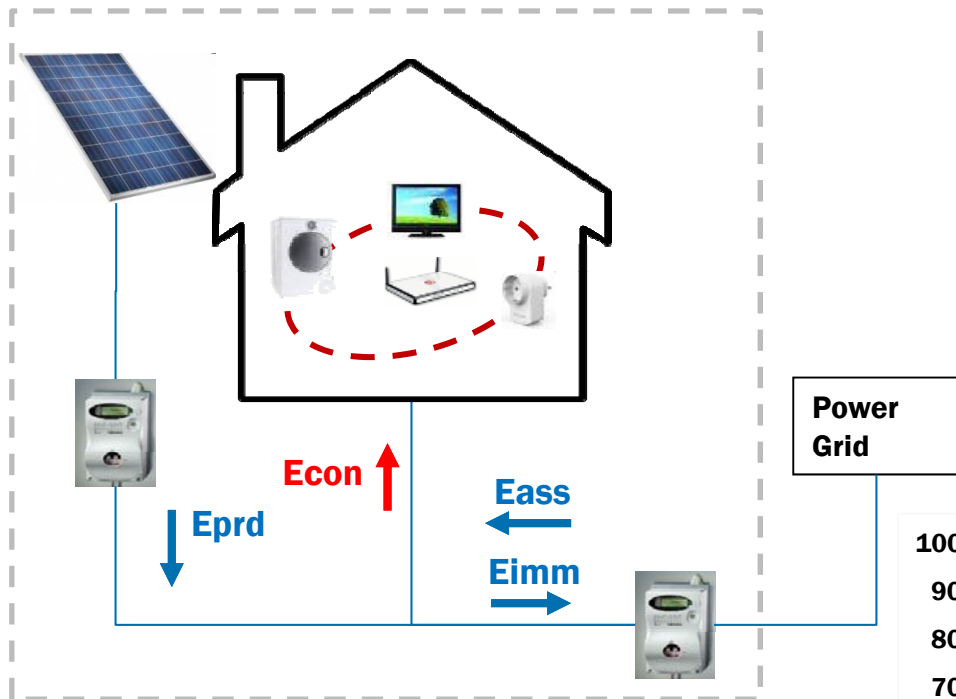
▶ The control layer

- ▶ AAA of Energy
- ▶ How to enable users to exploit variability of energy cost

▶ The protocol layer

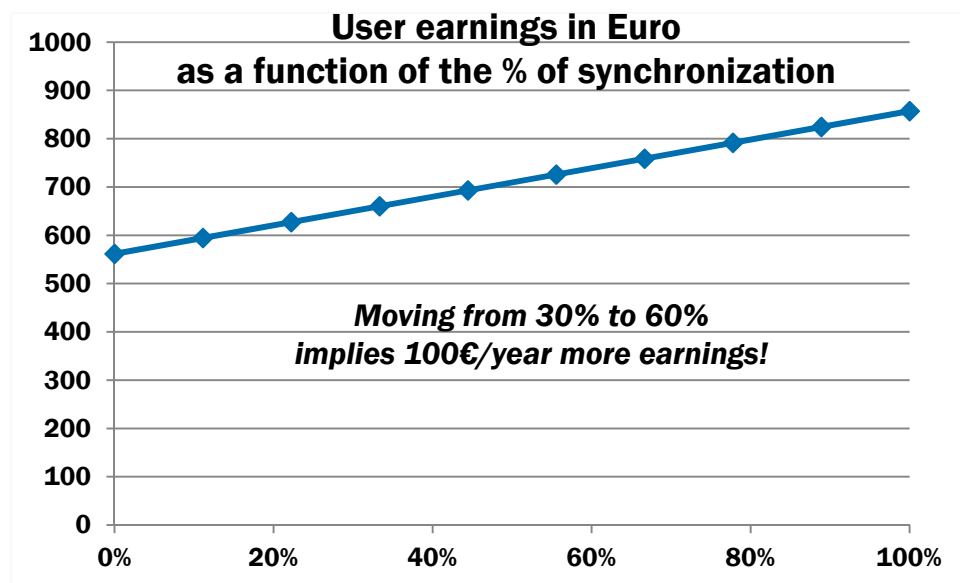
- ▶ Focus to higher level protocols & interfaces: gateway-to-cloud, cloud-to-services
- ▶ Integration of IP-ready appliances

Synchronization of loads with micro-generation

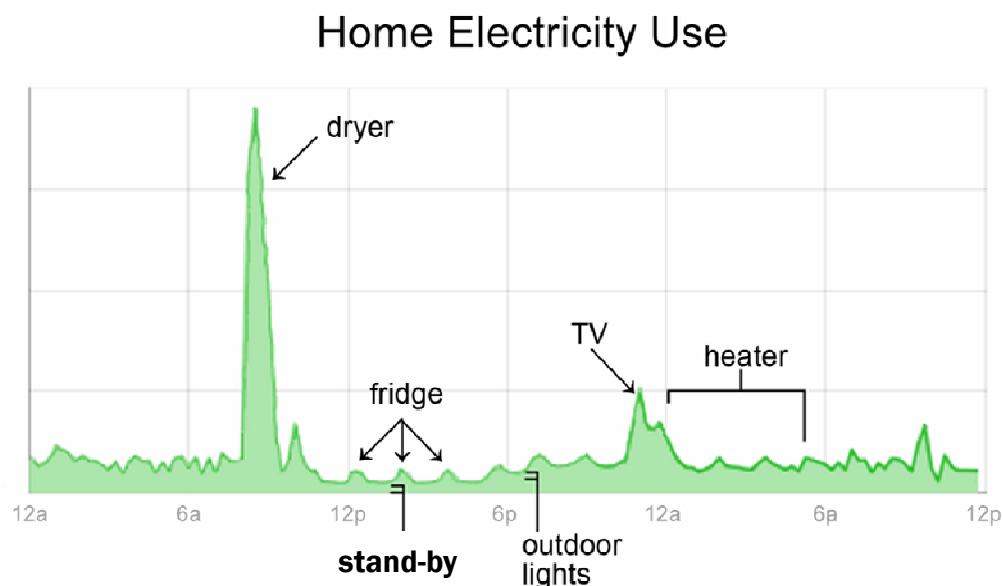


A premium tariff is provided to incentivize produced energy which is locally consumed and not injected in to the grid

i.e. synchronization of loads with generation



Non Intrusive Load Monitoring



Smart Plugs



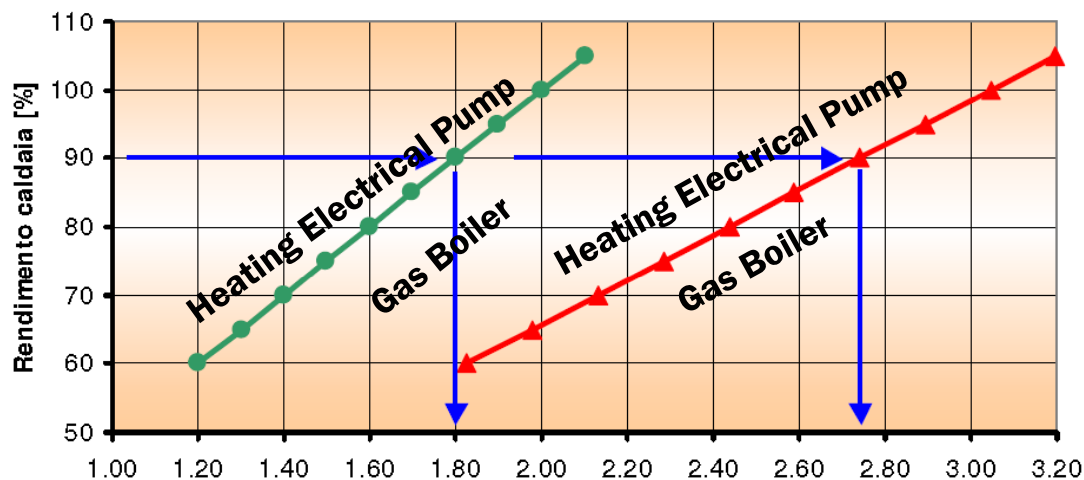
Meter interface (Smart Info)



active & reactive power

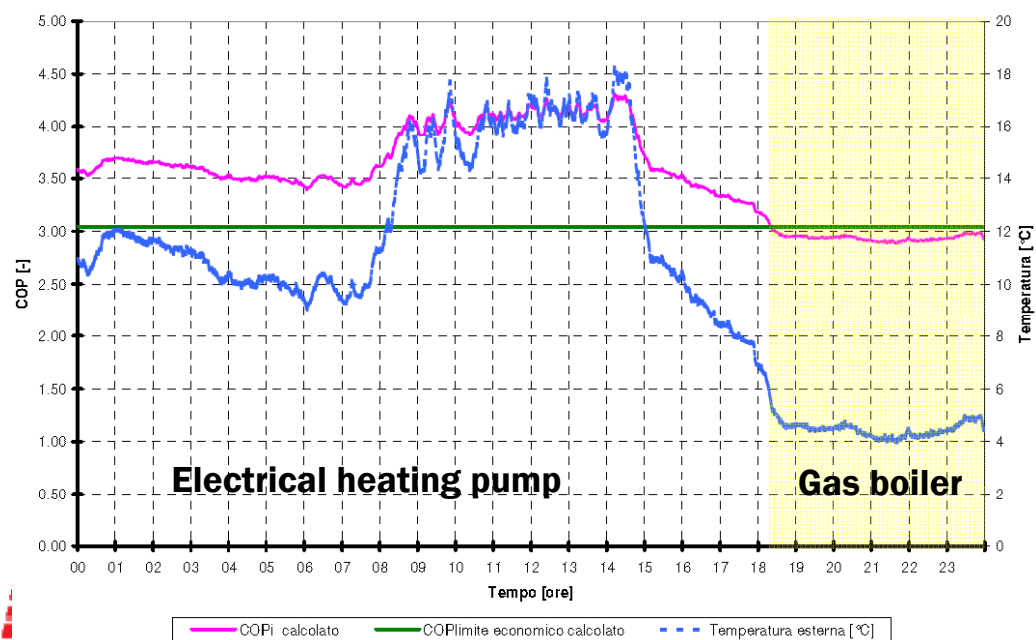
1. **Automatic Identification of the Load connected to the Smart Plug**
 - ▶ Fasten provisioning phase, less burden to users
2. **Automatic Identification of energy consumption of individual appliances from aggregate measurements**
 - ▶ Reduced number of smart plugs, less cost to users

Dual-Fuel Heating



COP (coefficient of performance) of heat pumps mainly depends on ext temperature

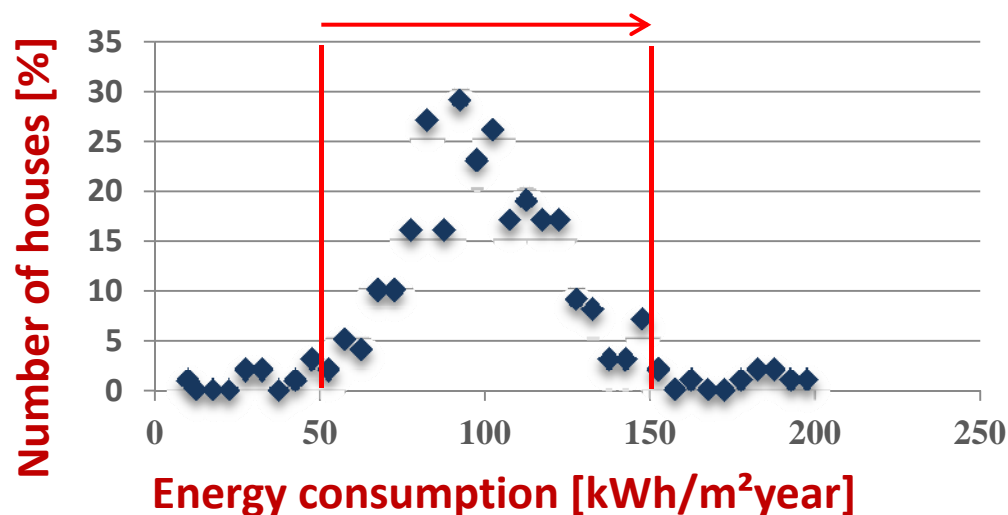
Convenience of using electric heat pump vs gas heating can be calculated either maximizing the economic (€) or environmental (CO2) benefit or a combination of both



Experimental data from RSE highlights a saving in the energy bill between 4 and 12%

Occupant Behaviour

SPACE HEATING ENERGY DEMAND IN 290 "IDENTICAL" HOUSES IN DENMARK



HIGHEST CONSUMPTIONS
MORE THEN
3 TIMES
HIGHER THAN THE
LOWER ONES

OCCUPANT BEHAVIOUR IS A
CRUCIAL ASPECT INFLUENCING
THE REAL BUILDING ENERGY
CONSUMPTION



Conclusions

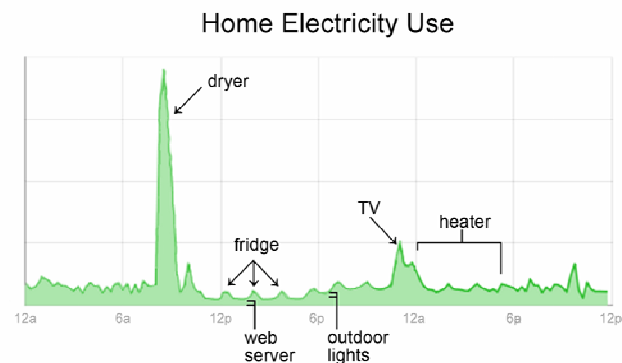
Goals for Smart Consumption:

- flexible & controllable demand
- flexible & controllable generation
- user awareness (beyond the bill)
- user empowerment



Energy@home

ICT: Protocol + Control + Data Layer



Occupant Behavior ...

