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| **Radiocommunication Study Groups** |  |
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| **17 June 2013** |
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| Annex 1 to Working Party 1A Chairman’s Report |
| Working Document towards a Preliminary Draft New REPORT ITU-R SM.[SMART\_GRID] |
| Smart grid power management systems |

Introduction

The working document towards a preliminary draft new Report ITU-R SM.[SMART\_GRID] on Smart grid power management systems has been reviewed and information provided by IEEE (Doc. [1A/92](http://www.itu.int/md/R12-WP1A-C-0092/en))  has been added.

Comments

1) Contributions to the 2014 meeting of Working Party 1A are in particular invited on chapters

*7 Interference considerations associated with the implementation of wired and wireless data transmission technologies used for the support of power grid management systems*

and

*8 Impact of widespread deployment of wired and wireless networks used for power grid management systems on spectrum availability*

2) Table 1 (chapter 6.1) on AMI (advanced metering)/AMR (automated meter reading) frequencies needs further discussion on its structure and contents. The third column is intended to provide information on the actual usage (other than AMI/AMR) at the relevant frequency. This information, if once completely collected, might be very voluminous.

3) Administrations which have contributed to the national Annexes are invited to re‑consider their national contributions (Annexes 2 – 5 of the working document).

**Attachment:** 1

ATTACHMENT

DRAFT REPORT ITU-R SM.[SMART\_GRID]

**Smart grid power management systems**

# 1 Introduction

Smart grid is a term used for advanced delivery systems utility services (electricity, gas and water) from sources of generation and production to consumption points, and includes all the related management and back office systems, together with and an integrated modern digital information technologies. Ultimately, the improved reliability, security, and efficiency of the Smart Grid distribution infrastructure is expected to result in lower costs for providing utility services to
the user.

Communication technologies have fast become a fundamental tool with which many utilities are building out their smart grid infrastructure. Over recent years, for example, administrations and national commissions overseeing electric power generation distribution and consumption have made commitments to improve efficiency, conservation, security and reliability as part of their efforts to reduce the 40% of the world’s greenhouse gases produced by electric power generation[[1]](#footnote-2). Smart grid systems are a key enabling technology in this respect.

The key objectives of the Smart Grid project are:

– to ensure secure supplies;

– to facilitate the move to a low-carbon economy;

– to maintain stable and affordable prices.

Secure communications form a key component of smart grid, and underpin some of the largest and most advanced smart grid deployments in development today. Moreover, with its overlay of information technologies, a smart grid has the ability to be predictive and self-healing, so that problems are automatically avoided. Fundamental to the smart grid project is effective smart metering in home and industry which allows for real time monitoring of consumption and communication with the grid control centres in a way that allows consumption and production to be matched and delivery to be made at the appropriate price level.

In ITU, the implementation of smart grid has become intrinsically linked to various wired and wireless technologies developed for a range of home networking purposes. Smart grid services outside the home include Advanced Metering (AMI), Automated Meter Management (AMM), and Automated Meter reading (AMR). Inside the home, Smart grid applications will focus on providing metering, monitoring and control communications between the utility supplier, smart meters and smart appliances such as heaters, air conditioners, washers, and other appliances. A major application foreseen relates to the charging and pricing communications exchanged between Plug-in Electric Vehicles (PEV) and their charging station. The smart grid services in the home will allow for granular control of smart appliances, the ability to remotely manage of electrical devices, and the display of consumption data and associated costs to better inform consumers, and thus motivate them to conserve power.

# 2 Smart Grid features and characteristic

The smart grid project envisages ubiquitous connectivity across all parts of utility network distribution grids from sources of supply grid, through network management centres and on to individual premises and appliances. Smart grid will require enormous 2-way data flows and complex connectivity which will be on a par with the internet. More information on the communication flows envisaged over the electricity supply grid is available in the [ITU Technical Paper](http://www.itu.int/publ/T-TUT-HOME-2010/en) “*Applications of ITU-T G.9960, ITU-T G.9961 transceivers for Smart Grid applications: Advanced metering infrastructure, energy management in the home and electric vehicles”*.

Smart grids will provide the information overlay and control infrastructure, creating an integrated communication and sensing network. The smart grid enabled distribution network provides both
the utility and the customer with increased control over the use of electricity, water and gas. Furthermore, the network enables utility distribution grids to operate more efficiently than ever before.

The following countries, Research Institute, Commissions, Industries and Standards Organizations have all identified features and characteristics of smart grid and smart metering:

– Recent United States legislation[[2]](#footnote-3).

– The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)[[3]](#footnote-4)

– The Modern Grid Initiative sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)[[4]](#footnote-5)

– The European Commission Strategic Research Agenda [[5]](#footnote-6)

– Recent United Kingdom consultation on Smart Metering Implementation[[6]](#footnote-7)

# 3 Smart grid communication network technologies

Various types of communication networks may be used in smart grid implementation. Such communication networks, however, need to provide sufficient capacity for basic and advanced smart grid applications that exist today as well as those that will be available in the near future.

# 4 Smart grid objectives and benefits

## 4.1 Reducing overall electricity demand through system optimization

Existing local electric distribution systems are designed to deliver energy and send it in one direction, but lack the intelligence to optimize the delivery. As a result, energy utilities must build enough generating capacity to meet peak energy demand, even though such peaks occur only on a few days per year and the average demand is much lower. Practically, this means that during days when demand is expected to be higher than average, the utility companies will restart occasionally used, less-efficient and more expensive generators.

The EU, the U.S. Congress[[7]](#footnote-8), the International Energy Administration[[8]](#footnote-9) and many researchers and utilities believe that smart grid is an essential technology to improve the reliability and reduce the environmental impact of electric consumption. The EPRI has estimated that smart grid-enabled electrical distribution could reduce electrical energy consumption by 5% to 10% and carbon dioxide emissions by 13% to 25%[[9]](#footnote-10).

**4.2 Integrating renewable and distributed energy resources**

Smart grid connectivity and communications overcome the problem of handling self-generated electrical energy. With rising energy costs and ever-greater environmental sensitivity, more and more individuals and companies are taking it upon themselves to generate their own electricity from renewable energy sources, such as wind or solar. As a result it is often difficult, expensive, or even impossible to connect distributed renewable energy sources to the grid. Furthermore, even where renewable energy is fed back into the grid, the present distribution grids around the world have no way of anticipating or reacting to this backflow of electricity.

Smart grid offers the solution by communicating back to the control centre how much energy is required and how much is being input from the self-generator sources. The main generating capacity can then be balanced to take account of the additional inflow when meeting demand. Because smart grid enables this to happen in real time, utility companies can avoid problems arising from the unpredictability of renewable energy sources. The recent report for the California Energy Commission on the Value of Distribution Automation, prepared by Energy and Environmental Economics, Inc. (E3), and EPRI Solutions, Inc., stated that the value of such distributed electric storage capable of being managed in real time (such as a battery or plug-in vehicles) would be increased by nearly 90% over a similar asset that is not connected by a smart grid[[10]](#footnote-11).

## 4.3 Providing a resilient network

Remote sensing technology along the electric distribution lines allows network operators to gather real-time intelligence on the status of their network. This enables providers of critical national infrastructure both to prevent outages before they occur and quickly pinpoint the site of an incident when one does occur. Smart grid does this by a series of software tools that gather and analyse data from sensors distributed throughout the electric distribution network to indicate where performance is suffering. Distribution companies can maximize their maintenance programmes to prevent breakages, and quickly dispatch engineers to the scene of an incident, independent of consumer feedback. In recent years, highly publicized blackouts in North American and European networks have made electricity network security a political question, and with an aging network the number of outages, and associated disruptions to end users, are only going to increase. Smart grid will provide a real tool in this constant battle for control.

# 5 ITU approach to smart grid

Smart grid will rely both on wired and wireless technologies in order to provide the connectivity and communication paths needed to handle the huge flows of data around utility distribution networks.

An early candidate for consideration was power line telecommunications (PLT) following on from the simplistic rationale that the electricity supply lines themselves provide ubiquitous connectivity across all parts of the electricity supply grid and that the necessary data signals could be sent end‑to-end over the power lines themselves. This ignored some important points such as attenuation and noise along the power lines and how to route signals around the grid network, and crucially the integrity of the data.

The rationale for the ITU-T Sector to become involved with PLT was an appreciation that although increasing use was being made of mains electrical wiring for data transmission, the power lines were neither designed nor engineered for communications purposes. In particular, ITU-T had concerns with the unshielded and untwisted wires used for power transmission, which are subject to many types of strong interference[[11]](#footnote-12); many electrical devices are also sources of noise on the wire.

Because of the susceptibility of power line communication to incoming interference, advanced communications and noise mitigation technologies have been developed for general purpose PLT applications within the Recommendation ITU-T G.9960 family of recommendations from 2010 onwards. More recently, ITU-T has developed a narrow band power line communications (NB‑PLC) technology in Recommendation ITU-T [**G.9955**](http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-G.9955) designed specifically to support smart grid connectivity and communications.

The frequency ranges defined for NB-PLC in Recommendation ITU-T [**G.9955**](http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-G.9955) are those already designated for use by PLT in Europe by CENELEC[[12]](#footnote-13) and CEPT[[13]](#footnote-14), and for the USA by the FCC. Moreover, the limits on conducted and radiated interference set in Annex 5 to Recommendation ITU-T G.9955 are as set by the IEC CISPR 22 standard, *“Information technology equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement”*.

The new frequency ranges used in the G.9955 standard for NB-PLC/smart grid therefore use best practice in avoiding incompatibilities with radiocommunication services that could arise with the ubiquitous deployment of PLT for smart grid communications. However, other standards developing organizations (SDOs) and industry groups outside ITU have taken an interest in developing PLT products for smart grid applications, which may give due consideration to compatibility requirements. ITU-T has therefore taken the lead in coordinating the work on PLT for smart grid through a dedicated group called the Joint Coordination Activity on Smart Grid and Home Networking ([JCA SG&HN](http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/jca/SGHN/Pages/default.aspx)). This builds on comprehensive informative previously being assembled through the [ITU-T Focus Group on Smart Grid](http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/smart/Pages/Default.aspx), which was established by the February 2010 meeting of the ITU\_T TSAG in order to provide ITU-T Study Groups with a common forum for smart grid activities on standardization and to collaborate with smart grid communities worldwide (e.g. research institutes, forums, academia, SDOs and industry groups), in order to:

– identify potential impacts on standards development;

– investigate future ITU-T study items and related actions;

– familiarize ITU-T and standardization communities with emerging attributes of smart grid;

– encourage collaboration between ITU-T and smart grid communities.

ITU-T has also been developing standards for wireless home networking technologies. Wireless technologies can provide smart grid for all utilities and can easily connect directly into an IP based infrastructure when electrical safety or legal considerations prevent directly wired connections, which can be the case with gas or water meters.

Recently, ITU-T has approved Recommendation ITU-T [**G.9959**](http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-G.9959) on narrow band Wireless LANs. The frequency bands for these are still the subject of discussion between ITU-R and ITU-T.
The original proposal was to make use of spot frequencies in the bands allocated for ISM applications (i.e., unlicensed bands), which requires careful consideration because these bands are freely available for a number of deregulated uses.

In addition to the spectrum management and compatibility considerations within the remit of ITU‑R, there are also legal, privacy and security issues that will need to be considered in the appropriate fora on the integrity of wireless devices used in smart grid. Such considerations may have a bearing on the identification of frequencies for use in wireless smart grid communications – in particular the need to avoid interception, spoofing, data corruption, or loss in relation to charging and billing data. This has been the subject of comment in consultations by the United Kingdom [Department of Energy and Climate Change](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/consultations/smart_mtr_imp/smart_mtr_imp.aspx) where various views were expressed on whether the frequencies used for the wireless components of Smart Grid communications should be from bands allocated and protected for such purposes, or in deregulated (unlicensed) bands. Note that billing and charging data is deemed to personal data in several countries and therefore subject to strict protection under data protection legislations.

Other wireless communication technologies that can contribute to smart grid requirements are cellular telephone technologies and sound broadcasting. Smart meters are available with individual monitoring and control functions provided using GSM technology. Also, inaudible subcarriers have been used for decades for simple wide area switching between metering tariffs using FM broadcasting networks in the USA and the AM 198 kHz national coverage broadcasting service in the United Kingdom.

The parallel activities on smart grid communication technologies in the ITU-R Sector come under the new ITU-R Study Group 1 Question ITU-R **236/1**, *“Impact on radiocommunication systems from wireless and wired data transmission technologies used for the support of power grid management systems”*.

# 6 Data rates, bandwidths, frequency bands and spectrum requirements needed to support the needs of power grid management systems

## 6.1 Frequencies for smart metering

Smart metering functions include:

– Advanced Metering (AMI),

– Automated Meter Management (AMM), and

– Automated Meter reading (AMR).

The following is an example list of bands used for AMR/AMI in some parts of the world.

Table 1

AMR/AMI frequencies

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency (MHz)** | **Area/region** | **Comments related to the actual use** |
| 169.4-169.475 | ? |  |
| 220-222 | Some parts of ITU Region 2 | In ITU Region 1 + Iran, this range is part of the band used for terrestrial broadcasting according to the GE06 agreement, not used for AMR/AMI |
| 450-470 | ? |  |
| 470-698 | ? | In ITU Region 1 + Iran, this range is part of the band used for terrestrial broadcasting according to the GE06 agreement, not used for AMR/AMI |
| 863-870 | ? |  |
| {869} | ? |  |
| 896-901 | ? |  |
| 901-902 | ? |  |
| 902-928 | ? |  |
| 928-960 | ? |  |
| 1 427-1 518 | ? | In parts of Region 1, namely in Europe:- The range 1452-1479.2 MHz is planned for use by terrestrial broadcasting according to the Ma02revCO07 agreement (registered in ITU as regional agreement) and by the Mobile service for supplemental downlink only according to relevant EC decision.- The range 1492-1518 is used for wireless microphones according to ECC Recommendation 70-03, Annex 10.- Not used for AMR/AMI |
| 2 400-2 483.5 | ? |  |
| 3 600-3 650 | ? |  |
| 3 650 -3 700 | ? |  |
| 5 150-5 250 | ? |  |
| 5 250-5 350 | ? |  |
| 5 470-5 725 | ? |  |
| 5 725-5 850 | ? |  |

## 6.2 First mile

TBD

## 6.3 Middle mile

Where there are numerous collector points, it may be more efficient to use a point-to-multipoint architecture to link them to the backhaul network. This can be referred to as the middle mile. Some example characteristics of middle mile are as shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Middle mile

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Frequency band(MHz)** | **1 800-1 830** |
| Architecture | Point-to-point/point-to-multipoint |
| Modulation | QPSK/16-QAM/64 QAM[1] |
| Channel spacing (MHz) | 3.5 MHz/5 MHz |
| Maximum Rx antenna gain (dBi) | Base: 11 dBi |
| Feeder/multiplexer loss (minimum) (dB) | 1 dB |
| Antenna type (Tx and Rx) | Base: Omni/sectoralTerminal: flat panel |
| Maximum Tx output power (dBW) | 2 Watts in any 1 MHz |
| e.i.r.p. (maximum) (dBW) | +55 dBW per RF channel |
| Receiver noise figure (dB) | 3 |
| Note [1]: Adaptive |

## 6.4 Backhaul

Wireless backhaul can make use of any fixed point-to-point frequency band.

There are multiple wireless standards that can provide solutions for first mile, middle mile and backhaul. The appropriate standard depends on the application and deployment scenario. In some instances, wired options (including fibre) can be used for some of the links in the network. The IEEE 802 LMSC has prepared a package of standards that lists IEEE 802 standards appropriate for use in Power Grid Management Systems and this list can be found in Annex 1.

In urban areas, plenty of options exist for backhaul connectivity, including wired networks such as IEEE 802.3 (Ethernet) as well as coaxial cable, as well as a variety of wireless solutions.

However bringing backhaul to the all areas is challenging due to long distances and cost sensitivity. In such cases IEEE 802.22 (Wi-FAR™) and IEEE 802.16 (WiMAX™), for example, provide a viable option for high throughput and long distance backhaul connectivity.

# 7 Interference considerations associated with the implementation of wired and wireless data transmission technologies used for the support of power grid management systems

The IEEE 802 has developed many wireless technologies that have demonstrated interference resilient communications to enable power grid management without interference to others.

– For example, IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi™), and IEEE 802.15.1 (Bluetooth™) have demonstrated that they can co-exist while operating in the same band for many years.

- IEEE 802.3 has considered interference potential of the technologies used for the standard to ensure that it is minimized [Law: 802.3 to review and provide edits]

– Although thousands of smart grid devices will be deployed, their data rate requirements may be low and it is very likely that all the devices will not be transmitting at the same time. Therefore, they can efficiently share the same spectrum.

– Regulators such as the Federal Communications Commission and UK OfCom have proposed strict emission limits for various bands that need to be adhered to in order to be able to use these bands.

– New cognitive radio sharing technologies developed within the IEEE 802 Standards (e.g. IEEE 802.22-2011™, also known as Wi-FAR™) can make efficient use of spectrum while doing no harm to other primary users operating in these bands or
the adjacent bands.

– Features embedded within IEEE 802 standards such as spectrum sensing, spectrum etiquette, channel set management and co-existence will ensure minimal interference to themselves and others.

**-** Some regulations such as the United States, UK, Canada etc are planning to open up various frequency bands such as the TV Band Unused Channels (also known as white spaces), 3550 – 3650 MHz, 5 GHz etc., where hierarchical spectrum sharing mechanism will be used on a premise that the primary users will suffer no perceptible interference. The primary users such as the broadcasting services, radars, fixed satellite receiver stations etc will be protected, and based on the location, antenna height, spectrum transmission mask and power levels, the secondary devices (also known as White Space Devices (WSD) will be allowed to use the spectrum on an opportunistic basis. The primary interference management function will be carried out by a Database Service. Such a database service will contain information about the location of the primary users and their protection contours. Based on the query from the WSD, the database service will determine which channels may be used by the WSD. Many pilot programs and trials have been successfully completed around the world to demonstrate that this can work. Such mechanisms may also be used for Power Grid Management Systems to ensure interference management when large scale deployment of wireless networks takes place.

# 8 Impact of widespread deployment of wired and wireless networks used for power grid management systems on spectrum availability

The IEEE 802 believes that adequate spectrum exists for current Power Grid Management Systems as long as it is used efficiently. Further IEEE 802 believes that the spectrum availability will not be affected by wide-spread deployment of such technologies and devices. For future applications, additional spectrum, such as that made available through spectrum sharing and cognitive radio systems, will be beneficial to realize the full potential of Power Grid Management Systems.

– There are currently millions of installed wireless smart grid devices in a variety of countries and regions, e.g., Europe, Australia, North America, that are operating in shared spectrum. These deployments are growing and more are planned in these geographic regions because they have been successful and effective.

– Mobile consumer wireless devices are in wide use globally. Each device may transfer gigabytes of data per month. The data usage of wireless smart grid devices is orders of magnitude smaller. The licensed spectrum that is managed by wireless carriers, can easily handle the incremental traffic.

– Also, IEEE 802 has developed a wide variety of wireless technologies to be used in license-exempt bands such as IEEE 802.15.4g as well as IEEE 802.11 that have been highly successful and are likely to be used to manage the Power Grid Management Systems. These technologies provide a low cost, and yet reliable alternative to mobile technologies that are traditionally used in licensed bands.

* Existing regulations by regulators such as the Federal Communications Commission and UK OfCom have successfully allowed for millions of wireless Smart Grid devices to operate without harm to each other.

– IEEE 802 wireless standards use a variety of technologies, e.g., frequency hopping, mesh routing, fragmentation, coding, and high burst rate, which enable reliable wireless Smart Grid Networks. In addition, wireless Smart Grid networks are resilient to link breaks and power outages.

– New cognitive radio sharing technologies developed within the IEEE 802 Standards can make efficient use of spectrum while doing no harm to other primary users operating in these bands or the adjacent bands.

– Features embedded within IEEE 802 standards such as spectrum sensing, spectrum etiquette, channel set management and co-existence will ensure minimal interference to themselves and others.

- In addition, database driven spectrum management may be used for inter-system co-existence, interference mitigation and to improve spectrum efficiency. Such database system driven operation is currently recommended by the FCC and Ofcom in TV Band White Spaces and certification and trials of the database services and devices are on-going. Such database service in conjunction with IEEE 802 standards can provide an effective solution to meeting the needs of the PGMS.

# 9 Conclusion

High-capacity, two-way communication networks employing wireless, PLT, or other telecommunications technologies that couple sensors and smart meters can transform existing electric distribution networks into smart grids. These interactive networks can be monitored and controlled to enhance the efficiency, reliability, and security of electric distribution networks.

Annex 1

Examples of existing standards related to power grid management systems

IEEE

IEEE 802 has a variety of wireless standards that are applicable to first mile applications for power grid management systems. A summary of the technical and operating features of the relevant IEEE 802 wireless standards are given in the tables below.

Table 1

Technical and operating features of IEEE Std 802.11

| Item | 802.11 | 802.11ah | 802.11n | 802.11ac |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model 1[[14]](#footnote-15) | Model 2[[15]](#footnote-16) |
| Supported frequency bands (licensed or unlicensed) | 2.4 GHz | 900 MHz | 900 MHz | 2.4 GHz | 5 GHz |
| Nominal operating range | 1.5 km | 2 km | 2 km | 1 km | 1 km |
| Mobility capabilities (nomadic/mobile) | nomadic and mobile | nomadic | nomadic | nomadic and mobile | nomadic and mobile |
| Peak data rate (uplink/downlink if different) | 2 Mb/s | 156 Mb/s | 1.3 Mb/s | 600 Mb/s | 6934 Mb/s |
| Duplex method (FDD, TDD, etc.) | TDD |
| Nominal RF bandwidth | 20 MHz | 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 MHz | 2 MHz | 20, 40 MHz | 20, 40, 80, 160 MHz |
| Diversity techniques | Space time |
| Support for MIMO (yes/no) | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| Beam steering/forming | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Retransmission | ARQ |
| Forward error correction | Yes | Convolutional and LDPC | Convolutional and LDPC | Yes | Yes |
| Interference management | Listen before talk | Listen before talk and frequency channel selection | Listen before talk and frequency channel selection | Listen before talk | Listen before talk |
| Power management | Yes |
| Connection topology | point-to-point, multi-hop, star |
| Medium access methods | CSMA/CA |
| Multiple access methods | CSMA | CSMA/TDMA | CSMA/TDMA | CSMA | CSMA |
| Discovery and association method | Passive and active scanning |
| QoS methods | Radio queue priority, pass-thru data tagging, and traffic priority |
| Location awareness | Yes |
| Ranging | Yes |
| Encryption | AES-128, AES-256 |
| Authentication/replay protection | Yes |
| Key exchange | Yes |
| Rogue node detection | Yes |
| Unique device identification | 48 bit unique identifier |

Table 2

Technical and operating features of IEEE Std 802.15.4

| Item | Value |
| --- | --- |
| Supported frequency bands, licensed or unlicensed (MHz) | Unlicensed: 169, 450-510, 779-787, 863-870, 902-928, 950-958, 2400‑2483.5 Licensed: 220, 400-1000, 1427 |
| Nominal operating range | OFDM – 2 kmMR-FSK – 5 kmDSSS – 0.1 km |
| Mobility capabilities (nomadic/mobile) | nomadic and mobile |
| Peak data rate (uplink/downlink if different) | OFDM – 860 kb/sMR-FSK – 400 kb/sDSSS – 250 kb/s |
| Duplex method (FDD, TDD, etc.) | TDD |
| Nominal RF bandwidth | OFDM – ranges from 200 kHz to 1.2 MHzMR-FSK – ranges from 12 kHz to 400 kHzDSSS – 5 MHz |
| Diversity techniques | Space and time |
| Support for MIMO (yes/no) | No |
| Beam steering/forming | No |
| Retransmission | ARQ |
| Forward error correction | Convolutional |
| Interference management | Listen before talk, frequency channel selection, frequency hopping spread spectrum, frequency agility.  |
| Power management | Yes |
| Connection topology | point-to-point, multi-hop, star |
| Medium access methods | CSMA/CA |
| Multiple access methods | CSMA/TDMA/FDMA (in hopping systems) |
| Discovery and association method | Active and passive scanning |
| QoS methods | Pass-thru data tagging and traffic priority |
| Location awareness | Yes |
| Ranging | Yes |
| Encryption | AES-128 |
| Authentication/replay protection | Yes |
| Key exchange | Yes |
| Rogue node detection | Yes |
| Unique device identification | 64 bit unique identifier |

Table 3

Characteristics of IEEE Std 802.16

| Item | Value |
| --- | --- |
| Supported frequency bands (licensed or unlicensed) | Licensed Frequency bands between 200 MHz and 6 GHz |
| Nominal operating range | Optimized for range up to 5 km in typical PMP environment, functional up to 100 km |
| Mobility capabilities (nomadic/mobile) | Nomadic and Mobile |
| Peak data rate (uplink/downlink if different) | 802.16-2012: 34.6UL / 60DL Mbps with 1 Tx BS Antenna (10 MHz BW). 69.2 UL / 120DL Mbps with 2 Tx BS Antennas (10 MHz BW)802.16.1-2012: 66.7UL / 120DL Mbps with 2 Tx BS Antenna (10 MHz BW), 137UL / 240DL Mbps with 4 Tx BS Antennas (10 MHz BW) |
| Duplex method (FDD, TDD, etc.) | Both TDD and FDD defined, TDD most commonly used, Adaptive TDD for asymmetric traffic |
| Nominal RF bandwidth | Selectable: 1.25 MHz to 10 MHz |
| Diversity techniques | Space and Time |
| Support for MIMO (yes/no) | Yes |
| Beam steering/forming | Yes |
| Retransmission | Yes (ARQ and HARQ) |
| Forward error correction | Yes (Convolutional Coding) |
| Interference management | Yes (Fractional Frequency Re-use) |
| Power management | Yes |
| Connection topology | Point to Multipoint, Point to Point, Multihop Relaying |
| Medium access methods | Coordinated contention followed by connection oriented QoS is support through the use of 5 service disciplines |
| Multiple access methods | OFDMA |
| Discovery and association method | Autonomous Discovery, association through CID/SFID |
| QoS methods | QoS differentiation (5 classes supported), and connection oriented QoS support |
| Location awareness | Yes |
| Ranging | Optional |
| Encryption | AES128 - CCM and CTR |
| Authentication/replay protection | Yes |
| Key exchange | PKMv2 ([1], Section 7.2.2) |
| Rogue nodes | Yes, CMAC / HMAC key derivation for integrity protection for control messages. Additionally ICV of AES-CCM for integrity protection of MPDUs. |
| Unique device identification | MAC Address, X.509 certificates, optional SIM Card |

Table 4

Technical and operating features of IEEE Std 802.20 625k-MC mode

| Item | Value |
| --- | --- |
| Supported frequency bands (licensed or unlicensed) | Licensed bands below 3.5 GHz |
| Nominal operating range | 12.7 km (Max) |
| Mobility capabilities (nomadic/mobile)  | Mobile |
| Peak data rate (uplink/downlink if different) | The peak downlink user data rates of 1,493 Mbps and peak uplink user data rates of 571 kbps in a carrier bandwidth of 625 kHz.  |
| Duplex method (FDD, TDD, etc.) | TDD |
| Nominal RF bandwidth | 2.5 MHz (Accommodates Four 625kHz spaced carriers), 5 MHz (Accommodates Eight 625kHz spaced carriers) |
| Modulation/coding rate – upstream and downstream | Adaptive Modulation and Coding, BPSK, QPSK, 8-PSK,12-PSK,16QAM, 24 QAM, 32QAM and 64 QAM |
| Diversity techniques | Spatial Diversity |
| Support for MIMO (yes/no) | Yes |
| Beam steering/forming | Spatial Channel Selectivity and adaptive antenna array processing. |
| Retransmission | Fast ARQ |
| Forward error correction | Block and Convolutional Coding / Viterbi Decoding |
| Interference management | Adaptive Antenna Signal Processing |
| Power management | Adaptive power control (open as well as closed loop) scheme. The power control will improve network capacity and reduce power consumption on both uplink and downlink. |
| Connection topology | Point to MultiPoint |
| Medium access methods | Random Access, TDMA-TDD |
| Multiple access methods | FDMA-TDMA-SDMA |
| Discovery and association method | By BS-UT Mutual Authentication  |
| QoS methods | The 625k-MC mode defines the three QoS classes. that implement IETF’s Diffserv model: Expedited Forwarding (EF), Assured Forwarding (AF) and Best effort (BE) Per Hop Behaviors based on the DiffServ Code Points (DSCP).  |
| Location awareness | Yes |
| Ranging | Yes |
| Encryption | Stream Ciphering RC4 and AES |
| Authentication/replay protection | BS authentication and UT authentication based on using digital certificates signed according to the ISO/IEC 9796 standard using the RSA algorithm |
| Key exchange | Elliptic curve cryptography (using curves K-163 and K-233 in FIPS-186-2 standard) |
| Rogue node detection | Protected from rogue nodes |
| Unique device identification | Yes |

Table 5

Technical and operating features of IEEE Std 802.22

| Item | Value |
| --- | --- |
| Supported frequency bands (licensed or unlicensed) | 54-862 MHz |
| Nominal operating range | Optimized for range up to 30 km in typical PMP environment, functional up to 100 km, may be also used for backhaul PTP configuration |
| Mobility capabilities (nomadic/mobile)  | Fixed and Nomadic |
| Peak data rate (uplink/downlink if different) | 22-29 Mb/s per TV Channel, greater than 40 Mb/s with on-going MAC and PHY enhancements |
| Duplex method (FDD, TDD, etc.) | TDD |
| Nominal RF bandwidth | 6, 7 or 8 MHz |
| Diversity techniques | Space, time, block codes, spatial multiplexing |
| Support for MIMO (yes/no) | Yes |
| Beam steering/forming | Yes |
| Retransmission | ARQ  |
| Forward error correction | Convolutional, Turbo Codes and LDPC Codes |
| Interference management | Yes |
| Power management | Yes, variety of low power states |
| Connection topology | Point to multipoint as well as Point to Point |
| Medium access methods | TDMA/ TDD OFDMA, reservation based MAC. |
| Multiple access methods | OFDMA |
| Discovery and association method | Yes, through device MAC ID, CID and SFID |
| QoS methods | QoS differentiation (5 classes supported), and connection oriented QoS support |
| Location awareness | Geolocation |
| Ranging | Yes |
| Encryption | AES128 - CCM, ECC and TLS |
| Authentication/replay protection | AES128 - CCM, ECC, EAP and TLS, replay protection through encryption, authentication as well as packet tagging. |
| Key exchange | Yes, PKMv2 |
| Rogue node detection | Yes |
| Unique device identification | 48 bit unique device identifier, X.509 certificate |

Annex 2

Smart grid in North America

In the United States and Canada, government agencies have recognized the real-time, high-capacity capabilities of a smart grid will enable utilities and end users to access the full economic and environmental benefits from renewable, especially distributed renewable, resources[[16]](#footnote-17). Similarly, these capabilities are expected to unleash the potential benefits of dynamic rate structures and demand response applications that require the ability to interact with many thousands of devices in real time[[17]](#footnote-18).

U.S. and Canadian authorities already acknowledge a fully integrated communication network as an integral part of a smart grid. For instance, the U.S. Department of Energy-sponsored modern grid initiative identified that “the implementation of integrated communications is a foundational need [of a smart grid], required by the other key technologies and essential to the modern power grid …”[[18]](#footnote-19)

The Department goes on to say that “[h]igh-speed, fully integrated, two-way communications technologies will allow much-needed real-time information and power exchange”[[19]](#footnote-20).

Similar emphasis on advanced communications functionality has been put forth by state authorities[[20]](#footnote-21) and other industry stakeholders. For example, the Ontario Smart Grid Forum recently stated that “communications technology is at the core of the smart grid. [Such technology] brings the data generated by meters, sensors, voltage controllers, mobile work units and a host of other devices on the grid to the computer systems and other equipment necessary to turn this data into actionable information”[[21]](#footnote-22).

Annex 3

Smart grid in Europe

Extensive European expertise and resources have been devoted to understanding and promoting smart grids as a solution to the challenges that Europe faces in terms of climate change and energy efficiency, including all of the following initiatives:

**– January 2008, Fiona Hall MEP Report “Action plan for energy efficiency: realizing the potential”**[[22]](#footnote-23)Report recognizes the importance of information and communication technologies to help generate additional productivity gains beyond the EU’s 20% target and considers that “*certain technologies such as smart grid technology … should … be the subject of effective policy recommendations*”.

**– June 2008, European Parliament (first reading) on the Directive on common rules for the internal market in electricity**[[23]](#footnote-24)advocates that “*pricing formulas, combined with the introduction of* ***smart metres and grids****, shall promote energy efficiency behaviour and the lowest possible costs for household customers, in particular households suffering energy poverty.”*

**–** The **Smart Grid European Technology Platform**[[24]](#footnote-25)works to “formulate and promote a vision for the development of European electricity networks looking towards 2020”, and in particular looks at how advanced ICT can help electricity networks become flexible, accessible, reliable and economic in line with changing European needs.

**–** The **Address project**[[25]](#footnote-26)(Active distribution networks with full integration of demand and distributed energy resources) is an EU-funded project which aims to deliver a comprehensive commercial and technical framework for the development of “active demand” in the smart grids of the future. ADDRESS combines 25 partners from 11 European countries spanning the entire electricity supply chain. PLT is a significant component of the projects underway pursuant to Address[[26]](#footnote-27).

## A3.1 European activities in some Member States[[27]](#footnote-28)

### A3.1.1 The European Industrial Initiative on electricity grids

The European Industrial Initiative on electricity grids[[28]](#footnote-29) is launched by the European Commission within the European Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan.

The SET-Plan was proposed by the European Commission’s General Directorates for Energy and for Research on 22 November 2007 with the aim to accelerate the availability of new energy technologies and to create a long term EU framework for energy technology development. The SET-Plan brings together the coordination of the European Commission, the research capacities of the major European institutes and universities, the engagement of European industry and the commitment of the Member States. One of two challenges addressed by the SET-Plan is mobilizing additional financial resources, for research and related infrastructures, industrial-scale demonstration and market replication projects. In the SET-Plan communication, the Commission informed about the increased budgets of the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Communities (2007-2013), as well as the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme.

The average annual budget dedicated to energy research (EC and Euratom) will be €886 million, compared to €574 million in the previous programmes[[29]](#footnote-30). The average annual budget dedicated to the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme will be €100 million, doubling previous values.

To engage the European industry, the European Commission proposed to launch in spring 2009 six European Industrial Initiatives (EII) in the areas of wind; solar; bio-energy; CO2 capture, transport and storage; electricity grids and nuclear fission. EIIs are devoted to strengthen energy research and innovation, to accelerate deployment of technologies and to progress beyond business‑as-usual approach. EIIs bring together appropriate resources and actors in industrial sectors, in which sharing of risks, public-private partnerships and financing at European level gives additional value.

The EII on electricity grids is expected to focus on the development of the smart electricity system, including storage, and on the creation of a European Centre to implement a research programme for the European transmission network[[30]](#footnote-31), with the final objective to enable a single, smart European electricity grid able to accommodate the massive integration of renewable and decentralized energy sources[[31]](#footnote-32). As for other European Industrial Initiatives, EII on electricity grids shall have measurable objectives in terms of cost reduction or improved performance.

### A3.1.2 National technology platform – smart grids Germany

“E-Energy: ICT-based Energy System of the Future[[32]](#footnote-33)“is a new support and funding priority and part of the technology policy of the Federal Government. Just like the terms “E-Commerce” or
“E-Government”, the abbreviation “E-Energy” stands for the comprehensive digital interconnection and computer-based control and monitoring of the entire energy supply system.

It was decided that the electricity sector would be the first area addressed by the project, as the challenges with regard to real-time interaction and computer intelligence are particularly high due to electricity's limited ability to be stored. The primary goal of E-Energy is to create E-Energy model regions that demonstrate how the tremendous potential for optimization presented by information and communication technologies (ICT) can best be tapped to achieve greater efficiency, supply security and environmental compatibility (cornerstones of energy and climate policy) in power supply, and how, in turn, new jobs and markets can be developed. What is particularly innovative about this project is that integrative ICT system concepts, which optimize the efficiency, supply security and environmental compatibility of the entire electricity supply system all along the chain - from generation and transport to distribution and consumption - are developed and tested in real-time in regional E-Energy model projects.

To force the pace on the innovative development needed and to broaden the impact of the results, the E-Energy programme focused on the following three aspects:

1) creation of an E-Energy marketplace that facilitates electronic legal transactions and business dealings between all market participants;

2) digital interconnection and computerization of the technical systems and components, and the process control and maintenance activities based on these systems and components, such that the largely independent monitoring, analysis, control and regulation of the overall technical system is ensured;

3) online linking of the electronic energy marketplace and overall technical system so that real-time digital interaction of business and technology operations is guaranteed.

An E-Energy technology competition was held and six model projects were declared the winners. They each pursue an integral system approach, covering all energy-relevant economic activities both at market and technical operating levels.

The programme will run for a 4-year term and mobilizes, together with the equity capital of the participating companies, some €140 million for the development of six E-Energy model regions:

– eTelligence, model region of Cuxhaven

**Subject**: Intelligence for energy, markets and power grids

– E-DeMa, Ruhr area model region

**Subject:** Decentralized integrated energy systems on the way towards the E-Energy marketplace of the future

– MeRegio

**Subject**: Minimum Emission Region

– Mannheim model city

**Subject:** Model city of Mannheim in the model region of Rhein-Neckar

– RegModHarz

**Subject**: Regenerative model region of Harz

– Smart Watts, model region Aachen

**Subject:** Greater efficiency and consumer benefit with the Internet of Energy

Besides the project coordinators, others like vendors of electrical equipment, system integrators, service providers, research institutes and universities are involved.

By 2012, the selected model regions are to develop their promising proposals up to the stage at which they are ready for market launching and to test their marketability in everyday application.

Annex 4

Smart grid in Brazil

**A4.1 Introduction**

The Ministry of Mines and Energy has promoted studies on technologies that could be used for
the Smart Grid concept. These studies were motivated by the necessity to reduce the technical and non‑technical losses and to improve the performance of the whole system in order to provide more reliability, resilience, security, etc. Recently, a study group supported by the Brazilian Ministry raised problems of the current power system and presented technologies and solutions that may reduce the losses and improve the performance of these power systems. These studies took into account the economic aspects as well, mainly the cost that would be acceptable for the installation over 45 million meters in the country.

**A4.2 Brazilian power sector**

Currently Brazil has over 114 GW of power capacity and over 67 million of costumer use. As shown in Fig. A3.1, it can be seen that the power capacity in Brazil is provided mainly by hydroelectric and thermoelectric plants that make up 94% of the total generation capacity.

Figure A4.1

**Brazilian**



The average consumption in Brazil is 68 GW with peaks over 70 GW. Recently, the electric sector informed that it is foreseen that the consumption will increase around 60%, what demands energy efficiency for the electric system.

As a first step of this process, the Ministry considers as priority the reduction of technical and non‑technical losses of power systems. The technical losses in transmission system and distribution system are 5% and 7%, respectively. Additionally, the non-technical losses, such as non-authorized energy taps in distribution systems add up to 7%.

With these numbers, one can foresee huge challenges for Brazil in developing a power system that would increase efficiency and reduce losses.

## A4.3 Brazilian smart grid study group

In order to understand the Smart Grid concept, in May 2010 the Ministry of Mines and Energy created a study group composed of members of the electric and telecommunications sectors. One of the aims of this group is to evaluate the applicability of this concept in the Brazilian Power Grid in order to increase the efficiency of the system.

In mid-March 2011, a report was presented to the Minister of Mines and Energy on the state of art of this technology. This report contains information on the concepts of the Smart Grid, as well as technical information on economic, billing and telecommunication issues.

In the part on telecommunications, the study took into account the technologies and resources available in Brazil and what kind of technologies used in other countries could be applied in Brazil. As an initial strategy, the Brazilian Government has special interest in Advanced Metering Infrastructure deployment.

As part of this study, in October 2010, a technical group visited the United States of America to gather information on Smart Grid issues. In general, it was detected that almost all telecommunication technologies deployed as support for Smart Grid functionalities could be applied for Brazil’s purposes.

**A4.4 Telecommunication issues**

It was seen that several kinds of telecommunication technologies can be applied for the same purpose. For example, both Zig-Bee and Mesh Grid can be used for reading end-users’ energy consumption meters. For Backhaul, WiMax, GPRS, 3G, 4G etc. may all be used. Each solution depends on technical aspects like available spectrum, propagation, throughput etc.

Currently there is uncertainty about the backhaul throughput needed by the Smart Grid applications. Certainly, this information is strategic for Smart Grid projects in order to choose the proper solution and requirements for spectrum resources like bandwidth, limits of harmful interference to other services, power limits and propagation aspects. So far, there have not been any studies on system requirements for telecommunication system that could be applied for Smart Grid.

We are concerned of electric field measurement techniques in the use of Power Line Carrier (PLC) in LF band in Smart Grid applications. Recently, some companies in Brazil have demonstrated interest on certification of PLC equipment with carries around 80 kHz with 20 kHz of band for Smart Metering. The emissions around this frequency are limited by regulation and the electric field limit is presented for measures taken at 300 m from the source.

**A4.5 Technical data**

It is essential to raise data about backhaul throughput, latency, resilience, reliability etc., which would be considered suitable for Smart Grid in order to plan the necessary resources of infrastructure and spectrum and to avoid obsolescence and waste of resources.

**A4.6 LF measurements**

Additionally, for enforcement purposes, in order to avoid the cumbersome procedures for electric field measurements in urban areas, taking into account rigorous regulation, it is recognized that other procedures such as power measurement would be less cumbersome than spectrum analyzer connected to LF antenna.

**A4.7 Conclusion**

Due to the strategic nature of Smart Grid implementation in developing countries, we request contributions from other administrations on technical data and LF measurements as discussed above.

Annex 5

Smart grid in the Republic of Korea

## A5.1 Korea’s Smart Grid Roadmap

To address climate change, Korea has recognized the need of rolling out a Smart Grid as infrastructure for the low carbon, green industry in preparation for its binding reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. With this in mind, the Korean government is pursuing the Smart Grid initiative as a national policy to achieve the vision of “Low carbon, Green growth.”

In 2009, Korea’s Green Growth Committee presented “Building an Advanced Green Country” as its vision, and outlined the contents of the Smart Grid Roadmap[[33]](#footnote-34). Views and comments of experts from the industry, academia, and research institutes had been collected since November 2009 and were reflected into the final roadmap announced in January 2010. According to the national roadmap, the Smart Grid project has been implemented in the following five areas with the goal to build a nationwide Smart Grid by 2030:

1) Smart Power Grid

2) Smart Place

3) Smart Transportation

4) Smart Renewable

5) Smart Electricity Service.

Korea’s Smart Grid project will be implemented by three stages; the first stage aims at the construction and operation of the Smart Grid Test-bed to test relevant technologies. The second stage is to expand the test-bed into metropolitan areas while adding intelligence on the part of consumers. The last stage is for the completion of a nationwide Smart Grid enabling all of the intelligent grid networks.

Figure A5.1

**Korea’s Smart Grid Roadmap**



Upon completion to the third stage, the outcome and benefit of Smart Grid will be noteworthy; through Smart Grid, Korea plans to reduce national electricity consumption by 6% while facilitating a wider use of new and renewable energy such as wind and solar power. In addition, Korea will reduce 230 million tons of GHG emissions and annually create 50,000 jobs with the scale of 68 billion won domestic market by year 2030. The accumulated know-how’s will work as a bridge for Korea to advance into the international market. Korea’s green growth will greatly contribute to preventing global warming in future.

From the national standpoint, Smart Grid project aims to raise energy efficiency and implement green-energy infrastructure by building eco-friendly infrastructure that reduces CO2 emissions. From the industrial standpoint, this project seeks to secure a new growth engine that will drive Korea in the age of green growth. From an individual standpoint, it is headed for low carbon and green life by enhancing quality of life through experiences of and participation in a low carbon, green life.

**A5.2 Technology development**

A town with 3,000 households is to be established as the Smart Grid Test-bed (10MW), where there will be a total of two sub-stations with at least 2 BANKs and, for each BANK, there will be two distribution lines. The Smart Grid Test-bed will be the site for the results of research programs on 'power transmission using IT' and new renewable energy resources.

About 10 consortiums in five areas have participated in testing technologies and developing business models, implementing this project by two phases as shown in Table A4.1.

Table A5.1

Jeju Test-bed implementation plan by phase

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Phase* | *Period* | *Key Focus Areas* | *Key Contents* |
| Basic stage(Infrastructure building) | 2010 ~ 2011 | Smart Power GridSmart PlaceSmart Transportation | Linking grid networks and consumers, grid networks and electric vehicles |
| Expansion stage(Integrated operation) | 2012 ~ 2013 | Smart RenewableSmart Electricity Service | - Provide new power services- Accommodate renewable energy sources to the power grid |

1. The European Commission Smart Grid Vision and Strategy for Europe’s Electricity Networks of the Future (“EC Smart Grid Vision Report” at 7 European Commission, 2006, available at <http://www.smartgrids.eu/documents/vision.pdf>). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140) (TITLE XIII—SMART GRID). <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-110publ140/pdf/PLAW-110publ140.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. <http://my.epri.com/portal/server.pt>? [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The DOE Sponsored Modern Grid Initiative identifies a Modern or Smart Grid is available at <http://www.netl.doe.gov/smartgrid/referenceshelf/whitepapers/Integrated%20Communications_Final_v2_0.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. EUR 22580 – Strategic Research Agenda for Europe’s Electricity Networks of the Future (EC Strategic Research Agenda) at 62, European Commission, 2007. ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/energy/docs/smartgrids\_agenda\_en.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. The Department of Energy and Climate Change [consultation on Smart Metering Implementation](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/consultations/smart_mtr_imp/smart_mtr_imp.aspx), (ref: 10D/732 20/7/2010 – 30/03/2011). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. For example, recent U.S. federal legislation, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140), sets out as the policy of the United States the implementation of smart grid systems to modernize the electric grid, and requires both the federal and state governments and regulators to take specific actions to support the implementation of a smart grid. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. International Energy Agency, Energy Technology Prospectives, 2008 at 179. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. See Electricity Sector Framework for the Future: Achieving the 21st Century Transformation at 42, Electric Power Research Institute, (Aug. 2003) (“EPRI Report”), available at: <http://www.globalregulatorynetwork.org/PDFs/ESFF_volume1.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. California Energy Commission on the Value of Distribution Automation, California Energy Commission Public Interest Energy Research Final Project Report at 95 (Apr. 2007) (CEC Report). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. See section 5.1.2 of ITU-T Tutorial at <http://www.itu.int/pub/T-TUT-HOME-2010/en>. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. [European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization](http://www.cenelec.eu/). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. [European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations](http://www.cept.org/cept). [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Model 1 is family description + indoor model. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Model 2 is specific operating model + outdoor model. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. In late 2008, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) stated that “a ‘smart’ and interactive grid and communication infrastructure would allow the two-way flow of energy and data needed for widespread deployment of distributed renewable generation resources, plug-in hybrids or electric vehicles, and end‑use efficiency devices. Smart grids can accommodate increasing amounts of distributed generation resources located near points of consumption, which reduce overall electricity system losses and corresponding GHG emissions. Such a system would allow distributed generation to become mainstream, … would support the use of plug-in electric vehicles as an energy storage device … [and] would in turn allow grid operators more flexibility in responding to fluctuations on the generation side, which can help alleviate the current difficulties with integrating intermittent resources such as wind.” California Air Resources Board Scoping Plan, Appendix Vol. I at C-96, 97, CARB (Dec. 2008). [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. See e.g. Enabling Tomorrow’s Electricity System – Report of the Ontario Smart Grid Forum, Ontario Smart Grid Forum (February, 2009) which cautions “initiatives on conservation, renewable generation and smart meters begin the move towards a new electricity system, but their full promise will not be realized without the advanced technologies that make the smart grid possible.” [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. *See* A Systems View of the Modern Grid at B1-2 and B1-11, Integrated Communications, conducted by the National Energy Technology Laboratory for the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (Feb. 2007). Such integrated communications will “[connect] components to open architecture for real-time information and control, allowing every part of the grid to both “talk” and “listen”. The smart grid: An Introduction at 29, U.S. Department of Energy (2008). [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. “Modernizing the electric grid with additional two-way communications, sensors and control technologies, key components of a smart grid, can lead to substantial benefits for consumers.” California PUC Decision Establishing Commission Processes for Review of Projects and Investments by Investor-Owned Utilities Seeking Recovery Act Funding at 3 (10Sept. 2009), available at: <http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/word_pdf/FINAL_DECISION/106992.pdf>.*See also,* California Energy Commission on the Value of Distribution Automation, California Energy Commission Public Interest Energy Research Final Project Report at 51 (Apr. 2007), available at: <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2007publications/CEC-100-2007-008/CEC-100-2007-008-CTF.PDF>.“[C]ommunications is a foundation for virtually all the applications and consists of high speed two-way communications throughout the distribution system and to individual customers.”) [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. *See* Enabling Tomorrow’s Electricity System – Report of the Ontario Smart Grid Forum at 34, Ontario Smart Grid Forum (Feb. 2009). The Report also states that “the communication systems that the utilities are developing for smart meters will not be adequate to support full smart grid development. The communications needs associated with the collection of meter data are different from those of grid operations. Additional bandwidth and redundant service will be needed for grid operations because of the quantity of operational data, the speed required to use it and its criticality. *Id*. at 35. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+REPORT+A6-2008-0003+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN&language=EN>. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&language=EN&reference=P6-TA-2008-0294>. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. <http://www.smartgrids.eu/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. <http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=ENERGY_NEWS&ACTION=D&DOC=1&CAT=NEWS&QUERY=011bae3744bf:2435:2d5957f8&RCN=29756>. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. See “Iberdrola, EDP Announce Big Smart Grid Expansions at EUTC Event,” Smart Grid Today, 9 November 2009 (“Iberdrola is using PLC to connect its smart meters while EDP is using a mix of PLC and wireless”). [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. Source for whole paragraph: European Regulators’ Group for Electricity and Gas Position Paper on Smart Grids - Ref: E09-EQS-30-04, Annex III
[http://www.energy-regulators.eu/portal/page/portal/EER\_HOME/EER\_CONSULT/CLOSED PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS/ELECTRICITY/Smart Grids/CD](http://www.energy-regulators.eu/portal/page/portal/EER_HOME/EER_CONSULT/CLOSED%20PUBLIC%20CONSULTATIONS/ELECTRICITY/Smart%20Grids/CD)[http://www.energy-regulators.eu/portal/page/portal/EER\_HOME/ EER\_CONSULT/CLOSED %20PUBLIC %20CONSULTATIONS/ELECTRICITY/Smart%20Grids/CD](http://www.energy-regulators.eu/portal/page/portal/EER_HOME/%20EER_CONSULT/CLOSED%20%20PUBLIC%20%20CONSULTATIONS/ELECTRICITY/Smart%20Grids/CD). [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. References: European Commission, Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions “A European strategic energy technology plan (SET-Plan) - Towards a low carbon future”, COM(2007) 723 final, 22 November 2007 European Commission, “Energy for the Future of Europe: The Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan”, MEMO/08/657, 28 October 2008. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. European Commission, Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions “A European strategic energy technology plan (SET-Plan) - Towards a low carbon future”, COM(2007) 723 final, 22 November 2007. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. The proposal to constitute a European Centre for Electricity Networks came from the 6FP RELIANCE project, in which eight European transmission system operators participated. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. European Commission, “Energy for the Future of Europe: The Strategic Energy.
Technology (SET) Plan”, MEMO/08/657, 28 October 2008. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. http://www.e-energy.de/en/. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. <http://www.ksmartgrid.org/eng/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)