Future Electric Power Systems

efficient, reliable, secure, resilient, adaptable, and economic





Sharif University of Technology March 6, 2018

IoT-aided Smart Grid

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The IoT is defined as a network that can connect any object with the Internet based on a protocol for exchanging information and communication among various smart devices in order to achieve monitoring, tracking, management, and location identification objectives

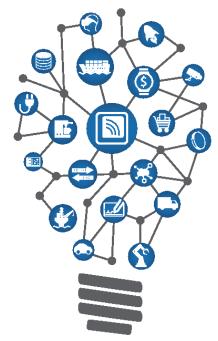
The IoT focuses on three main concepts

Things oriented (devices)

Internet oriented (network)

Semantic oriented (software)





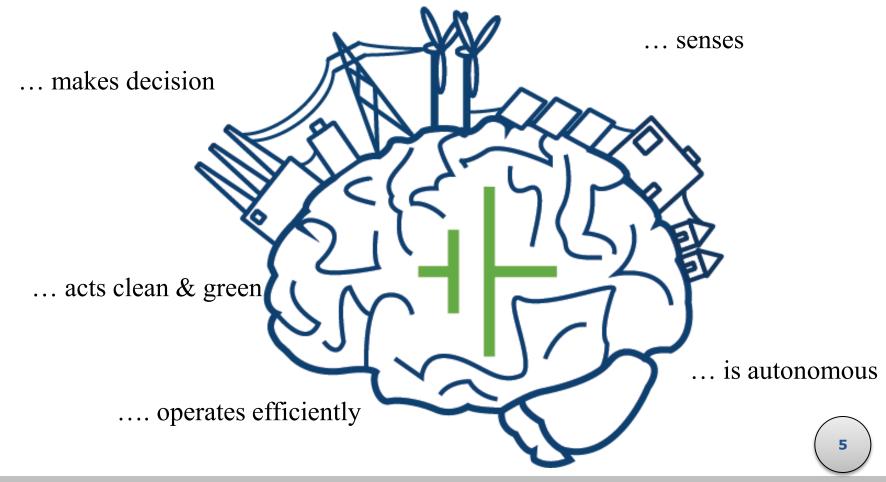
According to the U.S. Department of Energy; a smart grid is considered as an intelligent grid that integrates technologies of advanced sensing, control methodologies and communication capabilities into current electricity grid at the both transmission levels and distribution levels

Smart grid deploys various types of devices for monitoring, analyzing and controlling the grid

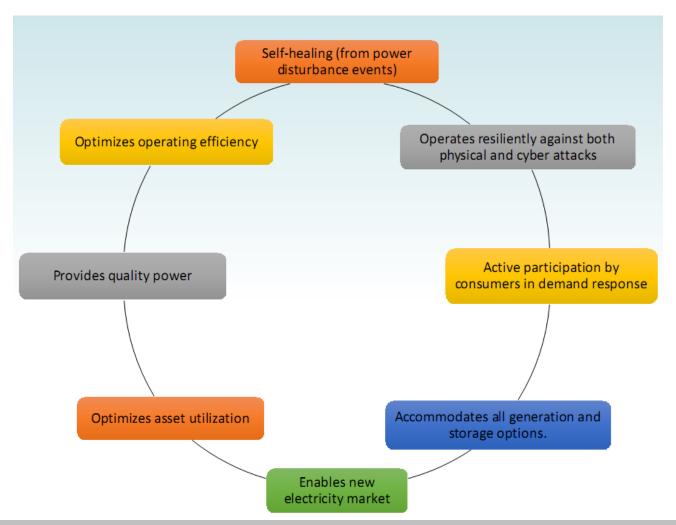
One of the main concerns for smart grid is the connectivity, automation and tracking of such large number of devices, which requires distributed monitoring, analysis and control through high speed, ubiquitous and two-way digital communications

Smart grid is considered as one of the largest applications of the IoT In smart grid, advanced communication systems are required

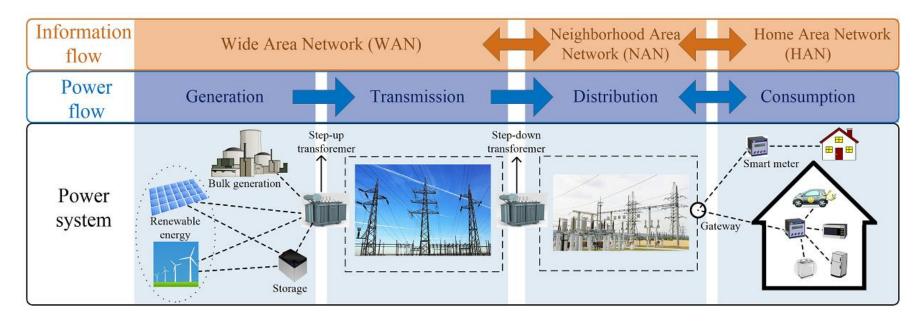
GRID that



Feature of smart grid



Smart grid paradigm

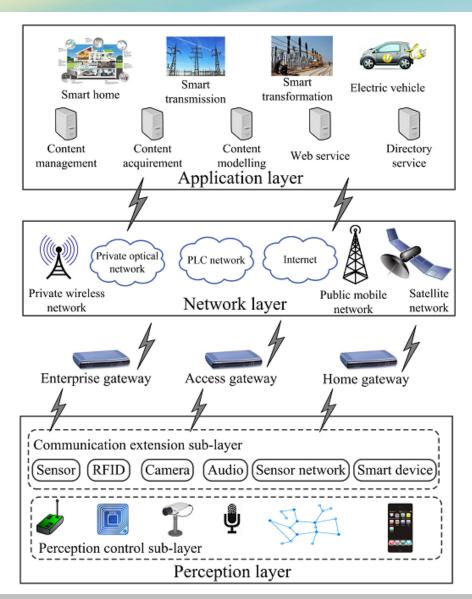


HAN manages consumers appliances, renewable energy resources, and storage systems

NAN establishes interaction between data concentrators and smart meters

WAN serves as a backbone for communication between control centers and bulk power system players

Basic Architecture of IoT in Smart Grid

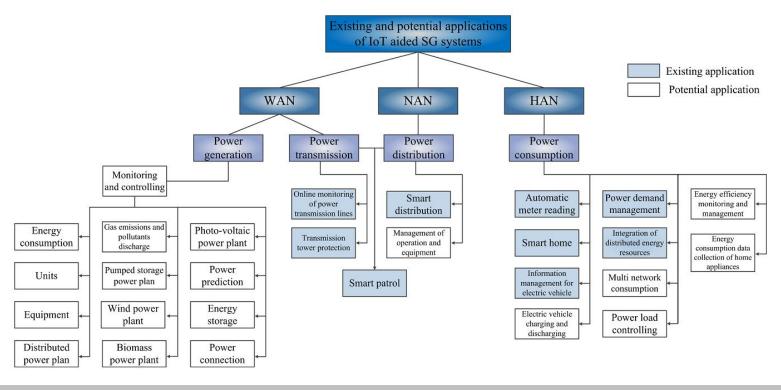


The application of IoT in smart grids is

to monitor equipment status

to collect information throughout the network

to control the grid

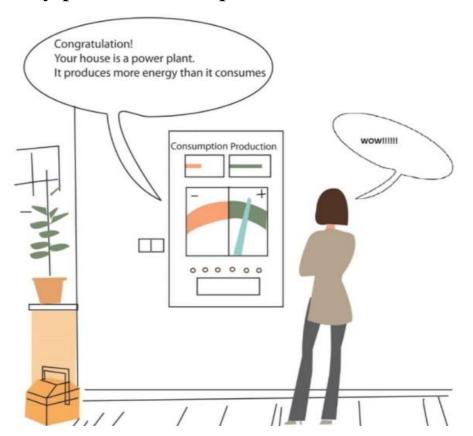


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HAN applications of IoT

Smart home

optimizes daily power consumption



HAN applications of IoT

Information management system for EVs optimizes charging/discharging status of EVs





HAN applications of IoT

Integration of DERs

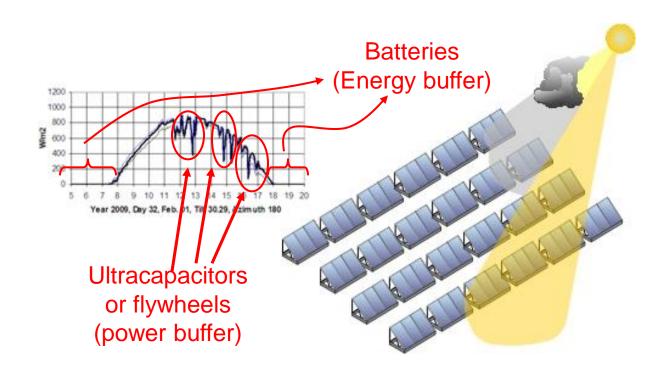
increases supply forecasting accuracy and controls the state of DERs



HAN applications of IoT

Integration of DERs

increases supply forecasting accuracy and controls the state of DERs



HAN applications of IoT

Automatic meter reading

collects real-time consumption data and provides users with consumption analysis and statistics



NAN applications of IoT

Smart distribution

any abnormal situation can be predicted or immediately identified

Smart patrol

faults and abnormalities can be

located

WAN applications of IoT

Transmission tower protection

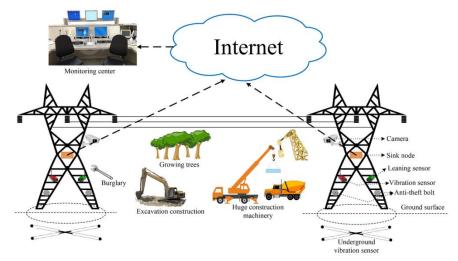
enhances safety of towers from

physical damages by unsafe construction, growing trees, etc

Online monitoring of transmission lines

measures conductor galloping, temperature, etc

Controlled islanding and network based applications



Benefits

In Iran, 6-8% increment in demand is experienced annually

Generation capacity (MW)	Transmission network length (km)	Distribution network length (km)
73000	121000	397000

Average construction costs: 3000 MT per MW, 500 MT per km, 40 MT per km

Peak reduction monetary value 319 MT per MW

What happen if network losses are reduced by 1%?

What happen if we give up from making a cup of tea?

What happen if we turn off a 100-watt light bulb for an hour every night?

Number of customers: 25 million

Pollution rate: 640 gr CO2 per kWh

Energy needed to boil 200 ml water: 0.04 kWh

Challenges

Big data challenge (3 Vs: volume, variety, and velocity)

Security against intrusion

Budget limits

Uncontrolled growing demand

Etc

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