



UNIVERSITY OF  
**BATH**

# How could big smart grid and smart metering data reduce our energy bills?



Professor Furong Li  
Chair in Electrical Power  
Systems

11<sup>th</sup> November (1111) 2014



# Big Data Facts



*90% of the world data were generated in the past 2 years*

*£1 trillion invested on data related research*

*54% of data resources could not be identified or verified*

*80% of datasets are lost after 20 years*



# Big Data in Smart Grid

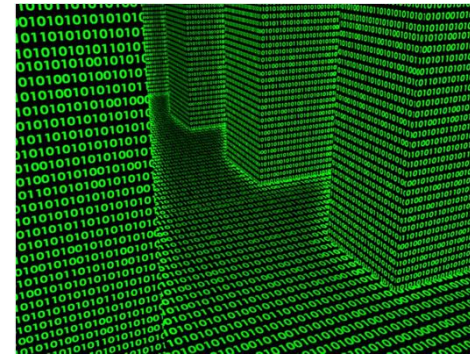
*This is more so for the electrical supply system*



£200bn



£19bn



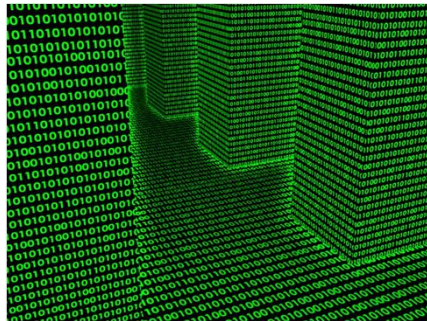
*What are they for?*

*What does this mean to our energy bills?*

# Value in Big Data

*Understanding others is intelligence*

*Understanding self is wisdom*

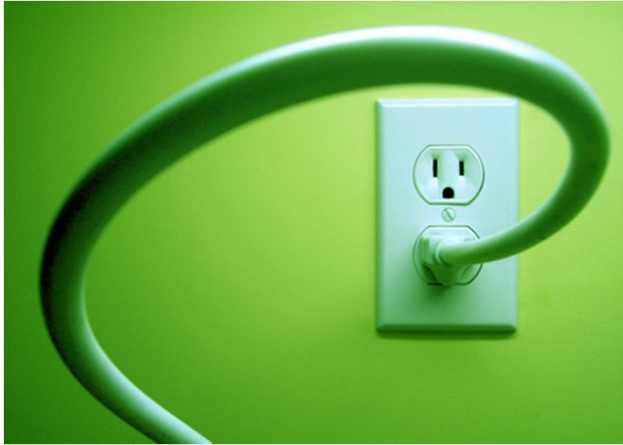


*Cheap, fair and transparent bills*



知人者智, 知己者明

# Where Electricity Comes From?



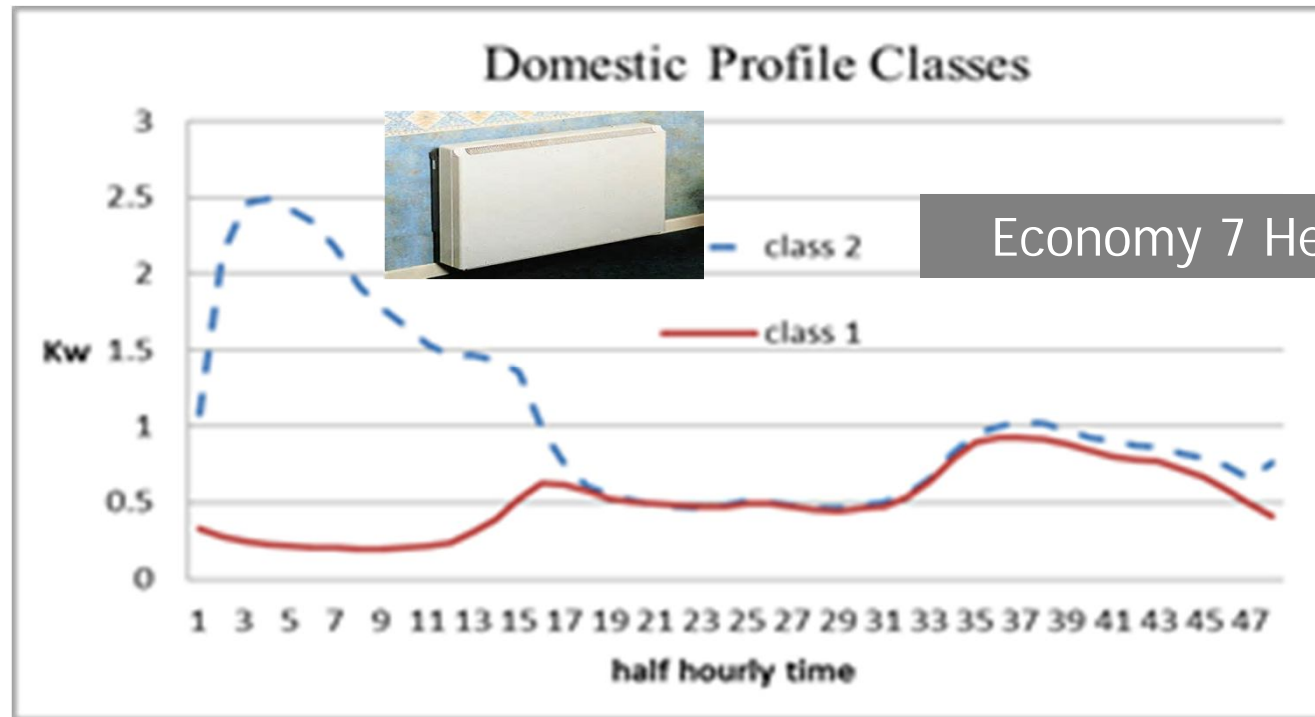
Behind the wall?



From Power Station?



# What the Grid Knows About Us

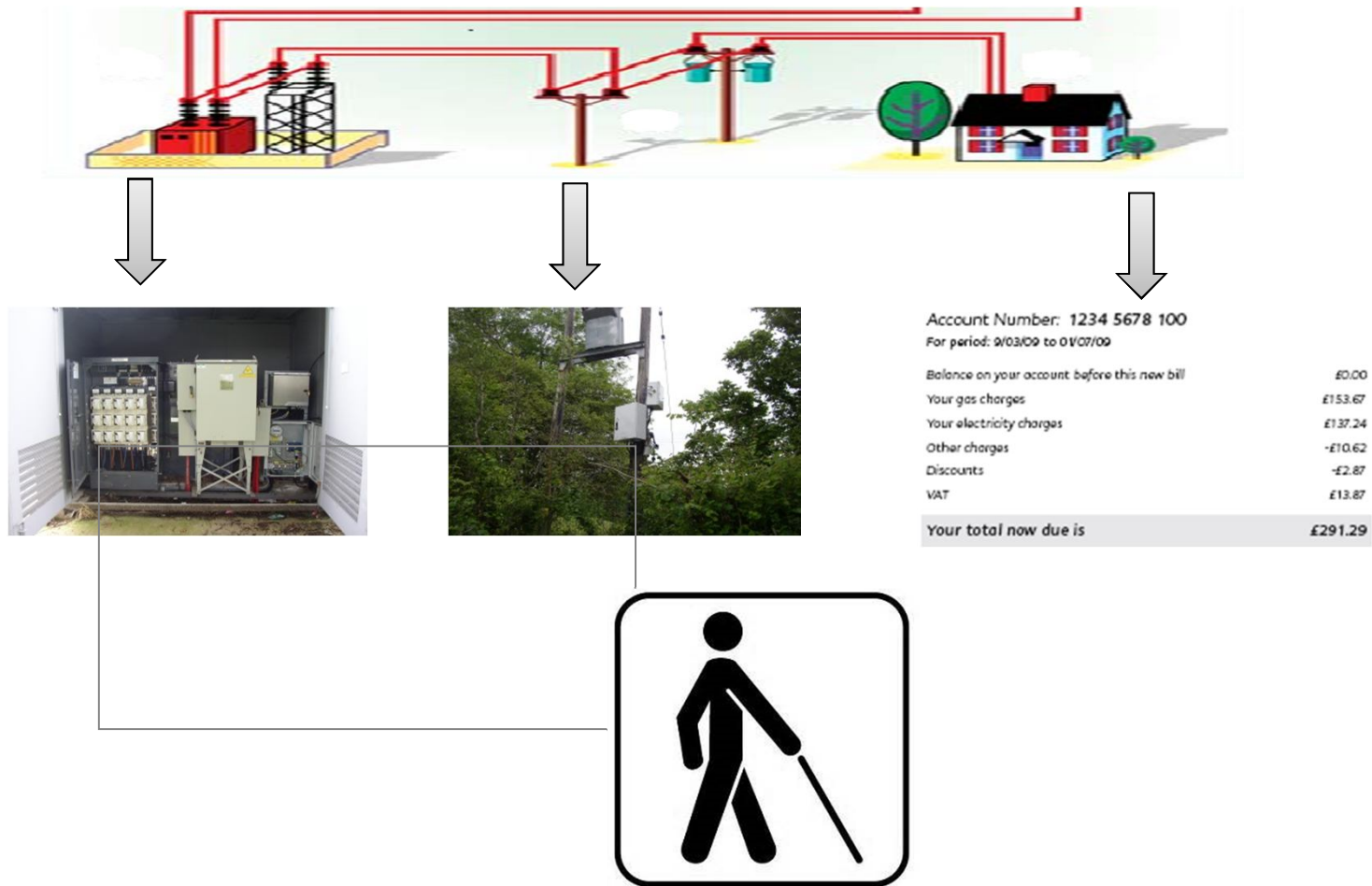


Consumers are differentiated only by technology

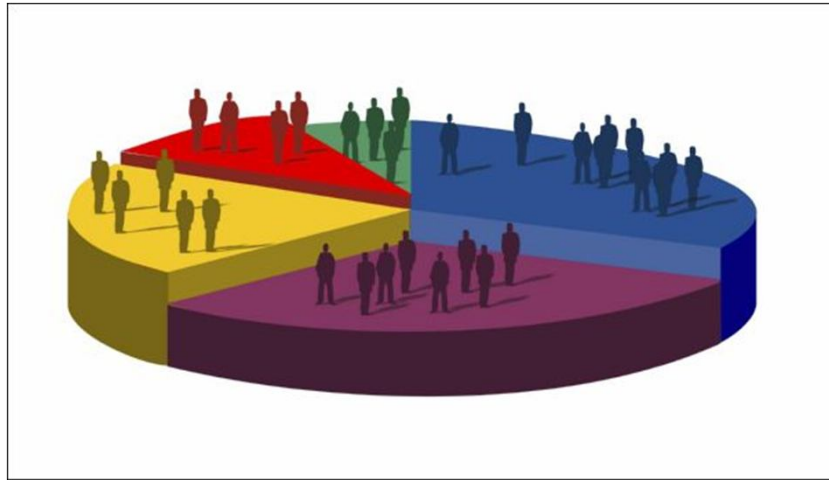
98% mass consumers are assumed to be the same

# What Grid Knows About Themselves

*Last Mile: 1 million Low Voltage substations, 27 million households*



# *Value in Smart Grid Big Data*



*Energy Usage Habits/Demographics*



*Weather*



*Condition of the supply System*



*Economy*



# Measures to Reduce Electricity Bills



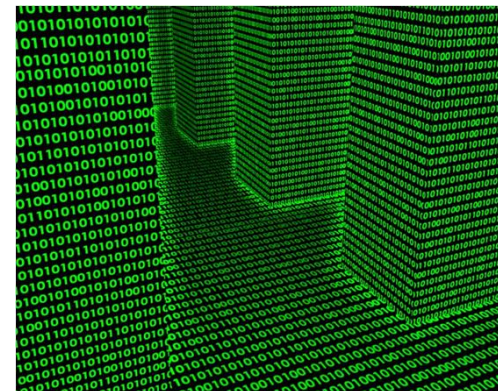
$$3000\text{kWh/yr} \times 17\text{pence/kWh} = \text{£}500/\text{yr}$$



Energy  
Efficiency



Lifestyle  
Change



# Topics



Electric Supply System

History of Supply

Big Data for Supply Efficiency

# Topics

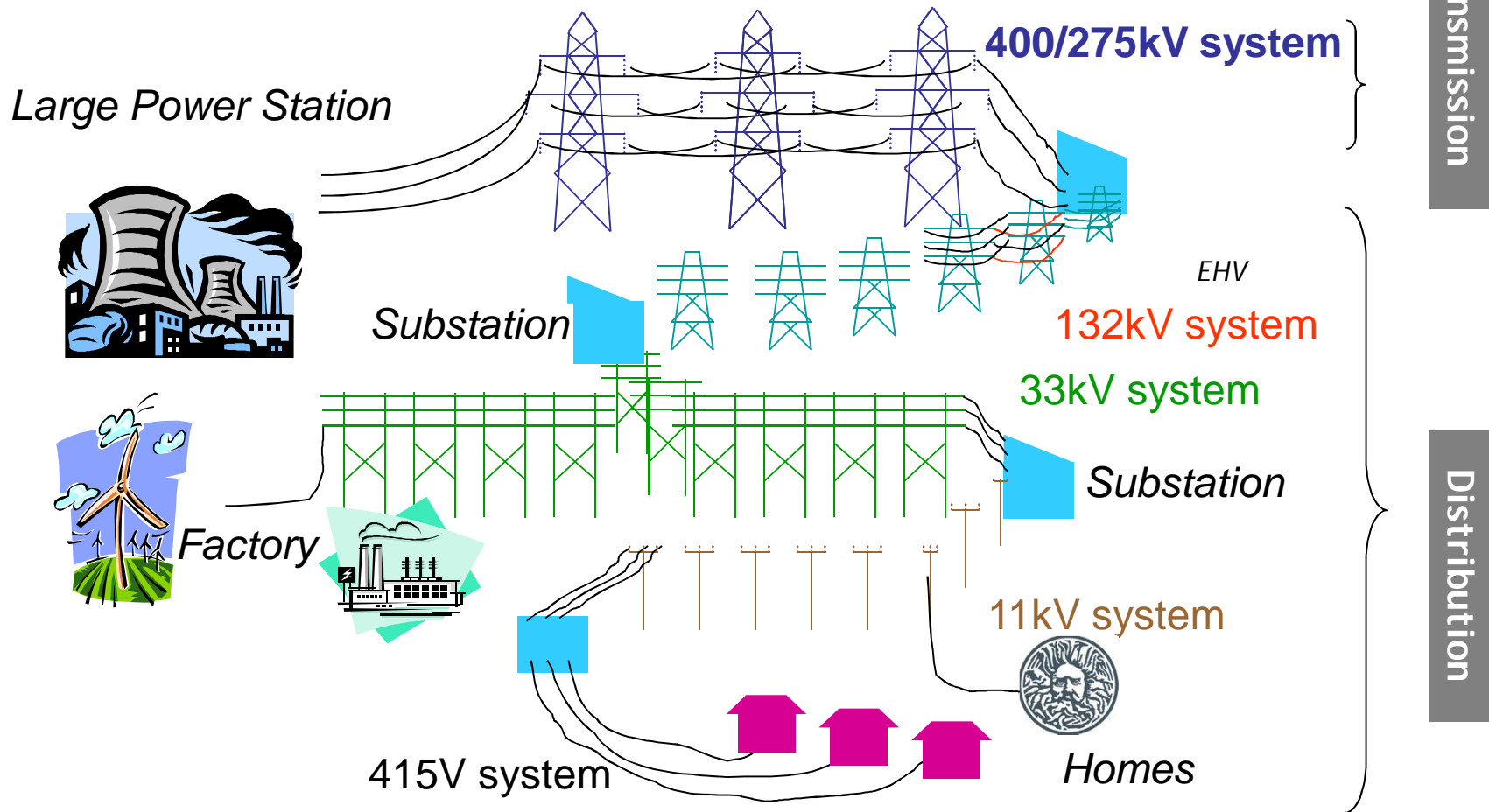


Electric Supply System

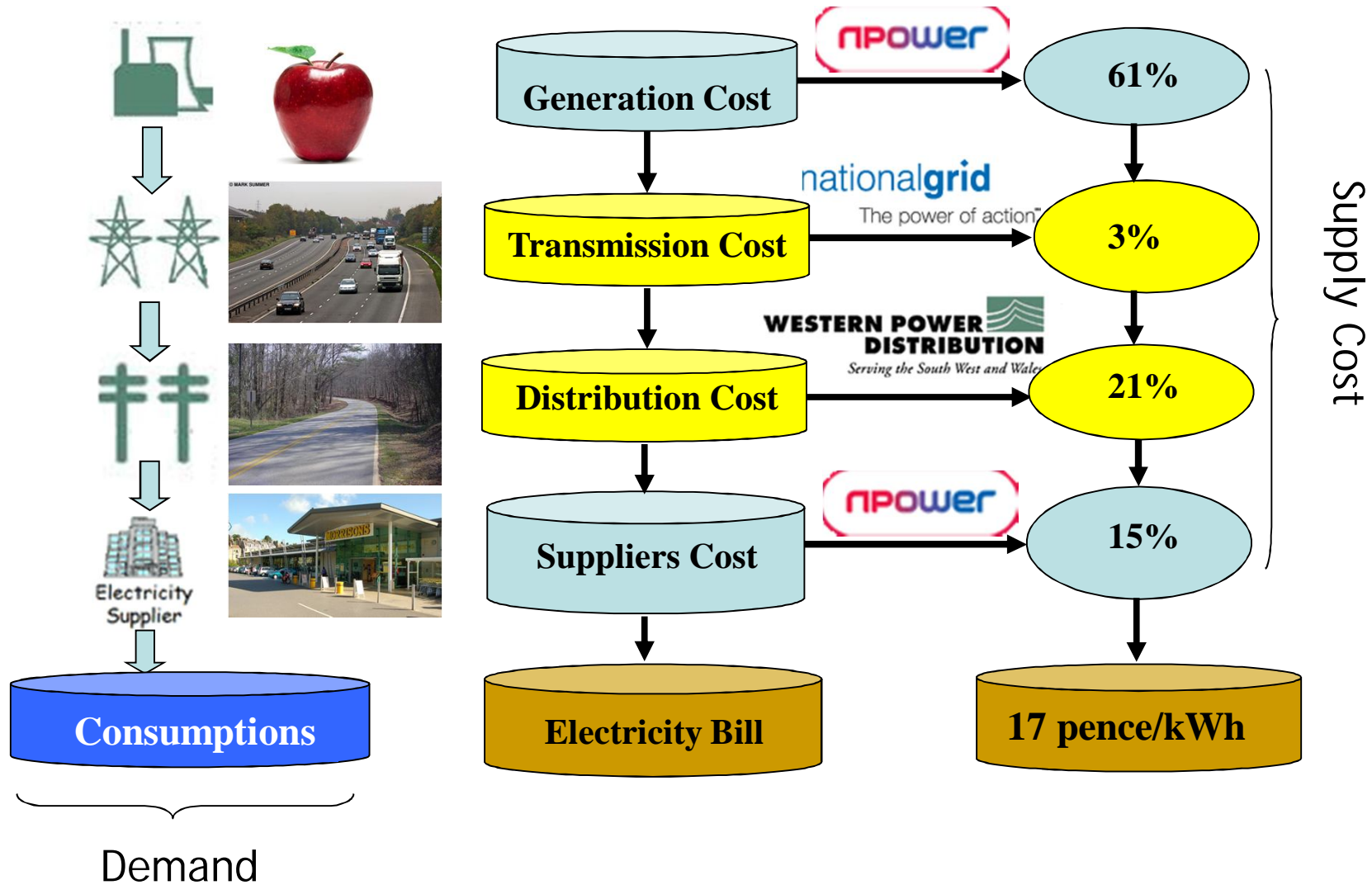
History of Supply

Big Data for Supply Efficiency

# Electric Supply Chain



# Cost Breakdown of Our Electricity Bill



# Our Annual Electricity Consumptions



3,000kWh/yr

£500/yr



33000



27,000,000 kWh/yr  
(27 GWh/yr)

£2.28 million/yr



9000 houses



300,000,000,000 kWh/yr  
(300TWh/yr)

£32 billion/yr

KWh	$10^3$
MWh	$10^6$
GWh	$10^9$
TWh	$10^{12}$

# Topics



Electric Supply System

History of Supply

Big Data for Supply Efficiency

# First Public Electricity Supply Industry



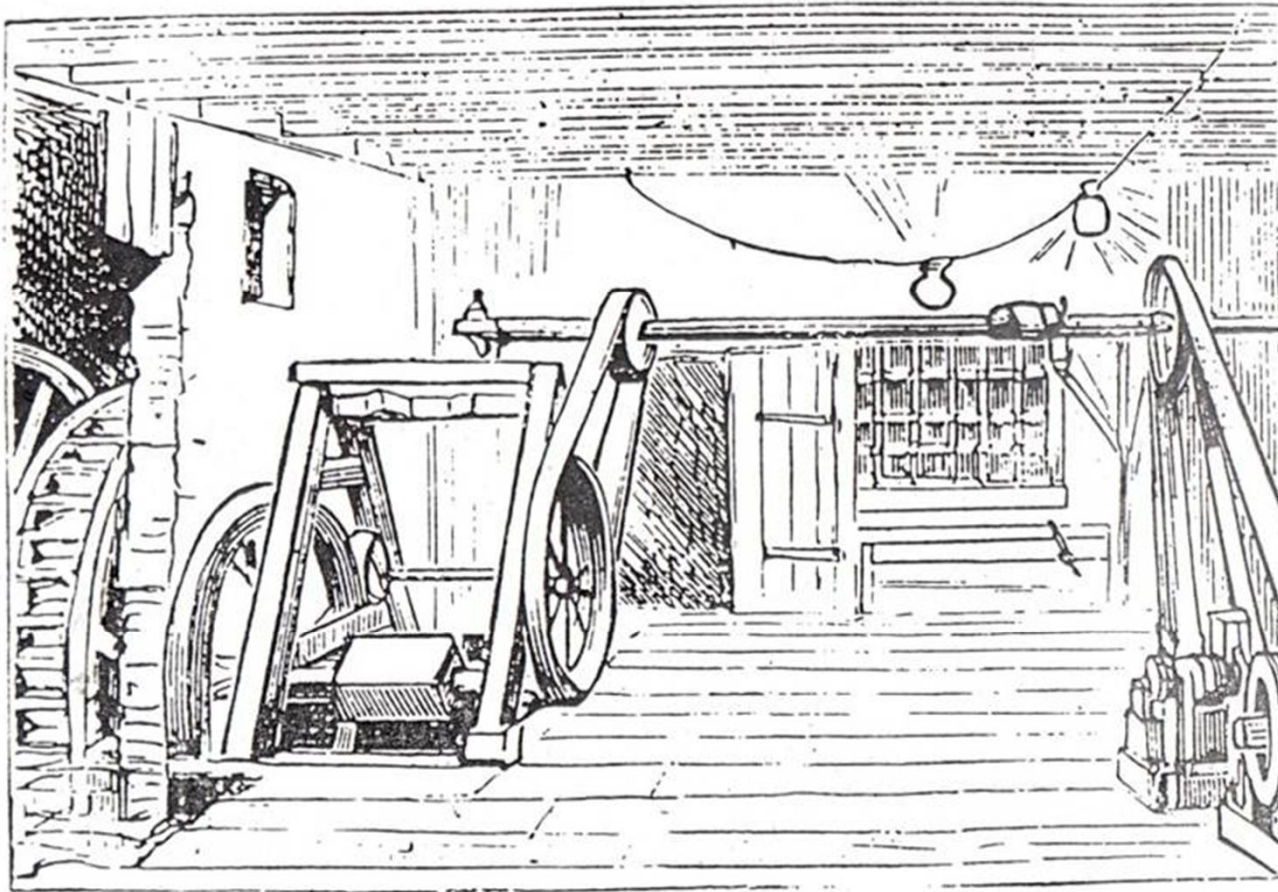
*Incandescent lamps shone from three 24 ft high posts. The light that flooded the cobblestones of Godalming signalled the birth of the electricity supply industry.*

Street lighting by gas  
costed £238/yr

Three electric lights installed in  
October 1881 at £195/yr



# First Public Electricity Generation



*Generating  
equipment at  
the Westbrook  
Mill, Godalming,  
from  
The Graphic  
21 November 1881*

Water wheel the power source  
Siemens generator converted  
water power to electricity

Replaced by steam generator,  
because it was neither  
adequate nor reliable

# Transition was not a Plain Sailing

Supply cost very high

Small number of customer

Short duration of supply  
(6pm-11pm)



Nimby (not in my backyard)

*"They cause the houses  
to vibrate like ships at  
sea."*



*Incandescent lamps shone from three 24 ft high posts. The light that flooded the cobblestones of Godalming signalled the birth of the electricity supply industry.*

# Set Backs

Economics required  
400~500 private  
customers

The lighting company  
only secured 100

Contract did not renew

**Revert to gas lighting in  
1884**

Chesterfield in Derbyshire  
1881-1884

Edison station in London  
1882 - 1886



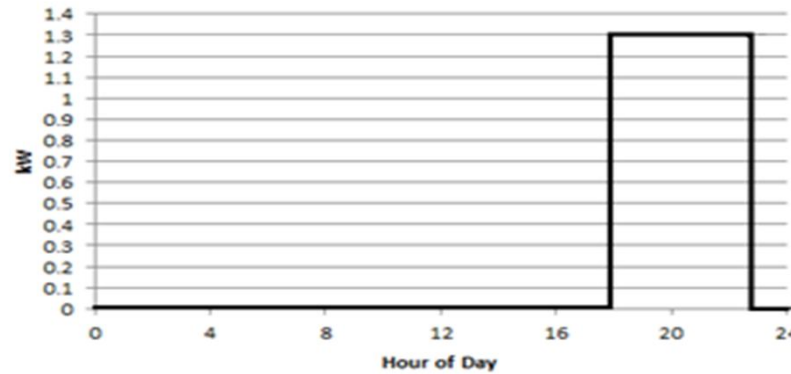
*Incandescent lamps shone from three 24 ft high posts. The light that flooded the cobblestones of Godalming signalled the birth of the electricity supply industry.*

*How did Victorian  
reintroduced electric  
supply system back to  
the society?*

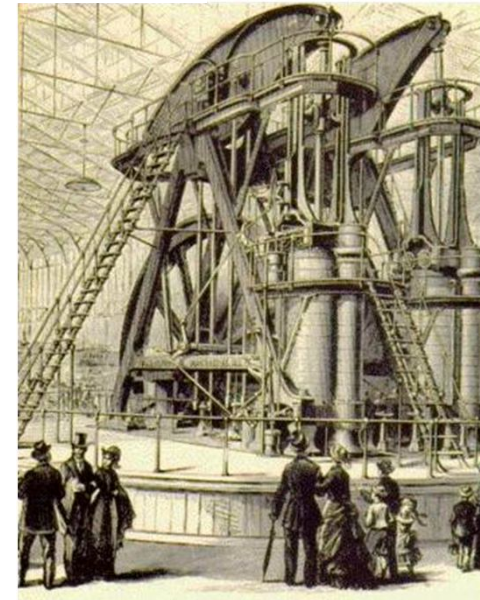
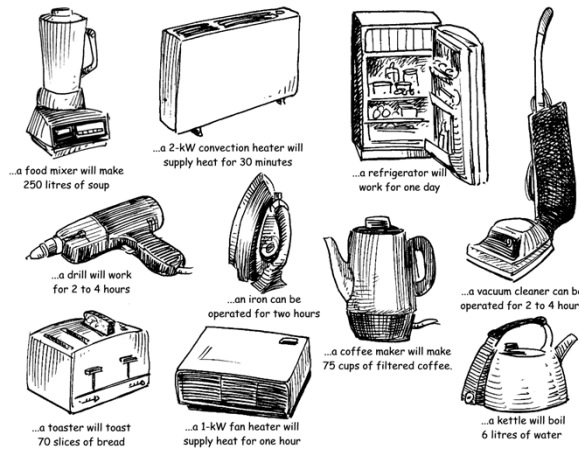
# Innovations for Supply Efficiency

## Day Time 'off-peak' Electric Use

### Technical Innovations



Usage: 6pm-11pm



# Innovations for Supply Efficiency

## Commercial Innovations

Incentivising electricity use at the right time

### Domestic Tariffs in 1916

Lighting

Peak Demand

2 pence/KWh

Heating  
Cooking

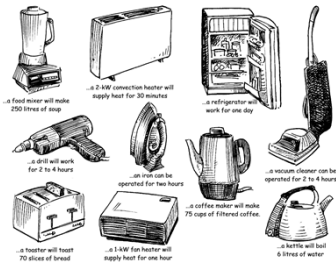
Off-Peak  
Demand

0.6 pence/KWh

Vehicle  
charging

Super Off-Peak  
Demand

0.2 pence/KWh



# Topics



Electric Supply System

History of Supply

Big Data for Supply Efficiency

# Measures to Reduce Bills



3000kWh/yr

Reducing  
quantity

17pence/kWh

Reducing  
supply cost



Energy  
Efficiency



Lifestyle  
Change



Supply  
Efficiency

# Big Data for Supply Efficiency



## 1. Innovations in generation development



## 2. Innovations in network development



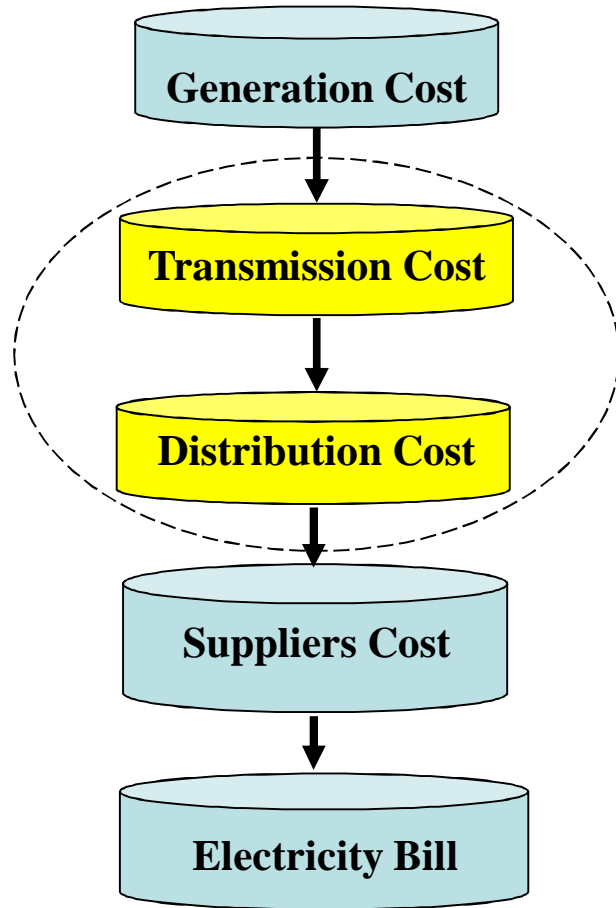
## 3. Innovations in supply



## 4. Innovations in consumptions







## 2. Innovations in network development



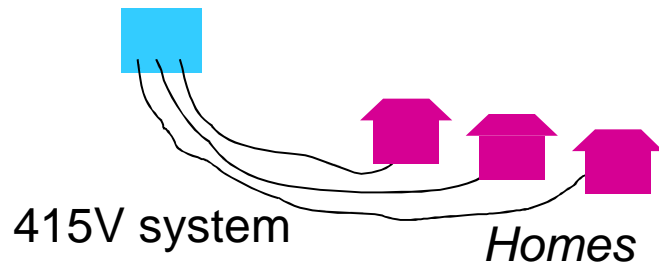
Old

Inefficient

# Low Visibility - Where is the Trough?



11kV system

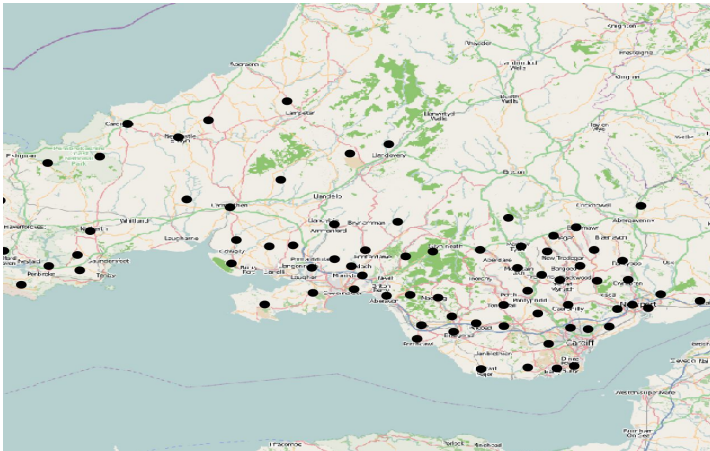


1,000,000 LV Substations  
£2,000 for Each Monitoring

£2 Billions for full  
visibility

# From Big Data to Smart Data

## Low Voltage Network Templates - £32m



800 HV/ LV substations  
Less than 1%

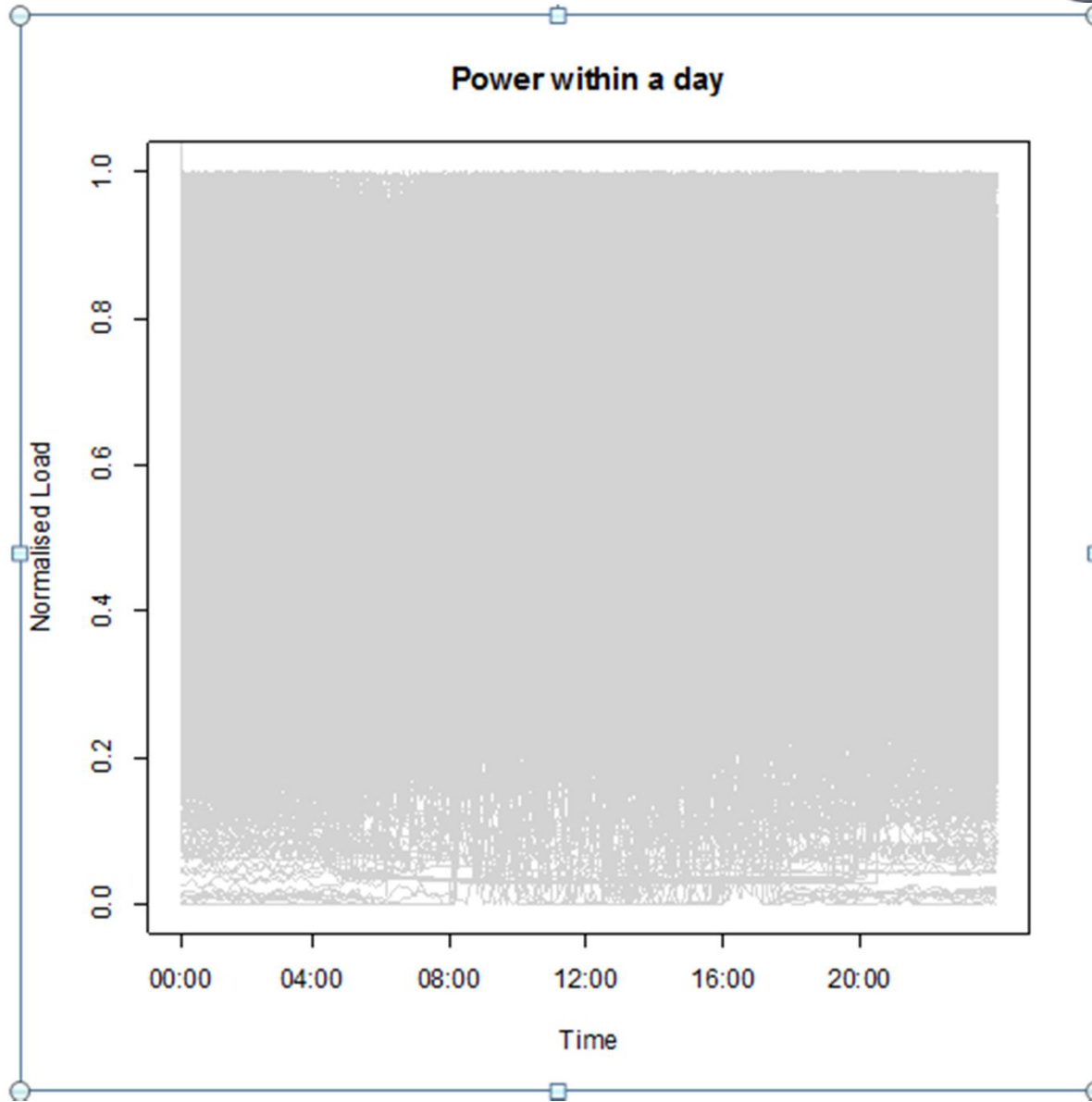
1. Do we need to monitor every single substation?
2. Are there common patterns?
3. Can we use the common patterns to estimate a substation load without expensive monitoring

Gu, Li (R), Yan, Zhao,  
Martin, Shaddick, Walker

# From Big Data to Smart Data



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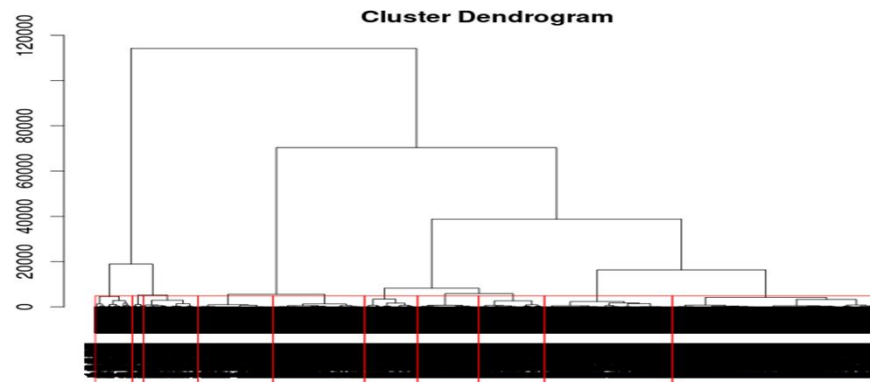
# Time-Series Clustering Analysis

*Aim: To reduce within-group variations*

*Solution: Increasing the number of load profiles*

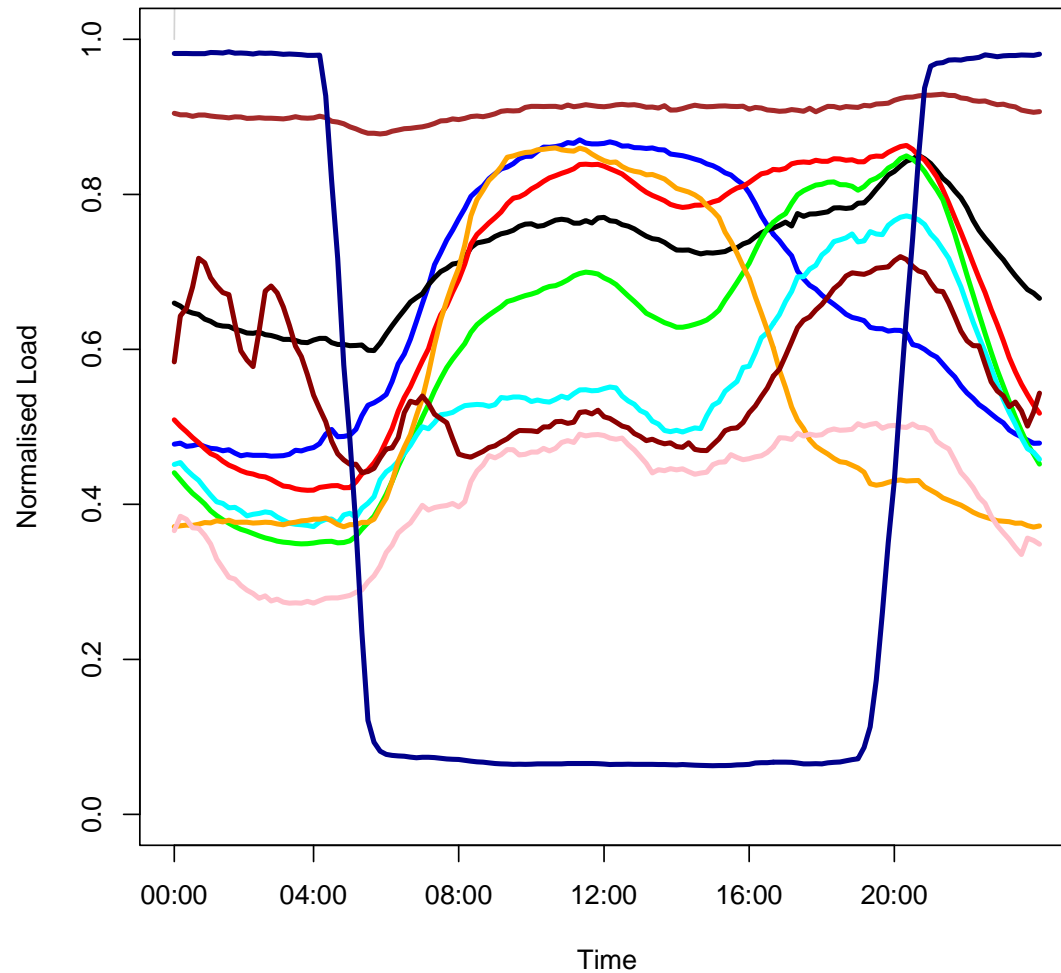
*Methods: Statistical Clustering*

- *Create groupings within data*
- *Objects within a cluster are more similar than those in between clusters*



# From Big Data to Smart Data

Power within a day

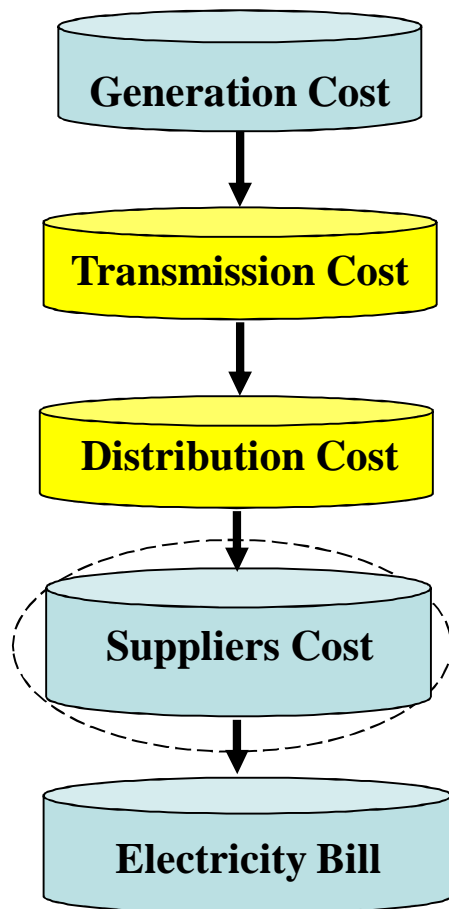


*Estimating un-monitored substation achieved 85% accuracy*

*£32m at 85%*

*£2bn at 100%*

# Big Data for Supply Efficiency



## 4. Innovations in supply



# Status Quo - Retailers



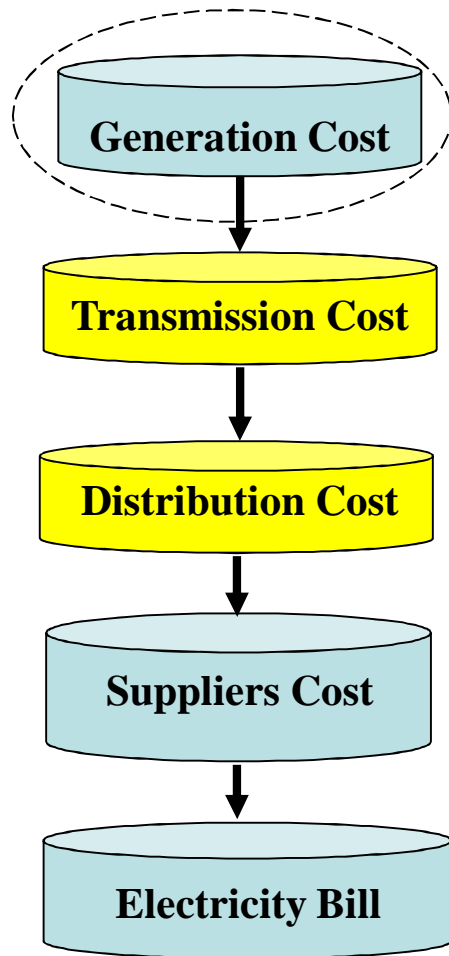
$$3000\text{kWh/yr} \times 17\text{pence/kWh} = \text{£}500/\text{yr}$$



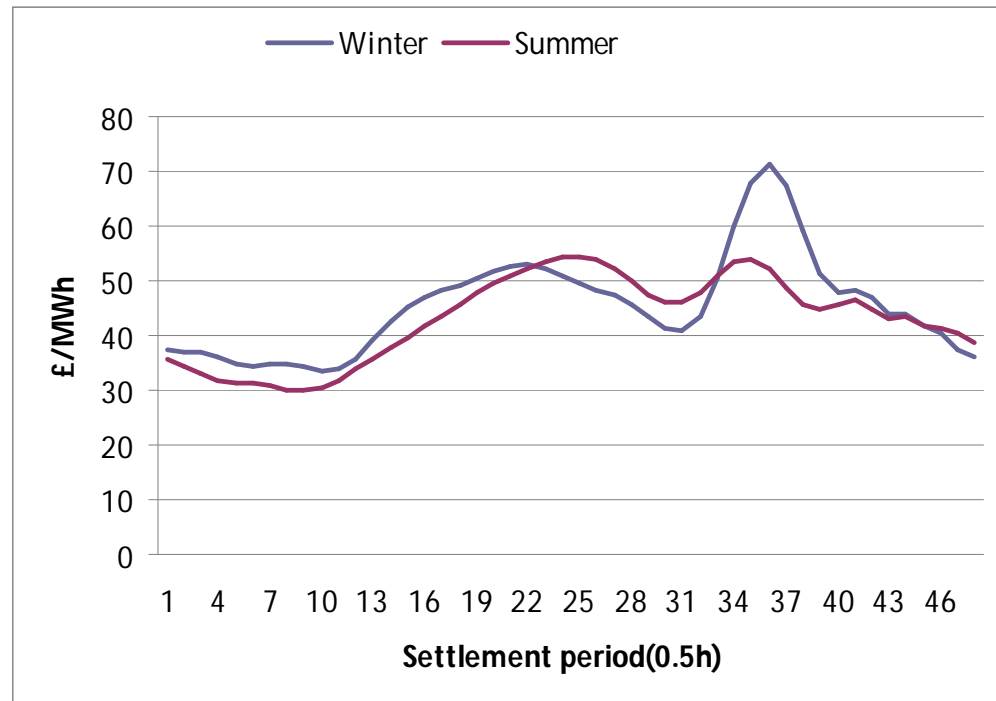
17 pence/kWh



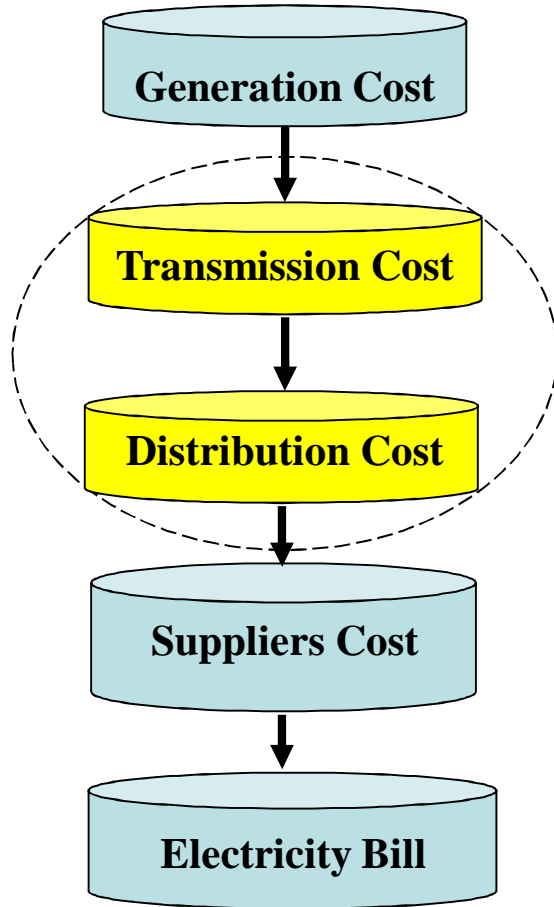
# Price Variations in Generation



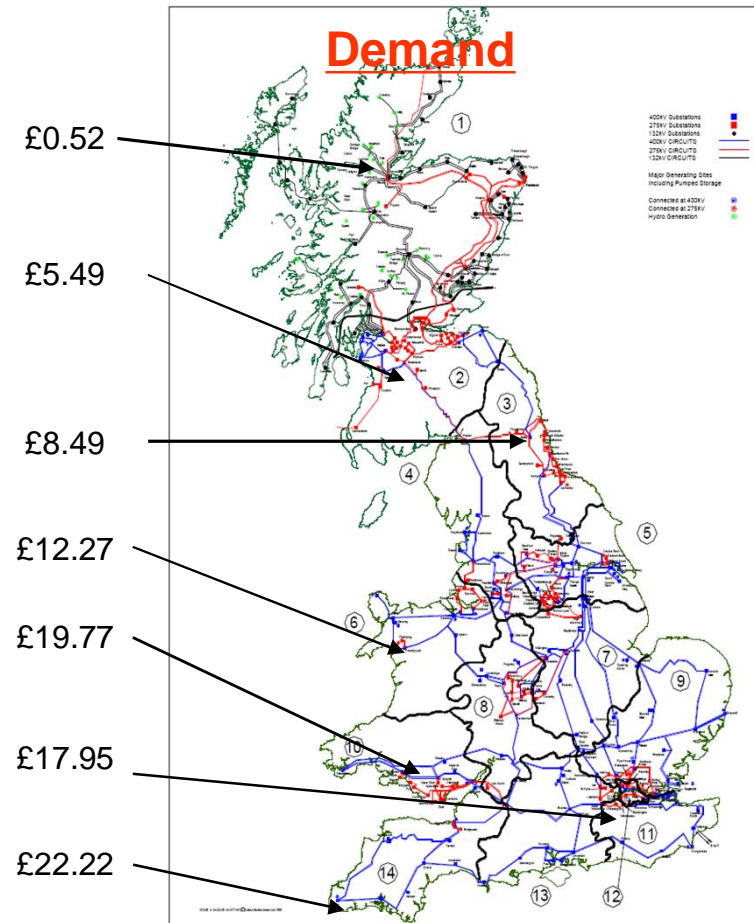
Vary with time



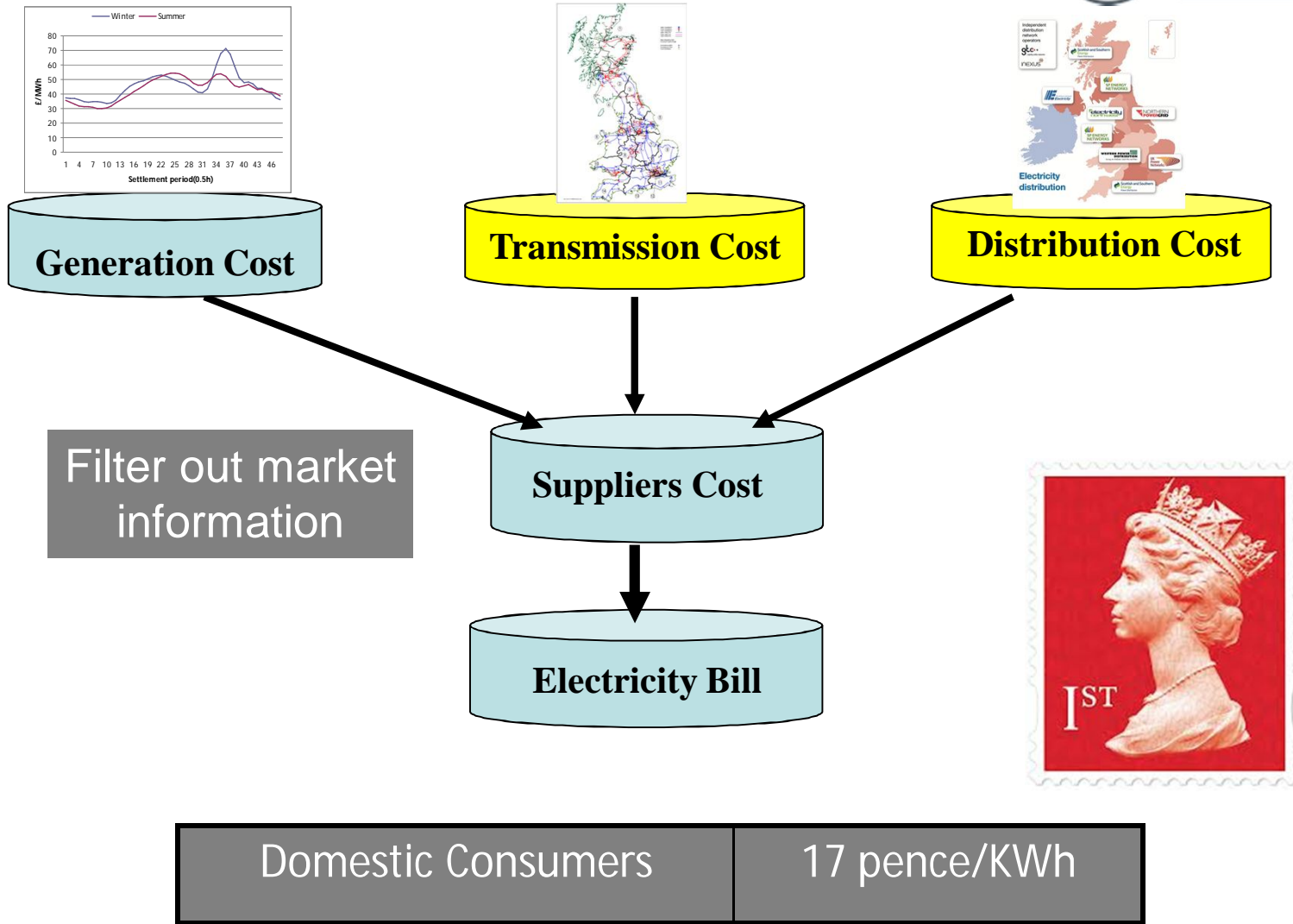
# Price Variations in Networks



Vary with location



# Tariffs for Domestic Consumers in 2012



# One-Rate Not Incentivise Change

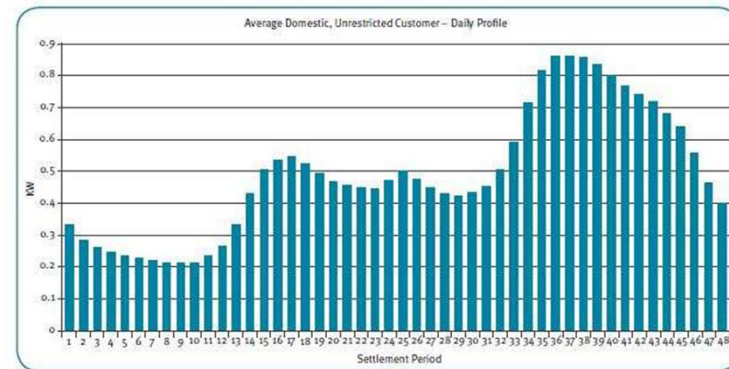


$$3000\text{kWh/yr} \times 17\text{pence/kWh} = \text{£}500/\text{yr}$$



*No incentives* for mass consumers to move to energy efficient *behaviours*

# One-Rate not Cost-reflective



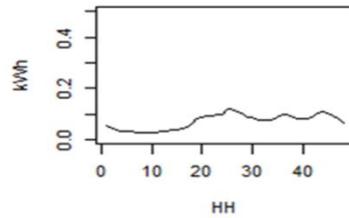
*Do not differentiate energy behaviours and their impact on the grid*

# From Big Data to Smart Data

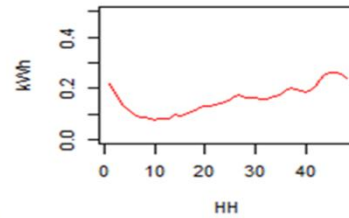


## Representative load profiles based on 7 cluster groups

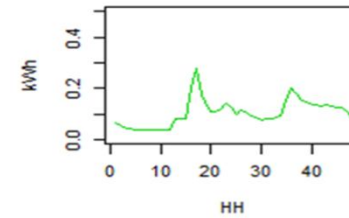
Group 1- Represents 10% of IDs



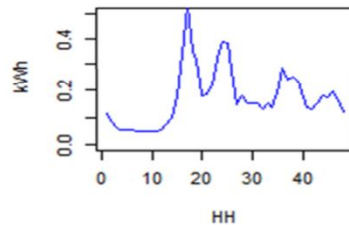
Group 2- Represents 28% of IDs



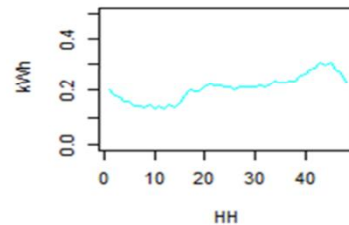
Group 3- Represents 26% of IDs



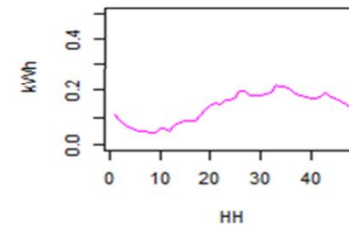
Group 4- Represents 3% of IDs



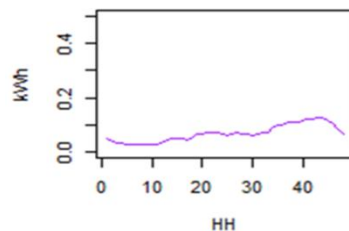
Group 5- Represents 4% of IDs



Group 6- Represents 9% of IDs



Group 7- Represents 20% of IDs



# Role of Retailers



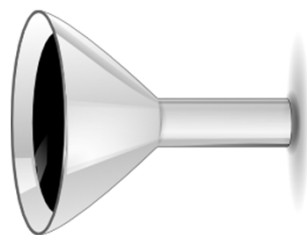
*Charge consumer fairly*

- *energy behaviours*
- *their impacts on the grid*

*Remove cross-subsidies*

*Incentivise more responsive  
consumer behaviour*

# Role of Retailers



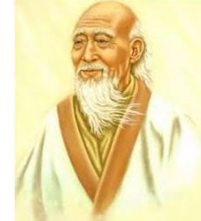
Filter through market  
some information



# Big Data in Smart Grid



*Understanding others is intelligence  
Understanding self is wisdom*



Understand consumer *energy behaviour*



Understand the *impact* to the grid from  
*energy behaviours*



Understand the link between behavior  
and the grid to set *incentives*



# Class Calculator



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### The Great British class calculator: What class are you?

[Middle class?](#) [Class calculator](#) [US view](#) | [Reader reactions](#) | ['Huge survey'](#) | [The results](#) | [The methodology](#) | [Reliable results?](#)

Traditional British social divisions of upper, middle and working class seem out of date in the 21st Century, no longer reflecting modern occupations or lifestyles.

The BBC teamed up with sociologists from leading universities to analyse the modern British class system. They surveyed more than 181,000 people and came up with a new model made up of seven groups. To find out where you fit in use this calculator below.

**Economic** £ Social Social Cultural Your result ✓

**You**



**What is your annual household income after taxes?**  
Total income for you/spouse/significant other

Under £10k  £10-25k  £25-50k  £50-100k  Over £100k

**Do you own or rent a property?**  
Value of all property owned/mortgaged by you/spouse/significant other

Own  Rent

Under £125k  £125-250k  £250-500k  Over £500k

**Do you have any savings?**  
Pensions, shares, ISAs etc

None  £0-10k  £10-25k  £25-50k  £50-100k  Over £100k

Coloured wedges represent your details, select icons to find out more.

[NEXT](#)

# Class Calculator



## The Great British class calculator: What class are you?

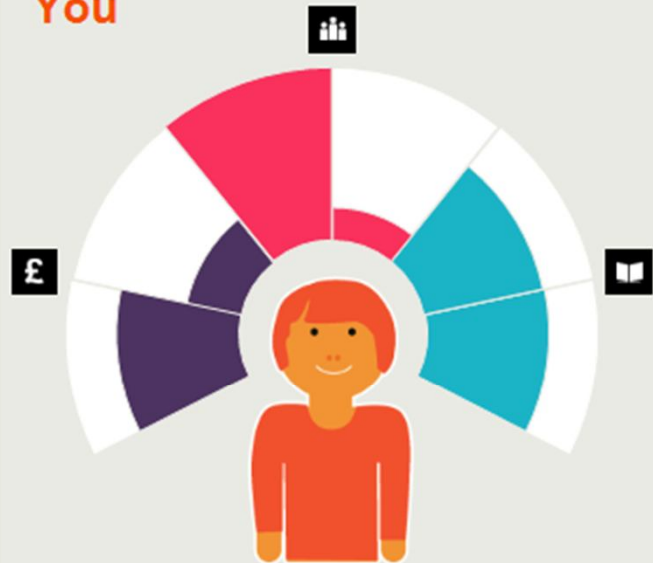
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Economic £    Social 👤    Cultural 📖    **Your result ✓**

**You**



Result: the class group you most closely match is:

### Technical middle class

This is a small, distinctive and prosperous new class group. According to the Great British Class Survey results, lots of people in this group:

- Mix socially with people similar to themselves
- Work in research, science and technical fields
- Enjoy emerging culture such as going to the gym and using social media

[Reset](#)

Share your result [← Share](#) [f](#) [🐦](#)

Select the categories below to explore the class groups

Coloured wedges represent your details, select icons to find out more.

You	Elite	Established middle class	Technical middle class	New affluent workers	Traditional working class	Emergent service workers	Precariat

Bless Kuri



Ji Wang



Vandad Hamidi



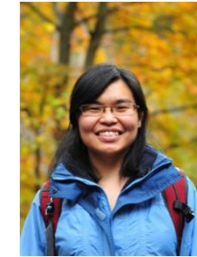
Girish Pudaruth



Bo Li



Hui Yi Heng



Andrew Issacs



Edwin Matlotse



Chenghong Gu



Yan Zhang



Sterren Latsky



Chenchen Yuan



Fan Yi



Zhanghua



Hidayat



Ran Li



Zhimin Wang



Jiangtao Li



Lin Zhou



Chen Zhao



Zhipeng Zhang

