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Energy Use in Buildings Enabling Technologies

Title

Service-Based Universal Application Interface for Demand Response Energy Systems

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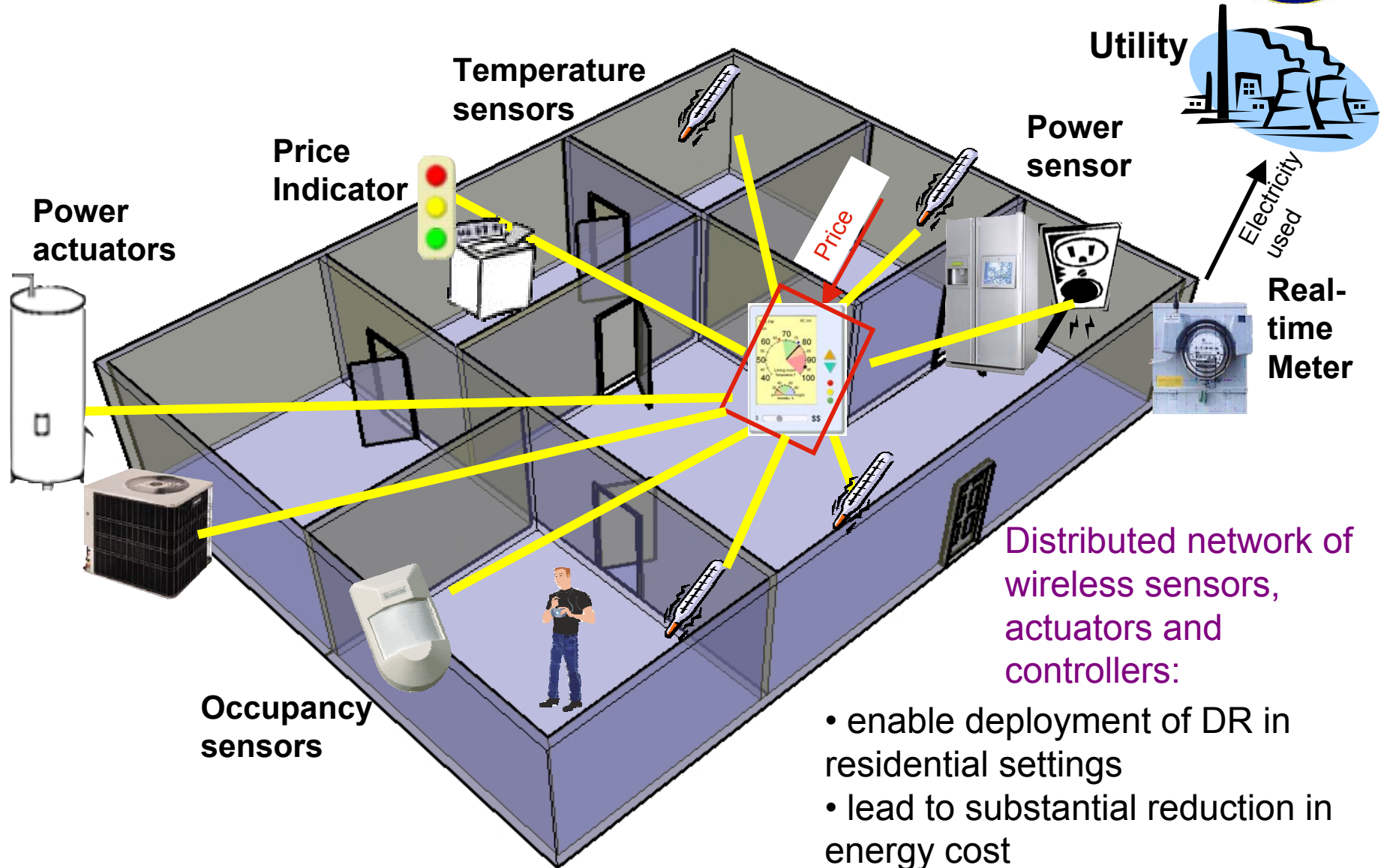
2006

Service-Based Universal Application Interface for Demand Response Energy Systems (UC Berkeley Project)



- ◆ **Goal: Develop and demonstrate an application development environment for a scalable and extendible demand response system**
- ◆ **Funding: \$250 K**
- ◆ **Period of Performance: 4/15/2005 – 4/14/2006**
- ◆ **Multi-disciplinary Collaboration Team:**
 - ◆ Jan Rabaey: EECS
 - ◆ Paul Wright: Mech. Eng. Dept.
 - ◆ Ed Arens: Architecture
 - ◆ David Auslander: Mech. Eng.
 - ◆ David Culler: EECS
 - ◆ 5 Graduate Student Researchers

The Demand Response Scenario and the Energy-Cost Aware Home



- enable deployment of DR in residential settings
- lead to substantial reduction in energy cost

The Big Picture



- ◆ **Major Challenge:**
 - ◆ Proliferation of hardware and software options
 - ◆ Ease of application development
 - ◆ Ease of deployment
 - ◆ Ease of maintenance
- ◆ **Our Proposed Solution: A Universal Application Interface for ad-hoc wireless sensor and actuator networks**
 - ◆ Based on library of universal services
 - ◆ Called SNSP (sensor network service platform)
- ◆ **Project Goal: Demonstrate**
 - ◆ Portability of DR application over range of implementation platforms
 - ◆ Ad-hoc extensibility of functionality

Execution Plan

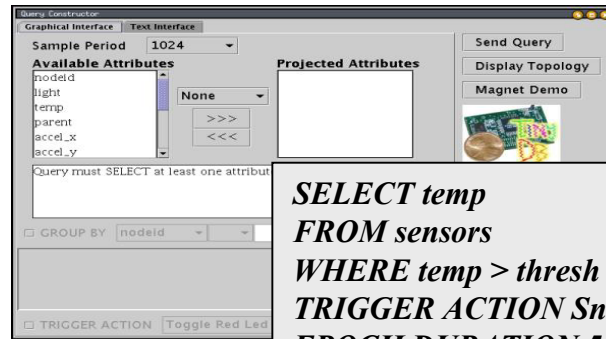
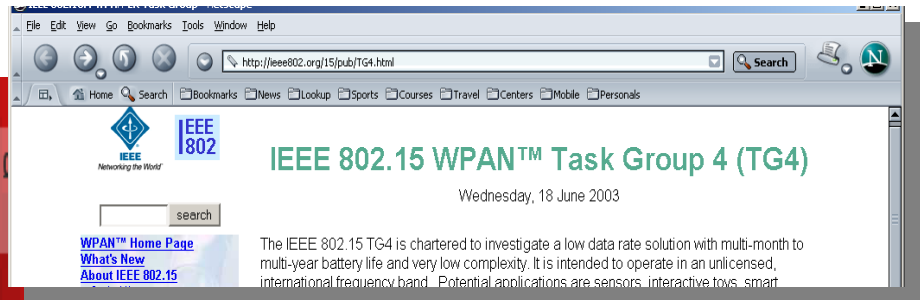


- ◆ #1. DR Requirement Analysis
- ◆ #2. DR on MICA Nodes using SNSP abstraction.
- ◆ #3. Port DR on Telos Nodes using SNSP abstraction
- ◆ #4. Extended DR application on Mica, Telos and Infineon nodes

A Crucial Challenge

Ensuring portability, scalability and true ad-hoc deployment

A plethora of implementation strategies emerging, some of them being translated into standards



TinyOS/TinyDB

```
SELECT temp
FROM sensors
WHERE temp > thresh
TRIGGER ACTION SndPkt
EPOCH DURATION 5 s
```

- Bottom-up definition without perspective on interoperability and portability
- Little reflection on how this translates into applications

How sensor networks are currently programmed



... (node per node)

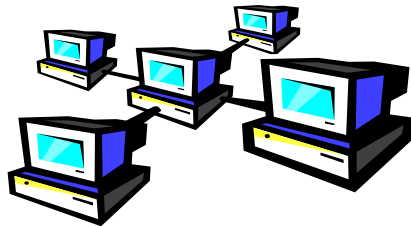


NesC

NesC middleware lib

Cross-compiler

Platform specific



Operation-system dependent
Network aware
Hardware aware
Node aware
Hard-coded

Example: The DR Scenario

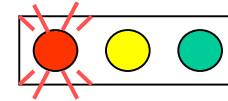


Mote Processor
Handles 3-sets
of Data

1. TempNode Data
2. Slider Bar Position
3. 15-min Price update
(note: for demo 1-min price signal)

Note: Mote also controls
LED traffic lights
For user interface

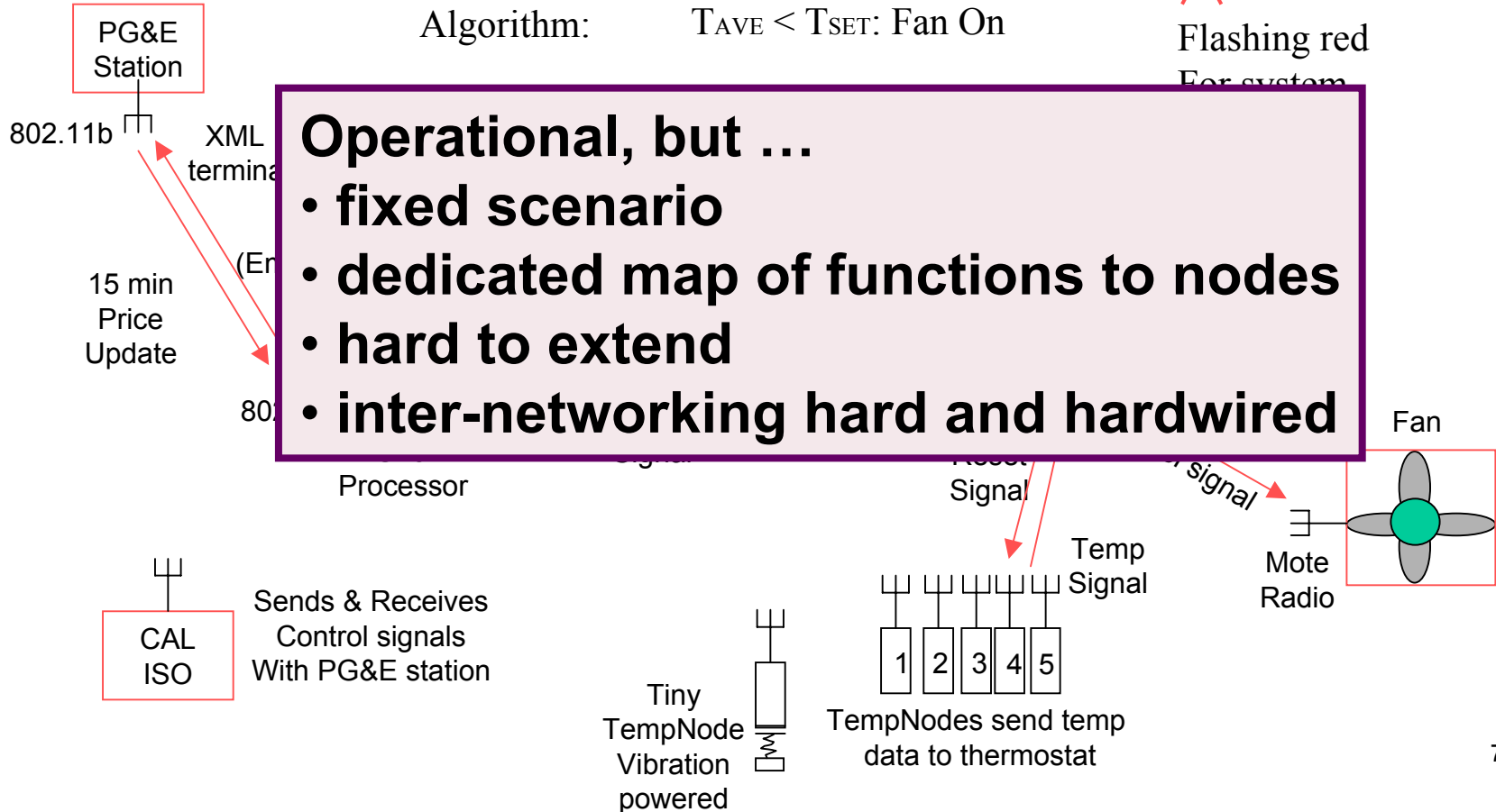
Fan Control Algorithm:
 $T_{AVE} > T_{SET}$: Fan On
 $T_{AVE} < T_{SET}$: Fan On

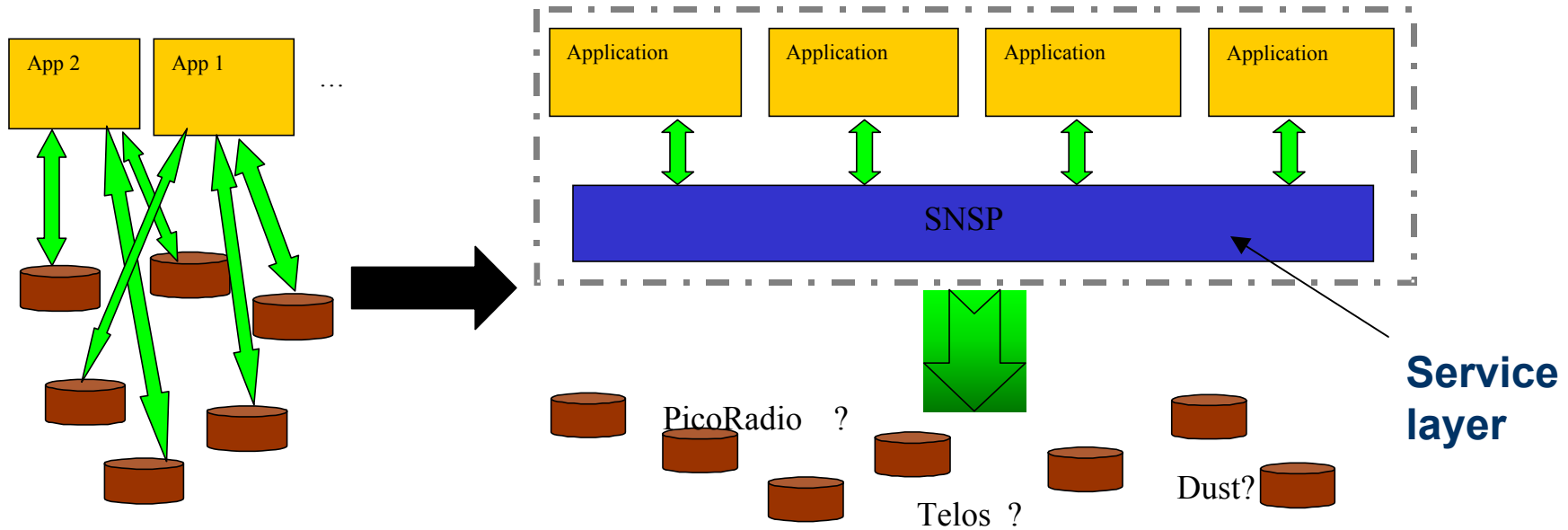


Flashing red
For system

Operational, but ...

- fixed scenario
- dedicated map of functions to nodes
- hard to extend
- inter-networking hard and hardwired





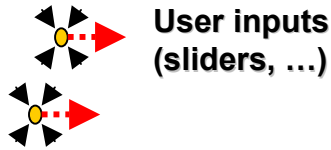
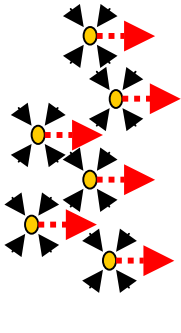
- Service layer abstracts hardware and networking from application programmer
- Currently made available as set of *TinyServices* on top of TinyOS

A Functional View of DR

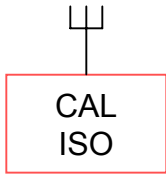
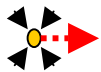


Sensors

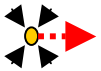
Energy sensors
Temp Sensors



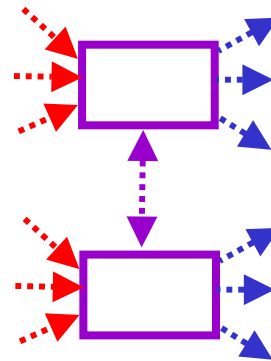
Price Sensor(s)



Weather Predicting Sensor(s)



Two controllers:
Thermostat + price monitor

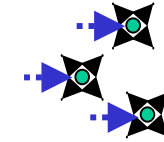


Determine what and when to turn on/off
based on readings from sensors
and do this using actuators

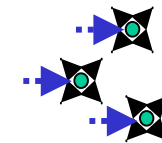
Could be anywhere

Actuators

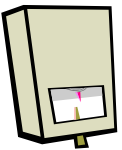
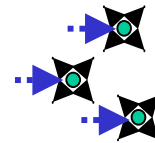
Traffic lights



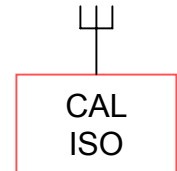
Fans and AC



Displays



Pricing

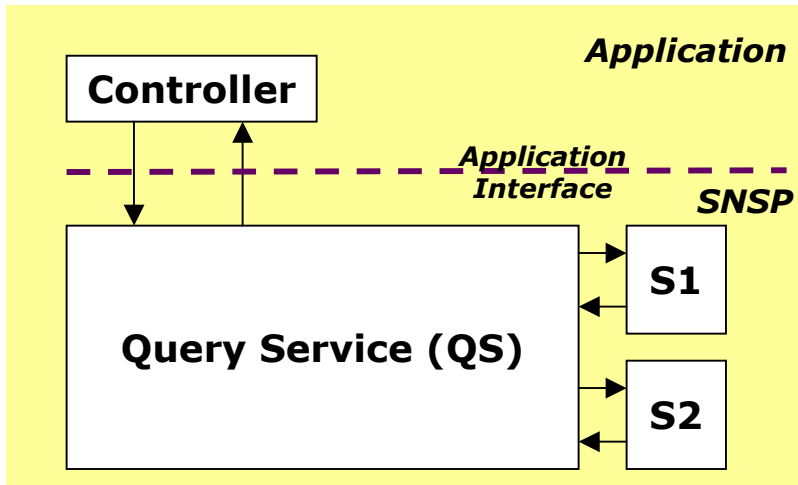


Virtual sensors

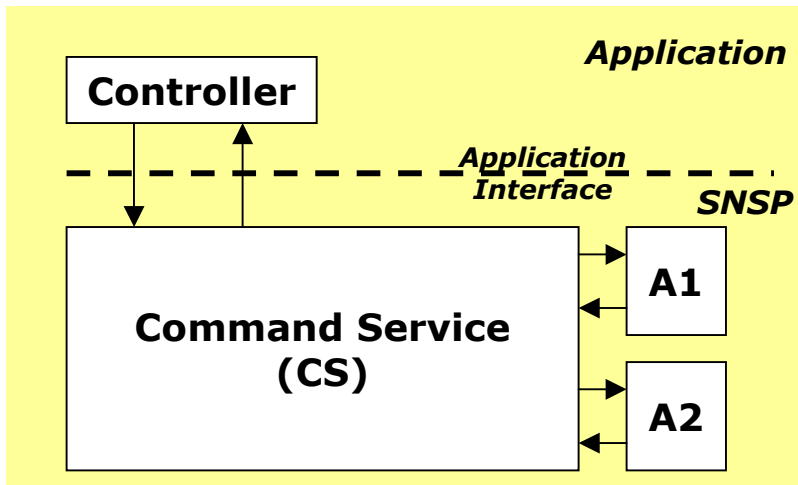
Virtual actuators

The query as the basic access mechanism

“Get the temperature in the kitchen”



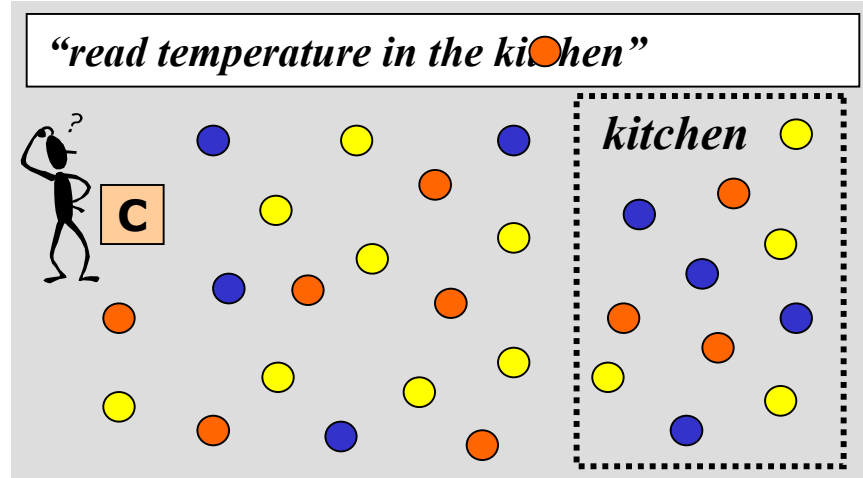
QS allows a controller to obtain the state of a group of components



Augmented with a command mechanism
“Close the blinds in the living room”

CS allows a controller to set the state of a group of components

Using Semantic Addressing

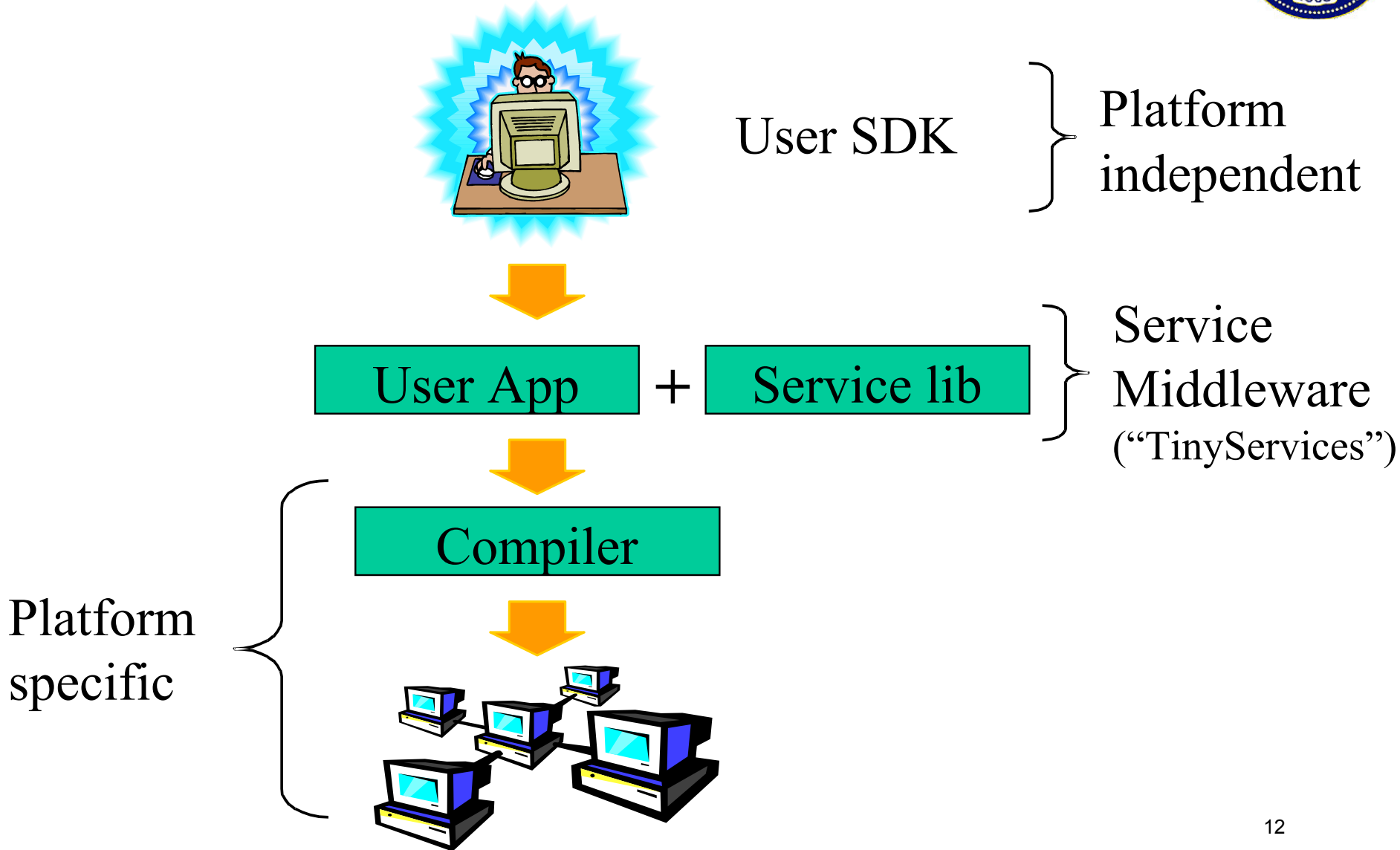


Name = attribute + scope (temperature:kitchen)

- ◆ Names are *not unique*
- ◆ Names *may change during network operation*

Enables ad-hoc operation and provides robustness

A Programming Abstraction



Pseudo-code Control



Cooling Control	Price Display Control
<pre>Global temp; ACCntl(short id, short rate){ sensorRequestQuery(kitchen, TempSense.samplerate = rate); ... //receive results sensorResponse(temp); if temp > 70 act = ON; else act = OFF; actuatorRequestCommand(kitchen, ACCntl.activate = act); }</pre>	<pre>Global price; PriceDisplayCntl(short id){ sensorRequestQuery(PG&E, PriceSense,); ... //receive results sensorResponse(price); actuatorRequestCommand(LR, PriceDisp.price = price); }</pre>

These functions are capabilities & can be re-used

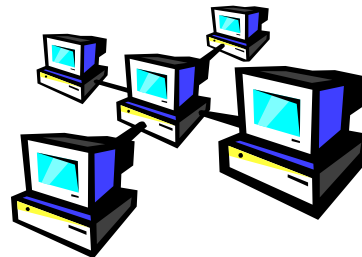
◆ User Interface

- ◆ Initiating application:
 - Request
 - Result
- ◆ Responding application
 - Invoke
 - Response
- ◆ **Concept Repository**



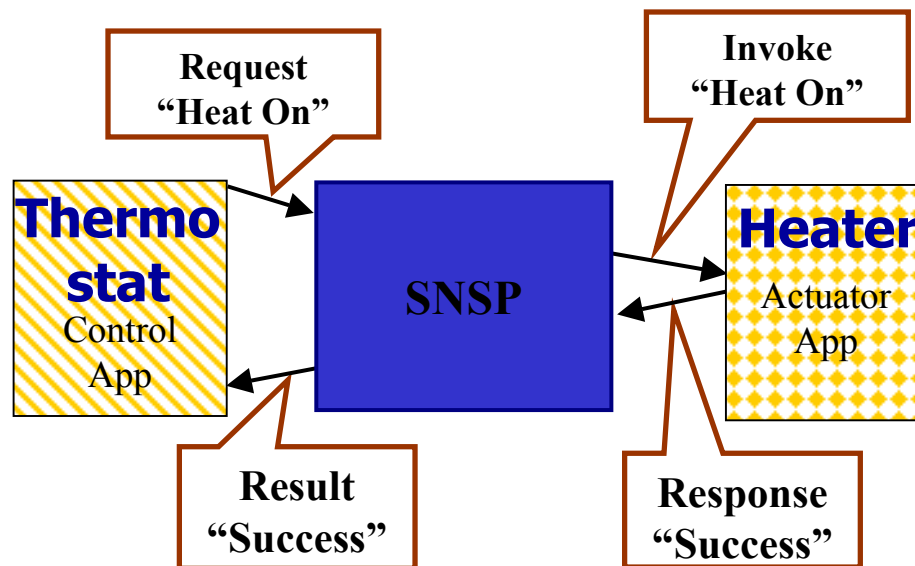
◆ Middleware:

- ◆ Manages queries/commands
- ◆ Interfaces with routing & app
- ◆ **Keeps track of repository**

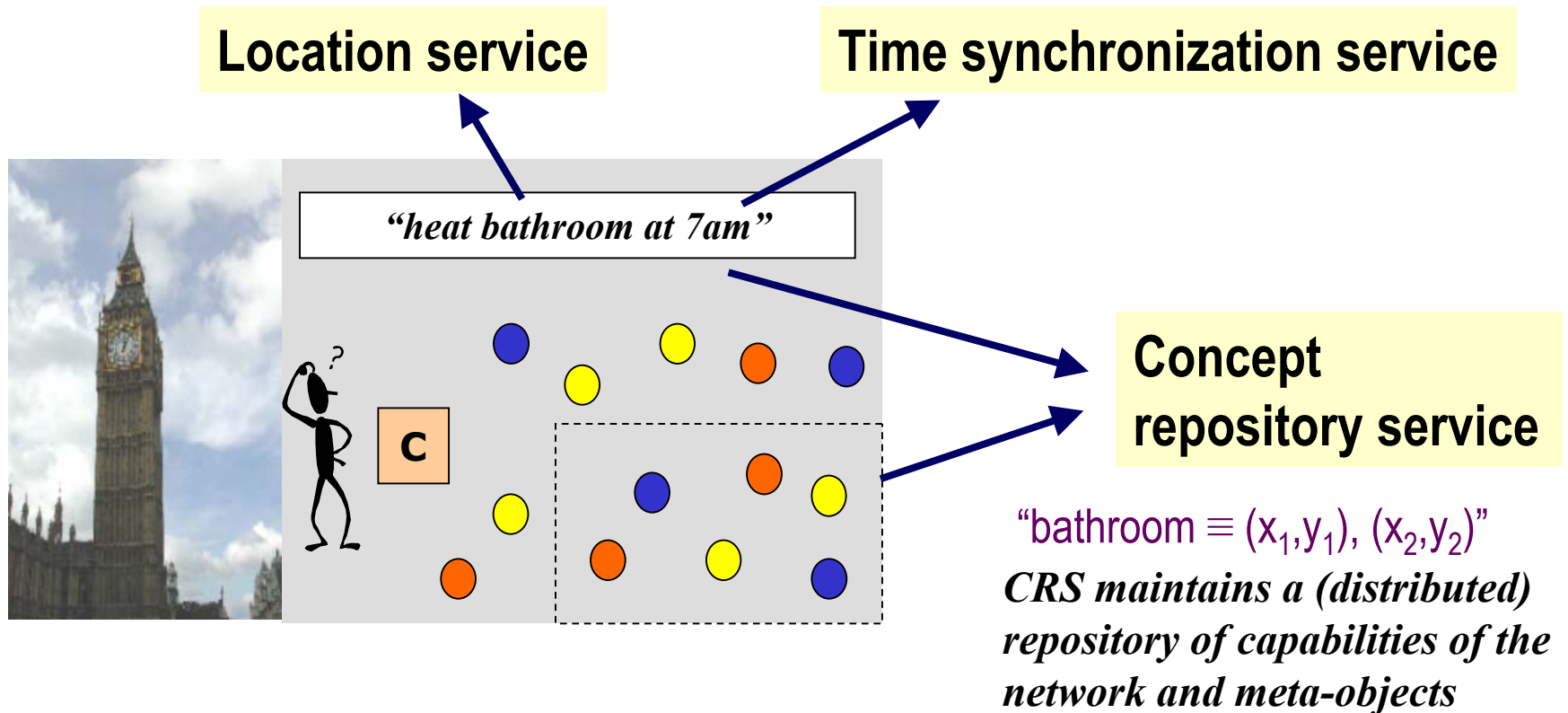


tinyServices User Interface

- ◆ Interface for application to access capability
- ◆ Interface for capability to respond



Auxiliary Services provide Sense of Space, Time and Concept



Example (from X11 environment)

The screenshot shows a software interface for home automation configuration. On the left is a tree view under 'My House' with folders for 'Locations' and 'All Devices'. The 'Locations' folder is expanded, showing 'Living Room', 'Office/Entertainment', 'Master Bedroom', 'Porch and Entryway' (highlighted with an orange oval), and 'Outside Arch'. Under 'All Devices', there are 'Event Triggered Action' and 'Time Triggered Action' sections. The 'Time Triggered Action' section contains a sequence of actions: 'At 15 minutes After Sunset Outside lights on', 'Turn Outside Arch Arch Light ON', 'Wait 0 Minutes and 30 Seconds', 'Turn Porch and Entryway Porch Light ON', 'Wait 0 minutes and 30 Seconds', 'Turn Porch and Entryway Sidelights ON', 'Wait 0 Minutes and 30 Seconds', 'Turn Outside Arch Arch Light 48%', 'Turn Porch and Entryway Porch Light 77%', and 'At 11:30PM Outside lights off'. The central panel displays 'Porch and Entryway Location' with instructions to 'Select an item to view its properties.' and links for 'Add a new Location' and 'Add a new Device'. On the right, a table lists devices:

Name	Address	Type
Porch Light	A06	Generic Lamp
Sidelights	A08	Generic Appliance

At the bottom, a status bar shows 'PLC Connected' on the left and 'Updating IP ... PLC Time: Wednesday 6/1/2005 11:17 PM' on the right.

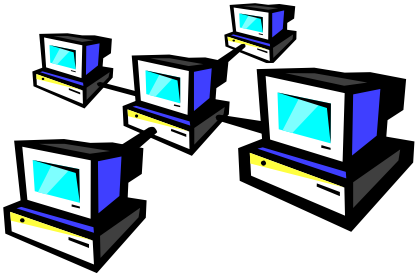
Concept Repository: Enabling true ad-hoc deployment

Goals:

- ◆ **Avoid large set-up efforts, eases parameterization**
- ◆ **Introduce meta-concepts such as “kitchen” and “dawn”**
- ◆ **Enable dynamic extension of functionality**
 - ◆ E.g. Addition of humidity sensors
- ◆ **Present up-to-date overview of network capabilities**

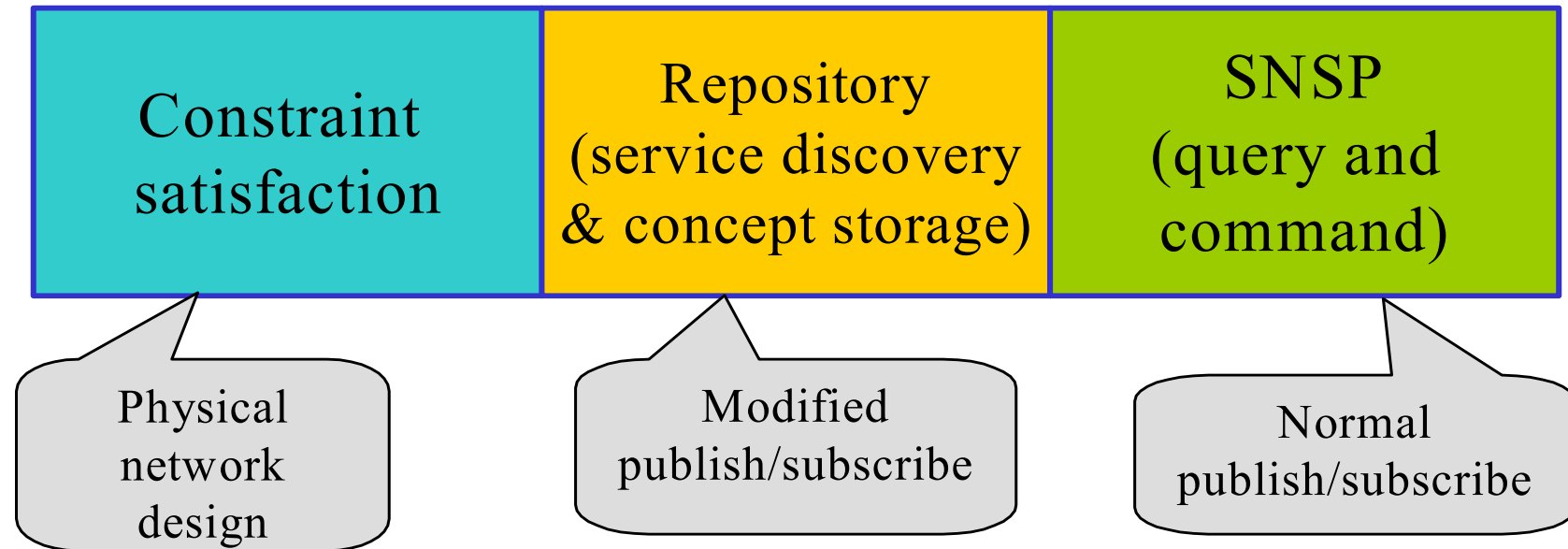
Sensors Repository Rep

	Temperature Sensor	Price Sensor
Primitive	<i>Temperature</i>	<i>Price</i>
Concept	Capability	Capability
Name	TempSense	PriceSense
Inputs	Name: SampleRate Type: Short	--
Outputs	Name: <i>Temperature</i> Type: Short Descript Name: Units Descript Val: Celsius	Name: <i>Price</i> Type: Short Descript Name: Max Descript Val: 1
Descriptors	Name: manufacturer Value: Honeywell Type: string	--



tinyService Middleware

- Middleware provides 3 functionalities



Status

- ◆ **Implemented First-Order Version of TinyServices**
- ◆ **Demonstrated DR application on MICA**

Next:

- ◆ **Porting to other platforms**
- ◆ **Full implementation of Concept Repository and other supporting services (location, time)**
- ◆ **Demonstration of functional extensibility**