

Smart metering in Italy and IHD: from 1st to 2nd generation

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Il dipendente che interviene a convegni e seminari ha cura di precisare il carattere personale delle eventuali opinioni espresse. (Codice etico AEEGSI)



Electricity smart metering in Italy: first of breed, the largest one

	Electricity Smart Meters Roll-Out Timelines in MS (at least 80% coverage)					
+	Sweden	2003		Completed		
	Italy	2001	2011	Completed (ENEL: 2	001-2006)	
ł	Finland	Mandated 2009		2013		
+	Malta	Mandated 2009		2013		
<u>8</u>	Spain	Mandated	2011		2018	
	Austria	Mandated	2	2012	2019	
14	Poland	Under Discussior	1 2	2012	2020	
	Estonia	Mandated		2013	2017	
2	Romania	Under Discussior	ı	2013	2020	
±Ξ	Greece	Mandated		2014	2020	
4	France	Mandated (timeta	able TBC)	2014	2020	
1	Netherlands	Mandated (timeta	able TBC)	2014	2020	
+	Denmark	Mandated (1.5mn	SM already i	nstalled) 2014	2020	
-	Luxembourg	Mandated		2015	2018	
	UK	Mandated		2015	2020	
1	Ireland	Mandated		20	2019	

Investiments for smart metering Italy: 97 euro/point France*: 135 euro/point G.Britain**: 161 euro/point Finland: 210 euro/point Netherlands**: 220 euro/point Sweden: 288 euro/point Spain: not available Source: Eur.Commission, SWD(2014) 189 final * roll-out on going ** roll-out on going

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Electricity smart metering: did the "1st generation" work?

	WHAT WE GOT OUT OF 1G	AND WHY
\odot	High availability	96% of remote readings properly accomplished (end-to-end)
$\overline{\mathbf{c}}$	Very good reliability	No relevant cases for meter substitution due to faults
	Limited cases of interference between PLC and inverters	PV inverters EM emissions reduce data acquisition (prosumers counting <2%)
	1 channel only, not available for real-time data messages	Communication channel dedicated exclusively to <i>validated data</i>
	Very limited use for voltage data	Buffer for interruption events too short Voltage measurement not compliant with EN 50160
8	No interoperability with 3 rd party In-Home Devices	No encryption (launched in 2001), non disclosed protocol (cyber-sec. reasons)
8	Slow reconfiguration process	Overall firmware download: ≈9 months



2nd generation: "future-proof" design criteria

Minimize need for system reconfiguration (e.g. update of tables for holidays) *Ensure* hardware independency for any function *Keep separate* communication resources for remote reading and for energy efficiency *Ensure* interoperability with 3rd party in-home devices (IHDs) *Ensure* interchangeability with metering systems of other **DSOs**

Improve electro-magnetic immunity from disturbances Allow for multi-channel communication (PLC and radio) *Ensure* advanced cyber-security measures (e.g. data encryption) *Improve* integration between smart metering and smart grid roll-out *Minimize* constraints of

backward compatibility for next generation

Source: AEEGSI consultation paper 416/2015, August 2015



System architecture from 1G to 2G



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Meter reading for billing, from 1st to 2nd generation

1 st GENERATION	Capacity	1G Meter reading	1G reading content	Default.suppl billing
Households	Any (typic 3kW)	Monthly	3 timebands	2 prices (mandatory)
Small business	Up to 55kW	Monthly	3 timebands	3 prices (mandatory)
Medium business	Above 55 kW	Monthly	96 quarter- hours per day	N/A (only free market)

1G: fixed time bands, preloaded in the meter \rightarrow need for massive reconfiguration

2 nd GENERATION	Capacity	2G Meter reading	2G reading content	Default.suppl billing
All customers	Any	Daily	96 quarter- hours per day	N/A (only free market

2G: time bands directly customizable by suppliers => no need for massive reconfig.



Electricity smart metering: 2nd generation (decision 87/2016)



«Chain 1»

- Purpose: billing and network managem't
- Validated data
- Daily collection
 - Operated by DSO
 - Back-up channel

«Chain 2»

- Purposes: customer awareness and value offering for suppliers
- Real-time, not validated data
- Continuous flow
- Interoperable with 3rd party IHDs
- No back-up channel



1st generation: "proprietary" In-Home Device

- Customer awareness: smart device to be plugged-in any electricity sockets in the house with standard USB port
- Consumption data and peak levels can be seen on PC, tablet, display
- Field trial run under regulatory supervision (smart grid pilot projects): ~4.500 consumers
- Limitations due to chain 1 control: communication resources not separated, single band, proprietary protocol
- Antitrust decision for large scale release to retailers (capped cost)





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2nd generation: interoperable In-Home Device

- Standard communication protocol (independent of chain 1)
- To be developed by CEI by Dec-2016
- Possibly bidirectional (vulnerability issues, communication QoS)
- IHDs developed by third parties (integrated with home ecosystem)
- Start with physical layer PLC in CENELEC "band C"
- Release 2.1: could consider further options physical layer (e.g. physical port) with possible cost re-opening





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Next steps







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Thank you for your attention

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