



salzburgresearch

5G as enabling technology for Smart Energy Systems

DI (FH) DI Peter Dorfinger



About Salzburg Research



Research and Technology
Organisation (RTO)



Foundation: 1996



Employees: 70



Turnover: 5,5 Mio.
EUR



Ownership Structure:
„Land Salzburg“ (100 %)



FORSCHUNG AUSTRIA





Fields of expertise

➔ (Motion) data analytics

- Realtime localisation and motion capturing
- Spatio-temporal analysis of motion data

➔ Digital platforms

- Platform-based business process and digital asset management

➔ Intelligent communication technologies

- Software-defined networking & network function virtualisation
- Performance modeling, measurement and monitoring of complex communication systems



Data driven innovation

- Data-driven innovation & value creation
- Network-based digital business models



3G/4G

Current networks (e.g. LTE)

- Individual devices (1-2 per person)

5G

- Introduction beginning in year 2020
- Hundred(s) of sensors per person
- Real-time traffic
- High energy efficiency
- Stable at high speeds (500 km/h)
- Cost-effective hardware

 Peak data rate	1–20 Gb/s	 Connection density	1 thousand – 1 million devices/km ²	 Reliability	99.999 % (of packets)
 User experienced data rate	10–100 Mb/s	 Battery life	10 years	 Position accuracy	10 m – < 1 m
 Latency	1–10 ms	 Availability	99.999 % (of time)	 Security	Strong privacy & security, and purification

Image source: "[5G for Connected Industries and Automation](#)" by 5G-ACIA is licensed under CC-BY-NC-SA 2.0



Why is 5G more than a next step (3G->4G)?

- Fokus on 4 different categories
 - Enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB)
 - Fixed Wireless Access (FWA)
 - Ultra Reliable Low Latency Communication (URLLC)
 - Massive Machine Type Communication (mMTC)

- Reliability as a main target

- Lower frequencies



© Salzburg Research, Shutterstock.com – artpage

5G Smart Energy Systems

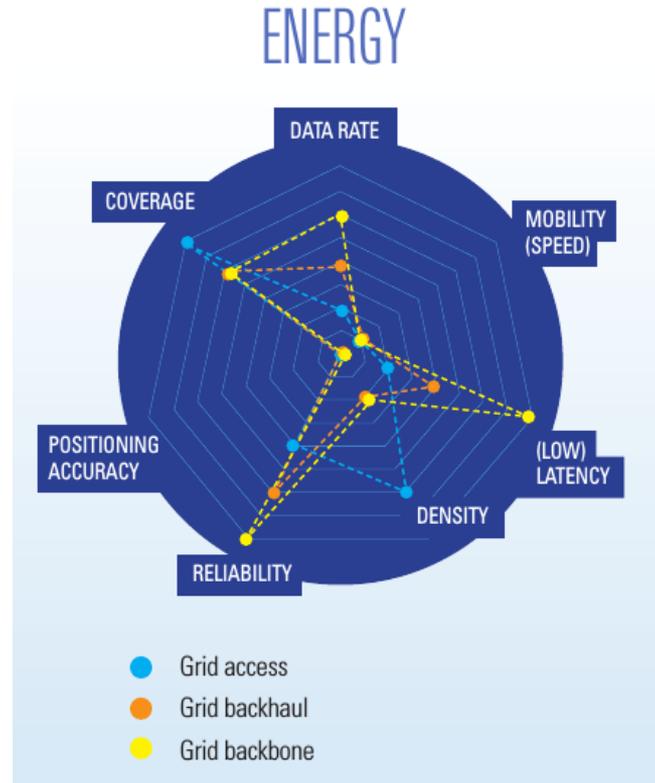


Image source: 5G-PPP, "5G Empowering Vertical Industries" 2016.



5G Grid access

- Communication network which connects the customer premises or e.g. low-voltage sensors to a specific Secondary Substation.
- For example citizens energy community or renewable energy community
- Better coverage inside buildings
 - Lower frequencies are lesser attenuated
 - Communication optimized for lower data rates with weaker signals
- Low latency for machine to machine communication
- Reliability is important





5G Grid backhaul

- Communication network which connects the Secondary Substation LANs with each other and with a control center. This network domain might also connect to the respective Primary Substation LAN.
- Low latency for machine to machine communication
- 5G Slicing
- Reliability is key





5G Grid backbone

- Communication network which connects the Primary Substation LANs amongst each other and with regional control centers (often co-located) and central control centers.
- Low latency for machine to machine communication
- 5G Slicing
- Private 5G networks
- Reliability is really critical





5G Reliability

- Spectrum used for reliability not for high throughput
- Private 5G networks with exclusive usage of frequencies
- 5G Slicing with SLA guarantees
- 5G coordinated multipoint
 - More than one frequency, base station, ... used in parallel



© Salzburg Research, Shutterstock.com – artpage



Your core business – Would you trust network operators / Internet service providers?



or would you like to control them to ensure the
network is reliable?



Reliability is key

- **Reliability:** rate (or ratio or probability) of packets received
 - correctly and
 - in time
- Reasons for reduced reliability?
 - Wireless channel conditions
 - Objects in line-of-sight (machines, cars, vegetation)
 - Reflections
 - Interference (from same or other frequency bands)
 - Antenna (direction, capacity changes due to close-by objects)
 - Mechanical (temperature, vibration, metal dust)
 - Weather (rain in air, water on surface)
 - Software stack
 - Medium access, scheduling, control/cross traffic
 - Retransmission protocol, rate control
 - Hardware, manufacturing, counterfeit chips, single event upsets
 - Security features, attacks, jammers
 - **Not all are known → End-to-end tests necessary**





Reliability measurement

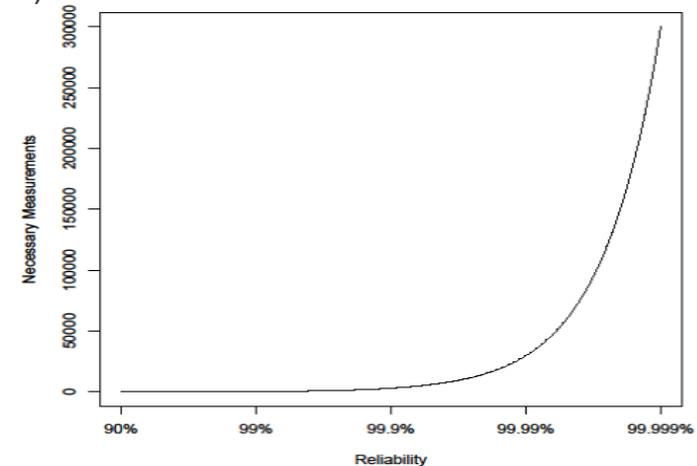
Determining 99.999 % (1 out of 100 000) reliability

- ~300,000 (independent) measurements needed
 - Lower bound of 95% Confidence Interval > 99.999%
 - $P(\text{Unreliability detected} \mid \text{Unreliability exists}) > 95\%$
 - For 99.999%: ~1 100 000 measurement needed
- Per 100 cm² (10 cm coherence distance → 100 points per 1 m²)
- Per 500 kHz bandwidth (coherence bandwidth)



→ Explosion in the number of measurements

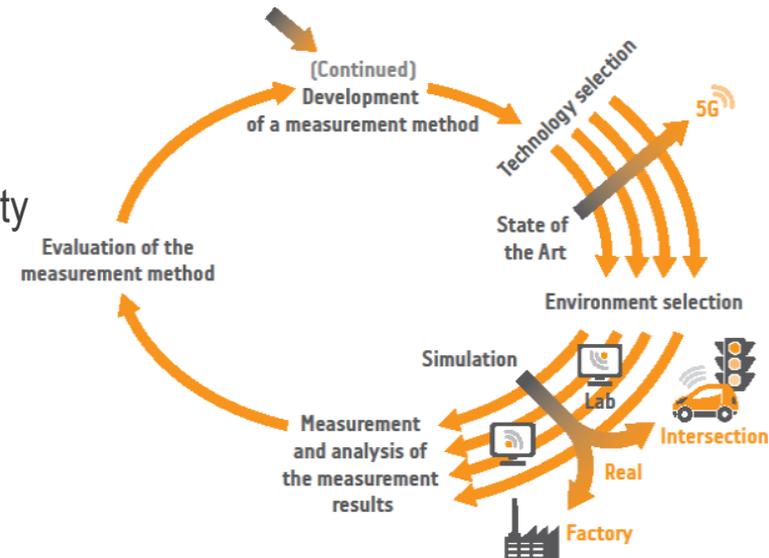
→ Exploitation of correlation
in space / time / frequency needed



Reliability measurements



- We develop methods to measure the reliability of wireless networks
- Measure/Monitor the surrounding on potential changes in the influence on the communication
- No dedicated costly hardware should be used
- Based on measurements we try to predict the future reliability
- **Independent entity**





Conclusions

- 5G is much more than 4G+
- 4 different categories (FWA, eMBB, URLLC, mMTC)
- 5G as a good candidate as a one for all solution for networked Smart Energy Systems
- Reliability as a core aspect
- Reliability has to be controlled/monitored



© Salzburg Research, Shutterstock.com – artpage

5G is an enabler

Thank you!



DI (FH) DI Peter Dorfinger



Salzburg Research Forschungsgesellschaft m.b.H.
Jakob-Haringer-Straße 5/3 | Salzburg, Austria



Tel. +43 662 2288-452 | Fax +43 662 2288-222



peter.dorfinger@salzburgresearch.at

