

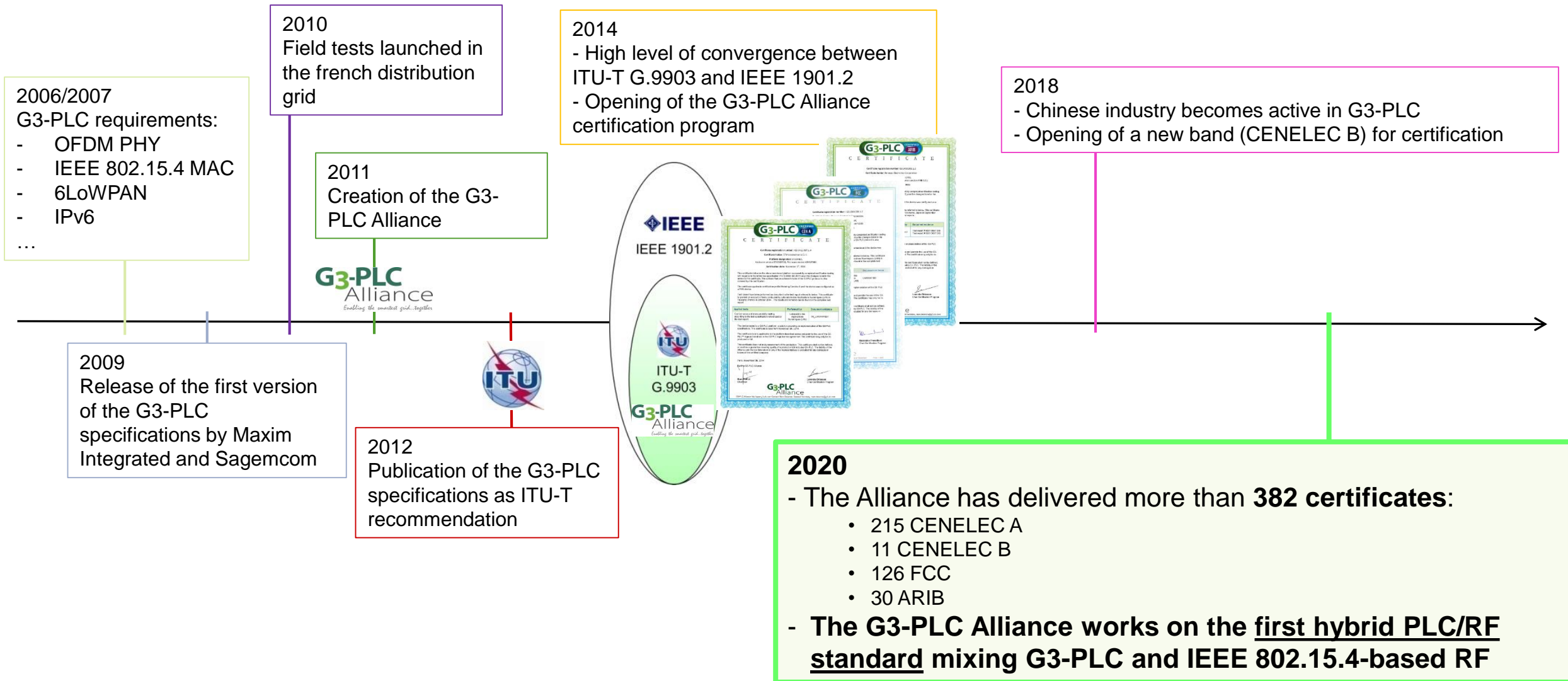
G3-PLC Alliance

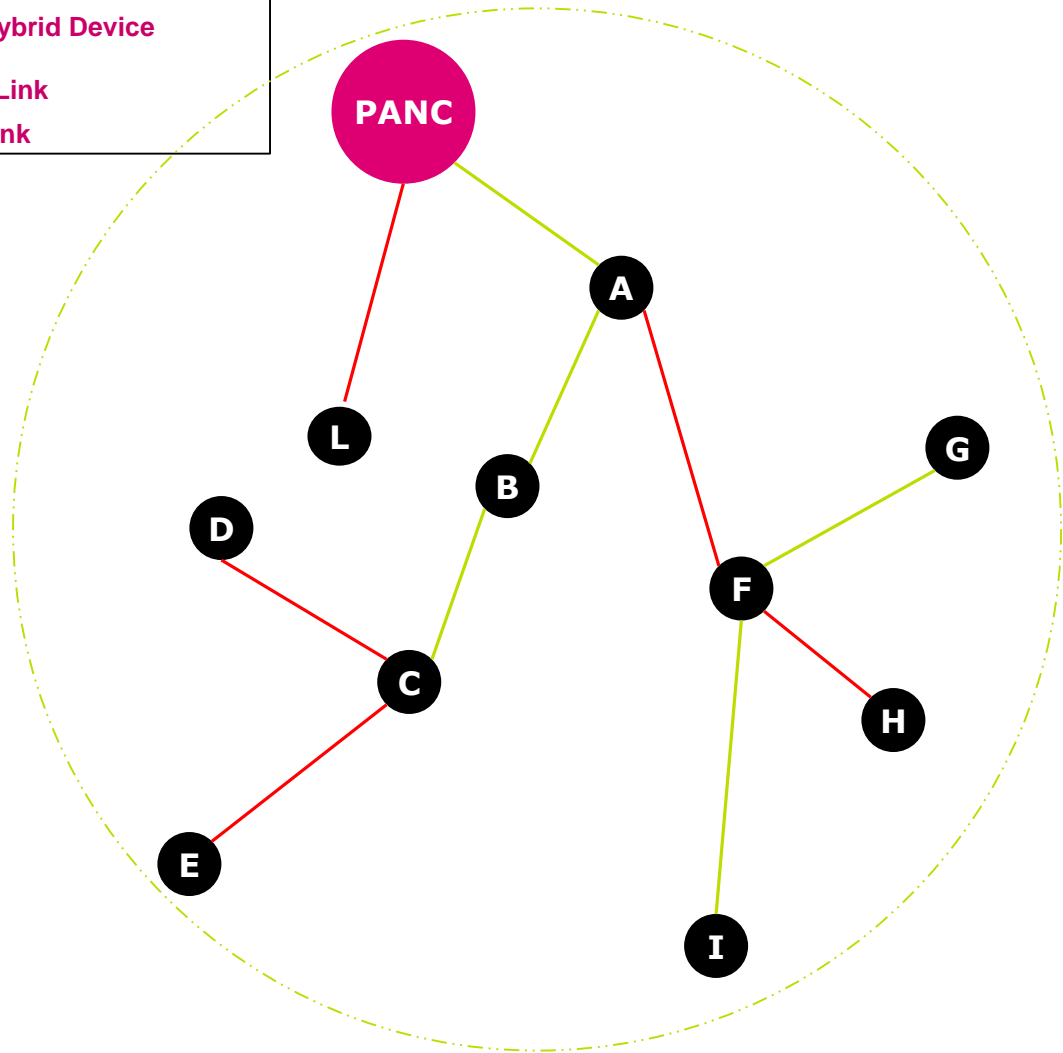
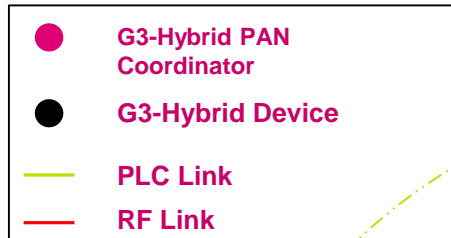
Enabling the smartest grid...together

ISPLC 2020
Keynote

Cédric LAVENU
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Chairperson of WS1, G3-PLC Alliance
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Where do we stand in 2020?





Unaddressed challenges for a single technology:

- DSO's require >99% performance and in many grids none of the technologies can make that on their own
- Scattered deployments often reveal some weaknesses of PLC solutions.
- Both standalone PLC solutions and standalone RF solutions lack the versatility needed to cover the multiplicity of challenges encountered in the field.
- A solution suitable for most environment : **link diversity** + **interconnection of different smart energy ecosystems**

Exploring the concept with G3-PLC and LoRa: The WSPLC 2016 Student Challenge

see <http://www.wsplc2016.fr/student-challenge/>

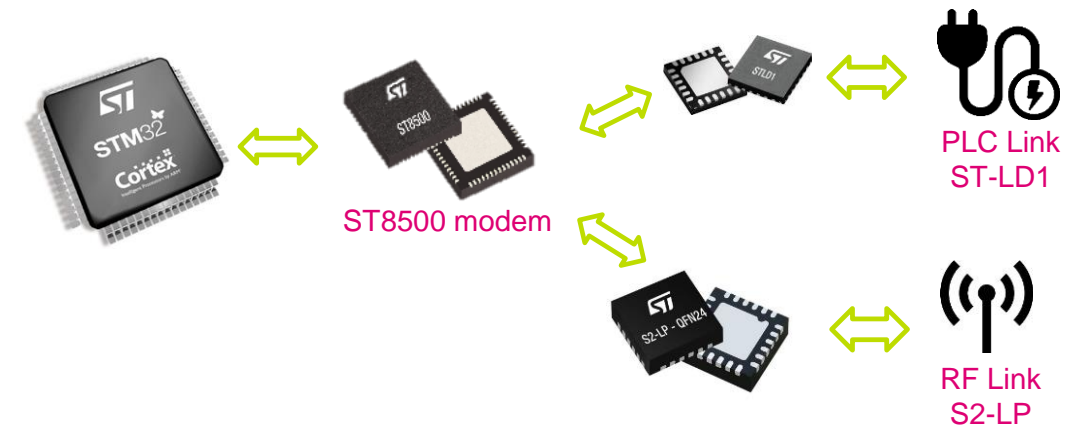
- Klagenfurt team (Austria): « Implementation of a hybrid LoRa/PLC sensing network »
- Umons team (Belgium): « Hybrid communication architecture for time sensitive smart metering »
- ECE Paris team (France): « Connected in-home display (G3-PLC to the meter, LoRa to a remote price server) »
- Telecom Bretagne team (France): « Smart energy management for electric cars »

Pilot Project from G3-PLC Alliance members

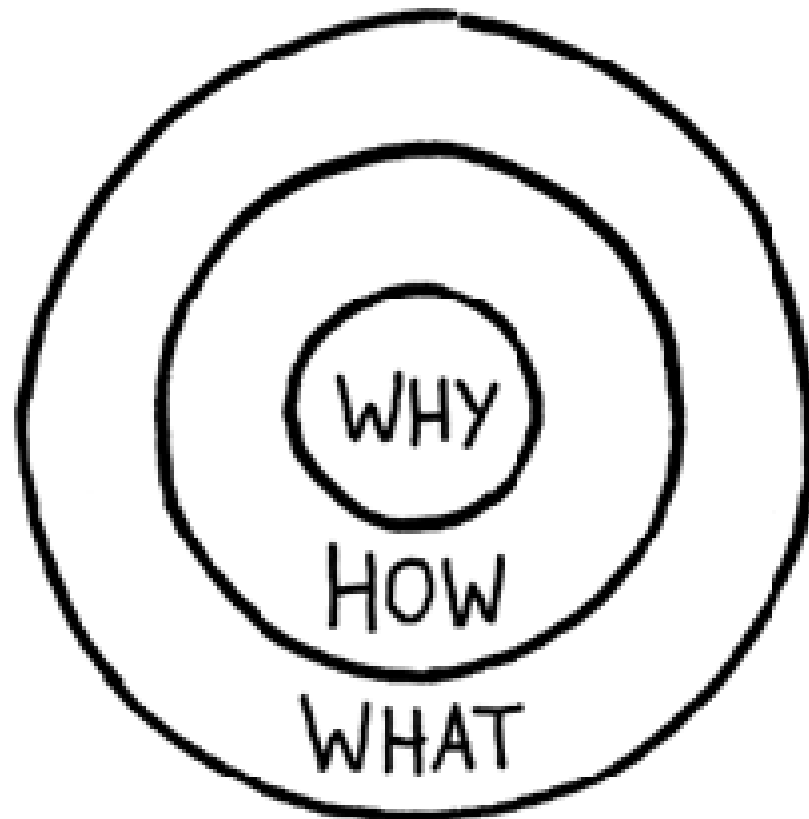
- ADD Group (Moldova): « ADDAX PLC+RF HYBRID solution »
- Andrea Informatique (France) with Enedis and EDF: « Centaur »

Both projects were presented at G3-PLC General Assembly in Nov. 2019

➔ A new challenge for the G3-PLC Alliance !

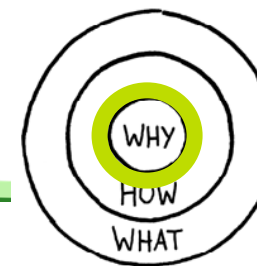


The G3-PLC Alliance Hybrid PLC/RF solution



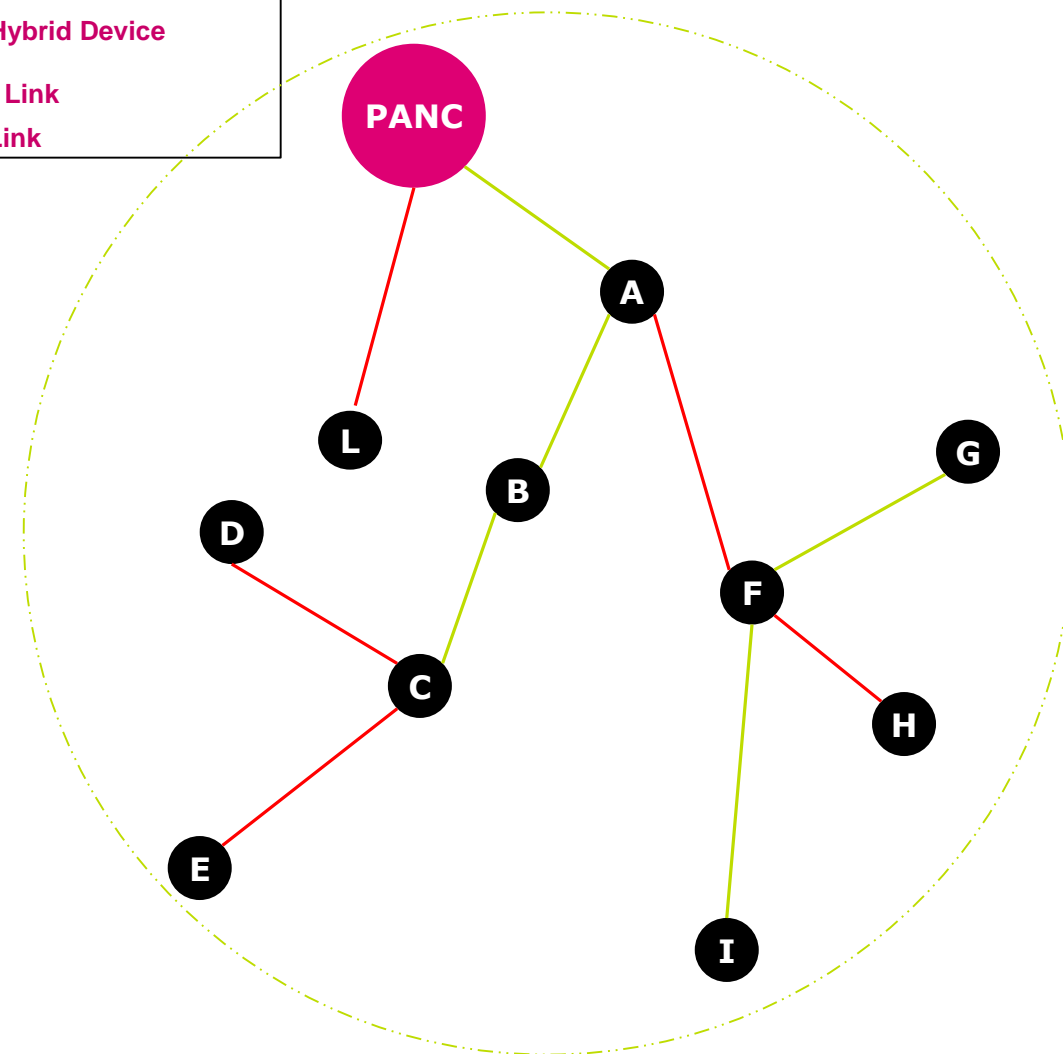
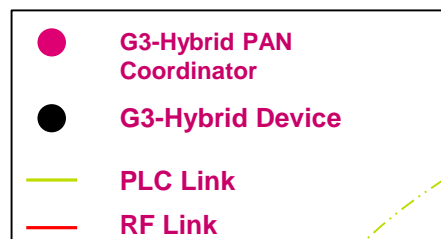
The G3-PLC Alliance Hybrid PLC/RF solution

Why developing a hybrid solution?



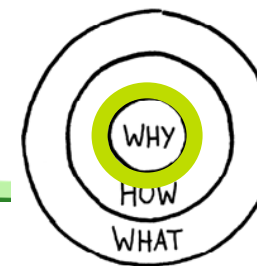
G3-PLC
Alliance

- By using both G3-PLC and RF media, the resulting **hybrid G3-PLC/RF meshed topology maximizes coverage and resilience**



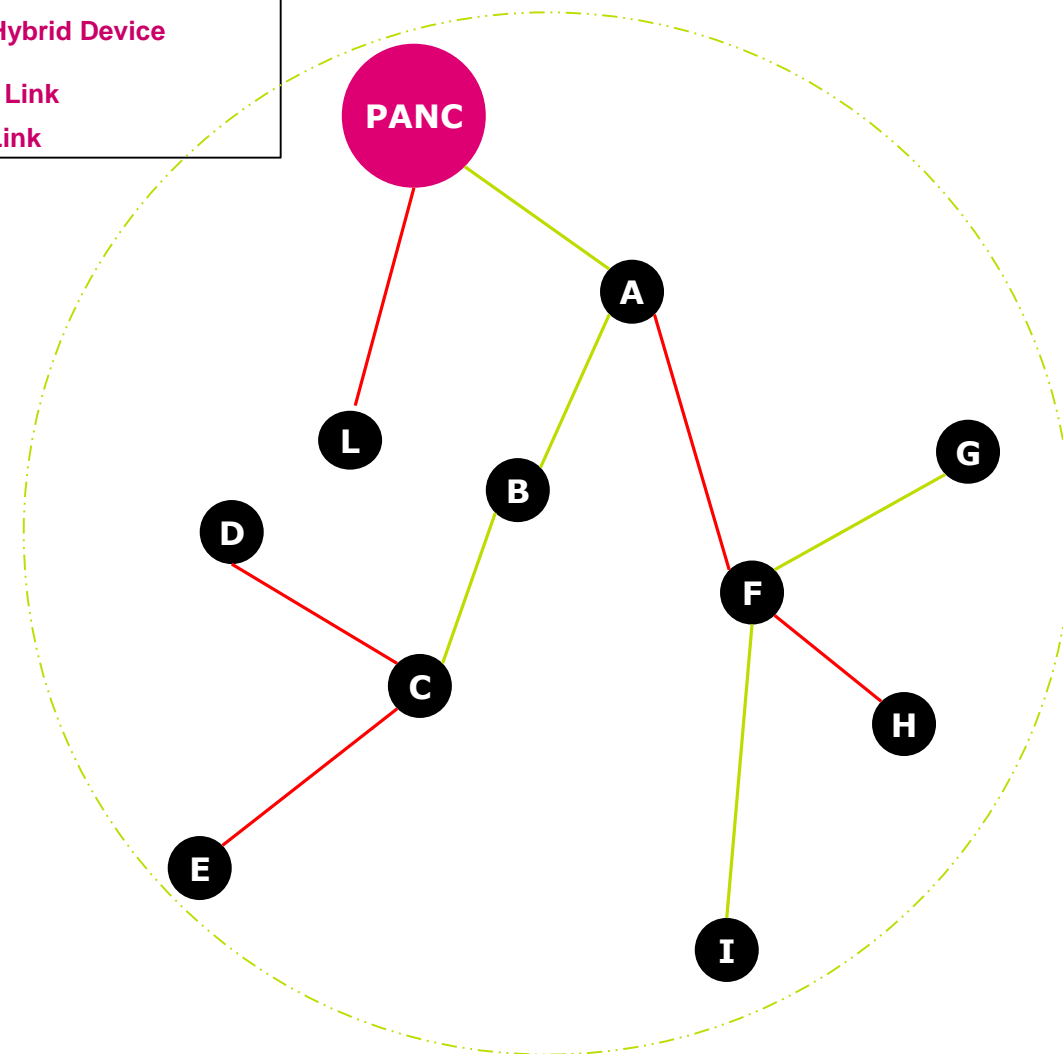
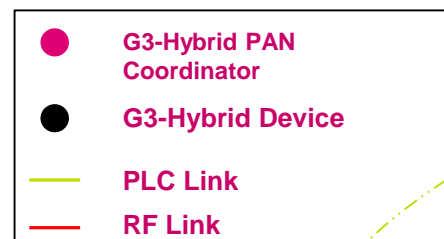
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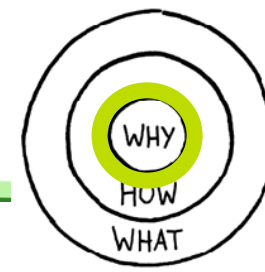
G3-PLC
Alliance

- By using both G3-PLC and RF media, the resulting **hybrid G3-PLC/RF meshed topology maximizes coverage and resilience**
- Hybrid G3-PLC/RF technology can provide a more efficient solution for smart grid and smart city use cases **enhancing the relevance of the G3-PLC technology**



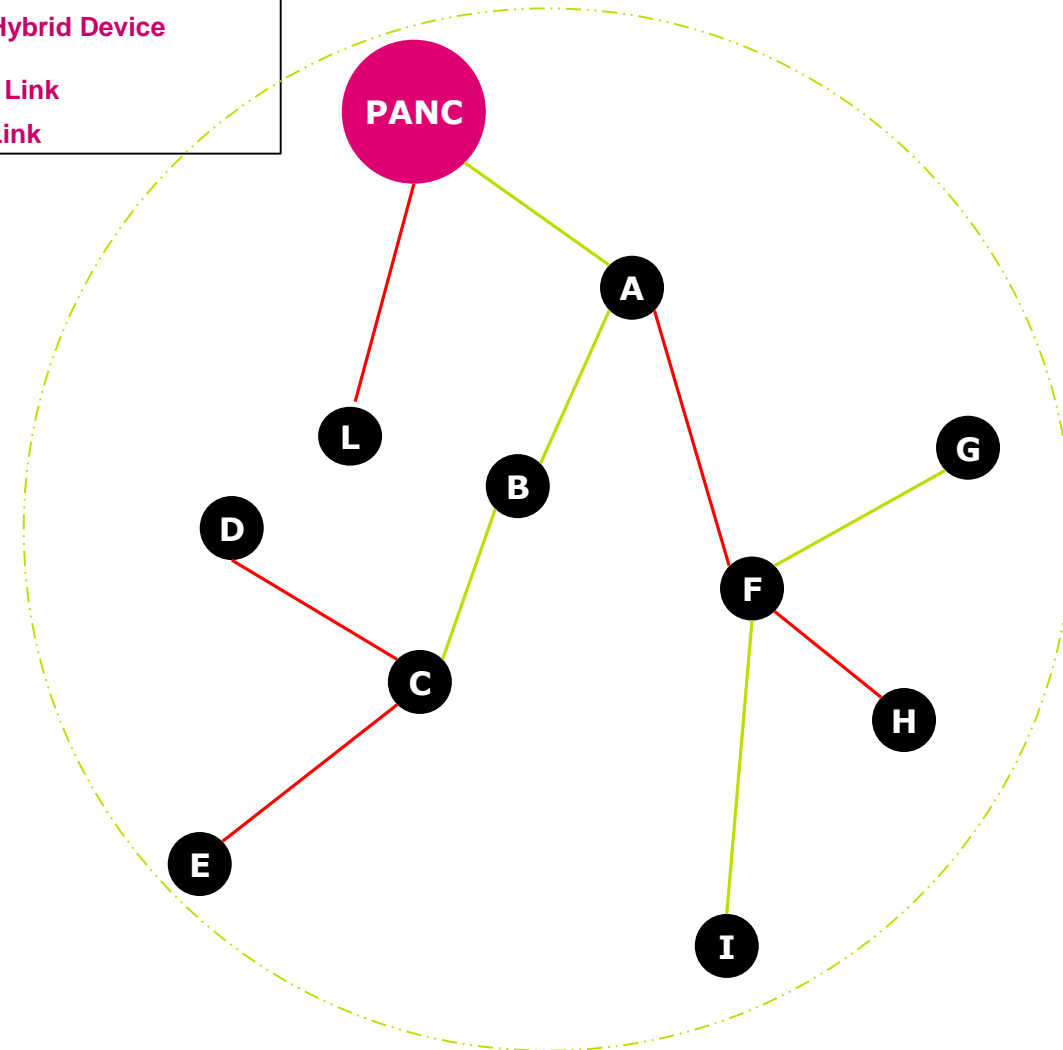
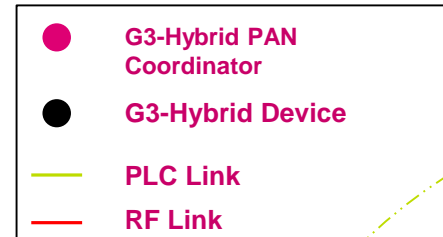
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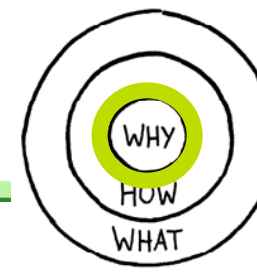
G3-PLC
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- Hybrid G3-PLC/RF technology can provide a more efficient solution for smart grid and smart city use cases **enhancing the relevance of the G3-PLC technology**
- Hybrid G3-PLC/RF technology **favours new use cases beyond smart metering** such as **smart grid**, **smart city**, **lighting control**, **building automation**, **demand response**, **railway applications**.



The G3-PLC Alliance Hybrid PLC/RF solution

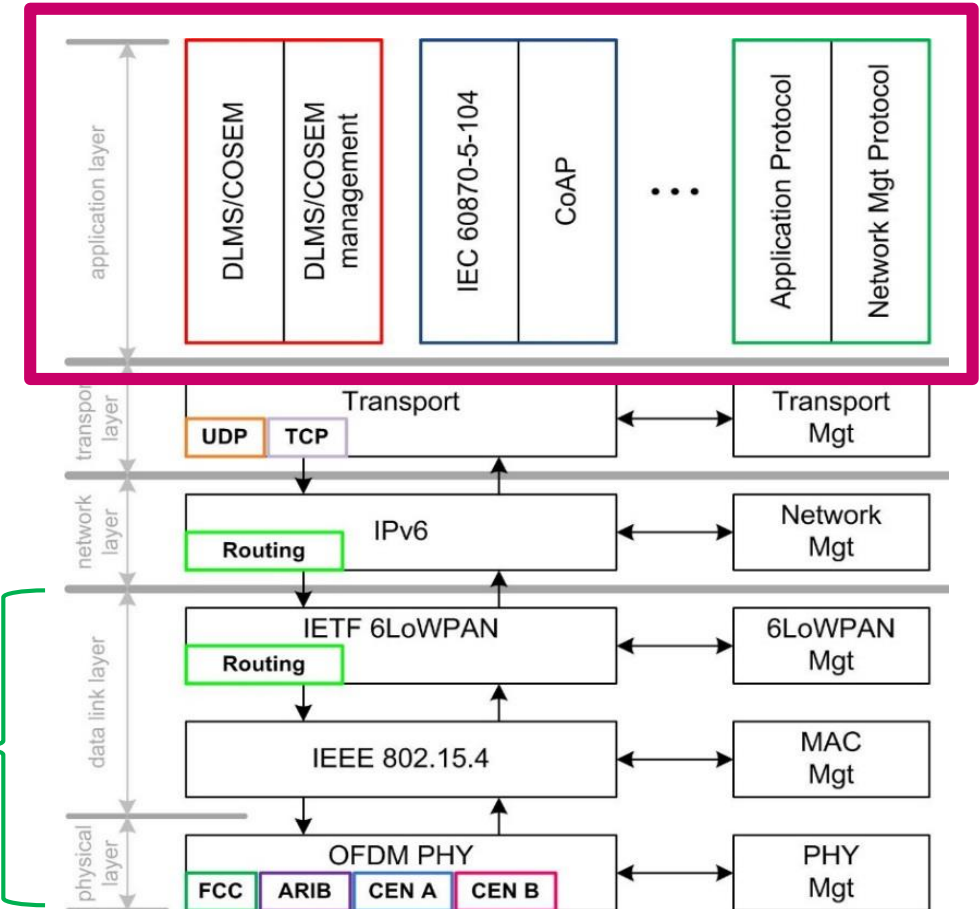
Why developing a hybrid solution?



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- By using both G3-PLC and RF media, the resulting **hybrid G3-PLC/RF meshed topology maximizes coverage and resilience**
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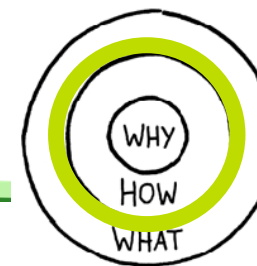
G3-PLC is already a multi-purpose technology; a hybrid profile will even further leverage its ability to address different application use cases !



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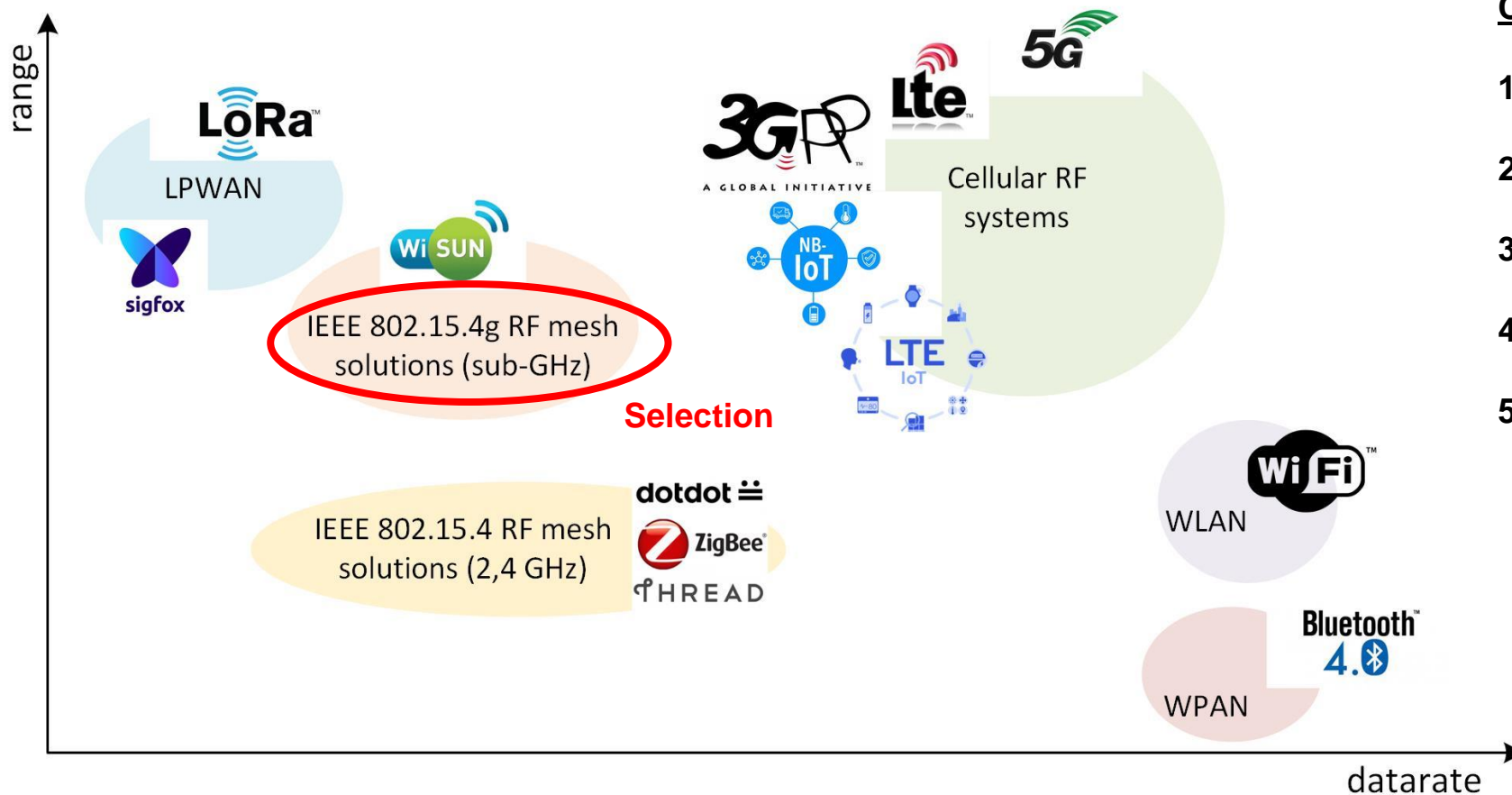
The G3-PLC Alliance Hybrid PLC/RF solution

Identifying the ideal complementary RF solution



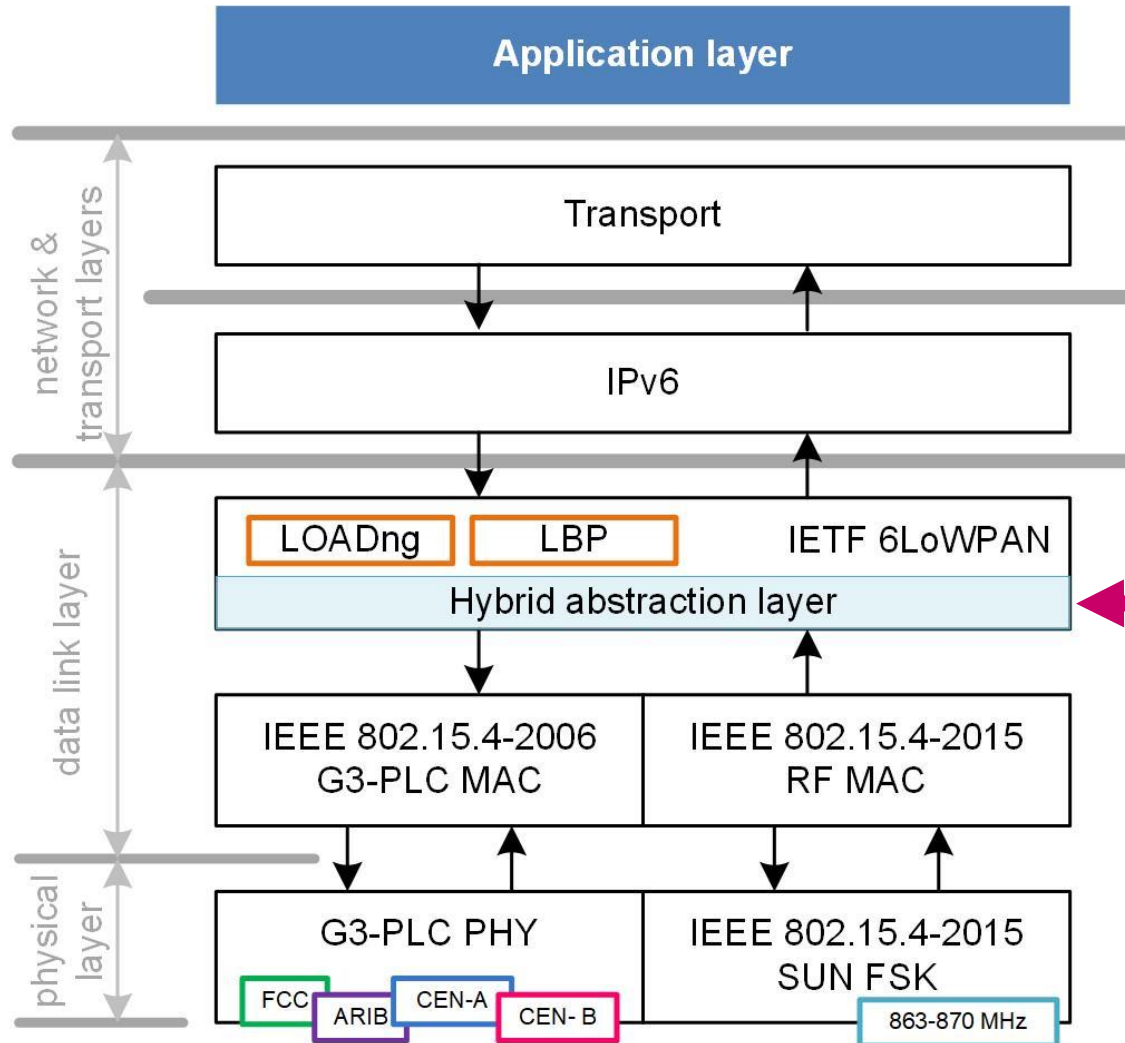
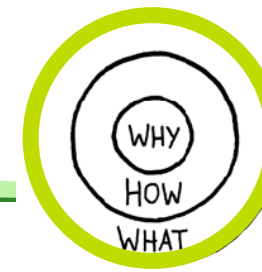
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- IEEE 802.15.4:2015 + IEEE 802.15.4v:2017 amendment
- Use of SUN FSK PHY
- Use of 802.15.4 MAC



Criteria:

- 1- Open Standard
- 2- Compatible datarate
- 3- Private-owned nwk
- 4- km-range (star and mesh topology)
- 5- lower layers vs communication profile

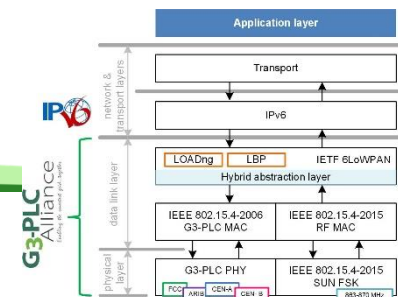


Fully backwards compatible with any G3-PLC network

Switching between PLC and RF is decided above the hybrid abstraction layer which provides appropriate services to the 6LoWPAN-based adaptation layer

- PLC is the primary medium
- RF is the secondary medium

Main features (work in progress): RF PHY & MAC layers



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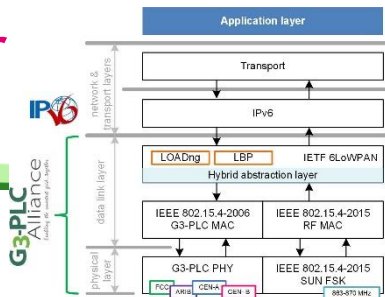
- **SUN FSK PHY** according to IEEE 802.15.4:2015 and IEEE 802.15.4v:2017
- Support of **863-870 MHz** band (other frequency bands may be supported too)
- **Operating modes #1 and #2**, configured administratively

Example for the 863-870 MHz band according to IEEE 802.15.4:2015:

Parameters	Operating mode #1	Operating mode #2
Data rate	50 kbps	100 kbps
Modulation	2-FSK	2-FSK
Modulation index	1.0	1.0
Channel spacing	200 kHz	200 kHz

- **Unslotted CSMA/CA for non-beacon-enabled network**
- **RF information is shared** between **neighbouring nodes** using **Information Elements**
- **Nodes maintain RF information** (duty cycle consumption, link quality) related to neighbouring nodes in a dedicated **"RF POS table"**

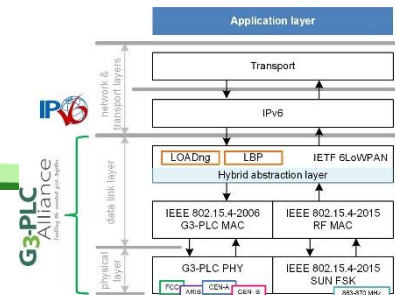
Main features (work in progress): The Hybrid Abstraction layer



- Definition of **Media types**
- A **set of primitives ensuring that data is sent/received over/from the appropriate (RF or PLC) MAC layer:**
 - ❑ HyAL-DATA.request/confirm/indication
- A **set of primitives ensuring that PAN information is propagated to the higher layers**
 - ❑ HyAL-SCAN.request/confirm
 - ❑ HyAL-BEACON-NOTIFY.indication
 - ❑ HyAL-COMM-STATUS.indication
- Ensures a **second transmission attempt using backup medium**

MediaType	Description
0x00	PLC interface Backup RF interface
0x01	RF interface Backup PLC interface
0x02	Both PLC and RF interfaces
0x03	PLC interface No backup interface
0x04	RF interface No backup interface

Main features (work in progress): Shared Adaptation layer 1/2



- The **shared adaptation layer uses existing data sets** (routing table, blacklist table) to route packet over the appropriate medium.

Routing table entry

Field	Terminology used in Annex D for routing set	Length	Description
Destination Address	R_dest_addr	16 bits	Address of the destination.
Next Hop Address	R_next_addr	16 bits	Address of the next hop on the route towards the destination.
Route Cost	R_metric	16 bits	Cumulative link cost along the route towards the destination (see Annex B).
Hop count	R_hop_count	4 bits	Number of hops of the selected route to the destination.
Weak Link Count	R_weak_link_count	4 bits	Number of weak links to destination. It ranges from 0 to adpMaxHops.
Valid Time		16 bits	Remaining time in minutes until when this entry in the routing table is considered valid.
Media Type		1 bit	The medium to be used to transmit to the next hop (0 PLC, 1 RF)



Allows **forwarding** of RF or PLC link **towards the next hop**

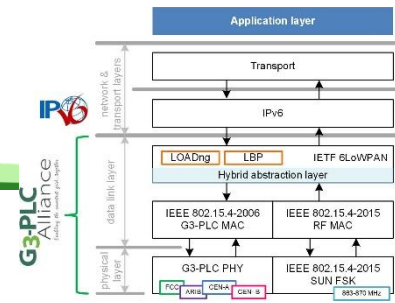
Blacklisted neighbour table entry

Field	Terminology used in Annex D for routing set	Length	Description
Blacklisted Neighbour Address	B_neighbour_address	16 bits	The 16-bit address of the blacklisted neighbour.
Valid Time		16 bits	Remaining time in minutes until when this entry in the blacklisted neighbour table is considered valid.
Media Type		1 bit	The medium on which the neighbour is blacklisted (0 PLC, 1 RF)



Allows **blacklisting** of RF or PLC link in case of **delivery failure**
 Blacklisting **forces forwarding over the backup medium**

Main features (work in progress): Shared Adaptation layer 2/2



- **PLC/RF link selection is done during LOADng route construction process.**
- The **updated metric** also contains weighing factors for:
 - ❑ Duty cycle consumption
 - ❑ RF link quality

Routing table penalty

Hop count penalty

$$LinkCost_{RF} = \max(C_{i \rightarrow j}, C_{j \rightarrow i}) + AdpKrt_{RF} * \frac{NumberOfActiveRoutes_{RF}}{MaximumNumberOfActiveRoutes} + adpKh_{RF}$$



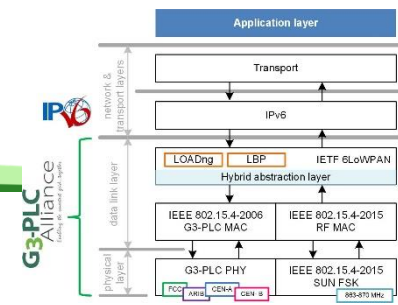
DirectionalLinkCost_{RF}

$$= adpKq_{RF} * MAX \left(0, MIN \left(1, \frac{adpHighLQIValue_{RF} - LQI_{RF}}{adpHighLQIValue_{RF} - adpLowLQIValue_{RF}} \right) \right) + \frac{adpKdc_{RF} * DutyCyclePenalty}{100}$$

← Link cost penalty

← Duty cycle penalty

Next steps



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- **The draft specification has been completed and agreed in the technical working group;**
- **We expect we can soon prove interoperability of several implementations of the hybrid PLC/RF profile;**
- **The G3-PLC Alliance is working hard to include certification of the hybrid profile to its mature and successful international certification program.**

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Thank you !

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