Master Thesis

Load-Balancing of Consumers in Electricity Networks

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Load-Balancing of Consumers in Electricity Networks

Master’s Thesis

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Abstract

This thesis describes the implementation and analysis of an automated energy load-balancing system for digitalSTROM enabled households. The idea is that an energy provider gets access to user configured devices to use them to balance the energy consumption load. Further the thesis investigates algorithms to be implemented at the energy provider to balance the overall consumption load using configurable devices in households.
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In the future much more of the consumed electricity will be produced as renewable energies like wind or solar energy. Several issues need to be sorted out such as where to take the energy from if there is currently no wind or sun. Or what to do with excess energy in case of too much sun or wind. Currently the energy providers have to either shut down a power plant or start up an additional plant to compensate these imbalances. Those processes can be very expensive and in general they are a waste of energy. Another option the energy providers have in times of energy exuberance is to store the energy in other places. For example the energy can be transformed to potential energy and back to electrical energy later when it is needed. This is done in Switzerland with some barrier lakes. In times of energy excess water is pumped upwards to the lakes and again flushed down if not enough energy is available. This is a very clever storage facility except for the fact that in every transformation there is also loss involved. Additionally only a limited amount of energy can be stored that way.

To address those problems it would be desirable to have a possibility to regulate the consumer side of the network and not only react on the producer side. All energy providers have to regulate the availability of energy according to the consumption. Apart from the ripple control system [9] they don’t have an instrument to control the consumption. Ripple control systems are widely spread these days to control the starting times of devices. A ripple control sender sends signals over the power line that are received in the households and may trigger the start of devices. Disadvantages of the ripple control system are that communication is only unidirectional and its expandability is limited. Normally the system is just used during the night to stagger devices that consume large amounts of energy like boilers.

An energy provider predicts the future consumption needs and has to fulfill those needs under any circumstance. If it fails in satisfying the consumption this results in a power outage. The only way to control this is to either start up or shut down power plants or to store energy at another place. With an instrument to regulate the consumer side the set of actions can be enlarged and the overall efficiency of the network can be increased. Of course this regulation
should not have an impact on the comfort of the customer. Instead the system should be able to shift consumption peaks and to store energy in the household where it can be used directly and does not have to be transformed again. The user of such a system should not miss any comfort and should not notice when load-balancing occurs.

There are already some pilot projects running that try to achieve the goal of balancing the consumption. An example of such a project is the pilot study of ienergie\(^1\) in Ittigen Switzerland [3]. They try to animate the consumers to shift their consumptions to periods of larger availability. Except for their product “Flex” they want to find out if users are willing to change their consumption habits by just being informed about the availability and consumption curves. The users should themselves shift their consumption behavior without the help of the system. The product “Flex” provides a way to regulate some special devices, like boilers or heat pumps, over the GSM/UMTS network by an energy provider instead of the established ripple control [9].

In this thesis I would like to generalize the concept of publishing devices to an energy provider that can use those devices to load-balance the energy consumption. I worked together with the company aizo\(^2\). Aizo is a start up company that is developing and selling the digitalSTROM home automation system\(^3\).

In the chapter 2 we describe the digitalSTROM automation system in further detail and try to give some insight into the topic of energy markets. The 3rd chapter covers the implementation, testing and evaluation of the extension application for digitalSTROM that was developed in this thesis. We discuss and evaluate load-balancing algorithms that make use of the user configured devices in the chapter 4. Then in chapter 5 we propose a method to detect consumption patterns of devices by just looking at the overall consumption of the household. Finally in the chapter 6 we try to analyze the proposed load-balancing system from the users point of view.

\(^1\)http://inergie.ch
\(^2\)http://www.aizo.com
\(^3\)http://www.digitalstrom.org
The specialty of the digitalSTROM automation system as described in [11] is that it communicates over the existing power line. Some of the details about the power line communication are documented in [4]. The system is ideal to be deployed in existing buildings, because no additional cables have to be installed. Just the end points that should be used with digitalSTROM (like light bulbs and light switches) need to have a module installed. A digitalSTROM system normally consist of the following components:

- **digitalSTROM Meter (dSM):** Several dSMs are deployed in the fuse box of a building. There is one needed for every current circuit in the building. It communicates with the clamps in the building over power line and with other dSMs over an RS485 bus.

- **digitalSTROM Filter (dSF):** The dSF is mainly used to reduce interference with other devices. It conditions the signals on the power line and does corrections on the 50Hz sine wave. Examples of devices that introduce interference are switching power supplies or solar panels. The latter mainly because of the transformation from direct current to alternating current. There is one dSF needed per phase.

- **digitalSTROM Server (dSS):** The server is connected to the same RS485 bus as all the dSMs. It features an Ethernet adapter to connect to the local network or internet. The dSS is used to enrich the functionality of the system. An installation would work without a dSS but then some features like time triggered events would be missing.

- Clamps are deployed everywhere in the house. Every power plug, every light bulb, every light switch and every device that should be used with digitalSTROM has to be equipped with a clamp. As seen in the figure 2.1 there exist several types of clamps. These are categorized in color groups to do auto configuration. The black joker clamp can be configured to any other color. Every clamp in the system has its unique digitalSTROM ID.
2. digitalSTROM®

Figure 2.1: Colors of the clamps

(dSID), that it used to identify and address the clamp. The functionality provided is different for each clamp type. A light clamp for example contains the hardware to dim and switch loads up to 150W. A blind clamp includes two relays to drive the blind’s motors.

An overview of a digitalSTROM installation is sketched in the figure 2.2.

2.1 Configuration of a digitalSTROM System

The system can be configured in two ways:

- Use a normal light switch to configure the system with specialized patterns of clicks.
- Use the the web User Interface (UI) of the dSS that has to be connected to the local network infrastructure. A screenshot of the web UI can be seen in the figure 2.3.

For further information about the usage and configuration of the system take a look at the users manual on the digitalSTROM website [1].

2.2 digitalSTROM Server

During my thesis I mainly worked with the dSS. The dSS is an ARM powered device running an embedded Linux operating system. I wrote an extensions program (app) that can be installed on the dSS using the apps page of the
Figure 2.2: Overview of a digitalSTROM installation
Figure 2.3: Screenshots of the web user interface of the dSS.

(a) Apps

(b) Hardware overview
configuration web UI as seen in figure 2.3(a). An extension app is executed in a sandbox inside the main dSS process. An app may contain the following parts:

- Subscriptions to events that are triggered either by the hardware or by the app software. Events that are raised by the software can be triggered with a specifiable delay.
- Scripts written in JavaScript that are interpreted by the dSS main process on event raises.
- A web UI to do configurations or visualizations.

The dSS provides multiple Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) to access the functionality of the system. First it provides a JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)\(^1\) and a Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)\(^2\) API that are accessible over a secure HTTP connection. Those APIs are the most complete because all of the existing apps heavily rely on them. They are intended for communication between the UI of the apps and the dSS. The third API available is the internal app JavaScript API. The app code that runs on the dSS upon receiving events has to be written in JavaScript. It is interpreted using the SpiderMonkey\(^3\) library inside the main dSS process. The available API to access the dSS functionality is quite limited. That’s why some workarounds were needed to implement the functionality required for this thesis.

### 2.3 Electricity Markets

In the last decade many countries removed the strict regulations of electricity markets [6]. The price of electricity or energy in general is now determined by the economic rule of supply and demand. Let me give some insight into this topic, that is required to understand all aspects of the system. Because of the fact that electricity can not be stored efficiently, a system operator is needed that matches supply and demand [8]. Stakeholders of energy markets are:

- Electricity generators.
- Electricity providers that sell electricity to households for fixed prices (day and night tariff).
- Speculators.
- Large companies with large energy needs that directly buy their energy on the market.

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1[^1]: http://developer.digitalstrom.org/download/dss/1.4/dss-1.4.2-doc/dss-1.4.2-json_api.html
2[^2]: http://developer.digitalstrom.org/download/dss/1.4/dss-1.4.2-doc/dss-1.4.2-soap_api.html
The price is now determined by matching offers from generators, or stakeholders that want to sell electricity, to bids from consumers or stakeholders that want to buy electricity.

An electricity generator stakeholder can now place offers on the markets starting at its minimal needed price to still make profit. But of course the generator can also buy other electricity that may enables it to shut down its generators because it can buy the energy it has to deliver cheaper than to actually produce it. As you can see the system is very complex.

There are three types of energy markets I would like to give a very short description of.

2.3.1 Derivatives Market

This market is intended for long-term trades. In the year 2011 you can already buy energy that will be consumed in 2015. The amounts of traded electricity on this market is very large and the prices are rather stable.

2.3.2 Spot Market

On the spot market the stakeholders trade energy for about the next week. The prices on this market are still quite stable.

2.3.3 Intraday Market

The intraday market serves electricity requests and offers for about the next 24 hours. The prices of this market underlie large fluctuations as seen in the figure 2.4. There sometimes even occur negative electricity prices because it is cheaper for an atomic power plant to pay for its produced energy than to shut down the reactor. The traded volume on the intraday market is very small compared to the derivatives market.

---

4http://www.eex.com/en/Market%20Data
Figure 2.4: Price curves in the time between 27.11.2011 00:00 and 28.11.2011 24:00\(^5\) on the German electricity market. Note that such low negative prices are very rare. Normally the prices stay positive.

Chapter 3

Smart-Grid App

This chapter describes the smart-grid app I developed for the dSS.

3.1 Idea

The user has to have full control over everything that is sent to the energy provider. This principle should facilitate the acceptance by the users and is important for privacy issues as discussed further in the section 6.3.

The user specifies devices to which the energy provider has access. The energy provider then can remotely start up or shut down the configured devices according to the rules the user specified. The compliance with the rules is enforced by the local digitalSTROM installation. But the energy provider has all the freedom to act within the specified rules.

3.2 Configuration

The user of the digitalSTROM installation has to configure the devices in the configuration web UI of the smart-grid app, as seen in figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: The web configuration UI start screen of the smart-grid app.
3. Smart-Grid App

Figure 3.2: Configuration screen of a single device.

Using the configuration pop up as seen in figure 3.2 each device in the digitalSTROM installation can be configured to be in one of the following three states according to the smart-grid algorithm:

- **Excluded from the algorithm.** The device will always work no matter what the energy provider does. The energy provider is not going to receive information about this device.

- **Delayed ON:** a device in this state is normally OFF. If it is used its start may be delayed by the energy provider according to the rules specified.

- **Short period OFF:** a device in this state is normally ON. It can be powered off by the energy provider for a short time if there is not enough energy available.

We now describe the last two states in more detail:

### 3.2.1 Delayed ON

This group contains devices of which the start time is not that relevant. For example if we have an electric car we don’t actually care when it is charged but we care that it is charged in the morning when going to work. Other typical devices that could be configured with this state are:

- Boiler
- Washing machine / Tumbler
- Dish washer
A delay ON device is given a time slot that has to be longer than the time the device needs to be powered ON. To simplify the configuration a device cannot be powered OFF if it is once started until the minimal ON time is reached. The system’s task is now to ensure that the device is at least powered ON for its minimal ON time during the slot given. The parameters that have to be specified for a device in this group are listed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slot start</td>
<td>The slot start can either be given as an absolute time or dynamically by detecting the presence of a selectable clamp. The second possibility is discussed in the section 3.6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slot length</td>
<td>The length of the slot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON time</td>
<td>The minimal time for which the connected device should be powered ON during the slot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2.2 Short OFF

Short OFF devices are normally powered ON but it does not matter if they are shut OFF for a short amount of time. A typical short OFF device is an electric heater that does not need to heat exactly at the consumption peek. Normally it does not matter if its powered OFF for some minutes. The room will not cool down very much during that time. Other typical devices that could be configured short OFF are:

- Heat pump
- Freezer
- Air conditioner

A short OFF device is given a slot length and a maximal OFF time in this slot. The system then ensures that the device is powered OFF for maximally the given amount of time inside the slot. The slot is automatically repeated after its expiration. The following table shows the parameters of a short OFF device:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slot length</td>
<td>The length of a slot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF time</td>
<td>The maximal time the device can be powered OFF during a slot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2.3 Example Configurations

The device configured with the parameters stated in the table 3.1(b) is a device that is normally ON. In an interval of six hours it can be turned OFF for maximally twenty minutes.
3. Smart-Grid App

(a) Car charging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Delay ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slot start</td>
<td>Jan 25, 2012 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slot length</td>
<td>12 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON time</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Freezer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Short OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slot length</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF time</td>
<td>20 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1: Example configurations of some devices.

Figure 3.3: Visualization of the protocol.

The device configured with the parameters stated in the table 3.1(a) is a device that is normally OFF. The slot of the device starts on January 25, at 17:30 and ends 12 hours later on January 26, at 05:30. In this slot the device has to be powered ON for at least 4 hours. Its latest starting time is therefore January 26, at 01:30.

3.3 Dataflow

The protocol between the building and the electricity provider is sketched in the Figure 3.3. An outline of the protocol would look like this:

1. The building sends its configuration values for all devices, that are configured short OFF or delay ON, to the energy provider. If some sort of consumption pattern information of the devices is available this is sent as well.

2. The building periodically sends a prediction of the consumption for the next time unit to the energy provider.

3. The energy provider computes commands that will be sent to the building to trigger its configured devices.

This provides a mechanism for the energy provider to control the devices configured by the user. The prediction of the household consumption can be used at the provider’s side to improve the overall consumption prediction.
3.3.1 Protocol

The protocol I implemented is a very simple Extensible Markup Language (XML) based protocol. Because of the limited JavaScript interface provided by the dSS, polling had to be implemented. We got it to the point that a connection to the energy provider is kept open all the time. Most household’s networks these days are not directly accessible through the internet but are hidden behind a Network Address Translation (NAT) device. Because of this they are not directly accessible from the internet. To avoid the NAT problem the dSS app opens a connection to the energy provider and sends its device configurations. This punches a hole through the NAT and the energy provider can now send data to the household’s dSS over that connection. Of course other techniques discussed in [5] could be used to avoid NATs. After opening the connection and sending its configuration the dSS app cannot send data over this connection because of the interface limitation. It just can send directly after receiving data from the energy provider over it. This problem occurs because of the JavaScript scopes. On every JavaScript execution a new scope is created. There is no way to share open connections between scopes. On receiving data the scope that was used to create the connection is called again and the connection can be used again to send data. That’s why the energy provider needs to poll the dSS. One could also implement a busy waiting scheme in the app but I decided for the polling to save resources on the dSS. Additionally the polling ensures that the connection stays open. To ensure that always a connection is open the dSS periodically checks for the connection to be open (achieved with timestamps that are stored in the property tree discussed in section 3.4) and opens a new one if it was closed before.

First the household and the energy provider need to make sure that their clocks are more or less synchronized. Since the dSS gets its time via Network Time Protocol (NTP) this is just implemented as a check. If the check fails we just wait for some time and then retry the check. The check is just executed at the beginning of the protocol assuming the time to be correct afterward. The check is initiated by the household directly after opening the connection. The household asks the server for its time with the message: <time/> and the server answers with: <time>Mon, 30 Jan 2012 09:09:29 GMT</time>. If the time difference does not exceed ten seconds the client send the configuration of its devices. After that the server starts to poll the household with the message <ping/>. The household replies on a <ping/> with either actual consumption information or new device configurations. The message for new consumption information or prediction looks like this:

<consumptions>
  <item>
    <timestamp>
      Mon, 30 Jan 2012 09:33:01 GMT
    </timestamp>
  </item>
</consumptions>
and the message for new device configurations like this:

```xml
<config>
  <item>
    <type>off</type>
    <id>3504175fe0000000000075cc</id>
    <slotLength>3600</slotLength>
    <offTime>3540</offTime>
  </item>
  <item>
    <type>on</type>
    <id>3504175fe000000000015227</id>
    <startTime>Mon, 30 Jan 2012 10:38:43 GMT</startTime>
    <slotLength>3600</slotLength>
    <onTime>60</onTime>
  </item>
  ...
</config>
```

The id transmitted in the message is the dSID of the configured device used to identify the device in the household.

### 3.4 Property Tree

The only way to conserve data between multiple runs of the JavaScript interpreter is to save the data in the so called property tree. This is an XML file that is accessible with some helper function of the internal JavaScript API or the JSON / SOAP APIs. I used the property tree extensively in the smart-grid app because it is the only way to store data between scopes. The property tree node of my app contains the following entries:
### Entry | Description
--- | ---
serverAddress | Address of the server of the energy provider to connect to.
serverPort | Port of the server of the energy provider to connect to.
pollInterval | Time that specifies when the next check for a still available connection to the energy provider should happen.
startupPerformed | This entry is never written to the xml file but just kept in the cached version of the property tree by the dSS. It is used to check whether the script is launched for the first time.
clockDriftOK and checkingClockDrift | These entries are used to make sure that the energy provider’s and the dSS’s clock are more or less synchronized.
timeLastDataReceived | Used to check if the connection to the energy provider is still open.
sendRequest | A flag to signal that the configuration of a device has changed. The next time the dSS is polled by the energy provider it should send its new configuration if this flag is set.
pollEventId | Used to store the event id of the delayed poll event if the poll interval changes and the event has to be rescheduled.

Of course also all the configuration of the devices need to be stored in the property tree. Each device has its own node inside the app node. In this device node all the information about the device is stored.

The property tree can be viewed through the web user interface of the dSS under Sw: System > System Properties.

### 3.5 The Configuration User Interface

Like the main user interface of the dSS also my app builds on the JavaScript ExtJS4 framework by Sencha\(^1\). ExtJS4 is a very rich JavaScript library\(^2\) that introduces known concepts of object oriented programming, like classical inheritance and mixins, to JavaScript. It comes along with many ready to use UI components. To use the same library simplified many tasks: for example I could directly use the template of the already existing digitalSTROM apps. The web interface communicates with the dSS via the JSON interface. With the JSON

---

\(^1\)[http://www.sencha.com](http://www.sencha.com)

\(^2\)[http://docs.sencha.com/ext-js/4-0/](http://docs.sencha.com/ext-js/4-0/)
interface it is directly possible to read and write the property tree as well as raising events that may trigger executions of app JavaScript code on the dSS.

3.6 Detecting Device Presence

For the delay ON devices I implemented a mechanism to start a new slot automatically if a specified device is connected to a power plug. For example the system can detect that the electric car has been connected to a power plug and then automatically start the slot with the configured ON time and slot length. The idea was to have a digitalSTROM clamp between the device and the power plug that is disconnected from the power line if the device is disconnected. Then the system can check the presence of that clamp and react accordingly. The presence detection of a clamp turned out to be not trivial. Because of the limited bandwidth on the power line the presence of devices is just checked once a day. This means that the \textit{dSS} normally does not know if a device is present or not. But the \textit{dSS} can communicate via the \textit{dSMs} with the clamps. So a presence detection of a clamp can look like this:

1. Ask the corresponding \textit{dSM} of a clamp via RS485 about the current status of the clamp.
2. The \textit{dSM} asks the clamp over the power line.
3. If the clamp is present it answers to the \textit{dSM} with its current status.
4. If an answer is received on the \textit{dSM} it is sent back to the \textit{dSS} over the RS485 bus.

If the clamp answers then it has to be present. If it does not answer this does not mean that it is not present. There could have been a collision on the power line leading to packet loss from the clamp. But if it still does not answer after another try then it is likely that the clamp is not present. Unfortunately the limited API hindered the straight implementation of this idea. There is currently no function in the internal app JavaScript \textit{API} to get the status of a clamp, but there is one in the \textit{JSON API}. So I had to find a way to access the \textit{JSON API} from inside the \textit{dSS}. From outside, the \textit{JSON API} is accessible through an SSL encrypted HTTP channel. From inside, the \textit{JSON API} can be contacted over an insecure HTTP channel but a token is needed to get access to all the functionality. This token can be retrieved over the insecure channel as well by authenticating with username and password. This means I had to build up HTTP requests that were sent over a TCP connection to localhost. From the replies parsed with a JSON parser the data could be extracted.

The way this problem was solved is not very nice but there is currently no better solution.
3. **Smart-Grid App**

3.7 Demonstration: Energy Provider

In order to demonstrate that my app works I implemented a very simple energy provider server in Java. There is no real logic in the server but just two buttons, one for over and one for under run. A press to the under run button starts every device that can be started at the moment opposed to the overrun button that shuts everything down that is possible. Apart from that the application collects the consumption information from the connected clients. See a screen shot of the servers user interface in figure 3.4.

3.8 Deploying the System

During the work we used a digitalSTROM installation box that was provided by aizo. The box contained everything that was needed for the development of the app. A picture of the demonstration box can be seen in the figure 3.5.

To test the system in a more realistic environment we deployed it in the demonstration apartment of aizo. In the demonstration apartment we configured two devices to be used with the system. The first device was an Electrolux

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http://www.jfree.org/jfreechart/
Figure 3.5: Demonstration box containing switches, light bulbs and power sockets. The top left fuse box contains a dSF, two dSMs and a dSS. The bottom left fuse box contains an earth leakage circuit breaker, some fuses and the power supply for the dSS.

GT234N freezer\(^4\) equipped with a computer readable temperature sensor. With this setting we could monitor the temperature in the freezer during the test period. The other device was a Segway electric roller\(^5\). Photographs of the test setting can be seen in figure 3.6.

The freezer was configured with the parameters listed in the table 3.2(b) and the Segway with those of table 3.2(a).

\(^4\)http://www.electrolux.ch
\(^5\)http://www.segway.ch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Delay ON</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Short OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slot start</td>
<td>on presence detection of Segway clamp</td>
<td>Slot length</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slot length</td>
<td>20 hours.</td>
<td>OFF time</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON time</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.2: Configuration of the demonstration devices.
3. Smart-Grid App

(a) Segway and freezer.  
(b) The laptop is connected to the temperature sensor and reads out its value every 10s.

Figure 3.6: Deployment in the demonstration apartment.

The temperature sensor used was a DS1820 sensor\(^6\) connected to the serial bus of the computer using the schema in the figure 3.7. The open source software to read out the temperature value of the sensor is called digitemp\(^7\).

The devices worked as expected. For the Segway the only criterion the system had to fulfill was that it was charged within 20 hours after plugged in. Because the Segway was not used very much during this time the results were not very informative. But it was always charged when used.

The freezer could be analyzed much better because there was temperature information available. The freezer was configured to \(-20^\circ\text{C}\). First the figure 3.8(a) shows the temperature of the empty freezer without the load-balancing system working. As you can see the freezer is cooling in almost equidistant intervals keeping the temperature below \(-20^\circ\text{C}\). The figure 3.8(b) shows the temperature curve of the same freezer but this time it was filled with thirteen 1.5 liter bottles of water. As you can see the cooling intervals are now slightly longer because water is a much better cold accumulator than air. The figures 3.9(a)


\(^{7}\text{http://www.digitemp.com/}\)
and 3.9(b) show the temperatures with activated load-balancing algorithm. The freezer was powered OFF manually, using the demonstration energy provider application, for 10 minutes at the times:

- 11:06:23
- 12:59:13
- 14:21:47
- 15:34:39

The maximal temperatures reached in the experiment were about $-18.2^\circ C$ with the empty freezer and $-18.9^\circ C$ with the full freezer. These values were reached by powering OFF the freezer exactly at the time it wanted to start cooling. Depending on the purpose of the freezer the user has to decide whether these temperatures are acceptable or not.

To actually use the load-balancing system with a freezer there should be a way to bind it to the temperature inside the freezer. The experiments did not take into account that a freezer may be opened. Opening the freezer leads to a large increase in temperature that should be balanced out as fast as possible. If
the freezer is exactly powered off in this time this could increase the temperature to a level that damages the goods inside the freezer. So the system should be deployed directly in the freezers software to have a way to take the temperature into account.
In this chapter we want to address the problem of actually using the device data provided by the user at the energy provider. There are many possibilities to use this information. In our two approaches we focused on the principle of using the available energy. This is also what would increase the user’s acceptance. An energy provider could also try optimize the problem with the focus on other criterion, like the increase of its winnings. However in this thesis we only focused on the constraint to use the available energy as efficient as possible. Under this point of view the optimal load-balancing algorithm minimizes this equation:

\[ \int_{t=0}^{\infty} |\text{availability}(t) - \text{consumption}(t)| \, dt \]  

\( (4.1) \)

### 4.1 Simple Reacting Algorithm

The idea of this first algorithm is to just react on under / over runs as seen in figure 4.1. No prediction is involved. Just the actual availability and consumption values are compared and actions are taken based on these.

![Figure 4.1: Illustration of the idea of the simple algorithm. Just the availabilities and the consumptions are compared.](image-url)
overrun := false;
underrun := false;
measure consumption and availability;
delta := abs(consumption - availability);
number := delta / avg_device_consumption;
if consumption > availability then begin
    for i := 0 to number do begin
        if a_device_can_be_turned_off then begin
            turn_off_that_device;
        end;
    end;
else begin
    overrun := true;
    Break;
end;
end;
else begin
    for i := 0 to number do begin
        if a_device_can_be_turned_on then begin
            turn_on_device;
        end;
    end;
else begin
    underrun := true;
    Break;
end;
end;
end;
if overrun then begin
    turn_off_power_plants;
end;
else if underrun then begin
    turn_on_power_plants;
end;

Listing 4.1: Pseudo code of a reacting algorithm.
Figure 4.2: The devices have to be scheduled to be finished before their deadlines (vertical lines). The rectangles represent the energy consumption period of a device.

The algorithm just needs measurements of the availability and the consumption and an estimation of the average consumption of a device. If there is consumption information available for the specific devices one does not have to rely on the average consumption estimation but instead directly use the consumption information of the device to turn ON / OFF. The running time of the algorithm depends on the underlying data structures. With $n$ devices the search for a device that can be turned ON / OFF takes $O(\log(n))$ if the devices are stored in an interval tree where the intervals are the times when a device can be turned ON / OFF. The worst case is if we have to find $n$ devices to turn ON / OFF. Therefore we get a running time of $O(n \log(n))$. There may be better data structures but even with an interval tree the running time is acceptable.

### 4.2 2D Packing Algorithm

Another algorithm I investigated is an adapted version of the 2D bin packing problem as described in [12] and [13]. The handling of the “short OFF” devices does not differ from the simple algorithm but now the “delay ON” devices are handled differently. On receiving the data of a “delay ON” device this device is scheduled at the first possible time in its starting interval where enough energy is available as seen in figure 4.2. To do this we need a prediction of the future availabilities and consumptions. A real energy provider would use its well-proven prediction methods to get this information. In this thesis we used consumption information of the past from eex.com\(^1\) to simulate the algorithm. The algorithm is sketched in the Listing 4.2. The hardest part is to find the best starting point for a device. Only heuristics are available here because it is an even harder 2D bin packing problem. Note that we don’t have a rectangle to package into but the area bounded by the x-axis and the function:

\(^1\)http://www.transparency.eex.com/de/daten_uebertragungsnetzbetreiber/stromerzeugung
4. Load-Balancing Algorithms

---

```plaintext
run_the_simple_algorithm_ignoring_delay_on_devices;

for i := 0 to length(new_delay_on_device) do begin
  device := new_delay_on_device[i];
  start_at := find_best_starting_point(device);
  device.turn_on(start_at);
end;
```

Listing 4.2: Pseudo code of a scheduling algorithm.

\[ f(t) = \text{prediction of available}(t) - \text{prediction of consumption}(t) \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.2)

---

4.2.1 Heuristic to Find the Best Starting Point

The device has to be scheduled in the following interval:

\[ I = [\max(\text{now}, \text{earliest starting time}), \text{latest starting time}] \]

A good heuristic is to start the device at the first point in the interval where 
\[ g(t) = f(t) - \text{consumption of device}(t) \] is positive. There are 3 possibilities where 
this first positive point can occur.

1st case  \( g(\max(\text{now}, \text{earliest starting time})) \) is positive. We are done.

2nd case  \( g(t) \) does have one or multiple zero points in the interval \( I \). We can 
compute one of them assuming \( g(t) \) to be continues with the Newton method. 
We have to repeat the Newton method multiple times with changing intervals to 
make sure that we found the smallest zero point.

3rd case  \( g(t) \) is not positive in the interval \( I \). In this case we apply another 
heuristic. We first compute a local maximum of \( g(t) \) in the interval \( I \). Again 
assuming the \( g(t) \) to be continuous we can apply a binary search on the interval. 
Now we know that at that point where \( g(t) \) is maximal the device should run 
because it would have the least impact on the system. The actual starting point
4. Load-Balancing Algorithms

is then computed like this:

\[
t = \text{timepoint in } I \text{ with largest availability}
\]

\[
e = \max(\text{now}, \text{earliest starting time})
\]

\[
l = \text{latest starting time} - e
\]

\[
f = \begin{cases} 
1 - (t - e)/l & \text{if } t - e > l/2 \\
(t - e)/l & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

\[
\text{start.at} = t - f \cdot \text{onTime}
\]

Intuitively the starting point of the device is computed by taking the point with largest availability and subtracting a factor of the ON time of it because the device should already run at this time point. The factor depends on the position of the largest availability point in the interval \(I\).

4.3 Simulating the Algorithms

We did not have the possibility to deploy the system in a real village or town, that is why we simulated the algorithms. Our simulations are not that close to reality because of the lack of information and data. Some shortcoming of the simulations are:

- Devices are simulated as static machines that consume a constant amount of energy if powered ON and nothing if powered OFF. Especially short OFF devices consume a constant amount of energy if they are not used to load balance.

- If no algorithm operates on the system there is a constant consumption. In reality the consumption varies during a day.

Nevertheless it is possible to compare different algorithms in a quantitative way with this simulator.

To simulate the 2D packing algorithm predictions of the future availability and consumption are needed. The availability of the simulation is determined by a static function. The availability function was taken from the average energy production of Germany and Austria published by eex.com\(^2\) for the time between November 21, 2011 and December 12, 2011 as seen in figure 4.3. The availability data was scaled down to be able to consume all the energy in our simulations. To predict the availability the same data was used leading to an exact prediction. The prediction of the consumption was computed by determining the average consumption if no algorithm is influencing the system. To this value the consumption of already scheduled delay ON devices was added.

\(^2\)http://www.transparency.eex.com/de/daten_ubertragungsnetzbetreiber/stromerzeugung/
4. Load-Balancing Algorithms

We simulated the algorithms for 200, 2’000, 20’000 and 200’000 devices. These numbers represent a small village, a large village, a small and a large town. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the devices were excluded from the algorithm, $\frac{1}{3}$ were delay ON and the last $\frac{1}{3}$ were short OFF devices. There is no particular reason why one should choose $\frac{1}{3}$ of the devices. In a real environment the percentage of configured devices may be much smaller. But we wanted to have clearly visible effects on the consumption characteristics in the simulations. The overall consumption of the whole system was evaluated every 60 seconds. The parameters of the devices were assigned randomly in the following ranges:

“delay ON” devices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>[0W, 2000W]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON time</td>
<td>[1min, 4h]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slot length</td>
<td>[ON time, 8h]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next slot start in</td>
<td>[0, 24h]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“short OFF” devices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>[0W, 2000W]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF time</td>
<td>[1min, 4h]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slot length</td>
<td>[OFF time, 24h]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excluded devices: These devices have a random consumption in the interval [0W, 2000W]. They change their ON / OFF state for each evaluation point with
the probability $p = 0.9$.

### 4.3.1 Results

In the figure 4.4 you can see the results of the simulation for 3 days. The figure 4.5 shows the function $\Delta(t) = \text{availability}(t) - \text{consumption}(t)$ for both algorithms. Finally the figure 4.6 shows the function

$$\int_{t=0}^{x} |\Delta(t)| \, dt$$

Both algorithms can not fulfill all the peak situations. But this was expected because there is a moment when all devices are turned ON or OFF and there are no more possibilities to do further corrections on the consumptions. The first peak can be served but then for the second peak no more devices are left that could be powered on in both algorithms. As you can see the simple algorithm performed better with many devices than the more sophisticated packing algorithm. This is mainly because of the fact that with many devices the expectations match reality closer than with few devices. On the contrary, the packaging algorithm performs slightly better with fewer devices. This is because with few devices the scheduling of the delay ON devices is much more important.
Figure 4.4: Results of simulation for four days
Figure 4.5: availability$(t)$ – consumption$(t)$ for four days
Figure 4.6: Integral of the absolute difference for four days. This represents the amount of energy that could not be compensated by the algorithms.
Device Detection and Consumption Prediction

To be able to predict the energy consumption of a household there is a need to detect different devices with their consumption patterns. If the house knows all the details about its devices it can compute a very accurate consumption prediction and support the energy provider in predicting the overall consumption. The devices that have the most impact on the overall consumption of the house, like heater, freezer and air conditioner, often have a very regular energy consumption pattern. This is showing the collected consumption data of a household seen in figure 5.1(a). The data for this graph was collected at the household of an employee of aizo between July 13, 2011 at 3:50:00 and July 14, 2011 at 13:05:00. There are large peaks during evening and midday of the second day. The small peaks repeating about every hour may result from a freezer. If this freezer could be detected then its pattern could be taken into account to predict the consumption.

In the current version of digitalSTROM there are power meters deployed directly in the clamps. However there is currently no way to access them. This issue may be resolved in a future version of digitalSTROM. But even if there were accessible power meters at every clamp we could still have some devices that are not digitalSTROM enabled.

Additionally to the better prediction, the data could be used to detect the failure of a device. For example, the system could detect the freezer to not work anymore because of missing consumption patterns and trigger some sort of alert.

5.1 Detecting Device Consumption Pattern

The goal is to differentiate devices just by looking at the overall metering data.

One approach is to apply a discrete Fourier transformation on the consumption data. Doing this we get a vector in the frequency domain. The most
5. Device Detection and Consumption Prediction

(a) Overall consumption curve and prediction curve of a single device. The prediction curve is scaled to improve visibility.

(b) Frequency spectrum.

Figure 5.1: The overall consumption curve is transformed to its frequency spectrum. From that spectrum the frequency with the most impact is extracted (about $1.2\,\text{h}^{-1}$) and transformed back to the time domain.
interesting frequencies are now between $0.5\frac{1}{h}$ and $2\frac{1}{h}$ because we expect device
patterns in the interval $[0.5h, 2h]$. Lower frequencies originate from large peaks
and larger frequencies belong to noise. Now we extract the frequency with the
largest impact in the interval $[0.5h, 2h]$ and transform it back to the time domain
using an inverse discrete Fourier transformation. This gives us a sine curve with
the positive peaks at the moments where the device is most probably active.
Multiple devices can be extracted like this and their active times extrapolated.
The whole process is illustrated in the figure 5.1.

5.2 Consumption and Availability Predictions

Energy providers know these predictions very well. This is why the whole energy
system works at all these days. To improve those predictions the household could
compute some local predictions and send them to the energy provider. To do
this as accurate as possible it would be nice to have per device consumption
information about the last few days. With such information one could compare
the last days per device, try to find some patterns in the consumption, and
give predictions per device. The power provider is not interested in per device
predictions so the delivered result would be the sum over all devices.

To find consumption information of single devices in a digitalSTROM instal-
lation the proposal of [7] could be used. An overall meter is available as well
as the ON / OFF state information of the different devices (with some delay
however).

A possible model to predict the consumption for the next few hours is an
artificial Elman neural network. Something like this has already been done in
[2]. As input we could use

- Average consumption of the last few time units.
- Local weather information.
- Personal calendar information.
- Holiday information.
- digitalSTROM events like “going”.

6.1 Sales Appeal

In this section we try to answer the question what appeals could be created to encourage households to participate the system. The only one actually profiting from such a system directly is the energy provider. Of course a single household also wins from the system because fewer power outages may happen. But this is just a weak indirect benefit because the system cannot guarantee that no blackouts occur. Therefore the energy provider has to share its benefit with its customers. Otherwise very few would see a reason to participate.

How to share the benefits is now a question for sales people but we also made some thoughts about it. A possibility would be to grant price reductions either proportional to the number of devices that are configured to load-balance or proportional to their power consumptions. For the latter exact information has to be available for the devices. With such a stimulation the households that have the system installed are animated to configure and use as many devices as possible with the system.

Another appeal to participate in such a project would be to increase the awareness of sustainability. Who does not want its own children or grand children to live in the same world as we do these days. To ensure this we have to fundamentally change our habits and consumer behavior. A load-balancing system can not do this but it can help to go forward into the right direction.

6.2 Security

At the moment the implementation of the system does not use industry standard security mechanisms. All the communication between the household and the energy provider is not encrypted and there are no authentication checks performed. An attacker can read all the information sent in plain text. However he cannot do much harm to the system because all the rules are enforced on the dSS.
course an attacker can prevent the usage of household devices for load-balancing or even use them to worsen the problem.

All those security issues have to be fixed before professional use of the system. At least all the communication has to be encrypted and the energy provider has to authenticate itself to the dSS.

6.3 Privacy

There may be concerns about the energy provider knowing about the devices of a household. Of course the energy provider knows more about a household using the smart-grid app than about one not using it. But the household also benefits from a bonus. This bonus comes with the cost of giving information to the energy provider. With the configuration possibility of the user the information given to the energy provider can be specified very fine grained. The user can specify exactly what the energy provider should see.

The main problem about privacy is that the energy provider is able to map devices to households. This problem could be solved by using a peer to peer network among all households participating in the load-balancing system. The configuration would then be sent along a path in the peer to peer network. Every node in the network just knows where it received the packet from and where it has to send it to. A system like this is described in [10]. The crowds system works without encryption. This simplifies the deployment because no key distribution is required. The principle of the crowds system is the following: On receiving a request from another node in the crowd the node flips a coin whether to send the request to its destination or to send it to another node in the crowd. The packet may be forwarded many times until it reaches its destination. The path a packet takes to the destination is therefore random and the energy provider has no information about the origin of a packet. A configuration packet for a device could belong to any household that participates in the crowd. Every node has to record where the packets it forwards were received from, to be able to return the resulting answer on the same path. To introduce encryption such that not everyone in the crowd that receives a message can read it, the original sender can encrypt its message with the energy providers public key. This way it is ensured that only the energy provider can read the message. The other direction is more complicated because we can not tell the energy provider the public key of the sender. If it knew the public key of the sender it could create a mapping from device to household again. A possibility would be that the household includes a random key in its message. The energy provider can decrypt the key in the message and use it to symmetrically encrypt the messages it wants to send to the household belonging to the request. This ensures that the answer message can just be seen by the original sender because he is the only one that knows the key. An illustration of the protocol is given in the figure 6.1.
Figure 6.1: Household A generates a random key $K_A$ and adds this key to its message. It decides to send the request to a random node in the crowd. Node B receives the message and decides randomly to send the packet to its destination. It records the route to be able to deliver the response on the same path. The energy provider E can decrypt the packet with its secret key and use the key $K_A$ to encrypt information to A with a symmetric encryption scheme. Note that A, B, and E do not stand for Alice, Bob and Eve in this example but for A, B and E.
Conclusions & Future Work

As the energy production has to shift towards renewable energy, we have to start thinking about load-balancing power consumption. My approach seems to be a natural extension of the ripple control system\(^1\) [9]. It is much more flexible and supports bidirectional communication.

The experiments with the freezer and the Segway showed that the system can be used with typical household devices. Because the user can configure the devices by itself the system is very flexible and can be adapted to a very wide range of environments. There is some work needed to better integrate with the devices but in general the approach works. One serious problem is that you don’t always want to set the time a device should be finished with a web UI from your computer. Instead the system should be integrated directly into the UI of devices that can be used to load-balance. For example you want to directly set the time the washing machine should be finished on the washing machine itself. To use the system with a washing machine that does not include the load-balancing system but can be powered ON / OFF with digitalSTROM the following steps are needed:

1. Start the washing machine with the desired program.
2. Power OFF the machine by switching the energy off using digitalSTROM. From the point of view of the washing machine this looks like a power outage.
3. Configure the machine to be finished at the desired time using the configuration UI of the smart-grid app.
4. Hope that the machine resumes the last program before the power outage when powered ON again.

This solution would not be applicable. To improve this issue an open standard, to load-balance devices, has to be defined that can interface with different bus

\(^1\)http://www.rundsteuerung.de
systems like digitalSTROM. Device manufacturers should be encouraged to integrate the standard into their devices. Further the system has to be tested in a real environment like the project described in [3]. The acceptance of the users and the benefit of such a system has to be evaluated.

The two algorithms developed for the energy providers side are reducing the availability consumption gap. Surprisingly the more sophisticated packaging algorithm performed worse than the simple reacting algorithm with many devices. As expected it was better with few devices. There may exist even better heuristic algorithms than the ones provided. The already available knowledge about consumption prediction at energy providers has to be used in a clever way to integrate with the new possibility to use devices in households to load-balance.

The proposed solution to detect regular device consumption patterns in overall consumption data worked well in our example data-sets for a single device. The method has to be tested with multiple devices and in larger data-sets. Further the optimal length of a data-set has to be evaluated. Unfortunately we did not have access to very much data to test this method extensively.
Bibliography


A.1 Smart-Grid App

A.1.1 Subscriptions to Events

The smart-grid app subscribes to two events. First it is called on the “running” event. This event is emitted after starting the main process of the dSS. Further it subscribes to the “smart-grid” event. This event is raised by the smart-grid app itself. If the event “smart-grid” is raised, the parameter action_type has to be set in the event. This parameter specifies the type of event that occurred. The following values of action_type are used so far:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>config</td>
<td>The user changed the energy provider configuration of the app in the UI. Parameters that belong in this group are the address and port of the energy providers server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poll</td>
<td>This event is raised by the script itself. On this event the script performs a check if the connection is still open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configDevice</td>
<td>The user changed the configuration of a device in the UI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shortOffReset</td>
<td>This event is raised by the script itself. On this event a short OFF device that is shut down is reactivated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delayOnStart</td>
<td>The delay ON devices can be given a starting time. On their starting time this event is raised by the app itself and the device is started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delayOnReset</td>
<td>This event is raised by the script if a delay ON device needs to be powered OFF again.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.1.2 Script

The script part of the smart-grid app consists of three files:

- jsonparser.js
The first two are libraries used to parse and create JSON and XML strings. The script we implemented is contained in the file smartgrid.js.

A.1.3 User Interface

The UI part of the app consists of the following directories and files:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folder / File</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dss</td>
<td>This folder contains the app framework provided by aizo. It uses the ExtJS4 library to create special UI components. Further the framework defines a unique look and feel for all apps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ext</td>
<td>This folder contains the ExtJS4 library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jsgettext</td>
<td>This folder contains a JavaScript implementation of gettext. With this library the app could be translated with little effort at a later time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time.js</td>
<td>This is a UI element to display and edit a time in hours and minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deviceWindow.js</td>
<td>This file describes the main window of the smart-grid configuration UI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configWindow.js</td>
<td>Contains the configuration pop up window of a device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main.js</td>
<td>This file is also part of the app framework by aizo. This file contains the entry method for the whole UI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.2 Demonstration Energy Provider

The simple demonstration energy provider program is written in Java. For the communication with the different clients it uses the java.nio library. This library can be used to do non-blocking IO operations in Java. In the following table all classes implemented are listed with their purpose:
A. Implementation Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Client.java</td>
<td>Represents a client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controller.java</td>
<td>This class implements the algorithm that controls the devices. In my demo application this algorithm is very easy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device.java</td>
<td>Contains features that are available for all devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DelayOnDevice.java</td>
<td>Extends the Device class and adds all the features needed to manage delay ON devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ShortOffDevice.java</td>
<td>Extends the Device class and adds functionality for short OFF devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSSServer.java</td>
<td>This class manages all the communication with the clients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnergyProvider.java</td>
<td>This class contains the main method of the whole program and implements the UI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logger.java</td>
<td>Contains code to do nice logging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SingletonUtil.java</td>
<td>Implements the singleton pattern and contains tool objects that can be reused globally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntradayMarketPoint.java</td>
<td>This class is not used any more. Its original purpose was to represent a data point from the intraday electricity market. Unfortunately the platform eex.com where the intraday market was fetched from changed its website such that the retrieval of the information would have to be reimplemented. I never used the information in my Controller class but just used it to display the actual electricity price in a chart. Because of this I decided to not reimplement the feature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.3 Simulation

The simulations created in this thesis were all implemented using python. In the beginning I implemented all the simulations in a single threaded design. For the 200'000 devices this turned out to be quite slow. The choice of python turned out to be a bad decision because the Global Interpreter Lock (GIL) made a simple expansion to a multithreaded solution impossible. The GIL is a mechanism in python that just allows one running instance of the interpreter per process at any point in time. This simplifies the internal implementation of python but leads to a maximal core utilization of 1 with a single process. There exists a python interpreter called Jython\(^1\) implemented in Java that allows full multithreading. However this implementation was not really faster than the

\(^1\)http://www.jython.org/
Implementation Notes

A single threaded version because of the huge overhead of the implementation. The only solution to work around this is to use multiple processes and Interprocess communication (IPC) between the processes. There are many python libraries to simplify IPC between processes but it is still not comparable to using threads. I implemented a solution using multiple processes and IPC for the simple algorithm. For the packaging algorithm this turned out to be much harder. Because of this I went back to the single core version and let the simulation runs over night. The files implemented for the simulations are listed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>device.py</td>
<td>Contains classes for the three different types of devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simulation.py</td>
<td>Single process implementation of all the algorithms that were used in this thesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integrate.py</td>
<td>This simple script was used to integrate the discrete data retrieved by the simulations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B

Source Code

This chapter contains all the source code that was written for this thesis. Libraries that were used are not included. See a list of listings below:

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B. SOURCE CODE

B.1 Smart-Grid App

B.1.1 Subscriptions to Events

Listing B.1: config/smart-grid.xml

B.1.2 Script

```javascript
/*
 * This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify
 * it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
 * the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
 * (at your option) any later version.
 * This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
 * but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
 * GNU General Public License for more details.
 * You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
 * along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
 */

var LOGFILE_NAME = 'smart-grid.log';
var LOG = new Logger(LOGFILE_NAME);
var LOG_PRIORITY = 10;

function log(text, priority) {
  if (priority < LOG_PRIORITY) {
    var callstack = '';
    caller, callerName, line;
    try {
      1.dont.exist+=0; //doesn't exist-- that's the point
    } catch (e) {
      if (e.stack) { //Firefox
        LOG.log(e.stack);
        callstack = e.stack.split('\n');
        //Remove call to printStackTrace()
        callstack.shift();
      }
    }
    caller = callstack[0].split(' ');
    if (callerName == '') {
      callerName = 'callback';
```
B. Source Code

```javascript
function requireSystemVersion(version) {
  var ndSysVersion = Property.getNode('/system/version/version');
  var sysVersion, reqVersion, len, i;
  sysVersion = ndSysVersion.getValue().split('.');
  reqVersion = version.split('.');
  len = sysVersion.length < reqVersion.length ? sysVersion.length : reqVersion.length;
  for (i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
    var sys, req;
    sys = parseInt(sysVersion[i], 10);
    req = parseInt(reqVersion[i], 10);
    if (req < sys || (i === len - 1 && req === sys)) {
      return true;
    } else if (req > sys) {
      return false;
    }
  }
  return false;
} // requireSystemVersion

function timeDriftCheck() {
  var alreadyChecking = Property.getProperty('checkingClockDrift');
  if (alreadyChecking !== null && alreadyChecking) {
    log('Another instance is already checking the clock drift periodically', 3); return;
  }
  Property.setProperty('checkingClockDrift', true);
  timeDriftCheckImpl();
}

function timeDriftCheckImpl() {
  var host = Property.getProperty('serverAddress');
  var port = Property.getProperty('serverPort');
  if (host === null || port === null) {
    log('Server not specified.', 3); return;
  }
  log('Connecting to ' + host + ':' + port, 1);
  var socket = new TcpSocket();
  socket.connect(host, port, function(state) {
    if (state) {
      log('Connected', 1);
      socket.send('<time/>', function(bytesSent) {
        log('Sent', 1);
        if (bytesSent > 0) {
          socket.receiveLine(1024, function(data) {
            log('Received', data, 1):
            log(data, 2);
          };
        }
      }
    } else {
      log('ClockDrift.is.too.large.Waiting.60s.', 0);
    }
  });
  var sys = parseInt(ndSysVersion.getValue().split('.')[1], 10);  ...
```

B. Source Code

```javascript
setTimeout(timeDriftCheckImpl, 60000);
}
else {
    log('Root element not time. Retrying in 60s.', 0);
    setTimeout(timeDriftCheckImpl, 60000);
}
else {
    log('Wrong data received. Retrying in 60s.', 0);
    setTimeout(timeDriftCheckImpl, 60000);
}
}
else {
    log('Could not send to the server. Retrying in 60s.', 0);
    setTimeout(timeDriftCheckImpl, 60000);
}
}
else {
    log('Connection to server failed. Retrying in 60s.', 0);
    setTimeout(timeDriftCheckImpl, 60000);
}
}

function getJSONToken() {
    jsonCall('system/login?user=dssadmin&password=dssadmin', function(data) {
        if (data.ok) {
            Property.setProperty('token', data.result.token);
        } else {
            log('No token received', 0);
        }
    });
}

function startup() {
    // check if we already did a proper startup (this function is called again on updateConfig)
    var startupDone = Property.getProperty('startupPerformed');
    if (startupDone === null || !startupDone) {
        var ndVersion = Property.getProperty('version');
        if (ndVersion) {
            var version = ndVersion.getValue().split('.');
            if (version.length > 1 && version[0] === '0' && parseInt(version[1], 10) < 9) {
                convertOldEvents();
            }
        }
    }
    var now = new Date();
    // set version number
    Property.setProperty('version', '0.0.1');
    Property.setProperty('version', 'ARCHIVE', true);
    Property.store();
    // check short off devices
    getDevices().perform(function(device) {
        var dsid = device.dsid;
        var type = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/config/type');
        log(dsid + ', ' + type, 12);
        if (type !== null & & type === 'off') {
            var shortOff = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOff');
            if (shortOff !== null & & shortOff) {
                log('is_short_off', 25);
                var time = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffTime');
                var start = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffStart');
                if (time === null | | start === null) {
                    log('Strange: shortOff is true but the values are not set', 0);
                } else {
                    start = new Date(start);
                    var dt = Math.floor((start.getTime() - now.getTime()) / 1000) + time;
                    log('Starting short off slot', 'di' + start + '/' + time + 's', 3);
                    if (dt < 10) {
                        var shortOffSlotTime = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '//shortOffSlotTime');
                        Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOffSlotTime',
                                             'shortOffSlotTime' - dt + 10);
                        Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOffSlotTime', 'ARCHIVE');
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    });
}
```
B. Source Code

```javascript
true);  
Property.store();  
dt = 10; // the system has to settle first  
}
var event = new TimedEvent('smart-grid', 'on' + dt, {action_type:  
'assert-grid', dsid: dsid});  
var shortOffEventId = event.raise();  
// not needed on crash  
Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOffEventId',  
shortOffEventId);  
}
else if (type !== null && type === 'on') {  
var on = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/delayOn');  
if (on !== null && on) {  
// schedule delayOnStart event  
var plannedOn = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/config/startTime');  
plannedOn = new Date(plannedOn);  
var ddt = Math.floor((plannedOn.getTime() - now.getTime()) / 1000);  
if (ddt < 10) {  
   ddt = 10; // the system has to settle first  
   log('Starting on device ' + dsid + ' in ' + ddt + ' s');  
   var startEvent = new TimedEvent('smart-grid', '+' + ddt,  
   {action_type: 'delayOnStart', dsid: dsid});  
   var delayOnEventId = startEvent.raise();  
   // not needed on crash  
   Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/delayOnEventId',  
delayOnEventId);  
}  
```
token = 'token=' + TOKEN;
}

else {
    log('token===null', 10);
}

var data = 'GET/json/' + path + token + ' HTTP/1.0\r\n\r
';
log(data, 10);
httpRequest('localhost', 8088, data, function(line) {
    log(line, 10);
    var data = JSON.parse(line);
callback(data, callbackArgument);
});

function httpRequest(host, port, data, success, failure) {
    if (failure === null) {
        failure = function() {};
    }
    var socket = new TcpSocket();
    socket.connect(host, port, function(state) {
        if (state) {
            log('Connected', 10);
            socket.send(data, function(bytesSent) {
                var header = true;
                var i;
                for (i = 0; i < lineArray.length; i++) {
                    if (!header) {
                        log('Data: ' + lineArray[i], 10);
                        success(lineArray[i]);
                    } else {
                        log('Header: ' + lineArray[i], 10);
                        header = (lineArray[i] !== '');
                    }
                }
            });
        } else {
            failure();
        }
    })
    .on('error', function(e) {
        failure();
    });
}

function zeroPad(number) {
    return (number < 10) ? '0' + number : number;
}

function poll() {
    var observe = Property.getNode('devicesToObserve');
    if (observe === null) {
        var i;
        observe = observe.getChildren();
        for (i = 0; i < observe.length; i++) {
            var dsid = observe[i].name;
            var checkIt = false;
            var targets = Property.getNode('devicesToObserve/' + dsid).getChildren();
            var j;
            for (j = 0; j < targets.length; j++) {
                var startTime = Property.getProperty('devices/' + targets[j].name + '/config/startTime');
                if (startTime === null) {
                    checkIt = true;
                    if (checkIt) {
                        log('Checking device ' + dsid, 9);
                        jsonCall('device/getConfig?class=64&index=0&dsid=' + dsid, checkDeviceCallback, dsid);
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

function checkDeviceCallback(data, dsid) {
if (data.ok) {
  log('Device: ' + dsid + ', is_present', 5);
  var targets = Property.getNode('devicesToObserve/' + dsid).getChildren();
  var now = new Date();
  var j;
  for (j = 0; j < targets.length; j++) {
    var target = targets[j].name;
    var startTime = Property.getProperty('devices/' + target + '/config/startTime');
    if (startTime === null) {
      Property.setProperty('devices/' + target + '/config/startTime', now.toUTCString());
      Property.setFlag('devices/' + target + '/deviceDetectedAt', now.toUTCString());
      Property.setProperty('devices/' + target + '/config/length', 10);
    }
    var length = Property.getProperty('devices/' + target + '/config/length');
  }
}
  
Property.store();
Property.setProperty('sendRequest', 'newConfig');

else {
  if (data.message.indexOf('Could not find device with dsid:') === 0) {
    log('Device: ' + dsid + ', not_present', 5);
    log('Message: ' + data.message, 8);
  }
}

// check if tcp connection still open
if (time !== null) {
  var now = new Date();
  var dt = Math.round((now.getTime() - time) / 1000);
  log('Heard Nothing from server for ' + dt + 's', 10);
  var pollInterval = Property.getProperty('pollInterval');
  if (pollInterval === null) {
    pollInterval = 60;
  }
  if (dt > pollInterval + 2) {
    log('Heard Nothing from server for ' + dt + 's', 3);
    log('The connection probably died. Opening a new connection ...', 3);
    persistentConnection();
  }
} else {
  log('No timeLastDataReceived_node. Opening a new connection ...', 3);
  persistentConnection();
}

// poll

function raiseNextPollEvent() {
  var pollInterval = Property.getProperty('pollInterval');
  if (pollInterval === null) {
    pollInterval = 60;
  }

  // register new poll event
  var event = new TimedEvent('smart-grid', '+' + pollInterval, {action_type: 'poll'});
  pollEventId = event.raise();
  Property.setProperty('pollEventId', pollEventId);
}

function updateConfig(config) {
  Property.setProperty('serverAddress', config.server);
  Property.setProperty('pollInterval', config.poll);
  Property.setFlag('serverAddress', 'ARCHIVE', true);
  Property.setProperty('pollInterval', 'config.poll');
  Property.setFlag('pollInterval', 'ARCHIVE', true);
}
B. Source Code

```javascript
Property.setProperty('serverPort', config.port);
Property.setFlag('serverPort', 'ARCHIVE', true);
Property.store();

var pollEventId = Property.getProperty('pollEventId');
if (pollEventId !== null) {
    Property.getNode('/system/EventInterpreter/ScheduledEvents').removeChild(pollEventId);
}

var clockOK = Property.getProperty('clockDriftOK');
if (clockOK !== null && clockOK) {
    Property.getNode('/scripts/smart-grid').removeChild('checkingClockDrift');
}

function shortOff(xmlDoc) {
    var dsid = xmlDoc.documentElement.text;
    var seconds = xmlDoc.documentElement.attribute('seconds');
    var device = getDevices().bySSID(dsid);
    var now = new Date();

    // check that the device is actually configured as shortOff device
    var deviceType = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/config/type');
    if (deviceType === null || deviceType !== 'off') {
        log('Device is not configured properly', 0);
        return true;
    }

    // check that it is not already in shortOff state
    var shortOffProp = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOff');
    if (shortOffProp !== null) {
        if (seconds === 0) {
            log('Turning on device', 3);
            device.turnOn();
        }
        var shortOffEventId = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOffEventId');
        Property.getNode('/system/EventInterpreter/ScheduledEvents').removeChild(shortOffEventId);
    }

    var lastStart = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffStart');
    var time = new Date(lastStart);
    delta = Math.round((time.getTime() - now.getTime()) / 1000);
    delta = Math.round(delta);

    var lastTime = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffTime');
    var shortOffSlotTime = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffSlotTime');
    var shortOffSlotDuration = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffSlotDuration');
    var shortOffMaxSlotTime = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffMaxSlotTime');
    var shortOffMaxSlotDuration = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffMaxSlotDuration');
    var shortOffMaxTime = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffMaxTime');
    var shortOffMaxDuration = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffMaxDuration');
    var shortOffMaxStart = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffMaxStart');
    var shortOffMaxStop = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffMaxStop');

    if (shortOffProp !== null) {
        log('Device is already shortOff', 0);
        return true;
    }

    // check that we are allowed to turn off the device under the constraints of the configuration
    var shortOffSlotLength = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOffSlotLength');
    var shortOffMaxSlotLength = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOffMaxSlotLength');
    if (shortOffSlotLength === null || shortOffMaxSlotLength === null) {
        log('Device is not configured properly', 0);
        return true;
    }

    var shortOffSlotTime = null;
    var shortOffSlotStart = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOffSlotStart');
    if (shortOffSlotStart === null) {
        shortOffSlotStart = now;
        shortOffSlotTime = now;
    }
```
514 shortOffSlotTime = 0;
515 }  
516 } else {  
517 shortOffSlotStart = new Date (shortOffSlotStart);
518 var temp = new Date();
519 temp.setTime (shortOffSlotStart.getTime () + (shortOffSlotLength * 1000));
520 if ((temp.getTime () - now.getTime () < 0) {
521 shortOffSlotStart = now;
522 shortOffSlotTime = 0;
523 } else {
524 shortOffSlotTime = Property.getProperty ('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOffSlotTime')
525 if (shortOffSlotTime === null) {
526 shortOffSlotTime = 0;
527 }  
528 }  
529  
530 var maxTime = shortOffMaxOff - shortOffSlotTime;
531 if ((seconds < maxTime) {
532 log ("Time too large for device " + dsid, 0);
533 return true;
534 }  
535 } else {
536 seconds = parseInt (seconds, 10);
537 if (seconds < 0) {
538 log ("Time not turning off device " + dsid, 0);
539 return true;
540 }  
541 log ("Turning off device " + dsid + " for " + seconds + "s", 3);
542 device.turnOff();
543  
544 // not needed on crash
545 Property.setProperty ('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOffEventId', shortOffEventId);
546 Property.setProperty ('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOffSlotStart', toUTCString());
547 Property.setProperty ('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOffSlotEnd', 'ARCHIVE', true);
548 Property.setProperty ('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffTime', (shortOffSlotTime + seconds));
549 Property.setProperty ('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffStart', now.toUTCString());
550 Property.setProperty ('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOff', 'ARCHIVE', true);
551 Property.store();
552 return true;
553 }  
554 function shortOffReset (dsid) {
555 var device = getDevices().byDSID(dsid);
556 log ("Reactivating short off device " + dsid, 3);
557 device.turnOn();
558 Property.setProperty ('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOff', false);
559 Property.setProperty ('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffTime', true);
560 Property.store();
561 }
562 function delayOn (dsid, atString) {
563 var now = new Date();
564 if (type === null || type !== 'on') {
565 log ("Device not configured on delayOn" + dsid, 0);
566 return;
567 function shortOffReset (dsid) {
568 var device = getDevices().byDSID(dsid);
569 log ("Reactivating short off device " + dsid, 3);
570 device.turnOn();
571 Property.setProperty ('devices/' + dsid + '/shortOff', false);
572 Property.setProperty ('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffTime', now.toUTCString());
573 Property.setProperty ('devices/' + dsid + '/actualShortOffStart', 'ARCHIVE', true);
574 Property.store();
575 return true;
576 function delayOn (dsid, atString) {
577 var now = new Date();
578 if (type === null || type !== 'on') {
579 log ("Device not configured on delayOn" + dsid, 0);
580 return;
// Check if the device is already on
var delayOnProp = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/delayOn');
if (delayOnProp !== null && delayOnProp) {
  log('Device ' + dsid + ' is already delayOn', 0);
  return;
}

var at = now;
if (atString !== '') {
  var temp = new Date(atString);
  // Check that the given time is not in the past
  if (now.getTime() < temp.getTime()) {
    at = temp;
  }
}

// Check that the current slot is not yet done already
var slotStartTime = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/config/startTime');
if (slotStartTime === null) {
  log('The slot is already done', 0);
  return;
}

slotStartTime = new Date(slotStartTime);

// Check if the specified time is not too late
var slotLength = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/config/length');
var onTime = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/config/onTime');
var latestStart = slotStartTime.getTime() + (slotLength - onTime) * 1000;
if (at.getTime() > latestStart) {
  latestStart = new Date(latestStart);
  log('Time ' + at.toUTCString() + ' is too late. Starting at ' + latestStart.toUTCString(), 0);
  at = latestStart;
}

// Check that the slot already started at the time specified
if (at.getTime() < slotStartTime.getTime()) {
  log('The slot did not start at the given time', 0);
  return;
}

// Get event id of the already scheduled event
var oldEvent = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/delayOnEventId');
if (oldEvent !== null) {
  // Delete the event
  Property.getNode('/system/EventInterpreter/ScheduledEvents').removeChild(oldEvent);
  log('Rescheduling device ' + dsid, 3);
}

var dt = at.getTime() - now.getTime();
dt = Math.floor(dt / 1000);
log('Turning on device ' + dsid + ' in ' + dt + ' s', 3);
if (dt <= 0) {
  delayOnStart(dsid);
} else {
  var event = new TimedEvent('smart-grid', '+', dt, {action_type: 'delayOnStart', dsid: dsid});
  delayOnEventId = event.raise();
  // Not needed on crash
  Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/delayOnEventId', delayOnEventId);
  Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/delayOnPlannedTime', at.toUTCString());
  Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/delayOnPlannedTime', 'ARCHIVE', true);
}

function delayOnStart(dsid) {
  log('Turning on device ' + dsid, 3);
  getDevices().byDSID(dsid).turnOn();
  // Schedule off event
  var onTime = Property.getProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/config/onTime');
  log('and turning it off in ' + onTime + ' s', 3);
  var event = new TimedEvent('smart-grid', '+', onTime, {action_type: 'delayOnReset', dsid: dsid});
  delayOnResetEventId = event.raise();
B. Source Code

```javascript
Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/delayOnResetEventId', delayOnResetEventId);

// save everything to be able to recover after crash
Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/delayOn', true);
Property.setFlag('devices/' + dsid + '/delayOn', 'ARCHIVE', true);

Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/delayOnTime', (new Date()).toUTCString());
Property.setFlag('devices/' + dsid + '/delayOnTime', 'ARCHIVE', true);

Property.setProperty('sendRequest', 'newConfig');
Property.store();

function delayOnReset(dsid) {
    log('Resetting delay on device ' + dsid, 3);
    getDevices().byDSID(dsid).turnOff();
    Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/delayOn', false);
    Property.setFlag('devices/' + dsid + '/delayOn', 'ARCHIVE', true);

    Property.getNode('devices/' + dsid + '/config').removeChild('startTime');
    Property.store();
}

function getMeterValues(delta) {
    log('Sending meter values', 10);
    var now = new Date();
    now = now.getTime();

    var dsms = Apartment.getDSMeters();
    if (delta === null) {
        delta = 10000;
    } else {
        delta = Math.ceil(delta / (1000 * 1)); // ms * logging interval
    }
    var result = [];
    var min = delta;

    if (dsms.length > 0) {
        var dsmData = Metering.getValues(dsms[0].dsid, 'consumption', 1);
        var length = dsmData.length;
        if (length > 0) {
            min = Math.min(delta, dataLength);
            firstStamp = dsmData[0].timestamp;
            for (i = length - 1; j >= dataLength - min; j--) {
                var point = dsmData[j];
                var date = new Date(point.timestamp.replace(/-/, '/'));
                if (date.getTime() <= now) {
                    result.push({timestamp: date.toUTCString(), value: point.value});
                } else {
                    log('Time too new', 1);
                }
            }
            if (result.length !== min) {
                log('min changed', 1);
                min = result.length;
            }
        }
        var i, j;
        for (i = 1; i < length; i++) {
            log('Reading meter values for dsm ' + dsms[i].dsid, 10);
            var dsmData = Metering.getValues(dsms[i].dsid, 'consumption', 1);
            var length = dsmData.length;
            j = dataLength;
            while (j > 0 && dsmData[j - 1].timestamp !== firstStamp) {
                j--;
            }
            if (j === 0) {
                log('other dsms data is newer', 1);
                continue;
            } else if (j !== dataLength) {
                log('newer value then on other dsm', 10);
                var oldLength = dataLength;
                var min = dataLength - j;
```

```javascript
```
B. Source Code

```javascript
755  dmData.splice(j, num);
756  dataLength = dmData.length;
757  log('Removing ' + num + ' elements old: ' + oldLength + ' new: ' + dataLength, 10);
758 }
759
760  if (dataLength < min) {
761    log('Resizing result', 10);
762    result.splice(dataLength, min - dataLength);
763    min = dataLength;
764    log('New length of a data array: ' + min, 10);
765  }
766
767  for (j = 0; j < min; j++) {
768    var point = dmData[dataLength - 1 - j];
769    var date = new Date(point.timestamp.replace(/−/g, '/'));
770    if (date.toUTCString() === result[j].timestamp) {
771      result[j].value += point.value;
772    }
773  }
774 }
775
776  log('Data length ', 19);
777  log('Result length', 19);
778  var xml = '<consumptions ' + objToXml(result) + '</consumptions>';  
779  return xml;
780}
781
782  function persistentConnection() {
783    var socket = new TcpSocket();
784    var myLastTime = null;
785    var lastMeterTime = null;
786    // tried to open a server tcp socket. But just one connection can be accepted and rebuilding the socket always failed.
787    //TODO: open bug for this issue.
788    var control = null;
789    function closeServerSocket() {
790      if (control !== null) {
791        control.close();
792        log('WORKS', 0);
793      } else {
794        log('control null', 0);
795      }
796    }
797
798    function receiveControl() {
799      clientS.receiveLine(1024, function(data) {
800        log('data ' + data, 0);
801        //receiveControl();
802        clientS.close();
803        setTimeout(closeServerSocket, 1000);
804      }, 'n');
805    }
806
807    function connectionReceived(clientSocket) {
808      log('Received connection ', 0);
809      if (socket === null) {
810        log('Jupiccccccccccccc ', 0);
811      } else {
812        clientSocket.close();
813        clientS = clientSocket;
814        receiveControl();
815        //clientSocket.send('asd fasdfsdf');
816        setTimeout(closeServerSocket, 10000);
817        //control.close();
818        //control.accept(connectionReceived);
819        //buildServerSocket();
820        log('Works ', 0);
821        //control.accept(connectionReceived);
822    }
823    }
824
825    function buildServerSocket() {
826      control = new TcpSocket();
827      control.bind(50006, function(state) {
828        if (state) {
829          control.accept(connectionReceived);
830        } else {
831          log('WORKS', 0);
832          control.close();
833          //control.accept(connectionReceived);
834        }
835      })
836      ```
B. Source Code

```javascript
837     log('NAK', 0);
838 }
839 }
840 buildServerSocket();
841 // add a listener to a property to be able to be woken up on a event and send stuff
842 // this does not work either -> going back to polling
843 //var listenerId = Property.getProperty('listenerId');
844 if (listenerId !== null) {
845     Property.removeListener(listenerId);
846 }
847
848     Property.setProperty('sendRequest', '');
849     listenerId = Property.setListener('sendRequest', function() {
850         var requestType = Property.getProperty('sendRequest');
851         if (requestType === 'newConfig') {
852             log('Sending new config', 3);
853             // the old receive gets somehow killed
854             socket.send(getConfigXML(), sent);
855 }
856 } else if (requestType === 'measurements') {
857                 log('Sending measurement values', 3);
858             socket.send(getMeterValues(), sent);
859 }
860 } else {
861                 log('Unknown send request ' + requestType, 0);
862 }
863     Property.setProperty('listenerId', listenerId);
864 }
865
866 function updateLastReceivedTime() {
867     var now = new Date();
868     myLastTime = '' + now.getTime();
869     Property.setProperty('timeLastDataReceived', myLastTime);
870 }
871
872 function receive() {
873     var requestType = Property.getProperty('sendRequest');
874     if (requestType === 'newConfig') {
875         log('Sending new config', 3);
876     Property.setProperty('sendRequest', '');
877     // the old receive gets somehow killed
878     socket.send(getConfigXML(), sent);
879 return;
880 }
881 socket.receiveLine(1024, function(data) {
882 if (host !== Property.getProperty('serverAddress') || port !== Property.getProperty('serverPort')) {
883             log('The address of the server changed. Closing connection', 3); return;
884 }
885 else if (Property.getProperty('timeLastDataReceived') === myLastTime) {
886 updateLastReceivedTime();
887 if (data === '') {
888             // error
889             log('Remote side closed connection', 3);
890         socket.close();
891     }
892 else {
893         var xmlDoc = new REXML(data);
894 if (xmlDoc.rootElement.type === 'element') {
895         var name = xmlDoc.rootElement.name;
896 if (name === 'ping') {
897                 var delta = null;
898         var now = new Date();
899         if (lastMeterTime !== null) {
900                 delta = now.getTime() - lastMeterTime.getTime();
901             }
902 else {
903                 delta = 1000000;
904             }
905             log('Received ping', 20);
906         socket.send(getMeterValues(delta), sent);
907         }
908 else if (name === 'shortoff') {
909             shortOff(xmlDoc);
910 receive();
911 } else if (name === 'delayon') {
912             delayOn(xmlDoc.rootElement.text, xmlDoc.rootElement.attribute('at'));
913 receive();
914     }
915 ```
else {
    log(data, 3);
    receive();
}
else {
    log('Another tcp connection is open I will close', 3);
}

function sent(bytesSent) {
    if (bytesSent > 0) {
        log('Sent the message', 20);
        receive();
    } else {
        log('Could not send the message', 0);
    }
}

var host = Property.getProperty('serverAddress');
var port = Property.getProperty('serverPort');
if (host === null || port === null) {
    log('Debug: Server not specified', 3);
    return;
}
updateLastReceivedTime();
socket.connect(host, port, function(state) {
    if (state) {
        log('Connected', 10);
        Property.setProperty('sendRequest', 'newConfig');
        receive();
    } else {
        log('Connection failed', 0);
    }
});

function objToXml(obj) {
    var rString = '', i;
    if (typeof obj === 'object') {
        if (obj.constructor.toString().indexOf('Array') !== -1) {
            for (i = 0; i < obj.length; i++) {
                rString = rString + ('<item>' + objToXml(obj[i]) + '</item>');
            }
        } else {
            for (i in obj) {
                var val = objToXml(obj[i]);
                if (!val) {
                    return false;
                }
                rString += '<' + i + '>' + val + '</' + i + '>';
            }
        }
    } else if (typeof obj === 'string') {
        rString = obj;
    } else if (obj.toString) {
        rString = obj.toString();
    }
    return rString;
}

function getConfigXML() {
    log('Entering getConfigXML', 20);
    var devices = [];
    getDevices().perform(function(device) {
        var type = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/config/type');
        var config = {};
        config.type = type;
        config.id = device.dsid;
        if (type === 'on') {
            devices.push(device);
        }
    });
}
B. Source Code

```javascript
config.startTime = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/config/startTime');
var delayOn = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/delayOn');
if (config.startTime === null || delayOn === null) {
    config.slotLength = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/config/slotLength');
    config.onTime = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/config/onTime');
    devices.push(config);
}
else if (type === 'on') {
    var oldType = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/config/type');
    oldType = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/config/type');
    // reset device
    var isOff = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/shortOff');
    if (isOff !== null) {
        var resetEventId = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/shortOffEventId');
        Property.getNode('/system/EventInterpreter/ScheduledEvents').removeChild(resetEventId);
        // turn the device on again to save the freezer
        shortOffReset(dsid);
    }
}
else if (oldType === 'off') {
    // keep the on/off state of the device
    var on = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/delayOn');
    if (on !== null) {
        var delayOnResetEventId = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/delayOnResetEventId');
        Property.getNode('/system/EventInterpreter/ScheduledEvents').removeChild(delayOnResetEventId);
    }
}

var xml = '<config>' + objToXml(devices) + '</config>';
log('Sending following config to the server', 10);
log('Sending config to the server', 10);
return xml;
}

function newConfig(dsid, config) {
    log('New config for device', 4);
    var configObject = JSON.parse(config);
    var type = configObject.type;
    var oldType = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/config/type');
    // reset device
    if (oldType === 'off') {
        var isOff = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/shortOff');
        if (isOff !== null) {
            var resetEventId = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/shortOffEventId');
            Property.getNode('/system/EventInterpreter/ScheduledEvents').removeChild(resetEventId);
            // turn the device on again to save the freezer
            shortOffReset(dsid);
        }
    }
    else if (oldType === 'on') {
        // keep the on/off state of the device
        var on = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/delayOn');
        if (on !== null) {
            var delayOnResetEventId = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/delayOnResetEventId');
            Property.getNode('/system/EventInterpreter/ScheduledEvents').removeChild(delayOnResetEventId);
        }
    }
    else {
        var startTime = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/config/startTime');
        if (startTime !== null) {
            var delayOnResetEventId = Property.getProperty('devices/' + device.dsid + '/delayOnResetEventId');
            Property.getNode('/system/EventInterpreter/ScheduledEvents').removeChild(delayOnResetEventId);
        }
    }
}
```
B. Source Code

```javascript
1077 Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/config/all', config);
1078 Property.setFlag('devices/' + dsid + '/config/all', 'ARCHIVE', true);
1079
1080 if (type == 'on') {
1081   var length = 60 * (configObject.lengthHours * 60 + configObject.lengthMinutes);
1082   Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/config/length', length);
1083   Property.setFlag('devices/' + dsid + '/config/length', 'ARCHIVE', true);
1084 }
1085
1086 var onTime = 60 * (configObject.onHours * 60 + configObject.onMinutes);
1087 Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/config/onTime', onTime);
1088 Property.setFlag('devices/' + dsid + '/config/onTime', 'ARCHIVE', true);
1089
1090 log(configObject.startDetection, 10);
1091 if (configObject.startDetection === 'singleSlot') {
1092   var date = configObject.date.replace(/[^0-9]/g, '').split('/')[0] + '.' +
1093     configObject.startHours + ':' + configObject.startMinutes + ':' + 0;
1094   var startTime = new Date(date);
1095   Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/config/startTime', startTime);
1096   Property.setFlag('devices/' + dsid + '/config/startTime', 'ARCHIVE', true);
1097   var latest = startTime.getTime() + (length - onTime) * 1000;
1098   latest = new Date(latest);
1099   delayOn(dsid, latest.toUTCString());
1100 }
1101 else if (configObject.startDetection === 'device') {
1102   if (type === 'poll') {
1103     var slotLength = 60 * (configObject.slotLengthHours * 60 + configObject.slotLengthMinutes);
1104     Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/config/slotLength', slotLength);
1105     Property.setFlag('devices/' + dsid + '/config/slotLength', 'ARCHIVE', true);
1106   }
1107   var offTime = 60 * (configObject.offTimeHours * 60 + configObject.offTimeMinutes);
1108   Property.setProperty('devices/' + dsid + '/config/offTime', offTime);
1109   Property.setFlag('devices/' + dsid + '/config/offTime', 'ARCHIVE', true);
1110   log('New config saved for', dsid, 4);
1111   Property.setProperty('sendRequest', 'newConfig');
1112 }
1113 Property.store();
1114} // newConfig
1115
1116 function main() {
1117 if (raisedEvent.name === 'running') {
1118   // Prepare app
1119   Property.load();
1120   LOG.log('**');
1121   LOG.log('**');
1122   LOG.log('**');
1123   LOG.log('**');
1124   timeDriftCheck();
1125   return;
1126 }
1127 else if (action.type === raisedEvent.parameter.action_type) {
1128   if (action.type === 'config') {
1129     log('Debug: Updating the server configuration', 5);
1130     log(raisedEvent.parameter.params, 5);
1131     updateConfig(JSON.parse(raisedEvent.parameter.params));
1132     return;
1133   }
1134   var clockOK = Property.getProperty('clockDriftOK');
1135   if (clockOK !== null && clockOK) {
1136     if (action.type === 'poll') {
1137       log('Debug: Doing a poll to the electricity provider', 20);
1138       poll();
1139       raiseNextPollEvent();
1140     }
1141   } else if (action.type === 'configDevice') {
```
B. Source Code

Listing B.2: scripts/smartgrid.js

B.1.3 User Interface

```javascript
Ext.define('DSS.addon.SmartGrid.ConfigWindow', {  
  extend: 'Ext.window.Window',
  title: 'SmartGrid',
  layout: 'fit',
  closeAction: 'hide',
  constructor: function(config){
    this.initConfig(config);
    this.callParent(arguments);
  },

  // Server Address field */
  serverAddress: null,

  // Form Panel */
  formPanel: null,

  // Boolean to remember if the data is already fetched */
  fetchedData: false,

  initComponent: function(){
    var me = this;  

    Ext.define('configPanel', {  
      extend: 'Ext.form.Panel',
      bodyPadding: 5,  // Don't want content to crunch against the borders
      width: 300,
      items: [
        {  
          name: 'serverAddress',
          fieldLabel: 'Server address',
          xtype: 'textfield',
          allowBlank: false
        },

        {  
          name: 'serverPort',
          fieldLabel: 'Server port',
          xtype: 'numberfield',
          allowBlank: false,
          minValue: 0,
          maxValue: 65535,

          // Remove spinner buttons, and arrow key and mouse wheel listeners
          hideTrigger: true,
          keyNavEnabled: false
        }
      ]
    });
```
mouseWheelEnabled: false
}

// Remove spinner buttons, and arrow key and mouse wheel listeners
hideTrigger: true,
keyNavEnabled: false,
mouseWheelEnabled: false
}
]
/

/** footer bar */

constuctor: function(config)
{
  this.initConfig(config);
  this.callParent(arguments);
},

initComponent: function()
{
  var me = this;
  me.addEvents({'eventhide': true});
  me.callParent(arguments);
  me.initPage();
},

initPage: function()
{
  var me = this;
  var form = me.getForm();
  if (form.isValid())
  {
    me.saveIt(form);
  }
},

saveIt: function(form)
{
  var me = this;
  var data = form.getFieldValues();
  var serverAddress = me.down('name=serverAddress');
  var pollInterval = me.down('name=pollInterval');
  var serverPort = me.down('name=serverPort');
  serverAddress.resetOriginalValue();
  pollInterval.resetOriginalValue();
  serverPort.resetOriginalValue();

  var params = {
    poll: data.pollInterval,
    server: data.serverAddress,
    port: data.serverPort
  };

  var event = Ext.create('DSS.json.Event', {name: 'smart-grid'});
  event.raise({
    action_type: 'config',
    params: Ext.JSON.encode(params)
  });

  me.fireEvent('eventhide');
Listing B.3: ui/js/configWindow.js

```javascript
function onFailure()
{
 Ext.Msg.alert('Error', 'Couldn’t create timed event on server');
}

getField = function(path, success){
 var me = this;
 Ext.Ajax.request({
 disableCaching: true,
 method: 'GET',
 timeout: 20000,
 url: '/json/* + path',
 success: function(response){
 var data = Ext.JSON.decode(response.responseText);
 if(data.ok)
  {
   success(data.result.value);
  }
 else{
   me.enable();
  }
 },
 failure: function(){
 me.enable();
 })

beforeShow: function(){
 var me = this;
 if(!me.fetchedData){
  me.disable();
  me.fetchedData = true;
  me.getField('property/getInteger?path=scripts/smart-grid/pollInterval',
  function(data){
   var pollInterval = me.down('[name=pollInterval]');
   pollInterval.setRawValue(data);
   me.getField('property/getString?path=scripts/smart-grid/serverAddress',
     function(data){
       var serverAddress = me.down('[name=serverAddress]');
       serverAddress.setRawValue(data);
       me.getField('property/getInteger?path=scripts/smart-grid/serverPort',
         function(data){
           var serverPort = me.down('[name=serverPort]');
           serverPort.setRawValue(data);
           serverPort.resetOriginalValue();
           me.enable();
         })
     })
  })
 else{
   me.getForm().reset();
  }
}

formPanel = Ext.create('configPanel', { property: me.property });
me.items = formPanel;
me.items.on({
 eventhide: function(){
 me.hide();
 }
});
me.addListener('beforeshow', function(){
 formPanel.beforeShow();
});
me.callParent(arguments);
});
```
B. Source Code

closeAction: 'hide',

/** The store object is received with the config parameter in the constructor */
store: null,

/** currently edited device */
device: null,

constructor: function(config){
  this.initStateConfig(config);
  this.callParent(arguments);
},

items: [],

 xtype: 'form',
id: 'form',
bodyPadding: 5,

items: [

  boxLabel: "Excluded",
  name: 'type',
  inputValue: 'exclude',
  xtype: 'radiofield',
  width: 130
],

 xtype: 'container',
layout: 'column',
items: [

  boxLabel: "Delayed\nON",
  name: 'type',
  inputValue: 'on',
  id: 'on',
  xtype: 'radiofield',
  width: 130
],

 xtype: 'container',
layout: 'column',
items: [

  xtype: 'container',
  layout: 'column',
items: [

    xtype: 'radiofield'
  ]
],

 xtype: 'radiofield'
width: 130
],

 xtype: 'container',
layout: 'column',
id: 'onContainer'
items: [

  xtype: 'container',
  layout: 'column',
items: [

    xtype: 'container',
    fieldLabel: "Slot start detection",
    labelWidth: 120,
    items: []

    xtype: 'container',
    layout: 'column',
items: [

      xtype: 'radiofield'
    ]
]
],

 xtype: 'radiofield'
width: 130
],

 xtype: 'container',
layout: 'column',
item: [

  xtype: 'container',
  fieldLabel: "Single slot",
  labelWidth: 120,
  items: []

  xtype: 'radiofield'
],

 xtype: 'radiofield'
width: 130
],

 xtype: 'container',
layout: 'column',
item: []
items: [ 
  { 
    boxLabel: "On_device_presence",
    id: 'onDetection',
    name: 'startDetection',
    xtype: 'radiobutton',
    inputValue: 'device',
    margin: '0,5,0,0'
  }
]
items: [
  {
    id: 'offSlotLength',
    name: 'slotLength',
    xtype: 'dssTimeSelection',
    type: 'length'
  }
]

items: [
  {
    xtype: 'fieldcontainer',
    fieldLabel: 'OFF time',
    labelWidth: 120,
    items: [
      {
        id: 'offOffTime',
        name: 'offTime',
        xtype: 'dssTimeSelection',
        type: 'length'
      }
    ],
    buttons: [
      {
        text: 'Cancel',
        id: 'btn-cancel'
      },
      {
        text: 'Save',
        id: 'btn-save'
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    initComponent: function() {
      var me = this;
      me.callParent(arguments);
      me.initPage();
    },
    enableOff: function(enable) {
      Ext.getCmp('offOffTime').enable(enable);
      Ext.getCmp('offSlotLength').enable(enable);
    },
    enableOn: function(enable) {
      Ext.getCmp('onSlotLength').enable(enable);
      Ext.getCmp('onOffTime').enable(enable);
      if(enable) {
        Ext.getCmp('onSingleSlot').enable();
        Ext.getCmp('onDetection').setValue(true);
      } else {
        Ext.getCmp('onSingleSlot').disable();
        Ext.getCmp('onDetectionDevice').disable();
        Ext.getCmp('onDetection').setValue(false);
      }
    },
    initPage: function() {
      var me = this;
      Ext.getCmp('btn-cancel').handler = function() {
        me.hide();
      };
      Ext.getCmp('btn-save').handler = function() {
        var form = Ext.getCmp('form').getForm();
        if(form.isValid()) {
          var type = '';
          if(Ext.getCmp('on').getValue()) {
            var length = Ext.getCmp('onSlotLength').getValue();
            var onTime = Ext.getCmp('onOnTime').getValue();
            type = 'on';
            if(onTime > length){
```
Ext.Msg.alert("Error");  "(OFF_time has to be smaller than the slot length"
); return;
}
}

else if (Ext.getCmp('off').getValue())
{
  var offTime = Ext.getCmp('offOffTime').getValue();
  var length = Ext.getCmp('offSlotLength').getValue();
  type = 'off';
  if (offTime > length)
  Ext.Msg.alert("Error");  "(OFF_time has to be smaller than the slot length"
); return;
}

var data = form.getFieldValues();
data = Ext.JSON.encode(data);
me.setLoading(true);
var event = Ext.create('DSS.json.Event',
{
  name: 'smart-grid'
});
event.raise(
{
  action_type: 'configDevice',
  deviceId: me.device.get('id'),
  config: data
});
success: function()
{
  var model = me.store.getById(me.device.get('id'));
  model.set('smartGridType', type);
  model.commit()
};
failure: function()
{
  Ext.Msg.alert("Error");  "(Couldn’t send event to DSS"
};

});

Ext.getCmp('exclude').handler = function()
{
  if (Ext.getCmp('exclude').getValue())
  me.disableOff(false);
  me.enableOn(false);
};

Ext.getCmp('on').handler = function()
{
  if (Ext.getCmp('on').getValue())
  me.enableOff(false);
  me.enableOn(true);
};

Ext.getCmp('onSingleSlot').handler = function()
{
  if (Ext.getCmp('onSingleSlot').getValue())
  Ext.getCmp('onSingleSlotDate').enable(true);
  Ext.getCmp('onSingleSlotTime').enable(true);
  Ext.getCmp('onDetectionDevice').enable()
};
else{
  Ext.getCmp('onSingleSlotDate').disable();
  Ext.getCmp('onSingleSlotTime').enable(false);
}

Ext.getCmp('onDetection').handler = function()
{
  if (Ext.getCmp('onDetection').getValue())
  Ext.getCmp('onDetectionDevice').enable()
};
else{
  Ext.getCmp('onDetectionDevice').disable()
};

Ext.getCmp('off').handler = function()
{
  if (Ext.getCmp('off').getValue())
  me.enableOff(true);
  me.enableOn(false);
};

var iconTpl = Ext.create('Ext.Template',
{ // The pics are 16x16, +5 padding = 21
  'div',
  'style': '*',
  'tpl',
  'if': 'icon'
});
B. Source Code

```
339 'background: left center no-repeat url("images/dss/{icon}");',
340 </tpl>,
341 'min-height: 16;',
342 'padding-left: 21px;',
343 '<tpl if="isPresent === false">color: gray;</tpl>',
344 '{text}</div>
345 );
346 }
347 var combo = Ext.create('Ext.form.field.ComboBox', {
348 fieldLabel: '',
349 id: 'onDetectionDevice',
350 name: 'onDetectionDevice',
351 editable: false,
352 store: me.store,
353 queryMode: 'local',
354 displayField: 'name',
355 valueField: 'id',
356 listConfig: { itemTpl: iconTpl }
357 //forceSelection: true
358 });
359 combo.on('render', function(thisBox) {
360 // also create and render the picker on box rendering
361 // otherwise render-time selection is not available
362 var picker = thisBox.getPicker();
363 picker.doAutoRender();
364 });
365 combo.on('select', function(field, value, options) {
366 // display the icon
367 var bg = 'background:none;';
368 var icon = (value.length > 0 ? value[0].get('icon') : null);
369 if(icon) {
370 var url = 'images/dss/' + icon;
371 bg = "background: left center no-repeat url(\"" + url + \"\");;"
372 }
373 field.setFieldStyle(bg + 'padding-left:21px;');
374 });
375 /
376 }
377 Ext.getCmp('startDetectionContainer').add(combo);
378 },
379 ajax: function(path, success) {
380 var me = this;
381 Ext.Ajax.request({
382 disableCaching: true,
383 method: 'GET',
384 timeout: 20000,
385 url: '/json/*path', + path,
386 success: success,
387 failure: function() {
388 Ext.Msg.alert("A terrible error happened. Aborting");
389 me.setLoading(false);
390 me.hide();
391 }
392 }));
393 },
394 }
395 openDevice: function(device) {
396 var me = this;
397 me.device = device;
398 me.setTitle(device.get('name'));
399 me.show();
400 me.setLoading(true);
401 var data = Ext.JSON.decode(response.responseText);
402 Ext.getCmp('onDetectionDevice').setValue(true);
403 // Ext.getCmp('onDetectionDevice').setValue(true);
404 Ext.getCmp('exclude').setValue(false);
405 Ext.getCmp('exclude').setValue(true);
406 Ext.getCmp('exclude').setValue(true);
407 if(data.ok) {
408 var dt = new Date(data.date);
409 Ext.getCmp('onSingleSlotDate').setValue(dt);
410 }
411 if(data.onDetectionDevice !== undefined) {
412 var box = Ext.getCmp('onDetectionDevice');
413 box.fireEvent('select', box, [me.store.findRecord('id', data.
414 onDetectionDevice)], null);
415 }
416 }
417 /
418 
419 
420 
```
B. Source Code

```java
B.2 Demonstration Energy Provider

```
somethingChanged = true;
    devices.put(id, Device.createDevice(params, this));
  }
  else{
    LOG.log("Received strange device spec without id", 0);
  }

// remove devices that are gone
Iterator<String> it = devices.keySet().iterator();
while(it.hasNext()){
  String id = it.next();
  if(!newIds.contains(id)){
    it.remove();
  }
}

// notify server that I received a new config if something changed
if(somethingChanged) server.newConfig();
}

private void newConsumptions(Document dom) {
  NodeList devicesNodeList = dom.getElementsByTagName("item");
  HashMap<Date, Double> newValues = new HashMap<Date, Double>();
  LOG.log("values" + devicesNodeList.getLength(), 20);
  for(int i = 0; i<devicesNodeList.getLength(); i++){
    NodeList children = devicesNodeList.item(i).getChildNodes();
    Node timestamp = null;
    Node value = null;
    for(int j = 0; j<children.getLength(); j++){
      if(children.item(j).getNodeName() == "value"){
        value = children.item(j);
      } else if(children.item(j).getNodeName() == "timestamp"){
        timestamp = children.item(j);
      }
    }
    if(timestamp == null || value == null){
      continue;
    }
    String time = timestamp.getTextContent();
    try {
      Date date = SingletonUtil.instance().gmtDateFormat.parse(time);
      double v = Double.parseDouble(value.getTextContent());
      newValues.put(date, v);
      LOG.log(SingletonUtil.instance().formatTime(date) + "\n" + v, 20);
    } catch (ParseException e) {
      continue;
    }
  }
  this.server.newConsumptions(newValues, this);
}

public void send(String data){
  server.send(channel, data.getBytes());
}

private void removeCommands(){
  int first = stringBuilder.indexOf("<");
  for(int i = 0; i < first; i++){
    if(Character.isWhitespace(stringBuilder.charAt(i))){
      stringBuilder.deleteCharAt(i);
    }
  }
  else{
    System.err.println("Received data not expected");
    server.openConnection(channel);
    return;
  }
  int last = stringBuilder.indexOf(">");
  String xml = null;
  if(last != -1){
    String root = stringBuilder.substring(1, last).trim();
    if(!root.endsWith("/")){
      last = stringBuilder.indexOf(">", last);
    }
    last = stringBuilder.indexOf(">" , last);
  }
if (last != -1) {
    xml = stringBuilder.substring(0, last + 1);
    stringBuilder.delete(0, last + 1);
}

if (xml != null) {
    StringReader reader = new StringReader(xml);
    InputSource inputSource = new InputSource(reader);
    Document dom = null;
    try {
        dom = domBuilder.parse(inputSource);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        server.closeConnection(channel);
        return;
    }

    String root = dom.getDocumentElement().getTagName();
    if (root.equals("config")) {
        newConfig(dom);
    } else if (root.equals("consumptions")) {
        newConsumptions(dom);
    } else if (root.equals("time")) {
        send("<time>" + SingletonUtil.instance().formatTime(new Date()) + "</time>\n");
    } else {
        LOG.log("Received unknown xml data", 0);
        LOG.log(xml, 1);
    }

    reader.close();
}

public HashSet<ShortOffDevice> getShortOffDevices() {
    HashSet<ShortOffDevice> result = new HashSet<ShortOffDevice>();
    synchronized(devices) {
        Iterator<Device> it = devices.values().iterator();
        while (it.hasNext()) {
            Device device = it.next();
            if (device instanceof ShortOffDevice) {
                ShortOffDevice d = (ShortOffDevice) device;
                result.add(d);
            }
        }
    }
    return result;
}

public TreeSet<DelayOnDevice> getDelayOnDevices() {
    TreeSet<DelayOnDevice> result = new TreeSet<DelayOnDevice>(SingletonUtil.instance().delayOnComparator);
    synchronized(devices) {
        Iterator<Device> it = devices.values().iterator();
        while (it.hasNext()) {
            Device device = it.next();
            if (device instanceof DelayOnDevice) {
                DelayOnDevice d = (DelayOnDevice) device;
                result.add(d);
            }
        }
    }
    return result;
}

public String getId() {
    return this.channel.socket().getRemoteSocketAddress().toString().substring(1);
}
import java.util.Observer;

import javax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilder;
import javax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory;
import javax.xml.parsers.ParserConfigurationException;

import org.w3c.dom.Document;
import org.w3c.dom.Node;
import org.w3c.dom.NodeList;
import org.xml.sax.SAXException;

public class Controller implements Runnable, Observer{
    public static final int LOGLEVEL = 10;

    private final DSServer server;
    private final IntradayMarketDataPoint[] data;
    private final HashMap<Date, Double> dataMapping;
    private boolean doScheduling = false;

    public Controller(DSServer s) {
        LOG = SingletonUtil.instance().LOG;
        this.server = s;
        data = new IntradayMarketDataPoint[48];
        dataMapping = new HashMap<Date, Double>();
        try {
            DocumentBuilderFactory dbf = DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance();
            dbf.setNamespaceAware(false);
            dbf.setValidating(false);
            dbf.setFeature("http://xml.org/sax/features/namespace", false);
            dbf.setFeature("http://xml.org/sax/features/validation", false);
            dbf.setFeature("http://apache.org/xml/features/nonvalidating/load-ldt-grammar", false);
            dbf.setFeature("http://apache.org/xml/features/nonvalidating/load-external-dtd", false);
            domBuilder = dbf.newDocumentBuilder();
        } catch (ParserConfigurationException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        // add myself to receive update calls from the server on config change
        server.addObserver(this);
    }

    private boolean getMarketData() {
        boolean nothingChanged = true;
        try {
            // TODO change in data layout
            if (false) {
                /intraday-table/-/DE/");
                NodeList rows = dom.getElementsByTagName("tr");
                System.out.println(rows.getLength());
                for(int i = 3; i < rows.getLength() - 2; i++){
                    NodeList columns = rows.item(i).getChildNodes();
                    int index = 0;
                    int columnIndex = i - 3;
                    if(columns[columnIndex] == null){
                        Calendar cal = new GregorianCalendar();
                        cal.setTime(new Date());
                        cal.set(Calendar.HOUR_OF_DAY, columnIndex);
                        cal.set(Calendar.MINUTE, 30);
                        cal.set(Calendar.SECOND, 0);
                        cal.set(Calendar.MILLISECOND, 0);
                        data[columnIndex] = new IntradayMarketDataPoint();
                        data[columnIndex].setHour(cal.getTime());
                    }
                    IntradayMarketDataPoint today = data[columnIndex];
                    IntradayMarketDataPoint tomorrow = data[columnIndex + 24];
                    for(int j = 0; j < columns.getLength(); j++){
                        Node cellNode = columns.item(j);
                        if(cellNode.getNodeType() == Node.ELEMENT_NODE){
                            String cell = cellNode.getTextContent().trim();
                            IntradayMarketDataPoint column = tomorrow;
                        }
                    }
                    nothingChanged = true;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

B. Source Code

```java
switch(index){
    case 0: // hour (01−02)
        break;
    case 1: // low today
        break;
    case 8: // low tomorrow
        break;
    case 2: // high today
        break;
    case 9: // high tomorrow
        break;
    case 3: // last today
        column = today;
        // break through intended
    case 10: // last tomorrow
        try {
            double last = Double.parseDouble(cell);
            if(!column.isSameLast(last)){
                LOG.log("Last for " +
                SingletonUtil.instance().formatTime(column.getDate()) +
                " changed from " + column.getLast() + " to " + cell, 15);
                column.setLast(Double.parseDouble(cell));
                nothingChanged = false;
            }
        } catch(NumberFormatException e){}
        break;
    case 4: // avg
        break;
    index++;
    }
    }
    if(!nothingChanged){
        LOG.log("Market data changed ", 8);
        for(int i = 0; i < data.length; i++){
            dataMapping.put(data[i].getDate(), data[i].getLast());
        }
        server.newMarketData(dataMapping);
    }
}
```

```java
private void scheduleDevices(){
    //LOG.log("Doing scheduling ", 6);
    TreeSet<DelayOnDevice> devices = server.getDelayOnDevices();
    Iterator<DelayOnDevice> it = devices.iterator();
    Calendar startTime = Calendar.getInstance();
    // settle down first
    startTime.add(Calendar.SECOND, 600);
    while(it.hasNext()){  
        DelayOnDevice dev = it.next();
        Calendar deadline = dev.getDeadline();
        if(startTime.after(deadline)){
            dev.turnOn(deadline.getTime());
        } else{
            dev.turnOn(startTime.getTime());
            startTime.add(Calendar.SECOND, dev.getOnTime());
        }
    }
}
```

```java
@Override
public void run() {  
    Calendar nextMarketUpdate = Calendar.getInstance();
    while(true){
        try {
            boolean schedule = false;
synchronized(this){
                if(doScheduling) {
                    doScheduling = false;
                    schedule = true;
                }
            }
            if(schedule) scheduleDevices();
```
Calendar now = Calendar.getInstance();
long dt = nextMarketUpdate.getTimeInMillis() - now.getTimeInMillis();
if (dt <= 0) {
    LOG.log("Updating " + market_data, 18);
    int minutes = 5;
    marketChanged = getMarketData();
    nextMarketUpdate = now;
    nextMarketUpdate.add(Calendar.MINUTE, minutes);
    dt = minutes * 60 * 1000;
}
LOG.log("Waiting " + dt / 1000 + "s", 25);
synchronized (this) {
    if (marketChanged) {
        doScheduling = true;
        if (!doScheduling) {
            this.wait(dt);
        }
    }
} catch (InterruptedException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
}

@Override
public void update(Observable arg0, Object arg1) {
    synchronized (this) {
        this.doScheduling = true;
        this.notify();
    }
}

Listing B.6: Controller.java

package ch.ethz.baumachr.energyProvider;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.Map;
public abstract class Device {
    public static final int LOGLEVEL = 1;
    protected final String id;
    protected final HashMap<String, String> params;
    protected final Client client;
    protected final Logger LOG;

    public Device(final HashMap<String, String> params, Client c) {
        this.id = params.get("id");
        this.params = params;
        this.client = c;
        this.LOG = SingletonUtil.instance().LOG;
        print();
    }

    public static Device createDevice(HashMap<String, String> params, Client c) {
        String type = params.get("type");
        if (type == null) {
            return null;
        }
        try {
            if (type.equals("on")) {
                return new DelayOnDevice(params, c);
            } else if (type.equals("off")) {
                return new ShortOffDevice(params, c);
            }
        }
        catch (WrongParameterException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            return null;
        }
        return null;
    }
protected void checkParams(String type, String[] keys) throws WrongParameterException {
    if (!params.containsKey("type")) {
        throw new WrongParameterException();
    }
    if (!params.get("type").equals(type)) {
        throw new WrongParameterException();
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < keys.length; i++) {
        if (!params.containsKey(keys[i])) {
            throw new WrongParameterException();
        }
    }
}

public void print() {
    LOG.log(" Device ID: " + id, 5);
    Iterator<Map.Entry<String, String>> it = params.entrySet().iterator();
    while (it.hasNext()) {
        Map.Entry<String, String> pairs = it.next();
        LOG.log(" 	" + pairs.getKey() + "=" + pairs.getValue(), 5);
    }
}

public class WrongParameterException extends Exception {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
}

public String getType() {
    return params.get("type");
}

public boolean equals(HashMap<String, String> otherParams) {
    if (params.size() != otherParams.size()) {
        return false;
    }
    Iterator<String> it = params.keySet().iterator();
    while (it.hasNext()) {
        String p = it.next();
        if (!otherParams.containsKey(p)) {
            return false;
        }
        else if (!otherParams.get(p).equals(params.get(p))) {
            return false;
        }
    }
    return true;
}

Listing B.7: Device.java
B. Source Code

```java
public Date getStartTime() {
    try {
        return SingletonUtil.instance().gmtDateFormat.parse(params.get("startTime"));
    } catch (ParseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    return null;
}

public Calendar getDeadline() {
    Calendar start = new GregorianCalendar();
    start.setTime(getStartTime());
    start.add(Calendar.SECOND, Integer.parseInt(params.get("slotLength")) - Integer.parseInt(params.get("onTime")));
    return start;
}

public int getOnTime() {
    return Integer.parseInt(params.get("onTime"));
}

public Date getScheduledTime() {
    return scheduledAt;
}

public void turnOn(Date time) {
    if (scheduledAt == null) {
        reschedule(time);
    }
}

public void reschedule(Date time) {
    String at = (time != null) ? "at=" + SingletonUtil.instance().formatTime(time) + "," : "";
    client.send("<delayon" + at + ">" + id + "</delayon>");
    LOG.log("Turning on device" + id, 4);
    LOG.log("t@" + (time == null) ? "now" : SingletonUtil.instance().formatTime(time), 4);
    scheduledAt = time;
}
```

Listing B.8: DelayOnDevice.java

```java
package ch.ethz.baumachr.energyProvider;
import java.util.HashMap;
public class ShortOffDevice extends Device {
    private final String[] keys = {
        "offTime",
        "slotLength"
    );
    public ShortOffDevice(HashMap<String, String> params, Client c) throws WrongParameterException {
        super(params, c);
        checkParams("off", keys);
    }
    public void turnOff(int seconds) {
        String s = (seconds > 0) ? "seconds=" + seconds + "," : "";
        client.send("<shortoff" + s + ">" + id + "</shortoff>");
    }
    public void turnOn() {
        client.send("<shortoff_seconds=" + id + "</shortoff>");
    }
}
```

Listing B.9: ShortOffDevice.java
B. Source Code

```java
import java.nio.channels.SelectionKey;
import java.nio.channels.Selector;
import java.nio.channels.ServerSocketChannel;
import java.nio.channels.SocketChannel;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Observable;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.TreeSet;
import javax.xml.parsers.ParserConfigurationException;

public class DSSServer extends Observable implements Runnable {
    public static final int LOGLEVEL = 10;

    private final ServerSocketChannel serverSocket;
    private final Selector selector;
    private ByteBuffer reusableBuffer;
    private EnergyProvider gui;
    private List<SocketChannel> clients;
    private HashMap<SocketChannel, List<ByteBuffer>> writeRequests;
    private final Logger LOG;

    public DSSServer(int port, EnergyProvider gui) {
        this.gui = gui;
        LOG = SingletonUtil.instance().LOG;
        reusableBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(256);
        ServerSocketChannel tempServerSocket = null;
        Selector tempSelector = null;
        try {
            tempServerSocket = ServerSocketChannel.open();
            tempSelector = Selector.open();
            tempServerSocket.configureBlocking(false);
            tempServerSocket.socket().bind(new InetSocketAddress(port));
            tempServerSocket.register(tempSelector, SelectionKey.OP_ACCEPT);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        this.serverSocket = tempServerSocket;
        selector = tempSelector;
        clients = new ArrayList<SocketChannel>();
        writeRequests = new HashMap<SocketChannel, List<ByteBuffer>>() {
            synchronized (this.writeRequests) {
                this.writeRequests.put(socket, data);
                return result;
            }
        };
    }

    public void send(SocketChannel socket, byte[] data) {
        this.sendIt(socket, data);
    }

    private void sendIt(SocketChannel socket, byte[] data) {
        List<ByteBuffer> queue = this.writeRequests.get(socket);
        if (queue == null) {
            queue = new ArrayList<ByteBuffer>();
            this.writeRequests.put(socket, queue);
        }
        queue.add(ByteBuffer.wrap(data));
    }

    public HashSet<ShortOffDevice> getShortOffDevices() {
        HashSet<ShortOffDevice> result = new HashSet<ShortOffDevice>();
        synchronized (clients) {
            Iterator<SocketChannel> it = clients.iterator();
            while (it.hasNext()) {
                SocketChannel channel = it.next();
                Client c = (Client)channel.keyFor(selector).attachment();
                HashSet<ShortOffDevice> l = c.getShortOffDevices();
                result.addAll(l);
            }
        }
        return result;
    }
```

public TreeSet<DelayOnDevice> getDelayOnDevices(){
    TreeSet<DelayOnDevice> result = new TreeSet<DelayOnDevice>(SingletonUtil.instance().delayOnComparator);
    synchronized(clients){
        Iterator<SocketChannel> it = clients.iterator();
        while(it.hasNext()){
            SocketChannel channel = it.next();
            Client c = (Client)channel.keyFor(selector).attachment();
            TreeSet<DelayOnDevice> l = c.getDelayOnDevices();
            result.addAll(l);
        }
    }
    return result;
}

@Override
public void run() {
    try {
        // iterate through the writeRequests List and mark clients that want to write
        synchronized(this.writeRequests) {
            Iterator<SocketChannel> writeRequestKeys = this.writeRequests.keySet().iterator();
            while (writeRequestKeys.hasNext()) {
                SocketChannel c = writeRequestKeys.next();
                if (!writeRequests.get(c).isEmpty()) {
                    c.keyFor(selector).interestOps(SelectionKey.OP_WRITE);
                }
            }
        }
        // TODO solve this in a better way
        // this does not work if every 9 seconds another client connects
        // in the select call with a timeout
        Set<SelectionKey> selected = selector.selectedKeys();
        if (selected.isEmpty()) {
            // send a ping message to all clients
            synchronized(clients){
                Iterator<SocketChannel> it = clients.iterator();
                while(it.hasNext()){
                    SocketChannel c = it.next();
                    sendIt(c, "ping/<n").getBytes();
                }
            }
            continue;
        }
        // analyze all selected keys
        Iterator<SelectionKey> itr = selected.iterator();
        while (!itr.hasNext()){
            SelectionKey key = itr.next();
            if (key.isAcceptable()){
                accept(key);
            } else if (key.isReadable()){
                read(key);
            } else if (key.isWritable()){
                write(key);
            } else{
                System.err.println("strange");
            }
        }
        // clear the keys from the set since they are already processed
        selected.clear();
    } catch(Exception ex){
        ex.printStackTrace();
    }
}

private void accept(SelectionKey key) throws IOException, ParserConfigurationException{
    SocketChannel c = serverSocket.accept();
    Socket s = c.socket();
}
B. Source Code

173 LOG.log(s.getInetAddress().getHostAddress() + ":" + s.getPort() + " connected", 3)
174 c.configureBlocking(false);
175 SelectionKey sk = c.register(selector, SelectionKey.OP_READ);
176 Client client = new Client(this, c);
177 // add the client to the local clients List
178 synchronized(clients){
179 clients.add(c);
180 }
181 // attach the client to the key
182 sk.attach(client);
183 gui.connected(client.getId());
184 }
185
186 private void read(SelectionKey key) throws ParserConfigurationException{
187 SocketChannel c = (SocketChannel)key.channel();
188 int bytesRead = 0;
189 try {
190 bytesRead = c.read(reusableBuffer);
191 } catch (IOException e) {
192 closeConnection(c);
193 return;
194 }
195 if(bytesRead < 0){
196 closeConnection(c);
197 return;
198 }
199 if(bytesRead > 0){
200 Client client = (Client)key.attachment();
201 byte[] substring = new byte[byteRead];
202 reusableBuffer.flip();
203 reusableBuffer.get(substring);
204 client.newData(substring);
205 }
206 }
207 public void closeConnection(SocketChannel c){
208 SelectionKey sk = c.keyFor(selector);
209 //client clientObject = (Client)sk.attachment();
210 gui.disconnected(clientObject.getId());
211 Socket s = c.socket();
212 LOG.log(s.getInetAddress().getHostAddress() + ":" + s.getPort() + " disconnected", 3)
213 synchronized(writeRequests){
214 writeRequests.remove(c);
215 }
216 clients.remove(c);
217 try {
218 c.close();
219 }
220 catch (IOException e) {
221 e.printStackTrace();
222 }
223 return;
224 }
225 private void write(SelectionKey key) throws IOException,
226 ParserConfigurationException{
227 SocketChannel c = (SocketChannel)key.channel();
228 synchronized(writeRequests){
229 List<ByteBuffer> list = writeRequests.get(c);
230 while(!list.isEmpty()){
231 ByteBuffer buf = list.get(0);
232 c.write(buf);
233 if (buf.remaining() > 0) {
234 // socket's buffer fills up
235 break;
236 }
237 list.remove(0);
238 }
239 if (list.isEmpty()) {
240 // We wrote away all data, so we're no longer interested
241 // in writing on this socket. Switch back to waiting for
242 // data
243 key.interestOps(SelectionKey.OP_READ);
244 }
245 }
246 public void newConsumptions(HashMap<Date , Double> newValues , Client c) {
247 gui.addConsumptionValues(newValues, c.getId());
248 }
public void newMarketData(HashMap<Date, Double> dataMapping) {
    gui.newMarketData(dataMapping);
}

public void newConfig() {
    this.setChanged();
    this.notifyObservers();
    this.clearChanged();
}

Listing B.10: DSSServer.java

```java
package ch.ethz.baumachr.energyProvider;

import java.awt.BorderLayout;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.awt.Dimension;
import java.awt.DisplayMode;
import java.awt.GraphicsDevice;
import java.awt.GraphicsEnvironment;
import java.awt.MouseInfo;
import java.awt.Point;
import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
import java.awt.event.ActionListener;
import java.util.Calendar;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.TreeSet;
import javax.swing.BorderFactory;
import javax.swing.BoxLayout;
import javax.swing.JButton;
import javax.swing.JFrame;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartFactory;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.JFreeChart;
import org.jfree.chart.axis.NumberAxis;
import org.jfree.chart.axis.ValueAxis;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.XYPlot;
import org.jfree.chart.renderer.xy.XYLineAndShapeRenderer;
import org.jfree.data.time.Millisecond;
import org.jfree.data.time.Second;
import org.jfree.data.time.TimeSeries;
import org.jfree.data.time.TimeSeriesCollection;
import org.jfree.ui.ApplicationFrame;

public class EnergyProvider extends ApplicationFrame {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;

    private final DSSServer dSSserver;
    private final TimeSeriesCollection consumptionDataset;
    private final TimeSeries consumptionSum;
    private final HashMap<String, TimeSeries> consumptionSeries;
    private final HashMap<String, Long> consumptionAlreadyAddedUntil;
    private final TimeSeries marketSeries;
    private final Logger LOG;

    private final ChartPanel consumptionChartPanel;

    public EnergyProvider(String title) {
        super(title);
        LOG = SingletonUtil.getInstance().LOG;
        JButton underrun = new JButton("Underrun");
        underrun.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
            @Override
            public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
                TreeSet<DelayOnDevice> delayOns = dSSserver.getDelayOnDevices();
                Iterator<DelayOnDevice> onIt = delayOns.iterator();
                while(onIt.hasNext()){
                    DelayOnDevice device = onIt.next();
                    device.reschedule(null);
                }
            }
        });
    }
}
```
```java
while (offIt.hasNext()){
    ShortOffDevice device = offIt.next();
    LOG.log("Turning off device " + device.id, 4);
    device.turnOn();
}
}

JButton overrun = new JButton("Overrun");
overrun.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
    @Override
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
        HashSet<ShortOffDevice> devices = dSSserver.getShortOffDevices();
        Iterator<ShortOffDevice> it = devices.iterator();
        while (it.hasNext()) {
            ShortOffDevice device = it.next();
            LOG.log("Turning off device " + device.id, 4);
            device.turnOff();
        }
    }
});

JButton underrun = new JButton("Underrun");
underrun.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
    @Override
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
        // Logic for underrun
    }
});

consumptionSeries = new HashMap<String, TimeSeries>();
consumptionAlreadyAddedUntil = new HashMap<String, Long>();
consumptionSum = new TimeSeries("Sum");
consumptionSum.setMaximumItemCount(400);
consumptionDataset = new TimeSeriesCollection(consumptionSum);
JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createTimeSeriesChart("Energy Consumption", "Time", "Energy consumption [W]", true, true, false);
ChartPanel consumptionChartPanel = new ChartPanel(createTimeSeriesChart(chart, 5 * 60 + 1000, false));
consumptionChartPanel.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(600, 250));

JPanel pu = new JPanel();
pu.add(underrun);

JPanel po = new JPanel();
po.add(overrun);

JPanel mainPanel = new JPanel();
mainPanel.setLayout(new BoxLayout(mainPanel, BoxLayout.Y_AXIS));
mainPanel.setBorder(BorderFactory.createEmptyBorder(10, 10, 10, 10));
mainPanel.add(new JButton("Market"));
mainPanel.add(new JButton("Intraday Market"));
ChartPanel market = new ChartPanel(createTimeSeriesChart(chart, 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000, null, true));
market.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(600, 250));

this.setResizable(false);
this.getContentPane().add(mainPanel, BorderLayout.CENTER);
this.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
this.pack();
this.positionAtCenterOfActiveScreen();
```

B. Source Code

```
```
B. Source Code

```java
Controller controller = new Controller(dSServer);
Thread controllerThread = new Thread(controller);
controllerThread.start();
```

```java
private JFreeChart createTimeSeriesChart(JFreeChart chart, double xRange, boolean shapes)
{
    final XYPlot plot = chart.getXYPlot();
    // plot.setBackgroundPaint(Color.lightGray);
    plot.setDomainGridlinePaint(Color.white);
    plot.setRangeGridlinePaint(Color.white);
    final XYLineAndShapeRenderer renderer = new XYLineAndShapeRenderer();
    renderer.setBasesVisible(true);
    // renderer.setSeriesLinesVisible(0, true);
    renderer.setBaseShapesVisible(shapes);
    plot.setRenderer(renderer);
    // change the auto tick unit selection to integer units only...
    final ValueAxis rangeX = plot.getDomainAxis();
    // rangeX.setStandardTickUnits(NumberAxis.createIntegerTickUnits());
    rangeX.setRange(rangeX.getLowerBound(), rangeX.getUpperBound());
    rangeX.setAutoRange(true);
    rangeX.setFixedAutoRange(xRange); // 5 minutes
    final NumberAxis rangeY = (NumberAxis) plot.getRangeAxis();
    rangeY.setStandardTickUnits(NumberAxis.createStandardTickUnits());
    // rangeY.setAutoRange(true);
    // chart.setBackgroundPaint(Color.white);
    return chart;
}
```

```java
private void positionAtCenterOfActiveScreen()
{
    // compute the center of the screen and move the window there
    Point mouse = MouseInfo.getPointerInfo().getLocation();
    GraphicsDevice[] gds = GraphicsEnvironment.getLocalGraphicsEnvironment().getScreenDevices();
    // hack to always open the window on my second screen
    /mouse. y = 1200;
    /mouse. x = 10;
    int screen = 0;
    int h = 0;
    int w = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < gds.length; i++)
    {
        DisplayMode m = gds[i].getDisplayMode();
        int tempW = m.getWidth() + w;
        int tempH = m.getHeight() + h;
        if (mouse.x < tempW && mouse.y < tempH)
        {
            screen = i;
            break;
        }
        if (mouse.x >= tempW)
        {
            w += m.getWidth();
        }
        if (mouse.y >= tempH)
        {
            h += m.getHeight();
        }
    }
    LOG.log("Screen "+ screen + " width "+ w + " height "+ h, 10);
    Point p = new Point();
    GraphicsDevice gd = gds[screen].getScreen();
    int screenWidth = gd.getDisplayMode().getWidth();
    int screenHeight = gd.getDisplayMode().getHeight();
    int hight = this.getHeight();
    int width = this.getWidth();
    double centreX = screenWidth / 2 + w;
    double centreY = screenHeight / 2 + h;
    p.setLocation(centreX - width / 2, centreY - hight / 2);
    this.setLocation(p);
}```
public void addConsumptionValues(HashMap<Date, Double> newValues, String id) {
    final TreeSet<Date> keys = new TreeSet<Date>(newValues.keySet());
    synchronized (consumptionSeries) {
        if (!consumptionSeries.containsKey(id)) {
            clientsSeries = new TimeSeries(id);
            consumptionSeries.put(id, clientsSeries);
            consumptionDataset.addSeries(clientsSeries);
        } else {
            clientsSeries = consumptionSeries.get(id);
        }
        Iterator<Date> it = keys.iterator();
        while (it.hasNext()) {
            Date date = it.next();
            // hack to remove the newest element (because of dss bug #1599)
            if (!it.hasNext()) {
                break;
            }
            Calendar cal = Calendar.getInstance();
            long seconds = cal.getTimeInMillis() / 1000;
            double consumption = newValues.get(date);
            Second s = new Second(date);
            if (clientsSeries.getValue(s) == null) {
                clientsSeries.addOrUpdate(new Second(date), consumption);
            }
            long startAt = 0;
            if (consumptionAlreadyAddedUntil.containsKey(id)) {
                startAt = consumptionAlreadyAddedUntil.get(id);
            }
            if (startAt == 0 || startAt < seconds) {
                if (startAt == 0) {
                    startAt = seconds;
                }
                for (long i = startAt; i <= seconds; i++) {
                    cal.setTimeInMillis(i * 1000);
                    Number v = consumptionSum.getValue(s);
                    double value = (v == null) ? 0 : v.doubleValue();
                    consumptionSum.addOrUpdate(s, value + consumption);
                }
            }
            consumptionAlreadyAddedUntil.put(id, seconds + 1);
            consumptionChartPanel.updateUI();
        }
    }
    public void newMarketData(HashMap<Date, Double> newValues) {
        synchronized (marketSeries) {
            Iterator<Date> it = newValues.keySet().iterator();
            while (it.hasNext()) {
                Date date = it.next();
                double cost = newValues.get(date);
                marketSeries.addOrUpdate(new Millisecond(date), cost);
            }
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final EnergyProvider energyProvider = new EnergyProvider("Smart Grid Control");
        // display the window
        energyProvider.setVisible(true);
    }
    public void connected(String id) {
    }
    public void disconnected(String id) {
        if (consumptionSeries.containsKey(id)) {
            consumptionDataset.removeSeries(consumptionSeries.get(id));
            consumptionSeries.remove(id);
            consumptionAlreadyAddedUntil.remove(id);
        }
    }
}

Listing B.11: EnergyProvider.java
B. Source Code

```java
package ch.ethz.baumachr.energyProvider;

import java.lang.reflect.Field;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.Date;

public class Logger {
    public final int LEVEL = 1;
    private final String className;

    public Logger() {
        className = this.getClass().getCanonicalName();
    }

    public synchronized void log(final String s, int level) {
        int LOGLEVEL = level;
        String callerName = "";
        String methodName = "";
        int lineNumber = 0;
        try {
            throw new Exception();
        }
        catch (Exception e) {
            StackTraceElement[] trace = e.getStackTrace();
            for (int i = 0; i < trace.length; i++) {
                String fullCallerName = trace[i].getClassName();
                String[] callerClassNameArray = fullCallerName.split("\ \.");
                String methodName = trace[i].getMethodName();
                lineNumber = trace[i].getLineNumber();
                try {
                    Field f = Class.forName(fullCallerName).getField("LOGLEVEL");
                    LOGLEVEL = f.getInt(null);
                } catch (Exception e1) {}
                break;
            }
        }
        if (level < LOGLEVEL) {
            final SimpleDateFormat sdf = new SimpleDateFormat("[yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss ] ");
            final Date d = new Date();
            System.out.print(sdf.format(d));
            System.out.println(s);
        }
    }
}
```

Listing B.12: Logger.java

```java
package ch.ethz.baumachr.energyProvider;

import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.Calendar;
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.Locale;
import java.util.TimeZone;

public class SingletonUtil {
    private static SingletonUtil instance = null;

    public static SingletonUtil instance() {
        if (instance == null) {
            instance = new SingletonUtil();
        }
        return instance;
    }

    public final SimpleDateFormat gmtDateFormat;
    public Logger LOG;
    public final Comparator<DelayOnDevice> delayOnComparator;

    private SingletonUtil() {
```

Listing B.13: SingletonUtil.java
B. Source Code

```java
26 gmtDateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat("EEE, \u201dM\u201d, yyyy, HH:mm:ss", Locale.ENGLISH); //Wed, 12 Oct 2011 07:12:00 GMT
27 gmtDateFormat.setTimeZone(TimeZone.getTimeZone("GMT"));
28 //AX = new Logger();
29 delayOnComparator = new Comparator<DelayOnDevice>() {
30 @Override
31 public int compare(DelayOnDevice d1, DelayOnDevice d2) {
32 Calendar c1 = d1.getDeadline();
33 Calendar c2 = d2.getDeadline();
34 if (c1.before(c2)) return -1;
35 if (c1.after(c2)) return 1;
36 return 0;
37 }
38 }
39 }
40 }
41 }
42 }
43 public String formatTime(Date time) {
44 return gmtDateFormat.format(time);
45 }
```

Listing B.13: SingletonUtil.java

```java
1 package ch.ethz.baumachr.energyProvider;
2 import java.util.Date;
3 public class IntradayMarketDataPoint {
4 private Date date;
5 private double last;
6 private boolean lastSet;
7 public IntradayMarketDataPoint(){
8 lastSet = false;
9 }
10 public Date getDate(){
11 return date;
12 }
13 public void setHour(Date d) {
14 date = d;
15 }
16 public boolean available(){
17 return lastSet;
18 }
19 public void setLast(double l){
20 this.last = l;
21 this.lastSet = true;
22 }
23 public double getLast(){
24 return last;
25 }
26 public boolean isSameLast(double l){
27 return l==last;
28 }
29 }
```

Listing B.14: IntradayMarketDataPoint.java

B.3 Simulation

```java
import random
class Device(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.on = random.choice([True, False])
        self.consumption = random.randint(0, 2000)
    def isOn(self, time):
        r = random.random()
        if r > 0.9:
            self.on = not self.on
```

```java
package ch.ethz.baumachr.energyProvider;
import java.util.Date;
public class IntradayMarketDataPoint {
    private Date date;
    private double last;
    private boolean lastSet;
    public IntradayMarketDataPoint(){
        lastSet = false;
    }
    public Date getDate(){
        return date;
    }
    public void setHour(Date d) {
        date = d;
    }
    public boolean available(){
        return lastSet;
    }
    public void setLast(double l){
        this.last = l;
        this.lastSet = true;
    }
    public double getLast(){
        return last;
    }
    public boolean isSameLast(double l){
        return l==last;
    }
}
```
B. Source Code

```python
return self.on

def shutOff(self, time):
    pass

def powerOn(self, time):
    pass

def getConsumption(self, time):
    return self.consumption
        if self.isOn(time) else 0

class ShortOff(Device):
    def __init__(self):
        super(ShortOff, self).__init__()
        self.on = True
        self.offTime = random.randint(60, 60 * 60 * 4)
        self.slotLength = random.randint(self.offTime, 60 * 60 * 24)
        self.alreadyOffInSlot = 0
        self.slotStart = 0
        self.lastOffInSlot = 0

    def isOn(self, time):
        if not self.on:
            offSinceLastOff = (time - self.lastOffInSlot)
            if self.offTime - (self.alreadyOffInSlot + offSinceLastOff) < 0:
                self.alreadyOffInSlot += self.offTime
            self.on = True
        return self.on

def shutOff(self, time):
    if self.on:
        slotEnd = self.slotStart + self.slotLength
        if slotEnd < time:
            self.alreadyOffInSlot = 0
            self.slotStart = time
        self.on = False
        elif self.alreadyOffInSlot < self.offTime:
            self.lastOffInSlot = time
            self.on = False

    def shutOffPossible(self, self, time):
        slotEnd = self.slotStart + self.slotLength
        return self.on and (slotEnd < time or self.alreadyOffInSlot < self.offTime)

def powerOn(self, time):
    if not self.on:
        offSinceLastOff = (time - self.lastOffInSlot)
        if self.onTime <= self.alreadyOffInSlot:
            offSinceLastOff += self.lastOffInSlot
        self.on = True
        self.alreadyOffInSlot += self.slotLength + random.randint(0, self.slotStartInterval)

class DelayOn(Device):
    def __init__(self):
        super(DelayOn, self).__init__()
        self.slotStartInterval = 60 * 60 * 24
        self.slotStart = random.randint(0, self.slotStartInterval)
        self.onTime = random.randint(60, 60 * 60 * 4)
        self.slotLength = random.randint(self.onTime, 60 * 60 * 8)
        self.actualStart = self.slotStart + self.slotLength - self.onTime

    def isOn(self, time):
        if time < self.slotStart + self.slotLength - self.onTime:
            return (self.actualStart <= time) and (time <= self.actualStart + self.onTime)
        else:
            self.actualStart = time
            self.slotStart += self.slotLength + random.randint(0, self.slotStartInterval)

    def powerOn(self, self, time):
        if self.powerOnPossible(time):
            self.actualStart = time
            self.slotStart += self.slotLength + random.randint(0, self.slotStartInterval)

    def powerOnPossible(self, self, time):
        return (self.slotStart <= time) and (time <= self.slotStart + self.slotLength - self.onTime)

    def schedulable(self, self, time):
        return time >= self.slotStart

    d = DelayOn()
    print d.slotStart, d.slotLength, d.onTime
```
Listing B.15: device.py

```python
#!/usr/bin/python
import random
from multiprocessing import Process, Queue
import sys
from device import Device, ShortOff, DelayOn

numberOfDevices = 200000
factor = 1730

timestep = 60

points = [(0 * 60 * 60, 49669.6409090909 * factor),
          (1 * 60 * 60, 48519.3590909091 * factor),
          (2 * 60 * 60, 47920.1045454546 * factor),
          (3 * 60 * 60, 47784.0590909091 * factor),
          (4 * 60 * 60, 48360.1181818182 * factor),
          (5 * 60 * 60, 50001.2045454546 * factor),
          (6 * 60 * 60, 52756.2136363636 * factor),
          (7 * 60 * 60, 54132.3454545455 * factor),
          (8 * 60 * 60, 59275.2136363636 * factor),
          (9 * 60 * 60, 61325.8181818182 * factor),
          (10 * 60 * 60, 62002.9818181818 * factor),
          (11 * 60 * 60, 63282.1454545454 * factor),
          (12 * 60 * 60, 64865.1090909091 * factor),
          (13 * 60 * 60, 64989.1181818182 * factor),
          (14 * 60 * 60, 64551.2727272727 * factor),
          (15 * 60 * 60, 63373.5590909091 * factor),
          (16 * 60 * 60, 62300.2000000000 * factor),
          (17 * 60 * 60, 62997.7681818182 * factor),
          (18 * 60 * 60, 65487.3136363636 * factor),
          (19 * 60 * 60, 64111.5363636364 * factor),
          (20 * 60 * 60, 61880.1090909091 * factor),
          (21 * 60 * 60, 58534.3909090909 * factor),
          (22 * 60 * 60, 56449.8636363636 * factor),
          (23 * 60 * 60, 52865.3263636364 * factor),
          (24 * 60 * 60, 49669.6409090909 * factor)]

def getAvailability(t):
dailyTime = t % (24 * 60 * 60)
for (time, value) in points:
    if time > dailyTime:
        return oldValue + ((value - oldValue) * (dailyTime - oldTime) / (time - oldTime))
oldValue = value
oldTime = time

def main():
devices = []
shortOff = []
owOff = {}
delayOn = []
for j in range(0, numberOfDevices):
    rand = random.choice([1, 2, 3])
    if rand == 1:
        shortOff.append(ShortOff())
    elif rand == 2:
        delayOn.append(DelayOn())
    else:
        devices.append(Device())
sys.stderr.write("Number of delayOn: \n")
sys.stderr.flush()

constantConsumption = len(shortOff) * 1000 + len(devices) * 500
sys.stderr.write("Constant consumption: \n")
sys.stderr.flush()
```

B. SOURCE CODE
sys.stderr.flush()

avg = -points[0][1]
for (time, value) in points:
    avg += value
avg /= len(points) - 1

alreadyScheduled = {} for t in xrange(0, 60 * 60 * 24 * 7, timestep):
    sys.stderr.write(str(t) + "n")
    sys.stderr.flush()

available = getAvailability(t)
# noise = random.randint(-5 * 10 ** 5, 5 * 10 ** 5);
# available += noise
consumption = 0
for d in devices:
    consumption += d.getConsumption(t)
for d in shortOff:
    consumption += d.getConsumption(t)
for d in delayOn:
    consumption += d.getConsumption(t)
print t, available, consumption, available - consumption

powerOnNumber = 0
shutOffNumber = 0
if consumption > available:
    delta = consumption - available
    shutOffNumber = int(delta / 1000)
elif consumption < available:
    delta = available - consumption
    powerOnNumber = int(delta / 1000)

# sys.stderr.write(str(shutOffNumber) + " " + str(powerOnNumber) + "n")
# sys.stderr.flush()

counter = 0
for d in delayOn:
    if d.scheduleable(t):
        counter += 1
deadline = d.slotStart + d.slotLength - d.onTime
startAt = deadline
largest = -1000000000000000000
for time in xrange(t, deadline, timestep):
temp = getAvailability(time) - constantConsumption - d.consumption
if time in alreadyScheduled:
temp -= alreadyScheduled[time]
if temp >= 0:
    startAt = time
break
elif temp > largest:
    largest = temp
    startAt = time - factor * d.onTime
factor = (time - t) / 1
# factor = ((deadline - t) - (time - t)) / (deadline - t)
startAt = time - factor * d.onTime
largest = temp

counter = 0
for d in delayOn:
    if d.scheduleable(t):
        counter += 1
deadline = d.slotStart + d.slotLength - d.onTime
startAt = deadline
largest = -1000000000000000000
for time in xrange(t, deadline, timestep):
temp = getAvailability(time) - constantConsumption - d.consumption
if time in alreadyScheduled:
temp -= alreadyScheduled[time]
if temp >= 0:
    startAt = time
break
elif temp > largest:
    largest = temp
    startAt = time - factor * d.onTime
factor = (time - t) / 1
# factor = ((deadline - t) - (time - t)) / (deadline - t)
startAt = time - factor * d.onTime
largest = temp

counter = 0
for d in delayOn:
    if d.scheduleable(t):
        counter += 1
deadline = d.slotStart + d.slotLength - d.onTime
startAt = deadline
largest = -1000000000000000000
for time in xrange(t, deadline, timestep):
temp = getAvailability(time) - constantConsumption - d.consumption
if time in alreadyScheduled:
temp -= alreadyScheduled[time]
if temp >= 0:
    startAt = time
break
elif temp > largest:
    largest = temp
    startAt = time - factor * d.onTime
factor = (time - t) / 1
# factor = ((deadline - t) - (time - t)) / (deadline - t)
startAt = time - factor * d.onTime
largest = temp

counter = 0
for d in delayOn:
    if d.scheduleable(t):
        counter += 1
deadline = d.slotStart + d.slotLength - d.onTime
startAt = deadline
largest = -1000000000000000000
for time in xrange(t, deadline, timestep):
temp = getAvailability(time) - constantConsumption - d.consumption
if time in alreadyScheduled:
temp -= alreadyScheduled[time]
if temp >= 0:
    startAt = time
break
elif temp > largest:
    largest = temp
    startAt = time - factor * d.onTime
factor = (time - t) / 1
# factor = ((deadline - t) - (time - t)) / (deadline - t)
startAt = time - factor * d.onTime
largest = temp

counter = 0
for d in delayOn:
    if d.scheduleable(t):
        counter += 1
deadline = d.slotStart + d.slotLength - d.onTime
startAt = deadline
largest = -1000000000000000000
for time in xrange(t, deadline, timestep):
temp = getAvailability(time) - constantConsumption - d.consumption
if time in alreadyScheduled:
temp -= alreadyScheduled[time]
if temp >= 0:
    startAt = time
break
elif temp > largest:
    largest = temp
    startAt = time - factor * d.onTime
factor = (time - t) / 1
# factor = ((deadline - t) - (time - t)) / (deadline - t)
startAt = time - factor * d.onTime
largest = temp

for t in xrange(0, 60 * 60 * 24 * 7, timestep):
    sys.stderr.write(str(t) + "n")
    sys.stderr.flush()
Listing B.16: simulation.py
```python
#!/usr/bin/python

import sys

f = open(sys.argv[1], "r")
integral = 0
for line in f:
    l = line.split()
    time = int(l[0])
    available = float(l[1])
    consumption = float(l[2])
    delta = abs(available - consumption)
    integral += delta * (6.0 / 360.0)

print time, available, consumption, integral
```

Listing B.17: integrate.py