



Smart City Implementation with “*Internet by Design*”

- *Strategic use of Cloud and Data Center-*

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Professor, The University of Tokyo
Director, WIDE Project
Director, Green University of Tokyo Project



“Internet by Design”

1. Evidence & Experience Based Research

Reject: kings, presidents and voting.

Believe in: rough consensus and running code.

2. Provide “**alternatives**”, intentionally

- ✓ **New component with the same interface**
- ✓ Open interface for **legacy system**

3. **Best-Effort** (e.g., stupid) Network and Intelligent End-Node

Does not have any responsibility for end-to-end service

4. **Autonomous, distributed, cooperation**

5. **Transparent**

- ✓ Anyone can do anything, with Opt-Out
- ✓ One asset, for multiple purposes

Energy
Saving

**Shared Multi-Purpose
Eco System for
Sustainable Growth**

BCF

QC
(activity)

New
Services

Contents

1. Strategic use of Cloud & DC
 - a. Facility on the net
 - b. Computers into the net
2. Yet another strategic use of DC
 - a. HVDC
 - b. DC for power generating sites



“Strategic use of Cloud & DC”

1. Facility on the Net(Cloud)
2. Computers into the Net
(Cloud/DC)

Energy Saving at The University of Tokyo in Summer of 2011

	Peak (2010)	Peak (2011)	Total (2011)	RoI
Major 5 campus	66 MW (\$60M/yr)	69% (Δ 31%)	75%-78% (22%-25%)	less than 1 month
Eng. No2 Bldg.	1 MW (\$1M/yr)	56% (Δ 44%)	69% (Δ 31%)	2 yrs



【Contributions】

1. Multi-Vender for sustainability
2. Global Standards for procurement

Smart Meter



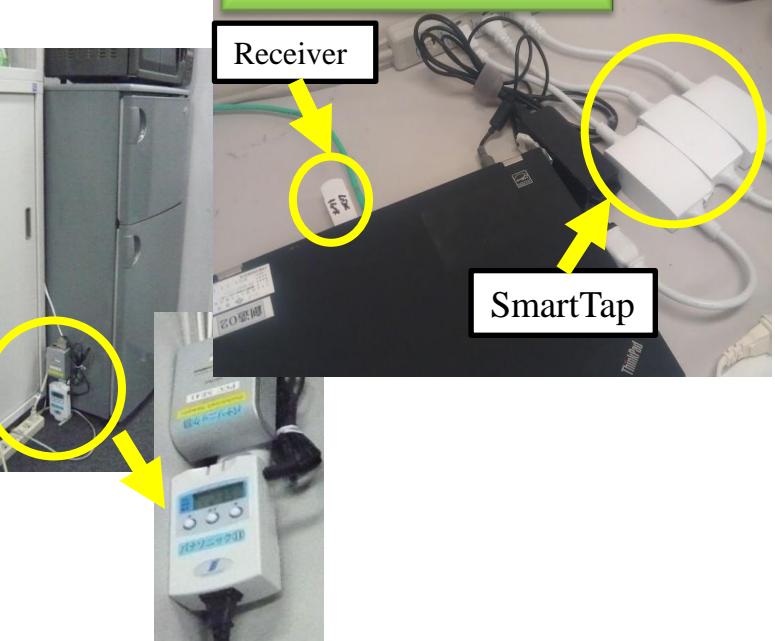
With Smart Phone



Smart Kiosk



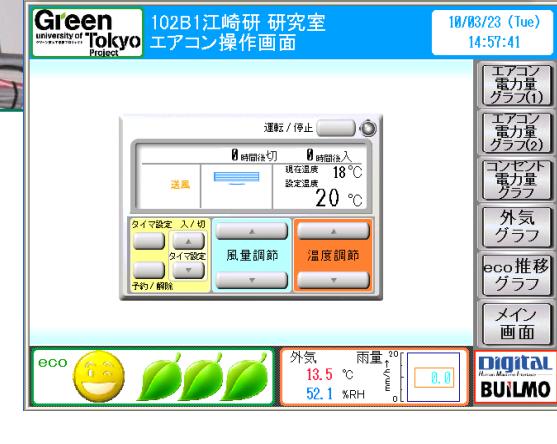
Smart Tap



Smart Lights



Smart HVAC





in 2005

Since 2005
(7th at Kyot)



DUMBO2006

with AIT



มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์
Kasetsart University



KU+KUS with MIC+JGN2

IIT Hyderabad With IMD



In 2008

Beijing Olympic In 2008

China-Japan Green IT Project funded by MIC in 2009

FIAP in 2009

(Live E! architecture)



IEEE 1888 in Feb.



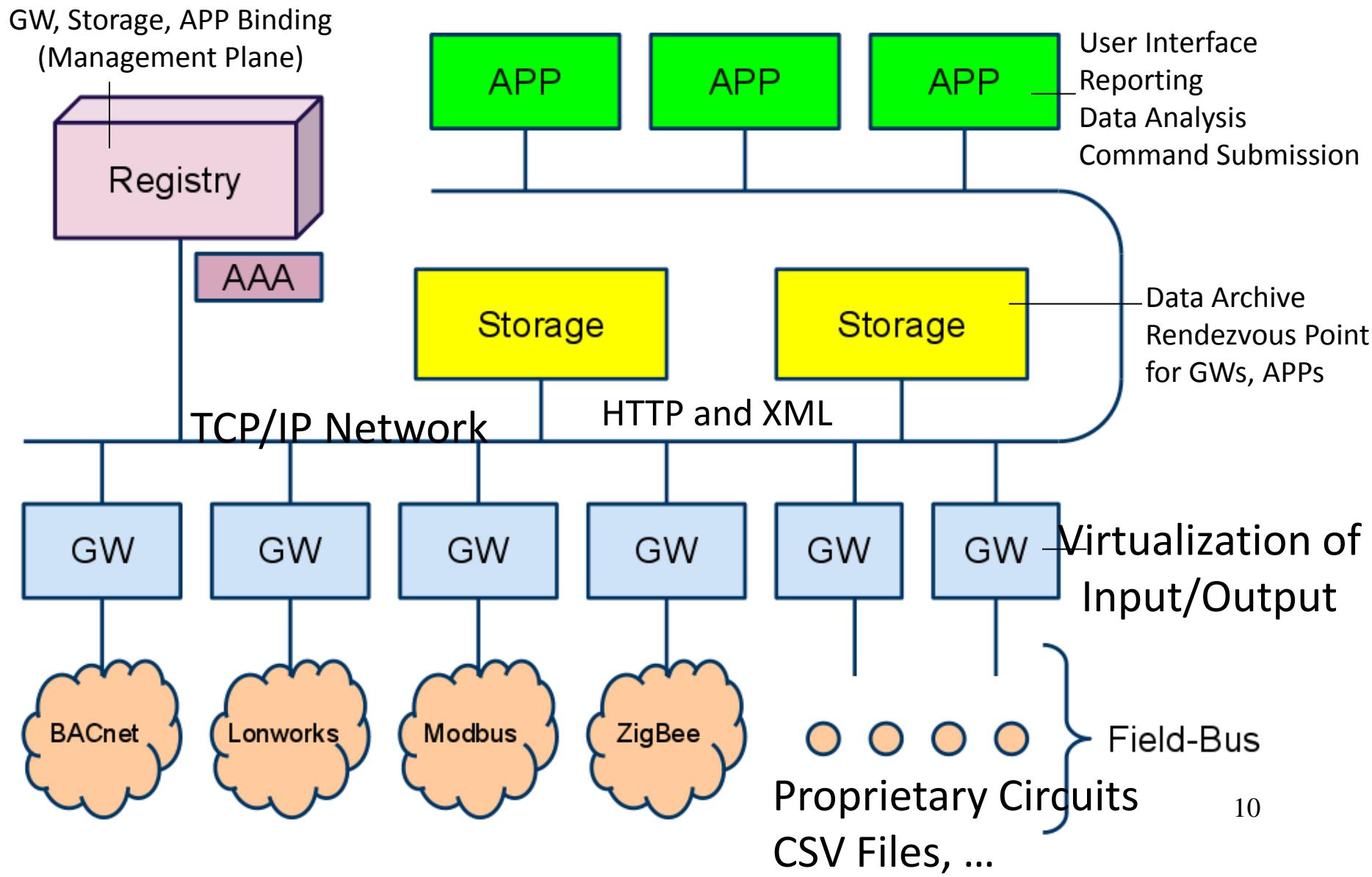
**with NIST@USA
B2G in SGIP (Smart Grid
Interoperability Panel)
toward CoS**

JTC1 SC6 WP7

Goal of IEEE1888

1. Smooth migration to open and multi-vendor system
 - **Accommodation of legacy and unique systems via GW**
2. Changing the business structure of building industry.
 - From “vendor” oriented to “user” oriented
 - **User can define the technical specification of smart building**, same as happening SDN and cloud in DC
3. New applications/services using common and transparent platform
 - BigData { and OpenData } operation
 - One assets, for multiple use,
 - i.e., not only for energy saving but also **(1) energy security (i.e., BCP), (2) improvement of productivity (i.e., efficiency) and (3) new functions.**

IEEE1888 System Architecture

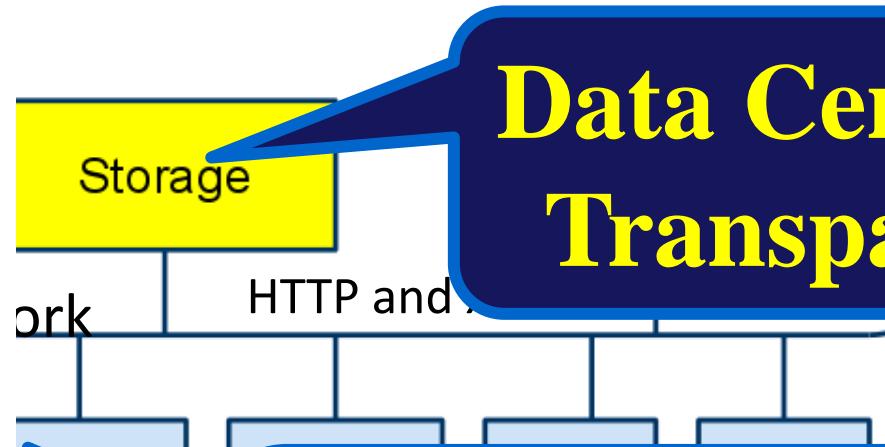




38 Systems



Independency
from HW,
i.e., SDN



Data Centric for
Transparency



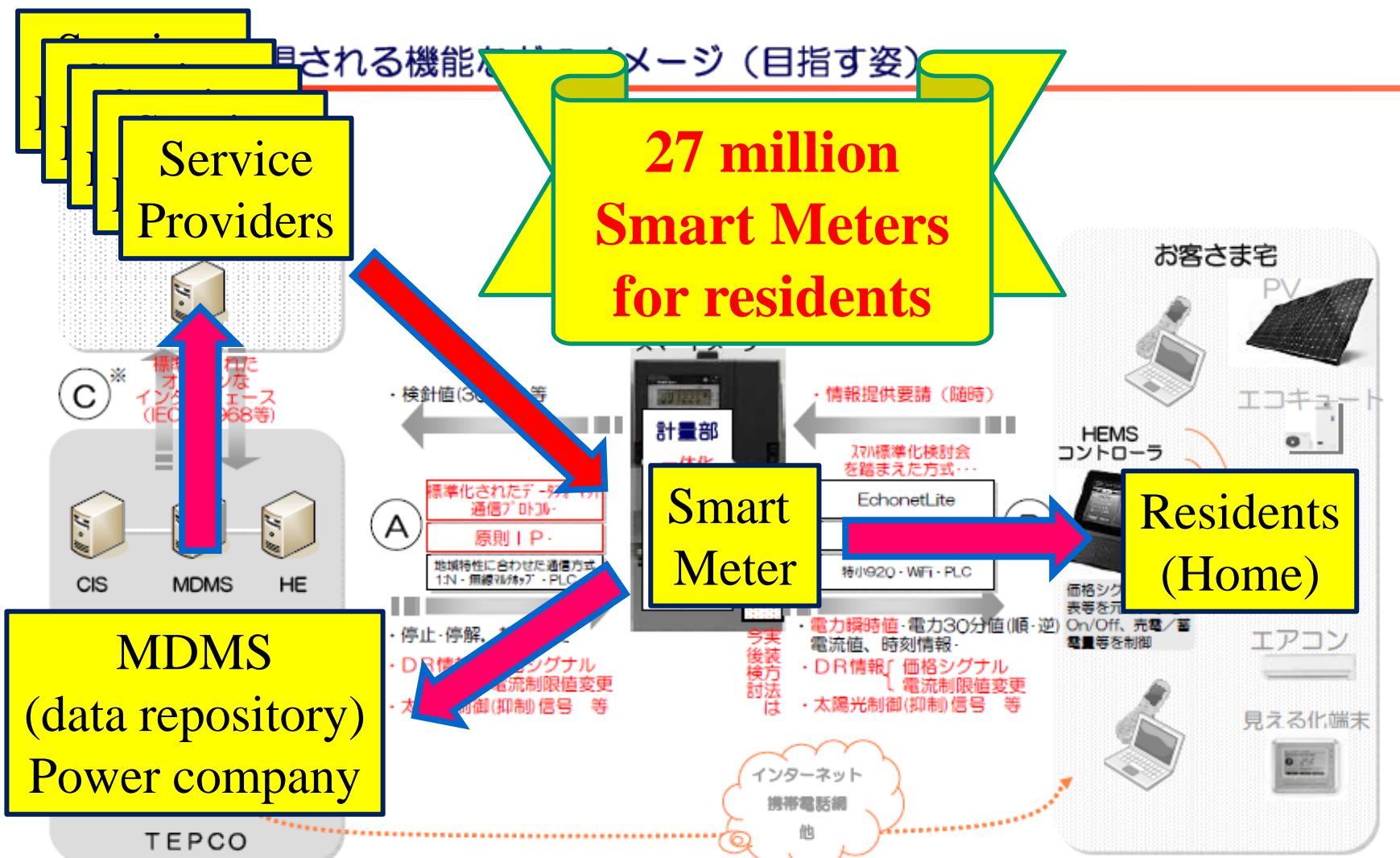
Integration and
Interoperability
via GW for legacy and
{new} unique systems

Yet, another
Wine-Glass Model

What GUTP provides

1. Technical specification via IEEE-SA and other standardization institutes, e.g., ISO/IEC
2. SDK
 - a. Referenced implementation, with Linux VM
 - b. OpenADR over IEEE1888
 - c. Gateway function, e.g., BACnet, Lonworks, Modbus
3. Testing Environment
 - a. Specification and software
 - b. Certification / logo

東京電力(株) 2012年7月12日 公開資料
 「RFCを踏まえたスマートメータ仕様に関する基本的な考え方」



TEPCO's Smart Meter System

1. 27 million meters will be connected via IPv6 (e.g., 6LowPAN)
2. Three layer structure,
 - i. FAN (Field Area Networks)
 - ii. MDMS
 - (*) Equal access of data for the third parties (applications), i.e., neutrality of data
 - iii. Applications
3. Security against malicious accesses

Tokyo Institute of Technology
Green Hills, No.1 Bldg



Microsoft Japan
HQ in Tokyo



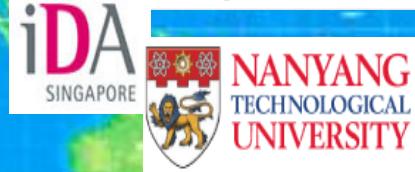
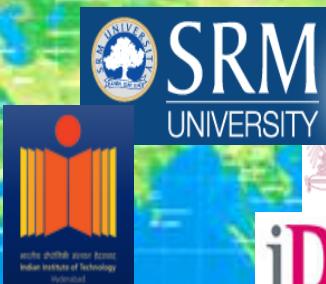
Hitachi Info& Tele Eng Ltd.
Nakai Development Center

Shinryo Reinetsu
HQ and other buildings



CANON S Tower
(Canon MJ HQ)

Global Collaboration



Global/International collaboration

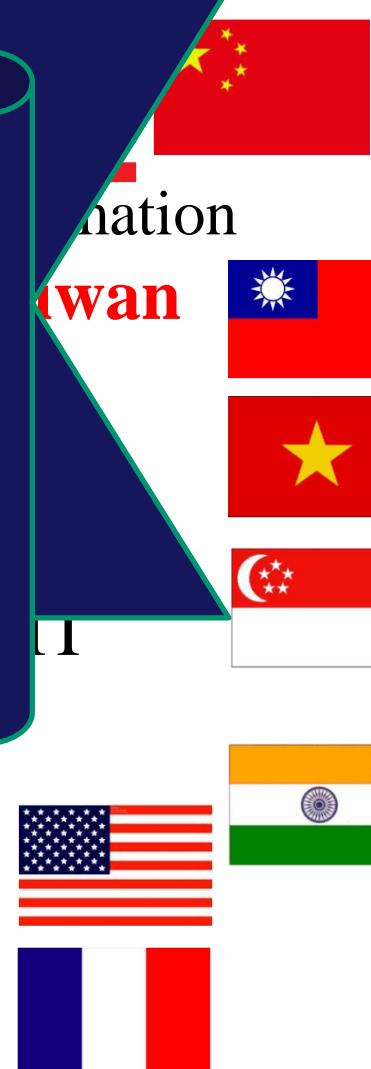


- 

May want to have
shared data-set for
Big Data analysis

 1. ISEP/DESSC with UN foundation
 2. Beijing team(e.g., Tsinghua Univ., China Telecom)
(including Standardization)
 3. China - EEEC
 4. NTU
 5. Vietnamese
 6. India
 7. DOTC
Hyderabad
 8. UCB with Intel, LoCaL project, in **USA**
 9. SGIP of NIST in **USA**
 10. UMPS/LIP6/CNRS in Paris, **France**

May want to have
shared data-set for
Big Data analysis





“Strategic use of Cloud & DC”

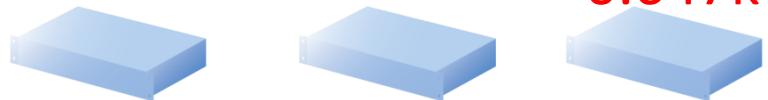
1. Facility on the Net(Cloud)
2. Computers into the Net
(Cloud/DC)

Private Cloud in our Lab.

Achievement: Saving 71% (2.52kW)!

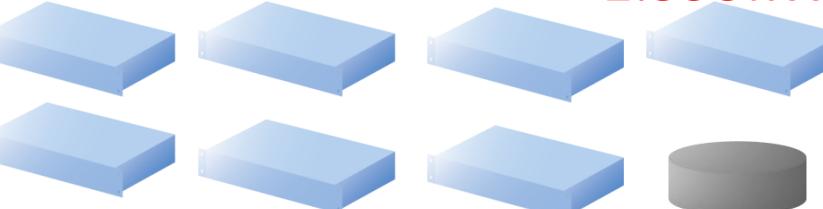
Before

Faculty's shared servers **0.647kW**



Web, mail, DNS, group tool
(Essential servers...)

Infra-servers of our Lab. **1.595kW**



web/mail/radius/dns/document/misc
bld2-guest-gw/mozilla-miror/storage

Students' machines **0.700kW**



Infra-servers in another Lab. **0.623kW**



After

Private cloud (stable)



VMware
ESXi



No failure since April 11

Nexsan SATABeast

Private cloud (experimental)



0.153kW

Private cloud in another Lab.



0.100kW

Using inexpensive model : HP ProLiant DL120 G6/G7

RoI of investment

→ 6 months (w/ PUE=2.0)

essential servers)

VMware ESXi

VMware

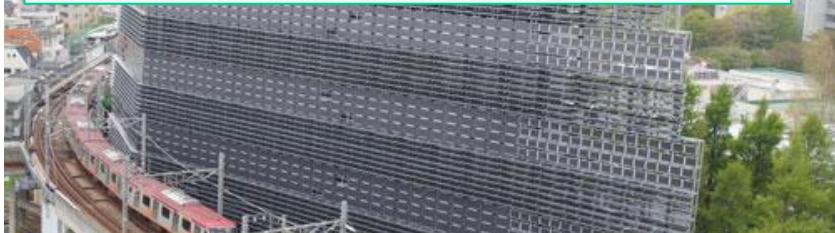
“True” benefits for us;

1. Manageability of system

2. BCP for power incidents

3. Comfortable environment

Tokyo Institute of Technology
Green Hills, No.1 Bldg



Best Current Practice for Commercial Building

1. Facility management control
by IEEE1888
2. Servers go to Data Center
= No server room in the bldg



CANON S Tower
(Canon MJ HQ)

What happened on Tokyo Local Government officer ?

1. Initial (Spring 2008)
 - i. “Hate” Data Center, because of huge power consumption and continuous increase.
2. Beginning 2010
 - i. Data Center is ”good” for reduce the power consumption
3. Now
 - i. Include the ”exception” for iDC into the “regulation” on the CO₂ carbon footprint reduction
 - ii. ”Promoting” to use iDC and cloud platform

Contents

1. Strategic use of Cloud & DC

a. Facility on the net

b. Computers into the net

2. Yet another strategic use of DC

a. HVDC

b. DC for power generating sites



Yet another, Strategic use of “DC”

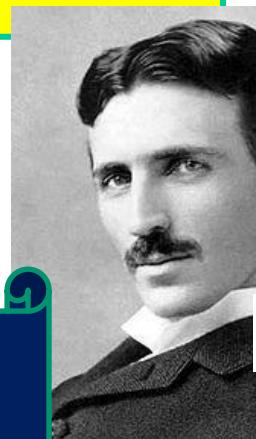
1. {High Voltage} DC
2. DC for Power Generating Sites
(*) Container Co-Generator and DC
for mobility and easier installation

Thomas Edison, i.e., DC, Strikes Back

1. Integration of Communication line and Power line (e.g., PoE)
2. Battery operation



Innovation
toward “real”
infrastructure



Nikola Tesla

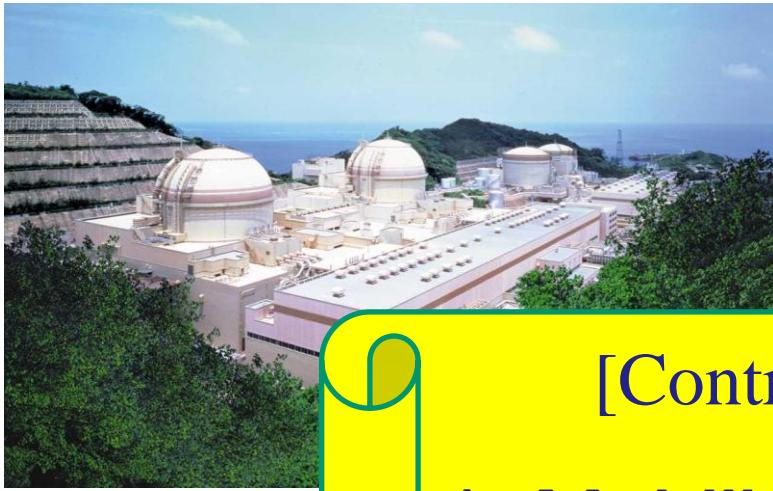


Thomas Edison

1. Reduction of AC-DC transformation, for improvement of efficiency
2. Independent and Autonomous Computer System
3. Applying to Audio Visual system , as well

DC power supply and **solar** power with **container** data center by Sakura Internet





VS



[Contribution of “Container”]

1. Mobility of infrastructure
2. “Skelton and in-fill” for bldg.
3. Distributed/autonomous power generation



{New } Implication of Data Center ?

1. Could be carrier neutral
2. Could change from consumer to supplier
3. 72 hour operation, after electric black-out
4. Source of heat, as well
5. Mobility and survivability of computing and power-generator function.

9

- I
1. Critical Infrastructure for IT/ICT
 2. Infrastructure for de-centralized energy source
 3. Infrastructure for {short-term}energy security

【Business Scenario】

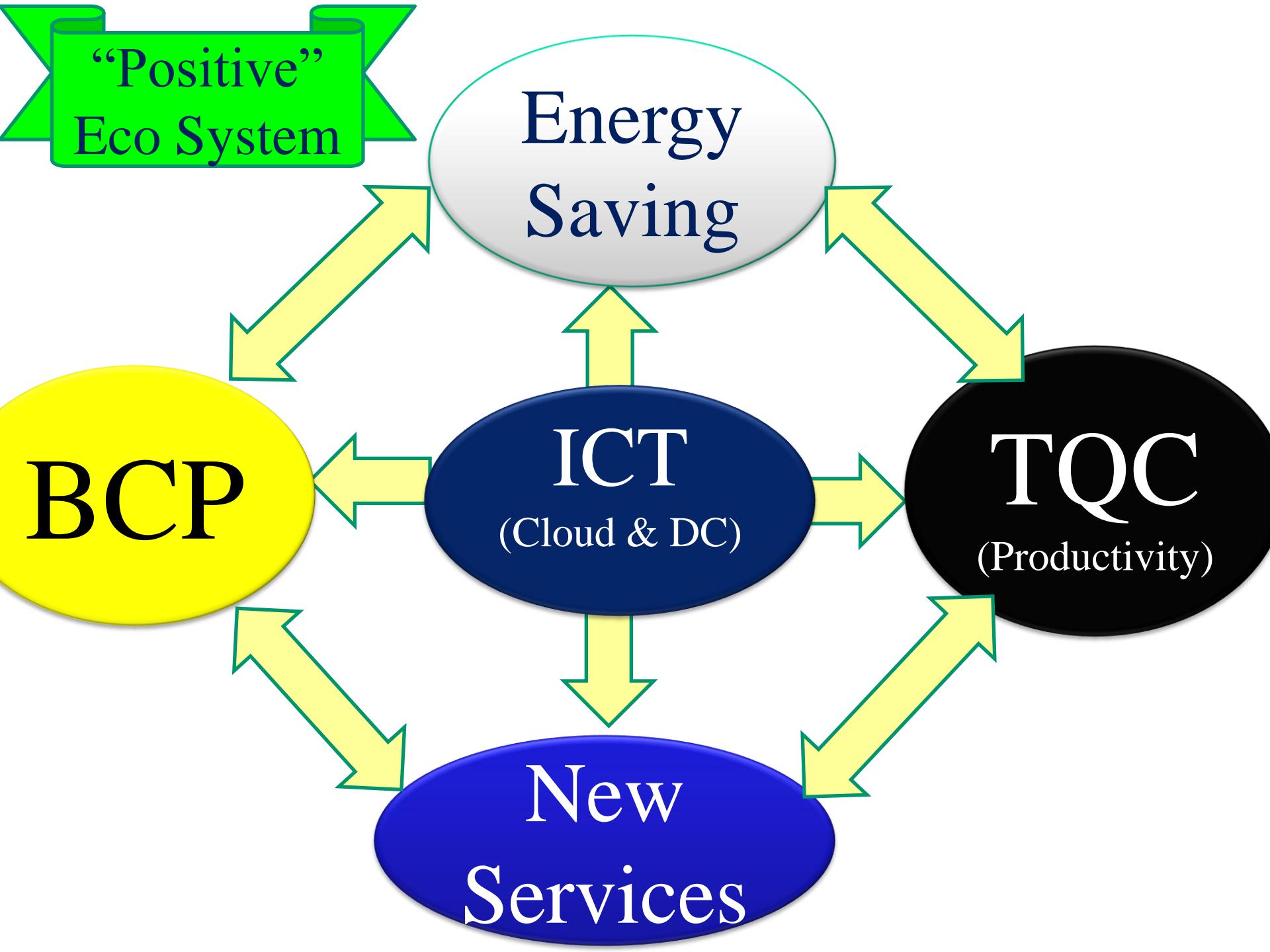
Energy Saving

- Efficiency(=Productivity)
- Security(=BCP)
- Innovation(=New Services)

RoI by Energy Saving



Energy Saving Platform Delivers
BigData for New Functions



Green Univ. of Tokyo Project

- GUTP, established in **June 2008**.
 - 46 private companies and 20 NPOs (as of January 2012)
- **Eng.Building No.2**, in Hongo Campus
 - Targeted reduction; **15% in 2012, 50% in 2030**
 - 12 floor high, R&D and R&E activities
 - Established October 2005
- **5 major campus and new I-REF building**
- More than saving energy
 - Sustainability
 - New functions and business
- Global Standard
 - **IEEE1888**
 - **NIST SGIP CoS**



【Companies】

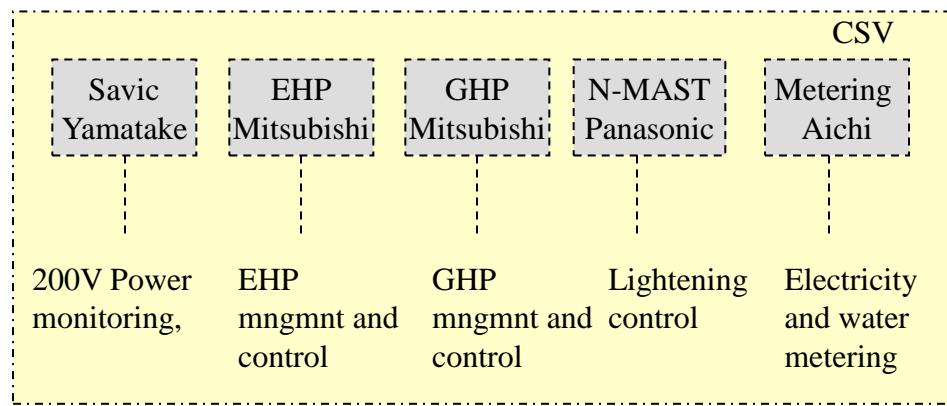
- Azbil Corporation
- CiMX Corporation.
- Cisco Systems, Inc.
- Citrix Systems Japan K.K.
- ComZeit Inc.,
- Daikin Industries, Ltd.
- DSI, Inc.
- EMC Corporation
- Fujitsu Limited
- Hitachi Co.Ltd.
- INTEC Inc.,
- Intercom Inc.,
- Internet Initiative Japan Inc.,
- KAJIMA Corporation
- Kantokowa Co., Ltd.
- KDDI Corporation
- KDDI R&D Laboratories
- Kyosera Maruzen Systems Integration Co.Ltd.
- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.
- Mitsubishi Research Institute Inc.
- Mitsui Fudosan Co.,Ltd
- Murata Manufacturing Co.Ltd.,
- NEC Corporation
- Nippon Steel & Sumikin Engineering Co.Ltd.
- NTT Comware Corp.
- NTT Corporation
- NTT Data Corporation
- NTT Data Customer Service Corporation
- NTT Data Intellink Coroporation
- NTT Facilities Inc.
- OSISoft Japan K.K.
- OTSUKA Corporation
- Panasonic Corporation
- RICHO Co., Ltd.
- Sakura Internet Inc.,
- Sanki Engineering Co., Ltd.

- Schneider Electric Japan Group
- SEIKO PRECISION Inc.,
- SHINRYO Corporation
- Takaoka Electric Mfg. Co.Ltd.,
- Takenaka Corporation
- Toshiba Corporation
- Toyo Denki Seizo K.K.
- Toyo Standard Corporation
- Ubiteq Inc.
- Ubiquitous Corporation

【Organizations/Universities】

- Green IT Promotion Council.
- IPv6 Promotion Council.
- The Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan
- The Institute of Electrical Installation Engineers of Japan
- LONMARK JAPAN
- OKAYAMA IPv6 CONSORTIUM.
- Yamaguchi Prefectural Industrial Technology Institute
- WIDE Project.
- Tokyo Metropolitan Research Institute for Environmental Protection
- Chularonkorn University (Thaailand)
- SRM University (India)
- Kanazawa University
- Gufu University
- Keio University.
- Kyushu Institute of Technology
- NAIST (Nara Institute of Science and Technology)
- National Taiwan University (Taiwan)
- Niigata University
- Nagoya University
- Shizuoka University
- Tokyo Metropolitan University
- Yamaguchi University
- Yamagata University
- Yamagata Research Institute of Technology
- The University of Tokyo

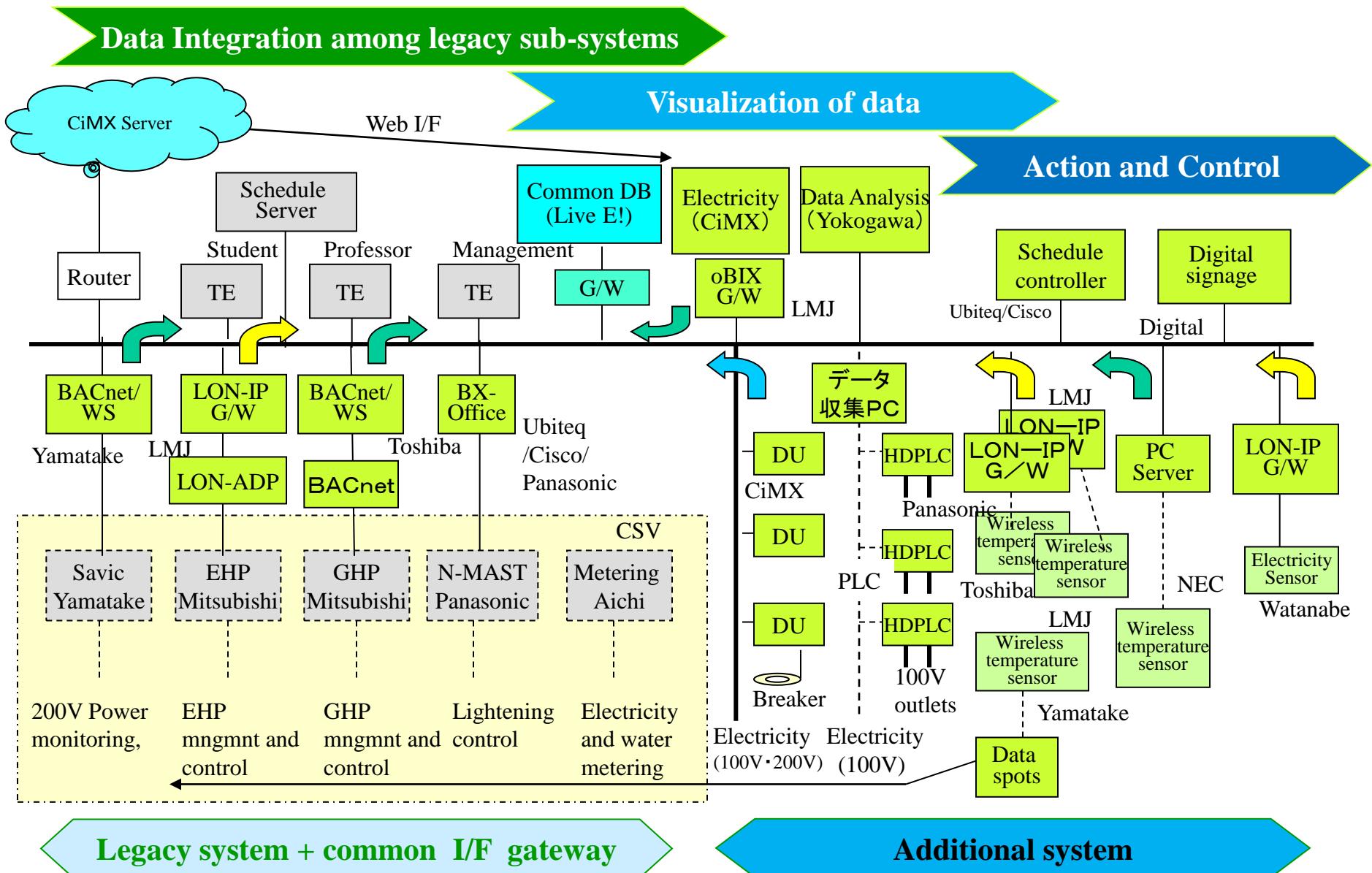
System overview Eng.No.2 Building in Hongo Campus, Tokyo, Japan



Legacy system + common I/F gateway



System overview Eng.No.2 Building in Hongo Campus, Tokyo, Japan



System overview Eng.No.2 Building in Hongo Campus, Tokyo, Japan

Integration among legacy sub-systems

Web I/F

Visualization of data

1. Multi-vendor

✓ More than 10 vendors

2. More than 2,000 points

3. Energy saving in 2011

✓ 44%(peak), 31%(total)

4. 2 year RoI

200V
monitor

Legacy system + common I/F gateway

Additional system

Smart Meter

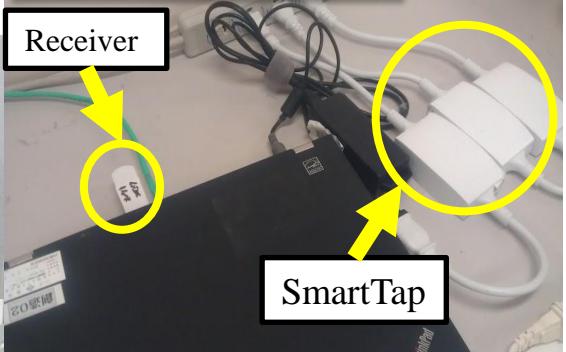


With Smart Phone

Smart Kiosk



Smart Tap



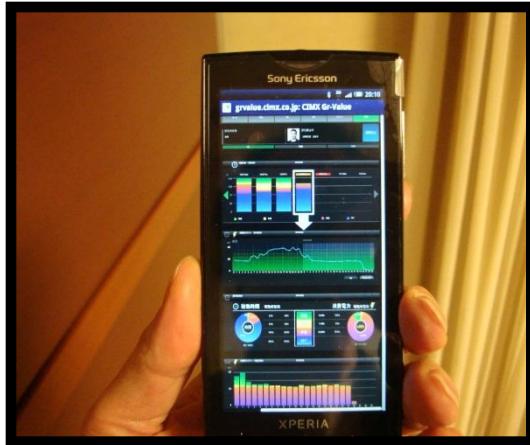
Smart Lights



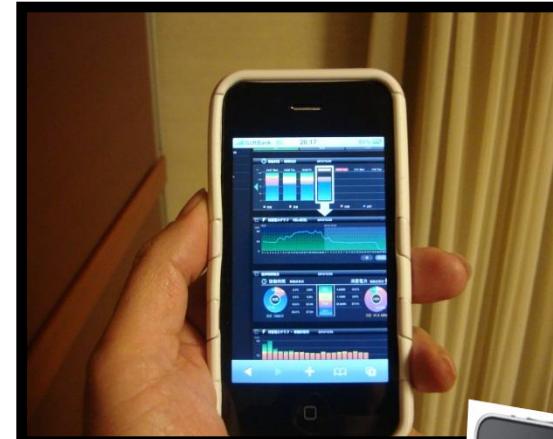
Smart HVAC



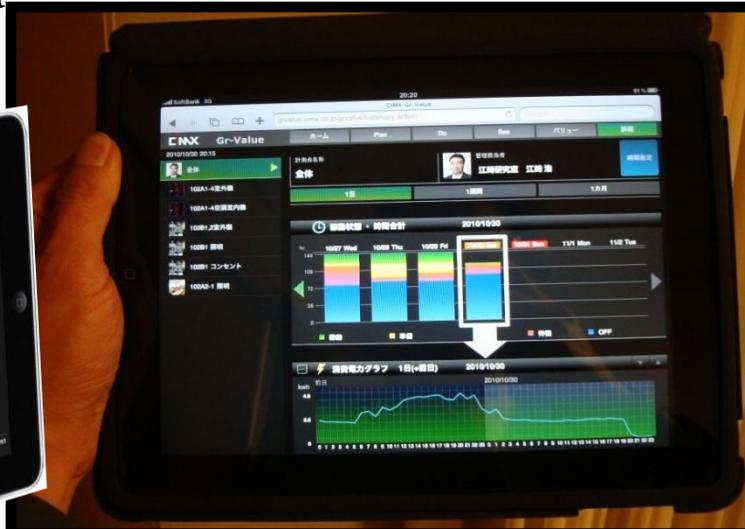
Migrating; from “single screen” to “multiple screens” from “Pull” to “Push”



Android



iPhone



iPad



見える化・見せる化
の効果?

↓
気温は違えども、
ピーク値は維持。
2011年6月28日&29日

電力リアルタイム・モニタリング 東京大学 電力使用抑制対応



更新間隔:30分

JUN 29

工学部 2号館

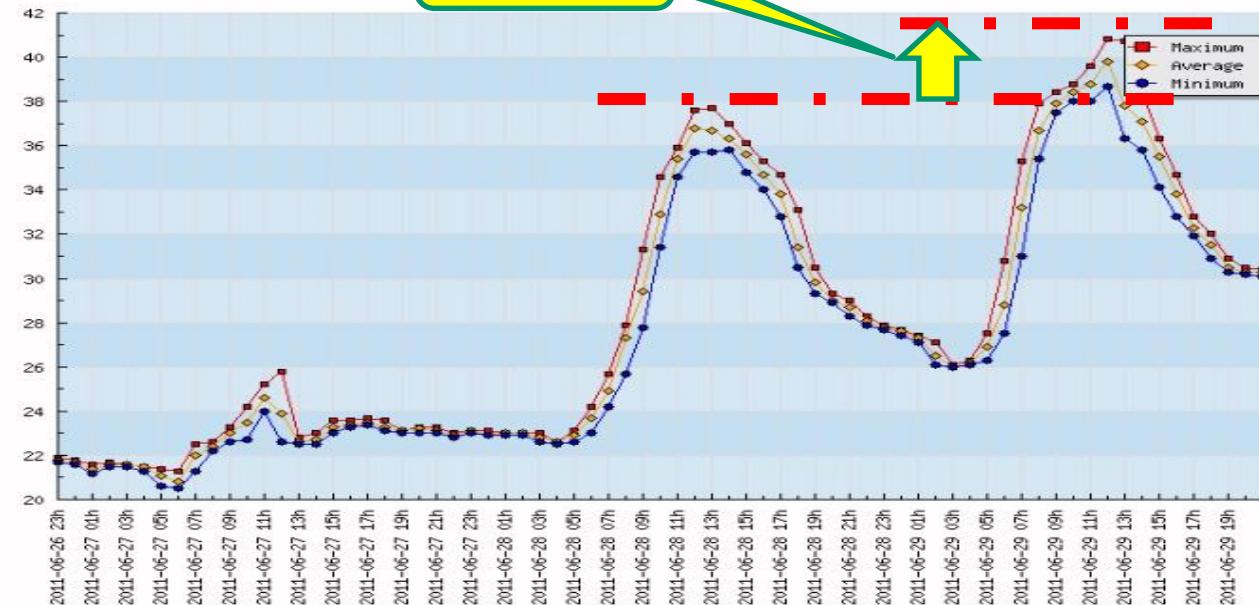
TOTAL 012288 kWh

follow us on

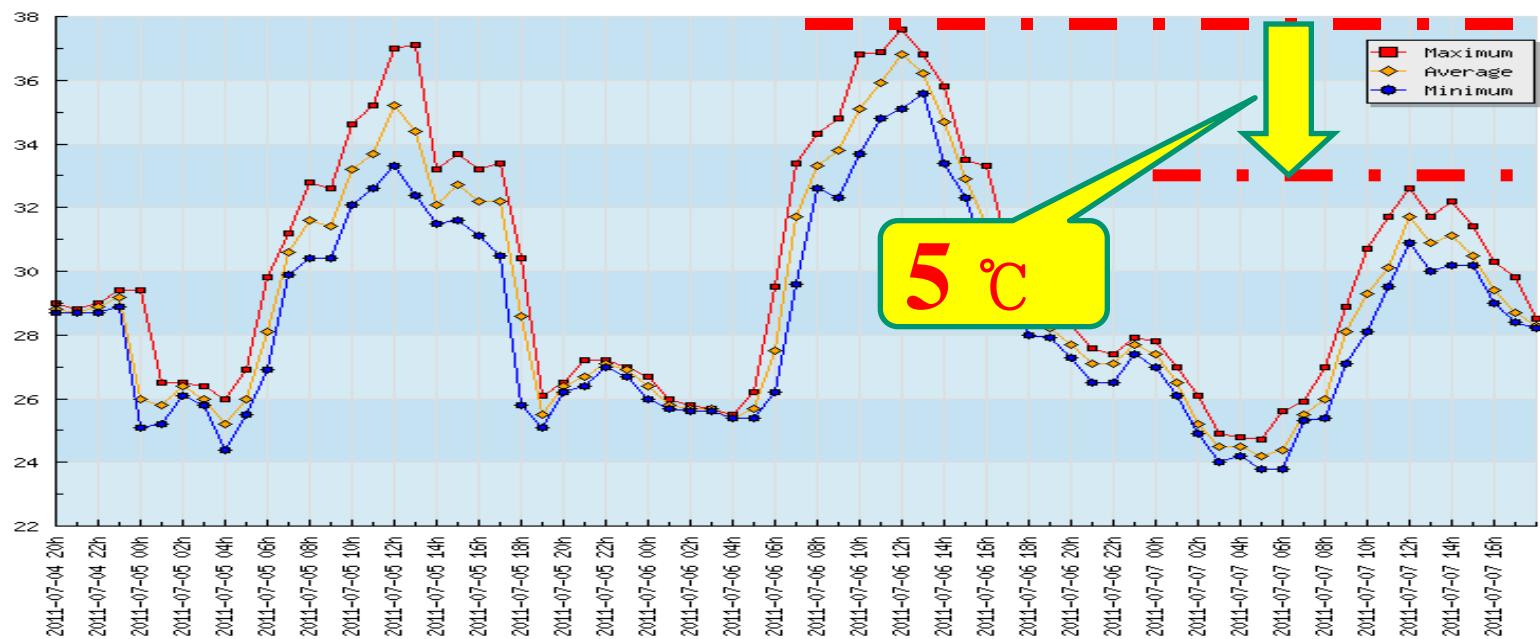
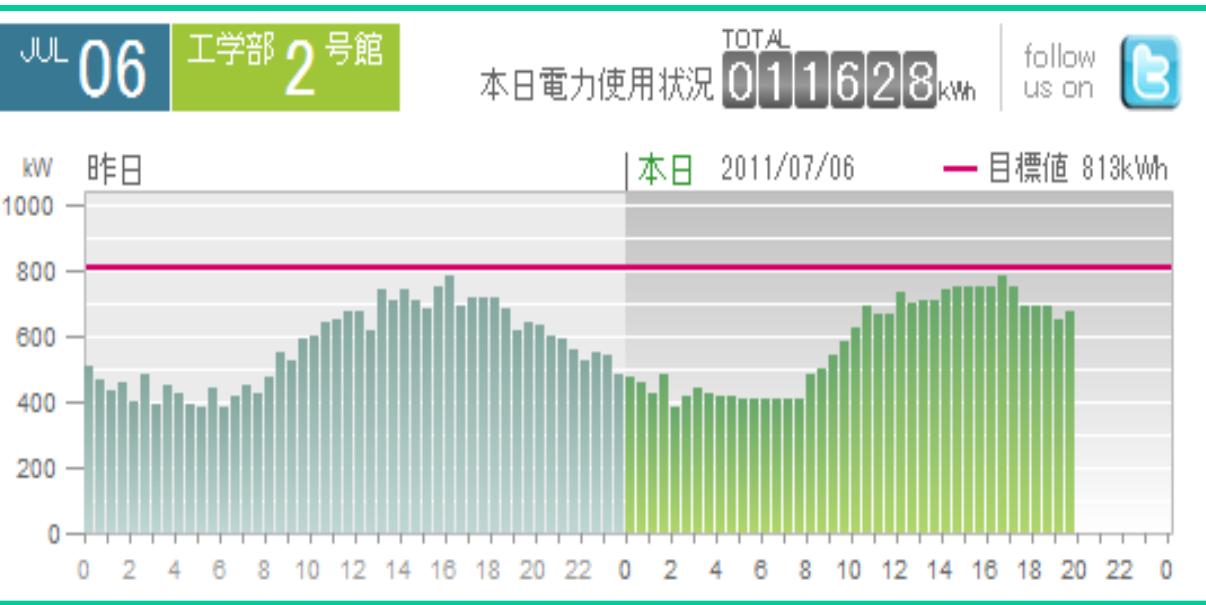


3.5 °C

クリックすると詳細なデータがご覧いただけます。

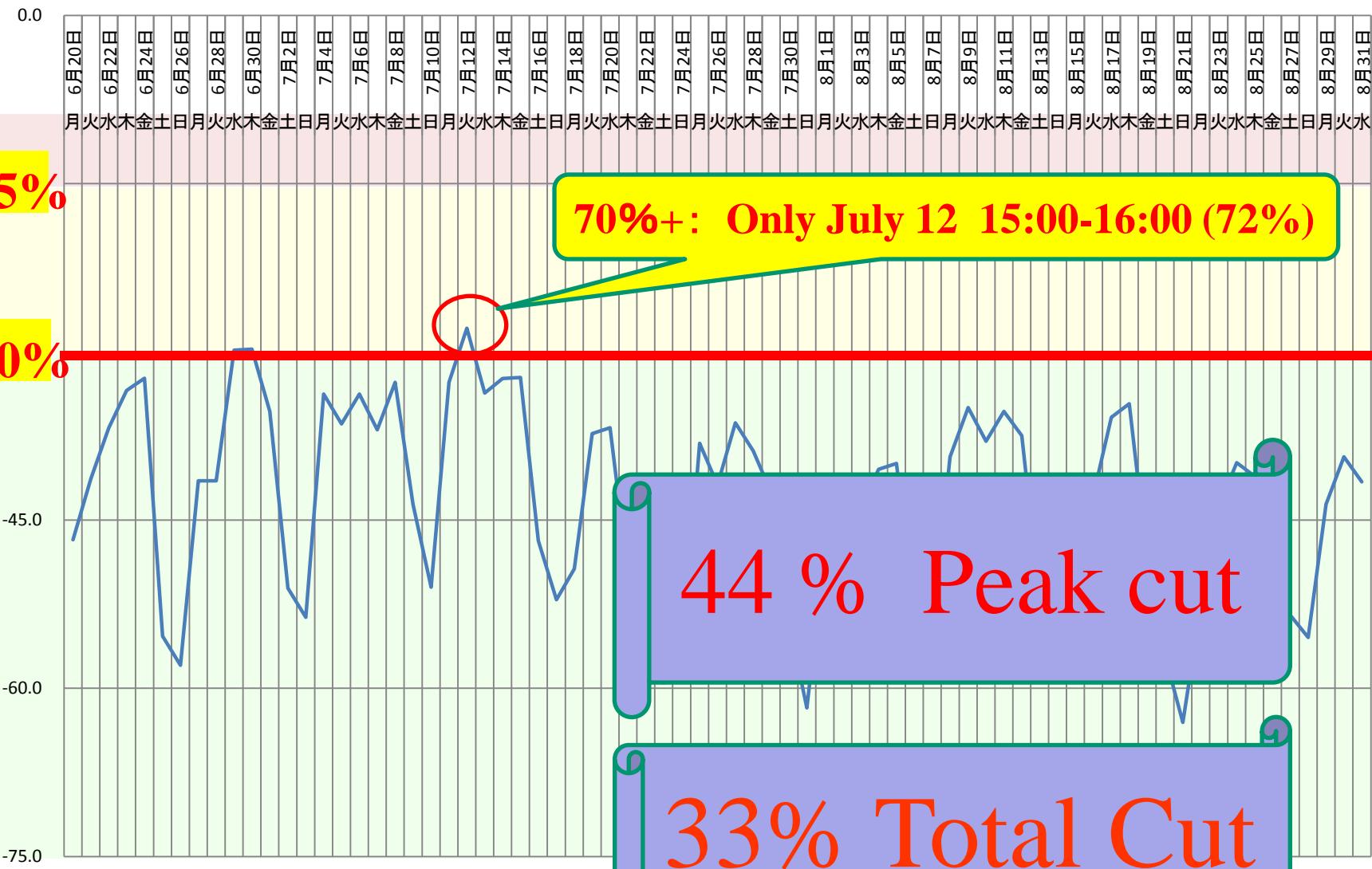


気温は違えども、
ピーク値は維持。
2011年7月5日&6日



平均削減率(%)

2011/6/20-8/31 Eng.No.2 Bld.



<< IEEE1888 Application Example >>

Handling the Current and Historical Data of Building Facilities

10F EHP HVAC Statuses

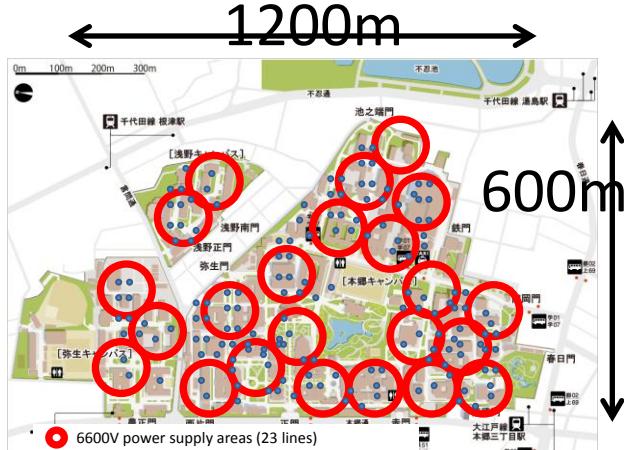
Tim 2011-09-08 09:02:06

Not only energy information !!

e: 部屋名	運転	モード設定	温度設定	温度計測
101B	<u>OFF</u>	冷房	<u>26</u>	<u>28.9</u>
102B1	<u>ON</u>	冷房	<u>25</u>	<u>25.6</u>
102B2	<u>OFF</u>	冷房	<u>22</u>	<u>29.3</u>
101C1	<u>ON</u>	冷房	<u>28</u>	<u>27.6</u>
101C2	<u>OFF</u>	冷房	<u>27</u>	<u>27.2</u>
102C1	<u>OFF</u>	冷房	<u>28</u>	<u>29.3</u>
102C2	<u>ON</u>	冷房	<u>26</u>	<u>25.6</u>
103C1	<u>OFF</u>	冷房	<u>27</u>	<u>30.1</u>
103C2	<u>ON</u>	冷房	<u>27</u>	<u>27.2</u>
10SV	<u>ON</u>	冷房	<u>23</u>	<u>23.2</u>

(*) 過去180秒以内に更新されていない項目は  で表示されます。

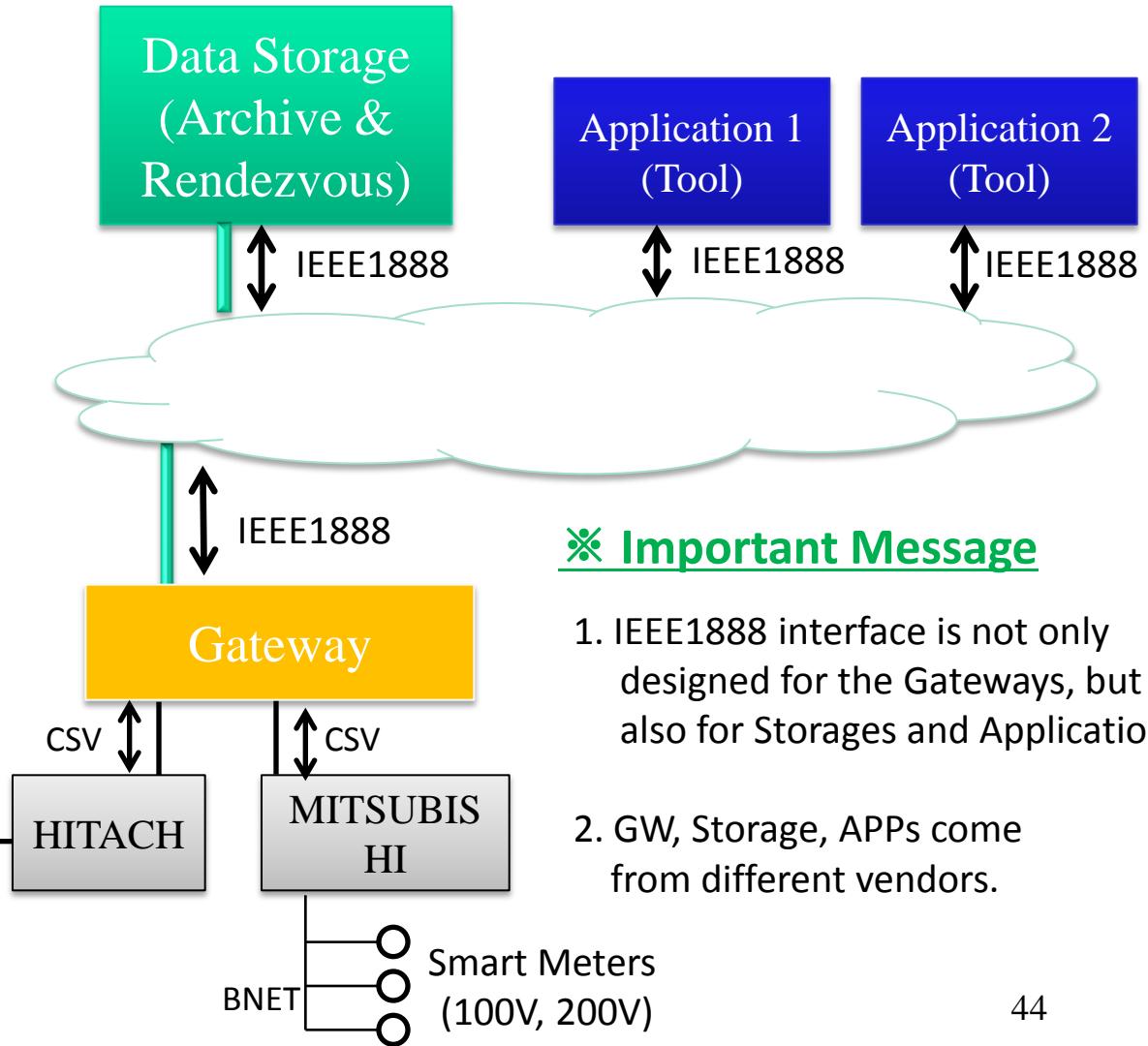
A System for Metering Electricity



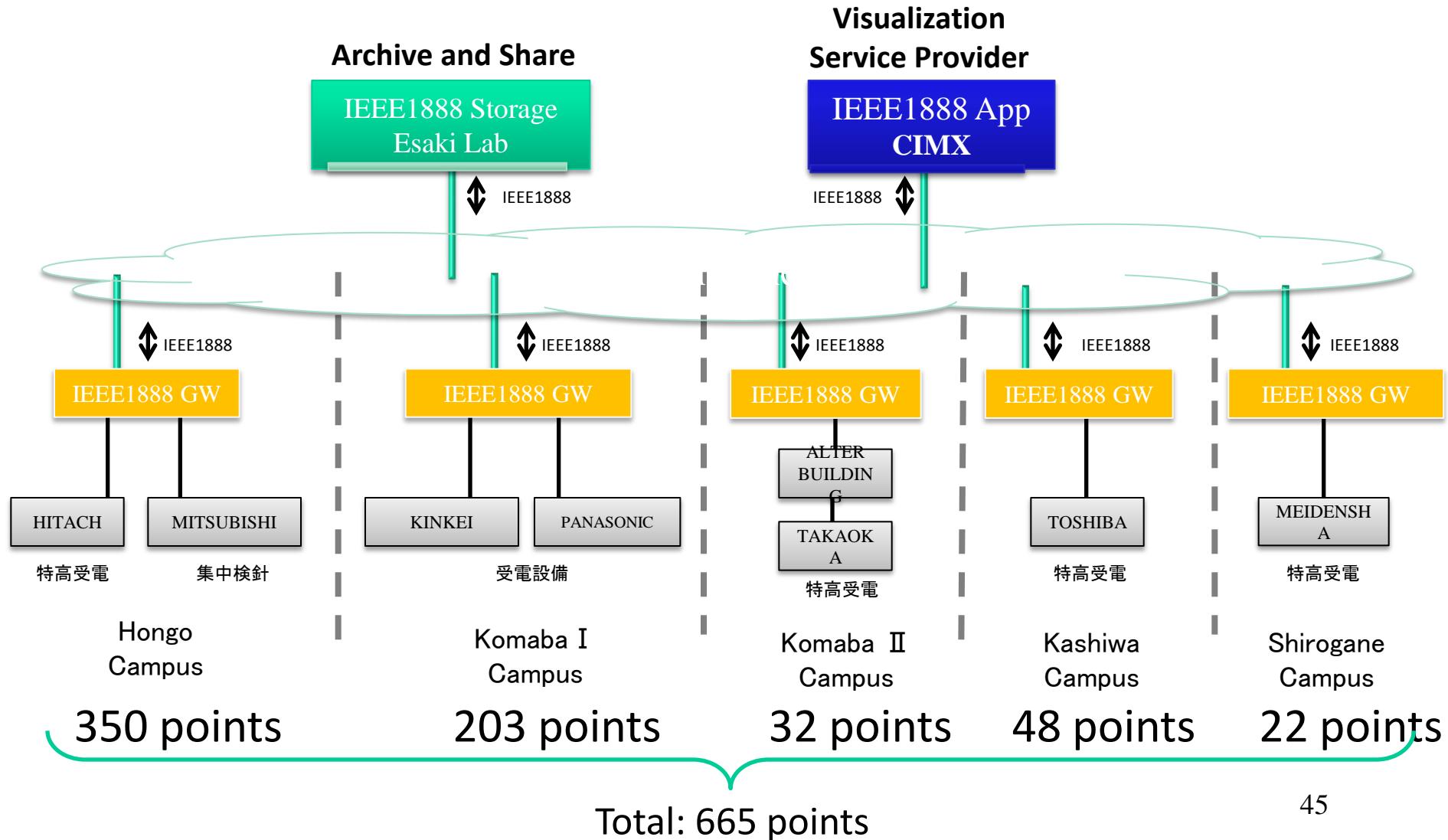
Supply power to the Campus



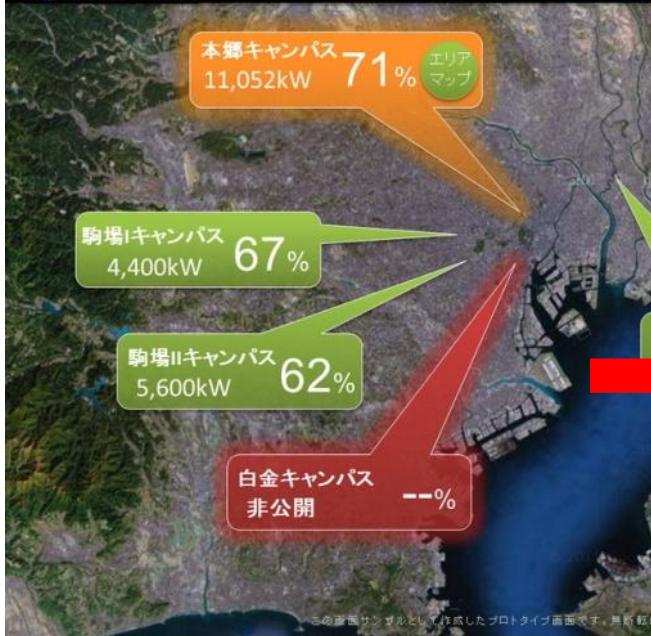
30,000 kW Substation
(66kV → 6600V)



Connecting 5 Campuses on the Same Platform



15:00-15:59の電力使用状況



全体合計

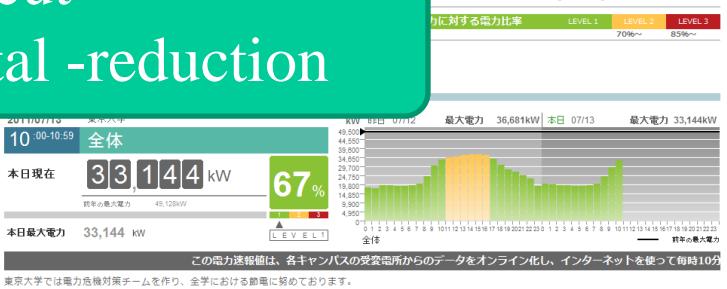
25,352 kWh 68%



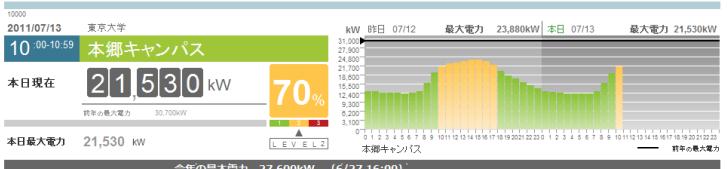
66MW, 60 MUSD/year

- 31% peak-cut
- 20-25% total -reduction

2011/07/13 11:26



キャンパス別の電力使用状況



※こちらに掲載の数値は速報値です。データは毎時10分ごとに更新されます。

電力ピークカット目標達成状況及び電力量実績

4キャンパス（病院を除く）ピーク電力状況

31% Peak Cut



22%

23%

25%

22%

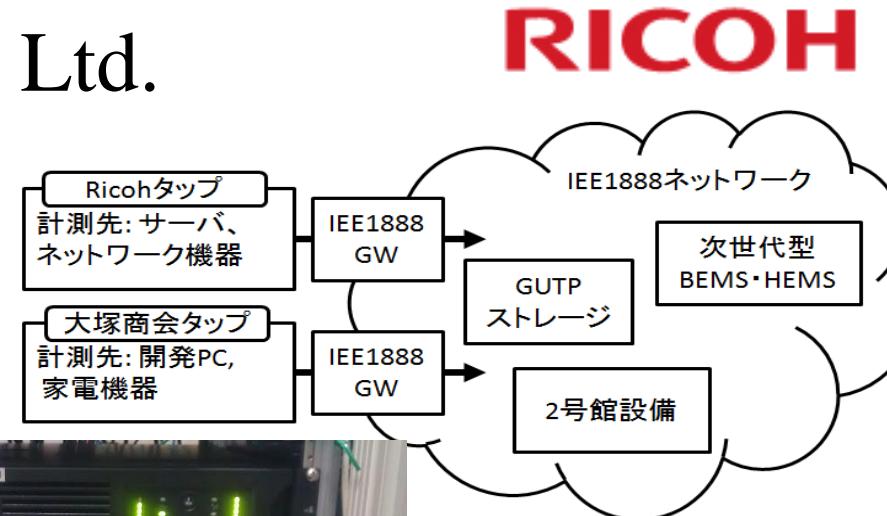
23%

Smart Tap Integration with IEEE1888

- Esaki-Lab at The Univ.of Tokyo

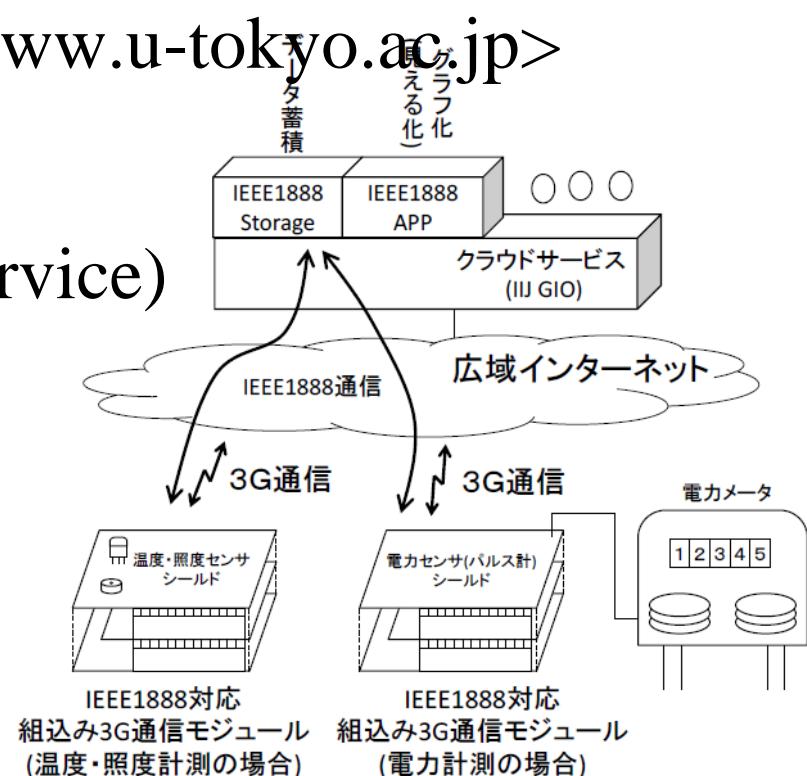


1. Ordinary Smart-Tap By Plugwise Inc., Plugwise
2. Smart-Tap for Rack in computer room
by RICOH Company Ltd.



IEEE1888 over 3G

- Partners
 - Internet Initiative Japan (IIJ) Inc.,
<www.ijj.ad.jp>
 - 3G Shield Alliance <www.tabrain.jp/newfolder1/a3gsa.html>
 - The University of Tokyo www.u-tokyo.ac.jp>
- Feature of the System
 - IIJ GIO Service (Cloud Service)
 - IEEE1888 sensor module with 3G link



IEEE1888 Development Kits by FUTABA Kikaku



Tokyo Institute of Technology
Green Hills, No.1 Bldg



Microsoft Japan
HQ in Tokyo



Hitachi Info& Tele Eng Ltd.
Nakai Development Center

Shinryo Reinetsu
HQ and other buildings



CANON S Tower
(Canon MJ HQ)



Thang Long Industrial Park
(Vietnam)



管理棟



城北図書館



中央図書館



浜松市福祉交流センター



北部水泳場

Global/International collaboration

1. ISEP/DESSC with UN foundation 
2. Beijing team(e.g., Tsinghua Univ., China Telecom), **China** (Including Standardization)
3. Chulalongkorn University, **Thailand**
 - EE Building BEMS, SEIKO Factory Automation
4. NTU(National Taiwan University), Taipei, **Taiwan** 
5. MIC/NISCI/HTU/VDC with Japanses MIC, **Vietnam** 
 - Smart Industrial Park, Data Center, Buildings
6. iDA and NTU in **Singapore** 
7. Universiti Teknologi Petronas, **Malaysia** 
8. DoT(Department of Telecomm.), IIT-H and SRM, **India** 
9. UCB with Intel, LoCaL project, in **USA** 
10. SGIP of NIST in **USA**
11. UMPS/LIP6/CNRS in Paris, **France**
12. ISO/IEC JTC1 SC6 WP7  

International Collaboration

