Bell Labs Consulting

Next Generation IoT: Accelerate de-carbonization with AI/ML based data strategy

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We know the past but cannot control it. We control the future but cannot know it.

NOKIA Bell Labs

Climate change is the planet's biggest challenge We must create sustainable societies, economies and environments

1.09°C

Earth's average temperature rise 1880-2020 <u>Source Nasa</u>

Global Land-Ocean Temperature Index



2020

Joint warmest year on record



of warmest years recorded since 2000

250x

CO2 from human activity is increasing 250x times faster than from natural sources after last Ice Age Source NASA 90%

of GHG absorbed by oceans Source <u>National Geographic</u>

Climate change will impact industries, consumers and regulations

Eye opener	>	Following the 2016 Paris Climate Agreement, governments & businesses agreed to reduce their dependence on fossil fuels to limit the rise in global temperatures to 2 degrees above pre-industrial temperatures (and aim for 1.5 degrees). The intent is to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2050.
Loss	>	Governments are developing green policies and considering carbon taxes to curb emissions. Companies generating high levels of carbon emissions will see their costs increase and brands suffer.
Impact	>	Continued global warming is expected to reduce the places where we can safely live & work. This would impact industrial production and cause shortages and disruption.
New way	>	It's not enough to switch to renewable energy. We must continually reduce energy consumption, and therefore emissions, by automating operational processes and using enhanced connectivity and digital services.
Nokia position		"There is no green without digital" – Pekka Lundmark / CEO
Solution	>	While communications networks generate carbon emissions, that contribution is mitigated 10x by enabling other industries to reduce their emissions through enhanced connectivity and services. There is an opportunity here for all telecommunications networks and its service providers.
Trust	>	In early 2021, Nokia announced it aims to reduce emissions by 50% across its own operations, its value chain & products in use by 2030. This is Nokia's recalibrated Science Based Target (SBTs) in line with a 1.5°C global warming scenario.

Telecommunications networks can help other industries to decarbonize

In its Enablement Effect report, the GSMA estimated that while mobile networks contribute about 0.4% to global emissions, the level of avoided emissions enabled today is a 10:1 positive impact, and this is set to double by 2025.



Bell Labs Consulting aligns three strategies to ensure future networks and operational capabilities dynamically align to changes in strategy and objectives

- Network capabilities to support a complex technological and service landscape
- Organisational & leader capabilities & future structure to foster innovation & collaboration
- System of activities required enable rapid feedback and insight
- Orchestration and data to automate tasks and augment human decisions
- Strategic planning, governance and insight to facilitate good decision making



- Market opportunities
- De-carbonization goals
- Business objectives
- Customer commitments
- Types and size of business
 - Value chain capabilities
 - Commercial conditions to model the desired value chain behavior
 - Mechanisms to promote co-innovation

The historical value shift in **electrical energy** technology since the 1930's gives a solid indication of where the future value lies

1930s 1950s 1970s 2010s 2030s medium powerplant More and bigger Virtual Power Plants Small powerplant Many more & much smaller typ. 10MW typ. 200MW > 1 GWtyp. 5kWp solar Manageable production typ. 5MWp wind Local distribution Smart intelligent grid Local distribution UHV lines > 380 kVUHV lines >380kV and further HV lines, 110kV HV lines, 110kV Medium 10 30kV Medium 10 30kV For machinery in Machinery in Consumption: big manufacturing manufacturing Ubiquitous Higher variable loads Households' Lighting in Cities e.g. BEV (10..100kW) Manageable consumption machinerv Households (lamps) consumption

Production[.]

Distribution:

Balance electric power supply and consumption with AI/ML platform Avoid carbon intensity and optimize demand-supply

- 3 green power challenges
- The move to renewables increases the installed (peak) power capacity
- However, energy production dynamics increases as well, and
- Variation in consumption increases, with bigger loads (BEV)

With increasing volatility



Variabilities over 1 day (a snapshot):

- Carbon intensity 1,6.1
- Electricity production 1,75:1
- Electricity prices 1,7:1

Enabling technologies

Control layer

• Massive IoT allows control both at production power as well as on energy consumption loads

Data layer

- Intelligent forecasting predict renewable productions, depending on weather
- Intelligent load control with IoT connected e.g., via telcos IoT-network
- Network-as-a-sensor for predictive power production estimation

Intelligence layer

- AI/ML based **optimization** between demand, supply and external factors
- Operation with **monetizing data and algorithms** in an aaS knowledge base model

AI/ML platform need to balance electric power supply and consumption Green energy optimization platform in an aaS-model



Bell Labs future architecture for green energy optimization End-to-end networking for green energy digital transformation journey

Value creation

Agility Intelligence Efficiency Security Low-latency Robustness Capacity Coverage

Connectivity



https://www.bell-labs.com/institute/white-papers/utility-of-the-future-a-bell-labs-perspective

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Utility of the future – a Bell Labs perspective 🛛

To envision the electric grid of the future, it is helpful to look at the forces that have shaped the electric grid to date and envision how changes in the underlying economics and capabilities of grid technologies will shape its future.

Executive summary

Pervasive, wide-scale deployment of distributed generation and storage is a major disruptive force that will shape the electric power utility of the future. Significant amounts of power will be generated at consumer premises and at stand-alone distributed generation locations leading to the emergence of neighborhood and community energy exchanges. We



