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Abstract:

This document is describing the context of the Future Internet Public Private Partnership (FI-PPP), the approach, objectives and contributions of the FINSENY project as part of FI-PPP. In addition, information on the dissemination plan and the project approach to contribute to the standardisation and regulatory process is provided.

Keyword list:

Smart energy, requirement identification, architecture development, FI-PPP

Disclaimer:

Not applicable

Executive Summary

The FINSENY project is part of the Future Internet Public Private Partnership (FI-PPP) of the EU Commission. The main objectives of the FI-PPP are to contribute to the solution of societal challenges such as climate change, elderly society and transport. In that context the project is dealing with the smart energy domain. It will analyse specific scenarios in this domain, will identify the ICT requirements coming from the energy sector and will develop an architecture. It is a major objective to cooperate with the other FI-PPP projects in order to understand, which of the identified enablers are generic in the sense to support different usage areas. Domain specific enablers will then be provided by the particular usage areas. Such an approach will lead to an overall platform, which will be flexible to accommodate further usage areas, which will ensure interoperability and economy of scale. In that respect it will support a single digital European market as one of the objectives of the Digital Agenda of the EU Commission [1]. From that perspective the project is addressing the strategic area of smart energy. It is very timely in a phase, where Europe is starting to change and renew its approach to energy generation and consumption. Therefore, the project has the potential to make significant contributions to the solution of the societal challenges energy and climate change as well as transport.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Motivation of document

In order to disseminate the FINSENY project ideas, concepts, specifications and results the consortium will employ a range of means to promote the awareness of its progress, including publications and the presentation of papers, dissemination of research reports, active contribution to research fora and last but not least to standardisation and regulatory bodies through project partners. This dissemination of knowledge will happen in accordance with the procedures and terms of confidentiality and approval procedures defined in Grant Agreement, Annex II – General Conditions, and the Consortium Agreement.

This document provides an overview of the FINSENY project and outlines its preliminary dissemination plan. As such it is a publicly available reference to the work of the project.

1.2 Structure of the document

We first present a short introduction to the FINSENY concept and objectives. This is followed by the dissemination targets and target groups, and the dissemination plan including the list of public deliverables and all other actions, which will be taken to disseminate the project results.

2. Project overview

2.1 Overall framework

Almost all innovative applications in usage areas like energy, transport & logistics, healthcare rely on specific Information & Communication Technologies (ICT). These services often need to fulfil very stringent requirements which cannot easily be fulfilled by today's technologies. Developing usage area specific ICT solutions is not the solution since this prohibits benefiting from economy of scale. Initiated by the European Commission (EC) the Future Internet Public Private Partnership (FI-PPP) has been setup to systematically identify ICT requirements from different usage areas and to address as many of them as possible by so-called generic Future Internet / ICT enablers. It is a major objective to develop an ICT platform, which is as common and generic as possible with a limited set of domain specific enablers.

Within the FI-PPP all ICT requirements will be identified for a certain set of usage areas. An understanding will be commonly achieved, which of them need to be addressed in a generic way and which must be taken care of by every usage area itself. Large-scale trials will be prepared for a later phase of the program to be able to demonstrate that finally generic ICT enablers and specific ICT enablers are indeed the enablers of innovative and impact creating applications in the respective usage areas. In this context, the usage area project dealing with Smart Energy is FINSENY, Future INternet for Smart ENergy. FINSENY will closely cooperate with the other FI-PPP projects. Figure 1 shows the Phase I FI-PPP projects as part of the entire program [1].

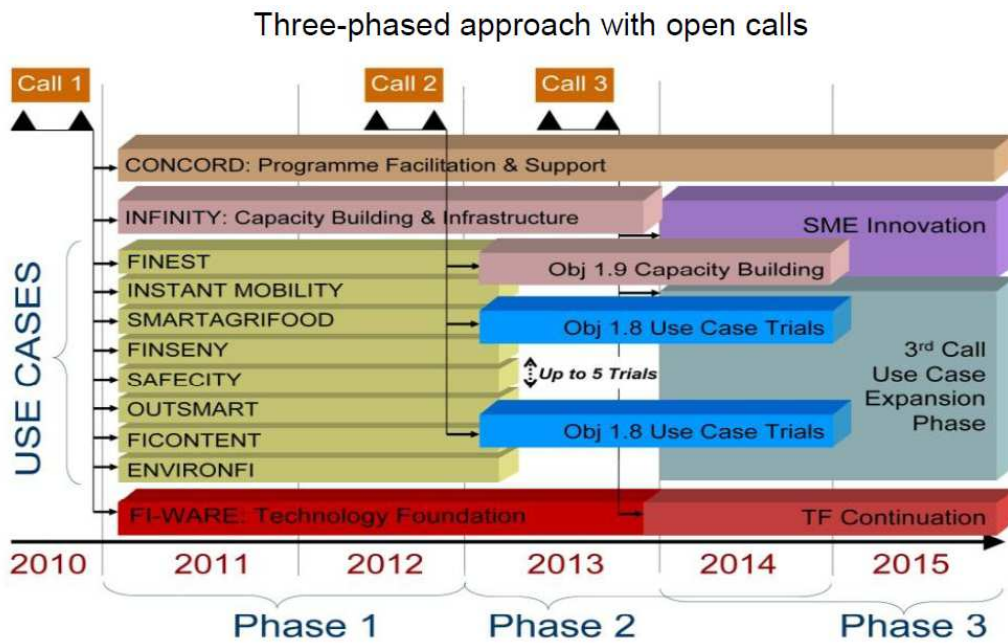


Figure 1: FI-PPP program implementation in Phase I [2]

2.2 Key drivers and challenges

Increasingly, renewable decentralised energy generation will be used in order to limit climate change and to lower or even replace fossil (coal, oil, ...) and nuclear power generation. However, renewable energy generation is depending on changing weather conditions and the energy system has to cope with this volatility. The entire system has to optimally use existing grid infrastructures and adapt them to the new requirements. That is not only a question of electrical engineering but also a question of bringing more intelligence and flexibility to the entire power system. In addition, the liberalisation of the energy market allows for and even calls for new services and new market roles. These developments require a combination of action fields like smart grids and smart home as well as smart grids and electric mobility. A key enabler for the smart energy world is ICT – Information and Communication Technology.

The ICT challenge of Smart Energy is to exchange information across multiple domains, among devices and between subsystems of diverse complexity. In addition to interoperable communications between such elements, future Smart Energy systems will rely on the availability of access and correct configuration of systems across ownership and management boundaries (such as the boundaries between energy management systems, energy markets, electricity distribution with distributed resources and the boundaries between interactive customers with smart meters, smart appliances and electric vehicles).

2.3 FINSENY objectives

The following project objectives have been identified for FINSENY in the Smart Energy context:

Objective 1: Analysis of scenarios, identification of requirements, and development of reference architectures

One major result of FINSENY will be a detailed understanding of which ICT requirements need to be addressed to provide the basis for innovative Smart Energy solutions, and for what type of smart energy needs. Moreover, reference architectures for the major Smart Energy solutions will describe in detail how the ICT enablers – being developed in FINSENY and the other FI-PPP projects – will be used.

Objective 2: Identification of generic enablers, together with the other FI-PPP projects

As a project within the FI-PPP programme, FINSENY will contribute to the consolidation of all ICT requirements coming from the usage areas by actively participating in the programme-wide Architecture Board. The outcome of this intra-program collaboration will be the decision on which of the provided ICT requirements will be addressed by generic enablers taken care by the Technology Foundation project, and

which requirements need to be taken care of by FINSENY itself through development of domain-specific enablers.

Objective 3: Provision of selected domain-specific enablers

For selected Smart Energy domain-specific enablers, a detailed specification and development plan will be established and implemented in prototypes. In particular, FINSENY will do this for these domain-specific enablers required for the planned FI-PPP phase 2 Smart Energy trial.

Objective 4: Preparation of a pan-European use case trial

Based on the investigations of the selected Smart Energy scenarios, suitable use case trials will be specified, and a Phase 2 implementation plan will be developed. This will include a precise description of the pilot itself, a rationale for selecting this pilot – such as the proof of scalability of the solution, the proof of acceptance by and benefit for the end customers – as well as the preparation of trial locations. The latter will happen in cooperation with the capacity building and infrastructure support action and by analysing, in detail, the demonstrations and trials that are currently ongoing in many research projects in Europe. The most relevant trials will be analysed in order to reuse as much as possible of their infrastructure.

Objective 5: Development of a cross-industry standardisation strategy

Whenever large scale applications are implemented, which are expected to contain components from various vendors and to require interaction between several stakeholders, the conformance of the components to standardised interfaces and technologies are a major ingredient in the successful deployment of such applications. Smart Energy standardisation roadmaps have been defined at national and international level (e.g. NIST Framework and Roadmap for Smart Grid Interoperability Standards, The German Roadmap E-Energy/Smart Grid, IEC Smart Grid standardisation roadmap) and standardisation activities are already ongoing in Energy and ICT standardisation bodies and industry fora. FINSENY will analyse these activities and develop a standardisation strategy based on the project results, focusing on aligning the relevant Energy and ICT industry standardisation activities and fostering the European position in the Smart Energy market.

2.4 FINSENY's approach

FINSENY will use scenario techniques to identify the prominent ICT challenges. The term 'scenario' refers to an application domain in the evolving Smart Energy landscape, expected to be of significant importance, and requiring advanced ICT technologies. The following five smart energy scenarios will be addressed in the project:

- Distribution network,
- Regional-/microgrid,
- Smart buildings,
- Electric mobility, and
- Electronic market place for energy.

To focus work on each individual scenario, FINSENY will assume that energy transport and energy distribution takes place solely as electricity. For every considered scenario four main tasks have been identified:

Task 1: Scenario Evaluation

Every scenario will be evaluated in detail by describing the framework conditions, the roles and players as well as the detailed most relevant use cases. Obviously there are quite some activities ongoing in these fields which will be taken into account. This will avoid repeating work and allows for making use of it. The relevance of the use cases will be evaluated according to their potential to induce remarkable ICT requirements. Finally, selected use cases will be described according to common templates.

Task 2: ICT Requirements

Based on the use case descriptions the ICT requirements will be identified. These will be described along a certain template which needs to be agreed upon not only within the FINSENY project but within the entire FI-PPP program. In the following there are two different stages of ICT requirements consolidations required: first between all the scenarios within the FINSENY project, and second between all usage area

projects within the FI-PPP by means of an Architecture Board, which comprises the Technical Managers of all FI-PPP projects. Finally, a detailed understanding will be available, which of the ICT requirements will be addressed by generic ICT enablers and which ones require domain-specific ICT enablers that each usage area needs to take care by itself.

Task 3: Functional ICT Architecture

Based on the detailed understanding of the respective scenario, the generic ICT enablers being made available by the ICT domain, and the domain-specific ICT enablers taken care of by the energy & ICT domain, a functional ICT architecture will be developed. This will result in an architecture, which describes how the scenario use cases shall be supported and equipped with the available ICT enablers. This will also require coordination between the scenarios, since they are obviously not disjoint. Where scenarios are interfacing to each other or even overlapping, the respective functional ICT architectures need to be consistent.

Task 4: Trial Candidates

Following the overall process of the EC's FI-PPP, pan-European trials will be prepared, which – after a further Call for Proposal in the European Framework Programme 7 – are expected to start in April 2013 in Phase II of the FI-PPP program. To prepare for such a suitable trial in the Smart Energy domain, every FINSENY scenario will propose candidates and work out a potential field trial design in more detail. Thus, the FINSENY proposal for a Smart Energy trial will involve existing and promising demonstration projects as well as new approaches at various test sites all over Europe.

3. Dissemination Plan

3.1 Dissemination targets

Future Internet technologies will play a critical role to enable Smart Energy infrastructures. The high-level target of the FINSENY project is to shape the Future Internet ICT platform(s) for European Smart Energy, enabling new functionality while reducing costs.

In the FINSENY project, key actors from the ICT and energy sectors have teamed-up to identify the ICT requirements of Smart Energy Systems. The project will lead to the definition of new solutions and standards, to be verified in a large scale pan-European Smart Energy trial. New standards should ensure interoperability of solutions such as for electric mobility (charging infrastructure and billing systems for roaming vehicles) and economy of scale in order to allow for affordable cost. Project results will contribute to the emergence of a sustainable Smart Energy infrastructure, based on new products and services, to the benefit of all European citizens and the environment. The FINSENY project is focused on the ICT part of Smart Energy infrastructures by investigating and developing Future Internet technology means for this usage area.

In order to reach the maximum impact of the results, the FINSENY project will disseminate the ideas, concepts, specifications and results employing a range of dissemination channels to all relevant target audiences.

The identification of target audiences is a prerequisite for the successful dissemination in that it clarifies to whom the communication is being addressed. It also helps to identify the different messages and communication approaches most appropriate for the different target audiences and from there, the identification of the most effective communication channels.

3.2 Target groups and audiences

Future Internet technologies for smart energy infrastructures will need to be built by the ICT industry, deployed by the energy industry and used by smart energy users. These target groups will be addressed by FINSENY in general, albeit via indirect dissemination for the most part. More particularly, FINSENY's dissemination activities need to address specific target audiences within the target groups in various degrees. The target audiences are direct players as well as their intermediaries for each of the target groups, such as networks, associations and national and EU programmes, as well as standardisation bodies, regulators and policy makers.

The following target groups need to be addressed by FINSENY in general:

1. The **ICT industry** encompasses information and communication hardware, software & service, systems integration as well as telecommunication. These are the enabling technologies for the Future Internet and thus need to be addressed first and foremost with the standards and ICT requirements FINSENY will define. The message to the ICT industry will be that FINSENY is a strategic project and the outcome will be of excellent quality.
2. The **energy industry** includes traditional utilities as well as new players in a liberalised energy market. This encompasses electricity generation, power transmission & distribution (incl. local distribution), and electricity retailing with its respective network infrastructure, and also new actors like aggregators or e-mobility service operators as well as energy technology manufacturers. The direct players in this industry will need to deploy the new smart energy infrastructures and thus need to be convinced of their cost efficiency in general and in which areas the Future Internet is the best technical solution in particular.
3. To a lesser degree, **smart energy users** and consumers are a target group of FINSENY, too. These include municipalities & cities, prosumers & home owners, industry in general including SMEs, and in principal all manufacturers of power consuming devices, including white goods, EVs, HVACs, etc. Smart energy consumers will need to buy the new technology and use it. They would only do this if they were convinced to receive a benefit, be it cost-efficiency or otherwise.

In particular, FINSENY's messages need to address the following target audiences within the target groups described above:

1. Although FINSENY cannot disseminate their messages to the **direct players** in a complete fashion, they will be addressed automatically on conferences and via the intermediaries:
 - a. ICT industry: hardware manufacturers, software & service providers, systems integrators, telecommunication companies
 - b. Energy industry: utilities as well as new energy players, encompassing electricity generation, transmission & distribution, energy retailing and energy technology manufacturers
 - c. Smart energy users & consumers: municipalities & cities, prosumers & home owners, industry & SMEs, device manufacturers
2. Via **networks, associations** and European and national **programmes**, FINSENY will also address individual, direct players and have a much better leverage for their dissemination. Also, coordination will be achieved in that an exchange of information is desired both ways. Important players are in particular:
 - a. ICT industry: FI-PPP Programme's direct stakeholders, European Future Internet community at large, comparable national organisations, international alliances and associations of the ICT industry, global Internet and related fora, such as the World-Wide-Web Consortium (W3C) or the ZigBee Alliance
 - b. Energy industry: energy relevant FP7 and Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE) projects (incl. GRID+), as well as local projects such as E-Energy in Germany or Kalasatama in Finland, and networks and associations, such as EEGI, ISGAN/WEC or EURELECTRIC.
 - c. Smart energy users, for example: European Green Cities Net (EGCN), European Associations for Battery, Hybrid and Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles (AVERE, part of World Electric Vehicle Association – WEVA), European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers (CECED)
3. One outcome of FINSENY are proposals for ICT standardisation, the relevant **standardisation bodies** clearly need to be addressed. These include:
 - a. ICT: ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute) and parts of the ITU (International Telecommunication Union) on the telecom side, and on the general technical side IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission), CEN/CENELEC (European Committee for /Electrotechnical/ Standardisation) and ISO (International Organisation for Standardisation)

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- b. Energy: IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission), CEN/CENELEC (European Committee for /Electrotechnical/ Standardisation), Smart Grid Interoperability Panel (SGIP) under The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
 - c. Users: ANEC (European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation) is the “European consumer voice in standardisation”, an international non-profit organisation, headquartered in Brussels.
4. Quite importantly, **regulators and policy makers** such as the EU and national governments need to be addressed as well. Certain FINSENY scenarios may need some new regulation to work effectively. Important examples include:
- a. ICT: : European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA) or European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT)
 - b. Energy: Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulations (ACER) or Executive Agency for Competitiveness & Innovation (EACI)
 - c. Users: BEUC (Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs), the European Consumers’ Organisation, a lobbying organisation for consumers rights including areas of sustainability and energy as well as digital environment.

The following Table 1 combines the target groups and audiences within the groups.

Table 1: FINSENY dissemination target groups and audiences

		Target audiences			
		Direct players	Networks, associations, programmes, e.g.	Standardisation bodies	Regulators/ policy makers
Target markets	ICT industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hardware manufacturers Software & service providers System integrators Telcos 	FI-PPP ZigBee Alliance W3C	ITU ISO CEN/CENELEC ETSI	ENISA EIT
	Energy industry	Utilities, “new” Energy Players: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity generation Transmission & distribution Energy retailing Energy technology manufacturer 	IEE ETP GRID+ ISGAN/WEC EEGI EURELECTRIC Energy Hills Network	IEC CEN/CENELEC SGIP/NIST	ACER EACI
	Smart energy users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipalities / Cities Prosumers / home owners Industry / SMEs Device manufacturers (e.g., appliances, EVs, HVACs) 	EGCN AVERE/WEVA CECED	ANEC	BEUC

3.3 Approach

The overall and main message of FINSENY is: **“FINSENY is about the Future Internet as a key enabler for smart energy.”** As a function of the target audiences, this message is articulated with slight differences, and there are further sub-messages involved.

In Table 2 below, the different messages and communication approaches most appropriate for the different target audiences have been identified.

Table 2: Target groups/audiences, main messages and communication channels

Target group/audience	Main messages	Communication channels
<p>ICT industry (incl. policy makers, standardisation bodies, relevant associations, networks, and intermediaries)</p>	<p>FINSENY is about Smart Energy as one of the most important applications of the Future Internet</p> <p>Standardised interfaces are needed for enabling interoperability between systems and solutions from different vendors as well as economy of scale for affordable cost</p> <p>Smart Energy via the Future Internet opens new markets easily (energy markets, EV power usage accounting, etc.)</p> <p>FINSENY’s Future Internet enablers are fed into European ICT standardisation processes</p> <p>The FINSENY consortium consists of both leading ICT and energy partners, is led by an ICT partner and is further complemented by a Smart Grid Stakeholder Group</p> <p>FINSENY follows a structured, industry-recognised method by defining scenarios, ICT requirements and functional architectures to give relevant input to the Future Internet</p> <p>FINSENY is the Smart Energy related Use Case project under the FI-PPP Programme</p> <p>FINSENY is committed to the bi-directional knowledge transfer with other FI-PPP projects</p>	<p>Conference papers and presentations at ICT-centric events</p> <p>Articles in ICT-centric publications</p> <p>Public FINSENY website</p> <p>Workshops with SGSG and on ICT-relevant fora (e.g., FI-PPP)</p> <p>Direct contributions to ICT standardisation to CEN/CENELEC, via SGCG, or into alliances, such as ZigBee</p>
<p>Energy industry (incl. policy makers, standardisation bodies, relevant associations, networks, and intermediaries)</p>	<p>Smart Grids are inevitable and will be mandated by governments, as they are necessary for integrating renewable energies and to achieve fossil fuel independence</p> <p>FINSENY will ensure that Smart Energy implementation via the Future Internet is cost effective, interoperable and secure</p> <p>Smart Energy via the Future Internet makes new energy markets with new players and roles more efficient and predictable (opens new markets easily, e.g., energy markets, EV power usage accounting)</p> <p>FINSENY is the strategic project for Smart Energy in Europe</p> <p>FINSENY follows a structured, recognised method by defining scenarios, ICT requirements and functional architectures to give relevant input to the Future Internet</p> <p>The FINSENY consortium includes leading energy industry players/institutions and is further complemented by a Smart Grid Stakeholder Group (SGSG)</p> <p>The new energy markets need to be harmonised across country borders with respect to standards</p>	<p>Workshops with SGSG and on energy-relevant fora (e.g., GRID+, ISGAN)</p> <p>Conference papers and presentations at energy-centric events</p> <p>Articles in energy-centric publications</p> <p>Public FINSENY website</p> <p>Regulatory recommendations</p> <p>Input into energy standards bodies</p>

	and regulation rules	
Smart Energy Users/Consumers (incl. relevant associations, networks, and intermediaries)	<p>FINSENY will ensure that the smart energy consumer will get optimum benefit by implementation via the Future Internet</p> <p>Using Future Internet standards, it is easier to integrate Smart Energy into smart (home or operation) systems</p> <p>FINSENY plays a pivotal role in making smart energy systems easy to use and interoperable with other systems</p> <p>New energy markets, enabled by Future Internet technology, help achieving an optimum price for selling or buying energy</p>	<p>Public FINSENY website</p> <p>Conference papers, workshops and presentations in user/consumer-oriented fora</p>

3.4 Project deliverables

The public deliverables from the project have been listed in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Project deliverables

Deliverable No.	Deliverable name	Delivery date (project month)
D1.1	SGSG Workshop 1 results	M3
D1.2	Assessment summary of ongoing European projects an community activities (issue 1)	M6
D1.3	Assessment summary of ongoing European projects an community activities (issue 2)	M12
D1.4	SGSG Workshop 2 results	M12
D1.5	SGSG Workshop 3 results	M18
D1.11	Specification of needed security services for the scenarios	M24
D2.1	Distribution Network Scenario building blocks	M4
D2.3	Distribution Network Functional ICT Architecture description	M24
D3.1	Microgrid Scenario Building blocks	M4
D3.3	Microgrid Functional ICT Architecture description	M24
D4.1	Smart Buildings “scenario” definition	M4
D4.3	Smart Buildings Functional ICT Architecture description	M24
D5.1	Electric Mobility Scenario Building Blocks	M4
D5.3	Electric Mobility Functional ICT Architecture description	M24
D6.1	Electronic Marketplace for Energy building blocks	M4
D6.3	Electronic Marketplace for Energy Functional ICT Architecture description	M24
D7.1	First set of consolidated ICT requirements to the Architecture Board	M6
D7.2	ICT Requirements specifications	M15
D8.1	FINSENY Experimentation Lab	M12

Deliverable No.	Deliverable name	Delivery date (project month)
D8.2	Experimentation results	M18
D8.3	Selected domain specific enablers specification	M24
D9.1	FINSENY project presentation and dissemination plan	M4
D9.2	FINSENY dissemination report	M24

3.5 Public Website

A public website will be available at www.fi-ppp-finseny.eu, to be used as a key vehicle of dissemination and interaction with the public who seeks information about the FINSENY Project and its areas of work. The website will be opened in Mid-August 2011.

The website is structured into some main pages, showing the key items to be presented, and that are somehow self-explanatory: Home, Consortium, Publications, Deliverables, News, and Contact.

Besides giving information on the project, the website will also be used as a key vehicle to make available all the public deliverables, as well as other public reports that the project may decide to produce.

3.6 Press Release

A Press Release, prepared by a group of partners within the consortium, will be launched by the Project Coordinator in the first months after all agreements have been signed. This Press Release will also be translated to local languages and launched by several partners in other countries.

With this Press Release, the project has done a first step to its visibility, towards not only the FI-PPP community in particular but also the wider ICT community and vertical sectors in general.

Further press releases may be issued, accompanying major public achievements of the project, like public workshops and demonstration events.

3.7 Promotional material

Publication of a leaflet will be done in the first months (describing the project), as well as a regular newsletter to be distributed in events organised at the European and international level. Moreover, a project extended fact sheet (a 4 to 6 page document extended from the FP7 fact sheet and providing more details on all aspects of the project) will be prepared. And last but not least, a poster (printed in at least 50 copies) will be prepared to be used for project dissemination by consortium partners.

3.8 Publication of Papers in Conferences and Journals

Publications: This includes selected journals, newspapers, scientific or targeted publications. The intent is clearly to enlarge awareness of the technology and applications being experimented to enlarge the potential recipients of the message and increase the number of interested people. In this context, publications are foreseen in journals, interest groups and conferences. Suitable candidates for these are e.g.:

- IEEE Power & Energy Magazine
- IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid
- IEEE Transactions on Sustainable Energy
- IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery
- IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics
- IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurements
- International Journal of Global Energy Issues
- Renewable Energy magazine
- Elsevier Microprocessors and Microsystems

- IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications
- Transaction on Industrial Application
- Transaction on Industrial Electronic Society
- IEEE Trondheim PES PowerTech Conference
- IEEE International Conference on European Energy Market (EEM)

Access through events: This includes workshops, conferences, seminars, demonstrations and any other activity, which leads to the involvement of a different spectrum of audiences from different backgrounds. The FINSENY consortium will be active in the participation and contribution to relevant conferences. Below is a list of international events to be considered in the dissemination process:

- ECWT European Conference on Wireless Technologies
- ICT4SH: ICT for Sustainable Home
- EEDAL: International Conference on Energy Efficiency in Domestic Appliances and Lighting
- DECEX Europe: “Decentralised Energy Conference and EXPO”
- IEFER: International Energy Forum and Renewables Conference
- EU PVSEC: European Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conference
- IECEB: International Conference on Improving Energy Efficiency in Commercial Buildings
- ICCE: IEEE International Conference on Consumer Electronics
- ManagEnergy: European Conference on Local Energy Action
- ServiceWave 2011

3.9 FINSENY Workshops

A main joint dissemination activity of the FINSENY consortium will happen via the group of industrial players (**Smart Grid Stakeholder Group, SGSG**). FINSENY will organise three open SGSG workshops on presentation of project results, possibly co-located with a major event, in order to maximise exposure and attendance, with all information being made available at the project website. Industrial market players (manufacturers, service providers, etc.) from Europe and beyond will be invited to this event, to get detailed information on achieved and planned project results and to provide the project with their inputs (visions, alternative solutions). An event report detailing the way the event has been organised and its outputs, will be prepared within one month following it. An attendance of over 50 targeted delegates will be sought for the event. The first such workshop happens on 13.07.2011.

3.10 Interactions with other projects

Intensive cooperation on all levels will be an important success factor for the FINSENY project. This will take place via interactions with other projects in the field and the FI-PPP. This includes the FI-PPP projects and other European funded projects (like ADDRESS, BeAware, BeyWatch, FENIX, PREMIO, SAVE ENERGY, Web2Energy, etc.), national programs (like E-Energy in Germany, Energy@Home in Italy, SG Model Regions in Austria, etc.), and further industrial initiatives. For this purpose all projects and initiatives are being collected, stored and assessed in the FINSENY database.

The links between FINSENY and these projects will be ensured mainly by the partners of the FINSENY consortium who are or will be part of these projects.

3.11 Standardisation activities

Standardised interfaces and ICT enablers are a major prerequisite for the wide scale and cost-effective introduction of Smart Grids. They provide interoperability between solutions from various vendors and allow easy interactions and information exchange between the different market players. Furthermore open interfaces and APIs will simplify the development of new smart energy applications and with the common technology platform approach of the overall FI-PPP activities the development of cross usage area applications will be stimulated.

Smart Energy related standardisation is therefore high on the agenda of International and European standards development organisations (SDOs) and industry fora from the ICT and Energy sector (e.g. IEC, ISO, ITU, NIST SGIP, ETSI, CENELEC). It is important to align the standardisation activities in both sectors and between the different bodies. FINSENY will especially take care of this in its definition of a cross-industry standardisation strategy.

As a significant result of the FINSENY impact creation, standardisation contributions will be elaborated. Usually, contributions to standards are submitted by project partners or jointly by a group of partners, which actively participate in the respective bodies. Within FINSENY, the “Consensus Building and Impact Creation” - Work package (WP1) will consolidate and evaluate the results from the scenario work packages and define detailed contributions to standards bodies and of supporting organisations.

Some of the major areas of interest for standardisation are:

- Smart Energy scenarios and use cases
- Communication infrastructure for the various Smart Grid scenarios
- Information and data models for distribution network, microgrid, DER, home, building and factory energy management and automation
- Electric Vehicle to grid communication
- Integration of back office functions like billing, CRM, work force management, Identity Management
- Energy Market interfaces
- Security and privacy

VDE/DKE as FINSENY partner is the German mirror body for Smart Grid standardisation in IEC and CENELEC. Furthermore ETSI, through its secretariat, will be presented in the SGS. This ensures that FINSENY will have a direct link to the Smart Energy standardisation.

3.12 Other dissemination activities

Union Dissemination Mechanisms: FINSENY will pursue knowledge dissemination and maximum networking with other ongoing related activities by making maximum use of the European Union supported dissemination mechanisms, such as publication of project information on public web sites.

European Union Conferences & Cluster Meetings: FINSENY will participate to European Union Conferences and the clustering meetings organised per thematic area. Particularly in what concerns project’s technological/scientific dissemination to the annual events organised under the auspices of the European Union, such as the ICT conferences, apart from paper presentations, the project will aim for conducting presentations of its results in exhibition areas.

3.13 Presentation slideset

A presentation slide set has been prepared introducing the FINSENY vision on Smart Energy, the key developments undertaken in the project and the reasons why these developments are strategic. This document of 21 slides is a key document to be disseminated by the Consortium as a whole and by each Consortium partner. It has been attached to this deliverable as a separate file.

4. Conclusion

The FINSENY project is part of the FI-PPP of the EU Commission in Framework Program 7. It is one of the usage area projects, which is dealing with the smart energy domain. Its main objectives are

- to identify the ICT use cases and requirements from the energy sector,
- to develop an overall ICT architecture, and
- to prepare of bigger trials in Phase II of the FI-PPP program.

FINSENY is cooperating with the other FI-PPP projects in order to identify the generic requirements for the overall ICT platform and to develop the domain specific enablers for the smart energy sector.

The project will disseminate its results widely in order to initiate a discussion with the energy and ICT community as well with the standardisation and regulatory domain in order to generate impact by widely accepted solutions. This would ensure interoperability of solutions and components as well as economy of scale of equipment.

5. References

- [1] EU Commission: A Digital Agenda for Europe. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Brussels, 19.05.2010.

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- [2] CONCORD project, Pauli Kuosmanen: Race towards inclusive Knowledge Society – Future-Internet Public Private Partnership. Future Internet Summit 2011, Luxembourg, June 2, 2011, <http://www.future-internet.uni.lu/images/stories/presentations/FI%20PPP%20and%20Concord%20Kuosmanen%20Luxembourg%20201106%20final.pdf>.
- [3] Description of Work, FINSENY project, FI.ICT-2011-285135 FINSENY

ANNEX 1: Presentation Slideset

filename: FINSENY Presentation.ppt



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