Sharing Economy in Future Peer-topeer Electricity Trading Markets: Security and Privacy Analysis

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Outline

- Current electricity markets
- P2P electricity trading market
- Trading scenarios
- Security & privacy analysis
- Conclusions

Current electricity markets



The situation now

- Users (households and SMEs)
 - are obliged to buy electricity from their suppliers
 - are not allowed to trade electricity among themselves
 - receive small (or no) payments for electricity fed to the grid
 - no payments in Flanders (Belgium)
 - some payments e.g., in the UK
 - the export tariff is 0.047 £/kWh (in 2017)
 - the average import (i.e., retail) price is **0.139** £/kWh (in 2017)
- Suppliers are the only players that can sell electricity to users

P2P electricity trading market

















Scenario building

The scenario analysis is aimed to answer the following questions.

- What would the electricity market look like in the future in the case of p2p electricity trading?
- How the existing roles change, disrupt, or disappear?
- Which new roles and actors emerge in the electricity market?
- What opportunities for sharing economy exist in the future electricity market?

Business model matrix

To identify the *most important uncertainties* about value creation and control issues in the future electricity market, business model matrix is used. Two main categories, value and control parameters, build the business model matrix.

CONTROL PARAMETERS		VALUE PARAMETERS	
Value Network	Functional	Financial Model	Value Proposition
Parameters	Architecture	Parameters	Parameters
	Parameters		
Combination of Assets	Modularity	Cost (Sharing) Model	Positioning
Concentrated Distributed	Modular Integrated	Concentrated Distributed	Complement Substitute
Vertical Integration	Distribution of	Revenue Model	User Involvement
	Intelligence		
Integrated Disintegrated	Centralised Distributed	Direct Indirect <	High Low
Customer Ownership	Interoperability	Revenue Sharing	Intended Value
		Model	
Direct Intermediated	Yes No	Yes No	Price/ Lock-in
			Quality

Table adopted from Ballon, P. (2007). Business modelling revisited: the configuration of control and value. *info*, 9(5), 6-19.

12-3-2020 | 12

Emerging roles

- **Prosumers:** The role of a prosumer is a concoction of a local electricity producer and consumer.
- **Broker:** This is an intermediate actor that facilitates (i.e., supports prosumers to perform) trading in the p2p electricity market. The role of a broker can be played by the grid operators.
- Representatives: They manage their clients' assets (i.e., battery, solar panels, flexibility) and information as well as represent them in electricity markets (including the p2pmarket).

Scenarios

S1 Direct peers: Active citizens and direct customer ownership, involving only **prosumers**.

S2 Direct customers: Passive citizens with direct customer ownership, involving **prosumers** and **representatives**.

S3 Indirect customers: Passive citizens with intermediated customer ownership, involving **prosumers, representatives**, and a **broker**.

S4 Indirect peers: Active citizens with intermediated customer ownership, involving **prosumers** and a **broker**.



Fig. 1. Future scenarios based on two key uncertainties: customer ownership and user involvement.

Scenario 1



Direct Customer Ownership



- 1. Citizens actively participate
- 2. Active prosumers directly contact and trade electricity with each other

Scenario 2





Scenario 3



Scenario 4 0 Active Citizen Customer S4 SM Smart Meter SM SM Prosumer Prosumer Intermediated Customer Ownership 1. Citizens are actively involved Broker in trading their electricity via an intermediary SM 0 SM Prosumer Prosumer

2. Broker is in contact with consumers and prosumers

Security and privacy analysis: all scenarios

- Impersonation -> Authentication
- Data manipulation -> MACs, Digital Signatures
- Eavesdropping -> Encryption, e.g., AES
- Disputes -> Digital Signatures

Security and privacy analysis: all scenarios

• Who, when and how much electricity is selling or buying



Security and privacy analysis: Scenario 1

- Sybil and DoS attacks -> Authentication, secure congestion policing feedback [LYX10, ACM SIGCOMM]
- Disputes, double spending -> consensus protocol to agree on a final state (PoW, PoS, etc.)
- Note: PoW might be too inefficient for p2p electricity trading applications

Security and privacy analysis: Scenario 3

- Broker is a single point of failure -> Requirement of distributed storage (IPFS, etc.)
- DoS attacks -> secure congestion policing feedback
- Inference attacks by Broker -> aggregated inputs by representatives, homomorphic encryption, multiparty computation

Conclusion

- Applied business model matrix to identify the most important uncertainties in future p2p electricity markets
- Used user involvement and data ownership to define four scenarios
- Performed threat analysis on each of the defined scenarios
- Specified security and privacy requirements

Thank you! Questions?

Business model matrix for uncertainity prediction of p2p trading Definition of scenarios based on user involvment and data ownership

Specification of security and privacy requirements

Threat analysis of each Scenario