

# BETH 2019: Report MinusMinusEnergy

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# 1 Introduction

This report is part of the ETH: Blockchain School for Sustainability, which took place in February 11-15, 2019 at ETH Zurich. More information about this week can be found at the BETH homepage<sup>1</sup>.

During the Hackathon we worked on the challenge presented by Energy Switzerland:

*How could Blockchain technology benefit the climate twice with a solution that documents:*

*1) CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction by households*

*2) The reinvestment of saved costs in (local) sustainable projects with direct payments,*

with the requirement to provide a solution as energy efficient as possible.

First, we will do a literature review of the different aspects of the blockchain technology that are relevant for this challenge. Then, we will present our solution concept, implementation and evaluation. Finally, we will discuss further developments and alternatives.

The source code and documentation is open-source and available at:

<https://github.com/maede97/MinusMinusEnergy>

# 2 Literature Review

Explained by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008 in the bitcoin whitepaper[26], the blockchain is grounded on two technologies: asymmetric cryptography and distributed systems. There are already a substantial number of blockchain-based applications related to diverse fields such as finance, integrity verification, governance, citizenship, user services, public sector, voting, Internet of Things (IoT), healthcare management, privacy and security, business and industry, supply chain, energy sector, education and data management.[1]

The well-known Bitcoin is just one use case of the blockchain technology. There is a whole world beyond cryptocurrencies that could benefit from the unique confluence of smart contracts and smart devices.

Generally speaking there are three different types of blockchains. The first generation blockchains are used for peer-to-peer transaction implementing a cryptocurrency. The most famous example is Bitcoin. The second generation of blockchains handles the use case of assets in general. This includes Ethereum as well as Neon and further more. With a third generation blockchains not only money and assets but also agreements (smart contracts) can be registered.

Smart contracts are user-defined programs or protocols that can be automatically enforced

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<sup>1</sup>[www.beth.ethz.ch](http://www.beth.ethz.ch)

once certain preconditions are met. Those executable programs define rules for writing in the distributed ledger, without the need of any centralized control. Building trust in a distributed environment will change the way we share information, interact with each other and thus do business, especially in the IoT industry.[2]

As shown in figure 1 on page 4, the number of electronic devices around us is constantly growing, with already more than seven billion IoT devices in 2018. A large part of the future growth should come from low-power wide area network (LPWAN), a technology allowing an extremely high battery life and a maximum communication range over 20 kilometers. There are already more than 25 Millions devices - the majority of which are smart meters - connected through LPWAN, and this number should increase to more than two billion devices by 2025.

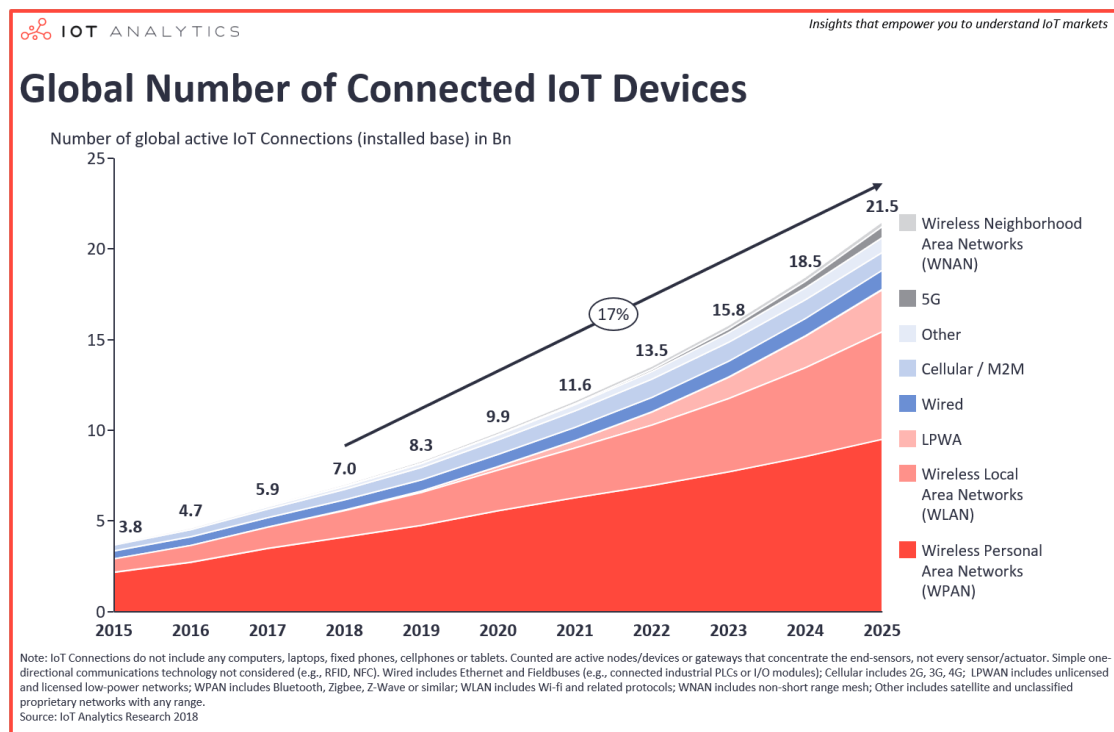


Figure 1: State of IoT 2018, [3]

Smart meters allow to monitor electric energy consumption. This data can then be transmitted to energy suppliers for billing purposes. Although a large amount of data

provided by smart devices - like the ones recorded by smart meters - could be used to adequately adjust energy consumption and/or optimize networks, it may also raise critical privacy issues [4] that the blockchain technology can potentially solve.

Generally, the specificities of the energy sector could enable major transformations thanks to blockchain technology. Indeed the existing grids could be optimized based on more data control at the facility level using a decentralized platform. The potential impact could be of a massive scale, reaching millions of users currently connected by the regular grid. Although for more than half of the blockchain initiatives related to energy, climate and the environment, the time frame for impact is two or more years, due to the necessity to negotiate and partner with utility companies.[5]

When facing the energy waste issue, monitoring in real time could potentially save 4650 TWh in 2040, far more than their expected cost of 275 TWh for that same year. Active tracking and predicting the energy performance of buildings would help to reduce peak loads, and control that energy is really consumed when and where it is needed. Useful insights from this data would enhance power system performance and asset diagnostics which can lead to cost reduction when e.g. investments are not performing as expected or when maintenance is needed. Thus energy savings - achieved at a limited energy cost - could benefit consumers.[6]

At the moment there are no suitable solutions for consumers to manage their energy supply either with some active control or with an automated software. What could really affect the energy sector will not be a small group of consumers using blockchain applications in small decentralized networks, but effective and easy to use applications and software reaching the majority of consumers. Without those user-friendly applications and/or automated software (e.g. using learning algorithms that automatically program heating and cooling services) that are used on a large scale, the blockchain technology will not affect the energy sector in a noticeable manner.[7]

There are two major challenges to overcome if we want the Internet of Things to be widely accepted and adopted: the lack of standardization and trust issues. The actual heterogeneity in the field, resulting from the huge expansion of the IoT, needs to be lessened with the help of standard mechanisms and protocols. Regarding the trust issue, the blockchain technology could provide a reasonable answer. The threat that untrusted entities alter information according to their own interests can no longer exist if all participants are part of a distributed system where the data is owned by everyone, is easy to verify, and remains immutable. The development of cloud computing did stimulate the IoT applications, but it is characterized by a centralized architecture that does not provide reliable traceability to ensure enough trust among the network participants. Data transparency is a key for the further adoption of IoT.[8]

One of the main leverage to reduce energy consumption lies in the residential sector. Adopting a Home Automation System (HAS): a smart home system that combines Wireless Sensor and Actuator Networks (WSAN) with computational intelligence techniques could be a way to address this issue.[9]

Blockchains enable digital peer-to-peer transactions, thus could facilitate machine-to-machine communication and data transfers between smart devices. Digitalisation and IoT platforms promise to improve network efficiency, billing processes and supply chain, offering the opportunity to optimize demand aggregation services and demand response, and lowering management costs with remote maintenance and control.[10]

Indeed the Internet of Things became the main standard for low-power lossy networks (LLN) having constrained resources, where embedded devices having sensors are interconnected. Those devices' wide acceptance and popularity are the result of the rapid growth in miniaturization, electronics and wireless communication technologies, e.g. adding cognitive radio based networks to the underutilized frequency spectrum to improve bandwidth.[11]

The further development of the components of blockchain-based energy systems, like smart-phone apps, sensor technologies, smart devices, smart homes, etc. will allow smart grids to blossom. In this new vision, interconnected smart devices coordinate and adjust their power consumption to price, availability or grid stability signals. To reach this state with a large number of devices producing high volume of data at high frequency, a centralized approach becomes inefficient. Thus, local decision-making and distributed control is more suitable. They help to lower the consumption of the computational resources needed to optimally operate power systems.[10]

Assuring interoperability in smart grids and IoT applications, the blockchain technology could improve competition between energy suppliers, by providing better flexibility to consumers. They could switch more easily from one energy supplier to another, as the energy market operations could become more efficient and more transparent.[12]

Pursuing energy efficiency became a goal for many governments and institutions. There is no one and only appropriate solution to deal with this issue. Policies that apply a more diverse and flexible approach seem more successful. The example of New Zealand, a renewable-rich country could be inspiring for Switzerland, where only 62% of consumed electricity comes from renewable sources[13]. The recommendations for New Zealand include: raising consumer awareness, public procurement, developing strong measurement and verification systems, revisiting the housing energy efficiency strategies and promoting the energy efficiency research and product development. One important step of implementing those beneficial policies is to make the citizens adhere to their improvements in dealing with urgent environmental issues. As stated in the same paper, displaying well-designed awareness programs in form of television commercials that reached 69% of New Zealanders,

motivated 40% to take actions to reduce their energy consumption. [14]

Besides the traditional television commercials, there are many other ways to create incentives for citizens to act appropriately regarding environmental agendas. The example of #SmartME which provides a virtual complementary currency for access and payments of registered services within a bigger ecosystem, including university cafeterias, etc. The #SmartME incentive mechanism is implemented through an Android-based mobile app. This concept could be a first step toward smart cities. Indeed blockchain could be a good candidate to turn the smart city concept into reality, since it would enable devices to be more autonomous with easier exchange of trusted information recorded on a distributed open ledger.[15]

Another paper presented the reasons why people adopt certain environmental-friendly behaviors related to waste, reusing and recycling. It emerged that both strong belief in an intrinsic value in nature and convenience-based factors were important to enhance actual behaviors. It underlies the importance to design easy to use and convenient ways to reduce energy consumption until those new behaviors become a norm widely accepted among citizens. Efforts to further raise awareness of environmental issues will definitely help to reshape fundamental values of the consumers, but it should go in pair with a more practical approach.[16]

There are 3 agendas that could support smart urban development: more control and optimization of urban infrastructure with embedded digital technology, more analysis of the datasets produced in the smart cities using big data and more citizen participation with digitally-enabled democratic decision-making in urban governance. A good implementation is the Better Reykjavik platform, where citizens can submit and vote for projects funded by the municipality.[17]

To reach an intelligent energy management, the utilization of cross-domain data could support the creation, development, maintenance and exploitation of smart energy services. This shift from data scarcity to data abundance could be done with some big data platform that authorities and local administrations, energy service companies, energy managers, consultants and energy providers could access.[18][19]

The benefits following from a systematic use of large chunk of data, like more effective policies and regulation of techno-socio-economic systems supported by IoT technologies must be balanced against the need for privacy protection. Indeed surveillance and discriminatory actions leading to segregation phenomena could ensue from large-scale access to consumer data. An interesting alternative to this dilemma is a supply-demand system run by computational markets. On one hand the citizen is incentivized, but can decide which level of information he wants to share. On the other hand, data aggregators reward

citizens that give them the data to realize accurate computing analytics required for more informed decision-making.[20]

Not only the cities can be affected by the rapidly emerging embedded intelligence, the agriculture could also benefit from this transformative approach. For a further analysis of smart agriculture, you can refer to the paper given in [21].

Even if the emergence of new ideas and the implementation of pilot projects results from a bottom-up approach, the government has a major role to play to facilitate the funding of those renewable energy projects in most stages, especially via government policies and building an appropriate regulatory environment. Sustainable projects are still heavily dependent on the support a state can provide, often in the form of subsidies, differential feed-in-tariffs (compared with conventional power tariffs), or regulatory arrangements (such as carbon trading).[22]

### 3 Presentation of our Solution

#### 3.1 Solution Concept

To design a realistic and working solution to the given challenge by SwissEnergy some boundary conditions had to be defined first. We assumed that

1. There is a subsidizing party (e.g. government, NGO<sup>2</sup>)
2. The local energy producer can be trusted
3. The end consumer are not able to physically manipulate the smart meters

The basic concept of our solution is built upon the idea that the end consumer (client) is rewarded for an energy consumption below a defined target by positive incentives. The target has to be defined by the subsidizing party based on the desired consumption reduction and the amount of available subsidies. The client is able to claim MME tokens<sup>3</sup> for their consumption reduction and use the tokens to pay part of their bill and/or invest the tokens into the fund. In the future, the fund can be extended with a voting system to reinvest the saved assets into local or global sustainable projects. The concept is illustrated in figure 2 on page 10.

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<sup>2</sup>Non-governmental organization

<sup>3</sup>MinusMinusEnergy tokens



### 3.1.1 Example

A Swiss household in a single-family house with 4 persons consumes on average 5200 kWh per year<sup>4</sup>, paying approximately 1372.- CHF.<sup>5</sup> The government defines a target reduction of 10% of the average energy consumption equal to a reduction of 84.8 kg CO<sub>2</sub><sup>6</sup> per year and household and subsidizes a maximum of 120.- CHF per year per household.

Rp. / kWh	26.39
g CO <sub>2</sub> / kWh	169
MME / kg CO <sub>2</sub>	700
CHF / MME	0.01

Table 1: Parameter

An end consumer uses 4940 kWh in one year equal to 5% below the average consumption. These values are measures by a smart meter installed by the energy provider. The data is regularly sent to a client server to analyze and visualize the energy consumption for the end consumer. Furthermore, the sensor data is used on a monthly basis to claim tokens for the reduced energy consumption.

Reduction		Consumption	Costs	Reduction	CO <sub>2</sub>	Reward	
		[kWh]	[CHF]	[kWh]	[kg]	[MME]	[CHF]
Average	0%	5200	1372	0	0	0	0
Goal	10%	4680	1235	520	87.9	11424	114
Actual	5%	4940	1304	260	43.9	5712	57

Table 2: Reduction target and actual reduction reward

At the end of the year the energy provider charges the end consumer with 1304.- CHF for their usage. The end consumer decides to split their tokens into a 40/60 ratio between their own invoice and the fund. Therefore the consumer has to pay the energy provider

$$1304 - 0.4 \cdot 57 = 1281 \text{ CHF} \quad (1)$$

The amount of money the subsidizing party is paying to the energy provider is equal to

$$0.4 \cdot 57 = 23 \text{ CHF} \quad (2)$$

and the money the subsidizing party is transferring to the fund with a reference to the end consumer (for voting rights and shares) amounts to

$$0.6 \cdot 57 = 34 \text{ CHF} \quad (3)$$

<sup>4</sup>Bundespublikationen 805.902.D

<sup>5</sup>EWZ Zürich: 26.39 Rp./kWh

<sup>6</sup>BAFU R071-1222: 169 g CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh

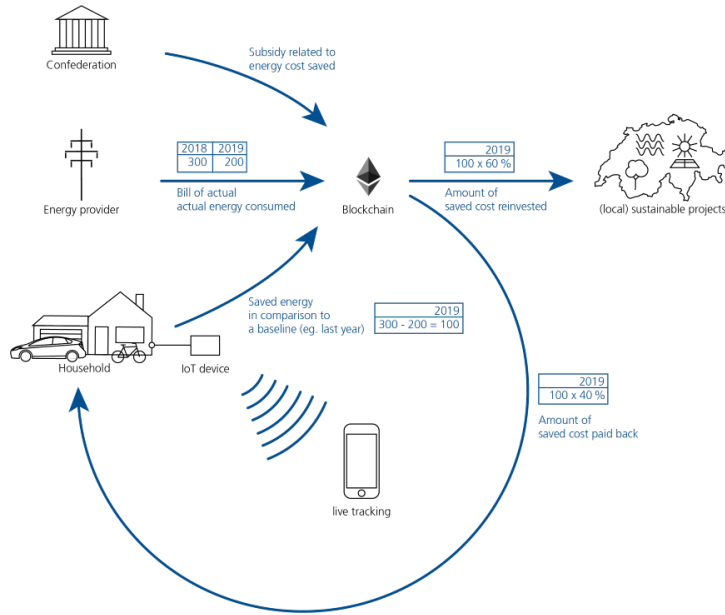


Figure 2: Concept Design

## 3.2 Solution Design

### 3.2.1 Architecture

During the BETH-Event, we divided the project into individual modules. The architecture consists of a sensor, the client server and three smart contracts on the ethereum blockchain. An overview is presented in figure 3 on page 11.

### 3.2.2 Smart Contracts

The smart contracts were implemented on the Ethereum<sup>7</sup> blockchain in the high-level programming language Solidity. Ethereum is a decentralized platform used for cryptocurrencies (namely Ether) but also allow to run smart contracts. These apps (smart contracts) run on a custom built blockchain, an enormously powerful shared global infrastructure that can move value around and represent the ownership of property.[23]

The ownership of these contracts belongs to the subsidizing party. We separated the functionality into three different contracts.

<sup>7</sup><https://www.ethereum.org/>

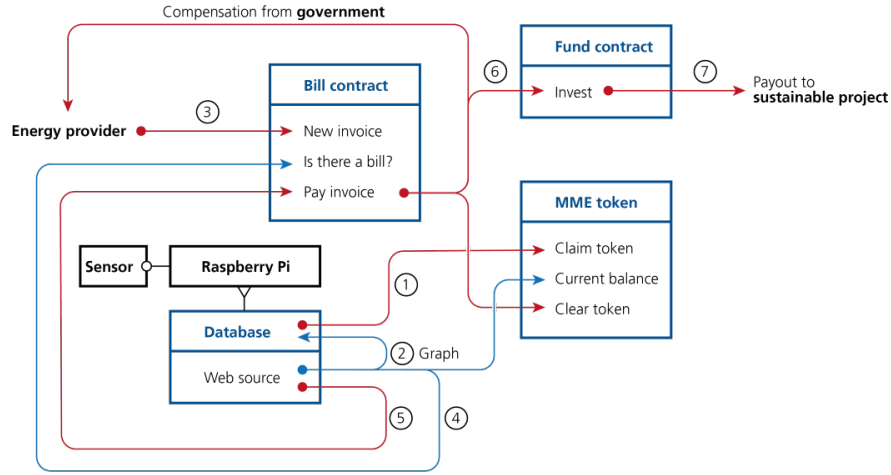


Figure 3: Implementation Overview

**MME Token Contract** The MME token contract is an ERC20<sup>8</sup> compliant token contract. It manages the token balance of addresses and allows to claim new token in exchange for the proof of energy consumption reduction.

The sensor data is cryptographically secured using elliptic curve cryptography signature (ECC) [24] inside the sensor and then sent to the MME contract. The contract validates the signature of the data and also prevents replay attacks.<sup>9</sup>

The step 1 from figure 3 on page 11 is implemented with the following function:

```

28 function claimToken(address sender, uint256 amount, uint256 nonce, bytes
    memory signature) public {
29
30     // Recreates the message hash that was signed on the client
31     bytes32 hash = keccak256(abi.encodePacked(sender, amount, nonce));
32     bytes32 messageHash = hash.toEthSignedMessageHash();
33
34     // Verify that the message's signer is the owner of the order
35     address signer = messageHash.recover(signature);
36     require(signer == sender, "Invalid signature");
37
38     // Prevent ReplayAttacks
39     require(!seenNonces[signer][nonce], "Tokens already claimed");
40     seenNonces[signer][nonce] = true;
41

```

<sup>8</sup><https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-20>

<sup>9</sup>A replay attack is a form of network attack in which a valid data transmission is maliciously or fraudulently repeated.

```

42 // Reward Token
43 _mint(signer, amount);
44 }

```

Listing 1: src/smartcontracts/contracts/MMEToken.sol

**Bill Contract** The bill contract handles the creation of invoices for clients by the energy providers and the payment of those. The currency of the invoices is Ether and all transaction are handled on the Ethereum platform. The owner of the contract is able to add new invoice issuer. When a payment is made to the bill contract the client includes the desired ratio of available tokens to use for a reduction of their invoice.

The step 5 from figure 3 on page 11 is implemented in the following function:

```

68 // perToken = percentage of token to use for paying the bill (x 100)
69 function payBill(uint perToken) public payable {
70     // Check for open bill
71     require(this.hasBill(msg.sender), "sender needs bill");
72     uint tokenAmount = _tokenContract.balanceOf(msg.sender);
73     uint billAmount = openBills[msg.sender].amount;
74
75     require(msg.value >= (billAmount - (perToken * tokenAmount *
        _MMEExchangeRate) / 100), "Not enough ether send.");
76     uint toFund = (_MMEExchangeRate * tokenAmount * (100-perToken)) / 100;
77     require(address(this).balance >= toFund, 'Subsidizing pool empty!');
78
79     _tokenContract.useToken(msg.sender);
80
81     // Pay ether to issuer
82     openBills[msg.sender].issuer.transfer(openBills[msg.sender].amount);
83     openBills[msg.sender].amount = 0;
84
85     // Pay ether to fund
86     _fundContract.invest.value(toFund)(msg.sender);
87
88     emit PayedBill(
89         openBills[msg.sender].issuer,
90         msg.sender,
91         perToken,
92         toFund
93     );
94
95 }

```

Listing 2: src/smartcontracts/contracts/Bill.sol

**Fund Contract** The fund contract stores the amount of money each client has invested. In the future the fund contract can be extended with a voting system to reinvest the saved

assets. In the currently implemented state only the owner of the fund is able to release the assets.

The step 6 from figure 3 on page 11 is implemented thanks to the following function:

```
17 function releaseFund() public {
18     require(msg.sender == _owner);
19     // reset all tokens invested
20     for (uint i = 0; i < invs.length; i++)
21         investors[invs[i]] = 0;
22     delete invs;
23
24     // send all money to owner
25     // not yet implemented!
26 }
```

Listing 3: src/smartcontracts/contracts/Fund.sol

It can be seen that, the distribution of the money from the fund is not yet implemented.

### 3.2.3 IoT-Sensor

We envisioned the system to use an IoT Sensor that measures energy consumption, a smart meter. This measured data (preferably given in kilowatt hours or similar) would be used to track the consumption reduction progress of a consumer from cycle to cycle.

Since we did not have such a sensor, the github code from the Hackathon uses a light sensor that provides analog data and is simply used as a proof of concept.

### 3.2.4 Broker

The data broker consists of two components.

**Sensor Data Extraction** A python script<sup>10</sup> extracts the sensor data values and writes them to a SQL database. For our system to work properly it is necessary a signature to the data by the sensor to be later verified by the token contract. The cost of faking valid data, for example by extracting the private keys, has to be high enough to outweigh the yields.

**Data Handler** The data handler is a C++ program<sup>11</sup> calculating how much energy a consumer has saved in a cycle. The program first extracts the energy consumption of the current cycle from the SQLite3 database, creates a signed transaction with the extracted data and then sends the data to the MMEToken contract on the blockchain.

A relatively small, yet unsolved challenge is performance-related: The calculation step

---

<sup>10</sup>src/client/broker/sensorDataHandler.py

<sup>11</sup>src/client/broker/datahandler.cpp

of the tokens can be non-trivial, especially if the evaluation of the statistics should be as fair as possible i.e. taking into account the number of persons consuming power, the kind of heating system in the house and many other factors. These small calculations eventually pile up to a very large amount of computation power used by the blockchain that possibly could be saved by moving this calculation onto a small computer that is built into the sensor casing. This would however open up another possibility for fraudsters to exploit the system by hijacking this computer.

### 3.2.5 Web Server

The webserver is running on NodeJS<sup>12</sup>. It connects to the database created by the Broker and serves a frontpage with the data presented in a graph. The user can select a time range and analyse his energy consumption. If he has a new open invoice, he can select the ratio between the tokens used to reduce the current bill and the ones invested into the fund. At last, he can submit the payment via MetaMask. The backend of the server consists a simple javascript-file, namely app.js<sup>13</sup>. It loads several values from the config-file (i.e. contract address, wallet address, and more). This data is used for connecting to the contract on the Ethereum blockchain and later to check if the user has a new open invoice. The frontend of the page is written in the template engine PugJS<sup>14</sup>.

---

<sup>12</sup><https://nodejs.org>

<sup>13</sup>src/client/webserver/app.js

<sup>14</sup><https://pugjs.org>

## **4 Conclusion: Evaluation of our Solution**

### **4.1 Final Goal**

The initial goal of our project was based on a challenge posed by the Swiss Federal Office of Energy. The final goal was to reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> emission across Switzerland by encouraging the consumers using an incentive reward system.

We focused on reducing energy consumption across the country, resulting in a reduction of CO emissions due to the strong link between power consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions caused by the remaining reliance on fossil fuels in the area of energy production.

We tried to tackle the problem of energy consumers faking their power usage data. The idea of using blockchain technology is to mitigate any consumers from providing false usage numbers, the chain will store the verified sensor data and therefore the consumers cannot submit or retroactively alter their actual recorded usage. As such, a blockchain fulfills all requirements for decentralizing oversight of the reward system presented in this report.

### **4.2 Current Issues**

#### **4.2.1 Privacy Concerns**

A big issue of our current implementation is transparency of data that should not be transparent. A central goal of the blockchain implementation is to make all data involved in the system viewable to every client on the network. However, with our current smart contracts, any user may engage in profiling all other users based on their blockchain addresses. This exposes bills, power usage statistics and perhaps even the location of a user caused by the absolute transparency. Aside from many consumers likely being deterred from taking part in this project due to privacy concerns, this is also a legal issue. Especially in Switzerland, this must be resolved before any actual implementation can occur.

#### **4.2.2 Construction of the Consumer Unit**

Another potential problem are the details of the construction of the consumer unit. The unit consists of the consumption sensor and a Raspberry Pi for computing power. Ideally, the box should be built in a blackbox style to prevent any intentional or unintentional tampering. This is necessary to ensure that any data gathered and sent by the unit is guaranteed to be valid and thus ready for proper usage on the blockchain system.

#### **4.2.3 Fund Authority**

In the current fund smart contract, there is only one way to retrieve the stored money, which can be done by the fund owner. This is of course a trust issue as well as a contradiction to the decentralization premise of the system. A possible solution to this issue

is the introduction of another module that enables consensus-based payout directly to sustainability projects.

### **4.3 Further Development**

#### **4.3.1 Voting System**

Currently, the implementation lacks any sort of voting system to give back the money from the fund to local communities (and projects they choose). This would of course have to be implemented, along with a way for the system to know which sustainability projects are relevant to a consumer. Our first design idea was based on only showing projects in a consumer's hometown. This however ties in with the privacy concerns mentioned in section 4.2.1 and thus needs further refinement.

#### **4.3.2 Scalability**

As with any blockchain based system, we have also thought about scalability of our project. We believe that our current architecture will work well in a time frame of a few months to reduce power consumption on a very small scale, e.g. a neighbourhood of single family homes or an apartment building block. This claim is based on the assumption that the competition aspect of potentially knowing and wanting to one-up a familiar face is more encouraging compared to just being a drop in the water of a large scale network. Furthermore, the higher the competition within the consumer group, the higher the potential effort (reduced power consumption) an individual is willing to make.

By shifting the role of consumers by giving them the ability to control their energy consumption and the power to choose the projects to reinvest, this application of blockchain technology should be quite fast accepted and appreciated from the local population. This could be a first step toward a more distributed energy system in the future, when consumers will start producing electricity, becoming so-called "prosumers". This raises the additional challenge of interoperability between technology solutions. But upstream of those transitions, the legal framework and the necessary advertising campaigns will play a prevailing role.[25]

We were glad to have the opportunity to work on such a challenging project, which is highly relevant outside of this hackathon's context. We believe that the combination of multilevel answers is an appropriate approach to shift to a more sustainable world. Furthermore, we hope the aspect we chose to implement during this week might have a meaningful impact if it is further developed and adjusted with the feedback of Energy Switzerland.



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