Specification

Sandro Speth Markus Zilch Dominik Wagner

Wintersemester 18/19

A1

The difference between kW and kWh:

W is a messuring scale for energy applied per timeinstance. There are different possibilities to describe W in common terms. A pretty graphic one is the movement of mass. 1 W equals 1 kg of mass moved by 1 meter in one second: 1(kg*m*m)/s*s*s. Or in electrical terms: 1 W equals 1 Ampere of electrical power with a voltage of 1 Volt. Both of those formulas are equal to a much simpler Term for Watt: 1 W = 1 J/s. In simple terms, 1 Watt is the same as one Joule of energy applied over 1 second. For completeness, 1 kW = 1000 W.

Wh are the common term for messuring energy consumption/-production. 1 Wh is 1 W applied continuously over 1 hour. 1 Wh = 1 W * 1h = 1 J/s * 3600s = 3600J. For a scientific context the Wh therefore is simply not used, instead the common SI standard J is used.

In comparison, Wh is the total amount of energy used. W is how much energy is used in a specified timeslot (mostly 1 second).

Sources:

Robert A. Nelson: The International System of Units. Applied Technology Institute

 $https: //www.aticourses.com/international_system_units.htm$

Gérard Borvon: History of the electrical units. S-eau-S, 10. September 2012

http://seaus.free.fr/spip.php?article964

Das Internationale Einheitensystem (SI). Deutsche Übersetzung der BIPM-Broschüre "Le Système international d'unités/The International System of Units (8e édition, 2006)". In: PTB-Mitteilungen. Band 117, Nr. 2, 2007

https://www.ptb.de/cms/fileadmin/internet/Themenrundgaenge/ImWeltweitenNetzDerMetrologie aufgrund der EU-Richtlinie 80/181/EWG in den Staaten der EU bzw. dem Bundesgesetz über das Messwesen in der Schweiz

https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20101915/

A2

A3

Userstories instead of requirements.

A4

System architecture Diagram

A5

add weather component

A6

reliable and responsive system

A7

three-tier system architecture