



# A **DEEP TECH** APPROACH TO MAKE NYC STRONGER, FAIRER, AND MORE RESILIENT

*Eesha Khanna, Jenny Liu, Panda Xu, Ruoyu Zhou,  
Sarang Pramode, William Hong*

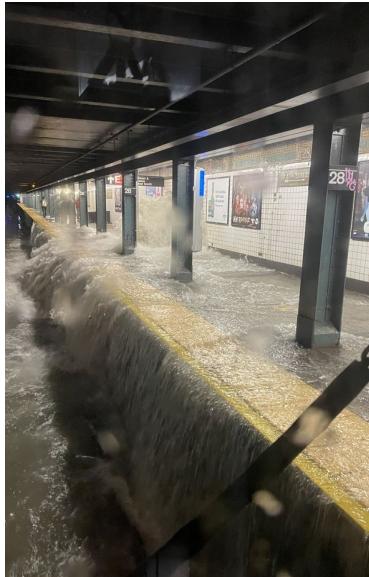
The background image shows a panoramic aerial view of the New York City skyline during sunset. The Hudson River is visible in the foreground, with several boats and piers. The Manhattan skyline is dense with skyscrapers, including the One World Trade Center, which is brightly lit. In the distance, the Brooklyn Bridge spans the East River. The sky is a warm, golden-yellow color.

**STRONGER**



# **Addressing Urban Flooding in NYC: Smart Stormwater Management**

# NYC is seeing an increase in extreme rainfall events and flooding...

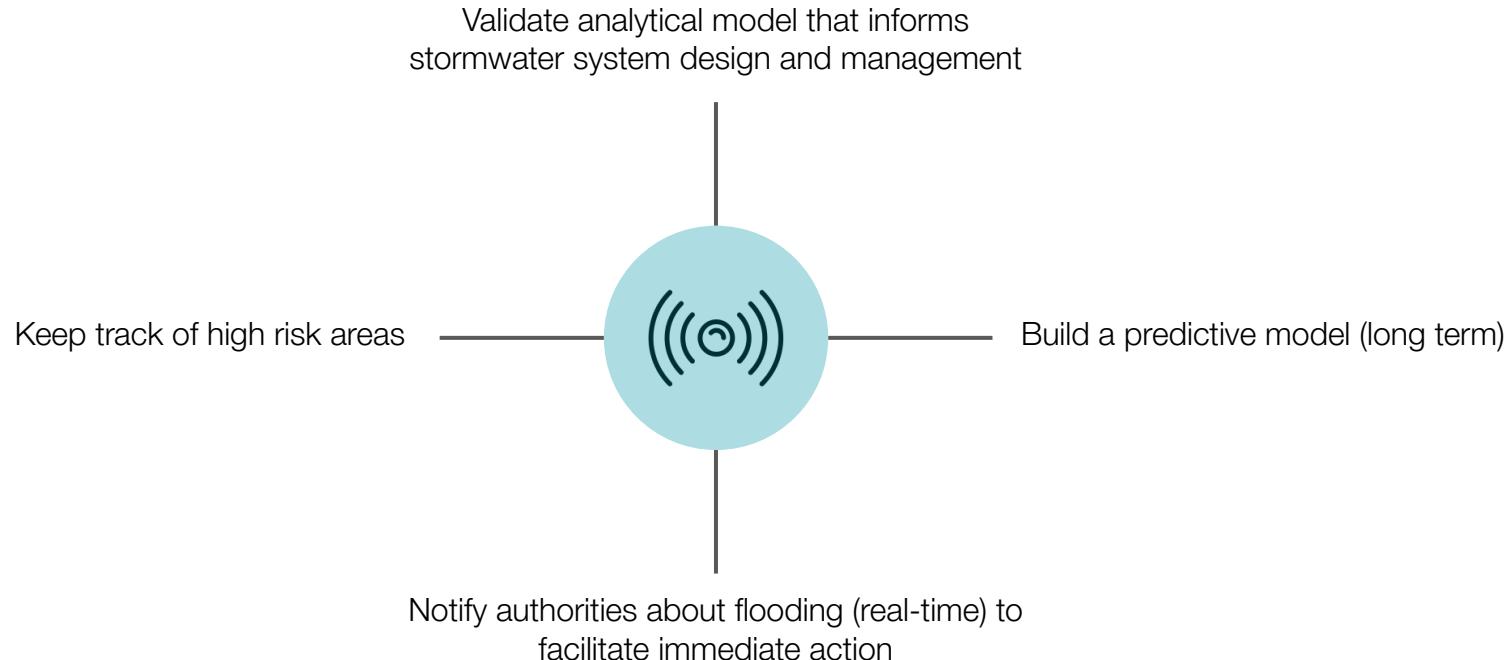


*NYC subway crews recount frightening flood from Ida: 'I've never seen anything like it'*

*40+ killed by the heavy rains and flooding in the New York region due to Hurricane Ida*

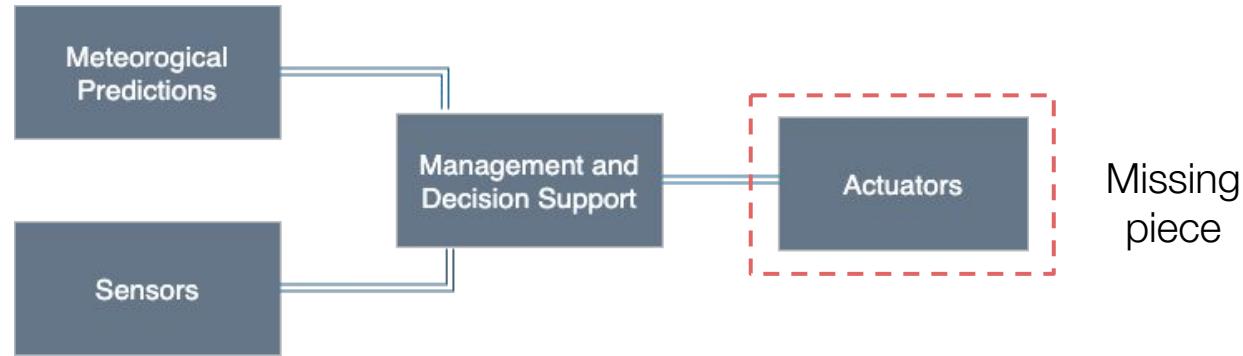
# General strategy: An IoT approach to addressing urban flooding

We want to leverage the power of sensors for real-time tracking of water levels, flows, and quality in pipes



# Cloud-based control system components

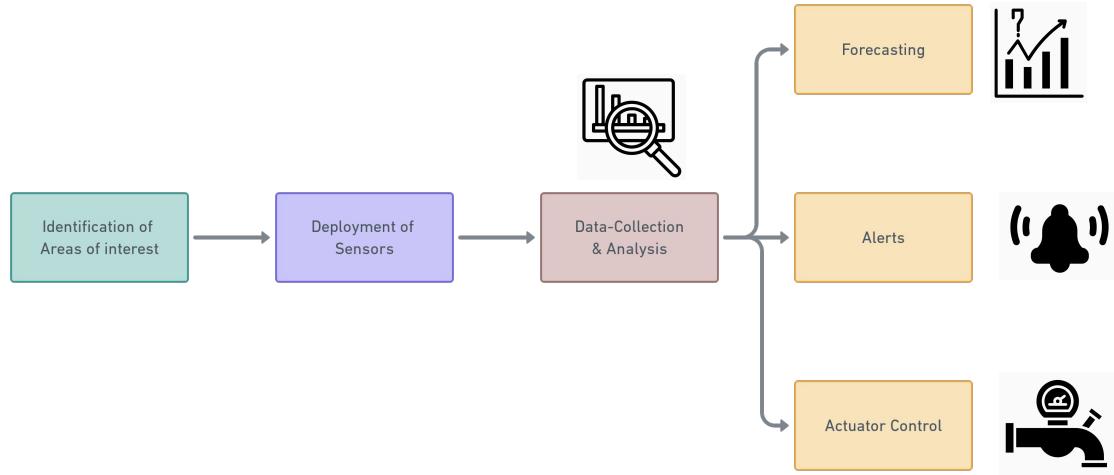
*General strategy*



*Additional layers*

- Addition of smart stormwater controllers
- Water quality monitoring
- Forecasting feature

# Proposed Solution: Sensors deployed in underground systems



# Key Benefits of the Solution



Track flow and flood risk in  
real time



Reduced structural damage



Reduced response times



Quantify urban sewage flows



Protect citizens

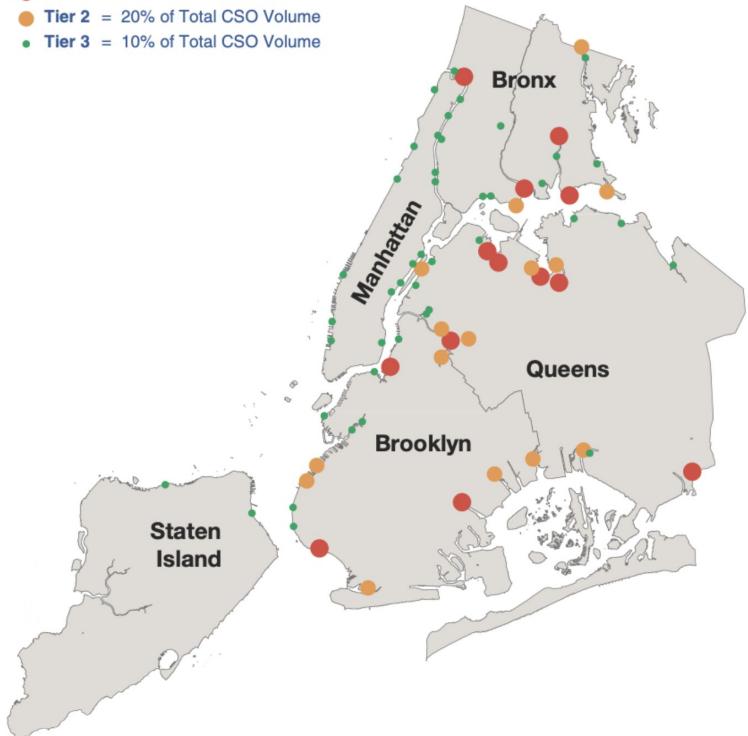


Design resilient and stronger  
communities

# Implementation: Phase I (Consultation)

## Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Volumes

- Tier 1 = 50% of Total CSO Volume
- Tier 2 = 20% of Total CSO Volume
- Tier 3 = 10% of Total CSO Volume



**WHO: NYC Department of Environment Protection**

**TIMELINE: 2 - 3 months**

Conduct a study to identify areas for sensor deployment

- Identify areas with highest risk in terms of number of overflows per year and flood risk (FEMA flood zones)
- Narrow down to a particular areas based on the risk assessment as well as accessibility and practicality
- Perhaps **Southeast Queens** is a good area to start with as an improvement project is ongoing there

# Implementation: Phase II (Deployment)

Using a private company cloud-based platform tool

TIMELINE: 1 year



Deploy **flow volume and water quality sensors** at outfalls

Use **tension rings or mounting plates** to ensure sensors stay in place

**Real time data** transmitted to cloud every few minutes

DEP team to analyze and visualize data using **dashboard**

Receive **real-time alerts** on emergency water overflows or quality disturbances

The background image is a wide-angle aerial photograph of the New York City skyline during sunset. The Hudson River is visible in the foreground, with several boats on the water. The Manhattan skyline is prominent, featuring numerous skyscrapers, including the One World Trade Center, which is brightly lit. In the distance, the Brooklyn Bridge and other parts of the city's infrastructure are visible under a hazy, golden sky.

**FAIRER**



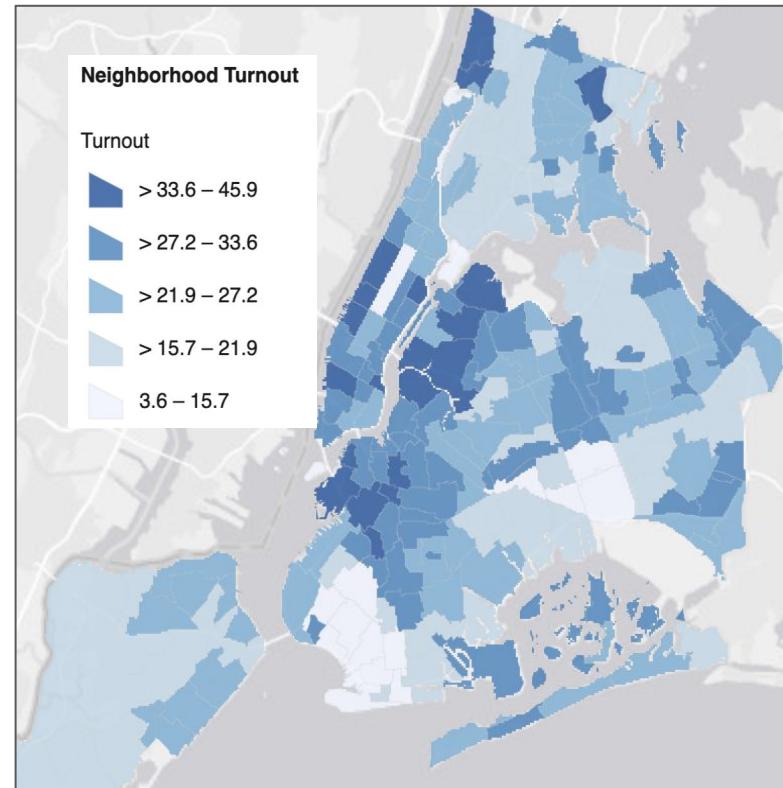
# **LinkVoteNYC**

## Addressing Equity in the Voting System

# The Ground Scenario

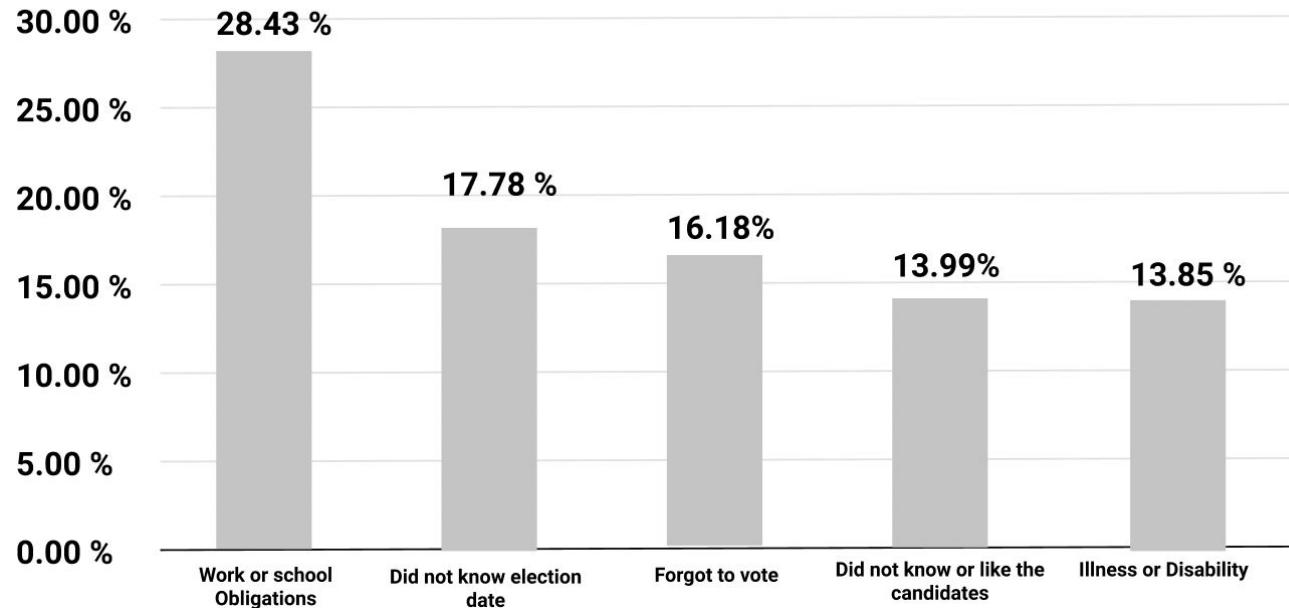
## 2020 Election Overview

	Primary	General	Citywide Eligible Voters	Statewide Eligible Voters
Turnout	Eligible Voters	3,353,127	4,918,052	
	Voter Turnout	863,009	3,045,042	
	% Citywide Turnout	<b>25.70%</b>	<b>61.90%</b>	

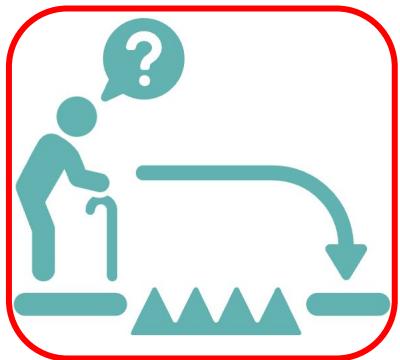


# The Ground Scenario

## Reasons for Not Voting in An Election



# What are we tackling?



**Improving  
Accessibility**



**Educating  
citizens**



**Providing  
Incentives**



LinkNYC



Solution #1 (Short Term)

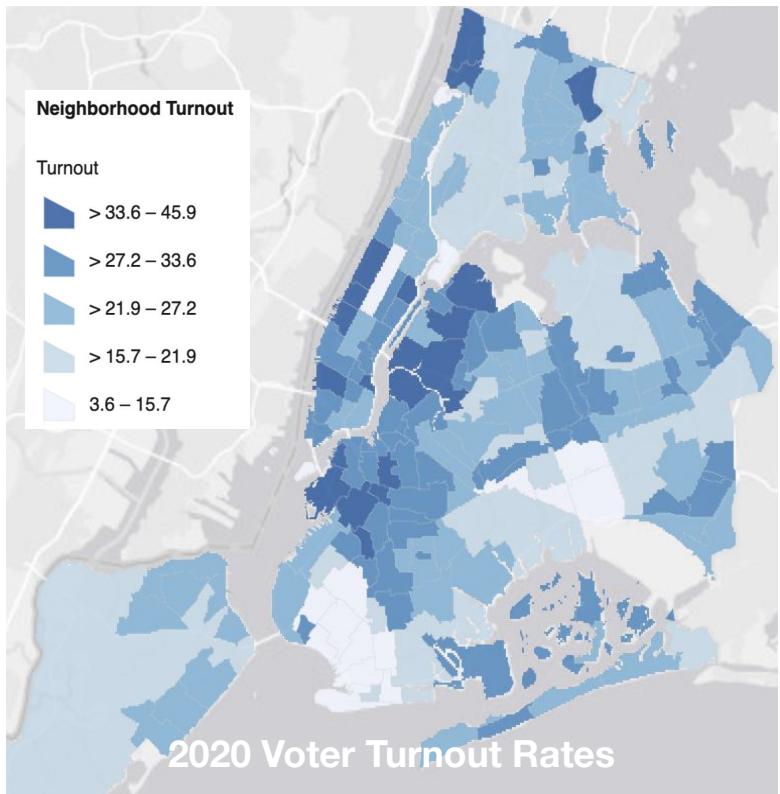
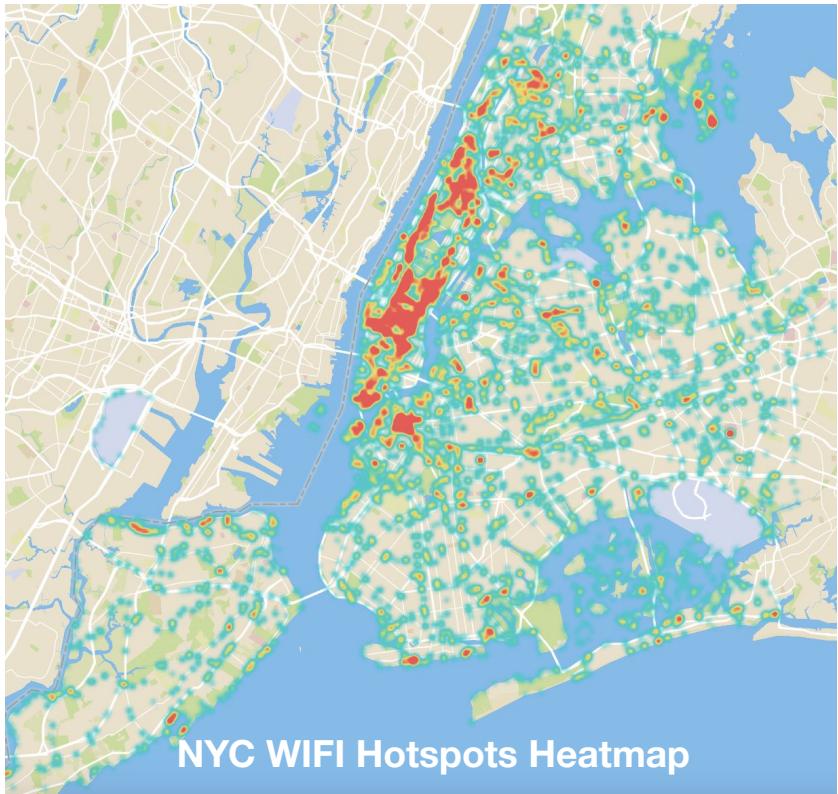
## Putting the “vote” in LinkNYC

What does this mean?

# Ubiquitous Voting Reminders

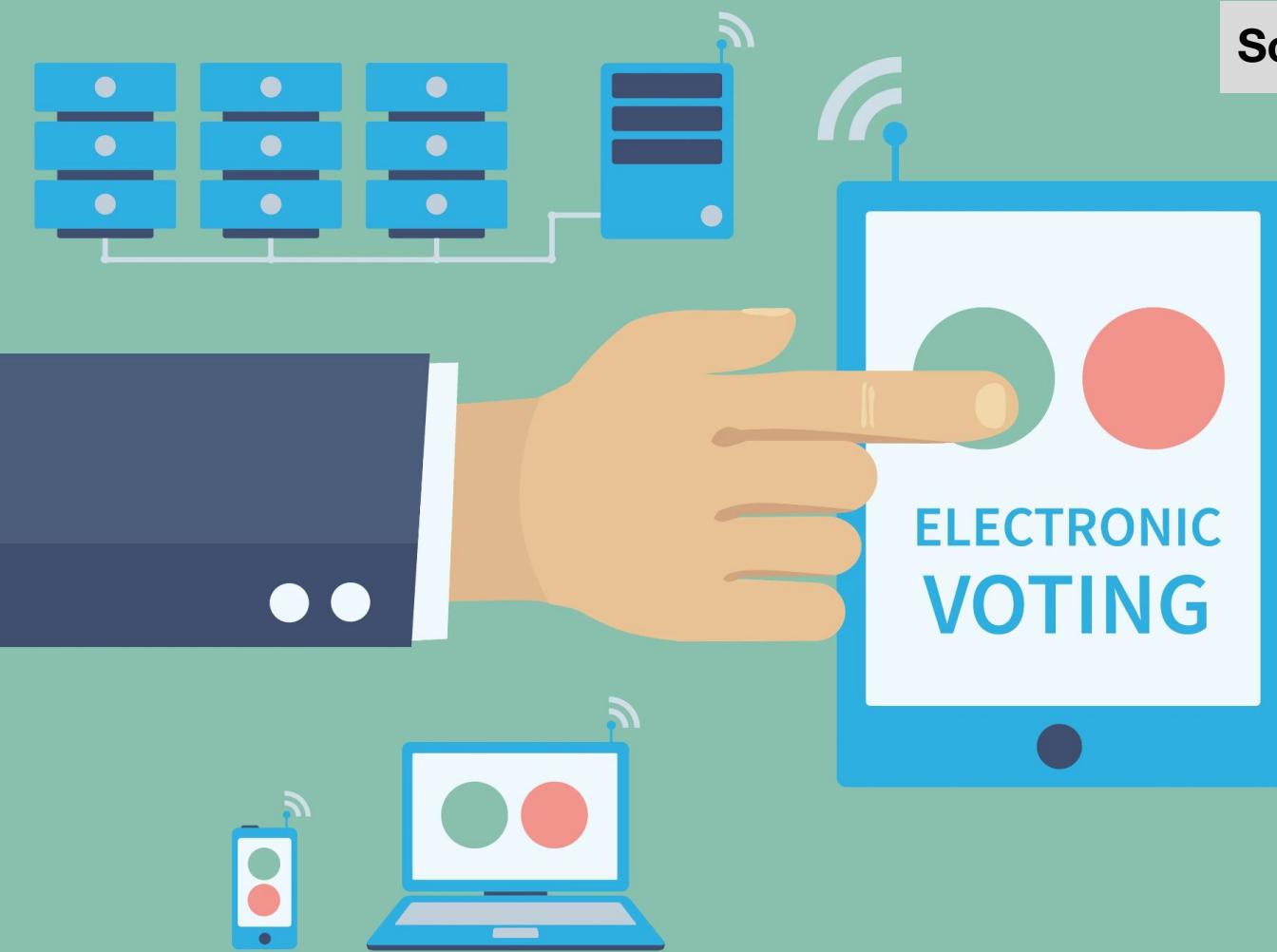


# LinkVoteNYC - Where to deploy?



## Solution #2 (Long Term)

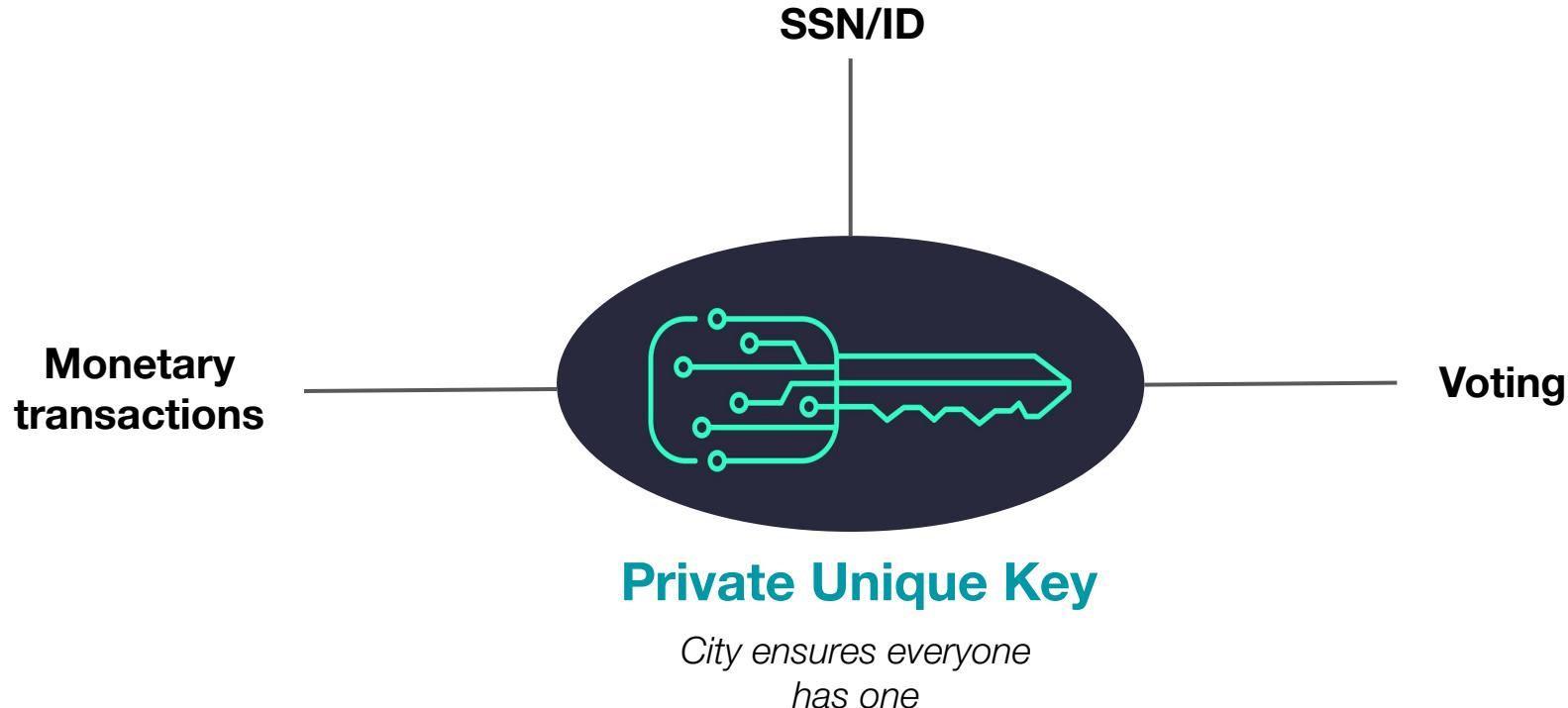
### Digital Voting System



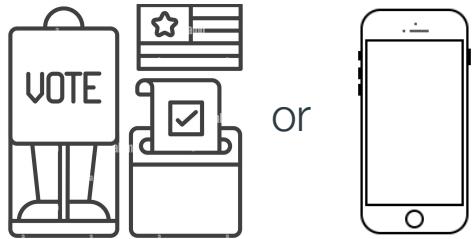
To bring equity?

Seems like a crazy idea...

# Digital Voting System - The key to all solutions



# Digital Voting System - How does it work?



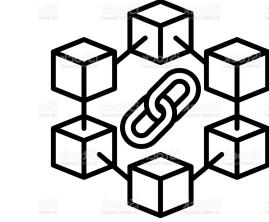
Citizens may use digital voting booths or vote via a device

*Start with booths and phase in device-based voting*



Register using facial recognition technology + a unique key for authorization

*Additional verification steps on device*



Blockchain-based backend

*A very secure digital database authenticated by a large decentralized publicly accessible network*

# Digital Voting System - Timeline



Digitalize polling booths in Manhattan for 2025 borough president elections.

+

Beta test device-based voting for Manhattan registered absentee voters for 2025 borough elections.



Iterate based on lessons learned.  
Test out on smaller scale school board and community district elections.



Scale-up citywide for 2029 mayoral elections.  
Consider scaling to national elections as well.

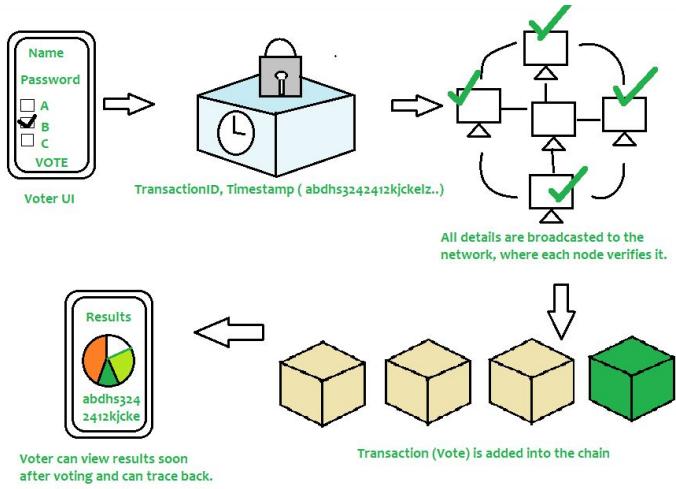
# *Bringing it all together*

## Low Tech: LinkVoteNYC Kiosks



Repurposing existing infrastructure  
Tech already exists  
Easy to implement  
Shorter timeline

## High Tech: Digital Voting System



Large-scale system level change  
Tech needs to be tested  
Harder to implement  
Extended timeline

The background image shows a panoramic aerial view of the New York City skyline during sunset. The Hudson River flows through the center, with the One World Trade Center standing prominently on the Lower Manhattan side. The city's dense grid of skyscrapers stretches into the distance under a warm, golden sky.

**MORE RESILIENT**



# **LinkEnergy**

## New York City's Decentralized Microgrid

# THE PROBLEM

# During deadly heat wave, New York utility cut power to high-risk neighborhoods

ConEd said it was unaware that the neighborhoods it blacked out during this weekend's heat wave ranked high in risk for heat deaths.



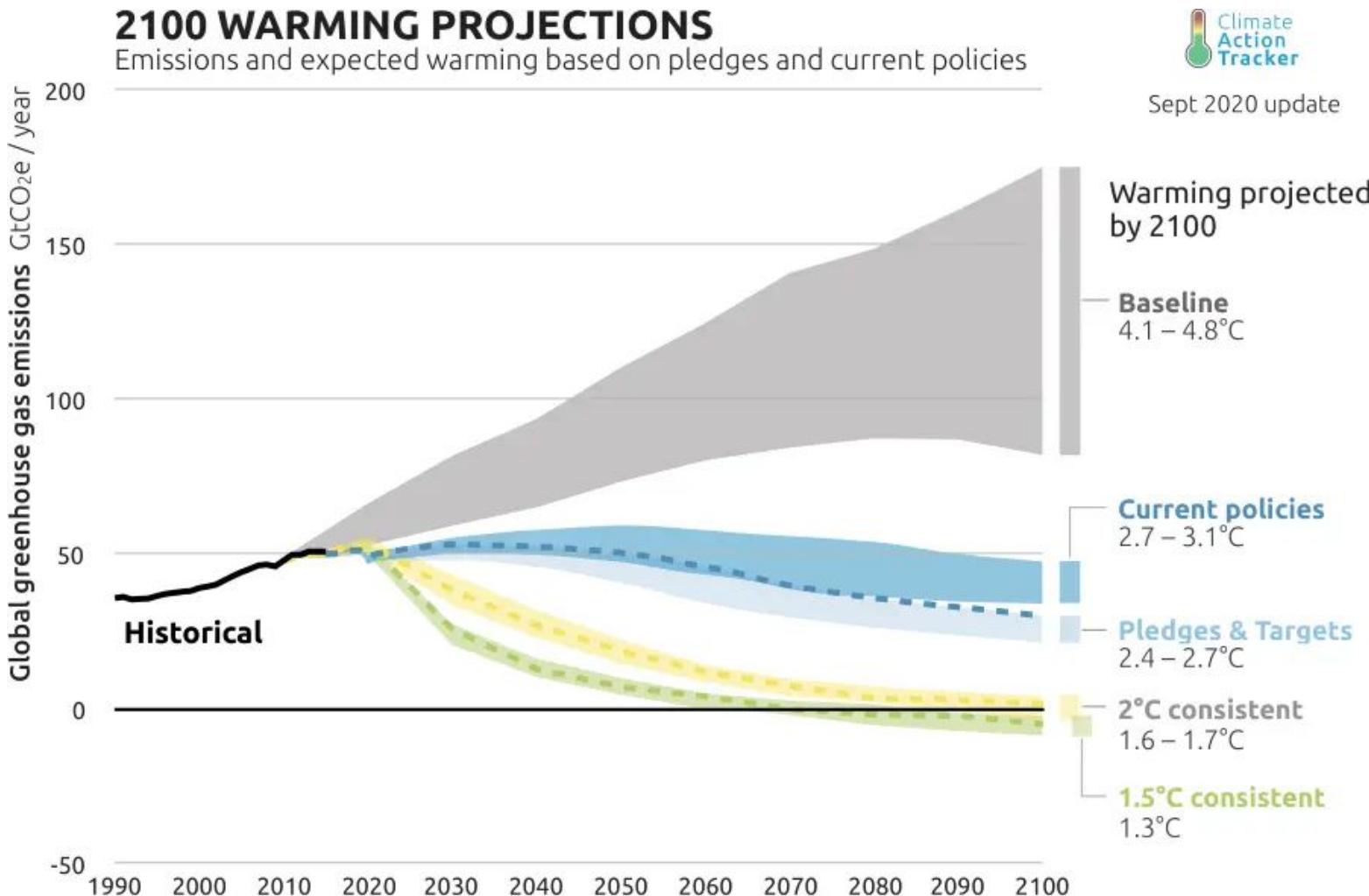
# Texas could repeat its electricity crisis if extreme weather hits this winter

By Tyler Mauldin, CNN

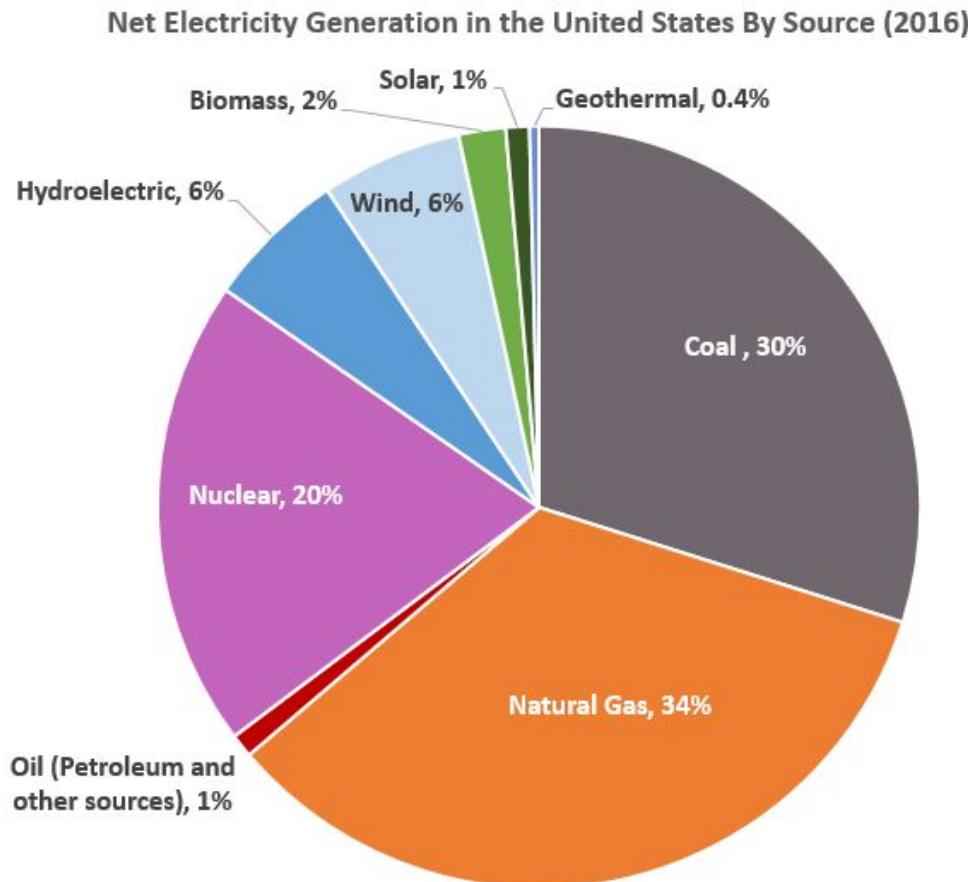
⌚ Updated 4:00 AM ET, Sat November 20, 2021

## Texas death toll from February storm, outages surpasses 100

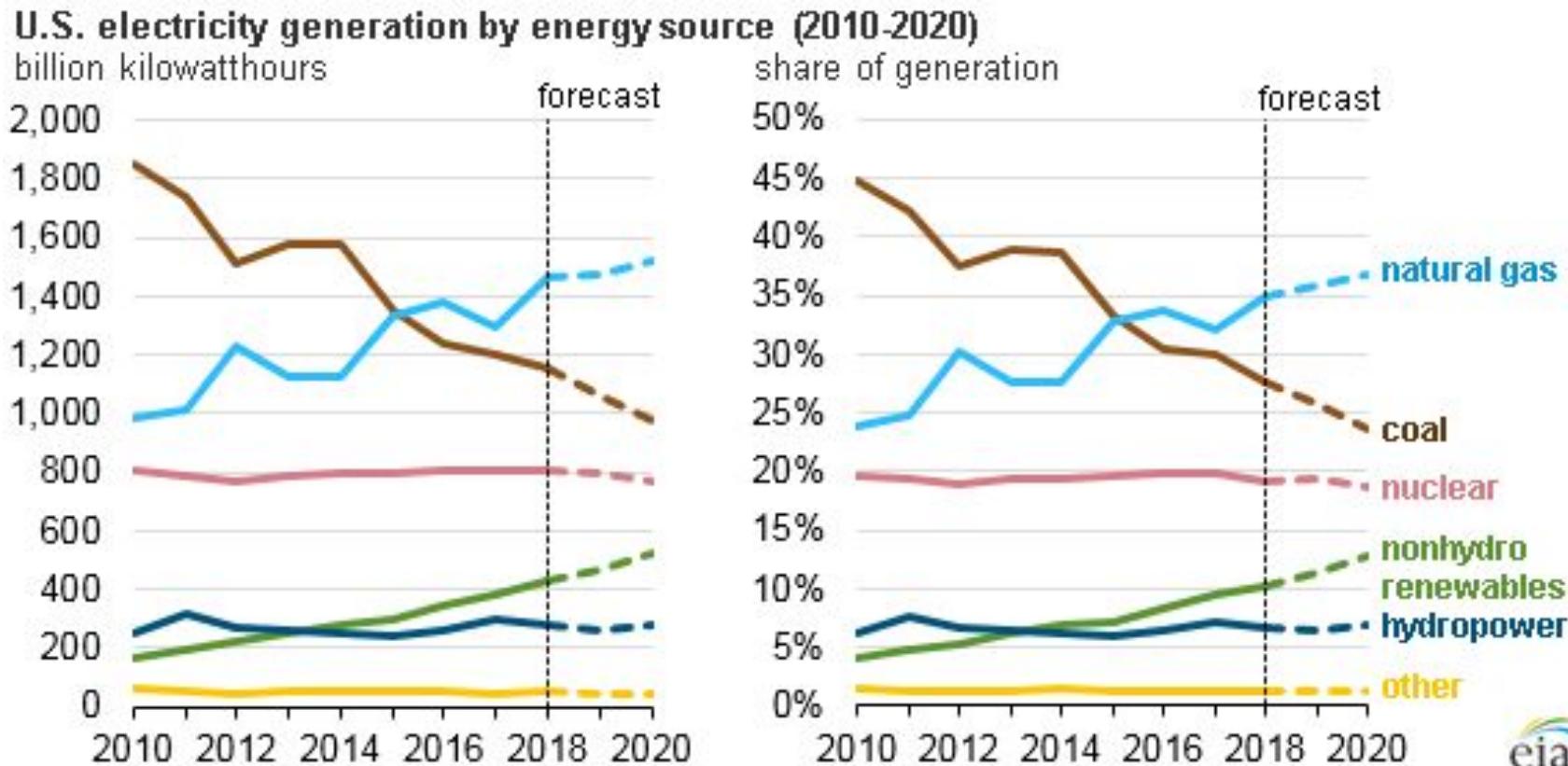
By PAUL J. WEBER and JAMIE STENGLE March 25, 2021



# What are the most common electricity sources in the US?

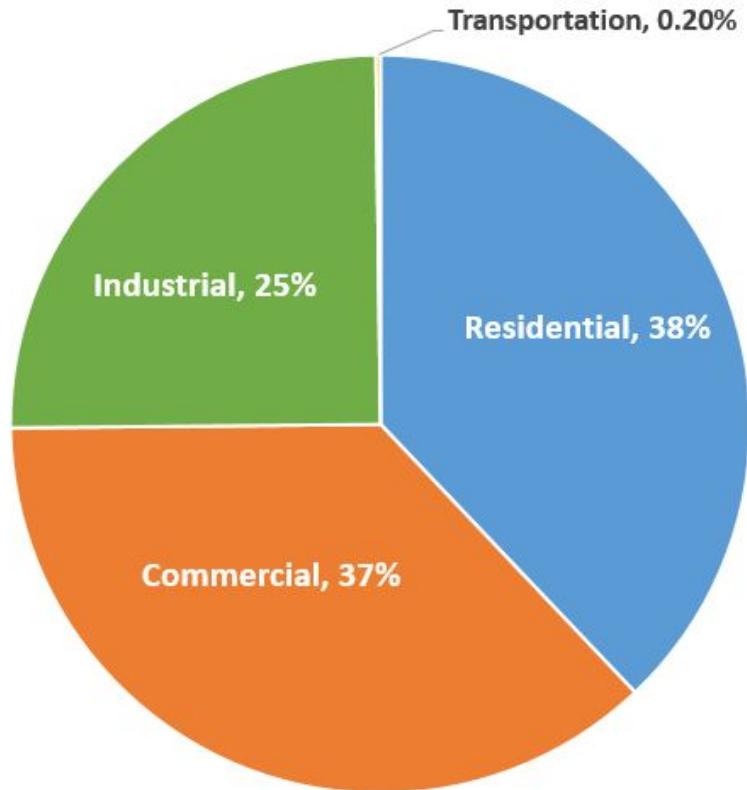


# Which energy sources are growing fastest?



# Where is energy demand?

Electricity Consumption in the United States by Sector (2016)



The background image shows a complex network of electrical power transmission lines and towers. The towers are tall, lattice-structured poles, and the lines are numerous, crisscrossing against a clear blue sky with a few wispy clouds. The perspective is from a low angle, looking up at the towers.

What's wrong with the NYC energy grid?

# A closer look at NYC: Energy Problems

**Less than a quarter** of the electric energy produced in New York City come from renewables

~600,000 NYC families are energy **cost burdened**, paying > 6% of their income on utilities

5,000 miles of transmission lines will have to be replaced in the next 30 years at a **replacement cost of about \$25 billion**

Closing of Indian Point power plant in April 2021 increased **transmission bottleneck** from upstate NY

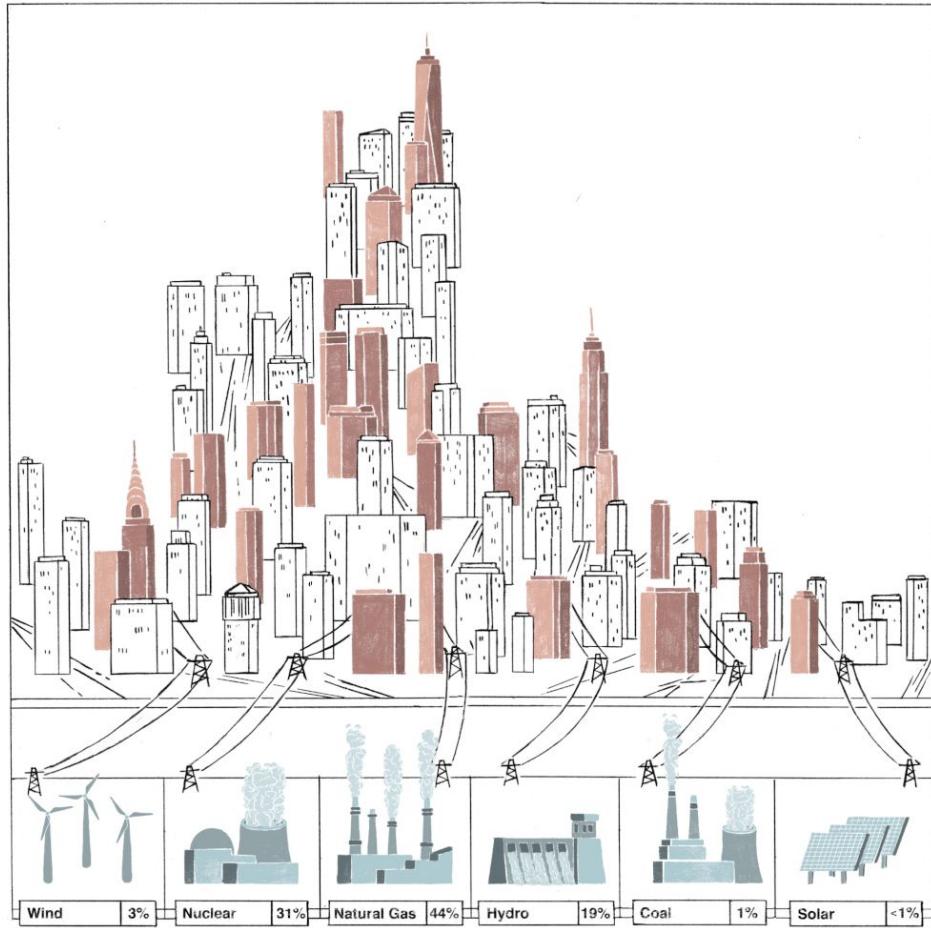
# A closer look at NYC: Energy Sources

Fossil-fueled power plants

Hydroelectric facilities

Nuclear plants

Solar and wind installations



# A closer look at NYC: Goals

## By 2025

Install 250 MW of private sector solar capacity

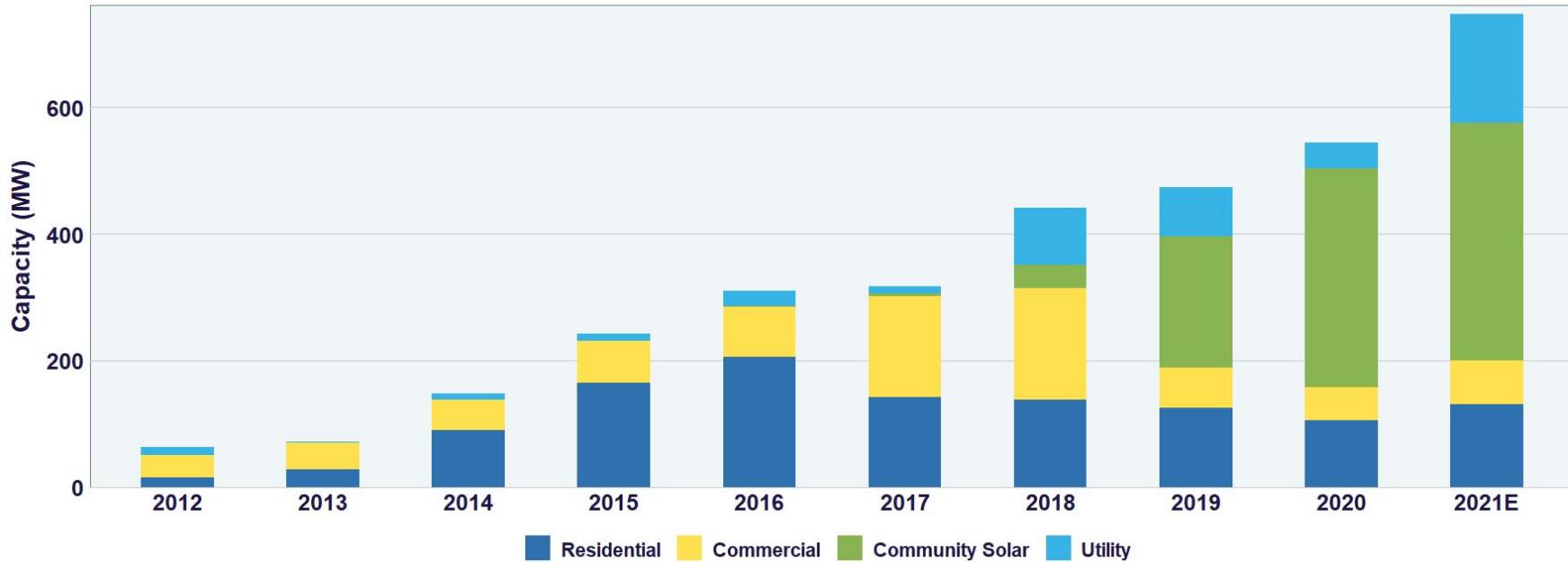
## By 2040

Transform fossil fuel dependent electricity grid into one powered 100% by zero-emissions resources

## By 2050

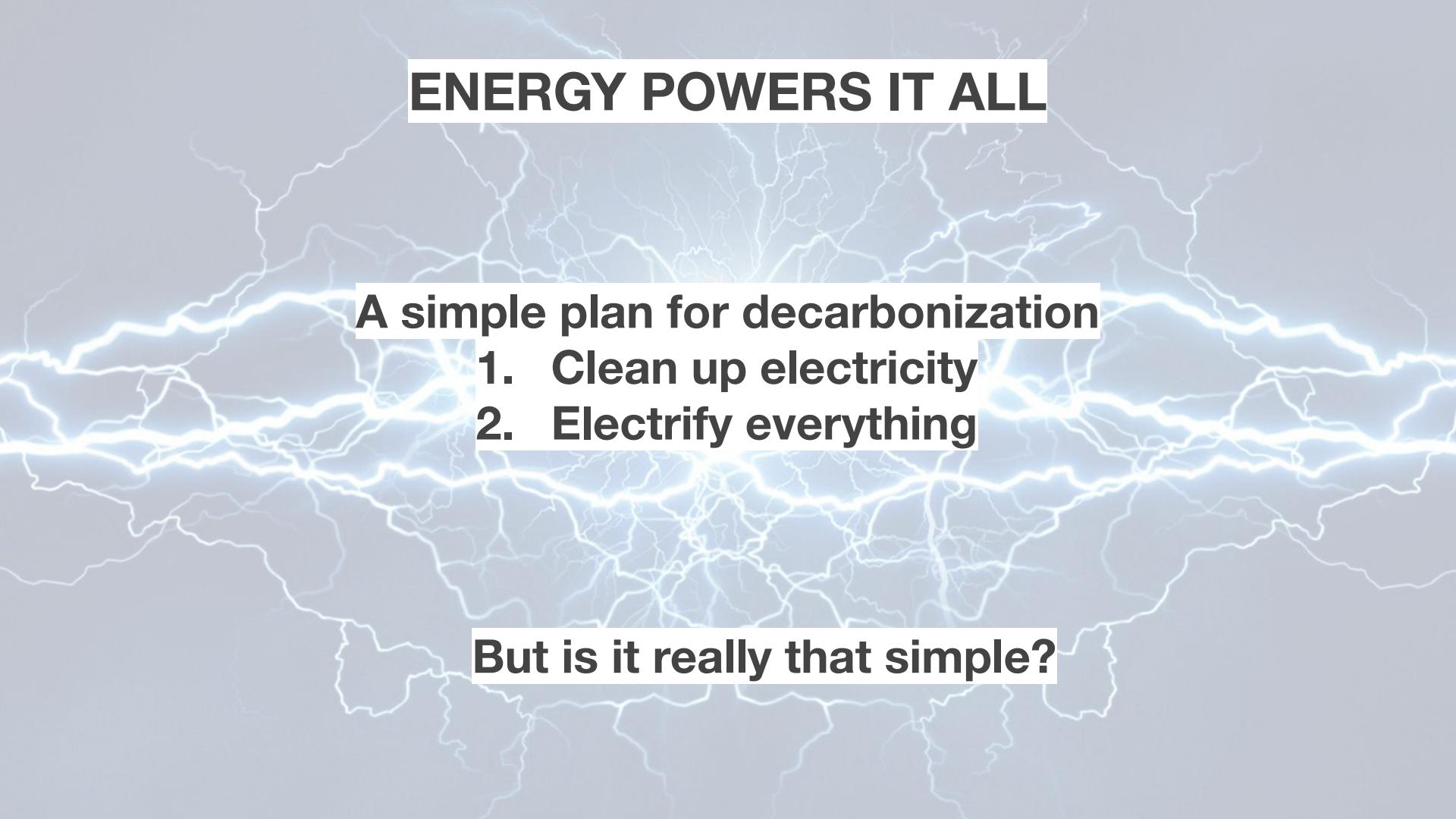
Achieve carbon neutrality

## New York Annual Solar Installations



# **APPROACH AND STRATEGY**

# **ENERGY POWERS IT ALL**



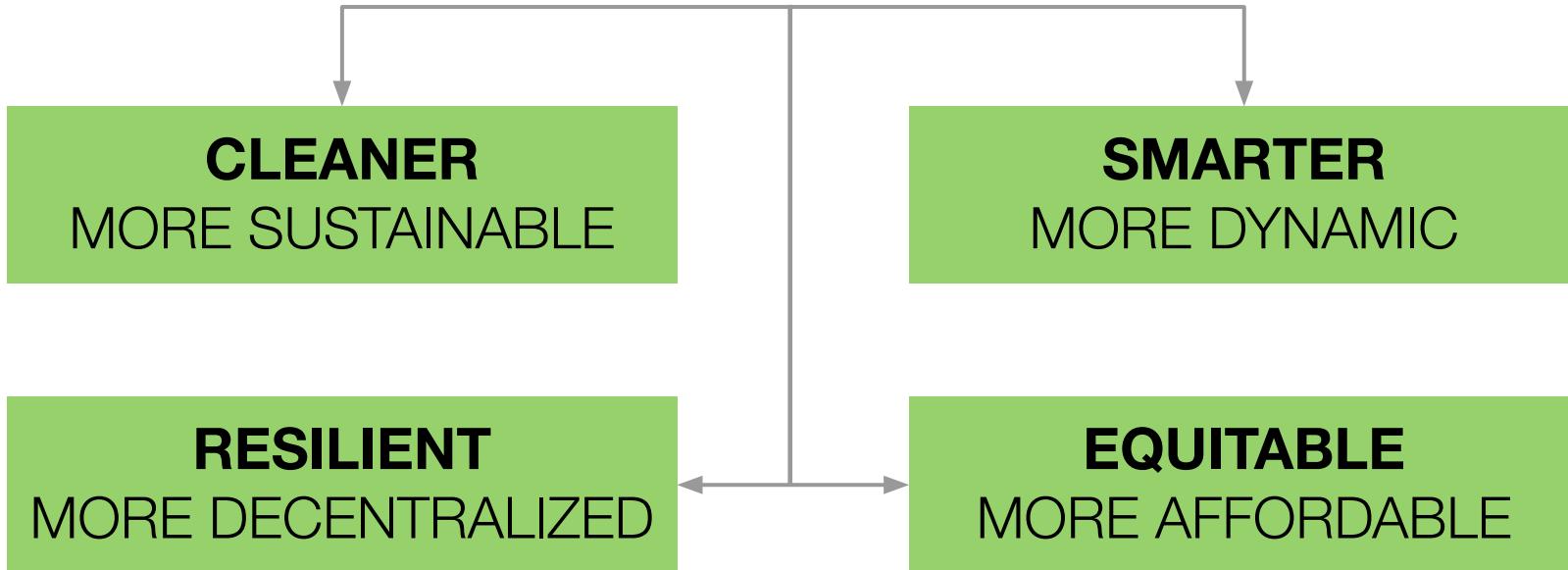
**A simple plan for decarbonization**

- 1. Clean up electricity**
- 2. Electrify everything**

**But is it really that simple?**

# Approach and Strategy

Our core strategy focuses on transforming the energy grid to be:



# Make the energy grid **CLEANER**

- Shift to renewable energy, no fossil fuels
- Renewables are intermittent but complementary and therefore require a decentralized grid
- NY State investing in offshore wind, solar farms, and geothermal + hydro (upstate)...but we still need more

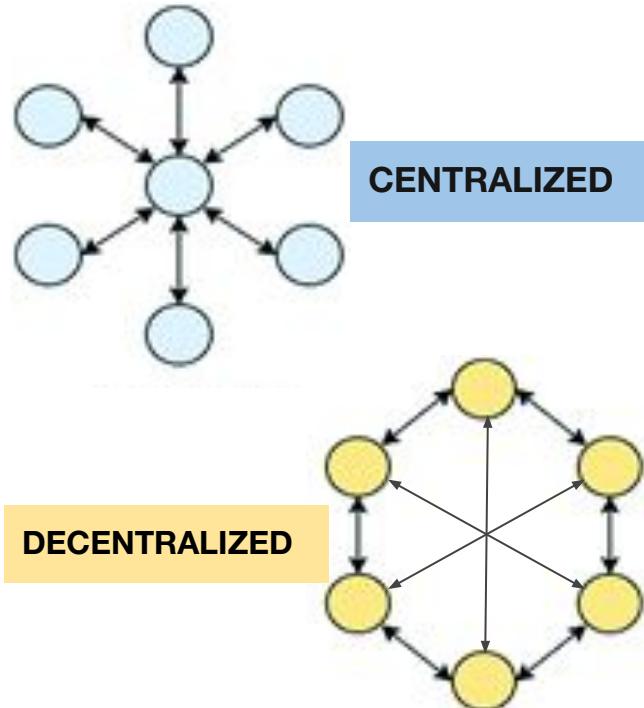
We want to transform New York City into a **source** of clean energy instead of just a **sink** of energy



# Make the energy grid **SMARTER**

- A cleaner grid means a more decentralized grid
- Many more sites for energy production, and many more distribution channels
- Constant back and forth between nodes of grid

We want to create a system that can **efficiently handle loads** to not ‘waste’ energy and **adjust demand to match supply**



# Make the energy grid **RESILIENT**

- We want to hedge our sources when it comes to energy production, so one failure doesn't impact the entire system
- Varied sites for production, varied sources of production

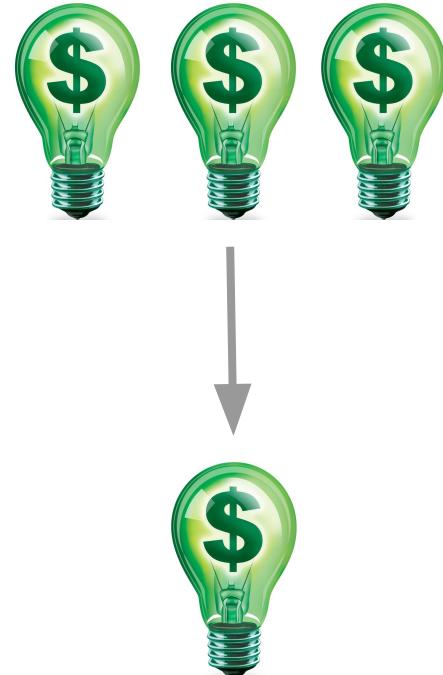
Apart from the state's system being more varied in its sources, we want New York City to have more **autonomy** and be more **self-sufficient**



# Make the energy grid **EQUITABLE**

- Lower energy cost, reduce energy burden
- Make energy more accessible
- Extend self-sufficiency to individual-level
- Bring environmental justice to minority communities: remove the burden of externalities of fossil fuel production

We want to make clean energy more **accessible** and **affordable** for NYC residents



# Systems at Play

## Hard System: Energy Grid

**Agents:** Utilities, other energy producers, energy consumers

**Nodes:** Power plants, energy farms, other production sites, residences, other buildings, EV charging stations, etc.

**Flows:** Flow of energy from site to source, flow of payments for energy cost

**Network:** The grid itself + all the agents

## Soft System: Economics

**Agents:** Energy consumers + energy producers

**Nodes:** Financing institutions, funding programs, people etc.

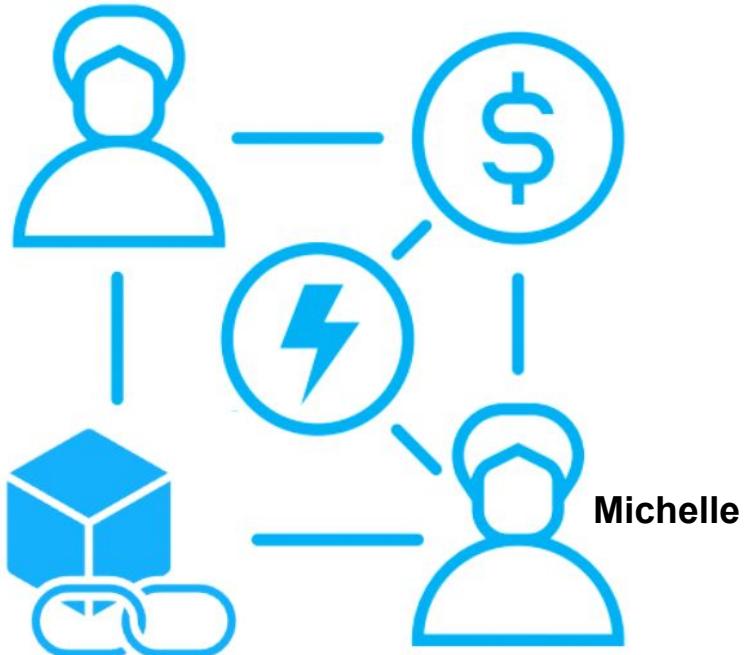
**Flows:** Financial transactions between consumers and producers

**Network:** Network of energy transactions + financial transactions

# **PROPOSED SOLUTION**

# LinkEnergy: P2P platform for energy transfer

Michael



## What is it?

Our peer-to-peer (P2P) model creates an online marketplace where *prosumers* and consumers can transfer energy, without an intermediary, at their agreed price

# **Key Characteristics of our Platform**

Community is outfitted with the ability to transact energy

Residents transfer excess energy produced to a consumer within their community

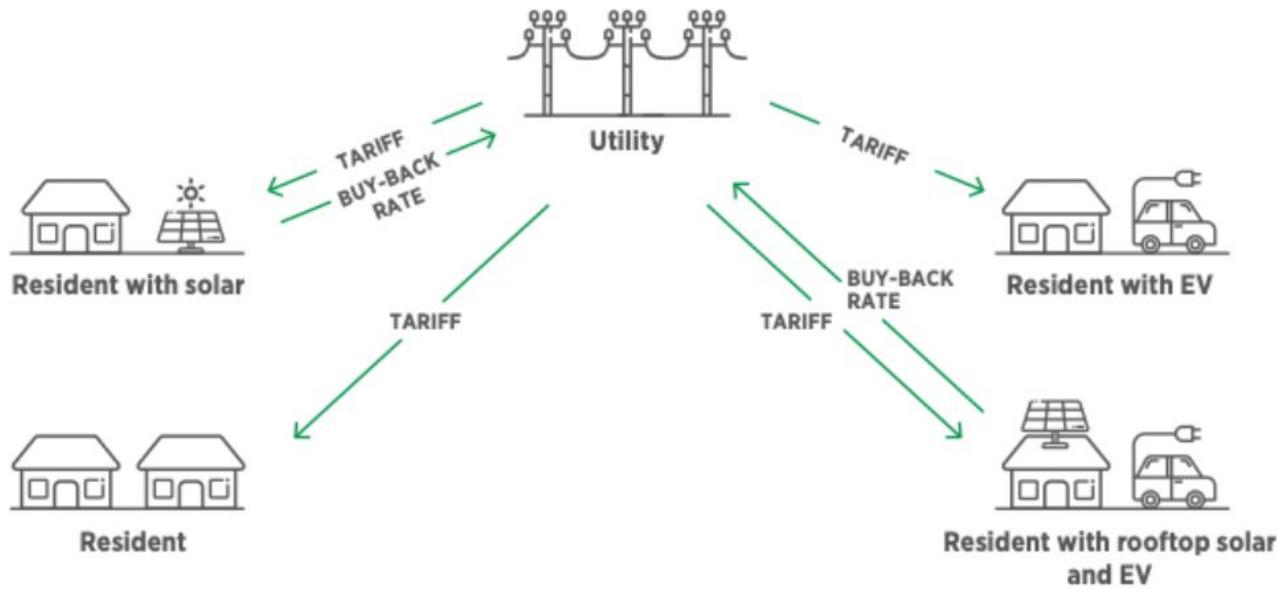
Platform handles all transactions - No Human Intervention

Transactions are stored on the blockchain

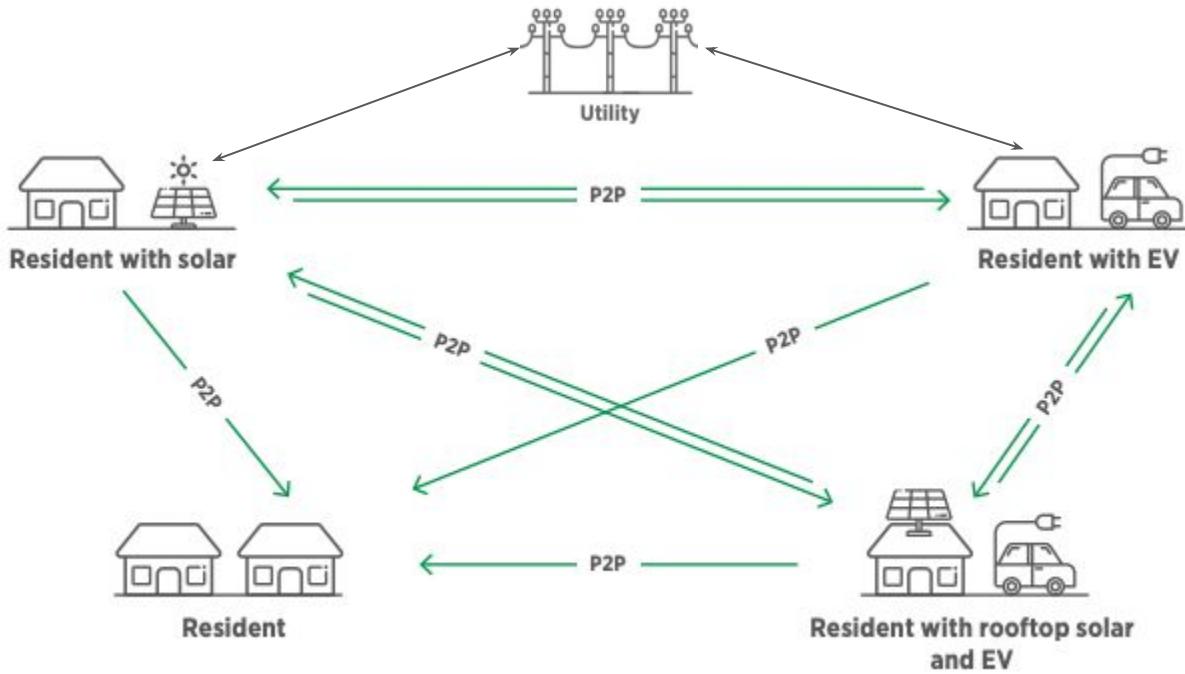
Pricing is predefined through a contract

System is maintained by a network operator

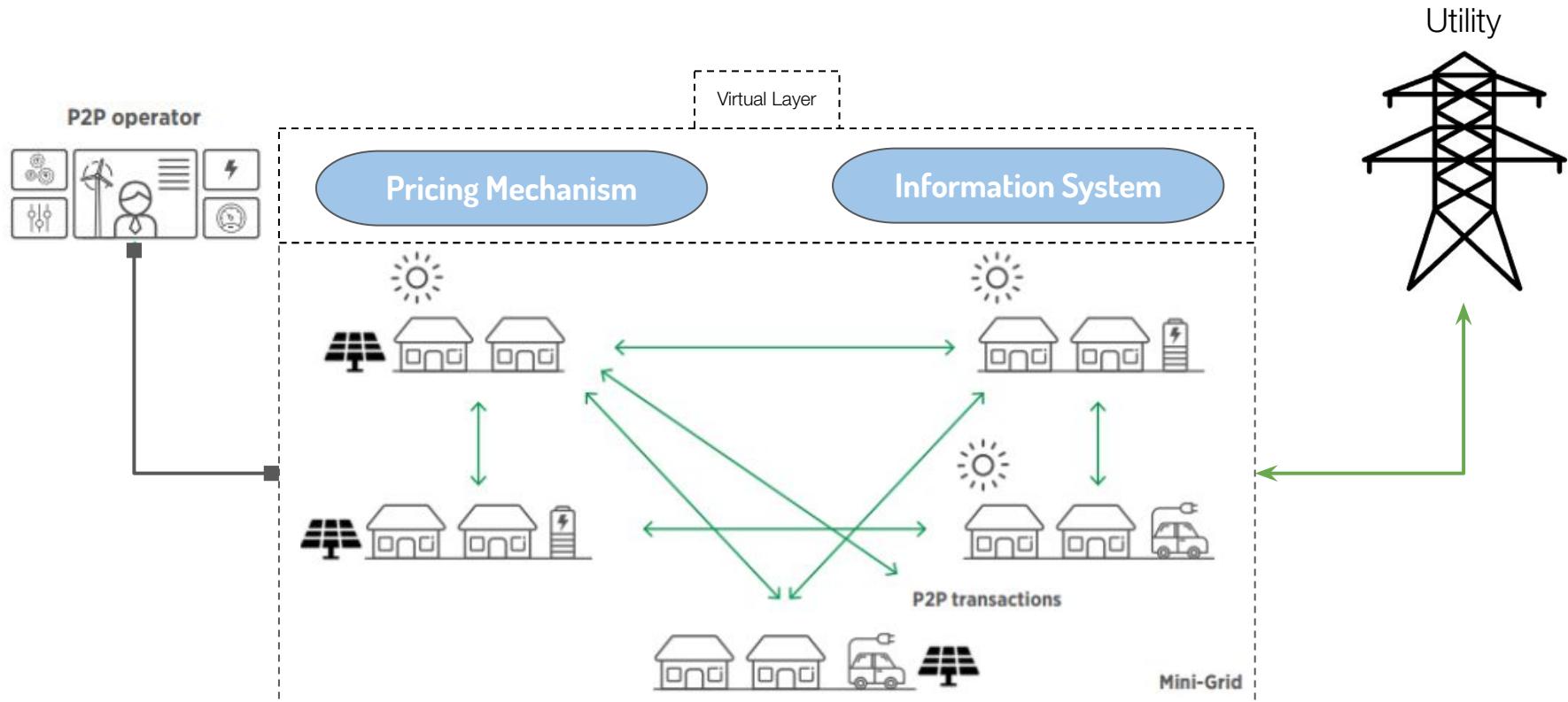
# How is it different?



# How is it different?



# Stakeholders and Usage



# How does it help?



Higher renewable power deployment and flexibility



Balancing and congestion management



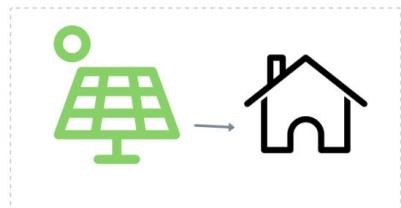
Sustainable and resilient communities



Improved energy access

# **TOOLS + TECHNOLOGIES**

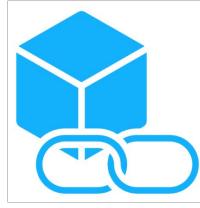
# Components of LinkEnergy



Prosumer



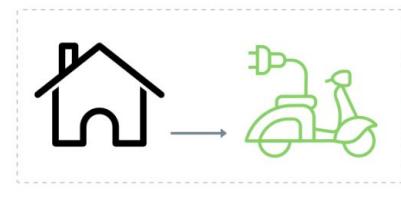
Smart Meter



Blockchain  
back-end



LinkEnergy  
App



Consumer

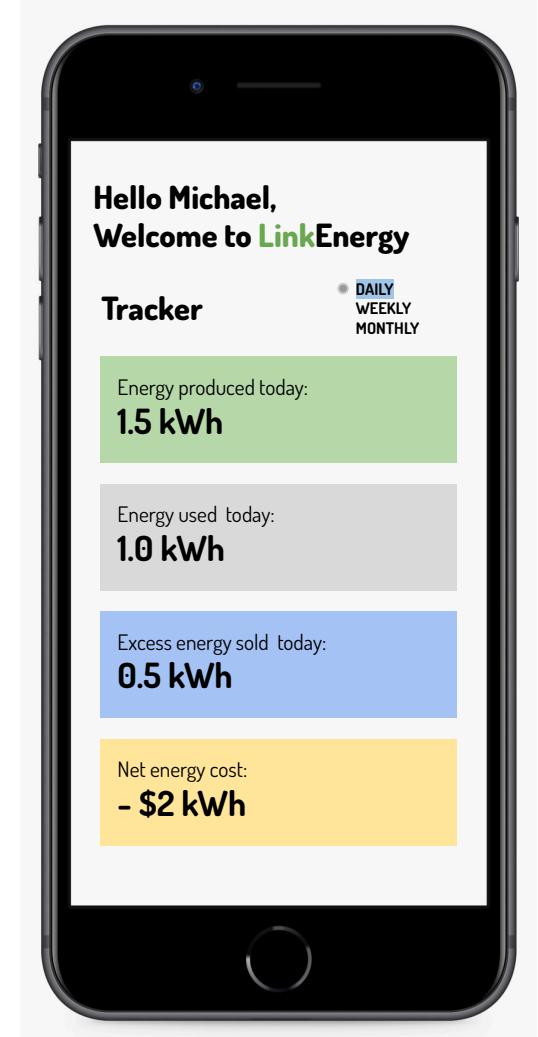
# The LinkEnergy App

Users can track:

- Energy production and consumption
- Financial savings and cost

The app collects data and makes the system “smarter” as more people use it

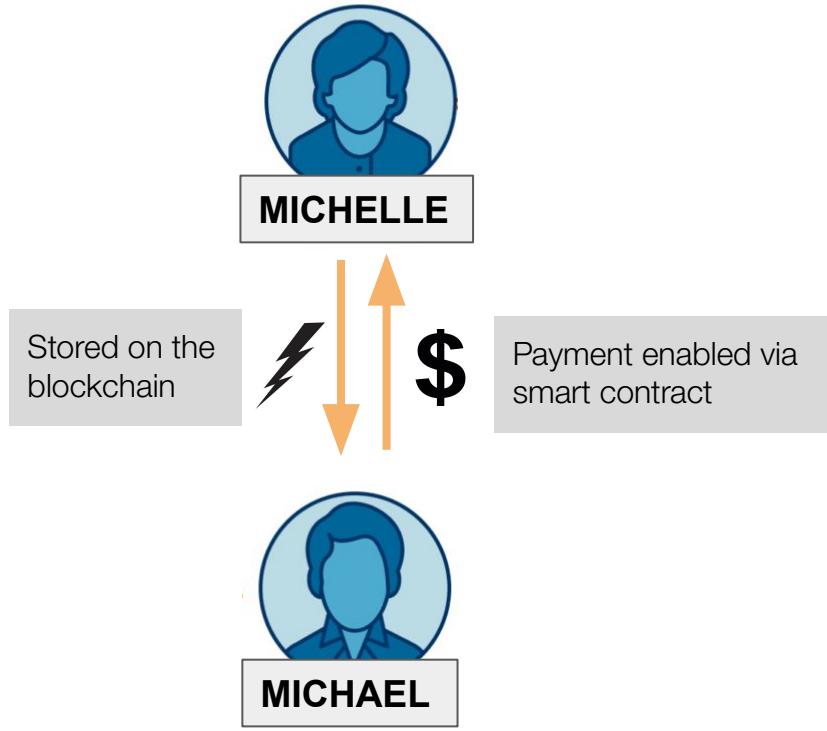
- Allows for overall demand planning and optimization
- Suggests demand shifting to non-peak times to match supply



# Blockchain as an energy ledger

How can blockchain help facilitate energy transactions?

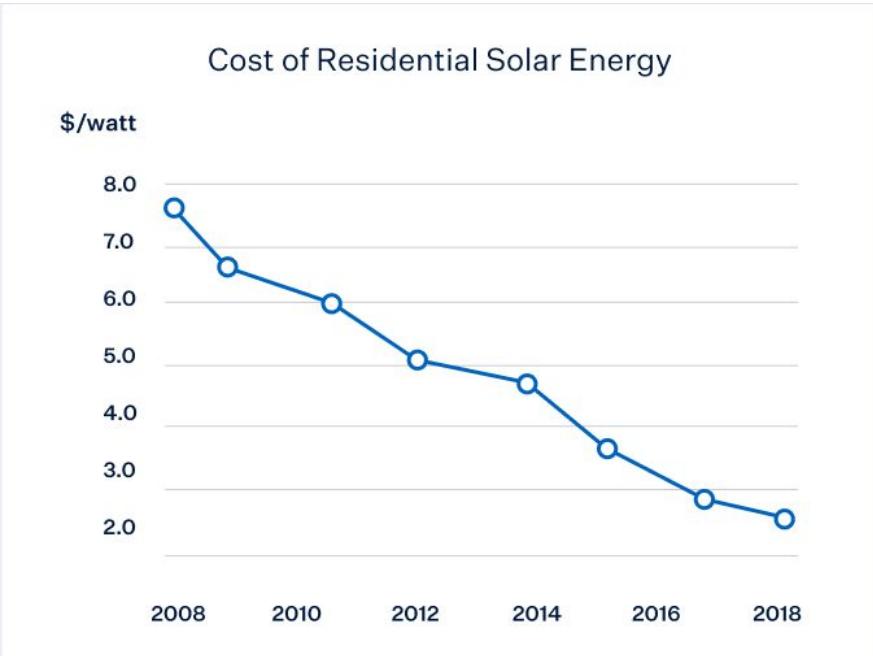
- Blockchain technology enables a network that is decentralized, secure, immutable, and distributed
- This network can act as a ledger to record such decentralized energy transactions
- It allows us to automate the process of buying and selling via **smart contracts**
- The user does not have to do anything beyond setting up their system and joining the network, they can choose to validate transactions if they wish to



# **IMPLEMENTATION**

# Financing the transition: Background

- Average cost of installing a solar energy system = 15,000 after incentives
- Cost has decreased over 20% in the last 5 years and continues to reduce
- Residential solar is easy + low cost to maintain
- Electricity from fossil fuels costs between ~33 cents per kilowatt-hour
- Solar energy costs average between ~5 cents per kilowatt-hour and are trending down



# Financing the transition

A **mortgage** is really a time machine that lets you have the tomorrow you want, today.

So why don't we leverage the innovative capital financing strategies that have underpinned America's finest economic engine: **loans**?

Introduce a "**climate loan**" - a low interest financing option that helps consumers afford the transition to self-sufficient clean energy.

Mobilize public-private partnerships with green **banks** and commercial **banks** to set up a **loan financing system**

Leverage **funding** programs like **Tier 4** of **NYSERDA's Clean Energy Standard**, which focuses on increasing the penetration of renewable energy in NYC (up to \$15.6 billion investment)

# Partner with city, state, and non-profit organizations

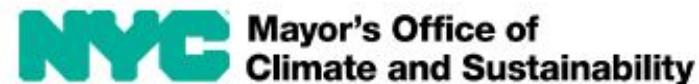
## NY-SUN:

**Incentives and Financing:** to make going solar more affordable (especially disadvantaged community)

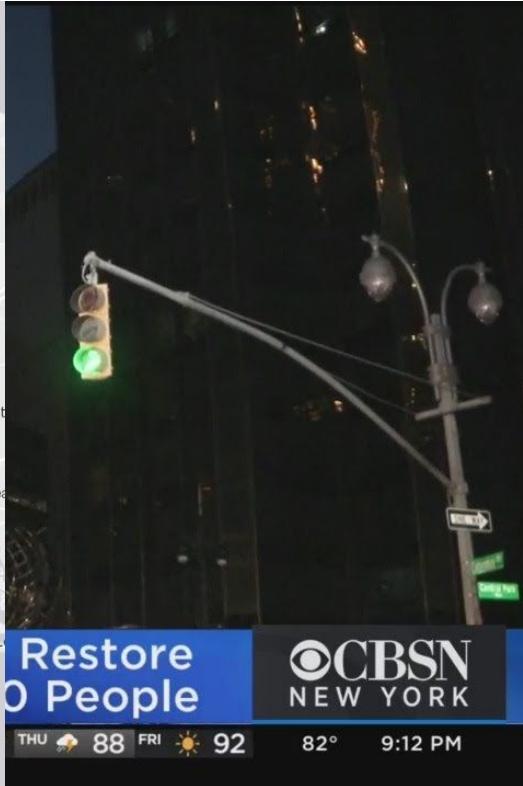
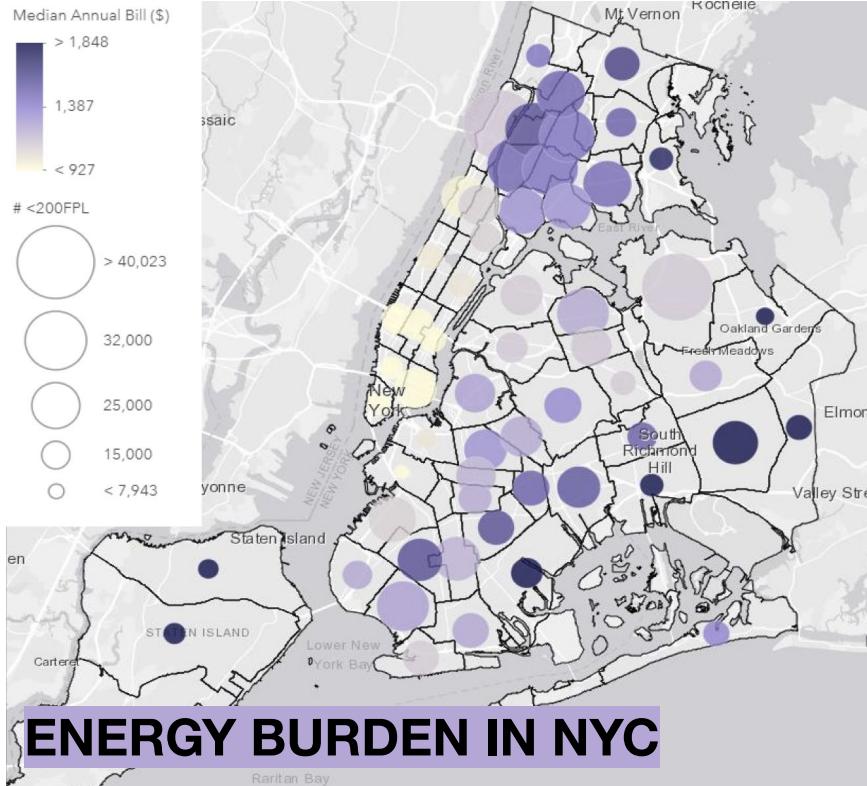
**Education:** providing homeowners and renters the solar information needed

## NYC Mayor's Office:

**Local Government Resources:** providing training, tools, and assistance to help local communities identify beneficial renewable energy policies, mitigate barriers, and create at home solar programs



# Where to deploy first?



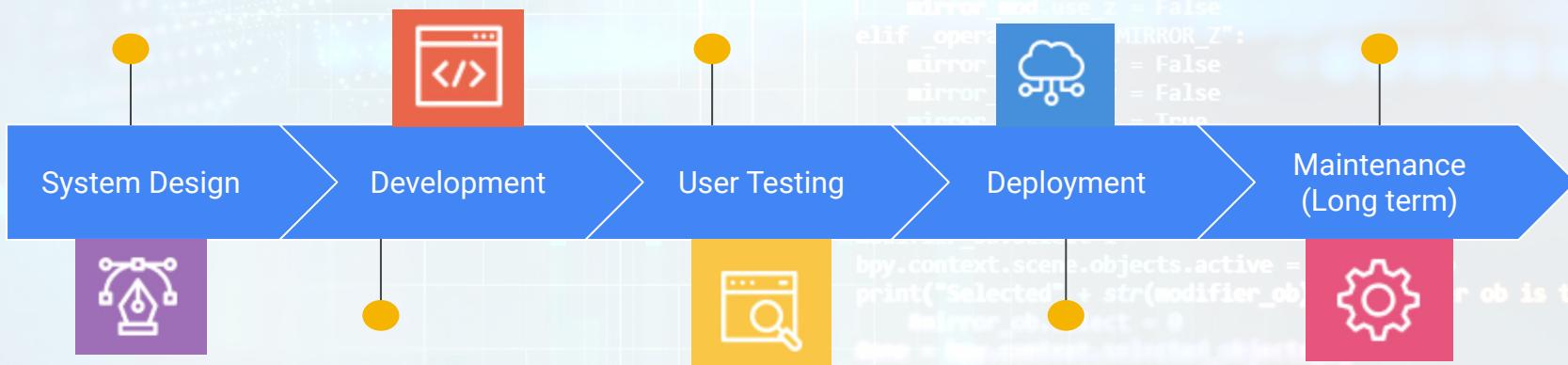
Source: Report on Understanding and Alleviating Energy Cost Burden in New York City - August 2019

# Implementation of P2P Energy Platform

Creating the architecture of the software system and its elements for the platform

Evaluating the platform, including small-scale user testing to find and fix bugs

Updating and supporting the software after the platform has been delivered



Building the P2P platform  
(back-end + front-end)

Deploying the P2P platform to  
cloud server and preparing for  
initial clients

# Overall Implementation Timeline

## Phase 1: Planning and Policy

Feasibility analysis, financing & funding, permits & licencing.  
**(8 to 12 months)**



## Phase 2: Technical Development

Collaborate with software company and solar panel providers to develop the automation platform. Including technical testing.  
**(8 to 12 months)**



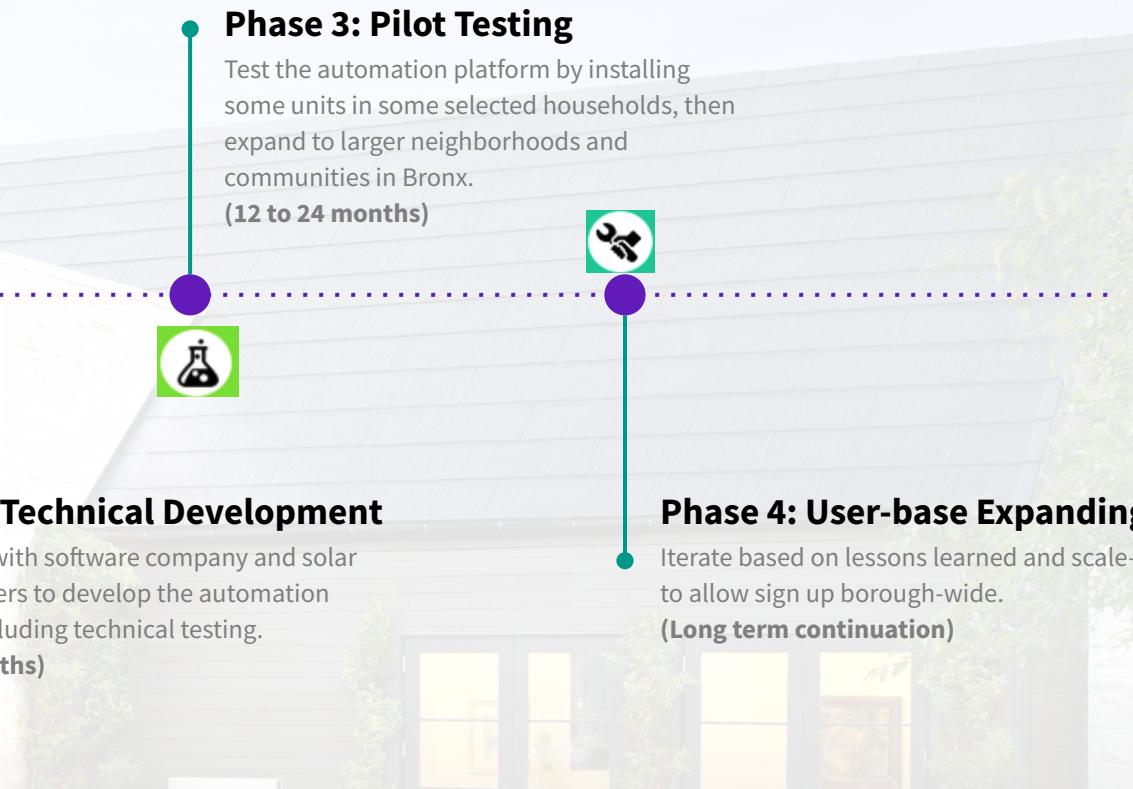
## Phase 3: Pilot Testing

Test the automation platform by installing some units in some selected households, then expand to larger neighborhoods and communities in Bronx.  
**(12 to 24 months)**



## Phase 4: User-base Expanding

Iterate based on lessons learned and scale-up to allow sign up borough-wide.  
**(Long term continuation)**



The background image shows a wide-angle aerial view of a dense urban area during twilight or nighttime. The city is filled with numerous buildings of various heights, their windows and external lights glowing in a warm yellow-orange hue. A network of streets is visible, with some areas showing more intense light from traffic and street lamps. The sky above is a mix of dark blues and purples, with scattered clouds reflecting some of the city's light.

Impact

The background image shows a panoramic night view of the New York City skyline. The Empire State Building is prominently featured on the left, its Art Deco spire illuminated with bright green lights. To its right, One World Trade Center stands tall with its own illuminated spire. The Hudson River and East River are visible in the foreground and middle ground, respectively, with various bridges and other buildings along the waterfront.

**Thank You**

# Tools and technologies notes

Context : What do we need to implement our platform? Any vendors ?

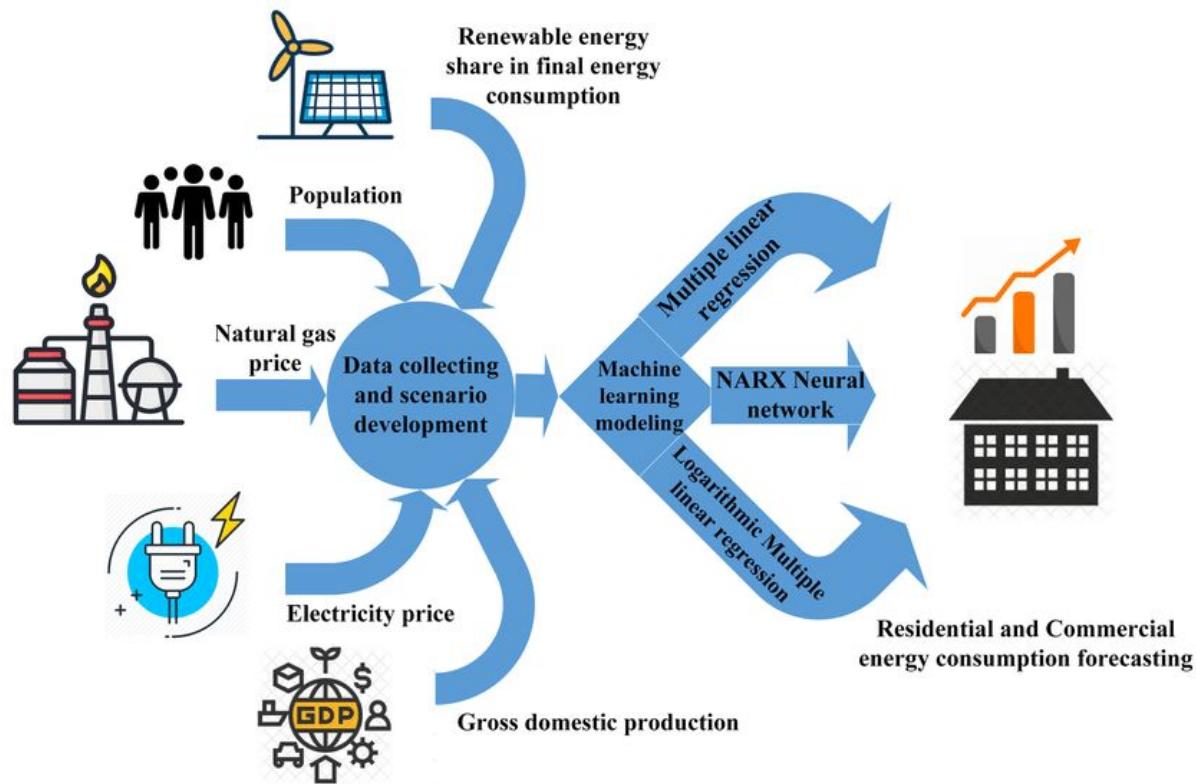
Technical requirements? (hardware - smart meters, cables etc ,software - our platform)

Communication occurs on the blockchain

How can we automate energy transfer from one home to another

Data analytics - Forecasting demand and supply models

# Data Analytics: Demand Planning and Optimization



# Work Distribution

Problem definition and analysis - Jenny

Approach and strategy - Eesha

Proposed solution/product and how it addresses the problem - Sarang

The technology/tool most appropriate to address the problem - William

How you would implement and deploy your proposal-Ruoyu Zhou, Panda

# Links and notes

<https://www.technologyreview.com/2017/10/16/148584/how-blockchain-could-give-us-a-smarter-energy-grid/>

Energy production in NY State : <https://www.eia.gov/state/analysis.php?sid=NY>

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/02/10/nyregion/how-new-york-city-gets-its-electricity-power-grid.html> - >  
Outdated(2017)

[https://www.urbangreencouncil.org/sites/default/files/state of the nyc grid urban green council.pdf](https://www.urbangreencouncil.org/sites/default/files/state_of_the_nyc_grid_urban_green_council.pdf) - Recent

[https://irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2020/Jul/IRENA\\_Peer-to-peer\\_trading\\_2020.pdf](https://irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2020/Jul/IRENA_Peer-to-peer_trading_2020.pdf) - good ( overview of p2p grid network and requirements for a community )

Extra notes:

- Community solar as an extension of this program for those that can't have solar on their roofs (ex. In manhattan)
-

# Implementation notes

Steps to reach a p2p energy trading platform

- Identify disadvantaged communities who face blackouts

OR

- Identify prime communities to deploy solar panels in NYC
- Financing
- Pilot tests
- Large scale implementation
- Policies for Stakeholders

# Implementation notes

P2P utility trading platform? An App? Renewable

Solar panel deployment? Installation?

Stakeholders (gov, residents, companies), Policies (stipend, tax deduction for renewable energy), Finance (funding, cost of fixed cost, system software development)

Technical requirements, Infrastructure: solar panel (installation, operation, maintenance), automation system (implementation, user testing , maintenance);

Roadmap, timeline (Long term, short term, estimated process by...years)

- First implement the policies, depend on the policy.

# Policy notes

- Policies for renewable energy
- Access to capital - how to setup renewable energy sources in homes for those who can't support upfront costs
- How do we encourage decentralized power generation?
  - Solar is already cheaper than the grid - upfront costs higher
  - Infrastructure is needed
- Policies on how residents use and supply energy

## Policy: Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA)

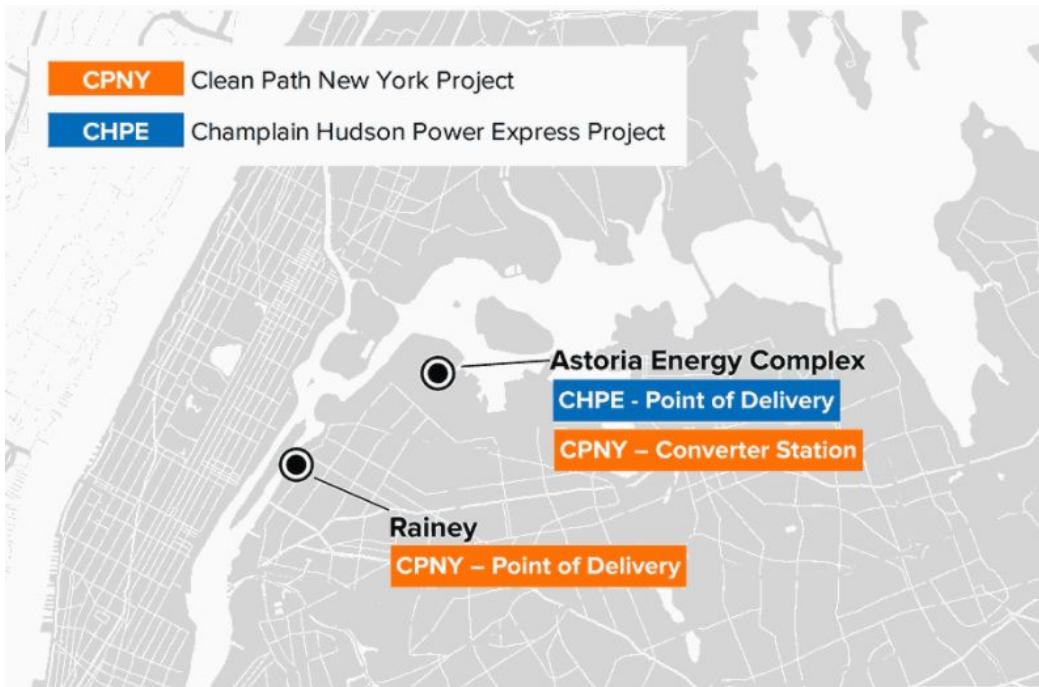
1. Obtain 70 percent of its electricity from renewable sources by 2030  
(and that the electric sector be emissions-free by 2040)
2. Add 6,000 MW(megawatts) of distributed solar (the type that normally goes on rooftops) by 2025 (a doubling of the current amount)

# Stakeholders

## Government

NYC Tier 4 Award for renewable energy solicitation to run our project and initialize consumer loans.

# Policy: Tier 4 – New York City Renewable Energy



Approved projects to deliver solar, wind and hydropower from upstate New York and Canada to NYC.

It will deliver \$8.2 billion in economic development, including investments in disadvantaged communities.

# Finance: Maintenance

Once installed, a solar energy system is easy to maintain and low in cost.

Electricity from fossil fuels costs between 5 and 17 cents per kilowatt-hour.

Solar energy costs average between 3 cents and 6 cents per kilowatt-hour and are trending down.