

# A SURVEY PAPER ON CLOUD AND GRID TECHNOLOGY

A.SIVASANAKRI<sup>1</sup>,R.CHANDRASEKAR<sup>2</sup>,KAMARUNISHA<sup>3</sup>

**Assistant Professor,Department of computer Applications  
Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan college of Arts and Science for women**

## ABSTRACT

The high speed advancement of force frameworks requires keen networks to encourage constant control and checking with bidirectional correspondence and power streams. Future brilliant networks are required to have dependable, proficient, made sure about and savvy power the board with the usage of dispersed engineering. To zero in on these prerequisites, to give a complete study on various distributed computing applications for the savvy matrix design, in three distinct zones energy the board, data the executives, and security. In these zones, the utility of distributed computing applications is examined, while giving headings on future chances for the improvement of the savvy matrix. Likewise feature various difficulties existing in the customary shrewd lattice (without cloud application) that can be beaten utilizing cloud. In this study, to present a blended diagram of the present status of exploration on savvy lattice advancement. In additionally distinguish the ebb and flow research issues in the zones of cloud-based energy the board, data the executives, and security in savvy network.

**Keywords:** Smart Grid, Cloud Computing, Micro-grid, Smart Meter, Load-shifting, Real-time Pricing, Dynamic Demand Response, Survey

## I. INTRODUCTION

A keen framework is conceptualized as a blend of electrical organization and correspondence foundation. With the execution of bidirectional correspondence and force streams, a brilliant framework is equipped for conveying power more proficiently and dependably than the conventional force network. A savvy matrix comprises of a force network with 'astute' elements that can work, impart, and communicate self-sufficiently, to productively convey power to the clients. This heterogeneity in engineering of a keen network rouses the utilization of cutting edge innovation for beating different specialized difficulties at various levels. Any savvy lattice framework should uphold continuous, two-path correspondence among utilities and buyers, and ought to permit programming frameworks at both the maker and customer finishes to control and deal with the force use. To oversee a great many keen meters in secure, solid, and versatile ways, utilities should broaden this correspondence network the board framework to a circulated server farm. In this regard, distributed computing is conceived to assume key jobs of inspiration in the plan of things to come shrewd framework. Distributed computing is an arising innovation pushed for empowering dependable and on-request admittance to various figuring sources that can be immediately provisioned and delivered in a financially savvy path to the specialist co-ops. Utilizing cloud foundation, a client can access their

applications whenever, and from anyplace, through an associated gadget to the organization.

## II. OVERVIEW OF SMART GRID AND CLOUD COMPUTING

### Smart Grid

A shrewd matrix can be conceptualized as a combination of electric force lattice with the bidirectional correspondence network framework. With the reconciliation of data and correspondence innovation, present day savvy network is equipped for giving power to the end clients in an undeniably effective way. A brilliant network design traverses essentially three distinctive specialized areas age framework, transmission side, and dispersion side. The age side comprises of conventional force plant age. The transmission side is answerable for conveying power to the appropriation side (clients). A significant quality of a savvy framework is controlling power utilization at the clients' finishes by building up various streamlining techniques. To accomplish this objective, keen metering and miniature network are the main parts that have been consolidated in the keen framework engineering.

## III. CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing is an arising calculation model that gives on-request offices, and shared assets over the

Internet. Distributed computing, in view of enormous stockpiling and computational gadgets, goes about as a utility supplier. Distributed computing gives three particular sorts of administrations Platform as a Service (PaaS), Software as a Service (SaaS), and Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

#### **IV. CLOUD APPLICATIONS FOR SECURITY IN SMART GRID**

A keen lattice can be conceptualized as a digital actual framework that interfaces actual power frameworks and digital foundation, with the mix of the Internet. This administration can speak with the buyer machines and furthermore give the spine to specialist co-ops to ingest substance and control activities. With the presence of online network, it is a major test to forestall digital assaults in the savvy lattice that can conceivably upset the force supply. One of the significant issues is power burglary by customers. This should be possible by hacking a savvy meter or adjusting the constant data through getting to correspondence channel to change the revealed power utilization. Furthermore, information control is likewise quite possibly the most security worries in the shrewd lattice. To conquer these issues need to actualize legitimate security for secure and dependable keen matrix design

#### **V. CLOUD APPLICATIONS FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT**

Energy the executives is a significant worry in savvy framework conditions. In the previous quite a while, scientists tended to this issue by consolidating the execution of various segments, for example, Home Energy Management System (HEMS), Building Energy Management System (BEMS), dynamic evaluating, and burden moving. Along these lines, the goal of the brilliant framework is to help savvy and solid energy the board progressively. In this part, to give a concise diagram of the use of distributed computing for keen framework energy the executives. To start with, the address various issues utilizing existing methodologies for energy the board without cloud applications in keen network. At that point, to talk about how these issues can be attempted with the execution of distributed computing. At last, to finish up this segment while proposing some future exploration headings on different parts of cloud applications for brilliant framework.

#### **VI. RELATED WORK**

In [1] Ning Lu, Pengwei Du, Patrick Paulson, Frank Greitzer, XinxinGuo, and Mark Hadley et al presents the displaying approach, strategies, and introductory aftereffects of setting up a multi-layer, various levelled data the executives framework (IMS) for the shrewd matrix. The IMS permits its clients to dissect the information gathered by different control and correspondence organizations to portray the conditions of the savvy matrix. Strange, adulterated, or wrong estimation information and exceptions are identified and broke down to distinguish whether they are brought about by irregular hardware disappointments, human blunder, or altering. Information gathered from various data networks are crosschecked for information respectability dependent on excess, reliance, relationship, or cross-connections, which uncover the interdependency between informational indexes. A progressively organized thinking instrument is utilized to rank potential reasons for an occasion to empower framework administrators to proactively react or give alleviation suggestions to eliminate or kill the dangers. The model acceptably distinguishes the reason for an occasion and fundamentally lessens the need to handle hordes of information.

In [2] M. Hashmi, S. Hänninen, and K. Mäki et al presents The report presents drivers, dreams and guides to create brilliant networks overall including China and India. The study incorporates different savvy framework ideas, for example advancement of virtual force plant, dynamic interest in customer organizations, DER accumulation business, dynamic appropriation organization, and ICT applications to create keen future matrices. The correlation is completed based on business, innovative, and administrative perspectives. Also, the current highlights of keen matrix innovation and moves looked to actualize it in Finnish climate are tended to. Indeed, the execution of brilliant matrix is comprising of more than any one innovation; hence, this progress won't be so natural. Eventually, a completely acknowledged keen lattice will be useful to all the partners. Keen lattice will be a result of a transformative advancement of the current power networks towards an enhanced and reasonable energy framework. It will empower utilities to meet administrative necessities and client requests for dependable force stream from both customary and environmentally friendly power sources (RES)

In [3] Xi Fang, Satyajayant Misra, Guoliang Xue, Dejun Yang et al presents The Smart Grid, viewed as the cutting edge power framework, utilizes two-route streams of power and data to make a generally conveyed computerized energy conveyance organization. In this article, we review the writing till 2011 on the empowering advances for the Smart Grid. To investigate three significant frameworks, in particular the brilliant foundation framework, the keen administration framework, and the shrewd security framework. To likewise propose conceivable future headings in every framework. In particular, for the brilliant foundation framework, to investigate the keen energy subsystem, the keen data subsystem, and the shrewd correspondence subsystem. For the shrewd administration framework, to investigate different administration objectives, such as improving energy efficiency, profiling demand, maximizing utility, reducing cost, and controlling emission. To explore various management methods to achieve these objectives. For the smart protection system, to explore various failure protection mechanisms which improve the reliability of the Smart Grid, and explore the security and privacy issues in the Smart Grid.

In [4] Yousuke Nozaki, Tetsuya Tominaga, Noboru Iwasaki and Akira Takeuchi et al presents the smart grid is expected to be a key technology that improves the reliability of the power supply and reduces its impact on the global environment. Discussions on the smart grid have increased in Japan in line with efforts to maintain the balance of peak power demand and supply since the Great East Japan earthquake. Energy management systems (EMSs) for the home, buildings, communities, and data centres are being developed to achieve various services for the smart grid. These systems are expected to bring incalculable advantages throughout the world. Therefore, a smart grid has been applied to stabilize the power grid by controlling the peak power demand. In Europe, introduction of the smart grid is expected to enable a large number of wind power generation systems to be installed. In South Korea, the expansion of the smart grid is expected to improve the self-sufficiency ratio in their energy supply and to enable them to expand the export industry for smart grid services. In the United States, because the electric power infrastructure has not been upgraded to handle changes and increases in power demands, it is not strong enough to cope with them

In [5] Yuanxiong Guo, Miao Pan, and Yuguang Fang et al presents recently intensive efforts have been

made on the transformation of the world's largest physical system, the power grid, into a "smart grid" by incorporating extensive information and communication infrastructures. Key features in such a "smart grid" include high penetration of renewable and distributed energy sources, large-scale energy storage, market-based online electricity pricing, and widespread demand response programs. From the perspective of residential customers, to investigate how to minimize the expected electricity cost with real-time electricity pricing, which is the focus of this paper. By jointly considering energy storage, local distributed generation such as photovoltaic (PV) modules or small wind turbines, and inelastic or elastic energy demands, to mathematically formulate this problem as a stochastic optimization problem and approximately solve it by using the Lyapunov optimization approach. From the theoretical analysis, also found a good trade-off between cost saving and storage capacity. A salient feature of our proposed approach is that it can operate without any future knowledge on the related stochastic models (e.g., the distribution) and is easy to implement in real time. To evaluate our proposed solution with practical data sets and validated its effectiveness.

## VII. PROPOSED PROCESS

A precise review of coordinating distributed computing applications in shrewd matrices, in three angles energy the board, data the executives, and security in the keen matrix engineering. For energy the board in keen framework, diverse distributed computing methods proposed in the current writing are talked about momentarily. Thus, to talk about a few issues to apply the distributed computing methods for energy the executives with some future exploration bearings. Then again, keen framework is the mix of electrical and correspondence organization. In this way, correspondence network assumes a significant part for solid energy the executives. To talk about the data the board plans for shrewd framework utilizing cloud foundation. Furthermore, to talk about the security issues in keen framework which can be tended to utilizing distributed computing. A few future examination bearings are clarified regarding energy the board, data the executives, and security in keen matrix.

## VIII. EXISTING ALGORITHM

### 1) CMC algorithm

An inventory capacity to display the market force of IDC and define all out power cost minimization issue

as a non-straight programming. At that point to present CMC calculation motivated by the financial aspects idea. CMC calculation takes care of the streamlining issue proficiently, yet in addition reveals the impulse of the remaining task at hand circulation. Broad execution assessments show that the proposed strategy can viably limit the absolute power cost of IDCs by adaptively taking care of the cooperation among IDCs and shrewd network. CMC calculation which is productive to take care of the advancement issue. From the calculation and the assessment, to can see that peripheral expense is the force of remaining task at hand dispersion among IDCs. Test results additionally show that even as the energy utilization rises, the complete power cost is scaled down because of the value decrease.

## **2) Demand-Side Energy Management**

Request Side Energy Management is a significant application territory that has gotten conceivable with the shrewd electrical force network. DSEM applications for the most part plan to decrease the expense and the measure of force utilization. In the conventional force lattice, DSEM has not been actualized generally because of the huge number of families and absence of fine-grained robotization apparatuses. Anyway by utilizing insightful gadgets and actualizing correspondence foundation among these gadgets, the savvy network will remodel the current force framework and it will empower a wide assortment of DSEM applications

## **3) Heuristic-based Evolutionary Algorithm (EA)**

A heuristic-based Evolutionary Algorithm (EA) that effectively adjusts heuristics in the issue was created for taking care of this minimization issue. Re-enactments were done on a savvy lattice which contains an assortment of burdens in three assistance territories, one with private clients, another with business clients, and the third one with modern clients. The recreation results show that the proposed request side administration procedure accomplishes significant reserve funds, while lessening the pinnacle load interest of the brilliant network. A heuristic based transformative calculation that can without much of a stretch adjust its heuristics has been produced for tackling the issue. Reproduction examines were done on a keen matrix which has various kinds of clients with an assortment of burdens.

## **4) Hierarchical Extended Storage Mechanism**

Progressive Extended Storage Mechanism for Massive Dynamic Data (HES). HES stores observing information in various region as per information types. It can add stockpiling hubs powerfully by coding strategy with expanded hash work for keeping away from information loss of occurrences and incessant occasions. Observing information are put away dispersedly in the hubs of a similar player by the multi-edge levels implies in HES, which evades load slant. The re-enactment results show that HES fulfils the necessities of huge powerful information stockpiling, and accomplishes load balance and a more extended life pattern of checking network. Screen information are put away dispersedly in the hubs of a similar player by the multi-edge levels stockpiling implies in HES, which accomplishes load equilibrium and execution improvement. In this way, HES can decrease network assets use of information transmission and advance productivity of inquiry and exactness of wise control.

## **5) Optimization framework**

The system of dynamic games to display the circulation request side administration. The market cost is described as the dynamic state utilizing a tacky value model. A two-layer enhancement structure is set up. At the lower level, for every player, (for example, one family unit), various apparatuses are booked for energy utilization. At the upper level, the dynamic game is utilized to catch the association among various parts in their interest reactions through the market cost. To examine the Nperson nonzero-total stochastic differential game and describe its input Nash harmony. The autonomous dynamic in a dynamic climate prompts a nonzero-entirety differential game structure in which each client looks to locate an ideal interest strategy to expand its drawn out result. The stage utility capacity of clients is controlled by the result of the ideal force designation for planning their machines

## **6) Optimization-based profit maximization strategy**

An epic advancement based benefit amplification system for server farms for two unique cases, without and with behind-the-meter inexhaustible generators. To show that the planned streamlining issues in the two cases are arched projects; in this manner, they are manageable and proper for down to earth usage.

Utilizing different exploratory information and by means of PC re-enactments, to evaluate the exhibition of the proposed advancement based benefit expansion methodology and show that it essentially outflanks two equivalent energy and execution the executives calculations that are as of late proposed in the writing. A tale advancement based benefit expansion system for server farms for two distinct cases, without and with behind-the-meter inexhaustible generators.

### 7) Rank-based heuristic algorithm

The service organizations can sensibly expect that their clients decrease their utilization at crucial occasions because of higher energy costs during those occasions. These approaches target two unique situations: (I) booking with a TOU-subordinate energy evaluating capacity subject to a requirement on all out force utilization; and (ii) planning with a TOU and absolute force utilization subordinate valuing capacity for power utilization. Accurate arrangements (in light of Branch and Bound) are introduced for these undertaking booking issues. Moreover, a rank-based heuristic and a power coordinated based

heuristic are introduced to effectively take care of the aforementioned issues. The proposed heuristic arrangements are exhibited to have high calibre and serious execution contrasted with the specific arrangements. Additionally, capacity of interest forming using the previously mentioned estimating plans is exhibited by the re-enactment results.

### 8) Smart grid Technology

The capability of the innovation for network activities (for example clog the board and dark beginning help), for market tasks (for example virtual force plant tasks), and reconciliation of huge scope wind power age. The adaptability of the innovation, for example the capacity to perform well under mass-application conditions, has been demonstrated in a focused on field explore. This paper gives an outline of the consequences of two field preliminaries and three recreations contemplates. In these preliminaries and recreations, request and supply reaction from genuine and re-enacted electrical vehicles, family apparatuses and warming frameworks (heat siphons and miniature co-age) has been effectively planned to arrive at explicit keen matrix objectives.

**Table 1: A Comparative Performance Evaluation on Different Algorithms**

<i>S.N O</i>	<i>NAME OF THE ALGORITHM</i>	<i>MERITS</i>	<i>DEMERITS</i>	<i>FOCUSING AREA</i>
1.	<b><i>CMC algorithm</i></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reliable operations</li> <li>2. Minimize the total electricity cost</li> <li>3. Low cost process</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Heavy burden on IDC operators</li> <li>2. High energy Consumption</li> </ol>	A supply function to capture the power of altering electricity price by IDC operation.
2.	<b><i>Demand-Side Energy Management</i></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It enable a wide variety of DSEM applications</li> <li>2. Efficient in terms of running time</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of fine-grained automation tools</li> <li>2. High power consumption</li> <li>3. Less communications capability</li> </ol>	Efficiently integrate the sensor network web services in the power grid in order to maintain energy savings
3.	<b><i>Heuristic-based Evolutionary Algorithm (EA)</i></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It achieves substantial savings</li> <li>2. Reduce operational cost</li> <li>3. Reduce demand during peak periods</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase Peak load demand and reshape the load profile</li> <li>2. Limited number of controllable loads of limited types</li> </ol>	A heuristic based evolutionary algorithm that can easily adapt its heuristics has been developed for solving the problem
4.	<b><i>Hierarchical Extended Storage Mechanism</i></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It avoiding data loss of incidents</li> <li>2. Increase accuracy</li> <li>3. Improve promote efficiency</li> <li>4. Reduce network resources utilization</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High pressure electrical installations</li> <li>2. Critical to research data storage approach</li> </ol>	HES can reduce network resources utilization of data transmission and promote efficiency of query and accuracy of intelligent control.

5.	<b>Optimization framework</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It provide reliable, efficient, secure process</li> <li>2. Cost-effective and reliable energy supply</li> <li>3. Optimizing their energy consumption</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase burden for power grid</li> <li>2. Poor energy efficiency</li> <li>3. Not dependable technique</li> </ol>	The use of demand response strategy from the game-theoretic framework and study the behavior of market price and demand responses to different parameters.
6.	<b>Optimization-based profit maximization strategy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Minimizing data center's energy expenditure</li> <li>2. maximizing their revenue</li> <li>3. Reduce the optimization problems</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase peak power consumption</li> <li>2. Increasing cost of electricity</li> <li>3. It lead to degrading the quality-of-services</li> </ol>	A mathematical model to capture the trade-off between minimizing a data center's energy cost versus maximizing the revenue it receives for offering Internet services.
7.	<b>Rank-based heuristic algorithm</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) High performance</li> <li>2) High quality process</li> <li>3) Reduce electricity energy price</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) It provide the worst-case level of power to the end users</li> <li>2) Increase electrical energy consumption</li> </ol>	Scheduling strategies for managing the profile of loads considering user preferences and peak power constraints.
8	<b>Smart grid Technology</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Improve scalability process</li> <li>2) Reduce integrates demand</li> <li>3) High supply flexibility</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) It decreases the controllability of the supply side</li> <li>2) Increase demand and distributed generation</li> <li>3) Multifaceted development</li> </ol>	Dynamic pricing is key in the development of a uniformed and multi-purpose mechanism to utilise device flexibility at the premises of the end-customer.

## IX. CONCLUSION

An outline of existing works coordinating distributed computing in the current keen matrix engineering, to have dependable, proficient and secure energy circulation. Various parts of shrewd framework energy the board, data the executives, and security are examined. We distinguished some significant specialized issues and proposed a few future examination bearings on cloud-based keen framework. From this studied work, we can see that the utilization of distributed computing applications in keen network is one of the helpful methods to beat issues identified with customary force framework the executives, regardless of the presence of some specialized difficulties intrinsic of distributed computing. In this paper, we gave a few headings to future examination. We talked about the execution of cloud energy stockpiling gadgets, and cloud information stockpiling instruments for the shrewd network engineering. Utilizing distributed computing applications, energy the executive's procedures in shrewd network can be assessed inside the cloud, rather than between the end-client's gadgets. This design gives more memory and capacity to assess processing component for energy the board, and cost-streamlining. On the issue of correspondence and data the executives in brilliant framework, distributed computing is utilized in various situations. Cloud information ward can be utilized to handle gigantic

information from a great many savvy meters. Further, distributed computing even gives preferred security ability over the regular, unadulterated IP-based security systems.

## REFERENCE

- [1] J. Popeanga, "Cloud Computing and Smart Grids," Database Systems Journal, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 57–66, 2012.
- [2] A. Lakhani, The Definition of Cloud Computing. <http://www.cloudcentrics.com>, February 2011.
- [3] P. Mell and T. Grance, The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing, US National Institute of Science and Techonology Std., 2011. [Online]. Available: <http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-145/SP800-145.pdf>
- [4] Y. Guo, M. Pan, and Y. Fang, "Optimal Power Management of Residential Customers in the Smart Grid," IEEE Trans. on Parallel and Distributed Systems, vol. 23, no. 9, pp. 1593 – 1606, Sept. 2012.
- [5] Y. Nozaki, T. Tominaga, N. Iwasaki, and A. Takeuchi, "A technical approach to achieve smart grid advantages using energy management systems," in Proc. of IEEE Intl. Conf. on WCSP, 2011, pp. 1–5.

- [6] X. Fang, S. Misra, G. Xue, and D. Yang, "Smart Grid - The New and Improved Power Grid: A Survey," *IEEE Comm. Surveys & Tutorials*, vol. 14, no. 944-980, p. 4, 2012.
- [7] M. Hashmi, S. Hanninen, and K. Maki, "Survey of smart grid concepts, architectures, and technological demonstrations worldwide," in *Proc. of IEEE PES ISGT*, 2011, pp. 1-7.
- [8] N. Lu, P. Du, P. Paulson, F. Greitzer, X. Guo, and M. Hadley, "A multi-layer, hierarchical information management system for the smart grid," in *Proc. of IEEE Conf. on PES General Meeting*, 2011, pp. 1-8.
- [9] J. Zhou, R. Q. Hu, and Y. Qian, "Scalable Distributed Communication Architectures to Support Advanced Metering Infrastructure in Smart Grid," *IEEE Trans. on Parallel and Distributed Systems*, vol. 23, no. 9, pp. 1632 - 1642, Sept. 2012. [10] Y. Zhang, L. Wang, W. Sun, R. Green, and M. Alam, "Distributed Intrusion Detection System in a Multi-Layer Network Architecture of Smart Grids," *IEEE Trans. on Smart Grid*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 796-808, 2011.
- [11] A. Zaballos, A. Vallejo, and J. Selga, "Heterogeneous communication architecture for the smart grid," *IEEE Network*, vol. 25, no. 5, pp. 30-37, 2011.
- [12] A. Metke and R. Ekl, "Smart Grid security technology," in *Proc. of IEEE Conf. on ISGT*, 2010, pp. 1-7.
- [13] R. Lu, X. Liang, X. Li, X. Lin, and X. Shen, "EPPA: An Efficient and Privacy-Preserving Aggregation Scheme for Secure Smart Grid Communications," *IEEE Trans. on Parallel and Distributed Systems*, vol. 23, no. 9, pp. 1621 - 1631, Sept. 2012.
- [14] H. Khurana, M. Hadley, N. Lu, and D. Frincke, "Smart-grid security issues," *IEEE Security & Privacy*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 81 - 85, Jan. - Feb. 2010.
- [15] A. H. Mohsenian-Rad and A. Leon-Garcia, "Coordination of Cloud Computing and Smart Power Grids," in *Proc. of IEEE Intl. Conf. on SmartGridComm*, 2010, pp. 368-372.
- [16] T. Rajeev and S. Ashok, "Operational Flexibility in Smart Grid through Cloud Computing," in *Proc. of IEEE ISCOS*, 2012, pp. 21-24.
- [17] F. Moghaddam, M. Cheriet, and K. K. Nguyen, "Low Carbon Virtual Private Clouds," in *Proc. of IEEE Intl. Conf. on CLOUD*, Washington, DC, July 2011, pp. 259 - 266.
- [18] F. Li, W. Qiao, H. Sun, H. Wan, J. Wang, Y. Xia, Z. Xu, and P. Zhang, "Smart Transmission Grid: Vision and Framework," *IEEE Trans. on Smart Grid*, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 2, Aug. 2010.
- [19] Z. Minghan and M. Yun, "Summary of Smart Grid Technology and Research on Smart Grid Security Mechanism," in *Proc. of IEEE WiCOM*, 2011, pp. 1-4.
- [20] S. Misra, P. Krishna, V. Saritha, and M. Obaidat, "Learning automata as a utility for power management in smart grids," *IEEE Comm. Magazine*, vol. 51, no. 1, pp. 98-104, 2013.