

# M2MGrids

From vertical M2M silos towards smart interoperable Cyber-Physical Systems

## Impact highlights

- The World Wide Streams (WWS) horizontal service platform developed by Nokia Bell Labs can, already today, be considered to enable a 20-30% higher business growth in application-enabling Digital Value Platform (DVP) projects for these segments worldwide.
- For Tracker, the commercialisation impact estimation of the M2MGrids project including device and related services sales is about €3 m in 2020. The development is essential in Tracker growth, and four persons were employed permanently even after the project, with market share potentially increasing in future.
- Slimmer AI developed machine-learning knowledge of short-term energy consumption forecasting from daily down to 15-minutes horizons (called nowcasting) within M2MGrids. Slimmer AI expects to employ up to 10 colleagues on the basis of this M2MGrids technology within three years.
- LiveU has opened significant market opportunities, having won a tender for the next Olympic games with the Japanese police department and also having collaborated with Associated Press on a new live video exchange newsgathering platform: AP Live Community, an app based on M2M.
- Several new research opportunities were identified during the project and these have led to the preparation of EU-wide research and national coinnovation projects including e.g. INTERRFACE (flexibility markets), TloCPS (trustworthy communities), iFLEX (end-user perspective for flexibility markets) and OneNet (scaling of flexibility market mechanisms).

The M2MGrids project aimed at creating enablers for a dynamic cyber-physical information ecosystem that would interoperate in real time with the business processes of companies with real-life objects, people and things. M2MGrids focused on major disruptions in targeted energy and mobility domains. The disruption in the energy domain was related to operating models and the high cost of peak hours in energy grids. To make more efficient use of the energy grid, there needed to be a flexible and automated means by which to control both consumption and generation between multiple energy stakeholders and prosumers. The inability of multiple stakeholder systems to exchange information in dynamic situations (such as in a traffic accident) was leading to disruptions in the mobility domain.

